

## **Synthesis of ( $\pm$ )-Nosyberkol (Isotuberculosinol, Revised Structure of Edaxadiene) and ( $\pm$ )-Tuberculosinol**

**Nathan Maugel,<sup>†</sup> Francis M. Mann,<sup>‡</sup> Matthew L. Hillwig,<sup>‡</sup> Reuben J. Peters,<sup>‡</sup> and Barry B. Snider\*<sup>\*,†</sup>**

Department of Chemistry MS 015, Brandeis University, Waltham, Massachusetts 02454-9110,  
and Department of Biochemistry, Biophysics, and Molecular Biology, Iowa State University,  
Ames, Iowa 50011-3260

Experimental Procedures .....	S2-9
Comparison of the Spectral Data of Natural and Synthetic Nosyberkol (Isotuberculosinol, Edaxadiene) and Tuberculosinol .....	S10-17
Copies of <sup>1</sup> H and <sup>13</sup> C NMR Spectra.....	S18-39

**General Procedure.** Reactions were conducted in flame- or oven-dried glassware under a nitrogen atmosphere and were stirred magnetically. The phrase "concentrated" refers to removal of solvents by means of a rotary evaporator attached to a diaphragm pump (15-60 Torr) followed by removal of residual solvents at < 1 Torr with a vacuum pump. Flash chromatography was performed on silica gel 60 (230-400 mesh). Analytical thin layer chromatography (TLC) was performed using silica gel 60 F-254 pre-coated glass plates (0.25 mm). TLC Plates were analyzed by short wave UV illumination, or by dipping in vanillin stain (27 g of vanillin in 380 mL of EtOH, 50 mL of water and 20 mL of concentrated sulfuric acid) and heating on a hot plate or by spray with permanganate spray (5 g of KMnO<sub>4</sub> in 495 mL of water). THF was dried and purified by distillation from sodium/benzophenone. DIPEA and benzene were distilled from CaH<sub>2</sub>. <sup>1</sup>H and <sup>13</sup>C NMR spectra were obtained on a 400 MHz spectrometer in CDCl<sub>3</sub> with tetramethylsilane as internal standard unless otherwise indicated. Chemical shifts are reported in  $\delta$  (ppm downfield from tetramethylsilane). Spectra recorded in CDCl<sub>3</sub> are referenced to residual CHCl<sub>3</sub> at  $\delta$  7.26 and the center peak of CDCl<sub>3</sub> at 77.00. Spectra in C<sub>6</sub>D<sub>6</sub> are referenced to the C<sub>6</sub>D<sub>5</sub>H at  $\delta$  7.16 and the center peak of C<sub>6</sub>D<sub>6</sub> at  $\delta$  128.06. Coupling constants are reported in Hz with multiplicities denoted as s (singlet), d (doublet), t (triplet), q (quartet), p (pentet), m (multiplet) and br (broad). IR spectra were acquired on an FT-IR spectrometer and are reported in wave numbers (cm<sup>-1</sup>). High resolution mass spectra were obtained using the following ionization techniques: chemical ionization (CI), electron impact (EI), electrospray ionization analyzed by quadrupole time of flight (QTOF). 3-[(2E)-2-Methyl-1-oxo-2-buten-1-yl]-2-oxazolidinone (15) was prepared by the literature procedure.<sup>9</sup>

**1-Ethenyl-6,6-dimethyl-cyclohexene (7).** Following the literature procedure,<sup>5b</sup> 2,2-dimethylcyclohexanone (2.0 g, 15.85 mmol) in 5 mL of THF was added over 30 min to a stirred solution of vinylmagnesium bromide (1.0 M in THF, 20.6 mL, 20.6 mmol) cooled in an ice bath under N<sub>2</sub>. The ice bath was removed, and the solution was allowed to warm to 25 °C over 30 min and stirred for an additional 1 hr. The reaction was then quenched by slow addition of saturated aqueous NH<sub>4</sub>Cl solution (20 mL). The layers were separated and the aqueous layer was extracted

with EtOAc (3 × 15 mL). The combined organic layers were washed with brine, dried (Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>), and concentrated to give 2.75 g (125%) of crude 1-ethenyl-2,2-dimethyl-cyclohexanol.

The entire crude 1-ethenyl-2,2-dimethyl-cyclohexanol was dissolved in 50 mL of benzene and anhydrous CuSO<sub>4</sub> (3.8 g, 23.8 mmol) was added. The suspension was heated at reflux with azeotropic removal of water using a Dean-Stark trap for 12 hr. The suspension was cooled to 25 °C, filtered through a pad of Celite (pentane) to remove CuSO<sub>4</sub>, and concentrated at 50 °C and 200 Torr to give 1.9 g of crude **7**. Distillation of crude **7** (35 °C, 0.8 Torr) gave 1.36 g (63%) of pure **7** as colorless oil: <sup>1</sup>H NMR 6.30 (dd, 1, *J* = 18, 11), 5.78 (t, 1, *J* = 4), 5.27 (d, 1, *J* = 18), 4.91 (d, 1, *J* = 11), 2.10-2.00 (m, 2), 1.63-1.56 (m, 2), 1.51-1.44 (m, 2), 1.06 (s, 6). The spectral data were identical to those previously reported.<sup>7</sup>

**3-[[[(1 $\alpha$ ,2 $\beta$ ,8 $\alpha$ )-]-1,2,3,5,6,7,8,8a-Octahydro-1,2,5,5-tetramethyl-1-naphthalenyl]carbonyl]-2-oxazolidinone (**16**) and 3-[[[(1 $\beta$ ,2 $\alpha$ ,8 $\alpha$ )-]-1,2,3,5,6,7,8,8a-Octahydro-1,2,5,5-tetramethyl-1-naphthalenyl]carbonyl]-2-oxazolidinone (**S1**). To a stirred solution of oxazolidinone **15**<sup>9</sup> (338.14 mg, 2 mmol) in 6 mL of CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> at -78 °C under N<sub>2</sub> was added Me<sub>2</sub>AlCl (2 mL, 1.9 M in hexanes, 3.8 mmol). The reaction was stirred for 10 min and diene **7** (272.4 mg, 2 mmol in 3 mL of CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>) was added over 5 min. The flask was sealed under N<sub>2</sub>, transferred to a 4 °C cold room and stirred for 48 hr at which time the reaction was quenched at 0 °C by slow addition of 5 mL of aqueous 1 M HCl. The layers were separated and the aqueous layer was extracted with CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> (3 × 15 mL). The combined organic layers were washed with brine, dried (MgSO<sub>4</sub>), and concentrated. Flash chromatography of the residue (5:1 hexanes/EtOAc) afforded 330 mg (54%) of a 10:1 mixture of **16** and the endo isomer **S1**.**

Careful flash chromatography gave mixtures containing ~20:1 **16** and **S1** in more polar fractions: <sup>1</sup>H NMR 5.48 (br d, 1, *J* = 5), 4.50-4.30 (m, 2), 4.20-3.96 (m, 2), 3.51 (br d, 1, *J* = 13.4, H-8a), 3.06-2.74 (m, 1, H-2), 1.93 (ddd, 1, *J* = 18, 5, 5, H-3eq), 1.72 (br dd, 1, *J* = 18, 11, H-3ax), 1.60-1.46 (m, 2), 1.44-1.28 (m, 2), 1.28-1.12 (m, 2), 1.07 (s, 3), 1.06 (s, 3), 1.02 (s, 3), 0.77 (d, 3, *J* = 7.3); <sup>13</sup>C NMR 178.6, 152.4, 144.7, 115.9, 62.0, 53.2, 45.8, 40.8, 37.5, 36.3, 30.9, 29.6 (2 C),

29.3, 28.8, 22.0, 16.5, 12.1; IR 1775, 1682, 1472, 1457, 1381, 1359, 1264, 1246, 1197; HRMS (EI) calcd for C<sub>18</sub>H<sub>27</sub>NO<sub>3</sub> (M<sup>+</sup>) 305.1991, found 305.1994.

Partial data for **S1**: 5.30 (br d, 1, *J* = 5), 3.35 (br d, 1, *J* = 13.4, H-8a), 2.28-2.21 (m, 1, H-2), 0.85 (d, 3, *J* = 7.3).

The above reaction was repeated several times with identical results, but in one run, the reaction of oxazolidinone **15** (338.14 mg, 2 mmol) in 6 mL of CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>, Me<sub>2</sub>AlCl (2 mL, 1.9 M in hexanes, 3.8 mmol) and diene **7** (272.4 mg, 2 mmol in 3 mL of CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>) for 60 hr afforded 163 mg (27%) of a 20:1 mixture of **16** and the endo isomer **S1**. The lower yield and greater selectivity suggests that the endo isomer **S1** was selectively decomposed.

**(1 $\alpha$ ,2 $\beta$ ,8 $\alpha$ )-1,2,3,5,6,7,8,8a-Octahydro-1,2,5,5-tetramethyl-1-naphthalenemethanol (17)**. LiBH<sub>4</sub> (70 mg, 3.2 mmol) was added in three portions to a stirred solution of **16** (325.4 mg, 1.065 mmol) in 22 mL of 10:1 THF/MeOH cooled in an ice bath. The reaction was stirred for one hour, the ice bath was removed, and the reaction was stirred an additional hour, at which time the reaction was complete as indicated by TLC (10:1 hexanes/Et<sub>2</sub>O). The reaction was quenched with saturated aqueous NH<sub>4</sub>Cl solution (10 mL). The layers were separated and the aqueous layer was extracted with EtOAc (3  $\times$  15 mL). The combined organic layers were washed with brine, dried (Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>), and concentrated. Flash chromatography of the residue (5:1 hexanes/EtOAc) afforded 194 mg (82%) of a 20:1 mixture of **17** and the endo isomer **S2** as a colorless oil: <sup>1</sup>H NMR 5.45 (br d, 1, *J* = 5), 3.51 (dd, 1, *J* = 11, 6), 3.42 (dd, 1, *J* = 11, 6), 2.37 (br d, 1, *J* = 13), 1.88 (ddd, 1, *J* = 18, 5, 5), 1.83-1.73 (m, 2), 1.73-1.62 (m, 1), 1.62-1.50 (m, 2), 1.41 (br d, 1, *J* = 12.8), 1.28-1.14 (m, 2 including OH), 1.07 (s, 3), 1.06-0.96 (m, 1), 1.02 (s, 3), 0.88 (d, 3, *J* = 6.7), 0.52 (s, 3); <sup>13</sup>C NMR 145.9, 115.9, 65.5, 40.9, 39.1, 37.8, 36.1, 31.7, 31.1, 29.7, 28.7, 27.5, 22.1, 14.9, 11.4; IR 3371, 2928, 1455, 1381, 1036; HRMS (EI) calcd for C<sub>15</sub>H<sub>26</sub>O (M<sup>+</sup>) 222.1984, found 222.1979.

**(1 $\alpha$ ,2 $\beta$ ,8 $\alpha$ )-1,2,3,5,6,7,8,8a-Octahydro-1,2,5,5-tetramethyl-1-naphthalenecarboxaldehyde (6)**. Dess-Martin periodinane (291 mg 0.686 mg) was added in one portion to a solution of **17** (138.5 mg, 0.623 mmol) in 6 mL of CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> at 25 °C. The

solution was stirred for two hours, at which time the reaction was complete as indicated by TLC (10:1 hexanes/Et<sub>2</sub>O). Et<sub>2</sub>O (6 mL), saturated aqueous Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>3</sub> solution (3 mL), and saturated aqueous NaHCO<sub>3</sub> solution (1.5 mL) were added and the reaction was stirred for five min. The layers were separated and the aqueous layer was extracted with Et<sub>2</sub>O (3 × 10 mL). The combined organic layers were washed with brine, dried (MgSO<sub>4</sub>), and concentrated. Flash chromatography of the residue (hexanes) afforded 129 mg (94%) of **6** as an easily oxidized colorless oil: <sup>1</sup>H NMR 9.39 (s, 1), 5.50 (br d, 1, *J* = 5), 2.51 (br d, 1, *J* = 13), 2.03-1.92 (m, 1), 1.92-1.81 (m, 1), 1.81-1.68 (m, 1), 1.62-1.46 (m, 2), 1.46-1.37 (m, 1), 1.37-1.28 (m, 1), 1.28-1.14 (m, 1), 1.09 (s, 3), 1.09-1.01 (m, 1), 1.05 (s, 3), 0.81 (s, 3), 0.79 (d, 3, *J* = 6.1); <sup>13</sup>C NMR 207.1, 143.7, 116.4, 52.1, 40.4, 38.0, 36.1, 32.5, 30.3, 29.5, 29.0, 28.5, 21.6, 16.0, 7.3; IR 2960, 2930, 1726, 1461, 1382.

A similar sequence starting with a 9:1 mixture of **16** and **S1** was reduced with LiBH<sub>4</sub> and the resulting mixture of alcohols was oxidized with Dess-Martin periodinane to give a comparable yield of a 9:1 mixture of **6** and (1β,2α,8α)-1,2,3,5,6,7,8,8a-octahydro-1,2,5,5-tetramethyl-1-naphthalenecarboxaldehyde (**9**). The partial spectral data of **9** as determined from the mixture are identical to those previously reported:<sup>6</sup> <sup>1</sup>H NMR 9.68 (s, 1), 5.40 (br d, 1, *J* = 5), 2.28-2.01 (m, 3); <sup>13</sup>C NMR 209.9, 145.2, 115.0, 50.1, 42.4, 41.8, 36.7, 30.8, 29.4, 28.9, 25.9, 22.6, 14.4, two carbons near 30.3 and 16.0 are obscured by **6**.

**(1α,2β,8α)-1,2,3,5,6,7,8,8a-Octahydro-1,2,5,5-tetramethyl-1-naphthalenyl)-but-3-en-2-one (18)**. NaOMe (25% in MeOH, 226μL, 1.05 mmol) was added to a stirred solution of **6** (46 mg, 0.209 mmol) in acetone (243μL, 4.18 mmol) at 25 °C. The reaction was stirred for 20 hr and H<sub>2</sub>O (4 mL) was added. The reaction was neutralized with conc H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> and extracted with hexanes (3 × 10 mL). The combined organic layers were washed with brine, dried (MgSO<sub>4</sub>), and concentrated. Flash chromatography of the residue (10:1 hexanes/Et<sub>2</sub>O) afforded 32.5 mg (60%) of **18** as a colorless oil: <sup>1</sup>H NMR 6.62 (d, 1, *J* = 15.9), 6.03 (d, 1, *J* = 15.9), 5.51 (br d, 1, *J* = 5), 2.28 (s, 3), 2.14 (br d, 1, *J* = 14), 1.94 (ddd, 1, *J* = 18, 5, 5), 1.76 (br dd, 1, *J* = 18, 11), 1.62-1.45 (m, 4), 1.40 (br d, 1, *J* = 13), 1.28-1.14 (m, 1), 1.08 (s, 3), 1.02-0.92 (m, 1), 1.01 (s, 3), 0.79 (s, 3), 0.73 (d, 3, *J* = 6.7); <sup>13</sup>C NMR 198.5, 158.0, 144.5, 129.3, 116.2, 43.4, 42.7, 40.5, 36.4, 36.0,

30.9, 29.4, 29.0, 28.0, 27.2, 21.7, 16.2, 10.0; IR 2959, 2930, 1676 (sh), 1620, 1455, 1383, 1356, 1254; HRMS (EI) calcd for C<sub>18</sub>H<sub>28</sub>O (M<sup>+</sup>) 260.2140, found 260.2129.

**(1 $\alpha$ ,2 $\beta$ ,8 $\alpha$ )-1,2,3,5,6,7,8,8a-Octahydro-1,2,5,5-tetramethyl-1-naphthalenyl)-butan-2-one (5).** A solution of **18** (90 mg, 0.346 mmol) and EtOH (637 mg, 13.8 mmol) in 3 mL of THF was added to a solution of Li (48 mg, 6.91 mmol) in 60 mL of liquid NH<sub>3</sub> at -78 °C. The resulting solution was stirred for 10 min, the reaction was quenched by addition of solid NH<sub>4</sub>Cl until the blue solution turned colorless, and the NH<sub>3</sub> was evaporated. The residual material was partitioned between Et<sub>2</sub>O (20 mL) and H<sub>2</sub>O (10 mL). The two layers were separated and the aqueous layer was extracted with Et<sub>2</sub>O (3 × 10 mL). The combined organic layers were washed with brine, dried (MgSO<sub>4</sub>), and concentrated to give a 1.5:1 mixture of ketone **5** and the saturated secondary alcohol.

