#### **SUPPORTING INFORMATION**

# STEREOSPECIFIC NICKEL-CATALYZED CROSS-COUPLING REACTIONS OF BENZYLIC ETHERS WITH ISOTOPICALLY LABELED GRIGNARD REAGENTS

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### I. GENERAL PROCEDURES

All reactions were carried out under a N<sub>2</sub> atmosphere, unless otherwise noted. All glassware was either oven dried or flame-dried before use. Toluene (PhMe), diethyl ether (Et<sub>2</sub>O), benzene (C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>6</sub>), methanol (MeOH), and tetrahydrofuran (THF) were degassed with argon and then passed through two 4 x 36 inch columns of anhydrous neutral A-2 alumina (8 x 14 mesh; LaRoche Chemicals; activated under a flow of argon at 350 °C for 12 hours) to remove H<sub>2</sub>O. Other solvents were purchased "anhydrous" commercially. <sup>1</sup>H NMR were recorded on Bruker DRX-400 (400 MHz <sup>1</sup>H, 100 MHz <sup>13</sup>C), or CRYO-500 (500 MHz <sup>1</sup>H, 125.7 MHz <sup>13</sup>C) spectrometers. Proton chemical shifts are reported in ppm ( $\delta$ ) relative to internal trimethylsilane (TMS, δ 0.00). Data are reported as follows: chemical shift (multiplicity [singlet (s), broad singlet (br s), doublet (d), doublet of doublets (dd), doublet of doublets (ddd), triplet (t), triplet of doublets (td), quartet (q), quintet (quint), sextet (sext), septet (sept), multiplet (m), apparent doublet (ad)], coupling constants [Hz], integration). Carbon chemical shifts are reported in ppm ( $\delta$ ) relative to TMS with the solvent resonance as the internal standard (CDCl3,  $\delta$  77.16 ppm). NMR data were collected at 25 °C. Infrared spectra were obtained on a Thermo Scientific Nicolet iS5 spectrometer with an iD5 ATR tip (neat) and are reported in terms of frequency of absorption (cm<sup>-1</sup>). Analytical thin-layer chromatography (TLC) was performed using Silica Gel 60Å F254 precoated plates (0.25 mm thickness). Visualization was accomplished by irradiation with a UV lamp and/or staining with potassium permanganate (KMnO<sub>4</sub>) solution. Flash chromatography was performed using Silica Gel 60 (170-400 mesh) from Fisher Scientific or silver impregnated silica gel. Melting points (m.p.) were obtained using a Mel-Temp melting point apparatus and are uncorrected. Optical rotations were measured with a Rudolph Research Analytical Autopol III Automatic Polarimiter. SFC determinations of enantiopurity were performed on a Berger Analytical instrument using a DaicelTM Chiralpak® column (AD-H; 100 bar, 215 nm, 50 °C). High resolution mass spectrometry was performed by the University of California, Irvine Mass Spectrometry Center.

Bis(1,5-cyclooctadiene)nickel was purchased from Strem, stored in a glove box freezer (-20 °C) under an atmosphere of N<sub>2</sub> and used as received. All ligands were purchased from Strem or Sigma Aldrich and were stored under N<sub>2</sub> atmosphere and used as received. Isotopically-labeled alkyl and aryl halides were purchased from Cambridge Isotope Laboratories, stored in a freezer (-20 °C) and used as received. All Grignard reagents were titrated with iodine prior to use. All other chemicals were purchased commercially and used as received, unless otherwise noted.

#### II. SYNTHESIS AND CHARACTERIZATION

#### A. General Procedures for Cross-Coupling Reactions

METHOD A: KUMADA-TYPE CROSS-COUPLING OF BENZYLIC ETHERS WITH METHYL GRIGNARD REAGENT USING Ni(cod)<sub>2</sub>

In a glovebox, a flame-dried 7 mL vial equipped with a stir bar was charged with substrate (1.0 equiv), Ni(cod)<sub>2</sub> (0.10 equiv), rac-BINAP or DPEPhos (0.10 equiv), and toluene. MeMgI (2.5 equiv) was then added dropwise. After 20 h the reaction was removed from the glovebox, quenched with methanol, filtered through a plug of silica gel (neat Et<sub>2</sub>O), and concentrated in vacuo. Phenyltrimethylsilane (PhTMS) was added as internal standard and a <sup>1</sup>H NMR yield was obtained before purification by flash column chromatography.

# 1) PREPARATION OF METHYL GRIGNARD REAGENT

$$H_3C-I \xrightarrow{Mg^0} H_3C-MgI$$

Under a N<sub>2</sub> atmosphere, a 3-necked flask equipped with a stir bar, reflux condenser, and Schlenk filtration apparatus was charged with magnesium turnings (1.1 g, 45 mmol, 1.5 equiv). The flask and magnesium turnings were then flame-dried under vacuum and the flask was backfilled with N<sub>2</sub>. Anhydrous Et<sub>2</sub>O (7 mL) and a crystal of iodine (ca. 2 mg) were added to the flask. Freshly distilled iodomethane (1.9 mL, 31 mmol, 1.0 equiv) was slowly added at 0 °C over 30 min to maintain a gentle reflux. The mixture was stirred for 2 h at room temperature then filtered through the fritted Schlenk filter into the Schlenk bomb under N<sub>2</sub> atmosphere. The magnesium turnings were washed with Et<sub>2</sub>O (2 x 1.0 mL) then the Schlenk bomb was sealed, removed, and placed under an argon atmosphere. The resulting methyl Grignard reagent was typically between 2.4 and 3.0 M as titrated by Knochel's method<sup>2</sup> and could be stored (sealed under argon atmosphere or in a glovebox) for up to 4 weeks.

# METHOD B: KUMADA-TYPE CROSS-COUPLING OF BENZYLIC ETHERS WITH METHYL GRIGNARD REAGENT USING AN AIR STABLE CATALYST

On the benchtop, a flame-dried 500 mL round bottom flask equipped with a stir bar was charged with substrate (1.0 equiv) and (rac-BINAP)NiCl<sub>2</sub> (0.025 equiv), then evacuated and backfilled with N<sub>2</sub> three times. PhMe was added, followed by methyl Grignard reagent (2.5 equiv). After stirring for 36 h the reaction was quenched with methanol, filtered through a plug of silica gel (neat Et<sub>2</sub>O), and concentrated in vacuo. Phenyltrimethylsilane (PhTMS) was added as internal standard and a <sup>1</sup>H NMR yield was obtained before purification by flash column chromatography.

The title compound was prepared according to a procedure by Jamison.<sup>3</sup> To a 100 mL round bottom flask equipped with a stir bar was added NiCl<sub>2</sub>•6H<sub>2</sub>O (0.480 g, 2.00 mmol, 1.00 equiv). The contents were then flame-dried under vacuum until the green color had almost completely given way to orange. After cooling to room temperature, rac-BINAP (1.24 g, 2.00 mmol, 1.00 equiv) was quickly added, at which point the flask was equipped with reflux condenser and placed under N<sub>2</sub> atmosphere. Anhydrous MeCN (40 mL) was added, and the mixture was stirred at reflux for 24 h. Upon cooling to room temperature, the mixture was filtered, yielding a fine brown powder. This powder was washed with cold EtOH (2 x 10 mL) and dried under vacuum overnight (1.41 g, 1.89 mmol, 95%). The resulting brown powder was insoluable in most organic solvents and was stored on the benchtop for periods exceeding 5 weeks with no apparent loss of reactivity. **m.p.** 358–360 °C; **HRMS** (TOF MS ES+) m/z calcd for C<sub>44</sub>H<sub>32</sub>ClNiP<sub>2</sub> (M – Cl)<sup>+</sup> 715.1021, found 715.1029.

# METHOD C: KUMADA-TYPE CROSS-COUPLING OF BENZYLIC ETHERS WITH ARYL AND ALKYL GRIGNARD REAGENTS

On the benchtop, a flame-dried 7 mL vial equipped with a stir bar was charged with substrate (1.0 equiv) and Ni(dppe)Cl<sub>2</sub> (0.10 equiv), flushed with N<sub>2</sub>, and capped with a Teflon-lined septum. PhMe was added, followed by the alkyl or aryl Grignard reagent (2.5 equiv). After stirring for 20 h the reaction was quenched with methanol, filtered through a plug of silica gel (neat Et<sub>2</sub>O), and concentrated in vacuo. Phenyltrimethylsilane (PhTMS) was added as internal standard and a <sup>1</sup>H NMR yield was obtained before purification by flash column chromatography.

