

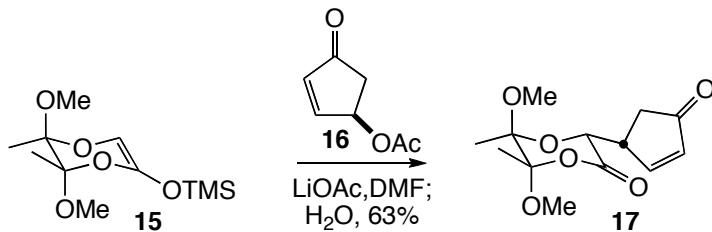
**Golgi Modifying Properties of Macfarlandin E and the Synthesis and Evaluation of its
Dioxabicyclo[3.2.1]octanone Core**

Supporting Information – Table of Contents

Chemical Materials and Methods.....	S2
Experimental Procedures.....	S2-S15
X-ray Structures for 7 and 17.....	S16-S17
NMR Assignment of Pyrroles 26, 27, and 28.....	S18-S19
Fig. S1. Structurally related compounds screened for Macfarlandin E-Type Golgi Activity.....	S20
Fig. S2. The effect of MacE and <i>t</i>-Bu-MacE on other Golgi markers, HeLa cells, and other cellular structures.....	S21
Fig. S3. MacE and <i>t</i>-Bu-MacE are irreversible	S22
Fig. S4. MacE and <i>t</i>-Bu-MacE block transport between the Golgi and the plasma membrane.....	S22
Fig. S5. MacE and <i>t</i>-Bu-MacE does not block BFA induced relocalization of Golgi proteins to the ER.....	S22
¹H and ¹³C NMR Spectra.....	S23-S58

Chemical Materials and Methods. Unless stated otherwise, reactions were conducted in oven-dried glassware under an atmosphere of nitrogen or argon using anhydrous solvents (either freshly distilled or passed through activated alumina columns). Titanium(IV) chloride and methylene bromide were purified by distillation. TMEDA, benzylamine, BF_3OEt_2 were purified by distillation over CaH_2 . All other commercially obtained reagents were used as received. Reaction temperatures were controlled using an IKAmag temperature modulator. Thin-layer chromatography (TLC) was conducted with E. Merck silica gel 60 F254 pre-coated plates, (0.25 mm) and visualized by exposure to UV light (254 nm) or stained with anisaldehyde, ceric ammonium molybdate, potassium permanganate and iodine. Flash column chromatography was performed using normal phase silica gel (60 Å, 230-240 mesh, Merck KGA). ^1H NMR spectra were recorded on Bruker spectrometers (at 500 or 600 MHz) and are reported relative to deuterated solvent signals. Data for ^1H NMR spectra are reported as follows: chemical shift (δ ppm), multiplicity, coupling constant (Hz) and integration. ^{13}C NMR spectra were recorded on Bruker Spectrometers (at 125 or 150 MHz). Data for ^{13}C NMR spectra are reported in terms of chemical shift. IR spectra were recorded on a Varian 640-IR spectrometer and are reported in terms of frequency of absorption (cm^{-1}). Optical rotations were measured with a Jasco P-1010 polarimeter. High resolution mass spectra were obtained from the UC Irvine Mass Spectrometry Facility with a Micromass LCT spectrometer. See *JOC Standard Abbreviations and Acronyms* for abbreviations (available at http://pubs.acs.org/userimages/ContentEditor/1218717864819/joceah_abbreviations.pdf).

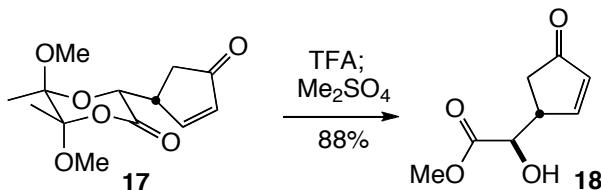
Experimental Procedures



5,6-Dimethoxy-5,6-dimethyl-3-((R)-4-oxocyclopent-2-enyl)-1,4-dioxan-2-one (17): A solution of silyl ketene acetal **15**¹ (91 g, 0.347 mol) in DMF (50 mL) was added to a stirring mixture of

1. Ley SV, Dixon DJ, Guy RT, Rodriguez F, Sheppard TD (2005) Michael, Michael-aldol and Michael-Michael reactions of enolate equivalents of butane-2,3-diacetal protected glycolic acid derivatives. *Org. Biomol. Chem.* 3:4095-4107.

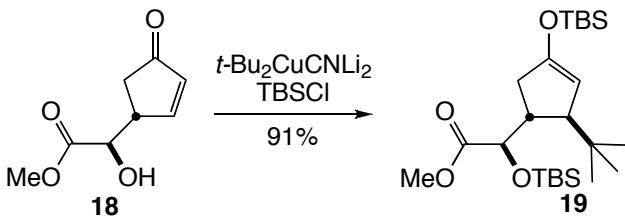
enone **16**² (19.5 g, 0.139 mol) and LiOAc (27.5 g, 0.416 mol) in DMF (700 mL) at 0 °C.³ After 5 min, TLC analysis showed the consumption of **16**. The reaction mixture was allowed to warm to rt, H₂O (3.0 mL, 190 mmol) was added, and the mixture was stirred for an additional hour. The mixture was partitioned between EtOAc (500 mL) and 1 M HCl (500 mL). The aqueous phase was extracted with EtOAc (2 × 400 mL). The organic phases were combined, dried over MgSO₄, filtered, and concentrated. Purification of the residue by silica gel chromatography (50% Et₂O/hexanes) followed by recrystallization (50% Et₂O/hexanes, 4 crops) gave **17** (23.7 g, 63%) as a colorless solid: R_f 0.21 (60% EtOAc/hexanes); mp 64–67 °C; ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 500 MHz) δ 7.53 (dd, *J* = 5.7, 2.3 Hz, 1H), 6.22 (dd, *J* = 5.7, 2.1 Hz, 1H), 4.21 (d, *J* = 5.2 Hz, 1H), 3.58 (m, 1H), 3.42 (s, 3H), 3.28 (s, 3H), 2.52 (dd, *J* = 18.7, 6.7 Hz, 1H), 2.42 (dd, *J* = 18.7, 2.9 Hz, 1H), 1.48 (s, 3H), 1.34 (s, 3H); ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 125 MHz) δ 208.6, 168.5, 163.0, 135.5, 105.6, 98.5, 71.3, 50.2, 49.3, 43.9, 37.3, 17.8, 17.0; IR (thin film) 1744, 1713, 1270 cm⁻¹; HRMS (ESI) calculated for C₁₃H₁₉O₆ (M+H) 271.1182, observed 271.1181; [α]_D²³ +246°, [α]₅₇₇²³ +258°, [α]₅₄₆²⁴ +291°, [α]₄₃₅²⁵ +484°, [α]₄₀₅²⁴ +569° (*c* = 1.0, CHCl₃). Crystals obtained by the above isolation procedure were suitable for X-ray diffraction crystal analysis.



(R)-Methyl 2-hydroxy-2-((R)-4-oxocyclopent-2-enyl)ethanoate (18): A flask was charged with **17** (13.7 g, 50.7 mmol) at rt. A solution of TFA (170 mL) and H₂O (17 mL) was added and the mixture was stirred for 5 min with a yellow homogenous solution being obtained.⁴ This solution was concentrated *in vacuo* (<3 torr) for 18 h with stirring to give the crude hydroxy acid. The acid was dissolved in acetone (250 mL) and K₂CO₃ (17.5 g, 127 mmol) and dimethyl sulfate (7.2 mL, 76.1 mmol) were added and the resulting mixture was vigorously stirred and heated to 50 °C for 30 min. Acetic acid (2 mL) was added and the mixture was allowed to cool to rt. The crude mixture was passed through a pad of silica gel (90% EtOAc/hexanes) to afford **18** (7.56 g, 88%)

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2. Hughes CC, Miller AK, Trauner D (2005) An electrochemical approach to the guanacastepenes. *Org. Lett.* 7:3425–3428.
 3. Nakagawa T, Fujisawa H, Yuzo NI, Mukaiyama T (2004) Lithium acetate-catalyzed Michael reaction between trimethylsilyl enolate and α,β-unsaturated carbonyl compound. *Chem. Lett.* 33:1016–1017.
 4. Ley SV, *et al.* (1998) Total synthesis of the protein phosphatase inhibitor okadaic acid *J. Chem. Soc. Perkin Trans. 1* 3907–3911.

as a tan oil: R_f 0.23 (60% EtOAc/hexanes); ^1H NMR (CDCl_3 , 500 MHz) δ 7.48 (dd, $J = 5.7, 2.4$ Hz, 1H), 6.28 (dd, $J = 5.7, 2.0$ Hz, 1H), 4.25 (t, $J = 5.8$ Hz, 1H), 3.83 (s, 3H), 3.35 (m, 1H), 2.78 (d, $J = 6.2$ Hz, 1H), 2.48 (dd, $J = 18.7, 6.6$ Hz, 1H), 2.37 (dd, $J = 18.7, 2.7$ Hz, 1H); ^{13}C NMR (CDCl_3 , 125 MHz) δ 208.5, 173.9, 162.3, 136.6, 71.6, 53.1, 45.3, 37.3; IR (thin film) 3423, 1706, 1675 cm^{-1} ; HRMS (ESI) calculated for $\text{C}_8\text{H}_{11}\text{O}_4$ ($\text{M}+\text{H}$) 171.0657, observed 171.0652; $[\alpha]_D^{24} +157^\circ$, $[\alpha]_{577}^{24} +164^\circ$, $[\alpha]_{546}^{24} +188^\circ$, $[\alpha]_{435}^{24} +329^\circ$, $[\alpha]_{405}^{24} +396^\circ$ ($c = 1.0$, CHCl_3).

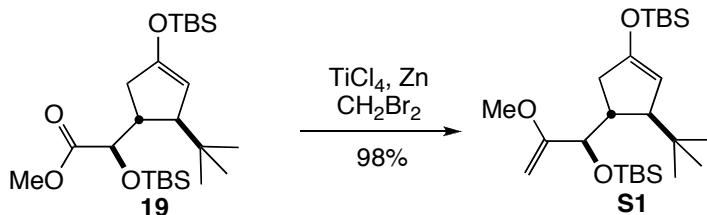


(R)-Methyl 2-((1*R*,2*S*)-2-*tert*-butyl-4-(*tert*-butyldimethylsilyloxy)cyclopent-3-enyl)-2-(*tert*-butyldimethylsilyloxy)acetate (19): The general procedure of Corey was followed.^{5,6} A hexane solution of *t*-BuLi (119 mL, 1.7 M, 203 mmol) was added to a stirring suspension of CuCN (9.11 g, 101 mmol) in Et_2O (400 mL) at -78°C , and the resulting solution was stirred for 30 min. The solution was warmed to -40°C for 15 min, then cooled to -78°C . A solution of TBSCl (15.3 g, 101 mmol) in THF (40 mL) was added via cannula transfer and the solution was stirred for an additional 5 min. A solution of hydroxy enone **18** (6.89 g, 40.5 mmol) in THF (40 mL) was added via cannula transfer and the resulting solution was allowed to gradually warm to rt over 10 h as a dark heterogeneous mixture was formed. This mixture was poured into a separatory funnel containing a mixture of saturated aqueous NH_4Cl and NH_4OH (9:1, 500 mL) and EtOAc (500 mL). The layers were separated and the organic phase was washed with additional $\text{NH}_4\text{Cl}/\text{NH}_4\text{OH}$ solution (500 mL). The combined aqueous layers were extracted with EtOAc ($2 \times$ 400 mL). The organic phases were combined, dried over MgSO_4 , filtered, and concentrated. Purification of the residue by silica gel chromatography (10% EtOAc/hexanes) gave **19** (16.8 g, 91%) as a colorless oil: R_f 0.45 (5% EtOAc/hexanes); ^1H NMR (CDCl_3 , 500 MHz) δ 4.49 (s, 1H), 3.98 (d, $J = 6.4$ Hz, 1H), 3.67 (s, 3H), 2.38 (apt ddt, $J = 16.4, 9.0, 2.5$ Hz, 1H), 2.32 (m, 1H), 2.27 (m, 1H), 1.96 (app dt, $J = 17.5, 1.3$ Hz, 1H), 0.92 (s, 9H), 0.90 (s, 9H), 0.82 (s, 9H), 0.50 (s, 3H), 0.40 (s, 3H), 0.16 (s, 3H), 0.15 (s, 3H); ^{13}C NMR (CDCl_3 , 125 MHz) δ 173.7, 154.0, 103.2, 76.3,

5. Corey EJ, Kang M, Desai MC, Ghosh AK, Houpis JN (1988) Total synthesis of (+/-)-Ginkgolide-B. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* 110:649-651.

6. Corey EJ, Boaz NW (1985) The reactions of combined organocuprate chlorotrimethylsilane reagents with conjugated carbonyl-compounds. *Tetrahedron Lett.* 26:6019-6022.

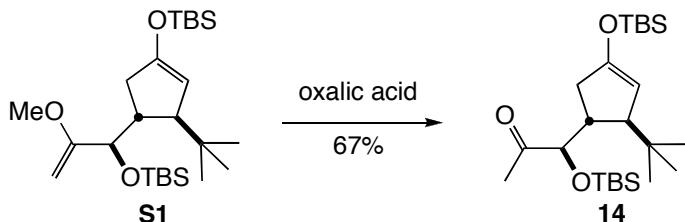
54.1, 51.7, 40.9, 36.4, 34.5, 27.3, 25.9, 25.85, 18.4, 18.2, -4.3, -4.6, -4.9, -5.0; IR (thin film) 1758, 1652, 1252 cm^{-1} ; HRMS (ESI) calculated for $\text{C}_{24}\text{H}_{48}\text{O}_4\text{Si}_2\text{Na}$ ($M+\text{Na}$) 479.2989, observed 479.2980; $[\alpha]_D^{24} +10.0^\circ$, $[\alpha]_{577}^{25} +10.8^\circ$, $[\alpha]_{546}^{25} +11.5^\circ$, $[\alpha]_{435}^{25} +20.4^\circ$, $[\alpha]_{405}^{25} +22.1^\circ$ ($c = 1.0$, CHCl_3).



tert-butyl((3*S*,4*R*)-3-*tert*-butyl-4-((*R*)-1-(*tert*-butyldimethylsilyloxy)-2-methoxyallyl)cyclopent-1-enyloxy)dimethylsilane (S1):

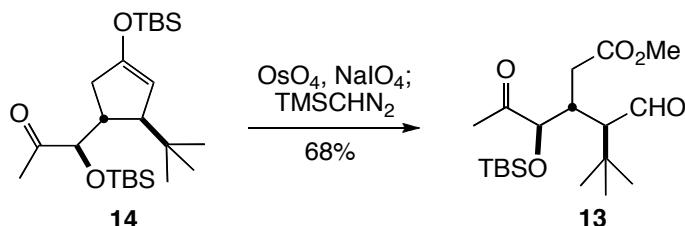
The general procedure of Rainier was followed.⁷ A stirring solution of TiCl_4 (7.68 mL, 69.9 mmol) in CH_2Cl_2 (300 mL) was cooled to 0 °C and THF (30.0 mL) was added dropwise to generate a yellow solution. After 5 min, TMEDA (62.0 mL, 412 mmol) was added dropwise to form a red solution. After 15 min, the solution was allowed to warm to rt and a mixture of Zn (9.24 g, 142 mmol) and PbCl_2 (2.3 g, 8.24 mmol) was added. The resulting mixture turned blue. After 15 min, a solution of ester **19** (4.70 g, 10.3 mmol) and CH_2Br_2 (4.80 mL, 68.0 mmol) in CH_2Cl_2 (30 mL) was added via cannula. The resulting mixture was gently refluxed for 1.5 h. The reaction mixture was cooled to rt and saturated aqueous K_2CO_3 (10 mL) was very slowly added. The dark colored heterogenous mixture was filtered through a pad of silica with Et_2O and the eluent was concentrated *in vacuo*. Purification of the residue by silica gel chromatography (2% EtOAc/hexanes) gave **S1** (4.60 g, 98%) as a colorless oil: R_f 0.63 (2.5% Et_2O /hexanes); ^1H NMR (CDCl_3 , 500 MHz) δ 4.52 (s, 1H), 4.09 (d, $J = 1.8$ Hz, 1H), 3.99 (s, 1H), 3.76 (d, $J = 7.4$ Hz, 1H), 3.48 (s, 3H), 2.33 (m, 2H), 2.18 (m, 1H), 1.88 (d, $J = 15.9$ Hz, 1H), 0.90 (s, 9H), 0.86 (s, 9H), 0.79 (s, 9H), 0.12 (s, 3H), 0.12 (s, 3H), 0.02 (s, 3H), -0.02 (s, 3H); ^{13}C NMR (CDCl_3 , 125 MHz) δ 164.4, 154.2, 103.9, 83.5, 77.7, 54.7, 54.1, 40.8, 36.9, 34.7, 27.5, 26.2, 26.0, 18.5, 18.3, -4.1, -4.4, -4.5, -4.6; IR(thin film) 1715, 1658 cm^{-1} ; HRMS (ESI) calculated for $\text{C}_{25}\text{H}_{50}\text{O}_3\text{Si}_2\text{Na}$ ($M+\text{Na}$) 477.3196, observed 477.3192; $[\alpha]_D^{24} +13.6^\circ$, $[\alpha]_{577}^{24} +14.3^\circ$, $[\alpha]_{546}^{24} +16.4^\circ$, $[\alpha]_{435}^{24} +28.2^\circ$, $[\alpha]_{405}^{24} +33.2^\circ$ ($c = 1.0$, CHCl_3).

7. Roberts SW, Rainier JD (2007) Synthesis of an A-E gambieric acid subunit with use of a C-glycoside centered strategy. *Org. Lett.* 9:2227-2230.



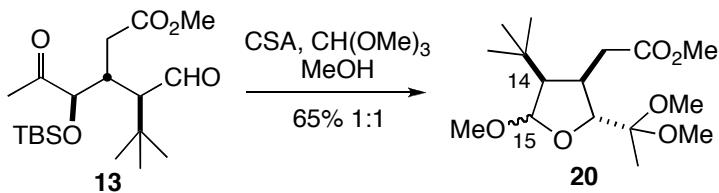
(R)-1-((1*R*,2*S*)-2-*tert*-butyl-4-(*tert*-butyldimethylsilyloxy)cyclopent-3-enyl)-1-(*tert*-butyldimethylsilyloxy)propan-2-one (14):

To a solution of enol ether **S1** (4.3 g, 9.47 mmol) in *i*PrOH (40 mL) and H₂O (10 mL) at 0 °C was added oxalic acid (1.79 g, 14.2 mmol) and the solution was allowed to warm to rt. After 1.5 h, 10% aqueous K₂CO₃ (250 mL) and 50% EtOAc/hexanes (200 mL) were added to the solution. The layers were separated and the aqueous layer was washed with additional 50% EtOAc/hexanes (200 mL). The organic phases were combined, dried over Na₂SO₄, filtered, and concentrated. Purification of the residue by silica gel chromatography (2→5% Et₂O/hexanes) gave ketone **14** (2.80 g, 67%) as a colorless oil: R_f 0.52 (7% Et₂O/hexanes); ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 500 MHz) δ 4.49 (s, 1H), 3.63 (d, *J* = 8.6 Hz, 1H), 2.32 (m, 2H), 2.12 (m, 4H), 1.87 (d, *J* = 16.7 Hz, 1H), 0.88 (s, 9H), 0.86 (s, 9H), 0.77 (s, 9H), 0.12 (s, 3H), 0.11 (s, 3H), 0.03 (s, 3H), -0.03 (s, 3H); ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 125 MHz) δ 211.5, 154.2, 103.1, 82.4, 54.0, 40.3, 35.5, 34.7, 27.4, 26.0, 25.9, 25.3, 18.3, 18.25, -4.3, -4.55, -4.6, -4.8; IR (thin film) 1715, 1650, 1254 cm⁻¹; HRMS (ESI) calculated for C₂₄H₄₈O₃Si₂Na (M+Na) 463.3040, observed 463.3048; [α]_D²⁵ +41.5°, [α]₅₇₇²⁵+43.0°, [α]₅₄₆²⁵-50.5°, [α]₄₃₅²⁵+105°, [α]₄₀₅²⁵+143° (*c* = 1.0, CHCl₃).



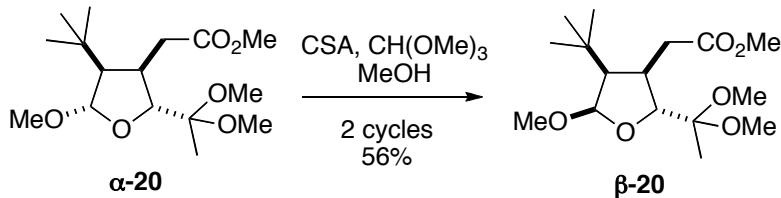
(3*R*,4*R*)-Methyl 3-((*R*)-1-(*tert*-butyldimethylsilyloxy)-2-oxopropyl)-4-formyl-5,5-dimethylhexanoate (13): To a stirred mixture of enoxy silane **14** (1.20 g, 2.72 mmol) in THF (11 mL) and H₂O (3.0 mL), NaIO₄ (1.74 g, 8.2 mmol) and OsO₄ (1.4 mL, 2.5 wt% in *t*BuOH, 0.136 mmol) were added. The mixture was stirred with a large stir bar for 16 h. The reaction mixture was diluted with MeOH (20 mL) and filtered through a plug of cotton. The filtrate was stirred and cooled to 0 °C and TMSCHN₂ (2.0 M in Et₂O) was added until the color of the mixture was a persistent yellow (~15 mL). The excess TMSCHN₂ was destroyed by slow addition of AcOH (30% in MeOH, ~1 mL). The mixture was then filtered through a plug of cotton and the

filtrate was concentrated. Purification of the residue by silica gel chromatography (10% hexanes/EtOAc) gave tricarbonyl **13** (690 mg, 68%) as a colorless oil: R_f 0.27 (10% hexanes/EtOAc); ^1H NMR (CDCl_3 , 600 MHz) δ 9.81 (d, J = 3.0 Hz, 1H), 4.15 (d, J = 3.0 Hz, 1H), 3.67 (s, 3H), 2.80 (m, 2H), 2.48 (dd, J = 17.9, 11.2 Hz, 1H), 2.32 (d, J = 3.0 Hz, 1H), 2.15 (s, 3H), 0.94 (s, 9H), 0.87 (s, 9H), -0.02 (s, 3H), -0.05 (s, 3H); ^{13}C NMR (CDCl_3 , 150 MHz) δ 209.3, 204.9, 173.7, 81.0, 56.9, 52.0, 37.8, 34.1, 33.7, 28.7, 26.3, 25.9, 18.4, -4.5, -5.3; IR (thin film) 1729, 1254, 1173 cm^{-1} ; HRMS (ESI) calculated for $\text{C}_{19}\text{H}_{36}\text{O}_5\text{SiNa}$ ($M+\text{Na}$) 395.2230, observed 395.2222; $[\alpha]_D^{25} +0.1^\circ$, $[\alpha]_{577}^{25} -0.6^\circ$, $[\alpha]_{546}^{25} -2.0^\circ$, $[\alpha]_{435}^{25} -22.8^\circ$, $[\alpha]_{405}^{25} -40.5^\circ$ (c = 1.0, CHCl_3).

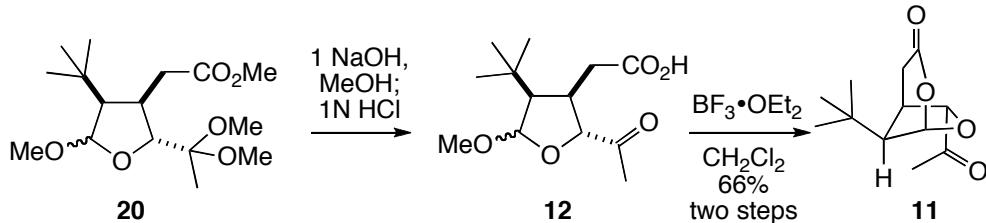


Methyl 2-((2*R*,3*R*,4*R*)-4-*tert*-butyl-2-(1,1-dimethoxyethyl)-5-methoxytetrahydrofuran-3-yl)ethanoate (20): To a solution of **13** (548 mg, 1.47 mmol) in MeOH (30 mL) at 0 °C was added $\text{CH}(\text{OMe})_3$ (1.6 mL, 2.6 mmol) and camphorsulfonic acid (514 mg, 2.20 mmol) and the solution was allowed to warm to rt. After 18 h, saturated aqueous NaHCO_3 (50 mL) and CH_2Cl_2 (100 mL) were added and the layers were separated. The aqueous layer was extracted with CH_2Cl_2 (2×50 mL). The combined organic extracts were dried (Na_2SO_4), filtered, and concentrated. Purification of the residue by silica gel chromatography (2–10% $\text{Et}_2\text{O}/\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$) afforded the more non-polar β -**20** (154 mg, 33%) as a yellow oil and α -**20** (148 mg, 32%) as a yellow oil. Data for β -**20**: R_f 0.5 (4% $\text{Et}_2\text{O}/\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$); ^1H NMR (C_6D_6 , 500 MHz) δ 4.85 (d, J = 3.9 Hz, 1H), 4.42 (d, J = 2.8 Hz, 1H), 3.44 (s, 3H), 3.21 (s, 3H), 3.14 (s, 3H), 3.07 (s, 3H), 2.95 (dd, J = 10.3, 3.3 Hz, 1H), 2.79 (m, 2H), 1.87 (dd, J = 8.2, 3.9 Hz, 1H), 1.25 (s, 3H), 1.02 (s, 9H); 1D-NOE studies, irradiation of the anomeric C14 CH(δ 4.85) showed a 3.4% NOE (mixing time – 1.0 sec) to the C14 CH (δ 1.87); ^{13}C NMR (C_6D_6 , 125 MHz) δ 173.2, 106.5, 102.5, 84.2, 57.0, 54.6, 51.3, 48.9, 48.6, 39.9, 38.6, 32.0, 30.6, 17.3; IR (thin film) 2953, 1741, 1469, 1164 cm^{-1} ; HRMS (ESI) calculated for $\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{30}\text{O}_6$ ($M+\text{Na}$) 341.1940, observed 341.1938; $[\alpha]_D^{25} -28.4$; $[\alpha]_{577}^{25} -30.7$; $[\alpha]_{546}^{25} -34.9$; $[\alpha]_{435}^{25} -51.0$; $[\alpha]_{405}^{25} -57.3$ (c = 1.0, CH_2Cl_2). Data for α -**20**: R_f 0.40 (4% $\text{Et}_2\text{O}/\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$); ^1H NMR (C_6D_6 , 500 MHz) δ 4.88 (s, 1H), 4.11 (d, J = 9.9 Hz, 1H), 3.79 (m, 4H), 3.26 (s, 3H), 3.24 (s, 3H), 3.00 (m, 4H), 2.70 (dd, J = 17.0, 8.9 Hz, 1H), 2.33 (d, J = 7.4 Hz, 1H), 1.47 (s, 3H), 0.91 (s, 9H); 1D-NOE studies, irradiation of the anomeric C14 CH(δ 4.88) resulted in a 0.85% NOE (mixing time – 1.0 sec) to the *tert*-butyl group (δ 1.02); ^{13}C NMR (C_6D_6 , 125 MHz) δ 173.1, 108.0, 103.3,

83.3, 58.1, 55.0, 51.4, 48.2, 48.1, 39.5, 34.8, 32.9, 29.9, 17.6; IR (thin film) 1741, 1383, 1134 cm⁻¹; HRMS (ESI) calculated for C₁₆H₃₀O₆ (M+Na) 341.1940, observed 341.1943; [α]_D²⁵ +49.0°, [α]₅₇₇²⁵ +50.1°, [α]₅₄₆²⁵ +56.3°, [α]₄₃₅²⁵ +93.7°, [α]₄₀₅²⁵ +112.3° (c = 1.0, CHCl₃).

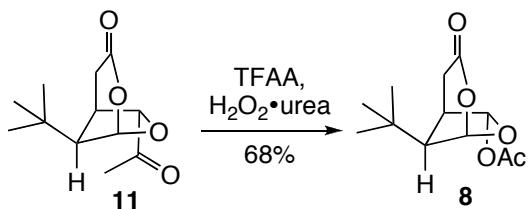


Equilibration of 20: A solution of **α-20** (95 mg) was submitted to reaction conditions and isolation procedures discussed above and after two cycles 53 mg (56%) of **β-20** was isolated.

