Supporting Information

# Selective organocatalytic oxidation of aldehydes and alcohols to unsaturated aldehydes: A homologation method to prepare polyenes

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# **1. General Information:**

Commercial reagents were used as received, unless otherwise stated. Merck 60 silica gel was used for chromatography, and Whatman silica gel plates with fluorescence  $F_{254}$  were used for thin-layer chromatography (TLC) analysis. <sup>1</sup>H and <sup>13</sup>C NMR spectra were recorded on Bruker Avance 500, 300, and Varian Unity Inova 400 instrument. Data for <sup>1</sup>H are reported as follows: chemical shift (ppm), and multiplicity (s = singlet, d = doublet, t = triplet, q = quartet, dd = doublet doublet, dt = doublet triplet, m = multiplet). Data for <sup>13</sup>C NMR are reported as ppm. LR-ESI-MS were obtained using an Agilent 1100 MSD with methanol or acetonitrile as solvents in the positive ion mode; while HR-ESI-MS were carried out using AB SCIEX TripleTOF® 5600 System. Analytical high performance liquid chromatography (HPLC) was performed using a UV detector on a Agilent 1100 LC with HPLC-grade acetonitrile, deionized water, isopropanol and hexane as the eluting solvents. Semi-preparative HPLC separation was performed using a Supelco C18 column (25 × 21.2 mm, 10 µm; flow rate, 8 mL/min).

# 2. General procedures of organocatalytic oxidation



A solution of alcohol (0.15 mmol) in DMSO (0.3 mL) and CH<sub>3</sub>CN (0.45 mL) was added IBX (105 mg, 0.375 mmol, 2.5 equiv.) and catalyst **IV** (7.6 mg, 0.03 mmol, 20 mol %). The resulting mixture was then stirred at room temp until the reaction was completed monitored with TLC (generally 4-24 h). After evaporating the volatiles, the crude products was first checked on <sup>1</sup>H-NMR for geometric E/Z ratio, and then direct column chromatography on silica gel using a mixture of hexane and ethyl acetate afforded the desired product.

**Cinnamaldehyde** (6a, Figure 3). The title compound was prepared according to general procedure of organocatalytic oxidation (reaction time: 3 h), as described above (17.6 mg, 89% yield). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  9.71 (d, J = 8 Hz, 1H), 7.58-7.56 (m, 2H), 7.48 (d, J = 16 Hz, 1H), 7.44-7.41 (m, 3H), 6.72 (dd,  $J_I = 16$  Hz,  $J_2 = 7.5$  Hz, 1H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  193.6, 152.7, 134.0, 131.2, 129.1,

128.6, 128.4. LR-MS (ESI): m/z 133.1 [M+H]<sup>+</sup>.

# Scale-up:

A solution of 3-phenyl-1-propanol **5a** (3.0 mmol) in DMSO (6.0 mL) and CH<sub>3</sub>CN (9.0 mL) was added IBX (2.1 g, 7.5 mmol, 2.5 equiv.) and catalyst **IV** (152 mg, 0.6 mmol, 20 mol %). The resulting mixture was stirred at room temp for 3 h. After evaporating the volatiles, the direct column chromatography on silica gel using a mixture of hexane and ethyl acetate afforded the desired product **6a** (337 mg, 85% yield).



*trans*-2-Methoxycinnamaldehyde (6b, Figure 3). The title compound was prepared according to general procedure of organocatalytic oxidation (reaction time: 15 h), as described above (20.4 mg, 84% yield). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  9.69 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 7.84 (d, *J* = 16.0 Hz, 1H), 7.55 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 7.43-7.39 (m, 1H), 7.00 (t, *J* = 7.0 Hz, 1H), 6.95 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 6.64 (dd, *J*<sub>1</sub> = 16.0 Hz, J<sub>2</sub> = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 3.91 (s, 3H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  194.5, 158.3, 148.2, 132.7, 129.1, 128.9, 123.0, 120.9, 111.3, 55.5. LR-MS (ESI): m/z 163.1 [M+H]<sup>+</sup>.



*trans*-3,4-Dimethoxycinnamaldehyde (6c, Figure 3). The title compound was prepared according to general procedure of organocatalytic oxidation (reaction time: 24 h), as described above (23.6 mg, 82% yield). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  9.67 (d, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 1H), 7.42 (d, *J* = 16.0 Hz, 1H), 7.17 (dd, *J*<sub>1</sub> = 8.0 Hz, *J*<sub>2</sub> = 1.5 Hz, 1H), 7.08 (d, *J* = 1.5 Hz, 1H), 6.91 (d, *J* = 8 Hz, 1H), 6.62 (dd, *J*<sub>1</sub> = 16.0 Hz, *J*<sub>2</sub> = 8.0 Hz, 1H); 3.94 (s, 3H), 3.93 (s, 3H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  193.5, 152.8, 152.0, 149.4, 127.0, 126.7, 123.4, 111.1, 109.9, 56.0, 55.9. LR-MS (ESI): m/z 193.1 [M+H]<sup>+</sup>.



*trans*-4-Bromocinnamaldehyde (6d, Figure 3). The title compound was prepared according to general procedure of organocatalytic oxidation (reaction time: 9 h), as described above (28.7 mg, 91% yield). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  9.70 (d, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 1H), 7.56 (d, *J* = 8.5 Hz, 2H), 7.43-7.39 (m, 3H), 6.69 (dd, *J*<sub>1</sub> = 16.0 Hz, *J*<sub>2</sub> = 7.5 Hz, 1H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  193.2, 150.9, 132.9, 132.4, 129.7, 129.0, 125.6. LR-MS (ESI): m/z 211.0 [M+H]<sup>+</sup>.

# Scale-up:

A solution of alcohol **5d** (3.0 mmol) in DMSO (6.0 mL) and CH<sub>3</sub>CN (9.0 mL) was added IBX (2.1 g, 7.5 mmol, 2.5 equiv.) and catalyst **IV** (152 mg, 0.6 mmol, 20 mol %). The resulting mixture was stirred at room temp for 7 h. After evaporating the

volatiles, the direct column chromatography on silica gel using a mixture of hexane and ethyl acetate afforded the desired product **6d** (580 mg, 92% yield).

*trans*-2-Nitrocinnamaldehyde (6e, Figure 3). The title compound was prepared according to general procedure of organocatalytic oxidation (reaction time: 4 h), as described above (21.3 mg, 80% yield). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  9.79 (d, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 1H), 8.11 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 8.05 (d, *J* = 16.0 Hz, 1H), 7.74-7.69 (m, 2H), 7.64-7.61 (m, 1H), 6.64 (dd, *J*<sub>1</sub> = 16.0 Hz, *J*<sub>2</sub> = 7.5 Hz, 1H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  193.0, 148.0, 147.2, 133.8, 132.6, 131.1, 130.0, 129.0, 125.1. LR-MS (ESI): m/z 178.1 [M+H]<sup>+</sup>.

(*E*)-3-(3-Nitrophenyl)acrylaldehyde (6f, Figure 3). The title compound was prepared according to general procedure of organocatalytic oxidation (reaction time: 8 h), as described above (23.6 mg, 89% yield). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  9.77 (d, J = 7.5 Hz, 1H), 8.41 (s, 1H), 8.28 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 7.89 (d, J = 7.5 Hz, 1H), 7.64 (t, J = 7.5 Hz, 1H), 7.53 (d, J = 16.5 Hz, 1H), 6.81 (dd,  $J_1 = 16.5$  Hz,  $J_2 = 7.5$  Hz, 1H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  192.7, 148.9, 148.8, 135.7, 133.6, 130.9, 130.2, 125.3, 123.0. LR-MS (ESI): m/z 178.1 [M+H]<sup>+</sup>.



