# **Supporting Information**

## Remote Stereoinduction in the Acylation of Fully-Substituted Enolates: Tandem Reformatsky/Quaternary Claisen Condensations of Silyl Glyoxylates and β-Lactones

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Methods: General. Infrared (IR) spectra were obtained using a Jasco 460 Plus Fourier transform infrared spectrometer. Proton and carbon magnetic resonance spectra (<sup>1</sup>H NMR and <sup>13</sup>C NMR) were recorded on a Bruker model Avance 400 (<sup>1</sup>H NMR at 400 MHz and <sup>13</sup>C at 100 MHz) or a Bruker model Avance 500 (<sup>1</sup>H NMR at 500 MHz and <sup>13</sup>C NMR at 125 MHz) spectrometer with solvent resonance as the internal standard (<sup>1</sup>H NMR: CDCl<sub>3</sub> at 7.26 ppm; <sup>13</sup>C NMR: CDCl<sub>3</sub> at 77.0 ppm). <sup>1</sup>H NMR data are reported as follows: chemical shift, multiplicity (s = singlet, br s = broad singlet, d = doublet, t = triplet, br t = broad triplet, q = quartet, m = multiplet), coupling constants (Hz), and integration. Mass spectra were obtained using a Bruker BioTOF II spectrometer with electrospray ionization calibrated with CsOAc. All samples were prepared in methanol. Analytical thin layer chromatography (TLC) was performed on Sorbent Technologies 0.20 mm Silica G TLC plates. Visualization was accomplished with UV light and/or aqueous ceric ammonium nitrate solution followed by heating. Purification of the reaction products was carried out by flash chromatography using Siliaflash-P60 silica gel (40-63µm) purchased from Silicycle. Purification via HPLC was performed on a Varian Prepstar SD-1 Solvent Delivery System equipped with a Cyano 60 Å 6u column from Berger Instruments. Specific parameters used in the separation of compounds are detailed under applicable entries. Unless otherwise noted, all reactions were carried out under an atmosphere of dry nitrogen in oven-dried glassware with magnetic stirring. Yield refers to isolated yield of analytically pure material unless otherwise noted. Yields are reported for a specific experiment and as a result may differ slightly from those found in the tables, which are averages of at least two experiments

**Materials: General.** Tetrahydrofuran, diethyl ether, dichloromethane, and toluene were dried by passage through a column of neutral alumina under nitrogen prior to use. Zinc metal was washed with 1 M HCl, water, acetone, and diethyl ether and then dried under vacuum at 60 °C for 16 h prior to storage in a nitrogen-filled glove box. Lithium chloride was dried and stored in a 100 °C oven. Diisopropylethylamine and triethylamine were freshly distilled from calcium hydride prior to use. Propionyl chloride, propionyl bromide, acetyl bromide, and hydrocinnimaldehyde were distilled under nitrogen immediately before use. Lactones **S1-S5**,<sup>1</sup> **S6**,<sup>2</sup> **S7**,<sup>3</sup> **S8**,<sup>4</sup> and lactams<sup>5</sup> **S9**<sup>6</sup> and **S10**<sup>7</sup> were obtained using known procedures. Silyl glyoxylates **S11-S12**<sup>8</sup> and **S13**<sup>9</sup> were prepared according to the published procedures. All other reagents were purchased from commercial sources and were used as received unless otherwise noted.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Nelson, S. G., Peelen, T. J., Wan, Z. J. Am. Chem. Soc. **1999**, 121, 9742-9743.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Yang, H. W., Romo, D. J. Org. Chem. 1997, 62, 4-5.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> Wang, Y., Zhao, C., Romo, D. Org. Lett. 1999, 1, 1197-1199.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> Nelson, S. G., Zhu, C., Shen, X. J. Am. Chem. Soc. 2004, 126, 14-15.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> Kim, S., Lee, P. H., Lee, T. A. Synth. Commun. **1988**, 18, 247-252.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> Deshmukh, A. R., Chincholkar, P. M., Kale, A. S., Gumaste, V. K. *Tetrahedron.* 2009, 65, 2605-2609.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>7</sup> Otto, H-H., Bergmann, H-J. Arch. Pharm. **1986**, *319*, 635-641.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>8</sup> Greszler, S. N.; Johnson, J. S. Angew. Chem. Int. Ed. 2009, 48, 3689.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>9</sup> Nicewicz, D. A.; Brétéché, G.; Johnson, J. S. Org. Synth. 2008, 85, 278.



**Preparation of S1:** 



## (S)-4-((trimethylsilyl)ethynyl)oxetan-2-one (S1):

The title compound was prepared according to the procedure described by Nelson<sup>1</sup> with the following modifications:

1. Instead of purification via Kugelrohr distillation, the crude  $\beta$ -lactone was purified via flash chromatography (92.5:7.5 to 85:15 hexanes:ethyl acetate), affording the title compound (67% yield) as a light yellow oil whose spectral properties matched those reported in the literature.<sup>1</sup>

2. The enantiomeric excess of the prepared lactone was assayed via supercritical fluid chromatographic (SFC) analysis of the corresponding  $\beta$ -hydroxyketone **3b** (*vide infra*). Enantiomeric excesses ranged from 78-83% using this method. CSP-SFC analysis of a sample of **3b** showed that the product was enriched to 78% ee (Chiralpak OD column, 3.0% MeOH, 1.0 mL/min, 150 psi, 24 °C, 210 nm, *t*<sub>r</sub>-major enantiomer: 12.9 min, *t*<sub>r</sub>-minor enantiomer: 25.9 min; CSP-SFC traces for a mixture of enantiomers and of the enantioenriched product are attached below:



**Enantiomeric Mixture:** 

Enantioenriched Sample:

## Preparation of Reformatsky Reagent (S14):



An oven-dried 100-mL round-bottomed flask equipped with a magnetic stir bar was charged with zinc dust (1.41 g, 21.6 mmol, 2 equiv) and diethyl ether (25 mL). The flask was fitted with a condenser and purged with nitrogen. Br<sub>2</sub> (0.07 mL, 1.4 mmol, 0.13 equiv) was added dropwise over 5 min with stirring (exotherm observed). The suspension was heated to reflux, and ethylbromoacetate (1.2 mL, 10.8 mmol, 1.0 equiv) was added dropwise over 15 min. The solution was stirred at this temperature for 4 h then cooled to RT. An aliquot was titrated with I<sub>2</sub>, typically reflecting concentrations of active reagent of 0.35-0.43 M (81-100% yield). The solution was stored under nitrogen at 0 °C for up to one week and titrated immediately prior to each subsequent use.

General Procedure A for the Reformatsky Initiated Cascade Coupling of Silyl Glyoxylate and  $\beta$ -Lactones Affording  $\beta$ -hydroxyketones 3a-c, 3h-k



An oven-dried 20-mL scintillation vial equipped with magnetic stir bar was purged with nitrogen and a solution of Reformatsky reagent (0.38 M, 1.09 mL, 2.3 equiv) was added. The resulting suspension was diluted with diethyl ether (1.0 mL) and cooled to -30 °C in an acetone/dry ice bath (bath temperature, monitored with a thermocouple probe). A second oven-dried vial was charged with silvl glyoxylate S11-S13 (0.18 mmol, 1.0 equiv) and  $\beta$ -lactone S1-S8 (0.29 mmol, 1.6 equiv). The vial was purged with nitrogen, and diethyl ether (1.5 mL) was added. This solution was cooled and added to the solution of Reformatsky reagent. Additional diethyl ether (0.5 mL) was used to rinse the vial. The reaction was allowed to warm slowly in the acetone bath (generally over 30 min from -30 °C to 0 °C). Consumption of the silvl glyoxylate was generally observed by TLC analysis and disappearance of yellow color between -20 °C and -15 °C. The reaction was then held at 0 °C until judged complete by TLC analysis, generally 30 min. Saturated aqueous ammonium chloride (0.5 mL) was then added and the reaction was stirred until clear layers were observed. The organic layer was removed, and the aqueous layer was extracted with diethyl ether (3 x 1.0 mL). The combined organic extracts were washed with brine, dried with magnesium sulfate, and concentrated in vacuo. The crude product was purified via flash chromatography to give the desired product.



