S. Vedachalam et al.

Supporting Information

NHC catalyzed enantioselective Coates-Claisen rearrangement : A rapid access to the dihydropyran core for Oleuropein based Secoiridoids

Seenuvasan Vedachalam, *^a Nithya Murugesh,^a Priyanka Chakraborty,^a Ramasamy Karvembu^a and Xue-Wei Liu*^b ^aDepartment of Chemistry, National Institute of Technology, Tiruchirappalli 620 015, India ^bDivision of Chemistry and Biological Chemistry, School of Physical and Mathematical Sciences, Nanyang Technological University, Singapore 637371, Singapore

E-mail: seenuvasanv@gmail.com; xuewei@ntu.edu.sg

Supporting Information

Table of Contents:

I.	General methods	S-2
II.	General experimental procedures for starting materials their spectral details	S-3
III.	References	S-8
IV.	NMR and HRMS spectra of the intermediates	S-9

I. General methods:

General: All the reactions were carried out in a flame or oven dried glassware under an argon or nitrogen atmosphere with freshly distilled dry solvents under anhydrous conditions unless otherwise indicated. Evaporation of organic solutions was achieved by rotary evaporation with a water bath temperature below 40 °C. Product purification by flash column chromatography was accomplished using silica gel 60 (0.010–0.063 nm). Chromatograms were visualized by fluorescence quenching with UV light at 254 nm or by staining using base solution of potassium permanganate. Technical grade solvents were used for chromatography and were distilled prior to use. NMR spectra were recorded at room temperature on 300 MHz Bruker ACF 300, 400 MHz Bruker DPX 400, 500 MHz Bruker AMX 500, and 400 MHz JEOL ECA 400 NMR spectrometers. The residual solvent signals were taken as the reference (7.26 ppm for ¹H NMR spectra and 77.0 ppm for ¹³C NMR spectra in CDCl₃, 2.5 ppm for ¹H NMR spectra and 39.5 ppm for ¹³C NMR spectra in DMSO- d_6). Sometimes the TMS signal at 0.0 ppm was used an internal standard for ¹H NMR spectra. Chemical shift (δ) is reported in ppm, coupling constants (J) are given in Hz. The following abbreviations classify the multiplicity: s = singlet, d = doublet, t = triplet, m = multiplet or unresolved, br = broad signal. HR-MS (ESI) spectra were recorded on a Waters Q-Tof premierTM mass spectrometer.

Materials: All solvents were distilled under argon from the following drying agents immediately before use: tetrahydrofuran (THF) was distilled from sodium/benzophenone ketyl; dichloromethane was distilled from calcium hydride. All the starting materials were purchased from commercial suppliers and used without further purification. All the NHC catalyses were purchased from commercial suppliers and catalyst **G** and **H** was prepared from standard literature procedure.¹

Experimental Sections

Synthesis of Propagyl fragment 2:



But-3-yn-1-yloxy)(tert-butyl)dimethylsilane:²

To a solution of 3-butyn-1-ol (9.26 g, 132.1 mmol) and imidazole (21.59 g, 317.1 mmol) in tetrahydrofuran (200 mL) was added *tert*-butyl-dimethyl-silyl chloride (TBSCl) (23.90 g, 158.5 mmol). After stirring at ambient temperature for 3 h, the reaction mixture was filtered through a pad of silica and concentrated under reduced pressure. Gradient flash chromatography (Petroleum ether/Ethyl acetate, $100:0 \rightarrow 95:5$) afforded the alkyne (23.62 g, 98 %) as a clear colorless oil: ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl3) δ 3.74 (t, *J* = 7.1 Hz, 2 H), 2.40 (dt, *J*₁ = 7.1, *J*₂ = 2.6 Hz, 2H), 1.95 (t, *J* = 2.6 Hz, 1 H), 0.89 (s, 9 H), 0.07 (s, 6 H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 81.5, 69.2, 61.7, 25.8, 22.8, 18.3; HRMS (ESI) m/z [M+H]⁺: calcd. for C₁₀H₂₁OSi: 185.1330, found: 185.1324.

