

# Divergent Synthesis and Chemical Reactivity of Bicyclic Lactone Fragments of Complex Rearranged Spongian Diterpenes

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## **Chemical Materials and Methods.**

Unless stated otherwise, reactions were conducted in oven-dried glassware under an atmosphere of nitrogen or argon using anhydrous solvents (either freshly distilled or passed through activated alumina columns). Titanium(IV) chloride and methylene bromide were purified by distillation. TMEDA, benzylamine,  $\text{BF}_3\cdot\text{OEt}_2$  were purified by distillation over  $\text{CaH}_2$ . All other commercially obtained reagents were used as received. Reaction temperatures were controlled using an IKAmag temperature modulator. Thin-layer chromatography (TLC) was conducted with E. Merck silica gel 60 F254 pre-coated plates, (0.25 mm) and visualized by exposure to UV light (254 nm) or stained with anisaldehyde, ceric ammonium molybdate, potassium permanganate and iodine. Flash column chromatography was performed using normal phase silica gel (60 Å, 230-240 mesh, Merck KGA).  $^1\text{H}$  NMR spectra were recorded on Bruker spectrometers (at 500 or 600 MHz) and are reported relative to deuterated solvent signals. Data for  $^1\text{H}$  NMR spectra are reported as follows: chemical shift ( $\delta$  ppm), multiplicity, coupling constant (Hz) and integration.  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR spectra were recorded on Bruker Spectrometers (at 125 or 150 MHz). Data for  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR spectra are reported in terms of chemical shift. IR spectra were recorded on a Varian 640-IR spectrometer and are reported in terms of frequency of absorption ( $\text{cm}^{-1}$ ). Optical rotations were measured with a Jasco P-1010 polarimeter. High resolution mass spectra were obtained from the UC Irvine Mass Spectrometry Facility with a Micromass LCT spectrometer. See *JOC Standard Abbreviations and Acronyms for abbreviations* (available at [http://pubs.acs.org/userimages/ContentEditor/1218717864819/jocea\\_abbreviations.pdf](http://pubs.acs.org/userimages/ContentEditor/1218717864819/jocea_abbreviations.pdf)).

## **General Information Regarding Chiral Starting Materials.**

Silyl ketene acetal **28** was obtained from (5S,6S)-5,6-dimethoxy-5,6-dimethyl-1,4-dioxan-2-one.<sup>1</sup> (5S,6S)-5,6-Dimethoxy-5,6-dimethyl-1,4-dioxan-2-one was synthesized from (S)-3-chloropropane-1,2-diol via a four step procedure reported by Ley and coworkers.<sup>2</sup> The diol was obtained from hydrolytic kinetic resolution of epichlorohydrin.<sup>3</sup>

Enone **29** was obtained from Swern oxidation of (1*R*,4*S*)-4-hydroxycyclopent-2-en-1-yl acetate.<sup>4</sup> (1*R*,4*S*)-4-Hydroxycyclopent-2-en-1-yl acetate was obtained via two different routes, the

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1. Ley, S.V.; Dixon, D.J.; Guy, R.T.; Rodríguez, F.; Sheppard, T. D. *Org. Biomol. Chem.* **2005**, 3, 4095.

2. Ley, S. V.; Diez, E.; Dixon, D. J.; Guy, R. T.; Michel, P.; Nattrass, G. L.; Sheppard, T. D. *Org. Biomol. Chem.* **2004**, 2, 3608.

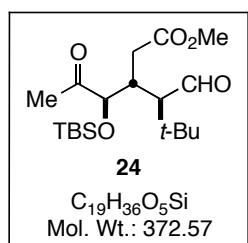
3. Schaus, S. E.; Brandes, B. D.; Larro, J. F.; Tokunaga, M.; Hansen, K. B.; Gould, A. E.; Furrow, M. E.; Jacobsen, E. N. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2002**, 124, 1307.

4. Hughes, C. C.; Miller, A. K.; Trauner, D. *Org. Lett.* **2005**, 7, 3425.

latter of which we found to be operationally less complex. The first route involved a photochemical [3+2] cycloaddition of cyclopentadiene to give (*1R,3S*)-cyclopent-4-ene-1,3-diol.<sup>5</sup> (*1R,3S*)-Cyclopent-4-ene-1,3-diol was acylated to give (*1R,3S*)-cyclopent-4-ene-1,3-diyl diacetate which, after resolution with electric eel acetylcholine esterase, gave (*1R,4S*)-4-hydroxycyclopent-2-en-1-yl acetate.<sup>6</sup> The second route involved monoepoxidation of cyclopentadiene to give 6-oxabicyclo[3.1.0]hex-2-ene.<sup>7</sup> The epoxide was opened to racemic 4-hydroxycyclopent-2-en-1-yl acetate, which was further acylated to (*1R,3S*)-cyclopent-4-ene-1,3-diyl diacetate.<sup>8</sup> The (*1R,3S*)-cyclopent-4-ene-1,3-diyl diacetate was resolved enzymatically with Novozyme 435 to yield (*1R,4S*)-4-hydroxycyclopent-2-en-1-yl acetate.<sup>5c,9</sup>

### Synthetic Experimental Procedures.

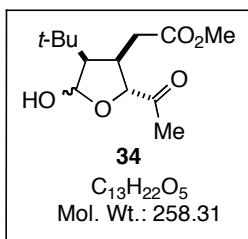
**Synthesis of *t*-Bu-MacE (13).** Experimental procedures and characterization data for the synthesis of **13**, **14**, **22**, **24**, **25**, **26**, **30**, **32**, **33**, **36**, **41**, **42**, **44** can be found in the *SI Appendix* of reference 10. Improved synthetic procedures follow for **24** and **22**.



**(*3R,4R*)-Methyl 3-((*R*)-1-(*tert*-butyldimethylsilyloxy)-2-oxopropyl)-4-formyl-5,5-dimethylhexanoate (24):** To a stirred mixture of enoxy silane **25** (2.74 g, 6.23 mmol) in THF (53 mL) and H<sub>2</sub>O (7.0 mL), 4-methylmorpholine *N*-oxide (2.66 g, 12.45 mmol) and OsO<sub>4</sub> (3.35 mL, 2.5 wt% in *t*BuOH, 0.31 mmol) were added. The mixture was stirred 7 h, then solid NaHSO<sub>3</sub> (2 g) was added and the resulting mixture was stirred for 1 h. The reaction mixture was diluted with H<sub>2</sub>O (100 mL) and extracted with EtOAc (4 × 75 mL). Combined organic extracts were washed with brine (100 mL), dried over Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>, filtered, and concentrated to afford crude  $\alpha$ -hydroxyketone as a mixture of diastereomers, which were sufficiently pure for use in the next transformation. The crude  $\alpha$ -hydroxyketone was dissolved in

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5. a) Kaneko, C.; Sugimoto, A.; Tanaka, S. *Synthesis* **1974**, 876. b) Inoue, Y.; Wada, K.; Liu, Y.; Ouchi, M.; Tai, A.; Hakushi, T. *J. Org. Chem.* **1989**, *54*, 5268. c) Tietz, L. F.; Stadler, C.; Böhnke, N.; Brasche, G.; Grube, A. *Synlett* **2007**, 485.
6. Basra, S. K.; Drew, M. G. B.; Mann, J.; Kane, P. D. *J. Chem. Soc., Perkin Trans. I* **2000**, 3592.
7. a) Korach, M.; Nielsen, D. R.; Rideout, W. H. *Org. Synth.* **1962**, *42*, 50. b) Crandall, J. K.; Banks, D. B.; Coyler, R. A.; Watkins, R. J.; Arrington, J. P. *J. Org. Chem.* **1968**, *33*, 423.
8. Deardorff, D. R.; Myles, D. C.; MacFerrin, K. D. *Tetrahedron Lett.* **1985**, *26*, 5615.
9. Theil, F.; Schick, H.; Winter, G.; Reck, G. *Tetrahedron* **1991**, *47*, 7569. b) Khan, P. M.; Wu, R.; Bisht, K. S. *Tetrahedron* **2007**, *63*, 1116.
10. Schnermann, M. J.; Beaudry, C.; Egovora, A. V.; Polishchuk, R. S.; Sütterlin, C.; Overman, L. E. *Proc. Nat. Acad. Sci. USA* **2010**, *107*, 6158.

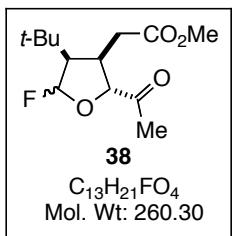
MeOH (30 mL) and C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>6</sub> (30 mL), cooled to 0 °C, and Pb(OAc)<sub>4</sub> (3.59 g, 8.09 mmol) was added in one portion. After 15 min saturated aqueous NaHCO<sub>3</sub> (4.0 mL) was added and the mixture was diluted with EtOAc (200 mL) resulting in an orange precipitate. The resulting suspension was passed through a pad of Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>/SiO<sub>2</sub> eluting with EtOAc and concentrated to give tricarbonyl **24** (2.20 g, 95%) as a clear oil that matched the previously reported analytical data.<sup>10</sup>



**Methyl**

**2-((2*R*,3*R*,4*R*)-4-*tert*-butyl-2-ethanoyl-5-**

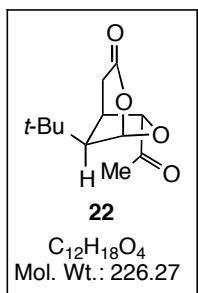
**hydroxytetrahydrofuran-3-yl)ethanoate (34):** To a solution of **24** (120 mg, 0.27 mmol) in THF (2.5 mL) at 0 °C was added TBAF (410 mL, 1M in THF, 0.41 mmol). The solution was stirred for 10 min. Silica gel was added until the mixture became viscous, and was stirred magnetically for an additional 5 min. The mixture loaded onto a silica gel column. Purification by silica gel chromatography (30% hexanes: EtOAc) gave **34** (34 mg, 48%) as a 10:1 mixture of anomeric alcohols as a clear oil: R<sub>f</sub> 0.32 (2:1 hexane:EtOAc); <sup>1</sup>H NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 500 MHz, peaks for major isomer) δ 5.31 (s, 1H), 4.43 (s, 1H), 3.90 (br s, 1H), 3.71 (s, 3H), 2.83 (m, 1H), 2.75 (dd, J = 16.8, 3.8 Hz, 1H), 2.49 (dd, J = 12.2, 16.7 Hz, 1H), 2.31 (s, 3H), 1.75 (app t, J = 6.3 Hz, 1H), 1.00 (s, 9H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 125 MHz, peaks for major isomer) δ 210.7, 173.2, 101.3, 88.0, 58.3, 52.1, 42.0, 33.9, 30.3, 29.5, 26.1; IR (thin film) 1733, 1717 cm<sup>-1</sup>; HRMS-ESI (m/z): [M+Na]<sup>+</sup> calculated for C<sub>13</sub>H<sub>22</sub>O<sub>5</sub>Na 281.1365, observed: 281.1356; [α]<sub>D</sub><sup>25</sup> -9.0°; [α]<sub>577</sub><sup>25</sup> -10.3°; [α]<sub>546</sub><sup>25</sup> -14.8°; [α]<sub>435</sub><sup>25</sup> -58.8°; [α]<sub>405</sub><sup>25</sup> -95.2°, (c = 1.0, CHCl<sub>3</sub>).



**Methyl 2-((2*R*,3*R*,4*R*)-4-*tert*-butyl-2-ethanoyl-5-fluorotetrahydrofuran-3-yl)ethanoate (38):**

A solution of **34** (19 mg, 0.070 mmol) in CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> (0.7 mL) was cooled to -78 °C and DAST (17 μL, 0.11 mmol) was added. After 5 min, saturated sodium bicarbonate (1 mL) and CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> (1 mL) were added to the solution and the mixture was allowed to warm to r.t.. The layers were separated and the aqueous layer was washed with additional CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> (2 × 1 mL). The organic phases were combined, dried over Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>, filtered, and concentrated to yield as **38** (18 mg, 95%) as a clean ~2:1 mixture of anomeric fluorides by NMR. Characteristic data for **38**: <sup>1</sup>H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 5.90 (dd, J = 68.2, 3.0 Hz, 1H, major), 5.87 (d, J = 66.0 Hz, 1H, minor), 4.65 (s, 1H, major), 4.17 (t, J = 6.8 Hz, 1H, minor), 3.71 (s, 3H, minor), 3.66 (s, 3H, minor), 3.10 (m, 1H), 2.90 (d, J = 13.2 Hz, 1H, minor), 2.78 (m, 2H, major + m, 1H, minor), 2.63 (dd, J = 17.1, 7.9 Hz, 1H, minor), 2.29 (s, 3H), 2.25 (s, 3H), 2.20 (m, 1H), 1.81 (ddd, J = 35.2,

6.7, 3.0 Hz), 1.07 (s, 9H, major), 0.95 (s, 9H, minor); HRMS–ESI (*m/z*): [M+Na]<sup>+</sup> calculated for C<sub>13</sub>H<sub>21</sub>FO<sub>4</sub>Na 283.1322, observed 283.1320.

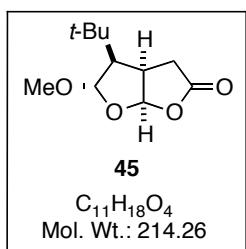


**(1*S*,5*R*,6*R*,8*R*)-8-*tert*-butyl-6-ethanoyl-2,7-dioxabicyclo[3.2.1]octan-3-one (22)**

**From 34:** To a solution of ester **34** (179 mg, 0.694 mmol) in MeOH (6.9 mL) at 0 °C was added 1N NaOH (1.40 mL, 1.39 mmol). The mixture was warmed to rt and stirred for 3.5 h. The reaction mixture was poured into brine (10 mL) and acidified to pH 2 with a 1M HCl solution. The aqueous layer was extracted with CHCl<sub>3</sub> until TLC indicated complete extraction of the product (15 x 10 mL). The combined organic layers were dried over Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>, filtered, and concentrated to give crude acid **35** as a clear oil sufficiently pure for the subsequent transformation. Crude acid **35** from above was dissolved in CHCl<sub>3</sub> (8.7 mL) and treated with CSA (48 mg, 0.21 mmol). The solution was stirred for 12 h at rt. The mixture was diluted with CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> (10 mL) and poured into a saturated aqueous solution of NaHCO<sub>3</sub> (15 mL). The layers were separated and the organic phase was washed with additional NaHCO<sub>3</sub> (15 mL). The combined aqueous layers were extracted with CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> (3 x 20 mL). The organic phases were combined, dried over Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>, filtered, and concentrated. Purification by silica gel chromatography (30–50% EtOAc/hexanes) gave **22** (85 mg, 54%, 2 steps) as a clear oil that matched previously reported analytical data.<sup>10</sup>

**From 36:** To a solution of ester **36** (105 mg, 0.330 mmol) in MeOH (1.39 mL) at rt was added 1N NaOH (1.40 mL, 1.39 mmol) and the mixture was stirred for 36 h. The resulting mixture was cooled to 0 °C and 1 N HCl (5 mL) was added and the mixture was stirred for 30 min. CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> (5 mL) was added and the layers were separated and the aqueous layer was extracted with CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> (10 x 10 mL). The combined organic layers were dried over Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>, filtered, and concentrated to give the crude acid **37** as a clear oil that was sufficiently pure for use in the subsequent transformation. The crude acid was dissolved in dry benzene (5 mL) and concentrated for azeotropic drying. This procedure was repeated 3 times. The crude acid **37** was dissolved in CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> (2.6 mL), cooled to 0 °C, and boron-trifluoride etherate (BF<sub>3</sub>·OEt<sub>2</sub>) (34 µL, 0.33 mmol) was added. After 1 h, saturated aqueous NaHCO<sub>3</sub> (4 mL) was added and the layers were separated and the aqueous phase was washed with additional CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> (2 x 5 mL). The organic phases were combined, dried over Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>, filtered, and concentrated. Purification of the residue by silica gel chromatography (30–50% EtOAc/hexanes) gave **22** (49 mg, 66% from **36**) as a clear oil that matched previously reported analytical data.<sup>10</sup>

**From 38:** To a solution of ester **38** (9.0 mg, 0.035 mmol) in MeOH (0.35 mL) at rt was added 1N NaOH (53  $\mu$ L, 0.53 mmol) and the mixture was stirred for 2 h. To the resulting mixture, saturated aqueous ammonium chloride (4 mL) and CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> (5 mL) was added and the layers were separated and the aqueous layer was extracted with CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> (10  $\times$  10 mL). The combined organic layers were dried over Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>, filtered, and concentrated to give the crude acid **39** as a clear oil that was sufficiently pure for use in the subsequent transformation. The crude acid was dissolved in dry benzene (5 mL) and concentrated for azeotropic drying. This procedure was repeated 3 times. The crude acid was dissolved in dry DMF (1.7 mL) and SnCl<sub>2</sub> (13 mg, 0.070 mmol) was added and the mixture was stirred. After 18 h, saturated aqueous sodium bicarbonate (4 mL) and CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> (5 mL) was added and the layers were separated and the aqueous layer was extracted with CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> (3  $\times$  5 mL). The combined organic layers were dried over Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>, filtered, and concentrated. The residue was purified by silica gel chromatography (30–50% EtOAc/hexanes) gave **22** (5.8 mg, 71% from **38**) as a clear oil that matched previously reported analytical data.<sup>10</sup>

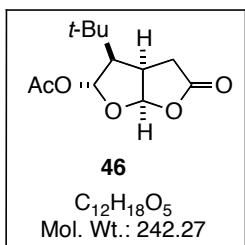


**(3a*R*,4*R*,5*S*,6a*R*)-4-*tert*-butyl-5-methoxytetrahydrofuro[2,3-*b*]furan-**

**2(6a*H*)- one (45):** To a solution of ester  **$\alpha$ -36** (160 mg, 0.50 mmol) in MeOH (2.0 mL) at rt was added 1N aqueous NaOH (2.1 mL) and the mixture was stirred for 36 h. The resulting mixture was cooled to 0 °C and 1 N HCl (3 mL) was added and the mixture was stirred for 30 min.

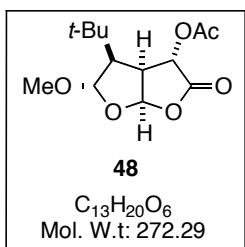
The resulting solution was diluted with H<sub>2</sub>O (3 mL) and extracted with CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> (10  $\times$  5 mL). Combined organic extracts were dried over Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>, filtered, and concentrated to afford crude acid (125 mg)  **$\alpha$ -37** as a clear oil. A solution of acid  **$\alpha$ -37** in CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> (10 mL) at 0 °C was treated with urea·H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> complex (0.686 g, 7.26 mmol) and TFAA (0.510 mL, 3.63 mmol). The mixture was stirred for 30 min and then warmed to rt and stirred for 1 h. The mixture was cooled to 0 °C and saturated aqueous NaHCO<sub>3</sub> (10 mL) was added slowly. The biphasic mixture was separated and the aqueous layer was extracted with CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> (5  $\times$  5 mL). Combined organic extracts were dried over Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>, filtered, and concentrated. Purification of the residue by silica gel chromatography (50% Et<sub>2</sub>O/hexanes) gave **45** (101 mg, 82%) as a white solid: R<sub>f</sub> 0.30 (50% Et<sub>2</sub>O/hexanes); m.p. 104–106 °C; <sup>1</sup>H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  6.01 (d, *J* = 4.7 Hz, 1H), 5.10 (d, *J* = 7.3 Hz, 1H), 3.49 (s, 3H), 3.05 (m, 1H), 2.70 (dd, *J* = 17.8, 9.7 Hz, 1H), 2.56 (dd, *J* = 17.8, 9.5 Hz, 1H), 2.12 (t, *J* = 7.0 Hz, 1H), 1.03 (s, 9H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (125 MHz; CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  176.2, 106.9, 104.9, 55.6, 42.0, 31.2, 29.83, 29.81; IR (thin film) 2959, 1793, 1371, 1169, 1120, 1037, 1017 cm<sup>-1</sup>; HRMS-ESI (*m/z*): [M+Na]<sup>+</sup> calculated for C<sub>11</sub>H<sub>18</sub>O<sub>4</sub>Na 237.1103; observed 237.1102; [α]<sub>D</sub><sup>25</sup> +151.0°, [α]<sub>577</sub><sup>25</sup> +159.7°, [α]<sub>546</sub><sup>25</sup> +180.1°, [α]<sub>435</sub><sup>25</sup> +294.5°, [α]<sub>405</sub><sup>25</sup> +331.7° (c = 1.00, CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>). See

table S1 for full structural assignment.



