Ethylene in Organic Synthesis. Repetitive Hydrovinylation of Alkenes for Highly

Enantioselective Syntheses of Pseudopterosins

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Supporting Online Material

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General methods. Reactions requiring air–sensitive manipulations were conducted under an inert atmosphere of nitrogen using Schlenk techniques or in a Vacuum Atmospheres glovebox. Dichloromethane (DCM) was distilled from calcium hydride under a dry atmosphere and stored over molecular sieves. Tetrahydrofuran (THF) was distilled under nitrogen from sodium/benzophenone ketyl. The ligands¹ and Na⁺[[3,5-(CF₃)₂C₆H₃]₄B]⁻ (NaBARF)² were prepared according to the literature. Ethylene (99.5%) was purchased from Matheson Inc., and passed through Drierite® before use. Analytical TLC was performed on precoated (0.25 mm) silica gel 60 F254 plates. Flash column chromatography was carried out on silica gel 40. Enantiomeric excesses of chiral compounds were determined by chiral stationary phase gas chromatographic analyses, which were performed with Cyclodex B (25 m x 0.25 mm, 0.12 mm film thickness), Chiraldex B-PH (30 m × 0.25 mm, 0.12 μ m film thickness), or Cyclosil (25 m x 0.25 mm, 0.12 μ m film thickness) capillary GC columns. Optical rotations were recorded the sodium D line in chloroform.



2,3-Dimethoxy-4-methylbenzaldehyde: A 500 mL three-necked flask equipped with a magnetic stirring bar, stopper, addition funnel and nitrogen inlet was flame-dried and purged with nitrogen. The flask was charged with 2,3-dimethoxytoluene (10.0 mL, 67.35 mmol) and freshly distilled N,N,N',N'-tetramethylethylenediamine TMEDA (2.52 mL, 16.84 mmol, 0.25 equiv.) dissolved in anhydrous hexanes (200 mL). A 1.7 M solution of *t*-butyl lithium

in pentane (47.5 mL, 80.82 mmol, 1.2 equiv.) was added dropwise via addition funnel over 30 min. The resulting cloudy yellow solution was allowed to stir at room temperature overnight (16 h). The reaction vessel was cooled to 0° C and freshly distilled, degassed, anhydrous DMF (10.4 mL, 134.70 mmol, 2.0 equiv.) was added dropwise over 10 min. The reaction vessel was warmed to room temperature and allowed to stir for 1 h. The reaction was quenched by the slow addition of water (20 mL) followed by the addition of 2 N HCl until the pH of the solution was neutral. The reaction mixture was poured into water (200 mL) and extracted with ether (3 x 50 mL). The organic layers were combined and dried over MgSO₄, filtered, and evaporated to give the crude aldehyde which was purified via flash column chromatography (R_f = 0.40, hexanesethyl acetate, 9:1) to yield the product as a pale yellow oil (8.95 g, 49.68 mmol, 74%). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 10.32 (s, 1H), 7.47 (d, 1H, *J* = 8.0 Hz), 6.99 (d, 1H, *J* = 8.0 Hz), 3.98 (s, 3H), 3.85 (s, 3H), 2.31 (s, 3H). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 189.8, 156.4, 151.7, 140.6, 128.6, 126.3, 123.0, 62.2, 60.4, 16.7. IR (neat) 2855, 2743, 1688, 1596, 1464, 1257, 1253, 1071, 1023 cm⁻¹.



2,3-Dimethoxy-1-methyl-4-vinylbenzene (6): A 500 mL three-necked flask equipped with magnetic stirring bar, stoppers and reflux condenser fitted with a nitrogen inlet was flame-dried and purged with nitrogen. The flask was charged with KHMDS (5.486 g, 27.50 mmol, 1.2 equiv.) dissolved in anhydrous THF (170 mL). Methyltriphenylphosphonium bromide (9.824 g, 27.50 mmol, 1.2 equiv.) was added in small portions and the reaction mixture

was allowed to stir for 1 h. A solution of the aldehyde from the previous step (4.130 g, 22.92 mmol) in anhydrous THF (50 mL) was added dropwise via syringe and then heated to reflux in

an oil bath. The reaction was allowed to reflux overnight (16 h). The vessel was allowed to cool to room temperature, then the reaction mixture was diluted with pentane (150 mL) and cooled to 0° C to induce precipitation of triphenylphosphine oxide. The reaction mixture was then passed through a plug of Celite, followed by rinsing of the reaction vessel with pentane (3 x 50 mL). The crude styrene was purified via flash column chromatography ($R_f = 0.36$, hexanes-ethyl acetate, 19:1) to yield **6** as a colorless oil (3.78 g, 20.98 mmol, 92%). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.16 (d, 1H, J = 8.0 Hz), 6.98 (dd, 1H, J = 10.8, 17.7 Hz), 6.88 (d, 1H, J = 8.0 Hz), 5.72 (dd, 1H, J = 1.4, 17.7 Hz), 5.25 (dd, 1H, $J_{1,2} = 1.4$, 10.8 Hz), 3.84 (s, 6H), 2.26 (s, 3H). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 151.8, 150.9, 132.1, 131.4, 130.2, 126.0, 120.8, 114.4, 61.0, 60.4, 16.1. IR (neat) 1824, 1625, 1601, 1567, 1284, 1222, 1066, 1024 cm⁻¹. HRMS (ESI); m/z 201.0898 ([M + Na]); exact mass calculated for C₁₁H₁₄O₂Na, 201.0891.



(*S*)-1-(But-3-en-2-yl)-2,3-dimethoxy-4-methylbenzene (7): *Precatalyst preparation*: In a glovebox, NaBARF (56.0 mg, 0.063 mmol, 1.4 mol%), (*R*)-2,2'-binaphthoyl-benzyl-(*S*)-[1-(1-naphthylethyl)]aminoylphosphine (L1, 36.4 mg, 0.063 mmol, 1.4 mol%), and [(allyl)NiBr]₂ (10.2 mg, 0.032 mmol, 0.7 mol%) were weighed into separate glass vials. The phosphoramidite ligand was dissolved in anhydrous DCM (1.0 mL) and transferred to the vial

