

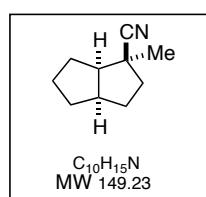
Table of Contents

Chemical Materials and Method.....	S1
Synthetic Procedures.....	S2
Stereochemical Assignment of S2.....	S13
X-Ray Structure of 30.....	S14
¹H and ¹³C NMR Spectra.....	S15

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). HMPA and TMSCl were purified by distillation over CaH₂. TBSCl and methyl vinyl ketone were purified by distillation from neat solutions. 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) with a Biotage Isolera One chromatography system. ¹H NMR spectra were recorded on Bruker spectrometers (at 500 or 600 MHz) and are reported relative to deuterated solvent signals. Data for ¹H NMR spectra are reported as follows: chemical shift (δ ppm), multiplicity, coupling constant (Hz) and integration. ¹³C NMR spectra were recorded on Bruker Spectrometers (at 125 or 150 MHz). Data for ¹³C 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 (cm^{-1}). Blue LEDs (30 cm, 1 watt) were purchased from <http://www.creativelightings.com> and powered by 8 AA batteries. 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/joceah_abbreviations.pdf).*

Synthetic Procedures



***rac*-1-methyl-*cis*-octahdropentalene-1-*endo*-carbonitrile (**S2**):** The nitrile was prepared according to the procedure of van Leusen.¹ A solution of *cis*-bicyclo[3.3.0]-octa-2-one² (3.50 g, 27.7 mmol) in dimethoxyethane (140 mL) and EtOH (4.0 mL) was cooled to 0 °C. To the stirred solution was added toluenesulfonylmethyl isocyanide (5.94 g, 30.5 mmol) and potassium *tert*-butoxide (6.82 g, 60.9 mmol). The resulting mixture was stirred and allowed to warm to RT. After 18 h, 150 mL of hexanes was added and the resulting mixture was filtered through Celite and the filtrate was concentrated. The residue was purified by column chromatography (100 g of SiO₂, 0–5% ethyl acetate/ hexanes) to provide *cis*-octahdropentalene-1-carbonitrile³ (**S1**) as a pale yellow oil (1.9 g, 51%) and ~0.9:1 mixture of unassigned diastereomers: ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 500 MHz, for both isomers) δ 2.53 (m), 2.47 (m), 2.26 (m), 1.80 (m), 1.40 (m), 1.2 (m); ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 125 MHz, for both isomers) δ 123.2, 121.8, 49.3, 45.0, 43.0, 42.9, 35.6, 34.6, 33.8, 33.5, 33.0, 32.8, 32.4, 31.9, 31.4, 30.3, 27.2, 25.6; IR (thin film) 2865, 2235, 1451, 1319 cm⁻¹; HRMS (GC/TOF) calculated for C₉H₁₃N (M+Na) 158.0946, observed 158.0947. The mixture of nitriles (1.20 g, 8.95 mmol) was dissolved in THF (25 mL) and cooled to -78 °C. A solution of 0.5 M LDA (24 mL, 12 mmol) in THF was added slowly over 5 min. After 15 min, neat MeI (0.72 mL, 12 mmol) was added dropwise to the yellow solution. After 30 min, saturated aqueous NH₄Cl (100 mL) and Et₂O (100 mL) was added to the solution. The layers were separated and the aqueous layer was extracted with Et₂O (2 x 100 ml). The combined organic layers were dried (Na₂SO₄) and concentrated to yield **S2** (1.20 g, ~95%) as a clear oil and a ~5:1 mixture of diastereomers. The indicated stereochemistry is of the major isomer and was determined by NOE as shown on page 13: ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 500 MHz) δ 2.61 (m, 2H, minor isomer), 2.55 (m, 1H, major isomer), 2.23

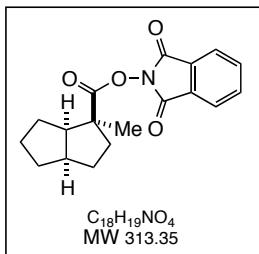
¹ O. H. Oldenziel, D. van Leusen, A. M. van Leusen, *J. Org. Chem.* **1977**, *42*, 3114.

² Prepared in two steps. 2-endo-hydroxy-*cis*-bicyclo[3.3.0]-octane was prepared according to the procedure of Whitesell (J. K. Whitesell, P. D. White *Synthesis*, **1975**, 602) from cyclooctene oxide. Oxidation of the secondary alcohol to form *cis*-bicyclo[3.3.0]-octa-2-one is known using

² Prepared in two steps. 2-endo-hydroxy-*cis*-bicyclo[3.3.0]-octane was prepared according to the procedure of Whitesell (J. K. Whitesell, P. D. White *Synthesis*, **1975**, 602) from cyclooctene oxide. Oxidation of the secondary alcohol to form *cis*-bicyclo[3.3.0]-octa-2-one is known using CrO₃ (J. K. Whitesell, M. A. Minton, S. W. Felman, *J. Org. Chem.* **1983**, *48*, 2193.). The Swern protocol was employed in these studies with similar results.

³ This compound was prepared previously through hydrogenation of 2,3,3a,4,5,6-hexahdropentalene-1-carbonitrile (see, A. C. Cope, M. Brown, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **1958**, *80*, 2859).

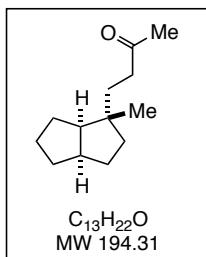
(m, 1H, major isomer), 2.06 (m), 1.78 (m), 1.69 (m), 1.50 (m), 1.42 (s, 3H, minor isomer), 1.41 (s, 3H, major isomer), 1.34 (m); ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 125 MHz, for major isomer) δ 124.8, 53.9, 43.1, 38.9 (2C), 34.1, 31.4, 31.3, 26.8, 25.4; IR (thin film) 2951, 2231, 1453, 1380 cm⁻¹; HRMS (GC/TOF) calculated for C₁₀H₁₅N (M+Na) 172.1102, observed 172.111.



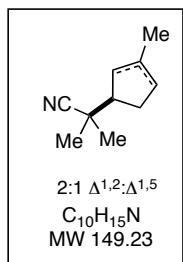
***rac*-1,3-dioxoisooindolin-2-yl 1-methyl-*cis*-octahydropentalene-1-**

***endo*-carboxylate (**15**):** A solution of KOH (3.0 g) in ethylene glycol (30 mL) was prepared by degassing with argon for 5 minutes and heating to 100 °C. The solution was added to a vial containing **S2** (1.30 g, 5.99 mmol) and a stir bar. The vial was sealed and heated to 160 °C

for 18 h. The viscous solution was allowed to cool and added to a mixture of 1N HCl (300 mL) and CH₂Cl₂ (150 mL) and the layers were separated. The aqueous layer was extracted with CH₂Cl₂ (3 x 150 mL). The combined organic layers were dried (Na₂SO₄) and concentrated to provide the crude acid (**S3**) that was used without further purification: ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 500 MHz, for major isomer) δ 2.53 (m, 1H), 2.24 (m, 1H), 2.04 (m, 1H), 1.78 (m, 2H), 1.44 (m, 1H), 1.33 (m, 1H), 1.25 (m, 2H) 1.22 (s, 3H), 1.11 (m, 1H); ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 125 MHz, for major isomer) δ 183.4, 53.9, 41.8, 35.3, 32.6, 31.3, 30.6, 27.5, 24.7; IR (thin film) 2951, 1696, 1468, 1288 cm⁻¹; HRMS (ESI/TOF) calculated for C₁₀H₁₅O₂ (M-H) 167.1072, observed 167.1065. The acid **S3** from above was dissolved in THF (60 mL) and N-hydroxy-phthalimide (1.45 g, 8.90 mmol), N,N'-dicyclohexylcarbodiimide (1.83 g, 8.90 mmol), and 4-dimethylaminopyridine (70 mg, 0.29 mmol) were added sequentially. After 18 h, saturated aqueous NH₄Cl (100 mL) and ethyl ether (100 mL) were added to the resulting solution. The layers were separated and the aqueous layer was extracted with Et₂O (2 x 100 ml). The combined organic layers were dried (Na₂SO₄) and concentrated. The residue was purified by column chromatography (SiO₂, 1–10% ethyl acetate/hexanes) to yield **15** (1.35 g, 72%) as a white solid and a 7.8:1 mixture of diastereomers: m.p. 83–85 °C; R_f 0.28 (10% ethyl acetate/hexanes), ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 500 MHz, for major isomer) δ 7.86 (m, 2H), 7.77 (m, 2H), 2.64 (m, 1H), 2.44 (m, 1H), 2.16 (m, 1H), 2.08 (m, 1H), 1.94 (m, 2H), 1.66 (m, 2H), 1.47 (s, 3H), 1.38 (m, 2H), 1.24 (m, 2H); ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 125 MHz, for major isomer) δ 173.2, 162.3, 134.8, 129.2, 124.0, 54.0, 42.0, 35.4, 35.0, 33.0, 31.6, 30.3, 27.6, 24.7; IR (thin film) 2950, 1783, 1745, 1467, 1369 cm⁻¹; HRMS (ESI/TOF) calculated for C₁₈H₁₉NO₄ (M+Na) 336.1212, observed 336.1211.



***rac*-4-(1-*endo*-methyl-*cis*-octahydronaphthalen-1-yl)butan-2-one (18):** To a solution of **18** (63 mg, 0.20 mmol) in 2:1 THF:H₂O (1.3 mL) in a 1 dram vial was added 1,4-dihydrobenzyl-nicotinamide (85 mg, 0.30 mmol),⁴ methyl vinyl ketone (25 μ L, 0.30 mmol), and Ru(bpy)₃Cl₂ (1.5 mg, 0.0020 mmol). The red solution was irradiated with blue LEDs (placed in the center of a 30 cm loop of blue LEDs) for 90 min. Hexanes was added to the mixture and the mixture was loaded onto a silica column. Purification by column chromatography (SiO₂, 1–10% ethyl acetate/hexanes) yielded **18** (27 mg, 70%) as a clear oil and as a single diastereomer:⁵ R_f 0.39 (10% ethyl acetate/hexanes); ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 500 MHz) δ 2.45 (m, 1H), 2.34 (m, 2H), 2.12 (s, 3H), 1.92 (apt. q, *J* = 8.6 Hz, 1H), 1.82 (m, 2H), 1.58 (m, 1H), 1.47 (m, 3H), 1.30 (m, 3H), 1.18 (m, 2H), 1.09 (m, 1H), 0.84 (s, 3H); ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 125 MHz) δ 210.1, 53.6, 43.6, 42.8, 39.9, 37.8, 35.3, 35.1, 31.5, 30.1, 29.4, 28.1, 21.4; IR (thin film) 2944, 2863, 1718, 1764, 1356 cm⁻¹; HRMS (GC/TOF) calculated for C₁₃H₂₂O (M+NH₄) 212.2014, observed 212.2009.



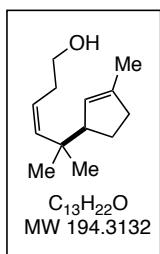
(R)-2-methyl-2-(3-methylcyclopent-2-enyl)propanenitrile and (R)-2-methyl-2-(3-methylcyclopent-3-enyl)propanenitrile (20): The original procedure reported by Kreiser has been slightly modified.⁶ To a 2-L 1-necked round bottom with a large stir bar was added sequentially EtOH (1.2 L), (+)-fenchone (100 g, 0.65 mol), NH₂OH-HCl (78 g, 1.1 mol), and NaOAc (106 gr, 1.30 mol). The flask was equipped with a reflux condenser and the stirred mixture was heated at reflux for 36 h. The reaction was cooled to RT and concentrated on a rotary evaporator to approximately 400 mL. H₂O (1 L) was added to the reaction mixture and the oxime was isolated as a white solid by filtration. The white solid was added to a 2L round bottom with a large stir bar and 4 M H₂SO₄(1 L) was added. The flask was equipped with a reflux condenser and the stirred mixture was heated at reflux for 8 h and cooled to RT. Pentane (300 mL) was added to the reaction mixture and the organic layer was separated, dried over Na₂SO₄, and concentrated. Distillation (110 °C, 10 torr) afforded the nitrile **20** as 2.0:1 mixture of olefin isomers (81.0 g, 83%). The spectral data obtained matched that obtained by Kreiser. Higher field

⁴ Prepared according to the procedure of Zhu from nicotinamide (X. Q. Zhu, J. Y. Zhang, J. P. Cheng, *J. Org. Chem.* **2006**, *71*, 7007).

⁵ See the supporting information of the preceding communication in this issue for stereochemical assignment.

⁶ W. Kreiser, P. Below *Liebigs Ann. Chem.* **1985**, 203.

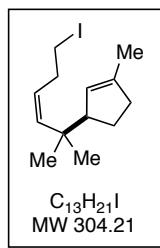
NMR data is provided for reference: ^1H NMR (CDCl_3 , 600 MHz) δ 5.26 (s, 1H, major isomer), 5.23 (s, 1H, minor isomer), 2.73 (m, 1H, major isomer), 2.40 (m, 1H, minor isomer), 2.24 (m), 2.08 (m), 1.74 (m), 1.66 (s, 3H, minor isomer), 1.29 (s, 3H, minor isomer), 1.28 (s, 3H, minor isomer), 1.26 (s, 3H, major isomer), 1.24 (s, 3H, major isomer); ^{13}C NMR (CDCl_3 , 155 MHz, major and minor) δ 144.8, 139.3, 125.1, 124.4, 123.2, 123.0, 55.0, 47.8, 38.7, 36.6, 36.55, 36.5, 35.5, 28.6, 25.6, 25.4, 24.6, 24.55, 16.8, 16.7.



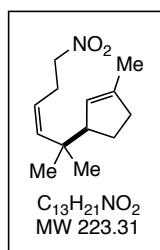
(*R,Z*)-5-methyl-5-(3-methylcyclopent-2-enyl)hex-3-en-1-ol (21): A 3L flask was charged with the nitrile **20** (23.5 g, 158 mmol) and CH_2Cl_2 (1 L). The flask was equipped with an addition funnel and cooled to -78°C via a dry ice bath and DIBAL (126 mL of ~25% solution in toluene, 189 mmol) was added slowly. The dry ice/ acetone bath was removed and the solution was allowed to warm to RT. After 2 h, an ice bath was added and 2N HCl (600 mL) was slowly added. The reaction was allowed to warm to RT and stirring was maintained for 18 h. The two layers were separated and the organic layer was dried over Na_2SO_4 and concentrated to afford the crude aldehyde, which was used without further purification. 3-Hydroxypropyltriphenylphosphonium bromide⁷ (126 g, 316 mmol) was added to a 5-L 3-necked flask, THF (1.6 L) was added, and the flask was equipped with an addition funnel, an overhead mechanical stirrer, and an internal temperature probe. The mixture was cooled to 0°C and $n\text{BuLi}$ (250 mL of a 2.5 M in hexanes solution, 630 mmol) was added slowly while maintaining the temperature below 10°C as a dark solution was formed. After 15 min, TMSCl (39.0 mL, 316 mmol) in THF (100 mL) was added via addition funnel. After 20 min, the reaction was cooled to -78°C and the aldehyde from above was added in THF (50 mL) over 1 h while the temperature was maintained below -60°C . After the addition, the cooling bath was removed and the reaction was allowed to warm to 0°C . After 10 min, 1.0 L of 2 M H_2SO_4 was added and vigorous stirring was maintained. After 18 h at RT, the layers were separated and the aqueous layer was washed with Et_2O (2×200 mL). The combined organic layers were concentrated and passed through a silica plug (~300 g SiO_2 , 20% ethyl acetate/hexanes). The material was further purified to separate the olefin isomers by column chromatography (600 g of 6% AgNO_3 embedded SiO_2 , 10% acetone/hexanes) to obtain the more polar desired alcohol **21** as a light yellow oil (16.8 g,

⁷ Accessed by refluxing 3-bromo-1-propanol and triphenylphosphine in toluene and filtering the resulting solid. See, for example, R. Wang, S. C. Lu, Y. M. Zhang, Z. J. Shi, W. Zhang, *Org. Biomol. Chem.* **2011**, 9, 5802.

55% overall (82% if based on the 66% of desired olefin isomer in starting material)): R_f 0.35 (20% ethyl acetate/hexanes); ^1H NMR (CDCl_3 , 500 MHz) δ 5.42 (d, J = 12.3 Hz, 1H), 5.21 (m, 2H), 3.62 (t, J = 6.5 Hz, 2H), 2.46 (q, J = 7.1 Hz, 2H), 2.30 (m, 2H), 2.11 (m, 3H), 1.70 (bs, 1H), 1.64 (s, 3H), 1.06 (s, 6H); ^{13}C NMR (CDCl_3 , 125 MHz) δ 140.4, 139.8, 125.1, 123.8, 63.0, 50.1, 39.00, 38.95, 34.8, 32.4, 26.9, 26.8, 16.9; IR (thin film) 3343, 2949, 1378, 1049 cm^{-1} ; HRMS (GC/TOF) calculated for $\text{C}_{13}\text{H}_{22}\text{O}$ ($\text{M}+\text{NH}_4$) 212.2014, observed 212.2018; $[\alpha]_{D}^{24} +62.2^\circ$, $[\alpha]_{577}^{24} +62.8^\circ$, $[\alpha]_{546}^{24} +71.64$, $[\alpha]_{435}^{24} +122.4^\circ$, $[\alpha]_{405}^{24} +144.6^\circ$, (c = 1.0, CHCl_3).

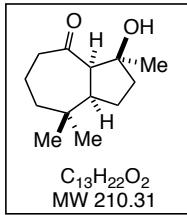


(R,Z)-1-methyl-3-(2-methyl-6-nitrohex-3-en-2-yl)cyclopent-1-ene (S4): The alcohol **21** (10.2 g, 52.6 mmol) was dissolved in benzene (260 mL) and cooled in an ice bath. To the solution was added sequentially imidazole (3.93 g, 57.8 mmol), PPh_3 (14.4 g, 55.2 mmol), and I_2 (13.9 g, 55.2 mmol) and the ice bath was removed and the mixture was stirred for 18 h at RT. NaHSO_3 (1 g) and saturated aqueous NH_4Cl (500 mL) was added to the mixture. The layers were separated and the aqueous layer was extracted with Et_2O (200 ml). The combined organic layers were dried with Na_2SO_4 and concentrated. The residue was purified by column chromatography (SiO_2 , 1% ethyl acetate/hexanes) to afford the desired iodide **S4** as a clear oil (15.1 g, 94%): R_f 0.75 (5% ethyl acetate/hexanes); ^1H NMR (CDCl_3 , 500 MHz) δ 5.38 (d, J = 12.2 Hz, 1H), 5.23 (bs, 1H), 5.11 (dt, J = 12.1, 7.3 Hz, 1H), 3.12 (t, J = 7.5 Hz, 2H), 2.76 (dq, J = 1.6, 7.3 Hz, 2H), 2.62 (m, 1H), 2.16 (m, 2H), 1.90 (m, 1H), 1.66 (s, 3H), 1.63 (m, 1H), 1.11 (s, 3H), 1.10 (s, 3H); ^{13}C NMR (CDCl_3 , 125 MHz) δ 141.9, 140.4, 127.4, 126.0, 57.9, 39.9, 36.9, 32.8, 26.6, 26.3, 16.9, 5.9; IR (thin film) 2970, 1554, 1389, 1375, 1248 cm^{-1} ; HRMS (GC/TOF) calculated for $\text{C}_{13}\text{H}_{21}\text{I}$ ($\text{M}+\text{NH}_4$) 322.1032, observed 322.1038; $[\alpha]_{D}^{24} +41.3^\circ$, $[\alpha]_{577}^{24} +43.6^\circ$, $[\alpha]_{546}^{24} +49.6$, $[\alpha]_{435}^{24} +84.9^\circ$, $[\alpha]_{405}^{24} +99.6^\circ$, (c = 1.0, CH_2Cl_2).