### (S)-1-benzyl-4-ethyl-2-((S)-3-hydroxy-5-(trimethylsilyl)pent-4-ynoyl)-2-

((triethylsilyl)oxy)succinate (3b): The title compound was prepared according to General Procedure A using silyl glyoxylate (S11, 50 mg, 0.18 mmol, 1.0 equiv) and (S)-4-((trimethylsilyl)ethynyl)oxetan-2-one (S1, 49 mg, 0.29 mmol, 1.6 equiv). Purification via flash chromatography (93.5:7.5 to 70:30 petroleum ether: diethyl ether) provided the desired product as a light yellow oil with > 20:1 diastereomeric ratio (59 mg, 61%). Analytical data:  $[\alpha]_D^{25.3}$  - 5.30 (*c* 1.25, CHCl<sub>3</sub>); <sup>1</sup>H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  7.36-7.31 (m, 5H), 5.17 (d, *J* = 12.0 Hz, 1H), 5.10 (d, *J* = 12.0 Hz, 1H), 4.87 (dd, *J* = 6.5, 4.5 Hz, 1H), 4.09 (q, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 2H), 3.47 (d, *J* = 17 Hz, 1H), 3.36 (dd, *J* = 18.5, 2.5 Hz, 1H), 3.12 (dd, *J* = 18.5, 9.0 Hz, 1H), 2.91 (d, *J* = 17.0 Hz, 2H), 1.22 (t, *J* = 7.0 Hz, 3H), 0.89 (t, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 9H), 0.56 (q, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 6H), 0.56 (s, 9H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  208.8, 169.3, 168.5, 134.4, 128.7, 128.6, 128.5, 104.8, 89.3, 83.7, 68.1, 61.1, 58.8, 46.0, 42.5, 14.0, 6.7, 5.7, -0.2; LRMS (ESI<sup>+</sup>) Calcd. for C<sub>27</sub>H<sub>42</sub>O<sub>7</sub>Si<sub>2</sub>+H, 535.3; Found, 535.3; IR (thin film, cm<sup>-1</sup>) 3515, 2958, 2911, 2878, 2176, 1738, 1456, 1373, 1343, 1250, 1181, 844, 699; TLC (80:20 Hex:EtOAc): R<sub>f</sub> = 0.42.



(*R*)-1-benzvl 4-ethyl 2-((*tert*-butyldimethylsilyl)oxy)-2-((*R*)-3-hydroxy-5- (trimethylsilyl) pent-4-ynoyl)succinate (3b): The title compound was prepared according to General Procedure A using silvl glyoxylate (S12, 50 mg, 0.18 mmol, 1.0 equiv) and (S)-4-((trimethylsilyl)ethynyl)oxetan-2-one (S1, 49 mg, 0.29 mmol, 1.6 equiv). Purification via flash chromatography (93.5:7.5 to 70:30 petroleum ether: diethyl ether) provided the desired product as a light yellow oil with > 20:1 diastereometric ratio (67 mg, 70%). Analytical data:  $\left[\alpha\right]_{D}^{25.2}$  + 7.8 (c 0.43, CHCl<sub>3</sub>); <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  7.38-7.27 (m, 5H), 5.17 (d, J = 12.0 Hz, 1H), 5.09 (d, J = 12.0 Hz, 1H), 4.86 (dd, J = 9.2, 4.8 Hz, 1H), 4.08 (q, J = 7.2 Hz, 2H), 3.46 (d, J = 16.8 Hz, 1H), 3.37 (dd, J = 18.8, 2.4 Hz, 1H), 3.13 (dd, J = 18.4, 8.8 Hz, 1H), 2.95 (d, J = 17.2, 1H), 2.91 (d, J = 4.4, 1H), 1.22 (t, J = 7.2 Hz, 3H), 0.86 (s, 9H), 0.15 (s, 9H), 0.04 (s, 3H), 0.02 (s, 3H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ 208.8, 169.3, 168.3, 134.3, 128.7, 128.6, 128.5, 104.9, 89.3, 83.6, 68.1, 61.1, 58.7, 46.3, 42.2, 25.5, 18.2, 14.0, -0.3, -3.6, -4.2; LRMS (ESI<sup>+</sup>) Calcd. for C<sub>27</sub>H<sub>42</sub>O<sub>7</sub>Si<sub>2</sub>+Na, 557.3; Found, 557.2; **IR** (thin film, cm<sup>-1</sup>) 3433, 2844, 2386, 2100, 1646, 1558, 1541, 1456, 1250, 1013, 494; **TLC** (80:20 Hexanes:EtOAc):  $R_f = 0.42$ .



**1-tert-butyl 4-ethyl 2-((tert-butyldimethylsilyl)oxy)-2-(3-hydroxy-5-(trimethylsilyl)pent-4-ynoyl)succinate (3c):** The title compound was prepared according to General Procedure A using silyl glyoxylate (**S13**, 44 mg, 0.18 mmol, 1.0 equiv) and (*S*)-4-((trimethylsilyl)ethynyl)oxetan-2-one (**S1**, 49 mg, 0.29 mmol, 1.6 equiv). Purification via flash chromatography (93.5:7.5 hexanes:ethyl acetate) provided the desired product as a light yellow oil with > 20:1 diastereomeric ratio (31 mg, 34%). Analytical data: <sup>1</sup>**H NMR** (500 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  4.88-4.86 (m, 1H), 4.08 (q, *J* = 7.0 Hz, 2H), 3.43 (d, *J* = 17.5 Hz, 1H), 3.39 (dd, *J* = 18.5, 2.5 Hz, 1H), 3.10 (dd, *J* = 18.5, 9.0 Hz, 1H), 3.02 (d, *J* = 5.0 Hz, 1H), 2.88 (d, *J* = 17.5 Hz, 1H), 1.44 (s, 9H), 1.23 (t, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 3H), 0.91 (s, 9H), 0.16 (s, 3H), 0.15 (s, 9H), 0.05 (s, 3H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  209.6, 169.6, 167.4, 105.0, 89.2, 84.2, 83.7, 61.0, 58.7, 46.1, 42.0, 27.7, 25.6, 18.3, 14.1, -0.2, -3.4, -3.7; **LRMS (ESI**<sup>+</sup>) Calcd. for C<sub>24</sub>H<sub>24</sub>O<sub>7</sub>Si<sub>2</sub>+Na, 523.3; Found, 523.2; **IR** (thin film, cm<sup>-1</sup>) 3432, 2959, 2858, 2359, 1737, 1641, 1371, 1251, 1157, 911, 841, 733; **TLC**(75:25 Hex:EtOAc): R<sub>f</sub> = 0.48.



**1-benzyl 4-ethyl 2-(4-((tert-butyldimethylsilyl)oxy)butanoyl)-2-((triethylsilyl)oxy)succinate** (**3h**): The title compound was prepared according to General Procedure A using LiCl (38 mg, 0.9 mmol, 5 equiv), silyl glyoxylate (**S11**, 50 mg, 0.18 mmol, 1.0 equiv), and  $\gamma$ -butyrolactone (25 mg, 0.29 mmol, 1.6 equiv). The crude product was added to an oven-dried vial, which was purged with nitrogen. CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> (1.5 mL) was added, and the resulting solution was cooled to -78

°C. 2,6-lutidine (0.02 mL, 0.17 mmol, 2 equiv) was then added, followed by tertbutyldimethylsilyl trifluoromethanesulfonate (0.02 mL, 0.09 mmol, 1.1 equiv). The reaction was allowed to stir for 20 min and was then quenched by the addition of an aqueous solution of HCl (1M, 0.5 mL). The layers were separated, and the organic layer was washed with brine, dried with magnesium sulfate, and concentrated *in vacuo*. Purification via flash chromatography (100:0 to 95:5 hexanes: ethyl acetate) provided the desired product as a light yellow oil (31 mg, 30%, 2 steps). Analytical data: <sup>1</sup>**H NMR** (500 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  7.35-7.29 (m, 5H), 5.18 (d, *J* = 12.5 Hz, 1H), 5.09 (d, *J* = 12.5 Hz, 1H), 4.07 (q, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 2H), 3.60 (t, *J* = 6.5 Hz, 2H), 3.41 (d, *J* = 16.5 Hz, 1H), 2.99-2.95 (m, 1H), 2.91 (d, *J* = 16.5 Hz, 1H), 2.91-2.75 (m, 1H), 1.77-1.74 (m, 2H), 1.21 (t, *J* = 7.0 Hz, 3H), 0.90 (t, *J* = 7.0 Hz, 9H), 0.88 (s, 9H), 0.57 (q, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 6H), 0.03 (s, 6H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  209.3, 169.3, 169.1, 134.7, 128.6, 128.5, 128.4, 83.8, 67.8, 62.2, 60.8, 42.5, 34.5, 26.4, 25.9, 18.2, 14.0, 6.8, 5.8, -5.4; LRMS (ESI<sup>+</sup>) Calcd. for C<sub>29</sub>H<sub>50</sub>O<sub>7</sub>Si<sub>2</sub>+Na, 589.3; Found, 589.3; IR (thin film, cm<sup>-1</sup>) 3433, 3054, 2121, 1641, 1422, 126, 895, 738, 704; TLC(75:25 Hex:EtOAc): R<sub>f</sub> = 0.58.



