Supporting Information

Diastereocontrolled Construction of Pactamycin's Complex Ureido Triol Functional Array

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Methods: General. Infrared (IR) spectra were obtained using a Jasco 460 Plus Fourier transform infrared spectrometer. Proton and carbon magnetic resonance spectra (¹H NMR and ¹³C NMR) were recorded on a Bruker model Avance 400 (¹H NMR at 400 MHz and ¹³C at 100 MHz), Bruker model Avance 500 (¹H NMR at 500 MHz and ¹³C NMR at 125 MHz), or a Bruker Avance III 600 (¹H NMR at 600 MHz and ¹³C NMR at 150 MHz) spectrometer with solvent resonance as the internal standard (¹H NMR: CDCl₃ at 7.26 ppm; ¹³C NMR: CDCl₃ at 77.0 ppm). ¹H NMR data are reported as follows: chemical shift, multiplicity (s = singlet, br s = broadsinglet, d = doublet, br d = broad doublet, t = triplet, q = quartet, m = multiplet), coupling constants (Hz), and integration. Mass spectra were obtained using a Bruker BioTOF II spectrometer with electrospray ionization calibrated with CsOAc or an Agilent Technologies 6520, Accurate - Mass QTOF LCMS, 1200 series LC with dual spray ESI source. All samples were prepared in methanol. Analytical thin layer chromatography (TLC) was performed on Sorbent Technologies 0.20 mm Silica G TLC plates. Visualization was accomplished with UV light, KMnO₄, and/or aqueous ceric ammonium nitrate solution followed by heating. Purification of the reaction products was carried out by flash chromatography using Siliaflash-P60 silica gel (40-63µm) purchased from Silicycle. Supercritical fluid chromatography was performed on a Berger SFC system equipped with a Chiralcel OD column. Samples were eluted with SFC grade CO₂ at the indicated percentage of MeOH. Unless otherwise noted, all reactions were carried out under an atmosphere of dry nitrogen in oven-dried glassware with magnetic stirring. Yield refers to isolated yield of analytically pure material unless otherwise noted. Yields are reported for a specific experiment and as a result may differ slightly from those found in the tables, which are averages of at least two experiments.

Materials: General. Tetrahydrofuran, diethyl ether, dichloromethane, and toluene were dried by passage through a column of neutral alumina under nitrogen prior to use. Cerium trichloride was dried under high-vacuum at 60 °C for 2 h, 80 °C for 2 h, and 140 °C for 12 h prior to storage in a nitrogen-filled glove box.¹ Triethylamine was freshly distilled from calcium hydride prior to use. Pentane was freshly distilled from sodium hydride prior to use. Methyl diazoacetoacetate (7) was prepared by a known procedure.² 2-bromopropenol (15) was prepared via the procedure of Corey.³

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

¹ For CeCl₃ purification methods see: (a) Dimitrov, V.; Kostova, K.; Genov, M. *Tetrahedron Lett.* **1996**, *37*, 6787. (b) Imamoto, T.; Kusumoto, T.; Tawarayama, Y.; Sugiura, Y.; Mita, T.; Hatanaka, Y.; Yokoyama, M. *J. Org. Chem.* **1984**, *49*, 3904.

² Greszler, S. N.; Johnson, J. S. Angew. Chem. Int. Ed. 2009, 48, 3689.

³ Snyder, S. A.; Corey, E. J. J. Am. Chem. Soc. **2006**, 128, 740–742.

Experimental Procedures:



Methyl 2-(3,3-dimethylureido)-3-oxobutanoate (8): A 1-L round-bottomed flask was charged with methyl diazoacetoacetate 7 (13.17 g, 92.0 mmol, 1.00 equiv) and finely ground 1,1dimethylurea (12.16 g, 138 mmol, 1.50 equiv). Toluene (275 mL) and 1,2-dichlorethane (275 mL) were added and the suspension was heated to 80 °C in a sand bath with magnetic stirring. The solution gradually became homogenous upon heating. Four portions of $Rh_2(Oct)_4$ (0.071 g, 0.001 mmol, 0.001 equiv, each portion) suspended in toluene were added over 30 min. The reaction was allowed to stir until consumption of starting material was indicated by TLC analysis, typically 1 h. The reaction was allowed to cool to rt; excess 1,1-dimethylurea precipitated upon cooling. The urea was removed via filtration (cotton) and the filtrate was concentrated in vacuo. The product was purified via flash chromatography (70:30 to 60:40 petroleum ether/acetone) to give the desired product as a yellow solid (14.78 g, 79%). Analytical data: mp 61-64 °C; ¹H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 5.59 (s, 1H), 5.17 (d, J = 6.0 Hz, 1H), 3.78 (s, 3H), 2.92 (s, 6H), 2.35 (s, 3H); ¹³C NMR (150 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 199.8, 167.6, 156.8, 64.3, 53.1, 36.1, 28.0; HRMS (ESI⁺) Calcd. for C₈H₁₄N₂O₄+Na, 225.0852; Found, 225.0844; IR (thin film, cm⁻¹) 3431, 2955, 1751, 1647, 1522, 1382, 1270, 1206; TLC (70:30 petroleum ether/acetone): $R_f = 0.20$.