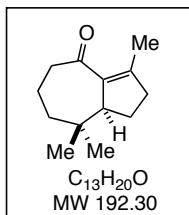


(R,Z)-1-methyl-3-(2-methyl-6-nitrohex-3-en-2-yl)cyclopent-1-ene (22): An aluminum foil covered flask was charged with iodide **S4** (20.3 g, 66.7 mmol) and a large stir bar and the flask was cooled in a ice bath. AgNO_2 (15.3 g, 100 mol) was added to the flask in two portions and, after 5 min, the ice bath was removed and the heterogeneous mixture was allowed to stir for 18 h. 1% Ethyl acetate/hexanes (100 mL) was added and the mixture was applied to an equilibrated SiO_2 column. Column chromatography (2–5% ethyl acetate/hexanes) afforded compound **22** as a light yellow oil (9.07 g, 67%): R_f 0.33 (5% ethyl acetate/hexanes); ^1H NMR (CDCl_3 , 500 MHz) δ 5.44

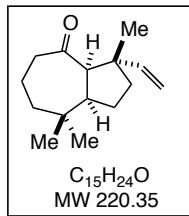
(d, $J = 12.2$ Hz, 1H), 5.21 (bs, 1H), 5.09 (dt, $J = 12.1, 7.3$ Hz, 1H), 4.36 (t, $J = 7.2$ Hz, 2H), 2.89 (q, $J = 7.2$ Hz, 2H), 2.62 (m, 1H), 2.16 (m, 2H), 1.88 (m, 1H), 1.70 (s, 3H), 1.54 (m, 1H), 1.06 (s, 3H), 1.04 (s, 3H); ^{13}C NMR (CDCl_3 , 125 MHz) δ 142.6, 142.3, 125.8, 121.5, 75.7, 57.9, 40.0, 36.9, 26.9, 26.5, 26.4, 26.3, 16.9; IR (thin film) 2962, 1554, 1435, 1377 cm^{-1} ; HRMS (GC/TOF) calculated for $\text{C}_{13}\text{H}_{21}\text{NO}_2$ ($\text{M}+\text{NH}_4$) 241.1916, observed 241.1921; $[\alpha]_{\text{D}}^{24} +48.8^\circ$, $[\alpha]_{577}^{24} +49.8^\circ$, $[\alpha]_{546}^{24} +57.1^\circ$, $[\alpha]_{435}^{24} +98.7^\circ$, $[\alpha]_{405}^{24} +115.6^\circ$, ($c = 1.0$, CH_2Cl_2).



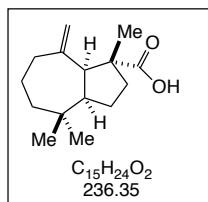
To a solution of **22** (6.00 g, 26.9 mmol) in toluene (260 mL) was added triethylamine (1.9 mL, 14 mmol) and phenyl isocyanate (8.8 mL, 81 mmol) and the solution was heated to 90 °C for 18 h during which time a brown heterogeneous mixture was formed. Water (5 mL) was added to the mixture and it was allowed to cool to RT and partially concentrated (~50 mL). The mixture was passed through a silica plug with 40% ethyl acetate/hexanes and concentrated to afford the intermediate isoxazoline product contaminated with byproducts derived from phenyl isocyanate. This residue was dissolved in MeOH (200 mL) and H_2O (15 mL) and 10% Pd/C (~300 mg), boric acid (4.90 g, 80.7 mmol), and Raney-Ni (~300 mg) were added. The solution was equipped with a hydrogen balloon, and the flask was evacuated and backfilled with H_2 (3x), and mixture was allowed to stir for 36 h until **23** was observed as the major product by LRMS. The mixture was filtered (Celite) and the solution was concentrated under reduced pressure to approximately 100 mL. Et_2O (300 mL) and 1N HCl (300 mL) was added and the layers were separated. The aqueous layer was extracted with Et_2O (2 x 300 mL). The combined organic layers were dried with Na_2SO_4 and concentrated. The residue was purified by column chromatography (SiO_2 , 30% ethyl acetate/hexanes) to afford **23** as a clear oil (3.80 g, 67%): R_f : 0.29 (20% ethyl acetate/hexanes); ^1H NMR (CDCl_3 , 500 MHz) δ 4.53 (bs, 1H), 2.62 (d, $J = 10.8$ Hz, 1H), 2.43 (m, 1H), 2.33 (m, 1H), 2.07 (dt, $J = 4.8, 10.7$ Hz, 1H), 1.95 (m, 1H), 1.74 (m, 1H), 1.62 (m, 3H), 1.50 (m, 1H), 1.30 (s, 3H), 1.32 (m, 2H), 1.00 (s, 6H); ^{13}C NMR (CDCl_3 , 125 MHz) δ 218.6, 80.9, 58.4, 50.3, 44.7, 44.1, 40.1, 35.0, 31.3, 26.7, 25.4, 19.1, 18.2; IR (thin film) 3480, 2962, 1683, 1223 cm^{-1} ; HRMS (ESI/TOF) calculated for $\text{C}_{13}\text{H}_{22}\text{O}_2$ ($\text{M}+\text{Na}$) 233.1517, observed 233.1519; $[\alpha]_{\text{D}}^{24} -67.9^\circ$, $[\alpha]_{577}^{24} -72.1^\circ$, $[\alpha]_{546}^{24} -84.1^\circ$, $[\alpha]_{435}^{24} -174.7^\circ$, $[\alpha]_{405}^{24} -220.1^\circ$, ($c = 1.0$, CH_2Cl_2).



(S)-3,8,8-trimethyl-1,2,6,7,8,8a-hexahydroazulen-4(5H)-one (24): A solution of **23** (2.80 g, 13.3 mmol) was dissolved in toluene (130 mL) and *p*-toluenesulfonic acid (0.232 g, 1.33 mmol) was added and the solution was heated to 100 °C. After 6 h, the dark solution was cooled and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by column chromatography (SiO₂, 3-4% ethyl acetate/hexanes) to afford enone **24** as a yellow oil (2.32 g, 91%): R_f: 0.44 (20% ethyl acetate/hexanes); ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 500 MHz) δ 2.87 (m, 1H), 2.30 (m, 4H), 1.97 (s, 3H) 1.85 (m, 1H), 1.70 (m, 1H), 1.57 (m, 4H), 0.87 (s, 3H), 0.63 (s, 3H); ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 125 MHz) δ 203.5, 155.2, 138.6, 55.6, 46.3, 45.5, 38.6, 36.2, 30.5, 25.0, 21.3, 19.2, 16.9; IR (thin film) 2959, 1667, 1614, 1325 cm⁻¹; HRMS (ESI/TOF) calculated for C₁₃H₂₀O (M+Na) 215.1412, observed 215.1412; [α]_D²⁴ +80.9°, [α]₅₇₇²⁴ +84.7°, [α]₅₄₆²⁴ +95.6°, [α]₄₃₅²⁴ +150.6° (c = 1.0, CH₂Cl₂).



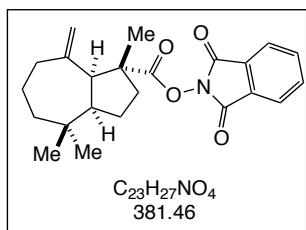
(3S,3aR,8aR)-3,8,8-trimethyl-3-vinyloctahydroazulen-4(5H)-one (25): CuCN (229 mg, 2.58 mmol) was added to a 2-necked round bottom flask with an internal temperature probe and cooled to 0 °C and THF (1 mL) and HMPA (2 mL) was added. The mixture was stirred and maintained below 10 °C while a solution of 0.7 M vinyl magnesium bromide (7.1 mL, 5.0 mmol) in THF was added slowly. The dark red solution was stirred for 10 min and then **24** (200 mg, 1.0 mmol) in THF (1 mL) was added slowly. The reaction was maintained at 0° C for 7 h with stirring as the reaction became dark and heterogeneous and then 1 N HCl (50 mL) and Et₂O (50 mL) was added. The layers were separated and the aqueous layer was extracted with Et₂O (2 x 50 ml). The combined organic layers were dried with Na₂SO₄ and concentrated. The residue was purified by column chromatography (SiO₂, 0–5% ethyl acetate/hexanes) to afford **25** as a clear oil and 4.8:1 mixture of diastereomers (178 mg, 77%): R_f: 0.7 (10% Ethyl acetate/hexanes); ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 500 MHz, for major isomer) δ 5.80 (dd, J = 10.6, 17.6 Hz, 1H), 4.97 (d, J = 17.6 Hz, 1H), 4.92 (d, J = 10.6 Hz, 1H), 2.49 (d, J = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 2.35 (m, 2H), 2.13 (apt q, J = 9.8 Hz, 1H); 1.92 (m, 1H), 1.86 (m, 2H), 1.68 (m, 3H), 1.44 (m, 2H), 1.32 (m, 1H), 0.95 (s, 3H), 0.90 (s, 3H), 0.91 (s, 3H); ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 125 MHz, for major isomer) δ 215.4, 147.8, 110.4, 65.5, 49.6, 49.5, 45.0, 37.3, 36.1, 36.0, 32.7, 26.5, 25.0, 24.3, 22.7; IR (thin film) 2955, 1690, 1453, 1365 cm⁻¹; HRMS (ESI/TOF) calculated for C₁₅H₂₄O (M+Na) 243.1725, observed 243.1723; [α]_D²⁴ +61.5° [α]₅₇₇²⁴ +63.8°, [α]₅₄₆²⁴ +72.5°, [α]₄₃₅²⁴ 147.8°, [α]₄₀₅²⁴ +189.9° (c = 1.0, CH₂Cl₂).



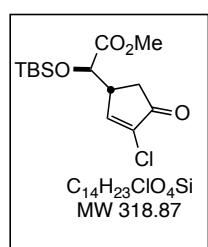
1*R*,3*aR*,8*aS*)-1,4,4-trimethyl-8-methylenedecahydroazulene-1-carboxylic acid (26**):**⁸ A solution of 1 M (trimethylsilyl)methyl lithium in pentane (3.3 mL, 3.3 mmol) was added to pentane (3.3 mL) at -78 °C. To the cooled white mixture, **25** (150 mg, 0.67 mmol) in toluene (3 mL) was added slowly by syringe pump over 30 min. After 30 min, saturated aqueous NaHCO₃ (20 mL) and Et₂O (20 mL) was added. The organic layers were separated and the aqueous layer was extracted with Et₂O (2 x 50 ml). The combined organic layers were dried with Na₂SO₄ and concentrated to yield the crude β-silyl alcohol, which was used without further purification. The residue was dissolved in CH₂Cl₂ (6.7 mL) and cooled to -78 °C. Ozone was bubbled through the solution until a light blue color persisted (~3 min) and the starting material was consumed by TLC. Oxygen was bubbled through the solution until the blue color disappeared and an argon balloon was placed on the reaction. Triphenylphosphine (260 mg, 1.0 mmol) and HF-pyridine (200 μL) was added and the solution was placed in an ice bath. After 1 h at 0 °C, NaHCO₃ (50 mL) was slowly added to the solution and the mixture was allowed to warm to RT. After gas evolution ceased, CH₂Cl₂ (20 mL) was added. The layers were separated and the aqueous layer was extracted with CH₂Cl₂ (2 x 30 ml). The combined organic layers were dried with Na₂SO₄ and concentrated to yield the crude aldehyde product, which was used without further purification. The residue was dissolved in acetone (4.5 mL) and H₂O (150 μL) and 1 M 2-methyl-2-butene in THF (2 mL, 2 mmol), NaH₂PO₄ (119 mg, 1.0 mmol), NaClO₂ (180 mg, 2.0 mmol) was added. After 30 min, saturated aqueous NH₄Cl (30 mL) and CH₂Cl₂ (20 mL) were added. The layers were separated and the aqueous layer was extracted with CH₂Cl₂ (3 x 30 ml). The combined organic layers were dried with Na₂SO₄ and concentrated. The residue was purified by column chromatography (SiO₂, 0–15% ethyl acetate/hexanes) to afford the desired acid **26** as a waxy solid (117 mg, 74%): Rf: 0.38 (20% ethyl acetate/hexanes); ¹H NMR (C₆D₆, 500 MHz) δ 4.83 (d, J = 2.0 Hz, 1H), 4.75 (d, J = 2.0 Hz, 1H), 3.37 (d, J = 7.9 Hz, 1H), 2.47 (ddd, J = 5.4, 8.8, 13.8

⁸ Carboxylic acid **26** could also be prepared through hydrolysis of the corresponding tertiary nitrile ((1*R*,3*aR*,8*aS*)-1,4,4-trimethyl-8-methylenedecahydroazulene-1-carbonitrile) which was prepared in the preceding communication in this issue. A solution 30% KOH in ethylene glycol (2 mL) was prepared by degassing with argon for 5 minutes and heating to 100°C. The solution was added to a vial containing the nitrile (100 mg) and a stir bar. The vial was sealed and heated to 160 °C for 18 h. The viscous solution was allowed to cool and added to a mixture of 1N HCl (100 mL) and CH₂Cl₂ (100 mL). The layers were separated and the aqueous layer was extracted with CH₂Cl₂ (2 x 50 ml). The combined organic layers were dried with Na₂SO₄ and concentrated. The material could be used without further purification and the spectral data matched the material described here. This hydrolysis reaction also provides the stereochemical assignment of **25** and **26**, as the assignment of the tertiary nitrile starting material was secured by X-ray crystallography of a synthetic precursor.

Hz, 1H), 1.81 (m, 1H), 1.52 (m, 5H), 1.38 (m, 2H), 1.18 (s, 3H), 1.08 (m, 1H), 0.97 (s, 3H), 0.79 (s, 3H); ^{13}C NMR (C_6D_{6e} , 125 MHz) δ 186.1, 151.7, 116.0, 55.8, 54.7, 53.1, 37.9, 36.7, 36.3, 35.7, 33.9, 29.1, 26.1, 25.8, 23.2; IR (thin film) 2955, 1690, 1453, 1365 cm^{-1} ; HRMS (ESI/TOF) calculated for $\text{C}_{15}\text{H}_{24}\text{O}_2$ (M-H) 235.1698, observed 235.1697; $[\alpha]_{\text{D}}^{24} +61.5^\circ$ $[\alpha]_{577}^{24} +63.8^\circ$, $[\alpha]_{546}^{24} +72.5^\circ$, $[\alpha]_{435}^{24} 147.8^\circ$, $[\alpha]_{405}^{24} +189.9^\circ$ ($c = 1.0$, CH_2Cl_2).



(1*R*,3*aR*,8*aS*)-1,3-dioxoisindolin-2-yl 1,4,4-trimethyl-8-methylenedecahydroazulene-1-carboxylate (27): To a solution of **26** (0.10 g, 0.43 mmol) in THF (2 mL) was added *N*-hydroxyphthalimide (120 mg, 0.72 mmol), *N,N*'-dicyclohexylcarbodiimide (130 mg, 0.64 mmol) and 4-dimethylaminopyridine (2.6 mg, 0.021 mmol). The mixture was stirred for 18 h, filtered, and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was quickly purified by column chromatography (SiO_2 , 0–5% ethyl acetate/hexanes) to afford **27** as a white solid (135 mg, 84%): m.p. 96–97 $^\circ\text{C}$; R_f : 0.26 (10% ethyl acetate/hexanes); ^1H NMR (CDCl_3 , 500 MHz, for major isomer) δ 7.86 (dd, $J = 3.0, 5.4$ Hz, 2H), 7.76 (dd, $J = 3.0, 5.4$ Hz, 2H), 4.95 (s, 1H), 4.81 (s, 1H), 3.34 (d, $J = 7.9$ Hz, 1H), 2.47 (m, 1H), 2.35 (dd, $J = 4.8, 12.2$ Hz, 1H), 2.22 (apt q, $J = 10.4$ Hz, 1H), 1.79 (m, 6H), 1.38 (m, 1H), 1.31 (s, 3 H), 1.26 (m, 1H), 1.02 (s, 3H), 0.92 (s, 3H); ^{13}C NMR (CDCl_3 , 125 MHz) δ 175.1, 162.4, 150.5, 134.8, 129.2, 124.0, 116.8, 55.8, 53.7, 52.8, 37.7, 36.8, 36.2, 35.8, 33.9, 28.7, 26.0, 25.4, 22.4; IR (thin film) 2925, 1779, 1744, 1364, 1034 cm^{-1} ; HRMS (ESI/TOF) calculated for $\text{C}_{23}\text{H}_{27}\text{NO}_4$ (M+Na) 404.1838, observed 404.1836; $[\alpha]_{\text{D}}^{24} -19.4^\circ$ $[\alpha]_{577}^{24} -21.1^\circ$, $[\alpha]_{546}^{24} -25.3^\circ$, $[\alpha]_{435}^{24} -43.1^\circ$, $[\alpha]_{405}^{24} -47.3^\circ$ ($c = 1.0$, CH_2Cl_2).

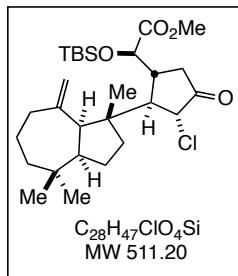


(*R*)-methyl 2-(tert-butyldimethylsilyloxy)-2-((*R*)-3-chloro-4-oxocyclopent-2-enyl)acetate (28): A solution of (*R*)-methyl 2-(tert-butyldimethylsilyloxy)-2-((*R*)-4-oxocyclopent-2-enyl)ethanoate (500 mg, 1.76 mmol)⁹ in CH_2Cl_2 (18 mL) was cooled to 0 $^\circ\text{C}$ and Et_4NCl_3 (620 mg, 2.7 mmol)¹⁰ was added. The yellow solution was stirred for 20 min and concentrated. The residue was purified by column chromatography (SiO_2 , 10–20% ethyl acetate/hexanes) to afford the desired enone **28** as a clear oil (465 mg, 83%): R_f : 0.26 (10% Ethyl

⁹ M. J. Schnermann, L. E. Overman, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2011**, *133*, 16425.

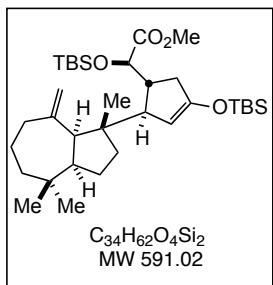
¹⁰ Prepared according to: T. Schlama, K. Gabriel, V. Gouverneur, C. Mioskowski, *Angew. Chem., Int. Ed.* **1997**, *36*, 2342; *Angew. Chem.* **1997**, *109*, 2440.

acetate/hexanes); ^1H NMR (CDCl_3 , 500 MHz, for major isomer) δ 7.44 (d, 1H, J = 2.8 Hz), 4.19 (d, 1H, J = 5.4 Hz), 3.76 (s, 3H), 3.33 (m, 1H), 2.60 (dd, 1H, J = 6.7, 18.6 Hz), 2.38 (dd, 1H, J = 2.1, 18.6 Hz), 0.86 (s, 9H), 0.05 (s, 3H), 0.03 (s, 3H); ^{13}C NMR (CDCl_3 , 125 MHz) δ 199.5, 172.1, 156.0, 137.4, 73.4, 52.4, 42.7, 36.5, 25.7, 18.3, -4.8, -5.3; IR (thin film) 2954, 1731, 1257, 1130 cm^{-1} ; HRMS (ESI/TOF) calculated for $\text{C}_{14}\text{H}_{23}\text{ClO}_4\text{Si}$ (M+Na) 341.0952, observed 341.0953; $[\alpha]_D^{24} +72.8^\circ$, $[\alpha]_{577}^{24} +75.0^\circ$, $[\alpha]_{546}^{24} +80.2^\circ$, $[\alpha]_{435}^{24} +142.8^\circ$, $[\alpha]_{405}^{24} +163.8^\circ$, (c = 0.6, CHCl_3).



