

Supporting Information for the Paper

Gold-Catalyzed Preparation of Anellated 2-Azetidinones via Divergent Heterocyclization of Enyne-Tethered Oxazolidines

Benito Alcaide,^{*,†} Pedro Almendros,^{*,‡} Teresa Martínez del Campo,[†] and Teresa Naranjo[†]

[†]Grupo de Lactamas y Heterociclos Bioactivos, Departamento de Química Orgánica I, Unidad Asociada al CSIC, Facultad de Química, Universidad Complutense de Madrid, 28040-Madrid, Spain

[‡]Instituto de Química Orgánica General, IQOG-CSIC, Juan de la Cierva 3, 28006-Madrid, Spain

E-mail: alcaideb@quim.ucm.es; Palmendros@iqog.csic.es

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General methods: ^1H NMR (300 MHz) and ^{13}C NMR (75 MHz) spectra were recorded on a Bruker Avance-300 or Varian VRX-300S. NMR spectra were recorded in CDCl_3 or $\text{C}_2\text{D}_2\text{Cl}_4$ solutions, except otherwise stated. Chemical shifts are given in ppm relative to TMS (^1H , 0.0 ppm), or CDCl_3 (^{13}C , 76.9 ppm), or $\text{C}_2\text{D}_2\text{Cl}_4$ (^{13}C , 73.8 ppm). Coupling constants “ J ” are expressed in Hertz (multiplicity: s = singlet, d = doublet, dd = double doublet, t = triplet, dt = double triplet, q = quadruplet, quint = quintuplet, sext = sextuplet, sept = septuplet, m = multiplet). Low and high resolution mass spectra were taken on a on an AGILENT 6520 Accurate-Mass QTOF LC/MS spectrometer using the electronic impact (EI) or electrospray modes (ES). IR spectra were recorded on a Bruker Tensor 27 spectrometer. Specific rotation $[\alpha]_{\text{D}}$ is given in $10^{-1} \text{ deg cm}^2 \text{ g}^{-1}$ at 20 °C, and the concentration (c) is expressed in g per 100 mL. Microwave irradiation was carried out in a Monowave 300 from Anton Paar GmbH. The reaction temperatures during microwave heating were measured with an internal infrared sensor.

General Procedure for the Synthesis of α -Allenic Alcohols 2a–2c. Indium-Promoted Reaction between (3-Bromoprop-1-yn-1-yl)benzene and Ketones 1. (3-Bromoprop-1-yn-1-yl)benzene (3.0 mmol) was added to a well stirred suspension of the corresponding ketone **1** (1.0 mmol) and indium powder (6.0 mmol) in THF/ NH_4Cl (aq. sat.) (1:5, 5 mL) at 0 °C. After disappearance of the starting material (TLC) the mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate (3 x 20 mL). The organic extract was washed with brine, dried (MgSO_4) and concentrated under reduced pressure. Chromatography of the residue using ethyl acetate/hexanes mixtures gave analytically pure compounds **2**. Spectroscopic and analytical data for compounds **2** follows.

α -Allenic Alcohol (–)-2a. From 862 mg (2.21 mmol) of the oxo- β -lactam (–)-**1a**, and after flash chromatography of the residue using hexanes/ethyl acetate (4:1) as eluent gave compound (–)-**2a** (780 mg, 70%) as a pale yellow oil; $[\alpha]_{\text{D}} = -12.0$ (c 0.2, CHCl_3); ^1H NMR (300 MHz, $\text{C}_2\text{D}_2\text{Cl}_4$, 90 °C): δ = 7.64 (d, 2H, J = 7.3 Hz), 7.34 (m, 5H), 6.91 (d, 2H, J = 9.1 Hz), 5.28 (m, 2H), 4.60 (m, 2H), 4.12

(m 2H), 3.82 (s, 3H), 1.51 (s, 3H), 1.41 (s, 12H); ^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, $\text{C}_2\text{D}_2\text{Cl}_4$, 90 $^\circ\text{C}$): δ = 207.9, 166.3, 156.9, 153.5, 133.2, 131.1, 128.5 (2C), 128.4 (2C), 125.5, 119.7 (2C), 114.7 (2C), 106.8, 95.3, 85.4, 81.5, 80.4, 65.7, 61.9, 61.6, 55.8, 28.4, 28.2 (3C), 26.2; IR (CH_2Cl_2): ν = 2976, 2932, 1941, 1737, 1683 cm^{-1} ; HRMS (ES): calcd for $\text{C}_{29}\text{H}_{35}\text{N}_2\text{O}_6$ $[M+\text{H}]^+$: 507.2490; found: 507.2505.

α -Allenic Alcohol (–)-2b. From 1.62 g (4.33 mmol) of the oxo- β -lactam (–)-**1b**, and after flash chromatography of the residue using hexanes/ethyl acetate (2:1) as eluent gave compound (–)-**2b** (1.35 g, 65%) as a colorless oil; $[\alpha]_{\text{D}} = -10.8$ (c 0.2, CHCl_3); ^1H NMR (300 MHz, $\text{C}_2\text{D}_2\text{Cl}_4$, 95 $^\circ\text{C}$): δ = 7.63 (m, 2H), 7.34 (m, 6H), 7.10 (m, 2H), 5.16 (d, 1H, J = 12.3 Hz), 5.03 (d, 1H, J = 12.2 Hz), 4.90 (d, 1H, J = 15.1 Hz), 4.51 (m, 1H), 4.06 (d, 1H, J = 15.1 Hz), 3.97 (dd, 2H, J = 5.9, 9.6 Hz), 3.92 (d, 1H, J = 7.8 Hz), 3.78 (d, 1H, J = 9.6 Hz), 1.58 (s, 9H), 1.55 (s, 3H), 1.40 (s, 3H); ^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, $\text{C}_2\text{D}_2\text{Cl}_4$, 95 $^\circ\text{C}$): δ = 207.4, 168.8, 153.1, 135.3, 132.9, 128.9 (2C), 128.7 (2C), 128.6 (2C), 128.4 (2C), 127.7, 127.7, 106.3, 94.8, 85.2, 81.2, 80.3, 66.2, 63.5, 57.1, 45.1, 28.6 (3C), 27.2, 24.3; IR (CH_2Cl_2): ν = 2979, 2935, 1943, 1732, 1688 cm^{-1} ; HRMS (ES): calcd for $\text{C}_{29}\text{H}_{35}\text{N}_2\text{O}_5$ $[M+\text{H}]^+$: 491.2540; found: 491.2545.

α -Allenic Alcohol (–)-2c. From 1.30 g (3.46 mmol) of the oxo- β -lactam (–)-**1c**, and after flash chromatography of the residue using hexanes/ethyl acetate (3:1) as eluent gave compound (–)-**2c** (1.06 g, 63%) as a colorless oil; $[\alpha]_{\text{D}} = -15.3$ (c 0.2, CHCl_3); ^1H NMR (300 MHz, $\text{C}_2\text{D}_2\text{Cl}_4$, 75 $^\circ\text{C}$): δ = 7.62 (m, 2H), 7.35 (m, 3H), 7.02 (d, 2H, J = 8.6 Hz), 6.83 (d, 2H, J = 8.8 Hz), 5.16 (d, 1H, J = 12.2 Hz), 5.05 (d, 1H, J = 12.2 Hz), 4.83 (d, 1H, J = 14.9 Hz), 4.47 (m, 1H), 3.99 (m, 2H), 3.90 (d, 1H, J = 7.8 Hz), 3.82 (s, 3H), 3.78 (d, 1H, J = 9.8 Hz), 1.58 (s, 9H), 1.55 (s, 3H), 1.44 (s, 3H); ^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, $\text{C}_2\text{D}_2\text{Cl}_4$, 75 $^\circ\text{C}$): δ = 207.4, 168.7, 159.4, 153.1, 132.9, 129.7 (2C), 128.9 (2C), 128.6 (2C), 127.7, 127.5, 114.4 (2C), 106.3, 94.8, 85.1, 81.2, 80.2, 66.2, 63.4, 57.1, 55.5, 44.5, 28.6 (3C), 27.3, 24.3; IR (CH_2Cl_2): ν = 2981, 2940, 1941, 1735, 1693 cm^{-1} ; HRMS (ES): calcd for $\text{C}_{30}\text{H}_{36}\text{N}_2\text{NaO}_6$ $[M+\text{Na}]^+$: 543.2466; found: 543.2379.

General Procedure for the Synthesis of (*E*)-1,3-Enynes **3a–c.** Tetrabutyl ammonium iodide (cat), 50% aqueous sodium hydroxide (5 mL) and acetyl chloride (0.22 mmol) were sequentially added at rt to a solution of the appropriate α -allenic alcohol **2** (0.20 mmol) in dichloromethane (4 mL). The reaction was stirred for 24 h before being partitioned between dichloromethane and water. The aqueous phase was extracted with dichloromethane (3 x 15 mL). The organic extract was washed with water and brine, dried (MgSO₄) and concentrated under reduced pressure. Chromatography of the residue using ethyl acetate/hexanes mixtures gave analytically pure compounds. Spectroscopic and analytical data for compounds **3** follow.

(*E*)-1,3-Enyne (+)-3a**.** From 780 mg (1.55 mmol) of the α -allenic alcohol (–)-**2a**, and after flash chromatography of the residue using hexanes/ethyl acetate (4:1) as eluent gave compound (+)-**3a** (750 mg, 99%) as a pale yellow oil; $[\alpha]_D = +38.0$ (c 0.1, CHCl₃); ¹H NMR (300 MHz, C₂D₂Cl₄, 95 °C): δ = 8.08 (m, 2H), 7.46 (m, 5H), 6.96 (d, 2H, *J* = 9.1 Hz), 5.29 (d, 1H, *J* = 3.4 Hz), 4.68 (m, 1H), 4.22 (dd, 1H, *J* = 3.3, 9.7 Hz), 4.04 (dd, 1H, *J* = 7.1, 9.6 Hz), 3.85 (s, 3H), 3.50 (s, 1H), 1.66 (s, 3H), 1.58 (s, 9H), 1.53 (s, 3H); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, C₂D₂Cl₄, 95 °C): δ = 158.6, 156.9, 152.7, 143.0, 133.9, 130.9, 129.8, 129.3 (2C), 128.2 (2C), 119.4, 119.0 (2C), 115.0 (2C), 95.7, 85.3, 81.8, 80.6, 64.0, 60.3, 57.1, 55.8, 28.6 (3C), 26.4, 23.9; IR (CH₂Cl₂): ν = 2976, 2934, 2096, 1731, 1700 cm^{–1}; HRMS (ES): calcd for C₂₉H₃₃N₂O₅ [*M*+H]⁺: 489.2384; found: 489.2386.

(*E*)-1,3-Enyne (+)-3b**.** From 1.30 g (2.65 mmol) of the α -allenic alcohol (–)-**2b**, and after flash chromatography of the residue using hexanes/ethyl acetate (4:1) as eluent gave compound (+)-**3b** (1.0 g, 80%) as a colorless oil; $[\alpha]_D = +87.9$ (c 0.1, CHCl₃); ¹H NMR (300 MHz, C₂D₂Cl₄, 80 °C): δ = 8.05 (m, 2H), 7.37 (m, 8H), 4.90 (d, 1H, *J* = 15.1 Hz), 4.47 (m, 1H), 4.43 (d, 1H, *J* = 4.0 Hz), 4.33 (d, 1H, *J* = 15.1 Hz), 4.08 (dd, 1H, *J* = 1.9, 9.5 Hz), 3.99 (dd, 1H, *J* = 6.3, 9.5 Hz), 3.41 (s, 1H), 1.68 (s, 3H), 1.54 (s, 3H), 1.48 (s, 9H); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, C₂D₂Cl₄, 80 °C): δ = 162.1, 152.7, 144.9, 135.8, 133.8, 129.7, 129.2 (2C), 129.0 (2C), 128.4 (2C), 128.2 (2C), 127.9, 122.7, 95.4, 84.7, 81.5,

80.5, 65.4, 61.1, 57.5, 45.7, 28.5 (3C), 26.8, 23.9; IR (CH₂Cl₂): ν = 2977, 2926, 2057, 1750, 1706 cm⁻¹; HRMS (ES): calcd for C₂₉H₃₃N₂O₄ [M+H]⁺: 473.2435; found: 473.2450.

(E)-1,3-Enyne (+)-3c. From 990 mg (1.90 mmol) of the α -allenic alcohol (–)-**2c**, and after flash chromatography of the residue using hexanes/ethyl acetate (3:1) as eluent gave compound (+)-**3c** (750 mg, 79%) as a colorless oil; [α]_D = +92.0 (c 0.1, CHCl₃); ¹H NMR (300 MHz, C₂D₂Cl₄, 75 °C): δ = 8.05 (m, 2H), 7.45 (m, 3H), 7.22 (d, 2H, *J* = 8.5 Hz), 6.92 (d, 2H, *J* = 8.6 Hz), 4.84 (d, 1H, *J* = 15.1 Hz), 4.47 (m, 1H), 4.40 (d, 1H, *J* = 4.0 Hz), 4.26 (d, 1H, *J* = 15.0 Hz), 4.07 (dd, 1H, *J* = 2.2, 9.5 Hz), 3.99 (dd, 1H, *J* = 6.4, 9.5 Hz), 3.83 (s, 3H), 3.40 (s, 1H), 1.68 (s, 3H), 1.54 (s, 3H), 1.47 (s, 9H); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, C₂D₂Cl₄, 75 °C): δ = 162.1, 159.5, 152.7, 144.9, 133.8, 129.7 (2C), 129.6, 129.2 (2C), 128.2 (2C), 127.9, 122.6, 114.6 (2C), 95.4, 84.7, 81.5, 80.5, 65.4, 61.0, 57.5, 55.5, 45.2, 28.5 (3C), 26.8, 23.9; IR (CH₂Cl₂): ν = 2975, 2931, 2097, 1741, 1698 cm⁻¹; HRMS (ES): calcd for C₃₀H₃₄N₂NaO₅ [M+Na]⁺: 525.2360; found: 525.2331.

General Procedure for the Synthesis of Deuterated (E)-1,3-Enynes 4a–c. Deuterium oxide (500 mg, 25 mmol) was added at rt under argon atmosphere to a stirred suspension of K₂CO₃ (103 mg, 0.75 mmol) and the appropriate (E)-1,3-enyne **3** (0.5 mmol) in acetonitrile (0.1 mL). The reaction was stirred for 1 h before being partitioned between dichloromethane and water. The aqueous phase was extracted with dichloromethane (3 x 8 mL). The organic extract was washed with water and brine, dried (MgSO₄) and concentrated under reduced pressure to give analytically pure compounds. Spectroscopic and analytical data for compounds **4** follow.

Deuterated (E)-1,3-Enyne (+)-4a. From 200 mg (0.41 mmol) of the (E)-1,3-enyne (+)-**3a**, compound (+)-**4a** (190 mg, 95%) was obtained as a pale yellow oil; [α]_D = +51.0 (c 0.1, CHCl₃); ¹H NMR (300 MHz, C₂D₂Cl₄, 95 °C): δ = 8.08 (m, 2H), 7.46 (m, 5H), 6.96 (d, 2H, *J* = 9.1 Hz), 5.29 (d, 1H, *J* = 3.5 Hz), 4.69 (m, 1H), 4.22 (dd, 1H, *J* = 3.3, 9.7 Hz), 4.05 (dd, 1H, *J* = 7.0, 9.6 Hz), 3.85 (s, 3H), 1.66 (s, 3H), 1.58 (s, 9H), 1.53 (s, 3H); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, C₂D₂Cl₄, 95 °C): δ = 158.7, 156.9,

152.7, 143.0, 133.9, 130.9, 129.8, 129.3 (2C), 128.2 (2C), 123.9, 119.0 (2C), 115.0 (2C), 95.7, 88.9, 81.5, 80.6, 64.0, 60.3, 57.1, 55.8, 28.6 (3C), 26.4, 23.9; IR (CH₂Cl₂): ν = 2976, 2933, 2098, 1731, 1700 cm⁻¹; HRMS (ES): calcd for C₂₉H₃₂DN₂O₅ [M+H]⁺: 490.2447; found: 490.2438.

Deuterated (E)-1,3-Enyne (+)-4b. From 143 mg (0.30 mmol) of the (E)-1,3-enyne (+)-**3b**, compound (+)-**4b** (135 mg, 94%) was obtained as a colorless oil; [α]_D = +180.8 (c 0.03, CHCl₃); ¹H NMR (300 MHz, C₂D₂Cl₄, 75 °C): δ = 8.05 (m, 2H), 7.37 (m, 8H), 4.90 (d, 1H, *J* = 15.1 Hz), 4.47 (m, 1H), 4.42 (d, 1H, *J* = 4.0 Hz), 4.32 (d, 1H, *J* = 15.1 Hz), 4.02 (dd, 1H, *J* = 2.2, 9.6 Hz), 3.98 (dd, 1H, *J* = 6.4, 9.5 Hz), 1.67 (s, 3H), 1.54 (s, 3H), 1.47 (s, 9H); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, C₂D₂Cl₄, 75 °C): δ = 162.1, 152.8, 144.8, 135.8, 133.8, 129.7, 129.2 (2C), 129.0 (2C), 128.4 (2C), 128.2 (2C), 127.9, 122.7, 95.4, 87.6, 81.1, 80.6, 65.3, 61.1, 57.5, 45.8, 28.5 (3C), 26.8, 23.9; IR (CH₂Cl₂): ν = 2978, 2935, 2060, 1740, 1697 cm⁻¹; HRMS (ES): calcd for C₂₉H₃₂DN₂O₄ [M+H]⁺: 474.2498; found: 474.2500.

Deuterated (E)-1,3-Enyne (+)-4c. From 52 mg (0.10 mmol) of the (E)-1,3-enyne (+)-**3c**, compound (+)-**4c** (50 mg, 99%) was obtained as a colorless oil; [α]_D = +88.8 (c 0.1, CHCl₃); ¹H NMR (300 MHz, C₂D₂Cl₄, 60 °C): δ = 8.04 (m, 2H), 7.45 (m, 3H), 7.21 (d, 2H, *J* = 8.5 Hz), 6.91 (d, 2H, *J* = 8.6 Hz), 4.84 (d, 1H, *J* = 15.1 Hz), 4.47 (m, 1H), 4.37 (d, 1H, *J* = 4.0 Hz), 4.24 (d, 1H, *J* = 15.1 Hz), 4.05 (dd, 1H, *J* = 2.1, 9.5 Hz), 3.98 (dd, 1H, *J* = 6.3, 9.5 Hz), 3.82 (s, 3H), 1.67 (s, 3H), 1.53 (s, 3H), 1.46 (s, 9H); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, C₂D₂Cl₄, 60 °C): δ = 162.1, 159.4, 152.7, 144.8, 133.7, 129.7 (3C), 129.2 (2C), 128.2 (2C), 127.7, 122.6, 114.6 (2C), 95.4, 81.0, 80.5, 75.9, 65.4, 60.9, 57.4, 55.5, 45.2, 28.5 (3C), 26.8, 23.9; IR (CH₂Cl₂): ν = 2978, 2933, 2100, 1740, 1698 cm⁻¹; HRMS (ES): calcd for C₃₀H₃₃DN₂NaO₅ [M+Na]⁺: 526.2423; found: 526.2421.

General Procedure for the Preparation of Bromo-Enynes 5a–c. To a solution of the appropriate (E)-1,3-enyne **3** (168 mg, 0.70 mmol) in acetone (4.8 mL) were added NBS (155 mg, 0.88 mmol) and silver acetate (35 mg, 0.21 mmol). The reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature in the

dark until disappearance (TLC) of the starting material. The solids were removed by filtration through a Celite pad (washing with ethyl acetate). The combined organic filtrate was washed with water and brine, dried (MgSO_4) and concentrated under reduced pressure. Chromatography of the residue using ethyl acetate/hexanes mixtures gave analytically pure compounds. Spectroscopic and analytical data for compounds **5** follow.

Bromo-Enyne (+)-5a. From 335 mg (0.69 mmol) of the (*E*)-1,3-enyne (+)-**3a**, and after flash chromatography of the residue using hexanes/ethyl acetate (5:1) as eluent gave compound (+)-**5a** (340 mg, 89%) as a colorless oil; $[\alpha]_D = +19.4$ (*c* 0.1, CHCl_3); ^1H NMR (300 MHz, $\text{C}_2\text{D}_2\text{Cl}_4$, 80 °C): δ = 8.00 (m, 2H), 7.46 (m, 5H), 6.95 (d, 2H, J = 9.1 Hz), 5.22 (d, 1H, J = 3.0 Hz), 4.63 (m, 1H), 4.18 (dd, 1H, J = 2.8, 9.7 Hz), 4.05 (dd, 1H, J = 7.0, 9.5 Hz), 3.84 (s, 3H), 1.70 (s, 3H), 1.59 (s, 9H), 1.52 (s, 3H); ^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, $\text{C}_2\text{D}_2\text{Cl}_4$, 80 °C): δ = 158.6, 156.8, 152.8, 142.6, 134.0, 130.8, 129.9, 129.3 (2C), 128.2 (2C), 124.4, 119.0 (2C), 115.0 (2C), 95.6, 83.0, 80.8, 79.0, 63.8, 60.3, 56.9, 55.8, 28.6 (3C), 28.5, 26.1; IR (CH_2Cl_2): ν = 2977, 2934, 2178, 1734, 1701 cm^{-1} ; HRMS (ES): calcd for $\text{C}_{29}\text{H}_{31}\text{BrN}_2\text{NaO}_5$ $[M+\text{Na}]^+$: 589.1309; found: 589.1308.

