Supporting Information

Formal Synthesis of Leustroducsin B via Reformatsky/Claisen Condensation of Silyl Glyoxylates

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Methods: General. Infrared (IR) spectra were obtained using a Jasco 460 Plus Fourier transform infrared spectrometer. Proton and carbon magnetic resonance spectra (¹H NMR and ¹³C NMR) were recorded on a Bruker model Avance 400 (¹H NMR at 400 MHz and ¹³C at 100 MHz) or a Bruker model Avance 500 (¹H NMR at 500 MHz and ¹³C NMR at 125 MHz) spectrometer with solvent resonance as the internal standard (¹H NMR: CDCl₃ at 7.26 ppm: ¹³C NMR: CDCl₃ at 77.0 ppm). ¹H NMR data are reported as follows: chemical shift, multiplicity (s = singlet, br s = broad singlet, d = doublet, t = triplet, br t = broad triplet, q = quartet, m = multiplet), coupling constants (Hz), and integration. Mass spectra were obtained using a Bruker BioTOF II spectrometer with electrospray ionization calibrated with CsOAc. All samples were prepared in methanol. Analytical thin layer chromatography (TLC) was performed on Sorbent Technologies 0.20 mm Silica G TLC plates. Visualization was accomplished with UV light and/or aqueous ceric ammonium nitrate solution followed by heating. Purification of the reaction products was carried out by flash chromatography using Siliaflash-P60 silica gel (40-63µm) purchased from Silicycle. Purification via HPLC was performed on a Varian Prepstar SD-1 Solvent Delivery System equipped with a Cyano 60 Å 6u column from Berger Instruments. Specific parameters used in the separation of compounds are detailed under applicable entries. Unless otherwise noted, all reactions were carried out under an atmosphere of dry nitrogen in oven-dried glassware with magnetic stirring. Yield refers to isolated yield of analytically pure material unless otherwise noted. Yields are reported for a specific experiment and as a result may differ slightly from those found in the tables, which are averages of at least two experiments

Materials: General. Tetrahydrofuran, diethyl ether, dichloromethane, and toluene were dried by passage through a column of neutral alumina under nitrogen prior to use. Zinc metal was washed with 1 M HCl, water, acetone, and diethyl ether and then dried under vacuum at 60 °C for 16 h prior to storage in a nitrogen-filled glove box. Lithium chloride was dried and stored in a 100 °C oven. Diisopropylethylamine and triethylamine were freshly distilled from calcium hydride prior to use.

All other reagents were purchased from commercial sources and were used as received unless otherwise noted.

Preparation of S1:



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

The title compound was prepared according to the procedure described by Nelson¹ with the following modifications:

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

2. The enantiomeric excess of the prepared lactone was assayed via supercritical fluid chromatographic (SFC) analysis of the corresponding β -hydroxyketone **1a** (*vide infra*). Enantiomeric excesses ranged from 78-83% using this method. CSP-SFC analysis of a sample of **1a** showed that the product was enriched to 78% ee (Chiralpak OD column, 3.0% MeOH, 1.0 mL/min, 150 psi, 24 °C, 210 nm, t_r -major enantiomer: 12.9 min, t_r -minor enantiomer: 25.9 min; CSP-SFC traces for a mixture of enantiomers and of the enantioenriched product are attached below:

Enantiomeric Mixture:

Enantioenriched Sample:



¹ Nelson, S. G., Peelen, T. J., Wan, Z. J. Am. Chem. Soc. **1999**, 121, 9742-9743.

Preparation of Reformatsky Reagent (S2):

$$EtO_2C \xrightarrow{Br} Br_2 (13 \text{ mol } \%) \xrightarrow{EtO_2C} TnBr \xrightarrow{Br_2 (13 \text{ mol } \%)} EtO_2C \xrightarrow{ZnBr} S2$$

An oven-dried 100-mL round-bottomed flask equipped with a magnetic stir bar was charged with zinc dust (1.41 g, 21.6 mmol, 2 equiv) and diethyl ether (25 mL). The flask was fitted with a condenser and purged with nitrogen. Br₂ (0.07 mL, 1.4 mmol, 0.13 equiv) was added dropwise over 5 min with stirring (exotherm observed). The suspension was heated to reflux, and ethyl bromoacetate (1.2 mL, 10.8 mmol, 1.0 equiv) was added dropwise over 15 min. The solution was stirred at this temperature for 4 h then cooled to RT. An aliquot was titrated with I₂, typically reflecting concentrations of active reagent of 0.35-0.43 M (81-100% yield). The solution was stored under nitrogen at 0 °C for up to one week and titrated immediately prior to each subsequent use.

Table S-1. Optimization of Reformatsky/Claisen Cascade:



Entry	SiR ₃	activation method	equiv Reformatsky reagent	equiv lactone	temp (°C)	yield $(\%)^{a,b,c}$
1	TBS	5 mol% TMSCl	1.5	2.0	-20 to 0	43
2	TBS	5 mol% TMSCl	1.5	3.0	-20 to 0	51
3	TBS	5 mo1% TMSC1+2.0	1.5	3.0	-20 to rt	54
		equiv LiCl				
4	TBS	5 mol% TMSCl	1.5	2.5	-20 to rt	68
5	TBS	5 mol% TMSCl	1.5	1.5	-20 to rt	63
6	TBS	5 mol% TMSCl	2.3	1.5	-20 to rt	56
7	TES	5 mol% TMSCl	1.5	1.4	-30 to rt	50
8	TES	5 mol% TMSCl	1.8	1.6	-30 to rt	66
9	TES	5 mol% TMSCl	2.3	1.6	-30 to rt	62
10	TES	25 mol % Br ₂	2.3	1.6	-30 to rt	48
11	TES	25 mol % Br ₂	2.3	1.6	-30 to 0	61
12	TBS	25 mol % Br ₂	2.3	1.6	-30 to 0	57
13	TBS	25 mol % Br ₂	1.6	1.6	-30 to 0	56
14	TBS	25 mol % Br ₂	1.1	1.6	-30 to 0	23

^{*a*} All reactions: yields determined by ¹H NMR analysis using an internal standard.^{*b*} Diastereomeric ratios were all >20:1. ^{*c*} Relative stereochemistry was determined by NOESY analysis.²

² Greszler, S. N.; Malinowski, J. T.; Johnson, J. S. J. Am. Chem. Soc. 2010, 132, 17393.

Experimental Procedures:



(S)-1-benzyl-4-ethyl-2-((S)-3-hydroxy-5-(trimethylsilyl)pent-4-ynoyl)-2-((triethylsilyl) oxy)succinate (1b): A solution of Reformatsky reagent (0.34 M, 150 mL) was prepared according to the standard procedure. The Reformatsky reagent solution (120 mL, 40.9 mmol, 2.3 equiv) was diluted with diethyl ether (150 mL), and the solution was cooled to -30 °C in an acetone/dry ice bath (bath temperature, monitored with a thermocouple probe). An oven-dried vial was charged with benzyl triethylsilyl glyoxylate 2b (4.95 g, 17.8 mmol, 1.0 equiv) and (S)-4-((trimethylsilyl)ethynyl)oxetan-2-one (4.8 g, 28.5 mmol, 1.6 equiv) S1. The vial was purged with N_2 , and a solution of the silvl glyoxylate and β -lactone in diethyl ether (20 mL) was added dropwise to the Reformatsky reagent solution over 5 min via cannula transfer. Additional diethyl ether (5 mL) was used to rinse the vial. The flask was allowed to warm slowly in the acetone bath (generally over 30 min from -30 °C to 0 °C). Consumption of the silvl glyoxylate was generally observed by TLC analysis between -15 °C and -10 °C. Once the reaction had reached 0 °C, it was then warmed to room temperature for 30 min. Once the reaction was complete as indicated by TLC analysis, it was quenched with saturated ammonium chloride (75 mL) and was stirred until clear layers were observed. The organic layer was removed, and the aqueous layer was extracted with diethyl ether (3 x 30 mL). The combined organic extracts were washed with brine, dried with magnesium sulfate, and concentrated in vacuo. The product was purified via flash chromatography (93.5:7.5 to 70:30 petroleum ether: diethyl ether) to give the desired product as a light yellow oil with > 25:1 diastereometric ratio² (6.57 g, 69%). Analytical data: $[\alpha]_D^{25.3}$ -5.3 (c = 1.25, CHCl₃); ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.36-7.31 (m, 5H), 5.17 (d, J = 12.0 Hz, 1H), 5.10 (d, J = 12.0 Hz, 1H), 4.87 (dd, J = 6.5, 4.5 Hz, 1H), 4.09 (q, J = 7.5 Hz, 2H), 3.47 (d, J = 17 Hz, 1H), 3.36 (dd, J = 18.5, 2.5 Hz, 1H), 3.12 (dd, J = 18.5, 9.0 Hz, 1H), 2.91 (d, J = 17.0 Hz, 2H), 1.22 (t, J = 7.0 Hz, 3H), 0.89 (t, J = 8.0 Hz, 9H), 0.56 (q, J = 8.0 Hz, 6H), 0.56 (s, 9H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 208.8, 169.3, 168.5, 134.4, 128.7, 128.6, 128.5, 104.8, 89.3, 83.7, 68.1, 61.1, 58.8, 46.0, 42.5, 14.0, 6.7, 5.7, -0.2; HRMS (ESI⁺) Calcd. for $C_{27}H_{42}O_7Si_2+Cs$, 667.1524; Found, 667.1516; **IR** (thin film, cm⁻¹) 3515, 2958, 2911, 2878, 2176, 1738, 1456, 1373, 1343, 1250, 1181, 844, 699; TLC(80:20 Hex:EtOAc): $R_f = 0.42$.



