Regioselective Reactions for Programmable Resveratrol Oligomer Synthesis

Scott A. Snyder,* Andreas Gollner, and Maria I. Chiriac

Department of Chemistry, Columbia University Havemeyer Hall – Mail Code 3129 3000 Broadway, New York, NY 10027 (USA)

Supporting Information



Figure S1. Overarching synthetic scheme for the prapration of 5 natural and 1 non-natural resveratrol oligomers.

Table of Contents for Supplementary Information

General parameters	S3
Synthesis of brominated pallidol starting materials	S4
Total synthesis of carasiphenol C (16)	S 6
Total synthesis of ampelops n H (17) and unnatural analog 30	S 11
Synthesis of brominated ampelopsin F starting materials	S16
Total synthesis of carasiphenol B (19)	S19
Total synthesis of ampelopsin G (18)	S22
Total synthesis of vaticanol C (38)	S26
Larger scale synthesis of carasiphenol C (16)	S30
Spectral comparison tables for natural products	S31
References	S36
NMR spectra for all intermediates and final products	S37

Experimental Data for Compounds

General Procedures. All reactions were carried out under an argon atmosphere with dry solvents under anhydrous conditions, unless otherwise noted. Dry tetrahydrofuran, toluene, benzene, diethyl ether and dichloromethane were obtained by passing commercially available pre-dried, oxygen-free formulations through activated alumina columns. Yields refer to chromatographically and spectroscopically (¹H and ¹³C NMR) homogeneous materials, unless otherwise stated. Reagents were purchased at the highest commercial quality and used without further purification, unless otherwise stated. Reactions were magnetically stirred and monitored by thin-layer chromatography (TLC) carried out on 0.25 mm E. Merck silica gel plates (60F-254) using UV light as visualizing agent, and an ethanolic solution of phosphomolybdic acid and cerium sulfate, and heat as developing agents. SiliCycle silica gel (60, academic grade, particle size 0.040–0.063 mm) was used for flash column chromatography. Preparative thin-layer chromatography separations were carried out on 0.50 mm E. Merck silica gel plates (60F-254). NMR spectra were recorded on Bruker 300, 400, 500, 600 and 800 MHz instruments and calibrated using residual undeuterated solvent as an internal reference. The following abbreviations were used to explain the multiplicities: s = singlet, d = doublet, t = triplet, br =IR spectra were recorded on a Perkin-Elmer 1000 series FT-IR broad, app = apparent. spectrometer. High-resolution mass spectra (HRMS) were recorded in the Columbia University Mass Spectral Core facility on a JOEL HX110 mass spectrometer using FAB (fast atom bombardment) and APCI (atmospheric pressure chemical ionization) techniques.

Abbreviations. NBS = *N*-bromosuccinimide, EtOAc = ethyl acetate, bpy = 2,2'bipyridine, *i*-Pr₂NEt = *N*,*N*-diisopropylethylamine, DMF = *N*,*N*-dimethylformamide, *n*-BuLi = *n*butyllithium, *t*-BuLi = *tert*-butyllithium, DMP = Dess – Martin periodinane, BnBr = benzyl bromide, TBAI = tetrabutylammonium iodide, Me₃SI = trimethylsulfonium iodide, KHMDS = potassium bis(trimethylsilyl)amide, MeOH = methanol, BDSB = bromodiethylsulfonium bromopentachloroantimonate, KO*t*-Bu = potassium *tert*-butoxide, DMSO = dimethylsulfoxide.

Permethylated Pallidol (22). Tribromide **25** (0.280 g, 0.361 mmol, 1.0 equiv; prepared according to published procedures¹) was dissolved in THF (5 mL), degassed by argon sparging for 20 min, and cooled to -78 °C. Next, *t*-BuLi (1.7 M in THF, 1.2 mL, 2.04 mmol, 5.7 equiv) was added dropwise over the course of 5 min and the reaction was stirred at -78 °C for an additional 10 min. Upon completion, the reaction contents were quenched with saturated aqueous NH₄Cl (10 mL) at -78 °C, warmed to 25 °C, poured into water (10 mL) extracted with EtOAc (3 × 15 mL). The combined organic layers were then dried (MgSO₄), filtered, and concentrated. The resultant crude product was purified by flash column chromatography (silica gel, hexanes:EtOAc, 10:1 \rightarrow 5:1) to afford permethylated pallidol (**22**, 0.193 g, 99% yield) as a colorless oil. **22**: R_f = 0.55 (silica gel, hexanes:EtOAc, 1:1); IR (film) v_{max} 2998, 2908, 2835, 1560, 1510, 1463, 1328, 1248, 1142, 1037, 829, 731 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.06 (d, *J* = 8.8 Hz, 4 H), 6.80 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 4 H), 6.69 (d, *J* = 1.6 Hz, 2 H), 6.26 (d, *J* = 1.6 Hz, 2 H), 4.61 (s, 2 H), 4.00 (s, 2 H), 3.86 (s, 6 H), 3.77 (s, 6 H), 3.61 (s, 6 H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 161.2, 157.8, 156.9, 148.6, 137.9, 128.1, 124.8, 113.6, 100.1, 97.7, 59.6, 55.5, 55.2 (2 C), 53.4; HRMS (FAB) calcd for C₃₄H₃₄O₆⁺ [M⁺] 538.6302, found 538.2354.



Figure S2. Synthesis of monobromide S1 from intermediate 22. Reagents and Conditions: NBS (1.0 equiv), THF, -78 $^{\circ}$ C, 4 h, -78 $^{\circ}$ C to 25 $^{\circ}$ C, 2 h, 47%.

Monobromide S1. Permethylated pallidol (22, 0.295 g, 0.564 mmol, 1.0 equiv) was dissolved in THF (10 mL), cooled to -78 °C, and then NBS (0.100 g, 0.564 mmol, 1.0 equiv) was added in three portions over the course of 40 min at -78 °C. The resultant solution was stirred at -78 °C for an additional 4 h and then slowly warmed to 25 °C over the course of 2 h. Upon completion, the reaction contents were quenched with saturated aqueous NaHCO₃ (15 mL), poured into water (10 mL), and extracted with EtOAc (3 × 20 mL). The combined organic layers were then dried (MgSO₄), filtered, and concentrated. The resultant crude product was purified by flash column chromatography (silica gel, hexanes: EtOAc, $10:1 \rightarrow 4:1$) to afford monobromide S1 (0.163 g, 47% yield, 62% based on recovered starting material) as a colorless oil, dibromide 23 (0.090 g, 23% yield, 30% based on recovered starting material) as a colorless oil, and starting material (22, 0.073 g, 24% yield) as a colorless oil. S1: $R_f = 0.40$ (silica gel, hexanes:EtOAc, 2:1); IR (film) v_{max} 2999, 2934, 2835, 1598, 1510, 1461, 1330, 1248, 1215, 1175, 1144, 1079, 1035, 829 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.20 (d, J = 8.6 Hz, 2 H), 7.02 (d, J = 8.6 Hz, 2 H), 6.80 (d, J = 8.6 Hz, 2 H), 6.78 (d, J = 8.6 Hz, 2 H), 6.66 (s, 1 H), 6.31 (s, 1 H)H), 6.23 (s, 1 H), 5.03 (s, 1 H), 4.68 (s, 1 H), 4.16 (d, J = 6.8 Hz, 1 H), 4.09 (d, J = 6.8 Hz, 1 H), 3.88 (s, 3 H), 3.86 (s, 3 H), 3.77 (s, 3 H), 3.76 (s, 3 H), 3.63 (s, 3 H), 3.58 (s, 3 H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) & 161.2, 157.9, 157.7, 156.8, 156.8, 156.0, 147.9, 146.9, 138.4, 137.9, 128.5, 128.0, 127.2, 125.7, 113.7, 113.4, 100.1, 100.0, 97.7, 96.0, 61.5, 58.9, 56.7, 55.5, 55.2, 55.1, 54.7, 51.3; HRMS (FAB) calcd for $C_{34}H_{33}O_6Br^+$ [M⁺] 616.1461, found 616.1456 (for ⁷⁹Br).



Figure S3. Synthesis of dibromide 23 from intermediate 22. Reagents and Conditions: NBS (2.0 equiv), THF, -78 $^\circ$ C, 2 h, 99%.

Dibromide 23. Permethylated pallidol (**22**, 0.123 g, 0.235 mmol, 1.0 equiv) was dissolved in THF (4 mL), cooled to -78 °C, and then NBS (0.084 g, 0.471 mmol, 2.0 equiv) was added in a single portion. The resultant solution was stirred at -78 °C for 2 h and then warmed up to 25 °C over 2 h. Upon completion, the reaction contents were quenched with saturated aqueous NaHCO₃ (10 mL), poured into water (10 mL), and extracted with EtOAc (2 × 10 mL). The combined organic layers were then dried (MgSO₄), filtered, and concentrated. The resultant crude product mixture was purified by flash column chromatography (silica gel, hexanes:EtOAc, 10:1→4:1) to afford dibromide **23** (0.163 g, 99% yield) as a white solid. **23**: $R_f = 0.35$ (silica gel, hexanes:EtOAc, 2:1); IR (film) v_{max} 2999, 2934, 2835, 1581, 1509, 1461, 1433, 1330, 1249,

1214, 1177, 1080, 1035, 822 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.18 (d, *J* = 8.6 Hz, 4 H), 6.79 (d, *J* = 8.6 Hz, 4 H), 6.27 (s, 2 H), 5.01 (s, 2 H), 4.28 (s, 2 H), 3.87 (s, 6 H), 3.77 (s, 6 H), 3.59 (s, 6 H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 157.7, 156.7, 155.8, 146.4, 138.2, 128.5, 127.9, 113.4, 99.5, 96.0, 60.5, 56.7, 55.5, 55.1, 52.9; HRMS (FAB) calcd for C₃₄H₃₂O₆Br₂⁺ [M⁺] 694.0566, found 694.0569 (for ⁷⁹Br).



Figure S4. Synthesis of dibromide 26 from intermediate 25. Reagents and Conditions: a) *n*-BuLi (1.6 M in THF, 2.1 equiv), THF, -78 °C, 20 min, 94%; b) NBS (1.0 equiv), THF, -78 °C, 4 h, -78 °C to 25 °C, 2 h, 84%.

Monoalkyl Bromide S2. Tribromide 25 (1.00 g, 1.290 mmol, 1.0 equiv) was dissolved in THF (20 mL) and cooled to -78 °C. Next, *n*-BuLi (1.6 M in THF, 1.61 mL, 2.58 mmol, 2.0 equiv) was added dropwise over the course of 3 min and the reaction was stirred at -78 °C for an additional 5 min. Upon completion, the reaction contents were quenched with saturated aqueous NH₄Cl (15 mL) at -78 °C, warmed to 25 °C, poured into water (50 mL), and extracted with EtOAc $(3 \times 30 \text{ mL})$. The combined organic layers were then dried (MgSO₄), filtered, and concentrated. The resultant crude product was purified by flash column chromatography (silica gel, hexanes: EtOAc, $12:1 \rightarrow 5:1$) to afford monoalkyl bromide S2 (0.750 g, 94% yield) as a white solid. S2: $R_f = 0.39$ (silica gel, hexanes: EtOAc, 2:1); IR (film) v_{max} 2998, 2994, 2835, 1604, 1511, 1490, 1462, 1327, 1303, 1246, 1205, 1174, 1143, 1104, 1038, 831, 784 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, 55 °C, CDCl₃) δ 7.25 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 2 H), 7.00 (br s, 2 H), 6.89–6.77 (m, 5 H), 6.66 (s, 3 H), 6.35 (s, 1 H), 6.26 (s, 1 H), 4.88 (s, 1 H), 4.65 (s, 1 H), 4.29 (s, 1 H), 3.89 (s, 3 H), 3.88 (s, 3 H), 3.79 (s, 3 H), 3.78 (s, 3 H), 3.62 (s, 3 H), 3.54 (s, 3 H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, 55 °C, CDCl₃) & 162.0, 161.7, 158.5, 158.2, 157.1, 156.6, 151.0, 146.6, 136.5, 135.5, 130.1, 129.1, 124.3, 123.4, 113.7, 113.2, 100.0, 99.9, 99.7, 98.5, 78.3, 69.0, 58.9, 55.7, 55.6, 55.4, 55.2, 55.1, 54.0; HRMS (FAB) calcd for $C_{34}H_{33}O_6Br^+$ [M⁺] 616.1461, found 616.1475 (for ⁷⁹Br).

Dibromide 26. Monoalkyl bromide S2 (0.700 g, 1.136 mmol, 1.0 equiv) was dissolved in THF (20 mL), cooled to -78 °C, and then NBS (0.202 g, 1.136 mmol, 1.0 equiv) in THF (2 mL was added in a dropwise in 15 min. The resultant solution was stirred at -78 °C for 8 h and then was warmed to 25 °C over the course of 4 h. Upon completion, the reaction contents were quenched with saturated aqueous NaHCO₃ (20 mL), poured into water (80 mL), and extracted with EtOAc (3×50 mL). The combined organic layers were then dried (MgSO₄), filtered, and concentrated. The resultant crude product was recrystallized from acetonitrile to give dibromide 26 (0.561 g, 71% yield) as white crystals. The mother liquor was purified by flash column chromatography (silica gel, hexanes: EtOAc, $10:1 \rightarrow 4:1$) to afford additional **26** (0.102 g, 13%) as a white solid (combined 84% yield). 26: $R_f = 0.30$ (silica gel, hexanes:EtOAc, 2:1); IR (film) v_{max} 3000, 2934, 2836, 1603, 1583, 1511, 1491, 1462, 1434, 1331, 1303, 1246, 1210, 1177, 1147, 1080, 1036, 829, 811, 784, 733 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, 55 °C, CDCl₃) δ 7.51 (d, J = 8.7 Hz, 2 H), 6.94 (br s, 2 H), 6.83-6.75 (m, 5 H), 6.32-6.28 (m, 2 H), 5.01 (s, 1 H), 4.97 (s, 1 H), 4.47 (s, 1 H), 3.89 (s, 3 H), 3.88 (s, 3 H), 3.78 (br s, 6 H), 3.58 (s, 3 H), 3.55 (s, 3 H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, 55 °C, CDCl₃) δ 161.9, 158.6, 158.1, 157.4, 156.9, 155.7, 150.1, 145.5, 136.5, 136.0, 130.1, 129.8, 126.3, 124.5, 113.3, 113.2, 99.8 (2 C), 97.0, 77.8, 70.6, 60.3, 56.8, 55.8,

55.7, 55.4, 55.2 (2 C), 51.9; HRMS (FAB) calcd for $C_{34}H_{32}O_6Br_2^+$ [M⁺] 694.0566, found 694.0579 (for ⁷⁹Br).



Figure S5. Alternate synthesis of dibromide **23** from intermediate **25**. Reagents and Conditions: Ru(bpy)₃Cl₂·7H₂O (0.1 equiv), *i*-Pr₂NEt (20.0 equiv), HCOOH (20.0 equiv), DMF, degassed, 15 W fluorescent lamp, 25° C, 14 h, 85%.

Dibromide 23. А round-bottomed flask was charged sequentially with Ru(bpy)₃Cl₂•7H₂O (2.0 mg, 0.003 mmol, 0.1 equiv), tribromide **25** (0.020 g, 0.026 mmol, 1.0 equiv), *i*-Pr₂NEt (0.086 mL, 0.520 mmol, 20 equiv), and formic acid (0.020 mL, 0.520 mmol, 20 equiv). Finally, DMF (1.5 mL) was added at 25 °C and the resultant mixture was degassed by argon sparging for 20 min and placed at a distance of ~10 cm from a 15 W fluorescent lamp.² After turning the lamp on and stirring at 25 °C for 14 h, the reaction contents were poured into saturated aqueous NaHCO₃ (10 mL) and extracted with EtOAc (3×10 mL). The combined organic layers were then dried (MgSO₄), filtered, and concentrated. The resultant crude product mixture was purified by flash column chromatography (silica gel, hexanes: EtOAc, $10:1 \rightarrow 4:1$) to afford dibromide 23 (0.015 g, 85% yield) as a white solid.

Total Synthesis of Carasiphenol C (16).



Figure S6. Synthesis of ketone S3 starting from monobromide S1. Reagents and Conditions: a) *n*-BuLi (1.6 M in THF, 1.1 equiv), THF, -78 °C, 10 min, then S4 (3.0 equiv), THF, -78 °C, 2h, -78 °C to 25 °C, 1.5 h, 88%; b) NaHCO₃ (10.0 equiv), DMP (1.4 equiv), CH₂Cl₂, 25 °C, 1 h, 99%.

Ketone S3. Monobromide **S1** (0.150 g, 0.243 mmol, 1.0 equiv) was azeotroped with benzene ($3 \times 10 \text{ mL}$), dissolved in THF (3 mL), and then cooled to -78 °C. Next, *n*-BuLi (1.6 M in THF, 0.267 mL, 0.267 mmol, 1.1 equiv) was added dropwise over the course of 5 min and the reaction mixture was stirred at -78 °C for an additional 10 min, ultimately yielding a solution with a slight yellow color. A solution of benzene-azeotroped ($3 \times 5 \text{ mL}$) 3,5-dimethoxybenzaldehyde (**S4**, 0.121 g, 0.729 mmol, 3.0 equiv) in THF (1.5 mL) was then added dropwise over 4 min at -78 °C. After stirring the resultant solution for an additional 2 h at -78 °C, the reaction was then allowed to slowly warm to 25 °C over the course of 1.5 h. Upon completion, the reaction contents were quenched with saturated aqueous NH₄Cl (5 mL), poured into water (20 mL), and extracted with EtOAc ($3 \times 15 \text{ mL}$). The combined organic layers were then dried (MgSO₄), filtered, and concentrated. The resultant crude product mixture was purified by flash column chromatography (silica gel, hexanes:EtOAc, $4:1\rightarrow1:1$) to afford the

corresponding alcohol as a mixture of diastereomers (0.151 g, 88% yield) as a colorless oil. Pressing forward, this newly synthesized material (0.151 g, 0.214 mmol, 1.0 equiv) was dissolved in CH₂Cl₂ (5 mL) and solid NaHCO₃ (0.180 g, 2.14 mmol, 10 equiv) and Dess-Martin periodinane (0.127 g, 0.300 mmol, 1.4 equiv) were added sequentially at 25 °C. The resultant mixture was stirred at 25 °C for 1 h. Upon completion, the reaction contents were quenched with saturated aqueous Na₂SO₃ (10 mL) and the resultant slurry was stirred for an additional 20 min at 25 °C before being poured into water (15 mL) and extracted with EtOAc (3 × 10 mL). The combined organic layers were then washed with saturated aqueous NaHCO₃ (15 mL) and brine (15 mL), dried (MgSO₄), filtered, and concentrated to afford ketone S3 (0.150 g, 99% yield) as a colorless oil. **S3**: $R_f = 0.27$ (silica gel, hexanes: EtOAc, 2:1); IR (film) v_{max} 2999, 2935, 2836, 1662, 1593, 1510, 1462, 1426, 1325, 1300, 1249, 1204, 1155, 1033, 830 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.11 (d, J = 8.6 Hz, 2 H), 7.06 (d, J = 2.3 Hz, 2 H), 6.81 (d, J = 8.7 Hz, 2 H), 6.72 (d, J = 8.7 Hz, 2 H), 6.68 (t, J = 2.0 Hz, 1 H), 6.66 (d, J = 2.2 Hz, 1 H), 6.64 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 2 H), 6.30 (s, 1 H), 6.23 (d, J = 1.9 Hz, 1 H), 4.63 (s, 1 H), 4.33 (s, 1 H), 4.16 (d, J = 6.3 Hz, 1 H), 3.94 (d, J = 6.4 Hz, 1 H), 3.86 (s, 3 H), 3.79 (s, 6 H), 3.77 (s, 3 H), 3.69 (s, 6 H), 3.66 (s, 3 H), 3.47 (s, 3 H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 196.9, 161.1, 157.9 (2 C), 157.5, 156.9, 148.4, 147.2, 141.2, 137.4, 137.1, 128.1, 127.9, 125.8, 124.8, 118.4, 113.7, 113.3 106.9, 105.8, 100.1, 97.6, 94.4, 58.9, 58.8, 55.5, 55.3, 55.2, 55.0 (2 C), 52.9, 51.8; HRMS (FAB) calcd for $C_{43}H_{42}O_{9}^{+1}$ [M⁺] 702.2829, found 702.2811.