Methyl 2-acetyl-2-(3,3-dimethylureido)pent-4-enoate (9): In a nitrogen-filled glove box a flame-dried 100-mL round-bottomed flask was charged with allylpalladium chloride dimer (0.120 g, 0.328 mmol, 0.005 equiv) and *rac*-BINAP (0.432 g, 0.695 mmol, 0.0106 equiv). Toluene (20 mL) was added and the suspension was stirred for 10 min, capped with a rubber septum, and removed from the glove box. Allyl acetate (7.85 mL, 72.13 mmol, 1.10 equiv) was added and the catalyst solution was stirred for an additional 10 min. A separate flame-dried 1000-mL round-bottomed flask was charged with β -keto ester **8** (13.26 g, 65.57 mmol, 1.00 equiv) and KO^tBu (7.72 g, 68.84 mmol, 1.05 equiv). Toluene (360 mL) was added and the suspension was stirred for 12 h. The reaction was introduced via cannula transfer, and the reaction was stirred for 12 h. The reaction was quenched with 1 M HCl (200 mL) and extracted with EtOAc (2 x 100 mL). The combined organic extracts were washed with brine, dried with magnesium sulfate, and concentrated *in vacuo*. The product was purified via flash chromatography (70:30 petroleum ether/acetone) to give the desired product as a pale

yellow oil (12.27 g, 77%). Analytical data: ¹H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 5.95 (s, 1H), 5.54-5.48 (m, 1H), 5.10-5.06 (m, 2H), 3.75 (s, 3H), 3.15 (dd, *J* = 14.4, 6.6 Hz, 1H), 2.99 (dd, *J* = 14.4, 7.8 Hz, 1H), 2.90 (s, 6H), 2.16 (s, 3H); ¹³C NMR (150 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 200.1, 169.5, 156.0, 131.6, 119.3, 72.0, 53.3, 36.9, 36.0, 24.7; HRMS (ESI⁺) Calcd. for C₁₁H₁₈N₂O₄+Cs, 375.0321; Found, 375.0319; **IR** (thin film, cm⁻¹) 3429, 2953, 1726, 1653, 1517, 1368, 1280, 1226; **TLC** (70:30 petroleum ether/acetone): R_f = 0.30.



Methyl 2-(3,3-dimethylureido)-2-(1-hydroxyethyl)pent-4-enoate (S1): A flame-dried 250mL round-bottomed flask was charged with ketone 9 (3.56 g, 14.71 mmol, 1.00 equiv) and THF (60 mL). The solution was cooled to -78 °C, and L-Selectride[®] (1 M in THF, 22.07 mL, 22.07 mmol, 1.50 equiv) was added dropwise. The reaction was stirred under a nitrogen atmosphere until consumption of starting material was indicated by TLC analysis, typically 4 h. The reaction was quenched by the sequential addition (5 mL) of H₂O, EtOH, 1 M NaOH, and 30% H₂O₂ and allowed to warm to rt. Saturated aqueous Na₂S₂O₄ (30 mL) was added and the solution was then extracted with EtOAc (3 x 20 mL). The combined organic extracts were washed with brine, dried with magnesium sulfate, and concentrated in vacuo. The product was purified via flash chromatography (80:20 to 60:40 petroleum ether/acetone) to give the product diastereomers as pale yellow solids (major, 2.59 g, 72%, minor, 0.737 g, 21%). Analytical data: mp 71-74 °C; ¹H **NMR** (600 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 6.18 (d, J = 10.2 Hz, 1H), 5.60-5.57 (m, 1H), 5.23-5.20 (m, 2H), 4.86 (s, 1H), 4.06-4.03 (m, 1H), 3.78 (s, 3H), 2.92 (s, 6H), 2.75 (d, J = 13.2, 1H), 2.34 (t, J = 12.6, 1H), 1.18 (d, J = 6.0, 3H); ¹³C NMR (150 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 172.8, 158.7, 132.5, 120.8, 71.4, 68.1, 52.6, 40.4, 36.6, 18.1; **HRMS (ESI**⁺) Calcd. for C₁₁H₂₀N₂O₄+Cs, 377.0477; Found, 377.0464; IR (thin film, cm⁻¹) 3421, 2980, 1753, 1636, 1524, 1457, 1377, 1220, 1120; TLC (70:30 petroleum ether/acetone): $R_f = 0.20$.