5-((Tert-butyldimethylsilyl)oxy)pent-2-ynal (2):³

The alkyne (5 g, 27.0 mmol) was dissolved in dry THF (50 mL) and the solution was cooled to -40 °C under nitrogen. n-Butyl lithium (2 M in cyclohexane, 14.2 mL, 28.3 mmol) was added dropwise over 2 minutes maintaining the temperature between -35 and -40 °C. After completion of the addition, anhydrous DMF (4.16 mL, 54.0 mmol, 2 equiv) was added in one portion and the cold bath was removed. The reaction mixture was allowed to warm to room temperature and aged for 30 minutes. The THF solution was poured into a vigorously stirred biphasic solution prepared from a 10 % aqueous solution of KH₂PO₄ (150

S. Vedachalam et al.

mL, 100 mmol) and methyl *tert*-butyl ether (MTBE) (150 mL) cooled over ice to +5 °C. Layers were separated and the organic extract was washed with water (2x200 mL). Combined aqueous layers were back extracted with MTBE (150 mL). Combined organic layers were dried over MgSO₄, filtered and concentrated to give the crude acetylenic aldehyde as oil which was purified by column chromatography. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 9.1 (s, 1 H), 3.80 (t, *J* = 6.7 Hz, 2 H), 2.62 (dt, *J*₁ = 6.7, *J*₂ = 0.7 Hz, 2H), 0.89 (s, 1 H), 0.08 (s, 9 H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 177.0, 96.2, 82.2, 60.5, 25.7, 23.7, 23.5, 18.2; HRMS (ESI) m/z [M+H]⁺: calcd. for C₁₁H₂₁O₂Si: 213.1388, found: 213.1331. Spectra consistent with known data.

Synthesis of fragment 3:



5-(methoxymethylene)-2,2-dimethyl-1,3-dioxane-4,6-dione:⁴

A mixture of Meldrum's acid (15 g, 104.1 mmol) and 50 g. of CH(OMe)₃ was heated for 3 h at 85–95 °C. After complete conversion of starting material by checking the TLC, CH(OMe)₃ was removed and through rotavap. The light brown oil was diluted with 100 mL of 5 % CH₂Cl₂ in hexane and scratch the sides using spatula to obtained yellow solid which is filtered through Buchner to obtained (Methoxymethylene)-2,2-dimethyl-1,3-dioxane-4,6-dione. The product was obtained as yellow solid; (17.6 g, 91 % yield); ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 8.17 (s, 1H), 4.29 (s, 3H), 1.74 (s, 6H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 175.0, 163.2, 158.6, 104.8, 96.8, 66.3, 27.3; HRMS (ESI) m/z [M+Na]⁺: calcd. for C₈H₁₀O₅Na: 209.0401, found: 209.0411. Spectra consistent with known data.

2,2-dimethyl-4,6-dioxo-1,3-dioxane-5-carbaldehyde:⁴

(Methoxymethylene)-2,2-dimethyl-1,3-dioxane-4,6-dione (10 g, 53.7 mmol) which upon treatment with 2N HCl (30 mL) for 2 h obtained hydrolyzed product. The reaction mixture was diluted with ethyl acetate (200 mL) and separated through separating funnel. The aqueous layer again extracted with (2x50 mL) of ethyl acetate. The combined organic layer was dried over Na₂SO₄, filtered and concentrated to obtained light brown solid; (8.13 g, 88 % yield); ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 8.56 (s, 1H), 1.77 (s, 6H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 177.0, 168.0, 160.6, 107.1, 95.4, 27.2; HRMS (ESI) m/z [M+H]⁺: calcd. for C₇H₉O₅: 173.0450, found: 173.0457. Spectra consistent with known data.

t-Butyl formylacetate (3):⁴

A solution of formyl Meldrum's acid (10 g, 58.1 mmol) and *tert*-butylalcohol (6.6 mL, 69.7 mmol) in dry benzene (100 mL) was refluxed for 90 min. The solvent was evaporated in vacuo at room temperature. Distillation of the residue in 35–60 °C in 11 torr obtained colourless oil which was immediately stored in -78° C fridge. (5.8 g, 70 % yield); ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): mixture of Keto-enol tautomers δ 11.5 (d, *J*=12.5, 1H, –OH), 9.87 (t, *J* = 2.4, 1H, –CHO), 7.46 (dd, *J*₁ = 7.6 Hz, *J*₂ = 1.6 Hz, 1H), 1.77 (s, 6H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 177.0, 168.0, 160.6, 107.1, 95.4, 27.2; HRMS (ESI) m/z [M+Na]⁺: calcd. for C₇H₁₂O₃Na: 167.0684, found: 167.0681. Spectra consistent with known data.