Bromo-Enyne (+)-5b. From 321 mg (0.67 mmol) of the (*E*)-1,3-enyne (+)-**3b**, and after flash chromatography of the residue using hexanes/ethyl acetate (3:1) as eluent gave compound (+)-**5b** (320 mg, 87%) as a pale yellow oil; $[\alpha]_D = +35.0$ (*c* 0.2, CHCl_3); ^1H NMR (300 MHz, $\text{C}_2\text{D}_2\text{Cl}_4$, 75 °C): δ = 7.99 (m, 2H), 7.36 (m, 8H), 4.90 (d, 1H, J = 15.2 Hz), 4.42 (m, 1H), 4.39 (d, 1H, J = 4.1 Hz), 4.32 (d, 1H, J = 15.1 Hz), 4.02 (m, 2H), 1.70 (s, 3H), 1.55 (s, 3H), 1.49 (s, 9H); ^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, $\text{C}_2\text{D}_2\text{Cl}_4$, 75 °C): δ = 162.0, 152.9, 144.8, 135.8, 133.9, 129.7, 129.2 (2C), 129.1 (2C), 128.5 (2C), 128.3 (2C), 128.0, 123.1, 95.3, 80.7, 78.6, 77.4, 65.3, 61.2, 57.6, 45.8, 28.5 (3C), 26.7, 23.6; IR (CH_2Cl_2): ν = 2978, 2927, 2107, 1743, 1701 cm^{-1} ; HRMS (ES): calcd for $\text{C}_{29}\text{H}_{32}\text{BrN}_2\text{O}_4$ $[M+\text{H}]^+$: 551.1540; found: 551.1562.

Bromo-Enyne (+)-5c. From 199 mg (0.40 mmol) of the (*E*)-1,3-enyne (+)-**3c**, and after flash chromatography of the residue using hexanes/ethyl acetate (5:1) as eluent gave compound (+)-**5c** (198 mg, 85%) as a colorless oil; $[\alpha]_D = +70.7$ (*c* 0.1, CHCl_3); ^1H NMR (300 MHz, $\text{C}_2\text{D}_2\text{Cl}_4$, 75 °C): δ = 7.98 (m, 2H), 7.44 (m, 3H), 7.21 (d, 2H, J = 8.6 Hz), 6.92 (d, 2H, J = 8.8 Hz), 4.84 (d, 1H, J = 15.1 Hz), 4.42 (m, 1H), 4.35 (d, 1H, J = 4.1 Hz), 4.25 (d, 1H, J = 15.1 Hz), 4.02 (m, 2H), 3.84 (s, 3H), 1.71 (s, 3H), 1.55 (s, 3H), 1.49 (s, 9H); ^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, $\text{C}_2\text{D}_2\text{Cl}_4$, 75 °C): δ = 162.0, 159.5, 152.9, 144.9, 133.9, 129.7 (2C), 129.6, 129.2 (2C), 128.2 (2C), 127.9, 122.9, 114.6 (2C), 95.4, 80.6, 80.1, 78.7, 65.4, 61.0, 57.6, 55.5, 45.2, 28.5 (3C), 26.7, 23.6; IR (CH_2Cl_2): ν = 2975, 2932, 2111, 1739, 1700 cm^{-1} ; HRMS (ES): calcd for $\text{C}_{30}\text{H}_{33}\text{BrN}_2\text{NaO}_5$ $[M+\text{Na}]^+$: 603.1465; found: 603.1446.

General Procedure for the Preparation of PMP-Functionalized (*E*)-1,3-Enynes 6a–c.

$\text{PdCl}_2(\text{PPh}_3)_2$ (3.5 mg, 0.005 mmol), CuI (1.9 mg, 0.01 mmol), and triethylamine (30.3 mg, 0.3 mmol) were sequentially added under argon atmosphere to a solution of the appropriate enyne **3** (200 mg, 0.5 mmol) and 1-iodo-4-methoxybenzene (0.5 mmol) in acetonitrile (0.4 mL). The reaction mixture was stirred at rt until disappearance of the starting material (TLC). Then, the mixture was poured into water (3 mL) and extracted with ethyl acetate (3 x 10 mL). The organic layer was washed with water (2 x 5 mL) and brine (2 x 5 mL), dried over MgSO_4 , and concentrated under reduced pressure. Chromatography of the residue using ethyl acetate/hexanes mixtures gave analytically pure compounds. Spectroscopic and analytical data for compounds **6** follow.

PMP-Functionalized (*E*)-1,3-Enyne (–)-6a. From 210 mg (0.43 mmol) of the (*E*)-1,3-enyne (+)-**3a**, and after flash chromatography of the residue using hexanes/ethyl acetate (5:1) as eluent gave compound (–)-**6a** (146 mg, 57%) as a pale yellow oil; $[\alpha]_D = -20.5$ (*c* 0.1, CHCl_3); ^1H NMR (300 MHz, $\text{C}_2\text{D}_2\text{Cl}_4$, 95 °C): δ = 8.10 (m, 2H), 7.53 (m, 7H), 6.96 (dd, 4H, J = 2.9, 9.9 Hz), 5.17 (d, 1H, J = 3.8 Hz), 4.67 (m, 1H), 4.36 (dd, 1H, J = 2.2, 9.7 Hz), 4.08 (dd, 1H, J = 6.8, 9.6 Hz), 3.90 (s, 3H), 3.85 (s, 3H), 1.69 (s, 3H), 1.52 (s, 3H), 1.48 (s, 9H); ^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, $\text{C}_2\text{D}_2\text{Cl}_4$, 95 °C): δ = 163.0, 160.8, 159.4, 156.7, 134.9, 133.7 (2C), 131.3, 129.6, 129.4 (2C), 128.3, 128.1 (2C), 125.1, 119.1

(2C), 114.9 (2C), 114.6, 114.5 (2C), 95.5, 87.0, 80.7, 77.3, 64.5, 61.3, 57.7, 55.8, 55.5, 28.5 (3C), 26.4, 23.5; IR (CH₂Cl₂): ν = 2977, 2935, 2198, 1732, 1699 cm⁻¹; HRMS (ES): calcd for C₃₆H₃₈N₂NaO₆ [M+Na]⁺: 617.2622; found: 617.2613.

PMP-Functionalized (E)-1,3-Enyne (+)-6b. From 190 mg (0.40 mmol) of the (E)-1,3-enyne (+)-**3b**, and after flash chromatography of the residue using hexanes/ethyl acetate (5:1) as eluent gave compound (+)-**6b** (113 mg, 49%) as a pale yellow oil; [α]_D = +58.3 (c 0.1, CHCl₃); ¹H NMR (300 MHz, C₂D₂Cl₄, 75 °C): δ = 8.09 (m, 2H), 7.40 (m, 10H), 6.93 (d, 2H, *J* = 8.8 Hz), 4.98 (d, 1H, *J* = 15.4 Hz), 4.52 (m, 1H), 4.37 (d, 1H, *J* = 5.0 Hz), 4.31 (d, 1H, *J* = 15.4 Hz), 4.26 (m, 1H), 4.03 (dd, 1H, *J* = 6.2, 9.3 Hz), 3.87 (s, 3H), 1.68 (s, 3H), 1.56 (s, 3H), 1.48 (s, 9H); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, C₂D₂Cl₄, 75 °C): δ = 162.7, 160.6, 153.0, 142.4, 136.1, 134.6, 133.5 (2C), 129.5, 129.3 (2C), 128.9 (2C), 128.3 (2C), 128.1 (2C), 127.8, 123.8, 114.5 (2C), 114.4, 97.5, 95.1, 86.6, 80.6, 65.8, 61.6, 58.3, 55.5, 45.8, 28.5 (3C), 27.0, 23.7; IR (CH₂Cl₂): ν = 2976, 2934, 2196, 1736, 1697 cm⁻¹; HRMS (ES): calcd for C₃₆H₃₈N₂NaO₅ [M+Na]⁺: 601.2673; found: 601.2679.

PMP-Functionalized (E)-1,3-Enyne (+)-6c. From 139 mg (0.28 mmol) of the (E)-1,3-enyne (+)-**3c**, and after flash chromatography of the residue using hexanes/ethyl acetate (4:1) as eluent gave compound (+)-**6c** (92 mg, 54%) as a pale yellow oil; [α]_D = +25.0 (c 0.1, CHCl₃); ¹H NMR (300 MHz, C₂D₂Cl₄, 75 °C): δ = 8.07 (m, 2H), 7.47 (m, 5H), 7.23 (d, 2H, *J* = 8.5 Hz), 6.92 (m, 4H), 4.91 (d, 1H, *J* = 15.2 Hz), 4.52 (m, 1H), 4.34 (d, 1H, *J* = 4.9 Hz), 4.24 (m, 2H), 4.03 (dd, 1H, *J* = 6.3, 9.3 Hz), 3.87 (s, 3H), 3.83 (s, 3H), 1.70 (s, 3H), 1.56 (s, 3H), 1.48 (s, 9H); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, C₂D₂Cl₄, 75 °C): δ = 162.6, 160.6, 159.4, 153.0, 142.5, 134.6, 133.5 (2C), 129.6 (2C), 129.5, 129.3 (2C), 128.2, 128.1 (2C), 123.7, 114.6 (2C), 114.5 (2C), 114.4, 97.4, 95.1, 86.6, 80.6, 65.9, 61.5, 58.3, 55.5, 55.4, 45.2, 28.5 (3C), 27.0, 23.7; IR (CH₂Cl₂): ν = 2976, 2935, 2197, 1738, 1696 cm⁻¹; HRMS (ES): calcd for C₃₇H₄₁N₂O₆ [M+H]⁺: 609.2959; found: 609.2931.

General Procedure for the Preparation of Enediynes 7a–c. Hydroxylamine hydrochloride (a few crystals), EtNH₂ (70% aqueous solution, 0.21 mL), and CuCl (0.006 mmol, 0.0017 equiv) were sequentially added at rt to a solution of the appropriate bromo-enyne **5** (0.3 mmol) in methanol (1.5 mL). Next, ethynylbenzene (0.3 mmol) in CH₂Cl₂ (4.2 mL) was added to the above suspension cooled at 0°C. More crystals of hydroxylamine hydrochloride were added throughout the reaction as necessary to prevent the solution from turning blue or green. The reaction mixture was stirred until disappearance of the starting material (TLC). Then, the mixture was poured into water (5 mL) and extracted with ethyl acetate (3 x 10 mL). The organic layer was washed with water (2 x 5 mL) and brine (2 x 5 mL), dried over MgSO₄, and concentrated under reduced pressure. Chromatography of the residue using ethyl acetate/hexanes mixtures gave analytically pure compounds. Spectroscopic and analytical data for compounds **7** follow.

Enediyne (–)-7a. From 137 mg (0.25 mmol) of the bromo-enyne (+)-**5a**, and after flash chromatography of the residue using hexanes/ethyl acetate (5:1) as eluent gave compound (–)-**7a** (110 mg, 75%) as a pale yellow oil; [α]_D = –20.5 (*c* 0.02, CHCl₃); ¹H NMR (300 MHz, C₂D₂Cl₄, 90 °C): δ = 8.04 (m, 2H), 7.50 (m, 10H), 6.97 (d, 2H, *J* = 9.1 Hz), 5.28 (d, 1H, *J* = 3.2 Hz), 4.68 (m, 1H), 4.23 (dd, 1H, *J* = 2.9, 9.7 Hz), 4.05 (dd, 1H, *J* = 7.1, 9.6 Hz), 3.85 (s, 3H), 1.74 (s, 3H), 1.58 (s, 9H), 1.54 (s, 3H); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, C₂D₂Cl₄, 90 °C): δ = 158.6, 156.9, 155.0, 143.7, 134.0, 132.7 (2C), 130.9, 129.9, 129.7, 129.3 (2C), 128.5 (2C), 128.4, 128.3 (2C), 121.5, 119.1 (2C), 115.0 (2C), 95.7, 85.7, 82.1, 80.7, 79.6, 77.3, 64.0, 60.6, 57.0, 55.8, 28.6 (3C), 28.4, 26.2; IR (CH₂Cl₂): ν = 2976, 2934, 2231, 1733, 1700 cm^{–1}; HRMS (ES): calcd for C₃₇H₃₆N₂NaO₅ [*M*+Na]⁺: 611.2516; found: 611.2534.

Enediyne (+)-7b. From 160 mg (0.29 mmol) of the bromo-enyne (+)-**5b**, and after flash chromatography of the residue using hexanes/ethyl acetate (3:1) as eluent gave compound (+)-**7b** (142 mg, 85%) as a colorless oil; [α]_D = +68.8 (*c* 0.1, CHCl₃); ¹H NMR (300 MHz, C₂D₂Cl₄, 85 °C): δ = 8.03 (m, 2H), 7.58 (m, 2H), 7.38 (m, 11H), 4.94 (d, 1H, *J* = 15.2 Hz), 4.51 (m, 1H), 4.44 (d, 1H, *J* = 4.0 Hz), 4.36 (d, 1H, *J* = 15.2 Hz), 4.07 (m, 2H), 1.74 (s, 3H), 1.57 (s, 3H), 1.50 (s, 9H); ¹³C NMR

(75 MHz, C₂D₂Cl₄, 85 °C): δ = 162.0, 152.9, 146.0, 135.8, 133.8, 132.7 (2C), 129.7 (2C), 129.2 (2C), 129.0 (2C), 128.5 (2C), 128.3 (2C), 128.2 (2C), 127.9, 122.7, 121.4, 95.4, 84.6, 81.1, 80.6, 79.4, 73.7, 65.5, 61.5, 57.6, 45.8, 28.5 (3C), 26.8, 23.7; IR (CH₂Cl₂): ν = 2979, 2933, 2211, 1743, 1701 cm⁻¹; HRMS (ES): calcd for C₃₇H₃₇N₂O₄ [M+H]⁺: 573.2748; found: 573.2762.

Enediynes (+)-7c. From 99 mg (0.17 mmol) of the bromo-enyne (+)-5c, and after flash chromatography of the residue using hexanes/ethyl acetate (4:1) as eluent gave compound (+)-7c (80 mg, 78%) as a colorless oil; $[\alpha]_D^{25} = +16.7$ (c 0.05, CHCl₃); ¹H NMR (300 MHz, C₂D₂Cl₄, 75 °C): δ = 8.02 (m, 2H), 7.58 (m, 2H), 7.41 (m, 6H), 7.23 (d, 2H, *J* = 8.6 Hz), 6.94 (d, 2H, *J* = 8.6 Hz), 4.88 (d, 1H, *J* = 15.1 Hz), 4.51 (m, 1H), 4.40 (d, 1H, *J* = 4.0 Hz), 4.28 (d, 1H, *J* = 15.1 Hz), 4.07 (m, 2H), 3.84 (s, 3H), 1.74 (s, 3H), 1.57 (s, 3H), 1.50 (s, 9H); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, C₂D₂Cl₄, 75 °C): δ = 162.0, 159.5, 152.9, 146.0, 133.7, 132.7 (2C), 129.7, 129.7 (2C), 129.6 (2C), 129.2, 128.6 (2C), 128.3 (2C), 127.9, 122.6, 121.3, 114.7 (2C), 95.3, 84.5, 81.0, 80.6, 79.3, 73.9, 65.5, 61.3, 57.5, 55.5, 45.3, 28.5 (3C), 26.8, 23.7; IR (CH₂Cl₂): ν = 2975, 2931, 2211, 1740, 1702 cm⁻¹; HRMS (ES): calcd for C₃₈H₃₈N₂NaO₅ [M+Na]⁺: 625.2673; found: 625.2660.

General Procedure for the Gold-Catalyzed Rearrangement Reaction of β -Lactam-Tethered Oxazolidine-Enynes 3–7. The appropriate enyne 3–7 (0.25 mmol) was added to a stirred solution of [AuClPPh₃] (0.023 mmol), AgOTf (0.023 mmol), 4-toluenesulfonic acid (0.093 mmol), and water (0.93 mmol) in 1,2-dichloroethane (0.93 mL). The resulting mixture was heated at 80 °C under microwave irradiation until disappearance of the starting material (TLC). After filtration through a pad of Celite, the mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate (3 x 10 mL), and the combined extracts were washed twice with brine. The organic layer was dried (MgSO₄) and concentrated under reduced pressure. Chromatography of the residue eluting with hexanes/ethyl acetate mixtures gave analytically pure adducts. Spectroscopic and analytical data for compounds 8–10 follow.

2-Azetidinone-Fused Furan (–)-8a. From 150 mg (0.31 mmol) of the (*E*)-1,3-enyne (+)-**3a**, and after flash chromatography of the residue using hexanes/ethyl acetate (12:1) as eluent gave compound (–)-**8a** (79 mg, 55%) as a pale yellow oil; $[\alpha]_D = -151.3$ (*c* 0.2, CHCl₃); ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃, 25 °C): δ = 7.24 (m, 5H), 7.13 (d, 2H, *J* = 9.1 Hz), 6.71 (d, 1H, *J* = 9.0 Hz), 6.23 (d, 2H, *J* = 9.5 Hz), 4.56 (s, 1H), 4.41 (m, 1H), 4.39 (s, 1H), 4.05 (d, 1H, *J* = 10.5 Hz), 3.96 (dd, 1H, *J* = 4.0, 10.5 Hz), 3.66 (s, 3H), 2.15 (s, 3H), 1.45 (s, 9H); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃, 25 °C): δ = 206.8, 162.6, 156.6, 155.6, 131.2, 129.3 (2C), 129.3 (2C), 129.2, 128.8, 118.5 (2C), 114.5 (2C), 97.3, 79.9, 74.5, 64.6, 56.8, 55.4, 51.1, 30.9, 28.5 (3C); IR (CH₂Cl₂): ν = 3391, 2975, 2926, 1753, 1707, 1512 cm^{–1}; HRMS (ES): calcd for C₂₆H₃₁N₂O₆ [M+H]⁺: 467.2177; found: 467.2174.

2-Azetidinone-Fused Furan (–)-8b. From 149 mg (0.32 mmol) of the (*E*)-1,3-enyne (+)-**3b**, and after flash chromatography of the residue using hexanes/ethyl acetate (2:1) as eluent gave compound (–)-**8b** (72 mg, 50%) as a colorless oil; $[\alpha]_D = -104.5$ (*c* 0.02, CHCl₃); ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃, 25 °C): δ = 7.38 (m, 5H), 7.14 (m, 3H), 6.43 (m, 2H), 4.63 (s, 1H), 4.58 (d, 1H, *J* = 15.5 Hz), 4.25 (dd, 1H, *J* = 2.8, 9.3 Hz), 4.12 (d, 1H, *J* = 10.4 Hz), 3.96 (dd, 1H, *J* = 3.5, 10.4 Hz), 3.96 (s, 1H), 3.75 (d, 1H, *J* = 15.5 Hz), 2.20 (s, 3H), 1.47 (s, 9H); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃, 25 °C): δ = 207.1, 165.8, 155.5, 134.2, 131.1, 129.5 (3C), 129.4 (2C), 128.7 (2C), 127.4, 127.3 (2C), 98.7, 79.7, 75.2, 63.8, 56.4, 50.5, 43.1, 31.0, 28.4 (3C); IR (CH₂Cl₂): ν = 3392, 2978, 1759, 1703 cm^{–1}; HRMS (ES): calcd for C₂₆H₃₁N₂O₅ [M+H]⁺: 451.2227; found: 451.2243.