**1-benzyl 4-ethyl 2-3-hydroxy-2-methyl-5-phenylpentanoyl)-2-((triethylsilyl)oxy)succinate** (**3i**): The title compound was prepared according to General Procedure A using silyl glyoxylate (**S11**, 50 mg, 0.18 mmol, 1.0 equiv) and *trans*-3-methyl-4-phenethyloxetan-2-one (**S6**, 55 mg, 0.29 mmol, 1.6 equiv). Purification via flash chromatography (50:50:0 to 0:100:0 to 0:95:5 hexanes: CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>: MeOH) provided the desired product as a light yellow oil with 5:1 diastereomeric ratio (56 mg, 56%). Analytical data: <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  7.43-7.09 (m, 10H), 5.17 (d, *J* = 12.0 Hz, 1H), 5.12 (d, *J* = 12.0 Hz, 1H), 4.10 (q, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 2H), 3.84-3.82 (m, 1H), 3.59-3.51 (m, 2H), 3.12 (d, *J* = 4.8 Hz, 1H), 2.93-2.84 (m, 2H), 2.75-2.67 (m, 1H), 1.97-1.78 (m, 1H), 1.78-1.59 (m, 1H), 1.23 (t, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 3H), 0.97 (d, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 3H), 0.92 (t, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 9H), 0.70-0.54 (m, 6H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  212.2, 169.8, 169.2, 142.6, 134.4, 128.7, 128.6, 128.5, 125.6, 84.1, 72.2, 68.2, 61.3, 46.4, 42.9, 36.0, 31.6, 14.4, 14.0, 6.8, 5.9; LRMS (ESI<sup>+</sup>) Calcd. for C<sub>31</sub>H<sub>44</sub>O<sub>7</sub>Si+Na, 579.3; Found, 579.2; IR (thin film, cm<sup>-1</sup>) 3528, 3028, 2855, 2912, 2877, 2733, 2359, 2249, 1950, 1740, 1455, 1373, 1343, 1211, 1020, 830, 737, 699; TLC(75:25 Hex:EtOAc): R<sub>f</sub> = 0.42.



**1-benzyl 4-ethyl 2-3-hydroxy-2-methyl-5-phenylpentanoyl)-2-((triethylsilyl)oxy)succinate** (**3j**): The title compound was prepared according to General Procedure A using silyl glyoxylate (**S11**, 50 mg, 0.18 mmol, 1.0 equiv) and *cis*-3-methyl-4-phenethyloxetan-2-one (**S7**, 55 mg, 0.29 mmol, 1.6 equiv). Purification via flash chromatography (50:50:0 to 0:100:0 to 0:95:5 hexanes: CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>: MeOH) provided the desired product as a light yellow oil with 5:1 diastereomeric ratio (79 mg, 79%). Analytical data: <sup>1</sup>H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  7.35-7.14 (m, 10H), 5.16 (d, *J* = 12.0 Hz, 1H), 5.05 (d, *J* = 12.0 Hz, 1H), 4.23 (dd, *J* = 10.0, 2.0 Hz, 1H), 4.06 (q, *J* = 7.0 Hz, 2H), 3.61 (d, *J* = 17.0 Hz, 1H), 3.44-3.43 (m, 1H), 2.88-2.84 (m, 2H), 2.62-2.60 (m, 1H), 1.91-1.88 (m, 1H), 1.59-1.57 (m, 1H), 1.21 (t, *J* = 7.0 Hz, 3H), 1.00 (d, *J* = 7.0 Hz, 3H), 0.87 (t, *J* = 7.5 Hz,

9H), 0.57-0.51 (m, 6H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  213.2, 169.7, 168.9, 142.4, 134.3, 128.7, 128.6, 128.5, 128.3, 125.7, 84.2, 70.1, 68.1, 61.1, 45.9, 42.5, 36.0, 32.8, 14.1, 8.9, 6.7, 5.6; **LRMS (ESI**<sup>+</sup>) Calcd. for C<sub>31</sub>H<sub>44</sub>O<sub>7</sub>Si+Cs, 689.2; Found, 689.1; **IR** (thin film, cm<sup>-1</sup>) 3440, 2955, 2877, 2247, 1735, 1642, 1455, 1374, 1343, 1210, 1022, 834, 733, 699; **TLC**(75:25 Hex:EtOAc): R<sub>f</sub> = 0.34.



**1-benzyl 4-ethyl 2-3-hydroxy-2-methyl-5-(trimethylsilyl)pent-4-ynoyl)-2-** ((triethylsilyl)oxy)succinate (3k): The title compound was prepared according to General Procedure A using silyl glyoxylate (S11, 50 mg, 0.18 mmol, 1.0 equiv) and (3S,4S)-3-methyl-4-((trimethylsilyl)ethynyl)oxetan-2-one (S8, 56 mg, 0.29 mmol, 1.6 equiv). Purification via flash chromatography (92.5:7.5 hexanes: ethyl acetate) provided the desired product as a light yellow oil with > 20:1 diastereomeric ratio (64 mg, 64%). Analytical data: <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  7.37-7.29 (m, 5H), 5.19 (d, *J* = 12.0 Hz, 1H), 5.13-5.12 (m, 1H), 5.07 (d, *J* = 12.0 Hz, 1H), 4.09 (q, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 2H), 3.62-3.59 (m, 1H), 3.61 (d, *J* = 21.6 Hz, 1H), 3.19 (d, *J* = 4.4 Hz, 1H), 2.89 (d, *J* = 17.2 Hz, 1H), 1.23 (t, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 3H), 1.20 (d, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 3H), 0.92 (t, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 9H), 0.63-0.56 (m, 6H), 0.16 (s, 9H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  211.7, 170.0, 168.6, 134.3, 128.8, 128.6, 104.2, 89.3, 84.2, 68.2, 63.3, 61.4, 47.2, 42.6, 14.0, 9.7, 6.7, 5.6, -0.2; LRMS (ESI<sup>+</sup>) Calcd. for C<sub>28</sub>H<sub>44</sub>O<sub>7</sub>Si<sub>2</sub>+Na, 571.3; Found, 571.2; IR (thin film, cm<sup>-1</sup>) 3543, 2959, 2878, 2361, 2178, 1731, 1374, 1212, 1020, 844; TLC(75:25 Hex:EtOAc): R<sub>f</sub> = 0.45.

# General Procedure B for the Reformatsky Initiated Cascade Coupling of Silyl Glyoxylate and $\beta$ -Lactones Affording $\beta$ -hydroxyketones 3d-g



An oven-dried 20-mL scintillation vial equipped with magnetic stir bar was charged with LiCl (0.0-0.9 mmol, 0-5 equiv). The vial was purged with nitrogen, and a solution of Reformatsky reagent (0.38 M, 1.09 mL, 2.3 equiv) was added. The resulting suspension was diluted with diethyl ether (1.0 mL) and cooled to -30 °C in an acetone/dry ice bath (bath temperature, monitored with a thermocouple probe). A second oven-dried vial was charged with silyl glyoxylate **S11** (0.18 mmol, 1.0 equiv) and  $\beta$ -lactone **S2-S5** (0.29 mmol, 1.6 equiv). The vial was purged with nitrogen, and diethyl ether (1.5 mL) was added. The resulting solution was cooled and added to the solution of Reformatsky reagent. Additional diethyl ether (0.5 mL) was used to rinse the vial. The reaction was allowed to warm slowly in the acetone bath (generally over 30 min from -30 °C to 0 °C). Consumption of the silyl glyoxylate was generally observed by TLC analysis and disappearance of yellow color between -30 °C and -25 °C. The reaction was then held at 0 °C until judged complete by TLC analysis, generally 30 min. Saturated aqueous

ammonium chloride (0.5 mL) was then added to quench the reaction, and it was stirred until clear layers were observed. The organic layer was removed, and the aqueous layer was extracted with diethyl ether (3x1.0 mL). The combined organic extracts were washed with brine, dried with magnesium sulfate, and concentrated *in vacuo*. The crude product was purified via flash chromatography to give the desired product.



**1-benzyl 4-ethyl 2-(3-hydroxy-5-phenylpentanoyl)-2-((triethylsilyl)oxy)succinate (3d):** The title compound was prepared according to General Procedure B using LiCl (38 mg, 0.9 mmol, 5 equiv), silyl glyoxylate (**S11**, 50 mg, 0.18 mmol, 1.0 equiv), and (*S*)-4-phenethyloxetan-2-one (**S2**, 50 mg, 0.29 mmol, 1.6 equiv). Purification via flash chromatography (CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>) provided the desired product as a light yellow oil with > 20:1 diastereomeric ratio (63 mg, 65%). Analytical data: <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  7.36-7.16 (m, 10H), 5.19 (d, *J* = 12.0 Hz, 1H), 5.10 (d, *J* = 12.4 Hz, 1H), 4.13 (s, 1H), 4.08 (q, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 2H), 3.48 (d, *J* = 16.8 Hz, 1H), 3.17 (dd, *J* = 18.0, 1.6 Hz, 1H), 3.05 (d, *J* = 1.2 Hz, 1H), 2.90 (d, *J* = 16.8 Hz, 1H), 2.87-2.57 (m, 3H), 1.90-1.51 (m, 2H), 1.21 (t, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 3H), 0.88 (t, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 9H), 0.55 (q, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 6H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  210.7, 169.3, 168.7, 142.1, 134.3, 128.7, 128.6, 128.5, 128.4, 128.3, 125.7, 83.8, 68.1, 66.9, 61.0, 45.3, 42.4, 38.3, 31.9, 14.0, 6.7, 5.7; LRMS (ESI<sup>+</sup>) Calcd. for C<sub>30</sub>H<sub>42</sub>O<sub>7</sub>Si+Na, 565.3; Found, 565.2; IR (thin film, cm<sup>-1</sup>) 3459, 3028, 2955, 2877, 2360, 1737, 1455, 1373, 1213; TLC(75:25 Hex:EtOAc): R<sub>f</sub> = 0.44.



