

Supporting information for:

A Diastereoselective Formal Synthesis of Berkelic Acid

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I. General Techniques – In reactions, where water was *not* present as solvent, reagent, or by-product, vessels were flame-dried under a slow nitrogen flow. A slight positive pressure of dry nitrogen was maintained via rubber septum seal during the course of the reaction. The nitrogen stream originated from a regulated high pressure 55 L N₂ (*l*) tank and was further dried by passage through a Drierite[®] tube. Reagents were purified according to the procedures described in *Purification of Laboratory Chemicals* (W.L. F. Armarego and C. L. L. Chai).

Reactions were monitored by analytical thin-layer chromatography on EM-Science hard layer silica gel-60^{F-250} plates cut into 1x2.5cm pieces. Visualization was effected by ultraviolet light (254 nm), followed by staining [Seebach or permanganate] the plate, followed by drying on a Fisher[®] micro-hot plate. The Seebach stain was made with 25 g of phosphomolybdic acid, 10 g of cerium sulfate, 60 mL H₂SO₄, and 940 mL of H₂O. The potassium permanganate stain was made with 200 mL H₂O, 1.33 g KMnO₄, 13.33 g of K₂CO₃, and 4 mL of 5% NaOH.

All reactions were stirred with Teflon[®]-coated magnetic stir bars and Thomas[®] Magna-Matic magnetic stirrers. Removal of solvents was typically accomplished using a Buchi[®] rotary evaporator (model #R-114) connected to a Fisher KNF[®]-vacuum pump (model #UN820-3). The condenser was cooled to 0 °C by a Fisher[®] chiller circulator bath (model #1013S). If the product was non-volatile, trace solvents were removed using a Labconco[®] freeze dryer system at a pressure of approximately 0.01 mmHg.

For distillation, a specific low pressure (760 – 1 mm Hg) was obtained and monitored with a Buchi[®]-vacuum controller (model #B-721) in combination with a Welch[®] direct drive pump (model #8915A). Lower pressures were achieved using a vacuum manifold connected to an oil-diffusion pump and backed by a Welch[®] direct drive vacuum pump, (model #8910A). Bulb-to-bulb distillation was performed using a Buchi Glass Oven (model #B-580). Chromatography was performed following the method prescribed by W. C. Still (*J. Org. Chem.* **1977**, *42*, 1258-1259).

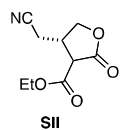
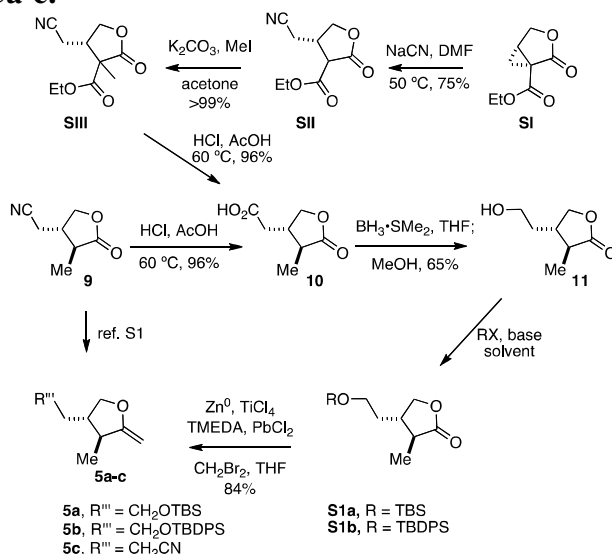
Deuterated chloroform was filtered through basic alumina prior to use. Solvents were distilled before use, under a slight positive pressure of nitrogen. Diethyl ether, tetrahydrofuran, benzene, and toluene were

distilled from sodium and benzophenone. Dichloromethane was distilled from CaH₂. Atmosphere (1 atm) hydrogenations were carried out using a balloon.

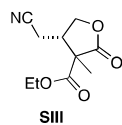
¹H-NMR spectra were recorded at 400 MHz or 500 MHz on a Varian[®] Unity Inova spectrometer. Chemical shifts are reported in ppm from tetramethylsilane with the solvent resonance of CDCl₃ (7.27 ppm). ¹³C NMR spectra were recorded at (100 MHz or 125 MHz) with a solvent resonance of CDCl₃ (77.23 ppm). Infrared spectra were recorded on a Shimadzu[®] FTIR-8300 Fourier transform infrared spectrometer with 2 cm resolution in a solution cell (CH₂Cl₂). Infrared frequencies are reported in reciprocal centimeters (cm⁻¹). Silica columns for HPLC, supplied by Jones Chromatography,[®] were 25 cm long in length and contained 5 μm spherisorb. In some instances, flash chromatography was performed using a Jones Flashmaster Solo model 605. Mass spectra were recorded on a VG-7035 mass spectrometer at an ionizing voltage of either 70 or 20 eV.

II. Experimental Procedures

A. Synthesis of Enol Ethers 5a-c:



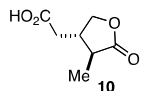
Lactone SII: To a solution of cyclopropyl lactone **SI**¹ (8 g, 46.88 mmol) in DMF (78 mL) was added NaCN (2.76 g, 56.25 mmol) in one portion. The resulting solution was warmed to 50 °C and stirred overnight. After completion as judged by TLC (iodine stain), the solution was cooled to room temperature and quenched with 1 M NH₄Cl (20 mL). The mixture was extracted with EtOAc (3 x 50 mL), and the combined extracts were washed with H₂O (2x), brine (2x), dried (Na₂SO₄), filtered, and concentrated *in vacuo* to afford 6.92 g of crude cyano lactone **SII** that was taken on without further purification. Isolated yield: 75%. ¹H NMR [CDCl₃, 400 MHz] δ 4.60 (dd, *J* = 9.3, 7.6 Hz, 1H), 4.33-4.28 (m, 2H), 4.12-4.08 (m, 1H), 3.44 (d, *J* = 9.1 Hz, 1H), 3.39-3.31 (m, 1H), 2.67 (d, *J* = 6.3 Hz, 1H), 1.35 (t, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 2H) ppm; ¹³C NMR [CDCl₃, 100 MHz] δ 169.9, 166.2, 116.2, 69.8, 63.1, 50.7, 36.2, 19.5, 14.2 ppm; IR [CH₂Cl₂ solution, ν_{max} cm⁻¹] 2985, 2249, 1782, 1732, 1153, 1026; HRMS (ESI+/TOF) *m/z* calculated for C₉H₁₁NO₄ (M)⁺ 197.0688, found 220.0580 (M+Na)⁺.



Lactone SIII: To a solution of cyano lactone **SII** (2 g, 10.17 mmol) in acetone (34 mL) was added K₂CO₃ (2.8 g, 20.23 mmol) and MeI (0.95 mL, 15.18 mmol). The resulting solution was warmed to reflux and stirred overnight. After completion as judged by TLC (iodide stain), the solution was cooled to room temperature and filtered through Celite[®]. The clear solution was concentrated *in vacuo* to afford 2.2 g of crude lactone **SIII** as a single diastereomer that was taken on without further purification. Isolated yield: >99%. ¹H NMR [CDCl₃, 400 MHz] δ 4.55 (dd, *J* = 8.9, 7.9 Hz, 1H), 4.28 (q, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 2H), 4.16-4.12 (m, 1H), 2.80-2.73 (m, 1H), 2.64 (dd, *J* = 17.1, 8.3 Hz, 1H), 2.45 (dd, *J* = 17.1, 8.3 Hz,

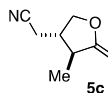
¹ Pirrung, M. C.; Dunlap, S. E.; Trinks, U. P. *Helv. Chim. Acta* **1989**, 72, 1301.

1H), 1.57 (s, 3H), 1.32 (t, $J = 7.2$ Hz, 3H) ppm; ^{13}C NMR [CDCl_3 , 100 MHz] δ 174.3, 167.9, 116.2, 69.1, 63.1, 53.1, 43.4, 39.9, 19.5, 16.2, 14.2 ppm; IR [CH_2Cl_2 solution, ν_{max} cm^{-1}] 2985, 2939, 2253, 1782, 1736, 1230, 1103, 1022, 737; HRMS (ESI+/TOF) m/z calculated for $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{13}\text{NO}_4$ (M) $^+$ 211.2145, found 234.0740 ($\text{M}+\text{Na}$) $^+$.

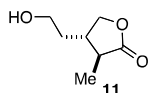


Lactone 10: To a solution of lactone **9**² or lactone SIII (326.1 mg, 2.34 mmol) in AcOH (0.13 mL) was added conc. HCl (1 mL), and the resulting solution was heated to 60 °C and stirred overnight.

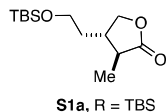
After completion as judged by TLC (iodine stain), the solution was cooled to room temperature and diluted with H_2O (5 mL). The solution was extracted with EtOAc (3 x 10mL), and the combined extracts were washed with H_2O (2x), brine (2x), dried (Na_2SO_4), filtered, and concentrated *in vacuo*. The crude mixture was azeotroped with toluene to remove residual AcOH and concentrated to afford 339 mg of crude acid **10** that was taken on without further purification. Isolated yield: 96%. ^1H NMR [CDCl_3 , 500 MHz] δ 4.59 (dd, $J_1 = 9.1$ Hz, $J_2 = 7.5$ Hz, 1H), 3.97 (t, $J = 9.2$ Hz, 1H), 2.74 (dd, $J_1 = 16.2$ Hz, $J_2 = 4.2$ Hz, 1H), 2.61-2.53 (m, 1H), 2.51 (dd, $J_1 = 16.2$ Hz, $J_2 = 4.2$ Hz, 1H), 2.32-2.27 (m, 1H), 1.30 (d, $J = 7.2$ Hz, 3 H) ppm; ^{13}C NMR [CDCl_3 , 125 MHz] δ 178.9, 176.6, 71.0, 40.0, 39.8, 36.1, 13.9 ppm; IR [CH_2Cl_2 solution, ν_{max} cm^{-1}] 3500, 2977, 2918, 1766, 1735, 1188, 1010; HRMS (EI) m/z calculated for $\text{C}_7\text{H}_{10}\text{O}_4$ ($\text{M}+$) = 158.0579, found 158.0581.



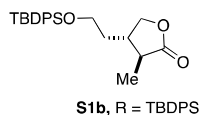
Enol Ether 5c was constructed by literature precedent.¹



Alcohol 11: To a solution of acid **10** (1.25 g, 7.89 mmol) in THF (78 mL) at 0 °C was added $\text{BH}_3\cdot\text{SMe}_2$ (8.7 mL, 2 M in THF), and the resulting solution was stirred overnight. After completion as judged by TLC (iodine stain), the solution was cooled to 0 °C and quenched with MeOH (10 mL). The mixture was concentrated *in vacuo*, and the crude mixture was purified by chromatography on silica gel (60% EtOAc/Hexanes) to afford 742.6 mg of alcohol **11**. Isolated yield: 65%. ^1H NMR [CDCl_3 , 500 MHz] δ 4.50 (dd, $J_1 = 9.5$ Hz, $J_2 = 7.3$ Hz, 1H), 3.97 (t, $J = 9.2$ Hz, 1H), 3.80-3.70 (m, 2H), 2.30-2.23 (m, 2H), 1.94-1.90 (m, 1H), 1.69-1.62 (m, 1H), 1.48 (br s, 1H), 1.28 (d, $J = 6.0$ Hz, 3 H) ppm; ^{13}C NMR [CDCl_3 , 125 MHz] δ 176.8, 72.1, 61.1, 41.9, 40.6, 34.7, 14.1 ppm; IR [CH_2Cl_2 solution, ν_{max} cm^{-1}] 3423, 2970, 2933, 2881, 1770, 1388, 1176, 1101, 1047, 1006, 711, 582; HRMS (ESI+/TOF) m/z calculated for $\text{C}_7\text{H}_{12}\text{O}_3$ ($\text{M}+\text{Na}$) $^+$ = 167.0678, found 167.0685.



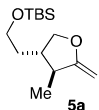
Lactone S1a: To a solution of alcohol **11** (1.33 g, 9.246 mmol) in DMF (23 mL) was added TBSCl (1.46 g, 9.71 mmol) and imidazole (660 mg, 9.71 mmol), and the resulting solution was stirred at room temperature overnight. After completion as judged by TLC (iodine stain), the reaction was diluted with H_2O (20 mL) and extracted with EtOAc (3 x 50 mL). The combined organic extracts were washed with H_2O (2x), brine (2x), dried (Na_2SO_4), filtered, and concentrated. The crude oil was purified by chromatography on silica gel (7% EtOAc/Hexanes) to afford 1.62 g of silyloxy lactone **130**. Isolated yield: 68%. ^1H NMR [CDCl_3 , 400 MHz] δ 4.45 (td, $J = 7.2, 2.0$ Hz, 1H), 3.86 (td, $J = 8.1, 3.3$ Hz, 1H), 3.73-3.67 (m, 1H), 3.67-3.60 (m, 1H), 2.25-2.18 (m, 2H), 1.86-1.81 (m, 1H), 1.63-1.55 (m, 1H), 1.27-1.21 (m, 3H), 0.88 (s, 9H), 0.04 (s, 6H) ppm; ^{13}C NMR [CDCl_3 , 125 MHz] δ 179.8, 72.4, 61.5, 42.5, 40.5, 35.1, 26.1, 18.3, 13.9, -5.3 ppm; IR [CH_2Cl_2 solution, ν_{max} cm^{-1}] 2955, 2931, 2858, 1778, 1254, 1103, 1011, 837, 779; HRMS (ESI+/TOF) m/z calculated for $\text{C}_{13}\text{H}_{26}\text{O}_3\text{Si}$ (M) $^+$ = 258.1651, found 281.1548 ($\text{M}+\text{Na}$) $^+$.



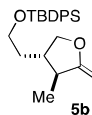
Lactone S1b: Prepared in the same way as Lactone **S1a**. All data matched those reported in the literature.³

² Marsini, M. A.; Huang, Y.; Lindsey, C. C.; Wu, K. L.; Pettus, T. R. R. *Org. Lett.* **2008**, *10*, 1477.

³ (a) Wu, X.; Zhou, J.; Snider, B. B. *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* **2009**, *48*, 1283. (b) Wu, X.; Zhou, J.; Snider, B. B. *J. Org. Chem.* **2009**, *74*, 6245.

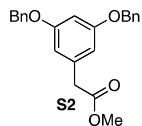
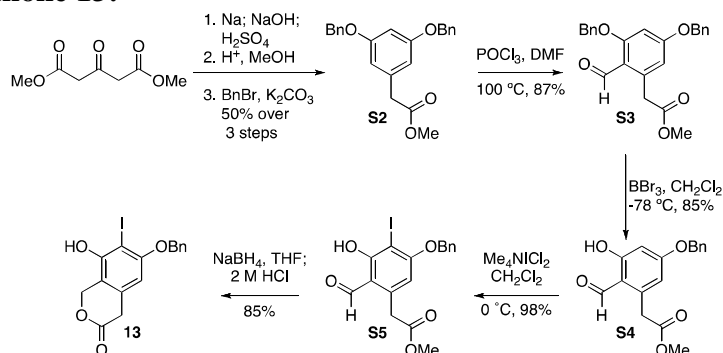


Enol Ether 5a: To a flame dried flask with a stirbar under N₂ was added THF (46 mL) that was cooled to 0 °C. TiCl₄ (9.2 mL, 1 M in CH₂Cl₂) was added, resulting in a yellow precipitate. This mixture was warmed pulled from the ice bath, and TMEDA (2.7 mL, 17.83 mmol) was added to afford a clear, brown solution that was stirred for 20 minutes. Activated Zn metal (1.3 g, 19.99 mmol) and PbCl₂ (30 mg, 0.11 mmol) was added, resulting in a blue-green solution that was stirred for 30 minutes. Lactone **S1a** (280 mg, 1.08 mmol) and CH₂Br₂ (0.36 mL, 5.08 mmol) in THF (2.2 mL) was added via canula, and the resulting solution was stirred at room temperature overnight. After completion as judged by TLC, the reaction was cooled to 0 °C and quenched with sat. aq. K₂CO₃ (1.3 mL) and Et₂O (10 mL). After stirring for 20 minutes, the black heterogeneous mixture was filtered through a thin pad alumina, which was further eluted with Et₂O/Et₃N (200:1). The filtrate was concentrated *in vacuo* at room temperature. The resulting oil, which contained a white precipitate, was dissolved in hexanes/Et₃N (200:1) and the heterogeneous mixture was filtered through a second, thin pad of alumina. The resulting solution was concentrated *in vacuo* at room temperature to afford 234 mg of pure enol ether **5a**. Isolated yield: 84%. ¹H NMR [CDCl₃, 400 MHz] δ 4.61 (t, *J* = 1.7 Hz, 1H), 4.19 (dd, *J* = 8.4, 7.4 Hz, 1H), 3.92 (t, *J* = 1.5 Hz, 1H), 3.50 (t, *J* = 9.0 Hz, 1H), 3.35-3.23 (m, 2H), 2.06 (ddt, *J* = 7.8, 4.5, 2.1 Hz, 1H), 1.69 (ddd, *J* = 9.7, 7.1, 4.0 Hz, 1H), 1.51-1.44 (m, 1H), 1.16-1.07 (m, 1H), 0.99 (d, *J* = 6.7 Hz, 3H), 0.92 (s, 9H), -0.03 (s, 6H).



Enol Ether 5b: To the lactone **S1b** (0.3761 g, 0.983 mmol) was added Cp₂TiMe₂ (1.01 M in toluene, 2.42 mL) and toluene (5.0 mL). The flask was covered with aluminum foil and the solution was heated at 65 °C for 24 h. The toluene was removed under reduced pressure, and to the residue was added hexanes (ca 15 mL). Celite was added and the mixture was stirred until the gummy residue dissipated, leaving a yellow precipitate (10 min). The solution was filtered through a pad of celite and washed with hexanes (ca 5 mL). NaHCO₃ (0.142 g, 1.69 mmol), H₂O (0.070 mL, 3.9 mmol), and MeOH (ca 0.8 mL) was added and the mixture was stirred at 40 °C for 32 h. The mixture was filtered through celite, concentrated, redissolved in hexanes, and filtered through a short pad of grade III alumina, washing with Et₃N:Et₂O (1:200). The filtrate was concentrated and the residue was purified by flash chromatography (Et₃N doped SiO₂) using 1% EtOAc/hexanes as the eluent to afford **5b** (0.3218 g, 86%) as a light yellow oil. ¹H NMR [C₆D₆, 500 MHz] δ 7.74 (m, 4H), 4.59 (s, 1H), 4.12 (t, *J* = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 3.90 (s, 1H), 3.48–3.40 (m, 3H), 2.03 (m, 1H), 1.68 (m, 1H), 1.53 (m, 1H), 1.19–1.12 (m, 10H), 0.95 (d, *J* = 6.7 Hz, 3H) ppm; ¹³C NMR [C₆D₆, 125 MHz] δ 168.6, 136.3, 130.4, 128.9, 128.7, 78.8, 74.4, 63.3, 44.1, 42.2, 34.9, 27.4, 19.7, 16.7 ppm; IR [thin film, ν_{max} cm⁻¹] 3048, 2932, 2863, 1666, 1466, 1427, 1111, 1034, 702; HRMS (FI) *m/z* calculated for C₂₄H₃₂O₂Si = 380.2172, found 380.2177.

B: Synthesis of Isochromanone 13:

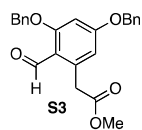


Methyl Ester S2: To a flame dried flask with a stirbar under N₂ was added dimethylacetone dicarboxylate (20 mL, 140 mmol). Sodium (250 mg, 10.89 mmol) is added in incremental portions, and the resulting mixture is allowed to stir at room temperature for 20 hours. The mixture is then

heated for 2 hours to an internal temperature of 140 °C, whereby the volatile components are distilled off. After distillation ceases, 12% aq. NaOH (128 mL) is cautiously added, and again volatile components (MeOH) are removed by distillation over 2 hours. The solution is then cooled to 80 °C and is slowly treated with conc. H₂SO₄ (11.2 mL) (Caution: gas evolution and temperature increase!). After complete addition, the resulting mixture was refluxed for 3 hours, cooled, and, after saturation with NaCl, extracted with EtOAc (4 x 100 mL). The combined organic extracts were washed with H₂O, brine (4x), dried (Na₂SO₄), filtered, and concentrated. The crude acid (10.94 g, 48% yield) was taken directly on to the next step.

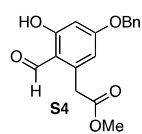
To a solution of crude acid (6.92 g, 41.17 mmol) in MeOH (137 mL) was added H₂SO₄ (10 drops), and the resulting mixture was heated to reflux for 4 hours, after which it was stirred overnight at room temperature. The mixture was then concentrated *in vacuo*, redissolved in EtOAc (150 mL), and washed with 1 M NaHCO₃ (150 mL). The aqueous layer was extracted with EtOAc (3 x 50 mL), and the combined organic extracts were washed with H₂O until the aqueous layer was clear, followed by brine. The organic extracts were dried (Na₂SO₄), filtered, and concentrated to afford 5.31 g of the crude methyl ester, which was taken directly on to the next step.

To a solution of the above ester (6 g, 32.93 mmol) in acetone (118 mL) was added K₂CO₃ (9.56 g, 69.16 mmol) and BnBr (8.37 mL, 69.96 mmol). The resulting solution was heated to reflux overnight. After completion by TLC, the reaction mixture was cooled to room temperature, filtered through Celite®, and concentrated *in vacuo*. Purification by chromatography on silica gel (7% EtOAc/Hexanes) affords 11.32 g of pure methyl ester **S2** as a white solid. All spectral data matched those reported in the literature.⁴ Isolated yield: 95%.



Aldehyde S3: To a solution of ester **S2** (15.02 g, 41.62 mmol) in DMF (20 mL) at 50 °C was added POCl₃ (5.84 mL, 62.42 mmol). The resulting mixture is then warmed to 100 °C and stirred at this temperature for 10 minutes, after which it was allowed to warm to room temperature and

stirred overnight (~16 hours). The resulting viscous mixture was cooled to 0 °C with vigorous stirring and quenched slowly with 10% aq. NaOAc (100 mL). After stirring for ~3 hours, the completely heterogeneous mixture is filtered and washed thoroughly with H₂O. The resulting tan solid is recrystallized from 95% EtOH to afford 14.12 g of pure aldehyde **S3** as a white solid. Isolated yield: 87%. ¹H NMR [CDCl₃, 500 MHz] δ 10.53 (s, 1H), 7.42-7.36 (m, 10H), 6.60 (d, *J* = 2.0 Hz, 1H), 6.46 (d, *J* = 2.0 Hz, 1H), 5.12 (s, 2H), 5.10 (s, 2H), 3.97 (s, 2H), 3.73 (s, 3H) ppm; ¹³C NMR [CDCl₃, 125 MHz] δ 190.3, 171.8, 164.6, 164.1, 139.4, 136.0, 135.9, 129.0, 128.9, 128.6, 128.5, 127.8, 127.6, 117.6, 111.3, 99.3, 70.9, 70.5, 52.2, 40.8 ppm; IR [CH₂Cl₂ solution, ν_{max} cm⁻¹] 2951, 2881, 2789, 1732, 1674, 1597, 1578, 1319, 1153; HRMS (ESI+/TOF) *m/z* calculated for C₂₂H₂₂O₅ (M+Na)⁺ = 390.1467, found 413,1365 (M+Na)⁺.

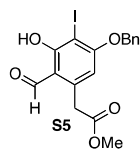


Aldehyde S4: To a solution of aldehyde **S3** (5 g, 12.87 mmol) in dry CH₂Cl₂ (86 mL) at -78 °C was added BBr₃ (12.9 mL, 1.1 M in CH₂Cl₂). The mixture was allowed to slowly warm to room temperature and stirred overnight. The resulting solution was then cooled to 0 °C and quenched dropwise with 2 M aq. HCl (30 mL). After stirring for 3 hours, the solution is extracted with

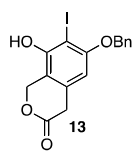
CH₂Cl₂ (3 x 70 mL). The combined organic extracts were dried (MgSO₄), and the mixture was filtered through a wide plug of sand, silica gel, and sand that was washed copiously with CH₂Cl₂. The clear solution was concentrated *in vacuo* and azeotroped with toluene to provide 3.26 g of pure phenol **S4** as an off-white solid. Isolated yield: 85%. ¹H NMR [CDCl₃, 500 MHz] δ 12.52 (s, 1H), 10.06 (s, 1H), 7.42-7.37 (m, 5H), 6.45 (s, 2H), 5.09 (s, 3H), 3.85 (s, 2H), 3.72 (s, 3H) ppm; ¹³C NMR [CDCl₃, 125 MHz] δ 192.9, 170.8, 166.8, 165.7, 139.4, 135.6, 128.9, 128.6, 127.8, 113.2, 112.2, 101.1, 70.5, 52.8, 37.7 ppm; IR [CH₂Cl₂ solution, ν_{max} cm⁻¹]

⁴ (a) Theilacker W.; Schmid, W. *Annalen* **1950**, *570*, 15. (b) Ichinose, K.; Ebizuka, Y.; Sankawa, U. *Chem. Pharm. Bull.* **2001**, *49*, 192.

3421, 3032, 2951, 1736, 1628, 1292, 1165; HRMS (ESI+/TOF) m/z calculated for $C_{17}H_{16}O_5$ (M^+) = 300.0998, found 323.0893 ($M+Na$)⁺.



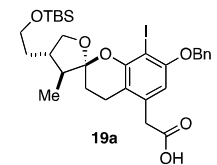
Iodide S5: To a solution of phenol **S4** (500 mg, 1.68 mmol) in CH_2Cl_2 (11.2 mL) was added $NaHCO_3$ (283 mg, 3.36 mmol), and the resulting mixture was cooled 0 °C. Me_4NiCl_2 (548 mg, 1.85 mmol) was added in one portion, and the resulting solution was allowed to stir for 16 hours. The solution was quenched with 1 M aq. HCl and stirred for 15 minutes, after which it was extracted with CH_2Cl_2 (3 x 20 mL). The combined organic extracts were washed with 1 M aq. $Na_2S_2O_3$, dried (Na_2SO_4), filtered, and concentrated. The crude residue was purified by chromatography on silica gel (20% EtOAc/Hexanes) to afford 630 mg of iodophenol **S5**. Isolated yield: 98%. 1H NMR [$CDCl_3$, 400 MHz] δ 13.21 (s, 1H), 10.00 (s, 1H), 6.43 (s, 1H), 5.28 (s, 2H), 3.88 (s, 2H), 3.71 (s, 3H) ppm; ^{13}C NMR [$CDCl_3$, 125 MHz] δ 192.7, 170.3, 164.6, 164.1, 140.3, 135.4, 128.9, 128.7, 128.4, 127.1, 113.8, 107.8, 71.3, 52.9, 37.9 ppm; IR [CH_2Cl_2 solution, ν_{max} cm^{-1}] 3445, 3040, 2970, 1732, 1636, 1393, 1296, 1192, 783; HRMS (ESI+/TOF) m/z calculated for $C_{17}H_{15}O_5I$ (M)⁺ = 425.9964, found 448.9861 ($M+Na$)⁺.



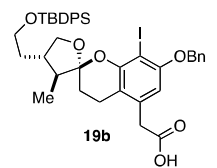
Isochromanone 13: To a solution of phenol **S5** (585.3 mg, 1.527 mmol) in THF (7.6 mL) at 0 °C was added $NaBH_4$ (86.7 mg, 2.291 mmol), and the solution was allowed to stir for 30 minutes. After completion as judged by TLC, the solution was quenched at 0 °C with 2 M aq. HCl (2 mL) and stirred overnight. The resulting mixture was extracted with EtOAc (3 x 10 mL), and the combined organic extracts were washed with H_2O and brine, dried (Na_2SO_4), filtered, dried, and concentrated. The crude residue was recrystallized from 1:1 Et₂O/pentane to afford 460.2 mg of pure iodolactone **13**. Isolated yield: 85%. 1H NMR [$CDCl_3$, 400 MHz] δ 7.49-7.35 (m, 5H), 6.34 (s, 1H), 5.74 (s, 1H), 5.41 (s, 2H), 5.16 (s, 2H), 3.64 (s, 2H) ppm; ^{13}C NMR [$CDCl_3$, 125 MHz] δ 170.4, 162.7, 157.9, 151.8, 136.1, 133.9, 128.9, 128.3, 127.1, 111.1, 103.6, 71.3, 65.9, 36.2 ppm; IR [CH_2Cl_2 solution, ν_{max} cm^{-1}] 3446, 3063, 3032, 1736, 1601, 1346, 1157, 1030, 737; HRMS (ESI+/TOF) m/z calculated for $C_{16}H_{13}IO_4$ (M)⁺ = 395.9859, found 418.9764 ($M+Na$)⁺.

C. Diastereoselective Formal Synthesis of Berkelic Acid

General Procedure for *o*-QM cycloaddition: The enol ether (2.0 equiv.) was dissolved in dry solvent (Et₂O or toluene, 0.1 M) and added to a stirring solution of the benzyl alcohol (1.0 equiv.) in dry Et₂O or toluene (0.1 M) at -78 °C. Next, *t*-butylmagnesium chloride (1.1 equiv, 1 M in THF) was added slowly, and the reaction was allowed to warm up to room temperature over 3 hours. Upon completion by TLC, the reaction was then quenched by 0.1 M HCl and extracted with EtOAc (3X). The combined organic extracts were washed with H_2O , brine, dried (Mg_2SO_4), and concentrated. Purification by flash chromatography afforded the products.

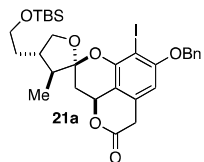


Spiroketal 19a: Following the general procedure for cycloaddition using enol ether **5a**, spiroketal **19a** was obtained in 60% yield after equilibration with TFA. 1H NMR [$CDCl_3$, 400 MHz] δ 7.51 (d, J = 7.5 Hz, 2H), 7.40-7.37 (m, 2H), 7.32-7.29 (m, 1H), 6.44 (s, 1H), 5.12 (s, 2H), 4.17 (t, J = 8.5 Hz, 1H), 3.73-3.54 (m, 6H), 2.91-2.84 (m, 1H), 2.75-2.71 (m, 1H), 2.54 (ddt, J = 11.2, 7.0, 3.5 Hz, 1H), 2.07-1.98 (m, 2H), 1.94-1.87 (m, 2H), 1.70 (dq, J = 10.8, 6.6 Hz, 1H), 1.51 (ddt, J = 13.4, 10.4, 6.7 Hz, 1H), 1.19 (d, J = 6.7 Hz, 3H), 0.90 (s, 9H), 0.06 (s, 6H) ppm; ^{13}C NMR [$CDCl_3$, 125 MHz] δ 175.9, 156.9, 136.9, 132.9, 128.7, 127.9, 127.2, 115.4, 107.7, 107.1, 78.8, 73.2, 71.2, 62.5, 48.8, 42.2, 38.3, 36.3, 29.9, 27.9, 26.2, 19.8, 18.5, 12.5, 1.2 ppm; IR [CH_2Cl_2 solution, ν_{max} cm^{-1}] 3429, 2955, 2928, 1709, 1593, 1404, 1254, 1165, 1095, 1072, 1007, 891, 837; HRMS (ESI+/TOF) m/z calculated for $C_{30}H_{41}O_6ISi$ (M)⁺ = 652.1717, found 675.1582 ($M+Na$)⁺.



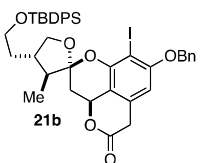
Spiroketal 19b: Following the general procedure for cycloaddition using enol ether **5b**, spiroketal **19b** was obtained in 58% yield after equilibration with TFA. 1H NMR [$CDCl_3$, 500 MHz] δ 7.69 (d, J = 7.4 Hz, 4H), 7.52 (d, J = 7.6 Hz, 2H), 7.43-7.37 (m, 8H), 7.32 (m, 1H),

6.45 (s, 1H), 5.13 (s, 1H), 4.18 (t, $J = 8.5$ Hz, 1H), 3.71 (m, 2H), 3.64–3.54 (m, 3H), 2.88 (dt, $J = 14.9, 6.5$ Hz, 1H), 2.73 (dd, $J = 15.7, 6.0$ Hz, 1H), 2.64 (t, $J = 8.3$ Hz, 1H), 2.10–1.86 (m, 3H), 1.69 (m, 1H), 1.53 (m, 1H), 1.18 (d, $J = 6.7$ Hz, 3H), 1.07 (s, 9H) ppm; ^{13}C NMR [CDCl_3 , 125 MHz] δ : 176.8, 156.9, 153.9, 136.9, 135.8, 133.8, 132.9, 129.8, 128.7, 127.9, 127.3, 115.4, 107.8, 107.2, 78.9, 73.2, 71.3, 68.0, 63.3, 48.8, 42.0, 38.4, 36.0, 27.9, 27.1, 19.8, 19.4, 12.4 ppm; IR [thin film, ν_{max} cm^{-1}] 2932, 2857, 1709, 1593, 1427, 1404, 1163, 1111, 889, 735, 702. HRMS (ESI+/TOF) m/z calculated for $\text{C}_{40}\text{H}_{45}\text{IO}_6\text{SiNa} = 799.1928$, found 799.1921.