The entire crude mixture of **5** and saturated alcohol was dissolved in 10 mL of acetone and cooled in an ice bath. Jones reagent was added until an orange color persisted. Isopropanol was added until a green color persisted and 10 mL of H<sub>2</sub>O was added. The reaction mixture was extracted with Et<sub>2</sub>O (3 × 10 mL) and the organic layers were combined, washed with brine, dried (MgSO<sub>4</sub>), and concentrated. Flash chromatography of the residue (20:1 hexanes/Et<sub>2</sub>O) afforded 82 mg (90%) of **5** as a colorless oil: <sup>1</sup>H NMR 5.43 (br d, 1, *J* = 5), 2.44-2.26 (m, 2), 2.17 (s, 3), 2.01 (br d, 1, *J* = 13), 1.84 (ddd, 1, *J* = 18, 5, 5), 1.80-1.62 (m, 4), 1.62-1.35 (m, 4), 1.26-1.12 (m, 1), 1.08-1.02 (m, 1), 1.06 (s, 3), 1.00 (s, 3), 0.80 (d, 3, *J* = 6.7), 0.64 (s, 3); <sup>13</sup>C NMR 209.4, 145.7, 116.1, 40.7, 39.9, 37.5, 36.5, 36.0, 33.4, 31.4, 29.91, 29.88, 29.6, 28.9, 27.4, 22.1, 15.8, 14.9; IR 2931, 1717 (sh), 1456, 1382, 1357, 1163; HRMS (ESI) calcd for C<sub>18</sub>H<sub>30</sub>ONa (MNa<sup>+</sup>) 285.2194, found 285.2197.

**(1 $\alpha$ ,2 $\beta$ ,8 $\alpha$ )- $\alpha$ -Ethenyl-1,2,3,5,6,7,8,8a-octahydro- $\alpha$ ,1,2,5,5-pentamethyl-1-naphthalenepropanol (Nosyberkol, Isotuberculosinol, Revised Structure of Edaxadiene, 4).** Ketone **5** (30 mg, 0.114 mmol) in 300  $\mu$ L of THF was added dropwise over 10 min to a stirred solution of vinylmagnesium bromide (1.0 M in THF, 160 $\mu$ L, 0.16 mmol) cooled in an ice bath under N<sub>2</sub>. The ice bath was removed and the solution was allowed to warm to 25 °C over 30 min

and stirring was continued for an additional 1 hr. The reaction was then quenched by slow addition of saturated aqueous  $\text{NH}_4\text{Cl}$  solution (2 mL). The layers were separated and the aqueous layer was extracted with EtOAc ( $3 \times 3$  mL). The combined organic layers were washed with brine, dried ( $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4$ ), and concentrated. Flash chromatography of the residue (20:1 hexanes/EtOAc) afforded 29.2 mg (88%) of **4** as a colorless oil:  $^1\text{H}$  NMR ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ ) 5.92 (dd, 1,  $J = 17.3, 10.9$ ) 5.43 (s, 1), 5.21 (d, 1, 17.3), 5.07 (d, 1,  $J = 10.9$ ), 2.12 (br d, 1,  $J = 12.8$ ), 1.85-1.65 (m, 3) 1.60-1.35 (m, 7), 1.35-1.15 (m, 2), 1.30 (s, 3), 1.05 (s, 3), 1.05-0.95 (m, 1), 1.00 (s, 3), 0.790 (d,  $0.67 \times 3$ ,  $J = 6.7$ ), 0.783 (d,  $0.33 \times 3$ ,  $J = 6.7$ ), 0.61 (s, 3); ( $\text{C}_6\text{D}_6$ ); 5.78 (dd, 1,  $J = 17.3, 10.4$ ), 5.55 (s, 1), 5.18 (d, 1,  $J = 17.3$ ), 4.96 (d, 1,  $J = 10.4$ ), 2.25 (br d, 1,  $J = 12$ ), 1.85-1.75 (m, 3), 1.60-1.36 (m, 7), 1.35-1.22 (m, 2), 1.17-1.02 (m, 1), 1.14 (s, 3), 1.12 (s, 3), 1.09 (s, 3), 0.839 (d,  $0.67 \times 3$ ,  $J = 7.3$ ), 0.813 (d,  $0.33 \times 3$ ,  $J = 6.7$ ), 0.71 (s, 3);  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ ) (major, minor) (145.98, 146.00), (145.08, 145.03), (116.18, 116.13), (111.80, 111.83), (73.47, 73.49), 40.9, 39.6, 36.6, 36.0, (35.09, 35.07), 33.3, 31.6, 30.1, 29.8, 29.1, 27.6, 27.3, 22.2, (16.17, 16.19), (15.00, 14.98); ( $\text{C}_6\text{D}_6$ ) (major, minor); (146.16, 146.21), 145.7, (116.88, 116.81), 111.5, 73.0, 41.3, 40.2, 37.0, 36.3, (35.48, 35.46), (33.70, 33.68), 32.1, 30.4, 30.1, 29.3, (28.31, 28.30), (27.68, 27.66), (22.62, 22.60), 16.5, (15.30, 15.33); IR 3404, 2931, 1457, 1381, 997, 919; HRMS (EI) calcd for  $\text{C}_{20}\text{H}_{32}$  ( $\text{M}-\text{H}_2\text{O}^+$ ) 272.2504, found 272.2494. The  $^1\text{H}$  and  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR data in  $\text{CDCl}_3$  are identical to those previously reported for nosyberkol (see Table S1).<sup>4</sup> The  $^1\text{H}$  and  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR data in  $\text{C}_6\text{D}_6$  are identical to those previously reported for edaxadiene (see Table S2).<sup>1a</sup>

**Ethyl (*E*)- and (*Z*)-3-Methyl-5-(1 $\alpha$ ,2 $\beta$ ,8 $\alpha$ )-(1,2,3,5,6,7,8,8a-octahydro-1,2,5,5-tetramethyl-1-naphthalenyl)-2-pentenoate (**19** and **S3**).** Triethyl phosphonoacetate (43.56 mg, 0.194 mmol) in 0.5 mL of THF was added dropwise to a suspension of NaH (60% in oil, 7.6 mg, 0.191 mmol) in 0.5 mL of THF in a resealable tube cooled in an ice bath under  $\text{N}_2$ . The reaction was stirred for 30 min and ketone **5** (10 mg, 0.038 mmol) in 1 mL of THF was added over five minutes. The ice bath was removed and the reaction was allowed to warm to 25 °C over 15 min. The reaction vessel was sealed under  $\text{N}_2$  and placed directly in a 95 °C oil bath. The reaction was heated at 95 °C for 12 hr and then cooled to 25 °C. Saturated aqueous  $\text{NH}_4\text{Cl}$  solution (2

mL) was added and the reaction mixture was extracted with EtOAc (3 × 3 mL). The combined organic layers were washed with brine, dried (MgSO<sub>4</sub>), and concentrated. Flash chromatography of the residue (toluene) afforded 1.5 mg, (12%) of **S3** followed by 10.6 mg (84%) of **19**, both as colorless oils.

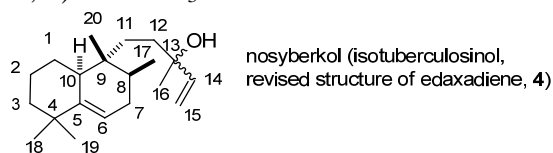
Data for **19**: <sup>1</sup>H NMR 5.68 (s, 1), 5.44 (br d, 1, *J* = 5), 4.15 (q, 2, *J* = 7), 2.18 (s, 3), 2.14 (br d, 1, *J* = 13), 2.10-1.97 (m, 2), 1.85 (ddd, 1, *J* = 18, 5, 5), 1.81-1.68 (m, 2), 1.64-1.44 (m, 4), 1.44-1.32 (m, 2), 1.28 (t, 3, *J* = 7), 1.25-1.15 (m, 1), 1.10-1.00 (m, 1), 1.06 (s, 3), 1.00 (s, 3), 0.82 (d, 3, *J* = 6.7), 0.63 (s, 3); <sup>13</sup>C NMR 166.9, 161.3, 145.9, 116.2, 115.1, 59.4, 40.8, 39.8, 37.0, 36.1, 34.54, 34.45, 33.3, 31.5, 29.7, 29.0, 27.4, 22.2, 19.1, 16.1, 15.0, 14.3; IR 2932, 1717 (sh), 1648, 1456, 1381, 1224, 1146, 1052. The <sup>1</sup>H NMR and IR spectral data are identical to those previously reported.<sup>18</sup>

Data for **S3**: <sup>1</sup>H NMR 5.63 (s, 1), 5.44 (br d, 1, *J* = 5), 4.14 (q, 2, *J* = 7), 2.59 (ddd, 1, *J* = 12, 5, 5), 2.54 (ddd, 1, *J* = 12, 5, 5), 2.27 (br d, 1, *J* = 13), 1.89 (s, 3), 1.88-1.70 (m, 3), 1.64-1.34 (m, 6), 1.26 (t, 3, *J* = 7), 1.27-1.15 (m, 1), 1.08-0.98 (m, 1), 1.06 (s, 3), 1.02 (s, 3), 0.89 (d, 3, *J* = 6.7), 0.64 (s, 3); <sup>13</sup>C NMR 166.2, 161.1, 146.1, 116.0, 115.8, 59.4, 41.0, 39.7, 37.3, 36.1, 34.9, 33.3, 31.6, 29.8, 29.0, 27.6, 27.0, 25.2, 22.2, 16.1, 15.1, 14.4; IR 2931, 1716 (sh), 1647, 1448, 1378, 1249, 1192, 1152, 1056.

**(E)-3-Methyl-5-(1 $\alpha$ ,2 $\beta$ ,8 $\alpha$ )-(1,2,3,5,6,7,8,8a-octahydro-1,2,5,5-tetramethyl-1-naphthalenyl)-2-penten-1-ol (Tuberculosinol, 2).** DIBAL-H (1.0 M in CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>, 65  $\mu$ L, 0.065 mmol) was added dropwise over 5 min to a stirred solution of **19** (7 mg, 0.021 mmol) in 0.5 ml of CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> at -78 °C under N<sub>2</sub>. The solution was stirred for 4 hr, at which time the reaction was complete as indicated by TLC (10:1 hexanes/EtOAc). Acetic acid (200  $\mu$ L, 5 M in CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>) was added and the reaction was allowed to warm to 25 °C. 10% Aqueous tartaric acid (400  $\mu$ L) and 400  $\mu$ L of H<sub>2</sub>O were added and the layers were separated. The aqueous layer was extracted with CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> (3 × 2 mL) and the combined organic layers were washed with saturated aqueous NaHCO<sub>3</sub>, dried (Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>3</sub>), and concentrated. Flash chromatography of the residue (10:1 hexanes/EtOAc) afforded 5.6 mg, (92%) of **2**: <sup>1</sup>H NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>) 5.47-5.39 (m, 2), 4.15 (s, 2),

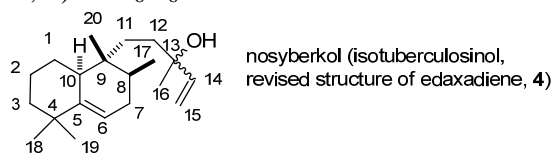


2.17 (br d, 1,  $J = 13$ ), 2.00-1.66 (m, 5), 1.70 (s, 3), 1.64-1.29 (m, 6), 1.27-1.14 (m, 1), 1.09-1.03 (m, 1), 1.06 (s, 3), 1.01 (s, 3), 0.82 (d, 3,  $J = 6.7$ ), 0.62 (s, 3); ( $C_6D_6$ ); 5.55 (s, 1), 5.43 (br t, 1,  $J = 6.5$ ), 3.99 (d, 2,  $J = 6.5$ ), 2.26 (br d, 1,  $J = 12$ ), 1.95 (ddd, 1,  $J = 13.2, 12.8, 4$ ), 1.87 (ddd, 1,  $J = 13.2, 12.8, 4$ ), 1.85-1.80 (m, 2), 1.78-1.70 (m, 1), 1.60-1.45 (m, 4), 1.51 (s, 3), 1.45-1.23 (m, 3), 1.15 (s, 3), 1.15-1.05 (m, 1), 1.10 (s, 3), 0.82 (d, 3,  $J = 6.7$ ), 0.70 (s, 3);  $^{13}C$  NMR ( $CDCl_3$ ) 146.0, 141.0, 122.7, 116.1, 59.5, 40.9, 39.7, 36.9, 36.1, 34.9, 33.3, 32.7, 31.6, 29.8, 29.0, 27.4, 22.2, 16.5, 16.2, 15.1; ( $C_6D_6$ ); 146.2, 139.2, 124.5, 116.8, 59.5, 41.3, 40.3, 37.3, 36.3, 35.3, 33.7, 33.1, 32.0, 30.1, 29.2, 27.8, 22.6, 16.50, 16.47, 15.3; IR 3346, 2930, 1455, 1381, 1000. The  $^1H$  and  $^{13}C$  NMR data in  $C_6D_6$  are identical to those previously reported for tuberculosinol (See Table S3).<sup>3a</sup>

**Table S1.** Comparison of the Spectral Data of Natural and Synthetic Nosyberkol (Isotuberculosinol, Revised Structure of Edaxadiene, **4**) in CDCl<sub>3</sub>

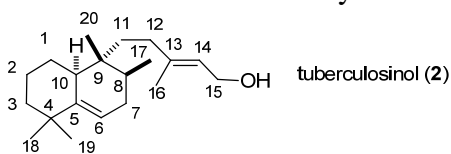
Atom #	Natural <b>4</b> <sup>a</sup>		Synthetic <b>4</b> as 2:1 mixture of diastereomers (major, minor) <sup>b</sup>	
	<sup>13</sup> C	<sup>1</sup> H	<sup>13</sup> C	<sup>1</sup> H
1	27.6	1.68	27.3 <sup>c</sup>	1.85-1.65
1		1.03		1.05-0.95
2	22.2	1.56	22.2	1.60-1.35
2		1.50		1.60-1.35
3	40.9	1.40	40.9	1.60-1.35
3		1.20		1.35-1.15
4	36.6		36.6	
5	146.0		(145.98, 146.00)	
6	116.2	5.43	(116.18, 116.13)	5.43
7	31.6	1.82	31.6	1.85-1.65
7		1.70		1.85-1.65
8	33.3	1.47	33.3	1.60-1.35
9	36.0		36.0	
10	39.7	2.11 (br d, 13.7)	39.6	2.12 (br d, 12.8)
11	30.6	1.35	30.1	1.60-1.35
11		1.28		1.35-1.15
12	35.1	1.45	(35.09, 35.07)	1.60-1.35
12		1.45		1.60-1.35
13	73.5		(73.47, 73.49)	
14	145.1	5.92 (dd, 17.3, 10.7)	(145.08, 145.03)	5.92 (dd, 17.3, 10.9)
15	111.8	5.20 (d, 17.3)	(111.80, 111.83)	5.21 (d, 17.3)
15		5.07 (d, 10.7)		5.07 (d, 10.9)
16	27.7	1.30 (s)	27.6 <sup>c</sup>	1.30
17	14.9	0.79 (d, 6.7)	(15.00, 14.98)	0.790 (d, 6.7), 0.783 (d, 6.7)
18	29.7	1.06 (s)	29.8	1.05
19	29.0	1.00 (s)	29.1	1.00
20	16.2	0.62 (s)	(16.17, 16.19)	0.61

<sup>a</sup>) <sup>1</sup>H and <sup>13</sup>C NMR assignments from reference 4. <sup>b</sup>) Referenced to CHCl<sub>3</sub> at δ 7.26 and the center peak of CDCl<sub>3</sub> at δ 77.0. <sup>c</sup>) Assignments may be switched.

