Supporting Information

Chemical Synthesis Enables Biochemical and Antibacterial Evaluation of Streptolydigin Antibiotics

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Experimental Procedure

General. All reactions were carried out under positive pressure of nitrogen unless otherwise noted. Ethyl acetate (ACS grade and HPLC grade), hexanes (ACS grade and HPLC grade), diethyl ether (anhydrous grade), toluene (HPLC grade), methanol (HPLC grade), chloroform (HPLC grade), acetone (ACS grade), N,N-dimethylacetamide (Anhydrous grade), and tert-butanol (ACS grade) were purchased from FisherScientific and used without further purification. Tetrahydrofuran was distilled from sodiumbenzophenone under positive pressure of nitrogen. Dichloromethane was distilled from calcium hydride under positive pressure of nitrogen. Commercially available reagents were used without further purification unless otherwise noted. Authentic sample of streptolydigin was purchased from ChemCon GmbH (http://www.chemcon.com/). Reactions were monitored by thin layer chromatography (TLC) using Whatman precoated silica gel plates. Flash column chromatography was performed over ultra pure silica gel (230-400 mesh) from Silicycle. Preparative TLC was perfomed using Whatman precoated silica gel plates. ¹H NMR and ¹³C NMR spectra were recorded on Bruker DMX-500 and DRX-400 spectrometers using residual solvent peaks as an internal standard. Optical rotations were measured with JASCO DIP-1000 digital polarimeter, using the sodium D line. High-resolution mass spectra were recorded with Waters Q-Top Ultima tandem quadrupole/Time-of-Flight instrument. All cell lines and media were purchased from American Type Culture Collection (ATCC).



Diol 17. $Ti(Oi-Pr)_4$ (distilled prior to use, 7.66 mL, 0.0259 mol) was added to a stirred solution of TiCl₄ (distilled prior to use, 8.5 mL, 0.0776 mol) in dichloromethane (125 mL) at 0 °C. The resulting solution was stirred for 10 min, warmed to room temperature, diluted with dichloromethane (125 mL), and transferred into a stirred solution of (2R)-1-(benzyloxy)-2- methylpentan-3-one **21**¹ (19.4 g, 0.094 mol) in dichloromethane (200 mL) at -78 °C (rinsed flask with 30 mL of dichloromethane). Hunig's base (18 mL, 0.103 mol) was then added dropwise, and the resulting solution was stirred for 30 min at -78 °C. Crotonaldehyde (11.8 mL, 0.141 mol) was added dropwise, and stirring was continued for 1 h. The reaction mixture was quenched with saturated aqueous solution of NH_4Cl and warmed to room temperature. Phases were separated, and the aqueous phase was extracted with diethyl ether. The combined organic layers were washed with brine, dried over MgSO₄ and concentrated *in vacuo* to afford a crude aldol product. A stirred solution of crude hydroxyketone and acetaldehyde (21 mL, 0.376 mol) in THF (240 mL) was treated with SmI₂ (0.1 M solution in THF, 188 mL, 0.0188 mol) at -20 °C. The reaction mixture was stirred 3 h at -20 °C and quenched with saturated aqueous NaHCO₃. The resulting suspension was warmed to room temperature and extracted twice with diethyl ether. The combined organic extracts were washed with brine, dried over MgSO₄ and concentrated in vacuo. The resulting crude acetate was treated with a suspension of

K₂CO₃ (26 g, 0.188 mol) in a mixture of methanol (370 mL) and water (30 mL). After 30 min at room temperature, the reaction mixture was concentrated *in vacuo*. The resulting residue was suspended in diethyl ether (500 mL) and washed with brine. The organic phase was dried over MgSO₄ and concentrated *in vacuo*. Purification by flash chromatography on silica gel (elution with hexanes:ethyl acetate 4:1) afforded 18.3 g (70% yield over three steps) of diol **17**. $[\alpha]^{24.1}_{D} = +0.6$ (c = 3.2, CHCl₃); ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 0.93 (d, 3H, J = 7.0 Hz), 0.97 (d, 3H, J = 7.0 Hz), 1.71 (d, 3H, J = 6.5 Hz), 1.81 (m, 1H), 2.11 (m, 1H), 3.50 (dd, 1H, J = 9.0, 7.0 Hz), 3.57 (m, 1H), 3.69 (dd, 1H, J = 9.0, 4.0 Hz), 3.88 (d, 1H, J = 3.0 Hz), 4.28 (d, 1H, J = 4.0 Hz), 4.40 (m, 1H), 4.53 (m, 2H), 5.54 (ddd, 1H, J = 15.5, 6.5, 1.5 Hz), 5.69 (m, 1H), 7.29-7.37 (m, 5H); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl3) δ 11.8, 14.2, 17.8, 35.5, 39.6, 73.3, 73.7, 75.2, 81.3, 126.3, 127.7, 127.9, 128.6, 131.9, 137.4; HRMS (ESI) calculated for C₁₇H₂₇O₃ [M+H]+ 279.1960, found 279.1966.



Alcohol 22. A mixture of benzyl acrylate (50 g, 0.308 mol), acetaldehyde (13.3 mL, 0.237 mol), and DABCO (6.92 g, 0.062 mol) was left at room temperature for 6 days. Purification by flash chromatography on silica gel (elution with hexanes:Et2O 1:1) afforded 47.6 g (97% yield) of known alcohol 22.² ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 1.39 (d, 3H, *J* = 6.5 Hz), 2.69 (d, 1H, *J* = 5.5 Hz), 4.64 (m, 1H), 5.23 (s, 2H), 5.85 (s, 1H), 6.27 (s, 1H), 7.33-7.40 (m, 5H); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 22.1, 66.6, 67.1, 124.5, 128.1,



Benzyl enoate 23. Dimethyl sulfide (49 mL, 0.667 mol) was added dropwise to a stirred solution of NBS (59.4 g, 0.334 mol) in 1.1 L of dichloromethane at 0 °C. After 1 h at 0 °C, the solution of alcohol 22 (45.9 g, 0.222 mol, in 220 mL of dichloromethane) was transferred into the reaction mixture. The resulting solution was warmed to room temperature and stirred overnight. The reaction mixture was washed with saturated aqueous solution of NaHCO₃, and the aqueous phase was extracted with Et₂O. The combined organic solutions were washed with water, brine, dried over MgSO4 and concentrated in vacuo. The resulting crude bromide was transferred into a flask containing Na₂HPO₄ (63 g, 0.444 mol), NaH₂PO₄ (53.3 g, 0.444 mol), water (150 mL), and DMPU (300 mL). The resulting mixture was heated to 100 °C for 8 h, cooled to room temperature, and poured into 2.5 L of water. The resulting solution was extracted three times with Et₂O. The combined organic extracts were washed with water, brine, dried over MgSO4 and concentrated in vacuo. Purification by flash chromatography on silica gel (elution with hexanes:Et2O 1:1) afforded 27 g (59% yield over two steps) of benzyl enoate 23. ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 1.90 (d, 3H, J = 7.5 Hz), 2.56 (t, 1H, J = 6.0 Hz), 4.37 (d, 2H, J = 5.5 Hz), 5.22 (s, 2H), 7.03 (q, 1H, J = 7.5 Hz), 7.32-7.40 (m, 5H); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl3) δ 14.2, 56.9, 66.4, 128.1, 128.3, 128.6, 131.7, 135.8,

S 5

141.1, 167.2; HRMS (ESI) calculated for $C_{12}H_{15}O_3$ [M+H]⁺ 207.1021, found 207.1027.



Alcohol 24. Benzyl enoate 23 (15 g, 0.131 mol) was added to a stirred solution of K₂OsO₂(OH)₄ (0.107 g, 0.00029 mol), (DHQD)₂PHAL (0.567 g, 0.000727 mol), methanesulfonamide (6.92 g, 0.0727 mol), K_2CO_3 (30.16 g, 0.218 mol), and $K_3[Fe(CN)_6]$ (71.84 g, 0.218 mol) in a mixture of 2-methyl-2-propanol (360 mL) and water (360 mL) at 0 °C. The reaction mixture was stirred overnight at 0 °C, quenched with solid Na₂SO₃ (100g), and stirred 40 min at room temperature. The resulting suspension was filtered, and solids were washed with ethyl acetate. Layers were separated, and the aqueous layer was extracted twice with ethyl acetate. The combined organic fractions were dried over MgSO₄ and concentrated in vacuo. The resulting crude triol was dissolved in acetone (360 mL) and treated with 2,2-dimethoxypropane (67 mL, 0.545 mol) and ptoluenesulfonic acid hydrate (1.38 g, 0.00727 mol) at room temperature. After 1 h, the reaction was quenched with triethylamine (5 mL, 0.0364 mol), and volatiles were removed *in vacuo*. The residue was dissolved in Et₂O, washed with aqueous HCl (1 M solution) and saturated aqueous solution of NaHCO₃, and concentrated in vacuo. Purification by flash chromatography on silica gel (elution with hexanes: ethyl acetate

4:1) afforded 10.6 g of alcohol **24**. Fractions containing undesired acetonides were combined, concentrated, and treated with *p*-toluenesulfonic acid hydrate (1.38 g, 0.00727 mol) in acetone (360 mL). After 1 h at room temperature, the reaction mixture was worked-up and purified as described above to yield additional 3 g of alcohol **24** (13.6 g overall, 67% yield over two steps, 92% *ee*, determined by chiral HPLC: Daicel Chiralcel OD, hexanes:2-propanol 99:1, 1 mL/min, major enantiomer $t_{\rm R} = 28.1$ min, minor enantiomer $t_{\rm R} = 25.3$ min). $[\alpha]^{24.9}{}_{\rm D} = -7.6$ (c = 2.4, CHCl₃); ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 1.15 (d, 3H, J = 6.5 Hz), 1.37 (s, 3H), 1.44 (s, 3H), 2.40 (d, 1H, J = 7.0 Hz), 3.98 (m, 1H), 4.07 (d, 1H, J = 9.0 Hz), 4.29 (d, 1H, J = 9.0 Hz), 5.19 (d, 1H, J = 12.0 Hz), 5.27 (d, 1H, J = 12.0 Hz), 7.32-7.40 (m, 5H); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 17.3, 25.5, 26.0, 67.3, 68.2, 69.6, 86.8, 111.7, 128.4, 128.5, 128.6, 135.1, 172.5; HRMS (ESI) calculated for C₁₅H₂₁O₅ [M+H]⁺ 281.1389, found 281.1387.



Ester 65. Trifluoromethanesulfonic anhydride (16.7 mL, 0.0991 mol) was added dropwise to a stirred solution of alcohol **24** (22.2 g, 0.0793 mol) and pyridine (16.2 mL, 0.198 mol) in dichloromethane (400 mL) at -78 °C. The reaction mixture was stirred 10 min and then warmed to 0 °C. After 15 min, DBU (59.2 mL, 0.396 mol) was introduced, and the resulting solution was left at room temperature for 2 h before quenching with aqueous HCl (1 L of 1 M solution). Phases were separated, and the organic phase was

washed with aqueous HCl (1 M solution), water, and saturated aqueous solution of NaHCO₃, then dried over MgSO₄ and concentrated *in vacuo*. Purification by flash chromatography on silica gel (elution with dichloromethane) afforded 18.7 g (90% yield) of ester **65**. $[\alpha]^{24.9}{}_{\rm D} = -68.6 \ (c = 1.5, \text{CHCl}_3); {}^{1}\text{H} \text{ NMR} (500 \text{ MHz}, \text{CDCl}_3) \delta 1.44 \ (s, 3\text{H}), 1.47 \ (s, 3\text{H}), 3.87 \ (d, 1\text{H}, J = 9.0 \text{ Hz}), 4.47 \ (d, 1\text{H}, J = 9.0 \text{ Hz}), 5.17 \ (d, 1\text{H}, J = 12.5 \text{ Hz}), 5.25 \ (d, 1\text{H}, J = 12.5 \text{ Hz}), 5.26 \ (d, 1\text{H}, J = 10.5 \text{ Hz}), 5.51 \ (d, 1\text{H}, J = 17.5 \text{ Hz}), 6.03 \ (dd, 1\text{H}, J = 17.0, 11.0 \text{ Hz}), 7.30-7.39 \ (m, 5\text{H}); {}^{13}\text{C} \text{ NMR} \ (125 \text{ MHz}, \text{CDCl}_3) \delta 25.9, 26.0, 67.3, 72.8, 84.3, 111.8, 116.6, 128.2, 128.4, 128.5, 134.8, 135.3, 171.7; HRMS \ (ESI) calculated for C₁₅H₁₈O₄Na [M+Na]⁺ 285.1103, found 285.1095.$



Acid 18. Ester 65 (6.86 g, 0.0262 mol) was treated with a solution of KOH (7.35 g, 0.13 mol) in methanol (130 mL) at room temperature. After 40 min, the reaction mixture was concentrated *in vacuo*. The residue was dissolved in water (250 mL) and washed twice with diethyl ether. The aqueous solution was cooled to 0 °C and acidified with concentrated aqueous solution of HCl (final pH ~ 5). The resulting solution was saturated with NaCl and extracted twice with ethyl acetate. The combined organic layers were washed twice with brine, dried over MgSO₄ and concentrated *in vacuo* to afford 4.5 g (100% yield) of acid 18. $[\alpha]^{25.0}_{\ D} = -81.0$ (c = 3.0, CHCl₃); ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 1.44 (s, 3H), 1.54 (s, 3H), 3.90 (d, 1H, J = 9.0 Hz), 4.50 (d, 1H, J = 9.0 Hz), 5.30 (d, 1H, J = 10.5 Hz), 5.57 (d, 1H, J = 17.0 Hz), 6.04 (dd, 1H, J = 17.0, 11.0 Hz); ¹³C NMR

(125 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 25.5, 26.1, 72.9, 84.2, 112.3, 117.1, 134.0, 175.9; HRMS (ESI) calculated for C₈H₁₂O₄Na [M+Na]⁺ 195.0633, found 195.0642.