Sugar fragment:⁵



S. Vedachalam et al.



AcO

Perchloric acid was added dropwise to a suspension of 0.5 g of glucose in acetic anhydride (36 mL) at 0 °C. Additional glucose (9.5 g, 55.5 mmol) was added portion wise then the solution was warmed to room temperature and

stirred for additional 3 h. Quench and hydrolyzed the excess acetic anhydride by 2 N HCl (100 mL). The reaction mixture was extracted with ethylacetate (250 mL) and washed with water (3x100 mL), ammonium chloride (50 mL) and sodium chloride (50 mL). The organic layer was dried using Na_2SO_4 , filtered and concentrated to obtained petaacetyl glucose as white solid which is used for further steps (17.3 g, 80 %).

Methyl amine in THF (1M) was added drop wise to a suspension of penta OAc acetyl glucose (3 g, 7.69 mmol), in dry THF (15 mL) to obtained tetraacetyl glucose at 0 °C. Additionally the reaction mixture was stirred for 3 h. Evaporate the solvent and the residue was purified by column chromatography obtained.

tetraacetyl glucose which is immediately used for next steps (2.32 g, 85 %).

I-O-(Trimethylsily1)-2,3,4,6-tetra-O-acetyl-β-D-glucopyranose:⁶

OAc OTMS OAc AcO ŌAc

To a stirred solution of tetraacetyl glucose (2 g, 5.7 mmol) in dichloromethane (15 mL) containing triethylamine (0.89 mL, 6.8 mmol) was added chlorotrimethylsilane (0.73 mL, 6.8 mmol) dropwise at room

temperature. After being stirred for 2 h, the mixture was filtered through a pad of Celite and worked up to afford a residue that was crystallized to afford silvl derivative of tetraacetyl glucose in 85 % yield as a single anomer: mp 104–105 °C. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 5.17 (t, J = 9.2 Hz, 1H), 5.04 (t, J = 9.6 Hz, 1H), 4.90 (dd, $J_1 = 9.6$ Hz, $J_2 = 7.6$ Hz, 1H), 4.73 $(d, J = 7.6 \text{ Hz}, 1\text{H}), 4.20-4.09 \text{ (m, 2H)}, 3.72-3.67 \text{ (m, 1H)}, 2.15 \text{ (s, 3H)}, 2.06 \text{ (s, 3H)}, 2.03 \text{$ 3H), 2.01 (s, 3H), 0.13 (s, 9H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 170.6, 170.3, 169.4, 169.3,

S. Vedachalam et al.

95.5, 73.2, 72.7, 71.8, 68.6, 62.2, 20.6 (3C), -0.02 (3C); **HRMS** (ESI) m/z [M+Na]⁺: calcd.

for C₁₇H₂₈O₁₀SiNa: 443.1349, found: 443.1359. Spectra consistent with known data.