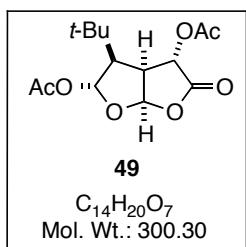
**3-tert-butyl-5-oxohexahydrofuro[2,3-*b*]furan-2-yl ethanoate (46).**

**From 45:** To a solution of **45** (5.0 mg, 0.023 mmol) in THF (0.5 mL), 1 N HCl (0.5 mL), was added. The mixture was stirred at rt for 24 h then diluted with H<sub>2</sub>O (1 mL) and washed with CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> (10 × 1 mL). Combined organic extracts were dried over Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>, filtered, and concentrated. The residue was dissolved in CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> (0.5 mL) and treated with Ac<sub>2</sub>O (13 μL, 0.136 mmol), pyridine (15 μL, 0.184 mmol), and DMAP (0.5 mg, 0.004 mmol). After 18 h at rt MeOH (300 μL) was added, stirred for 30 min, and concentrated. The residue was dissolved in heptane (1 mL) and concentrated; which was repeated with heptane (2 × 1 mL). Purification of the residue by silica gel chromatography (30% EtOAc/hexanes) gave **46** (3.5 mg, 61%) as a white solid: m.p. 140–142 °C; R<sub>f</sub> 0.19 (30% ethyl acetate/ hexanes); <sup>1</sup>H NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 500 MHz) δ 6.38 (d, J = 7.3 Hz, 1H), 6.05 (d, J = 4.4, 1H), 3.10 (m, 1H), 2.71 (dd, J = 17.5, 10.0 Hz, 1H), 2.57 (dd, J = 17.5, 9.2 Hz, 1H), 2.41 (apt t, J = 6.8 Hz, 1H), 2.11 (s, 3H), 1.04 (s, 9H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 125 MHz) δ 175.6, 170.0, 105.2, 97.0, 55.1, 42.1, 31.5, 29.6, 29.4, 21.4; IR (film) 2917, 1795, 1017 cm<sup>-1</sup>; HRMS–ESI (*m/z*): [M+Na]<sup>+</sup> calculated for C<sub>12</sub>H<sub>18</sub>O<sub>5</sub>Na 265.1052, observed 265.1053; [α]<sub>D</sub><sup>18</sup> +79.8°; [α]<sub>577</sub><sup>18</sup> +75.1°; [α]<sub>546</sub><sup>18</sup> +86.6°; [α]<sub>435</sub><sup>18</sup> +143.6°; [α]<sub>405</sub><sup>18</sup> +160.0° (*c* = 0.20, CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>). X-ray quality crystals were obtained via vapour diffusion by dissolving **46** in CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> and exposing to hexanes vapour. See table S2 for full structural assignment.



**(3*S*,3*a**S*,4*R*,5*S*,6*a**R*)-4-tert-butyl-5-methoxy-2-oxohexahydrofuro[2,3-*b*]furan-3-yl ethanoate (48).** A solution of **45** (0.050 g, 0.234 mmol) in THF (2 mL) was cooled to 0 °C and a solution of 1 M NaHMDS in THF (490 μL, 0.490 mmol) was added. After 1 h, the solution was cooled to -78 °C and a solution of (+/-)-*trans*-2-(phenylsulfonyl)-3-phenyloxaziridine (0.098 g, 0.370 mmol) in THF (0.5 mL) was added dropwise. After 2 h, saturated aqueous NaHCO<sub>3</sub> (5 mL) and CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> (5 mL) were added and the layers were separated. The aqueous layer was extracted with CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> (5 × 5 mL). Combined organic extracts were dried over Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>, filtered, and concentrated. Purification of the residue by silica gel chromatography (25% EtOAc/hexanes) afforded **47** (0.012 g, 22%) as a colorless resin. Characteristic data for **47**: <sup>1</sup>H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 5.97 (d, J = 4.6 Hz, 1H), 5.08 (d, J = 7.1

Hz, 1H), 4.52 (d,  $J$  = 8.8 Hz, 1H), 3.49 (s, 3H), 2.97 (dt,  $J$  = 8.6, 5.5 Hz, 1H), 2.93 (s, 1H), 2.19 (t,  $J$  = 6.7 Hz, 1H), 1.11 (s, 9H);  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR (125 MHz;  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  178.0, 107.5, 102.6, 67.6, 57.1, 55.7, 50.0, 31.6, 29.2. To a solution of  $\alpha$ -hydroxy lactone **47** (7.0 mg, 0.030 mmol) in  $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$  (150  $\mu\text{L}$ ) was added  $\text{Ac}_2\text{O}$  (17  $\mu\text{L}$ , 0.18 mmol), pyridine (19  $\mu\text{L}$ , 0.24 mmol), and DMAP (0.5 mg, 0.004 mmol). After 18 h at rt, MeOH (100  $\mu\text{L}$ ) was added, stirred for 30 min, and concentrated. The residue was dissolved in heptane (1 mL) and concentrated; which was repeated with heptane ( $2 \times 1$  mL) and benzene ( $2 \times 1$  mL). Purification of the residue by silica gel chromatography (50%  $\text{Et}_2\text{O}$ /hexanes) afforded **48** (6.0 mg, 76%; 17% over two steps) as a white solid:  $R_f$  0.38 (50%  $\text{Et}_2\text{O}$ /hexanes); m.p. 101–103 °C;  $^1\text{H}$  NMR (500 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  6.02 (d,  $J$  = 4.8 Hz, 1H), 5.50 (d,  $J$  = 8.8 Hz, 1H), 5.11 (d,  $J$  = 7.2 Hz, 1H), 3.49 (s, 3H), 3.26–3.22 (m, 1H), 2.20–2.16 (m, 4H), 1.03 (s, 9H);  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR  $\delta$  (125 MHz;  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  172.3, 169.5, 107.0, 102.3, 68.5, 57.2, 55.6, 46.7, 31.2, 29.3, 20.8; IR (thin film) 2961, 1805, 1756, 1372, 1223, 1180, 1121, 1070, 1039, 1026, 982, 948  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ ; HRMS-ESI ( $m/z$ ): [M+Na] $^+$  calculated for  $\text{C}_{13}\text{H}_{20}\text{O}_6\text{Na}$  295.1158; observed 295.1148;  $[\alpha]_D^{23} +26.6^\circ$ ;  $[\alpha]_{577}^{23} +27.8^\circ$ ;  $[\alpha]_{546}^{23} +31.2^\circ$ ;  $[\alpha]_{435}^{23} +48.3^\circ$ ;  $[\alpha]_{405}^{23} +53.1^\circ$  ( $c$  = 0.57,  $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$ ). See table S1 for full structural assignment.

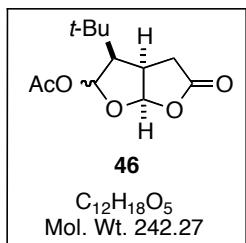


**(2*R*,3*R*,3a*S*,4*S*,6*aR*)-3-*tert*-butyl-5-oxohexahydrofuro[2,3-*b*]furan-2,4-diyil diethanoate (49).**

**Directly From 13.** To a solution of **13** (7.0 mg, 0.023 mmol) in THF (0.5 mL) was added 1 N HCl (0.5 mL), and the mixture was stirred at rt for 24 h. The mixture was extracted with  $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$  ( $10 \times 1$  mL). Combined organic extracts were dried over  $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4$ , filtered, and concentrated. The residue was dissolved in  $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$  (0.5 mL) and treated with  $\text{Ac}_2\text{O}$  (13  $\mu\text{L}$ , 0.13 mmol), pyridine (14  $\mu\text{L}$ , 0.18 mmol), and DMAP (0.5 mg, 0.004 mmol). After 18 h at rt, MeOH (200  $\mu\text{L}$ ) was added, stirred for 30 min, and concentrated. The residue was dissolved in 1:1 THF:H<sub>2</sub>O (0.9 mL) and treated with 2-methyl-2-butene (0.11 mL), *t*-BuOH (0.11 mL),  $\text{NaH}_2\text{PO}_4$  (31 mg, 0.26 mmol), and  $\text{NaClO}_2$  (11 mg, 0.12 mmol). The mixture was stirred for 16 h at rt, then diluted with saturated aqueous  $\text{NH}_4\text{Cl}$  (1.0 mL) and extracted with EtOAc ( $3 \times 1$  mL). The combined organic extracts were washed with brine (1.0 mL), dried over  $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4$ , filtered, and concentrated. Purification of the residue by silica gel chromatography (50% hexanes/EtOAc) gave **49** (2.5 mg, 36%) as a clear resin:  $R_f$  0.40 (50% EtOAc/hexanes);  $^1\text{H}$  NMR (500 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  6.39 (d,  $J$  = 7.1 Hz, 1H), 6.07 (d,  $J$  = 4.5 Hz, 1H), 5.47 (d,  $J$  = 8.8 Hz, 1H), 3.35–3.33 (m, 1H), 2.46 (t,  $J$  = 6.8 Hz, 1H), 2.20 (s, 3H), 2.11 (s, 3H), 1.04 (s, 9H);  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR (125 MHz;  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  171.7, 169.8,

169.4, 102.6, 96.9, 68.2, 54.9, 46.5, 31.4, 29.0, 21.3, 20.7; IR (thin film) 2964, 1808, 1753, 1370, 1175, 1063, 1021, 971 cm<sup>-1</sup>; HRMS-ESI (*m/z*): [M+Na]<sup>+</sup> calculated for C<sub>14</sub>H<sub>20</sub>O<sub>7</sub>Na 323.1107, observed 323.1112; [α]<sub>D</sub><sup>23</sup> -12.1°; [α]<sub>577</sub><sup>23</sup> -12.7°, [α]<sub>546</sub><sup>23</sup> -13.8°, [α]<sub>435</sub><sup>23</sup> -36.9°, [α]<sub>405</sub><sup>23</sup> -52.2° (*c* = 0.5, CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>). See table S3 for full structural assignment.

**From 48.** To a solution of **48** (3.0 mg, 0.011 mmol) in THF (0.5 mL) was added 1 N HCl (0.5 mL), and the mixture was stirred at rt for 24 h. The mixture was extracted with CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> (10 × 1 mL). Combined organic extracts were dried over Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>, filtered, and concentrated. The residue was dissolved in CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> (0.25 mL) and treated with Ac<sub>2</sub>O (2.0 μL, 0.028 mmol), pyridine (25 μL), and DMAP (0.5 mg, 0.004 mmol). After 18 h at rt, MeOH (100 μL) was added, stirred for 30 min, and concentrated. The residue was dissolved in 1:1 THF:H<sub>2</sub>O (0.5 mL) and treated with 2-methyl-2-butene (0.25 mL), *t*-BuOH (0.10 mL), NaH<sub>2</sub>PO<sub>4</sub> (17 mg, 0.11 mmol), and NaClO<sub>2</sub> (6 mg, 0.55 mmol). The mixture was stirred for 16 h at rt, then diluted with saturated aqueous NH<sub>4</sub>Cl (1.0 mL) and extracted with EtOAc (3 × 1 mL). The combined organic extracts were washed with brine (1.0 mL), dried over Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>, filtered, and concentrated. Purification of the residue by silica gel chromatography (50% hexanes/EtOAc) gave **49** (1.0 mg, 24%) as a clear resin.



**Directly From 14:** A solution of **14** (4.0 mg, 0.016 mmol) and AcOH (1.9 μL, 0.033 mmol) in CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> (200 μL) at 0 °C was treated with a 10% BF<sub>3</sub>·OEt<sub>2</sub> solution in CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> (70 μL, 0.033 mmol). After 1h, saturated aqueous NaHCO<sub>3</sub> (3 mL), CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> (3 mL) was added to the solution and the layers were separated. The aqueous layer was extracted with CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> (3 × 3 mL). The combined organic extracts were dried over Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>, filtered, and concentrated. Purification by silica gel chromatography (25% ethyl acetate/ hexanes) afforded **α-46** (0.8 mg, 20%) as a clear oil with analytical data identical to the material provided by the procedure described above and **β-46** (3.0 mg, 75%) as a clear oil. Data for **β-46**:<sup>11</sup> R<sub>f</sub> 0.17 (30% EtOAc/ hexanes); <sup>1</sup>H NMR (C<sub>6</sub>D<sub>6</sub>, 500 MHz) δ 6.33 (d, *J* = 4.1 Hz, 1H), 5.44 (d, *J* = 5.5 Hz, 1H), 2.80 (dd, *J* = 17.1, 6.4 Hz, 1H), 1.87 (m, 2H), 1.41 (s, 3H), 1.21 (m, 1H), 0.60 (s, 9H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (C<sub>6</sub>D<sub>6</sub>, 125 MHz) δ 175.1, 168.6, 107.3, 97.0, 54.0, 38.1, 31.1, 30.3, 29.5, 20.7. IR (thin film) 2956, 1788, 1753, 1225, 1066, 921 cm<sup>-1</sup>; HRMS-ESI (*m/z*): [M+Na]<sup>+</sup> calculated for C<sub>12</sub>H<sub>18</sub>O<sub>5</sub>Na

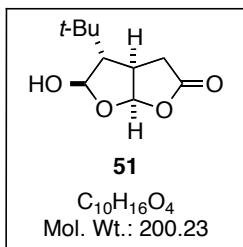
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11. The chromatographic separation of **β-46** from **α-46** was challenging and a trace amount of **α-46** (~5%) remained in the final sample of **β-46**.

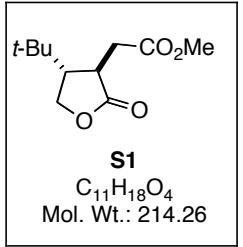
265.1058, observed 265.1052;  $[\alpha]_D^{23} -80.4^\circ$ ,  $[\alpha]_{577}^{23} -79.5^\circ$ ,  $[\alpha]_{546}^{23} -90.3^\circ$ ,  $[\alpha]_{435}^{23} -145.4^\circ$ ,  $[\alpha]_{405}^{23} -165.1^\circ$  ( $c = 0.2$ ,  $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$ ). See table S4 for full structural assignment.

#### From 14 through lactol 50:

To a solution of **14** (30.0 mg, 0.124 mmol) in THF (4.0 mL), 1 N HCl (2.0 mL), was added. The mixture was stirred at 40 °C for 24 h then diluted with  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$  (2 mL) and washed with  $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$  (10  $\times$  2 mL). Combined organic extracts were dried over  $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4$ , filtered, and concentrated. The residue was dissolved in  $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$  (1.2 mL) and treated with  $\text{Ac}_2\text{O}$  (13  $\mu\text{L}$ , 0.14 mmol), pyridine (11  $\mu\text{L}$ , 0.14 mmol), and DMAP (0.5 mg, 0.004 mmol). After 18 h at rt MeOH (300  $\mu\text{L}$ ) was added, stirred for 30 min, and concentrated. The residue was dissolved in heptane (1 mL) and concentrated; which was repeated with heptane (2  $\times$  1 mL) and benzene (2  $\times$  1 mL). Purification of the residue by silica gel chromatography (30% hexanes/EtOAc) gave **46** (20 mg, 67%) as a white solid with analytical data identical to the material provided by the procedure described above.



**(3aR,4S,5R,6aR)-4-tert-butyl-5-hydroxytetrahydrofuro[2,3-b]furan-2(6aH)- one (51).** To a solution of **14** (7.0 mg, 0.029 mmol) in THF (0.60 mL), 1N aqueous NaOH (0.30 mL) was added. The mixture was stirred for 30 min at rt, then diluted with  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$  (1 mL) and washed with  $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$  (2  $\times$  2 mL). The aqueous layer was acidified to pH 1 with 1N aqueous HCl and extracted with  $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$  (5  $\times$  2 mL). Combined organic extracts were dried over  $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4$ , filtered, and concentrated to afford **51** as a white solid (6.0 mg, 99%): m.p. 108–109 °C;  $R_f$  0.40 (50% EtOAc/hexanes);  $^1\text{H}$  NMR (500 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  6.07 (d,  $J = 6.0$  Hz, 1H), 5.58 (s, 1H), 2.97 (m, 1H), 2.91 (dd,  $J = 18.2, 11.0$  Hz, 1H), 2.70 (dd,  $J = 18.2, 3.6$  Hz, 1H), 1.98 (d,  $J = 1.7$  Hz, 1H), 0.95 (s, 9H);  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR (125 MHz;  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  175.6, 109.3, 102.7, 64.5, 39.6, 36.7, 31.4, 27.4; IR (thin film) 3445, 2961, 1791, 1164, 1372, 1073, 1030, 972, 920, 895  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ ; HRMS-ESI ( $m/z$ ):  $[\text{M}+\text{Na}]^+$  calculated for  $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{16}\text{O}_4\text{Na}$  223.0946; observed 223.0946;  $[\alpha]_D^{25} -24.5^\circ$ ;  $[\alpha]_{577}^{25} -28.2^\circ$ ,  $[\alpha]_{546}^{25} -34.2^\circ$ ,  $[\alpha]_{435}^{25} -64.2^\circ$ ,  $[\alpha]_{405}^{25} -77.3^\circ$  ( $c = 0.43$ ,  $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$ ). See table S5 for full structural assignment.



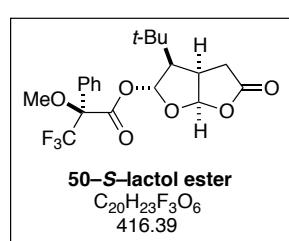
**Methyl 2-((3R,4S)-4-tert-butyl-2-oxotetrahydrofuran-3-yl)ethanoate (S1).** To a solution of **14** (10.0 mg, 0.047 mmol) in THF (1.0 mL), 1N aqueous NaOH (1.0 mL) was added. The mixture was stirred for 72 h at rt, acidified to pH 1 with 1N aqueous HCl and extracted with  $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$  (5  $\times$  2

mL). Combined organic extracts were dried over  $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4$ , filtered, and concentrated to afford carboxylic acid **ii** as a clear oil (5.0 mg, 54%). Characteristic data for crude acid:  $^1\text{H}$  NMR (500 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  4.38 (t,  $J = 9.1$  Hz, 1H), 4.11 (dd,  $J = 9.4, 7.1$  Hz, 1H), 2.98 (dd,  $J = 16.9, 4.4$  Hz, 1H), 2.75 (m, 2H), 2.29 (q,  $J = 8.3$ , 1H), 0.95 (s, 9H). The crude acid was dissolved in MeOH (1.0 mL) at room temperature and treated with a 1.0 M solution of  $\text{TMSCN}_2$  in hexanes (0.20 mL, 0.20 mmol) and stirred for 30 min. A 30% solution of AcOH in MeOH was added drop wise until effervescence ceased ( $\sim 1$  mL). Saturated aqueous  $\text{NaHCO}_3$  (2 mL) and  $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$  (2 mL) were added to the solution and the layers were separated. The aqueous layer was extracted with  $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$  ( $3 \times 1$  mL) and the combined organic extracts were dried over  $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4$ , filtered, and concentrated. Purification by silica gel chromatography (25% ethyl acetate/ hexanes) afforded **S1** (4.5 mg, 45% for two steps) as a clear oil:<sup>12</sup>  $R_f$  0.19 (20% EtOAc/hexanes);  $^1\text{H}$  NMR (500 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  4.38 (t,  $J = 9.1$  Hz, 1H), 4.11 (dd,  $J = 9.4, 7.1$  Hz, 1H), 3.73 (s, 3H), 2.90 (dd,  $J = 18.3, 6.5$  Hz, 1H), 2.75–2.71 (m, 2H), 2.25 (dt,  $J = 8.6, 7.4$  Hz, 1H), 0.94 (s, 9H);  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR (125 MHz;  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  179.1, 171.8, 68.5, 52.3, 49.9, 38.1, 35.7, 32.3, 27.1; IR (thin film) 2957, 2875, 1772, 1737, 1370, 1177  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ ; HRMS-ESI ( $m/z$ ): [M+Na]<sup>+</sup> calculated for  $\text{C}_{11}\text{H}_{19}\text{O}_4$  215.1283; observed 215.1280;  $[\alpha]_D^{25} +8.6^\circ$ ;  $[\alpha]_{577}^{25} +10.0^\circ$ ,  $[\alpha]_{546}^{25} +14.2^\circ$ ,  $[\alpha]_{435}^{25} +28.6^\circ$ ,  $[\alpha]_{405}^{25} +38.5^\circ$  ( $c = 0.2$ ,  $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$ ).

#### General procedure for preparation of MTPA-lactol esters.<sup>13</sup>

To a stirred solution of lactol **50** or **51** (1.0 equiv.), pyridine (3.1 equiv.), and DMAP (1.0 equiv.) in  $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$  (0.1 M) at room temperature, *R*-( $-$ )– or *S*-( $+$ )-MTPA-Cl (2.0 equiv.) was added and stirred at room temperature for 18 h. MeOH (0.10 mL) was added, stirred for 30 min, and the mixture was concentrated. The residue was dissolved in heptane (1 mL) and concentrated; which was repeated with heptane ( $2 \times 1$  mL) and benzene ( $2 \times 1$  mL). Purification of the residue by silica gel chromatography (25% EtOAc/hexanes) gave the desired MTPA-lactol ester for  $^1\text{H}$  NMR analysis.

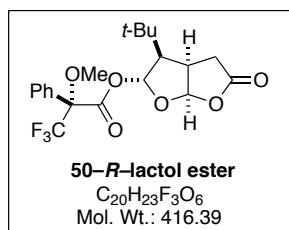
#### Data for *S*- and *R*-MTPA lactol-esters from lactol **50**.