Ester 25. A solution of acid 18 (5.5 g, 0.032 mol), diol 17 (17.4 g, 0.063 mol) and DMAP (0.78 g, 0.0064 mol) in dichloromethane (160 mL) was treated with DCC (7.92 g, 0.0384 mol) at room temperature. After 1 h, the reaction mixture was filtered, solids were washed with dichloromethane, and the resulting solution was concentrated *in vacuo*. Purification by flash chromatography on silica gel (elution with hexanes: ethyl acetate 9:1) afforded 8 g (58% yield) of ester 25 (excess diol can be recovered upon elution with hexanes:ethyl acetate 1:1). $[\alpha]^{24.4}_{D} = -23.8 (c = 1.7, CHCl_3); {}^{1}H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl_3)$ δ 0.92 (d, 3H, J = 7.0 Hz), 1.05 (d, 3H, J = 7.0 Hz), 1.44 (s, 3H), 1.47 (s, 3H), 1.69 (d, 3H, J = 6.0 Hz), 1.84 (m, 1H), 2.00 (m, 1H), 3.16 (d, 1H, J = 6.5 Hz), 3.23 (m, 1H), 3.53 (dd, 1H, J = 5.0, 1.0 Hz), 3.84 (d, 1H, J = 8.5 Hz), 4.48 (m, 3H), 5.24 (d, 2H, J = 11.0Hz), 5.47 (m, 1H), 5.52 (d, 1H, J = 17.0), 5.71 (m, 2H), 6.02 (dd, 1H, J = 17.0, 10.5 Hz), 7.27-7.35 (m, 5H); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 10.9, 15.9, 17.8, 26.00, 26.02, 34.8, 41.4, 72.6, 72.7, 73.4, 75.8, 76.8, 84.5, 111.7, 116.4, 127.57, 127.65, 128.0, 128.4, 128.9, 135.2, 138.1, 171.5; HRMS (ESI) calculated for $C_{25}H_{36}O_6Na [M+Na]^+$ 455.2410, found 455.2408.



Silvl ether 26. Ester 25 (7.1 g, 0.0164 mol) was treated with a mixture of aqueous HCl (4 M solution, 165 mL) and THF (165 mL). The reaction mixture was stirred 6 h at room temperature and quenched by portionwise addition of solid NaHCO₃ (until neutralized). The resulting solution was extracted twice with ethyl acetate. The combined organic layers were washed with saturated aqueous solution of NaHCO₃, dryed over MgSO₄, and concentrated in vacuo. The resulting crude triol, imidazole (2.9 g, 0.0427 mol) and DMAP (0.2 g, 0.00164 mol) were dissolved in dichloromethane (17 mL) and treated dropwise with TIPSCl (4.5 mL, 0.0214 mol) at 0 °C. The reaction mixture was stirred for 2 days at room temperature, diluted with diethyl ether, washed with brine, dried over MgSO₄ and concentrated *in vacuo*. Purification by flash chromatography on silica gel (elution with hexanes:ethyl acetate 9:1) afforded 5.2 g (58% yield over two steps) of silvl ether 26. $[\alpha]_{D}^{23.2} = -10.2 \ (c = 2.0, \text{CHCl}_3); {}^{1}\text{H NMR} \ (500 \text{ MHz}, \text{CDCl}_3) \ \delta \ 0.93 \ (d, 3\text{H}, J = 10.2 \ c = 2.0, \text{CHCl}_3); {}^{1}\text{H NMR} \ (500 \text{ MHz}, \text{CDCl}_3) \ \delta \ 0.93 \ (d, 3\text{H}, J = 10.2 \ c = 2.0, \text{CHCl}_3); {}^{1}\text{H NMR} \ (500 \text{ MHz}, \text{CDCl}_3) \ \delta \ 0.93 \ (d, 3\text{H}, J = 10.2 \ c = 2.0, \text{CHCl}_3); {}^{1}\text{H NMR} \ (500 \text{ MHz}, \text{CDCl}_3) \ \delta \ 0.93 \ (d, 3\text{H}, J = 10.2 \ c = 2.0, \text{CHCl}_3); {}^{1}\text{H NMR} \ (500 \text{ MHz}, \text{CDCl}_3) \ \delta \ 0.93 \ (d, 3\text{H}, J = 10.2 \ c = 2.0, \text{CHCl}_3); {}^{1}\text{H NMR} \ (500 \text{ MHz}, \text{CDCl}_3) \ \delta \ 0.93 \ (d, 3\text{H}, J = 10.2 \ c = 2.0, \text{CHCl}_3); {}^{1}\text{H NMR} \ (500 \text{ MHz}, \text{CDCl}_3) \ \delta \ 0.93 \ (d, 3\text{H}, J = 10.2 \ c = 2.0, \text{CHCl}_3); {}^{1}\text{H NMR} \ (500 \text{ MHz}, \text{CDCl}_3) \ \delta \ 0.93 \ (d, 3\text{H}, J = 10.2 \ c = 2.0, \text{CHCl}_3); {}^{1}\text{H NMR} \ (500 \text{ MHz}, \text{CDCl}_3) \ \delta \ 0.93 \ (d, 3\text{H}, J = 10.2 \ c = 2.0, \text{CHCl}_3); {}^{1}\text{H NMR} \ (500 \text{ MHz}, \text{CDCl}_3) \ \delta \ 0.93 \ (d, 3\text{H}, J = 10.2 \ c = 2.0, \text{CHCl}_3); {}^{1}\text{H NMR} \ (500 \text{ MHz}, \text{CDCl}_3) \ \delta \ 0.93 \ (d, 3\text{H}, J = 10.2 \ c = 2.0, \text{CHCl}_3); {}^{1}\text{H NMR} \ (500 \text{ MHz}, \text{CDCl}_3) \ \delta \ 0.93 \ (d, 3\text{H}, J = 10.2 \ c = 2.0, \text{CHCl}_3); {}^{1}\text{H NMR} \ (500 \text{ MHz}, \text{CDCl}_3) \ \delta \ 0.93 \ (d, 3\text{H}, J = 10.2 \ c = 2.0, \text{CHCl}_3); {}^{1}\text{H NMR} \ (500 \text{ MHz}, \text{CDCl}_3) \ \delta \ 0.93 \ (d, 3\text{H}, J = 10.2 \ c = 2.0, \text{CHCl}_3); {}^{1}\text{H NMR} \ (500 \text{ MHz}, \text{CDCl}_3) \ \delta \ 0.93 \ (d, 3\text{H}, J = 10.2 \ c = 2.0, \text{CHCl}_3); {}^{1}\text{H NMR} \ (500 \text{ MHz}, \text{CDCl}_3) \ \delta \ 0.93 \ (d, 3\text{H}, J = 10.2 \ c = 2.0, \text{CHCl}_3); {}^{1}\text{H NMR} \ (d, 3\text{H}, J = 10.2 \ c = 2.0, \text{CHCl}_3); {}^{1}\text{H NMR} \ (d, 3\text{H}, J = 10.2 \ c = 2.0, \text{CHCl}_3); {}^{1}\text{H NMR} \ (d, 3\text{H}, J = 10.2 \ c = 2.0, \text{CHCl}_3); {}^{1}\text{H NMR} \ (d, 3\text{H}, J = 10.2 \ c = 2.0, \text{CHCl}_3); {}^{1}\text{H NMR} \ (d, 3\text{H}, J = 10.2 \ c = 2.0, \text{CHCl}_3); {}^{1}\text{H NMR} \ (d, 3\text{H}, J = 10.2 \ c = 2.0, \text{CHCl}_3); {}^{1}\text{H NMR} \ (d, 3\text{H}, J = 10.2 \ c = 2.0, \text{CHCl}_3);$ 7.0 Hz), 1.06 (m, 24H), 1.69 (d, 3H, J = 6.5 Hz), 1.86 (m, 1H), 1.98 (m, 1H), 3.04 (d, 1H, J = 6.5 Hz), 3.27 (m, 1H), 3.49 (dd, 1H, J = 9.0, 6.0 Hz), 3.52 (s, 1H), 3.56 (dd, 1H, J =9.0, 5.0 Hz), 3.61 (d, 1H, J = 10.0 Hz), 4.07 (d, 1H, J = 9.5 Hz), 4.46 (d, 1H, J = 12.0Hz), 4.49 (d, 1H, J = 12.0 Hz), 5.26 (d, 1H, J = 10.5 Hz), 5.48 (ddd, 1H, J = 16.0, 6.0, 1.0Hz), 5.60 (d, 1H, J = 17.0 Hz), 5.66 (m, 1H), 5.70 (m, 1H), 5.92 (dd, 1H, J = 17.0, 11.0 Hz), 7.26-7.36 (m, 5H); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 10.8, 12.0, 16.0, 17.8, 17.89, 17.94, 35.0, 41.6, 69.5, 72.2, 73.4, 76.1, 76.7, 79.2, 117.1, 127.5, 127.6, 128.0, 128.4, 128.9, 134.7, 138.3, 172.9; HRMS (ESI) calculated for $C_{31}H_{52}O_6NaSi [M+Na]^+ 571.3431$, found 571.3427.



Lactone 16. Silyl ether 26 (5.1 g, 0.0093 mol) and Hoveyda-Grubbs catalyst 27 (0.6 g, 0.00094 mol) were dissolved in toluene (100 mL) and heated at 100 °C for 2 h. Purification by flash chromatography on silica gel (elution with hexanes:ethyl acetate 1:1) afforded 3.8 g (80% yield) of lactone 16. $[\alpha]^{24.7}{}_{\rm D} = -19.3 \ (c = 0.7, \text{CHCl}_3)$; ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 0.82 (d, 3H, J = 7.0 Hz), 1.04 (d, 18H, J = 6.0 Hz), 1.07 (m, 3H), 1.15 (d, 3H, J = 7.0 Hz), 1.80 (m, 1H), 1.95 (m, 1H), 2.93 (d, 1H, J = 7.5 Hz), 3.39 (s, 1H), 3.53 (dd, 1H, J = 9.5, 4.0 Hz), 3.61 (m, 2H), 3.82 (d, 1H, J = 9.5 Hz), 3.84 (d, 1H, J = 9.5 Hz), 4.47 (d, 1H, J = 12.0 Hz), 4.51 (d, 1H, J = 12.0 Hz), 5.60 (m, 1H), 5.85 (q, 1H, J = 11.0 Hz), 7.28-7.38 (m, 5H); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 10.5, 11.9, 16.1, 17.9, 30.3, 34.5, 42.0, 69.2, 69.4, 71.9, 73.6, 75.5, 80.8, 126.1, 127.7, 127.8, 128.5, 130.1, 137.8, 171.2; HRMS (ESI) calculated for C₂₈H₄₇O₆Si [M+H]⁺ 507.3142, found 507.3120.



Bicyclic acetal 14. A stirred mixture of lactone **16** (3.6 g, 0.0071 mol) and N,Odimethylhydroxylamine hydrochloride (2.77 g, 0.0284 mol) in THF (15 mL) was treated dropwise with isopropylmagnesium chloride (28.5 mL of 2 M solution in THF, 0.057 mol) at -15 °C. After 15 min, the resulting solution was warmed to room temperature, stirred for 1.5 h and quenched with saturated aqueous solution of NH₄Cl. Phases were separated, and the aqueous phase was extracted with diethyl ether. The combined organic layers were washed with brine, dried over MgSO₄, and concentrated in vacuo. The resulting crude amide was dissolved in THF (4 mL) and treated dropwise with MeLi (21.5 mL of 1.5 M solution in diethyl ether, 0.032 mol) at -78 °C. After 10 min, the reaction mixture was warmed to 0 °C, stirred for 15 min, and then quenched with saturated aqueous solution of NH_4Cl . Phases were separated, and the aqueous phase was extracted with diethyl ether. The combined organic layers were washed with brine, dried over MgSO₄, and concentrated *in vacuo*. The resulting crude hemiketal was dissolved in dichloromethane (70 mL) and treated with p-toluenesulfonic acid hydrate (0.095 g, After 2 h, the reaction was quenched with 0.0005 mol) at room temperature. triethylamine (0.35 mL) and concentrated in vacuo. Purification by flash chromatography on silica gel (elution with hexanes:ethyl acetate 4:1) afforded 2.6 g (72% yield over three steps) of bicyclic acetal 14. $[\alpha]_{D}^{25.0} = +73.9 \ (c = 0.7, \text{ CHCl}_3); ^{1}\text{H NMR}$ $(500 \text{ MHz}, \text{CDCl}_3) \delta 0.74 \text{ (d, 3H, } J = 7.0 \text{ Hz}), 1.01 \text{ (d, 3H, } J = 7.0 \text{ Hz}), 1.08 \text{ (d, 18H, } J = 7.0 \text{ Hz}), 1.0$

6.0 Hz), 1.12 (m, 3H), 1.41 (s, 3H), 2.00 (m, 1H), 2.24 (m, 1H), 3.11 (s, 1H), 3.27 (dd, 1H, J = 9.5, 7.0 Hz), 3.51 (dd, 1H, J = 11.5, 1.5 Hz), 3.57 (d, 1H, J = 10.0 Hz), 3.71 (dd, 1H, J = 9.5, 6.0 Hz), 3.78 (d, 1H, J = 10.0 Hz), 4.26 (t, 1H, J = 4.5 Hz), 4.47 (d, 1H, J = 12.0 Hz), 4.50 (d, 1H, J = 12.0 Hz), 5.99 (dd, 1H, J = 10.0, 4.0 Hz), 6.17 (d, 1H, J = 10.0 Hz), 7.27 (m, 1H), 7.33 (m, 4H); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 11.9, 12.8, 15.9, 18.0, 24.1, 33.1, 34.2, 65.1, 69.2, 71.3, 71.6, 73.1, 76.8, 99.9, 126.6, 127.4, 128.3, 131.3, 138.7; HRMS (ESI) calculated for C₂₉H₄₉O₅Si [M+H]⁺ 505.3349, found 505.3350.