2-Azetidinone-Fused Furan (–)-8c. From 66 mg (0.13 mmol) of the (*E*)-1,3-enyne (+)-**3c**, and after flash chromatography of the residue using hexanes/ethyl acetate (2:1) as eluent gave compound (–)-**8c** (33 mg, 52%) as a colorless oil; $[\alpha]_D = -94.3$ (*c* 0.1, CHCl₃); ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃, 25 °C): δ = 7.35 (m, 5H), 6.63 (d, 2H, *J* = 8.6 Hz), 6.38 (d, 2H, *J* = 8.5 Hz), 4.61 (s, 1H), 4.49 (d, 1H, *J* = 15.2 Hz), 4.23 (dd, 1H, *J* = 2.8, 8.9 Hz), 4.11 (d, 1H, *J* = 10.4 Hz), 3.96 (dd, 1H, *J* = 3.6, 10.4 Hz), 3.93 (s, 1H), 3.78 (s, 3H), 3.69 (d, 1H, *J* = 15.5 Hz), 2.19 (s, 3H), 1.48 (s, 9H); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz,

CDCl₃, 25 °C): δ = 207.1, 165.6, 158.9, 155.5, 131.1, 129.5 (2C), 129.4 (2C), 128.7 (2C), 128.6, 126.2, 114.0 (2C), 98.5, 79.7, 75.2, 63.6, 56.3, 55.2, 50.6, 42.6, 31.0, 28.4 (3C); IR (CH₂Cl₂): ν = 3393, 2978, 2932, 1758, 1704, 1511 cm⁻¹; HRMS (ES): calcd for C₂₇H₃₃N₂O₆ [M+H]⁺: 481.2333; found: 481.2335.

Reaction of Deuterated (*E*)-1,3-Enyne (+)-4a. From 150 mg (0.31 mmol) of deuterated (*E*)-1,3-enyne (+)-4a, and after chromatography of the residue using hexanes/ethyl acetate (3:1) as eluent, 8 mg (6%) of less polar compound (–)-8a-D and 60 mg (44%) of more polar compound (+)-9a-D were obtained.

2-Azetidinone-Fused Furan (–)-8a-D. Pale yellow oil; $[\alpha]_D = -101.3$ (*c* 0.01, CHCl₃); ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃, 25 °C): δ = 7.53 (m, 2H), 7.34 (m, 3H), 7.23 (d, 2H, *J* = 9.1 Hz), 6.79 (d, 1H, *J* = 9.1 Hz), 6.32 (d, 2H, *J* = 9.4 Hz), 4.63 (s, 1H), 4.49 (m, 1H), 4.47 (s, 1H), 4.14 (m, 1H), 4.06 (dd, 1H, *J* = 4.0, 10.5 Hz), 3.74 (s, 3H), 2.22 (m, 2.1H), 1.53 (s, 9H); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃, 25 °C): δ = 206.9, 162.6, 156.6, 155.6, 134.1, 131.1, 129.3 (2C), 129.2 (2C), 128.8, 118.5 (2C), 114.5 (2C), 97.3, 79.9, 74.5, 64.5, 56.7, 55.4, 51.0, 29.7, 28.5 (3C); IR (CH₂Cl₂): ν = 3393, 2924, 2854, 1754, 1709, 1514 cm⁻¹; HRMS (ES): calcd for C₂₆H₃₀DN₂O₆ [M+H]⁺: 468.2239; found: 468.2230.

2-Azetidinone-Fused Tetrahydropyridine (+)-9a. Pale yellow oil; $[\alpha]_D = +60.5$ (*c* 0.1, CHCl₃); ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃, 25 °C): δ = 8.07 (m, 2H), 7.56 (d, 2H, *J* = 8.8 Hz), 7.42 (m, 3H), 6.94 (d, 2H, *J* = 8.9 Hz), 5.22 (d, 1H, *J* = 9.2 Hz), 5.03 (s, 1H), 4.62 (m, 1H), 3.85 (m, 1H), 3.81 (s, 3H), 3.72 (m, 1H), 3.55 (s, 1H), 1.45 (s, 9H); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃, 25 °C): δ = 158.3, 156.7, 155.8, 142.7, 133.2, 130.5, 130.0, 129.0 (2C), 128.3 (2C), 123.3, 119.0 (2C), 114.7 (2C), 85.4, 81.3, 80.1, 61.5, 59.9, 55.5, 51.2, 23.3 (3C); IR (CH₂Cl₂): ν = 1729, 1707, 1511 cm⁻¹; HRMS (ES): calcd for C₂₆H₂₉N₂O₅ [M+H]⁺: 449.2071; found: 449.2070.

2-Azetidinone-Fused Furan (–)-8b-D. From 150 mg (0.35 mmol) of deuterated (*E*)-1,3-enyne (+)-4b, and after flash chromatography of the residue using hexanes/ethyl acetate (2:1) as eluent gave

compound (–)-**8b-D** (60 mg, 40%) as a colorless oil; $[\alpha]_D = -71.4$ (c 0.02, CHCl_3); ^1H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl_3 , 25 °C): δ = 7.38 (m, 5H), 7.14 (m, 3H), 6.43 (m, 2H), 4.63 (s, 1H), 4.58 (d, 1H, J = 15.5 Hz), 4.25 (dd, 1H, J = 3.2, 9.5 Hz), 4.13 (d, 1H, J = 10.4 Hz), 4.06 (dd, 1H, J = 3.7, 10.4 Hz), 3.96 (s, 1H), 3.75 (d, 1H, J = 15.5 Hz), 2.19 (m, 2.5H), 1.48 (s, 9H); ^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl_3 , 25 °C): δ = 207.2, 165.8, 155.5, 134.2, 131.1, 129.5 (3C), 129.4 (2C), 128.7 (2C), 127.5, 127.3 (2C), 98.7, 79.8, 75.2, 63.9, 56.4, 50.6, 43.1, 31.1, 28.4 (3C); IR (CH_2Cl_2): ν = 3389, 2927, 1765, 1708 cm^{-1} ; HRMS (ES): calcd for $\text{C}_{26}\text{H}_{29}\text{DN}_2\text{NaO}_5$ $[M+\text{Na}]^+$: 474.2110; found: 474.2109.

2-Azetidinone-Fused Furan (–)-8c-D. From 32 mg (0.06 mmol) of deuterated (*E*)-1,3-enyne (+)-**4c**, and after flash chromatography of the residue using hexanes/ethyl acetate (2:1) as eluent gave compound (–)-**8c-D** (18 mg, 60%) as a colorless oil; $[\alpha]_D = -78.6$ (c 0.01, CHCl_3); ^1H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl_3 , 25 °C): δ = 7.35 (m, 5H), 6.63 (d, 2H, J = 8.6 Hz), 6.38 (d, 2H, J = 8.5 Hz), 4.62 (s, 1H), 4.49 (d, 1H, J = 15.3 Hz), 4.23 (dd, 1H, J = 2.8, 8.9 Hz), 4.11 (d, 1H, J = 10.4 Hz), 3.96 (dd, 1H, J = 3.6, 10.4 Hz), 3.93 (s, 1H), 3.78 (s, 3H), 3.69 (d, 1H, J = 15.5 Hz), 2.19 (m, 2.6H), 1.48 (s, 9H); ^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl_3 , 25 °C): δ = 207.1, 165.6, 158.9, 155.5, 131.1, 129.5 (2C), 129.4 (2C), 128.7 (2C), 128.6, 126.2, 114.0 (2C), 98.5, 79.8, 75.2, 63.6, 56.3, 55.2, 50.6, 42.6, 31.1, 28.4 (3C); IR (CH_2Cl_2): ν = 3395, 2976, 2927, 1760, 1706, 1513 cm^{-1} ; HRMS (ES): calcd for $\text{C}_{27}\text{H}_{31}\text{DN}_2\text{NaO}_6$ $[M+\text{Na}]^+$: 504.2215; found: 504.2226.

Reaction of Bromo-Enyne (+)-5a. From 113 mg (0.20 mmol) of bromo-enyne (+)-**5a**, and after chromatography of the residue using hexanes/ethyl acetate (3:1) as eluent, 23 mg (22%) of the more polar compound (–)-**9a-Br** and 40 mg (42%) of the less polar compound (+)-**10a-Br** were obtained.

2-Azetidinone-Fused Tetrahydropyridine (–)-9a-Br. Pale brown solid; m.p. 142–143 °C; $[\alpha]_D = -35.7$ (c 0.02, CHCl_3); ^1H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl_3 , 25 °C): δ = 8.01 (m, 2H), 7.59 (d, 2H, J = 8.6 Hz), 7.42 (m, 3H), 6.94 (d, 2H, J = 8.8 Hz), 5.23 (d, 1H, J = 8.6 Hz), 4.98 (d, 1H, J = 2.0 Hz), 4.55 (m, 1H), 3.81 (s, 3H), 3.78 (m, 2H), 1.48 (s, 9H); ^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl_3 , 25 °C): δ = 158.0, 156.8,

155.9, 142.6, 133.3, 130.4, 130.0, 129.0 (2C), 128.3 (2C), 123.8, 119.0 (2C), 114.8 (2C), 80.1, 78.4, 61.3, 60.2, 58.9, 55.5, 51.1, 28.4 (3C); IR (CH₂Cl₂): ν = 2923, 2849, 1729, 1709, 1511 cm⁻¹; HRMS (ES): calcd for C₂₆H₂₇BrN₂NaO₅ [M+Na]⁺: 549.0996; found: 549.1001.

2-Azetidinone-Fused Tetrahydropyridine (+)-10a-Br. Colorless oil; [α]_D = +66.2 (c 0.1, CHCl₃); ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃, 25 °C): δ = 7.51 (m, 2H), 7.43 (m, 3H), 7.26 (m, 2H), 6.92 (d, 2H, *J* = 8.9 Hz), 6.08 (s, 1H), 5.28 (d, 1H, *J* = 6.7 Hz), 4.81 (m, 1H), 3.95 (m, 2H), 3.82 (s, 3H), 1.64 (s, 3H), 1.50 (s, 3H); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃, 25 °C): δ = 159.3, 156.8, 152.2, 135.6, 133.2, 132.0, 130.9, 130.1 (3C), 128.4 (2C), 118.1 (2C), 114.8 (2C), 104.8, 94.7, 64.8, 62.0, 58.0, 55.5, 24.6, 23.3; IR (CH₂Cl₂): ν = 1740, 1510 cm⁻¹.

Reaction of Bromo-Enyne (+)-5b. From 140 mg (0.25 mmol) of bromo-enyne (+)-**5b**, and after chromatography of the residue using hexanes/ethyl acetate (3:1) as eluent, 34 mg (25%) of the more polar compound (–)-**9b-Br** and 43 mg (37%) of less polar compound (+)-**10b-Br** were obtained.

2-Azetidinone-Fused Tetrahydropyridine (–)-9b-Br. Colorless oil; [α]_D = –31.3 (c 0.02, CHCl₃); ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃, 25 °C): δ = 7.49 (m, 2H), 7.35 (m, 8H), 5.59 (s, 1H), 5.14 (d, 1H, *J* = 8.5 Hz), 4.92 (d, 1H, *J* = 15.1 Hz), 4.39 (dd, 1H, *J* = 4.4, 12.8 Hz), 4.27 (m, 2H), 4.15 (m, 2H), 1.50 (s, 9H); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃, 25 °C): δ = 161.2, 157.1, 154.7, 136.6, 135.6, 132.7, 132.1, 129.9 (2C), 129.7, 128.8 (2C), 128.7 (2C), 128.3 (2C), 127.8, 98.4, 80.2, 74.9, 62.9, 53.5, 45.4, 28.4 (3C); IR (CH₂Cl₂): ν = 2981, 1736, 1709 cm⁻¹; HRMS (ES): calcd for C₂₆H₂₇BrN₂NaO₄ [M+Na]⁺: 533.1046; found: 533.1061.

2-Azetidinone-Fused Tetrahydropyridine (+)-10b-Br. Colorless oil; [α]_D = +354.5 (c 0.02, CHCl₃); ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃, 25 °C): δ = 7.53 (m, 2H), 7.35 (m, 8H), 5.86 (s, 1H), 5.13 (d, 1H, *J* = 15.6 Hz), 4.54 (d, 1H, *J* = 5.4 Hz), 4.50 (dd, 1H, *J* = 4.1, 5.4 Hz), 4.04 (m, 3H), 1.59 (s, 3H), 1.55 (s, 3H); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃, 25 °C): δ = 163.3, 151.7, 148.4, 135.8, 135.2, 134.4, 133.0,

130.3, 130.1, 129.2 (2C), 128.4 (2C), 128.3 (2C), 128.2, 102.4, 94.5, 64.6, 63.0, 58.0, 46.6, 24.3, 23.7; IR (CH₂Cl₂): ν = 2923, 1743 cm⁻¹.

2-Azetidinone-Fused Tetrahydropyridine (+)-10c-Br. From 68 mg (0.14 mmol) of bromo-enyne (+)-**5c**, and after flash chromatography of the residue using hexanes/ethyl acetate (5:1) as eluent gave compound (+)-**10c-Br** (24 mg, 43%) as a colorless oil; $[\alpha]_D = +178.3$ (c 0.1, CHCl₃); ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃, 25 °C): δ = 7.53 (m, 2H), 7.42 (m, 3H), 7.19 (d, 2H, J = 8.6 Hz), 6.93 (d, 2H, J = 8.6 Hz), 5.85 (s, 1H), 5.05 (d, 1H, J = 15.2 Hz), 4.49 (m, 2H), 4.04 (d, 1H, J = 1.5 Hz), 4.03 (m, 1H), 3.98 (d, 1H, J = 15.2 Hz), 3.83 (s, 3H), 1.59 (s, 3H), 1.54 (s, 3H); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃, 25 °C): δ = 163.3, 159.5, 151.8, 148.5, 135.8, 135.1, 133.0, 130.3, 130.1, 129.7 (2C), 128.2 (2C), 126.6, 114.6 (2C), 102.3, 94.5, 64.7, 62.7, 58.0, 55.3, 46.1, 24.2, 23.7; IR (CH₂Cl₂): ν = 2986, 2934, 1736 cm⁻¹.

2-Azetidinone-Fused Tetrahydropyridine (+)-9a-PMP. From 69 mg (0.12 mmol) of PMP-functionalized (*E*)-1,3-enyne (–)-**6a**, and after flash chromatography of the residue using hexanes/ethyl acetate (2:1) as eluent gave compound (+)-**9a-PMP** (43 mg, 65%) as a pale yellow oil; $[\alpha]_D = +8.6$ (c 0.1, CHCl₃); ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃, 25 °C): δ = 8.09 (m, 2H), 7.60 (d, 4H, J = 8.6 Hz), 7.43 (m, 3H), 6.93 (m, 4H), 5.41 (d, 1H, J = 9.0 Hz), 4.99 (d, 1H, J = 1.6 Hz), 4.64 (m, 1H), 3.85 (s, 3H), 3.81 (m, 2H), 3.80 (s, 3H), 1.41 (s, 9H); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃, 25 °C): δ = 160.7, 158.6, 156.6, 145.9, 139.6, 134.0, 133.7 (2C), 130.6, 129.8, 129.1 (2C), 128.2 (2C), 124.9, 118.9 (2C), 114.7 (2C), 114.3 (2C), 113.7, 86.3, 80.1, 77.2, 61.8, 60.7, 55.5, 55.4, 51.3, 28.3 (3C); IR (CH₂Cl₂): ν = 2932, 1726, 1709, 1511 cm⁻¹; HRMS (ES): calcd for C₃₃H₃₅N₂O₆ [M+H]⁺: 555.2490; found: 555.2487.

2-Azetidinone-Fused Tetrahydropyridine (+)-9b-PMP. From 95 mg (0.16 mmol) of PMP-functionalized (*E*)-1,3-enyne (+)-**6b**, and after flash chromatography of the residue using hexanes/ethyl acetate (2:1) as eluent gave compound (+)-**9b-PMP** (40 mg, 47%) as a colorless oil; $[\alpha]_D = +27.3$ (c 0.04, CHCl₃); ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃, 25 °C): δ = 8.05 (m, 2H), 7.31 (m, 10H),

6.80 (d, 2H, $J = 8.9$ Hz), 4.99 (d, 1H, $J = 8.5$ Hz), 4.81 (d, 1H, $J = 15.0$ Hz), 4.42 (m, 1H), 4.23 (m, 2H), 3.76 (m, 1H), 3.75 (s, 3H), 3.66 (m, 1H), 1.30 (s, 9H); ^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl_3 , 25 °C): $\delta = 162.7, 160.5, 156.2, 140.6, 135.7, 133.8, 133.5$ (2C), 129.7, 129.0 (2C), 128.9 (2C), 128.5 (2C), 128.4 (2C), 128.0, 124.6, 114.2 (2C), 113.8, 98.0, 85.2, 80.1, 63.9, 60.5, 55.3, 52.0, 46.1, 28.2 (3C); IR (CH_2Cl_2): $\nu = 2976, 2932, 1729, 1713\text{ cm}^{-1}$; HRMS (ES): calcd for $\text{C}_{33}\text{H}_{34}\text{N}_2\text{NaO}_5$ $[\text{M}+\text{Na}]^+$: 561.2360; found: 561.2367.

2-Azetidinone-Fused Tetrahydropyridine (+)-9c-PMP. From 51 mg (0.09 mmol) of PMP-functionalized (*E*)-1,3-enyne (+)-**6c**, and after flash chromatography of the residue using hexanes/ethyl acetate (2:1) as eluent gave compound (+)-**9c-PMP** (30 mg, 60%) as a colorless oil; $[\alpha]_{\text{D}} = +55.5$ (c 0.1, CHCl_3); ^1H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl_3 , 25 °C): $\delta = 8.12$ (d, 2H, $J = 6.6$ Hz), 7.47 (m, 6H), 7.27 (m, 3H), 6.88 (d, 2H, $J = 8.8$ Hz), 5.06 (d, 1H, $J = 7.9$ Hz), 4.84 (d, 1H, $J = 14.9$ Hz), 4.49 (m, 1H), 4.29 (m, 1H), 4.24 (d, 1H, $J = 14.9$ Hz), 3.82 (s, 3H), 3.81 (m, 1H), 3.80 (s, 3H), 3.75 (m, 1H), 1.39 (s, 9H); ^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl_3 , 25 °C): $\delta = 162.7, 160.5, 159.3, 156.2, 140.6, 133.8, 133.5$ (2C), 129.9 (2C), 129.7, 129.0 (2C), 128.3 (2C), 127.8 (2C), 114.3 (2C), 114.2 (2C), 113.8, 98.0, 85.2, 80.1, 64.0, 60.2, 55.3, 55.2, 52.0, 45.6, 28.2 (3C); IR (CH_2Cl_2): $\nu = 2973, 2932, 1758, 1717, 1510\text{ cm}^{-1}$; HRMS (ES): calcd for $\text{C}_{34}\text{H}_{37}\text{N}_2\text{O}_6$ $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$: 569.2646; found: 569.2626.

2-Azetidinone-Fused Tetrahydropyridine (+)-9a-Alkyn. From 100 mg (0.17 mmol) of enediyne (–)-**7a**, and after flash chromatography of the residue using hexanes/ethyl acetate (3:1) as eluent gave compound (+)-**9a-Alkyn** (49 mg, 52%) as a pale yellow oil; $[\alpha]_{\text{D}} = +50.0$ (c 0.01, CHCl_3); ^1H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl_3 , 25 °C): $\delta = 8.04$ (m, 2H), 7.59 (m, 4H), 7.41 (m, 6H), 6.95 (d, 2H, $J = 8.9$ Hz), 5.27 (d, 1H, $J = 9.2$ Hz), 5.04 (d, 1H, $J = 1.9$ Hz), 4.60 (m, 1H), 3.82 (m, 2H), 3.81 (s, 3H), 1.42 (s, 9H); ^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl_3 , 25 °C): $\delta = 158.0, 156.8, 155.9, 143.4, 133.3, 132.7$ (2C), 130.5, 130.0, 129.9, 129.0 (2C), 128.5 (2C), 128.3 (2C), 123.4, 121.0 (2C), 119.0, 114.7 (2C), 85.2, 81.7,

80.1, 78.7, 73.4, 61.4, 60.3, 55.5, 51.2, 28.3 (3C); IR (CH₂Cl₂): ν = 2931, 2208, 1731, 1709, 1510 cm⁻¹; HRMS (ES): calcd for C₃₄H₃₃N₂O₅ [M+H]⁺: 549.2384; found: 549.2409.

2-Azetidinone-Fused Tetrahydropyridine (+)-9b-Alkyn. From 90 mg (0.14 mmol) of enediyne (+)-**7b**, and after flash chromatography of the residue using hexanes/ethyl acetate (2:1) as eluent gave compound (+)-**9b-Alkyn** (43 mg, 58%) as a colorless oil; [α]_D = +15.0 (c 0.04, CHCl₃); ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃, 25 °C): δ = 8.06 (m, 2H), 7.53 (m, 2H), 7.37 (m, 11H), 4.95 (d, 1H, *J* = 8.3 Hz), 4.88 (d, 1H, *J* = 15.1 Hz), 4.45 (m, 1H), 4.35 (d, 1H, *J* = 15.1 Hz), 4.31 (m, 1H), 3.76 (m, 2H), 1.39 (s, 9H); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃, 25 °C): δ = 162.2, 155.9 (2C), 144.6, 135.7, 133.1, 132.6 (2C), 129.9, 129.7, 129.0 (2C), 128.9 (2C), 128.5 (2C), 128.5 (2C), 128.3 (2C), 128.0, 121.0, 81.5, 81.4, 80.0, 77.7, 73.2, 63.7, 60.6, 51.7, 46.2, 28.2 (3C); IR (CH₂Cl₂): ν = 2922, 2851, 2210, 1740, 1720 cm⁻¹; HRMS (ES): calcd for C₃₄H₃₂N₂NaO₄ [M+Na]⁺: 555.2254; found: 555.2273.

