

## Biomimetic iterative method for polyketide synthesis

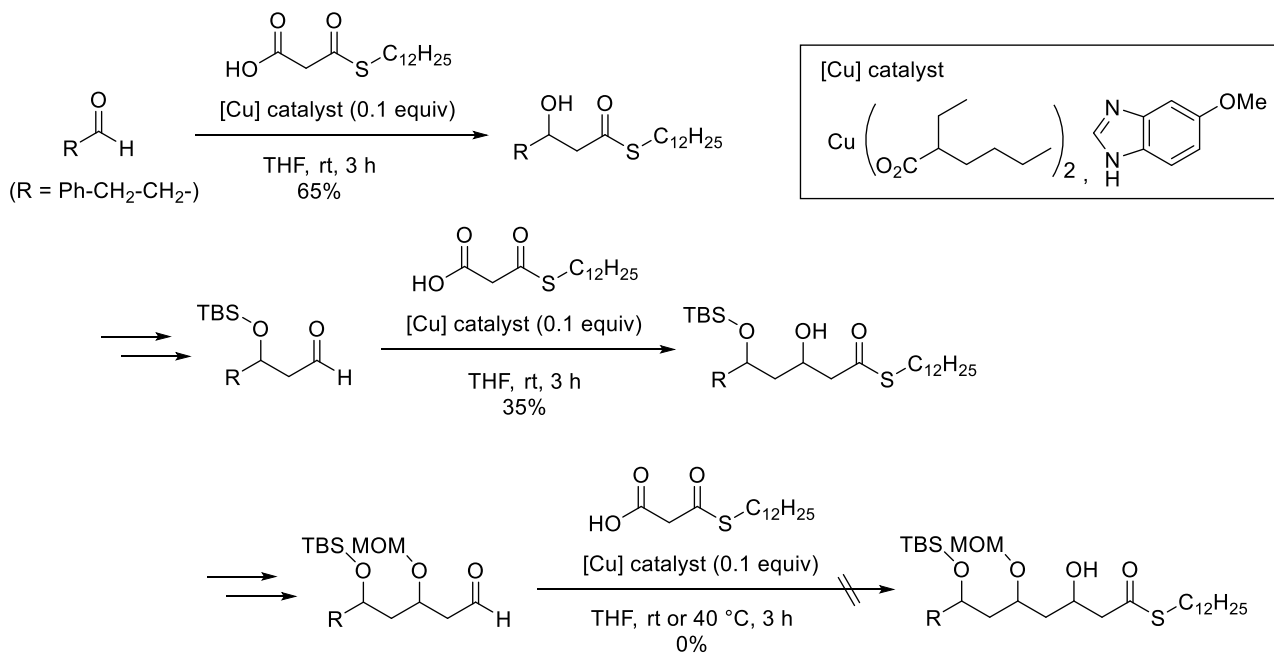
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**Scheme S1** Attempt for iterative elongation by the aldol reaction with MAHT.

#### General information.

<sup>1</sup>H and <sup>13</sup>C NMR spectra were recorded at 400 and 100 MHz respectively on a JEOL JNM-LA400 spectrometer, and chemical shifts were referenced to internal tetramethylsilane (TMS, δ = 0.0 ppm) for <sup>1</sup>H and the central line of CDCl<sub>3</sub> (δ = 77.0 ppm) for <sup>13</sup>C. High-resolution FAB-MS measurements were performed on a JEOL JMS-600H mass spectrometer. Unless otherwise noted, the data were collected in a positive-ion mode with polyethylene glycol 400 as an internal mass calibrant.

#### Synthetic procedures and spectral data.

##### General procedure for the decarboxylative condensation of carboxylic acids with MAHT 1.

To a solution of a carboxylic acid (0.4 M) in DME, COMU (1 equiv.) and DIEA (1 equiv.) were added, and the mixture was stirred for 15 min. In another flask, to a solution of MAHT 1 (1.3 to 2 equiv.) in the same amount of DME used above, a THF solution (1 M) of isopropylmagnesium bromide (the same equiv. to **1**) was added at 0 °C. The solution was allowed to warm to room temperature and stirred for 3 min. The solution was added to the solution of the carboxylic acid, COMU, and DIEA. After stirring the solution for 2 to 3 h, a 10% aqueous solution of citric acid was added. The resulting mixture was extracted with chloroform, and the organic layer was dried over anhydrous magnesium sulfate. After the removal of the solvent under reduced pressure, the residue was

purified by column chromatography or preparative TLC on silica gel (eluent: hexanes/ethyl acetate) to afford a  $\beta$ -ketothioester.

#### **General procedure for the hydrolysis of thioesters.**

To a solution of a thioester in 1,4-dioxane/water, a 30% aqueous solution of hydrogen peroxide (10 equiv.) and an aqueous solution of cesium hydroxide (5 equiv.) were added. At this point, the concentration of the thioester was 0.05 M in 1,4-dioxane/water (4:1 v/v). The mixture was stirred for 20 min. When the starting thioester remained, a 30% aqueous solution of hydrogen peroxide (5 equiv.) was added, and the mixture was stirred for an additional 20 min. Diethyl ether was added, and the resulting mixture was extracted with water. In case that the layers did not segregate, brine was added to facilitate the phase separation. The aqueous layer was acidified with an aqueous solution of hydrochloric acid, and diethyl ether was added to extract the product. The organic layer was washed with brine and dried over anhydrous magnesium sulfate. The removal of the solvent under reduced pressure afforded a carboxylic acid. For the hydrolysis of a 1,3-dithiolane-protected thioester, the reaction was performed without the addition of hydrogen peroxide. In this case, the reaction time was 72 h at room temperature (ca. 20 °C) or 48 h at 30 °C.

#### **General procedure for the reduction of $\beta$ -ketothioesters to $\beta$ -hydroxythioesters.**

To the solution of a  $\beta$ -ketothioester (0.1 M) and ground cerium(III) chloride heptahydrate (1 equiv.) in THF/acetic acid (1:1 v/v), sodium cyanoborohydride (5 equiv.) was added in three portions. After stirring for 30 min, a saturated aqueous solution of sodium bicarbonate was carefully added with stirring until foaming ceased. The resulting mixture was extracted with diethyl ether. The organic layer was washed with brine and dried over anhydrous magnesium sulfate. After removing the solvent under reduced pressure, the residue was purified by preparative TLC on silica gel (eluent: hexanes/ethyl acetate) to afford a  $\beta$ -hydroxythioester.

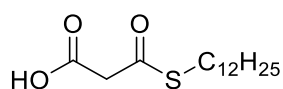
#### **General procedure for the dehydration of $\beta$ -hydroxythioesters to $\alpha,\beta$ -unsaturated thioesters.**

To the solution of a  $\beta$ -hydroxythioester (0.1 M) in dichloromethane, Martin sulfurane (1.5 equiv.) was added. The mixture was stirred for 10 min. When the starting  $\beta$ -hydroxythioester remained, Martin sulfurane (0.5 equiv.) was added, and the mixture was stirred for an additional 10 min. After the removal of the solvent under reduced pressure, the residue was purified by preparative TLC on silica gel (eluent: hexanes/ethyl acetate) to afford an  $\alpha,\beta$ -unsaturated thioester.

#### **General procedure for the reduction of $\alpha,\beta$ -unsaturated thioesters to saturated thioesters.**

To the solution of an  $\alpha,\beta$ -unsaturated thioester (0.05 M) and polymethylhydrosiloxane (20 equiv.) in toluene, a 0.1 M THF solution of copper acetate monohydrate and 1,2-bis(diphenylphosphino) benzene (1:1 mixture, 0.05 equiv.) was added. After stirring the mixture for 6 h, the THF solution of the copper complex (0.05 equiv.) was added again. After stirring for an additional 6 h, a 10%

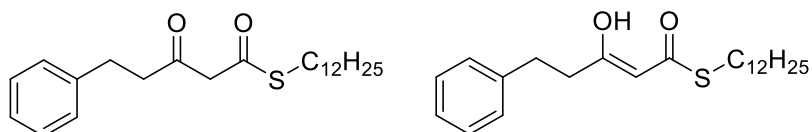
aqueous solution of citric acid was added. The resulting mixture was extracted with chloroform, and the organic layer was dried over anhydrous magnesium sulfate. After removing the solvent under reduced pressure, the residue was purified by preparative TLC on silica gel (eluent: hexanes/ethyl acetate) to afford a saturated thioester.



### 3-(Dodecylthio)-3-oxopropanoic acid (1)

To a suspension of malonic acid (10.45 g, 100.4 mmol) in toluene (100 mL), phosphoryl chloride (9.35 mL, 100 mmol), 1-dodecanethiol (23.0 mL, 96.6 mmol), *N,N*-dimethyl-4-aminopyridine (1.22 g, 9.99 mmol) were added. The mixture in an open flask was heated to 60 °C in a fume hood. After string for 12 h at this temperature, the reaction mixture was cooled to room temperature. A soluble part was transferred to a separation funnel with ethyl acetate. Water was added, and the layers were separated. The organic layer was washed with brine, and dried over anhydrous magnesium sulfate. After the removal of the solvent under reduced pressure, the residue was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (eluent: hexanes/ethyl acetate = 9:1 → 3:7) to afford MAHT **1** (12.66 g, 45% yield) as a pale yellow solid.

**<sup>1</sup>H NMR** (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 3.63 (s, 2H), 2.95 (t, *J* = 7.3 Hz, 2H), 1.60 (quin, *J* = 6.9 Hz, 2H), 1.40-1.21 (m, 18H), 0.88 (t, *J* = 6.9 Hz, 3H); **<sup>13</sup>C NMR** (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 192.0, 170.4, 48.6, 31.9, 29.7, 29.6, 29.5, 29.4, 29.3, 29.1, 29.0, 28.8, 22.7, 14.1; **HRMS** (FAB, matrix: 3-nitrobenzyl alcohol) *m/z*: calculated for C<sub>15</sub>H<sub>29</sub>O<sub>3</sub>S [M+H]<sup>+</sup>: 289.1837, found 289.1844.



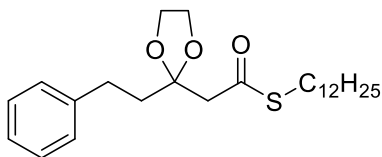
### *S*-Dodecyl 3-oxo-5-phenylpentanethioate, *S*-Dodecyl (*Z*)-3-hydroxy-5-phenylpent-2-enethioate (3)

Synthesized according to the general procedure for decarboxylative condensation. The reaction of carboxylic acid **2** (1.00 g, 6.67 mmol) was performed with 1.3 equiv. of MAHT **1** for 2 h. The purification by column chromatography on silica gel (eluent: hexanes/ethyl acetate = 9:1) afforded β-ketothioester **3** (2.34 g, 93% yield) as a pale orange oil.

Keto/enol ratio = 80:20. **<sup>1</sup>H NMR** (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 7.32-7.15 (m, 5H), 5.14 (s, 0.2H), 3.64 (s, 1.6H), 2.94-9.85 (m, 5.6H), 2.46 (t, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 0.4H), 1.64-1.52 (m, 2H), 1.40-1.21 (m, 18H), 0.88 (t, *J* = 6.6 Hz, 3H); **<sup>13</sup>C NMR** (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 201.1, 194.8, 192.0, 174.9, 140.5, 140.4, 128.5, 128.3, 128.2, 126.3, 126.2, 99.7, 57.8, 44.6, 36.7, 32.3, 31.9, 29.7, 29.6, 29.5, 29.4, 29.4, 29.3, 29.2, 29.1, 29.0, 28.8,



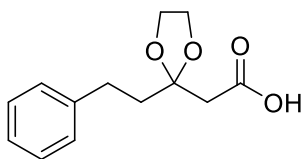
28.8, 28.2, 22.7, 14.1; **HRMS** (FAB, matrix: 3-nitrobenzyl alcohol)  $m/z$ : calculated for  $C_{23}H_{37}O_2S$   $[M+H]^+$ : 377.2514, found 377.2506.



**S-Dodecyl 2-(2-phenethyl-1,3-dioxolan-2-yl)ethanethioate (4)**

To a solution of  $\beta$ -keto thioester **3** (1.16 g, 3.07 mmol) and ethylenedioxybis(trimethylsilane) (3.76 mL, 5 equiv.) in dichloromethane (15 mL), trimethylsilyl trifluoromethanesulfonate (565  $\mu$ L, 1 equiv.) was added at 0 °C. After stirring for 1 h at this temperature, the reaction mixture was allowed to warm to room temperature. After stirring for additional 1 h, an aqueous saturated solution of sodium bicarbonate was added. The resulting mixture was extracted with chloroform, and the organic layer was dried over anhydrous magnesium sulfate. After the removal of the solvent under reduced pressure, the residue was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (eluent: hexanes/ethyl acetate = 9:1) to afford thioester **4** (1.27 g, 98% yield) as a white solid.

**$^1H$  NMR** (400 MHz,  $CDCl_3$ )  $\delta$  7.30-7.24 (m, 2H), 7.22-7.15 (m, 3H), 4.08-3.99 (m, 4H), 2.91 (s, 2H), 2.88 (t,  $J$  = 7.2 Hz, 2H), 2.75-2.70 (m, 2H), 2.13-2.07 (m, 2H), 1.55 (quin,  $J$  = 7.4 Hz, 2H), 1.40-1.21 (m, 18H), 0.88 (t,  $J$  = 7.0 Hz, 3H);  **$^{13}C$  NMR** (100 MHz,  $CDCl_3$ )  $\delta$  195.1, 141.7, 128.4, 128.4, 125.8, 108.9, 65.2, 51.2, 39.7, 31.9, 29.7, 29.6, 29.6, 29.5, 29.3, 29.1, 28.9, 22.7, 14.1; **HRMS** (FAB, matrix: 2-nitrophenyl octyl ether)  $m/z$ : calculated for  $C_{25}H_{41}O_3S$   $[M+H]^+$ : 421.2776, found 421.2776.

