# **Supporting Information**

For

## Approaches to N-Methylwelwitindolinone C Isothiocyanate: Facile

### Synthesis of the Tetracyclic Core

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#### **Experimental Section**

General Melting points were determined using a Thomas-Hoover Uni-melt capillary melting point apparatus and are uncorrected. Infrared (IR) spectra were recorded on a Perkin-Elmer 1600 series FTIR spectrometer and are reported in wavenumbers (cm<sup>-1</sup>) Oils were analyzed as neat films on sodium chloride plates, and solids were analyzed as solutions in the solvent indicated. Proton nuclear magnetic resonance (<sup>1</sup>H NMR) spectra were measured on Varian 500 series (500 MHz) or a Varian Mercury-400 (400 MHz) spectrometer. Carbon magnetic resonance (<sup>13</sup>C NMR) spectra were measured using the above instruments operating at 126 or 101 MHz, respectively. <sup>1</sup>H NMR and <sup>13</sup>C NMR spectra were recorded for samples in CDCl<sub>3</sub> and are reported in parts per million (ppm) downfield ( $\delta$ ) using residual chloroform (CHCl<sub>3</sub>) as an internal standard set to  $\delta$  7.26 and  $\delta$  77.0 respectively. Proton NMR data are reported in the form:  $\delta$  (multiplicity [s, singlet; d, doublet; t, triplet; q, quartet; p, pentet; m, multiplet; comp, complex multiplet; br, broad; app, apparent], coupling constants, number of protons). Low resolution chemical ionization mass spectral data (CI) were recorded on a Finnigan TSQ-70 mass spectrometer, and high resolution chemical ionization mass spectra (HRMS) were obtained on a VG ZAB2-E instrument. Analytical thin layer chromatography (TLC) was performed on glass-backed silica gel plates precoated (0.25 mm thick) with 60 F<sub>254</sub>. Compounds were visualized under UV light and/or staining with ethanolic *p*-anisaldehyde or basic aqueous potassium permanganate. Liquid chromatography was performed using forced flow (flash chromatography) of the indicated solvent system on 230-400 mesh silica gel (E. Merck reagent silica gel 60).

All reagents were reagent grade and used as received unless noted otherwise. Diethyl ether (Et<sub>2</sub>O), tetrahydrofuran (THF) and dimethylformamide (DMF) were dried by filtration through alumina according to the procedure described by Grubbs (Pangborn, A. B.; Giardello, M. A.; Grubbs, R. H.; Rosen, R. K.; Timmers, F. J. *Organometallics* **1996**, *15*, 1518-1520.) Toluene was additionally deoxygenated by passing through activated Q5. Triethylamine (Et<sub>3</sub>N), diisopropylamine ( $^{i}Pr_{2}NH$ ), methylene chloride (CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>), allyl bromide, and 1,8-diazabicyclo[5.4.0]undec-7-ene (DBU) were distilled from CaH<sub>2</sub> under nitrogen immediately before use. Xylenes was distilled from CaH<sub>2</sub> under nitrogen, then distilled from CaH<sub>2</sub> and stored under nitrogen.



**4-Bromo-1-methyl-1,3-dihydro-2-oxindole (7).** A suspension of sodium hydride (331 mg, 8.63 mmol, 60% in oil) and xylenes (17.3 mL) was heated to 130 °C. After 15 min, 4-bromo-1,3-dihydro-2-oxindole (**8**, 1.83 g, 8.63 mmol) was added in ~10 equal portions over 5 min. The resulting light orange suspension was heated under reflux for 1 h. Dimethylsulfate (0.818 mL, 8.63 mmol) was added slowly dropwise. The suspension effervesced during addition, then quickly became clear and orange. After 1 h, the reaction was cooled and diluted with EtOAc (30 mL). The organic layer was washed with water (3 x 15 mL), brine (15 mL), dried (MgSO<sub>4</sub>) and concentrated to provide a yellow solid. The product was purified by flash column chromatography eluting with a solvent gradient (CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> to 10% Et<sub>2</sub>O in CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>) to give 1.29 g (66%) of 7 as a fluffy light yellow solid: mp 138-139 °C; R<sub>f</sub> 0.49 (50% EtOAc in hexanes), 0.49 (5% Et<sub>2</sub>O in CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>); <sup>1</sup>H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  7.15 - 7.10 (comp, 2 H), 6.73 - 6.69 (m, 1 H), 3.43 (s, 2 H), 3.17 (s, 3 H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (126 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  173.7, 146.0, 129.4, 125.4, 125.3, 119.0, 106.8, 37.0, 26.5; IR (CHCl<sub>3</sub>) 3054, 2939, 1717, 1611, 1458, 1340, 1296, 1106, 925, 770, 708 cm<sup>-1</sup>; mass spectrum (CI) *m/z* 225.9875 [C<sub>9</sub>H<sub>9</sub>NOBr (M+H)<sup>+</sup> requires 225.9868] (base), 175, 147.



Methyl-3-(4-bromo-1-methyl-2,3-dihydro-2-oxindol-3-yl)-3-methylbutyrate (9). A suspension of 7 (264 mg, 1.17 mmol), MeOH (0.779 mL) and methyl 3,3-dimethylacrylate (0.765 mL, 5.85 mmol) was treated with sodium methoxide (63.2 mg, 1.17 mmol). A significant portion of the solids dissolved, and the suspension was heated to 55 °C. This yellow reaction turned green after 1 h, then blue after 2 h. After 40 h of heating, the reaction was cooled, and 1 M aqueous HCl ( $\sim$  2 mL) and water (15 mL) were added. The mixture was stirred for 5 min and extracted with EtOAc (3 x 20 mL). The combined organic layers were dried (MgSO<sub>4</sub>) and concentrated to provide an orange oil. The