**Table S2.** Comparison of the Spectral Data of Natural and Synthetic Nosyberkol (Isotuberculosinol, Revised Structure of Edaxadiene, **4**) in C<sub>6</sub>D<sub>6</sub>

Atom #	Natural <b>4</b> <sup>a</sup>		Synthetic <b>4</b> as 2:1 mixture of diastereomers (major, minor) <sup>c</sup>	
	<sup>13</sup> C	<sup>1</sup> H	<sup>13</sup> C	<sup>1</sup> H
1	27.53	1.894	(27.68, 27.66)	1.85-1.75
1		1.164		1.17-1.02
2	22.48	1.651	(22.62, 22.60)	1.60-1.36
2		0.957		1.35-1.22
3	41.15	1.481	41.3	1.60-1.36
3		1.359		1.35-1.22
4	36.13		37.0 <sup>d</sup>	
5	145.80		(146.16, 146.21)	
6	116.69	5.643	(116.88, 116.81)	5.55
7	31.84	1.920	32.1	1.85-1.75
7		1.920		1.85-1.75
8	33.53	1.580	(33.70, 33.68)	1.60-1.36
9	36.14		36.3 <sup>d</sup>	
10	40.07	2.346 (br d <sup>b</sup> , 12.4)	40.2	2.25 (br d, 12)
11	30.24	1.561	30.4	1.60-1.36
11		1.453		1.60-1.36
12	35.35	1.549	(35.48, 35.46)	1.60-1.36
12		1.473		1.60-1.36
13	72.90		73.0	
14	145.60	5.871 (dd, 17.3, 10.8))	145.7	5.78 (dd, 17.3, 10.4)
15	111.49	5.273 (d, 17.7)	111.5	5.18 (d, 17.3)
15		5.051 (d, 10.6)		4.96 (d, 10.4)
16	28.22 <sup>b</sup>	1.211 (s)	(28.31, 28.30)	1.12
17	15.20	0.909 (d, 7.1)	(15.30, 15.33)	0.839 (d, 7.3), 0.813 (d, 6.7)
18	29.97	1.239 (s)	30.1	1.14
19	29.22	1.186 (s)	29.3	1.09
20	16.42	0.806 (s)	16.5	0.71

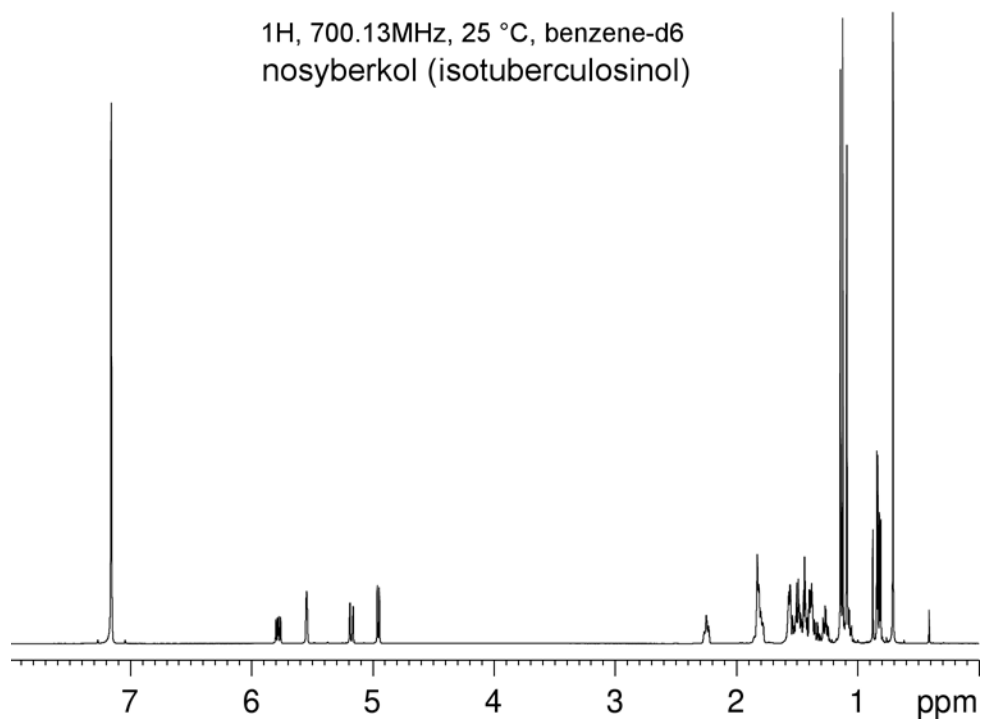
<sup>a</sup>) <sup>1</sup>H and <sup>13</sup>C NMR assignments from reference 1a. <sup>1</sup>H NMR peaks are referenced to the residual peak of C<sub>6</sub>D<sub>5</sub>H at 7.254. <sup>b</sup>) Corrected from typographical errors in reference 1a. <sup>c</sup>) Referenced to the residual peak of C<sub>6</sub>D<sub>5</sub>H at δ 7.16 and the center peak of C<sub>6</sub>D<sub>6</sub> at 128.06. The <sup>1</sup>H NMR data correspond well except for a difference of about 0.09 due to a difference in referencing. <sup>d</sup>) Assignments may be switched.

**Table S3.** Comparison of the Spectral Data of Natural and Synthetic Tuberculosinol (**2**) in C<sub>6</sub>D<sub>6</sub>

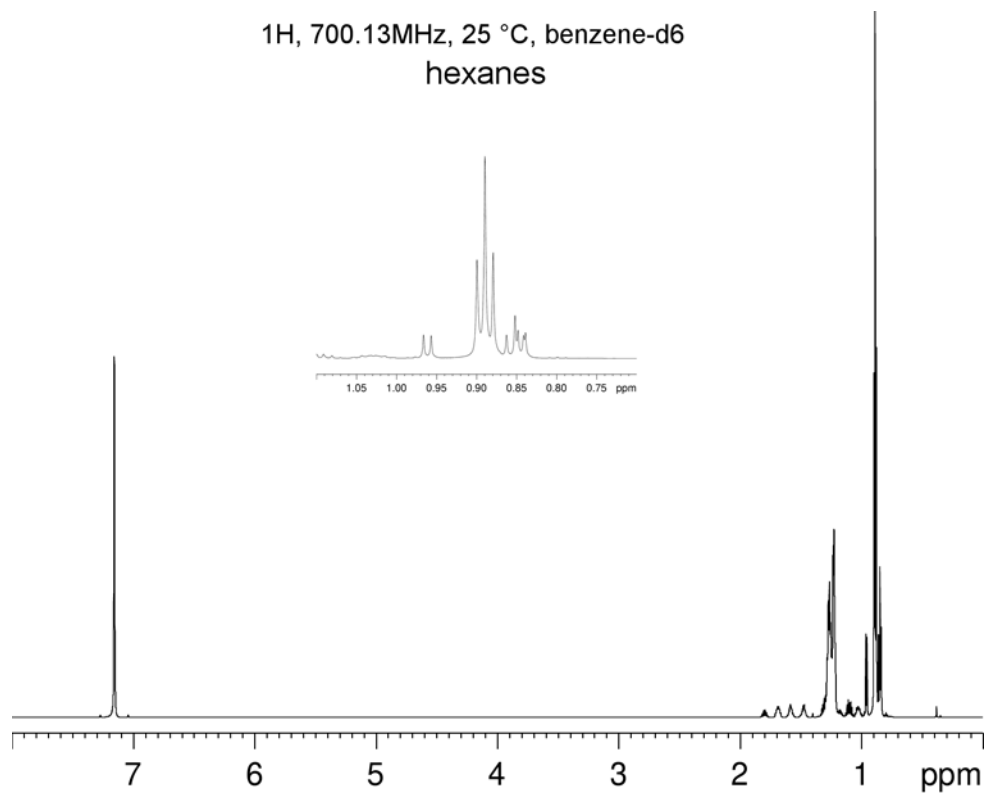
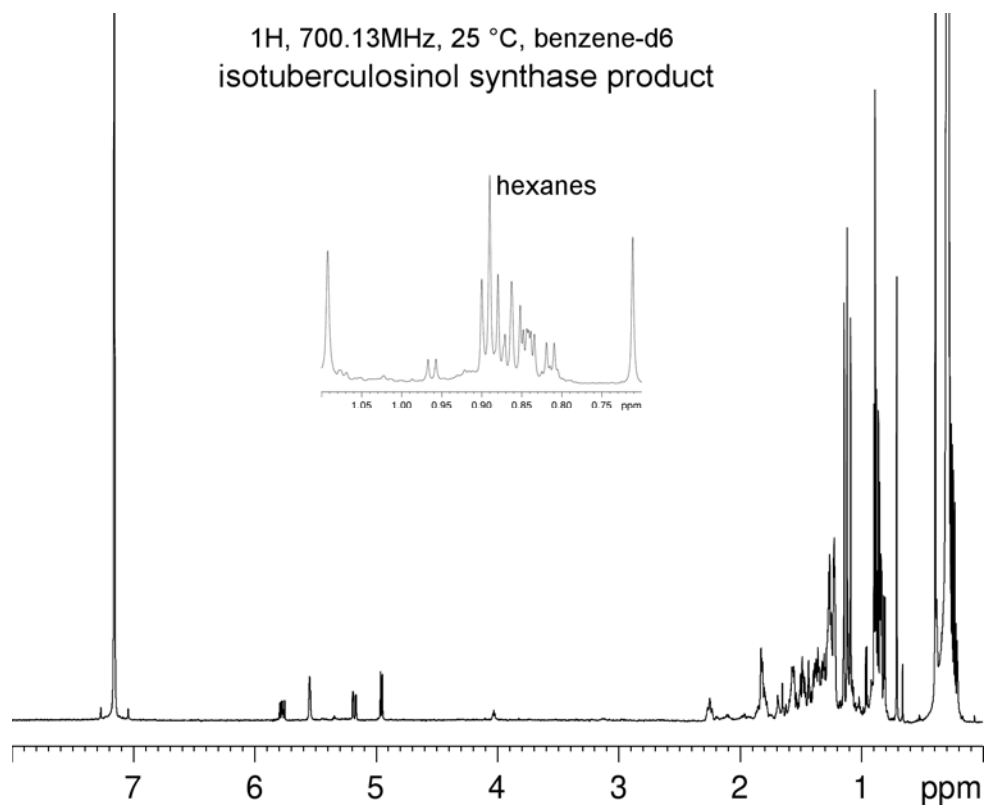
Atom #	Natural <b>4</b> <sup>a</sup>		Synthetic <b>4</b> <sup>b</sup>	
	<sup>13</sup> C	<sup>1</sup> H	<sup>13</sup> C	<sup>1</sup> H
1	27.22	1.86	27.8	1.78-1.70
1		1.21		1.15-1.05
2	22.60	1.67	22.6	1.60-1.45
2		1.67		1.60-1.45
3	41.25	1.52	41.3	1.45-1.23
3		1.38		1.45-1.23
4	36.28		36.3	
5	146.2		146.2	
6	116.73	5.67	116.8	5.55
7	31.97	1.94	32.0	1.85-1.80
7		1.94		1.85-1.80
8	33.70	1.64	33.7	1.60-1.45
9	37.25		37.3	
10	40.31	2.37 (br d, 11.8)	40.3	2.26 (br d, 12)
11	35.35	1.66	35.3	1.60-1.45
11		1.50		1.45-1.23
12	33.05	2.06 (ddd, 13.2, 12.8, 4)	33.1	1.95 (ddd, 13.2, 12.8, 4)
12		1.99 (ddd, 13.2, 12.8, 4)		1.87 (ddd, 13.2, 12.8, 4)
13	139.2		139.2	
14	124.5	5.54 (br t)	124.5	5.43 (br t, 6.5)
15	59.41	4.10 (d, 6.5)	59.5	3.99 (d, 6.5)
16	16.39	1.63 (s)	16.47	1.51
17	15.28	0.92 (d, 6.8)	15.3	0.82 (d, 6.7)
18	30.04	1.27 (s)	30.1	1.15
19	29.15	1.22 (s)	29.2	1.10
20	16.43	0.81 (s)	16.50	0.70 (s)

a) <sup>1</sup>H and <sup>13</sup>C NMR assignments from reference 3a. b) Referenced to the residual peak of C<sub>6</sub>D<sub>5</sub>H at δ 7.16 and the center peak of C<sub>6</sub>D<sub>6</sub> at 128.06. The <sup>1</sup>H NMR data are identical except for a difference about 0.11 due to a difference in referencing.

**Comparison of  $^1\text{H}$  NMR Spectra of Synthetic and Natural Nosyberkol (Isotuberculosinol, Revised Structure of Edaxadiene, 4) in  $\text{C}_6\text{D}_6$  at 700 MHz.**

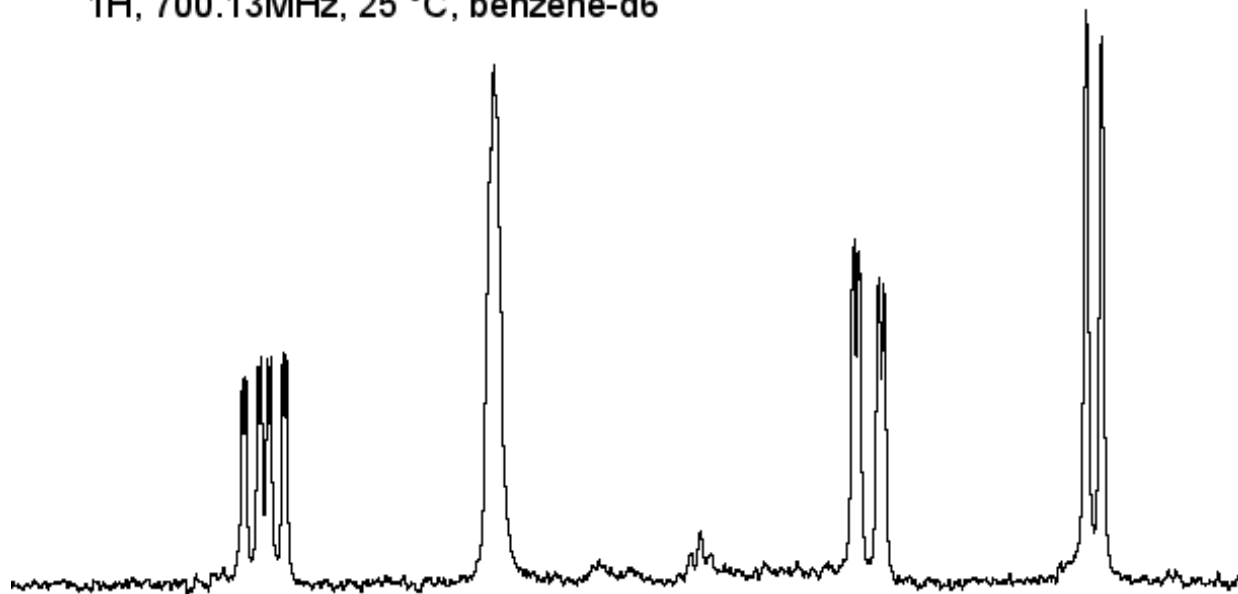


The spectrum above is pure synthetic material. The spectra on the following page shows the spectrum of natural material containing hexanes (reference spectrum provided) and silicone grease at about  $\delta$  0.3.

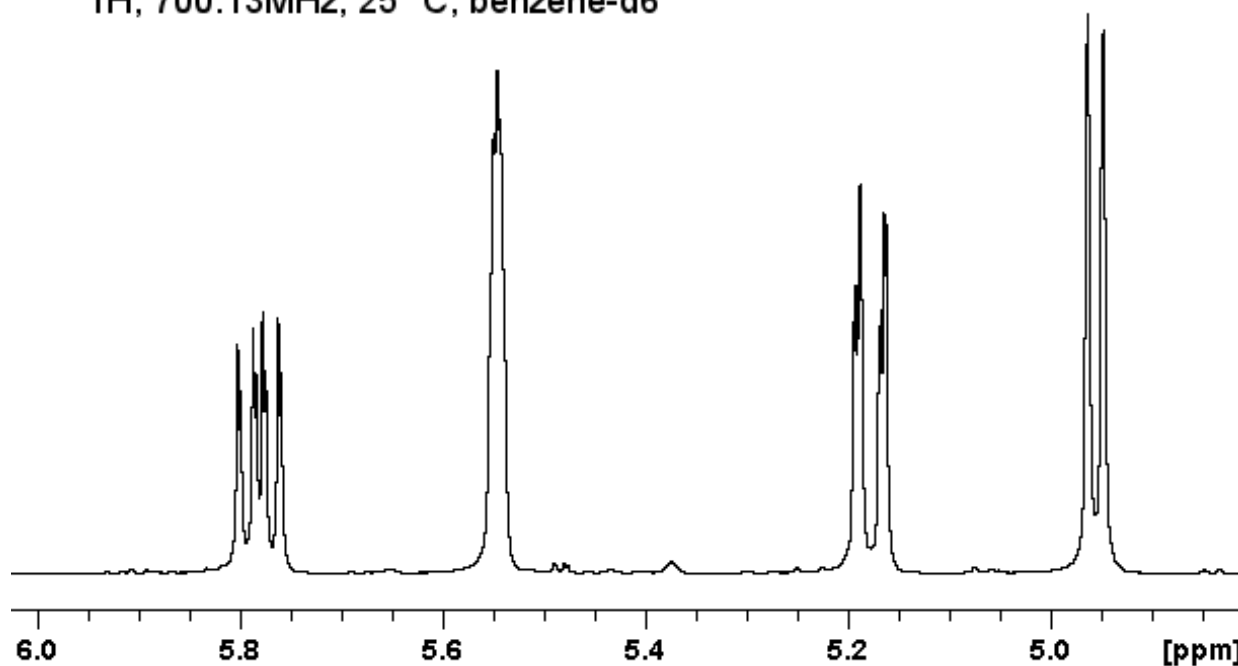


Comparison of Low Field Region of  $^1\text{H}$  NMR Spectra of Synthetic and Natural Nosyberkol (Isotuberculosinol, Revised Structure of Edaxadiene, 4) in  $\text{C}_6\text{D}_6$  at 700 MHz.

isotuberculosinol synthase product  
 $^1\text{H}$ , 700.13MHz, 25 °C, benzene-d6

