Electronic Supplementary Material (ESI) for Organic & Biomolecular Chemistry. This journal is © The Royal Society of Chemistry 2016

> Supporting Information (Experimental Procedures and NMR Spectra Data)

Stereoselective Construction of 2-Vinyl 3-Hydroxybenzopyran Rings: Total Syntheses of Teadenols A and B

Ryunosuke Yoshida, Hitoshi Ouchi, Atsushi Yoshida, Tomohiro Asakawa, Makoto Inai Masahiro Egi, Yoshitaka Hamashima* and Toshiyuki Kan*

> School of Pharmaceutical Sciences University of Shizuoka, 52-1 Yada, Suruga-ku, Shizuoka, 422-8526, Japan

Fax: (+81) 54-264-5745 E-mail: kant@u-shizuoka-ken.ac.jp, hamashima@u-shizuoka-ken.ac.jp

Analysis Instruments

Nuclear magnetic resonance [¹H NMR (500 MHz), ¹³C NMR (125 MHz)] spectra were determined on JEOL ECA-500 instrument. Chemical shifts for ¹H NMR were reported in parts per million downfields from tetramethylsilane (δ) as the internal standard and coupling constants were in hertz (Hz). The following abbreviations are used for spin multiplicity: s = singlet, d = doublet, t = triplet, q = quartet, m = multiplet, br = broad. Chemical shifts for ¹³C NMR were reported in ppm relative to the centerline of a triplet at 77.0 ppm for deuteriochloroform.

High-resolution mass spectra (HRMS) were obtained on a BRUKER DALTONICS micrOTOF (ESI).

Infrared (IR) spectra were recorded on a SHIMADZU IRPrestige-21.

Optical rotations were measured on a JASCO P-1030 Polarimeter at RT using the sodium D line.

Analytical thin layer chromatography (TLC) was performed on Merck precoated analytical plates, 0.25 mm thick, silica gel 60 F_{254} . Preparative TLC separations were made on 7 x 20 cm plates prepared with a 0.25 mm layer of Merck silica gel 60 F_{254} . Compounds were eluted from the adsorbent with 10% methanol in chloroform. Column chromatography separations were performed on KANTO CHEMICAL Silica Gel 60 (spherical) 40–50 μ m, Silica Gel 60 (spherical) 63–210 μ m or Silica Gel 60 N (spherical, neutral) 63–210 μ m.

Reagents and solvents were commercial grades and were used as supplied with the following exceptions.

1) Dichloromethane, tetrahydrofuran and toluene: dried over molecular sieves 4A.

2) Methanol and acetonitrile: dried over molecular sieves 3A.

All reactions sensitive to oxygen and/or moisture were conducted under an argon atmosphere.

Numbering System

Based on a numbering system employed in Ishimaru's paper,¹ we employ the following numbering system in the main text and Supporting Information. The numbers assigned for early synthetic intermediates to specify positions of interest are in accord with the corresponding carbons in Teadenol A and B.



1. Wulandari, R. A.; Amano, M.; Yanagita, T.; Tanaka, T.; Kouno, I.; Kawamura, D.; Ishimaru, K. J. Nat. Med. 2011 65, 594.

Table of Contents

I.	Synthesis of Common Intermediate 9	3
II.	Total Synthesis of Teadenol A (1)	14
III.	Total Synthesis of Teadenol B (2)	20
IV.	NMR Spectra Data	27

I. Synthesis of Common Intermediate 9

Synthesis of Lactone 12



To a solution of phloroglucinol (10, 100 g, 793 mmol) in CH_3CN (800 mL) were added acrylic acid (11, 60 mL, 872 mmol) and Amberlyst 15 (32 g) at room temperature. The resulting mixture was stirred at 100 °C for 24 hours. Then the reaction mixture was filtered through a pad of Celite and evaporated under reduced pressure. The crude material including S1 was applied to the following reaction without further purification.

To a solution of the crude material including S1 in DMF (800 mL) were added K_2CO_3 (329 g, 2.38 mol) and benzyl bromide (283 mL, 2.38 mol) at 0 °C. The resulting mixture was stirred at room temperature for 4 hours. Then the reaction mixture was quenched with saturated aqueous NH₄Cl and extracted with EtOAc. The organic layer was washed with brine, dried over anhydrous MgSO₄ and evaporated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by column chromatography (silica gel, *n*-hexane/EtOAc = 20/1) to afford **12** (188 g, 66%, 2 steps) as a colorless solid.

IR (film, cm⁻¹): 3032, 2912, 1770, 1624, 1595.

¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃, δ): 7.41-7.32 (m, 10H), 6.41 (d, *J* = 2.3 Hz, 1H), 6.32 (d, *J* = 2.3 Hz, 1H), 5.03 (s, 2H), 5.02 (s, 2H), 2.93 (t, *J* = 7.7 Hz, 2H), 2.72 (t, *J* = 7.7 Hz, 2H).

¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃, δ): 168.6, 159.0, 156.3, 153.1, 136.4, 136.3, 128.61, 128.57, 128.11, 128.09, 127.5, 127.2, 104.0, 96.7, 95.2, 70.31, 70.26, 28.7, 17.2.

HRMS (ESI): Calcd for C₂₃H₂₀O₄Na [(M+Na)⁺] 383.1259, found 383.1253.

Synthesis of Ester S3



To a solution of 12 (188 g, 26.4 mmol) in EtOH (1.0 L) was added Amberlyst 15 (10 g) at room temperature. The resulting mixture was refluxed for 3.5 hours. After cooling, the reaction mixture was filtered through a pad of Celite and evaporated under reduced pressure. The crude material including **S2** was applied to the following reaction without further purification.

To a solution of the crude material including **S2** in DMF (1.0 L) were added imidazole (53.3 g, 783 mmol) and TBSCl (94.4 g, 626 mmol) at 0 °C. The resulting mixture was stirred at room temperature for 15 hours. Then the reaction mixture was quenched with saturated aqueous NH₄Cl and extracted with EtOAc. The organic layer was washed with brine, dried over anhydrous MgSO₄ and evaporated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by column chromatography (silica gel, *n*-hexane/EtOAc = 19/1) to afford **S3** (209 g, 77%, 2 steps) as a colorless oil.

IR (ATR, cm⁻¹): 2953, 2930, 2859, 1732, 1605, 1586, 1431.

¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃, δ): 7.42-7.35 (m, 8H), 7.28-7.24 (m, 2H), 6.25 (d, *J* = 2.3 Hz, 1H), 6.07 (d, *J* = 2.3 Hz, 1H), 5.02 (s, 2H), 4.98 (s, 2H), 4.10 (q, *J* = 7.4 Hz, 2H), 2.94 (t, *J* = 8.2 Hz, 2H), 2.46 (t, *J* = 8.2 Hz, 2H), 1.22 (t, *J* = 7.4 Hz, 3H), 0.99 (s, 9H), 0.18 (s, 6H).

¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃, δ): 173.4, 158.1, 158.0, 154.7, 137.1, 136.9, 128.5, 128.4, 127.9, 127.6, 127.3, 126.8, 112.6, 98.3, 93.7, 70.0, 69.9, 59.9, 34.0, 25.6, 19.3, 18.1, 14.2, -4.3.

HRMS (ESI): Calcd for $C_{31}H_{40}O_5SiNa[(M+Na)^+]$, 543.2558, found 543.2537.