From **50** and *R*-( $-$ )– MTPA-Cl. Data for **50-S-lactol ester**:  $^1\text{H}$  NMR (600 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ ) 7.55–7.53 (m, 2H), 7.44–7.42 (m, 3H), 6.51 (d,  $J = 6.3$  Hz, 1H), 5.94 (d,  $J = 4.2$  Hz, 1H), 3.55 (s, 3H), 3.11–3.06 (m, 1H), 2.73 (dd,  $J = 17.5, 10.2$  Hz, 1H), 2.57 (dd,  $J = 17.5, 9.0$  Hz, 1H), 2.51

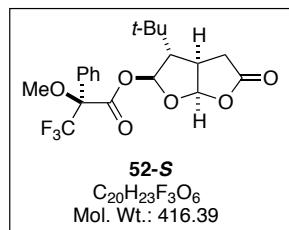
12. A small amount of an inseparable impurity was obtained along with **S1**.  
 13. Hoye, T. R.; Jeffrey, C. S.; Shao, F.; *Nature Protocols* **2007**, 2, 2451

(t,  $J = 6.6$  Hz, 1H), 1.04 (s, 9H).

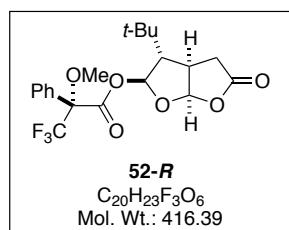


From **50** and *S*-(+)-MTPA-Cl. Data for **50-*R*-lactol ester**:  $^1\text{H}$  NMR (500 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  7.55-7.53 (m, 2H), 7.42 (dd,  $J = 5.2, 1.9$  Hz, 3H), 6.54 (d,  $J = 6.6$  Hz, 1H), 6.07 (d,  $J = 4.2$  Hz, 1H), 3.59 (s, 3H), 3.13-3.07 (m, 1H), 2.73 (dd,  $J = 17.6, 10.1$  Hz, 1H), 2.58 (dd,  $J = 17.6, 9.1$  Hz, 1H), 2.43 (t,  $J = 6.7$  Hz, 1H), 0.92 (s, 9H).

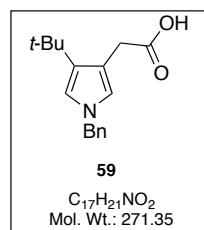
#### Data for *S*- and *R*-MTPA lactol-esters **52S** and **52R** from lactol **51**.



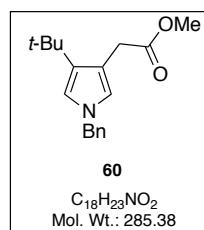
From **51** and *R*-(−)- MTPA-Cl. Data for **52-S**:  $^1\text{H}$  NMR (500 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  7.53-7.51 (m, 2H), 7.44-7.42 (m, 3H), 6.54 (d,  $J = 1.1$  Hz, 1H), 6.10 (d,  $J = 6.0$  Hz, 1H), 3.59 (s, 3H), 3.00-2.96 (m, 1H), 2.79 (dd,  $J = 18.5, 10.7$  Hz, 1H), 2.29 (dd,  $J = 18.5, 3.9$  Hz, 1H), 1.87 (d,  $J = 2.1$  Hz, 1H), 0.94 (s, 9H).



From **51** and *S*-(+)-MTPA-Cl. Data for **52-R**:  $^1\text{H}$  NMR (500 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  7.52-7.51 (m, 2H), 7.45-7.43 (m, 3H), 6.54 (s, 1H), 6.09 (d,  $J = 6.1$  Hz, 1H), 3.47 (s, 3H), 3.06-3.01 (m, 1H), 2.85 (dd,  $J = 18.5, 10.8$  Hz, 1H), 2.50 (dd,  $J = 18.5, 4.3$  Hz, 1H), 2.08-2.07 (m, 1H), 1.00 (s, 9H).



**2-(1-benzyl-4-*tert*-butyl-pyrrol-3-yl)ethanoic acid (**59**):** To a solution of **46** (5.0 mg, 0.021 mmol) in  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$  (0.72 mL) and DMSO (80  $\mu\text{L}$ ),  $\text{BnNH}_2$  (9.0  $\mu\text{L}$ , 0.084 mmol) was added. The solution was stirred at rt for 18 h. To the resulting solution, saturated aqueous  $\text{NH}_4\text{Cl}$  (2 mL) and  $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$  (2 mL) were added and the layers were separated. The aqueous layer was extracted with  $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$  (3  $\times$  2 mL). The combined organic extracts were dried ( $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4$ ), filtered, and concentrated. Purification of the residue by silica gel chromatography (50–100% hexanes/EtOAc) gave **59** (5.2 mg, 93%) as a clear oil which matched the previously reported analytical data.<sup>10</sup>

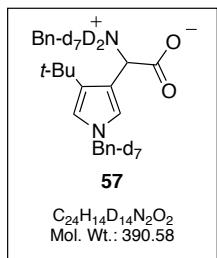


**Methyl 2-(1-benzyl-4-*tert*-butyl-1*H*-pyrrol-3-yl)acetate (**60**). Benzylamine (2.7  $\mu\text{L}$ , 0.026 mmol) was added to a solution of **46** (3.0 mg, 0.013 mmol) in MeOH (0.25 mL). After 2 h at rt, the solution was concentrated and the residue was purified by silica gel chromatography (20% EtOAc/hexanes) to afford **60** (3.0 mg, 85%) as a clear resin, and **59** (0.4 mg, 10%). Data for **60**:**

$R_f$  0.48 (50% Et<sub>2</sub>O/hexanes); <sup>1</sup>H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  7.35–7.32 (m, 2H), 7.29 (m, 1H), 7.14–7.13 (m, 2H), 6.59 (d,  $J$  = 2.5 Hz, 1H), 6.40 (d,  $J$  = 2.5 Hz, 1H), 4.95 (s, 2H), 3.70 (s, 3H), 3.63 (s, 2H), 1.26 (s, 9H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (125 MHz; CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  173.5, 138.4, 132.5, 128.9, 127.8, 127.4, 122.1, 117.7, 113.4, 53.5, 52.1, 33.1, 31.44, 31.40; IR (thin film) 2952, 2905, 1738, 1528, 1454, 1360, 1246, 1201, 1151, 1014 cm<sup>-1</sup>; HRMS-ESI (*m/z*): [M+Na]<sup>+</sup> calculated for C<sub>18</sub>H<sub>23</sub>O<sub>2</sub>Na 308.1627, observed 308.1629. See table S6 for full structural assignment.

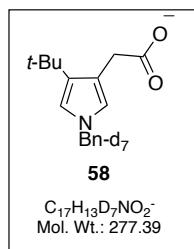
## ***In situ* Observation of Pyrrole formation with **13** and **14**.**

### ***In situ* observation of (**57**)**



d<sub>7</sub>-Benzylamine (5.0  $\mu$ L, 0.042 mmol) was added to a solution of **13** (2.5 mg, 0.008 mmol) in d<sub>4</sub>-methanol (500  $\mu$ L, 0.02 M). This solution was placed in a NMR tube and allowed to stand at 25 °C for 18 h. The starting material was consumed after 24 h and the resultant pyrrole **57** was characterized *in situ*. Key spectral data for **57**: <sup>1</sup>H NMR (500 MHz, CD<sub>3</sub>OD)  $\delta$  6.94 (d, *J* = 2.4 Hz, 1H), 6.47 (d, *J* = 2.5 Hz, 1H), 4.63 (s, 1H), 1.14 (s, 9H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (125 MHz, CD<sub>3</sub>OD)  $\delta$  174.6, 139.5, 134.0, 133.3, 122.6, 118.6, 117.4, 59.6, 32.5, 28.5; HRMS-ESI (*m/z*): [M – H]<sup>–</sup> calculated for C<sub>24</sub>H<sub>14</sub>D<sub>14</sub>N<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> 389.2951, found 389.3957. Key spectral data for CD<sub>3</sub>OAc: <sup>1</sup>H NMR (500 MHz, CD<sub>3</sub>OD)  $\delta$  2.05 (s, 3H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (125 MHz, CD<sub>3</sub>OD)  $\delta$  173.6, 20.7. Key spectral data for AcOH: <sup>1</sup>H NMR (500 MHz, CD<sub>3</sub>OD)  $\delta$  1.90 (s, 3H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (125 MHz, CD<sub>3</sub>OD)  $\delta$  180.45, 24.4, which matched precisely with authentic samples. See table S7 for full structural assignment.

### ***In situ* observation of (**58**)**



d<sub>7</sub>-Benzylamine (6.0  $\mu$ L, 0.050 mmol) was added to a solution of **14** (2.5 mg, 0.010 mmol) in d<sub>4</sub>-methanol (500  $\mu$ L, 0.02 M). This solution was placed in a NMR tube and allowed to stand at 25 °C for 18 h. The resultant pyrrole **58** was characterized *in situ*. The reaction was quenched with a saturated aqueous solution of NH<sub>4</sub>Cl (1 mL) and extracted with CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> (3 x 1 mL). The combined organic layers were dried over Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>, filtered, and concentrated and purified by silica gel chromatography (50% EtOAc/hexane) to give a clear oil (1.7 mg, 61%). Key spectral data for **58**: R<sub>f</sub> 0.18 (20% EtOAc/ hexanes), <sup>1</sup>H NMR (500 MHz, CD<sub>3</sub>OD)  $\delta$  6.54 (d, *J* = 2.5 Hz, 1H), 6.36 (d, *J* = 2.5 Hz, 1H), 3.43 (s, 2H), 1.24 (s, 9H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (125 MHz, CD<sub>3</sub>OD)  $\delta$  182.0, 141.1, 133.3, 122.7, 118.2, 117.9, 38.5, 32.4, 31.8; IR (thin film) 2959, 1712, 1633, 1200 cm<sup>–1</sup>; HRMS-ESI (*m/z*): [M + H]<sup>+</sup> calculated for C<sub>17</sub>H<sub>14</sub>D<sub>7</sub>NO<sub>2</sub>, 279.2090, found 279.2091. Key spectral data for CD<sub>3</sub>OAc: <sup>1</sup>H NMR (500 MHz, CD<sub>3</sub>OD)  $\delta$  2.05 (s, 3H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (125 MHz, CD<sub>3</sub>OD)  $\delta$  173.6, 20.7, which matched precisely with authentic samples. See table S8 for full structural assignment.

## **Lysozyme Modification.**

### **General Procedures and Materials**

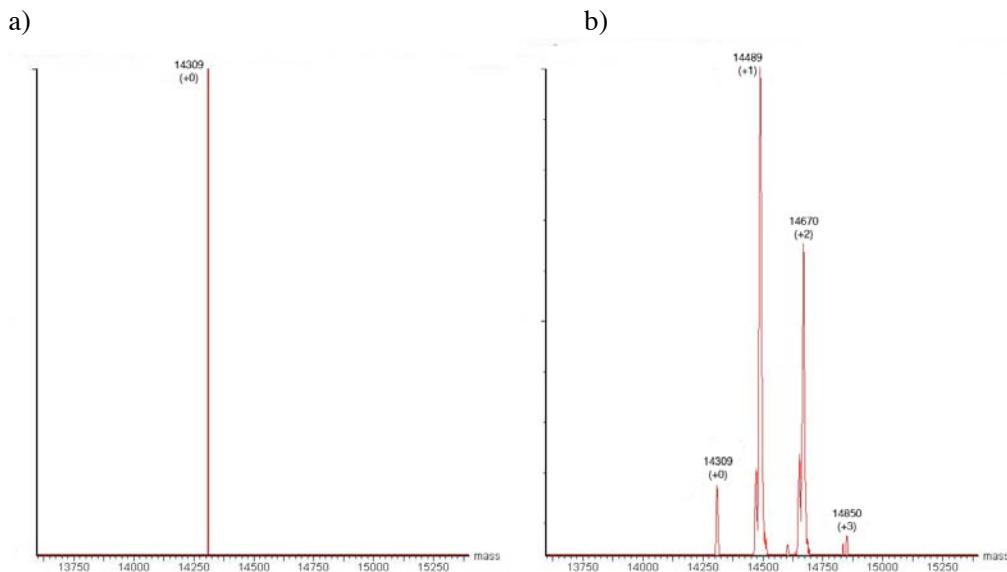
Water (ddH<sub>2</sub>O) used in biological procedures or as a reaction solvent was deionized using an Ultrapure Milli-Q™ purification system (Millipore, USA). Lysozyme (L-7001) from chicken egg white was purchased from Sigma and used without further purification. Trypsin Gold, Mass spec grade (V5280) was purchased from Promega and used without further purification.

### **Instrumentation and Sample Analysis Preparations**

#### **Mass Spectrometry**

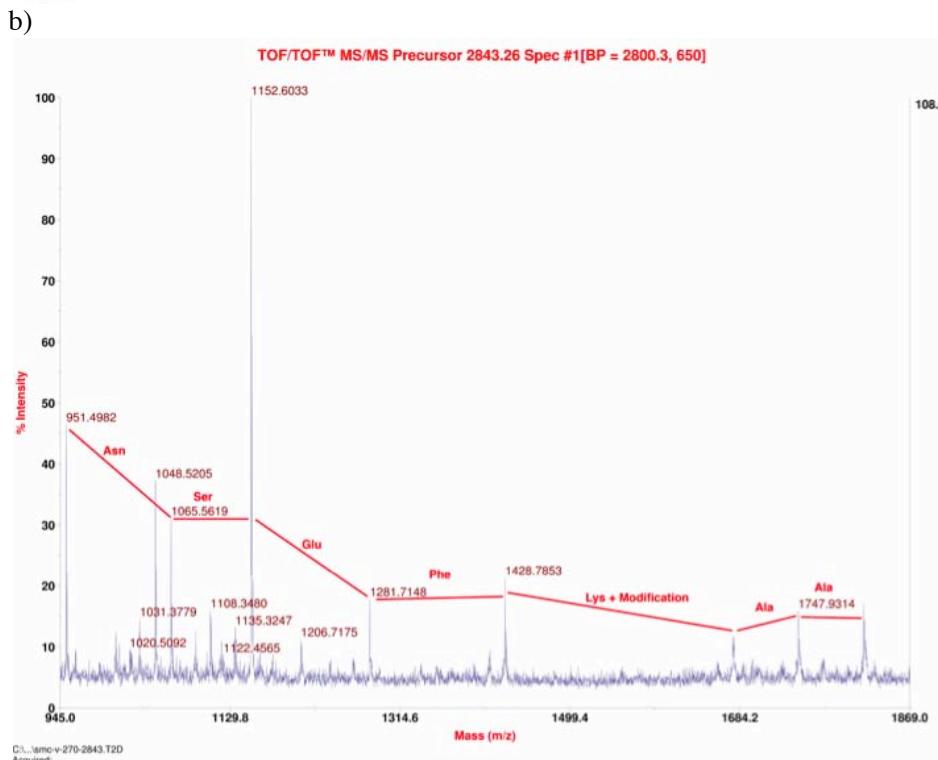
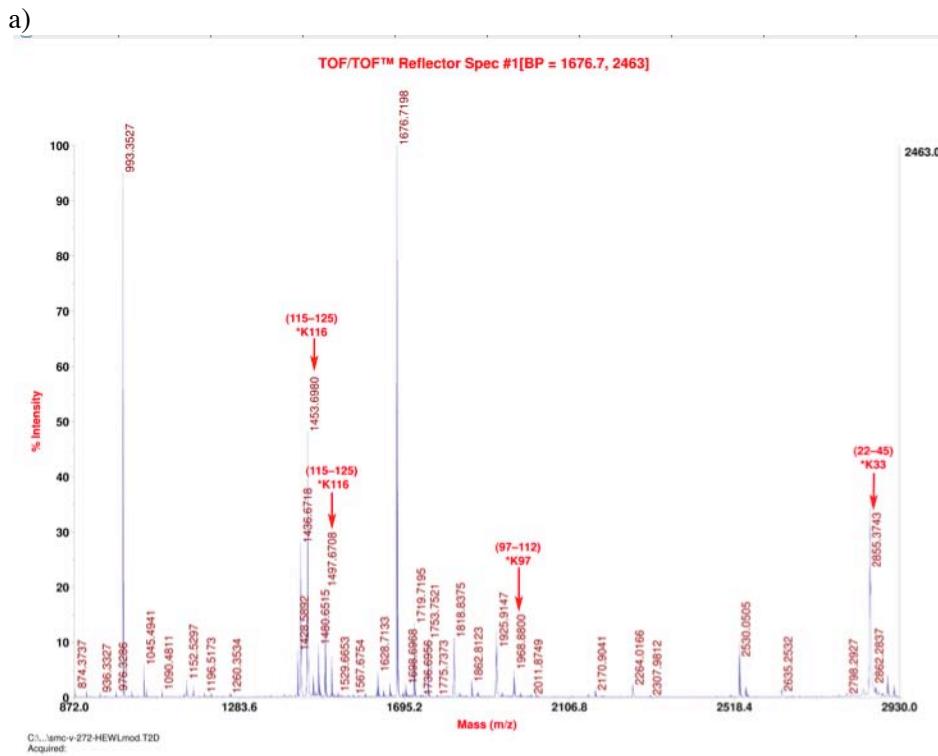
Mass spectra were obtained at the UCI Mass Spectrometry Facility. Electrospray LC/MS analysis was performed using a Micromass LCT time-of-flight (TOF) mass spectrometer (Waters) equipped for electrospray ionization (ESI) and connected with an Agilent 1100 series LC pump. Protein chromatography was performed using a Phenomenex Jupiter® 5 $\mu$  C5 300Å reverse phase column (2.0 x 150 mm) with a gradient mobile phase MeCN:ddH<sub>2</sub>O (2:98 → 98:2, 30 min) containing 0.01% TFA (200  $\mu$ L/min). Protein mass reconstruction was performed on the charge ladder with advanced maximum entropy (MaxEnt) software (MassLynx version 4.0 SP4, Waters). Matrix assisted laser desorption-ionization time-of-flight mass spectrometry (MALDI-TOF MS) was performed on an Applied Biosystems AB SCIEX TOF/TOF 5800. All samples were co-crystallized using an  $\alpha$ -cyano-4-hydroxycinnamic acid (CHCA) solution (10 mg/mL in 7:3 MeCN:ddH<sub>2</sub>O with 0.1%TFA). MS/MS analyses were performed on a MALDI TOF-TOF system (AB SCIEX TOF/TOF 5800).

**General procedure for protein modification.** In a 1.5 mL Eppendorf tube was combined 75.0  $\mu$ L of protein solution (400  $\mu$ M in 200 mM phosphate buffer, pH 7.0), 220.5  $\mu$ L of ddH<sub>2</sub>O, and 4.5  $\mu$ L of a 0.033M solution of the compound in DMSO. The solution was incubated at 22 °C for 20 h. The mixture was transferred to a mass spectrometry sample vial and analyzed by LCMS.



**Figure S1** Lysine modification of lysozyme with *t*-BuMacE (**13**) a) A control experiment lacking *t*-BuMacE (**13**) b) A distribution of pyrrole modified products. Spectra shown are reconstructed from charge ladders obtained using ESI-MS analysis.

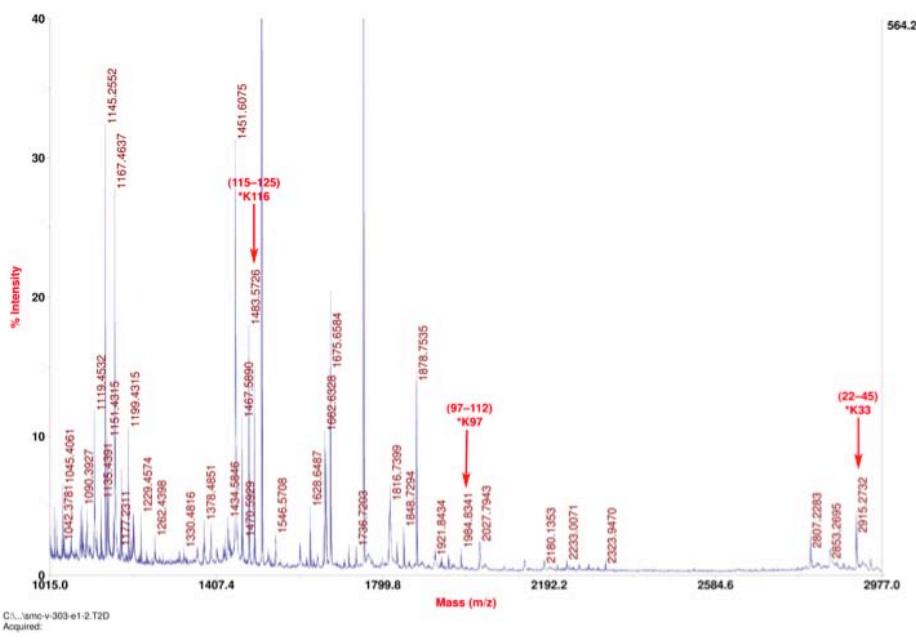
**General procedure for trypsin digestion and peptide sequencing.** Pyrrole-modified lysozyme prepared as described above was dialyzed using a Pierce slide-a-lyzer (3500 MWCO, Thermo Scientific, #PI69550) MINI dialysis unit and then lyophilized. The protein was reconstituted in 50 mM NH<sub>4</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> buffer solution and treated with 3.0 mg DL-dithiothreitol and heated to 50 °C for 2 h. The solution was cooled to rt and 6.5 mg of iodoacetamide was added and maintained at rt in the dark for 1 h. 3.0 mg of DL-dithiothreitol was then added and heated to 50 °C for 1 h. The solution was dialyzed using a Pierce slide-a-lyzer (3500 MWCO) followed by lyophilization. The denatured and modified lysozyme was reconstituted in 50 mM NH<sub>4</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> and treated with trypsin (Promega, 20:1 lysozyme/trypsin) and incubated for 6 h at 37 °C. The peptide solution was concentrated and purified using a ZipTip®<sub>C18</sub> (Millipore, USA). The peptides were eluted in 3.0 μL of MeCN:ddH<sub>2</sub>O 70:30 containing 0.1% TFA and 10 mg/mL α-cyano-4-hydroxycinnamic acid (CHCA) directly onto the MALDI target.