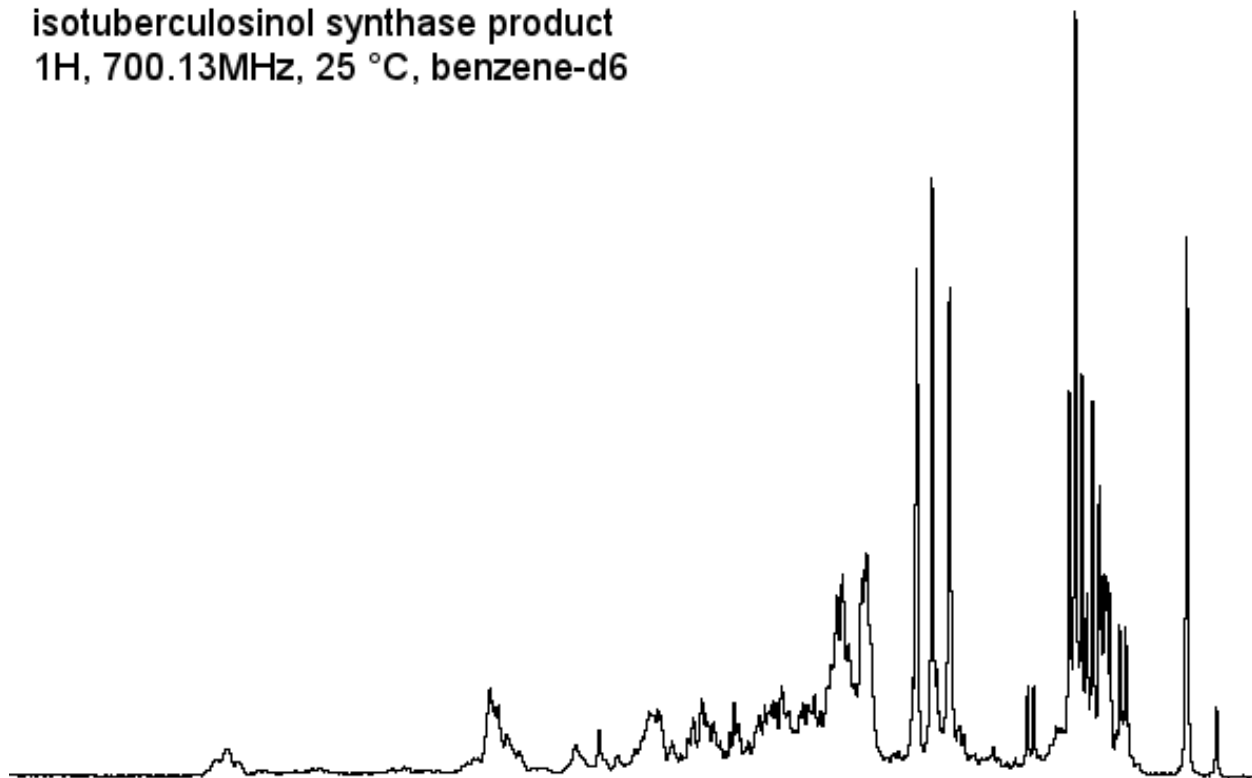


nosyberkol / isotuberculosinol  
 $^1\text{H}$ , 700.13MHz, 25 °C, benzene-d6

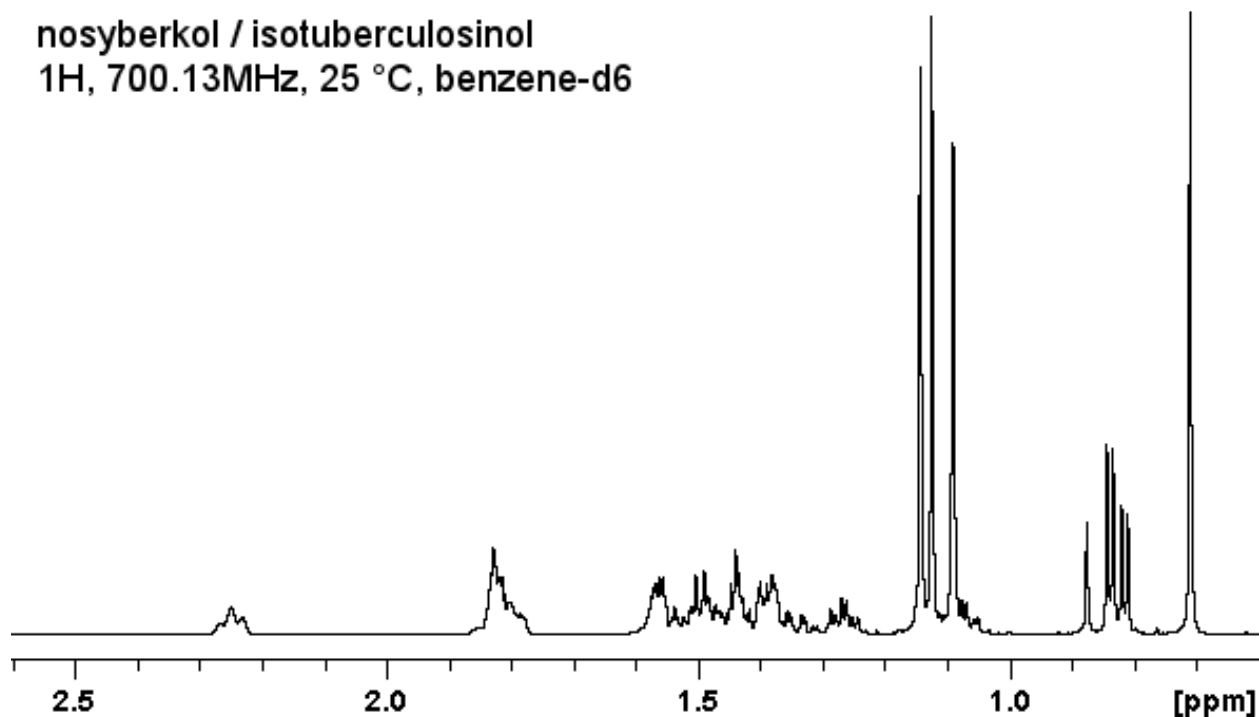


**Comparison of High Field Region of  $^1\text{H}$  NMR Spectra of Synthetic and Natural Nosyberkol (Isotuberculosinol, Revised Structure of Edaxadiene, 4) in  $\text{C}_6\text{D}_6$  at 700 Hz.**

**isotuberculosinol synthase product**  
 **$^1\text{H}$ , 700.13MHz, 25 °C, benzene- $\text{d}_6$**

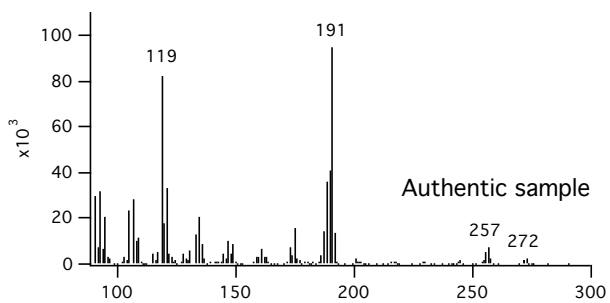
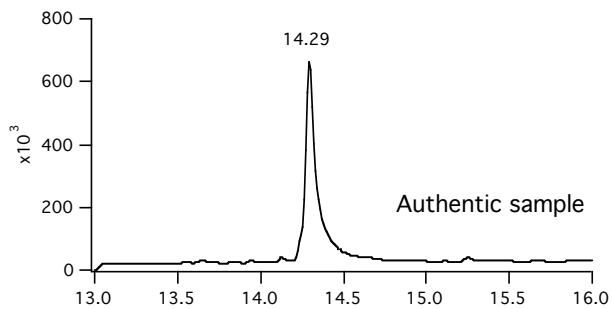
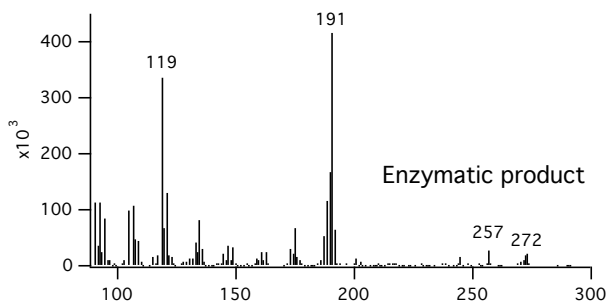
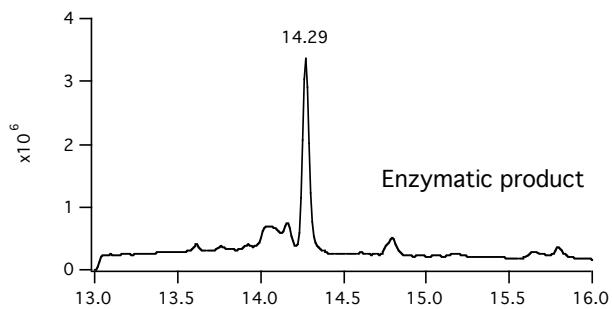


**nosyberkol / isotuberculosinol**  
 **$^1\text{H}$ , 700.13MHz, 25 °C, benzene- $\text{d}_6$**





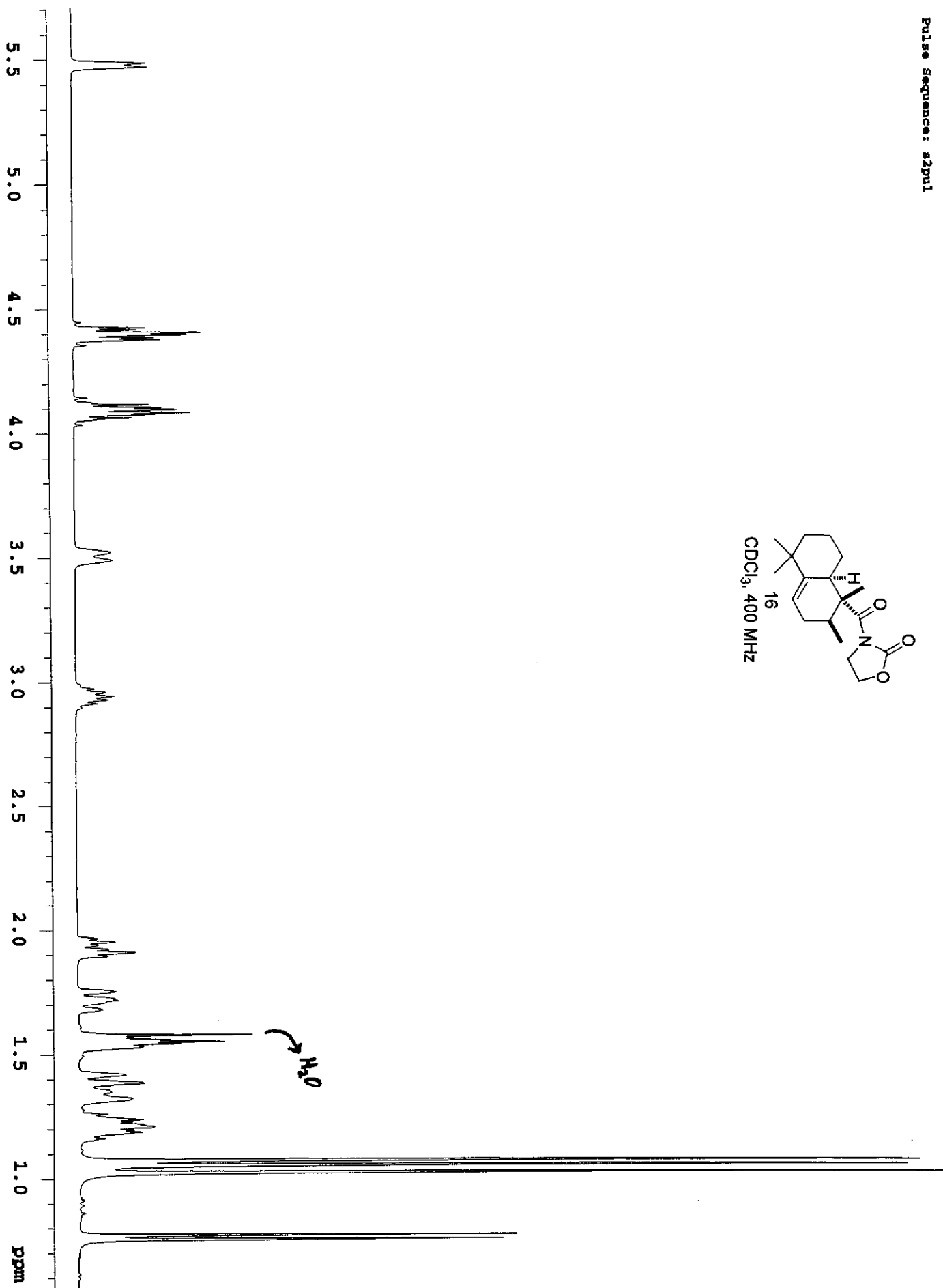
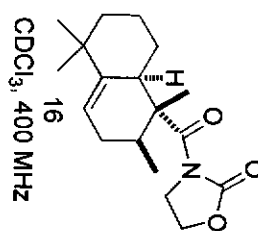
### GC-MS comparison



Synthetic **4**

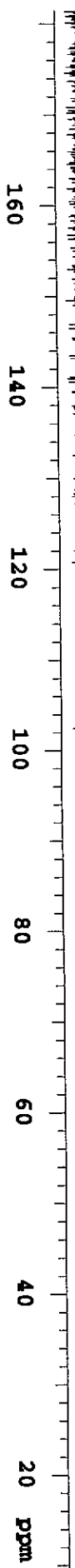
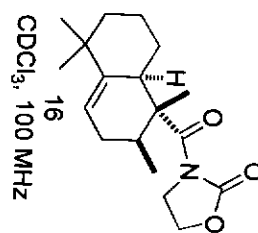
NMR-36-113A

Pulse Sequence: szpul



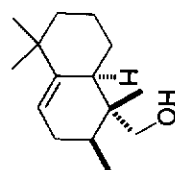
INDEX	FREQUENCY	PPM	HEIGHT
1	17948.649	178.547	9.8
2	15321.849	152.416	17.9
3	14546.702	144.706	41.2
4	11649.058	115.881	136.1
5	7772.563	77.319	70.0
6	7740.519	77.000	71.7
7	7709.476	76.681	69.5
8	6233.714	62.011	144.9
9	5342.601	53.146	37.7
10	4600.261	45.762	136.7
11	4097.483	40.760	165.9
12	3770.945	37.512	40.6
13	3645.060	36.260	54.7
14	3105.662	30.894	151.9
15	2969.859	29.543	169.5
16	2942.393	29.270	155.0
17	2888.224	28.731	148.7
18	2207.682	21.961	150.3
19	1660.655	16.520	135.1
20	1210.521	12.042	138.0