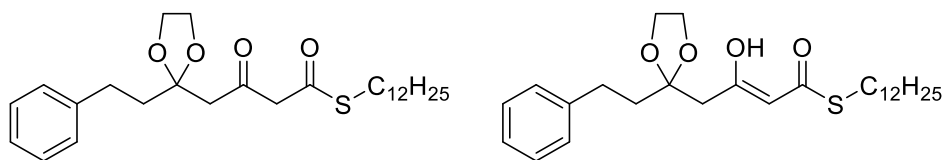


**2-(2-Phenethyl-1,3-dioxolan-2-yl)acetic acid (5)**

Synthesized according to the general procedure for hydrolysis of a thioester. After 20 min from starting the reaction, 5 equiv. of hydrogen peroxide was added, and the mixture was stirred for additional 20 min. The reaction of thioester **4** (209 mg, 0.496 mmol) afforded carboxylic **5** (115 mg, 98% yield) as a white solid.

**$^1H$  NMR** (400 MHz,  $CDCl_3$ )  $\delta$  7.30-7.24 (m, 2H), 7.22-7.15 (m, 3H), 4.10-4.01 (m, 4H), 2.76-2.70 (m, 2H), 2.75 (s, 2H), 2.18-2.13 (m, 2H);  **$^{13}C$  NMR** (100 MHz,  $CDCl_3$ )  $\delta$  174.4, 141.5, 128.4, 128.3, 125.9,

108.8, 65.2, 42.5, 39.3, 29.6; **HRMS** (FAB, negative ion mode, matrix and internal calibrant: glycerol)  $m/z$ : calculated for  $C_{13}H_{15}O_4$   $[M-H]^-$ : 235.0971, found 235.0966.

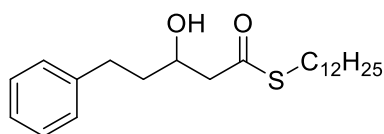


***S*-Dodecyl 3-oxo-4-(2-phenethyl-1,3-dioxolan-2-yl)butanethioate,**

***S*-Dodecyl (*Z*)-3-hydroxy-4-(2-phenethyl-1,3-dioxolan-2-yl)but-2-enethioate (6)**

Synthesized according to the general procedure for decarboxylative condensation. The reaction of carboxylic acid **5** (87.5 mg, 0.370 mmol) was performed with 1.8 equiv. of MAHT **1** for 2 h. The purification by preparative TLC on silica gel (eluent: hexanes/ethyl acetate = 4:1) afforded  $\beta$ -ketothioester **6** (155 mg, 91% yield) as a slightly yellow solid.

Keto/enol ratio = 45:55.  **$^1H$  NMR** (400 MHz,  $CDCl_3$ )  $\delta$  7.30-7.24 (m, 2H), 7.21-7.15 (m, 3H), 5.52 (s, 0.55H), 4.07-3.98 (m, 4H), 3.78 (s, 0.9H), 2.92 (t,  $J$  = 7.6 Hz, 1.1H), 2.91 (t,  $J$  = 7.4 Hz, 0.9H), 2.91 (s, 0.9H), 2.76-2.66 (m, 2H), 2.51 (s, 1.1H), 2.09-1.98 (m, 2H), 1.64-1.53 (m, 2H), 1.40-1.21 (m, 18H), 0.88 (t,  $J$  = 6.8 Hz, 3H);  **$^{13}C$  NMR** (100 MHz,  $CDCl_3$ )  $\delta$  199.4, 194.8, 192.3, 170.9, 141.8, 141.5, 128.4, 128.3, 125.9, 125.8, 109.7, 109.2, 102.2, 65.3, 65.1, 58.7, 50.0, 43.1, 39.7, 39.6, 31.9, 29.7, 29.6, 29.6, 29.5, 29.5, 29.3, 29.2, 29.1, 29.1, 28.9, 28.8, 28.2, 22.7, 14.1; **HRMS** (FAB, matrix: 3-nitrobenzyl alcohol)  $m/z$ : calculated for  $C_{27}H_{43}O_4S$   $[M+H]^+$ : 463.2882, found 463.2882.

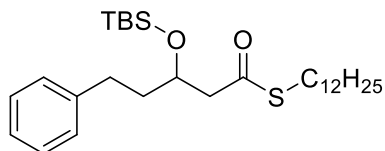


***S*-Dodecyl 3-hydroxy-5-phenylpentanethioate (7)**

Synthesized according to the general procedure for reduction of a  $\beta$ -ketothioester. The purification was performed by preparative TLC on silica gel (eluent: hexanes/ethyl acetate = 4:1). The reaction of  $\beta$ -ketothioester **3** (176 mg, 0.468 mmol) afforded  $\beta$ -hydroxythioester **7** (155 mg, 88% yield) as a colorless oil.

**$^1H$  NMR** (400 MHz,  $CDCl_3$ )  $\delta$  7.29-7.23 (m, 2H), 7.20-7.14 (m, 3H), 4.05 (oct,  $J$  = 4.0 Hz, 1H), 2.92 (broad s, 1H), 2.87 (t,  $J$  = 7.2 Hz, 2H), 2.84-2.63 (m, 4H), 1.86-1.68 (m, 2H), 1.56 (quin,  $J$  = 7.6 Hz, 2H), 1.38-1.20 (m, 18H), 0.88 (t,  $J$  = 6.8 Hz, 3H);  **$^{13}C$  NMR** (100 MHz,  $CDCl_3$ )  $\delta$  199.5, 141.5, 128.4, 128.3, 125.8, 67.8, 50.6, 38.1, 31.8, 31.6, 29.6, 29.5, 29.4, 29.3, 29.3, 29.0, 28.9, 28.7, 22.6, 14.1; **HRMS** (FAB, matrix: 3-nitrobenzyl alcohol)  $m/z$ : calculated for  $C_{23}H_{39}O_2S$   $[M+H]^+$ : 379.2671, found

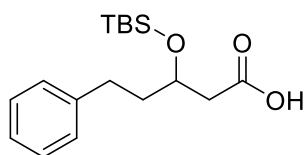
379.2673.



**S-Dodecyl 3-[(*tert*-butyldimethylsilyl)oxy]-5-phenylpentanethioate (8)**

To a solution of  $\beta$ -hydroxythioester **7** (520 mg, 1.37 mmol) in DMF (2.75 mL), imidazole (467 mg, 5 equiv.) and *tert*-butyldimethylchlorosilane (1.04 g, 5 equiv.) were added. After stirring the mixture for 1 h, an aqueous saturated solution of ammonium chloride was added. The resulting mixture was extracted with diethyl ether. The organic layer was washed with water and brine, and dried over anhydrous magnesium sulfate. After the removal of the solvent under reduced pressure, the residue was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (eluent: hexanes/ethyl acetate = 95:5) to afford thioester **8** (657 mg, 97% yield) as a colorless oil.

**<sup>1</sup>H NMR** (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  7.30-7.24 (m, 2H), 7.20-7.14 (m, 3H), 4.24 (quin-like,  $J$  = 5.6 Hz, 1H), 2.86 (t,  $J$  = 7.2 Hz, 2H), 2.78 (dd,  $J$  = 14.4, 6.8 Hz, 1H), 2.73-2.58 (m, 3H), 1.89-1.73 (m, 2H), 1.56 (quin,  $J$  = 7.2 Hz, 2H), 1.39-1.19 (m, 18H), 0.89 (s, 9H), 0.88 (t,  $J$  = 6.8 Hz, 3H), 0.07 (s, 3H), 0.04 (s, 3H); **<sup>13</sup>C NMR** (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  197.7, 142.1, 128.4, 128.3, 125.8, 69.2, 51.6, 39.3, 31.9, 31.3, 29.6, 29.6, 29.5, 29.4, 29.3, 29.1, 29.0, 28.9, 25.8, 22.7, 18.0, 14.1, -4.6, -4.8; **HRMS** (FAB, matrix: 2-nitrophenyl octyl ether)  $m/z$ : calculated for C<sub>29</sub>H<sub>53</sub>O<sub>2</sub>SSi [M+H]<sup>+</sup>: 493.3535, found 493.3538.

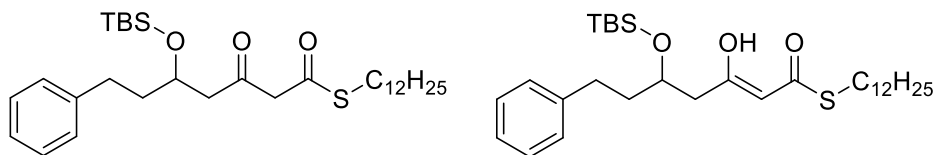


**3-[(*tert*-Butyldimethylsilyl)oxy]-5-phenylpentanoic acid (9)**

Synthesized according to the general procedure for hydrolysis of a thioester. After 20 min from starting the reaction, 5 equiv. of hydrogen peroxide was added, and the mixture was stirred for additional 20 min. The reaction of thioester **8** (330 mg, 0.670 mmol) afforded carboxylic **9** (202 mg, 98% yield) as a colorless oil.

**<sup>1</sup>H NMR** (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  7.31-7.25 (m, 2H), 7.21-7.15 (m, 3H), 4.19 (quin,  $J$  = 6.0 Hz, 1H), 2.73-2.60 (m, 2H), 2.57 (d,  $J$  = 5.6 Hz, 2H), 1.91-1.83 (m, 2H), 0.90 (s, 9H), 0.10 (s, 3H), 0.07 (s, 3H); **<sup>13</sup>C NMR** (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  176.0, 141.6, 128.4, 128.3, 125.9, 68.9, 41.8, 39.0, 31.4, 25.7, 18.0, -4.6, -4.8; **HRMS** (FAB, negative ion mode, matrix: glycerol)  $m/z$ : calculated for C<sub>17</sub>H<sub>27</sub>O<sub>3</sub>Si [M-H]<sup>-</sup>:

307.1730, found 307.1733.

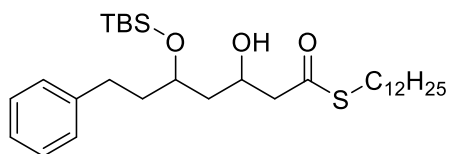


***S*-Dodecyl 5-[(*tert*-butyldimethylsilyl)oxy]-3-oxo-7-phenylheptanethioate,**

***S*-Dodecyl (*Z*)-5-[(*tert*-butyldimethylsilyl)oxy]-3-hydroxy-7-phenylhept-2-enethioate (10)**

Synthesized according to the general procedure for decarboxylative condensation. The reaction of carboxylic acid **9** (202 mg, 0.654 mmol) was performed with 1.5 equiv. of MAHT **1** for 2 h. The purification by preparative TLC on silica gel (eluent: hexanes/ethyl acetate = 7:1) afforded  $\beta$ -ketothioester **10** (314 mg, 90% yield) as a colorless oil.

Keto/enol ratio = 65:35. **<sup>1</sup>H NMR** (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  7.33-7.26 (m, 2H), 7.22-7.16 (m, 3H), 5.47 (s, 0.35H), 4.26 (quin,  $J$  = 6.0 Hz, 0.65H), 4.13 (quin,  $J$  = 6.0 Hz, 0.35H), 3.71 (d,  $J$  = 14.4 Hz, 0.65H), 3.66 (d,  $J$  = 14.4 Hz, 0.65H), 2.96-2.90 (m, 2H), 2.80 (dd,  $J$  = 16.0, 6.8 Hz, 0.65H), 2.73-2.62 (m, 2.65H), 2.35 (dd,  $J$  = 13.5, 5.8 Hz, 0.35H), 2.31 (dd,  $J$  = 13.5, 7.0 Hz, 0.35H), 1.91-1.73 (m, 2H), 1.62 (quin,  $J$  = 7.6 Hz, 0.7H), 1.60 (quin,  $J$  = 7.6 Hz, 1.3H), 1.42-1.23 (m, 18H), 0.91 (s, 9H), 0.91 (t,  $J$  = 6.8 Hz, 3H), 0.10 (s, 1.95H), 0.08 (s, 1.05H), 0.06 (s, 1.95H), 0.04 (s, 1.05H); **<sup>13</sup>C NMR** (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  200.9, 194.6, 191.8, 173.0, 142.1, 141.9, 128.4, 128.3, 125.8, 101.6, 69.3, 68.2, 58.9, 50.1, 43.0, 39.4, 39.2, 31.9, 31.3, 29.7, 29.6, 29.5, 29.5, 29.5, 29.4, 29.3, 29.2, 29.1, 29.1, 28.8, 28.1, 25.8, 25.8, 22.7, 18.0, 18.0, 14.1, -4.6, -4.7, -4.9; **HRMS** (FAB, matrix: 2-nitrophenyl octyl ether)  $m/z$  calculated for C<sub>31</sub>H<sub>55</sub>O<sub>3</sub>SSi [M+H]<sup>+</sup>: 535.3641, found 535.3647.

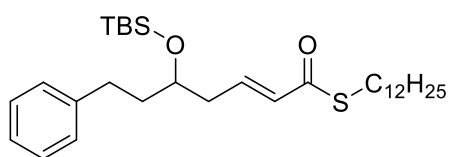


***S*-Dodecyl 5-[(*tert*-butyldimethylsilyl)oxy]-3-hydroxy-7-phenylheptanethioate (11)**

Synthesized according to the general procedure for reduction of a  $\beta$ -ketothioester. Sodium cyanoborohydride (2 equiv.) was added five times in every 5 min. The purification was performed by preparative TLC on silica gel (eluent: hexanes/ethyl acetate = 7:1). The reaction of  $\beta$ -ketothioester **10** (88.3 mg, 0.165 mmol) afforded  $\beta$ -hydroxythioester **11** (73.7 mg, 83% yield) as a colorless oil.