**Figure S2: 14** Modification of Lysozyme a) MALDI mass-spectrum of trypsin digest of lysozyme modified with **14** (pH 8, 10  $\mu$ M HEWL, 50  $\mu$ M **14**, 22 °C, 20 h). Labelled peaks show modification at positions K33, K97, and K116. b) MALDI TOF/TOF mass spectrum of lysozyme peptide 22–45 with modification of *t*-BuApyl (+120; **14**–CO<sub>2</sub>) at m/z 2843.

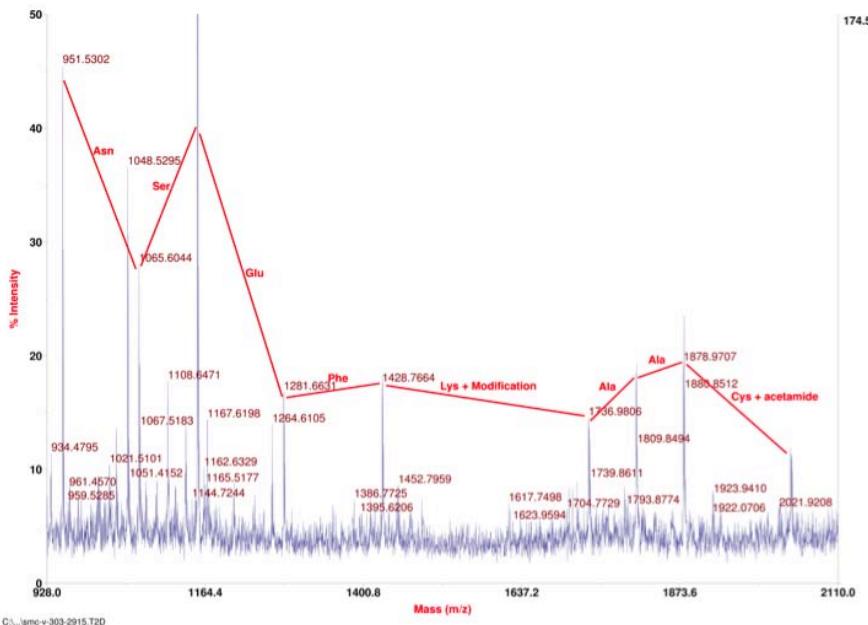
a)

TOF/TOF™ Reflector Spec #1[BP = 993.3, 15840]



b)

TOF/TOF™ MS/MS Precursor 2915.24 Spec #1[BP = 2872.3, 626]



**Figure S3** *t*-BuMacE (**13**) modification of Lysozyme a) MALDI mass-spectrum of trypsin digest of lysozyme modified with *t*-BuMacE (**13**) (pH 8, 10  $\mu$ M HEWL, 50  $\mu$ M **13**, 22 °C, 20 h). Labeled peaks show modification at positions K33, K97, and K116. b) MALDI TOF/TOF mass spectrum of lysozyme peptide 22–45 with modification of *t*-BuMacE (**13**) (+180) at K33;  $m/z$  2915.

## **Hydrolysis Studies.**

### **General procedure for hydrolytic rate experiments (Shown with 13):**

A NMR tube containing 50  $\mu$ L of a solution of **13** (0.5 mg, 0.002 mmol) in  $d_6$ -DMSO and a 50 mM sodium phosphate buffer solution of pH 8.3 in  $D_2O$  (450  $\mu$ L) was added. The sample was stored in an incubator at 37 °C and a  $^1H$  NMR was taken of the sample at regular intervals. The percent consumption was measured via the ratio of the peak at 6.38 ppm to the DMSO peak at 2.71 ppm. The sample was run in duplicate.

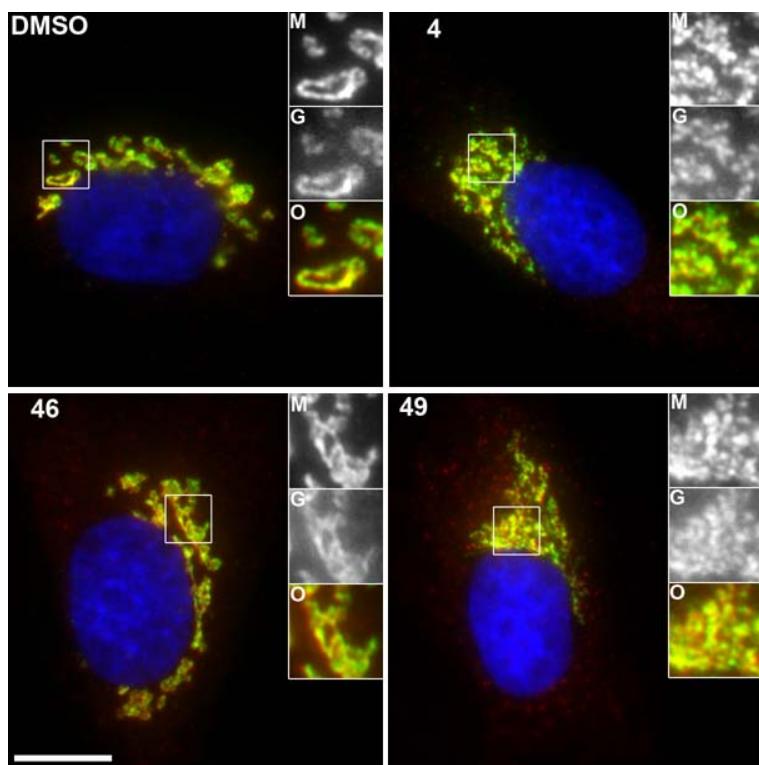
## Golgi Modification Procedure.

**Cell Culture:** Normal Rat Kidney (NRK) cells were grown in Advanced DMEM (Invitrogen), supplemented with 2% FBS and 2 mM glutaMAX-I (GIBCO) in a 5% CO<sub>2</sub> incubator.

**Antibodies and Reagents:** Antibodies to giantin and Mannosidase II were kindly provided by Vivek Malhotra (CRG Barcelona, Spain) and Kelley Moreman (University of Georgia) respectively. Fluorochrome-conjugated secondary antibodies were from Invitrogen.

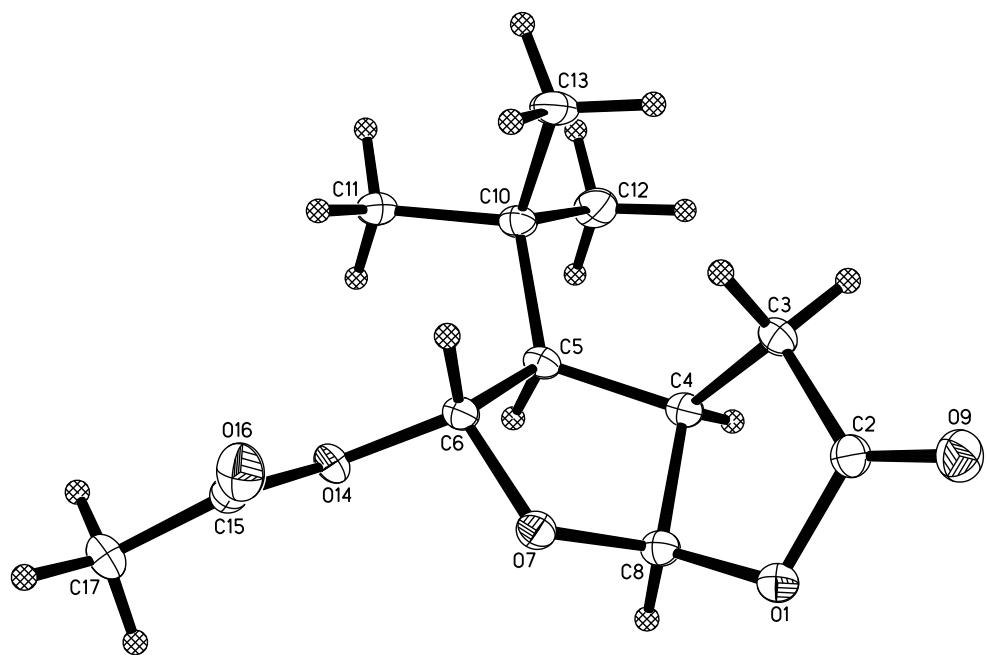
**Compound Treatment:** NRK cells on coverslips were treated with various compounds at the indicated concentration in complete medium supplemented with 25 mM Hepes pH 7.4 at 37 °C for the indicated periods of time. Parallel control incubations were done with DMSO.

**Immunofluorescence:** NRK cells grown on coverslips were fixed for 10 min in 4% formaldehyde in PBS and incubated in blocking buffer (2.5% FBS, 0.1% Triton-X 100). Primary and secondary antibodies were diluted into blocking buffer. Cells were imaged with a Zeiss Axiovert 200M microscope and analyzed with linear adjustments with the Zeiss Axiovision software.

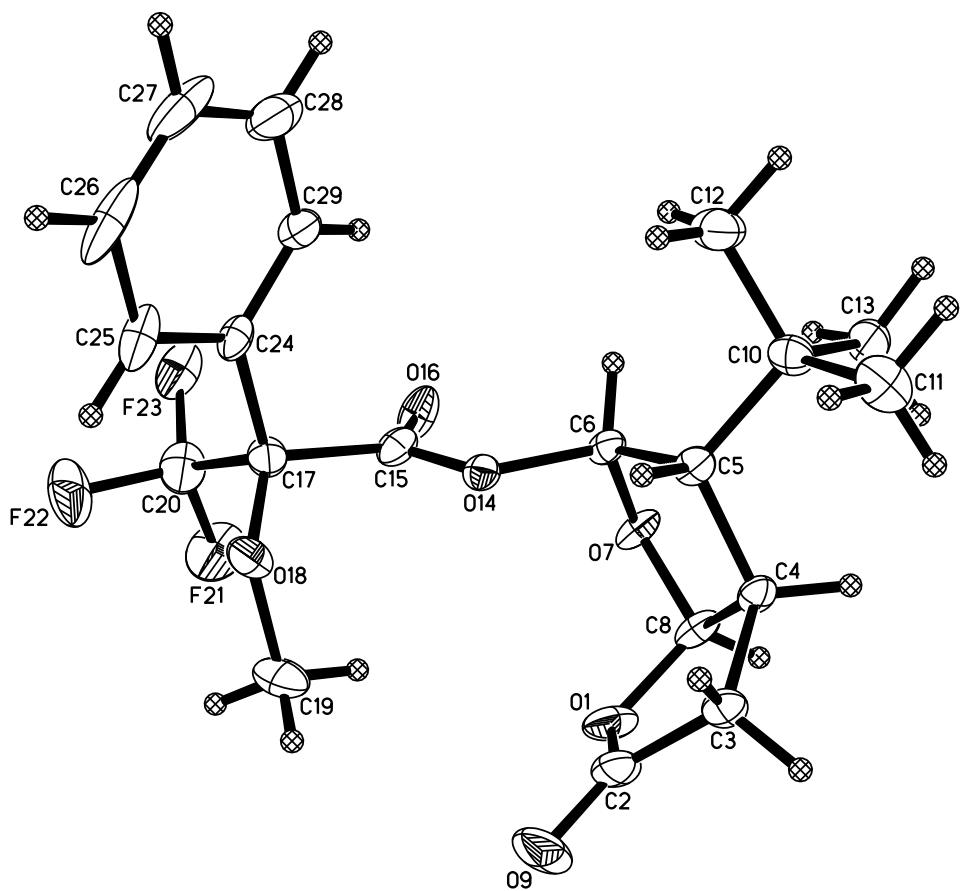


**Figure S4:** 4 and 49 produced similar phenotypes of fragmented, pericentriolar Golgi membranes in NRK cells. Normal Rat Kidney (NRK) cells were treated for one hour at 37 °C with either control (DMSO), Macfarlandin E (**4**), **46**, or **49**. Cells were fixed and stained with antibodies for the Golgi resident proteins Mannosidase II (green) and Giantin (red) and with the DNA dye Hoechst 33342. Area demarcated by the white square is enlarged in the insets to show details of Golgi reorganization induced by treatment with each of these compounds. M: Mannosidase II, G: Giantin, O: Overlay. Scale bar is 10 microns.

**X–Ray Structure of 46.**



**X-Ray Structure of (*S*)-51.**



### NMR Tables for selected compounds.

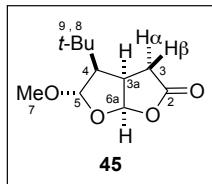


Table S1.  $^1\text{H}$  (500 MHz),  $^{13}\text{C}$  (125 MHz), HMBC, COSY, and NOESY NMR data for **45**,  $\text{CDCl}_3$

atom	$^{13}\text{C}$ (mult)	$^1\text{H}$ mult, $J$ (Hz)	HMBC <sup>a</sup>	COSY <sup>b</sup>	NOESY <sup>b</sup>
2	176.2 (C)				
3	29.81 ( $\text{CH}_2$ )	3- $\alpha$ ; 2.70 (dd, 9.7, 17.8, 1H) 3- $\beta$ ; 2.56 (dd, 9.5, 17.8, 1H)	2, 3a, 4, 6a	3- $\beta$ , 3a	3- $\beta$ , 3a, 9 3- $\alpha$ , 3a, 9
3a	42.0 (CH)	3.05 (m, 1H)	2, 3, 4, 5, 6a	3- $\alpha$ , 3- $\beta$ , 4, 6a	3- $\alpha$ , 3- $\beta$ , 4, 9
4	55.6 (CH)	2.12 (t, 7.0, 1H)	3a, 5, 8, 9	3a, 5	3a, 5, 9
5	106.9 (CH)	5.10 (d, 7.3, 1H)	4, 6a, 7, 8	4	3- $\beta$ <sup>c</sup> , 4, 7, 9
6a	104.9 (CH)	6.01 (d, 4.7, 1H)	2, 3, 3a, 5	3a	3a
7	57.2 ( $\text{CH}_3$ )	3.49 (s, 3H)	5		
8	31.2 (C)				
9	29.83 ( $\text{CH}_3$ )	1.03, (s, 9H)	4		3- $\alpha$ , 3- $\beta$ , 3a, 4, 5

<sup>a</sup>Carbons that correlate to the proton resonance. Optimized for 10 Hz coupling. <sup>b</sup>Protons that correlate to the proton resonance. <sup>c</sup>1-D NOE observed by irradiation with 2 second delay.

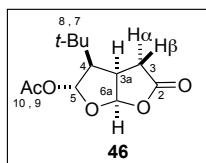


Table S2.  $^1\text{H}$  (500 MHz),  $^{13}\text{C}$  (125 MHz), HMBC, COSY, and NOESY NMR data for **46**,  $\text{CDCl}_3$

atom	$^{13}\text{C}$ (mult)	$^1\text{H}$ mult, $J$ (Hz)	HMBC <sup>a</sup>	COSY <sup>b</sup>	NOESY <sup>b</sup>
2	175.6 (C)				
3	29.4 (CH)	3- $\alpha$ ; 2.57 (dd, 9.2, 17.5, 1H) 3- $\beta$ ; 2.71 (dd, 10.0, 17.5, 1H)	2, 3a, 4, 6	3a, 3- $\beta$	3a, 3- $\beta$ , 6a, 8
3a	42.1 (CH)	3.10 (m, 1H)	3, 4, 5	3- $\alpha$ , 3- $\beta$ , 4, 6a	3- $\alpha$ , 3- $\beta$ , 4, 6a, 8
4	55.1 (CH)	2.41 (apt t, 6.8, 1H)	3, 3a, 5, 7, 8	3a, 5	3a, 3- $\beta$ , 5, 8
5	97.0 (CH)	6.38 (d, 7.3, 1H)	4, 6a, 7, 9	4	4, 8
6a	105.2 (CH)	6.05 (d, 4.4, 1H)	2, 3a, 4, 5	3a	3a, 3- $\alpha$ , 3- $\beta$ , 8
7	31.5 (C)				
8	29.6 ( $\text{CH}_3$ )	1.04 (s, 9H)	4, 7		3a, 3- $\alpha$ , 3- $\beta$ , 4, 5, 6a
9	170.0 (C)				
10	21.4 ( $\text{CH}_3$ )	2.11 (s, 3H)	9		

<sup>a</sup>Carbons that correlate to the proton resonance; optimized 10 Hz coupling. <sup>b</sup>Protons that correlate to the proton resonance.

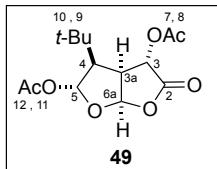


Table S3.  $^1\text{H}$  (500 MHz),  $^{13}\text{C}$  (125 MHz), HMBC, COSY, and NOESY NMR data for **49**,  $\text{CDCl}_3$

atom	$^{13}\text{C}$ (mult)	$^1\text{H}$ mult, $J$ (Hz)	HMBC <sup>a</sup>	COSY <sup>b</sup>	NOESY <sup>b</sup>
2	171.7 (C)				
3	68.2 (CH)	5.47 (d, 8.8, 1H)		3a	3a, 5, 10
3a	46.5 (CH)	3.34 (m, 1H)	3, 5	3, 4, 6a	3, 4, 6a, 10
4	54.9 (CH)	2.46 (t, 6.8, 1H)	3, 3a, 5, 9, 10	3a, 5	3a, 5, 6a, 10
5	96.9 (CH)	6.39 (d, 7.1, 1H)	4, 6a, 9, 11	4	3, 4, 10
6a	102.6 (CH)	6.07 (d, 4, 1H)	2, 3, 3a	3a	3a, 4
7	169.4 (C)				
8	20.7 ( $\text{CH}_3$ )	2.20 (s, 3H)	7		10
9	31.4 (C)				
10	29.0 ( $\text{CH}_3$ )	1.04 (s, 9H)	4, 9		3, 3a, 4, 5, 8, 12
11	169.8 (C)				
12	21.3 ( $\text{CH}_3$ )	2.11 (s, 3H)	11		10

<sup>a</sup>Carbons that correlate to the proton resonance. Optimized for 10 Hz coupling. <sup>b</sup>Protons that correlate to the proton resonance.

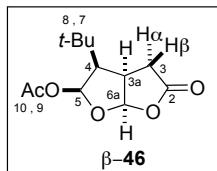


Table S4.  $^1\text{H}$  (500 MHz),  $^{13}\text{C}$  (125 MHz), HMBC, COSY, and NOE NMR data for  **$\beta$ -46**,  $\text{C}_6\text{D}_6$

atom	$^{13}\text{C}$ (mult)	$^1\text{H}$ mult, $J$ (Hz)	HMBC <sup>a</sup>	COSY <sup>b</sup>	1D-NOE <sup>b</sup>
2	175.1 (C)				
3	30.1 ( $\text{CH}_2$ )	3- $\alpha$ ; 1.87 (dd, overlap, 1H) 3- $\beta$ ; 2.80 (dd, 6.4, 17.1, 1H)	2, 3a, 4 2, 3a, 4	3- $\beta$ , 3a 3- $\alpha$ , 3a	
3a	54.0 (CH)	1.87 (overlap m, 1H)	3, 4, 5	3- $\alpha$ , 3- $\beta$ , 6a	
4	38.1 (CH)	1.21 (t, 7.0, 1H)	5, 8, 10	3a	5, 10
5	97.0 (CH)	6.33 (d, 4.1, 1H)	4, 6a, 7	4	4, 10 (weak)
6a	107.3 (CH)	5.44 (d, 5.5, 1H)	2, 5, 4	3a	3a
7	168.6 (C)				
8	20.7 ( $\text{CH}_3$ )	1.41 (s, 3H)	4		3- $\beta$ , 5, 10
9	30.3 (C)				
10	29.5 ( $\text{CH}_3$ )	0.60 (s, 9H)	5		3- $\beta$

<sup>a</sup>Carbons that correlate to the proton resonance. Optimized for 10 Hz coupling. <sup>b</sup>Protons that correlate to the proton resonance.