### 1) PREPARATION OF ALKYL OR ARYL GRIGNARD REAGENT

$$R - X$$

$$R = \text{alkyl or aryl} \xrightarrow{\text{Et}_2\text{O}, 0 \text{ °C to rt}, 2 \text{ h}} R - \text{MgX}$$

A 2-necked flask equipped with a stir bar and reflux condenser was charged with magnesium turnings (3.0 equiv). The reaction apparatus was flame-dried under vacuum and cooled under  $N_2$ . Anhydrous  $Et_2O$  and a crystal of iodine (ca. 2 mg) were added to the flask. The organohalide (1.0 equiv) was added slowly over 30 min at 0 °C to maintain a gentle reflux. The mixture was stirred for 2 h at room temperature. The resulting Grignard reagent was typically between 1.5 and 2.5 M as titrated by Knochel's method.<sup>2</sup>

# **B.** Large Scale Cross-Coupling Reaction

#### **Scheme SI 1. Synthesis of Cross-coupling Product 4**

*cis*-(±)-2-(2-naphthyl)-4-phenyl-tetrahydropyran (3). The title compound was prepared according to a modified procedure reported by Dintzer. Montmorillonite K10 clay was activated by heating at 200 °C for 2 h immediately prior to use. 2-Naphthaldehyde (9.00 g, 30.0 mmol, 1.00 equiv) and Montmorillonite K10 clay (12.0 g, 1.25 equiv by mass) were added to flame dried baffled round bottom flask equipped with stir bar. The flask was evacuated and backfilled

with  $N_2$  at which point anhydrous benzene (500 mL), anhydrous MeOH (12 mL, 150 mmol, 5.0 equiv), and 3-buten-1-ol (7.5 mL, 45 mmol, 1.5 equiv) were added. The reaction was set to stir at reflux for 2 days. The reaction mixture was then cooled to room temperature and passed through a silica plug (neat Et<sub>2</sub>O) and concentrated in vacuo. The compound was purified by flash column chromatography (5% EtOAc/hexanes) to afford the title compound as a yellow oil (4.42 g, 15.3 mmol, dr >20:1, 50% yield). The dr was determined based on integration of the benzylic methines in the  $^1$ H NMR spectrum. Analytical data is consistent with literature values. TLC  $\mathbf{R_f} = 0.6$  (5% EtOAc/hexanes);  $^1$ H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  7.84 (s, 1H), 7.81–7.74 (m, 3H) 7.48 (d, J = 9.0, 1H), 7.43–7.36 (m, 2H), 7.30–7.25 (m, 2H), 7.23–7.15 (m, 3H), 4.59 (d, J = 11.0, 1H), 4.30 (dd, J = 11.5, 4.5, 1H), 3.75 (td, J = 11.8, 2.5, 1H), 2.97–2.89 (m, 1H), 2.10 (ad, J = 13.2, 1H), 1.96–1.79 (m, 3H);  $^{13}$ C NMR (125.7 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  145.5, 140.3, 133.5, 133.0, 128.68, 128.67, 128.14, 128.11, 127.7, 126.89, 126.88, 126.5, 126.1, 125.8, 124.4, 124.3, 80.0, 68.9, 42.3, 41.6, 33.5.

 $syn-(\pm)-5-(2-naphthyl)-3-phenylhexan-1-ol (4)$ . The title compound was prepared according to Method B. The following amounts of reagents were used: substrate 3 (5.00 g, 17.3 mmol, 1.00 equiv), (rac-BINAP)NiCl<sub>2</sub> (0.323 g, 0.433 mmol, 0.025 equiv), and MeMgI (14.4 mL, 43.3 mmol, 3.00 M in Et<sub>2</sub>O, 2.50 equiv), and PhMe (200 mL). <sup>1</sup>H NMR of the crude reaction mixture showed a calculated 73% crude yield of the desired product with a smaller amount of styrene byproduct (2.6 mmol, 15%). An oxidative workup was employed for facile removal of the styrene byproduct.<sup>6</sup> The crude reaction mixture was added to a 50 mL round-bottom flask, which was then charged with N-methylmorpholine N-oxide (NMO, 323 mg, 2.83 mmol, 1.10 equiv), osmium tetroxide (161 µL, 0.0259 mmol, 4% solution in H<sub>2</sub>O, 1 mol% relative to styrene), 6 mL acetone, and 2 mL water. The reaction was allowed to stir open to air for 24 h, at which point saturated NaHCO<sub>3</sub> (15 mL) was added, and the mixture was filtered over celite. The mixture was extracted with EtOAc (3 x 10 mL), and the combined organics were washed with brine, dried over MgSO<sub>4</sub>, filtered, and concentrated in vacuo. The product was purified by flash column chromatography (20% EtOAc/hexanes) to afford the title compound as a yellow oil (3.67 g, 12.1 mmol, dr >20:1, 70%). The dr was determined based on integration of the benzylic methines in the <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectrum. Analytical data is consistent with literature values. <sup>7</sup> TLC R<sub>f</sub> = 0.3 (20% EtOAc/hexanes);  ${}^{1}$ H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  7.82–7.75 (m, 3H), 7.47–7.40 (m, 3H), 7.33-7.21 (m, 4H), 7.06 (d, J = 7.2, 2H), 3.38-3.27 (m, 2H), 2.59 (m, 1H), 2.42 (m, 1H), 2.09-2.03 (m, 1H), 2.00-1.95 (m, 1H), 1.85-1.79 (m, 1H), 1.79-1.72 (m, 1H), 1.22 (d, J=7.0, 3H), 1.10 (br s, 1H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (125.7 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 144.7, 144.3, 133.7, 132.4, 128.60, 128.59, 128.2, 128.00, 127.99, 127.7, 127.6, 126.4, 126.0, 125.9, 125.8, 125.3, 61.1, 45.2, 40.40, 40.38, 37.7, 23.8.

# C. Synthesis of Cross-Coupling Product <sup>13</sup>C-2

# Scheme SI 2. Synthesis of Enantioenriched Cross-coupling Product <sup>13</sup>C-2

(S)-(3,4,5-trimethoxyphenyl)(naphthalen-6-yl)methanol (SI-1). The title compound was prepared according to procedure by Taylor et al. 8 To a solution of naphthylboronic acid (1.2 g, 7.2 mmol, 2.4 equiv) in toluene (30 mL) was added diethylzinc (22 mL, 22 mmol, 1.0 M in toluene, 7.0 equiv). After stirring for 2 days, the reaction was cooled to room temperature and a solution of (S)-(1-methylpyrrolidin-2-yl)diphenylmethanol (0.080 g, 0.30 mmol, 0.10 equiv) in toluene (5 mL) was added. After stirring for 10 minutes, a solution of 3,4,5trimethoxybenzaldehyde (0.59 g, 3.0 mmol, 1.0 equiv) in toluene (5 mL) was added. The reaction was allowed to stir at 4 °C for 2 days, at which point 1N hydrochloric acid (5 mL) was added and the product was extracted with EtOAc (3 x 10 mL). The combined organics were washed with brine (10 mL), dried over MgSO<sub>4</sub>, and concentrated in vacuo. The product was purified by flash column chromatography (20-50% EtOAc/hexanes) to afford the desired product as a white solid (0.490 g, 1.50 mmol, 50%). Subsequent recrystallization from EtOAc/hexanes provided enantioenriched product. Analytical data is consistent with literature values. 9 m.p. 147–150 °C; TLC  $R_f = 0.7 (50\% \text{ EtOAc/hexanes})$ ; 1H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$ 7.89-1.79 (m, 4H), 7.50-7.43 (m, 3H), 7.25 (s, 2H), 6.65 (s, 2H), 5.95 (ad, J = 3.6, 1H), 3.83 (ad, J = 4.0, 9H), 2.30 (d, J = 3.5, 1H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (125.7 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  153.5, 141.0, 139.4, 137.5, 133.4, 133.1, 128.5, 128.3, 127.9, 126.4, 126.2, 125.2, 124.9, 103.8 (2C), 76.6, 61.0, 56.3 (3C);  $[\alpha]^{25}$ <sub>D</sub> -12.2 (c 2.05, CHCl<sub>3</sub>); SFC analysis (AD-H, 30% MeOH, 2.5 mL/min, 215 nm) indicated 90% ee:  $t_R$  (minor) = 3.19 minutes,  $t_R$  (major) = 3.42 minutes.

(*S*)-2-(methoxy(3,4,5-trimethoxyphenyl)methyl)naphthalene (5). To a suspension of NaH (0.036 g, 1.5 mmol, 1.5 equiv) in THF (4 mL) was added a solution of SI-1 (0.325 g, 1.00 mmol, 1.00 equiv) in THF (3 mL). The solution was stirred for 1 h at which point iodomethane (0.068 mL, 1.1 mmol, 1.1 equiv) was added. The solution was allowed to stir overnight. Excess NaH was quenched with saturated aqueous ammonium chloride (5 mL) and the product was extracted with EtOAc (3 x 10 mL). The combined organics were washed with brine (10 mL), dried over MgSO<sub>4</sub> and concentrated in vacuo. The crude product was purified by flash column chromatography (20% Et<sub>2</sub>O/hexanes) to afford 5 as a white solid (0.229 g, 0.671 mmol, 67%). Analytical data is consistent with literature values. m.p. 103–105 °C; TLC R<sub>f</sub> = 0.3 (20% Et<sub>2</sub>O/hexanes); H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 7.86–7.79 (m, 4H), 7.51–7.42 (m, 3H), 6.63 (s, 2H), 5.33 (s, 1H), 3.83 (s, 9H), 3.44 (s, 3H); H C NMR (125.7, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 153.4, 139.3, 137.7, 137.4, 133.3, 133.1, 128.5, 128.2, 127.8, 126.3, 126.1, 125.9, 125.0, 104.1 (2C), 85.6, 61.0, 57.3 (3C), 56.3; [α]<sup>23</sup><sub>D</sub> +26.7 (*c* 10.35, CHCl<sub>3</sub>); SFC analysis (AD-H, 20% MeOH, 2.5 mL/min, 215 nm) indicated 89% ee: t<sub>R</sub> (major) = 3.36 minutes, t<sub>R</sub> (minor) = 3.63 minutes.