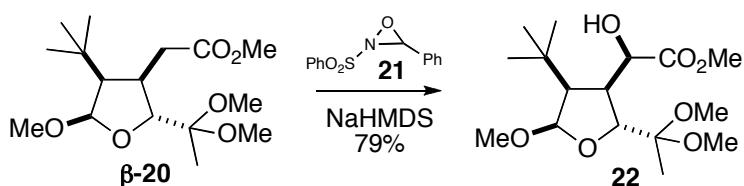


(1*S*,5*R*,6*R*,8*R*)-8-*tert*-butyl-6-ethanoyl-2,7-dioxabicyclo[3.2.1]octan-3-one (11): To a solution of ester **20** (105 mg, 0.33 mmol) in MeOH (13.9 mL) at rt was added 1N NaOH (1.4 mL, 1M in H₂O, 1.39 mmol) and the mixture was stirred for 18 h. The resulting mixture was cooled to 0 °C and 1 N HCl (5 mL) was added and the mixture was stirred for 30 min. To the resulting solution, CH₂Cl₂ (5 mL) was added and the layers were separated and the aqueous layer was extracted with CH₂Cl₂ (10 × 10 mL). The combined organic layers were dried over Na₂SO₄, filtered, and concentrated to give the crude acid **12** as a clear oil that was sufficiently pure for use in the subsequent transformation. The crude acid **12** was dissolved in CH₂Cl₂ (2.6 mL), cooled to 0 °C, and boron-trifluoride etherate (BF₃•OEt₂) (34 μL, 0.33 mmol) was added. After 1 h, saturated aqueous NaHCO₃ (4 mL) was added and the layers were separated and the aqueous phase was washed with additional CH₂Cl₂ (2 × 5 mL). The organic phases were combined, dried over Na₂SO₄, filtered, and concentrated. Purification of the residue by silica gel chromatography (30→50% EtOAc/hexanes) gave **11** (49 mg, 66% from **20**) as a colorless oil: R_f 0.43 (50% hexanes/EtOAc); ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 600 MHz) δ 5.73 (d, *J* = 2.4 Hz, 1H), 4.30 (s, 1H), 3.00 (m, 2H), 2.67 (d, *J* = 18.9 Hz, 1H), 2.22 (s, 3H), 1.68 (app t, *J* = 3.1 Hz, 1H), 1.07 (s, 9H); ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 125 MHz) δ 207.2, 168.4, 101.2, 90.7, 52.2, 36.5, 35.4, 30.6, 29.9, 27.2; IR (thin film)

1748, 1719 cm^{-1} ; HRMS (ESI) calculated for $\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_{19}\text{O}_4$ ($\text{M}+\text{H}$) 227.1283, observed 227.1290; $[\alpha]_D^{25} -32.0^\circ$, $[\alpha]_{577}^{25} -32.0^\circ$, $[\alpha]_{546}^{25} -37.0^\circ$, $[\alpha]_{435}^{25} -59.5^\circ$, $[\alpha]_{405}^{25} -69.4^\circ$ ($c = 0.4$, CHCl_3).



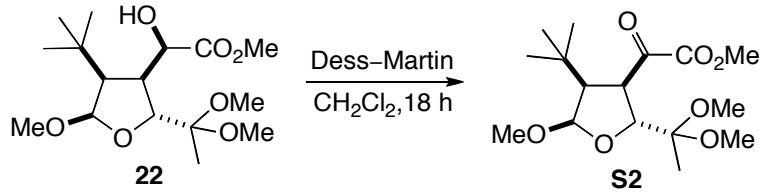
(1*S*,*5R*,*6R*,*8R*)-8-*tert*-butyl-3-oxo-2,7-dioxabicyclo[3.2.1]octan-6-yl ethanoate (8): To a solution of methyl ketone **11** (85 mg, 0.38 mmol) in CH_2Cl_2 (4.7 mL) at 0 °C was added urea• H_2O_2 complex (354 mg, 3.76 mmol) and TFAA (210 μL , 1.50 mmol).⁸ The mixture was stirred for 30 min and then allowed to warm to rt and stirred for 30 min. To the resulting mixture, saturated aqueous NaHCO_3 (10 mL) and CH_2Cl_2 (5 mL) were added and the layers were separated. The aqueous layer was extracted with CH_2Cl_2 (2 × 10 mL). The organic phases were combined, dried over Na_2SO_4 , filtered, and concentrated. Purification of the residue by silica gel chromatography (50% hexanes/EtOAc) gave **8** (62 mg, 68%) as a clear oil: R_f 0.27 (66% hexanes/Et₂O); ¹H NMR (CDCl_3 , 500 MHz) δ 6.11 (s, 1H), 5.67 (d, $J = 2.3$ Hz, 1H), 2.95 (dd, $J = 19.7$, 6.0 Hz, 1H), 2.69 (d, $J = 19.7$ Hz, 1H), 2.64 (m, 1H), 2.22 (m, 1H), 2.08 (s, 3H), 1.12 (s, 9H); ¹³C NMR (CDCl_3 , 125 MHz) δ 169.7, 167.7, 101.6, 100.8, 49.8, 37.8, 33.6, 30.8, 30.0, 21.3; IR (thin film) 1750 cm^{-1} ; HRMS (ESI) calculated for $\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_{18}\text{O}_5\text{Na}$ ($\text{M}+\text{Na}$): 265.1052, observed: 265.1042; $[\alpha]_D^{27} -92.6^\circ$, $[\alpha]_{577}^{27} -97.1^\circ$, $[\alpha]_{546}^{28} -109^\circ$, $[\alpha]_{435}^{28} -185^\circ$, $[\alpha]_{405}^{27} -220^\circ$ ($c = 1.0$, CHCl_3).



(*R*)-methyl 2-((2*R*,3*S*,4*R*,5*R*)-4-*tert*-butyl-2-(1,1-dimethoxyethyl)-5-methoxytetrahydrofuran-3-yl)-2-hydroxyethanoate (22): A solution of **β-20** (80 mg, 0.25 mmol) in THF (2 mL) was cooled to 0 °C and a solution of 1 M NaHMDS in THF (0.52 mmol, 520 μL) was added. After 1 h, the solution was cooled to – 78 °C and a solution of (+/-)-trans-2-(phenylsulfonyl)-3-

8. Cooper MS, Heaney H, Newbold AJ, Sanderson WR (1990) Oxidation reactions using urea-hydrogen peroxide; a safe alternative to anhydrous hydrogen peroxide *Synlett* 533-535.

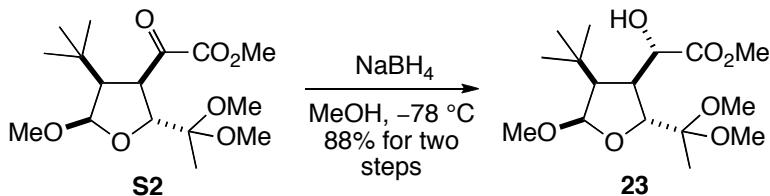
phenyloxaziridine (**21**)⁹ (101 mg, 0.39 mmol) in THF (300 μ L) was added. After 2 h, saturated aqueous NaHCO₃ (5 mL) and CH₂Cl₂ (5 mL) were added and the layers were separated. The aqueous layer was extracted with CH₂Cl₂ (5 \times 3 mL). The combined organic extracts were dried (Na₂SO₄), filtered, and concentrated. Purification of the residue by silica gel chromatography (30% EtOAc/hexanes) afforded a solid mixture. Trituration of this mixture to remove byproducts derived from **21** by stirring in 20% EtOAc/hexanes, filtration, and the concentration of the filtrate afforded **22** as a white solid (69 mg, 79%): R_f 0.15 (40% EtOAc/hexanes); m.p. 109–110 °C; ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 500 MHz) δ 5.19 (s, 1H), 4.96 (d, *J* = 3.9 Hz, 1H), 4.64 (s, 1H), 4.41 (d, *J* = 3.4 Hz, 1H), 3.72 (s, 3H), 3.44 (s, 3H), 3.22 (s, 3H), 3.16 (s, 3H), 2.68 (dd, *J* = 9.8, 3.4 Hz, 1H), 2.02 (dd, *J* = 3.9, 9.8 Hz, 1H), 1.17 (s, 3H), 1.10 (s, 9H); ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 125 MHz) δ 173.1, 104.6, 101.8, 76.6, 68.9, 56.3, 54.6, 52.1, 48.8, 48.6, 44.0, 31.6, 29.9, 16.4; IR (thin film) 3352, 1759, 1372, 1063 cm⁻¹; HRMS (ESI) calculated for C₁₆H₃₀O₇ (M+Na) 357.1889, observed 357.1884; [α]_D²⁵ -34.9; [α]₅₇₇²⁵ -36.9; [α]₅₄₆²⁵ -42.0; [α]₄₃₅²⁵ -67.2; [α]₄₀₅²⁵ -78.4 (*c* = 0.4, CH₂Cl₂).



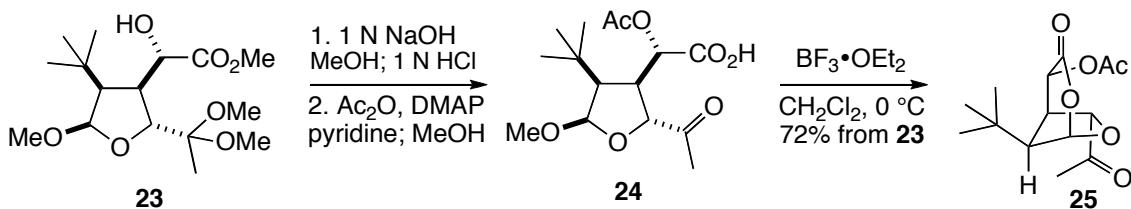
Methyl 2-((2*R*,3*R*,4*R*,5*R*)-4-*tert*-butyl-2-(1,1-dimethoxyethyl)-5-methoxytetrahydrofuran-3-yl)-2-oxoethanoate (S2): A solution of **22** (69 mg, 0.21 mmol) was dissolved in CH₂Cl₂ (2.1 mL) and NaHCO₃ (84 mg, 1.0 mmol) and Dess–Martin periodinane (140 mg, 0.33 mmol) were added and the mixture allowed to stir for 18 h at 25 °C. To the resulting mixture, 10% aqueous sodium thiosulfate (3 mL) and saturated sodium bicarbonate (3 mL) were added and the mixture was stirred for 20 min. The mixture was extracted with CH₂Cl₂ (3 \times 5 mL). The combined organic extracts were dried (Na₂SO₄), filtered, and concentrated to afford material of sufficient purity for use in the next reaction. For characterisation purposes the residue could be further purified by silica gel chromatography (10–30% EtOAc/hexanes) to afford **22** as a colorless oil: R_f 0.49 (40% EtOAc/hexanes); ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 500 MHz) δ 4.95 (d, *J* = 3.9 Hz, 1H), 4.72 (d, *J* = 5.2 Hz, 1H), 4.01 (dd, *J* = 10.9, 5.2 Hz, 1H), 3.86 (s, 3H), 3.36 (s, 3H), 3.23 (s, 3H), 3.13 (s, 3H), 2.22 (dd, *J* = 3.9, 10.9, 1H), 1.24 (s, 3H), 0.97 (s, 9H); ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 125 MHz) δ 195.4, 162.6, 106.4, 101.8, 82.3, 61.5, 54.6, 53.3, 48.9, 48.8, 46.4, 32.2, 30.2, 16.6; IR (thin film) 2954, 1731, 1369, 1265, 1145 cm⁻¹; HRMS (ESI) calculated for C₁₆H₂₈O₇ (M+Na) 355.1733, observed

9. Vishwakarma LC, Stringer OD, Davis FA (1988) (+/-)-Trans-2-(Phenylsulfonyl)-3-Phenyloxaziridine. *Org. Synth.* 66:203-210.

355.1729; $[\alpha]_D^{25} -49.8$; $[\alpha]_{577}^{25} -61.0$; $[\alpha]_{546}^{25} -66.4$; $[\alpha]_{435}^{25} -104.3$; $[\alpha]_{405}^{25} -136.1$ ($c = 0.15$, CH_2Cl_2).

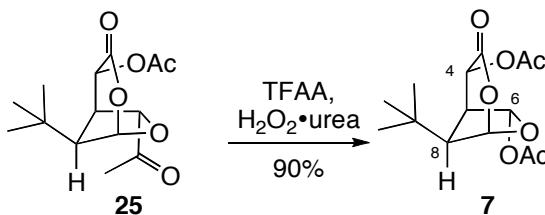


Methyl 2-((2*R*,3*S*,4*R*,5*R*)-4-*tert*-butyl-2-(1,1-dimethoxyethyl)-5-methoxytetrahydrofuran-3-yl)-2-hydroxyethanoate (23): A solution of crude **S2** from above in MeOH (2.1 mL) was cooled to -78°C and NaBH_4 (23 mg, 0.62 mmol) was added. After 30 min, saturated aqueous NaHCO_3 (3 mL) and CH_2Cl_2 (3 mL) were added and the layers were separated. The aqueous layer was extracted with CH_2Cl_2 (3×3 mL). The combined organic extracts were dried (Na_2SO_4), filtered, and concentrated. Purification of the residue by silica gel chromatography ($20 \rightarrow 30\%$ EtOAc/hexanes) afforded **23** as a colorless oil (61 mg, 88% from **22**): R_f 0.41 (40% EtOAc/hexanes); ^1H NMR (CDCl_3 , 500 MHz) δ 4.95 (d, $J = 3.5$ Hz, 1H), 4.68 (d, $J = 6.5$ Hz, 1H), 4.33 (d, $J = 4.1$ Hz, 1H), 4.30 (dd, $J = 6.5, 3.1$ Hz, 1H), 3.74 (s, 3H), 3.40 (s, 3H), 3.27 (s, 3H), 3.24 (s, 3H), 2.85 (m, 1H), 1.93 (dd, $J = 9.5, 3.5$ Hz, 1H), 1.24 (s, 3H), 1.01 (s, 9H); ^{13}C NMR (CDCl_3 , 125 MHz) δ 174.3, 105.1, 102.4, 81.5, 72.7, 58.1, 54.4, 52.2, 48.9, 48.6, 43.7, 31.2, 30.0, 16.3; IR (thin film) 2951, 1732, 1211, 1179 cm^{-1} ; HRMS (ESI) calculated for $\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{30}\text{O}_7$ ($\text{M}+\text{Na}$) 357.1889 observed 357.1881; $[\alpha]_D^{25} -31.3$; $[\alpha]_{577}^{25} -33.6$; $[\alpha]_{546}^{25} -33.8$; $[\alpha]_{435}^{25} -53.1$; $[\alpha]_{405}^{25} -54.3$ ($c = 0.2$, CH_2Cl_2).



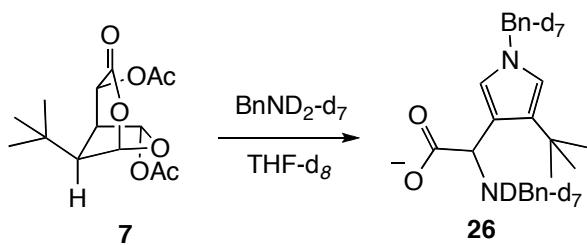
8-*tert*-Butyl-6-ethanoyl-3-oxo-2,7-dioxabicyclo[3.2.1]octan-4-yl ethanoate (25): To a solution of **23** (61 mg, 0.18 mmol) in MeOH (1 mL), 1N aqueous NaOH (300 μL) was added. The mixture was stirred for 18 h, cooled to 0°C , and 1N HCl (5.0 mL) was added and the stirred mixture was allowed to warm to rt after 5 min. After 1 h, CH_2Cl_2 (3 mL) was added and the layers were separated. The aqueous layer was extracted with CH_2Cl_2 (10×2 mL). The combined organic extracts were dried (Na_2SO_4), filtered, and concentrated to yield the crude acid that was used without further purification. Diagnostic data for crude acid: ^1H NMR (600 MHz, C_6D_6) δ

4.68 (d, $J = 3.6$ Hz, 1H), 4.19 (m, 2H), 3.35 (m, 1H), 2.96 (s, 3H), 1.80 (s, 3H), 1.75 (dd, $J = 7.8$, 4.0 Hz, 1H), 0.91 (s, 9H), 0.88 (t, 1H, $J = 6.0$ Hz); MS (ESI) calculated for $C_{13}H_{22}O_6$ (M–H) 273.14, observed 273.13. The crude acid was dissolved in CH_2Cl_2 (2 mL) and pyridine (134 μ L, 1.44 mmol), Ac_2O (101 μ L, 1.08 mmol), and DMAP (1.18 mg, 0.009 mmol) were added. After 3 h at 25 °C, MeOH (2 mL) was added and after 20 min and the solution was concentrated. The residue was dissolved in heptane (1 mL) and the solution was concentrated. This was repeated with heptane (2×1 mL) and benzene (2×1 mL) to yield the crude acetylated acid **24** that was used without further purification. Diagnostic data for crude **24**: 1H NMR (600 MHz, C_6D_6) δ 5.78 (d, $J = 6.8$ Hz, 1H), 5.03 (s, 1H), 4.88 (d, $J = 3.9$ Hz, 1H), 3.24 (m, 1H), 3.13 (s, 3H), 1.96 (s, 3H), 1.74 (s, 3H), 1.23 (m, 1H), 1.02 (s, 9H); MS (ESI) calculated for $C_{15}H_{24}O_7$ (M–H) 315.14, observed 315.13. The crude acid was dissolved in CH_2Cl_2 (2 mL) and cooled to 0 °C and $BF_3\bullet OEt_2$ (25 μ L, 0.042 mmol) in CH_2Cl_2 (100 μ L) was added. After 10 min, saturated aqueous $NaHCO_3$ (2 mL) and CH_2Cl_2 (2 mL) were added and the layers were separated. The aqueous layer was extracted with CH_2Cl_2 (4×2 mL). The combined organic extracts were dried (Na_2SO_4), filtered, and concentrated. Purification of the residue by silica gel chromatography (30% EtOAc/hexanes) **25** as a white solid (36.0 mg, 72%): R_f 0.34 (40% EtOAc/hexanes); m.p. 98–99 °C; 1H NMR ($CDCl_3$, 500 MHz) δ 5.92 (d, $J = 4.9$ Hz, 1H), 5.71 (d, $J = 1.8$ Hz, 1H), 4.72 (s, 1H), 3.15 (apt t, $J = 4.5$ Hz, 1H), 2.22 (s, 3H), 2.18 (s, 3H), 1.83 (m, 1H), 1.12 (s, 9H); ^{13}C NMR ($CDCl_3$, 125 MHz) δ 206.4, 169.3, 166.5, 101.6, 83.6, 66.9, 54.8, 41.4, 30.8, 30.3, 27.2, 20.9; IR (thin film) 2958, 1767, 1372, 1223 cm^{-1} ; HRMS (ESI) calculated for $C_{14}H_{20}O_6$ (M+Na) 307.1158, observed 307.1154; $[\alpha]^{24}_D -110.3$; $[\alpha]^{24}_{577} -112.1$; $[\alpha]^{24}_{546} -126.4$; $[\alpha]^{24}_{435} -211.3$; $[\alpha]^{24}_{405} -249.3$ ($c = 0.3$, CH_2Cl_2).



tert-Bu-MacE (7): To a solution of methyl ketone **25** (36 mg, 0.13 mmol) in CH_2Cl_2 (1.3 mL) at 0 °C was added urea• H_2O_2 complex (97 mg, 1.04 mmol) followed by TFAA (72 μ L, 0.51 mmol) in CH_2Cl_2 (200 μ L). The mixture was stirred for 30 min and then allowed to warm to rt and stirred for 30 min. To the resulting mixture, saturated aqueous $NaHCO_3$ (2 mL) and CH_2Cl_2 (2 mL) were added and the layers were separated. The aqueous layer was extracted with CH_2Cl_2 (3×2 mL). The combined organic extracts were dried (Na_2SO_4), filtered, and concentrated.

Purification of the residue by silica gel chromatography (30% hexanes/EtOAc) gave **7** (35 mg, 90%) as a white solid: R_f 0.34 (40% EtOAc/ hexanes); m.p. 103–105 °C; ^1H NMR (CDCl_3 , 500 MHz) δ 6.48 (s, 1H), 5.88 (d, J = 5.3 Hz, 1H), 5.67 (d, J = 1.8 Hz, 1H), 2.85 (apt. t, J = 4.3 Hz, 1H), 2.43 (apt. t, J = 3.2 Hz, 1H), 2.19 (s, 3H), 2.08 (s, 3H), 1.17 (s, 9H); ^{13}C NMR (CDCl_3 , 125 MHz) δ 169.6 (2 carbons), 165.9, 101.1, 96.4, 66.2, 52.7, 44.4, 30.8, 30.3, 21.3, 20.8; IR (thin film) 2916, 1749, 1370, 1214 cm; HRMS (ESI) calculated for $\text{C}_{14}\text{H}_{20}\text{O}_7$ ($\text{M}+\text{Na}$) 323.1107, observed 323.1112; $[\alpha]^{25}_{\text{D}} -82.1$; $[\alpha]^{25}_{577} -85.3$; $[\alpha]^{25}_{546} -95.3$; $[\alpha]^{25}_{435} -149.7$; $[\alpha]^{25}_{405} -179.1$ (c = 0.15, CH_2Cl_2). X-ray quality crystals were obtained via vapour diffusion by dissolving **7** in benzene and exposing to hexanes vapour.



In situ observation of 26: To a solution of **7** (3 mg, 0.010 mmol) in THF-d_8 (400 μL) in a 5 mm NMR tube, $\text{C}_6\text{D}_5\text{CD}_2\text{ND}_2^{10}$ (10 μL) was added. The solution was allowed to stand for 36 h and compound **26**¹¹, $\text{AcO}^-\text{ND}_3\text{Bn-d}_7^+$, and $\text{Bn-d}_7\text{N(H,D)Ac}$ were observed as the major new products.

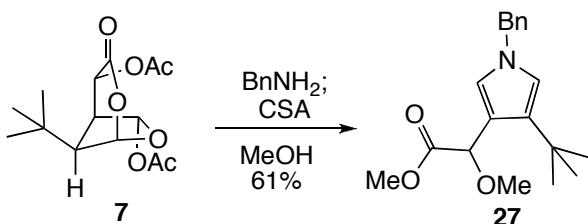
Key spectral data for **26**: ^1H NMR (THF-d_8 , 500 MHz) δ 6.77 (bs, 1H) 6.37 (bs, 1H), 4.48 (s, 1H), 1.25 (s, 9H); ^{13}C NMR (THF-d_8 , 125 MHz) δ 177.3, 133.4, 122.0, 121.6, 117.5, 60.0, 53.0, 52.1, 32.4, 32.2; HRMS (ESI) calculated for $\text{C}_{24}\text{H}_{14}\text{D}_{14}\text{N}_2\text{O}_2$ ($\text{M}+\text{Na}$) 389.2946, observed 389.2951.

Key spectral data for $\text{AcO}^-\text{ND}_3\text{Bn-d}_7^+$: ^1H NMR (THF-d_8 , 500 MHz) δ 1.86; ^{13}C NMR (THF-d_8 , 125 MHz) δ 172.8, 21.0. Key spectral data for $\text{Bn-d}_7\text{NHAc}$: ^1H NMR (THF-d_8 , 500 MHz) δ 1.85; ^{13}C (THF-d_8 , 500 MHz) δ 169.35, 22.86. Key spectral data for $\text{Bn-d}_7\text{NDAc}$: ^1H NMR δ 1.85; ^{13}C (THF-d_8 , 500 MHz) δ 169.27, 22.81.¹²

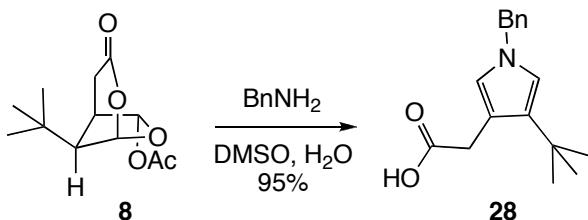
10. Prepared from $\text{C}_6\text{D}_5\text{CD}_2\text{NH}_2$ (Sabine L, Grehl M (1994) Diastereoselective Synthesis of α -Hydroxy and α -Aminoindolizidines and Quinolizidines. Evidence for a Novel Cyclization/Hydride Migration Mechanism in the TiCl_4 -Induced Reaction of Prolinal Benzylamines by Deuterium Labeling Studies. *Chem. Ber.* 127:2023-2034). A solution of $\text{BnNH}_2\text{-d}_7$ (0.2 mL) in D_2O (0.5 mL) was stirred for 5 min and CH_2Cl_2 (0.5 mL) was added and the layers were separated. The organic layer was concentrated and D_2O (0.5 mL) was added. After 5 min, CH_2Cl_2 (0.5 mL) was added and the layers were separated. The organic layer was dried (Na_2SO_4) and concentrated to yield clean $\text{C}_6\text{D}_5\text{CD}_2\text{ND}_2$ by $\text{H}_1\text{-NMR}$.

11. See page 18 for full NMR assignment.

12. $\text{Bn-d}_7\text{NHAc}$ and $\text{Bn-d}_7\text{NDAc}$ were prepared independently.



Methyl 2-(1-benzyl-4-*tert*-butyl-1*H*-pyrrol-3-yl)-2-methoxyethanoate (27): BnNH_2 (3.5 μL , 0.03 mmol) was added to a solution of **7** (4 mg, 0.013 mmol) in MeOH (0.65 mL). After 18 h at rt CSA (12 mg, 0.052 mmol) was added and the solution was stirred for an additional 18 h. To the resulting solution, saturated aqueous NaHCO_3 (2 mL) and CH_2Cl_2 (2 mL) were added and the layers were separated. The aqueous layer was extracted with CH_2Cl_2 (3×2 mL). The combined organic extracts were dried (Na_2SO_4), filtered, and concentrated. Purification of the residue by silica gel chromatography (10→20% hexanes/EtOAc) gave **27**¹³ (2.5 mg, 61%) as a clear oil: R_f 0.24 (20% EtOAc/ hexanes); ^1H NMR (CDCl_3 , 500 MHz) δ 7.28 (m, 3H), 7.10 (apt. d, 1H, J = 7.0 Hz), 6.69 (d, 1H, J = 2.5 Hz), 6.34 (d, 1H, J = 2.5 Hz), 5.05 (s, 1H), 4.90 (s, 2H), 3.71 (s, 3H), 3.37 (s, 3H), 1.29 (s, 9H); ^{13}C NMR (CDCl_3 , 125 MHz) δ 172.9, 137.7, 133.2, 128.9, 127.9, 127.6, 122.3, 117.8, 116.8, 76.3, 57.2, 53.7, 52.2, 31.9, 31.5; IR (thin film) 2916, 1747, 1099 cm^{-1} ; HRMS (ESI) calculated for $\text{C}_{19}\text{H}_{25}\text{NO}_3$ ($\text{M}+\text{Na}$) 338.1732, observed 338.1730.



2-(1-benzyl-4-*tert*-butyl-pyrrol-3-yl)ethanoic acid (28): To a solution of **8** (4 mg, 0.016 mmol) in H_2O (0.72 mL) and DMSO (80 μL), BnNH_2 (9 μL , 0.082 mmol) was added. The

Bn-d₇NHAc: To a solution of Bn-d₇NH₂ (50 mg, 0.43 mmol) in CH_2Cl_2 (0.9 mL), TEA (136 μL , 0.47 mmol) and Ac₂O (43 μL , 0.47 mmol) were added. The solution was allowed to stand for 18 h and then 1 N HCl (1 mL) was added and the layers were separated. The organic layer was extracted with 1 N NaOH (1 mL) and the organic layer was dried (Na_2SO_4) and concentrated to yield Bn-d₇NHAc.

Bn-d₇NDAc: Bn-d₇NHAc (25 mg) in CDCl_3 (1 mL) was stirred with 40% NaOD in D_2O for 5 min. The layers were separated and the organic layer was dried (Na_2SO_4) and concentrated to afford Bn-d₇NDAc.