(S)-1-benzyl 4-ethyl 2-((1R,3S)-1,3-dihydroxy-5-(trimethylsilyl)pent-4-yn-1-yl)-2-((triethylsilyl)oxy)succinate (S3): A flame-dried and N₂-purged 500-mL round-bottomed flask

was charged with ketone 1b (6.0 g, 11.2 mmol, 1.0 equiv). Tetrahydrofuran (200 mL) and methanol (50 mL) were added. The solution was cooled to -78 °C (acetone/dry ice), and diethylmethoxyborane (1 M in tetrahydrofuran, 14.6 mL, 14.6 mmol) was added dropwise. After stirring for 45 minutes at -78 °C, sodium borohydride (1.27 g, 33.7 mmol, 3.0 equiv) was added in one portion and the reaction was maintained at the same temperature. Once TLC analysis indicated complete consumption of the starting material (3.5 h), the reaction was quenched with acetic acid (9.0 mL). After warming to room temperature, the reaction was stirred for 1.5 h and was then concentrated in vacuo. Methanol (30 mL) was added, and the solution was again concentrated in vacuo; this procedure was repeated with four additional portions of methanol (30 mL). The residue was dissolved in ethyl acetate and saturated sodium bicarbonate, and the organic layer was washed with saturated sodium bicarbonate, water, and brine. The organic extracts were dried with magnesium sulfate and concentrated in vacuo to give a light yellow viscous oil (5.7 g, 95%) that was used without additional purification. Analytical data: $\left[\alpha\right]_{D}^{25.2}$ -1.7 (c = 1.25, CHCl₃); ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.36-7.33 (m, 5H), 5.20 (s, 2H), 4.60 (br. s., 1H), 4.10-3.99 (m, 3H), 3.05 (d, J = 6.0 Hz, 1H), 2.87 (d, J = 4.0 Hz, 1H), 2.83 (d, J = 9.0 Hz, 1H), 3.05 (d, J = 9.0 2H), 1.98 (dd, J = 13.5, 5.5 Hz, 1H), (dd, J = 10.5, 2.5 Hz, 1H), 1.21 (t, J = 7.0 Hz, 3H), 0.91 (t, J = 8.0 Hz, 9H), 0.67-0.62 (m, 6H), 0.15 (s, 9H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 172.1, 169.9, 135.0, 128.6, 128.5, 128.4, 105.6, 89.7, 80.6, 75.3, 67.6, 62.1, 60.9, 41.2, 38.7, 14.0, 7.1, 6.4, -0.2; **HRMS (ESI**⁺) Calcd. for $C_{27}H_{44}O_7Si_2+Cs$, 669.1681; Found, 669.1710; **IR** (thin film, cm⁻¹) 3470, 2957, 2876, 2172, 1740, 1185, 1022, 844, 734; **TLC**(80:20 Hex:EtOAc): R_f = 0.21.



(*S*)-1-benzyl-4-ethyl-2-((*4R*,6*S*)-2,2-dimethyl-6-((trimethylsilyl)ethynyl)-1,3-dioxan-4-yl)-2-((triethylsilyl)oxy) succinate (5) A 500-mL round-bottomed flask was charged with diol S3 (11.0 g, 20.6 mmol, 1.0 equiv), acetone (250 mL) and 2,2-dimethoxypropane (250 mL). CSA (0.716 g, 3.09 mmol, 0.15 equiv) was added, and the reaction was allowed to stir at room temperature for 16 h. The reaction was quenched by the addition of 0.5 mL of triethylamine and was concentrated *in vacuo*. The residue was purified via column chromatography (90:10 hexanes: ethyl acetate) to give the product as a white solid (8.6 g, 73%). Analytical data: $[\alpha]_D^{25.4}$ -14.0 (*c* = 1.5, CHCl₃); mp 75-79 °C; ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.35-7.33 (m, 5H), 5.30 (d, *J* = 12.5 Hz, 1H), 5.05 (d, *J* = 12.0 Hz, 1H), 4.62 (dd, *J* = 12.0, 2.5 Hz, 1H), 4.12-4.06 (m, 3H), 2.74 (d, *J* = 14.5 Hz, 1H), 2.65 (d, *J* = 14.0 Hz, 1H), 1.88-1.60 (m, 2H), 1.33 (s, 3H), 1.23 (t, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 3H), 1.19 (s, 3H), 0.95 (t, *J* = 16.0 Hz, 9H), 0.74-0.65 (m, 6H), 0.17 (s, 9H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 171.6, 169.4, 135.6, 128.7, 128.4, 128.3, 103.7, 99.6, 89.4, 80.2, 72.9, 67.0, 60.7, 60.5, 41.9, 30.8, 29.5, 18.8, 14.0, 7.3, 6.7, -0.21; HRMS (ESI⁺) Calcd. for C₃₀H₄₈O₇Si₂+Na, 599.2837; Found, 599.2809; IR (thin film, cm⁻¹) 2956, 2875, 2181, 1739, 1457, 1379, 1251, 1163, 844, 734; TLC(80:20 Hex:EtOAc): R_f = 0.30.







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

oxy)butane-1,4-diol (6): A flame-dried and cooled 1L round-bottomed flask was charged with acetonide **5** (5.0 g, 8.7 mmol, 1.0 equiv). The flask was purged with N₂, and CH₂Cl₂ (500 mL) was added. The solution was cooled to -30 °C, and lithium triethylborohydride (1M in THF, 57 mmol, 57 mL) was added dropwise over 15 min via syringe pump. The reaction temperature was maintained for 2 h, at which point the temperature was increased to -20 °C for 1 h. The reaction was quenched by the dropwise addition of HOAc (8 mL) and MeOH (30 mL). The resulting suspension was warmed to room temperature and concentrated *in vacuo*, keeping the bath temperature at or below 30 °C to avoid migration of the triethylsilyl group. The residue was redissolved in MeOH (30 mL) and concentrated *in vacuo* an additional four times. The residue

was partitioned between ethyl acetate and saturated aqueous sodium bicarbonate, and the organic extracts were washed successively with saturated sodium bicarbonate (x2), water, and brine. The combined organic extracts were dried with sodium sulfate and concentrated *in vacuo*. The resulting crude oil was purified via column chromatography, eluting with a gradient of 80:20 to 70:30 hexanes:ethyl acetate to give the desired diol as a white solid (2.1 g, 56%). Analytical data: $[\alpha]_D^{25.2}$ -2.8 (c = 1.8, CHCl₃); mp 93-95 °C; ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 4.67 (dd, J = 11.5, 2.5 Hz, 1H), 3.93 (dd, J = 11.5, 2.5 Hz, 1H), 3.86-3.73 (m, 3H), 3.50 (dd, J = 11.0, 3.0 Hz, 1H), 2.83 (s, 1H), 2.65 (s, 1H), 1.98-1.70 (m, 4H), 1.46 (s, 6H), 0.95 (t, J = 3.5 Hz, 9H), 0.74-0.65 (dq, J = 16.0, 3.0 Hz 6H), 0.17 (s, 9H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 103.7, 99.6, 89.6, 78.0, 73.2, 65.6, 60.9, 58.3, 37.7, 31.3, 29.9, 19.2, 7.1, 6.8, -0.2; HRMS (ESI⁺) Calcd. for C₂₁H₄₂O₅Si₂+Na, 453.2469; Found, 453.2464; IR (thin film, cm⁻¹) 3389, 2956, 2876, 2183, 1739, 1460, 1380, 1250, 1161, 1055, 844, 733; TLC(75:25 Hex:EtOAc): R_f = 0.09.



(S)-4-((*tert*-butyldimethylsilyl)oxy)-2-((4R,6S)-2,2-dimethyl-6-((trimethylsilyl)ethynyl)-1,3dioxan-4-yl)-2-((triethylsilyl)oxy)butanal (7): A 100-mL oven-dried round bottomed flask was charged with diol 6 (0.840 g, 1.95 mmol, 1.0 equiv) and CH₂Ch₂ (60 mL). The solution was cooled to 0 °C, and triethylamine (0.540 mL, 3.9 mmol, 2.0 equiv), *tert*-butyldimethylsilyl chloride (0.339 g, 2.25 mmol, 1.15 equiv), and DMAP (0.071 g, 0.585 mmol, 0.3 equiv) were added successively. The reaction was allowed to warm slowly to room temperature over 1 h. Once TLC analysis indicated complete consumption of the starting material (5 h), the reaction was quenched by the addition of 5 mL of saturated aqueous sodium bicarbonate. The organic layer was washed with saturated NaHCO₃, water, and brine and was then dried with sodium sulfate. After concentration *in vacuo*, the resulting oil was used without further purification:

The unpurified oil was dissolved in dry CH_2Cl_2 (30 mL) in an oven-dried 250-mL roundbottomed flask, and Dess-Martin Periodinane (1.32 g, 3.12 mmol, 1.6 equiv) was added in one portion at room temperature. The reaction was stirred at the same temperature under an N₂ atmosphere. Once TLC analysis indicated complete consumption of the monoalcohol (1.5 h), the reaction was diluted with diethyl ether (30 mL). Saturated aqueous sodium bicarbonate (20 mL) and saturated aqueous sodium thiosulfate (20 mL) were added, and biphasic mixture was stirred vigorously for 15 minutes. After partitioning the layers, the aqueous layer was extracted with diethyl ether (3x10 mL), and the combined organic extracts were washed with water and brine and dried with sodium sulfate. The combined extracts were concentrated *in vacuo* to give an oil that was purified via column chromatography (95:5 hexanes: ethyl acetate) to give the desired product **7** as a colorless oil (0.880 g, 83% over two steps).