2-Azetidinone-Fused Tetrahydropyridine (+)-9c-Alkyn. From 70 mg (0.12 mmol) of enediyne (+)-**7c**, and after flash chromatography of the residue using hexanes/ethyl acetate (2:1) as eluent gave compound (+)-**9c-Alkyn** (33 mg, 51%) as a colorless oil; [α]_D = +99.8 (c 0.01, CHCl₃); ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃, 25 °C): δ = 8.06 (m, 2H), 7.53 (m, 4H), 7.36 (m, 6H), 6.89 (d, 2H, *J* = 8.6 Hz), 4.93 (d, 1H, *J* = 7.6 Hz), 4.84 (d, 1H, *J* = 14.9 Hz), 4.44 (m, 1H), 4.27 (m, 2H), 3.82 (m, 1H), 3.80 (s, 3H), 3.76 (m, 1H), 1.40 (s, 9H); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃, 25 °C): δ = 162.1, 159.3, 144.7, 134.2, 134.1, 132.6 (2C), 132.0, 129.9 (2C), 129.8, 129.3, 129.1, 128.9 (2C), 128.5 (2C), 128.4 (2C), 127.7, 121.0, 114.4 (2C), 84.7, 81.5, 80.1, 73.3, 63.9, 60.3, 55.3, 51.8, 45.7, 28.2 (3C); IR (CH₂Cl₂): ν = 2928, 2209, 17528, 1717, 1512 cm⁻¹; HRMS (ES): calcd for C₃₅H₃₅N₂O₅ [M+H]⁺: 563.2540; found: 563.2516.

Procedure for the Preparation of Aldehyde (+)-11a. A solution of alcohol (+)-**9a** (150 mg, 0.33 mmol) in dichloromethane (0.31 mL) was added to a solution of DMP (103 mg, 0.24 mmol) in dichloromethane (1.3 mL) with stirring. After disappearance of the starting material (TLC), the

homogeneous reaction mixture was diluted with 2 mL of ethyl acetate and the resulting suspension was added to 0.63 mL of 1M sodium hydroxide. The organic extract was washed with brine, dried (MgSO_4) and concentrated under reduced pressure. Chromatography of the residue eluting with hexanes/ethyl acetate (1:1) gave 83 mg (54%) of analytically pure compound (+)-**11a**.

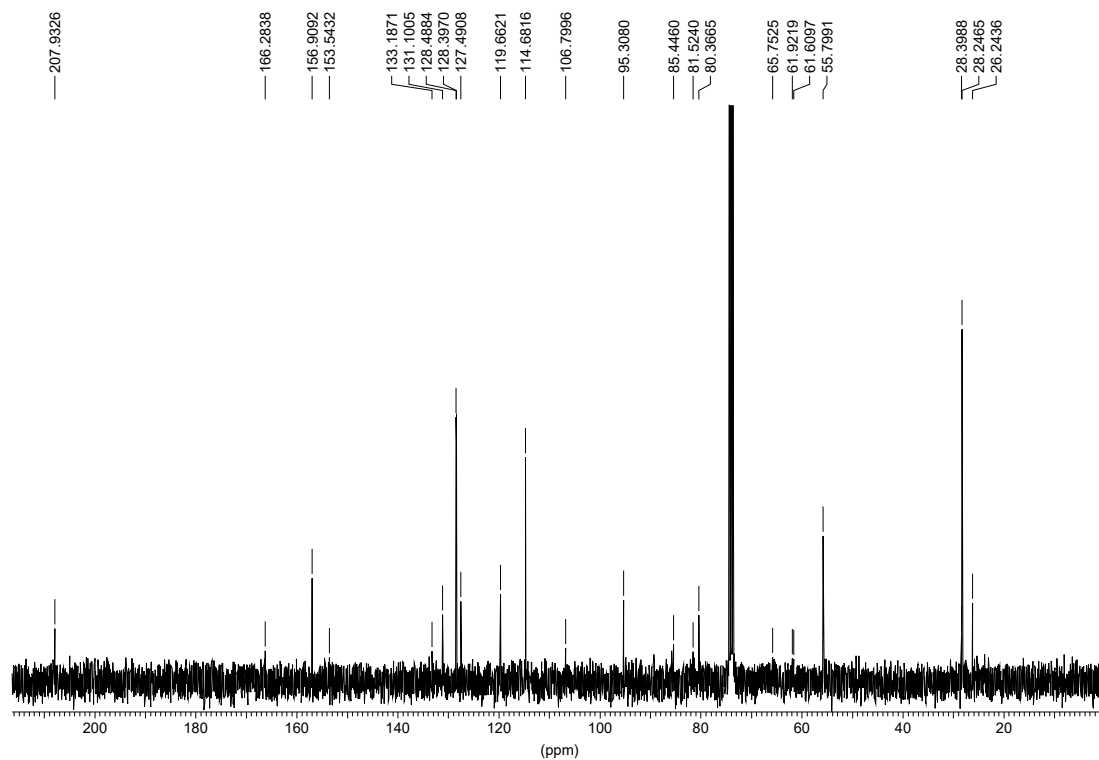
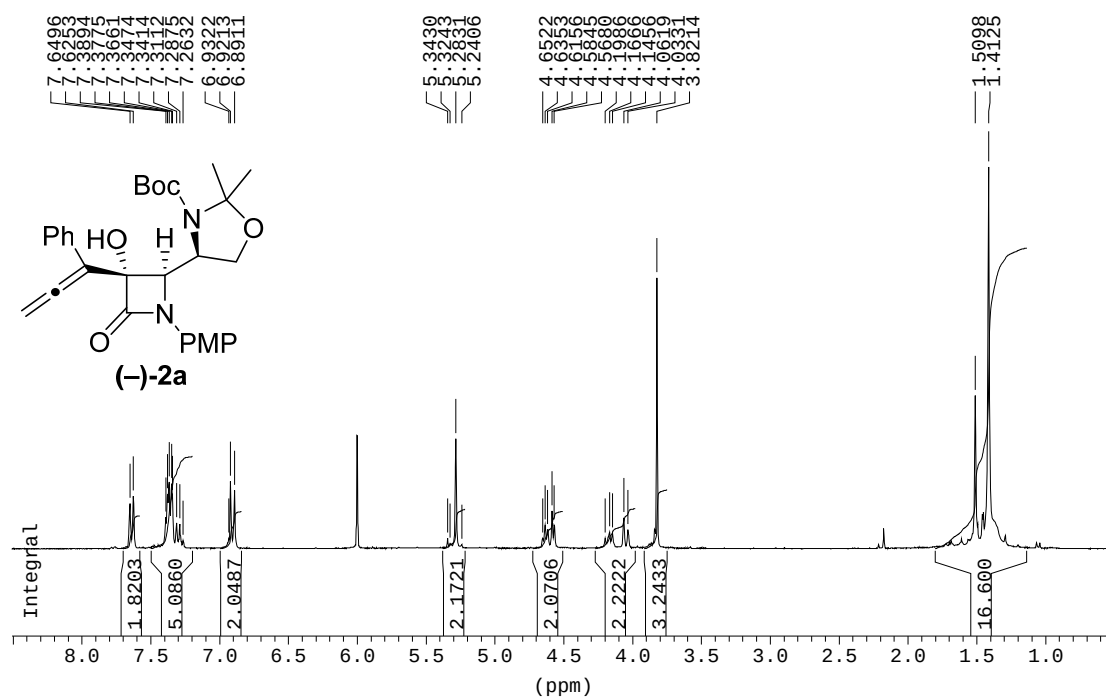
2-Azetidinone-Fused Tetrahydropyridine (+)-11a. Yellow oil; $[\alpha]_D = +70.5$ (*c* 0.1, CHCl_3); ^1H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl_3 , 25 °C): δ = 9.75 (s, 1H), 8.12 (m, 2H), 7.43 (m, 5H), 6.94 (d, 2H, *J* = 8.9 Hz), 5.25 (m, 3H), 3.82 (s, 3H), 3.61 (s, 1H), 1.41 (s, 9H); ^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl_3 , 25 °C): δ = 198.9, 157.9, 157.1, 155.4, 141.2, 132.9, 130.3, 129.9, 129.0 (2C), 128.4 (2C), 128.3, 119.5 (2C), 114.9 (2C), 86.6, 80.9, 80.0, 58.8, 58.4, 55.5, 28.2 (3C); IR (CH_2Cl_2): ν = 1729, 1707, 1690, 1511 cm^{-1} ; HRMS (ES): calcd for $\text{C}_{26}\text{H}_{27}\text{N}_2\text{O}_5$ $[M+\text{H}]^+$: 447.1914; found: 447.1879.

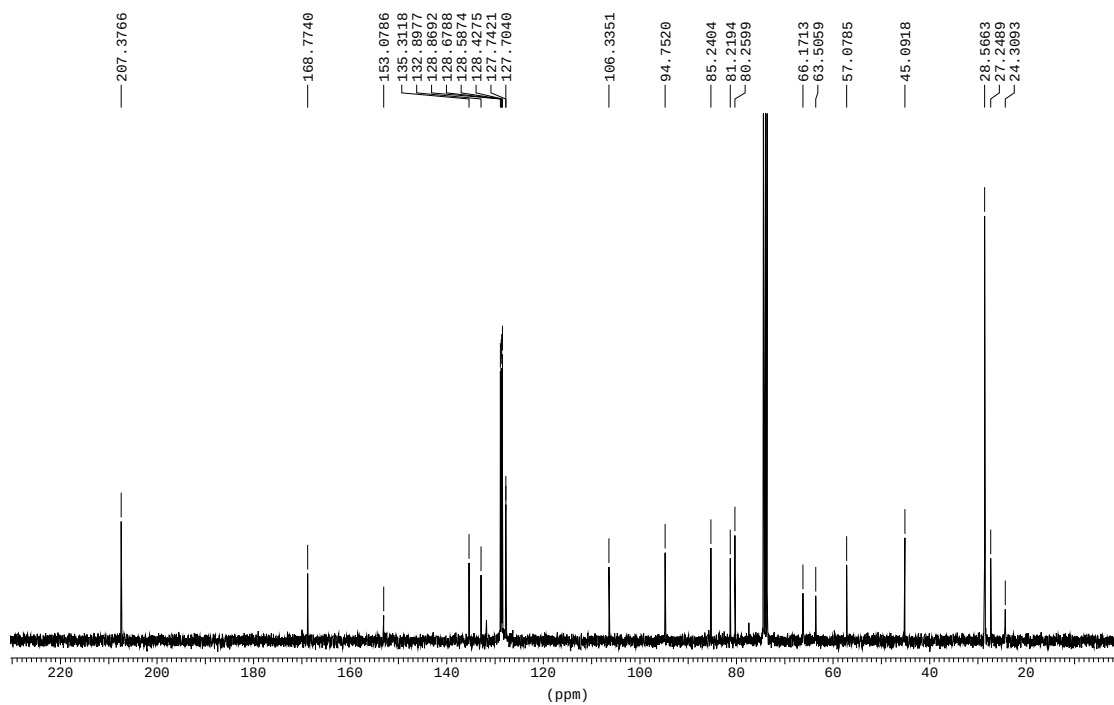
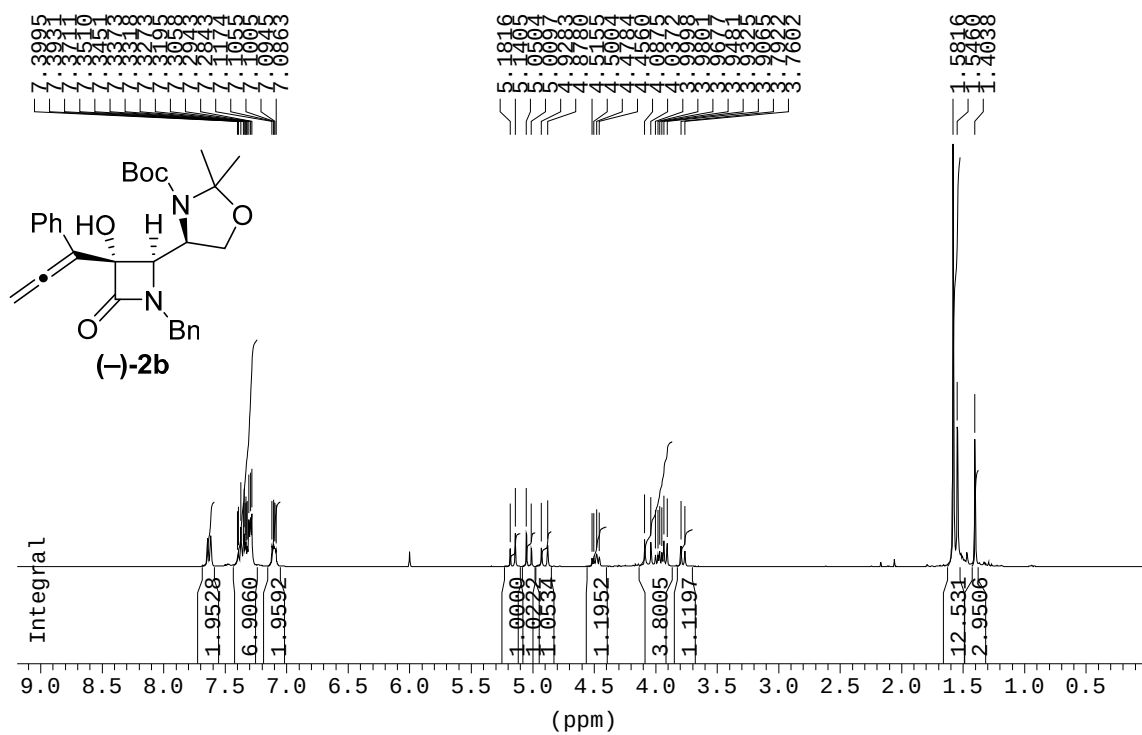
Procedure for the Preparation of Amino Alcohol (+)-11a-Br. CF_3COOH (23.8 mg, 0.21 mmol) was added dropwise to a stirred solution of the NBoc derivative (100 mg, 0.19 mmol) in dichloromethane (0.20 mL) at rt. The mixture was stirred at rt until disappearance of the starting material (TLC). Then, the mixture was poured into water (5 mL) and extracted with ethyl acetate (3 x 10 mL). The organic extract was washed with brine, dried (MgSO_4) and concentrated under reduced pressure. Chromatography of the residue eluting with hexanes/ethyl acetate (1:1) gave 67 mg (83%) of analytically pure compound (+)-**11a-Br**.

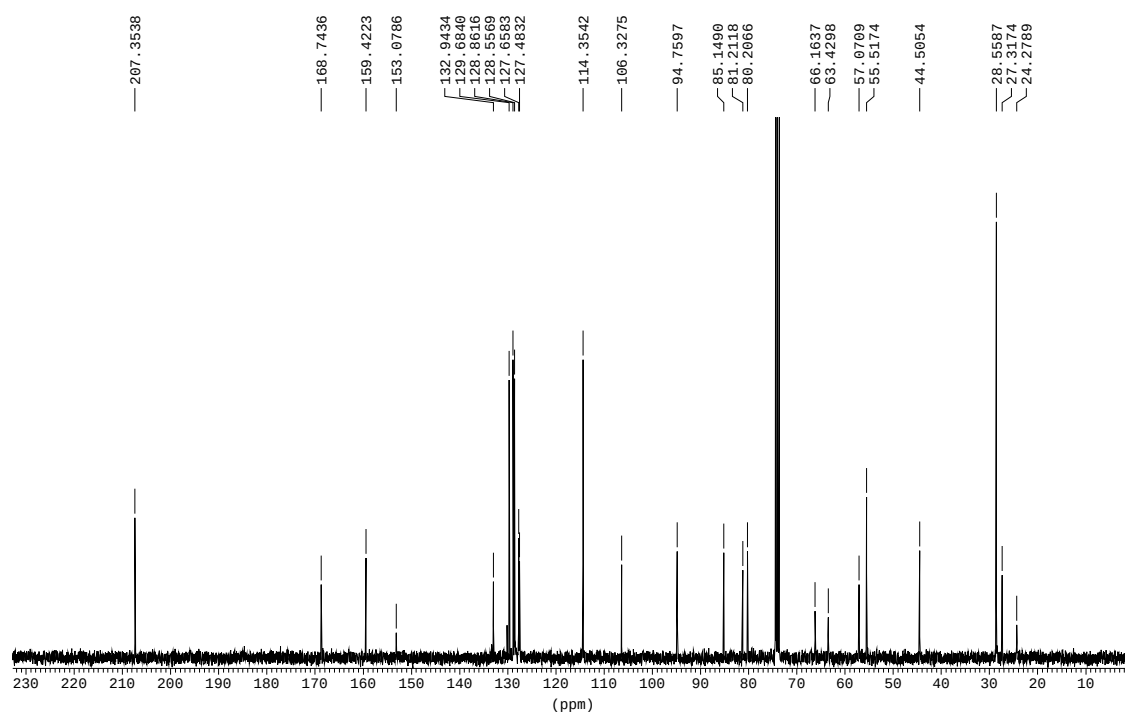
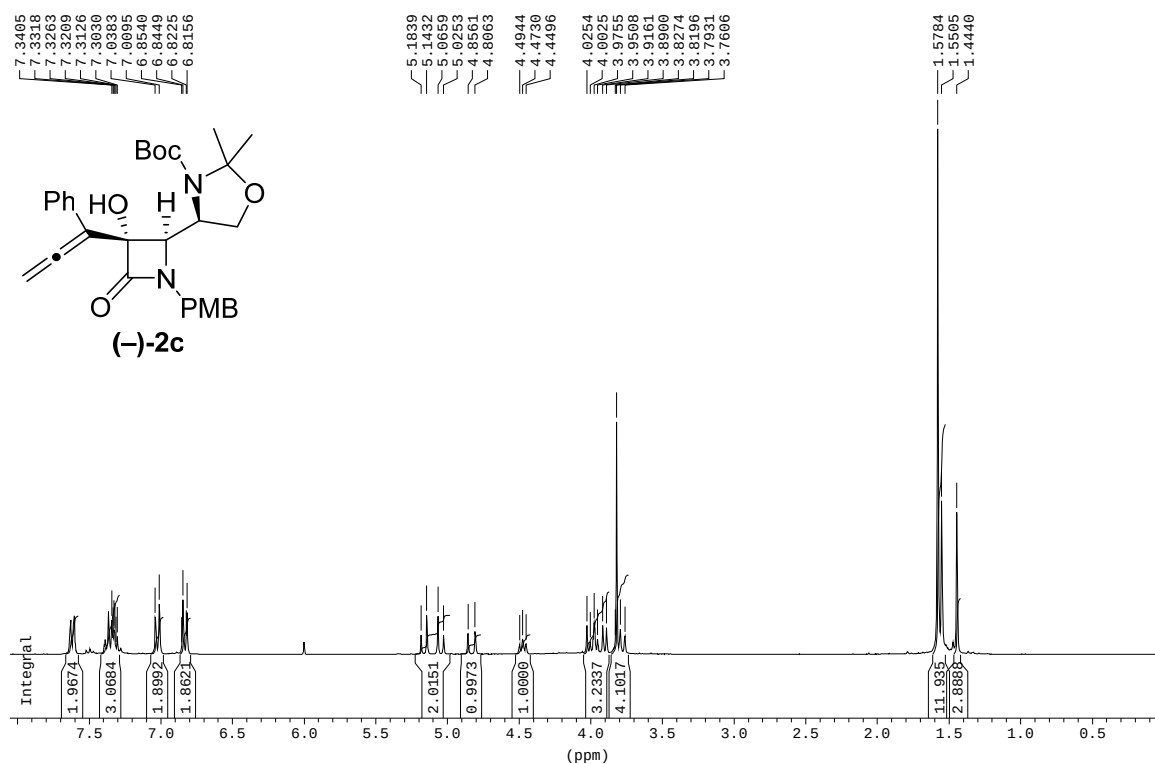
2-Azetidinone-Fused Tetrahydropyridine (+)-11a-Br. Yellow oil; $[\alpha]_D = +16.1$ (*c* 0.02, CHCl_3); ^1H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl_3 , 25 °C): δ = 7.77 (d, 2H, *J* = 9.1 Hz), 7.51 (m, 2H), 7.42 (m, 3H), 6.91 (d, 2H, *J* = 9.1 Hz), 5.63 (s, 1H), 4.61 (d, 1H, *J* = 4.8 Hz), 4.46 (dd, 1H, *J* = 3.5, 12.4 Hz), 4.21 (d, 1H, *J* = 12.4 Hz), 3.81 (s, 3H), 3.43 (m, 1H); ^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl_3 , 25 °C): δ = 158.1, 157.5, 156.3, 135.7, 133.0, 132.7, 131.8 (2C), 130.1, 129.8, 128.3 (2C), 118.7 (2C), 114.5 (2C), 98.1, 78.3, 66.1, 55.5, 54.2; IR (CH_2Cl_2): ν = 2923, 2852, 1739, 1511 cm^{-1} ; HRMS (ES): calcd for $\text{C}_{21}\text{H}_{19}\text{BrN}_2\text{NaO}_3$ $[M+\text{Na}]^+$: 449.0471; found: 449.0457.