-- 2C

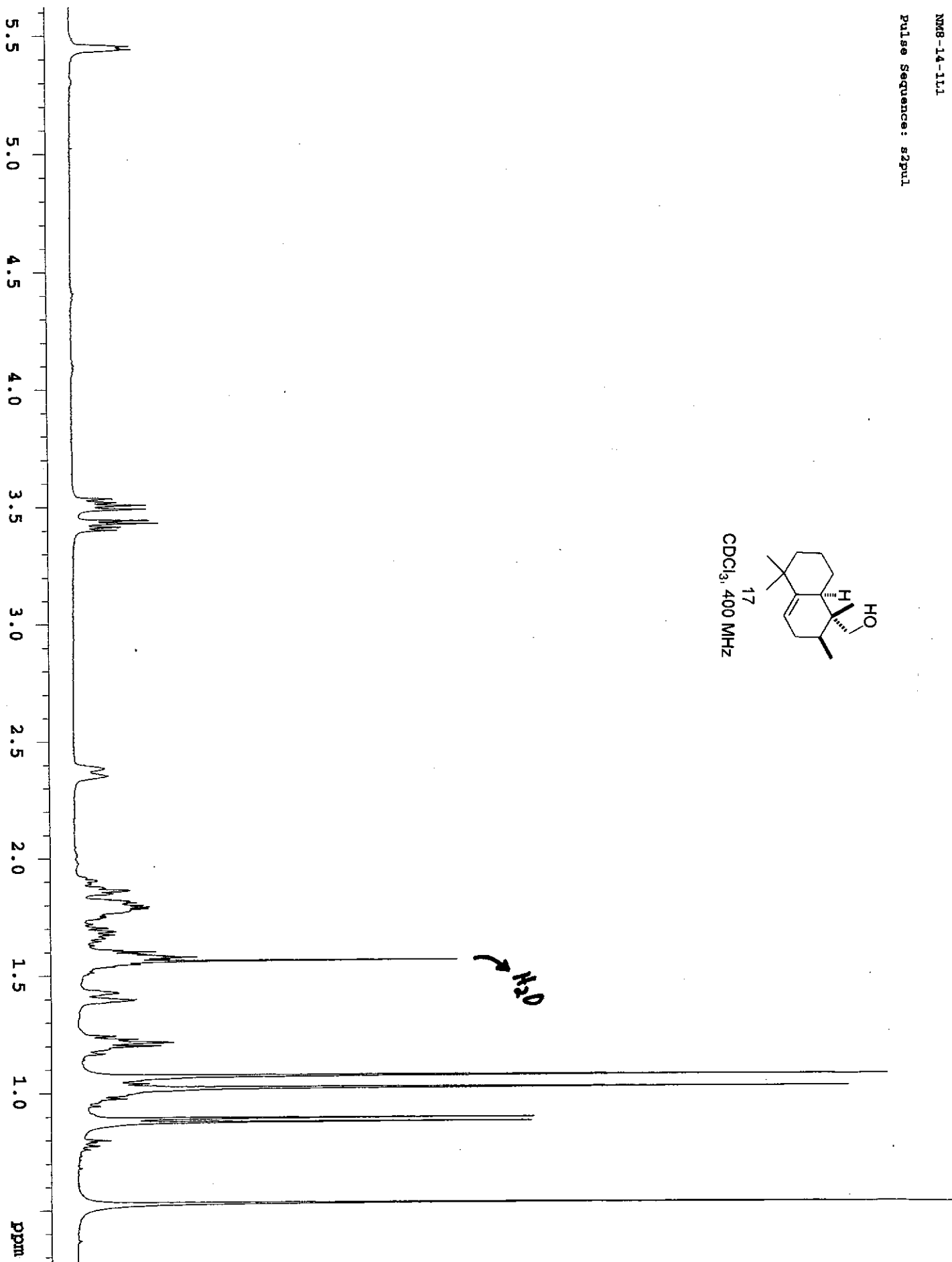


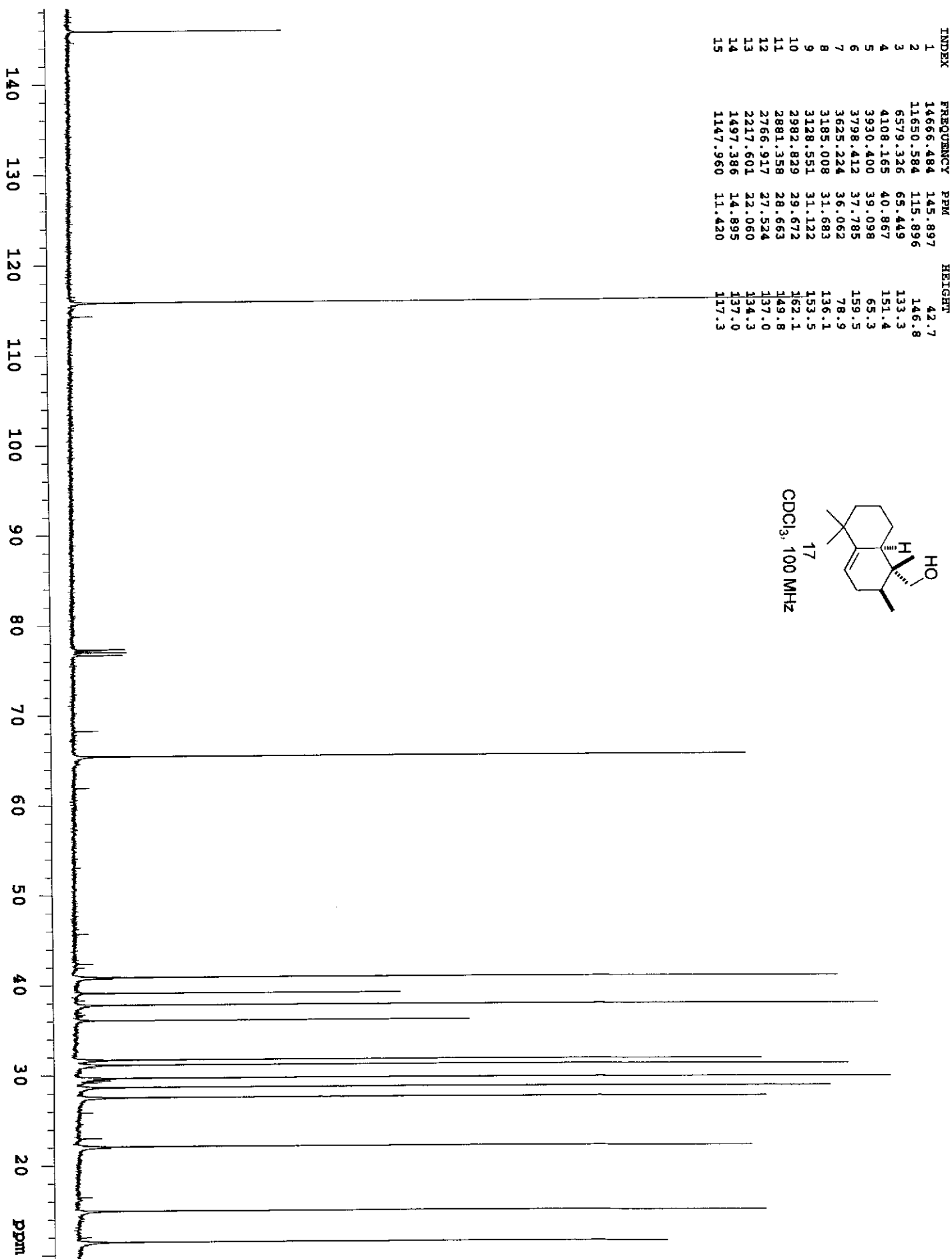
NM8-14-111

Pulse Sequence: s2pu1



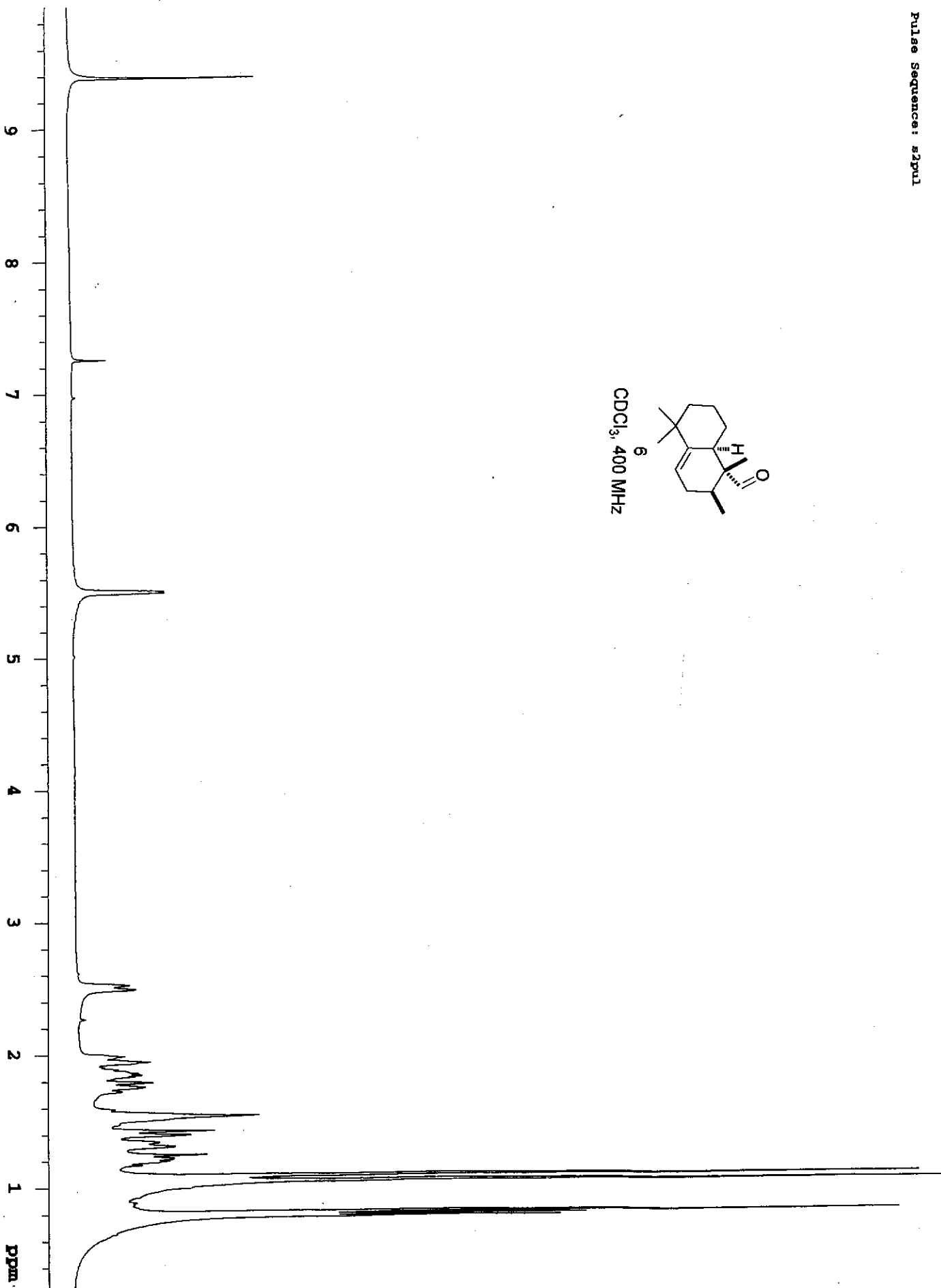
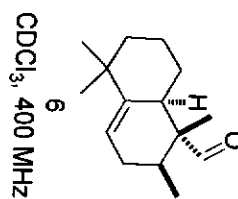
CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 400 MHz



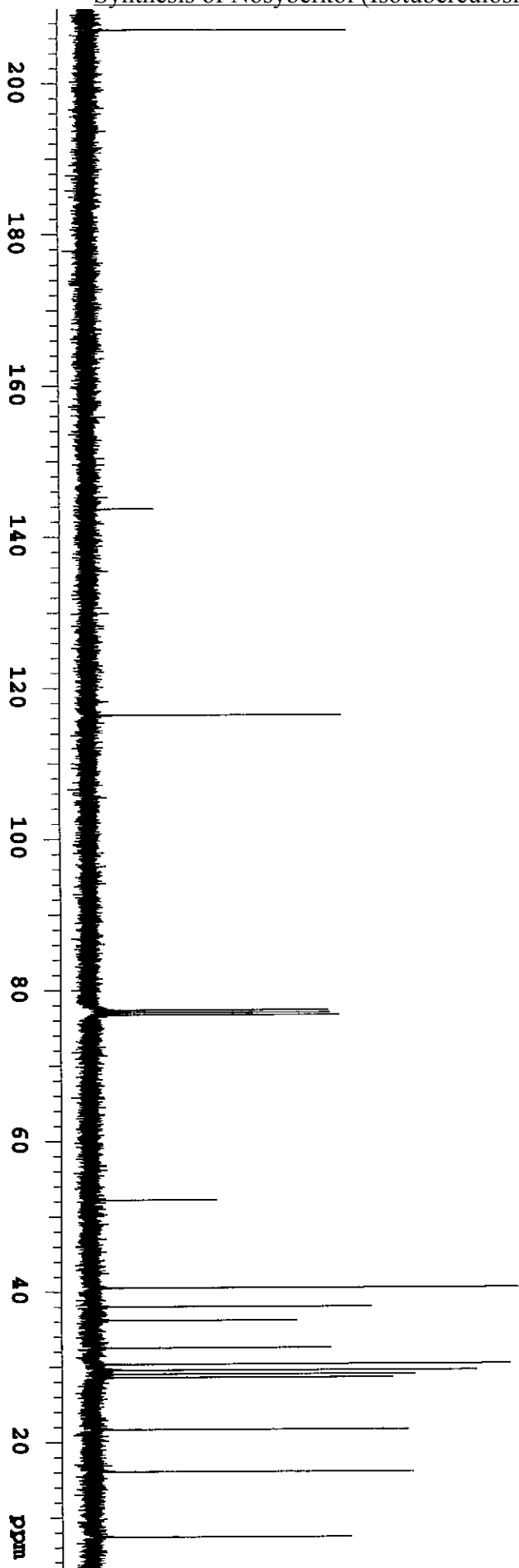
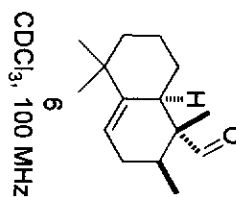


NM7-126-112

Pulse Sequence: zgpg1

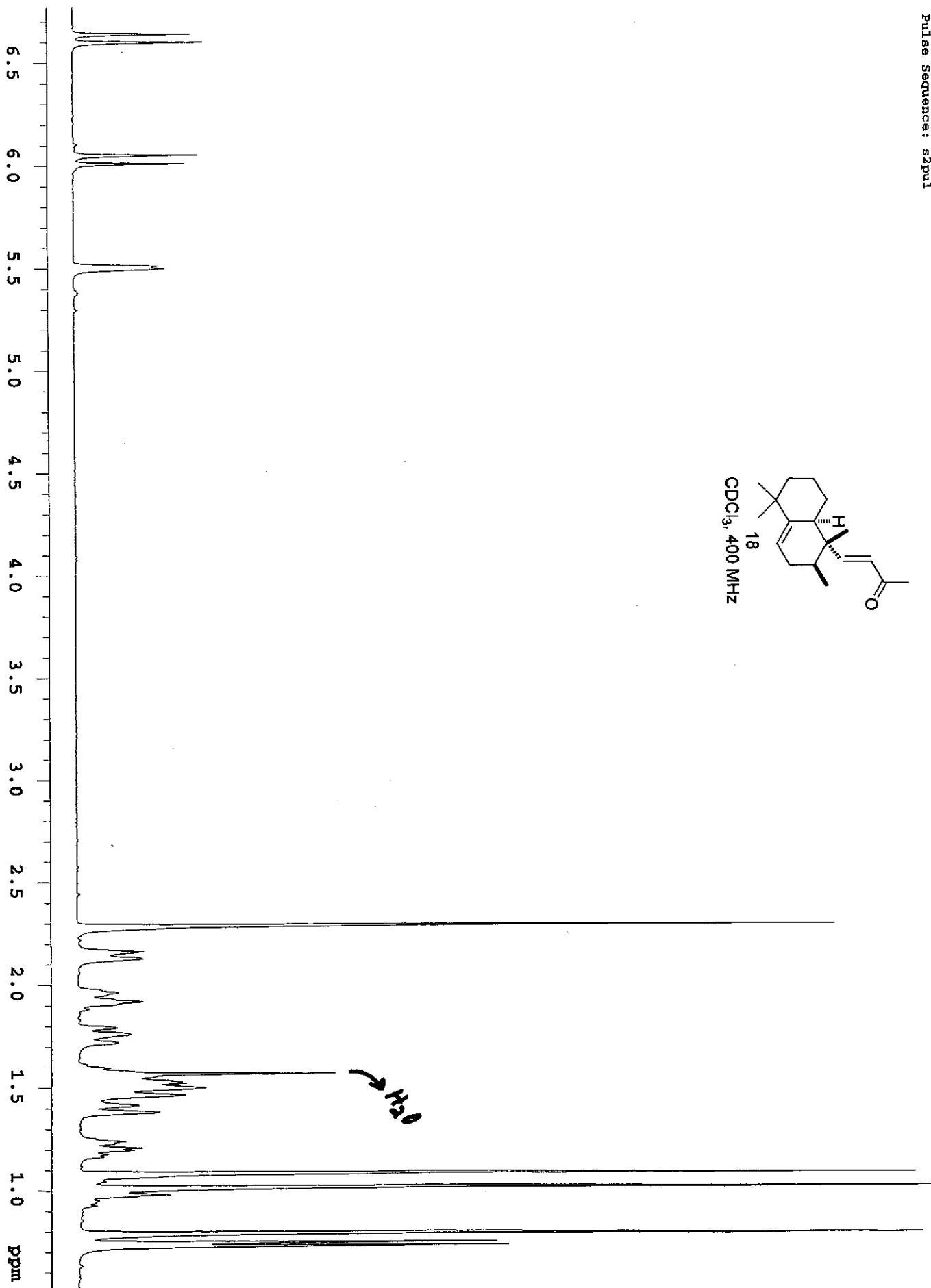
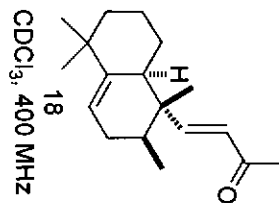


INDEX	FREQUENCY	PPM	HEIGHT
1	20823.041	207.140	42.0
2	14450.014	143.744	10.8
3	11702.585	116.413	41.0
4	7772.564	77.319	38.7
5	7740.519	77.000	39.0
6	7708.475	76.681	40.4
7	5241.053	52.136	20.7
8	4065.328	40.440	69.2
9	3815.076	37.951	45.5
10	3631.965	36.130	33.7
11	3264.217	32.471	39.0
12	3044.484	30.285	68.0
13	2965.898	29.504	62.5
14	2912.491	28.972	52.5
15	2867.476	28.525	49.0
16	2172.417	21.610	51.4
17	1608.588	16.002	52.3
18	734.995	7.311	42.2