**1-benzyl 4-ethyl 2-(3-hydroxy-3-(4-nitrophenyl)propanoyl)-2-((triethylsilyl)oxy)succinate** (**3e**): The title compound was prepared according to General Procedure B using LiCl (38 mg, 0.9 mmol, 5 equiv), silyl glyoxylate (**S11**, 50 mg, 0.18 mmol, 1.0 equiv), and (*S*)-4-(4-nitrophenyl)oxetan-2-one (**S5**, 56 mg, 0.29 mmol, 1.6 equiv). Purification via flash chromatography (93.5:7.5 to 85:15 petroleum ether: diethyl ether) provided the desired product as a light yellow oil with > 20:1 diastereomeric ratio (35 mg, 35%). Analytical data: <sup>1</sup>H **NMR** (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  8.19 (d, *J* = 8.8 Hz, 2H), 7.54 (d, *J* = 8.8 Hz, 2H), 7.39-7.30 (m, 5H), 5.30 (d, *J* = 9.6 Hz, 1H), 5.20 (d, *J* = 12.4 Hz, 1H), 5.10 (d, *J* = 12.0 Hz, 1H), 4.11 (q, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 2H), 3.57 (s, 1H), 3.54 (d, *J* = 13.2 Hz, 1H), 3.44 (dd, *J* = 18.0, 2.4 Hz, 1H), 2.95 (d, *J* = 17.2 Hz, 1H), 2.92 (d, *J* = 18.0 Hz, 1H), 1.25 (t, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 3H), 0.86 (t, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 9H), 0.58-0.52 (m, 6H); <sup>13</sup>C **NMR** (125 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  210.1, 169.5, 168.5, 150.4, 147.1, 134.2, 128.8, 128.7, 128.5, 126.4, 123.6, 83.7, 69.0, 68.2, 61.2, 47.0, 42.5, 14.1, 6.7, 5.6; **LRMS (ESI**<sup>+</sup>) Calcd. for C<sub>28</sub>H<sub>37</sub>NO<sub>9</sub>Si+Na, 582.2; Found, 582.2; **IR** (thin film, cm<sup>-1</sup>) 3502, 2057, 2877, 2360, 2341, 1732, 1606, 1521, 1347, 1214, 1009, 854; **TLC**(75:25 Hex:EtOAc): R<sub>f</sub> = 0.36.



**1-benzyl 4-ethyl 2-(4-(benzyloxy)-3-hydroxybutanoyl)-2-((triethylsilyl)oxy)succinate (3f):** The title compound was prepared according to General Procedure B using LiCl (38 mg, 0.9 mmol, 5 equiv), silyl glyoxylate (**S11**, 50 mg, 0.18 mmol, 1.0 equiv), and (*S*)-4-((benzyloxy)methyl)oxetan-2-one (**S3**, 56 mg, 0.29 mmol, 1.6 equiv). Purification via flash chromatography (85:15 to 75:25 petroleum ether: diethyl ether) provided the desired product as a light yellow oil with > 20:1 diastereomeric ratio (49 mg, 49%). Analytical data: <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  7.34-7.27 (m, 10H), 5.18 (d, *J* = 12.0 Hz, 1H), 5.10 (d, *J* = 12.0 Hz, 1H), 4.57 (s, 2H), 4.37-4.31 (m, 1H), 4.07 (q, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 2H), 3.55-3.43 (m, 2H), 3.47 (d, *J* = 22.0 Hz, 1H), 3.19 (dd, *J* = 20.0, 4.0 Hz, 1H), 2.93 (d, *J* = 16.4 Hz, 2H), 2.91 (d, *J* = 16.8 Hz, 1H), 1.21 (t, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 3H), 0.89 (t, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 9H), 0.57 (q, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 6H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  209.4, 169.2, 168.7, 138.1, 134.4, 128.6, 128.5, 128.4, 128.3, 127.6, 127.5, 83.7, 73.3, 73.2, 68.0, 66.6, 60.9, 42.4, 41.8, 14.0, 6.7, 5.7; LRMS (ESI<sup>+</sup>) Calcd. for C<sub>30</sub>H<sub>42</sub>O<sub>8</sub>Si+Na, 581.3; Found, 581.2; IR (thin film, cm<sup>-1</sup>) 3459, 3065, 3032, 2955, 2876, 2360, 1737, 1455, 1213, 1117, 1021, 736; TLC(75:25 Hex:EtOAc): R<sub>f</sub> = 0.29.



2-(4-((tert-butyldiphenylsilyl)oxy)-3-hydroxybutanoyl)-2-1-benzvl 4-ethvl ((triethylsilyl)oxy)succinate (3g): The title compound was prepared according to General Procedure B using LiCl (38 mg, 0.9 mmol, 5 equiv), silvl glyoxylate (S11, 50 mg, 0.18 mmol, 1.0 equiv), and (S)-4-(((tert-butyldiphenylsilyl)oxy)methyl)oxetan-2-one (S4, 98 mg, 0.29 mmol, 1.6 equiv). Purification via flash chromatography (93.5:7.5 to 85:15 petroleum ether: diethyl ether) provided the desired product as a light yellow oil with > 20:1 diastereometric ratio (77 mg, 60%). Analytical data: <sup>1</sup>H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ 7.68-7.66 (m, 4H), 7.49-7.29 (m, 11H), 5.18 (d, J = 12.0 Hz, 1H), 5.10 (d, J = 12.0 Hz, 1H), 4.27-4.25 (m, 1H), 4.08-4.03 (m, 2H), 3.66-3.65 (m, 2H), 3.47 (d, J = 17.0 Hz, 1H), 3.25 (dd, J = 18.0, 3.0 Hz, 1H), 2.97-2.88 (m, 3H), 1.19 (t, J = 7.0 Hz, 3H), 1.06 (s, 9H), 0.89 (t, J = 8.0 Hz, 9H), 0.59-0.55 (m, 6H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (125) MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ 209.4, 169.2, 168.8, 135.6, 135.5, 134.5, 133.3, 133.2, 129.7, 128.6, 128.5, 128.4, 127.7, 127.6, 83.8, 68.0, 67.9, 67.0, 60.9, 42.4, 41.8, 26.8, 19.2, 14.1, 6.8, 5.7; LRMS (ESI<sup>+</sup>) Calcd. for C<sub>39</sub>H<sub>54</sub>O<sub>8</sub>Si<sub>2</sub>+Na, 729.3; Found, 729.3; IR (thin film, cm<sup>-1</sup>) 3458, 2957, 2877, 2360, 2341, 1738, 1456, 1428, 1213, 1113, 740, 700; TLC(75:25 Hex:EtOAc):  $R_f = 0.42$ .

# General Procedure C for the Reformatsky Initiated Cascade Coupling of Silyl Glyoxylate and β-Lactams Affording β-aminoketones 31-m



To an oven-dried 20-mL scintillation vial was added LiCl (38 mg, 0.9 mmol, 5 equiv). The vial was purged with nitrogen, and a solution of Reformatsky reagent (0.38 M, 1.09 mL, 2.3 equiv) was added. The resulting suspension was diluted with diethyl ether (1.0 mL) and cooled to -30 °C in an acetone/dry ice bath (bath temperature, monitored with a thermocouple probe). A second oven-dried vial was charged with silvl glyoxylate S11 (50 mg, 0.18 mmol, 1.0 equiv) and purged with nitrogen, and diethyl ether (0.5 mL) was added. The resulting solution was added to the solution of Reformatsky reagent. The reaction was allowed to warm slowly in the acetone bath. Once consumption of the silvl glyoxylate was observed by TLC analysis and disappearance of vellow color, generally between -30 °C and -25 °C, a cooled solution of the β-Lactam (S9-**S10**, 0.29 mmol, 1.6 equiv) in CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> (1.0 mL) was added. The reaction was then allowed to warm to 0 °C, where it was held until judged complete by TLC analysis, generally 30 min. Saturated ammonium chloride (0.5 mL) was then added to quench the reaction, and it was stirred until clear layers were observed. The organic layer was removed, and the aqueous layer was extracted with diethyl ether (3x1.0 mL). The combined organic extracts were washed with brine, dried with magnesium sulfate, and concentrated in vacuo. The crude product was purified via flash chromatography to give the desired product.