Alcohol 66. Lithium wire (0.03 g, 4.4 mmol) and 4,4'-di-*tert*-butylbiphenyl (1.17 g, 4.4 mmol) were sonicated in THF (22 mL) for 2 h at room temperature under positive pressure of argon. The resulting dark green solution was cooled to -78 °C and cannulated to a cold (-78 °C) solution of bicyclic acetal **14** (0.222 g, 0.44 mmol). The resulting mixture was stirred for 30 min, quenched with saturated aqueous solution of NH₄Cl, and warmed up to room temperature. Phases were separated, and the aqueous phase was extracted with diethyl ether. The combined organic layers were washed with brine, dried over MgSO₄ and concentrated *in vacuo*. Purification by flash chromatography on silica gel (elution with hexanes:diethyl ether 1:1) afforded 0.18 g (99% yield) of alcohol **66**. $[\alpha]^{25.2}{}_{\rm D} = +93.8$ (c = 0.5, CHCl₃); ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 0.72 (d, 3H, J = 7.0 Hz), 1.10 (d, 18H, J = 6.0 Hz), 1.12 (d, 3H, J = 7.5 Hz), 1.13 (m, 3H), 1.45 (s, 3H), 1.76 (m, 1H), 2.26 (m, 1H), 2.56 (s, 1H), 3.14 (s, 1H), 3.55 (d, 1H, J = 10.0 Hz), 3.58 (d, 1H), 50 Hz

10.0 Hz), 3.63 (d, 1H, J = 10.5 Hz), 3.79 (d, 1H, J = 10.0 Hz), 3.94 (dd, 1H, J = 11.0, 3.0 Hz), 4.31 (t, 1H, J = 4.5 Hz), 6.00 (dd, 1H, J = 10.0, 4.0 Hz), 6.18 (d, 1H, J = 10.0 Hz); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 11.8, 12.7, 15.2, 18.0, 24.4, 33.6, 34.3, 63.8, 65.0, 69.0, 71.4, 79.4, 100.4, 126.5, 131.3; HRMS (ESI) calculated for C₂₂H₄₃O₅Si [M+Na]⁺ 415.2880, found 415.2891.



Aldehyde 67. A solution of alcohol 66 (0.67 g, 1.62 mmol) in dichloromethane (10 mL) was treated with Dess-Martin periodinane (0.89 g, 2.1 mmol) at room temperature. After 1 h, the reaction was quenched with saturated aqueous solution of Na₂S₂O₃ and saturated aqueous solution of NaHCO₃ and stirred for 15 min. Phases were separated, and the aqueous phase was extracted with diethyl ether. The combined organic layers were dried over MgSO₄ and concentrated *in vacuo*. Purification by flash chromatography on silica gel (elution with hexanes:ethyl acetate 4:1) afforded 0.57 g (85% yield) of aldehyde 67. $[\alpha]^{25.4}_{D} = +100.6$ (c = 0.7, CHCl₃); ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 0.77 (d, 3H, J = 7.0 Hz), 1.08 (d, 18H, J = 5.5 Hz), 1.13 (m, 3H), 1.17 (d, 3H, J = 7.0 Hz), 1.41 (s, 3H), 2.24 (m, 1H), 2.40 (m, 1H), 3.11 (s, 1H), 3.58 (d, 1H, J = 10.0 Hz), 3.73 (dd, 1H, J = 11.0, 1.5 Hz), 3.81 (d, 1H, J = 10.0 Hz), 4.31 (t, 1H, J = 4.5 Hz), 6.00 (dd, 1H, J = 10.5, 4.0 Hz), 6.19 (d, 1H, J = 10.5 Hz), 9.78 (d, 1H, J = 2.0 Hz); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 11.6, 11.8, 12.6, 18.0, 24.0, 33.7, 46.7, 65.1, 69.0, 71.1, 76.5, 100.3, 126.1, 131.6, 204.2; HRMS (ESI) calculated for C₂₂H₄₁O₅Si [M+H]⁺ 413.2723, found 413.2718.



29. Ester А solution of aldehyde **67** (0.175)0.423 mmol) and g, (carbethoxyethylidene)triphenylphosphorane (0.766 g, 2.12 mmol) in toluene (4.5 mL) was heated at 110 °C for 5 h. Purification by flash chromatography on silica gel (elution with hexanes: ethyl acetate 9:1) afforded 0.162 g (77% yield) of ester **29**. $[\alpha]^{25.7}_{D} = +60.4$ (*c* = 0.4, CHCl₃); ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 0.68 (d, 3H, *J* = 7.0 Hz), 1.05 (d, 3H, *J* = 7.0 Hz), 1.09 (d, 18H, J = 5.5 Hz), 1.14 (m, 3H), 1.30 (t, 3H, J = 7.0 Hz), 1.48 (s, 3H), 1.83 (d, 3H, J = 1.5 Hz), 1.86 (m, 1H), 2.65 (m, 1H), 3.12 (s, 1H), 3.51 (d, 1H, J = 10.5Hz), 3.59 (d, 1H, J = 10.0 Hz), 3.82 (d, 1H, J = 10.0 Hz), 4.20 (m, 2H), 4.23 (t, 1H, J = 4.0 Hz), 6.00 (dd, 1H, J = 10.5, 4.0 Hz), 6.17 (d, 1H, J = 10.0 Hz), 6.89 (d, 1H, J = 10.0 Hz); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 11.9, 12.5, 12.7, 14.3, 16.6, 18.0, 24.0, 34.1, 34.2, 60.5, 65.2, 69.2, 71.2, 76.9, 100.0, 126.6, 127.7, 131.3, 142.0, 168.1; HRMS (ESI) calculated for C₂₇H₄₈O₆NaSi [M+Na]⁺ 519.3118, found 519.3121.



Silyl ether 30. A stirred solution of ester **29** (0.42 g, 0.847 mmol) in dichloromethane (8.5 mL) was treated with DIBAL-H (3.4 mL of 1 M solution in toluene, 3.4 mmol) at -

78 °C. After 1 h, the reaction was quenched with brine (1 mL). The resulting mixture was warmed to room temperature, stirred for 1 h, diluted with diethyl ether and treated with Na₂SO₄. The solution was decanted, and the solids were rinsed with diethyl ether. The combined solutions were dried over MgSO₄ and concentrated in vacuo. A solution of the resulting crude alcohol, imidazole (0.2 g, 3 mmol) and DMAP (0.018 g, 0.15 mmol) in dichloromethane (1.5 mL) was treated dropwise with TIPSCl (0.32 mL, 1.5 mmol). The reaction mixture was stirred overnight at room temperature, diluted with diethyl ether, washed with brine, dried over MgSO4 and concentrated in vacuo. Purification by flash chromatography on silica gel (elution with hexanes: ethyl acetate 20:1) afforded 0.39 g (75% yield over two steps) of silvl ether **30**. $[a]^{25.9}_{D} = +59.1$ (c = 0.7, CHCl₃); ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) d 0.66 (d, 3H, J = 7.0 Hz), 0.98 (d, 3H, J = 7.0Hz), 1.08 (m, 42H), 1.43 (s, 3H), 1.59 (s, 3H), 1.92 (m, 1H), 2.55 (m, 1H), 3.09 (s, 1H), 3.44 (dd, 1H, J = 10.5, 2.0 Hz), 3.59 (d, 1H, J = 10.0 Hz), 3.81 (d, 1H, J = 10.0 Hz), 4.09(s, 2H), 4.19 (t, 1H, J = 4.5 Hz), 5.58 (d, 1H, J = 10.0 Hz), 5.99 (dd, 1H, J = 10.5, 4.5 Hz), 6.15 (d, 1H, J = 10.5 Hz); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃) d 11.8, 12.0, 12.7, 13.4, 17.7, 18.0, 18.1, 23.9, 32.9, 33.7, 65.2, 68.5, 69.3, 71.3, 77.4, 99.8, 124.2, 127.1, 131.0, 134.3; HRMS (ESI) calculated for $C_{34}H_{67}O_5Si_2$ [M+H]⁺ 611.4527, found 611.4528.



Diol 31. A stirred solution of silyl ether **30** (0.247 g, 0.404 mmol) in THF (3 mL) was treated dropwise with LiAlH₄ (0.6 mL of 1 M solution in THF, 0.6 mmol) at 0 °C. After 2 h at room temperature, the reaction was quenched with brine (0.22 mL), stirred 20 min, diluted with diethyl ether and treated with Na₂SO₄. The solution was decanted and solids were rinsed with diethyl ether. The combined solutions were dried over MgSO₄ and concentrated *in vacuo*. Purification by flash chromatography on silica gel (elution with hexanes:ethyl acetate 1:1) afforded 0.15 g (82% yield) of diol **31**. [a]^{23.7}_D = +70.7 (*c* = 1.2, CHCl₃); ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) d 0.67 (d, 3H, *J* = 7.0 Hz), 0.98 (d, 3H, *J* = 7.0 Hz), 1.07 (d, 18H, *J* = 6.0 Hz), 1.10 (m, 3H), 1.42 (s, 3H), 1.59 (s, 3H), 1.94 (m, 1H), 2.21 (s, 1H), 2.23 (m, 1H), 2.55 (m, 1H), 3.52 (m, 2H), 3.72 (dd, 1H, *J* = 12.0, 4.5 Hz), 4.09 (s, 2H), 4.16 (t, 1H, *J* = 4.5 Hz), 5.58 (d, 1H, *J* = 10.0 Hz), 6.01 (dd, 1H, *J* = 10.5, 4.0 Hz), 6.28 (d, 1H, *J* = 10.5 Hz); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃) d 12.0, 12.7, 13.5, 17.6, 18.1, 23.9, 32.8, 33.8, 64.4, 68.3, 69.6, 71.6, 77.6, 100.3, 123.8, 128.2, 130.8, 134.5; HRMS (ESI) calculated for C₂₅H₄₇O₅Si [M+H]⁺ 455.3193, found 455.3188.



Streptal (11). Trifluoromethanesulfonic anhydride (0.067 mL, 0.4 mmol) was added dropwise to a stirred solution of diol **31** (0.14 g, 0.308 mmol) and pyridine (0.065 mL, 0.8 mmol) in dichloromethane (3 mL) at -78 °C. The mixture was warmed up to 0 °C,

stirred for 15 min, and treated with DBU (0.24 mL, 1.6 mmol). The resulting solution was stirred for 1 h, diluted with diethyl ether, and washed with aqueous HCl (1 M solution), water, and saturated aqueous solution of NaHCO₃. The organic phase was dried over MgSO₄ and concentrated *in vacuo*. A solution of the resulting crude epoxide in THF (2 mL) was treated with TBAF (0.6 mL of 1 M solution in THF, 0.6 mmol) at 0°C. After 2 h, the reaction mixture was quenched with saturated aqueous solution of NH₄Cl and extracted twice with diethyl ether. The combined organic extracts were washed with brine, dried over MgSO₄ and concentrated in vacuo. The resulting crude alcohol was dissolved in dichloromethane (3 mL) and treated with solid NaHCO₃ (0.144 g, 1.72 mmol). The resulting suspension was treated with Dess-Martin periodinane (0.182 g, 0.43 mmol), stirred for 1 h at room temperature, and quenched with saturated aqueous solution of Na₂S₂O₃ and saturated aqueous solution of NaHCO₃. After 15 min, the reaction mixture was extracted twice with diethyl ether. The combined organic extracts were washed with brine, dried over MgSO₄ and concentrated in vacuo. Purification by flash chromatography on silica gel (elution with hexanes: ethyl acetate 5:1) afforded 0.067 g (78% yield over three steps) of streptal (11). $[a]_{D}^{24.3} = +196.1$ (c = 0.8, CHCl₃); ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) d 0.70 (d, 3H, J = 7.0 Hz), 1.09 (d, 3H, J = 7.0Hz), 1.23 (s, 3H), 1.74 (s, 3H), 1.90 (m, 1H), 2.82 (d, 1H, *J* = 5.0 Hz), 2.88 (m, 1H), 2.98 (d, 1H, J = 5.0 Hz), 3.68 (dd, 1H, J = 10.5, 2 Hz), 4.36 (t, 1H, J = 4.5 Hz), 5.63 (d, 1H, J= 10.0 Hz), 6.34 (dd, 1H, J = 10.5, 4.5 Hz), 6.66 (d, 1H, J = 10.0 Hz), 9.43 (s, 1H); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₂) d 9.2, 12.5, 16.6, 22.2, 33.9, 35.2, 50.5, 54.9, 71.3, 75.8, 98.9, 130.6, 133.6, 139.1, 154.1, 195.4; HRMS (ESI) calculated for $C_{16}H_{23}O_4$ [M+H]⁺ 279.1596, found 279.1602.