Methyl 2-(1-((*tert*-butyldimethylsilyl)oxy)ethyl)-2-(3,3-dimethylureido)pent-4-enoate (10): A flame-dried 500-mL round-bottomed flask was charged with alcohol S1 (8.50 g, 35.12 mmol, 1.00 equiv) and CH₂Cl₂ (175 mL). 2,6-lutidine (12.10 mL, 105 mmol, 3.00 equiv) was added and the solution was cooled 0 °C. TBSOTf (16.11 mL, 70.24 mmol, 2.00 equiv) was added dropwise and the reaction was allowed to slowly warm to rt over 12 h by allowing the ice-water bath to expire. The reaction was quenched by the addition of saturated aqueous NaHCO₃ (100 mL). The solution was extracted with Et₂O, washed with 1 M HCl and brine. The organic extracts were dried with magnesium sulfate, and concentrated in vacuo. The product was purified via flash chromatography (95:5 to 90:10 petroleum ether/acetone) to give the desired product as a pale yellow oil (11.06 g, 88%). Analytical data: ¹H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 5.84-5.76 (m, 1H), 5.31 (s, 1H), 4.98-4.95 (m, 2H), 4.28 (q, J = 6.0, 1H), 3.70 (s, 3H), 3.01 (dd, J = 13.8, 6.0 Hz, 1H), 2.86 (s, 6H), 2.73 (dd, J = 13.8, 7.8 Hz, 1H), 1.10 (d, J = 6.0, 3H), 0.85 (s, 9H), 0.04 (s, 6H); ¹³C NMR (150 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 173.4, 157.1, 134.5, 177.2, 72.0, 67.2, 52.3, 36.1, 35.3, 25.58, 18.75, 17.72, -4.1, -5.1; HRMS (ESI⁺) Calcd. for C₁₇H₃₄N₂O₄Si+Cs, 491.1342; Found, 491.1341; **IR** (thin film, cm⁻¹) 3437, 2954, 2857, 1739, 1655, 1509, 1380, 1264, 1128, 834, 739; **TLC** (70:30 petroleum ether/acetone): $R_f = 0.60$.



3-(2-((*tert***-butyldimethylsilyl)oxy)-3-formylhex-5-en-3-yl)-1,1-dimethylurea (14):** A flamedried 500-mL round-bottomed flask was charged with ester **10** (9.87 g, 27.7 mmol, 1.00 equiv) and CH_2Cl_2 (150 mL). The solution was cooled -78 °C and a solution of DIBAL-H was added (10.87 mL in 50 mL CH_2Cl_2 , 61.0 mmol, 2.20 equiv). The reaction was allowed to warm to 0 °C was stirred at that temperature under a nitrogen atmosphere under a nitrogen atmosphere until consumption of starting material was indicated by TLC analysis, typically 2 h. The reaction was then cooled to -78 °C and acetone (300 mL) was added. Stirring continued for 10 min and 10% aqueous Rochelle's salt (200 mL) was added. The reaction was allowed to warm to rt and stirred for 1 h. The organic layer was extracted with Et_2O , washed with brine, dried with magnesium sulfate, and concentrated *in vacuo*. The crude alcohol product was taken on directly to the next step.

A 500-mL round-bottomed flask was charged with the crude alcohol and CH_2Cl_2 (150 mL). Dess Martin's periodinane (12.91 g, 30.50 mmol, 1.10 equiv) was added. The reaction was stirred at rt until consumption of starting material was indicated by TLC analysis, typically 30 min. Saturated NaHCO₃, Na₂S₂O₄, and Et₂O (50 mL, each) were added and stirring was continued

until two clear layers formed. The organic layer was extracted with Et₂O, washed with brine, dried with magnesium sulfate, and concentrated *in vacuo*. The product was purified via flash chromatography (90:10 to 85:15 petroleum ether/acetone) to give the desired product as a waxy solid (8.04 g, 89%). Analytical data: ¹H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 9.61 (s, 1H), 5.64-5.57 (m, 1H), 5.42 (s, 1H), 5.04 (d, *J* = 6.6, 1H), 5.02 (s, 1H), 4.57 (q, *J* = 6.0, 1H), 3.07 (dd, *J* = 14.4, 7.2 Hz, 1H), 2.91 (s, 6H), 2.84 (dd, *J* = 14.4, 7.8 Hz, 1H), 1.09 (d, *J* = 6.6, 3H), 0.91 (s, 9H), 0.14 (s, 3H), 0.09 (s, 3H); ¹³C NMR (150 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 202.0, 156.9, 133.0, 118.4, 70.9, 68.7, 36.2, 33.8, 25.8, 19.0, 17.9, -4.2, -5.0; HRMS (ESI⁺) Calcd. for C₁₆H₃₂N₂O₃Si+Na, 351.2080; Found, 351.2076; IR (thin film, cm⁻¹) 2930, 2858, 1731, 1652, 1515, 1377, 1256, 1103, 836; TLC (90:10 petroleum ether/acetone): R_f = 0.20.