(R)-2-(1-(3,4,5-trimethoxyphenyl)ethyl- $2^{-13}C$ )naphthalene ( $^{13}C$ -2). The title compound was prepared according to Method A. The reaction was run at 50 °C for 6 hours. The following amounts of reagents were used: Ni(cod)<sub>2</sub> (2.7 mg, 0.010 mmol, 0.10 equiv), DPEPhos (5.6 mg, 0.010 mmol, 0.10 equiv), substrate 5 (34 mg, 0.10 mmol, 1.0 equiv), <sup>13</sup>CH<sub>3</sub>MgI (110 µL, 0.25 mmol, 2.3 M in Et<sub>2</sub>O, 2.5 equiv), and PhMe (1.2 mL). Analysis by <sup>1</sup>H NMR showed the unpurified products were formed as a mixture of desired product <sup>13</sup>C-2 and phenol SI-2 (~2:1 ratio). The products were separated by flash column chromatography (20% Et<sub>2</sub>O/hexanes) and phenol SI-2 was subjected to methylation according our previously reported procedure. 8 SI-2 (7.8 mg, 0.025 mmol, 1.0 equiv) was dissolved in acetone (3 mL) and K<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> (0.083 g, 0.60 mmol, 24 equiv) was added, followed by iodomethane (0.019 mL, 0.30 mmol, 12 equiv). The mixture was heated to reflux and stirred for 4 hours. The reaction was then cooled to room temperature, filtered, washed with acetone and concentrated in vacuo. The product was purified by flash column chromatography (20% Et<sub>2</sub>O/hexanes) to afford the title compound <sup>13</sup>C-2 as a clear oil (19.3 mg, 0.601 mmol, 60% over two steps). TLC  $R_f = 0.4$  (20%  $Et_2O/hexanes$ ); <sup>1</sup>H **NMR** (500 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  7.80 (t, J = 6.5, 2H), 7.75 (d, J = 8.6, 1H), 7.68 (s, 1H), 7.49–7.41 (m, 2H), 7.32 (d, J = 8.6, 1H), 6.47 (s, 2H), 4.24 (q, J = 7.2, 1H), 3.83 (s, 3H), 3.80 (s, 6H), 1.72(dd, J = 127.1, 7.2, 3H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (125.7, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  153.2, 143.7, 142.1, 136.4, 133.6, 132.3, 128.1, 127.9, 127.7, 126.8, 126.1, 125.6, 125.4, 105.0 (2C), 61.0, 56.2 (3C), 45.2, 22.0; **IR** (neat) 2955, 2928, 2359, 1588, 1506 cm<sup>-1</sup>; **HRMS** (TOF MS ES+) m/z calcd for  $C_{20}^{13}$ CH<sub>22</sub>O<sub>3</sub>Na (M + Na)  $^{+}$  346.1501, found 346.1496. [a]  $^{25}$ <sub>D</sub> +14.1 (c 3.90, CHCl<sub>3</sub>); SFC analysis (AD-H, 20%) MeOH, 2.5 mL/min, 215 nm) indicated 89% ee:  $t_R$  (minor) = 4.23 minutes,  $t_R$  (major) = 4.58 minutes.

Scheme SI 3. Synthesis of Racemic Cross-coupling Product <sup>13</sup>C-2

(3,4,5-trimethoxyphenyl)(naphthalen-6-yl)methanol (rac-SI-1). To a stirred solution of 2-naphthylmagnesium bromide (7.5 mL, 9.0 mmol, 1.2 M in THF, 1.1 equiv) in a flame-dried round bottom flask was added a solution of 3,4,5-trimethoxybenzaldehyde (1.60 g, 8.15 mmol, 1.0 equiv) in THF (5 mL). The reaction was allowed to stir for 1 h at which point saturated ammonium chloride was added (10 mL) and the reaction was extracted with EtOAc (3 x 10 mL). The combined organic layers were washed with brine, dried over MgSO<sub>4</sub>, filtered, and concentrated in vacuo. The product was purified by flash column chromatography (20–50% EtOAc/hexanes) to afford the desired product as a white solid (2.37 g, 7.35 mmol, 90%). Analytical data is consistent with SI-1 (vide supra).

**2-(methoxy(3,4,5-trimethoxyphenyl)methyl)naphthalene** (*rac-***5).** To a suspension of NaH (220 mg, 9.2 mmol, 1.5 equiv) in THF (30 mL) was added a solution of *rac-***SI-1** (2.0 g, 6.2 mmol, 1.0 equiv) in THF (10 mL). The solution was stirred for 1 h at which point iodomethane (420 μL, 6.7 mmol, 1.1 equiv) was added. The solution was allowed to stir overnight. Excess NaH was quenched with saturated ammonium chloride (15 mL) and the product was extracted with EtOAc (3 x 20 mL). The combined organics were washed with brine (20 mL), dried over MgSO<sub>4</sub> and concentrated in vacuo. The product was purified by flash column chromatography (20% Et<sub>2</sub>O/hexanes) to afford **5** as a white solid (1.49 g, 4.40 mmol, 71%). Analytical data is consistent with **5** (*vide supra*).

**2-(1-(3,4,5-trimethoxyphenyl)ethyl-2-**<sup>13</sup>*C*)naphthalene (rac-<sup>13</sup>C-**2**). The title compound was prepared according to Method A. The reaction was run at 50 °C for 6 hours. The following amounts of reagents were used: Ni(cod)<sub>2</sub> (5.6 mg, 0.020 mmol, 0.10 equiv), DPEPhos (11 mg, 0.020 mmol, 0.10 equiv), substrate rac-**5** (68 mg, 0.20 mmol, 1.0 equiv), <sup>13</sup>CH<sub>3</sub>MgI (220  $\mu$ L, 0.50 mmol, 2.3 M in Et<sub>2</sub>O, 2.5 equiv), and PhMe (2.4 mL). The title compound was separated from phenol rac-SI-2 by flash column chromatography (20% Et<sub>2</sub>O/hexanes) to give a clear oil (29.7 mg, 0.0920 mmol, 46%). Analytical data is consistent with <sup>13</sup>C-2 (vide supra).

# **D. Synthesis of Cross-Coupling Product 7**

# Scheme SI 4. Synthesis of Cross-coupling Product 7

cis-(±)-((2-(3-furan-2-yl)tetrahydro-2H-pyran-4-yl)oxy)(tert-butyl)dimethylsilane (6). The title compound was prepared according to a modified procedure by Sabitha. To a stirring solution of 3-furancarboxaldehyde (0.86 mL, 10. mmol, 1.0 equiv) in anhydrous DCM (20 mL) under  $N_2$  was added 3-buten-1-ol (1.0 mL, 11 mmol, 11 equiv). Trifluoroacetic acid (TFA, 5.6 mL, 74 mmol, 7.4 equiv) was added slowly via syringe and the reaction mixture was allowed to stir at room temperature for 3 h. Saturated sodium bicarbonate was slowly added and the pH was adjusted to >7 by addition of  $Et_3N$ . The aqueous layer was extracted with DCM (3 x 15 mL), the combined organics were washed with brine, dried over MgSO<sub>4</sub>, filtered and concentrated in vacuo. The residue was then redissolved in MeOH (20 mL) and  $K_2CO_3$  (4.8 g, 35 mmol, 3.5 equiv) was added, and the reaction was stirred for 30 min at room temperature. The MeOH was removed under reduced pressure,  $H_2O$  was added to the residue, and the mixture was extracted with DCM (3 x 15 mL). The combined organics were washed with brine, dried over MgSO<sub>4</sub>, filtered and concentrated in vacuo. Unreacted aldehyde was removed by flash column chromatography (50%  $Et_2O$ /hexanes) and the resulting product ( $R_f = 0.2$ ) was carried forward directly into the next step, with approximate yields calculated from HNMR analysis.

The product from the previous step was dissolved in dry DCM (15 mL) in a flame-dried round bottom flask equipped with stir bar. 4-Dimethylaminopyridine (DMAP, 0.091 g, 0.88 mmol, 0.40 equiv relative to calculated yield in previous step) and Et<sub>3</sub>N (0.38 mL, 3.3 mmol, 1.5 equiv relative to calculated yield in previous step) were added under a flow of N<sub>2</sub>. The reaction was stirred at room temperature for 10 min, at which point *tert*-butyldimethylsilyl chloride (TBSCl, 330 mg, 2.4 mmol, 1.1 equiv relative to calculated yield in previous step) was added. The reaction was allowed to stir for 18 h at room temperature, at which point saturated aqueous ammonium chloride (10 mL) was added and the aguous layer extracted with DCM (3 x 15 mL). The combined organics were washed with brine, dried over MgSO<sub>4</sub>, filtered and concentrated in vacuo. The product was purified by flash column chromatography (5% Et<sub>2</sub>O/hexanes) to afford the title compound as a clear oil (0.391 g, 1.38 mmol, dr >20:1, 14% over two steps). The dr was determined based on integration of the benzylic methines in the <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectrum. Analytical data was consistent with literature values. TLC  $R_f = 0.7 (5\% \text{ Et}_2\text{O/hexanes})$ ; H NMR (500) MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  7.40 (s, 1H), 7.37 (s, 1H), 6.42 (s, 1H), 4.29 (dd, J = 11.6, 1.7, 1H), 4.06 (ddd, J = 12.1, 4.9, 1.7, 1H), 3.85 (sept, J = 4.9, 1H), 3.53 (td J = 12.5, 2.0, 1H), 2.07–2.00 (m, 1H), 1.84–1.77 (m, 1H), 1.69–1.58 (m, 2H), 0.90 (s, 9H), 0.08 (s, 6H);  $^{13}$ C NMR (125.7, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$ 143.3, 139.3, 126.9, 109.0, 71.3, 68.8, 66.5, 42.5, 36.2, 26.0 (3C), 18.3, -4.37, -4.41.