Diastereomeric ratio = 54:46. **<sup>1</sup>H NMR** (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  7.31-7.24 (m, 2H), 7.21-7.14 (m, 3H), 4.43-4.35 (m, 0.46H), 4.25-4.17 (m, 0.54H), 4.08-3.94 (m, 1H), 3.49 (d,  $J$  = 2.0 Hz, 0.46H), 3.30 (d,  $J$  =

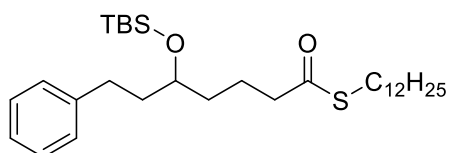
2.4 Hz, 0.54H), 2.89 (t,  $J = 7.2$  Hz, 2H), 2.80-2.58 (m, 4H), 1.92-1.61 (m, 4H), 1.57 (quin,  $J = 7.6$  Hz, 2H), 1.39-1.17 (m, 18H), 0.91-0.90 (s $\times$ 2, 9H), 0.88 (t,  $J = 6.8$  Hz, 3H), 0.10-0.07 (s $\times$ 4, 6H);  $^{13}\text{C NMR}$  (100 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  198.7, 198.6, 142.1, 141.9, 128.4, 128.2, 125.8, 125.8, 71.1, 70.2, 67.3, 65.6, 51.5, 51.1, 42.5, 41.4, 39.2, 38.5, 31.9, 31.7, 31.1, 29.6, 29.5, 29.5, 29.4, 29.3, 29.1, 29.0, 28.9, 28.8, 25.8, 22.7, 18.0, 14.1, -4.2, -4.5, -4.6, -4.7; **HRMS** (FAB, matrix: 2-nitrophenyl octyl ether)  $m/z$  calculated for  $\text{C}_{31}\text{H}_{57}\text{O}_3\text{SSi}$   $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$ : 537.3797, found 537.3801.



***S*-Dodecyl (*E*)-5-[(*tert*-butyldimethylsilyl)oxy]-7-phenylhept-2-enethioate (12)**

Synthesized according to the general procedure for dehydration of a  $\beta$ -hydroxythioester. After 10 min from starting the reaction, 0.5 equiv. of Martin sulfurane was added, and the mixture was stirred for additional 10 min. The purification was performed by preparative TLC on silica gel (eluent: hexanes/ethyl acetate = 7:1). The reaction of  $\beta$ -hydroxythioester **11** (72.9 mg, 0.136 mmol) afforded  $\alpha,\beta$ -unsaturated thioester **12** (68.8 mg, 98% yield) as a colorless oil.

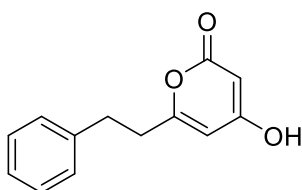
$^1\text{H NMR}$  (400 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  7.30-7.24 (m, 2H), 7.20-7.14 (m, 3H), 6.89 (dt,  $J = 15.4, 7.6$  Hz, 1H), 6.12 (dt,  $J = 15.4, 1.4$  Hz, 1H), 3.85 (quin,  $J = 5.8$  Hz, 1H), 2.93 (t,  $J = 7.2$  Hz, 2H), 2.74-2.55 (m, 2H), 2.44-2.31 (m, 2H), 1.77 (td,  $J = 8.0, 6.0$  Hz, 2H), 1.59 (quin,  $J = 7.6$  Hz, 2H), 1.41-1.20 (m, 18H), 0.91 (s, 9H), 0.88 (t,  $J = 6.8$  Hz, 3H), 0.06 (s, 3H), 0.05 (s, 3H);  $^{13}\text{C NMR}$  (100 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  189.9, 142.0, 141.5, 130.8, 128.4, 128.3, 125.8, 70.8, 40.1, 39.1, 31.9, 31.7, 29.6, 29.6, 29.5, 29.3, 29.1, 28.9, 28.7, 25.8, 22.7, 18.0, 14.1, -4.4, -4.5; **HRMS** (FAB, matrix: 2-nitrophenyl octyl ether)  $m/z$  calculated for  $\text{C}_{31}\text{H}_{55}\text{O}_2\text{SSi}$   $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$ : 519.3692, found 519.3703.



***S*-Dodecyl 5-[(*tert*-butyldimethylsilyl)oxy]-7-phenylheptanethioate (13)**

Synthesized according to the general procedure for reduction of an  $\alpha,\beta$ -unsaturated thioester. The purification was performed by preparative TLC on silica gel (eluent: hexanes/ethyl acetate = 7:1). The reaction of  $\alpha,\beta$ -unsaturated thioester **12** (18.4 mg, 35.5  $\mu\text{mol}$ ) afforded saturated thioester **13** (14.9 mg, 81% yield) as a colorless oil.

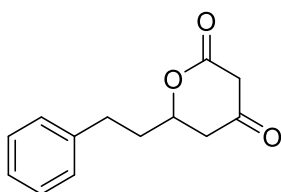
**<sup>1</sup>H NMR** (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 7.30-7.24 (m, 2H), 7.20-7.14 (m, 3H), 3.72 (quin, *J* = 5.8 Hz, 1H), 2.86 (t, *J* = 7.4 Hz, 2H), 2.71-2.56 (m, 2H), 2.54 (t, *J* = 7.4 Hz, 2H), 1.80-1.62 (m, 4H), 1.61-1.48 (m, 4H), 1.40-1.19 (m, 18H), 0.91 (s, 9H), 0.88 (t, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 3H), 0.05 (s, 3H), 0.05 (s, 3H); **<sup>13</sup>C NMR** (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 199.6, 142.5, 128.3, 128.3, 125.7, 71.4, 44.1, 38.9, 36.0, 31.9, 31.6, 29.6, 29.6, 29.5, 29.3, 29.1, 28.8, 28.8, 25.9, 22.7, 21.5, 18.1, 14.1, -4.4, -4.4; **HRMS** (FAB, matrix: 2-nitrophenyl octyl ether) *m/z*: calculated for C<sub>31</sub>H<sub>57</sub>O<sub>2</sub>SSi [M+H]<sup>+</sup>: 521.3848, found 521.3857.



#### 4-Hydroxy-6-phenethyl-2-pyrone (14)

To a solution of β-ketothioester **6** (30.6 mg, 66.1 μmol) in dichloromethane (1.32 mL), ground iron(III) chloride hexahydrate (54 mg, 3 equiv.) was added. After stirring the mixture for 20 min, an aqueous saturated solution of sodium bicarbonate was added. The resulting mixture was extracted with diethyl ether. The organic layer was washed with brine, and dried over anhydrous magnesium sulfate. After the removal of the solvent under reduced pressure, the residue was dissolved in dichloromethane (1.32 mL), and DBU (9.9 μL, 1 equiv.) was added. After stirring the mixture for 10 min, an aqueous 1 N solution of hydrochloric acid was added. The resulting mixture was extracted with chloroform, and the organic layer was dried over anhydrous magnesium sulfate. After the removal of the solvent under reduced pressure, the residue was purified by flash column chromatography on silica gel (eluent: chloroform/methanol = 95:5) to afford pyrone **14** (12.6 mg, 88% yield) as a white solid.

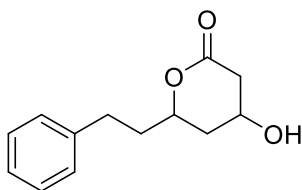
**<sup>1</sup>H NMR** (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 7.31-7.25 (m, 2H), 7.23-7.13 (m, 3H), 5.95 (s, 1H), 5.60 (s, 1H), 2.95 (t, *J* = 7.8 Hz, 2H), 2.78 (t, *J* = 7.8 Hz, 2H); **<sup>13</sup>C NMR** (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 172.4, 168.1, 165.9, 139.6, 128.6, 128.2, 126.5, 101.8, 90.0, 35.4, 32.8; **HRMS** (FAB, matrix: 3-nitrobenzyl alcohol) *m/z*: calculated for C<sub>13</sub>H<sub>13</sub>O<sub>3</sub> [M+H]<sup>+</sup>: 217.0864, found 217.0862.



#### 6-Phenethyldihydro-2H-pyran-2,4(3H)-dione (15)

To a solution of  $\beta$ -ketothioester **10** (25.7 mg, 48.0  $\mu$ mol) in 1,4-dioxane (456  $\mu$ L) and water (24  $\mu$ L), *p*-toluenesulfonic acid monohydrate (45.6 mg, 5 equiv.) was added. After stirring the mixture for 6 h, a solution of potassium hydroxide (54 mg, 20 equiv.) in water (90  $\mu$ L) was added. After stirring the mixture for additional 10 h, an aqueous 1 N solution of hydrochloric acid was added. The resulting mixture was extracted with chloroform, and the organic layer was dried over anhydrous magnesium sulfate. After the removal of the solvent under reduced pressure, the residue was purified by flash column chromatography on silica gel (eluent: chloroform/methanol = 95:5) to afford dihydropyran **15** (9.1 mg, 87% yield) as a white solid.

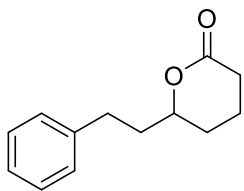
**<sup>1</sup>H NMR** (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  7.35-7.18 (m, 5H), 4.62-4.54 (m, 1H), 3.55 (d,  $J$  = 18.8 Hz, 1H), 3.43 (d,  $J$  = 18.8 Hz, 1H), 2.92 (ddd,  $J$  = 14.0, 9.0, 5.6 Hz, 1H), 2.82 (dt,  $J$  = 14.0, 8.4 Hz, 1H), 2.68 (dd,  $J$  = 18.0, 2.6 Hz, 1H), 2.50 (dd,  $J$  = 18.0, 11.6 Hz, 1H), 2.22-2.11 (m, 1H), 2.05-1.95 (m, 1H); **<sup>13</sup>C NMR** (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  199.7, 167.1, 140.0, 128.7, 128.4, 126.5, 74.3, 47.1, 43.5, 36.1, 30.8; **HRMS** (FAB, matrix: 3-nitrobenzyl alcohol)  $m/z$  calculated for C<sub>13</sub>H<sub>15</sub>O<sub>3</sub> [M+H]<sup>+</sup>: 219.1021, found 219.1021.



#### 4-Hydroxy-6-phenethyltetrahydro-2H-pyran-2-one (**16**)

To a solution of  $\beta$ -hydroxthioester **11** (52.9 mg, 98.5  $\mu$ mol) in acetonitrile (1.97 mL), *p*-toluenesulfonic acid monohydrate (56.3 mg, 3 equiv.) was added. After stirring the mixture for 1 h, an aqueous saturated solution of sodium bicarbonate was added. The resulting mixture was extracted with chloroform, and the organic layer was dried over anhydrous magnesium sulfate. After the removal of the solvent under reduced pressure, the residue was purified by flash column chromatography on silica gel (eluent: hexanes/ethyl acetate = 1:1  $\rightarrow$  1:2) to afford tetrahydropyran **16** (18.3 mg, 84% yield) as a colorless oil.

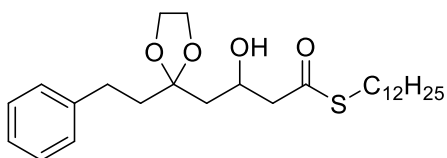
Diastereomeric ratio = 1:1. **<sup>1</sup>H NMR** (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  7.32-7.17 (m, 5H), 4.76-4.67 (m, 0.5H), 4.38 (broad s-like, 0.5H), 4.27-4.13 (m, 1H), 2.93-2.81 (m, 1.5H), 2.80-2.69 (m, 1.5H), 2.63 (ddd,  $J$  = 17.2, 3.6, 1.2 Hz, 0.5H), 2.47 (dd,  $J$  = 17.2, 7.6 Hz, 0.5H), 2.42 (broad s, 1H), 2.28-2.20 (m, 0.5H), 2.12-1.85 (m, 2.5H), 1.77 (ddd,  $J$  = 14.4, 11.2, 3.2 Hz, 0.5H), 1.62 (ddd,  $J$  = 14.0, 12.0, 9.2 Hz, 0.5H); **<sup>13</sup>C NMR** (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  170.9, 170.7, 141.0, 140.7, 128.5, 128.5, 128.4, 128.4, 126.1, 126.1, 76.1, 75.1, 63.7, 62.6, 39.5, 38.6, 37.8, 37.3, 37.1, 35.9, 31.1, 31.0; **HRMS** (FAB, negative ion mode, matrix and internal calibrant: glycerol)  $m/z$  calculated for C<sub>13</sub>H<sub>15</sub>O<sub>3</sub> [M-H]<sup>-</sup>: 219.1021, found 219.1030.



### 6-Phenethyltetrahydro-2*H*-pyran-2-one (17)

To a solution of saturated thioester **13** (29.1 mg, 55.9  $\mu\text{mol}$ ) in acetonitrile (1.12 mL), *p*-toluenesulfonic acid monohydrate (32.4 mg, 3 equiv.) was added. After stirring the mixture for 30 min, an aqueous saturated solution of sodium bicarbonate was added. The resulting mixture was extracted with chloroform, and the organic layer was dried over anhydrous magnesium sulfate. After the removal of the solvent under reduced pressure, the residue was purified by preparative TLC on silica gel (eluent: hexanes/ethyl acetate = 1:1) to afford tetrahydropyran **17** (10.9 mg, 96% yield) as a colorless oil.

**$^1\text{H}$  NMR** (400 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  7.32-7.17 (m, 5H), 4.31-4.23 (m, 1H), 2.87 (ddd,  $J = 14.0, 9.6, 5.6$  Hz, 1H), 2.75 (ddd,  $J = 14.0, 9.2, 7.2$  Hz, 1H), 2.63-2.54 (m, 1H), 2.46 (ddd,  $J = 17.6, 8.8, 7.2$  Hz, 1H), 2.08-1.98 (m, 1H), 1.96-1.78 (m, 4H), 1.62-1.52 (m, 1H);  **$^{13}\text{C}$  NMR** (100 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  171.9, 141.1, 128.5, 126.0, 79.4, 37.5, 31.1, 29.4, 27.9, 18.4; **HRMS** (FAB, matrix: 3-nitrobenzyl alcohol)  $m/z$  calculated for  $\text{C}_{13}\text{H}_{17}\text{O}_2$   $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$ : 205.1228, found 205.1220.