3-(1-((*tert*-butyldimethylsilyl)oxy)ethyl)-3-hydroxy-2-(hydroxymethyl)hepta-1,6-dien-4-yl)-1,1-dimethylurea (16): A flame-dried 250-mL round-bottomed flask was charged with 2bromopropenol 15 (2.49 g, 18.17 mmol, 2.20 equiv) and Et₂O (100 mL). The solution was cooled to 0 °C under a nitrogen atmosphere. Methylmagnesium bromide (3.0 M, 6.05 mL, 18.17 mmol, 2.20 equiv) was added dropwise and the reaction was cooled to -78 °C. tert-Butyllithium (1.5 M, 24.0 mL, 36.34 mmol, 4.40 equiv) was added over 1 h via syringe pump. After the addition was complete the solution was warmed to 0 °C and stirred for 3 h. The reaction was cooled to -78 °C, and a solution of aldehyde 14 in Et₂O (15 mL) was added (2.71 g, 8.26 mmol, 1.00 equiv). The reaction was allowed to warm to rt over 12 h. Saturated NH₄Cl was added (50 mL) and the organic layer was extracted with Et₂O, washed with brine, dried with magnesium sulfate, and concentrated in vacuo. The product diastereomers (~1:1, inconsequential, not separated) were purified via flash chromatography (90:10 to 70:30 petroleum ether/diethyl ether) to give the desired product as a colorless oil (1.99 g, 60%). Analytical data: ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.72 (d, J = 8.8 Hz), 7.67 (d, J = 9.6 Hz), 6.18-6.12 (m), 6.00-5.95 (m), 5.12 (s), 5.35 (s), 5.31 (s), 5.17-4.96 (m), 4.86 (q, J = 6.4 Hz), 4.78 (s), 4.33-4.27 (m), 4.18-4.07 (m), 3.12 (dd, J = 14.8, 9.6 Hz), 2.90 (s), 2.86 (s), 2.55 (dd, J=13.6, 9.6 Hz), 2.41 (dd, J=15.2, 6.0 Hz),2.17 (dd, J = 14.4, 9.2 Hz), 1.32 (d, J = 6.0 Hz), 1.29 (d, J = 6.0 Hz), 0.89 (s), 0.87 (s), 0.10 (s), 0.07 (s), 0.07 (s), -0.07(s); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 159.6, 159.0, 149.6, 149.4, 136.2, 135.2, 118.8, 116.8, 115.3, 115.0, 79.8, 77.9, 71.9, 67.8, 64.6, 64.2, 62.7, 37.4, 36.9, 36.6, 34.3, 25.8, 19.0, 18.9, 17.9, 17.9, -4.1, -4.2, -4.2, -5.5; HRMS (ESI⁺) Calcd. for C₁₉H₃₈N₂O₄Si+H, 387.2679; Found, 387.2685; **IR** (thin film, cm⁻¹) 3410, 2930, 1630, 1527, 1265, 838, 739; **TLC** (70:30 petroleum ether/acetone): $R_f = 0.30$.



3-(6-allyl-11,11-diethyl-2,2,3,3,5-pentamethyl-8-methylene-7-oxo-4,10-dioxa-3,11-

disilatridecan-6-yl)-1,1-dimethylurea (17): A flame-dried 250-mL round-bottomed flask was charged with diol **16** (0.90 g, 2.33 mmol, 1.00 equiv), DMAP (0.085 g, 0.699 mmol, 0.30 equiv), and CH₂Cl₂ (60 mL). The solution was cooled to 0 °C under a nitrogen atmosphere and triethylamine (0.65 mL, 4.66 mmol, 2.00 equiv) was added. Triethylsilyl chloride (0.47 mL, 2.79 mmol, 1.20 equiv) was added dropwise and the reaction was allowed to slowly warm to rt over 12 h. Saturated NaHCO₃ was added (50 mL) and the organic layer was extracted with Et₂O, washed with brine, dried with magnesium sulfate, and concentrated *in vacuo*. The crude monoalcohol was taken on directly to the next step.

A 100-mL round-bottomed flask was charged with the crude monoalcohol and CH₂Cl₂ (40 mL). Dess Martin's periodinane (1.48 g, 3.50 mmol, 1.50 equiv) was added. The reaction was stirred at rt until consumption of starting material was indicated by TLC analysis, typically 1 h. Saturated NaHCO₃, Na₂S₂O₄, and Et₂O (15 mL, each) were added and stirring was continued until two clear layers formed. The organic layer was extracted with Et₂O, washed with brine, dried with magnesium sulfate, and concentrated *in vacuo*. The product was purified via flash chromatography (90:10 petroleum ether/acetone) to give the desired product as a colorless oil (0.793 g, 68%). Analytical data: ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 6.50 (s, 1H), 6.01 (s, 1H), 5.88-5.79 (m, 1H), 5.58 (s, 1H), 4.97-4.89 (m, 2H), 4.53 (q, *J* = 6.5 Hz, 1H), 4.36 (s, 2H), 2.93 (dd, *J* = 14.0, 6.5 Hz, 1H), 2.86 (s, 6H), 2.78 (dd, *J* = 14.5, 14.0 Hz, 1H), 1.08 (d, *J* = 6.0 Hz, 3H), 0.95 (t, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 9H), 0.93 (s, 9H), 0.61 (q, *J* = 8.0 Hz), 0.15 (s, 3H), 0.11 (s, 3H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 199.4, 157.2, 145.1, 135.4, 120.8, 117.0, 71.4, 70.7, 61.9, 36.2, 35.4, 25.7, 18.8, 17.9, 6.7, 4.4, -4.1, -4.8; HRMS (ESI⁺) Calcd. for C₂₅H₅₀N₂O₄Si₂+H, 499.3387; Found, 499.3391; IR (thin film, cm⁻¹) 3427, 2955, 1655, 1502, 1097, 950, 834, 738; TLC (90:10 Petroleum Ether/Acetone): R_f = 0.30.