residue was purified by flash column chromatography eluting with 10% EtOAc in benzene (mixed fractions rechromatographed twice) to give 236 mg (62%) of **9** as a light yellow solid: mp 75-77 °C;  $R_f$  0.63 (50% EtOAc in hexanes), 0.38 (10% EtOAc in benzene); <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  7.13 (dd, J = 7.9, 1.0 Hz, 1 H), 7.08 (td, J = 7.9, 1.0 Hz, 1 H), 6.68 (dd, J = 7.9, 1.0 Hz, 1 H), 3.82 (s, 1 H), 3.66 (s, 3 H), 3.09 (s, 3 H), 2.92 (A of AB,  $J_{AB} = 15.1$  Hz, 1 H), 2.49 (B of AB,  $J_{AB} = 15.1$  Hz, 1 H), 1.31 (s, 3 H), 0.87 (s, 3 H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  176.4, 172.4, 147.2, 129.4, 127.9, 126.6, 120.9, 106.4, 54.0, 51.2, 43.3, 39.6, 27.6, 25.9, 24.2; IR (neat) 2950, 2882, 1713 (br), 1603, 1454, 1330, 1172, 1100, 932, 767 cm<sup>-1</sup>; mass spectrum (CI) *m/z* 340.0554 [C<sub>15</sub>H<sub>19</sub>NO<sub>3</sub>Br (M+H)<sup>+</sup> requires 340.0548], 310, 308, 268, 266, 256, 254, 228, 226 (base).



*tert*-Butyl 5-(4-bromo-1-methyl-2,3-dihydro-2-oxindol-3-yl)-5-methyl-3-oxohexanoate (10). A solution of  ${}^{1}Pr_{2}NH$  (97.5 µL, 0.696 mmol) and THF (4.46 mL) was cooled to -78 °C and treated with  ${}^{n}BuLi$  (0.278 mL, 2.50 M in hexanes, 0.696 mmol). After 1 min, the reaction was warmed to 0 °C and stirred 30 min. The clear, colorless solution was cooled to -50 °C and treated with a solution of  ${}^{1}BuOAc$  (93.8 µL, 0.696 mmol) and THF (0.446 mL) dropwise. The reaction was stirred for 1 h between -45 °C to -30 °C, and a solution of 9 (39.3 mg, 0.116 mmol) was added dropwise. The reaction was stirred for 1 h between -45 °C to -30 °C and then slowly warmed to room temperature over the next 1 h. Saturated aqueous NH<sub>4</sub>Cl (5 mL) and water (20 mL) were added, and the mixture was extracted with Et<sub>2</sub>O (3 x 20 mL). The combined organic layers were dried (MgSO<sub>4</sub>) and concentrated to provide a yellow oil. The residue was purified by flash column chromatography eluting with a solvent gradient (10% Et<sub>2</sub>O in hexanes) to give 35.3 mg (72%) of 10 as a light yellow oil: R<sub>f</sub> 0.54 (40% EtOAc in hexanes); <sup>1</sup>H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  7.20 - 7.08 (comp, 2 H), 6.71 (d, *J* = 7.3 Hz, 1 H), 3.94 (s, 1 H), 3.44 (A of AB, *J*<sub>AB</sub> = 15.3 Hz, 1 H), 3.39 (B of AB, *J*<sub>AB</sub> = 15.3 Hz, 1 H), 3.17 (A of AB, *J*<sub>AB</sub> = 17.8 Hz, 1 H), 3.11 (s, 3 H), 2.70 (B of AB, *J*<sub>AB</sub> = 17.8 Hz, 1 H), 1.47 (s, 9 H), 1.40 (s, 3 H), 0.79 (s, 3 H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  202.2, 176.6, 166.5, 147.1, 129.4, 128.1, 126.7, 120.7, 106.4,

81.7, 53.1, 52.0, 51.3, 39.5, 28.4, 28.0, 25.9, 23.9; IR (neat) 2973, 1713 (br), 1603, 1455, 1368, 1327, 1251, 1158, 1101, 932, 768 cm<sup>-1</sup>; mass spectrum (CI) *m/z* 424.1109 [C<sub>20</sub>H<sub>27</sub>NO<sub>4</sub>Br (M+H)<sup>+</sup> requires 424.1124] (base), 370, 368, 352, 350, 171.



5-(4-bromo-1-methyl-2,3-dihydro-2-oxindol-3-yl)-5-methyl-3-oxohexanoate Methvl (6). Neat 10 (142 mg, 0.335 mmol) was cooled to 0 °C, and trifluoroacetic acid (0.669 mL) was added. After 1 h, the reaction was concentrated via rotovap (rt water bath), and the residue was dissolved in Et<sub>2</sub>O (0.669 mL). The solution was cooled to 0 °C, and an ethereal solution of diazomethane (~0.3M) was added utilizing a flame polished pipette until the yellow color persisted. The reaction was quenched with 1 M aqueous HCl (5 mL), stirred 5 min, then extracted into Et<sub>2</sub>O (3 x 5 mL). The combined organic layers were dried (MgSO<sub>4</sub>) and concentrated to provide a clear light yellow oil. The residue was purified by flash column chromatography eluting with a solvent gradient (20% EtOAc in hexanes to 40% EtOAc in hexanes) to give 121 mg (95%) of 6 as a clear light yellow oil: Rf 0.24 (30% EtOAc in hexanes); <sup>1</sup>H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  7.20 - 7.08 (comp, 2 H), 6.71 (dd, J = 7.3, 1.0 Hz, 1 H), 3.95 (s, 1 H), 3.75 (s, 3 H), 3.55 (s, 2 H), 3.23 (A of AB, *J*<sub>AB</sub> = 17.9 Hz, 1 H), 3.10 (s, 3 H), 2.63 (B of AB,  $J_{AB} = 17.9 \text{ Hz}, 1 \text{ H}$ , 1.43 (s, 3 H), 0.74 (s, 3 H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  201.8, 176.6, 167.7, 147.1, 129.4, 128.1, 126.7, 120.7, 106.5, 52.8, 52.3, 51.4, 50.5, 39.5, 28.8, 26.9, 23.9; IR (neat) 2963, 2881, 1747, 1714 (br), 1603, 1454, 1329, 1102, 932, 768 cm<sup>-1</sup>; mass spectrum (CI) m/z 384, 382.0654  $[C_{17}H_{21}NO_4Br (M+H)^+$  requires 382.0654] (base), 352, 350, 304.



