Total Synthesis of (-)-Acutumine

Fang Li
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Total Synthesis of (-)-Acutumine

by

Fang Li

A thesis submitted to the faculty of
Brigham Young University
in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of

Doctor of Philosophy

Department of Chemistry and Biochemistry
Brigham Young University
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BRIGHAM YOUNG UNIVERSITY

GRADUATE COMMITTEE APPROVAL

of a thesis submitted by

Fang Li

This thesis has been read by each member of the following graduate committee and by majority vote has been found to be satisfactory.

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Date                              Roger G. Harrison
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ABSTRACT

TOTAL SYNTHESIS OF (-)-ACUTUMINE

Fang Li
Department of Chemistry and Biochemistry
Doctor of Philosophy

Acutumine is a tetracyclic alkaloid isolated from the Asian vine *Menispermum dauricum* with selective T-cell cytotoxicity and antiamnestic properties. We have developed a total synthetic route to this congested alkaloid, during which we also found a novel, stereoselective radical-crossover reaction that combines an intramolecular
radical conjugate addition with a subsequent enolate hydroxylation. Key features of this synthesis also include a reagent-controlled diastereoselective ketone allylation, an anionic oxy-Cope rearrangement to form a congested quaternary sterocenter, a pyridine-mediated selective ozonolysis, and a Lewis acid promoted Michael-type cyclization.
I am very grateful for the support that I have received throughout this project from Dr. Castle. He has been a great advisor for suggestions on the project as well as advice on career paths.

I would like to thank all of my committee members, Dr. Paul B. Savage, Dr. Merritt B. Andrus., Dr. Matt A. Peterson, Dr. Roger G. Harrison. for their guidance and suggestions.

I also want to thank my associates in Dr. Castle’s group who have provided me with intellectual and emotional support.

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Most of all I want to express my appreciation to my wife, Chunyan, for bearing a heavy family burden over the past six years. She has been a wonderful wife and mother. Without her significant personal sacrifices my recent scholastic accomplishments would not have come to pass. It is to her and my lovely daughter Amber that I dedicate this dissertation.
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Chapter 1. Introduction

1.1 Background

Alkaloids are a group of natural products with at least one basic nitrogen atom. Many of them are from plants and have strong bioactivity. Since morphine (2, Figure 1), the first active member of this family was discovered by Sertürner in 1817, alkaloids have attracted extensive attention from organic chemists not only for their strong pharmacological effects, but also for the intriguing structures which have inspired the development of several novel reactions, catalysts, and techniques.

![Figure 1. Acutumine (1) and Morphine (2)](image)

1.2 Discovery and Bioactivity

The tetracyclic alkaloid acutumine (1, Figure 1) is found to be the major constituent of the vines *Menispernum dauricum*, *Sinomenium acutum*, and *..."
Menispermum canadense. Menispermum dauricum is a widespread plant in China, and its rhizome is a traditional Chinese medicine which is officially documented in the Chinese Pharmacopoeia as an analgesic and antipyretic agent. It was reported that acutumine possesses selective T-cell cytotoxicity by Yu et al. in 2002. Additionally, the antiamnesic properties of 1 were also described in Qin’s patent in 2004. These data were based on experiments with animal models.

Acutumine 1 was isolated by K. Goto and H. Sudzuki in 1929, but the structure and the stereochemistry were not determined until thirty-eight years later by Tomita and coworkers through X-ray crystallographic studies in 1967. This benzylisoquinoline alkaloid is characterized by a propellane-like [4.3.3.0] fused tricycle, a spirocycle, and a neopentylic secondary chloride, which bears some structural resemblance to the morphine (2) alkaloids. Several derivatives such as dechlorodaenicumine 3, dauricumine 4, dauricumidine 5, dechloroaenicumine 6, and acutumidine 7 (Figure 2) are also isolated from the same plant and reported to share similar core structures. Recently Sugimoto et al. proposed a biosynthetic relationship among those similar alkaloids, in which dechlorodaenicumine 3 is the original precursor. Then the chloride atom was installed regioselectively and stereoselectively with the help of enzyme(s) to get dauricumine 4, which could lead to acutumine 1 by epimerization. Catalyzed by same or similar chlorination enzyme(s), acutumine 1 could also be formed by dechloroaenicumine (6), although the detailed mechanisms are still under investigation.
1.3 Biosynthesis

Barton and co-workers proposed an idea for the biosynthesis of 1 in 1968, in which spirodienone 8 (Scheme 1) undergoes a double epoxidation follow by a hydrolytic Favorskii-type rearrangement to furnish acutumine.
However, in 1984, Matoba and co-workers tested the diepoxidation on a simpler substrate (Scheme 2). They reported that m-CPBA can only provide monoepoxidation product while over-oxidation lead to unexpected Bayer-Villiger rearrangement. Wipf and co-workers confirmed this recently and proposed an oxidative rearrangement methodology of alkyl enol ethers to lactone and spiroketal ester based on this discovery (Scheme 2).
Wipf also proposed a new strategy on the basis of Barton’s proposal in 2007, in which tricarbonyl tyrosine dimer 21 (Scheme 3) undergoes an oxidation and benzilic acid rearrangement, followed by decarboxylation to give the cyclopentanone subunit.
1.4 Total Synthesis

The chloride of acutumine resides in the cyclopentane ring along with three contiguous quaternary stereocenters, two of which are all carbon quaternary centers. Forming quaternary stereocenters is a major challenge in organic synthesis. Forming adjacent ones poses an even more significant hurdle because of the extreme steric hindrance. So this unique, chlorine-containing alkaloid has never been synthesized in the eighty years after its discovery. Several hasubanan alkaloid syntheses, which share the same propellane [4.4.3.0] core structure, have been reported by our group\textsuperscript{15, 16} and Kobayashi\textsuperscript{17} recently (Figure 3).
In 2007, Sorensen and co-workers disclosed the preparation of the propellane-like [4.3.3.0] fused tricyclic core of acutumine by a short synthesis, which consisted of a series of remarkable carbonyl chemistry reactions including intramolecular Michael reaction and Dieckmann-like cyclization (Scheme 4). Despite this progress, a total synthesis has never been reported before 2009.

![Scheme 4](image)

Scheme 4. Sorensen's synthesis of tricyclic core structure of Acutumine (1)

In 2005, Matthew D. Reeder in our group synthesized tricyclic compound 28, representative of the core of acutumine, in which he developed a strategy for the construction of an all-carbon quaternary center and an adjacent amine-bearing quaternary
carbon that relies on an anionic oxy-Cope rearrangement followed by a Lewis acid mediated Michael-type cyclization (Scheme 5).

![Scheme 5. Reeder's tricycle core structure synthesis](image)

Reeder’s work was a major step towards the total synthesis. We then focused on developing a synthesis of the spirocycle core structure first and then applying Reeder’s chemistry to the total synthesis. Key to our successful total synthesis was the novel radical-polar crossover reaction (Scheme 6).^{19}

![Scheme 6. Radical-polar crossover reaction](image)

Details of our work applying this methodology to the total synthesis of acutumine will be provided in the following chapters.
1.5 References


Chapter 2. Investigation of 5-\textit{exo} Friedel-Crafts Cyclization onto An Epoxide

2.1 Targeted Spirocycle Ring

With the establishment of a route to the propellane-type core of acutumine by Reeder et al.,\textsuperscript{1} we needed to construct a spirocyclic substrate to test this strategy in the total synthesis (Figure 1). My work on the project began at this point.

![Figure 1. Targeted spirocycle ring](image)

The fused spirocycle is characterized by an all carbon quaternary stereocenter and a neopentylic secondary chloride. As mentioned in the introduction, building an all carbon quaternary stereocenter is still a big challenge in synthetic chemistry. Moreover, the stability of the chloride is another concern.
2.2 Retrosynthesis

Our first retrosynthesis of the acutumine spirocycle is outlined in Scheme 1. Exposure of epoxide 39 to Lewis acids or Brønsted acids should result in formation of the desired spirocycle 38 via regioselective 5-exo Friedel-Crafts cyclization.$^2$ Sharpless epoxidation of allyl chloride 40 could afford epoxide 39 directly. Allyl alcohol 41 could be provided after coupling with Weinreb amide 43 and vinyl iodide 44 followed by stereoselective reduction of 42. Though we realized the stability of the chloride in subsequent reactions might be a challenging problem, we hoped that the neighboring quaternary carbon center would shield this sensitive group from undesired reactions. Also, we hoped to obtain data about the stability of alkyl chlorides in various reactions.
2.3 Synthesis of Vinyl Iodide 44

In order to achieve our total synthesis, as outlined in Scheme 1, we needed to prepare coupling partners 43 and 44. To obtain enantiopure vinyl iodide 44, we started from dicyclopentadiene 45 and followed the procedure of Deardoff and co-workers.\textsuperscript{3, 4} Dicyclopentadiene is a white solid at room temperature, but it could be melted at 32 °C and broken down to cyclopentadiene 46 through a retro Diels-Alder reaction when heated over 240 °C. Cyclopentadiene 46 readily dimerizes to form its precursor 45 at room
temperature. So, the following epoxidation was conducted quickly to provide stable epoxide 47. Treatment of 47 with tetrakis(triphenylphosphine)palladium afforded racemic cis-monoacetate 48. Enantiopure 48 would be obtained following acetylation and electric eel acetylcholinesterase (EEAC) mediated desymmetrization. The exchange of protecting group from 48 to 51 was previously reported by Myers. Conversion of 51 to 54 also followed Myers’ strategy. Subsequent α-iodination and Luche reduction of 54 gave 56 and followed the approach reported for different substrates by Johnson. Silylation of 56 afforded enantiomerically pure vinyl iodide 44.

Scheme 2. Synthesis of vinyl iodide 44
2.4 Synthesis of Weinreb amide 43

To obtain the Weinreb amide 43, 4-hydroxy-2,3-dimethoxybenzaldehyde 58 was chosen as the starting material. However, it is difficult to produce this benzaldehyde efficiently and conveniently. Initially, the demethoxylation of 2,3,4-trimethoxyaldehyde 57 (Scheme 3) was tested. At this stage, two selective demethylation reagents were investigated (BBr$_3$ and NaSEt). Unfortunately, we obtained the undesired regiosomer 59 as the major product. NaS-$t$-Bu was also evaluated as the demethylation reagent. Some of the desired isomer 58 was formed. The ratio between 58 and 59 was 1:9-1:10. Obviously this was not synthetically useful.

![Scheme 3. Demethylation of trimethoxy benzaldehyde](image)

When treated with chloroform and NaOH under reflux conditions, 2,3-dimethoxybenzaldehyde 60 can be converted to 58. Though the yield is poor and not very reproducible (15-30%), it was the best way I found to make the benzaldehyde. Compound 61 could be formed in 37% (in two steps from 60) by treating compound 58 with benzylbromide (Scheme 4).
With 61 in hand, two protocols were investigated for converting 61 to 63; the first of which involved formation of epoxide 62 followed by indium-chloride promoted rearrangement (Scheme 5). 9

The second approach involved Wittig reaction of aldehyde 61 to give enol ether 64, followed by hydrolysis to give 63. 10, 11 Eventually, this route was chosen because it was more convenient and offered higher yields (Scheme 6).
Scheme 6. Synthesis of homologous benzaldehyde 63 through Wittig reaction

Conversion of 63 to 65 via Jones oxidation followed by amidation of an intermediate mixed anhydride gave Weinreb amide 43 in 78% yield (Scheme 7).

Scheme 7. Synthesis of the Weinreb amide 43

2.5 Coupling and Synthesis of Epoxide 67

With coupling partners 43 and 44 in hand, different coupling conditions including n-BuLi, t-BuLi, PhLi and CH3MgBr were evaluated. As it turned out, t-BuLi gave the best yield though it is very sensitive to moisture (Scheme 8). Stereoselective reduction of 42 has been performed by three kinds of catalyst: CBS (Corey-Bakshi-Shibata), BINAL-H, and Tsdpen reduction. The best yield is from CBS with 90% yield and 57% de, while BINAL-H provided 80% yield and 48% de; Tsdpen provided 59% yield.
and 51% de. The configuration of the newly formed stereocenter of 41 was assigned by Mosher’s method using R-MTPA. 19 The hydroxyl group of 41 was replaced by chlorine via treatment with NCS/(CH₃)₂S to give 40. 20 Both silyl ether groups were removed by TBAF to give 66. The alcohol-directed epoxidation 21 was performed under Sharpless conditions with high yields and diastereoselectivity.
Scheme 8 Coupling and synthesis of epoxide 67
2.6 5-exo Friedel-Crafts Cyclization

After protection of the secondary hydroxyls of 67, we attempted to install the spirocyclic quarternary center via a Lewis Acid promoted 5-exo cyclization (Scheme 9). Unfortunately, no matter what Lewis or Brønsted acid we used, no desired compound 38 was formed. Instead, the chloride elimination product 68 was obtained. It is obvious that the elimination product is stabilized by conjugation with the aromatic ring and this stabilization makes the secondary chloride too fragile to survive the epoxide opening conditions. As a result, we were forced to develop a new strategy.
2.7 References


Chapter 3. Radical Cyclization Route to the Spirocycle of Acutumine

3.1 Retrosynthesis of Radical Cyclization Route

The failed Friedel-Crafts cyclization suggested that the secondary chloride might be too fragile to withstand exposure to Lewis and Brønsted acids. Thus a new cyclization strategy was employed. Radical cyclization has shown the strong potency to construct quaternary carbons,\(^1\) so a 5-\textit{exo}-trig radical cyclization strategy was devised to construct the spirocycle (Scheme 1).
3.2 Synthesis of Iodinated Weinreb Amide 71

To obtain the proper substrate for the radical cyclization, a similar strategy to the one shown in Chapter 2 was used to prepare coupling partner 71, though a few extra steps to install the iodine atom were required (Scheme 2). Benzaldehyde 61 was nitrated in the ortho position to give 72, and subsequent reduction and iodination afford iodinated benzaldehyde 74. Though the yield for the iodination was not high, it was the only workable iodination strategy, which had been determined by Jones in his hasubanonine synthesis.² Weinreb amide 71 was then synthesized according to the same route depicted in Chapter 2.
3.3 Coupling of the Weinreb Amide and Vinyl Iodide

The attempted coupling of iodinated Weinreb amide 71 with vinyl iodide 44 give low yields. Though this coupling reaction is almost the same as the one utilized in the chemistry discussed in Chapter 2, I obtained very low yields with the same conditions. The iodine atom was apparently cleaved by the organolithium reagent. When we switched to a Grignard reagent, the rich electron density of the cyclopentene ring decreased the I/Mg-exchange rate (only 5% vinlymagnesium formed in 7 days at room temperature).
Knochel and co-workers have reported that increased electron density slows halogen-magnesium exchange. Knochel also reported that by adding lithium chloride, the reaction rate can be dramatically increased. This technique also worked in our case. When adding lithium chloride as additive and 15-crown-5 as the coordinating reagent, the I/Mg exchange and the coupling could be finished in one day (Scheme 3).

**Scheme 3.** Grignard reagent promoted coupling reaction

![Scheme 3](image)

### 3.4 Stereoselective Reduction and Chlorination

Under the same conditions as those shown in Chapter 2, iodinated enone 70 was reduced diastereoselectively and the formed hydroxyl group of 78 was substituted by chlorine under Corey’s conditions (Scheme 4). By adjusting the equivalents of substrate, oxazaborolidine, and boron hydride (1: 0.2: 1.2), we improved the yield (84%) and de (87%) of the reduction. The chlorination yield was low, but we did not improve it because at this stage the goal was to get enough substrate to test our new cyclization strategy.
3.5 Radical Cyclization

To trigger the radical cyclization, different initiators were examined. To our surprise, treatment of 69 with Et3B/O2 and Bu3SnH7 afforded 6-endo cyclization product 79 instead of 5-exo. When TEMPO8 was used in place of Bu3SnH, no cyclization product 80 was detected (Scheme 5).

Scheme 4. Stereoselective reduction and chlorination
It is likely that steric hindrance prevents the desired 5-exo cyclization.

