Supporting Information

# An Allenic Pauson-Khand Approach to 6,12-Guaianolides

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#### **General Methods**

Unless otherwise noted, all reactions were performed under N<sub>2</sub> in flame-dried glassware using standard syringe, cannula, and septum techniques. All commercially available compounds were used as received unless otherwise noted. The reaction solvents tetrahydrofuran (THF) and dichloromethane (CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>) were purified by passing through alumina using the Sol-Tek ST-002 solvent purification system. Lithium chloride and cerium (III) trichloride were stored in a glovebox. Toluene and triethylamine (NEt<sub>3</sub>) were freshly distilled from CaH<sub>2</sub> prior to use. Flash chromatography was performed using silica gel (32-63 µm particle size, 60 Å pore size). Thin layer chromatography (TLC) analysis was performed using silica gel 60 F<sub>254</sub> plates (250 µm thickness). <sup>1</sup>H NMR and <sup>13</sup>C NMR spectra were recorded on Bruker Avance 300 MHz, 400 MHz, 500 MHz or 700 MHz spectrometers. Spectra were referenced to residual chloroform (7.26 ppm, <sup>1</sup>H, 77.0 ppm, <sup>13</sup>C). Chemical shifts are reported in ppm, multiplicities are indicated by s (singlet), d (doublet), t (triplet), q (quartet), p (pentet) and m (multiplet). Coupling constants, *J*, are reported in hertz. All NMR spectra were obtained at room temperature. IR spectra were obtained using a Nicolet Avatar E.S.P. 360 FT-IR. EI mass spectroscopy was performed on a Micromass Autospec high resolution mass spectrometer.

#### **Experimental Section**



**4-(3-hydroxypropyl)-3-methylidene-5-(phenylethynyl)dihydrofuran-2(3H)-one** (S3): A flame-dried round bottom flask equipped with a Teflon-coated stir-bar was charged with S1 (5.30 g, 10 mmol, E:Z = 1:2), 3-phenylprop-2-ynal (2.6 g, 20 mmol) and toluene (250 mL) at 0 °C. The resulting solution was treated with trifluoromethanesulfonic acid (150 mg, 1.0 mmol) and stirred at 0 °C under a nitrogen atmosphere for 16 h. The mixture was then diluted with NH<sub>4</sub>Cl (aq) : NH<sub>4</sub>OH (9:1, v/v, 100 mL) and extracted with Et<sub>2</sub>O (3×50 mL). The combined extracts were washed with brine (50 mL), dried over Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>, filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure. Purification of the residue by flash chromatography (20% Et<sub>2</sub>O/hexanes) afforded *trans*-lactone S2 (283 mg, 37%) and c*is*-lactone S2 (124 mg, 16%) as yellow oils. The two isomers were obtained in a *trans:cis* 4.74:1 ratio. Along with the two TBDPS-protected isomers was also obtained a mixture of *cis* and *trans* desilylated lactones S3 (37.6 mg, 9%) in a *trans:cis* 3:1 ratio.

Data for *trans*-lactone S2 :

<sup>1</sup> H NMR	(CDCl <sub>3</sub> , 300 MHz)
	7.72 – 7.69 (m, 4H), 7.47 – 7.34 (m, 11H), 6.36 (d, <i>J</i> = 2.7 Hz, 1H), 5.66 (d, <i>J</i> =
	2.4Hz, 1H), 4.98 (d, <i>J</i> = 5.7 Hz, 1H), 3.81 – 3.76 (m, 2H), 3.24 – 3.20 (m, 1H),
	1.91 – 1.90 (m, 1H), 1.80 – 1.70 (m, 3H), 1.10 (s, 9H).
TLC	$R_f = 0.47 (20\% \text{ Et}_2\text{O/hexanes}) \text{[silica gel, UV, KMnO_4 stain]}$

Data for cis-lactone S2 :

<sup>1</sup><u>H NMR</u> (CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 300 MHz) 7.72 – 7.68 (m, 4H), 7.45 – 7.31 (m, 11H), 6.34 (d, J = 3.0 Hz, 1H), 5.62 (d, J = 2.7 Hz, 1H), 5.46 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 1H), 3.80 – 3.75 (m, 2H), 3.25 – 3.15 (m, 1H), 1.99 – 1.92 (m, 2H), 1.82 – 1.72 (m, 2H), 1.08 (s, 9H).

## <u>TLC</u> $R_f = 0.37 (20\% Et_2O/hexanes) [silica gel, UV, KMnO<sub>4</sub> stain]$

*Trans*-lactone **S2** (1.20 g, 2.43 mmol) was charged into a round bottom flask equipped with a Teflon-coated stir-bar, and THF (25 mL) was added. The resulting mixture was then treated with a TBAF/AcOH (1:1, 1.0M, 2.7 mL, 2.7 mmol) solution.<sup>1</sup> The progress of the reaction was monitored by TLC and upon completion (2 h), the mixture was concentrated under reduced pressure. Purification of the residue by flash chromatography (20% Et<sub>2</sub>O/hexanes) afforded the title compound **S3** (400 mg, 63%) as a light yellow oil.

Data for desilylated *trans*-lactone **S3** :

<sup>1</sup> H NMR	(300 MHz, CDCl <sub>3</sub> )
	7.46 – 7.42 (m, 2H), 7.37 – 7.30 (m, 3H), 6.34 (d, <i>J</i> = 2.7 Hz, 1H), 5.69 (d,
	<i>J</i> = 2.4 Hz, 1H), 4.99 (d, <i>J</i> = 5.4 Hz, 1H), 3.73 (t, <i>J</i> = 6.0 Hz, 2H), 3.24 –
	3.20 (m, 1H), 1.91 – 1.88 (m, 2H), 1.79 – 1.73 (m, 2H).
<sup>13</sup> C NMR	(CDCl <sub>3</sub> , 75 MHz)
	169.4, 137.6, 131.8 (2C), 129.2, 128.4 (2C), 123.2, 121.5, 87.9, 85.0, 72.5,
	62.1, 46.7, 29.5, 29.2.
<u>IR</u>	Thin film
	3423, 2937, 2868, 2231, 1769, 1495, 1270, 1127, 984, 760.
<u>MS</u>	<i>m/z</i> (%) 256 (30), 198 (100), 131 (75), 98 (70), 83 (75).
<u>HRMS</u>	$EI+: C_{16}H_{16}O_3 [M]^+$
	Calculated: 256.1099. Found: 256.1006.
TLC	$R_f = 0.1$ (20% Et <sub>2</sub> O/hexanes) [silica gel, UV, KMnO <sub>4</sub> stain]

*Cis*-lactone **S2** (370 mg, 0.75 mmol) was charged into a round bottom flask equipped with a Teflon-coated stir-bar, followed by THF (15 mL). The resulting mixture was then treated with a TBAF/AcOH (1:1, 1.0 M in THF, 0.8 mL, 0.8 mmol) solution.<sup>1</sup> The progress of the reaction was monitored by TLC and upon completion (3 h), the mixture was concentrated under reduced

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> The TBAF/AcOH solution was prepared from a modified procedure reported by Hall : A flame-dried round bottom flask equipped with a Teflon-coated stir-bar was charged with tetra-*n*-butylammonium fluoride (10 mL, 1.0 M solution in THF, 10 mmol), and glacial acetic acid (572  $\mu$ L, 10 mmol) was added to this solution at rt. The solution was stirred under argon for 30 min.

T. G. Elford, D. G. Hall, J. Am. Chem. Soc. 2010, 132, 1488-1489.

pressure. Purification of the residue by flash chromatography (20% Et<sub>2</sub>O/hexanes) afforded the title compound S3 (153 mg, 80%) as a light yellow oil.