Mono alcohol S4: Analytical data: $[\alpha]_D^{25.6}$ -7.1 (c = 2.15, CHCl₃); ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 4.66 (dd, J = 12.0, 3.0 Hz, 1H), 3.90 (dd, J = 12.0, 2.5 Hz, 1H), 3.88-3.80 (m, 1H), 3.75-3.65 (m, 2H), 3.48-3.39 (m, 2H), 1.87-1.64 (m, 4H), 1.45 (s, 6H), 0.94 (t, J = 8.0 Hz, 9H), 0.90 (s, 9H), 0.71-0.56 (m, 6H), 0.17 (s, 9H), 0.09 (s, 3H), 0.08 (s, 3H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 104.1, 99.4, 89.1, 78.3, 72.1, 64.7, 60.9, 58.7, 37.4, 31.0, 29.9, 25.8, 19.3, 18.1, 7.2,

6.8, -0.2, -5.6; **HRMS** (**ESI**⁺) Calcd. for $C_{27}H_{56}O_5Si_3+Cs$, 677.2491; Found, 677.2477; **IR** (thin film, cm⁻¹) 3492, 2955, 2877, 2360, 2183, 1463, 1414, 1251, 1107, 841, 736; **TLC**(85:15 Hex:EtOAc): $R_f = 0.54$.

Aldehyde 7: Analytical data: $[\alpha]_D^{25.2}$ -15.0 (c = 1.25, CHCl₃); ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 9.56 (s, 1H), 4.68 (dd, J = 12.0, 2.8 Hz, 1H), 4.13 (dd, J = 12.0, 2.8 Hz, 1H), 3.74 (ddd, J = 12.0, 4.0, 2.8 Hz, 1H), 3.62 (ddd, J = 12.0, 4.0, 2.8 Hz, 1H), 1.90-1.65 (m, 4H), 1.40 (s, 3H), 1.39 (s, 3H), 0.98 (t, J = 8.0 Hz, 9H), 0.86 (s, 9H), 0.81-0.66 (m, 6H), 0.17 (s, 9H), 0.02 (s, 6H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 203.2, 103.9, 99.5, 89.4, 83.7, 72.3, 60.7, 57.8, 38.7, 30.9, 29.6, 25.8, 19.1, 18.1, 7.2, 6.9, -0.2, -5.5, -5.6; HRMS (ESI⁺) Calcd. for C₂₇H₅₄O₅Si₃+Cs, 675.2352; Found, 675.2354; IR (thin film, cm⁻¹) 2955, 2876, 2360, 2342, 1736, 1462, 1415, 1380, 1251, 1110, 842, 738; TLC(85:15 Hex:EtOAc): R_f = 0.67.



(*R*,*E*)-6-((tert-butyldimethylsilyl)oxy)-4-((4*R*,6*S*)-2,2-dimethyl-6-((trimethylsilyl)ethynyl)-1,3-dioxan-4-yl)-4-((triethylsilyl)oxy)hex-2-enenitrile (S5): A flame-dried 25-mL roundbottomed flask was charged with the Horner-Wadsworth-Emmons reagent (0.320 g, 1.81 mmol, 1.05 equiv). THF (11.0 mL) was added and the solution was cooled to 0 °C. n-Butyllithium (1.2 mL, 1.5 M in hexanes, 1.05 equiv) was added dropwise, and the resulting orange solution was stirred for 1 h at the same temperature. A second flame-dried 100-mL round-bottomed flask was charged with the aldehyde (0.917 g, 1.69 mmol, 1.0 equiv) and THF (25 mL). The aldehyde solution was cooled to 0 °C, and the solution of the metalated Horner-Wadsworth-Emmons reagent was added via cannula. After the addition was complete, the reaction was warmed to room temperature for 30 minutes, at which point the starting material had been completely consumed as indicated by TLC analysis. The reaction was quenched by the addition of saturated ammonium chloride (0.3 mL), and the resulting suspension was concentrated to approximately 3 mL in vacuo. The remaining suspension was loaded directly onto a short silica plug and eluted with 95:5 hexanes: ethyl acetate to give the desired nitrile (0.920 g, 96%) with greater than 25:1 diastereoselectivity for the (E)-isomer. Analytical data: $[\alpha]_D^{25.7} + 2.9$ (c = 0.50, CHCl₃); ¹H **NMR** (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 6.81 (d, J = 16.0 Hz, 1H), 5.61 (d, J = 16.0 Hz, 1H), 4.60 (dd, J =11.6, 2.0 Hz, 1H), 3.70 (dd, J = 10.8, 2 Hz, 1H), 2.14 (ddd, J = 21.2, 14.4, 7.2 Hz, 1H), 1.81 (ddd, J = 19.6, 13.6, 6.8 Hz, 1H), 1.70 (d, J = 12.8 Hz, 1H), 1.55-1.46 (m, 1H), 1.44 (s, 3H), 1.43 (s, 3H), 0.98 (t, J = 7.6 Hz, 9H), 0.89 (s, 9H), 0.65 (q, J = 8.0 Hz, 6H), 0.18 (s, 9H), 0.04 (s, 6H);¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 156.8, 117.6, 103.2, 99.5, 99.2, 89.8, 79.1, 74.2, 60.6, 58.3, 40.3, 32.0, 29.8, 25.9, 19.1, 18.2, 7.1, 6.7, -0.2, -5.3, -5.4; HRMS (ESI⁺) Calcd. for $C_{29}H_{55}NO_4Si_3+Cs$, 698.2494; Found, 698.2470; **IR** (thin film, cm⁻¹) 2956, 2878, 2224, 1461, 1379, 1251, 1106, 840, 740; **TLC**(90:10 Hex:EtOAc): $R_f = 0.46$.



(R,E)-6-((tert-butyldimethylsilyl)oxy)-4-((4R,6S)-2,2-dimethyl-6-((trimethylsilyl)ethynyl)-1,3-dioxan-4-yl)-4-((triethylsilyl)oxy)hex-2-enal (8): A 50-mL oven dried and cooled roundbottomed flask was charged with the nitrile S5 (0.920 g, 1.63 mmol, 1.0 equiv), and the flask was purged with N_2 . Dry toluene (20 mL) was added, and the resulting solution was cooled to -78 °C in an acetone/dry ice bath. A solution of DIBAL-H (0.56 M in toluene, 4.9 mL, 1.7 equiv) was added dropwise, and the reaction was stirred at the same temperature for 1.5 h. Methanol (2.5 mL) was added at -78 °C, and the solution was warmed to 0 °C. Ice cold 1M HCl (20 mL) was added, and the biphasic mixture was stirred vigorously for 10 min at room temperature. Diethyl ether (20 mL) was added and the layers were separated. The aqueous layer was extracted with additional ether (3x5 mL), and the combined organic extracts were washed with saturated sodium bicarbonate, water, and brine and dried with magnesium sulfate. The dried extracts were concentrated in vacuo to give a light yellow oil, which was purified via column chromatography (93.5:7.5 hexanes: ethyl acetate) to give enal 8 as a colorless oil (0.745 g, 81%). Analytical data: $[\alpha]_D^{25.4}$ +6.2 (c = 0.45, CHCl₃); ¹**H NMR** (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 9.60 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 6.88 (d, J = 15.6 Hz, 1H), 6.30 (dd, J = 15.6, 8.0 Hz, 1H), 4.62 (dd, J = 11.6, 1.6 Hz, 1H), 3.77 (dd, J = 11.6, 1.6 Hz, 1H), 3.76-3.52 (m, 2H), 2.20-2.13 (m, 1H), 1.92-1.85 (m, 1H), 1.76 (d, J = 13.2 Hz, 1H), 1.53 (dd, J = 24.4, 12.0 Hz, 1H), 1.44 (s, 6H), 0.97 (t, J = 8.0 Hz, 9H),0.86 (s, 9H), 0.65 (q, J = 8.0 Hz, 6H), 0.16 (s, 9H), 0.02 (s, 3H), 0.01 (s, 3H); ¹³C NMR (100) MHz, CDCl₃): δ 193.6, 159.5, 131.7, 103.5, 99.5, 89.7, 79.0, 60.8, 58.6, 40.7, 32.1, 29.9, 25.9, 19.2, 18.2, 7.1, 6.9, -0.2, -5.3, -5.4; **HRMS (ESI**⁺) Calcd. for C₂₉H₅₆O₅Si₃+Na, 591.3334; Found, 591.3333; **IR** (thin film, cm⁻¹) 2956, 2878, 1694, 1462, 1379, 1251, 1105, 842; **TLC**(90:10 Hex:EtOAc): $R_f = 0.33$.



