Total Synthesis and Biological Investigation of Neopeltolide Leading to a Structural Reassignment and Analog Evaluations

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General Information

All reactions were carried out under a nitrogen atmosphere in flame-dried glassware with magnetic stirring. THF was purified by passage through a bed of activated alumina.¹ Reagents were purified prior to use unless otherwise stated following the guidelines of Perrin and Armarego.² Purification of reaction products was carried out by flash chromatography using EM Reagent silica gel 60 (230-400 mesh). Analytical thin layer chromatography was performed on EM Reagent 0.25 mm silica gel 60-F plates. Visualization was accomplished with UV light and ceric ammonium nitrate stain, anisaldehyde, or potassium permangenate stain followed by heating. Infrared spectra were recorded on a Perkin Elmer 1600 series FT-IR spectrometer. Optical rotations were measured on a Perkin Elmer Model 341 polarimeter with a sodium lamp and are reported as follows: $[\alpha]_{\lambda T} \circ_{C} (c = g/100 \text{ mL}, \text{ solvent})$. ¹H NMR spectra were recorded on a Varian INOVA 500 (500 MHz) or a Bruker AVANCEIII 500 (500 MHz) spectrometer and are reported in ppm using solvent as an internal standard (CDCl₃ at 7.26 ppm). Data are reported as (s = singlet, d = doublet, t = triplet, q = quartet, m = multiplet, b = broad. All coupling constant(s) are reported in Hz. Proton-decoupled ¹³C NMR spectra were recorded on Varian INOVA 500 (125 MHz), INOVA 400 (100 MHz), or Bruker AVANCEIII 500 (125 MHz) spectrometers and are reported in ppm using solvent as an internal standard (CDCl₃ at 77.0 ppm). Mass spectra data were obtained on a Varian 1200 Quadrupole Mass Spectrometer and Micromass Quadro II Spectrometer.

Cell culture. MCF-7 cells were a generous gift from Anton Bennett (Yale University, New Haven, CT) and were grown in RPMI 1640 medium supplemented with 10% heat-inactivated fetal bovine serum. PC12 cells were a gift from Randy Pittman (University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, PA) and were grown in RPMI 1640 medium supplemented with 10% heat-inactivated horse serum and 5% heat-inactivated fetal bovine serum. A549 and P-388 cells were obtained from the Yale Cancer Center: A549 cells were cultured in Ham's F-12K medium supplemented with 10% heat-inactivated fetal bovine serum, and P-388 cells were grown in RPMI 1640 medium supplemented with 10% heat-inactivated fetal bovine serum. HeLa and KB cells were purchased from ATCC (Manassas, VA): HeLa cells were grown in high glucose Dulbecco's Modified Eagle Medium supplemented with 10% heat-inactivated fetal bovine serum and KB cells were cultivated in minimal essential medium supplemented with Earle's salts, 2 mM glutamine, 1 mM sodium pyruvate and 0.1 mM non-essential amino acids. All culture medium was supplemented with 100 units/ml penicillin G and 100 μ g/ml streptomycin sulfate. All cells were grown at 37°C in an atmosphere of 5% CO₂ and 95% O₂.

[³H]-thymidine incorporation. Cells were seeded into 96 well plates in growth medium at a density of 4000 cells/well (10,000 cells/well for PC12 cells). After an overnight incubation to allow for cell attachment, the growth medium was removed and replaced with fresh medium containing serum and neopeltolide or the analog of interest at the specified concentration(s). In the case of P-388 cells, which are not adherent, the existing growth medium was rather overlayed with an equal volume of growth medium containing 2X the desired final concentration of neopeltolide or neopeltolide analog. After 20 hr, each well of cells received another 20 μ l of

^{1.} Pangborn, A. B.; Giardello, M. A.; Grubbs, R. H.; Rosen, R. K.; Timmers, F. J. Organomet. **1996**, *15*, 1518-1520.

Perrin, D. D. and Armarego, W. L. Purification of Laboratory Chemicals; 3rd Ed., Pergamon Press, Oxford. 1988.

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medium containing 2 μ Ci of [³H]-thymidine (Perkin-Elmer, Boston, MA). Following another 4 h, the cells were harvested from the wells and passed through glass fiber filters using a Ska-Tron cell harvestor (Molecular Devices, Sunnyvale, CA). The filters were transferred to vials, scintillant was added and the amount of radioactivity incorporated into the cells in the filters was quantified by scintillation counting. The resulting data was analyzed using PRISM software (GraphPad Software, Sand Diego, CA).

Trypan blue-exclusion quantitation of cell density. Following neopeltolide treatment as described above, a small 90 μ l aliquot of cells was withdrawn from each culture, combined with 10 μ l of 0.4% trypan blue in PBS and mixed. The density of cells per ml for each treatment group was then directly counted using a hemocytometer and light microscope.

Cytotoxicity assay. Following neopeltolide treatment as indicated, medium was supplemented with 330 μ g/ml MTS (3-(4,5-dimethylthiazol-2-yl)-5-(3-carboxymethoxyphenyl)-2-(4-sulfophenyl)-2H-tetrazolium)(Promega Corp.) and 25 μ M phenazine methosulfate and incubated at 37°C protected from light. Metabolic reduction of MTS to the colored formazan derivative was monitored by measuring the absorbance at 490 nm.

Experimental Procedures and Characterization Data for Synthesis of Proposed Structure



(S)-6-(4-(*tert*-butyldimethylsilyloxy)-2-hydroxybutyl)-2,2-dimethyl-4*H*-1,3-dioxin-4-one

(15): A mixture of (R)-BINOL (0.26 g, 0.9 mmol), $Ti(i-OPr)_4$ (271 µL, 0.9 mmol), 4Å molecular sieves (2.11 g), and THF (11 mL) was stirred vigorously at room temperature under N_2 for 60 minutes to yield a heterogeneous orange solution. The mixture was cooled to -78 °C and a solution of aldehyde 13 (1.14 g, 6.0 mmol) in THF (24 mL) was added via cannula and the resulting solution stirred for 30 min. Enol silane 14 (2.61 g, 12.2 mmol) was added dropwise to the solution and the mixture was stirred vigoursly for 2 h at -78 °C. The mixture was then warmed to 23 °C and allowed to stir for 12 h. Trifluoroacetic acid (2.5 mL) was added at -78 °C and the solution was allowed to warm to 23 °C. Stirring continued for 1 h. The reaction mixture was diluted with EtOAc (60 mL) and saturated NaHCO₃ was added dropwise until gas evolution ceased. The mixture was added to a separatory funnel containing brine (60 mL). The aqueous layer was extracted with EtOAc (3 x 20 mL). The organic layers were combined, dried over anhydrous Na_2SO_4 and concentrated. The residue was purified by flash column chromatography (50% Et₂O/hexanes) to afford β -hydroxy-dioxinone **15** (1.25 g, 63%, 88% ee) as a colorless oil. Analytical data for 15: IR (film); 3462, 2953, 2857, 1728, 1635, 1386, 1255, 1205, 1091, 1012, 1091 ¹H NMR, (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 5.34 (s, 1H), 4.15 (bs, 1H), 3.93-3.89 (m, 1H), 3.85-3.83 (m, 1H), 2.43 (dd, J = 14.2, 7.81 Hz, 1H), 2.34 (dd, J = 14.6, 4.88 Hz, 1H), 1.8-1.65 (m, 2H), 1.70 (s, 3H), 1.69 (s, 3H), 0.89 (s, 9H), 0.08 (s, 1H); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 169.3, 161.4, 106.7, 95.3, 69.332, 62.6, 41.8, 38.0, 26.0, 25.5, 24.9, 18.3, -5.3; LRMS (ESI): Mass calculated for $C_{16}H_{30}O_5SiNa [M+Na]^+$, 353. Found $[M+Na]^+$, 353. $[\alpha]_D^{25} = +17.5$ (CHCl₃, c = 1.0,

er = 94:6). Enantiomeric ratio was measured by HPLC (Chiralcel OD-H, 5% IPA/Hexanes, Rt_1 = 9.00, Rt_2 = 10.17).





Area Percent Report

Sorted By	:	Signal	
Multiplier	:	1.0000	
Dilution	:	1.0000	
Hse Multinlier	A Dilution	Factor with IST	Ъз

Signal 1: DAD1 A, Sig=254,4 Ref=360,100

Peak #	RetTime [min]	Туре	Width [min]	Area [mAU*s]	Height [mAU]	Area %
1	9.001	BB	0.2575	110.30457	6.45201	93.7239
2	10.167	MM	0.2787	7.38640	4.41689e-1	6.2761



(S)-6-(2,4-bis(tert-butyldimethylsilyloxy)butyl)-2-hydroxybutyl)-2,2-dimethyl-4H-1,3-

dioxin-4-one (46): To a 0 °C solution of **15** (1.63 g, 4.9 mmol) in CH₂Cl₂ (52 mL) was added 2,6-lutidine (1.7 mL, 14.8 mmol) and TBSOTf (2.0 mL, 8.9 mmol). The resulting solution was stirred at 0 °C for 1 h and quenched by the addition of saturated NaHCO₃ (80 mL). The aqueous layer was extracted with EtOAc (3 x 15 mL). The combined organic layers were dried over anhydrous Na₂SO₄, filtered and concentrated. The resulting residue was purified by flash column chromatography (40% Et₂O/hexanes) to afford silyl ether **46** (1.98 g, 91%) as a clear oil. Analytical data for **46**: IR (film) 2955, 2932, 2858, 1734, 1636, 1386, 1254, 836, 776 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 5.28 (s, 1H), 4.15-4.13 (m, 1H), 3.68 (dd, *J* = 6.3, 5.8 Hz, 2H), 2.40 (ddd, *J* = 20.0, 14.1, 5.86 Hz, 2H), 1.72-1.66 (m, 2H), 1.70 (s, 3H), 1.68 (s, 3H), 0.90 (s, 9H), 0.88 (s, 9H), 0.08 (s, 3H), 0.07 (s, 3H), 0.06 (s, 6H); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 169.5, 161.4, 106.5, 95.6, 66.8, 59.3, 42.4, 40.3, 26.1, 26.0, 25.9, 24.7, 18.4, 18.2, -4.3, -5.1; LRMS (ESI): Mass calculated for C₂₂H₄₄O₅Si₂Na [M+Na]⁺, 468. Found [M+Na], 468. [α]_D²⁵ = +3.1 (CHCl₃, c = 0.3).