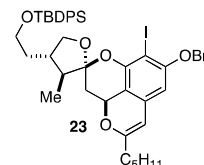
Tetracycle 21a: To a solution of iodo-acid **19a** (10 mg, .01532 mmol) in CDCl_3 (2 mL) was added DDQ (16 mg, .0705 mmol). The resulting blue-green mixture was then heated to 65 °C for 24 hours. After completion, the mixture was cooled and poured into 1 M aq. NaHCO_3 .

The mixture was extracted with CHCl_3 (3 x 5 mL), and the organic extracts were washed with H_2O , dried (MgSO_4), filtered, and concentration. Purification by flash chromatography (15% EtOAc/hexanes) affords tetracycle **21a**. Isolated yield: 65%. ^1H NMR [CDCl_3 , 400 MHz] δ 7.50-7.32 (m, 5H), 6.36 (s, 1H), 5.67-5.62 (m, 1H), 5.17 (s, 2H), 4.19 (dd, $J = 11.2, 5.7$ Hz, 1H), 3.74-3.62 (m, 5H), 2.54-2.49 (m, 1H), 2.43-2.39 (m, 1H), 2.26 (dd, $J = 12.3, 11.5$ Hz, 1H), 2.05-2.02 (m, 1H), 1.96-1.90 (m, 1H), 1.80-1.77 (m, 1H), 1.24-1.21 (m, 3H), 0.91 (s, 9H), 0.07 (s, 6H) ppm; ^{13}C NMR [CDCl_3 , 125 MHz] δ 170.3, 159.4, 136.4, 132.4, 128.8, 128.2, 127.1, 110.9, 109.2, 103.9, 74.1, 71.3, 70.9, 62.4, 49.2, 41.8, 37.1, 35.9, 33.9, 29.9, 26.2, 18.5, 12.3, -5.1 ppm; IR [CH_2Cl_2 solution, ν_{max} cm^{-1}] 2951, 2928, 2854, 1755, 1605, 1423, 1188, 1099, 833; HRMS (ESI+/TOF) m/z calculated for $\text{C}_{30}\text{H}_{39}\text{O}_6\text{ISi}(\text{M})^+ = 650.1561$, found 673.1441 ($\text{M}+\text{Na}$) $^+$.



Tetracycle 21b: To a solution of **19b** (0.0766 g, 0.0986 mmol) in CHCl_3 (2 mL) was added DDQ (0.0246 g, 0.108 mmol). The resulting blue-green mixture was then heated to 60 °C for 24 hours. Additional DDQ (0.0246 g, 0.108 mmol) was added and the reaction was heated for an additional 36 h. The mixture was filtered through a pad of celite and concentrated. The

crude residue was purified by chromatography using 5% EtOAc/hexanes to 30% EtOAc/hexanes to afford tetracycle **21b** (0.0497 g, 65% yield) as a colorless oil. ^1H NMR [CDCl_3 , 500 MHz] δ 7.68 (d, $J = 6.3$ Hz, 4H), 7.50 (d, $J = 7.5$ Hz, 2H), 7.41 (m, 8H), 7.34 (d, $J = 7.3$ Hz, 1H), 6.37 (s, 1H), 5.64 (dd, $J = 11.1, 6.5$ Hz, 1H), 5.17 (s, 2H), 4.17 (t, $J = 8.5$ Hz, 1H), 3.72 (m, 2H), 3.64 (m, 3H), 2.61 (m, 1H), 2.41 (dd, $J = 12.5, 6.7$, 1H), 2.26 (t, $J = 11.9$ Hz, 1H), 1.95 (m, 1H), 1.78 (m, 1H), 1.54 (m, 1H), 1.22 (d, $J = 6.7$ Hz, 3H), 1.07 (s, 9H) ppm; ^{13}C NMR [CDCl_3 , 125 MHz] δ 170.2, 159.4, 151.6, 135.8, 135.7, 132.4, 129.9, 128.8, 128.2, 127.9, 127.1, 111.0, 109.3, 75.7, 74.0, 71.3, 70.9, 63.2, 49.2, 41.5, 37.0, 35.6, 33.9, 27.1, 27.0, 19.4, 12.3 ppm; IR [thin film, ν_{max} cm^{-1}] 2931, 1753, 1604, 1425, 1188, 1099, 735, 702; HRMS (ESI+/TOF) m/z calculated for $\text{C}_{40}\text{H}_{43}\text{IO}_6\text{SiNa} = 797.1771$, found 797.1755.

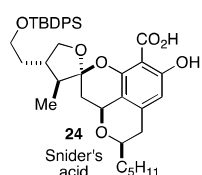


Isobenzopyran 23: $\text{CeCl}_3 \cdot 2\text{LiCl}$ (0.52 M in THF, 0.572 mL, 0.286 mmol) was further diluted in THF (1.5 mL) and cooled to 0 °C. $\text{C}_5\text{H}_{11}\text{MgBr}$ (1.25 M in Et_2O , 0.218 mL, 0.273 mmol) was added and the resulting off-white and slightly opaque solution was stirred at 0 °C for 45 min. In a separate flask, the lactone **21b** (0.0384 g, 0.0496 mmol) was dissolved in THF (1 mL). $\text{CeCl}_3 \cdot 2\text{LiCl}$ solution (0.52 M in THF, 0.114 mL, 0.0572 mmol) was added

lactone and the solution was cooled to -78 °C. The organocerium solution was added to the lactone/ CeCl_3 solution via cannula over several minutes. The reaction mixture was stirred for 45 min. at -78 °C, quenched with satd aq NH_4Cl and diluted with EtOAc. The flask was removed from the cold bath and celite was added to the mixture and allowed to stir for 15 min while warming to rt. The mixture was filtered and the aqueous layer was extracted with EtOAc four times. The combined organics layers were washed with brine, dried with Na_2SO_4 and concentrated. The crude residue was sufficiently pure for the subsequent reaction.

To a solution of the hemiketal in CH_2Cl_2 at -78 °C was added TFA (0.0005 mL, 0.0075 mmol). The solution was stirred for 15 min then quenched with satd aq NaHCO_3 and diluted with CH_2Cl_2 . The aqueous layer was extracted with CH_2Cl_2 and the combined organic layers were dried with Na_2SO_4 and concentrated. The crude material was purified by flash chromatography on silica doped with Et_3N using 5% EtOAc/hexanes

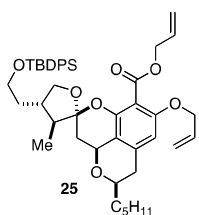
as the eluent to afford **23** (0.0329 g, 80% yield from **21b**) as a colorless oil. $^1\text{H NMR}$ [C_6D_6 , 500 MHz] δ 7.78 (d, $J = 6.2$ Hz, 4H), 7.42 (d, $J = 7.3$ Hz, 2H), 7.27–7.17 (m, 8H), 7.08 (d, $J = 7.3$ Hz, 1H), 6.01 (s, 1H), 5.62 (dd, $J = 11.1, 6.1$ Hz, 1H), 5.55 (s, 1H), 4.77 (s, 12H), 4.18 (t, $J = 8.4$ Hz, 1H), 3.55 (m, 2H), 3.47 (m, 2H), 2.67 (m, 1H), 2.32 (t, $J = 12.1$ Hz, 1H), 2.23 (dd, $J = 12.3, 6.3$ Hz, 1H), 2.16 (m, 2H), 1.70 (m, 1H), 1.58 (m, 2H), 1.34–1.19 (m, 6H), 1.17 (s, 9H), 1.08 (d, $J = 6.7$ Hz, 3H), 0.88 (t, $J = 6.9$ Hz, 3H) ppm; $^{13}\text{C NMR}$ [C_6D_6 , 125 MHz] δ 160.4, 159.4, 151.6, 137.9, 136.4, 136.3, 134.3, 133.5, 130.2, 129.1, 128.5, 127.5, 109.9, 106.9, 102.3, 100.9, 73.7, 71.3, 70.0, 63.6, 49.9, 41.8, 36.4, 34.8, 34.6, 32.1, 27.5, 27.4, 23.2, 19.8, 14.6, 12.6 ppm; IR [thin film, ν_{max} cm^{-1}] 2930, 2857, 1633, 1568, 1470, 1414, 1188, 1103, 997, 880, 735, 702; HRMS (ESI+/TOF) calculated for m/z $\text{C}_{45}\text{H}_{53}\text{IO}_5\text{SiNa} = 851.2605$, found 851.2598.



Snider's acid 24: Iodide **23** (0.00494 g, 0.00596 mmol) was dissolved in THF (1.0 mL) and cooled to -110 °C. *t*-BuLi (0.0077 mL, 0.0131 mmol, 1.7 M in pentane) was added, forming a light yellow solution, which was allowed to stir for 5 min at -110 °C. Then CO_2 was bubbled through the solution for 1 h, allowing the temperature to slowly increase to 0 °C. It was quenched with satd aq NH_4Cl and diluted with EtOAc. The aqueous layer was extracted

six times with EtOAc. The combined organic extracts were washed with brine, dried with Na_2SO_4 , and concentrated. The crude residue was used for the subsequent hydrogenation reaction.

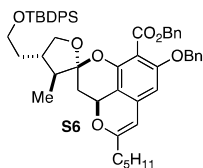
The crude product from above was dissolved in EtOAc (1 mL). Pd/C (cat.) was added and the reaction was stirred under a H_2 filled balloon for 4 hours. The reaction mixture was filtered through celite and concentrated. The crude residue was purified by chromatography using 20% EtOAc/hexanes + 1% HOAc to 40% EtOAc/hexanes + 1% HOAc to afford **24** (0.00243 g, 62% yield from **23**) as a colorless oil. $^1\text{H NMR}$ [CDCl_3 , 500 MHz] δ 11.88 (s, 1H), 7.66 (d, $J = 5.4$ Hz, 4H), 7.42 (m, 6H), 6.45 (s, 1H), 4.80 (dd, $J = 12.3, 4.9$ Hz, 1H), 4.29 (t, $J = 8.3$ Hz, 1H), 3.84 (m, 1H), 3.76 (t, $J = 8.8$ Hz, 1H), 3.71 (m, 2H), 2.82 (d, $J = 17.5$ Hz, 1H), 2.63 (dd, $J = 11.7, 18.6$ Hz, 1H), 2.36 (t, 7.3 Hz, 1H), 2.22 (m, 2H), 1.87 (m, 2H), 1.73–1.19 (m, 6H), 1.11 (d, $J = 6.3$ Hz, 3H), 1.06 (s, 9H), 0.97 (t, $J = 6.4$ Hz, 3H) ppm; $^{13}\text{C NMR}$ [CDCl_3 , 200 MHz] δ 171.0, 162.9, 152.2, 142.6, 135.9, 133.7, 130.1, 128.1, 112.8, 112.5, 110.7, 98.9, 75.6, 74.5, 67.7, 63.1, 49.1, 42.2, 35.6, 33.5, 32.2, 32.0, 30.0, 27.1, 25.3, 23.0, 19.3, 14.4, 12.3 ppm; IR [thin film, ν_{max} cm^{-1}] 3233, 2924, 2853, 1699, 1456, 1246, 1111, 702; HRMS (ESI+/TOF) calculated for m/z $\text{C}_{39}\text{H}_{50}\text{O}_7\text{SiNa} = 681.3224$, found 681.3193.



Allyl ester 25: The compound was prepared from **24** by the method reported in the literature.²

$^1\text{H NMR}$ [CDCl_3 , 400 MHz] δ 7.66 (d, $J = 6.7$ Hz, 4H), 7.48–7.34 (m, 6H), 6.23 (s, 1H), 6.03–5.89 (m, 2H), 5.35 (m, 2H), 5.22 (d, $J = 10.4$ Hz, 1H), 5.15 (d, $J = 10.4$ Hz, 1H), 4.84–4.65 (m, 2H), 4.51 (d, $J = 4.9$ Hz, 2H), 4.21 (t, $J = 8.5$ Hz, 1H), 3.80 (m, 1H), 3.72–3.60 (m, 2H), 2.75 (dd, $J = 17.1, 3.7$ Hz, 1H), 2.60 (dd, $J = 17.1, 10.7$ Hz, 1H), 2.30–2.18 (m, 1H), 2.15 (dd, $J = 12.1, 4.9$ Hz, 1H), 1.98 (m, 1H), 1.89–1.79 (m, 1H), 1.72 (m, 2H), 1.55 (m, 3H), 1.43 (m, 5H),

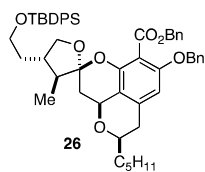
1.05 (s, 9H), 1.01 (d, $J = 6.7$ Hz, 3H), 0.90 (m, 3H).



Benzyl ester S6: Iodide **23** (0.0324 g, 0.0391 mmol) was dissolved in THF (3.0 mL) and cooled to -110 °C. *t*-BuLi (0.0506 mL, 0.0860 mmol, 1.7 M in pentane) was added dropwise, forming a light yellow solution which was allowed to stir for 5 min at -110 °C. CO_2 was bubbled through the solution for 1 h, allowing the temperature to slowly increase to 0 °C. The source of CO_2 was removed, and the solvent was evaporated at rt with the aid of gentle

flowing N_2 . The residue was taken up in CH_3CN (3.0 mL) and benzyl bromide (0.0232 mL, 0.196 mmol) was added. The solution was stirred at 80 °C for 12 h. The solution was concentrated and the residue was purified by flash chromatography (5% EtOAc/Hexanes) to afford **S6** (0.0275 g, 84% yield) as a colorless oil. $^1\text{H NMR}$ [CDCl_3 , 400 MHz] δ 7.68 (d, $J = 6.3$ Hz, 4H), 7.43–7.39 (m, 7H), 7.37–7.29 (m, 6H), 7.19 (m, 3H), 6.15 (s, 1H), 5.57 (s, 1H), 5.28 (s, 2H), 5.22 (dd, $J = 10.9, 6.6$ Hz, 1H), 5.08 (s, 2H), 4.08 (t, $J = 8.4$ Hz, 1H), 3.66–3.54 (m, 3H), 2.36–2.27 (m, 2H), 2.16 (m, 3H), 2.03 (m, 1H), 1.80 (m, 1H), 1.65 (m, 1H), 1.55–1.48 (m, 2H), 1.27 (m, 2H), 1.06 (s, 9H), 0.97 (d, $J = 6.6$ Hz, 3H), 0.90 (m, 5H) ppm; $^{13}\text{C NMR}$ [CDCl_3 , 125 MHz] δ 165.7, 160.8,

157.3, 148.7, 137.1, 136.3, 135.7, 133.8, 129.9, 128.6, 128.5, 128.2, 128.1, 127.9, 127.8, 127.1, 109.9, 108.9, 105.3, 101.6, 99.6, 73.4, 70.8, 68.7, 66.8, 63.3, 49.4, 41.4, 36.2, 34.1, 34.0, 31.6, 27.1, 27.0, 22.7, 19.4, 14.3, 12.1 ppm (1 carbon unresolved); IR [thin film, ν_{\max} cm^{-1}] 2932, 2863, 1728, 1613, 1435, 1265, 1180, 1103, 741, 702; HRMS (ESI+/TOF) calculated for m/z $\text{C}_{53}\text{H}_{60}\text{O}_7\text{SiNa}$ = 859.4006, found 859.3983.

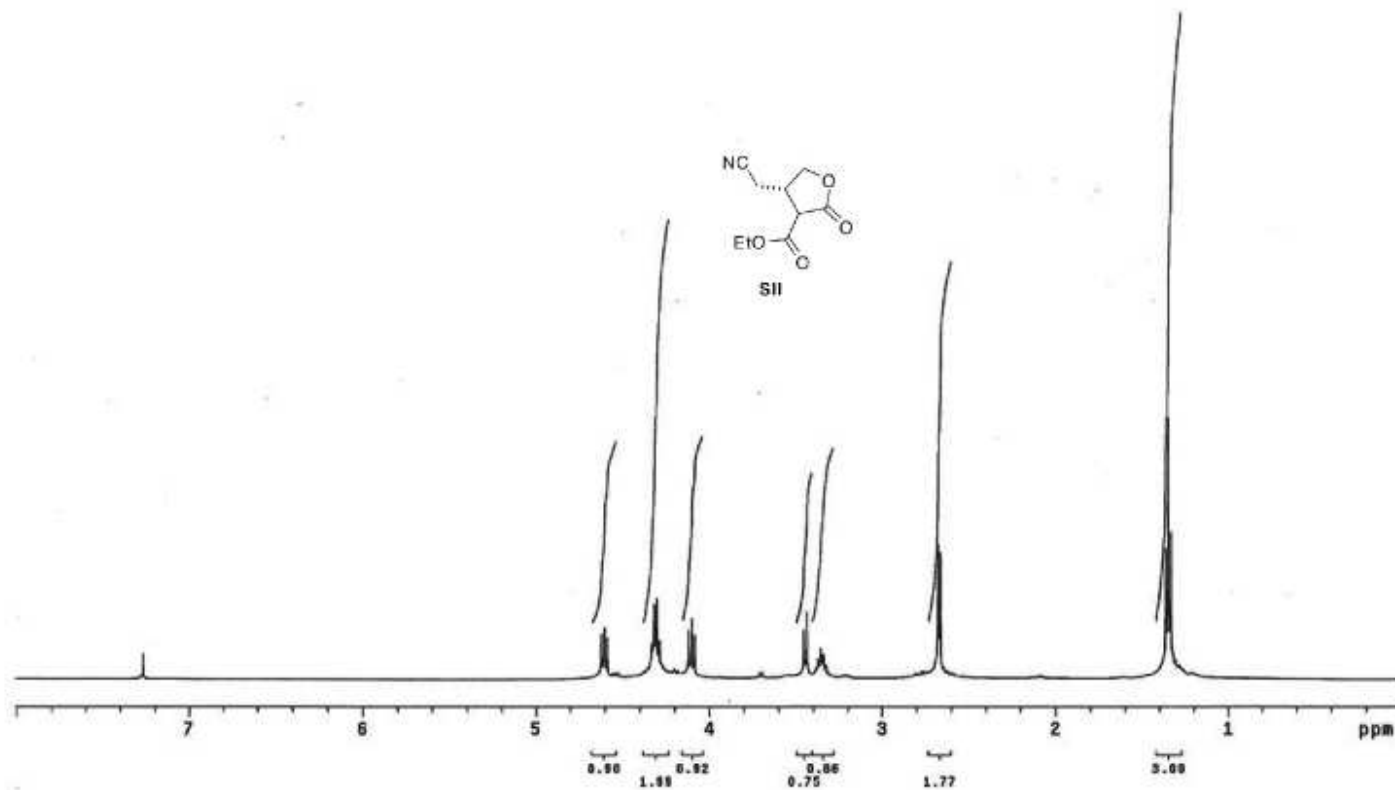


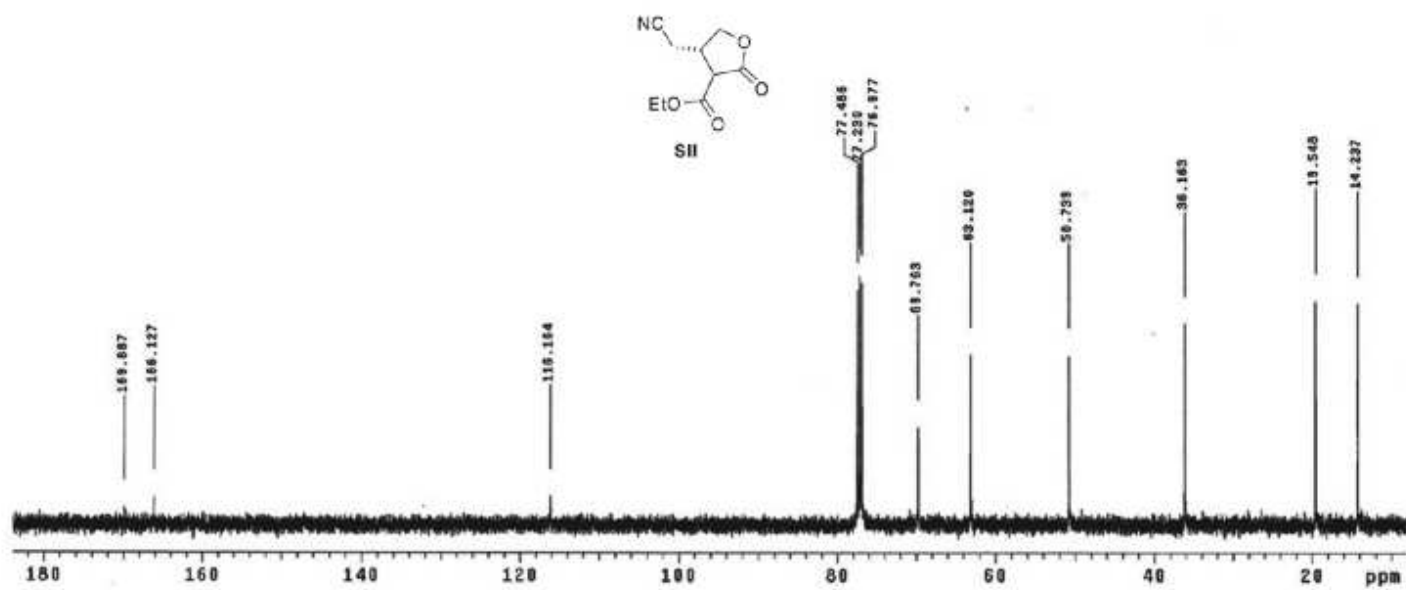
Benzyl ester 26: To a solution of compound **S6** (0.0203 g, 0.0242 mmol) in toluene (1.0 mL) was added Rh/C (0.0020 g, 5%). The system was pressurized to 60 psi of H_2 and the solution was shaken for 10 h. The solution was filtered through celite and concentrated. The crude residue was purified by column chromatography using 5% EtOAc/Hexanes as the mobile phase to afford **26** (0.0173 g, 85% yield) as a colorless oil. ^1H NMR [CDCl_3 , 400 MHz] δ 7.68 (d, J = 6.9 Hz, 4H), 7.44–7.39 (m, 8H), 7.34 (m, 7H), 7.19 (m, 2H), 6.28 (s, 1H), 5.28 (q, J = 12.1 Hz, 2H), 5.05 (s, 2H), 4.79 (dd, J = 12.7, 5.9 Hz, 1H), 4.13 (t, J = 8.5 Hz, 1H), 3.8 (m, 1H), 3.68–3.55 (m, 3H), 2.73 (dd, J = 16.6, 4.0 Hz, 1H), 2.58 (dd, J = 16.9, 10.8 Hz, 1H), 2.13 (dd, J = 12.0, 5.2 Hz, 1H), 2.04 (m, 2H), 1.95 (t, J = 12.3 Hz, 1H), 1.80 (m, 2H), 1.64 (m, 2H), 1.51–1.43 (m, 4H), 0.98 (m, 3H), 0.90 (m, 5H) ppm; ^{13}C NMR [CDCl_3 , 200 MHz] δ 166.0, 156.0, 149.3, 137.1, 136.4, 136.3, 128.6, 128.5, 128.2, 127.9, 127.2, 115.1, 109.9, 109.1, 75.6, 73.1, 70.7, 69.3, 66.9, 62.1, 49.2, 40.9, 36.6, 36.0, 34.7, 32.0, 25.4, 22.8, 21.7, 14.3, 11.8 ppm (some aromatic carbons unresolved); IR [thin film, ν_{\max} cm^{-1}] 2924, 2855, 1728, 1597, 1435, 1273, 1103, 702; HRMS (ESI+/TOF) calculated for m/z $\text{C}_{53}\text{H}_{62}\text{O}_7\text{SiNa}$ = 861.4163, found 861.4133.

III. Spectroscopic Data:

Lactone SII:

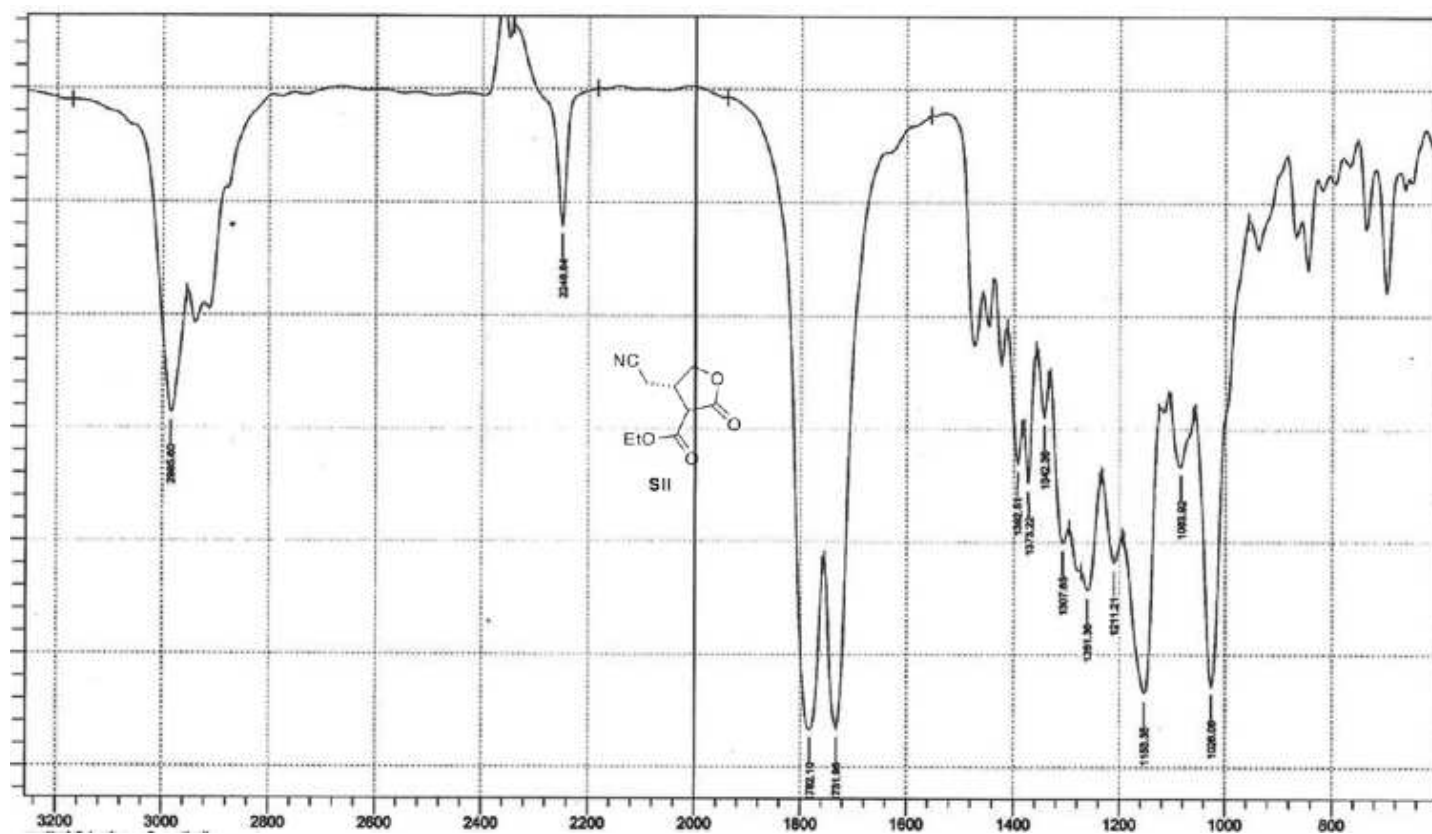
^1H NMR:



Lactone SII: ^{13}C NMR:

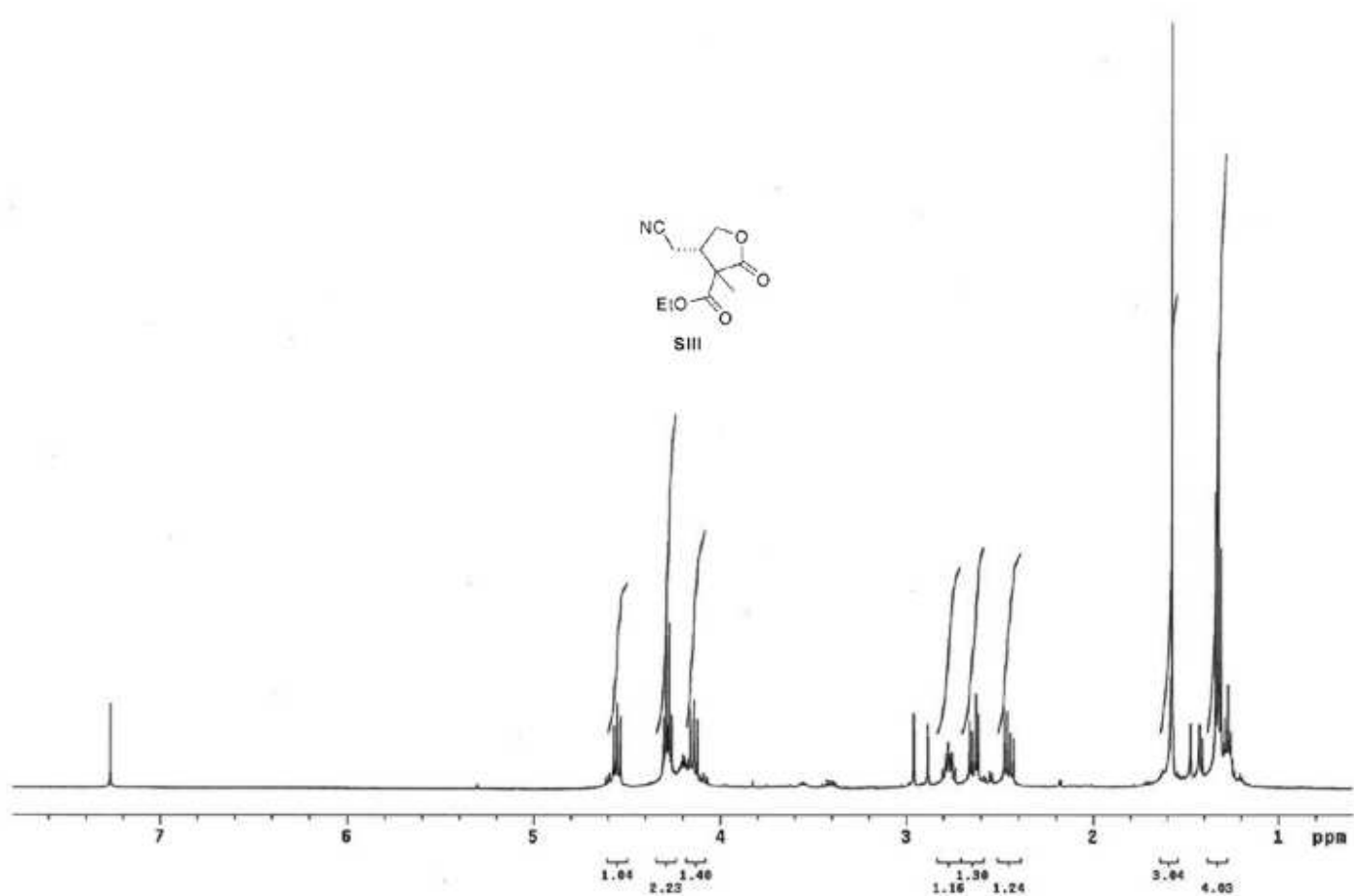
Lactone SII:

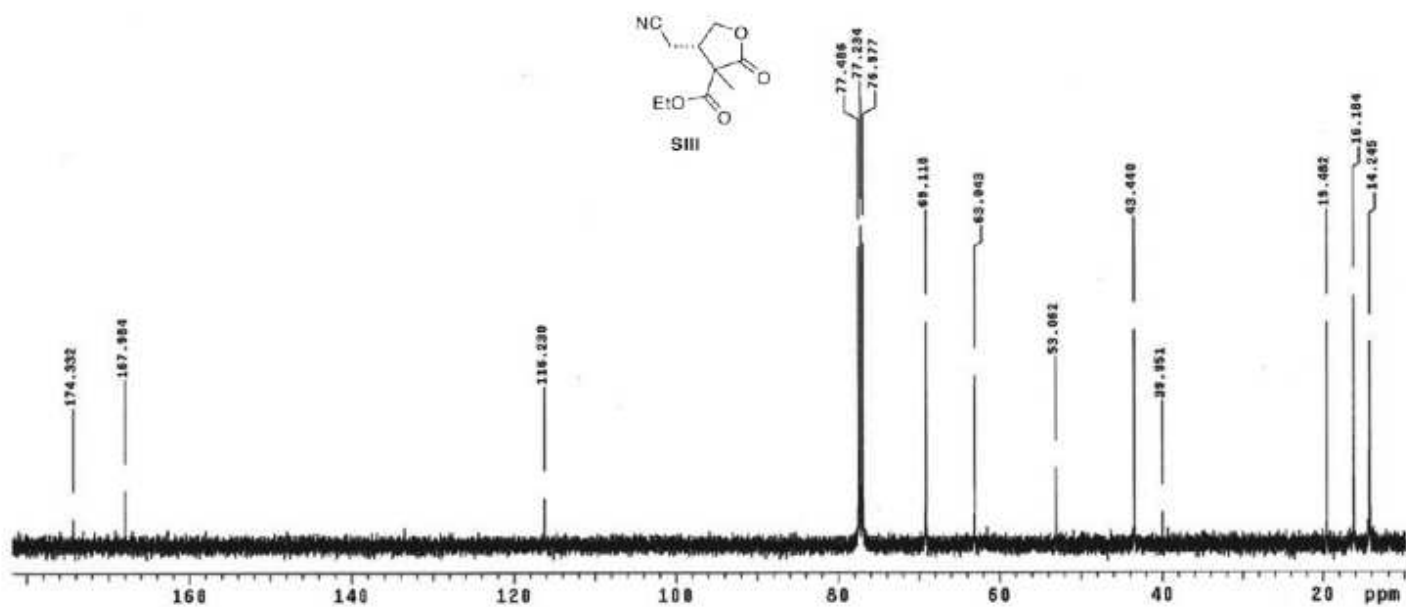
FTIR:



Lactone SIII:

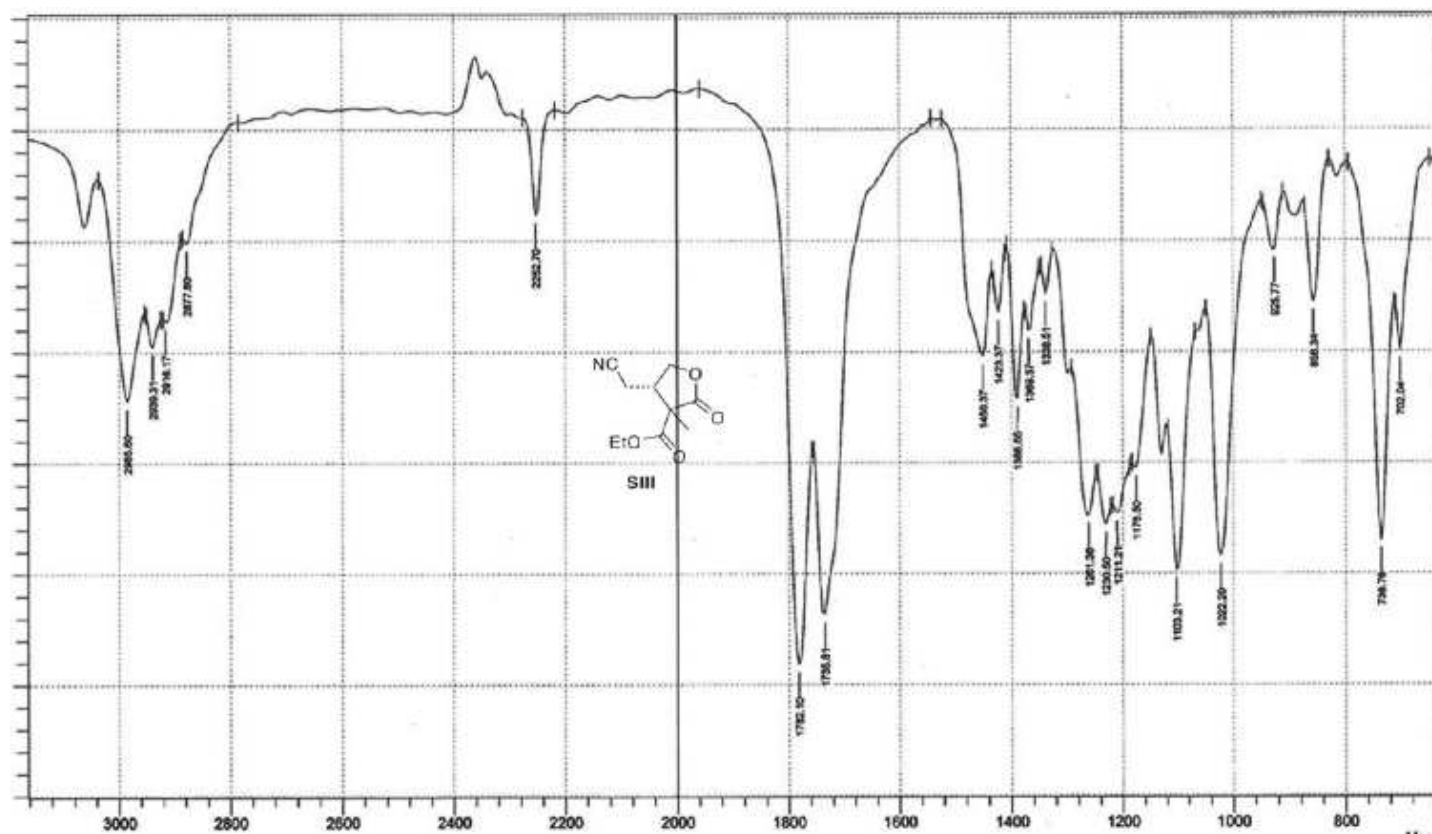
¹H NMR:



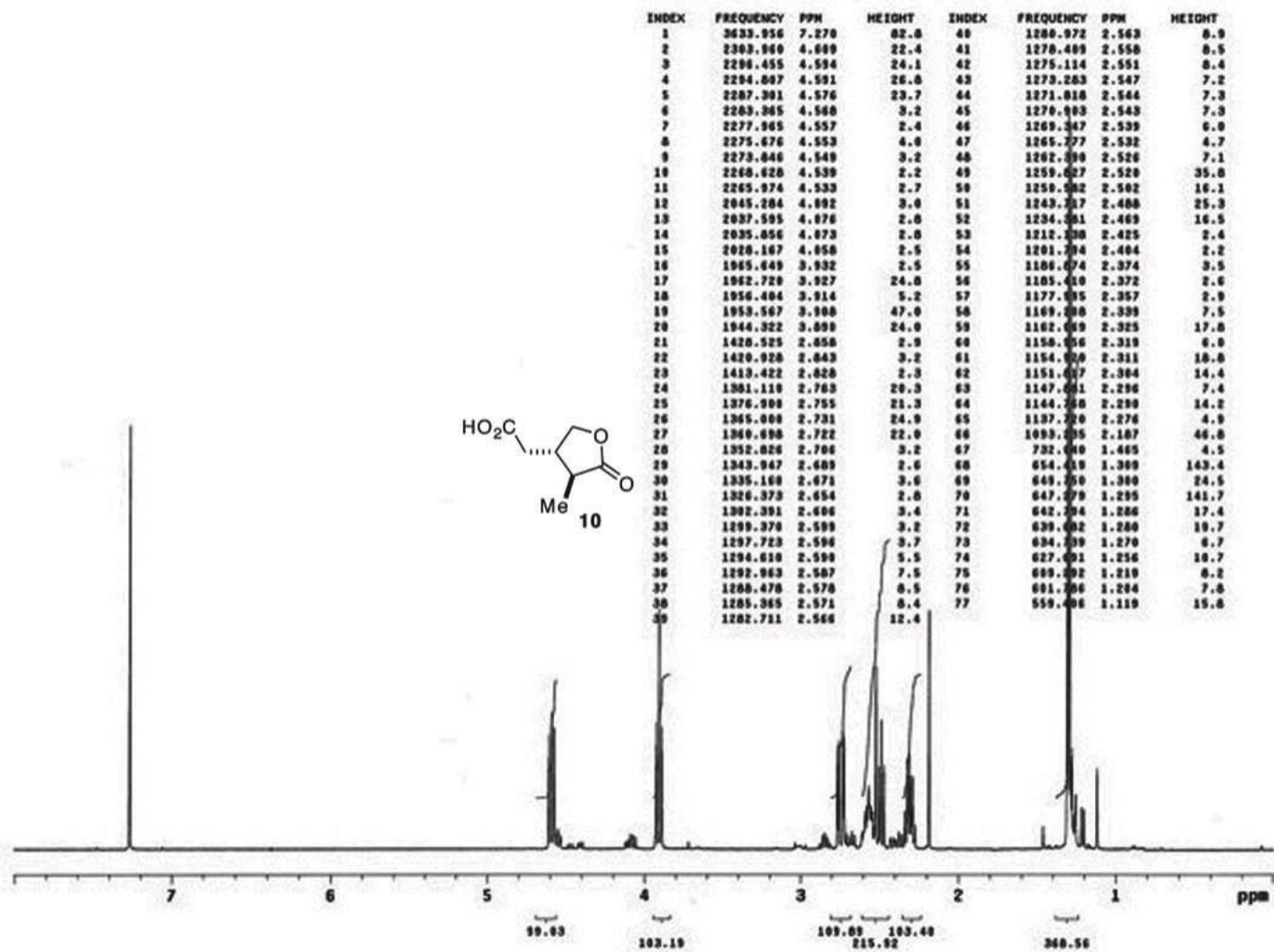
Lactone SIII: ^{13}C NMR:

Lactone SIII:

FTIR:

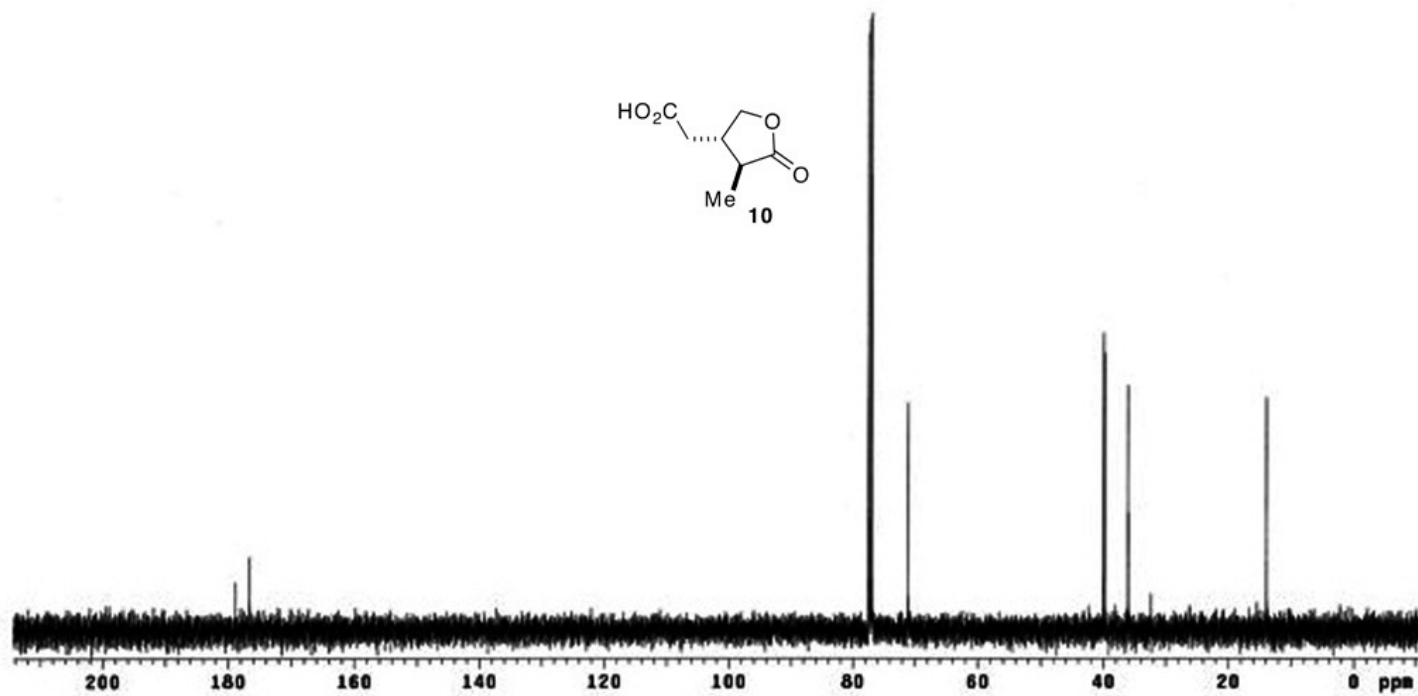


Lactone 10:

 ^1H NMR

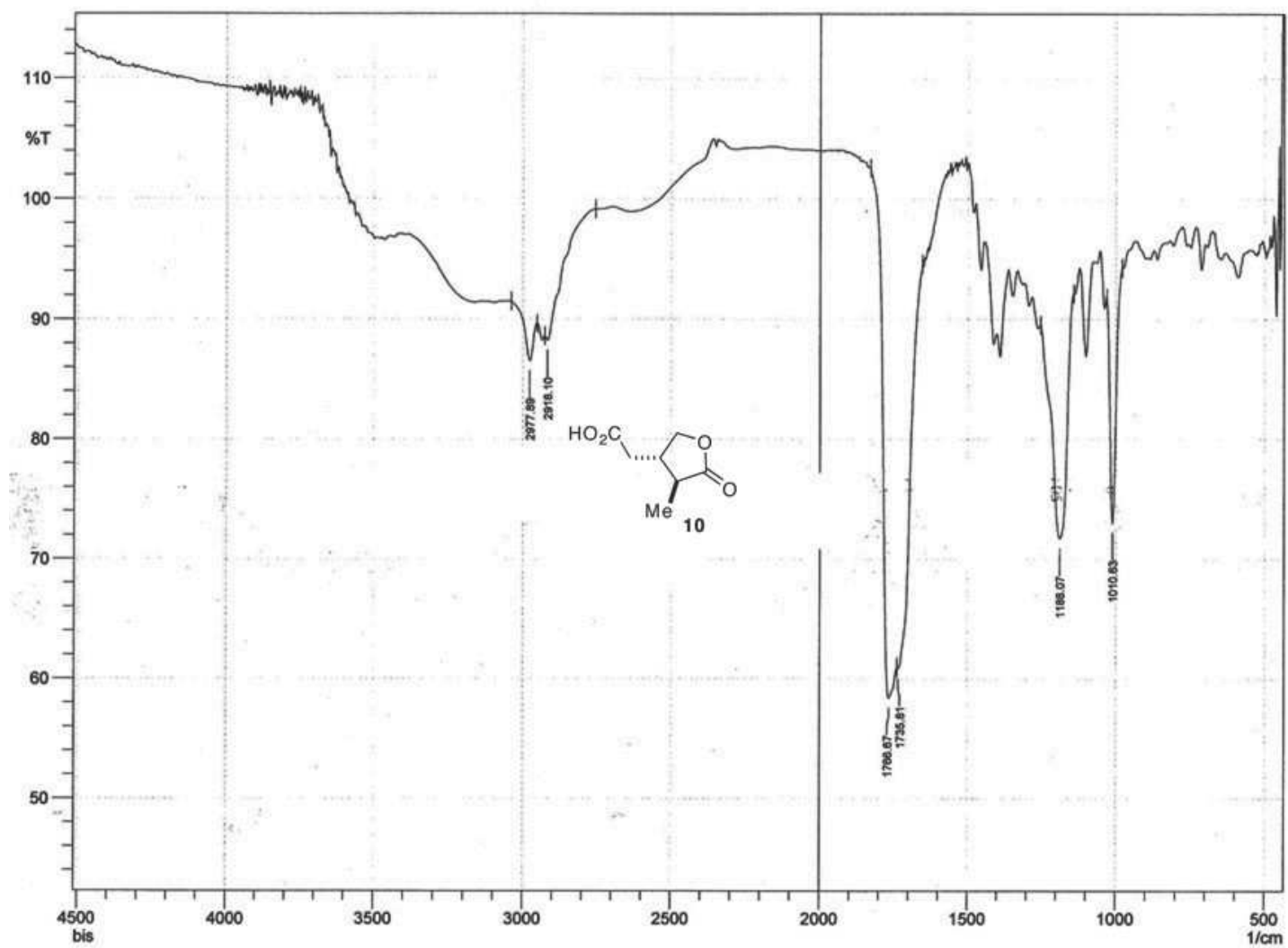
Lactone 10: ^{13}C NMR

INDEX	FREQUENCY	PPM	HEIGHT
1	22481.437	178.866	8.5
2	22281.594	176.639	12.9
3	9738.866	77.484	185.0
4	9786.958	77.230	187.5
5	9674.619	76.973	188.5
6	8929.528	71.845	48.0
7	5825.512	39.584	52.4
8	5880.583	39.785	48.8
9	4533.091	36.866	43.1
10	1747.594	13.984	41.0

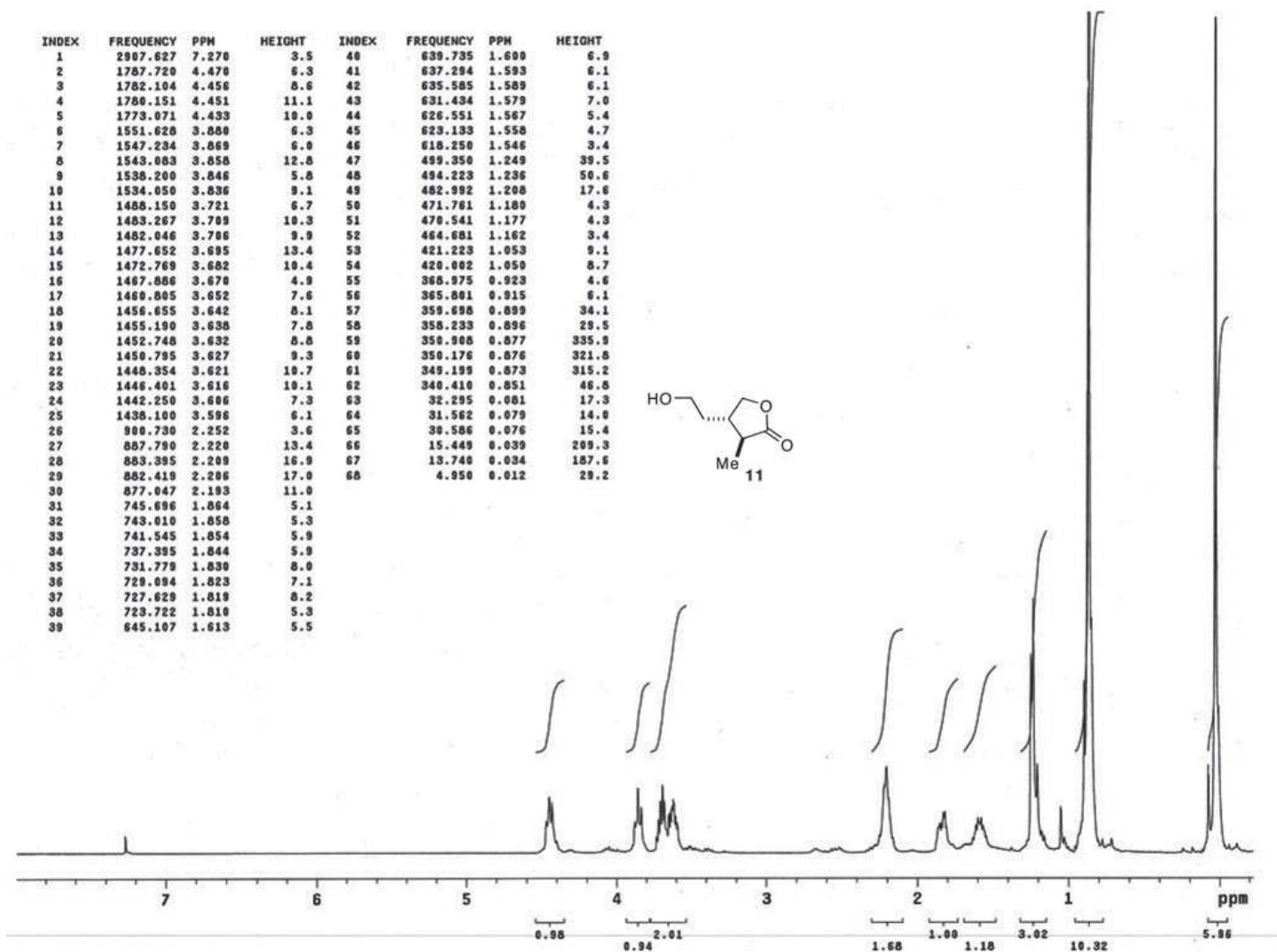


Lactone 10:

FTIR

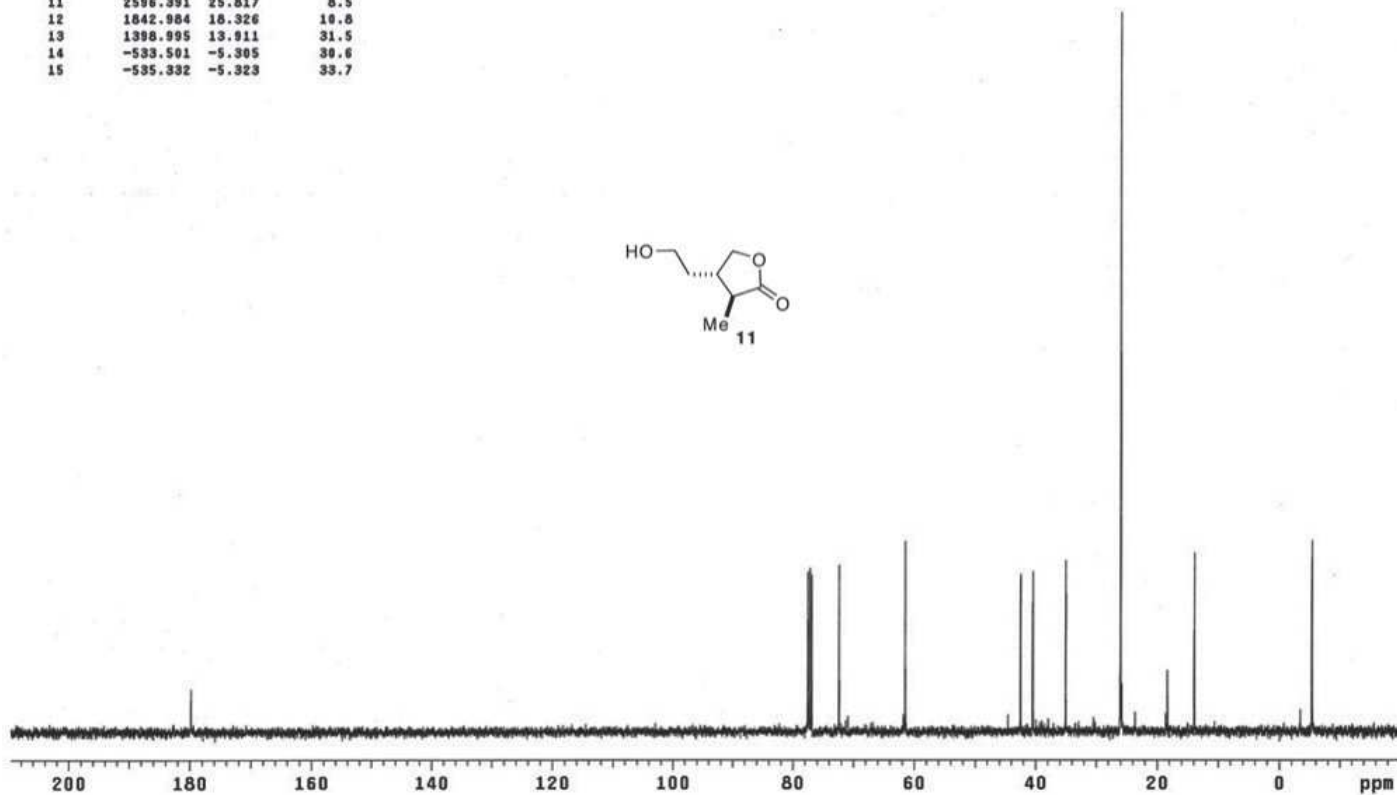
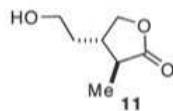


Alcohol 11:

 ^1H NMR

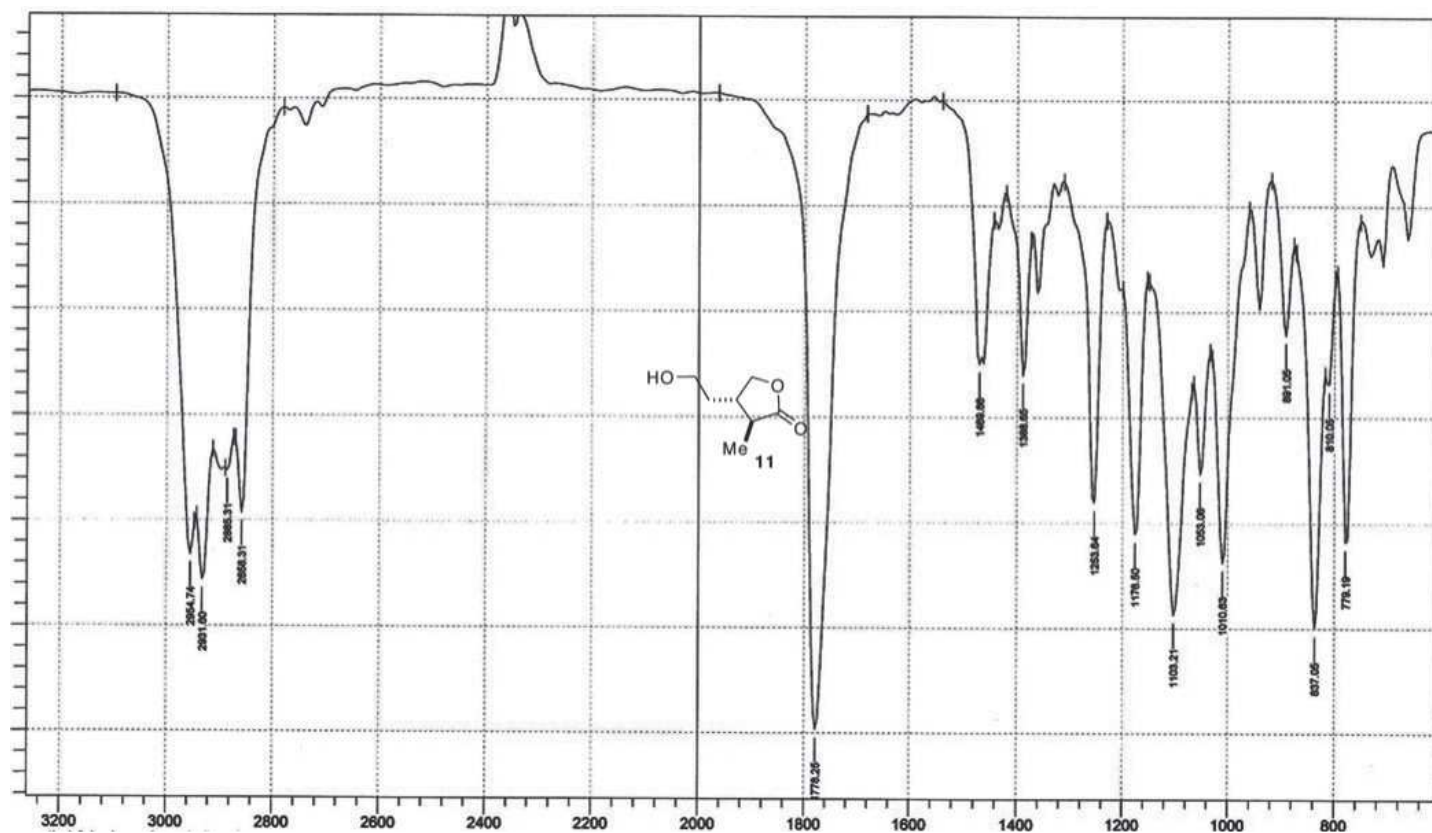
Alcohol 11:¹³C NMR

INDEX	FREQUENCY	PPM	HEIGHT
1	18082.904	179.809	7.4
2	7798.842	77.549	28.0
3	7766.801	77.230	28.8
4	7734.761	76.911	27.6
5	7278.871	72.378	29.3
6	6186.751	61.519	33.6
7	4271.648	42.476	27.7
8	4072.082	40.491	28.2
9	3524.649	35.048	30.2
10	2618.531	26.018	127.4
11	2598.391	25.817	8.5
12	1842.984	18.326	10.8
13	1388.995	13.911	31.5
14	-533.501	-5.305	30.6
15	-535.332	-5.323	33.7

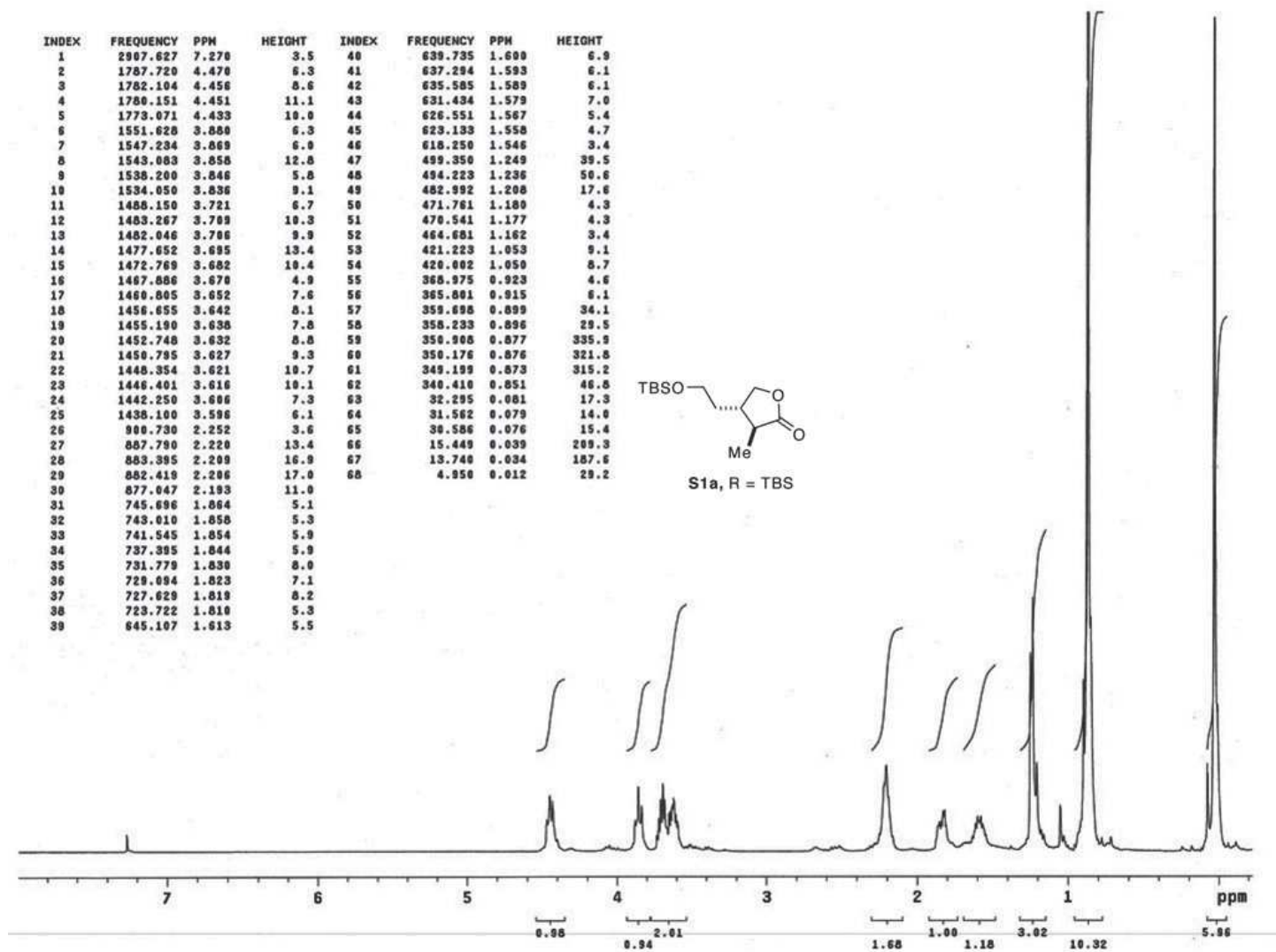


Alcohol 11:

FTIR

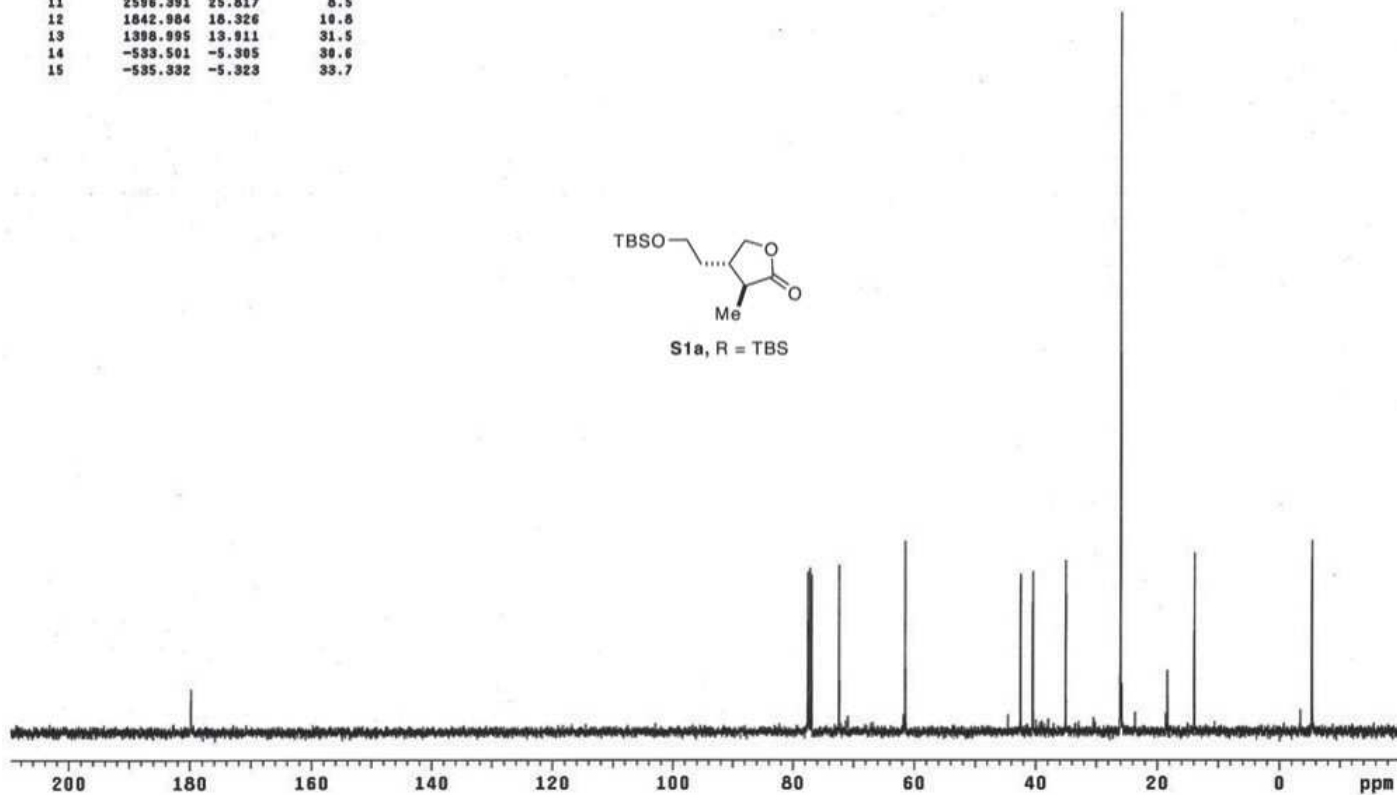
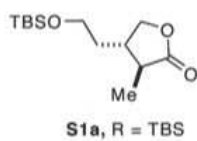