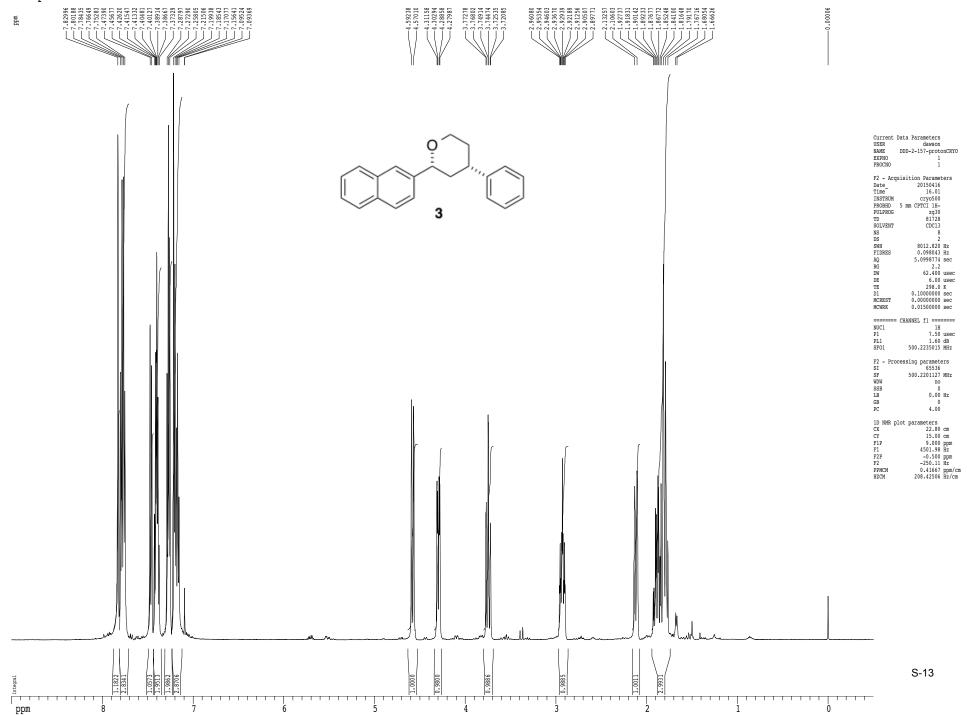
syn-(±)-3-((tert-butyldimethylsilyl)oxy)-5-(furan-3-yl)hexan-6,6,6-d<sub>3</sub>-1-ol (7). The title compound was prepared according to Method A. The following amounts of reagents were used: Ni(cod)<sub>2</sub> (5.5 mg, 0.020 mmol, 0.10 equiv), DPEPhos (11 mg, 0.020 mmol, 0.10 equiv), substrate **6** (56 mg, 0.20 mmol, 1.0 equiv), CD<sub>3</sub>MgI (280 μL, 0.50 mmol, 1.8 M in Et<sub>2</sub>O, 2.5 equiv), and PhMe (2.4 mL). The product was purified by flash column chromatography (20% Et<sub>2</sub>O/pentane) to afford the title compound as a clear oil (50.4 mg, 0.167 mmol, dr >20:1, 84%). The dr was determined based on integration of the benzylic methines in the <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectrum. **TLC R**<sub>f</sub> = 0.5 (20% Et<sub>2</sub>O/pentane); <sup>1</sup>H **NMR** (500 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 7.35 (s, 1H), 7.20 (s, 1H), 6.27 (s, 1H), 3.95 (quint, J = 5.4, 1H), 3.88–3.80 (m, 1H), 3.75–3.67 (m, 1H), 2.73 (sext, J = 7.1, 1H), 2.42 (br s, 1H), 1.91–1.82 (m, 1H), 1.82–1.66 (m, 2H), 1.65–1.56 (m, 1H), 0.90 (s, 9H), 0.08 (s, 3H), 0.05 (s, 3H); <sup>13</sup>C **NMR** (125.7, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 143.0, 138.0, 130.8, 109.5, 70.2, 60.1, 44.5, 38.2, 27.1, 26.0 (3C), 22.3, 18.1, –4.31, –4.32; **IR** (neat) 3491, 2929, 2856, 2359, 1471 cm<sup>-1</sup>; **HRMS** (TOF MS ES+) m/z calcd for C<sub>16</sub>H<sub>27</sub>D<sub>3</sub>O<sub>3</sub>SiNa (M + Na)<sup>+</sup> 324.2050, found 324.2057.

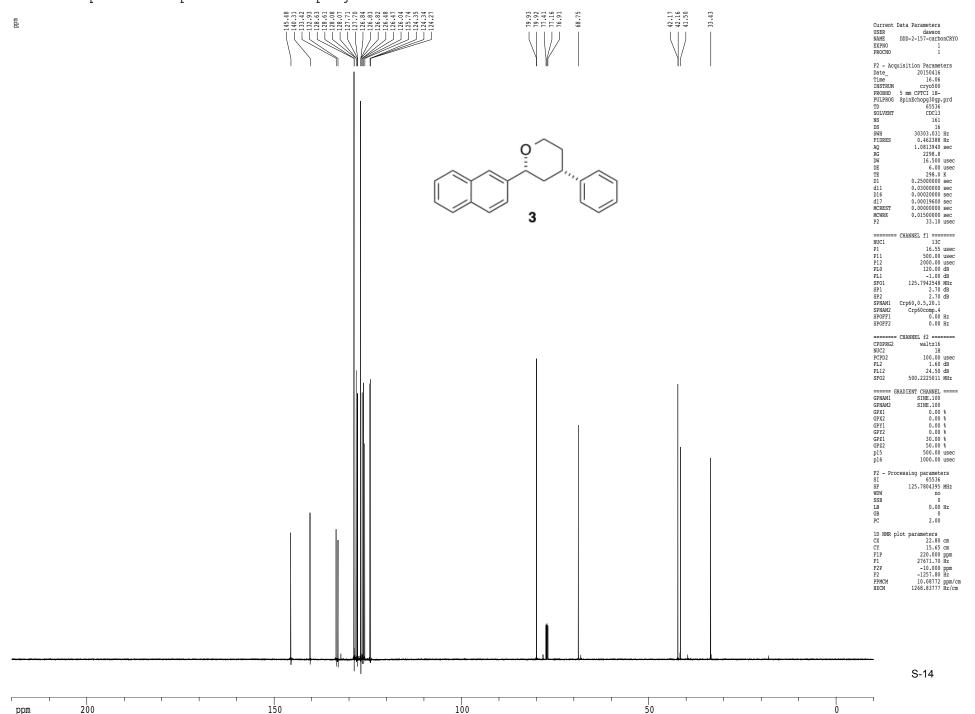
# E. Synthesis of Cross-Coupling Product 8

 $syn-(\pm)-5-(naphthalen-2-yl)-3-phenyl-5-(phenyl-d_5)pentan-1-ol (8)$ . The title compound was prepared according to Method C. The following amounts of reagents were used: Ni(dppe)Cl<sub>2</sub> (11 mg, 0.020 mmol, 0.10 equiv), substrate 3 (58 mg, 0.20 mmol, 1.0 equiv), C<sub>6</sub>D<sub>5</sub>MgBr (190 μL, 0.50 mmol, 2.6 M in Et<sub>2</sub>O, 2.5 equiv). The product was purified by flash column chromatography over silver-impregnated silica gel (0–20% EtOAc/hexanes) to afford a colorless oil (65.4 mg) containing a mixture of the title compound (74% calculated yield, dr >20:1) and  $\beta$ -H elimination (17% calculated yield). The dr was determined based on integration of the benzylic methines in the <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectrum. A small amount of analytically pure material was obtained for characterization. TLC  $R_f = 0.3$  (20% EtOAc/hexanes); <sup>1</sup>H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  7.81–7.60 (m, 3H), 7.60 (s, 1H), 7.49–7.42 (m, 2H); 7.34–7.22 (m, 4H), 7.09 (d, J = 7.1, 2H), 3.85 (dd, J = 10.5, 4.7, 1H), 3.47-3.33 (m, 2H), 2.63-2.55 (m, 2H), 2.43-2.36 (m, 1H), 2.02-1.94 (m, 1H), 1.90–1.81 (m, 1H) 1.00 (br s, 1H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (125.7, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 145.3, 144.2, 141.3, 133.6, 132.4, 128.7 (2C), 128.5 (2C), 128.3, 127.9 (2C), 127.8, 127.69 (2C), 127.67, 126.8, 126.7, 126.6, 126.1, 126.0, 125.5, 61.2, 48.5, 42.5, 40.2, 40.1; **IR** (neat) 3365, 3024, 2928, 2359, 2341, 1599 cm<sup>-1</sup>; **HRMS** (TOF MS ES+) m/z calcd for  $C_{27}H_{21}D_5ONa$  (M + Na)<sup>+</sup> 394.2195, found 394.2204.