containing [(allyl)NiBr]₂, followed by 1.0 mL rinsing of the source vial. The resulting yellow solution of phosphoramidite ligand and [(allyl)NiBr]₂ was transferred to the vial containing NaBARF, followed by 1.0 mL rinsing of the source vial. The resulting orange-yellow solution was diluted with DCM (10.0 mL) and allowed to stand for 1.5 h. Asymmetric hydrovinvlation: A 100 mL three-necked flask equipped with a rubber septum, flow-controlled nitrogen inlet, thermometer, and magnetic stirring bar was flame-dried and purged with nitrogen. The vessel was charged with anhydrous DCM (35 mL). The catalyst solution prepared above was transferred to the reaction vessel via cannula, followed by 2.0 mL rinsing of the source vial. The system was closed at the flow-controlled stopcock and cooled to -80 °C in a dry ice/acetone bath, creating a small vacuum. A strong flow of dry ethylene was introduced via needle through the septum to relieve the vacuum and then the atmosphere of the vessel was evacuated three times via syringe to remove any remaining nitrogen. The flow of ethylene was adjusted to maintain a pressure of 1 atm by releasing excess gas through an oil bubbler. A solution of the styrene from previous experiment (6) (806.0 mg, 4.52 mmol) in anhydrous DCM (3.0 mL), followed by 1.0 mL rinsing of the source vial was introduced via syringe as to not increase the reaction temperature above -80 °C. The reaction mixture was allowed to stir at -80 °C for 2 h. The ethylene needle was then removed and the reaction was exposed to air and water (10 mL) was added to quench the reaction. The resulting mixture was poured into water (30 mL) and extracted with ether (3 x 15 mL). The organic layers were combined, dried over MgSO₄, and concentrated to give the crude hydrovinylation product, which was then eluted through a plug of silica with pentane to remove any nickel salts. The eluent was concentrated to yield (7) as a colorless oil (931.7 mg, 4.52 mmol, >99%, >95% ee). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 6.90-6.83 (AB quartet, 2H, $v_A = 6.89$, $v_B = 6.84$, $J_{AB} = 8.0$ Hz), 6.04 (ddd, 1H, J = 6.0, 10.4, 16.6 Hz), 5.08-5.03 (m, 2H), 3.92-3.81 (m, 7H, containing 3.87 (s, 3H), 3.85 (s, 3H)), 2.26 (s, 3H), 1.34 (d, 3H, J = 6.8 Hz). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 151.6, 150.8, 143.5, 137.5, 130.2, 125.8, 122.4, 113.0, 60.9, 60.1, 36.0, 20.6, 15.9. $\left[\alpha\right]_{D}^{20}$ -35.0 (c 1.24, CHCl₃), IR (neat) 1636, 1461, 1277,

1025 cm⁻¹. HRMS (ESI); m/z 229.1191 ([M + Na]); exact mass calculated for C₁₃H₁₈O₂Na, 229.1199. GC (Cyclodex B-Ph, 85 °C isotherm): $t_{\rm R} = 99.07$ (*R*), 100.74 min (*S*).



(S)-3-(2,3-Dimethoxy-4-methylphenyl)butan-1-ol: A 100 mL threenecked flask equipped with magnetic stirring bar, stopper, thermometer, and nitrogen inlet was flame-dried and purged with nitrogen. The flask was charged with olefin 7 (771.0 mg, 3.74 mmol) dissolved in anhydrous THF (40 mL). 9-BBN dimer (913.0 mg, 3.74 mmol, 1.0 equiv.) was added in

small portions and the reaction mixture was allowed to stir at room temperature for 2 h. The vessel was cooled to 0 °C in an ice/water bath and 4 M NaOH (7.5 mL) was added dropwise, maintaining the internal temperature of the vessel below 5 °C. A solution of $\sim 30\%$ H₂O₂ (4.7 mL) was then added dropwise, maintaining the internal temperature of the vessel below 5 °C. The vessel was allowed to warm to room temperature and stir for an additional 0.5 h. The mixture was then diluted with ether (20 mL) and neutralized with 10% H_2SO_4 until pH ~7 was achieved. The whole was poured into water (20 mL) and extracted with ether (3 x 15 mL). The organic layers were combined and dried over MgSO₄, and concentrated to give the crude alcohol as a colorless oil. The crude alcohol was purified via flash column chromatography ($R_f = 0.40$, hexanes-ethyl acetate, 2:1) to yield the product as a colorless oil (826 mg, 3.68 mmol, 98%). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 6.91-6.83 (AB quartet, 2H, $v_A = 6.90$, $v_B = 6.84$, $J_{AB} = 8.0$ Hz), 3.86 (s, 3H), 3.82 (s, 3H), 3.55-3.47 (m, 1H), 3.37-3.28 (m, 2H), 2.31 (bs, 1H), 2.24 (s, 3H), 1.94-1.86 (m, 1H), 1.63-1.55 (m, 1H), 1.27 (d, 3H, J = 6.8 Hz). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 151.3, 150.8, 137.8, 130.0, 126.4, 121.6, 61.1 (2 x C), 60.2, 41.4, 28.1, 21.9, 15.8. $[\alpha]_D^{20}$ +32.1 (c 3.35, CHCl₃), IR (neat) 3421, 1603, 1574, 1277, 1221, 1069, 1024 cm⁻¹. HRMS (ESI); *m/z* 247.1308 ([M + Na]): exact mass calculated for C₁₃H₂₀O₃Na, 247.1310.



(S)-1-(4-Iodobutan-2-yl)-2,3-dimethoxy-4-methylbenzene (8): A 50 mL three-necked flask equipped with magnetic stirring bar, stopper, thermometer, and nitrogen inlet was flame-dried and purged with nitrogen. The flask was charged with alcohol the alcohol from the previous step (0.74 g, 3.26 mmol) dissolved in anhydrous THF (10 mL). Imidazole (0.44 g, 6.52 mmol, 2.0 equiv.) and triphenylphosphine (0.94 g, 3.59 mmol, 1.1 equiv.) were added in sequence and then the vessel was cooled to 0 °C in an ice/water bath. Iodine

crystals (0.91 g, 3.59 mmol, 1.1 equiv.) were added in small portions until a red solution persisted. The vessel was allowed to warm to room temperature and then concentrated. The crude residue was purified via flash column chromatography ($R_f = 0.40$, hexanes-ethyl acetate, 19:1) to yield the iodide as a colorless oil (1.08 g, 3.23 mmol, 99%). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 6.88-6.80 (AB quartet, 2H, $v_A = 6.88$, $v_B = 6.80$, $J_{AB} = 8.0$ Hz), 3.86 (s, 3H), 3.82 (s, 3H), 3.25 (sextet, 1H, J = 7.2 Hz)), 3.09 (t, 2H, J = 8.0 Hz), 2.24 (s, 3H), 2.19-2.05 (m, 2H), 1.22 (d, 3H, J = 7.2 Hz). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 151.6, 151.2, 137.2, 130.4, 126.0, 121.7, 61.0, 60.1, 41.7, 33.8, 21.4, 15.9, 5.1. [α]_D²⁰ +25.1 (*c* 1.25, CHCl₃), IR (neat) 1461, 1278, 1066, 813 cm⁻¹. HRMS (ESI); *m/z* 357.0331 ([M + Na]); exact mass calculated for C₁₃H₁₉O₂INa, 357.0327.