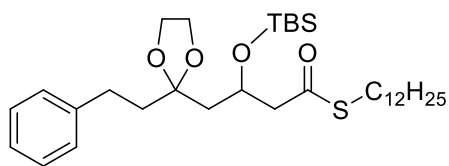


### *S*-Dodecyl 3-hydroxy-4-(2-phenethyl-1,3-dioxolan-2-yl)butanethioate (18)

Synthesized according to the general procedure for reduction of a  $\beta$ -keto thioester. The purification was performed by preparative TLC on silica gel (eluent: hexanes/ethyl acetate = 2:1). The reaction of  $\beta$ -keto thioester **6** (201 mg, 0.434 mmol) afforded  $\beta$ -hydroxythioester **18** (181 mg, 90% yield) as a colorless oil.

**$^1\text{H}$  NMR** (400 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  7.31-7.24 (m, 2H), 7.21-7.15 (m, 3H), 4.42-4.34 (m, 1H), 4.07-3.97 (m, 4H), 3.68 (s, 1H), 2.89 (t,  $J = 7.2$  Hz, 2H), 2.79 (dd,  $J = 15.0, 7.6$  Hz, 1H), 2.68 (t,  $J = 8.8$  Hz, 2H), 2.65 (dd,  $J = 15.0, 5.2$  Hz, 1H), 2.05-1.83 (m, 4H), 1.57 (quin,  $J = 7.6$  Hz, 2H), 1.39-1.20 (m, 18H), 0.88 (t,  $J = 7.0$  Hz, 3H);  **$^{13}\text{C}$  NMR** (100 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  197.8, 141.6, 128.4, 128.3, 125.9, 111.2, 65.3, 65.0, 64.7, 51.1, 42.3, 39.1, 31.9, 30.0, 29.6, 29.5, 29.5, 29.4, 29.3, 29.1, 29.0, 28.8, 22.7, 14.1; **HRMS** (FAB, matrix: 3-nitrobenzyl alcohol)  $m/z$  calculated for  $\text{C}_{27}\text{H}_{45}\text{O}_4\text{S}$   $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$ : 465.3038, found 465.3031.

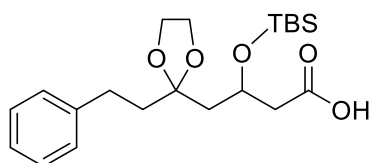




**S-Dodecyl 3-[(*tert*-butyldimethylsilyl)oxy]-4-(2-phenethyl-1,3-dioxolan-2-yl)butanethioate (19)**

To a solution of  $\beta$ -hydroxythioester **18** (140 mg, 0.301 mmol) in DMF (602  $\mu$ L), imidazole (102 mg, 5 equiv.) and *tert*-butyldimethylchlorosilane (230 mg, 5 equiv.) were added. After stirring the mixture for 1 h, an aqueous saturated solution of ammonium chloride was added. The resulting mixture was extracted with diethyl ether. The organic layer was washed with water and brine, and dried over anhydrous magnesium sulfate. After the removal of the solvent under reduced pressure, the residue was purified by preparative TLC on silica gel (eluent: hexanes/ethyl acetate = 7:1) to afford thioester **19** (171 mg, 98% yield) as a colorless oil.

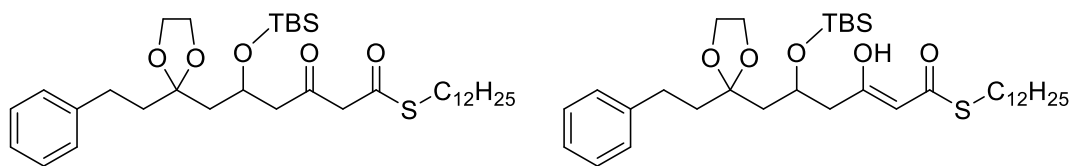
**$^1\text{H NMR}$**  (400 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  7.30-7.24 (m, 2H), 7.21-7.15 (m, 3H), 4.40-4.33 (m, 1H), 4.01-3.91 (m, 4H), 2.96 (dd,  $J = 14.4, 3.6$  Hz, 1H), 2.85 (t,  $J = 7.4$  Hz, 2H), 2.70 (dd,  $J = 14.4, 8.4$  Hz, 1H), 2.67 (t-like,  $J = 8.2$  Hz, 2H), 1.99-1.89 (m, 4H), 1.56 (quin,  $J = 7.6$  Hz, 2H), 1.39-1.20 (m, 18H), 0.88 (t,  $J = 6.8$  Hz, 3H), 0.84 (s, 9H), 0.07 (s, 3H), 0.03 (s, 3H);  **$^{13}\text{C NMR}$**  (100 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  198.1, 142.0, 128.4, 128.3, 125.8, 109.9, 66.3, 65.0, 64.7, 52.7, 44.5, 39.8, 31.9, 29.9, 29.6, 29.6, 29.5, 29.3, 29.1, 28.9, 28.9, 25.8, 22.7, 17.9, 14.1, -4.5, -5.0; **HRMS** (FAB, matrix: 2-nitrophenyl octyl ether)  $m/z$  calculated for  $\text{C}_{33}\text{H}_{59}\text{O}_4\text{SSi}$   $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$ : 579.3903, found 579.3889.



**3-[(*tert*-Butyldimethylsilyl)oxy]-4-(2-phenethyl-1,3-dioxolan-2-yl)butanoic acid (20)**

Synthesized according to the general procedure for hydrolysis of a thioester. The reaction was performed for 70 min without additional hydrogen peroxide. The reaction of thioester **19** (85.0 mg, 0.147 mmol) afforded carboxylic **20** (49.9 mg, 86% yield) as a colorless oil.

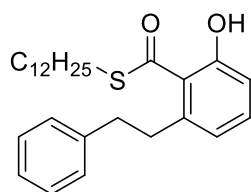
**$^1\text{H NMR}$**  (400 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  7.31-7.25 (m, 2H), 7.21-7.15 (m, 3H), 4.34-4.27 (m, 1H), 4.02-3.91 (m, 4H), 2.81 (dd,  $J = 15.4, 4.2$  Hz, 1H), 2.71-2.65 (m, 2H), 2.55 (dd,  $J = 15.4, 6.8$  Hz, 1H), 2.04-1.89 (m, 4H), 0.87 (s, 9H), 0.11 (s, 3H), 0.09 (s, 3H);  **$^{13}\text{C NMR}$**  (100 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  175.9, 141.8, 128.4, 128.3, 125.8, 109.7, 66.1, 64.9, 64.7, 44.0, 42.8, 39.6, 29.9, 25.7, 17.9, -4.6, -5.0; **HRMS** (FAB, negative ion mode, matrix: glycerol)  $m/z$  calculated for  $\text{C}_{21}\text{H}_{33}\text{O}_5\text{Si}$   $[\text{M}-\text{H}]^-$ : 393.2098, found 393.2095.



***S*-Dodecyl 5-[(*tert*-butyldimethylsilyl)oxy]-3-oxo-6-(2-phenethyl-1,3-dioxolan-2-yl)hexanesthioate, *S*-Dodecyl (*Z*)-5-[(*tert*-butyldimethylsilyl)oxy]-3-hydroxy-6-(2-phenethyl-1,3-dioxolan-2-yl)hex-2-enethioate (21)**

Synthesized according to the general procedure for decarboxylative condensation. The reaction of carboxylic acid **20** (49.4 mg, 0.125 mmol) was performed with 2 equiv. of MAHT **1** for 3 h. The purification by preparative TLC on silica gel (eluent: hexanes/ethyl acetate = 7:1) afforded  $\beta$ -ketothioester **21** (70.1 mg, 90% yield) as a colorless oil.

Keto/enol ratio = 65:35.  $^1\text{H NMR}$  (400 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  7.30-7.24 (m, 2H), 7.21-7.14 (m, 3H), 5.46 (s, 0.35H), 4.41-4.34 (m, 0.65H), 4.25-4.17 (m, 0.35H), 4.01-3.89 (m, 4H), 3.69 (d,  $J = 14.6$  Hz, 0.65H), 3.65 (d,  $J = 14.6$  Hz, 0.65H), 2.98-2.84 (m, 2.65H), 2.76-2.62 (m, 3H), 2.15 (dd,  $J = 13.8, 8.6$  Hz, 0.35H), 1.98-1.87 (m, 4H), 1.64-1.53 (m, 2H), 1.40-1.20 (m, 18H), 0.88 (t,  $J = 7.0$  Hz, 3H), 0.84 (s, 9H), 0.08 (s, 1.95H), 0.05 (s, 1.05H), 0.04 (s, 1.95H), 0.00 (s, 1.05H);  $^{13}\text{C NMR}$  (100 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  201.0, 194.5, 191.9, 173.6, 142.0, 128.3, 128.3, 125.7, 110.0, 109.9, 101.7, 66.3, 65.3, 65.0, 64.9, 64.7, 64.7, 58.9, 51.2, 44.9, 44.2, 44.1, 39.9, 39.7, 31.9, 29.9, 29.7, 29.6, 29.5, 29.5, 29.4, 29.3, 29.3, 29.1, 29.1, 28.8, 28.7, 28.1, 25.8, 25.8, 22.7, 17.9, 17.9, 14.1, -4.6, -4.7, -4.9, -5.1; **HRMS** (FAB, matrix: 2-nitrophenyl octyl ether)  $m/z$  calculated for  $\text{C}_{35}\text{H}_{81}\text{O}_5\text{SSi}$   $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$ : 621.4009, found 621.4027.



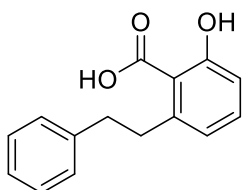
***S*-Dodecyl 2-hydroxy-6-phenethylbenzothioate (22)**

By modifying the literature procedure,<sup>1</sup> silica-supported iron(III) chloride was prepared. To a solution of iron(III) chloride hexahydrate (135 mg) in acetone (0.6 mL), Wakogel® C-200 (1.1 g) was added. Until the mixture became slurry, acetone was added with stirring. The solvent was removed under reduced pressure, and the residue was transferred to an empty column with a filter at the bottom. The silica-supported reagent was washed by filtration with dichloromethane and chloroform, and dried under reduced pressure.

To a solution of  $\beta$ -ketothioester **21** (25.8 mg, 41.5  $\mu\text{mol}$ ) in chloroform (0.83 mL), silica-supported

iron(III) chloride (40 mg) was added. After stirring the mixture for 50 min, the silica was filtered off with chloroform. Water was added, and the resulting mixture was extracted with chloroform. The organic layer was dried over anhydrous magnesium sulfate, and the solvent was removed under reduced pressure. The residue was dissolved in dichloromethane (0.42 mL), and DBU (18.6  $\mu$ L, 3 equiv.) was added. After stirring the mixture for 2 h, an aqueous saturated solution of ammonium chloride was added. The resulting mixture was extracted with chloroform, and the organic layer was dried over anhydrous magnesium sulfate. After the removal of the solvent under reduced pressure, the residue was purified by preparative TLC on silica gel (eluent: hexanes/ethyl acetate = 4:1) to afford benzothioate **22** (13.5 mg, 76% yield) as a colorless oil.

**$^1\text{H NMR}$**  (400 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  8.52 (s, 1H), 7.32-7.17 (m, 6H), 6.82 (dd,  $J$  = 8.4, 1.2 Hz, 1H), 6.77 (dd,  $J$  = 7.6, 1.2 Hz, 1H), 3.27-3.21 (m, 2H), 3.12 (t,  $J$  = 7.4 Hz, 2H), 2.98-2.91 (m, 2H), 1.71 (quin,  $J$  = 7.6 Hz, 2H), 1.43 (quin,  $J$  = 7.2 Hz, 2H), 1.37-1.22 (m, 16H), 0.88 (t,  $J$  = 6.8 Hz, 3H);  **$^{13}\text{C NMR}$**  (100 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  197.0, 156.2, 141.4, 141.3, 132.7, 128.4, 128.4, 126.1, 124.2, 122.6, 115.6, 38.2, 36.7, 31.9, 30.1, 29.6, 29.6, 29.5, 29.3, 29.3, 29.1, 29.0, 22.7, 14.1; **HRMS** (FAB, matrix: 3-nitrobenzyl alcohol)  $m/z$ : calculated for  $\text{C}_{27}\text{H}_{39}\text{O}_2\text{S}$   $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$ : 427.2671, found 427.2671.

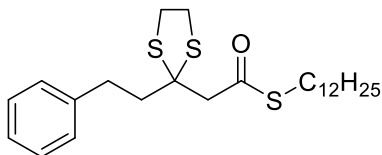


### 6-Phenethylsalicylic acid (**23**)

To a solution of benzothioate **22** (13.5 mg, 31.6  $\mu$ mol) in 1,4-dioxane (504  $\mu$ L) and water (12  $\mu$ L), an aqueous 30% solution of hydrogen peroxide (36  $\mu$ L, 10 equiv.) and a solution of cesium hydroxide (23.6 mg, 5 equiv.) in water (78  $\mu$ L) were added. An aqueous 30% solution of hydrogen peroxide (18  $\mu$ L, 5 equiv.) was added twice in every 30 min, and the mixture was stirred for 2 h in total. Diethyl ether was added, and the resulting mixture was extracted with water. The aqueous layer was acidified with an aqueous 1 N solution of hydrochloric acid. Diethyl ether was added, and the layers were separated. The organic layer was washed with brine, and dried over anhydrous magnesium sulfate. After the removal of the solvent under reduced pressure, the residue was washed with hexanes by decantation to afford substituted salicylic acid **23** (7.0 mg, 91%) as a white solid.

**$^1\text{H NMR}$**  (400 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  10.99 (broad s, 1H), 7.39-7.16 (m, 6H), 6.91 (dd,  $J$  = 8.4, 1.2 Hz, 1H), 6.75 (dd,  $J$  = 7.4, 1.2 Hz, 1H), 3.34-3.27 (m, 2H), 2.96-2.89 (m, 2H);  **$^{13}\text{C NMR}$**  (100 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  175.4, 163.7, 146.3, 141.7, 135.6, 128.4, 128.4, 126.0, 123.0, 116.3, 110.4, 38.5, 38.2; **HRMS** (FAB, negative ion mode, matrix: 3-nitrobenzyl alcohol)  $m/z$ : calculated for  $\text{C}_{15}\text{H}_{13}\text{O}_3$   $[\text{M}-\text{H}]^-$ : 241.0865,

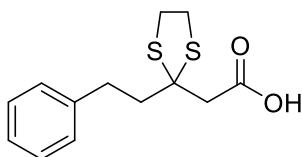
found 241.0862.