(*S*)-6-(2-(*tert*-butyldimethylsilyloxy)-4-hydroxybutyl)-2,2-dimethyl-4*H*-1,3-dioxin-4-one (16): To a 23 °C solution of 46 (1.82 g, 4.1 mmol) in EtOH (178 mL) was added pPTs (2.48 g, 9.8 mmol). The resulting mixture was stirred vigorously for 24 h. Brine (4 mL) was added to the reaction mixture and the solvent was removed *in vacuo* and the resulting residue was diluted with EtOAc (100 mL) and added to a separatory funnel containing brine (100 mL). The aqueous layer was extracted with EtOAc (4 x 15 mL). The organic layers were combined and dried with anhydrous Na₂SO₄, filtered and concentrated. The resulting residue was purified by flash column chromatography (50% Et₂O/hexanes) to afford 16 (1.28 g, 83%) as a clear oil. Analytical data for 16: IR (film) 3452, 2932, 2858, 1728, 1633, 1388, 1205, 1015, 835, 776 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 5.29 (s, 1H), 4.23-4.18 (m, 1H), 3.83-3.73 (m, 1H), 2.45 (dddd, *J* = 22.9, 20.0, 14.1, 5.85, 2H), 1.98 (bs, 1H), 1.88-1.81 (m, 1H), 1.75-1.65 (m, 2H), 1.71 (s, 3H), 1.69 (s, 3H), 0.89 (s, 9H), 0.11 (s, 3H), 0.09 (s, 3H); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 168.9, 161.3, 128.6, 106.7, 95.7, 68.2, 59.6, 42.1, 38.9, 25.9, 24.7, 18.2, -4.5; LRMS (ESI): Mass calculated for C₁₆H₃₀O₅SiNa [M+Na]⁺, 353 Found [M+Na] 353. [α]₂²⁵ = -2.7 (CHCl₃, c = 1.0).



(*R*)-3-(*tert*-butyldimethylsilyloxy)-4-(2,2-dimethyl-4-oxo-4*H*-1,3-dioxin-6-yl)butanoic acid (7): To a 23 °C solution of 16 (0.45 g, 1.36 mmol) in DMF (21 mL) was added PDC (2.61 g, 12.3 mmol). The resulting mixture was stirred vigorously for 3 h. The reaction mixture was then diluted with Et_2O (20 mL) and then passed through a short plug of MgSO₄ (eluting with Et_2O). H₂O (450 mL) was then added to the filtrate and the aqueous layer was extracted with Et_2O (5 x 20 mL). The combined organic layers were combined and dried with anhydrous

Na₂SO₄, filtered and concentrated to afford carboxylic acid **7** (44 mg, 97%) as a colorless oil. Carboxylic acid **7** was used directly in the next step. Analytical data: IR (film) 3101, 2931, 2857, 1734, 1635, 1388, 1205, 1092, 1015, 833, 777 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 5.32 (s, 1H), 4.42-4.40 (m, 1H), 2.59 (d, *J* = 5.86, 2H), 2.49 (d, *J* = 5.86 Hz, 2H), 1.72 (s, 3H), 1.70 (s, 3H), 1.26 (s, 1H), 0.88 (s, 9H), 0.10 (s, 3H), 0.09 (s, 3H); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz) δ 176.3, 168.2, 161.1, 106.8, 96.1, 66.5, 42.2, 41.9, 29.9, 25.9, 25.8, 24.7, 18.1, -4.7; LRMS (ESI): Mass calculated for C₁₆H₂₈O₆SiNa [M+Na]⁺, 367. Found [M+Na] 367. [α]_D²⁵ = +3.3 (CHCl₃, c = 0.6).



(*R*)-Ethyl 3-hydroxyhexanoate. A stainless steel stirred autoclave was charged with $[\operatorname{RuCl}_2(\operatorname{benzene})]_2$ (402 mg, 0.80 mmol) and (*R*)-tol-BINAP (1145 mg, 1.69 mmol). The vessel was sealed and repeatedly pressure purged with argon (ca. 20 × 30 psig). Argon sparged absolute ethanol (950 mL) and ethyl 3-oxohexanoate (109.35 g, 682.6 mmol) were then added via cannula into the reaction vessel under argon. The vessel was sealed and pressure purged with argon and then hydrogen. The reactor was pressurized to and maintained at about 50 psig using a pressure regulator fed by a small high-pressure reservoir of hydrogen. The reaction mixture was vigorously stirred and heated to 100 °C. Hydrogen uptake was complete within about 30 min. of reaching 100 °C after which heating continued for an additional 1 h. After cooling and release of pressure, the orange product mixture was filtered and the filtrate was evaporated. Chiral GC (FID) analysis of the unpurified product mixture revealed 97% ee. Vacuum distillation at about 125-130 °C/90 mmHg afforded 102.9 g (94%) of a clear, colorless oil. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 4.16 (q, *J* = 7.1 Hz, 2H) 4.01 (m, 1H) 3.23 (s, 1H) 2.48 (dd, *J* = 16.2, 3.6 Hz, 1H) 2.40 (dd, *J* = 16.2, 8.6 Hz, 1H) 1.32-1.58 (m, 4H) 1.27 (dd, *J* = 7.1, 7.1 Hz, 3H) 0.93 (dd, *J* = 7.1, 7.1 Hz, 3H). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 172.2, 67.6, 60.4, 41.5, 38.7, 18.8, 14.3, 14.1.

Chiral GC analysis was performed using an Agilent 6850 gas chromatograph equipped with an FID detector, Chiraldex β -cyclodextrin-DB (30m x 0.25 mm) column, and a split injection port (50:1). Helium was used as the carrier gas at a constant 2 mL/min. The column oven was initially held at 60 °C for 1 min then ramped to 120 °C at 2 °C/min. The chromatographic separation was checked using racemic ethyl 3-hydroxyhexanoate prepared analogously using racemic BINAP. The predominant isomer eluted second after about 25.2 min and was assigned to the *R*-configuration based upon literature precedent³ and Mosher ester analysis.

^{3. (}a) Kitamura, M.; Tokunaga, M.; Ohkuma, T.; Noyori, R. *Org. Synth.* **1993**, *71*, 1. (b) Deng, L. S.; Huang, X. P.; Zhao, G. J. Org. Chem. **2006**, *71*, 4625.



(R)-3-hydroxy-N-methoxy-N-methylhexanamide (47): Weinreb's amine⁴ (MeONHMe·HCl) (4.00 g, 41.0 mmol) was azeotroped with benzene 3 times, dried in vacuo for 30 min, and dissolved in THF (20 mL). (R)-Ethyl-3-hydroxyhexanoate (2.12 g, 13.2 mmol) was then added and the mixture was cooled to -20 °C (dry ice/benzyl alcohol). *i*-PrMgCl (2.0 M solution in THF, 39.7 mL) was then added dropwise over 30 min via cannula, and the mixture was stirred for an additional 45 min at -20 °C. The bath was then removed and the mixture stirred for 1 h at 23 °C. The reaction was quenched with the dropwise addition of 20% aqueous NH₄Cl (40 mL). The aqueous layer was then extracted with EtOAc (3 x 40 mL), the organic layers combined, dried over anhydrous Na₂SO₄, filtered and concentrated. The residue was purified by flash column chromatography (20%-40% gradient EtOAc/hexanes) to afford amide 47 (1.97 g, 85%) as a colorless oil. Analytical data for 47: IR (film) 3448, 2958, 2936, 2874, 1647, 1420, 1388, 1122, 1178, 1000 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 4.00 (m, 1H), 3.78 (s, 1H), 3.66 (s, 3H), 3.16 (s, 3H), 2.63 (d, J = 16.5 Hz, 1H), 2.42 (dd, J = 17.0, 9.5 Hz, 1H), 1.56-1.44 (m, 2H), 1.38 (dddd, J = 22.0, 15.5, 15.5, 4.0 Hz, 2H), 0.90 (dd, J = 7.5, 7.5 Hz, 3H); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃) & 174.1, 67.7, 61.4, 38.8, 38.3, 31.9, 18.9, 14.2; LRMS (ESI): Mass calculated for $C_{16}H_{34}N_2O_6Na [2M+Na]^+$, 373. Found [2M+Na], 373; $[\alpha]_D^{25} = -42.4$ (CHCl₃, c = 0.79).

^{4.} Nahm, S.; Weinreb, S. M. Tetrahedron Lett. 1981, 22, 3815-3818.



(R)-3-(4-methoxybenzyloxy)-N-methoxy-N-methylhexanamide (18): Amide 47 (1.40 g, 8.00 mmol) was dissolved in cyclohexane (7 mL) and CH₂Cl₂ (3 mL) and cooled to 0 °C. Freshly prepared PMB-imidate (2.71 g, 9.60 mmol) was dissolved in CH₂Cl₂ (2 mL) and added dropwise, followed by the addition of pPTs (0.10 g, 0.40 mmol) in one portion. The mixture was then warmed to 23 °C and stirred for 8 h after which an additional portion of pPTs was added (0.10 g, 0.40 mmol). This mixture was stirred for an additional 7 h, and then plug filtered through a pad of silica (20% EtOAc/hexanes), and the filtrate washed with saturated aqueous NaHCO₃ and brine then dried over anhydrous Na₂SO₄, filtered and concentrated. The residue was purified by flash column chromatography (15%-30% gradient EtOAc/hexanes) to afford amide 18 (1.87 g, 80%) as a yellow oil. Analytical data for 18: IR (film) 3287, 2960, 2872, 1732, 1661, 1614, 1515, 1462, 1385, 1249, 1175, 1036 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.20 $(d, J = 8.5 Hz, 2H), 6.80 (d, J = 7.5 Hz, 2 H), 4.45 (A of ABq, J_{AB} = 10.5 Hz, 1H), 4.41 (B of ABq, J_{AB} = 10.5 Hz, 1H)$ ABq, *J*_{AB} = 10.5 Hz, 1H), 3.92 (ddd, *J* = 11.5, 5.5, 5.5 Hz, 1H), 3.72 (s, 3H), 3.60 (s, 3H), 3.14 (s, 3H), 2.80 (dd, J = 14.5, 6.5 Hz, 1H), 2.41 (dd, J = 15.5, 4.5 Hz, 1H), 1.58-1.39 (m, 3 H), 1.33 $(dddd, J = 23.5, 13.5, 13.5, 6.5 Hz, 1H), 0.87 (dd, J = 7.5, 7.5 Hz, 3H); {}^{13}C NMR (125 MHz, 125 MHz)$ CDCl₃) & 172.6, 159.0, 130.8, 129.3, 113.6, 75.7, 71.5, 61.2, 55.1, 37.2, 37.1, 32.0, 18.6, 14.1; LRMS (ESI): Mass calculated for $C_{32}H_{50}N_2O_8Na$ [2M+Na]⁺, 614. Found [2M + Na], 613; $[\alpha]_{D}^{25}$ = +8.5 (CHCl₃, c = 1.0).