(R)-methyl 2-(tert-butyldimethylsilyloxy)-2-((1R,2R,3R)-3-chloro-4-oxo-2-((1R,3aR,8aS)-1,4,4-trimethyl-8-methylenedecahydroazulen-1-yl)cyclopentyl)acetate (30): To a 1 dram vial containing **27** (50 mg, 0.13 mmol), **28** (61 mg, 0.20 mmol), diethyl 1,4-dihydro-2,6-dimethyl-3,5-pyridinedicarboxylate (49 mg, 0.20 mmol) was added degassed methylene chloride (730 μL , Ar sparged), $i\text{Pr}_2\text{EtN}$ (44 μL , 0.29 mmol) and a 0.01 M solution of $\text{Ru}(\text{bpy})_3\text{BF}_4$ in CH_2Cl_2 (130 μL , 0.0013 mmol).¹¹ The resulting red mixture was stirred surrounded by a blue LED strip as above for 2.5 h until **27** was consumed (TLC monitoring). Hexanes (1 mL) was added to the mixture and then the mixture was loaded on a SiO_2 column (10 g, equilibrated with hexanes). The column was quickly eluted with 5% ethyl acetate/hexanes to afford **30** as a white solid (41 mg, 61%): Rf: 0.32 (10% ethyl acetate/hexanes); ^1H NMR (CDCl_3 , 500 MHz, for major isomer) δ 4.92 (s, 1H), 4.84 (s, 1H), 4.19 (d, J = 6.0 Hz, 1H), 3.93 (d, J = 3.5 Hz, 1H), 3.34 (s, 3H), 2.77 (d, J = 3.1 Hz, 1H), 2.69 (d, J = 8.9 Hz, 1H), 2.60 (m, 1H), 2.16 (m, 3H), 1.62 (m, 3H), 1.58 (m, 2H), 1.45 (m, 1H), 1.20 (m, 2H), 1.10 (s, 3H), 1.01 (s, 9H), 0.91 (s, 3H), 0.82 (m, 1H), 0.55 (s, 3H), 0.14 (s, 3H), 0.12 (s, 3H); ^{13}C NMR (CDCl_3 , 125 MHz) δ 207.9, 172.8, 154.7, 115.1, 76.9, 60.2, 56.1, 55.6, 54.0, 51.6, 50.0, 40.5, 40.0, 38.3, 38.2, 37.5, 36.6, 34.7, 29.3, 26.5, 26.25, 26.15, 26.1, 20.5, 18.8, -4.8, -4.9; IR (thin film) 2852, 1755, 1258, 1148 cm^{-1} ; HRMS (ESI/TOF) calculated for $\text{C}_{28}\text{H}_{47}\text{ClO}_4\text{Si}$ (M+Na) 533.2830, observed 533.2821; $[\alpha]_D^{24} +41.6^\circ$, $[\alpha]_{577}^{24} +42.8^\circ$, $[\alpha]_{546}^{24} +48.1^\circ$, $[\alpha]_{435}^{24} +86.5^\circ$, $[\alpha]_{405}^{24} +97.6^\circ$ (c = 1.0, CH_2Cl_2). X-ray quality crystals (mp 116-117 °C) of **30** were obtained by dissolving in ethyl acetate and exposing to heptane vapor.

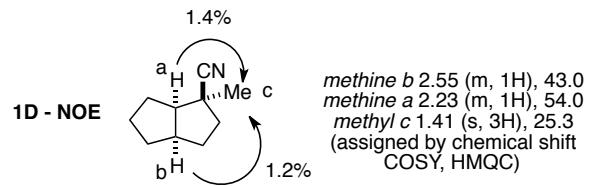
¹¹ The 0.01 M solution of $\text{Ru}(\text{bpy})_3(\text{BF}_4)_2$ was prepared by adding $\text{Ru}(\text{bpy})_3\text{Cl}_2$ (7.4 mg, 0.010 mmol) to 1 mL CH_2Cl_2 and 1 mL saturated aqueous NaBF_4 and agitating the resulting mixture for 2 min. The organic layer was passed through a short plug of Na_2SO_4 and used without further purification.



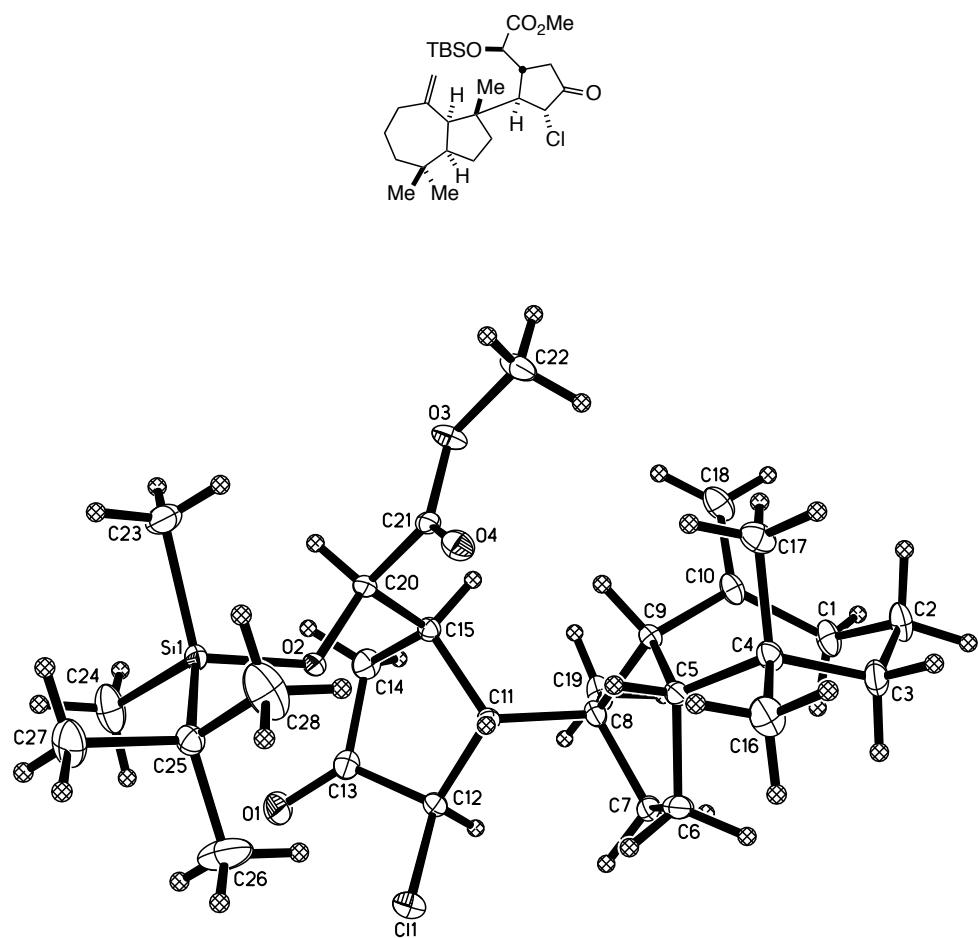
(R)-methyl 2-(tert-butyldimethylsilyloxy)-2-((1R,2S)-4-(tert-butyldimethylsilyloxy)-2-((1S,3aR,8aS)-1,4,4-trimethyl-8-methylenedecahydroazulen-1-yl)cyclopent-3-enyl)acetate (8): A 0.2 M solution of Me₂CuCNLi₂ in Et₂O (~10 mL) was prepared by addition of 1.5 M MeLi in Et₂O (2.7 mL, 4.0 mmol) to a stirred mixture of CuCN (180 mg, 2.0 mmol) in Et₂O (7.5 mL) at 0 °C to form a clear homogenous solution. To a flask at -20 °C containing TBSCl (60 mg, 0.40 mmol) was added THF (0.20 mL), HMPA (0.20 mL), and 0.2 M Me₂CuCNLi₂ in Et₂O (0.80 mL, 0.16 mmol) to form a clear homogenous solution. A solution of **30** (41 mg, 0.080 mmol) in THF (0.20 mL) was added slowly to generate a persistent yellow solution. After 1 h, 10:1 saturated NH₄Cl/NH₄OH (5 mL) was added to the solution and Et₂O (5 mL) and the layers were separated. The aqueous layer was washed with additional Et₂O (2 × 5 mL). The organic phases were combined, dried over Na₂SO₄, filtered, and concentrated. The residue was purified by column chromatography (SiO₂, 1–2% ethyl acetate/hexanes) to afford **8** (36 mg, 76%) that matched the material prepared previously by ¹H and ¹³C NMR.⁹

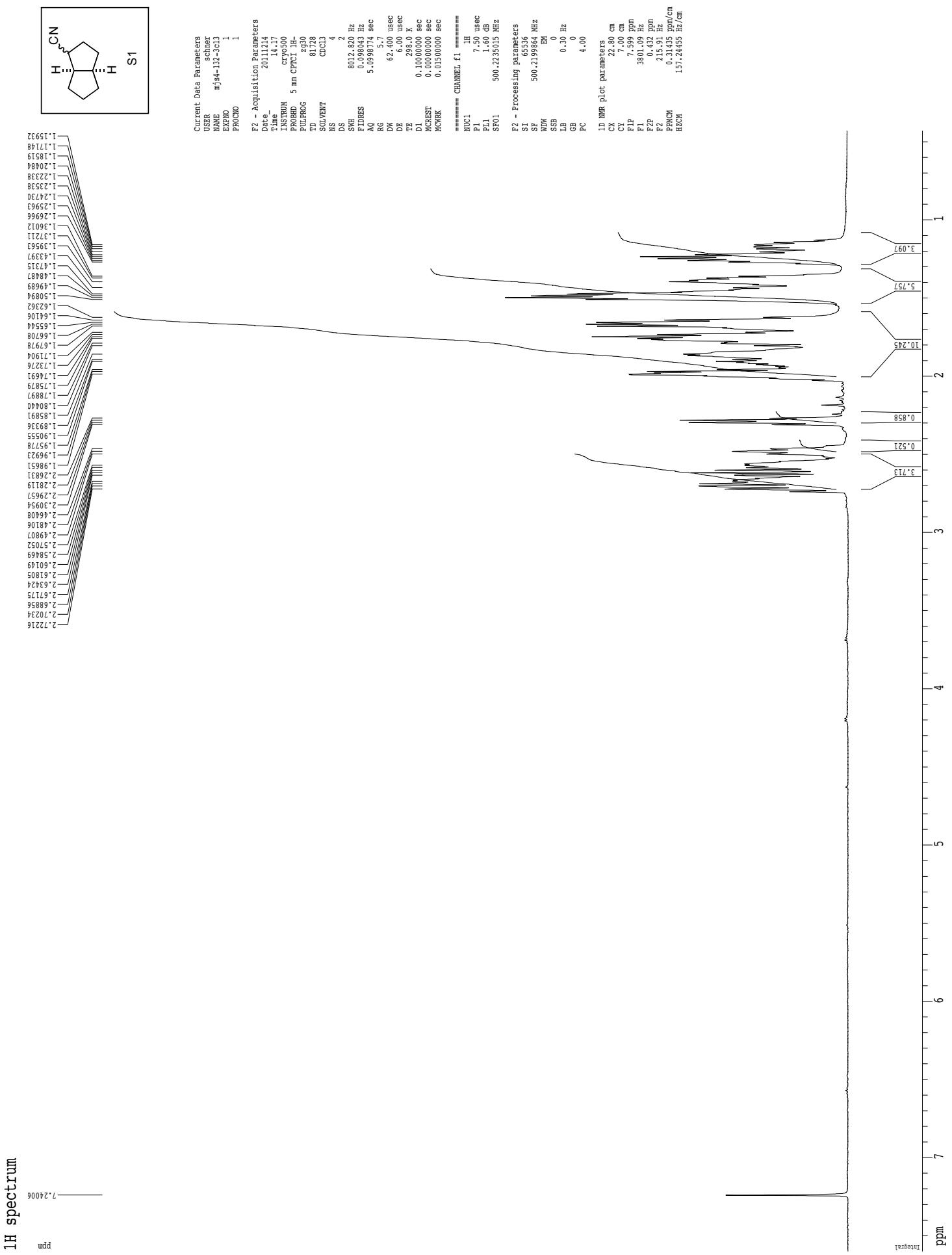
Stereochemical Assignments

rac-1-methyl-*cis*-octahydronaphthalene-1-*endo*-carbonitrile (S2):

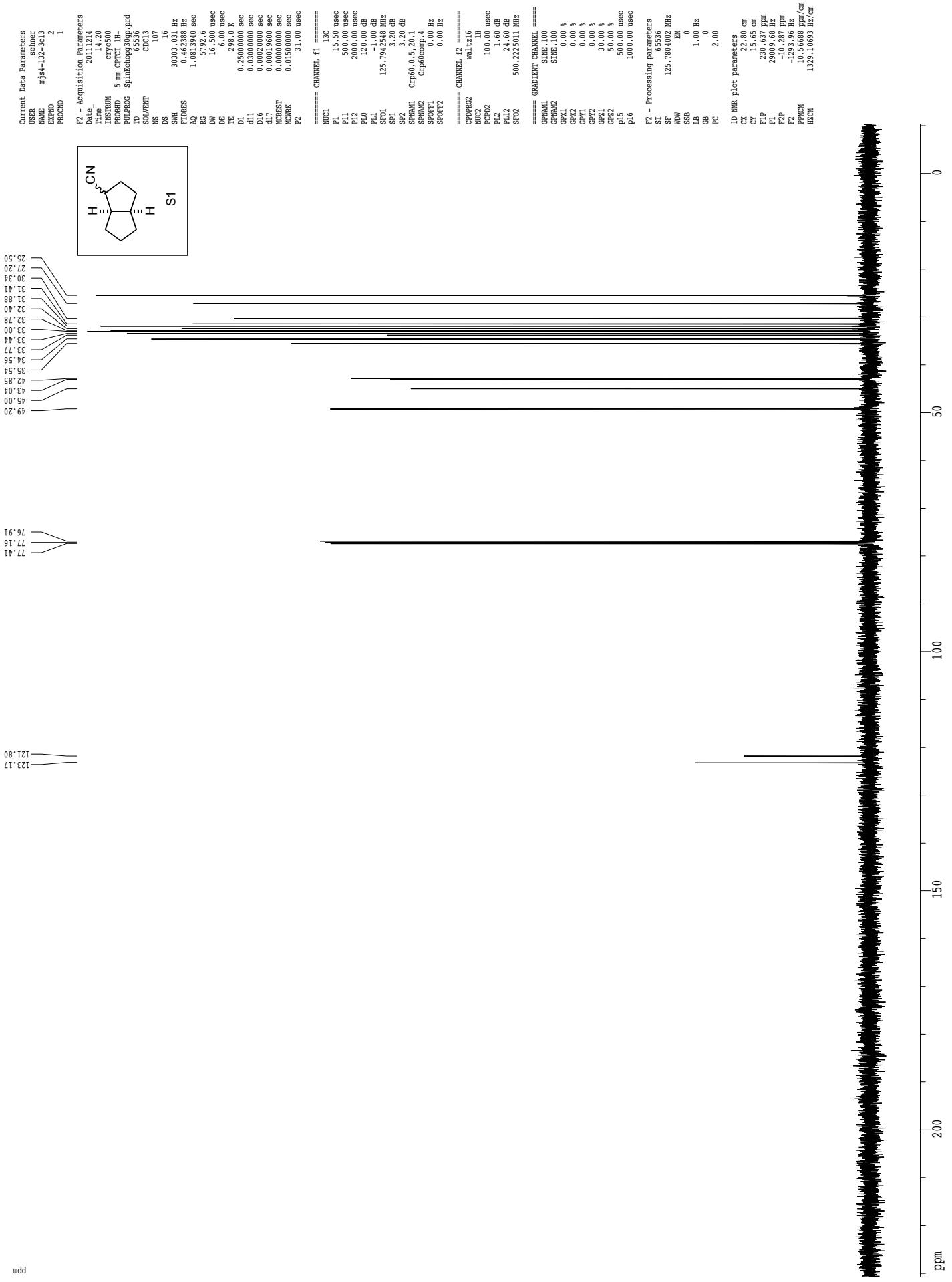


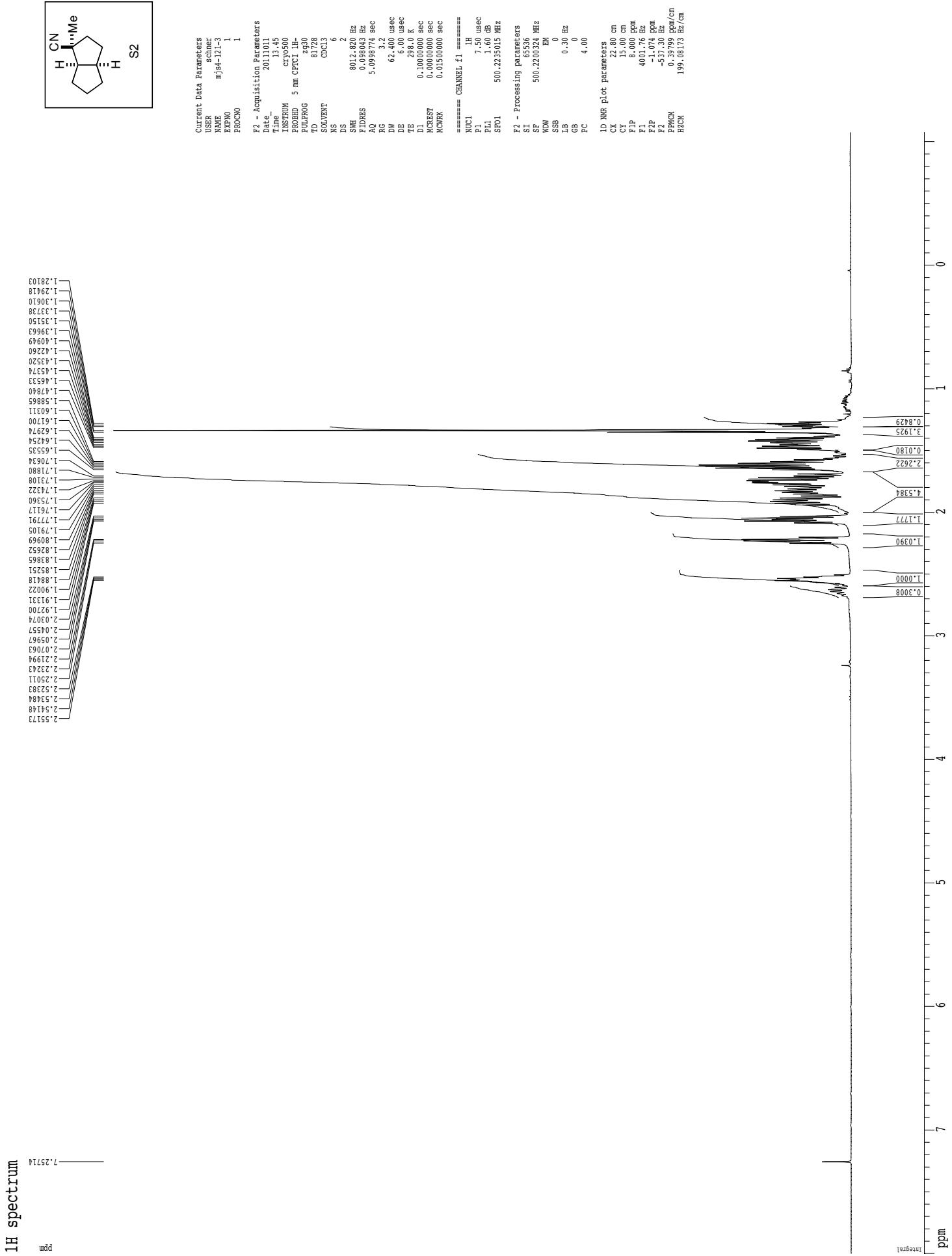
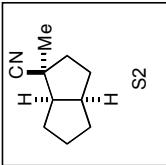
X-ray Structure of 30 (CCDC 885482):