Nevertheless, we are happy to find the fact that the sensitive allylic chloride could survive a radical reaction, which inspired us to test the radical-polar crossover reaction.
3.6 References

Chapter 4. Radical-Polar Cyclization and the Total synthesis of Acutumine

4.1 Background of Radical-Polar Crossover Reaction

In the last thirty years, radical chemistry has received increasing attention from synthetic chemists.\textsuperscript{1, 2} The term radical-polar crossover reaction was introduced by Murphy in 1993\textsuperscript{3} to describe cascade processes which transition from radical to polar chemistry. These processes can be called cascade radical/ionic reactions.\textsuperscript{1, 2} Numerous radical-polar crossover reactions involve radical conjugate addition to an $\alpha, \beta$-unstaturated carbonyl group, then formation of an enolate from an $\alpha$-carbonyl radical. The latter step also helps to propagate the chain process, with the enolate eventually attacking an electrophile. The earliest example, reported by Oshima and coworkers in 1988, is the intermolecular radical conjugate addition and aldol reactions.\textsuperscript{4, 5} Though the potential utility of these reactions are great, there are few examples reported in natural product synthesis. Kunz and co-workers reported a tandem radical conjugate addition-enolate hydroxylation in 1991 to install two adjacent stereocenters in one step, one of which is a secondary alcohol (Scheme 1).
4.2 Proposed Radical-Polar Crossover Reaction on Our Substrate

As we revised our route to the acutumine spirocycle, we realized that enone 35 (Scheme 2) would be a suitable substrate for this radical-polar crossover reaction. We need to construct two stereocenters, which include a secondary alcohol and a quaternary carbon. Furthermore, we also need to cyclize to a spirocycle without disturbing the allylic chloride.

Scheme 1. Kunz's radical conjugate addition-enolate hydroxylation

Scheme 2. Proposed radical-polar crossover reaction
4.3 Synthesis of Vinyl Iodide 90

To obtain substrate 35, we employed a similar strategy to the one used previously (Chapter 3). Vinyl iodide 90 was made according to the same procedures by Deardoff, though the two alcohols were differentiated by protecting with different silyl groups (Scheme 3).

![Scheme 3 Synthesis of vinyl iodide 90](image)

4.4 Synthesis of Cyclization Substrate Enone 35

By applying the optimized reaction conditions from Chapter 3, coupling of iodinated Weinreb 71 and vinyl iodide 90 afforded enone 91, which was stereoselectively reduced to allyl alcohol 92. As mentioned in Chapter 3, chlorination under Corey's conditions provided low yields. Consequently, different conditions to install the sensitive chloride were investigated. Most of them, such as MsCl/LiCl/collidine, provided
elimination products. Williams and co-workers met similar problems when synthesizing Stephacidins A, B and Notoamide B. They solved the problem by switching to MsCl/TEA, which also worked in our case. The TES group of 93 was selectively cleaved in the presence of the TBS group, and subsequent oxidation afforded enone 35 directly.

Scheme 4. Synthesis of cyclization substrate enone 35
4.5 Radical-Polar Crossover Reaction onto Spirocycle

To initiate the radical reaction (Scheme 5), we tried different initiators and found that Et₃B and Et₂Zn bring lower yields than Et₃Al. Different enolate hydroxylation reagents and different temperatures were also tested (Table 1).

![Scheme 5. Radical-polar crossover reaction](image)

*A sunlamp was used*
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</tbody>
</table>

* (±) 3-Phenyl-2-(phenylsulfonyl)oxaziridine

**Table 1.** Yield and selectivity of radical-polar crossover reaction
As shown in Table 1, entry 8 leads to the highest yield. In most cases, iodide 95 and reduced compound 96 were also formed, whereas 96 might come from reduction of α-keto radical or enolate. The origin of 95 is not certain yet. The α-keto radical intermediate might be attacked by I⁻ or I₂, both of which come from photolytic cleavage of aryl Iodide (vide infra). Another possibility is that the α-keto radical or enolate reacts with Bu₃SnI, which is formed by abstraction from vinyl iodide 90 by tributyltin radical. To improve the yield of this reaction, we tried to explore the possibility for converting iodide 95 into the desired product 36. We were delighted to find that this transformation could be accomplished under similar condition. Et₂Zn/O₂, together with the oxaziridine, provided 62% yield, compared to the lower yield (40%) of Et₃Al in this reaction. The material obtained from 95 via this route raised our overall yield of 36 to 66%.

The stereochemistry of 36 was assigned according to NOE experiments on a p-methoxybenzyl ether derivative. The diagnostic correlations are illustrated in Figure 1, and the assignment has been confirmed by the accomplishment of the total synthesis of (-)-1 from 36.

Figure 1, NOE enhancement used to assign the structure of 36
Its interesting that no diastereomers of 36, 95, and 96 were found in this reaction. Though the detailed mechanism of this reaction will require further study, we propose the following mechanism (Scheme 6). The enone subunit of 35 works as a sensitizer by absorbing visible light and transferring energy to the ditin reagent, facilitating its homolytic cleavage. The iodide was abstracted to form an aryl radical and undergo a 5-*exo*-trig cyclization. The aryl radical attacked the enone from the face opposite the bulky adjacent OTBS group. After formation of the spirocycle, the aromatic ring could shield one face of the enolate, causing a stereoselective hydroxylation to produce the desired diastereomer.

[Diagram of proposed mechanism]

**Scheme 6** Proposed radical-polar crossover reaction mechanism in our substrate

We also tried SmI₂/HMPA as radical initiator to generate the aryl radical. Unfortunately, α-hydroxy ketone 36 was obtained in low yields as 15%. Compounds 95,
and other uncharacterized byproducts were also present. This is likely a result of several functional groups’ reactivity with SmI2, such as the enone and allylic chloride.

4.6 Synthesis of Masked \( \alpha \)-Benzoquinone 104

To proceed with the total synthesis, \( \alpha \)-hydroxy ketone 36 was selectively reduced to give diol 100. Different reducing agents were evaluated and L-selectride afforded the largest ratio of diastereoisomers (9:1), while NaBH₄ only provided the products as a 1:1 mixture. Though the newly formed stereocenter would be destroyed in a later step, L-selectride was employed for the convenience in separating and characterization. The less hindered alcohol of 100 was selectively protected as a TBS ether and following hydrogenolysis cleaved the benzyl ether bond to form phenol 101. After removal of the benzyl group by H₂, phenolic oxidation of 102 provided masked o-benzoquinone 103, and the remaining alcohol was protected as a benzyl ether.
4.7 Stereoselective Allylation

Stereoselective 1,2-addition to the ketone of 104 was accomplished with a bisoxazoline ligated chiral allylzinc reagent by means of allylmagnesium chloride in 59% yield (Scheme 8). This reagent was developed for stereoselective allylation of alkynyl ketones by Nakamura in 1998, and it has proven highly selective in the synthesis of isohasbanan alkaloids in our lab, in which the substrates share the same cyclopentenone subunit as acutumine. We obtained a 79% yield and 93:7 dr.
Although a stoichiometric amount (1.6 equiv) of this reagent was required in this reaction, we were able to recover almost half of the chiral bisoxazoline ligand. The newly formed stereocenter was assigned according to the six-membered cyclic transition state for the asymmetric ketone allylation reported by Nakamura and co-workers (Figure 2).
4.8 Exploration of Nakamura Reagent Allylation

To explore the reagent-directed stereocontrol ability of the Nakamura reagent, we also tried allylmagnesium bromide and \((R,R)-110\) allylation as control. As depicted in Table 2, allylmagnesium bromide only afforded a 70:30 mixture of \(105\) and its diastereomer \(105'\) (entry 2), which confirmed that there is some substrate-directed stereocontrol in this reaction. When using \((R,R)-110\), this substrate control was overcome by reagent control to provide product with 13:87 ratio. Though the Nakamura reagent has been seldom used in organic synthesis from its discovery, its exciting performance in acutumine and isohasubanan alkaloids synthesis demonstrated that it not limited to alkynyl ketones for which it was designed.
4.9 Anionic Oxy-Cope Rearrangement, Ozonolysis and Reductive Amination

Exposure of 105 to potassium tert-butoxide and 18-crown-6 at 0 ºC provided ketone 106 through anionic oxy-Cope rearrangement (Scheme 9). To cleave the double bond in the allyl group, different methods were evaluated including OsO₄/NaIO₄. All reactions were unsuccessful except ozonolysis. Unfortunately, at first we could not accurately control the amount of ozone in the reaction system. Our substrate is very sensitive to ozone due to the presence of an electron-rich methyl enol ether, so it would decompose after three seconds of bubbling ozone. So selective ozonolysis of the allyl group required us to find a way to accurately control the equivalents of ozone. Wender and co-workers recently proposed an idea to control the ozone amount by dissolving...
ozone in methylene chloride.\textsuperscript{11} We used a similar approach by dissolving ozone in ethyl acetate and measuring the concentration by titration, which helped control the equivalents of ozone in the reaction system. The concentration of a saturated solution of O\textsubscript{3} in EtOAc is 0.007 M as determined by titrating with styrene. Treatment of \textbf{106} with 1.5 equiv of O\textsubscript{3} in EtOAc provided 30% aldehyde product and 30% recovered starting material. The yield could be optimized by moderating the reactivity of ozone by using pyridine as additive.

The Donohoe group reported a similar approach in their recent synthesis of deoxypukalide.\textsuperscript{12} The best yields (54% of amine, 27% recovered starting material) were obtained by adding 1.5 equiv of O\textsubscript{3}/EtOAC solution to a solution of \textbf{106}, pyridine, and EtOAc mixture, the reductive amination was conducted in the same pot.

\textbf{Scheme 9.} Anionic oxy-Cope rearrangement, ozonolysis and reductive amination
4.10 Development of Cyclization Conditions in Model System

To develop optimized cyclization from 108 to 109, different conditions were tried on model system 108 (Scheme 10). Though we used TMSOTf to promote Michael addition in model syntheses before,\textsuperscript{13} it provided low yields on this more complex molecule. After screening different Lewis and Brønsted acids including acid acetic acid, HCl, HFIP\textsuperscript{14} and TFA, we found BCl$_3$ was the best catalyst to provide pyrrolidine 109 (Table 3). It is surprising that HCl (entry 3) afford undesired hemiaminal 110 as isohasubanan alkaloids. It is still under investigation why 109 was the only product under these conditions. HFIP can provide modest yields of enol 109 without adding any Lewis and Brønsted acids. But the yield was not improved by using HFIP as the only solvent with BCl$_3$.

![Scheme 10. Michael type cyclization on model structure](image)

44
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>entry</th>
<th>conditions $^a$</th>
<th>product $^b$</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>TFA (5 equiv), CH$_2$Cl$_2$</td>
<td>109(31)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>TFA (5 equiv), CH$_2$Cl$_2$, 0° C</td>
<td>109 (41)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>HCl (2 equiv), MeOH</td>
<td>110(10)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>HOAc (3 equiv), MeOH</td>
<td>109 (12)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>BCl$_3$ (1 equiv), MeOH</td>
<td>109(19)$^c$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>BCl$_3$ (2 equiv), MeOH</td>
<td>109 (27)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>BCl$_3$ (3 equiv), MeOH</td>
<td>109(39)</td>
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<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>BCl$_3$ (4 equiv), MeOH</td>
<td>109(38)</td>
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<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>BCl$_3$ (3 equiv), CH$_2$Cl$_2$, 0° C</td>
<td>109(35)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>BCl$_3$ (3 equiv), CH$_2$Cl$_2$, -15° C</td>
<td>109(39)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>BCl$_3$ (3 equiv), CH$_2$Cl$_2$, -40° C</td>
<td>109 (41)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>BCl$_3$ (3 equiv), CH$_2$Cl$_2$, -78° C</td>
<td>109 (37)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>HFIP, $^d$ 0° C</td>
<td>109 (27)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>HFIP, -40° C</td>
<td>109 (31)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>BCl$_3$ (3 equiv), HFIP, -40° C</td>
<td>109 (40)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

$^a$ Reactions were conducted at room temperature in the presence of 4 Å MS unless otherwise indicated. $^b$ Percent yield is given in parentheses. $^c$ 27% of 108 was recovered. $^d$ 1,1,1,3,3,3-hexafluoro-2-propanol.

**Table 3.** Development of cyclization conditions in model system
4.11 BCl₃ Catalyzed Michael-Type Cyclization

We obtained 45% yield when the optimized BCl₃ promoted cyclization was applied to amine 107 (Scheme 11). It is noteworthy to mention that we did not observe any undesired cyclization byproduct as in our isohasubanan alkaloid synthesis. This exciting outcome might be attributed to the different electron density and different substituents in the spirocycle. Most importantly, we did not observe the hemiaminal isomer of 107 in the acutumine synthesis. Cyclization of the aminoketone to form a hemiaminal would have prevented the desired cyclization and would have formed undesired hasubanon alkaloids.¹⁵

![Scheme 11. Michael-type cyclization](image)

4.12 Total Synthesis of (-)-Acutumine

Both TBS protecting groups of 111 were removed and the resulting diol was oxidized by TPAP-NMO to diketone 112 (Scheme 11). The diol product is very unstable even when stored in the freezer. So the subsequent oxidation was performed as soon as possible after cleavage of the TBS protection. The following steps in the synthesis consist
of deprotection and methylation. Two different orders for these reactions were tested. Deprotection and then methylation proved slightly better than methylation followed by deprotection. Also, in the last step, CH$_2$N$_2$ proved to be a better methylation reagent then TMSCHN$_2$. The drawback is that undesired regioisomer 114 was also obtained. We obtained a 1.3:1 mixture of products favoring acutumine. Fortunately, treatment of 113 with the Lewis acid TiCl$_4$ in the presence of Et$_3$N produced 1 as the major product with 3.7:1 ratio in favor of 1 (Scheme 12).$^{16}$

\[ \text{CH}_2\text{N}_2, \text{Et}_2\text{O} \quad 40\% \]  
\[ \text{TiCl}_4, \text{Et}_3\text{N}, \text{MeOH} \quad 52\% \]  
\[ \text{MeOH} \quad \text{quantitative} \]

Scheme 12. Synthesis of acutumine

Synthetic acutumine was identical to the authentic sample by TLC, MS, $^1$H NMR, and $^{13}$C NMR. The rotation of synthetic acutumine is $\left[\alpha\right]_D^{25} -171$ (c 0.81, pyridine),
while natural acutumine was reported to be $[\alpha]^{25}_{D} -206$ ($c$ 0.69, pyridine). The $^{1}$H and $^{13}$C NMR spectroscopy comparison is shown below (Figure 3, 4).
Figure 3. Comparison of $^1$H NMR spectroscopy between synthetic and natural acutumine
Figure 3. Comparison of $^{13}$C NMR spectroscopy between synthetic and natural acutumine
4.13 Reference


5.1 Conclusion and Future Work

In conclusion, we have finished the total synthesis of enantiopure natural product acutumine, which is the first total synthesis of this challenging alkaloid. During the exploration, we discovered a novel radical-polar crossover reaction consisting of an intramolecular aryl radical conjugate addition and hydroxylation of an enolate. One spirocycle and two stereocenters were created in this step, and an alcohol was installed. We believe this tandem reaction will be very useful in organic synthesis. So it is worthy to do more investigation on this methodology in the future by testing different substrates to explore the scope and limitations of this reaction (Scheme 1).

Scheme 1. Radical-polar crossover reactions on different substrate
Also, replacing the hydroxylation step with an electrophilic amination would lead to $\alpha$-amino ketone derivatives (Scheme 2).\textsuperscript{1-3}

\[
\begin{align*}
118 & \quad \text{radical-polar} \\
& \quad \text{crossover} \\
& \quad \text{aminating agent} \\
122 & \quad X=\text{OMe, H, F} \\
& \quad m=1, 2 \\
& \quad n=1-3
\end{align*}
\]

Scheme 2. Tandem cyclization-amination

The Nakamura reagent was not used after its discovery because it was thought to be limited to alkynyl ketones. Also, it has never been used in natural product total syntheses before our group’s isohasubanan alkaloids synthesis.\textsuperscript{4} So it is a breakthrough to find it also works on complicated cyclic ketone substrates. It could be very useful in reagent-controlled stereoselective allylation of different ketones. Our group has started the research to explore the scope and limitations of Nakamura reagent. Other noteworthy reactions include a pyridine adjusted selective ozonolysis, an anionic oxy-Cope rearrangement to build a congested quaternary carbon and a Lewis acid promoted Michael-type cyclization.
5.2 Reference


Chapter 6 Experimental Section

Benzene, dimethylformamide, methanol, methylene chloride, tetrahydrofuran, and toluene were dried by passage through a solvent drying system containing cylinders of activated alumina. Flash chromatography was carried out using 60–230 mesh silica gel. $^1$H NMR spectra were acquired on 300 or 500 MHz spectrometers with chloroform (7.27 ppm) or pyridine (8.74 ppm) as internal references. Signals are reported as follows: s (singlet), d (doublet), t (triplet), q (quartet), dd (doublet of doublets), dt (doublet of triplets), br s (broad singlet), m (multiplet). Coupling constants are reported in hertz (Hz). $^{13}$C NMR spectra were acquired on spectrometers operating at 75 or 125 MHz with chloroform (77.23 ppm) or pyridine (149.80) as internal references. Infrared spectra were obtained on an FT-IR spectrometer. Mass spectral data were obtained using ESI techniques.