**Catalysis with** [( ${}^{t}Bu_{3}P)_{2}Pd$ ]. Aryl bromide 6 (28.5 mg, 74.6 µmol), *bis*-(tri-*tert*butylphosphine)palladium (0) (7.6 mg, 14.9 µmol), *bis*-dibenzylidenepalladium (0) (4.3 mg, 7.46 µmol) and sodium *tert*-butoxide (7.9 mg, 82.1 µmol) were added to a dry Kjeldahl-shaped Schlenk flask. The flask was evacuated and backfilled with argon three times, and DMF (0.522 mL) was added. The brown suspension was deoxygenated via a freeze-pump-thaw protocol (3 cycles, 20 min each), and then heated to 75 °C (oil bath temperature). After 3 h, the reaction was cooled, 1 M aqueous HCl (5 mL) was added, and the mixture was extracted with EtOAc (3 x 5 mL). The combined organic layers were dried (MgSO<sub>4</sub>) and concentrated. The residue was purified by flash column chromatography eluting with a solvent gradient (10% EtOAc in hexanes to 30% EtOAc in hexanes) to give 19.9 mg (88%) of **11** as a white solid.

**Catalysis with** [ ${}^{t}Bu_{2}P(2\text{-biphenyl})$ ]. Aryl bromide 6 (24.2 mg, 63.3 µmol), 2-(di-*tert*butylphosphino)biphenyl (27, 8.3 mg, 27.9 µmol) and sodium *tert*-butoxide (6.7 mg, 69.6 µmol) were added to a dry Kjeldahl-shaped Schlenk flask. The flask was evacuated and backfilled with argon three times and DMF (0.443 mL) was added. The orange suspension was deoxygenated via a freeze-pumpthaw protocol (3 cycles, 20 min each), then heated to 75 °C (oil bath temperature) for 4.5 h. The black reaction was quenched with 1 M aqueous HCl (5 mL) and extracted with EtOAc (3 x 5 mL). The combined organic layers were dried (MgSO<sub>4</sub>) and concentrated. The residue was purified by flash column chromatography eluting with a solvent gradient (10% EtOAc in hexanes to 30% EtOAc in hexanes) to give 11.0 mg (58%) of **11** as a white solid.

Methyl 7-Hydroxy-2,9,9- trimethyl-1-oxo-2,8,9,9a-tetrahydro-2-azabenzo[cd]azulene-6carboxylate (11). mp 114-117 °C; R<sub>f</sub> 0.56 (40% EtOAc in hexanes); <sup>1</sup>H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  13.1 (d, J = 1.0 Hz, 1 H), 7.25 (td, J = 7.8, 0.7 Hz, 1 H), 7.11 (dd, J = 7.8, 0.7 Hz, 1 H), 6.66 (d, J = 7.8 Hz, 1 H), 3.79 (s, 3 H), 3.16 (s, 3 H), 2.98 (s, 1 H), 2.20 (d, J = 12.6 Hz, 1 H), 2.06 (d, J = 12.6 Hz, 1 H), 1.51 (s, 3 H), 0.88 (s, 3 H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (126 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  177.5, 176.1, 171.7, 143.6, 131.3, 127.5, 126.8, 123.4, 105.5, 101.3, 52.5, 51.8, 48.3, 48.2, 28.6, 26.0, 24.8; IR (neat) 3016, 2928, 2855, 1703, 1644, 1604, 1444, 1370, 1334, 1296, 1236, 770 cm<sup>-1</sup>; mass spectrum (CI) *m/z* 302.1382 [C<sub>17</sub>H<sub>20</sub>NO<sub>4</sub> (M+H)<sup>+</sup> requires 302.1392] (base), 286, 270.



**Oxindole-bridged[2.3.3]bicycle 14.** To a solution of **11** (14.2 mg, 47.1 μmol) and THF (0.236 mL) was added DBU (8.0 μL, 51.8 μmol). To this orange solution was added carbonate **12** (9.0 μL, 51.8 μmol) and this mixture was added to a solution of tetrakistriphenylphosphine palladium (5.4 mg, 47.1 μmol) and THF (0.236 mL) over 10 min. After 2 h, the reaction was concentrated under reduced vacuum, and the residue was purified by flash chromatography eluting with a solvent gradient (10% EtOAc in hexanes to 20% EtOAc in hexanes) to afford 9.8 mg (59%) of **14** as a white solid:  $R_f$  0.29 (30% EtOAc in hexanes); <sup>1</sup>H NMR (500 MHz) δ 7.29 (t, *J* = 7.8 Hz, 1 H), 6.82 (dd, *J* = 7.8, 0.8 Hz, 1 H), 6.56 (dd, *J* = 7.8, 0.8 Hz, 1 H), 4.91 (br s, 1 H), 4.86 (br s, 1 H), 3.83 (s, 3 H), 3.31 (d, *J* = 13.8 Hz, 1 H), 3.22 (s, 3 H), 2.92 (d, *J* = 14.9 Hz, 1 H), 2.65 (d, *J* = 12.1 Hz, 1 H), 2.53 (d, *J* = 13.8 Hz, 1 H), 2.15 (d, *J* = 12.1 Hz, 1 H), 2.13 (d, *J* = 14.9 Hz, 1 H), 1.44 (s, 3 H), 0.78 (s, 3 H); <sup>13</sup>C (126 MHz) δ 208.0, 178.6, 171.1, 143.2, 141.7, 137.3, 129.2, 129.0, 119.9, 118.8, 107.3, 67.2, 56.9, 54.4, 52.6, 45.1, 41.6, 38.7, 28.3, 26.1, 22.9; IR (neat) 3018, 2955, 1746, 1707, 1607, 1470, 1246 cm<sup>-1</sup>; MS (CI) *m/z* 354.1701 [C<sub>21</sub>H<sub>24</sub>NO<sub>4</sub> (M+H)<sup>+</sup> requires 354.1705] (base), 322.