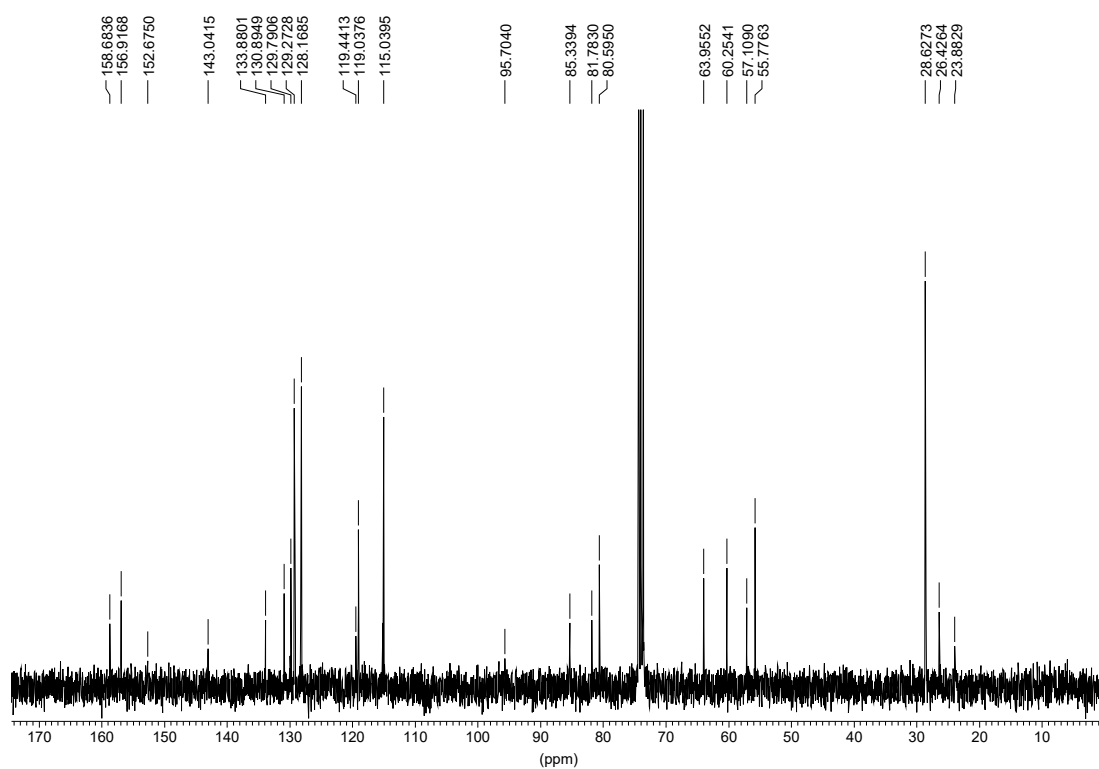
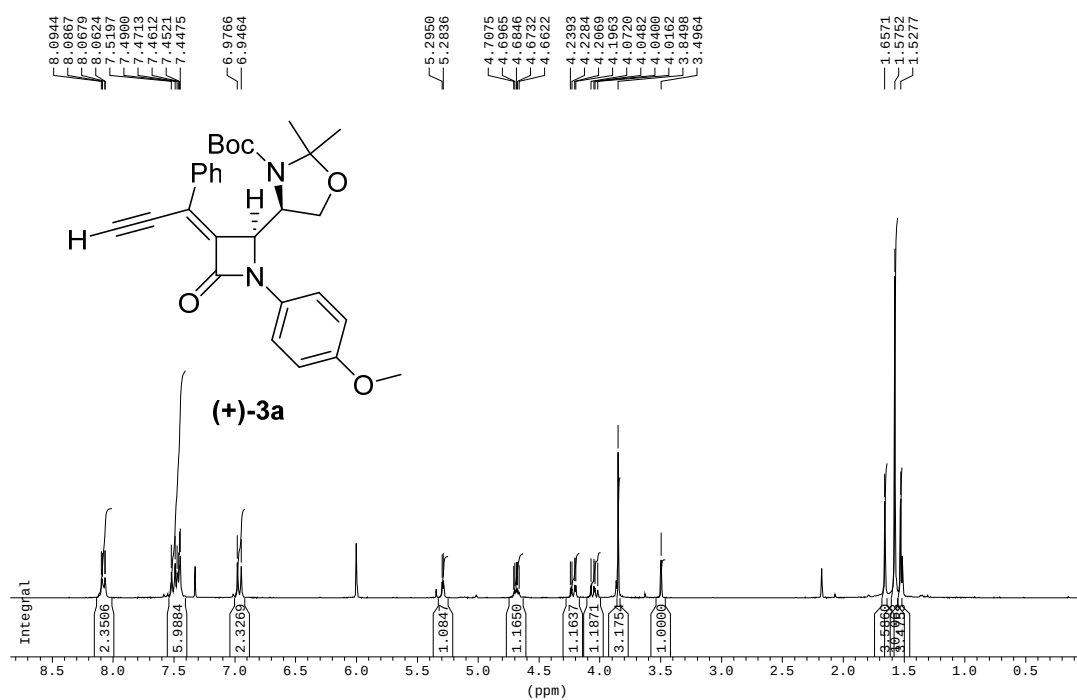
Procedure for the Preparation of Ester (–)-11b-Alkyn. 4-Nitrobenzoyl chloride (10.4 mg, 0.056 mmol), DMAP (cat.), and triethylamine (11.4 mg, 0.11 mmol) were sequentially added dropwise to a stirred solution of the appropriate alcohol 2 (0.047 mmol) in dichloromethane (0.48 mL) at 0°C, and the mixture was stirred at room temperature until disappearance of the starting material (TLC). Then, the mixture was poured into water (1 mL) and extracted with ethyl acetate (3 x 8 mL). The organic extract was washed with brine, dried (MgSO₄) and concentrated under reduced pressure. Chromatography of the residue eluting with hexanes/ethyl acetate (5:1) gave 46 mg (64%) of analytically pure compound (–)-11b-Alkyn.

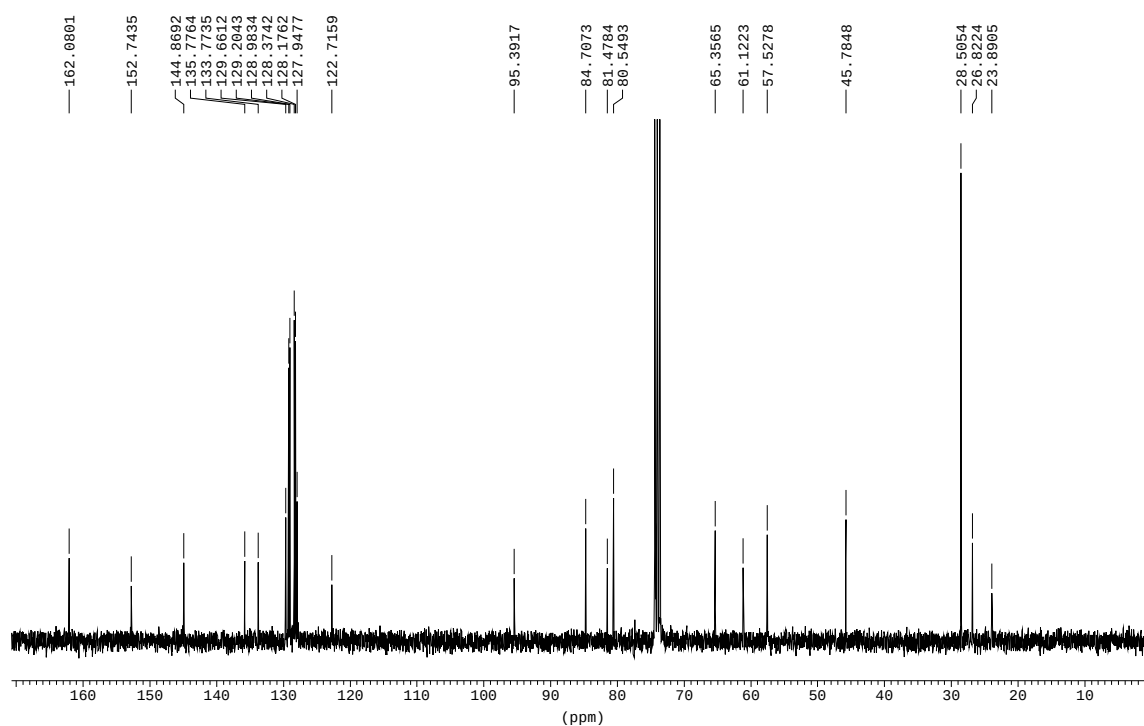
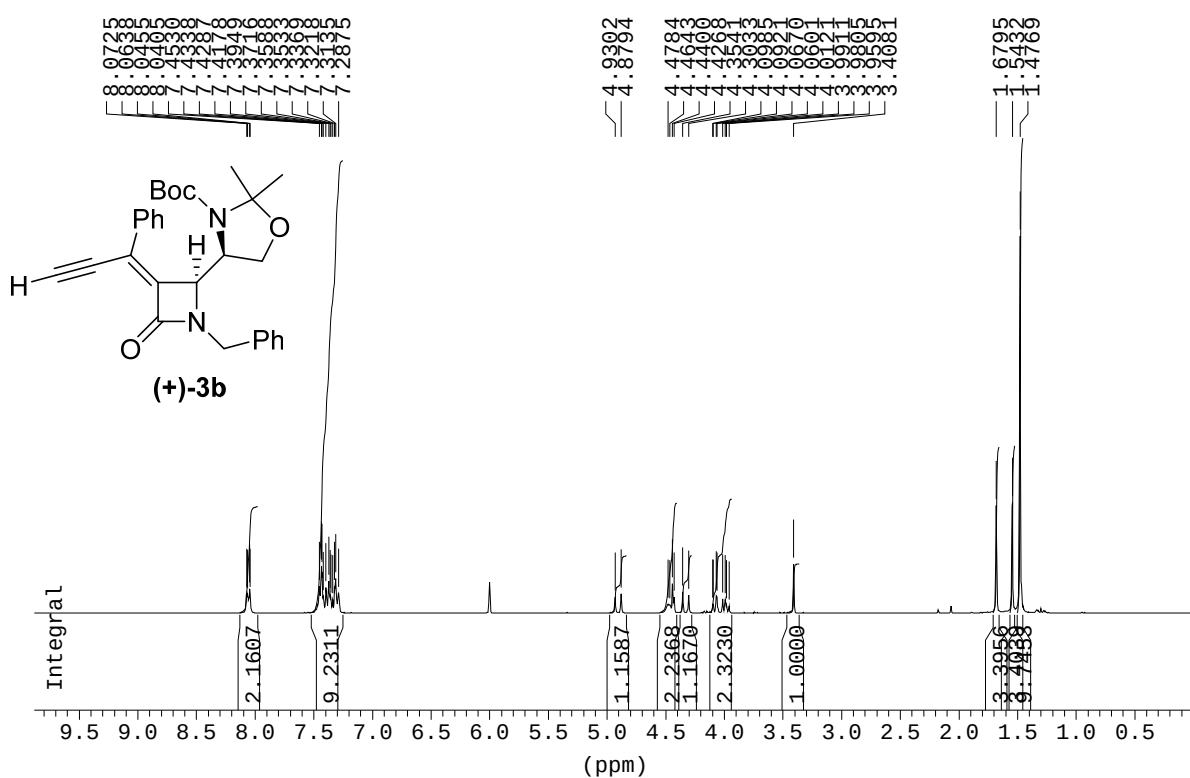
2-Azetidinone-Fused Tetrahydropyridine (–)-11b-Alkyn. Yellow solid; m.p. 164–165 °C; [α]_D = –12.0 (c 0.1, CHCl₃); ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃, 25 °C): δ = 8.09 (m, 6H), 7.40 (m, 13H), 5.02 (d, 1H, *J* = 9.6 Hz), 4.87 (d, 1H, *J* = 15.2 Hz), 4.73 (m, 1H), 4.39 (m, 4H), 1.37 (s, 9H); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃, 25 °C): δ = 164.3, 161.5, 155.1, 150.5, 144.1, 135.1, 134.8, 132.8, 132.6 (2C), 130.8 (2C), 130.2, 130.0 (2C), 129.2 (2C), 128.9 (2C), 128.5 (2C), 128.5, 128.4 (2C), 123.6, 123.4 (2C), 120.7, 85.1, 81.6, 81.4, 80.2, 77.2, 73.0, 64.6, 59.9, 48.8, 46.2, 28.2 (3C); IR (CH₂Cl₂): ν = 2975, 2928, 2210, 1732 cm^{–1}; HRMS (ES): calcd for C₄₁H₃₆N₃O₇ [*M*+H]⁺: 682.2548; found: 682.2513.

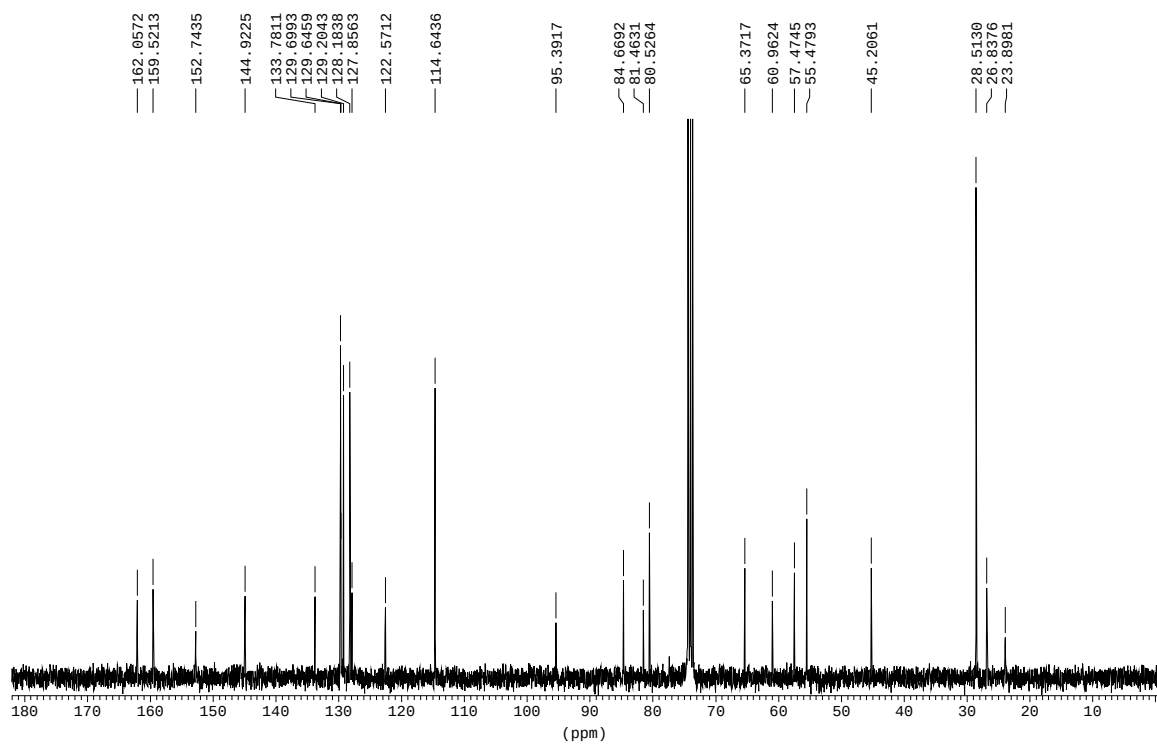


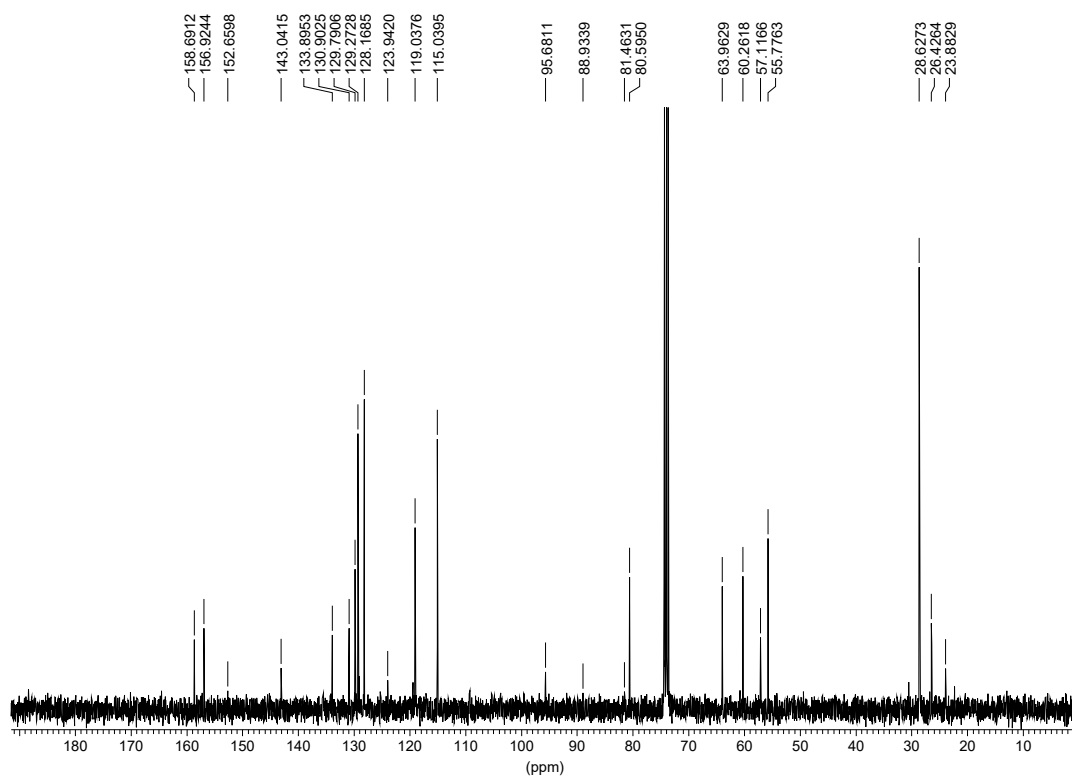
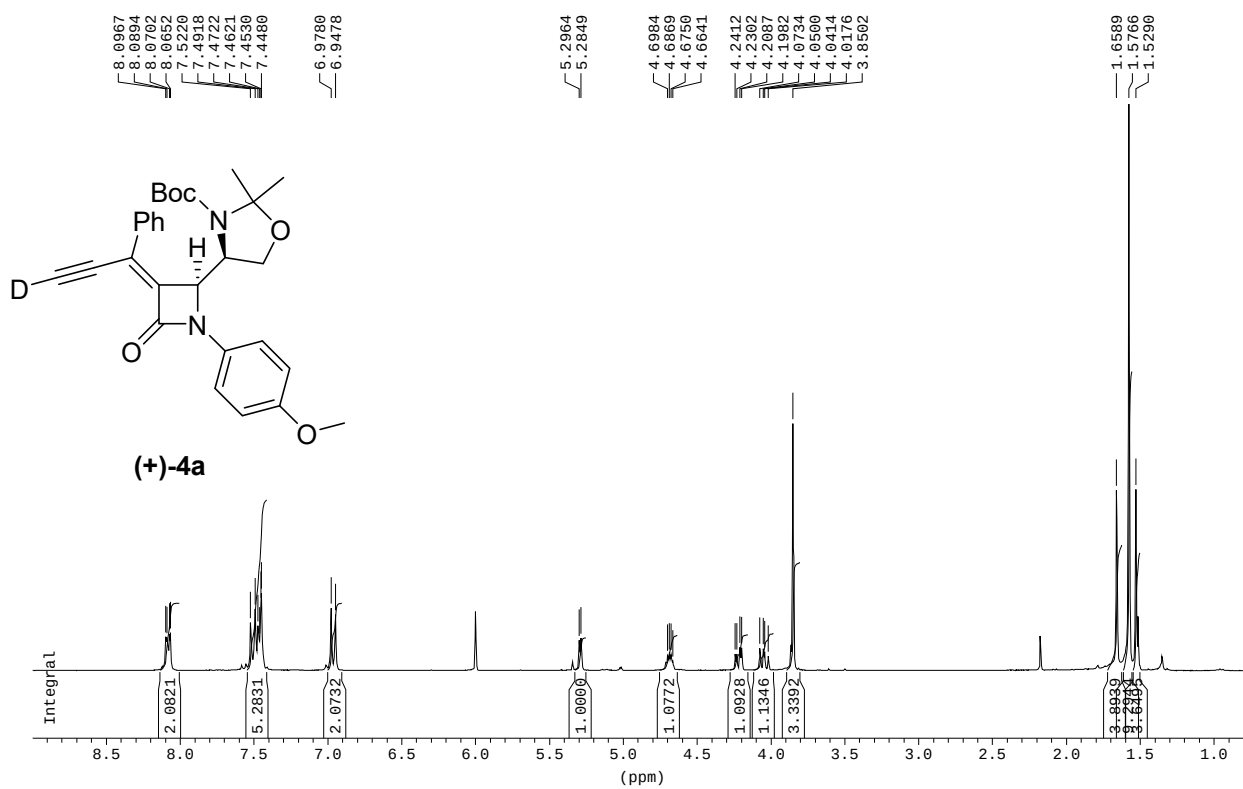