Lactone S1a:

¹H NMR

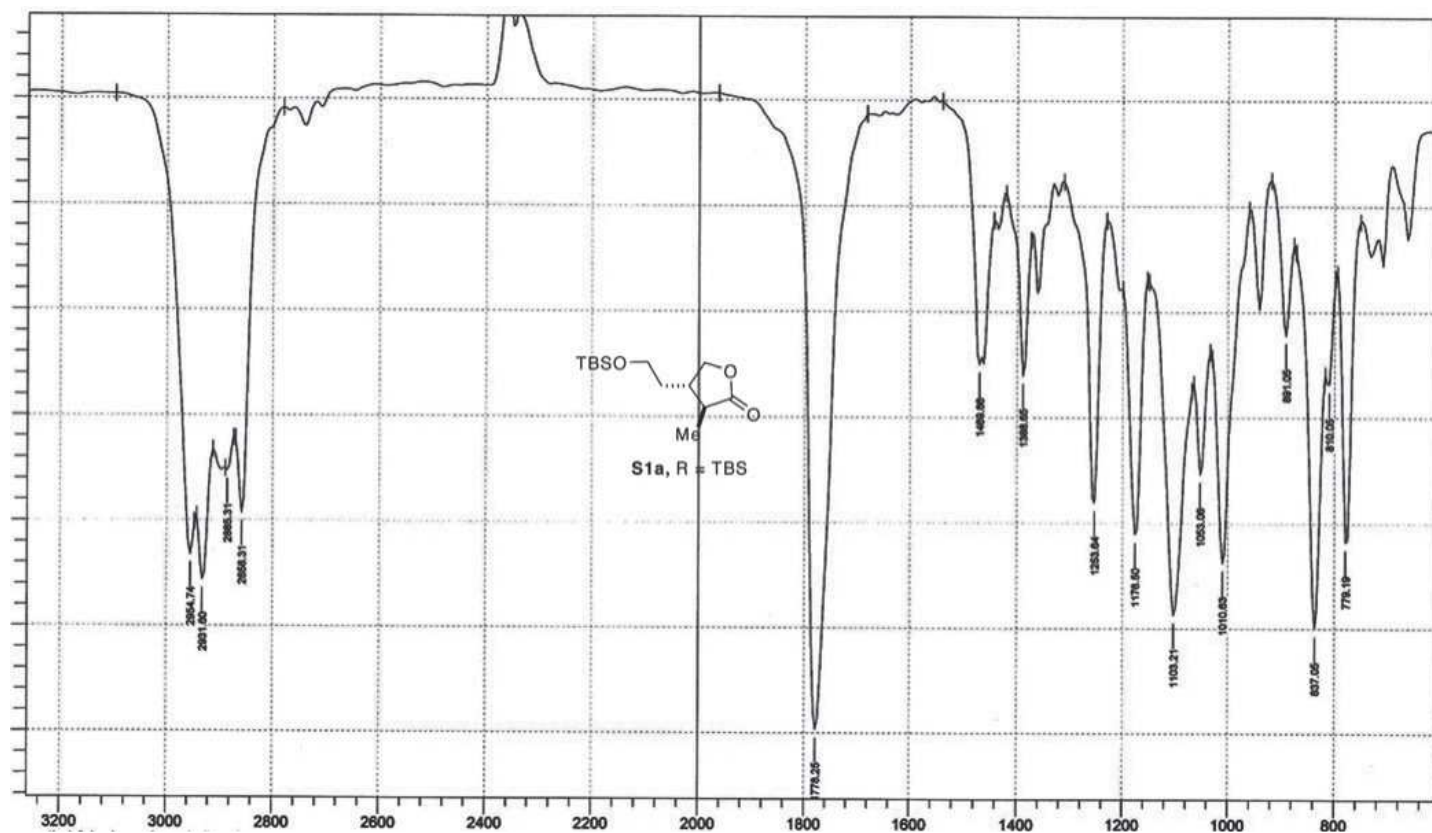
Lactone S1a:¹³C NMR

INDEX	FREQUENCY	PPM	HEIGHT
1	18082.904	179.809	7.4
2	7798.842	77.549	26.0
3	7766.801	77.230	28.8
4	7734.761	76.911	27.6
5	7278.871	72.378	29.3
6	6186.751	61.519	33.6
7	4271.648	42.476	27.7
8	4072.082	40.491	28.2
9	3524.649	35.048	30.2
10	2618.531	26.018	127.4
11	2598.391	25.817	8.5
12	1842.984	18.326	10.8
13	1388.995	13.911	31.5
14	-533.501	-5.305	30.6
15	-535.332	-5.323	33.7

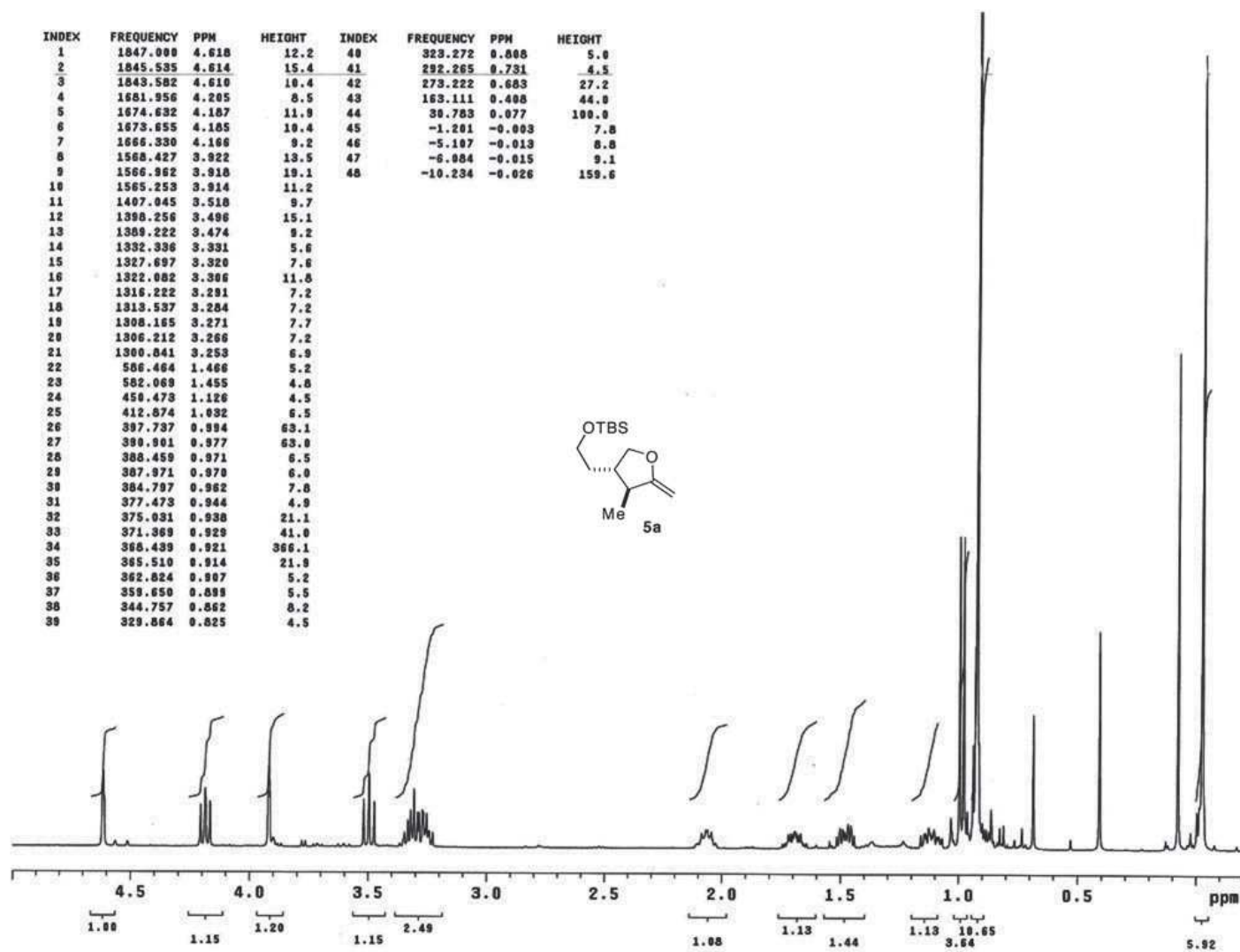


Lactone S1a:

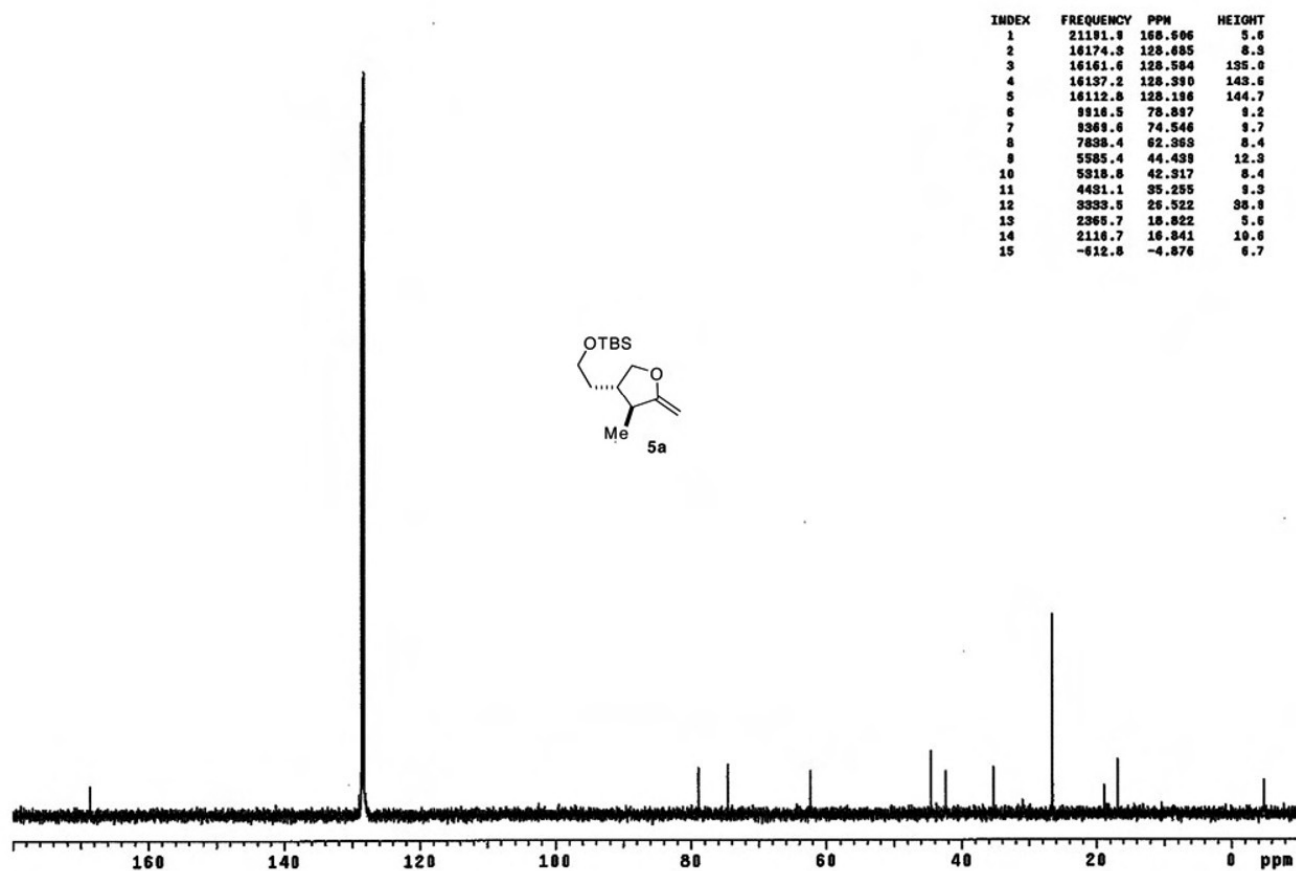
FTIR



Enol ether 5a:

¹H NMR

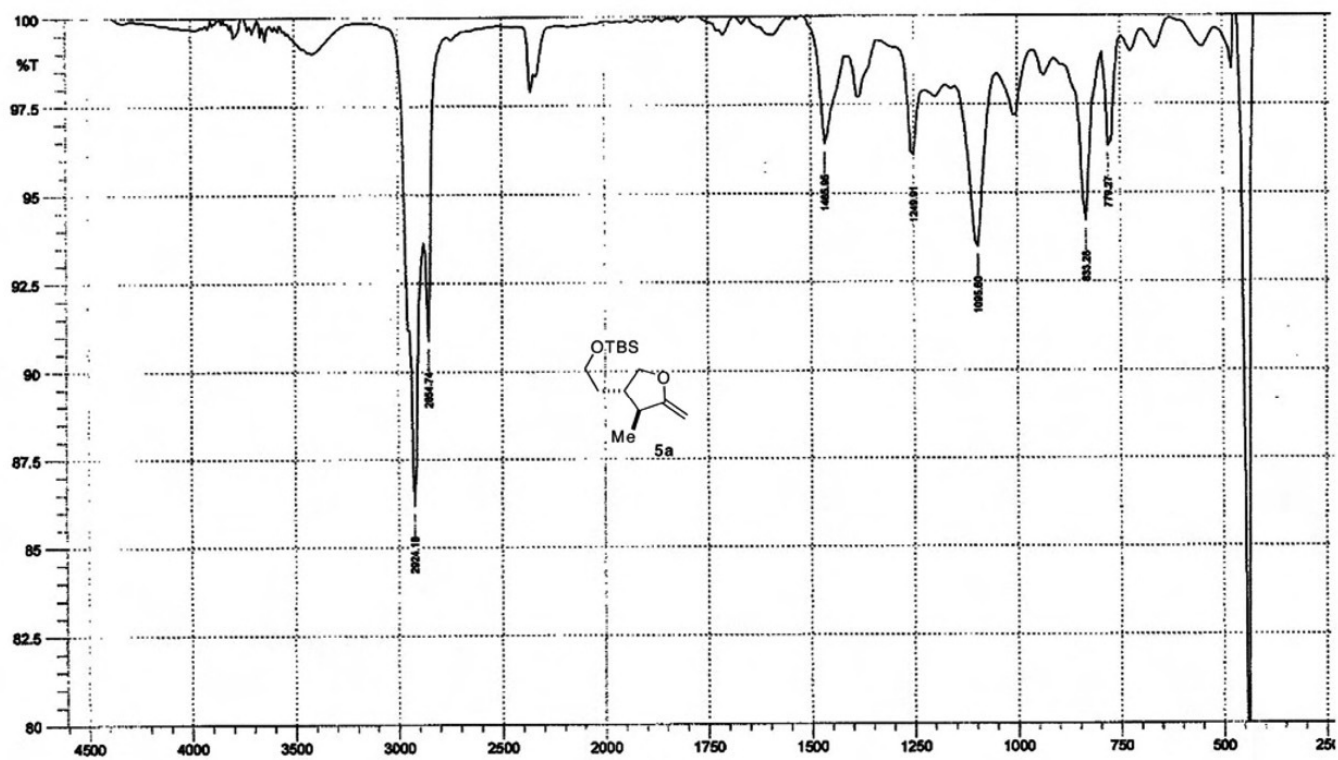
Enol ether 5a:

 ^{13}C NMR

Enol ether 5a:

FTIR

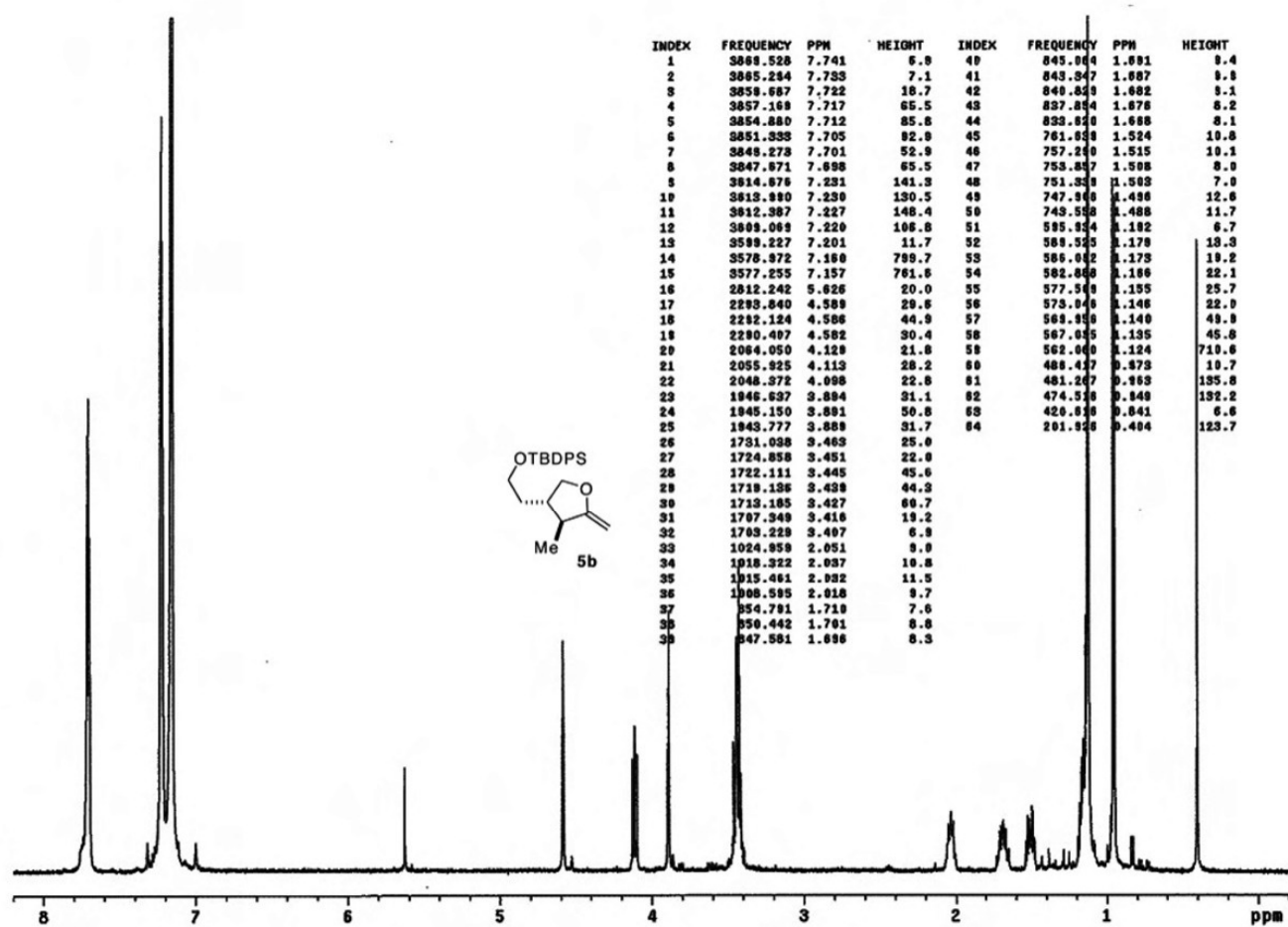
SHIMADZU



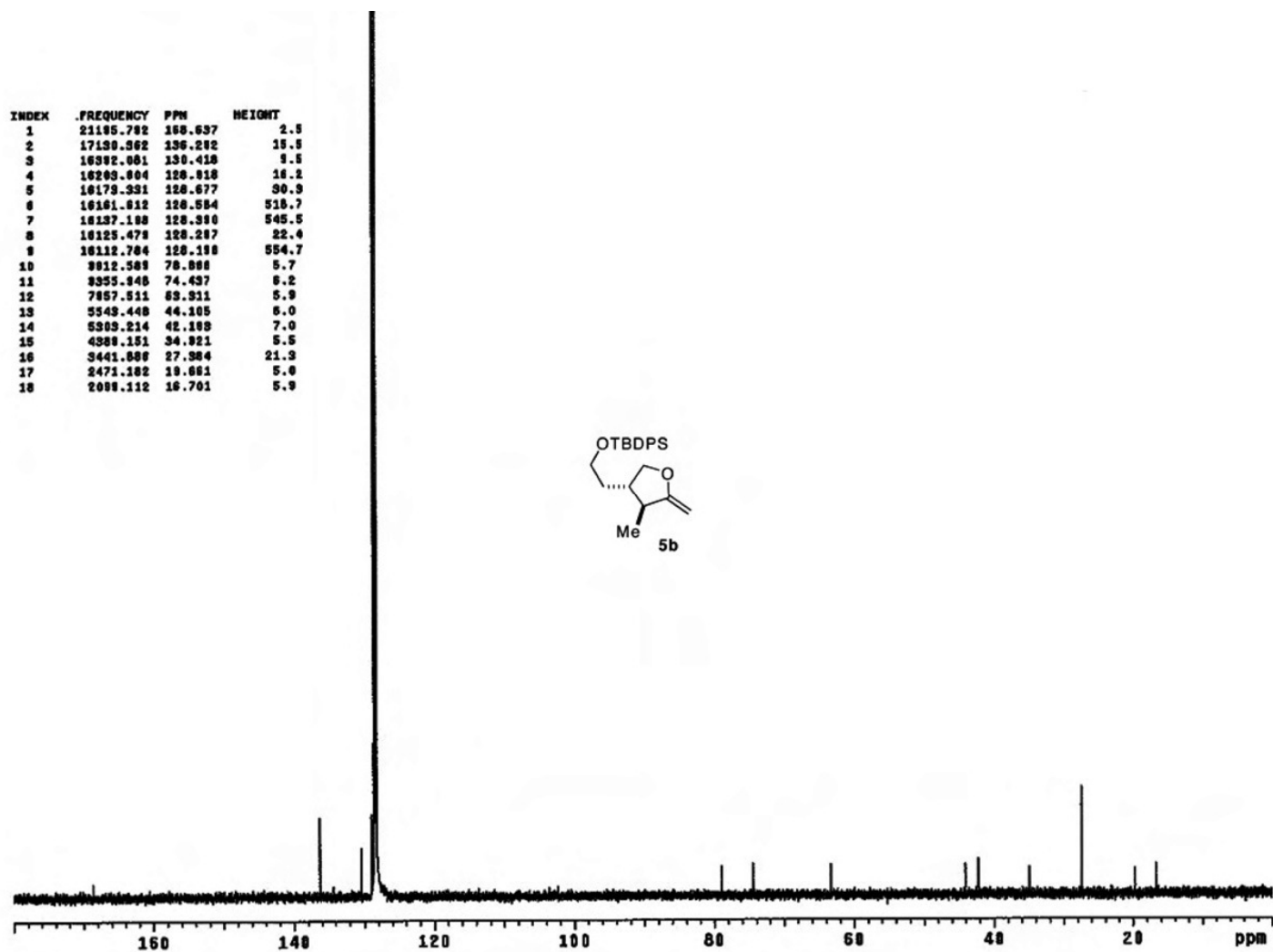
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No. of Scans;
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User; Admin

Enol ether 5b:

 ^1H NMR

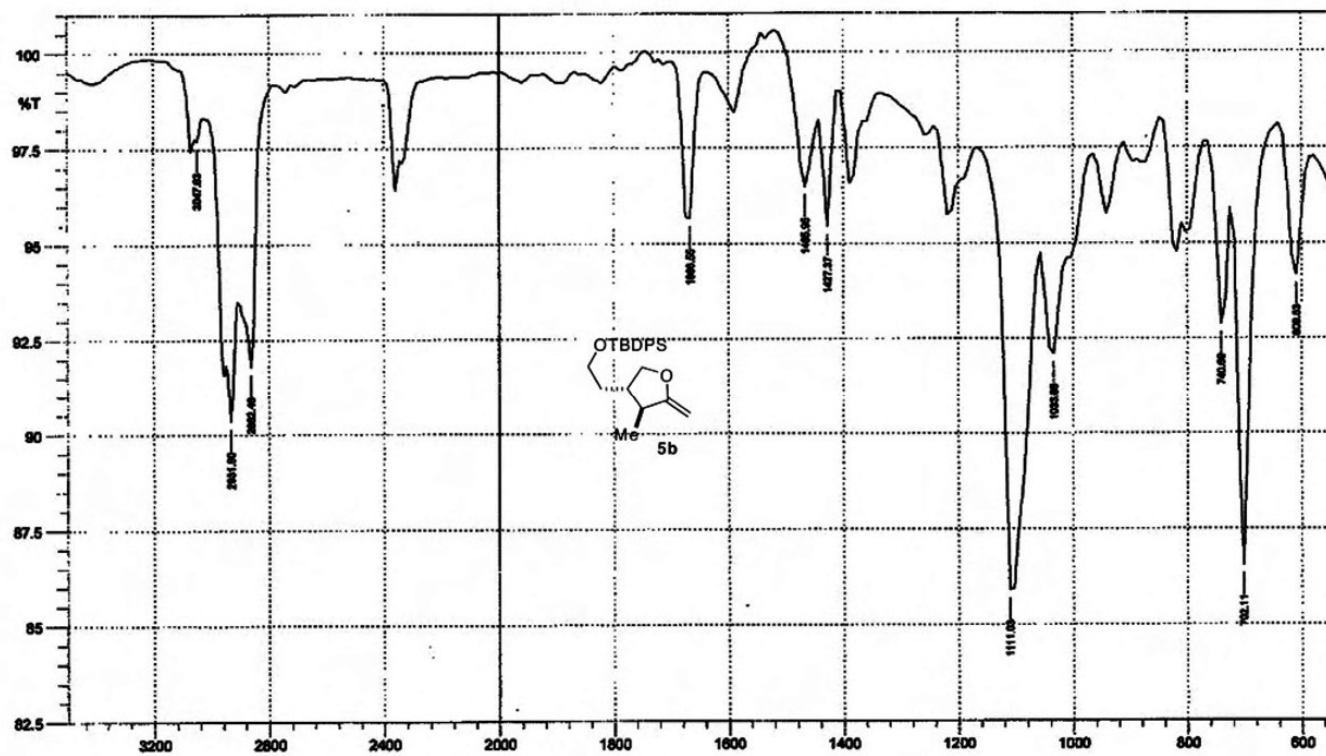
Enol ether 5b:

 ^{13}C NMR

Enol ether 5b:

FTIR

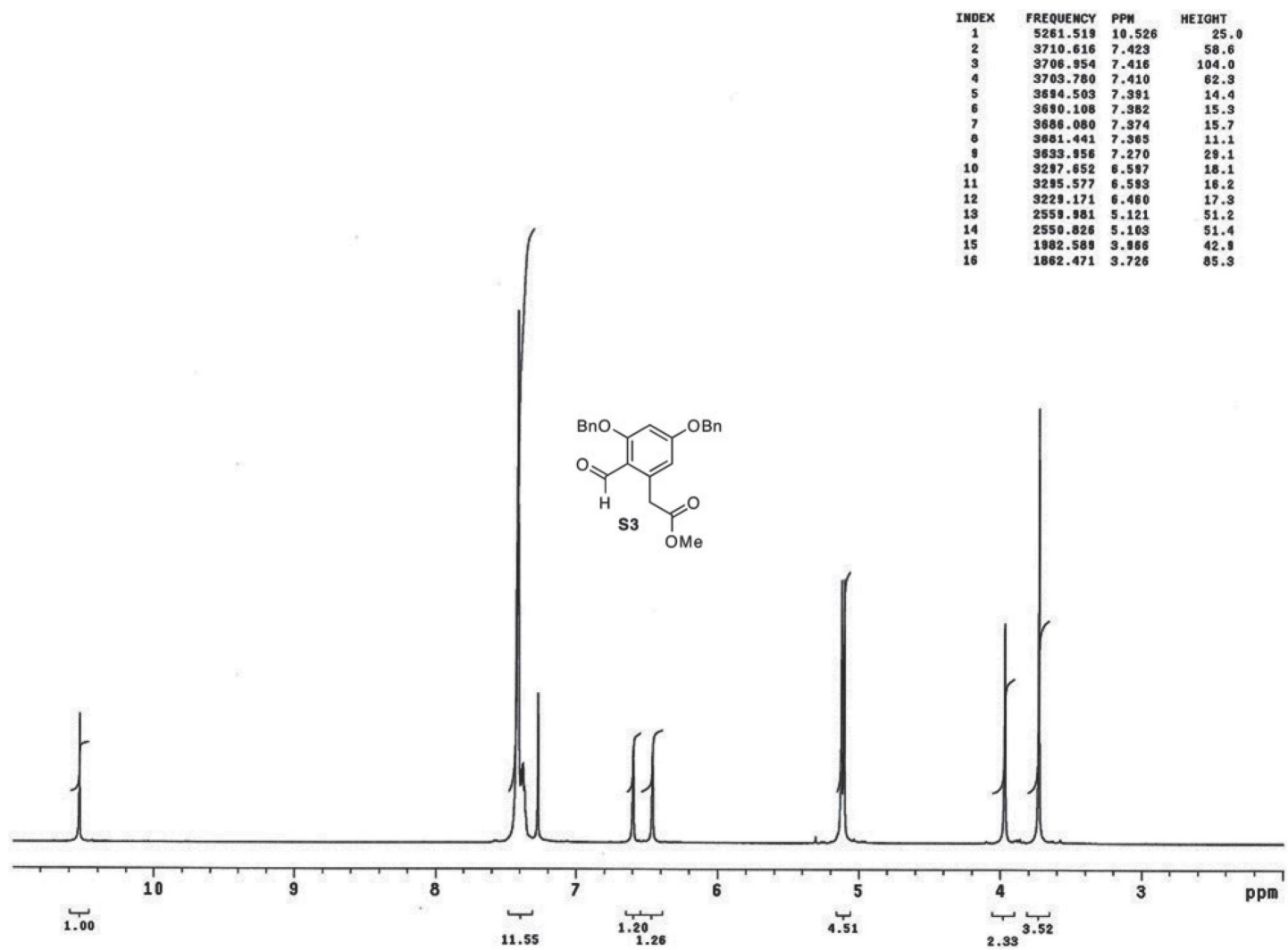
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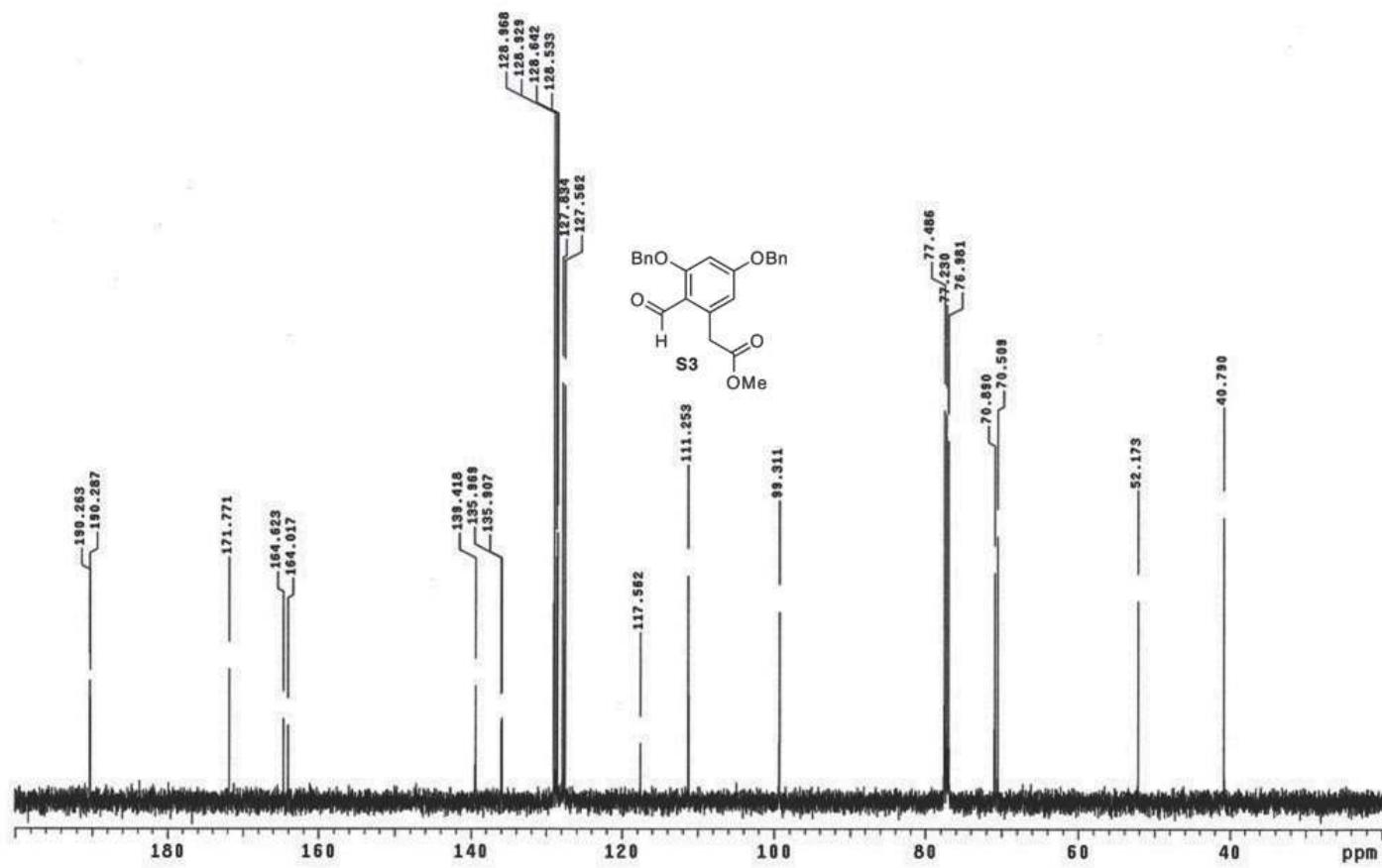
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Aldehyde S3:

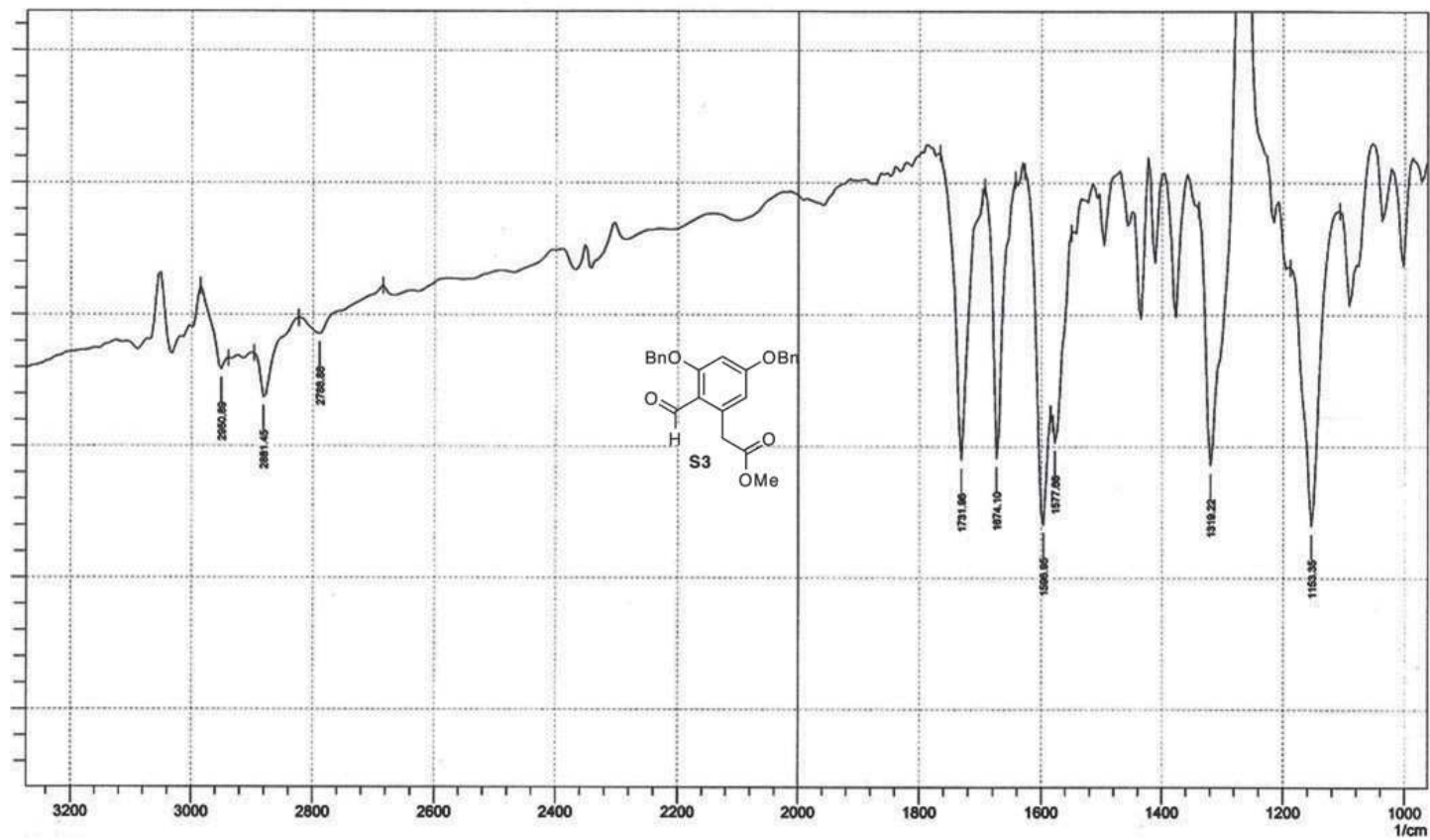
 ^1H NMR

Aldehyde S3:

 ^{13}C NMR

Aldehyde S3:

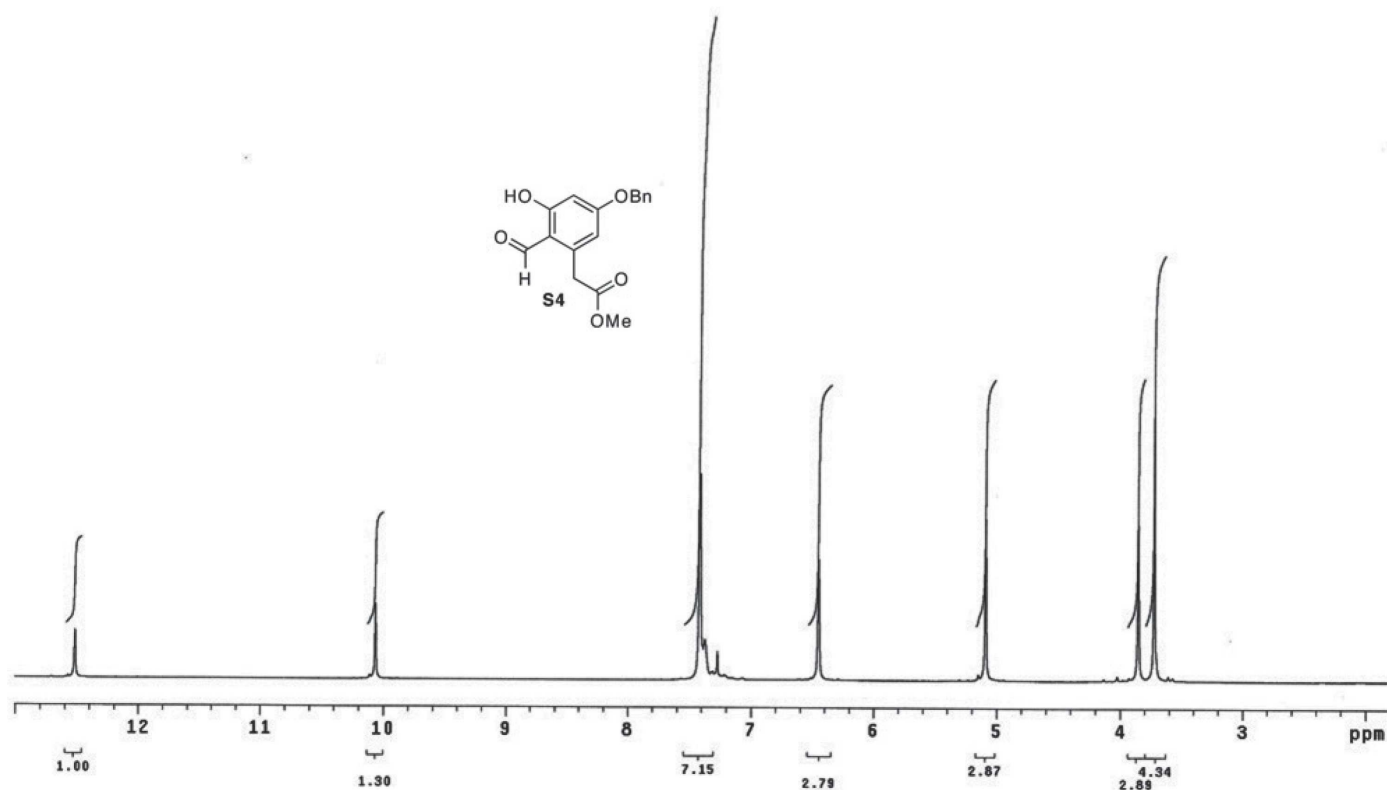
FTIR



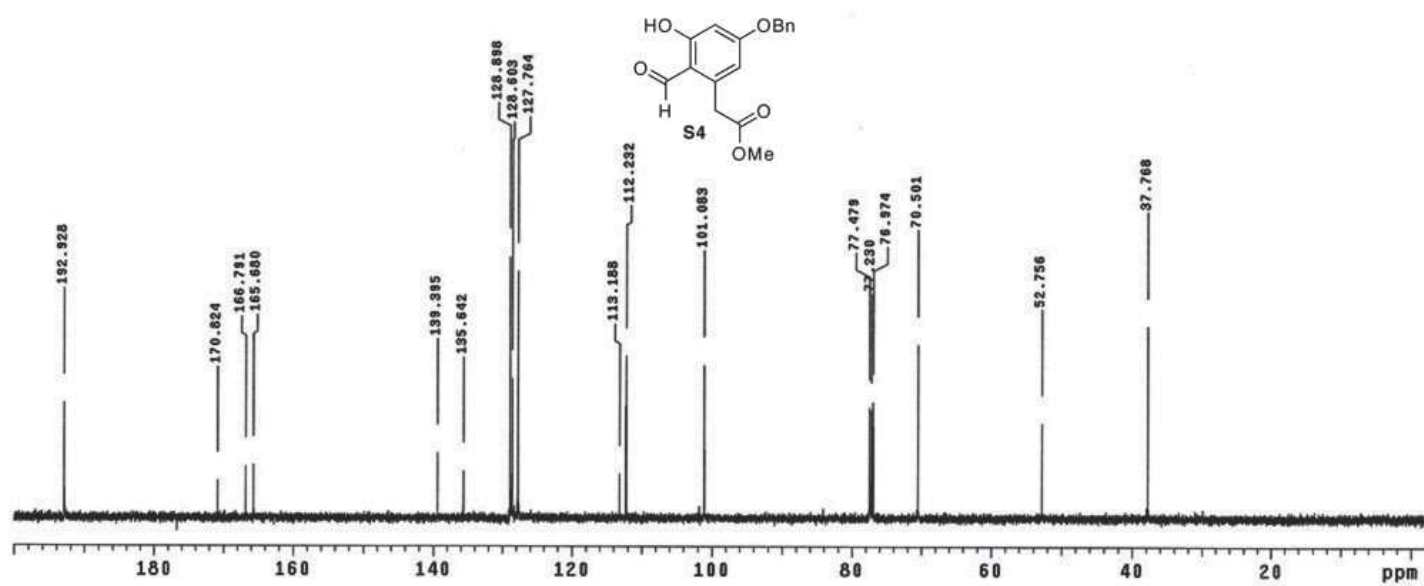
Aldehyde S4:

 ^1H NMR

INDEX	FREQUENCY	PPM	HEIGHT
1	6256.270	12.516	8.8
2	5029.586	10.062	13.7
3	3707.076	7.416	33.6
4	3703.414	7.409	37.1
5	3685.347	7.373	7.6
6	3224.410	6.451	21.9
7	2543.502	5.088	29.1
8	1924.849	3.851	29.2
9	1860.030	3.721	47.2

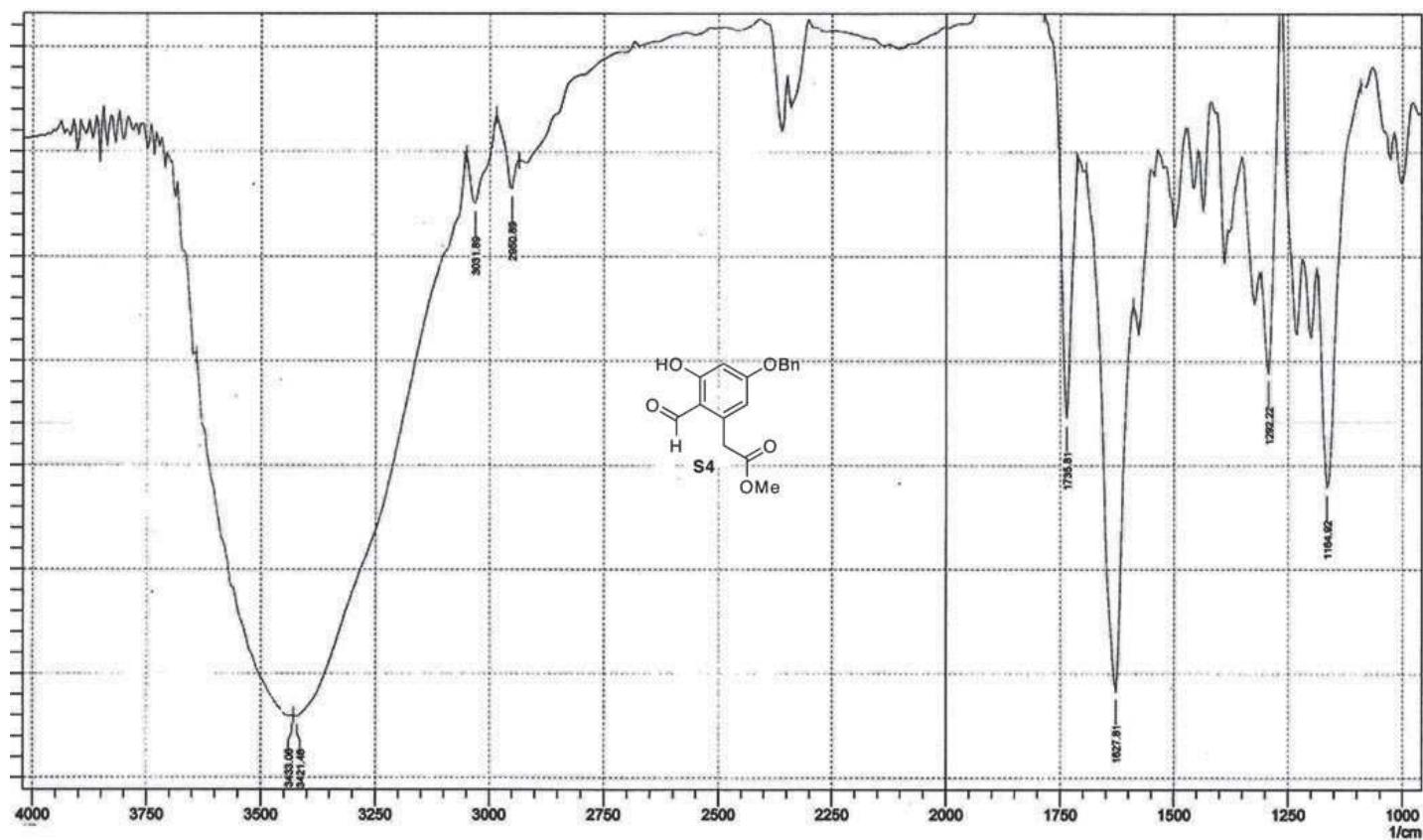


Aldehyde S4:

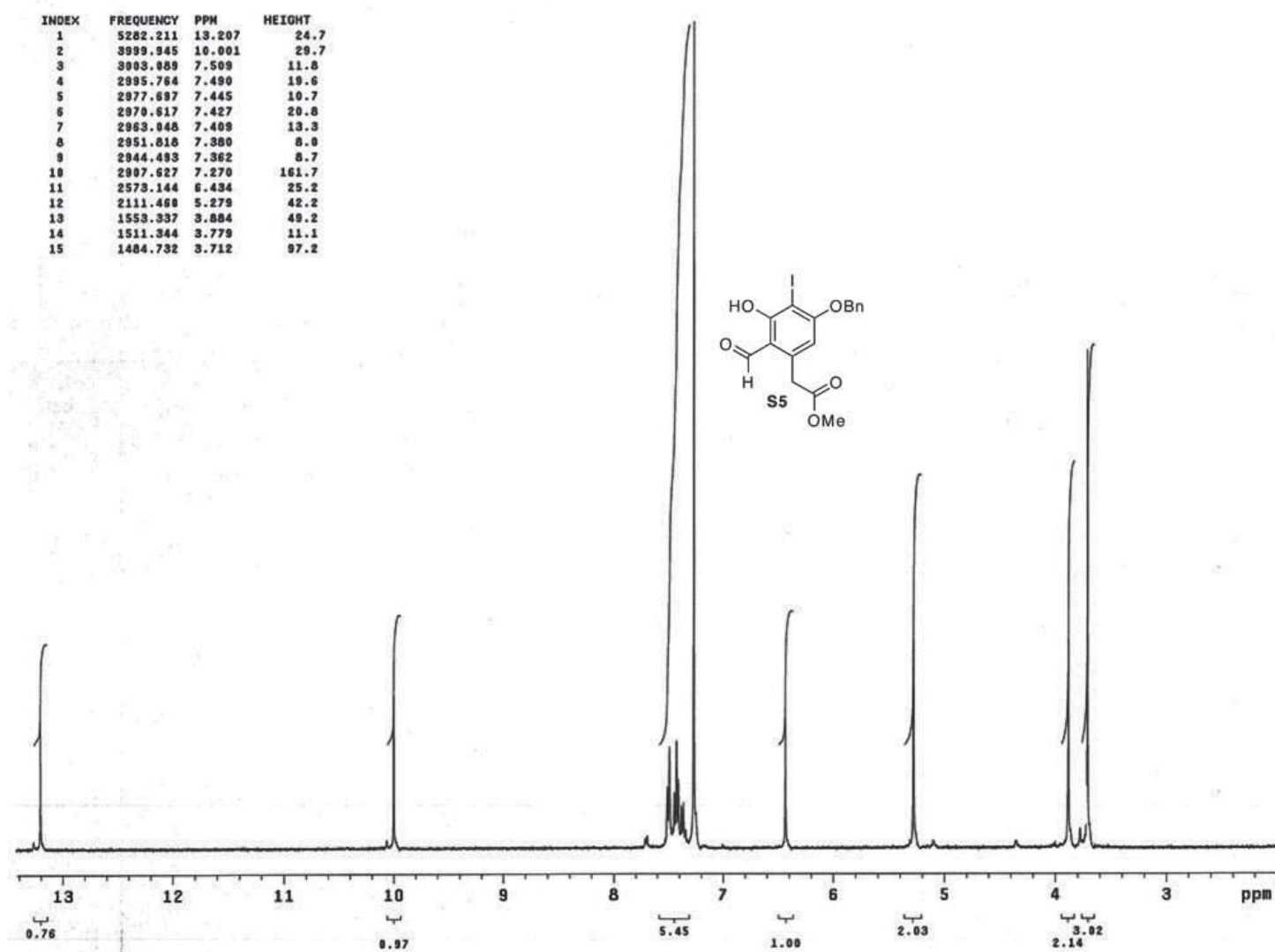
 ^{13}C NMR

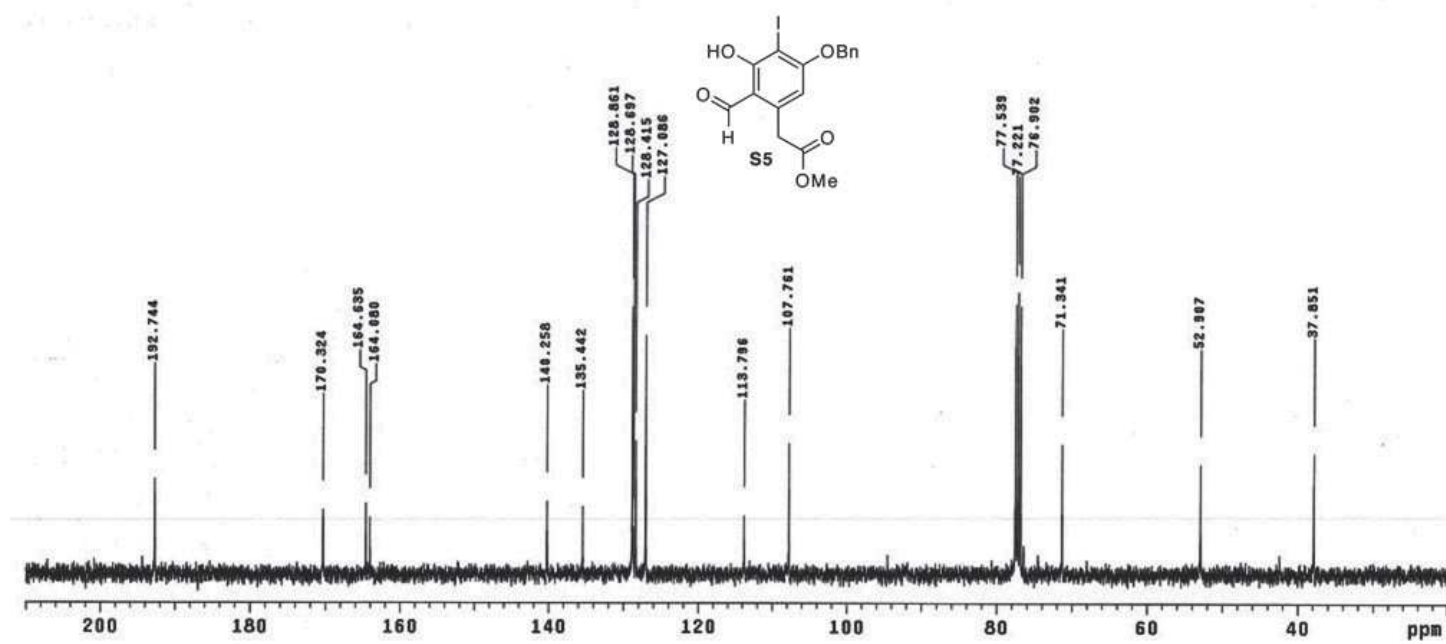
Aldehyde S4:

FTIR



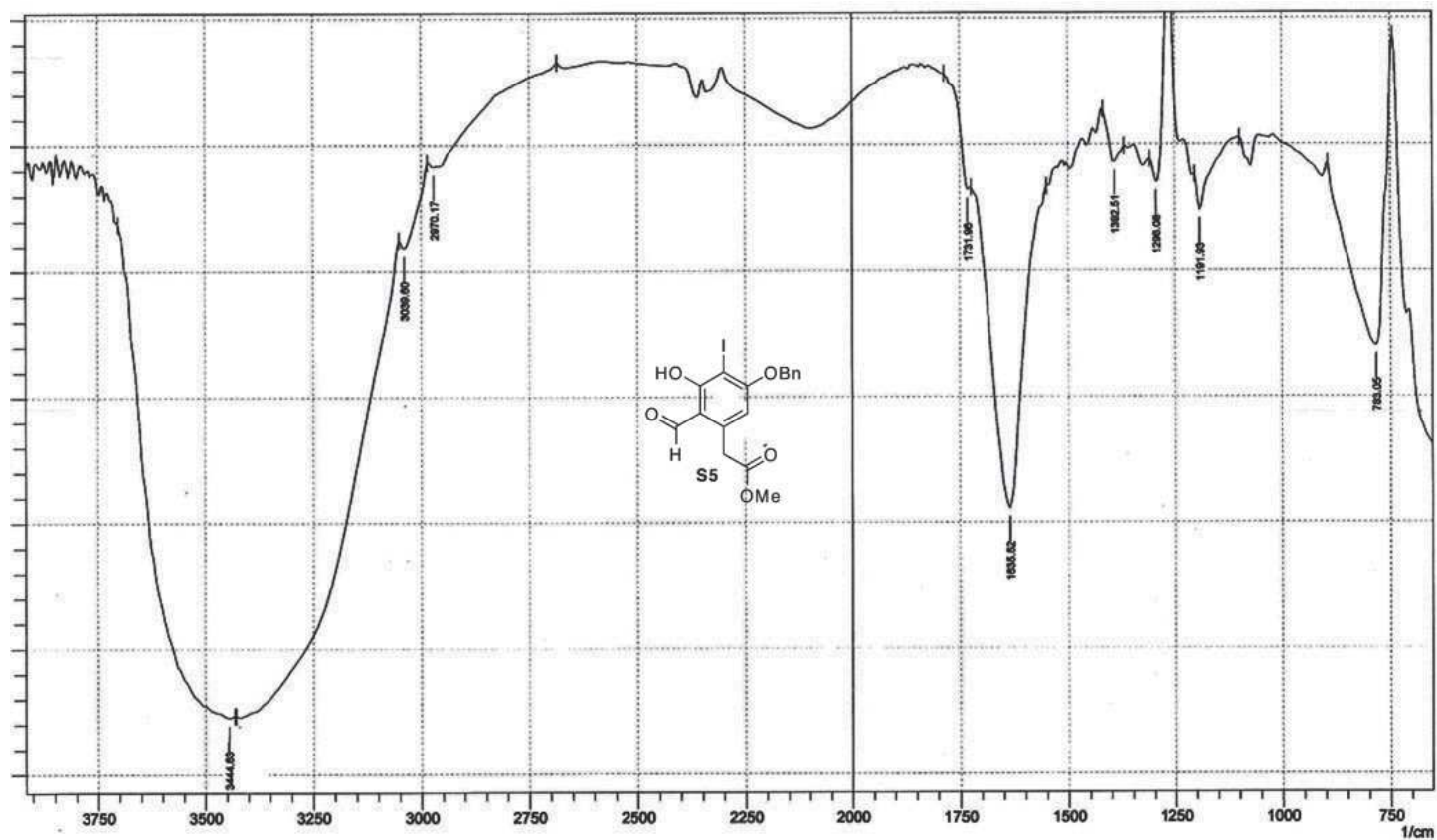
Iodide S5:

 ^1H NMR

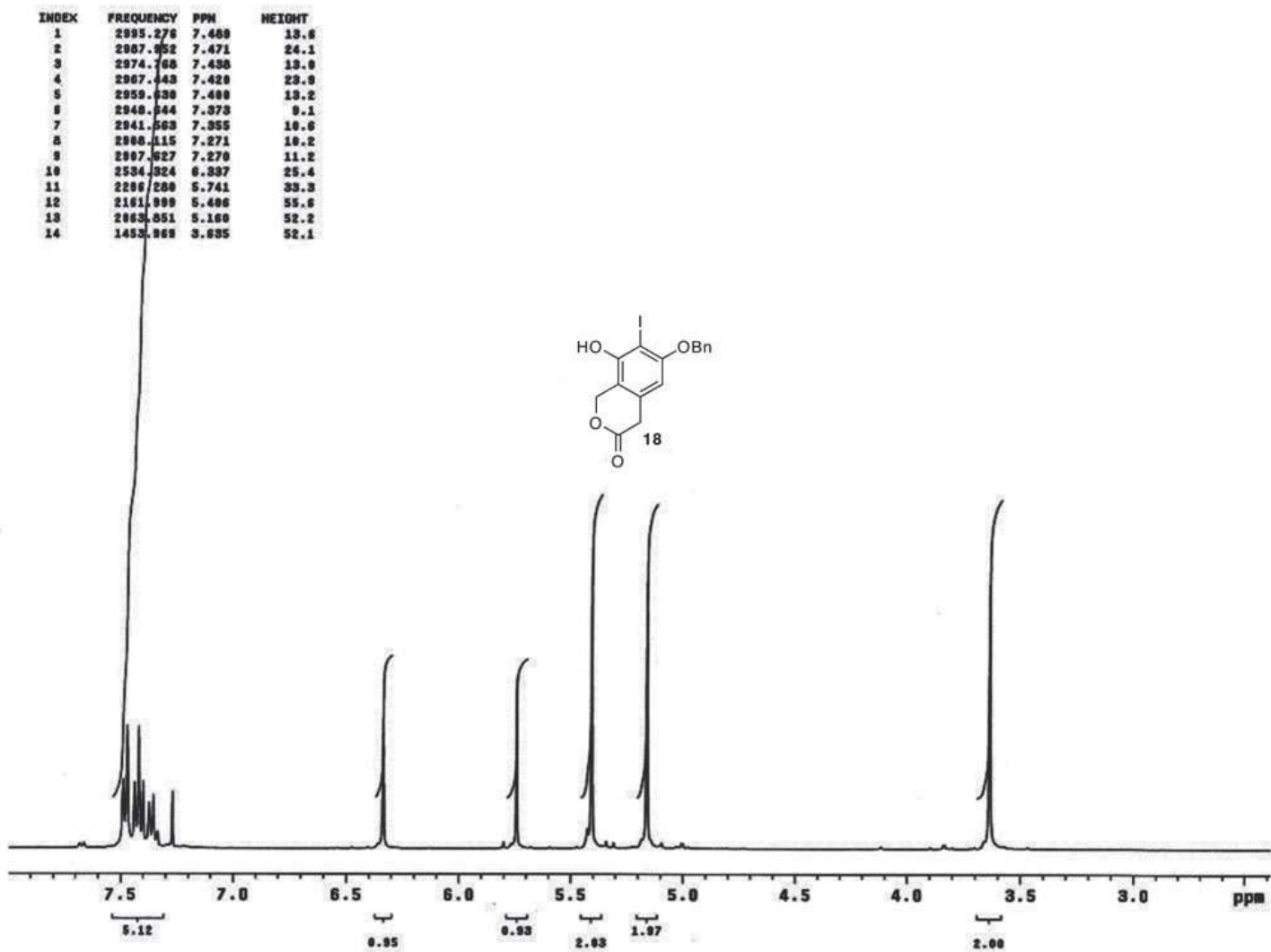
Iodide S5: ^{13}C NMR

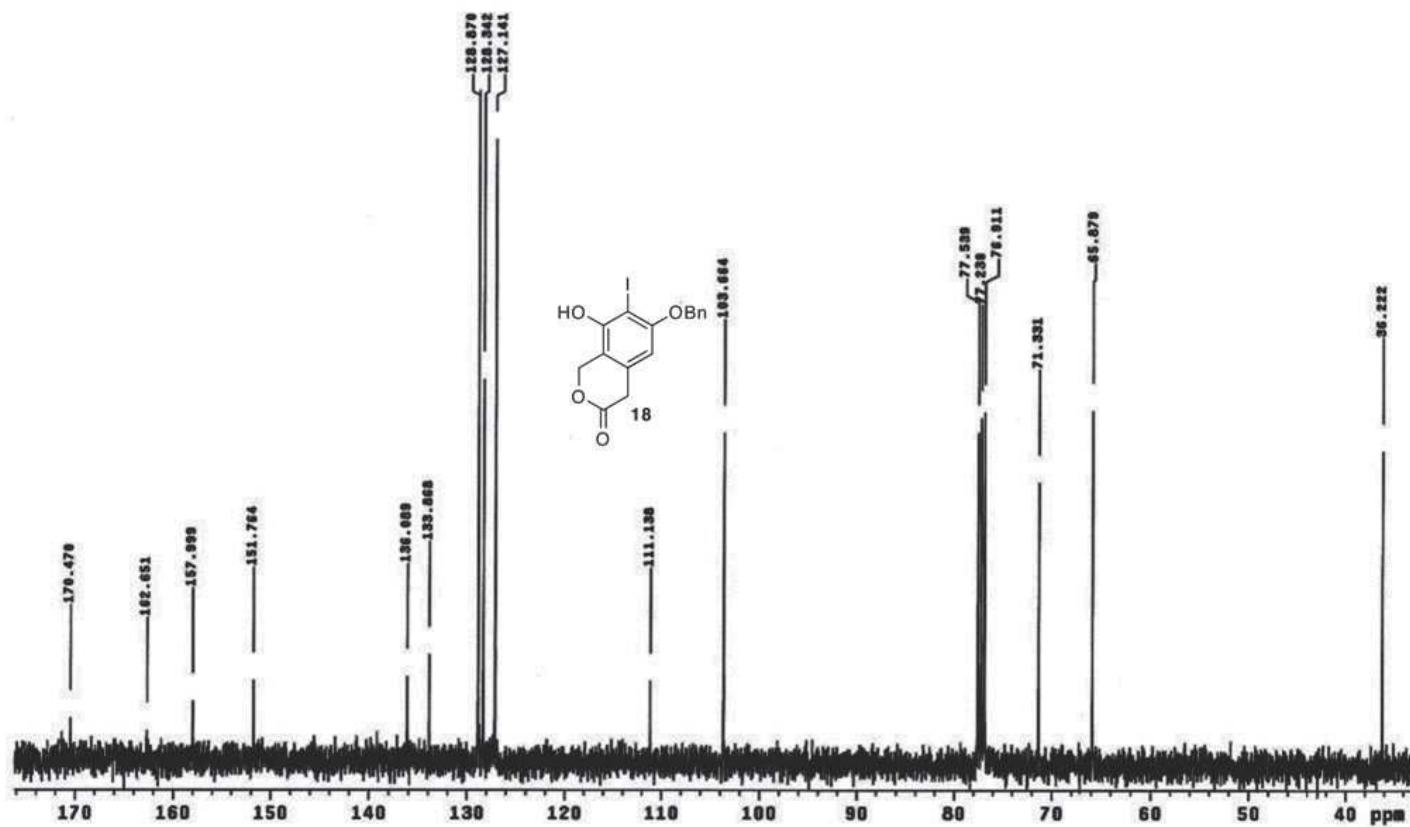
Iodide S5:

FTIR



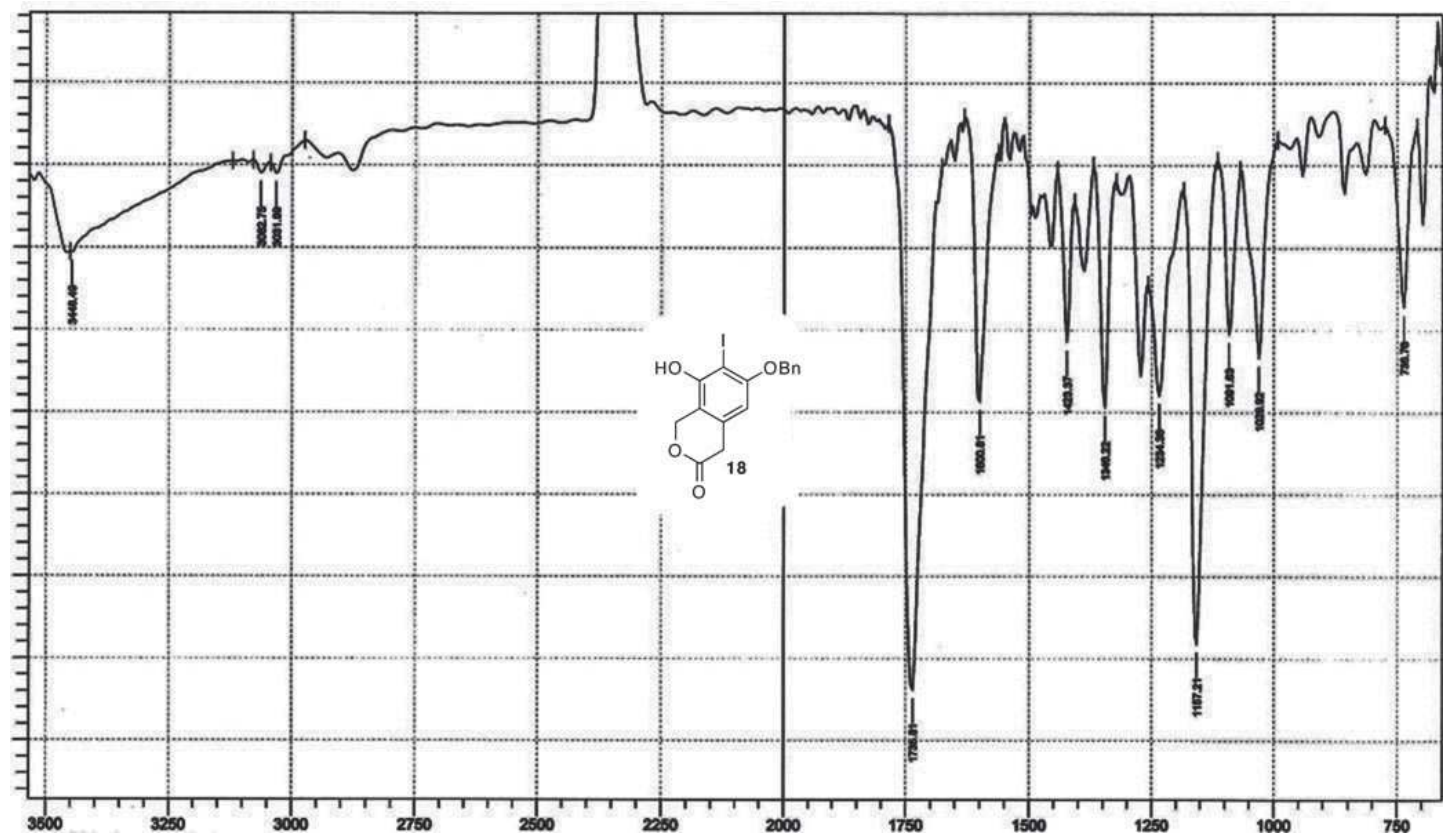
Isochromanone 18:

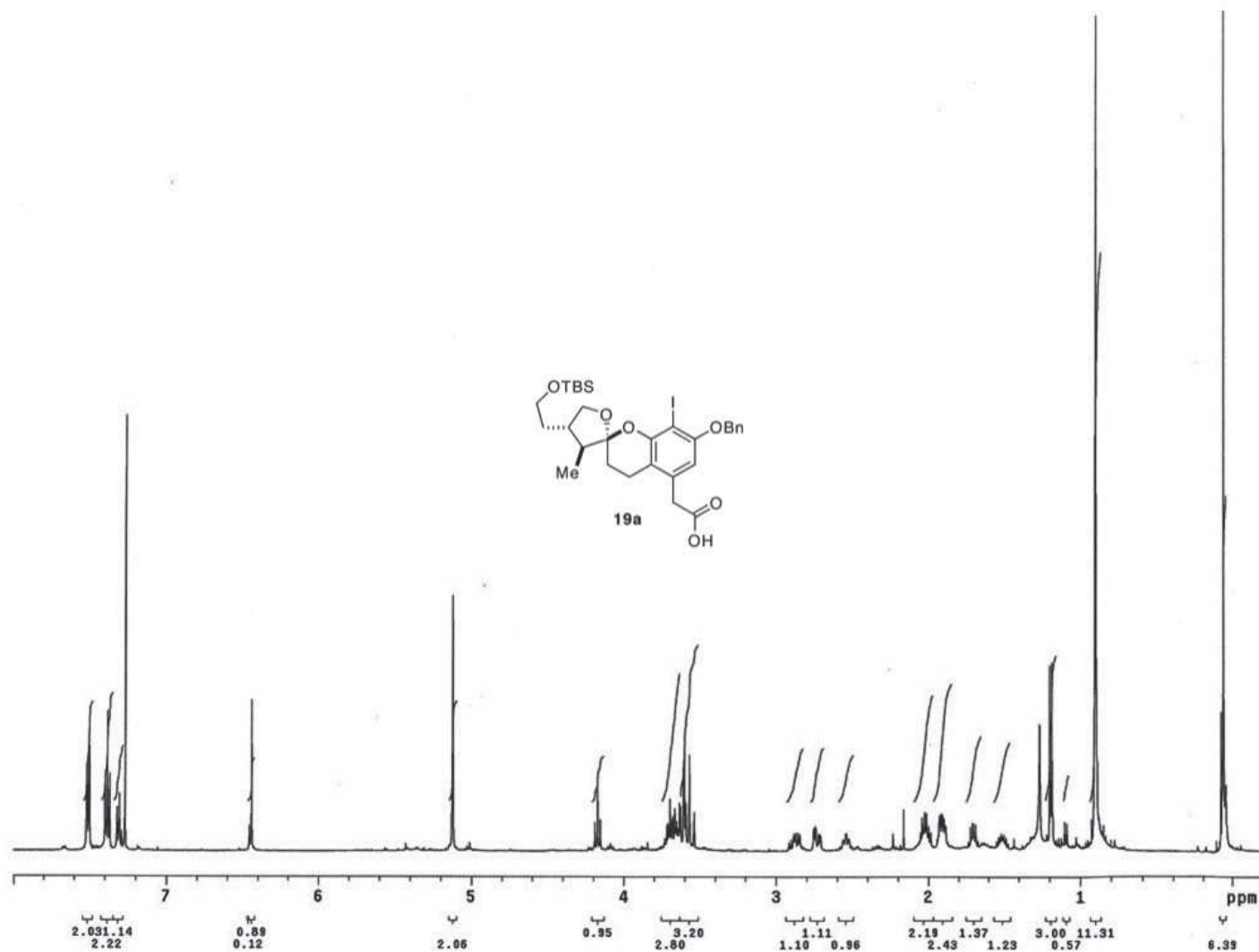
 ^1H NMR

Isochromanone 18: ^{13}C NMR

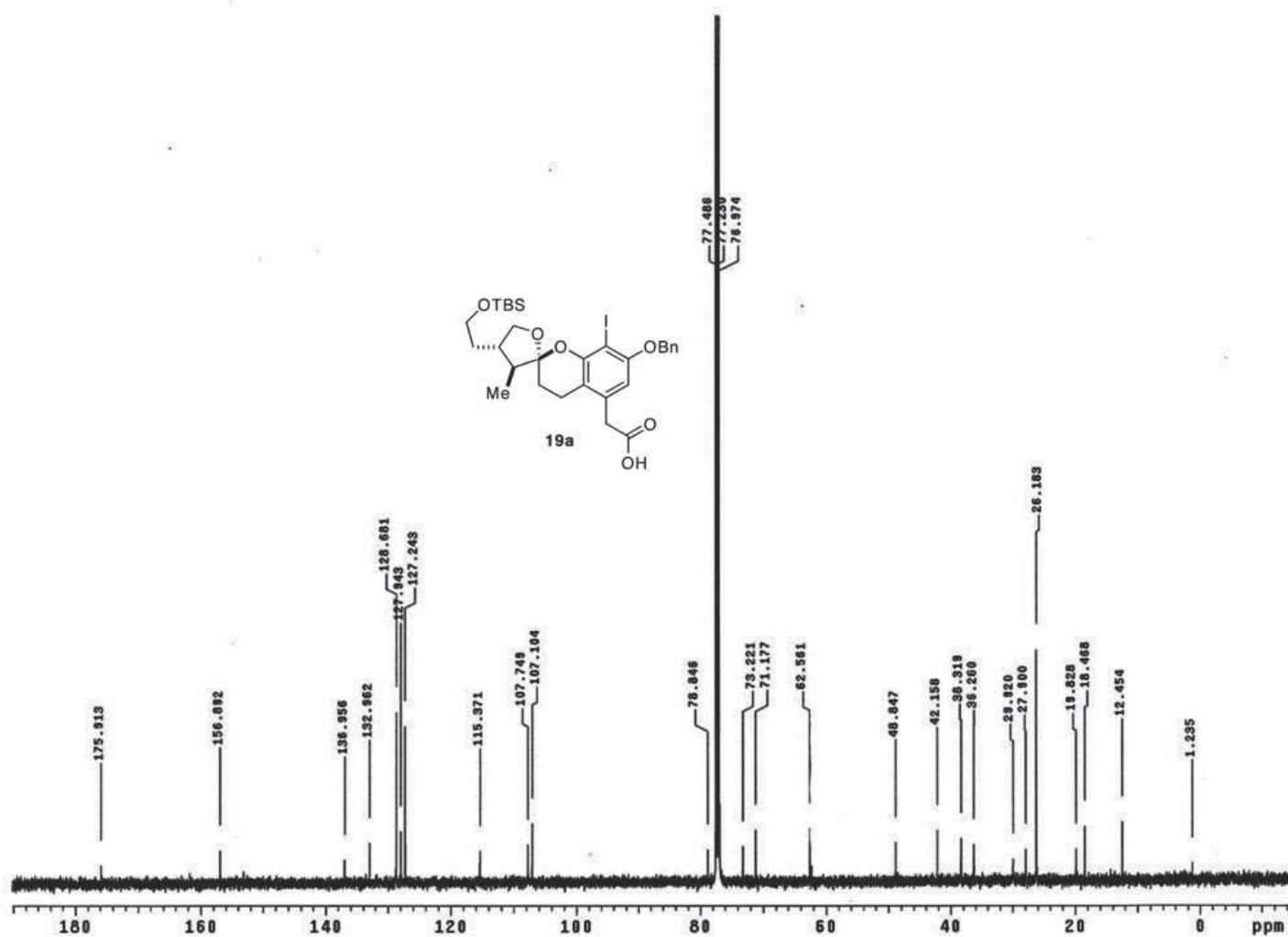
Isochromanone 18:

FTIR



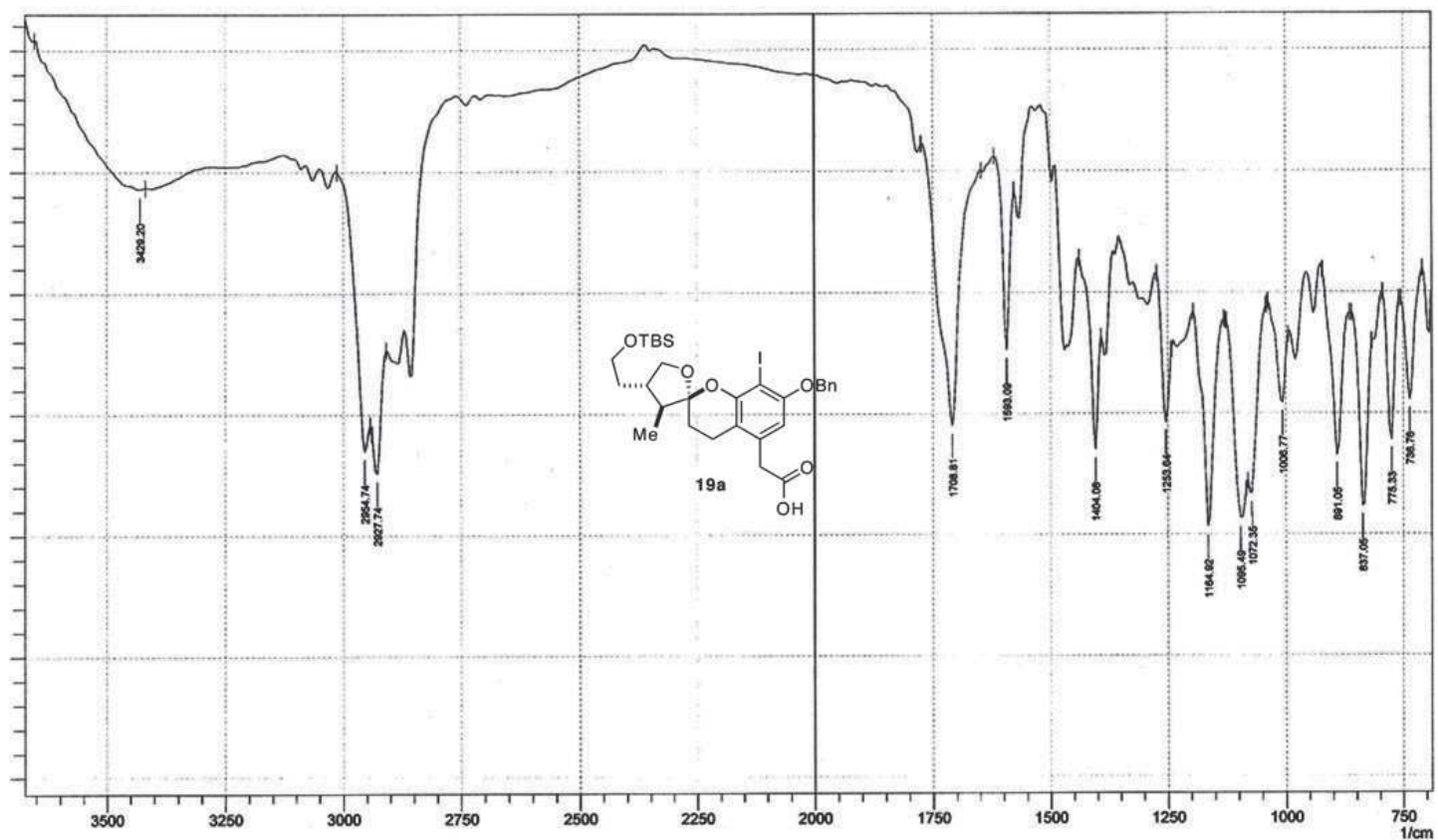
Spiroketal 19a:¹H NMR

Spiroketal 19a:

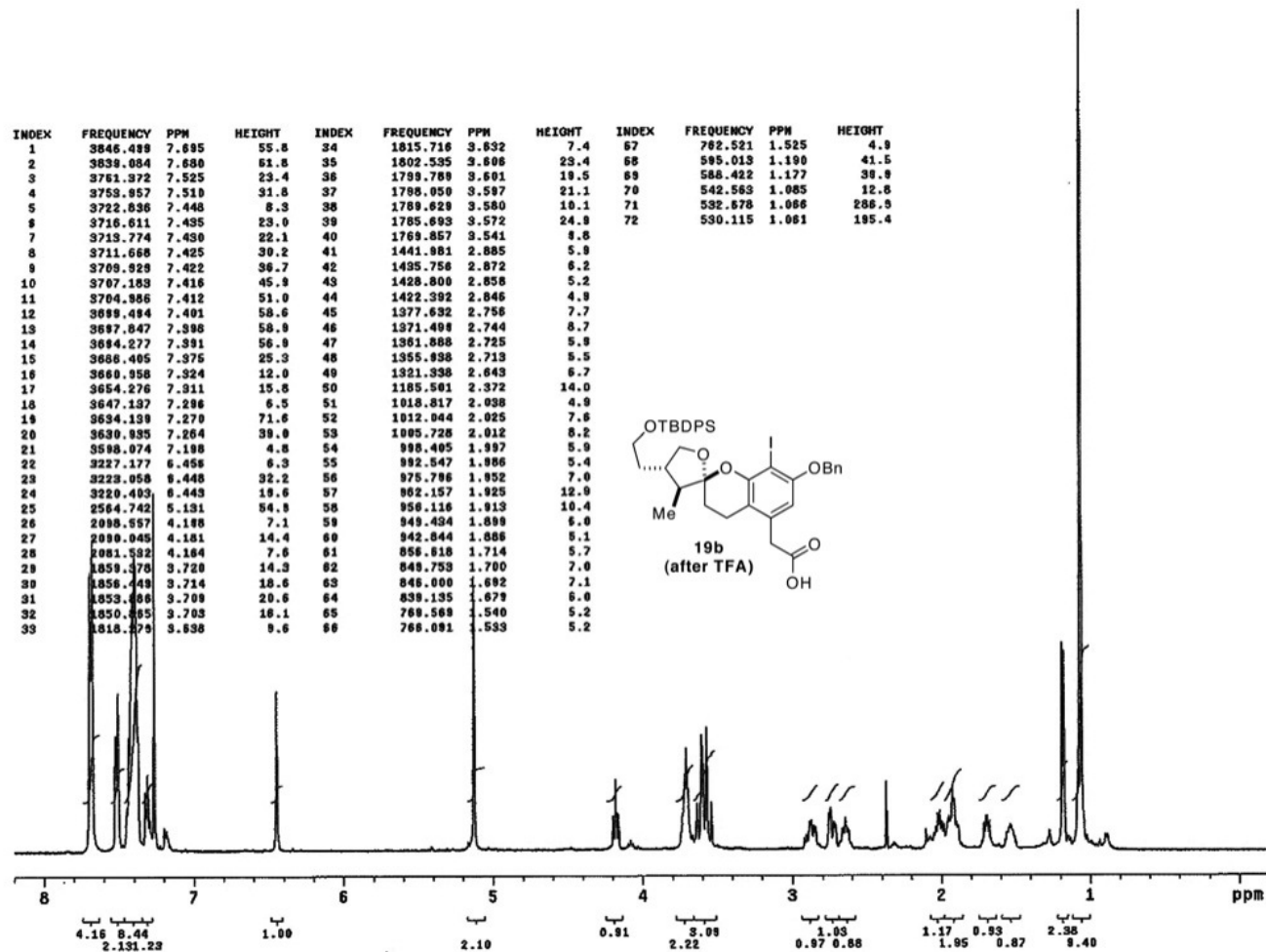
 ^{13}C NMR

Spiroketal 19a:

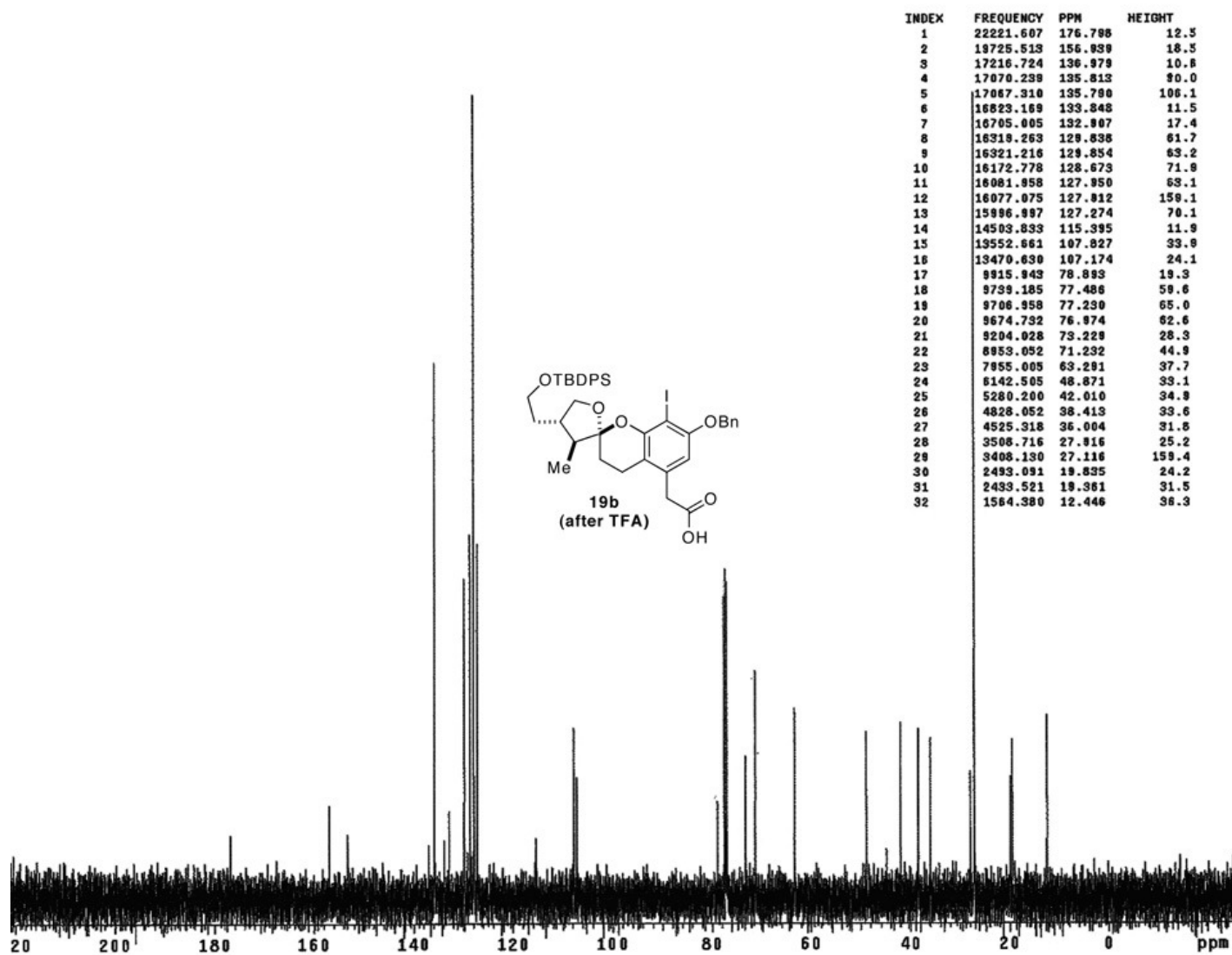
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Spiroketal 19b:

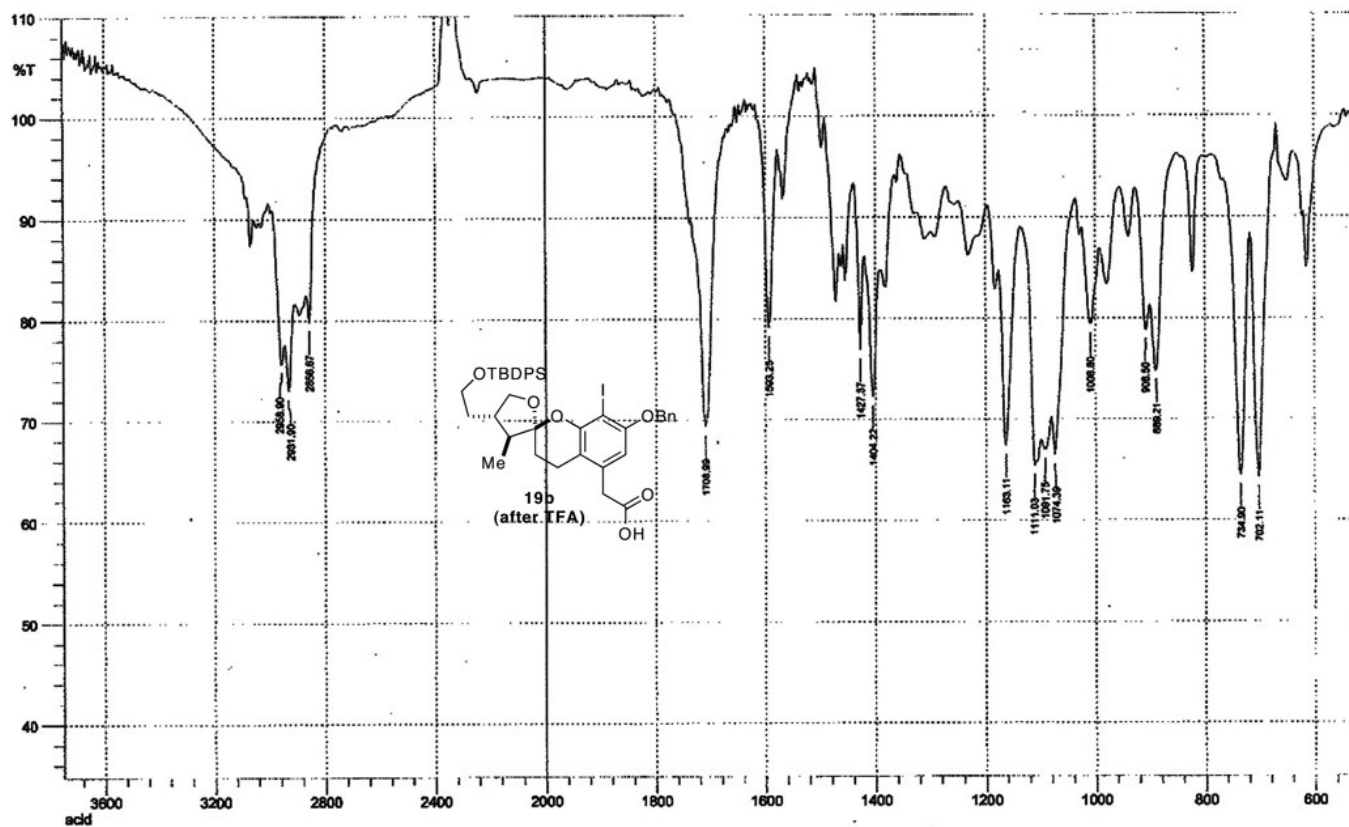
¹H NMR

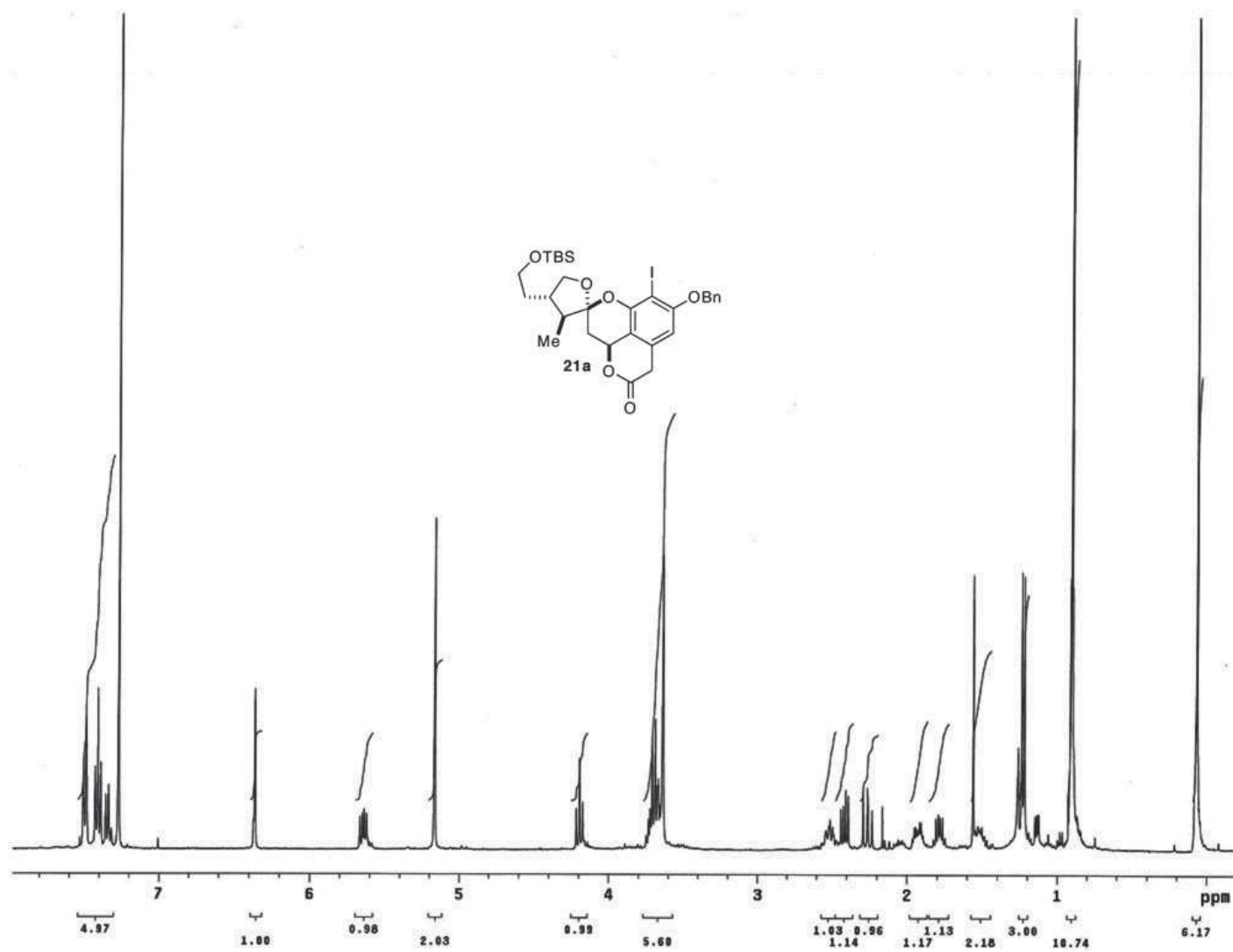
Spiroketal 19b:

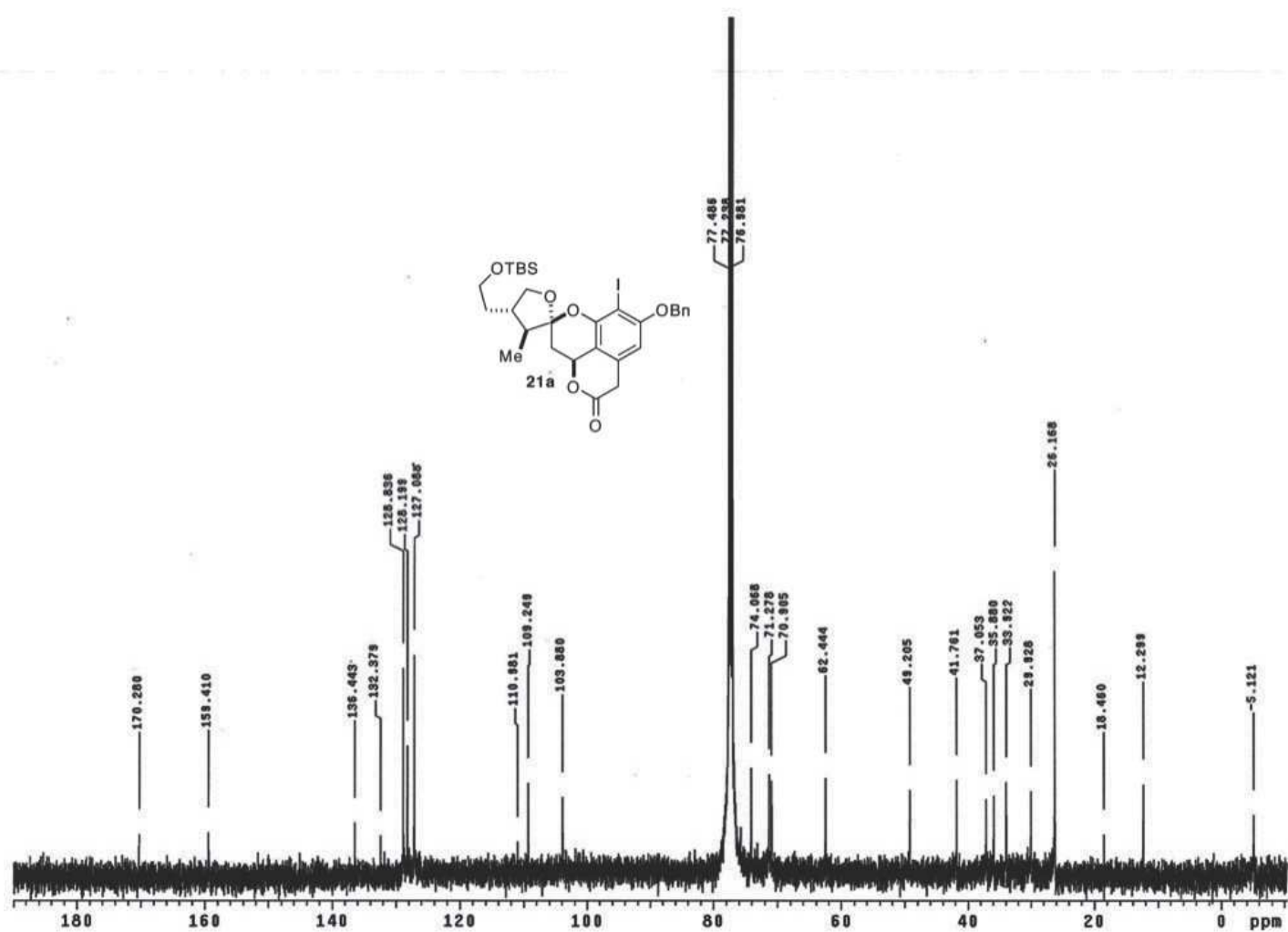
 ^{13}C NMR

Spiroketal 19b:

FTIR

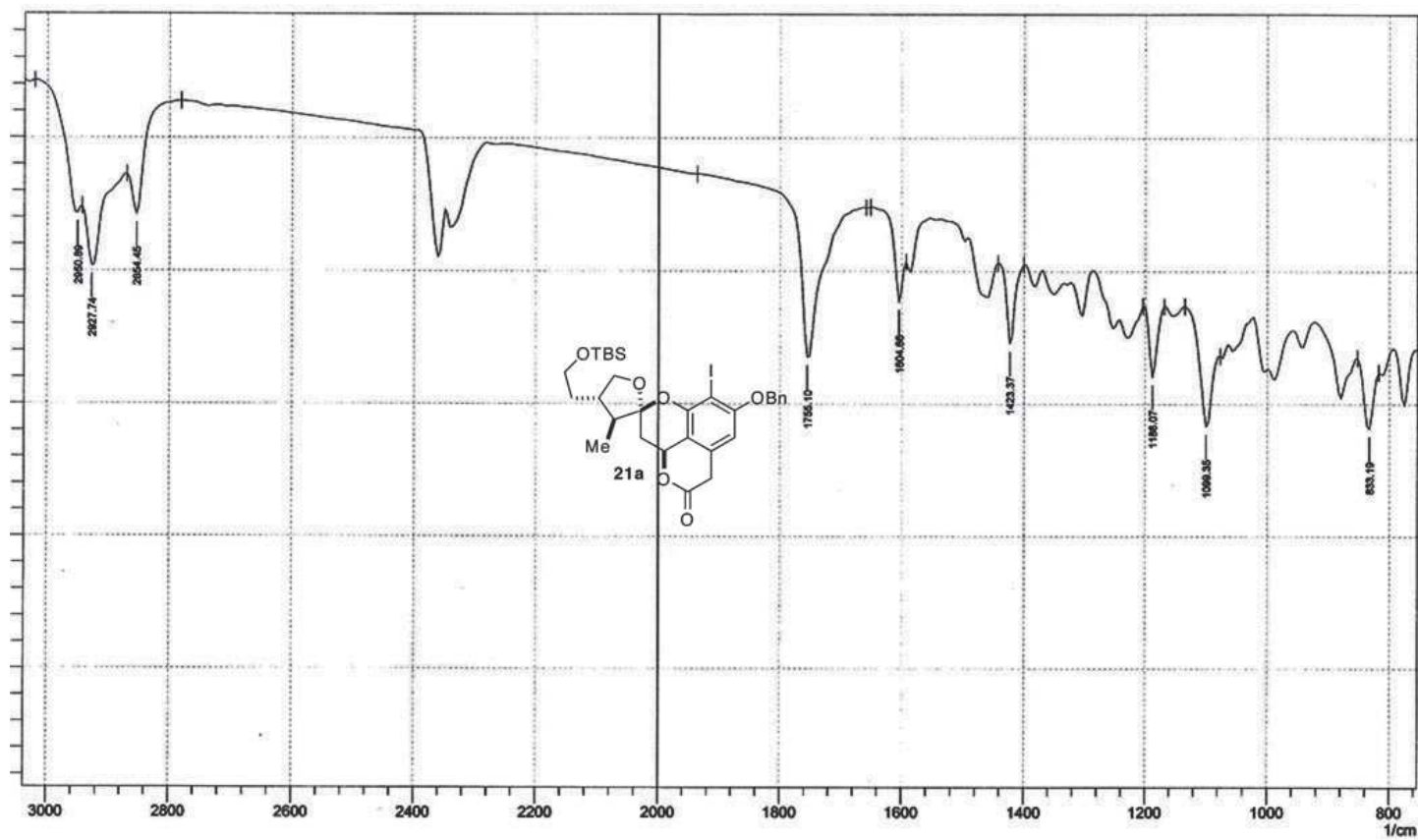
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User; Admin

Tetracycle 21a:¹H NMR

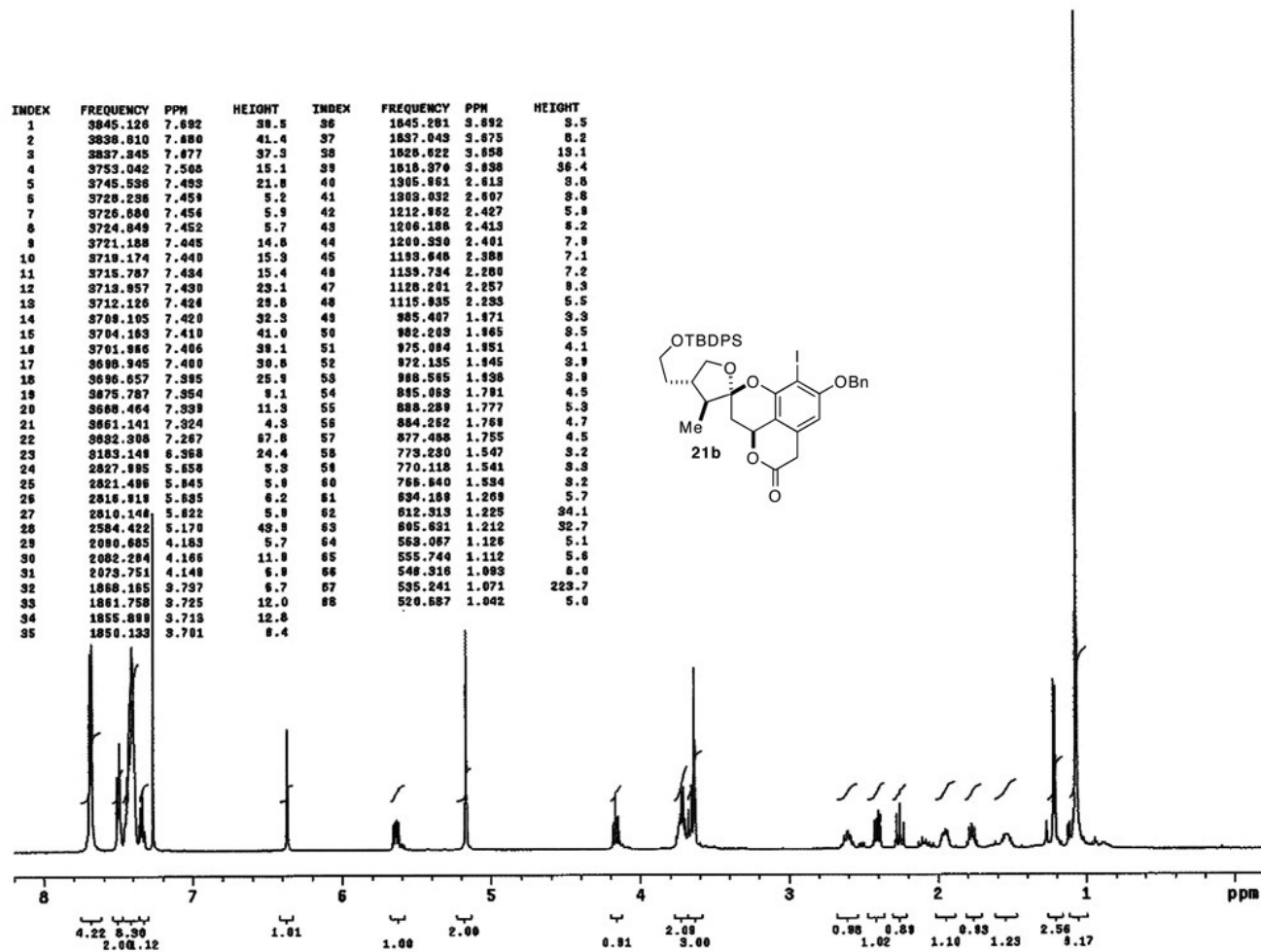
Tetracycle 21a:¹³C NMR

Tetracycle 21a:

FTIR



Tetracycle 21b:

 ^1H NMR

Tetracycle 21b:

¹³C NMR

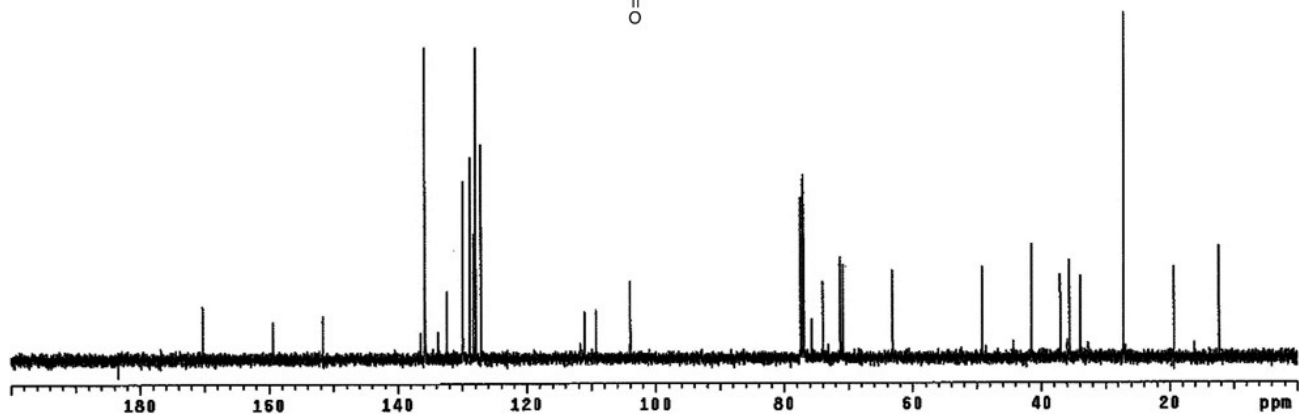
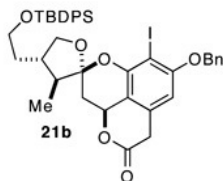
STANDARD CARBON PARAMETERS

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  file exp spin 20
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  et 0.700 pwr0 8.200
  nu 44800 a1fa 10.000
  fb 18000 il n
  bs 32 in n
  d1 0.200 dp y
  nt 100000 hs nn
  ct 512 PROCESSING
  tn C13 lb 0.50
  tfrq 125.702 fn not used
  tof 685.4 ep DISPLAY -0.1
  tpwr 58 wp 25137.7
  pw 9.200 rfl 12964.3
  DECOUPLER H1 rfp 3797.0
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  dnf 10104 th
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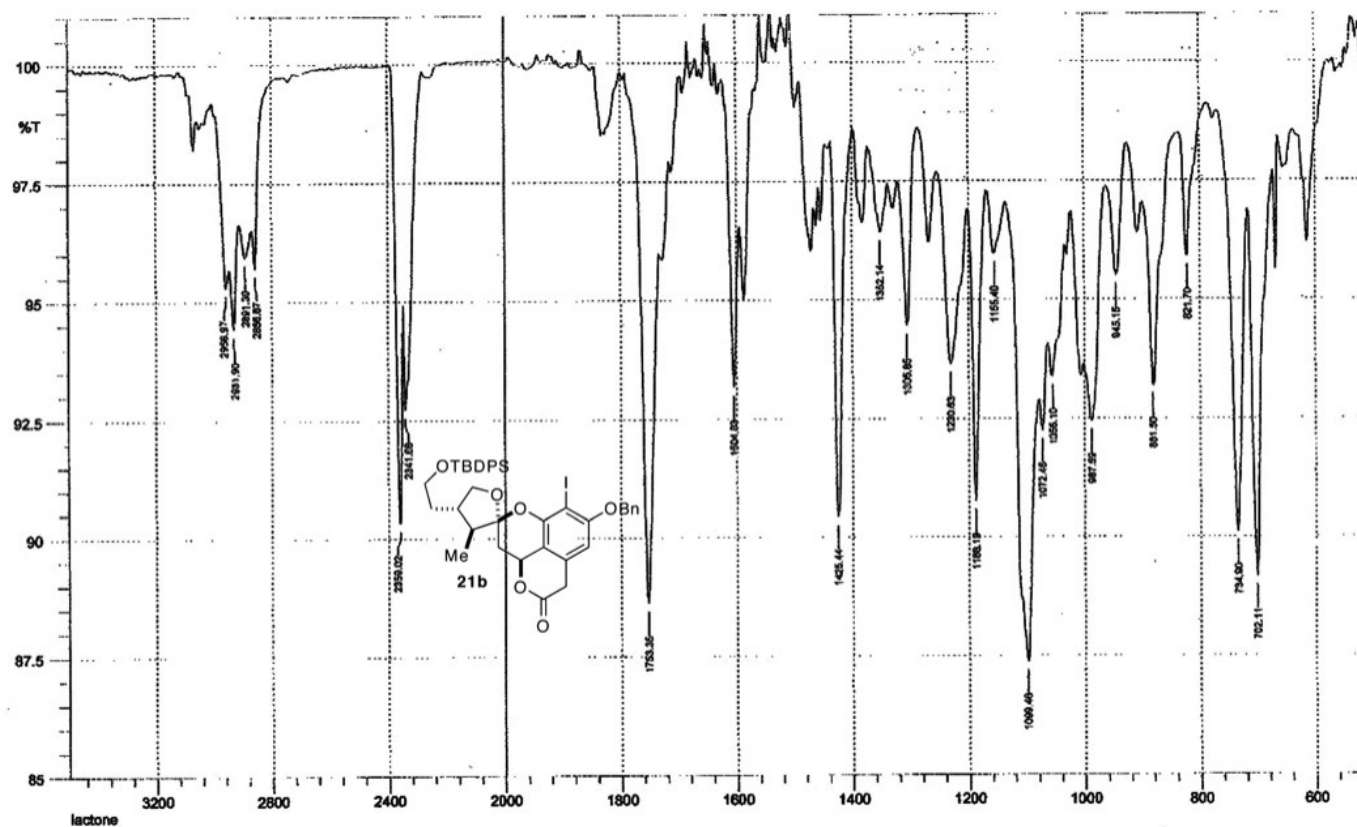
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3	18090.474	151.448	8.6
4	17069.263	135.806	41.4
5	17065.333	135.782	60.4
6	16636.646	132.364	19.1
7	16327.075	129.961	34.7
8	16192.310	128.828	39.1
9	16112.231	128.191	24.4
10	16060.005	127.935	60.3
11	15974.536	127.096	41.7
12	13946.169	110.974	8.1
13	13736.208	109.303	9.5
14	13056.521	103.898	15.1
15	9738.298	77.479	31.3
16	9706.958	77.230	34.6
17	9674.731	76.974	35.7
18	9518.481	75.730	7.6
19	8304.614	74.029	14.9
20	8059.888	71.286	19.9
21	8009.106	70.882	16.3
22	7939.388	68.167	17.2
23	6181.567	49.181	17.8
24	5219.747	41.497	22.4
25	4654.224	37.090	16.3
26	4477.466	35.623	13.2
27	4260.898	33.698	16.1
28	3405.139	27.116	66.9
29	3403.247	27.077	18.7
30	2494.487	18.368	17.9
31	1541.919	12.286	22.0

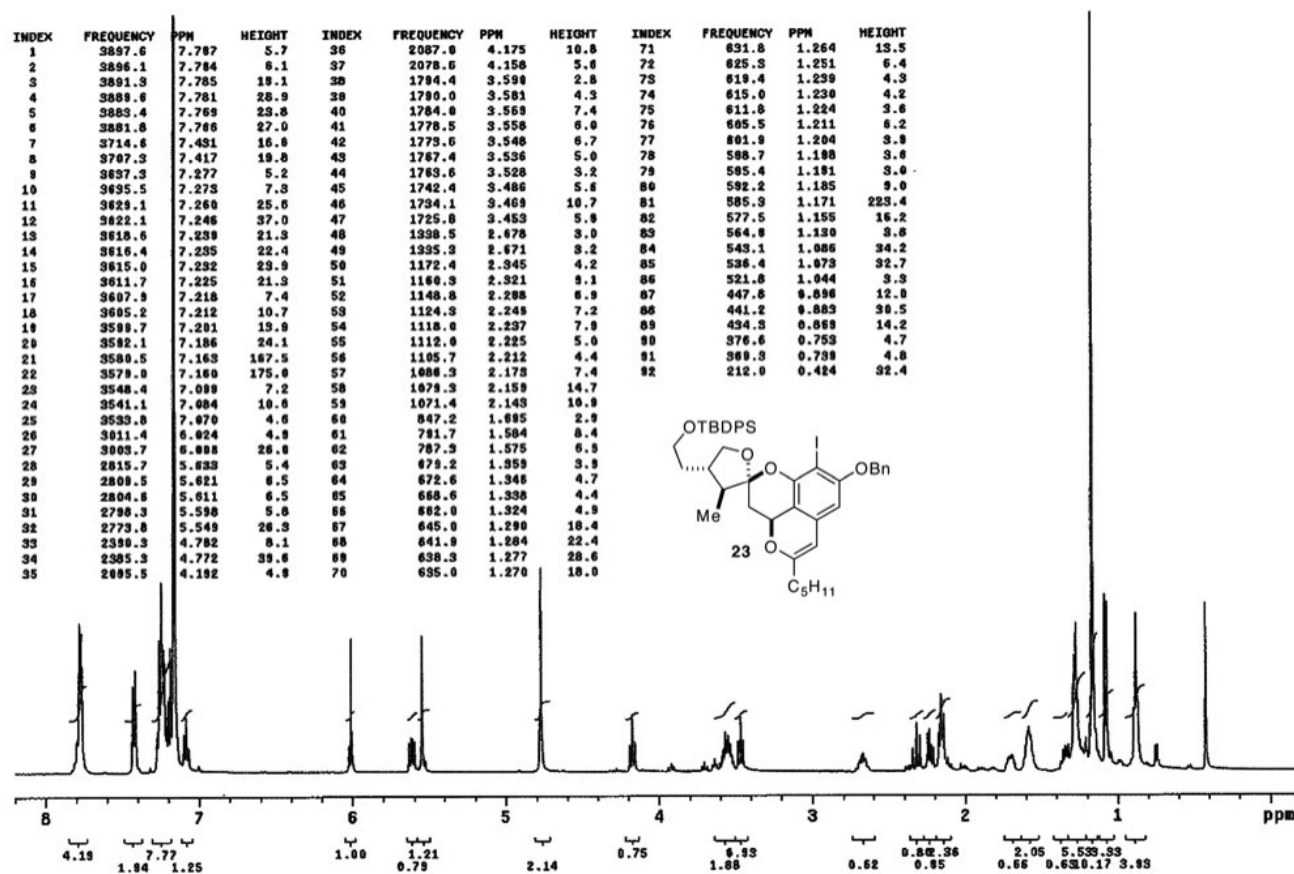


Tetracycle 21b:

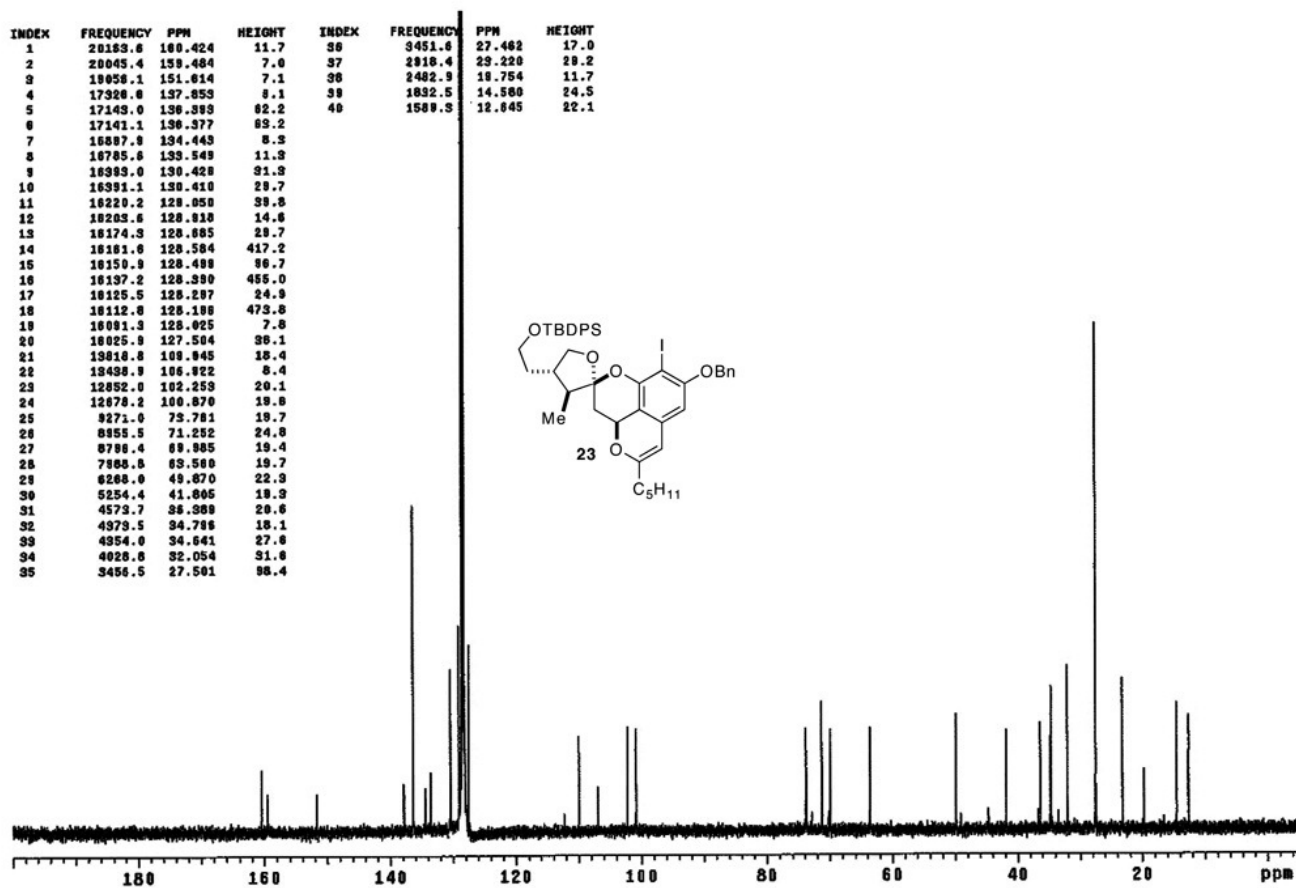
FTIR

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User; Admin

Isobenzopyran 23:

¹H NMR

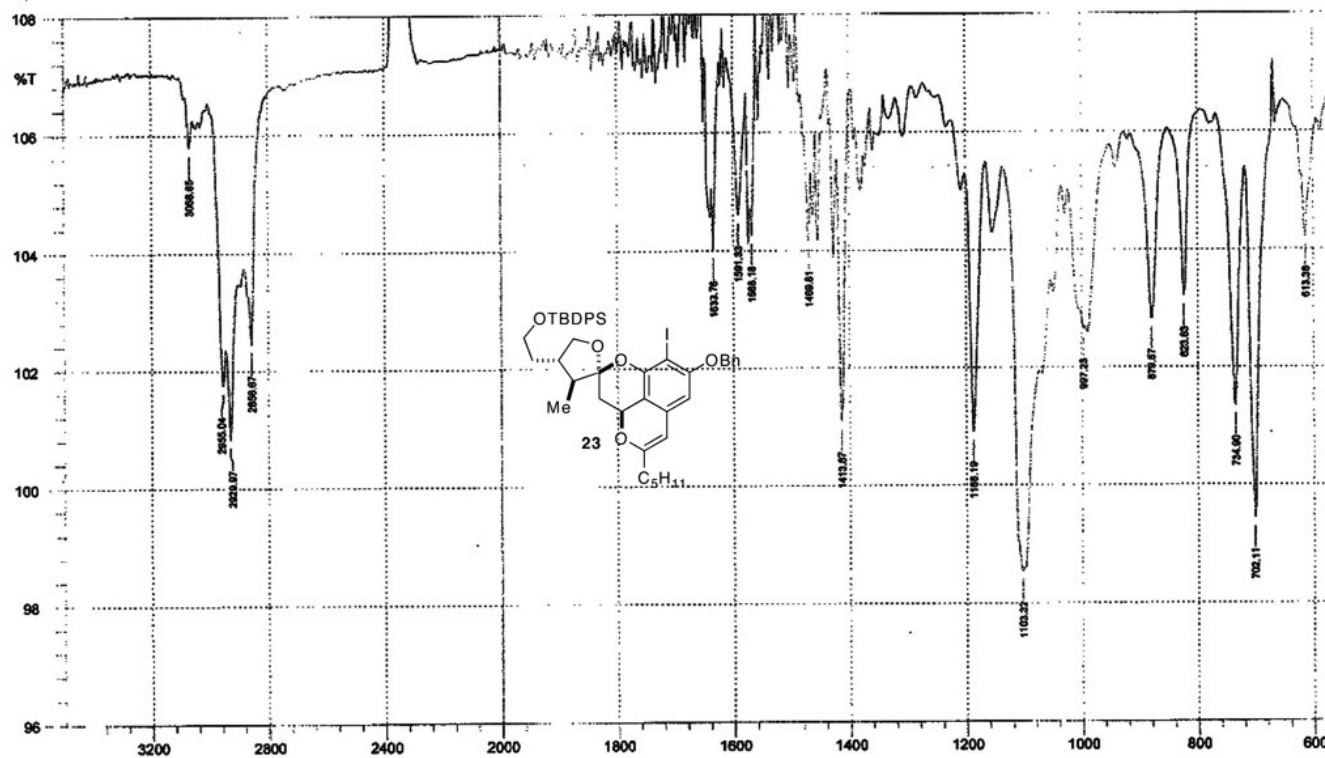
Isobenzopyran 23:

 ^{13}C NMR

Isobenzopyran 23:

FTIR

SHIMADZU

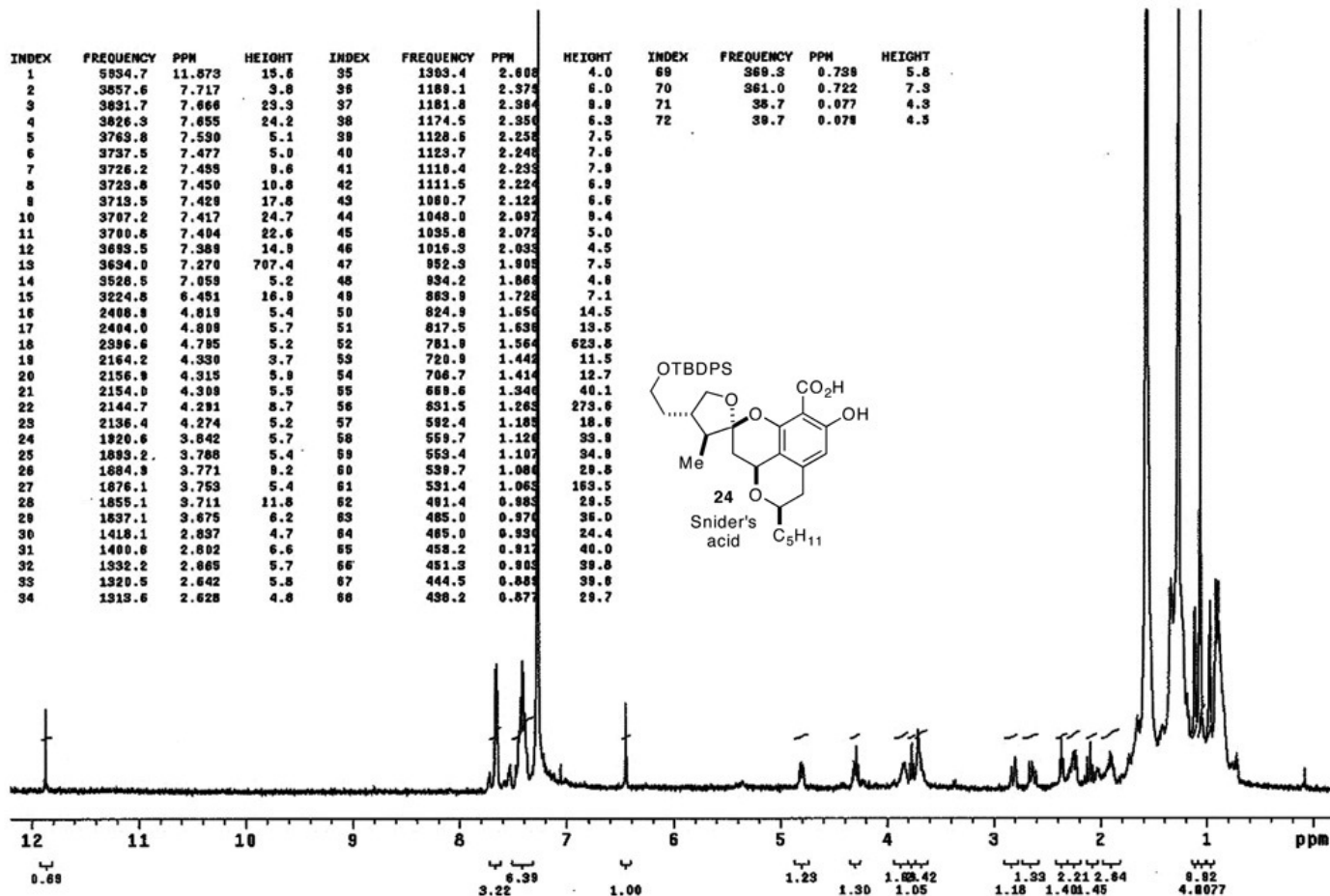


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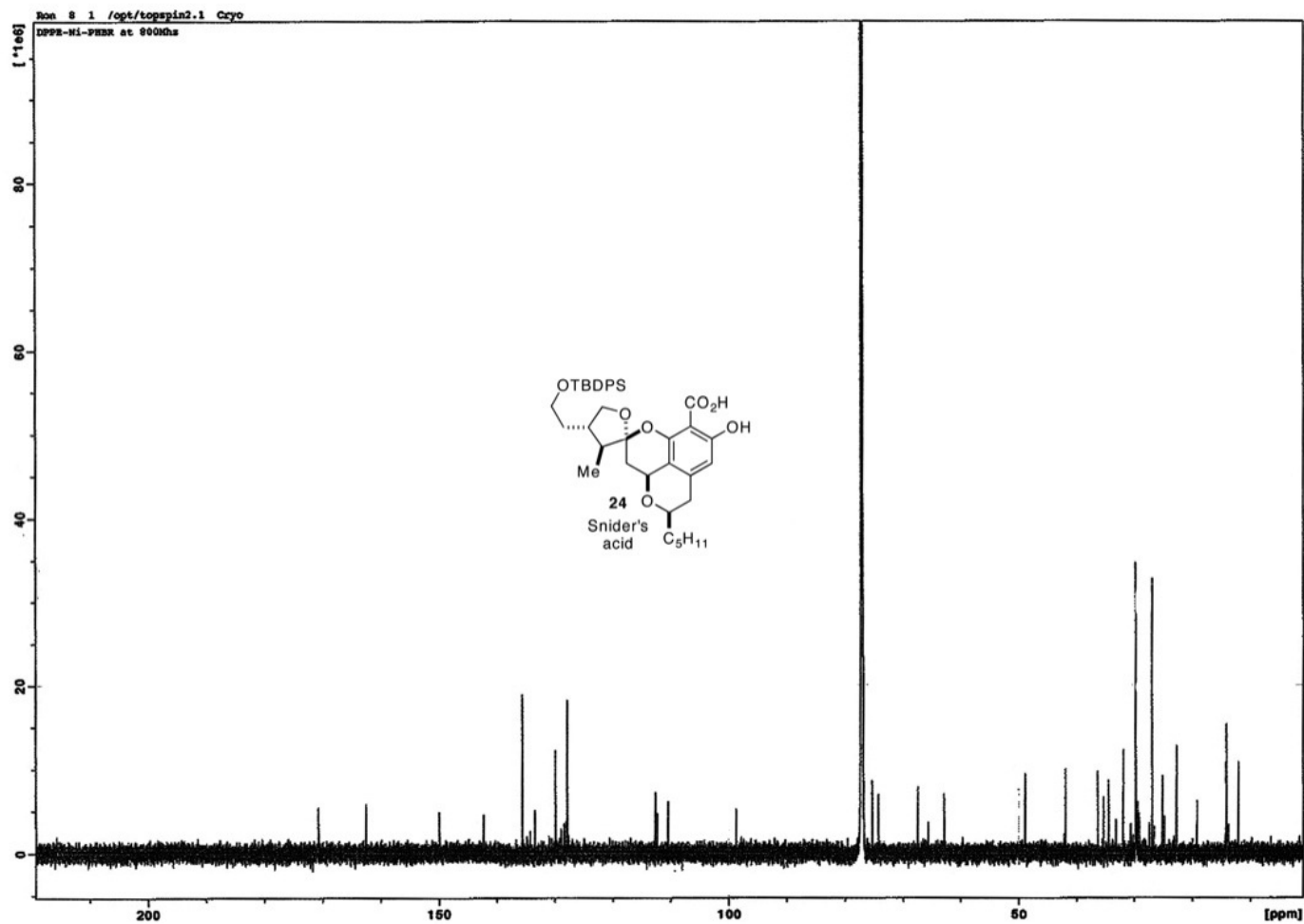
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Date/Time; 9/13/2010 10:51:30 AM
User; Admin