Methyl 7-hydroxyl-2,9,9-trimethyl-8,9-dihydro-2*H*-2-aza-benzo(cd)azulene-6-carboxylate (16). A solution of 11 (45.8 mg, 0.152 mmol) and  $CH_2Cl_2$  (1.52 mL) was cooled to -78 °C and Dibal

(0.258 mL, 0.258 mmol, 1 M in CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>) was added slowly dropwise. After 2 h, 1 M aqueous HCl (5 mL) and CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> (5 mL) was added and the mixture was stirred vigorously for 1 h. The layers were separated and the aqueous layer was extracted with CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> (2 x 5 mL). The combined organic layers were dried (MgSO<sub>4</sub>) and concentrated to afford a residue that was purified by flash chromatography eluting with a solvent gradient (5% EtOAc in hexanes to 20% EtOAc in hexanes) to afford 12.2 mg of starting material **11** (27% recovery) and 19.7 mg (45%) of **16** as a white solid: mp 143-145 °C (from Et<sub>2</sub>O/CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>); R<sub>f</sub> 0.36 (20% Et<sub>2</sub>O in hexanes); <sup>1</sup>H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  13.6 (s, 1 H), 7.26 (dd, *J* = 7.8, 1.2 Hz, 1 H), 7.21 (t, *J* = 7.8 Hz, 1 H), 7.15 (dd, *J* = 7.8, 1.2 Hz, 1 H), 6.86 (s, 1 H), 3.84 (s, 3 H), 3.74 (s, 3 H), 2.88 (br d, *J* = 13.1 Hz, 1 H), 2.45 (br d, *J* = 13.1 Hz, 1 H), 1.46 (br s, 3 H), 1.34 (br s, 3 H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (126 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  176.3, 173.9, 137.0, 125.4, 125.3, 124.2, 123.3, 121.5, 120.8, 106.9, 102.2, 51.9, 50.2, 34.1, 32.7, 31.5, 29.1; IR (neat) 3008, 2964, 1634, 1594, 1440, 1372, 1332, 1300, 1236, 1074, 1032 cm<sup>-1</sup>; mass spectrum (CI) *m/z* 286.1445 [C<sub>17</sub>H<sub>20</sub>NO<sub>3</sub> (M+H)<sup>+</sup> requires 286.1443] (base), 254.



Methyl 6-[2-(methoxycarbonyloxymethyl)prop-2-enyl)-2,9,9-trimethyl-7-oxo-6,7,8,9-tetrahydro-2*H*-2-azabenzo[cd]azulene-6-carboxylate (17). A solution of 16 (7.8 mg, 27 μmol), THF (0.27 mL), carbonate 12 (5.0 μL, 30 μmol), and (Ph<sub>3</sub>P)<sub>4</sub>Pd (0) (3.1 mg, 2.7 μmol) was stirred for 15 min. EtOAc (5 mL) was added, and the mixture was washed with H<sub>2</sub>O (2x5 mL), brine (5 mL), dried (MgSO<sub>4</sub>) and concentrated to afford a residue that was purified by flash chromatography eluting with a solvent gradient (20% EtOAc in hexanes to 30% EtOAc in hexanes) to afford 8.7 mg (79%) of 17 as a clear colorless residue: R<sub>f</sub> 0.15 (20% EtOAc in hexanes); <sup>1</sup>H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 7.26 (dd, J = 8.1, 1.1 Hz, 1 H), 7.21 (t, J = 7.8 Hz, 1 H), 7.04 (dd, J = 7.2, 1.1 Hz, 1 H), 6.98 (s, 1 H), 5.04 (d, J = 1.3 Hz, 1 H), 4.87 (s, 1 H), 4.07 (d, J = 13.7 Hz, 1 H), 4.00 (d, J = 13.7 Hz, 1 H), 3.77 (s, 3 H), 3.72 (s, 1 H), 3.59 (s, 3 H), 3.35 (d, J = 14.4 Hz, 1 H), 3.16 (d, J = 14.4 Hz, 1 H), 3.08 (d, J = 10.9 Hz, 1 H), 2.83 (d, J = 14.4 Hz, 1 H), 3.08 (d, J = 10.9 Hz, 1 H), 2.83 (d, J = 14.4 Hz, 1 H), 3.08 (d, J = 10.9 Hz, 1 H), 2.83 (d, J = 14.4 Hz, 1 H), 3.08 (d, J = 10.9 Hz, 1 H), 2.83 (d, J = 14.4 Hz, 1 H), 3.08 (d, J = 10.9 Hz, 1 H), 2.83 (d, J = 14.4 Hz, 1 H), 3.08 (d, J = 10.9 Hz, 1 H), 2.83 (d, J = 14.4 Hz, 1 H), 3.08 (d, J = 10.9 Hz, 1 H), 2.83 (d, J = 14.4 Hz, 1 H), 3.08 (d, J = 10.9 Hz, 1 H), 2.83 (d, J = 14.4 Hz, 1 H), 3.08 (d, J = 10.9 Hz, 1 H), 2.83 (d, J = 14.4 Hz, 1 H), 3.08 (d, J = 10.9 Hz, 1 H), 2.83 (d, J = 14.4 Hz, 1 H), 3.08 (d, J = 10.9 Hz, 1 H), 2.83 (d, J = 14.4 Hz, 1 H), 3.08 (d, J = 10.9 Hz, 1 H), 2.83 (d, J = 14.4 Hz, 1 H), 3.08 (d, J = 10.9 Hz, 1 H), 2.83 (d, J = 10.9 Hz, 1 H), 2.83 (d, J = 10.9 Hz, 1 H), 2.83 (d, J = 10.9 Hz, 1 H), 3.08 (d, J = 10.9 Hz, 1 H), 3.83 (d, J = 10.9 Hz, 1 H), 3

= 10.9 Hz, 1 H), 1.42 (S, 3 H), 1.36 (s, 3 H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (126 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) & 207.6, 172.3, 155.2, 139.3, 137.5, 129.1, 125.3, 124.1, 123.8, 121.7, 118.6, 118.1, 108.9, 70.2, 69.8, 58.2, 54.6, 52.8, 43.4, 33.0, 32.9, 32.0, 31.8; IR (neat) 2958, 1745, 1697, 1444, 1266, 1239, 981, 750 cm<sup>-1</sup>; mass spectrum (CI) *m/z* 413.1836 [C<sub>23</sub>H<sub>27</sub>NO<sub>6</sub> (M+H)<sup>+</sup> requires 413.1838], 338 (base), 320, 278.