(R)-4-(tert-butyldimethylsilyloxy)-2-methylbutan-1-ol (48): Diisopropylamine (23.8 g, 32.9 mL, 234 mmol), was dissolved in THF (200 mL) and cooled to -78 °C. A solution of nbutyllithium (1.59 M in hexanes, 137 mL) was added dropwise by syringe and the solution was stirred for 10 min at -78 °C, then warmed to 0 °C and stirred for an additional 15 min. Ammonia-borane complex (6.90 g, 224 mmol) was then added in one portion and the mixture stirred for 15 min at 0 °C, then warmed to 23 °C and stirred for an additional 15 min. The mixture was then cooled back down to 0 °C and [1S(R),2S]-N-(2-Hydroxy-1-methyl-2phenylethyl)-4-(*tert*-butyldimethylsilyloxy)-N,2-dimethylbutanamide⁵ (21.2 g, 55.9 mmol) dissolved in THF (120 mL) was added via cannula, and the mixture was warmed to 23 °C and stirred for 2 h. The mixture was then cooled to 0 °C and quenched with the addition of 0.01 M HCl (500 mL). This mixture was then extracted with EtOAc (3 x 200 mL) and the organic layers were combined, washed with 0.1 M HCl (100 mL), 1 M NaOH (100 mL), brine (100 ML) then dried over anhydrous Na₂SO₄, filtered and concentrated. The residue was purified by flash column chromatography (10% EtOAc/hexanes) to afford alcohol 48 (11.3 g, 90%) as a colorless oil. Analytical data for **48**: IR (film) 3352, 2930, 2859, 1464, 1389, 1253, 1095, 1085, 1044, 1001, 835, 776 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₂) δ 3.72 (ddd, J = 10.5, 6.0, 6.0 Hz, 1H), 3.62 (ddd, J = 7.5, 7.5, 4.0Hz, 1H), 3.45 (ddd, J = 16.5, 5.5, 5.5 Hz, 1H), 3.37 (ddd, J = 15.0, 4.0, 4.0)Hz, 1H), 3.29 (s 1H), 1.75 (ddd, J = 12.5, 12.5, 6.5, 1H), 1.56-1.44 (m, 2H), 0.88 (d, J = 7.0 Hz,

^{5.} Myers, A. G.; McKinstry, L. J. Org. Chem. 1996, 61, 2428-2440.

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3H), 0.86 (s, 9H), 0.03 (s, 6H); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 68.2, 61.9, 37.6, 34.4, 26.0, 18.4, 17.5, -5.3; LRMS (ESI): Mass calculated for C₁₁H₂₆O₂Si [M]⁺, 218. Found [M], 218; [α]_D²⁵ = +9.8 (CHCl₃, c = 1.0).

((*R*)-4-iodo-3-methylbutoxy)(*tert*-butyl)dimethylsilane (19): Triphenylphosphine (8.21 g, 31.3 mmol) was dissolved in CH₂Cl₂ (130 mL and imidazole (2.66 g, 39.2 mmol) was added in one portion followed by I₂ (9.27 g, 36.5 mmol). A solution of alcohol **48** in CH₂Cl₂ (50 mL) was then added via cannula and the mixture stirred for 15 min at 23 °C. The solvent was removed *in vacuo* and the residue was purified by flash column chromatography (5% Et₂O/hexanes) to afford iodide **19** (6.02 g, 70%) as a tan oil. Analytical data for **19**: IR (film) 3746, 2929, 2857, 2362, 1652, 1464, 1253, 1099, 834, 775 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 3.63 (dddd, J = 16.5, 10.5, 10.5, 6.0 Hz, 2H), 3.27 (dd, J = 9.5, 4.5 Hz, 1H), 3.19 (dd, J = 10.0, 6.0 Hz, 1H), 1.67-1.56 (m, 2H), 1.42 (ddd, J = 13.0, 13.0, 6.5 Hz, 1H), 0.98 (d, J = 6.5 Hz, 3H), 0.88 (s, 9H), 0.04 (s, 6H); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 60.8, 39.9, 31.5, 26.1, 20.8, 18.4, 18.4, -5.1; [α]_D²⁵ = -4.9 (CHCl₃, c = 1.0).



(3R,7R)-1-(tert-butyldimethylsilyloxy)-7-(4-methoxybenzyloxy)-3-methyldecan-5-one (20): Iodide 19 (2.04 g, 6.20 mmol) was azeotroped with benzene 3 times then dissolved in pentane (freshly distilled from CaH₂, 35 mL) and ether (25 mL) and cooled to -78 °C. A solution of tbutyllithium (1.7 M in pentane, 7.30 mL) was added dropwise and the mixture was stirred at -78 °C for 15 min, then warmed to 0 °C for 20 min (after which a white precipitate was generated). The solution was cooled back down to -78 °C and a solution of amide **18** (1.02 g, 3.45 mmol) in THF was cooled to -78 °C and added via cannula (dripped along the side of the cooled reaction flask). This mixture was stirred for 15 min at -78 °C. The reaction was quenched at low temperature with the addition of saturated aqueous NH₄Cl (50 mL). Upon warming to ambient temperature, the mixture was extracted with EtOAc (3 x 50 mL), the organic layers combined, dried over anhydrous Na₂SO₄, filtered and concentrated. The residue was purified by flash column chromatography (3%-10% gradient EtOAc/hexanes) to afford ketone 20 (0.74 g, 50%) as a colorless oil. Analytical data for 20: IR (film) 2957, 2860, 2362, 1713, 1614, 1514, 1465, 1362, 1302, 1250, 1094, 1039, 835 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.22 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 6.84 (d, J = 8.5 Hz, 2H), 4.42 (s. 2H), 3.92 (ddd, J = 11.5, 6.0, 6.0 Hz, 1H), 3.77 (s, 3H), 3.62 (dddd, J = 7.5, 7.5, 7.5, 6.0 Hz, 2H), 2.71 (dd, J = 16.5, 7.5 Hz, 1H), 2.43 (dddd, J = 25.0, 9.0, 9.0, 9.0 Hz, 2H), 2.24 (dd, J = 16.0, 8.0 Hz, 1H), 2.15 (ddd, J = 13.5, 13.5, 6.5 Hz, 1H), 1.55-1.44 (m, 4H), 1.43-1.33 (m, 2H), 0.95-0.86 (m, 6H), 0.88 (s, 9H), 0.03 (s, 6H); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃) & 209.8, 159.4, 131.0, 129.6, 113.9, 75.3, 71.5, 61.3, 55.5, 51.8, 48.3, 39.8, 37.0, 26.4, 26.2, 20.1, 18.8, 18.5, 14.4, -5.1; LRMS (ESI): Mass calculated for C₅₀H₈₈O₈Si₂Na [2M + Na]⁺, 896. Found [2M + Na], 897; $[\alpha]_{D}^{25} = -5.0$ (CHCl₃, c = 1.0).



(3*R*,7*R*)-1-(*tert*-butyldimethylsilyloxy)-7-hydroxy-3-methyldecan-5-one (49): Ketone 20 (0.52 g, 1.2 mmol) was dissolved in CH₂Cl₂ (110 mL), pH 7 phosphate buffer added (10 mL) and the mixture cooled to 0 °C. DDQ added (0.32 g, 1.4 mmol) and the mixture stirred for 3 h at 0 °C. The reaction was quenched by the addition of saturated aqueous NaHCO₃ (50 mL), and the aqueous phase was extracted with CH₂Cl₂ (3 x 50 mL). The organic layers were combined, dried over anhydrous Na₂SO₄, filtered and concentrated. The residue was purified by flash column chromatography (3%-5% gradient EtOAc/hexanes) to afford ketone **49** (0.32 g, 84%) as a colorless oil. Analytical data for **49**: IR (film) 3463, 2957, 2860, 1701, 1465, 1254, 1096, 837, 776 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 4.02 (m, 1H), 3.62 (dddd, *J* = 10.5, 10.5, 10.5, 6.5 Hz, 2H), 3.07 (d, *J* = 3.5 Hz, 1H), 2.55 (dd, *J* = 17.5, 2.0 Hz, 1H), 2.50-2.43 (m, 2H), 2.24 (dd, *J* = 16.0, 8.5 Hz, 1H), 2.15 (dddd, *J* = 13.0, 13.0, 13.0, 6.0, 1H), 1.52-1.43 (m, 3H), 1.41-1.29 (m, 3H), 0.92-0.87 (m, 6H), 0.87 (s, 9H), 0.03 (s, 6H); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 212.4, 67.4, 61.1, 51.3, 49.5, 39.7, 38.7, 26.3, 26.1, 20.1, 18.8, 18.4, 14.2, -5.1; LRMS (ESI): Mass calculated for C₃₄H₇₂O₆Si₂Na [2M + Na]⁺, 656. Found [2M + Na], 655; [α]_D²⁵ = +23.4 (CHCl₃, c = 0.82).