Data for desilylated *cis*-lactone **S3** :

<sup>1</sup> H NMR	(CDCl <sub>3</sub> , 300 MHz)
	7.42 – 7.39 (m, 2H), 7.32 – 7.28 (m, 3H), 6.28 (d, <i>J</i> = 3.0 Hz, 1H), 5.63 (d,
	<i>J</i> = 2.7 Hz, 1H), 5.46 (br s, 1H), 3.68 (dt, <i>J</i> = 1.5, 6.0 Hz, 2H), 3.23 – 3.14
	(m, 1H), 2.91 (s, 1H), 1.91 – 1.86 (m, 2H), 1.74 – 1.69 (m, 2H).
<sup>13</sup> C NMR	(CDCl <sub>3</sub> , 75 MHz)
	170.0, 137.4, 131.8 (2C), 129.2, 128.5 (2C), 122.7, 121.4, 89.8, 82.2, 71.7,
	62.3, 43.0, 29.5, 26.3.
IR	Thin film
	3420, 2938, 2868, 2235, 1769, 1659, 1487, 1266, 968, 760.
<u>HRMS</u>	$EI+: C_{16}H_{16}O_3Na_1 [M+Na]^+$
	Calculated: 279.0997. Found: 279.1016.
TLC	$R_f = 0.15$ (20% Et <sub>2</sub> O/hexanes) [silica gel, UV, KMnO <sub>4</sub> stain]



**5-(hept-1-yn-1-yl)-4-(3-hydroxypropyl)-3-methylidenedihydrofuran-2(3***H***)-one (S5): A flame-dried round bottom flask equipped with a Teflon-coated stir-bar was charged with S1 (1.0 g, 1.9 mmol, E:Z = 1:1.5), oct-2-ynal (473 mg, 3.8 mmol) and toluene (50 mL) at 0 °C. The resulting solution was treated with trifluoromethanesulfonic acid (25 mg, 0.16 mmol) and stirred at 0 °C, using a large Dewar filled with ice, under a nitrogen atmosphere for 14 h. The mixture was then diluted with NH<sub>4</sub>Cl (aq) : NH<sub>4</sub>OH (9:1, v/v, 50 mL) and extracted with Et<sub>2</sub>O (3×25 mL). The combined extracts were washed with brine (20 mL), dried over Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>, filtered and concentrated. The two isomers were obtained in a** *trans:cis* **1.65:1 ratio, as judged by crude <sup>1</sup>H NMR. Purification of the residue by flash chromatography (20% Et<sub>2</sub>O/hexanes) afforded** *trans***-**

lactone **S4** (320 mg, 34%) and *cis*-lactone **S4** (160 mg, 17%) as yellow oils. Along with the two TBDPS-protected isomers was also obtained a mixture of *cis* and *trans* desilylated lactones **S5** (100 mg, 21%) in a *trans:cis* 2.5:1 ratio. *Trans*-TBDPS-protected lactone **S4** (300 mg, 0.62 mmol) was charged into a round bottom flask equipped with a Teflon-coated stir-bar and THF (5 mL) was added. The resulting mixture was then treated with a TBAF/AcOH (1:1, 1.0 M in THF, 0.68 mL, 0.68 mmol) solution.<sup>1</sup> The progress of the reaction was monitored by TLC and upon completion (3 h), the mixture was concentrated under reduced pressure. Purification of the residue by flash chromatography (20% Et<sub>2</sub>O/hexanes) afforded the title compound **S5** (60 mg, 65%) as a brown oil.

Data for desilylated trans-lactone S5 :

<sup>1</sup> H NMR	(CDCl <sub>3</sub> , 300 MHz)
	6.29 (d, J = 3.0 Hz, 1H), 5.66 (d, J = 2.4 Hz, 1H), 4.76 (dt, J = 2.1, 5.7 Hz,
	1H), 3.70 (t, <i>J</i> = 6.0 Hz, 2H), 3.10 – 3.00 (m, 1H), 2.75 (br s, 1H), 2.2 (dt,
	<i>J</i> = 1.8, 6.9 Hz, 2H), 1.86 – 1.83 (m, 1H), 1.73 – 1.64 (m, 3H), 1.54 – 1.49
	(m, 2H), $1.36 - 1.30$ (m, 4H), $0.90$ (t, $J = 6.9$ Hz, 3H).
<sup>13</sup> C NMR	(CDCl <sub>3</sub> , 75 MHz)
	169.6, 137.9, 122.7, 89.5, 76.5, 72.6, 62.0, 46.9, 30.9, 29.4, 29.1, 27.9,
	22.1, 18.6, 13.9.
IR	Thin film
	3420, 2929, 2864, 2235, 1773, 1401, 1266, 1127, 972, 813.
<u>MS</u>	<i>m/z</i> (%) 250 (15), 126 (100), 98 (55), 69 (56).
HRMS	$EI+: C_{15}H_{22}O_3 [M]^+$
	Calculated: 250.1569. Found: 250.1564.
TLC	$R_f = 0.1$ (20% Et <sub>2</sub> O/hexanes) [silica gel, UV, KMnO <sub>4</sub> stain]



**3-[4-methylidene-5-oxo-2-(phenylethynyl)tetrahydrofuran-3-yl]propanal (S6):** A flamedried round bottom flask equipped with a Teflon-coated stir-bar was charged with **S5** (400 mg, 1.56 mmol) and  $CH_2Cl_2$  (30 mL). The resulting solution was treated with Dess-Martin periodinane (728 mg, 1.72 mmol). The progress of the reaction was monitored by TLC and upon completion (3 h), the mixture was concentrated under reduced pressure and purified by flash chromatography (80% Et<sub>2</sub>O/hexanes) to afford the title compound **S6** (300 mg, 75%) as a slightly yellow oil.

<sup>1</sup> H NMR	(CDCl <sub>3</sub> , 300 MHz)
	9.82 (br s, 1H), 7.43 – 7.40 (m, 2H), 7.34 – 7.30 (m, 3H), 6.35 (d, <i>J</i> = 2.7
	Hz, 1H), 5.67 (d, <i>J</i> = 2.7 Hz, 1H), 4.93 (d, <i>J</i> = 6.0 Hz, 1H), 3.24 – 3.20 (m,
	1H), 2.69 (t, <i>J</i> = 7.5 Hz, 2H), 2.17 – 2.12 (m, 1H), 2.10 – 2.07 (m, 1H).
<sup>13</sup> C NMR	(CDCl <sub>3</sub> , 75 MHz)
	200.6, 168.9, 137.0, 131.8 (2C), 129.3, 128.4 (2C), 123.4, 121.2, 88.2,
	84.7, 72.2, 46.0, 40.2, 24.5.
IR	Thin film
	3524, 2933, 2827, 2729, 2230, 1773, 1716, 1442, 1270, 1131, 972.
<u>HRMS</u>	$EI+: C_{16}H_{14}O_3Na_1 [M+Na]^+$
	Calculated: 277.0841. Found: 277.0823.
TLC	$R_f = 0.35$ (33:33:33, Et <sub>2</sub> O/CH <sub>2</sub> Cl <sub>2</sub> /hexanes) [silica gel, UV, KMnO <sub>4</sub> stain]



**3-[4-methylidene-5-oxo-2-(phenylethynyl)tetrahydrofuran-3-yl]propanal (S6):** A flamedried round bottom flask equipped with a Teflon-coated stir-bar was charged with **S3** (150 mg, 0.59 mmol) and  $CH_2Cl_2$  (5 mL). The resulting solution was treated with Dess-Martin periodinane (300 mg, 0.7 mmol). The progress of the reaction was monitored by TLC and upon completion (2 h), the mixture was concentrated under reduced pressure and purified by flash

chromatography (80% Et<sub>2</sub>O/hexanes) to afford the title compound **S6** (120 mg, 81%) as a slightly yellow oil.

<sup>1</sup> H NMR	(CDCl <sub>3</sub> , 300 MHz)
	9.83 (t, <i>J</i> = 0.9 Hz, 1H), 7.43 – 7.40 (m, 2H), 7.37 – 7.31 (m, 3H), 6.35 (d,
	J = 2.7 Hz, 1H), 5.69 (d, J = 2.7 Hz, 1H), 5.48 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 1H), 3.31 -
	3.23 (m, 1H), 2.69 (t, J = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 2.17 (q, J = 7.3 Hz, 2H).
<sup>13</sup> C NMR	(CDCl <sub>3</sub> , 75 MHz)
	200.9, 169.2, 137.0, 131.8 (2C), 129.4, 128.5 (2C), 123.2, 121.2, 90.3,
	81.8, 71.1, 42.0, 40.6, 22.3.
<u>IR</u>	Thin film
	2921, 2827, 2725, 2238, 1761, 1708.
<u>HRMS</u>	$EI+: C_{16}H_{14}O_3Na_1 [M+Na]^+$
	Calculated: 277.0841. Found: 277.0817.
TLC	$R_f = 0.3$ (33:33:33, Et <sub>2</sub> O/CH <sub>2</sub> Cl <sub>2</sub> /hexanes) [silica gel, UV, KMnO <sub>4</sub> stain]





<u>'H NMR</u>	(CDCl <sub>3</sub> , 300 MHz)
	9.83 (br s, 1H), 6.32 (d, <i>J</i> = 2.7 Hz, 1H), 5.66 (d, <i>J</i> = 2.1 Hz, 1H), 4.72 (dt,
	<i>J</i> = 2.1, 6.0 Hz, 1H), 3.10 – 3.07 (m, 1H), 2.68 (t, <i>J</i> = 7.5 Hz, 2H), 2.23