(S)-4-(2,3-Dimethoxy-4-methylphenyl)pentanenitrile (9): A 50 mL single-necked flask equipped with a magnetic stirring bar and reflux condenser fitted with a nitrogen inlet was flame-dried and purged with nitrogen. The flask was charged with the iodide from the previous step iodide (833 mg, 2.49 mmol) and NaCN (244 mg, 4.98 mmol, 2.0 equiv.) dissolved in anhydrous dimethylsulfoxide (DMSO, 10 mL). The reaction

vessel was heated to 60 °C in an oil bath and allowed to stir for 2 h. The vessel was then cooled to room temperature and the whole was poured into water (30 mL) and extracted with ether (3 x 15 mL). The organic layers were combined and dried over MgSO₄, and concentrated to give the crude nitrile, which was purified via flash column chromatography ($R_f = 0.23$, hexanes-ethyl actetate, 9:1) to yield **9** as a colorless oil (578 mg, 2.48 mmol, >99%). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 6.90-6.77 (AB quartet, 2H, $v_A = 6.89$, $v_B = 6.78$, $J_{AB} = 7.6$ Hz), 3.86 (s, 3H), 3.82 (s, 3H), 3.24 (sextet, 1H, J = 6.8 Hz), 2.24-2.20 (m, 5H containing 2.24 (s, 3H)), 1.98-1.87 (m, 2H), 1.26 (d, 3H, J = 6.8 Hz). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 151.7, 151.2, 136.2, 130.8, 126.1, 121.4, 120.1, 60.8, 60.1, 33.3, 32.0, 21.6, 15.9, 15.7. [α]_D²⁰ +22.1 (*c* 0.70, CHCl₃), IR (neat) 2245, 1461, 1278, 1024 cm⁻¹. HRMS (ESI); *m/z* 256.1304 ([M + Na]); exact mass calculated for C₁₄H₁₉NO₂Na, 256.1313.



(S)-5,6-Dimethoxy-4,7-dimethyl-3,4-dihydronaphthalen-1(2*H*)-one (10): A 250 mL single-necked flask equipped with a magnetic stirring bar and reflux condenser fitted with a nitrogen inlet was purged with nitrogen. The flask was charged with the nitrile 9 (581 mg, 2.49 mmol) dissolved in methanol (65 mL). Sodium hydroxide (6.47 g, 161.8 mmol, 65 equiv.) and water (30 mL) were added in sequence and the

vessel was heated to reflux in an oil bath. The reaction was allowed to reflux overnight (16 h) and then cooled to room temperature. Concentrated HCl (~14 mL) was added until the pH of the reaction mixture was ~ 1 . The whole was poured into water (25 mL) and extracted with ethyl acetate (3 x 15 mL). The organic layers were combined and dried over MgSO₄, and concentrated to give the crude acid as a pale yellow oil. The crude oil was azeotroped with benzene (3 x 15 mL) and dried overnight with a vacuum pump. Friedel-Crafts Acylation: A 50 mL three-necked flask equipped with a magnetic stirring bar, stopper, thermometer, and nitrogen inlet was flamedried and purged with nitrogen. The flask was charged with the crude acid dissolved in anhydrous DCM (10 mL). The vessel was then cooled to 0 °C in an ice/water bath and a 2.0 M solution of oxalyl chloride in DCM (1.4 mL, 2.74 mmol, 1.1 equiv.) was added dropwise. The vessel was allowed to warm to room temperature and stir for 2 h. The vessel was then re-cooled to 0 °C and AlCl₃ (498 mg, 3.74 mmol, 1.5 equiv.) was added in a single portion. The vessel was allowed to warm to room temperature and stir for 1 h. The vessel was re-cooled to 0 °C and the reaction was quenched by the slow addition of water (5 mL). The whole was poured into water (25 mL) and extracted with ether (3 x 15 mL). The organic layers were combined, dried over MgSO₄, and concentrated to give the crude ketone which was purified via flash column chromatography ($R_f = 0.21$, hexanes-ethyl acetate, 9:1) to yield 10 as a pale yellow oil (563 mg, 2.40 mmol, 97%). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.64 (s, 1H), 3.89 (s, 3H), 3.88 (s, 3H), 3.41-3.38 (m, 1H), 2.77 (ddd, 1H, J = 5.4, 14.8, 18.0 Hz), 2.52 (ddd, 1H, J = 2.4, 4.4, 18.0 Hz), 2.28-2.19 (m, 4H containing 2.25 (s, 3H)), 2.00-1.94 (m, 1H), 1.32 (d, 3H, J = 7.2 Hz). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) & 197.9, 156.3, 149.8, 142.0, 130.8, 127.8, 125.0, 60.7, 60.0, 33.4, 29.4, 26.9, 19.8, 16.0. $[\alpha]_D^{20}$ -23.6 (*c* 3.10, CHCl₃). IR (neat) 1684, 1599, 1411, 1220, 1029 cm⁻¹. HRMS (ESI); *m/z* 257.1156 ([M + Na]); exact mass calculated for C₁₄H₁₈O₃Na, 257.1154.