Figure S7. Total synthesis of carasiphenol C (16) from dibromide 26. Reagents and Conditions: a) *t*-BuLi (1.7 M in THF, 3.0 equiv), THF, -78 °C, 4 min, then S4 (3.0 equiv), THF, -78 °C, 1.5 h, 77%; b) NaHCO₃ (10.0 equiv), DMP (1.4 equiv), CH₂Cl₂, 25 °C, 1 h, 99%; c) BBr₃ (1.0 M in CH₂Cl₂, 35 equiv), CH₂Cl₂, sealed tube, 70 °C, 3 d, 86%; d) K₂CO₃ (50.0 equiv), BnBr (50.0 equiv), *n*-Bu₄NI (2.0 equiv), acetone, 70 °C, 24 h, 85%, e) Me₃SI (10.0 equiv), *n*-BuLi (1.6 M in THF, 8.0 equiv), THF, 0 °C, 2 min, then S6, 0 °C, 30 min; f) BF₃-tE₂O (3.0 equiv), THF, 0 °C, 20 min, 78% (over 2 steps); g) S7 (1.0 M in THF, 5.0 equiv), THF, 25 °C, 45 min, 93%; h) H₂, 30% Pd/C, EtOAc:MeOH (1:1) to MeOH, 25 °C, 12 h, then Amberlite IR-12OH, 25 °C, 14, 73% (over 2 steps); g) S7 (1.0 M in THF, 5.0 equiv), THF, 25 °C, 45 min, 93%; h) H₂, 30% Pd/C, EtOAc:MeOH (1:1) to MeOH, 25 °C, 12 h, then Amberlite IR-12OH, 25 °C, 14, 73% (over 2 steps); g) S7 (1.0 M in THF, 5.0 equiv), THF, 25 °C, 45 min, 93%; h) H₂, 30% Pd/C, EtOAc:MeOH (1:1) to MeOH, 25 °C, 12 h, then Amberlite IR-12OH, 25 °C, 12 h, 73% (over 2 steps); g) S7 (1.0 M in THF, 5.0 equiv), THF, 25 °C, 45 min, 93%; h) H₂, 30% Pd/C, EtOAc:MeOH (1:1) to MeOH, 25 °C, 12 h, then Amberlite IR-12OH, 25 °C, 14, 73% (over 2 steps); g) S7 (1.0 M in THF, 5.0 equiv), THF, 25 °C, 45 min, 93%; h) H₂, 30% Pd/C, EtOAc:MeOH (1:1) to MeOH, 25 °C, 12 h, then Amberlite IR-12OH, 25 °C, 12 h, 73% (over 2 steps); g) S7 (1.0 M in THF, 5.0 equiv), 5.0 equiv),

Ketone S3. Dibromide **26** (0.550 g, 0.790 mmol, 1.0 equiv) was azeotroped with benzene ($3 \times 15 \text{ mL}$), dissolved in THF (10 mL), and then cooled to -78 °C. Next, *t*-BuLi (1.7 M in THF, 1.39 mL, 2.37 mmol, 3.0 equiv) was added dropwise over the course of 3 min and the reaction mixture was stirred at -78 °C for an additional 2 min, ultimately yielding a solution with a deeply yellow/orange color. A solution of benzene-azeotroped ($2 \times 10 \text{ mL}$) 3,5-dimethoxybenzaldehyde (**S4**, 0.151 g, 0.91 mmol, 1.15 equiv) in THF (2 mL) was then added dropwise over 3 min at -78 °C. After stirring the resultant solution for an additional 1.5 h at -78 °C, the bright yellow reaction contents were quenched with saturated aqueous NH₄Cl (20 mL) at -78 °C, warmed to 25 °C, poured into water (50 mL) and extracted with EtOAc ($3 \times 50 \text{ mL}$). The combined organic layers were then dried (MgSO₄), filtered, and concentrated. The resultant crude product mixture was purified by flash column chromatography (silica gel, hexanes:EtOAc,

4:1→1:1) to afford the desired alcohol product as a mixture of diastereomers (0.428 g, 77% yield) as a colorless oil. Pressing forward, the material (combined from two different batches) (0.650 g, 0.923 mmol, 1.0 equiv) was dissolved in CH₂Cl₂ (15 mL), and solid NaHCO₃ (0.775 g, 9.23 mmol, 10 equiv) and Dess–Martin periodinane (0.545 g, 1.29 mmol, 1.4 equiv) were added sequentially at 25 °C. The resultant mixture was stirred at 25 °C for 1 h. Upon completion, the reaction contents were quenched with saturated aqueous Na₂SO₃ (20 mL) and the resultant slurry was stirred for an additional 20 min at 25 °C before being poured into water (50 mL) and extracted with EtOAc (3 × 25 mL). The combined organic layers were then washed with saturated aqueous Na₄CO₃ (5 mL) and brine (5 mL), dried (MgSO₄), filtered, and concentrated afford ketone **S3** (0.642 g, 99% yield) as a colorless oil.

Deprotected Ketone S5. Permethylated ketone S3 (0.123 g, 0.175 mmol, 1.0 equiv) was dissolved in a minimum amount of CH₂Cl₂ (1 mL), transferred to a sealable reaction vessel, and then BBr₃ (1.0 M in CH₂Cl₂, 6.13 mL, 6.13 mmol, 35 equiv) was added quickly in a single portion at 25 °C. The resulting black reaction mixture was then heated at 70 °C for 3 d. Upon completion, the reaction contents were cooled to 25 °C and quenched with the addition of water (5 ml). After stirring the resultant biphasic mixture for an additional 10 min at 25 °C, the reaction contents were poured into water (15 mL), extracted with EtOAc (5 \times 10 mL), dried (MgSO₄), filtered, and concentrated. The resultant dark orange oil was purified by flash column chromatography (silica gel, CH₂Cl₂:MeOH, 10:1 \rightarrow 3:1) to afford the deprotected ketone S5 (0.089 g, 86% yield) as an orange oil. S5 $R_f = 0.30$ (silica gel, CH₂Cl₂:MeOH, 3:1); IR (film) v_{max} 3291, 2917, 2849, 1697, 1511, 1445, 1342, 1239, 1168, 1105, 1005, 831 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, acetone-d₆) δ 9.33 (br s, 1 H), 8.63 (br s, 1 H), 8.44 (br s, 2 H), 8.09 (br s, 1 H), 8.03 (br s, 1 H), 7.86 (br s, 1 H), 7.74 (br s, 1 H), 7.09 (d, J = 8.2 Hz, 2 H), 6.93 (d, J = 1.5 Hz, 2 H), 6.77 (d, J = 8.2 Hz, 2 H), 6.65 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2 H), 6.61 (s, 1 H), 6.53 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2 H), 6.50(s, 1 H), 6.32 (s, 1 H), 6.15 (s, 1 H), 4.62 (s, 1 H), 4.27 (s, 1 H), 4.18 (d, J = 6.2 Hz, 1 H), 3.80 $(d, J = 6.1 \text{ Hz}, 1 \text{ H}); {}^{13}\text{C}$ NMR (100 MHz, acetone- d_6) δ 197.7, 159.2, 158.5, 158.3, 157.1, 155.6, 155.1, 154.2, 149.0, 148.9, 141.4, 136.4, 136.1, 128.2, 124.6, 122.6, 115.1, 114.7, 114.3, 108.4, 106.8, 102.2, 101.8, 101.7, 59.7, 59.0, 52.6, 52.4; HRMS (FAB) calcd for $C_{35}H_{26}O_9^+$ [M⁺] 590.1577, found 590.1575.

Perbenzylated Ketone S6. Solid K₂CO₃ (1.04 g, 7.54 mmol, 50 equiv), BnBr (1.29 g, 7.54 mmol, 50 equiv) and *n*-Bu₄NI (0.111 g, 0.301 mmol, 2.0 equiv) were added sequentially to a solution of deprotected ketone S5 (0.089 g, 0.151 mmol, 1.0 equiv) in dry acetone (1 mL) at 25 °C. The resultant reaction mixture was then heated at 70 °C for 24 h. Upon completion, the reaction contents were cooled to 25 °C, quenched with the addition of water (10 mL), and extracted with EtOAc (3×10 mL). The combined organic layers were dried (MgSO₄), filtered, and concentrated. The resultant crude product was purified by flash column chromatography (silica gel, hexanes: EtOAc, $20:1 \rightarrow 5:1$) to afford perbenzylated ketone S6 (0.168 g, 85% yield) as a yellow oil. S6: $R_f = 0.45$ (silica gel, hexanes: EtOAc, 3:1); IR (film) v_{max} 3062, 3031, 2917, 1662, 1594, 1508, 1453, 1377, 1322, 1242, 1176, 1151, 1109, 1063, 1026, 736, 696 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) & 7.47-7.42 (m, 4 H), 7.41-7.36 (m, 7 H), 7.34-7.28 (m, 14 H), 7.26-7.24 (m, 2 H), 7.19–7.09 (m, 11 H), 7.04–7.00 (m, 2 H), 6.93–6.90 (m, 2 H), 6.89 (d, J = 8.6 Hz, 2 H), 6.86–6.82 (m, 2 H), 6.78 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 2 H), 6.76 (d, J = 1.7 Hz, 1H), 6.74–6.70 (m, 3 H), 6.33 (d, J = 1.7 Hz, 1 H), 6.29 (s, 1 H), 5.07–5.01 (m, 4 H), 4.97–4.87 (m, 8 H), 4.86 (d, J = 11.9 Hz, 1 H), 4.80 (d, J = 11.9 Hz, 1 H), 4.73–4.69 (m, 2 H), 4.64 (s, 1 H), 4.48 (s, 1 H), 4.38 (d, J =7.0 Hz, 1 H), 4.09 (d, J = 7.0 Hz, 1 H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 197.1, 160.4, 160.0, 157.9, 157.3, 157.0, 156.8, 155.6, 148.6, 147.8, 142.0, 138.0, 137.7, 137.4, 137.2, 137.0, 136.9, 136.7, 136.6, 136.5, 128.6, 128.5, 128.4, 128.3, 128.1, 128.0 (2 C), 127.9, 127.8 (2 C), 127.6 (2 C), 127.5 (2 C), 127.2, 127.1, 126.9, 126.8, 126.3, 126.0, 118.9, 114.7, 114.3, 108.1, 107.1, 101.7, 99.7, 97.2, 70.7, 70.4, 70.2, 70.1, 69.9, 69.7, 69.1, 59.0, 58.8, 53.8, 53.0; MS (FAB) calcd for $C_{91}H_{74}O_{9}^{+}$ [M⁺] 1310.5, found 1310.8.

Aldehyde 27. To a slurry of Me₃SI (0.134 g, 0.656 mmol, 10 equiv) in THF (4 mL) at 0 °C was added n-BuLi (1.6 M in THF, 0.328 mL, 0.525 mmol, 8.0 equiv) dropwise over a period of 2 min, and the reaction mixture was stirred at 0 °C for an additional 2 min.³ A solution of ketone S6 (0.086 g, 0.066 mmol, 1.0 equiv) in THF (1 mL) was then added dropwise over the course of 2 min at 0 °C, and the resultant solution was stirred for an additional 30 min at 0 °C. Upon completion, the reaction contents were quenched at 0 °C with the addition of saturated aqueous NH₄Cl (10 mL), poured into water (10 mL), and extracted with EtOAc (3×10 mL). The combined organic layers were dried (MgSO₄), and concentrated to give the crude epoxide as light yellow oil. Next, the crude epoxide was immediately dissolved in THF (3 mL), cooled to 0 °C, and BF₃•Et₂O (0.028 g, 0.198 mmol, 3.0 equiv) in THF (0.5 mL) was added dropwise over a period of 3 min. The resultant reaction mixture was stirred at 0 °C for 30 min. Upon completion, the reaction contents were quenched with saturated aqueous NaHCO₃ (5 mL) and extracted with EtOAc (3×5 mL). The combined organic layers were then dried (MgSO₄), filtered, and concentrated. The resultant crude product was purified by flash column chromatography (silica gel, hexanes: EtOAc, $15:1 \rightarrow 5:1$) to afford aldehyde 27 (0.068 g, 78%) yield) as a mixture of diastereomers (5.5:1.0 as determined by ¹H NMR). The stereoisomers could not be separated at this stage by flash column chromatography. An analytical sample of aldehyde 27 was obtained by reverse-phase HPLC (Shimadzu Epic C18, 5μ , 250×9.6 mm, retention time = 42 min, 5% H₂O in MeCN). 27: $R_f = 0.40$ (silica gel, hexanes: EtOAc, 3:1); IR (film) v_{max} 3031, 2920, 1716, 1597, 1507, 1453, 1377, 1323, 1240, 1146, 1026, 826, 734, 696 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 10.00 (s, 1 H), 7.46–7.35 (m, 9 H), 7.34–7.26 (m, 18 H), 7.25–7.16 (m, 11 H), 6.98–6.93 (m, 4 H), 6.92–6.89 (m, 2 H), 6.87 (d, J = 6.6 Hz, 2 H), 6.85 (d, J = 6.8 Hz, 2 H), 6.60 (d, J = 1.4 Hz, 1 H), 6.46 (t, J = 2.2 Hz, 1 H), 6.37 (s, 1 H), 6.32 (d, J = 1.6Hz, 1 H), 6.16 (d, J = 2.0 Hz, 2 H), 5.02 (s, 2 H), 5.00 (s, 2 H), 4.93 (d, J = 11.7 Hz, 1 H), 4.91– 4.85 (m, 4 H), 4.83 (d, J = 11.9 Hz, 1 H), 4.83–4.73 (m, 5 H), 4.70 (d, J = 11.4 Hz, 2 H), 4.62 (d, J = 2.6 Hz, 1 H), 4.50 (d, J = 2.6 Hz, 1 H), 4.22 (dd, J = 8.1, 2.8 Hz, 1 H), 4.17 (dd, J = 8.1, 2.7 Hz, 1 H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 201.0, 160.4, 159.9, 157.3, 157.2, 157.1, 155.7, 155.3, 149.3, 148.1, 140.0, 139.3, 139.2, 137.2, 137.1, 137.0, 136.8, 136.7 (2 C), 136.4, 129.2, 128.6, 128.5 (2 C), 128.3, 128.2, 127.9, 127.7, 127.6, 127.5, 127.4, 127.1, 127.0, 126.8, 126.4, 116.0, 114.7, 114.6, 107.6, 101.3, 101.1, 99.4, 97.5, 71.1, 70.3, 70.0, 69.9 (2 C), 69.6, 69.4, 60.5, 59.8, 58.4, 56.3, 56.2; MS (FAB) calcd for $C_{92}H_{76}O_9^+$ [M+H⁺] 1325.5, found 1325.9.

Alcohol S8. To a solution of aldehyde 27 (0.022 g, 0.014 mmol, 1.0 equiv, 5.5:1 mixture of diastereomers) in THF (1 mL) at 25 °C was added 4–benzyloxyphenylmagnesium bromide (S7, 1.0 M in THF, 0.072 mL, 0.072 mmol, 5.0 equiv), and the resultant reaction mixture was stirred for 45 min at 25 °C. Upon completion, the reaction contents were quenched with saturated aqueous NH₄Cl (4 mL), poured into water (4 mL), and extracted with EtOAc (3 × 3 mL). The combined organic layers were dried (MgSO₄), filtered, and concentrated. The resultant crude product was purified by flash column chromatography (silica gel, hexanes:EtOAc, 10:1→1:1) to afford alcohol S8 (0.017 g, 93% yield, mixture of diastereomers, 4:1 based on ¹H NMR, separable from the diastereomers resulting from the minor aldehyde stereoisomer) as a white solid. An analytical sample of the major diastereomer was obtained by preparative thin layer chromatography (hexanes:EtOAc, 1:1). S8: $R_f = 0.40$ (silica gel,

hexanes:EtOAc, 3:1); IR (film) v_{max} 3062, 3030, 2917, 1596, 1508, 1454, 1378, 1312, 1242, 1146, 1066, 1027, 828, 736, 696 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.50–7.21 (m, 30 H), 7.12–7.19 (m, 10 H), 7.18–7.11 (m, 5 H), 7.01 (d, J = 8.6 Hz, 2 H), 7.98–7.95 (m, 2 H), 6.84 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 2 H), 6.80 (d, J = 8.9 Hz, 2 H), 6.73 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 2 H), 6.69 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 2 H), 6.49 (s, 1 H), 6.34 (s, 1 H), 6.30 (t, J = 2.2 Hz, 1 H), 6.02 (d, J = 2.2 Hz, 2 H), 5.78 (dd, J = 10.2, 2.1 Hz, 1 H), 5.14 (d, J = 11.4 Hz, 1 H), 5.07 (d, J = 11.4 Hz, 1 H), 5.05–5.02 (m, 2 H), 4.99–4.95 (m, 4 H), 4.88 (d, J = 10.4 Hz, 1 H), 4.83 (d, J = 10.6 Hz, 2 H), 4.78 (d, J = 11.5 Hz, 1 H), 4.71 (s, 2 H), 4.59 (d, J = 10.4 Hz, 1 H), 4.57 (s, 1 H), 4.49 (s, 4 H), 4.22 (d, J = 7.9 Hz, 1 H), 4.13 (d, J = 7.9 Hz, 1 H), 2.84 (d, J = 2.6 Hz, 1 H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 159.1, 158.0, 157.9, 157.1, 157.0, 155.6, 154.6, 149.2, 147.9, 144.1, 139.2, 138.7, 137.3, 137.1, 137.0, 136.9, 136.5, 135.5, 129.4, 128.8, 128.6, 128.5 (4 C), 128.4 (2 C), 128.3 (3 C), 127.9 (3 C), 127.8, 127.7 (2 C), 127.6 (2 C), 127.4 (2 C), 127.1, 126.9, 114.6, 114.1, 113.8, 108.0, 101.3, 101.0, 99.3, 98.0, 75.2, 71.5, 70.4, 70.0 (2 C), 69.7, 69.5, 59.8, 59.3, 56.9, 55.5, 54.8; MS (FAB) calcd for C₁₀₅H₈₈O₁₀⁺ [M⁺] 1508.6, found 1508.7.

Carasiphenol C (16). Alcohol S8 (9.0 mg, 0.006 mmol, 1.0 equiv) was dissolved in a mixture of EtOAc:MeOH (1:1, 3 mL) and solid Pd/C (30%, 6.0 mg) was added. H₂ was then bubbled directly through the stirred reaction mixture for 30 min.⁴ Once complete. some additional MeOH was added to replace any evaporated solvent to rereach ~3 mL reaction volume and the reaction mixture was stirred under H₂ (balloon) for 2 h. H₂ was bubbled through the stirred reaction mixture again for 30 min and the reaction mixture again was refilled with MeOH to account for lost solvent. The reaction was then stirred under H₂ for 12 h.⁵ Upon completion, the reaction solution was filtered through simple filtration paper to remove Pd/C and washed with MeOH (2 mL).⁶ Next, Amberlite (IR-12OH, 0.100 g, pre-washed with MeOH five times) was added to the filtrate and the resultant mixture was stirred at 25 °C for 1 h. When this operation was complete, the solution was filtered through simple filtration papered to remove the Amberlite, and the filtrate was concentrated directly to afford carasiphenol C (16, 3.0 mg, 73%) as a white solid, with a scrupulously pure analytical sample obtained by reverse-phase HPLC' (Shimadzu Epic C18, 5μ , 250×9.6 mm, retention time = 11.7 min, 45% MeOH in H₂O). 16: R_f = 0.45 (silica gel, CH₂Cl₂:MeOH, 3:1); IR (film) v_{max} 3343, 2924, 2853, 1659, 1600, 1511, 1461, 1342, 1259, 1160, 1087, 1027, 834 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (600 MHz, acetone- d_6) δ 8.45 (s, 1 H), 8.18 (s, 2 H), 8.05 (s, 1 H), 8.01 (s, 2 H), 7.80 (s, 1 H), 7.70 (s, 1 H), 7.23 (d, J = 8.5 Hz, 2 H), 6.98 (d, J = 8.6 Hz, 2 H), 6.85 (d, J = 8.6 Hz, 2 H), 6.70 (d, J = 8.6 Hz, 2 H), 6.61 (d, J = 1.8 Hz, 1 H),6.43 (d, J = 8.6, 2 H), 6.35 (d, J = 8.6 Hz, 2 H), 6.30 (t, J = 2.2 Hz, 1 H), 6.25 (d, J = 2.2 Hz, 2 H), 6.24 (s, 1 H), 6.16 (d, J = 1.8 Hz, 1 H), 5.26 (d, J = 7.5 Hz, 1 H), 4.83 (d, J = 7.5 Hz, 1 H), 4.62 (s, 1 H), 4.53 (s, 1 H), 3.67 (d, J = 5.9 Hz, 1 H), 3.62 (d, J = 5.9 Hz, 1 H); ¹³C NMR (150 MHz, acetone- d_6) δ 162.9, 160.2, 159.4, 158.4, 157.7, 156.4, 156.1, 155.5, 150.9, 145.5, 145.1, 137.7, 136.7, 133.4, 130.6 (2 C), 129.2 (2 C), 128.8, 125.8, 123.0, 116.4, 116.2, 116.0, 115.4, 107.6, 103.5, 102.6, 102.4, 96.9, 94.8, 60.1, 59.9, 57.2, 53.4, 50.0; HRMS (FAB) calcd for $C_{42}H_{42}O_9^+$ [M⁺] 680.2046, found 680.2028. All spectroscopic data for 16 match that reported by Hu and co-workers. For a direct comparison, see Table S1. For a larger scale synthesis of this natural product, see end of this section before the physical NMR spectra.



Total Synthesis of Ampelopsin H (17) and Unnatural Analog 30.