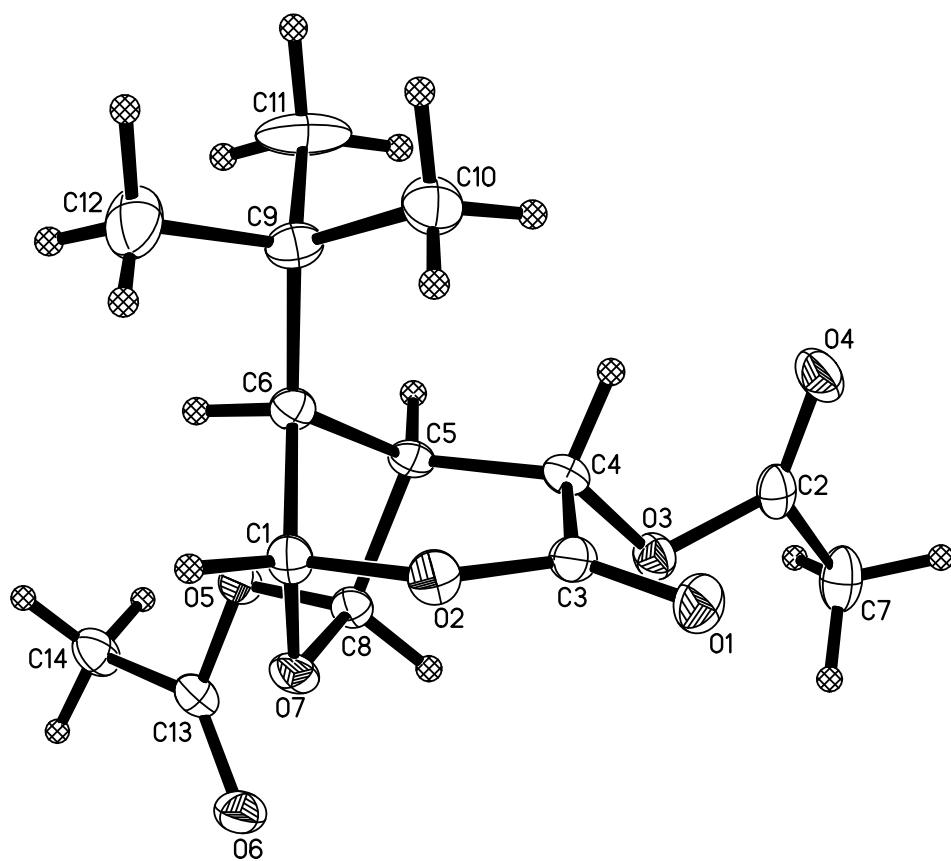
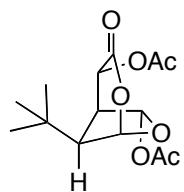
Clean ^{13}C spectra (in THF-d_8) were obtained for each compound and then the solutions were mixed and a mixed ^{13}C spectra was obtained in which doubled signals were observed with chemical shifts within 0.1 ppm of those listed above. This result demonstrates that the ^{13}C doubling observed with d₇-benzyl acetamide is consistent with an isotopic shift reflecting the presence of a mixture of deutero and protio d₇-benzyl acetamide species.

13. See page 18 for full NMR assignment.

solution was stirred at rt for 36 h. To the resulting solution, saturated aqueous NH₃Cl (2 mL) and CH₂Cl₂ (2 mL) were added and the layers were separated. The aqueous layer was extracted with CH₂Cl₂ (3 × 2 mL). The combined organic extracts were dried (Na₂SO₄), filtered, and concentrated. Purification of the residue by silica gel chromatography (50→100% hexanes/EtOAc) gave **28**¹⁴ (4.2 mg, 95%) as a clear oil: R_f 0.28 (20% EtOAc/ hexanes); ¹H NMR (DMSO-d₆, 500 MHz) δ 11.95 (bs, 1H), 7.32 (m, 2H), 7.27 (m, 1H), 7.21 (m, 2H), 6.59 (d, 1H, *J* = 2.4 Hz), 6.49 (d, 1H, *J* = 2.4 Hz), 4.94 (s, 2H), 3.40 (s, 2H), 1.18 (s, 9H); ¹³C NMR (DMSO-d₆, 125 MHz) δ 173.7, 138.9, 131.0, 128.5, 127.5, 127.3, 121.4, 116.8, 113.2, 52.1, 32.9, 31.1, 30.9; IR (thin film) 2959, 1708, 1150 cm⁻¹; HRMS (ESI) calculated for C₁₇H₂₁NO₂ (M+Na) 294.1470, observed 294.1478.

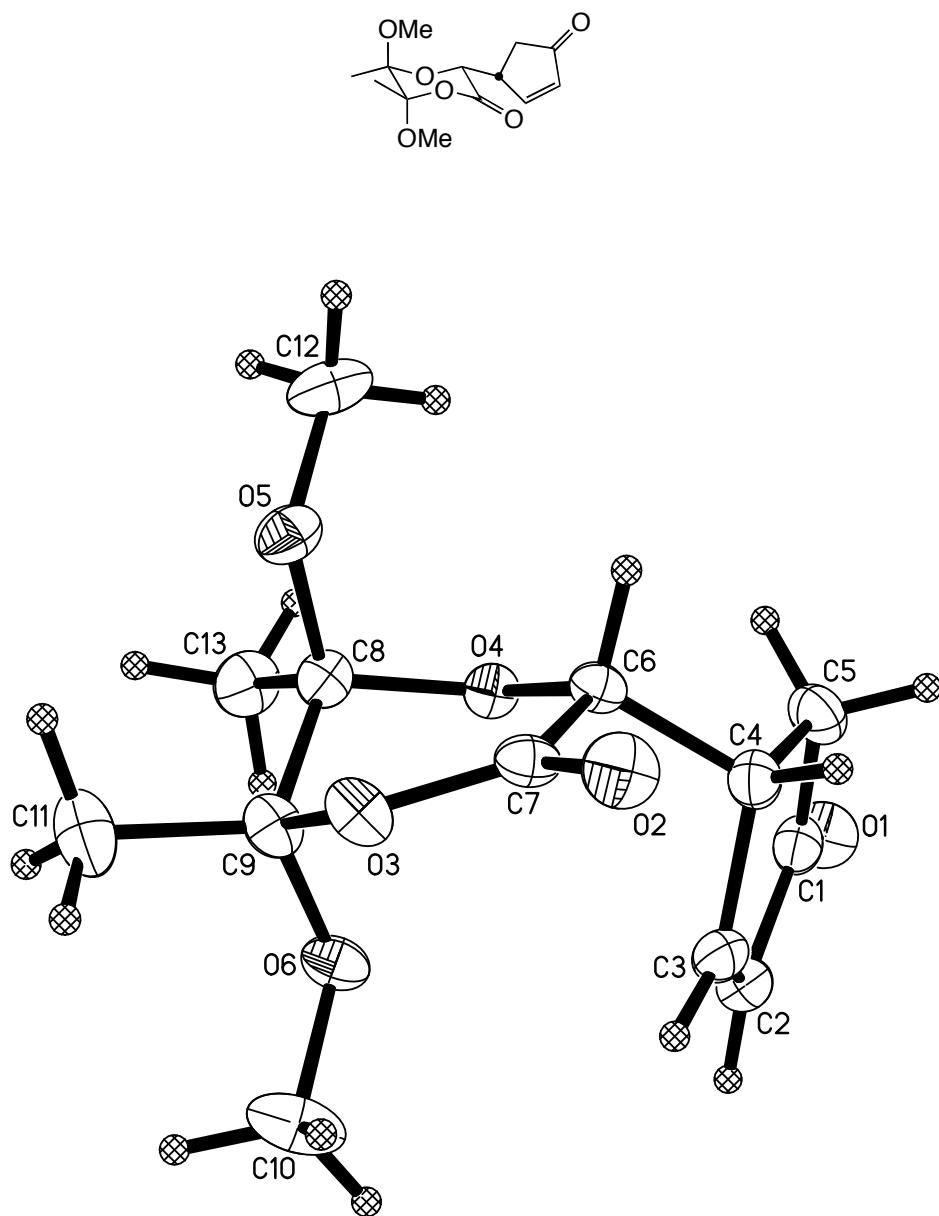
14. See page 19 for full assignment.

X-ray structure of 7^{15}



¹⁵ The thermal ellipsoid plot is shown at the 50% probability level.

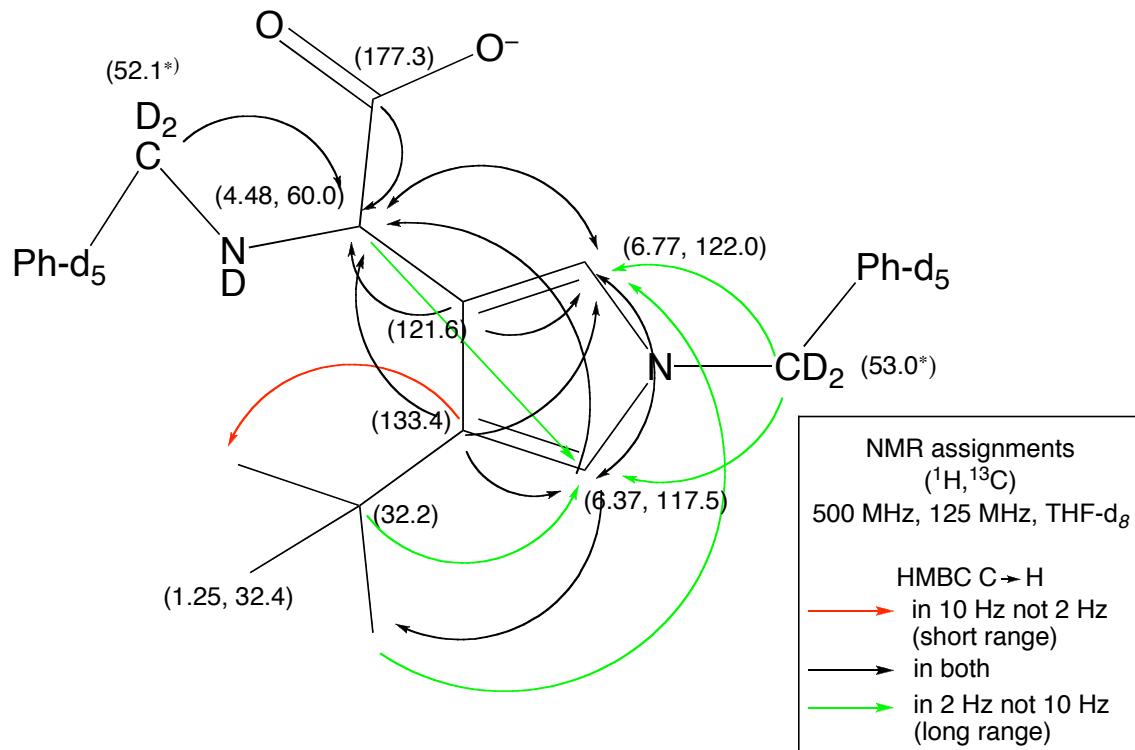
X-ray structure of $\mathbf{17}^{16}$



¹⁶ The thermal ellipsoid plot is shown at the 50% probability level.

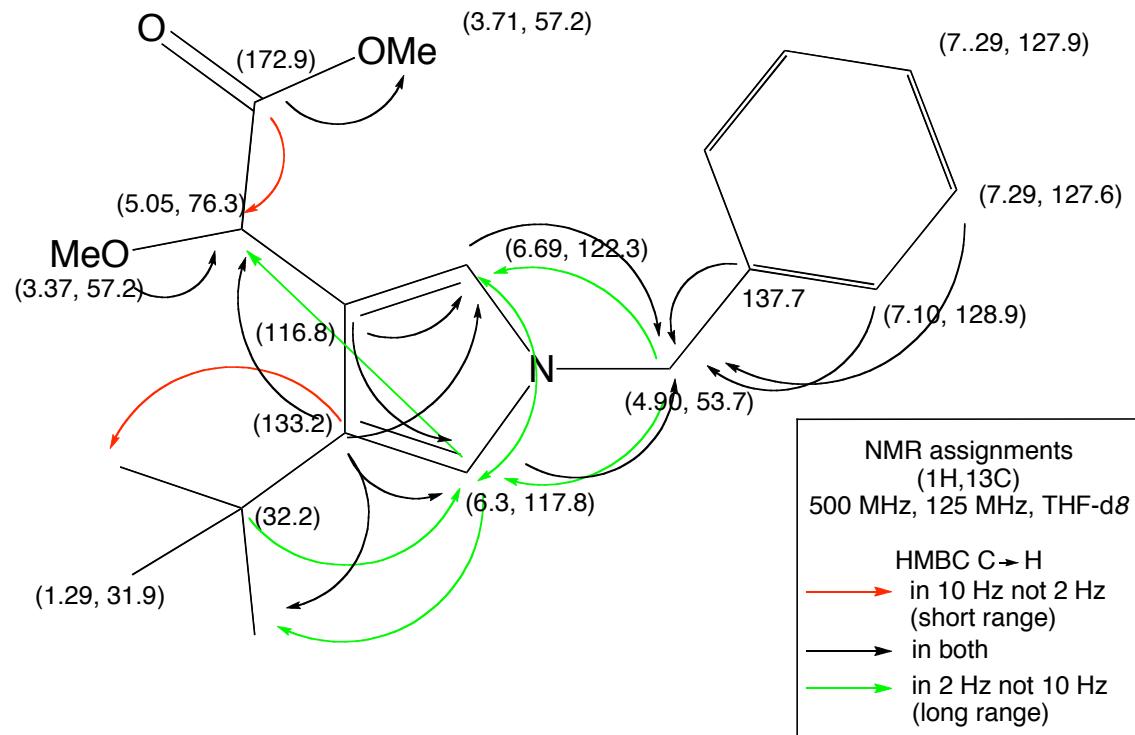
NMR Assignment of 26, 27, and 28

Assignment of 26

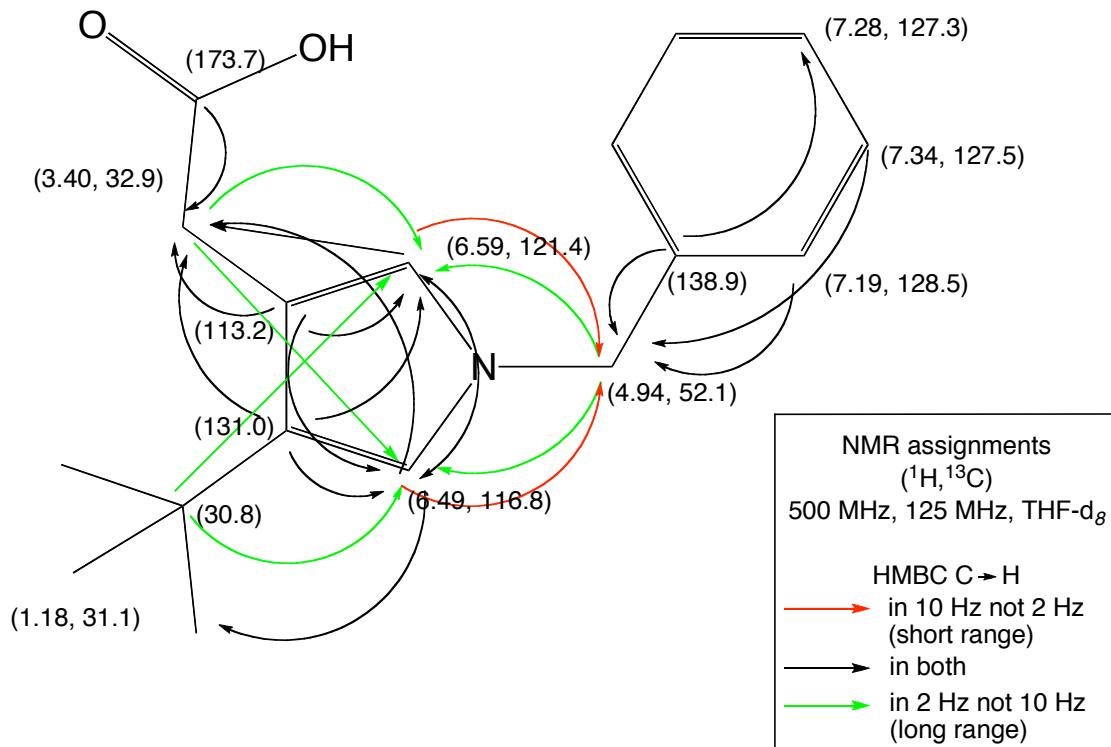


* CD₂ not observed in C₁₃ spectra because of C-D splitting, only observed in HMBC

Assignment of 27



Assignment of **28**



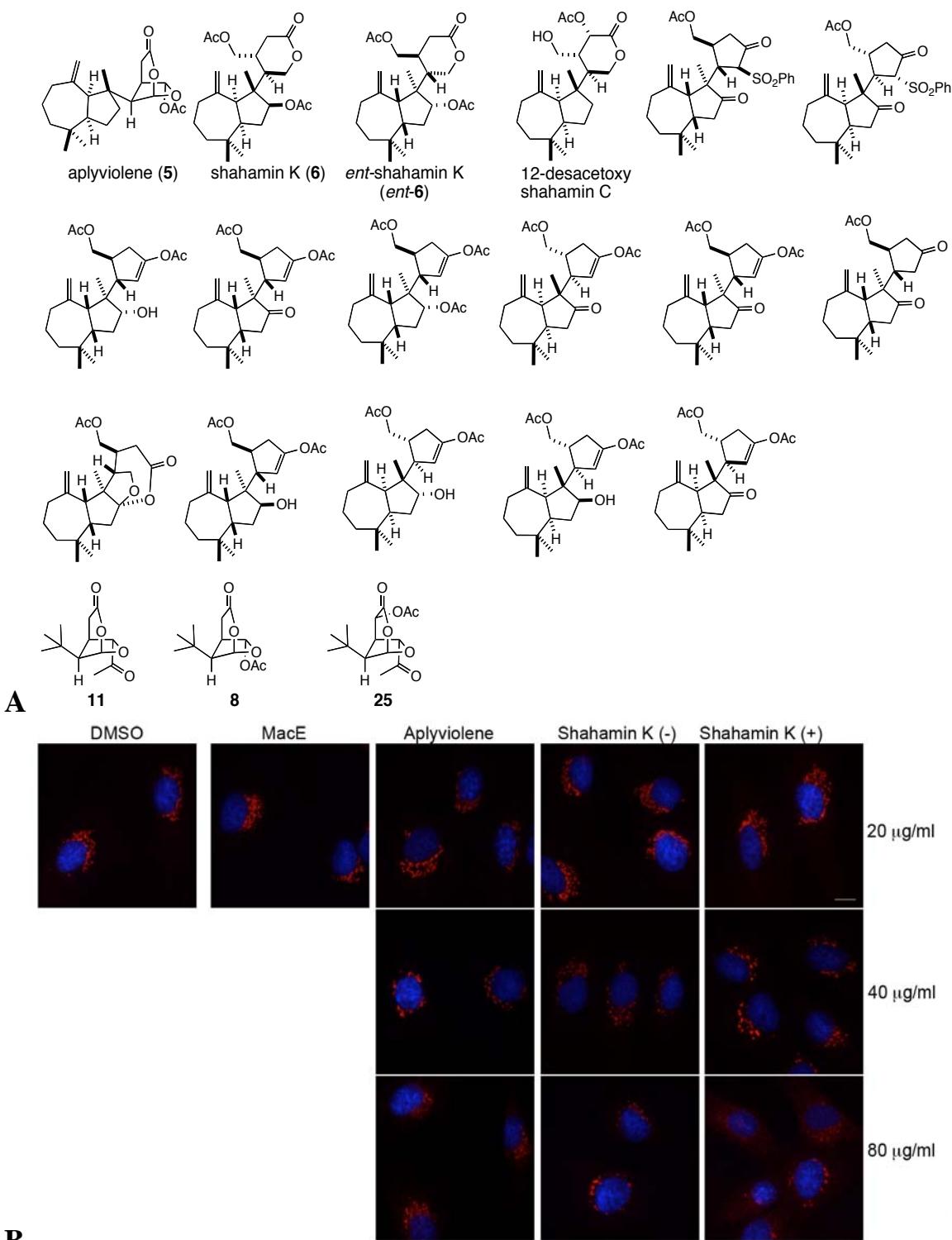
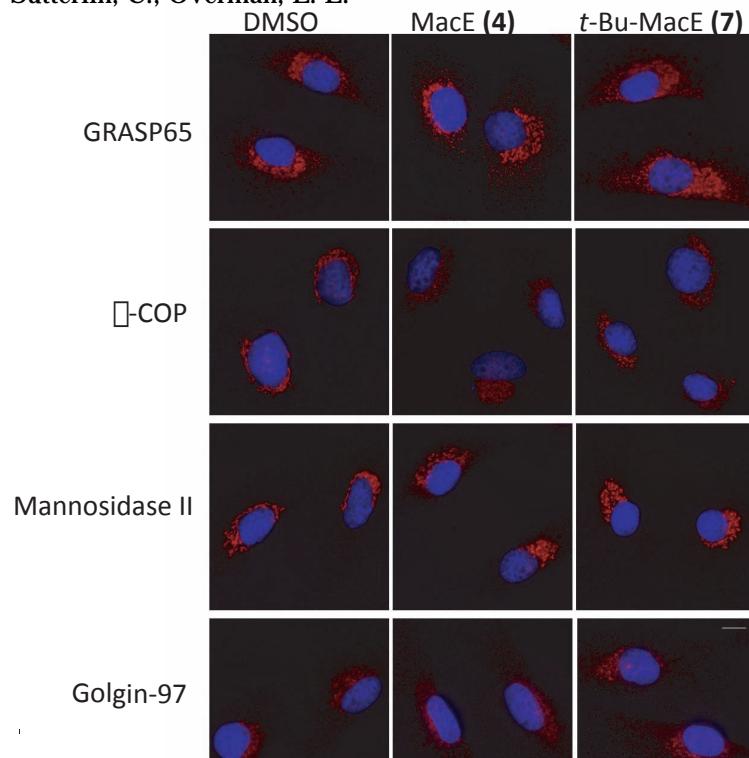
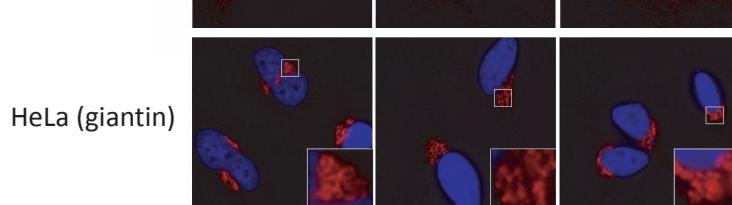


Fig. S1. Structurally related compounds screened for macfarlandin E-type Golgi activity
 NRK cells on coverslips were treated with compounds (A) for 60 min at 37 °C, fixed and processed for immunofluorescence analysis with an antibody to the Golgi protein, giantin, and the DNA dye Hoechst 33342. Representative images for aplyviolene (**5**), *ent*-(-)-shahamin K (*ent*-**6**), and (+)-shahamin K (**6**), is shown (B).

A



B



C

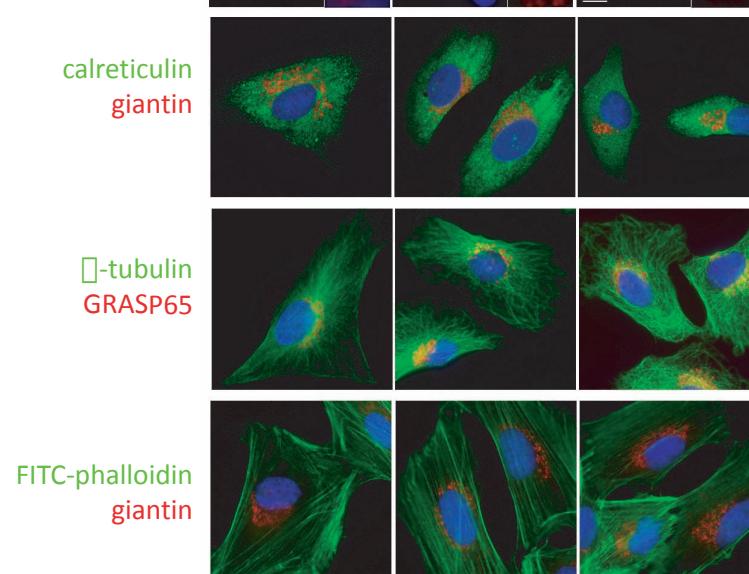


Fig. S2: The effect of MacE and *t*-Bu-MacE on other Golgi markers, HeLa cells, and other cellular structures
 (A) NRK cells on coverslips were treated with DMSO, 20 μ g/mL MacE and 40 μ g/mL *t*-Bu-MacE for 60 min, fixed and analyzed by immunofluorescence using antibodies to GRASP65, β -COP, mannosidase-II, and golgin-97 and the DNA dye Hoechst 33342. (B) HeLa cells on coverslips were treated with DMSO, 20 μ g/mL MacE and 40 μ g/mL *t*-Bu-MacE for 60 min, fixed and analyzed by immunofluorescence using an antibody to giantin and the DNA dye Hoechst 33342. (C) NRK cells on coverslips were treated with DMSO, 20 μ g/mL MacE and 40 μ g/mL *t*-Bu-MacE for 60 min. The cells were fixed and processed for immunofluorescence with antibodies to calreticulin and giantin to visualize the ER or the Golgi, respectively (top panel). Cells were also stained with antibodies to \pm -tubulin and the Golgi protein, GRASP65, to reveal the organization of the microtubule cytoskeleton and the Golgi (middle panel). FITC-coupled phalloidin was used to visualize the organization of the actin cytoskeleton (bottom panel).

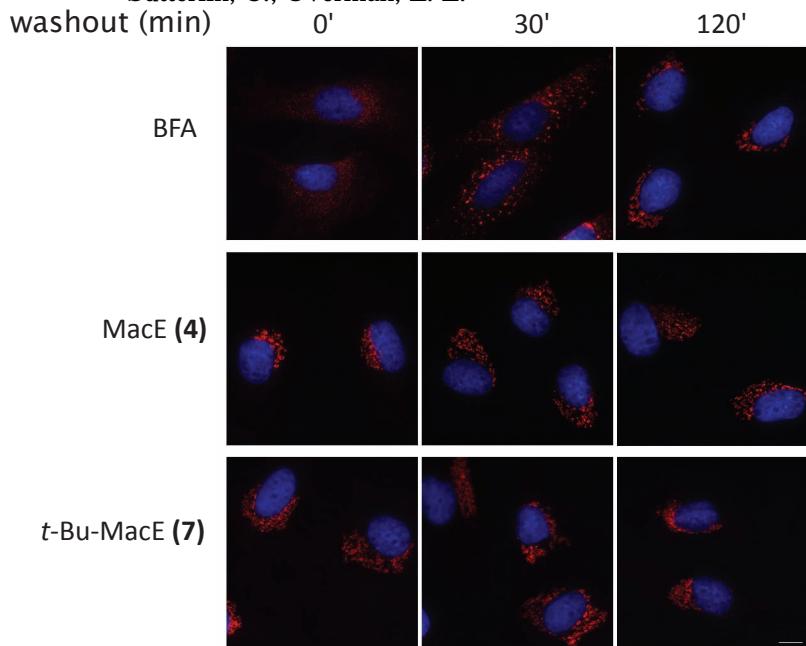


Fig S3. The effect of MacE and *t*-Bu-MacE on the Golgi is irreversible

NRK cells were treated with 3 μ g/mL BFA, 20 μ g/mL MacE and *t*-Bu-MacE 40 μ g/mL, followed by washout of the compounds and incubation in fresh medium for 30 or 120 minutes. Cells were then fixed and stained with an antibody to giantin and the DNA dye Hoechst 33342.

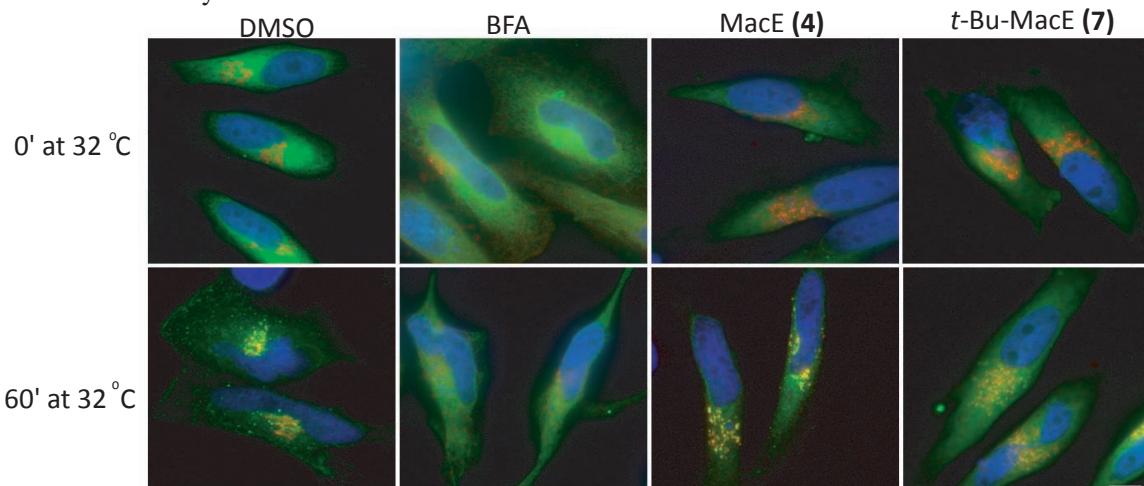


Fig. S4. MacE and *t*-Bu-MacE block transport between the Golgi and the plasma membrane

HeLa cells expressing GFP-tagged VSV-G^{ts045} were shifted to the non-permissive temperature of 40 °C for 6 hrs, of which the last 1 hr was in the presence of DMSO, 3 μ g/mL BFA, 20 μ g/mL MacE or 40 μ g/mL *t*-Bu-MacE. Cells were then shifted to 32 °C to allow transport from the ER to the Golgi to the plasma membrane. Cells were fixed and stained with an antibody to giantin and the DNA dye Hoechst 33342. Representative images are shown for each experimental condition.