2-hydroxy-3,4-dimethoxybenzaldehyde (59). A solution of 57 (764 mg, 3.9 mmol) in anhydrous DMF (15 ml) was treated with sodium 2-methylpropane-2-thiolate ($t$-BuNaS, 0.437 g, 3.9 mmol) at 100°C and stirred for 30 min. The resultant mixture was
slowly cooled to room temperature and stirred for 1 hour. It was then diluted with CHCl₃ (15 ml) and washed with Sat aq NH₄Cl (15 ml). The combined aqueous layers were back-extracted with CHCl₃ (3 × 10 ml), and the combined organic layers were dried (MgSO₄) and concentrated in vacuo. Flash chromatography (SiO₂, 2.5 × 10 cm. 10% EtOAc-hexane elution) afforded 59 (511 mg, 2.8 mmol, 71.8%) as yellow oil: ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CHCl₃) δ 11.21 (s, 1H), 7.57 (d, J = 9 Hz, 1H), 7.54 (s, 1H), 6.82 (d, J = 9 Hz, 1H), 4.01 (s, 3H), 3.94 (s, 3H); ¹³C (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 191.5, 157.5, 151.2, 140.3, 124.5, 121.2, 107.6, 56.4, 55.2; IR (film) νmax 2054, 1766, 877, 556 cm⁻¹; HRMS (ESI) m/z 182.0573 (M⁺, C₉H₁₀O₄ requires 182.0579).

2-(4-(benzyloxy)-2, 3-dimethoxyphenyl)oxirane (62). Solid NaH (0.125 g, 3.12 mmol) was washed with 1-2ml hexane in an over-dried round bottom flask, then removed hexane with syringe. 2.46 ml DMSO was added and stirred at 70° C for 45 min under nitrogen (use flushing nitrogen, an evolution of gas will create excess pressure). The resultant mixture was slowly cooled to room temperature and stirred for 40 min under nitrogen. 2.5 ml THF was added and the mixture was cool to 0-5° C in ice bath. Solid (CH₃)₃SI (0.64 g, 3.12 mmol) was added over 10 min under 0-5°C. A solution of 61 (0.2 g, 0.75 mmol) in 1ml THF was added and stirred for 25 min. Then the mixture was
warmed back to room temperature and stirred for 12 hour, diluted with water (3 ml),
extracted with EtOAc (3 × 3 ml). The combined organic layers were dried (MgSO₄), and
concentrated in vacuo. Flash chromatography (SiO₂, 2.5 × 18 cm. 10% EtOAc-hexane
elution) afforded 62 (0.19 g, 0.66 mmol, 88%) as colorless oil: ^1H NMR
(300 MHz, CHCl₃) δ 7.56-7.44 (m, 5H), 6.63 (d, 1H, J = 9 Hz), 6.44 (d, 1H, J = 9 Hz),
5.34 (s, 2H), 3.90 (m, 1H), 3.83 (s, 3H), 3.81 (s, 3H), 2.84 (m, 2H); ^13C (75 MHz, CDCl₃)
δ 152.3, 148.4, 142.5, 140.1, 129.7, 124.3, 124.1, 119.5, 117.7, 106.3, 70.1, 61.4, 53.2,
51.7; IR (film) νmax 2088, 1542, 922, 855, 787 cm⁻¹; HRMS (ESI) m/z 286.1233 (M⁺,
C₁₇H₁₈O₄ requires 286.1205).

2-(4-(benzyloxy)-2,3-dimethoxyphenyl)acetaldehyde (63). A solution of
(methoxymethyl)triphenylphosphonium chloride (0.61 g, 1.77 mmol) in anhydrous THF
(2.0 mL) at 0 °C was treated dropwise with a solution of KOT-Bu (210 mg, 1.77 mmol) in
anhydrous THF (0.7 mL). The resultant mixture was warmed to rt and stirred under N₂
for 30 min, then treated with a solution of 61 (223 mg, 0.84 mmol) in anhydrous THF
(1.5 mL) and stirred at rt under N₂ for 16 h. The reaction was quenched by the addition of
brine (4 mL), extracted with EtOAc (3 × 4 mL), and concentrated in vacuo. The crude
enol ether was dissolved in acetone (4.0 mL), then treated with concentrated HCl (1.0 mL)
and H$_2$O (1.0 mL). The resultant mixture was refluxed for 12 h, extracted with Et$_2$O (3 × 5 mL), dried (MgSO$_4$), and concentrated in vacuo. Flash chromatography (SiO$_2$, 1.5 × 12 cm, 10% EtOAc–hexanes elution) afforded 63 (192 mg, 0.67 mmol, 80%) as a colorless oil: $^1$H NMR (CDCl$_3$, 500 MHz) $\delta$ 9.82 (s, 1H) 7.45-7.22 (m, 5H), 6.82 (d, 1H, $J = 9$ Hz), 6.59 (d, 1H, $J = 9$ Hz), 5.15 (s, 2H), 3.91 (s, 1H), 3.89 (s, 1H), 3.57 (s, 2H); $^{13}$C NMR (CDCl$_3$, 75 MHz) $\delta$ 174.2, 155.2, 153.3, 143.6, 137.1, 127.4, 126.1, 126.0, 125.8, 122.4, 109.2, 78.3, 78.1, 75.9, 72.6, 62.5, 61.8, 37.2, 35.6; IR (film) $\nu_{max}$ 2832, 1734, 1523, 1410, 961, 758, 621 cm$^{-1}$; HRMS (ESI) m/z 286.1198 (M$,^+$ C$_{17}$H$_{18}$O$_4$ requires 286.1201).

2-(4-(benzyloxy)-2,3-dimethoxyphenyl)acetic acid (63). A solution of 63 in 5 ml acetone at 0°C and treated with Jones reagent (0.2 ml). The resultant mixture was stirred overnight (16 h) at 0°C. The reaction was quenched by the addition of sat aq sodium bisulfide till till the brown color has disappeared from the upper layer, extracted with EtOAc (3 × 15 mL), dried (MgSO$_4$), and concentrated in vacuo. Flash chromatography (SiO$_2$, 1.5 × 12 cm, 10% EtOAc–hexanes elution) afforded 65 (192 mg, 0.67 mmol, 80%) as white solid crystal: $^1$H NMR (CDCl$_3$, 500 MHz) $\delta$ 7.47-7.26 (m, 5H), 6.87 (d, 1H, $J = 9$Hz), 6.71 (d, 1H, $J = 9$ Hz), 5.17 (s, 2H), 3.94 (s, 1H), 3.92 (s, 1H), 3.62 (s, 2H); $^{13}$C(300MHz;CDCl$_3$) $\delta$ 177.8, 152.8, 152.3, 142.9, 137.2, 128.8, 128.2, 127.5, 125.1, 120.6, 109.4, 77.7, 77.3, 76.9, 71.2, 61.1, 61.0, 35.6, 31.2; IR (film) $\nu_{max}$ 2915, 2854, 2836, 1729, 1644, 1589, 1508, 1451, 1367, 1241, 1186 cm$^{-1}$; HRMS (ESI) m/z 325.1497 (M$,^+$ C$_{20}$H$_{22}$O$_5$ requires 325.1497).
2822, 1779, 1647, 1510, 1022, 773 cm$^{-1}$; HRMS (ESI) $m/z$ 303.1222 (MH$^+$, C$_{17}$H$_{18}$O$_5$ requires 303.1232).

![Structure of compound 43]

**2-(4-(benzyloxy)-2,3-dimethoxyphenyl)-N-methoxy-N-methylacetamide (43).**

A solution of acid 65 (0.064 g, 0.21 mmol) in 3 ml CH$_2$Cl$_2$ was treated with Et$_3$N (0.032 ml, 0.23 mmol) and stirred for 15 min. The resultant mixture was treated with PivCl (0.025 ml, 0.21 mmol), MeO(CH$_3$)NH·HCl (0.02 g, 0.01 mmol) and Et$_3$N (0.058 ml, 0.42 mmol) dropwise. After stirring for 2 more hours, the reaction was quenched with water, extracted with CH$_2$Cl$_2$ (3×3 ml), dried over MgSO$_4$ and concentrated in vacuo. Flash chromatography (SiO$_2$, 1.5 × 8 cm, 10% EtOAc–hexanes elution) afforded 43 (0.056 g, 0.16 mmol, 78%) as pale yellow solid: $^1$H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl$_3$) $\delta$ 7.48-7.37 (m, 5H), 6.88 (d, 1H, $J$ = 9 Hz), 6.70 (d, 1H, $J$ = 9 Hz), 5.12 (s, 2H), 3.92 (s, 3H), 3.74 (s, 3H), 3.71 (s, 3H), 3.70 (s, 3H), 3.24 (s, 2H); $^{13}$C (75 MHz, CDCl$_3$) $\delta$ 152.3, 143.0, 137.4, 128.8, 128.1, 127.5, 125.1, 122.1, 109.6, 71.2, 61.4, 61.1, 61.0, 60.6, 33.4, 32.7, 29.9, 14.4; IR (film) $\nu$$_{max}$ 2829, 2514, 1739, 1566, 1087, 922, 773 cm$^{-1}$; HRMS (ESI) $m/z$ 346.1642 (MH$^+$, C$_{19}$H$_{24}$NO$_5$, requires 346.1654).
2-(4-(benzyloxy)-2,3-dimethoxyphenyl)-1-((3R,5S)-3,5-bis(tert-butyldimethylsilyloxy)cyclopent-1-enyl)ethanone (42). A portion of the t-BuLi (1.6 M solution in THF, 36 µL, 0.058 mmol) was added to a solution of 44 (26.4 mg, 0.058 mmol) in anhydrous THF (200 µL) at −78 °C, and the mixture was stirred at −78 °C for 10 min and treated with a precooled (−78 °C) solution of 43 (18.3 mg, 0.053 mmol) in anhydrous THF (200 µL). The resultant mixture was stirred at −78 °C for 1 h, then treated with sat aq NH₄Cl (1 mL) and extracted with EtOAc (3 × 2 mL). The combined organic layers were dried (MgSO₄) and concentrated in vacuo. Flash chromatography (SiO₂, 1.5 × 8 cm, 10% EtOAc–hexanes elution) afforded 42 (22.4 mg, 0.036 mmol, 59%) as a pale yellow oil: [α]²⁵_D + 16.7 (c 1.01, CH₂Cl₂); ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 300 MHz) δ 7.52–7.37 (m, 5H), 7.45 (d, 1H, J = 8.5 Hz), 7.25 (d, 1H, J = 8.5 Hz), 5.18 (s, 2H), 4.88–4.85 (m, 1H), 4.62–4.59 (m, 1H), 4.05 (s, 2H), 3.91 (s, 3H), 3.88 (s, 3H), 2.75 (dt, J = 12.5, 8 Hz, 1H), 1.69 (dt, J = 12.5, 8 Hz, 1H), 1.23 (s, 9H), 1.15 (s, 9H), 0.20 (s, 3H), 0.18 (s, 3H), 0.15 (s, 6H); ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 75 MHz) δ 201.2, 156.4, 153.2, 147.9, 145.3, 139.2, 138.1, 135.1, 130.6 (2C), 129.6, 126.8(2C), 125.2, 122.4, 84.9, 82.3, 76.1, 74.7, 73.2, 44.3, 42.7, 24.9 (6C), 17.8 (2C), −4.1(2C), −4.0 (2C); IR (film) vmax 3010, 2898,
1778, 1450, 1209, 955, 802 cm⁻¹; HRMS (ESI) m/z 613.33668 (MH+, C₃₄H₅₃O₆Si₂
requires 613.33807).

(R)-2-(4-(benzyloxy)-2,3-dimethoxyphenyl)-1-((3R,5S)-3,5-bis(tert-
butyldimethylsilyloxy)cyclopent-1-ynyl)ethanol (41). BH₃·THF (1.0 M solution in
THF, 150 µL, 0.15 mmol) was added to the (R)-Corey–Bakshi–Shibata catalyst (0.038 M
solution in THF, 670 µL, 0.0255 mmol) at 10 °C under N₂. The mixture was treated with
a solution of 42 (78 mg, 0.127 mmol) in anhydrous THF (1 mL), stirred at 10 °C for 3 h,
filtered through Celite (washed with Et₂O), and concentrated in vacuo. Flash
chromatography (SiO₂, 1.5 × 12 cm, 5% EtOAc–hexanes elution) afforded 41 (67 mg,
0.11 mmol, 86%) as a 7:1 mixture of diastereomers that was a light yellow oil (data for
major diastereomer): [α]²⁵_D +12.8 (c 0.79, CH₂Cl₂); ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 300 MHz) δ 7.41–
7.25(m, 5H), 7.18 (d, 1H, J = 8.5 Hz), 7.10 (d, 1H, J = 8.5 Hz), 6.48 (s, 1H), 5.15 (s, 2H),
4.85–4.81 (m, 1H), 4.66–4.60 (m, 1H), 4.39–4.35 (m, 1H), 3.90 (s, 3H), 3.85 (s, 3H),
2.91–2.87 (m, 2H), 2.59 (dt, J = 12.5, 8 Hz, 1H), 1.75 (dt, J = 12.5, 8 Hz, 1H), 1.22 (s,
9H), 1.19 (s, 9H), 0.18 (s, 3H), 0.16(s, 3H), 0.14 (s, 6H); ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 75 MHz) δ
148.2, 147.7, 143.3, 139.7, 134.2, 129.8, 126.0 (2C), 124.7, 123.5 (2C), 121.9, 118.3,
84.8, 77.1, 75.2, 68.7, 68.0, 65.4, 62.9, 42.1, 25.1 (6C), 15.8 (2C), –4.2 (2C), –4.3 (2C);
IR (film) $\nu_{\text{max}}$ 3011, 2858, 1621, 1522, 1187, 828 cm$^{-1}$; HRMS (ESI) $m/z$ 741.24971
(MH$^+$, C$_{34}$H$_{53}$O$_6$Si$_2$H requires 741.24981).

![Diagram](image)

$(1S,4R)$-1,4-di-(tert-butyldimethylsilyloxy)-2-iodocyclopent-2-ene (44). A
solution of 56 (1.02 g, 3 mmol) in anhydrous CH$_2$Cl$_2$ at rt under Ar was treated with
DMAP (184 mg, 1.5 mmol) and Et$_3$N (1.95 mL, 1.42 g, 15 mmol), then cooled to 0 °C
and treated with TBS-Cl (743 mg, 4.5 mmol). The resultant mixture was warmed to rt,
stirred under Ar for 12 h, and concentrated in vacuo. Flash chromatography (SiO$_2$, 2.5 ×
14 cm, 5% EtOAc–hexanes elution) afforded 44 (1.33 g, 2.94 mmol, 98%) as a yellow oil:
$\lbrack\alpha\rbrack_{D}^{25} +19.2$ (c 1.05, CH$_2$Cl$_2$); $^1$H NMR (CDCl$_3$, 500 MHz) $\delta$ 6.22–6.19 (m, 1H), 4.59–
4.54 (m, 1H), 4.48–4.44 (m, 1H), 2.68-2.63 (m, 1H), 1.72-1.67 (m, 1H), 0.94 (s, 9H),
0.88 (s, 9H), 0.18 (s, 3H), 0.13 (s, 3H), 0.08 (s, 6H); $^{13}$C NMR (CDCl$_3$, 125 MHz) $\delta$ 144.1,
106.7, 78.8, 75.6, 44.5, 26.0 (6C), 18.4 (2C), –4.3 (2C), –4.4(2C); IR (film) $\nu_{\text{max}}$ 2928,
2855, 1252, 1087, 835, 776 cm$^{-1}$; HRMS (ESI) $m/z$ 477.11092 (MNa$^+$, C$_{17}$H$_{35}$O$_2$Si$_2$Na
requires 477.11125).
2-(4-(benzyloxy)-6-iodo-2,3-dimethoxyphenyl)-1-((3R,5S)-3,5-di-tert-butyldimethylsilyloxcyclopent-1-enyl)ethanone (70). A round-bottomed flask under Ar was charged with Mg turnings (264 mg, 11.0 mmol), LiCl (420 mg, 10.0 mmol), and anhydrous THF (2.5 mL). A solution of i-PrCl (0.91 mL, 10.0 mmol) in anhydrous THF (2.5 mL) was added dropwise to this mixture at rt. The resultant mixture was stirred at rt under Ar for 12 h, then transferred to another Ar-filled flask via syringe (this step removed most of the unreacted Mg).