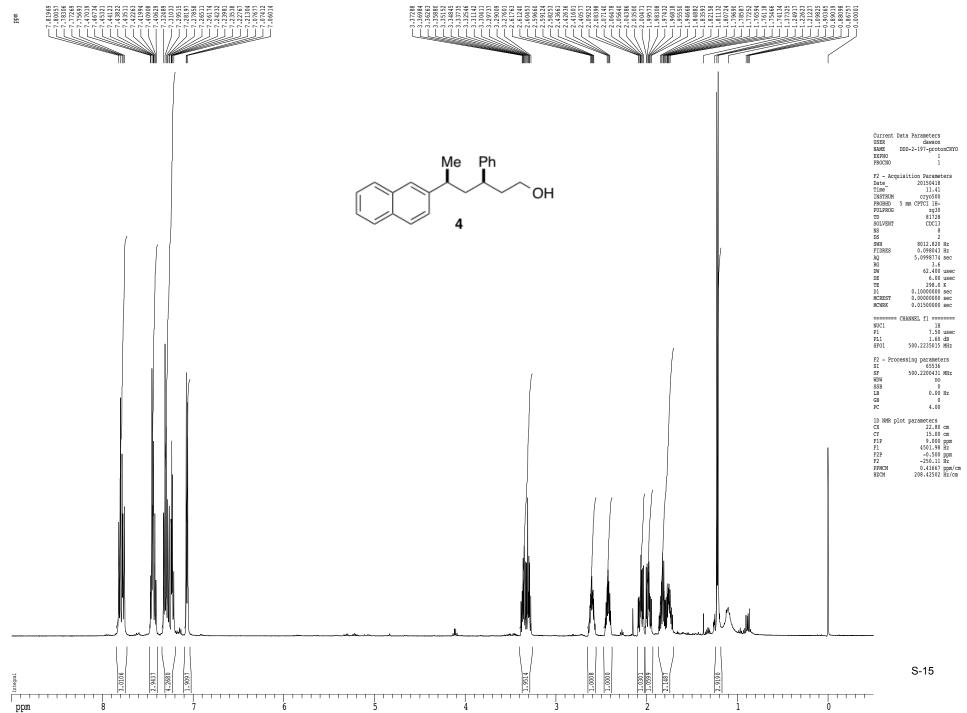
# III. REFERENCES

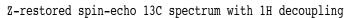
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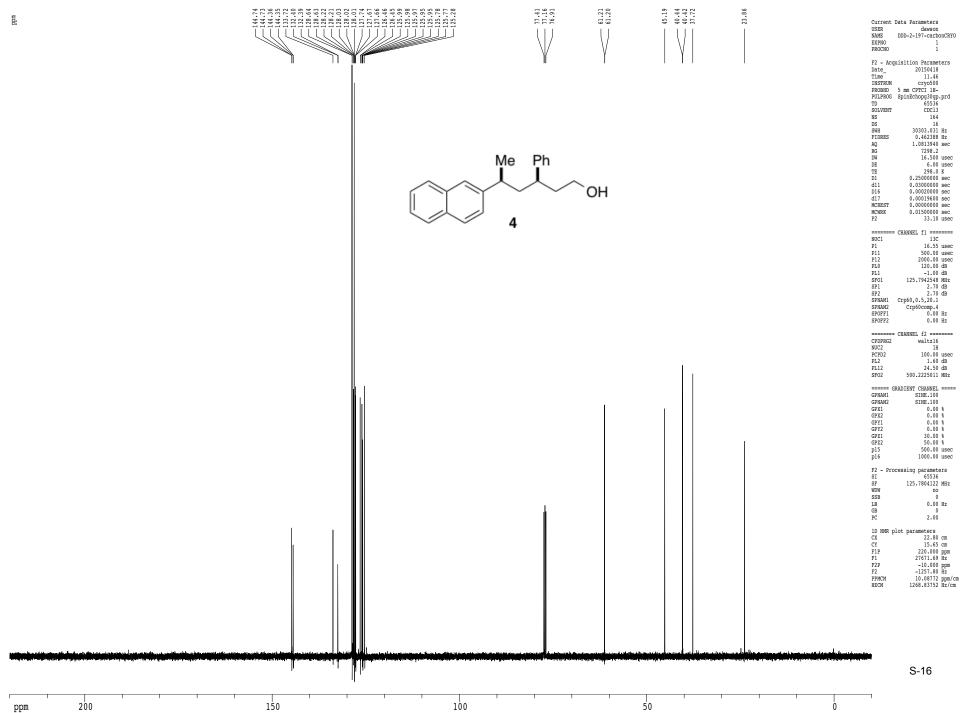




# 1H spectrum

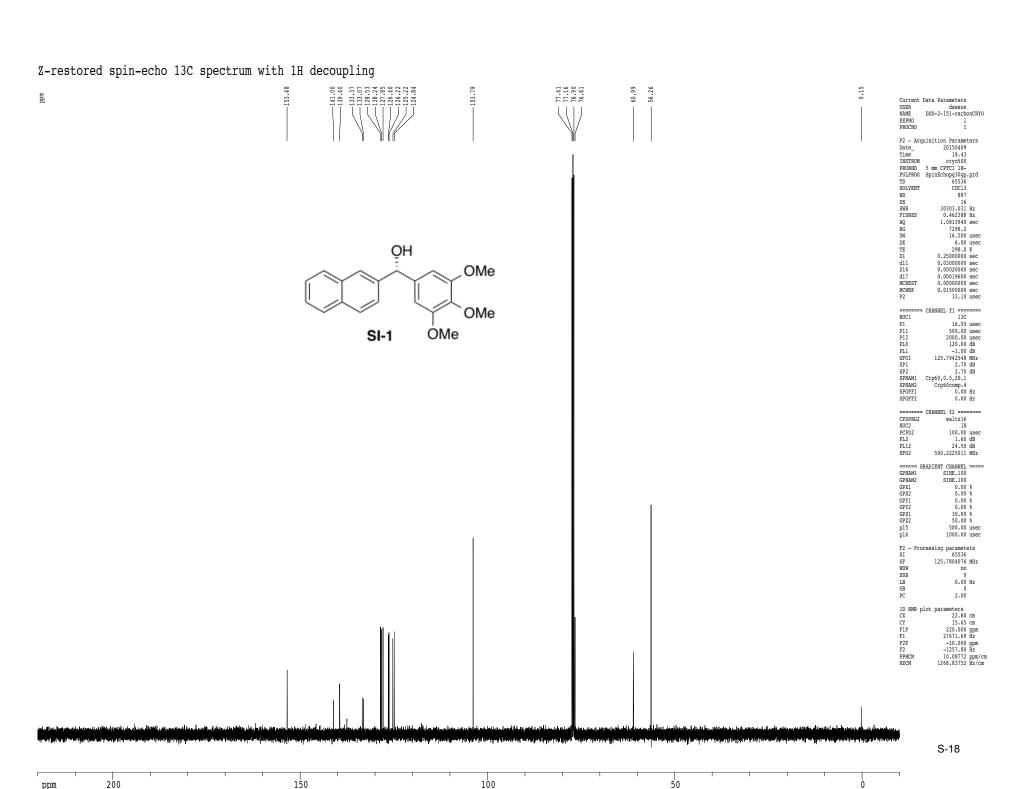




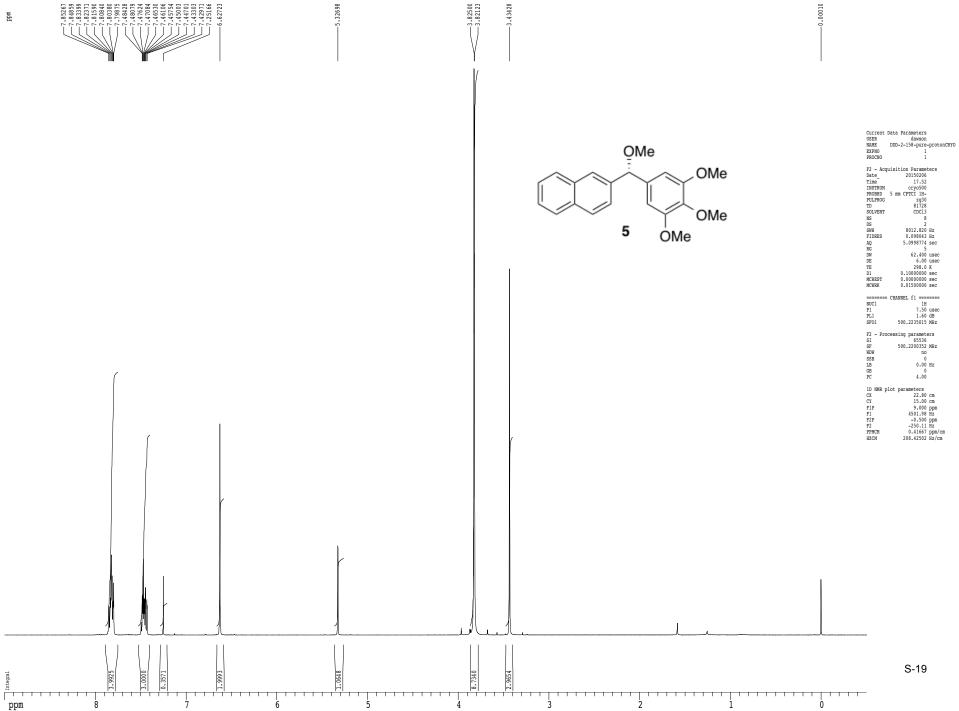


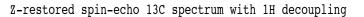
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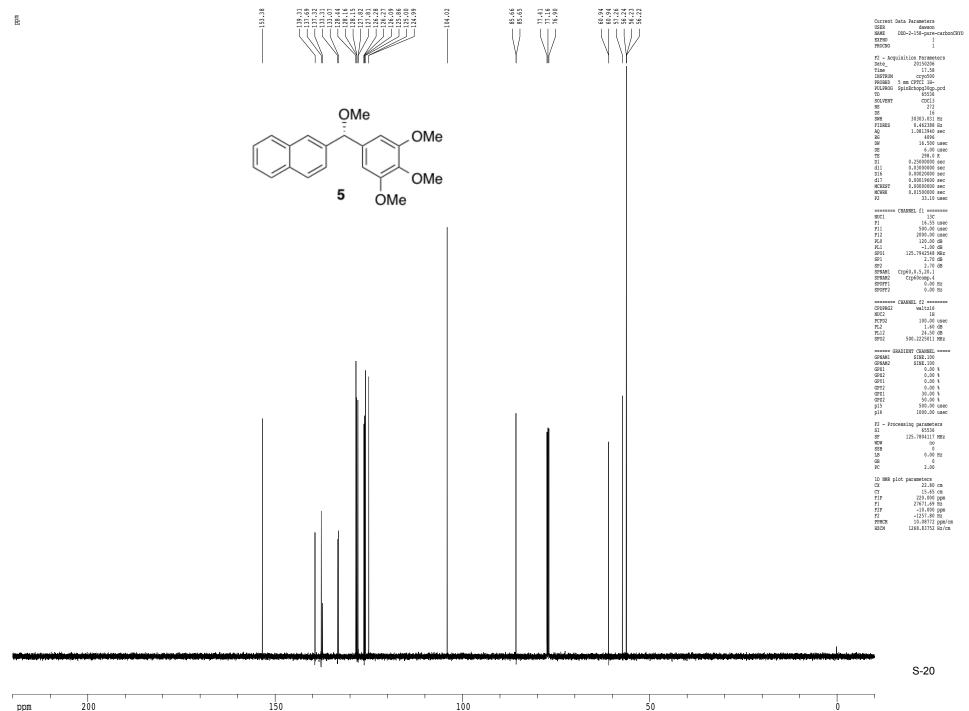
S-17