Figure S8. Total syntheses of ampelopsin H (17) and unnatural analog 30 from dibromide 23. Reagents and Conditions: a) *n*-BuLi (1.6 M in THF, 2.2 equiv), THF, -78 °C, 10 min, then S4 (6.0 equiv), THF, -78 °C, 2 h, -78 °C to 25 °C, 1.5 h, 87%; b) NaHCO₃ (10.0 equiv), DMP (2.8 equiv), CH₂Cl₂, 25 °C, 1 h, 99%; c) BBr₃ (1.0 M in CH₂Cl₂, 45 equiv), CH₂Cl₂, sealed tube, 70 °C, 3.5 d, 94%; d) K₂CO₃ (50.0 equiv), BBr (50.0 equiv), *n*-Bu₄NI (2.0 equiv), acetone, 70 °C, 24 h, 87%, e) Me₃SI (15.0 equiv), *n*-BuLi (1.6 M in THF, 12.0 equiv), THF, 0°C, 4 min, then S11, 0 °C, 30 min; f) ZnI₂ (6.0 equiv), benzene, 25 °C, 20 min, 77% (over 2 steps); g) S7 (1.0 M in THF, 8.0 equiv), THF, 25 °C, 45 min, 86% (from 28) and 78% (from 29); h) H₂, 30% Pd/C, EtOAc:MeOH (1:1) to MeOH, 25 °C, 12 h, 71% (from 28) and 65% (from 29) over 2 steps, i) KHMDS (1.0 M in THF, 1.1 equiv), -78 °C, 10 min, 61%.

Ketone S9. Dibromide 23 (0.110 g, 0.156 mmol, 1.0 equiv) was azeotroped with benzene (3 \times 5 mL), dissolved in THF (5 mL), and then cooled to -78 °C. Next, *n*-BuLi (1.6 M in THF, 0.217 mL, 0.348 mmol, 2.2 equiv) was added dropwise over the course of 5 min and the reaction mixture was stirred at -78 °C for an additional 10 min, ultimately yielding a solution A solution of benzene-azeotroped $(3 \times 3 \text{ mL})$ 3,5with a slight vellow color. dimethoxybenzaldehyde (S4, 0.156 g, 0.936 mmol, 6.0 equiv) in THF (2 mL) was then added dropwise over 5 min at -78 °C. After stirring the resultant solution for an additional 2 h at -78°C, the reaction was then allowed to slowly warm to 25 °C over the course of 1.5 h. Upon completion, the reaction contents were quenched with saturated aqueous NH_4Cl (10 mL), poured into water (10 mL), and extracted with EtOAc (4×10 mL). The combined organic layers were then dried (MgSO₄), filtered, and concentrated. The resultant crude product was purified by flash column chromatography (silica gel, hexanes:EtOAc, $4:1 \rightarrow 1:1$) to afford the desired alcohol as a mixture of diastereomers (0.118 g, 87% yield) as a colorless oil. Pressing forward, the mixture of alcohol diastereomers (0.118 g, 0.136 mmol, 1.0 equiv) was dissolved in CH₂Cl₂ (5 mL) and solid NaHCO₃ (0.113 g, 1.36 mmol, 10 equiv) and Dess-Martin periodinane (0.161 g, 0.379 mmol, 2.8 equiv) were added sequentially at 25 °C. The resultant mixture was stirred at 25 °C for 1 h. Upon completion, the reaction contents were quenched with saturated aqueous Na₂SO₃ (3 mL) and the resultant slurry was stirred for an additional 20 min before being poured into water (5 mL) and extracted with EtOAc (3×10 mL). The combined organic layers were then washed with saturated aqueous NaHCO₃ (10 mL) and brine (10 mL), dried (MgSO₄),

filtered, and concentrated to afford ketone **S9** (0.117 g, 99% yield) as a colorless oil. **S9**: $R_f = 0.23$ (silica gel, hexanes:EtOAc, 2:1); IR (film) v_{max} 3000, 2935, 2836, 1664, 1592, 1510, 1459, 1426, 1324, 1300, 1250, 1204, 1155, 1081, 829 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.07 (d, J = 2.4 Hz, 4 H), 6.73 (d, J = 8.6 Hz, 4 H), 6.66 (t, J = 2.4 Hz, 2 H), 6.64 (d, J = 8.6 Hz, 4 H), 6.27 (s, 2 H), 4.36 (s, 2 H), 4.05 (s, 2 H), 3.80 (s, 12 H), 3.70 (s, 6 H), 3.66 (s, 6 H), 3.56 (s, 6 H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 196.8, 160.7, 158.8, 157.8, 157.6, 146.8, 141.0, 136.7, 125.6, 118.0, 113.3, 107.0, 105.8, 94.5, 58.3, 56.1, 55.5, 55.1, 55.0, 51.4; HRMS (FAB) calcd for C₅₂H₅₀O₁₂⁺ [M⁺] 866.3302, found 866.3306.

Deprotected Ketone S10. Permethylated ketone **S9** (0.095 g, 0.110 mmol, 1.0 equiv) was dissolved in a minimal amount of CH₂Cl₂ (1 mL), transferred to a sealable reaction vessel, and BBr₃ (1.0 M in CH₂Cl₂, 4.93 mL, 4.93 mmol, 45 equiv) was added quickly in a single portion. The resulting black reaction mixture was then heated at 70 °C for 3.5 d. Upon completion, the reaction contents were cooled to 25 °C, quenched with water (15 mL), and extracted with EtOAc (5 × 10 mL). The resultant crude product was purified by flash column chromatography (silica gel, CH₂Cl₂:MeOH, 10:1→3:1) to afford the desired deprotected ketone **S10** (0.075 g, 94% yield) as an orange oil. **S10**: $R_f = 0.25$ (silica gel, CH₂Cl₂:MeOH, 3:1); IR (film) v_{max} 3270, 1694, 1511, 1445, 1341, 1302, 1233, 1154, 1105, 1003, 818 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, acetone-*d*₆) δ 9.43 (br s, 2 H), 8.57 (br s, 2 H), 8.39 (br s, 4 H), 7.89 (br s, 2 H), 6.88 (d, *J* = 1.7 Hz, 4 H), 6.74 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 4 H), 6.58 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 4 H), 6.46 (s, 2 H), 6.23 (s, 2 H), 4.27 (s, 2 H), 4.13 (s, 2 H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, acetone-*d*₆) δ 197.8, 159.4, 158.5, 157.1, 155.3, 148.5, 141.4, 135.7, 128.1, 124.8, 114.6, 114.2, 108.4, 106.8, 101.8, 59.3, 52.2; HRMS (FAB) calcd for C₄₂H₃₀O₁₂⁺ [M⁺] 726.1737, found 726.1754.

Perbenzylated Ketone S11. Solid K₂CO₃ (0.719 g, 5.20 mmol, 60 equiv), BnBr (0.890 g, 5.20 mmol, 60 equiv), and n-Bu₄NI (0.080 g, 0.217 mmol, 2.5 equiv) were added to a solution of deprotected ketone S10 (0.063 g, 0.087 mmol, 1.0 equiv) in dry acetone (1 mL) at 25 °C. The resultant reaction mixture was then heated at 70 °C for 24 h. Upon completion, the reaction contents were cooled to 25 °C, quenched with the addition of water (10 mL), and extracted with EtOAc (3 \times 10 mL). The combined organic layers were then dried (MgSO₄), filtered, and concentrated. The resultant crude product mixture was purified by flash column chromatography (silica gel, hexanes: EtOAc, $20:1 \rightarrow 5:1$) to afford perbenzylated ketone S11 (0.123 g, 87% yield) as a yellow oil. S11: $R_f = 0.61$ (silica gel, hexanes: EtOAc, 2:1); IR (film) v_{max} 3063, 3032, 2931, 1660, 1592, 1508, 1454, 1441, 1323, 1295, 1243, 1220, 1155, 1060, 1027, 910, 829, 736, 696 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, acetone-d₆) δ 7.41-7.25 (m, 30 H), 7.24-7.10 (m, 16 H), 6.96-7.90 (m, 4 H), 6.88 (d, J = 6.8 Hz, 4 H), 6.84 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 4 H), 6.73 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 4 H), 6.76-6.69(m, 3 H), 6.34 (s, 2 H), 4.93 (s, 8 H), 4.91 (s, 4 H), 4.83 (d, J = 12.4 Hz, 2 H), 4.78 (d, J = 12.1Hz, 2 H), 4.75 (d, J = 12.8 Hz, 2 H), 4.71 (d, J = 12.0 Hz, 2 H), 4.53 (s, 2 H), 4.35 (s, 2 H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, acetone-d₆) & 196.8, 159.9, 157.9, 157.0, 156.5, 147.7, 141.8, 137.3, 137.2, 136.6, 136.5, 136.4, 128.6, 128.5, 128.3, 128.2, 128.0, 127.7, 127.6, 127.4, 126.9, 126.8, 126.4, 118.7, 114.4, 108.1, 106.9, 97.4, 70.7, 70.2, 69.9, 69.3, 58.2, 52.7; MS (FAB) calcd for $C_{112}H_{90}O_{12}^+$ [M+H⁺] 1627.6, found 1628.1.

Aldehydes 28 and 29. To a slurry of Me₃SI (0.433 g, 2.12 mmol, 15 equiv) in THF (6 mL) at 0 °C was added *n*-BuLi (1.6 M in THF, 1.06 mL, 1.70 mmol, 12 equiv) dropwise at 0 °C over the course of 3 min, and the reaction mixture was stirred at 0 °C for an additional 4 min. A solution of ketone S11 (0.236 g, 0.145 mmol, 1.0 equiv) in THF (4 mL) was then added dropwise over the course of 3 min at 0 °C, and the resultant solution was stirred for an additional 30 min at 0 °C.³ Upon completion, the reaction contents were quenched with the addition of

saturated aqueous NH₄Cl (10 mL), poured into water (5 mL), and extracted with EtOAc (3×10 mL). The combined organic layers were dried (MgSO₄), filtered, and concentrated to give the crude product as light yellow oil. Pressing forward without any additional purification, the crude epoxide was immediately dissolved in benzene (5 mL) and solid ZnI₂ (0.280 g, 0.879 mmol, 6.0 equiv) was added at 25 °C in a single portion.⁸ The resultant reaction mixture was stirred at 25 °C for 20 min. Upon completion, the reaction contents were quenched with water (10 mL) and extracted with EtOAc (3×10 mL). The combined organic layers were then dried (MgSO₄), filtered, and concentrated. The resultant crude product mixture was purified by flash column chromatography (silica gel, hexanes: EtOAc, $10:1 \rightarrow 5:1$) to afford aldehydes 28 and 29 (0.182 g, 77% yield) as a mixture of diastereomers (1.8:1.0 based on ¹H NMR) and as a white solid. The major diastereomer 28 could be selectively crystallized using hexanes:EtOAc (3:1) to afford clean 28 (0.061 g). The mother liquor was concentrated and purified further by flash column chromatography (silica gel, hexanes: EtOAc, $15:1 \rightarrow 10:1$) to give additional 28 (0.051 g) and 29 (0.061 g). An analytical sample of the minor aldehyde 29 was obtained by reverse-phase HPLC (Shimadzu Epic C18, 5µ, 250 × 9.6 mm, retention time = 48.0 min, 5% H₂O in MeCN). 28: R_f = 0.60 (silica gel, hexanes: EtOAc, 2:1); IR (film) v_{max} 3062, 3031, 2918, 1716, 1595, 1508, 1453, 1323, 1242, 1155, 1062, 1027, 829, 735, 696 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 9.83 (s, 2 H), 7.31–7.19 (m, 50 H), 7.06 (d, J = 8.6 Hz, 4 H), 6.87–6.84 (m, 4 H), 6.85 (d, J = 8.6 Hz, 4 H), 6.44 (t, J = 2.2 Hz, 2 H), 6.36 (s, 2 H), 6.06 (d, J = 2.2 Hz, 4 H), 4.95 (d, J = 11.8 Hz, 2 H), 4.90(d, J = 11.8 Hz, 2 Hz), 4.89 (s, 4 H), 4.79 (s, 2 H), 4.76 (s, 4 H), 4.73 (s, 4 H), 4.72 (d, J = 11.6)Hz, 2 H), 4.52 (t, J = 2.8 Hz, 2 H), 4.50 (s, 2 H), 4.15 (t, J = 2.8 Hz, 2 H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) & 200.9, 159.9, 157.4, 156.9, 155.1, 148.9, 139.9, 139.3, 137.0, 136.8, 136.5, 136.4, 129.5, 128.6, 128.5, 128.2, 128.0, 127.9, 127.8, 127.7, 127.6, 127.5, 127.4, 127.2, 127.1, 115.6, 114.7, 107.9, 101.3, 97.5, 71.1, 70.0, 69.9, 69.7, 60.7, 58.7, 56.8; MS (FAB) calcd for $C_{114}H_{94}O_{12}^{+}$ [M+H⁺] 1655.7, found 1656.1. **29**: $R_f = 0.62$ (silica gel, hexanes:EtOAc, 2:1); IR (film) v_{max} 3031, 2920, 1719, 1597, 1454, 1324, 1241, 1156, 1119, 1067, 1027, 830, 736, 697 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 9.99 (s, 1 H), 9.79 (s, 1 H), 7.36–7.26 (m, 30 H), 7.25–7.15 (m, 16 H), 7.02–6.99 (m, 2 H), 6.95–6.87 (m, 4 H), 6.87–6.81 (m, 2 H), 6.58–6.54 (m, 3 H), 6.49 (d, J = 8.7 Hz, 2 H), 6.46 (t, J = 2.2 Hz, 1 H), 6.38 (d, J = 2.2 Hz, 2 H), 6.30 (s, 1 H), 6.24 (s, 1 H)H), 6.13 (d, J = 2.1 Hz, 2 H), 4.95–4.89 (m, 6 H), 4.86 (d, J = 3.9 Hz, 1 H), 4.84–4.81 (m, 4 H), 4.79 (s, 2 H), 4.76 (s, 1 H), 4.75 (d, J = 12.0 Hz, 1 H), 4.73–4.67 (m, 4 H), 4.64 (d, J = 12.0 Hz, 1 H), 4.55 (d, J = 12.0 Hz, 1H), 4.45 (dd, J = 8.2, 2.2 Hz, 1 H), 4.42 (s, 1 H), 4.32 (dd, J = 8.3, 2.3 Hz, 1 H), 4.15 (d, J = 2.7 Hz, 1 H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 201.2, 160.0, 159.9, 157.6, 157.4 (2 C), 156.9 (2 C), 155.3, 154.9 (2 C), 148.6, 148.4, 140.0, 139.2, 139.0, 138.0, 137.0 (2 C), 136.8, 136.6 (2 C), 136.5, 136.4, 136.3, 129.4, 128.8, 128.6, 128.5 (3 C), 128.4, 128.3, 128.2, 128.0, 127.9 (2 C), 127.8 (3 C), 127.7, 127.6, 127.5, 127.4, 127.1, 127.0, 126.9, 115.7, 114.7, 114.0, 113.4, 108.0, 107.5, 101.3, 101.2, 97.6, 97.3, 71.0, 70.5, 70.1, 70.0, 69.9, 69.8, 69.6, 69.4, 60.0, 59.7, 58.3 (2 C), 57.0, 54.3; MS (FAB) calcd for $C_{114}H_{94}O_{12}^+$ [M+H⁺] 1655.7, found 1656.1.

Epimerization of Aldehyde 29 into 28. A mixture of aldehydes **28** and **29** (d.r. = 1:10, based on ¹H NMR, 0.052 g, 0.031 mmol, 1.0 equiv) was dissolved in THF (3 mL) and cooled to -78 °C. KHMDS (1.0 M in THF, 0.035 mL, 0.035 mmol, 1.1 equiv) was then added dropwise over the course of 4 min and the resultant yellow solution was stirred at -78 °C for an additional 10 min. Upon completion, the reaction contents were quenched at -78 °C with the addition of saturated aqueous NH₄Cl (4 mL), warmed to 25 °C, poured into water (4 mL) and extracted with EtOAc (3 × 5 mL). The combined organic layers were dried (MgSO₄), filtered, and concentrated

to give the crude mixture of recovered aldehydes as a light yellow oil which was purified by flash column chromatography (silica gel, hexanes:EtOAc, $10:1\rightarrow 5:1$) to afford aldehyde **28** (0.031 g, 61% yield) as a white solid and as primarily a single diastereomer (d.r. = 21:1 based on ¹H NMR).

Ampelopsin H (17). To a solution of aldehyde 28 (0.047 g, 0.028 mmol, 1.0 equiv) in THF (1 mL) at 25 °C was added 4-benzyloxyphenylmagnesium bromide (S7, 1.0 M in THF, 0.227 mL, 0.227 mmol, 8.0 equiv), and the resultant solution was stirred for 45 min at 25 °C. Upon completion, the reaction contents were quenched with saturated aqueous NH_4Cl (3 mL), poured into water (3 mL), and extracted with EtOAc (3×5 mL). The combined organic layers were then dried (MgSO₄), filtered, and concentrated. The resultant crude product was purified by flash column chromatography (silica gel, hexanes:EtOAc, $10:1 \rightarrow 1:1$) to afford the desired alcohol product (0.049 g, 86% yield) as a mixture of diastereomers (d.r. = 2:1 based on ¹H NMR analysis). The major diastereomer could be crystallized from hexanes:EtOAc (2:1) to afford an analytical sample. [Note: this compound was used as a mixture of diastereomers for the final transformation]. $R_f = 0.31$ (silica gel, hexanes:EtOAc, 1:1); IR (film) v_{max} 2919, 2851, 1594, 1509, 1454, 1379, 1316, 1242, 1156, 1113, 1027, 829, 735, 696 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.49–7.42 (m, 4 H), 7.36–7.19 (m, 48 H), 7.16–7.10 (m, 8 H), 6.96 (d, J = 8.7 Hz, 4 H), 6.91 (d, J = 8.6 Hz, 4 H), 6.73 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 4 H), 6.66 (s, 1 H), 6.61 (d, J = 8.7 Hz, 4 H), 6.45 (s, 2 H), 6.27 (t, J = 2.2 Hz, 2 H), 5.86 (d, J = 2.2 Hz, 4 H), 5.73 (dd, J = 10.1, 2.6 Hz, 2 H), 5.12 (d, J = 11.4 Hz, 2 H), 5.03 (d, J = 11.4 Hz, 2 H), 4.96 (s, 4 H), 4.89 (d, J = 11.7 Hz, 2 H), 4.88 (s, 2 H), 4.81 (d, J = 11.8 Hz, 2 H), 4.63 (s, 4 H), 4.46 (d, J = 11.6 Hz, 2 H), 4.45 (s, 4 H), 4.43 (J = 11.6 Hz, 4 H), 4.15 (s, 2 H), 3.01 (d, J = 2.9 Hz, 2 H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 159.1, 157.9, 157.7, 156.9, 154.2, 148.6, 144.0, 139.0, 137.1, 137.0, 136.9, 136.5, 135.4, 129.6, 128.8, 128.7, 128.5, 128.4, 128.3, 127.8 (2 C), 127.6, 127.4 (2 C), 118.0, 114.0, 113.7, 108.1, 101.1, 98.1, 75.4, 71.6, 70.0, 69.7 (2 C), 58.9, 57.0, 55.6; MS (FAB) calcd for $C_{140}H_{117}NaO_{14}^{+1}$ [M+Na⁺] 2044.8, found 2044.9 This intermediate alcohol (0.021 g, 0.010 mmol, 1.0 equiv, utilized as a mixture of diastereomers) was dissolved in a mixture of EtOAc:MeOH (1:1, 3 mL) and solid Pd/C (30%, 15 mg) was added. H₂ was then bubbled directly through the stirred reaction mixture for 30 min.⁴ Once complete, some additional MeOH was added to replace any evaporated solvent to rereach ~ 3 mL reaction volume and the reaction mixture was stirred under H₂ (balloon) for 2 h. H₂ was bubbled through the stirred reaction mixture again for 30 min and the reaction mixture again was refilled with MeOH to account for lost solvent. This process was repeated one more time after stirring the reaction under H₂ for 2 h and finally the reaction was stirred under H₂ for 12 h.⁵ Upon completion of the reaction, the reaction solution was filtered through simple filtration paper to remove Pd/C and washed with MeOH (2 mL).⁶ Next, Amberlite (IR-12OH, 0.100 g, pre-washed with MeOH five times) was added to the filtrate and the resultant mixture was stirred at 25 °C for 1 h. When this operation was complete, the solution was filtered through simple filtration papered to remove the Amberlite and the filtrate was concentrated directly to afford ampelopsin H (17) as a white solid. This was purified by reverse-phase HPLC⁷ (Shimadzu Epic C18, 5μ , 250×9.6 mm, retention time = 15.0 min, 45%MeOH in H₂O) to give ampelopsin H (17, 6.7 mg, 71% yield) as a white solid. 17: $R_f = 0.28$ (silica gel, CH₂Cl₂:MeOH, 3:1); IR (film) v_{max} 3372, 1602, 1512, 1462, 1347,1248, 1203, 1156, 1087, 828 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, acetone- d_6) δ 8.46 (s, 2 H), 8.15 (s, 4 H), 7.91 (s, 2 H), 7.79 (s, 2 H), 7.25 (d, J = 8.5 Hz, 4 H), 6.88 (d, J = 8.5 Hz, 4 H), 6.46 (d, J = 8.6 Hz, 4 H), 6.38 $(d, J = 8.6 \text{ Hz}, 4 \text{ H}), 6.29 (t, J = 2.2 \text{ Hz}, 2 \text{ H}), 6.25 (d, J = 2.2 \text{ Hz}, 4 \text{ H}), 6.24 (s, 2 \text{ H}), 5.27 (d, J = 2.2 \text{ Hz}, 4 \text{ H}), 6.24 (s, 2 \text{ H}), 5.27 (d, J = 2.2 \text{ Hz}, 4 \text{ H}), 6.24 (s, 2 \text{ H}), 5.27 (d, J = 2.2 \text{ Hz}, 4 \text{ H}), 6.24 (s, 2 \text{ H}), 5.27 (d, J = 2.2 \text{ Hz}, 4 \text{ H}), 6.24 (s, 2 \text{ H}), 5.27 (d, J = 2.2 \text{ Hz}, 4 \text{ H}), 6.24 (s, 2 \text{ H}), 5.27 (d, J = 2.2 \text{ Hz}, 4 \text{ H}), 6.24 (s, 2 \text{ H}), 5.27 (d, J = 2.2 \text{ Hz}, 4 \text{ H}), 6.24 (s, 2 \text{ H}), 5.27 (d, J = 2.2 \text{ Hz}, 4 \text{ H}), 6.24 (s, 2 \text{ H}), 5.27 (d, J = 2.2 \text{ Hz}, 4 \text{ H}), 6.24 (s, 2 \text{ H}), 5.27 (d, J = 2.2 \text{ Hz}, 4 \text{ H}), 6.24 (s, 2 \text{ H}), 5.27 (d, J = 2.2 \text{ Hz}, 4 \text{ H}), 6.24 (s, 2 \text{ H}), 5.27 (d, J = 2.2 \text{ Hz}, 4 \text{ H}), 6.24 (s, 2 \text{ H}), 5.27 (d, J = 2.2 \text{ Hz}, 4 \text{ H}), 6.24 (s, 2 \text{ H}), 5.27 (d, J = 2.2 \text{ Hz}, 4 \text{ H}), 6.24 (s, 2 \text{ H}), 5.27 (d, J = 2.2 \text{ Hz}, 4 \text{ H}), 6.24 (s, 2 \text{ H}), 5.27 (d, J = 2.2 \text{ Hz}, 4 \text{ H}), 6.24 (s, 2 \text{ H}), 5.27 (d, J = 2.2 \text{ Hz}, 4 \text{ H}), 6.24 (s, 2 \text{ H}), 5.27 (d, J = 2.2 \text{ Hz}, 4 \text{ H}), 6.24 (s, 2 \text{ H}), 5.27 (d, J = 2.2 \text{ Hz}, 4 \text{ H}), 6.24 (s, 2 \text{ H}), 5.27 (d, J = 2.2 \text{ Hz}, 4 \text{ H}), 6.24 (s, 2 \text{ H}), 5.27 (d, J = 2.2 \text{ Hz}, 4 \text{ H}), 6.24 (s, 2 \text{ H}), 5.27 (d, J = 2.2 \text{ Hz}, 4 \text{ H}), 6.24 (s, 2 \text{ H}), 5.27 (d, J = 2.2 \text{ Hz}, 4 \text{ H}), 6.24 (s, 2 \text{ H}), 5.27 (d, J = 2.2 \text{ Hz}, 4 \text{ H}), 6.24 (s, 2 \text{ H}), 5.27 (d, J = 2.2 \text{ Hz}, 4 \text{ H}), 6.24 (s, 2 \text{ H}), 5.27 (d, J = 2.2 \text{ Hz}, 4 \text{ H}), 6.24 (s, 2 \text{ H}), 5.27 (d, J = 2.2 \text{ Hz}, 4 \text{ H}), 6.24 (s, 2 \text{ H}), 5.27 (s, 2 \text{ Hz}, 4 \text{ H}), 6.24 (s, 2 \text{ H}), 6.24 (s, 2 \text{ Hz}, 4 \text{ Hz}), 6.24 (s, 2 \text{ Hz}), 6.24 (s, 2 \text{ H$ 7.6 Hz, 2 H), 4.86 (d, J = 7.6 Hz, 2 H), 4.61 (s, 2 H), 3.52 (s, 2 H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, acetone– d_6) δ 162.9, 160.1, 158.4, 156.1, 155.5, 145.4, 145.2, 136.6, 133.3, 129.2, 128.8, 125.3, 116.6, 116.2, 115.5, 107.6, 102.3, 97.0, 94.8, 59.5, 57.1, 49.4; HRMS (FAB) calcd for C₅₆H₄₃O₁₂⁺ [M+H⁺] 907.2755, found 907.2726. All spectroscopic data for **17** match that reported by Tanaka and co-workers.⁹ For a direct comparison, see Table S2.