(S)-7,8-Dimethoxy-1,6-dimethyl-4-vinyl-1,2-dihydronaphthalene (11): A 100 mL three-necked flask equipped with a magnetic stirring bar, stopper, addition funnel, and nitrogen inlet was flame-dried and purged with nitrogen. The flask was charged with KHMDS (503 mg, 2.52 mmol, 1.05 equiv.) dissolved in anhydrous THF (10 mL) and a solution of 10 (563 mg, 2.40 mmol) in anhydrous THF (10 mL) was added dropwise via

addition funnel. The reaction was allowed to stir at room temperature for 1 h, followed by the addition of N-phenylbis(trifluoromethanesulfonimide) (900 mg, 2.52 mmol, 1.05 equiv.). The reaction was allowed to stir at room temperature for 1.5 h, then LiCl (204 mg, 4.81 mmol, 2.0 equiv.), triphenylarsine (147 mg, 0.48 mmol, 0.20 equiv.), Pd₂dba₃ CHCl₃ (124 mg, 0.12 mmol, 0.05 equiv.), and tri-n-butyl(vinyl)tin (0.74 mL, 2.52 mmol, 1.05 equiv.) were added in sequence and the vessel was allowed to stir at room temperature overnight (16 h). A solution of saturated aqueous KF (20 mL) was added and the reaction was allowed to stir for 2 h. The whole was poured into water (25 mL) and extracted with ether (3 x 15 mL). The organic layers were combined, dried over MgSO₄, and concentrated to give the crude diene which was purified via flash column chromatography ($R_f = 0.36$, hexanes-ethyl acetate, 19:1) to yield 11 as a colorless oil (505 mg, 2.07 mmol, 86%). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 6.93 (s, 1H), 6.62 (dd, 1H, J = 11.2, 16.8 Hz), 5.99-5.97 (m, 1H), 5.50 (dd, 1H, J = 1.4, 17.6 Hz), 5.17 (dd, 1H, J = 1.4, 10.8 Hz), 3.90 (s, 3H), 3.84 (s, 3H), 3.30 (quintet, 1H, J = 7.2 Hz), 2.49 (dd, 1H, J = 7.2, 16.8 Hz), 2.25-2.20 (m, 4H containing 2.25 (s, 3H)), 1.10 (d, 3H, J = 7.2 Hz). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) & 150.8, 149.8, 136.0, 135.6, 133.9, 129.4, 129.3, 123.1, 122.1, 115.2, 60.9, 60.1, 30.6, 25.6, 20.1, 16.0. $\left[\alpha\right]_{D}^{20}$ -51.4 (c 5.42, CHCl₃), IR (neat) 3082, 1250, 1040, 910, 820 cm⁻¹. HRMS (ESI); m/z 267.1356 ([M + Na]); exact mass calculated for C₁₆H₂₀O₂Na, 267.1361.



(S)-4-((S)-But-3-en-2-yl)-7,8-dimethoxy-1,6-dimethyl-1,2dihyrdonaphthalene (12a): Precatalyst preparation: In a glovebox, NaBARF (43.5 mg, 0.049 mmol, 5.0 mol%), (R)-2,2'-binaphthoyl-(S,S)di(1-phenylethyl)aminoylphosphine (L2, 26.5 mg, 0.049 mmol, 5.0 mol%), and [(allyl)NiBr]₂ (7.9 mg, 0.025 mmol, 2.5 mol%) were weighed into separate glass vials. The phosphoramidite ligand was

dissolved in anhydrous DCM (1.0 mL) and transferred to the vial containing [(allyl)NiBr]₂, followed by 1.0 mL rinsing of the source vial. The resulting yellow solution of phosphoramidite ligand and [(allyl)NiBr]₂ was transferred to the vial containing NaBARF, followed by 1.0 mL rinsing of the source vial. The resulting orange-yellow solution was allowed to stand for 1.5 h. *Asymmetric hydrovinylation*: A 25 mL three-necked flask equipped with a rubber septum, flow-controlled nitrogen inlet, thermometer, and magnetic stirring bar was flame-dried and purged with nitrogen. The catalyst solution prepared above was transferred to the reaction vessel via cannula, followed by 1.0 mL rinsing of the source vial. The system was closed at the flow-controlled stopcock and cooled to 0 °C in an ice/water bath, creating a small vacuum. A strong flow of dry ethylene was introduced via needle through the septum to relieve the vacuum and then the atmosphere of the vessel was evacuated three times via syringe to remove any remaining

nitrogen. The flow of ethylene was adjusted to maintain a pressure of 1 atm by releasing excess gas through an oil bubbler. A solution of the diene (10, 200.0 mg, 0.82 mmol) in anhydrous DCM (2.0 mL), followed by 1.0 mL rinsing of the source vial was introduced via syringe as to not increase the reaction temperature above 0 °C. The reaction mixture was allowed to stir at 0 °C for 4 h. The ethylene needle was then removed and the reaction was exposed to air and water (5 mL) was added to quench the reaction. The resulting mixture was poured into water (10 mL) and extracted with ether (3 x 10 mL). The organic layers were combined, dried over MgSO₄, and concentrated to give the crude hydrovinvlation product, which was then eluted through a plug of silica with pentane-ether (19:1) to remove any nickel salts. The eluent was concentrated to yield (12a + 12b) as a colorless oil (223 mg, 0.82 mmol, 92% (8% isomerization based on GC), 92% de). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 6.98 (s, 1H), 5.93 (ddd, 1H, J = 6.0, 10.4, 16.8 Hz), 5.73 (d, 1H, J = 6.4 Hz), 5.12-5.01 (m, 2H), 3.92 (s, 3H), 3.86 (s, 3H), 3.52 (quintet, 1H, J =6.4 Hz), 3.30 (quintet, 1H, J = 6.8 Hz), 2.48 (dd, 1H, $J_{1,2} = 5.2$, 16.8 Hz), 2.28 (s, 3H), 2.24-2.18 (m, 1H), 1.35 (d, 3H, J = 6.8 Hz), 1.10 (d, 3H, J = 7.2 Hz). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 150.3, 149.6, 143.2, 138.3, 133.8, 129.8, 128.9, 121.4, 120.8, 113.4, 60.9, 60.1, 38.0, 30.4, 25.3, 20.0, 19.2, 16.2. $[\alpha]_D^{20}$ -36.0 (c 0.86, CHCl₃). HRMS (ESI); m/z 295.1665 ([M + Na]); exact mass calculated for C₁₈H₂₄O₂Na, 295.1669.



(S)-3-((S)-5,6-Dimethoxy-4,7-dimethyl-3,4-dihydronaphthalen-1yl)butan-1-ol (13): A 50 mL three-necked flask equipped with magnetic stirring bar, stopper, thermometer, and nitrogen inlet was flame-dried and purged with nitrogen. The flask was charged with the olefin 12a (231.8 mg, 0.85 mmol) dissolved in anhydrous THF (20 mL). 9-BBN dimer (519.1 mg, 2.13 mmol, 2.5 equiv.) was added in small portions and the reaction mixture was allowed to stir at room temperature for 2 h.