A portion of the i-PrMgCl·LiCl prepared above (2.0 M solution in THF, 775 µL, 1.55 mmol) was treated with 15-crown-5 (310 µL, 345 mg, 1.55 mmol). The resultant mixture was added to a solution of 44 (217.0 mg, 0.477 mmol) in anhydrous THF (1mL) at 0 °C, and the mixture was stirred at 0 °C for 15 min, then at rt for 1 h. It was cooled to −20 °C, and treated with a precooled (−20 °C) solution of 71 (203 mg, 0.43 mmol) in anhydrous THF (1mL). The resultant mixture was stirred at −20 °C for 8 h and at 0 °C for 4 h, then treated with sat aq NH₄Cl (5 mL) and extracted with EtOAc (3 × 3 mL). The combined organic layers were dried (MgSO₄) and concentrated in vacuo. Flash chromatography (SiO₂, 2.5 × 12 cm, 5% EtOAc–hexanes elution) afforded 70 (187 mg, 0.25 mmol, 59%) as a pale yellow oil: [α]$_D^{25}$ +26.3 (c 1.05, CH₂Cl₂); $^1$H NMR (CDCl₃,
(R)-2-(4-(benzyloxy)-6-iodo-2,3-dimethoxyphenyl)-1-((3R,5S)-3,5-di-tert-butyldimethylsilyloxy-cyclopent-1-enyl)ethanol (78). BH₃·THF (1.0 M solution in THF, 171 μL, 0.17 mmol) was added to the (R)-Corey–Bakshi–Shibata catalyst (0.038 M solution in THF, 760 μL, 0.029 mmol) at 10 °C under N₂. The mixture was treated with a solution of 70 (107 mg, 0.144 mmol) in anhydrous THF (1.5 mL), stirred at 10 °C for 3 h, filtered through Celite (washed with Et₂O), and concentrated in vacuo. Flash chromatography (SiO₂, 2.5 × 9 cm, 5% EtOAc–hexanes elution) afforded 78 (89.5 mg, 0.121 mmol, 84%) as a 6.7:1 mixture of diastereomers that was a light yellow oil (data for major diastereomer): [α]²⁵ D +15.9 (c 0.92, CH₂Cl₂); ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 300 MHz) δ 7.44–7.27 (m, 5H), 7.20 (s, 1H), 6.75 (s, 1H), 5.10 (s, 2H), 4.88–4.82 (m, 1H), 4.63–4.59
(m, 1H), 4.37–4.33 (m, 1H), 3.86 (s, 3H), 3.82 (s, 3H), 2.95–2.89 (m, 2H), 2.64 (dt, $J = 12.6, 6.9$ Hz, 1H), 1.70 (dt, $J = 12.6, 6.9$ Hz, 1H), 1.20 (m, 9H), 1.18 (s, 9H), 0.19 (s, 3H), 0.16 (s, 3H), 0.14 (s, 6H); $^{13}$C NMR (CDCl$_3$, 75 MHz) δ 147.9, 147.5, 141.9, 138.5, 133.8, 128.0, 125.1 (2C), 124.2, 123.3 (2C), 121.4, 117.5, 96.2, 83.1, 75.2, 74.9, 69.2, 68.5, 65.3, 62.0, 41.7, 23.3 (6C), 15.6 (2C). –4.4 (2C), –4.5 (2C); IR (film) $\nu_{\text{max}}$ 2947, , 2892, 1534, 1254, 1137, 1065, 821 cm$^{-1}$; HRMS (ESI) $m/z$ 741.24971 (MH$^+$, C$_{34}$H$_{53}$O$_6$Si$_2$H requires 741.24981).

(S)-2-(4-(benzyloxy)-6-iodo-2,3-dimethoxyphenyl)-1-((3R,5S)-3,5-di-tert-butyldimethylsilyloxy-cyclopent-1-enyl)-1-chloroethane (69). A solution of 78 (71 mg, 0.095 mmol) in anhydrous CH$_2$Cl$_2$ (500 µL) at 0 °C was treated with anhydrous Me$_2$S (14 µL, 11.9 mg, 0.192 mmol) and NCS (15 mg, 0.114 mmol), stirred for 6 hours at 0 °C, and then quenched with sat aq NH$_4$Cl (3 mL) and extracted with EtOAc (3 × 3 mL). The combined organic layers were dried (MgSO$_4$) and concentrated in vacuo. Flash chromatography (SiO$_2$, 1.5 × 12 cm, 6% EtOAc–hexanes elution) afforded 69 (31 mg, 0.041 mmol) as yellow oil: $[\alpha]^{25}_{D} +25.1$ (c 1.02, CH$_2$Cl$_2$); $^1$H NMR (CDCl$_3$, 300 MHz) δ 7.44–7.29 (m, 5H), 7.27 (s, 1H), 6.60 (s, 1H), 5.08 (s, 2H), 4.88 (m, 1H), 4.65 (m, 1H), 4.19 (m, 1H), 3.87 (s, 3H), 3.82 (s, 3H), 3.11 (m, 1H), 3.06 (m, 1H), 2.68 (dt, $J = 12.6,
6.9 Hz, 1H), 1.65 (dt, J = 12.6, 6.9 Hz, 1H), 1.21 (s, 9H), 1.18 (s, 9H), 0.24 (s, 3H), 0.19 (s, 6H); $^{13}$C NMR (CDCl$_3$, 75 MHz) δ 148.1, 147.8, 143.0, 138.5, 132.2, 130.8, 124.5(2C), 122.6, 121.8 (2C), 120.6, 97.8, 71.6, 70.5, 68.4, 68.0, 67.2, 55.6, 40.8, 32.7, 25.2 (6C), 16.2 (2C), −4.4 (2C), −4.3 (2C); IR (film) $\nu_{\text{max}}$ 3035, 2744, 1328, 1298, 1011, 952 cm$^{-1}$; HRMS (ESI) $m/z$ 781.19769 (M$^+$Na, C$_{34}$H$_{52}$ClINaO$_5$Si$_2$ requires 781.19842).

2-(4-(benzyloxy)-6-iodo-2,3-dimethoxyphenyl)acetaldehyde (76). A solution of (methoxymethyl)triphenylphosphonium chloride (0.92 g, 2.64 mmol) in anhydrous THF (3.0 mL) at 0 °C was treated dropwise with a solution of KOt-Bu (300 mg, 2.52 mmol) in anhydrous THF (1.0 mL). The resultant mixture was warmed to rt and stirred under N$_2$ for 30 min, then treated with a solution of 4-benzyloxy-4-iodo-2,3-dimethoxybenzaldehyde (74)$^1$ (500 mg, 1.26 mmol) in anhydrous THF (1.5 mL) and stirred at rt under N$_2$ for 16 h. The reaction was quenched by the addition of brine (5 mL), extracted with EtOAc (3 × 5 mL), and concentrated in vacuo. The crude enol ether was dissolved in acetone (5.0 mL), then treated with concentrated HCl (1.0 mL) and H$_2$O (1.0 mL). The resultant mixture was refluxed for 12 h, extracted with Et$_2$O (3 × 6 mL), dried
(MgSO₄), and concentrated in vacuo. Flash chromatography (SiO₂, 1.5 × 15 cm, 10% EtOAc–hexanes elution) afforded 76 (423 mg, 1.03 mmol, 82%) as a colorless oil: ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 500 MHz) δ 9.74 (s, 1H), 7.48–7.30 (m, 5H), 7.25 (s, 1H), 5.09 (s, 2H), 3.89 (s, 2H), 3.88 (s, 3H), 3.86 (s, 3H); ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 75 MHz) δ 199.0, 153.2, 152.6, 143.4, 136.5, 128.9 (2C), 128.5, 127.7 (2C), 124.1, 120.2, 93.5, 71.5, 61.4, 61.1, 49.8; IR (film) v_max 2944, 2874, 1704, 1595, 1524, 1488, 1456, 1380, 1336, 1309, 1256, 1193, 1116 cm⁻¹; HRMS (ESI) m/z 413.02423 (MH⁺, C₁₇H₁₇O₄IH requires 413.02443).

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{OMe} & \quad \text{OMe} \\
\text{BnO} & \quad \text{N} \\
\text{OMe} & \quad \text{OMe}
\end{align*}
\]

2-(4-(benzyloxy)-6-iodo-2,3-dimethoxyphenyl)-N-methoxy-N-methylacetamide (71). A solution of 77 (31.0 mg, 0.075 mmol) in t-BuOH (0.9 mL) and H₂O (0.2 mL) at rt was treated with 2-methyl-2-butene (100 µL, 66 mg, 0.92 mmol), NaH₂PO₄ (12 mg, 0.097 mmol), and NaClO₂ (42 mg, 0.47 mmol). The resulting mixture was stirred for 1 h, diluted with H₂O (2 mL), and extracted with CH₂Cl₂ (3 × 4 mL). The combined organic layers were dried (MgSO₄), and concentrated in vacuo. The crude acid was used directly in the next reaction.

A solution of the carboxylic acid (ca. 0.075 mmol) in anhydrous CH₂Cl₂ (0.5 mL) at 0 °C was treated with Et₃N (12 µL, 8.7 mg, 0.086 mmol) and stirred for 15 min.

Pivaloyl chloride (9 µL, 0.075 mmol) was then added to the mixture, and it was stirred for 1 h prior to the addition of MeO(Me)NH·HCl (14 mg, 0.15 mmol) and Et₃N (20 µL, 15 mg, 0.14 mmol). The resultant mixture was stirred at 0 °C for 2 h, then treated with brine (0.5 mL) and extracted with CH₂Cl₂ (3 × 1 mL). The combined organic layers were dried (MgSO₄), and concentrated in vacuo. Flash chromatography (SiO₂, 0.5 × 7 cm, 20% EtOAc–hexanes elution) afforded 71 (31.8 mg, 0.0675 mmol, 90%) as a pale yellow solid: ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 300 MHz) δ 7.49–7.37 (m, 5H), 7.25 (s, 1H), 5.09 (s, 2H), 3.98 (s, 2H), 3.90 (s, 3H), 3.89 (s, 3H), 3.84 (s, 3H), 3.27 (s, 3H); ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 125 MHz) δ 171.5, 152.4, 152.3, 143.0, 136.4, 128.5 (2C), 128.0, 127.3 (2C), 126.2, 119.6, 93.8, 71.0, 61.2, 61.1, 60.7, 38.7, 32.4; IR (film) νmax 2936, 1666, 1493, 1467, 1418, 1381, 1275, 1258, 1194, 1090, 1044 cm⁻¹; HRMS (ESI) m/z 494.03968 (MNa⁺, C₁₉H₂₂O₅NINa requires 494.04349).

((1R,3S,4S)-8-(benzyloxy)-4-chloro-6,7-dimethoxy-2,3,3a,4,5,9b-hexahydro-1H-cyclopenta[a]naphthalene-1,3-diyl)bis(oxy)bis(tert-butyldimethylsilane)

A solution of 69 (18 mg, 0.024 mmol) in toluene (0.5 ml) was treated with Et₃B (0.048 mL of a 1.0 M solution in hexanes, 0.048 mmol) at −30 °C, and a constant supply of dry air was provided by passing compressed air through a short tube of Drierite and over the solution (venting with a needle allowed a continuous flow). An additional portion of
Et3B (0.24 mL of a 1.0 M solution in hexanes, 1.0 mmol) was added by syringe pump over 8 h while the solution was stirred and exposed to dry air as explained above. The solution was stirred for an additional 3 h then concentrated in vacuo. The residue was purified by flash chromatography (SiO2, 1.5 × 10 cm, 10% EtOAc in hexanes elution) to afford 79 (8 mg, 0.0127 mmol, 53%) as a yellow oil: [α]25 D 31.4 (c 1.0, CHCl3); 1H NMR (CDCl3, 300 MHz) δ 7.42-7.19 (m, 5H), 6.92 (s, 1H), 4.66-4.59 (dd, J = 12.6, 7.2 Hz, 1H), 3.91 (s, 3H), 3.84 (s, 3H), 3.58-3.48 (m, 1H), 3.39-3.31 (m, 1H), 3.00 (t, J = 7.5 Hz, 1H), 2.83 (t, J = 12 Hz, 1H), 2.69-2.63 (dd, J = 12.6, 7.2 Hz, 1H), 2.13-2.04 (m, 1H), 2.00-1.90 (m, 1H), 1.73-1.62 (m, 1H), 0.97 (s, 9H), 0.91 (s, 9H), 0.11 (s, 6H), 0.08 (s, 6H) 2.83 (dt, J = 13.8, 7.2 Hz, 1H), 1.60 (dt, J = 13.8, 5.4 Hz, 1H) 1.20 (s, 9H), 0.99 (t, J = 7.8 Hz, 9H), 0.64 (q, J = 7.8 Hz, 6H); 13C NMR (CDCl3, 75 MHz) δ 155.0, 152.1, 147.8, 143.8, 137.8, 133.4, 132.3, 127.6 (2C), 126.9, 126.0 (2C), 75.7, 75.4, 71.5, 71.0, 69.3, 47.7, 43.5, 38.7, 32.4, 27.9, 24.1, 24.1, 16.5, −4.3 (2C), −4.3 (2C); IR (film) νmax 3521, 2844, 1652, 1397, 885 cm⁻¹; HRMS (ESI) m/z 633.31854 (MH⁺, C34H54ClO5Si2 requires 633.31983).

![Structure 85](image)

**(1S,4R)-4-(triethylsilyloxy)cyclopent-2-enyl pivalate (85).** A solution of 51² (5.30 g, 28.8 mmol) in anhydrous CH₂Cl₂ (100 mL) at rt under Ar was treated with
DMAP (1.80 g, 14.7 mmol) and Et$_3$N (20 mL), then cooled to 0 °C and treated with a solution of chlorotriethylsilane (9.02 g, 59.8 mmol) in anhydrous CH$_2$Cl$_2$ (20 mL, solution added over a period of 5 min). The resultant mixture was warmed to rt and stirred for 1 h, then diluted with Et$_2$O (30 mL) and washed with brine (50 mL). The aqueous layer was extracted with EtOAc (3 × 100 mL), and the combined organic layers were dried (MgSO$_4$) and concentrated in vacuo. Flash chromatography (SiO$_2$, 5 × 14 cm, 8% EtOAc–hexanes elution) afforded 85 (7.75 g, 26.0 mmol, 90%) as a colorless oil: 

$\left[\alpha\right]_{25}^D$ $-9.5$ (c 1.2, CH$_2$Cl$_2$); $^1$H NMR (CDCl$_3$, 300 MHz) $\delta$ 6.00–5.98 (m, 1H), 5.91–5.89 (m, 1H), 5.48–5.44 (m, 1H), 4.76–4.71 (m, 1H), 2.83 (dt, $J$ = 13.8, 7.2 Hz, 1H), 1.60 (dt, $J$ = 13.8, 5.4 Hz, 1H) 1.20 (s, 9H), 0.99 (t, $J$ = 7.8 Hz, 9H), 0.64 (q, $J$ = 7.8 Hz, 6H); $^{13}$C NMR (CDCl$_3$, 75 MHz) $\delta$ 178.6, 138.8, 131.9, 76.9, 74.8, 41.5, 38.8, 27.3 (3C), 7.0 (3C), 5.0 (3C); IR (film) $\nu_{\text{max}}$ 2956, 2877, 1728, 1157 cm$^{-1}$; HRMS (ESI) $m/z$ 321.1846 (MNa$^+$, C$_{16}$H$_{30}$O$_3$SiNa requires 321.18564).