(4R,6R,8R)-10-(*tert*-butyldimethylsilyloxy)-6-hydroxy-8-methyldecan-4-yl benzoate (21): Ketone 49 (0.32g, 1.0 mmol) and benzaldehyde (0.53 g, 0.51 mL, 5.0 mmol) were dissolved in THF (4 mL) that was freshly distilled over benzophenone and sodium, then cooled to -10 °C (ice/salt water). A freshly prepared 0.1 M solution of SmI₂ (10.1 mL)⁶ was added dropwise and the mixture stirred at -10 °C for 12 h. The reaction was quenched at low temperature by the addition of saturated aqueous NaHCO₂ (5 mL), and the aqueous layer was extracted with Et₂O (3 x 20 mL). The organic layers were combined, dried over anhydrous Na₂SO₄, filtered and concentrated. The residue was purified by flash column chromatography (5%-7.5% gradient EtOAc/hexanes) to afford alcohol 21 (0.39 g, 91%) as a colorless oil. Analytical data for 21: IR (film) 3519, 2957, 2930, 2858, 2362, 1700, 1459, 1277, 1097, 837 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) & 8.05 (d, J = 7.5 Hz, 2H), 7.57 (dd, J = 7.5, 7.5 Hz, 1H), 7.45 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 5.36 (m, 1H), 3.66-3.55 (m, 3H), 3.26 (d, J = 3.5 Hz, 1H), 1.80-1.71 (m, 3H), 1.66-1.50 (m, 3H), 1.47-1.24 (m, 5H), 0.93 (t, J = 7.5 Hz, 3 H), 0.86 (d, J = 6.5 Hz, 3 H), 0.85 (s, 9H), -0.01 (s, 6H);¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 167.9, 133.4, 130.3, 128.7, 72.5, 65.4, 61.6, 44.7, 43.5, 39.7, 37.5, 26.6, 26.2, 20.7, 19.0, 18.5, 14.2, -5.0; LRMS (ESI): Mass calculated for C₄₈H₈₄O₈Si₂Na $[2M + Na]^+$, 868. Found [2M + Na], 867; $[\alpha]_D^{25} = +4.1$ (CHCl₃, c = 0.70).

(4R,6R,8R)-10-(tert-butyldimethylsilyloxy)-6-methoxy-8-methyldecan-4-yl benzoate (50): Alcohol 21 (0.098 g, 0.23 mmol) was dissolved in CH₂Cl₂ (1 mL) and 2,6-di-*tert*-butyl-4-

^{6.} Girard, P.; Namy, J. L.; Kagan, H. B. J. Am. Chem. Soc. 1980, 102, 2693-2698.

methylpyridne (0.238 g, 1.16 mmol) was added. This solution was cooled to 0 °C and freshly prepared MeOTf (0.190 g, 0.13 mL, 1.16 mmol) added dropwise. The ice bath was then removed and the mixture stirred for 12 h at 23 °C (formation of a white precipitate observed). After 12 h, a second portion of MeOTf (0.190 g, 0.13 mL, 1.16 mmol) was added and the mixture was allowed to stir for an additional 8 h. The mixture was then concentrated *in vacuo* and the residue was purified by flash column chromatography (3%-5% gradient EtOAc/hexanes) to afford methylated alcohol **50** (0.088 g, 88%) as a colorless oil. Analytical data for **50**: IR (film) 2931, 2858, 2362, 1273, 1096, 836, 776 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.04 (d, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 2H), 7.55 (dd, *J* = 7.5, 7.5 Hz, 1H), 7.44 (dd, *J* = 7.5, 7.5 Hz, 2H), 5.38 (ddd, *J* = 12.0, 9.0, 3.0 Hz, 1H), 3.63 (dddd, *J* = 17.0, 10.5, 10.5, 6.5 Hz, 2H), 3.28 (m, 3H), 3.24 (m, 1H), 1.85 (m, 1H), 1.74-1.60 (m, 4H), 1.55 (ddd, *J* = 13.0, 7.0, 7.0, 1H), 1.48-1.30 (m, 5H) 0.92 (t, *J* = 7.0 Hz, 3H), 0.88 (s, 9H), 0.85 (d, *J* = 7.0 Hz, 3H), 0.03 (s, 6H); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 166.4, 132.9, 130.9, 129.7, 128.5, 76.3, 72.3, 61.2, 57.2, 41.6, 40.5, 39.9, 37.5, 26.3, 26.2, 20.0, 18.7, 18.5, 14.3, -5.0; LRMS (ESI): Mass calculated for C₂₅H₄₄O₄Si [M]⁺, 437. Found [M], 437; [α]_D²⁵ = -14.5 (CHCl₃, c = 0.75).



(4*R*,6*R*,8*R*)-10-(*tert*-butyldimethylsilyloxy)-6-methoxy-8-methyldecan-4-ol (8): Methylated alcohol **50** (0.078 g, 0.180 mmol) was dissolved in MeOH (2 mL) and K₂CO₃ (1.24 g, 8.98 mmol) added. This slurry was stirred at 23 °C for 20 h. The mixture was then concentrated *in vacuo* and the residue was diluted with water, and extracted with Et₂O (3 x 15 mL). The organic layers were combined, dried over anhydrous Na₂SO₄, filtered and concentrated. The residue was purified by flash column chromatography (5%-10% gradient EtOAc/hexanes) to afford alcohol **8** (0.052 g, 86%) as a colorless oil. Analytical data for **8**: IR (film) 3454, 2955, 2932, 1464, 1253, 1094, 836 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 3.89 (m, 1H), 3.64 (ddd, *J* = 24.5, 10.0, 6.0 Hz, 2H), 3.56 (ddd, *J* = 10.0, 10.0, 6.5 Hz, 1H), 3.36 (s, 3H), 3.06 (d, *J* = 3.0 Hz, 1H), 1.72 (m, 1H), 1.65-1.31 (m, 10H), 0.95 (d, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 3H), 0.90 (t, *J* = 3.0 Hz, 3H), 0.88 (s, 9H), 0.04 (s, 6H); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 78.3, 68.7, 61.2, 56.9, 40.6, 40.5, 40.2, 39.0, 26.6, 26.2, 20.0, 19.1, 18.5, 14.4, -5.0; LRMS (ESI): Mass calculated for C₃₆H₈₂O₇Si [2M + H₂O]⁺, 683. Found [2M + H₂O], 682; [α]_D²⁵ = - 14.8 (CHCl₃, c = 0.62).



Tricyclic Dioxinone (30): To a round bottom charged with aldehyde **5** (21.6 mg, 0.05 mmol), CaSO₄ (20.6 mg, 1.52 mmol), and Sc(OTf)₃ (4.9 mg, 0.01 mmol) was added MeCN (5.0 mL). The reaction stirred for 45 min and then brine (0.5 mL) was added and the reaction mixture was filtered through a short pad of Celite eluting with CH₂Cl₂. The layers were separated and the aqueous layer was extracted with EtOAc (4 X 5 mL). The combined organic layers were dried with anhydrous Na₂SO₄, filtered and concentrated. The resulting residue was purified by flash column chromatography (30% EtOAc:hexanes) to afford tricyclic dioxinone **30** (5.0 mg, 25%) as a colorless oil. Analytical data for **30**: ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 5.21 (m, 1H), 4.44 (d, *J* = 10.0, 1H), 4.04 (m, 1H), 3.35 (s, 3H), 3.22 (m, 1H), 2.53 (dd, *J* = 12., 2.5 Hz, 1H), 2.47 (dd, *J* =

11.0, 11.0, 1H), 2.35-2.11 (m, 4H), 1.82 (d, J = 7.5 Hz, 1H),1.70 (s, 6H), 1.59-1.48 (m, 4H), 1.35 (ddd, J = 14.0, 9.5, 6.0 Hz, 2H), 1.22-1.17 (m, 2H), 1.03 (d, J = 7.5 Hz, 3H), 0.93 (dd, J = 7.5, 7.5 Hz, 3H); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 171.7, 162.2, 159.5, 106.0, 105.9, 82.5, 76.0, 75.1, 71.0, 56.9, 44.9, 42.5, 41.9, 40.5, 37.9, 33.6, 33.3, 27.7, 25.3, 22.1, 18.7, 14.1; LRMS (ESI): Mass calculated for C₄₄H₆₈O₁₄Na [2M+Na]⁺, 843. Found [2M+Na]⁺, 843.



(1R,5R,7R,9S,11R)-7-methoxy-9-methyl-5-propyl-4,15-dioxabicylo[9.3.1]penta-decane-**3,12-dione** (51): To a one-dram vial charged with tricyclic dioxinone **30** (4.1 mg, 0.01 mmol) was added DMSO (0.18 mL) and H₂O (0.5 mL). The reaction was then submerged into a preheated oil bath at 130 °C. The reaction stirred for 12 h and was then diluted with EtOAc (2 mL) and added to a separatory funnel containing brine (120 mL). The layers were separated and the aqueous layer was extracted with EtOAc (5 X 5 mL). The combined organic layers were dried with anhydrous Na₂SO₄, filtered and concentrated. The resulting residue was purified by flash column chromatography (30% EtOAc:hexanes) to afford pyranone 51 (3.2 mg, 99%) as a colorless oil. Analytical data for **51**: IR (film) 2918, 2872, 1724, 1651, 1558, 1369, 1100 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 5.26 (dddd, J = 11.0, 5.5, 5.5, 5.5, 1H), 4.01 (dd, J = 11.0, 11.0, 5.5, 5.5, 5.5, 1H) 1H), 3.71 (dd, J = 10.5, 10.5, 1H), 3.33 (s, 3H), 3.21 (dd, J = 8.5, 8.5, 1H), 2.55 (dd, J = 11.5, 11.5, 1H), 2.45 (d, J = 13.5, 2H), 2.36 (d, J = 14.0, 2H), 2.26 (ddd, J = 16.0, 16.0, 12.5, 2H), 1.84 (d, J = 15.0, 1H), 1.65 - 1.53 (m, 3H), 1.51 - 1.46 (m, 2H), 1.38 - 1.32 (m, 3H), 1.18 (ddd, J = 14.5), 1.189.5, 6.5, 1H), 1.03 (d, J = 6.0, 3H), 0.93 (dd, J = 8.0, 3H); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 205.9, 171.9, 83.3, 79.5, 75.4, 75.0, 56.5, 48.6, 47.5, 44.8, 44.7, 42.7, 39.9, 38.0, 34.5, 24.6, 18.8, 14.1; LRMS (ESI): Mass calculated for $C_{36}H_{60}O_{10}Na [2M+Na]^+$, 676. Found $[2M+Na]^+$, 676. $[\alpha]_D^{25} =$ +20.6 (CHCl₃, c = 0.1).





dioxabicyclo[9.3.1]pentadecan-3-one (3): To a one-dram vial charged with pyranone 51 (4.2 mg, 0.013 mmol) was added MeOH (0.26 mL). The reaction mixture was cooled to 0 °C and NaBH₄ (1.0 mg, 0.026 mmol) was added. After 10 min, AcOH (8.0 μ L) was added and the reaction was concentrated in vacuo. The resulting residue was purified by flash column chromatography (50% EtOAc:hexanes) to afford alcohol 3 (2.9 mg, 96%) as a colorless oil. Analytical data for 3: ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 5.25 (m, 1H), 3.84 (dddd, *J* = 5.8, 5.8, 5.8, 5.8, 1H), 3.74 (apt, *J* = 10.9, 1H), 3.43 (apt, *J* = 10.6, 1H), 3.43 (s, 3H), 3.21 (apt, *J* = 8.4, 1H), 2.43 (ddd, *J* = 14.7, 3.6, 3.6, 2H), 2.29 (d, *J* = 14.4, 1H), 2.02 (dd, *J* = 9.8, 2.0, 1H), 1.95 (dd, *J* = 4.2, 2.0, 1H), 1.82 (d, *J* = 14.8, 1H), 1.63-1.44 (m, 6H), 1.43-1.13 (m, 6H), 1.00 (d, *J* = 6.7, 3H), 0.93 (dd, *J* = 7.3, 3H); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 172.8, 83.3, 78.3, 74.7, 74.2, 68.0, 56.5, 45.1, 44.5, 42.6, 41.9, 40.9, 40.0, 38.0, 34.5, 24.8, 18.8, 14.1.