	(dt, J = 2.1, 7.2 Hz, 2H), 2.14 – 2.06 (m, 1H), 1.92 – 1.85 (m, 1H), 1.54 –
	1.49 (m, 2H), 1.38 – 1.30 (m, 4H), 0.89 (t, <i>J</i> = 7.2 Hz, 3H).
<sup>13</sup> C NMR	(CDCl <sub>3</sub> , 75 MHz)
	200.4, 168.9, 137.4, 122.9, 89.9, 76.2, 72.2, 46.2, 40.2, 31.0, 27.8, 24.5,
	22.1, 18.6, 13.9.
IR	Thin film
	2925, 2859, 2717, 2247, 1765, 1728, 1266, 1135, 968, 812.
<u>MS</u>	<i>m/z</i> (%) 248 (55), 192 (35), 124 (100), 96 (70), 66 (91).
HRMS	$EI+: C_{15}H_{20}O_3 [M]^+$
	Calculated: 248.1412. Found: 248.1412.
TLC	$R_f = 0.5$ (33:33:33, Et <sub>2</sub> O/CH <sub>2</sub> Cl <sub>2</sub> /hexanes) [silica gel, UV, KMnO <sub>4</sub> stain]



5-(hept-1-yn-1-yl)-3-methylidene-4-(penta-3,4-dien-1-yl)dihydrofuran-2(3H)-one (16): A flame-dried round bottom flask equipped with a Teflon-coated stir-bar was charged with S7 (50 mg, 0.20 mmol) and THF (3 mL) at 0 °C. The resulting solution was treated with ethynyl magnesium bromide (0.5 M in THF, 0.48 mL, 0.24 mmol) and stirred at 0 °C under nitrogen atmosphere for 1 h. The mixture was then diluted with saturated NH<sub>4</sub>Cl (aq.) (10 mL) and extracted with Et<sub>2</sub>O (3×10 mL). The combined organic layers were washed with brine (10 mL), dried over Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>, filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure. The propargyl alcohol was not stable to column chromatography, so it was taken on immediately to the next step. The crude product was then charged into a flame-dried 10 mL round bottom flask equipped with a Teflonfollowed by PPh<sub>3</sub> (63 mg, 0.24 mmol), N-isopropylidene-N'-2coated stir-bar. nitrobenzenesulfonyl hydrazine<sup>2</sup> (62 mg, 0.24 mmol) and THF (3 mL). The resulting solution

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> This procedure was performed according to the following described procedure :

M. Movassaghi, O. K. Ahmad, J. Org. Chem. 2007, 72, 1838-1841.

was cooled to 0 °C, stirred under nitrogen and diisopropylazodicarboxylate (50 mg, 0.24 mmol) was added dropwise. After 5 min, the ice/water bath was removed and the reaction was stirred at rt. The progress of the reaction was monitored by TLC and upon completion (19 h), TFE/H<sub>2</sub>O (1:1, 3.0 mL) was added. After 4 h, the mixture was diluted with pentane/H<sub>2</sub>O (1:1, 10 mL) and extracted with Et<sub>2</sub>O ( $3 \times 10$  mL). The combined organic layers were washed with brine (10 mL), dried over Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>, filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure. Purification of the residue by flash chromatography (20% Et<sub>2</sub>O/hexanes) afforded the title compound **16** (12 mg, 23%, 2 steps) as a slightly yellow oil.

<sup>1</sup> H NMR	(CDCl <sub>3</sub> , 300 MHz)
	6.29 (d, <i>J</i> = 2.7 Hz, 1H), 5.63 (d, <i>J</i> = 2.4 Hz, 1H), 5.13 (p, <i>J</i> = 6.6 Hz, 1H),
	4.76 - 4.71 (m, 3H), $3.11 - 3.08$ (m, 1H), $2.22$ (dt , $J = 1.8$ , $6.9$ Hz, 2H),
	2.19 – 2.13 (m, 2H), 1.83 – 1.79 (m, 1H), 1.79 – 1.72 (m, 1H), 1.54 – 1.49
	(m, 2H), 1.37 – 1.30 (m, 4H), 0.90 (t, <i>J</i> = 7.2 Hz, 3H).
<sup>13</sup> C NMR	(CDCl <sub>3</sub> , 75 MHz)
	208.7, 169.4, 137.9, 122.6, 89.5, 88.7, 76.6, 75.8, 72.6, 46.4, 32.3, 30.1,
	27.9, 24.7, 22.1, 18.7, 14.0.
<u>IR</u>	Thin film
	2925, 2852, 2238, 1956, 1769, 1270, 1127, 976.
HRMS	$EI+: C_{17}H_{22}O_2Na_1[M+Na]^+$
	Calculated: 281.1517. Found: 281.1528.
TLC	$R_f = 0.77 (20\% \text{ Et}_2\text{O/hexanes}) \text{[silica gel, KMnO}_4 \text{ stain]}$



**3-methylidene-4-(penta-3,4-dien-1-yl)-5-(phenylethynyl)dihydrofuran-2(3***H***)-one (14): A flame-dried round bottom flask equipped with a Teflon-coated stir-bar was charged with <b>S6** (100 mg, 0.39 mmol) and THF (3 mL) at 0 °C. The resulting solution was treated with ethynyl

magnesium bromide (0.5 M in THF, 1.01 mL, 0.51 mmol) and stirred at 0 °C under nitrogen atmosphere for 1 h. The mixture was then diluted with saturated NH<sub>4</sub>Cl (aq.) (10 mL) and extracted with Et<sub>2</sub>O ( $3 \times 10$  mL). The combined organic layers were washed with brine (10 mL), dried over Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>, filtered and concentrated. The propargyl alcohol was not stable to column chromatography, so it was taken on immediately to the next step. The crude product was then charged into a flame-dried 10 mL round bottom flask equipped with a Teflon-coated stir-bar, followed by PPh<sub>3</sub> (98 mg, 0.37 mmol), *N*-isopropylidene-*N*'-2-nitrobenzenesulfonyl hydrazine (96 mg, 0.37 mmol) and THF (5 mL). The resulting solution was cooled to 0 °C, stirred under nitrogen and diisopropylazodicarboxylate (75 mg, 0.37 mmol) was added dropwise. After 5 min, the ice/water bath was removed and the reaction was stirred at rt. The progress of the reaction was monitored by TLC and upon completion (19 h), TFE/H<sub>2</sub>O (1:1, 3.0 mL) was added. After 4 h, the mixture was diluted with pentane/H<sub>2</sub>O (1:1, 10 mL) and extracted with Et<sub>2</sub>O (3×10 mL). The combined organic layers were washed with brine (10 mL), dried over Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>, filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure. Purification of the residue by flash chromatography (20% Et<sub>2</sub>O/hexanes) afforded the title compound **14** (11 mg, 11%, 2 steps) as a slightly yellow oil.

<sup>1</sup> H NMR	(CDCl <sub>3</sub> , 300 MHz)
	7.45 – 7.42 (m, 2H), 7.35 – 7.26 (m, 3H), 6.33 (d, <i>J</i> = 2.7 Hz, 1H), 5.65 (d,
	<i>J</i> = 2.7 Hz, 1H), 5.48 (d, <i>J</i> = 2.7 Hz, 1H), 5.16 (p, <i>J</i> = 6.6 Hz, 1H), 4.74
	(dt, J = 3.0, 6.3 Hz, 2H), 3.29 – 3.26 (m, 1H), 2.25 – 2.17 (m, 2H), 2.06 –
	1.94 (m, 2H).
<sup>13</sup> C NMR	(CDCl <sub>3</sub> , 75 MHz)
	208.7, 169.6, 137.4, 131.9 (2C), 129.2, 128.4 (2C), 122.6, 121.5, 89.9,
	88.8, 82.2, 75.7, 71.4, 42.3, 29.0, 25.1.
IR	Thin film
	2925, 2848, 2231, 1957, 1773, 1433, 1258, 1102, 976.
<u>MS</u>	<i>m/z</i> (%) 264 (50), 235 (70), 207 (85), 179 (75), 155 (100), 115 (95), 91
	(55).
HRMS	$EI+: C_{18}H_{16}O_2 [M]^+$
	Calculated: 264.1150. Found: 264.1146.
TLC	$R_f = 0.75$ (20% Et <sub>2</sub> O/hexanes) [silica gel, UV, KMnO <sub>4</sub> stain]



3-methylidene-4-(penta-3,4-dien-1-yl)-5-(phenylethynyl)dihydrofuran-2(3H)-one (12):

Lithium chloride (51 mg, 1.2 mmol) and cerium (III) trichloride (anhydrous beads, 149 mg, 0.60 mmol) were added to a flame-dried 25 mL Schlenk tube equipped with a Teflon-coated stir-bar in a glove box.<sup>3</sup> The Schlenk tube was removed from the glove box, THF (3.6 mL) was added, and the suspension was stirred vigorously at rt under nitrogen atmosphere for 13 h. The resulting solution was cooled to 0 °C, treated with ethynyl magnesium bromide (0.5 M in THF, 1.2 mL, 0.60 mmol) and stirred at 0 °C for 1.5 h. A solution of aldehyde **S6** (102 mg, 0.40 mmol, *E*:*Z* = 4:1) in THF (1.7 mL with a 0.3 mL rinse) was added and the mixture was stirred at 0 °C for 1 h. The solution was then diluted with saturated ammonium chloride (2 mL) and Et<sub>2</sub>O (6 mL). After stirring for 1 h, the mixture was filtered through a Celite plug and the filter cake was rinsed with Et<sub>2</sub>O (40 mL). The organic phase was separated and the aqueous layer was extracted with Et<sub>2</sub>O (10 mL, 2×). The combined organic layers were washed with brine (10 mL), dried over Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>, filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure. The propargyl alcohol was not stable to column chromatography, so it was taken on immediately to the next step.