Unnatural Analog 30. To a solution of aldehyde 29 (0.022 g, 0.013 mmol, 1.0 equiv) in THF (1 mL) at 25 °C was added 4-benzyloxyphenylmagnesium bromide (S7, 1.0 M in THF, 0.106 mL, 0.106 mmol, 8.0 equiv), and the resultant solution was stirred for 45 min at 25 °C. Upon completion, the reaction contents were quenched with saturated aqueous NH₄Cl (3 mL), poured into water (3 mL), and extracted with EtOAc (3×5 mL). The combined organic layers were then dried (MgSO₄), filtered, and concentrated. The resultant crude product was purified by flash column chromatography (silica gel, hexanes: EtOAc, $10:1 \rightarrow 1:1$) to afford the desired intermediate alcohol (0.021 g, 78% yield) as a complex mixture of diastereomers based on ¹H NMR analysis. Pressing forward, a portion of this newly synthesized alcohol (0.015 g, 0.007 mmol, 1.0 equiv) was dissolved in a mixture of EtOAc:MeOH (1:1, 3 mL) and solid Pd/C (30%, 15 mg) was added. H₂ was then bubbled directly through the stirred reaction mixture for 30 min.⁴ Once complete, some additional MeOH was added to replace any evaporated solvent to rereach \sim 3 mL reaction volume and the reaction mixture was stirred under H₂ (balloon) for 2 h. H₂ was bubbled through the stirred reaction mixture again for 30 min and the reaction mixture again was refilled with MeOH to account for lost solvent. This process was repeated one more time after stirring the reaction under H₂ for 2 h and finally the reaction was stirred under H₂ for 12 h.⁵ Upon completion of the reaction, the reaction solution was filtered through simple filtration paper to remove Pd/C and washed with MeOH (2 mL).⁶ Next, Amberlite (IR-12OH, 0.100 g, pre-washed with MeOH five times) was added to the filtrate and the resultant mixture was stirred at 25 °C for 1 h. When this operation was complete, the solution was filtered through simple filtration paper to remove the Amberlite and the filtrate was concentrated directly to afford ampelopsin H analog (30) as a white solid which was purified by preparative TLC (CH_2Cl_2 :MeOH, 3:1) to give ampelopsin H analog 30 (4.3 mg, 65% yield) as a white solid. 30: $R_f = 0.30$ (silica gel, CH₂Cl₂:MeOH, 3:1); IR (film) v_{max} 3323, 1611, 1512, 1455, 1343, 1259, 1161, 1084, 1008, 832 cm^{-1} ; ¹H NMR (800 MHz, acetone- d_6) δ 8.61 (s, 1 H), 8.48 (s, 1 H), 8.29 (s, 4 H), 8.11 (s, 1 H), 8.03 (s. 1 H), 7.94 (s. 1 H), 7.33 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2 H), 7.22 (d, J = 8.5, 2 H), 7.19 (s, 1 H), 6.94 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2 H), 6.83 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 4 H), 6.61 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2 H), 6.47 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2 H), 6.36 (d, J = 8.1 Hz, 2 H), 6.34 (s, 1 H), 6.32 (t, J = 2.0 Hz, 1 H), 6.29-6.26 (m, 4 H), 6.19 (s, 1 H)H), 5.37 (s, 1 H), 5.29 (d, J = 7.5 Hz, 1 H), 4.93 (d, J = 7.5 Hz, 1 H), 4.64 (s, 1 H), 4.48 (s, 1 H), 4.37 (s, 1 H), 3.74 (d, J = 6.0 Hz, 1 H), 3.60 (d, J = 6.0 Hz, 1 H); ¹³C NMR (200 MHz, acetoned₆) & 162.6, 162.4, 161.7, 159.3, 159.2, 157.5, 157.1, 155.1, 154.7, 154.5, 148.0, 147.6, 144.6, 144.5, 143.5, 137.2, 136.0, 133.8, 132.6, 132.5, 128.2, 128.1, 127.8, 126.5, 125.3, 124.4, 115.7, 115.3, 115.2, 114.7, 114.5, 106.6, 105.4, 101.3, 96.1, 95.8, 93.7, 92.9, 59.2, 59.0, 56.1, 55.9, 49.3, 48.2; HRMS (FAB) calcd for $C_{56}H_{43}O_{12}^+$ [M⁺] 906.3, found 906.4.

Permethylated Ampelopsin F (31). Synthesized according to published procedures.¹ **31**: $R_f = 0.69$ (silica gel, hexanes:EtOAc, 1:1); IR (film) v_{max} 2997, 2936, 2835, 1604, 1511, 1487, 1462, 1319, 1248, 1206, 1176, 1140, 1091, 1037, 832 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.11 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2 H), 6.84 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2 H), 6.83 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 2 H), 6.66 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 2 H), 6.58 (d, J = 1.6 Hz, 1 H), 6.53 (d, J = 2.0 Hz, 1 H), 6.26 (d, J = 2.4 Hz, 1 H), 6.19 (d, J = 1.6 Hz, 1 H), 4.22 (s, 1 H), 4.19 (s, 1 H), 3.84 (s, 3 H), 3.81 (s, 3 H), 3.77 (s, 3 H), 3.75 (s, 4 H), 3.74 (s, 1 H), 3.68 (s, 3 H), 3.44 (s, 4 H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 160.6, 159.6, 159.0, 157.7, 157.6, 155.0, 146.2, 145.6, 139.2, 135.6, 129.8, 128.8, 128.6, 115.9, 113.5, 103.1, 101.5, 103.1, 1 97.1 (2 C), 57.3, 55.6, 55.5, 55.4, 55.3, 55.2, 49.9, 49.1, 46.3; HRMS (FAB) calcd for C₃₄H₃₄O₆⁺ [M⁺] 538.6302, found 538.2374.



Figure S9. Synthesis of monobromide 32 from intermediate 31. Reagents and Conditions: NBS (0.9 equiv), CH₂Cl₂, -78 °C, 1 h, -78 °C to 25 °C, 2 h, 88-95%.

Monobromide 32. Permethylated ampelopsin F (31, 0.034 g, 0.063 mmol, 1.0 equiv) was dissolved in CH₂Cl₂ (1.5 mL), cooled to -78 °C, and then NBS (0.010 g, 0.056 mmol, 0.9 equiv) was added in a single portion. The resultant solution was stirred at -78 °C for 1 h and then was warmed to 25 °C over the course of 2 h. Upon completion, the reaction contents were quenched with saturated aqueous NaHCO₃ (5 mL) and saturated aqueous Na₂SO₃ (5 mL), poured into water (5 mL), and extracted with EtOAc (3×10 mL). The combined organic layers were then dried (MgSO₄), filtered, and concentrated. The resultant amorphous product was purified by flash column chromatography (silica gel, hexanes: EtOAc, $9:1 \rightarrow 1:1$) to afford bromide 32 (0.037 g. 95% yield) as an off-white foam. In general in these experiments, it is worth noting that the NBS used was not recrystallized from the commercial sample; upon dissolution we always observed some yellow coloration indicating the presence of Br₂ which had the same selectivity in bromination pattern as NBS. For this reason, we always observed some over halogenation relative to the amount of NBS used, accounting here for the yield observed. 32: R_f = 0.64 (silica gel, hexanes: EtOAc, 1:1); IR (film) v_{max} 2935, 2835, 1598, 1511, 1488, 1461, 1434, 1321, 1249, 1204, 1178, 1148, 1133, 1075, 1036, 830, 779 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 7.06 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2 H), 6.84 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2 H), 6.81 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 2 H), 6.65 (d, J= 8.8 Hz, 2 H), 6.56 (d, J = 1.6 Hz, 1 H), 6.30 (s, 1 H), 6.18 (d, J = 2.0 Hz, 1 H), 4.98 (s, 1 H), 4.24 (d, J = 1.6 Hz, 1 H), 3.88 (s, 3 H), 3.80 (s, 3 H), 3.77 (s, 3 H), 3.72 (s, 3 H), 3.68 (s, 4 H), 3.44 (s, 3 H), 3.38 (s, 1 H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 160.9, 158.5, 157.8, 157.7, 155.7, 155.2, 146.3, 145.2, 139.1, 135,3, 128.8, 128.7 (2 C), 118.3, 113.9, 113.5, 102.3, 101.1, 97.1, 95.4, 57.1, 56.5, 55.6 (2 C), 55.3 (2 C), 49.8, 47.9, 46.4; HRMS (FAB) calcd for $C_{34}H_{33}BrO_6^+$ $[M^+]$ 617.5262, found 616.1471 (for ⁷⁹Br). We note that a large-scale run of this reaction performed with 0.590 g of 31 provided 0.730 g of an 8:1 mixture of 32 and 33 following extraction that was free of other impurities; this result accounts for a total of 0.640 g of 32 (88% yield) and 0.090 g (12% yield) of 33. Again, the overall level of purity for the NBS here dictated the amount of halogenation observed using 0.9 equivalents of NBS.



Figure S10. Synthesis of dibromide 33 from intermediate 31. Reagents and Conditions: NBS (2.0 equiv), CH_2CI_2 , -78 °C, 2 h, 99%.

Dibromide 33. Permethylated ampelopsin F (**31**, 0.178 g, 0.330 mmol, 1.0 equiv) was dissolved in THF (6 mL), cooled to -78 °C, and then NBS (0.117 g, 0.660 mmol, 2.0 equiv) was

added in a single portion. The resultant solution was stirred at -78 °C for 2 h. Upon completion, the reaction contents were quenched with saturated aqueous NaHCO₃ (15 mL), poured into water (5 mL), and extracted with EtOAc (2 × 10 mL). The combined organic layers were then dried (MgSO₄), filtered, and concentrated. The resultant crude product mixture was purified by flash column chromatography (silica gel, hexanes:EtOAc, $10:1\rightarrow4:1$) to afford dibromide **33** (0.229 g, 99% yield) as a colorless oil. **33**: $R_f = 0.32$ (silica gel, hexanes:EtOAc, 2:1); IR (film) v_{max} 2999, 2935, 2835, 1607, 1585, 1510, 1461, 1433, 1321, 1249, 1218, 1204, 1179, 1151, 1140, 1076, 1035 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.12 (d, J = 8.2 Hz, 2 H), 6.87 (d, J = 8.3 Hz, 2 H), 6.82 (d, J = 8.3 Hz, 2 H), 6.68 (d, J = 8.3 Hz, 2 H), 6.32 (s, 1 H), 6.19 (s, 1 H), 5.08 (s, 1 H), 4.37 (s, 1 H), 3.88 (s, 3 H), 3.83 (s, 3 H), 3.79 (s, 3 H), 3.73 (s, 3 H), 3.68 (br s, 5 H), 3.45 (s, 3 H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 158.4, 157.8, 157.5, 156.0, 155.1, 154.6, 145.9, 144.4, 138.5, 134.4, 128.8, 128.5, 128.4, 117.8, 113.5, 113.4, 102.0, 99.1, 95.6, 95.3, 56.7, 56.4, 56.3, 55.5, 55.4, 55.2, 55.1, 49.7, 48.8, 43.6; HRMS (FAB) calcd for C₃₄H₃₂O₆Br₂⁺ [M⁺] 694.0566, found 694.0543 (for ⁷⁹Br).



Figure S11. Synthesis of monobromide 34 from intermediate 31. Reagents and Conditions: BDSB (0.9 equiv), CH_2CI_2 , -78 °C, 2 h, 78%.

Monobromide 34. Permethylated ampelopsin F (31, 0.560 g, 1.04 mmol, 1.0 equiv) was dissolved in CH₂Cl₂ (20 mL), cooled to -78 °C, and then BDSB (0.516 g, 0.94 mmol, 0.9 equiv) was added in a single portion. The resultant solution was stirred at -78 °C for 2 h. Upon completion, the reaction contents were quenched with saturated aqueous NaHCO₃ (20 mL) and saturated aqueous Na₂SO₃ (50 mL), and extracted with EtOAc (2×50 mL). The combined organic layers were then dried ($MgSO_4$), filtered, and concentrated. The resultant amorphous product was purified by flash column chromatography (silica gel, hexanes: EtOAc, $10:1 \rightarrow 4:1$) to afford bromide 34 contaminated with a trace of dibromide 33 (0.560 g total, 0.500 g 34 based on NMR integration, 78%, 85% vield based on recovered starting material) as an amorphous offwhite solid and recovered permethylated ampelopsin F (34, 0.045 g, 8%). An analytical sample was obtained by running the reaction less to completion as the dibromide cannot be separated. [Note: the large scale reaction was run to test the robustness of the method; key is to note that monobromide 32 was not detected by NMR analysis]. 34: $R_f = 0.56$ (silica gel, hexanes: EtOAc, 1:1); IR (film) v_{max} 2935, 2835, 1606, 1583, 1510, 1462, 1434, 1336, 1320, 1248, 1209, 1178, 1140, 1080, 1036, 966, 830 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.15 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 2 H), 6.84 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2 H), 6.81 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2 H), 6.66 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 2 H), 6.50 (d, J = 2.4 Hz, 1 H),6.27 (d, J = 2.4 Hz, 1 H), 6.19 (s, 1 H), 4.34 (s, 1 H), 4.25 (s, 1 H), 3.83 (s, 3 H), 3.83 (s, 3 H), 3.79 (s, 3 H), 3.75 (s, 3 H), 3.69 (s, 1 H), 3.69 (s, 4 H), 3.44 (s, 3 H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) & 159.7, 159.1, 157.9, 157.7, 156.0, 154.1, 145.6, 145.5, 138.8, 135.0, 130.0, 128.8, 128.6, 115.7, 113.7, 113.6, 113.5, 103.1, 97.2, 95.8, 57.2, 56.7, 55.8, 55.5, 55.4, 55.3 (2 C), 51.0, 49.2, 43.7; HRMS (FAB) calcd for $C_{34}H_{33}BrO_6^+$ [M⁺] 617.5262, found 616.1465 (for ⁷⁹Br).



Figure S12. Synthesis of dibromide **33** from monobromide **34**. Reagents and Conditions: BDSB (1.1 equiv), CH₂Cl₂, -78 °C, 2 h, 99%.

Dibromide 33. Monobromide **34** (0.015 g, 0.024 mmol, 1.0 equiv) was dissolved in CH₂Cl₂ (10 mL), cooled to -78 °C, and then BDSB (0.014 g, 0.025 mmol, 1.1 equiv) was added in a single portion. The resultant solution was stirred at -78 °C for 2 h. Upon completion, the reaction contents were quenched with saturated aqueous NaHCO₃ (10 mL) and saturated aqueous Na₂SO₃ (10 mL), and extracted with EtOAc (2 × 10 mL). The combined organic layers were then dried (MgSO₄), filtered, and concentrated. The resultant amorphous product was purified by flash column chromatography (silica gel, hexanes:EtOAc, 10:1→4:1) to afford dibromide **33** (0.016 g, 99% yield) as an amorphous off-white solid.



Figure S13. Alternate synthesis of dibromide **33** from intermediate **S12**. Reagents and Conditions: Ru(bpy)₃Cl₂·7H₂O (0.1 equiv), *i*-Pr₂NEt (20.0 equiv), HCOOH (20.0 equiv), DMF, degassed, 15 W fluorescent lamp, 25° C, 15 h, 89%.

Dibromide 33. round-bottomed flask charged sequentially with А was Ru(bpy)₃Cl₂•7H₂O (2.0 mg, 0.003 mmol, 0.1 equiv), tribromide **S12** (0.025 g, 0.033 mmol, 1.0 equiv), *i*-Pr₂NEt (0.011 mL, 0.650 mmol, 20 equiv), and formic acid (0.032 mL, 0.650 mmol, 20 equiv). Finally, DMF (2.5 mL) was added at 25 °C and the resultant mixture was degassed by argon sparging for 20 min, and placed at a distance of ~ 10 cm from a 15 W fluorescent lamp.² After turning the lamp on and stirring at 25 °C for 15 h, the reaction contents were poured into saturated aqueous NaHCO₃ (10 mL) and extracted with EtOAc (3×10 mL). The combined organic layers were then dried (MgSO₄), filtered, and concentrated. The resultant crude product mixture was purified by flash column chromatography (silica gel, hexanes:EtOAc, $10:1\rightarrow 4:1$) to afford dibromide 33 (0.020 g, 89% yield) as a white solid.

Total Synthesis of Carasiphenol B (19).



