

Synthesis and Stereochemical Assignment of Arenolide

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Supporting Information

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General Information

^1H NMR spectra were recorded on a Varian Gemini-500 (500 MHz), or a Varian Inova-500 (500 MHz), or a Varian Inova-600 (600 MHz) spectrometer. Chemical shifts are reported in ppm with the solvent resonance as the internal standard (CDCl_3 : 7.26 ppm, $\text{THF-}d_8$: 3.58 ppm). Data are reported as follows: chemical shift, integration, multiplicity (s = singlet, d = doublet, t = triplet, q = quartet, qi = quintet, sx = sextet, sp = septet, m = multiplet, br = broad), and coupling constants (Hz). ^{13}C NMR spectra were recorded on a Varian Gemini-500 (125 MHz), or a Varian Inova-500 (125 MHz), or a Varian Inova-600 (150 MHz) spectrometer with complete proton decoupling. Chemical shifts are reported in ppm with the solvent resonance as the internal standard (CDCl_3 : 77.0 ppm, $\text{THF-}d_8$: 67.57 ppm). Infrared (IR) spectra were recorded on a Bruker alpha-P Spectrometer. Frequencies are reported in wavenumbers (cm^{-1}) as follows: strong (s), broad (br), medium (m), and weak (w). High-resolution mass spectrometry (DART+) was performed at the Mass Spectrometry Facility, Boston College, Chestnut Hill, MA.

Liquid chromatography was performed using forced flow (flash chromatography) on silica gel (SiO_2 , 230 – 400 Mesh) purchased from Silicycle. Thin layer chromatography (TLC) was performed on 25 μm silica gel glass backed plates from Silicycle. Visualization was performed using ultraviolet light (254 nm), phosphomolybdic acid (PMA) in ethanol and ceric ammonium molybdate (CAM) in ethanol.

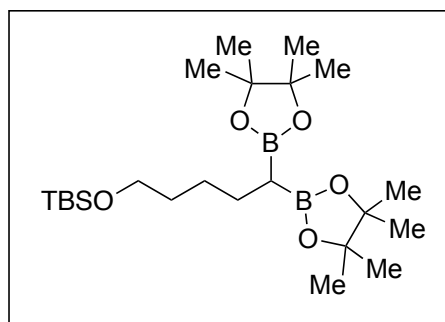
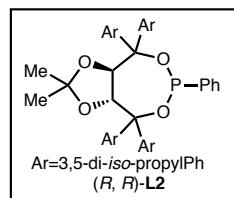
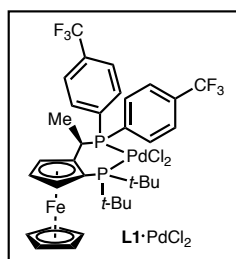
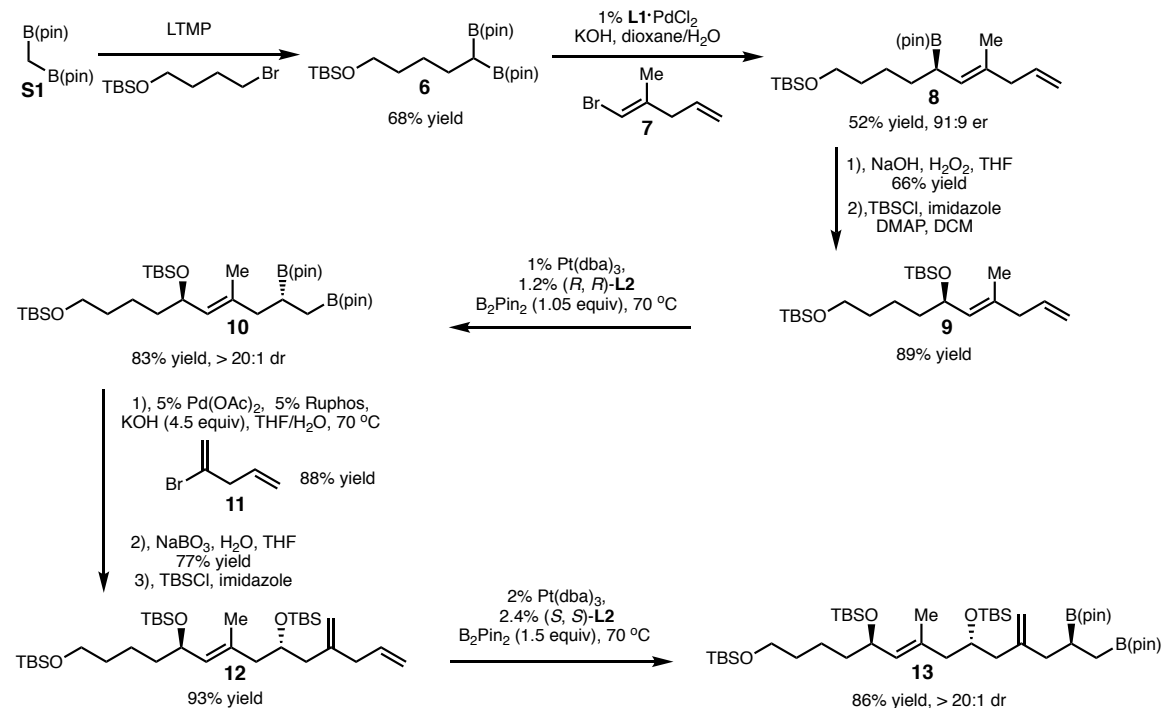
Analytical chiral supercritical fluid chromatography (SFC) was performed on a TharSFC Method Station II equipped with Waters 2998 Photodiode Array Detector.

All reactions were conducted in oven- or flame-dried glassware under an inert atmosphere of nitrogen or argon. Tetrahydrofuran (THF), diethyl ether, dichloromethane and toluene were purified using Pure Solv MD-4 solvent purification system, from Innovative Technology, Inc., by passing the solvent through two activated alumina columns after being purged with argon.

Bis(pinacolato)diboron was purchased from Frontier Scientific and used without further purification. Triethylamine was purchased from Alfa Aesar and distilled over calcium hydride prior to use. The following reagents were purchased and used without purification: copper(I) iodide (CuI) (Strem), lithium 2,2,6,6-tetramethylpiperidide (LTMP) (Aldrich), and *N,N*-dimethylformamide (DMF) (Acros). All other reagents were purchased from either Aldrich, Alfa Aesar or Acros and used without further purification.

Experimental Procedures

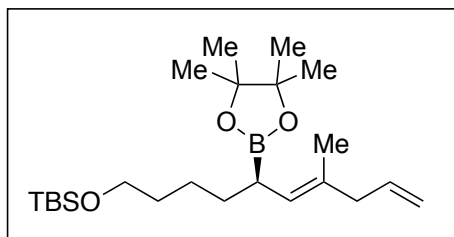
I. Full Characterization of Compounds Leading to Isomer 1



((5,5-bis(4,4,5,5-tetramethyl-1,3,2-dioxaborolan-2-yl)pentyl)oxy)(*tert*-butyl)dimethylsilane (6). An oven dried 50 mL round bottom flask was added 2,2,6,6-tetramethylpiperidine (1.86 mL, 11 mmol) and THF (10 mL). The resulting solution was cooled down to -78 °C. *n*BuLi (4.4 mL, 2.5 M, 11 mmol) was added dropwise into the solution under N₂ protection, which was then warmed to room temperature gradually and stirred for 20 minutes give in orange clear LiTMP (lithium tetramethylpiperidide) solution.

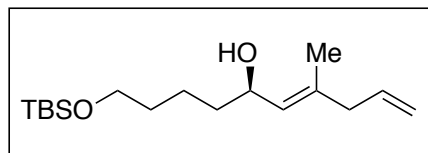
Another oven dried 100 mL round bottom flask was added bis(4,4,5,5-tetramethyl-1,3,2-dioxaborolan-2-yl)methane **S1** (2.68 g, 10 mmol) and THF (10 mL), The clear colorless solution was cooled to 0 °C. The LiTMP was cooled to 0 °C and added dropwise into the methyl diboronate ester solution, which lead to the formation of an orange cloudy slurry. The slurry was

stirred for 10 minutes at 0 °C, and then (4-bromobutoxy)(*tert*-butyl)dimethylsilane (3.47 g, 13 mmol) was added slowly. The mixture was stirred overnight, which resulted in orange cloudy solution. The reaction mixture was then quenched by diethyl ether, filtered through a short pad of silica gel. The filtrate was evaporated *in vacuo*. The crude reaction mixture was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (100:2 hexanes/ethyl acetate, stain in CAM) to afford **6** as a clear colorless oil (3.1 g, 68%). $^1\text{H NMR}$ (600 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 3.57 (t, $J = 6.7$ Hz, 2H), 1.57 – 1.53 (m, 2H), 1.50 (p, $J = 6.9$ Hz, 2H), 1.34 – 1.27 (m, 2H), 1.22 (s, 12H), 1.22 (s, 12H), 0.88 (d, $J = 0.9$ Hz, 9H), 0.72 (t, $J = 7.9$ Hz, 1H), 0.03 (d, $J = 0.8$ Hz, 6H); $^{13}\text{C NMR}$ (150 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 82.8, 63.4, 33.0, 28.8, 26.0, 25.6, 24.8, 24.5, 18.3, -5.3; $^{11}\text{B NMR}$ (160 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 33.9; IR (neat): 2977.3 (w), 2929.6 (m), 2857.3 (w), 1462.9 (w), 1359.7 (m), 1310.6 (s), 1264.0 (m), 1215.1 (w), 1140.2 (s), 1099.6 (s), 1005.3 (w), 969.4 (m), 835.6 (s), 774.5 (m), 668.2 (w) cm^{-1} ; HRMS -(DART+) for $^{12}\text{C}_{23}\text{H}_{48}\text{B}\text{O}_5\text{Si}_1\text{Na}_1$ $[\text{M}+\text{Na}]^+$: calculated: 477.3355, found: 477.3371.



(*R,E*)-*tert*-butyldimethyl((7-methyl-5-(4,4,5,5-tetramethyl-1,3,2-dioxaborolan-2-yl)deca-6,9-dien-1-yl)oxy)silane (8**).** This compound was prepared according to a literature procedure¹ with slightly modification. In the glove box, an oven dried two-dram vial was added (*R*)-1-[(*S*)-2-(*di**tert*butylphosphanyl)ferrocenyl]ethylid[4-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]phosphine with PdCl_2 complex (1.8 mg, 0.002

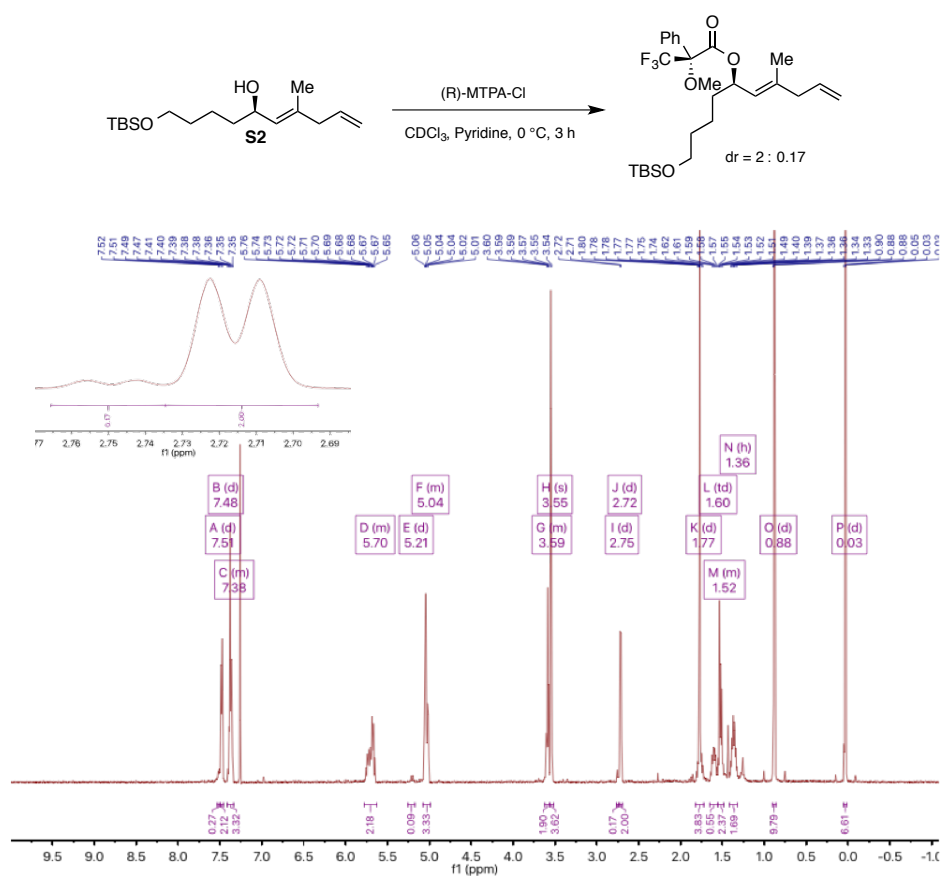
mmol) and 1,4-dioxane (1 mL). The mixture was stirred for five minutes. Then 1,1-diborylalkane **6** (118.1 mg, 0.26 mmol) and (*E*)-1-bromo-2-methylpenta-1,4-diene (32.2 mg, 0.2 mmol) were added. The vial was sealed with a Teflon cap, taken outside of the glove box, and injected with degassed 8M KOH (112 μL , 0.9 mmol). The orange clear solution was allowed to stir for 24 hours, resulting in a brown clear solution. This solution was extracted with diethyl ether, filtered through a short pad of silica gel pipet and concentrated *in vacuo*. The crude reaction mixture was then purified on silica gel (hexanes: ethyl acetate = 100:0.4 to 100:2) to afford **8** as a colorless oil (45.8 mg, 52%, 91:9 er). $^1\text{H NMR}$ (600 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 5.76 (ddt, $J = 16.8, 10.0, 6.7$ Hz, 1H), 5.08 (dd, $J = 9.7, 1.3$ Hz, 1H), 5.01 (dq, $J = 17.1, 1.7$ Hz, 1H), 4.96 (ddt, $J = 10.0, 2.3, 1.2$ Hz, 1H), 3.58 (t, $J = 6.6$ Hz, 2H), 2.70 (d, $J = 6.8, 1.5$ Hz, 2H), 1.95 (dt, $J = 9.6, 7.5$ Hz, 1H), 1.58 (d, $J = 1.3$ Hz, 3H), 1.55 – 1.45 (m, 3H), 1.43 – 1.32 (m, 2H), 1.30 – 1.23 (m, 1H), 1.22 (s, 6H), 1.21 (s, 6H), 0.88 (s, 9H), 0.03 (s, 6H); $^{13}\text{C NMR}$ (150 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 137.5, 132.6, 126.6, 115.1, 82.9, 63.3, 44.3, 33.0, 31.3, 26.0, 25.6, 24.7, 24.5, 18.3, 16.3, -5.3; $^{11}\text{B NMR}$ (160 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 34.0; IR (neat): 2977.1 (w), 2953.6 (w), 2928.7 (m), 2856.7 (m), 1471.6 (w), 1370.3 (m), 1317.5 (s), 1254.8 (m), 1214.9 (w), 1143.3 (s), 1099.8 (s), 1005.2 (w), 967.5 (w), 909.7 (w), 835.7 (s), 774.9 (m), 663.2 (w) cm^{-1} ; $[\alpha]_D^{20} +2.2$ (c 1.14, CHCl_3).

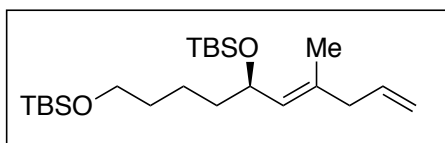


(*R,E*)-1-((*tert*-butyldimethylsilyl)oxy)-7-methyldeca-6,9-dien-5-ol (S2**).** THF (2 mL) and H₂O (1 mL) were added into a scintillation vial with (*R,E*)-*tert*-butyldimethyl((7-methyl-5-(4,4,5,5-tetramethyl-1,3,2-dioxaborolan-2-yl)deca-6,9-dien-1-yl)oxy)silane **8** (45.8 mg, 0.11 mmol). The vial was cooled to 0 °C and charged with sodium perborate monohydrate (109.8 mg, 1.1 mmol). The cloudy white slurry was allowed to stir overnight. The crude reaction mixture was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (100:1 hexanes/ethyl acetate, stain in CAM) to afford **S2** as a colorless oil (21.7 mg, 66%).

¹H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 5.77 (ddt, *J* = 17.0, 10.1, 6.9 Hz, 1H), 5.20 (ddt, *J* = 8.7, 2.5, 1.3 Hz, 1H), 5.09 – 5.00 (m, 2H), 4.36 (dt, *J* = 8.5, 6.5 Hz, 1H), 3.60 (t, *J* = 6.5 Hz, 2H), 2.73 (d, *J* = 6.9 Hz, 2H), 1.67 (s, 3H), 1.64 – 1.57 (m, 1H), 1.56 – 1.51 (m, 2H), 1.48 – 1.29 (m, 4H), 0.89 (d, *J* = 0.9 Hz, 9H), 0.04 (d, *J* = 0.9 Hz, 6H); ¹³C NMR (150 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 136.9, 136.1, 128.8, 116.3, 68.6, 63.1, 43.9, 37.4, 32.7, 26.0, 21.7, 18.3, 16.6, -5.3; IR (neat): 3333.1 (br, w), 2928.7 (m), 2857.2 (m), 1637.3 (w), 1471.7 (w), 1462.1 (w), 1432.9 (w), 1385.9 (w), 1360.9 (w), 1253.4 (m), 1098.3 (s), 1004.4 (m), 912.3 (m), 833.3 (s), 733.4 (s), 712.6 (w), 661.4 (m) cm⁻¹; HRMS-(DART+) for ¹²C₁₇¹H₃₄¹⁶O₂²⁸Si₁²³Na₁ [M+Na]⁺: calculated: 321.2226, found: 321.2228; [α]_D²⁰ +5.9 (*c* 1.09, CHCl₃).

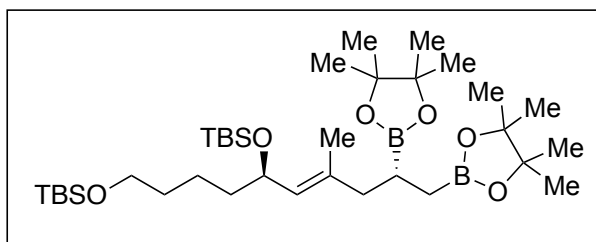
The enantioselectivity (92:8 er) was calculated by ¹H NMR analysis of the derived Mosher's ester derivative of alcohol **S2**, shown as below.





(*R,E*)-2,2,3,3,11,11,12,12-octamethyl-5-((2-methylpenta-1,4-dien-1-yl)-4,10-dioxo-3,11-disilatridecane (9).

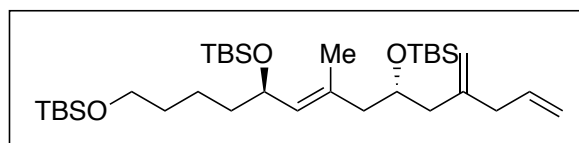
(*R,E*)-1-((*tert*-butyldimethylsilyloxy)-7-methyldeca-6,9-dien-5-yl) **S2** (235 mg, 0.79 mmol), DCM (3 mL), and imidazole (133.9 mg, 1.97 mmol) were added into a 20 mL scintillation vial sequentially. The solution was stirred until all solids dissolved, and was then cooled to 0 °C. *tert*-Butyldimethylsilyl chloride (130 mg, 0.87 mmol) was subjected slowly into the above solution. A tip (about 2 mg) of 4-(dimethylamino)pyridine was then added. The white slurry was allowed to stir overnight, which was then quenched by water, extracted with DCM and filtered through a sodium sulfate padded pipet. The colorless solution was concentrated *in vacuo* to give a colorless oil. The crude reaction mixture was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (100:0.5 – 100:3 hexanes/ethyl acetate, stain in CAM) to afford **9** as a colorless oil (290 mg, 89%). ¹H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 5.81 – 5.68 (m, 1H), 5.15 (dt, *J* = 8.7, 1.3 Hz, 1H), 5.08 – 4.94 (m, 2H), 4.31 (td, *J* = 7.7, 5.0 Hz, 1H), 3.59 (t, *J* = 6.5 Hz, 2H), 2.69 (d, *J* = 7.8 Hz, 2H), 1.60 (s, 3H), 1.53 – 1.46 (m, 2H), 1.39 – 1.33 (m, 2H), 1.32 – 1.24 (m, 2H), 0.89 (s, 9H), 0.87 (s, 9H), 0.04 (s, 6H), 0.02 (s, 3H), 0.00 (s, 3H); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 136.4, 132.8, 130.5, 115.9, 69.8, 63.2, 44.0, 38.4, 32.9, 26.0, 25.9, 21.8, 18.6, 18.5, 16.5, -4.2, -4.8, -5.3; IR (neat): 2928.6 (m), 2856.7 (m), 1252.24 (s), 1096.2 (s), 1004.5 (m), 938.3 (m), 912.9 (m), 832.0 (s), 771.8 (s), 664.0 (w) cm⁻¹; HRMS-(DART+) for ¹²C_{23¹H₄₈¹⁶O₂²⁸Si₂²³Na₁ [M+Na]⁺: calculated: 435.3091, found: 435.3081; [α]_D²⁰ +1.9 (*c* 1.26, CHCl₃).}



(*R*)-2,2,3,3,11,11,12,12-octamethyl-5-(((*R,E*)-2-methyl-4,5-bis(4,4,5,5-tetramethyl-1,3,2-dioxaborolan-2-yl)pent-1-en-1-yl)-4,10-dioxo-3,11-disilatridecane (10). The reaction was performed according to a previous procedure² with slightly modification. To an oven dried 2-dram vial were added Pt(dba)₃ (8.1 mg, 0.009 mmol),

(*R,R*)-3,5-di-iso-propylphenyl-TADDOLPh (9.8 mg, 0.011 mmol), B₂(pin)₂ (240 mg, 0.945 mmol) and THF (0.9 mL) in the glove box. The vial was sealed with Teflon cap and heated at 70 °C for 20 minutes outside of the glovebox. The mixture was cooled to room temperature, and brought back into the glove box again. The solution was charged with (*R,E*)-2,2,3,3,11,11,12,12octamethyl-5-(2-methylpenta-1,4-dien-1-yl)-4,10-dioxo-3,11-disilatridecane **9** (357mg, 0.9 mmol). The vial was heated at 70 °C outside of the glove box for 12 hours. Upon completion, the yellow solution was extracted with diethyl ether, filtered through a silica gel pipet and evaporated *in vacuo*. The crude reaction mixture was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (100:1 – 100:3 hexanes/ethyl acetate, stain in CAM) to afford **10** as a light yellow clear oil (500 mg, 83%, >20:1 d.r. as determined by analysis of the ¹³C and ¹H NMR data). ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 5.12 (d, *J* = 8.7 Hz, 1H), 4.29 (td, *J* = 8.0, 5.2 Hz, 1H), 3.58 (t, *J* = 6.6 Hz, 2H), 2.20 (dd, *J* = 13.6, 7.0 Hz, 1H), 1.93 (dd, *J* = 13.6, 8.2 Hz, 1H), 1.57 (s, 3H), 1.53 – 1.44 (m, 3H), 1.39 – 1.32 (m, 1H), 1.32 – 1.24 (m, 3H), 1.22 (s, 24H), 0.89 (s, 9H), 0.86 (s, 9H), 0.77 (dd, *J* = 13.5, 7.5 Hz, 2H), 0.04 (s, 6H), 0.00 (d, *J* = 8.6 Hz, 6H); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 134.1, 130.4, 82.8, 82.7, 69.8, 63.3, 43.1, 38.5, 32.9, 25.99, 25.9, 24.91, 24.88, 24.83,

24.76, 21.9, 18.4, 18.2, 16.1, -4.2, -4.8, -5.3; ^{11}B NMR (160 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 34.1; IR (neat): 2976.9 (w), 2954.6 (m), 2929.3 (s), 2856.9 (m), 1471.8 (w), 1370.4 (m), 1315.3 (m), 1253.8 (m), 1143.2 (m), 1095.8 (m), 968.9 (w), 834.9 (s), 774.1 (s) cm^{-1} ; HRMS-(DART+) for $^{12}\text{C}_{35}^{1}\text{H}_{76}^{11}\text{B}_2^{16}\text{O}_6^{28}\text{Si}_2^{14}\text{N}_1$ $[\text{M}+\text{NH}_4]^+$: calculated: 684.5397, found: 684.5419; $[\alpha]_D^{20} +6.9$ (*c* 1.35, CHCl_3).



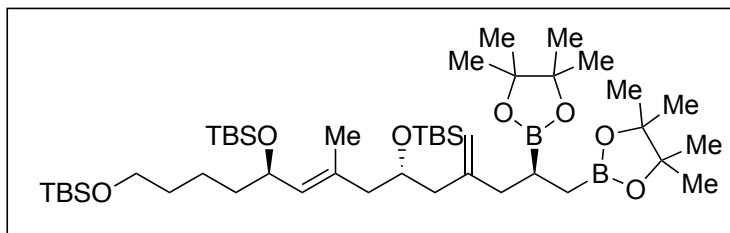
(5*R*,9*R*,*E*)-9-((*tert*-butyldimethylsilyloxy)-2,2,3,3,7,15,15,16,16-nonamethyl-5-(2-methylenepent-4-en-1-yl)-4,14-dioxo-3,15-disilaheptadec-7-ene (12). The reaction was performed according to a

previous procedure³ with slightly modification. In the glove box, an oven dried 20 mL vial was added $\text{Pd}(\text{OAc})_2$ (7.52 mg, 0.0335 mmol), Ruphos (15.63 mg, 0.0335 mmol) and THF (6 mL). The mixture was allowed to stir for 5 minutes before adding **10** (445 mg, 0.67 mmol), and 2-bromopenta-1,4-diene (394 mg, 2.68 mmol) sequentially. The vial was sealed and brought outside of the glove box. Degassed 8M KOH (0.376 mL, 3.02 mmol) and degassed H_2O (0.6 mL) were added into the vial. The vial was heated at 70 °C overnight. The solution changed color from orange red to black. The reaction mixture was then extracted with diethyl ether, dried over Na_2SO_4 and evaporated *in vacuo*. The crude reaction mixture was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (100:1 – 100:3 hexanes/ethyl acetate, stain in CAM) to afford (*R*)-2,2,3,3,11,11,12,12-octamethyl-5-((*R*,*E*)-2-methyl-6-methylene-4-(4,4,5,5-tetramethyl-1,3,2-dioxaborolan-2-yl)nona-1,8-dien-1-yl)-4,10-dioxo-3,11-disilaheptadecane **S3** as a yellow clear oil (358 mg, 88%).

Compound **S3** was oxidized as follows: A 20 mL scintillation vial was added boronic ester **S3**, THF (8 mL) and H_2O (8 mL). The solution was cooled to 0 °C, and then subjected with sodium perborate monohydrate (439.9 mg, 4.4 mmol). The mixture was allowed to stir overnight. The solution was quenched by H_2O , extracted with diethyl ether, dried over Na_2SO_4 and evaporated *in vacuo*. The crude reaction mixture was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (100:1 – 100:3 hexanes/ethyl acetate, stain in CAM) to afford (*6R*,10*R*,*E*)-10,14-bis((*tert*-butyldimethylsilyloxy)-8-methyl-4-methylenetetradeca-1,8-dien-6-ol **S4** as a colorless oil (335 mg, 77%).

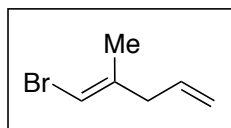
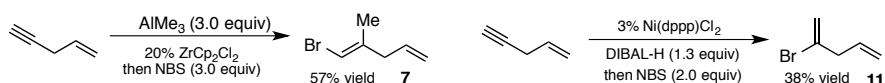
Alcohol **S4** was protected as shown: alcohol **S4** (277 mg, 0.56 mmol), DCM (2 mL) and imidazole (95 mg, 1.4 mmol) were added into a 20 mL scintillation vial sequentially. The mixture was stirred until all solids dissolved, and was then cooled to 0 °C. *tert*-Butyldimethylsilyl chloride (92.4 mg, 0.61 mmol) was added slowly into the above solution. A tip (about 2 mg) of 4-(dimethylamino)pyridine was then added. The white slurry was allowed to stir overnight, which was then quenched by water, extracted with DCM and dried over Na_2SO_4 . The colorless solution was concentrated *in vacuo* to give a colorless oil. The crude reaction mixture was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (100:0 – 100:6 pentane/diethyl ether stain in CAM) to afford **12** as a colorless oil (316 mg, 93%). ^1H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 5.85 – 5.74 (m, 1H), 5.16 (d, *J* = 8.7 Hz, 1H), 5.08 – 5.00 (m, 2H), 4.81 (d, *J* = 11.6 Hz, 2H), 4.31 (td, *J* = 7.7, 4.8 Hz, 1H), 3.99 – 3.86 (m, 1H), 3.59 (t, *J* = 6.5 Hz, 2H), 2.76 (d, *J* = 7.1 Hz, 2H), 2.21 – 2.14 (m, 2H), 2.09 (ddd, *J* = 16.6, 13.7, 7.0 Hz, 2H), 1.63 (s, 3H), 1.54 – 1.47 (m, 3H), 1.45 – 1.32 (m, 2H), 1.33 – 1.23 (m, 1H), 0.89 (d, *J* = 0.8 Hz, 9H), 0.87 (d, *J* = 0.7 Hz, 9H), 0.87 (d, *J* = 0.8 Hz,

9H), 0.05 – -0.00 (m, 18H); ^{13}C NMR (150 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 145.2, 136.3, 132.5, 131.34, 116.2, 113.1, 69.8, 69.6, 63.2, 47.8, 43.6, 41.1, 38.3, 32.9, 26.0, 25.90, 25.88, 21.8, 18.4, 18.2, 18.1, 17.1, -4.2, -4.41, -4.45, -4.7, -5.3; IR (neat): 2928.6 (m), 2856.4 (m), 1471.9 (w), 1361.0 (w), 1252.1 (s), 1089.8 (s), 1004.7 (m), 938.5 (m), 912.5 (m), 831.3 (s), 771.4 (s), 735.4 (m), 663.2 (m) cm^{-1} . HRMS-(DART+) for $^{12}\text{C}_{34}\text{H}_{71}\text{O}_3\text{Si}_3$ $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$: calculated: 611.4711, found: 611.4717; $[\alpha]_D^{20} +7.6$ (*c* 0.95, CHCl_3).



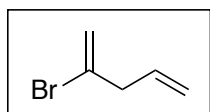
(5R,9R,E)-9-((tert-butylidimethylsilyloxy)-2,2,3,3,7,15,15,16,16-nonamethyl-5-((S)-2-methylene-4,5-bis(4,4,5,5-tetramethyl-1,3,2-dioxaborolan-2-yl)pentyl)-4,14-dioxo-3,15-disilah eptadec-7-ene (13). An oven dried 2-dram vial was added $\text{Pt}(\text{dba})_3$ (9.3

mg, 0.01 mmol), (*S,S*)-3,5-di-iso-propylphenyl-TADDOLPPh (11.4 mg, 0.013 mmol), $\text{B}_2(\text{pin})_2$ (198 mg, 0.78 mmol) and THF (1 mL) in the glove box. The vial was sealed with Teflon cap, taken outside of the glove box and heated at 70 °C for twenty minutes. The vial was cooled to room temperature, and brought back into the glove box again to add **12** (316 mg, 0.52 mmol). The vial was then heated at 70 °C outside of the glove box for 12 hours. Upon completion, the yellow solution was extracted with diethyl ether, filtered through a silica gel pipet and evaporated *in vacuo*. The crude reaction mixture was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (100:1 – 100:4 hexanes/ethyl acetate, stain in CAM) to afford **13** as a light yellow clear oil (385 mg, 86%, >20:1 d.r. as determined by analysis of the ^{13}C and ^1H NMR data). ^1H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 5.15 (d, *J* = 8.5 Hz, 1H), 4.78 (d, *J* = 1.9 Hz, 1H), 4.73 (d, *J* = 1.9 Hz, 1H), 4.37 – 4.25 (m, 1H), 3.91 (p, *J* = 6.3 Hz, 1H), 3.59 (t, *J* = 6.6 Hz, 2H), 2.23 (dd, *J* = 14.5, 7.2 Hz, 1H), 2.19 – 2.04 (m, 4H), 1.98 (dd, *J* = 14.5, 8.4 Hz, 1H), 1.62 (s, 3H), 1.53 – 1.46 (m, 2H), 1.44 – 1.24 (m, 5H), 1.24 – 1.15 (m, 24H), 0.92 – 0.84 (m, 27H), 0.83 – 0.79 (m, 2H), 0.07 – -0.03 (m, 18H); ^{13}C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 146.4, 132.3, 131.6, 112.5, 82.8, 70.2, 69.7, 63.3, 47.4, 43.8, 40.3, 38.3, 32.9, 31.6, 25.99, 25.96, 25.90, 24.9, 24.84, 24.80, 24.78, 22.7, 21.9, 18.4, 18.2, 18.1, 17.0, 14.09, -4.13, -4.31, -4.5, -4.8, -5.3; ^{11}B NMR (160 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 34.8; IR (neat): 2980.1 (w), 2927.0 (w), 1731.8 (s), 1494.7 (w), 1453.7 (w), 1367.9 (m), 1149.3 (m), 1029.9 (m), 968.2 (w), 923.2 (w), 762.1 (w), 700.3 (s) cm^{-1} ; HRMS-(DART+) for $^{12}\text{C}_{46}\text{H}_{94}\text{B}_2\text{O}_7\text{Si}_3\text{Na}_1$ $[\text{M}+\text{Na}]^+$: calculated: 887.6391, found: 887.6410; $[\alpha]_D^{20} +6.7$ (*c* 0.86, CHCl_3).



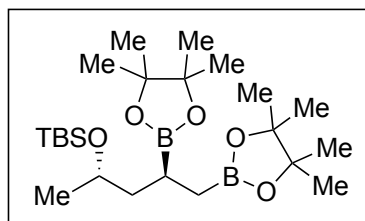
(E)-1-bromo-2-methylpenta-1,4-diene (7). The reaction was performed according to a previous procedure⁴ with slightly modification. An oven dried 100 mL three necked round bottom flask was charged with bis(pentamethylcyclopentadienyl)zirconium dichloride (2.92g, 10 mmol) and DCM (15 mL). The mixture was then allowed to stir for 10 minutes. AlMe₃

(3.16 mL, 33 mmol) was added into the flask dropwise at room temperature under nitrogen protection. The mixture was stirred at room temperature for 30 minutes before being cooled to -78 °C. 1-Penten-4-yne (0.9 mL, 10 mmol) was added into the above mixture slowly at -78 °C. The solution was allowed to warm up to room temperature gradually and stirred overnight. The flask was cooled to -78 °C again, and NBS (5.3 g, 30 mmol) dissolved in diethyl ether (60 mL) was added as a slurry into the flask under nitrogen protection. The solution was allowed to warm up to room temperature and stirred for another three hours. Upon completion, the reaction mixture was poured into a beaker (containing 2 M HCl (30 mL) and ice chips), the layers were separated and the aqueous layer was extracted with pentane three times. The organic layers were combined, dried over Na₂SO₄ and evaporated *in vacuo*. The crude reaction mixture was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (pure pentane, stain in CAM) to afford **7** as a clear colorless oil (920 mg, 57%). ¹H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 5.95 (s, 1H), 5.75 (ddt, *J* = 18.6, 9.5, 6.8 Hz, 1H), 5.13 – 4.94 (m, 2H), 2.83 (d, *J* = 6.8 Hz, 2H), 1.79 (s, 3H); ¹³C NMR (150 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 140.1, 134.7, 117.1, 102.3, 42.5, 19.2; IR (neat): 2978.9 (m), 2924.1 (s), 2869.2 (s), 2854.7 (s), 1457.1 (w), 1380.6 (w), 1142.2 (s), 419.5 (w) cm⁻¹; HRMS-(DART+) for ¹²C₆¹H₁₀⁷⁹Br [M+H]⁺: calculated: 160.9966, found: 160.9966.



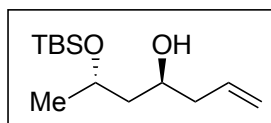
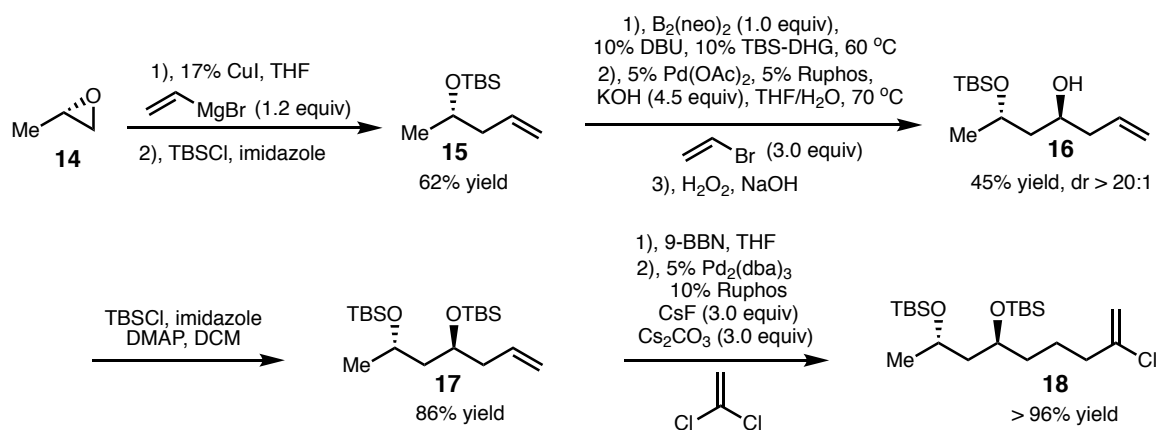
2-bromopenta-1,4-diene (11). The reaction was performed according to a previous procedure⁵ with slightly modification. An oven dried 100 mL three necked round bottom flask was charged with nickel(II) chloride (Ni(dppp)Cl₂, 162.6 mg, 0.3 mmol) in the glove box. Outside of the glove box, THF (10 mL) and diisobutylaluminum hydride (neat, 2.32 mL, 13 mmol) were added sequentially into the flask under nitrogen protection. The mixture was stirred for ten minutes at room temperature before being cooled to 0 °C. Then 1-penten-4-yne (0.9 mL, 10 mmol) was added dropwise into the flask. The solution was allowed to warm up to room temperature gradually, and stirred for another two hours to resulting in a black slurry. The flask was cooled to 0 °C again, and subjected with *N*-bromosuccinimide (3.2 g, 18 mmol), which was dissolved in diethyl ether (30 mL). The solution was then warmed up to room temperature gradually, and stirred for another three hours. The reaction mixture was then poured into a separatory funnel containing Rochelle's salt (50 mL) and Et₂O (50 mL). The aqueous layer was then extracted with Et₂O (50 mL) twice. Organic layers were combined, dried over Na₂SO₄, and evaporated *in vacuo*. The crude reaction mixture was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (pure pentane, stain in KMnO₄) to afford **11** as a colorless oil (558 mg, 38%). ¹H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃): δ

5.88 – 5.79 (m, 1H), 5.62 (d, $J = 1.5$ Hz, 1H), 5.45 (d, $J = 1.6$ Hz, 1H), 5.22 – 5.15 (m, 2H), 3.18 (d, $J = 6.7$ Hz, 2H); $^{13}\text{C NMR}$ (150 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 133.8, 131.9, 118.0, 117.1, 45.7; IR (neat): 2955.9 (m), 2930.5 (m), 2870.1 (m), 1716.1 (w), 1630.7 (w), 1435.3 (w), 1379.2 (w), 1363.3 (w), 1251.1 (w), 1141.8 (s), 1076.4 (m), 918.4 (w), 852.1 (w), 647.0 (w) cm^{-1} .