Half of the crude product was then charged into a flame-dried 25 mL round bottom flask equipped with a Teflon-coated stir-bar, followed by PPh<sub>3</sub> (56 mg, 0.21 mmol), *N*-isopropylidene-*N*-2-nitrobenzenesulfonyl hydrazine (55 mg, 0.21 mmol) and THF (1.5 mL). The resulting solution was cooled to 0 °C, stirred under nitrogen and diisopropylazodicarboxylate (43 mg, 0.21 mmol) was added dropwise. After 5 min, the ice/water bath was removed and the reaction was stirred at rt. The progress of the reaction was monitored by TLC and upon completion (13 h), TFE/H<sub>2</sub>O (1:1, 1.4 mL) was added. After 3 h, the mixture was diluted with pentane/H<sub>2</sub>O (1:1, 6.7 mL) and extracted with Et<sub>2</sub>O (3×10 mL). The combined organic layers were washed with brine (10 mL), dried over Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>, filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure. The crude residue was loaded onto a 25 g SNAP column and purified using a Biotage normal phase automated

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> This procedure was adapted from a literature procedure :

B. M. Trost, J. Waser, A. Meyer, J. Am. Chem. Soc. 2008, 130, 16424-16434.

purification system with a gradient of 6 - 14% Et<sub>2</sub>O/pentane to afford *trans*-allene **12** (18.2 mg, 39%, 2 steps) along with a second fraction of a *cis:trans* 6:4 mixture of allenes (4.2 mg, 9%, 2 steps) as slightly yellow oils.

Data for the *trans*-isomer 12 :

<sup>1</sup> H NMR	(CDCl <sub>3</sub> , 300 MHz)
	7.46 – 7.43 (m, 2H), 7.36 –7.32 (m, 3H), 6.35 (d, <i>J</i> = 2.4 Hz, 1H), 5.69 (d,
	<i>J</i> = 2.1 Hz, 1H), 5.17 (p, <i>J</i> = 6.6 Hz, 1H), 5.00 (d, <i>J</i> = 5.4 Hz, 1H), 4.74
	(dt, J = 3.3, 6.6 Hz, 2H), 3.29 – 3.25 (m, 1H), 2.23 – 2.17 (m, 2H), 1.90 –
	1.77 (m, 2H).
<sup>13</sup> C NMR	(CDCl <sub>3</sub> , 75 MHz)
	208.7, 169.3, 137.5, 131.8 (2C), 129.2, 128.4 (2C), 123.1, 121.5, 88.6,
	87.8, 85.1, 76.0, 72.4, 46.2, 32.4, 24.7.
<u>IR</u>	Thin film
	2925, 2847, 2230, 1961, 1769, 1433, 1270, 1127, 976.
<u>MS</u>	<i>m/z</i> (%) 264 (50), 165 (50), 129 (85), 115 (70), 91 (100), 77 (62).
HRMS	$EI+: C_{18}H_{16}O_2 [M]^+$
	Calculated: 264.1150. Found: 264.1148.
TLC	$R_f = 0.8$ (20% Et <sub>2</sub> O/hexanes) [silica gel, UV, KMnO <sub>4</sub> stain]

General Procedure for the  $[Rh(CO)_2Cl]_2$ -Catalyzed Cyclocarbonylation Reaction. A flamedried vial (15 x 45 mm) equipped with a Teflon-coated stir-bar and a septa cap was charged with allene-yne and toluene (0.1 M, toluene degassed by bubbling with nitrogen for ~ 5 min). The tube was evacuated for 3-5 sec. and refilled with CO (g) (3 x). To the allene-yne solution was added  $[Rh(CO)_2Cl]_2$  (0.10 equiv) in one portion, and the vial was evacuated and refilled with CO (g) (3 x). The vial was placed in a preheated 90 °C oil bath and stirred under CO (g). After the reaction was complete by TLC, the mixture was cooled to rt, passed through a short plug of Celite using Et<sub>2</sub>O, and concentrated in vacuo. The crude material was purified by flash chromatography.



**3-methylene-9-phenyl-3,3a,4,5-tetrahydroazuleno**[**4,5-***b*]**furan-2,8**(7*H*,9*bH*)-dione (13): Following the General Procedure for the  $[Rh(CO)_2Cl]_2$  Catalyzed Cyclocarbonylation Reaction, allene-yne **12** (10 mg, 0.038 mmol) and  $[Rh(CO)_2Cl]_2$  (1 mg, 2.5 x 10<sup>-3</sup> mmol) were reacted in toluene (1 mL) for 30 min. Purification of the residue by flash chromatography (80% Et<sub>2</sub>O/hexanes) afforded the title compound **13** (10 mg, 90%) as a slightly yellow oil.

<sup>1</sup> H NMR	(CDCl <sub>3</sub> , 300 MHz)
	7.42 – 7.36 (m, 3H), 7.29 – 7.26 (m, 2H), 6.77 (d, <i>J</i> = 3.3 Hz, 1H), 6.02 (t,
	<i>J</i> = 6.3 Hz, 1H), 5.60 (d, <i>J</i> = 3.0 Hz, 1H), 5.36 (d, <i>J</i> = 9.9 Hz, 1H), 3.24 (s,
	2H), 3.21 – 3.14 (m, 1H), 2.59 – 2.58 (m, 2H), 2.49 – 2.40 (m, 1H), 1.95 –
	1.86 (m, 1H).
<sup>13</sup> C NMR	(75 MHz, CDCl <sub>3</sub> )
	202.9, 168.3, 159.7, 143.1, 138.5, 134.2, 130.8, 129.7 (2C), 128.5, 128.3,
	127.6 (2C), 126.4, 80.0, 44.3, 41.9, 26.7, 25.9.
IR	Thin film
	2925, 2859, 2079, 2006, 1777, 1703, 1266, 1139, 1008.
<u>HRMS</u>	$EI+: C_{19}H_{16}O_3 [M+H]^+$
	Calculated: 293.1178. Found: 293.1156.
<u>TLC</u>	$R_f = 0.5 (80\% \text{ Et}_2\text{O}/\text{pentane}) \text{ [silica gel, UV, KMnO}_4 \text{ stain]}$



S-13

**3-methylene-9-phenyl-3,3a,4,5-tetrahydroazuleno**[**4,5-***b*]**furan-2,8**(7*H*,9*bH*)-**dione** (15): Following the General Procedure for the  $[Rh(CO)_2Cl]_2$  Catalyzed Cyclocarbonylation Reaction, allene-yne **14** (10 mg, 0.038 mmol) and  $[Rh(CO)_2Cl]_2$  (1 mg, 2.5 x 10<sup>-3</sup> mmol) were reacted in toluene (1 mL) for 30 min. Purification of the residue by flash chromatography (80% Et<sub>2</sub>O/hexanes) afforded the title compound **15** (10 mg, 90%) as a slightly yellow oil.

<sup>1</sup> H NMR	(CDCl <sub>3</sub> , 300 MHz)
	7.45 – 7.43 (m, 3H), 7.32 – 7.29 (m, 2H), 6.43 (d, <i>J</i> = 1.8 Hz, 1H), 6.11 (t,
	<i>J</i> = 5.1 Hz, 1H), 5.75 (d, <i>J</i> = 1.8 Hz, 1H), 5.60 (d, <i>J</i> = 7.5 Hz, 1H), 3.57 –
	3.55 (m, 1H), 3.36 (d, <i>J</i> = 21 Hz, 1H), 3.16 (d, <i>J</i> = 21 Hz, 1H), 2.36 – 2.34
	(m, 2H), 2.21 – 2.17 (m, 1H), 2.04 – 1.98 (m, 1H).
<sup>13</sup> C NMR	(CDCl <sub>3</sub> , 75 MHz)
	202.9, 169.7, 157.2, 148.1, 139.0, 134.0, 130.2, 129.5 (2C), 129.8, 129.1,
	128.6 (2C), 124.2, 76.5, 42.5, 42.2, 35.0, 24.4.
IR	Thin film
	2917, 2852, 1765, 1711, 1274, 1143, 1082, 976.
<u>MS</u>	<i>m</i> / <i>z</i> (%) 292 (70), 165 (21), 84 (100).
HRMS	$EI+: C_{19}H_{16}O_3 [M]^+$
	Calculated: 292.1099. Found: 292.1089.
TLC	$R_f = 0.2$ (20% Et <sub>2</sub> O/hexanes) [silica gel, UV, KMnO <sub>4</sub> stain]



**3-methylidene-9-pentyl-3a,5,7,9b-tetrahydroazuleno**[**4,5-***b*]**furan-2,8(3H,4H)-dione (17):** Following the General Procedure for the [Rh(CO)<sub>2</sub>Cl]<sub>2</sub> Catalyzed Cyclocarbonylation Reaction, allene-yne **16** (10 mg, 0.038 mmol) and [Rh(CO)<sub>2</sub>Cl]<sub>2</sub> (1 mg, 2.5 x  $10^{-3}$  mmol) were reacted in toluene (1 mL) for 30 min. Purification of the residue by flash chromatography (67% Et<sub>2</sub>O/hexanes) afforded the title compound **17** (9 mg, 81%) as a slightly yellow oil.