*trans*-4-Nitrocinnamaldehyde (6g, Figure 3). The title compound was prepared according to general procedure of organocatalytic oxidation (reaction time: 4 h), as described above (21.5 mg, 81% yield). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  9.78 (d, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 1H), 8.29 (d, *J* = 8.5 Hz, 2H), 7.74 (d, *J* = 8.5 Hz, 2H), 7.54 (d, *J* = 16.0 Hz, 1H), 6.81 (dd, *J*<sub>1</sub> = 16.0 Hz, *J*<sub>2</sub> = 7.5 Hz, 1H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  192.7, 149.0, 148.8, 139.9, 131.7, 129.0, 124.3. LR-MS (ESI): m/z 178.1 [M+H]<sup>+</sup>.



*trans*-4-(Trifluoromethyl)cinnamaldehyde (6h, Figure 3). The title compound was prepared according to general procedure of organocatalytic oxidation A (reaction time: 6 h), as described above (27.6 mg, 92% yield). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  9.75 (d, J = 7.5 Hz, 1H), 7.68 (m, 4H), 7.50 (d, J = 16.0 Hz, 1H), 6.77 (dd,  $J_I = 16.0$  Hz,  $J_2 = 7.5$  Hz, 1H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  193.1, 150.2, 137.3, 130.5, 128.5, 126.0. LR-MS (ESI): m/z 201.0 [M+H]<sup>+</sup>.

(*E*)-3-(1-Benzyl-1H-1,2,3-triazol-4-yl)acrylaldehyde (6i, Figure 3). The title compound was prepared according to general procedure of organocatalytic oxidation (reaction time: 6 h), as described above (24.9 mg, 78% yield). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  9.64 (d, *J* = 7.0 Hz, 1H), 7.72 (s, 1H), 7.48 (d, *J* = 16.0 Hz, 1H), 7.38 (m, 3H), 7.30 (m, 2H), 6.77 (dd, *J*<sub>1</sub> = 16.0 Hz, *J*<sub>2</sub> = 7.0 Hz, 1H), 5.56 (s, 2H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  193.1, 143.7, 140.0, 133.8, 129.8, 129.3, 129.1, 128.1, 123.6, 54.4. LR-MS (ESI): m/z 214.1 [M+H]<sup>+</sup>; HR-MS (ESI) m/z [M + H]<sup>+</sup> calcd for C<sub>12</sub>H<sub>12</sub>N<sub>3</sub>O 214.0980, found 214.0981.



(*E*)-3-(1-Methyl-5-nitro-1H-benzo[d]imidazol-2-yl)acrylaldehyde (6j, Figure 3). The title compound was prepared according to general procedure of organocatalytic oxidation (reaction time: 10 h), as described above (29.8 mg, 86% yield). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (300 MHz, acetone-d<sup>6</sup>):  $\delta$  9.82 (d, *J* = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 8.50 (s, 1H), 8.15 (dd, *J* = 9.0, 1.5 Hz, 1H), 8.01 (d, *J* = 15.6 Hz, 1H), 7.81 (d, *J* = 9.0 Hz, 1H), 7.08 (dd, *J<sub>I</sub>* = 15.6 Hz, *J<sub>2</sub>* = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 3.99 (s, 3H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  194.1, 152.1, 143.6, 141.6, 140.5, 136.6, 134.5, 118.9, 115.8, 111.8, 30.7. LR-MS (ESI): m/z 232.1 [M+H]<sup>+</sup>; HR-MS (ESI) m/z [M + H]<sup>+</sup> calcd for C<sub>11</sub>H<sub>10</sub>N<sub>3</sub>O<sub>3</sub> 232.0722, found 232.0711.

(*E*)-3-(3-Phenylisoxazol-5-yl)acrylaldehyde (6k, Figure 3). The title compound was prepared according to general procedure of organocatalytic oxidation (reaction time: 8 h), as described above (23.9 mg, 80% yield). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  9.73 (d, J = 7.5 Hz, 1H), 7.81 (m, 2H), 7.47 (m, 3H), 7.34 (d, J = 16.2 Hz, 1H), 6.88 (s, 1H), 6.84 (dd,  $J_I = 16.2$  Hz,  $J_2 = 7.5$  Hz, 1H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  192.2, 165.8, 163.2, 133.3, 132.2, 130.5, 129.1, 128.1, 126.8, 105.1. LR-MS (ESI): m/z 200.1 [M+H]<sup>+</sup>; HR-MS (ESI) m/z [M + H]<sup>+</sup> calcd for C<sub>12</sub>H<sub>10</sub>NO<sub>2</sub> 200.0712, found 200.0718.

#### Scale-up:

A solution of alcohol **5k** (3.0 mmol) in DMSO (6.0 mL) and CH<sub>3</sub>CN (9.0 mL) was added IBX (2.1 g, 7.5 mmol, 2.5 equiv.) and catalyst **IV** (152 mg, 0.6 mmol, 20 mol %). The resulting mixture was stirred at room temp for 8 h. After evaporating the volatiles, the direct column chromatography on silica gel using a mixture of hexane and ethyl acetate afforded the desired product **6k** (519 mg, 87% yield).



(2*E*,4*E*)-5-Phenylpenta-2,4-dienal (6l, Figure 3). The title compound was prepared according to general procedure of organocatalytic oxidation (4 eq. IBX was used, total reaction time: 21 h), as described above (5.7 mg, 24% yield). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  9.61 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 7.50 (m, 2H), 7.36 (m, 3H), 7.26 (m, 1H), 7.00 (m, 2H), 6.26 (dd, *J*<sub>1</sub> = 15.0 Hz, *J*<sub>2</sub> = 8.0 Hz, 1H). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  193.4, 151.9, 142.3, 135.5, 131.5, 129.6, 128.8, 127.4, 126.1. LR-MS (ESI): m/z 159.1 [M+H]<sup>+</sup>.



**3,3'-(1,4-phenylene)dipropanal (6ma, Scheme 1)** Alcohol **5m** (19 mg, 0.1 mmol) was dissolved in DMSO (0.5 mL), followed by addition of IBX (34 mg, 0.12 mmol). The reaction mixture was stirred at rt for 5 h. The product was purified directly by column chromatography (eluted by EtOAc/hexane = 1/2) to afford 14.1 mg aldehyde **6ma**, yield: 74%. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  9.81 (s, 2H), 7.12 (s, 4H), 2.93 (t, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 4H), 2.76 (t, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 4H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  201.5, 138.3, 128.5, 45.2, 27.7. LR-MS (ESI): m/z 191.1 [M+H]<sup>+</sup>; HR-MS (ESI) m/z [M + H]<sup>+</sup> calcd for C<sub>12</sub>H<sub>15</sub>O<sub>2</sub> 191.1072, found 191.1079.



(2*E*,2'*E*)-3,3'-(1,4-phenylene)diacrylaldehyde (6mb, Scheme 1) Alcohol 5m (19 mg, 0.1 mmol) was dissolved in DMSO (0.5 mL), followed by addition of IBX (92 mg, 0.33 mmol) and catalyst IV (3.3 mg, 0.01 mmol). The reaction mixture was stirred at rt for 4 h. The product was purified directly by column chromatography (eluted by EtOAc/hexane = 1/2) to afford 11.5 mg aldehyde 6mb, yield: 62%. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  9.74 (d, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 2H), 7.63 (s, 4H), 7.48 (d, *J* = 16.0 Hz, 2H), 6.77 (dd, *J* = 16.0, 7.5 Hz, 2H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  193.3, 150.8, 136.5, 129.8, 129.0. LR-MS (ESI): m/z 187.1 [M+H]<sup>+</sup>; HR-MS (ESI) m/z [M + H]<sup>+</sup> calcd for C<sub>12</sub>H<sub>11</sub>O<sub>2</sub> 187.0759, found 187.0755.