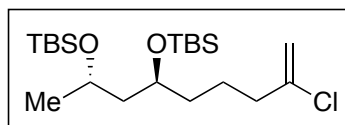
(((2*S*,4*S*)-4,5-bis(4,4,5,5-tetramethyl-1,3,2-dioxaborolan-2-yl)penta-*n*-2-yl)oxy)(*tert*-butyldimethylsilane (S5)). To an oven dried 2-dram vial was added $\text{Pt}(\text{dba})_3$ (2.7 mg, 0.003 mmol), (*S,S*)-3,5-di-iso-propylphenyl-TADDOLPPh (2.9 mg, 0.0036 mmol), $\text{B}_2(\text{pin})_2$ (80 mg, 0.315 mmol) and THF (0.3 mL) in the glove box. The vial was sealed with Teflon cap, taken outside of the glove box, and

heated at 70 °C for twenty minutes. The mixture was cooled to room temperature, and returned to the glove box again to add (*S*)-*tert*-butyldimethyl(pent-4-en-2-yloxy)silane **15** (60 mg, 0.3 mmol). The vial was then heated at 70 °C outside of the glove box for 12 hours. Upon completion, the yellow solution was extracted with diethyl ether, filtered through a silica gel pipet and evaporated *in vacuo*. The crude reaction mixture was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (100:3 to 100:5 hexanes/ethyl acetate, stain in CAM) to afford **S5** as a colorless oil (130 mg, 95%). $^1\text{H NMR}$ (600 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 3.85 (h, $J = 6.2$ Hz, 1H), 1.54 (dt, $J = 13.9, 7.1$ Hz, 1H), 1.42 (dt, $J = 13.6, 7.0$ Hz, 1H), 1.22 (s, 24H), 1.26 – 1.16 (m, overlap, 1H), 1.10 (d, $J = 6.1$ Hz, 3H), 0.88 (s, 9H), 0.83 (d, $J = 7.5$ Hz, 2H), 0.04 (d, $J = 4.5$ Hz, 6H); $^{13}\text{C NMR}$ (150 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 82.8, 82.7, 68.3, 43.3, 26.0, 24.9, 24.8, 24.7, 23.7, 18.2, -4.4, -4.6; $^{11}\text{B NMR}$ (160 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 33.7; IR (neat): 2976.6 (m), 2928.6 (w), 2856.7 (w), 1437.9 (w), 1369.8 (s), 1313.2 (s), 1252.8 (m), 1213.8 (w), 1139.9 (s), 1068.8 (m), 1003.2 (m), 968.6 (m), 834.1 (s), 808.1 (m), 773.4 (s), 671.8 (w) cm^{-1} ; HRMS -(DART+) for $^{12}\text{C}_{23}\text{H}_{48}\text{B}_2\text{O}_5\text{Si}_1\text{Na}_1$ [$\text{M}+\text{Na}$] $^+$: calculated: 477.3355, found: 477.3374; $[\alpha]_D^{20} +0.2$ (c 1.12, CHCl_3).



(4*S*,6*S*)-6-((*tert*-butyldimethylsilyl)oxy)hept-1-en-4-ol (16). The reaction was performed according to a previous procedure⁶ with slightly modification. In the glovebox, to an oven-dried 50 mL round bottom flask was added with

pseudoenantiomeric glycols 6-*tert*-butyldimethylsilyl-1,2-dihydroglucal (TBS-DHG) catalyst (79 mg, 0.3 mmol), bis(neopentylglycolato)diboron (677 mg, 3.0 mmol), (*S*)-*tert*-butyldimethyl(pent-4-en-2-yloxy)silane **15** (800 mg, 3.0 mmol, prepared according to literature⁷) and THF (3.0 mL). The mixture was allowed to stir for five minutes before adding DBU (0.045 mL, 0.3 mmol). The vial was then sealed with rubber septum, and removed from the glove box. The mixture was stirred at 60 °C for 24 hours. The flask was cooled to room temperature, returned to the glove box, and charged with Pd(OAc)₂ (7.52 mg, 0.0335 mmol) and RuPhos (15.63 mg, 0.0335 mmol). The vial was then taken outside of the glove box. THF (15 mL), 1M vinyl bromide in THF (9 mL, 9.0 mmol) and 8M KOH (1.69 mL, 13.5 mmol) were added sequentially into the flask. The reaction mixture was heated at 70 °C for 12 hours. Upon completion, the flask was cooled to room temperature, subjected with 3 M NaOH (4 mL), and 33% wt H₂O₂ dropwise at 0 °C. After three hours, the flask was cooled to 0 °C, Na₂S₂O₃ (aq, 4 mL) was added carefully to quench the reaction. The layers were separated, and the aqueous layer was extracted with diethyl ether twice. The combined organic layers were dried over Na₂SO₄ and evaporated *in vacuo*. The crude reaction mixture was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (100:1-100:10 pentane/diethyl ether, stain in KMnO₄) to afford **16** as a yellow clear oil (330 mg, 45%, > 20:1 dr as determined by analysis of the ¹³C and ¹H NMR data). The spectra were in accordance with a previous report.⁸ ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 5.84 (ddt, *J* = 17.3, 10.3, 7.1 Hz, 1H), 5.17 – 5.04 (m, 2H), 4.21 (pd, *J* = 6.1, 3.8 Hz, 1H), 4.05 – 3.96 (m, 1H), 3.30 (d, *J* = 2.3 Hz, 1H), 2.33 – 2.11 (m, 2H), 1.63 (ddd, *J* = 13.9, 9.9, 3.7 Hz, 1H), 1.53 (ddd, *J* = 14.3, 5.5, 2.3 Hz, 1H), 1.22 (d, *J* = 6.3 Hz, 3H), 0.90 (s, 9H), 0.09 (d, *J* = 4.3 Hz, 6H).



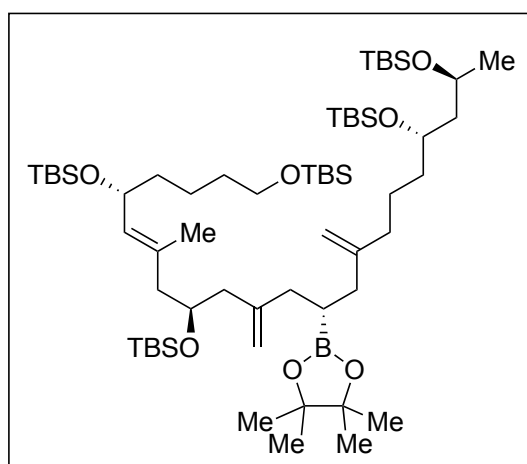
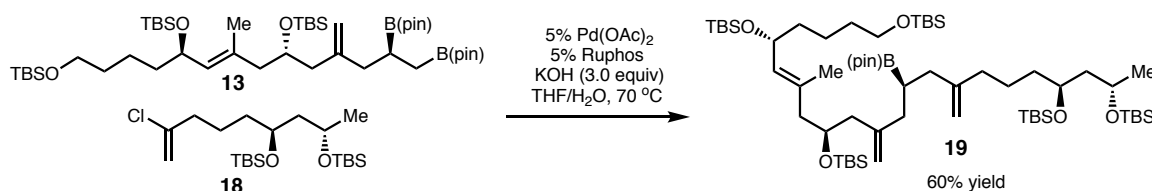
(5*S*,7*S*)-5-(4-chloropent-4-en-1-yl)-2,2,3,3,7,9,9,10,10-nonamethyl-4,8-dioxa-3,9-disilaundecane (18).

(4*S*,6*S*)-6-((*tert*-Butyldimethylsilyl)oxy)hept-1-en-4-ol (16) (900 mg, 3.68 mmol), DCM (12 mL) and imidazole (626 mg, 9.2 mmol) were added into a 50

mL round bottom flask sequentially. The mixture was stirred until all solids dissolved, and was then cooled to 0 °C. *tert*-Butyldimethylsilyl chloride (610 mg, 4.05 mmol) was subjected slowly into the above solution. Lastly, a tip (about 2 mg) of 4-(dimethylamino)pyridine was added. The white slurry was allowed to stir overnight, which was then quenched by water, extracted with DCM, and dried over Na₂SO₄. The colorless solution was concentrated *in vacuo* to give a colorless oil. The crude reaction mixture was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (100:1-100:2 pentane/diethyl ether, stain in CAM) to afford **(5*S*,7*S*)-5-allyl-2,2,3,3,7,9,9,10,10-nonamethyl-4,8-dioxa-3,9-disilaundecane 17** as a colorless oil (1.14 g, 86%).

This compound **(18)** was prepared according to a previous procedure with slightly modification.⁹ In the glove box, to a four dram vial was added 9-BBN dimer (122.0 mg, 0.5 mmol), THF (2 mL) and **(5*S*,7*S*)-5-allyl-2,2,3,3,7,9,9,10,10-nonamethyl-4,8-dioxa-3,9-disilaundecane 17** (358.7 mg, 1.0 mmol). The mixture was allowed to stir for 1.5 hours to result in yellow clear solution. Pd₂(dba)₃ (45.8 mg, 0.05 mmol), Ruphos (46.6 mg, 0.1 mmol), THF (6 mL), CsF (455.7 mg, 3.0 mmol), and Cs₂CO₃ (977.5 mg, 3.0 mmol) were then added sequentially into the vial. The vial was then sealed with a Teflon cap, and taken outside of the glove box. 1,1-Dichloroethylene (0.32 mL, 4.0 mmol) was added into the reaction solution. The vial was then heated at 70 °C for 12 hours. Upon completion, the reaction mixture was

diluted with diethyl ether, filtered through a silica gel pipet, and evaporated *in vacuo*. The crude reaction mixture was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (100:0-100:3 pentane/diethyl ether, stain in CAM) to afford **18** as a yellow clear oil (421 mg, quantitative). $^1\text{H NMR}$ (600 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 5.14 (d, $J = 1.0$ Hz, 1H), 5.11 (dt, $J = 1.0$ Hz, 1H), 3.88 (h, $J = 6.4$ Hz, 1H), 3.76 (p, $J = 5.8$ Hz, 1H), 2.32 (t, $J = 7.4$ Hz, 2H), 1.65 – 1.57 (m, 3H), 1.54 – 1.39 (m, 3H), 1.14 (d, $J = 6.2$ Hz, 3H), 0.88 (s, 18H), 0.09 – 0.01 (m, 12H); $^{13}\text{C NMR}$ (150 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 142.9, 111.9, 69.8, 66.3, 47.9, 39.2, 36.6, 25.9, 24.5, 22.6, 18.1, -3.9, -4.1, -4.2, -4.5; IR (neat): 2953.8 (m), 2928.8 (m), 2885.8 (w), 2856.6 (m), 1471.9 (w), 1374.9 (w), 1253.3 (m), 1118.7 (m), 1062.2 (m), 1004.8 (m), 938.9 (w), 872.2 (m), 832.6 (s), 805.6 (m), 771.1 (s), 704.8 (w), 663.9 (w) cm^{-1} ; HRMS -(DART+) for $^{12}\text{C}_{21}\text{H}_{45}^{35}\text{Cl}_1^{16}\text{O}_2^{28}\text{Si}_2^{23}\text{Na}_1$ $[\text{M}+\text{Na}]^+$: calculated: 443.2544, found: 443.2545; $[\alpha]_D^{20} +6.9$ (c 1.43, CHCl_3).

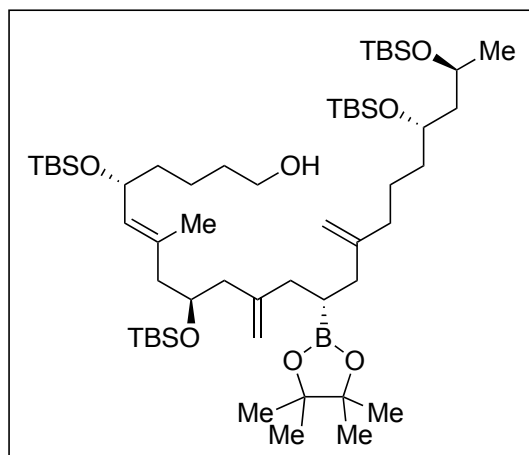
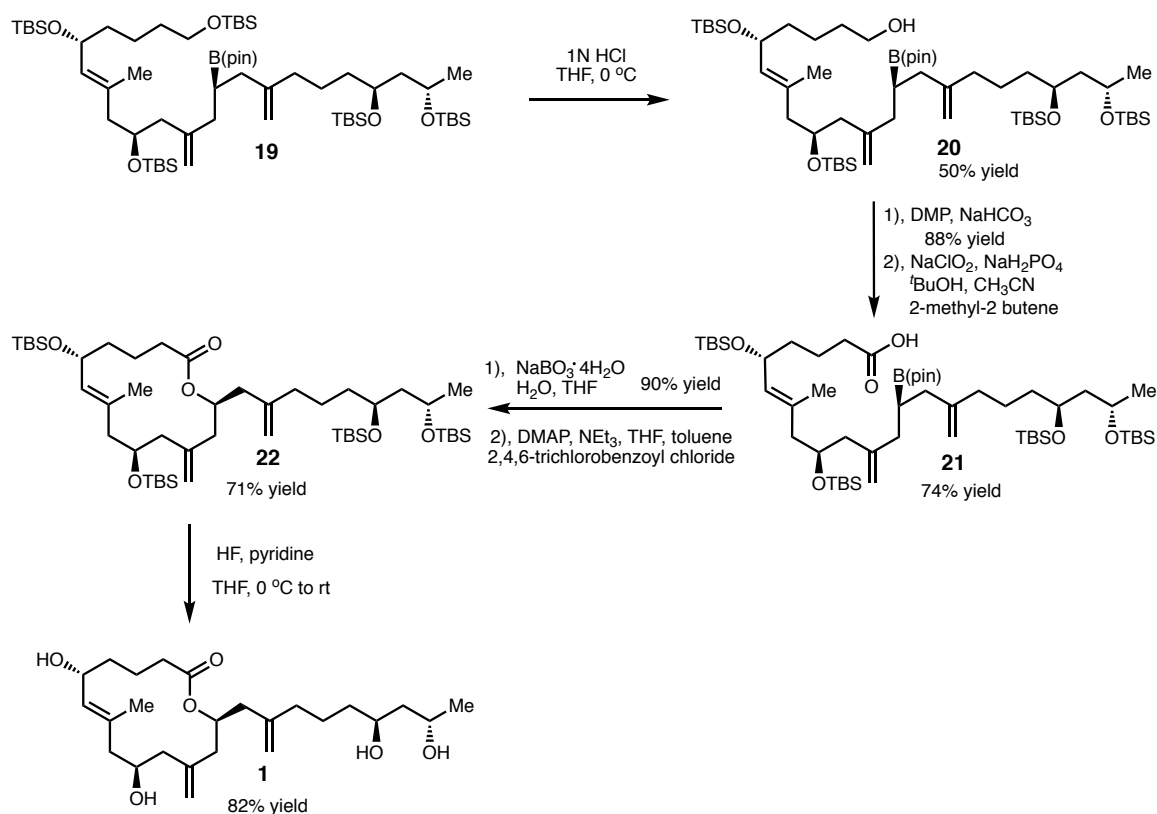


(9R,13R,17S,23S,25S,E)-9,13,23-tris((*tert*-butyldimethylsilyl)oxy)-2,2,3,3,11,25,27,27,28,28-decamethyl-15,19-dimethylene-17-(4,4,5,5-tetramethyl-1,3,2-dioxaborolan-2-yl)-4,26-dioxa-3,27-disilanonacos-10-ene. (19)

The reaction was performed according to a previous procedure¹⁰ with slightly modification. In the glove box, an oven dried 20 mL vial was added $\text{Pd}(\text{OAc})_2$ (7.52 mg, 0.0335 mmol), Ruphos (15.63 mg, 0.0335 mmol) and THF (3 mL). The mixture was allowed to stir for 5 minutes before adding (*E*)-2,2'-(1,8-diphenyloct-7-ene-3,3-diyl)bis(4,4,5,5-tetramethyl-1,3,2-dioxaborolane) **13** (290 mg, 0.335 mmol) and **18** (141.2 mg, 0.335

mmol) sequentially. The vial was sealed and brought outside of the glove box. Degassed 8M KOH (0.19 mL, 1.5 mmol) and degassed H_2O (0.3 mL) were added into the vial. The vial was heated at 70 °C overnight. The solution changed color from orange red to black. The reaction mixture was extracted with diethyl ether, dried over Na_2SO_4 and evaporated *in vacuo*. The crude reaction mixture was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (100:0.5-100:1 hexanes/ethyl acetate, stain in CAM) to afford **19** as a colorless oil (199 mg, 60%). $^1\text{H NMR}$ (600 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 5.16 (d, $J = 8.5$ Hz, 1H), 4.84 (d, $J = 1.9$ Hz, 1H), 4.75 (s, 1H), 4.74 (s, 1H), 4.69 (s, 1H), 4.30 (td, $J = 8.1, 4.7$ Hz, 1H), 3.96 – 3.84 (m, 2H), 3.77 – 3.71 (m, 1H), 3.59 (t, $J = 6.6$ Hz, 2H), 2.17 – 2.01 (m, 8H), 1.97 (d, $J = 7.6$ Hz, 2H), 1.67 – 1.56 (m, overlap, 1H), 1.61 (d, $J = 1.3$ Hz, 3H), 1.53 – 1.45 (m, 6H), 1.45 – 1.33 (m, 6H), 1.18 (s, 12H), 1.14 (d, $J = 6.0$ Hz, 3H), 0.91 – 0.82 (m, 45H), 0.08 – -0.04 (m, 30H); $^{13}\text{C NMR}$ (150 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 149.1, 146.5, 132.5, 131.5, 112.1, 109.4, 82.9, 70.2, 70.0, 69.7, 66.3, 63.3, 48.0, 47.5, 44.0, 38.5, 38.3, 37.8, 37.6, 36.1, 32.9, 25.99, 25.95, 25.93, 25.90, 24.87, 24.81, 24.5, 23.1, 21.9, 19.9 (broad, C-B bond), 18.4, 18.20, 18.10, 18.06, 16.9, -3.9, -4.0, -4.1, -4.2, -4.4, -4.5, -4.7, -5.3; IR (neat): 2953.2 (m), 2928.5 (m),

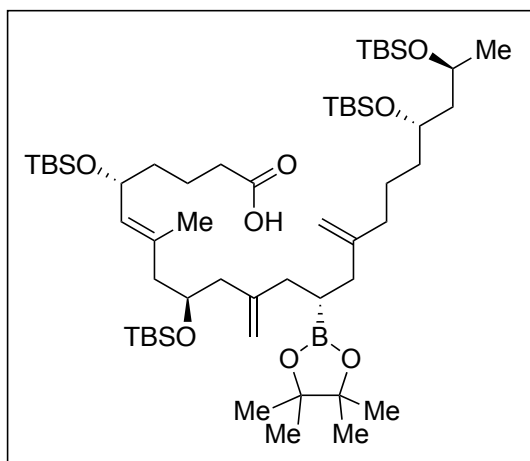
2886.1 (w), 2856.6 (m), 1471.9 (w), 1380.2 (w), 1253.1 (m), 1143.7 (m), 1091.4 (m), 1065.7 (m), 1005.2 (w), 833.7 (s), 807.4 (m), 772.9 (s), 664.7 (w) cm^{-1} ; HRMS-(DART+) for $^{12}\text{C}_{61}\text{H}_{131}^{11}\text{B}_1^{16}\text{O}_7^{14}\text{N}_1^{28}\text{Si}_5$ $[\text{M}+\text{NH}_4]^+$: calculated: 1140.8865, found: 1140.8893; $[\alpha]_D^{20} +4.5$ (c 0.33, CHCl_3).



(5R,9R,13S,19S,21S,E)-5,9,19,21-tetrakis((*tert*-butyl dimethylsilyl)oxy)-7-methyl-11,15-dimethylene-13-(4,4,5,5-tetramethyl-1,3,2-dioxaborolan-2-yl)docos-6-en-1-ol (20). To a 20 mL scintillation vial was added **19** (80 mg, 0.08 mmol) and THF (8 mL). The solution was cooled to 0 °C and stirred for 15 minutes. HCl (0.08 mL, 1 M, 0.08 mmol) was added dropwise into the mixture, and the solution was stirred at 4 °C (cold room) overnight. The solution was cooled to 0 °C, $\text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_3$ (0.5 mL) was added to quench the reaction. The mixture was extracted with diethyl ether, filtered through a pipet of $\text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_4$, and evaporated *in vacuo*.

The crude reaction mixture was then purified by column chromatography on silica gel (100:1-85:15

hexanes/ethyl acetate, stain in CAM) to afford **20** as a clear colorless oil (35 mg, 50%, the others are recovered starting material (19%) and multi-desilylated byproducts). $^1\text{H NMR}$ (500 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 5.16 (d, $J = 8.4$ Hz, 1H), 4.84 (d, $J = 1.8$ Hz, 1H), 4.75 (s, 1H), 4.74 (s, 1H), 4.70 (d, $J = 1.8$ Hz, 1H), 4.33 (td, $J = 7.6, 4.4$ Hz, 1H), 3.94 – 3.86 (m, 2H), 3.78 – 3.70 (m, 1H), 3.63 (t, $J = 6.7$ Hz, 2H), 2.16 – 2.01 (m, 8H), 2.01 – 1.94 (m, 2H), 1.62 (d, $J = 1.3$ Hz, 3H), 1.60 – 1.22 (m, 13H), 1.19 (s, 12H), 1.14 (d, $J = 6.1$ Hz, 3H), 0.92 – 0.80 (m, 36H), 0.10 – -0.03 (m, 24H); $^{13}\text{C NMR}$ (100 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 149.1, 146.4, 132.2, 131.8, 112.2, 109.4, 82.9, 70.2, 70.0, 69.5, 66.3, 63.0, 48.0, 47.4, 43.9, 38.5, 38.2, 37.8, 37.6, 36.1, 32.8, 29.7, 26.0, 25.9, 24.9, 24.8, 24.5, 23.1, 21.6, 19.9 (broad, C-B bond), 18.2, 18.1, 17.1, -3.9, -4.0, -4.1, -4.2, -4.4, -4.5, -4.7; IR (neat): 2953.3 (m), 2928.7 (s), 2884.4 (m), 2856.7 (s), 1472.0 (w), 1462.1 (w), 1380.2 (m), 1253.5 (m), 1143.3 (s), 1086.8 (m), 1067.3 (m), 1005.2 (w), 891.3 (w), 834.7 (s), 807.1 (m), 773.5 (s) cm^{-1} ; HRMS -(DART+) for $^{12}\text{C}_{55}\text{H}_{117}\text{B}_1\text{O}_7\text{N}_1\text{Si}_4$ $[\text{M}+\text{NH}_4]^+$: calculated: 1026.8000, found: 1026.7988; $[\alpha]_D^{20} +3.6$ (c 0.23, CHCl_3).

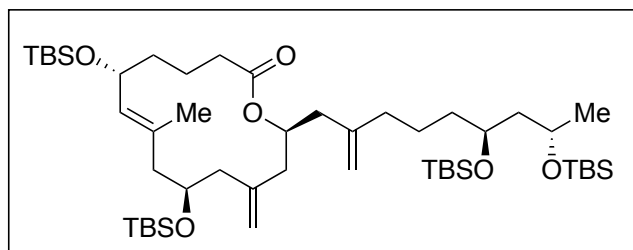


(5R,9R,13S,19S,21S,E)-5,9,19,21-tetrakis((tert-butyl dimethylsilyl)oxy)-7-methyl-11,15-dimethylene-13-(4,4,5,5-tetramethyl-1,3,2-dioxaborolan-2-yl)docos-6-enoic acid (21). To a 20 mL scintillation vial was added alcohol **20** (35 mg, 0.04 mmol) and DCM (1 mL). The mixture was cooled to 0°C , Dess-Martin periodinane¹¹ (20 mg, 0.048 mmol) and NaHCO_3 (16.6 mg, 0.198 mmol) were added. After 4 hours, the reaction mixture was concentrated *in vacuo*, then extracted by 1:1 hexane/ Et_2O , filtered through silica gel padded sintered funnel, rinsed with 1:1 hexane/ Et_2O and evaporated *in vacuo*. The crude

reaction mixture was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (100:2-100:3 hexanes/ethyl acetate, stain in CAM) to afford (5R,9R,13S,19S,21S,E)-5,9,19,21-tetrakis((tert-butyl dimethylsilyl)oxy)-7-methyl-11,15-dimethylene-13-(4,4,5,5-tetramethyl-1,3,2-dioxaborolan-2-yl)docos-6-enal **S6** as a clear colorless oil (31 mg, 88%). $^1\text{H NMR}$ (500 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 9.75 (t, $J = 1.9$ Hz, 1H), 5.16 (d, $J = 8.4$ Hz, 1H), 4.84 (s, 1H), 4.74 (s, 1H), 4.74 (s, 1H), 4.70 (s, 1H), 4.34 (td, $J = 7.8, 5.0$ Hz, 1H), 3.96 – 3.83 (m, 2H), 3.74 (p, $J = 4.7$ Hz, 1H), 2.41 (td, $J = 7.5, 2.0$ Hz, 2H), 2.17 – 1.95 (m, 10 H), 1.76 – 1.68 (m, 1H), 1.62 (s, 3H), 1.58 – 1.23 (m, 10 H), 1.18 (s, 12H), 1.14 (d, $J = 6.1$ Hz, 3H), 0.91 – 0.83 (m, 36H), 0.10 – -0.03 (m, 24H).

(5R,9R,13S,19S,21S,E)-5,9,19,21-Tetrakis((tert-butyl dimethylsilyl)oxy)-7-methyl-11,15-dimethylene-13-(4,4,5,5-tetramethyl-1,3,2-dioxaborolan-2-yl)docos-6-enoic acid **21** was prepared according to a previous procedure¹² with slightly modification. A 20 mL scintillation vial was added aldehyde **S6** (4 mg, 0.0045 mmol), $t\text{-BuOH}$ (0.438 mL) and 2-methyl-2-butene (0.05 mL, 0.046 mmol) sequentially. The mixture was cooled to 0°C . A solution of NaClO_2 (4.92 mg, 0.055 mmol) and NaH_2PO_4 (5.99 mg, 0.046 mmol) in H_2O (0.14 mL) was added into the vial. THF (0.4 mL) was added last. The solution was then allowed to warm up to room temperature and stirred for another hour. The reaction mixture was quenched

by H₂O, extracted with diethyl ether, filtered through a Na₂S₂O₄ pipet and evaporated *in vacuo*. The crude reaction mixture was then purified by column chromatography on silica gel (100:8-100:20 hexanes/ethyl acetate, stain in CAM) to afford **21** as a clear colorless oil (3 mg, 74%). ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 5.14 (d, *J* = 8.7 Hz, 1H), 4.84 (s, 1H), 4.75 (s, 1H), 4.74 (s, 1H), 4.70 (s, 1H), 4.41 – 4.32 (m, 1H), 4.00 – 3.84 (m, 2H), 3.78 – 3.71 (m, 1H), 2.38 – 2.31 (m, 2H), 2.25 – 1.94 (m, 10H), 1.65 (d, *J* = 1.4 Hz, 3H), 1.63 – 1.24 (m, 11H), 1.20 (s, 12H), 1.14 (d, *J* = 6.2 Hz, 3H), 0.91 – 0.84 (m, 36H), 0.14 – -0.01 (m, 24H); ¹³C NMR (150 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 174.8, 149.1, 146.3, 132.3, 131.7, 112.4, 109.4, 83.2, 70.3, 70.1, 69.2, 66.4, 47.9, 43.5, 37.8, 37.7, 37.6, 36.1, 33.7, 33.5, 31.9, 29.7, 29.4, 25.9, 25.9, 24.8, 24.8, 24.5, 23.1, 22.7, 21.0, 18.2, 18.1, 18.0, 17.4, 14.1, -3.9, -4.0, -4.1, -4.2, -4.41, -4.44, -4.8.; IR (neat): 2954.6 (s), 2926.0 (s), 2855.3 (s), 1714.2 (w), 1557.1 (w), 1462.4 (m), 1380.3 (m), 1361.1 (m), 1254.1 (m), 1142.4 (s), 1086.5 (m), 835.6 (m), 807.1 (w), 774.4 (m) cm⁻¹; HRMS-(DART+) for ¹²C₅₅¹H₁₁₅¹¹B₁¹⁶O₈¹⁴N₁²⁸Si₄ [M+NH₄]⁺: calculated: 1040.7793, found: 1040.7843. [α]_D²⁰ -3.6 (*c* 0.4, CHCl₃).



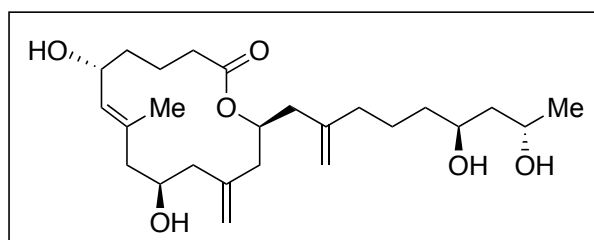
(6*R*,10*R*,14*S*,*E*)-14-((6*S*,8*S*)-6,8-bis((*tert*-butyldimethylsilyloxy)-2-methylenenonyl)-6,10-bis((*tert*-butyldimethylsilyloxy)-8-methyl-12-methyleneoxacyclotetradec-7-en-2-one (22**)).**

To a 20 mL scintillation vial was added (**21**) (6 mg, 0.0067 mmol), THF (1 mL) and H₂O (1 mL). The solution was cooled to 0°C, and

sodium perborate monohydrate (30 mg, 0.2 mmol) was added. The mixture was allowed to stir overnight. The solution was quenched by H₂O, extracted with diethyl ether, dried over Na₂SO₄ and evaporated *in vacuo*. The crude reaction mixture was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (100:0 – 100:20 hexanes/ethyl acetate, stain in CAM) to afford (5*R*,9*R*,13*S*,19*S*,21*S*,*E*)-5,9,19,21-tetrakis((*tert*-butyldimethylsilyloxy)-13-hydroxy-7-methyl-11,15-dimethylenedocos-6-enoic acid **S7** as a colorless oil (5.5 mg, 90 %).

The Yamaguchi esterification was performed according to a previous procedure.¹³ An oven dried 20 mL scintillation vial (charged with a stirring bar, cooled under vacuum) was charged with carboxylic acid **S7** (5.5 mg, 6 μmol), THF (1 mL), triethyl amine (6.1 mg, 8.36 μmol) and 2,4,6-trichlorobenzoylchloride (8.8 mg, 72 μmol). The solution was allowed to stir at room temperature for two hours before toluene (4 mL) was added. Then above mixture was then transferred into a syringe. The solution was added into an oven dried 50 mL round bottom flask (precharged with DMAP (8.8 mg, 72 μmol) and toluene (12 mL)) *via* syringe pump at 80 °C over three hours. The mixture was heated at 80 °C overnight, then cooled to room temperature and evaporated *in vacuo*. The crude reaction mixture was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (100:0-100:2 pentane/diethyl ether, stain in CAM) to afford **22** as a clear colorless oil (3.8 mg, 71%). ¹H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 5.23 – 5.17 (m, 1H), 5.05 (d, *J* = 8.9 Hz, 1H), 4.98 (s, 1H), 4.83 (d, *J* = 2.1 Hz, 1H), 4.76 (d, *J* = 1.8 Hz, 1H), 4.72 (s, 1H), 4.29 (ddd, *J* = 10.3, 8.7, 3.2 Hz, 1H), 3.91 – 3.84 (m, 2H), 3.74 (p, *J* = 5.4 Hz, 1H), 2.45 (td, *J* = 14.2, 3.1 Hz, 2H), 2.40 – 2.28 (m, 2H), 2.22 (dd, *J* = 14.3, 6.0 Hz, 2H), 2.18 – 2.08 (m, 2H), 2.01 (td, *J* = 9.9, 3.8 Hz, 3H), 1.92

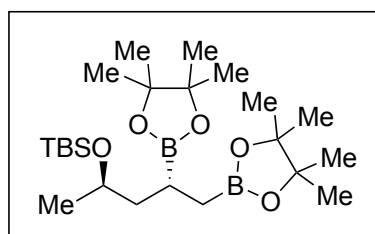
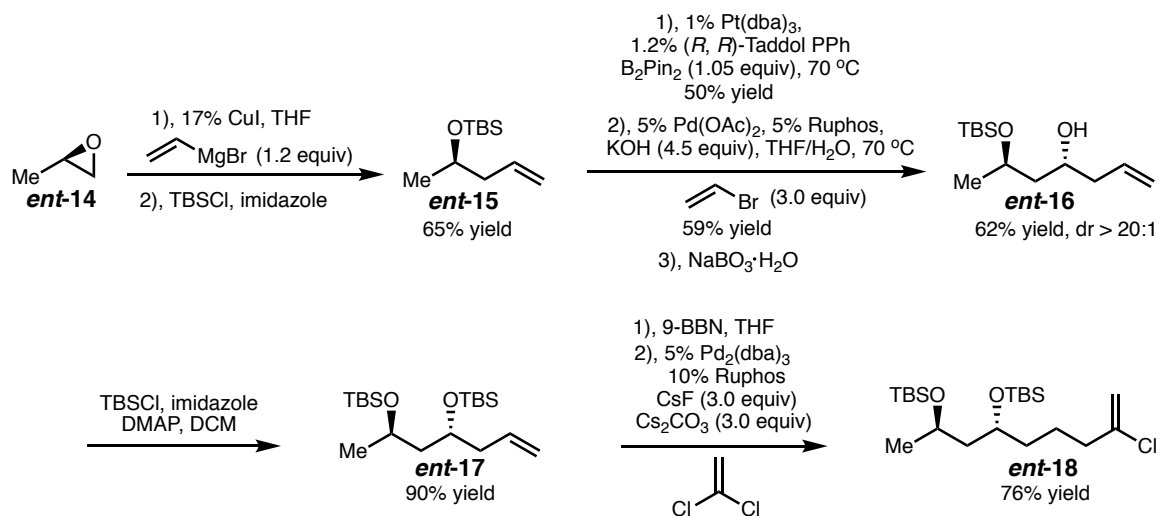
(dd, $J = 14.0, 8.9$ Hz, 1H), 1.72 (d, $J = 1.3$ Hz, 3H), 1.60 (ddd, $J = 13.6, 7.1, 5.4$ Hz, 2H), 1.54 – 1.46 (m, 1H), 1.46 – 1.39 (m, 5H), 1.33 – 1.24 (m, 2H), 1.13 (d, $J = 6.2$ Hz, 3H), 0.91 – 0.83 (m, 36H), 0.09 – -0.02 (m, 24H); $^{13}\text{C NMR}$ (150 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 172.3, 145.7, 142.0, 133.0, 130.7, 128.0, 117.5, 112.0, 71.7, 71.3, 70.0, 69.2, 66.4, 48.0, 46.7, 43.5, 39.7, 39.1, 38.2, 37.4, 35.9, 34.8, 25.94, 25.93, 25.87, 24.5, 23.0, 21.3, 20.1, 18.2, 18.14, 18.10, -3.9, -4.1, -4.2, -4.36, -4.39, -4.5, -4.7, -4.8; IR (neat): 2954.0 (m), 2928.7 (s), 2856.4 (m), 1735.7 (m), 1472.1 (w), 1462.0 (w), 1374.2 (w), 1361.2 (w), 1253.6 (s), 1144.5 (w), 1117.0 (w), 1087.9 (m), 1050.5 (m), 1005.5 (w), 895.1 (w), 834.9 (s), 807.9 (w), 773.6 (s) cm^{-1} ; HRMS -(DART+) for $^{12}\text{C}_{49}\text{H}_{102}\text{O}_6\text{N}_1\text{Si}_4$ $[\text{M}+\text{NH}_4]^+$: calculated: 912.6784, found: 912.6762; $[\alpha]_{\text{D}}^{20} +10.1$ (c 1.03, CHCl_3).



(6R,10R,14S,E)-14-((6S,8S)-6,8-dihydroxy-2-methylenenonyl)-6,10-dihydroxy-8-methyl-12-methylenoxacyclotetradec-7-en-2-one (1). The global deprotection was performed according to a previous procedure.¹⁴ To a Teflon vial was added (6R,10R,14S,E)-14-((6S,8S)-6,8-bis(*tert*-butyldimethylsilyloxy)-2-methylenenonyl)-6,10-bis(*tert*-butyldimethylsilyloxy)-8-methyl-12-methylenoxacyclotetradec-7-en-2-one **22** (4.5 mg, 5 μmol) and THF (0.5 mL). The mixture was cooled to 0 $^{\circ}\text{C}$, and HF•pyridine (20 μL) was added dropwise into it. Three more portions of HF•pyridine (20 μL) were added slowly into the vial in the following three days at room temperature. Upon completion, the reaction mixture was added carefully into a 20 mL scintillation vial containing saturated NaHCO_3 solution (3 mL) at 0 $^{\circ}\text{C}$, which was then allowed to warm to room temperature and stirred for another twenty minutes. The aqueous layer was extracted with ethyl acetate (5 \times 3 mL). The organic layers were combined, dried over Na_2SO_4 and concentrated *in vacuo*. The crude reaction mixture was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (100:10-10:90 hexanes/ethyl acetate, then, 100:10-100:20 hexane/MeOH stain in CAM) to afford **1** as a white solid (1.8 mg, 82%).

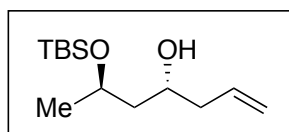
$^1\text{H NMR}$ (600 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 5.21 (tt, $J = 7.5, 4.3$ Hz, 1H), 5.09 (d, $J = 9.3$ Hz, 1H), 5.08 (s, 1H), 4.96 (d, $J = 1.9$ Hz, 1H), 4.78 (d, $J = 1.7$ Hz, 1H), 4.72 (s, 1H), 4.37 (ddd, $J = 10.6, 9.0, 3.4$ Hz, 1H), 4.15 (h, $J = 6.0$ Hz, 1H), 3.94 (p, $J = 6.0$ Hz, 1H), 3.84 (tdd, $J = 10.2, 4.0, 1.8$ Hz, 1H), 2.67 (d, $J = 14.0$ Hz, 1H), 2.64 (d, $J = 14.8$ Hz, 4.0 Hz, 1H), 2.42 (dd, $J = 14.3, 3.5$ Hz, 1H), 2.32 (dt, $J = 14.2, 5.9$ Hz, 1H), 2.27 – 2.22 (m, 2H), 2.18 – 2.12 (m, 2H), 2.04 (t, $J = 7.9$ Hz, 2H), 1.94 (dd, $J = 14.1, 10.5$ Hz, 1H), 1.89 (dd, $J = 14.4, 10.0$ Hz, 1H), 1.83 – 1.78 (m, 1H), 1.77 (d, $J = 1.5$ Hz, 3H), 1.75 – 1.22 (m, 9H), 1.22 (d, $J = 6.3$ Hz, 3H); $^{13}\text{C NMR}$ (150 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 172.47, 145.14, 142.49, 135.77, 129.34, 117.98, 112.63, 71.34, 69.13, 68.71, 68.11, 65.56, 44.59, 44.14, 43.60, 39.45, 38.40, 36.88, 36.53, 35.55, 34.29, 23.66, 23.63, 21.50, 20.13; IR (neat): 3375 (broad, O-H stretch, w), 2924.1 (s), 2869.7 (s), 2854.8 (s), 1731.6 (m), 1716.9 (m), 1556.2 (m), 1488.1 (m), 1456.8 (m), 1436.6 (m), 1380.7 (m), 1296.7 (w), 1243.9 (w), 1142.5 (s), 1075.5 (m), 908.2 (w) cm^{-1} ; HRMS -(DART+) for $^{12}\text{C}_{25}\text{H}_{41}\text{O}_5$ $[\text{M}+\text{H}-\text{H}_2\text{O}]^+$: calculated: 421.2954, found: 421.2955; $[\alpha]_{\text{D}}^{20} +6.00$ (c 0.0667, CHCl_3). The optical rotation value reported for arenolide is $[\alpha]_{\text{D}} +13.0^{\circ}$ (c 0.64, CHCl_3).¹⁵

II. Full Characterization of Compounds Leading to Isomer 2



(((2*R*,4*R*)-4,5-bis(4,4,5,5-tetramethyl-1,3,2-dioxaborolan-2-yl)penta-*n*-2-yl)oxy)(*tert*-butyl)dimethylsilane (*ent*-S5)

To an oven dried 2-dram vial was added Pt(dba)₃ (2.7 mg, 0.003 mmol), (*R,R*)-3,5-di-iso-propylphenyl-TADDOLPPh (2.9 mg, 0.0036 mmol), B₂(pin)₂ (80 mg, 0.315 mmol) and THF (0.3 mL) in the glove box. The vial was sealed with Teflon cap, taken outside of the glove box, and heated at 70 °C for twenty minutes. The mixture was cooled to room temperature and returned to the glove box again. The solution was then charged with (*R*)-*tert*-butyldimethyl(pent-4-en-2-yloxy)silane *ent*-14 (60 mg, 0.3 mmol). The vial was then heated at 70 °C outside of the glove box for 12 hours. Upon completion, the yellow solution was extracted with diethyl ether, filtered through a silica gel pipet and evaporated *in vacuo*. The crude reaction mixture was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (100:3 to 100:5 hexanes/ethyl acetate, stain in CAM) to afford *ent*-S5 as a colorless oil (68 mg, 50%). ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 3.85 (h, *J* = 6.2 Hz, 1H), 1.54 (ddd, *J* = 13.2, 6.5, 5.3 Hz, 1H), 1.46 – 1.37 (m, 1H), 1.22 (s, 24H), 1.18 (t, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 1H), 1.10 (d, *J* = 6.0 Hz, 3H), 0.87 (s, 9H), 0.83 (d, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 2H), 0.04 (d, *J* = 3.8 Hz, 6H); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 82.8, 82.7, 68.3, 43.3, 26.0, 24.9, 24.84, 24.82, 24.76, 23.8, 18.2, -4.4, -4.6; ¹¹B NMR (160 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 33.8; IR (neat): 2977.5 (m), 2929.3 (m), 2857.6 (m), 1370.9 (s), 1315.4 (s), 1254.2 (m), 1141.9 (s), 1070.6 (w), 835.7 (m), 774.2 (m) cm⁻¹; HRMS-(DART+) for ¹²C₂₃¹H₄₉¹¹B₂¹⁶O₅²⁸Si₁ [M+H]⁺: calculated: 455.3535, found: 455.3538; [α]_D²⁰ -0.8 (*c* 1.05, CHCl₃).