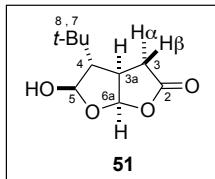


Table S5.  $^1\text{H}$  (500 MHz),  $^{13}\text{C}$  (125 MHz), HMBC, COSY, and NOESY NMR data for **51**,  $\text{CDCl}_3$

atom	$^{13}\text{C}$ (mult)	$^1\text{H}$ mult, $J$ (Hz)	HMBC <sup>a</sup>	COSY <sup>b</sup>	NOESY <sup>b</sup>
2	175.6 (C)				
3	36.7 ( $\text{CH}_2$ )	3- $\alpha$ ; 2.91 (dd, 11.0, 18.2, 1H) 3- $\beta$ ; 2.70 (dd, 3.6, 18.2, 1H)	2, 3a, 4, 6a	3a, 3- $\beta$	3a, 3- $\beta$ , 8
3a	39.6 (CH)	2.97 (m, 1H)		3a, 3- $\alpha$	3a, 3- $\alpha$ , 4, 8
4	64.5 (CH)	1.98 (d, 1.7, 1H)	3, 5, 6a, 7, 8	3a, 5	3- $\beta$ , 8
5	102.7 (CH)	5.58 (s, 1H)	3a, 4, 6a, 7	4	8
6a	109.3 (CH)	6.07 (d, 6.0, 1H)	2, 3a, 5	3a	3a, 8
7	31.4 (C)				
8	27.4 ( $\text{CH}_3$ )	0.95 (s, 9H)	4, 7		3a, 3- $\alpha$ , 3- $\beta$ , 4, 5, 6a

<sup>a</sup>Carbons that correlate to the proton resonance. Optimized for 10 Hz coupling. <sup>b</sup>Protons that correlate to the proton resonance.

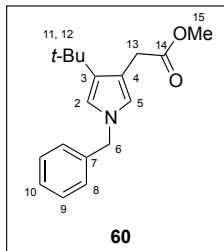


Table S6.  $^1\text{H}$  (500 MHz),  $^{13}\text{C}$  (125 MHz), HMBC, COSY, and NOESY NMR data for **60**,  $\text{CDCl}_3$

atom	$^{13}\text{C}$ (mult)	$^1\text{H}$ mult, $J$ (Hz)	HMBC <sup>a</sup>	COSY <sup>b</sup>	NOESY <sup>b</sup>
2	117.7 (CH)	6.4 (d, 2.5, 1H)	3, 4, 5, 6, 11	5	6, 12
3	132.5 (C)				
4	113.4 (C)				
5	122.1 (CH)	6.59 (d, 2.5, 1H)	2, 3, 4	2, 13	6, 13
6	53.5 ( $\text{CH}_2$ )	4.95, (s, 2H)	2, 5, 7, 8	8	2, 5, 8
7	138.4 (C)				
8	127.4 (CH)	7.14 (m, 2H)	9	6, 9, 10	6, 10
9	127.8 (CH)	7.29 (m, 1H)		8, 10	
10	128.9 (CH)	7.33 (m, 2H)	7	8, 9	8
11	31.44 (C)				
12	31.40 ( $\text{CH}_3$ )	1.26 (s, 9H)	3, 11		2, 13, 15
13	33.1 ( $\text{CH}_2$ )	3.63 (s, 2H)	3, 4, 5, 14	5	5, 12
14	173.5 (C)				
15	52.1 ( $\text{CH}_3$ )	3.70 (s, 3H)	14		12

<sup>a</sup>Carbons that correlate to the proton resonance. Optimized for 10 Hz coupling. <sup>b</sup>Protons that correlate to the proton resonance.

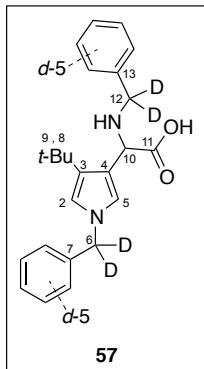


Table S7.  $^1\text{H}$  (500 MHz),  $^{13}\text{C}$  (125 MHz), HMBC, and COSY NMR data for **57**,  $\text{CD}_3\text{OD}$

atom	$^{13}\text{C}$ (mult)	$^1\text{H}$ mult, $J$ (Hz)	HMBC <sup>a</sup>	COSY <sup>c</sup>
2	118.6 (CH)	6.47 (d, 2.5, 1H)	3, 4 <sup>b</sup> , 5	5
3	134.0 (C)			
4	117.4 (C)			
5	122.6 (CH)	6.94 (d, 2.4, 1H)	2, 3, 4	2
7	139.5 (C)			
8	28.5 (C)			
9	32.5 ( $\text{CH}_3$ )	1.14 (s, 9H)	2, 3, 8	
10	59.6 (CH)	4.63 (s, 1H)	3, 4, 5, 11	
11	174.6 (C)			
13	133.3 (C)			

<sup>a</sup>Carbons that correlate to the proton resonance; Optimized for 2 Hz and 10 Hz coupling; correlations observed only in the 2 Hz experiment are in italics font. <sup>b</sup>Only observed in 10Hz experiment. <sup>c</sup>Protons that correlate to the proton resonance.

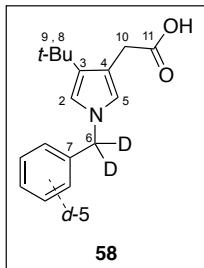
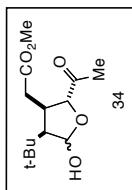
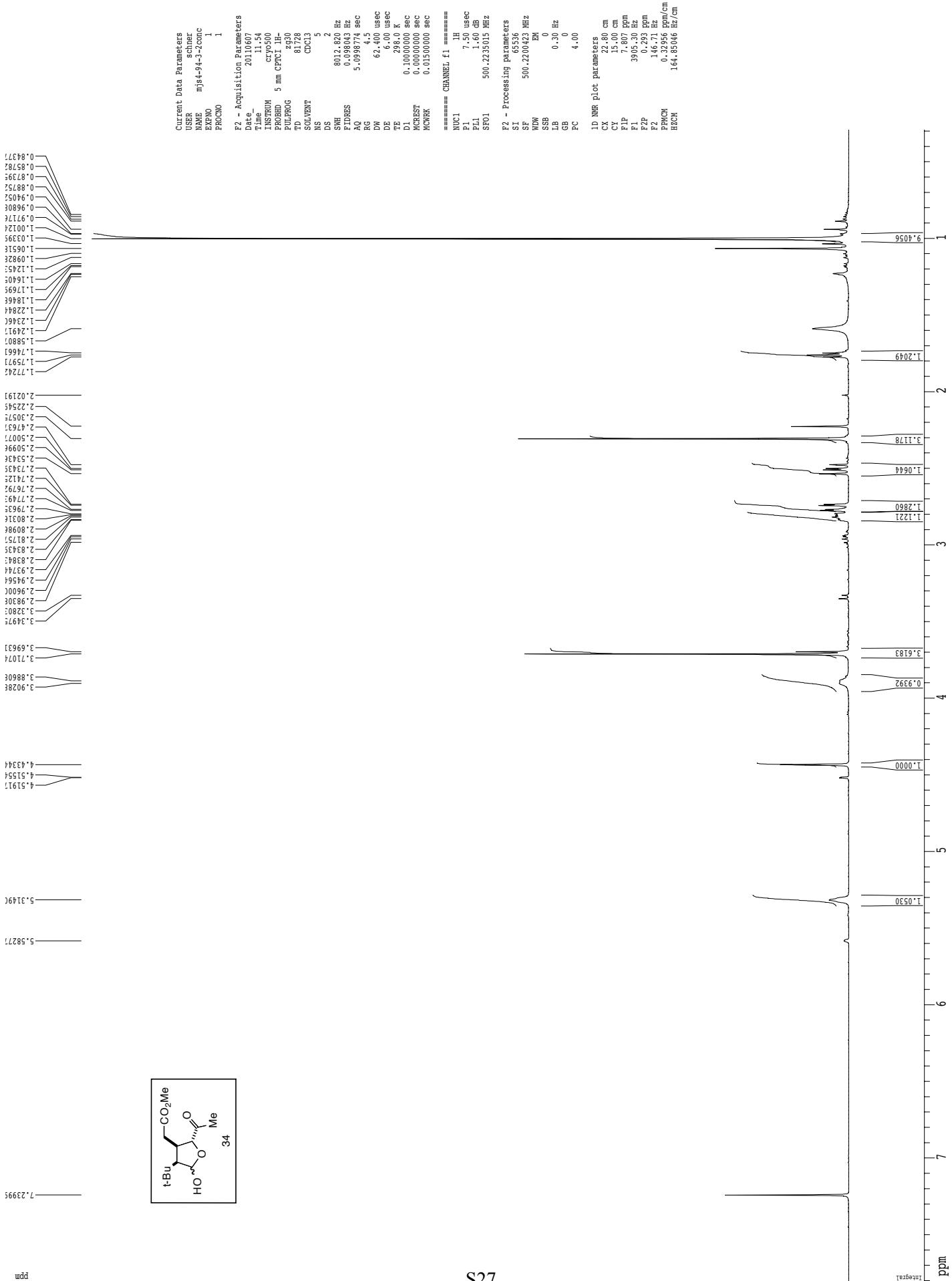


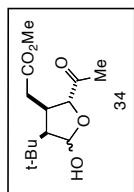
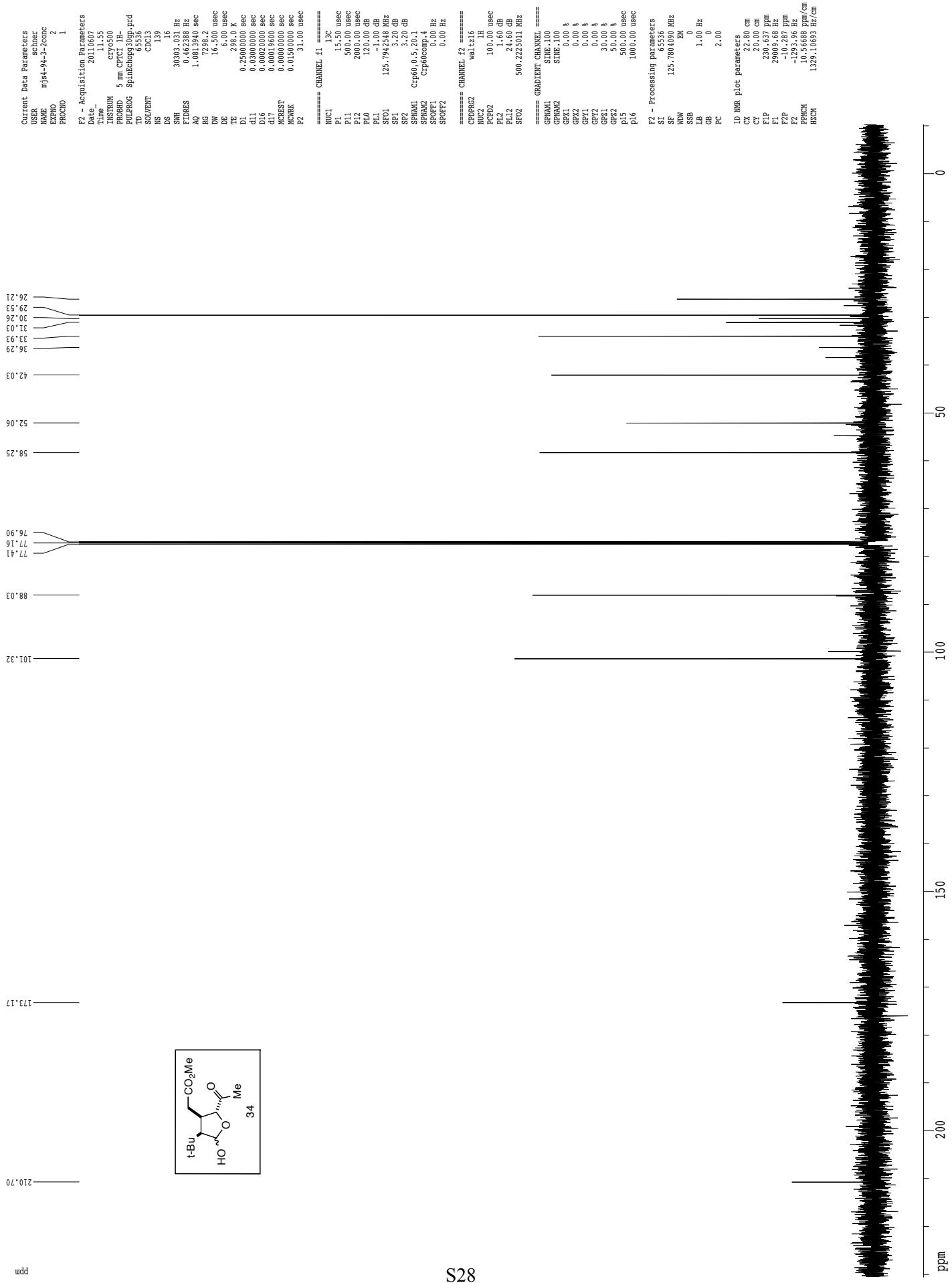
Table S8.  $^1\text{H}$  (500 MHz),  $^{13}\text{C}$  (125 MHz), HMBC, and COSY NMR data for **58**,  $\text{CD}_3\text{OD}$

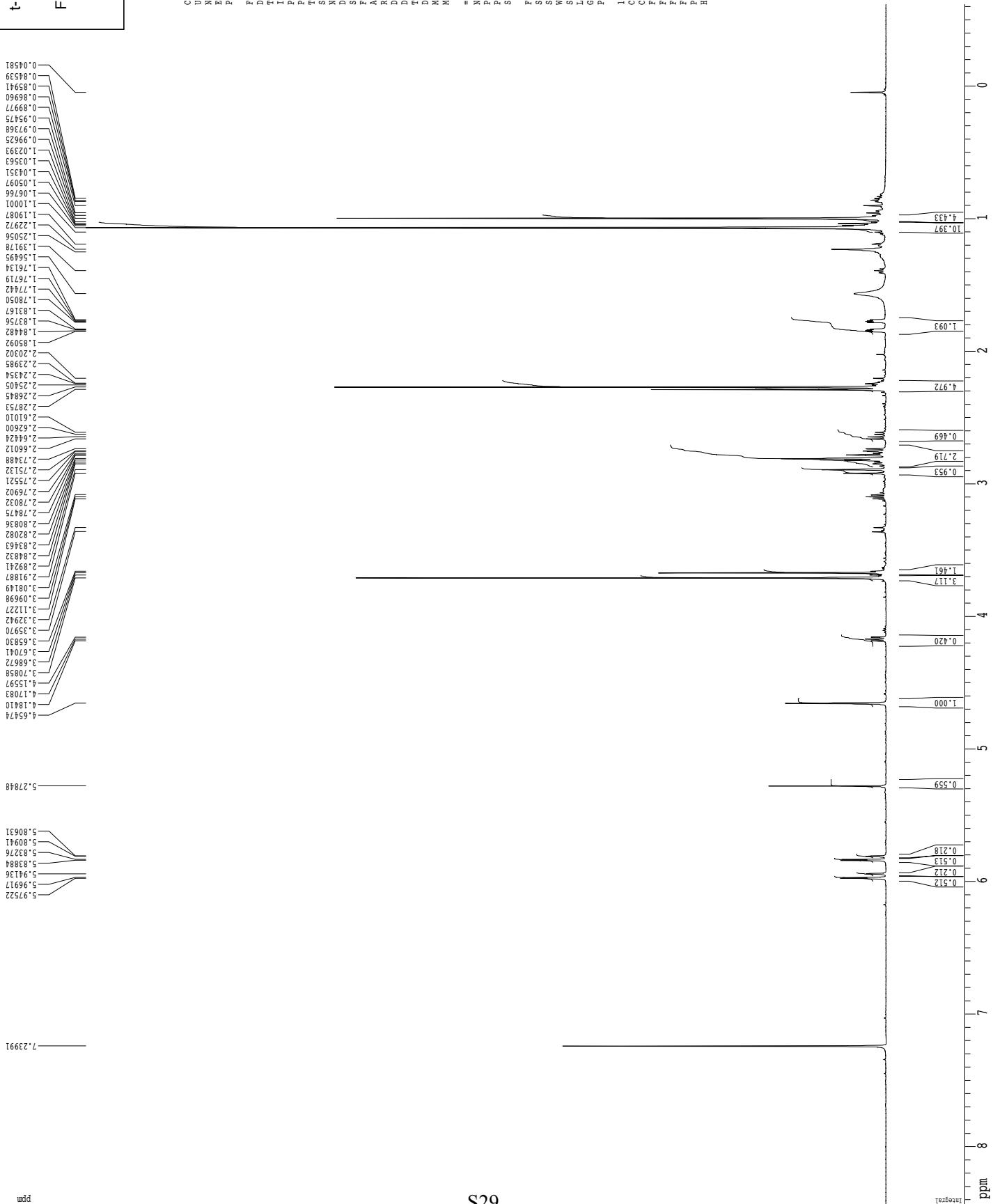
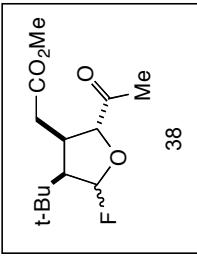
atom	$^{13}\text{C}$ (mult)	$^1\text{H}$ mult, $J$ (Hz)	HMBC <sup>a</sup>	COSY <sup>b</sup>
2	117.9 (CH)	6.36 (d, 2.5, 1H)	3, 4, 5, 8, 10	5
3	133.3 (C)			
4	118.2 (C)			
5	122.7 (CH)	6.54 (d, 2.5, 1H)	2, 3, 4, 8, 10	2
7	141.1 (C)			
8	32.4 (C)			
9	31.8 ( $\text{CH}_3$ )	1.24 (s, 9H)	2, 3, 4, 8	
10	38.5 ( $\text{CH}_2$ )	3.43 (s, 2H)	3, 4, 5, 8, 11	
11	182.0 (C)			

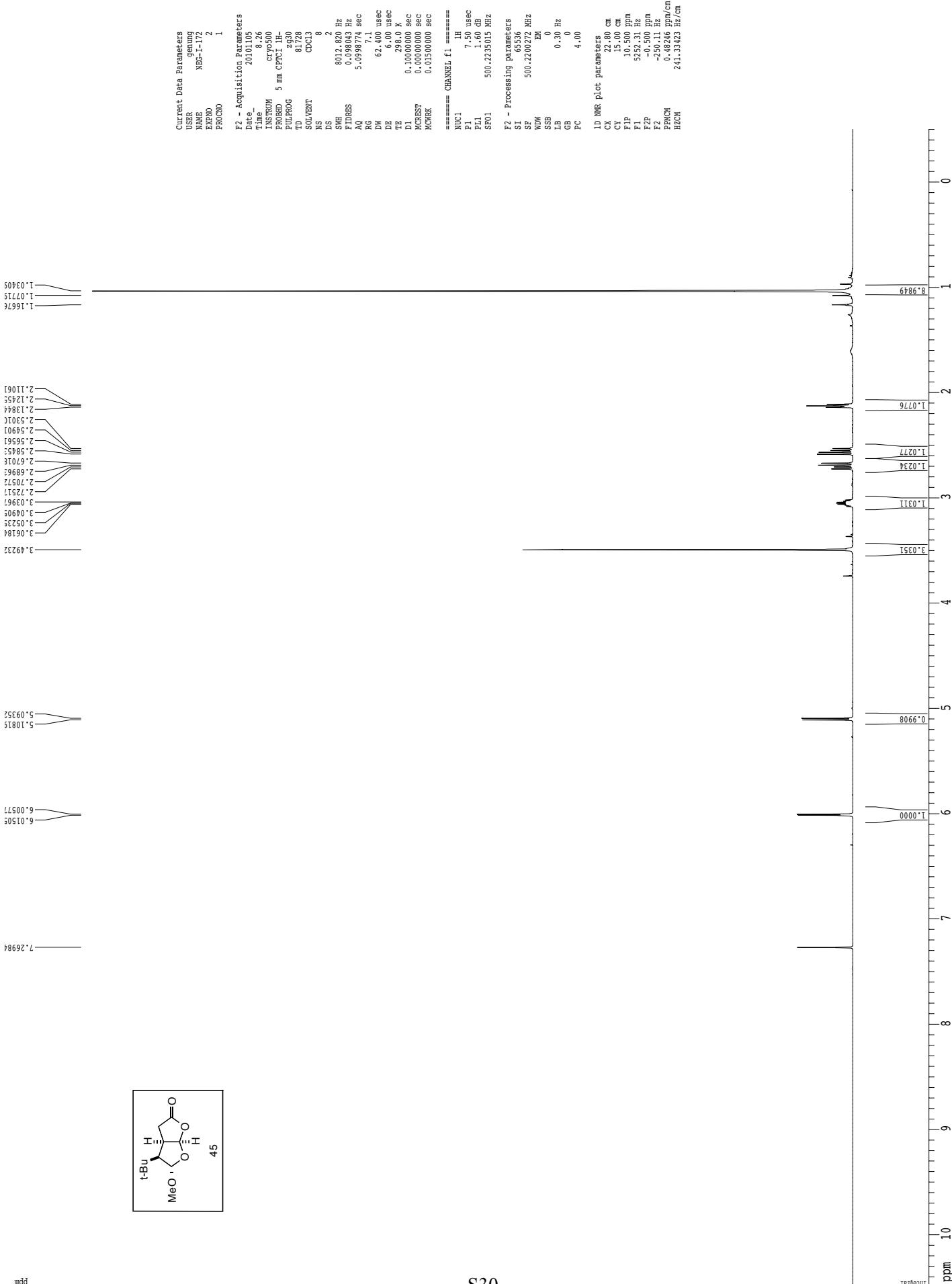
<sup>a</sup>Carbons that correlate to the proton resonance; Optimized for 2 Hz and 10 Hz coupling; correlations observed only in the 2 Hz experiment are in italics font. <sup>b</sup>Protons that correlate to the proton resonance.