(3S,4S,7R,E)-9-((tert-butyldimethylsilyl)oxy)-7-((4R,6S)-2,2-dimethyl-6-((trimethylsilyl)ethynyl)-1,3-dioxan-4-yl)-3-ethyl-7-((triethylsilyl)oxy)nona-1,5-dien-4-ol (S6):

Preparation of (+)-Ipc₂BH:

A flame-dried and cooled 200-mL round-bottomed flask equipped with a magnetic stir bar was charged with (–)- α -pinene (5 mL, 4.28 g, 31.4 mmol, 2.4 equiv) and THF (4 mL). The flask was purged with N₂ and was placed into a room temperature water bath. Borane•DMS (2M

in THF, 6.5 mL, 0.981 g, 13.08 mmol, 1.0 equiv) was added dropwise with vigorous stirring over 2 min. Stirring of the reaction was ceased, and the stir bar was removed. The flask was again purged with N_2 , and the resulting solution was allowed to sit at room temperature for 16 h. Crystals were observed on the side of the flask after 1 h at room temperature. The solvent was removed from the flask via cannula, and the remaining solid was washed with dry hexanes (2x20 mL), which was removed via cannula transfer. The flask was evacuated to remove residual solvent, and the resulting white solid was removed to a dry box freezer. The reagent was able to be stored without degradation for months when prepared and stored in this manner (2.7 g, 73%).

(+)-Ipc₂BOMe was prepared *in situ* according to the following:

An oven-dried and cooled 50-mL round-bottomed flask was charged with Ipc₂BH (2.95 g, 10.32 mmol, 2.5 equiv) under a nitrogen atmosphere and dry THF (30 mL). Dry MeOH (0.417 mL, 10.32 mmol, 2.5 equiv) was added dropwise, and the resulting solution was stirred at room temperature for 4 h. A second 250-mL oven-dried round-bottomed flask was charged with potassium tert-butoxide (0.926 g, 8.26 mmol, 2.0 equiv) under a nitrogen atmosphere. Dry THF (45 mL) and cis-2-pentene (2.68 mL, 24.8 mmol, 6.0 equiv) were added, and the solution was cooled to -50 °C in an acetone/dry ice bath. "Butyllithium (1.5 M, 5.5 mL, 2.0 equiv) was added dropwise, and the resulting orange solution was stirred at the same temperature for 5 minutes before cooling to -78 °C. The solution of (+)-Ipc₂BOMe was added dropwise via cannula transfer, and the resulting colorless solution was stirred at -78°C for 20 minutes. BF₃•OEt₂ (1.02 mL, 8.26 mmol, 2.0 equiv) was added, followed by a solution of the aldehyde (8) (2.35 g, 4.13 mmol, 1.0 equiv) in dry THF (10 mL + 5 mL rinse). The bath temperature was maintained at -78 °C until complete consumption of the starting material was indicated by TLC analysis (2 h). The reaction was quenched by the dropwise addition of 3M NaOH (6.0 mL) and 30% H₂O₂ (3.2 mL). After warming to room temperature, the suspension was refluxed for 1 h. The cooled biphasic mixture was partitioned between ether and water, and the combined ethereal extracts were washed with water and brine and dried with magnesium sulfate. The organic extracts were concentrated in vacuo to give a crude oil, which was purified via flash chromatography (93.5:7.5 to 90:10 petroleum ether: ether) to give the desired product as a viscous colorless oil (2.23 g, 85%). The title compound was obtained as a diastereomeric mixture whose ratio was dependent on the initial enantiomeric ratio of the β -lactone used in the initial 3-component coupling. This diastereomeric mixture was progressed without separation until the final compound (16), at which point separation of the isomers via HPLC afforded diastereomerically pure material. Analytical data: $[\alpha]_D^{25.2} - 1.8$ (c = 0.50, CHCl₃); ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 5.73 (dd, J =16.0, 5.5 Hz, 1H), 5.66 (dd, J = 15.5, 10.5 Hz, 1H), 5.55 (ddd, J = 17.5, 9.5, 6.0 Hz, 1H), 5.17 (d, J = 10.0 Hz, 1H), 5.11 (d, J = 17.0 Hz, 1H), 4.60 (d, J = 11.5 Hz, 1H), 4.13 (t, J = 6.0 Hz, 1H), 3.66-3.61 (m, 3H), 1.94-1.91 (m, 2H), 1.59-1.42 (m, 2H), 1.42 (s, 3H), 1.41 (s, 3H), 0.96 (t, J = 7.5 Hz, 9H), 0.89 (s, 9H), 0.63 (q, J = 7.5 Hz, 6H), 0.17 (s, 9H), 0.04 (s, 6H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 138.3, 132.8, 130.6, 118.0, 104.1, 99.1, 89.1, 78.2, 74.1, 74.0, 60.9, 59.4, 52.7, 40.0, 31.9, 29.9, 26.0, 23.3, 19.2, 18.3, 11.9, 7.2, 6.9, -0.2, -5.2, -5.3; HRMS (ESI⁺) Calcd. for C₃₄H₆₆O₅Si₃+Na, 661.4116; Found, 661.4091; **IR** (thin film, cm⁻¹) 3465, 2956, 2877, 2183, 1461, 1378, 1251, 1090, 842; **TLC**(90:10 Hex:EtOAc): R_f = 0.30.



(3*S*,4*S*,7*R*,*E*)-9-((te rt-butyldimethylsilyl)oxy)-3-ethyl-7-((4*R*,6*S*)-6-ethynyl-2,2-dimethyl-1,3-dioxan-4-yl)-7-((triethylsilyl)oxy)nona-1,5-dien-4-ol (S5): Silyl alkyne S6 (2.2 g, 3.46 mmol, 1.0 equiv) was dissolved in methanol (20 mL), and potassium carbonate (0.2 g, 1.45 mmol, 0.42 equiv) was added at room temperature. Once the starting material was completely consumed as indicated by TLC analysis ($R_f = 0.30$, 90:10 Hex:EtOAc; 1 h), the suspension was loaded directly onto a short silica plug and eluted with 80:20 hexanes:ethyl acetate to give the crude alkyne. Analytical data: [α]_D^{25.3} +6.2 (*c* = 1.70, CHCl₃); ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 5.72 (dd, *J* = 16.0, 5.5 Hz, 1H), 5.65 (d, *J* = 14.0 Hz, 1H), 5.55 (dd, *J* = 9.5, 7.5 Hz, 1H), 5.17 (d, *J* = 15.0 Hz, 1H), 5.11 (d, *J* = 17.0 Hz, 1H), 4.60 (d, *J* = 11.5 Hz, 1H), 4.13 (br. s., 1H), 3.68-3.63 (m, 3H), 2.46 (s, 1H), 2.14-2.12 (m, 1H), 1.94-1.91 (m, 6H), 1.43 (s, 3H), 1.41 (s, 3H), 0.96 (t, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 9H), 0.89 (s, 9H), 0.63 (q, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 6H), 0.04 (s, 6H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 138.3, 132.7, 130.7, 118.1, 99.2, 82.7, 78.1, 73.9, 73.8, 72.7, 60.3, 59.4, 52.7, 40.1, 31.6, 29.9, 26.0, 23.3, 19.2, 18.3, 11.9, 7.2, 6.8, -5.2, -5.3; HRMS (ESI⁺) Calcd. for C₃₁H₅₈O₅Si₂+Cs, 825.3379; Found, 825.3399; IR (thin film, cm⁻¹) 3433, 3032, 2958, 2359, 2253, 1637, 908, 725, 650, 452; TLC(75:25 Hex:EtOAc): $R_f = 0.39$.



(3*S*,4*S*,7*R*,*E*)-9-((tert-butyldimethylsilyl)oxy)-3-ethyl-7-((4*R*,6*S*)-6-ethynyl-2,2-dimethyl-1,3dioxan-4-yl)-7-((triethylsilyl)oxy)nona-1,5-dien-4-yl acrylate (9): A flame-dried and cooled 100-mL round-bottomed flask equipped with a magnetic stir bar was charged with the crude allylic alcohol (S7) (1.95 g, 3.46 mmol, 1.0 equiv) and dry CH₂Cb₂ (40 mL), and the solution was cooled to 0 °C. Hünig's base (1.82 mL, 10.73 mmol, 3.1 equiv) and acryloyl chloride (0.846 mL, 10.37 mmol, 3.0 equiv) were added dropwise. After maintaining the solution at 0 °C for 1.5, TLC analysis indicated complete consumption of the starting material (R_f = 0.39, 75:25 Hex:EtOAc). The reaction was quenched by the addition of saturated sodium bicarbonate (10.0 mL), and the organic layer was washed with additional saturated sodium bicarbonate (3x 10.0 mL), water, and brine and was dried with magnesium sulfate. Concentration *in vacuo* yielded a colorless oil (2.14 g) that was used without additional purification. Analytical data: $[\alpha]_D^{25.0}$ +24.9 (*c* = 0.21, CHCl₃); ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 6.40 (d, *J* = 17.6 Hz, 1H), 6.12 (dd, *J* = 17.2, 10.4 Hz, 1H), 5.81 (d, *J* = 13.0, Hz, 1H), 5.70-5.52 (m, 3H), 5.32 (t, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 1H), 5.14 (d, *J* = 12.5 Hz, 1H), 5.05 (d, *J* = 16.8 Hz, 1H), 4.58 (d, *J* = 12.0 Hz, 1H), 3.66-3.59 (m, 3H), 2.45 (s, 1H), 2.32-2.19 (m, 1H), 1.99-1.80 (m, 2H), 1.77-1.61 (m, 2H), 1.41 (s, 3H), 1.39 (s, 3H), 1.35-1.15 (m, 2H), 0.94 (t, J = 9.5 Hz, 9H), 0.88 (s, 9H), 0.60 (q, J = 7.6 Hz, 6H), 0.03 (s, 6H); ¹³**C NMR** (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 165.2, 137.4, 135.2, 130.5, 128.7, 126.7, 117.6, 99.2, 82.7, 778.0, 76.2, 73.8, 72.6, 60.3, 59.3, 49.8, 40.0, 31.2, 29.9, 26.0, 23.2, 19.2, 18.3, 11.5, 7.2, 6., -5.2, -5.3; **HRMS (ESI**⁺) Calcd. for C₃₄H₆₀O₆Si₂+Cs, 753.2983; Found, 753.3014; **IR** (thin film, cm⁻¹) 3426, 2956, 2877, 2359, 1798, 1725, 1634, 1402, 1097, 981, 836, 630; **TLC**(80:20 Hex:EtOAc): R_f = 0.63.