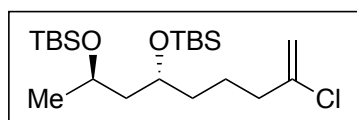


(4*R*,6*R*)-6-((*tert*-butyldimethylsilyloxy)hept-1-en-4-ol (*ent*-16)¹⁶ In the glovebox, to an oven dried two dram vial was added Pd(OAc)₂ (1.12 mg, 0.005 mmol), Ruphos (2.33 mg, 0.005 mmol), 1,2-bis(boronic) ester (*ent*-S5) (45.4 mg, 0.1 mmol) and THF (0.35 mL). The vial was taken outside of the

glove box, 1M vinyl bromide (0.15 mL, 0.15 mmol) and 8M KOH (56 μL, 0.45 mmol) were added

sequentially. The reaction mixture was heated at 70 °C for 12 hours. Upon completion, the reaction mixture was cooled to room temperature, diluted with diethyl ether, filtered through a silica gel pipet and evaporated *in vacuo*. The crude reaction mixture was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (100:3-100:10 pentane/diethyl ether, stain in CAM) to afford *tert*-butyldimethyl-(((2*R*,4*R*)-4-(4,4,5,5-tetramethyl-1,3,2-dioxaborolan-2-yl)hept-6-en-2-yl)oxy)silane **S7** as a colorless clear oil (21 mg, 59%, > 20:1 dr). ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 5.79 (ddt, *J* = 17.0, 10.1, 6.9 Hz, 1H), 5.01 (ddt, *J* = 17.1, 2.2, 1.6 Hz, 1H), 4.94 (ddt, *J* = 10.2, 2.3, 1.2 Hz, 1H), 3.81 (ddt, *J* = 13.5, 11.8, 6.1 Hz, 1H), 2.22 – 2.09 (m, 2H), 1.51 – 1.41 (m, 2H), 1.27 – 1.19 (m, overlap, 1H), 1.23 (s, 12H), 1.12 (d, *J* = 6.0 Hz, 3H), 0.88 (d, *J* = 2.7 Hz, 9H), 0.05 (d, *J* = 4.2 Hz, 6H).

To a 20 mL scintillation vial was added boronic ester **S7** (260 mg, 0.73 mmol), THF (2 mL) and H₂O (2 mL). The solution was cooled to 0 °C, and then sodium perborate monohydrate (366 mg, 3.67 mmol) was added. The mixture was then allowed to stir overnight. The solution was quenched by H₂O, extracted with diethyl ether, dried over Na₂SO₄ and evaporated *in vacuo*. The crude reaction mixture was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (100:2 – 100:20 pentane/diethyl ether, stain in CAM) to afford **ent-16** as a colorless clear oil (110 mg, 62%). The spectra were in accordance with a previous report.¹⁶ ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 5.84 (ddt, *J* = 17.3, 10.3, 7.1 Hz, 1H), 5.17 – 5.05 (m, 2H), 4.21 (pd, *J* = 6.1, 3.8 Hz, 1H), 4.02 (dddd, *J* = 9.6, 7.7, 5.2, 2.5 Hz, 1H), 3.30 (d, *J* = 2.3 Hz, 1H), 2.30 – 2.13 (m, 2H), 1.63 (ddd, *J* = 13.9, 9.9, 3.7 Hz, 1H), 1.53 (ddd, *J* = 14.2, 5.5, 2.2 Hz, 1H), 1.22 (d, *J* = 6.3 Hz, 3H), 0.89 (s, 9H), 0.09 (d, *J* = 4.3 Hz, 6H).

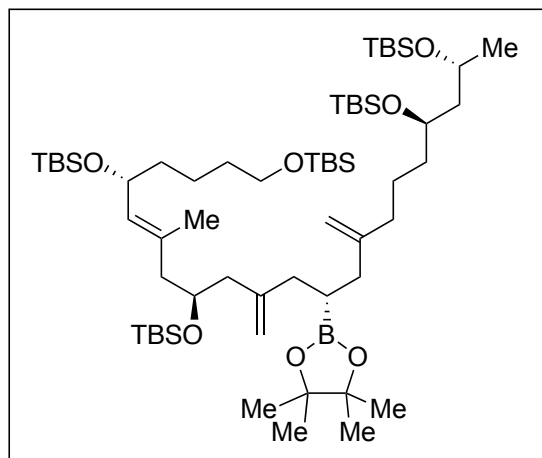
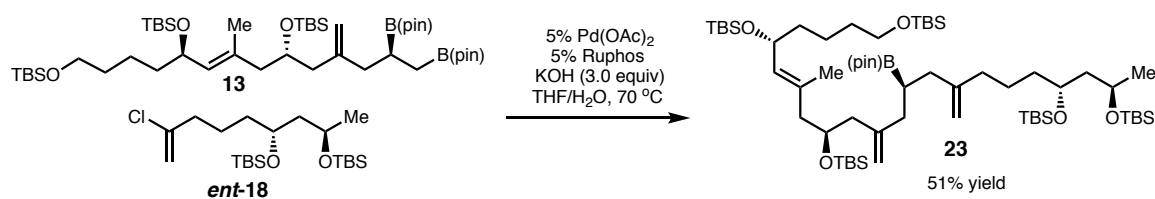


(5*R*,7*R*)-5-(4-chloropent-4-en-1-yl)-2,2,3,3,7,9,9,10,10-nonamethyl-4,8-dioxa-3,9-disilaundecane (*ent*-18). Terminal alkene **ent-16** (110 mg, 0.45 mmol), DCM (2 mL), and imidazole (76.6 mg, 1.12 mmol) were added into a 20 mL scintillation vial sequentially. The mixture

was stirred until all solids dissolved, and was then cooled to 0 °C. *tert*-Butyldimethylsilyl chloride (75 mg, 0.5 mmol) was added slowly into the above solution. Lastly, a spatula tip (ca. 2 mg) of 4-(dimethylamino)pyridine was added. The white slurry was allowed to stir overnight, which was then quenched by water, extracted with DCM and dried over Na₂SO₄. The colorless solution was concentrated *in vacuo* to give a colorless oil. The crude reaction mixture was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (100:0-100:2 pentane/diethyl ether, stain in CAM) to afford **(5*R*,7*R*)-5-allyl-2,2,3,3,7,9,9,10,10-nonamethyl-4,8-dioxa-3,9-disilaundecane (*ent*-17)** as a colorless oil (145 mg, 90%).

Ent-18 was prepared according to a previous literature with slightly modification.¹⁷ In the glove box, to an oven dried four-dram vial were added 9-BBN dimer (48.8 mg, 0.2 mmol), THF (1 mL) and **ent-17** (145 mg, 0.4 mmol). The mixture was allowed to stir for 1.5 hours to resulting in yellow clear solution. Pd₂(dba)₃ (18.3 mg, 0.02 mmol), Ruphos (18.7 mg, 0.04 mmol), THF (3 mL), CsF (182.3 mg, 1.2 mmol) and Cs₂CO₃ (391 mg, 1.2 mmol) were added sequentially into the solution. The vial was sealed with a Teflon cap and taken outside of the glove box. 1,1-Dichloroethylene (0.128 mL, 1.6 mmol) was added

into the reaction solution. The solution was then heated at 70 °C for 12 hours. Upon completion, the reaction mixture was diluted with diethyl ether, filtered through a silica gel pipet and evaporated *in vacuo*. The crude reaction mixture was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (100:2-100:3 pentane/diethyl ether, stain in CAM) to afford **ent-18** as a colorless clear oil (128 mg, 76 %). ¹H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 5.14 (d, *J* = 1.2 Hz, 1H), 5.11 (t, *J* = 1.2 Hz, 1H), 3.88 (h, *J* = 6.3 Hz, 1H), 3.76 (p, *J* = 6.7 Hz, 1H), 2.32 (t, *J* = 7.4 Hz, 2H), 1.67 – 1.56 (m, 3H), 1.53 – 1.38 (m, 3H), 1.14 (dd, *J* = 6.1, 1.2 Hz, 3H), 0.88 (s, 18H), 0.09 – 0.02 (m, 12H); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 142.9, 111.9, 69.8, 66.3, 47.9, 39.2, 36.6, 25.9, 24.5, 22.6, 18.1, -3.9, -4.1, -4.2, -4.5; IR (neat): 2954.0 (m), 2928.9 (m), 2886.8 (w), 2856.6 (m), 1472.1 (w), 1374.7 (w), 1253.2 (m), 1118.0 (m), 1061.8 (m), 1004.8 (m), 938.9 (w), 878.0 (m), 832.4 (s), 805.5 (s), 770.9 (s), 703.6 (w), 663.4 (w) cm⁻¹; HRMS-(DART+) for ¹²C₂₁¹H₄₆³⁵Cl₁¹⁶O₂²⁸Si₂ [M+H]⁺: calculated: 421.2725, found: 421.2745; [α]_D²⁰ -7.0 (*c* 1.16, CHCl₃).

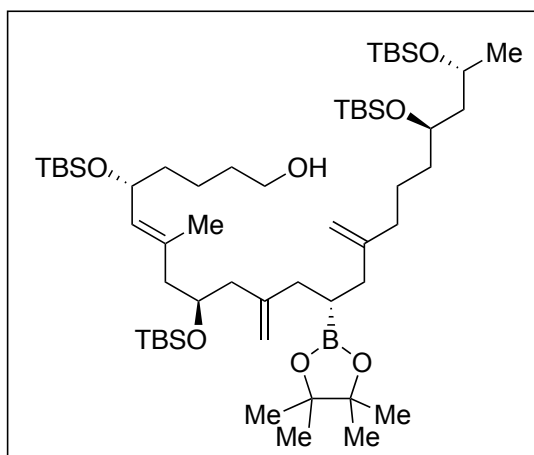
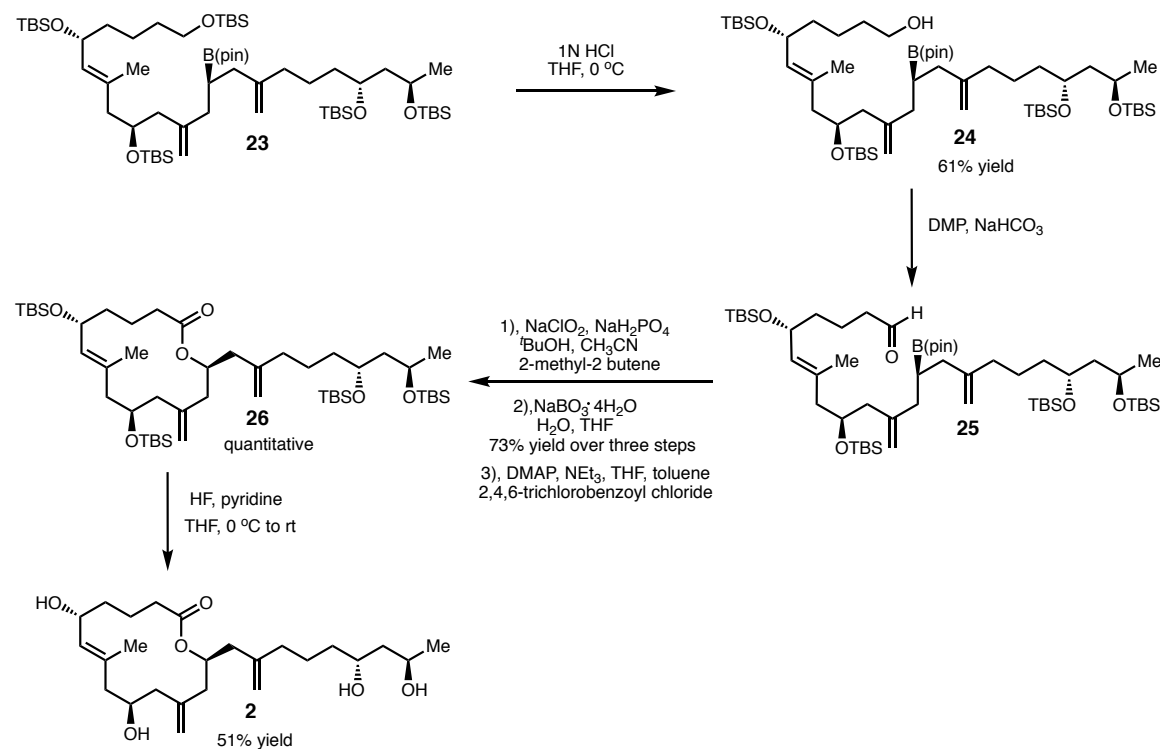


(9R,13R,17S,23R,25R,E)-9,13,23-tris((tert-butyl)dimethylsilyloxy)-2,2,3,3,11,25,27,27,28,28-decamethyl-15,19-dimethylene-17-(4,4,5,5-tetramethyl-1,3,2-dioxaborolan-2-yl)-4,26-dioxa-3,27-disilanacos-10-ene. (23)

The reaction was performed according to a previous procedure¹⁸ with slightly modification. In the glove box, an oven dried 20 mL vial was added Pd(OAc)₂ (6.7 mg, 0.03 mmol), Ruphos (14 mg, 0.03 mmol) and THF (3 mL). The mixture was allowed to stir for 5 minutes before adding **13** (260 mg, 0.3 mmol) and **ent-18** (128 mg, 0.3 mmol) sequentially. The vial was sealed and taken outside of the glove box. Degassed 8M KOH (0.17

mL, 1.35 mmol) and degassed H₂O (0.3 mL) were added into the vial. The mixture was then heated at 70 °C overnight. The solution changed color from orange red to black. The reaction mixture was extracted by diethyl ether, dried over Na₂SO₄ and evaporated *in vacuo*. The crude reaction mixture was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (100:0.5-100:5 hexanes/ethyl acetate, stain in CAM) to afford **23** as a colorless oil (152 mg, 51%). ¹H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 5.16 (d, *J* = 8.5 Hz, 1H), 4.84 (s, 1H), 4.75 (s, 1H), 4.74 (s, 1H), 4.69 (s, 1H), 4.31 (td, *J* = 7.9, 4.6 Hz, 1H), 3.94 – 3.85 (m, 2H), 3.74 (p, *J* = 5.4 Hz, 1H), 3.59 (t, *J* = 6.6 Hz, 2H), 2.19 – 2.00 (m, 8H), 2.01 – 1.95 (m, 2H), 1.61 (s, 3H), 1.66 – 1.58 (m, overlap, 1H), 1.54 – 1.23 (m, 12H), 1.18 (s, 12H), 1.14 (dd, *J* = 6.0, 1.2 Hz, 3H), 0.91 – 0.83 (m, 45H), 0.08 – -0.03 (m, 30H); ¹³C NMR (150 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 149.1, 146.5, 132.5, 131.5, 112.2, 109.4, 82.9, 70.2, 70.0, 69.7, 66.4, 63.3, 48.0, 47.5, 44.0, 38.5, 38.3, 37.8, 37.6, 36.1, 32.9, 26.0, 25.95, 25.93, 25.90, 24.87, 24.81, 24.5, 23.2, 21.9, 19.9, 18.4, 18.2, 18.10, 18.06, 16.9, -3.9, -4.0, -4.1, -4.2,

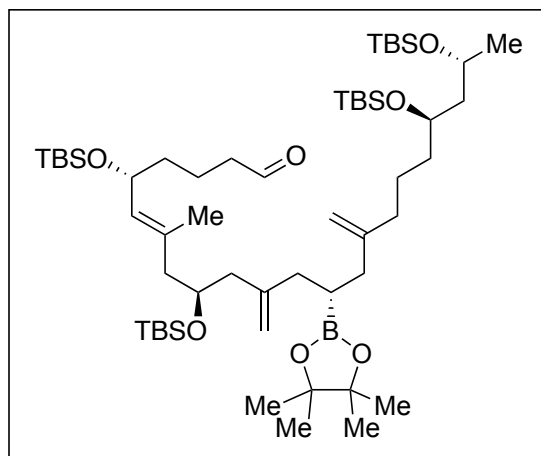
-4.4, -4.5, -4.7, -5.3; IR (neat): 2953.6 (m), 2928.5 (m), 2856.4 (m), 1471.9 (w), 1462.1 (w), 1380.0 (w), 1361.2 (w), 1252.8 (m), 1144.1 (m), 1090.8 (m), 1064.9 (m), 1005.1 (w), 938.6 (w), 890.9 (w), 832.9 (s), 807.0 (m), 772.1 (s), 665.1 (w) cm^{-1} ; HRMS-(DART+) for $^{12}\text{C}_{61}\text{H}_{131}\text{B}_1\text{O}_7\text{N}_1\text{Si}_5$ $[\text{M}+\text{NH}_4]^+$: calculated: 1140.8865, found: 1140.8897; $[\alpha]_D^{20} +1.1$ (c 1.63, CHCl_3).



(5*R*,9*R*,13*S*,19*R*,21*R*,*E*)-5,9,19,21-tetrakis((*tert*-butylidimethylsilyl)oxy)-7-methyl-11,15-dimethylene-13-(4,4,5,5-tetramethyl-1,3,2-dioxaborolan-2-yl)docos-6-en-1-ol (**24**). A 20 mL scintillation vial was charged with **23** (60 mg, 0.06 mmol) and THF (6 mL). The solution was cooled to 0 °C, and allowed to stir at 0 °C for 15 minutes. HCl (0.06 mL, 1 M, 0.06 mmol) was added dropwise into the mixture, and the mixture was allowed to stir at 4 °C (cold room) overnight. The vial was cooled to 0 °C again, and then quenched by adding one pipet of saturated Na₂S₂O₃ (0.5 mL). The reaction mixture was extracted with diethyl ether,

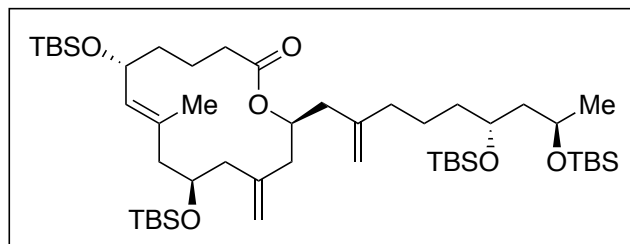
filtered through a Na₂S₂O₄ pipet and evaporated *in vacuo*. The crude reaction mixture was then purified by column chromatography on silica gel (100:2-80:20 hexanes/ethyl acetate, stain in CAM) to afford **24** as a clear colorless oil (32.3 mg, 61%). ¹H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 5.16 (d, *J* = 8.5 Hz, 1H), 4.84 (s, 1H), 4.75 (s, 1H), 4.74 (s, 1H), 4.70 (s, 1H), 4.33 (td, *J* = 7.9, 4.5 Hz, 1H), 3.92 (p, *J* = 5.9 Hz, 1H), 3.88

(h, $J = 6.0$ Hz, 1H), 3.75 (p, $J = 5.5$ Hz, 1H), 3.63 (q, $J = 6.1$ Hz, 2H), 2.18 – 2.01 (m, 8H), 1.97 (q, $J = 7.3$ Hz, 2H), 1.62 (s, 3H), 1.59 – 1.23 (m, 13H), 1.18 (s, 12H), 1.14 (d, $J = 6.1$ Hz, 3H), 0.92 – 0.82 (m, 36H), 0.12 – -0.04 (m, 24H); $^{13}\text{C NMR}$ (150 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 149.1, 146.5, 132.2, 131.8, 112.2, 109.4, 82.9, 70.2, 70.1, 69.5, 66.4, 63.0, 48.0, 47.5, 43.9, 38.5, 38.2, 37.8, 37.6, 36.1, 32.8, 29.7, 26.0, 25.9, 24.9, 24.8, 24.5, 23.1, 21.6, 19.9, 18.2, 18.11, 18.08, 17.1, -3.9, -4.00, -4.1, -4.2, -4.37, -4.44, -4.7; IR (neat): 2952.7 (m), 2928.4 (s), 2856.4 (m), 1472.1 (w), 1462.1 (w), 1380.1 (m), 1361.5 (w), 1253.4 (m), 1144.2 (m), 1086.9 (m), 1064.2 (m), 1005.2 (w), 938.7 (w), 891.5 (w), 834.3 (s), 806.8 (m), 773.2 (w) cm^{-1} ; HRMS -(DART+) for $^{12}\text{C}_{55}\text{H}_{117}\text{B}_1\text{O}_7\text{N}_1\text{Si}_4$ $[\text{M}+\text{NH}_4]^+$: calculated: 1026.8000, found: 1026.8042; $[\alpha]_D^{20} +1.4$ (c 1.33, CHCl_3).



(5R,9R,13S,19R,21R,E)-5,9,19,21-tetrakis((tert-butyl dimethylsilyloxy)-7-methyl-11,15-dimethylene-13-(4,4,5,5-tetramethyl-1,3,2-dioxaborolan-2-yl)docos-6-enal (25) To a 20 mL scintillation vial was added (24) (10 mg, 9.9 μmol) and DCM (1 mL). The mixture was cooled to 0 $^\circ\text{C}$, Dess-Martin periodinane (5 mg, 11.9 μmol) and NaHCO_3 (4.2 mg, 49.6 μmol) were added. After 4 hours, the reaction mixture was concentrated *in vacuo*, then extracted with 1:1 hexane/ Et_2O , filtered through a silica gel padded sintered funnel, and then rinsed with 1:1 hexane/ Et_2O , and evaporated *in vacuo*. The crude reaction mixture was purified by column

chromatography on silica gel (100:2-100:3 hexanes/ethyl acetate, stain in CAM) to afford **25** as a clear colorless oil (8 mg, 80%). $^1\text{H NMR}$ (600 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 9.75 (td, $J = 1.0, 1.0$ Hz, 1H), 5.16 (d, $J = 8.1$ Hz, 1H), 4.84 (s, 1H), 4.75 (s, 1H), 4.74 (s, 1H), 4.70 (s, 1H), 4.34 (td, $J = 7.9, 4.8$ Hz, 1H), 3.92 (p, $J = 5.8$ Hz, 1H), 3.88 (h, $J = 5.9$ Hz, 1H), 3.74 (p, $J = 5.5$ Hz, 1H), 2.41 (tt, $J = 7.3, 1.4$ Hz, 2H), 2.20 – 2.00 (m, 8H), 1.97 (q, $J = 7.8$ Hz, 2H), 1.73 (tdd, $J = 12.8, 10.3, 6.1$ Hz, 1H), 1.68 – 1.57 (m, 1H), 1.62 (s, 3H), 1.52 – 1.44 (m, 1H), 1.45 – 1.23 (m, 7H), 1.21 (td, $J = 6.5, 5.9, 1.3$ Hz, 1H), 1.18 (s, 12H), 1.14 (d, $J = 6.1$ Hz, 3H), 0.91 – 0.83 (m, 36H), 0.10 – -0.03 (m, 24H); $^{13}\text{C NMR}$ (150 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 202.6, 149.1, 146.4, 132.2, 131.8, 112.2, 109.4, 82.9, 70.13, 70.06, 69.3, 66.4, 48.0, 47.4, 44.0, 43.8, 38.4, 37.82, 37.78, 37.6, 36.1, 29.7, 26.0, 25.94, 25.87, 24.9, 24.8, 24.5, 23.2, 19.9, 18.3, 18.2, 18.1, 18.0, 17.0, -3.9, -4.0, -4.1, -4.2, -4.3, -4.45, -4.46, -4.8; IR (neat): 2953.4 (m), 2928.5 (s), 2856.4 (m), 1731.6 (w), 1472.3 (w), 1462.1 (w), 1380.0 (m), 1361.8 (m), 1253.5 (m), 1144.3 (m), 1088.1 (m), 1065.32 (m), 1005.4 (w), 971.1 (w), 938.7 (w), 890.7 (w), 834.5 (s), 807.7 (m), 773.5 (s) cm^{-1} ; HRMS -(DART+) for $^{12}\text{C}_{55}\text{H}_{115}\text{B}_1\text{O}_7\text{N}_1\text{Si}_4$ $[\text{M}+\text{NH}_4]^+$: calculated: 1024.7844, found: 1024.7869. $[\alpha]_D^{20} +2.1$ (c 0.14, CHCl_3).



(6R,10R,14S,E)-14-((6R,8R)-6,8-bis((tert-butyl dimethylsilyl)oxy)-2-methylenonyl)-6,10-bis((tert-butyl dimethylsilyl)oxy)-8-methyl-1,2-methyleneoxacyclotetradec-7-en-2-one (**26**).

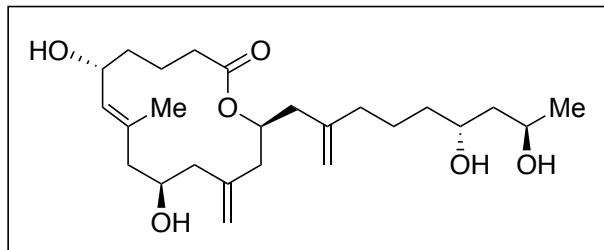
(5R,9R,13S,19R,21R,E)-5,9,19,21-tetrakis((tert-butyl dimethylsilyl)oxy)-7-methyl-11,15-dimethylene-13-(4,4,5,5-tetramethyl-1,3

,2-dioxaborolan-2-yl)docos-6-enoic acid **S8** was prepared according to a previous procedure¹⁹ with slightly modification. A 20 mL scintillation vial was charged with aldehyde **25** (32 mg, 31.8 μ mol), ^tBuOH (1 mL), CH₃CN (1 mL) and 2-methyl-2-butene (0.75 mL, 2.2 mmol), sequentially. The vial was then cooled to 0 °C. A solution of NaClO₂ (28.8 mg, 0.32 mmol) and NaH₂PO₄ (43.6 mg, 0.32 mmol) in H₂O (1 mL) was added into the vial. The solution was then allowed to warm up to room temperature and stir for four hours. The reaction mixture was quenched by H₂O, extracted with diethyl ether, then filtered through a Na₂S₂O₄ pipet and evaporated *in vacuo*. The crude reaction mixture was then purified by column chromatography on silica gel (100:6-60:40 hexanes/ethyl acetate, stain in CAM) to afford **S8** as a clear colorless oil (48 mg, quantitative, with slight impurity) which was used directly in the next step.

To a 20 mL scintillation vial were added carboxylic acid **S8** (48 mg, 47.7 μ mol), THF (2 mL) and H₂O (2 mL). The solution was cooled to 0 °C, and treated with sodium perborate tetrahydrate (220 mg, 1.43 mmol). The mixture was then allowed to stir overnight. The solution was quenched by H₂O, extracted with diethyl ether, dried over Na₂SO₄, evaporated *in vacuo*. The crude reaction mixture was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (100:0 – 100:20 hexanes/ethyl acetate, stain in CAM) to afford (5R,9R,13S,19R,21R,E)-5,9,19,21-tetrakis((tert-butyl dimethylsilyl)oxy)-13-hydroxy-7-methyl-11,15-dimethylenedocos-6-enoic acid **S9** as a colorless oil (21.5 mg, 73 % over three steps).

The Yamaguchi esterification was performed according to a previous procedure.²⁰ To an oven dried 20 mL scintillation vial (charged with stirring bar, cooled under vacuum) was added (5R,9R,13S,19S,21S,E)-5,9,19,21-tetrakis((tert-butyl dimethylsilyl)oxy)-13-hydroxy-7-methyl-11,15-dimethylenedocos-6-enoic acid **S9** (21.5 mg, 23.5 μ mol), THF (3 mL), triethyl amine (23.8 mg, 235 μ mol) and 2,4,6-trichlorobenzoylchloride (34.4 mg, 141 μ mol). The solution was allowed to stir at room temperature for two hours before toluene (20 mL) was added. The solution was transferred into a syringe. The above solution was added into an oven dried 100 mL round bottom flask (precharged with DMAP (34.5 mg, 282 μ mol) and toluene (24 mL)) *via* syringe pump at 80°C over nine hours. The solution was heated at 80°C overnight, which was then cooled to room temperature and evaporated *in vacuo*. The crude reaction mixture was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (100:0-100:2 hexanes/ethyl acetate, stain in CAM) to afford **26** as a clear colorless oil (23 mg, quantitative). ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 5.23 – 5.17 (m, 1H), 5.05 (d, *J* = 8.7 Hz, 1H), 4.98 (s, 1H), 4.83 (d, *J* = 2.1 Hz, 1H), 4.76 (d, *J* = 1.6 Hz, 1H), 4.72 (s, 1H), 4.29 (ddd, *J* = 10.2, 8.7, 3.2 Hz, 1H), 3.94 – 3.82 (m, 2H), 3.77 – 3.69 (m, 1H), 2.45 (t, *J* = 14.2 Hz, 2H), 2.36 – 2.29 (m, 2H), 2.23 (dd, *J* = 14.1, 6.0 Hz, 2H), 2.18 – 2.12 (m, 2H), 2.02 (tt, *J* = 9.0, 4.6 Hz, 3H), 1.92 (dd, *J* = 14.0, 9.0 Hz, 1H), 1.72 (d, *J* = 1.3 Hz, 3H), 1.64 – 1.57 (m,

2H), 1.53 – 1.37 (m, 5H), 1.33 – 1.19 (m, 3H), 1.14 (d, $J = 6.1$ Hz, 3H), 0.92 – 0.83 (m, 36H), 0.10 – -0.04 (m, 24H); ^{13}C NMR (151 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 172.3, 145.7, 141.9, 133.0, 130.7, 128.0, 117.5, 111.9, 71.7, 71.2, 70.0, 69.2, 66.4, 48.0, 46.7, 43.5, 39.7, 39.1, 38.2, 37.4, 35.9, 34.8, 25.93, 25.86, 24.5, 23.1, 21.3, 20.1, 18.2, 18.14, 18.10, -3.9, -4.1, -4.2, -4.36, -4.39, -4.5, -4.7, -4.8; IR (neat): 2954.5 (s), 2928.2 (s), 2856.3 (s), 1734.0 (m), 1472.4 (m), 1458.4 (m), 1253.7 (s), 1087.0 (m), 1050.5 (m), 835.2 (s), 806.7 (m), 807.9 (w), 774.0 (s) cm^{-1} ; HRMS-(DART+) for $^{12}\text{C}_{49}\text{H}_{98}\text{O}_6\text{Si}_4\text{Na}_1$ $[\text{M}+\text{Na}]^+$: calculated: 917.6338, found: 917.6335; $[\alpha]_{\text{D}}^{20} +2.4$ (c 0.72, CHCl_3).



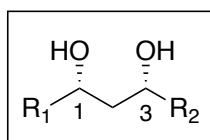
(6R,10R,14S,E)-14-((6R,8R)-6,8-dihydroxy-2-methylenenonyl)-6,10-dihydroxy-8-methyl-12-methyleneoxacyclotetradec-7-en-2-one (2) The global deprotection was performed according to a previous procedure.²¹ To a Teflon vial was added **26** (4 mg, 4.5 μmol) and THF (0.5 mL). The solution was cooled to 0 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ and HF•pyridine (18 μL) was added dropwise into it. Three more portions of HF•pyridine (13 μL) were added slowly in the following three days at room temperature. Upon completion, the reaction mixture was added carefully into a 20 mL scintillation vial containing 2.2 mL saturated NaHCO_3 solution at 0 $^{\circ}\text{C}$, after which the solution was then allowed to warm to room temperature and stirred for another twenty minutes. The aqueous layer was extracted with ethyl acetate (5 \times 3 mL). The organic layers were combined, dried over Na_2SO_4 and concentrated *in vacuo*. The crude reaction mixture was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (100:10-10:90 hexanes/ethyl acetate, then, 100:10-100:20 DCM/MeOH stain in CAM) to afford **2** as a white solid (1 mg, 51%).

^1H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 5.20 (tt, $J = 7.7$, 3.8 Hz, 1H), 5.10 (d, $J = 12.1$ Hz, 1H), 5.09 (s, 1H), 4.96 (s, 1H), 4.79 (s, 1H), 4.72 (s, 1H), 4.37 (td, $J = 10.4$, 3.3 Hz, 1H), 4.15 (h, $J = 6.0$ Hz, 1H), 3.96 (p, $J = 5.8$ Hz, 1H), 3.84 (t, $J = 9.1$ Hz, 1H), 2.68 (d, $J = 14.2$ Hz, 1H), 2.64 (dd, $J = 13.5$, 4.4 Hz, 1H), 2.43 (dd, $J = 14.3$, 3.5 Hz, 1H), 2.35 – 2.30 (m, 1H), 2.30 – 2.22 (m, 2H), 2.19 – 2.12 (m, 2H), 2.12 – 2.07 (m, 1H), 2.05 – 1.97 (m, 1H), 1.94 (dd, $J = 14.0$, 10.5 Hz, 1H), 1.89 (dd, $J = 14.4$, 10.0 Hz, 1H), 1.84 – 1.79 (m, 1H), 1.77 (d, $J = 1.4$ Hz, 3H), 1.72 – 1.36 (m, 9H), 1.22 (d, $J = 6.5$ Hz, 3H); ^{13}C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 172.53, 145.16, 142.51, 135.77, 129.33, 117.96, 112.72, 71.41, 68.80, 68.71, 68.11, 65.54, 44.61, 44.23, 43.60, 39.48, 38.39, 36.84, 36.58, 35.25, 34.35, 23.62, 23.58, 21.50, 20.13; IR (neat): 3385.4 (broad, O-H stretch, m), 2924.3 (s), 2853.3 (m), 1731.8 (s), 1716.0 (m), 1557.3 (s), 1488.6 (s), 1456.4 (s), 1435.5 (s), 1418.3 (s), 1386.8 (m), 1289.3 (m), 1243.9 (m), 1154.9 (m), 1077.0 (m) cm^{-1} ; HRMS-(DART+) for $^{12}\text{C}_{25}\text{H}_{42}\text{O}_6\text{Na}_1$ $[\text{M}+\text{Na}]^+$: calculated: 461.2879, found: 461.2868; $[\alpha]_{\text{D}} -7.49^{\circ}$ (c 0.0267, CHCl_3).

III. Analysis of ^{13}C NMR Chemical Shifts for *anti*-1,3 and *syn*-1,3-Diols

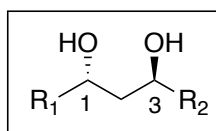
Hoffman and coworkers²² found the ^{13}C chemical shifts of *anti*-1,3-diols normally occur upfield by about 4 ppm comparing to that of *syn*-1,3-diols. This is probably due to the axial substituent of *anti*-1,3-diols resulting from a hydrogen-bonded cyclic conformation, while the substituents on *syn*-1,3-diols usually adopts an equatorial position. They also noted that the sum of the two carbinol carbons of *anti*-1,3-diols is usually less than 140 ppm (Table 2) and the ^{13}C chemical resonance sum of *syn*-1,3-diols is usually more than 140 ppm. (Data shown in Table 1). This theory was later adopted by Brückner and coworkers²³ for assigning the configuration of their 1,3-diols.

Table 1. Carbon Chemical Shifts of *syn*-1,3-Diols



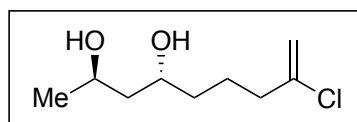
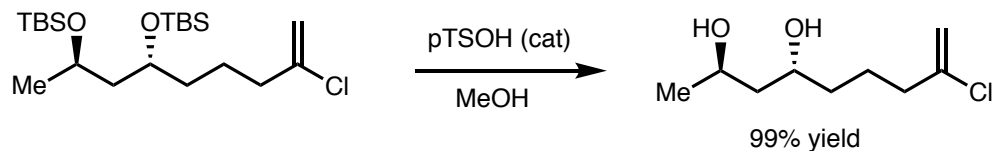
Entry	R ₁	R ₂	$\delta_{\text{C-1}}$ [ppm]	$\delta_{\text{C-3}}$ [ppm]	Sum [ppm]
1	CH ₃	-CH ₂ -CH=CH ₂	68.6	71.7	140.3
2	CH ₃	-(CH ₂) ₃ -C(CH ₃)=CH ₂	68.8	72.2	141.0
3	CH ₃	-C(CH ₃) ₂ -CH=CH ₂	69.1	79.3	148.4
4	CH ₃	-CH ₂ CH ₂ CH ₃	68.5	72.1	140.6
5	CH ₃	-CH ₂ CH ₂ CH ₂ CH ₃	69.3	73.3	142.6
6	<i>c</i> Pr	CH ₃	78.0	68.8	146.8
7	<i>i</i> Pr	CH ₃	78.1	69.5	147.6

Table 2. Carbon Chemical Shifts of *anti*-1,3-Diols

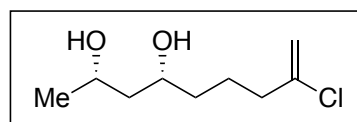
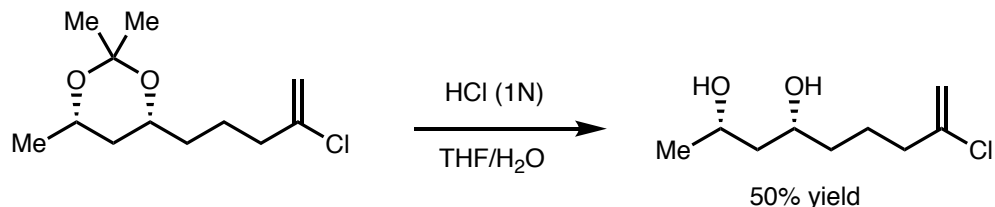


Entry	R ₁	R ₂	$\delta_{\text{C-1}}$ [ppm]	$\delta_{\text{C-3}}$ [ppm]	Sum [ppm]
1	CH ₃	-CH ₂ -CH=CH ₂	65.0	68.0	133.0
2	CH ₃	-(CH ₂) ₃ -C(CH ₃)=CH ₂	64.8	68.5	133.3
3	CH ₃	-C(CH ₃) ₂ -CH=CH ₂	65.5	74.4	139.9
4	CH ₃	-CH ₂ CH ₂ CH ₃	64.9	68.5	133.4
5	CH ₃	-CH ₂ CH ₂ CH ₂ CH ₃	65.7	69.6	135.3
6	<i>c</i> Hex	CH ₃	73.5	65.8	139.3
7	<i>i</i> Pr	CH ₃	74.1	65.8	139.9

Our model studies of substrates **27** and **28** also supported this theory. The sum of ^{13}C chemical shifts of *anti*-1,3-diols is 134.61 ppm (Table 3, entry 1), while for *syn*-1,3-diols, the sum is 141.86 ppm (Table 3, entry 2).

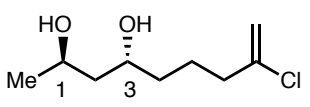
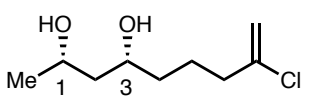


(2R,4R)-8-chloronon-8-ene-2,4-diol (27). To a 20 mL vial was added (5R,7R)-5-(4-chloropent-4-en-1-yl)-2,2,3,3,7,9,9,10,10-nonamethyl-4,8-dioxo-3,9-disilaundecane *ent*-**18** (21 mg, 0.05 mmol), a tip of *p*-toluenesulfonic acid and 1 mL MeOH. Upon completion, the reaction mixture was quenched with NaHCO₃, extracted with diethyl ether, filtered through a silica gel pipet and evaporated *in vacuo*. The crude reaction mixture was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (9:1-5:5 hexane/ethyl acetate, stain in CAM) to afford **27** as a colorless clear oil (9.6 mg, 99%). ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 5.15 (dd, *J* = 10.3, 1.2 Hz, 2H), 4.23 – 4.14 (m, 1H), 4.01 – 3.93 (m, 1H), 2.38 (t, *J* = 7.2, 1.0 Hz, 2H), 2.31 (d, *J* = 4.5 Hz, 1H), 2.06 (d, *J* = 4.1 Hz, 1H), 1.79 – 1.68 (m, 1H), 1.66 – 1.59 (m, 3H), 1.57 – 1.44 (m, 2H), 1.26 (d, *J* = 6.3 Hz, 3H); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 142.6, 112.2, **69.0**, **65.6**, 44.0, 39.0, 36.2, 23.6, 23.3; IR (neat): 3361.6 (m, broad), 2967.2 (m), 2931.9 (m), 2869.2 (m), 1634.6 (w), 1376.7 (w), 1142.6 (s), 880.0 (w) cm⁻¹; HRMS-(DART+) for ¹²C₉¹H₁₈³⁵Cl₁¹⁶O₂ [M+H]⁺: calculated: 193.0995, found: 193.0999; [α]_D²⁰ -4.37 (*c* 0.64, CHCl₃).