Originally proposed structure (2): To a one-dram vial charged with alcohol 3 (2.0 mg, 0.006 mmol), oxazole 4 (6.1 mg, 0.022 mmol) and PPh₃ (6.22 mg, 0.024 mmol) to which was added benzene (0.33 mL). To the reaction mixture was added diisopropyl azodicarboxylate (4.7 μ L). 0.024 mmol). After five min the reaction was concentrated *in vacuo*. The resulting residue was purified by flash column chromatography (30% EtOAc:hexanes) to afford 2 (2.6 mg, 73%) as a colorless oil. Analytical data for 2: IR (film) 3361, 2922, 2871, 1718, 1649, 1520, 1459, 1248, 1159, 1106 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (600 MHz, CD₃OD) δ 7.65 (s, 1H), 6.39 (ddd, J = 11.5, 7.4, 7.4, 1H), = 13.2, 4.5, 2.1, 1H, 3.71 (dd, J = 11.4, 1H), 3.6 (s, 3H), 3.3 (s, 3H), 3.24 (dd, J = 8.1, 8.1, 1H),3.02 (ddd, *J* = 7.5, 7.5, 2H), 2.73 (dd, *J* = 8.0, 8.0, 2H), 2.37 (dd, *J* = 12.3, 2.9, 1H), 2.33 (dd, *J* = 17.3, 6.5, 1H, 1.85-1.81 (m, 2H), 1.72 (apdd, J = 14.3, 2.7, 1H), 1.58-1.47 (m, 6H), 1.39-1.20 $(m, 6H), 1.06 (ddd, J = 14.5, 10.1, 6.6, 1H), 0.96 (d, J = 6.9, 3H), 0.93 (dd, J = 7.3, 3H); {}^{13}C$ NMR (125 MHz, CD₃OD) δ 173.4, 165.6, 160.6, 158.4, 148.8, 141.0, 137.9, 134.7, 120.4, 114.7, 83.2, 75.2, 74.4, 71.5, 67.7, 55.3, 51.3, 44.8, 44.3, 41.9, 40.0, 39.7, 37.5, 35.8, 34.8, 34.3, 27.7, 25.1, 23.9, 18.4, 12.9; LRMS (ESI): Mass calculated for $C_{31}H_{47}N_2O_9$ [M+H]⁺, 591. Found $[M+H]^+$, 591. $[\alpha]_D^{25} = +19.0$ (CH₃OH), c = 0.03).

Characterization Data for Diastereomer 34



Analytic data for **34:** ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CD₃OD) δ 6.34 (ddd, J = 11.7, 7.6, 7.6, 1H), 6.25 (apd, J = 11.7, 1H), 6.02 (ddd, J = 11.7, 5.8, 5.8, 1H), 5.86 (apd, J = 11.7, 1H), 5.21 (m, 1H), 5.11 (m, 1H), 4.28 (d, J = 5.2, 2H), 4.01 (m, 1H), 3.74 (apt, J = 10.5, 1H), 3.63 (s, 3H), 3.32 (s, 3H), 2.99 (ddd, J = 7.0, 7.0, 7.0, 2H), 2.69 (dd, J = 7.6, 2H), 2.65 (ddd, J = 4.1, 4.1, 4.1, 1H), 2.24 (ddd, J = 14.0, 8.7, 1H), 1.90-1.74 (m, 4H), 1.67-1.50 (m, 7H), 1.34-1.09 (m, 7H), 0.91 (d, J = 7.6, 3H), 0.88 (dd, J = 7.0, 3H); LRMS (ESI): Mass calculated for C₃₁H₄₇N₂O₉ [M+1]⁺, 591. Found [M+H]⁺, 591.

Experimental Procedures and Characterization Data for Synthesis of Revised Structure



tert-Butyl((3*R*,5*S*,7*R*)-5-methoxy-7-(4-methoxybenzyloxy)-3-methyldecyloxy) dimethylsilane (39): Iodide 19 (0.126 g, 0.385 mmol) was azeotroped with benzene 3 times then dissolved in pentane (freshly distilled from CaH₂, 3 mL) and ether (2 mL) and cooled to -78 °C. A solution of *t*-butyllithium (2.7 M in heptane, 0.30 mL) was added dropwise and the mixture was stirred at -78 °C for 15 min, then warmed to 0 °C for 20 min (after which a white precipitate was noticed). The solution was cooled back down to -78 °C and a solution of (*R*)-3-(4-methoxybenzyloxy)hexanal (derived from the DIBAL reduction of amide 18) (0.091 g, 0.39 mmol) in THF was cooled to -78 °C and added via cannula (dripped along the side of the cooled reaction flask). This mixture was stirred for 15 min at -78 °C. The reaction was quenched at low temperature with the addition of saturated aqueous NH₄Cl (50 mL). Upon warming to ambient temperature, the mixture was extracted with EtOAc (3 x 50 mL), the organic layers combined, dried over anhydrous Na₂SO₄, filtered and concentrated. This mixture of C11/C13 *syn*- and *anti*-addition products proved difficult to separate and was carried forward without exhaustive separation.

The alcohol (1:1 mixture of diastereomers, 0.300 g, 0.685 mmol) was dissolved in CH₂Cl₂ (2 mL) and 2,6-di-tert-butyl-4-methylpyridne (0.703 g, 3.42 mmol) was added. This solution was cooled to 0 °C and freshly prepared MeOTf (0.37 mL, 3.42 mmol) added dropwise. The ice bath was then removed and the mixture stirred for 12 h at 23 °C (formation of a white precipitate observed). After 12 h, a second portion of MeOTf (0.37 mL, 3.42 mmol) was added and the mixture was allowed to stir for an additional 8 h. The mixture was then concentrated in vacuo and the residue was purified by flash column chromatography (5% EtOAc/hexanes) to afford methyl ether **39** (0.093 g, 30%) as a colorless oil. Analytical data for **39**: IR (film) 2931, 2859, 2362, 1614, 1514, 1465, 1249, 1095, 835, 776 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.26 (d, J = 8.5 Hz, 2H), 6.86 (d, J = 8.5 Hz, 2H), 4.45 (A of ABq, $J_{AB} = 11.0$ Hz, 1H), 4.39 B of ABq, $J_{AB} = 11.5$ Hz, 1H), 3.80 (s, 3H), 3.63 (ddd, J = 18.5, 18.5, 6.0 Hz, 2H), 3.45 (dddd, J = 11.0, 5.0, 5.0, 5.0 Hz, 1H), 3.37 (m, 1H), 3.29 (s, 3H), 1.90 (ddd, J = 13.5, 6.0, 6.0 Hz, 1H), 1.74 (m, 1H), 1.57-1.46 (m, 5H), 1.45-1.25 (m, 3H) 1.19 (ddd, J = 13.0, 8.5, 4.0 Hz, 1H), 0.92 (d, J = 7.5 Hz,3H), 0.90-0.87 (m, 3H), 0.89 (s, 9H), 0.04 (s, 6H); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 159.3, 131.2, 129.6, 113.9, 76.3, 75.8, 70.5, 61.6, 56.3, 55.5, 42.3, 40.8, 39.0, 36.6, 26.4, 26.2, 19.9, 18.7, 18.5, 14.5, -5.0; LRMS (ESI): Mass calculated for $C_{26}H_{48}O_4SiNa$ [M+Na]⁺, 476. Found [M+Na], 476; $[\alpha]_{D}^{25} = -16.3$ (CHCl₃, c = 0.49).

Stereochemical proof of C11/C13 cis relationship of 39



tert-butyl((R)-4-((2R,4S,6R)-2-(4-methoxyphenyl)-6-propyl-1,3-dioxan-4-yl)-3-

methylbutoxy)dimethylsilane (52): The cis alcohol from the addition above was separated after multiple purifications by column chromatography. A pure sample of this material (0.0150 g, 0.0355 mmol) was dissolved in CH₂Cl₂ (0.5 mL), activated 4Å molecular sieves (0.0249 g) and the mixture cooled to 0 °C. DDQ (0.0121 g, 0.533 mmol) added and the mixture stirred for 2 h while warming to 23 °C. The reaction was quenched by the addition of saturated aqueous NaHCO₃ (3 mL), and the aqueous phase was extracted with CH₂Cl₂ (3 x 5 mL). The organic layers were combined, dried over anhydrous Na₂SO₄, filtered and concentrated. The residue was purified by flash column chromatography (5% acetone/hexanes) to afford acetal **52** (0.011 g, 75%) as a colorless oil. Analytical data for **52**: IR (film) 2928, 2856, 2362, 2336, 1650, 1514, 1464, 1249, 1094, 1035 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.42 (d, *J* = 8.5 Hz, 2H), 6.87 (d, *J* = 9.0 Hz, 2H), 5.46 (s, 1H), 3.88 (m, 1H), 3.79 (m, 4H), 3.65 (dddd, *J* = 13.0, 9.5, 9.5, 6.0, 2H), 1.73-1.57 (m, 6H), 1.53-1.34 (m, 4H), 1.29-1.24 (m, 2H), 0.95-0.92 (m, 5H), 0.87 (s, 9H), 0.04 (s, 6H); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 159.8, 132.0, 127.5, 113.6, 100.5, 76.8, 74.8, 61.5, 55.5, 43.7, 40.5, 38.4, 37.7, 26.2, 25.7, 19.8, 18.6, 18.6, 14.3, -5.1; LRMS (ESI): Mass calculated for C₂₅H₄₄O₄Si [M]⁺, 437. Found [M]⁺, 437; [α]_D²⁵ = -5.0 (CHCl₃, c = 0.14).