<sup>1</sup> H NMR	(CDCl <sub>3</sub> , 300 MHz)
	6.35 (d, <i>J</i> = 2.7 Hz, 1H), 5.83 (t, <i>J</i> = 4.5 Hz, 1H), 5.63 (d, <i>J</i> = 2.4 Hz, 1H),
	5.20 (d, <i>J</i> = 9.9 Hz, 1H), 3.10 – 3.08 (m, 1H), 3.03 (s, 2H), 2.58 – 2.51 (m,
	3H), 2.40 – 2.37 (m, 1H), 1.86 – 1.80 (m, 1H), 1.45 – 1.38 (m, 2H), 1.36 –
	1.25 (m, 5H), 0.87 (t, $J = 5.4$ Hz, 3H).
<sup>13</sup> C NMR	(CDCl <sub>3</sub> , 75 MHz)
	204.8, 169.0, 158.6, 145.8, 138.4, 134.0, 124.4, 121.3, 81.1, 44.3, 41.5,
	31.9, 29.3, 27.0, 25.9, 23.6, 22.5, 14.0.
<u>IR</u>	Thin film
	2933, 2856, 2006, 1772, 1703, 1254, 1131, 1082, 1004.
<u>HRMS</u>	$EI+: C_{18}H_{23}O_3 [M+H]^+$
	Calculated: 287.1647. Found: 287.1663.
TLC	$R_f = 0.2$ (33% Et <sub>2</sub> O/hexanes) [silica gel, KMnO <sub>4</sub> stain]



**4-(3-hydroxypropyl)-3-methylene-5-(prop-1-ynyl)dihydrofuran-2(3***H***)-one (9): A flamedried round bottom flask equipped with a Teflon-coated stir-bar was charged with <b>S8** (1.2 g, 3 mmol, E:Z = 1:4), but-2-ynal<sup>4</sup> (0.41 g, 6 mmol) and toluene (9.5 mL) at 0 °C. The resulting solution was treated with trifluoromethanesulfonic acid (45 mg, 0.3 mmol) and stirred at 0 °C under a nitrogen atmosphere for 12 h. The mixture was then diluted with NH<sub>4</sub>Cl (aq) : NH<sub>4</sub>OH (9:1, v/v, 61 mL) and extracted with Et<sub>2</sub>O (3×50 mL). The combined extracts were washed with brine (20 mL), dried over Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>, filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure. The crude residue was loaded onto a 50 g SNAP column and purified using a Biotage normal phase automated purification system with a gradient of 45–95% Et<sub>2</sub>O/pentane to afford the title compound **9** (0.207 g, 35%) as a yellow oil. The product was obtained as a mixture of lactone

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> This compound was synthesized according to the following procedure :

J. Einhorn, C. Einhorn, F. Ratajczak, J.-L. Pierre, J. Org. Chem. 1996, 61, 7452-7454.

isomers in a *trans:cis* 4:1 ratio. A pure fraction of the *trans*-lactone was collected for characterization purposes.

Data for *trans*-lactone 9 :

<sup>1</sup> H NMR	(CDCl <sub>3</sub> , 400 MHz)
	6.23 (d, <i>J</i> = 2.4 Hz, 1H), 5.61 (d, <i>J</i> = 2.4 Hz, 1H), 4.69 – 4.68 (m, 1H),
	3.65 – 3.62 (t, <i>J</i> = 4 Hz, 2H), 3.01 (br. s, 1H), 2.26 – 2.24 (m, 1H), 1.82 (d,
	<i>J</i> = 4 Hz, 3H), 1.77 – 1.75 (m, 1H), 1.64 – 1.61 (m, 3H).
<sup>13</sup> C NMR	(CDCl <sub>3</sub> , 100 MHz)
	169.5, 137.7, 122.7, 84.9, 75.6, 72.4, 61.9, 46.6, 29.3, 29.0, 3.5.
IR	Thin film
	3440, 2929, 2859, 2247, 1761, 1659, 1270.
HRMS	$ES+: C_{11}H_{15}O_3[M+H]^+$
	Calculated: 195.1031. Found: 195.1021.
TLC	$R_f = 0.2$ (75% Et <sub>2</sub> O/pentane) [silica gel, KMnO <sub>4</sub> stain]



**3-[4-methylene-5-oxo-2-(prop-1-ynyl)tetrahydrofuran-3-yl)]propanal (S9):** A flame-dried round bottom flask equipped with a Teflon-coated stir-bar was charged with **9** (130 mg, 0.67 mmol, *trans:cis* 6.5:3.5) and CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> (9 mL). The resulting solution was treated with Dess-Martin periodinane (343 mg, 0.8 mmol). The progress of the reaction was monitored by TLC and upon completion (3 h), the mixture was concentrated under reduced pressure. The crude residue was loaded onto a 25 g SNAP column and purified using a Biotage normal phase automated purification system with a gradient of 40–85% Et<sub>2</sub>O/pentane to afford the title compound **S9** (94 mg, 73%) as a slightly yellow oil. The product was obtained as a mixture of isomers in a *trans:cis* 7:3 ratio. A pure fraction of the *trans*-lactone was collected for characterization purposes.

Data for trans-lactone S9 :

<sup>1</sup> H NMR	(CDCl <sub>3</sub> , 400 MHz)
	9.80 (s, 1H), 6.29 (d, J = 2.4 Hz, 1H), 5.64 (d, J = 2.4 Hz, 1H), 4.67 – 4.66
	(m, 1H), 3.06 – 3.04 (m, 1H), 2.64 (t, <i>J</i> = 4.0 Hz, 2H), 2.08 – 2.03 (m,
	1H), $1.90 - 1.86$ (m, 1H), $1.85$ (d, $J = 2.0$ Hz, 3H).
<sup>13</sup> C NMR	(CDCl <sub>3</sub> , 100 MHz)
	200.3, 168.8, 137.2, 122.9, 85.4, 75.4, 72.1, 45.9, 40.1, 24.5, 3.6.
<u>IR</u>	Thin film
	2923, 2850, 2730, 2245, 1769, 1723, 1662, 1447.
<u>HRMS</u>	$ES+: C_{11}H_{13}O_3 [M+H]^+$
	Calculated: 193.0885. Found: 193.0865.
<u>TLC</u>	R <sub>f</sub> = 0.6 (85% Et <sub>2</sub> O/pentane) [silica gel, KMnO <sub>4</sub> stain]
	$0 = \underbrace{\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 2 \\ Me \end{array}} \underbrace{\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 2 \\ 54\% (2 \text{ steps}) \end{array}} \underbrace{\begin{array}{c} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ Me \end{array}} \underbrace{\begin{array}{c} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ Me \end{array}} \underbrace{\begin{array}{c} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ Me \end{array}} \underbrace{\begin{array}{c} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ Me \end{array}} \underbrace{\begin{array}{c} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ Me \end{array}} \underbrace{\begin{array}{c} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ Me \end{array}} \underbrace{\begin{array}{c} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ Me \end{array}} \underbrace{\begin{array}{c} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ Me \end{array}} \underbrace{\begin{array}{c} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ Me \end{array}} \underbrace{\begin{array}{c} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ Me \end{array}} \underbrace{\begin{array}{c} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ Me \end{array}} \underbrace{\begin{array}{c} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 $
	S9 11

**3-methylene-4-(penta-3,4-dienyl)-5-(prop-1-ynyl)dihydrofuran-2(3H)-one (11) :** Lithium chloride (30 mg, 0.71 mmol) and cerium (III) trichloride (anhydrous beads, 88 mg, 0.36 mmol) were added to a flame-dried 25 mL Schlenk tube equipped with a Teflon-coated stir-bar in a glove box. The Schlenk tube was removed from the glove box, THF (2.3 mL) was added, and the suspension was stirred vigorously at rt under nitrogen atmosphere for 13 h. The resulting solution was cooled to 0 °C, treated with ethynyl magnesium bromide (0.5 M in THF, 0.71 mL, 0.36 mmol) and stirred at 0 °C for 1.5 h. A solution of *trans* aldehyde **S9** (46 mg, 0.24 mmol) in THF (1.0 mL with a 0.2 mL rinse) was added and the mixture was stirred at 0 °C for 1 h. The solution was then diluted with saturated ammonium chloride (2 mL) and Et<sub>2</sub>O (6 mL). After stirring for 1 h, the mixture was filtered through a Celite plug and the filter cake was rinsed with Et<sub>2</sub>O (40 mL). The organic phase was separated and the aqueous layer was extracted with Et<sub>2</sub>O (10 mL, 2×). The combined organic layers were washed with brine (10 mL), dried over Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>, filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure. The propargyl alcohol was not stable to column chromatography, so it was taken on immediately to the next step.