(E)-3-(4-(3-hydroxypropyl)phenyl)acrylaldehyde (6mc, Scheme 1) Alcohol 5m (19

mg, 0.1 mmol) was dissolved in CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> (0.5 mL), followed by addition of IBX (34 mg, 0.12 mmol) and catalyst **IV** (3.3 mg, 0.01 mmol). The reaction mixture was stirred at rt for 2 h. The product was purified directly by column chromatography (eluted by EtOAc/hexane = 1/1) to afford 13 mg aldehyde **6mc**, yield: 68%. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  9.68 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 7.49 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 7.45 (d, *J* = 16.0 Hz, 1H), 7.27 (d, *J* = 8.5 Hz, 2H), 6.68 (dd, *J* = 16.0, 7.5 Hz, 1H), 3.68 (t, *J* = 6.5 Hz, 2H), 2.76 (t, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 2H), 1.90 (m, 2H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  193.8, 152.8, 145.9, 131.7, 129.2, 128.6, 127.8, 61.9, 33.8, 32.0. LR-MS (ESI): m/z 191.1 [M+H]<sup>+</sup>; HR-MS (ESI) m/z [M + H]<sup>+</sup> calcd for C<sub>12</sub>H<sub>15</sub>O<sub>2</sub> 191.1072, found 191.1085.



(2*E*,4*E*)-Methyl 3-methyl-6-oxohexa-2,4-dienoate (8a, Figure 4). The title compound was prepared according to general procedure of organocatalytic oxidation (reaction time: 5 h), as described above (19.0 mg, 82% yield). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  9.67 (d, *J* = 7.0 Hz, 1H), 7.10 (d, *J* = 15.5 Hz, 1H), 6.45 (dd, *J*<sub>1</sub> = 15.5 Hz, *J*<sub>2</sub> = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 6.13 (s, 1H), 3.77 (s, 3H), 2.32 (s, 3H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  193.3, 166.2, 154.0, 148.9, 132.8, 126.4, 51.6, 13.8. LR-MS (ESI): m/z 155.1 [M+H]<sup>+</sup>; HR-MS (ESI) m/z [M + H]<sup>+</sup> calcd for C<sub>8</sub>H<sub>11</sub>O<sub>3</sub> 155.0708, found 155.0701.



(2*E*,4*E*)-Ethyl 6-oxohexa-2,4-dienoate (8b, Figure 4). The title compound was prepared according to general procedure of organocatalytic oxidation (reaction time: 4 h), as described above (21.0 mg, 91% yield). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  9.67 (d, *J* = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 7.41 (dd, *J*<sub>1</sub> = 15.3 Hz, *J*<sub>2</sub> = 11.1 Hz, 1H), 7.16 (dd, *J*<sub>1</sub> = 15.3 Hz, *J*<sub>2</sub> = 11.4 Hz, 1H), 6.41 (dd, *J*<sub>1</sub> = 15.3 Hz, *J*<sub>2</sub> = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 6.30 (d, *J* = 15.3 Hz, 1H), 4.25 (q, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 2H), 1.32 (t, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 3H). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  192.9, 165.4, 147.2, 140.3, 136.9, 129.9, 61.1, 14.2. LR-MS (ESI): m/z 155.1 [M+H]<sup>+</sup>; HR-MS (ESI) m/z [M + H]<sup>+</sup> calcd for C<sub>8</sub>H<sub>11</sub>O<sub>3</sub> 155.0708, found 155.0710. Scale-up:

A solution of alcohol **7b** (3.0 mmol) in DMSO (6.0 mL) and CH<sub>3</sub>CN (9.0 mL) was added IBX (2.1 g, 7.5 mmol, 2.5 equiv.) and catalyst **IV** (152 mg, 0.6 mmol, 20 mol %). The resulting mixture was stirred at room temp for 4 h. After evaporating the volatiles, the direct column chromatography on silica gel using a mixture of hexane and ethyl acetate afforded the desired product **8b** (411 mg, 89% yield).



(2*E*,4*E*)-6-Oxo-6-phenylhexa-2,4-dienal (8c, Figure 4). The title compound was prepared according to general procedure of organocatalytic oxidation (reaction time: 5 h), as described above (20.9 mg, 75% yield). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  9.72 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 7.98 (m, 2H), 7.62 (m, 1H), 7.54-7.51 (m, 3H), 7.39-7.26 (m, 2H), 6.51 (dd,  $J_1 = 15.5$  Hz,  $J_2 = 8.0$  Hz, 1H). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  192.9, 189.4, 147.7, 139.9, 137.6, 137.1, 133.5, 133.0, 128.8, 128.5. LR-MS (ESI): m/z 187.0 [M+H]<sup>+</sup>; HR-MS (ESI) m/z [M + H]<sup>+</sup> calcd for C<sub>12</sub>H<sub>11</sub>O<sub>2</sub> 187.0759, found 187.0771.



8d

(2*E*,4*E*)-6-Oxohepta-2,4-dienal (8d, Figure 4). The title compound was prepared according to general procedure of organocatalytic oxidation (reaction time: 5 h), as described above (14.3 mg, 77% yield). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  9.67 (d, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 1H), 7.26-7.15 (m, 2H), 6.52-6.43 (m, 2H), 2.35 (s, 3H). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  197.4, 192.7, 147.7, 138.6, 137.5, 137.3, 27.8. LR-MS (ESI): m/z 125.0 [M+H]<sup>+</sup>, HR-MS (ESI) m/z [M + H]<sup>+</sup> calcd for C<sub>7</sub>H<sub>9</sub>O<sub>2</sub> 125.0603, found 125.0604.



(2*E*,4*E*)-Hexa-2,4-dienedial (8e, Figure 4). The title compound was prepared according to general procedure of organocatalytic oxidation (reaction time: 12 h), as described above (11.2 mg, 68% yield). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  9.72 (d, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 2H), 7.34-7.23 (m, 2H), 6.56-6.48 (m, 2H). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  192.6, 146.4, 138.0. LR-MS (ESI): m/z 111.0 [M+H]<sup>+</sup>; HR-MS (ESI) m/z [M + H]<sup>+</sup> calcd for C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>7</sub>O<sub>2</sub> 111.0446, found 111.0437.



(2*E*,4*E*)-5-Phenylpenta-2,4-dienal (8f/6l, Figure 4). The title compound was prepared according to general procedure of organocatalytic oxidation (reaction time: 4 h), as described above (15.4 mg, 65% yield), same product as 6l.

(2*E*,4*E*,6*E*)-Ethyl 8-oxoocta-2,4,6-trienoate (8g, Figure 4). The title compound was prepared according to general procedure of organocatalytic oxidation (reaction time: 3.5 h), as described above (16.2 mg, 60% yield). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  9.62 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 7.34 (m, 1H), 7.15 (m, 1H), 6.74 (m, 2H), 6.27 (dd, *J*<sub>1</sub> = 15.5 Hz, *J*<sub>2</sub> = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 6.09 (d, *J* = 15.5 Hz, 1H), 4.22 (q, *J* = 7.0 Hz, 2H), 1.31 (t, *J* = 7.0 Hz, 3H). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  193.2, 166.2, 149.5, 142.1, 138.6, 136.5, 133.9, 125.9, 60.7, 14.2. LR-MS (ESI): m/z 181.1 [M+H]<sup>+</sup>; HR-MS (ESI) m/z [M +

 $H_{13}^{+}$  calcd for  $C_{10}H_{13}O_3$  181.0865, found 181.0870.



(2*E*)-4-((Benzyloxy)imino)but-2-enal (8h, Figure 4). The title compound was prepared according to general procedure of organocatalytic oxidation (reaction time: 3 h), as described above (23.8 mg, 84% yield). major: <sup>1</sup>H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  9.66 (d, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 1H), 7.98 (d, *J* = 10.0 Hz, 1H), 7.37 (m, 5H), 7.16 (dd, *J*<sub>1</sub> = 16.0 Hz, *J*<sub>2</sub> = 10.0 Hz, 1H), 6.34 (dd, *J*<sub>1</sub> = 16.0 Hz, *J*<sub>2</sub> = 7.5 Hz, 1H), 5.24 (s, 2H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  192.8, 148.3, 145.3, 143.9, 136.5, 135.5, 128.5, 128.4, 128.3, 77.4. LR-MS (ESI): m/z 190.1 [M+H]<sup>+</sup>; HR-MS (ESI) m/z [M + H]<sup>+</sup> calcd for C<sub>11</sub>H<sub>12</sub>NO<sub>2</sub> 190.0868, found 190.0871.