Protected Alkyne 10: The crude acrylate 9 (2.14 g, 3.46 mmol, 1.0 equiv) was dissolved in dry CH₂Cl₂ (40 mL) under an atmosphere of nitrogen, and dicobalt octacarbonyl (1.18 g, 3.46 mmol, 1.0 equiv) was added. The reaction was stirred at room temperature for 1.5 h, at which point TLC analysis indicated complete consumption of the starting material ($R_f = 0.63, 80:20$ Hex:EtOAc). The reaction was concentrated in vacuo, and the crude material was purified via flash chromatography (95:5 petroleum ether: ether) to give the desired product as a dark red oil (2.7 g, 89% over 3 steps). Analytical data: $[\alpha]_D^{24.2}$ -153.9 (c = 0.46, CHCl₃); ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCh): δ 6.38 (d, J = 17.2 Hz, 1H), 6.10 (dd, J = 28.0, 10.4 Hz, 1H), 5.96 (s, 1H), 5.80 (d, J = 10.4 Hz, 1H), 5.74-5.54 (m, 3H), 5.36 (t, J = 5.2 Hz, 1H), 5.10 (d, J = 10.4 Hz, 1H), 5.04 (d, J = 17.2 Hz, 1H), 4.85 (d, J = 10.8 Hz, 1H), 3.78 (dd, J = 10.8, 7.2 Hz, 1H), 3.68-3.63 (m, 2H), 2.27-2.20 (m, 1H), 1.95-1.90 (m, 2H), 1.82 (d, J = 12.4 Hz, 1H), 1.49-1.32 (m, 3H), 1.45 (s, 3H), 1.36 (s, 3H), 0.92 (t, J = 8.0 Hz, 9H), 0.89 (s, 9H), 0.63-0.56 (m, 6H), 0.04 (s, 6H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 199.7, 165.1, 137.5, 134.6, 130.5, 128.7, 126.3, 117.3, 99.2, 77.9, 75.9, 74.0, 70.4, 69.6, 59.4, 49.8, 40.1, 34.0, 29.5, 26.0, 22.9, 19.8, 18.4, 11.6 7.2, 6.8, 6.7, -5.2, -5.3; HRMS (ESI⁺) Calcd. for C₄₀H₆₀Co₂O₁₂Si₂+Cs, 1039.1342; Found, 1039.1344; IR (thin film, cm⁻¹) 2956, 2929, 2877, 2857, 2095, 2054, 2030, 1726, 1462, 1404, 1190, 1098, 836; **TLC**(80:20 Hex:EtOAc): $R_f = 0.71$.



Dihydropyrone S8: A 250-mL flame-dried and cooled round-bottomed flask was charged with acrylate **10** (0.530 g, 0.543 mmol, 1.0 equiv). Under a nitrogen atmosphere, dry toluene (125 mL) and Grubbs's 2nd generation catalyst (0.092 g, 0.122 mmol, 0.15 equiv) were added, and the reaction was stirred under nitrogen for 16 h at room temperature. The solvent was removed *in vacuo*, and the resulting crude oil was purified via column chromatography (90:10 to 80:20

hexanes:ethyl acetate) to give the dihydropyrone as a dark red oil (0.340 g, 66%). Analytical data: $[\alpha]_D^{24.7}$ -29.5 (*c* = 2.55, CHCl₃); ¹**H** NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 6.93 (dd, *J* = 9.5, 5.0 Hz, 1H), 6.04 (d, *J* = 9.5 Hz, 1H), 5.98 (s, 1H), 5.93 (d, *J* = 16.0 Hz, 1H), 5.74 (dd, *J* = 15.5, 5.5 Hz, 1H), 4.99 (t, *J* = 4.5 Hz, 1H), 4.87 (d, *J* = 11.5 Hz, 1H), 3.82 (d, *J* = 11.0 Hz, 1H), 3.66 (t, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 2.43-2.34 (m, 1H), 2.07-1.82 (m, 3H), 1.68-1.56 (m, 1H), 1.47 (s, 3H), 1.37 (s, 3H), 0.96 (t, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 9H), 0.95 (t, *J* = 7.0 Hz, 9H), 0.89 (s, 9H), 0.63 (q, *J* = 7.5 Hz 6H), 0.04 (s, 6H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 199, 6, 164.0, 149.8, 135.7, 124.6, 120.9, 99.4, 97.0, 80.1, 78.1, 74.4, 40.6, 69.6, 59.3, 40.5, 39.4, 34.0, 29.5, 25.9, 21.6, 19.7, 18.3, 11.0, 7.2, 6.8, -5.2, -5.3; HRMS (ESI⁺) Cakcl. for C₃₈H₅₆Co₂O₁₂Si₂+Cs, 1011.1029; Found, 1011.1057; **IR** (thin film, cm⁻¹) 2928, 2856, 2360, 2095, 2054, 2029, 1732, 1462, 1379, 1254, 1099, 835, 776; TLC(80:20 Hex:EtOAc): R_f = 0.48.



(5S,6S)-6-((R,E)-5-((tert-buty1dimethylsily1)oxy)-3-((4R,6S)-6-ethyny1-2,2-dimethyl-1,3dioxan-4-vl)-3-((triethylsilyl)oxy)pent-1-en-1-vl)-5-ethyl-5,6-dihydro-2H-pyran-2-one (11): A 50-mL round-bottomed flask was charged with S8 (0.340 g, 0.400 mmol, 1.0 equiv) and acetone (20 mL). The flask was cooled to -10 °C (acetone-ice), and ceric ammonium nitrate (0.988 g, 1.8 mmol, 4.5 equiv) was added in small portions. The reaction was stirred at -10 °C for 45 minutes, at which time TLC analysis indicated complete consumption of the starting material. The reaction was poured into saturated aqueous sodium bicarbonate (20 mL) and was extracted with diethyl ether (3x 20 mL). The combined organic extracts were washed with saturated bicarbonate, water, and brine and were dried with magnesium sulfate. Removal of the solvent in vacuo afforded a light yellow oil (220 mg, 93%) that was used without further purification. Analytical data: $[\alpha]_D^{2^{5,3}}$ -57.6 (c = 0.49, CHCl₃); ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 6.96 (dd, J = 10.0, 5.5 Hz, 1H), 6.06 (d, J = 10.0 Hz, 1H), 5.90 (d, J = 15.5 Hz, 1H), 5.76 (dd, J= 15.5, 5.5 Hz, 1H), 5.03 (t, J = 5.0 Hz, 1H), 4.59 (d, J = 12.0 Hz, 1H), 3.69 (d, J = 11.5 Hz, 1H), 3.63 (t, J = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 2.46 (s, 1H), 2.42-2.41 (m, 1H), 1.76 (d, J = 13.0 Hz, 1H), 1.60-1.41 (m, 3H), 0.96 (t, J = 8.0 Hz, 9H), 0.96 (t, J = 8.0 Hz, 3H); 2 coincident resonances, 0.95 (t, J = 7.0Hz, 9H), 0.88 (s, 9H), 0.64 (dq, J = 8.0, 4.0 Hz, 6H), 0.04 (s, 6H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCI₃): δ 164.0, 149.9, 135.2, 124.8, 120.8, 103.8, 99.2, 89.2, 80.0, 78.2, 74.2, 60.7, 59.2, 39.7, 39.6, 32.0, 29.9, 25.9, 21.5, 19.2, 18.2, 11.0, 7.2, 6.8, -0.2, -5.3, -5.4; HRMS (ESI⁺) Calcd. for $C_{32}H_{56}O_6Si_2+Na$, 615.3513; Found, 615.3515; **IR** (thin film, cm⁻¹) 3420, 3029, 2874, 2359, 1645, 1384, 1112, 821, 581; **TLC**(75:25 Hex:EtOAc): $R_f = 0.32$.