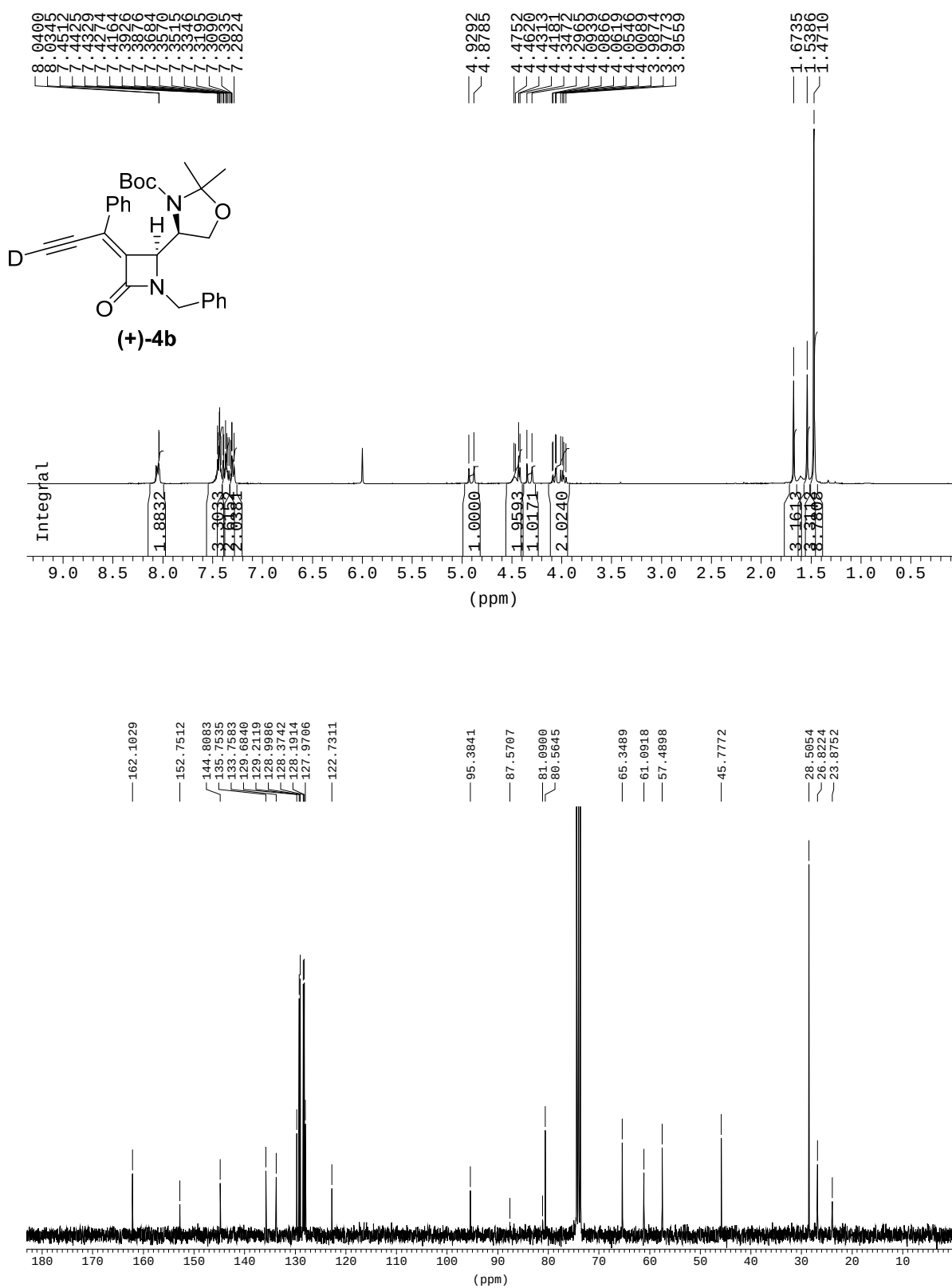


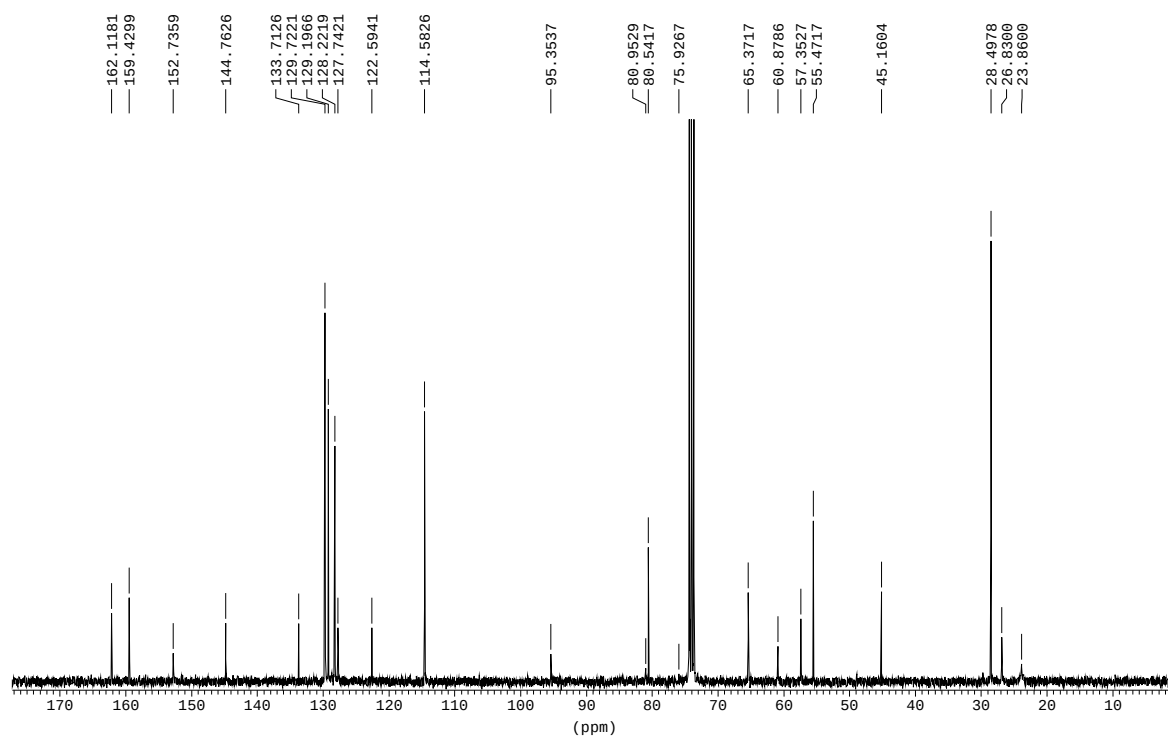
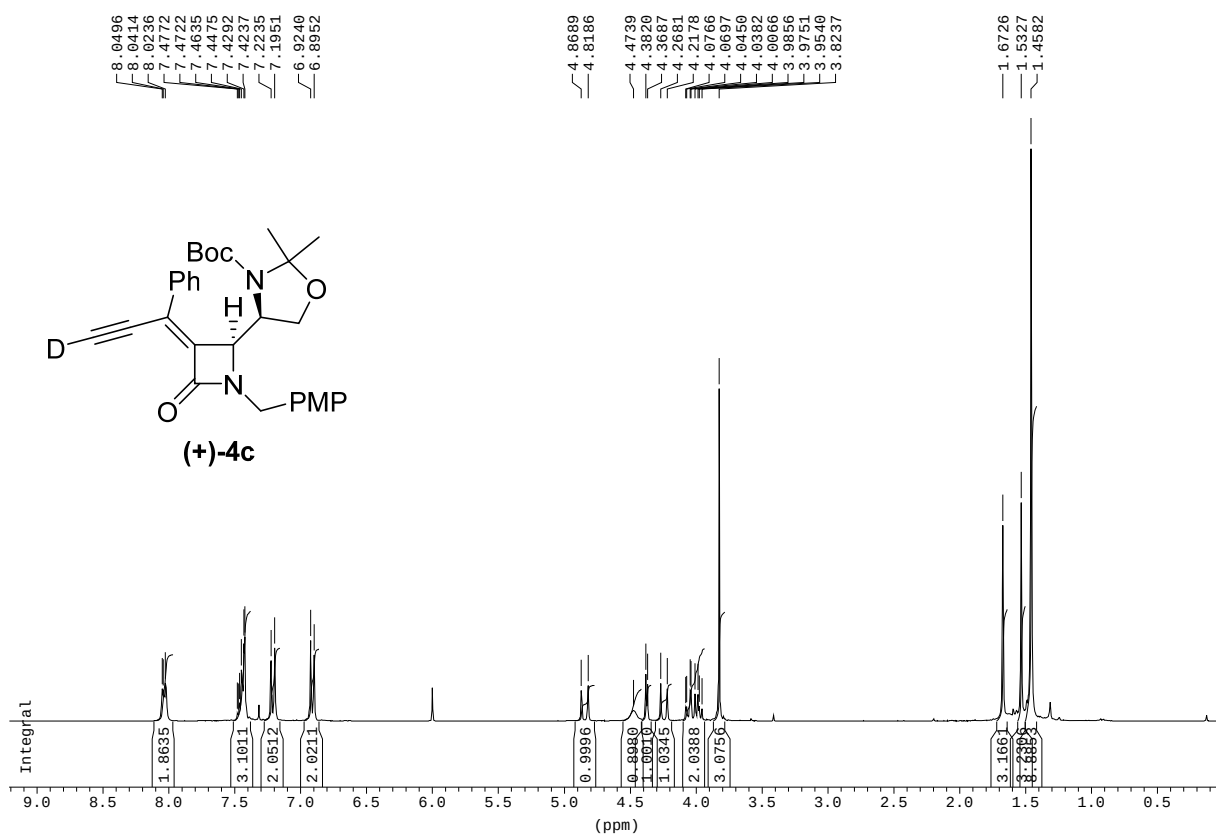


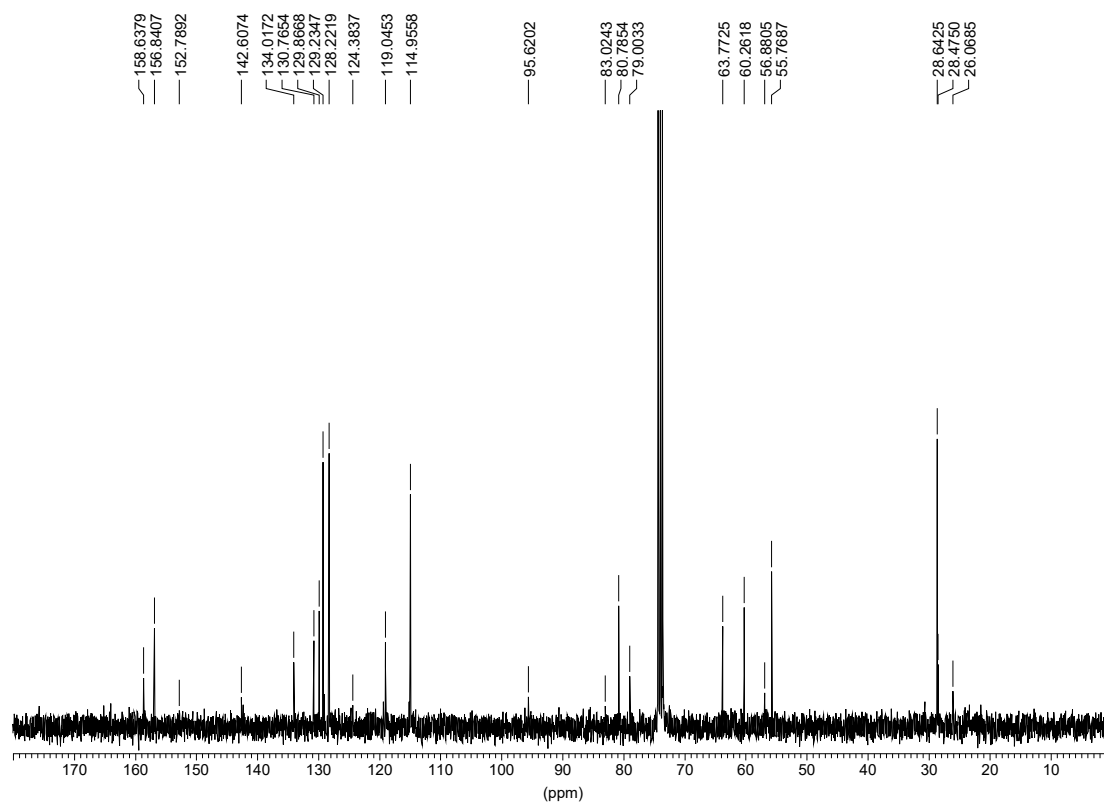


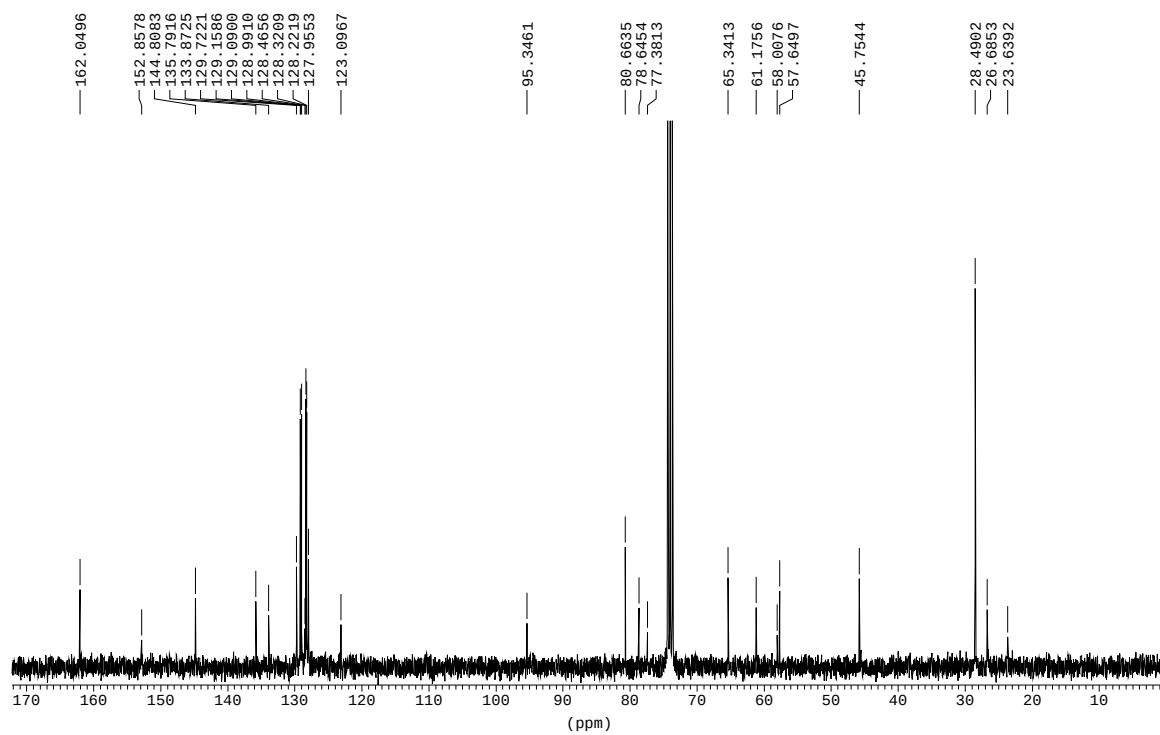
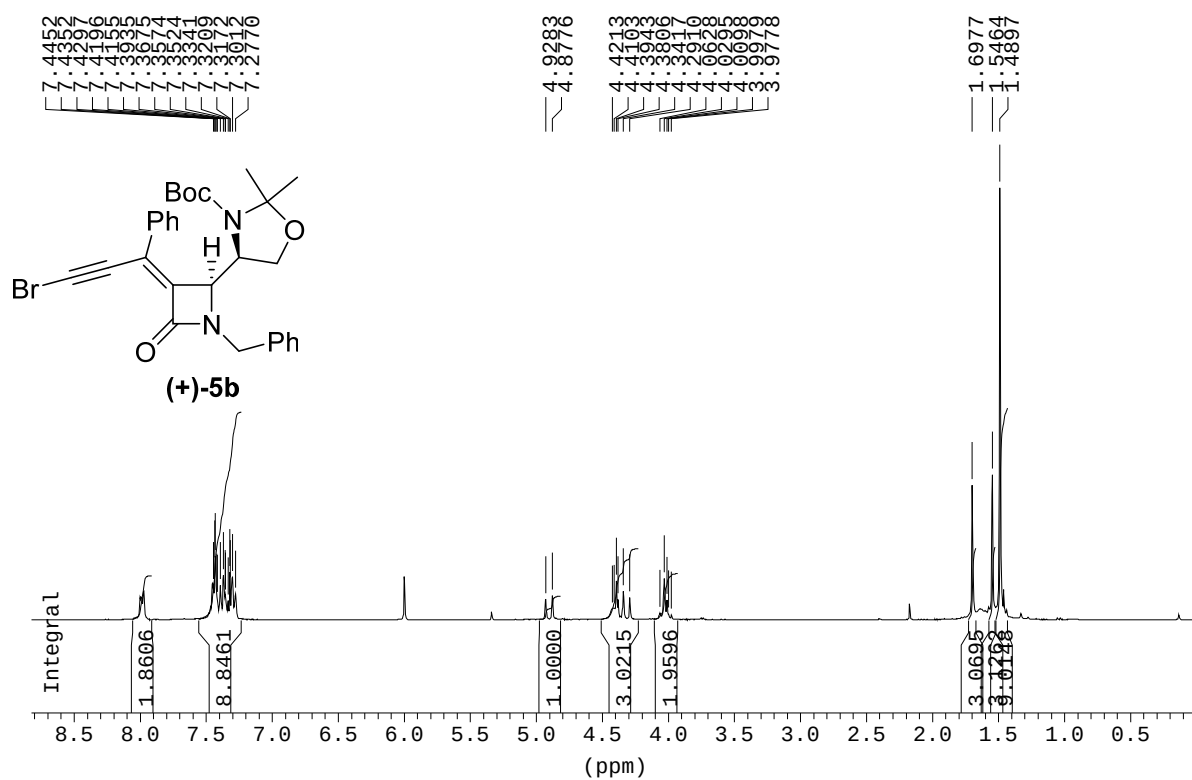