3-(6-allyl-11,11-diethyl-7-hydroxy-2,2,3,3,5,7-hexamethyl-8-methylene-4,10-dioxa-3,11-disilatridecan-6-yl)-1,1-dimethylurea (18): In a nitrogen-filled glove box a flame-dried 100-mL round-bottomed flask was charged with cerium trichloride (1.29 g, 5.25 mmol, 5.00 equiv).¹ The flask was capped with a rubber septum and removed from the glove box. THF (20 mL) was added at 0 °C and stirred at that temperature for 3 h. The solution was cooled to -78 °C and methylmagnesium bromide (3.0 M, 1.75 mL, 5.25 mmol, 5.00 equiv) was added. The reaction

was stirred for 1 h followed by the addition of a THF solution (5 mL) of enone **17** (0.524 g, 1.05 mmol, 1.00 equiv). The reaction was then stirred at -78 °C for 5 h. Aqueous acetic acid (0.5 M, 20 mL) was added and the solution was warmed to rt. The organic layer was extracted with Et₂O, washed with saturated NaHCO₃, brine, dried with magnesium sulfate, and concentrated *in vacuo*. The product was purified via flash chromatography (95:5 petroleum ether/acetone) to give the desired product with >20:1 diasteromeric ratio as a colorless oil (0.476 g, 88%). Analytical data: ¹H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.81 (s, 1H), 6.02-5.94 (m, 1H), 5.53 (s, 1H), 5.42 (s, 1H), 5.08 (d, *J* = 17.4 Hz, 1H), 5.05 (d, *J* = 10.2 Hz, 1H), 4.98 (s, 1H), 4.58 (q, *J* = 6.0 Hz, 1H), 4.39 (d, *J* = 15.6 Hz, 1H), 4.21 (d, *J* = 15.6 Hz, 1H), 2.88 (dd, *J* = 12.0, 6.0 Hz, 1H), 2.85 (s, 6H), 2.58 (dd, *J* = 15.0, 5.4 Hz, 1H), 1.33 (d, *J* = 6.0 Hz, 3H), 1.32 (s, 3H), 0.94 (t, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 9H), 0.87 (s, 9H), 0.59 (q, *J* = 7.8 Hz, 6H), 0.11 (s, 3H), 0.02 (s, 3H); ¹³C NMR (150 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 159.4, 154.4, 135.9, 117.7, 110.6, 79.3, 69.0, 67.2, 62.9, 36.7, 34.4, 27.8, 21.5, 17.9, 6.8, 4.4, -4.1, -4.6; HRMS (ESI⁺) Calcd. for C₂₆H₅₄N₂O₄Si₂+Na, 537.3520; Found, 537.3525; IR (thin film, cm⁻¹) 3390, 2955, 1631, 1265, 1080, 837, 740; TLC (90:10 petroleum ether/acetone): R_f = 0.30.



3-(1-((tert-butyldimethylsilyl)oxy)ethyl)-2-hydroxy-2-methyl-3-

(((triethylsilyl)oxy)methyl)cyclopent-3-en-1-yl)-1,1-dimethylurea (19): In a nitrogen-filled glove box a flame-dried 250-mL round-bottomed flask was charged with Grubbs's second generation catalyst (0.152 g, 0.18 mmol, 0.15 equiv). The flask was capped with a rubber septum and removed from the glove box. CH₂Cl₂ (70 mL) was added followed by a CH₂Cl₂ solution (5 mL) of diene **18** (0.618 g, 1.20 mmol, 1.00 equiv). The reaction stirred for 12 h under a nitrogen atmosphere. The reaction was then concentrated *in vacuo*. The product was purified via flash chromatography (90:10 to 80:20 hexanes/ethyl acetate) to give the desired product as white solid (0.495 g, 85%). Analytical data: **mp** 67-70 °C; ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 5.45 (s, 1H) 4.90 (s, 1H), 4.67 (s, 1H), 4.56 (q, *J* = 6.0 Hz, 1H), 4.31 (d, *J* = 16.0, 1H), 4.27 (d, *J* = 16.5, 1H), 2.90 (s, 6H), 2.80 (d, *J* = 15.5 Hz, 1H), 1.91 (d, *J* = 15.0 Hz, 1H), 1.25 (s, 3H), 1.09 (d, *J* = 6.5 Hz, 3H), 0.95 (t, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 9H), 0.87 (s, 9H), 0.61 (q, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 6H), 0.04 (s, 3H), -0.08 (s, 3H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 159.0, 149.5, 118.9, 83.7, 73.1, 68.0, 59.3, 36.6, 36.4, 25.9, 24.8, 21.8, 17.9, 6.7, 4.3, -4.1, -5.4; HRMS (ESI⁺) Calcd. for C₂₄H₅₀N₂O₄Si₂+H, 487.3387; Found, 487.3386; IR (thin film, cm⁻¹) 3417, 2955, 1632, 1517, 1265, 1084, 834, 739; TLC (90:10 hexanes/EtOAc): R_f = 0.40.