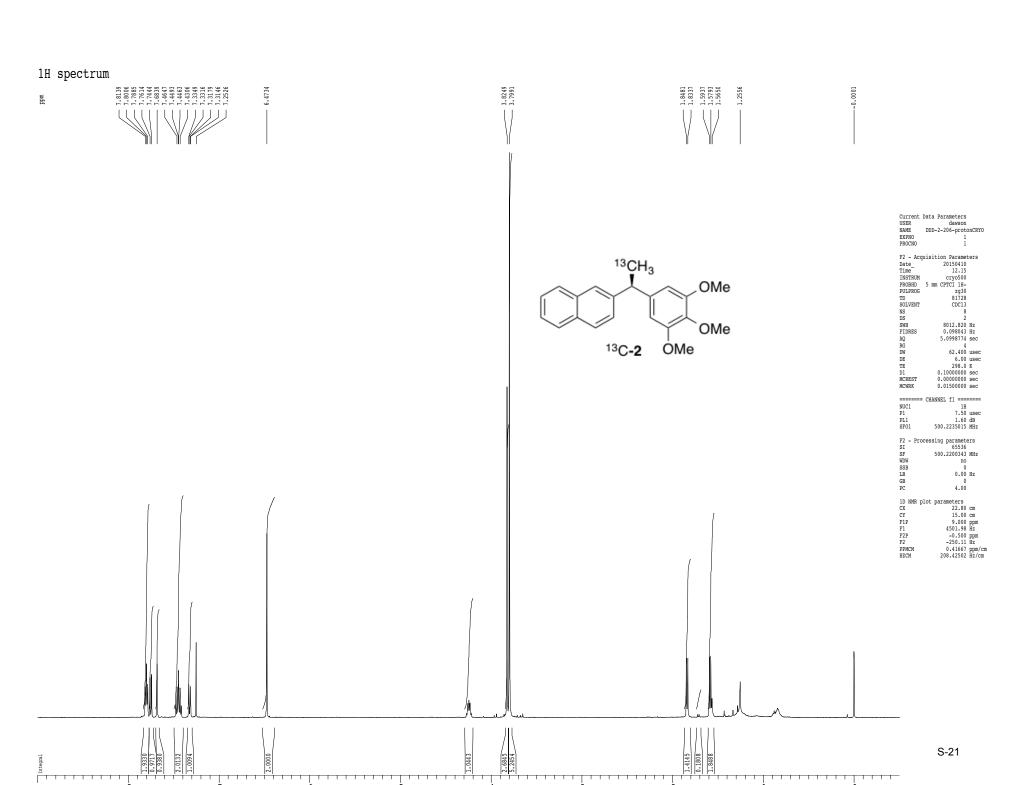


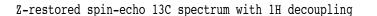


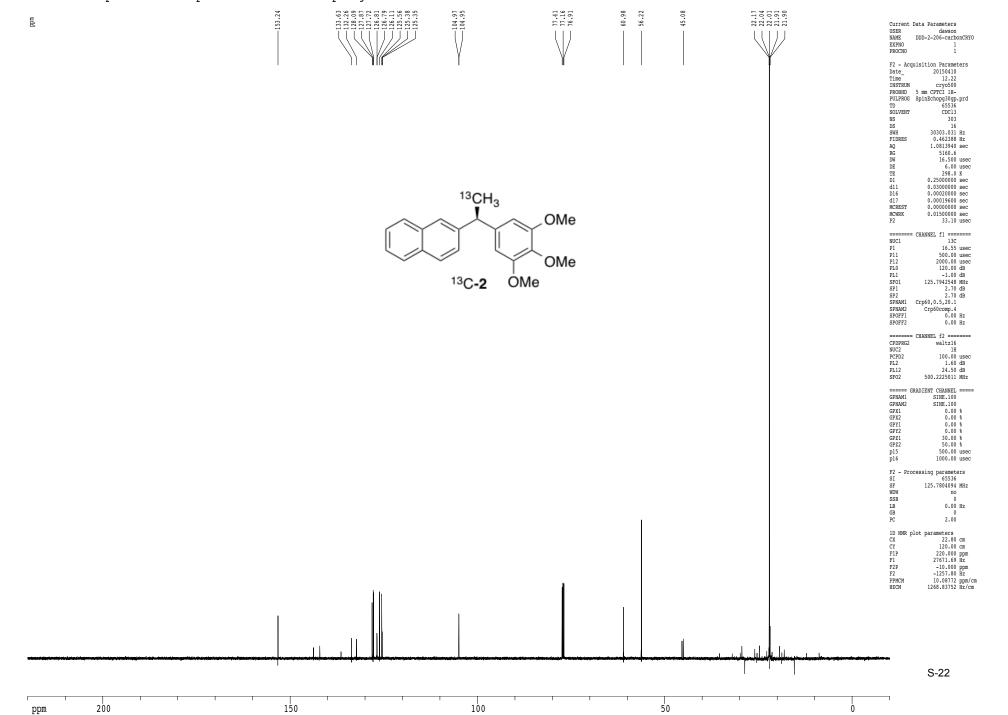


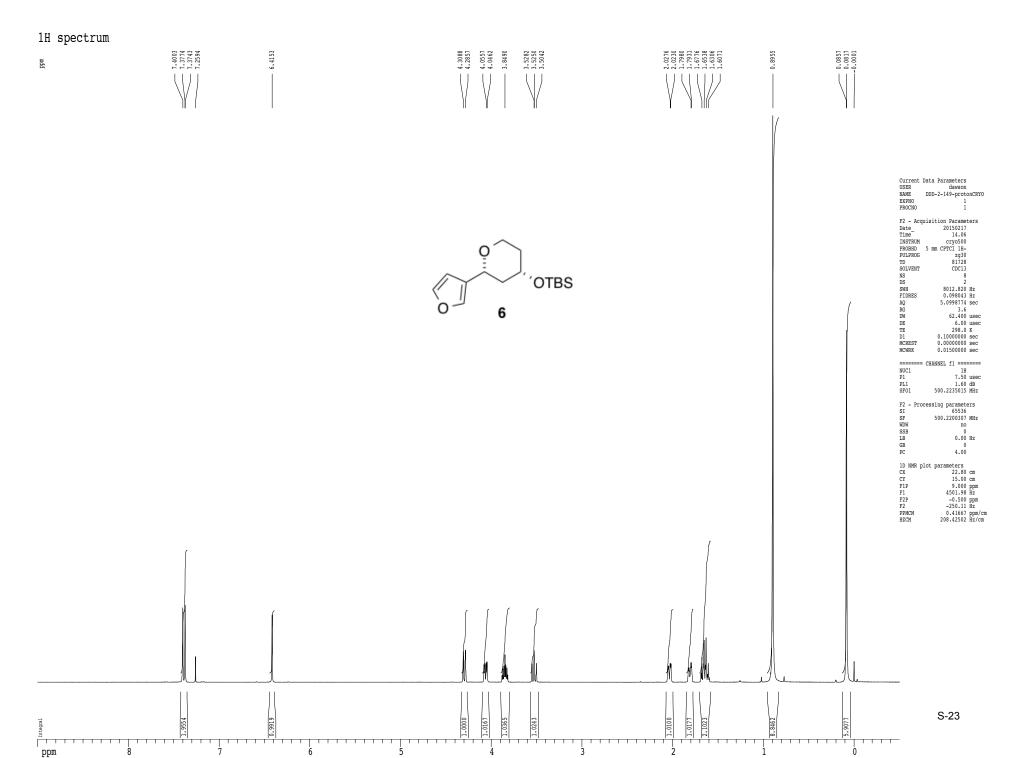


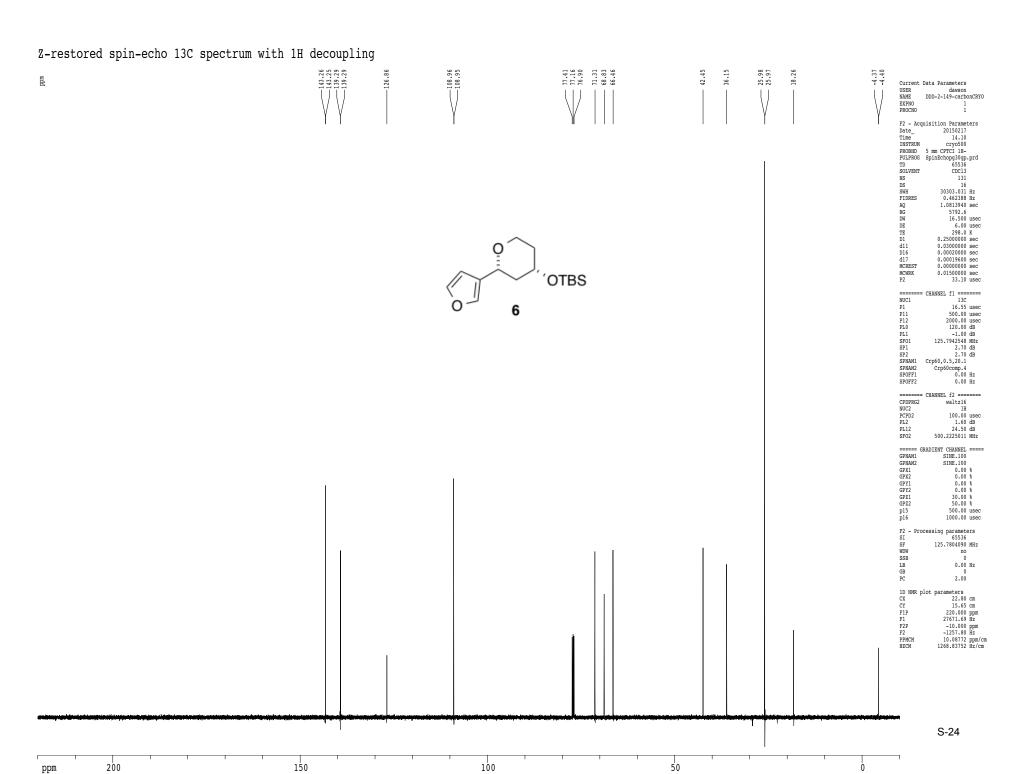


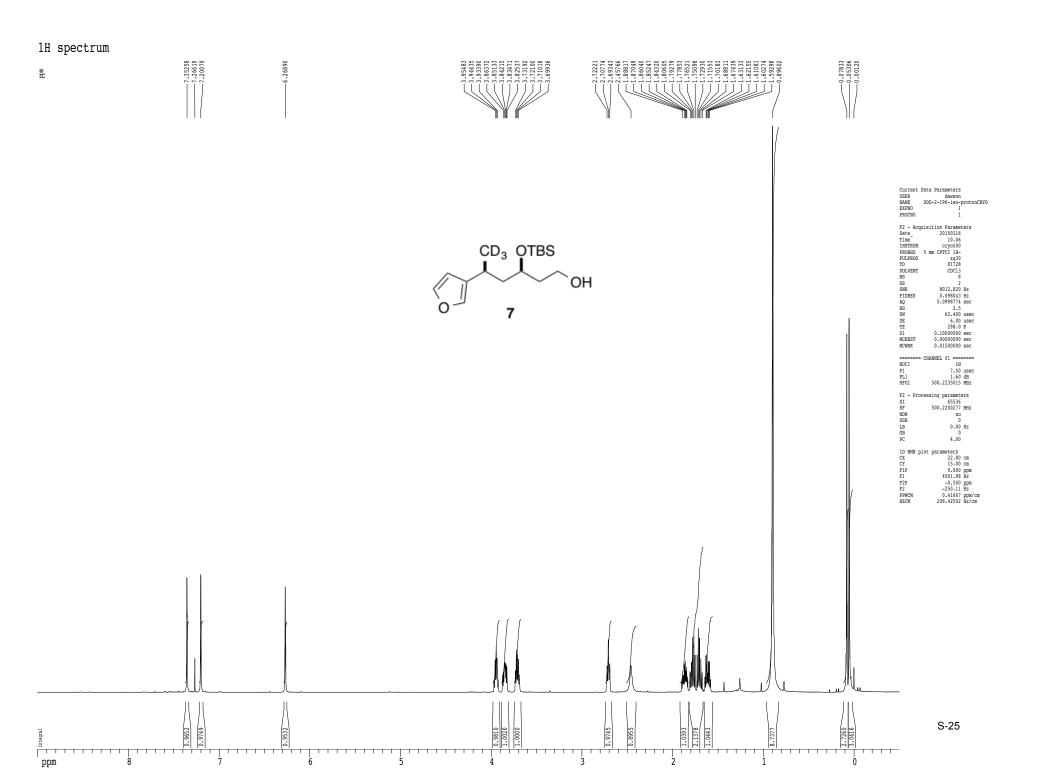


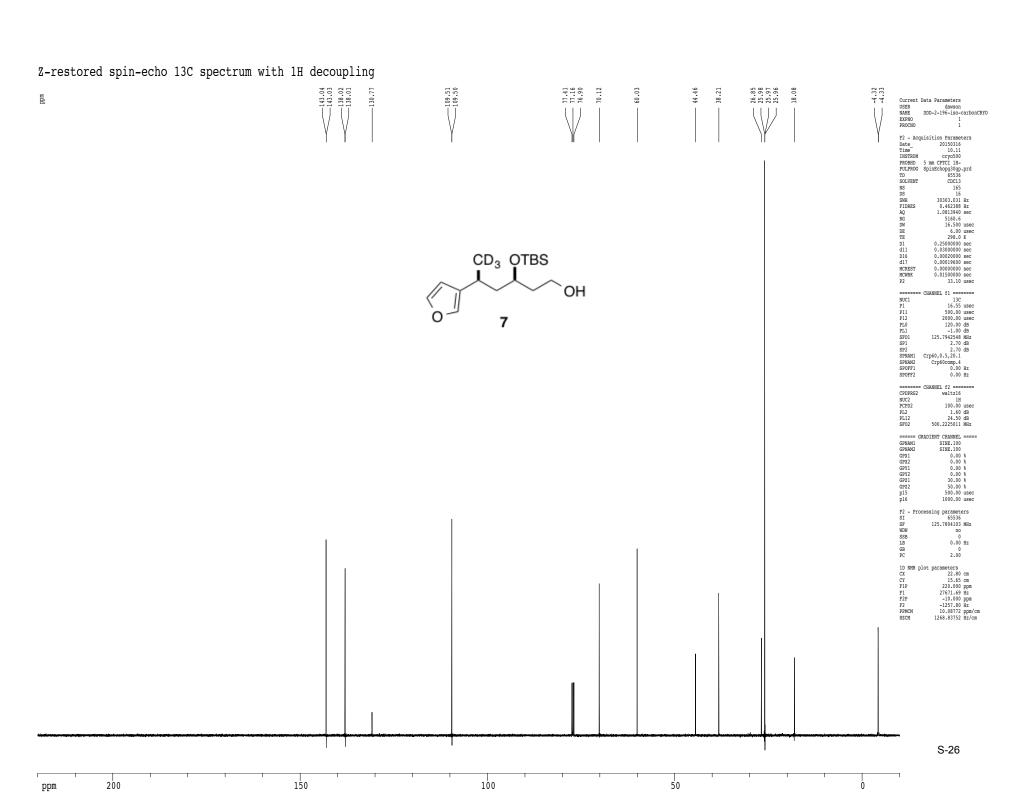




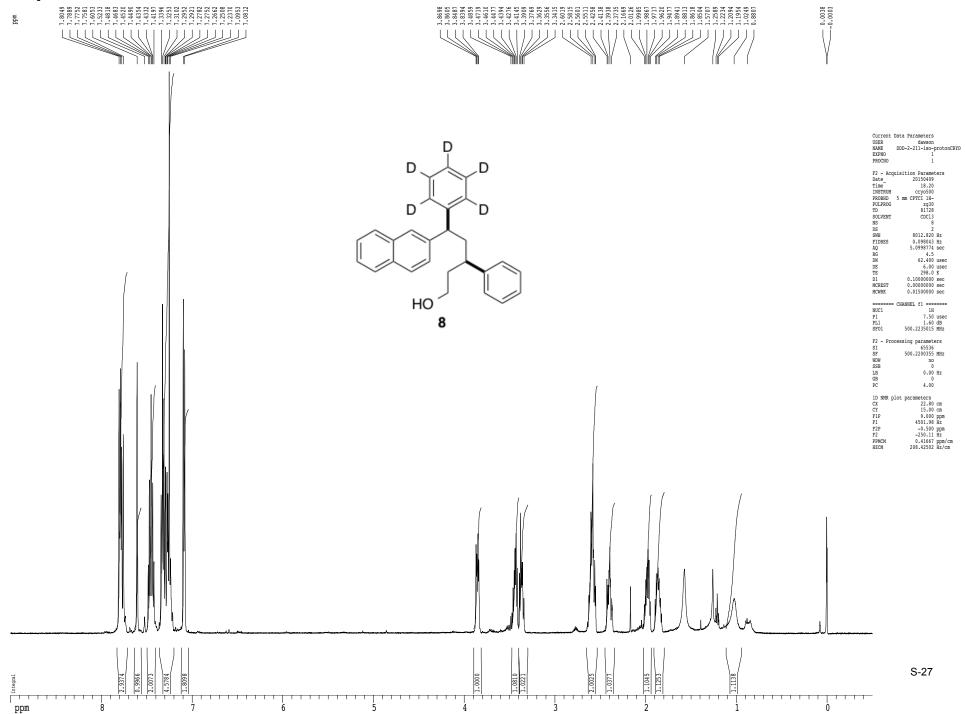




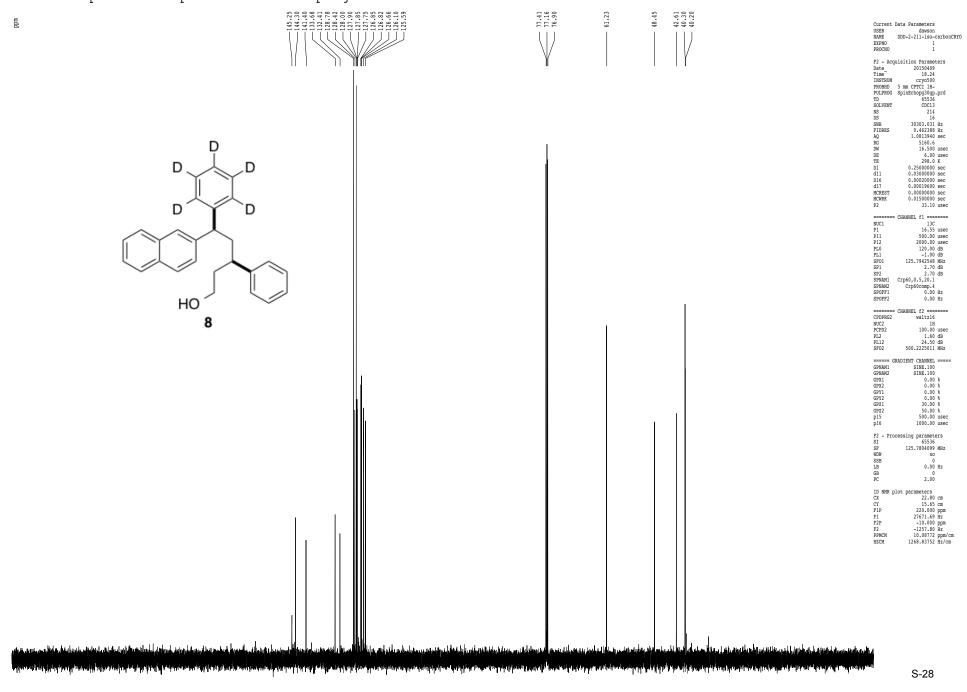


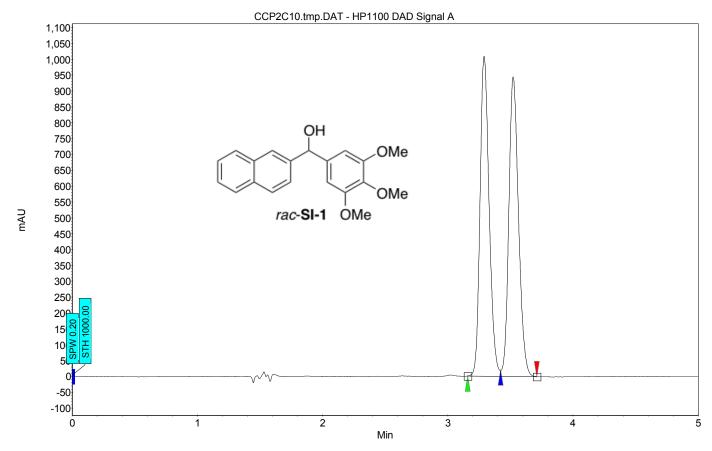




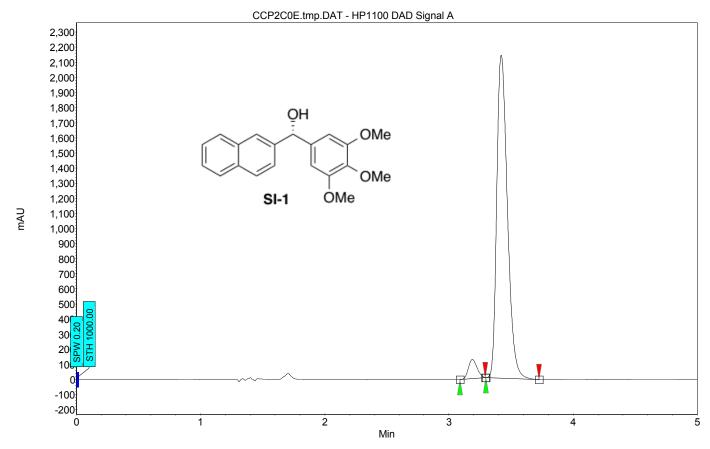


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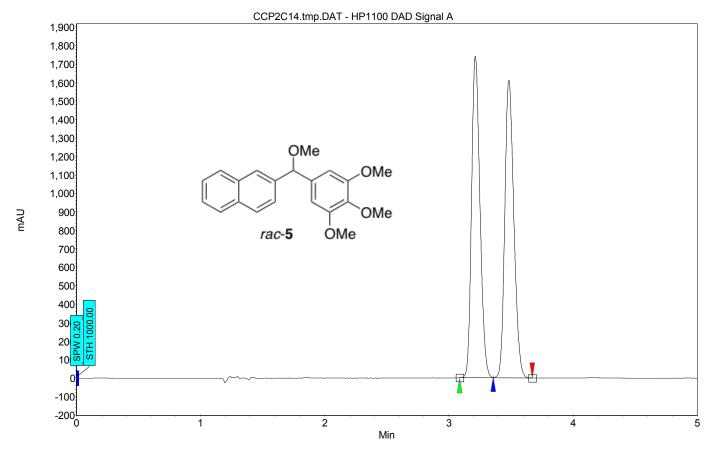




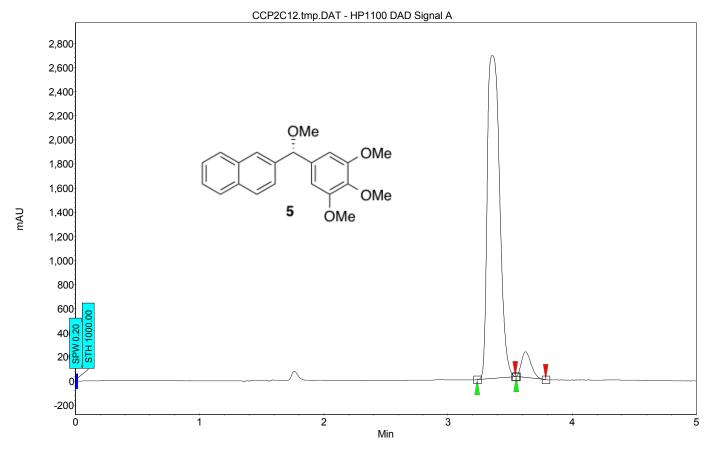