The crude product was then charged into a flame-dried 25 mL round bottom flask equipped with a Teflon-coated stir-bar, followed by PPh<sub>3</sub> (63 mg, 0.24 mmol), *N*-isopropylidene-*N*<sup>-2-</sup> nitrobenzenesulfonyl hydrazine (61 mg, 0.24 mmol) and THF (1.4 mL). The resulting solution was cooled to 0 °C, stirred under nitrogen and diisopropylazodicarboxylate (48 mg, 0.24 mmol) was added dropwise. After 5 min, the ice/water bath was removed and the reaction was stirred at rt. The progress of the reaction was monitored by TLC and upon completion (13 h), TFE/H<sub>2</sub>O (1:1, 1.6 mL) was added. After 3 h, the mixture was diluted with pentane/H<sub>2</sub>O (1:1, 8 mL) and extracted with Et<sub>2</sub>O (3×10 mL). The combined organic layers were washed with brine (10 mL), dried over Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>, filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure. The crude residue was loaded onto a 10 g SNAP column and purified using a Biotage normal phase automated purification system with a gradient of 6–10% Et<sub>2</sub>O/pentane to afford the title compound **11** (22 mg, 54%, 2 steps) as a slightly yellow oil.

<sup>1</sup> H NMR	(CDCl <sub>3</sub> , 300 MHz)
	6.30 (d, <i>J</i> = 2.1 Hz, 1H), 5.63 (d, <i>J</i> = 2.1 Hz, 1H), 5.16 – 5.11 (m, 1H),
	4.76 – 4.71 (m, 3H), 3.13 – 3.06 (m, 1H), 2.17 – 2.11 (m, 2H), 1.87 (d, <i>J</i> =
	2.1 Hz, 3H), 1.82 – 1.72 (m, 2H).
<sup>13</sup> C NMR	(CDCl <sub>3</sub> , 175 MHz)
	208.6, 169.3, 137.7, 122.7, 88.7, 84.9, 75.8, 75.7, 72.4, 46.1, 32.3, 24.7,
	3.7.
IR	Thin film
	2917, 2849, 2250, 1957, 1762, 1665, 1444.
<u>HRMS</u>	APCI+: $C_{13}H_{15}O_2[M+H]^+$
	Calculated: 203.1072. Found: 203.1097.
TLC	$R_f = 0.4 (10\% \text{ Et}_2\text{O}/\text{pentane}) \text{ [silica gel, KMnO}_4 \text{ stain]}$



#### 9-methyl-3-methylene-3,3a,4,5-tetrahydroazuleno[4,5-b]furan-2,8(7H,9bH)-dione (22):

Following the General Procedure for the  $[Rh(CO)_2Cl]_2$  Catalyzed Cyclocarbonylation Reaction, allene-yne **11** (16 mg, 0.08 mmol) and  $[Rh(CO)_2Cl]_2$  (3.2 mg, 8 x 10<sup>-3</sup> mmol) were reacted in toluene (0.7 mL) for 30 min. Purification of the residue by flash chromatography (75% Et<sub>2</sub>O/pentane) afforded the title compound **22** (9.5 mg, 51%) as a slightly yellow oil.

<sup>1</sup> H NMR	(CDCl <sub>3</sub> , 300 MHz)
	6.34 (d, <i>J</i> = 3.0 Hz, 1H), 5.83(t, <i>J</i> = 6 Hz, 1H), 5.63 (d, <i>J</i> = 3.0 Hz, 1H),
	5.18 (d, J = 9.0 Hz, 1H), 3.10 – 3.08 (m, 1H), 3.04 (s, 2H), 2.57 – 2.51 (m,
	2H), 2.43 – 2.36 (m, 1H), 1.86 (s, 3H), 1.84 – 1.78 (m, 1H).
<sup>13</sup> C NMR	(CDCl <sub>3</sub> , 75 MHz)
	204.7, 168.9, 158.6, 140.9, 138.2, 133.5, 124.4, 121.2, 81.1, 44.1, 41.1,
	26.6, 25.9, 9.5.
IR	Thin film
	2917, 2847, 1777, 1699, 1658, 1629, 1492, 1258.
<u>MS</u>	<i>m</i> / <i>z</i> (%) 229 (2), 269 (38), 254 (23), 232 (1).
<u>HRMS</u>	$ESI+: C_{14}H_{15}O_3 [M+H]^+$
	Calculated: 231.1021. Found: 231.1020.
TLC	$R_f = 0.4$ (80% Et <sub>2</sub> O/pentane) [silica gel, UV, KMnO <sub>4</sub> stain]



**4-(3-hydroxypropyl)-3-methylene-5-((trimethylsilyl)ethynyl)dihydrofuran-2(3H)-one (S10):** A flame-dried round bottom flask equipped with a Teflon-coated stir-bar was charged with **S8** (6.13 g, 15.8 mmol, E:Z = 2.5:6.5), 3-(trimethylsilyl)propiolaldehyde (4 g, 31.5 mmol) and toluene (42 mL) at 0 °C. The resulting solution was treated with trifluoromethanesulfonic acid (237 mg, 1.57 mmol) and stirred at 0 °C under a nitrogen atmosphere for 12 h. The mixture was then diluted with NH<sub>4</sub>Cl (aq) : NH<sub>4</sub>OH (9:1, v/v, 314 mL) and extracted with Et<sub>2</sub>O (3×150 mL). The combined extracts were washed with brine (70 mL), dried over Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>, filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure. The crude residue was loaded onto a 100 g SNAP column and purified using a Biotage normal phase automated purification system with a gradient of 5 -90% Et<sub>2</sub>O/pentane to afford the title compound **XX** (1.47 g, 40%) as a yellow oil. The product was obtained as a mixture of lactone isomers in a *trans:cis* 4:1 ratio. A pure fraction of the *trans*lactone was collected for characterization purposes.

## Data for trans-lactone S10 :

<sup>1</sup> H NMR	(CDCl <sub>3</sub> , 300 MHz)
	6.30 (d, <i>J</i> = 3.0 Hz, 1H), 5.65(d, <i>J</i> = 3 Hz, 1H), 4.73 (d, <i>J</i> = 6 Hz, 1H),
	3.72 – 3.71 (m, 2H), 3.14 – 3.10 (m, 1H), 1.87 – 1.83 (m, 1H), 1.71 – 1.68
	(m, 3H), 1.46 – 1.44 (m, 1H), 0.17 (s, 9H).
<sup>13</sup> C NMR	(CDCl <sub>3</sub> , 175 MHz)
	169.2, 137.2, 122.8, 93.38, 74.7, 72.0, 61.4, 49.2, 29.2, 28.7, -0.7 (3C).
<u>IR</u>	Thin film
	3452, 2953, 1777, 1659, 1405, 1250, 1131, 1066, 988.
<u>HRMS</u>	$ES+: C_{13}H_{21}O_3Si [M+H]^+$
	Calculated: 253.1285. Found: 253.1260.
TLC	$R_f = 0.20 (50\% Et_2O/pentane) [silica gel, KMnO_4 stain]$



**3-[4-methylene-5-oxo-2-((trimethylsilyl)ethynyl)tetrahydrofuran-3-yl)]propanal (S11):** A flame-dried round bottom flask equipped with a Teflon-coated stir-bar was charged with **S10** (571 mg, 2.40 mmol, *trans:cis* 7.5:2.5) and  $CH_2Cl_2$  (34 mL). The resulting solution was treated with Dess-Martin periodinane (1.22 g, 2.87 mmol). The progress of the reaction was monitored by TLC and upon completion (3 h), the mixture was concentrated under reduced pressure. The crude residue was loaded onto a 25 g SNAP column and purified using a Biotage normal phase automated purification system with a gradient of 40 – 60% Et<sub>2</sub>O/pentane to afford the *trans*-

lactone isomer **S11** (40 mg, 7%) and a mixture of isomers (393 mg, 69%) in a *trans:cis* 7:3 ratio as a slightly yellow oils.