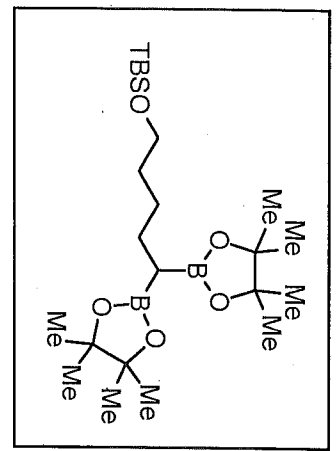


(2S,4R)-8-chloronon-8-ene-2,4-diol (28). To a 20 mL vial was added (4R,6S)-4-(4-chloropent-4-en-1-yl)-2,2,6-trimethyl-1,3-dioxane (11.6 mg, 0.05 mmol), HCl (1N, 2 mL) and THF (2 mL). Upon completion, the reaction mixture was quenched with NaHCO₃, extracted with diethyl ether, filtered through a silica gel pipet and evaporated *in vacuo*. The crude reaction mixture was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (9:1-5:5 hexane/ethyl acetate, stain in CAM) to afford **28** as a colorless clear oil (4.8 mg, 50%). ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 5.15 (dd, *J* = 10.4, 1.2 Hz, 2H), 4.11 – 4.02 (m, 1H), 3.93 – 3.83 (m, 1H), 2.90 (s, 1H), 2.59 (s, 1H), 2.37 (t, *J* = 7.1 Hz, 2H), 1.71 (dddd, *J* = 13.0, 10.2, 8.6, 6.4 Hz, 1H), 1.66 – 1.56 (m, 2H), 1.56 – 1.41 (m, 3H), 1.22 (d, *J* = 6.1 Hz, 3H); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 142.6, 112.2, **72.6**, **69.3**, 44.7, 39.0, 36.9, 24.4, 22.9; IR (neat): 3342.1 (s, broad), 2965.9 (s), 2933.6 (s), 2867.9 (s), 1634.5 (s), 1432.7 (m), 1374.8 (w), 1324.5 (w), 1131.9 (s), 1083.4 (m), 940.6 (w), 879.7 (s), 616.1 (w) cm⁻¹; HRMS-(DART+) for ¹²C₉¹H₁₈³⁵Cl₁¹⁶O₂ [M+H]⁺: calculated: 193.0995, found: 193.0994; [α]_D²⁰ +9.75 (*c* 0.27, CHCl₃).

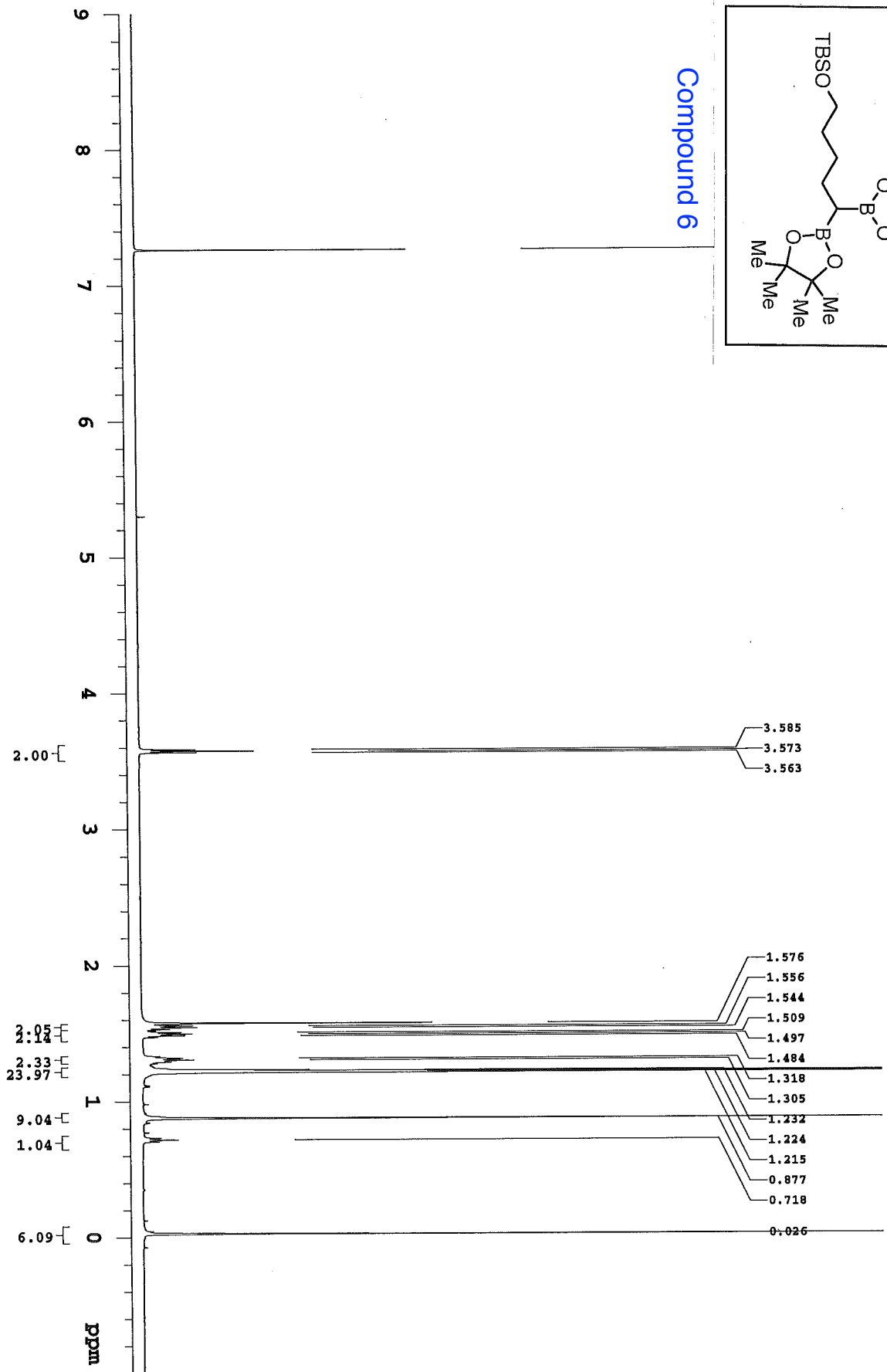
Table 3. Carbon Chemical Shifts of Model 1,3-Diols

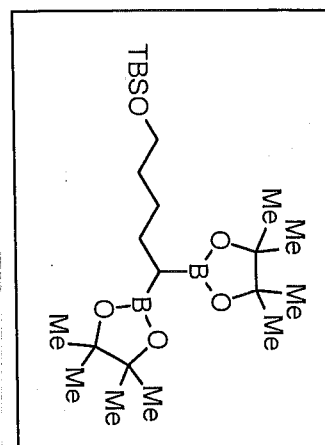
1,3-Diol Substrates	δ_{C-1} [ppm]	δ_{C-3} [ppm]	Sum [ppm]
	65.61	69.00	134.61
	69.29	72.57	141.86

The reported ^{13}C chemical shifts of arenolide at C19 and C21 are 69.1 and 65.5 ppm respectively. The sum of these two number is 134.6 ppm. These data indicated that the 1,3-diols of C19 and C21 in arenolide are in a *anti* relationship.

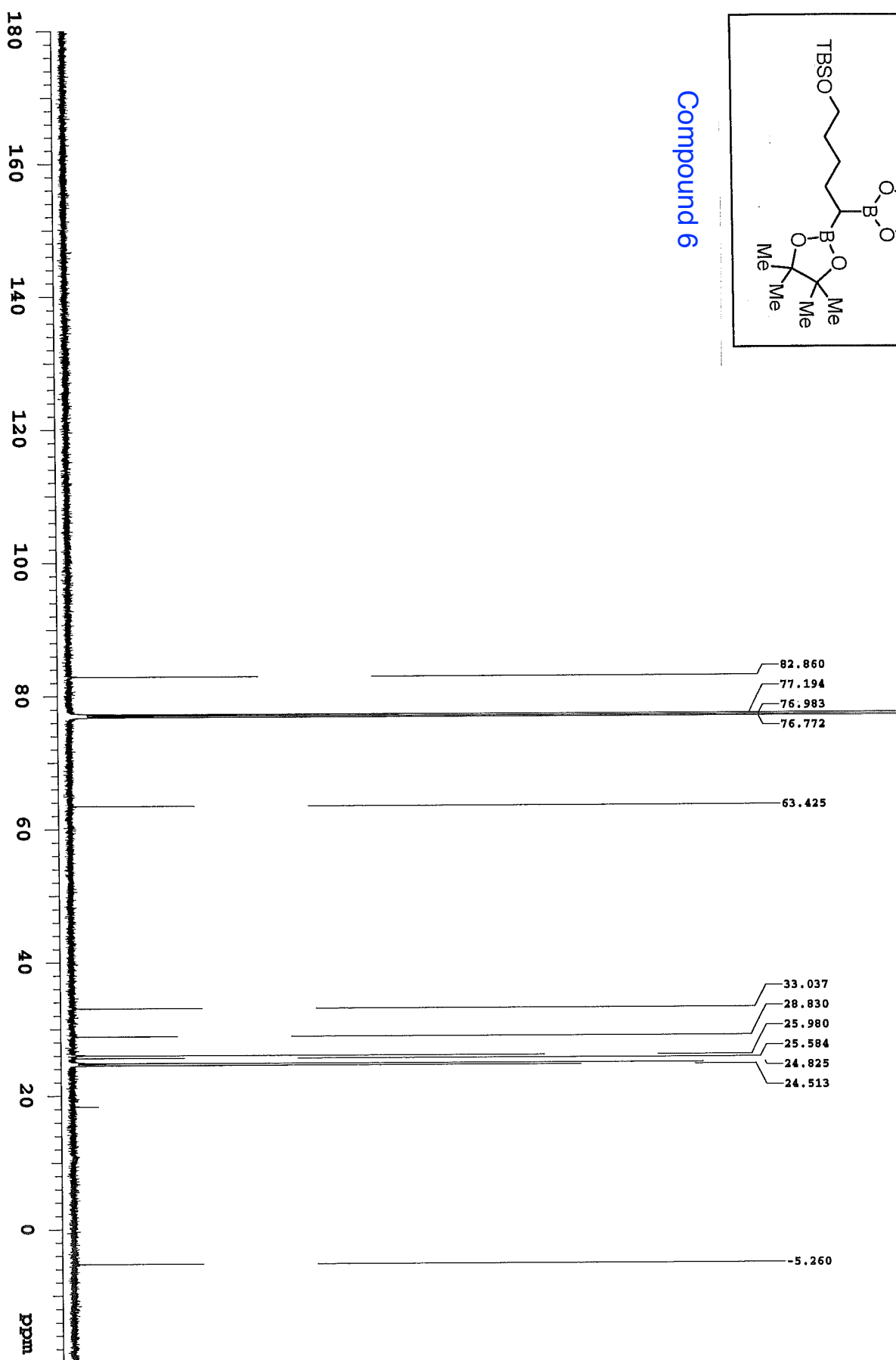


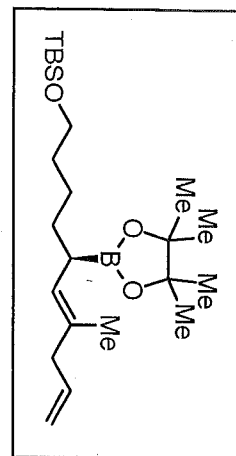
Compound 6



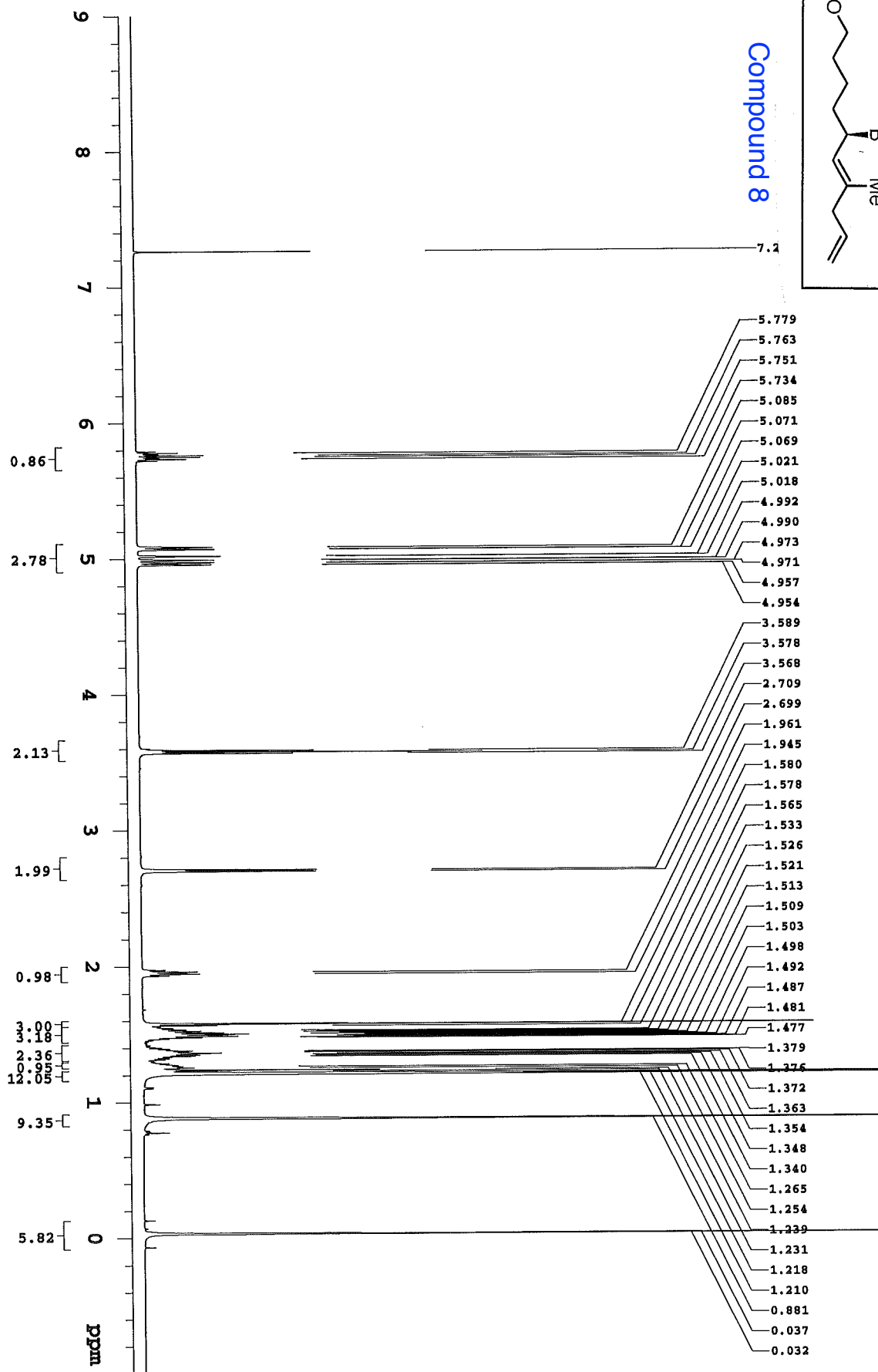


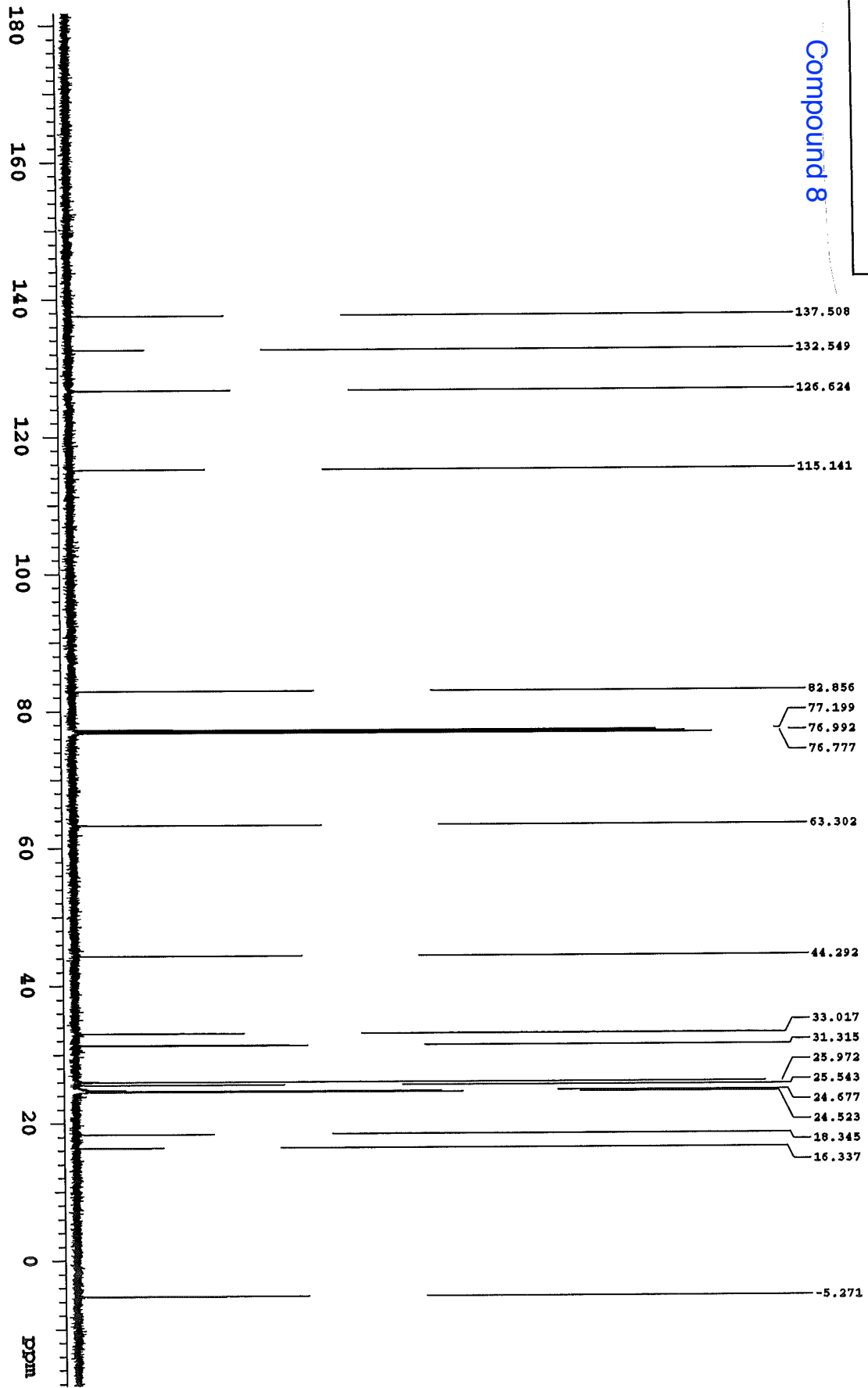
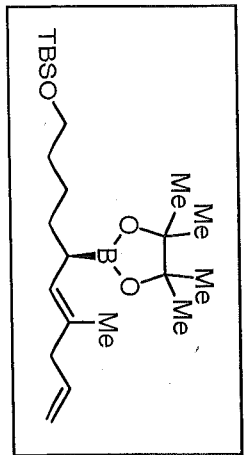
Compound 6

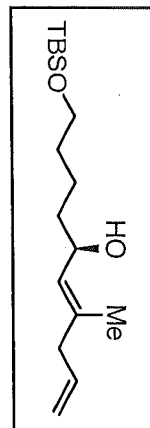




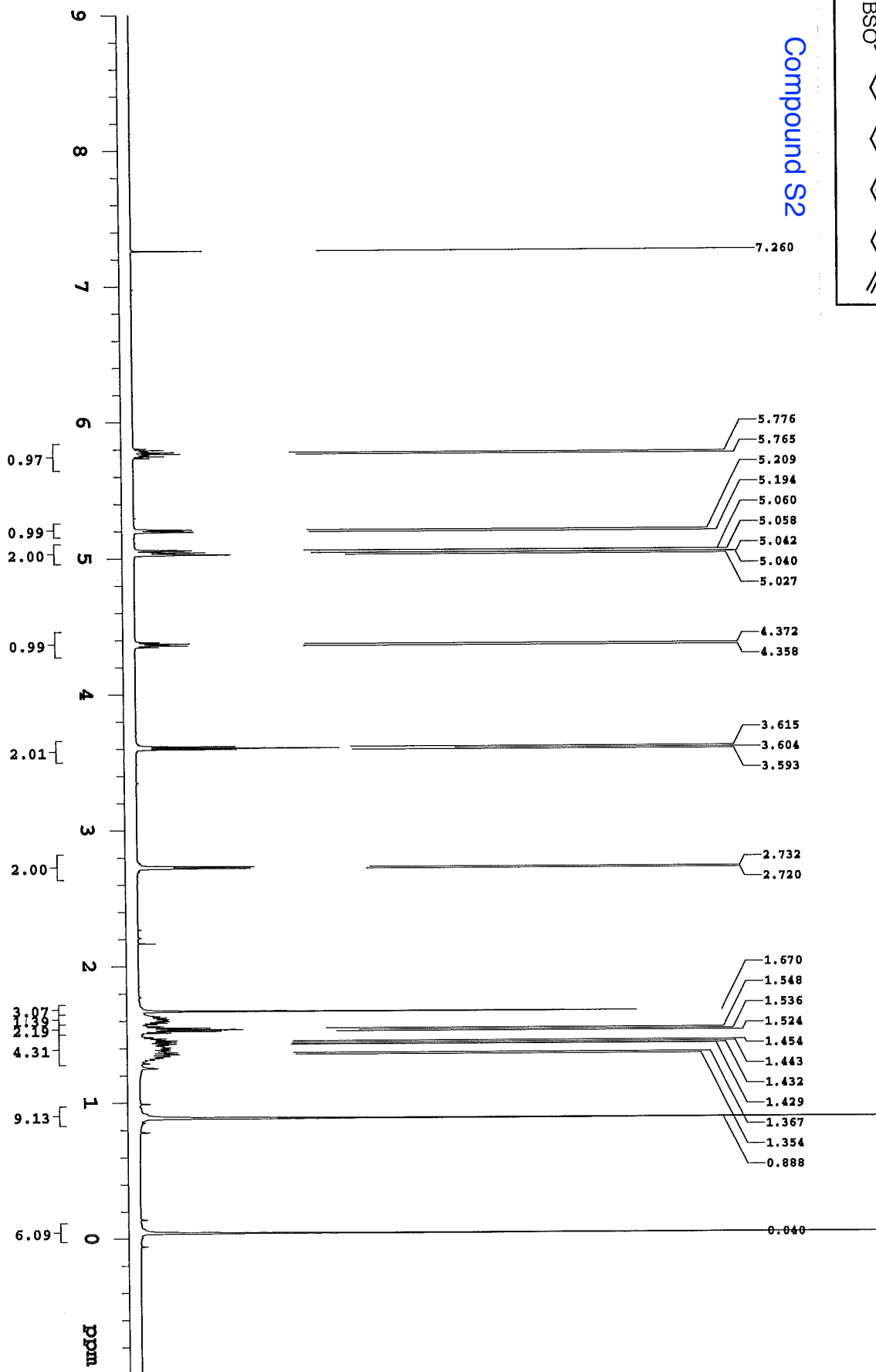
Compound 8

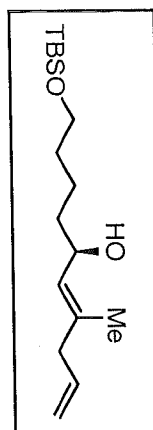




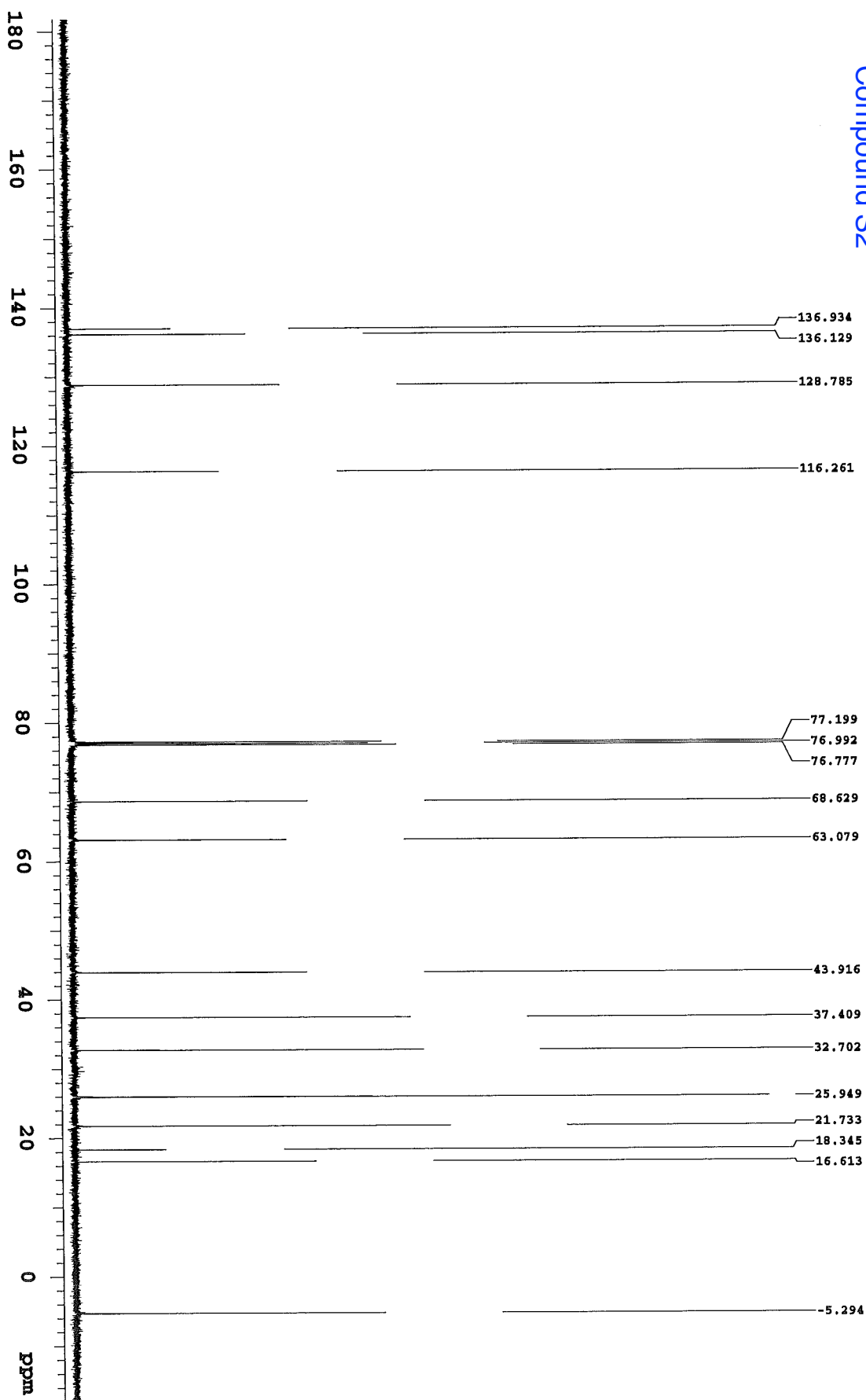


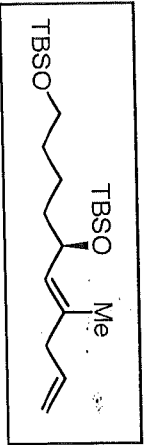
Compound S2



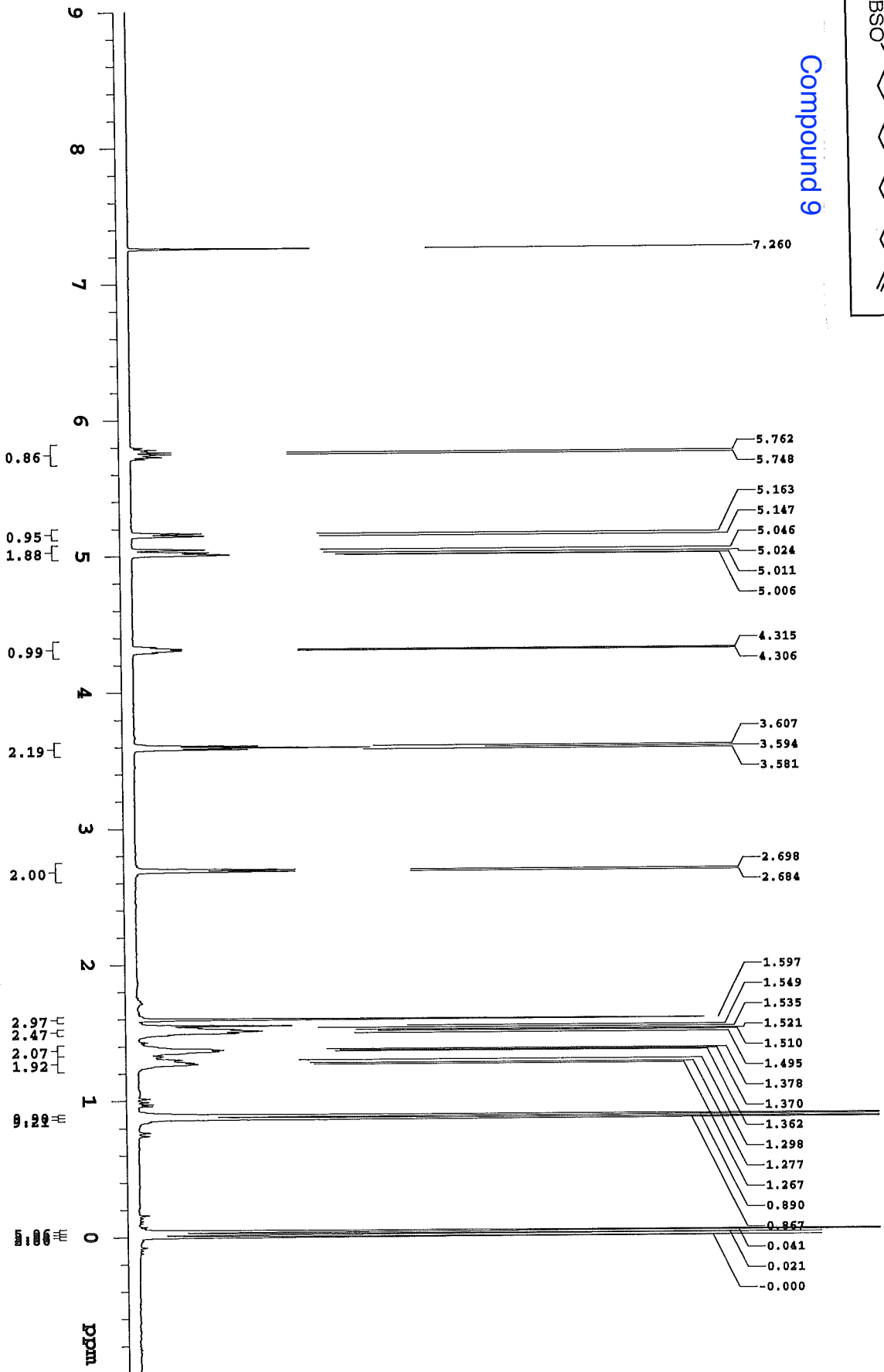


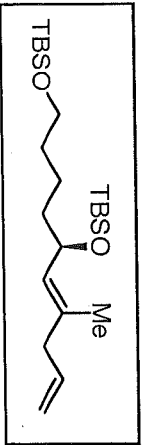
Compound S2



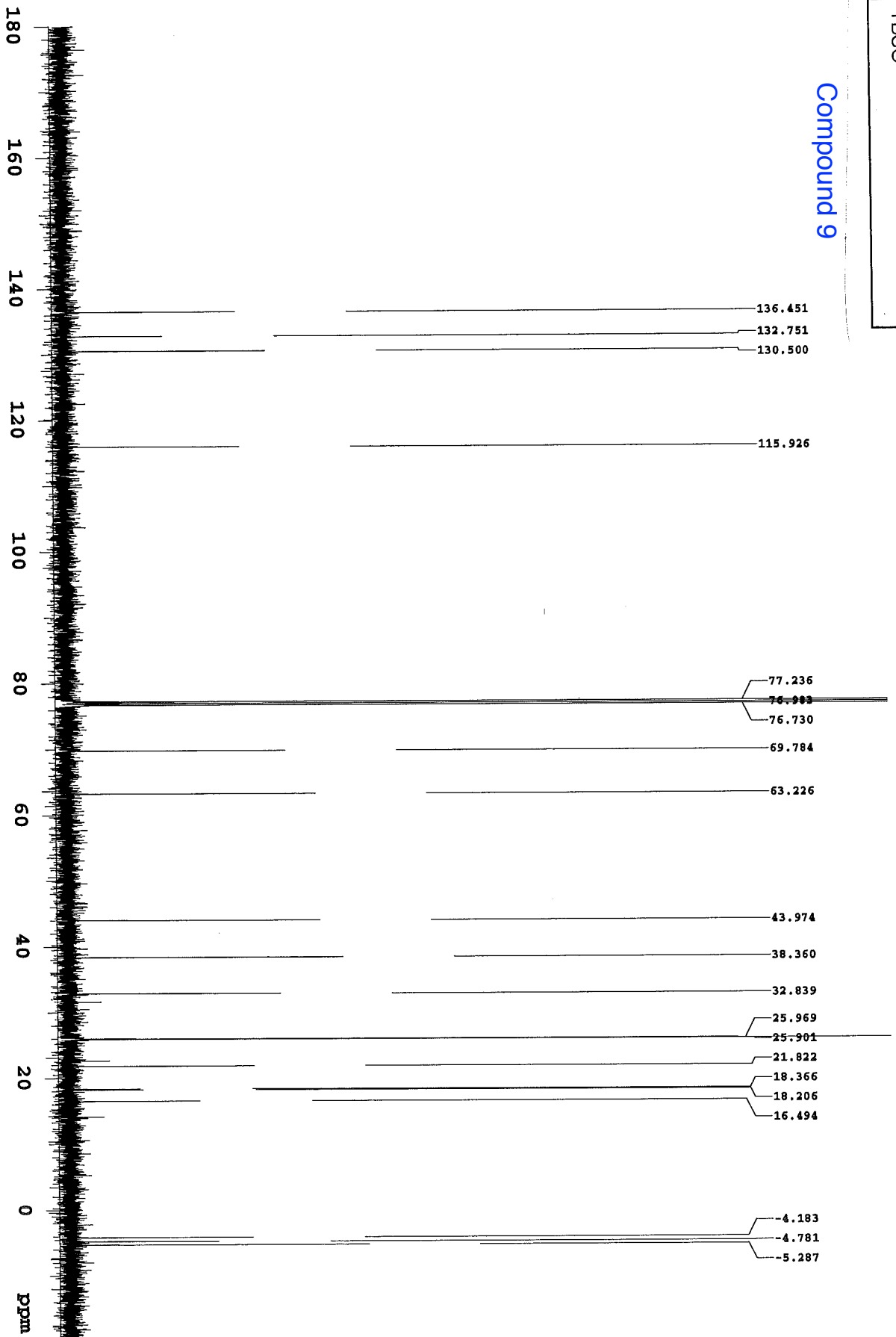


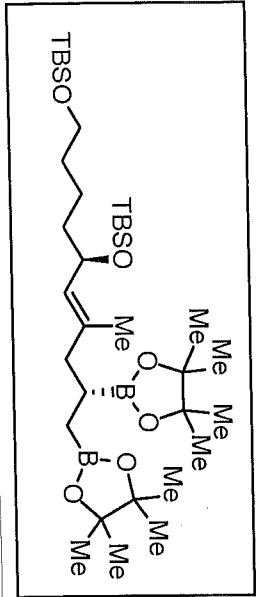
Compound 9



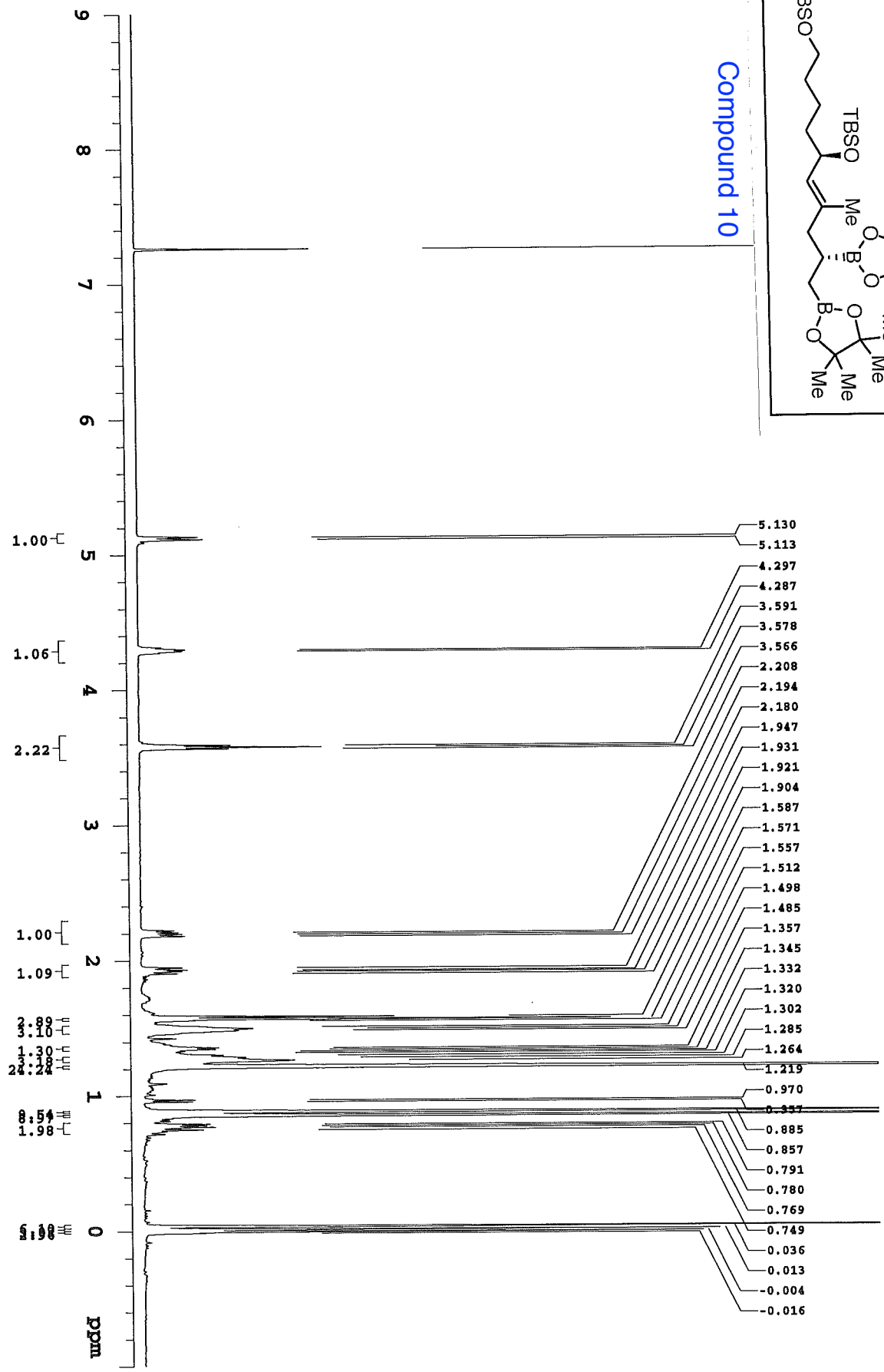


Compound 9

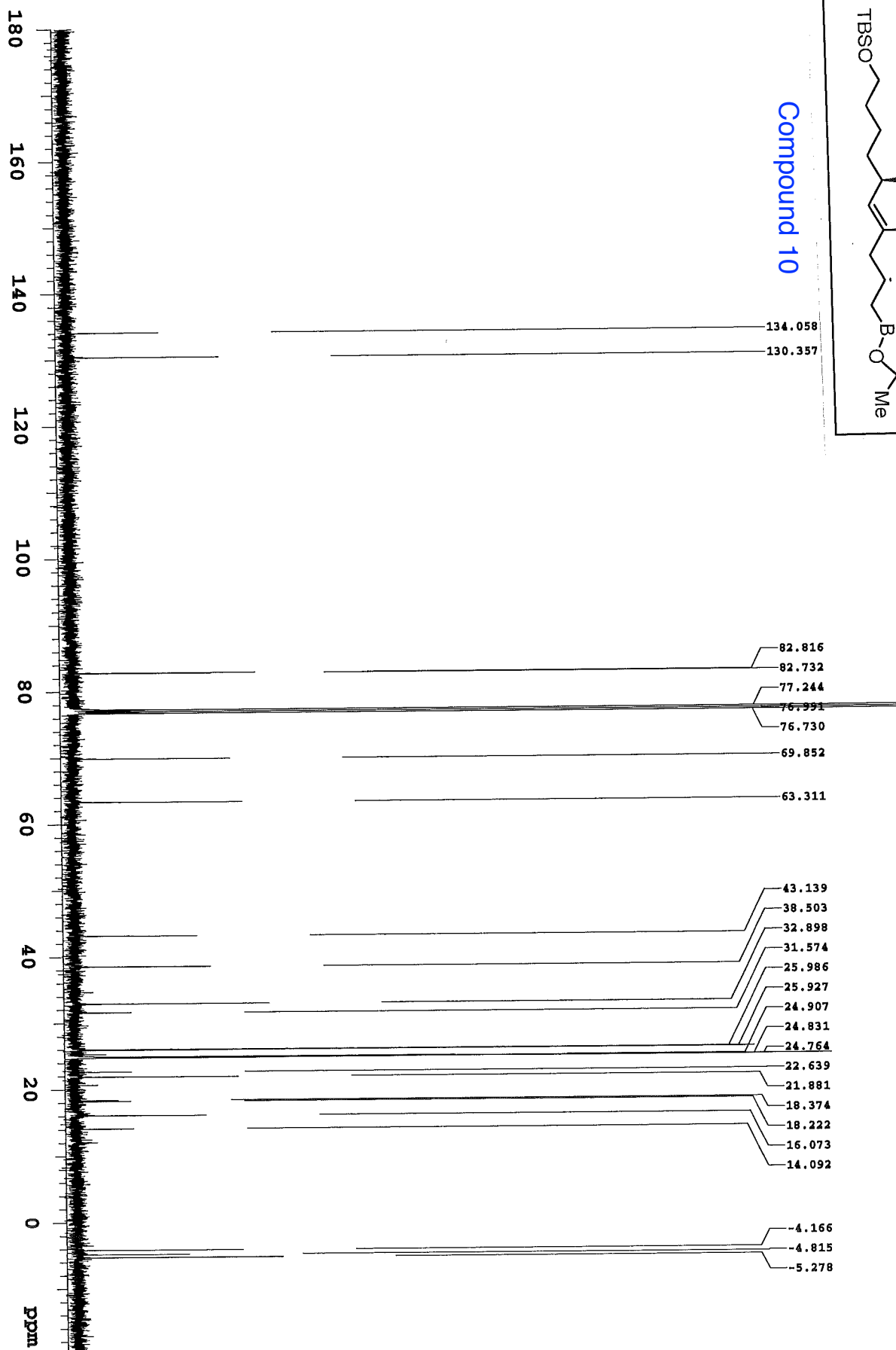
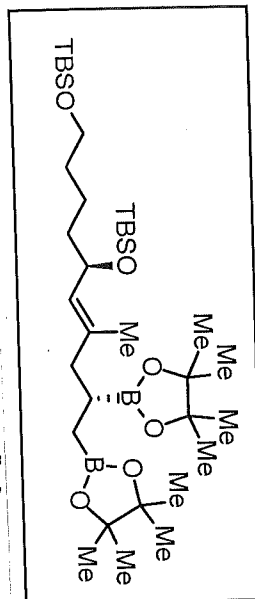