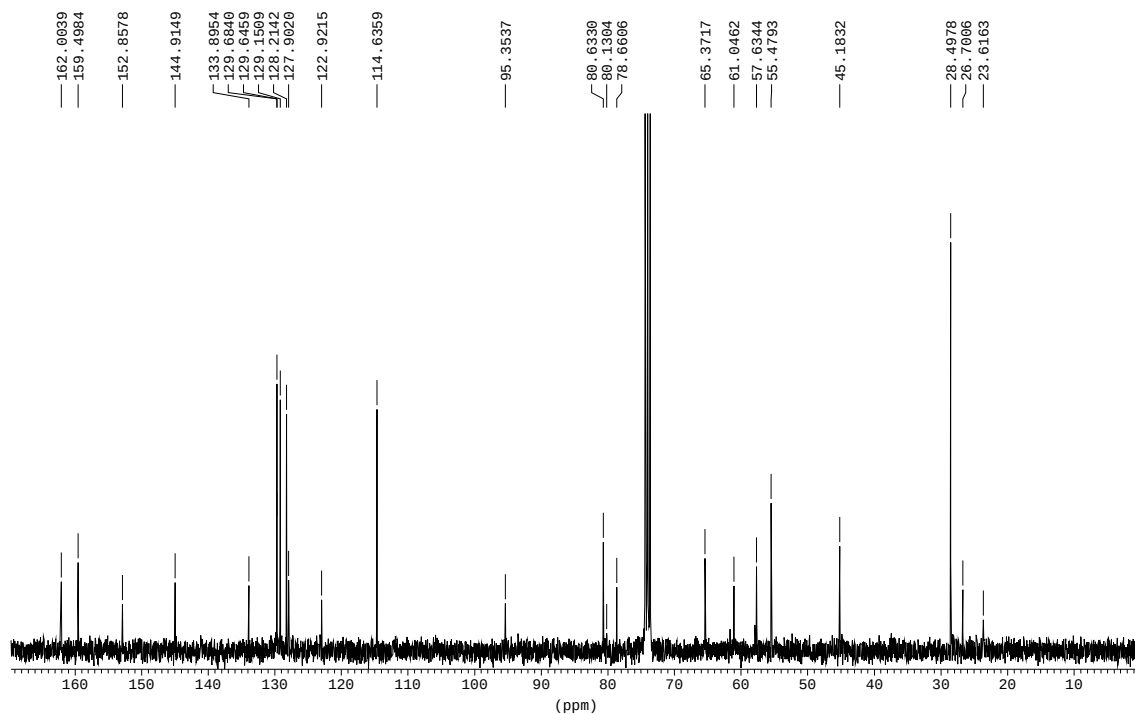
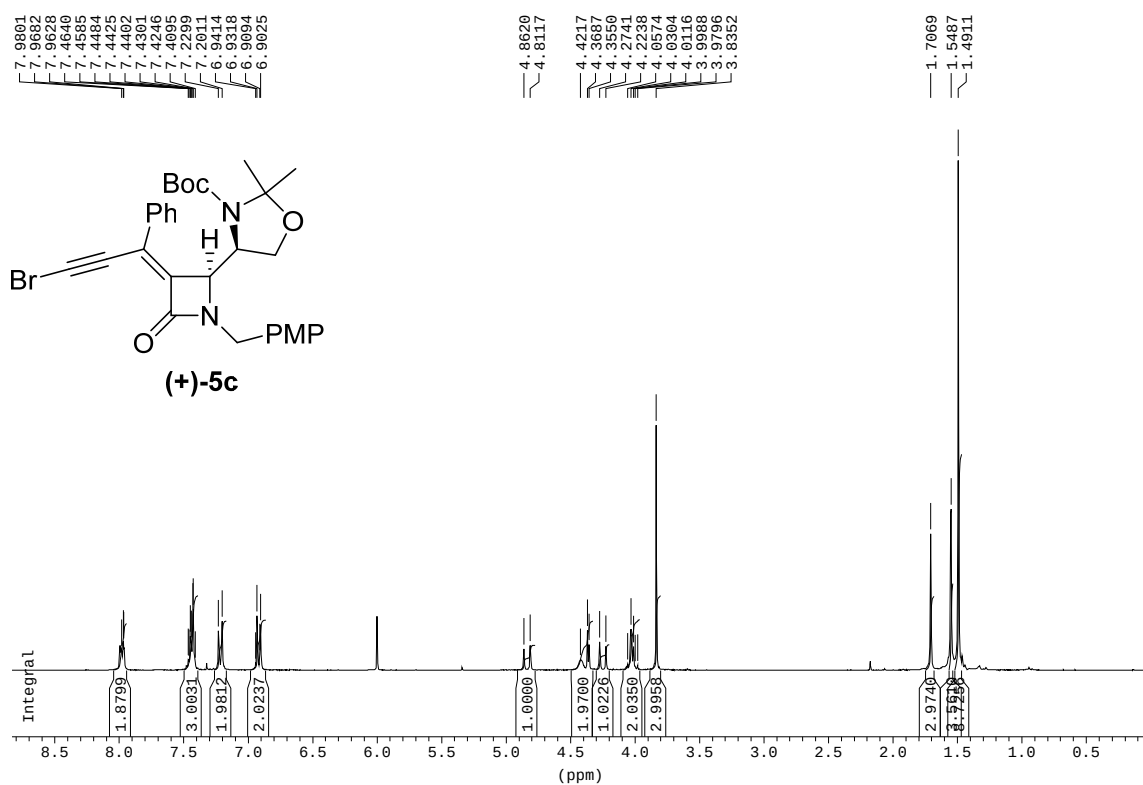


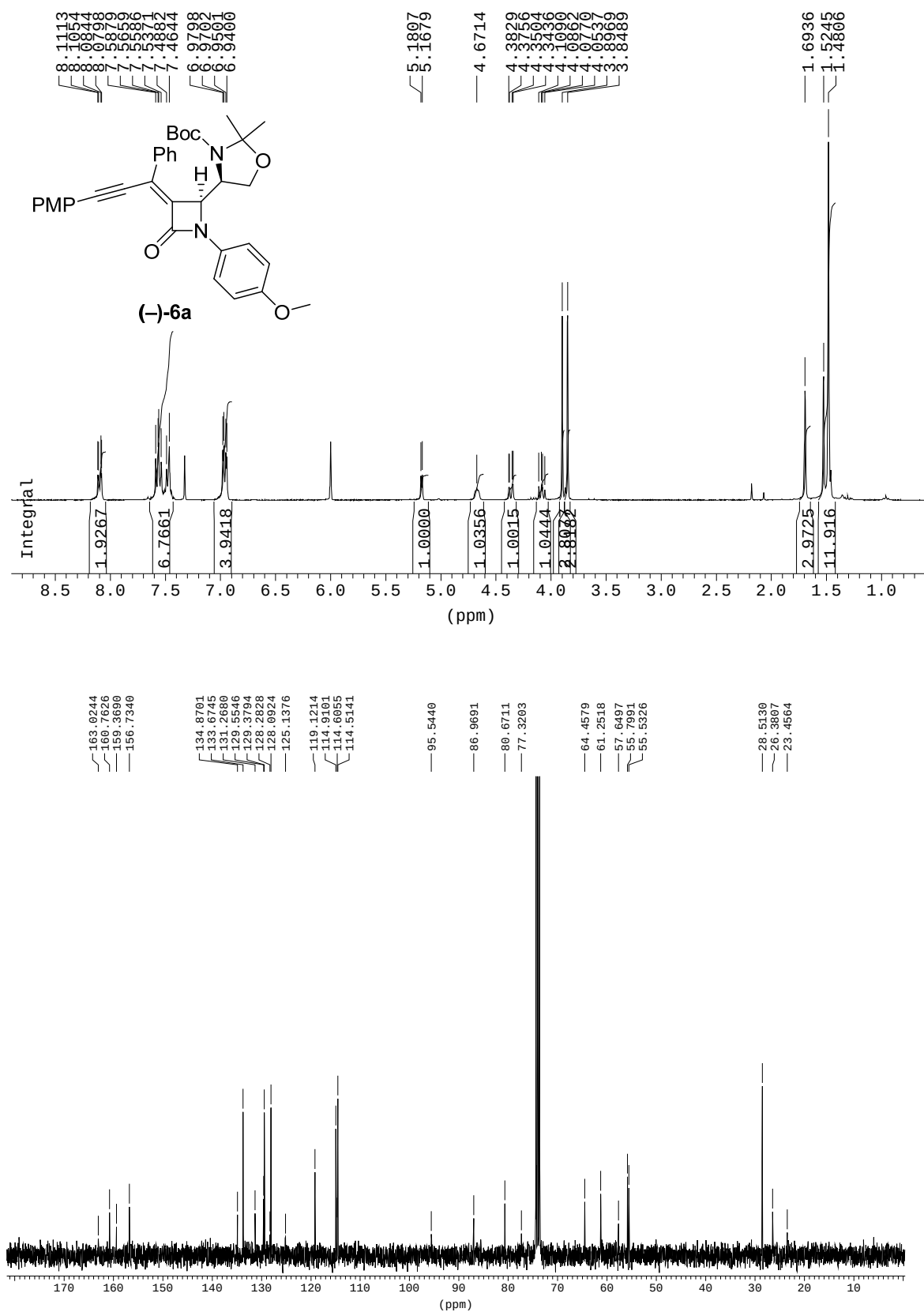


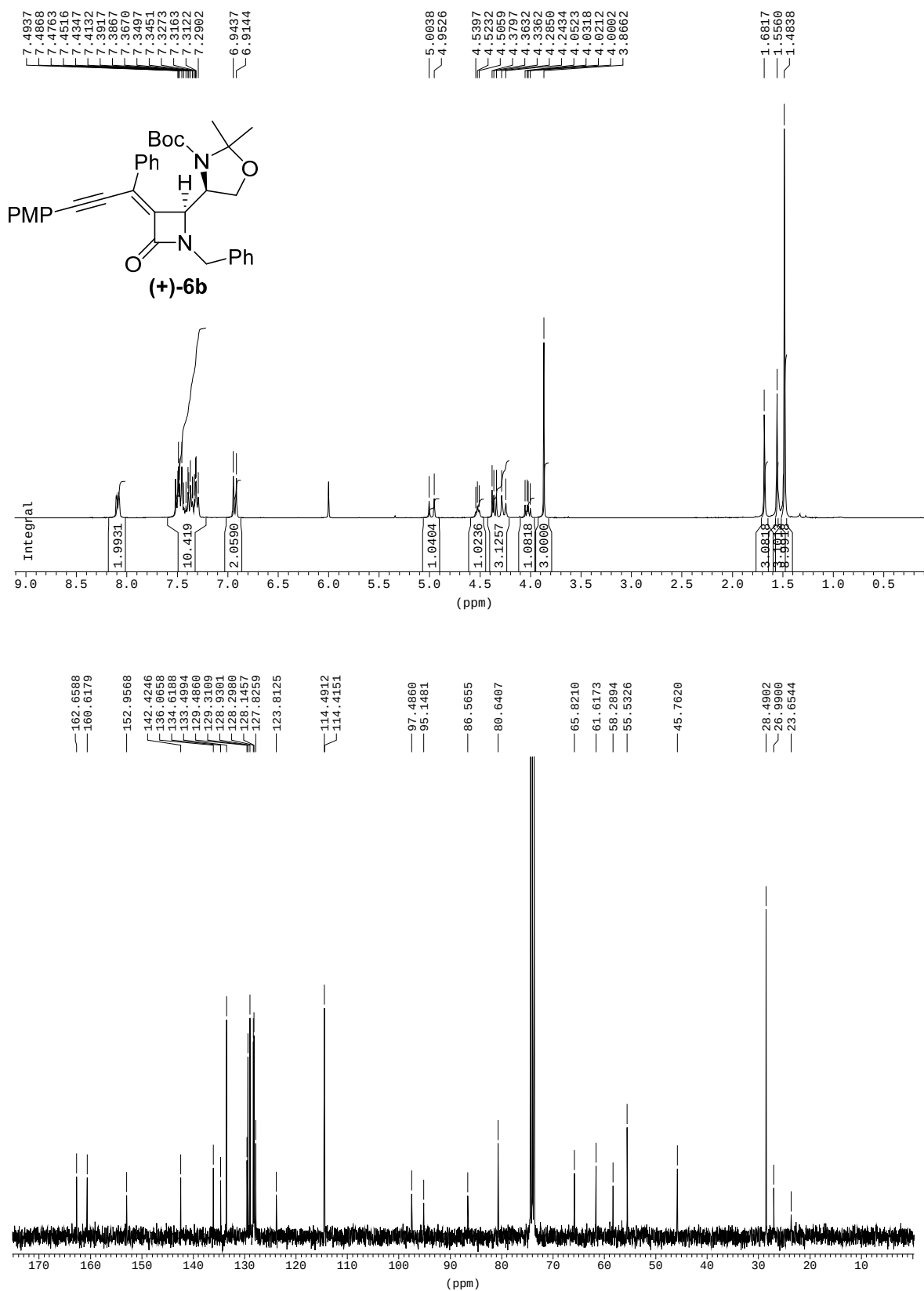


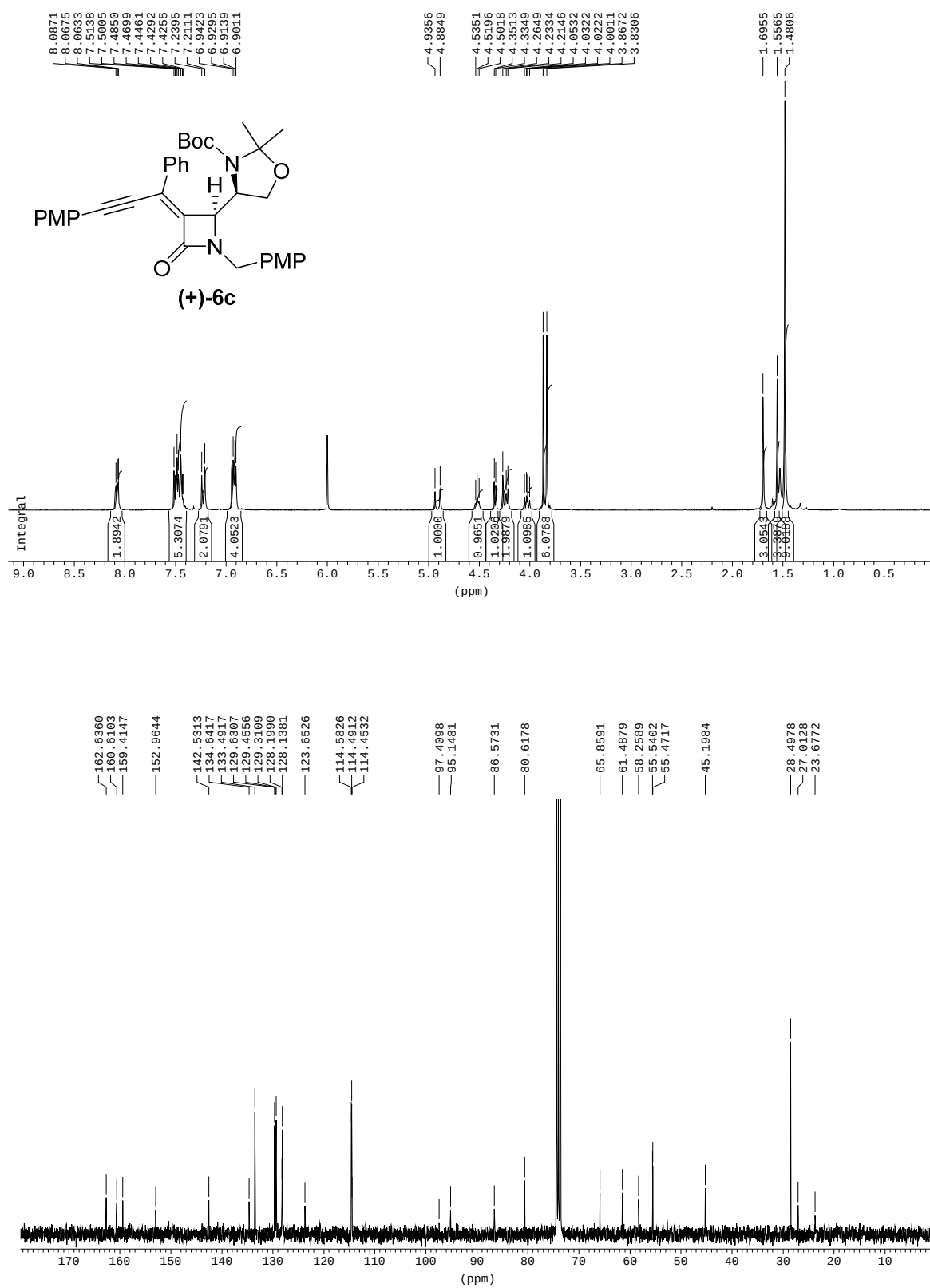


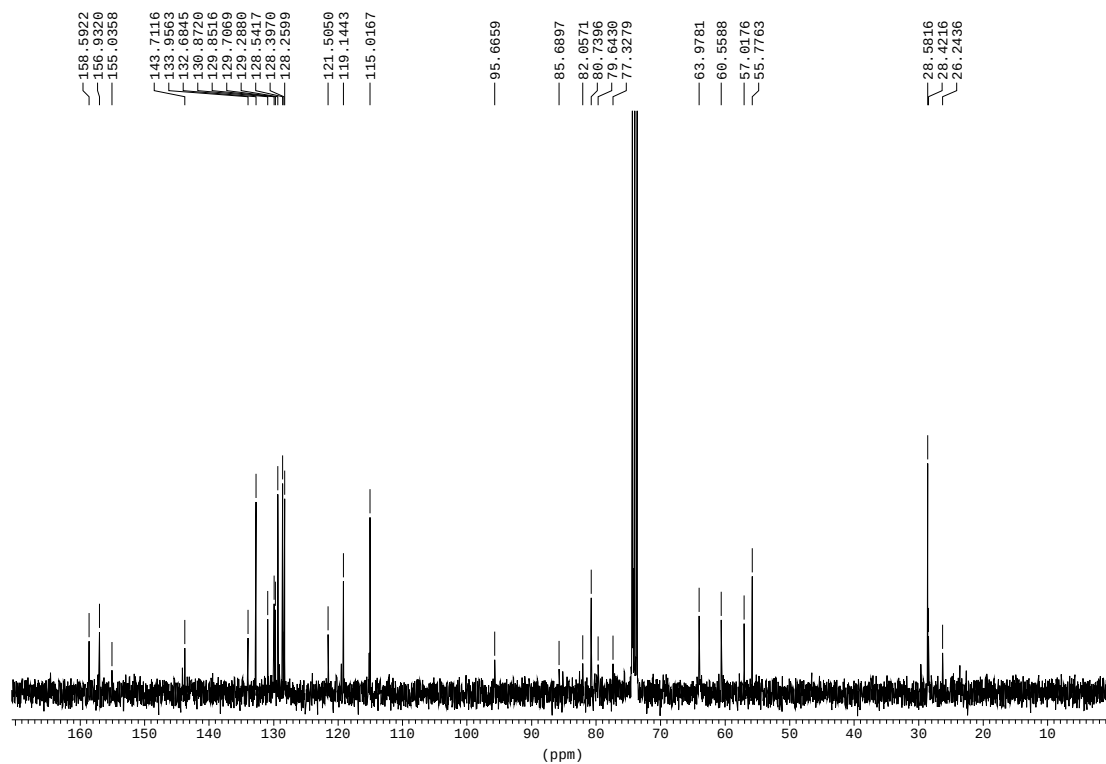
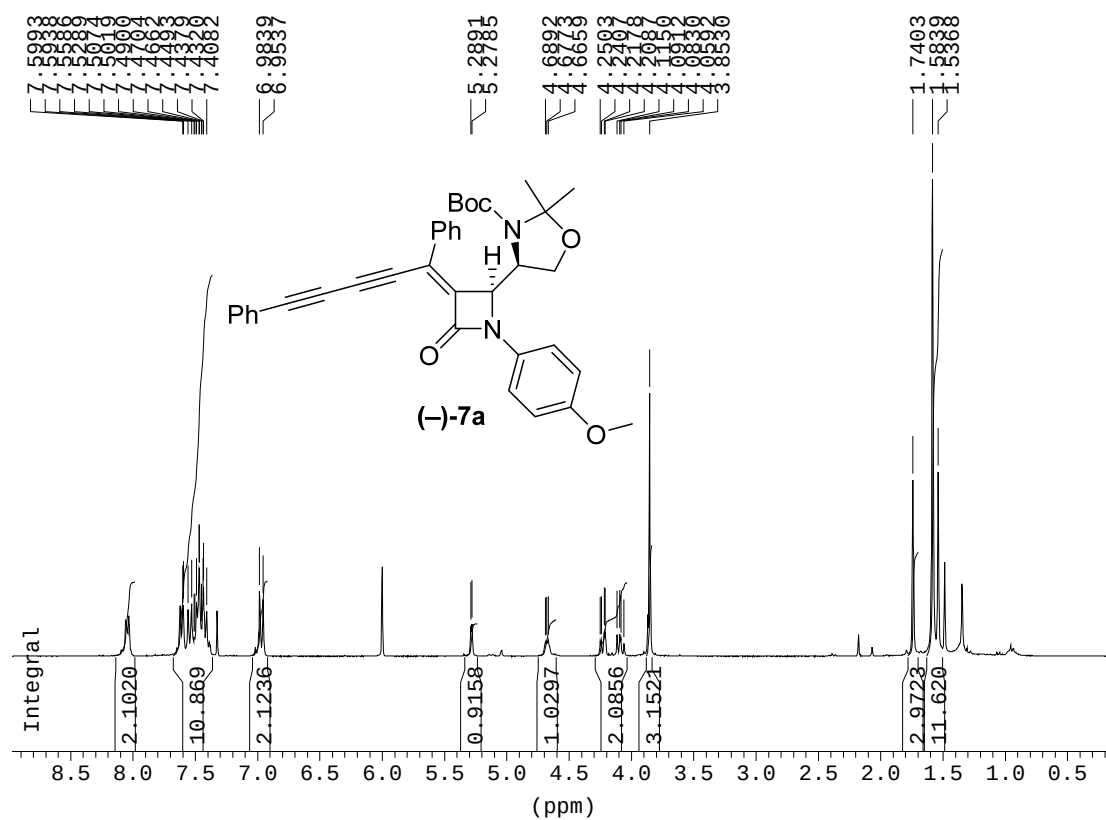