#### Scale-up:

A solution of alcohol **7h** (3.0 mmol) in DMSO (6.0 mL) and CH<sub>3</sub>CN (9.0 mL) was added IBX (2.1 g, 7.5 mmol, 2.5 equiv.) and catalyst **IV** (152 mg, 0.6 mmol, 20 mol %). The resulting mixture was stirred at room temp for 3 h. After evaporating the volatiles, the direct column chromatography on silica gel using a mixture of hexane and ethyl acetate afforded the desired product **8h** (448 mg, 79% yield).



(*E*)-4-Oxo-4-phenylbut-2-enal (8i, Figure 4). The title compound was prepared according to general procedure of organocatalytic oxidation (5 eq. IBX was used, total reaction time: 12 h), as described above (12.5 mg, 52% yield). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  9.88 (d, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 1H), 7.98 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 7.71 (d, *J* = 16.0 Hz, 1H), 7.64 (m, 1H), 7.53 (m, 2H), 6.98 (dd, *J*<sub>1</sub> = 16.0 Hz, *J*<sub>2</sub> = 7.5 Hz, 1H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  192.7, 189.7, 142.0, 139.1, 136.2, 134.1, 129.0, 128.8. LR-MS (ESI): m/z 161.1 [M+H]<sup>+</sup>; HR-MS (ESI) m/z [M + H]<sup>+</sup> calcd for C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>9</sub>O<sub>2</sub> 161.0603, found 161.0600.

## Scale-up:

A solution of alcohol **7i** (3.0 mmol) in DMSO (6.0 mL) and CH<sub>3</sub>CN (9.0 mL) was added IBX (4.2 g, 15.0 mmol, 5.0 equiv.) and catalyst **IV** (152 mg, 0.6 mmol, 20 mol %). The resulting mixture was stirred at room temp for 12 h. After evaporating the volatiles, the direct column chromatography on silica gel using a mixture of hexane and ethyl acetate afforded the desired product **8i** (302 mg, 63% yield).



(*E*)-4-Oxo-6-phenylhex-2-en-5-ynal (8j, Figure 4). The title compound was prepared according to general procedure of organocatalytic oxidation (5.0 eq. IBX was used, total reaction time: 10 h), as described above (9.7 mg, 35% yield). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  9.90 (d, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 1H), 7.64 (d, *J* = 6.9 Hz, 2H), 7.53 (m, 1H), 7.43 (m, 2H), 7.14 (dd, *J*<sub>1</sub> = 15.9 Hz, *J*<sub>2</sub> = 7.2 Hz, 1H), 6.98 (d, *J* = 16.2 Hz, 1H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  192.8, 176.9, 145.9, 140.9, 133.4, 131.5, 128.8, 119.1, 94.4, 86.3. LR-MS (ESI): m/z 185.1 [M+H]<sup>+</sup>; HR-MS (ESI) m/z [M + H]<sup>+</sup> calcd for C<sub>12</sub>H<sub>9</sub>O<sub>2</sub> 185.0603, found 185.0609.

$$MeO_2C \longrightarrow MeO_2C \longrightarrow O$$
7k  $MeO_2C \longrightarrow O$ 
8k

(2*E*,4*E*)-Methyl 6-oxohexa-2,4-dienoate (8k, Figure 4). The title compound was prepared according to general procedure (total reaction time: 10 h), as described above (5.5 mg, 26% yield). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  9.67 (d, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 1H), 7.42 (dd, *J*<sub>1</sub> = 15.5 Hz, *J*<sub>2</sub> = 11.5 Hz, 1H), 7.16 (dd, *J*<sub>1</sub> = 15.5 Hz, *J*<sub>2</sub> = 11.5 Hz, 1H), 6.42 (dd, *J*<sub>1</sub> = 15.5 Hz, *J*<sub>2</sub> = 7.5 Hz, 1H), 6.31 (d, *J* = 15.0 Hz, 1H), 3.80 (s, 3H). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  192.9, 165.9, 147.1, 140.6, 137.1, 129.4, 52.1. LR-MS (ESI): m/z 141.0 [M+H]<sup>+</sup>; HR-MS (ESI) m/z [M + H]<sup>+</sup> calcd for C<sub>7</sub>H<sub>9</sub>O<sub>3</sub> 141.0552, found 141.0543.

# 3. General procedures for preparation of substrates 5 and 7

# unavailable from commercial sources.

## 3.1 General procedures for preparation of 3-phenyl-1-propanols (5b-h)



A solution of iodobenzene (2 mmol) and allyl alcohol (151 mg, 177  $\mu$ L, 2.6 mmol) in DMF (12 mL) were added Pd(OAc)<sub>2</sub> (14 mg, 0.06 mmol, 0.03 eq.), LiCl (85 mg, 2.0 mmol, 1.0 eq.), LiOAc·2H<sub>2</sub>O (612 mg, 6.0 mmol, 3 eq.) and n-Bu<sub>4</sub>NBr (1.29 g, 4.0 mmol, 2.0 eq.). The reaction mixture was stirred at rt for 48 h. Water was added and extracted with EtOAc for 3 times. The combined organic layers were washed with water and brine and dried over sodium sulfate and concentrated under reduced pressure. The crude product was purified by column chromatography to give desired aldehyde.

To a solution of the aldehyde intermediate (0.5 mmol) dissolved in MeOH (3 mL), NaBH<sub>4</sub> (19 mg, 0.5 mmol, 1 eq.) was added and the reaction was stirred at rt for 10 min. The reaction mixture was neutralized with the addition of water and extracted with EtOAc for 3 times. The combined organic layers were washed with brine and dried over sodium sulfate and concentrated under reduced pressure. The crude product

was purified by column chromatography to give desired alcohol 5.



**3-(2-Methoxyphenyl)propan-1-ol (5b, Figure 3)**. The title compound was prepared according to general procedure, as described above (186 mg, 56% yield). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  7.20 (t, J = 7.5 Hz, 1H), 7.16 (d, J = 7.0 Hz, 1H), 6.91 (t, J = 7.5 Hz, 1H), 6.87 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 3.84 (s, 3H), 3.61 (t, J = 6.5 Hz, 2H), 2.74 (t, J = 7.0 Hz, 2H), 2.03 (br, 1H), 1.86 (m, 2H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  157.3, 130.0, 129.9, 127.1, 120.6, 110.2, 61.9, 55.3, 32.8, 25.9.



**3-(4-Bromophenyl)propan-1-ol (5d, Figure 3)**. The title compound was prepared according to general procedure, as described above (304 mg, 71% yield). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  7.39 (d, J = 8.5 Hz, 2H), 7.06 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 3.64 (t, J = 6.5 Hz, 2H), 2.65 (t, J = 7.5 Hz, 2H), 1.85 (m, 2H), 1.78 (br, 1H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  140.7, 131.4, 130.1, 119.5, 61.9, 33.9, 31.4.



**3-(3-Nitrophenyl)propan-1-ol** (**5f, Figure 3**). The title compound was prepared according to general procedure, as described above (243 mg, 67% yield). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  8.04 (s, 1H), 8.02 (d, *J* = 8.5 Hz, 1H), 7.52 (d, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 1H), 7.42 (t, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 3.67 (t, *J* = 6.5 Hz, 2H), 2.81 (t, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 2H), 2.01 (br, 1H), 1.91 (m, 2H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  148.3, 143.9, 134.7, 129.2, 123.1, 121.0, 61.5, 33.6, 31.6.



**3-(4-(Trifluoromethyl)phenyl)propan-1-ol (5h, Figure 3**). The title compound was prepared according to general procedure, as described above (253 mg, 62% yield). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  7.53 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 7.30 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 3.67 (t, *J* = 6.5 Hz, 2H), 2.77 (t, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 2H), 1.89 (m, 2H), 1.85 (br, 1H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  146.0, 128.7, 126.5, 125.3, 61.8, 33.8, 31.8.