(5*S*,6*S*)-5-ethyl-6-((3*R*,4*R*,6*S*,*E*)-3,4,6-trihydroxy-3-(2-hydroxyethyl)oct-1-en-7-yn-1-yl)-5,6dihydro-2H-pyran-2-one (12): A 20-mL scintillation vial was charged with alkyne 11 (150 mg, 0.253 mmol, 1.0 equiv) and methanol (5 mL). CSA (24 mg, 0.101 mmol, 0.4 equiv) was added, and the reaction was allowed to stir at room temperature for 1 h. The reaction was quenched with triethylamine (0.050 mL) and was concentrated *in vacuo*. The crude material was pushed through a short silica plug (95:5 to 92.5:7.5 CH₂Cl₂: MeOH, SiO₂ deactivated with TEA) to give the crude tetraol as a yellow oil that was used without further purification. Analytical data: $[\alpha]_D^{25.4}$ +78.3 (*c* = 0.5, CHCl₃); ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 6.99 (dd, *J*= 5.5, 10.0 Hz, 1H), 6.06 (d, *J* = 10.0 Hz, 1H), 6.00 (dd, *J* = 5.0, 15.5 Hz, 1H), 5.95 (d, *J* = 16.0 Hz, 1H), 5.09 (t, *J* = 4.5 Hz, 1H), 4.62 (br. s., 1H), 4.34 (br. s., 1H), 3.87 (br. s., 2H), 3.75 (d, *J* = 9.5 Hz, 1H), 3.65 (br. s., 1H), 3.00 (br. s., 1H), 2.50 (d, *J* = 1.5 Hz, 1H), 2.50-2.46 (m, 1H), 2.12-1.42 (m, 6H), 0.97 (t, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 3H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 164.4, 150.4, 135.4, 126.0, 120.6, 84.1, 80.3, 77.9, 76.3, 73.2, 61.8, 59.7, 39.2, 38.2, 35.9, 29.7, 21.5, 11.0; HRMS (ESI⁺) Cakd. for C₁₇H₂₄O₆+Na, 347.1485; Found, 347.1471; IR (thin film, cm⁻¹) 3433, 3019, 2400, 1645, 1521, 1215, 928, 768, 669; TLC(90:10 CH₂Cl₂:MeOH): R_f = 0.37.



(5S,6S)-6-((3R,4R,6S,E)-6-((tert-butyldimethylsilyl)oxy)-3-(2-((tert-butyldimethylsilyl) oxy)ethyl)-3,4-dihydroxyoct-1-en-7-yn-1-yl)-5-ethyl-5,6-dihydro-2H-pyran-2-one (S9): An oven-dried 20-mL scintillation vial was charged with crude tetraol 12 (82 mg, 0.218 mmol, 1.0 equiv) and CH₂Cl₂ (6.0 mL). The solution was cooled to -78 °C in an acetone-dry ice bath, and 2,6-lutidine (0.060 mL, 54 mg, 0.501 mmol, 2.3 equiv) and TBSOTf (0.105 mL, 121 mg, 0.458 mmol, 2.1 equiv) were added successively. The reaction was maintained at -78 °C for 10 min, at which point TLC indicated complete consumption of the starting material and clean formation of the desired diol. The reaction was quenched by the addition of MeOH (0.100 mL) and was warmed to room temperature. After diluting with diethyl ether (20 mL), the solution was washed with 1 M HCl (3x5 mL), saturated aqueous NaHCO₃ (5 mL), water (5 mL), and brine (5 mL) and was dried with sodium sulfate. Concentration in vacuo gave a light yellow oil (110 mg) that was used without additional purification. Analytical data: $\left[\alpha\right]_{D}^{25.6} + 41.2$ (c = 0.3, CHCl₃); ¹H NMR $(400 \text{ MHz}, \text{CDCl}_3)$: δ 6.89 (dd, J= 10.0, 4.8 Hz, 1H), 6.04-5.88 (m, 3H), 5.03 (t, J = 4.4 Hz, 1H), 4.55 (dd, J = 13.6, 1.6 Hz, 1H), 4.53 (br. s. 1H), 3.83 (t, J = 3.6 Hz, 2H), 3.66 (d, J = 9.2 Hz, 1H), 2.48-2.42 (m, 1H), 2.40 (d, J = 2.0 Hz, 1H), 2.01-1.36 (m, 6H), 0.94 (t, J = 7.6 Hz, 3H), 0.88 (s, 9H), 0.86 (s, 9H), 0.15 (s, 3H), 0.13 (s, 3H), 0.05 (s, 3H), 0.04 (s, 3H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 163.8, 149.5, 136.3, 125.4, 120.9, 84.6, 80.6, 80.0, 77.4, 75.8, 73.0, 62.9, 60.8, 39.4, 36.5, 25.7, 25.7 (2 coincident resonances), 21.6, 18.0, 17.9, 11.0, -4.5, -5.2, -5.7, -5.8; **HRMS (ESI**⁺) Calcd. for C₂₉H₅₂O₆Si₂+Cs, 685.2357; Found, 685.2366; **IR** (thin film, cm⁻¹): 3433, 3019, 2930, 2359, 1646, 1472, 1212, 983, 769, 668; **TLC**(90:10 CH₂Cl₂:MeOH): R_f = 0.79.



butyldimethylsilyl)oxy)ethyl)-2,2-dimethyl-1,3-dioxolan-4-yl)vinyl)-5-ethyl-5,6-dihydro-2Hpyran-2-one (13): A 20-mL scintillation vial was charged with crude diol S9 (110 mg, 0.200 mmol, 1.0 equiv). Dry acetone (6.0 mL) and 2,2-dimethoxypropane (6.0 mL) were added, followed by CSA (10.0 mg, 0.040 mmol, 0.22 equiv). The reaction was allowed to stir at room temperature for 1.5 h, at which point TLC analysis indicated complete consumption of the diol $(R_f = 0.45, 60:40 \text{ hexanes:EtOAc})$. The reaction was quenched with triethylamine (4 drops) and was concentrated in vacuo. The resulting crude oil was purified via flash chromatography, eluting with 80:20 hexanes: ethyl acetate to give the desired product in 73% yield over 3 steps (109 mg) as a colorless oil. Analytical data: $[\alpha]_D^{24.3} + 43.9$ (c = 0.3, CHCl₃); ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDC₃): δ 6.94 (dd, J= 9.6, 5.6 Hz, 1H), 6.03 (d, J = 10.0 Hz, 1H), 5.90-5.72 (br. s., 2H), 4.98 (t, J = 3.6 Hz, 1H), 4.50 (dd, J = 8.0, 5.6 Hz, 1H), 3.87 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 1H), 3.75-3.56 (m, 2H), 2.44-2.23 (m, 1H), 2.44 (s, 1H), 2.00-1.31 (m, 6H), 0.92 (t, J = 7.6 Hz, 3H), 0.88 (s, 9H), 0.86 (s, 9H), 0.13 (s, 3H), 0.11 (s, 3H), 0.01 (s, 6H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 163.6, 149.5, 134.3, 124.5, 121.0, 108.1, 108.0, 84.4, 82.8, 80.4, 79.6, 73.2, 61.3, 59.4, 39.3, 37.5, 37.2, 28.3, 26.3, 25.9, 25.7, 21.6, 18.3, 18.1, 10.9, -4.6, -5.0, -5.3; HRMS (ESI⁺) Calcd. for $C_{32}H_{56}O_6Si_2+Na$, 615.3513; Found, 615.3554; **IR** (thin film, cm⁻¹): 3019, 1521, 1215, 930, 758, 669, 521, 509; **TLC**(97.5:2.5 CH₂Cl₂:MeOH): $R_f = 0.72$.



(5S,6S)-5-ethyl-6-((*E*)-2-((4*R*,5*S*)-5-((*S*)-2-hydroxybut-3-yn-1-yl)-4-(2-hydroxyethyl)-2,2dimethyl-1,3-dioxolan-4-yl)vinyl)-5,6-dihydro-2H-pyran-2-one (S10): A plastic scintillation vial equipped with a magnetic stir bar was charged with 13 (97 mg, 0.163 mmol, 1.0 equiv) and acetonitrile (4 mL). The resulting solution was cooled to 0°C, and HF•pyridine (70% HF, 0.25 mL) was added dropwise. The solution was allowed to warm to room temperature and was stirred for 90 min. The reaction was quenched by the addition of saturated aqueous NaHCO₃ (5.0 mL). The resulting suspension was diluted with EtOAc, and the layers were separated. The

aqueous layer was extracted with EtOAc, and the combined organic extracts were washed with 1M HCl, NaHCO₃, and brine and dried with MgSO₄. The solvent was removed *in vacuo* to afford a crude white solid that was used without additional purification (65 mg). Analytical data: $[\alpha]_D^{25.6}$ +99.4 (c = 0.45, CHCl₃);¹**H NMR** (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 6.98(dd, J = 9.5, 5.5 Hz, 1H), 6.07(d, J = 9.5 Hz, 1H), 6.00-5.87 (m, 2H), 5.06 (t, J = 3.5 Hz, 1H), 4.57 (br. s, 1H), 3.96 (d, J = 10.5 Hz, 1H), 3.81 (dt, J = 10.5, 4.0 Hz, 1H), 3.79-3.71 (m, 1H), 3.79-3.71 (m, 1H), 2.69 (br. s, 1H), 2.55 (br s, 1H), 2.49 (d, J = 1.5 Hz, 1H), 2.46-2.43 (m, 1H), 2.17-1.53 (m, 4H), 1.53 (s, 3H), 1.38 (s, 3H), 0.96 (t, J = 7.5 Hz, 3H; ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 163.8, 150.0, 132.6, 125.4, 120.8, 109.0, 85.3, 83.5, 81.4, 79.3, 73.6, 61.1, 59.5, 39.1, 36.4, 35.4, 28.1, 26.3, 21.6, 11.0; HRMS (ESI⁺) Cakd. for C₂₀H₂₈O₆+Na, 387.1784; Found, 387.1773; IR (thin film, cm⁻¹) 3433, 2389, 2095, 1900, 1690, 1641, 1549, 1501, 1217; TLC(75:25 Hex:EtOAc): R_f = 0.17.