(4*R*,6*S*,8*R*)-10-(*tert*-butyldimethylsilyloxy)-6-methoxy-8-methyldecan-4-ol (53): PMB ether 39 (0.0967 g, 0.214 mmol) was dissolved in CH₂Cl₂ (20 mL), pH 7 phosphate buffer added (2 mL) and the mixture cooled to 0 °C. DDQ was added (0.0582 g, 0.26 mmol) and the mixture stirred for 3 h at 0 °C. The reaction was quenched by the addition of saturated aqueous NaHCO₃ (20 mL), and the aqueous phase was extracted with CH₂Cl₂ (3 x 30 mL). The organic layers were combined, dried over anhydrous Na₂SO₄, filtered and concentrated. The residue was purified by flash column chromatography (6%-8% gradient EtOAc/hexanes) to afford alcohol **53** (0.059 g, 83%) as a colorless oil. Analytical data for **53**: IR (film) 3447, 2956, 2932, 2864, 2362, 2336, 1465, 1380, 1253, 1095, 836 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 3.77 (m, 1H), 3.68-3.60 (m, 2H), 3.57 (s, 1H), 3.51 (m, 1H), 3.35 (s, 3H), 1.69 (m, 1H), 1.63-1.52 (m, 4H), 1.49-1.42 (m, 2H), 1.39-1.28 (m, 3H), 1.25 (ddd, *J* = 21.0, 14.0, 7.0 Hz, 1H), 0.93-0.92 (m, 6H), 0.88 (s, 9H), 0.04 (s, 6H); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 80.4, 71.8, 61.2, 56.2, 41.6, 41.4, 40.2, 40.1, 26.3, 26.2, 20.5, 18.9, 18.5, 14.4, -5.2; LRMS (ESI): Mass calculated for C₁₈H₄₀O₃Si [M]⁺, 333. Found [M]⁺, 333; [α]₀²⁵ = +16.3 (CHCl₃, c = 0.27).



(4*S*,6*S*,8*R*)-10-(*tert*-butyldimethylsilyloxy)-6-methoxy-8-methyldecan-4-yl-4-nitrobenzoate

(54): To a round bottom charged with alcohol 53 (59 mg, 0.118 mmol) was added benzene (2.0 mL) followed by addition of PPh₃ (24 mg, 0.90 mmol), 4-nitrobenzoic acid (135 mg, 0.81 mmol) and diethyl azodicarboxylate (141 µL, 0.90 mmol). The reaction stirred for 3 h and was diluted with EtOAc (10 mL). The mixture was then washed with water (10 mL) and then brine (10 mL). The combined aqueous layers were extracted with EtOAc (2 X 10 mL). The combined organic layers were dried with anhydrous Na_2SO_4 , filtered and concentrated. The resulting residue was purified by flash column chromatography (5% EtOAc:hexanes) to afford ester 54 (63 mg, 73%) of a colorless oil. Analytical data for 54: IR (film) 2930, 2858, 1724, 1530, 1724, 1530, 1274, 1097, 836, 717 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.30 (d, J = 9.0, 2H), 8.23 (d, J = 9.0, 2H), 5.41 (dddd, J = 8.5, 8.5, 8.5, 8.5, 1H), 3.63 (ddd, J = 13.0, 13.0, 10.5, 2H), 3.34-3.32 (m, 1H), 3.29 (s, 3H), 1.87 (ddd, J = 14.5, 9.0, 3.5, 1H), 1.81-1.60 (m, 5H), 1.56 (ddd, J = 13.0, 13.0, 7.0, 13.0, 7.0, 13.0, 13.0, 7.0, 13.1H), 1.46-1.37 (m, 2H), 1.28 (ddd, J = 20.5, 14.0, 7.0, 1H), 1.22 (ddd, J = 13.5, 6.0, 6.0, 1H), 0.95 (dd, J = 7.5, 7.5, 3H), 0.91 (d, J = 6.0, 3H), 0.88 (s, 9H), 0.04 (s, 6H); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃) & 164.5, 150.6, 136.3, 130.8, 123.7, 84.3, 75.9, 74.1, 73.7, 61.2, 57.0, 42.1, 40.2, 39.7, 37.4, 26.4, 26.1, 20.2, 18.7, 18.5, 14.2, -5.0; LRMS (ESI): Mass calculated for C₂₅H₄₃NO₅Si $[M]^+$, 482. Found $[M]^+$, 482. $[\alpha]_D^{25} = +19.1$ (CHCl₃, c = 0.83).

(4S,6S,8R)-10-(*tert*-butyldimethylsilyloxy)-6-methoxy-8-methyldecan-4-ol (36): To a round bottom flask charged with ester 54 (63 mg, 0.13 mmol) was added MeOH (2 mL) followed by K₂CO₃ (898 mg, 6.5 mmol). The reaction mixture stirred for 3 h and was then concentrated *in vacuo*. The resulting residue was purified by flash column chromatography (10% EtOAc:hexanes) to afford alcohol 36 (30 mg, 70%) as a colorless oil. Analytical data for 36: IR (film) 3446, 2931, 2860, 1650, 1461, 1253, 1094, 836 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 3.91 (m, 1H), 3.66 (m, 2H), 3.60 (dddd, *J* = 6.0, 6.0, 6.0, 6.0, 1H), 1.77-1.69 (m, 3H), 1.63-1.44 (m, 6H), 1.40-1.31 (m, 4H), 1.24 (ddd, *J* = 15.5, 9.0, 5.0, 2H), 0.96-0.93 (m, 6H), 0.90 (s, 9H), 0.06 (s, 6H); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 78.0, 68.7, 61.3, 56.9, 47.6, 41.2, 40.2, 39.4, 26.6, 26.2, 20.2, 19.1, 18.5, 14.4, -5.1; LRMS (ESI): Mass calculated for $C_{18}H_{40}O_3$ Si [M]⁺, 333. Found [M]⁺, 333. [α]_D²⁵ = +10.9 (CHCl₃, c = 0.3).



(R)-((4S,6S,8R)-10-(tert-butyldimethylsilyloxy)-6-methoxy-8-methyldecan-4-yl)-3-(tert-butyldimethylsilyloxy)-4-(2,2-dimethyl-4-oxo-4H-1,3-dioxin-6-yl)butanoate (55): To a

solution of carboxylic acid 7 (53.9 mg, 0.156 mmol) in THF (2.8 mL) was added Et₃N (23 µL, 0.166 mmol) followed by 2,4,6-trichlorobenzoyl chloride (25 µL, 0.156 mmol). The reaction mixture was allowed to stir for 1 h and a mixture of alcohol 36 (52 mg, 0.156 mmol), DMAP (21 mg, 0.166 mmol) in THF (0.8 mL) was added via cannula. The reaction was allowed to stir for 18 h and was then quenched by the addition of saturated aqueous NH_4Cl . The aqueous layer was separated and extracted with EtOAc (4 X 2 mL). The combined organic layers were dried with anhydrous Na₂SO₄, filtered and concentrated. The resulting residue was purified by flash column chromatography to afford 55 (81.5 mg, 82%) as a clear oil. Analytical data for 55: IR (film) cm⁻ ¹; ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 5.30 (s, 1H), 5.10 (dddd, J = 12.5, 6.0, 6.0, 6.0, 1H), 4.41 (dddd, J = 12.0, 6.0, 6.0, 6.0, 1H, 3.65 (ddd, J = 17.5, 17.5, 10.0, 2H), 3.29 (s, 3H), 3.25 (m, 1H), 2.58-2.45 (m, 3H), 2.44 (ddd, J = 12.0, 12.0, 5.0, 1H), 1.75-1.66 (m, 2H), 1.71 (s, 3H), 1.69 (s, 3H), 1.61-1.48 (m, 4H), 1.41-1.22 (m, 4H), 1.18 (ddd, J = 13.5, 7.5, 5.5, 1H), 0.94-0.91 (m, 6H), 0.90(s, 9H), 0.87 (s, 9H), 0.09 (s, 6H), 0.06 (s, 6H); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 170.6. 168.7. 161.5. 106.7. 96.0. 75.9. 72.0. 66.4. 61.3. 56.9. 42.6. 42.2. 41.9. 40.5. 39.5. 37.2. 26.4. 26.2. 26.0. 25.9. 24.6. 20.1. 18.6. 18.5. 18.1. 14.2. -4.5, -4.9; LRMS (ESI): Mass calculated for C₃₄H₆₇O₈Si₂ $[M+H]^+$, 660. Found [M+H] 660 $[\alpha]_D^{25} = +5.3$ (CHCl₃, c = 0.5).



(R)-((4S,6S,8R)-10-hydroxy-6-methoxy-8-methyldecan-4-yl)-4-(2,2-dimethyl-4-oxo-4H-1,3dioxin-6-yl)-3-hydroxybutanoate (56): To a 0 °C solution of silvl ether 55 (81.5 mg, 0.124 mmol) in THF (2.5 mL) was added HF•pyridine (0.22 mL, 2.48 mmol). The reaction mixture was allowed to warm to room temperature and was stirred for 2 h. At this time, the reaction was then cooled to 0 °C and diluted with EtOAc (2 mL) and guenched with saturated aqueous NaHCO₃ (10 mL). The aqueous layer was separated and extracted with EtOAc (5 X 5 mL). The combined organic layers were dried with anhydrous Na₂SO₄, filtered and concentrated. The resulting residue was purified by flash column chromatography to afford 56 (49.7 mg, 93%) as a clear oil. Analytical data for **56**: IR (film) 3421, 2927, 1726, 1386, 1273, 1201, 1012 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) & 5.37 (s, 1H), 5.20 (m, 1H), 4.33 (m, 1H), 4.032 (bs, 1H), 3.37-3.31 (m, 1H), 3.33, (s, 3H), 2.57 (dd, J = 16.0, 3.0, 1H), 2.47 (ddd, J = 20.5, 9.0, 9.0, 2H), 2.38 (dd, J = 20.5, 9.0, 9.0, 9.0, 2H), 2.38 (dd, J = 20.5, 9.0, 9.0, 9.0, 2H), 2.38 (dd, J = 20.5, 9.0, 9.0, 9.0, 9.0), 2.38 (dd, J = 20.5, 9.0, 9.0, 9.0, 9.0), 2.38 (dd, J = 20.5, 9.0),= 14.5, 4.5, 1H, 2.053 (bs. 1H), 1.85 (ddd, J = 13.5, 10.0, 2.5, 1H), 1.75-1.49 (m, 5H), 1.71 (s. 6H), 1.43 (ddd, J = 13.5, 6.5, 6.5, 2H), 1.35-1.26 (m, 2H), 1.14 (ddd, J = 13.0, 5.5, 5.5, 1H), 0.96-0.91 (m, 6H); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 171.2, 168.6, 161.3, 106.9, 95.5, 76.4, 72.0, 65.1, 60.5, 56.9, 42.2, 40.8, 39.8, 38.3, 37.4, 26.0, 25.4, 25.0, 20.5, 18.7, 14.1; LRMS (ESI): Mass calculated for $C_{22}H_{39}O_8Si [M+H]^+$, 431. Found $[M+H]^+$ 431. $[\alpha]_D^{25} = +2.8$ (CHCl₃, c = 1.0).