Snider's Acid 24:

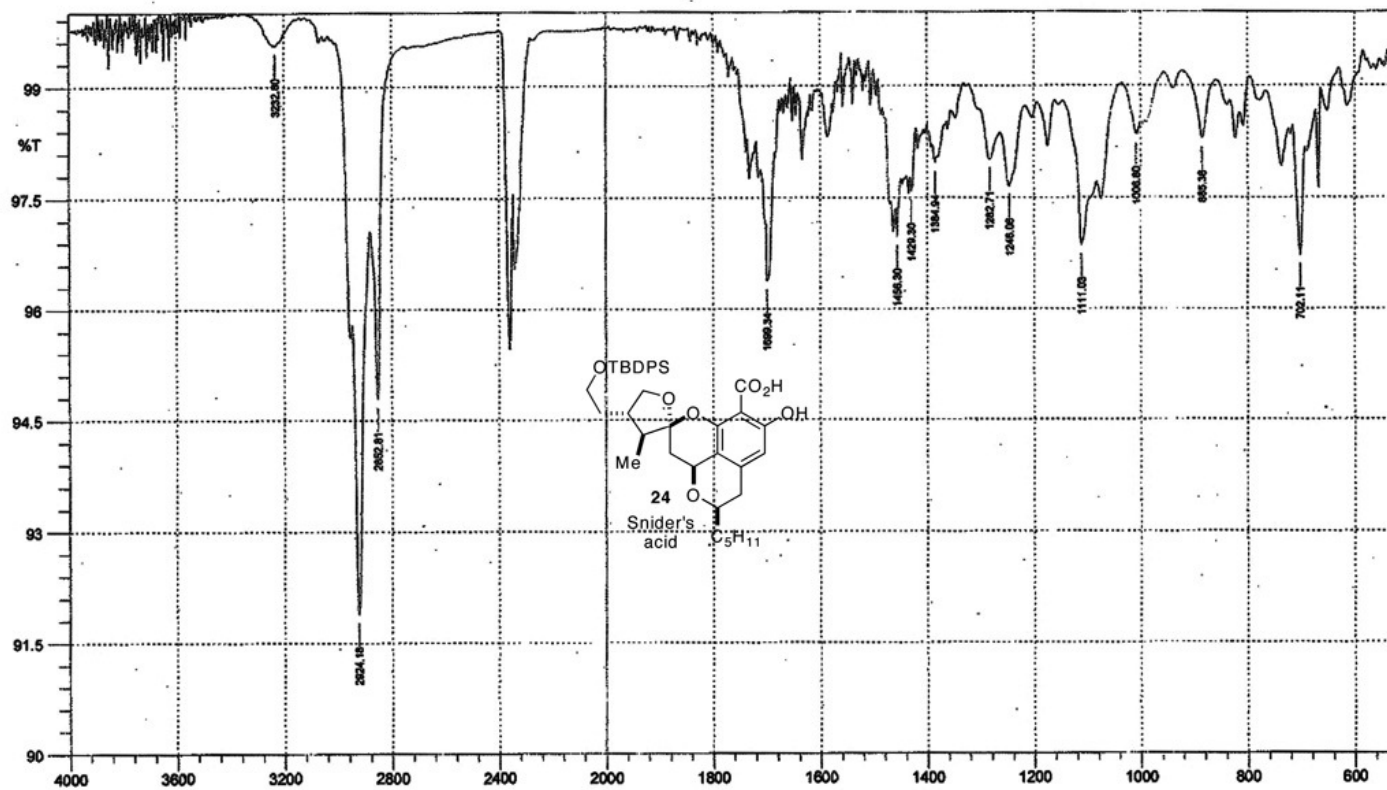
 ^1H NMR

Snider's Acid 24:

 ^{13}C NMR

Snider's Acid 24:

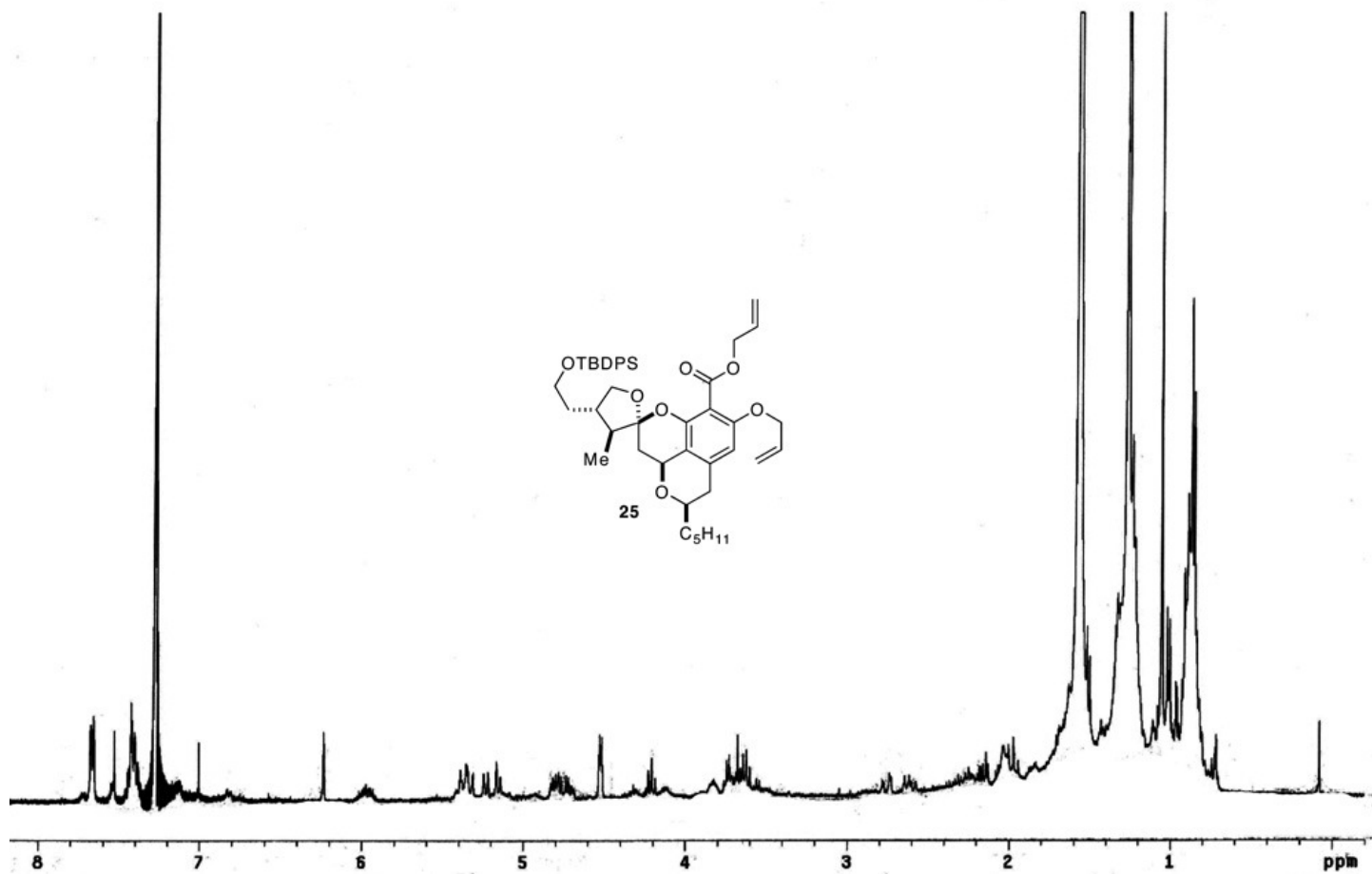
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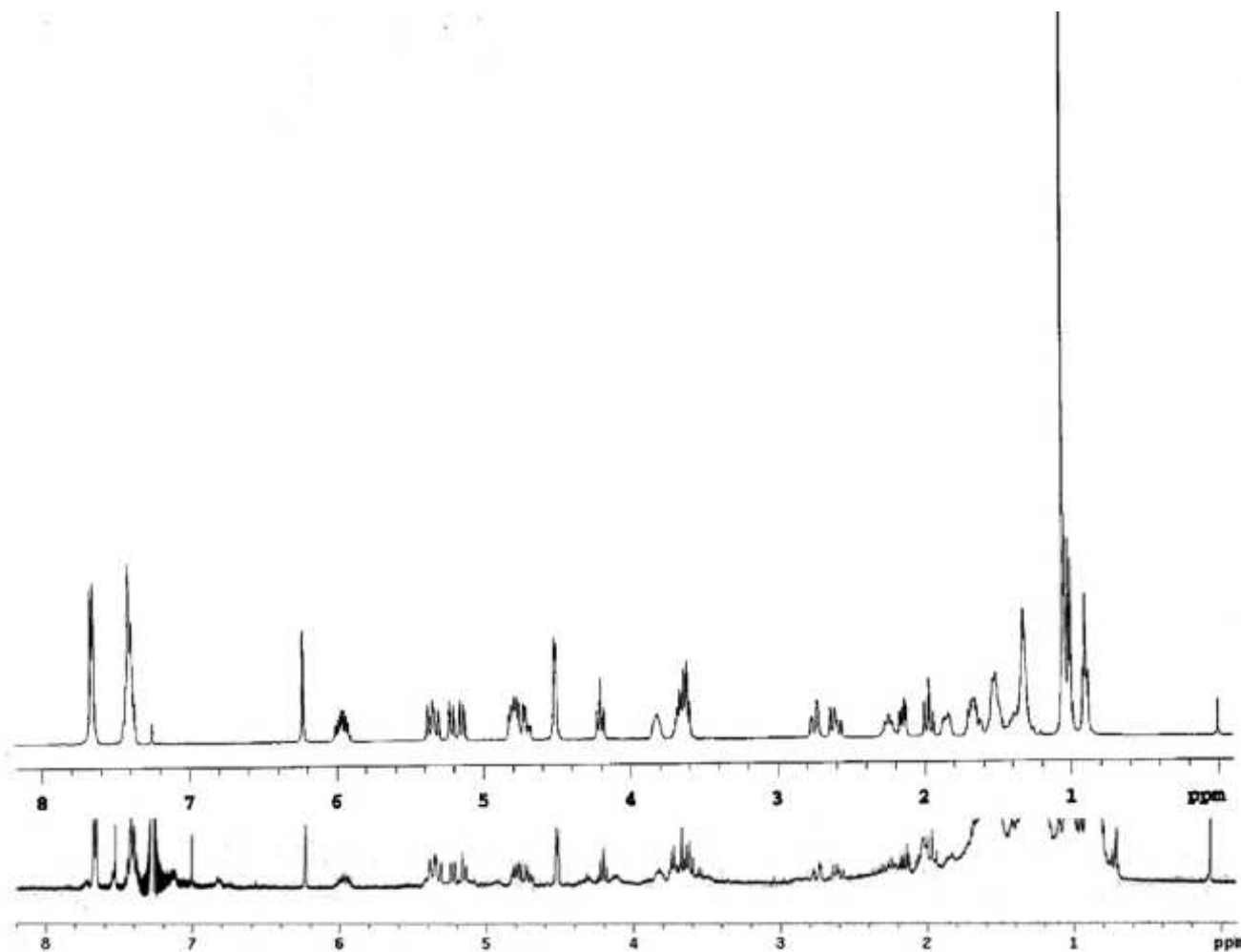
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User; Admin

Allyl ester 25:

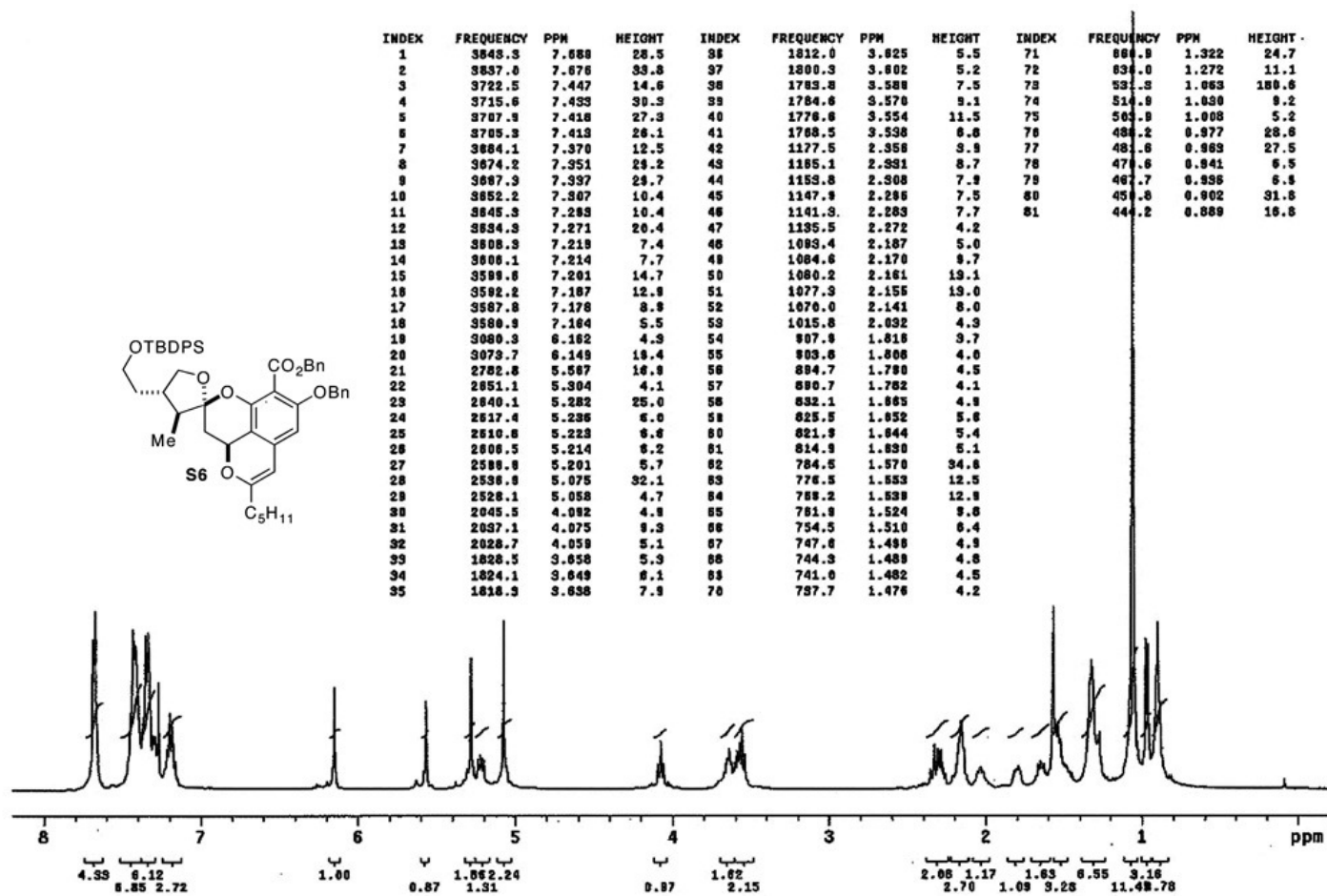
 ^1H NMR

Allyl ester 25:

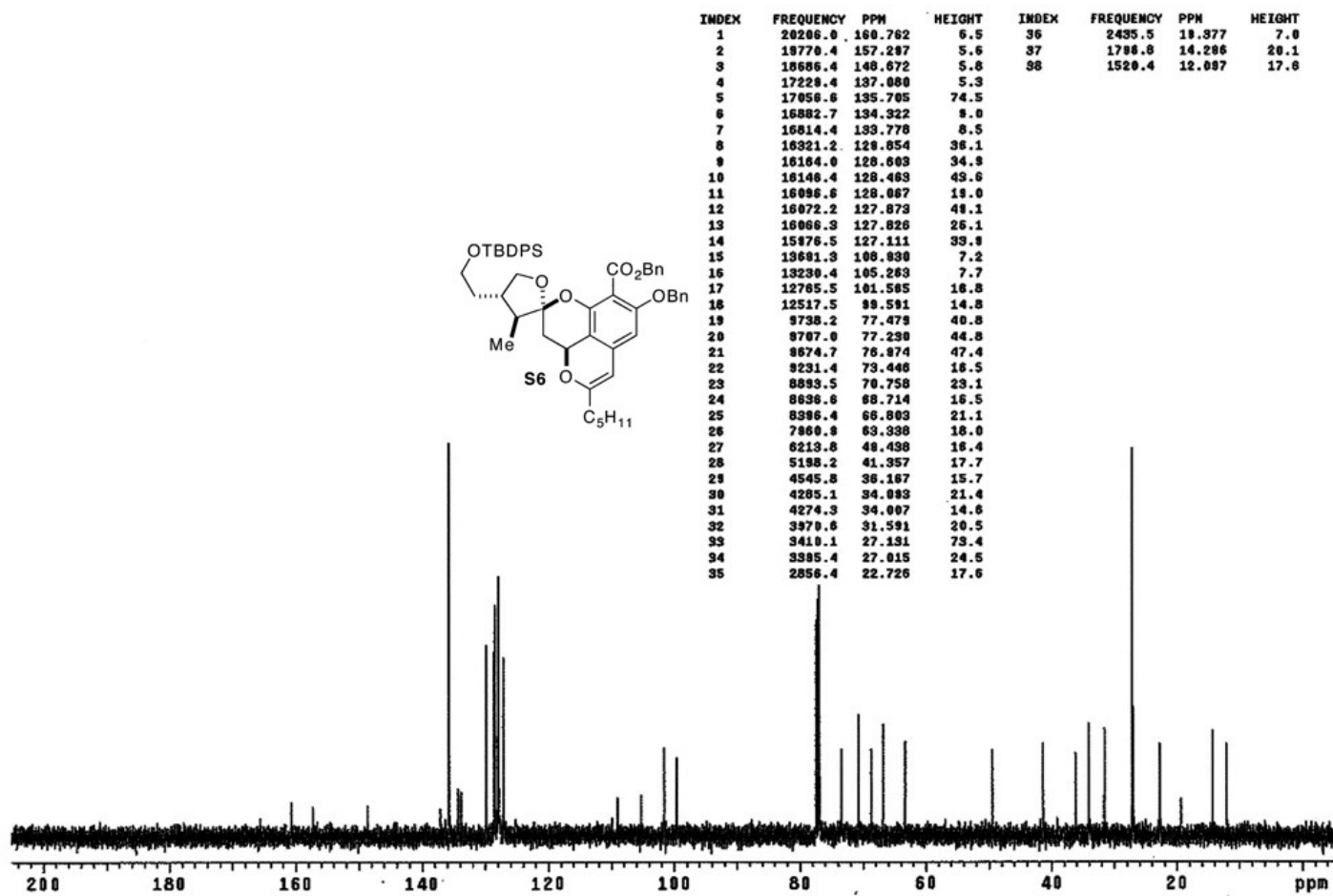
^1H NMR overlay with Snider's spectrum:
(Snider's is top, Pettus et al. is bottom)



Benzyl Ester S6:

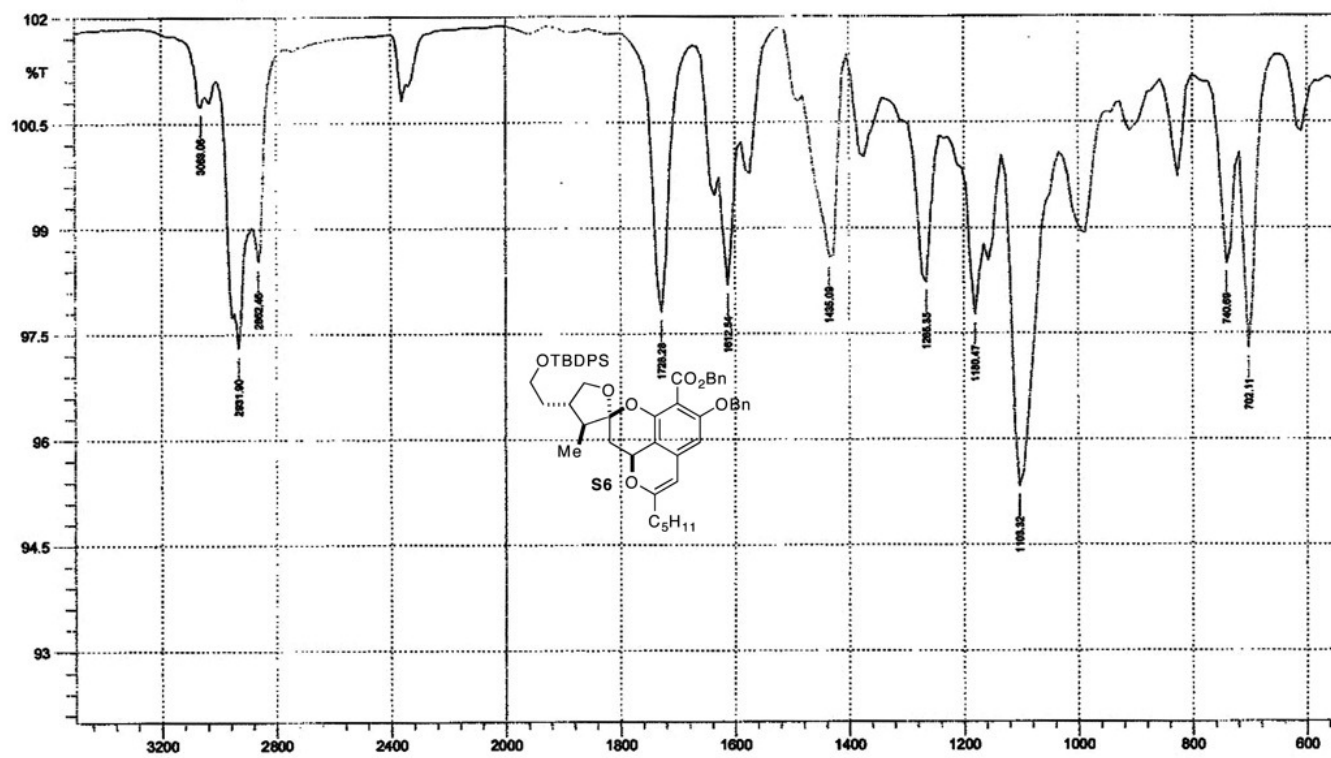
¹H NMR

Benzyl Ester S6:

 ^{13}C NMR

Benzyl Ester S6:

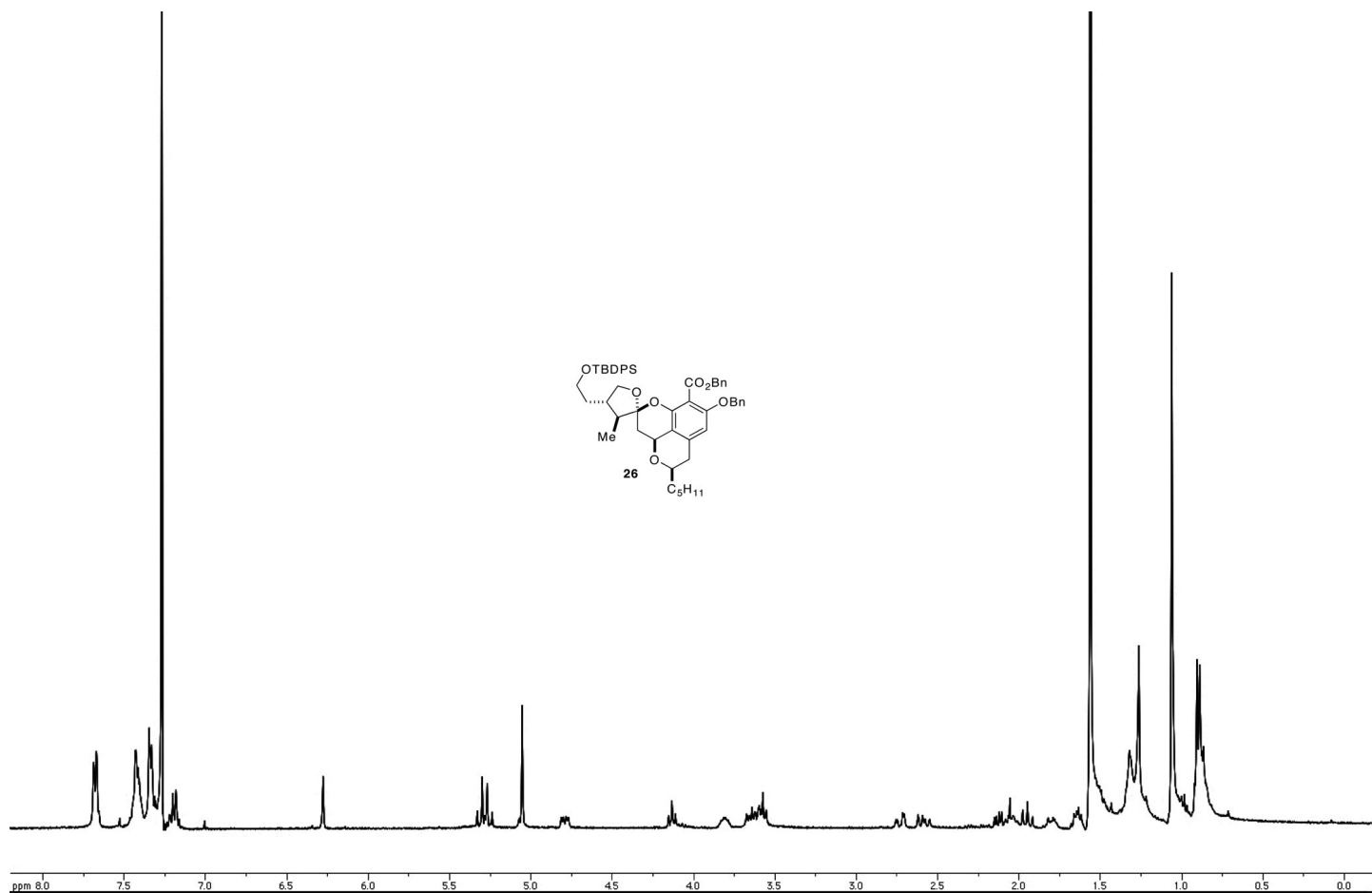
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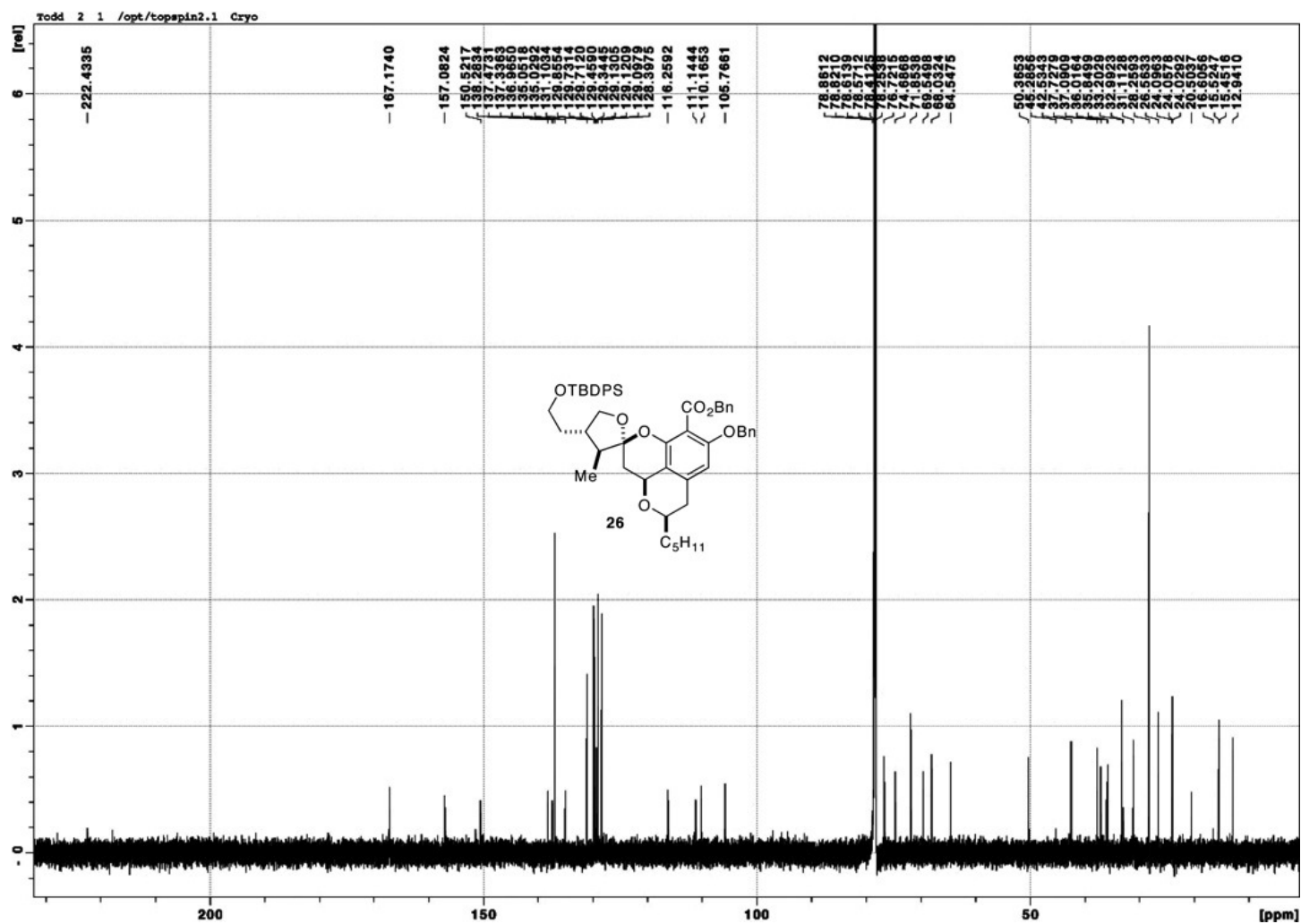
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Date/Time; 9/23/2010 10:40:07 PM
User; Admin

Benzyl ester 26:¹H NMR

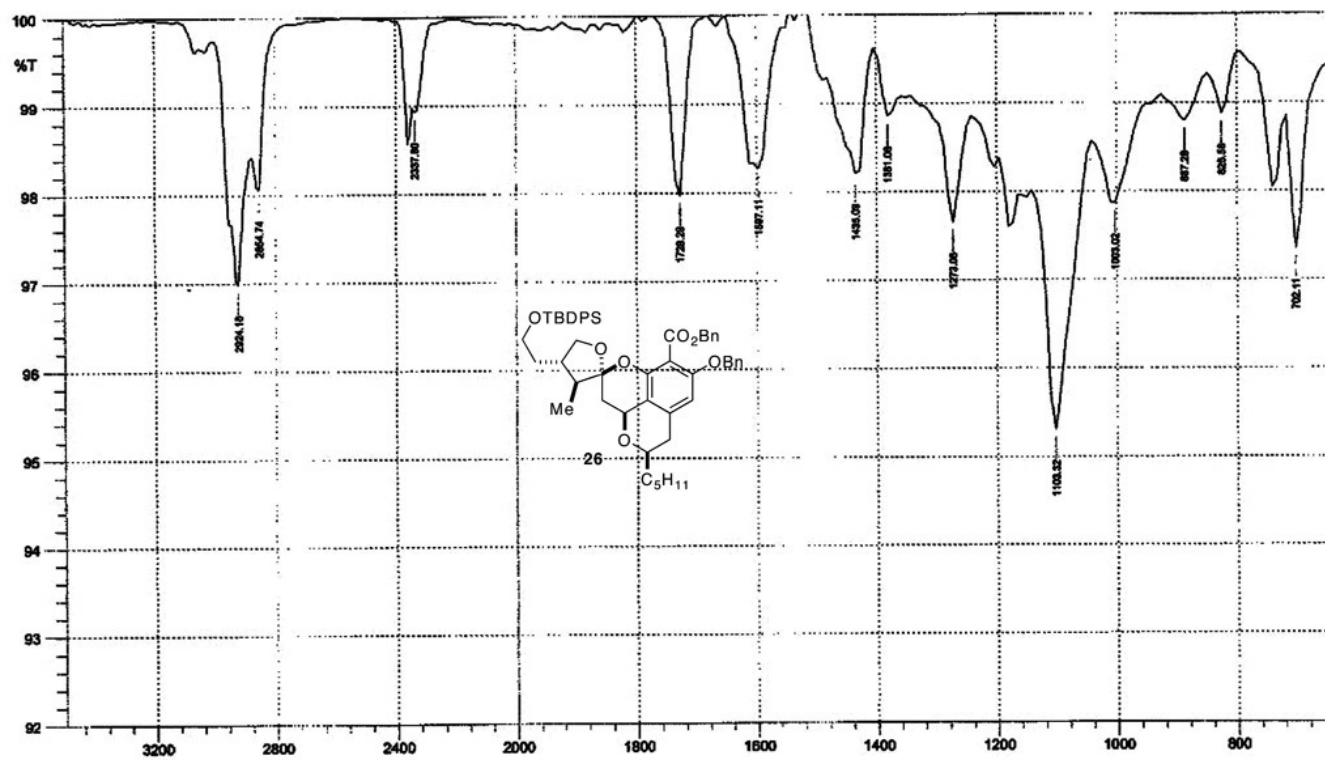
Benzyl ester 26:

 ^{13}C NMR

Benzyl ester 26:

FTIR

SHIMADZU



Comment;

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User; Admin