#### 3.2. Procedures for preparation of other 3-substituted aromatic propanols (5i-k)



**3-(1-Benzyl-1H-1,2,3-triazol-4-yl)propan-1-ol** (**5i**, **Figure 3**). BnN<sub>3</sub> (160 mg, 1.2 mmol) and pent-4-yn-1-ol **28** (84 mg, 1.0 mmol) were dissolved in *t*-BuOH (4 mL) and H<sub>2</sub>O (4 mL), followed by addition of CuSO<sub>4</sub>·5H<sub>2</sub>O (25 mg, 0.1 mmol) and sodium ascorbate (99 mg, 0.5 mmol) in water (0.5 mL). The reaction was stirred at room temp for 2 h. Water was added and extracted with EtOAc for 3 times. The combined organic layers were washed with brine and dried over sodium sulfate and concentrated under reduced pressure. The crude product was purified by column chromatography to give 216 mg desired product **5i**, yield: 100%. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  7.33-7.21 (m, 5H), 5.45 (s, 2H), 3.64 (t, *J* = 6.5 Hz, 2H), 3.29 (br, 1H), 2.77 (t, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 2H), 1.87 (m, 2H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  134.7, 129.0, 128.6, 127.9, 61.4, 54.0, 31.9, 21.9. LR-MS (ESI): m/z 218.1 [M+H]<sup>+</sup>.



**3-(1-Methyl-5-nitro-1H-benzo**[*d*]imidazol-2-yl)propan-1-ol (5j, Figure 3). A solution of compound 5ja (167 mg, 1.0 mmol) and tetrahydrofuran-2-ol<sup>1</sup> (88 mg, 1.0 mmol) in EtOH (6 mL) was added NaHSO<sub>3</sub> (104 mg, 1.0 mmol). The reaction was refluxed for 2 h. The solvent was removed under reduced pressure. The residue was added water and extracted with EtOAc for 3 times. The combined organic layers were washed with brine and dried over sodium sulfate and concentrated under reduced pressure. The crude product was purified by column chromatography to give 110 mg desired product 5j, yield: 47%. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  8.39 (d, *J* = 2.1 Hz, 1H), 8.06 (dd, *J*<sub>1</sub> = 9.0 Hz, *J*<sub>2</sub> = 2.1 Hz, 1H), 7.29 (d, *J* = 9.0 Hz, 1H), 3.76 (s, 3H), 3.66 (t, *J* = 5.7 Hz, 2H), 2.98 (t, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 2H), 2.04 (m, 2H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  159.1, 143.2, 140.8, 139.5, 118.0, 114.8, 109.0, 60.7, 30.1, 29.3, 23.9. LR-MS (ESI): m/z 236.1 [M+H]<sup>+</sup>.



**3-(3-Phenylisoxazol-5-yl)propan-1-ol (5k, Figure 3).** A solution of benzaldehyde oxime **5ka** (145 mg, 1.2 mmol), pent-4-yn-1-ol (84 mg, 1.0 mmol) and  $Et_3N$  (202 mg, 2.0 mmol) in CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> (10 mL) was added aqueous NaClO (11-14% available chlorine, 10 mL). The mixture was stirred at rt for 10 h. Water was added and extracted with CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> for 3 times. The combined organic layers were washed with brine and dried over sodium sulfate and concentrated under reduced pressure. The crude product was

purified by column chromatography to give 61 mg desired product, yield: 30%. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  7.60 (m, 2H), 7.41 (m, 3H), 6.30 (s, 1H), 3.70 (t, *J* = 6.0 Hz, 2H), 2.89 (t, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 2H), 2.50 (br, 1H), 1.97 (m, 2H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  173.6, 162.3, 129.8, 129.1, 128.8, 126.6, 99.1, 61.3, 30.2, 23.1. LR-MS (ESI): m/z 204.1 [M+H]<sup>+</sup>.

#### 3.3. Procedures for preparation of 3-substituted aromatic propanol 5m.



**3-(4-(3-hydroxypropyl)phenyl)propanal (5m, Scheme 1).** The title compound was prepared from **5ma**<sup>3</sup> (5 mmol) according to procedure described in section **3.1** in 88% yield (845 mg). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  9.81 (d, *J* = 1.0 Hz, 1H), 7.12 (m, 4H), 3.66 (t, *J* = 6.5 Hz, 2H), 2.93 (t, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 2H), 2.76 (t, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 2H), 2.67 (t, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 2H), 1.88 (m, 2H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  201.8, 139.8, 137.7, 128.6, 128.2, 62.1, 45.2, 34.2, 31.6, 27.6. LR-MS (ESI): m/z 193.1 [M+H]<sup>+</sup>.

## 3.4. Procedures for preparation of substituted pent-4-en-1-ols 7.

**3.4.1.** General procedure for preparation of 7b-e from Wittig reactions between tetrahydrofuran-2-ol and Wittig reagents



A solution of tetrahydrofuran-2-ol (176 mg, 2.0 mmol) and commercial available Wittig reagents (2.4 mmol) in  $CH_2Cl_2$  (3 mL) was stirred at 45 °C until the reaction was completed (monitored with TLC). Direct column chromatography on silica gel gave the desired product.



(*E*)-Ethyl 6-hydroxyhex-2-enoate (7b, Figure 4). The title compound was prepared according to general procedure (reaction time: 6 h), as described above (149 mg, 47% yield). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  6.93 (m, 1H), 5.80 (d, *J* = 15.6 Hz, 1H), 4.13 (q, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 2H), 3.60 (t, *J* = 6.6 Hz, 2H), 2.38 (br, 1H), 2.26 (m, 2H), 1.67 (m, 2H), 1.24 (t, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 3H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  166.8, 148.6, 121.6, 61.7, 60.2, 30.8, 28.5, 14.2. LR-MS (ESI): m/z 159.1 [M+H]<sup>+</sup>.



(*E*)-6-Hydroxy-1-phenylhex-2-en-1-one (7c, Figure 4). The title compound was prepared according to general procedure (reaction time: 3 h), as described above (239 mg, 63% yield). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  7.89 (d, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 2H), 7.51 (m, 1H), 7.43 (m, 2H), 7.05 (m, 1H), 6.89 (d, *J* = 15.3 Hz, 1H), 3.67 (t, *J* = 6.3 Hz, 2H), 2.54 (br, 1H), 2.40 (m, 2H), 1.77 (m, 2H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  191.1, 149.3, 137.8, 132.8, 128.5, 126.2, 61.8, 31.0, 29.2. LR-MS (ESI): m/z 191.1 [M+H]<sup>+</sup>.

(*E*)-7-Hydroxyhept-3-en-2-one (7d, Figure 4). The title compound was prepared according to general procedure (reaction time: 6 h), as described above (200 mg, 78% yield) <sup>1</sup>H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  6.81 (m, 1H), 6.09 (d, *J* = 16.0 Hz, 1H), 3.67 (t, *J* = 6.0 Hz, 2H), 2.33 (m, 2H), 2.24 (s, 3H), 1.73 (m, 2H). LR-MS (ESI): m/z 129.1 [M+H]<sup>+</sup>.



(*E*)-6-Hydroxyhex-2-enal (7e, Figure 4). The title compound was prepared according to general procedure (reaction time: 5 h), as described above (80 mg, 35% yield). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  9.51 (d, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 1H), 6.88 (m, 1H), 6.14 (dd, *J*<sub>1</sub> = 15.5 Hz, *J*<sub>2</sub> = 7.5 Hz, 1H), 3.71 (t, *J* = 6.0 Hz, 2H), 2.45 (m, 2H), 1.78 (m, 2H). LR-MS (ESI): m/z 115.0 [M+H]<sup>+</sup>.