Methyl 2,6,10,10-Tetramethyl-8-oxo-2,8,9,10-tetrahydro-7*H*-2-azanaphtho[2,1,8-cde]azulene-7a-carboxylate (18). A solution of 17 (4.3 mg, 10.4 μmol) and ZnCl<sub>2</sub> (31 μL, 31 μmol, 1.0 M in Et<sub>2</sub>O) in CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> (0.21 mL) was heated to 60 °C in a sealed flask for 2 d. The reaction was diluted with EtOAc (2 mL), and the mixture was washed with H<sub>2</sub>O (2 x 2 mL), brine (2 mL). The organic layer was dried (MgSO<sub>4</sub>) and concentrated, and the residue was purified by flash chromatography eluting with a solvent gradient (10% EtOAc in hexanes to 20% EtOAc in hexanes) to afford 1.7 mg (51%) of **18** as a clear colorless oil: R<sub>f</sub> 0.44 (30% EtOAc in hexanes); <sup>1</sup>H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 7.20 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 1 H), 7.02 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 1 H), 6.96 (s, 1 H), 6.33 (dq, *J* = 4.2, 2.1 Hz, 1 H), 3.74 (s, 3 H), 3.61 (s, 3 H), 3.09 (d, *J* = 10.5 Hz, 1 H), 2.89 (ddq, *J* = 16.8, 4.2, 2.1 Hz, 1 H), 2.72 (d, *J* = 16.8 Hz, 1 H), 2.62 (d, *J* = 10.4 Hz, 1 H), 1.95 (t, *J* = 2.1 Hz, 3 H), 1.49 (s, 3 H), 1.28 (s, 3 H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (126 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 203.4, 172.6, 136.5, 132.7, 127.2, 126.2, 124.2, 123.8, 122.9, 121.2, 120.0, 109.0, 66.3, 54.9, 52.9, 35.3, 33.1, 32.9, 32.6, 32.4, 22.9; IR (neat) 2952, 1727, 1712, 1473, 1434, 1227, 1160 cm<sup>-1</sup>; mass spectrum (CI) *m*/z 338.1752 [C<sub>21</sub>H<sub>24</sub>NO<sub>3</sub> (M+H)<sup>+</sup> requires 338.1756] (base), 320, 278.



**2-(***tert***-Butyl-diphenylsilanyloxymethyl)prop-2-en1-yl bromide (24).** Triphenylphosphine (0.5263 g, 2.007 mmol) and carbon tetrabromide (0.6635 g, 2.000 mmol) were added to a stirred solution of the corresponding allylic alcohol (0.6615 g, 2.026 mmol) in CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> (8.0 mL) at 0 °C. The reaction mixture was stirred for 40 min and then concentrated *in vacuo*. The crude solid was purified via flash chromatography, eluting with 10% EtOAc in hexanes, to afford 0.8644 g (99%) of **24** as a colorless oil:  $R_f = 0.51$  (10% EtOAc in hexanes); <sup>1</sup>H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  7.67 (dd, J = 8.0, 1.4 Hz, 4 H), 7.44–7.36 (m, 6 H), 5.29 (dd, J = 3.0, 1.6 Hz, 1 H), 5.27–5.26 (m, 1 H), 4.29 (t, J = 1.3 Hz, 2 H), 4.01 (s, 2 H), 1.06 (s, 9 H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  144.4, 135.5, 133.3, 129.7, 127.7, 114.9, 64.2, 32.7, 26.8, 19.3; IR 3070, 2958, 2930, 2857, 1112 cm<sup>-1</sup>; HRMS (CI, CH<sub>4</sub>) *m/z* calcd for C<sub>20</sub>H<sub>26</sub>OSiBr (M + H)<sup>+</sup> 389.0936, found 389.0921.



tert-Butyl 7-tert-butyldiphenylsilanyloxy-6-methylidene-hept-3-one-ate (25). nBuLi (1.05 mL, 2.11 M in hexanes, 2.22 mmol) was added to a stirred solution of diisopropylamine (0.32 mL, 2.3 mmol) in THF (7.0 mL) at -78 °C. The solution was warmed to 0 °C (replaced the dry ice/isopropanol bath with ice), stirred for 40 min, and then tert-butylacetoacetate (23) (0.18 mL, 1.1 mmol) was added dropwise over 5 min. After 45 min the solution was cooled to -78 °C and the allylic bromide 24 (0.3591 g, 0.9222 mmol) in THF (3 mL) was added over 10 min. The reaction mixture was stirred for 1.25 h, warmed to rt (by removing the dry ice/isopropanol bath) and stirred for 2.5 h. Next the solution was poured into saturated NH<sub>4</sub>Cl (40 mL) and the resultant aqueous mixture was extracted with EtOAc (3 × 30 mL). The combined organic extracts were washed with brine (40 mL), dried (MgSO<sub>4</sub>), and concentrated *in vacuo*. The residue was purified by flash chromatography, eluting with 10% EtOAc in hexanes, afforded 0.3013 g (70%) of the product 25 as a colorless oil:  $R_f = 0.60$  (40% EtOAc in hexanes); <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 7.69–7.66 (comp, 4 H), 7.46–7.36 (comp, 6 H), 5.18–5.17 (m, 1 H), 4.85 (dd, J = 2.7, 1.3 Hz, 1 H), 4.10 (s, 2 H), 3.32 (s, 2 H), 2.65 (t, J = 7.6 Hz, 2 H), 2.30 (t, J = 7.5Hz, 2 H), 1.46 (s, 9 H), 1.07 (s, 9 H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 202.5, 166.4, 146.5, 135.5, 133.5, 129.7, 127.7, 109.3, 81.9, 66.4, 50.6, 41.1, 27.9, 26.8, 26.2, 19.2; IR (thin film) 3071 (C=C-H), 2931 (C-C-H), 1739 (C=O), 1716 (C=O) cm<sup>-1</sup>; HRMS (CI, CH<sub>4</sub>) m/z calcd for C<sub>28</sub>H<sub>39</sub>O<sub>4</sub>Si (M + H)<sup>+</sup> 467.2618, found 467.2615.