Data for trans-lactone S11 :

<sup>1</sup> H NMR	(CDCl <sub>3</sub> , 400 MHz)
	9.82 (br s, 1H), 6.32 (d, J = 2.4 Hz, 1H), 5.64 (d, J = 2.4 Hz, 1H), 4.69 –
	4.68 (m, 1H), 3.15 – 3.10 (m, 1H), 2.67 (t, <i>J</i> = 7.4 Hz, 2H), 2.13 – 2.08
	(m, 1H), 1.90 – 1.85 (m, 1H), 0.17 (s, 9H).
<sup>13</sup> C NMR	(CDCl <sub>3</sub> , 175 MHz)
	200.1, 168.4, 136.7, 122.8, 100.5, 93.8, 71.5, 45.6, 39.9, 24.2, -0.7 (3C).
IR	Thin film
	2966, 2897, 2190, 1764, 1712, 1667, 1417, 1332, 1275, 1131.
<u>HRMS</u>	$ES+: C_{13}H_{19}O_3Si [M+H]^+$
	Calculated: 251.1125. Found: 251.1103.
TLC	$R_f = 0.9$ (85% Et <sub>2</sub> O/pentane) [silica gel, KMnO <sub>4</sub> stain]



### 3-methylene-4-(penta-3,4-dienyl)-5-((trimethylsilyl)ethynyl)dihydrofuran-2(3H)-one (18):

Lithium chloride (90 mg, 2.12 mmol) and cerium (III) trichloride (anhydrous beads, 261 mg, 1.06 mmol) were added to a flame-dried 50 mL Schlenk tube equipped with a Teflon-coated stirbar in a glove box. The Schlenk tube was removed from the glove box, THF (6.5 mL) was added, and the suspension was stirred vigorously at rt under nitrogen atmosphere for 12 h. The resulting solution was cooled to 0 °C, treated with ethynyl magnesium bromide (0.5 M in THF, 2.12 mL, 1.06 mmol) and stirred at 0 °C for 1.5 h. A solution of aldehyde **S11** (167 mg, 0.71 mmol, *trans:cis* 3:7) in THF (6.5 mL with a 1.5 mL rinse) was added and the mixture was stirred at 0 °C for 1 h. The solution was then diluted with saturated ammonium chloride (10 mL) and Et<sub>2</sub>O (40 mL). After stirring for 1 h, the mixture was filtered through a Celite plug and the filter

cake was rinsed with  $Et_2O$  (40 mL). The organic phase was separated and the aqueous layer was extracted with  $Et_2O$  (10 mL, 2×). The combined organic layers were washed with brine (20 mL), dried over  $Na_2SO_4$ , filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure. The propargyl alcohol was not stable to column chromatography, so it was taken on immediately to the next step.

The crude product was then charged into a flame-dried 50 mL round bottom flask equipped with a Teflon-coated stir-bar, followed by PPh<sub>3</sub> (229 mg, 0.87 mmol), *N*-isopropylidene-*N*<sup>-</sup>2nitrobenzenesulfonyl hydrazine (220 mg, 0.87 mmol) and THF (12.3 mL). The resulting solution was cooled to 0 °C, stirred under nitrogen and diisopropylazodicarboxylate (17.6 mg, 0.87 mmol) was added dropwise. After 5 min, the ice/water bath was removed and the reaction was stirred at rt. The progress of the reaction was monitored by TLC and upon completion (13 h), TFE/H<sub>2</sub>O (1:1, 5.5 mL) was added. After 3 h, the mixture was diluted with pentane/H<sub>2</sub>O (1:1, 50 mL) and extracted with Et<sub>2</sub>O (3×40 mL). The combined organic layers were washed with brine (10 mL), dried over Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>, filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure. The crude residue was loaded onto a 25 g SNAP column and purified using a Biotage normal phase automated purification system with a gradient of 4 – 8% Et<sub>2</sub>O/pentane to afford the title compound **18** (65.2 mg, 36%, 2 steps) as a slightly yellow oil. The product was obtained as a mixture of isomers in a *trans:cis* 3:7 ratio. A pure fraction of the *trans*-lactone was collected for characterization purposes.

Data for <i>trans</i> -lactone 18	:
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<sup>1</sup> H NMR	(CDCl <sub>3</sub> , 400 MHz)
	6.28 (d, J = 2.4 Hz, 1H), 5.63 (d, J = 2.4 Hz, 1H), 5.13 (m, 1H), 4.73 –
	4.71 (m, 3H), 3.15 – 3.12 (m, 1H), 2.15 – 2.11 (m, 2H), 1.84 – 1.70 (m,
	2H), 0.16 (s, 9H).
<sup>13</sup> C NMR	(CDCl <sub>3</sub> , 175 MHz)
	208.6, 169.0, 137.3, 122.9, 101.0, 93.5, 88.6, 75.9, 72.0, 45.9, 32.3, 24.5,
	-0.5 (3C).
<u>IR</u>	Thin film
	2958, 2925, 2852, 1957, 1773, 1667, 1446, 1409, 1303, 1250, 1140, 1250,
	841.
<u>HRMS</u>	$ES+: C_{15}H_{21}O_2Si [M+H]^+$
	Calculated: 261.1325. Found: 261.1311.

 $R_f = 0.7(10\% \text{ Et}_2\text{O}/\text{pentane})$  [silica gel, KMnO<sub>4</sub> stain]



#### 3-methylene-4-(penta-3,4-dienyl)-5-((4-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl)ethynyl)dihydrofuran-

**2(3***H***)-one (25) :** For the preparation of compound **25**, slight modifications were made to a literature procedure.<sup>5</sup> THF (1.9 mL) and triethylamine (1.3 mL) were placed in a 4 mL vial fitted with a septa cap under an argon atmosphere. The vial was degassed by placing a needle into the solution and bubbling N<sub>2</sub> through for 15 min. The resulting solution was added to a 10 mL round bottom flask containing allene **23** (44 mg, 0.253 mmol) and 1-iodo-4-(trifluoromethyl)benzene (103 mg, 0.379 mmol). The resulting solution was transferred to a 4 mL vial fitted with a septa cap containing [PdCl<sub>2</sub>(PPh<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>] (7 mg, 0.010 mmol, 4 mol %) and CuI (3.9 mg, 0.020 mmol, 8 mol %). The mixture was degassed for 5 min, stirred at room temperature for 8 h and concentrated under reduced pressure. The crude residue was loaded onto a 10 g SNAP column and purified using a Biotage normal phase automated purification system with a gradient of 5 – 12% Et<sub>2</sub>O/pentane to afford the title compound **25** (20.6 mg, 25%) as a colorless oil.

<sup>1</sup> H NMR	(CDCl <sub>3</sub> , 300 MHz)
	7.61 – 7.53 (m, 4H), 6.36 (d, <i>J</i> = 2.4 Hz, 1H), 5.71 (d, <i>J</i> = 2.4 Hz, 1H),
	5.19 – 5.14 (m, 1H), 5.01 (d, <i>J</i> = 5.1 Hz, 1H), 4.76 – 4.72 (m, 2H), 3.30 –
	3.26 (m, 1H), 2.22 – 2.19 (m, 2H), 1.88 – 1.81 (m, 2H).
<sup>13</sup> C NMR	(CDCl <sub>3</sub> , 175 MHz)
	208.6, 168.9, 137.1, 132.0 (4C), 130.7 (q, ${}^{2}J_{C-F}$ = 33.3 Hz), 125.22 (q, ${}^{1}J_{C-F}$
	= 3.5 Hz), 124.4, 123.2, 88.5, 87.4, 86.2, 75.8, 72.0, 45.9, 32.3, 24.6.
IR	Thin film
	2921, 2852, 1952, 1777, 1670, 1614, 1442, 1409, 1323, 1262, 1127.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> M. Gruit, D. Michalik, K. Krüger, A. Spannenberg, A. Tillack, A. Pews-Davtyan, M. Beller, *Tetrahedron* 2010, *66*, 3341-3352.

<u>HRMS</u> ES+:  $C_{19}H_{16}O_2F_3[M+H]^+$ Calculated: 333.1102. Found: 333.1100.

<u>TLC</u>  $R_f = 0.4 (25\% \text{ Et}_2\text{O/pentane}) \text{ [silica gel, UV]}$ 



**3-methylene-9-(trimethylsilyl)-3,3a,4,5-tetrahydroazuleno[4,5-b]furan-2,8(7***H***,9***bH***)-dione (19) : Following the General Procedure for the [Rh(CO)\_2Cl]\_2 Catalyzed Cyclocarbonylation Reaction, allene-yne <b>18** (16 mg, 0.06 mmol) and  $[Rh(CO)_2Cl]_2$  (2.4 mg, 6 x 10<sup>-3</sup> mmol) were reacted in toluene (1.7 mL) for 20 min. Purification of the residue by flash chromatography (80% Et<sub>2</sub>O/pentane) afforded the title compound **19** (16.5 mg, 92%) as a slightly yellow oil.