## 3.4.2. Preparation of 7f



(*E*)-5-Phenylpent-4-en-1-ol (7f, Figure 4). A solution of compound 7fa (80 mg, 0.5 mmol) in dry THF (5 mL) was added Red-Al (65% in toluene, 1 mL) at room temp. The mixture was stirred under Argon at 60 °C for 24 h. Water (20 mL) was added and extracted with EtOAc for 3 times. The combined organic layers were washed with brine and dried over sodium sulfate and concentrated under reduced pressure. The crude product was purified by column chromatography to give 65 mg desired product, yield: 82%. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  7.36-7.21 (m, 5H), 6.43 (d, *J* = 16.0 Hz, 1H), 6.24 (m, 1H), 3.71 (t, *J* = 6.3 Hz, 2H), 2.70 (br, 1H), 2.32 (m, 2H), 1.76 (m, 2H);

<sup>13</sup>C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ 137.5, 130.3, 130.0, 128.4, 126.9, 125.9, 62.2, 32.1, 29.2. LR-MS (ESI): m/z 163.1 [M+H]<sup>+</sup>.

## **3.4.3.** Preparation of 7g



(2*E*,4*E*)-Ethyl 8-hydroxyocta-2,4-dienoate (7g, Figure 4). The title compound was prepared according to general procedure (reaction time: 15 h), as described above (302 mg, 82% yield). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  7.20 (m, 1H), 6.12 (m, 2H), 5.74 (d, *J* = 16.0 Hz, 1H), 4.14 (q, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 2H), 3.60 (t, *J* = 6.0 Hz, 2H), 2.36 (br, 1H), 2.22 (m, 2H), 1.65 (m, 2H), 1.24 (t, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 3H). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  167.3, 144.8, 143.6, 128.6, 119.3, 61.8, 60.2, 31.4, 29.1, 14.1. LR-MS (ESI): m/z 185.1 [M+H]<sup>+</sup>.

#### 3.4.4. Preparation of 7h



4-Hvdroxybutanal O-benzyl oxime (7h, Figure **4**). А solution of tetrahydrofuran-2-ol (106 mg, 1.2 mmol) in MeOH (1 mL) was added BnONH<sub>2</sub> (123 mg, 1.0 mmol). The reaction was stirred at rt for 5 h. Water was added and extracted with EtOAc for 3 times. The combined organic layers were washed with brine and dried over sodium sulfate and concentrated under reduced pressure. The crude product was purified by column chromatography to give 160 mg desired product, yield: 83%. isomer E:Z=2:1. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) for E isomer:  $\delta$  7.50 (t, J = 5.5 Hz, 1H), 7.35 (m, 4H), 5.05 (s, 2H), 3.65 (t, J = 6.5 Hz, 2H), 2.31 (m, 2H), 1.75 (m, 2H); <sup>1</sup>H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) for Z isomer:  $\delta$  7.35 (m, 4H), 6.73 (t, J = 5.5 Hz, 1H), 5.11 (s, 2H), 3.65 (t, J = 6.5 Hz, 2H), 2.47 (m, 2H), 1.75 (m, 2H). LR-MS (ESI): m/z 194.1  $[M+H]^+$ .

#### 3.4.5. Preparation of 7i



**1-Phenylbutane-1,4-diol** (**7i, Figure 4**). A solution of tetrahydrofuran-2-ol (265 mg, 3.0 mmol) in dry THF (5 mL) was added benzene magnesium bromide (2 M in THF, 4.5 mL, 9.0 mmol) slowly at rt. After completion of addition, the reaction was stirred at rt for 20 min. Water was added and extracted with EtOAc for 3 times. The combined organic layers were washed with brine and dried over sodium sulfate and concentrated under reduced pressure. The crude product was purified by column chromatography to give 425 mg desired product, yield: 85%. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (500 MHz,

CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  7.35 (m, 4H), 7.27 (m, 1H), 4.73 (t, *J* = 6.5 Hz, 1H), 3.67 (m, 2H), 2.6-2.1 (br, 2H), 1.86 (m, 2H), 1.68 (m, 2H). LR-MS (ESI): m/z 167.1 [M+H]<sup>+</sup>.

3.4.6. Preparation of 7j



**6-Phenylhex-5-yne-1,4-diol** (**7j, Figure 4**). A solution of phenylacetylene (102 mg, 1.0 mmol) in dry THF (2 mL) was added BuLi (1.6 M in hexane, 0.63 mL, 1.0 mmol) slowly at 0 °C. Then tetrahydrofuran-2-ol (106 mg, 1.2 mmol) in dry THF (1 mL) was added within 10 min. After completion of addition, the reaction was stirred at 0 °C for 15 min. Water was added and extracted with EtOAc for 3 times. The combined organic layers were washed with brine and dried over sodium sulfate and concentrated under reduced pressure. The crude product was purified by column chromatography to give 38 mg desired product, yield: 20%. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  7.41 (m, 2H), 7.28 (m, 3H), 4.66 (t, *J* = 5.7 Hz, 1H), 3.69 (m, 2H), 2.31 (br, 2H), 1.95-1.72 (m, 4H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  131.6, 128.3, 128.2, 122.6, 89.9, 84.8, 62.4, 34.8, 28.3. LR-MS (ESI): m/z 191.1 [M+H]<sup>+</sup>.

#### 3.4.7. Preparation of 7k



Methyl 6-hydroxyhexanoate (7k, Figure 4). A solution of  $\varepsilon$ -caprolactone (1.14 g, 10 mmol) in MeOH (20 mL) was added K<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> (1.38 g, 10 mmol). The reaction was stirred at rt for 30 min. The solvent was removed under reduced pressure. The residue was added water and extracted with EtOAc for 3 times. The combined organic layers were washed with brine and dried over sodium sulfate and concentrated under reduced pressure. The crude product was purified by column chromatography to give 1.36 g desired product, yield: 93%. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  3.63 (s, 3H), 3.59 (t, *J* = 6.5 Hz, 2H), 2.29 (t, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 2H), 1.98 (br, 1H), 1.62 (m, 2H), 1.55 (m, 2H), 1.36 (m, 2H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  174.1, 62.4, 51.4, 33.9, 32.2, 25.2, 24.5. LR-MS (ESI): m/z 147.1 [M+H]<sup>+</sup>.

#### 4. Homologous procedures to prepare polyene compounds 12 and 18

4.1. Preparation of Julia-Kocienski reagent 13.



**4-((1-Phenyl-1H-tetrazol-5-yl)thio)butan-1-ol** (13c). A mixture of compound 13a (5.34 g, 30 mmol), 4-bromobutanol 13b (6.0 g, 39 mmol) and K<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> (8.3 g, 60 mmol) in acetone (100 mL) was stirred at 60 °C for 3.5 h. The reaction was cooled to room temp and filtered, washed with EtOAc. The combined organic layers were concentrated under reduced pressure. The crude product was purified by column chromatography to give 5.5 g desired product, yield: 71%. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  7.57 (m, 5H), 3.72 (t, *J* = 6.3 Hz, 2H), 3.43 (t, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 2H), 1.96 (m, 3H), 1.72 (m, 2H).



**4-((1-Phenyl-1H-tetrazol-5-yl)sulfonyl)butan-1-ol** (13d). A solution of compound **13c** (2.0 g, 8.0 mmol) in EtOH (32 mL) was added (NH<sub>4</sub>)<sub>6</sub>Mo<sub>7</sub>O<sub>24</sub>·4H<sub>2</sub>O (2.0 g, 1.6 mmol), followed by addition of H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> (35% aq., 16 g, 160 mmol) within 20 min. The reaction was stirred at room temp for 15 h. Water was added and extracted with EtOAc for 3 times. The combined organic layers were washed with aqueous NaHSO<sub>3</sub>, water, brine and dried over sodium sulfate and concentrated under reduced pressure. The crude product was used directly in the next step without purification. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  7.64-7.52 (m, 5H), 3.75 (t, *J* = 7.8 Hz, 2H), 3.63 (t, *J* = 6.3 Hz, 2H), 2.68 (br, 1H), 2.01 (m, 2H), 1.69 (m, 2H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  153.4, 132.9, 131.5, 129.7, 125.2, 61.4, 55.7, 30.5, 19.0.



5-((4-((*tert*-Butyldimethylsilyl)oxy)butyl)sulfonyl)-1-phenyl-1H-tetrazole (13).