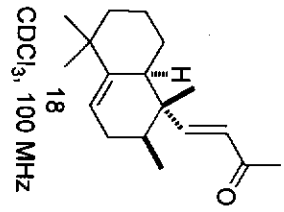
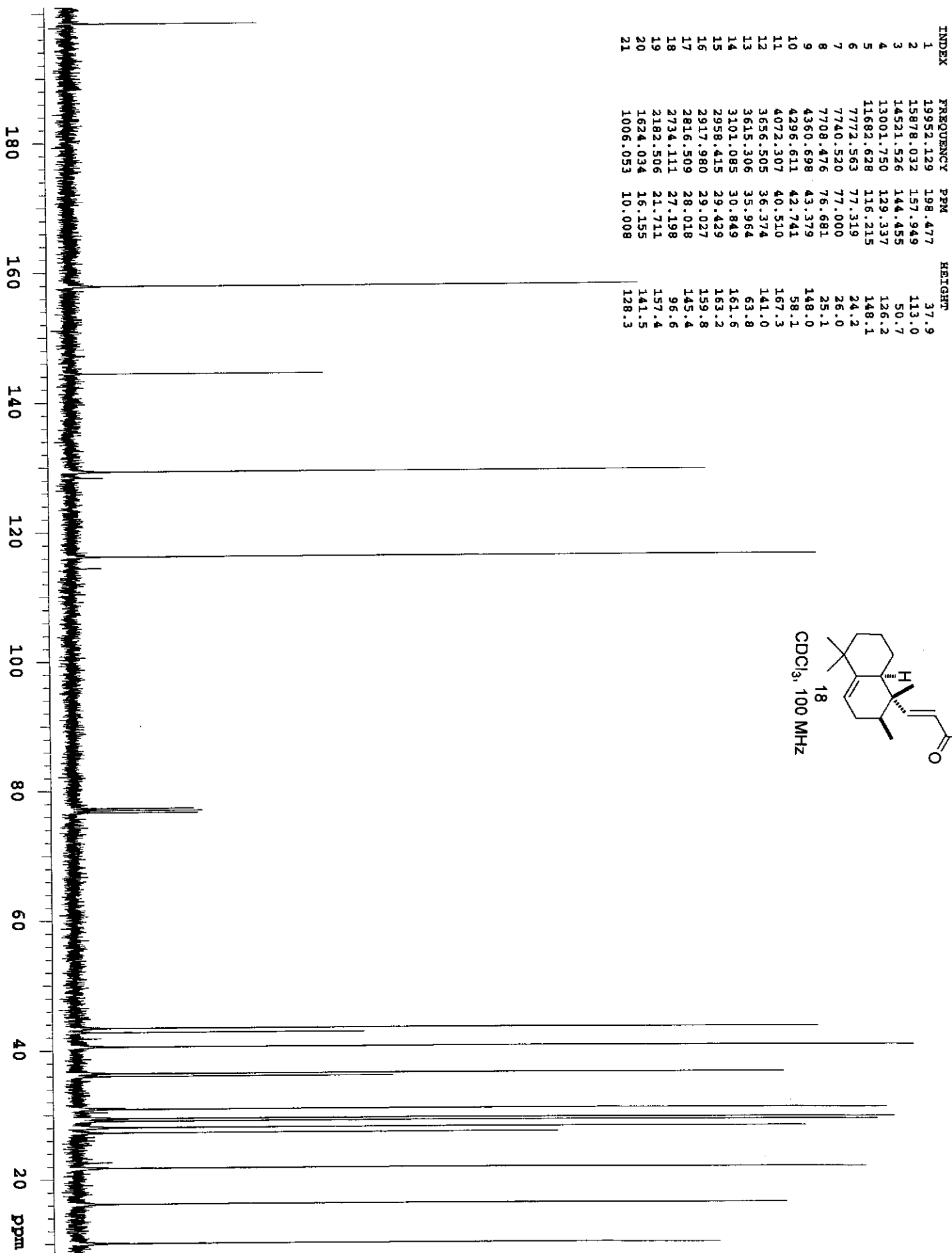


NMR-19-112

Pulse Sequence: s2pul

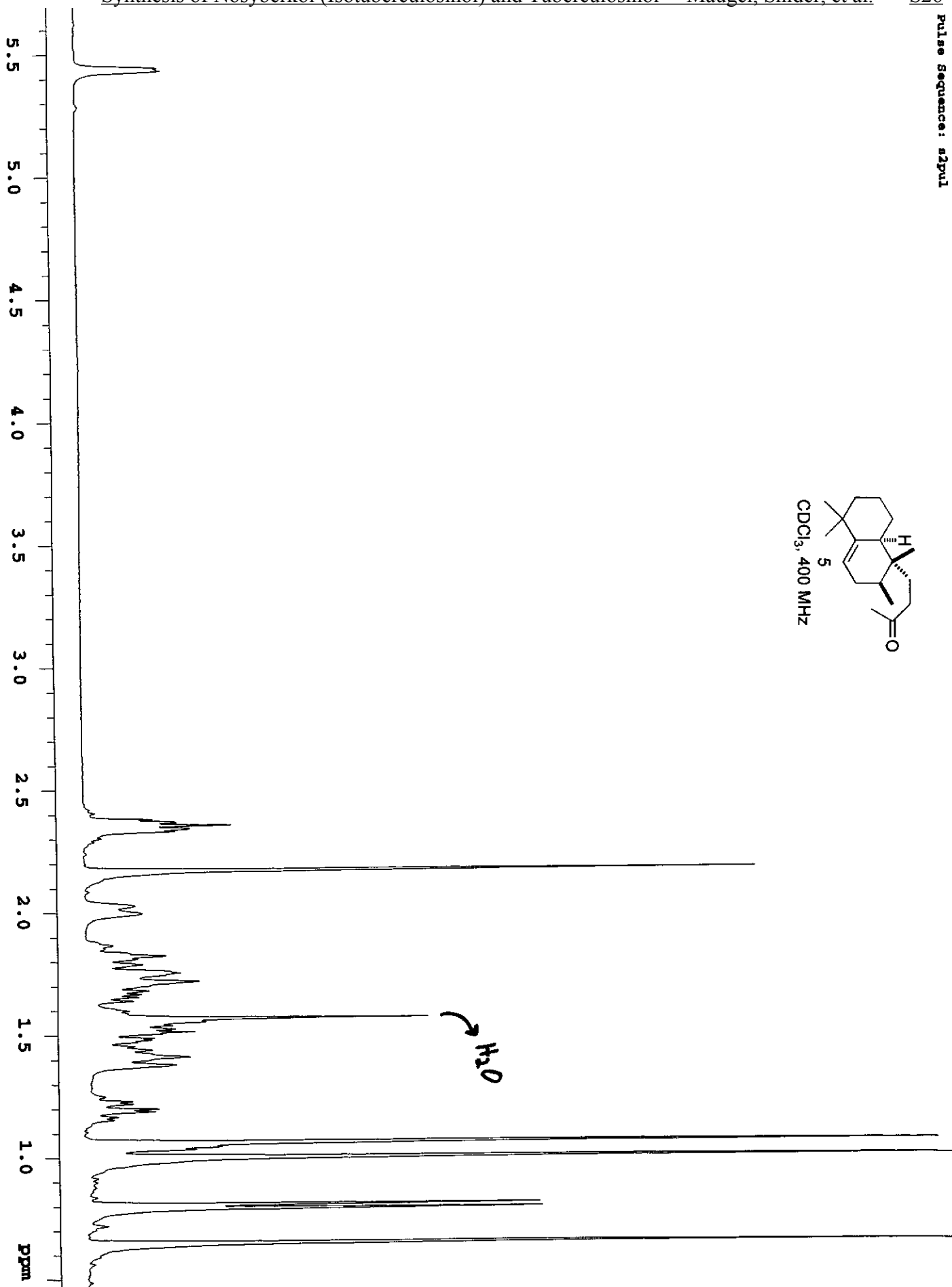
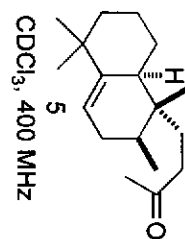


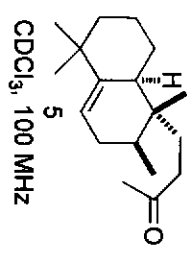
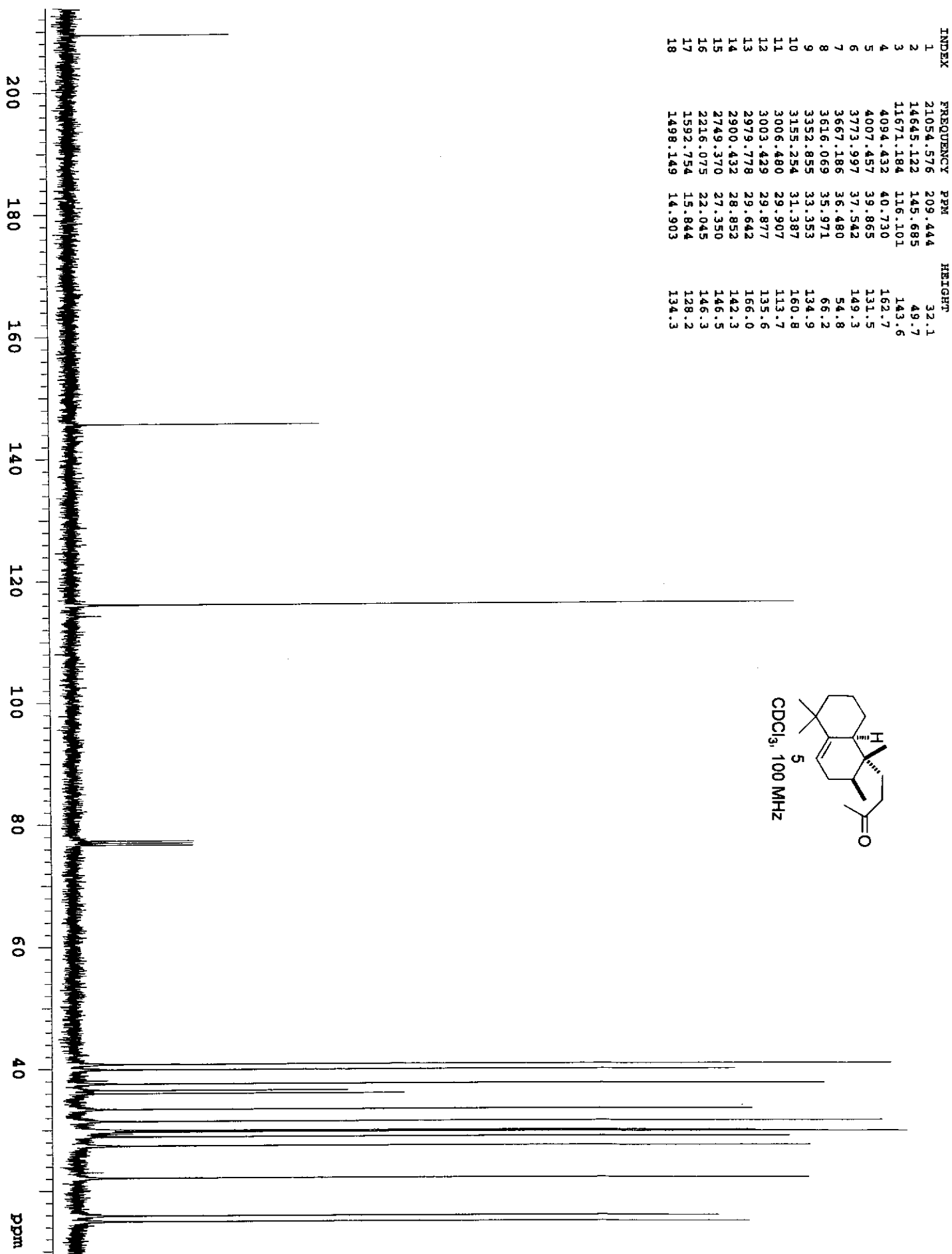




NMR-27-111

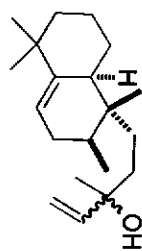
Pulse Sequence: zgpg30



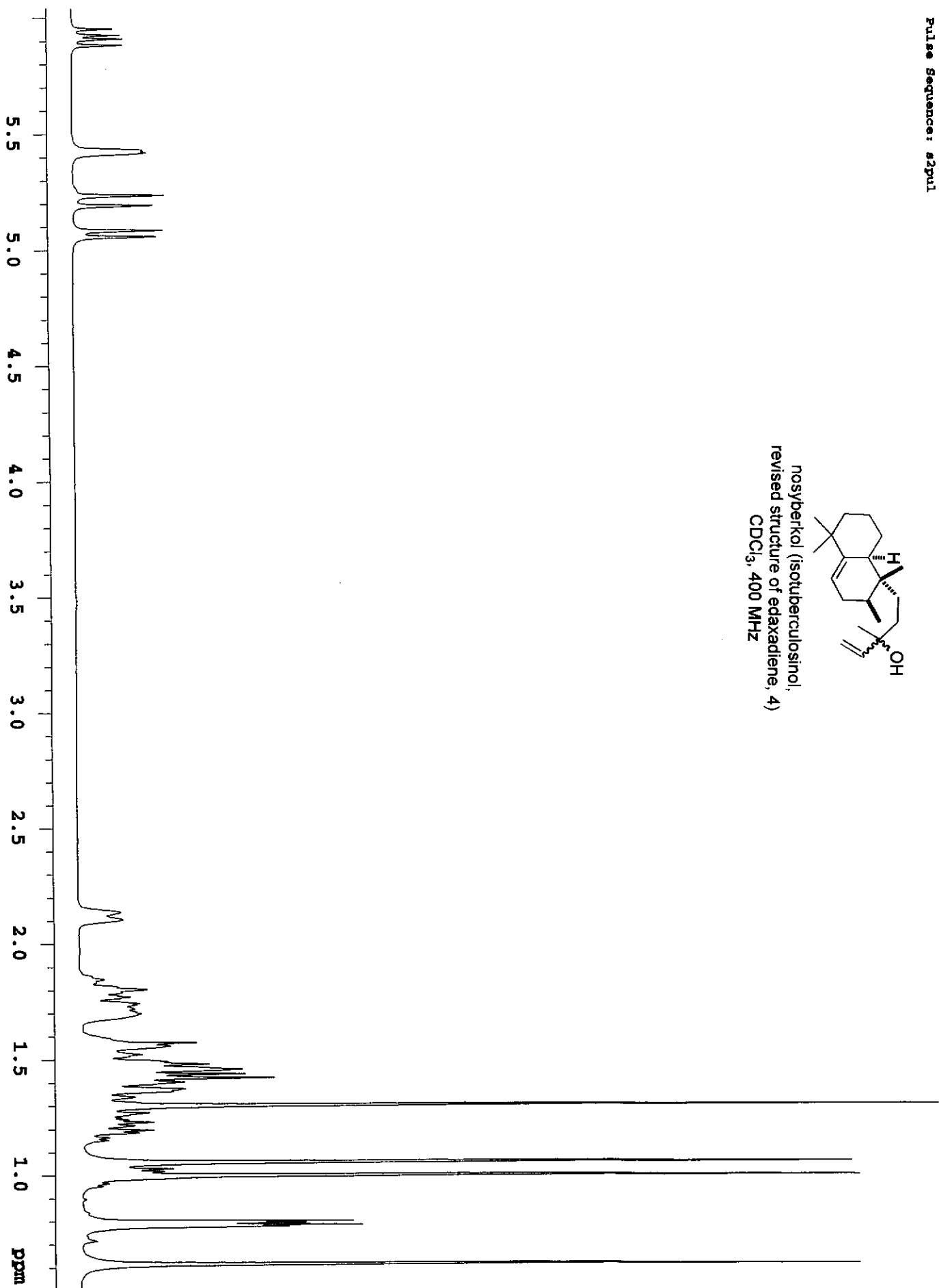


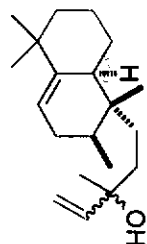
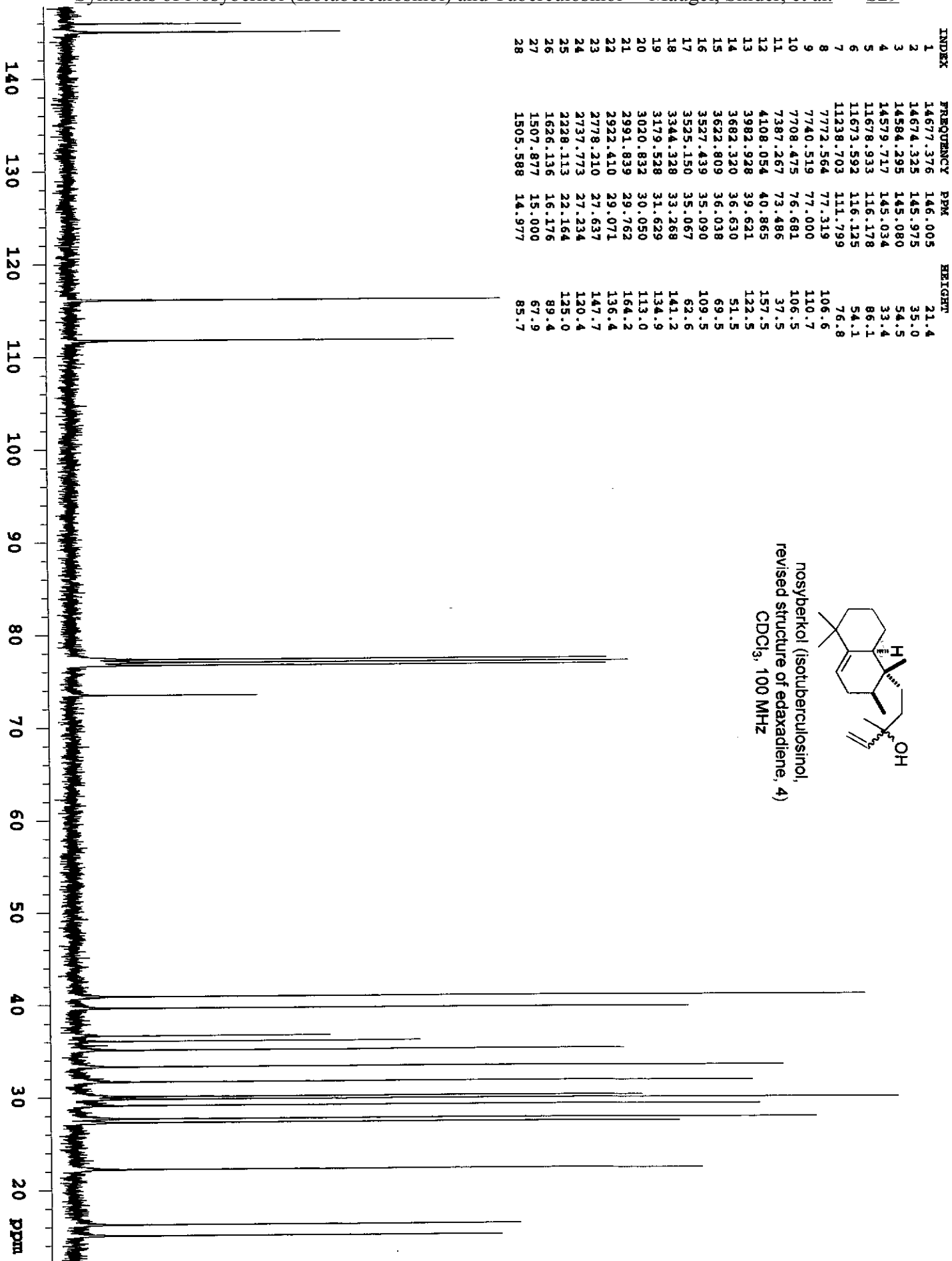
NMR-32-112