(1$S$,4$R$)-4-(triethylsilyloxy)cyclopent-2-enol (86). A solution of 85 (7.75 g, 26.0 mmol) in anhydrous toluene (50 mL) was cooled to –78 °C under Ar (precipitates formed) and treated with DIBAL-H (1 M solution in toluene, 52 mL, 52 mmol). The resultant mixture was stirred at –78 °C for 2 h, and the reaction was quenched by the addition of

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toluene–CH$_3$OH (1:1, 50 mL, added over a period of 5 min). The mixture was then treated with 1 N HCl (30 mL), stirred for 30 min, and filtered through Celite (washed with EtOAc). The layers were separated, and the aqueous layer was extracted with EtOAc ($5 \times 50$ mL). The combined organic layers were dried (MgSO$_4$) and concentrated in vacuo. Flash chromatography (SiO$_2$, $5 \times 14$ cm, 15% EtOAc–hexanes elution) afforded 86 (5.08 g, 23.7 mmol, 91%) as a colorless oil: $[\alpha]^{25}_D +17.2$ (c 1.4, CH$_2$Cl$_2$); $^1$H NMR (CDCl$_3$, 300 MHz) $\delta$ 6.00–5.97 (m, 1H), 5.94–5.91 (m, 1H), 4.70–4.58 (m, 2H), 2.73 (dt, $J = 13.8$, 7.2 Hz, 1H), 1.81–1.73 (m, 1H), 1.55 (dt, $J = 13.8$, 4.5 Hz, 1H), 1.00 (t, $J = 7.8$ Hz, 9H), 0.65 (q, $J = 8.1$ Hz, 6H); $^{13}$C NMR (CDCl$_3$, 75 MHz) $\delta$ 137.3, 135.9, 75.5, 75.0, 45.0, 7.0 (3C), 5.0 (3C); IR (film) $\nu_{\text{max}}$ 3363, 2955, 2877, 1459, 1366, 1239 cm$^{-1}$; HRMS (ESI) $m/z$ 237.12831 (M$^+$, C$_{11}$H$_{22}$O$_2$SiNa requires 237.12813).

(R)-4-(triethylsilyloxy)cyclopent-2-enone (87). A solution of 86 (5.07 g, 23.6 mmol) in anhydrous CH$_2$Cl$_2$ (70 mL) was treated with NaOAc (620 mg, 7.6 mmol) and powdered 4 Å molecular sieves (9.60 g), cooled to 0 °C, and treated with PCC (7.60 g, 35.2 mmol). The resultant mixture was warmed to rt and stirred under Ar for 1 h. The chromium salts were precipitated by the addition of Et$_2$O (300 mL), and the mixture was filtered through Celite and SiO$_2$ (both plugs washed with 200 mL total of EtOAc). Concentration in vacuo followed by flash chromatography (SiO$_2$, $5 \times 12$ cm, 12% EtOAc–hexanes elution) afforded 87 (4.39 g, 20.7 mmol, 87%) as a yellow oil: $[\alpha]^{25}_D$


+41.3 (c 1.0, CH₂Cl₂); ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 300 MHz) δ 7.49 (dd, J = 5.7, 2.4 Hz, 1H), 6.22 (dd, J = 5.7, 1.5 Hz, 1H), 5.03–4.99 (m, 1H), 2.75 (dd, J = 18.3, 6.3 Hz, 1H), 2.29 (dd, J = 18.3, 2.4 Hz, 1H), 1.02 (t, J = 7.8 Hz, 9H), 0.68 (q, J = 7.8 Hz, 6H); ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 75 MHz) δ 206.7, 164.1, 134.8, 70.8, 45.3, 6.9 (3C), 4.9 (3C); IR (film) νₘₐₓ 2956, 2878, 1725, 1109, 1072 cm⁻¹; HRMS (ESI) m/z 213.13032 (MH⁺, C₁₁H₂₀O₂SiH requires 213.13053).

(R)-4-(triethylsilyloxy)-2-iodocyclopent-2-enone (88). A solution of 87 (920 mg, 4.33 mmol) in CCl₄–pyridine (1:1, 30 mL) at 0 °C under Ar was treated dropwise with a solution of I₂ (4.6 g, 18.2 mmol) in CCl₄–pyridine (1:1, 30 mL). The resultant mixture was stirred at 0 °C for 5 min, then warmed to rt and stirred for 5 h. It was diluted with Et₂O (30 mL), washed with H₂O (20 mL), 1 N HCl (25 mL), sat aq Na₂S₂O₃ (30 mL), and sat aq NaHCO₃ (30 mL), dried (MgSO₄), and concentrated in vacuo. Flash chromatography (SiO₂, 3.5 × 16 cm, 7% EtOAc–hexanes elution) afforded 88 (1.20 g, 3.55 mmol, 82%) as a yellow oil: [α]²⁵D +18.5 (c 1.6, CH₂Cl₂); ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 300 MHz) δ 7.83 (d, J = 2.4 Hz, 1H), 5.00–4.95 (m, 1H), 2.90 (dd, J = 18.3, 6.3 Hz, 1H), 2.39 (dd, J = 18.3, 2.1 Hz, 1H), 1.01 (t, J = 8.4 Hz, 9H), 0.68 (q, J = 8.1 Hz, 6H); ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 125 MHz) δ 200.4, 169.3, 105.1, 72.0, 42.5, 6.8 (3C), 4.8 (3C); IR (film) νₘₐₓ 2955, 2876, 1726, 1086 cm⁻¹; HRMS (ESI) m/z 361.00911 (MNa⁺, C₁₁H₁₉O₂ISiNa requires 361.00912).
(1S,4R)-2-iodo-4-(triethylsilyloxy)cyclopent-2-enol (89). A solution of CeCl₃·7H₂O (220 mg, 0.59 mmol) in CH₃OH (2.0 mL) was stirred at rt for 30 min, then treated with a solution of 88 (400 mg, 1.18 mmol) in CH₃OH (1 mL). The resultant mixture was cooled to –60 °C, treated with NaBH₄ (45 mg, 1.18 mmol), and stirred at –30 °C for 1 h. It was then diluted with Et₂O (3 mL) and washed with sat aq NaHCO₃ (3 mL) and brine (3 mL). The combined aqueous layers were back-extracted with Et₂O (3 × 2 mL), and the combined organic layers were dried (MgSO₄) and concentrated in vacuo. Flash chromatography (SiO₂, 1.5 × 10 cm, 10% EtOAc–hexanes elution) afforded 89 (290 mg, 0.85 mmol, 72%) as a pale yellow oil: [α]²⁵° +27.5 (c 0.28, CH₂Cl₂); ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 300 MHz) δ 6.28 (s, 1H), 4.63–4.58 (m, 1H), 4.51–4.42 (m, 1H), 2.76 (dt, J = 13.8, 6.9 Hz, 1H), 2.57 (d, J = 7.5 Hz, 1H), 1.74 (dt, J = 13.5, 4.8 Hz, 1H), 0.97 (t, J = 7.8 Hz, 9H), 0.63 (q, J = 7.8 Hz, 6H); ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 75 MHz) δ 145.0, 106.2, 79.7, 75.3, 43.5, 7.0 (3C), 5.0 (3C); IR (film) νmax 3395, 2954, 2876, 1077, 1005 cm⁻¹; HRMS (ESI) m/z 363.02374 (MNa⁺, C₁₁H₂₁O₂SiNa requires 363.02477).
(1S,4R)-1-(tert-butyldimethylsilyloxy)-4-(triethylsilyloxy)2-iodocyclopent-2-ene (90). A solution of 89 (721 mg, 2.12 mmol) in anhydrous CH₂Cl₂ at rt under Ar was treated with DMAP (130 mg, 1.06 mmol) and Et₃N (1.50 mL, 1.09 g, 10.7 mmol), then cooled to 0 °C and treated with TBS-Cl (700 mg, 4.24 mmol). The resultant mixture was warmed to rt, stirred under Ar for 16 h, and concentrated in vacuo. Flash chromatography (SiO₂, 2.5 × 8 cm, 5% EtOAc–hexanes elution) afforded 90 (940 mg, 2.07 mmol, 98%) as a yellow oil: [α]₂⁵° +22.1 (c 1.0, CH₂Cl₂); ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 300 MHz) δ 6.23–6.21 (m, 1H), 4.61–4.54 (m, 1H), 4.51–4.45 (m, 1H), 2.68 (dt, J = 12.9, 7.2 Hz, 1H), 1.73 (dt, J = 12.6, 6.3 Hz, 1H), 1.00–0.90 (m, 9H), 0.95 (s, 9H), 0.62 (q, J = 8.1 Hz, 6H), 0.18 (s, 3H), 0.12 (s, 3H); ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 75 MHz) δ 144.1, 106.9, 78.9, 75.4, 44.6, 26.1 (3C), 18.4, 7.0 (3C), 5.0 (3C), –4.2, –4.3; IR (film) ν max 2955, 2877, 1251, 1086 cm⁻¹; HRMS (ESI) m/z 477.11035 (MNa⁺, C₁₇H₃₅O₂Si₂Na requires 477.11125).

2-(4-(benzyloxy)-6-iodo-2,3-dimethoxyphenyl)-1-((3R,5S)-5-tert-butyldimethylsilyloxy-3-(triethylsilyloxy)cyclopent-1-enyl)ethanone (91). A round-bottomed flask under Ar was charged with Mg turnings (264 mg, 11.0 mmol), LiCl (420 mg, 10.0 mmol), and anhydrous THF (2.5 mL). A solution of i-PrCl (0.91 mL, 10.0
mmol) in anhydrous THF (2.5 mL) was added dropwise to this mixture at rt. The resultant mixture was stirred at rt under Ar for 12 h, then transferred to another Ar-filled flask via syringe (this step removed most of the unreacted Mg).

A portion of the \( i \)-PrMgCl-LiCl prepared above (2.0 M solution in THF, 50 µL, 0.10 mmol) was treated with 15-crown-5 (20 µL, 22.3 mg, 0.10 mmol). The resultant mixture was added to a solution of 90 (14.0 mg, 0.0308 mmol) in anhydrous THF (200 µL) at 0 °C, and the mixture was stirred at 0 °C for 10 min, then at rt for 1 h. It was cooled to –20 °C, and treated with a precooled (–20 °C) solution of 71 (13.1 mg, 0.0278 mmol) in anhydrous THF (200 µL). The resultant mixture was stirred at –20 °C for 2 h and at 0 °C for 5 h, then treated with sat aq NH₄Cl (1 mL) and extracted with EtOAc (3 × 2 mL). The combined organic layers were dried (MgSO₄) and concentrated in vacuo. Flash chromatography (SiO₂, 1.5 × 7.5 cm, 8% EtOAc–hexanes elution) afforded 91 (12.9 mg, 0.0175 mmol, 63%) as a pale yellow oil: \([\alpha]_{D}^{25} +22.3 \text{ (c 1.03, CH₂Cl₂)}\); \(^1H\) NMR (CDCl₃, 300 MHz) \( \delta \) 7.49–7.34 (m, 5H), 7.41 (s, 1H), 6.81 (s, 1H), 5.12 (s, 2H), 4.96–4.91 (m, 1H), 4.70–4.65 (m, 1H), 4.00 (s, 2H), 3.90 (s, 3H), 3.86 (s, 3H), 2.74 (dt, \( J = 13.2, 7.5 \text{ Hz, 1H})\), 1.71 (dt, \( J = 13.2, 6.0 \text{ Hz, 1H})\), 1.19–1.09 (m, 9H), 1.14 (s, 9H), 0.72 (q, \( J = 8.1 \text{ Hz, 6H})\), 0.18 (s, 3H), 0.12 (s, 3H); \(^{13}C\) NMR (CDCl₃, 75 MHz) \( \delta \) 197.2, 153.2, 152.4, 147.1, 143.4, 137.4, 137.1, 128.8 (2C), 128.1, 127.5 (2C), 125.3, 121.8, 97.1, 80.0, 79.5, 73.5, 73.1, 71.2, 45.2, 43.7, 26.1 (3C), 18.4, 8.7 (3C), 6.1 (3C), –4.3, –4.4; IR (film) \( \nu \text{max} \) 2928, 2855, 2360, 1685, 1493, 1469, 1362, 1253, 1087 cm⁻¹; HRMS (ESI) \( m/z \) 761.21196 (MNa⁺, \( C_{34}H_{51}O_{6}Si_{2}Na \) requires 761.21611).

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(R)-2-(4-(benzyloxy)-6-iodo-2,3-dimethoxyphenyl)-1-((3R,5S)-5-tert-butyldimethylsilyloxy-3-(triethoxysilyloxy)cyclopent-1-enyl)ethanol (92). BH₃·THF (1.0 M solution in THF, 16 µL, 0.016 mmol) was added to the (R)-Corey–Bakshi–Shibata catalyst (0.038 M solution in THF, 71 µL, 0.0027 mmol) at 10 °C under N₂. The mixture was treated with a solution of 91 (10.0 mg, 0.0135 mmol) in anhydrous THF (500 µL), stirred at 10 °C for 3 h, filtered through Celite (washed with Et₂O), and concentrated in vacuo. Flash chromatography (SiO₂, 1.5 × 7.5 cm, 5% EtOAc–hexanes elution) afforded 92 (9.2 mg, 0.0125 mmol, 92%) as a 9:1 mixture of diastereomers that was a light yellow oil (data for major diastereomer): \([\alpha]^{25}_D +10.3\) (c 0.78, CH₂Cl₂); \(^1H\) NMR (CDCl₃, 300 MHz) δ 7.38–7.23 (m, 5H), 7.18 (s, 1H), 6.70 (s, 1H), 5.01 (s, 2H), 4.85–4.80 (m, 1H), 4.59–4.55 (m, 1H), 4.35–4.31 (m, 1H), 3.80 (s, 3H), 3.79 (s, 3H), 2.90–2.83 (m, 2H), 2.63 (dt, \(J = 13.2, 7.2\) Hz, 1H), 1.96 (s, 1H), 1.60 (dt, \(J = 13.2, 5.7\) Hz, 1H), 1.27–1.16 (m, 9H), 1.21 (s, 9H), 0.79 (q, \(J = 7.8\) Hz, 6H), 0.24 (s, 3H), 0.20 (s, 3H); \(^13C\) NMR (CDCl₃, 75 MHz) δ 148.3, 148.1, 142.8, 139.1, 133.2, 128.6, 124.7 (2C), 124.2, 124.0 (2C), 121.8, 117.7, 95.4, 82.8, 75.8, 75.3, 69.5, 69.0, 66.5, 61.1, 40.9, 22.1 (3C), 13.9, 9.7 (3C), 6.5 (3C), −4.4, −4.5; IR (film) \(\nu_{max}\) 3129, 2958, 2913, 2878, 1532, 1433, 1289, 1110, 1072 cm⁻¹; HRMS (ESI) \(m/z\) 741.25032 (MH⁺, C₃₄H₅₃O₆Si₂H requires 741.24981).
Analysis of MTPA ester of 92.

(S)-2-(4-(benzyloxy)-6-iodo-2,3-dimethoxyphenyl)-1-((3R,5S)-5-tert-butyldimethylsilyloxy-3-(triethylsilyloxy)cyclopent-1-enyl)-1-chloroethane (93). A solution of 92 (6.0 mg, 0.0081 mmol) in anhydrous CH2Cl2 (100 µL) at –25 °C was treated with anhydrous Et3N (1.0 µL, 0.73 mg, 0.0072 mmol), stirred for 10 min, and then treated with methanesulfonyl chloride (1.5 µL, 2.2 mg, 0.019 mmol). The resultant mixture was slowly warmed to 0 °C and stirred under Ar for 4 h, then concentrated in vacuo. Flash chromatography (SiO2, 1.5 × 7.5 cm, 8% EtOAc–hexanes elution) afforded 93 (4.0 mg, 0.0053 mmol, 65%) as a pale yellow oil: [α]25 D +39.4 (c 1.14, CH2Cl2); 1H NMR (CDCl3, 300 MHz) δ 7.42–7.27 (m, 5H), 7.22 (s, 1H), 6.56 (s, 1H), 5.03 (s, 2H), 4.85 (t, J = 6.6 Hz, 1H), 4.61 (t, J = 6.3 Hz, 1H), 4.16 (t, J = 5.7 Hz, 1H), 3.83 (s, 3H), 3.79 (s, 3H), 3.09 (d, J = 5.7 Hz, 1H), 3.02 (d, J = 5.4 Hz, 1H), 2.68 (dt, J = 11.4, 6.0 Hz, 1H), 1.65 (dt, J = 11.7, 5.7 Hz, 1H), 1.27–1.17 (m, 9H), 1.21 (s, 9H), 0.79 (q, J = 6.6 Hz,
6H), 0.24 (s, 3H), 0.19 (s, 3H); $^{13}$C NMR (CDCl$_3$, 75 MHz) $\delta$ 147.4, 147.2, 142.1, 137.9, 132.4, 130.1, 123.8 (2C), 123.1 (2C), 122.5 (2C), 120.2, 96.6, 72.0, 71.9, 69.2, 68.5, 68.0, 56.0, 40.1, 36.6, 21.1 (3C), 13.3, 9.5 (3C), 6.0 (3C), –4.5, –4.6; IR (film) $\nu$$_{\text{max}}$ 2928, 2856, 1252, 1087 cm$^{-1}$; HRMS (ESI) $m/z$ 776.24489 (M(NH$_4$)$^+$, C$_{34}$H$_{52}$O$_5$ClI$\text{Si}_{2}$NH$_4$ requires 776.24247).