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Total						100.00	1953.3	169.5	100.000



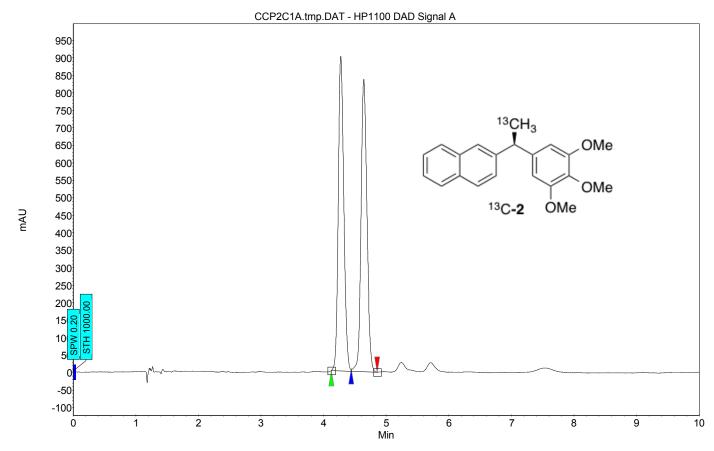
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1	UNKNOWN	3.09	3.19	3.29	0.00	4.56	126.4	10.1	4.562
2	UNKNOWN	3.30	3.42	3.73	0.00	95.44	2138.6	211.9	95.438
Total						100.00	2264.9	222.1	100.000



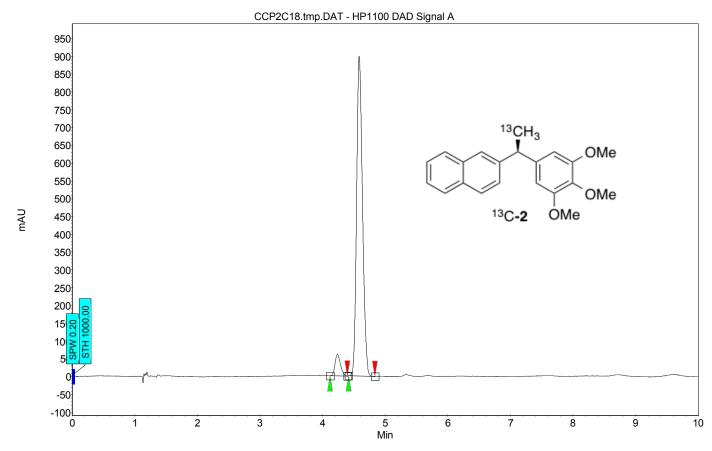
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1	UNKNOWN	3.09	3.21	3.36	0.00	50.02	1741.7	136.1	50.018
2	UNKNOWN	3.36	3.48	3.67	0.00	49.98	1613.0	136.0	49.982
Total						100.00	3354.8	272.1	100.000



Index	Name	Start	Time	End	RT Offset	Quantity	Height	Area	Area
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1	UNKNOWN	3.24	3.36	3.54	0.00	94.16	2680.2	307.8	94.158
2	UNKNOWN	3.55	3.63	3.79	0.00	5.84	213.4	19.1	5.842
Total						100.00	2893.6	326.9	100.000



Index	Name	Start	Time	End	RT Offset	Quantity	Height	Area	Area
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1	UNKNOWN	4.12	4.27	4.44	0.00	49.75	899.8	91.7	49.753
2	UNKNOWN	4.44	4.64	4.86	0.00	50.25	836.2	92.6	50.247
Total						100.00	1736.0	184.3	100.000



Index	Name	Start	Time	End	RT Offset	Quantity	Height	Area	Area
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1	UNKNOWN	4.11	4.23	4.39	0.00	5.77	61.3	6.0	5.773
2	UNKNOWN	4.41	4.58	4.84	0.00	94.23	898.8	98.1	94.227
Total						100.00	960.1	104.1	100.000