To a solution of **S3** (106 g, 203 mmol) in CH₂Cl₂ (1.0 L) was added DIBAL (239 mL, 244 mmol, 1.02 M solution in *n*-hexane) over 1 hour at -78 °C. The resulting mixture was stirred at the same temperature for 1.5 hours. Then the reaction mixture was quenched with MeOH (6.0 mL). The resulting mixture was diluted with 1 M HCl (1.4 L) and extracted with EtOAc. The organic layer was washed with brine, dried over anhydrous Na₂SO₄ and evaporated under reduced pressure. The crude material including **13** was applied to the following reaction without further purification.

To a solution of the crude material including **13** in CH₃CN (660 mL) were added nitrosobenzene (21.7 g, 203 mmol), L-proline (5.85 mg, 50.8 mmol) and urea **14**² at -20 °C. After 2.5 hours, MeOH (35 mL) and NaBH₄ (2.37 g, 81.3 mmol) were added at the same temperature. The resulting mixture was stirred at -20 °C for 1.5 hours. Then the reaction mixture was quenched with saturated aqueous NaHCO₃ and extracted with EtOAc. The organic layer was washed with brine, dried over anhydrous Na₂SO₄ and evaporated under reduced pressure. The crude material including **15** was applied to the following reaction without further purification.

To a solution of the crude material including **15** in EtOH (500 mL) were added AcOH (500 mL) and zinc powder (133 g, 2.03 mol). The resulting mixture was stirred at room temperature for 6 hours. Then the reaction mixture was filtered through a pad of Celite and evaporated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by column chromatography (silica gel, *n*-hexane/EtOAc = 4/1 to 2/1) to afford diol **16** (66 g, 66% 3 steps, 98% ee) as a yellow oil. The enantiomeric excess value (ee) of **16** was determined by chiral HPLC analysis.

HPLC: (DAICEL CHIRALCEL OD-H, *n*-hexane/IPA = 10/1, 1.0 mL/min, 254 nm, τ_{major} 11.7 min, τ_{minor} 8.6 min).

 $[\alpha]_{D}^{25}$ +2.2 (c 1.00, CHCl₃, 98% ee).

IR (film, cm⁻¹): 3412, 2954, 2930, 2884, 2859, 1608, 1586, 1431, 1387.

¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃, δ): 7.41-7.30 (m, 10H), 6.32 (d, J = 2.3 Hz, 1H), 6.11 (d, J = 2.3 Hz, 1H), 5.01 (s, 2H), 5.00 (s, 2H), 3.86 (quintet, J = 2.8 Hz, 1H), 3.52 (dd, J = 11.3, 2.8 Hz, 1H), 3.42 (dd, J = 11.3, 6.2 Hz, 1H), 2.87 (dd, J = 13.6, 6.2 Hz, 1H), 2.83 (dd, J = 13.6, 6.2 Hz, 1H), 2.21 (brs, 1H), 0.99 (s, 9H), 0.192 (s, 3H), 0.186 (s, 3H).

¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃,δ): 158.3, 158.2, 155.1, 136.8, 136.3, 128.7, 128.6, 128.1, 128.0, 127.4, 127.2, 126.8, 109.7, 98.7, 94.0, 72.1, 70.5, 70.1, 65.9, 27.2, 25.7, 18.2, -4.17, -4.25.

HRMS (ESI): Calcd for $C_{29}H_{38}O_5SiNa$ [(M+Na)⁺] 517.2399, found 517.2381.

2. Poe, S. L.; Bogdan, A. R.; Mason, B. P.; Steinbacher, J. L.; Opalka, S. M.; McQuade, D. T. J. Org. Chem. 2009, 74, 1574– 1580. The racemic diol (\pm) -16 was prepared by similar procedure to prepare optical active compound exception for employment with racemic catalyst.







Since a determination of the absolute configuration of 16 by the modified Mosher method was difficult, we decided to prepare the authentic sample (*R*)-**S8** from chiral epoxide **S6** as shown in the following scheme. After transmetalation of bromide **S5**, copper catalyzed epoxide opening reaction of **S6** with the Grignard reagent proceeded smoothly to provide **S6**. Removal trityl group by TFA, the desired diol **S8** was obtained in optical active form.

Synthesis of (R)-S8 from S5



To a suspension of magnesium ribbon (29 mg, 1.2 mmol) in THF (1.3 mL) were added I_2 (1 small amount) and a solution of **S5** (300 mg, 1.21 mmol) in THF (0.5 mL). After 0.5 hours, CuI (23 mg, 0.12 mmol) and a solution of **S6** (383 mg, 1.21 mmol) in THF (0.5 mL) were added at -30 °C. The resulting mixture was stirred at the same temperature for 3 hours. Then the reaction mixture was quenched with saturated aqueous NH₄Cl and extracted with EtOAc. The organic layer was dried over anhydrous Na₂SO₄ and evaporated under reduced pressure. The crude material including **S7** was applied to the following reaction without further purification.

To a solution of the crude material including **S7** in CH_2Cl_2 (1.0 mL) was added TFA (0.1 mL) at room temperature. The resulting mixture was stirred at the same temperature for 10 minutes. Then the reaction mixture was quenched with Et_3N and evaporated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by column chromatography (silica gel, *n*-hexane/EtOAc = 1/4) to afford (*R*)-**S8** (from **S5**, 30 mg, 23% 2 steps, 99% ee) as a colorless solid. The enantiomeric excess value (ee) of (*R*)-**S8** was determined by chiral HPLC analysis.

HPLC: (DAICEL CHIRALCEL AS-H, *n*-hexane/IPA = 9/1, 1.0 mL/min, 254 nm, τ_{major} 18.5 min, τ_{minor} 16.7 min).

 $[\alpha]_{D}^{25}$ -1.7 (*c* 1.00, CHCl₃, 99% ee).

IR (film, cm⁻¹): 3311, 2941, 2890, 2837, 1594, 1495, 1452, 1415.

¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl3, δ): 6.16 (s, 2H), 3.87 (quintet, J = 4.5 Hz, 1H), 3.82 (s, 6H), 3.81 (s, 3H), 3.51 (dd, J = 11.3, 3.4, 1H), 3.44 (dd, J = 11.3, 5.1 Hz, 1H), 2.88 (dd, J = 13.6, 6.2 Hz, 1H), 2.83 (dd, J = 13.6, 6.2 Hz, 1H), 2.60 (brs, 1H), 2.39 (brs, 1H).

¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl3, δ): 159.8, 158.8, 106.3, 90.7, 72.0, 65.8, 55.6, 55.3, 26.3.

HRMS (ESI): Calcd for $C_{12}H_{18}O_5Na [(M+Na)^+] 265.1052$, found 265.1046.

Conversion from our synthetic intermediate **16** to the diol **S8** was performed by changing the protecting group from benzyl and TBS to the methyl ethers as shown in the following scheme.

Synthesis of S8 from 16



To a solution of **16** (1.00 g, 2.02 mmol) in CH_2Cl_2 (20 mL) were added 2,2-dimethoxy propane (0.37 mL, 3.0 mmol) and 10-camphor sulfonic acid (CSA, 47 mg, 0.20 mmol) at room temperature. The resulting mixture was stirred at the same temperature for 8 hours. Then the reaction mixture was quenched with saturated aqueous NaHCO₃ and extracted with CH_2Cl_2 . The organic layer was dried over anhydrous Na₂SO₄ and evaporated under reduced pressure. The residue was filtered through a pad of silica gel (Eluted with EtOAc) and evaporated under reduced pressure. The crude material including **S9** was applied to the following reaction without further purification.