### **S-Dodecyl 2-(2-phenethyl-1,3-dithiolan-2-yl)ethanethioate (24)**

To a solution of  $\beta$ -keto thioester **3** (932 mg, 2.47 mmol) in 1,2-dichloroethane (12.4 mL), 1,2-ethanedithiol (218  $\mu$ L, 1.05 equiv.) and trimethylsilyl trifluoromethanesulfonate (456  $\mu$ L, 1 equiv.) were added. After stirring the mixture for 10 min, an aqueous saturated solution of sodium bicarbonate was added. The resulting mixture was extracted with chloroform, and the organic layer was dried over anhydrous magnesium sulfate. After the removal of the solvent under reduced pressure, the residue was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (eluent: hexanes/ethyl acetate = 95:5) to afford thioester **24** (1.07 g, 95% yield) as a colorless oil.

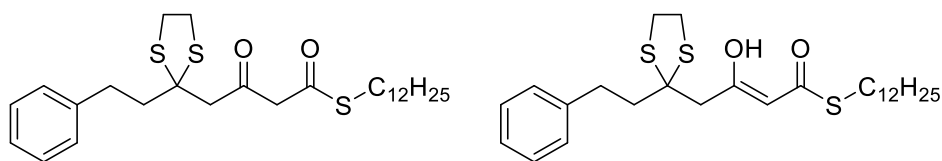
**$^1\text{H NMR}$**  (400 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  7.30-7.24 (m, 2H), 7.22-7.15 (m, 3H), 3.35 (s, 2H), 3.33 (s, 4H), 2.89 (t,  $J$  = 7.4 Hz, 2H), 2.89-2.82 (m, 2H), 2.39-2.32 (m, 2H), 1.57 (quin,  $J$  = 7.4 Hz, 2H), 1.40-1.20 (m, 18H), 0.88 (t,  $J$  = 6.8 Hz, 3H);  **$^{13}\text{C NMR}$**  (100 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  196.0, 141.4, 128.5, 128.4, 125.9, 67.1, 56.6, 44.8, 39.8, 33.3, 31.9, 29.6, 29.6, 29.5, 29.4, 29.3, 29.2, 29.1, 28.8, 22.7, 14.1; **HRMS** (FAB, matrix: 3-nitrobenzyl alcohol)  $m/z$ : calculated for  $\text{C}_{25}\text{H}_{40}\text{OS}_3$   $[\text{M}]^+$ : 452.2241, found 452.2234.



### **2-(2-Phenethyl-1,3-dithiolan-2-yl)acetic acid (25)**

Synthesized according to the general procedure for hydrolysis of a thioester without hydrogen peroxide. The reaction of thioester **24** (326 mg, 0.719 mmol) afforded carboxylic **25** (192 mg, 99% yield) as a white solid.

**$^1\text{H NMR}$**  (400 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  7.31-7.24 (m, 2H), 7.23-7.15 (m, 3H), 3.36 (s, 4H), 3.17 (s, 2H), 2.91-2.84 (m, 2H), 2.45-2.38 (m, 2H);  **$^{13}\text{C NMR}$**  (100 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  174.8, 141.3, 128.5, 128.4, 126.0, 66.4, 48.2, 44.3, 39.9, 33.3; **HRMS** (FAB, negative ion mode, matrix: 3-nitrobenzyl alcohol)  $m/z$ : calculated for  $\text{C}_{13}\text{H}_{15}\text{O}_2\text{S}_2$   $[\text{M}-\text{H}]^-$ : 267.0514, found 267.0515.

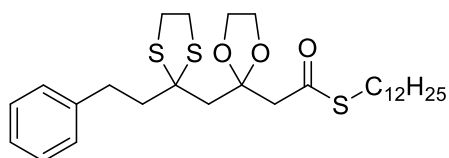


**S-Dodecyl 3-oxo-4-(2-phenethyl-1,3-dithiolan-2-yl)butanethioate,**

**S-Dodecyl (Z)-3-hydroxy-4-(2-phenethyl-1,3-dithiolan-2-yl)but-2-enethioate (26)**

Synthesized according to the general procedure for decarboxylative condensation. The reaction of carboxylic acid **25** (52.7 mg, 0.196 mmol) was performed with 1.6 equiv. of MAHT **1** for 2 h. The purification by preparative TLC on silica gel (eluent: hexanes/ethyl acetate = 7:1) afforded  $\beta$ -ketothioester **26** (90.3 mg, 93% yield) as a pale orange solid.

Keto/enol ratio = 20:80. **<sup>1</sup>H NMR** (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  7.30-7.14 (m, 5H), 5.61 (s, 0.8H), 3.64 (s, 0.4H), 3.35 (s, 0.4H), 3.33 (s, 3.2H), 3.31-3.26 (m, 0.8H), 2.95-2.86 (m, 5.2H), 2.82-2.76 (m, 0.4H), 2.38-2.33 (m, 0.4H), 2.32-2.25 (m, 1.6H), 1.65-1.52 (m, 2H), 1.42-1.20 (m, 18H), 0.88 (t,  $J$  = 6.8 Hz, 3H); **<sup>13</sup>C NMR** (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  198.7, 194.9, 191.8, 171.1, 141.5, 141.4, 128.5, 128.3, 125.8, 102.4, 68.8, 66.1, 58.2, 55.8, 48.7, 45.2, 44.2, 39.9, 39.5, 33.3, 33.3, 31.9, 29.6, 29.4, 29.3, 29.2, 29.1, 29.0, 28.8, 28.8, 28.3, 22.7, 14.1; **HRMS** (FAB, matrix: 2-nitrophenyl octyl ether)  $m/z$  calculated for C<sub>27</sub>H<sub>42</sub>O<sub>2</sub>S<sub>3</sub> [M]<sup>+</sup>: 494.2347, found 494.2352.

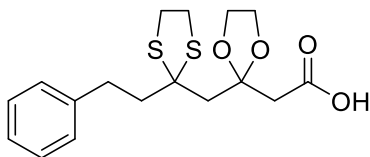


**S-Dodecyl 2-(2-[(2-phenethyl-1,3-dithiolan-2-yl)methyl]-1,3-dioxolan-2-yl)ethanethioate (27)**

The reaction was performed under argon atmosphere. To a solution of  $\beta$ -ketothioester **26** (102 mg, 0.205 mmol) and ethylenedioxybis(trimethylsilane) (1.01 mL, 20 equiv.) in dichloromethane (4.1 mL), trimethylsilyl trifluoromethanesulfonate (38  $\mu$ L, 1 equiv.) was added at 0 °C. After stirring the mixture for 96 h at this temperature, an aqueous saturated solution of sodium bicarbonate was added. The resulting mixture was extracted with chloroform, and the organic layer was dried over anhydrous magnesium sulfate. After the removal of the solvent under reduced pressure, the residue was purified by preparative TLC on silica gel (eluent: hexanes/ethyl acetate = 7:1) to afford thioester **27** (88.5 mg, 80% yield) as a colorless oil.

**<sup>1</sup>H NMR** (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  7.29-7.13 (m, 5H), 4.08-4.00 (m, 4H), 3.34-3.23 (m, 4H), 2.97 (s, 2H), 2.88 (t,  $J$  = 7.4 Hz, 2H), 2.88-2.82 (m, 2H), 2.80 (s, 2H), 2.31-2.24 (m, 2H), 1.56 (quin,  $J$  = 7.2 Hz, 2H), 1.39-1.20 (m, 18H), 0.88 (t,  $J$  = 6.6 Hz, 3H); **<sup>13</sup>C NMR** (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  194.8, 142.2, 128.4, 128.2, 125.6, 108.5, 68.1, 64.4, 52.2, 47.7, 45.9, 38.9, 33.3, 31.8, 29.5, 29.5, 29.4, 29.3, 29.3, 29.2, 29.0, 28.7,

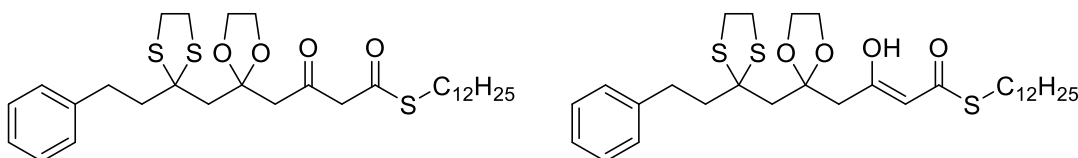
22.6, 14.1; **HRMS** (FAB, matrix: 2-nitrophenyl octyl ether)  $m/z$  calculated for  $C_{29}H_{46}O_3S_3$   $[M]^+$ : 538.2609, found 538.2610.



**2-(2-[(2-Phenethyl-1,3-dithiolan-2-yl)methyl]-1,3-dioxolan-2-yl)acetic acid (28)**

Synthesized according to the general procedure for hydrolysis of a thioester without hydrogen peroxide. The reaction of thioester **27** (218 mg, 0.404 mmol) afforded carboxylic **28** (138 mg, 97% yield) as a white solid.

**$^1H$  NMR** (400 MHz,  $CDCl_3$ )  $\delta$  7.31-7.24 (m, 2H), 7.22-7.14 (m, 3H), 4.12-4.02 (m, 4H), 3.35-3.25 (m, 4H), 2.90-2.83 (m, 2H), 2.83 (s, 2H), 2.81 (s, 2H), 2.32-2.25 (m, 2H);  **$^{13}C$  NMR** (100 MHz,  $CDCl_3$ )  $\delta$  173.8, 142.1, 128.5, 128.3, 125.7, 108.4, 68.1, 64.5, 47.6, 45.9, 43.5, 39.1, 33.4; **HRMS** (FAB, negative ion mode, matrix: 2-nitrophenyl octyl ether)  $m/z$  calculated for  $C_{17}H_{21}O_4S_2$   $[M-H]^-$ : 353.0882, found 353.0886.

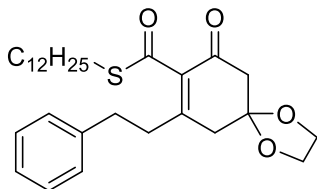


***S*-Dodecyl 3-oxo-4-(2-[(2-phenethyl-1,3-dithiolan-2-yl)methyl]-1,3-dioxolan-2-yl)butanethioate, *S*-Dodecyl (*Z*)-3-hydroxy-4-(2-[(2-phenethyl-1,3-dithiolan-2-yl)methyl]-1,3-dioxolan-2-yl)but-2-enethioate (29)**

Synthesized according to the general procedure for decarboxylative condensation. The reaction of carboxylic acid **28** (64.1 mg, 0.181 mmol) was performed with 1.9 equiv. of MAHT **1** for 2 h. The purification by preparative TLC on silica gel (eluent: hexanes/ethyl acetate = 7:1) afforded  $\beta$ -keto thioester **29** (101 mg, 96% yield) as a pale orange solid.

Keto/enol ratio = 70:30.  **$^1H$  NMR** (400 MHz,  $CDCl_3$ )  $\delta$  7.30-7.24 (m, 2H), 7.22-7.14 (m, 3H), 5.55 (s, 0.3H), 4.09-3.98 (m, 4H), 3.78 (s, 1.4H), 3.34-3.25 (m, 4H), 3.00 (s, 1.4H), 2.94-2.81 (m, 4H), 2.73 (s, 0.6H), 2.67 (s, 1.4H), 2.54 (s, 0.6H), 2.31-2.24 (m, 2H), 1.65-1.52 (m, 2H), 1.44-1.20 (m, 18H), 0.88 (t,  $J$  = 7.0 Hz, 3H);  **$^{13}C$  NMR** (100 MHz,  $CDCl_3$ )  $\delta$  198.8, 194.7, 192.1, 170.5, 142.2, 142.1, 128.4, 128.3, 125.7, 125.7, 109.4, 108.6, 102.3, 68.2, 68.1, 64.5, 64.4, 58.7, 50.9, 47.9, 47.6, 46.0, 45.6, 44.5, 39.0, 33.4, 33.3, 31.9, 29.6, 29.5, 29.5, 29.4, 29.3, 29.2, 29.1, 29.0, 28.8, 28.8, 28.2, 22.6, 14.1; **HRMS** (FAB,

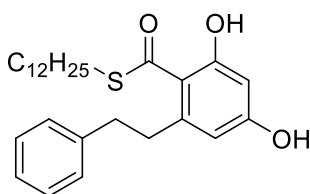
matrix: 2-nitrophenyl octyl ether)  $m/z$ : calculated for  $C_{31}H_{48}O_4S_3 [M]^+$ : 580.2715, found 580.2718.



**S-Dodecyl 9-oxo-7-phenethyl-1,4-dioxaspiro[4.5]dec-7-ene-8-carbothioate (30)**

To a solution of  $\beta$ -keto thioester **29** (30.5 mg, 51.0  $\mu$ mol) in dichloromethane (832  $\mu$ L), a DME solution (0.5 M) of orthoperiodic acid<sup>2</sup> (208  $\mu$ L, 2 equiv.) was added at 0 °C. The reaction flask was allowed to warm to room temperature. After stirring the mixture for 10 min, an aqueous saturated solution of sodium thiosulfate was added. The resulting mixture was extracted with diethyl ether, and the organic layer was dried over anhydrous magnesium sulfate. After the removal of the solvent under reduced pressure, the residue was dissolved in dichloromethane (1.04 mL), and triethylamine (36.0  $\mu$ L, 5 equiv.) was added. After stirring the mixture for 30 min, an aqueous 1 N solution of hydrochloric acid was added. The resulting mixture was extracted with chloroform, and the organic layer was dried over anhydrous magnesium sulfate. After the removal of the solvent under reduced pressure, the residue was purified by flash column chromatography on silica gel (eluent: hexanes/ethyl acetate = 3:1) to afford cyclic thioester **30** (17.2 mg, 68% yield) as a colorless oil.