(((triethylsilyl)oxy)methyl)cyclopentyl)-1,1-dimethylurea (21): A 20-mL scintillation vial was charged with *N*-methylmorpholine *N*-oxide (0.40 g, 3.45 mmol, 5.00 equiv) and H₂O (7 mL). ^tBuOH (2 mL) was then added followed by OsO₄ (0.002 g, 0.007 mmol, 0.01 equiv). The mixture was stirred and an acetone solution (3 mL) of cyclopentene **19** (0.336 g, 0.69 mmol, 1.00 equiv) was added. The suspension was stirred vigorously until consumption of starting material was indicated by TLC analysis, typically 24-48 h. Talc (0.5 g) was added followed by Na₂S₂O₄ (5 mL). The solids were filtered off and the organics were removed *in vacuo*. The aqueous solution was extracted with CH₂Cl₂ (3 x 5 mL), washed with brine, dried with magnesium sulfate, and concentrated *in vacuo*. The product was purified via flash chromatography (70:30 hexanes/ethyl acetate) to give the desired product with >20:1 diasteromeric ratio as a pale brown oil (0.218 g, 61%). Analytical data: ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 5.66 (s, 1H), 5.55 (s, 1H), 5.09 (s, 1H), 4.68 (q, *J* = 6.4 Hz, 1H), 4.37-4.31 (m, 1H), 3.75 (d, *J* = 10.0 Hz, 1H), 3.68 (d, *J* =

10.4 Hz, 1H), 3.48 (d, J = 9.6 Hz, 1H), 2.89 (s, 6H), 2.40 (dd, J = 14.8, 6.4 Hz, 1H), 2.17 (dd, J = 14.8, 9.2 Hz, 1H), 1.28 (s, 3H), 1.14 (d, J = 6.0 Hz, 3H), 0.95 (t, J = 8.0 Hz, 9H), 0.87 (s, 9H), 0.62 (q, J = 8.0 Hz, 6H), 0.13 (s, 3H), 0.09 (s, 3H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 158.7, 85.7, 79.6, 71.0, 69.0, 64.1, 37.6, 36.2, 25.9, 19.6, 19.4, 17.8, 6.5, 4.0, -4.2, -4.4; **HRMS (ESI**⁺) Calcd. for C₂₄H₅₂N₂O₆Si₂+Na, 543.3262; Found, 543.3264; **IR** (thin film, cm⁻¹) 3420, 2955, 1628, 1535, 1375, 1253, 1051, 829, 738; **TLC** (60:40 hexanes/EtOAc): R_f = 0.40.



3-(1-((tert-butyldimethylsilyl)oxy)ethyl)-2,3-dihydroxy-2-methyl-4-oxo-3-

(((triethylsilyl)oxy)methyl)cyclopentyl)-1,1-dimethylurea (22): A flame-dried 20-mL scintillation vial was charged with oxalyl chloride (0.023 mL, 0.265 mmol, 1.20 equiv) and CH₂Cl₂ (4 mL). The solution was cooled to -78 °C and DMSO (0.038 mL, 0.528 mmol, 2.40 equiv) was added dropwise. The reaction was stirred for 10 min and a CH₂Cl₂ solution (2 mL) of triol 21 (0.115 g, 0.22 mmol, 1.00 equiv) was added. Stirring was continued for 30 min followed by the dropwise addition of triethylamine (0.153 mL, 1.10 mmol, 5.00 equiv). The reaction was allowed to warm slowly in the dry ice/acetone bath until consumption of starting material was indicated by TLC analysis, typically 1-2 h. H₂O was added (5 mL) and the organic layer was extracted with Et₂O, washed with brine, dried with magnesium sulfate, and concentrated in vacuo. The product was purified via flash chromatography (60:40 hexanes/ethyl acetate) to give the desired product as a pale brown oil (0.100 g, 88%). Analytical data: ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 5.95 (s, 1H), 5.80 (s, 1H), 5.15 (s, 1H), 4.80 (q, J = 6.4 Hz, 1H), 3.97 (d, J = 10.4 Hz, 1H), 3.79 (d, J = 10.4 Hz, 1H), 2.87 (s, 6H), 2.72 (d, J = 18.4 Hz, 1H), 2.24 (d, J = 18.4 Hz, 1H), 1.36 (s, 3H), 1.11 (d, J = 6.0 Hz, 3H), 0.92 (t, J = 8.0 Hz, 9H), 0.90 (s, 9H), 0.60 (q, J = 8.0 Hz, 6H), 0.17 (s, 3H), 0.13 (s, 3H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 213.6, 159.0, 84.0, 78.9, 69.9, 66.2, 64.8, 44.6, 36.2, 25.9, 19.7, 19.7, 17.7, 6.5, 4.0, -4.2; HRMS (ESI⁺) Calcd. for $C_{24}H_{50}N_2O_6Si_2+Na$, 541.3105; Found, 541.3107; **IR** (thin film, cm⁻¹) 3419, 2956, 1752, 1623, 1532, 1265, 1077, 740; **TLC** (60:40 hexanes/EtOAc): $R_f = 0.50$.