Figure S14. Total synthesis of carasiphenol B (19) from monobromide 32. Reagents and Conditions: a) *n*-BuLi (1.6 M in THF, 1.3 equiv), THF, -78 °C, 10 min, then S4 (3.0 equiv), THF, -78 °C, 2h, -78 °C to 25 °C, 2 h, 58%; b) NaHCO₃ (21.0 equiv), DMP (2.3 equiv), CH₂Cl₂, 25 °C, 1 h, 97%; c) BB₃ (1.0 M in CH₂Cl₂, 40.0 equiv), CH₂Cl₂, sealed tube, 70 °C, 5 d, 96%; d) K₂CO₃ (40.0 equiv), BnBr (43 equiv), *n*-Bu₄NI (2.0 equiv), acetone, 70 °C, 15 h, 78%, e) Me₃SI (20.0 equiv), *n*-Bu₄II (1.6 M in THF, 16.0 equiv), THF, 0°C, 2 min, then S15, 0 °C, 1 h; 17 Jnl₂ (31.0 equiv), benzene, 25 °C, 1 h, 94% (over 2 steps); g) S7 (1.0 M in THF, 6.0 equiv), THF, 25 °C, 1 h, 68%; h) H₂, 30% Pd/C, EtOAc:MeOH (1:1) to MeOH, 25 °C, 12 h, then Amberlite IR-12OH, 25 °C, 1 h, 89% (over 2 steps).

Ketone S13. Monobromide 32 (0.053 g, 0.086 mmol, 1.0 equiv) was azeotroped with benzene (3 \times 3 mL), dissolved in THF (1.5 mL), and then cooled to -78 °C. Next, *n*-BuLi (1.6 M in THF, 0.067 mL, 0.107 mmol, 1.25 equiv) was added dropwise over the course of 5 min and the reaction mixture was stirred at -78 °C for an additional 10 min, ultimately yielding a solution A solution of benzene-azeotroped $(3 \times 3 \text{ mL})$ 3,5with a slight yellow color. dimethoxybenzaldehyde (S4, 0.043 g, 0.257 mmol, 3.0 equiv) in THF (1.5 mL) was then added dropwise over 5 min at -78 °C. After stirring the resultant solution for an additional 2 h at -78°C, the reaction was then allowed to slowly warm to 25 °C over the course of 2 h. Upon completion, the reaction contents were quenched with saturated aqueous NH₄Cl (5 mL), poured into water (5 mL) and extracted with EtOAc (3×5 mL). The combined organic layers were then dried (MgSO₄), filtered, and concentrated. The resultant crude yellow oil was purified by flash column chromatography (silica gel, hexanes: EtOAc, $4:1 \rightarrow 1:1$) to afford the desired alcohol product as a mixture of diastereomers (0.035 g, 58% yield) as an off-white solid, alongside debrominated permethylated ampelopsin F 31 (0.012 g, 26% vield). After repeating this reaction several times, the mixture of alcohol diastereomers (0.237 g, 0.336 mmol, 1.0 equiv) was dissolved in CH₂Cl₂ (8 mL) and solid NaHCO₃ (0.600 g, 7.14 mmol, 21 equiv) and Dess-Martin periodinane (0.330 g, 0.778 mmol, 2.3 equiv) were added sequentially at 25 °C. The resultant mixture was stirred at 25 °C for 1 h. Upon completion, the reaction contents were quenched with saturated aqueous Na₂SO₃ (40 mL) and the resultant slurry was stirred for an additional 20 min at 25 °C before being poured into water (20 mL) and extracted with EtOAc (3 × 50 mL). The combined organic layers were then washed with water (20 mL) and brine (20 mL), dried (MgSO₄), filtered, and concentrated to afford ketone S13 (0.230 g, 97% yield) as a white amorphous solid. S13: $R_f = 0.38$ (silica gel, hexanes:EtOAc, 1:1); IR (film) v_{max} 2935, 2836, 1723, 1661, 1589, 1511, 1460, 1428, 1316, 1249, 1204, 1178, 1155, 1111, 1080, 1036, 832, 758, 737 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.13 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2 H), 7.04 (br s, 2 H), 6.82 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2 H), 6.75 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 2 H), 6.65 (t, J = 2.4 Hz, 1 H), 6.58 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 2 H), 6.56 (d, J = 1.6 Hz, 1 H), 6.27 (s, 1 H), 5.99 (d, J = 2.0 Hz, 1 H), 4.46 (br s, 1 H), 4.28 (d, J = 1.6 Hz, 1 H)

1 H), 3.80 (s, 9 H), 3.78 (s, 1 H), 3.76 (s, 3 H), 3.64 (s, 3 H), 3.62 (s, 3 H), 3.50 (s, 3 H), 3.41 (s, 1 H), 2.97 (br s, 3 H); 13 C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 196.5, 160.9, 160.8, 160.7, 157.9, 157.8, 157.6, 155.1, 146.4, 145.4, 141.9, 139.4, 135.4, 129.2, 129.0, 128.8, 118.9, 117.4, 113.7, 113.6, 107.6, 105.4, 100.8, 96.4, 94.1, 56.5, 56.0, 55.9, 55.7, 55.6 (2 C), 55.4, 54.0, 49.9, 46.8, 44.7; HRMS (FAB) calcd for C₄₃H₄₂O₉⁺ [M⁺] 702.7882, found 702.2816.

Deprotected Ketone S14. Permethylated ketone S13 (0.230 g, 0.327 mmol, 1.0 equiv) was dissolved in a minimal amount of CH₂Cl₂ (1 mL), transferred to a sealable reaction vessel, and then BBr₃ (1.0 M in CH₂Cl₂, 13.0 mL, 13.0 mmol, 40 equiv) was added quickly in a single portion at 25 °C. The resulting reddish-brown reaction mixture was then heated at 70 °C for 5 d. Upon completion, the reaction contents were cooled to 25 °C and guenched with the addition of saturated aqueous NaHCO₃ (20 mL). After stirring the resultant biphasic mixture for an additional 10 min at 25 °C, the reaction contents were poured into water (20 mL), extracted with EtOAc (5 \times 40 mL), dried (MgSO₄), filtered, and concentrated. The resultant orange oil was purified by flash column chromatography (silica gel, CH₂Cl₂:MeOH, $10:1 \rightarrow 3:1$) to afford the deprotected ketone S14 (0.185 g, 96% yield) as a yellow amorphous solid. S14: $R_f = 0.66$ (CH₂Cl₂:MeOH, 4:1); IR (film) v_{max} 3297, 2978, 2937, 1697, 1596, 1512, 1443, 1358, 1343, 1237, 1159, 1005, 836, 792 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, acetone- d_6) δ 9.32 (s, 1 H), 8.65 (br s, 4 H), 8.06 (br s, 2H), 7.19 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2 H), 7.01 (d, J = 2.0 Hz, 2 H), 6.84 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 2 H), 6.70 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2 H), 6.66 (t, J = 2.2 Hz, 1 H), 6.59 (d, J = 2.0 Hz, 1 H), 6.56 (d, J = 8.4 Hz)2 H), 6.37 (s, 1 H), 6.11 (d, J = 2.0 Hz, 1 H), 4.32 (d, J = 1.6 Hz, 1 H), 4.16 (s, 1 H), 3.71 (s, 1 H), 3.41 (s, 1 H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, acetone- d_6) δ 200.6, 159.6, 158.5, 158.4, 155.8, 155.4, 154.7, 153.2, 146.8, 145.6, 141.9, 137.3, 134.0, 128.9, 128.2, 124.9, 114.9, 114.7, 114.4, 108.3, 107.5, 103.2, 101.6, 101.1, 56.3, 49.2, 46.6, 46.0; HRMS (FAB) calcd for $C_{35}H_{26}O_9^+$ [M⁺] 590.5755, found 590.1580.

Perbenzylated Ketone S15. Solid K₂CO₃ (0.430 g, 3.11 mmol, 40 equiv), BnBr (0.576 g, 3.368 mmol, 43 equiv) and *n*-Bu₄NI (0.058 g, 0.157 mmol, 2.0 equiv) were added sequentially to a solution of the deprotected ketone S14 (0.046 g, 0.078 mmol, 1.0 equiv) in dry acetone (1 mL) at 25 °C. The resultant reaction mixture was then heated at 70 °C for 15 h. Upon completion, the reaction contents were cooled to 25 °C, quenched with the addition of saturated NH₄Cl (5 mL), poured into water (5 mL), and extracted with EtOAc (3 × 10 mL). The combined organic layers were dried (MgSO₄), filtered, and concentrated. The resultant crude orange oil was purified by flash column chromatography (silica gel, hexanes:EtOAc, $10:1 \rightarrow 5:1$) to afford perbenzylated ketone S15 (0.080 g, 78% yield) as a yellow oil. S15: $R_f = 0.65$ (silica gel, hexanes:EtOAc, 7:3); IR (film) v_{max} 3031, 2927, 1661, 1588, 1508, 1454, 1377, 1295, 1244, 1156, 1110, 1083, 1061, 1028, 833, 736, 696 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.49 (d, J = 1.6 Hz, 1 H), 7.39–7.29 (m, 37 H), 7.23–7.12 (m, 13 H), 7.02–6.99 (m, 5 H), 6.95 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 2 H), 6.85 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 2 H), 6.76 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 2 H), 6.72 (d, J = 7.2 Hz, 2 H), 6.68–6.74 (m, 2 H), 6.66–6.65 (m, 2 H), 6.64 (d, J = 1.6 Hz, 1 H), 6.32 (s, 1 H), 6.14 (d, J = 2.0 Hz, 1 H), 5.08 (s, 2 H), 4.98-4.95 (m, 5 H), 4.91-4.87 (m, 6 H), 4.83-4.62 (m, 6 H), 4.40 (d, J = 1.6 Hz, 1 H), 3.90 (s, 1 H), 3.43 (br s, 1 H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) & 196.6, 159.9, 159.6, 159.4, 157.2, 157.0, 156.5, 153.6, 146.4, 145.5, 142.4, 139.6, 137.5, 137.4, 137.1 (2 C), 137.0, 136.6, 136.5 (2 C), 130.4, 129.1, 128.7 (2 C), 128.6, 128.3, 128.2, 128.1, 128.0 (2 C), 127.9, 127.8, 127.7 (2 C), 127.6, 127.5, 127.2, 127.1, 126.5, 119.7, 117.6, 114.8, 114.4, 106.7, 102.6, 99.2, 96.2, 70.5 (2 C), 70.3 (2 C), 70.0, 69.9, 68.7, 56.7, 50.0, 46.8, 44.2; MS (FAB) calcd for $C_{91}H_{74}O_{9}^{+}$ [M+H⁺] 1311.5, found 1311.4.

Aldehyde 35. To a slurry of Me₃SI (0.032 g, 0.156 mmol, 20 equiv) in THF (1 mL) at 0 °C was added *n*-BuLi (1.6 M in THF, 0.080 mL, 0.128 mmol, 16 equiv) dropwise over the course of 2 min, and the reaction mixture was stirred at 0 °C for an additional 2 min. A solution of ketone S15 (0.011 g, 0.008 mmol, 1.0 equiv) in THF (1 mL) was then added dropwise over the course of 2 min at 0 °C, and the resultant solution was stirred for an additional 1 h at 0 °C.³ Upon completion, the reaction contents were quenched at 0 °C with the addition of saturated aqueous NH₄Cl (5 mL), poured into water (5 mL), and extracted with EtOAc (3 × 5 mL). The combined organic layers were dried (MgSO₄), filtered, and concentrated to give the desired crude epoxide as a yellow oil. Next, the crude epoxide was immediately dissolved in benzene (0.5 mL) and solid ZnI₂ (0.080 g, 0.251 mmol, 31 equiv) was added at 25 °C.⁸ The resultant reaction mixture was stirred at 25 °C for 1 h. Upon completion, the reaction contents were quenched with water (5 mL) and extracted with EtOAc (3×5 mL). The combined organic layers were then dried (MgSO₄), filtered, and concentrated. The resultant crude yellow oil was purified by flash column chromatography (silica gel, hexanes:EtOAc, $10:1 \rightarrow 3:1$) to afford aldehyde 35 as an amorphous solid (0.010 g, 94% yield) as a single diastereoisomer. 35: $R_f =$ 0.61 (silica gel, hexanes: EtOAc, 7:3); IR (film) v_{max} 3031, 2922, 1724, 1594, 1509, 1454, 1378, 1300, 1243, 1157, 1124, 1060, 1027, 830, 737, 697 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 9.52 (s, 1 H), 7.45 - 7.27 (m, 36 H), 7.22 - 7.13 (m, 2 H), 7.15 (d, J = 7.6 Hz, 2 H), 7.08 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 2 H), 6.89 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 2 H), 6.72 (d, J = 1.6 Hz, 1 H), 6.69 (d, J = 7.6 Hz, 2 H), 6.67 (s, 3 H), 6.54 (t, J = 2.0 Hz, 1 H), 6.42 (d, J = 2.0 Hz, 2 H), 6.40 (d, J = 1.6 Hz, 1 H), 5.44 (s, 1 H), 5.03 - 1004.85 (m, 15 H), 4.68 (d, J = 11.6 Hz, 1 H), 4.60 (d, J = 11.6 Hz, 1 H), 4.43 (s, 1 H), 4.33 (s, 1 H), 4.333.58 (s, 1H), 3.42 (s, 1 H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 199.7, 160.1, 157.9, 157.1 (2 C), 155.3, 154.2, 146.7, 146.2, 140.9, 139.9, 137.3, 137.1, 136.8, 136.6, 135.6, 129.0, 128.9, 128.7 (3 C), 128.6, 128.3 (2 C), 128.2, 128.1 (2 C), 128.0 (2 C), 127.8, 127.7, 127.6, 127.5, 127.2, 117.8, 115.3, 114.7, 114.4, 108.7, 102.8, 100.9, 98.9, 96.7, 70.9, 70.6, 70.4, 70.2 (2 C), 69.9, 69.8, 57.2, 55.8, 50.0, 46.8, 45.9; MS (FAB) calcd for $C_{92}H_{77}O_9^+$ [M+H⁺] 1324.6, found 1325.4.

Carasiphenol B (19). To a solution of aldehyde 35 (0.045 g, 0.034 mmol, 1.0 equiv) in THF (4 mL) at 25 °C was added 4-benzyloxyphenylmagnesium bromide (S7, 1.0 M in THF, 0.200 mL, 0.2 mmol, 6 equiv), and the resultant solution was stirred for 1 h at 25 °C. Upon completion, the reaction contents were quenched with saturated aqueous NH₄Cl (10 mL), poured into water (5 mL), and extracted with EtOAc (3×10 mL). The combined organic layers were then dried (MgSO₄), filtered, and concentrated. The resultant colorless crude oil was purified by flash column chromatography (silica gel, hexanes: EtOAc, $5:1 \rightarrow 1:1$) to afford alcohol S16 as a white solid (0.035 g, 68% yield) and as a single diastereomer. S16: $R_f = 0.50$ (silica gel, hexanes:EtOAc, 7:3); IR (film) v_{max} 3493, 3062, 3031, 2922, 2866, 1592, 1509, 1454, 1377, 1298, 1241, 1173, 1117, 1061, 1026, 829, 736, 697 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.43 (δ, J = 7.2 Hz, 5 H), 7.36–7.32 (m, 30 H), 7.20 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 2 H), 7.20–7.08 (m, 10 H), 7.03 (d, J= 8.4 Hz, 2 H, 6.86 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2 H), 6.72 (d, J = 1.6 Hz, 1 H), 6.69 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2 H), 6.68 $(d, J = 8.4 \text{ Hz}, 2 \text{ H}), 6.63 (d, J = 8.8 \text{ Hz}, 2 \text{ H}), 6.48 (d, J = 2.4 \text{ Hz}, 2 \text{ H}), 6.47 (s, 1 \text{ H}), 6.38 (t, J = 3.4 \text{ Hz}), 6.47 (s, 1 \text{ H}), 6.38 (t, J = 3.4 \text{ Hz}), 6.47 (s, 1 \text{ H}), 6.38 (t, J = 3.4 \text{ Hz}), 6.47 (s, 1 \text{ H}), 6.38 (t, J = 3.4 \text{ Hz}), 6.47 (s, 1 \text{ H}), 6.38 (t, J = 3.4 \text{ Hz}), 6.47 (s, 1 \text{ H}), 6.38 (t, J = 3.4 \text{ Hz}), 6.47 (s, 1 \text{ H}), 6.38 (t, J = 3.4 \text{ Hz}), 6.47 (s, 1 \text{ H}), 6.38 (t, J = 3.4 \text{ Hz}), 6.47 (s, 1 \text{ H}), 6.38 (t, J = 3.4 \text{ Hz}), 6.47 (s, 1 \text{ H}), 6.38 (t, J = 3.4 \text{ Hz}), 6.47 (s, 1 \text{ H}), 6.38 (t, J = 3.4 \text{ Hz}), 6.47 (s, 1 \text{ H}), 6.38 (t, J = 3.4 \text{ Hz}), 6.47 (s, 1 \text{ H}), 6.38 (t, J = 3.4 \text{ Hz}), 6.47 (s, 1 \text{ H})), 6.48 (t, J = 3.4 \text{ Hz}), 6.47 (s, 1 \text{ H})), 6.48 (t, J = 3.4 \text{ Hz}), 6.48 (t, J = 3.4 \text{$ 2.4 Hz, 1 H), 6.28 (d, J = 1.6 Hz, 1 H), 5.45 (d, J = 10.0 Hz, 1 H), 5.13–5.00 (m, 7 H), 4.91 (s, 4 H), 4.86 (s, 3 H), 4.74–4.69 (m, 5 H), 4.58 (d, J = 11.6 Hz, 1 H), 4.38 (s, 1 H), 3.67 (s, 1 H), 3.39 (s, 1 H), 3.19 (br s, 1 H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 159.9, 159.5, 157.9, 157.2, 157.1 (2 C), 147.7, 145.7, 140.3, 137.5, 137.4, 137.2 (2 C), 137.1, 137.0, 136.9, 136.0, 129.8, 129.0, 128.9, 128.7 (2 C), 128.6, 128.4, 128.3 (2 C), 128.1, 128.0, 127.8 (2 C), 127.7, 127.6 (3 C), 127.5, 127.3, 126.8, 118.3, 117.9, 114.7, 114.5 (2 C), 108.5, 103.7, 100.3, 97.2, 73.9, 71.2, 70.6, 70.2, 70.0 (2 C), 69.9, 69.8, 55.8, 52.0, 50.7, 47.2, 46.6, 29.8; MS (FAB) calcd for $C_{105}H_{88}O_{10}^{+}$ [M⁺]

1509.8, found 1508.4. This intermediate alcohol (6.0 mg, 0.004 mmol, 1.0 equiv) was dissolved in a mixture of EtOAc:MeOH (1:1, 3 mL) and solid Pd/C (30%, 5.0 mg) was added. H₂ was then bubbled directly through the stirred reaction mixture for 30 min.⁴ Once complete, some additional MeOH was added to replace any evaporated solvent to rereach ~3 mL reaction volume and the reaction mixture was stirred under H₂ (balloon) for 2 h. H₂ was bubbled through the stirred reaction mixture again for 30 min and the reaction mixture again was refilled with MeOH to account for lost solvent. The reaction was stirred under H₂ at 25 °C for 12 h.⁵ Upon completion, the reaction solution was filtered through simple filtration paper to remove Pd/C and washed with MeOH (2 mL).⁶ Next, Amberlite (IR-12OH, 0.100 g, pre-washed with MeOH 5 times) was added to the filtrate and the resultant mixture was stirred at 25 °C for 1 h. When this operation was complete, the solution was filtered through simple filtration paper to remove the Amberlite, and the filtrate was concentrated directly to afford carasiphenol B (19, 2.4 mg, 89%) as a white solid, with a scrupulously pure analytical sample obtained by reverse-phase HPLC⁷ (Shimadzu Epic C18, 5μ , 250×9.6 mm, retention time = 10.3 min, 55% water in MeOH). 19: $R_f = 0.74$ (silica gel, CH₂Cl₂:MeOH, 4:1); IR (film) v_{max} 3323, 2968, 2925, 2853, 1696, 1606, 1512, 1453, 1366, 1333, 1238, 1165, 1120, 1084, 1013, 834 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.43 (s, 1 H), 8.22 (s, 2 H), 8.12 (s, 1 H), 8.06 (s, 1 H), 7.94 (s, 1 H), 7.88 (s, 1 H), 7.57 (s, 1 H), 7.25 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 2 H), 7.16 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2 H), 6.84 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2 H), 6.79 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2 H), 6.61 (d, J = 2.0 Hz, 1 H), 6.61 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2 H), 6.49 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2 H), 6.43 (d, J =2.4 Hz, 2 H), 6.35 (t, J = 2.0 Hz, 1 H), 6.19 (s, 1 H), 6.14 (d, J = 2.0 Hz, 1 H), 5.44 (d, J = 6.0Hz, 1 H), 4.97 (d, J = 6.4 Hz, 1 H), 4.26 (d, J = 1.6 Hz, 1 H), 4.06 (s, 1 H), 3.56 (s, 1 H), 3.43 (s, 1 H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 159.9, 159.8, 158.6, 158.2, 157.9, 156.2, 156.1, 153.5, 153.4, 148.5, 144.1, 138.8, 135.2, 134.3, 130.0, 129.3, 128.6, 127.1, 117.8, 116.1, 115.7, 115.4, 114.8, 107.4, 103.9, 102.0, 101.8, 95.9, 94.4, 56.8, 56.4, 49.6, 47.8, 46.7; HRMS (FAB) calcd for $C_{42}H_{32}O_9^+$ [M⁺] 680.6981, found 680.2025. All spectroscopic data for **19** match that reported by Hu and co-workers. For a direct comparison, see Table S3.