The vessel was cooled to 0 °C in an ice/water bath and 4 M NaOH (2.0 mL) was added dropwise, maintaining the internal temperature of the vessel below 5 °C. A solution of ~30% H₂O₂ (1.5 mL) was then added dropwise, maintaining the internal temperature of the vessel below 5 °C. The vessel was allowed to warm to room temperature and stir for an additional 0.5 h. The vessel was then diluted with ether (10 mL) and neutralized with 10% H_2SO_4 until pH ~7 was achieved. The whole was poured into water (15 mL) and extracted with ether (3 x 10 mL). The organic layers were combined and dried over MgSO₄, and concentrated to give crude 13, which was purified via flash column chromatography ($R_f = 0.42$, hexanes-ethyl acetate, 2:1) to yield the product as a colorless oil (245.3 mg, 0.85mmol, >99%). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 6.94 (s, 1H), 5.69 (d, 1H, J = 6.4 Hz), 3.88 (s, 3H), 3.83 (s, 3H), 3.72-3.63 (m, 2H), 3.27 (quintet, 1H, J = 6.8 Hz), 2.95 (sextet, 1H, J = 6.8 Hz), 2.42 (dd, 1H, J = 6.8, 16.8 Hz), 2.25 (s, 3H), 2.17 (dd, 1H, J = 6.8, 10.0 Hz), 1.87 (sextet, 1H, J = 6.8 Hz), 1.66 (sextet, 1H, J = 6.8 Hz), 1.22 (d, 3H, J = 6.8 Hz), 1.05 (d, 3H, J = 7.2 Hz). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 150.3, 149.7, 139.9, 133.7, 130.0, 129.0, 120.5, 119.3, 61.4, 60.8, 60.0, 39.8, 30.3, 25.2, 22.8, 20.4, 19.9, 16.2. $[\alpha]_{D}^{20}$ -30.4 (c 0.63, CHCl₃). HRMS (ESI); m/z 313.1780 ([M + Na]); exact mass calculated for C₁₈H₂₆O₃Na, 313.1780.

(S)-3-((1R,4S)-5,6-Dimethoxy-4,7-dimethyl-1,2,3,4-



tetrahydronaphthalen-1-yl)butan-1-ol (14a): An oven dried 50 mL three necked flask was equipped with a magnetic stirring bar, septum, stopper, and an oven dried cold finger with an attached balloon. The flask was charged with the alcohol **13** (187.8 mg, 0.65 mmol) dissolved in a minimal amount of THF (~ 1 mL). The vessel was cooled to -78 °C

in a dry ice/acetone bath and ammonia (passed through a drying tube of barium oxide) was condensed into the vessel (ca. 20 mL). Lithium metal (40% dispersion in mineral oil) (168 mg, 9.69 mmol, 15 equiv.) was added, resulting in the formation of a blue solution, which was stirred for an additional 15 min. at -78 °C. The reaction was slowly guenched with methanol (10 mL) resulting in a cloudy white mixture. Water (10 mL) was slowly added to the reaction mixture and the whole was poured into a separatory funnel and extracted with ether (3 x 10 mL). The organic layers were combined and dried over MgSO₄, and concentrated to give the crude product (14a + 14b), which was purified via flash column chromatography ($R_f = 0.24$, hexanes-ethyl acetate, 3:1) to get the product as a colorless oil (188.3 mg, 0.64 mmol, >99%). Note: ammonia:THF ratio is critical to diastereoselectivity of the reduction. A high ammonia:THF ratio and large excess of lithium gives the best selectivities (>95% de determined by GC). ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) & 6.74 (s, 1H), 3.87 (s, 3H), 3.80 (s, 3H), 3.78-3.67 (m, 2H), 3.16 (quintet, 1H, J = 6.0 Hz), 2.62 (q, 1H, J = 6.0 Hz), 2.22 (s, 3H), 2.11 (quintet, 1H, J = 6.5 Hz), 1.89-1.19 (m, 2H), 1.76-1.65 (m, 2H), 1.64-1.48 (m, 3H), 1.17 (d, 3H, J = 7.0 Hz), 0.76 (d, 3H, J = 7.0 Hz). ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 150.7, 149.2, 135.2, 135.1, 128.9, 125.8, 61.8, 60.6, 60.0, 40.4, 38.8, 35.6, 28.1, 27.5, 22.5, 18.9, 16.5, 16.0. $\left[\alpha\right]_{D}^{20}$ +2.51 (c 2.11, CHCl₃). IR (neat) 3360, 1614, 1236, 1014 cm⁻¹. HRMS (ESI); m/z 315,1910 ([M + Na]); exact mass calculated for C₁₈H₂₈O₃Na, 315.1936.



(3*S*,3a*R*,6*S*)-7,8-Dimethoxy-3,6,9-trimethyl-2,3,3a,4,5,6-hexahydro-1*H*-phenalen-1-one (16): A 25 mL three-necked flask equipped with a magnetic stirring bar, septum, thermometer, and nitrogen inlet was flame-dried and purged with nitrogen. The flask was charged with anhydrous DCM (2.0 mL) and dimethyl sulfoxide (0.03 mL) and cooled to -78 °C via dry ice/acetone bath. A 2.0 M solution of oxalyl chloride

(0.13 mL) was added and allowed to stir for 15 min. A solution of alcohol **14** (70.5 mg, 0.21 mmol) in anhydrous DCM (1.0 mL) was added and allowed to stir for 30 min. Triethylamine (0.13 mL) was added and allowed to stir for 15 min. The vessel was allowed to warm to room temperature and the whole was poured into water (10 mL) and extracted with ether (3 x 10 mL). The organic layers were combined and dried over MgSO₄, and concentrated to give the crude aldehyde, which was used for the next reaction without further purification. Flash column chromatography of the crude aldehyde (**15**) led to the formation of a cyclized product. The crude aldehyde was dissolved in THF (1.0 mL) and *t*-butyl alcohol (1.0 mL) in a 5 dram vial. A solution of 1.0 M tetramethylethylene (1.0 mL) was added to the vial followed by a solution of NaClO₂ (65.4 mg, 0.72 mmol, 3.0 equiv.) and NaH₂PO₄ (86.7 mg, 0.72 mmol, 3.0 equiv.) dissolved in deionized water (10 mL) and extracted with ether (3 x 10 mL). The organic layers were combined and extracted with ether (3 x 10 mL) and zeotroped with benzene to ensure all water has been removed. A 25 mL three-necked flask equipped with a magnetic stirring bar,