Ester 32. A stirred solution of ester 29 (0.063 g, 0.127 mmol) in dichloromethane (2 mL) was treated with DIBAL-H (0.6 mL of 1 M solution in toluene, 0.6 mmol) at -78°C. After 1 hr reaction was quenched with ethyl acetate (0.2 mL) followed by brine (0.15 mL). The resulting mixture was warmed up to room temperature, stirred 30 min and diluted with diethyl ether. Solution was decanted, and solids were rinsed with diethyl ether. Combined solutions were dried over MgSO₄, concentrated in vacuo and azeotroped with toluene. A stirred mixture of the resulting alcohol and solid $NaHCO_3$ (0.027 g, 0.32 mmol) in dichloromethane (1.5 mL) was treated with Dess-Martin periodinane (0.068 g, 0.16 mmol). After 30 min at room temperature (carboxymethylidene)triphenylphosphorane (0.2 g, 0.605 mmol) was added, and reaction mixture was left overnight and concentrated in vacuo. Purification by flash chromatography on silica gel (elution with hexanes:ethyl acetate 4:1) afforded 0.065 g (100% over two steps) of ester **32**. $[a]^{24.1}_{D} = +40.6$ (c = 0.45, CHCl₃); ¹H NMR (500 MHz, $CDCl_3$) d 0.66 (d, 3H, J = 7.0 Hz), 1.03 (d, 3H, J = 7.0 Hz), 1.09 (d, 18H, J = 6.0 Hz), 1.14 (m, 3H), 1.46 (s, 3H), 1.76 (s, 3H), 1.83 (m, 1H), 2.68 (m, 1H), 3.10 (s, 1H), 3.50 (d, 1H, J = 10.0 Hz), 3.58 (d, 1H, J = 10.0 Hz), 3.75 (s, 3H), 3.81 (d, 1H, J = 10.0 Hz), 4.20 (t, 1H, J = 4.5 Hz), 5.78 (d, 1H, J = 15.5 Hz), 5.98 (dd, 1H, J = 10.5, 4.5 Hz), 6.06 (d, 1H, J = 10.0 Hz), 6.15 (d, 1H, J = 10.5 Hz), 7.33 (d, 1H, J = 15.5 Hz); ¹³C NMR (125)

MHz, CDCl₃) d 11.9, 12.3, 12.7, 17.2, 18.0, 24.1, 34.06, 34.08, 51.5, 65.2, 69.2, 71.1, 77.1, 100.0, 115.5, 126.7, 131.2, 132.4, 142.3, 149.9, 167.8; HRMS (ESI) calculated for C₂₈H₄₉O₆Si [M+H]⁺ 509.3298, found 509.3310.



Diol 68. A stirred solution of ester **32** (0.065 g, 0.128 mmol) in THF (1.5 mL) was treated with TBAF (0.14 mL of 1 M solution in THF, 0.14 mmol) at 0 °C. After 15 min reaction was quenched with saturated aqueous NH₄Cl and extracted with ethyl acetate. Organic layer was washed with brine, dried over MgSO₄ and concentrated *in vacuo*. Purification by flash chromatography on silica gel (elution with hexanes:ethyl acetate 1:1) afforded 0.045 g (100% yield) of diol **68**. $[\alpha]^{23.8}_{D}$ = +61.9 (*c* = 0.6, CHCl₃); ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 0.67 (d, 3H, *J* = 7.0 Hz), 1.03 (d, 3H, *J* = 6.5 Hz), 1.45 (s, 3H), 1.76 (s, 3H), 1.83 (m, 1H), 2.30 (s, 1H), 2.47 (s, 1H), 2.68 (m, 1H), 3.48 (d, 1H, *J* = 12.0 Hz), 3.55 (dd, 1H, *J* = 10.5, 1.5 Hz), 3.61 (dd, 1H, *J* = 10.5, 1.5 Hz), 3.75 (s, 3H), 4.17 (t, 1H, *J* = 4.5 Hz), 5.79 (d, 1H, *J* = 16.0 Hz), 6.00-6.06 (m, 2H), 6.30 (d, 1H, *J* = 10.5 Hz), 7.34 (d, 1H, *J* = 15.5 Hz); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 12.3, 12.7, 17.0, 24.0, 34.0, 34.2, 51.5, 64.2, 69.6, 71.4, 77.2, 100.5, 115.6, 127.7, 130.9, 132.5, 142.1, 149.9, 167.9; HRMS (ESI) calculated for C₁₉H₂₉O₆ [M+H]⁺ 353.1964, found 353.1960.



Methyl streptolate 33. Trifluoromethanesulfonic anhydride (0.017 mL, 0.102 mmol) was added dropwise to a stirred solution of diol 68 (0.03 g, 0.085 mmol) and pyridine (0.017 mL, 0.204 mmol) in dichloromethane (1 mL) at -78 °C. Reaction mixture was stirred 10 min and then warmed up to 0 °C. After 15 min DBU (0.06 mL, 0.408 mmol) was introduced, the resulting solution was left at room temperature for 1 hour and diluted with diethyl ether. The s olution was washed with aqueous HCl (1 N solution), water and saturated aqueous NaHCO₃, then dried over $MgSO_4$ and concentrated in vacuo. Purification by preparative TLC (development with hexanes:ethyl acetate 4:1) afforded 0.021 g (75% yield) of methyl streptolate **33**. $[\alpha]_{D}^{26.0} = +130.9$ (c = 0.5, CHCl₃); ¹H NMR $(500 \text{ MHz}, \text{CDCl}_3) \delta 0.68 \text{ (d, 3H, } J = 7.0 \text{ Hz}), 1.02 \text{ (d, 3H, } J = 7.0 \text{ Hz}), 1.22 \text{ (s, 3H)}, 1.77$ (s, 3H), 1.93 (m, 1H), 2.72 (m, 1H), 2.80 (d, 1H, J = 5.0 Hz), 2.97 (d, 1H, J = 5.0 Hz), 3.61 (dd, 1H, J = 10.5, 2 Hz), 3.75 (s, 3H), 4.34 (t, 1H, J = 4.5 Hz), 5.61 (d, 1H, J = 10.5 Hz), 5.79 (d, 1H, J = 15.5 Hz), 6.06 (d, 1H, J = 10.0 Hz), 6.34 (dd, 1H, J = 10.0, 5.0 Hz), 7.35 (d, 1H, J = 15.5 Hz); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 12.2, 12.5, 17.2, 22.2, 33.7, 35.0, 50.6, 51.5, 55.0, 71.4, 76.2, 98.8, 115.6, 130.5, 132.5, 133.9, 142.1, 149.9, 167.9; HRMS (ESI) calculated for $C_{19}H_{27}O_5$ [M+H]⁺ 335.1858, found 335.1861.



Acid 34. A stirred solution of known ester 69^3 (5.1 g, 0.0245 mol) in diethyl ether (36 mL) was treated dropwise with LiAlH₄ (12 mL of 2 M solution in THF, 0.024 mol) at 0 °C. After 30 min at room temperature, the reaction was quenched with brine (9 mL) and treated with anhydrous Na₂SO₄. The resulting mixture was diluted with diethyl ether, the solution was decanted, and the solids were washed with diethyl ether. The combined solutions were dried over MgSO₄ and concentrated *in vacuo*. A mixture of the resulting crude alcohol and triphenylphosphine (8.39 g, 0.032 mol) was dissolved in dichloromethane (50 mL) and treated with NBS (5.7 g, 0.032 mol) at 0 °C. The reaction mixture was stirred overnight at room temperature, quenched with saturated aqueous NaHCO₃, and extracted twice with hexanes. The combined organic extracts were dried over MgSO₄ and concentrated in vacuo. The residue was suspended in hexanes, filtered, and the solids were rinsed with additional portion of hexanes. The combined solutions were concentrated in vacuo to afford crude bromide. A solution of the product and 1,2dibromoethane (0.1 mL) in THF (25 mL) was added slowly to a stirred suspension of magnesium powder (1.2 g, 0.05 mol) in THF (5 mL). The resulting suspension was refluxed for 30 min, cooled to room temperature, and poured into a slurry of dry ice in diethyl ether (~100 mL). The resulting suspension was warmed up to room temperature and diluted with hexanes. The solution was decanted, the solids were treated with

aqueous HCl (200 mL of 1 M solution), and the resulting solution was extracted twice with ethyl acetate. The combined organic extracts were washed with brine, dried over MgSO₄ and concentrated *in vacuo* to afford 3.93 g (77% yield over three steps) of known acid **34**.⁹ $[\alpha]^{25.2}_{D} = -4.4$ (c = 0.6, CHCl₃); ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 1.02 (d, 3H, J =7.0 Hz), 2.22 (dd, 1H, J = 15.0, 7.5 Hz), 2.34 (m, 1H), 2.57 (dd, 1H, J = 15.0, 6.0 Hz), 3.32 (dd, 1H, J = 9.0, 7.0 Hz), 3.42 (dd, 1H, J = 9.0, 5.0 Hz), 4.51 (d, 1H, J = 12.0 Hz), 4.54 (d, 1H, J = 12.0 Hz), 7.27-7.37 (m, 5H); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 16.8, 30.6, 38.5, 72.9, 74.6, 127.5, 128.3, 138.3, 179.2.



Imide 36. A stirred solution of acid **34** (3.85 g, 0.0185 mol) in THF (150 mL) was treated with triethylamine (3.35 mL, 0.024 ml) and pivaloyl chloride (2.5 mL, 0.0203 mol) at -78 °C. After 15 min, the reaction was warmed to 0 °C, stirred for 45 min, and the resulting solution of mixed anhydride was cooled to -78 °C. In a separate flask, a stirred solution of (4*S*)-4-benzyl-1,3-oxazolidin-2-one (5.9 g, 0.0333 mol) in THF (70 mL) was treated with butyllithium (13 mL of 2.56 M solution in hexanes, 0.0333 mol) at -78 °C, and the resulting mixture was cannulated to the solution of mixed anhydride. After 15 min, the reaction was warmed up to room temperature over 1.5 h and quenched with aqueous NaHSO₄ (150 mL of 1 M solution). Phases were separated, and the aqueous phase was extracted with diethyl ether. The combined organic layers were

washed with brine, saturated aqueous solution of NaHCO₃, brine, then dried over MgSO₄, and concentrated *in vacuo*. Purification by flash chromatography on silica gel (elution with hexanes:ethyl acetate 4:1) afforded 5.3 g (78% yield) of imide **36**. $[\alpha]^{26.1}_{D} = +42.4$ (c = 0.7, CHCl₃); ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 1.05 (d, 3H, J = 7.0 Hz), 2.51 (m, 1H), 2.70 (dd, 1H, J = 13.0, 10.0 Hz), 2.76 (dd, 1H, J = 16.0, 6.5 Hz), 3.21 (dd, 1H, J = 16.0, 7.0 Hz), 3.26 (dd, 1H, J = 13.5, 3.0 Hz), 3.38 (dd, 1H, J = 9.0, 8.0 Hz), 3.45 (dd, 1H, J =9.0, 5.5 Hz), 3.91 (t, 1H, J = 8.0 Hz), 4.04 (dd, 1H, J = 9.0, 3.0 Hz), 4.47 (d, H, J = 12.0Hz), 4.50 (d, 1H, J = 12.0 Hz), 4.54 (m, 1H), 7.18 (d, 2H, J = 7.0 Hz), 7.23-7.34 (m, 8H); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 17.2, 30.6, 37.9, 39.4, 55.0, 65.9, 72.9, 75.1, 127.2, 127.4, 127.5, 128.2, 128.8, 129.3, 135.3, 138.5, 153.5, 172.6; HRMS (ESI) calculated for C₂₂H₂₆NO₄ [M+H]⁺ 368.1862, found 368.1865.