Total Synthesis of Ampelopsin G (18).



Figure S15. Total synthesis of ampelopsin G (18) from monobromide 34. Reagents and Conditions: a) n-BuLi (1.6 M in THF, 1.1 equiv), THF, -78 °C, 10 min, then S4 (2.5 equiv), THF, -78 °C, 2 h, -78 °C to 25 °C, 1.5 h, 83%; b) NaHCO₃ (16.0 equiv), DMP (4.3 equiv), CH₂Cl₂, 25 °C, 10 min, 89%; c) BBr₃ (1.0 M in CH₂Cl₂, 117.0 equiv), CH₂Cl₂, sealed tube, 70 °C, 7 d, 44%; d) K₂CO₃ (40 equiv), BnBr (43 equiv), n-Bu₄NI (2.0 equiv), acetone, 70 °C, 12 h, 86%, e) Me₃SI (3.5 equiv), KOt-Bu (1.0 M in THF, 3.0 equiv), THF:DMSO 1:3, 12 °C, 1 min, then S19, 12 °C, 15 min; f) Znl₂ (4.0 equiv), benzene, 25 °C, 1 h, 73% (over 2 steps); g) 4-benzyloxyphenyl bromide (20.0 equiv), n-BuLi (1.6 M in THF, 78 e'C, 20 min, then S7, -78 °C, 15 min, -78 °C to 25 °C, 2 min, 76%; h) H₂, 30% Pd/C, EtOAc:MeOH (1:1) to MeOH, 25 °C, 12 h, then Amberlite IR-12OH, 25 °C, 11 h, 69% (over 2 steps).

Permethylated Ketone S17. Monobromide **34** (0.360 g, 0.583 mmol, 1.0 equiv) was azeotroped with benzene (3×10 mL), dissolved in THF (20 mL), and then cooled to -78 °C. Next, *n*-BuLi (1.6 M in THF, 0.4 mL, 0.6413 mmol, 1.1 equiv) was added dropwise over the

course of 5 min and the reaction mixture was stirred at -78 °C for an additional 10 min, ultimately yielding a solution with a slight yellow color. A solution of benzene-azeotroped (3×5) mL) 3.5-dimethoxybenzaldehyde (S4, 0.242 g, 1.457 mmol, 2.5 equiv) in THF (4 mL) was then added dropwise over 5 min at -78 °C. After stirring the resulting solution for an additional 2 h at -78 °C, the reaction was then allowed to slowly warm to 25 °C over the course of 1.5 h. Upon completion, the reaction contents were quenched with saturated aqueous NH₄Cl (30 mL), and extracted with EtOAc (4 \times 20 mL). The combined organic layers were then dried (MgSO₄), filtered, and concentrated. The resultant crude yellow oil was purified by flash column chromatography (silica gel, hexanes: EtOAc, $4:1 \rightarrow 1:1$) to afford the desired alcohol as a mixture of diastereomers (0.340 g, 83% yield) as a white solid. The mixture of diastereomers (0.340 g, 0.482 mmol, 1.0 equiv) was dissolved in CH₂Cl₂ (10 mL) and solid NaHCO₃ (0.632 g, 7.578 mmol, 16 equiv) and Dess-Martin periodinane (0.876 g, 2.064 mmol, 4.3 equiv) were added sequentially at 25 °C. The resultant reaction mixture was stirred at 25 °C for 10 min. Upon completion, the reaction contents were quenched with saturated aqueous Na₂SO₃ (30 mL) and the resulting slurry was stirred for an additional 20 min at 25 °C before being poured into water (50 mL) and extracted with EtOAc (3×50 mL). The combined organic layers were then washed with saturated aqueous NaHCO₃ (50 mL) and brine (50 mL), dried (MgSO₄), filtered, and concentrated to afford ketone S17 (0.303 g, 89% yield) as an off-white foam. S17: $R_f = 0.42$ (silica gel, hexanes:EtOAc, 1:1); IR (film) v_{max} 2937, 2836, 1735, 1659, 1599, 1511, 1461, 1318, 1300, 1249, 1206, 1156, 1034, 829, 738 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 6.96 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2 H), 6.89 (d, J = 2.0 Hz, 2 H), 6.85 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 2 H), 6.71 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 2 H), 6.64 (d, J =8.8 Hz, 2 H), 6.63 (t, J = 2.0 Hz, 1 H), 6.53 (d, J = 2.0 Hz, 1 H), 6.26 (d, J = 2.4 Hz, 1 H), 6.19 (s, 1 H), 4.36 (br s, 1 H), 4.21 (s, 1 H), 3.84 (s, 3 H), 3.82 (s, 3 H), 3.74 (s, 9 H), 3.68 (s, 3 H), 3.67 (s, 1 H), 3.60 (s, 3 H), 3.44 (s, 1 H), 3.42 (s, 3 H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 196.5, 160.8, 159.8, 159.0, 158.5, 157.8, 157.4, 156.3, 145.4, 145.3, 141.5, 139.1, 135.0, 129.1, 128.8, 128.6, 118.8, 116.1, 113.5, 113.3, 107.0, 105.7, 103.1, 97.1, 94.3, 56.2, 55.6, 55.5 (2 C). 55.3 (2 C), 55.2, 54.8, 49.7, 49.4, 45.1; HRMS (FAB) calcd for $C_{43}H_{42}O_9^+$ [M⁺] 702.7882, found 702.2835.

Deprotected Ketone S18. Permethylated ketone S17 (0.300 g, 0.430 mmol, 1.0 equiv) was dissolved in a minimal amount of CH₂Cl₂ (1.0 mL), transferred to a sealable reaction vessel, and then BBr₃ (1.0 M in CH₂Cl₂, 50 mL, 50 mmol, 117 equiv) was added quickly in a single portion at 25 °C. The resulting reddish-brown reaction mixture was then heated to 70 °C for 1 week. Upon completion, the reaction contents were cooled to 25 °C and quenched with the addition of H₂O (100 mL). After stirring the biphasic mixture for an additional 10 min at 25 °C, the reaction contents were poured into water (30 mL), extracted with EtOAc (5 × 40 mL), dried (MgSO₄), filtered, and concentrated. The resultant orange oil was purified by preparative thin layer chromatography (silica gel, CH_2Cl_2 :MeOH, 6:1) to afford the deprotected ketone S18 (0.110 g, 44% yield) as a yellow foam, along with a monomethylated congener (0.140 g, 54%) vield); this latter material could be recycled through a reprotection/deprotection sequence. **S18**: $R_f = 0.68$ (silica gel, CH₂Cl₂:MeOH, 4:1); IR (film) v_{max} 3338, 3027, 2971, 2924, 1697, 1595, 1512, 1453, 1448, 1364, 1340, 1297, 1229, 1171, 1142, 867 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, acetone) δ 6.90–6.85 (m, 4 H), 6.74–6.63 (m, 7 H), 6.52 (br s, 1 H), 6.24 (s, 1 H), 6.21(d, J = 2.0 Hz, 1 H), 4.27 (s, 1 H), 4.20 (s, 1 H), 3.64 (s, 1 H), 3.60 (s, 1 H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, acetone) δ 198.2, 160.3, 158.5, 156.8, 156.2, 155.2, 155.1, 146.8, 145.6, 142.5, 137.1, 133.4, 128.8, 128.3, 128.2, 114.8, 114.7, 114.5, 114.4, 112.2, 107.2, 106.0, 104.9, 101.6, 101.1, 55.7, 48.8, 48.3, 44.7; HRMS (FAB) calcd for C₃₅H₂₆O₉ [M⁻] 590.58, found 589.01

Perbenzylated Ketone S19. Solid K₂CO₃ (1.00 g, 7.237 mmol, 39 equiv), BnBr (1.48 g, 8.408 mmol, 45 equiv) and *n*-Bu₄NI (0.140 g, 0.191 mmol, 1.1 equiv) were added sequentially to a solution of the deprotected ketone S18 (0.110 g, 0.187 mmol, 1.0 equiv) in dry acetone (4 mL) at 25 °C. The resultant reaction mixture was heated at 70 °C for 12 h. Upon completion, the reaction contents were cooled to 25 °C, quenched with the addition of saturated aqueous NH₄Cl (5 mL) and extracted with EtOAc (3 \times 10 mL). The combined organic layers were dried $(MgSO_4)$, filtered, and concentrated. The resultant crude orange oil was purified by preparative thin layer chromatography (silica gel, hexanes:EtOAc, 3:2) to afford perbenzylated ketone S19 (0.210 g, 86% yield) as a yellow oil. S19: $R_f = 0.63$ (silica gel, hexanes: EtOAc, 7:3); IR (film) v_{max} 3031, 2868, 1659, 1599, 1508, 1453, 1295, 1241, 1175, 1147, 1058, 1026, 736, 696 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) 7.43–7.29 (m, 32 H), 7.16–7.06 (m, 9 H), 6.96 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 2 H), 6.96 (d, J = 2.4 Hz, 2 H), 6.85 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 2 H), 6.84-6.82 (m, 2 H), 6.75 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 2 H),6.83 (t, J = Hz, 1 H), 6.66 (d, J = 7.2 Hz, 2 H), 6.63 (d, J = 2.4 Hz, 1 H), 6.43 (d, J = 2.0 Hz, 1 H), 6.22 (s, 1 H), 5.05 (s, 4 H), 5.02 (s, 1 H), 4.98 (s, 1 H), 4.91 (s, 4 H), 4.86 (s, 2 H), 4.72–4.60 (m, 4 H), 4.54 (br s, 1 H), 4.30 (s, 1 H), 3.81 (s, 1 H), 3.65 (s, 1 H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 196.6, 160.1, 158.7, 158.3, 157.9, 157.1, 155.6, 146.4, 145.5, 142.4, 139.6, 137.6, 137.3, 137.0, 136.9 (2 C), 136.6, 135.3, 130.4, 129.2, 128.8, 128.7 (2 C), 128.6, 128.3, 128.2, 128.1 (2 C), 128.0, 127.9, 127.8, 127.7, 127.6, 127.5, 127.3, 126.9 (2 C), 119.2, 116.6, 114.6, 114.5, 107.8, 107.0, 103.7, 99.1, 96.7, 70.7, 70.3 (2 C), 70.2, 70.0 (2 C), 69.5, 54.5, 50.1, 49.7, 45.6; MS (FAB) calcd for $C_{91}H_{74}O_9^+$ [M+H⁺] 1311.5, found 1312.2.

Aldehyde 37. To a slurry of Me₃SI (4 mg, 0.019 mmol, 3.5 equiv) in THF/DMSO 1:3 (2 mL) at 12 °C was added KOt-Bu (1.0 M in THF, 0.016 mL, 0.016 mmol, 3.0 equiv) dropwise over the course of 1 min, and the reaction mixture was stirred at 12 °C for an additional 1 min. A solution of ketone S19 (7 mg, 0.005 mmol, 1.0 equiv) in DMSO (0.25 mL) was then added dropwise over the course of 1 min, and the resultant solution was stirred for an additional 15 min at 12 °C.³ Upon completion, the reaction contents were quenched at 12 °C with the addition of water (5 mL) and brine (5 mL), and extracted with diethyl ether (3×5 mL). The combined organic layers were washed with water $(5 \times 20 \text{ mL})$ and brine $(3 \times 20 \text{ mL})$, dried (MgSO₄), filtered, and concentrated to give the desired crude epoxide as a yellow oil. Next, the crude epoxide was immediately dissolved in benzene (0.75 mL) and solid ZnI₂ (7 mg, 0.02 mmol, 4 equiv) was added at 25 °C.⁸ The resultant solution was stirred at 25 °C for 1 h. Upon completion, the reaction contents were quenched with water (5 mL) and extracted with EtOAc (3 \times 10 mL). The combined organic layers were then washed with water (5 mL) and brine (5 mL), dried (MgSO₄), filtered, and concentrated. The resulting crude vellow oil was purified by preparative thin layer chromatography (EtOAc:hexanes, 7:3) to afford aldehyde 37 and its diastereomer (epimeric at the α carbon of the aldehyde, 5.2 mg, 73% yield) as a mixture of diastereomers (1:1 based on ¹H NMR) and as a white solid. The pure aldehydes were obtained by reverse-phase HPLC (Shimadzu Epic C18, 5μ , 250×9.6 mm; retention time for 37 = 39.0min, the diastereomer of 37 = 36.0 min, 5% H₂O in MeCN). 37: R_f = 0.61 (silica gel, hexanes:EtOAc, 7:3); IR (film) v_{max} 3031, 2918, 1718, 1602, 1508, 1454, 1378, 1314, 1242, $^{1}\mathrm{H}$ cm^{-1} ; 1063. 1027. 737. 696 NMR (400 MHz. 1110. CDCl₃) 1147. δ 9.94 (s, 1H), 7.43–7.24 (m, 25 H), 7.18–7.10 (m, 6 H), 6.91 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2 H), 6.68 (d, J = 7.2 Hz, 2 H), 6.65 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 2 H), 6.61 (d, J = 2.0 Hz, 1 H), 6.56 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2 H), 6.50-6.48 (m, 2 H), 6.43 (d, J = 2.4 Hz, 1 H), 6.32 (s, 1 H), 5.03-4.78 (m, 13 H), 4.70 (dd, J =28 Hz, 16.4 Hz, 2 H), 4.34 (s, 1 H), 4.25 (s, 1 H), 3.80 (s, 1 H), 3.56 (s, 1 H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) & 199.9, 160.3, 158.7, 158.5, 157.3, 157.0, 156.3, 153.8, 146.6, 145.7,

139.6, 139.4, 137.5, 137.3, 136.9, 136.5, 134.9, 130.0, 129.0, 128.9, 128.8, 128.7 (3 C), 128.6. 128.2, 128.1, 128.0 (2 C), 127.9, 127.8, 127.7, 127.6, 127.5 (2 C), 127.1, 116.2, 115.5, 114.8, 114.3, 114.1, 108.1, 105.6, 103.7, 101.3, 99.1, 97.4, 71.1, 70.3, 70.2, 70.0 (2 C), 69.8, 69.6, 59.1, 53.5, 50.7, 49.6, 45.5; MS (FAB) calcd for $C_{92}H_{77}O_9^+$ [M+H⁺] 1324.6, found 1325.7. The other diastereomer of **37**: $R_f = 0.61$ (silica gel, hexanes: EtOAc, 7:3); IR (film) v_{max} 3063, 3032, 1721, 1603, 1508, 1454, 1379, 1313, 1297, 1241, 1176, 1155, 1111, 1063, 1027, 734, 696 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) 8 9.87 (s, 1H), 7.45-7.28 (m, 25 H), 7.24-7.22 (m, 6 H), 7.13-7.04 (m, 5 H), 6.91 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 2 H), 6.88 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 2 H), 6.80 (d, J = 1.6 Hz, 2 H), 6.76 (d, J= 8.8 Hz, 2 H), 6.63 (d, J = 2.0 Hz, 1 H), 6.57 (d, J = 7.2 Hz, 2 H), 6.39 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 2 H), 6.35 (d, J = 2.4 Hz, 1 H), 6.29 (s, 1 H), 6.28 (t, J = 2.0 Hz, 1 H), 5.04-4.90 (m, 9 H), 4.81-4.73 m,3H), 4.68-4.64 (m, 3 H), 4.53 (dd, J = 23.2, 11.6 Hz, 2 H), 4.31 (s, 1 H), 3.90 (s, 1 H), 3.82 (s, 1 H), 3.58 (s, 1 H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 200.0, 160.1, 158.3, 158.2, 157.0, 156.9, 156.5, 153.4, 145.9, 145.8, 139.4, 139.1, 137.3, 137.2, 137.1, 136.8, 136.4, 135.2, 130.4, 128.9, 128.6, 128.5 (3 C), 128.4, 128.0, 127.9 (2 C), 127.8 (2 C), 127.7, 127.6, 127.4 (2 C), 127.3 (3 C), 127.1, 126.6, 116.2, 115.5, 114.5, 114.4, 107.8, 103.6, 101.0, 99.0, 97.3, 71.0, 70.0 (2 C), 69.9, 69.8 (2 C), 69.2, 58.2, 54.8, 50.1, 49.2, 44.7; MS (FAB) calcd for $C_{92}H_{77}O_9^+$ [M+H⁺] 1324.6, found 1325.7.

Ampelopsin G (18). To a degassed solution of 4-benzyloxyphenyl bromide (0.020 g, 0.12 mmol, 20 equiv) in THF (0.5 mL) at -78 °C was added *n*-BuLi (1.6 M in THF, 0.074 mL, 0.11 mmol, 18 equiv) dropwise over the course of 1 min, and the resultant solution was stirred at -78 °C for 20 min. A degassed solution of aldehyde 37 (7.5 mg, 0.006 mmol, 1.0 equiv) in THF (0.5 mL) was added dropwise to the above solution over the course of 2 min at -78 °C. The reaction was stirred at -78 °C for 15 min, before being removed from the ice bath for 2 min. Upon completion, the reaction contents were quenched with water (5 mL) and extracted with EtOAc (3×5 mL). The combined organic layers were then dried (MgSO₄), filtered and concentrated. The resultant yellow crude oil was purified by preparative thin layer chromatography (EtOAc:hexanes, 3:7) to afford the desired alcohol as a mixture of diastereomers (6.5 mg, 76% yield) and as a white solid. This intermediate alcohol mixture (6.5 mg, 0.004 mmol, 1.0 equiv) was dissolved in a mixture of EtOAc:MeOH (1:1, 2 mL) and solid Pd/C (30%, 4.0 mg) was added. H₂ was then bubbled directly through the stirred reaction mixture for 30 min.⁴ Once complete, some additional MeOH was added to replace any evaporated solvent to rereach ~3 mL reaction volume and the reaction mixture was stirred under H₂ (balloon) at 25 °C for 12 h.⁵ Upon completion, the reaction solution was filtered through simple filtration paper to remove Pd/C and washed with MeOH (2 mL).⁶ Next, Amberlite (IR-12OH, 0.100 g pre-washed with MeOH 5 times) was added to the filtrate and the resultant mixture was stirred at 25 °C for 20 min. When this operation was complete, the solution was filtered through simple filtration paper to remove the Amberlite (IR-12OH, 0.100 g pre-washed with MeOH five times), and the filtrate was concentrated directly to afford ampelopsin G (18, 2.0 mg, 69%) as a white solid, with a scrupulously pure analytical sample obtained by reversephase HPLC⁷ (Shimadzu Epic C18, 5μ , 250×9.6 mm, retention time = 10.5 min, 55% water in MeOH). 18: $R_f = 0.62$ (silica gel, CH₂Cl₂:MeOH, 7:3); IR (film) v_{max} 3352, 2923, 2853, 1694, 1662, 1611, 1513, 1449, 1365, 1258, 1158, 1083, 1015, 834, 800 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, acetone-d₆) δ 8.37 (s, 1 H), 8.27 (s, 1 H), 7.99 (s, 1 H), 7.90 (s, 1 H), 7.88 (s, 1 H), 7.28 (s, 1 H), 7.26 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2 H), 7.01 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2 H), 6.86 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2 H), 6.72 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2 H), 6.68 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2 H), 6.62 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 2 H), 6.56 (d, J = 2.0 Hz, 2 H), 6.50 (d, 2.0 Hz, 1 H), 6.37 (t, J = 2.0 Hz, 1 H), 6.19 (d, J = 2.4 Hz, 1 H), 6.11 (s, 1 H), 5.62 (d, J = 8.0

Hz, 1 H), 4.58 (d, J = 7.6 Hz, 1 H), 4.18 (s, 1 H), 4.12 (s, 1 H), 3.56 (s, 1 H), 3.18 (s, 1 H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, acetone- d_6) δ 161.2, 160.0, 159.9, 158.2, 157.9, 157.3, 156.1, 156.0, 153.3, 147.8, 146.0, 142.5, 138.1, 134.6, 133.5, 130.0, 129.6, 128.9, 128.2, 118.8, 116.2, 116.1, 115.7, 115.6, 115.5, 113.3, 108.1, 108.0, 105.8, 102.4, 102.0, 96.3, 94.2, 57.7, 52.0, 51.5, 50.5, 45.0; HRMS (FAB) calcd for C₄₂H₃₂O₉⁺ [M⁺] 680.7, found 680.4. All spectroscopic data for **18** match that reported by Oshima and co-workers. For a direct comparison, see Table S4.

Unnatural Isomer of Ampelopsin G (obtained from the diastereomer of **37**): $R_f = 0.64$ (silica gel, CH₂Cl₂:MeOH, 7:3); IR (film) v_{max} 3363, 2919, 2853, 1737, 1653, 1559, 1444, 1231, 821 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, acetone- d_6) δ 8.41 (s, 1 H), 8.24 (s, 2 H), 8.02 (s, 1 H), 7.99 (s, 1 H), 7.97 (s, 1 H), 7.91 (s, 1 H), 7.17 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 2 H), 6.84 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 2 H), 6.78 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2 H), 6.61 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2 H), 6.49 (d, J = 2.4 Hz, 1 H), 6.45 (d, J = 2.0 Hz, 2 H), 6.36 (t, J = 2.0 Hz, 1 H), 6.16 (d, J = 2.0 Hz, 1 H), 6.16 (s, 1 H), 3.24 (s, 1 H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, acetone- d_6) δ 161.4, 160.1, 160.0, 158.3, 157.8, 157.2, 156.4, 156.0, 153.2, 146.9 (2 C), 142.4, 138.4, 135.3, 133.7, 130.1, 129.4, 129.3, 128.1, 119.2, 116.1 (2 C), 115.7, 115.6, 115.5, 113.7, 107.9, 105.6, 102.5 (2 C), 101.9, 96.2, 94.3, 57.6, 55.7, 51.1, 50.2, 44.2; HRMS (FAB) calcd for C₄₂H₃₂O₉⁻ [M⁻] 680.7, found 680.4.