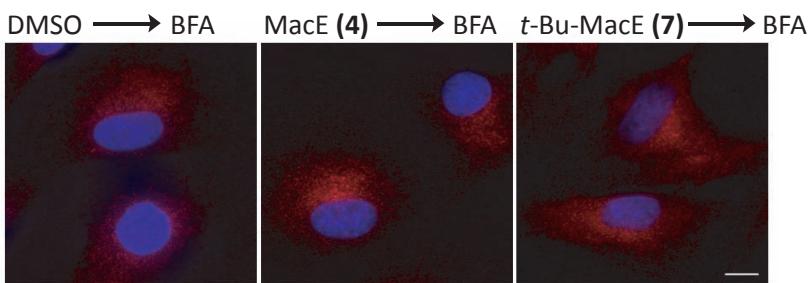
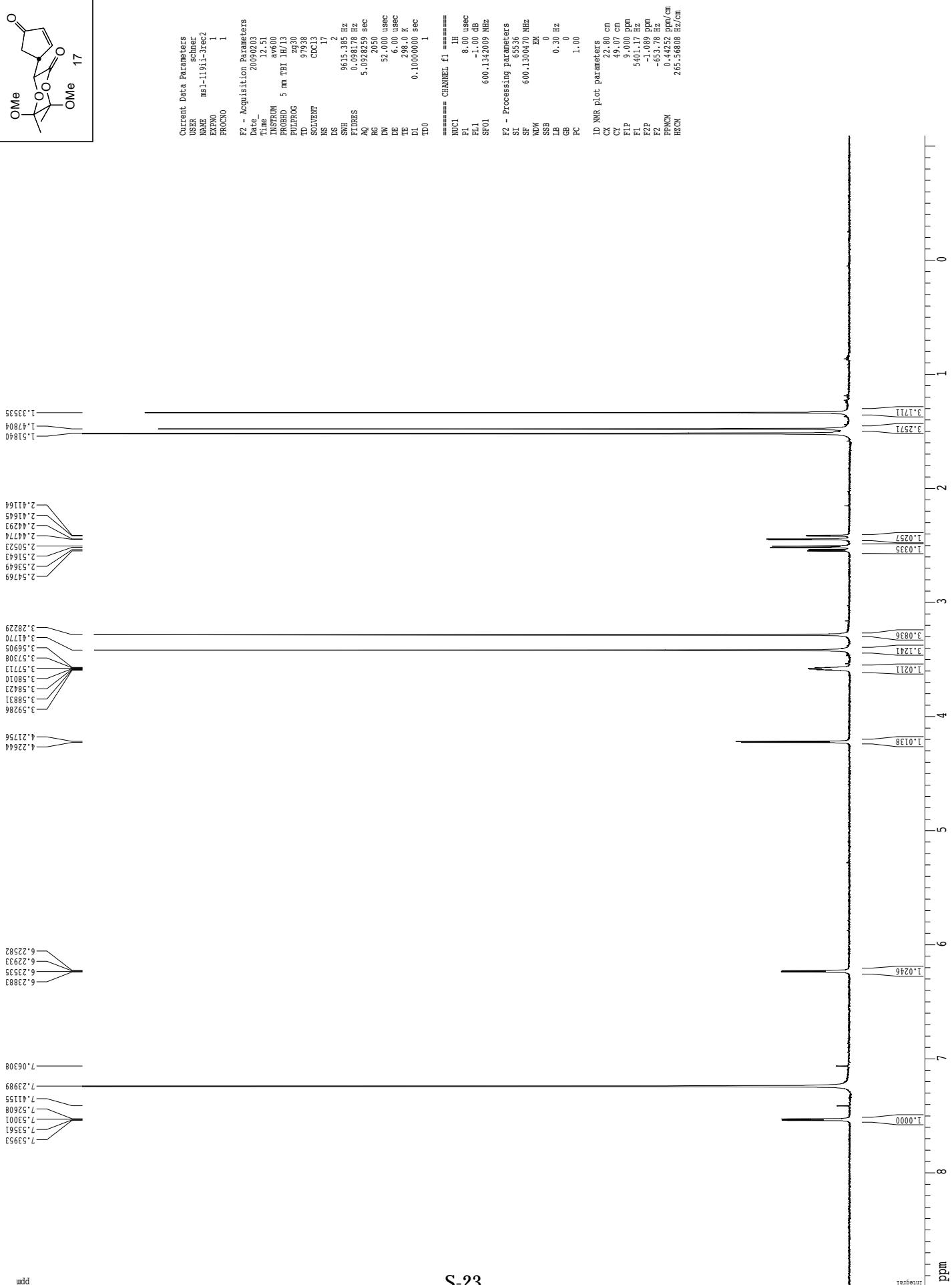
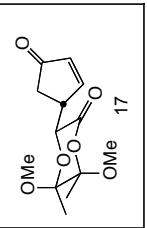


Fig S5. MacE and *t*-Bu-MacE does not block BFA induced relocalization of Golgi proteins to the ER

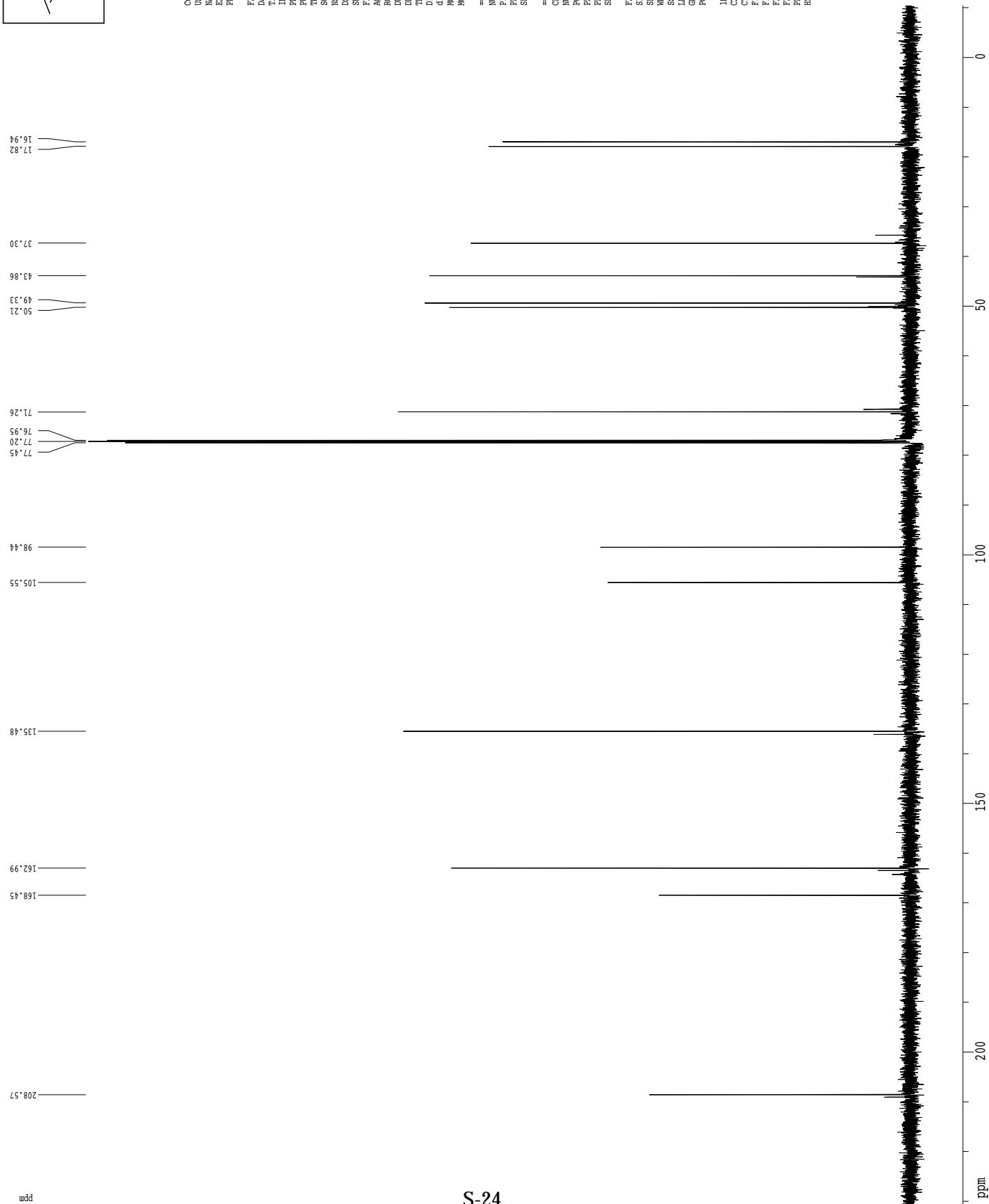
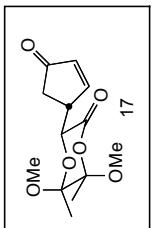
NRK cells were treated with DMSO, 20 μ g/mL MacE and *t*-Bu-MacE 40 μ g/mL for 1 hour, followed by replacement with media containing the same agent and 3 μ g/mL BFA for 45 minutes. Cells were fixed and stained with an antibody to giantin and the DNA dye Hoechst 33342.

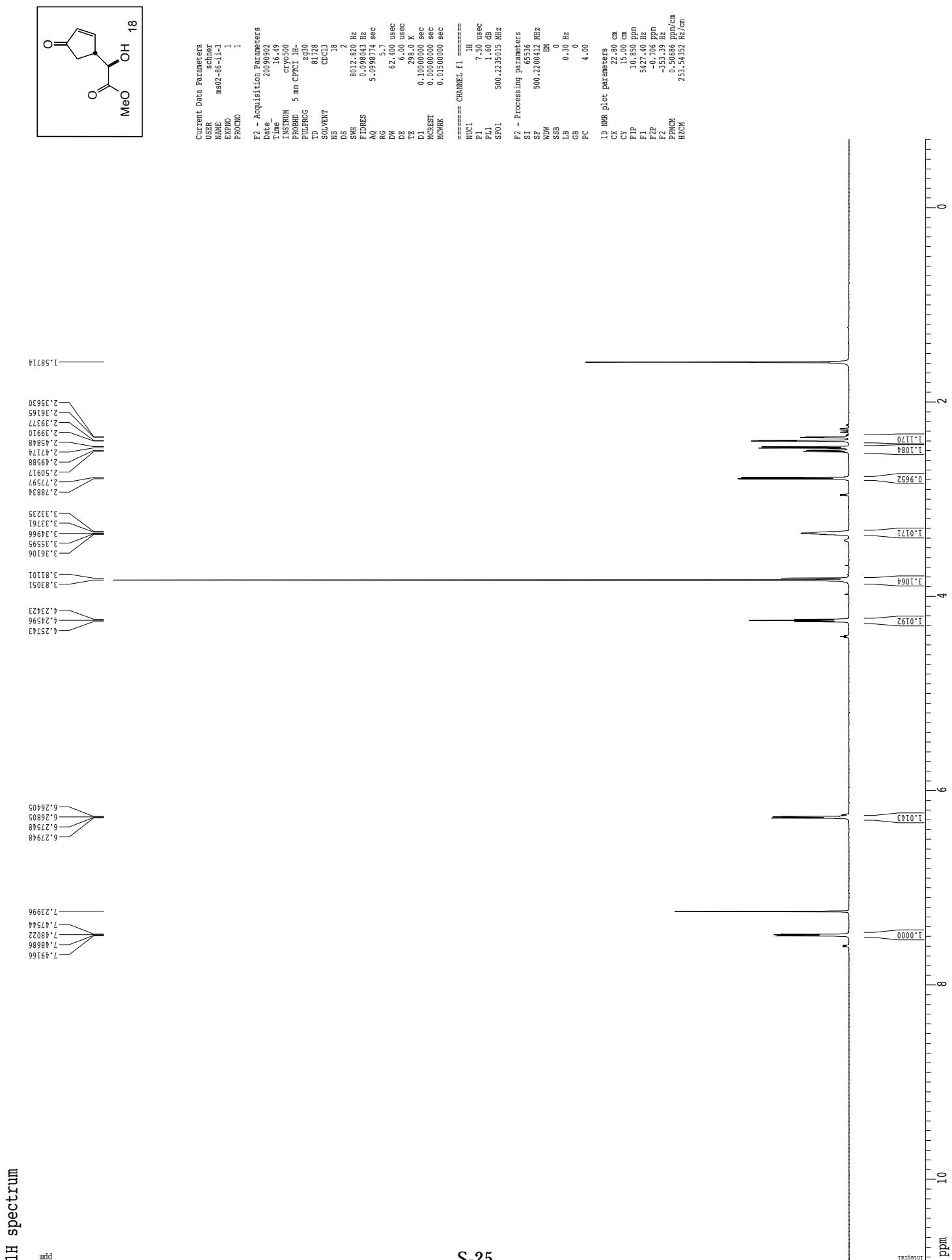
SUPPORTING INFORMATION Schnermann, M. J., Beaudry, C. M., Egorova, A. V., Polishchuk, R. S., Sütterlin, C., Overman, L. E.



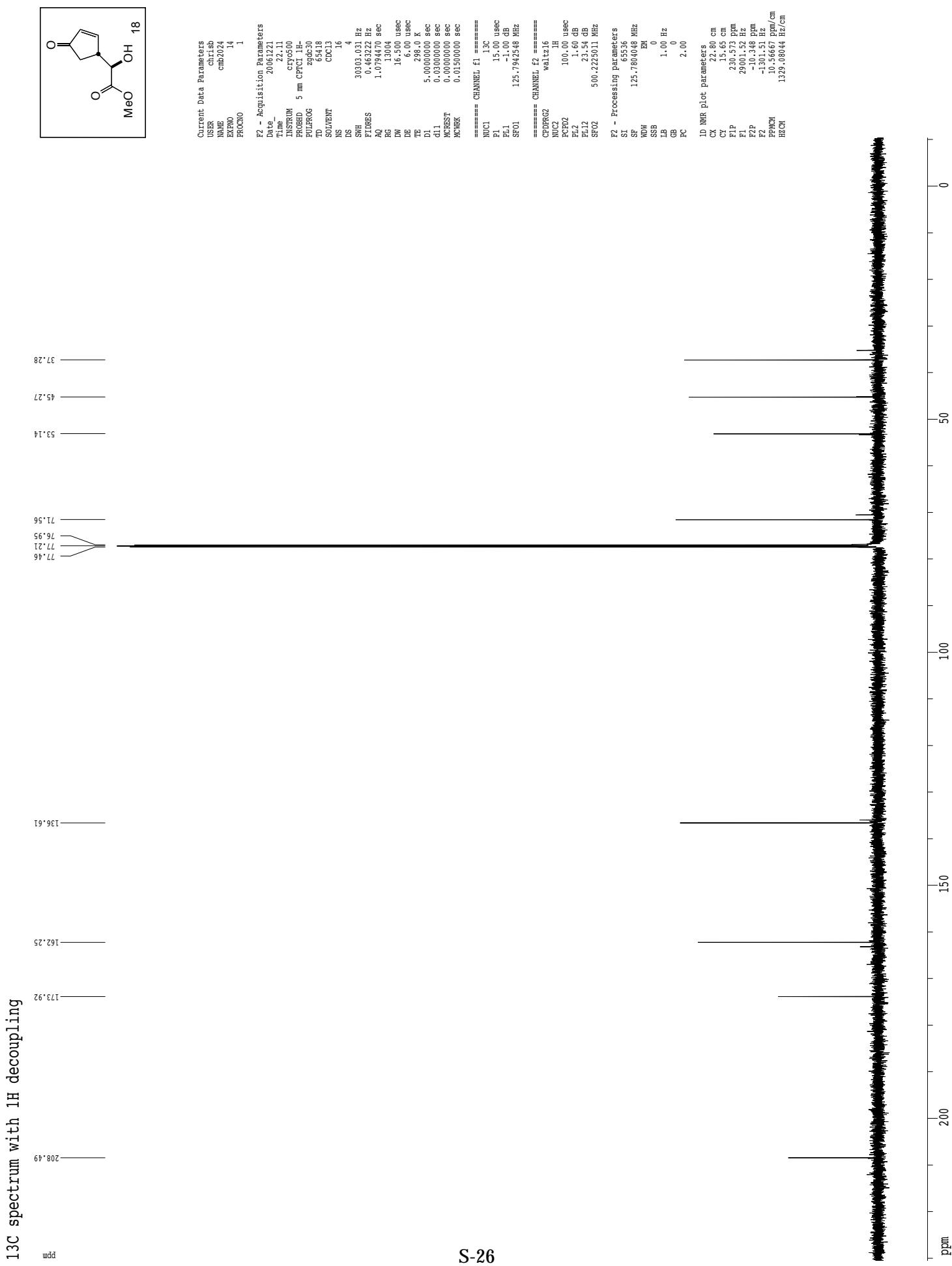
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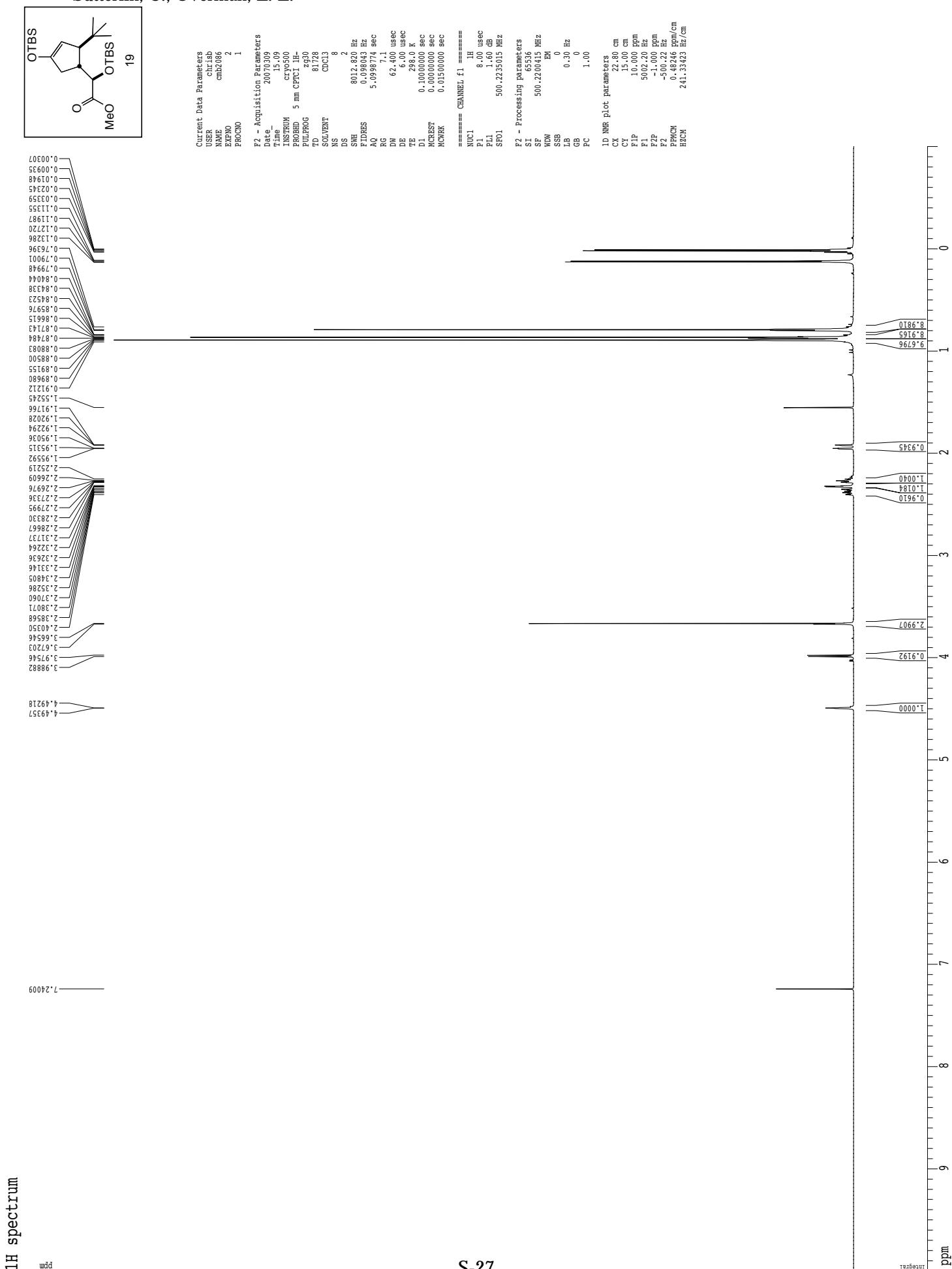
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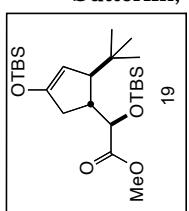


SUPPORTING INFORMATION Schnermann, M. J., Beaudry, C. M., Egorova, A. V., Polishchuk, R. S., Sütterlin, C., Overman, L. E.





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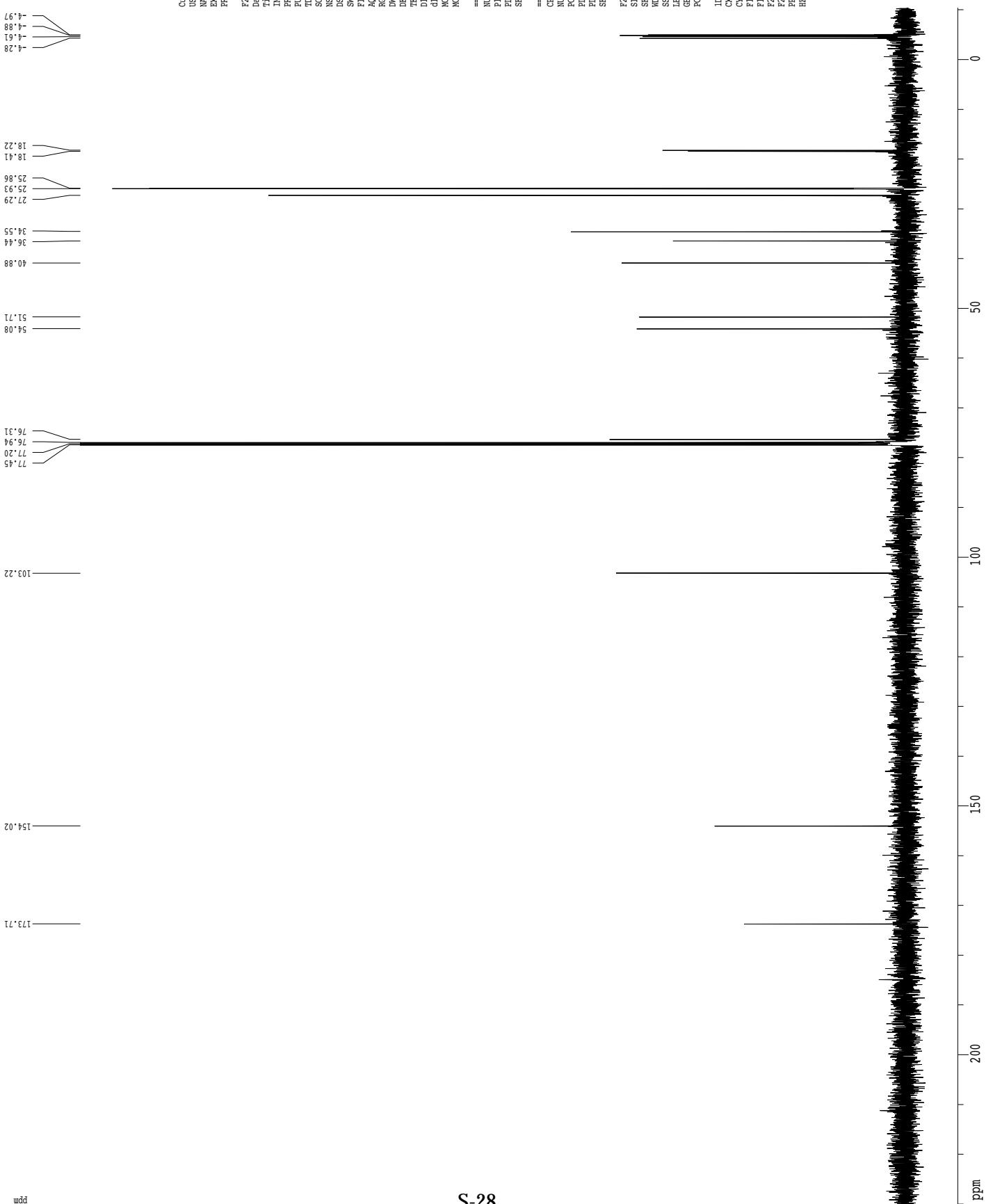


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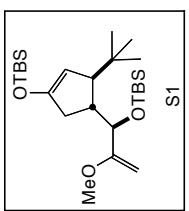
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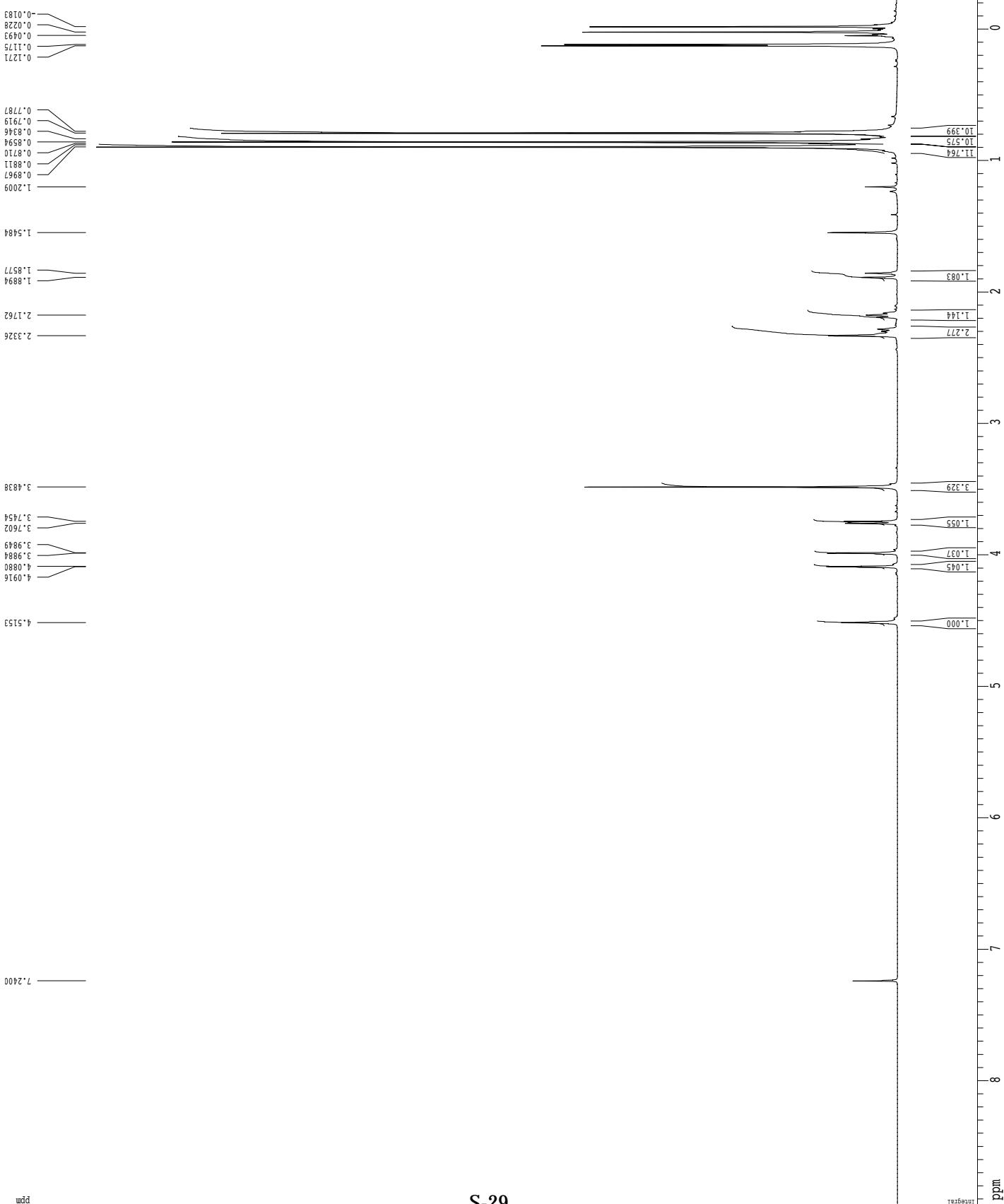