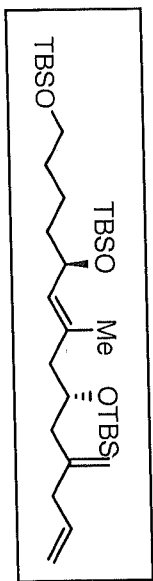
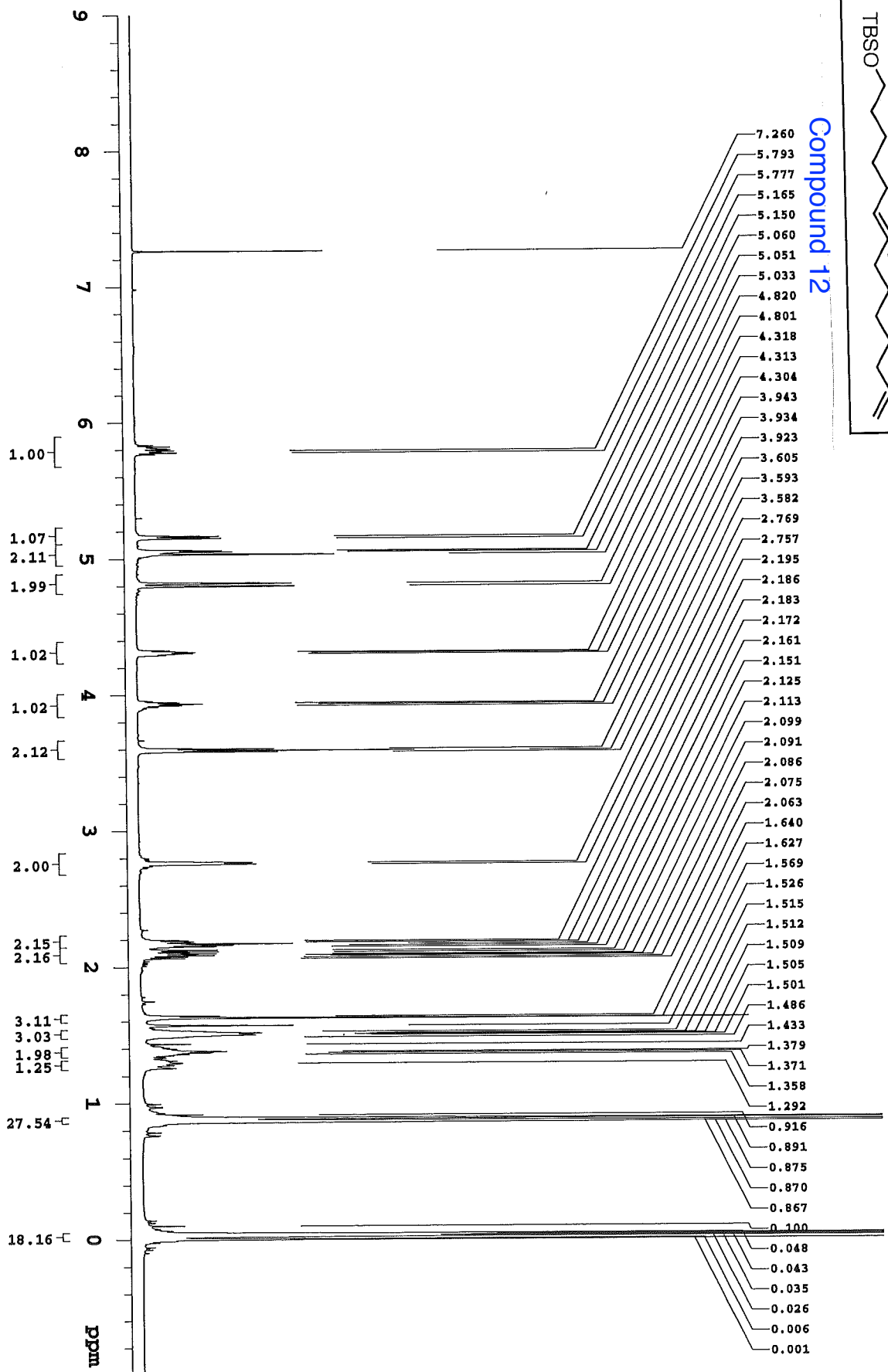