<sup>1</sup> H NMR	(CDCl <sub>3</sub> , 300 MHz)
	6.32 (d, <i>J</i> = 3.0 Hz, 1H), 5.90 (t, <i>J</i> = 6 Hz, 1H), 5.60 (d, <i>J</i> = 3.0 Hz, 1H),
	5.15 (d, <i>J</i> = 10.0 Hz, 1H), 3.03 (m, 3H), 2.53 (m, 2H), 2.39 (m, 1H), 1.85
	(m, 1H), 0.32 (s, 9H).
<sup>13</sup> C NMR	(CDCl <sub>3</sub> , 175 MHz)
	207.7, 173.2, 168.3, 144.7, 138.7, 136.5, 124.8, 120.9, 80.1, 43.9, 42.6,
	26.2, 25.4, 0.5 (3C).
IR	Thin film
	2950, 2247, 1769, 1695, 1540, 1458, 1397, 1303, 1258, 1140, 1095, 1017.
<u>HRMS</u>	$ES+: C_{16}H_{21}O_3Si [M+H]^+$
	Calculated: 289.1260. Found: 289.1231.
TLC	$R_f = 0.6 (80\% Et_2O/pentane) [silica gel, KMnO_4 stain]$



**5-ethynyl-3-methylene-4-(penta-3,4-dienyl)dihydrofuran-2(3H)-one (23) :** A solution of tetrabutylammonium fluoride (52 mg, 0.197 mmol) and glacial acetic acid (11  $\mu$ L, 0.197 mmol) in THF (1 mL) was stirred for 30 min under argon. The mixture was then added to a solution of allene-yne **18** (34 mg, 0.132 mmol) in THF (1 mL). After stirring 1 h at room temperature, the solution was concentrated under reduced pressure. Purification of the residue by flash chromatography (10% Et<sub>2</sub>O/pentane) afforded the title compound **23** (20 mg, 83%) as a slightly yellowish oil.

<sup>1</sup> H NMR	(CDCl <sub>3</sub> , 300 MHz)
	6.32 (d, <i>J</i> = 2.7 Hz, 1H), 5.66 (d, <i>J</i> = 2.7 Hz, 1H), 5.12 (m, 1H), 4.75
	(m, 3H), 3.21 – 3.14 (m, 1H), 2.65 (s, 1H), 2.18 – 2.14 (m, 2H), 1.84
	– 1.72 (m, 2H).
<sup>13</sup> C NMR	(CDCl <sub>3</sub> , 175 MHz)
	208.6, 169.0, 137.2, 123.0, 89.1, 80.0, 76.2, 75.3, 71.4, 46.5, 32.5, 25.4.
IR	Thin film
	3285, 2921, 2856, 2124, 1961, 1777, 1667, 1262, 1107, 968.
HRMS	$ES+: C_{12}H_{13}O_2 [M+H]^+$
	Calculated: 189.0909. Found: 189.0916.
TLC	R <sub>f</sub> =0.8 (20% Et <sub>2</sub> O/pentane) [silica gel, KMnO <sub>4</sub> stain]



**3-methylene-3,3a,4,5-tetrahydroazuleno**[**4,5-b**]**furan-2,8**(7*H*,9*bH*)-**dione** (24): Following the General Procedure for the  $[Rh(CO)_2Cl]_2$  Catalyzed Cyclocarbonylation Reaction, allene-yne 23 (18.8 mg, 0.11 mmol) and  $[Rh(CO)_2Cl]_2$  (4.2 mg, 0.011 mmol) were reacted in toluene (2.9 mL) for 30 min. Purification of the residue by flash chromatography (70% Et<sub>2</sub>O/ pentane) afforded the title compound 24 (15.5 mg, 67%) as a colorless oil.

<sup>1</sup> H NMR	(CDCl <sub>3</sub> , 300 MHz)
	6.24 (s, 1H), 6.34 (d, <i>J</i> = 3.0 Hz, 1H), 5.95 (t, <i>J</i> = 6 Hz, 1H), 5.62 (d, <i>J</i> =
	3.0 Hz, 1H), 5.05 (d, J = 10.0 Hz, 1H), 3.09 – 2.99 (m, 3H), 2.61 – 2.56
	(m, 2H), 2.43 – 2.37 (m, 1H), 1.90 – 1.82 (m, 1H).
<sup>13</sup> C NMR	(CDCl <sub>3</sub> , 175 MHz)
	203.8, 168.7, 167.5, 138.4, 134.1, 129.5, 127.4, 121.4, 79.7, 43.6, 41.8,
	26.3, 26.1.
IR	Thin film
	2950, 2917, 2860, 1769, 1708, 1585, 1405, 1381, 1258, 1242, 1136, 1087.
HRMS	$ES+: C_{13}H_{13}O_3 [M+H]^+$
	Calculated: 217.0865. Found: 217.0858.
TLC	$R_f = 0.2 (70\% \text{ Et}_2\text{O}/\text{pentane}) \text{[silica gel, KMnO_4 stain]}$



## 3-methylene-9-(trimethylsilyl)-3,3a,4,5-tetrahydroazuleno[4,5-b]furan-2,8(7H,9bH)-dione

(21) : Following the General Procedure for the  $[Rh(CO)_2Cl]_2$  Catalyzed Cyclocarbonylation Reaction, allene-yne 20 (13.3 mg, 0.055 mmol) and  $[Rh(CO)_2Cl]_2$  (2.2 mg, 0.056 mmol) were reacted in toluene (1.5 mL) for 150 min. Purification of the residue by flash chromatography (50% Et<sub>2</sub>O/pentane) afforded the title compound 21 (9.9 mg, 67%) as a slightly yellowish oil.

<sup>1</sup>H NMR

(CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 400 MHz) 6.43 (d, *J* = 1.7 Hz, 1H), 5.98 (t, *J* = 6 Hz, 1H), 5.75 (d, *J* = 1.7 Hz, 1H),

5.65 (d, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 1H), 3.52 – 3.49 (m, 1H), 3.18 (d, *J* = 20.8 Hz, 1H),

	2.97 (d, J = 20.8 Hz, 1H), 2.30 – 2.29 (m, 2H), 2.10 – 2.06 (m, 1H), 1.99 –
	1.95 (m, 1H), 0.87 (s, 9H).
<sup>13</sup> C NMR	(CDCl <sub>3</sub> , 175 MHz)
	208.4, 169.6, 169.5, 150.4, 138.9, 136.2, 128.6, 123.7, 77.9, 43.9, 42.1,
	33.9, 24.8, -0.3 (3C).
IR	Thin film
	2950, 2247, 1769, 1695, 1540, 1458, 1397, 1303, 1258, 1140, 1095, 1017.
<u>HRMS</u>	$ES+: C_{16}H_{21}O_3Si [M+H]^+$
	Calculated: 289.1260. Found: 289.1241.
TLC	$R_f = 0.7 (80\% Et_2O/pentane)$ [silica gel, KMnO <sub>4</sub> stain]



3-methylene-9-(4-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl)-3,3a,4,5-tetrahydroazuleno[4,5-b]furan-2,8

(7*H*,9*bH*)-dione (25) : Following the General Procedure for the  $[Rh(CO)_2Cl]_2$  Catalyzed Cyclocarbonylation Reaction, allene-yne 25 (15 mg, 0.045 mmol) and  $[Rh(CO)_2Cl]_2$  (1.8 mg, 0.045 mmol) were reacted in toluene (1.3 mL) for 30 min. Purification of the residue by flash chromatography (80% Et<sub>2</sub>O/pentane) afforded the title compound 26 (14 mg, 87%) as a slightly yellowish oil.

<sup>1</sup> H NMR	(CDCl <sub>3</sub> , 500 MHz)
	7.64 (d, <i>J</i> = 8 Hz, 2H), 7.38 (d, <i>J</i> = 8 Hz, 2H), 6.29 (d, <i>J</i> = 3.0 Hz, 1H),
	6.07(t, J = 6  Hz, 1H), 5.60 (d, J = 3.0  Hz, 1H), 5.34 (d, J = 10.0  Hz, 1H),
	3.25 (s, 2H), 3.17 – 3.14 (m, 1H), 2.64 – 2.61 (m, 2H), 2.45 – 2.40 (m,
	1H), 1.93 – 1.86 (m, 1H).
<sup>13</sup> C NMR	(CDCl <sub>3</sub> , 175 MHz)

	202.2, 168.0, 160.8, 141.4, 138.1, 134.6, 133.8, 130.2 (4C), 130.1 (q, <sup>2</sup> <i>J</i> <sub>C-F</sub>
	= 15 Hz), 127.7, 124.4 (q, ${}^{1}J_{C-F}$ = 3.5 Hz), 121.4, 79.7, 44.1, 41.7, 26.5,
	25.8.
IR	Thin film
	2967, 2921, 2079, 2009, 1777, 1703, 1523, 1319, 1262, 1172, 1123.
<u>HRMS</u>	$ES+: C_{20}H_{16}O_3F_3[M+H]^+$
	Calculated: 361.1052. Found: 361.1042.
TLC	$R_f = 0.4 (80\% \text{ Et}_2\text{O/pentane}) \text{ [silica gel, UV]}$



S-29



300

S-30



300

S-31





S-33



S-34








S-38



S-39







S-42







































S-61









S-65
