(1R,4S)-3-((S)-2-(4-(benzyloxy)-6-iodo-2,3-dimethoxyphenyl)-1-chloroethyl)-4-(tert-butyldimethylsilyloxy)cyclopent-2-enol (94). A solution of 93 (10.0 mg, 0.013 mmol) in anhydrous THF (500 µL) at 0 °C was treated with HF-pyridine (1.2 M solution in THF, 10 µL, 0.12 mmol), stirred at 0 °C for 30 min, then warmed to rt and stirred for 30 min. The resultant mixture was diluted with EtOAc (2 mL), treated with sat aq NaHCO$_3$ (1 mL), extracted with EtOAc (3 × 1 mL), dried (MgSO$_4$), and concentrated in vacuo. Flash chromatography (SiO$_2$, 1.5 × 6 cm, 15% EtOAc–hexanes elution) afforded 94 (6.1 mg, 0.0095 mmol, 72%) as a light yellow oil: [α]$^D_{25}$ +31.0 (c 1.00, CH$_2$Cl$_2$); $^1$H NMR (CDCl$_3$, 300 MHz) $\delta$ 7.49–7.34 (m, 5H), 7.29 (s, 1H), 6.64 (s, 1H), 5.13 (s, 2H), 4.96–4.92 (m, 1H), 4.69–4.63 (m, 1H), 4.18–4.14 (m, 1H), 3.91 (s, 3H), 3.87 (s, 3H), 3.08 (d, $J$ = 4.8 Hz, 1H), 3.02 (d, $J$ = 5.4 Hz, 1H), 2.77–2.67 (m, 1H), 2.01 (s, 1H), 1.75–1.67 (m, 1H), 0.89 (s, 9H), 0.14 (s, 3H), 0.10 (s, 3H); $^{13}$C NMR (CDCl$_3$, 75 MHz) $\delta$ 150.3,
145.0, 141.3, 140.9, 135.4, 126.7 (2C), 126.0, 125.5 (2C), 123.2, 119.5, 107.4, 98.2, 71.5, 71.0, 69.1, 59.1, 59.0, 43.1, 39.6, 27.9, 24.0 (3C), 16.4, –4.4, –4.5; IR (film) \( \nu_{\text{max}} \) 3395, 2954, 2911, 2876, 2360, 1605, 1458, 1414, 1355, 1290, 1239, 1117, 1077 cm\(^{-1}\). HRMS (ESI) \( m/z \) 662.15397 (M(NH\(_4\))\(^+\), C\(_{28}H_{42}ClINO_5Si\) requires 662.15600).

\[ \text{(S)-3-((S)-2-(4-(benzyloxy)-6-iodo-2,3-dimethoxyphenyl)-1-chloroethyl)-4-(tert-butyldimethylsilyloxy)cyclopent-2-enone (35).} \]

A solution of 94 (5.0 mg, 0.0078 mmol) in anhydrous CH\(_2\)Cl\(_2\) (100 \( \mu \)L) was treated with anhydrous NaOAc (2.5 mg, 0.034 mmol) and 4Å MS (37 mg), then cooled to 0 °C and treated with pyridinium chlorochromate (33 mg, 0.15 mmol). The resultant mixture was warmed to rt and stirred for 30 min, then treated with Et\(_2\)O (1 mL), extracted with Et\(_2\)O (3 × 1 mL), filtered through Celite (washed with Et\(_2\)O), dried (MgSO\(_4\)), and concentrated in vacuo. Flash chromatography (SiO\(_2\), 1.5 × 6 cm, 6% EtOAc–hexanes elution) afforded 35 (4.4 mg, 0.0068 mmol, 88%) as a colorless oil: \([\alpha]^{25}_D\) +10.7 (c 0.56, CH\(_2\)Cl\(_2\)); \(^1\)H NMR (CDCl\(_3\), 300 MHz) \( \delta \) 7.46–7.31 (m, 6H), 6.80 (s, 1H), 5.09 (s, 2H), 4.93–4.89 (m, 1H), 4.32–4.27 (m, 1H), 3.88 (s, 3H), 3.82 (s, 3H), 3.25 (d, \( J = 6.6 \) Hz, 1H), 3.20 (d, \( J = 6.9 \) Hz, 1H), 2.75 (d, \( J = 7.2 \) Hz, 1H), 1.69 (d, \( J = 6.9 \) Hz, 1H), 0.91 (s, 9H), 0.08 (s, 3H), 0.00 (s, 3H);
\[ \delta 202.5, 157.2, 147.7, 147.6, 142.5, 138.7, 132.8, 124.1 (2C), 123.5, 122.9 (2C), 120.6, 111.6, 95.7, 72.3, 68.9, 68.4, 66.6, 56.6, 40.5, 37.0, 21.5 (3C), 13.8, -5.0, -5.1; \]

IR (film) \( \nu_{\text{max}} \) 2955, 2876, 1726, 1274, 1167, 1086 cm\(^{-1}\); HRMS (ESI) \( m/z \) 643.11247 (MH\(^+\), C\(_{28}\)H\(_{36}\)O\(_5\)Cl\(_2\)Si requires 643.11380).

**\( \alpha \)-Hydroxy ketone 97:** A solution of 35 (7.0 mg, 0.011 mmol) in anhydrous THF (100 \( \mu \)L) at 0 °C was treated with hexabutylditin (5.8 \( \mu \)L, 6.7 mg, 0.011 mmol) and triethylaluminum (1.0 M solution in THF, 32 \( \mu \)L, 0.032 mmol). The resultant mixture was irradiated at 0 °C with a sunlamp for 6 h (frequent addition of ice to the cooling bath was necessary to maintain this temperature). Then, 3-phenyl-2-(phenylsulfonyl)-oxaziridine\(^3\) (ca. 0.5 M solution in THF, 100 \( \mu \)L, 0.05 mmol) was added to the mixture, and it was stirred at 0 °C (without irradiation) for 5 h, then at rt for 2 h. The resultant mixture was extracted with EtOAc (3 \( \times \) 0.5 mL), dried (MgSO\(_4\)), and concentrated in vacuo. Flash chromatography (SiO\(_2\), 1.5 \( \times \) 9 cm, 10–15% EtOAc in hexanes gradient elution) afforded 96 (3.6 mg, 0.0067 mmol, 62%) as a colorless oil: \( [\alpha]^{25}_D \) +26 (c 0.23, CH\(_2\)Cl\(_2\)); \(^1\)H NMR (CDCl\(_3\), 300 MHz) \( \delta \) 7.53–7.32 (m, 6H), 5.06 (s, 2H), 4.82 (t, \( J = 7.2 \))
Hz, 1H), 4.45 (t, J = 6.6 Hz, 1H), 4.25 (s, 1H), 3.90 (s, 3H), 3.84 (s, 3H), 2.99 (d, J = 6.9
Hz, 1H), 2.91 (d, J = 6.6 Hz, 1H), 2.62 (d, J = 6.9 Hz, 1H), 2.11 (d, J = 7.2 Hz, 1H), 1.51
(br s, 1H), 0.88 (s, 9H), 0.13 (s, 3H), 0.11 (s, 3H); $^{13}$C NMR (CDCl$_3$, 75 MHz) δ 207.5,
149.7, 149.6, 142.5, 134.8, 127.8 (2C), 127.3, 126.4 (2C), 121.8, 103.4, 92.2, 72.1,
66.2, 64.2, 63.8, 63.1, 49.7, 42.7, 38.8, 22.2 (3C), 16.1, −4.9, −5.0; DEPT NMR (CDCl$_3$,
75 MHz) C: 207.5, 149.7, 149.6, 146.4, 146.4, 142.5, 142.5, 134.8, 121.8, 64.2, 16.1 CH:
127.8, 127.3, 126.4, 103.4, 92.2, 66.2, 49.7 CH$_2$: 72.1, 42.7, 38.8 CH$_3$: 63.8, 63.1, 22.2, −4.9, −5.0;
2D $^1$H−$^1$H COSY NMR (CDCl$_3$, 500 MHz) 4.82/2.62 (s), 4.82/2.11 (s), 4.45/2.99 (s),
4.45/2.91 (s); 2D $^1$H−$^{13}$C HMQC NMR (CDCl$_3$, 500 MHz) 7.53–7.32/127.8, 7.53–
7.32/127.3, 7.53–7.32/126.4, 7.53–7.32/103.4, 5.06/72.1, 4.82/66.2, 4.45/49.7, 4.25/92.2,
3.90 and 3.84/63.8 and 63.1, 2.99/38.8, 2.91/38.8, 2.62/42.7, 2.11/42.7, 0.88/22.2, 0.13
and 0.11/−4.9 and −5.0; IR (film) $\nu_{\max}$ 3012, 2955, 2878, 2857, 1728, 1471, 1356,
1251, 1134, 1087 cm$^{-1}$; HRMS (ESI) $m/z$ 533.21177 (MH$^+$, C$_{28}$H$_{37}$O$_6$ClSiH requires
533.21207).

The iodide 95 (0.5 mg, 0.00076 mmol, 7%) and reduced compound 96 (0.2 mg,
0.00037 mmol, 3%) were also obtained. For 95: $^1$H NMR (CDCl$_3$, 300 MHz) δ 7.49–
7.34 (m, 6H), 5.13 (s, 2H), 4.98–4.92 (m, 1H), 4.72–4.63 (m, 1H), 4.59 (s, 1H), 3.91 (s,
3H), 3.87 (s, 3H), 3.00 (d, J = 6.6 Hz, 1H), 2.93 (d, J = 6.6 Hz, 1H), 2.65 (d, J = 6.6 Hz,
1H), 2.02 (d, J = 6.9 Hz, 1H), 0.89 (s, 9H), 0.14 (s, 6H); $^{13}$C NMR (CDCl$_3$, 75 MHz) δ
202.1, 146.3, 146.2, 144.4, 139.1, 139.0, 120.8 (2C), 120.1 (2C), 119.5, 113.6, 91.4, 71.2,
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67.1, 63.9, 63.5, 63.0, 53.2, 47.4, 41.1, 37.3, 22.0 (3C), 14.4, –4.4, –4.5; HRMS (ESI) m/z 643.11245 (MH⁺, C₂₈H₃₆O₅ClISiH requires 643.11380). For 96: ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 300 MHz) δ 7.46–7.31 (m, 6H), 5.10 (s, 2H), 4.93–4.88 (m, 1H), 4.65 (t, J = 6.3 Hz, 1H), 3.88 (s, 3H), 3.84 (s, 3H), 2.92 (d, J = 6.6 Hz, 1H), 2.85 (d, J = 6.6 Hz, 1H), 2.65 (d, J = 6.9 Hz, 1H), 2.49 (s, 1H), 2.05 (s, 1H), 2.00 (d, J = 6.9 Hz, 1H), 0.92 (s, 9H), 0.11 (s, 6H); ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 125 MHz) δ 208.2, 145.4, 144.1, 143.8, 142.6, 139.8, 120.1 (2C), 118.8, 118.3 (2C), 114.4, 96.5, 73.0, 69.6, 65.5, 63.9, 62.7, 51.2, 40.6, 40.0, 39.2, 25.8 (3C), 17.6, –4.3, –4.4; HRMS (ESI) m/z 534.23974 (M(NH₄)⁺, C₂₈H₃₇O₅ClSiNH₄ requires 534.24370).

Conversion of 95 into 36. A solution of 95 (9.6 mg, 0.015 mmol) in anhydrous THF (200 µL) at 0 °C was treated with Et₂Zn (1.0 M solution in hexane, 45 µL, 0.045 mmol) and stirred vigorously under O₂ (balloon) for 2 h. Then, 3-phenyl-2-(phenylsulfonyl)-oxaziridine (ca. 0.5 M solution in THF, 150 µL, 0.075 mmol) was added to the mixture, and it was stirred for 4 h, treated with 1 N HCl (50 µL) and H₂O (1 mL), and extracted with EtOAc (3 × 1 mL). The combined organic layers were dried (MgSO₄) and concentrated in vacuo. Flash chromatography (SiO₂, 1.5 × 7 cm, 10–15% EtOAc in hexanes gradient elution) afforded 36 (5.0 mg, 0.0094 mmol, 62%) as a colorless oil.
(+)-(1R,2S,2'S,3R,5S)-6'-(benzyloxy)-5-(tert-butyldimethylsilyloxy)-2'-chloro-4',5'-dimethoxy-2',3'-dihydrospiro[cyclopentane-1,1'-indene]-2,3-diol (100). A solution of 96 (150 mg, 0.281 mmol) in anhydrous THF (2 mL) at 0 °C under Ar was treated with L-Selectride (1.0 M solution in THF, 280 µL, 0.28 mmol). The resultant mixture was stirred at 0 °C for 1.5 h, then treated with sat aq NH4Cl (1 mL) and warmed to rt. The mixture was extracted with EtOAc (3 × 3 mL), dried (MgSO4), and concentrated in vacuo. Flash chromatography (SiO2, 2.5 × 11 cm, 20% EtOAc–hexanes elution) afforded 100 (132 mg, 0.247 mmol, 88%) as a pale yellow solid in 9:1 dr. A diastereomerically pure sample could be obtained after further purification: [α]25D +22.7 (c 1.39, CH2Cl2); 1H NMR (CDCl3, 300 MHz) δ 7.42–7.12 (m, 5H), 6.75 (s, 1H), 5.07 (s, 2H), 4.87 (dd, J = 11.1, 5.7 Hz, 1H), 4.27 (d, J = 6.6 Hz, 1H), 4.08 (br s, 1H), 3.84 (s, 3H), 3.80 (s, 3H), 3.64 (br s, 1H), 3.56–3.38 (m, 2H), 3.06 (t, J = 12.0 Hz, 1H), 2.89 (dd, J = 12.6, 7.2 Hz, 1H), 2.03–1.98 (m, 1H), 1.70–1.61 (m, 1H), 0.88 (s, 9H), 0.21 (s, 6H); 13C NMR (CDCl3, 75 MHz) δ 151.6, 146.4, 146.3, 144.3, 139.1, 139.0, 120.8 (2C), 120.1, 119.5 (2C), 113.6, 73.5, 71.2, 67.2, 64.0, 63.5, 63.0, 53.2, 47.4, 41.1, 37.3, 23.9, 22.0 (3C), −4.4, −4.5; IR (film) νmax 3548, 2911, 1626, 1450, 1219, 1091, 933 cm−1; HRMS (ESI) m/z 557.20989 (MNa+, C28H39ClO6SiNa+ requires 557.20966).
The cis relative stereochemistry of 100 was assigned based on the 6.6 Hz coupling constant of the two α-hydroxy hydrogens. This value is similar to coupling constants reported by Hartung and Paquette\textsuperscript{4} for related cis compounds (4.2–5.8 Hz) and differs markedly from the value reported by Christol and Vanel\textsuperscript{5} for a related trans compound (10 Hz). Additionally, molecular models of 77 demonstrate that approach of the reducing agent to the top (re) face of the carbonyl, which would afford the trans isomer, is hindered by the neighboring chloride substituent.

\[ (+)-(1R,2S,2'S,3R,5S)-6'-(benzyloxy)-3,5-bis(tert-butyldimethylsilyloxy)-2'-chloro-4',5'-dimethoxy-2',3'-dihydrospiro[cyclopentane-1,1'-inden]-2-ol \ (101). \]