6-(4-*tert*-Butyldiphenylsilyloxy-2-methylidenebuyl)-2,2-dimethyl-4*H*-1,3-dioxin-4-one (26). The β-keto ester 25 (0.1766 g, 0.378 mmol) was dissolved in acetone (0.14 mL, 1.9 mmol), trifluoroacetic acid (0.29 mL, 3.76 mmol), and acetic anhydride (1.8 mL, 19 mmol). After standing for 22 h, saturated aqueous NaHCO<sub>3</sub> (60 mL) was added. The solution was then extracted with CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> (4 × 15 mL), and the combined organic extracts were washed with brine (20 mL), dried (Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>), and concentrated *in vacuo*. The residue was purified by flash chromatography, eluting with 30% EtOAc in hexanes to give 0.1135 g (67%) of 26 as a slightly yellow oil: R<sub>f</sub> = 0.49 (40% EtOAc in hexanes); <sup>1</sup>H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 7.66–7.64 (comp, 4 H), 7.44–7.36 (comp, 6 H), 5.17 (s, 1 H), 5.15 (d, *J* = 1.4 Hz, 1 H), 4.86 (d, *J* = 1.2 Hz, 1 H), 4.09 (s, 2 H), 2.35–2.32 (comp, 2 H), 2.31–2.24 (comp, 2 H), 1.63 (s, 6 H), 1.05 (s, 9 H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 171.2, 161.2, 145.9, 135.5, 133.3, 129.8, 127.7, 110.3, 106.3, 93.4, 66.3, 31.8, 28.7, 26.8, 25.0, 19.2; HRMS (CI, CH<sub>4</sub>) *m/z* calcd for C<sub>27</sub>H<sub>35</sub>O<sub>4</sub>Si (M + H)<sup>+</sup> 451.2305, found 451.2320.



**4-Bromo-3-acetyl-1-methyl-1***H***-indole (28).** A solution of Me<sub>2</sub>AlCl (3.0 mL of 1.0 M in hexanes, 3 mmol) was added dropwise over 10 min to a stirred solution of the 4-bromo-1-methylindole (0.308 g, 1.462 mmol) in CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> (15 mL), cooled to 0 °C. Then reaction mixture was stirred for 45 min, and acetyl chloride (0.15 mL, 2.1 mmol) in CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> (5 mL) was added over 15 min. After stirring for 1.5 h, pH 7 phosphate buffer (15 mL) was added, followed by H<sub>2</sub>O (15 mL). The phases were separated, and the aqueous portion was extracted with CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> (3 × 15 mL). The combined organic extracts were washed with brine (10 mL), dried (Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>), and concentrated *in vacuo*. The product was purified via column chromatography, eluting with 70% EtOAc in hexanes, to afford 0.297 g (80%) of **28** as a white solid: R<sub>f</sub> = 0.19 (60% EtOAc in hexanes); mp = 124–125 °C; <sup>1</sup>H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  7.59 (s, 1 H), 7.44 (dd, *J* = 7.7, 0.9 Hz, 1 H), 7.22 (dd, *J* = 8.2, 0.8 Hz, 1 H), 7.08 (t, *J* = 7.9 Hz, 1 H), 3.76 (s, 3 H), 2.52 (s, 3 H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  192.1, 139.0, 136.1, 127.5, 125.2, 124.0, 118.2, 114.9,

108.9, 33.6, 29.9; IR 3106 (C=C–H), 1660 (C=O), 1106 (C–Br) cm<sup>-1</sup>; HRMS (CI, CH<sub>4</sub>) m/z calcd for  $C_{11}H_{11}NOBr (M + H)^+$  252.0024, found 252.0032.



O-(tert-Butyldiphenylsilyl)-2-methylene-4-(2,2-dimethyl-4H-1,3-dioxin-4-one)-5-(4-bromo-1-methylindol-3-yl)-5-methyl-hexan-1-ol (29). A solution of NaHMDS (11.7 mmol, 1.27 M in THF) was added to a stirred solution of the dioxanone 26 (1.78 g, 3.95 mmol) in THF (40 mL) at -78 °C. After stirring for 45 min, TMSCI (2.5 mL, 19.7 mmol) was added, and the solution was stirred for 50 min. Then the mixture was warmed to rt, and concentrated in vacuo. The unpurified silvl ketene acetal 22 was then dissolved in PhMe (10 mL). In a separate flask, TMSOTf (0.35 mL, 1.93 mmol) was added to a solution of the crude indole 21 (1.08 g, 4.03 mmol) in PhMe (40 mL) at -78 °C. After 2 min, the solution of 22 was added, and the mixture was stirred for 2.5 h. Then the reaction mixture was warmed to rt and stirred for 17 h before it was poured into saturated aqueous NaHCO<sub>3</sub> (70 mL) The phases were separated, and the aqueous portion was extracted with EtOAc ( $3 \times 50$  mL). The combined organic extracts were then washed with brine (50 mL), dried (Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>), and concentrated *in vacuo*. The product was purified via flash chromatography, eluting with  $20 \rightarrow 35\%$  EtOAc in hexanes to afford 0.96 g (35%) from 26) of 29 as a colorless oil:  $R_f = 0.39$  (40% EtOAc in hexanes); <sup>1</sup>H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$ 7.59-7.51 (m, 4 H), 7.40-7.31 (m, 7 H), 7.20 (dd, J = 8.2, 1.0 Hz, 1 H), 6.98 (t, J = 7.9 Hz, 1 H), 6.89 (s, 1 H, C2), 5.24 (br s, 1 H), 5.09 (s, 1 H), 4.82 (s, 1 H), 4.17 (d, *J* = 12.1 Hz, 1 H), 3.97 (br s, 1 H), 3.67 (s, 3 H), 2.25 (t, J = 13.3 Hz, 1 H), 1.68–1.36 (m, 14 H), 0.94 (s, 9 H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$ 172.6, 161.2, 145.4, 139.9, 135.5, 135.4, 133.54, 133.48, 129.62, 129.58, 127.6, 125.9, 122.4, 122.3, 113.7, 110.3, 109.0, 105.9, 66.0, 48.9, 38.0, 34.1, 33.0, 30.3, 26.7, 25.5, 24.9, 22.3, 19.2, 14.0; IR 2958, 2856, 1724, 1620, 1112 cm<sup>-1</sup>; HRMS (CI, CH<sub>4</sub>) m/z calcd for C<sub>39</sub>H<sub>47</sub>O<sub>4</sub>SiBr (M + H)<sup>+</sup> 700.2458, found 700.2462.