Imide 70. A cold (-78 °C) solution of imide **36** (5 g, 0.0137 mol) was cannulated to a stirred mixture of KHMDS (29 mL of 0.54 M solution in toluene, 0.0151 mol) and THF (50 mL) at -78 °C. After 30 min, the resulting enolate solution was treated with a cold (-78 °C) solution of trisyl azideⁱ (5.3 g, 0.0172 mol) in THF (50 mL). After 5 min, acetic acid (3.6 mL, 0.063 mol) was introduced, and the reaction was left overnight at room temperature. The resulting suspension was washed with saturated aqueous solution of NaHCO₃, brine, dried over MgSO₄, and concentrated *in vacuo*. Purification by flash

chromatography on silica gel (elution with hexanes:ethyl acetate 4:1) afforded 4.48 g (80% yield) of imide **70**. [a]^{26.1}_D = +129.2 (c = 0.9, CHCl₃); ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) d 1.00 (d, 3H, J = 7.0 Hz), 2.67 (m, 1H), 2.72 (dd, 1H, J = 14.0, 10.0 Hz), 3.21 (dd, 1H, J = 14.0, 4.0 Hz), 3.40 (t, 1H, J = 9.0 Hz), 3.50 (t, 1H, J = 10.0 Hz), 3.55 (dd, 1H, J = 10.0, 5.0 Hz), 3.87 (dd, 1H, J = 9.0, 4.0 Hz), 4.21 (m, 1H), 4.34 (d, 1H, J = 11.0 Hz), 4.48 (d, 1H, J = 11.0 Hz), 5.08 (d, 1H, J = 9.0 Hz), 7.11 (d, 2H, J = 7.0 Hz), 7.21-7.35 (m, 8H); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃) d 13.3, 35.7, 37.7, 54.8, 62.1, 66.0, 72.9, 73.2, 127.2, 127.5, 127.7, 128.2, 128.8, 129.3, 134.9, 138.0, 153.3, 170.8; HRMS (ESI) calculated for C₂₂H₂₅N₄O₄ [M+H]⁺ 409.1876, found 409.1865.



Amide 19. Imide **70** (4.44 g, 0.0109 mol) was dissolved in a cold (0 °C) solution of methylamine (54 mL of 2 M solution in THF, 0.108 mol), left for 1 h, and concentrated *in vacuo*. Purification by flash chromatography on silica gel (elution with hexanes:ethyl acetate 2:1) afforded 2.5 g (88% yield) of amide **19**. $[\alpha]^{26.1}_{D} = -8.2$ (c = 0.8, CHCl₃); ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 0.78 (d, 3H, J = 7.0 Hz), 2.65 (m, 1H), 2.82 (d, 3H, J = 5.0 Hz), 3.37 (t, 1H, J = 9.5 Hz), 3.48 (dd, 1H, J = 9.5, 5.0 Hz), 4.76 (d, 1H, J = 3.5 Hz), 4.53 (m, 2H), 6.50 (m, 1H), 7.27-7.36 (m, 5H); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 10.7, 26.1, 36.4, 65.7, 71.6, 73.0, 127.7, 127.8, 128.4, 138.0, 169.8; HRMS (ESI) calculated for C₁₃H₁₉N₄O₂ [M+H]⁺ 263.1508, found 263.1516.



Alcohol 37. A mixture of amide 19 (2.45 g, 9.34 mmol), Boc anhydride (2.45 g, 11.2 mmol), and palladium on carbon (2.5 g, 10% w/w) in THF (45 mL) was vigorously stirred under hydrogen atmosphere for 2 days at room temperature. The reaction was sparged with nitrogen, filtered though Celite, and concentrated *in vacuo*. The residue was washed with hexanes and dried *in vacuo* to afford 2 g (87%) of alcohol 37. $[\alpha]^{26.1}_{D}$ = +53.9 (c = 0.6, CHCl₃); ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 0.69 (d, 3H, J = 5.5 Hz), 1.43 (s, 9H), 2.09 (m, 1H), 2.81 (d, 3H, J = 3.0 Hz), 3.27 (m, 1H), 3.46 (m, 1H), 4.46 (d, 1H, J = 4.0 Hz), 4.70 (m, 1H), 5.78 (d, 1H, J = 4.0 Hz), 7.10 (m, 1H); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 10.1, 26.3, 28.2, 39.8, 53.4, 64.0, 80.3, 157.3, 171.7; HRMS (ESI) calculated for C₁₁H₂₃N₂O₄ [M+H]⁺ 247.1658, found 247.1666.



Carbamate 38. A solution of alcohol **37** (0.96 g, 3.9 mmol), iodobenzene diacetate (10 g, 31.2 mmol), and TEMPO (0.183 g, 1.17 mmol) in dichloromethane (40 mL) was left

for 3 days at room temperature. The reaction was quenched with saturated aqueous solution of NaHCO₃ (20 mL) followed by saturated aqueous solution of Na₂S₂O₃ (40 mL) and stirred for 1 h. The resulting mixture was extracted twice with ethyl acetate, and the combined organic extracts were dried over MgSO₄ and concentrated *in vacuo*. The bulk of iodobenzene was removed under vacuum (35 °C, 0.5 torr), and the residue was purified by flash chromatography on silica gel (elution with hexanes:ethyl acetate 1:1) to afford 0.75 g (80% yield) of carbamate **38**. $[\alpha]^{26.3}{}_{D} = -73.0$ (c = 0.7, CHCl₃); ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 1.40 (d, 3H, J = 7.5 Hz), 1.42 (s, 9H), 2.91 (m, 1H), 3.00 (s, 3H), 3.85 (m, 1H), 5.30 (d, 1H, J = 6.0 Hz); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 13.9, 25.0, 28.2, 42.2, 57.9, 80.8, 155.3, 175.0, 177.4; HRMS (ESI) calculated for C₁₁H₁₈N₂O₄Na [M+Na]⁺ 265.1164, found 265.1167.



Amine 13. Carbamate **38** (0.96 g, 3.97 mmol) was dissolved in a mixture of TFA (10 mL) and dichloromethane (30 mL), left for 1.5 h at room temperature, and concentrated *in vacuo*. The residue was azeotroped three times with chloroform until crystallization occurred, dissolved in ethyl acetate, and passed through a plug of basic alumina to afford 0.56 g (quantitative yield) of amine **13**. $[\alpha]^{26.6}{}_{D} = -152.7$ (c = 0.5, CHCl₃); ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 1.40 (d, 3H, J = 7.0 Hz), 1.68 (s, 2H), 2.52 (m, 1H), 2.99 (s, 3H), 3.45 (d,

1H, J = 6.0 Hz); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 13.9, 24.9, 44.6, 58.5, 177.8, 178.6; HRMS (ESI) calculated for C₆H₁₁N₂O₂ [M+H]⁺ 143.0821, found 143.0823.



Thioester 40. A stirred solution of phosphonate 12 (0.2 g, 0.64 mmol) in THF (6 mL) was treated dropwise with KHMDS (2.4 mL of 0.54 M solution in toluene, 1.28 mmol) at -78 °C. The reaction mixture was stirred 15 min and treated with tiglic aldehyde 39 (0.06 mL, 0.6 mmol). After 45 min, reaction was warmed up to room temperature, stirred 30 min, and guenched with saturated aqueous NH₄Cl. The resulting solution was extracted twice with diethyl ether. The combined organic extracts were washed with brine, dried over MgSO₄ and concentrated *in vacuo*. Purification by flash chromatography on silica gel (elution with hexanes: ethyl acetate 9:1) afforded 0.134 g (93% yield) of thioester 40. ¹H NMR (ketone and enol forms, 500 MHz, CDCl₃) d 1.46 (s, 4.5H), 1.51 (s, 9H), 1.75 (s, 3H), 1.77 (s, 1.5H), 1.78 (d, 3H, J = 7.0 Hz), 1.82 (d, 1.5H, J = 7.0 Hz), 3.72 (s, 1H), 5.38 (s, 1H), 5.65 (d, 1H, J = 15.5 Hz), 5.90 (q, 1H, J = 7.0 Hz), 6.09 (q, 0.5H, J = 7.0 Hz), 6.13 (d, 0.5H, J = 16.0 Hz), 7.10 (d, 1H, J = 15.5 Hz), 7.22 (d, 0.5H, J = 15.5 Hz); ¹³C NMR (ketone and enol forms, 125 MHz, CDCl₃) d 11.69, 11.74, 14.5, 14.8, 29.6, 30.1, 48.2, 48.9, 56.6, 101.0, 118.6, 122.9, 134.13, 134.15, 134.6, 139.1, 143.1, 150.0, 167.5, 191.9, 192.8, 195.9; HRMS (ESI) calculated for $C_{13}H_{20}O_2NaS [M+Na]^+ 263.1082$, found 263.1082.



Ketoamide 41. A stirred solution of thioester **40** (26.0 mg, 0.108 mmol) and amine **51** (23.0 mg, 0.162 mmol) in THF (1.6 mL) was treated with triethylamine (0.06 mL, 0.432 mmol) at 0 °C, followed by addition of silver (I) trifluoroacetate (48.0 mg, 0.216 mmol) in one portion. After 1 h, the reaction mixture was concentrated *in vacuo*. Purification by preparative TLC on silica gel (developed in AcOEt) afforded 27.0 mg (86% yield) of ketoamide **41**. [α]^{23.2}_D = -64.9 (*c* = 2.7, CHCl₃); ¹H NMR (ketone form, 500 MHz, CDCl₃) d 1.38 (d, 3H, *J* = 7.0 Hz), 1.77 (s, 3H), 1.84 (d, 3H, *J* = 7.0 Hz), 2.92 (m, 1H), 3.00 (s, 3H), 3.61 (s, 2H), 4.09 (t, 1H, *J* = 7.0 Hz), 6.07 (d, 1H, *J* = 15.5 Hz), 6.13 (q, 1H, *J* = 7.0 Hz) 7.26 (d, 1H, *J* = 16.0 Hz), 8.20 (d, 1H, *J* = 7.0 Hz); ¹³C NMR (ketone form, 125 MHz, CDCl₃) d 11.7, 14.0, 14.9, 25.0, 41.8, 45.7, 56.9, 123.0, 134.0, 140.6, 150.8, 167.0, 174.3, 177.3, 195.6; HRMS (ESI) calculated for C₁₅H₂₀N₂O₄Na [M+Na]⁺ 315.1321, found 315.1322.



Truncated aglycone 42. A stirred solution of ketoamide **41** (0.053 g, 0.182 mmol) in methanol (1.1 mL) was treated with sodium methoxide (1.1 mL of 0.5 M solution in methanol, 0.55 mmol) at 0 °C. Reaction mixture was stirred overnight at room temperature and concentrated *in vacuo*. The residue was treated with aqueous HCl (0.7 mL of 1 N solution) and extracted twice with ethyl acetate. The combined organic extracts were washed with brine, dried over MgSO₄, and concentrated *in vacuo* to afford 0.048 g (90% yield) of truncated aglycone **42**. $[\alpha]^{24.3}_{D} = -2.9$ (c = 2.4, CHCl₃); ¹H NMR (ketone forms, 500 MHz, CDCl₃) d 1.02 (d, 3H, J = 7.0 Hz), 1.86 (m, 6H) 2.80 (d, 3H, J = 2.5 Hz), 2.90 (m, 1H), 4.10 (s, 1H), 6.17 (m, 2H), 6.84 (s, 1H), 7.04 (d, 1H, J = 15.5 Hz) 7.51 (d, 1H, J = 15.5 Hz); ¹³C NMR (ketone form, 125 MHz, CDCl₃) d 11.26, 11.72, 15.1, 26.3, 40.8, 63.0, 100.1, 115.5, 135.1, 140.8, 150.3, 175.0, 175.76, 175.84, 194.3; HRMS (ESI) calculated for C₁₅H₂₀N₂O₄Na [M+Na]⁺ 315.1321, found 315.1319.



Thioester 43. A stirred solution of phosphonate **12** (0.045 g, 0.144 mmol) in THF (1.2 mL) was treated dropwise with KHMDS (0.53 mL of 0.54 M solution in toluene, 0.288 mmol) at -78 °C. After 15 min reaction mixture was transferred *via* cannula into the cold (-78 °C) solution of streptal (**11**) (0.022 g, 0.079 mmol) in THF (0.4 mL). After 45 min

reaction was warmed up to room temperature, stirred 30 min and quenched with saturated aqueous NH_4Cl . The resulting solution was extracted twice with diethyl ether. The combined organic extracts were washed with brine, dried over MgSO₄ and concentrated in vacuo. Purification by flash chromatography on silica gel (elution with hexanes:ethyl acetate 9:1) afforded 0.035 g (100% yield) of thioester 43. $[\alpha]_{D}^{23.7} = +89.4$ (c = 0.7, CHCl₃); ¹H NMR (ketone and enol forms, 500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 0.67 (m, 3H), 1.02 (m, 3H), 1.21 (m, 3H), 1.47 (s, 3H), 1.51 (s, 6H), 1.77 (m, 3H), 1.93 (m, 1H), 2.70 (m, 1H), 2.80 (m, 1H), 2.97 (m, 1H), 3.62 (m, 1H), 3.74 (d, 0.6H, J = 2.0 Hz), 4.33 (m, 1H), 5.39 (s, 0.6H), 5.61 (m, 1H), 5.68 (d, 0.75H, J = 15.5 Hz), 5.99 (d, 0.7H, J = 10.5 Hz), 6.15 (d, 0.5H, J = 15.5 Hz, 6.33 (dd, 1H, J = 10.0, 5.0 Hz), 7.15 (d, 0.7H, J = 15.5 Hz), 7.26 (d, 0.7H), 7.260.4H, J = 15.5 Hz); ¹³C NMR (data for ketone form only, 125 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 12.2, 12.48, 12.49, 17.1, 17.2, 22.2, 29.6, 30.2, 33.7, 33.9, 35.0, 35.1, 48.2, 49.0, 50.50, 50.51, 54.97, 55.02, 56.2, 71.38, 71.43, 76.1, 76.2, 98.77, 98.83, 101.1, 119.3, 123.8, 130.48, 130.53, 132.91, 132.95, 133.8, 133.9, 140.3, 143.3, 144.5, 150.1, 167.3, 192.0, 192.9, 195.9; HRMS (ESI) calculated for $C_{24}H_{35}O_5S [M+H]^+$ 435.2205, found 435.2203.