The above crude product **13d** was dissolved in DMF (6 mL). TBSCl (1.4 g, 9.3 mmol) and imidazole (800 mg, 11.7 mmol) were added. The mixture was stirred at rt for 30 min. Water was added and extracted with EtOAc for 3 times. The combined organic layers were washed with water and brine and dried over sodium sulfate and concentrated under reduced pressure. The crude product was purified by column chromatography to give 2.9 g desired product, yield: 91% for two steps. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  7.67 (m, 2H), 7.59 (m, 3H), 3.80 (t, *J* = 7.8 Hz, 2H), 3.66 (t, *J* = 6.0 Hz, 2H), 2.05 (m, 2H), 1.71 (m, 2H), 0.87 (s, 9H), 0.04 (s, 6H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  153.4, 133.0, 131.4, 129.6, 125.0, 62.0, 55.8, 30.8, 25.8, 19.1, 18.2, -5.5. HR-MS (ESI) m/z [M + H]<sup>+</sup> calcd for C<sub>17</sub>H<sub>29</sub>N<sub>4</sub>O<sub>3</sub>SSi 397.1730, found 397.1734.





(4*E*,6*E*)-7-Phenylhepta-4,6-dien-1-ol (9, Scheme 2). A solution of compound 13 (1.8 g, 4.54 mmol) in dry THF (30 mL) was cooled to -78 °C under argon. LiHMDS (1.0 M in hexane, 5.3 mL) was added through syringe within 20 min. The reaction was stirred at -78 °C for 20 min before a solution of 6a (900 mg, 6.8 mmol) in THF (15 mL) was added slowly. The reaction temperature was allowed to rise to room temp within three hours. Water was added to quench the reaction and THF was removed under reduced pressure. The residue was extracted with EtOAc for 3 times. The combined organic layers were washed with brine and dried over sodium sulfate and concentrated under reduced pressure. The crude product was dissolved in MeOH (20 mL), hydrochloric acid (12 N, 2 mL) was added slowly and stirred at rt for 10 min. Brine was added and extracted with EtOAc for 3 times. The combined organic layers

were washed with brine and dried over sodium sulfate and concentrated under reduced pressure. The crude product was purified by column chromatography to give 860 mg desired product **9** (*E*:*Z*=8:1), yield: 99% for two steps. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  7.38 (m, 2H), 7.30 (m, 2H), 7.21 (m, 1H), 6.76 (dd,  $J_1$  = 15.6 Hz,  $J_2$  = 10.5 Hz, 1H), 6.46 (d, J = 15.9 Hz, 1H), 6.25 (dd,  $J_1$  = 15.0 Hz,  $J_2$  = 10.5 Hz, 1H), 5.84 (m, 1H), 3.68 (t, J = 6.6 Hz, 2H), 2.25 (m, 2H), 1.72 (m, 2H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  137.5, 134.6, 131.0, 130.4, 129.1, 128.5, 127.1, 126.1, 62.3, 32.1, 29.1.



(2*E*,4*E*,6*E*)-7-Phenylhepta-2,4,6-trienal (10, Scheme 2). A solution of alcohol 9 (4.5 mmol) in DMSO (9.0 mL) and CH<sub>3</sub>CN (13.5 mL) was added IBX (3.15 g, 11.25 mmol, 2.5 equiv.) and catalyst **IV** (228 mg, 0.9 mmol, 20 mol %). The resulting mixture was then stirred at room temp for 11 h. After evaporating the volatiles, the crude products was first checked on <sup>1</sup>H-NMR for geometric E/Z ratio, and then direct column chromatography on silica gel using a mixture of hexane and ethyl acetate gave 588 mg desired product **10** (*E*:*Z*>20:1), yield: 71%. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  9.58 (d, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 1H), 7.45 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 7.35 (m, 2H), 7.29 (m, 1H), 7.17 (m, 1H), 6.93-6.79 (m, 3H), 6.57 (m, 1H), 6.19 (dd, *J*<sub>1</sub> = 15.0 Hz, *J*<sub>2</sub> = 8.0 Hz, 1H). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  193.4, 151.6, 142.7, 138.3, 136.3, 131.2, 130.1, 128.8, 127.7, 127.0. HR-MS (ESI) m/z [M + H]<sup>+</sup> calcd for C<sub>13</sub>H<sub>13</sub>O 185.0966, found 185.0957.



(4*E*,6*E*,8*E*,10*E*)-11-Phenylundeca-4,6,8,10-tetraen-1-ol (11, Scheme 2). The title compound was prepared according to the procedure described in preparation of compound 9 in 89% yield (427 mg, *E*:*Z*=8:1). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  7.39 (m, 2H), 7.31 (m, 2H), 7.20 (m, 1H), 6.84 (m, 1H), 6.54 (d, *J* = 15.6 Hz, 1H), 6.43-6.11 (m, 5H), 5.76 (m, 1H), 3.67 (t, *J* = 6.3 Hz, 2H), 2.23 (m, 2H), 1.69 (m, 2H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  137.5, 134.8, 133.6, 133.4, 132.6, 132.1, 131.2, 129.3, 128.6, 127.4, 126.3, 62.4, 32.2, 29.2.



(2*E*,4*E*,6*E*,8*E*,10*E*)-11-Phenylundeca-2,4,6,8,10-pentaenal (12, Scheme 2). A solution of alcohol 11 (0.75 mmol) in DMSO (1.5 mL) and CH<sub>3</sub>CN (2.25 mL) was added IBX (525 g, 1.88 mmol, 2.5 equiv.) and catalyst IV (38 mg, 0.15 mmol, 20 mol %). The resulting mixture was then stirred at room temp for 10 h. After evaporating the volatiles, the crude products was first checked on <sup>1</sup>H-NMR for geometric E/Z ratio, and then direct column chromatography on silica gel using a

mixture of hexane and ethyl acetate gave 110 mg desired product **12** (*E:Z*>20:1), yield: 62%. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  9.57 (d, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 1H), 7.42 (d, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 2H), 7.34 (m, 2H), 7.24 (m, 1H), 7.15 (m, 1H), 6.88 (m, 1H), 6.78-6.35 (m, 7H), 6.16 (dd, *J*<sub>1</sub> = 15.3 Hz, *J*<sub>2</sub> = 8.1 Hz, 1H). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>:CD<sub>3</sub>OD=10:1):  $\delta$ 193.8, 152.2, 142.9, 139.0, 137.0, 136.8, 134.8, 132.6, 131.7, 130.7, 129.8, 128.7, 128.0, 126.6. HR-MS (ESI) m/z [M + H]<sup>+</sup> calcd for C<sub>17</sub>H<sub>17</sub>O 237.1279, found 237.1288.

## 4.3. Preparation of Wittig reagent 19.<sup>2</sup>



A solution of ethyl triphenyl phosphonium bromide **19a** (1.5 g, 4 mmol) in dry THF (10 mL) was cooled to -78 °C under argon. nBuLi (2.75 mL, 4.4 mmol, 1.6 M in hexane) was added through syringe within 10 min. The reaction mixture was allowed to rise to room temp in 1 h and became dark red. The reaction was then cooled to 0 °C and **19b** (1.1 g, 5 mmol) in THF (2 mL) was added dropwise. The reaction was then warmed to room temp and stirred for 48 h. The resulting solution was recrystallized dichloromethane and hexane to give the product as colorless solid. In the event that no solid was formed, the upper solvent phase (a mixture of dichloromethane and hexane) was discarded and the lower oil-like phase was collected and concentrated to give colorless solid after vacuum overnight. (1.8 g, 90% yield). The NMR data is accordance with the reference.<sup>2</sup>

#### 4.4. Preparation of polyene 12





(*E*)-Ethyl 6-hydroxy-2-methylhex-2-enoate (14, Scheme 3). A solution of tetrahydrofuran-2-ol (880 mg, 10 mmol) and (Carbethoxyethylidene) triphenylphosphorane (4.34 g, 12 mmol) in CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> (20 mL) was stirred at rt for 16 h until the reaction was completed monitored with TLC. After evaporating the volatiles, the residue was purified on silica gel to get the product as a colorless oil (1.41 g, 82%). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  6.71 (t, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 1H), 4.13 (q, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 2H), 3.60 (t, *J* = 6.6 Hz, 2H), 2.40 (br, 1H), 2.22 (m, 2H), 1.79 (s, 3H), 1.66 (m, 2H), 1.24 (t, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 3H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  168.3, 141.5, 128.2, 62.0, 60.5, 31.4, 25.0, 14.2, 12.3. HR-MS (ESI) m/z [M + H]<sup>+</sup> calcd for C<sub>9</sub>H<sub>17</sub>O<sub>3</sub> 173.1178, found 173.1177.