Methyl [3,4-Bis(*tert*-butyldimethylsilyloxy)phenyl]acetate:⁷

TBSO At 0 °C acetyl chloride (6 mL) was added dropwise to the solution of (3,4-dihydroxyphenyl)acetic acid (6.51 g, 38.7 mmol) in MeOH (250 mL). After 1 h, the mixture was allowed to warm to room temperature. The progress of the reaction was monitor by TLC which tells complete conversion after 2 h. The reaction mixture was concentrated to dryness, and the residue was redissolved in dry DMF (60 mL). From the reaction mixture, TBDMSCl (14 g, 92.8 mmol) and imidazole (3.8 g, 57 mmol) were added and the mixture was stirred for 2 h. After complete conversion by TLC the reaction mixture was diluted with diethyl ether (200 mL) and washed with water (3x100 mL). The organic layer was dried over Na₂SO₄ and concentrated to obtained crude oil which upon column chromatography to form TBS protected ester . ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 6.78–6.76 (m, 1H), 6.74 (s, 1H), 6.69 (dd, $J_1 = 8.2$ Hz, $J_2 = 2.1$ Hz, 1H), 3.67 (s, 3H), 3.49 (s, 3H), 0.98 (s, 18H), 0.19 (s, 12H), 0.13 (s, 9H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 172.1, 146.6, 145.9, 126.8, 122.0, 51.8, 40.4, 25.8; Spectra consistent with known data.

2-[3,4-Bis(tert-butyldimethylsilyloxy)phenyl]ethanol:⁷

TBSO OH Methyl[3,4-bis(*tert*-butyldimethylsilyloxy)phenyl]acetate (4.13 g, TBSO 10.03 mmol) in dry THF (25 mL) was added dropwise to a cooled (0 $^{\circ}$ C) suspension of LiAlH₄ (400 mg, 10.5 mmol) in THF (25 mL) and stirred for 15 min. TlC analysis revealed complete disappearance of the starting material in this time period. The reaction was quenched by dropwise addition of methanol and diluted with diethyl ether and subsequently washed with water. The organic layer was dried over Na₂SO₄ and concentrated under reduced pressure to obtained residual oil which is purified through silica gel column chromatography. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 6.76 (d, J = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 6.69 (d, J = 2.0 Hz, 1H), 6.63 (dd, J_1 = 8.0 Hz, J_2 = 2.0 Hz, 1H), 3.78 (q, J = 4.2 Hz, 1H), 2.73 (t, J = 6.5 Hz, 1H), 1.45 (s, 1H), 0.98 (s, 18H), 0.19 (s, 12H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 146.7, 145.4, 131.2, 121.8, 121.8, 121.0, 63.8, 38.4, 25.9, 18.4, -4.0; HRMS (ESI) m/z [M+Na]⁺: calcd. for C₂₀H₃₉O₃Si₂: 383.2438, found: 383.2425. Spectra consistent with known data.

Stereo chemical prediction based on Literature report:





- 1. J. R. Struble and J. W. Bode, *Org. Synth.* 2010, **87**, 362.
- 2. H. F. Sneddon, M. J. Gaunt and S. V. Ley, Org. Lett. 2003, 5, 1147.
- 3. M. Journet, D. Cai, L. M. DiMichele and R. D. Larsen, Tetrahedron Lett. 1998, 39, 6427.
- 4. N. Y. M. Sato, N. Katagiri, H. Watanabe and C. Kaneko, Synthesis 1986, 672.
- 5. S. Vedachalam, S. M. Tan, H. P. Teo, S. Cai and X.-W. Liu, Org. Lett. 2012, 14, 174.
- 6. P. Allevi, M. Anastasia, P. Ciuffreda, E. Bigatti and P. J. Macdonald, Org. Chem. 1993, 58, 4175.
- 7. H. I. Duynstee, M. C. de Koning, H. Ovaa, G. A. van der Marel and J. H. v. Boom, *Eur. J. Org. Chem.* 1999, 2623.









Page 1

n-1194 1 1 D:\spms\cbc\DrLiu\Oct11 SNV



n-1192 2 1 D:\spms\cbc\DrLiu\Oct11 SNV













Elemental Composition Report

Single Mass Analysis

Tolerance = 5.0 PPM / DBE: min = -1.5, max = 50.0 Element prediction: Off Number of isotope peaks used for i-FIT = 3

Monoisotopic Mass, Even Electron lons

32 formula(e) evaluated with 1 results within limits (up to 50 closest results for each mass) Elements Used: C: 0-7 H: 0-13 O: 0-7 S: 0-5 Na: 1-1