Ketoamide 44. A stirred solution of thioester **43** (16.0 mg, 0.036 mmol) and amine **13** (8.0 mg, 0.054 mmol) in THF (0.5 mL) was treated with triethylamine (0.02 mL, 0.144 mmol) at 0 °C, followed by addition of silver (I) trifluoroacetate (16.0 mg, 0.072 mmol) in one portion. After 15 min reaction mixture was concentrated *in vacuo*. Purification by flash chromatography on silica gel (elution with hexanes: ethyl acetate 1:3) afforded 17.0 mg (100% yield) of ketoamide 44. $[\alpha]^{24.3}_{D} = +30.3$ (c = 1.7, CHCl₃); ¹H NMR (ketone form, 500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 0.69 (d, 3H, J = 7.0 Hz), 1.04 (d, 3H, J = 7.0 Hz), 1.40 (d, 3H, J = 7.5 Hz), 1.80 (s, 3H), 1.92 (m, 1H), 2.75 (m, 1H), 2.81 (d, 1H, J = 5.5 Hz), 2.94 (m, 1H), 2.97 (d, 1H, J = 5.5 Hz), 3.02 (s, 3H), 3.63 (m, 3H), 4.09 (m, 1H), 4.34 (t, 1H, J =4.5 Hz), 5.62 (d, 1H, J = 10.0 Hz), 6.12 (d, 1H, J = 15.5 Hz), 6.22 (d, 1H, J = 10.0 Hz), 6.33 (dd, 1H, J = 10.0, 4.5 Hz), 7.31 (d, 1H, J = 16.0 Hz), 8.16 (d, 1H, J = 7.0 Hz); ¹³C NMR (ketone form, 125 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 12.2, 12.5, 14.0, 17.0, 22.2, 25.1, 34.0, 35.1, 41.8, 45.6, 50.5, 54.9, 57.0, 71.3, 76.0, 98.8, 123.7, 130.5, 132.8, 133.7, 145.9, 150.9, 166.8, 174.3, 177.3, 195.5; HRMS (ESI) calculated for C₂₆H₃₅N₂O₇ [M+H]⁺ 487.2444, found 487.2438.



Silyl ether 71. A stirred solution of known (2S,3S)-2-(benzyloxy)hex-5-en-3-ol 45⁴ (4 g, 0.0194 mol), imidazole (3 g, 0.044 mol), and DMAP (0.244 g, 0.002 mol) in dichloromethane (20 mL) was treated with chlorotriethylsilane (4.9 mL, 0.029 mol). The reaction was left overnight at room temperature then diluted with hexanes, washed with

brine, dried over MgSO₄, and concentrated *in vacuo*. The residue was heated at 60 °C under vacuum (0.5 torr) for 1 h to yield silyl ether **71**. $[\alpha]^{27.9}{}_{D} = -0.2 (c = 2.0, CHCl_3); {}^{1}H$ NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 0.56 (q, 6H, *J* = 7.5 Hz), 0.94 (t, 9H, *J* = 7.5 Hz), 1.15 (d, 3H, *J* = 6.5 Hz), 2.17 (m, 1H), 2.40 (m, 1H), 3.50 (m, 1H), 3.75 (m, 1H), 4.51 (d, 1H, *J* = 12.0 Hz), 4.61 (d, 1H, *J* = 12.0 Hz), 5.00-5.10 (m, 2H), 5.83 (m, 1H), 7.28 (m, 1H), 7.35 (m, 4H); {}^{13}C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 5.0, 6.9, 14.1, 36.5, 71.0, 74.0, 77.2, 116.5, 127.4, 127.6, 128.2, 136.9, 139.0; HRMS (ESI) calculated for C₁₉H₃₃O₂Si [M+H]⁺ 321.2250, found 321.2253.



Alcohol 46. A stirred solution of the silyl ether 71 in THF (19 mL) was treated dropwise with borane-dimethylsulfide complex (37.7 mL of 2 M solution in THF, 0.0755 mol) at 0 °C. The reaction was left overnight at room temperature then cooled to 0 °C and treated dropwise with aqueous NaOH (110 mL of 3 M solution) followed by aqueous H₂O₂ (50 mL of 30% w/w solution). After 2 h at room temperature, the mixture was extracted twice with diethyl ether. The combined organic extracts were washed with saturated aqueous solution of Na₂S₂O₃ and brine, dried over MgSO₄, and concentrated *in vacuo*. Purification by flash chromatography on silica gel (elution with hexanes:ethyl acetate 4:1) afforded 5.16 g (81% yield over two steps) of alcohol **46**. $[\alpha]^{27.9}_{D} = -2.5$ (c = 1.8, CHCl₃); ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 0.58 (q, 6H, J = 8.0 Hz), 0.93 (t, 9H, J = 8.0 Hz), 1.13 (d, 3H, J = 6.5 Hz), 1.41-1.59 (m, 2H), 1.68 (m, 2H), 1.90 (m, 1H), 3.51 (m, 1H), 3.62 (m, 1H), 3.73 (m, 1H), 4.49 (d, 1H, J = 12.0 Hz), 4.61 (d, 1H, J = 12.0 Hz), 7.28 (m, 1H), 7.33 (m, 4H); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 5.0, 6.9, 13.8, 27.9, 29.1, 63.1, 71.0, 74.0, 77.2, 127.4, 127.6, 128.2, 138.8; HRMS (ESI) calculated for C₁₉H₃₅O₃Si [M+H]⁺ 339.2355, found 339.2361.



Lactone 47. A mixture of alcohol **46** (0.76 g, 2.25 mmol) and palladium on carbon (0.38 g, 10% w/w) in THF (11 mL) was vigorously stirred under hydrogen atmosphere for 2 days at room temperature. The reaction was sparged with nitrogen, filtered though Celite, and concentrated *in vacuo*. The residue was dissolved in dichloromethane (30 mL), and iodobenzene diacetate (3.62 g, 11.25 mmol) and TEMPO (0.07 g, 0.45 mmol) were added. The reaction was left overnight at room temperature, quenched with saturated aqueous solution of Na₂S₂O₃, and stirred for 1 h. Phases were separated, and the organic phase was washed with saturated aqueous solution of Na₂S₂O₃, and stirred for 1 h. Phases were separated, and the organic phase was washed with saturated aqueous solution of Na₂S₂O₃, difed over MgSO₄, and concentrated *in vacuo*. Purification by flash chromatography on silica gel (elution with hexanes:ethyl acetate 1:1) afforded 0.4 g (73% yield over two steps) of lactone **47**. [α]^{27.9}_D = -9.9 (c = 0.9, CHCl₃); ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 0.61 (q, 6H, J = 8.0 Hz), 0.95 (t, 9H, J = 8.0 Hz), 1.32 (d, 3H, J = 6.5 Hz), 1.94 (m, 2H), 2.47 (m, 1H), 2.69 (m, 1H), 3.89 (m, 1H), 4.38 (q, 1H, J = 6.5 Hz); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 4.7,

6.7, 17.5, 24.9, 27.8, 65.7, 79.5, 170.8; HRMS (ESI) calculated for $C_{12}H_{25}O_3Si [M+H]^+$ 245.1573, found 245.1582.



Rhodinose 48. A stirred solution of lactone **47** (0.37 g, 1.51 mmol) in dichloromethane (14 mL) was treated dropwise with DIBAL-H (1.8 mL of 1 M solution in toluene, 1.8 mmol) at -78 °C. After 1 h, the reaction was quenched with brine (0.5 mL) and warmed to room temperature. Sodium sulfate was added, and the resulting suspension was stirred overnight. The liquids were decanted and the solids were rinsed with diethyl ether. The combined solutions were dried over MgSO₄ and concentrated *in vacuo* to afford 0.366 g (98% yield) of known rhodinose **48**.⁵ [α]^{28.0}_D = -22.5 (*c* = 1.6, CHCl₃); ¹H NMR (apyranose and b-pyranose forms, 500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 0.63 (m, 6H), 0.96 (m, 9H), 1.13 (d, 1.8H, *J* = 6.5 Hz), 1.20 (d, 1.3H, *J* = 6.5 Hz), 1.46-2.13 (m, 4H), 3.23 (s, 0.6H), 3.50 (s, 0.4H), 3.58 (q, 0.4H, *J* = 6.5 Hz), 3.61 (s, 0.6H), 3.75 (d, 0.4H, *J* = 8.0 Hz), 4.11 (q, 0.6H, *J* = 6.5 Hz), 4.70 (t, 0.4H, *J* = 7.5 Hz), 5.31 (s, 0.6H); ¹³C NMR (α-pyranose and β-pyranose forms, 125 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 4.9, 6.9, 17.3, 17.6, 23.8, 25.7, 27.5, 30.5, 66.7, 67.1, 67.8, 74.6, 91.6, 96.3.



Phosphonate 49. Protected rhodinose 48 (0.2 g, 0.812 mmol) and amine 13 (0.115 g, 0.812 mmol) were dissolved in methanol (3 mL). The solution was left overnight and concentrated in vacuo to afford crude N-glycosyl imide. Molecular sieves (5Å, 0.8 g, activated under vacuum) were added to the solution of crude N-glycosyl imide and thioate 12^6 (0.31 g, 1 mmol) in THF (7 mL). The resulting slurry was treated with the solution of silver (I) trifluoroacetate (0.29 g, 1.3 mmol) in THF (3 mL), and the reaction was stirred for 1.5 h at room temperature. Diethyl ether was added and the resulting suspension was washed twice with saturated aqueous solution of NaHCO₃. The organic layers were dried over MgSO₄, filtered through Celite, and concentrated in vacuo. Purification by flash chromatography on silica gel (elution with ethyl acetate) afforded 0.29 g (60% yield over two steps) of phosphonate 49. $[a]^{23.0}_{D} = -36.0 (c = 3.0, CHCl_3); {}^{1}H$ NMR (ketone and enol forms, 500 MHz, CDCl₃) d 0.56 (m, 6H), 0.92 (m, 9H), 1.13 (m, 3H), 1.32 (m, 9H), 1.60 (m, 1H), 1.74 (s, 1H), 1.89 (m, 1H), 2.02 (m, 1H), 2.75 (d, 1H, J = 22.5 Hz), 2.93 (m, 1H), 2.99 (m, 3H), 3.18 (d, 1H, J = 22.5 Hz), 3.52 (s, 1H), 3.60 (q, 1H, J = 6.0 Hz), 3.74 (dd, 2H, J = 20.0, 15.5 Hz), 3.85 (d, 1H, J = 5.5 Hz), 4.12 (m, 4H), 4.94 (dd, 0.7H, *J* = 11.0, 3.0 Hz), 5.00 (dd, 0.2H, *J* = 11.0, 3.0 Hz), 5.31 (d, 0.2H, *J* = 3.0 Hz), 13.96 (s, 0.2H); ¹³C NMR (data for ketone form only, 125 MHz, CDCl₃) d 4.8, 6.8,
13.9, 16.19, 16.24, 17.7, 23.2, 24.9, 30.5, 40.5, 41.5, 42.5, 49.7, 59.1, 62.7, 62.8, 65.9,
75.9, 84.6, 165.8, 174.2, 178.2, 195.1; HRMS (ESI) calculated for C₂₆H₄₈N₂O₉SiP [M+H]⁺ 591.2867, found 591.2871.



Imide 72. Triethyl amine (2.0 mL, 0.01435 mol) was added drop-wise to a stirred solution of 1-adamantane acetic acid (**50**) (2.2106 g, 0.01138 mol) in 80 mL of THF at - 78 °C. To this solution, 1.5 mL of pivaloyl chloride was added drop-wise, and stirred at - 78°C for 15 minutes. The solution was subsequently warmed to 0°C for 45 minutes and returned to -78°C. A separate flask was charged with 3.2219 g of (4*S*)-4-benzyl-1,3-oxazolidin-2-one (**35**) (0.01818 mol) and equipped with a stir bar. Lithium Oxazolidinone **35** was dissolved in 40 mL of THF and cooled to -78°C. This solution was treated drop wise with 9.0 mL of n-butyllithium (2.59M in hexanes) and stirred for 5 minutes. This solution was added to the reaction mixture via cannula, and stirred at -78°C for 15 minutes. The solution was warmed to room temperature and stirred for 1 hour. The reaction was quenched with 82 mL of 1 M potassium bisulfate. The resulting solution was extracted three times with Et₂O. The combined organic extracts were washed with saturated aqueous sodium bicarbonate and brine, and dried over Na₂SO₄ and concentrated *in vacuo*. Purification by flash chromatography on silica gel (elution with 100% CH₂Cl₂)

afforded 3.0354 g (76% yield) of imide **72**. $[\alpha]^{23.1}{}_{D} = -1.7$ (c = 0.53, acetone); ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 1.70 (s, 12H), δ 1.97 (s, 3H), δ 2.69 (t, 1H, *J* = 11.65 Hz), δ 2.82 (q, 2H, *J* = 13.88 Hz), δ 3.35 (d, 1H, *J* = 13.20 Hz), δ 4.13 (s, 1H), δ 7.13 – 7.42 (m, 5H); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 28.88, 34.14, 36.98, 38.34, 42.47, 47.09, 55.67, 65.96, 127.51, 129.16, 129.63, 135.71, 153.75, 171.53; HRMS (ESI) calculated for C₂₂H₂₈NO₃ [M+H]⁺ 354.2069, found 354.2045.