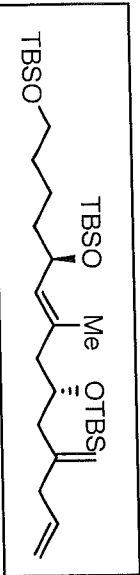
Compound 10



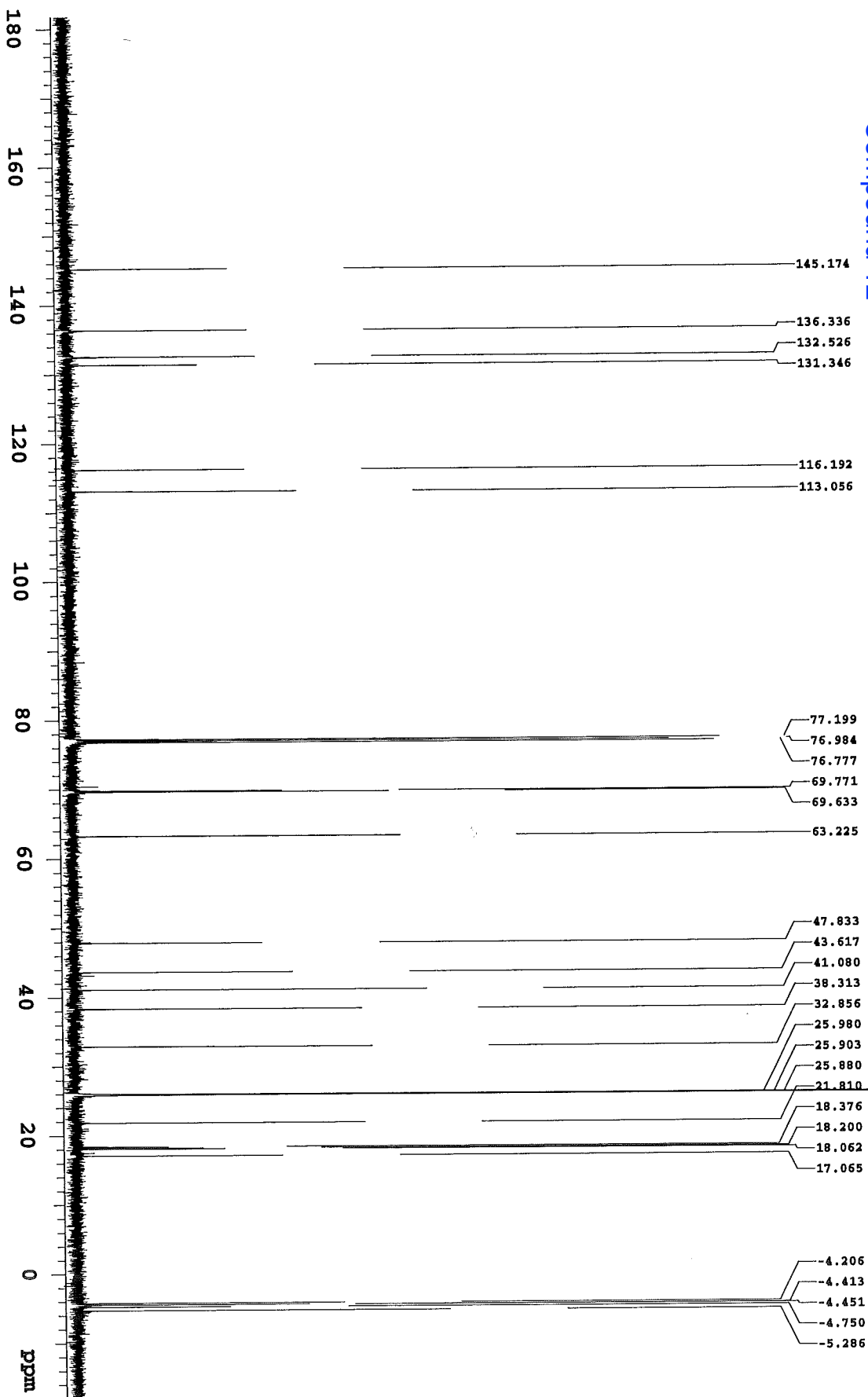
Compound 10

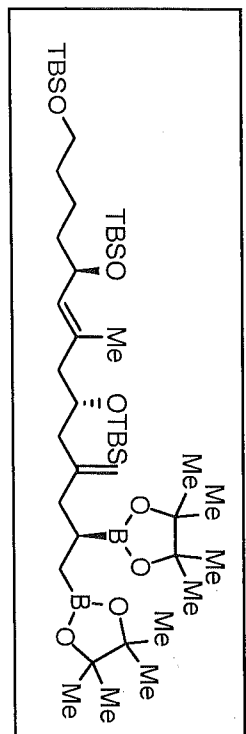




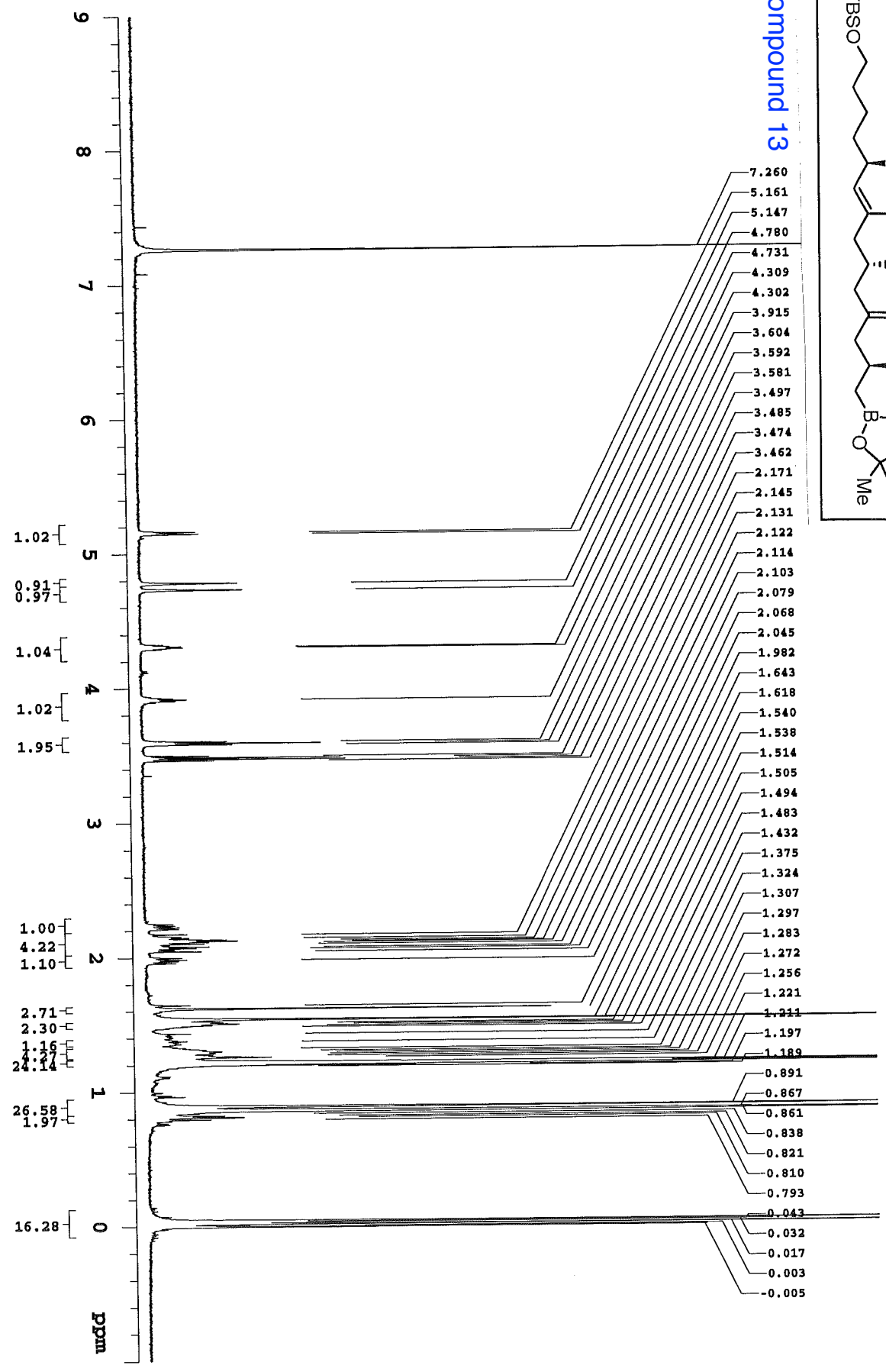


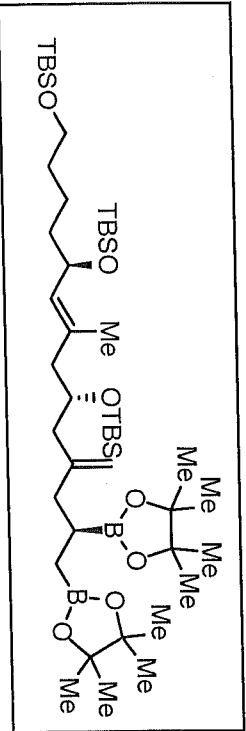
Compound 12



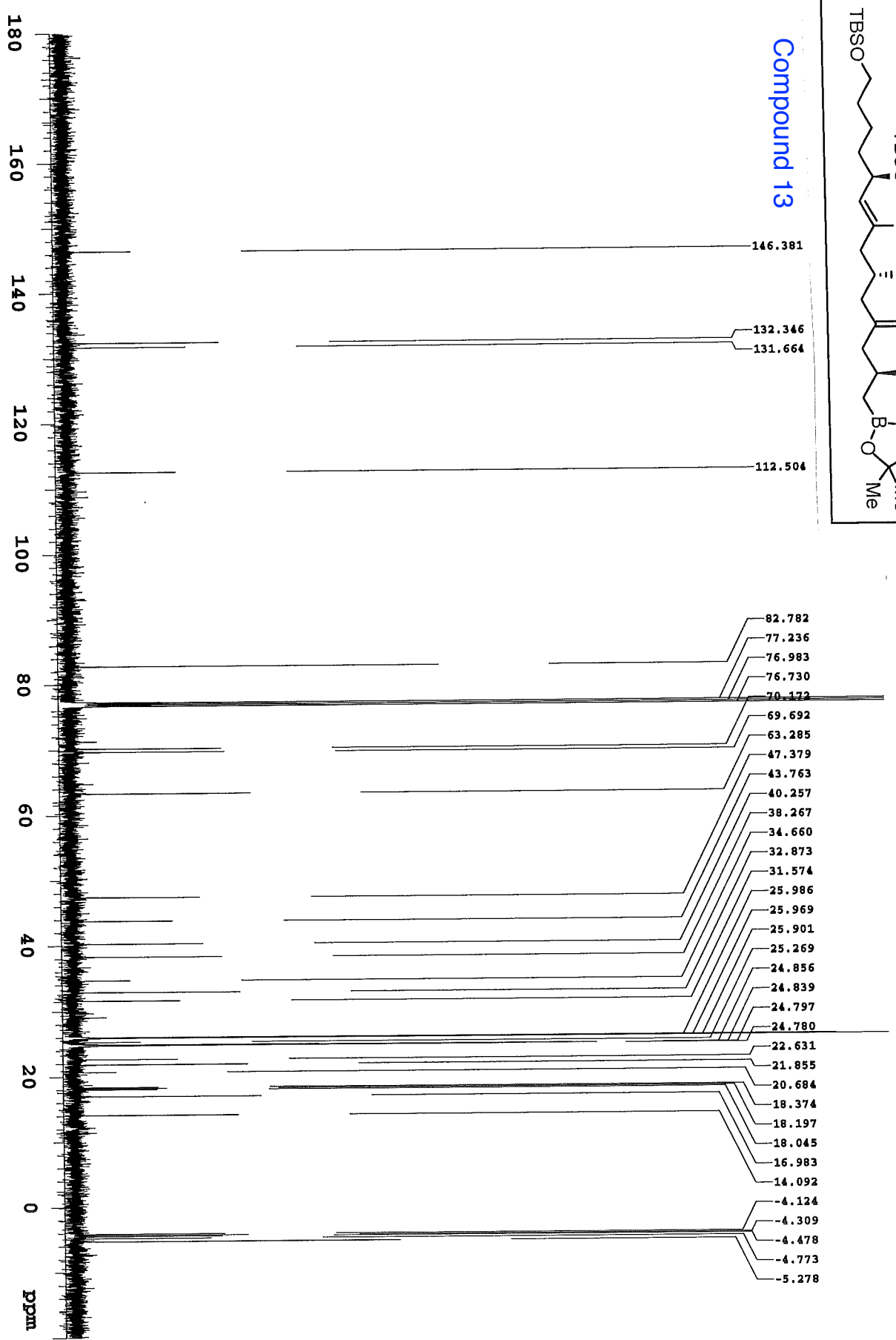


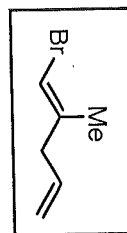
Compound 13



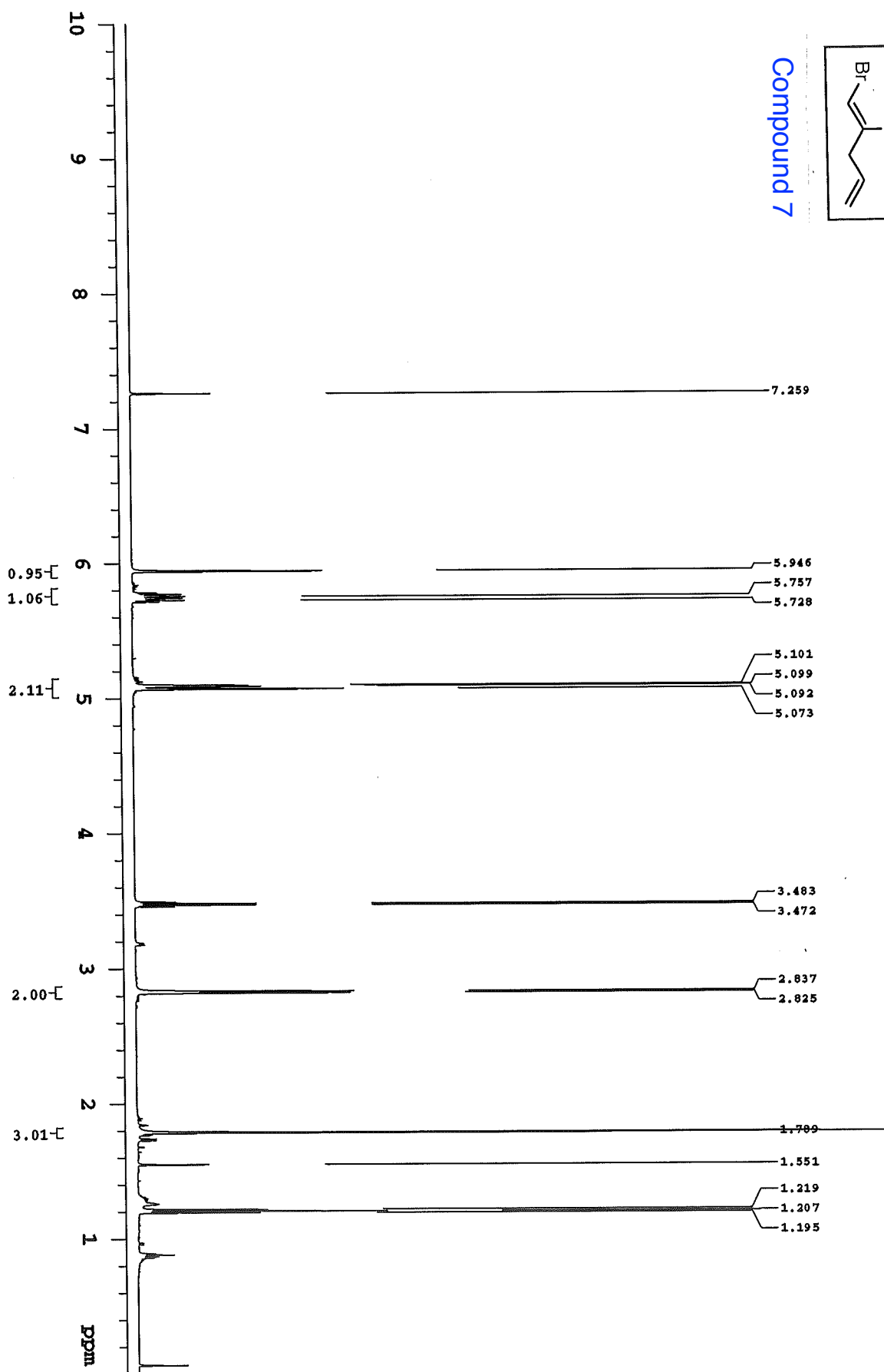


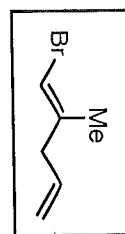
Compound 13



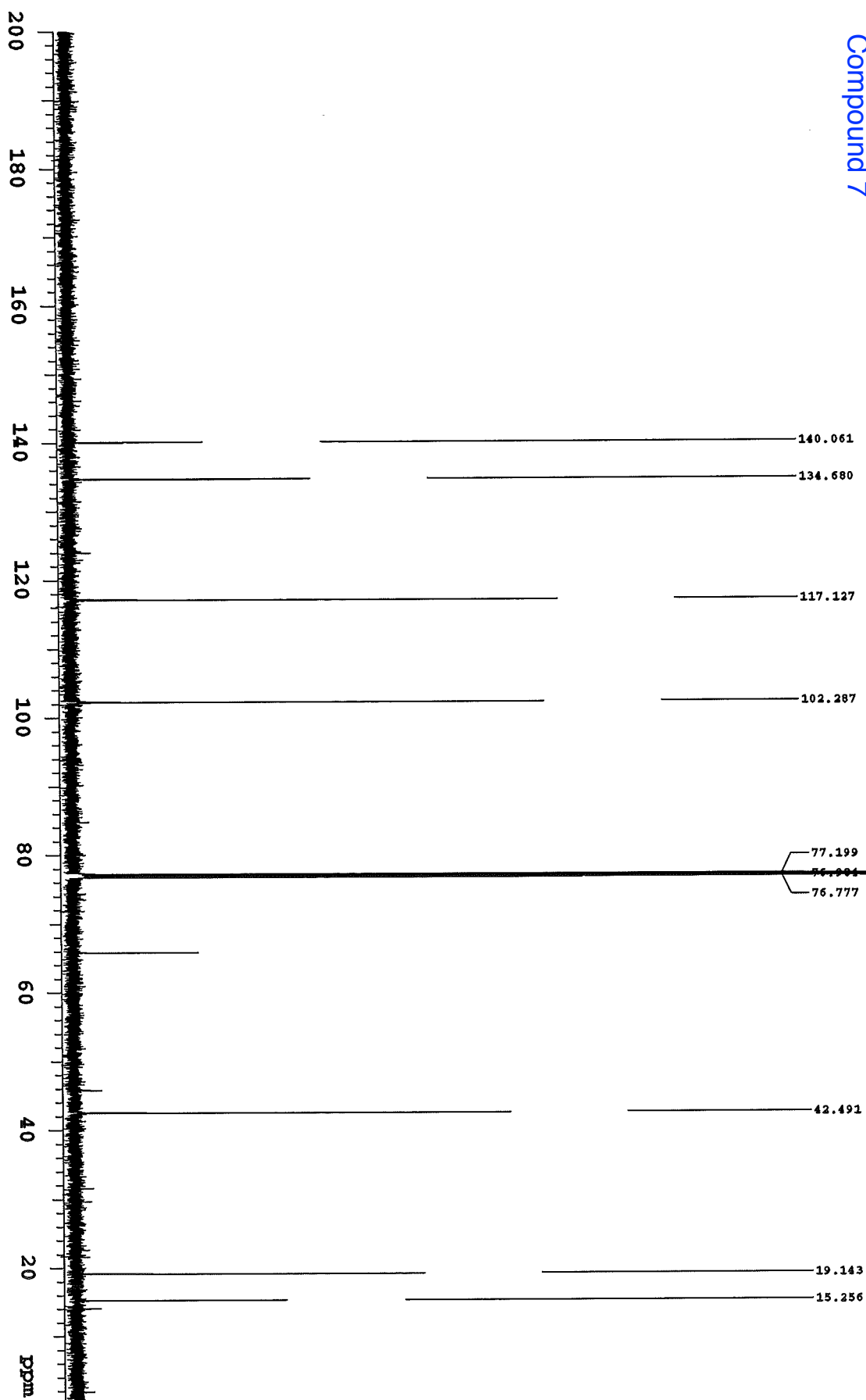


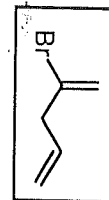
Compound 7



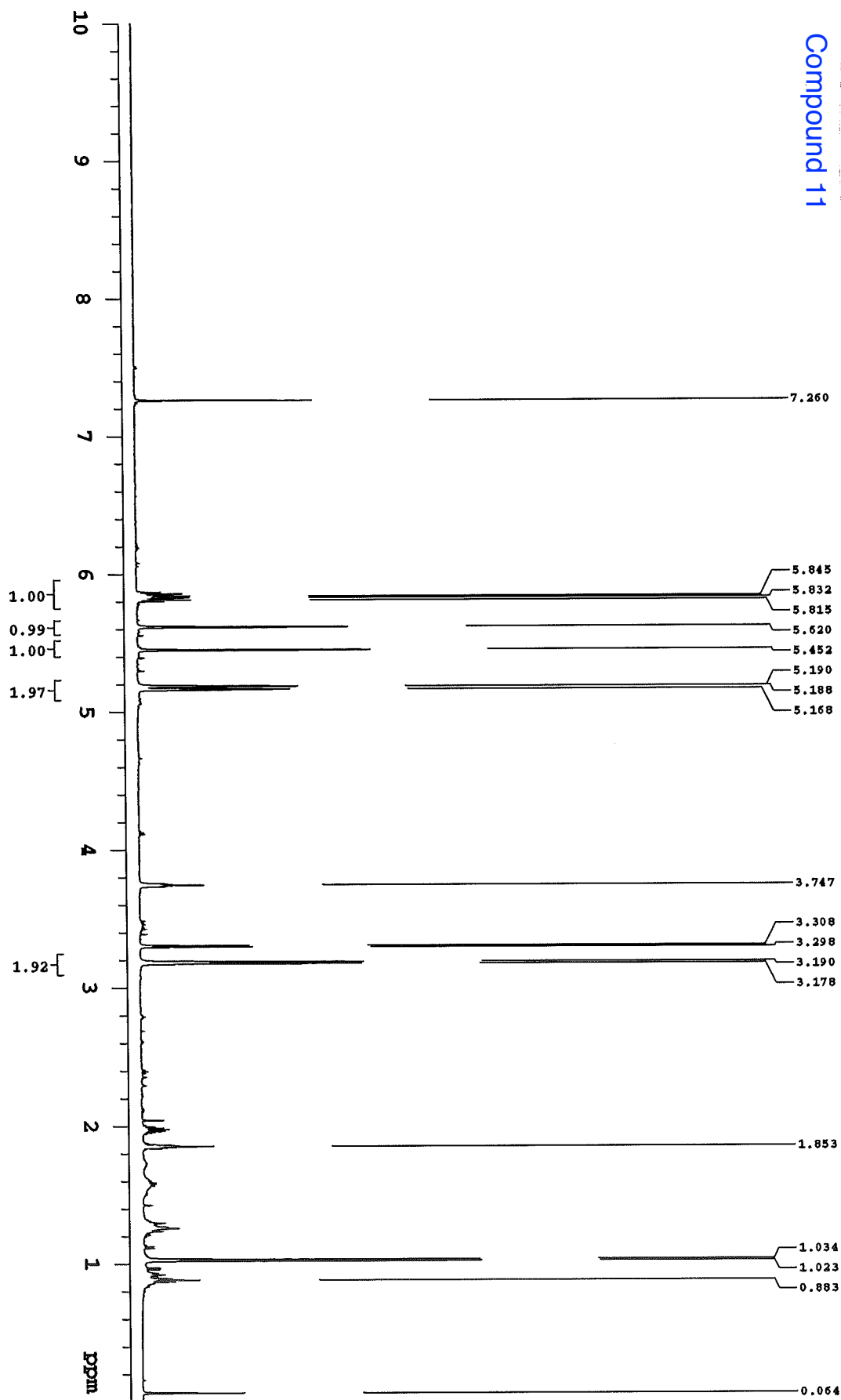


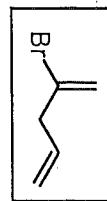
Compound 7



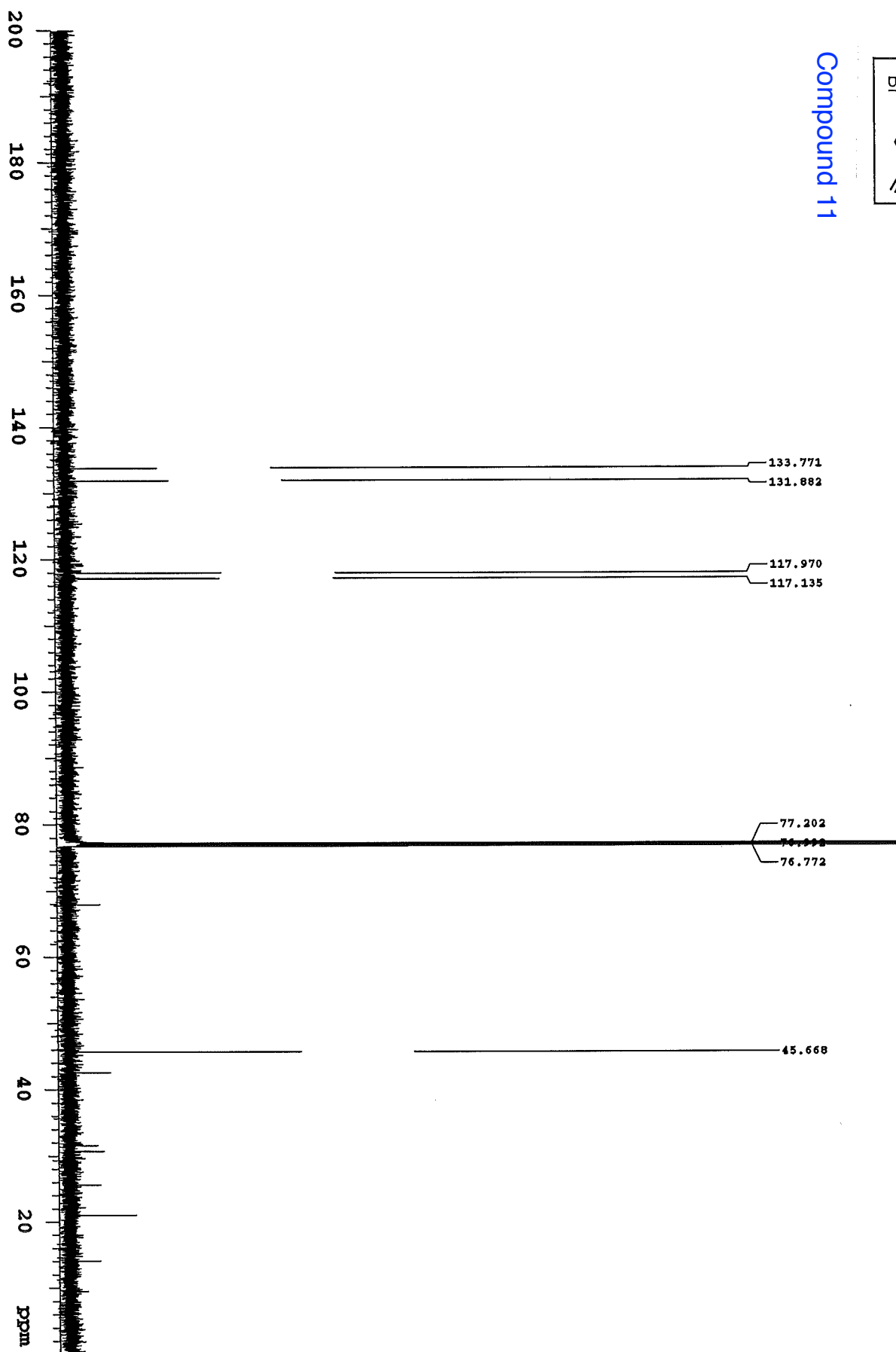


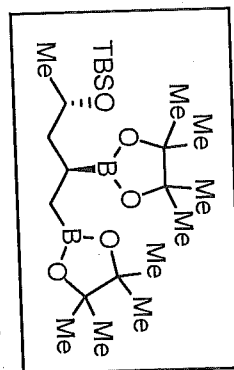
Compound 11



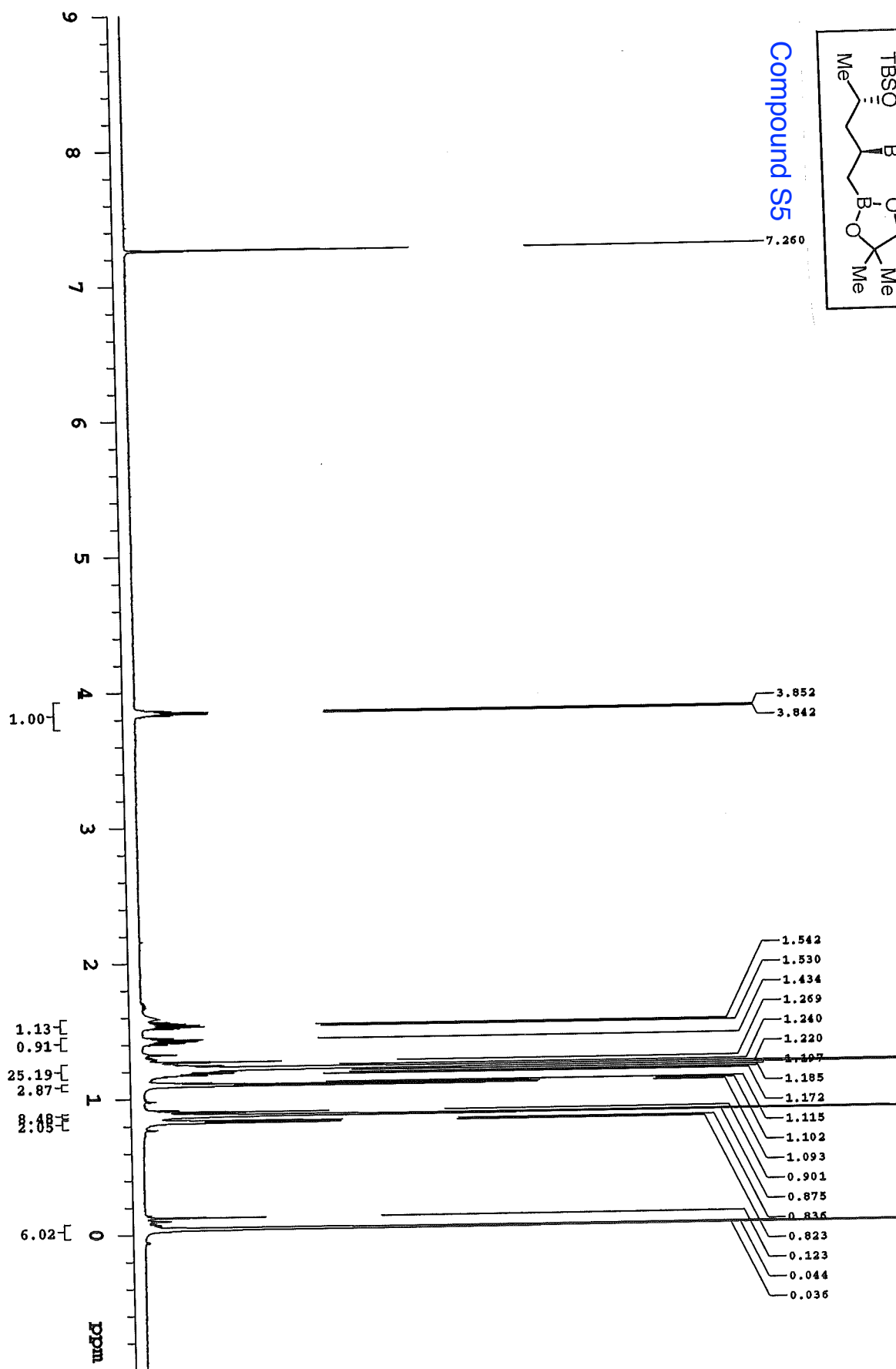


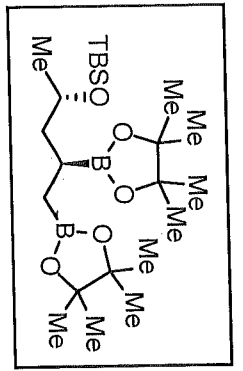
Compound 11



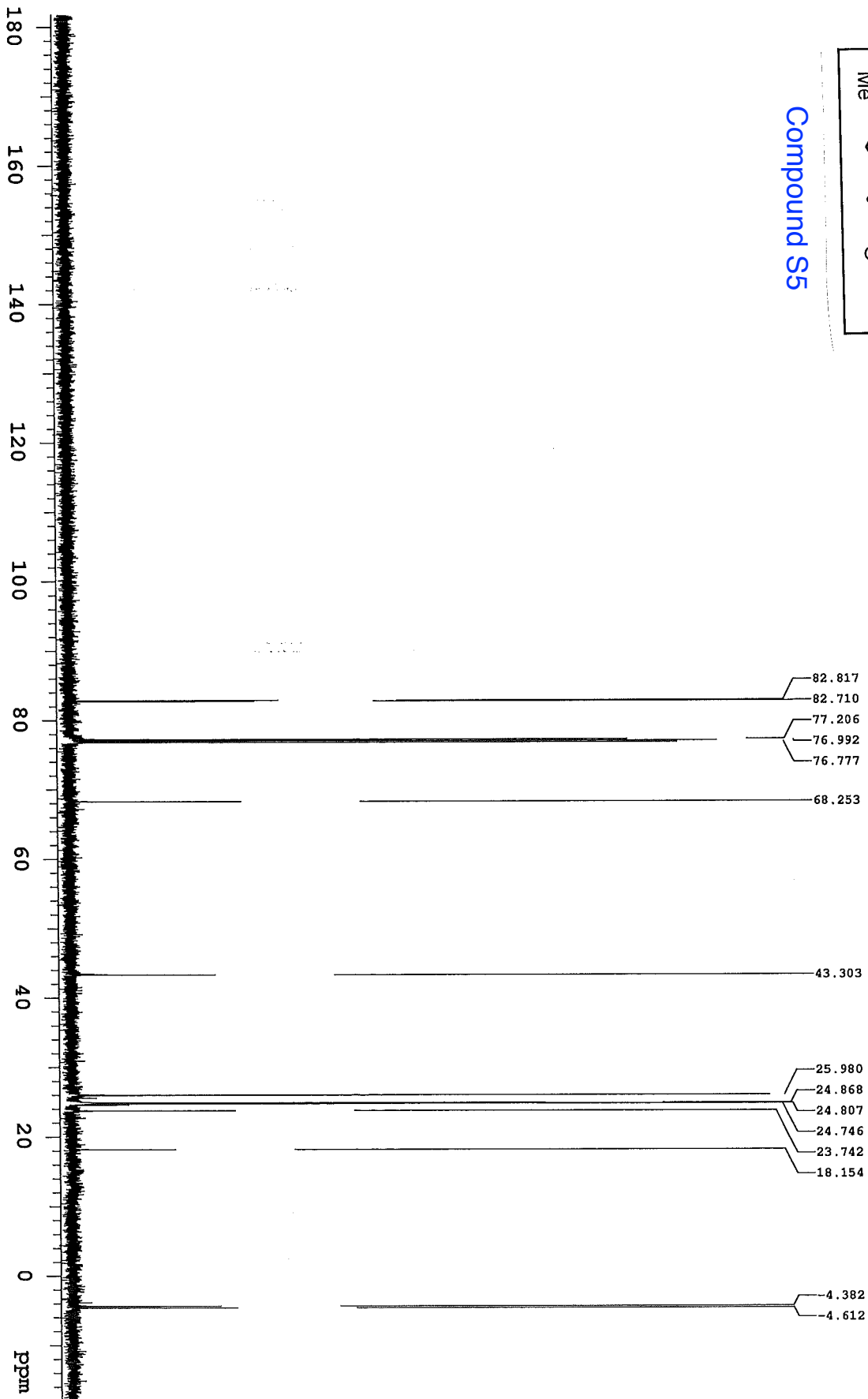


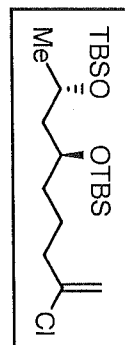
Compound S5



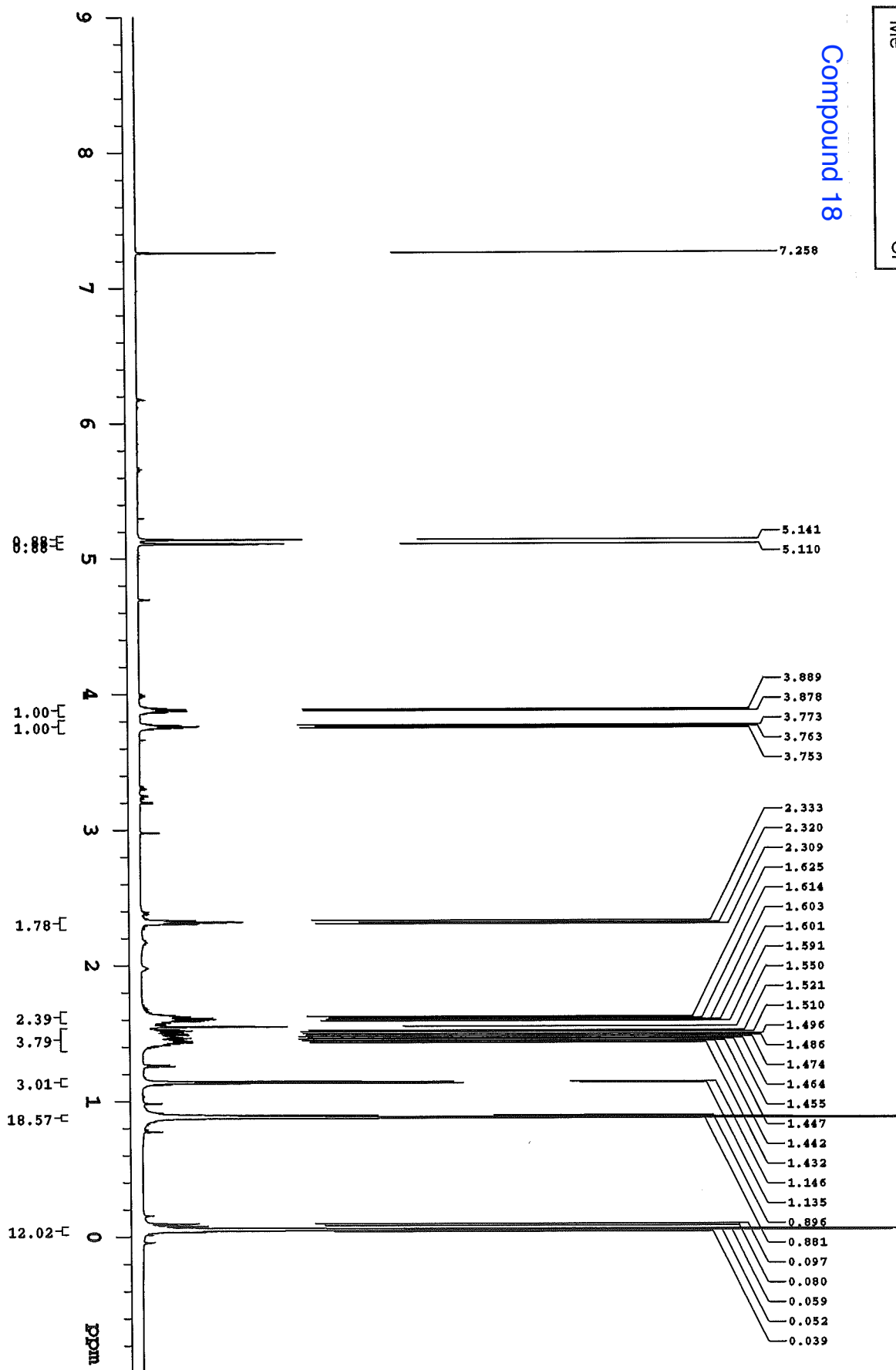


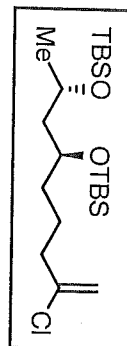
Compound S5



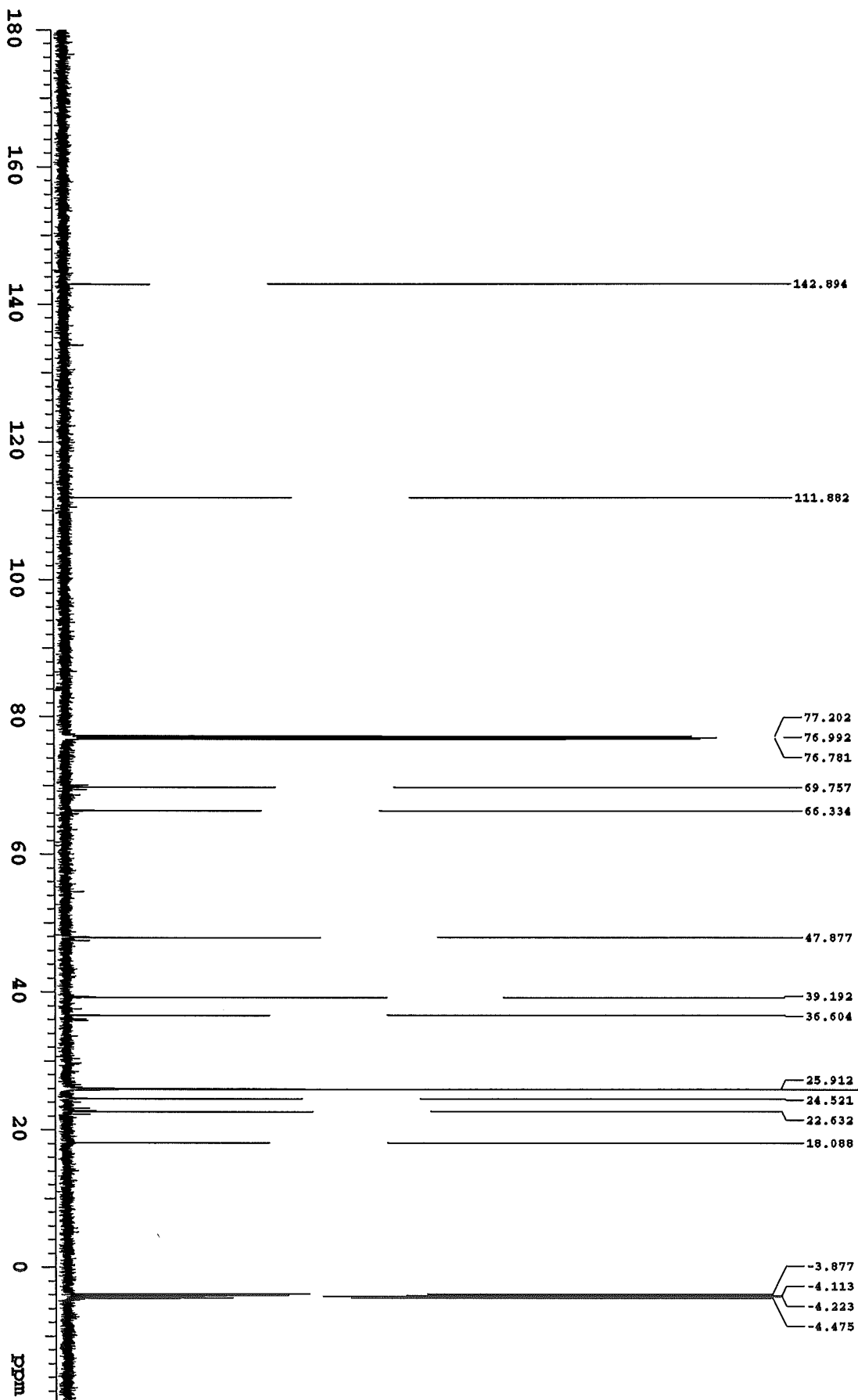


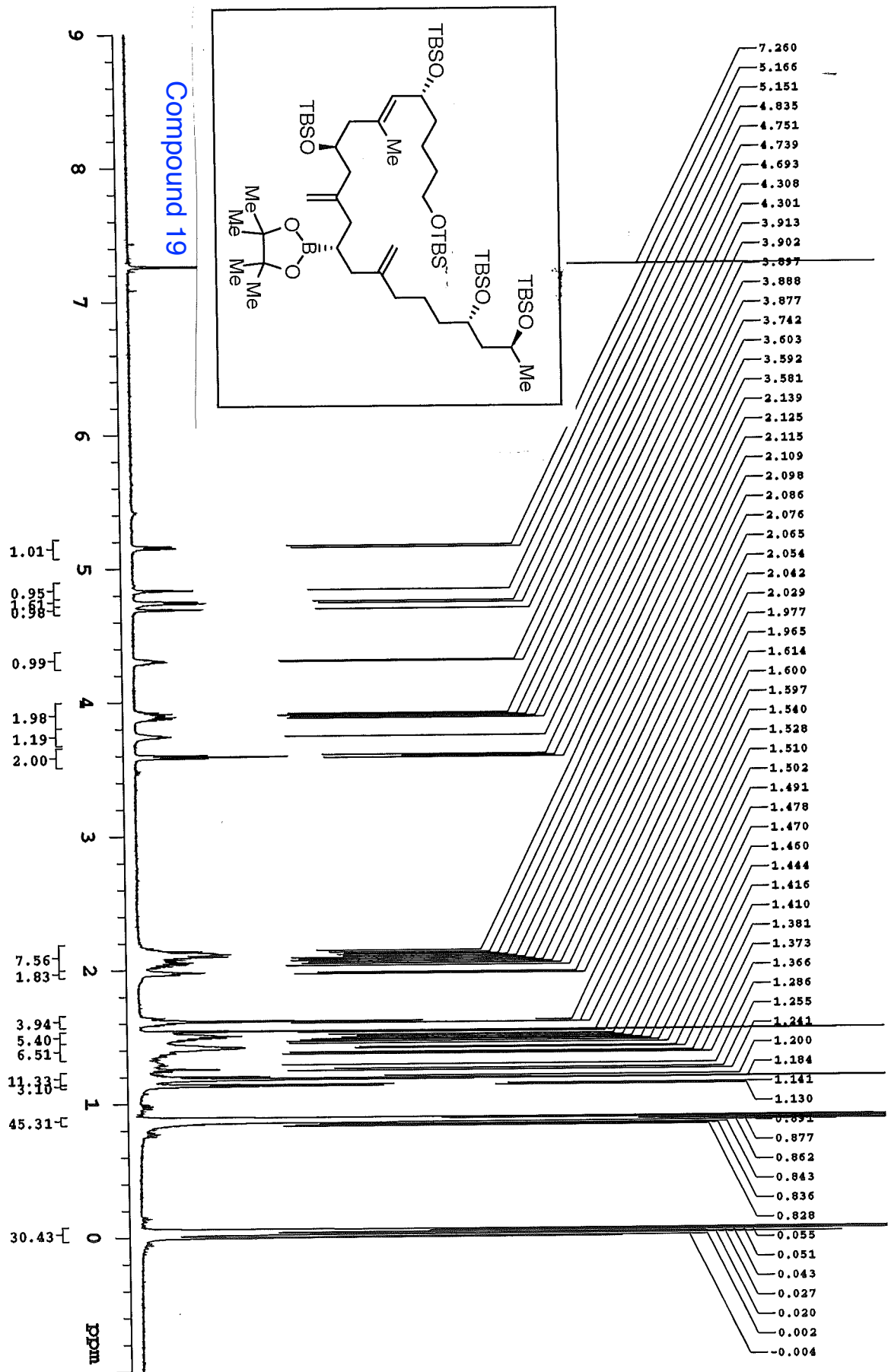
Compound 18

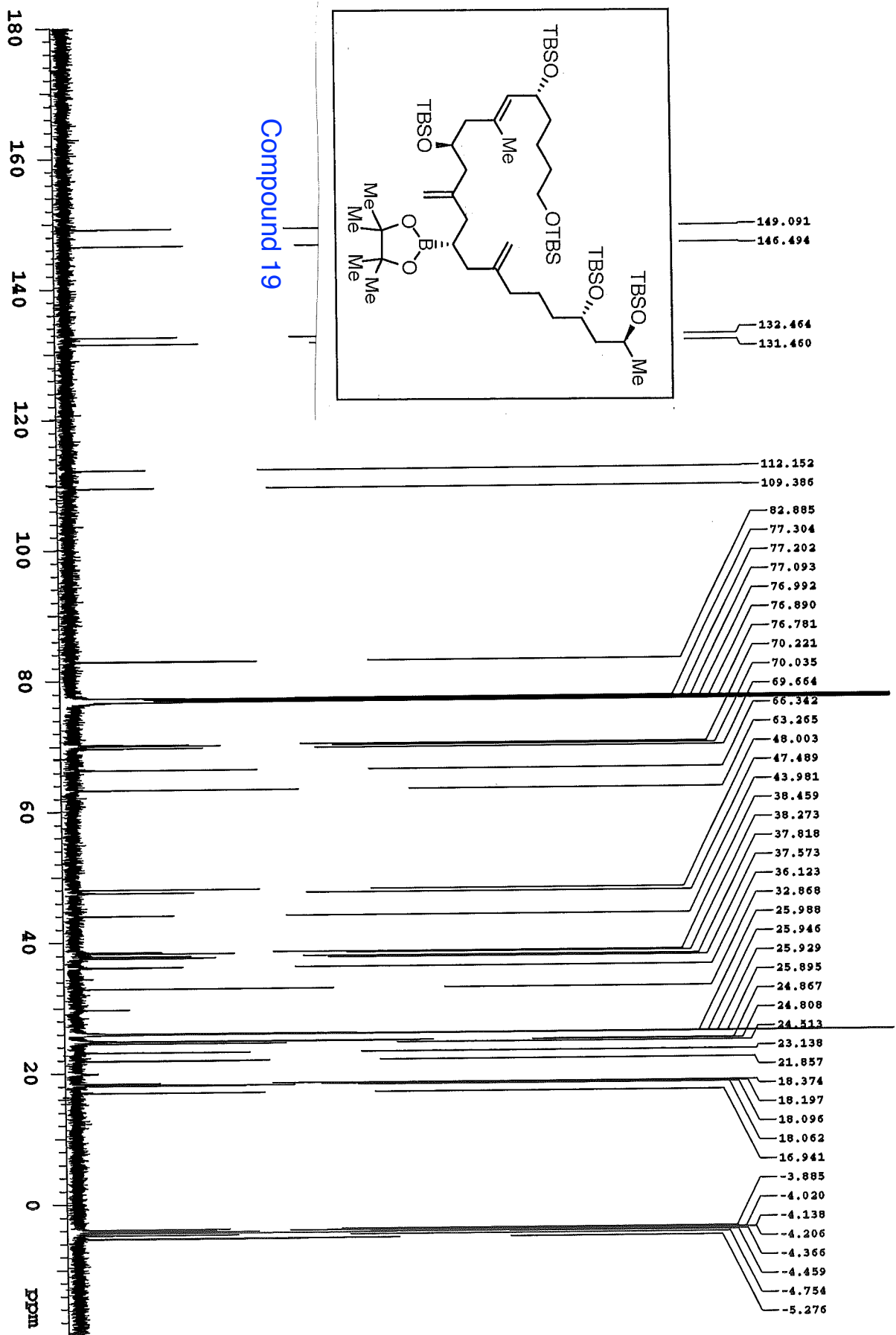


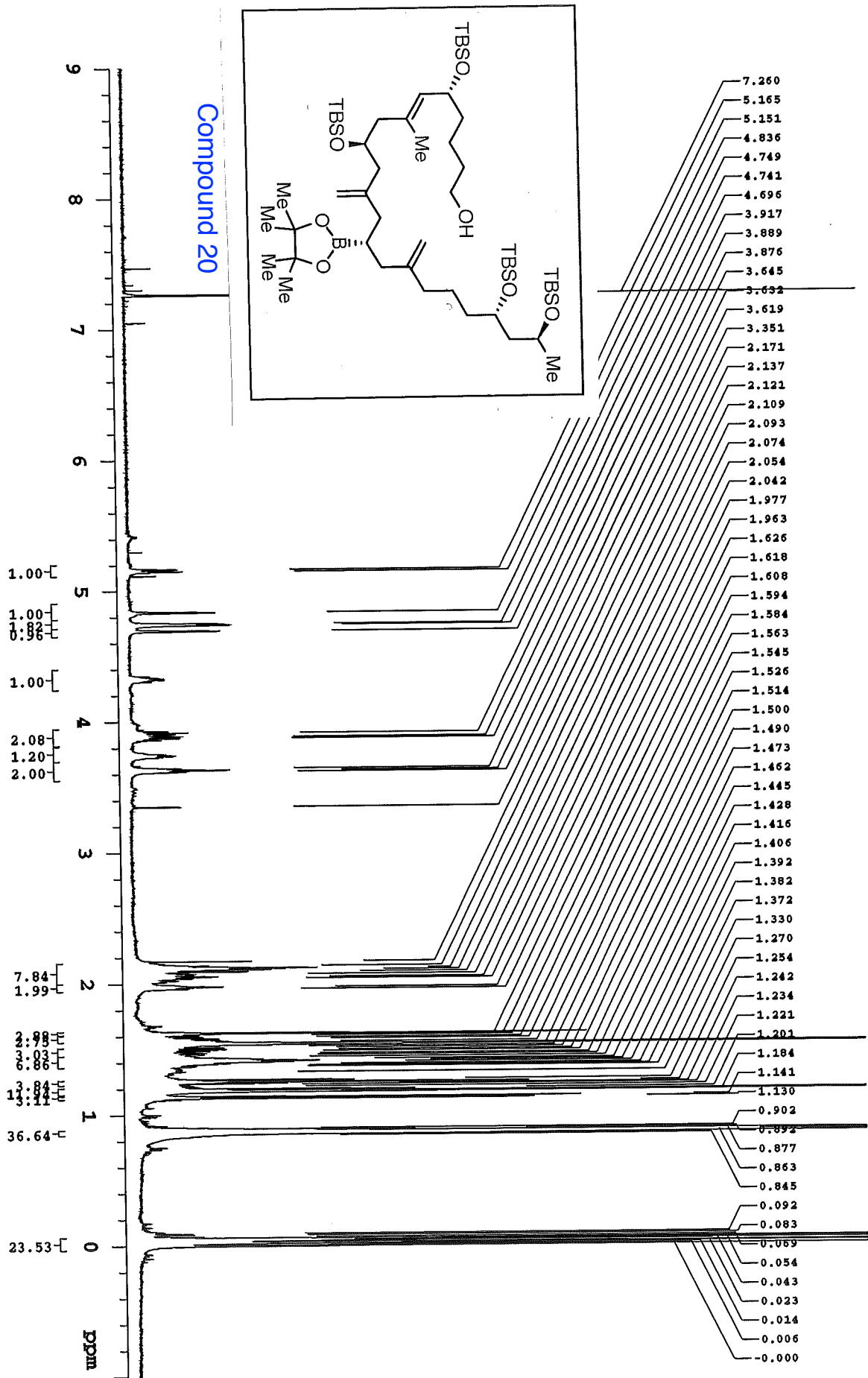


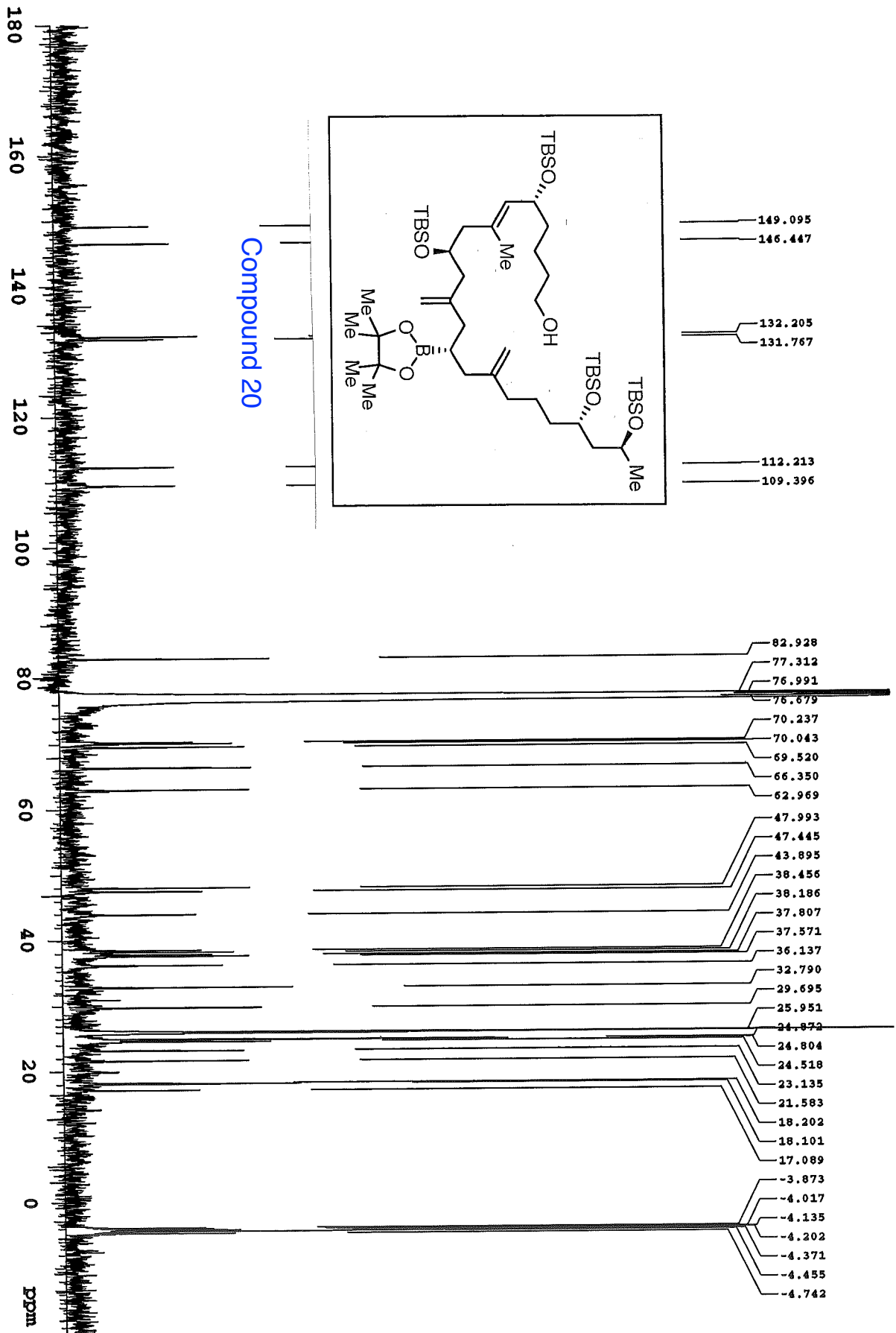
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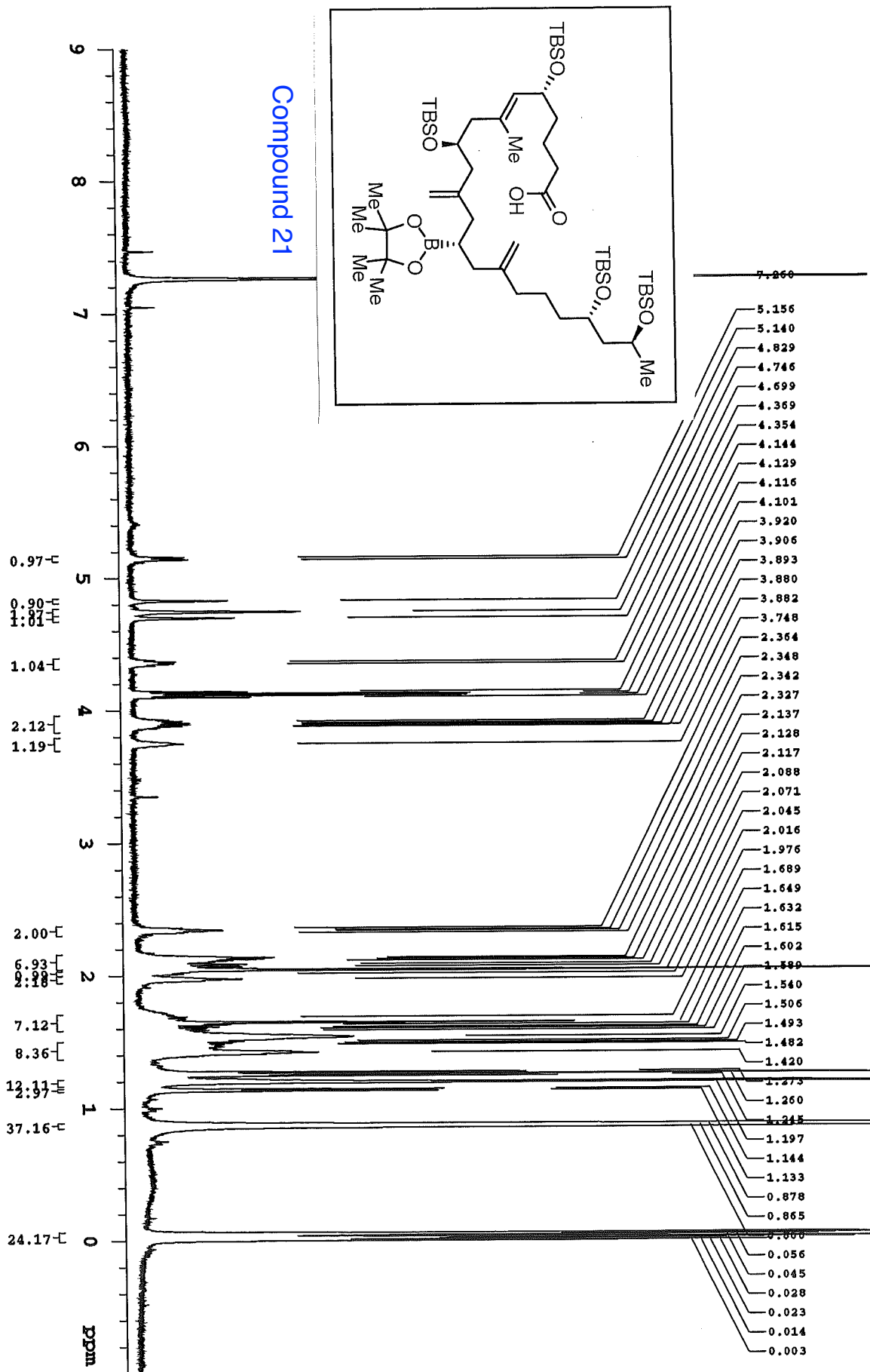


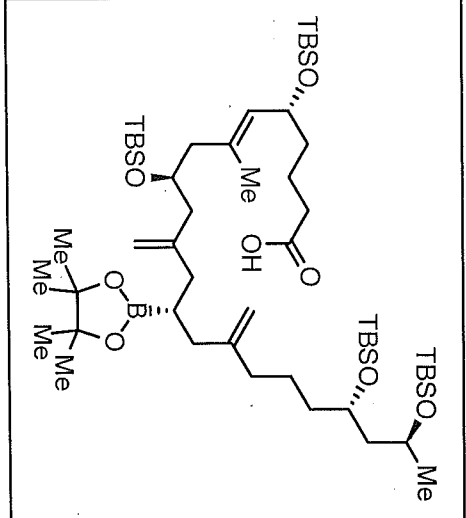




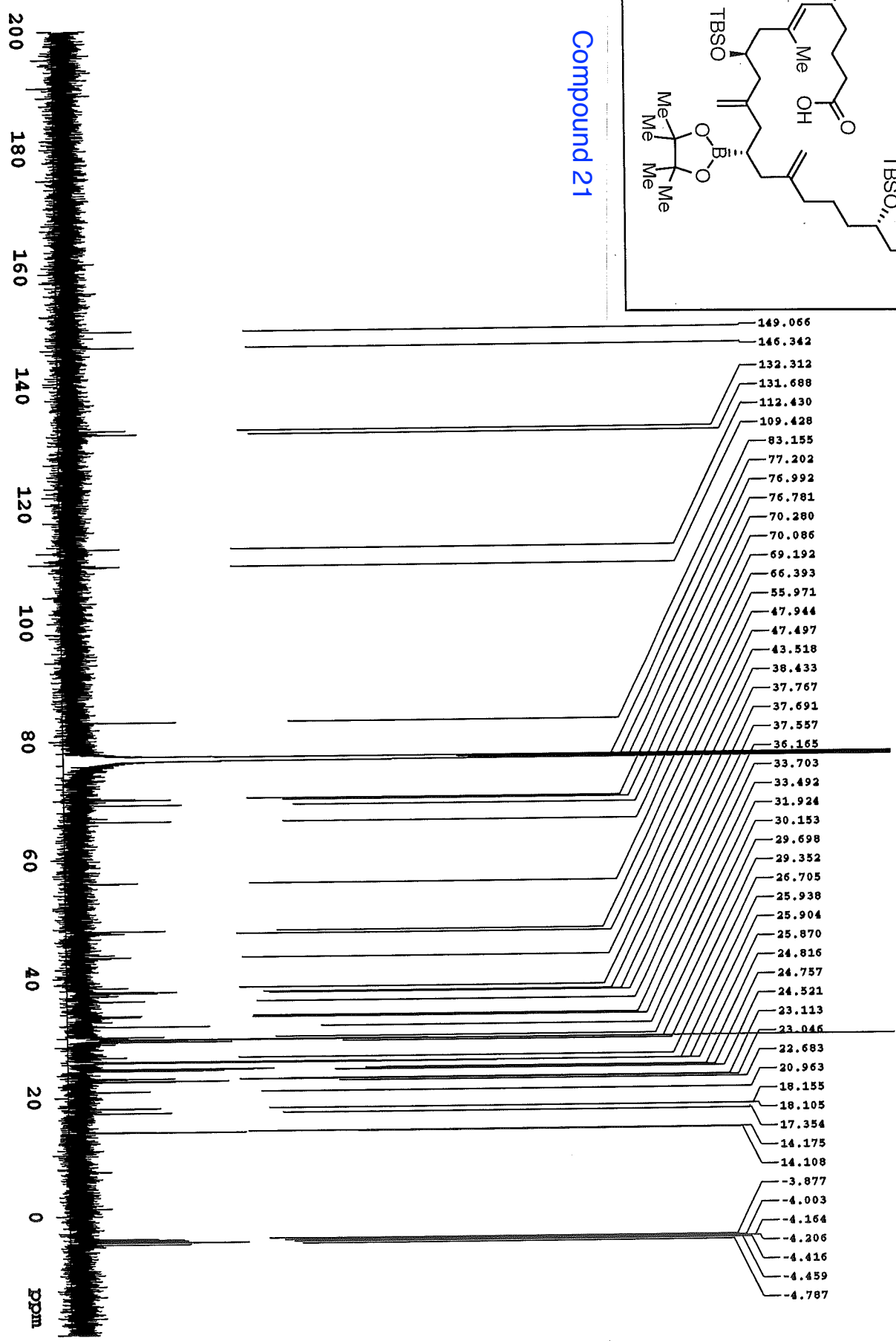


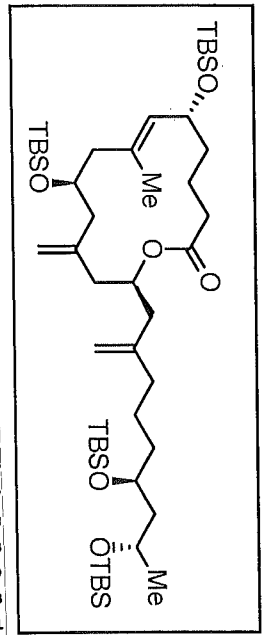
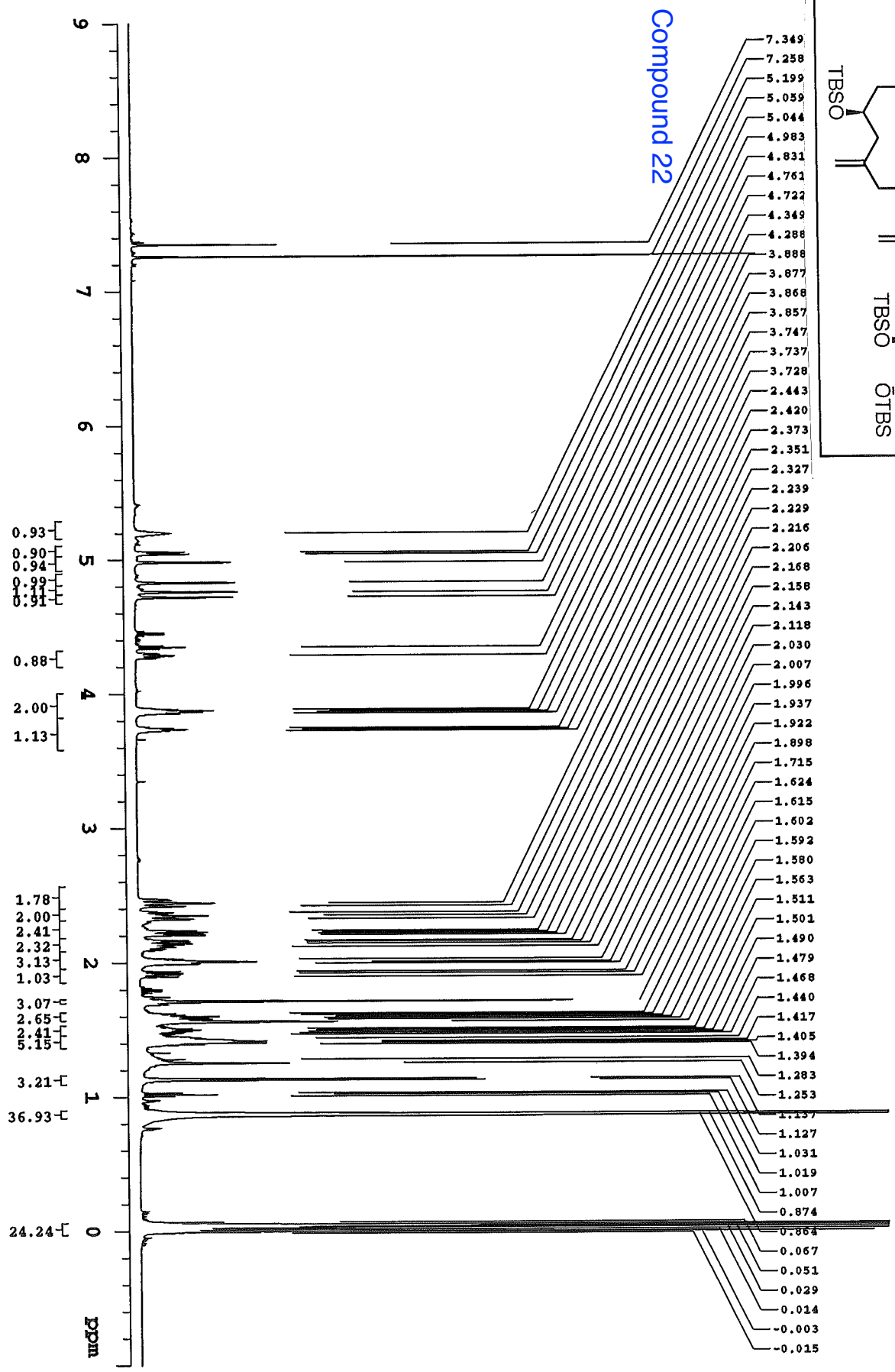


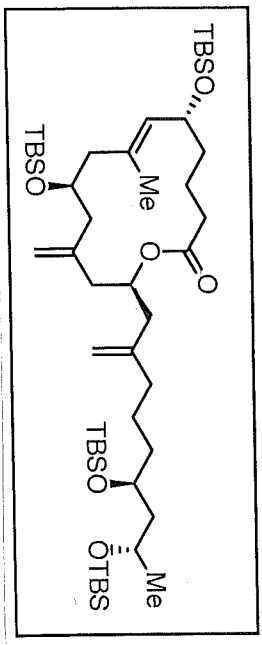
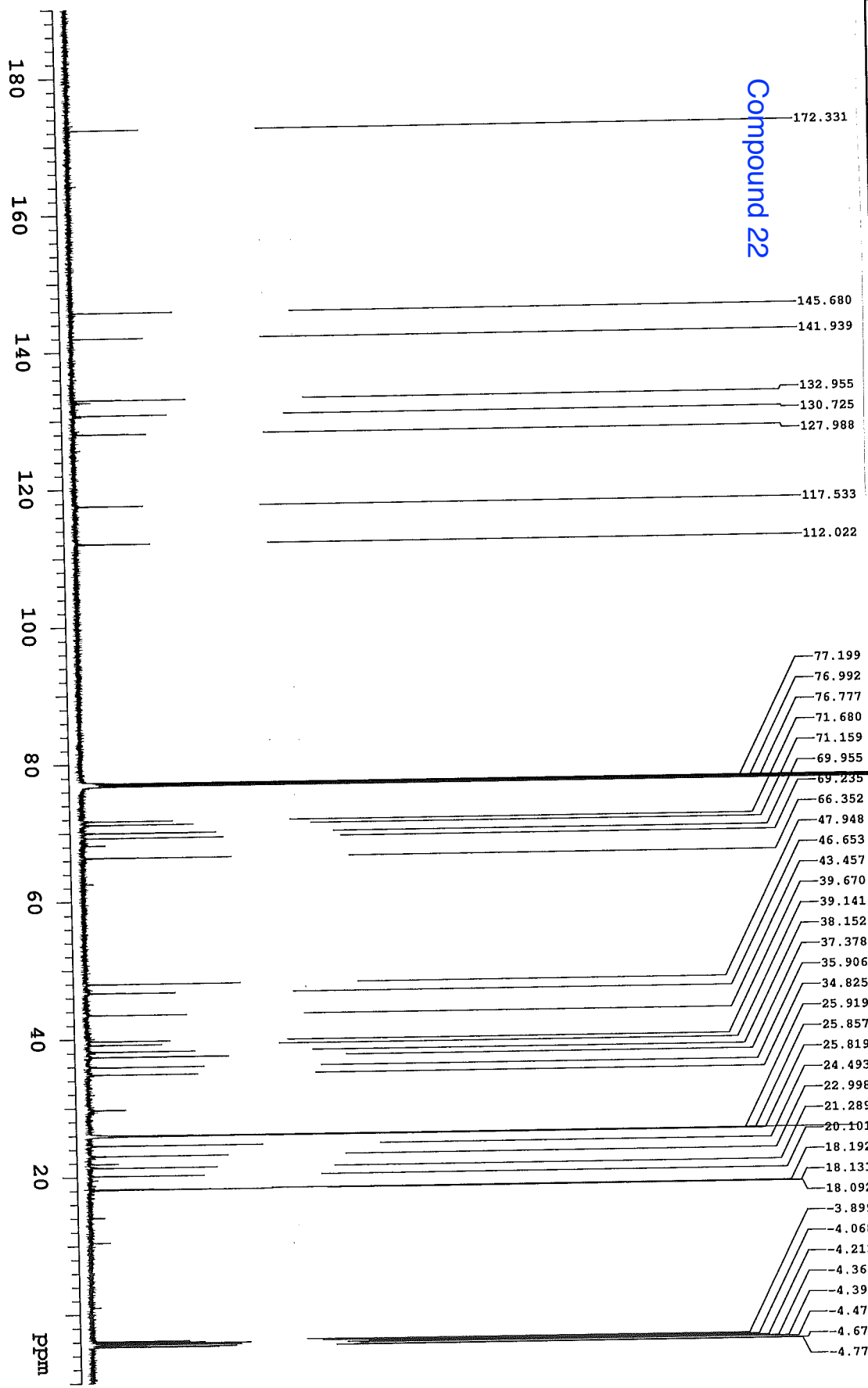