**3-Oxo-4-[1',1'-dimethyl-1'(4-bromo-1-methylindol-3-yl)-methyl]-6-methylene-7-(***tert***-<b>butyldiphenylsilyloxy)-heptanoate methyl ester.** The dioxanone **29** (960 mg, 1.37 mmol) was heated in a stirred mixture of MeOH (5.5 mL) and PhMe (110 mL) to 110 C. After 21 h, the reaction mixture was cooled to rt and concentrated *in vacuo*. The residue was purified by flash chromatography, eluting with 25% EtOAc in hexanes to afford 871 mg (94%) of ketoester as an oil:  $R_f = 0.50$  (40% EtOAc in hexanes); <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  7.64–7.52 (m, 4 H), 7.42–7.32 (m, 7 H), 7.26 (d, *J* = 7.9 Hz, 1 H), 7.04 (t, *J* = 7.9 Hz, 1 H), 6.92 (s, 1 H), 5.15 (s, 1 H), 4.84 (s, 1 H), 4.51 (dd, *J* = 11.8, 1.9 Hz, 1 H), 4.04 (br s, 2 H), 3.71 (s, 3 H), 3.58 (s, 3 H), 3.05 (br s, 2 H), 2.52–2.38 (m, 2 H), 1.70–1.46 (m, 7 H), 1.00 (s, 9 H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  207.0, 167.5, 146.3, 140.2, 135.7, 133.8, 129.8, 129.3, 127.9, 126.1, 123.0, 122.5, 122.0, 113.7, 110.6, 109.4, 66.1, 57.5, 52.0, 39.0, 38.1, 33.4, 27.0, 19.5; IR 2955, 2856, 1749, 1708, 1112, 1075 cm<sup>-1</sup>; HRMS (CI, CH<sub>4</sub>) *m/z* calcd for C<sub>37</sub>H<sub>44</sub>O<sub>4</sub>NSiBr (M)<sup>+</sup> 673.2223, found 673.2220.



(Z)-Methyl 8,9-dihydro-7-hydroxy-8-(2-(*tert*-butyldiphenylsilyloxymethyl)allyl)-2,9,9trimethyl-2*H*-cyclohepta[*cd*]indole-6-carboxylate (30). NaOtBu (0.252 g, 2.624 mmol) was added to a solution of the above ketoester (890 mg, 1.319 mmol) in PhMe (20 mL). The solution was then degassed (freeze-pump-thaw  $\times$  2 cycles), and Pd(OAc)<sub>2</sub> (30.0 mg, 0.134 mmol) and tri-*tert*butylphosphine (0.4 mL, 0.4 mmol, 1 M in PhMe) were added. The solution was partitioned into four microwave vials (previously purged with argon twice). Each vial was heated to 150 °C in the microwave for 5 min (80 W, 20 psi), and cooled to rt. The reaction mixtures were combined, added to 0.5 M HCl (30 mL), and extracted with EtOAc (3  $\times$  30 mL). The combined organic extracts were washed with brine (20 mL), dried (Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>), and concentrated *in vacuo*. The product was purified via column chromatography, eluting with 25% EtOAc in hexanes to afford 602 mg (77%) of **31** as a colorless oil:  $R_f = 0.55$  (40% EtOAc in hexanes); <sup>1</sup>H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  13.64 (s, 1 H), 7.67–7.60 (m, 4 H), 7.43–7.34 (m, 7 H), 7.19–7.13 (m, 2 H), 6.81 (s, 1 H), 5.04 (s, 1 H), 4.67 (s, 1 H), 4.12 (d, J = 10.0 Hz, 1 H), 4.03 (d, J = 10 Hz, 1 H), 3.83 (s, 3 H), 3.74 (s, 3 H), 2.68 (dd, J = 11.7, 3.3 Hz, 1 H), 1.98 (dd, J = 13.2, 3.3 Hz, 1 H), 1.62 (dd, J = 13.2, 11.7 Hz, 1 H), 1.56 (s, 3 H), 1.42 (s, 3 H), 1.01 (s, 9H).



#### Methyl-8,9-dihydro-7-hydroxy-8-(2-(hydroxymethyl)allyl)-2,9,9-trimethyl-2H-

**cyclohepta**[*cd*]**indole-6-carboxylate.** Triethylamine trihydrofluoride (1.6 mL, 9.8 mmol) was added to a stirred solution of **30** (602 mg, 1.013 mmol) and Et<sub>3</sub>N (2.1 mL, 15 mmol) in MeCN (10 mL). After 20 h saturated NaHCO<sub>3</sub> (15 mL) and H<sub>2</sub>O (15 mL) were added, and the aqueous portion was extracted with CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> (3 × 25 mL). The combined organic extracts were washed with brine (20 mL), dried (Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>), and concentrated *in vacuo*. The residue was purified by flash chromatography, eluting with 40% EtOAc in hexanes to give 240 mg (67%) of allylic alcohol as an oil:  $R_f = 0.28$  (40% EtOAc in hexanes); <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  13.64 (s, 1 H), 7.25 (dd, *J* = 7.4, 1.1 Hz, 1 H), 7.20 (t, *J* = 7.7 Hz, 1 H), 7.15 (dd, *J* = 7.4, 1.1 Hz, 1 H), 6.84 (s, 1 H), 4.94 (s, 1 H), 4.66 (s, 1 H), 4.02 (br s, 2 H), 3.84 (s, 3 H), 3.75 (s, 3 H), 2.73 (dd, *J* = 7.8, 2.4 Hz, 1 H), 1.98 (dd, *J* = 9.8, 2.4 Hz, 1 H), 1.65 (dd, *J* = 9.8, 7.8 Hz, 1 H), 1.48 (s, 3 H), 1.49 (br s, 1 H), 1.38 (s, 3 H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  178.6, 174.6, 147.2, 137.1, 125.0, 124.9, 123.9, 121.70, 121.66, 121.1, 112.4, 107.3, 102.3, 66.2, 58.5, 52.2, 36.7, 33.0, 32.1, 31.4, 28.5; IR 3416, 2952, 1741, 1633, 1588, 1298, 1224 cm<sup>-1</sup>; HRMS (CI, CH<sub>4</sub>) *m/z* calcd for C<sub>21</sub>H<sub>25</sub>O<sub>4</sub>N (M)<sup>+</sup> 355.1784, found 355.1786.