(*R*)-((4*S*,6*S*,8*S*)-6-methoxy-8-methyl-10-oxodecan-4-yl)-4-(2,2-dimethyl-4-oxo-4*H*-1,3-

dioxin-6-yl)-3-hydroxybutanoate (40): To a solution of diol **56** (49.7 mg, 0.116 mmol) in CH₂Cl₂ (1.9 mL) was added TEMPO (1.8 mg, 0.012 mmol) and bisacetoxy iodobenzene (41.0 mg, 0.13 mmol). The reaction mixture stirred for 4 h and was then diluted with CH₂Cl₂ (5 mL) and quenched with saturated Na₂S₂O₃ (20 mL). The aqueous layer was separated and extracted with CH₂Cl₂ (5 X 5 mL). The combined organic layers were dried with anhydrous Na₂SO₄, filtered and concentrated to afford aldehyde **40** (49.2 mg, 99%) as a colorless oil. Aldehyde **40** was used directly in the next step. Analytical data for: ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 9.76 (s, 1H), 5.37 (s, 1H), 5.16 (m, 1H), 4.33 (m, 1H), 3.58 (m, 1H), 3.38-3.26 (m, 1H), 3.32 (s, 3H), 2.57 (dd, *J* = 16.0, 3.0, 1H), 2.51-2.37 (m, 2H), 2.32 (dd, *J* = 7.5, 2.0, 1H), 2.29 (dd, *J* = 9.5, 4.5, 1H), 2.22 (ddd, *J* = 13.5, 13.5, 7.0, 1H), 1.82-1.74 (m, 1H), 1.72 (s, 3H), 1.71 (s, 3H), 1.67-1.65 (m, 2H), 1.64-1.56 (m, 1H), 1.55-1.48 (m, 2H), 1.38-1.23 (m, 3H), 1.02 (d, *J* = 6.5, 3H), 0.93 (dd, *J* = 7.5, 7.5, 3H); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 202.7, 171.6, 168.5, 161.2, 106.9, 95.7, 76.2, 72.1, 65.1, 56.8, 51.6, 41.8, 41.2, 40.7, 38.4, 37.3, 29.9, 25.6, 24.9, 20.7, 18.8, 14.1; LRMS (ESI): Mass calculated for C₂₂H₃₆O₈Na [M+Na]⁺, 451. Found [M+Na]⁺, 451.



Tricyclic Dioxinone (41): To round bottom charged with aldehyde 40 (21.6 mg, 0.05 mmol), CaSO₄ (20.6 mg, 1.52 mmol), and Sc(OTf)₃ (4.9 mg, 0.01 mmol) was added MeCN (5.0 mL). The reaction stirred for 45 min and then brine (0.5 mL) was added and the reaction mixture was filtered through a short pad of Celite eluting with CH₂Cl₂. The layers were separated and the aqueous layer was extracted with EtOAc (4 X 5 mL). The combined organic layers were dried with anhydrous Na₂SO₄, filtered and concentrated. The resulting residue was purified by flash column chromatography (30% EtOAc:hexanes) to afford tricyclic dioxinone 41 (5.0 mg, 25%) as a colorless oil. Analytical data for **41**: IR (film) 2922, 1726, 1648, 1406, 1269, 1207, 1090, 999 1H), 3.96 (dddd, J = 12.5, 9.0, 5.0, 2.0, 1H), 3.34 (m, 1H), 3.30 (s, 3H), 2.91-2.84 (m, 2H), 2.35 ((dd, J = 12.5, 2.5, 1H), 2.15 (d, J = 18.5, 1H), 2.00 (m, 1H), 1.75-1.71 (m, 1H), 1.70 (s, 3H), 1.69 (s, 3H), 1.63-1.49 (m, 4H), 1.44 (m, 1H), 1.40-1.32 (m, 2H), 1.28-1.23 (m, 2H), 1.06 (d, J = 7.5, 1.23 (m, 2H))3H), 0.93 (dd, J = 7.5, 7.5, 3H); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 170.6, 163.2, 159.6, 106.3, 105.1, 76.9, 73.6, 72.3, 68.4, 56.2, 43.5, 42.3, 42.1, 39.8, 37.6, 32.1, 27.7, 27.2, 23.7, 22.5, 18.9, 14.1;LRMS (ESI): Mass calculated for $C_{44}H_{68}O_{14}Na [2M+Na]^+$, 843. Found $[2M+Na]^+$, 843. $[\alpha]_{D}^{25} = +198.6 \text{ (CHCl}_{3}, c = 0.9\text{)}.$



(1*R*,5*S*,7*S*,9*S*,11*R*)-7-methoxy-9-methyl-5-propyl-4,15-dioxabicyclo[9.3.1]penta decane-3,13dione (42): To a one-dram vial charged with tricyclic dioxinone 41 (5.0 mg, 0.01 mmol) was added DMSO (0.25 mL) and H_2O (0.6 mL). The reaction was then submerged into a preheated oil bath of 130 °C. The reaction stirred for 12 h and was then diluted with EtOAc (2 mL) and

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added to a separatory funnel containing brine (125 mL). The layers were separated and the aqueous layer was extracted with EtOAc (5 X 5 mL). The combined organic layers were dried with anhydrous Na₂SO₄, filtered and concentrated. The resulting residue was purified by flash column chromatography (30% EtOAc:hexanes) to afford pyranone **42** (3.0 mg, 82%) as a colorless oil. Analytical data for **42**: IR (film) 2958, 2920, 1725, 1651, 1558, 1273, 1249, 1091 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 5.25-5.20 (m, 1H), 4.05 (apt, *J* = 10.2, 1H), 3.59 (apt, *J* = 9.72, 1H), 3.51 (apt, *J* = 9.7, 1H), 3.344 (s, 3H), 2.72 (dd, *J* = 15.1, 4.34, 1H), 2.53 (dd, *J* = 14.6, 10.7, 1H), 2.44 (d, *J* = 14.1, 1H), 2.35-2.22 (m, 2H), 1.86 (apt, *J* = 12.2, 1H), 1.73-1.60 (m, 3H), 1.55-1.45 (m, 2H), 1.43-1.35 (m, 4H), 1.20 (apt, *J* = 12.1, 2H), 1.01 (d, *J* = 6.8, 3H), 0.93 (dd, *J* = 7.3, 3H); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 206.1, 170.2, 79.2, 77.5, 75.9, 73.5, 56.5, 49.0, 47.2, 44.4, 42.7, 40.2, 37.1, 31.3, 25.7, 19.1, 14.1; LRMS (ESI): Mass calculated for C₃₆H₆₂O₁₁ [2M+H₂O]⁺, 670. Found [2M+H₂O]⁺, 670. [α]_D²⁵ = +32.6 (CHCl₃, c = 0.1).



Alcohol (43): To a one-dram vial charged with pyranone 42 (3.0 mg, 0.01 mmol) was added MeOH (0.2 mL). The reaction mixture was cooled to 0 °C and NaBH₄ (0.5 mg, 0.02 mmol) was added. After 10 min, AcOH (7.0 µL) was added and the reaction was concentrated in vacuo. The resulting residue was purified by flash column chromatography (50% EtOAc:hexanes) to afford pyran 43 (2.9 mg, 96%) as a colorless oil. Analytical data for 43: IR (film) 3416, 2918, 2871, 1730, 1650, 1459, 1087 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 5.18-5.16 (m, 1H), 3.81-3.77 (m, 1H), 3.75 (apt, *J* = 11.2, 1H), 3.68 (apt, *J* = 10.2, 1H), 3.32 (s, 3H), 3.18 (apt, *J* = 10.2, 1H), 2.63 (dd, *J* = 14.6, 3.9, 1H), 2.43 (dd, *J* = 14.1, 11.2, 1H), 1.98 (apd, *J* = 12.2, 1H), 1.86 (apt, *J* = 11.2, 2H), 1.70 (dddd, *J* = 5.8, 5.8, 5.8, 5.8, 5.8, 1H), 1.59 (apt, *J* = 12.7, 2H), 1.51-1.50 (m, 3H), 1.50-1.42 (m, 1H), 1.37-1.33 (m, 4H), 1.30-1.12 (m, 2H), 0.99 (d, *J* = 6.35 3H), 0.92 (t, *J* = 7.32, 3H); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 171.0, 78.8, 75.7, 73.4, 72.5, 68.3, 56.5, 44.3, 42.5, 42.4, 42.1, 40.9, 40.2, 37.1, 31.4, 25.8, 19.2, 14.1; LRMS (ESI): Mass calculated for C₃₆H₆₄O₁₀Na [2M+Na]⁺, 328.44. Found [2M+Na]⁺, 679.9. [α]_D²⁵ = +18.1 (CHCl₃, c = 0.1).