2-(3-((tert-butoxycarbonyl)amino)-3-phenylpropanoyl)-2-1-benzyl 4-ethyl ((triethylsilyl)oxy)succinate (31): The title compound was prepared according to General Procedure C using LiCl (38 mg, 0.9 mmol, 5 equiv), silvl glyoxylate (S11, 50 mg, 0.18 mmol, 1.0 equiv), and tert-butyl 2-oxo-4-phenylazetidine-1-carboxylate (S9, 71 mg, 0.29 mmol, 1.6 equiv). Purification via flash chromatography (92.5:7.5 hexanes: ethyl acetate) provided the desired product as a light yellow oil (62 mg, 56%), which was a 1:1 mixture of separable diastereomers. Analytical data: <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): (Diastereomer 1) δ 7.35-7.19 (m, 10H), 5.52 (br s, 1H), 5.11 (br s, 1H), 5.05-4.90 (m, 2H), 4.05 (q, J = 7.2 Hz, 2H), 3.47-3.28 (m, 3H), 2.86 (d, J = 16.8 Hz, 1H), 1.41 (s, 9H), 1.20 (t, J = 6.8 Hz, 3H), 0.88 (t, J = 8.0 Hz, 9H), 0.55-0.51 (m, 6H); (Diastereomer 2) δ 7.35-7.20 (m, 10H), 5.44 (br s, 1H), 5.10-5.02 (m, 2H), 4.10-4.08 (m, 2H), 3.54-3.41 (m, 2H), 3.05-2.93 (m, 1H), 2.87 (d, J = 20.0 Hz, 1H), 1.38 (br s, 9H), 1.22 (t, J = 7.2 Hz, 3H), 0.86 (t, J = 8.0 Hz, 9H), 0.56-0.54 (m, 6H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>), major diastereomer:  $\delta$  207.0, 168.9, 168.6, 155.2, 134.4, 128.6, 128.5, 128.3, 126.8, 126.1, 83.8, 79.3, 68.0, 60.9, 50.1, 43.2, 42.0, 28.3, 14.0, 6.8, 5.7; LRMS (ESI<sup>+</sup>) Calcd. for  $C_{33}H_{47}NO_8Si+Na, 636.3$ ; Found, 636.3; **IR** (thin film, cm<sup>-1</sup>) 3417, 2959, 2877, 2086, 1641, 1495, 1455, 1367, 1343, 1167, 1018, 734, 698; **TLC**(75:25 Hex:EtOAc): R<sub>f</sub> = 0.34.



2-(3-(4-methylphenylsulfonamido)-3-phenylpropanoyl)-2-1-benzvl 4-ethvl ((triethylsilyl)oxy)succinate (3m): The title compound was prepared according to General Procedure C using LiCl (38 mg, 0.9 mmol, 5 equiv), silvl glyoxylate (S11, 50 mg, 0.18 mmol, 1.0 equiv), and 4-phenyl-1-tosylazetidin-2-one (S10, 87 mg, 0.29 mmol, 1.6 equiv). Purification via flash chromatography (CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>) provided the desired product as a light yellow oil (64 mg, 53%), which was a 1:1 mixture of separable diastereomers. Analytical data: 'H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): (Diastereomer 1)  $\delta$  7.56 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 7.33-7.31 (m, 3H), 7.22-7.12 (m, 9H), 5.56 (d, J = 6.4 Hz, 1H), 4.99 (d, J = 12.4 Hz, 1H), 4.94 (d, J = 12.0 Hz, 1H), 4.68 (q, J = 6.0 Hz, 1H), 4.03 (q, J = 6.8 Hz, 2H), 3.37 (dd, J = 18.8, 6.4 Hz, 1H), 3.31 (d, J = 16.8 Hz, 1H), 3.18 (dd, J = 18.8, 4.8 Hz, 1H), 2.81 (d, J = 16.8 Hz, 1H), 2.34 (s, 3H), 1.18 (t, J = 7.2 Hz, 3H),0.82 (t, J = 7.6 Hz, 9H), 0.48 (q, J = 8.0 Hz, 6H); (Diastereomer 2)  $\delta$  7.52 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 7.32-7.30 (m, 3H), 7.22-7.12 (m, 9H), 5.58 (d, J = 3.6 Hz, 1H), 5.05-4.95 (m, 2H), 4.71-4.66 (m, 1H), 4.10 (q, J = 6.8 Hz, 2H), 3.60 (dd, J = 18.8, 8.8 Hz, 1H), 3.38 (d, J = 17.2 Hz, 1H), 2.88-2.79 (m, 2H), 2.34 (s, 3H), 1.22 (t, J = 7.2 Hz, 3H), 0.81 (t, J = 7.6 Hz, 9H), 0.47 (q, J = 7.6Hz, 6H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>), mixture of diastereomers: δ 206.7, 206.5, 169.7, 169.0, 168.5, 142.9, 142.8, 140.7, 140.1, 134.4, 129.3, 129.1, 128.7, 128.6, 128.5, 128.3, 128.2, 127.4, 127.3, 126.9, 126.7, 83.8, 83.5, 68.1, 68.0, 61.4, 61.0, 53.7, 53.4, 44.8, 44.1, 42.8, 42.1, 21.4, 14.0, 6.7, 6.6, 5.8, 5.7; LRMS (ESI<sup>+</sup>) Calcd. for C<sub>35</sub>H<sub>45</sub>NO<sub>8</sub>SSi+Na, 690.3; Found, 690.2; IR (thin film, cm<sup>-1</sup>) 3436, 3033, 2957, 2877, 1737, 1455, 1372, 1333, 1213, 1160, 1020, 739, 699, 666; **TLC**(75:25 Hex:EtOAc):  $R_f = 0.22$ .

### Stereochemical Analysis of β-hydroxyketone Products:

#### Calculation of Diastereomeric Ratios:

A sample calculation of diastereomeric ratio is shown at right for **3i**. The relative integration of the methyl groups of the two diastereomers in the crude reaction mixture is shown to be 5:1.





Determination of Relative Stereochemistry:



(S)-1-benzvl 2-((tert-butyldimethylsilyl)oxy)-2-((15,35)-1,3-dihydroxy-5-4-ethvl (trimethylsilyl) pent-4-yn-1-yl)succinate (5): An oven-dried 20-mL scintillation vial equipped with a magnetic stir bar was charged with MeCN (1 mL), Me<sub>4</sub>NHB(OAc)<sub>3</sub> (147 mg, 0.56 mmol, 5.0 equiv), and dry HOAc (0.45 mL). The resulting solution was cooled to -35 °C in a Cryocool apparatus. A solution of ketone **3b** (46 mg, 0.112 mmol, 1.0 equiv) in MeCN (1 mL) was added to the reaction dropwise, and additional MeCN (0.5 mL) was used to rinse the vial. The reaction was allowed to warm to -25 °C and was maintained at the same temperature for 60 h. The reaction was guenched by the addition of a 25% saturated aqueous solution of sodium potassium tartrate (0.3 mL) and was allowed to warm slowly to room temperature. A saturated aqueous solution of NaHCO<sub>3</sub> was added until the pH of the reaction was neutral. The resulting suspension was extracted with CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>. The combined organic extracts were washed with saturated aqueous NaHCO<sub>3</sub>, dried with MgSO<sub>4</sub>, and concentrated *in vacuo* to afford a colorless oil. The material was purified via column chromatography, eluting with 80:20 hexanes:EtOAc, to give the title compound as a viscous light yellow oil with >25:1 diastereomeric ratio. Analytical data: <sup>1</sup>H **NMR** (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  7.43-7.26 (m, 5H), 5.22 (d, J = 12.0 Hz, 1H), 5.18 (d, J = 12.4 Hz, 1H), 4.61 (br. s, 1H), 4.32 (dd, J = 9.2, 8.4 Hz, 1H), 4.06 (q, J = 7.2 Hz, 2H), 3.13 (d, J = 7.2 Hz, 1H), 3.01 (d J = 7.2 Hz, 1H), 2.93 (d, J = 15.2 Hz, 1H), 2.86 (d, J = 15.2 Hz, 1H), 1.88 (ddd, J = 15. 17.6, 14.4, 3.2 Hz, 1H), 1.67 (dd, J = 14.4, 6.4 Hz, 1H), 1.20 (t, J = 7.2 Hz, 3H) 0.85 (s, 9H), 0.16 (s, 9H), 0.15 (s, 3H), 0.09 (s, 3H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ 172.0, 170.3, 135.3, 128.7, 128.6, 128.5, 106.2, 89.9, 80.7, 73.6, 67.6, 61.0, 60.9, 41.7, 37.8, 25.9, 18.7, 14.0, -0.1, -2.9, -3.1; **LRMS** (**ESI**<sup>+</sup>) Calcd. for  $C_{27}H_{44}O_7Si_2+Na$ , 559.2; Found, 559.2; **IR** (thin film, cm<sup>-1</sup>): 3853, 2089, 1647, 1541, 1457, 1250, 1175, 1031, 521, 509, 496; TLC(80:20 Hexanes:EtOAc):  $R_{\rm f} = 0.38$ .