¹³C spectrum with ¹H decoupling

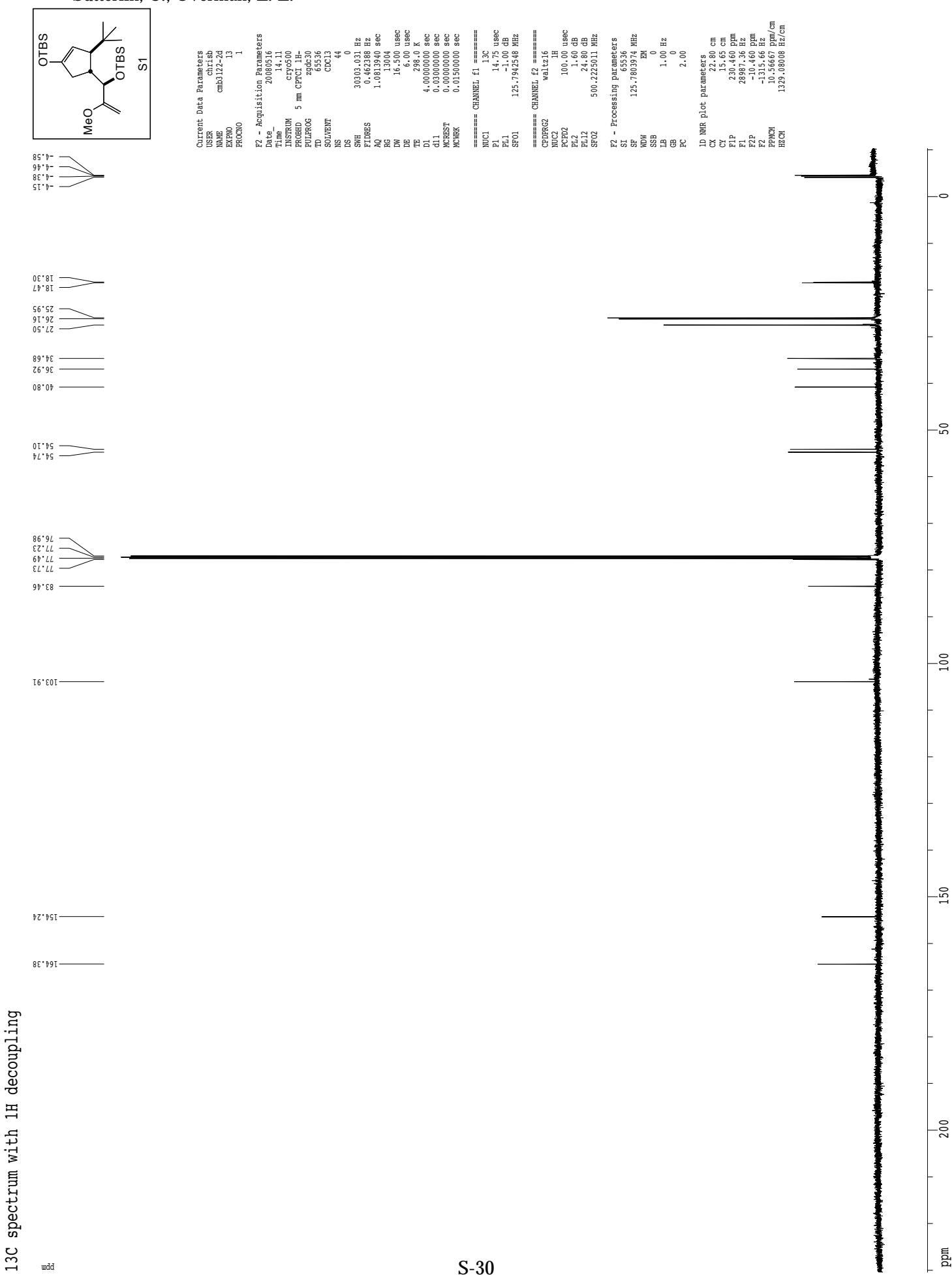
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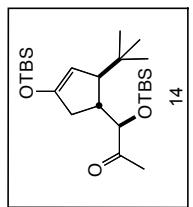


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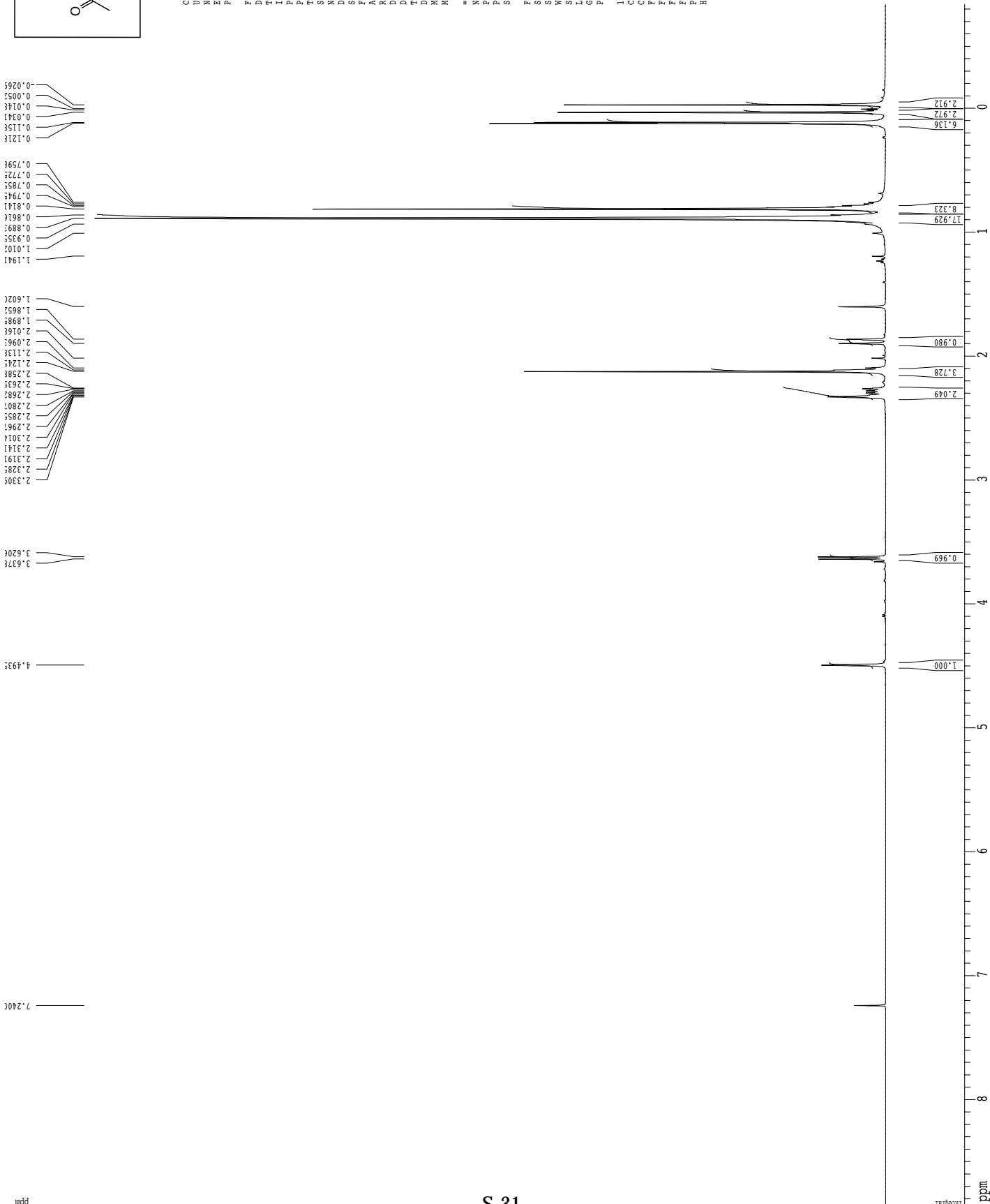


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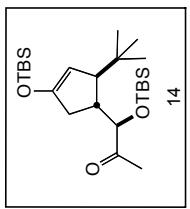




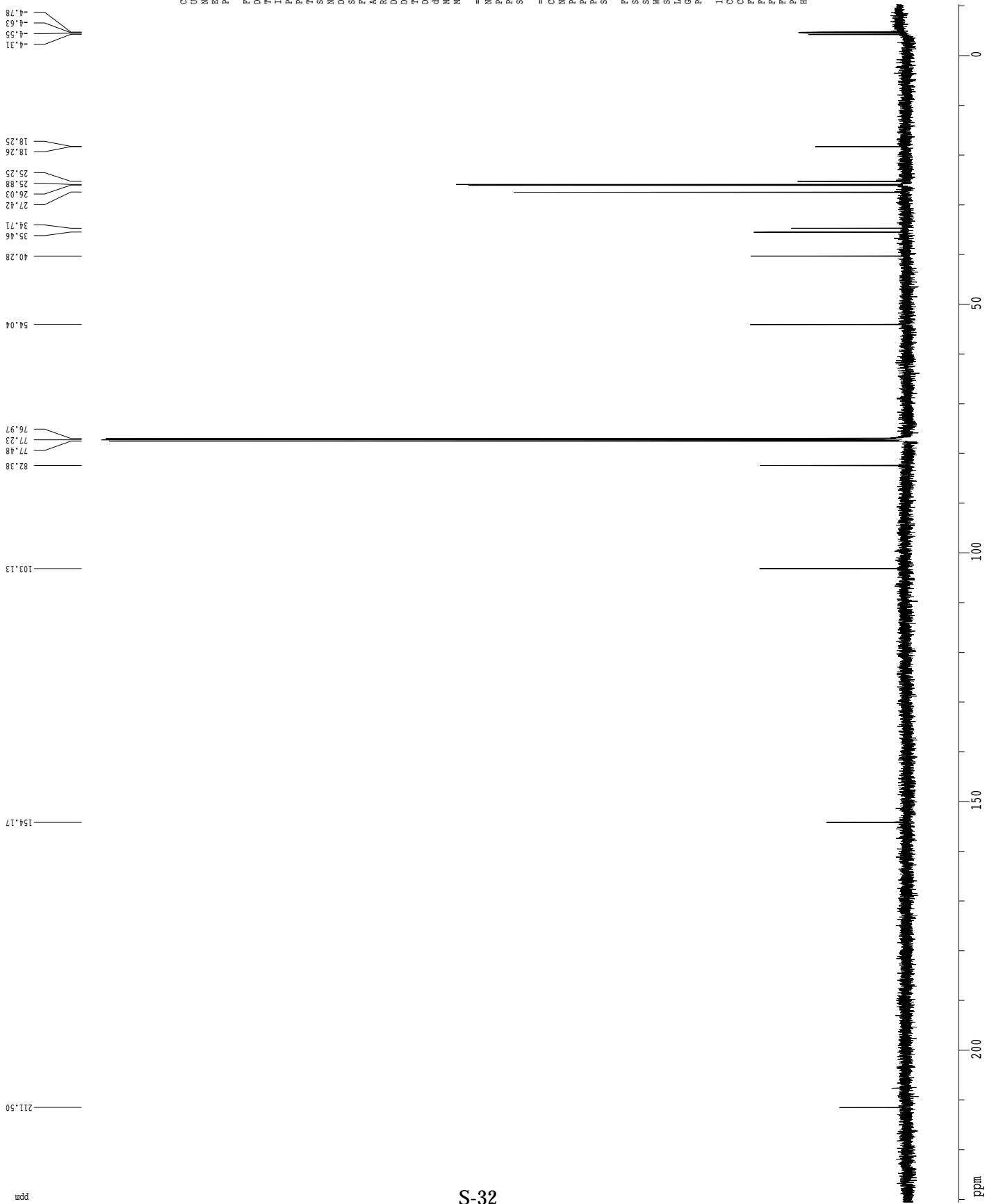
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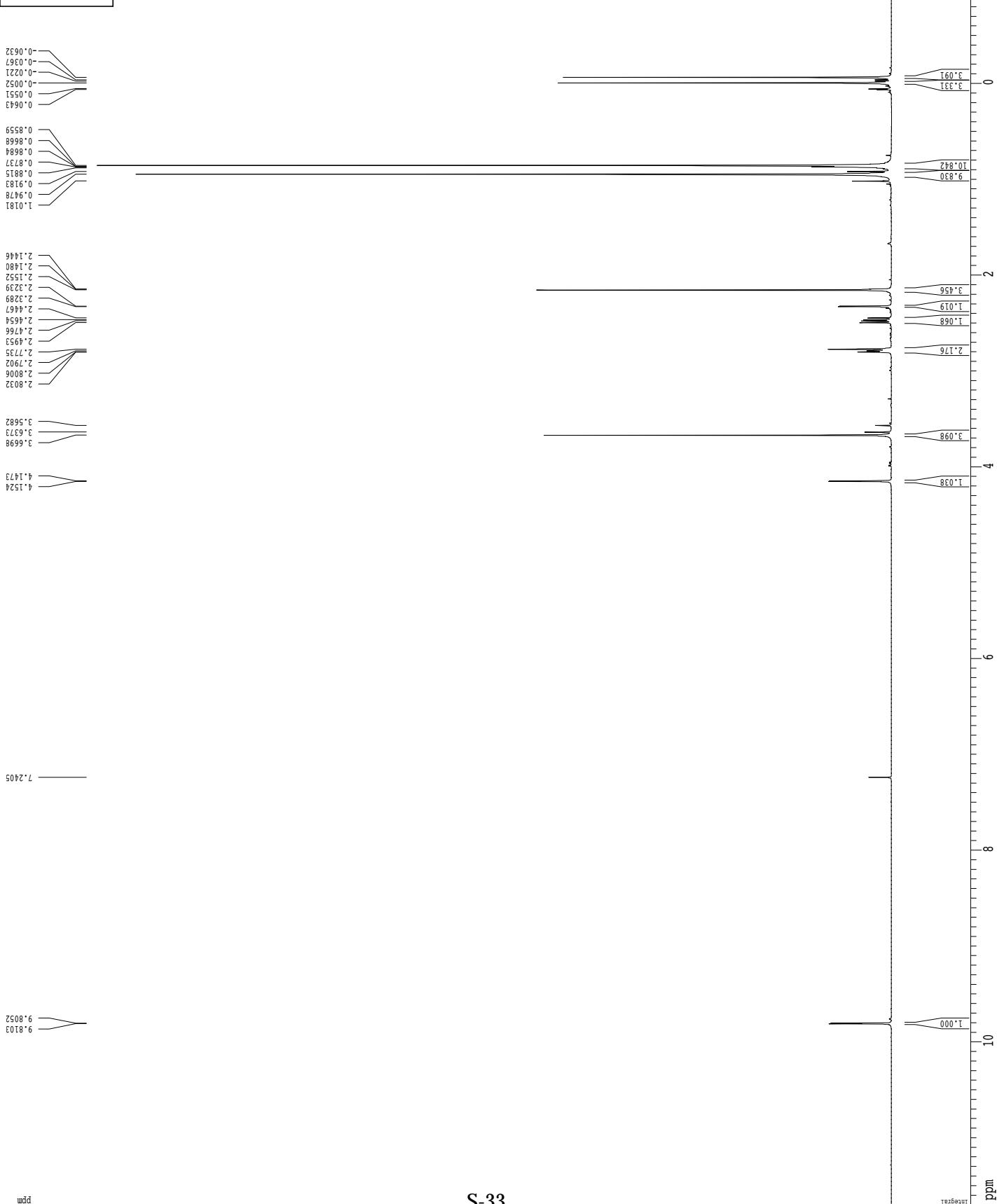
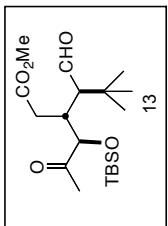
SUPPORTING INFORMATION Schnermann, M. J., Beaudry, C. M., Egorova, A. V., Polishchuk, R. S., Sütterlin, C., Overman, L. E.



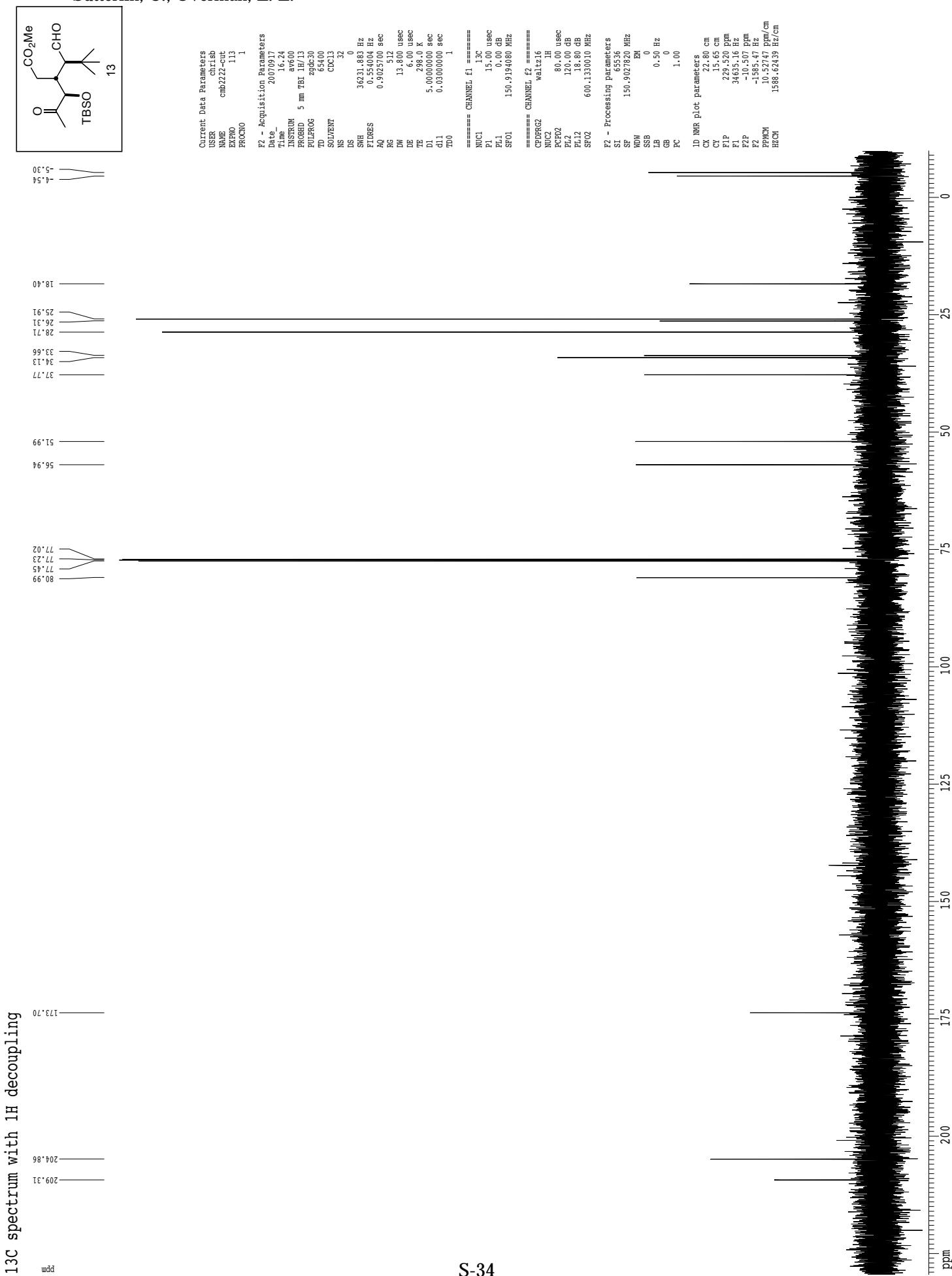
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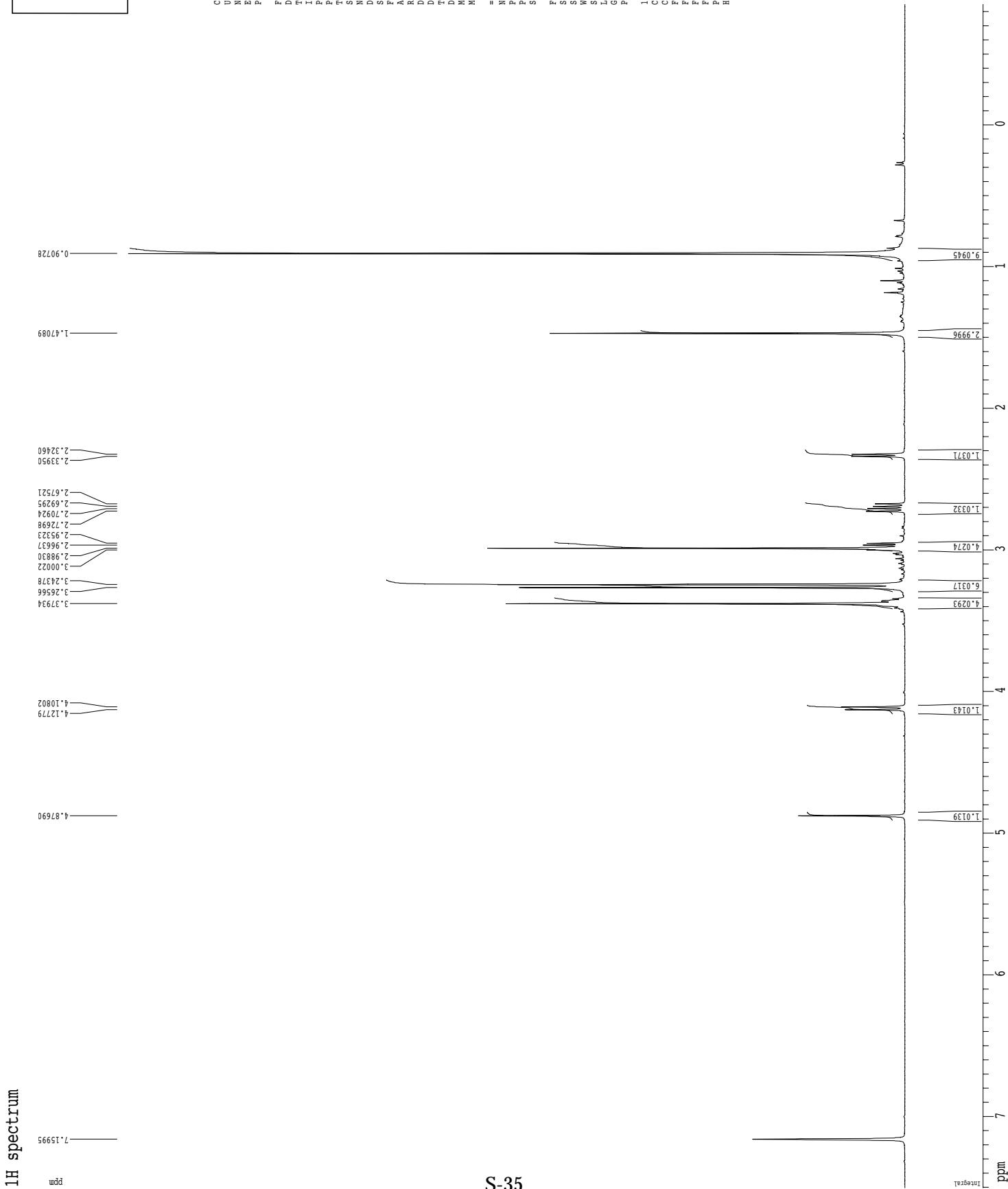
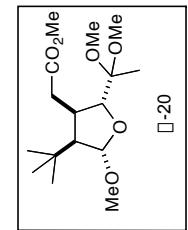
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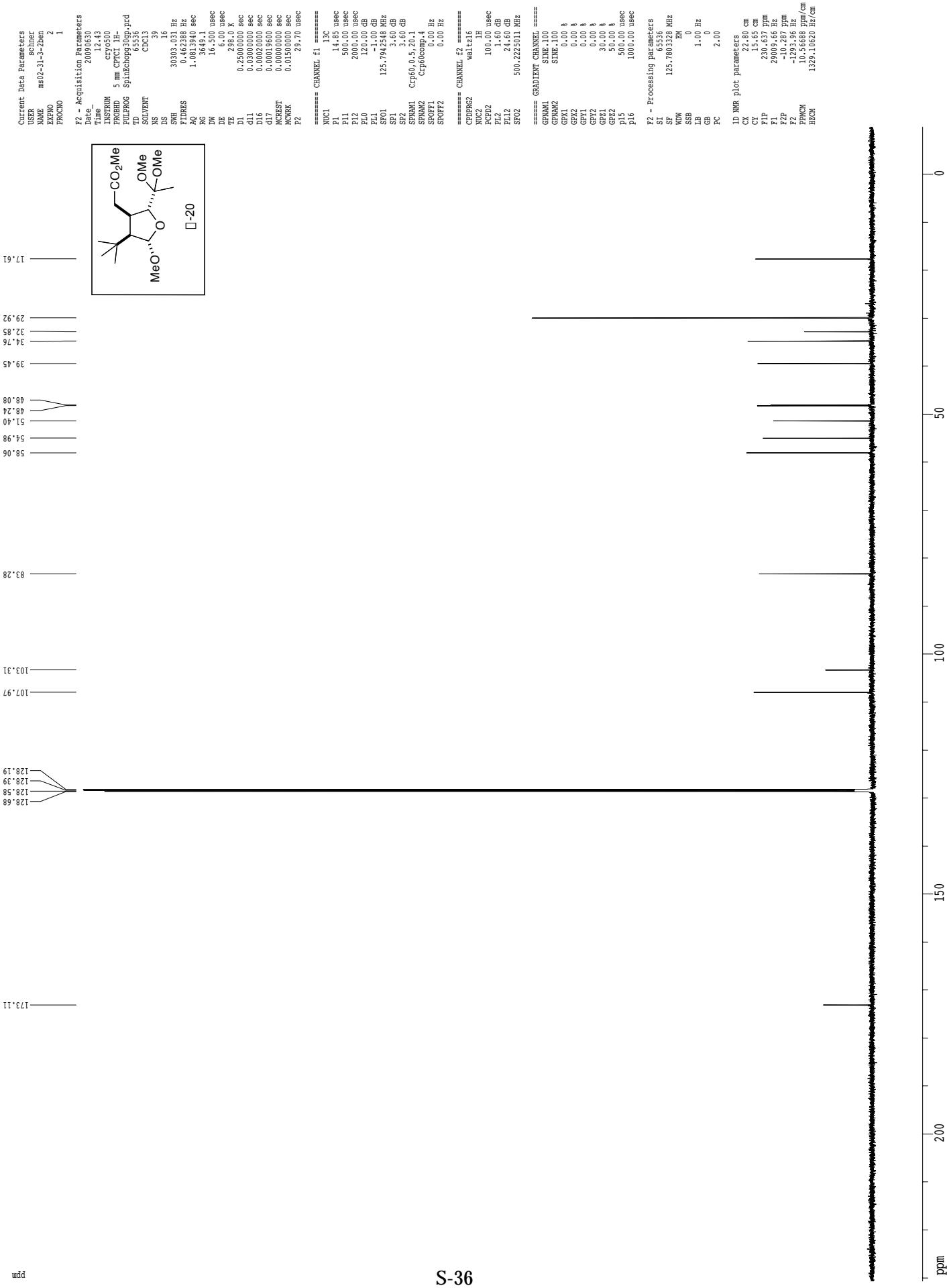