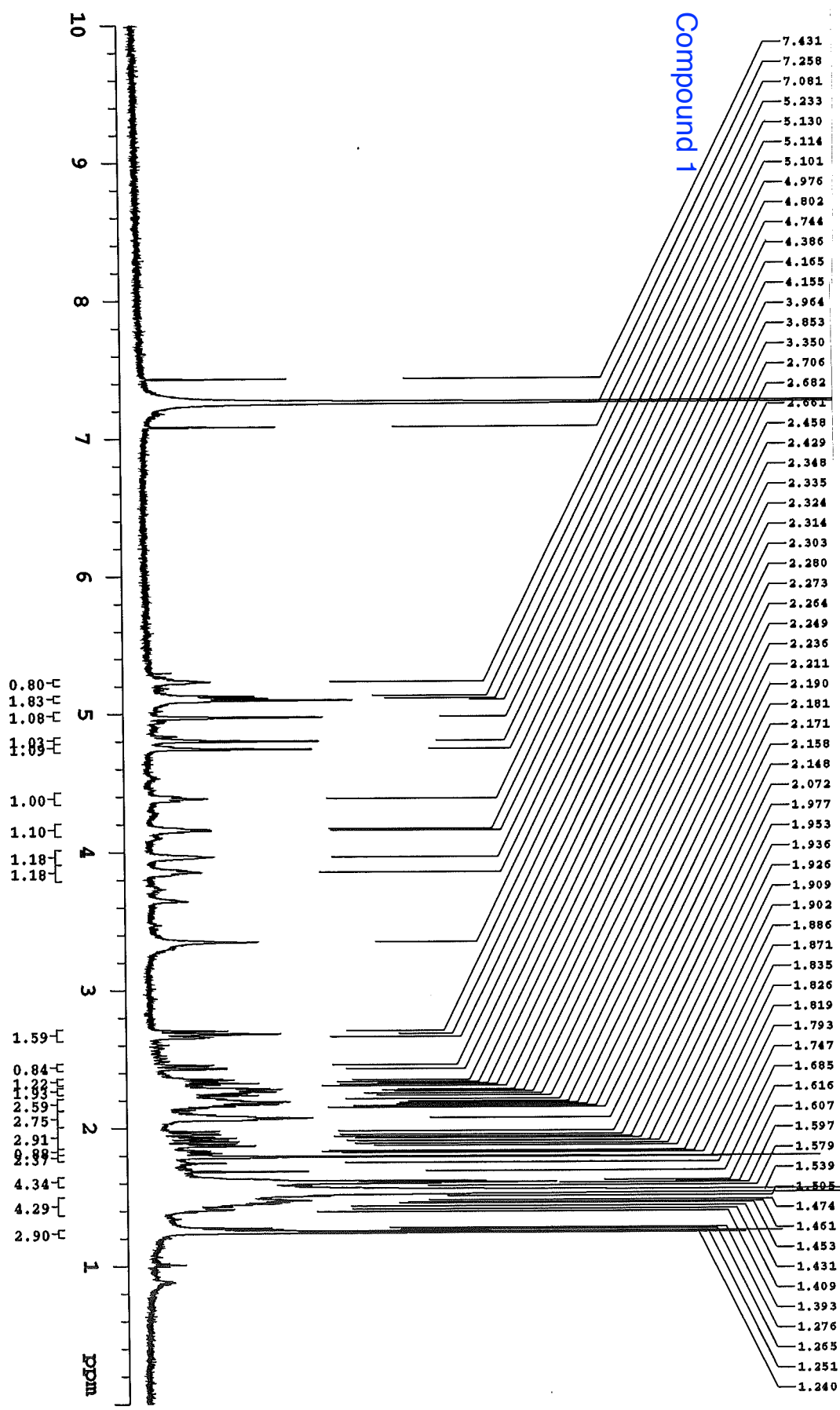
Compound 21



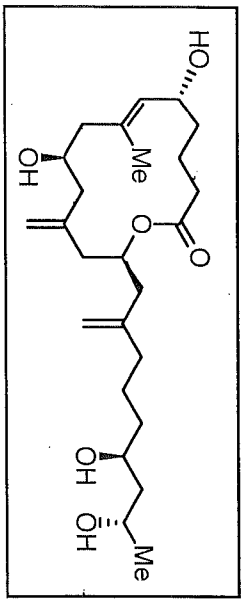


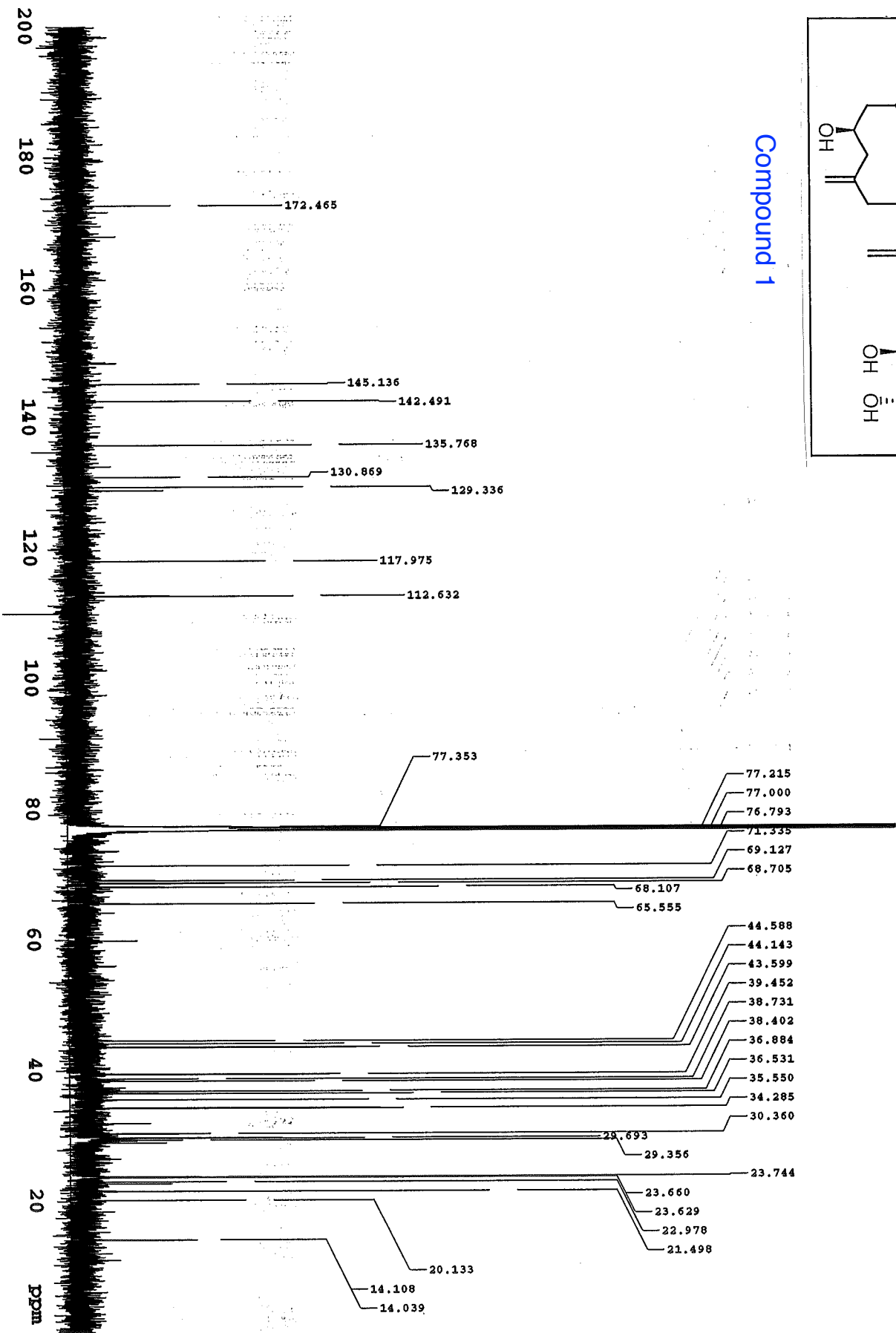


Compound 22

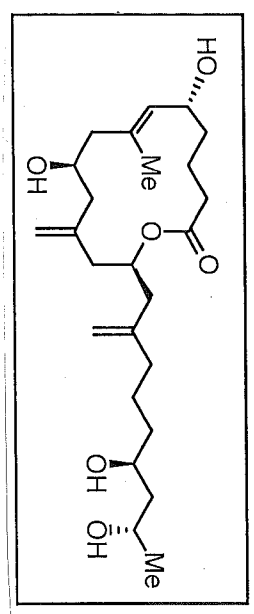


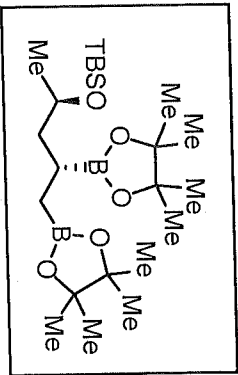
Compound 1



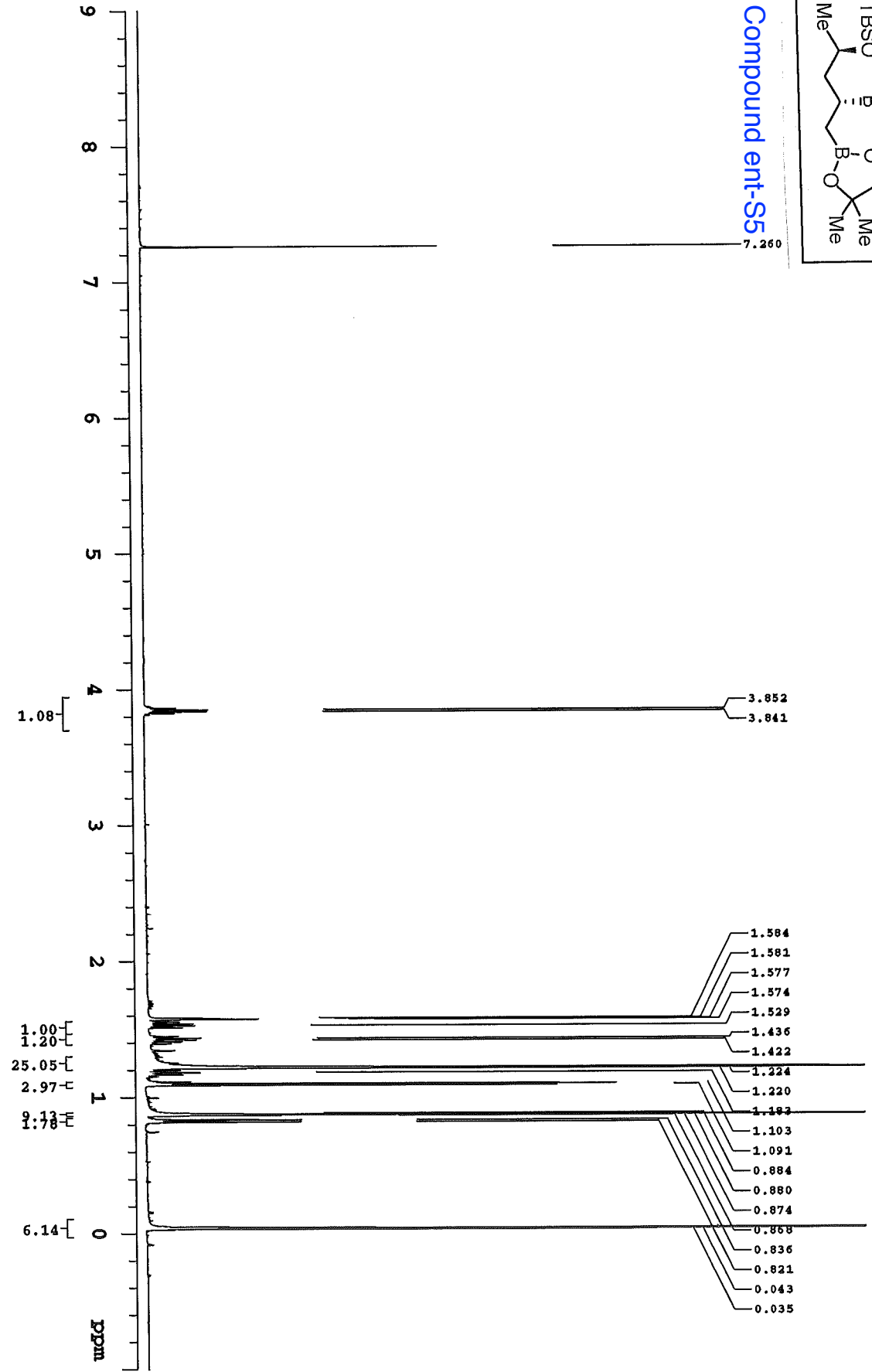


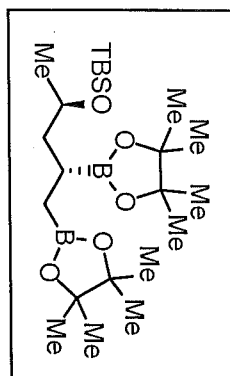
Compound 1



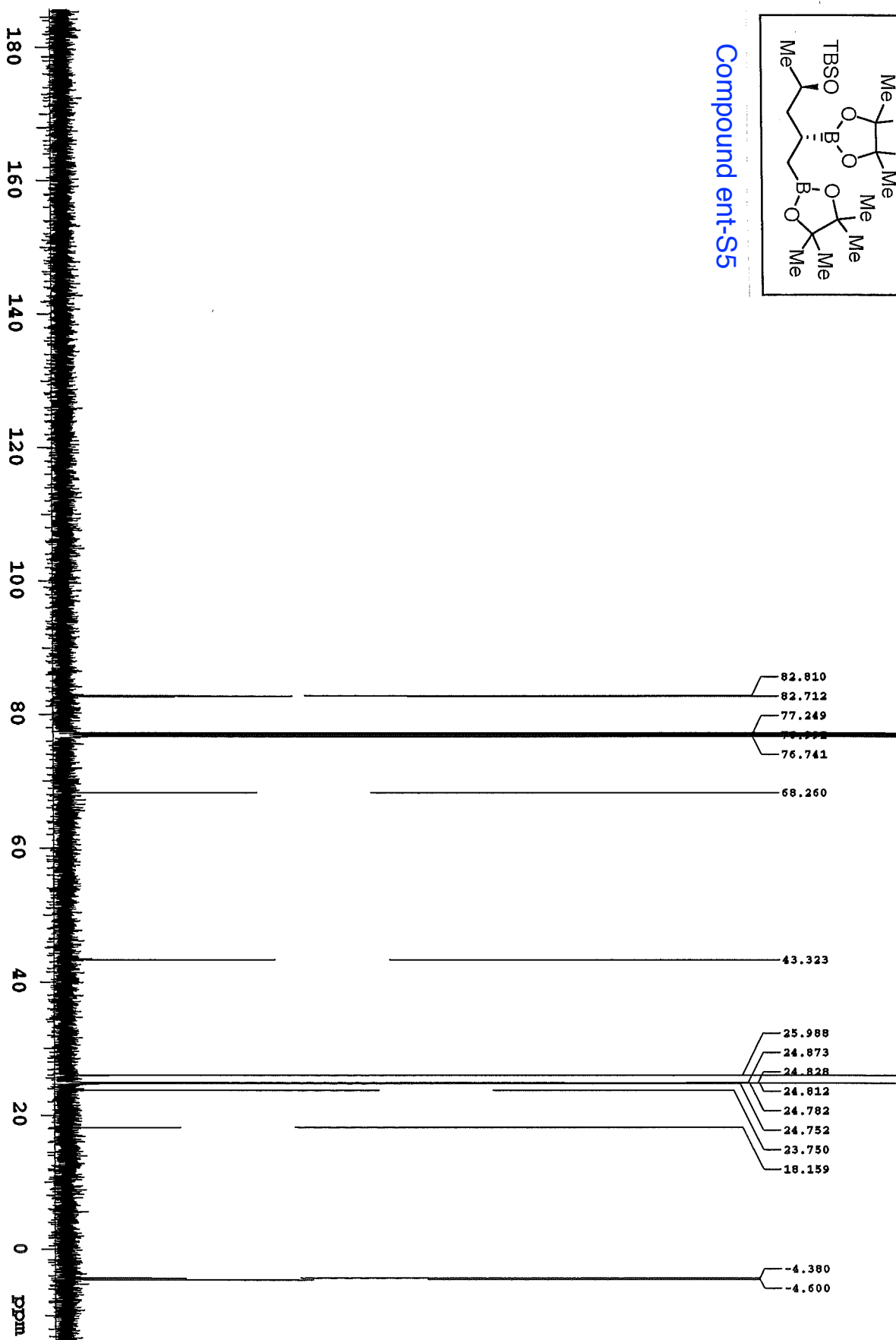


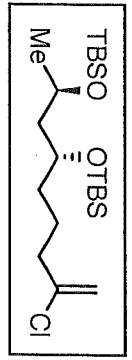
Compound ent-S5
7.260



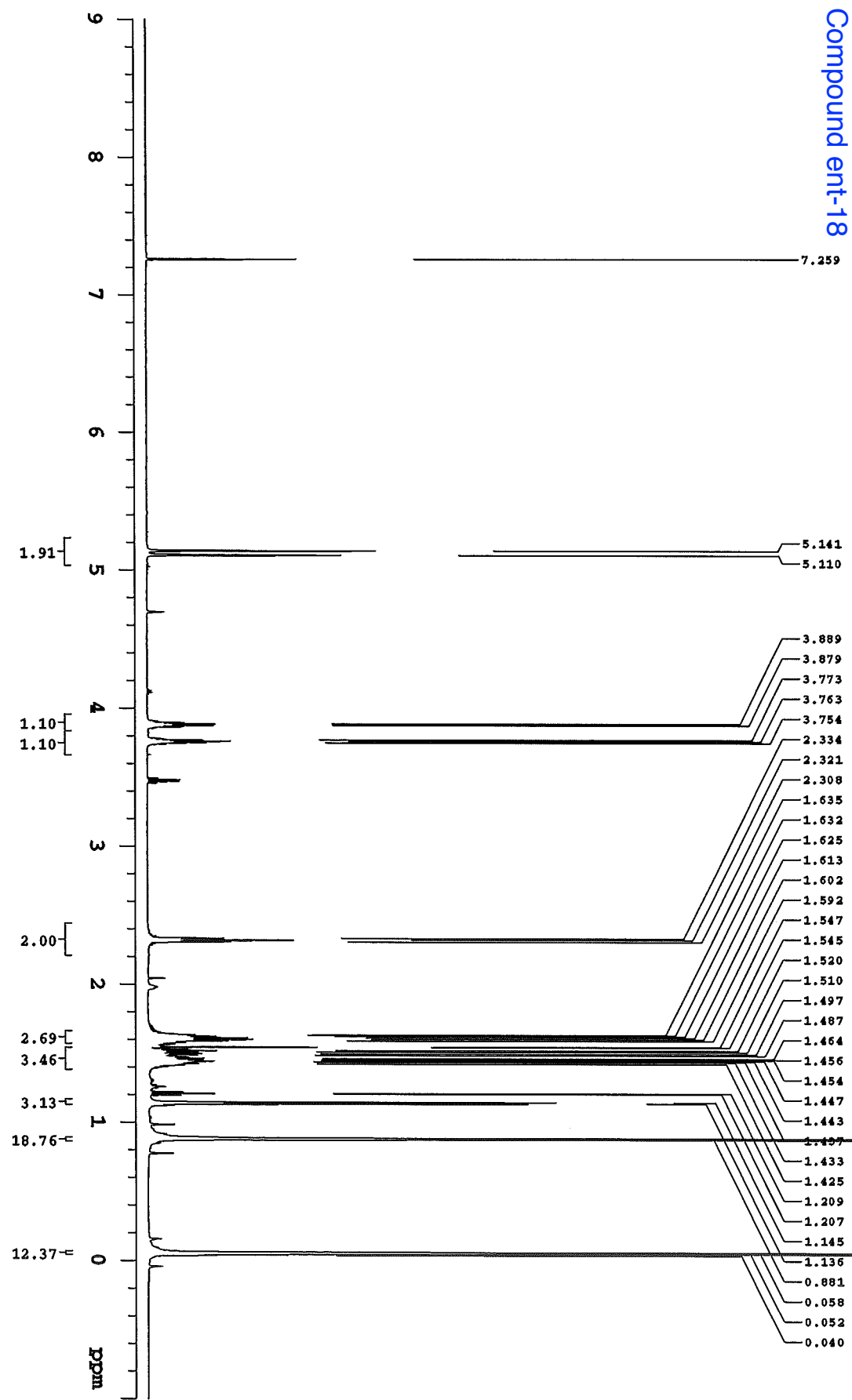


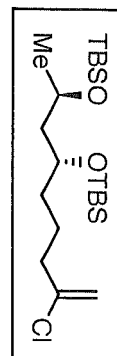
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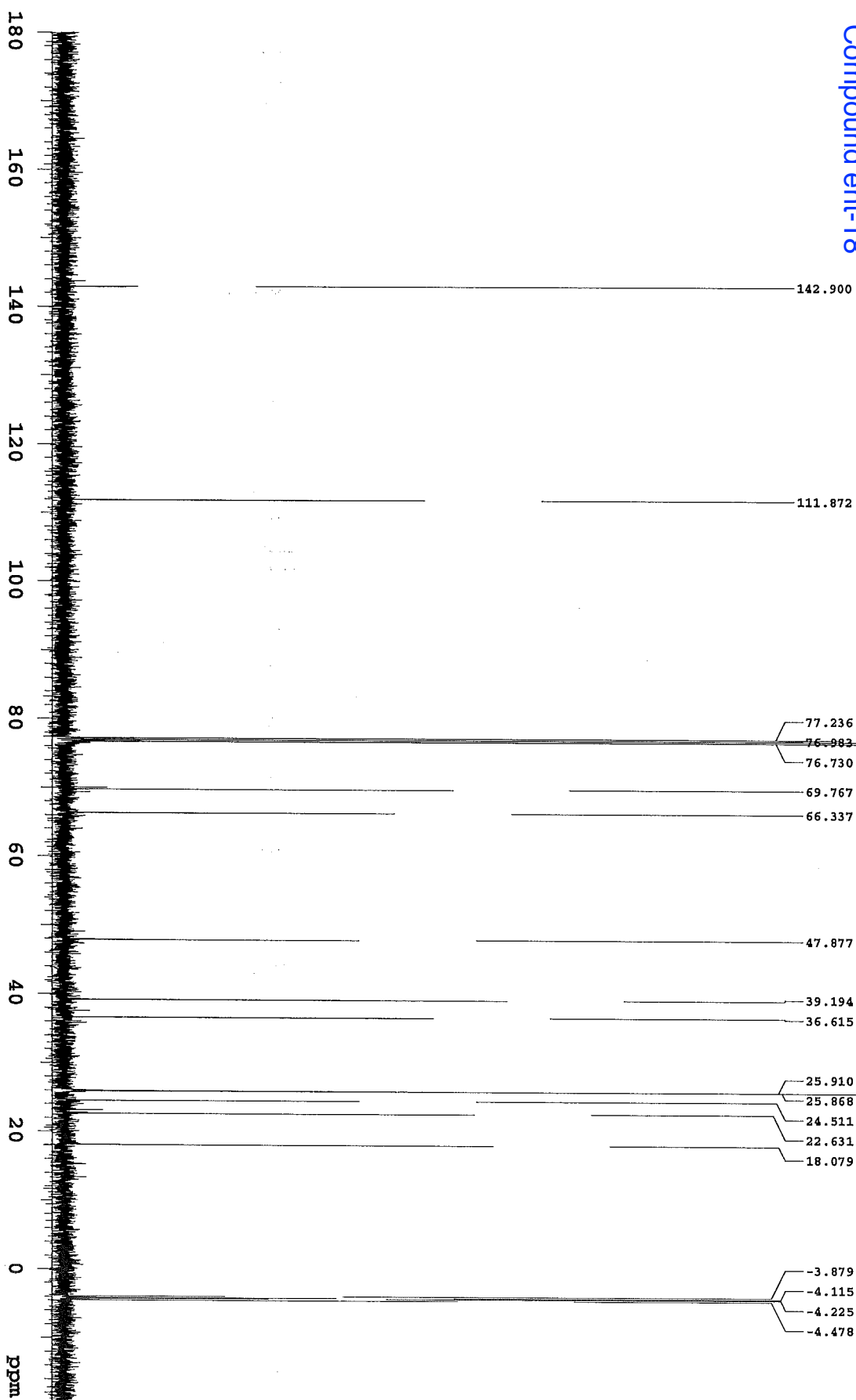


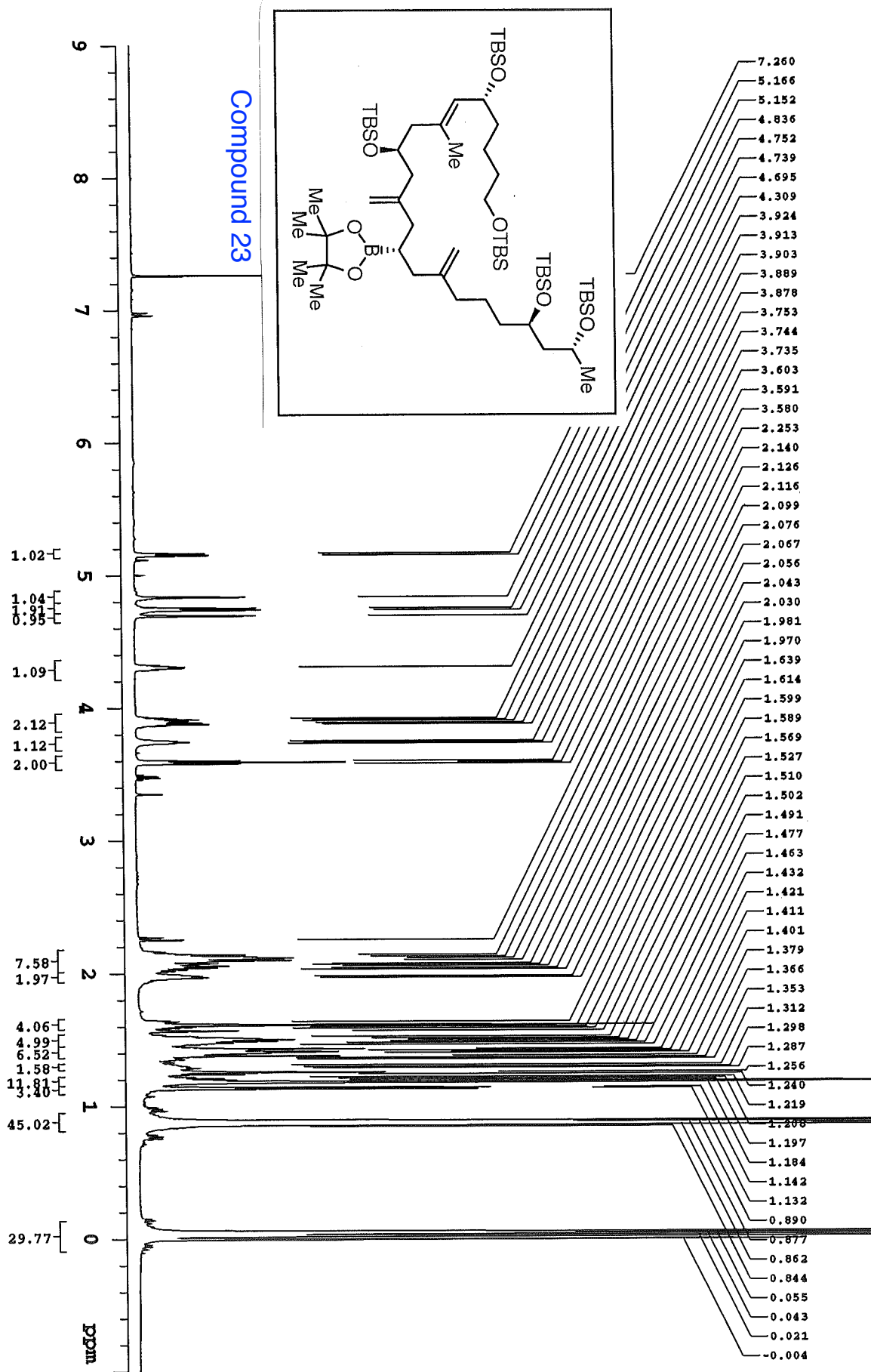
Compound ent-18

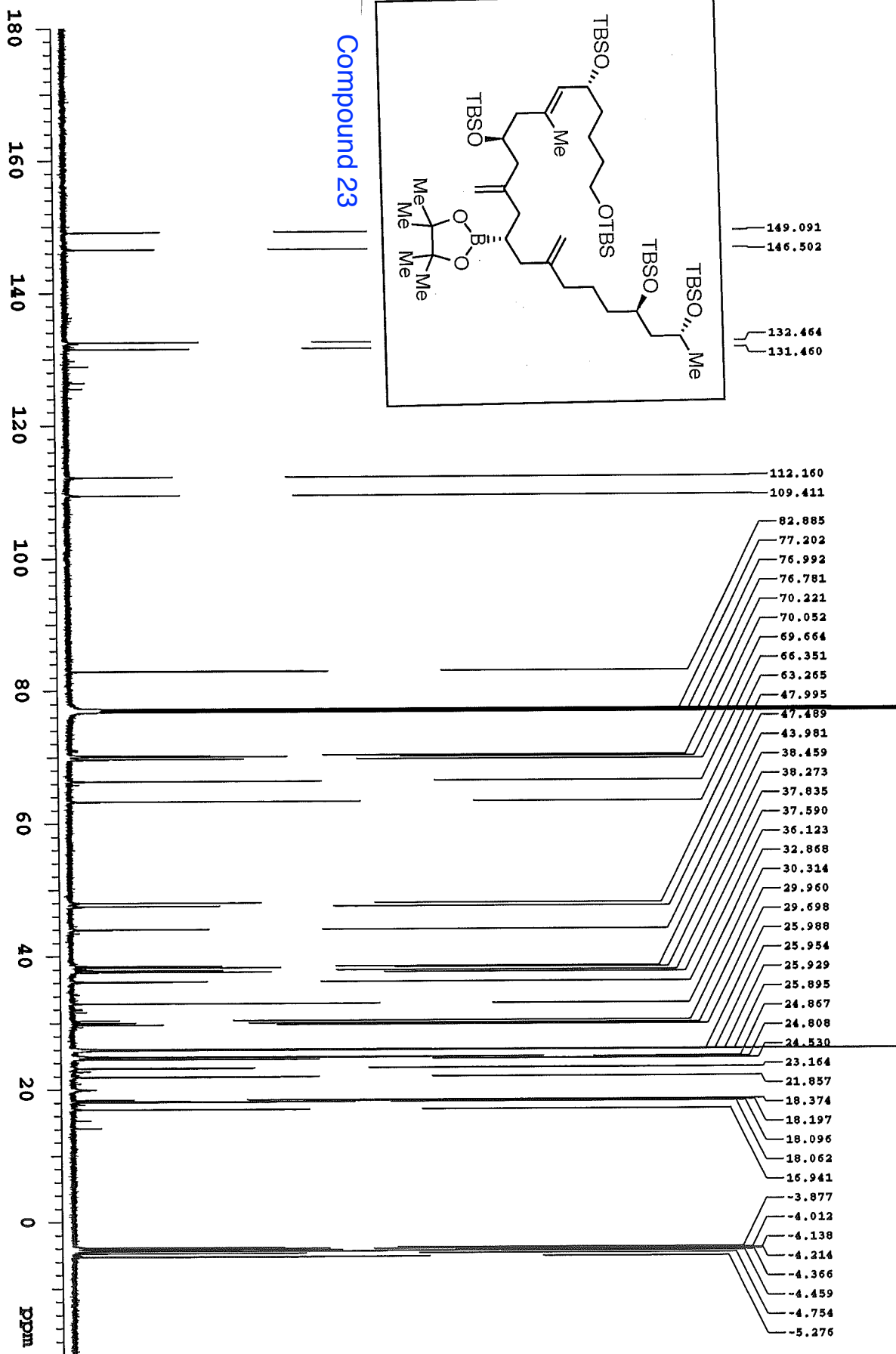


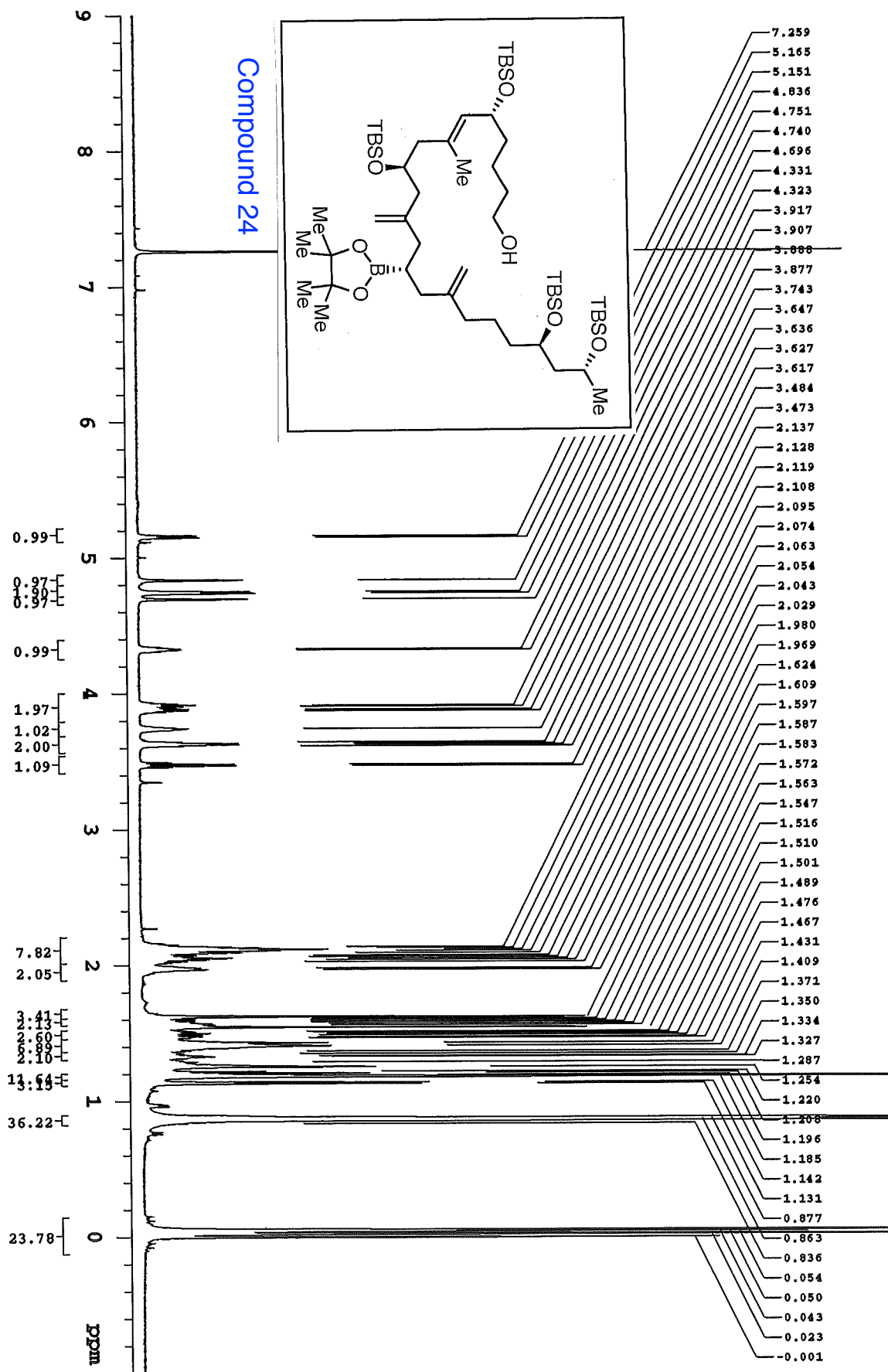


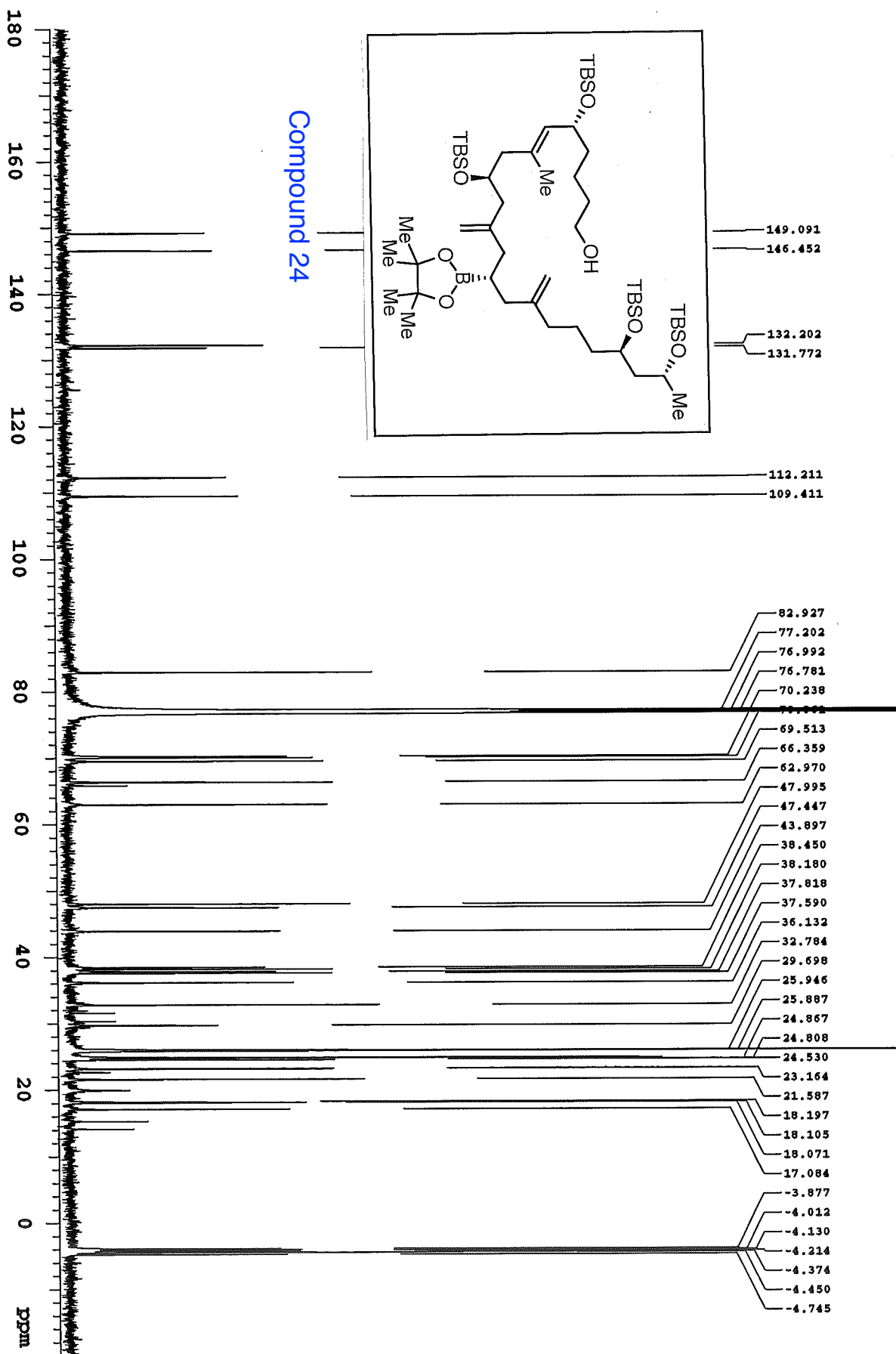
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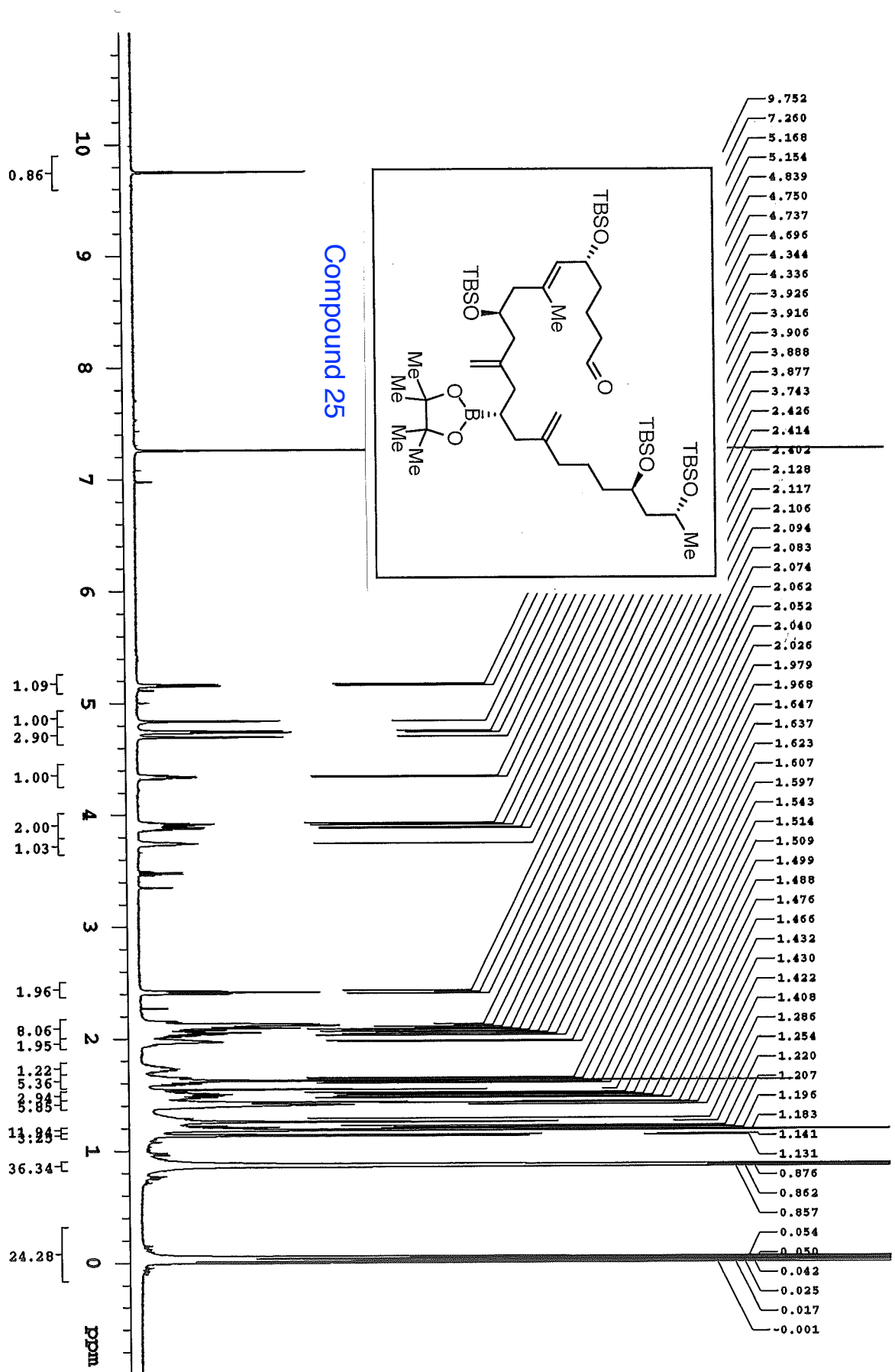