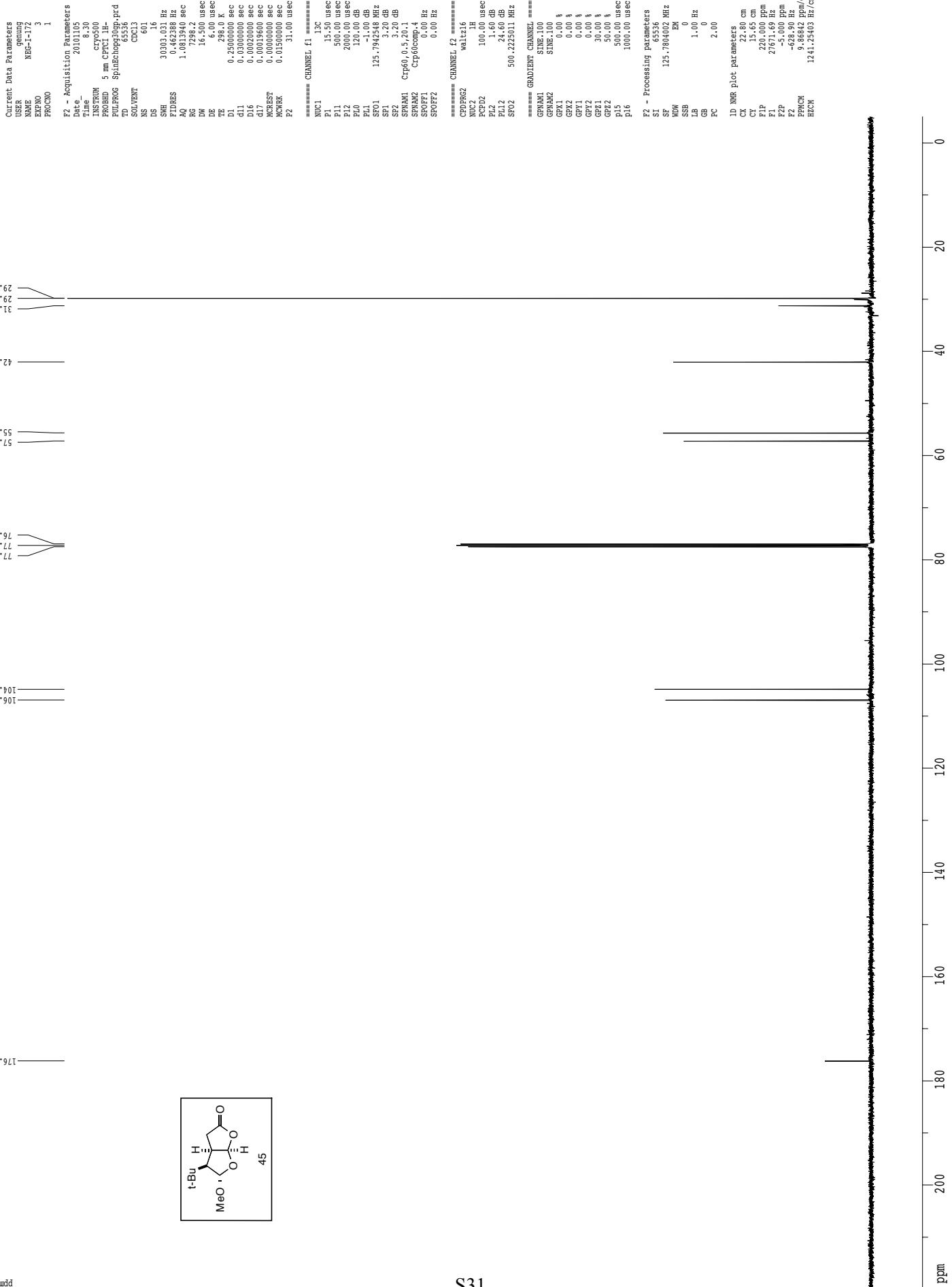


Z-restored spin-echo 13C spectrum with 1H decoupling

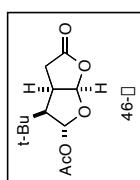




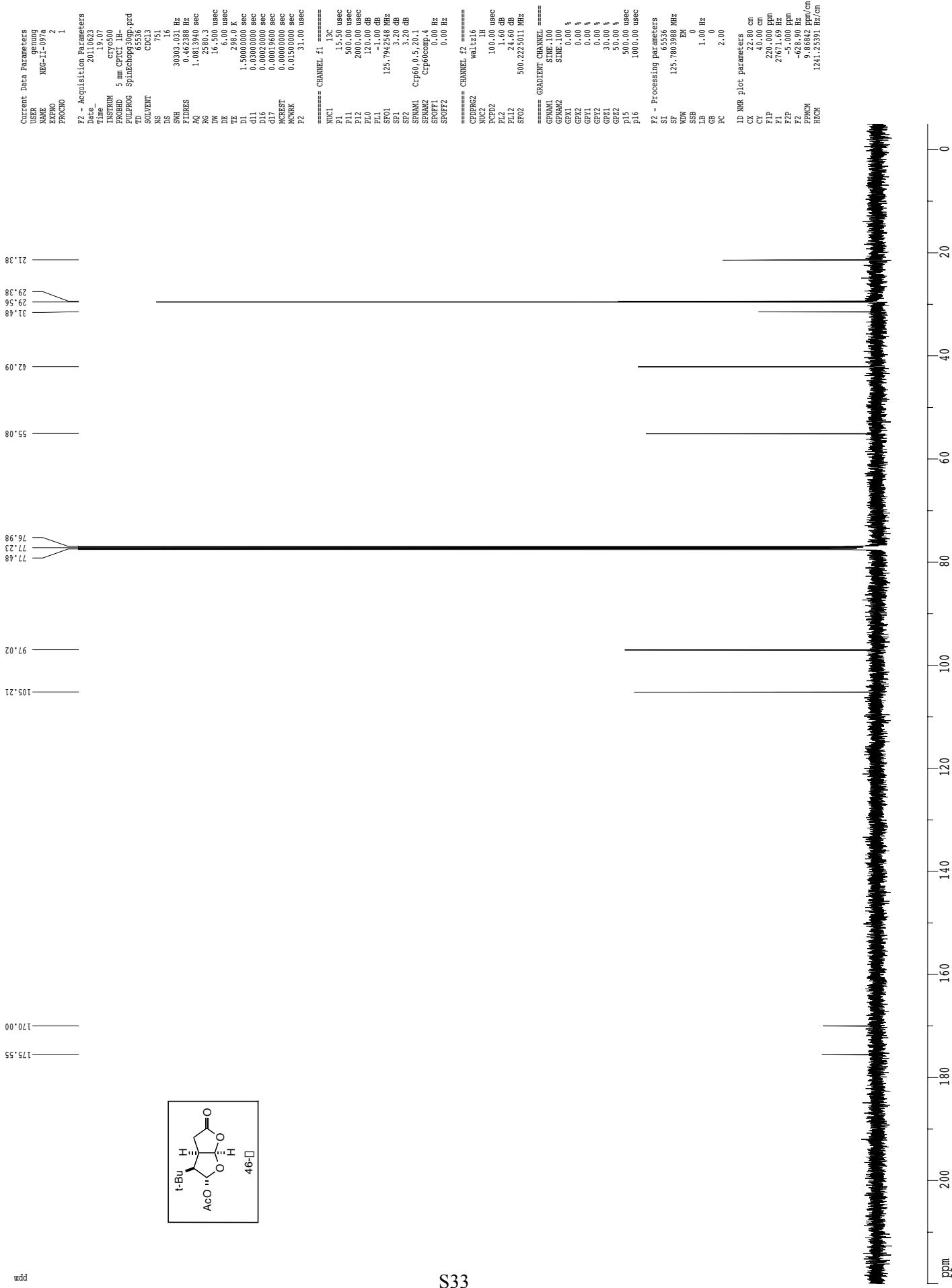


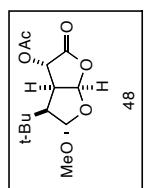
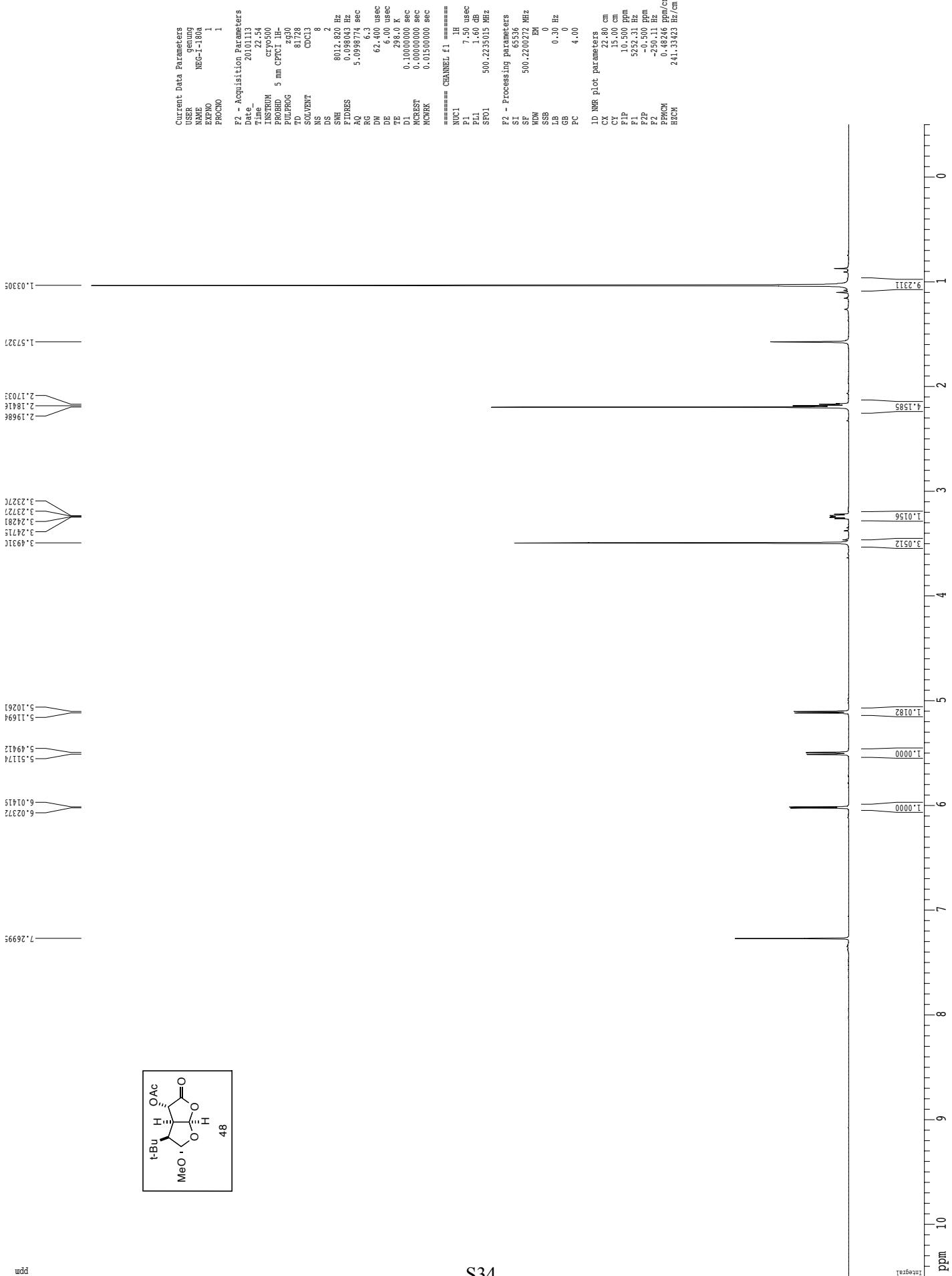


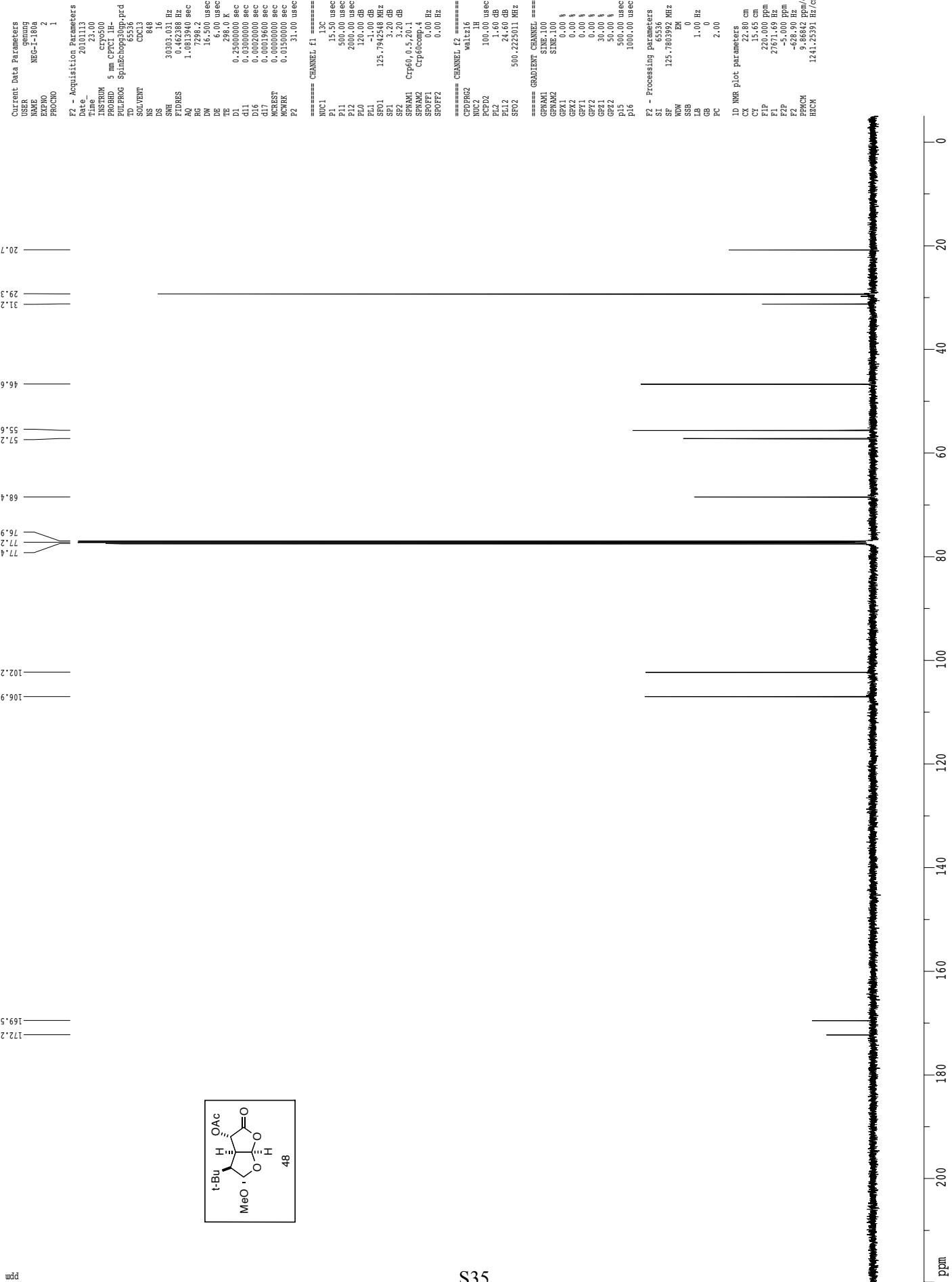
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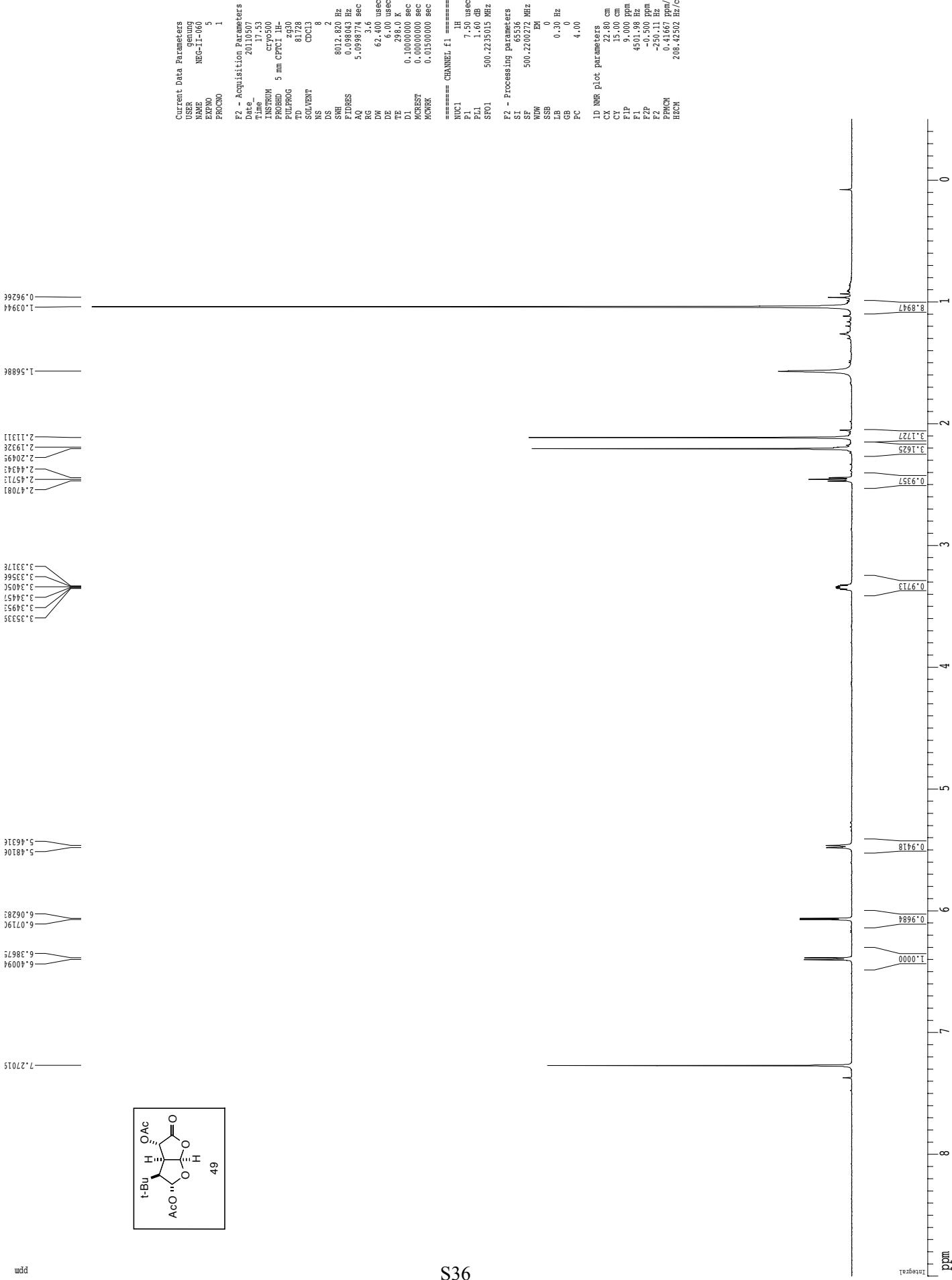