Neopeltolide (1): To a one-dram vial charged with pyran **43** (2.9 mg, 0.009 mmol), oxazole **4** (8.6 mg, 0.032 mmol) and PPh₃ (6.84 mg, 0.027 mmol) was added benzene (0.36 mL). To the reaction mixture was added diisopropyl azodicarboxylate (5.2 μ L, 0.027 mmol). After five min the reaction was concentrated *in vacuo*. The resulting residue was purified by flash column chromatography (30% EtOAc:hexanes) to afford **1** (4.2 mg, 79%) as a colorless oil. Analytical data for **1**: IR (film) 3356, 3132, 2921, 2497, 1718, 1645, 1458, 1394, 1273, 1167, 1084, 1026,

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777 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (600 MHz, CD₃OD) δ 7.67 (s, 1H), 6.40 (ddd, J = 11.5, 7.4, 7.4, 1H), 6.29 (ddd, J = 11.9, 4.2, 2.1, 1H), 6.05 (ddd, J = 11.9, 6.0, 6.0, 1H), 5.90 (ddd, J = 13.1, 3.3, 1.6, 1H), 5.22—5.21 (m, 1H), 5.19-5.16 (m, 1H), 4.32 (d, J = 4.94, 2H), 4.09 (dddd, J = 11.3, 11.3, 4.2, 2.1, 1H), 3.68 (dd, J = 9.5, 9.5, 1H), 3.66 (s, 3H), 3.56 (t, J = 9.88, 1H), 3.29 (s, 3H), 3.03 (ddd, J = 7.5, 7.5, 7.5, 2H), 2.74 (dd, J = 7.3, 7.3, 2H), 2.72 (dd, J = 10.8, 3.7, 1H), 2.32 (dd, J = 14.7, 10.8, 1H), 1.89 (ddd, J = 14.2, 10.8, 1H), 1.85-1.83 (m, 1H), 1.75-1.71 (m, 1H), 1.71-1.68 (m, 1H), 1.61-1.50 (m, 4H), 1.44-1.29 (m, 7H), 1.12 (ddd, J = 12.9, 10.9, 1.9, 1H), 1.00 (d, J = 6.7, 3H), 0.96 (dd, J = 14.8, 7.4, 3H); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CD₃OD) δ 173.2, 166.9, 162.0, 159.0, 150.1, 142.4, 139.3, 136.0, 121.8, 116.0, 77.2, 77.1, 74.0, 71.4, 69.3, 56.5, 52.7, 45.3, 43.6, 43.3, 41.1, 38.0, 37.5, 36.3, 32.7, 29.1, 26.5, 26.1, 20.1, 14.2; HRMS (ESI): Exact mass calculated for C₃₁H₄₇N₂O₉ [M+H]⁺, 591.3282. Found [M+H]⁺, 591.3277 [α]₀²⁵ = +23.8 (CH₃OH), c = 0.24). Reported [α]₀²⁵ for natural neopeltolide = +24 (CH₃OH), c = 0.24).⁷



Analytic data for **44:** IR (film) 2956, 2917, 1851, 1719, 1653, 1559, 1456, 1273, 1115, 1087, 1071, 1026, 713 cm⁻¹, ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.02 (d, *J* = 8.5, 2H), 7.52 (dd, *J* = 7.5, 7.5, 1H), 7.42 (dd, *J* = 7.5, 7.5, 2H), 3.35 (app tt, *J* = 3, 1H), 5.07 (dddd, *J* = 14.5, 5, 5, 5, 1H), 4.11 (dddd, *J* = 6.5, 6.5, 2, 2, 1H), 3.68 (app tt, *J* = 10, 1H), 3.53 (app tt, *J* = 7.5, 1H), 3.26 (s, 3H), 2.55 (ddd, *J* = 14.5, 4.5, 1H), 2.32 (ddd, *J* = 14.5, 10.5, 1H), 1.88 (dd, *J* = 13.5, 11, 1H), 1.75 (m, 2H), 1.59-1.36 (m, 6H), 1.35-1.28 (m, 4H), 1.09 (ddd, *J* = 13, 11, 2, 2H), 0.92 (d, *J* = 6.5, 3H), 0.86 (dd, *J* = 6.5, 3H); ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃) d 169.8, 164.7, 132.1, 129.4, 128.6, 127.4, 74.6, 74.5, 72.6, 68.9, 67.6, 55.2, 43.0, 41.5, 41.2, 38.9, 35.9, 35.3, 34.5, 29.9, 28.7, 24.5, 18.0, 12.9; LRMS (ESI): Mass calculated for C₂₅H₃₆O₆Na [M+23]⁺, 455. Found [M+23]⁺, 455. [α]_D²⁵ = +26.4 (CH₂Cl₂), c = 0.09).



Analytic data for **45:** IR (film) 2951, 2922, 2852, 1731, 1459, 1372, 1268, 1245, 1163, 1088, 1062, 1033, 993 cm⁻¹, ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CD₃OD) δ 5.19 (ddd, *J* = 9.5, 4.5, 4.5, 1H), 5.14 (app tt, *J* = 2.5, 1H), 4.07 (dddd, *J* = 5.5, 5.5, 1.5, 1.5, 1H), 3.68 (app tt, *J* = 10.5, 1H), 3.27 (s, 3H), 2.69 (ddd, *J* = 15, 4.5, 1H), 2.37 (dd, *J* = 7.5, 2H), 2.29 (ddd, *J* = 14.5, 11, 1H), 1.89 (dd, *J* = 11, 7, 1H), 1.80 (dd, *J* = 14.5, 2, 1H), 1.75-1.70 (m, 5H), 1.56-1.46 (m, 4H), 1.39-1.23 (m, 13H),

^{7.} Wright, A. E.; Botelho, J. C.; Guzman, E.; Harmody, D.; Linley, P.; McCarthy, P. J.; Pitts, T. P.; Pomponi, S. A.; Reed, J. K. J. Nat. Prod. 2007, 70, 412-416.

1.13 (ddd, J = 12.5, 11, 1.5, 1H), 0.99 (d, J = 7, 3H), 0.95-0.89 (m, 6H); ¹³C NMR (CD₃OD) δ 174.6, 173.9, 77.1, 76.9, 73.7, 71.2, 62.3, 56.3, 45.1, 43.4, 43.1, 41.0, 37.9, 37.3, 36.1, 35.3, 32.8, 32.6, 30.1, 30.0, 26.1, 25.9, 23.6, 19.9, 14.4, 14.0; LRMS (ESI): Mass calculated for C₂₆H₄₆O₆Na [M+23]⁺, 477. Found [M+23]⁺, 477. [α]_D²⁵ = +28.6 (CH₂Cl₂), c = 0.43).

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7	O	0 ^{Me}
neopeltolide'	Synthetic 2	Synthetic 1
isolated	(proposed structure)	(actual structure)
14.1	12.9	14.2
20.0	18.4	20.1
26.0	23.9	26.1
26.4	25.1	26.5
29.0	27.7	29.1
32.6	34.3	32.7
36.2	34.8	36.3
37.4	35.8	37.5
37.9	37.5	38.0
41.0	39.7	41.1
41.0	40.0	41.1
43.2	41.9	43.3
43.5	44.3	43.6
45.2	44.8	45.3
52.6	51.3	52.7
56.4	55.3	56.5
69.2	67.7	69.3
71.3	71.5	71.4
73.9	74.4	74.0
77.0	75.2	77.1
77.1	83.2	77.2
115.7	114.7	116.2
121.7	120.4	121.8
135.9	134.7	136.0
139.2	137.9	139.3
142.3	141.0	142.4
150.0	148.8	150.1
159.6	158.4	159.0
161.9	160.6	162.0
166.9	165.6	166.9
173.0	173.4	173.2

Comparison of ¹³C Spectral Data of Neopeltolide, 1, and 2

Isolated neopeltolide	Synthetic neopeltolide (1)
0.92, t (7.6)	0.96, dd (7.4, 7.4)
0.94, d (6.9)	1.00, d (6.7)
1.08, m	1.12, ddd (12.9, 10.9, 1.9)
1.25, m	1.25, m
1.28, m	1.29, m
1.33, m	1.29-1.44, m
1.36, m	1.33, m
1.38, m	1.36, m
1.46, m	1.38, m
1.48, m	1.48, m
1.49, m	1.50-1.61, m
1.54, m	1.54, m
1.64, m	1.68-1.71, m
1.68, m	1.73, m
1.78, m	1.84, m
1.83, m	1.89, ddd (14.2, 10.8)
2.26, dd (15.1, 11.0)	2.32, dd (14.7, 10.8)
2.66, dd (15.1, 4.1)	2.72, dd (10.8, 3.7)
2.68, dd (7.6, 7.6)	2.74, dd (7.3, 7.3)
2.98, m	3.03, ddd (7.5, 7.5, 7.5)
3.23, s	3.29, s
3.55, bt (10.3)	3.56, dd (9.8, 9.8)
3.62, s	3.66 (s)
3.64, m	3.68, dd (9.5, 9.5)
4.04, ddt (4.1, 2.1)	4.09, dddd (11.3, 11.3, 4.2, 2.1)
4.28, bd (4.8)	4.32, d (4.9)
5.14, dt (4.8, 9.6)	5.16, m
5.17, m	5.21, m
5.86, dt (11.7, 1.4)	5.90, ddd (13.1, 3.3, 1.6)
6.02, dt (11.7, 6.2)	6.05, ddd (11.9, 6.0, 6.0)
6.24, dt (11.7, 6.2)	6.29, ddd (11.9, 4.2, 2.1)
6.33, dt (11.7, 7.6)	6.40, ddd (11.5, 7.4, 7.4)
7.64, s	7.67, s

Comparison of ¹H Spectral Data of Natural Neopeltolide and Synthetic Neopeltolide

Selected NMR Spectra (¹H, ¹³C, NOE, NOESY)



















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Synthetic neopeltolide (1) 600 MHz, CD₃OD S91













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NOESY for synthetic neopeltolide (1) Next eight pages





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MS Formula Results: + Scan (0.360-0.457 min) - NeoPelt.d

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	Ø	C31H46N2O	19	100	590.32044	590	0.32033		-0.18		0.18	10
		Isotope	Abund %	C	alc Abund ^G	%	m/z	2	Calcul	ated m/z	Diff (pp	om)
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	C27H50N2O	10Si	69.47		590.32044	590.32347	5.14		5.14	5
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	1	1	.00		100	591.32772	591	.33075	5.13	
	2	29.	.13		35.98	592.33123	59	92.3335	3.83	
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	4	0.	.67		2.62	594.33161	594	1.33474	5.27	

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613 30954	(M+Na)+	C31H46N2O9Na	110371

Best	Formula	Score	Mass	Calc. Mass	Diff (ppm)	Abs Diff (ppm)	DBE
M	C31H46N2O9	100	590.32032	590.32033	0.02	0.02	10

Isotope	Abund %	Calc Abund %	m/z	Calculated m/z	Diff (ppm)
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3	4.43	7.84	615.3117	615.31556	6.27
4	0.73	1.31	616.30731	616.31823	17.72

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1	100	100	613.30954	613.31269	5.14
2	27.1	35.97	614.31359	614.31544	3.01
3	4.43	11.59	615.3117	615.31552	6.21
4	0.73	2.62	616.30731	616.31668	15.2

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Page 1 of 1

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Plot Window Report

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Page 1 of 1

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