**<sup>1</sup>H NMR** (400 MHz,  $CDCl_3$ )  $\delta$  7.33-7.16 (m, 5H), 4.02-3.93 (m, 4H), 3.02 (t,  $J$  = 7.4 Hz, 2H), 2.88-2.82 (m, 2H), 2.72 (s, 2H), 2.68 (s, 2H), 2.64-2.58 (m, 2H), 1.63 (quin,  $J$  = 7.2 Hz, 2H), 1.42-1.21 (m, 18H), 0.88 (t,  $J$  = 6.6 Hz, 3H); **<sup>13</sup>C NMR** (100 MHz,  $CDCl_3$ )  $\delta$  193.3, 193.1, 158.6, 140.2, 137.6, 128.6, 128.2, 126.5, 107.4, 64.8, 47.7, 40.9, 37.4, 34.0, 31.9, 29.6, 29.6, 29.5, 29.3, 29.3, 29.1, 28.9, 22.7, 14.1; **HRMS** (FAB, matrix: 3-nitrobenzyl alcohol)  $m/z$ : calculated for  $C_{29}H_{43}O_4S [M+H]^+$ : 487.2882, found 487.2884.

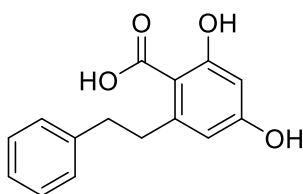


**S-Dodecyl 2,4-dihydroxy-6-phenethylbenzothioate (31)**

Cyclic thioester **30** (12.1 mg, 24.9  $\mu$ mol) was dissolved in formic acid (0.4 mL) and water (0.1 mL), and the mixture was stirred for 48 h. Diethyl ether and water were added, and the layers were

separated. The organic layer was washed with brine, and dried over anhydrous magnesium sulfate. After the removal of the solvent under reduced pressure, the residue was purified by preparative TLC on silica gel (eluent: chloroform/methanol = 95:5) to afford benzothioate **31** (8.0 mg, 73% yield) as a colorless oil.

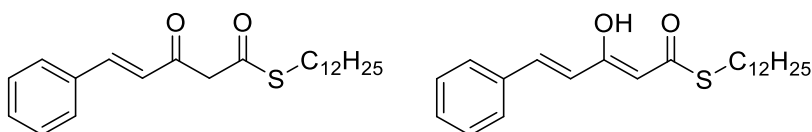
**<sup>1</sup>H NMR** (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 10.71 (broad s, 1H), 7.33-7.18 (m, 5H), 6.28 (d, *J* = 2.6 Hz, 1H), 6.25 (d, *J* = 2.6 Hz, 1H), 5.36 (broad s, 1H), 3.36-3.29 (m, 2H), 3.09 (t, *J* = 7.4 Hz, 2H), 2.99-2.92 (m, 2H), 1.69 (quin, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 2H), 1.43 (quin, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 2H), 1.37-1.20 (m, 16H), 0.88 (t, *J* = 7.0 Hz, 3H); **<sup>13</sup>C NMR** (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 196.9, 161.5, 159.6, 145.0, 141.3, 128.4, 128.4, 126.1, 116.3, 110.8, 101.9, 38.0, 37.6, 31.9, 30.1, 29.6, 29.6, 29.6, 29.5, 29.3, 29.2, 29.0, 22.7, 14.1; **HRMS** (FAB, matrix: 3-nitrobenzyl alcohol) *m/z*: calculated for C<sub>27</sub>H<sub>39</sub>O<sub>3</sub>S [M+H]<sup>+</sup>: 443.2620, found 443.2621.



#### 2,4-Dihydroxy-6-phenethylbenzoic acid (**32**)

To a solution of benzothioate **31** (13.4 mg, 30.3 μmol) in 1,4-dioxane (484 μL) and water (121 μL), *m*-chloroperoxybenzoic acid (containing ca. 30% water, 37.4 mg, 5 equiv.) was added. After stirring the mixture for 30 min, an aqueous saturated solution of sodium thiosulfate was added. Diethyl ether was added, and the layers were separated. The organic layer was washed with brine, and dried over anhydrous magnesium sulfate. After the removal of the solvent under reduced pressure, the residue was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (eluent: chloroform/methanol = 97:3 → 3:1) to afford benzoic acid **32** (7.5 mg, 96% yield) as a white solid.

**<sup>1</sup>H NMR** (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 11.54 (broad s, 1H), 7.33-7.17 (m, 5H), 6.33 (d, *J* = 2.2 Hz, 1H), 6.24 (d, *J* = 2.2 Hz, 1H), 3.28-3.19 (m, 2H), 2.95-2.87 (m, 2H); **<sup>13</sup>C NMR** (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 174.4, 166.5, 161.2, 149.0, 141.6, 128.4, 126.0, 111.4, 103.7, 101.9, 38.7, 37.9; **HRMS** (FAB, negative ion mode, matrix: 3-nitrobenzyl alcohol) *m/z*: calculated for C<sub>15</sub>H<sub>13</sub>O<sub>4</sub> [M-H]<sup>-</sup>: 257.0814, found 257.0813.



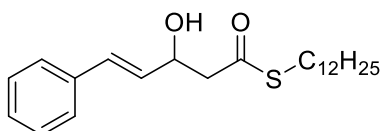
**S-Dodecyl (*E*)-3-oxo-5-phenylpent-4-enethioate,**

**S-Dodecyl (2*Z*,4*E*)-3-hydroxy-5-phenylpenta-2,4-dienethioate (**34**)**



Synthesized according to the general procedure for decarboxylative condensation. The reaction of carboxylic acid **33** (76.2 mg, 0.512 mmol) was performed with 1.5 equiv. of MAHT **1** for 2 h. The purification by preparative TLC on silica gel (eluent: hexanes/ethyl acetate = 7:1) afforded  $\beta$ -ketothioester **34** (177 mg, 92% yield) as a pale yellow solid.

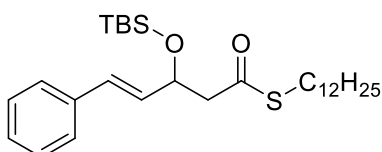
Keto/enol ratio = 17:83.  $^1\text{H NMR}$  (400 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  7.62 (d,  $J = 16.0$  Hz, 0.17H), 7.58-7.53 (m, 0.34H), 7.52-7.46 (m, 2.49H), 7.42-7.30 (m, 3H), 6.82 (d,  $J = 16.0$  Hz, 0.17H), 6.36 (d,  $J = 16.0$  Hz, 0.83H), 5.58 (s, 0.83H), 3.91 (s, 0.34H), 2.96 (t,  $J = 7.6$  Hz, 1.66H), 2.93 (t,  $J = 7.2$  Hz, 0.34H), 1.63 (quin,  $J = 7.6$  Hz, 1.66H), 1.59 (quin,  $J = 7.0$  Hz, 0.34H), 1.44-1.19 (m, 18H), 0.88 (t,  $J = 6.6$  Hz, 3H);  $^{13}\text{C NMR}$  (100 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  194.8, 192.2, 191.3, 166.3, 145.1, 138.4, 135.2, 134.1, 131.0, 129.6, 129.0, 128.8, 128.6, 127.6, 125.0, 121.4, 101.7, 56.2, 31.9, 29.7, 29.6, 29.6, 29.5, 29.4, 29.3, 29.2, 29.1, 29.1, 28.9, 28.8, 28.4, 22.7, 14.1; **HRMS** (FAB, matrix: 3-nitrobenzyl alcohol)  $m/z$ : calculated for  $\text{C}_{23}\text{H}_{35}\text{O}_2\text{S}$   $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$ : 375.2358, found 375.2356.



***S*-Dodecyl (*E*)-3-hydroxy-5-phenylpent-4-enethioate (**35**)**

Synthesized according to the general procedure for reduction of a  $\beta$ -ketothioester. The reaction was performed for 3 h with 1.5 equiv. of cerium(III) chloride heptahydrate. The purification was performed by preparative TLC on silica gel (eluent: hexanes/ethyl acetate = 4:1). The reaction of  $\beta$ -ketothioester **38** (123 mg, 0.328 mmol) afforded  $\beta$ -hydroxythioester **35** (115 mg, 93% yield) as a pale yellow solid.

$^1\text{H NMR}$  (400 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  7.39-7.21 (m, 5H), 6.65 (dd,  $J = 16.0, 0.8$  Hz, 1H), 6.20 (dd,  $J = 16.0, 6.6$  Hz, 1H), 4.77 (broad q-like,  $J = 6.7$  Hz, 1H), 2.93-2.82 (m, 5H), 1.57 (quin,  $J = 7.6$  Hz, 2H), 1.39-1.21 (m, 18H), 0.88 (t,  $J = 6.8$  Hz, 3H);  $^{13}\text{C NMR}$  (100 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  198.8, 136.4, 130.9, 129.7, 128.6, 127.8, 126.5, 69.5, 50.6, 31.9, 29.6, 29.5, 29.4, 29.4, 29.3, 29.1, 28.8, 22.7, 14.1; **HRMS** (FAB, matrix: 3-nitrobenzyl alcohol)  $m/z$ : calculated for  $\text{C}_{23}\text{H}_{36}\text{O}_2\text{S}$   $[\text{M}]^+$ : 376.2436, found 376.2433.

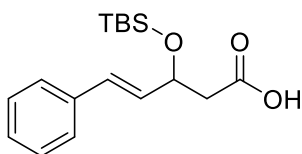


***S*-Dodecyl (*E*)-3-[(*tert*-butyldimethylsilyl)oxy]-5-phenylpent-4-enethioate (**36**)**

To a solution of  $\beta$ -hydroxythioester **35** (84.6 mg, 0.225 mmol) in DMF (450  $\mu\text{L}$ ), imidazole (77.1 mg, 5

equiv.) and *tert*-butyldimethylchlorosilane (170 mg, 5 equiv.) were added. After stirring the mixture for 30 min, an aqueous saturated solution of ammonium chloride was added. The resulting mixture was extracted with diethyl ether. The organic layer was washed with water and brine, and dried over anhydrous magnesium sulfate. After the removal of the solvent under reduced pressure, the residue was purified by preparative TLC on silica gel (eluent: hexanes/ethyl acetate = 7:1) to afford thioester **36** (109 mg, 99% yield) as a colorless oil.

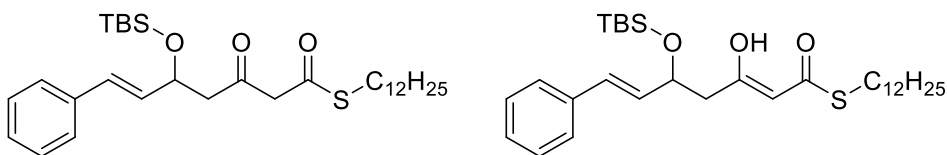
**<sup>1</sup>H NMR** (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 7.37-7.20 (m, 5H), 6.56 (d, *J* = 15.6 Hz, 1H), 6.16 (dd, *J* = 15.6, 6.6 Hz, 1H), 4.82-4.76 (m, 1H), 2.87 (t, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 2H), 2.86 (dd, *J* = 14.4, 7.6 Hz, 1H), 2.70 (dd, *J* = 14.4, 5.2 Hz, 1H), 1.55 (quin, *J* = 7.4 Hz, 2H), 1.38-1.20 (m, 18H), 0.89 (s, 9H), 0.88 (t, *J* = 6.8 Hz, 3H), 0.07 (s, 3H), 0.05 (s, 3H); **<sup>13</sup>C NMR** (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 197.1, 136.6, 131.4, 129.9, 128.5, 127.6, 126.5, 70.8, 52.7, 31.9, 29.6, 29.6, 29.5, 29.4, 29.3, 29.1, 29.1, 28.8, 25.8, 22.7, 18.2, 14.1, -4.3, -5.1; **HRMS** (FAB, matrix: 3-nitrobenzyl alcohol) *m/z* calculated for C<sub>29</sub>H<sub>50</sub>O<sub>2</sub>SSi [M]<sup>+</sup>: 490.3301, found 490.3299.



**(*E*)-3-[(*tert*-Butyldimethylsilyloxy)]-5-phenylpent-4-enoic acid (**37**)**

Synthesized according to the general procedure for hydrolysis of a thioester. The reaction was performed for 50 min without additional hydrogen peroxide. The reaction of thioester **36** (134 mg, 0.272 mmol) afforded carboxylic **37** as a slightly yellow solid.

**<sup>1</sup>H NMR** (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 7.39-7.22 (m, 5H), 6.59 (d, *J* = 15.6 Hz, 1H), 6.19 (dd, *J* = 15.6, 6.6 Hz, 1H), 4.80-4.73 (m, 1H), 2.67 (dd, *J* = 15.0, 7.6 Hz, 1H), 2.61 (dd, *J* = 15.0, 5.6 Hz, 1H), 0.90 (s, 9H), 0.10 (s, 3H), 0.07 (s, 3H); **<sup>13</sup>C NMR** (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 176.2, 136.4, 130.8, 130.5, 128.6, 127.8, 126.5, 70.5, 43.4, 25.7, 18.1, -4.2, -5.1; **HRMS** (FAB, negative ion mode, matrix: glycerol) *m/z* calculated for C<sub>17</sub>H<sub>25</sub>O<sub>3</sub>Si [M-H]<sup>-</sup>: 305.1573, found 305.1570.



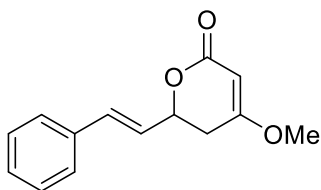
***S*-Dodecyl (*E*)-5-[(*tert*-butyldimethylsilyloxy)]-3-oxo-7-phenylhept-6-enethioate,**

***S*-Dodecyl (2*Z*,6*E*)-5-[(*tert*-butyldimethylsilyloxy)]-3-hydroxy-7-phenylhepta-2,6-dienethioate (**38**)**

Synthesized according to the general procedure for decarboxylative condensation. The reaction of

carboxylic acid **37** (obtained from 0.272 mmol of **36**) was performed with 1.3 equiv. of MAHT **1** for 2 h. The purification by preparative TLC on silica gel (eluent: hexanes/ethyl acetate = 7:1) afforded  $\beta$ -ketothioester **38** (115 mg, 80% yield from **36**) as a yellow solid.