(2*S*,3*S*)-benzyl 3-((*tert*-butyldimethylsilyl)oxy)-2-((*S*)-2-hydroxy-4-(trimethylsilyl)but-3-yn-1-yl)-5-oxotetrahydrofuran-3-carboxylate (6): An oven-dried and cooled vial equipped with a magnetic stir bar was charged with diol 5 (12 mg, 0.022 mmol) and toluene (0.75 mL). TsOH (cat.) was added, and the vial was sealed with a Teflon-lined cap. The solution was heated to 80 °C in a sand bath for 1 h. After cooling to rt, the solvent was removed *in vacuo*, and the crude residue was purified via column chromatography, eluting with 80:20 hexanes:EtOAc. The title compound was obtained as a colorless oil (5 mg, 45%). Analytical data:  $[\alpha]_D^{25.4}$  -17.3 (*c* 0.23, CHCl<sub>3</sub>); <sup>1</sup>H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  7.37 (br. s., 5H), 5.23 (d, *J* = 12.0 Hz, 1H), 5.18 (d, *J* = 12.0 Hz, 1H), 4.86 (dd, *J* = 9.5, 3.0 Hz, 1H), 4.53 (br. s., 1H), 3.30 (d, J = 17.5 Hz, 1H), 2.66 (d, *J* = 17.0 Hz, 1H), 2.187 (ddd, *J* = 14.5, 9.5, 3.5 Hz, 1H), 2.00 (ddd, *J* = 12.5, 9.0, 3.0 Hz, 1H), 1.92 (d, *J* = 5.5, 1H) 0.85 (s, 9H), 0.17 (s, 9H), 0.08 (s, 3H), 0.04 (s, 3H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  172.7, 170.1, 128.8, 90.4, 83.3, 81.0, 68.3, 59.4, 42.6, 36.8, 25.6, -0.2, -3.5, -3.7; **LRMS (ESI**<sup>+</sup>) Calcd. for C<sub>25</sub>H<sub>38</sub>O<sub>6</sub>Si<sub>2</sub>+Na, 513.2; Found, 513.2; **IR** (thin film, cm<sup>-1</sup>) 3433, 3021, 2961, 2330, 2089, 1646, 1361, 1215, 775, 668; **TLC**(80:20 Hexanes:EtOAc): R<sub>f</sub> = 0.40.

Spectral analysis (NOESY) supported the structural assignment shown for **6**: A strong nOe was observed between the C2 methine C–**H** and the  $\alpha$ -C–**H** at C4 as well as between the C2 methine C–**H** and the CO<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>Ph benzyl protons (interactions A and C, respectively). Additionally, an nOe was observed between the  $\beta$ -C–**H** at C4 and the methyl and *tert*-butyl substituents of the TBS ether, which suggested their relative *syn* orientation (interaction B).



(S)-1-benzyl 4-ethyl 2-((*tert*-butyldimethylsilyl)oxy)-2-((1*R*,3*S*)-1,3-dihydroxy-5-(trimethylsilyl)pent-4-yn-1-yl)succinate (7): The title compound was prepared analogously to 7' (*vide infra*). Yield = 95%, > 25:1 dr. Analytical data: <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  7.34 (br. s, 5H), 5.19 (s, 2H), 4.58 (br. s, 1H), 4.09-3.95 (m, 1H), 4.07 (t, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 2H), 2.96 (br. s, 1H), 2.72 (d *J* = 15.2 Hz, 1H), 1.95 (dd, *J* = 13.6, 6.4 Hz, 1H), 1.77 (dd, *J* = 17.6, 10 Hz, 1H), 1.19 (t, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 3H), 0.85 (s, 9H), 0.17 (s, 3H), 0.14 (s, 9H), 0.10 (s, 3H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  172.0, 169.8, 135.0, 128.5, 128.5, 128.4, 105.7, 89.7, 80.8, 75.2, 67.5, 61.7, 60.8, 41.3, 38.7, 25.9, 18.7, 13.9, -0.3, -2.9, -3.2; LRMS (ESI<sup>+</sup>) Calcd. for C<sub>27</sub>H<sub>44</sub>O<sub>7</sub>Si<sub>2</sub>+Na, 559.3; Found, 559.2; IR (thin film, cm<sup>-1</sup>): 3436, 2957, 2856, 2360, 1739, 1637, 1457, 1372, 1251, 1188, 1112, 840; TLC(80:20 Hexanes:EtOAc): R<sub>f</sub> = 0.38.



(3aS,6S,7aR)-3a-((*tert*-butyldimethylsilyl)oxy)-6-((trimethylsilyl)ethynyl)tetrahydro-2Hfuro[3,2-c]pyran-2,4(6H)-dione (8): An oven-dried and cooled vial equipped with a magnetic stir bar was charged with diol 7 (15 mg, 0.0275 mmol) and toluene (1 mL). TsOH (cat.) was added, and the vial was sealed with a Teflon cap. The solution was heated to 80 °C in a sand bath for 1 h. After cooling to rt, the solvent was removed *in vacuo*, and the crude residue was purified via column chromatography, eluting with 10:90 to 20:80 EtOAc: hexanes. The title compound was obtained as a colorless oil (6.4 mg, 60%). Analytical data:  $[\alpha]_D^{25.1}$ -13.1 (*c* 0.15, CHCl<sub>3</sub>); <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  5.15 (dd, *J* = 7.2, 3.6 Hz, 1H), 4.89 (dd, *J* = 6.8, 4.8 Hz, 1H), 2.94 (d, *J* = 18.4 Hz, 1H), 2.81 (d, *J* = 18.0 Hz, 1H), 2.48 (ddd, *J* = 12.4, 7.6, 4.8 Hz, 1H), 2.26 (ddd, *J* = 10.4, 7.2, 3.6 Hz, 1H), 0.88 (s, 9H), 0.26 (s, 3H), 0.19 (s, 9H), 0.14 (s, 3H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  171.6, 169.1, 98.5, 95.1, 82.6, 76.3, 65.8, 42.0, 34.0, 25.5, 18.1, -0.5, -3.5, -3.7; LRMS (ESI<sup>+</sup>) Calcd. for C<sub>18</sub>H<sub>30</sub>O<sub>5</sub>Si<sub>2</sub>+Na, 405.2; Found, 405.2; IR (thin film, cm<sup>-1</sup>) 3433, 3019, 1645, 1215, 771, 669; TLC(80:20 Hexanes:EtOAc): R<sub>f</sub> = 0.50.

Spectral analysis (HMBC, NOESY) supported the stereochemical assignment shown for compound 8: The NOESY spectrum shows an nOe between the methine C–H at C6 and the  $\beta$ -C–H at C3 (interaction A), which suggests their orientation on the concave face of the bicycle. Additionally, both the  $\alpha$ -C3 C–H proton on the convex face of the bicycle and the C7a methine C–H show an nOe with the *tert*-butyl group of the TBS ether, which suggests their mutual orientation on the convex face of the molecule (interactions D and C). The assignment of the C7a and C6 methine C–H protons was a result of the observation of a mutual correlation between the latter and the TMS methyl groups with the distal alkyne carbon (indicated by interactions E and F) in the HMBC spectrum.



Determination of Relative Stereochemistry for Coupling Product 3i:



2-((3S,5S,6S)-5-methyl-2,4-dioxo-6-phenethyl-3-((triethylsilyl)oxy)tetrahydro-2H-Ethvl **pyran-3-yl)acetate (S15):** An oven-dried and cooled vial equipped with a magnetic stir bar was charged with 3i (26 mg, 0.0467 mmol) and toluene (1 mL). TsOH (cat.) was added, and the vial was sealed with a Teflon-lined cap. The solution was heated to 50 °C in an oil bath for 3 h. After cooling to rt, the solvent was removed in vacuo, and the crude residue was purified via column chromatography, eluting with 7.5:92.5 EtOAc: hexanes. The title compound was obtained as a pale yellow oil (14 mg, 67%). Analytical data: <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$ 7.33-7.19 (m, 5H), 4.66-4.60 (m, 1H), 4.11-4.03 (m, 2H), 3.29 (d, J = 16.4 Hz, 1H), 3.24 (d, J = 16. 16.0 Hz, 1H), 3.05-2.95 (m, 1H), 2.88-2.78 (m, 1H), 2.77-2.67 (m, 1H), 2.21-2.11 (m, 1H), 2.05-1.94 (m, 1H), 1.23 (t, J = 7.2 Hz, 3H), 1.19 (d, J = 6.8 Hz, 3H), 0.88 (t, J = 8.0 Hz, 9H), 0.59 (q, J = 8.0 Hz, 6H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  202.2, 170.7, 169.4, 140.7, 128.6, 128.5, 126.2, 75.4, 61.2, 45.6, 38.0, 34.4, 30.4, 14.0, 10.8, 6.6, 5.9; **LRMS** (ESI<sup>+</sup>) Calcd. for C<sub>18</sub>H<sub>21</sub>O<sub>6</sub>Si+Cs, 581.1; Found, 581.1; **IR** (thin film, cm<sup>-1</sup>) 3433, 2959, 2878, 2092, 1760, 1726, 1637, 1456, 1373, 1339, 1309, 1212, 1103, 1027, 842, 700; **TLC**(75:25 Hexanes:EtOAc):  $R_f = 0.60$ .