Page 1

3













357.2102 357.2097 0.5 1.4 3.5 13.4 0.0 C18 H33 05 Si

==== Shimadzu LCsolution Analysis Report ====

|--|

			4
Data Processed	: 3/5/2012 6:18:25 PM		л
Data Acquired	: 3/5/2012 5:16:29 PM		
Report File Name	: Default.lcr		
Batch File Name	: 03-03-2012.lcb		
Method File Name	: IPA2%-30min254nm-5.lcm	0, 0	0 0
Data File Name	: N-47.Icd		0~0
Injection Volume	: 1 uL		
	. 100		-Bu / / 002. Bu
Voil #	. 1		D. J. COst-Bu
Trav#	• 1	2	
Sample ID	: N-47, IC achiral rt toluene		
Sample Name	: N-47	0103	
Acquired by	: Admin	OTRS	OTBS

<Chromatogram>



Detector A (Ch1 254nm		PeakTable	2			
Peak#	Ret. Time	Area	Height	Area %	Height %	,	c ว <i>ı</i>
1	10.028	6934795	516509	51.945	60.028		2-24
2	13.366	6415356	343937	48.055	39.972		
Total		13350151	860446	100.000	100.000		

==== Shimadzu LCsolution Analysis Report ====

	C:\LabSolutions\Data\seenu\N-55.lcd
Acquired by	: Admin
Sample Name	: N-55
Sample ID	: N-55, IC,rs, 40oC,0.1 eg toluen
Tray#	:1
Vail #	: 102
Injection Volume	: 1 uL
Data File Name	: N-55.lcd
Method File Name	: IPA2%-30min254nm-5.lcm
Batch File Name	: 03-03-2012.lcb
Report File Name	: Default.lcr
Data Acquired	: 3/23/2012 12:01:30 PM
Data Processed	: 3/23/2012 2:52:21 PM



<Chromatogram>



Detector A (Ch1 254nm				
Peak#	Ret. Time	Area	Height	Area %	Height %
1	9.341	3782003	312605	92.886	93.878
2	12.063	289670	20386	7.114	6.122
Total		4071673	332991	100.000	100.000



4





n-2028 400MHz, CDCl3, bbf4 ol, lihmds acetaldehyde second spot prepara

n-2033 2 1 D:\spms\cbc\DrLiu\Jan12 SNV





n-2034 400MHz, CDCl3, bbf4 ol, trans alkene pure


















S-37











Single Mass Analysis

Tolerance = 5.0 PPM / DBE: min = -1.5, max = 100.0 Element prediction: Off Number of isotope peaks used for i-FIT = 3

Monoisotopic Mass, Even Electron lons

330 formula(e) evaluated with 1 results within limits (up to 50 closest results for each mass) Elements Used: C: 0-25 H: 0-43 O: 0-7 Si: 0-2 81Br: 0-2 Na: 0-1







0

 \cap

t-BuO₂C



n-2106, 1H AV400MHz CDCl3,1 eq dibal hsecond spot primary alcoho











Single Mass Analysis













C: 0-18 H: 0-28 O: 0-7 Na: 0-1 C18H28O7 SNV-100 1 (0.045)



1: TOF MS ES+ 1.01e+000



S-53





Single Mass Analysis

Tolerance = 20.0 PPM / DBE: min = -1.5, max = 50.0 Element prediction: Off Number of isotope peaks used for i-FIT = 3

Monoisotopic Mass, Even Electron Ions

15 formula(e) evaluated with 1 results within limits (up to 50 closest results for each mass) Elements Used: C: 0-18 H: 0-27 O: 0-7 Na: 0-1 C18H26O7 SNV-101 7 (0.156) Cm (7:9)

*__*0 t-BuO₂C 5

 \cap

1: TOF MS ES+ 3.04e+000



Page 1

11









Single Mass Analysis

Tolerance = 5.0 PPM / DBE: min = -1.5, max = 50.0 Element prediction: Off Number of isotope peaks used for i-FIT = 3

Monoisotopic Mass, Even Electron Ions 21 formula(e) evaluated with 1 results within limits (up to 50 closest results for each mass) Elements Used: C: 0-26 H: 0-28 O: 0-10 C18H26O8 snv-102 5 (0.119)






























Elemental Composition Report



Page 1

S-74





S-76