#### Methyl 4-(2-(acetoxymethyl)allyl)-5-hydroxy-1,3,3-trimethyl-3,4-dihydro-1H-

cyclohepta[cd]indole-6-carboxylate (32). To a solution of the above alcohol (126 mg, 0.355 mmol) and collidine (50  $\mu$ L, 0.38 mmol) in CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> at -78 °C was added AcCl (25  $\mu$ L, 0.36 mmol) dropwise. The solution was stirred for 3.5 h, whereupon 1 N aqueous HCl (30 mL) was added. The aqueous layer was extracted with CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> (3 x 25 mL), and the organic layers were combined, dried (Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>), and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified with column chromatography, eluting with 35% EtOAc in hexanes to give 109 mg (78%) of **31** as an oil





**carboxylate methyl ester (32).** Sodium hydride (9.0 mg, 0.23 mmol, 60% dispersion in oil) was added to a solution of the allylic acetate **31** (82.3 mg, 0.207 mmol) in THF (6.0 mL). The solution was degassed (freeze-pump-thaw × 2 cycles) and purged with argon. The Pd<sub>2</sub>(dba)<sub>3</sub> (8.7 mg, 9.5 µmol) was added, then the solution was heated to 50 °C and stirred for 17 h. After cooling to room temperature, 1 N HCl (20 mL) was added, and the aqueous mixture was extracted with CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> (3 × 20 mL). The combined organic extracts were washed with brine (20 mL), dried (Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>), and concentrated *in vacuo*. The crude product was purified by flash chromatography, eluting with 25% EtOAc in hexanes to furnish 49.9 mg (71%) of **32** as an oil:  $R_f = 0.51$  (40% EtOAc in hexanes); <sup>1</sup>H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  7.21–7.15 (m, 2 H), 6.92 (s, 1 H), 6.66 (dd, J = 6.8, 1.6 Hz, 1 H), 4.42 (s, 1 H), 4.29 (s, 1 H), 3.76 (s, 3 H), 3.73 (s, 3 H), 3.44 (d, J = 14.6 Hz, 1 H), 2.88 (d, J = 13.8 Hz, 1 H), 2.75 (dd, J = 8.9, 4.7 Hz, 1 H), 2.69 (dd, J = 15.0, 4.2 Hz, 1 H), 2.62 (dd, J = 14.8, 8.9 Hz, 1 H), 1.48 (s, 3 H), 1.23 (s, 3 H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  209.5, 173.1, 140.0, 136.9, 130.9, 126.5, 124.8, 122.1, 120.8, 117.7, 112.9, 108.0, 69.3, 61.3, 52.3, 48.8, 35.6, 34.3, 32.9, 28.8, 14.0; HRMS (CI, CH<sub>4</sub>) *m/z* calcd for C<sub>21</sub>H<sub>24</sub>O<sub>3</sub>N (M + H)<sup>+</sup> 338.1756, found 338.1745.



**3,3-Dimethyl-4,8-methano-6,12-oxo-cyclonon[c.d]-***N***-methyl-indole-8-carboxylate methyl ester (33).** The OsO<sub>4</sub> (2.0 mg, 7.9 µmol) and NaIO<sub>4</sub> (97.5 mg, 0.456 mmol) were added to a solution of the olefin **32** (16.1 mg, 0.0477 mmol) in THF (2.0 mL) and H<sub>2</sub>O (0.5 mL). After stirring for 22 h the solution was diluted with H<sub>2</sub>O (15 mL) and extracted with CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> (3 × 15 mL). The combined organic extracts were washed with brine (20 mL), dried (Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>), and concentrated *in vacuo*. The crude product was purified by flash chromatography, eluting with 40% EtOAc in hexanes to give 10.7 mg (66%) of **33** as an oil:  $R_f = 0.40$  (50% EtOAc in hexanes); <sup>1</sup>H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  7.23–7.21 (m, 2 H), 7.00 (s, 1 H), 6.73 (dd, J = 5.8, 2.6 Hz, 1 H), 3.75 (s, 3 H), 3.73 (s, 3 H), 3.51 (dd, J = 17.9, 0.7 Hz, 1 H), 3.24 (d, J = 17.9 Hz, 1 H), 2.97 (dd, J = 9.5, 6.6 Hz, 1 H), 2.82–2.78 (m, 2 H), 1.43 (s, 3 H), 1.33 (s, 3 H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  206.9, 205.6, 171.6, 137.4, 127.9, 127.8, 123.7, 122.6, 119.4, 118.9, 109.1, 66.7, 57.4, 53.9, 52.9, 43.2, 37.0, 32.7, 29.3, 13.9; IR (thin film) 2923, 1737, 1732, 1713, 1454, 1246 cm<sup>-1</sup>.

















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Relax. delay 2.000 sec Pulse 22.5 degrees Acq. time 1.280 sec Width 25188.9 Hz 1024 repetitions OBSERVE C13, 100.6471877 MHz DECOUPLE H1, 400.2689955 MHz DECOUPLE H1, 400.2689955 Power 38 dB continuously on WALTZ-16 modulated DATA PROCESSING Line broadening 1.0 Hz FT size 65536 Solvent: CDC13 Ambient temperature Mercury-400BB "nmr6" Pulse Sequence: s2pul BMGVI-108 Total time 0 min, 0 sec 40 120 ሚ Me Me ""≦e 80 OTBDPS ₹ 20 bbu 46





Relax. delay 2.000 sec Puise 22.5 degrees Acq. time 1.280 sec Width 25188.9 Hz 1024 repetitions DBSERVE C13, 100.6471877 MHz DECOUPLE H1, 400.2683955 MHz Power 38 dB continuously on WALTZ-16 modulated DATA PROCESSING Line broadening 1.0 Hz FT size 65536 Total time 0 min, 0 sec Solvent: CDC13 Ambient temperature Mercury-400BB "nmr6" Pulse Sequence: s2pul BMGVI-99 MeO<sub>2</sub>C~ HO ЮH Ζ Me Me 49