Total Synthesis of Vaticanol C (38).



Figure S16. Total synthesis of vaticanol C (38) from dibromide 33. Reagents and Conditions: a) *n*-BuLi (1.6 M in THF, 2.2 equiv), THF, -78 °C, 4 min, then S4 (6.0 equiv), THF, -78 °C, 2 h, -78 °C to 25 °C, 3 h, 86%; b) NaHCO₃ (10.0 equiv), DMP (3.0 equiv), CH₂Cl₂, 25 °C, 1 h, 99%; c) BBr₃ (1.0 M in CH₂Cl₂, 205 equiv), CH₂Cl₂, sealed tube, 100 °C, 14 d, 60%; d) K₂CO₃ (60.0 equiv), BnBr (60.0 equiv), *n*-BuN₄I (2.5 equiv), acetone, 70 °C, 24 h, 85%, e) *n*-BuLi (1.6 M in THF, 15.0 equiv), Me₃SI (20.0 equiv), THF, 0 °C, 3 min, then S22, 0 °C, 30 min, then 25 °C, 6 h; f) Znl₂ (10.0 equiv), benzene, 25 °C, 1 h, 52% (over 2 steps); g) S7 (1.0 M in THF, 10 equiv), THF, 25 °C, 1 h, 83%; h) H₂, 30% Pd/C, EtOAc:MeOH (1:1) to MeOH, 25 °C, 12 h, then Amberlite IR-12OH, 25 °C, 1 h, 68% (over 2 steps).

Permethylated Ketone S20. Dibromide **33** (0.260 g, 0.375 mmol, 1.0 equiv) was azeotroped with benzene (3×5 mL), dissolved in THF (10 mL), and then cooled to -78 °C. Next, *n*-BuLi (1.6 M in THF, 0.515 mL, 0.824 mmol, 2.2 equiv) was added dropwise over the course of 4 min and the reaction mixture was stirred at -78 °C for an additional 4 min, ultimately yielding a solution with a slight yellow color. A solution of benzene-azeotroped (3×5 mL) 3,5-dimethoxybenzaldehyde (**S4**, 0.374 g, 2.25 mmol, 6.0 equiv) in THF (1.5 mL) was then added dropwise over the course of 5 min at -78 °C. After stirring the resultant solution for an additional 2 h at -78 °C, the reaction contents were quenched with saturated aqueous NH₄Cl

(10 mL), poured into water (5 mL) and extracted with EtOAc (4×15 mL). The combined organic lavers were then dried (MgSO₄), filtered, and concentrated. The resultant crude product was purified by flash column chromatography (silica gel, hexanes:EtOAc, $10:1 \rightarrow 1:1$) to afford the desired diol (0.275 g, 86% yield) as a colorless oil and as a mixture of diastereomers based on ¹H NMR analysis. This alcohol mixture (0.275 g, 0.321 mmol, 1.0 equiv) was then dissolved in CH₂Cl₂ (10 mL) and solid NaHCO₃ (0.270 g, 3.21 mmol, 10 equiv) and Dess-Martin periodinane (0.406 g, 0.963 mmol, 3.0 equiv) were added sequentially at 25 °C. The resultant reaction mixture was stirred at 25 °C for 1 h. Upon completion, the reaction contents were quenched with saturated aqueous Na_2SO_3 (15 mL) and the resultant slurry was stirred for an additional 20 min at 25 °C before being poured into water (15 mL) and extracted with EtOAc (3 \times 20 mL). The combined organic layers were then washed with saturated aqueous NaHCO₃ (10 mL) and brine (10 mL), dried (MgSO₄), filtered, and concentrated to afford ketone S20 (0.274 g. 99% yield) as a colorless oil. S20: $R_f = 0.50$ (silica gel, hexanes:EtOAc, 1:1); IR (film) v_{max} 2961, 1726, 1665, 1590, 1510, 1459, 1375, 1299, 1246, 1204, 1155, 1076, 1030, 830, 731, 669 cm^{-1} ; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.07 (br s, 2 H), 7.03 (d, J = 8.6 Hz, 2 H), 6.92 (d, J = 2.2Hz, 2 H), 6.74 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2 H), 6.73 (d, J = 8.6 Hz, 2 H), 6.68 (t, J = 2.2 Hz, 1 H), 6.64 (t, J = 2.1 Hz, 1 H), 6.57 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2 H), 6.30 (s, 1 H), 6.01 (s, 1 H), 4.52 (br s, 1 H), 4.49 (s, 1 H), H), 3.83 (s, 6 H), 3.75 (s, 6 H), 3.74 (s, 3 H), 3.73 (s, 1 H), 3.64 (s, 6 H), 3.57 (s, 3 H), 3.50 (s, 3 H), 3. H), 3.43 (s, 1 H), 3.07 (br s, 3 H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) & 196.6, 196.2, 160.8, 160.7, 160.6, 158.6, 157.6, 157.5, 157.4, 156.2, 145.8, 144.3, 141.8, 141.4, 139.1, 134.6, 129.1, 128.7, 128.6, 118.4, 118.1, 117.3, 113.3, 106.9, 105.5, 105.3, 93.9, 93.2, 56.0, 55.8, 55.7, 55.6 (2 C), 55.4, 55.2, 55.1, 54.0, 53.9, 49.4, 45.3; HRMS (FAB) calcd for $C_{52}H_{50}O_{12}^+$ [M⁺] 866.3302, found 866.3306.

Deprotected Ketone S21. Permethylated ketone S20 (0.270 g, 0.317 mmol, 1.0 equiv) was dissolved in a minimal amount of CH₂Cl₂ (2 mL), transferred to a sealable reaction vessel, and then BBr₃ (1.0 M in CH₂Cl₂, 65.0 mL, 65.0 mmol, 205 equiv) was added in a single portion. The resulting black reaction mixture was then heated at 100 °C for 14 d. Upon completion, the reaction contents were cooled to 25 °C, quenched with the addition of water (100 mL), and extracted with EtOAc (5 \times 40 mL). The resultant crude product mixture was purified by preparative thin layer chromatography (silica gel, CH₂Cl₂:MeOH, 3:1) to afford the desired deprotected ketone S21 (0.144 g, 60% yield) as an orange oil along with a monomethylated congener (0.066 g, 28% yield); this latter material could be recycled through a reprotection/deprotection sequence. **S21**: $R_f = 0.25$ (silica gel, CH₂Cl₂:MeOH, 3:1); IR (film) v_{max} 3001, 2936, 2836, 1662, 1589, 1511, 1460, 1426, 1316, 1299, 1249, 1204, 1180, 1156, 1110, 1081, 1065, 1033, 964, 926, 830 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, acetone- d_6) δ 9.95 (br s, 1 H), 9.46 (br s, 1 H), 8.88 (br s, 1 H), 8.61 (br s, 2 H), 8.48 (br s, 2 H), 8.42 (br s, 1 H), 8.04 (br s, 1 H), 7.98 (br s, 1 H), 6.99–6.94 (m, 4 H), 6.77 (d, J = 2.2 Hz, 2 H), 6.70 (d, J = 8.6 Hz, 4 H), 6.63 (t, J = 2.2 Hz, 1 H), 6.56 (t, J = 2.2 Hz, 1 H), 6.54 (d, J = 8.6 Hz, 2 H), 6.35 (s, 1 H), 6.16 (H), 4.36 (d, J = 1.3 Hz, 1 H), 4.20 (s, 1 H), 3.62 (s, 1 H), 3.52 (s, 1 H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, acetone- d_6) δ 201.6, 198.4, 160.8, 159.9, 159.5, 159.4, 157.2, 157.0, 156.4, 156.2, 148.3, 145.8, 143.1, 142.8, 138.0, 134.0, 129.7, 129.1, 127.1, 116.2, 115.7, 115.6, 115.3, 109.2, 108.5, 108.3, 107.2, 103.0, 102.2, 55.2, 49.6, 47.1, 46.0; HRMS (FAB) calcd for $C_{42}H_{30}O_{12}^+$ [M⁺] 726.1737, found 726.1713.

Perbenzylated Ketone S22. Solid K_2CO_3 (1.00 g, 7.29 mmol, 60 equiv), BnBr (1.25 g, 7.29 mmol, 60 equiv) and *n*-Bu₄NI (0.110 g, 0.305 mmol, 2.5 equiv) were added sequentially to a solution of the deprotected ketone **S21** (0.090 g, 0.122 mmol, 1.0 equiv) in dry acetone (2 mL)

at 25 °C. The resultant reaction mixture was then heated at 70 °C for 24 h. Upon completion, the reaction contents were cooled to 25 °C, quenched with the addition of water (30 mL), and extracted with EtOAc (3×25 mL). The combined organic layers were then dried (MgSO₄), filtered, and concentrated. The resultant crude product mixture was purified by flash column chromatography (silica gel, hexanes: EtOAc, $20:1 \rightarrow 5:1$) to afford perbenzylated ketone S22 (0.170 g, 85% yield) as a vellow oil. S22: $R_f = 0.62$ (silica gel, hexanes: EtOAc, 2:1); IR (film) v_{max} 3062, 3031, 2923, 1658, 1588, 1508, 1453, 1415, 1377, 1295, 1242, 1178, 1154, 1108, 1058, 1027, 910, 840, 737, 697 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) & 7.44–7.40 (m, 2 H), 7.38– 7.28 (m, 19 H), 7.27–7.22 (m, 8 H), 7.19–7.08 (m, 16 H), 7.04–6.95 (m, 4 H), 6.90 (d, J = 2.2Hz, 2 H), 6.88-6.81 (m, 6 H), 6.73 (d, J = 8.6 Hz, 2 H), 6.71 (t, J = 2.2 Hz, 1 H), 6.89-6.65 (m, 5 H), 6.34 (s, 1 H), 6.00 (s, 1 H), 5.00 (br s, 2 H), 4.93–4.84 (m, 9 H), 4.83–4.79 (m, 3 H), 4.77 (d, J = 11.8 Hz, 2 H), 4.72–4.62 (m, 4 H), 4.54 (d, J = 11.8 Hz, 1 H), 4.43 (d, J = 11.8 Hz, 1 H), 3.87 (s, 1 H), 3.57 (s, 1 H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 196.5, 196.3, 159.9, 159.5, 159.4, 157.6, 157.0, 156.9, 156.3, 155.0, 146.7, 144.4, 142.3, 142.2, 139.6, 137.4, 137.1, 136.7, 136.6, 136.5, 136.4, 136.3, 134.8, 130.3, 129.0, 128.6, 128.5 (3 C), 128.4, 128.2 (2 C), 128.1 (2 C), 128.0, 127.9, 127.8 (2 C), 127.6, 127.5 (2 C), 127.4, 127.3, 126.9 (2 C), 126.7, 126.4, 119.3, 118.9, 117.7, 114.5, 114.3, 107.5, 106.9, 106.7, 96.7, 96.3, 70.4, 70.3, 70.1 (3 C), 69.8, 69.7, 69.0, 54.0, 49.7, 45.6, 44.8; MS (FAB) calcd for $C_{112}H_{90}O_{12}^+$ [M+H⁺] 1627.6, found 1627.8.

Aldehyde 36. To a slurry of Me₃SI (0.104 g, 0.511 mmol, 20 equiv) in THF (5 mL) at 0 °C was added n-BuLi (1.6 M in THF, 0.240 mL, 0.384 mmol, 15.0 equiv) dropwise over the course of 3 min, and the reaction mixture was stirred at 0 °C for additional 3 min. A solution of ketone S22 (0.050 g, 0.031 mmol, 1.0 equiv) in THF (2 mL) was added dropwise over the course of 3 min at 0 °C, and the resultant solution was stirred for an additional 30 min at 0 °C and then warmed to 25 °C and stirred for another 6 h.³ Upon completion, the reaction contents were quenched with the addition of saturated aqueous NH₄Cl (10 mL), poured into water (5 mL) and extracted with EtOAc (3×15 mL). The combined organic layers were then dried (MgSO₄), filtered, and concentrated to give the desired crude epoxide as a light yellow oil. Pressing forward without any additional purification, the crude epoxide was immediately dissolved in benzene (5 mL) and solid ZnI₂ (0.100 g, 0.313 mmol, 10 equiv) was added at 25 °C in a single portion.⁸ The resultant reaction mixture was stirred at 25 °C for 1 h. Upon completion, the reaction contents were quenched with water (15 mL) and extracted with EtOAc (3×15 mL). The combined organic layers were then dried (MgSO₄), filtered, and concentrated. The resultant crude product was purified by preparative thin layer chromatography (silica gel, hexanes:EtOAc, 2:1) to afford aldehyde diastereomer 36 (0.013 g, 26% yield) and a second stereoisomer of unknown configuration (0.013 g, 26% yield). Analytical samples were obtained by semipreparative reverse-phase HPLC (Shimadzu Epic C18, 5μ , 250×9.6 mm, retention time for 36 =35 min, other isomer of 36 = 45 min, 5% H₂O in MeCN). 36: R_f = 0.53 (silica gel, hexanes:EtOAc, 2:1); IR (film) v_{max} 3031, 2920, 1723, 1593, 1508, 1454, 1379, 1299, 1241, 1156, 1108, 1063, 1027, 830, 736, 697 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 9.96 (d, J = 0.9 Hz, 1 H), 9.51 (s, 1 H), 7.41–7.35 (m, 13 H), 7.34–7.27 (m, 28 H), 7.21–7.14 (m, 8 H), 7.06 (d, J = 8.6 Hz, 2 H), 6.86 (d, J = 8.6 Hz, 2 H), 6.68 (d, J = 8.6 Hz, 2 H), 6.56 (t, J = 2.2 Hz, 1 H), 6.54– 6.51 (m, 3 H), 6.47 (d, J = 8.6 Hz, 2 H), 6.43–6.41 (m, 3 H), 6.37 – 6.35 (m, 3 H), 5.39 (s, 1 H), 4.98 (s, 2 H), 4.97 (d, J = 12.0 Hz, 1 H), 4.95–4.92 (m, 3 H), 4.90–4.89 (m, 3 H), 4.88 (s, 2 H), 4.86 (s, 2 H), 4.84 (s, 2 H), 4.80 (d, J = 10.5 Hz, 1 H), 4.73–4.66 (m, 4 H), 4.60 (d, J = 11.7 Hz, 1 H), 4.42 (s, 1 H), 4.39 (s, 1 H), 3.53 (s, 1 H), 3.51 (s, 1 H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 199.7, 199.5, 160.2, 160.1, 157.8, 157.2, 156.8, 156.4, 155.1, 153.7, 147.2, 145.5, 140.9, 139.5,

139.3, 137.3, 137.1, 137.0, 136.7, 136.6, 136.4, 136.3, 136.1, 134.5, 129.1, 128.8, 128.6 (2 C), 128.5, 128.4, 128.2 (2 C), 128.0 (2 C), 127.9 (2 C), 127.8, 127.7, 127.6, 127.5, 127.4 (2 C), 127.1, 117.6, 115.4, 115.3, 114.7 (2 C), 114.1 (2 C), 108.6, 108.1, 101.1, 100.1, 96.9, 96.8, 71.0, 70.8, 70.4, 70.1 (2 C), 70.0, 69.7, 69.6, 59.1, 57.2, 52.1, 49.6, 47.0, 45.6; MS (FAB) calcd for $C_{114}H_{94}O_{12}^{+}$ [M+H⁺] 1655.7, found 1655.8. The other diastereoisomer of **36**: R_f = 0.58 (silica gel, hexanes:EtOAc, 2:1); IR (film) v_{max} 3062, 3031, 2923, 2854, 1722, 1593, 1508, 1454, 1379, 1299, 1242, 1156, 1109, 1062, 1027, 829, 736, 696 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 9.89 (d, J = 1.1 Hz, 1 H), 9.59 (s, 1 H), 7.41–7.27 (m, 33 H), 7.25–7.21 (m, 10 H), 7.14–7.05 (m, 5 H), 6.82 (d, J = 8.6 Hz, 2 H), 6.74 (d, J = 8.6 Hz, 2 H), 6.70-6.64 (m, 4 H), 6.58 (s, 1 H), 6.56 (s, 1 H), 6.54 (t, J = 2.2 Hz, 1 H), 6.43 (d, J = 2.2 Hz, 2 H), 6.40 (d, J = 2.2 Hz, 2 H), 6.35–6.31 (m, 3 H), 5.45 (s, 1 H), 5.01 (d, J = 11.0 Hz, 1 H), 4.97 (d, J = 11.0 Hz, 1 H), 4.96 (s, 1 H), 4.92 (d, J = 11.0 Hz, 1 H), 4.96 (s, 1 H), 4.92 (d, J = 11.0 Hz, 1 H), 4.96 (s, 1 H), 4.92 (d, J = 11.0 Hz, 1 H), 4.96 (s, 1 H), 4.92 (d, J = 11.0 Hz, 1 H), 4.96 (s, 1 H), 4.92 (d, J = 10.0 Hz, 1 H), 4.96 (s, 1 H), 4.96 (s, 1 H), 4.92 (d, J = 10.0 Hz, 1 H), 4.96 (s, 1 H), 4.9 11.9 Hz, 1 H), 4.92 (s, 2 H), 4.89–4.83 (m, 7 H), 4.81 (d, J = 11.7 Hz, 1 H), 4.79 (d, J = 11.7 Hz, 2 H), 4.71 (d, J = 11.7 Hz, 2 H), 4.66 (d, J = 11.7 Hz, 1 H), 4.53 (d, J = 11.9 Hz, 1 H), 4.47 (s, 1 H), 4.42 (d, J = 11.9 Hz, 1 H), 3.96 (s, 1 H), 3.57 (s, 1 H), 3.53 (s, 1 H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) 8. 200.1, 199.9, 160.2, 160.0, 157.6, 157.0, 156.9, 156.7, 155.0, 153.6, 146.6, 145.7, 140.8, 139.4, 137.3, 137.2, 137.1, 136.9, 136.6, 136.4, 136.3 (2 C), 135.3, 135.0, 129.2, 128.8, 128.7, 128.6, 128.5 (2 C), 128.4, 128.2, 128.0 (2 C), 127.9, 127.8 (2 C), 127.7, 127.4 (2 C), 127.3 (3 C), 126.6, 117.8, 115.6, 115.5, 114.5, 114.4, 108.5, 107.9, 101.2, 100.8, 97.2, 96.9, 71.1, 70.7, 70.6, 70.1, 70.0, 69.9, 69.8, 69.5, 58.2, 57.0, 53.5, 49.3, 46.5, 45.0; MS (FAB) calcd for $C_{114}H_{94}O_{12}^+$ [M+H⁺] 1655.7, found 1655.7.