3-(2,2,2',2',4,7a-hexamethyl-6-oxotetrahydro-4H-spiro[cyclopenta[d][1,3]dioxine-7,4'-[1,3]dioxolan]-4a-yl)-1,1-dimethylurea (23): A flame-dried 20-mL scintillation vial was charged with diol 22 (0.165 g, 0.318 mmol, 1.00 equiv) and 1:1 acetone/2,2-dimethoxypropane

(6 mL). CSA (0.007 g, 0.032 mmol, 0.10) was added and the vial was capped. The reaction was allowed to stir at rt for 48 h. The solvent was then removed *in vacuo*. The product was purified via flash chromatography (60:40 hexanes/ethyl acetate) to give the desired product as a white solid (0.093 g, 79%). Analytical data: **mp** 137-139 °C; ¹**H NMR** (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 5.20 (s, 1H), 4.35 (q, *J* = 6.4 Hz, 1H), 4.18 (d, *J* = 9.6 Hz, 1H), 4.11 (d, *J* = 9.6 Hz, 1H), 3.48 (d, *J* = 20.0 Hz, 1H), 2.85 (s, 6H), 2.72 (d, *J* = 20.0 Hz, 1H), 1.59 (s, 3H), 1.44 (s, 3H), 1.43 (s, 3H), 1.39 (d, *J* = 6.4 Hz, 3H), 1.35 (s, 3H), 1.24 (s, 3H); ¹³C **NMR** (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 212.6, 157.7, 112.1, 99.7, 86.7, 79.9, 73.2, 65.3, 61.0, 47.9, 36.0, 30.6, 26.3, 25.3, 25.1, 18.7, 15.4; **HRMS (ESI**⁺) Calcd. for C₁₈H₃₀N₂O₆+H, 371.2182; Found, 371.2186; **IR** (thin film, cm⁻¹) 3430, 3055, 2988, 1754, 1657, 1523, 1382, 1265, 740; **TLC** (60:40 hexanes/EtOAc): R_f = 0.30.



3-(1-((tert-butyldimethylsilyl)oxy)ethyl)-3-((1-(dimethylamino)vinyl)amino)hex-5-en-2-one (11): A flame-dried 50-mL round-bottomed flask was charged with ester 10 (0.665 g, 1.86 mmol, 1.00 equiv) and pentane (10 mL). The solution was cooled to 0 °C and TMSCH₂Li (1 M, 5.57 mL, 5.57 mmol, 3.00 equiv) was added dropwise. The reaction was stirred until consumption of starting material was indicated by TLC analysis, typically 3 h. MeOH (3 mL) was then added and the reaction was warmed to rt and stirred for 1 h. H₂O (10 mL) was added and the organic layer was extracted with Et₂O, washed with brine, dried with magnesium sulfate, and concentrated in vacuo. The product was purified via flash chromatography (90:10 to 70:30 petroleum ether/acetone) to give the desired product as a white solid (0.541 g, 85%). Analytical data: mp 41-42 °C; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 5.89 (s, 1H), 5.53-5.42 (m, 1H), 5.02-4.95 (m, 2H), 4.67 (q, J = 6.4 Hz, 1H), 3.33 (dd, J = 14.4, 6.8 Hz, 1H), 2.87 (s, 6H), 2.77 (dd, J = 14.4, 6.8 Hz, 1H), 2.87 (s, 6H), 2.77 (dd, J = 14.4, 6.8 Hz, 1H), 2.87 (s, 6H), 2.77 (dd, J = 14.4, 6.8 Hz, 1H), 3.87 (s, 6H), 2.77 (dd, J = 14.4, 6.8 Hz, 1H), 3.87 (s, 6H), 3.77 (14.4, 8.0 Hz, 1H), 2.29 (s, 3H), 0.96 (d, J = 6.4 Hz, 3H), 0.89 (s, 9H), 0.15 (s, 3H), 0.07 (s, 3H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 208.5, 156.6, 133.1, 117.9, 71.9, 69.3, 36.1, 34.7, 27.2, 25.8, 18.7, 17.8, -4.4, -4.9; **HRMS (ESI**⁺) Calcd. for C₁₇H₃₄N₂O₃Si+Na, 365.2237; Found, 365.2245; **IR** (thin film, cm⁻¹) 3412, 2931, 2858, 1656, 1510, 1374, 1257, 1101, 981, 832; **TLC** (70:30 petroleum ether/acetone): $R_f = 0.60$.



4-(1-((*tert***-butyldimethylsilyl)oxy)ethyl)-4-((1-(dimethylamino)vinyl)amino)-2,3dimethylhepta-1,6-dien-3-ol (12):** In a nitrogen-filled glove box a flame-dried 20-mL scintillation vial was charged with cerium trichloride (0.718 g, 2.92 mmol, 5.00 equiv).¹ The vial was capped with a rubber septum and removed from the glove box. THF (8 mL) was added at 0