Imide 51. A round bottom flask was charged with 17.5 mL of NaHMDS solution (0.6M in toluene). The flask was equipped with a magnetic stir bar and 25.75 mL of THF was added. The resulting solution was cooled to -78° C. A separate flask was charged with 3.0354 g of imide **72** (0.00859 mol). This flask was equipped with a stir bar and 57.25 mL of THF was added. The resulting solution was cooled to -78° C and added to the NaHMDS solution via cannula. After 1 hour, 1.60 mL of iodomethane (0.02576 mol) was added drop-wise to the stirred reaction mixture. The solution was warmed to room temperature, and quenched with saturated aqueous solution of NH₄Cl. The pH of the aqueous layer was adjusted to 2 with 1 M HCl. The resulting mixture was extracted three times with ethyl acetate. The combined organic extracts were washed with saturated aqueous NaHCO₃, saturated aqueous Na₂S₂O₃, and brine, and dried over MgSO₄, and concentrated *in vacuo*. Purification by flash chromatography on silica gel (elution with

hexanes:ethyl acetate 9:1) afforded 2.3896 g of imide **51**. $[\alpha]^{24.9}_{D} = +40.1$ (c = 5.0, acetone); ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 1.18 (d, 3H, *J* = 7.01 Hz), 1.51 – 1.85 (m, 12H), 2.01 (s, 3H), 2.79 (dd, 1H, *J* = 9.70, 13.31 Hz), 3.31 (dd, 1H, *J* = 3.12, 13.32) 3.83 (q, 1H, *J* = 6.99 Hz), 4.69 – 4.78 (m, 1H), 7.22 – 7.42 (m, 5H); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 11.61, 28.93, 35.90, 37.28, 38.21, 39.67, 45.88, 55.89, 66.02, 127.63, 129.25, 129.81, 135.80, 153.81, 176.59. HRMS (ESI) calculated for C₂₃H₃₀NO₃ [M+H]⁺ 368.2226, found 368.2202.



Alcohol 52. A stirred solution of imide 51 (1.1948 g, 0.00327 mol, in 30 mL of THF) was cooled to 0°C. To this solution, 0.20 mL of MeOH was added, followed by 3.50 mL of LiBH₄ solution (2M in THF, 0.00700 mol). After stirring for 2 hours at 0°C, the solution was warmed to room temperature, and stirred for an additional 4 hours. The reaction mixture was washed with 20 mL of aqueous 2M NaOH, and stirred until both phases were clear. The organic phase was separated and the aqueous layer was extracted three times with Et₂O. The combined organic extracts were washed with H₂O and brine, dried over Na₂SO₄, and concentrated *in vacuo*. Purification by flash chromatography on silica gel (elution using 30% Et₂O in pentanes) afforded 0.2379 g (37.5% yield) of pure alcohol 52. [α]^{25.2}_D = +110.16 (c = 0.64, acetone); ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 0.91 (d, 3H, *J* = 6.9 Hz), 1.12-1.26 (m, 2H), 1.58 (ddt, 12H, *J* = 7.08, 7.08, 12.12, 32.82 Hz), 1.95

(s, 3H), 3.36 (dd, 1H, J = 8.46, 10.38 Hz), 3.84 (dd, 1H, J = 3.91, 10.42 Hz); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 11.03, 28.81, 34.24, 37.43, 40.01, 46.21, 64.56; HRMS (ESI) calculated for C₁₃H₂₂O [M]⁺ 194.16707, found 194.16516.



Aldehyde 73. A round bottom flask was charged with 0.0404 g of alcohol 52 (0.208 mmol), and equipped with a magnetic stir bar. Dichloromethane (1.0 mL) was added to the flask, and the resulting solution was cooled to 0°C. This solution was then treated with 0.1406 g of dess martin periodinane (0.3315 mmol). After 5 hours, the reaction was quenched with saturated aqueous NaHCO₃ solution, washed with saturated aqueous Na₂S₂O₃, and extracted three times with Et₂O. The combined organic extracts were dried over MgSO₄ and concentrated *in vacuo*. Purification by flash chromatography (elution with hexanes:ethyl acetate 4:1) afforded 0.0282 g (70.5% yield) of pure aldehyde 73. [α]^{24.7}_D = +36.86 (c = 0.64, acetone); ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 1.00 (d, 3H, *J* = 7.02 Hz), 1.60 – 1.78 (m, 12H), 2.01 (s, 4H), 9.82 (dd, 1H, *J* = 0.93, 3.46 Hz); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.45, 28.40, 35.18, 36.84, 39.99, 56.21, 206.76; HRMS (ESI) calculated for C₁₃H₂₀O [M]⁺ 192.15142, found 192.15038.



Ester 53. (Carbethoxyethylidene)triphenylphosphorane (0.2000 g, 0.5519 mmol) was added to a stirred solution of aldehyde **73** (0.0233 g, 0.121 mmol) in toluene (1.5 mL). The flask was equipped with a water condenser, and the mixture was stirred at reflux overnight. Ice-cold Et₂O was added, and the mixture was filtered. The filtrate was collected and concentrated *in vacuo*. Purification by flash chromatography (elution with 5% ethyl acetate in hexanes) afforded 0.0187 g (55.9% yield) of pure ester **53**. $[\alpha]^{24.9}{}_{\rm D}$ = +23.47 (c = 0.85, acetone); ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 0.89 (d, 3H, *J* = 6.88 Hz), 1.30 (t, 3H, *J* = 7.12 Hz), 1.45 – 1.72 (m, 12H), 1.82 (d, 3H, *J* = 1.43 Hz), 1.95 (s, 3H), 2.13 (dd, 1H, *J* = 6.87, 10.99 Hz), 4.19 (qd, 2H, *J* = 1.04, 7.11, 7.08, 7.08 Hz), 6.73 (dd, 1H, *J* = 1.44, 10.99 Hz); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 12.81, 13.13, 14.47, 28.81, 35.70, 37.36, 39.84, 43.71, 60.52, 126.95, 145.44, 168.68; HRMS (ESI) calculated for C₁₈H₂₉O₂ [M+H]⁺ 277.2168, found 277.2168.



Alcohol 54. A stirred solution of ester 53 (0.0152 g, 0.0550 mmol) in CH_2Cl_2 (0.55 mL) was cooled to -78°C and 0.165 mL of DIBAL solution (1 M in toluene, 0.165 mmol) was added drop wise. After stirring for 1 hour, the reaction was quenched with 0.10 mL of methanol, and stirred for 5 minutes. Then, 0.10 mL of brine solution was added, and the resulting mixture was warmed to room temperature. Sodium sulfate was added to the flask, and the solution was diluted with 3.0 mL of Et₂O. The resulting solution was stirred

for 30 minutes, filtered, and washed with Et₂O. The solution was dried over MgSO₄ and concentrated *in vacuo* to afford 0.0128 g (quantitative yield) of alcohol **54**. $[\alpha]^{24.7}_{D} = +10.08 (c = 1.82, acetone); {}^{1}H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl_3) \delta 0.84 (d, 3H,$ *J*= 6.78 Hz), 1.29 (s, 1H), 1.43 – 1.54 (m, 6H), 1.55 – 1.71 (m, 9H), 1.94 (s, 3H), 2.01 (dq, 1H,*J*= 10.4, 6.9 Hz), 4.02 (s, 2H), 5.33 (dd, 1H,*J* $= 1.25, 10.44 Hz); {}^{13}C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl_3) \delta 14.02, 14.19, 28.88, 35.41, 37.49, 39.78, 42.35, 69.60, 129.56, 133.84; HRMS (ESI) calculated for C₁₆H₂₆O [M]⁺ 234.19837, found 234.19706.$



Aldehyde 55. A stirred solution of alcohol 55 (0.0170 g, 0.0730 mmol) in CH₂Cl₂ (0.50 mL) was cooled to 0°C, and 0.0462 g of Dess-Martin periodinane (0.109 mmol) was added. After stirring for 5 hours, the reaction was quenched with the addition of saturated aqueous NaHCO₃ solution and washed with saturated aqueous Na₂S₂O3 solution. The organic layer was separated, and the aqueous layer was extracted three times with Et₂O. The combined organic extracts were dried over MgSO₄ and concentrated *in vacuo*. Purification by flash chromatography on silica gel (elution with 10% ethyl acetate in hexanes) afforded 0.0114 g (67.2% yield) of aldehyde 55. $[\alpha]^{25.6}_{D}$ = +6.17 (c = 0.34, acetone); ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 0.96 (d, 1H, *J* = 6.9 Hz), 1.45 - 1.73 (m, 1H), 1.74 (d, 3H, *J* = 1.3 Hz), 1.98 (s, 3H), 2.34 (dq, 1H, *J* = 10.9, 6.9 Hz), 6.46 (dd, 1H, *J* = 10.8, 1.3 Hz), 9.41 (s, 1H); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 9.73, 13.03, 28.75, 35.84,

37.28, 39.87, 44.01, 138.56, 158.40, 195.79; HRMS (ESI) calculated for $C_{16}H_{24}ONa$ [M+Na]⁺ 255.1725, found 255.1725



Ketone 74. Ti(OiPr)₄ (distilled prior to use, 0.415 mL, 1.408 mmol) was added to a stirred solution of TiCl₄ (distilled prior to use, 0.46 mL, 4.224 mmol) in dichloromethane (4 mL) at 0 °C. The resulting solution was stirred for 10 min, warmed to room temperature, diluted with dichloromethane (4 mL), and transferred into a stirred solution of (2R)-1-(benzyloxy)-2-methylpentan-3-one **21** (1.06 g, 5.12 mmol) in dichloromethane (8 mL) at -78 °C. Hunig's base (0.99 mL, 5.7 mmol) was then added dropwise, and the resulting solution was stirred for 30 min at -78 °C. A solution of aldehyde 57⁸ (1 mL, 6.14 mmol) in dichloromethane (3 mL) was added dropwise, and stirring was continued for 1 h. The reaction mixture was quenched with saturated aqueous solution of NH₄Cl and warmed to room temperature. Phases were separated, and the aqueous phase was extracted with diethyl ether. The combined organic layers were washed with brine, dried over MgSO₄ and concentrated *in vacuo*. The residue was heated to 30 °C under vacuum (0.5 torr) for 1 hr to afford 1.89 g (quantitative yield) of ketone 74. $[\alpha]^{23.0}_{D} = -0.3$ (c = 1.0, CHCl₃); ¹H NMR (500 MHz, C_6D_6) d 0.76 (d, 3H, J = 6.5 Hz), 1.00 (d, 3H, J = 7.5Hz), 1.50-1.58 (m, 1H), 1.61-1.70 (m, 1H), 2.36-2.42 (m, 2H), 2.54-2.61 (m, 1H), 2.76-2.81 (m, 1H), 2.86 (dd, 1H, J = 4.5, 1.5 Hz), 3.05 (dd, 1H, J = 8.5, 5.0 Hz), 3.45 (t, 1H, J = 9.0 Hz), 3.97-4.01 (m, 1H), 4.07 (d, 1H, J = 12.0 Hz), 4.12 (d, 1H, J = 12.0 Hz) 5.29 (s, 2H), 7.07-7.20 (m, 5H); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, C₆D₆) d 9.2, 13.5, 32.6, 38.5, 44.7, 51.6, 69.2, 73.5, 117.0, 127.9, 128.3, 128.7, 134.9, 138.0, 216.5; HRMS (ESI) calculated for C₁₈H₂₅O₃NaBr [M+Na]⁺ 391.0885, found 391.0879.



Diol 75. A solution of Me₄NBH(OAc)₃ (2.922 g, 11.12 mmol) in a mixture of MeCN (10 mL) and AcOH (10 mL) was stirred 30 min at room temperature, cooled to -40 °C, and treated with a solution of ketone 74 (0.821 g, 2.224 mmol) in MeCN (7 mL). The resulting solution was stirred 22 hrs at -25 °C, warmed up to room temperature, and stirred additional 1 hr. The reaction mixture was quenched with saturated aqueous potassium sodium tartrate and extracted twice with diethyl ether. The combined organic extracts were washed with saturated aqueous NaHCO₃, brine, dried over MgSO₄ and concentrated *in vacuo*. Purification by flash chromatography on silica gel (elution with hexanes:ethyl acetate 4:1) afforded 0.603 g (73% yield) of diol **75**. $[\alpha]^{24.0}_{D} = +6.1$ (*c* = 1.4, CHCl₃); ¹H NMR (500 MHz,) d 0.84 (d, 3H, J = 7.0 Hz), 1.02 (d, 3H, J = 7.0 Hz), 1.56-1.80 (m, 3H), 2.09-2.17 (m, 1H), 2.45-2.53 (m, 1H), 2.59-2.65 (m, 1H), 3.46 (t, 1H, J = 9.0 Hz), 3.57 (m, 1H), 3.67 (dd, 1H, J = 9.0, 4.0 Hz), 3.90 (s, 1H), 3.95 (m, 1H), 4.43 (d, 1H, J = 2.0 Hz), 4.52 (s, 2H), 5.40 (s, 1H), 5.62 (s, 1H), 7.29-7.37 (m, 5H); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃) d 11.4, 13.7, 32.8, 35.5, 38.1, 38.3, 69.9, 73.6, 75.9, 82.4, 116.7, 127.7, 127.9, 128.5, 134.5, 137.1; HRMS (ESI) calculated for $C_{18}H_{27}O_3NaBr [M+Na]^+$ 393.1041, found 393.1032.