Vaticanol C (38). To a solution of aldehyde 36 (5.0 mg, 0.003 mmol, 1.0 equiv) in THF (1 mL) at 25 °C was added 4-benzyloxyphenylmagnesium bromide (S7, 1.0 M in THF, 0.030 mL, 0.003 mmol, 10 equiv), and the resultant solution was stirred for 1 h at 25 °C. Upon completion, the reaction contents were quenched with saturated aqueous NH₄Cl (3 mL), poured into water (3 mL), and extracted with EtOAc (3×5 mL). The combined organic layers were then dried (MgSO₄), filtered, and concentrated. The resultant crude product mixture was purified by preparative thin layer chromatography (silica gel, hexanes:EtOAc, 2:1) to afford the desired intermediate alcohol (5.0 mg, 83% yield) as a colorless oil and as a complex mixture of diastereomers based on ¹H NMR analysis. Carrying this mixture of diastereomeric alcohols forward, the material (5.0 mg, 0.003 mmol, 1.0 equiv) was dissolved in a mixture of EtOAc:MeOH (1:1, 3 mL) and solid Pd/C (30%, 5 mg) was added. H₂ was then bubbled directly through the stirred reaction mixture for 30 min.⁴ Once complete, some additional MeOH was added to replace any evaporated solvent to rereach ~3 mL reaction volume and the reaction mixture was stirred under H₂ (balloon) for 2 h. H₂ was bubbled through the stirred reaction mixture again for 30 min and the reaction mixture again was refilled with MeOH to account for lost solvent. This process was repeated one more time after stirring the reaction under H₂ for 2 h and finally the reaction was stirred under H₂ at 25 °C for 12 h.⁵ Upon completion of the reaction, the reaction solution was filtered through simple filtration paper to remove Pd/C and washed with MeOH (2 mL).⁶ Next, Amberlite (IR-12OH, 0.100 g pre-washed with MeOH five times) was added to the filtrate and the resultant mixture was stirred at 25 °C for 1 h. When this operation was complete, the solution was filtered through simple filtration papered to remove the Amberlite and the filtrate was concentrated directly to afford crude vaticanol C (35) as a white solid. This was purified by semi-preparative reverse-phase HPLC⁷ (Shimadzu Epic C18, 5μ , 250 \times 9.6 mm, retention time = 13.5 min, 45% MeOH in H₂O) to give vaticanol C (38, 1.2 mg, 68% yield) as a white solid. **38**: $R_f = 0.28$ (silica gel, CH₂Cl₂:MeOH, 3:1); IR (film) v_{max} 3354, 2926, 2855, 1660, 1609, 1513, 1452, 1342, 1240, 1159, 1079, 1003, 832 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (400 MHz,

acetone- d_6) δ 8.44 (br s, 2 H), 8.36 (br s, 2 H), 8.26 (br s, 3 H), 7.98 (br s, 1 H), 7.84 (br s, 1 H), 7.51 (br s, 1 H), 7.27 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2 H), 7.26 (d, J = 8.6 Hz, 2 H), 7.04 (d, J = 8.6 Hz, 2 H), 6.87 (d, J = 8.6 Hz, 2 H), 6.86 (d, J = 8.6 Hz, 2 H), 6.68 (d, J = 8.6 Hz, 2 H), 6.58 (d, J = 2.2 Hz, 2 H), 6.48 (d, J = 8.6 Hz, 2 H), 6.43 (d, J = 2.2 Hz, 2 H), 6.39 (t, J = 2.2 Hz, 1 H), 6.38 (d, J = 8.6 Hz, 2 H), 6.36 (t, J = 2.2 Hz, 1 H), 6.19 (s, 1 H), 6.15 (s, 1 H), 5.64 (d, J = 7.9 Hz, 1 H), 5.46 (d, J = 6.6 Hz, 1 H), 4.96 (d, J = 6.6 Hz, 1 H), 4.59 (d, J = 7.9 Hz, 1 H), 4.20 (s, 1 H), 4.03 (s, 1 H), 3.41 (s, 1 H), 3.14 (s, 1 H); ¹³C NMR (150 MHz, acetone- d_6) δ 161.1, 160.1, 160.0, 159.9, 158.3, 157.9, 156.2, 155.9, 153.6, 148.5, 146.1, 144.2, 143.3, 138.4, 134.3 (2 C), 133.6, 130.1, 129.6128.7, 128.4, 128.2, 118.7, 117.9, 116.2 (2 C), 115.7, 115.6, 114.8, 108.2, 107.6, 102.5, 102.0, 96.0, 95.9, 94.3, 57.9, 56.9, 51.1, 49.8, 47.7, 45.7, ; HRMS (FAB) calcd for C₅₆H₄₃O₁₂₊ [M+H⁺] 906.2755, found 906.2642. All spectroscopic data for **38** match that reported by Tanaka and co-workers. For a direct comparison, see Table S5.

Larger Scale Synthesis of Carasiphenol C (16): on ~50 mg scale

All reactions were performed as described above if not otherwise stated.

Deprotected Ketone S5. Permethylated ketone **S3** (0.510 g, 0.725 mmol, 1.0 equiv); split in two sealable reaction vessels; 70 °C for 2 d. Deprotected ketone **S5** (0.611 g, 84% yield) as an orange oil.

Perbenzylated Ketone S6. Deprotected ketone **S5** (0.285 g, 0.483 mmol, 1.0 equiv). Perbenzylated ketone **S6** (0.526 g, 83% yield) as a yellow oil.

Aldehyde 27. Ketone S6 (0.185 g, 0.141 mmol, 1.0 equiv). Aldehyde 27 (0.147 g, 79% yield).

Alcohol S8. Aldehyde 27 (0.147 g, 0.014 mmol, 1.0 equiv, 5.5:1 mixture of diastereomers); the crude product was purified by preparative thin layer chromatography (Et₂O/toluene, 19/1) to afford alcohol S8 (0.112 g, 90% yield, mixture of diastereomers, 4:1 based on ¹H NMR) as a white solid.

Carasiphenol C (16). HPLC grade solvents were used for all operations performed in the final reaction. Alcohol **S8** (55 mg, 0.036 mmol, 1.0 equiv) was dissolved in a mixture of EtOAc/MeOH (1/2, 8 mL,), solid Pd/C (10%, 120 mg); 7 h total reaction time (deprotection); crude ¹H NMR of the deprotected alcohol intermediate obtained indicating 100% conversion, ~90% pure crude carasiphenol C (16, 25 mg) as a slight orange solid. The reaction was performed two times at this scale and one time on 12 mg scale. In total 55 mg of material containing 16 in at least 90% purity (if not better) have been obtained from this process. ¹H NMR of all three batches of this material, the ¹³C spectrum for a portion of the material after 100 scans, and the alcohol precursor to the final cyclization can be found at the very end of the Supporting Information Section.

¹ H Literature		¹ H OI	oserved
Chemical Shift	Appearance	Chemical Shift	Appearance
		8.45	s, 1 H
		8.18	s, 2 H
		8.05	s, 1 H
		8.01	s, 2 H
		7.80	s, 1 H
		7.80	s, 1 H
		7.70	s, 1 H
7.22	d, J = 8.5 Hz, 2 H	7.23	d, J = 8.5 Hz, 2 H
6.98	d, J = 8.3 Hz, 2 H	6.98	d, J = 8.6 Hz, 2 H
6.86	d, J = 8.5 Hz, 2 H	6.85	d, J = 8.6 Hz, 2 H
6.70	d, J = 8.3 Hz, 2 H	6.70	d, J = 8.6 Hz, 2 H
6.61	d, J = 1.3 Hz, 1 H	6.61	d, J = 1.8 Hz, 1 H
6.44	d, J = 8.6 Hz, 2 H	6.43	d, J = 8.6 Hz, 2 H
6.35	d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2 H	6.35	d, J = 8.6 Hz, 2 H
6.31	d, J = 2.1 Hz, 1 H	6.30	t, J = 2.2 Hz, 1 H
6.25	d, J = 2.3 Hz, 1 H	6.25	d, J = 2.2 Hz, 2 H
6.25	s, 1 H	6.24	s, 1 H
6.17	d, J = 1.3 Hz, 1 H	6.16	d, J = 1.8 Hz, 1 H
5.25	d, J = 7.5 Hz, 1 H	5.26	d, J = 7.5 Hz, 1 H
4.82	d, J = 7.5 Hz, 1 H	4.83	d, J = 7.5 Hz, 1 H
4.61	br s, 1 H	4.62	s, 1 H
4.51	br s, 1 H	4.53	s, 1 H
3.66	d, J = 5.9 Hz, 1 H	3.67	d, J = 5.9 Hz, 1 H
3.61	d, J = 5.9 Hz, 1 H	3.62	d, J = 5.9 Hz, 1 H

¹³ C Literature	¹³ C Observed Recalibrated	¹³ C Observed Acetone at 29.8 ppm	HO
163.1	163.2	162.9	
160.3	160.5	160.2	
159.6	159.7	159.4	но
158.7	158.7	158.4	∥ `Г н =) (= н
156.3	156.7	156.4	
156.2	156.4	156.1	HOLILLOU
155.6	155.8	155.5	HO HO
150.7	151.2	150.9	
145.8	145.8	145.5	16 : carasiphenol C
145.4	145.4	145.1	p
138.0	138.0	137.7	
137.0	137.0	136.7	
133.5	133.7	133.4	
129.6	130.9	130.6	
129.4	129.5	129.2	
129.4	129.5	129.2	
129.4	129.2	128.9	
126.1	126.1	125.8	
123.3	123.3	123.0	
116.6	116.7	116.4	
116.5	116.5	116.2	
116.2	116.3	116.0	
115.6	115.7	115.4	
107.8	107.9	107.6	
103.6	103.8	103.5	
102.8	102.9	102.6	
102.6	102.7	102.4	
97.2	97.2	96.9	
95.1	95.1	94.8	
60.4	60.4	60.1	
60.3	60.2	59.9	
57.4	57.5	57.2	
53.7	53.7	53.4	
50.4	50.3	50.0	

 Table 1 Comparison of ¹H and ¹³C NMR spectra of 16 with reported literature data.

¹ H Literature		¹ H Ob	served
Chemical Shift	Appearance	Chemical Shift	Appearance
8.41	br s, 2 H	8.46	s, 2 H
8.11	br s, 4 H	8.15	s, 4 H
7.88	br s, 2 H	7.91	s, 2 H
7.75	br s, 2 H	7.79	s, 2 H
7.21	d, J = 8.6 Hz, 4H	7.25	d, J = 8.5 Hz, 4 H
6.84	d, J = 8.6 Hz, 4 H	6.88	d, J = 8.5 Hz, 4 H
6.42	d, J = 8.8 Hz, 4 H	6.46	d, J = 8.6 Hz, 4 H
6.34	d, J = 8.8 Hz, 4 H	6.38	d, J = 8.6 Hz, 4 H
6.25	t, J = 2.2 Hz, 2 H	6.29	t, J = 2.2 Hz, 2 H
6.21	d, J = 2.2 Hz, 4 H	6.25	d, J = 2.2 Hz, 4 H
6.20	s, 2 H	6.24	s, 2 H
5.23	d, J = 7.7 Hz, 2 H	5.27	d, J = 7.6 Hz, 2 H
4.82	d, J = 7.7 Hz, 2 H	4.86	d, J = 7.6 Hz, 2 H
4.57	s, 2 H	4.61	s, 2 H
3.47	s, 2 H	3.52	s, 2 H

¹³ C Literature	¹³ C Observed Recalibrated	¹³ C Observed Acetone at 29.8 ppm	H0
162.8	162.8	163.3	D O OH
160.0	160.0	160.5	V C I J T OH
158.3	158.3	158.8	HO
156.0	156.0	156.5	
155.4	155.4	155.9	HOH CONTRACTOR
145.4	145.3	145.8	HOL
145.2	145.1	145.6	HO' W HO
136.5	136.5	137.0	OH 🗸
133.3	133.7	134.2	17: ampelopsin H
129.1	129.1	129.6	
128.7	128.7	129.2	
125.3	125.2	125.7	
116.5	116.5	117.0	
116.2	116.1	116.6	
115.4	115.4	115.9	
107.5	107.5	108.0	
102.3	102.0	102.5	
96.9	96.9	97.4	
94.7	94.7	95.2	
59.4	59.4	59.9	
57.6	57.1	57.6	
49.4	49.4	49.9	

 Table 2 Comparison of ¹H and ¹³C NMR spectra of 17 with reported literature data.

¹ H Literature		¹ H Observed	
Chemical Shift	Appearance	Chemical Shift	Appearance
		8.43	s, 1 H
		8.22	s, 2 H
		8.12	s, 1 H
		8.06	s, 1 H
		7.94	s, 1 H
		7.88	s, 1 H
		7.57	s, 1 H
7.20	d, J = 8.3 Hz, 2 H	7.25	d, J = 8.8 Hz, 2 H
7.10	d, J = 8.2 Hz, 2 H	7.16	d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2 H
6.81	d, J = 8.5 Hz, 2 H	6.84	d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2 H
6.74	d, J = 8.2 Hz, 2 H	6.79	d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2 H
6.56	d, J = 1.4 Hz, 1 H	6.61	d, J = 2.0 Hz, 1 H
6.56	d, J = 8.6 Hz, 2 H	6.61	d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2 H
6.45	d, J = 8.6 Hz, 2 H	6.49	d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2 H
6.37	d, J = 1.8 Hz, 1 H	6.43	d, J = 2.4 Hz, 2 H
6.31	t, J = 1.8 Hz, 1 H	6.35	t, J = 2.0 Hz, 1 H
6.15	s, 1H	6.19	s, 1 H
6.09	d, J = 1.1 Hz, 1 H	6.14	d, J = 2.0 Hz, 1 H
5.38	d, J = 6.3 Hz, 1 H	5.44	d, J = 6.0 Hz, 1 H
4.93	d, J = 6.3 Hz, 1 H	4.97	d, J = 6.4 Hz, 1 H
4.20	bs, 1 H	4.26	d, J = 1.6 Hz, 1 H
4.01	s, 1 H	4.06	s, 1 H
3.51	s, 1 H	3.56	s, 1 H
3.37	bs, 1 H	3.43	s, 1 H

¹³ C Literature	¹³ C Observed Recalibrated	¹³ C Observed Acetone at 29.8 ppm	HO OH
160.1	160.1	159.9	L H /~/
160.0	160.0	159.8	HO
158.5	158.8	158.6	
158.1	158.4	158.2	C CH
158.1	158.1	157.9	O OH OH
156.4	156.5	156.3	C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C
156.3	156.3	156.1	HO HO
153.7	153.7	153.5	
148.7	148.7	148.5	19: carasiphenol B
144.4	144.3	144.1	*
139.0	139.0	138.8	
135.4	135.4	135.2	
134.4	134.6	134.4	
130.2	130.2	130.0	
129.6	129.5	129.3	
128.9	128.8	128.6	
127.0	127.3	127.1	
118.0	118.0	117.8	
116.4	116.3	116.1	
116.0	115.9	115.7	
115.7	115.6	115.4	
115.0	115.0	114.8	
107.6	107.6	107.4	
104.0	104.1	103.9	
102.2	102.2	102.0	
102.0	102.0	101.8	
96.0	96.1	95.9	
94.7	94.6	94.4	
56.9	57.0	56.8	
56.8	56.6	56.4	
49.9	49.8	49.6	
48.1	48.0	47.8	
46.9	46.9	46.7	

 Table 3 Comparison of ¹H and ¹³C NMR spectra of 38 with reported literature data.

¹ H I	Literature	130	13C Observed	¹³ C Observed	
Chemical Shift	Appearance	²³ C Literature	Recalibrated	Acetone at 29.8 ppm	
¹ H I	Literature	163.6	161.6	161.2	
		160.4	160.4	160.0	
		160.4	160.3	159.9	
		158.6	158.6	158.2	
		158.3	158.3	157.9	
		157.7	157.7	157.3	
		156.5	156.5	156.1	
7.24	d, J = 8.5 Hz, 2 H	156.5	156.4	156.0	
6.99	d, J = 7.5 Hz, 2 H	153.7	153.7	153.3	
6.84	d, J = 7.5 Hz, 2 H	148.2	148.2	147.8	
6.70	d, J = 8.5 Hz, 2 H	146.3	146.4	146.0	
6.66	d, J = 7.5 Hz, 2 H	142.9	142.9	142.5	
6.60	d, J = 8.5 Hz, 2 H	138.5	138.5	138.1	
6.54	d, J = 2.0 Hz, 2 H	134.9	135.0	134.6	
6.48	d, J =I 2.0 Hz, 1 H	133.8	133.9	133.5	
6.35	t, J = 2.0 Hz, 1 H	130.4	130.4	130.0	
6.18	d, J = 2.0 Hz, 1 H	130.0	130.0	129.6	
6.10	s, 1 H	129.3	129.3	128.9	
5.60	d, J = 8.0 Hz, 1 H	128.5	128.6	128.2	
4.55	d, J = 8.0 Hz, 1 H	119.2	119.2	118.8	
4.15	br d, J = 1.0 Hz, 1 H	116.5	116.6	116.2	
4.09	bs, 1 H	116.5	116.5	116.1	
3.53	bs, 1 H	116.1	116.1	115.7	
3.15	bs, 1 H	116.0	116.0	115.6	
¹ H	Observed	116.0	115.9	115.5	
Chemical Shift	Chemical Shift	113.7	113.7	113.3	
¹ H	Observed	108.5	108.5	108.1	
8.37	s. 1 H	108.5	108.4	108.0	
8.27	s. 1 H	106.2	106.2	105.8	
7.99	s, 1 H	102.8	102.8	102.4	
7.90	s. 1 H	102.4	102.4	102.0	
7.88	s, 1 H	96.6	96.7	96.3	
7.28	s. 1 H	94.6	94.6	94.2	
7.26		EQ 1	EQ 1	F7 7	
7.20	$d_1 = 8.4 Hz + 2 H$	52.4	52.4	52.0	
6.86	d 1 – 8 4 Hz, 2 H	51.0	51.9	52.0	
6.72	$d_1 = 8.4 Hz 2 H$	50.0	50.0	51.5	
6.68	$d_1 = 8.4 Hz, 2 H$	JU.9	15.4	45.0	
6.62	d 1 – 8 8 Hz 2 H	45.4	45.4	45.0	
6.56	$d_1 = 20 H_7 2 H_7$				
6.50	$d_1 = 2.0 Hz = 1 H$				
6.37	4, J = 2.0 Hz, 1 H		0		
6.10	$d_{1} = 2.0 Hz, 1 H$			10	
6.11	d, J = 2.4 HZ, I H	но	~ ()		
5.62	d 1 = 80Hz 1H				
4 59	$d_{1} = 76 H_{7} 1 H$	М С С С С С С С С С С С С С С С С С С С			
4 18	e 1 H	HO			
4 12	c 1 H	(_) (_) ()			
3.56	s, 1 H	НО ОН ССОН			
3.18	s 1 H				
5.10	5, 111		18: ampelopsi	n G	

Table 4 Comparison of ¹H and ¹³C NMR spectra of **18** with reported literature data.

¹ H Literature		¹ H OI	¹ H Observed		¹³ C Observed
Chemical Shift	Appearance	Chemical Shift	Appearance	¹³ C Literature	Acetone at 29.8 ppm
8.49	s, 1H	8.44	br s, 2 H	161.1	161.1
8.46	s, 1 H	8.36	br s, 2 H	160.1	160.1
8.35	s, 2 H	8.36	brs, 2 H	160.1	160.1
8.26	s, 2 H	8.26	br s, 3 H	160.0	160.0
8.23	s, 1 H			160.0	159.9
7.98	s, 1 H	7.98	brs, 1 H	158.3	158.3
7.81	s, 1 H	7.84	brs, 1 H	158.3	158.3
7.51	s, 1 H	7.51	br s, 1 H	157.9	157.9
7.24	d, J = 8.8 Hz, 2 H	7.27	d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2 H	156.1	156.2
7.23	d, J = 8.8 Hz, 2 H	7.26	d, J = 8.6 Hz, 2 H	155.9	155.9
7.01	d, J = 8.3 Hz, 2 H	7.04	d, J = 8.6 Hz, 2 H	153.5	153.6
6.84	d, J = 8.8 Hz, 2 H	6.87	d, J = 8.6 Hz, 2 H	148.5	148.5
6.83	d, J = 8.8 Hz, 2 H	6.86	d, J = 8.6 Hz, 2 H	146.1	146.1
6.65	d, J = 8.3 Hz, 2 H	6,68	d, J = 8.6 Hz, 2 H	144.2	144.2
6.55	d. $I = 2.0$ Hz. 2 H	6.58	d, J = 2.2 Hz, 2 H	143.3	143.3
6.45	$d_{1} = 8.8 Hz$	6.48	d. J = 8.6 Hz. 2 H	138.4	138.4
6.40	$d_{1} = 2.0 Hz$	6.43	d. $J = 2.2$ Hz. 2 H	134.4	134.3
6 36	t = 2.0 Hz + 1 H	6 39	t, l = 2.2 Hz, 1 H	134.3	134.3
6.35	$d_1 = 98 H_7 2 H_1$	6.38	$d_1 = 86 H_7 2 H_1$	133.6	133.6
6.33	4, 5 = 0.0 Hz, 2 H	6.36	$t_{1} = 2.2 Hz_{1} H$	130.1	130.1
6.16	1, J = 2.0 HZ, I H	6.10	c, J = 2.2 Hz, I H	120.1	130.1
6.10	5,11	6.15	5,11	129.0	129.0
5.61	5, I H d (= 7 8 Hz 1 H	5.64	$S_{1} = 7.9 Hz 1 H$	120.7	128.7
5.01	$d_{1} = 7.8 Hz, 1 H$	5.04	$d_{1} = 66 H_{7} H_{1}$	120.4	120.4
3.43	$d_{1} = 0.5 Hz, 1 H$	3.40	$d_{1} = 0.012, 111$	110.2	120.2
4.95	$d_{1}J = 0.5 Hz, 1 H$	4.90	$d_{1} = 0.0 Hz, 1 H$	110.7	117.0
4.50	a, J = 7.8 Hz, I H	4.59	a, J = 7.9 Hz, I H	118.0	117.9
4.10	S, I H	4.20	S, I H	116.3	116.2
2.99	5,11	4.03	5,11	110.2	116.2
3.30	5,1 H	3.41	5,11	115.7	115.7
5.10	3, 111	3.14	5, 111	114.8	114.8
				108.2	108.2
				100.2	100.2
				108.2	108.2
				107.6	107.6
				102.5	102.5
	OH			102.0	102.0
но	1 HO			96.1	96.0
	-) /m			96.0	95.9
↓ ↓ / `	C CH			94.3	94.3
HO -A	$\sum_{i=1}^{n}$			94.3	94.3
				57.9	57.9
() = ()	=/ []			56.9	56.9
	OH 🔨			51.2	51.1
	OH			49.8	49.8
				47.7	4/./
38:	vaticanol C			45.7	45./

 Table 5 Comparison of ¹H and ¹³C NMR spectra of 38 with reported literature data.

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Regioselective Reactions for Programmable Resveratrol Oligomer Synthesis

Scott A. Snyder,* Andreas Gollner, and Maria I. Chiriac

Department of Chemistry, Columbia University Havemeyer Hall – Mail Code 3129 3000 Broadway, New York, NY 10027 (USA)

¹H and ¹³C Spectra











































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