A solution of 100 (140 mg, 0.262 mmol) in anhydrous CH\textsubscript{2}Cl\textsubscript{2} (5.0 mL) under Ar was treated with Et\textsubscript{3}N (450 µL), then cooled to 0 °C. TBS-Cl (59 mg, 0.39 mmol, 1.5 equiv) was added portionwise to the mixture, and it was stirred at 0 °C for 2 h, then at rt for 1 h. The resultant mixture was diluted with EtOAc (5 mL), treated with sat aq NH\textsubscript{4}Cl (3 mL), and the layers were separated. The aqueous layer was extracted with EtOAc (3 × 5 mL),

dried (MgSO₄), and concentrated in vacuo. Flash chromatography (SiO₂, 2.5 × 10 cm, 7.5% EtOAc–hexanes elution) afforded 101 (148 mg, 0.228 mmol, 87%) as a light yellow oil: [α]²⁵_D +17 (c 1.2, CH₂Cl₂); \(^1\)H NMR (CDCl₃, 300 MHz) \(\delta\) 7.49–7.27 (m, 5H), 6.54 (s, 1H), 5.07 (s, 2H), 4.67 (dd, \(J = 12.6, 7.2\) Hz, 1H), 4.16 (d, \(J = 6.9\) Hz, 1H), 3.86 (s, 3H), 3.80 (s, 3H), 3.71 (br s, 1H), 3.62–3.44 (m, 2H), 3.05 (t, \(J = 12.0\) Hz, 1H), 2.70 (dd, \(J = 12.6, 7.5\) Hz, 1H), 2.01–1.94 (m, 1H), 1.67–1.63 (m, 1H), 1.17 (s, 9H), 0.99 (s, 9H), 0.20 (s, 6H), 0.14 (s, 6H); \(^{13}\)C NMR (CDCl₃, 75 MHz) \(\delta\) 161.2, 160.4, 155.1, 151.8, 145.9, 145.6, 137.6 (2C), 136.9, 136.0 (2C), 133.7, 79.9, 79.5, 75.2, 72.6, 72.2, 70.3, 53.7, 51.8, 38.1, 34.1 (3C), 34.0 (3C), 33.2, 26.3, 17.1, –4.4 (2C), –4.5 (2C); IR (film) \(\nu_{\text{max}}\) 3577, 2897, 1610, 1442, 989 cm⁻¹; HRMS (ESI) \(m/z\) 649.31418 (MH⁺, \(C_{34}H_{53}ClO_6Si_2H^+\) requires 649.31420).

\[ (+)-(1R,2S,2'S,3R,5S)-3,5-bis(\text{tert-butylidimethylsilyloxy})-2'-\text{chloro}-4',5'-\text{dimethoxy}-2',3'-\text{dihydropiro[cyclopentane-1,1'-indene]-2,6'-diol} \text{ (102).} \]

A solution of 101 (148 mg, 0.228 mmol) in anhydrous MeOH (5.0 mL) was treated with 10% Pd/C (40 mg, 0.27 wt equiv). The resultant mixture was stirred at rt under H₂ (1 atm) for 4 h, then filtered through a plug of Celite (washed with CH₂Cl₂), dried (MgSO₄), and concentrated in vacuo. Flash chromatography (SiO₂, 1.5 × 8 cm, 10% EtOAc–hexanes elution) afforded 102 (123 mg, 0.220 mmol, 96%) as a pale yellow oil: [α]²⁵_D +27 (c 1.7,
CHCl₃)); ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 300 MHz) δ 6.82 (s, 1H), 4.43 (dd, J = 12.6, 7.2 Hz, 1H), 4.21 (d, J = 6.9 Hz, 1H), 3.91 (s, 3H), 3.88–3.84 (br s, 1H), 3.84 (s, 3H), 3.63 (br s, 1H), 3.54–
3.31 (m, 2H), 2.87 (t, J = 12.0 Hz, 1H), 2.66 (dd, J = 12.6, 7.2 Hz, 1H), 2.00–1.90 (m, 1H), 1.74–1.62 (m, 1H), 1.16 (s, 9H), 1.10 (s, 9H), 0.19 (s, 6H), 0.16 (s, 6H); ¹³C NMR
(CDCl₃, 75 MHz) δ 148.1, 142.8, 139.1, 133.2, 128.6, 128.1, 82.7, 75.8, 75.3, 69.5, 69.0,
66.5, 61.1, 40.8, 36.7, 25.8, 22.1 (6C), 13.8, −4.4 (2C), −4.5 (2C); IR (film) νₘₐₓ 3212,
1258, 1122, 1077 cm⁻¹; HRMS (ESI) m/z 559.26731 (MH⁺, C₂₇H₄₇ClO₆Si₂H⁺ requires
559.26725).

(−)-(1R,2S,2'S,3R,5S)-3,5-bis(tert-butyldimethylsilyloxy)-2'-chloro-2-hydroxy-
4',5',5'-trimethoxy-2',3'-dihydrospiro[cyclopentane-1,1'-inden]-6'(5'H)-one (103). A
solution of 102 (98.0 mg, 0.175 mmol) in anhydrous CH₃OH (3.0 mL) was added to a
mixture of KHCO₃ (30 mg, 0.35 mmol, 2.0 equiv), PhI(OAc)₂ (62 mg, 0.19 mmol, 1.1
equiv), and anhydrous CH₃OH (3.0 mL) at −10 °C under Ar. The resulting yellow–
orange mixture was stirred for 10 min, diluted with CH₂Cl₂ (5 mL), and washed with
brine (10 mL). The layers were separated, and the organic layer was dried (MgSO₄) and
concentrated in vacuo. Flash chromatography (SiO₂, 2.5 × 10 cm, 10% EtOAc–hexanes
elution) afforded 103 (69.0 mg, 0.117 mmol, 67%) as a yellow oil: [α]₂⁵ D −15 (c 1.2,
CHCl₃); ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 300 MHz) δ 6.25 (s, 1H), 4.55 (dd, J = 12.6, 7.5 Hz, 1H), 4.13
(d, J = 6.9 Hz, 1H), 3.98 (s, 3H), 3.61 (br s, 1H), 3.49–3.24 (m, 2H), 3.37 (s, 3H), 3.32 (s, 3H), 2.79 (t, J = 11.8 Hz, 1H), 2.58 (dd, J = 12.6, 7.5 Hz, 1H), 1.93–1.81 (m, 1H), 1.58–1.49 (m, 1H), 0.91 (s, 9H), 0.86 (s, 9H), 0.10 (s, 6H) 0.09 (s, 6H); 13C NMR (CDCl3, 75 MHz) δ 191.1, 142.8, 139.1, 133.2, 121.4, 117.7, 82.8, 69.9, 69.5, 69.0, 66.5, 61.1, 56.5, 56.4, 40.9, 37.7, 23.8, 22.1 (6C), 13.8, −4.4 (2C), −4.6 (2C); IR (film) νmax 3337, 2450, 1755, 1233, 956 cm−1; HRMS (ESI) m/z 606.30440 (MNH4+, C28H49ClO7Si2NH4+ requires 606.30436).

(−)-(1R,2S,2'S,3R,5S)-2-(benzyloxy)-3,5-bis(tert-butyldimethylsilyloxy)-2′-chboro-4′,5′,5′-trimethoxy-2′,3′-dihydrospiro[cyclopentane-1,1′-inden]-6′(5′H)-one (104). A solution of 103 (110 mg, 0.187 mmol) in anhydrous DMF (1.5 mL) at rt under Ar was treated with NaH (60% dispersion in mineral oil, 7.6 mg, 4.6 mg NaH, 0.19 mmol), tetrabutylammonium iodide (70 mg, 0.190 mmol), and benzyl bromide (23 µL, 32.9 mg, 0.192 mmol). The resultant brown solution was stirred at 60 °C for 5 h, cooled to rt, diluted with CH2Cl2 (2 mL), and washed with brine (2 mL). The layers were separated, and the aqueous layer was extracted with CH2Cl2 (5 × 3 mL). The combined organic layers were dried (MgSO4) and concentrated in vacuo. Flash chromatography (SiO2, 1.5 × 12 cm, 1% Et3N in 5% EtOAc–hexanes elution) afforded 104 (111 mg, 0.163 mmol, 88%) as a brown oil: [α]D25 −21 (c 1.1, CHCl3); 1H NMR (CDCl3, 300 MHz) δ
7.42–7.18 (m, 5H), 6.39 (s, 1H), 5.20 (s, 2H), 4.99 (dd, \( J = 12.6, 7.5 \) Hz, 1H), 4.76–4.72 (m, 1H), 3.92 (s, 3H), 3.63–3.46 (m, 2H), 3.56 (s, 3H), 3.51, (s, 3H), 3.14 (t, \( J = 11.8 \) Hz, 1H), 2.77 (dd, \( J = 12.6, 7.5 \) Hz, 1H), 1.83–1.71 (m, 1H), 1.49–1.38 (m, 1H), 0.98 (s, 9H), 0.97 (s, 9H); 0.089 (s, 6H), 0.086 (s, 6H); \(^{13}\)C NMR (CDCl\(_3\), 75 MHz) \( \delta \) 192.7, 150.3, 145.1, 141.3, 135.4, 126.6 (2C), 126.0, 125.4 (2C), 123.1, 107.4, 72.1, 71.5, 71.0, 69.5, 66.0, 59.2, 59.0, 55.1, 43.4, 39.6, 27.8, 24.1 (3C), 24.0 (3C), 16.3 (2C), –4.4 (2C), –4.5 (2C); IR (film) \( \nu_{\text{max}} \) 3284, 2566, 1727 cm\(^{-1}\); HRMS (ESI) \( m/z \) 679.32488 (MH\(^+\), \( C_{35}H_{55}ClO_7Si_2H \) requires 679.32476).

\[ \text{(-)-(1R,2S,2'S,3R,5S,6'S)-6'-allyl-2-(benzyloxy)-3,5-bis(tert-butyldimethylsilyloxy)-2'-chloro-4',5',5'-trimethoxy-2',3',5',6'-tetrahydrospiro} \]
\[ \text{[cyclopentane-1,1'-inden]-6'-ol (105).} \]

A solution of bis((S)-4-phenyl-4,5-dihydrooxazol-2-yl)methane\(^6\) (76 mg, 0.24 mmol) and 2,2'-dipyridyl (2 crystals), in anhydrous THF (200 \( \mu \)L) under Ar at 0 \(^\circ\)C was treated dropwise with \( n \)-BuLi (1.6 M in hexanes, 250 \( \mu \)L, 0.40 mmol) until the mixture turned a reddish-brown color. The solution was warmed to rt and stirred for 1 h, then treated dropwise with allylzinc.

bromide (1.0 M in THF, 240 µL, 0.24 mmol) and cooled to −78 °C. A solution of ketone 104 (95 mg, 0.14 mmol) in anhydrous THF (220 µL) was added dropwise, and the resultant mixture was stirred at −78 °C under Ar for 1 h. The reaction was quenched by the addition of MeOH−H2O (1:1, 1 mL), and the mixture was extracted with Et2O (3 × 1 mL). The combined organic layers were washed with NaOH (0.5 M, 1 mL), dried (MgSO4), and concentrated in vacuo. Flash chromatography (SiO2, 2:23:75 Et3N/EtOAc/hexanes elution) afforded 105 (79 mg, 0.11 mmol, 93:7 dr, 79%) as a colorless oil: [α]25D −36 (c 1.2, CHCl3); 1H NMR (CDCl3, 300 MHz) δ 7.47–7.31 (m, 5H), 6.37–6.27 (m, 1H), 6.21 (s, 1H), 5.24 (dd, J = 12.3, 7.2 Hz, 1H), 5.19 (s, 2H), 4.93–4.79 (m, 2H), 4.65 (d, J = 6.9 Hz, 1H), 3.82 (s, 3H), 3.47–3.27 (m, 3H), 3.41 (s, 3H), 3.37 (s, 3H), 3.09 (t, J = 12.0 Hz, 1H), 2.74 (dd, J = 12.3, 7.2 Hz, 1H), 1.85–1.77 (m, 1H), 1.73–1.65 (m, 1H), 1.57–1.53 (m, 1H), 1.50–1.37 (m, 1H), 0.91 (s, 9H), 0.85 (s, 9H), 0.11 (s, 6H), 0.08 (s, 6H); 13C NMR (CDCl3, 75 MHz) δ 150.3, 145.1, 141.3, 140.9, 135.4, 126.7 (2C), 126.1, 125.5 (2C), 123.3, 123.2, 107.4, 73.8, 72.1, 71.5, 71.0, 69.1, 65.4, 59.1, 59.0, 55.5, 48.0, 43.1, 39.6, 27.9, 24.1 (3C), 24.0 (3C), 16.4 (2C), −4.4 (2C), −4.5 (2C); IR (film) νmax 3087, 2991, 2836, 1629, 1467, 933 cm−1; HRMS (ESI) m/z 721.37162 (MH+, C38H61ClO7Si2H+ requires 721.37171).
(1R,2S,2'S,3R,5S,6'R)-6'-allyl-2-(benzyloxy)-3,5-bis(tert-butyldimethylsilyloxy)-2'-chloro-4',5',5'-trimethoxy-2',3',5',6'-tetrahydrosso[1]
cyclopentane-1,1'-inden]-6'-ol

A solution of bis((R)-4-phenyl-4,5-dihydrooxazol-2-yl)methane (9.5 mg, 0.03 mmol) and 2,2'-dipyridyl (1 crystals), in anhydrous THF (25 µL) under Ar at 0 °C was treated dropwise with n-BuLi (1.6 M in hexanes, 32 µL, 0.05 mmol) until the mixture turned a reddish-brown color. The solution was warmed to rt and stirred for 1 h, then treated dropwise with allylzinc bromide (1.0 M in THF, 30 µL, 0.03 mmol) and cooled to –78 °C. A solution of ketone 104 (12 mg, 0.018 mmol) in anhydrous THF (30 µL) was added dropwise, and the resultant mixture was stirred at –78 °C under Ar for 1 h. The reaction was quenched by the addition of MeOH–H2O (1:1, 0.5 mL), and the mixture was extracted with Et2O (3 × 0.5 mL). The combined organic layers were washed with NaOH (0.5 M, 0.5 mL), dried (MgSO4), and concentrated in vacuo. Flash chromatography (SiO2, 2:23:75 Et3N/EtOAc/hexanes elution) afforded 105' (8.9 mg, 0.012 mmol, 13:87 dr, 69%) as a colorless oil: [α]25D 12.4 (c 0.88, CHCl3); 1H NMR (CDCl3, 300 MHz) δ 7.48–7.34 (m, 5H), 6.50–6.40 (m, 1H), 6.21 (s, 1H), 5.26 (dd, J = 12.3, 7.2 Hz, 1H), 5.22 (s, 2H), 5.00–4.87 (m, 2H), 4.66 (d, J = 6.9 Hz, 1H), 3.83 (s, 3H), 3.51–3.30 (m, 3H), 3.44 (s, 3H), 3.40 (s, 3H), 3.12 (t, J = 12.0 Hz, 1H), 2.76 (dd, J = 12.3, 7.2 Hz, 1H), 1.95–1.88 (m, 1H), 1.75–1.68 (m, 1H), 1.60–1.58 (m, 1H), 1.53–1.40 (m, 1H), 0.94 (s, 9H), 0.88 (s, 9H), 0.14 (s, 6H), 0.11 (s, 6H); IR (film) νmax 3054, 2980, 1655, 1521, 1458, 917, 632 cm⁻¹; HRMS (ESI) m/z 721.37180 (MH⁺, C38H61ClO7Si2H⁺ requires 721.37171).
(--)(1R,2S,2'R,3R,5S,7a'R)-7a'-allyl-2-(benzyloxy)-3,5-bis(tert-butyldimethylsilyloxy)-2'-chloro-4',5',5'-trimethoxy-2',3',7',7a'-tetrahydrospiro[cyclopentane-1,1'-inden]-6'(5'H)-one (106). A mixture of 18-crown-6 (34 mg, 0.13 mmol), KOt-Bu (14 mg, 0.13 mmol), and anhydrous THF (700 µl) at 0 °C under Ar was stirred for 15 min, then treated with a solution of 105 (30.0 mg, 0.0416 mmol) in anhydrous THF (150 µL, added dropwise over 3 min). The resulting mixture was stirred at 0 °C under Ar for 1 h. The reaction was quenched by the addition of H₂O (1 mL), and the mixture was diluted with Et₂O (2 mL). The layers were separated, and the organic layer was dried (MgSO₄) and concentrated in vacuo. Flash chromatography (SiO₂, 1% Et₃N in 10% EtOAc–hexanes elution) afforded 106 (27.5 mg, 0.0381 mmol, 92%) as a colorless oil: [α]²⁵° D −22 (c 1.5, CHCl₃); \(^1\)H NMR (CDCl₃, 300 MHz) δ 7.52–7.34 (m, 5H), 5.88–5.76 (m, 1H), 5.27 (dd, J = 12.2, 7.0 Hz, 1H), 5.20 (s, 2H), 5.00–4.88 (m, 2H), 4.60 (d, J = 6.9 Hz, 1H), 3.91 (s, 3H), 3.58–3.42 (m, 2H), 3.50 (s, 3H), 3.45 (s, 3H), 3.10 (t, J = 11.8 Hz, 1H), 2.98 (d, J = 14.7 Hz, 1H), 2.72 (dd, J = 12.2, 7.0 Hz, 1H), 2.56 (d, J = 15.0 Hz, 1H), 1.89–1.81 (m, 1H), 1.78–1.69 (m, 1H), 1.67–1.62 (m, 1H), 1.58–1.51 (m, 1H). 0.97 (s, 9H), 0.94 (s, 9H), 0.10 (s, 6H), 0.08 (s, 6H); \(^1^3\)C NMR (CDCl₃, 75 MHz) δ 192.5, 147.7, 142.5, 138.8, 132.8, 124.2 (2C), 123.5, 122.9 (2C), 120.7, 104.8, 71.1, 69.6,
68.9, 68.4, 66.6, 56.6, 56.4, 52.9, 49.8, 41.2, 40.5, 37.0, 36.3, 25.3, 21.5 (3C), 21.4 (3C), 13.9 (2C), –5.0 (2C), –5.1 (2C); IR (film) \( \nu_{\text{max}} \) 3055, 2978, 2844, 1782, 1631, 1423, 1012, 941 cm\(^{-1}\); HRMS (ESI) \( m/z \) 721.37180 (MH\(^+\), \( \text{C}_{38}\text{H}_{61}\text{ClO}_7\text{Si}_2\text{H}^+ \) requires 721.37171).