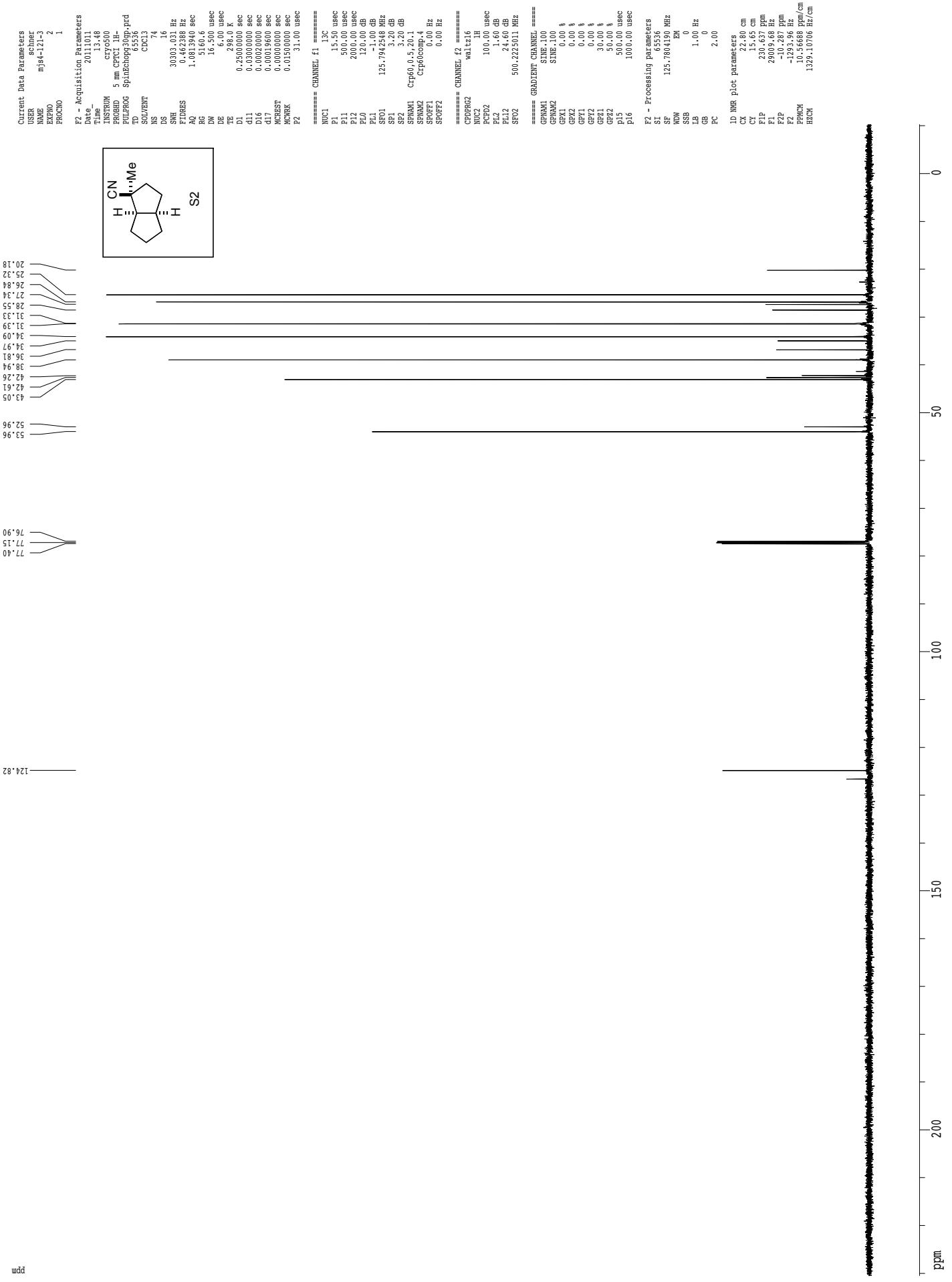


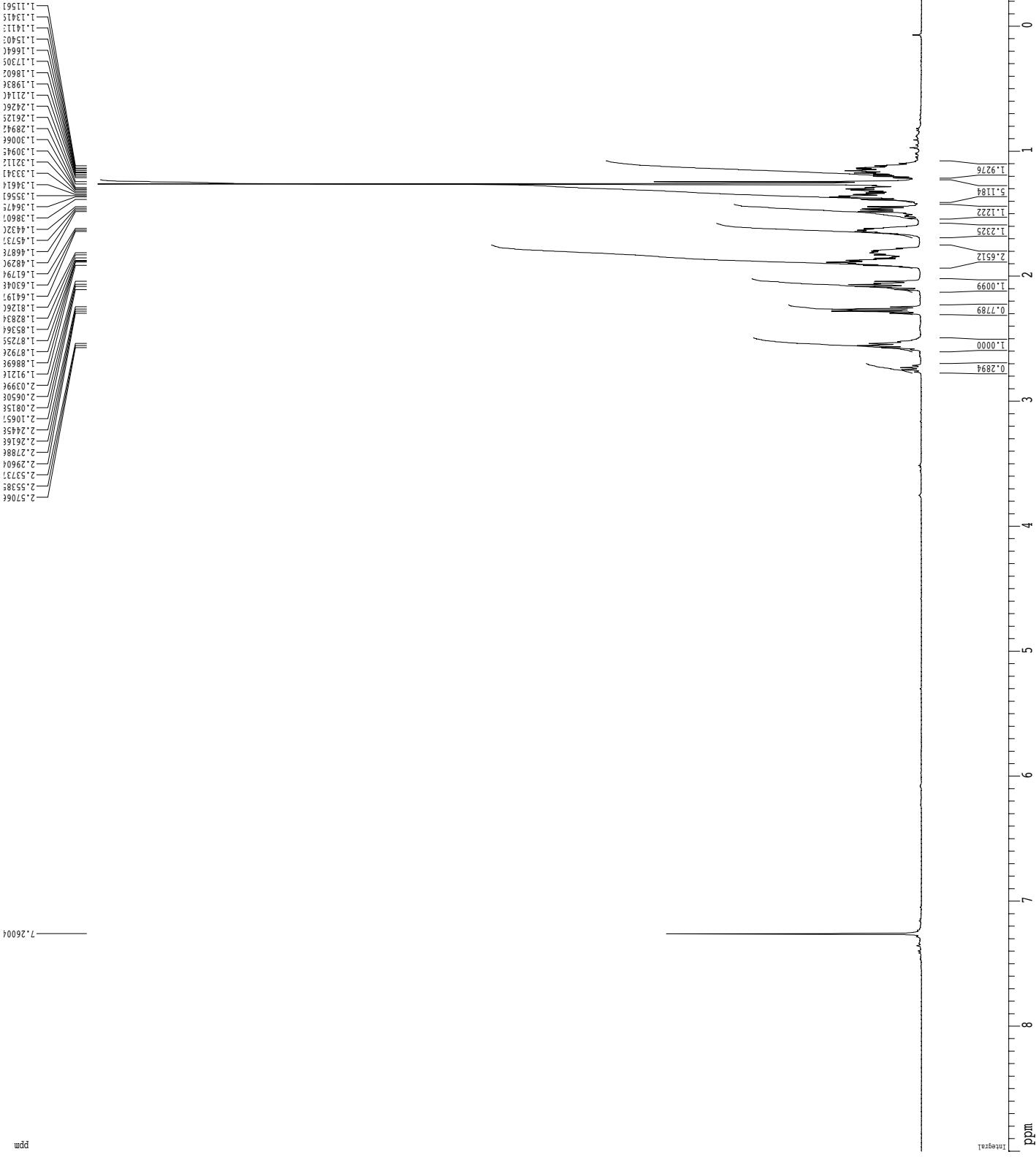
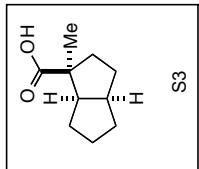
Z-restored spin-echo 13C spectrum with 1H decoupling



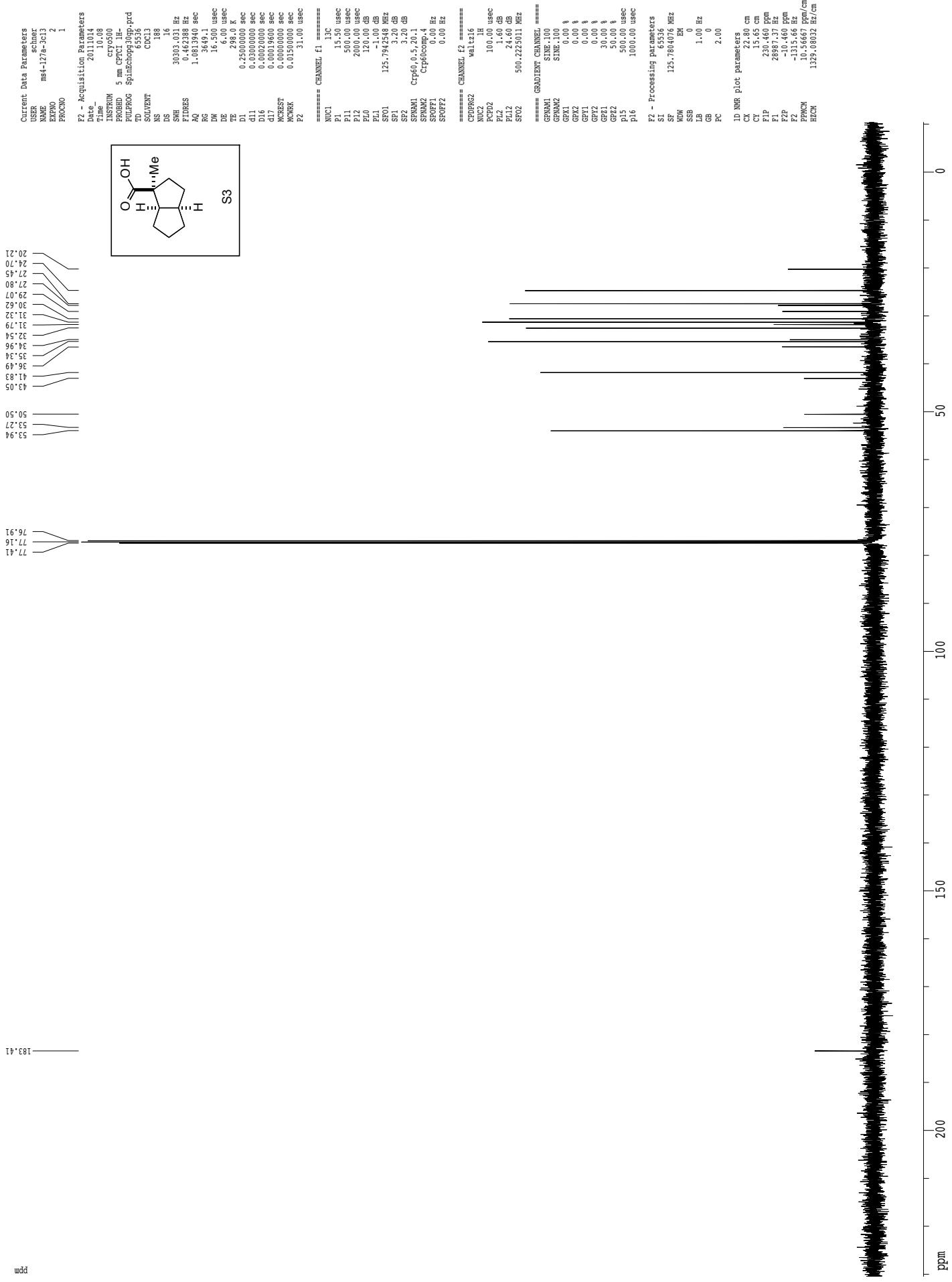


Z-restored spin-echo 13C spectrum with 1H decoupling

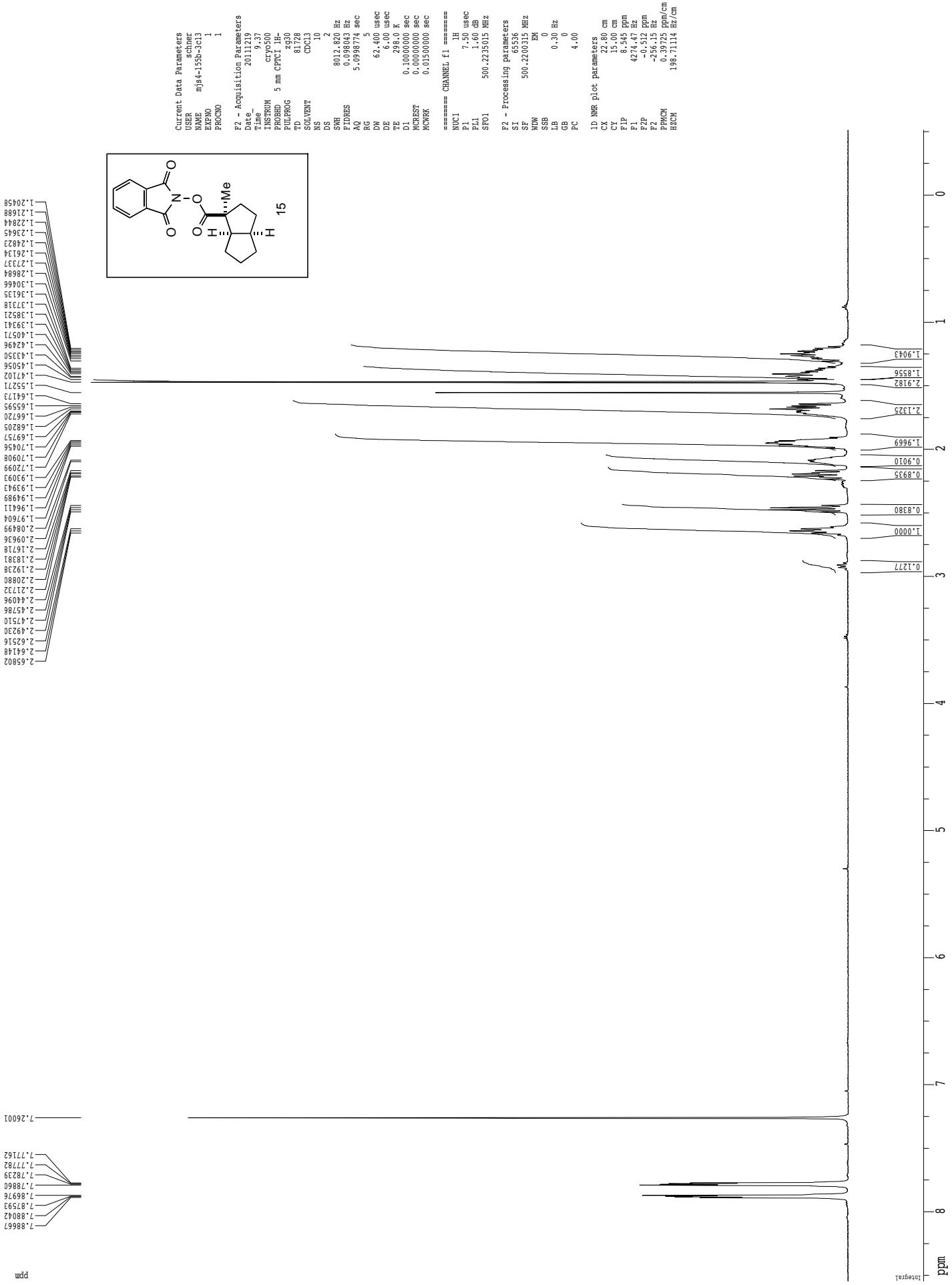




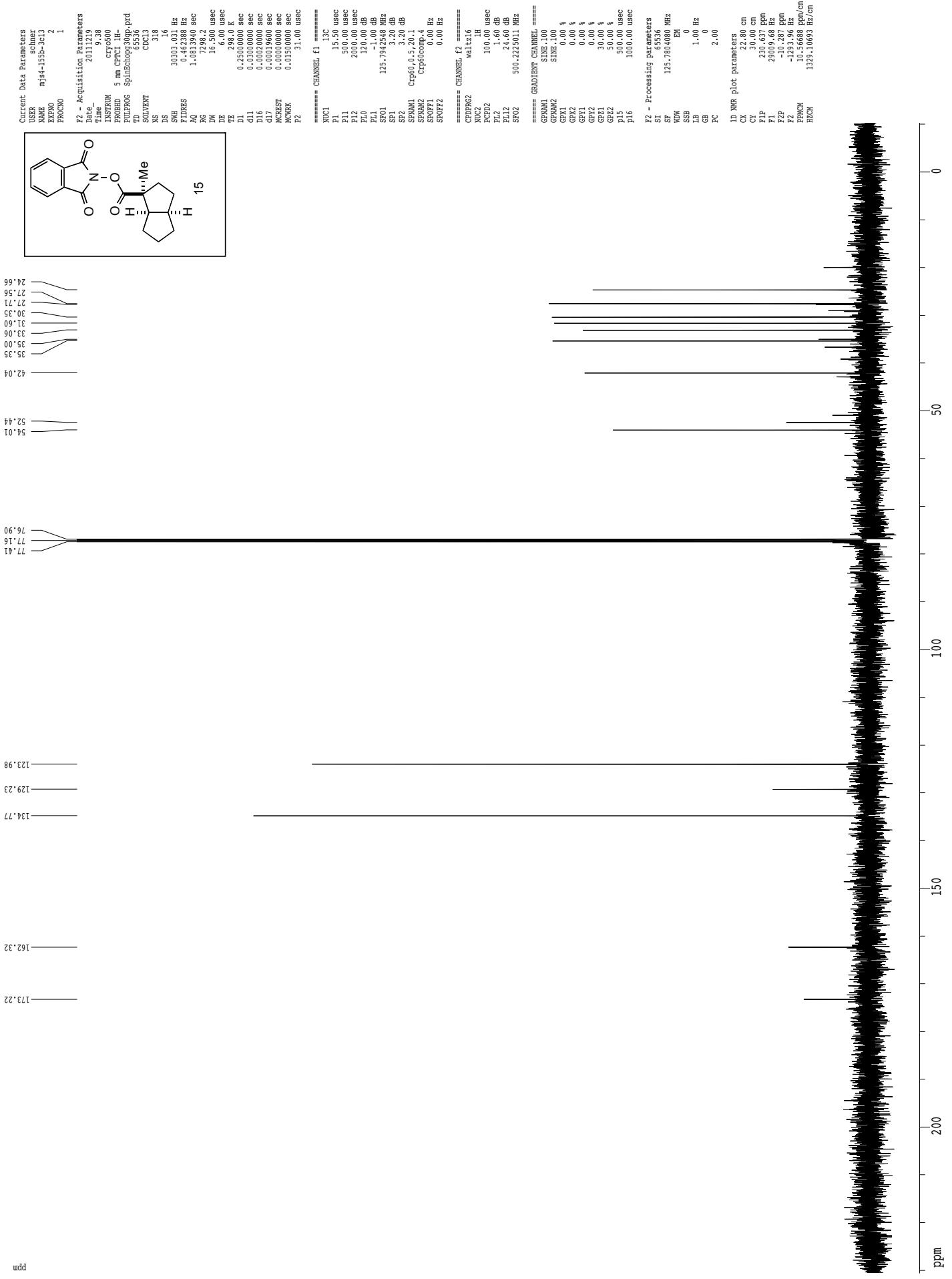
Z-restored spin-echo ^{13}C spectrum with ^1H decoupling