(5S,6S)-5-ethyl-6-((E)-2-((4R,5S)-5-((S)-2-hydroxybut-3-yn-1-yl)-2,2-dimethyl-4-(2-(trityloxy)ethyl)-1,3-dioxolan-4-yl)vinyl)-5,6-dihydro-2H-pyran-2-one (14):

An oven-dried and cooled 20-mL scintillation vial equipped with a magnetic stir bar was charged with diol S10 (35 mg, 0.097 mmol, 1.0 equiv), TrCl (81 mg, 0.290 mmol, 3.0 equiv), and DMAP (cat.). CH₂Cl₂ (2.0 mL) and pyridine (0.2 mL) were added, and the resulting solution was allowed to stir at rt for 16 h. The reaction was quenched by the addition of saturated aqueous NaHCO₃ and was diluted with Et₂O. The resulting suspension was washed with aqueous NaHCO₃ and brine and dried with MgSO₄. After concentration in vacuo, the crude product was purified via flash chromatography, eluting with a gradient of 80:20 to 60:40 hexanes:EtOAc, to vield the title compound as a colorless oil (44.5 mg, 76% from 13). Analytical data: $\left[\alpha\right]_{D}^{24.4}$ +48.0 $(c = 0.70, \text{CHCl}_3)$;¹**H NMR** (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.41-7.19 (m, 15H), 6.87 (dd, J = 9.5, 5.5 Hz, 1H), 5.97 (d, J = 10.0 Hz, 1H), 5.73 (d, J = 22.5 Hz, 1H), 5.67 (dd, J = 19.5 4.0 Hz, 1H), 4.91 (t, J = 3.5 Hz, 1H), 4.55 (t, J = 3.0 Hz, 1H), 3.82 (dd, J = 10.5, 2.0 Hz, 1H), 3.32-3.31 (m, 1H), 3.07-3.05 (m, 1H), 2.68 (d, J = 3.0 Hz, 1H), 2.49 (d, J = 1.5 Hz, 1H), 2.30-1.62 (m, 5H), 1.36-1.621.30 (m, 2H),1.36 (s, 3H), 1.30 (s, 3H), 0.76 (t, J = 7.5 Hz, 3H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 163.9, 149.9, 144.2, 144.2, 132.9, 128.6, 128.6, 127.7, 127.7, 126.9, 124.6, 120.7, 108.7, 86.8, 83.6, 83.1, 81.9, 79.2, 73.3, 61.4, 59.8, 38.9, 36.4, 34.2, 28.2, 26.5, 21.4, 10.9; HRMS (ESI⁺) Calcd. for $C_{39}H_{42}O_6$ +Na, 629.2879; Found, 629.2871; **IR** (thin film, cm⁻¹) 3434, 3019, 2849, 2399, 2083, 1900, 1724, 1612, 1482, 1216, 1045, 755; TLC(75:25 Hex:EtOAc): R_f = 0.77.



(R)-1-((45,5R)-5-((E)-2-((25,3S)-3-ethyl-6-oxo-3,6-dihydro-2H-pyran-2-yl)vinyl)-2,2dimethyl-5-(2-(trityloxy)ethyl)-1,3-dioxolan-4-yl)but-3-yn-2-yl 2-chloroacetate (S11): An oven-dried and cooled 20-mL scintillation vial equipped with magnetic stir bar was charged with alcohol 14 (85 mg, 0.141 mmol, 1.0 equiv), chloroacetic acid (53 mg, 0.566 mmol, 4.0 equiv), and PPh₃ (78 mg, 0.296 mmol, 2.1 equiv). The vial was purged with N₂, and toluene (2.0 mL) was added. DEAD (43 µL, 49 mg, 0.282 mmol, 2.0 equiv) was added dropwise. The reaction was allowed to stir at 60 °C for 30 min and was quenched by the addition of a saturated aqueous solution of ammonium chloride (3 drops). The resulting suspension was loaded directly onto a silica gel column and was purified via flash chromatography, eluting with 100:0 to 95:5 CH₂Cl₂:Et₂O, to afford the title compound as a colorless oil (74 mg, 77%). Analytical data: $[\alpha]_D^{25.7}$ +56.7 (*c* = 0.16, CHCl₃);¹**H NMR** (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.47-7.24 (m, 15H), 6.91 (dd, *J* = 9.6, 5.6 Hz, 1H), 6.02(d, J = 10.0 Hz, 1H), 5.77 (d, J = 16.4 Hz, 1H), 5.70 (dd, J = 15.2, 3.6 Hz, 1H), 5.58 (dd, J = 8.8, 2.0 Hz, 1H), 4.96 (t, J = 3.2 Hz, 1H), 4.12 (s, 2H), 3.78 (dd, J = 10.0, 2.4 Hz, 1H), 3.37 (ddd, J = 14.4, 9.6, 4.8 Hz, 1H), 3.12 (ddd, J = 15.2, 9.6, 4.8 Hz, 1H), 2.61 (d, J = 2.0 Hz, 1H), 2.35-2.01 (m, 4H), 1.80-1.56 (m, 1H), 1.39 (s, 3H), 1.30 (s, 3H), 1.20-1.05 (m, 1H), 0.81 (t, J = 7.6 Hz, 3H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 166.1, 163.6, 149.7, 144.2, 133.0, 128.6, 128.6, 127.7, 126.8, 124.7, 120.7, 108.3, 86.8, 82.5, 79.9, 79.2, 78.7, 74.7, 62.9, 59.8, 40.6, 39.0, 34.1, 34.0, 28.1, 26.3, 21.3, 10.8; HRMS (ESI⁺) Calcd. for C₄₁H₄₃ClO₇+Cs, 815.1752; Found, 815.1796; **IR** (thin film, cm⁻¹) 3434, 3019, 2849, 1737, 1658, 1442, 1331, 1215, 755, 668; **TLC**(50:50Hex:EtOAc): $R_f = 0.63$.



(5S,6S)-5-ethyl-6-((*E*)-2-((4*R*,5*S*)-5-((*R*)-2-hydroxybut-3-yn-1-yl)-2,2-dimethyl-4-(2-(trityloxy)ethyl)-1,3-dioxolan-4-yl)vinyl)-5,6-dihydro-2H-pyran-2-one (S12): A 20-mL scintillation vial equipped with magnetic stir bar was charged with chloroacetate S11 (69 mg, 0.102 mmol, 1.0 equiv). MeOH (2 mL) was added, and the resulting solution was cooled to -10 °C in an acetone-ice bath. Saturated NH₄OH (4 drops) was added, and the solution was allowed to stir at the same temperature for 10 min. The solution was diluted with Et₂O and brine, and the layers were separated. The organic layer was washed successively with saturated aqueous NaHCO₃ and brine and dried with MgSO₄. Concentration *in vacuo* yielded a colorless oil that was used without additional purification (59 mg, 96%). Analytical data: $[\alpha]_D^{24.6}$ +53.3 (*c* = 0.24,

CHCl₃);¹**H** NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.57-7.12 (m, 15H), 6.89 (dd, J = 8.8, 5.2 Hz, 1H), 6.00 (d, J = 9.6 Hz, 1H), 5.77 (d, J = 17.6 Hz, 1H), 5.70 (d, J = 16.4 Hz, 1H), 4.95 (s, 1H), 4.64 (br. s, 1H), 4.14 (d, J = 10.8), 3.37 (br. s, 1H), 3.12-2.94 (m, 2H), 2.52 (s, 1H), 2.31-2.11 (m, 1H), 2.07-1.72 (m, 4H), 1.40-1.36 (m, 1H), 1.40 (s, 3H), 1.36 (s, 3H), 1.17-1.05 (m, 1H), 0.80 (t, J = 7.6 Hz, 3H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 163.7, 149.7, 144.3, 133.1, 128.6, 127.6, 126.8, 124.6, 120.7, 108.5, 86.8, 83.9, 82.9, 79.9, 79.2, 73.2, 60.1, 59.9, 39.0, 35.3, 34.3, 28.1, 26.4, 21.3, 10.8; **HRMS (ESI**⁺) Calcd. for C₃₉H₄₂O₆+Na, 629.2879; Found, 629.2990; **IR** (thin film, cm⁻¹) 3435, 2390, 1936, 1786, 1723, 1630, 1426, 1212, 521; **TLC**(50:50Hex:EtOAc): R_f = 0.48.