(2*E*,4*E*)-Ethyl 2-methyl-6-oxohexa-2,4-dienoate (15, Scheme 3). A solution of alcohol 14 (1.03 g, 6.0 mmol) in DMSO (12.0 mL) and CH<sub>3</sub>CN (18.0 mL) was added IBX (4.20 g, 15.0 mmol, 2.5 equiv.) and catalyst IV (304 mg, 1.2 mmol, 20 mol %). The resulting mixture was then stirred at room temp for 5 h. After evaporating the volatiles, the crude products was first checked on <sup>1</sup>H-NMR for geometric E/Z ratio, and then direct column chromatography on silica gel using a mixture of hexane and ethyl acetate gave 877 mg desired product 15 (*E*:*Z*>20:1), yield: 87%. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  9.68 (d, *J* = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 7.46-7.26 (m, 2H), 6.37 (dd, *J*<sub>1</sub> = 15.0 Hz, *J*<sub>2</sub> = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 4.25 (q, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 2H), 2.10 (s, 3H), 1.32 (t, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 3H). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  193.2, 167.0, 145.0, 137.1, 135.9, 134.0, 61.3, 14.2, 13.5. HR-MS (ESI) m/z [M + H]<sup>+</sup> calcd for C<sub>9</sub>H<sub>13</sub>O<sub>3</sub> 169.0865, found 169.0860.



(4E/Z)-ethyl 2,7-dimethyl-10-(tetrahydro-2H-pyran-2-yloxy)deca-2,4,6-trienoate (16, Scheme 3). A solution of phosphonium bromide 19 (2.1 g, 4 mmol) in dry THF (10 mL) was cooled to -78 °C under argon. nBuLi (2.25 mL, 3.6 mmol, 1.6 M in hexane) was added through syringe within 10 min. The reaction mixture was brought to 0 °C and stirred for 30 min until the solution became dark red. A solution of 15 (340 mg, 2 mmol) in THF (5 mL) was added dropwise at 0 °C with stirring for 1 h. A saturated NH<sub>4</sub>Cl aqueous solution was added to quench the reaction and the resulting mixture was extracted with EtOAc (2 x 20 mL). The combined organic layers were washed with brine, dried over sodium sulfate, and concentrated. The residue was purified on silica gel to get the product as pale yellow oil (500 mg, 77% yield, E/Z: 57/43). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  7.25-7.21 (m, 1H), 6.79-6.71 (m, 1H), 6.39-6.31 (m, 1H), 6.00 (d, *J*=11.2 Hz, 1H), 4.55-4.52 (m, 1H), 4.17 (dd, *J<sub>I</sub>* = 2.0, *J<sub>2</sub>* 

= 7.2 Hz, 2H), 3.86-3.81 (m, 1H), 3.70-3.68 (m, 1H), 3.49-3.46 (m, 1H), 3.37-3.30 (m, 1H), 2.36-2.16 (m, 2H), 1.91 (s, 3H), 1.83 (s, 1.63 H), 1.82 (s, 1.20 H), 1.76-1.51 (m, 6 H), 1.27 (dt,  $J_I$  = 1.2,  $J_2$  = 7.2 Hz, 3H). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  168.64, 168.61, 144.04, 143.80, 138.95, 138.93, 136.03, 135.88, 126.47, 125.78, 125.72, 125.66, 125.63, 125.36, 99.06, 98.99, 67.12, 66.68, 62.46, 62.42, 60.51, 60.49, 30.86, 30.82, 29.17, 28.26, 27.94, 25.56, 24.17, 19.74, 19.72, 17.12, 14.43, 12.71. HR-MS (ESI) m/z [M + H]<sup>+</sup> calcd for C<sub>19</sub>H<sub>31</sub>O<sub>4</sub> 323.2222, found 323.2234.



(2E,4E,6E)-ethyl 10-hydroxy-2,7-dimethyldeca-2,4,6-trienoate (17E, Scheme 3). A solution of ether 16 (483 mg, 1.5 mmol) and PPTS (75 mg, 0.3 mmol) in EtOH (15 mL) was heated at 55 °C for 24 h. The reaction was neutralized by the addition of saturated aqueous NaHCO<sub>3</sub> solution and extracted with EtOAc (2 x 20 mL). The combined organic layers were washed with brine, dried over sodium sulfate, and concentrated. The residue was purified on silica gel to get the mixture of E and Z products as colorless oil (300 mg, 87% yield). The product was further purified on Supelco C18 reverse HPLC (25 cm X 21.2 mm, 10 uM) to give the product 17E as colorless oil (70 mg, 40% yield based on the E/Z ratio of crude product 17). (10 mL/min, 40%-50% CH<sub>3</sub>CN in water 20 min, 50% 5 min, 50-40% 2 min,  $t_{17E} = 20.38$ min). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  7.26-7.23 (m, 1H), 6.74 (t, J = 12.0 Hz, 1H), 6.38 (t, J = 12.8 Hz, 1H), 6.00 (d, J = 11.6 Hz, 1H), 4.20 (q, J = 6.8 Hz, 2H), 3.63 (t, J= 6.0 Hz, 2H), 2.19 (t, J = 7.6 Hz, 2H), 1.93 (s, 3H), 1.83 (s, 3H), 1.72-1.70 (m, 3H), 1.29 (t, J = 7.2 Hz, 3H). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  168.7, 143.6, 138.9, 135.9, 126.0, 125.9, 125.5, 62.6, 60.6, 36.5, 30.8, 17.2, 14.5, 12.8. HR-MS (ESI) m/z [M +  $H_{1}^{+}$  calcd for  $C_{14}H_{23}O_3$  239.1647, found 239.1660.



(4E,6E,8E)-ethyl 2,7-dimethyl-10-oxodeca-2,4,6,8-tetraenoate (18, Scheme 3). A solution of alcohol 17E (60 mg, 0.25 mmol) in DMSO (0.5 mL) and CH<sub>3</sub>CN (0.75 mL) was added IBX (175 mg, 0.625 mmol, 2.5 equiv.) and catalyst IV (12.7 mg, 0.05 mmol, 20 mol %). The resulting mixture was then stirred at room temp for 16 h. After evaporating the volatiles, the crude products was first checked on <sup>1</sup>H-NMR for geometric E/Z ratio, and then direct column chromatography on silica gel using a mixture of hexane and ethyl acetate gave 37.5 mg desired product 18 (*E*:*Z*>10:1), yield: 64%. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  9.61 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 1 H), 7.29 (d, *J* = 11.6 Hz, 1H), 7.16 (d, *J* = 15.6 Hz, 1H), 6.86 (dd, *J*<sub>1</sub> = 11.6, *J*<sub>2</sub> = 14.4 Hz, 1H), 6.61 (d, *J* = 11.6 Hz, 1H), 6.25 (dd, *J*<sub>1</sub> = 8.0, *J*<sub>2</sub> = 15.6 Hz, 1H), 4.23 (q, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 2H), 2.02 (s, 3H), 2.00 (s, 3H), 1.32 (t, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 3H). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  193.8, 168.1, 155.9, 139.5, 137.4, 136.9, 134.0, 133.1, 130.2, 128.8, 61.0, 14.5, 13.2, 13.0. HR-MS (ESI) m/z [M + H]<sup>+</sup> calcd for C<sub>14</sub>H<sub>19</sub>O<sub>3</sub> 235.1334, found 235.1339.

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6. <sup>1</sup>H and <sup>13</sup>C NMR spectra of compounds 5-18











































































