\[ \text{(-)-(1R,2S,2'S,3R,5S,7a'R)-2-(benzyloxy)-3,5-bis(\text{tert-butylidimethylsilyloxy)-2'-chloro-4',5',5'-trimethoxy-7a'-(2-(methylamino)ethyl)-2',3',7',7a'-tetrahydrospiro[cyclopentane-1,1'-inden]-6'(5'H)-one (107).} \]

A saturated solution of O\(_3\) in EtOAc was prepared by bubbling ozone through EtOAc at \(-78 \, ^\circ C\) for 10 min. The concentration was determined to be 0.007 M as measured by titration with styrene.\(^7\) Then, a solution of 106 (27 mg, 0.037 mmol), pyridine (10 \( \mu \)L), and Et\(_3\)N (16.0 \( \mu \)L, 11.6 mg, 0.115 mmol, 3.1 equiv) in EtOAc (0.5 mL) was cooled to \(-40 \, ^\circ C\). A portion of the previously prepared solution of O\(_3\) in EtOAc (0.007 M, 8 mL, 0.056 mmol, 1.5 equiv), which was precooled to \(-78 \, ^\circ C\), was then added to this solution. The resultant mixture was stirred at \(-78 \, ^\circ C\) for 5 min, then diluted with anhydrous MeOH (1.0 mL) and treated with powdered 4 Å molecular sieves (30 mg) and CH\(_3\)NH\(_2\) (2.0 M in MeOH, 76 \( \mu \)L, 0.15 mmol, 4.1 equiv). This mixture was stirred at rt under Ar for 30 min, then treated with NaBH\(_3\)CN (4.8 mg,
0.076 mmol) and stirred for 16 h. It was then diluted with EtOAc (2 mL), washed with aq KOH (10 M, 1 mL), and the layers were separated. The aqueous layer was extracted with EtOAc (3 × 2 mL), and the combined organic layers were dried (MgSO₄) and concentrated in vacuo. Flash chromatography (SiO₂, 1% Et₃N in 15–20% EtOAc–hexanes gradient elution) afforded recovered 106 (7.3 mg, 27% recovery) and 107 (15 mg, 0.020 mmol, 54%, 74% based on recovered 106) as a yellow oil: [α]²⁵D –25 (c 1.4, CHCl₃); ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 300 MHz) δ 7.52–7.32 (m, 5H), 5.05 (s, 2H), 4.83 (dd, J = 12.0, 6.9 Hz, 1H), 4.61 (d, J = 6.9 Hz, 1H), 4.02 (s, 3H), 3.87–3.73 (m, 2H), 3.62 (s, 3H), 3.57 (s, 3H), 3.06 (t, J = 11.8 Hz, 1H), 2.97 (s, 3H), 2.71–2.62 (m, 2H), 2.38 (dd, J = 12.2, 7.0 Hz, 1H), 2.28 (d, J = 15.0 Hz, 1H), 2.23 (br s, 1H), 2.18–2.13 (m, 1H), 2.00 (d, J = 15.0 Hz, 1H), 1.69–1.61 (m, 1H), 1.44–1.38 (m, 1H), 1.35–1.28 (m, 1H), 0.87 (s, 9H), 0.81 (s, 9H), 0.10 (s, 6H), 0.07 (s, 6H); ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 125 MHz) δ 197.1, 152.4, 147.1, 137.4, 128.8 (2C), 128.1, 127.5 (2C), 109.4, 75.1, 74.1, 73.6, 73.0, 71.2, 61.2, 61.0, 54.1, 50.0, 47.0, 45.9, 45.1, 41.7, 40.9, 39.2, 29.9, 26.1 (3C), 26.0 (3C), 18.2 (2C), –4.5 (2C), –5.0 (2C); IR (film) νmax 3125, 2923, 2810, 1741, 1633, 1420, 1208, 1138, 982 cm⁻¹; HRMS (ESI) m/z 760.38014 (MNa⁺, C₃₈H₆₄ClNO₇Si₂Na⁺ requires 760.38021).

Tetracycle (–)-111. A mixture of 107 (15 mg, 0.020 mmol), 4 Å MS (80 mg), and anhydrous CH₂Cl₂ (2.0 mL) was stirred at rt under Ar for 10 min, then cooled to −40 °C. Next, BCl₃ (1.0 M in CH₂Cl₂, 30 µL, 0.030 mmol, 1.5 equiv) was added dropwise, and the resultant mixture was stirred at −40 °C under Ar for 18 h, then concentrated in vacuo. The residue was purified by flash chromatography (SiO₂, 2:30:68 Et₃N/EtOAc/hexanes elution), affording 111 (6.4 mg, 0.0091 mmol, 45%) as a colorless oil: [α]$_{25}^{D}$ −79 (c 1.2, CHCl₃). ¹H NMR (pyridine-d₅, 500 MHz) δ 7.44–7.41 (m, 3H), 7.36–7.33 (m, 2H), 5.25 (dd, $J_1 = 12.2$, 6.8 Hz, 1H), 5.12 (s, 2H), 4.80 (d, $J_2 = 7.0$ Hz, 1H), 4.14 (s, 3H), 3.84 (s, 3H), 3.50–3.44 (m, 1H), 3.41–3.36 (m, 1H), 3.20 (t, $J_3 = 12.0$ Hz, 1H), 3.11 (d, $J_4 = 15.5$ Hz, 1H), 2.75–2.69 (m, 3H), 2.61 (d, $J_5 = 15.5$ Hz, 1H), 2.52–2.47 (m, 1H), 2.46 (s, 3H), 1.71–1.68 (m, 1H), 1.55–1.50 (m, 1H), 1.46–1.40 (m, 1H), 0.96 (s, 9H), 0.92 (s, 9H), 0.26 (s, 3H), 0.22 (s, 3H), 0.13 (s, 6H); ¹³C NMR (pyridine-d₅, 125 MHz) δ 192.0, 158.8, 142.3, 138.1, 129.9 (2C), 129.2, 128.4 (2C), 76.2, 75.8, 75.3, 74.2, 72.0, 67.4, 59.5, 59.2, 56.9, 52.3, 50.8, 46.3, 44.0, 40.5, 37.6, 35.4, 30.0 (3C), 29.8 (3C), 20.0 (2C), −4.1 (2C), −4.2 (2C); IR (film) $\nu_{\text{max}}$ 3209, 2974, 2795, 1763, 1651, 1402, 1265, 912 cm$^{-1}$; HRMS (ESI) m/z 706.37199 (MH$^+$, C$_{37}$H$_{60}$ClNO$_6$Si$_2$H$^+$ requires 706.37205).
1,3-diketone (–)-115. A solution of 111 (8.7 mg, 0.012 mmol) in anhydrous THF (100 µL) at 0 °C under Ar was treated with TBAF (1.0 M in THF, 27 µL, 0.027 mmol, 2.2 equiv) in one portion. The resulting mixture was stirred at 0 °C for 20 min. The reaction was quenched by the addition of ice water (0.5 mL), and the mixture was extracted with cold CH₂Cl₂ (cooled in ice bath, 3 × 0.5 mL). The combined organic layers were dried (MgSO₄) and concentrated in vacuo in an ice bath. The unstable crude diol was dissolved in acetone (0.5 mL) at 0 °C, then 4 Å MS (50 mg), NMO (4.2 mg, 0.036 mmol), and TPAP (0.4 mg, 0.001 mmol) were added in order to the solution. The resulting mixture was stirred at 0 °C under Ar for 30 min, then slowly warmed to rt over 1 h and stirred at rt for 1 additional h. It was then filtered through a plug of SiO₂ (rinsed with 5 mL EtOAc), dried (MgSO₄), and concentrated in vacuo. Flash chromatography (SiO₂, 1% Et₃N in 2% MeOH–CH₂Cl₂ elution) afforded 112 (3.3 mg, 0.0070 mmol, 57%) as a white solid: [α]²⁵⁰D –122 (c 0.7, CH₂Cl₂); ¹H NMR (pyridine-d₅, 500 MHz) δ 7.46–7.42 (m, 3H), 7.39–7.37 (m, 2H), 5.20 (dd, J = 12.0, 6.5 Hz, 1H), 5.02 (s, 2H), 4.87 (s, 1H), 4.10 (s, 3H), 3.92 (d, J = 14.0 Hz, 1H), 3.80 (s, 3H), 3.74 (d, J = 14.0 Hz, 1H), 3.16 (t, J = 12.5 Hz, 1H), 3.07 (d, J =16.0 Hz, 1H), 2.70–2.63 (m, 3H), 2.55 (d, J = 15.5 Hz, 1H), 2.45–2.41 (m, 1H), 2.40 (s, 3H), 1.65–1.62 (m, 1H); ¹³C NMR (pyridine-d₅, 125
MHz) δ 202.8, 201.4, 193.3, 160.2, 143.6, 139.4, 131.6 (2C), 130.9, 130.3 (2C), 73.4, 71.9, 71.2, 69.1, 60.9, 60.6, 59.3, 58.3, 52.1, 47.7, 46.9, 41.9, 39.0, 36.8; IR (film) νmax 3024, 2931, 2795, 1825, 1633, 1429, 1176, 955 cm⁻¹; HRMS (ESI) m/z 474.16785 (MH⁺, C₂₅H₂₈ClNO₆H⁺ requires 474.16779).

Alcohol (−)-113. To a solution of 112 (3.0 mg, 0.0063 mmol) in anhydrous MeOH (1.0 mL) under Ar was added 10% Pd/C (10 mg, 3.3 wt equiv). The resulting mixture was stirred at rt under H₂ (1 atm) for 2 h, then filtered through a plug of Celite (washed with CH₂Cl₂), dried (MgSO₄), and concentrated in vacuo. Flash chromatography (SiO₂, 1.5 × 8 cm, 5% MeOH–CH₂Cl₂ elution) afforded 113 (2.4 mg, 0.0063 mmol, 99%) as a pale yellow oil: [α]²⁵ᵌ –135 (c 0.6, CH₂Cl₂); ¹H NMR (pyridine-d₅, 500 MHz) δ 8.66 (br s, 1H), 5.30 (dd, J = 12.0, 6.5 Hz, 1H), 5.13 (s, 1H), 4.14 (s, 3H), 4.03 (d, J = 14.0 Hz, 1H), 3.83 (s, 3H), 3.76 (d, J = 14.0 Hz, 1H), 3.26 (t, J = 12.2 Hz, 1H), 3.17 (d, J = 15.5 Hz, 1H), 2.82–2.74 (m, 3H), 2.65 (d, J = 15.5 Hz, 1H), 2.55–2.52 (m, 1H), 2.50 (s, 3H), 1.76–1.73 (m, 1H); ¹³C NMR (pyridine-d₅, 125 MHz) δ 203.1, 201.7, 194.1, 160.9, 140.2, 72.9, 71.7, 69.3, 60.2, 59.9, 56.8, 55.5, 53.2, 48.9, 46.1, 42.0, 38.4, 36.4; IR (film) νmax 3054, 2832, 1836, 1477, 1201, 934 cm⁻¹; HRMS (ESI) m/z 406.10270 (MNa⁺, C₁₈H₂₂ClNO₆Na⁺ requires 406.10279).
(−)-Acutumine (1). TiCl₄ (0.04 M solution in CH₂Cl₂, 20 µL, 0.0008 mmol) was added to a solution of 113 (2.0 mg, 0.0052 mmol) in anhydrous MeOH (100 µL). The solution was stirred at rt for 15 min, then treated with Et₃N (4 µL, 2.9 mg, 0.029 mmol) and stirred at rt for 45 min. The mixture was concentrated in vacuo, and the residue was purified by flash chromatography (SiO₂, 1.5 × 6 cm, 1% Et₃N in 5–15% MeOH–CH₂Cl₂ gradient elution), affording 1 (1.1 mg, 0.0027 mmol, 52%) and enol ether regioisomer 114 (0.3 mg, 0.00075 mmol, 14%). For 1: white film, [α]²⁵⁻¹⁷¹ (c 0.81, pyridine), lit⁸ [α]²⁵⁻²⁰⁶ (c 0.69, pyridine); ¹H NMR (pyridine-d₅, 500 MHz) δ 8.47 (br, s, 1H), 5.61 (s, 1H), 5.20 (dd, J = 11.8, 6.8 Hz, 1H), 5.03 (s, 1H, obscured by H₂O), 4.04 (s, 3H), 3.80 (s, 3H), 3.73 (s, 3H), 3.16 (t, J = 12.0 Hz, 1H), 3.07 (d, J = 15.5 Hz, 1H), 2.69–2.63 (m, 3H), 2.54 (d, J = 15.5 Hz, 1H), 2.45–2.42 (m, 1H), 2.39 (s, 3H), 1.65–1.62 (m, 1H); ¹³C NMR (pyridine-d₅, 125 MHz) δ 201.3, 192.8, 188.9, 159.7, 138.9, 105.5, 72.9, 70.7, 68.3, 60.4, 60.1, 58.8, 57.8, 53.2, 51.6, 47.2, 41.4, 38.5, 36.3; IR (film) ν_max 3410, 2899, 2817, 2783; ³¹P NMR (pyridine-d₅, 161.9 MHz) δ 13.7 (s).

1655, 1641, 1364, 1205, 1079, 935 cm\(^{-1}\); HRMS (ESI) \(m/z\) 398.13655 (MH\(^+\), C\(_{19}\)H\(_{24}\)ClNO\(_6\)H\(^+\) requires 398.13649).

For **114**: white film, \([\alpha]_{D}^{25} -112 \) (c 0.3, pyridine), \(^1\)H NMR (pyridine-\(d_5\), 500 MHz) \(\delta\) 8.40 (br, s, 1H), 5.32 (s, 1H), 5.16 (dd, \(J = 12.0, 7.0\) Hz, 1H), 4.94 (s, 1H), 4.07 (s, 3H), 3.74 (s, 3H), 3.57 (s, 3H), 3.13 (t, \(J = 12.5\) Hz, 1H), 3.02 (d, \(J = 16.5\) Hz, 1H), 2.67–2.60 (m, 3H), 2.48 (d, \(J = 15.5\) Hz, 1H), 2.43–2.38 (m, 1H), 2.36 (s, 3H), 1.62–1.60 (m, 1H); HRMS (ESI) \(m/z\) 398.13664 (MH\(^+\), C\(_{19}\)H\(_{24}\)ClNO\(_6\)H\(^+\) requires 398.13649).
CDCl₃, 300 MHz
CDCl₃, 75 MHz
CDCl₃, 300 MHz
Cpd 9 13C (CDCl₃, 125 MHz)
Pulse Sequence: s2pul

88

CDCl₃, 75 MHz
SC-175 (CDCl₃, 500 MHz)
Pulse Sequence: 2pul

[Chemical structure image]

CDCl₃, 300 MHz
112

Pyridine-d$_5$, 125 MHz
1 (Synthetic)

Pyridine-d$_5$, 500 MHz
1 (Synthetic)

Pyridine-$d_5$, 125 MHz