septum, thermometer, and nitrogen inlet was flame-dried and purged with nitrogen. The flask was charged with crude acid dissolved in anhydrous DCM (3.0 mL) and cooled to 0 °C via ice/water bath. A 2.0 M solution of oxalyl chloride in DCM (0.14 mL, 0.29 mmol, 1.2 equiv.) was added and the vessel was allowed to warm to room temperature and stir for 1 h. The vessel was re-cooled to 0 °C and AlCl₃ (48.2 mg, 0.36 mmol, 1.5 equiv.) was added. and subsequently was allowed to warm to room temperature and stir for 30 min. The vessel was re-cooled to 0 °C and the reaction was quenched by the slow addition of water (5 mL). The whole was poured into water and extracted with ether (3 x 10 mL). The organic layers were combined and dried over MgSO₄, and concentrated to give crude ketone 16 which was purified via flash column chromatography ($R_f = 0.29$, hexanes-ethyl acetate, 9:1) to get a mixture of diastereomers (depending on the selectivity of the liquid ammonia reduction) as a colorless oily solid. Recrystallization from methanol afforded colorless needles as a single diastereomer of 16 (28.9 mg, 0.10 mmol, 47 % from the alcohol 14). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 3.92 (s, 3H), 3.75 (s, 3H), 3.23 (sextet, 1H, J = 7.2 Hz), 2.62 (dd, 1H, J = 3.8, 16.4 Hz), 2.52 (s, 3H), 2.36-2.26 (m, 2H), 2.18-2.12 (m, 2H), 1.80-1.77 (m, 1H), 1.42-1.37 (m, 1H), 1.23 (d, 3H, J = 6.8 Hz), 1.13-1.09 (m, 4H containing 1.12 (d, 3H, 6.4 Hz)). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 200.2, 155.3, 150.3, 142.6, 133.7, 133.2, 127.7, 60.6, 60.2, 49.3, 43.8, 35.6, 31.3, 28.6, 27.2, 23.7, 19.6, 14.0. mp = 101.5-103.5 °C, $[\alpha]_{D}^{20}$ +59.4 (c 1.33, CHCl₃). IR (neat) 1673, 1448, 1254, 1071 cm⁻¹. HRMS (ESI); m/z 311.1624 ([M + Na]); exact mass calculated for C₁₈H₂₄O₃Na, 311.1623.



(1*S*,3a*R*,4*S*)-8,9-Dimethoxy-1,4,7-trimethyl-2,3,3a,4-tetrahydro-1*H*phenalene (17): Ketone 16 (16 mg, 0.055 mmol) was dissolved in ethanol (1.0 mL) in a 5 dram vial. NaBH₄ (6 mg, 0.165 mmol, 3.0 equiv.) was added to the reaction mixture and was allowed to stir at room temperature for 3.5 h. The whole was poured into water and extracted with ether (3 x 10 mL). The organic layers were combined and dried over MgSO₄, and concentrated to give the crude alcohol which

was used in the subsequent reaction without further purification. The crude alcohol was dissolved in anhydrous DCM (1.0 mL) in an oven-dried 5 dram vial. Camphorsulfonic acid (3.0 mg, 0.011 mmol, 0.20 equiv.) was added and the reaction was allowed to stir at room temperature for 45 min. The whole was poured into water and extracted with ether (3 x 10 mL). The organic layers were dried over MgSO₄, and concentrated to give crude vinylarene **17** which was purified via flash column chromatography (R_f = 0.36, hexanes-ethyl acetate, 19:1) to get the pure product as a colorless oil (15 mg, 0.055 mmol, >99%). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 6.56 (dd, 1H, *J* = 2.8, 9.6 Hz), 5.75 (dd, 1H, *J* = 2.0, 9.6 Hz), 3.86 (s, 3H), 3.79 (s, 3H), 3.11 (sextet, 1H, *J* = 6.8 Hz), 2.31-2.23 (m, 4H containing 2.23 (s, 3H)), 2.14-2.02 (m, 3H), 1.39-1.26 (m, 5H containing 1.27 (d, 3H, *J* = 6.8 Hz)), 1.19 (d, 3H, *J* = 6.8 Hz). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 150.8, 149.7, 134.6, 133.5, 132.3, 128.3, 125.2, 123.9, 60.4, 60.3, 41.2, 34.7, 31.8, 29.4, 26.5, 22.6, 19.8, 11.4. [α]_D²⁰ +25.9 (*c* 0.92, CHCl₃). HRMS (ESI); *m*/*z* 295.1692 ([M + Na]); exact mass calculated for C₁₈H₂₄O₂Na, 295.1674.



2-Methyl-1-tri-*n*-butylstannylpropene: A 3-necked 25 mL round bottomed flask equipped with magnetic stir bar, gas inlet, thermometer adapter and rubber septum was flame-dried, purged with nitrogen, and charged with dry tetrahydrofuran (6.5 mL) which was cooled internally to -78 °C. *t*-BuLi (2.3

mL, 3.9 mmol, 1.7 M in pentane) was added *via* syringe, followed by isocrotyl bromide (0.20 mL, 1.95 mmol) over a temperature range of -78 °C-55 °C, then was allowed to recool to -78 °C. Tributyltin iodide (0.56 mL, 1.95 mmol) was added neat *via* syringe, keeping the temperature below -65 °C and forming a yellow milky color. The cooling bath was removed and the reaction warmed to rt, stirring for 23 h. The mixture was poured into water, washed with saturated KF, and extracted with ether. The organic phases were combined, dried (MgSO₄) and concentrated to an oil of the vinylstannane, which was of sufficient purity to not warrant any further isolation techniques: 679.8 mg, 1.97 mmol, *ca*. 100%. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 5.43 (s, 1H), 1.90 (d, 3H, *J* 1.2 Hz), 1.77 (s, 3H), 1.51-1.47 (m, 6H), 1.35-1.27 (m, 6H), 0.94-0.88 (m, 15H).