To a solution of the crude material including **S9** in THF (10 mL) was added TBAF (2.0 mL, 2.0 mmol, 1 M solution in THF) at room temperature. The resulting mixture was stirred at the same temperature for 1 hour. Then the reaction mixture was quenched with saturated aqueous NH_4Cl and extracted with CH_2Cl_2 . The organic layer was dried over anhydrous Na_2SO_4 and evaporated under reduced pressure. The residue was filtered through a pad of silica gel (Eluted with EtOAc) and evaporated under reduced pressure. The crude material including **S10** was applied to the following reaction without further purification.

To a solution of the crude material including **S10** in MeOH (20 mL) was added 5% Pd/C (215 mg) at room temperature. The resulting mixture was stirred at the same temperature under ordinary hydrogen pressure (balloon) for 1 hour. Then the reaction mixture was filtered through a pad of Celite and evaporated under reduced pressure. The crude material including **S11** was applied to the following reaction without further purification.

To a solution of the crude material including **S11** in acetone (10 mL) were added K_2CO_3 (838 mg, 6.06 mmol) and Me_2SO_4 (0.57 mL, 6.1 mmol) at room temperature. The resulting mixture was stirred at the same temperature for 8 hours. Then the reaction mixture was quenched with saturated aqueous NaHCO₃ and extracted with CH₂Cl₂. The organic layer was dried over anhydrous Na₂SO₄ and evaporated under reduced pressure. The crude material including **S12** was applied to the following reaction without further purification.

To a solution of the crude material including **S12** in THF (10 mL) was added 2 M HCl (2.0 mL) at room temperature. The resulting mixture was stirred at the same temperature for 3 hours. Then the reaction mixture was diluted with H₂O and extracted with CH₂Cl₂. The organic layer was dried over anhydrous Na₂SO₄ and evaporated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by column chromatography (silica gel, *n*-hexane/EtOAc = 1/4) to afford **S8** (from **16**, 97 mg, 20% 5 steps, 98% ee) as a colorless solid.

Since the all spectral data ($[\alpha]_D$, ¹H NMR, ¹³C NMR, IR, HRMS and HPLC) of **S8** derived from **16**, were in full agreement with (*R*)-**S8**, which was prepared from **S5** and **S6**, the absolute configuration of **16** was concluded to 3*R*.

According to the preparation of optical active **S8**, racemic diol **S8** was synthesized from racemic **16**, described in above. Confirmation of the absolute configuration and enantio excess of **16** was accomplished by comparison with the chiral HPLC analysis of racemic as well as optical active **S8** derived from **16** and **6S**, as shown in the following.





Synthesis of PMB Ether 18



To a solution of **16** (23.9 g, 48.3 mmol) in CH₂Cl₂ (120 mL) were added *p*-anisaldehyde dimethyl acetal (**17**, 12.3 mL, 72.5 mmol) and PPTS (1.21 g, 4.83 mmol) at room temperature. The resulting mixture was stirred at the same temperature for 5 hour. Then the reaction mixture was quenched with saturated aqueous NH₄Cl and extracted with EtOAc. The organic layer was washed with brine, dried over anhydrous Na₂SO₄ and evaporated under reduced pressure. The crude material including **S4** was applied to the following reaction without further purification.

To a solution of the crude material including S4 in CH₂Cl₂ (500 mL) was added DIBAL (104 mL, 106 mmol, 1.02 M solution in CH₂Cl₂) over 1 hour at -78 °C. The resulting mixture was stirred at the same temperature for 4 hours. Then the reaction mixture was quenched with MeOH (10 mL). The resulting mixture was diluted with 1 M HCl (1.0 L) and extracted with CH₂Cl₂. The organic layer was washed with brine, dried over anhydrous Na₂SO₄ and evaporated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by column chromatography (silica gel, *n*-hexane/EtOAc = 9/1) to afford **18** (26.6 g, 90%, 2 steps) as a colorless oil.

 $[\alpha]_{\rm D}^{24}$ –5.8 (*c* 1.05, CHCl₃).

IR (film, cm⁻¹): 2955, 2932, 2859, 1605, 1587, 1512, 1431.

¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃, δ): 7.45-7.30 (m, 10H), 7.11 (d, *J* = 8.5 Hz, 2H), 6.80 (d, *J* = 8.5 Hz, 2H), 6.29 (d, *J* = 2.3 Hz, 1H), 6.08 (d, *J* = 2.3 Hz, 1H), 5.02-4.95 (m, 4H), 4.49 (d, *J* = 11.3 Hz, 1H), 4.30 (d, *J* = 11.3 Hz, 1H), 3.78 (s, 3H), 3.67 (m, 1H), 3.52 (m, 1H), 3.44 (m, 1H), 2.98 (dd, *J* = 13.0, 4.5 Hz, 1H), 2.74 (dd, *J* = 13.0, 9.3 Hz, 1H), 2.17 (m, 1H), 0.98 (s, 9H), 0.19 (s, 3H), 0.18 (s, 3H).

¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃, δ): 158.9, 158.3, 158.1, 155.0, 136.8, 136.6, 130.9, 129.1, 128.50, 128.46, 128.0, 127.8, 127.6, 127.2, 113.5, 109.6, 98.4, 93.6, 79.4, 70.8, 70.3, 70.0, 64.1, 55.0, 25.8, 24.8, 18.2, -4.14, -4.22. HRMS (ESI): Calcd for $C_{37}H_{46}O_6SiNa$ [(M+Na)⁺] 637.2975, found 637.2956

10



To a solution of oxalyl chloride (0.70 mL, 8.2 mmol) in CH_2Cl_2 (20 mL) was added dropwise a solution of DMSO (0.86 mL, 12 mmol) in CH_2Cl_2 (10 mL) at -78 °C. After 15 minutes, a solution of **18** (3.36 g, 5.47 mmol) in CH_2Cl_2 (10 mL) was added at -78 °C. After 15 minutes, Et_3N (4.6 mL, 33 mmol) was added at -78 °C. The resulting mixture was stirred at the same temperature for 15 minutes. Then the reaction mixture was quenched with saturated aqueous NH_4Cl and extracted with CH_2Cl_2 . The organic layer was washed with brine, dried over anhydrous Na_2SO_4 and evaporated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by column chromatography (silica gel, *n*-hexane/EtOAc = 9/1) to afford **S13** (3.17 g, 95%) as a colorless oil.

 $[\alpha]_{D}^{24}$ +22.5 (*c* 0.96, CHCl₃).

IR (film, cm⁻¹): 2955, 2932, 2859, 1734, 1609, 1589, 1512, 1431.

¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃, δ): 9.48 (d, J = 2.8 Hz, 1H), 7.42-7.28 (m, 10H), 7.12 (d, J = 8.5 Hz, 2H), 6.79 (d, J = 8.5 Hz, 2H), 6.24 (d, J = 2.3 Hz, 1H), 6.06 (d, J = 2.3 Hz, 1H), 4.98 (s, 2H), 4.96 (d, J = 11.3 Hz, 1H), 4.93 (d, J = 11.3 Hz, 1H), 4.46 (d, J = 11.3 Hz, 1H), 4.36 (d, J = 11.3 Hz, 1H), 3.96-3.91 (m, 1H), 3.77 (s, 3H), 3.08-2.98 (m, 2H), 0.97 (s, 9H), 0.17 (s, 3H), 0.16 (s, 3H).

¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl3, δ): 202.4, 159.1, 158.5, 158.3, 155.1, 136.8, 136.7, 129.5, 129.4, 128.5, 128.4, 127.9, 127.8, 127.2, 113.6, 107.5, 98.2, 93.5, 82.3, 71.8, 70.0, 69.9, 55.0, 25.7, 24.7, 18.1, -4.28, -4.32.

HRMS (ESI): Calcd for $C_{37}H_{44}O_6SiNa [(M+Na)^+] 635.2794$, found 635.2799.