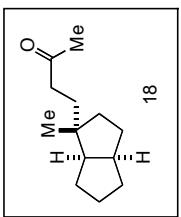


¹H spectrum



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

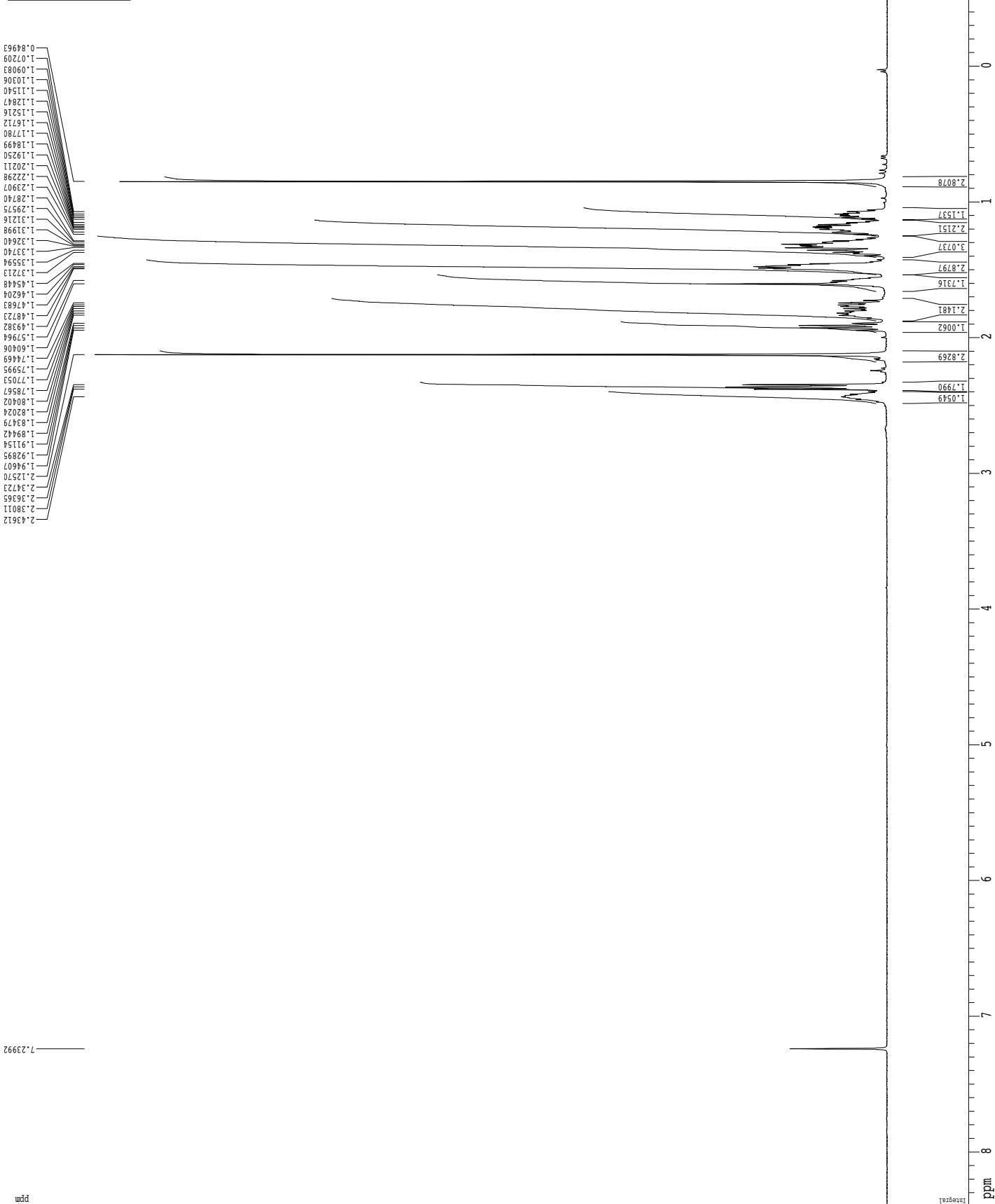




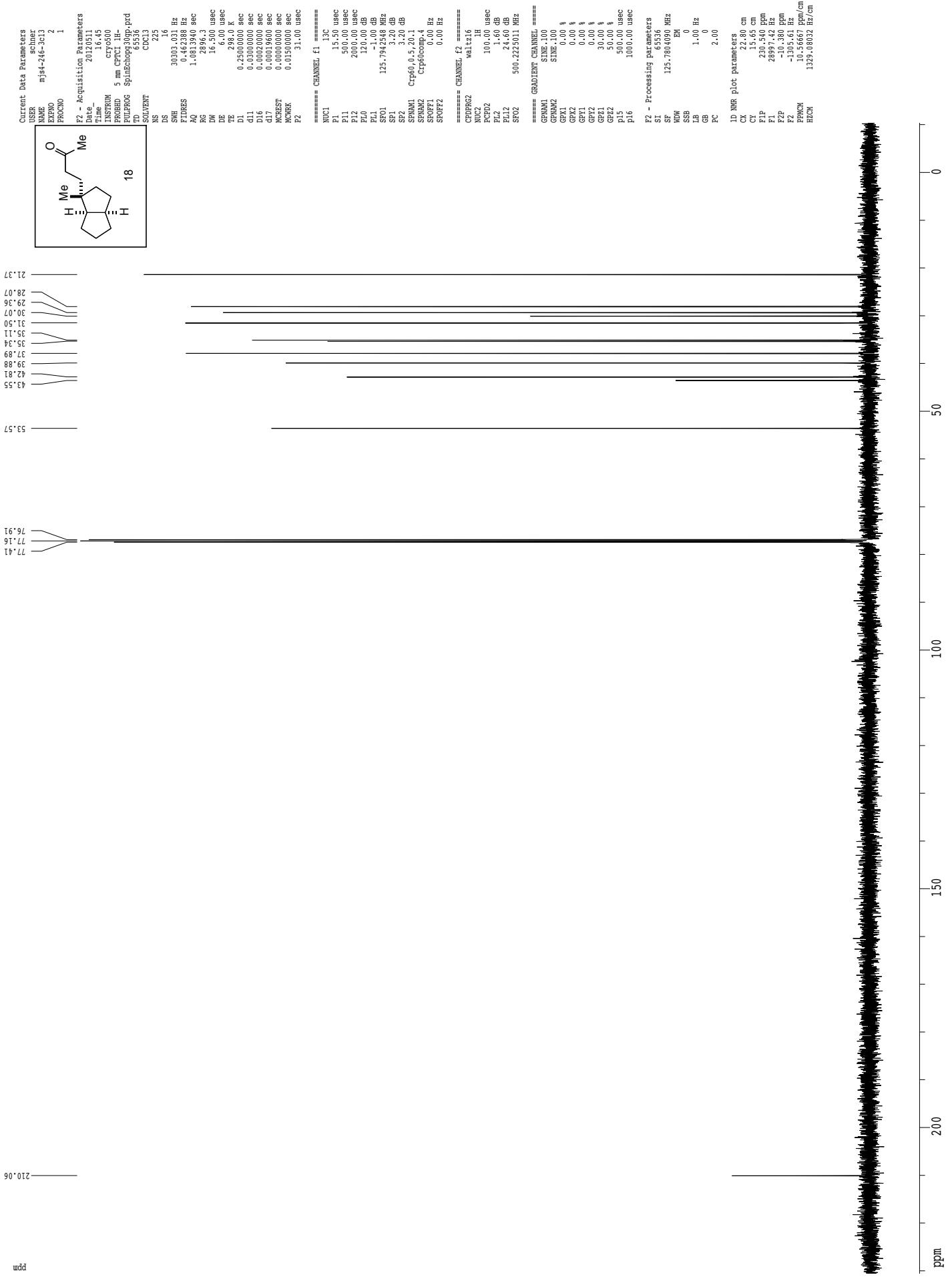
Current Data Parameters
USER schner
NAME miss4-246-3C13

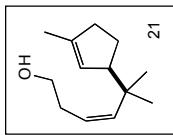
PROCNO	1
F2_P	Acquisition Parameters
Date_	20130511
Time_	16.39
INSTR_	cryos500
PROBID	5 mm CPT1 LH-
PULPROG	g910
TD	81728
SOLVENT	CDCl3
DS	7
SNR	2
FDRES	8012.280 Hz
RG	0.098074 Hz
AO	5.098874 sec
TE	5 sec
DW	64,000 usec
DE	6,000 usec
TE	298.0 K
DW	0.1000000 sec
TE	0.1000000 sec
MESTR	0.0000000 sec
NOMSTR	0.01500000 sec

F2 - Processing parameters	
SI	65536
SP	500-2200427 MHz
WOW	EM
SSB	0
LB	0.30 Hz
GB	0
PC	4.00
1D NMR plot parameters	
CX	22.80 cm
CF	15.00 cm
FIP	0.389 ppm
F1	4196.36 Hz
F2 ^D	-0.505 ppm
F2 ^I	-2.525 ppm
PPCM	0.39018611 Hz/cm
PPCHM	195.1200001 Hz/cm

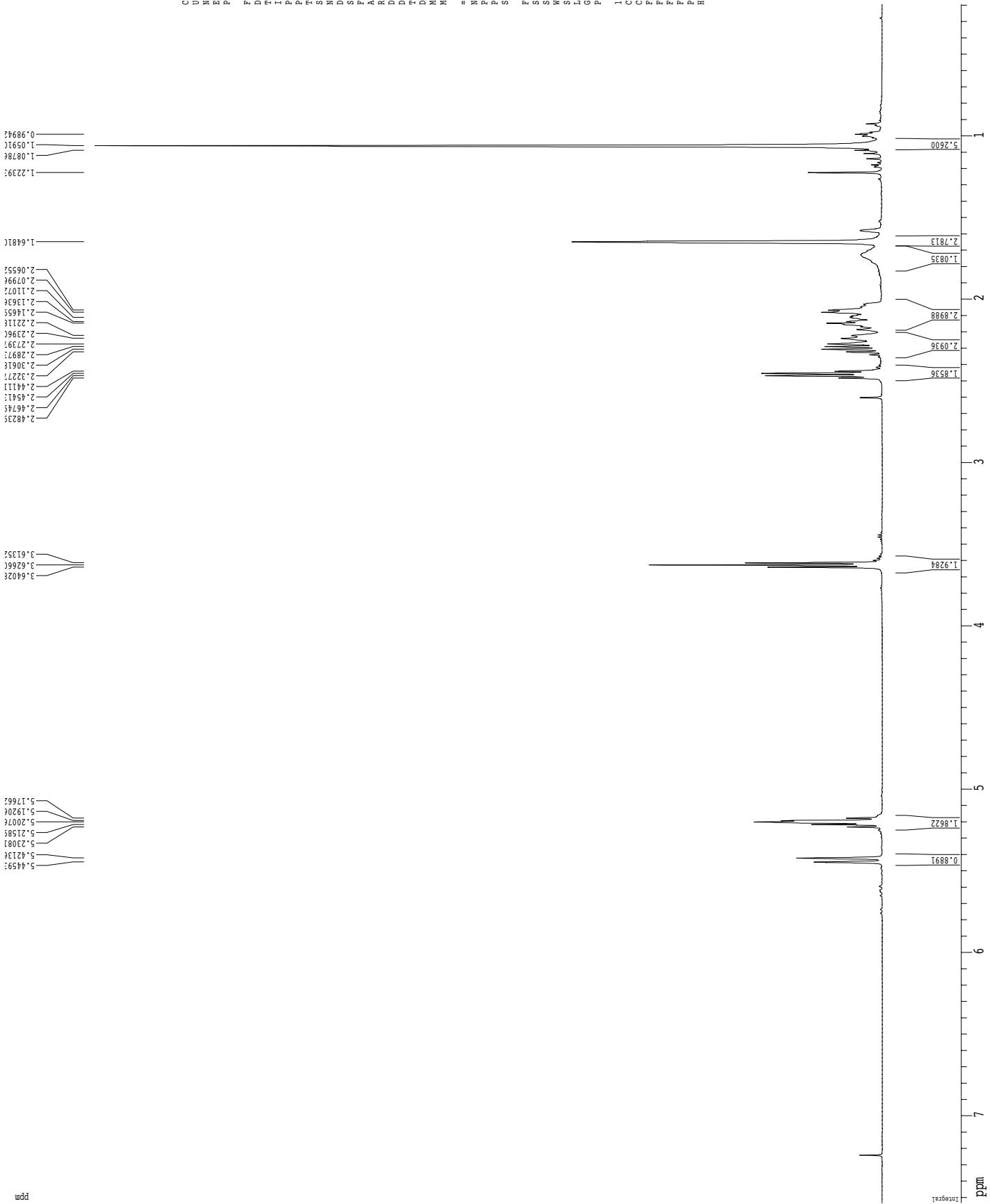


Z-restored spin-echo 13C spectrum with 1H decoupling



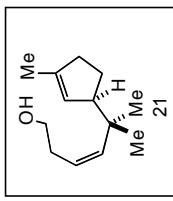


Current Data Parameters
USER schners
NAME ms003-24-3-cl13





ppm
140,38
139,81
123,82
125,05



Current Data Parameters

USER mbo03-24-3-1c3
NAME 2
EXPNO 1
PROCNO 1

F2 - Acquisition Parameters

Date 2010-08-31
Time 11:44
INSTRUM cryo500
PROBODIM 5 mm CPTI-
PULPROG SpinachtopyDqf-prd
TD 65536
SOLVENT CDCl3
NS 45
DS 16
SWH 30393.031 Hz
FIDRES 0.465398 Hz
AQ 1.001390 sec
RG 2500.3
DW 16.500 usec
DE 1.000 usec
TE 298.0 K
TM 0.250000 sec
D1 0.1300000 sec
D11 0.0020000 sec
D12 0.0013600 sec
D13 0.0000000 sec
MCNST 0.0000000 sec
MCWRK 0.0150000 sec
P2 31.00 usec

===== CHANNEL f1 =====

M0C1 13C
P1 15.30 usec
P11 500.00 usec
P12 2000.00 usec
P10 120.00 usec
P11 1.00 dB
SF01 125.7942538 MHz
SF1 3.20 dB
SF2 1.20 dB
SPR0 0.5, 20.1
SPRNM1 CPMG0.5, 20.1
SPRNM2 CPMG0.5, 20.1
SPOFF1 0.00 Hz
SPOFF2 0.00 Hz

===== CHANNEL f2 =====

CDDPRG2
M0C2 1H
P12 100.00 usec
PL12 1.60 dB
PL12 500.2225011 MHz

===== GRADIENT CHANNEL =====

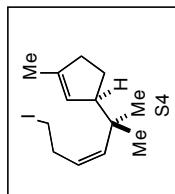
GRNM1 SINE,1.00
GRNM2 SINE,1.00
GPX1 0.00 %
GPX2 0.00 %
GPY1 0.00 %
GPY2 0.00 %
GZ1 30.00 %
GZ2 50.00 %
P15 500.00 usec
P16 1000.00 usec

F2 - Processing parameters

SI 65536
SF 125.780394 MHz
WDM EM
SSB 0
LB 1.00 Hz
GB 0
PC 2.00

1D NMR plot parameters

CX 22.80 cm
CY 10.00 cm
F1P 143.731 ppm
F1 1807.838 ppm
F2P 8.354 ppm
F2 1056.73 ppm
PPM 5.93758 ppm/cm
HECM 746.83142 ppm/cm

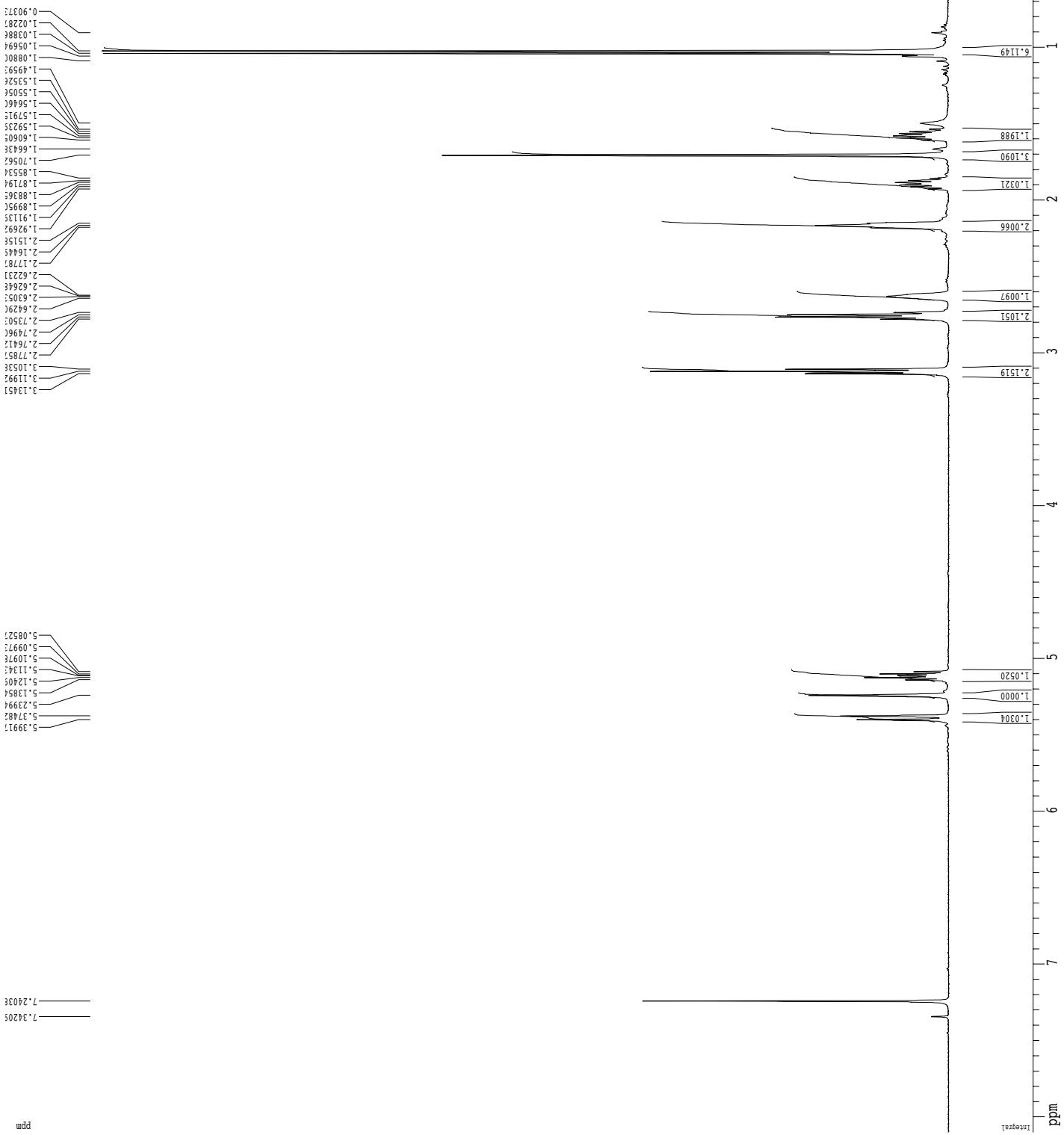


Current	Data	Parameters		Communication Parameters
USER	SCHNER	mjs4-183-3	1	1
NAME				
EXPRO	PROCHO			

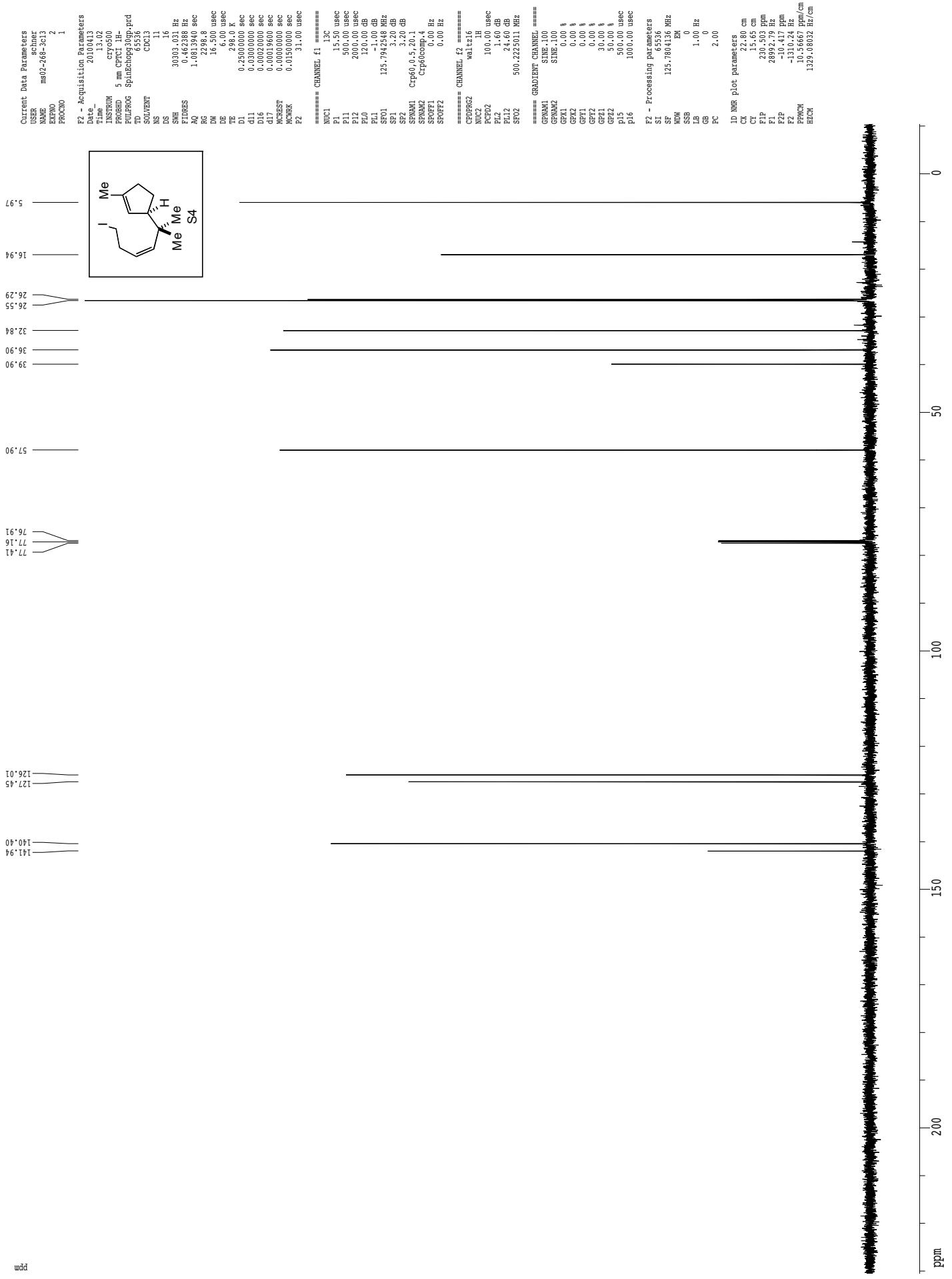
```
===== CHANNEL f1 =====
          NUC1      12.20 usec
          IP1      -5.00 dB
          PUL     499.513666 MHz
          SP01

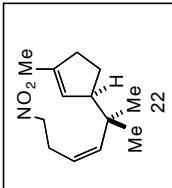
FET2 - Processing Parameters
          SSI      65536
          SSP     499.5100372 MHz
          NWW      0
          SSB      0.30 Hz
          SIB      0
          GSB      1.00
          PC       1.00

          PC1 D1R plot parameters
          PCX      22.80 cm
          PCY      15.00 cm
          PCZ      8.099 ppm
          F1P      4045.35 Hz
          F2P      -0.329 ppm
          F3P     -164.37 Hz
          F4P     35.964 ppm/cm
          F5P     184.63689 ppm/cm
          F6P     184.63689 ppm/cm
```