Acetonide 58. A solution of diol 75 (0.05 g, 0.1347 mmol) and 2,2-dimethoxypropane (0.08 mL, 0.674 mmol) in dichloromethane (1 mL) was treated with PPTS (several crystals). The reaction mixture was stirred 3 hrs at room temperature and concentrated *in vacuo*. Purification by flash chromatography on silica gel (elution with hexanes:ethyl acetate 9:1) afforded 0.052 g (95% yield) of acetonide 58. $[\alpha]^{24.0}{}_{\rm D}$ = -6.0 (*c* = 1.0, CHCl₃); ¹H NMR (500 MHz,) d 0.87 (d, 3H, *J* = 6.5 Hz), 1.03 (d, 3H, *J* = 7.0 Hz), 1.28 (s, 3H), 1.31 (s, 3H), 1.60-1.66 (m, 2H), 1.85 (m, 1H), 1.96 (m, 1H), 2.41 (m, 1H), 2.55 (m, 1H), 3.25 (dd, 1H, *J* = 7.0, 5.5 Hz), 3.35 (dd, 1H, *J* = 9.0, 7.0 Hz), 3.58 (dd, 1H, *J* = 9.0, 5.0 Hz), 3.74 (m, 1H), 4.47 (d, 1H, *J* = 12.0 Hz), 4.51 (d, 1H, *J* = 12.0 Hz), 5.42 (s, 1H), 5.60 (s, 1H), 7.25-7.39 (m, 5H); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃) d 12.6, 14.4, 23.5, 25.6, 29.1, 36.9, 37.7, 38.0, 68.0, 72.2, 73.1, 76.5, 100.4, 116.9, 127.4, 127.6, 128.3, 134.4, 138.8; ; HRMS (ESI) calculated for $C_{21}H_{31}O_3NaBr$ [M+Na]⁺ 433.1354, found 433.1356.



Alkene 59. A solution of acetonide 58 (0.023 g, 0.056 mmol) in THF (1 mL) was treated dropwise with a solution of *tert*-BuLi (0.065 mL, 0.112 mmol, 1.7 M in pentane) at -78

°C. The reaction mixture was stirred 5 min and treated with N-methoxy-Nmethylacetamide (0.012 mL, 0.112 mmol). The resulting solution was stirred 10 min, quenched with aqueous HCl (1 N solution) and warmed up to room temperature. The resulting solution was extracted with Et_2O , and the organic phase was dried over anhydrous MgSO₄ and concentrated in vacuo. The resulting ketone was dissolved in MeOH (1 mL) and treated with PPTS (several crystals). The reaction mixture was stirred overnight and evaporated. Purification by preparative TLC on silica gel (development with Hexanes: AcOEt 4:1) afforded 0.01 g (56% yield over two steps) of alkene 59. $[\alpha]^{24.0}_{D}$ = +10.8 (*c* = 1.0, CHCl₃); ¹H NMR (500 MHz,) d 0.71 (d, 3H, *J* = 7.0 Hz), 1.02 (d, 3H, J = 7.0 Hz), 1.38 (s, 3H), 1.54 (m, 1H), 1.93-2.05 (m, 2H), 2.15-2.24 (m, 2H), 2.26-2.34 (m, 1H), 3.30 (dd, 1H, J = 9.0, 7.5 Hz), 3.56 (dd, 1H, J = 11.0, 2.0 Hz), 3.73 (dd, 1H, J = 9.0, 5.5 Hz), 4.06 (m, 1H), 4.48 (d, 1H, J = 11.5 Hz), 4.52 (d, 1H, J = 11.5 Hz), 4.93 (s, 1H), 5.01 (s, 1H), 7.26-7.35 (m, 5H); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃) d 12.0, 15.6, 21.4, 27.3, 28.0, 34.1, 34.9, 70.7, 71.5, 73.1, 74.6, 98.6, 110.0, 127.3, 127.4, 128.3, 138.9, 150.6; HRMS (ESI) calculated for C₂₀H₂₈O₃Na [M+Na]⁺ 339.1936, found 339.1938.



Epoxide 60. A solution of alkene **59** (0.127 g, 0.4 mmol) in dichloromethane (2 mL) was treated with *m*-CPBA (0.184 g, 0.8 mmol, 75% purity). The reaction mixture was stirred

overnight and diluted with Et₂O. The resulting suspension was washed with aqueous NaOH (1 N solution), saturated aqueous Na₂SO₃, and brine. The organic phase was dried over anhydrous MgSO₄ and concentrated *in vacuo*. Purification by flash chromatography on silica gel (elution with hexanes:ethyl acetate 9:1) afforded 0.07 g (53% yield) of epoxide **60**. $[\alpha]^{23.0}_{D}$ = +52.5 (*c* = 0.6, CHCl₃); ¹H NMR (500 MHz,) d 0.80 (d, 3H, *J* = 7.0 Hz), 1.03 (d, 3H, *J* = 7.0 Hz), 1.18 (s, 3H), 1.67-1.89 (m, 3H), 2.04-2.14 (m, 2H), 2.30 (m, 1H), 2.64 (d, 1H, *J* = 5.5 Hz), 2.78 (d, 1H, *J* = 5.0 Hz), 3.27 (dd, 1H, *J* = 9.0, 7.5 Hz), 3.70 (dd, 1H, *J* = 9.0, 5.5 Hz), 3.78 (d, 1H, *J* = 11.0 Hz), 4.02 (m, 1H), 4.47 (d, 1H, *J* = 12.0 Hz), 4.50 (d, 1H, *J* = 12.0 Hz), 7.25-7.37 (m, 5H); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃) d 12.8, 15.9, 20.7, 22.7, 27.1, 34.2, 35.0, 51.6, 58.9, 70.5, 71.3, 73.1, 76.4, 98.2, 127.42, 127.43, 128.3, 138.7; HRMS (ESI) calculated for C₂₀H₂₈O₄Na [M+Na]⁺ 355.1885, found 355.1882.



Alcohol 76. A mixture of epoxide 60 (0.06 g, 0.18 mmol) and palladium on carbon (0.05 g, 10% w/w) in THF (1.8 mL) was vigorously stirred under hydrogen atmosphere overnight. The resulting suspension was filtered through Celite and concentrated *in vacuo*. Purification by flash chromatography on silica gel (elution with hexanes:ethyl acetate 1:1) afforded 0.04 g (93% yield) of alcohol 74. $[a]^{24.3}_{D} = + 67.9 (c = 2.0, CHCl_3);$ ¹H NMR (500 MHz,) d 0.77 (d, 3H, J = 7.0 Hz), 1.09 (d, 3H, J = 7.0 Hz), 1.18 (s, 3H),

1.63-1.68 (m, 1H), 1.72-1.87 (m, 3H), 2.10 (m, 1H), 2.31 (m, 1H), 2.64 (d, 1H, J = 5.0 Hz), 2.76 (d, 1H, J = 5.0 Hz), 3.50 (dd, 1H, J = 11.5, 4.5 Hz), 3.85-3.90 (m, 2H), 4.06 (m, 1H); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃) d 12.5, 15.2, 20.5, 22.8, 26.7, 34.6, 35.0, 51.4, 58.5, 63.3, 70.2, 78.6, 98.5; HRMS (ESI) calculated for C₁₃H₂₂O₄Na [M+Na]⁺ 265.1416, found 265.1418.



Aldehyde 61. A mixture of alcohol 76 (0.035 g, 0.157 mmol) and NaHCO₃ (0.2 g, 2.4 mmol) in dichloromethane (1.5 mL) was treated with Dess-Martin periodinane (0.1 g, 0.24 mmol) at room temperature. After 2 hrs, the reaction was quenched with saturated aqueous solution of Na₂S₂O₃ and saturated aqueous solution of NaHCO₃ and stirred for 15 min. Phases were separated, and the aqueous phase was extracted with diethyl ether. The combined organic layers were dried over MgSO₄ and concentrated *in vacuo*. Purification by flash chromatography on silica gel (elution with hexanes:ethyl acetate 4:1) afforded 0.016 g (46% yield) of aldehyde 61. [a]^{23.4}_D = + 88.5 (*c* = 1.5, CHCl₃); ¹H NMR (500 MHz,) d 0.82 (d, 3H, *J* = 7.0 Hz), 1.18 (s, 3H), 1.20 (d, 3H, *J* = 7.0 Hz), 1.75-1.85 (m, 1H), 2.15 (m, 1H), 2.23 (m, 1H), 2.45 (m, 1H), 2.64 (d, 1H, *J* = 5.0 Hz), 2.80 (d, 1H, *J* = 5.0 Hz), 4.06 (m, 2H), 9.77 (d, 1H, *J* = 2.5 Hz); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃) d 11.4, 12.7, 20.8, 22.4, 27.4, 34.6, 47.9, 51.2, 58.1, 70.2, 76.3, 98.4, 204.3; HRMS (ESI) calculated for C₁₃H₂₀O₄Na [M+Na]⁺ 263.1259, found 263.1255.



aldehyde Ester 77. А solution of 61 (0.015)g, 0.0625 mmol) and (carbethoxyethylidene)triphenylphosphorane (0.113 g, 0.313 mmol) in toluene (0.6 mL) was heated at 110 °C for 2 hrs. Purification by flash chromatography on silica gel (elution with hexanes: ethyl acetate 4:1) afforded 0.017 g (84% yield) of ester 77. $[a]^{24.1}$ = +41.2 (c = 1.7, CHCl₃); ¹H NMR (500 MHz,) d 0.74 (d, 3H, J = 7.0 Hz), 1.05 (d, 3H, J= 7.0 Hz), 1.20 (s, 3H), 1.28 (m, 3H), 1.71-1.97 (m, 7H), 2.09 (m, 1H), 2.63 (d, 1H, J = 5.0 Hz), 2.71 (m, 1H), 2.80 (d, 1H, J = 5.0 Hz), 3.80 (d, 1H, J = 11.0 Hz), 3.98 (m, 1H), 4.19 (m, 2H), 6.85 (d, 1H, J = 10.0 Hz); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃) d 12.5, 12.7, 14.2, 16.7, 20.9, 22.5, 27.4, 34.9, 35.0, 51.3, 58.5, 60.5, 70.3, 77.0, 98.1, 128.0, 141.9, 168.1; HRMS (ESI) calculated for $C_{18}H_{28}O_5Na [M+Na]^+ 347.1834$, found 347.1835.



Aldehyde 62. A stirred solution of ester 77 (0.015 g, 0.046 mmol) in dichloromethane (0.5 mL) was treated with DIBAL-H (0.11 mL of 1 M solution in toluene, 0.11 mmol) at -78 °C. After 1 h, the reaction was quenched with MeOH (0.1 mL), then treated with brine (0.1 mL). The resulting mixture diluted with diethyl ether, dried over anhydrous MgSO₄ and concentrated *in vacuo*. The resulting crude alcohol was dissolved in

dichloromethane (0.5 mL) and treated with solid NaHCO₃ (0.077 g, 0.91 mmol). The resulting suspension was treated with Dess-Martin periodinane (0.039 g, 0.092 mmol), stirred for 30 min at room temperature, and quenched with saturated aqueous solution of Na₂S₂O₃ and saturated aqueous solution of NaHCO₃. After 15 min, the reaction mixture was extracted twice with diethyl ether. The combined organic extracts were washed with brine, dried over MgSO₄ and concentrated *in vacuo*. Purification by flash chromatography on silica gel (elution with hexanes:ethyl acetate 4:1) afforded 0.01 g (77% yield over two steps) of aldehyde **62**. [a]^{22.8}_D = + 39.8 (*c* = 1.7, CHCl₃); ¹H NMR (500 MHz,) d 0.77 (d, 3H, *J* = 7.0 Hz), 1.12 (d, 3H, *J* = 7.0 Hz), 1.24 (s, 3H), 1.71-1.85 (m, 6H), 1.89 (m, 1H), 2.14 (m, 1H), 2.65 (d, 1H, *J* = 5.0 Hz), 2.82 (d, 1H, *J* = 5.0 Hz), 2.93 (m, 1H), 3.87 (dd, 1H, *J* = 11.0, 2.0 Hz), 4.00 (m, 1H), 6.66 (d, 1H, *J* = 10.0 Hz), 9.43 (s, 1H); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃) d 9.3, 12.6, 16.7, 21.0, 22.5, 27.2, 35.1, 35.2, 51.3, 58.4, 70.2, 77.0, 98.3, 139.4, 154.2, 195.4; HRMS (ESI) calculated for C₁₆H₂₄O₄Na [M+Na]⁺ 303.1572, found 303.1573.

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7.5

7.0

6.5

6.0

5 5

5.0

4:5

4.0 f1 (ppm)

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2.0

1.5

1.0

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