Spectral analysis (COSY, NOESY) supported the stereochemical assignment shown for compound **S15**. The identities of the two methine protons (C5 and C6) were determined through correlation spectroscopy. A strong correlation was observed between the methyl group and methine proton at C5 (interaction A), while the methine proton at C6 showed a strong correlation with the methylene group of the hydrocinnamyl substituent (interaction B). The relative stereochemistry was assigned through NOESY analysis, which showed nOe's between the triethylsilyloxy group at C3 and both the methyl group at C5 and the methine proton at C6 (interactions C and E). A third nOe was observed between the C5 methyl group and the methine proton at C6, suggesting that the trans relationship of the original  $\beta$ -lactone substituents (interaction D) was preserved under the reaction conditions.



**Diester Functionalization of β-hydroxyketone Products:** 



2-((1R,3S)-1,3-dihydroxy-5-(trimethylsilyl)pent-4-yn-1-yl)-2-(S)-1-benzvl 4-ethvl ((triethylsilyl)oxy)succinate (7'): A flame-dried and N<sub>2</sub>-purged 500-mL round-bottomed flask was charged with ketone 3a (6.0 g, 11.2 mmol, 1.0 equiv). Tetrahydrofuran (200 mL) and methanol (50 mL) were added. The solution was cooled to -78 °C (acetone/dry ice), and diethylmethoxyborane (1 M in tetrahydrofuran, 14.6 mL, 14.6 mmol) was added dropwise. After stirring for 45 minutes at -78 °C, sodium borohydride (1.27 g, 33.7 mmol, 3.0 equiv) was added in one portion and the reaction was maintained at the same temperature. Once TLC analysis indicated complete consumption of the starting material (3.5 h), the reaction was quenched with acetic acid (9.0 mL). After warming to room temperature, the reaction was stirred for 1.5 h and was then concentrated in vacuo. Methanol (30 mL) was added, and the solution was again concentrated in vacuo; this procedure was repeated with four additional portions of methanol (30 mL). The residue was partitioned between ethyl acetate and saturated sodium bicarbonate, and the organic layer was washed with saturated sodium bicarbonate, water, and brine. The organic extracts were dried with magnesium sulfate and concentrated in vacuo to give a light yellow viscous oil (5.7 g, 95%) that was used without additional purification. Analytical data:  $\left[\alpha\right]_{D}^{25.2}$  -1.74 (c 1.25, CHCl<sub>3</sub>); <sup>1</sup>H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ 7.36-7.33 (m, 5H), 5.20 (s, 2H), 4.60 (br. s.. 1H). 4.10-3.99 (m. 3H), 3.05 (d, J = 6.0 Hz, 1H), 2.87 (d, J = 4.0 Hz, 1H), 2.83 (d, J = 9.0 Hz, 2H), 1.98 (dd, J = 13.5, 5.5 Hz, 1H), (dd, J = 10.5, 2.5 Hz, 1H), 1.21 (t, J = 7.0 Hz, 3H), 0.91 (t, J = 8.0 Hz, 9H), 0.67-0.62 (m, 6H), 0.15 (s, 9H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  172.1, 169.9, 135.0, 128.6, 128.5, 128.4, 105.6, 89.7, 80.6, 75.3, 67.6, 62.1, 60.9, 41.2, 38.7, 14.0, 7.1, 6.4, -0.2; LRMS (ESI<sup>+</sup>) Calcd. for C<sub>27</sub>H<sub>44</sub>O<sub>7</sub>Si<sub>2</sub>+Na, 559.3; Found, 559.3; IR (thin film, cm<sup>-1</sup>) 3470, 2957, 2876, 2172, 1740, 1185, 1022, 844, 734; **TLC**(80:20 Hex:EtOAc): R<sub>f</sub> = 0.21.



(*S*)-1-benzyl-4-ethyl-2-((4*R*,6*S*)-2,2-dimethyl-6-((trimethylsilyl)ethynyl)-1,3-dioxan-4-yl)-2-((triethylsilyl)oxy) succinate (9) A 500-mL round-bottomed flask was charged with diol 7' (11.0 g, 20.6 mmol, 1.0 equiv), acetone (250 mL) and 2,2-dimethoxypropane (250 mL). CSA (0.716 g, 3.09 mmol, 0.15 equiv) was added, and the reaction was allowed to stir at room temperature for 16 h. The reaction was quenched by the addition of 0.5 mL of triethylamine and was concentrated *in vacuo*. The residue was purified via column chromatography (90:10 hexanes: ethyl acetate) to give the product as a white solid (8.6 g, 73%). Analytical data:  $[\alpha]_D^{25.4}$ -13.96 (*c* 1.5, CHCl<sub>3</sub>); melting point: 75-79 °C; <sup>1</sup>H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  7.35-7.33 (m, 5H), 5.30 (d, *J* = 12.5 Hz, 1H), 5.05 (d, *J* = 12.0 Hz, 1H), 4.62 (dd, *J* = 12.0, 2.5 Hz, 1H), 4.12-4.06 (m, 3H), 2.74 (d, *J* = 14.5 Hz, 1H), 2.65 (d, *J* = 14.0 Hz, 1H), 1.88-1.60 (m, 2H), 1.33 (s, 3H), 1.23 (t, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 3H), 1.19 (s, 3H), 0.95 (t, *J* = 16.0 Hz, 9H), 0.74-0.65 (m, 6H), 0.17 (s, 9H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  171.6, 169.4, 135.6, 128.7, 128.4, 128.3, 103.7, 99.6, 89.4, 80.2, 72.9, 67.0, 60.7, 60.5, 41.9, 30.8, 29.5, 18.8, 14.0, 7.3, 6.7, -0.21; **LRMS** (**ESI**<sup>+</sup>) Calcd. for  $C_{30}H_{48}O_7Si_2+Na$ , 599.3; Found, 599.3; **IR** (thin film, cm<sup>-1</sup>) 2956, 2875, 2181, 1739, 1457, 1379, 1251, 1163, 844, 734; **TLC**(80:20 Hex:EtOAc):  $R_f = 0.30$ .



Benzvl 2-(2,2-dimethyl-6-((trimethylsilyl)ethynyl)-1,3-dioxan-4-yl)-4-hydroxy-2-((triethylsilyl)oxy)butanoate (S16): An oven-dried and cooled 20-mL scintillation vial was charged with diester 9 (95 mg, 0.164 mmol, 1.0 equiv) and THF (4 mL). The resulting solution was cooled to -78 °C, and a solution of DIBAL-H (1.46 mL, 0.562 M in THF, 0.820 mmol, 5.0 equiv) was added dropwise. When the addition of DIBAL-H was complete, the reaction was maintained at -78 °C for 20 min then was allowed to warm to 0 °C for 30 min. The reaction was quenched by the addition of saturated aqueous sodium potassium tartrate (3 mL) and was diluted with Et<sub>2</sub>O (5 mL). The resulting biphasic mixture was stirred vigorously until clear layers were observed. Additional diethyl ether was added, and the layers were separated. The aqueous layer was extracted with Et<sub>2</sub>O (3x 5 mL), and combined organic extracts were washed with water and brine, dried (MgSO<sub>4</sub>), and concentrated in vacuo to give a light yellow oil, which was purified via column chromatography, eluting with 70:30 hexanes: EtOAc, to afford the title compound as a colorless oil (52 mg, 60%). Analytical data: <sup>1</sup>H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ 7.38-7.33 (m, 5H), 5.32 (d, J = 12.0 Hz, 1H), 4.99 (d, J = 12.0 Hz, 1H), 4.63 (dd, J = 12.0, 3.0 Hz, 1H), 4.11 (dd, J = 12.0, 2.5 Hz, 1H), 3.71-3.68 (m, 2H), 1.92-1.87 (m, 4H), 1.67 (dt, J = 13.0, 2.5 Hz, 1H), 1.32 (s, 3H), 1.19 (s, 3H), 0.97 (t, J = 8.0 Hz, 9H), 0.81-0.75 (m, 6H), 0.16 (s, 9H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ 173.1, 135.5, 128.8, 128.5, 128.4, 103.7, 99.5, 89.4, 81.7, 73.0, 67.0, 60.5, 58.7, 38.5, 30.6, 29.4, 18.8, 7.3, 6.8, -0.2; **LRMS** (**ESI**<sup>+</sup>) Calcd. for  $C_{28}H_{48}O_6Si_2+Cs$ , 667.2; Found, 667.2; **IR** (thin film, cm<sup>-1</sup>) 3432, 2958, 2911, 2875, 2248, 2181, 1752, 1641, 1457, 1381, 1251, 1194, 1160, 1112, 909, 845, 732; **TLC**(75:25 Hex:EtOAc):  $R_f = 0.23$ .