To a solution of **S13** (2.56 g, 4.18 mmol) in toluene (4.0 mL) was added **19**³ (5.09 g, 12.5 mmol). The resulting mixture was stirred at 100 °C for 24 hours. Then the reaction mixture was evaporated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by column chromatography (silica gel, *n*-hexane/EtOAc = 9/1) to afford **9** (2.74 g, 86%, 98% ee) as a colorless oil. The enantiomeric excess value (ee) of **9** was determined by chiral HPLC analysis.

HPLC: (DAICEL CHIRALCEL OD-H, *n*-hexane/IPA = 100/1, 1.0 mL/min, 220 nm, τ_{major} 26.1 min, τ_{minor} 23.3 min).

 $[\alpha]_D^{24}$ +11.9 (*c* 1.05, CHCl₃, 98% ee).

IR (film, cm⁻¹): 2953, 2932, 2859, 1742, 1719, 1609, 1587, 1512, 1436.

¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃, δ): 7.40-7.29 (m, 10H), 7.12 (d, J = 9.1 Hz, 1H), 6.88 (d, J = 9.1 Hz, 2H), 6.78 (d, J = 9.1 Hz, 2H), 6.19 (d, J = 2.3 Hz, 1H), 6.01 (d, J = 2.3 Hz, 1H), 5.85 (ddt, J = 17.0, 10.2, 5.7 Hz, 1H), 5.26 (ddd, J = 17.0, 1.7, 1.1 Hz, 1H), 5.19 (ddd, J = 10.2, 1.7, 1.1 Hz, 1H), 4.99 (s, 2H), 4.91 (d, J = 11.9 Hz, 1H), 4.86 (d, J = 11.9 Hz, 1H), 4.59 (ddt, J = 13.0, 5.7, 1.1 Hz, 1H), 4.53 (ddt, J = 13.0, 5.7, 1.1 Hz, 1H), 4.44 (d, J = 11.3 Hz, 1H), 4.41 (td, J = 9.1, 6.2 Hz, 1H), 4.23 (d, J = 11.3 Hz, 1H), 3.77 (s, 3H), 3.55 (s, 3H), 3.04 (dd, J = 13.0, 5.7 Hz, 1H), 2.91 (dd, J = 13.0, 9.1 Hz, 1H), 2.81 (s, 2H), 0.98 (s, 9H), 0.16 (s, 3H), 0.14 (s, 3H).

¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃, δ): 170.8, 166.1, 159.0, 158.5, 158.3, 155.3, 145.8, 136.9, 136.8, 132.1, 130.4, 129.3, 128.6, 128.4, 127.9, 127.7, 127.3, 127.1, 117.9, 113.6, 108.5, 98.2, 93.4, 74.2, 70.6, 70.0, 65.4, 55.2, 55.1, 51.7, 31.8, 28.8, 25.8, 18.2, -4.29, -4.37.

HRMS (ESI): Calcd for C₄₅H₅₄O₉SiNa [(M+Na)⁺] 789.3401, found 789.3429.

3. (a) Castaneda, F.; Silva, P.; Acuna, C.; Garland, M. T.; Bunton, C. A. *J. Mol. Struct.* **2013**, *1034*, 51–56. (b) Bacaloglu, R.; Blasko, A.; Bunton, C. A.; Cerichelli, G. F.; Rivera, C. E. *J. Chem. Soc. Perkin Trans. 2* **1995**, 965–972. (c) Cameron, A. F.; Duncanson, F. D.; Freer, A. A.; Armstrong, V. W.; Ramage, R. *J. Chem. Soc. Perkin Trans. 2* **1975**, 1030–1036.





II. Total Synthesis of Teadenol A (1)

Synthesis of Alcohol S14



To a solution of **9** (7.00 mg, 9.13 mmol) in a mixture of CH_2Cl_2 (180 mL) and phosphate buffer (pH 7, 60 mL) was added DDQ (4.14 g, 18.3 mmol) at 0 °C. The resulting mixture was stirred at room temperature for 1.5 hours. Then the reaction mixture was quenched with saturated aqueous NaHCO₃ and extracted with CH_2Cl_2 . The organic layer was washed with brine, dried over anhydrous Na₂SO₄ and evaporated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by column chromatography (silica gel, *n*-hexane/EtOAc = 4/1 to 3/1) to afford **S14** (760 mg, 98%) as a colorless oil.

 $[\alpha]_{D}^{25}$ –13.1 (*c* 1.05, CHCl₃).

IR (film, cm⁻¹): 2953, 2932, 2859, 1742, 1719, 1701, 1605, 1589, 1431.

¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃, δ): 7.41-7.29 (m, 10H), 6.97 (d, J = 7.9 Hz, 1H), 6.27 (d, J = 2.3 Hz, 1H), 6.07 (d, J = 2.3 Hz, 1H), 5.87 (ddt, J = 11.3, 10.2, 5.7 Hz, 1H), 5.28 (dd, J = 17.0, 1.1 Hz, 1H), 5.19 (dd, J = 10.2, 1.1 Hz, 1H), 4.99 (s, 2H), 4.98 (s, 2H), 4.67-4.51 (m, 3H), 3.59 (s, 3H), 3.21 (d, J = 16.4 Hz, 1H), 3.16 (d, J = 16.4 Hz, 1H), 2.96 (dd, J = 13.0, 6.5 Hz, 1H), 2.92 (dd, J = 13.0, 5.7 Hz, 1H), 2.63 (brs 1H), 0.99 (s, 9H), 0.20 (s, 3H), 0.18 (s, 3H).

¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃, δ): 171.3, 166.4, 158.5, 158.4, 155.3, 146.81, 146.75, 136.8, 136.6, 132.0, 128.6, 127.9, 127.2, 125.6, 117.9, 117.8, 108.6, 98.2, 93.4, 70.2, 70.1, 68.9, 68.8, 65.4, 52.0, 51.9, 32.1, 30.4, 25.7, 18.2, -4.14, -4.30. HRMS (ESI): Calcd for $C_{37}H_{46}O_8SiNa$ [(M+Na)⁺] 669.2864, found 669.2854.

Synthesis of Dihydropyranone 20



To a solution of **S14** (11.1 g, 17.2 mmol) in CH_2Cl_2 (340 mL) was added TsOH·H₂O (326 mg, 1.72 mmol) at room temperature. The resulting mixture was stirred at the same temperature for 1 hour. Then the reaction mixture was quenched with saturated aqueous NaHCO₃ and extracted with CH_2Cl_2 . The organic layer was washed with brine, dried over anhydrous Na₂SO₄ and evaporated under reduced pressure. The crude material including **S15** was applied to the following reaction without further purification.

To a solution of the crude material including **S15** in THF (170 mL) were added Pd(PPh₃)₄ (1.99 g, 1.72 mmol) and morpholine (1.6 mL, 19 mmol) at 0 °C. The resulting mixture was stirred at room temperature for 4 hours. Then the reaction mixture was quenched with 2 M HCl and extracted with EtOAc. The organic layer was dried over anhydrous Na₂SO₄ and evaporated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by column chromatography (silica gel, *n*-hexane/EtOAc = 3/1 to 3/2) to afford carboxylic acid **20** (8.80 g, 89%, 2 steps) as a colorless solid.

 $[\alpha]_{D}^{25}$ -45.6 (*c* 1.13, CHCl₃).

IR (film, cm⁻¹): 3034, 2955, 2932, 2885, 1742, 1719, 1605, 1589, 1431.

¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃, δ): 7.41-7.29 (m, 10H), 7.00 (d, J = 2.8 Hz, 1H), 6.29 (d, J = 2.3 Hz, 1H), 6.09 (d, J = 2.3 Hz, 1H), 5.30-5.24 (1H, m), 5.00 (s, 2H), 4.99 (s, 2H), 3.23-3.14 (m, 2H), 3.11-3.03 (m, 2H), 0.96 (s, 9H), 0.20 (s, 3H), 0.18 (s, 3H). ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃, δ): 169.5, 168.1, 159.1, 158.6, 155.5, 138.8, 136.7, 136.6, 128.63, 128.57, 128.04, 127.97, 127.3, 127.2, 123.8, 106.2, 98.20, 98.18, 93.6, 93.5, 78.4, 70.20, 70.17, 70.13, 29.1, 28.6, 25.7, 18.2, -4.28. HRMS (ESI): Calcd for C₃₃H₃₈O₇SiNa [(M+Na)⁺] 597.2304, found 597.2279.



To a solution of **20** (8.80 g, 15.3 mmol) in THF (150 mL) were added Et₃N (3.2 mL, 17 mmol) and methyl chloroformate (1.3 mL, 17 mmol) at 0 °C. After 1 hour, the reaction mixture was filtered through a pad of Celite and washed with THF (50 mL). To the resulting filtrate was added MeOH (50 mL) and NaBH₄ (2.32 g, 61.2 mmol) at -78 °C. After 0.5 hours, the resulting mixture was warn up to -40 °C and stirred at the same temperature for 0.5 hours. The reaction mixture was quenched with saturated aqueous NH₄Cl and extracted with EtOAc. The organic layer was washed with brine, dried over anhydrous Na₂SO₄ and evaporated under reduced pressure. The crude material including **S16** was applied to the following reaction without further purification.

To a solution of the crude material including **S16** in CH₂Cl₂ (150 mL) were added pyridine (7.4 mL, 92 mmol) and methyl chloroformate (3.5 mL, 46 mmol) at -20 °C. The resulting mixture was stirred at the same temperature for 4 hours. Then the reaction mixture was quenched with saturated aqueous NH₄Cl and extracted with EtOAc. The organic layer was washed with brine, dried over anhydrous Na₂SO₄ and evaporated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by column chromatography (silica gel, *n*-hexane/EtOAc = 4/1) to afford **S17** (9.20 g, 97%, 2 steps) as a colorless oil.

 $[\alpha]_{D}^{26}$ –21.5 (*c* 1.18, CHCl₃).

IR (film, cm⁻¹): 2955, 2932, 2859, 1742, 1605, 1589, 1431.

¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃, δ): 7.42-7.30 (m, 10H), 6.28 (d, J = 2.3 Hz, 1H), 6.08 (d, J = 2.3 Hz, 1H), 5.86-5.82 (m, 1H), 5.17 (brs, 1H), 5.00 (s, 2H), 4.98 (s, 2H), 4.47 (d, J = 13.0 Hz, 1H), 4.41 (d, J = 13.0 Hz, 1H), 3.76 (s, 3H), 2.96 (dd, J = 13.0, 6.2 Hz, 1H), 3.00 (dd, J = 13.0, 8.5 Hz, 1H), 2.94 (d, J = 21.0 Hz 1H), 2.83 (d, J = 21.0 Hz 1H), 0.96 (s, 9H), 0.18 (s, 3H), 0.16 (s, 3H). ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃, δ): 168.6, 158.8, 158.6, 155.4, 155.3, 136.8, 136.7, 128.6, 128.5, 127.95, 127.86, 127.3, 127.2, 124.9, 107.1, 98.2, 93.5, 78.2, 70.1, 68.4, 54.9, 30.6, 29.5, 25.6, 18.1, -4.23, -4.33. HRMS (ESI): Calcd for C₃₅H₄₂O₈SiNa [(M+Na)⁺] 641.2511, found 641.2541. Synthesis of Lactone 21



To a solution of **S17** (980 mg, 1.58 mmol) in THF (16 mL) were added AcOH (0.18 mL, 3.2 mmol) and TBAF (1.7 mL, 1.7 mmol, 1 M solution in THF) at 0 °C. The resulting mixture was stirred at the same temperature for 0.5 hours. Then the reaction mixture was quenched with saturated aqueous NH₄Cl and extracted with EtOAc. The organic layer was washed with 1 M HCl, dried over anhydrous Na_2SO_4 and evaporated under reduced pressure. The crude material including 7 was applied to the following reaction without further purification.

To a solution of the crude material including **7** in CH_2Cl_2 (80 mL) was added Pd(PPh₃)₄ (183 mg, 0.158 mmol) at room temperature. The resulting mixture was stirred at the same temperature for 4 hours. Then the reaction mixture was evaporated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by column chromatography (silica gel, *n*-hexane/CHCl₃/EtOAc = 5/4/1) to afford **21** (400 mg, 59%, 2 steps) as a colorless solid.

 $[\alpha]_{D}^{25}$ +88.8 (*c* 0.94, CHCl₃).

IR (ATR, cm⁻¹): 1725, 1621, 1594, 1500.

¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃, δ): 7.43-7.29 (m, 10H), 6.25 (d, J = 2.3 Hz, 1H), 6.14 (d, J = 2.3 Hz, 1H), 5.93 (d, J = 1.7 Hz, 1H), 5.01 (s, 2H), 4.98 (s, 2H), 4.08 (quintet, J = 2.8 Hz, 1H), 4.34 (d, J = 1.7 Hz, 1H), 3.16 (dd, J = 17.6, 2.3 Hz, 1H), 2.97 (dd, J = 17.6, 5.7 Hz, 1H), 2.16 (d, J = 1.7 Hz, 3H).

¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃, δ): 163.6, 158.7, 157.8, 154.5, 154.1, 136.7, 128.54, 128.52, 128.0, 127.9, 127.5, 127.2, 119.3, 99.7, 94.4, 94.2, 71.1, 70.1, 70.0, 69.1, 23.9, 20.7.

HRMS (ESI): Calcd for $C_{27}H_{24}O_5Na[(M+Na)^+]$ 451.1521, found 451.1516.

Synthesis of Ester 22



To a solution of **21** (450 mg, 1.05 mmol) in THF (10 mL) were added HMPA (0.37 mL, 2.1 mmol) and KHMDS (4.2 mL, 2.1 mmol, 0.5 M solution in toluene) at -78 °C. After 1 hour, Tf₂NPh (563 mg, 1.58 mmol) was added at -78 °C. After 1 hour, the resulting mixture was warm up to 0 °C and stirred at the same temperature for 1 hour. Then the reaction mixture was quenched with saturated aqueous NH₄Cl and extracted with EtOAc. The organic layer was dried over anhydrous Na₂SO₄ and evaporated under reduced pressure. The crude material including **S18** was applied to the following reaction without further purification.

To a solution of the crude material including **S18** in a 9:1 mixture of MeOH and DMF (total 10 mL) were added Pd(PPh₃)₄ (121 mg, 0.105 mmol) and Et₃N (440 μ L, 3.15 mmol) at room temperature. The resulting mixture was stirred at the same temperature under ordinary carbon monooxide pressure (balloon) for 2 hours. Then the reaction mixture was quenched with saturated aqueous NH₄Cl and extracted with EtOAc. The organic layer was dried over anhydrous Na₂SO₄ and evaporated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by column chromatography (*n*-hexane/CHCl₃/EtOAc = 50/50/1 to 10/10/1) to afford **22** (323 mg, 65%) as a colorless solid.

 $[\alpha]_{D}^{22}$ +320.5 (*c* 0.50, CHCl₃).

IR (film, cm⁻¹): 2922, 2851, 1734, 1719, 1618, 1595, 1499, 1458.

¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃, δ): 7.46-7.28 (m, 10H), 6.64 (s, 1H), 6.24 (d, J = 2.3 Hz, 1H), 6.17 (d, J = 2.3 Hz, 1H), 5.38 (s, 1H), 5.31 (s, 1H), 4.99 (s, 2H), 4.96 (s, 2H), 4.56 (brs, 1H), 4.50-4.46 (m, 1H), 3.79 (s, 3H), 3.18 (dd, J = 17.8, 2.3 Hz, 1H), 2.94 (dd, J = 17.8, 5.2 Hz, 1H).

¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃, δ): 163.6, 158.7, 157.8, 154.5, 154.1, 136.7, 128.54, 128.52, 128.0, 127.9, 127.5, 127.2, 119.3, 99.7, 94.4, 94.2, 71.1, 70.1, 70.0, 69.1, 23.9, 20.7.

HRMS (ESI): Calcd for $C_{29}H_{26}O_6Na[(M+Na)^+]$ 493.1627, found 493.1621.

Synthesis of Teadenol A (1)



To a solution of 22 (160 mg, 0.340 mmol) in CH₂Cl₂ (10 mL) was added BCl₃ (1.4 mL, 1.4 mmol, 1 M solution in CH₂Cl₂) at -78 °C. The resulting mixture was stirred at the same temperature for 1 hour. Then the reaction mixture was quenched with saturated aqueous NaHCO₃ and extracted with EtOAc. The organic layer was washed with brine, dried over anhydrous Na₂SO₄ and evaporated under reduced pressure. The crude material including S19 was applied to the following reaction without further purification.

To a solution of the crude material including S19 in THF (3.5 mL) was added TMSOK (131 mg, 1.02 mmol) at room temperature. The resulting mixture was stirred at the same temperature for 15 minutes. Then the reaction mixture was quenched with 1 M HCl and extracted with EtOAc. The organic layer was dried over anhydrous Na₂SO₄ and evaporated under reduced pressure. The residue (124 mg) was purified by column chromatography (ODS, $H_2O/CH_3CN = 1/0$ to 1/1) and preparative HPLC (Cosmosil 20D x 250 mm, gradient, 0% to 50% MeOH in H₂O, for 120 min, minute ramp, $\lambda = 254$ nm, flow rate; 3 mL/min) to afford 1 (7.3 mg, 8%, 2 steps) as a colorless solid.

 $[\alpha]_{D}^{22}$ +451 (c 0.12, DMSO). Lit: $[\alpha]_{D}^{21}$ +468 (c 0.15, DMSO)⁴. IR (ATR, cm⁻¹): 3608, 3496, 3261, 1721, 1623, 1613, 1525, 1476. ¹H NMR (500 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆, δ): 9.37 (s, 1H), 9.03 (s, 1H), 5.69 (s, 1H), 6.57 (s, 1H), 5.97 (d, J = 2.3 Hz, 1H), 5.70 (d, J = 2.3 Hz, 1H), 5.7 Hz, 1H), 5.45 (brs, 1H), 5.33 (brs, 1H), 4.63 (s, 1H), 4.43 (t, J = 3.4 Hz, 1H), 2.81 (d, J = 3.4 Hz, 2H). ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆, δ): 163.1, 156.5, 156.3, 154.6, 144.0, 136.5, 118.0, 110.1, 96.8, 95.5, 94.2, 70.9, 70.8, 24.0. HRMS (ESI): Calcd for $C_{14}H_{13}O_6$ [(M+H)⁻] 277.0712, found 277.0707.

4. Wulandari, R. A.; Rani, A.; Amano, M.; Yanagita, T.; Tanaka, T.; Kouno, I.; Kawamura, D.; Ishimaru, K. J. Nat. Med. 2011, 65, 594-597.



500 MHz NMR spectrum of crude material of teadenol A (1)

III. Total Synthesis of Teadenol B (2)

Synthesis of Carboxylic Acid S20



To a solution of **9** (19.5 g, 25.4 mmol) in THF (100 mL) were added Pd(PPh₃)₄ (2.94 g, 2.54 mmol) and pyrrolidine (2.3 mL, 28 mmol) at 0 °C. The resulting mixture was stirred at room temperature for 1 hour. Then the reaction mixture was quenched with 1 M HCl and extracted with EtOAc. The organic layer was washed with brine, dried over anhydrous Na₂SO₄ and evaporated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by column chromatography (silica gel, *n*-hexane/EtOAc = 1/1) to afford **S20** (18.0 g, 97%) as a yellow amorphous.

 $[\alpha]_{D}^{24}$ +15.9 (*c* 1.12, CHCl₃).

IR (ATR, cm⁻¹): 2950, 2929, 2855, 1739, 1690, 1701, 1603, 1584, 1511, 1432.

¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃, δ): 7.41-7.29 (m, 10H), 7.11 (d, *J* = 8.5 Hz, 2H), 6.99 (d, *J* = 9.1 Hz, 1H), 6.79 (d, *J* = 8.5 Hz, 2H), 6.20 (d, *J* = 2.3 Hz, 1H), 6.03 (d, *J* = 2.3 Hz, 1H), 4.99 (s, 2H), 4.89 (q, *J* = 11.3 Hz, 2H), 4.44 (d, *J* = 11.3 Hz, 1H), 4.50-4.39 (m, 1H), 4.23 (d, *J* = 11.3 Hz, 1H), 3.76 (s, 3H), 3.55 (s, 3H), 3.06 (dd, *J* = 13.0, 5.7 Hz, 1H), 2.91 (dd, *J* = 13.0, 9.1 Hz, 1H), 2.80 (s, 2H), 0.98 (s, 9H), 0.17 (s, 3H), 0.15 (s, 3H).

¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃, δ): 171.9, 170.7, 159.0, 158.5, 158.3, 155.3, 148.2, 136.9, 136.8, 130.3, 129.3, 128.6, 128.5, 127.94, 127.85, 127.4, 127.3, 126.6, 113.6, 108.4, 98.2, 93.4, 74.3, 70.7, 70.1, 70.0, 55.2, 51.8, 31.4, 28.7, 25.8, 18.2, -4.25, -4.38.

HRMS (ESI): Calcd for $C_{42}H_{50}O_9SiNa [(M+Na)^+]$ 749.3095, found 749.3116.



To a solution of **S20** (18.0 g, 1.95 mmol) in THF (250 mL) were added Et₃N (5.2 mL, 37 mmol) and methyl chloroformate (2.1 mL, 27 mmol) at 0 °C. The resulting mixture was stirred at the same temperature for 1hour. The reaction mixture was filtered through a pad of Celite and washed with THF (100 mL). To the resulting filtrate was added MeOH (80 mL) and NaBH₄ (3.75 g, 99.2 mmol) at -78 °C. After 0.5 hours, the resulting mixture was warn up to -40 °C and stirred at the same temperature for 0.5 hours. Then the reaction mixture was quenched with saturated aqueous NH₄Cl and extracted with EtOAc. The organic layer was washed with brine, dried over anhydrous Na₂SO₄ and evaporated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by column chromatography (silica gel, *n*-hexane/EtOAc = 3/1) to afford **S21** (14.9 g, 84%) as a colorless oil.

 $[\alpha]_{D}^{25}$ +39.3 (*c* 1.26, CHCl₃).

IR (film, cm⁻¹): 3450, 3032, 2953, 2930, 2859, 1736, 1605, 1589, 1512, 1435.

¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃, δ): 7.41-7.29 (m, 10H), 7.13 (d, J = 8.5 Hz, 2H), 6.79 (d, J = 8.5 Hz, 2H), 6.22 (d, J = 2.3 Hz, 1H), 6.03 (d, J = 2.3 Hz, 1H), 5.58 (d, J = 9.1 Hz, 1H), 4.99 (s, 2H), 4.95 (d, J = 11.3 Hz, 1H), 4.91 (d, J = 11.3 Hz, 1H), 4.40 (d, J = 11.3 Hz, 1H), 4.32 (ddd, J = 9.3, 9.1, 5.1 Hz, 1H), 4.22 (d, J = 11.3 Hz, 1H), 3.97 (s, 2H), 3.76 (s, 3H), 3.53 (s, 3H), 3.01 (dd, J = 13.0, 5.1 Hz, 1H), 2.83 (dd, J = 13.0, 9.3 Hz, 1H), 2.73 (d, J = 16.2 Hz, 1H), 2.55 (d, J = 16.2, Hz, 1H), 0.99 (s, 9H), 0.17 (s, 3H), 0.16 (s, 3H).

¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃, δ): 172.1, 158.8, 158.5, 158.1, 155.2, 137.0, 136.9, 134.3, 132.5, 130.9, 129.2, 128.5, 128.4, 127.9, 127.8, 127.25, 127.17, 113.5, 109.6, 98.3, 93.6, 74.1, 70.1, 70.0, 69.9, 67.4, 55.1, 51.7, 33.0, 29.3, 25.8, 18.1, -4.29, -4.34. HRMS (ESI): Calcd for $C_{42}H_{52}O_8SiNa$ [(M+Na)⁺] 735.3353, found 735.3324.

Synthesis of Phenol 8



To a solution of **S21** (14.9 g, 20.9 mmol) in CH_2Cl_2 (200 mL) were added pyridine (10.0 mL, 125 mmol) and methyl chloroformate (4.8 mL, 63 mmol) at -20 °C. The resulting mixture was stirred at the same temperature for 4 hours. Then the reaction mixture was quenched with saturated aqueous NH₄Cl and extracted with EtOAc. The organic layer was washed with brine, dried over anhydrous Na₂SO₄ and evaporated under reduced pressure. The crude material including **S22** was applied to the following reaction without further purification.

To a solution of crude material including **S22** in THF (200 mL) were added AcOH (2.3 mL, 39 mmol) and TBAF (22.0 mL, 22 mmol, 1 M solution in THF) at 0 °C. The resulting mixture was stirred at the same temperature for 0.5 hours. Then the reaction mixture was quenched with 1 M HCl and extracted with EtOAc. The organic layer was dried over anhydrous Na₂SO₄ and evaporated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by column chromatography (silica gel, *n*-hexane/EtOAc = 4/1 to 3/2) to afford **8** (11.1 g, 86%, 2 steps) as a colorless oil.

 $[\alpha]_{D}^{25}$ +57.4 (*c* 1.20, CHCl₃).

IR (film, cm⁻¹): 3290, 2955, 2395, 1736, 1611, 1589, 1512, 1456.

¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃, δ): 7.93 (s, 1H), 7.41-7.29 (m, 10H), 7.14 (d, J = 8.5 Hz, 2H), 6.82 (d, J = 8.5 Hz, 2H), 6.27 (d, J = 2.3 Hz, 1H), 6.21 (d, J = 2.3 Hz, 1H), 5.75 (d, J = 8.5 Hz, 1H), 5.00 (s, 2H), 4.95 (s, 2H), 4.63 (d, J = 12.5 Hz, 1H), 4.58 (d, J = 12.5 Hz, 1H), 4.51 (d, J = 11.3 Hz, 1H), 4.33 (ddd, J = 8.5, 8.5, 2.3 Hz, 1H), 4.27 (d, J = 11.3 Hz, 1H), 3.79 (s, 3H), 3.78 (s, 3H), 3.57 (s, 3H), 3.09 (d, J = 15.9 Hz, 1H), 2.97 (dd, J = 13.0, 2.3 Hz, 1H), 2.84 (dd, J = 13.0, 8.5 Hz, 1H), 2.80 (d, J = 15.9 Hz, 1H).

¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃, δ): 170.4, 159.2, 159.1, 157.8, 157.4, 155.3, 136.93, 136.89, 133.6, 130.2, 129.5, 129.0, 128.5, 128.4, 127.9, 127.8, 127.5, 127.2, 113.7, 106.2, 95.8, 93.0, 70.74, 70.68, 70.0, 69.9, 55.1, 54.8, 51.9, 33.2, 29.4. HRMS (ESI) Calcd for $C_{38}H_{40}O_{10}Na$ [(M+Na)⁺] 679.2505, found 679.2514.



To a solution of 8 (9.20 g, 14.0 mmol) in THF (280 mL) were added AcOH (0.80 mL, 14 mmol) and Pd(PPh₃)₄ (1.62 g, 1.40 mmol) at room temperature. The resulting mixture was stirred at 60 °C for 1 hour. Then the reaction mixture was evaporated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by column chromatography (silica gel, n-hexane/EtOAc = 4/1) to afford 24 (7.94 g, total 98%, dr = 6:1) as a colorless solid. The diastereomer ratio (dr) of 24 was determined by ¹H NMR spectrum.

 $[\alpha]_{D}^{24}$ -45.6 (*c* 0.78, CHCl₃).

IR (film, cm⁻¹): 2920, 2853, 2395, 1736, 1612, 1593, 1508, 1431.

¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃, δ): 7.41-7.30 (m, 10H), 7.25 (d, J = 8.5 Hz, 2H), 6.86 (d, J = 8.5 Hz, 2H), 6.21 (d, J = 2.3 Hz, 1H), 6.15 (d, J = 2.3 Hz, 1H), 5.35 (s, 1H), 5.25 (s, 1H) 5.00 (d, J = 1.1 Hz, 2H), 4.97 (s, 2H), 4.62 (d, J = 11.3 Hz, 1H), 4.52 (d, 11.3 Hz, 1H), 4.51 (d, J = 6.8 Hz, 1H), 3.79 (ddd, J = 7.9, 6.8, 5.1 Hz, 1H), 3.79 (s, 3H), 3.65 (s, 3H), 3.14 (d, J = 15.6 Hz, 1H), 3.09 (d, J = 15.6 Hz, 1H), 3.03 (dd, J = 16.4, 5.1 Hz, 1H), 2.63 (dd, J = 16.4, 7.9 Hz, 1H).

¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃, δ): 171.5, 159.2, 158.7, 157.6, 154.7, 139.3, 137.0, 136.9, 130.1, 129.4, 128.6, 128.5, 127.95, 127.86, 127.5, 127.2, 117.9, 113.8, 101.7, 94.3, 93.6, 79.8, 71.3, 70.6, 70.1, 69.9, 55.3, 51.9, 38.3, 24.9.

HRMS (ESI) Calcd for $C_{36}H_{36}O_7Na [(M+Na)^+] 603.2351$, found 603.2364.



500 MHz NMR spectrum of Chromane 26 (dr = 6:1)

Synthesis of Lactone 25



To a suspension of $MgBr_2 \cdot OEt_2$ (8.89 g, 34.4 mmol) in a mixture of Et_2O (25 mL) and CH_2Cl_2 (10 mL) were added a solution of **24** (2.00 g, 3.44 mmol) and Me_2S (7.5 mL, 100 mmol) at room temperature. The resulting mixture was stirred at the same temperature for 12 hours. Then the reaction mixture was quenched with saturated aqueous NH₄Cl and extracted with Et_2O . The organic layer was washed with brine, dried over anhydrous Na_2SO_4 and evaporated under reduced pressure. The crude material including **S23** was applied to the following reaction without further purification.