(1S,3aR,4S)-8,9-Dimethoxy-1,4,7trimethyl-6-(2-methylprop-1-enyl)-2,3,3a,4-tetrahydro-1*H*-phenalene (17A). A three-necked 25 mL round bottomed flask equipped with magnetic stir bar, gas inlet, rubber septum, and glass stopper was flamedried, purged with nitrogen, and charged with solid KHMDS (19.3 mg,

0.097 mmol). Dry tetrahydrofuran (1.0 mL) was added via syringe, and the clear colorless solution was stirred at 25 °C while being treated dropwise with a solution of enantiopure ketone 16 (19.9 mg, 0.069 mmol) in THF (1.0 mL plus 1.0 mL rinse), forming a red clear solution that was stirred for one hour. Solid N-phenylbis(triflouromethanesulfonimide) (25.9 mg, 0.073 mmol) was added under a stream of nitrogen in a single portion, causing the solution to gradually become a clear pale yellow. The reaction was stirred for one hour. Lithium chloride (5.8 mg, 0.138 mmol), triphenylarsine (2.1 mg, 10 mol%), and Pd₂dba₃.CHCl₃ (3.6 mg, 5 mol%) were added in sequence, followed by a solution of the vinylstannane from the previous experiment (39 mg, 0.113 mmol) in THF (0.5 mL plus 0.5 mL rinse). The reaction was monitored by GC (methyl silicone, 170 °C for one minute, then 5 °C per minute to 250 °C; t_R triflate = 16.125, t_R 1,3-diene = 17.906) and judged complete after 6.5 h at rt. The whole was treated with saturated NaF and stirred for 5 minutes, then extracted with ether. The organic extracts were combined, dried (MgSO₄) and concentrated *in vacuo* to a brown oil, which was purified by prep TLC (97.5:2.5 petroleum ether: diethyl ether) to afford clean 1,3-diene (17A, 16.6 mg, 0.051 mmol, 74% from ketone 16). $R_f 0.31$ (2.5:97.5 ether:petroleum ether. ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 5.85 (s, 1H), 5.63 (s, 1H), 3.86 (s, 3H), 3.77 (s, 3H), 3.09-3.05 (m, 1H), 2.19 (s, 3H), 2.14-2.04 (m, 3H), 1.91-1.87 (m, 1H), 1.81 (s, 3H), 1.71 (s, 3H), 1.32-1.23 (m, 1H), 1.28 (d, 3H, J 7 Hz), 1.17-1.09 (m, 1H), 1.14 (d, 3H, J 7 Hz). ¹³C (125 MHz, CDCl₃) d 150.59, 149.88, 135.83, 135.43, 135.11, 132.62, 131.89, 131.37, 127.43, 126.68, 60.03, 59.82, 43.06, 34.32, 32.17, 29.68, 26.33, 26.01, 23.20, 19.53, 18.80, 14.06. $[\alpha]_{D}$ (c 1.107, + 222.8, CHCl₃). IR (neat) 1560, 1458, 1260, 1072 cm⁻¹. UV (CHCl₃) λ_{max} 274 nm (ϵ 1543).



(1S,3S,3aR,6S)-7,8-Dimethoxy-3,6,9-trimethyl-1-(2-methylprop-1-enyl)-2,3,3a,4,5,6-

hexahydro-1H-phenalene (1B+2B). An oven-dried three-necked 25 mL round bottomed flask was equipped (under air) with a dry magnetic stir bar, oven-dried cold finger with gas inlet, a glass stopper, and a drying tube packed with barium oxide. A solution of diene 17A (16.1 mg, 0.049 mmol) in dry THF (1.0 mL plus 1.0 mL rinse) was added via pipette, and ammonia (ca. 10 mL, passed through a drying tube packed with barium oxide) was condensed into the vessel. Lithium metal (40% dispersion in mineral oil, ca. 10-fold excess) was added, forming a blue solution which was stirred for 15 minutes, then was slowly quenched with methanol until a white cloudy mixture formed. The cooling bath was removed and the mixture poured into a large beaker containing dry ether cooled by an ice bath. Excess methanol was added, and the mixture was swirled with addition of a few drops of water (CAUTION!). More water was added until all the excess lithium had been killed, leaving behind a clear colorless solution, which was poured into a separatory funnel and extracted from water with ether. The organics were combined, dried (MgSO₄) and concentrated *in vacuo* to a white oily mix, which was filtered through a column of silica gel eluting with isocratic hexane to remove the mineral oil, then with 95:5 hexane:ether to afford a mixture of 1B and 2B. Purification by prep TLC (97.5:2.5 petroleum ether:diethyl ether) and analysis by ¹H and ¹³C NMR revealed this to be 1:2 mixture of R:S epimers at the newly created stereogenic center (12.7 mg, 80%). See attached spectra. 1 H and 13 C of compound $1B^3$ and close analogs of $2B^4$ have been reported in the literature. The compound 2B was also confirmed by comparison of the spectra with those a sample prepared according to the scheme shown in Scheme 3.



(1*S*,3*S*,3*aR*,6*S*)-7,8-Dimethoxy-3,6,9-trimethyl-1-vinyl-2,3,3*a*,4,5,6hexahydro-1*H*-phenalene (18): *Precatalyst preparation*: In a glovebox, NaBARF (1.3 mg, 0.002 mmol, 2.0 mol%), (*R*)-2,2'binaphthoyl-(*S*,*S*)-di(1-phenylethyl)aminoylphosphine (0.8 mg, 0.002 mmol, 2.0 mol%), and [(allyl)NiBr]₂ (0.3 mg, 0.001 mmol, 1.0 mol%) were weighed into separate glass vials. The phosphoramidite ligand was dissolved in anhydrous DCM (0.5 mL) and transferred to the vial

containing [(allyl)NiBr]₂, followed by 0.5 mL rinsing of the source vial. The resulting yellow solution of phosphoramidite ligand and [(allyl)NiBr]₂ was transferred to the vial containing NaBARF, followed by 0.5 mL rinsing of the source vial. The resulting orange-yellow solution was allowed to stand for 1.5 h. *Asymmetric hydrovinylation*: A 25 mL three-necked flask equipped with a rubber septum, flow-controlled nitrogen inlet, thermometer, and magnetic stirring bar was flame-dried and purged with nitrogen. The catalyst solution prepared above was