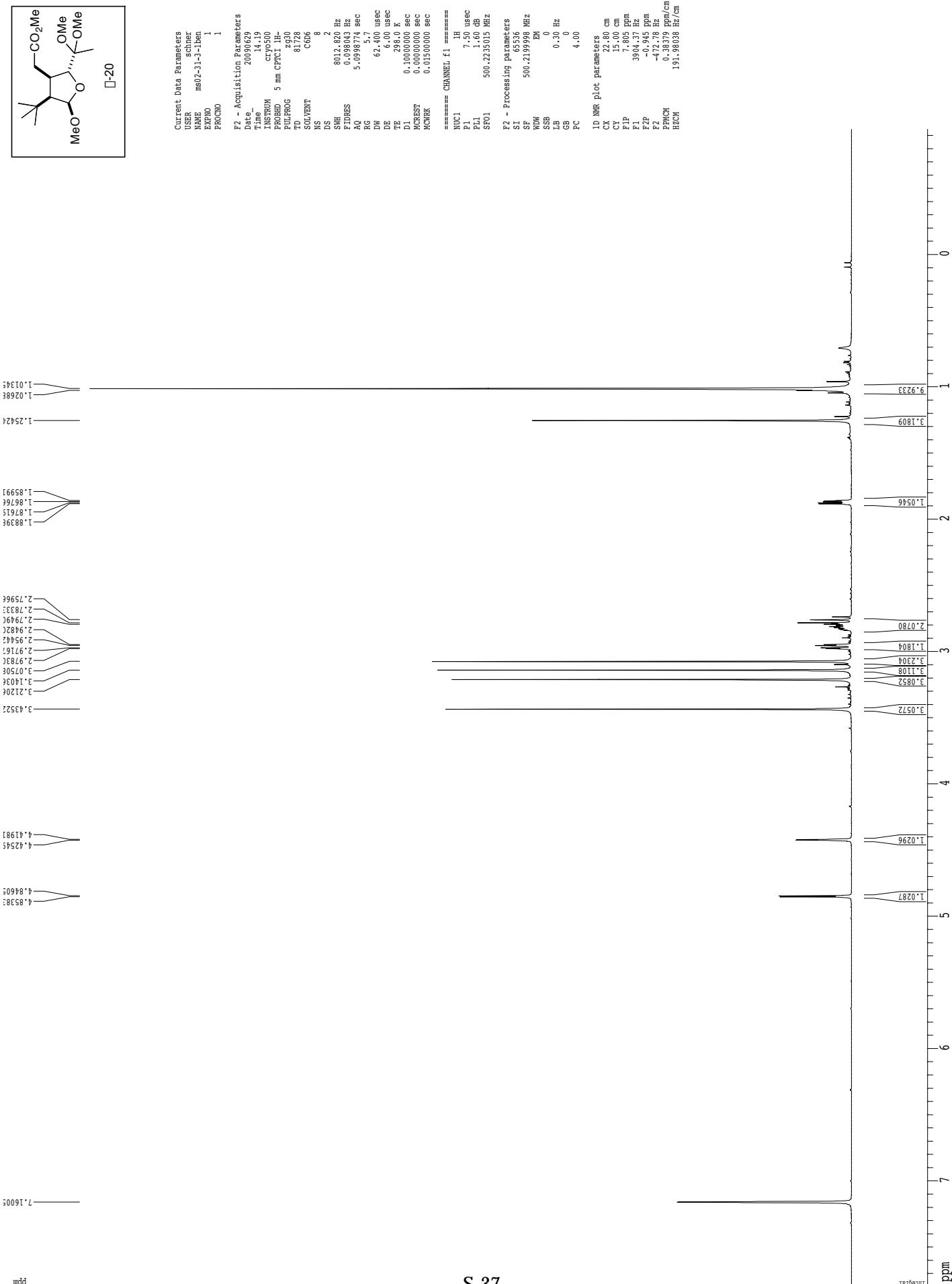
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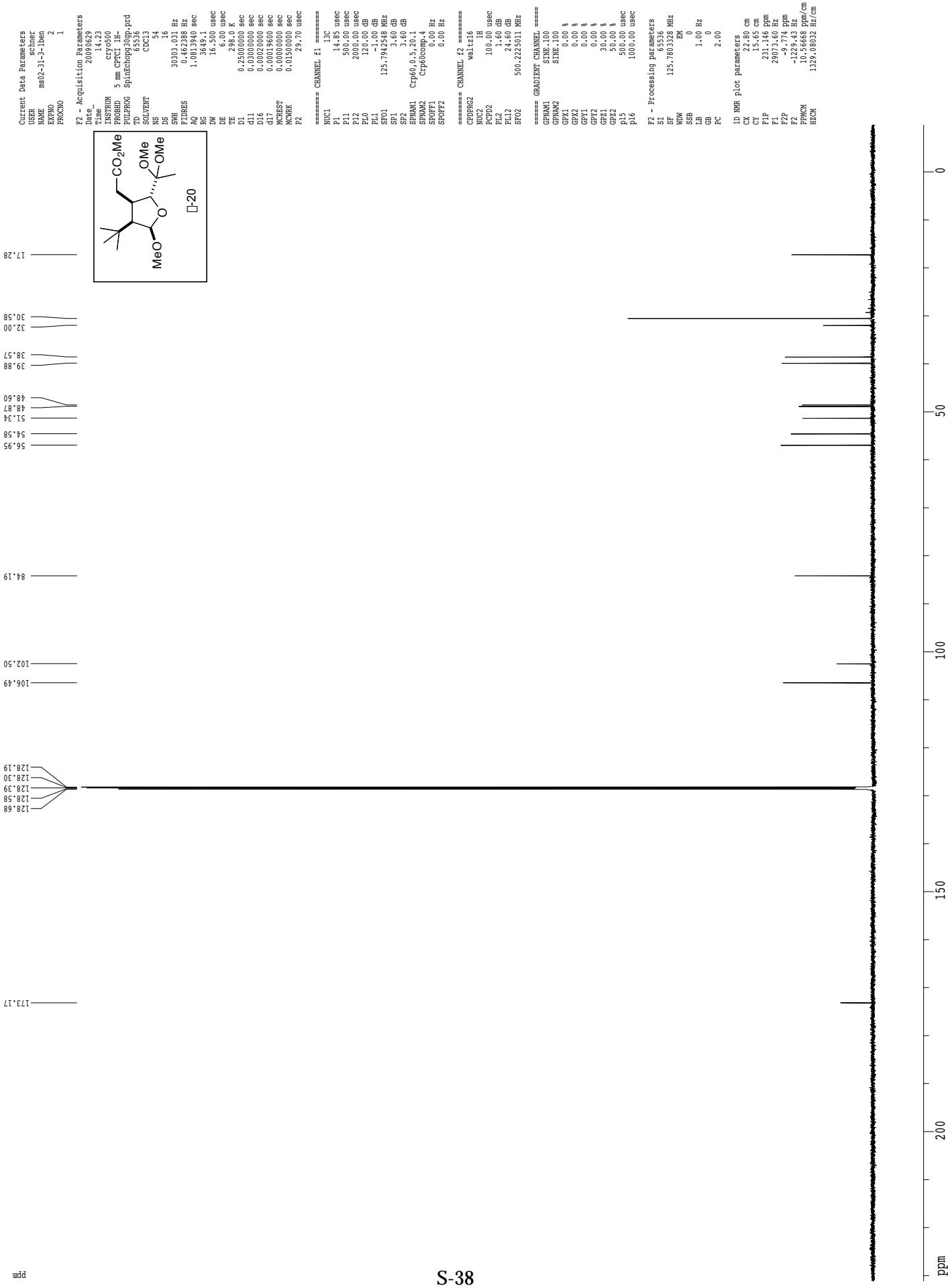
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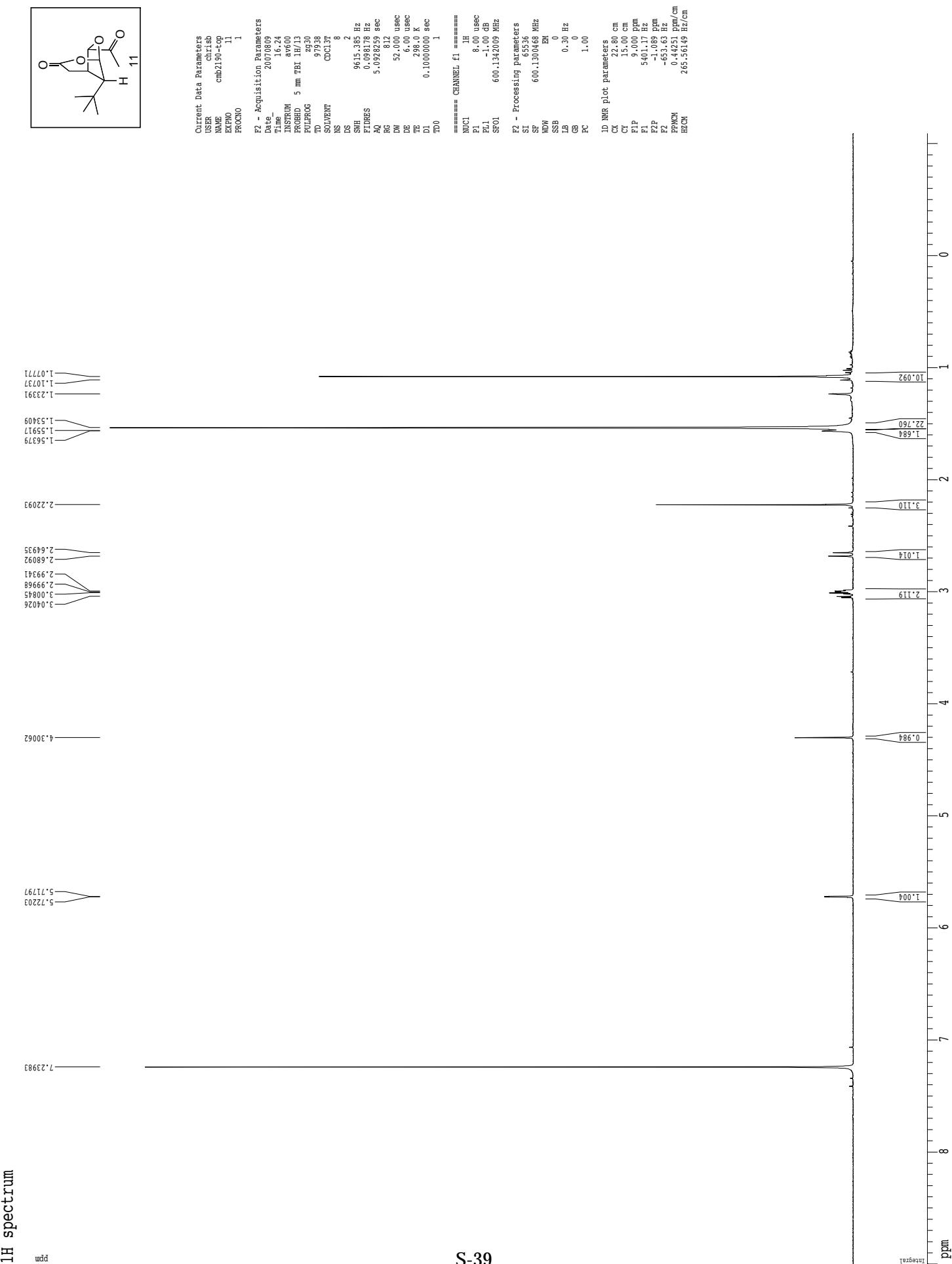




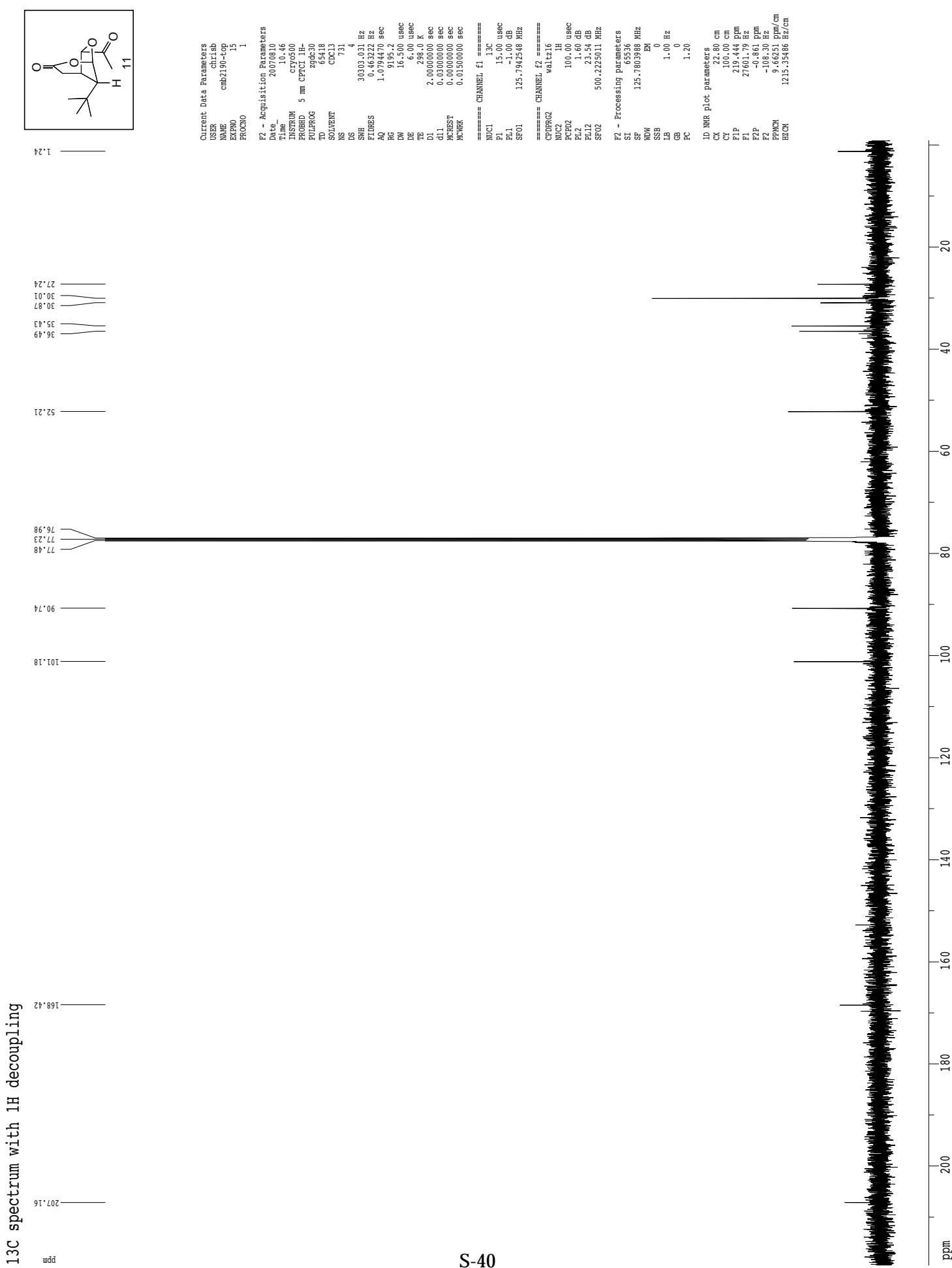
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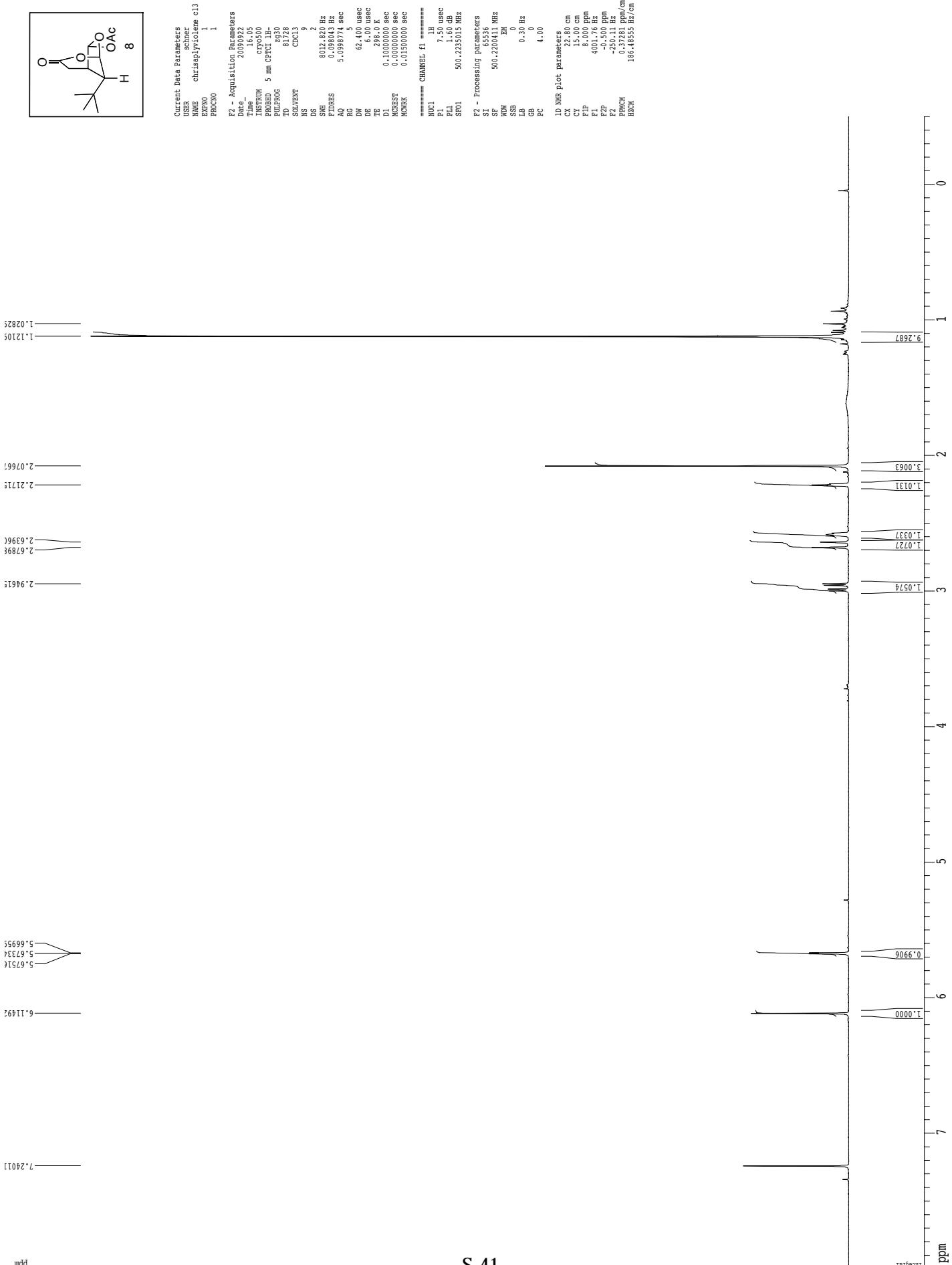


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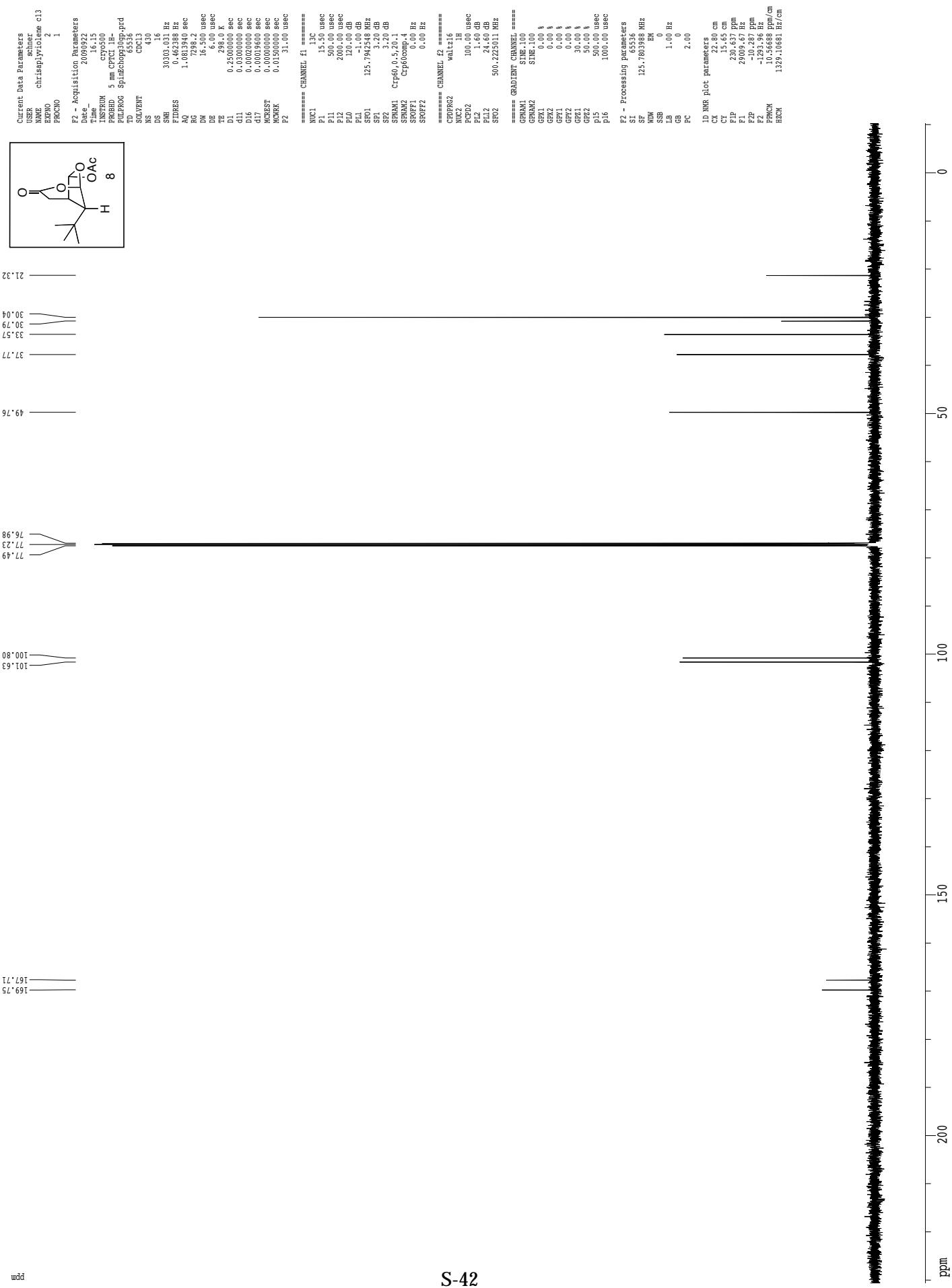
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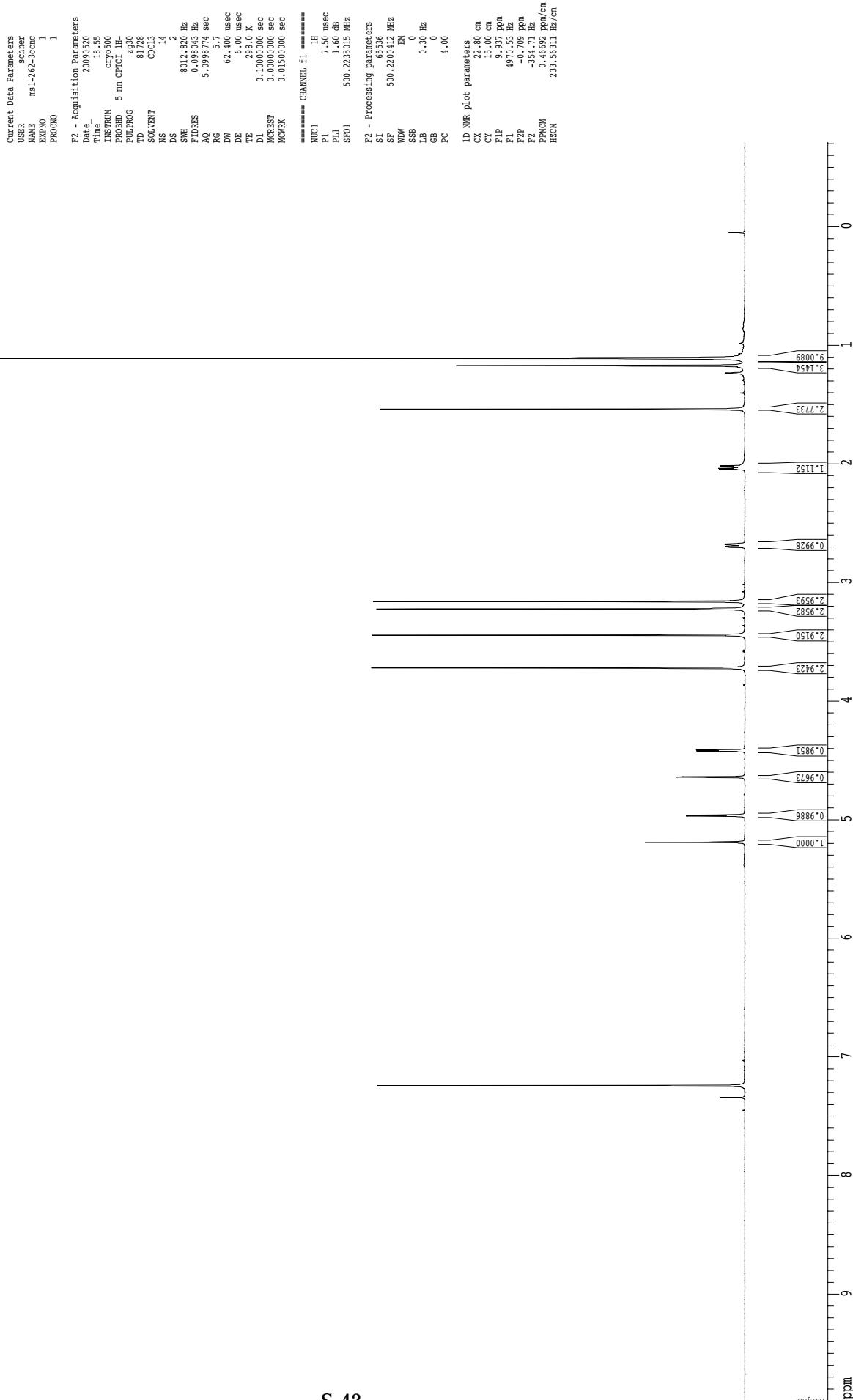
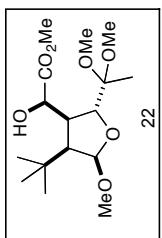




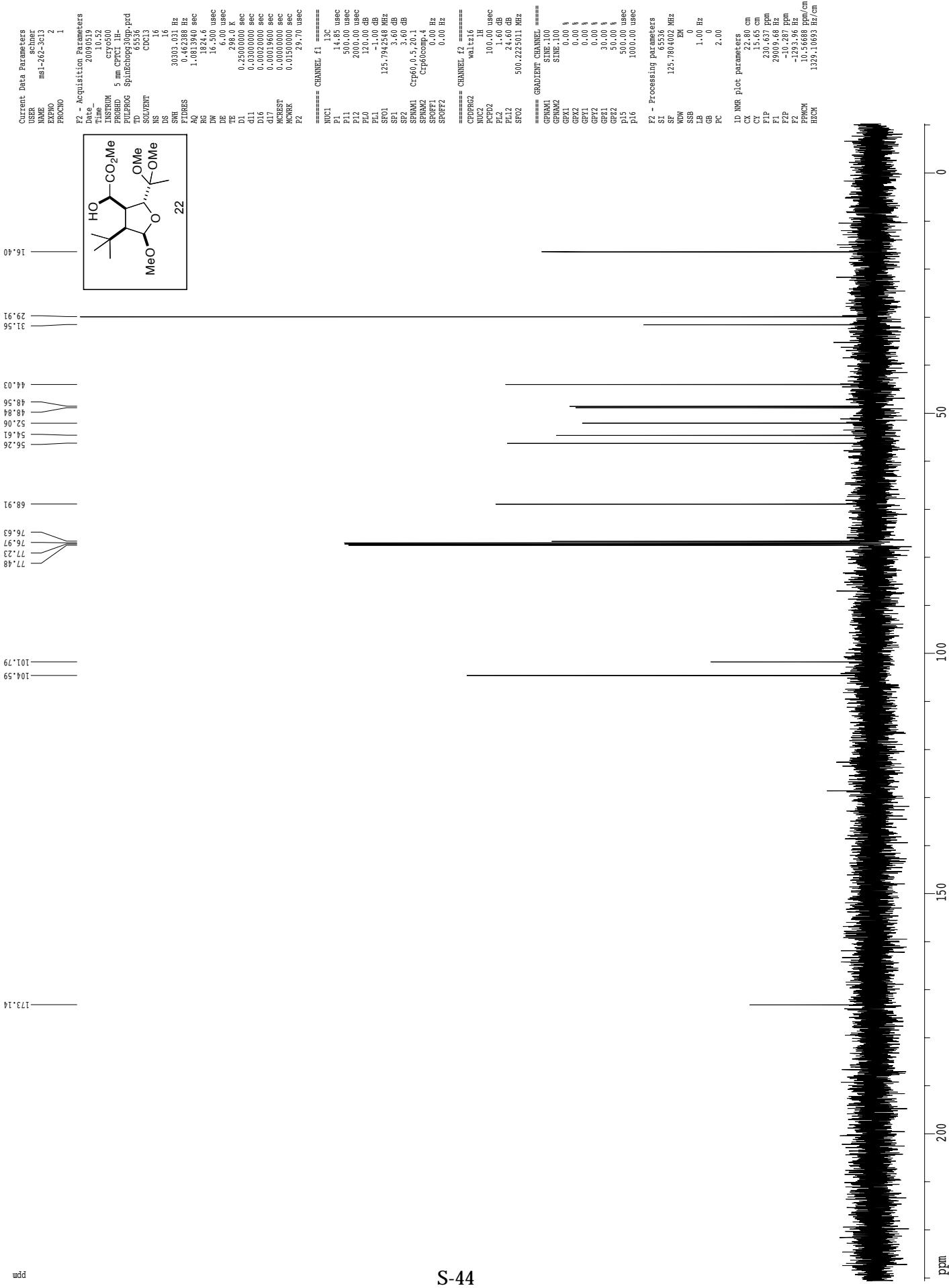
SUPPORTING INFORMATION Schnermann, M. J., Beaudry, C. M., Egorova, A. V., Polishchuk, R. S., Sütterlin, C., Overman, L. E.