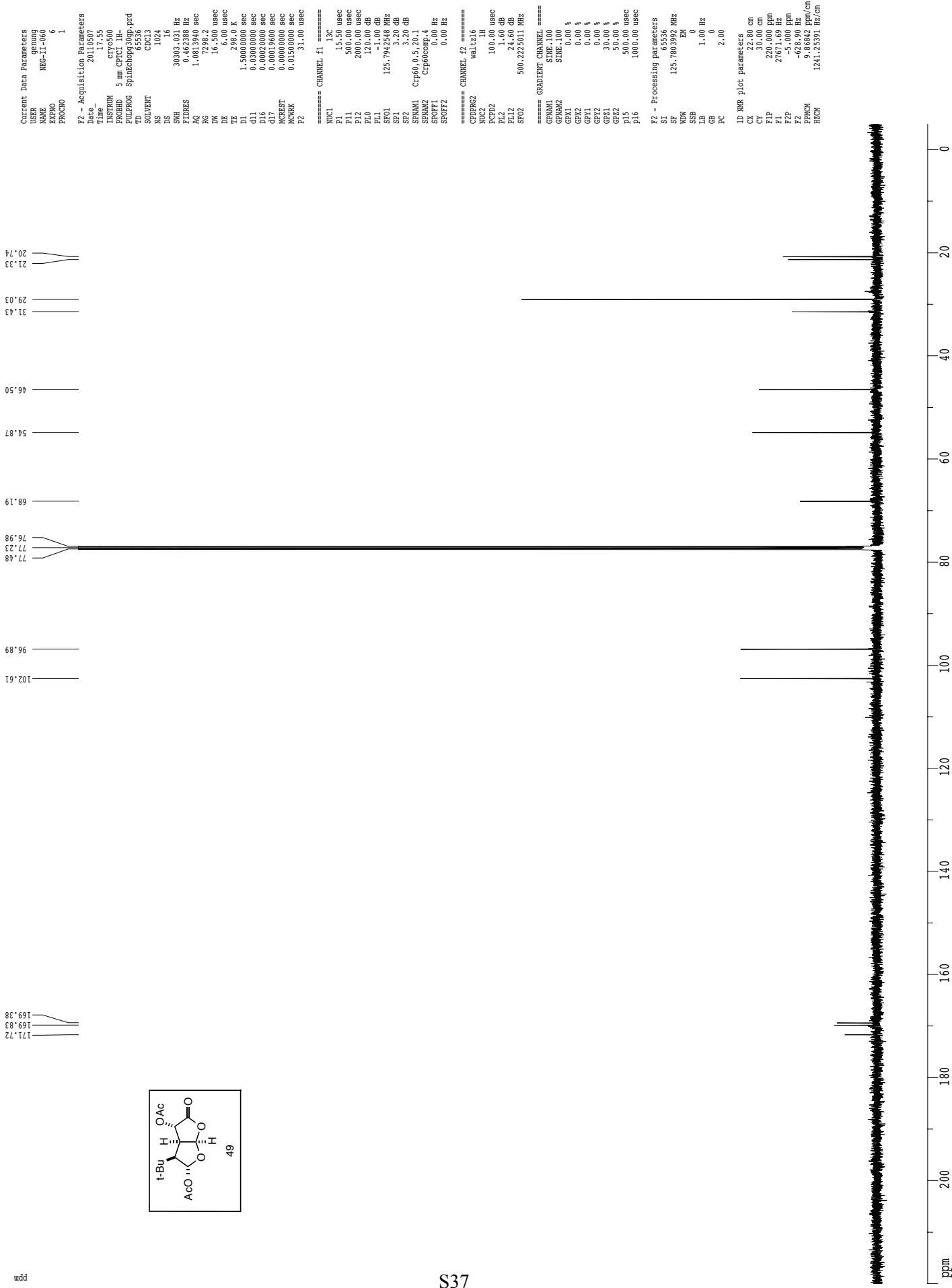
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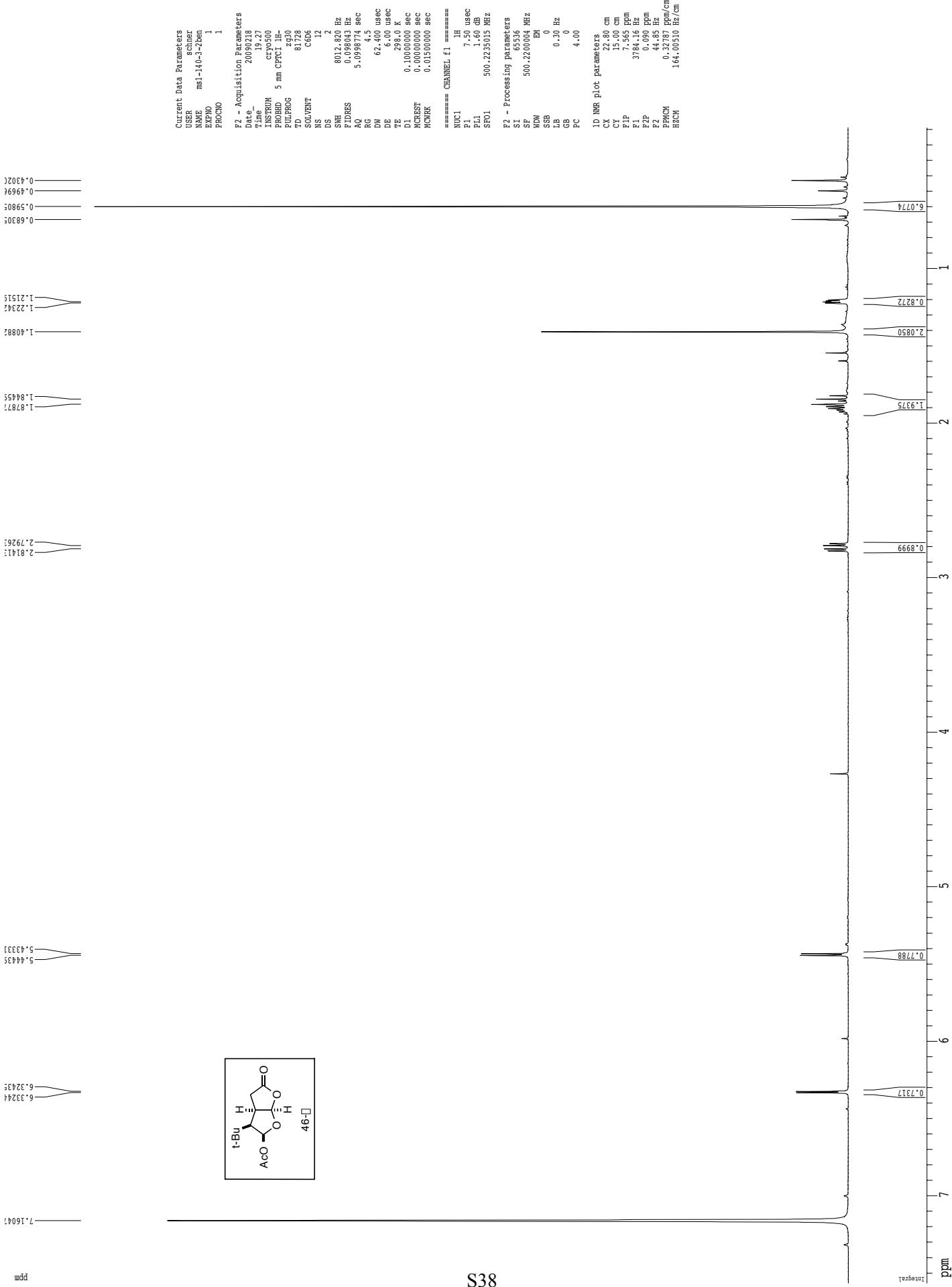




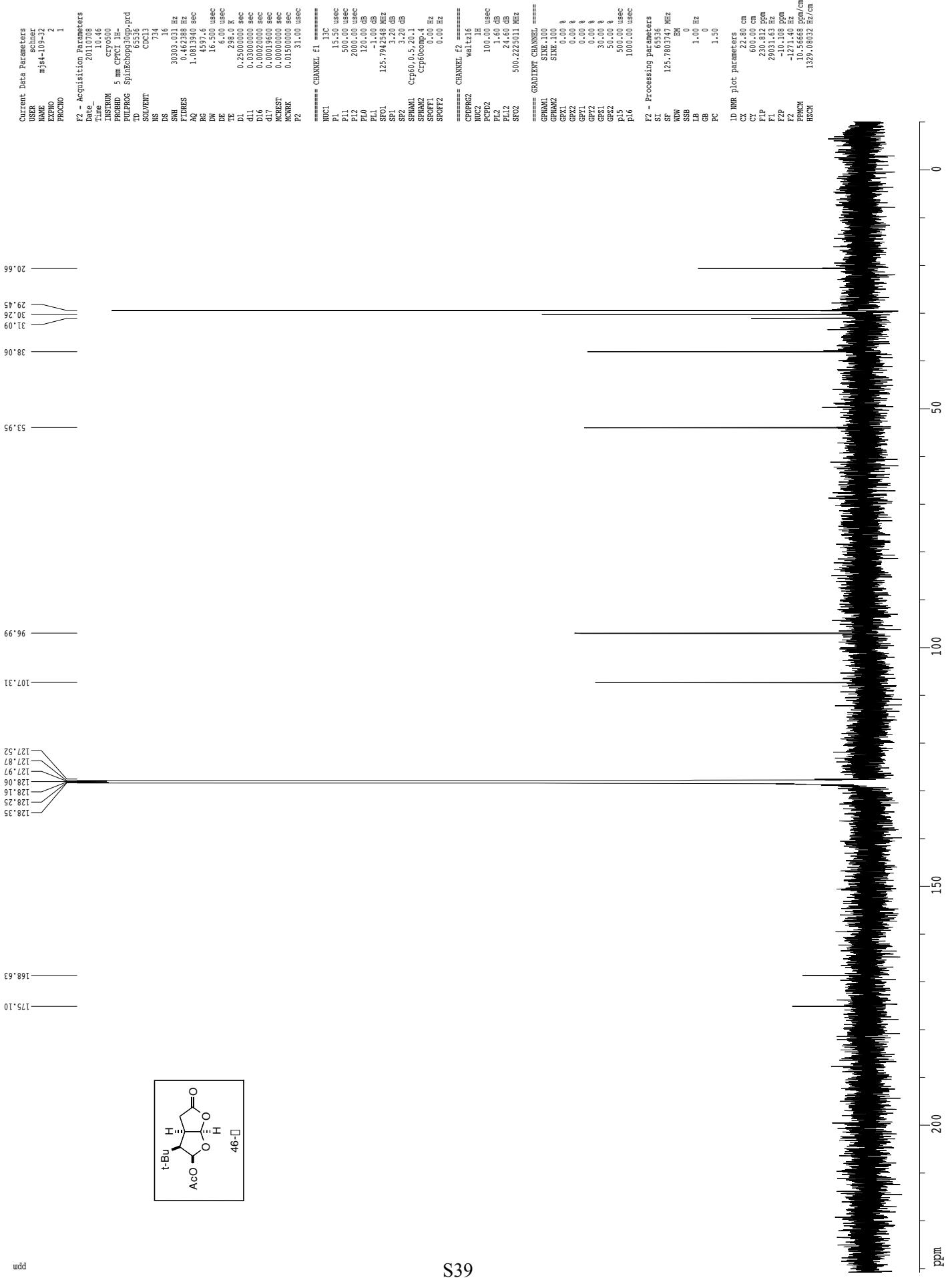


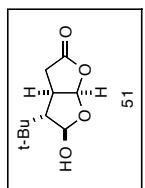
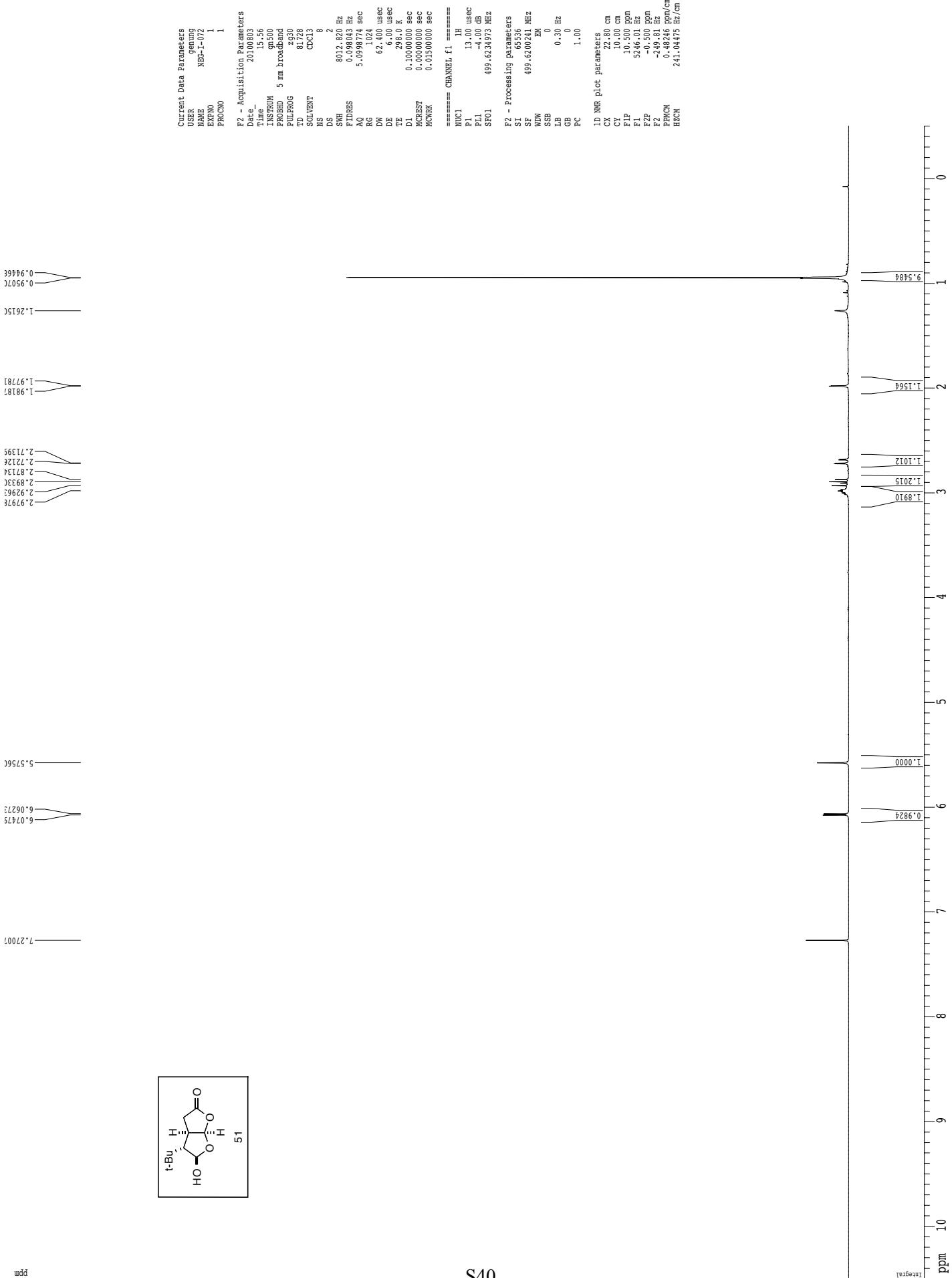


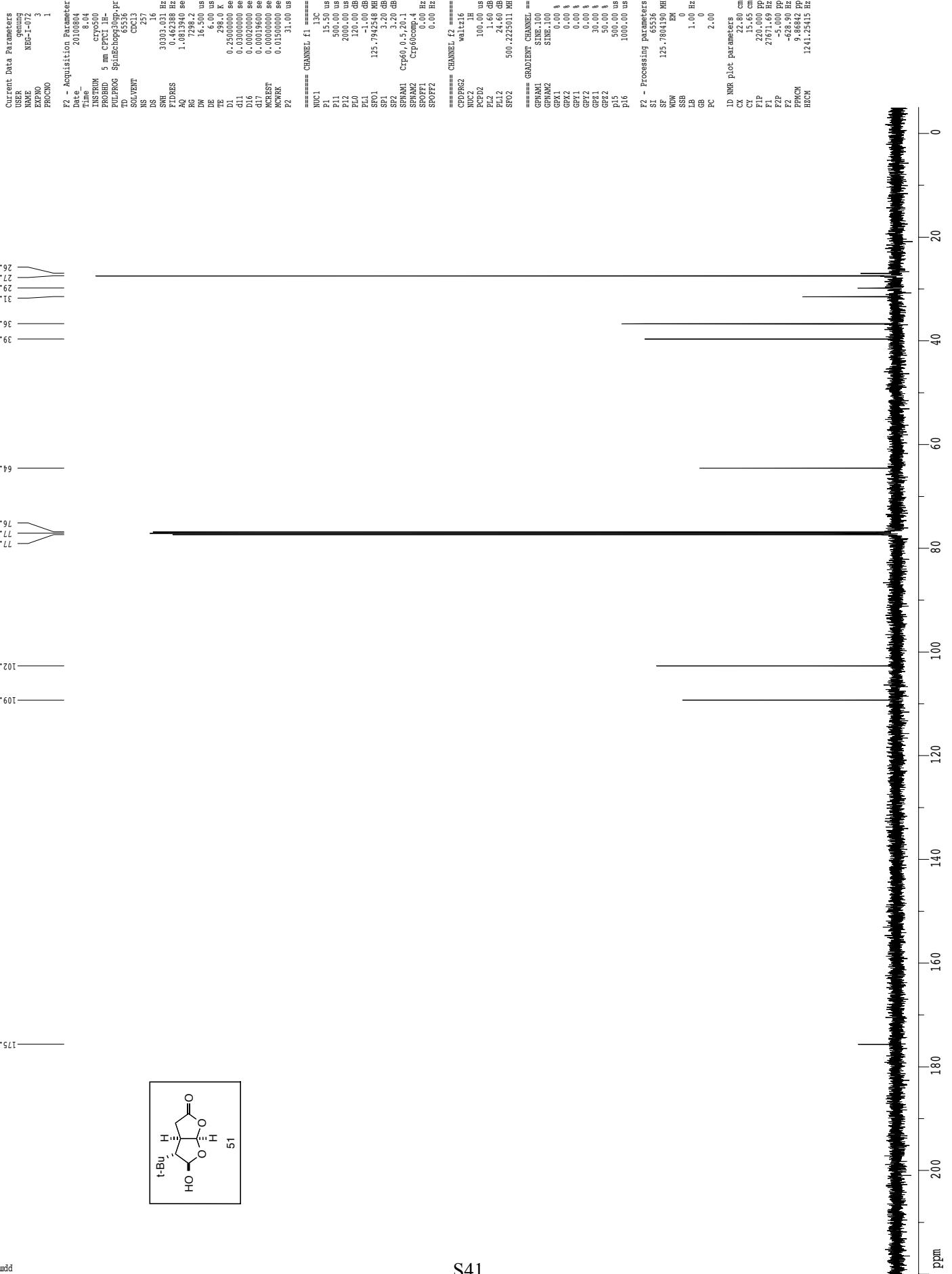




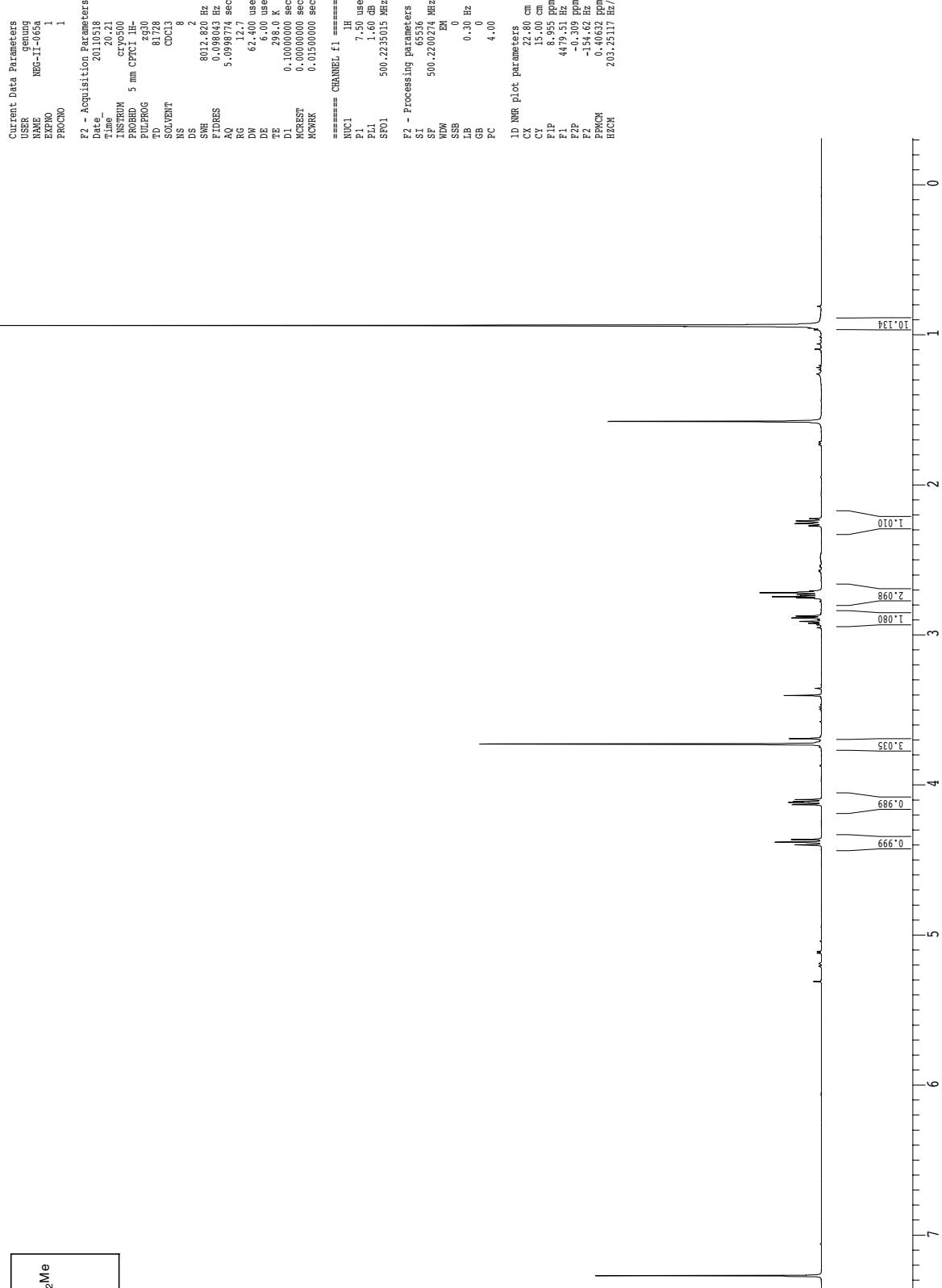
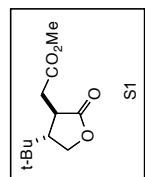
Z-restored spin-echo 13C spectrum with 1H decoupling