transferred to the reaction vessel via cannula, followed by 0.5 mL rinsing of the source vial. The system was closed at the flow-controlled stopcock and a strong flow of dry ethylene was introduced via needle through the septum and then the atmosphere of the vessel was evacuated three times via syringe to remove any remaining nitrogen. The flow of ethylene was adjusted to maintain a pressure of 1 atm by releasing excess gas through an oil bubbler. A solution of the olefin (17, 20.5 mg, 0.075 mmol) in anhydrous DCM (0.5 mL), followed by 0.5 mL rinsing of the source vial was introduced via syringe. The reaction mixture was allowed to stir at room temperature for 2.5 h. The ethylene needle was then removed and the reaction was exposed to air and water (2 mL) was added to quench the reaction. The resulting mixture was poured into water (10 mL) and extracted with ether (3 x 10 mL). The organic layers were combined, dried over MgSO₄, and concentrated to give the crude hydrovinylation product, which was then eluted through a plug of silica with pentane-ether (19:1) to remove any nickel salts. The eluent was concentrated to yield (18) as a colorless oil (22.5 mg, 0.075 mmol, >99%, >99% de). ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 5.76 (ddd, 1H, J = 7.5, 10.0, 17.5 Hz), 4.95-4.91 (m, 2H), 3.86 (s, 3H), 3.78 (s, 3H), 3.65 (q, 1H, J = 8.0 Hz), 3.20 (sextet, 1H, J = 7.5 Hz), 2.16 (s, 3H), 2.09-2.02 (m, 4H), 1.38-1.34 (m, 2H), 1.29-1.24 (m, 5H containing 1.26 (d, 3H, J = 6.5 Hz)), 1.06 (d, 3H, J = 6.5Hz). ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 149.6, 144.0 (2 x C), 135.6, 133.4, 132.7, 128.5, 112.9, $60.4, 60.1, 43.2, 42.0, 40.5, 34.4, 31.2, 28.7, 27.0, 24.0, 20.5, 12.8, [\alpha]_{D}^{20} + 29.3 (c 0.75, CHCl_3).$ HRMS (ESI); m/z 323.1977 ([M + Na]); exact mass calculated for C₂₀H₂₈O₂Na, 323.1987.



(1S,3S,3aR,6S)-7,8-Dimethoxy-3,6,9-trimethyl-1-formyl-2,3,3a,4,5,6-hexahydro-1*H*-phenalene: The olefin 18 (22.2 mg, 0.074 mmol) was dissolved in anhydrous DCM (2.0 mL) in a 5 dram vial. The vessel was cooled to -78 °C via acetone/dry ice bath and ozone was introduced via bubbling through a glass pipette until a persistent blue color was observed throughout the solution. The flow of ozone was stopped and nitrogen was bubbled through the solution until the blue

color was no longer observed. Dimethyl sulfide (0.1 mL, 1.48 mmol, 20.0 equiv.) was added and the reaction mixture was allowed to warm to room temperature. The whole was poured into water (10 mL) and extracted with ether (3 x 10 mL). The organic layers were combined and dried over MgSO₄, and concentrated to give the crude aldehyde which was eluted through a small plug of neutral alumina with pentane-ether (19:1) to yield the aldehyde (17.1 mg, 0.565 mmol, 76%). *Note*: Elution on a silica gel column resulted in significant loss of product most likely due to what appears to be products from aldehyde enolization. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 9.33 (d, 1H, *J* = 3.6 Hz), 3.86 (s, 3H), 3.86-3.76 (m, 5H containing 3.79 (s, 3H)), 3.22 (sextet, 1H, *J* = 7.2 Hz), 2.16-2.04 (m, 6H containing 2.10 (s, 3H)), 2.02-1.94 (m, 2H), 1.60-1.52 (m, 2H), 1.25 (d, 3H, *J* = 6.8 Hz), 1.11 (d, 3H, *J* = 6.8 Hz). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 201.3, 150.8, 149.8, 136.3, 134.4, 128.8, 125.3, 60.4, 60.2, 51.4, 43.3, 33.4, 32.0, 31.0, 28.5, 27.0, 24.0, 20.2, 12.8. [α]_D²⁰ +5.0 (*c* 0.25, CHCl₃). HRMS (ESI); *m/z* 325.1761 ([M + Na]); exact mass calculated for C₁₉H₂₆O₃Na, 325.1774.



(1*S*,3*S*,3*aR*,6*S*)-7,8-Dimethoxy-3,6,9-trimethyl-1-(2-methylprop-1enyl)-2,3,3*a*,4,5,6-hexahydro-1*H*-phenalene (2B): A 25 mL threenecked flask equipped with a magnetic stirring bar, septum, stopper, and nitrogen inlet was flame-dried and purged with nitrogen. The flask was charged with KHMDS (8.8 mg, 0.044 mmol, 1.1 equiv.) dissolved in anhydrous THF (1.0 mL). Isopropyl triphenylphosphonium bromide

(23.3 mg, 0.060 mmol, 1.5 equiv.) was added and the reaction mixture was allowed to stir at room temperature for 2 h. The reaction mixture was transferred dropwise to a vessel containing the aldehyde from the previous step (12.2 mg, 0.040 mmol) dissolved in anhydrous THF (1.0 mL) at 0 °C via cannula. The reaction mixture was allowed to stir at 0 °C for 30 min., then allowed to warm to room temperature and to stir for an additional 2 h. The reaction mixture was poured into water (10 mL) and extracted with ether (3 x 10 mL). The organic layers were combined and dried over MgSO₄, and concentrated to give the crude olefin which was purified via flash column chromatography ($R_f = 0.32$, hexanes-ethyl acetate, 19:1) to give **2B** (10.0 mg, 0.030 mmol, 75%, dr [2B:1B] 87:13) as a colorless oil. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 4.97 (d, 1H, J = 9.2 Hz), 3.84 (s, 3H), 3.77 (s, 3H), 3.69 (q, 1H, J = 9.2 Hz), 3.22 (sextet, 1H, J = 7.2 Hz), 2.12-2.03 (m, 6H containing 2.07 (s, 3H)), 1.98-1.93 (m, 1H), 1.73 (s, 3H), 1.68 (s, 3H), 1.40-1.31 (m, 2H), 1.25-1.19 (m, 5H containing 1.24 (d, 3H, J = 7.2 Hz)), 1.03 (d, 3H, J = 6.0 Hz). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 149.6, 149.3, 135.5, 134.2, 133.3, 131.1, 128.8, 128.6, 60.4, 60.1, 44.2, 40.3, 37.5, 34.3, 31.5, 28.5, 27.8, 25.6, 24.6, 20.3, 17.8, 12.3. $[\alpha]_D^{20}$ +29.0 (c 0.55, CHCl₃). HRMS (ESI); m/z 351.2302 ([M + Na]); exact mass calculated for C₂₂H₃₂O₂Na, The structure was confirmed by comparison of ¹H and ¹³C NMR spectra and 351.2295. chromatographic behavior with those of authentic sample prepared earlier via the Stille route.

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ORTEP diagram and Conformation of the Ketone 16





