Z-restored spin-echo ^{13}C spectrum with ^1H decoupling

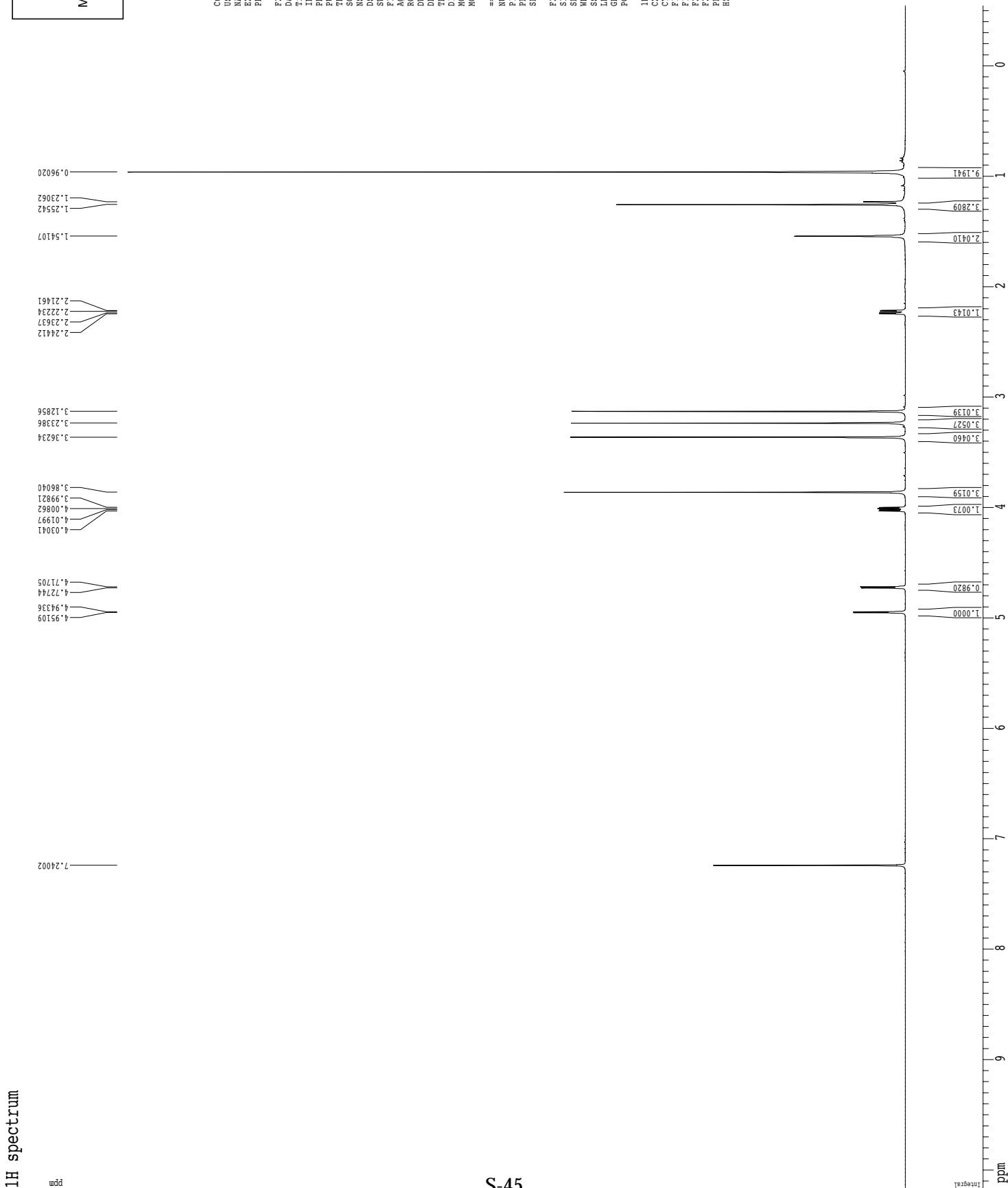
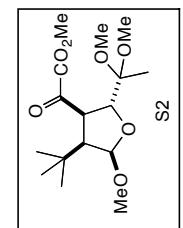




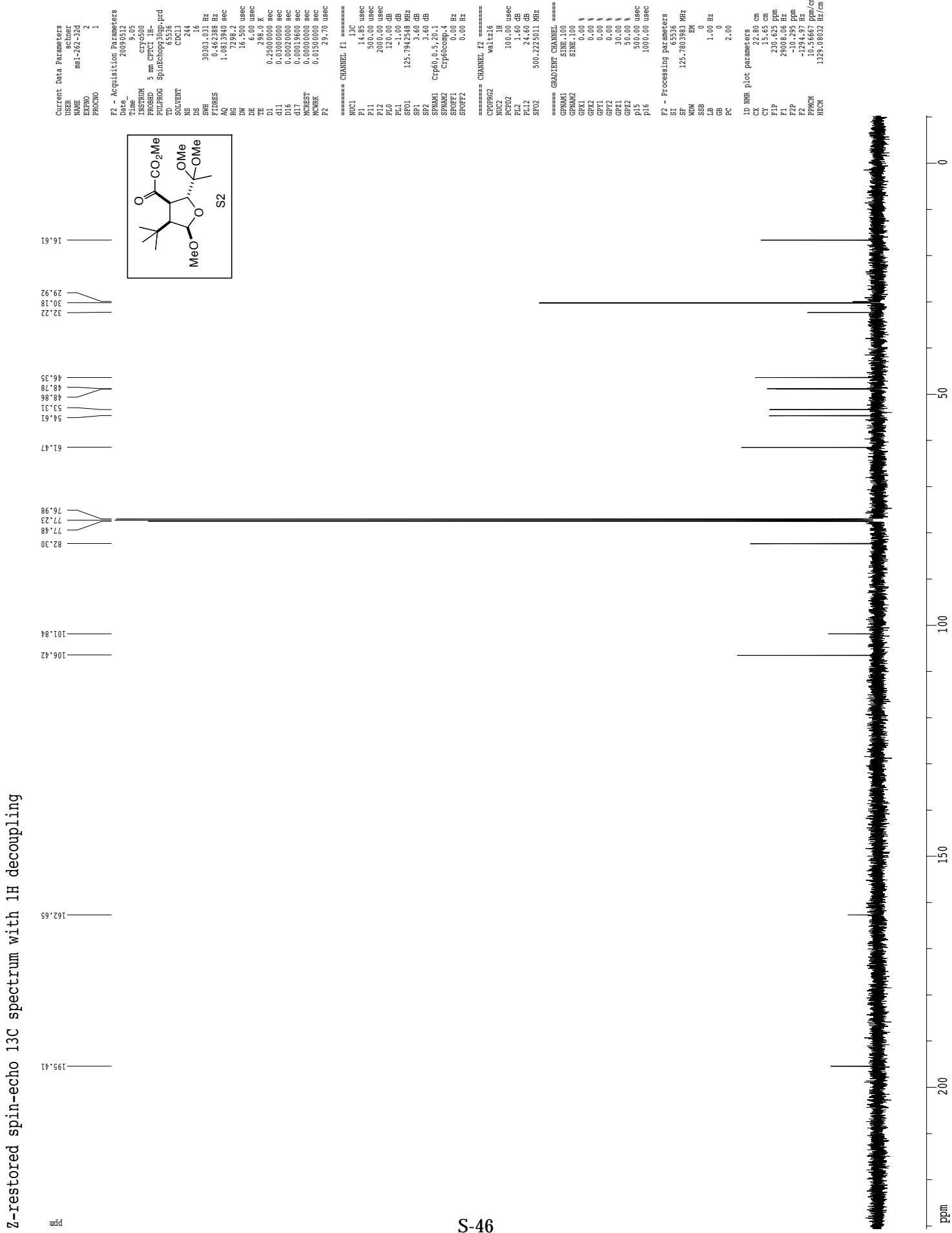
Z-restored spin-echo ^{13}C spectrum with ^1H decoupling



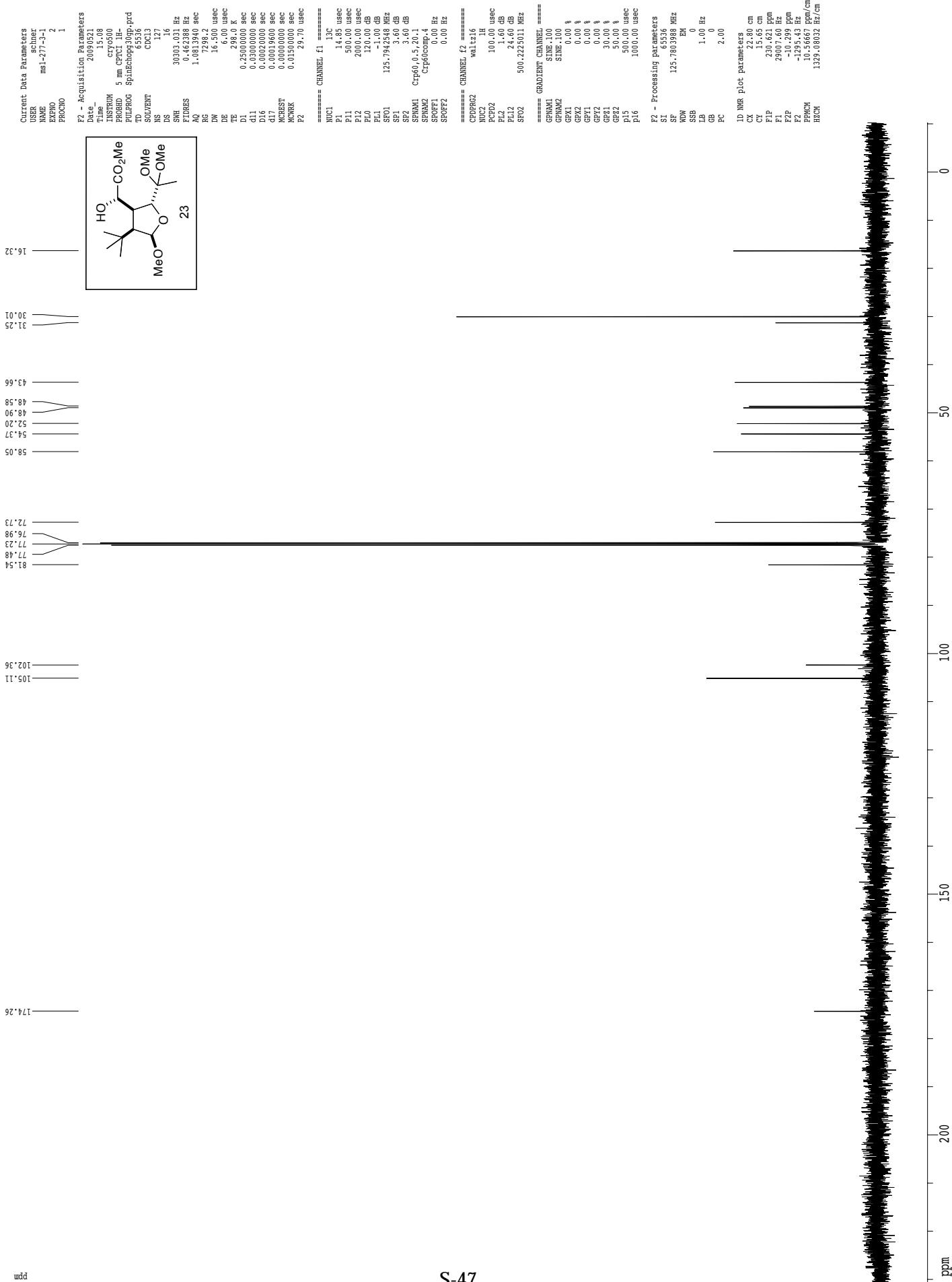
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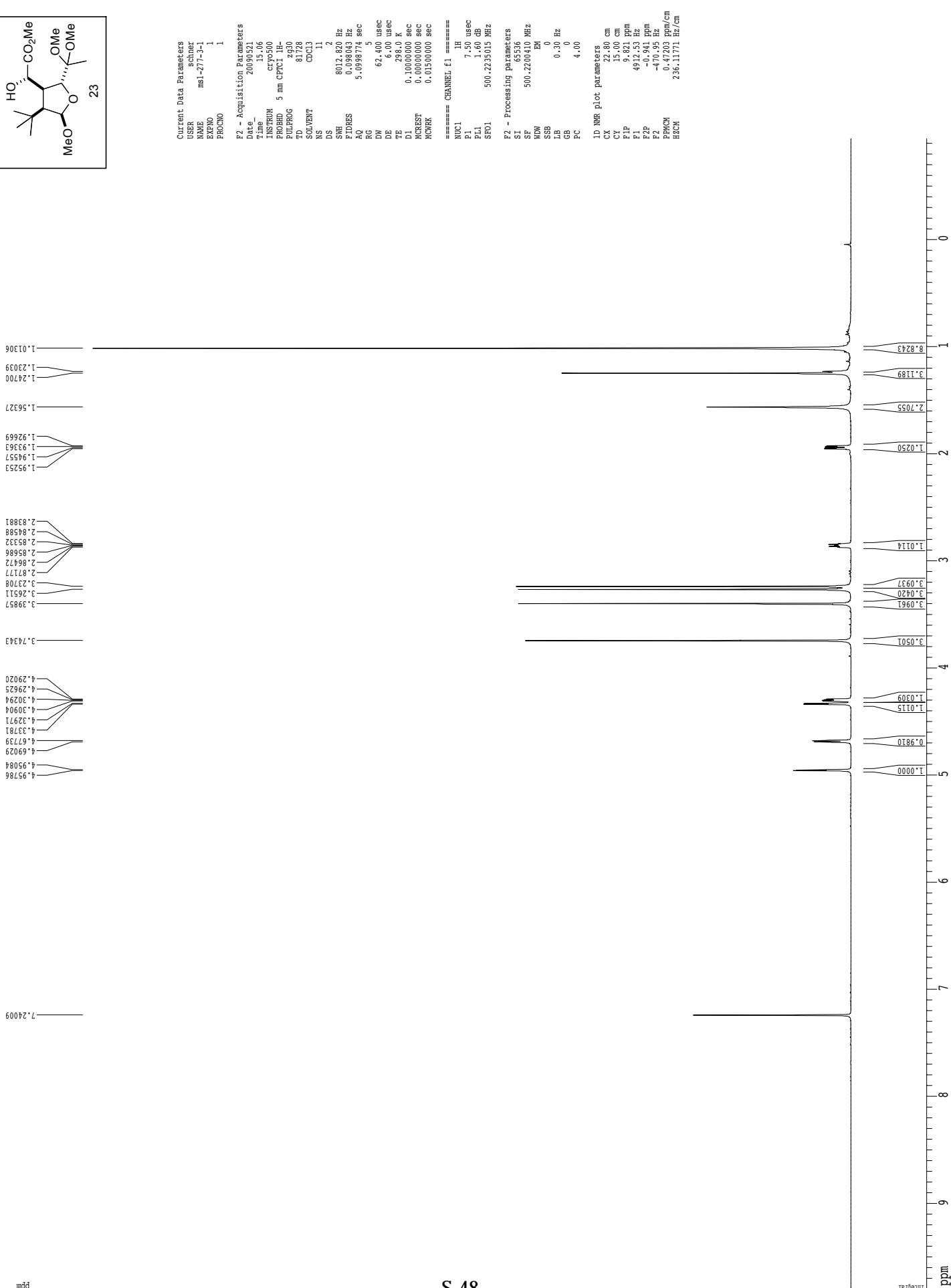
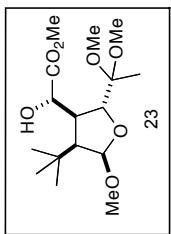
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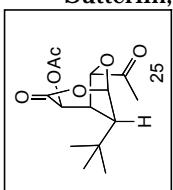


SUPPORTING INFORMATION Schnermann, M. J., Beaudry, C. M., Egorova, A. V., Polishchuk, R. S., Sütterlin, C., Overman, L. E.



SUPPORTING INFORMATION Schnermann, M. J., Beaudry, C. M., Egorova, A. V., Polishchuk, R. S., Sütterlin, C., Overman, L. E.





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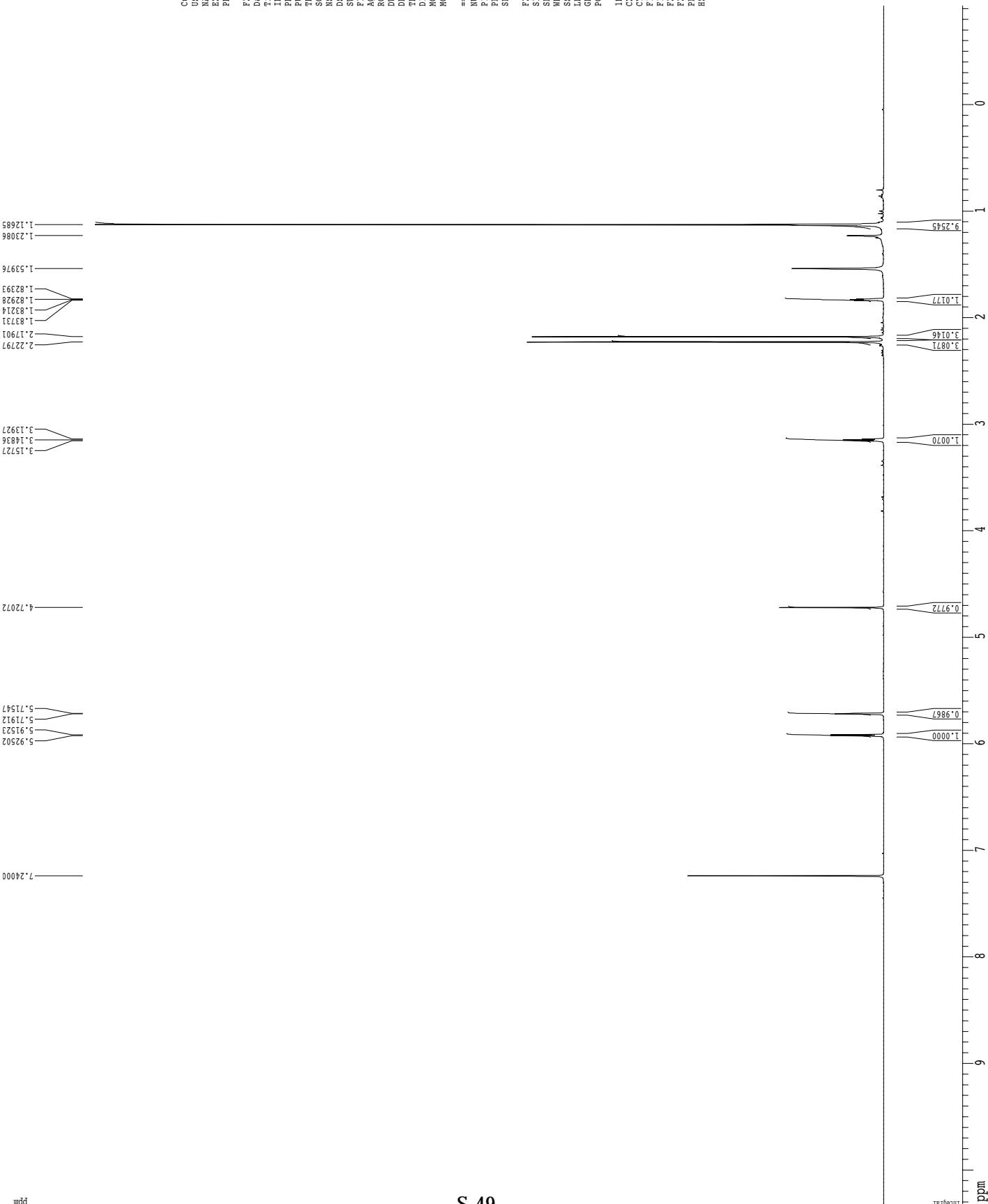
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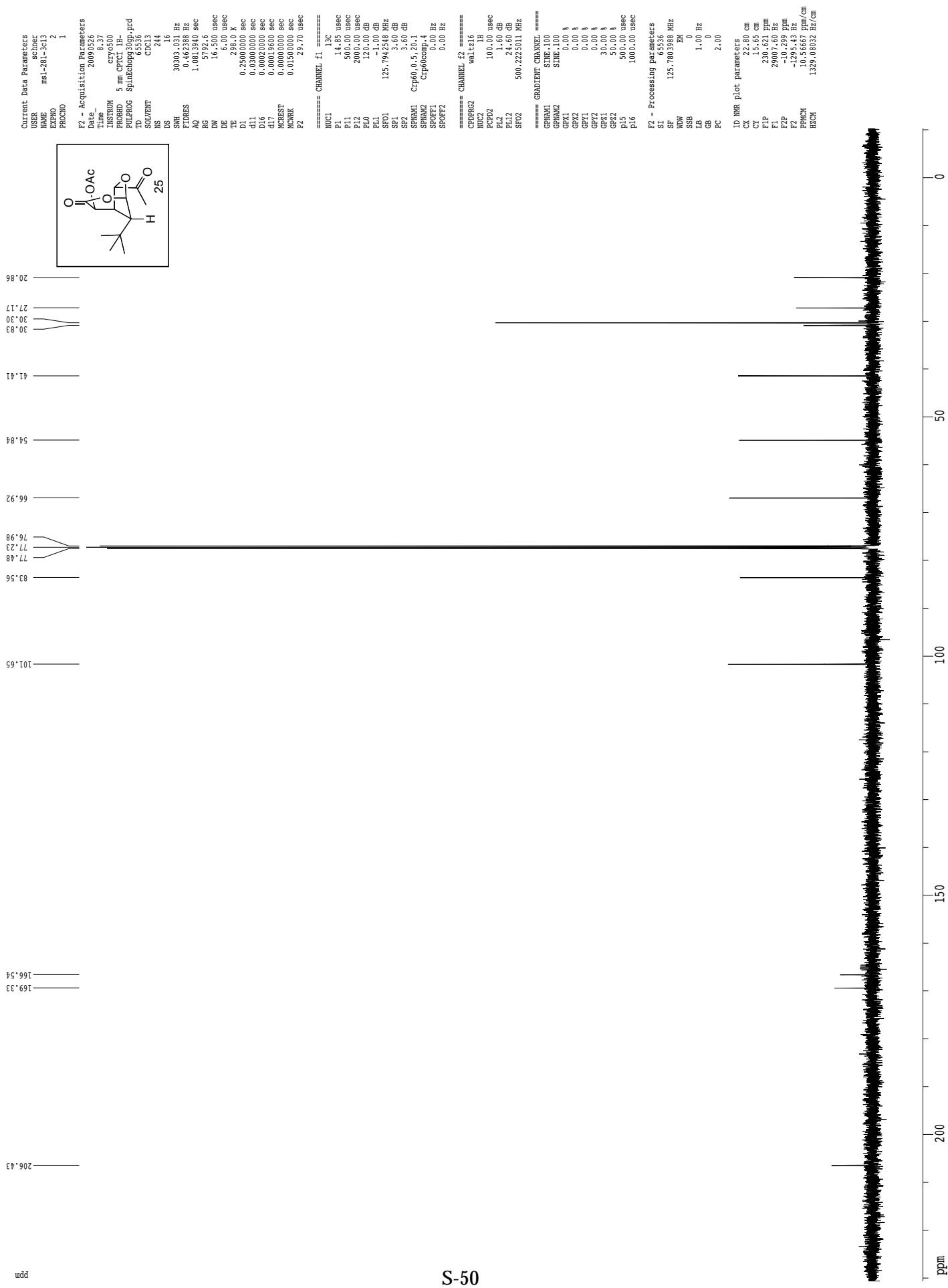
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      ZPHOM   24.7443095 ppm/cm2

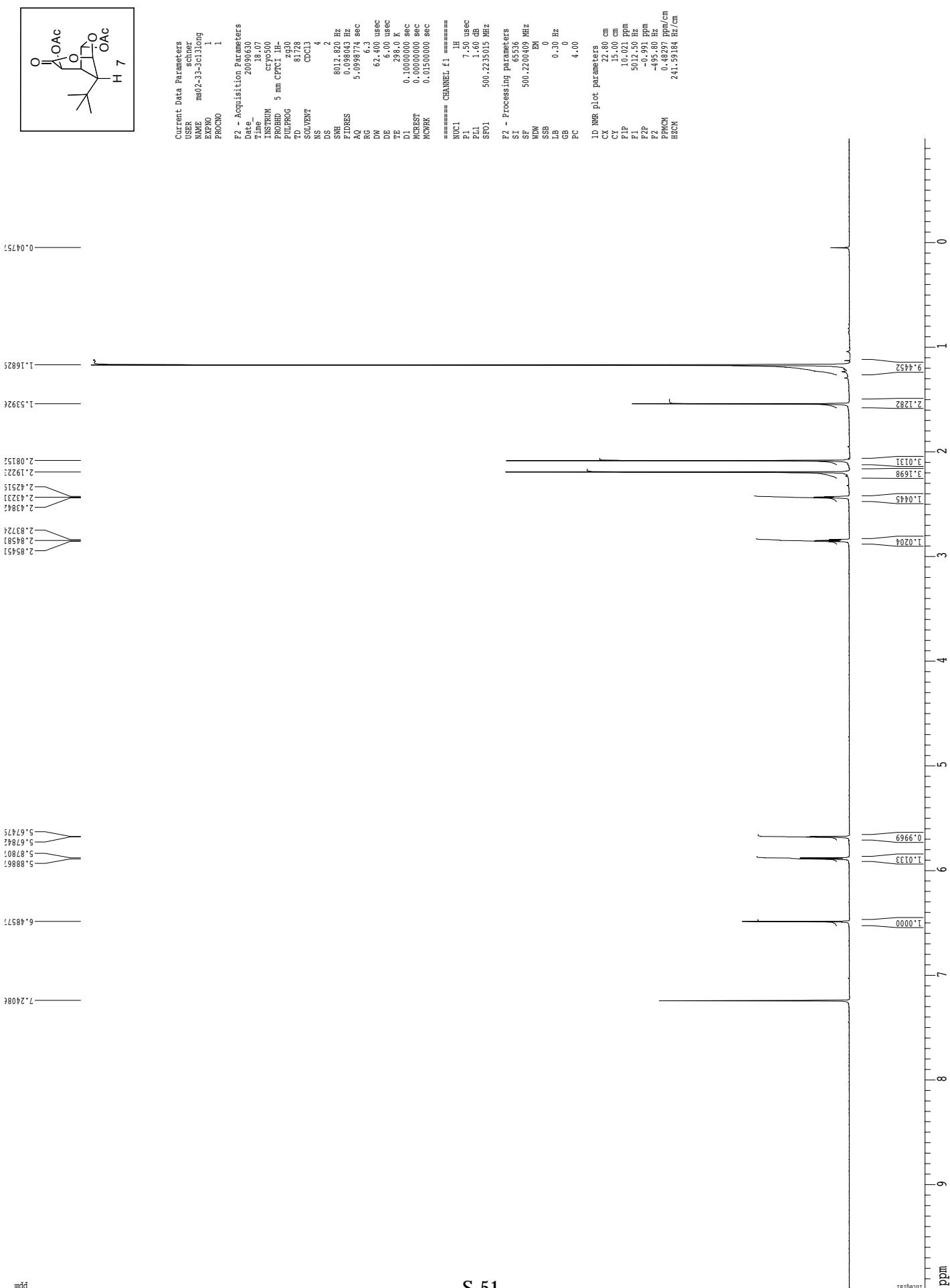
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SUPPORTING INFORMATION Schnermann, M. J., Beaudry, C. M., Egorova, A. V., Polishchuk, R. S., Sütterlin, C., Overman, L. E.