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





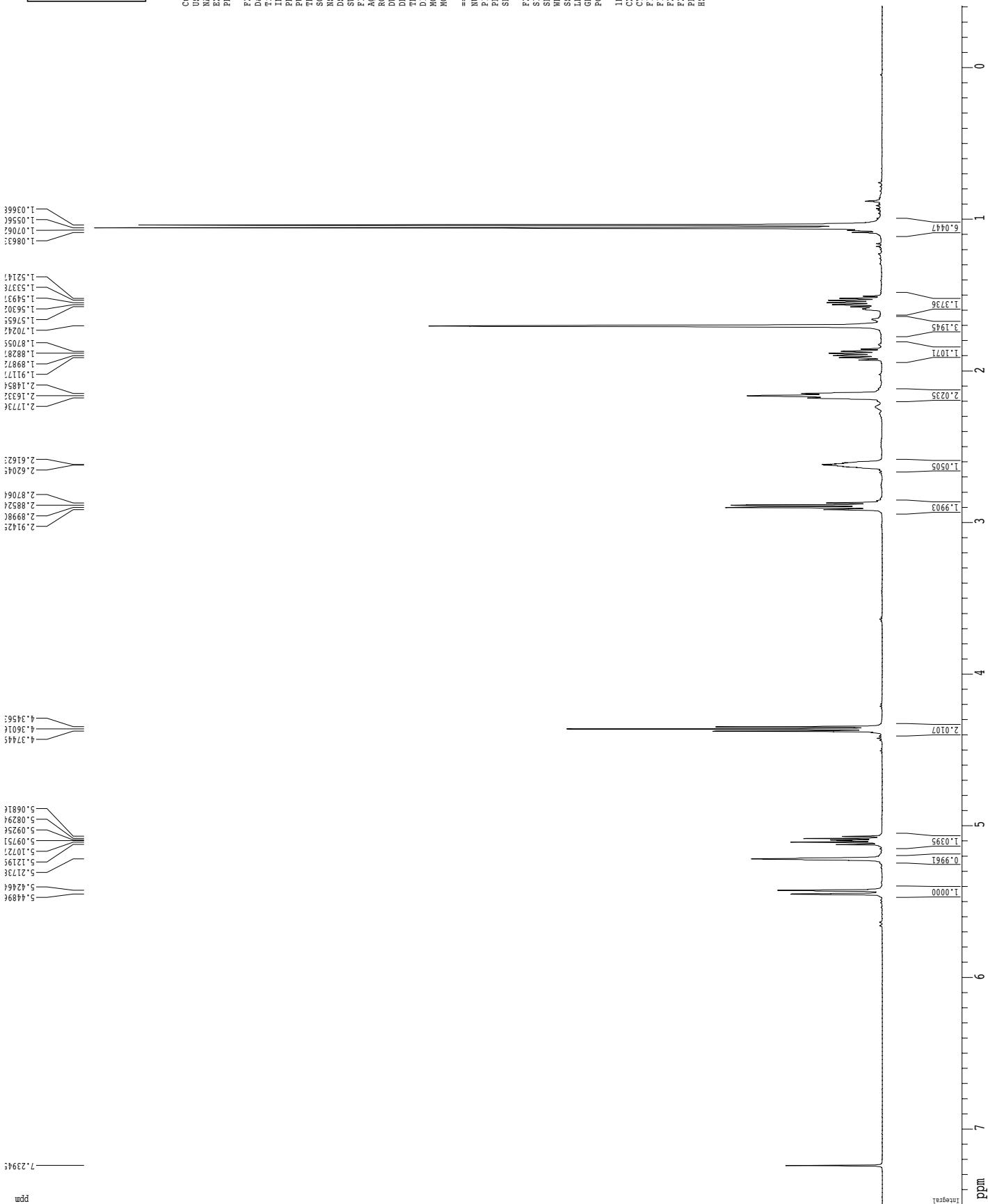
```

Current Data Parameters
USER      schner
NAME     ms02-258-3c13
EXPNO    1
PROCNO   1

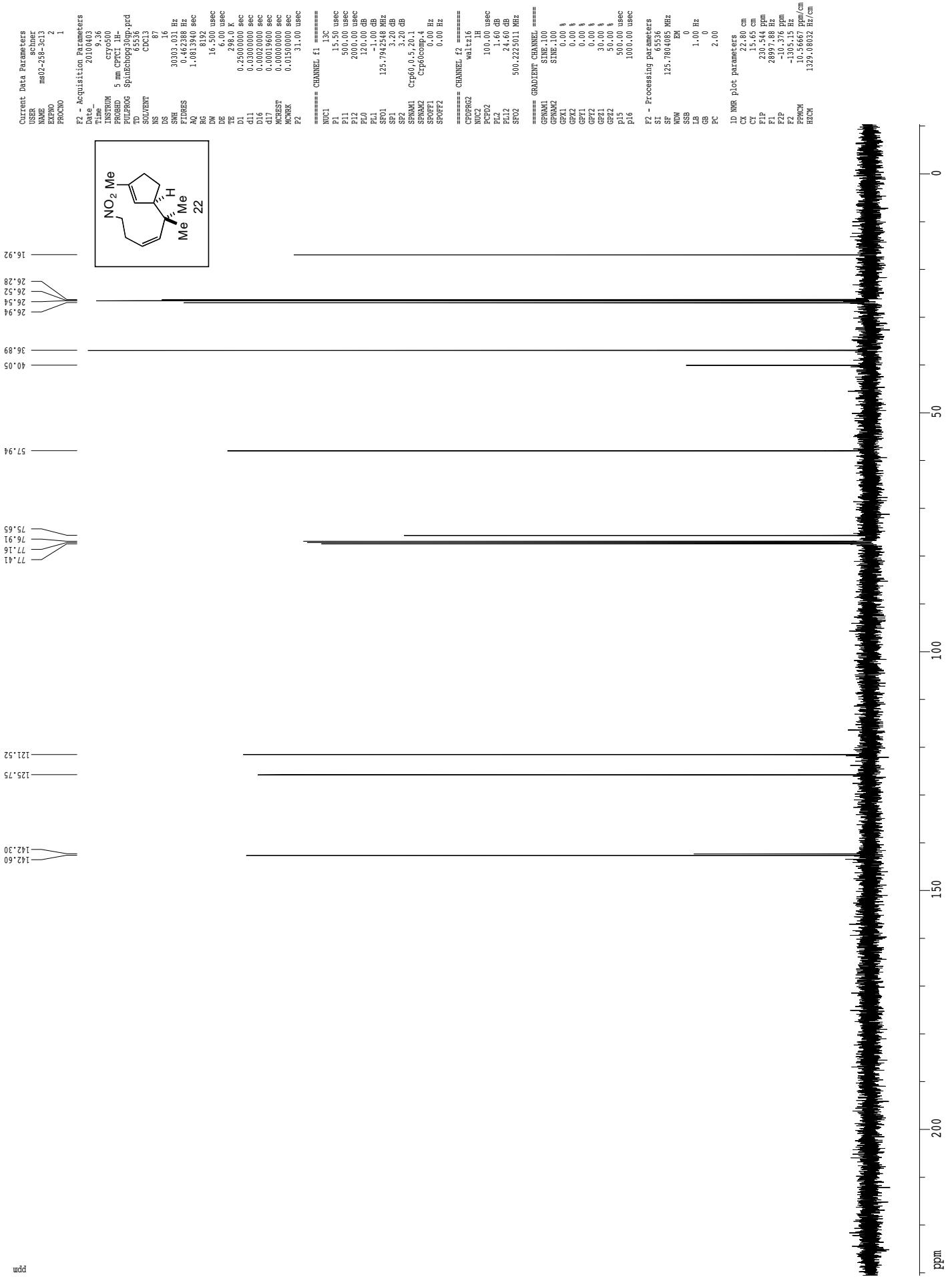
```

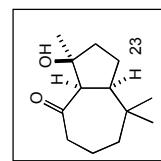
PFG - Acquisition Parameters	
Date_	20110403
Time_	9:33
INSTRUM	cryoPROBE
PULPROG	5 mm CPC1 1H-
TD	256
SCALFACT	81128
SOLVENT	CDC13
DS	7
SSB	2
EDDRESSES	8012,200 Hz
AQ	0.089843 Hz
RG	5.098874 sec
DW	2.6
DE	62,400 usec
TE	6.00 usec
TM	298.0 K
TDPPM	0.1000000 sec
MGRST	0.0150000 sec

	500 - 2235015 MHz
FSF01	
	FSI - Processing parameters
FSI	65336
SP	500 - 2235016 MHz
WOW	EM
SSB	0
LB	0.30 Hz
GB	4.00
PC	4.00
	1D NMR plot parameters
CX	22.80 cm
CY	15.00 cm
CF1	7.99 Hz
FF1	3730.97 Hz
CP2	-0.407 ppm
F2	-243.62 ppm
PPHM	13.4474 Hz/cm
HCHM	173.4474 Hz/cm



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

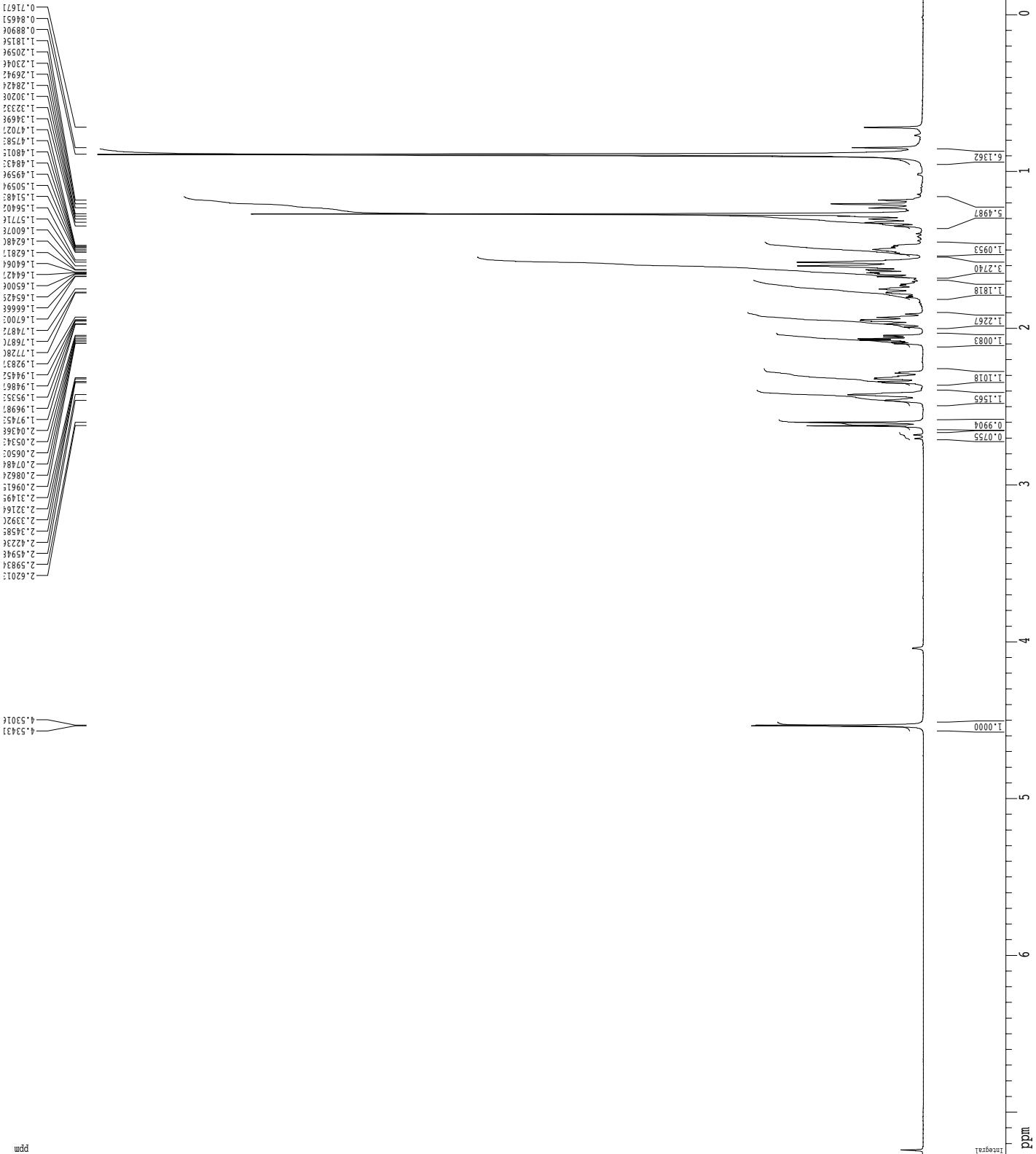




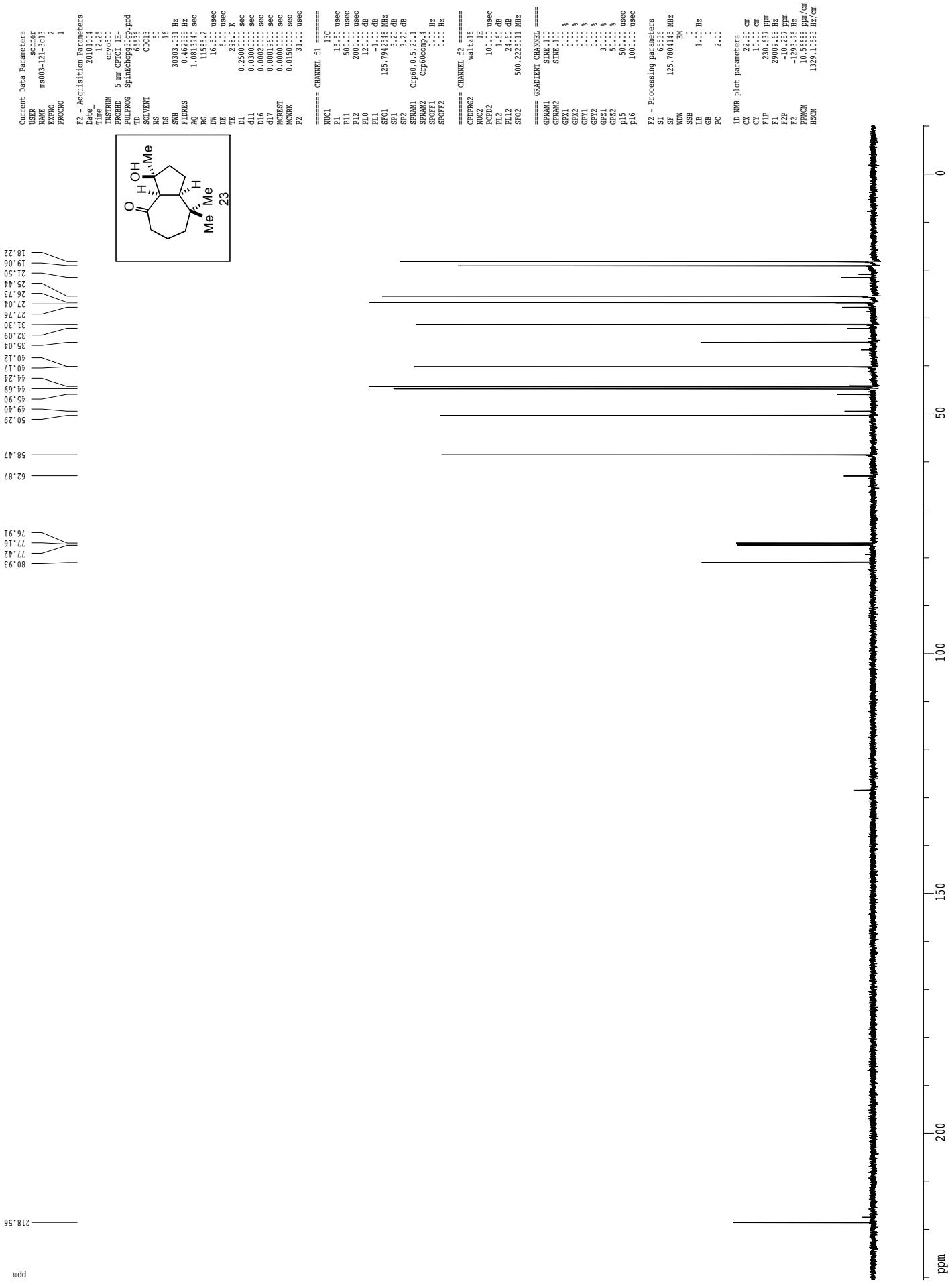
Current Data Parameters
 USR schier
 NAME ms031-121-3c13
 EXNO 1
 FRODNO 1

F2 - Acquisition Parameters
 Date 2010/04/12 23
 Time 12:23
 INSTRUM cryo500
 PROBID 5 mm CPTCI 1H-
 PULPROG 2930
 TD 8178
 SOLVENT CDCl3
 NS 5
 DS 2
 SWH 8012.320 Hz
 FIDRES 0.098043 Hz
 AQ 5.098877 sec
 RG 5.7
 DW 62.400 usec
 DE 6.00 usec
 TE 293.0 K
 D1 0.100000 sec
 MCNEST 0.000000 sec
 MCRK 0.0150000 sec

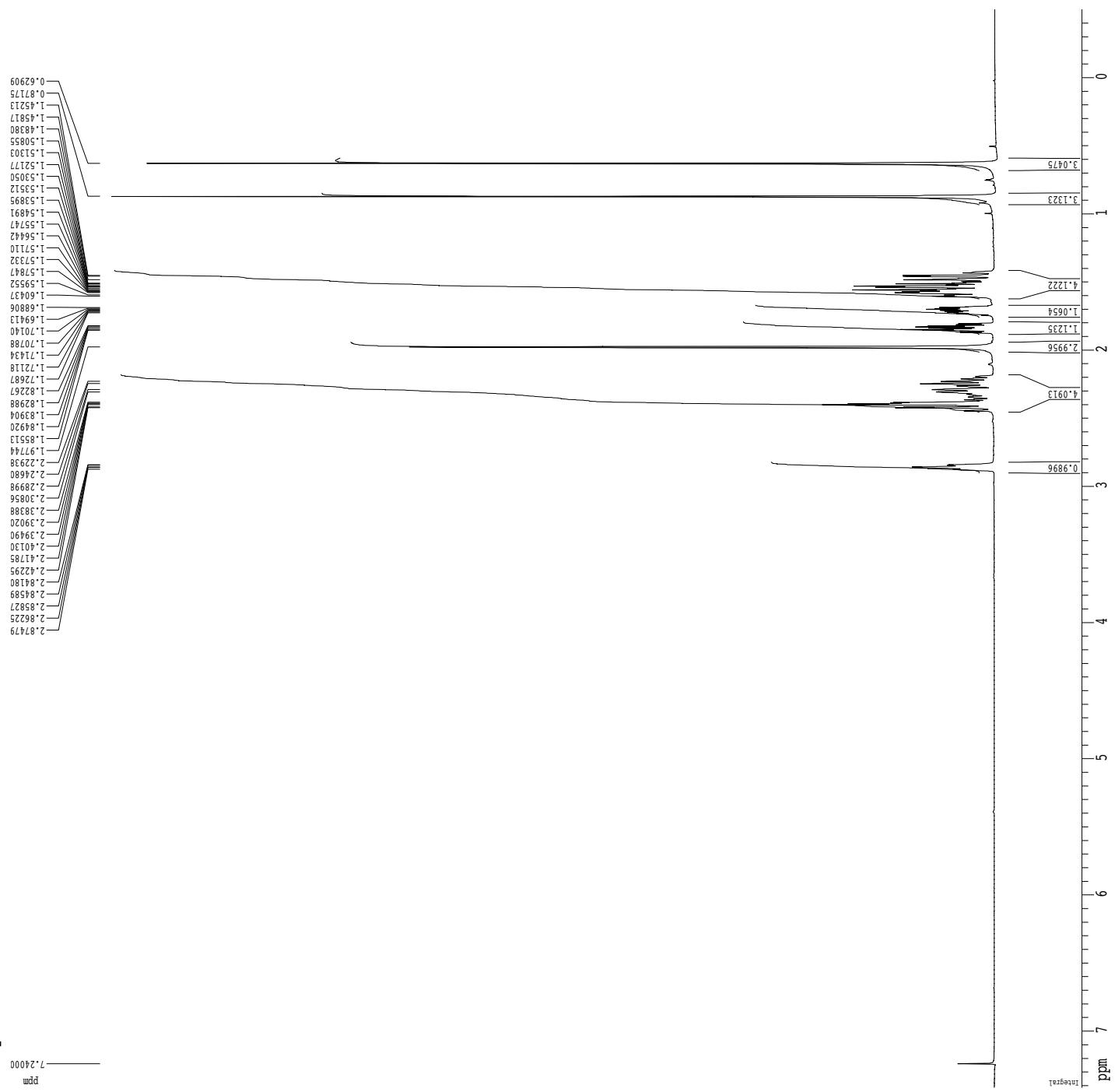
===== CHANNEL f1 ======
 NUC1 1H
 P1 7.50 usec
 PL1 1.60 dB
 SF01 500.223501 MHz
 F2 - Processing parameters
 SI 65336
 SF 500.2200420 MHz
 W0 0
 SSB 0
 LB 0.30 Hz
 GB 0
 FC 4.00
 1D NMR plot parameters
 CX 22.80 cm
 CY 15.00 cm
 F1P 7.712 Fppm
 F1 3637.44 Hz
 F2P -0.738 Fppm
 F2 -368.97 Hz
 PPMW 0.35128 Fppm/cm
 HZCM 175.71974 Hz/cm