Pulse Sequence: #2pul



nosyberkol (isotuberculosinol,  
revised structure of edaxadiene, 4)  
CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 400 MHz

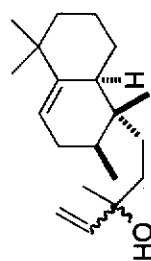




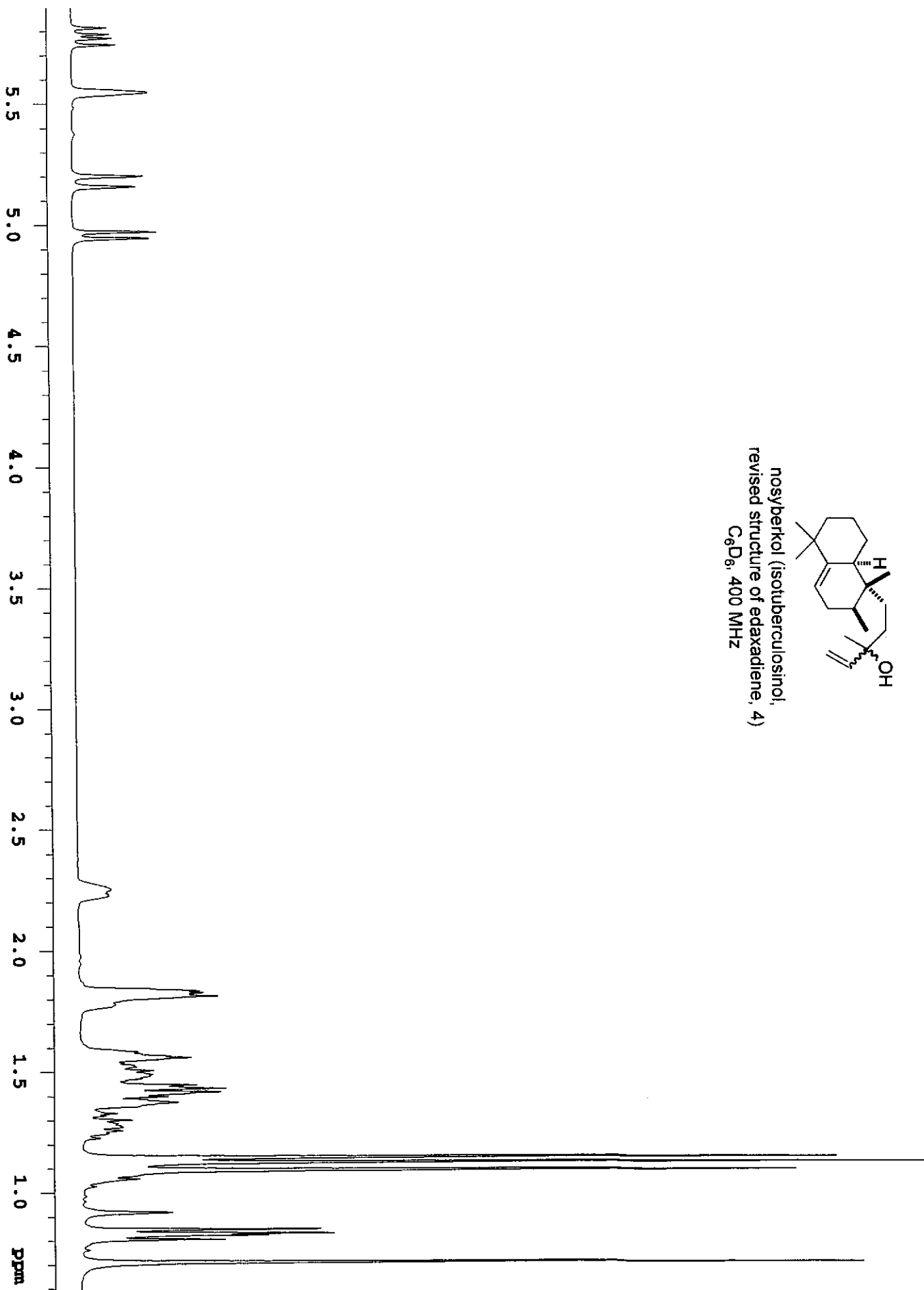
nosyberkol (isotuberculosinol,  
revised structure of edaxadiene, 4)  
CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 100 MHz

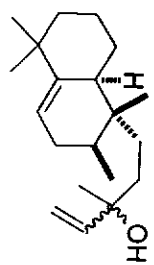
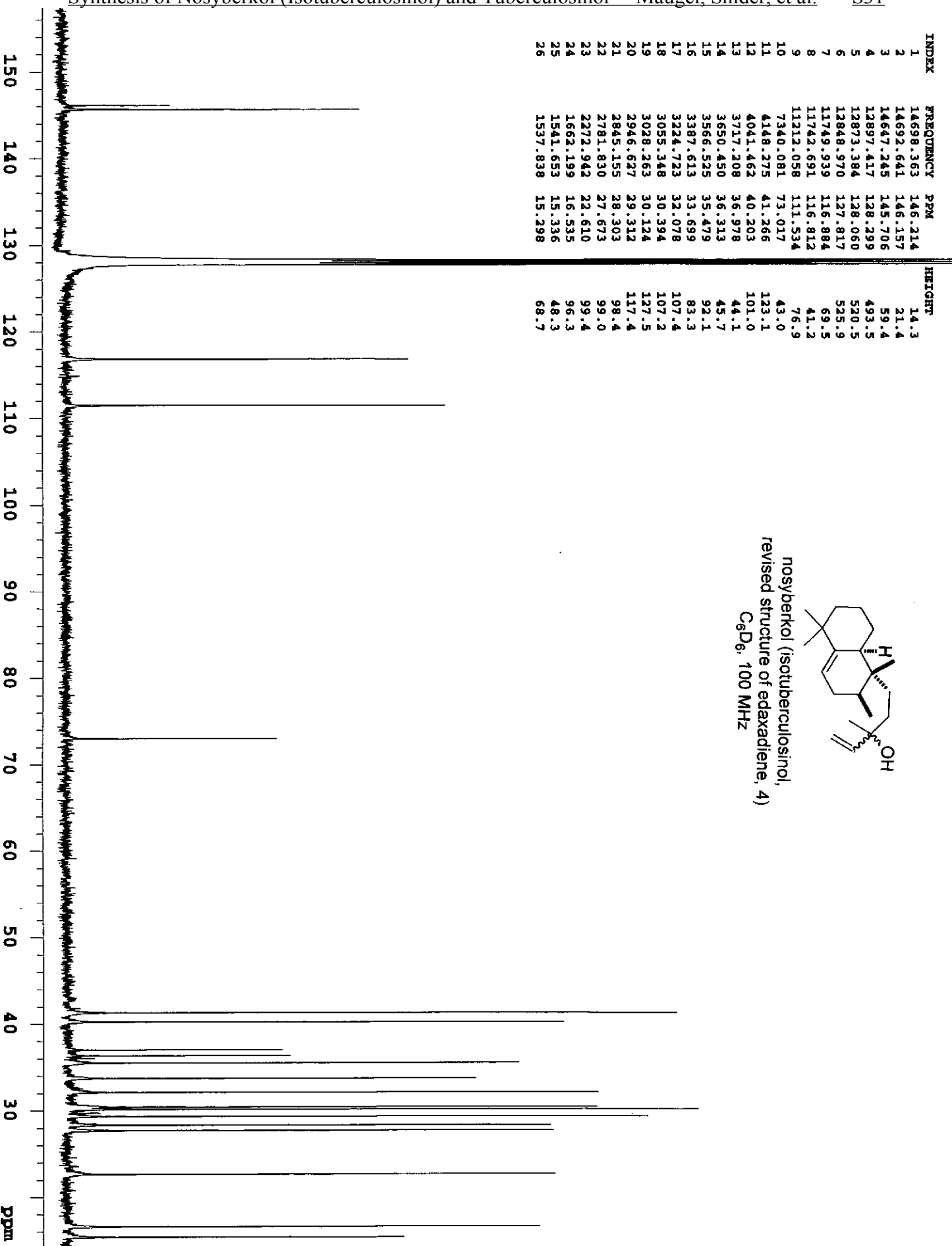
MM8-32-1L2-C6D6

Pulse Sequence: zgpg30



nosyberkol (isotuberculosinol,  
revised structure of edaxadiene, 4)  
C<sub>6</sub>D<sub>6</sub>, 400 MHz

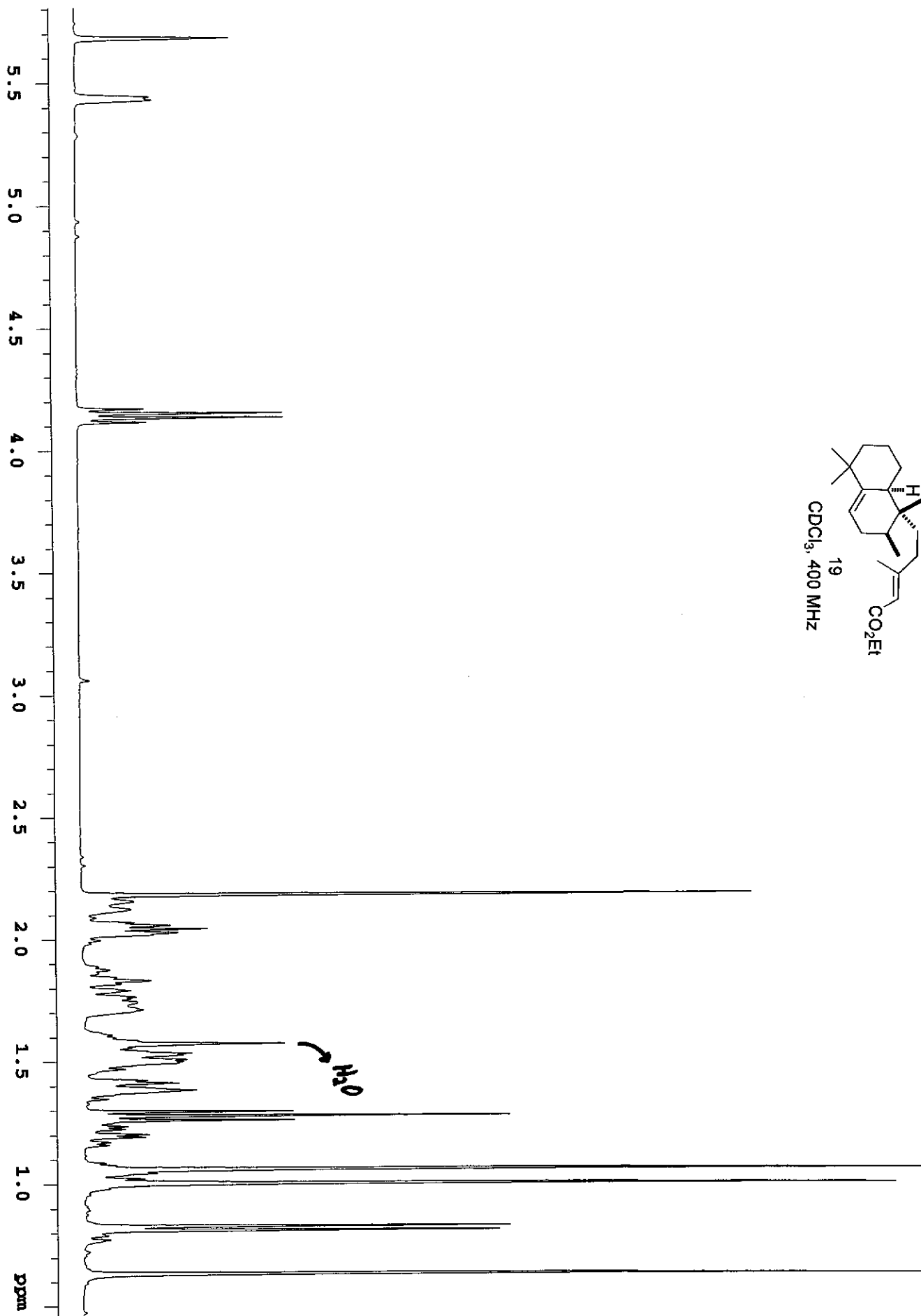
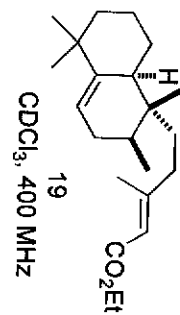




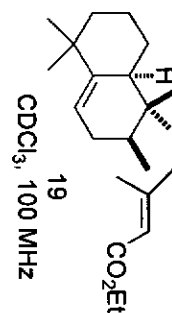
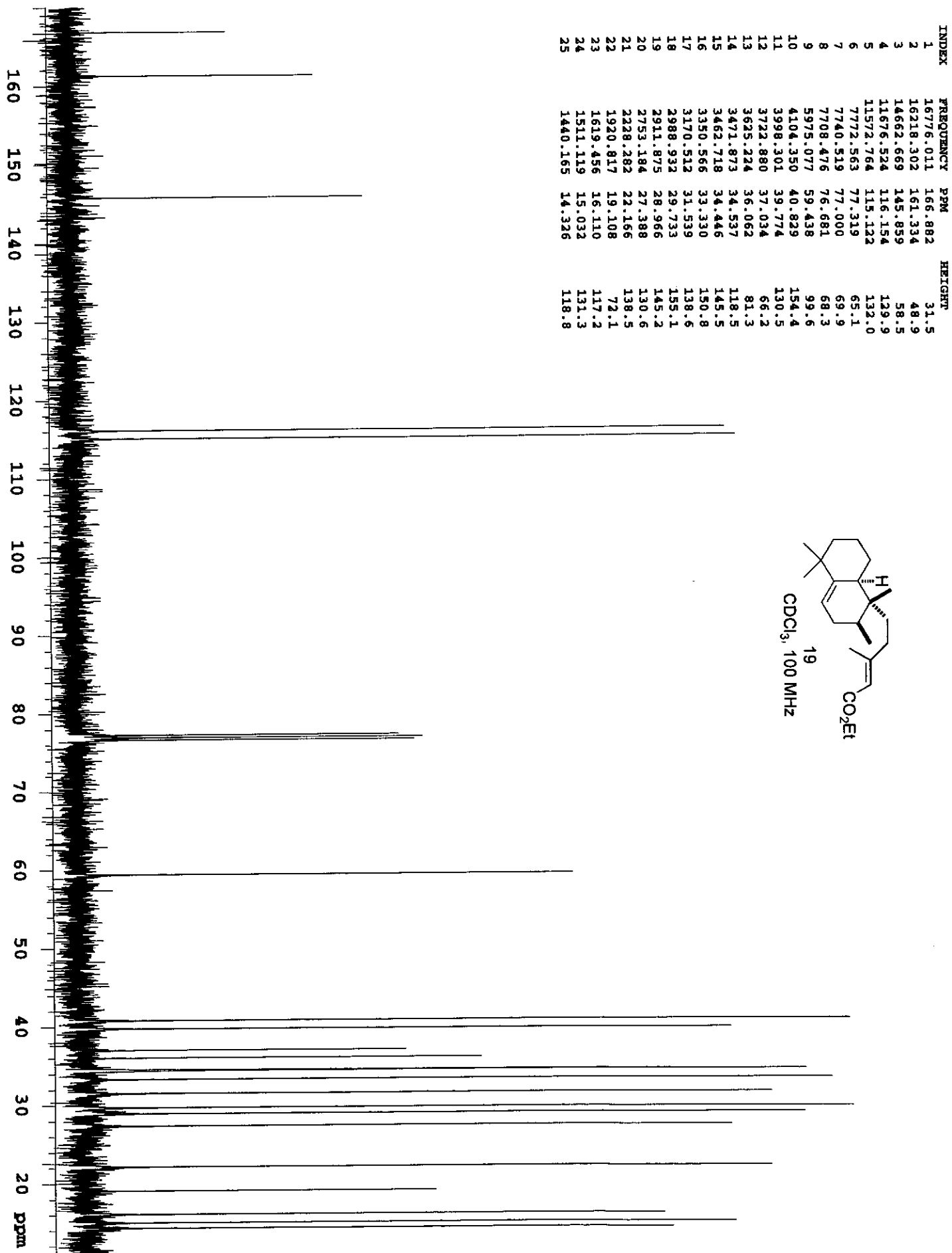
nosyberkol (isotuberculosinol,  
revised structure of edaxadiene, 4)  
C<sub>6</sub>D<sub>6</sub>, 100 MHz