(R)-2-((4R,6S)-2,2-dimethyl-6-((trimethylsilyl)ethynyl)-1,3-dioxan-4-yl)-2-((triethylsilyl)

**oxy)butane-1,4-diol (S17):** A flame-dried and cooled 1L round-bottomed flask was charged with acetonide **9** (5.0 g, 8.7 mmol, 1.0 equiv). The flask was purged with N<sub>2</sub>, and CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> (500 mL) was added. The solution was cooled to -30 °C, and lithium triethylborohydride (1M in THF, 57 mmol, 57 mL) was added dropwise over 15 min via syringe pump. The reaction temperature was maintained for 2 h, at which point the temperature was increased to -20 °C for 1 h. The reaction was quenched by the dropwise addition of HOAc (8 mL) and MeOH (30 mL). The resulting suspension was warmed to room temperature and concentrated *in vacuo*, keeping the bath temperature at or below 30 °C to avoid migration of the triethylsilyl group. The residue was redissolved in MeOH (30 mL) and concentrated *in vacuo* an additional four times. The residue was partitioned between ethyl acetate and saturated aqueous sodium bicarbonate, and the organic extracts were washed successively with saturated sodium bicarbonate (x2), water, and

brine. The combined organic extracts were dried with sodium sulfate and concentrated *in vacuo*. The resulting crude oil was purified via column chromatography, eluting with a gradient of 80:20 to 70:30 hexanes: ethyl acetate to give the desired diol as a white solid (2.1 g, 56%). Analytical data:  $[\alpha]_D^{25.2}$  -2.82 (*c* 1.8, CHCl<sub>3</sub>); <sup>1</sup>**H NMR** (500 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  4.67 (dd, *J* = 11.5, 2.5 Hz, 1H), 3.93 (dd, *J* = 11.5, 2.5 Hz, 1H), 3.86-3.73 (m, 3H), 3.50 (dd, *J* = 11.0, 3.0 Hz, 1H), 2.83 (s, 1H), 2.65 (s, 1H), 1.98-1.70 (m, 4H), 1.46 (s, 6H), 0.95 (t, *J* = 3.5 Hz, 9H), 0.74-0.65 (dq, *J* = 16.0, 3.0 Hz 6H), 0.17 (s, 9H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  103.7, 99.6, 89.6, 78.0, 73.2, 65.6, 60.9, 58.3, 37.7, 31.3, 29.9, 19.2, 7.1, 6.8, -0.2; LRMS (ESI<sup>+</sup>) Calcd. for C<sub>21</sub>H<sub>42</sub>O<sub>5</sub>Si<sub>2</sub>+Na, 453.3; Found, 453.4; **IR** (thin film, cm<sup>-1</sup>) 3389, 2956, 2876, 2183, 1739, 1460, 1380, 1250, 1161, 1055, 844, 733; TLC(75:25 Hex:EtOAc): R<sub>f</sub> = 0.09.

### Synthesis of Leustroducsin B Core:



(S)-1-benzyl 4-ethyl 2-((tert-butyldimethylsilyl)oxy)-2-((1R,3R)-3-(2-chloroacetoxy)-1hydroxy-5-(trimethylsilyl)pent-4-yn-1-yl)succinate (10): An oven-dried and cooled 20-mL scintillation vial equipped with magnetic stir bar was charged with diol 7 (37 mg, 0.068 mmol, 1.0 equiv), PPh<sub>3</sub> (55 mg, 0.211 mmol, 3.1 equiv), and chloroacetic acid (12 mg, 0.127 mmol, 1.9 equiv). The vial was purged with N<sub>2</sub>, and toluene (2 mL) was added. DIAD (0.031 mL, 36 mg, 0.204 mmol, 3.0 equiv) was added dropwise, and the resulting solution was stirred at rt for 30 min, at which point TLC analysis indicated complete consumption of the starting material ( $R_f =$ 0.24, 80:20 hexanes: EtOAc). The reaction was loaded directly onto an SiO<sub>2</sub> plug and eluted with 100:0 to 90:10 hexanes: EtOAc to afford the desired chloroacetate (10) as a colorless oil (27 mg, 65%). Analytical data: <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  7.35 (br. s., 5H), 5.62 (d, J = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 5.21 (br. s., 2H), 4.05 (br. s., 4H), 3.84 (dd, J = 16.8, 8.4 Hz, 1H), 2.92 (d, J = 15.6 Hz, 1H), 2.73 (d, J = 15.6 Hz, 1H), 2.44 (d, J = 7.2 Hz, 1H), 2.15 (dd, 23.6, 13.6 Hz, 1H), 1.82 (dd, J = 15.6 Hz, 1H), 1.82 (dd, J = 15 23.6, 11.6 Hz, 1H), 1.20 (t, J = 6.8 Hz, 3H), 0.85 (s, 9H), 0.16 (s, 9H), 0.16 (s, 3H; 2 coincident resonances), 0.10 (s, 3H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ 171.9, 169.7, 116.2, 135.1, 128.7, 128.6, 128.5, 101.4, 91.7, 80.9, 72.3, 67.6, 63.4, 60.9, 41.6, 40.7, 37.1, 26.0, 18.8, 14.0, -0.3, -2.9, -3.1; **LRMS** (**ESI**<sup>+</sup>) Calcd. for  $C_{21}H_{45}ClO_8Si_2+Na$ , 635.2; Found, 635.2; **IR** (thin film, cm<sup>-1</sup>) 3434, 2359, 2341, 2089, 1644, 1539, 1470, 1250, 508; **TLC** (80:20 hexanes: EtOAc):  $R_f = 0.4$ .



(S)-1-benzyl-4-ethyl-2-((1R,3R)-1-((bis(allyloxy)phosphoryl)oxy)-3-(2-chloroacetoxy)-5-(trimethylsilyl)pent-4-yn-1-yl)-2-((tert-butyldimethylsilyl)oxy)succinate (11): A flame-dried and cooled 20-mL scintillation vial equipped with magnetic stir bar was charged with chloroacetate 10 (20 mg, 0.0326 mmol, 1.0 equiv), the phosphoramidite (32 mg, 0.147 mmol, 4.5 equiv), and  $CH_2Cl_2$  (2.0 mL). The resulting solution was cooled to 0 °C, and a solution of tetrazole in MeCN (0.5 M, 0.5 mL, 0.244 mmol, 7.5 equiv) was added. The reaction was allowed to warm to rt, and it was stirred for 2.5 h. The solution was again cooled to 0 °C, and a solution of tBuOOH in decane (5.2 M, 0.1 mL) was added dropwise. After stirring for 1h at the same temperature, an additional 0.1 mL of the tBuOOH solution was added, and the reaction was stirred for an additional 30 min. The reaction was quenched by the addition of saturated  $NaSO_3$ (aq), diluted with  $Et_2O$ , and washed with saturated aqueous NaHCO<sub>3</sub> and brine. The solvent was removed *in vacuo*, and the crude organic material was purified via flash chromatography, eluting with 90:10 to 85:15 Hexanes: EtOAc, to afford the title compound as a colorless oil (18 mg, 71%). Analytical data: <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ 7.42-7.26 (m, 5H), 6.01-5.79 (m, 2H), 5.47 (d, J = 10.8 Hz, 1H), 5.36-5.19 (m, 5H), 5.10 (d, J = 12.0 Hz, 1H), 4.74 (t, J = 9.2 Hz, 1H), 4.52-4.34 (m, 4H), 4.18 (d, J = 14.8 Hz, 1H), 4.08 (d, J = 14.8 Hz, 1H), 4.06-4.02 (m, 2H), 3.0(d, J = 15.2 Hz, 1H), 2.69 (d, J = 15.2 Hz, 1H), 2.39-2.33 (m, 1H), 2.19-2.13 (m, 1H), 1.18 (t, J = 7.2 Hz, 3H), 0.87 (s, 9H), 0.21 (s, 3H), 0.15 (s, 9H), 0.13 (s, 3H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>, <sup>13</sup>C-<sup>31</sup>P coupling constants indicated):  $\delta$  170.6, 170.0, 166.1, 135.2, 132.2 (d, J = 6.3 Hz), 132.1 (d, J = 7.5 Hz), 128.5, 128.3, 118.9, 118.3, 101.1, 91.5, 80.5 (d, J = 5.0 Hz), 78.5 (d, J = 6.3 Hz),68.7 (d, J = 6.3 Hz), 68.4 (d, J = 6.3 Hz), 67.8, 62.3, 60.9, 53.4, 42.7, 41.0, 36.5, 26.0, 19.0, 14.0, <sup>31</sup>P NMR (160 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  -1.79 Hz; LRMS (ESI<sup>+</sup>) Calcd. for -0.4. -2.8. -3.0: C<sub>35</sub>H<sub>54</sub>ClO<sub>11</sub>PSi<sub>2</sub>+Na, 795.3; Found, 795.2; **IR** (thin film, cm<sup>-1</sup>) 3436, 2360, 2090, 1644, 1463, 1252, 1081; **TLC**(70:30 Hex:EtOAc):  $R_f = 0.52$ .





S22



















S31



















S40







S43