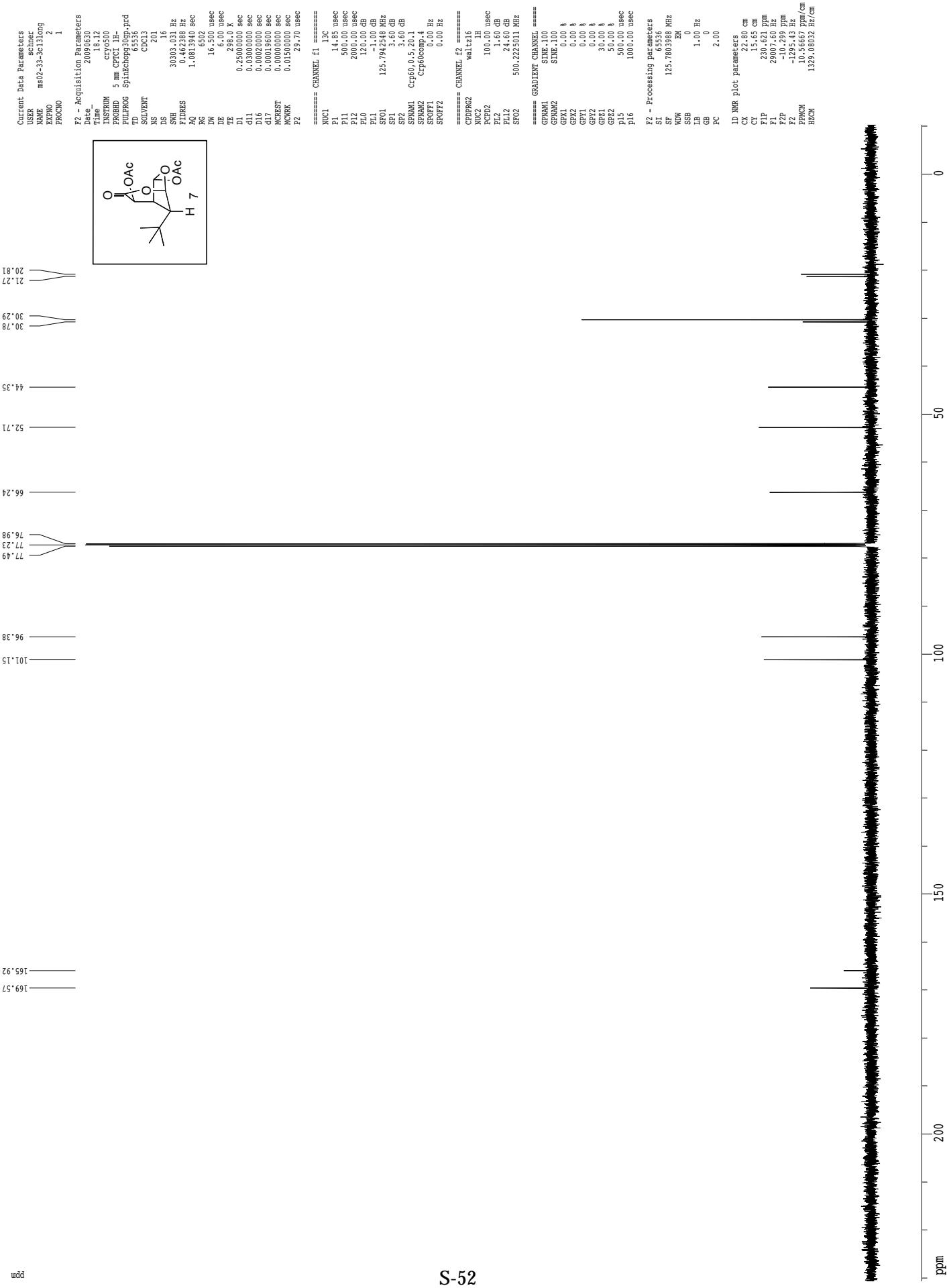
Z-restored spin-echo ^{13}C spectrum with ^1H decoupling

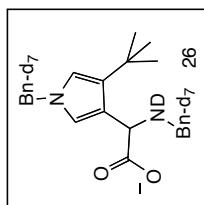




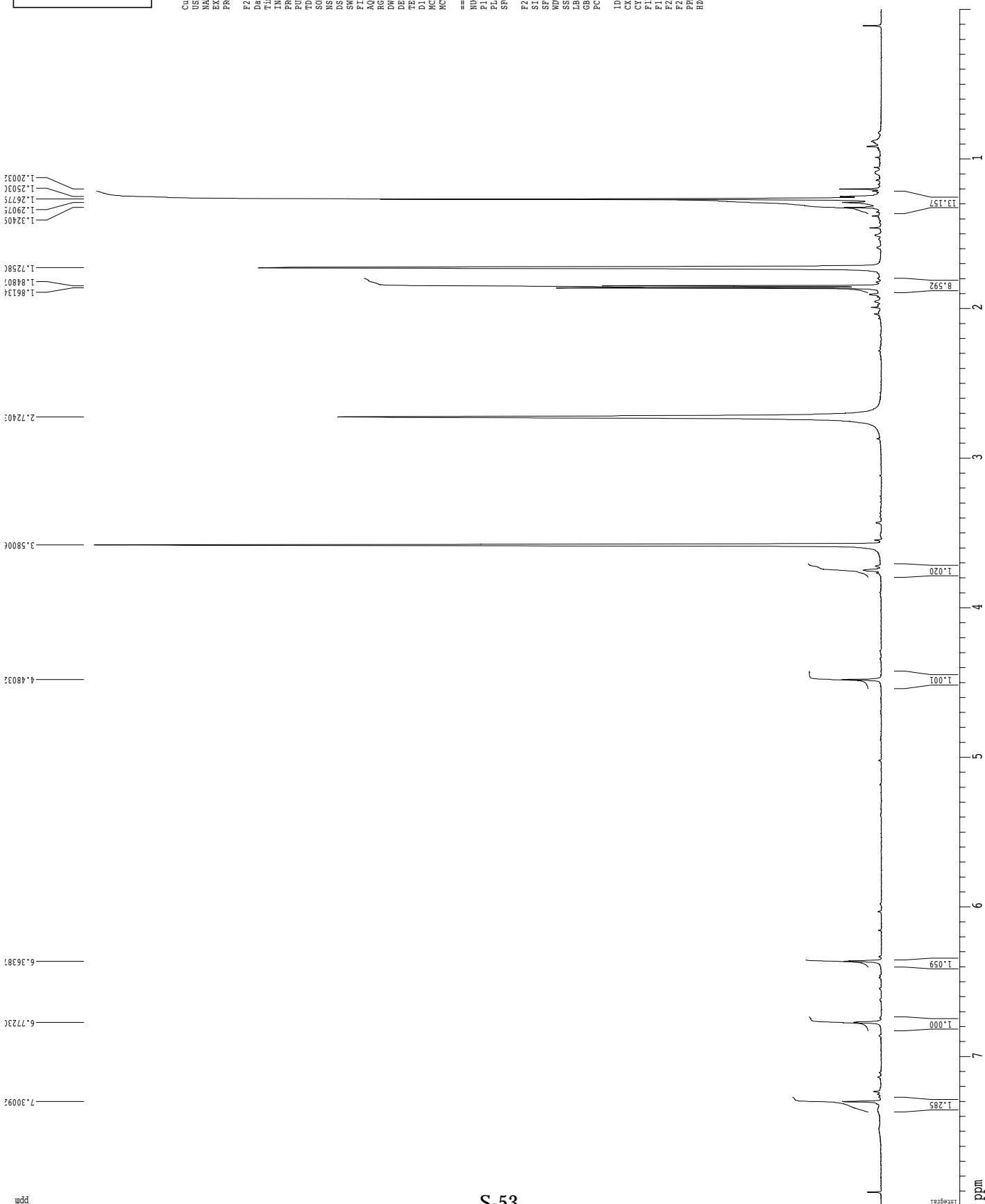
SUPPORTING INFORMATION Schnermann, M. J., Beaudry, C. M., Egorova, A. V., Polishchuk, R. S., Sütterlin, C., Overman, L. E.

Z-restored spin-echo 13C spectrum with 1H decoupling

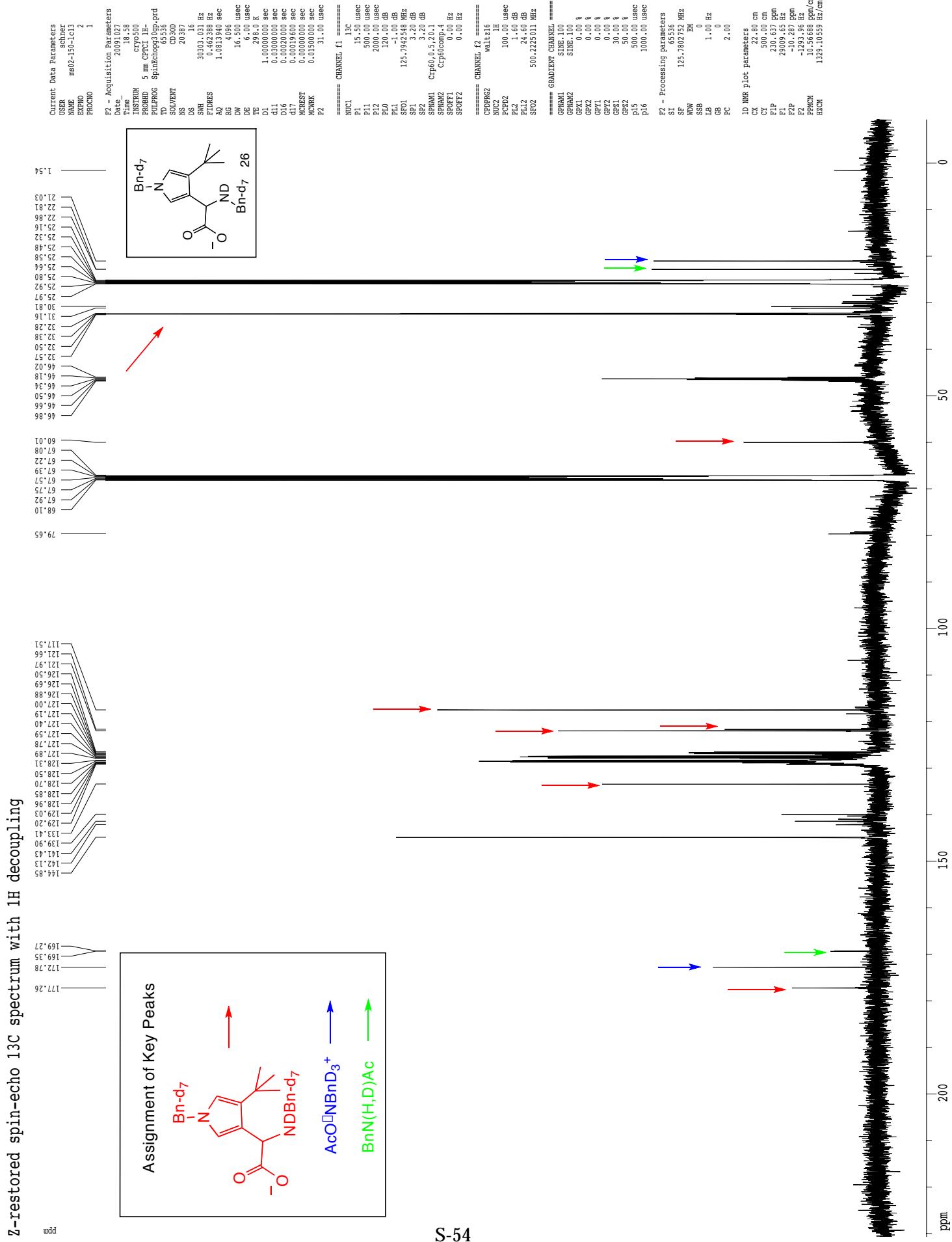


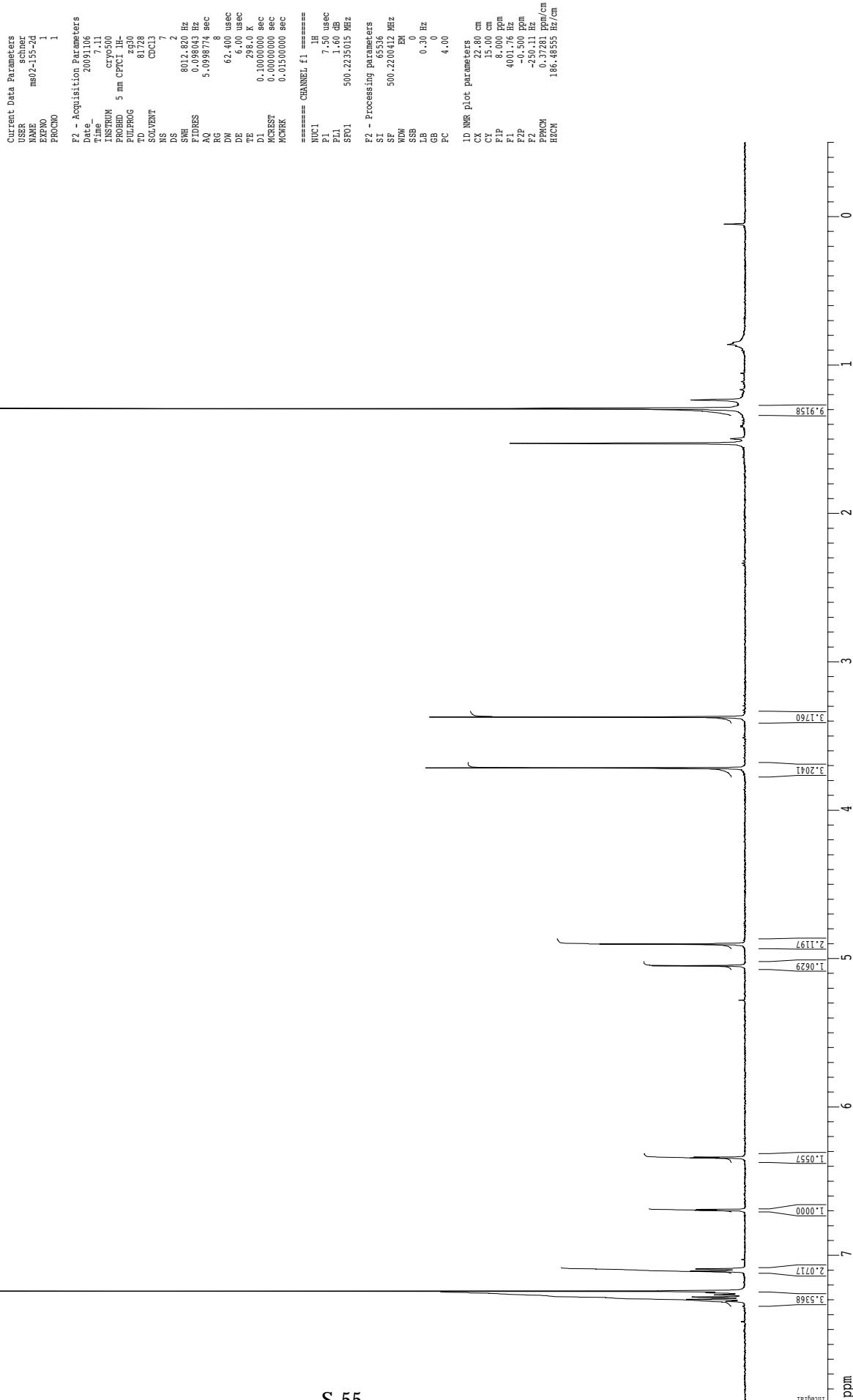
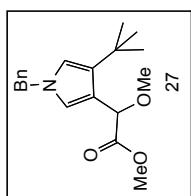


Current Data Parameters		Acquisition Parameters	
SER	schnier	2009.02.7	
mb[0-150]-2d			
1			
RKRCN			
2 - Acquisition Parameters			
inie-	2	8012.820 Hz	Hz
line-	5	1.098043	
INSTRUM	5	5.098/4 sec	
TR	1H-		
TE	1.930		
T1	81.738		
TIFF			
D			
COLEVENT			
S	19		
S			
WH			
WIDESPAN			
Q			
G			
FW	62.400	usec	
FW	6.000	usec	
FW	298.0	K	
FW	0.10000000	sec	
FW	0.00000000	sec	
FW	0.01300000	sec	
CHANNEL f1 =====			
UC1	IH		
L1	7.50	usec	
ML1	1.60	dB	
RFQ1	500.2235015	MHz	
2 - Processing parameters			
T	65536		
F	500.2205492	MHz	
DW	0		
SB	0		
B	0.30	Hz	
C	0		
C	4.00		
D NMR plot parameters			
X	22.80	cm	
Y	15.00		
IP	8.00	ppm	
I1	4001.77		
I2P	0.00	ppm	
I2C	0.35088	ppm	
PCPNCH	175.5163	Hz/cm	
PCPNCH	27.00		



SUPPORTING INFORMATION Schnermann, M. J., Beaudry, C. M., Egorova, A. V., Polishchuk, R. S., Sütterlin, C., Overman, L. E.



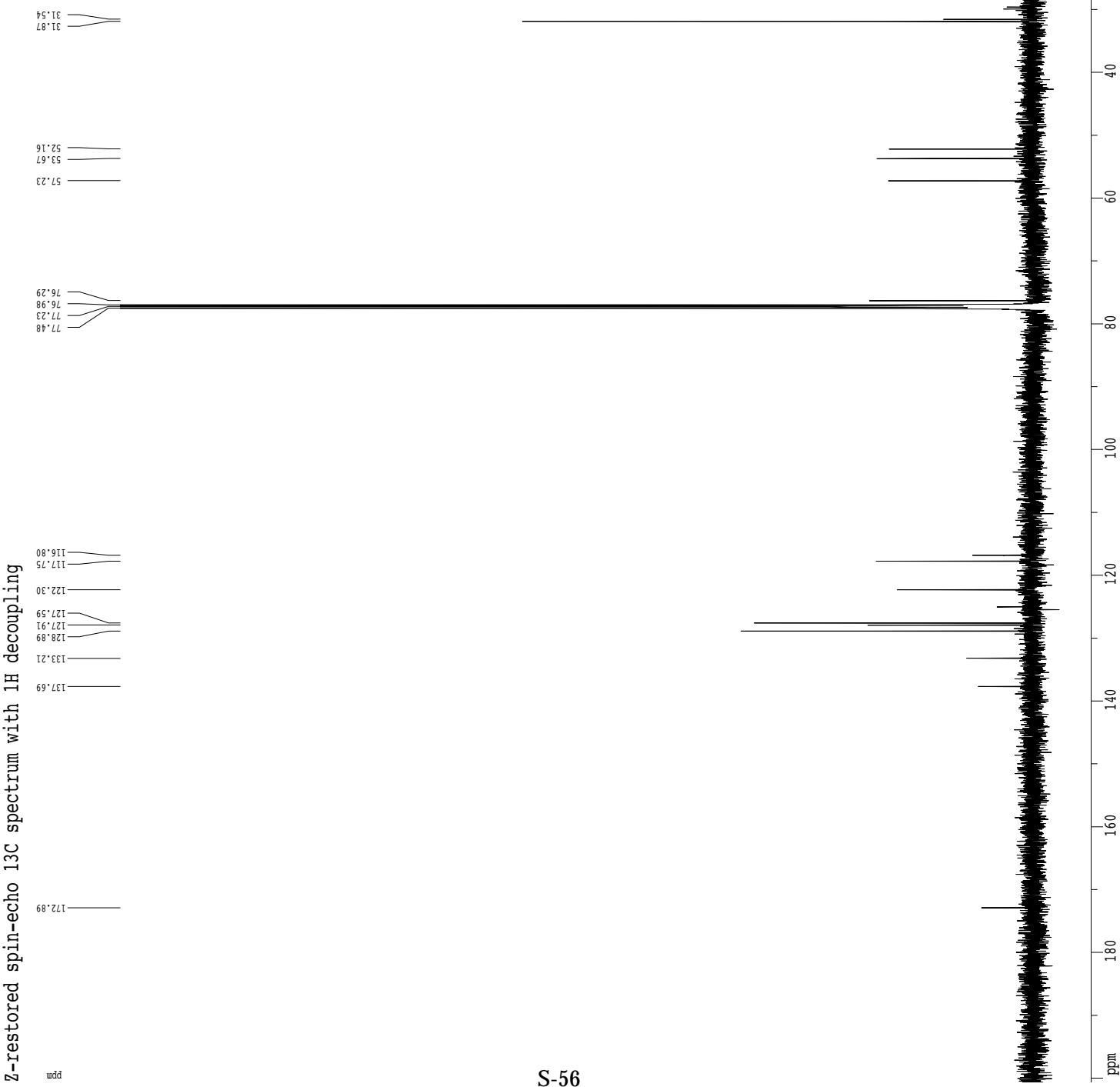
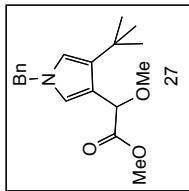


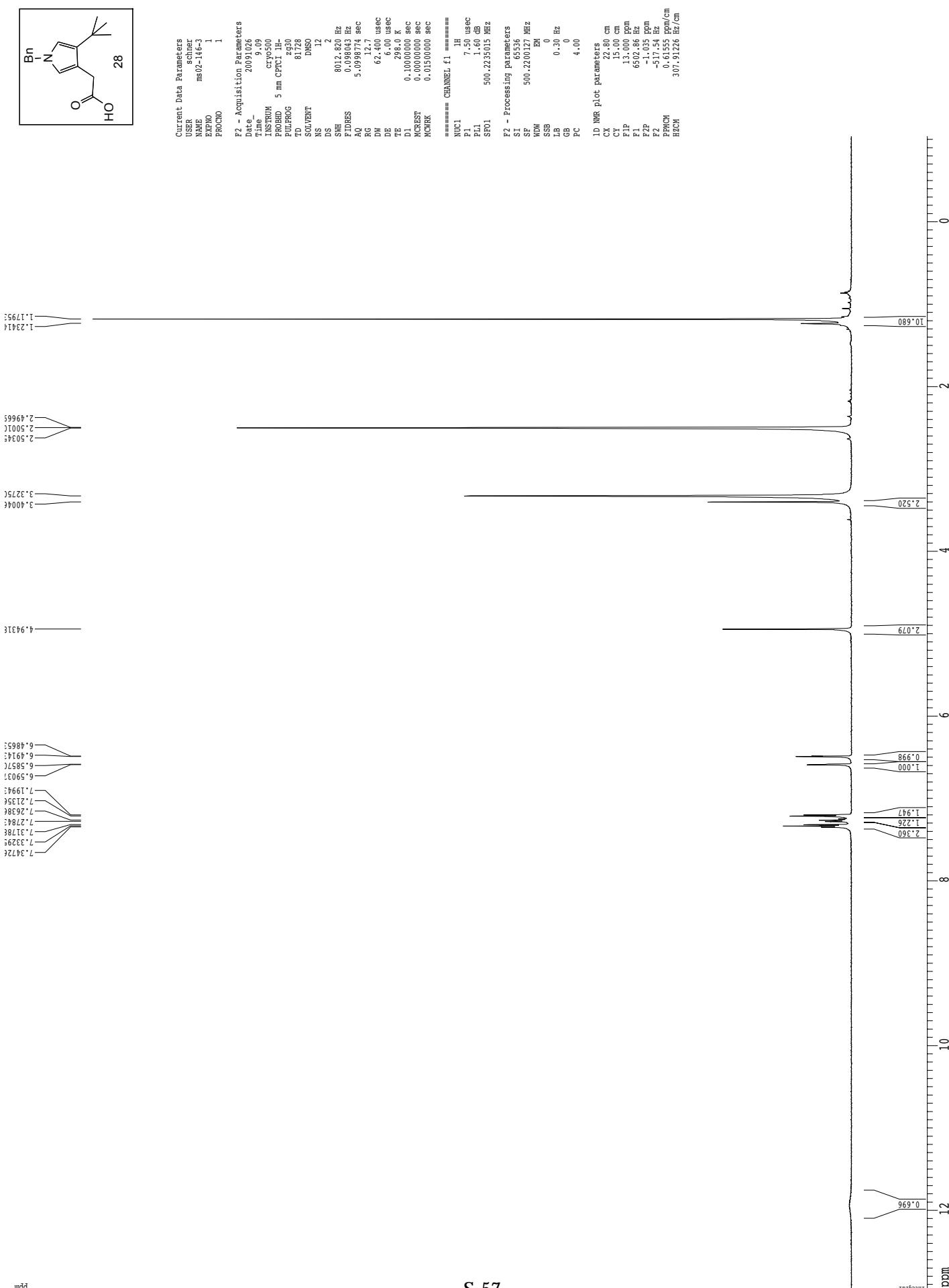
SUPPORTING INFORMATION Schnermann, M. J., Beaudry, C. M., Egorova, A. V., Polishchuk, R. S., Sütterlin, C., Overman, L. E.

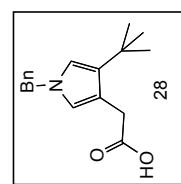
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Current Data Parameters                               Acquisition Parameters
USER          schuer
NAME         ms02-15-2d
PROCNO      1
P2 - Acquisition Parameters
Time-Date: 2009-11-06 7:41
INSTRUMEN 5 mm CPC1 IH-
PROBODD   PULPROG Spinecho30pgrd
TD          1024
SOLVENT    CDCl3
TSP        2.113
NS          16
SWH        3003.031 Hz
ETW        424.388 Hz
TE          90.0000 usec
FACTOR     1.081340 sec
DW          3649.1
RG          16.500
SMOOTH    1.000 usec
TDZ        298.0 K
TEZ        1.00000000 sec
D1          0.03000000 sec
d11        0.00200000 sec
D16        0.00196000 sec
d17        0.00196000 sec
MIXPREP   0.01500000 sec
MIXNMRK  0.01500000 sec
P2          31.00 usec
=====
CHANNEL f1 =====
NUC1       13C
P1          15.00 usec
P11        500.00 usec
P12        2000.00 usec
P10        120.00 usec
P9          1.00 usec
SP01      125.794 2548 MHz
SP02      3.20 320 dB
CP01      450.0 5.0 20.0 dB
SPRIM1    450.0 5.0 20.0 dB
SPRIM2    450.0 5.0 20.0 dB
SP0ME2    0.00 0.00 Hz
SP0FE2    0.00 0.00 Hz
=====
CHANNEL f2 =====
CPDR622    walt216
NUC2       1H
P2P02    100.00 usec
P2P12    1.60 dB
P2P12    24.60 dB
SPF02    5.00, 22251001 MHz
=====
GRADIENT CHANNEL =====
GRIM1    SINE,100
GRIM2    SINE,100
GPX1    0.00 %
GPX2    0.00 %
GPY1    0.00 %
GPY2    0.00 %
GPZ1    30.00 %
GPZ2    50.00 %
GPZ3    50.00 %
GPZ4    50.00 %
GPZ5    50.00 %
GPZ6    100.00 usec
=====
F2 - Processing parameters
SF          125.78038988 MHz
DW          100.00 cm
NOW        EK
TP          60.621291
FIDNAM   F1
FIDIN    0
FIDOUT  1
FIDWID  2524.19 Hz
FIDWIDC -10.299 Hz
FIDWIDP -125.43 Hz
FIDWIDCP 9.25088 MHz/cm
FIDWIDCPH 116.517971 Hz

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Z-restored spin-echo 13C spectrum with 1H decoupling