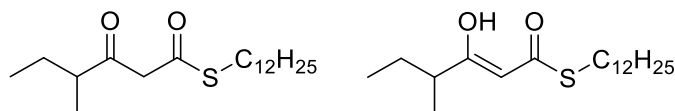
Keto/enol ratio = 55:45.  $^1\text{H NMR}$  (400 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  7.38-7.21 (m, 5H), 6.57 (d,  $J$  = 16.0 Hz, 0.45H), 6.56 (d,  $J$  = 16.0 Hz, 0.55H), 6.18 (dd,  $J$  = 16.0, 6.4 Hz, 0.45H), 6.16 (dd,  $J$  = 16.0, 6.6 Hz, 0.55H), 5.48 (s, 0.45H), 4.82-4.76 (m, 0.55H), 4.69-4.62 (m, 0.45H), 3.73 (d,  $J$  = 15.0 Hz, 0.55H), 3.69 (d,  $J$  = 15.0 Hz, 0.55H), 2.96-2.86 (m, 2.55H), 2.69 (dd,  $J$  = 15.6, 4.4 Hz, 0.55H), 2.40 (dd,  $J$  = 13.6, 4.6 Hz, 0.45H), 2.33 (dd,  $J$  = 13.6, 8.4 Hz, 0.45H), 1.64-1.52 (m, 2H), 1.41-1.21 (m, 18H), 0.89 (s, 9H), 0.88 (t,  $J$  = 6.8 Hz, 3H), 0.08 (s, 1.65H), 0.06 (s, 1.65H), 0.04 (s, 1.35H), 0.03 (s, 1.35H);  $^{13}\text{C NMR}$  (100 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  200.4, 194.7, 191.9, 172.2, 136.6, 136.5, 131.9, 131.4, 129.9, 129.7, 128.6, 127.7, 127.6, 126.5, 101.9, 70.7, 70.1, 59.0, 51.2, 44.5, 31.9, 29.7, 29.6, 29.6, 29.5, 29.5, 29.5, 29.3, 29.2, 29.1, 29.1, 28.8, 28.1, 25.8, 25.8, 22.7, 18.2, 18.1, 14.1, -4.3, -4.5, -5.0, -5.2; **HRMS** (FAB, matrix: 3-nitrobenzyl alcohol)  $m/z$  calculated for  $\text{C}_{31}\text{H}_{52}\text{O}_3\text{SSi}$   $[\text{M}]^+$ : 532.3406, found 532.3402.



#### Kavain (**40**)

To a solution of  $\beta$ -ketothioester **38** (30.6 mg, 57.4  $\mu\text{mol}$ ) in 1,4-dioxane (1.09 mL) and water (57.4  $\mu\text{L}$ ), *p*-toluenesulfonic acid monohydrate (55.0 mg, 5 equiv.) was added. After stirring the mixture for 12 h, a solution of potassium hydroxide (67.9 mg, 20 equiv.) in water (215  $\mu\text{L}$ ) was added. After stirring the mixture for additional 5 h, an aqueous 1 N solution of hydrochloric acid was added. The resulting mixture was extracted with chloroform, and the organic layer was dried over anhydrous magnesium sulfate. After the removal of the solvent under reduced pressure, the residue was dissolved in dichloromethane (1.15 mL), and DIEA (50.0  $\mu\text{L}$ , 5 equiv.) was added. The solution was cool to  $-78$   $^\circ\text{C}$ , and trimethyloxonium tetrafluoroborate (30 mg, 3 equiv.) was added. After stirring the mixture for 10 min at  $-78$   $^\circ\text{C}$ , the reaction flask was allowed to warm to room temperature. After stirring for additional 20 min, an aqueous 1 N solution of hydrochloric acid was added. The resulting mixture was extracted with chloroform, and the organic layer was dried over anhydrous magnesium sulfate. After the removal of the solvent under reduced pressure, the residue was purified by preparative TLC on silica gel (eluent: chloroform/methanol = 97:3) to afford kavain (10.1 mg, 76% yield) as a white solid.

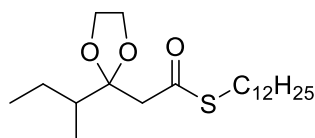
**<sup>1</sup>H NMR** (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 7.42-7.27 (m, 5H), 6.74 (d, *J* = 16.0 Hz, 1H), 6.27 (dd, *J* = 16.0, 6.4 Hz, 1H), 5.20 (d, *J* = 1.2 Hz, 1H), 5.10-5.03 (m, 1H), 3.77 (s, 3H), 2.67 (ddd, *J* = 16.8, 11.2, 1.2 Hz, 1H), 2.55 (dd, *J* = 16.8, 4.4 Hz, 1H); **<sup>13</sup>C NMR** (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 172.3, 166.7, 135.7, 133.1, 128.7, 128.3, 126.7, 125.4, 90.5, 75.9, 56.1, 33.3; **HRMS** (FAB, matrix: 3-nitrobenzyl alcohol) *m/z* calculated for C<sub>14</sub>H<sub>15</sub>O<sub>3</sub> [M+H]<sup>+</sup>: 231.1021, found 231.1021.



***S*-Dodecyl 4-methyl-3-oxohexanethioate, *S*-Dodecyl (*Z*)-3-hydroxy-4-methylhex-2-enethioate (42)**

Synthesized according to the general procedure for decarboxylative condensation. The reaction of carboxylic acid **41** (103 mg, 1.01 mmol) was performed with 1.5 equiv. of MAHT **1** for 2 h. The purification by preparative TLC on silica gel (eluent: hexanes/ethyl acetate = 7:1) afforded β-keto thioester **42** (308 mg, 93% yield) as a pale orange oil.

Keto/enol ratio = 65:35. **<sup>1</sup>H NMR** (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 5.42 (s, 0.35H), 3.69 (s, 1.3H), 2.91 (t, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 2H), 2.61 (sext, *J* = 6.8 Hz, 0.65H), 2.29 (sext, *J* = 6.8 Hz, 0.35H), 1.77-1.20 (m, 22H), 1.13 (d, *J* = 6.8 Hz, 1.05H), 1.10 (d, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 1.95H), 0.90 (t, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 1.05H), 0.89 (t, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 1.95H), 0.88 (t, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 3H); **<sup>13</sup>C NMR** (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 205.7, 194.7, 192.1, 180.1, 98.4, 56.0, 48.1, 40.9, 31.9, 29.7, 29.6, 29.5, 29.5, 29.4, 29.3, 29.2, 29.1, 29.0, 28.8, 28.7, 28.1, 27.1, 25.5, 22.7, 17.5, 15.4, 14.1, 11.7, 11.4; **HRMS** (FAB, matrix: 3-nitrobenzyl alcohol) *m/z* calculated for C<sub>19</sub>H<sub>37</sub>O<sub>2</sub>S [M+H]<sup>+</sup>: 329.2514, found 329.2514.

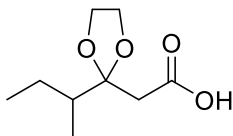


***S*-Dodecyl 2-[2-(*sec*-butyl)-1,3-dioxolan-2-yl]ethanethioate (43)**

To a solution of β-keto thioester **42** (94.8 mg, 0.289 mmol) and ethylenedioxybis(trimethylsilane) (354 μL, 5 equiv.) in dichloromethane (1.44 mL), trimethylsilyl trifluoromethanesulfonate (53.2 μL, 1 equiv.) was added at 0 °C. After stirring for 3 h at this temperature, an aqueous saturated solution of sodium bicarbonate was added. The resulting mixture was extracted with chloroform, and the organic layer was dried over anhydrous magnesium sulfate. After the removal of the solvent under reduced pressure, the residue was purified by preparative TLC on silica gel (eluent: hexanes/ethyl acetate = 7:1) to afford thioester **43** (90.5 mg, 84% yield) as a colorless oil.

**<sup>1</sup>H NMR** (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 4.04-3.90 (m, 4H), 2.89 (s, 2H), 2.87 (t, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 2H), 1.79-1.65 (m,

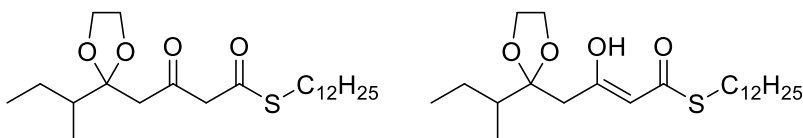
2H), 1.56 (quin,  $J = 7.4$  Hz, 2H), 1.40-1.20 (m, 18H), 1.12-1.01 (m, 1H), 0.95 (d,  $J = 6.8$  Hz, 3H), 0.91 (t,  $J = 7.2$  Hz, 3H), 0.88 (t,  $J = 6.8$  Hz, 3H);  $^{13}\text{C NMR}$  (100 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  195.7, 112.0, 65.4, 65.3, 48.5, 42.6, 31.9, 29.6, 29.5, 29.5, 29.4, 29.3, 29.2, 29.1, 28.8, 23.6, 22.7, 14.1, 13.3, 12.2; **HRMS** (FAB, matrix: 2-nitrophenyl octyl ether)  $m/z$  calculated for  $\text{C}_{21}\text{H}_{41}\text{O}_3\text{S}$   $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$ : 373.2776, found 373.2778.



**2-[2-(*sec*-Butyl)-1,3-dioxolan-2-yl]acetic acid (44)**

Synthesized according to the general procedure for hydrolysis of a thioester. After 20 and 40 min from starting the reaction, 5 equiv. of hydrogen peroxide was added respectively. The mixture was stirred for 1 h in total. The reaction of thioester **43** (90.5 mg, 0.243 mmol) afforded carboxylic **44** (44.4 mg, 97% yield) as a colorless oil.

$^1\text{H NMR}$  (400 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  4.09-3.94 (m, 4H), 2.74 (d,  $J = 14.2$  Hz, 1H), 2.70 (d,  $J = 14.2$  Hz, 1H), 1.84-1.63 (m, 2H), 1.15-1.01 (m, 1H), 0.95 (d,  $J = 6.8$  Hz, 3H), 0.92 (t,  $J = 7.2$  Hz, 3H);  $^{13}\text{C NMR}$  (100 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  174.9, 111.8, 65.3, 65.2, 42.2, 39.6, 23.6, 13.3, 12.1; **HRMS** (FAB, negative ion mode, matrix: polyethylene glycol 400)  $m/z$  calculated for  $\text{C}_9\text{H}_{15}\text{O}_4$   $[\text{M}-\text{H}]^-$ : 187.0971, found 187.0966.

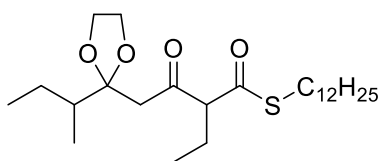


***S*-Dodecyl 4-[2-(*sec*-butyl)-1,3-dioxolan-2-yl]-3-oxobutanethioate,**

***S*-Dodecyl (*Z*)-4-[2-(*sec*-butyl)-1,3-dioxolan-2-yl]-3-hydroxybut-2-enethioate (45)**

Synthesized according to the general procedure for decarboxylative condensation. The reaction of carboxylic acid **44** (34.4 mg, 0.183 mmol) was performed with 1.5 equiv. of MAHT **1** for 2 h. The purification by preparative TLC on silica gel (eluent: hexanes/ethyl acetate = 7:1) afforded  $\beta$ -keto thioester **45** (59.1 mg, 78% yield) as a colorless oil.

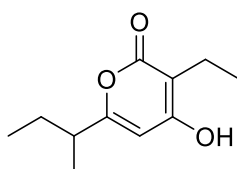
Keto/enol ratio = 70:30.  $^1\text{H NMR}$  (400 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  5.54 (s, 0.3H), 4.01-3.91 (m, 4H), 3.80 (s, 1.4H), 2.91 (t,  $J = 7.2$  Hz, 0.6H), 2.91 (t,  $J = 7.2$  Hz, 1.4H), 2.85 (s, 1.4H), 2.48 (s, 0.6H), 1.74-1.53 (m, 4H), 1.41-1.21 (m, 18H), 1.10-0.85 (m, 10H);  $^{13}\text{C NMR}$  (100 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  200.2, 194.6, 192.4, 171.9, 112.6, 112.4, 102.3, 65.5, 65.3, 65.0, 65.0, 58.8, 46.8, 42.7, 42.6, 40.0, 31.9, 29.6, 29.5, 29.4, 29.3, 29.2, 29.1, 29.1, 28.8, 28.8, 28.1, 23.7, 22.7, 14.1, 13.5, 13.4, 12.2; **HRMS** (FAB, matrix: 2-nitrophenyl octyl ether)  $m/z$  calculated for  $\text{C}_{23}\text{H}_{43}\text{O}_4\text{S}$   $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$ : 415.2882, found 415.2882.



***S*-Dodecyl 4-[2-(*sec*-butyl)-1,3-dioxolan-2-yl]-2-ethyl-3-oxobutanethioate (46)**

To a solution of  $\beta$ -ketothioester **45** (80.4 mg, 0.194 mmol) in DMF (1.94 mL), ethyl iodide (46.6  $\mu$ L, 3 equiv.) and DBU (29.0  $\mu$ L, 1 equiv.) were added. After stirring the mixture for 8 h, an aqueous saturated solution of ammonium chloride was added. The resulting mixture was extracted with diethyl ether. The organic layer was washed with water and brine, and dried over anhydrous magnesium sulfate. After the removal of the solvent under reduced pressure, the residue was purified by preparative TLC on silica gel (eluent: hexanes/ethyl acetate = 7:1) to afford  $\alpha$ -ethylated  $\beta$ -ketothioester **46** (71.7 mg, 84% yield) as a colorless oil.