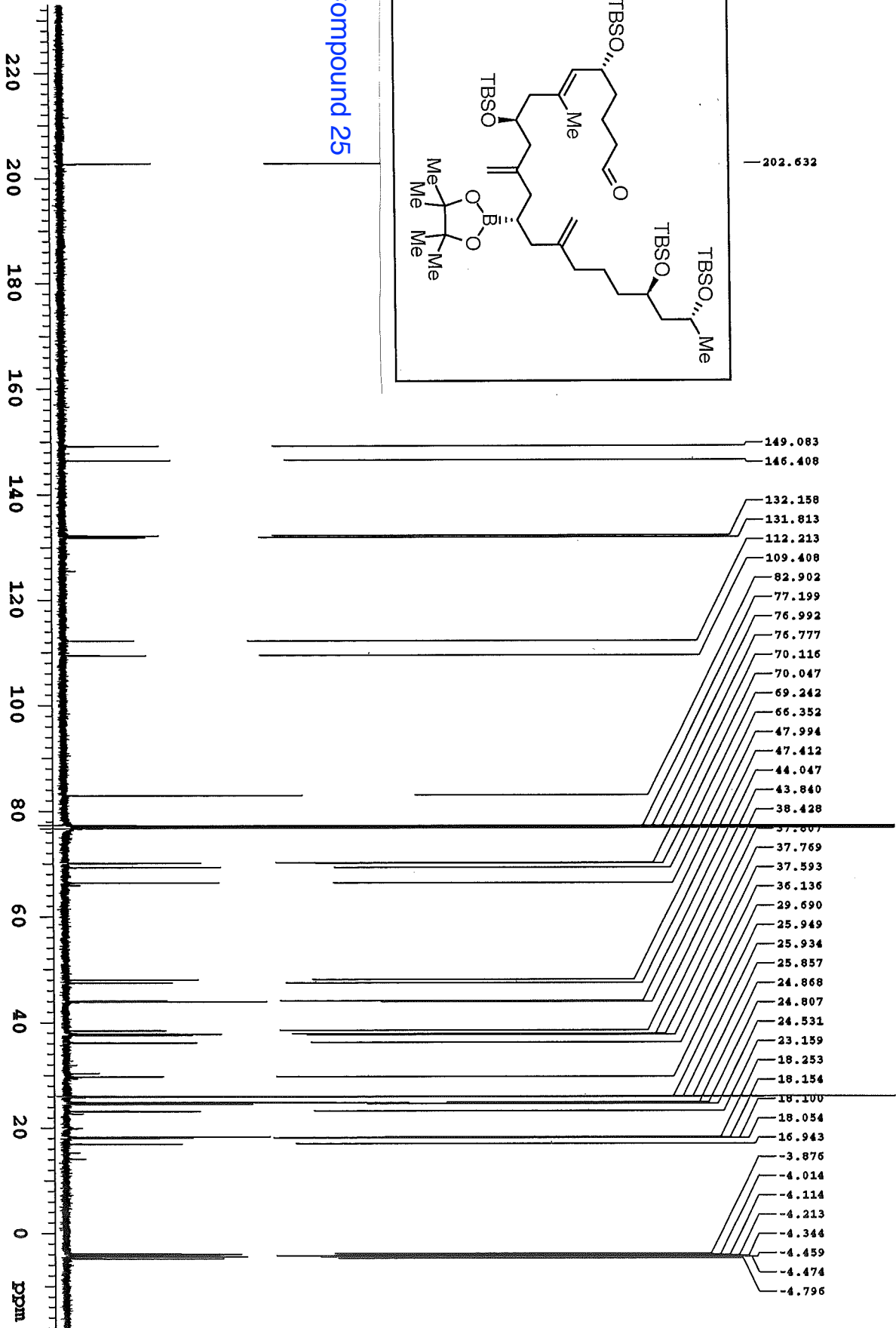
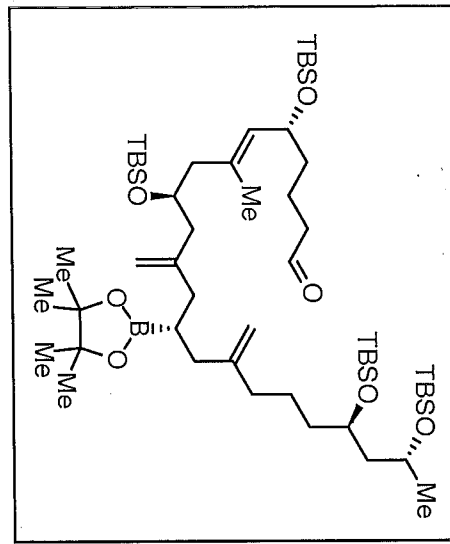


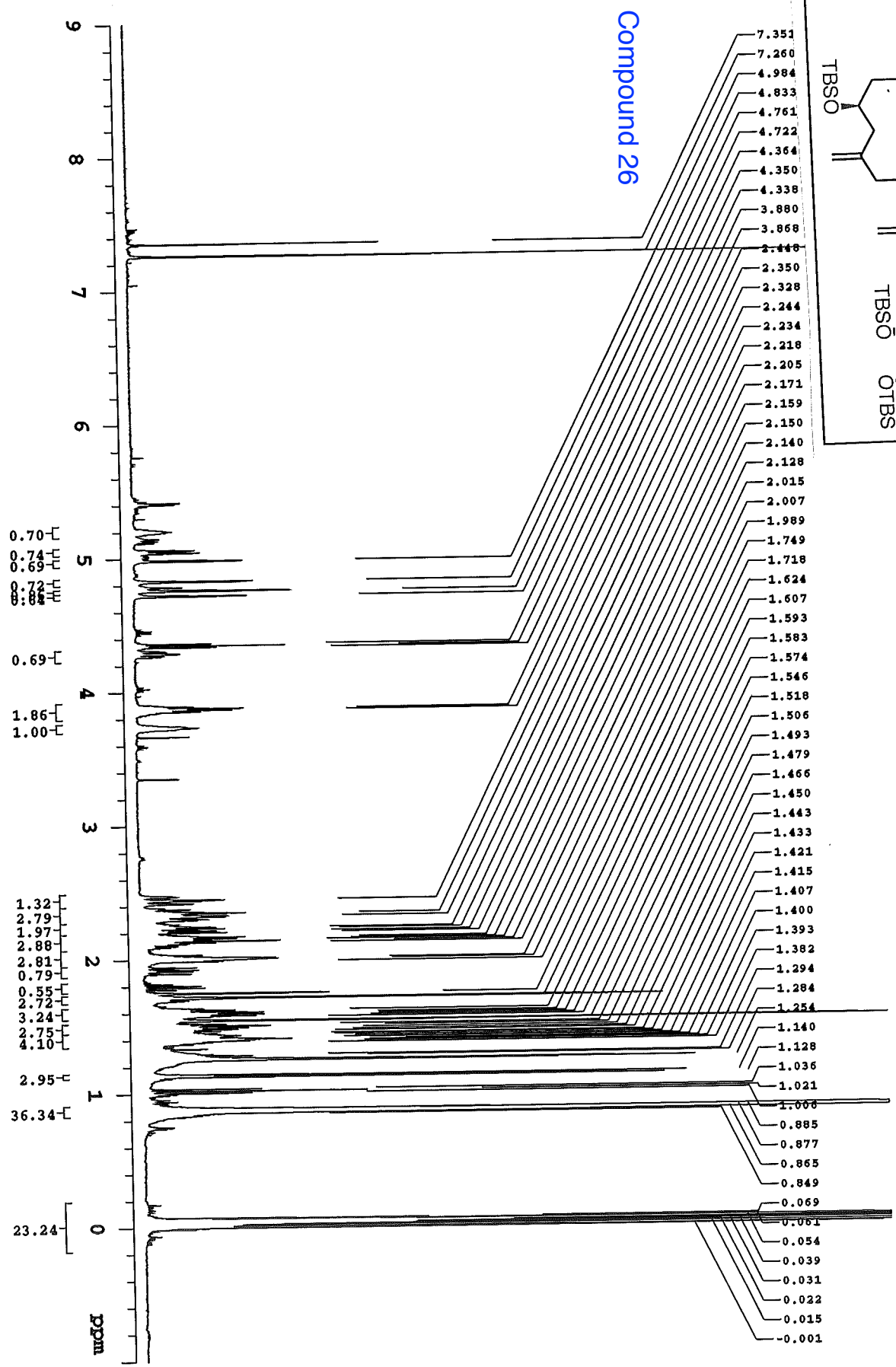


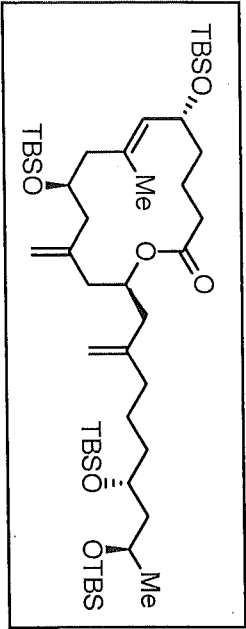
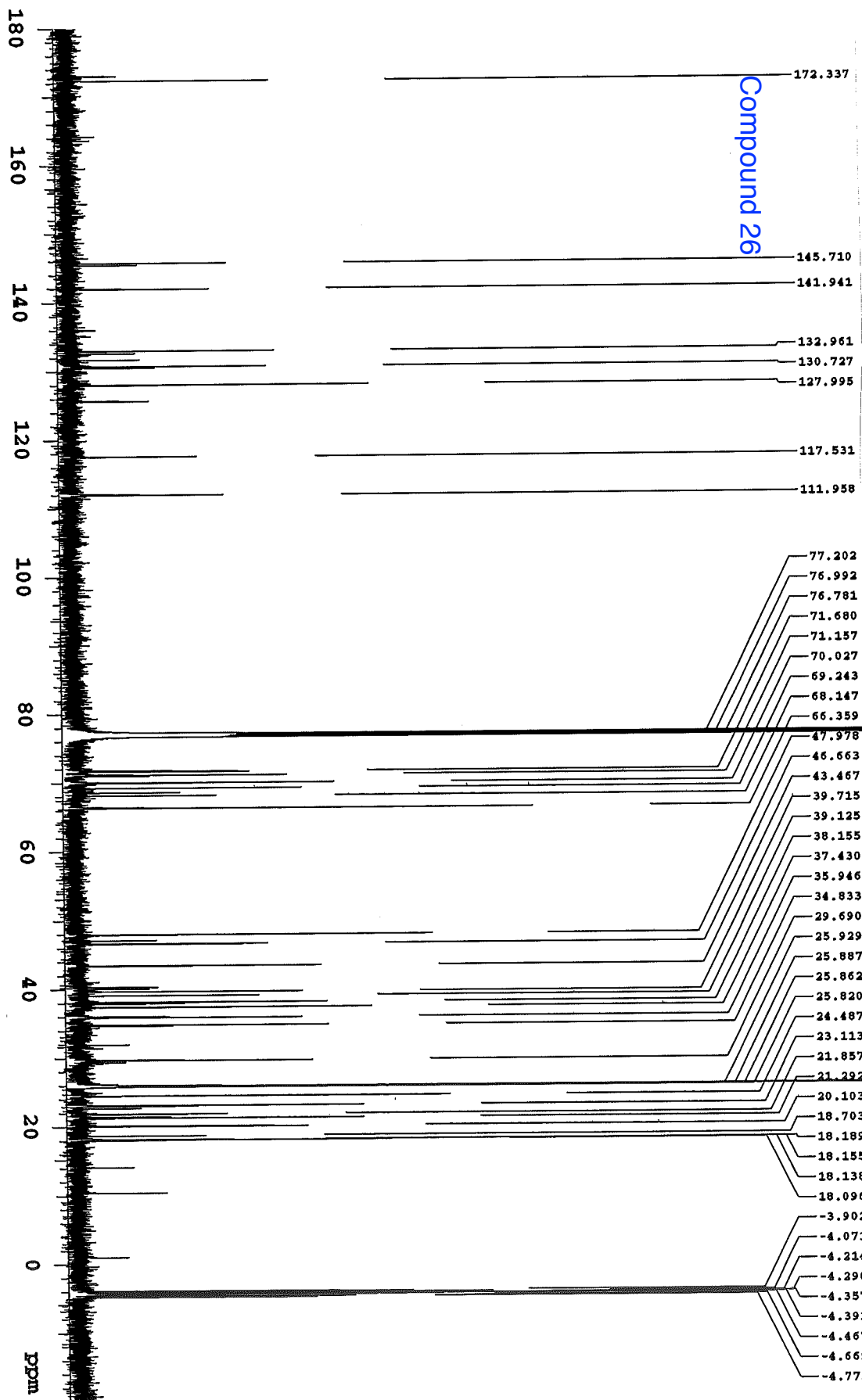


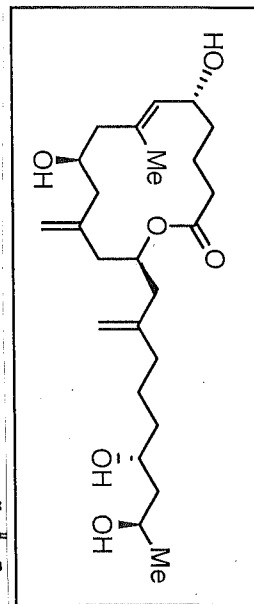


Compound 25

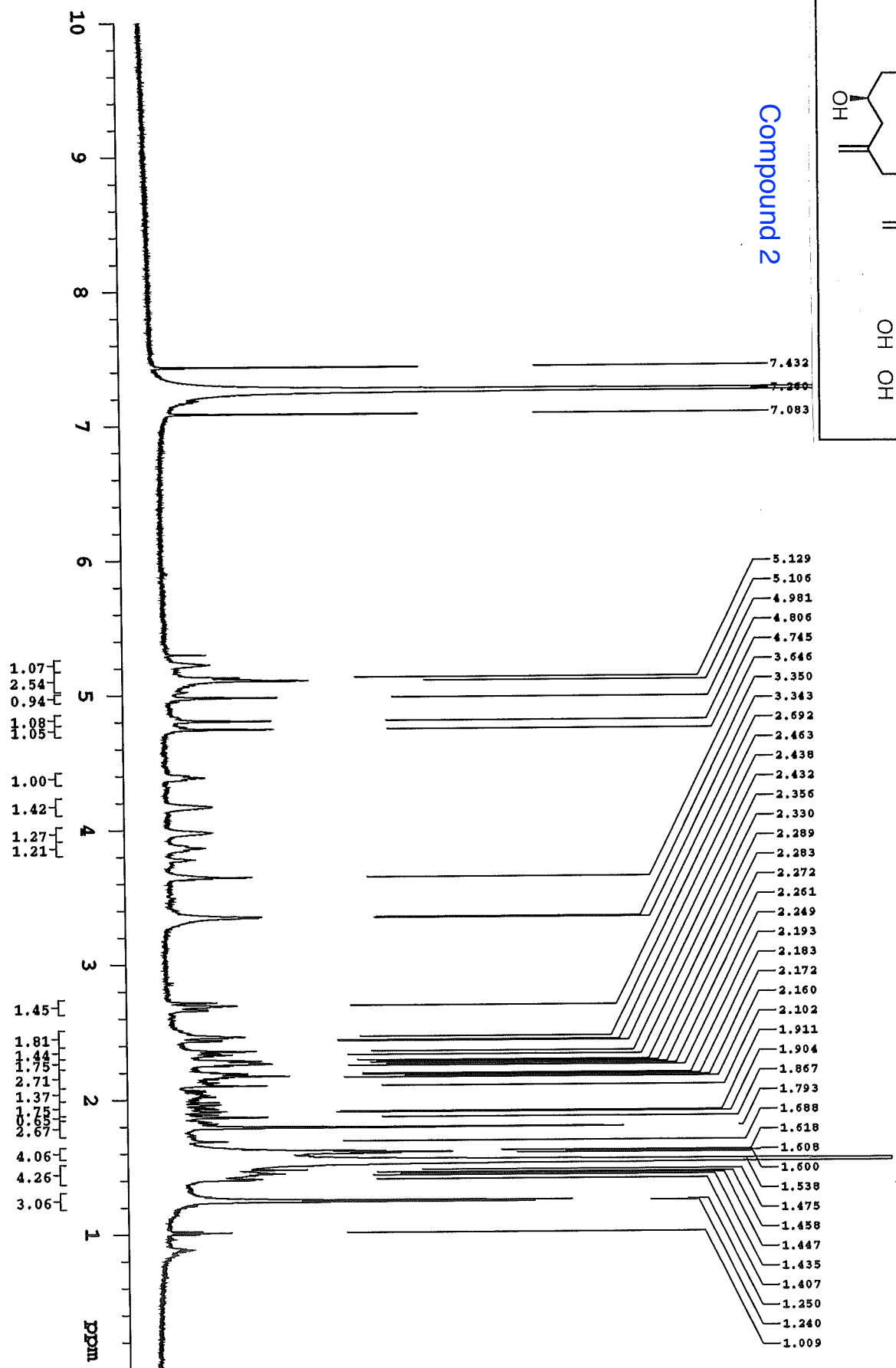


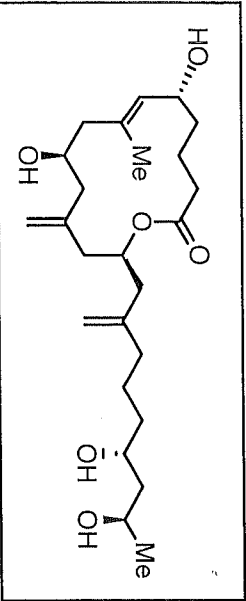




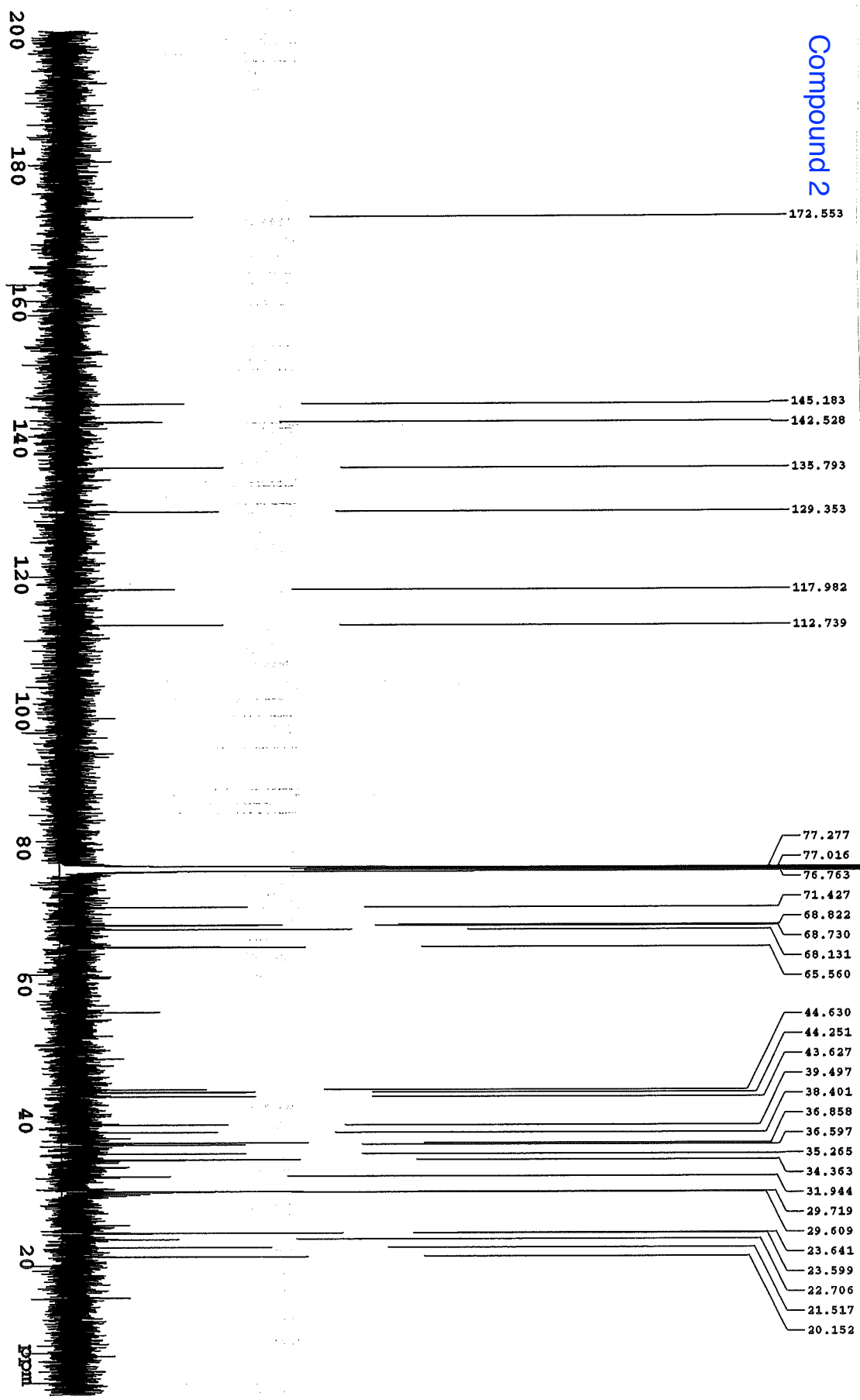


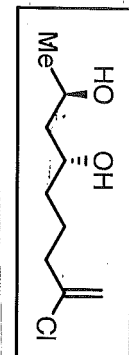
Compound 2



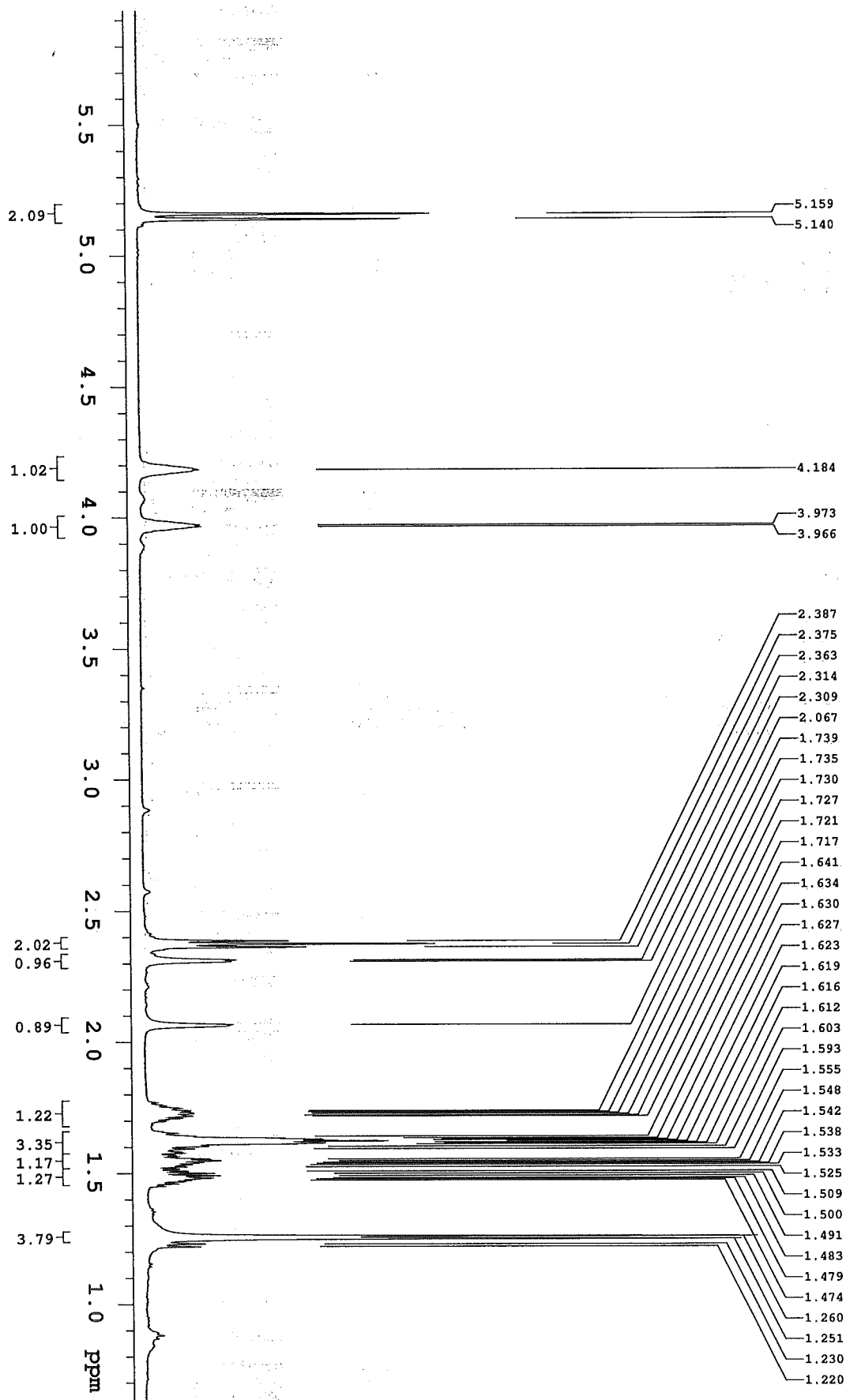


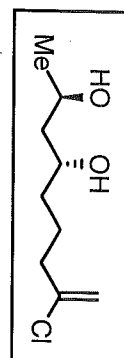
Compound 2



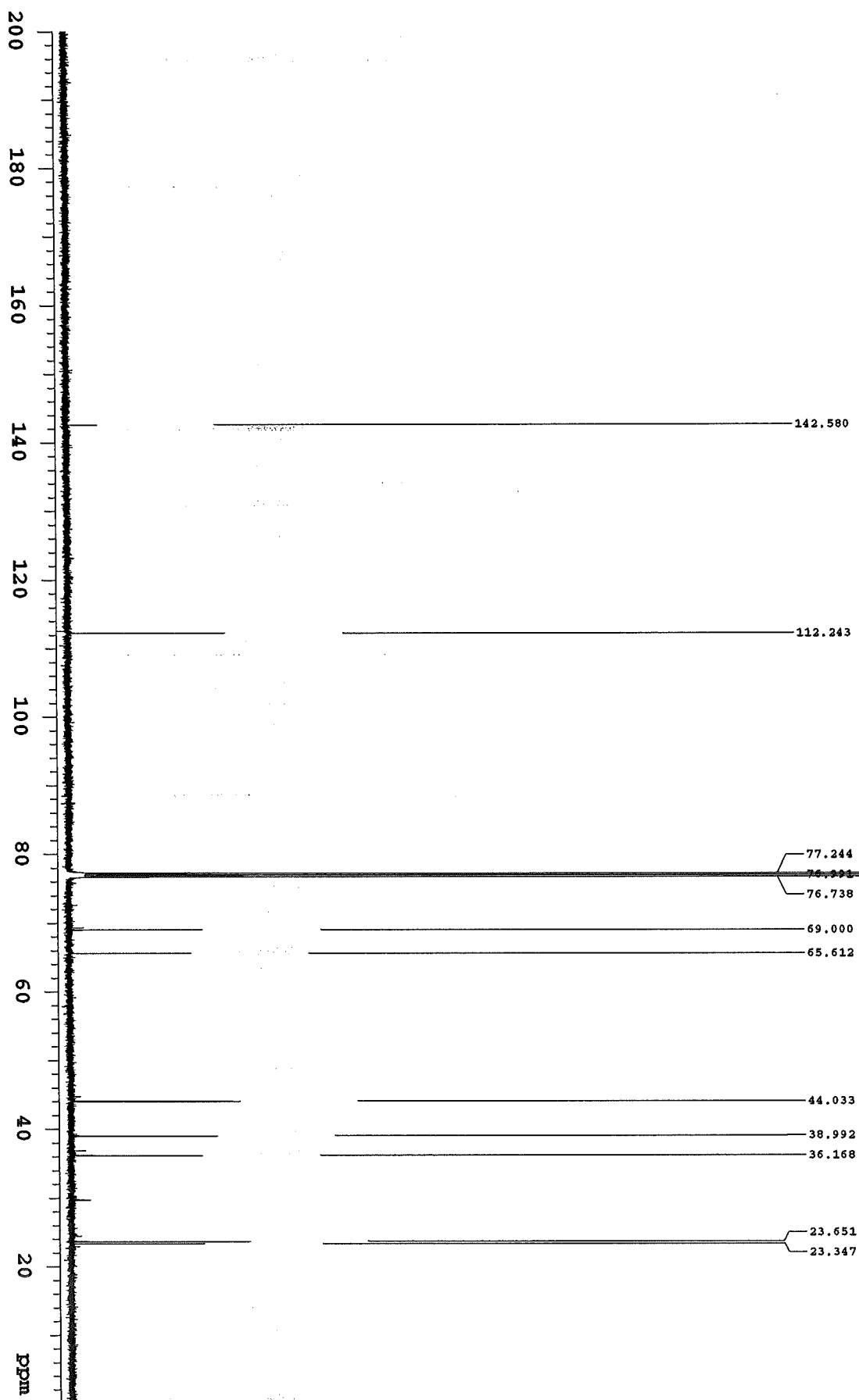


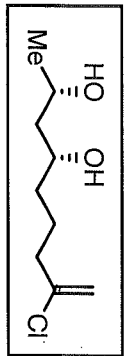
Compound 27



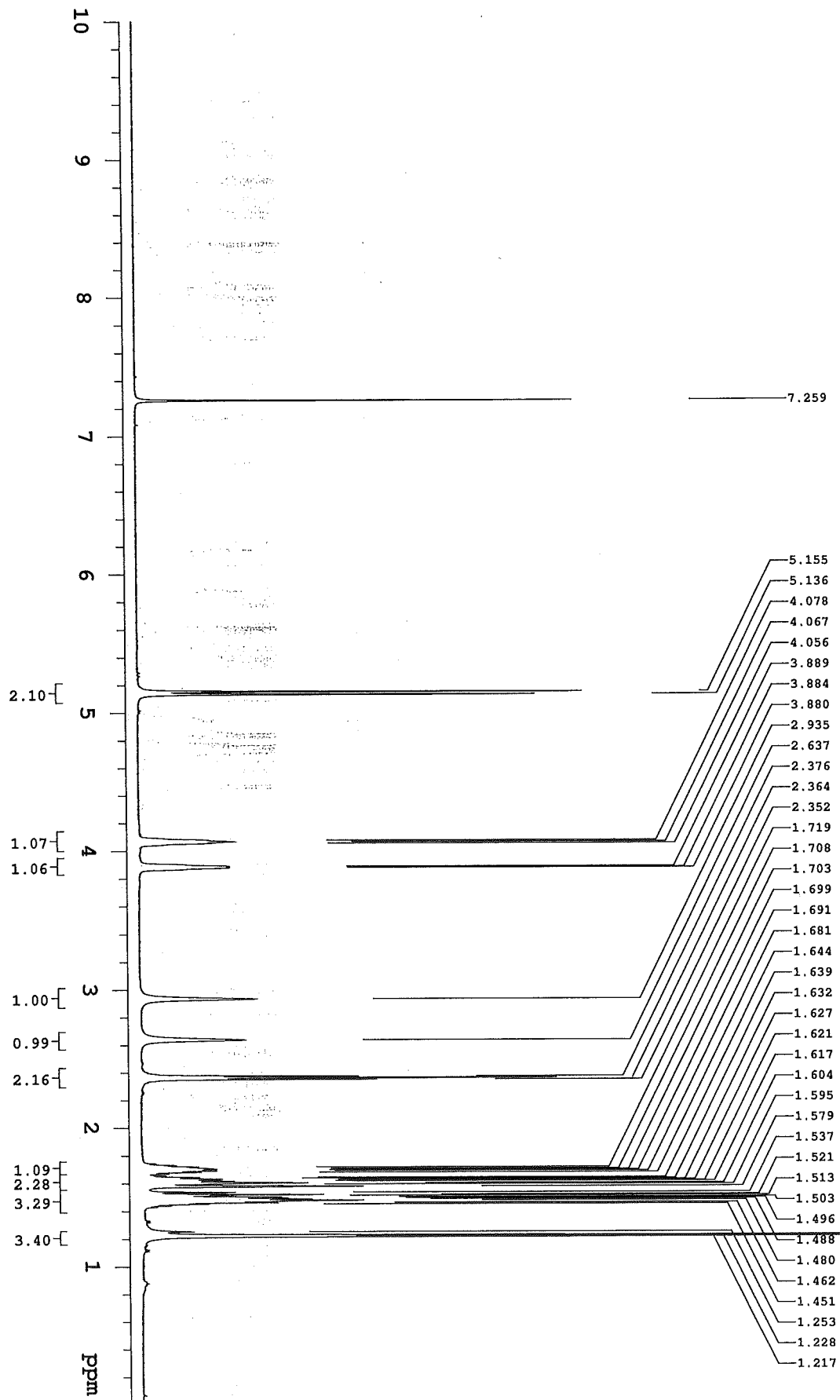


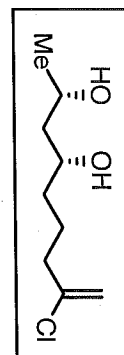
Compound 27



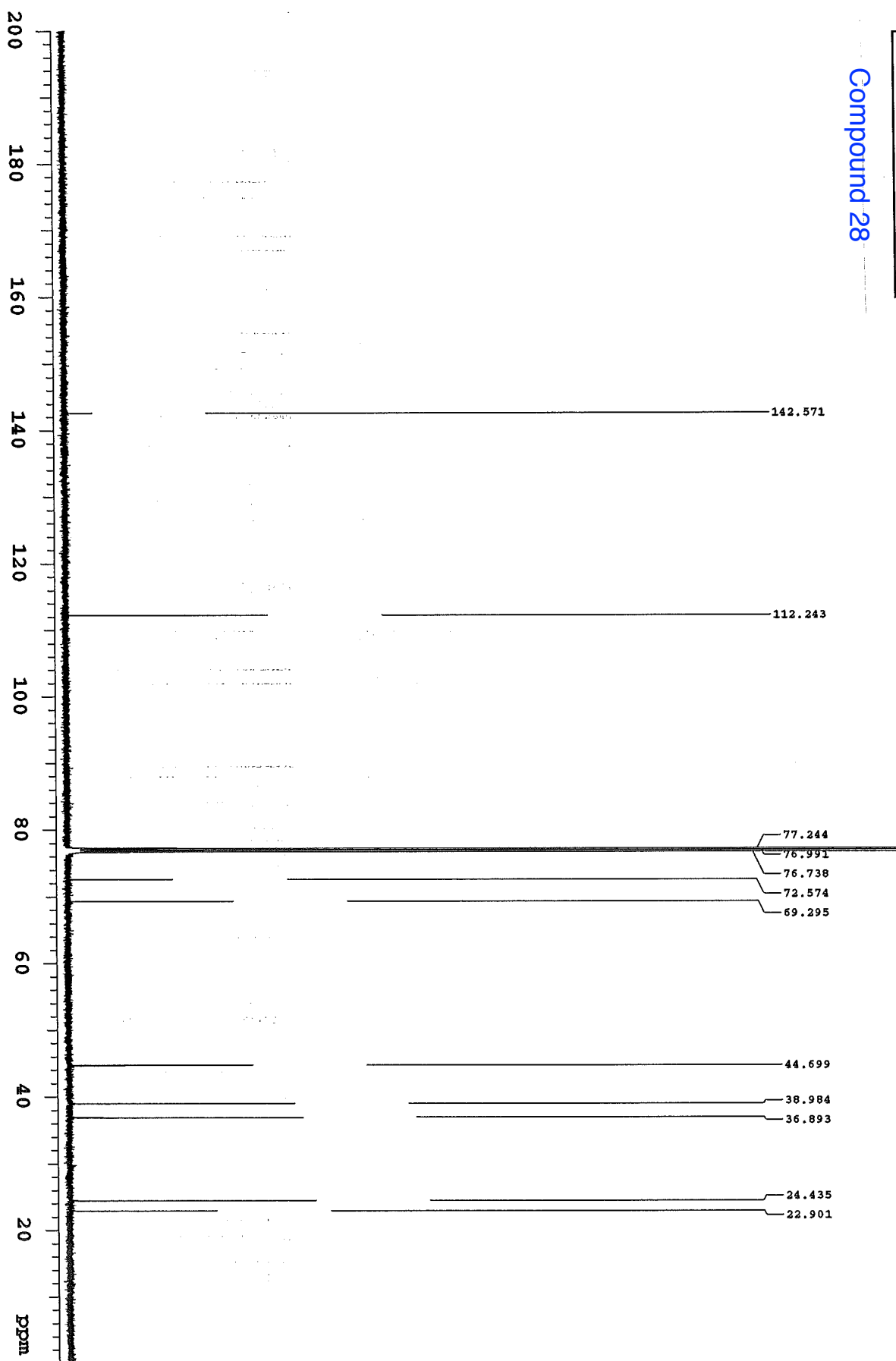


Compound 28





Compound 28



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