°C and stirred at that temperature for 3 h. The solution was cooled to -78 °C and isopropenylmagnesium bromide (0.5 M, 5.85 mL, 2.92 mmol, 5.00 equiv) was added. The reaction was stirred for 1 h followed by the addition of a THF solution (2 mL) of ketone 11 (0.200 g, 0.585 mmol, 1.00 equiv). The reaction was then stirred at -78 °C for 5 h. Aqueous acetic acid (0.5 M, 5 mL) was added and the solution was warmed to rt. The organic layer was extracted with Et₂O, washed with saturated NaHCO₃, brine, dried with magnesium sulfate, and concentrated in vacuo. Crude NMR indicated a 2.7:1 diasteromeric ratio. The product was purified via flash chromatography (90:10 to 80:20 hexanes/ethyl acetate) to give the major diastereomer as a colorless oil (0.132 g, 59%). Analytical data: ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.15 (s, 1H), 6.07-5.98 (m, 1H), 5.52 (s, 1H), 5.10 (s, 1H), 5.04 (d, J = 6.0 Hz, 1H), 5.02 (s, 1H), 4.87 (s, 1H), 4.40 (q, J = 6.0 Hz, 1H), 2.94 (dd, J = 14.5, 10.0 Hz, 1H), 2.84 (s, 6H), 2.51 (dd, J = 15.0, 5.0 Hz, 1H), 1.87 (s, 3H), 1.34 (s, 3H), 1.32 (d, J = 6.0 Hz, 3H), 0.88 (s, 9H), 0.09 (s, 3H), 0.02 (s, 3H); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 159.1, 150.1, 136.7, 117.4, 113.8, 79.1, 70.8, 66.7, 36.6, 34.2, 25.9, 25.6, 21.9, 21.0, 18.0, -4.4, -4.4; HRMS (ESI⁺) Calcd. for $C_{20}H_{40}N_2O_3Si+Na$, 407.2706; Found, 407.2717; **IR** (thin film, cm⁻¹) 3403, 3055, 1631, 1422, 1265, 1070, 739; **TLC** (70:30 petroleum ether/acetone): $R_f = 0.70$.



2-(1-((tert-butyldimethylsilyl)oxy)ethyl)-2-((1-(dimethylamino)vinyl)amino)-1,5-

dimethylcyclopentanol (13): In a nitrogen-filled glove box a flame-dried 20-mL scintillation vial was charged with Grubbs's second generation catalyst (0.003 g, 0.003 mmol, 0.05 equiv). The vial was capped with a rubber septum and removed from the glove box. CH₂Cl₂ (3 mL) was added followed by a CH₂Cl₂ solution (2 mL) of diene **12** (0.02 g, 0.052 mmol, 1.00 equiv). The reaction stirred for 6 h under a nitrogen atmosphere. The reaction was then concentrated *in vacuo*. The product was purified via flash chromatography (75:25 hexanes/ethyl acetate to 70:30 petroleum ether/acetone) to give the desired product as a white solid (0.014 g, 78%). Analytical data: **mp** 143-146 °C; ¹**H NMR** (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 5.62 (s, 1H), 5.28 (s, 1H), 4.32 (q, *J* = 6.4 Hz, 1H), 3.53 (d, *J* = 16.0 Hz, 1H), 2.88 (s, 6H), 2.54 (s, 1H), 2.03 (d, *J* = 16.0 Hz, 1H), 1.66 (s, 3H), 1.33 (s, 3H), 1.26 (d, *J* = 6.4 Hz, 3H), 0.89 (s, 9H), 0.11 (s, 6H); ¹³**C NMR** (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 158.5, 143.5, 122.4, 86.4, 72.6, 71.0, 36.3, 33.8, 26.0, 21.7, 20.1, 18.0, 11.7, -3.1, -4.5; **HRMS (ESI**⁺) Calcd. for C₁₈H₃₆N₂O₃Si+H, 357.2573; Found, 357.2575; **IR** (thin film, cm⁻¹) 3315, 3054, 2931, 2857, 2305, 1613, 1520, 1265, 1172, 739; **TLC** (70:30 petroleum ether/acetone): R_f = 0.60.



Preparation of Enantioenriched (*R***)-9:**



(*R*)-methyl 2-acetyl-2-(3,3-dimethylureido)pent-4-enoate ((*R*)-9): In a nitrogen-filled glove box a flame-dried 4-mL vial was charged with allylpalladium chloride dimer (0.001 g, 0.002 mmol, 0.005 equiv) and (*R*)-BINAP (0.003 g, 0.005 mmol, 0.0106 equiv). Toluene (0.5 mL) was added and the suspension was stirred for 10 min, capped with a rubber septum, and removed from the glove box. Allyl acetate (0.056 mL, 0.52 mmol, 1.10 equiv) was added and the catalyst solution was stirred for an additional 10 min. A separate flame-dried 20-mL scintillation vial was charged with **8** (0.095 g, 0.47 mmol, 1.00 equiv) and KO'Bu (0.055 g, 0.49 mmol, 1.05 equiv). Toluene (1.5 mL) was added and the suspension was stirred under a nitrogen atmosphere at -35 °C. The catalyst solution was introduced via cannula transfer, and the reaction was stirred for 24 h at -35 °C. The reaction was quenched with 1 M HCl (1 mL), and extracted with EtOAc (2 x 5 mL). The combined organic extracts were washed with brine, dried with magnesium sulfate, and concentrated *in vacuo*. The product was purified via flash chromatography (80:20 to 70:30 petroleum ether/acetone) to give the desired product as a colorless oil (0.085 g, 75%, e.r. 92:8). The enantiomer ratio was determined by SFC analysis (Chiralcel, OD, 2.0% MeOH, 1.5 mL/min, 150 bar, 210 nm; *t*_R-minor 8.5 min, *t*_R-major 9.9 min).



¹H, ¹³C NMR Spectra:

































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