Diastereomeric ratio = 1:1.  $^1\text{H NMR}$  (400 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  4.04-3.89 (m, 4H), 3.87 (t,  $J$  = 7.2 Hz, 0.5H), 3.87 (t,  $J$  = 7.2 Hz, 0.5H), 2.93 (dd,  $J$  = 14.0, 5.8 Hz, 1H), 2.90 (t,  $J$  = 7.6 Hz, 2H), 2.75 (dd,  $J$  = 14.0, 4.2 Hz, 1H), 1.88 (quin,  $J$  = 7.2 Hz, 2H), 1.72-1.62 (m, 2H), 1.57 (quin,  $J$  = 7.2 Hz, 2H), 1.40-1.20 (m, 18H), 1.12-0.96 (m, 1H), 0.95-0.85 (m, 12H);  $^{13}\text{C NMR}$  (100 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  201.4, 201.4, 195.8, 195.8, 112.5, 70.3, 65.1, 65.1, 65.0, 65.0, 45.6, 45.5, 42.5, 42.5, 31.9, 29.6, 29.5, 29.4, 29.3, 29.1, 28.7, 23.8, 23.5, 22.7, 22.3, 22.3, 14.1, 13.6, 13.2, 12.2, 12.2, 11.8; **HRMS** (FAB, matrix: 2-nitrophenyl octyl ether)  $m/z$ : calculated for  $\text{C}_{25}\text{H}_{47}\text{O}_4\text{S}$   $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$ : 443.3195, found 443.3190.



**Germicidin A (47)**

To a solution of  $\alpha$ -ethylated  $\beta$ -ketothioester **46** (27.0 mg, 61.0  $\mu$ mol) in dichloromethane (1.22 mL), ground iron(III) chloride hexahydrate (47 mg, 3 equiv.) was added. After stirring the mixture for 10 min, an aqueous saturated solution of sodium bicarbonate was added. The resulting mixture was extracted with diethyl ether. The organic layer was washed with brine, and dried over anhydrous magnesium sulfate. After the removal of the solvent under reduced pressure, the residue was dissolved in dichloromethane (1.22 mL), and DBU (9.1  $\mu$ L, 1 equiv.) was added. After stirring the mixture for 10 min, an aqueous 1 N solution of hydrochloric acid was added. The resulting mixture was extracted with chloroform, and the organic layer was dried over anhydrous magnesium sulfate. After the removal of the solvent under reduced pressure, the residue was purified by flash column chromatography on silica gel (eluent: chloroform/methanol = 95:5) to afford germicidin A (10.6 mg, 89% yield) as a white solid.

**<sup>1</sup>H NMR** (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 10.2 (broad s, 1H), 6.18 (s, 1H), 2.49 (q, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 2H), 2.44 (sext, *J* = 6.8 Hz, 1H), 1.68 (d quin, *J* = 14.8, 7.2 Hz, 1H), 1.51 (d quin, *J* = 14.8, 7.2 Hz, 1H), 1.18 (d, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 3H), 1.11 (t, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 3H), 0.87 (t, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 3H); **<sup>13</sup>C NMR** (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 168.2, 167.1, 166.9, 104.6, 100.0, 39.7, 27.4, 17.7, 16.4, 12.5, 11.6; **HRMS** (FAB, matrix: 3-nitrobenzyl alcohol) *m/z*: calculated for C<sub>11</sub>H<sub>17</sub>O<sub>3</sub> [M+H]<sup>+</sup>: 197.1177, found 197.1177.

#### Procedure for enantioselective reduction of β-ketothioester **34**.

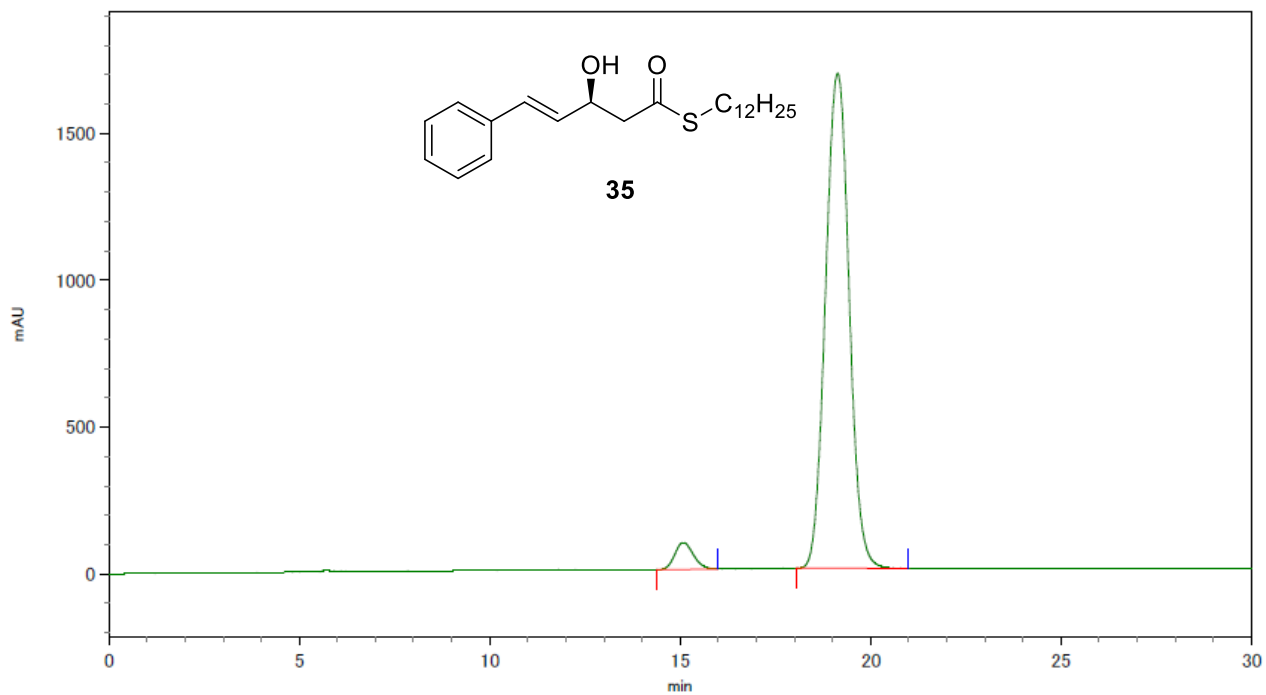
A flask containing β-ketothioester **34** (20.6 mg, 55.0 μmol), [NH<sub>2</sub>Me<sub>2</sub>][{RuCl((*R*)-segphos)}<sub>2</sub>(μ-Cl)<sub>3</sub>] (purchased from TCI, 9.6 mg, 0.1 equiv.), THF (1.1 mL), and methanol (1.1 mL) was degassed, and filled with hydrogen. The mixture was stirred under hydrogen atmosphere at 50 °C for 3 h. The flask was cooled to room temperature, and hydrogen was replaced with air. After the removal of the solvent under reduced pressure, the residue was purified by preparative TLC on silica gel (eluent: hexanes/ethyl acetate = 3:1) to afford β-hydroxythioester **35** (16.1 mg, 78% yield). Enantiomeric ratio was determined by HPLC analysis (Chiralcel OD-H, hexane/2-propanol = 95:5, 1.0 mL min<sup>-1</sup>): *t*<sub>R</sub> = 15.1 min (minor), 19.1 min (major).

Enantioenriched β-hydroxythioester **35** was converted to kavain. By comparing with the literature data,<sup>3</sup> the absolute configuration of the major enantiomer was determined.

#### References.

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- 2 X.-X. Shi, S. P. Khanapure and J. Rokach, *Tetrahedron Lett.*, 1996, **37**, 4331–4334.
- 3 L. Lin, Z. Chen, X. Yang, X. Liu and X. Feng, *Org. Lett.*, 2008, **10**, 1311–1314.

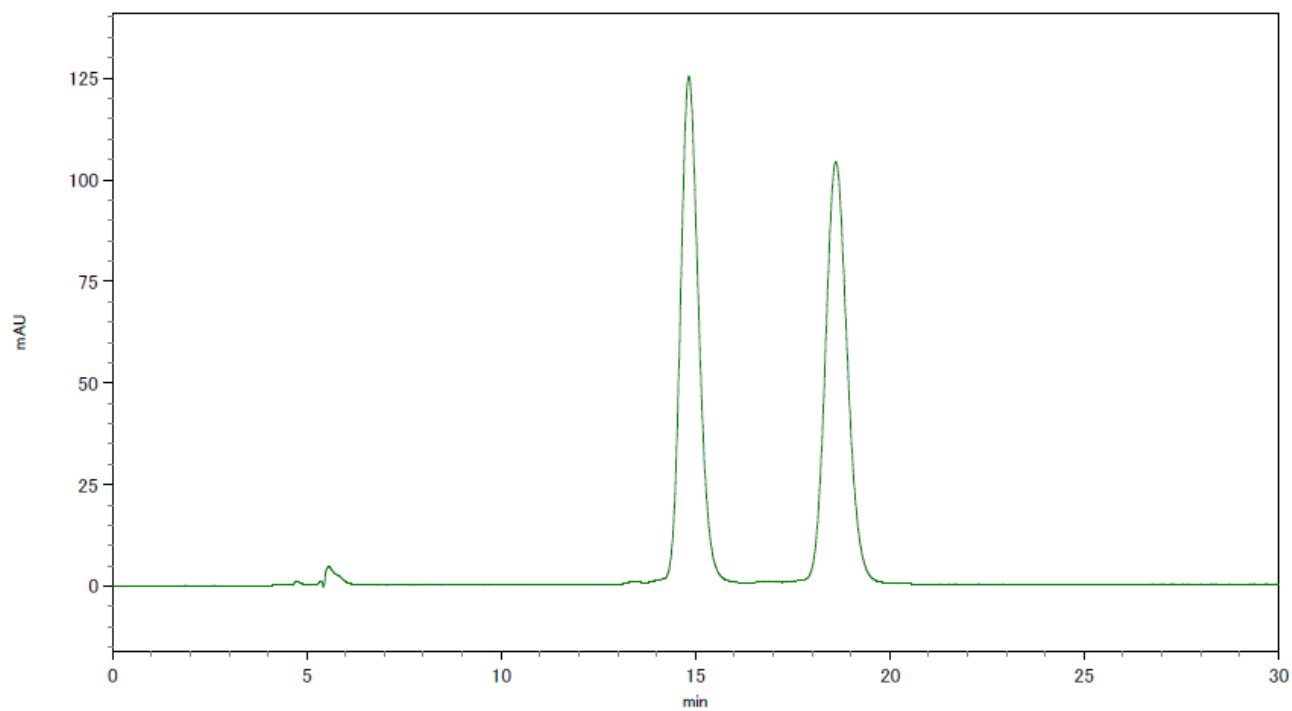
Chiralcel OD-H column, hexane/2-propanol = 95:5, 1.0 mL min<sup>-1</sup>



1: 254 nm, 8 nm

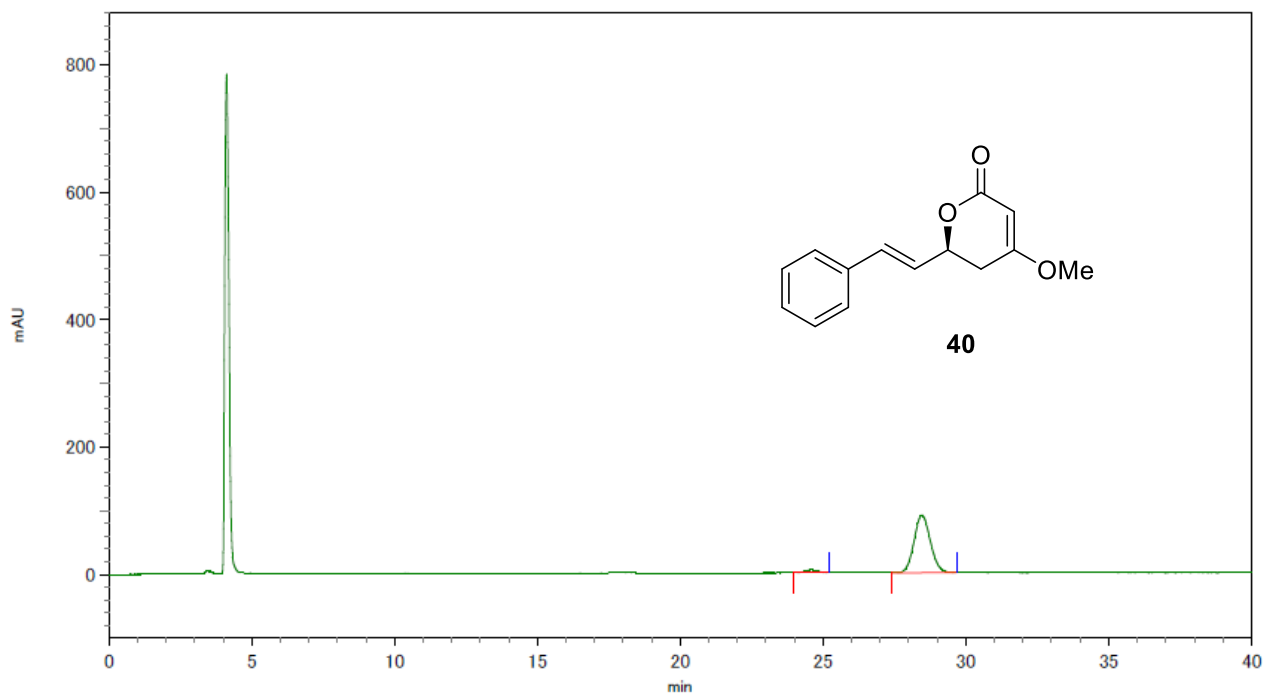
retention time	area	area %
15.078	3101471	4.09
19.130	72711593	95.91
Total	75813064	100.00

racemic sample





Chiralpak AD-H column, hexane/2-propanol = 90:10, 1.0 mL min<sup>-1</sup>



1: 210 nm, 8 nm

retention time	area	area %
24.606	150706	4.02
28.461	3596994	95.98
Total	3747700	100.00

racemic sample