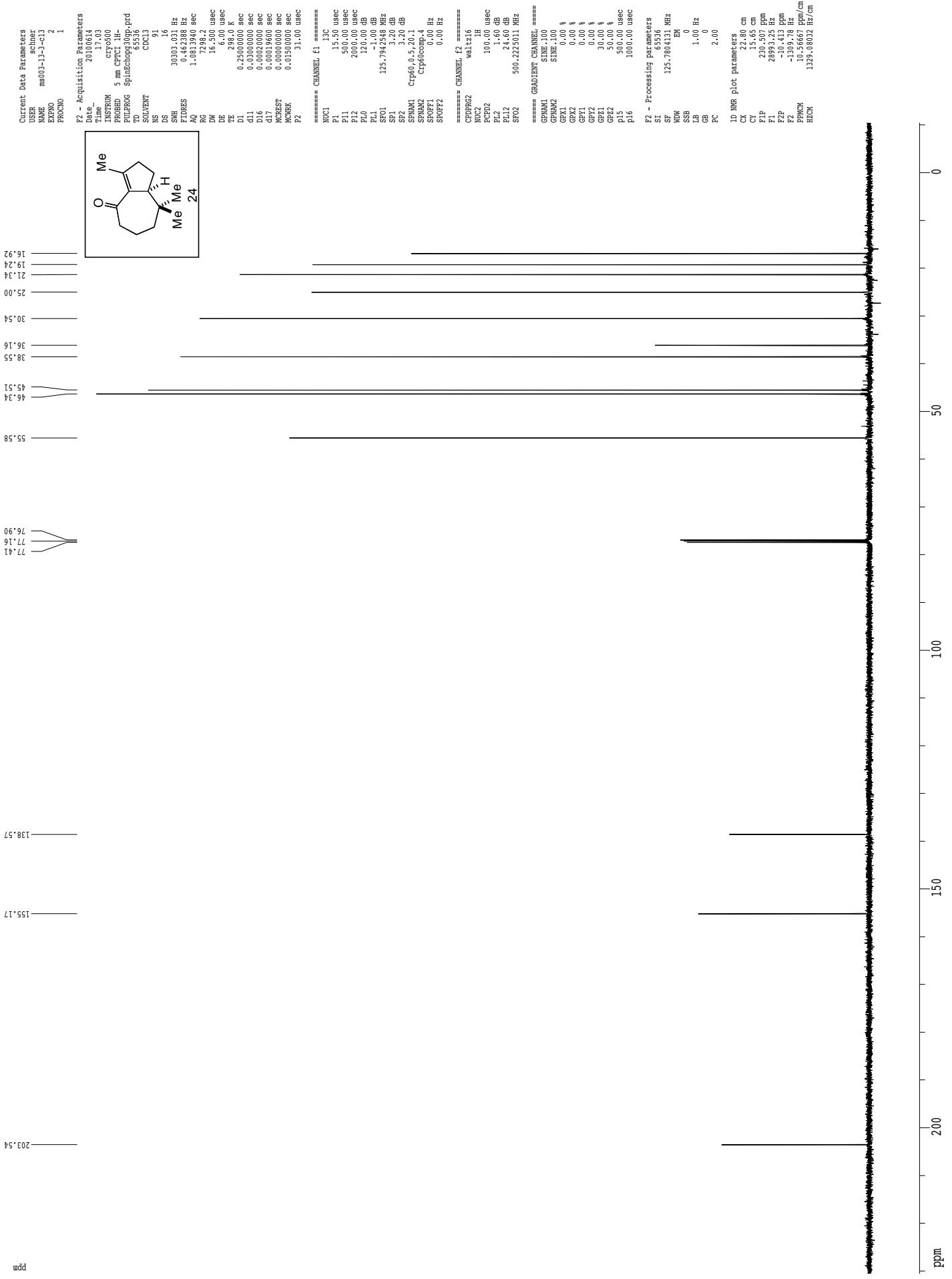
Z-restored spin-echo 13C spectrum with 1H decoupling



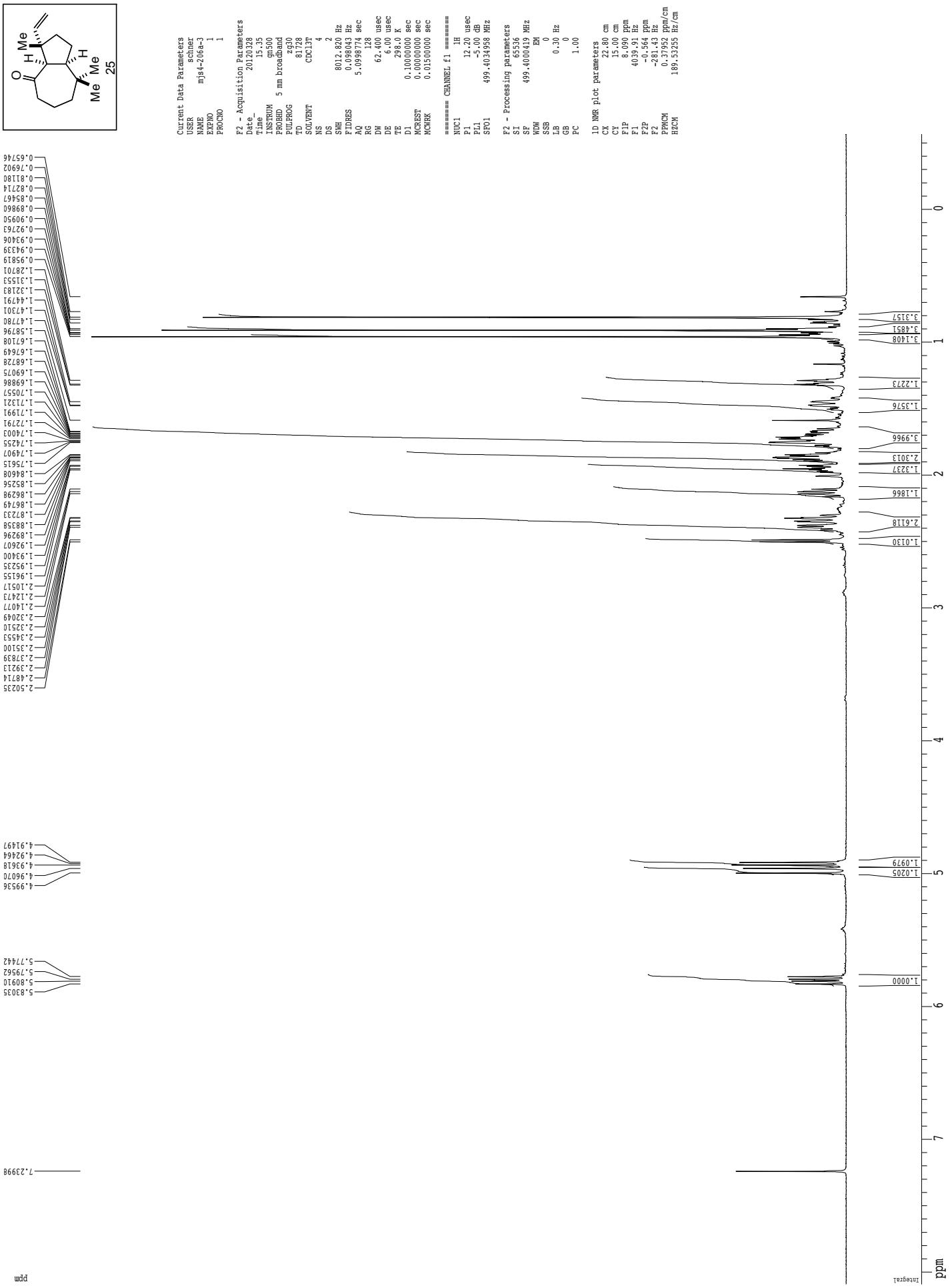
¹H spectrum



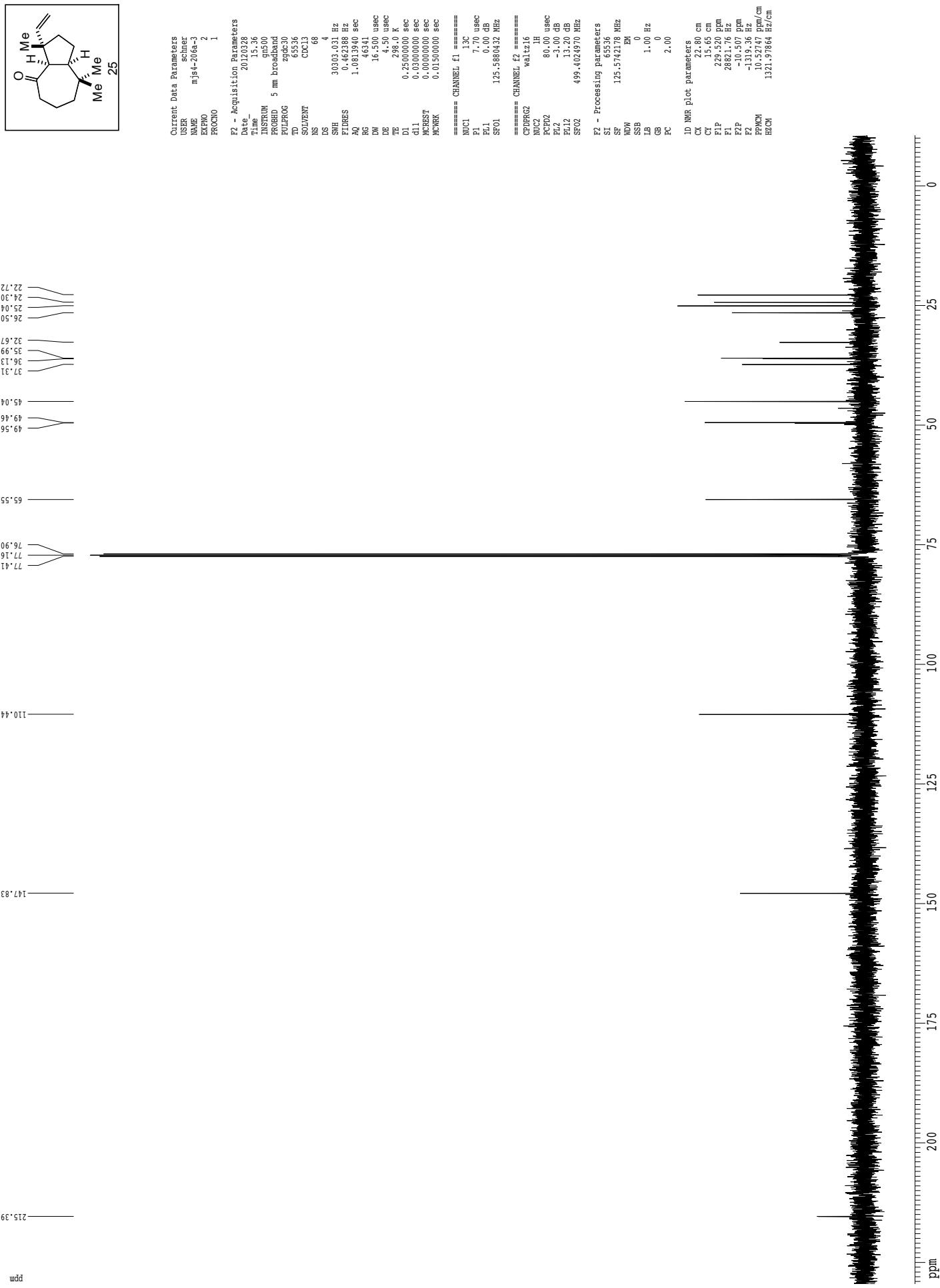
Z-restored spin-echo 13C spectrum with 1H decoupling

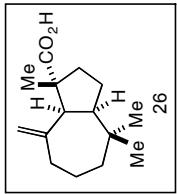


¹H spectrum



¹³C spectrum with 1H decoupling



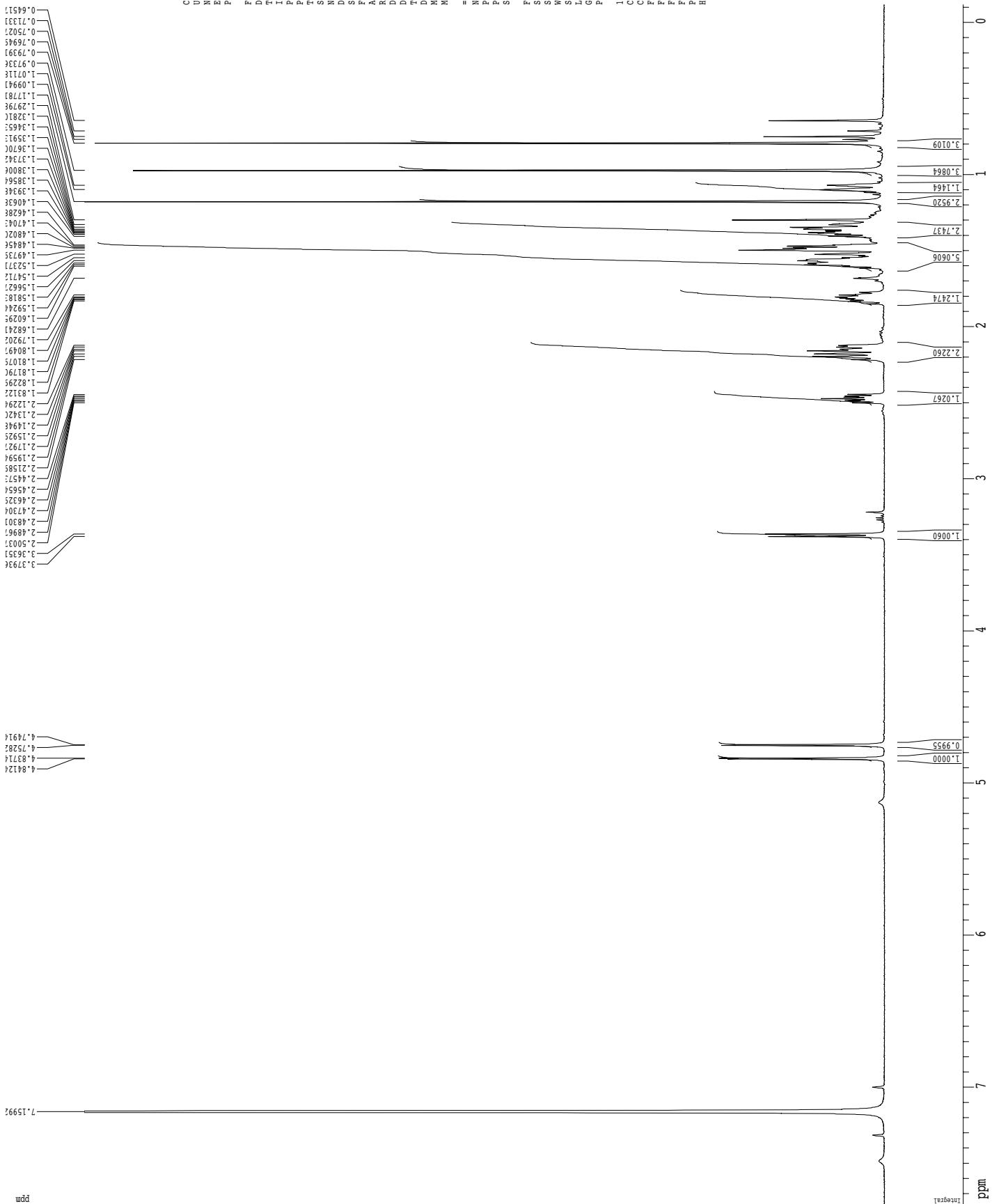


```

Current Data Parameters
USER      schner
NAME     mjs4-1981-2c13
EXPNO    1
PROCNO   1

```

22 - Acquisition Parameters	
PROBODIM	203.14
TD	15.16
CPSD	379500
SWH	5 mm
RG	1.00
DD	12738
SD	81730
SOLVENT	c6d6
TIME	4
TE	2
FAINT	8012.80 Hz
NUC1	0.190043 sec
NUC2	5.098674 sec
NUC3	4
NUC4	62.400 usec
NUC5	6.000 usec
NUC6	1.000 usec
NUC7	0.2080 K
NUC8	0.100000 sec
NUC9	0.0150000 sec
NUC10	0.0010000 sec
NUC11	0.0001000 sec
NUC12	0.0000100 sec
NUC13	0.0000010 sec
NUC14	0.0000001 sec



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

Current Data Parameters

USER schiner
NAME nj4-259ii-3-1
EXPO 2
PROCM 2

F2 - Acquisition Parameters

Date 20120517
Time 13.04

INSTRUM cryo500
PROBD 5 mm CPCL-1H-
PULPROG Spinachcp30pp.prd
TD 65536
SOLVENT CDCl₃
NS 53
DS 16
SWH 30303.031 Hz
ETRATES 0.462388 Hz
AQ 1.081340 sec
RG 2896.3
DW 16.500 usec
DE 6.000 usec
TE 298.0 K
D1 0.2500000 sec
d11 0.0300000 sec
D16 0.0002000 sec
d12 0.0001960 sec
MCNT 1
MCNTK 0.0150000 sec
P2 31.00 usec
P2F 31.00 usec

===== CHANNEL f1 =====

NUC1 13C
P1 15.30 usec
P11 500.00 usec
P12 2000.00 usec
PL0 120.00 dB
PL1 -1.00 dB
SP01 125.1792548 MHz
SP1 3.20 dB
SP2 3.20 dB
SPRAM1 Crp60.0-5.204
SPRAM2 Crp61Cmp-4
SPOFF1 0.00 Hz
SPOFF2 0.00 Hz

===== CHANNEL f2 =====

CPDPFG2 waltz16
NUC2 1H
FCPD2 100.00 usec
PL2 1.60 dB
PL12 24.60 dB
SP02 500.2225011 MHz

===== GRADIENT CHANNEL =====

GPRM1 SINE100
GPRM2 SINE100
GPX1 0.00 %
GPY2 0.00 %
GPV1 0.00 %
GPV2 0.00 %
GPZ1 30.00 %
GPZ2 50.00 %
PL5 500.00 usec
PL6 1000.00 usec