(5S,6S)-6-((E)-2-((4R,5S)-5-((R)-2-((tert-butyldimethylsilyl)oxy)but-3-yn-1-yl)-2,2-dimethyl-4-(2-(trityloxy)ethyl)-1,3-dioxolan-4-yl)vinyl)-5-ethyl-5,6-dihydro-2H-pyran-2-one (15): An oven-dried and cooled 20-mL scintillation vial equipped with magnetic stir bar was charged with alcohol S12 (59 mg, 0.098 mmol, 1.0 equiv). CH₂Ch₂ (1.0 mL) was added, and the resulting solution was cooled to -78 °C in an acetone-dry ice bath. 2,6-lutidine (23 µL, 21 mg, 0.196 mmol, 2.0 equiv) was added, followed by a dropwise addition of TBSOTf (27 µL, 31 mg, 0.118 mmol, 1.2 equiv). The reaction was allowed to stir at the same temperature for 2 h, at which point it was quenched by the addition of MeOH (0.25 mL) and warmed to rt. After dilution with Et₂O and 1M HCl, the layers were separated and the organic layer was washed with saturated aqueous NaHCO₃, water, and brine and dried with MgSO₄. The solvent was removed in vacuo, and the resulting crude oil was purified via flash chromatography, eluting with 100:0 to 80:20 hexanes:EtOAc, to afford the title compound as a colorless oil (59 mg, 84%). Analytical data: $[\alpha]_{D}^{25.1}$ +41.2 (c = 0.20, CHCl₃);¹**H NMR** (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.45-7.22 (m, 15H), 6.88 (dd, J = 9.6, 5.6 Hz, 1H), 6.00 (d, J = 9.6 Hz, 1H), 5.77-5.67 (m, 2H), 4.90 (t, J = 4.0 Hz, 1H), 4.54 (d, J = 10.0 Hz, 1H), 3.89 (dd, J = 10.4, 2.0 Hz, 1H), 3.39-3.31 (m, 1H), 3.15-3.09 (m, 1H), 2.45 (d, J) = 10.4 Hz J = 2.0 Hz, 1H), 2.31-2.26 (m, 1H), 2.10-1.61 (m, 4H), 1.37 (s, 3H), 1.30 (s, 3H), 1.30-1.10 (m, 4H), 1.37 (s, 3H), 1.30 (s, 3H), 1.30-1.10 (m, 4H), 1.37 (s, 3H), 1.30 (s, 3H), 1.30-1.10 (m, 4H), 1.37 (s, 3H), 1.30 (s, 3H), 1.30-1.10 (m, 4H) 2H), 0.91 (s, 9H), 0.82 (t, J = 7.2 Hz, 3H), 0.18 (s, 3H), 0.13 (s, 3H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCh): § 163.6, 149.5, 144.4, 133.9, 128.6, 127.7, 126.8, 124.4, 120.9, 108.0, 86.8, 85.4, 82.6, 79.5, 79.0, 72.1, 60.0, 59.5, 39.3, 37.8, 34.4, 28.2, 26.5, 25.7, 21.3, 18.1, 10.9, -4.6, -5.3; HRMS (ESI⁺) Calcd. for $C_{45}H_{56}O_6Si+Cs$, 853.2901; Found, 853.2925; IR (thin film, cm⁻¹) 3435, 2917, 2848, 2393, 2002, 1725, 1611, 1530, 1381, 1218, 1060, 707; TLC(50:50Hex:EtOAc): R_f = 0.83.



(5S,6S)-6-((E)-2-((4R,5S)-5-((R,Z)-2-((tert-butyldimethylsilyl)oxy)-4-iodobut-3-en-1-yl)-2,2-dimethyl-4-(2-(trityloxy)ethyl)-1,3-dioxolan-4-yl)vinyl)-5-ethyl-5,6-dihydro-2H-pyran-2-one (S13): An oven-dried and cooled 20-mL scintillation vial equipped with magnetic stir bar was charged with alkyne 15 (54 mg, 0.076 mmol, 1.0 equiv), NIS (20 mg, 0.091 mmol, 1.2 equiv), and THF (2.0 mL). AgNO₃ (powdered, cat.) was added, and the resulting suspension was stirred vigorously in the dark at rt for 12 h. The suspension was filtered through a short SiO₂ plug, eluting with 100:0 to 75:25 hexanes:EtOAc, to afford the crude alkynyl iodide as a light yellow oil (57 mg, 90% crude yield) that was used without additional purification.

An oven-dried and cooled 20-mL scintillation vial equipped with magnetic stir bar was charged with the crude iodide (57 mg, 0.068 mmol, 1.0equiv), iPrOH (2.0 mL), and THF (2.0 mL). The vial was purged with N₂, and TEA (29 µL, 21 mg, 0.204 mmol, 3.0 equiv) and NBSH (25 mg, 0.116 mmol, 1.7equiv) were added successively. The vial was sealed with a Teflonlined cap and covered with foil, and the reaction was allowed to stir at rt for 16 h. ¹H NMR analysis of an aliquot revealed complete consumption of the starting material, and the reaction was concentrated in vacuo. The resulting crude yellow oil was purified via column chromatography, eluting with 100:0 to 70:30 petroleum ether: Et₂O, to afford the title compound as a colorless oil (54 mg, 85% over two steps). Analytical data: $\left[\alpha\right]_{D}^{23.8}$ +33.6 (c = 0.23, CHCl₃);¹**H NMR** (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.54-7.06 (m, 15H), 6.87 (dd, J = 9.6, 5.2 Hz, 1H), 6.27-6.21 (m, 2H), 5.98 (d, J = 10.0 Hz, 1H), 5.74-5.63 (m, 2H), 4.90 (t, J = 4.0 Hz, 1H), 4.53(m, 1H), 3.89 (d, J = 10.0 Hz, 1H), 3.35-3.31 (m, 1H), 3.09-3.06 (m, 1H), 2.27 (dd, J = 9.6, 4.8Hz, 1H), 2.04 (ddd, J = 4.4, 4.0, 4.0 Hz, 1H), 1.71-1.49 (m, 4H), 1.38-1.05 (m, 2H), 1.37 (s, 3H), 1.30 (s, 3H), 0.86 (s, 9H), 0.78 (t, J = 7.6 Hz, 3H), 0.09 (s, 3H), 0.06 (s, 3H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 163.7, 149.6, 144.4, 133.9, 128.6, 127.6, 126.8, 124.1, 120.8, 107.9, 86.8, 82.7, 79.8, 79.5, 79.0, 72.8, 60.1, 39.2, 35.3, 34.2, 28.3, 26.6, 25.7, 25.7, 21.3, 18.0, 10.9, -4.3, -4.9; **HRMS** (ESI⁺) Calcd. for $C_{45}H_{57}IO_6Si+Cs$, 981.2024; Found, 981.2055; **IR** (thin film, cm⁻¹) 3435, 2956, 2928, 2855, 1726, 1675, 1612, 1379, 1251, 1063, 835, 705; **TLC**(50:50 Et₂O:Petroleum Ether): $R_f = 0.63$.



(5S,6S)-6-((E)-2-((4R,5S)-5-((R,Z)-2-((tert-butyldimethylsilyl)oxy)-4-iodobut-3-en-1-yl)-4-(2-hydroxyethyl)-2,2-dimethyl-1,3-dioxolan-4-yl)vinyl)-5-ethyl-5,6-dihydro-2H-pyran-2-one (16): An oven-dried and cooled 20-mL scintillation vial was charged with vinyl iodide S13 (40 mg, 0.048 mmol, 1.0 equiv) and CH₂Cl₂ (8.0 mL). The resulting solution was cooled to -20 °C

in an acetone-dry ice bath, and BCl₃ (0.123 M in CH₂Cb, 2.6 mL, 0.031 mmol, 0.66 equiv) was added dropwise. A bright yellow color was initially observed but disappeared during the course of the reaction. The reaction was allowed to stir at the same temperature for 30 min and was quenched by the addition of saturated aqueous NaHCO₃ (1.0 mL). The resulting suspension was warmed to rt, and the layers were separated. The organic layer was dried with Na_2SO_4 and concentrated in vacuo to afford a colorless oil that was purified via column chromatography, eluting with 70:30 to 50:50 petroleum ether: Et₂O, to afford the title compound (16 mg, 56%) as a 5:1 mixture of diastereomers. The diastereomers were separated via HPLC to afford diastereomerically pure material, whose spectral data were consistent with those reported in the literature for the title compound.³ Analytical data: $[\alpha]_D^{25.3} + 64.5$ (c = 0.14, CHCl₃), lit:³ $[\alpha]_D^{22.0}$ +68.6 (c = 1.60, CHCl₃); ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 6.99 (dd, J = 9.6, 5.2 Hz, 1H), 6.25-6.19 (m, 2H), 6.07 (d, J = 10.0 Hz, 1H), 5.95 (dd, J = 15.2, 4.4 Hz, 1H), 5.87 (d, J = 15.6 Hz, 1H), 5.05 (t, J = 4.0 Hz, 1H), 4.54 (ddd, J = 16.8, 9.6, 2.8 Hz, 1H), 4.01 (d, J = 10.0 Hz, 1H), 3.83 (dt, J = 11.2, 3.6 Hz, 1H), 3.70 (m, 1H), 2.66 (br s, 1H), 2.43 (dd, J = 9.2, 4.8 Hz, 1H), 2.02 (ddd, J = 14.4, 9.6, 5.6 Hz, 1H), 1.71-1.42(m, 6H), 1.54 (s, 3H), 1.37 (s, 3H), 0.96 (t, J = 7.6 Hz)3H), 0.86 (s, 9H), 0.08 (s, 3H), 0.05 (s, 3H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 163.9, 150.0, 144.3, 133.2, 125.0, 120.9, 108.4, 85.1, 80.1, 79.5, 78.8, 72.7, 59.7, 39.2, 35.3, 35.2, 28.2, 26.4, 25.8, 21.5, 18.0, 11.0, -4.2, -4.9; HRMS (ESI⁺) Calcd. for C₂₆H₄₃IO₆Si+Na, 629.1772; Found, 629.1771; **IR** (thin film, cm⁻¹) 3434, 2390, 2083, 1936, 1785, 1709, 1641, 1427, 1250, 1081, 780, 507; **TLC**(50:50Hex:EtOAc): $R_f = 0.32$.

³ (a) Miyashita, K.; Tsunemi, T.; Hosokawa, T.; Ikejiri, M.; Imanishi, T. *Tetrahedron Lett.* **2007**, *48*, 3829. (b) Miyashita, K.; Tsunemi, T.; Hosokawa, T.; Ikejiri, M.; Imanishi, T. J. Org. Chem. **2008**, *73*, 5360.





































































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