To a solution of the crude material including **S23** in toluene (20 mL) was added TsOH·H₂O (65.0 mg, 0.344 mmol). The resulting mixture was stirred at 100 °C for 1hour. Then the reaction mixture was quenched with saturated aqueous NaHCO₃ and extracted with EtOAc. The organic layer was washed with brine, dried over anhydrous Na₂SO₄ and evaporated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by column chromatography (silica gel, *n*-hexane/EtOAc = 4/1) to afford **25** (965 mg, 65%, 2 steps) as a colorless solid.

 $[\alpha]_{D}^{24}$ –139.9 (*c* 0.68, CHCl₃).

IR (ATR, cm⁻¹): 1720, 1585, 1489, 1435, 1381.

¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃, δ): 7.30-7.24 (m, 10H), 6.29 (d, J = 2.3 Hz, 1H), 6.21 (d, J = 1.7 Hz, 1H), 5.89 (t, J = 1.7 Hz, 1H), 5.05 (d, J = 11.9 Hz, 1H), 5.02 (d, J = 11.9 Hz, 1H), 5.01 (s, 2H), 4.50 (td, J = 10.8, 5.7 Hz, 1H), 4.23 (d, J = 10.8 Hz, 1H), 3.29 (dd, J = 15.9, 6.2 Hz, 1H), 2.83 (dd, J = 15.9, 10.8 Hz, 1H), 2.17 (s, 3H).

¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃, δ): 162.7, 159.1, 157.8, 157.3, 154.4, 136.60, 136.58, 128.6, 128.5, 128.0, 127.9, 127.4, 126.9, 116.8, 101.6, 94.6, 94.5, 74.0, 72.3, 70.1, 69.9, 26.5, 17.5.

HRMS (ESI) Calcd for $C_{27}H_{25}O_5 [(M+H)^+] 429.1702$, found 429.1697.

Synthesis of Methyl Ester 26



To a solution of HMPA (0.78 mL, 4.5 mmol) in THF (20 mL) were added KHMDS (9.0 mL, 4.5 mmol, 0.5 M solution in toluene) and a solution of **25** (965 mg, 2.25 mmol) in THF (20 mL) at -78 °C. After 1 hour, a solution of PhNTf₂ (1.21 g, 3.38 mmol) in in THF (5 mL) was added at -78 °C. After 1 hour, the resulting mixture was worm up 0 °C and stirred at the same temperature for 1 hour. Then the reaction mixture was quenched with phosphate buffer (pH 6.4) and extracted with EtOAc. The organic layer was dried over anhydrous Na₂SO₄ and evaporated under reduced pressure. The crude material including **S24** was applied to the following reaction without further purification.

To a solution of the crude material including **S24** in a 9:1 mixture of MeOH and DMF (total 20 mL) were added Pd(PPh₃)₄ (260 mg, 0.225 mmol) and Et₃N (0.94 mL, 0.68 mmol) at room temperature. The resulting mixture was stirred at the same temperature under ordinary hydrogen pressure (balloon) for 15 hours. Then the reaction mixture was quenched with saturated aqueous NH₄Cl and extracted with EtOAc. The organic layer was washed with brine, dried over anhydrous Na₂SO₄ and evaporated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by column chromatography (silica gel, *n*-hexane/CHCl₃/EtOAc = 1/1/0.1) to afford **26** (338 mg, 32%, 2 steps) as a colorless solid.

 $[\alpha]_{D}^{22}$ –16.9 (*c* 0.42, CHCl₃).

IR (ATR, cm⁻¹): 2921, 2852, 1720, 1618, 1592, 1500, 1434.

¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃, δ): 7.45-7.30 (m, 10H), 6.65 (s, 1H), 6.29 (d, J = 2.3, 1H), 6.25 (d, J = 2.3 Hz, 1H), 5.60 (brs, 1H), 5.25 (brs, 1H), 5.02 (s, 2H), 5.02 (d, J = 11.3 Hz, 1H), 4.99 (d, J = 11.3 Hz, 1H), 4.43 (dt, J = 10.8, 2.3 Hz, 1H), 4.12 (td, J = 10.2, 6.2 Hz, 1H), 3.84 (s, 3H), 3.40 (dd, J = 16.5, 6.2 Hz, 1H), 2.83 (dd, J = 16.5, 10.2 Hz, 1H).

¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃, δ): 162.8, 159.0, 157.7, 154.6, 143.0, 136.8, 136.7, 136.3, 128.6, 128.5, 128.0, 127.9, 127.5, 127.2, 113.7, 112.9, 101.8, 94.5, 94.1, 73.5, 72.0, 70.2, 70.0, 52.5, 26.2.

HRMS (ESI) Calculated for $C_{29}H_{26}O_6Na[(M+Na)^+]$ 493.1627, found 493.1633.

Synthesis of Teadenol B (2)



To a solution of **26** (300 mg, 0.638 mmol) in CH₂Cl₂ (30 mL) were added PhMe₅ (567 mg, 3.83 mmol) and BCl₃ (2.6 mL, 2.6 mmol, 1 M solution in CH₂Cl₂) at -78 °C. The resulting mixture was stirred for 5 hours at the same temperature. Then the reaction mixture was quenched with saturated aqueous NaHCO₃, acidified with 2 M HCl and extracted with EtOAc. The organic layer was dried over anhydrous Na₂SO₄ and evaporated under reduced pressure. The crude material including **S25** was applied to the following reaction without further purification.

To a solution of the crude material including **S25** in MeOH (15 mL) was added a solution of LiOH·H₂O (268 mg, 6.38 mmol) in H₂O (15 mL) at room temperature. The resulting mixture was stirred at the same temperature for 15 minutes. The reaction mixture was quenched with 2 M HCl and extracted with EtOAc. The residue (202 mg) was purified by preparative HPLC (Cosmosil 20D x 250 mm, gradient, 20% to 80% MeOH in H₂O, for 120 min, minute ramp, $\lambda = 254$ nm, flow rate; 3 mL/min) to afford **2** (8.4 mg, 5%, 2 steps) as a colorless solid.

 $[\alpha]_{D}^{22}$ –27.0 (*c* 0.20, CHCl₃). Lit: $[\alpha]_{D}^{20}$ –27.7 (*c* 0.18, MeOH)⁴.

IR (ATR, cm⁻¹): 3431, 1677, 1598, 1454.

¹H NMR (500 MHz, CD₃OD, δ): 6.62 (s, 1H), 5.95 (d, J = 2.3, 1H), 5.90 (d, J = 2.3 Hz, 1H), 5.51 (brs, 1H), 5.32 (brs, 1H), 4.43 (dt, J = 10.8, 2.3 Hz, 1H), 4.35 (td, J = 10.8, 2.3 Hz, 1H), 4.00 (td, J = 10.2, 6.2 Hz, 1H), 3.19 (dd, J = 15.9, 6.2 Hz, 1H), 2.65 (dd, J = 15.9, 10.2 Hz, 1H).

¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CD₃OD, δ): 164.2, 156.9, 156.5, 154.7, 143.2, 137.3, 112.2, 112.1, 98.7, 95.6, 94.3, 73.7, 71.9, 25.7. HRMS (ESI) Calculated for $C_{14}H_{12}O_6Na$ [(M+Na)⁺] 299.0532, found 299.0526.

¥4. Wulandari, R. A.; Rani, A.; Amano, M.; Yanagita, T.; Tanaka, T.; Kouno, I.; Kawamura, D.; Ishimaru, K. J. Nat. Med. 2011, 65, 594–597.



IV. NMR Spectra Data













