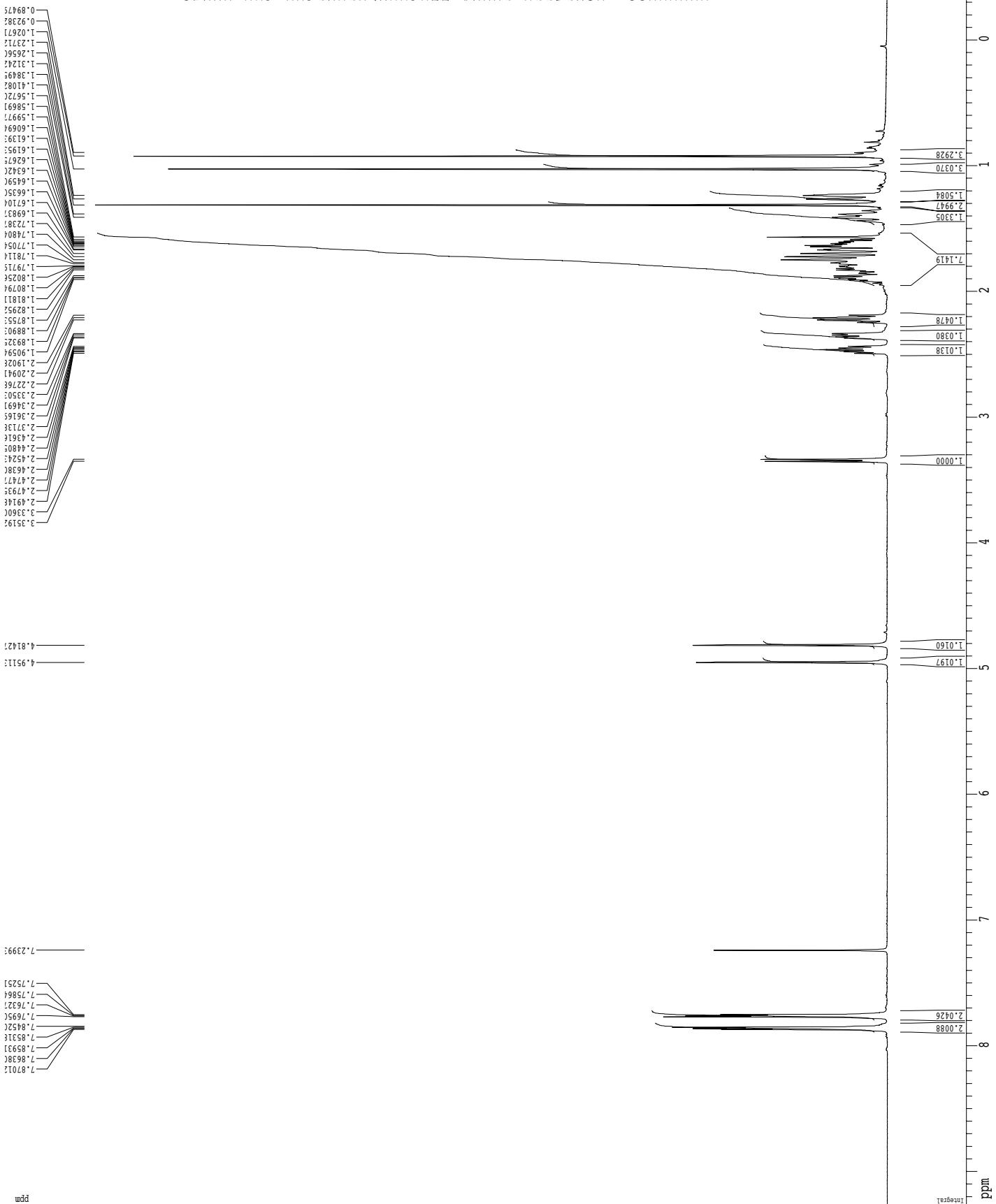
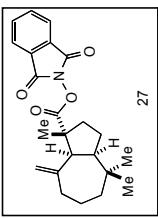
F2 - Processing parameters

S1 5536
SF 125.179250 MHz
WDW FID
SSB 0
LB 1.00 Hz
CB 0
PC 2.00

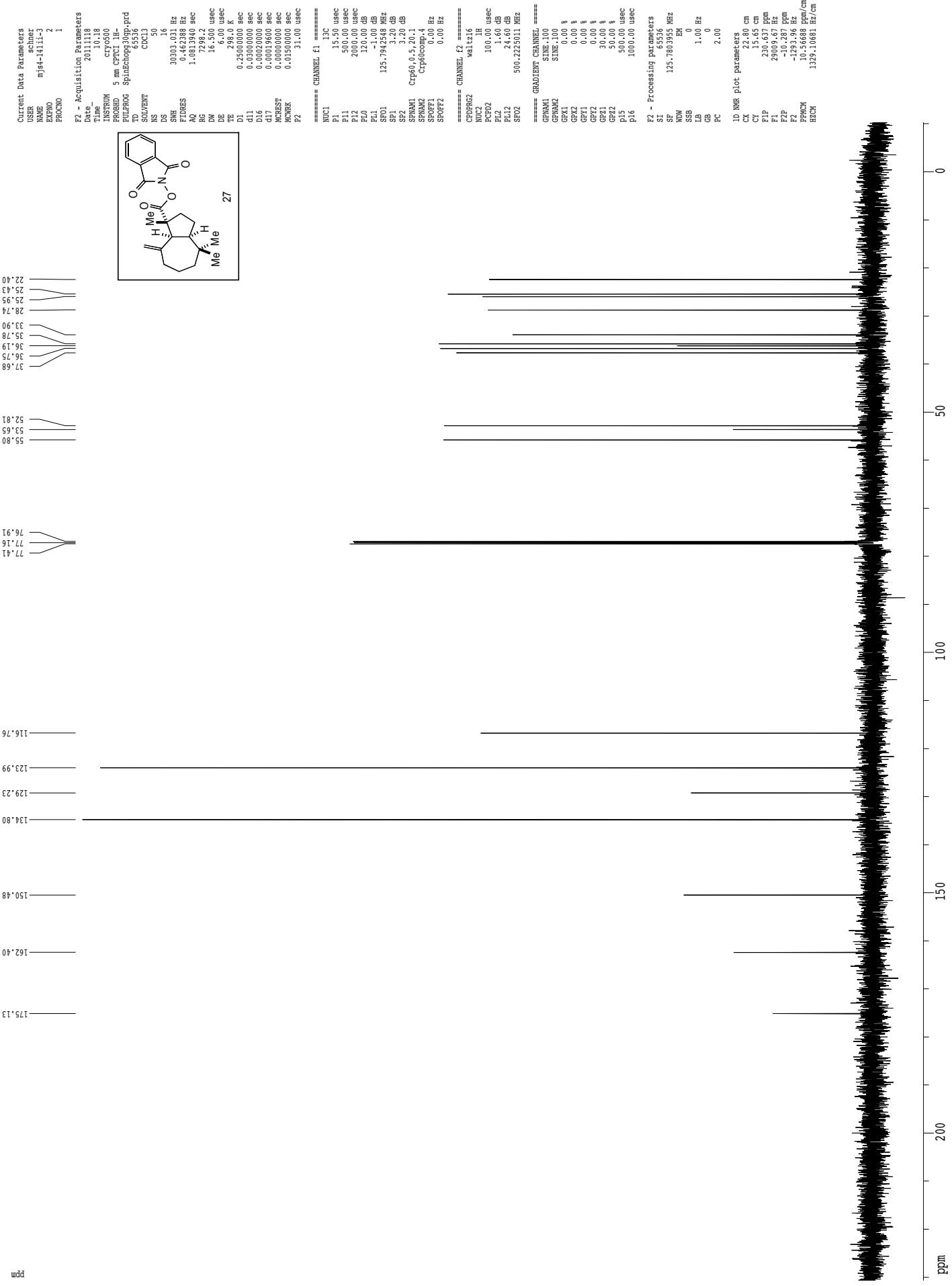
1D NMR plot parameters

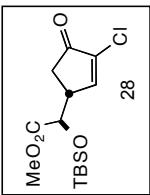
CA 22.80 cm
CF 65.00 cm
F1P 230.637 ppm
F1 2900.67 Hz
F2P -10.287 ppm
F2 -129.336 Hz
PPCM 10.5668 ppm/cm
HC0M 1329.10657 Hz/cm

ppm



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





Current Data Parameters
 USR schier
 NAME mjsa-217-3c13
 EXNO 1
 FROHNO 1

F2 - Acquisition Parameters
 Date_ 20120523
 Time_ 8.10
 INSTRUM cryo500
 PROBID 5 mm CPTCI 1H-
 PULPROG 2g3d0
 TD 81728
 SOLVENT CDCl3
 NS 7
 DS 2
 SWH 8012.320 Hz
 FIDRES 0.098043 Hz
 AQ 5,099939 sec
 RG 5.7
 DW 62.400 usec
 DE 6.00 usec
 TE 293.0 K
 D1 0.100000 sec
 MCNEST 0.000000 sec
 MCRK 0.0150000 sec

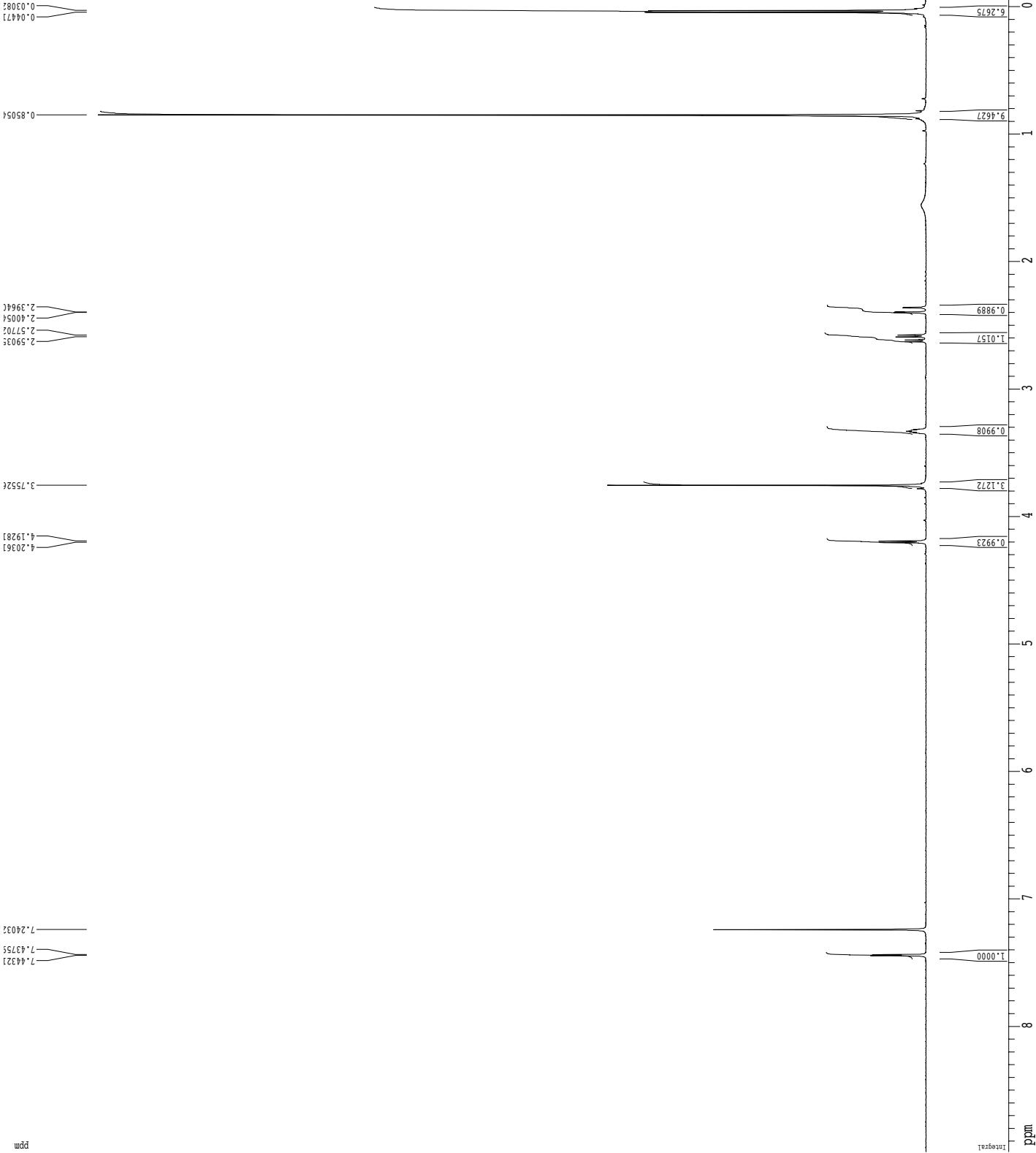
===== CHANNEL f1 =====

NUC1 1H
 P1 7.50 usec
 PL1 1.60 dB
 SF01 500.223501 MHz

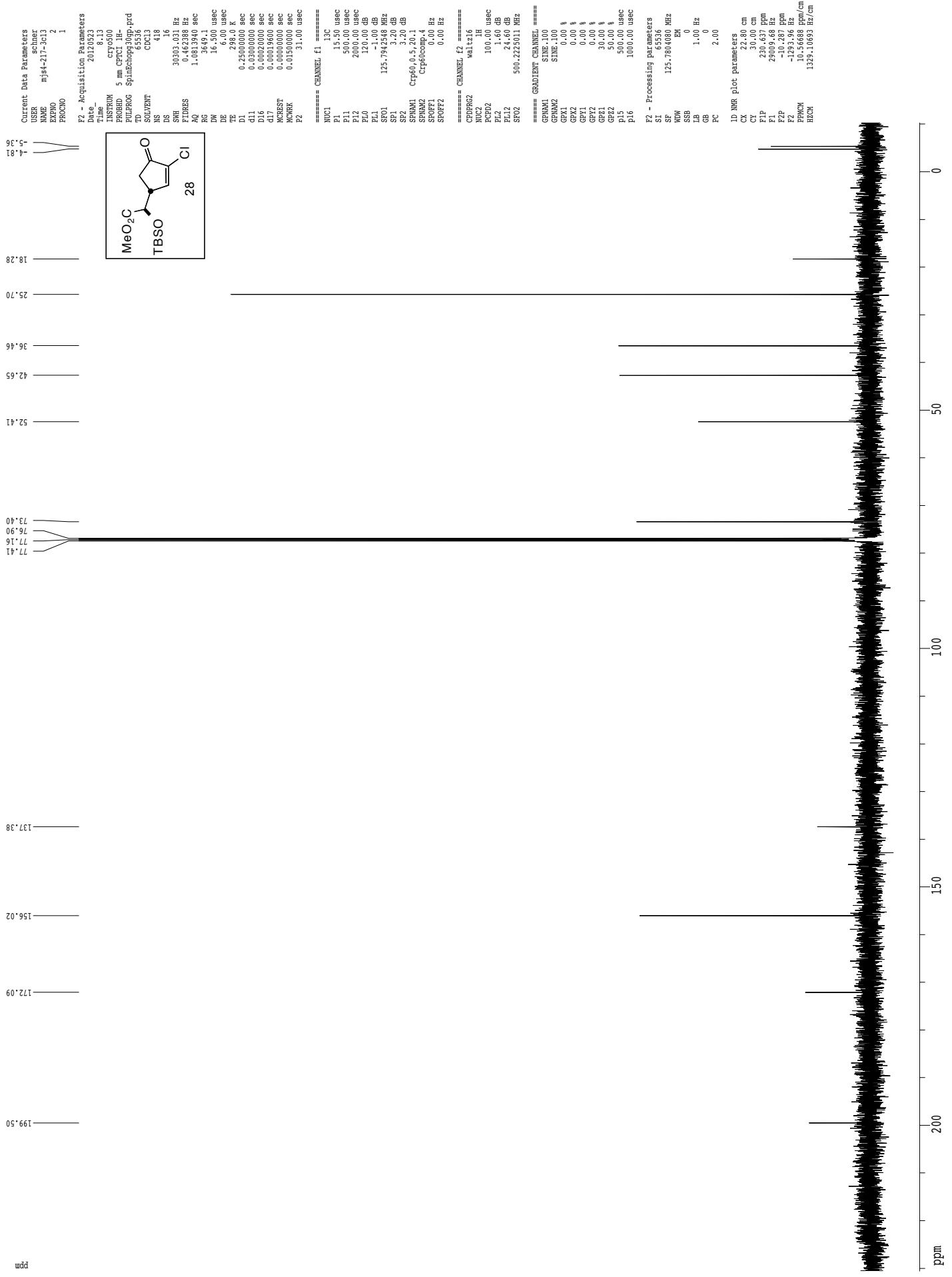
F2 - Processing parameters

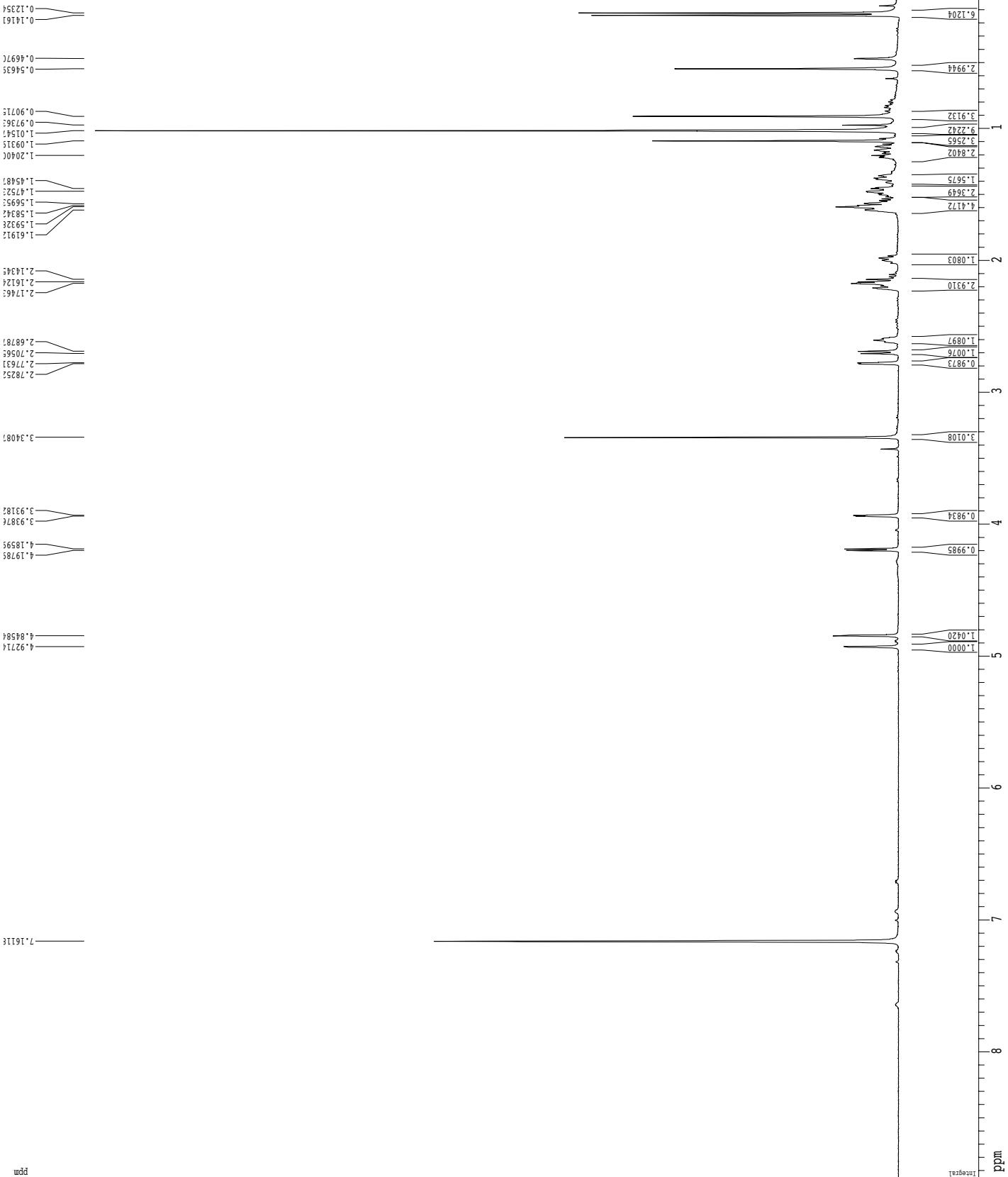
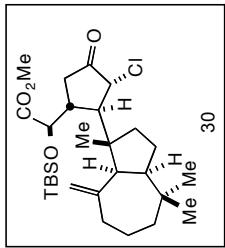
SI 65336
 SF 500.2200417 MHz
 W0W 0
 SSB 0
 LB 0.30 Hz
 GB 0
 PC 4.00

1D NMR plot parameters
 CX 22.80 cm
 CY 15.00 cm
 F1P 8.983 ppm
 F1 4493.43 Hz
 F2P -0.196 ppm
 F2 -448.14 Hz
 PPNM 0.43328 ppm/cm
 HZCM 216.73543 Hz/cm



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





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