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EXNO          2
PRCNO          1

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DW      6.00 usec
DE      298.0 K
TE      1.5000000 sec
d11      0.0300000 sec
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d17      0.00019600 sec
MCBRTS  0.0000000 sec
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P2      31.00 usec

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P11      500.00 usec
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P10      120.00 dB
PL1      -1.00 dB
SF01     125.794548 MHz
SP1      3.20 dB
SP2      3.20 dB
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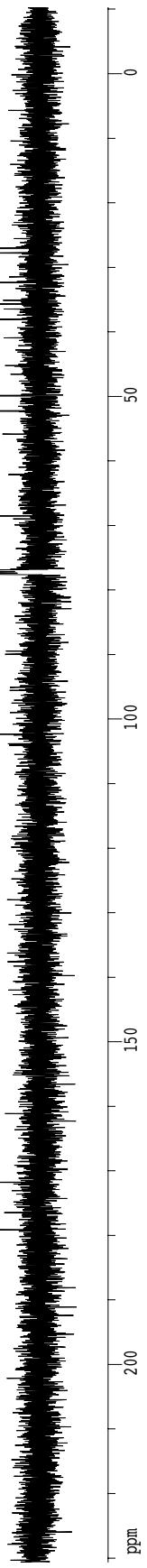
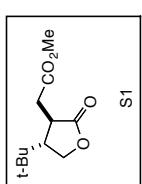
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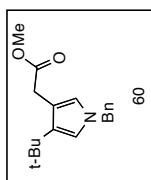
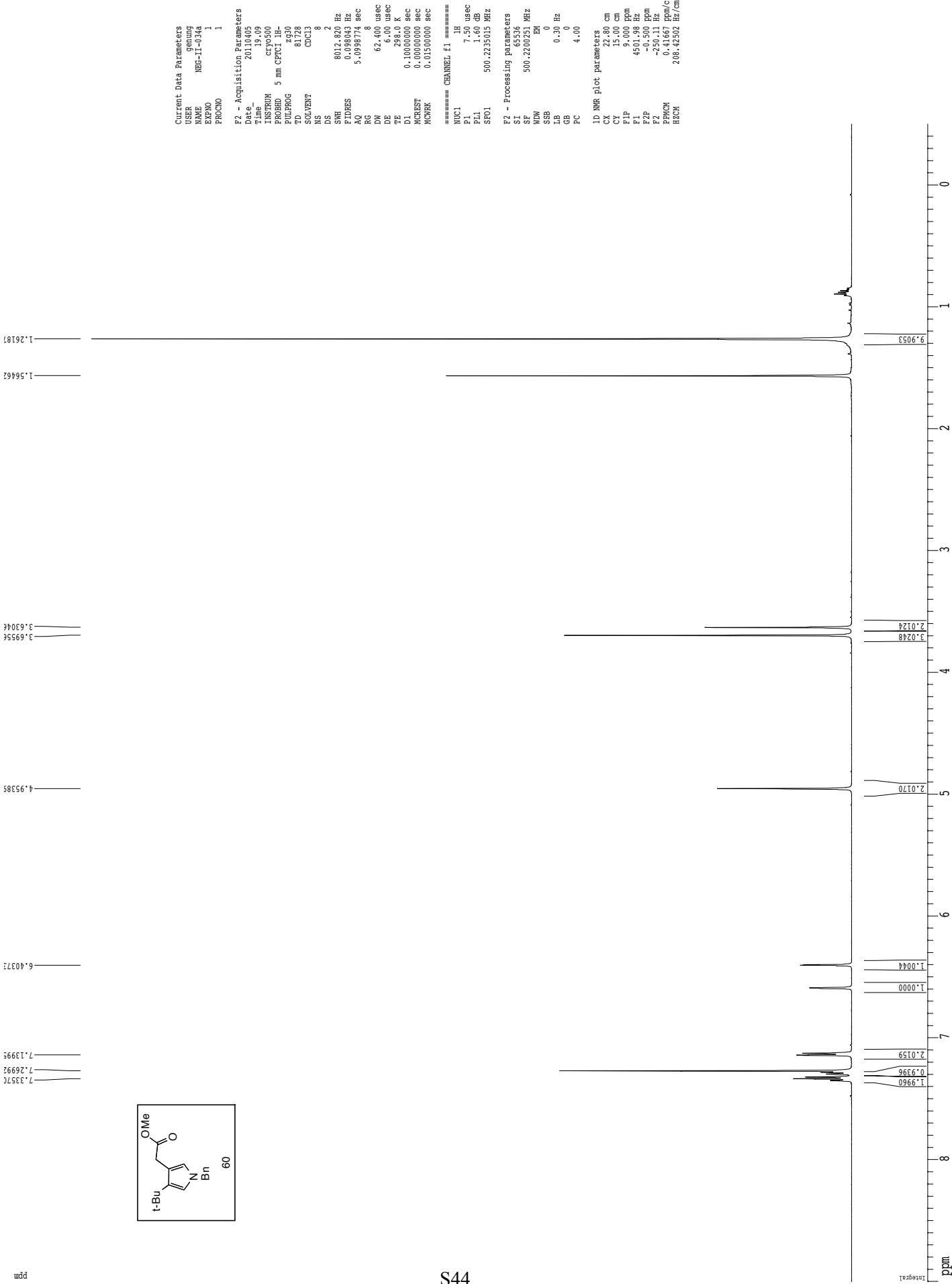
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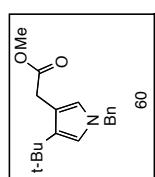
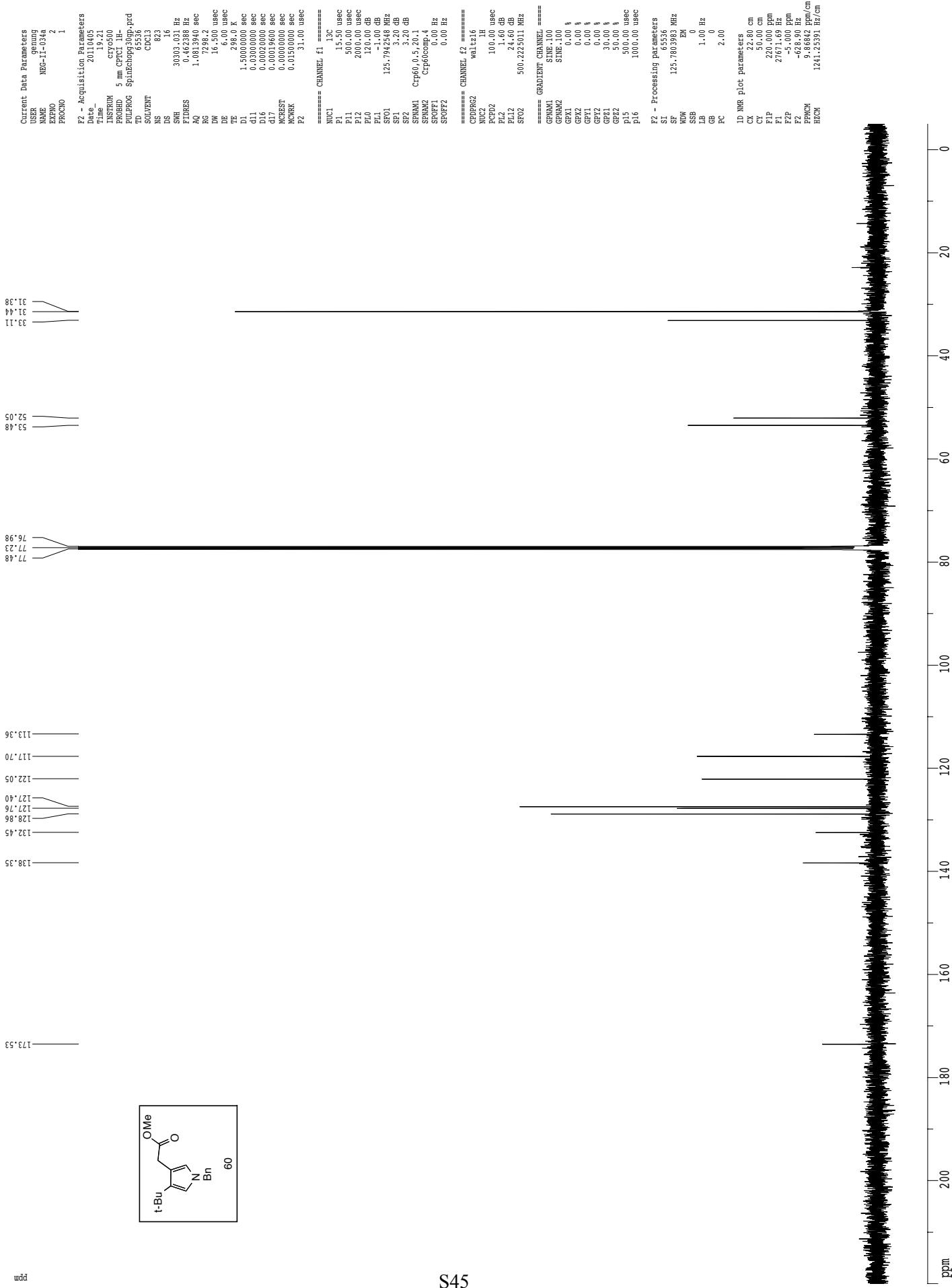
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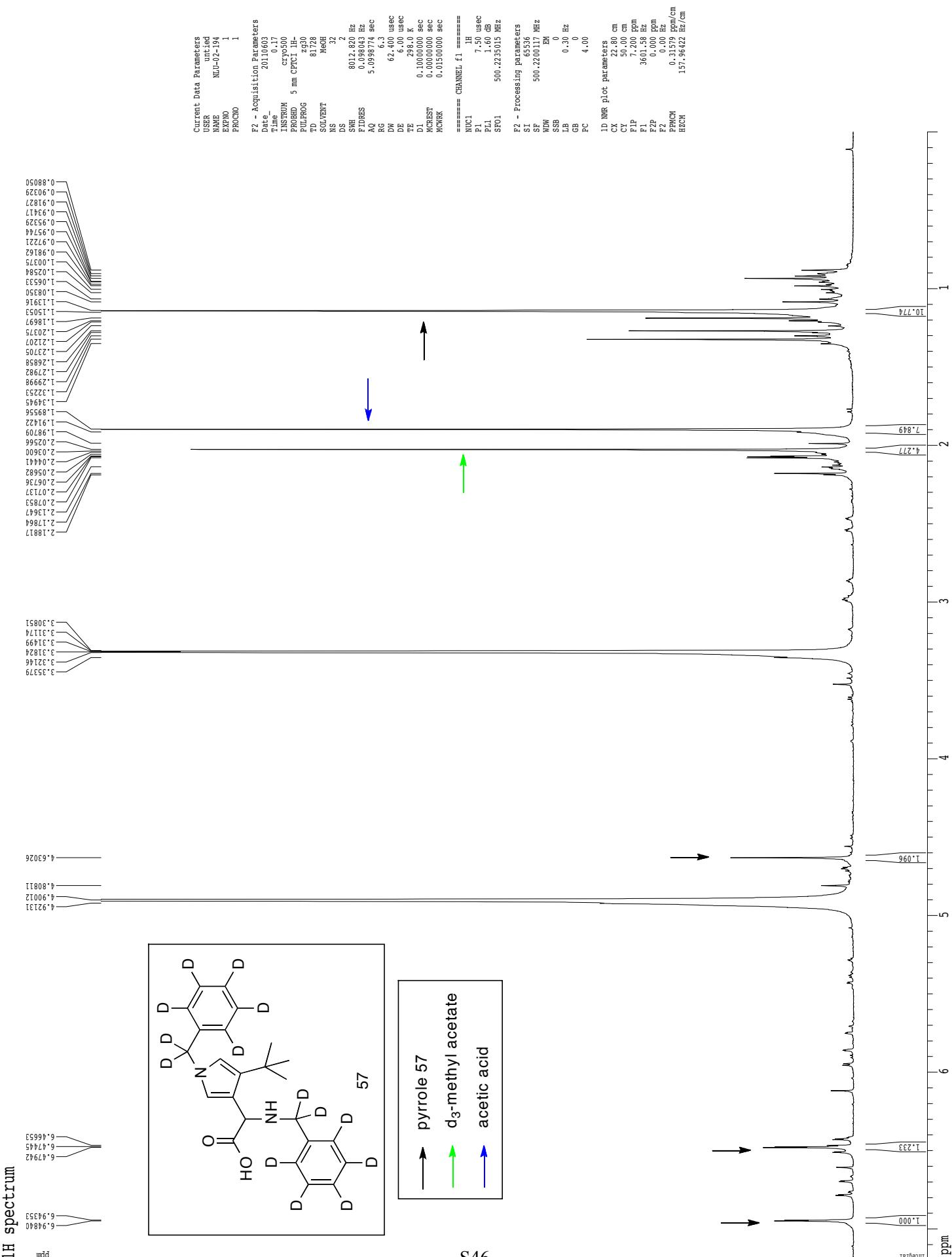
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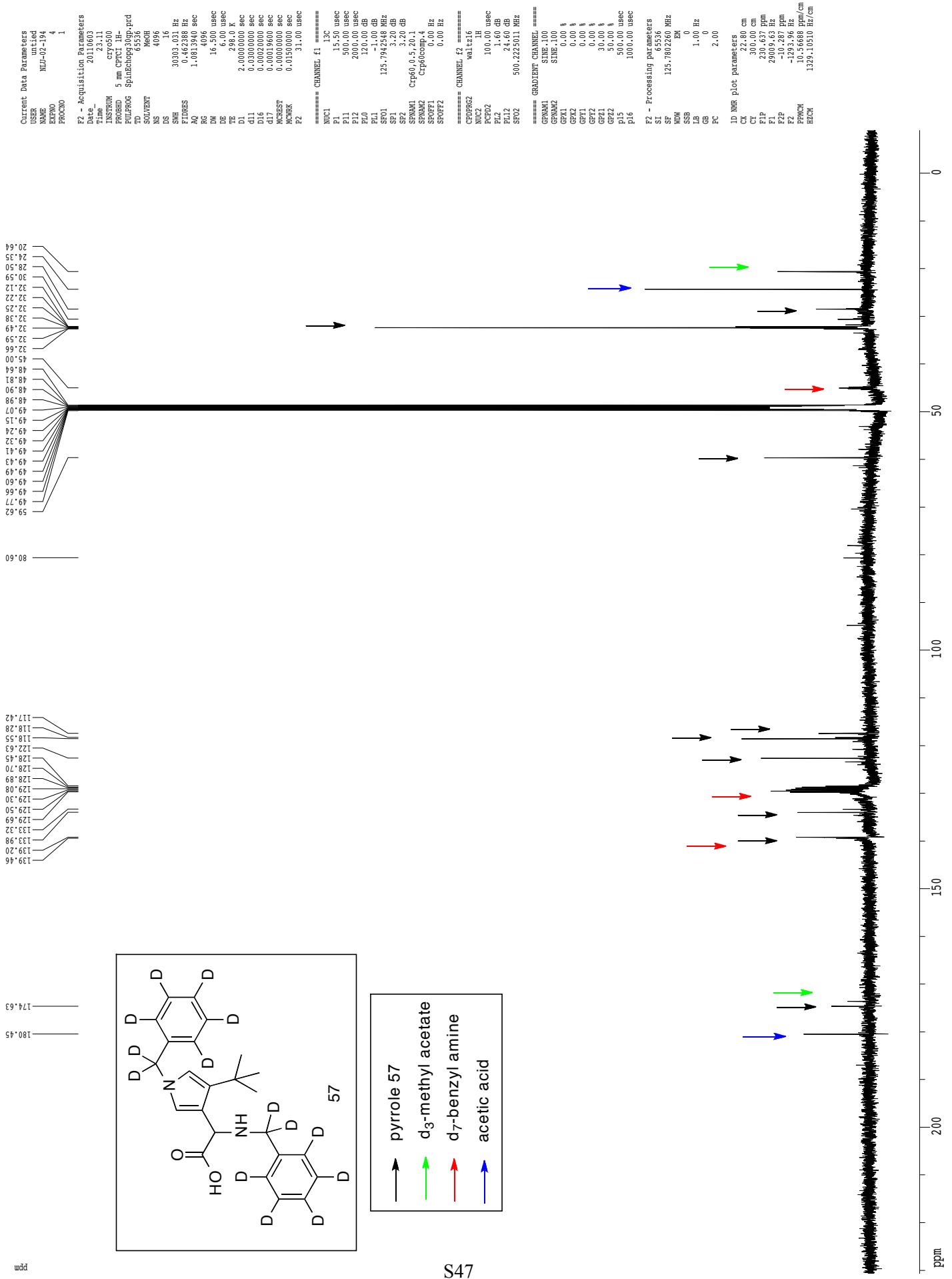


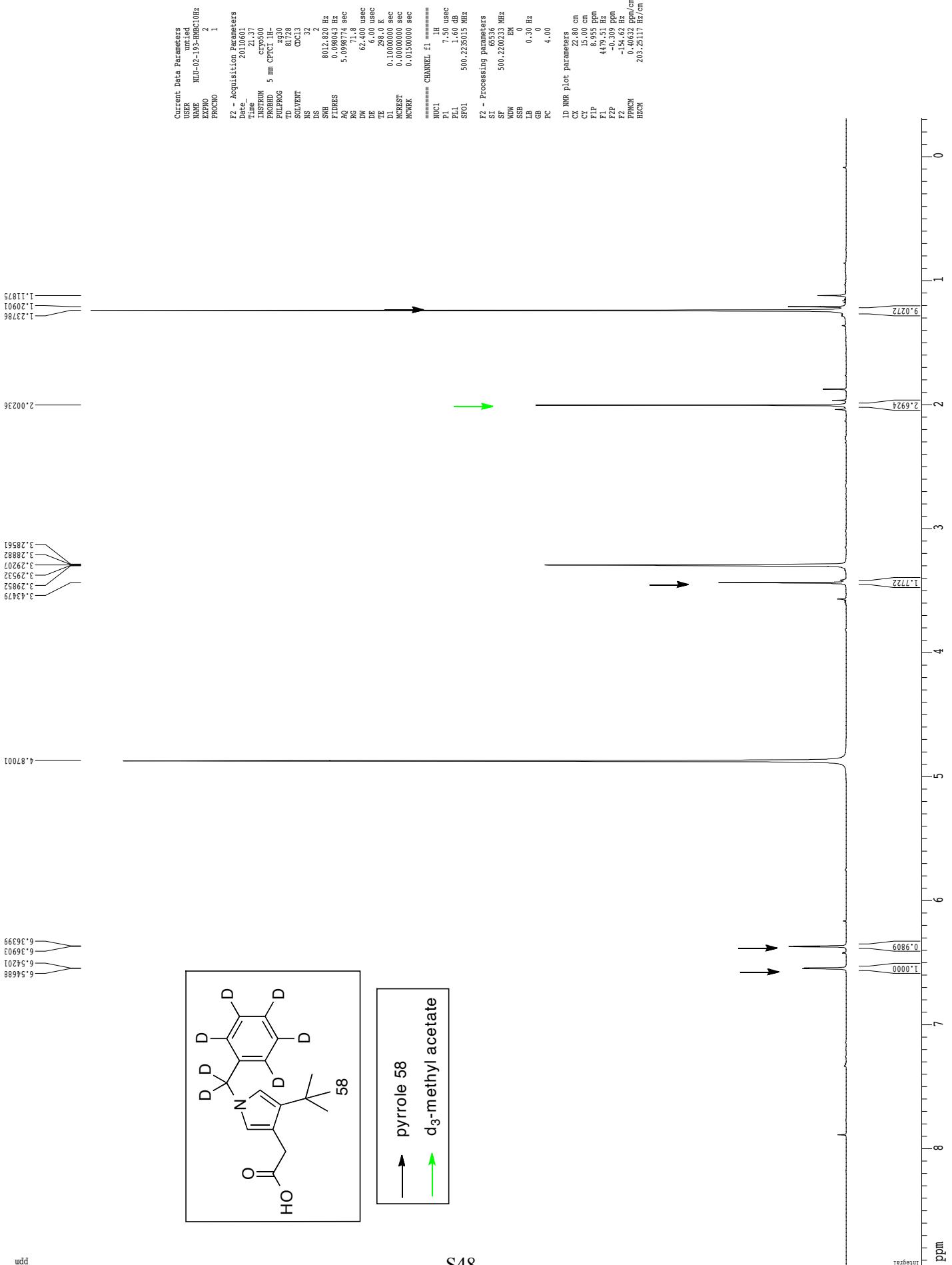






Z-restored spin-echo 13C spectrum with 1H decoupling





Z-restored spin-echo  $^{13}\text{C}$  spectrum with  $^1\text{H}$  decoupling