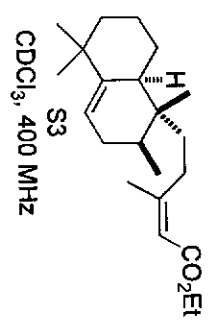
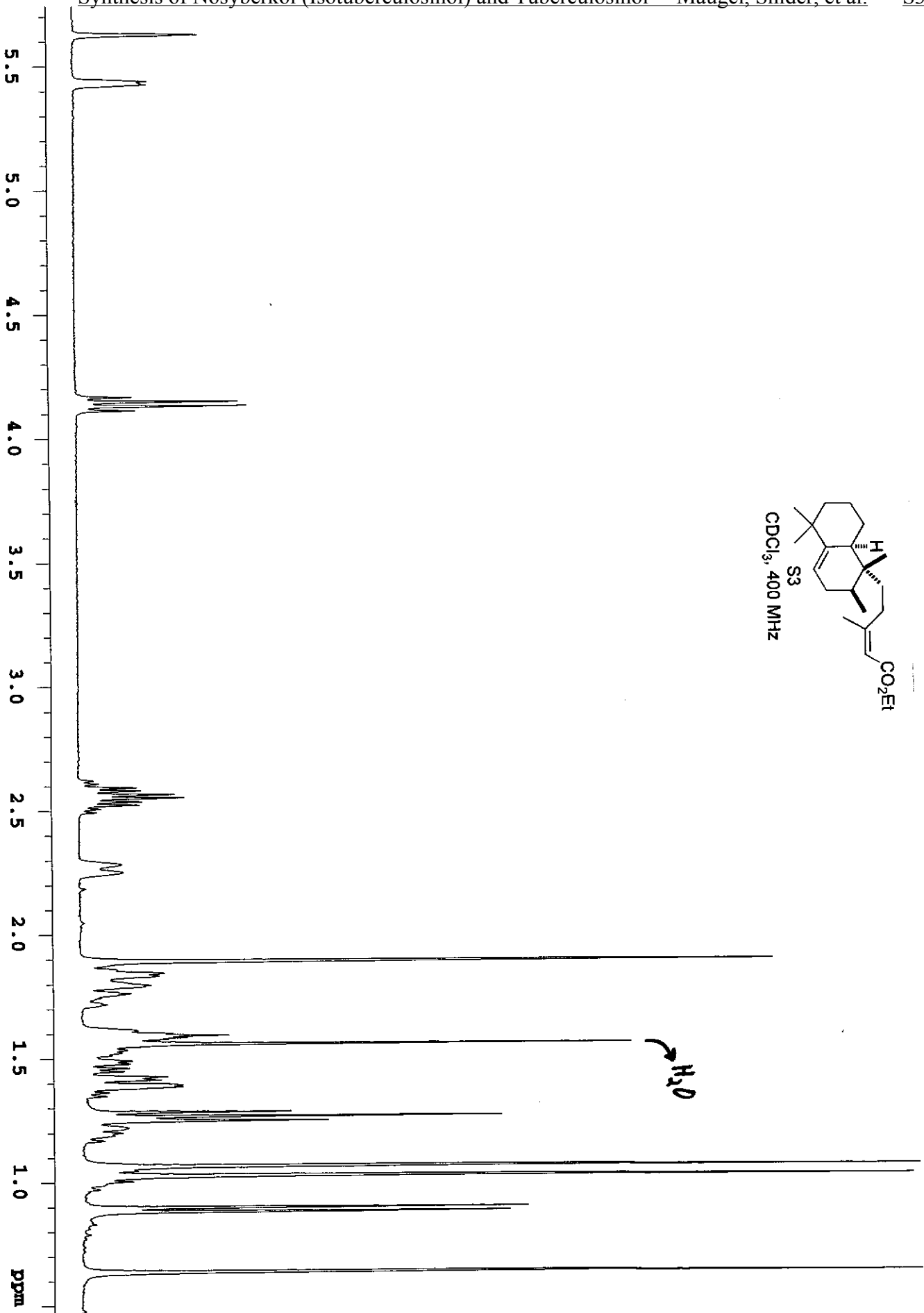
NMR-33-1E2

Pulse Sequence: zgpg1

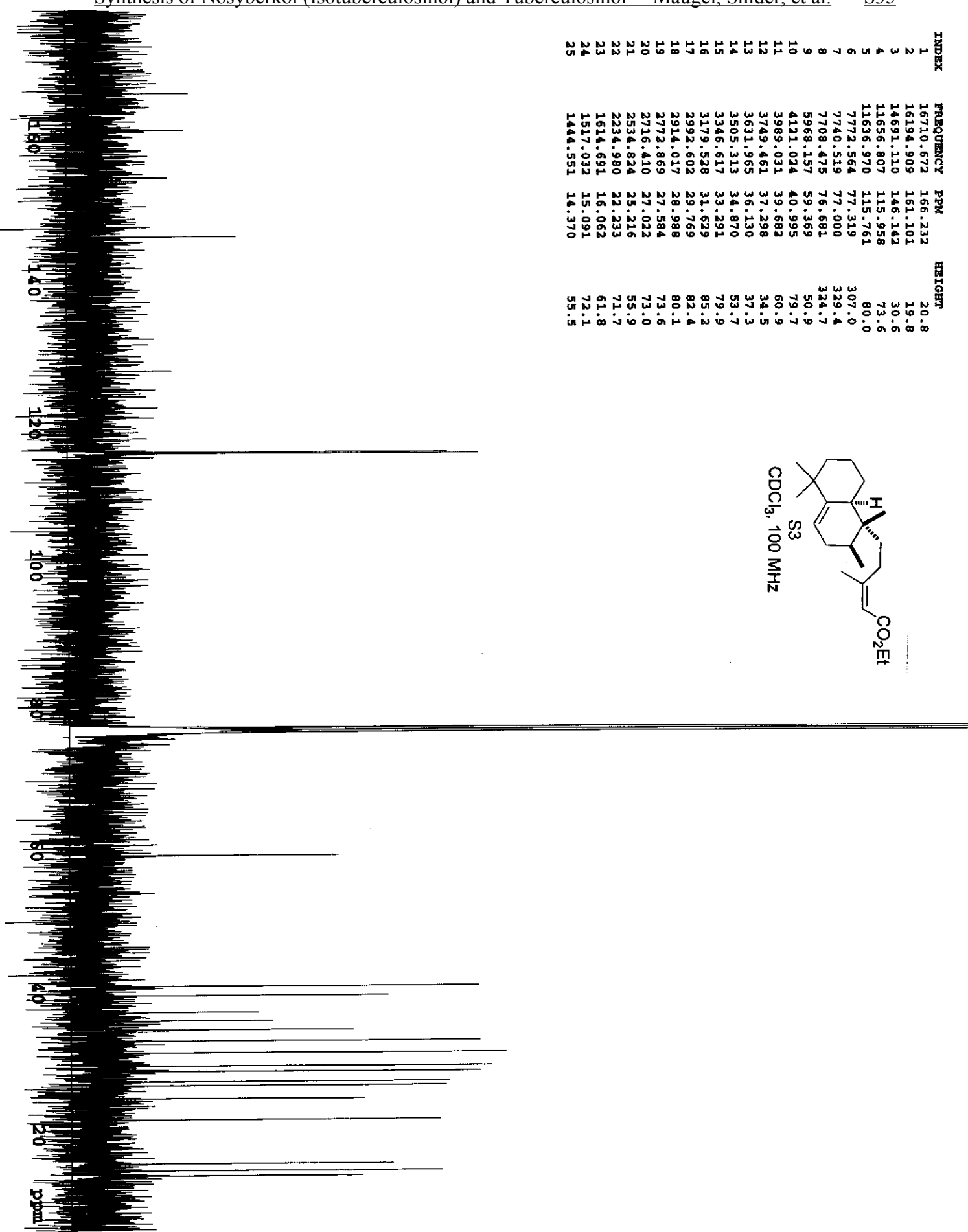
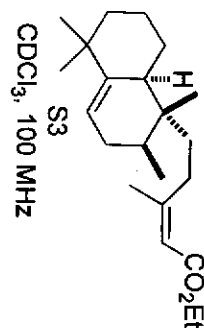






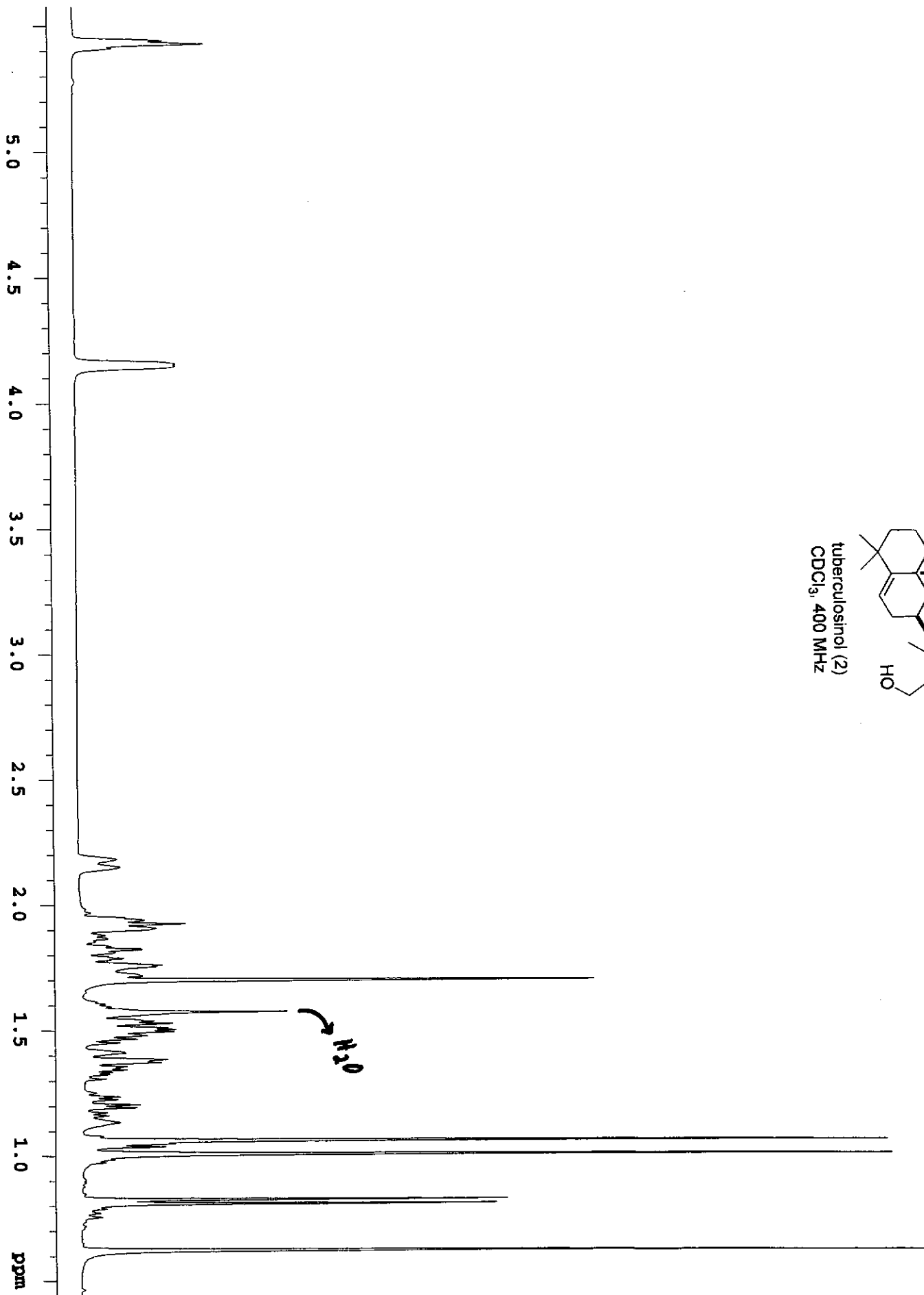
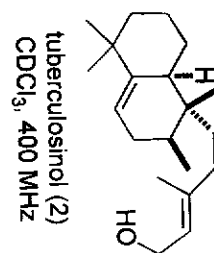


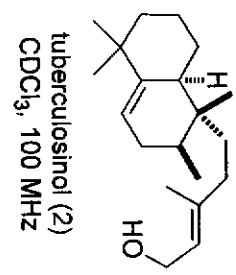
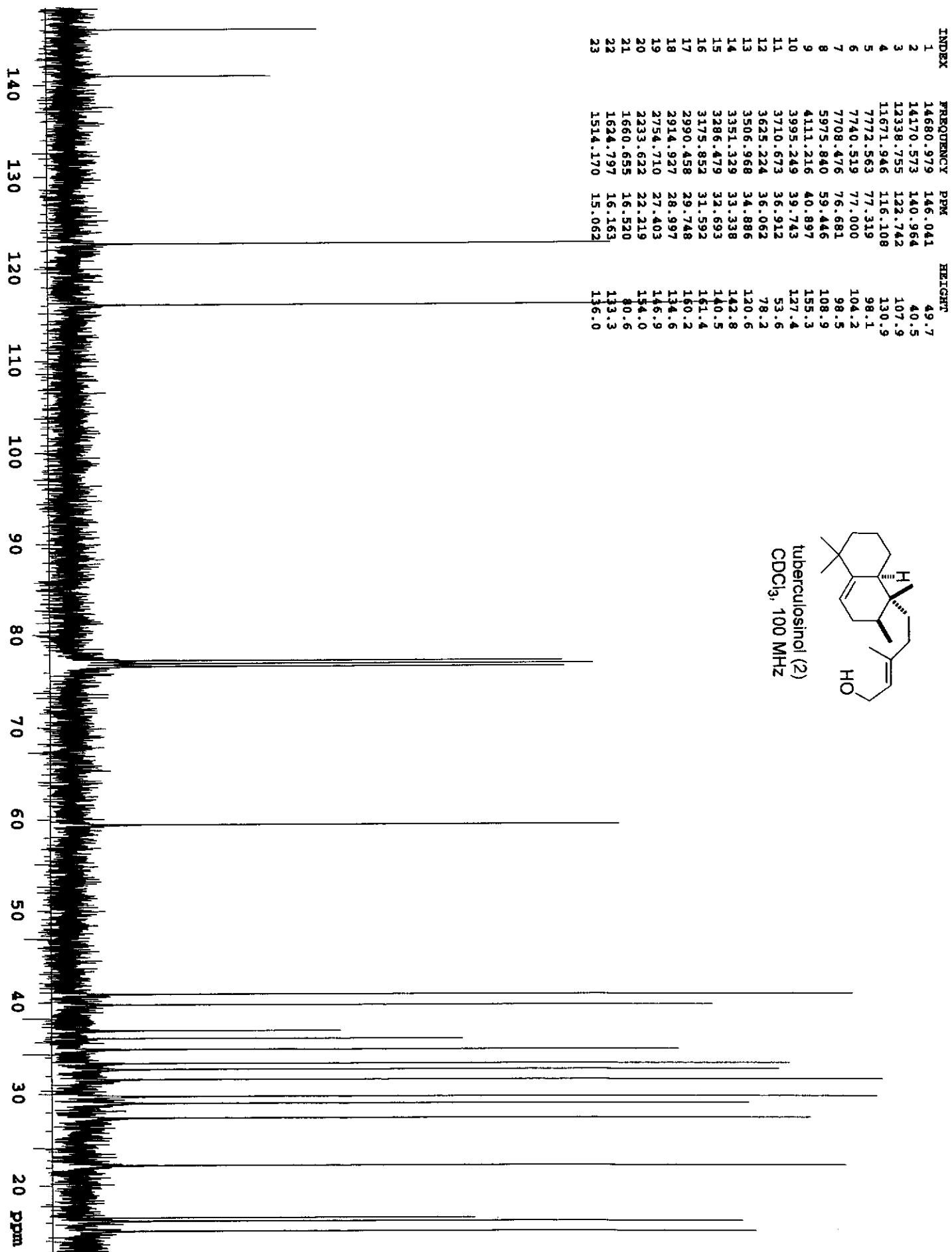
INDEX	FREQUENCY	PPM	HEIGHT
1	16710.672	166.232	20.8
2	16194.909	161.101	19.8
3	14691.110	146.142	30.6
4	11656.807	115.958	73.6
5	11636.970	115.761	80.0
6	7772.564	77.319	307.0
7	7740.519	77.000	329.4
8	7708.475	76.681	324.7
9	5968.157	59.369	50.9
10	4121.024	40.995	79.7
11	3989.031	39.682	60.9
12	3749.461	37.298	34.5
13	3631.965	36.130	37.3
14	3505.313	34.870	53.7
15	3346.617	33.291	79.9
16	3179.528	31.629	85.2
17	2992.602	29.769	82.4
18	2914.017	28.988	80.1
19	2772.869	27.584	73.6
20	2716.410	27.022	73.0
21	2534.834	25.216	55.9
22	2234.980	22.233	71.7
23	1614.691	16.062	61.8
24	1517.032	15.091	72.1
25	1444.551	14.370	55.5



NMR-35-111

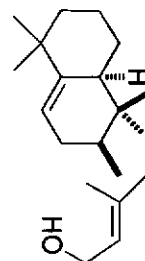
Pulse Sequence: zgpg30





NMR-35-111-C6D6

Pulse Sequence: s2pul



tuberculosinol (2)  
C<sub>6</sub>D<sub>6</sub>, 400 MHz