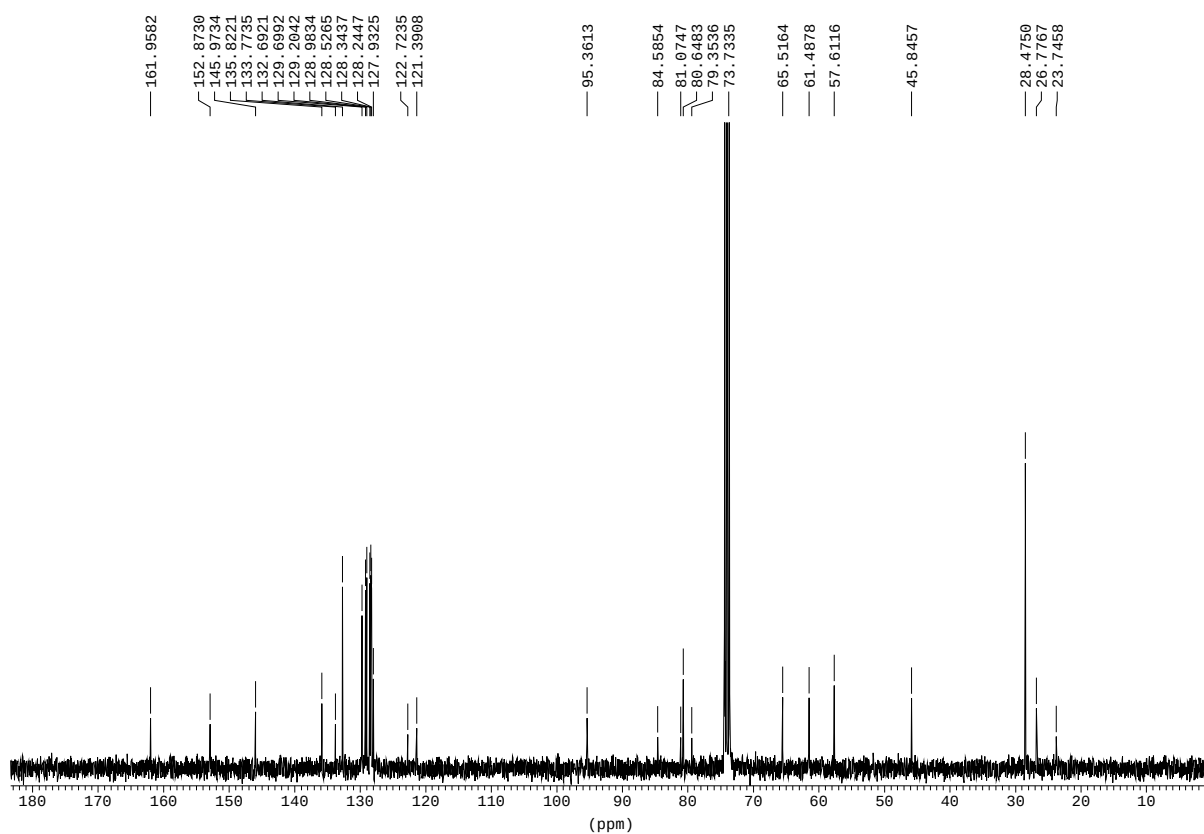
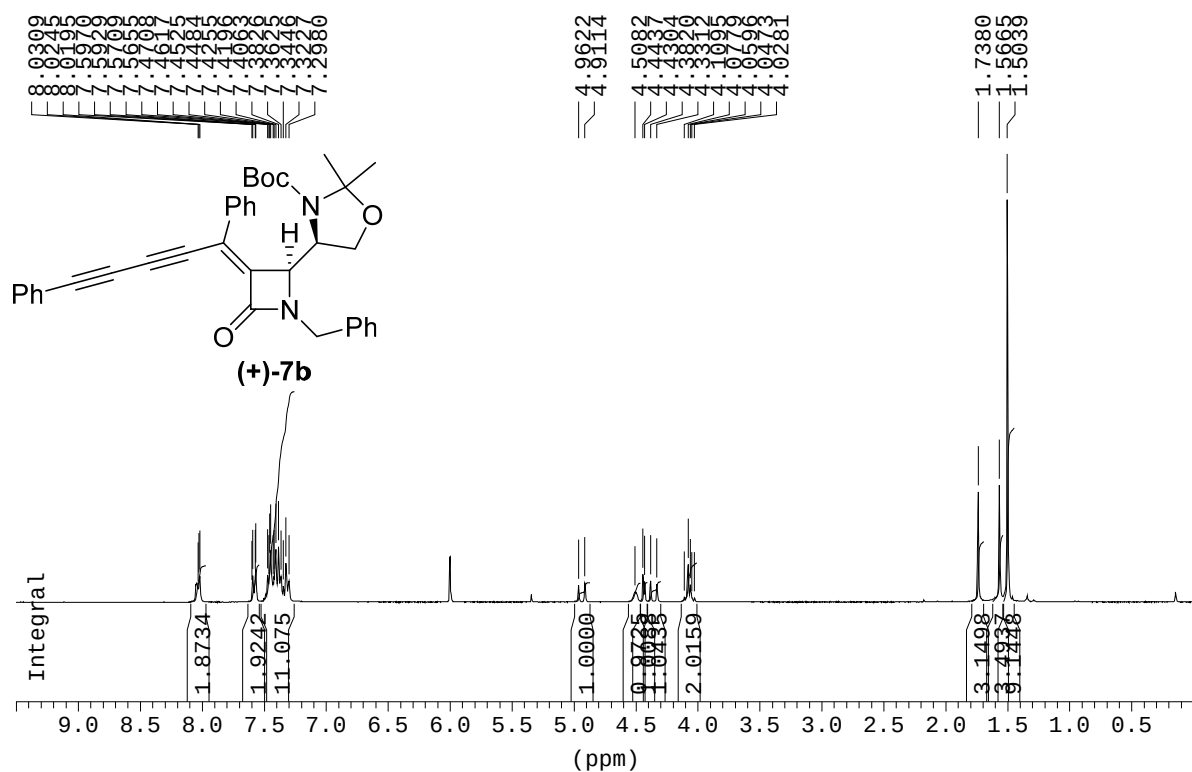


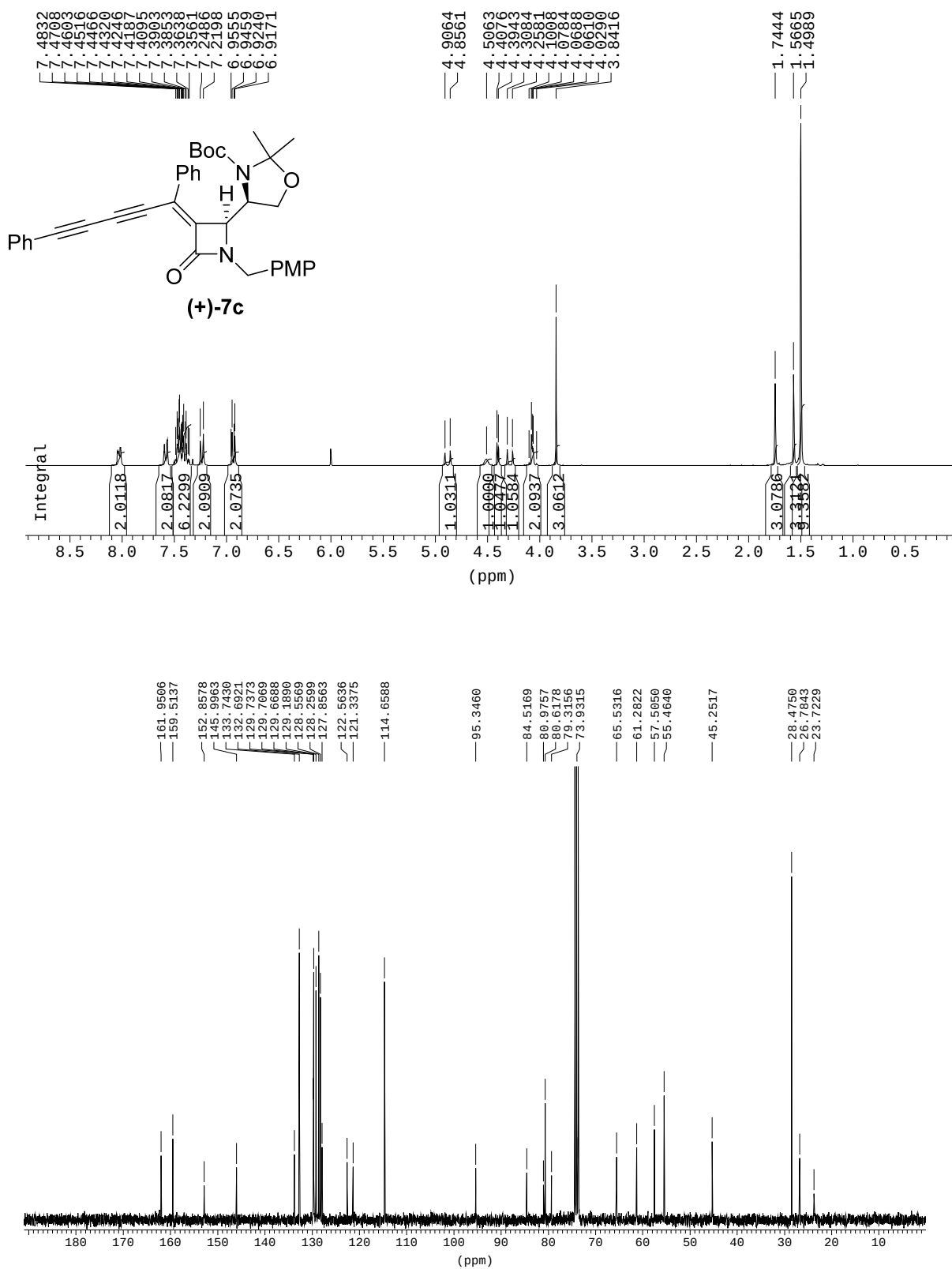


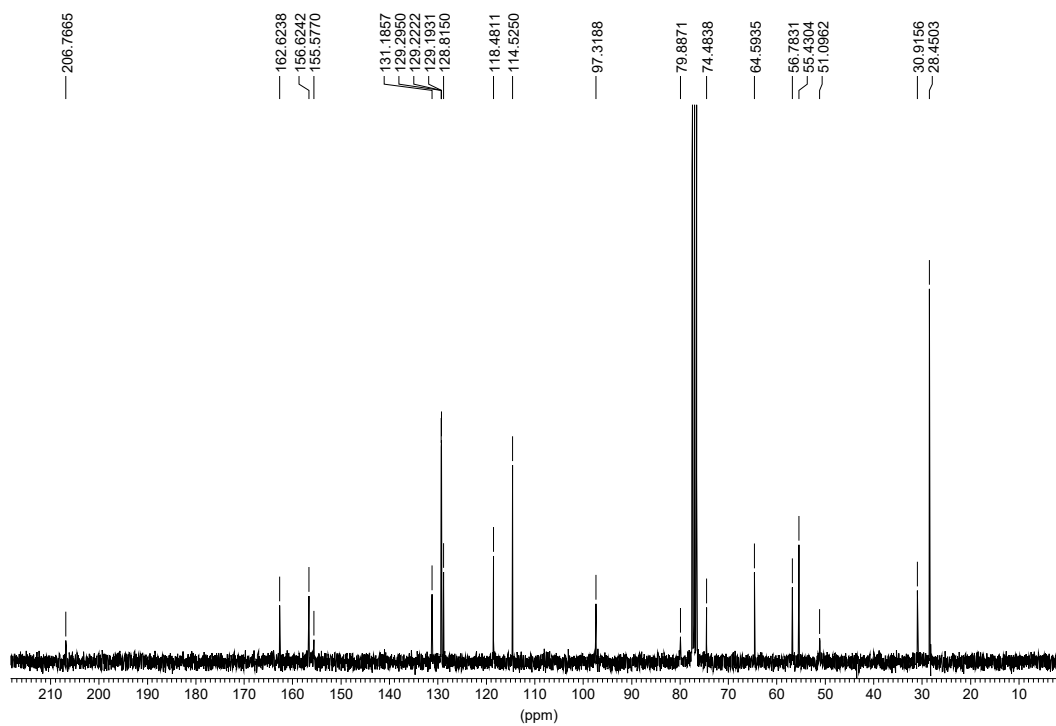
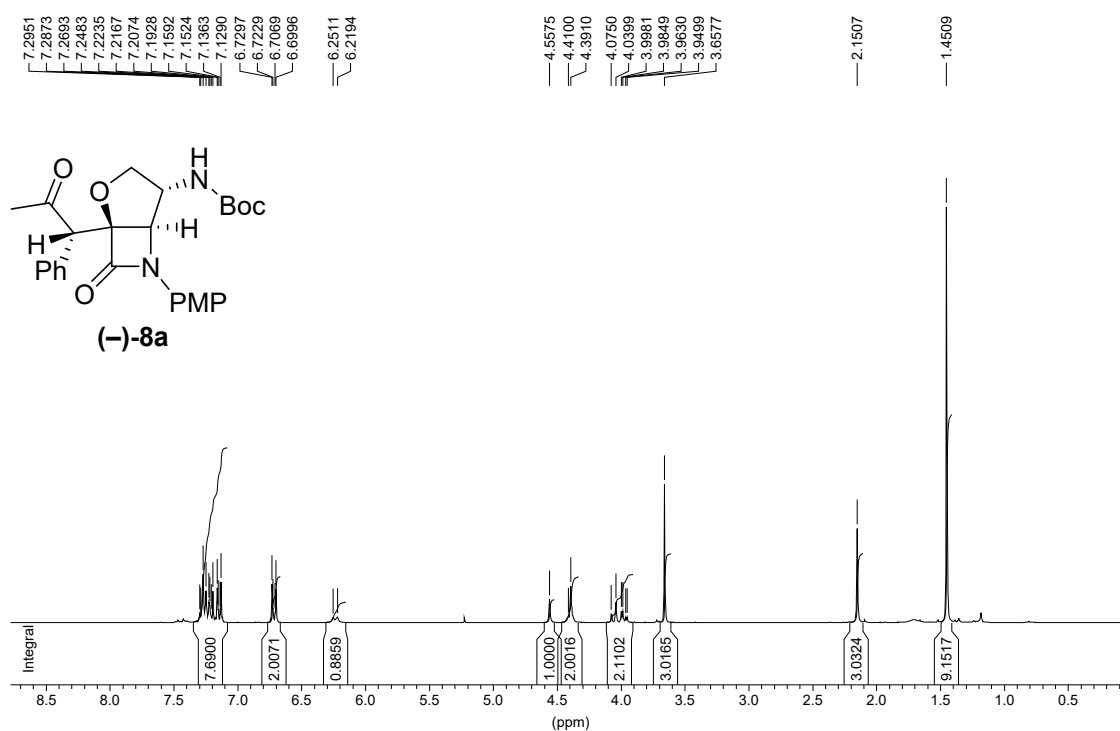




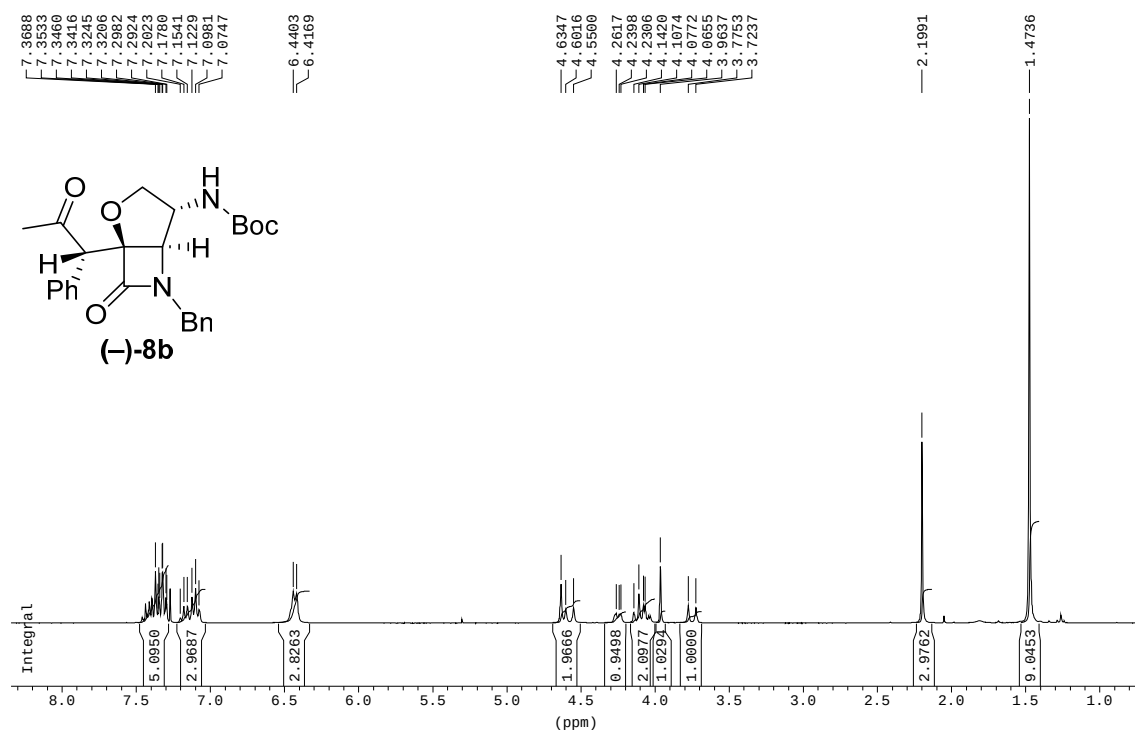




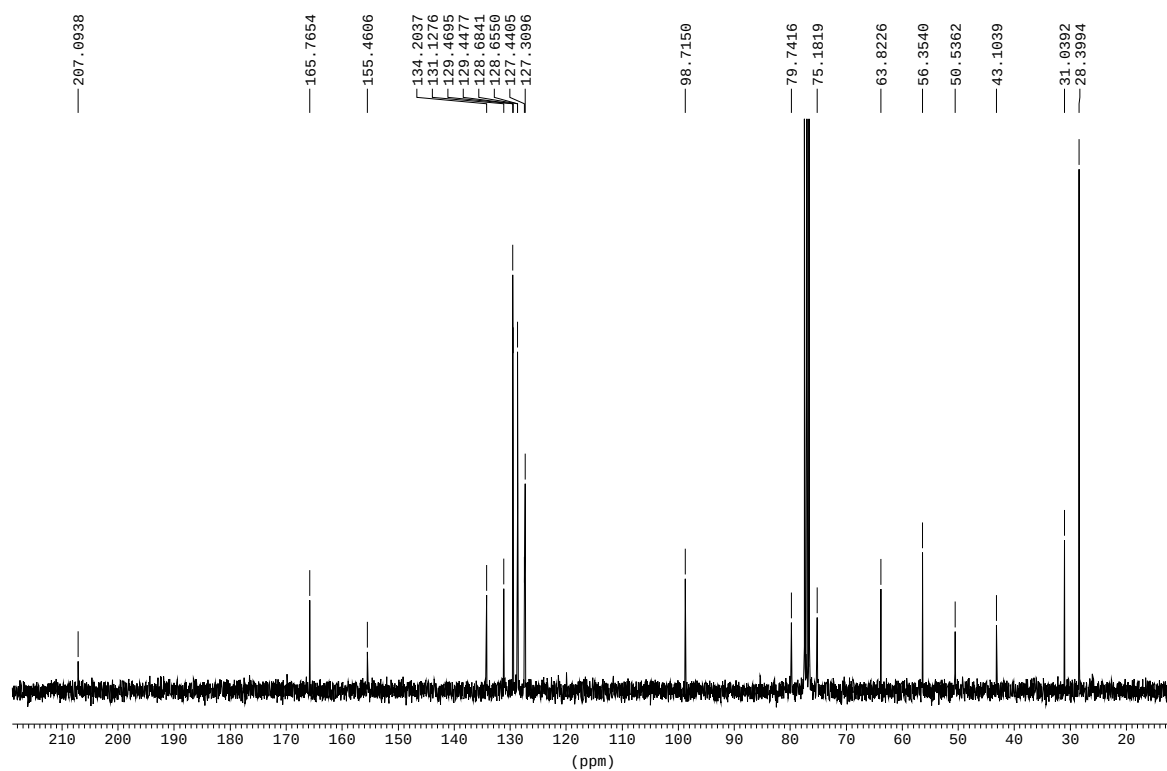




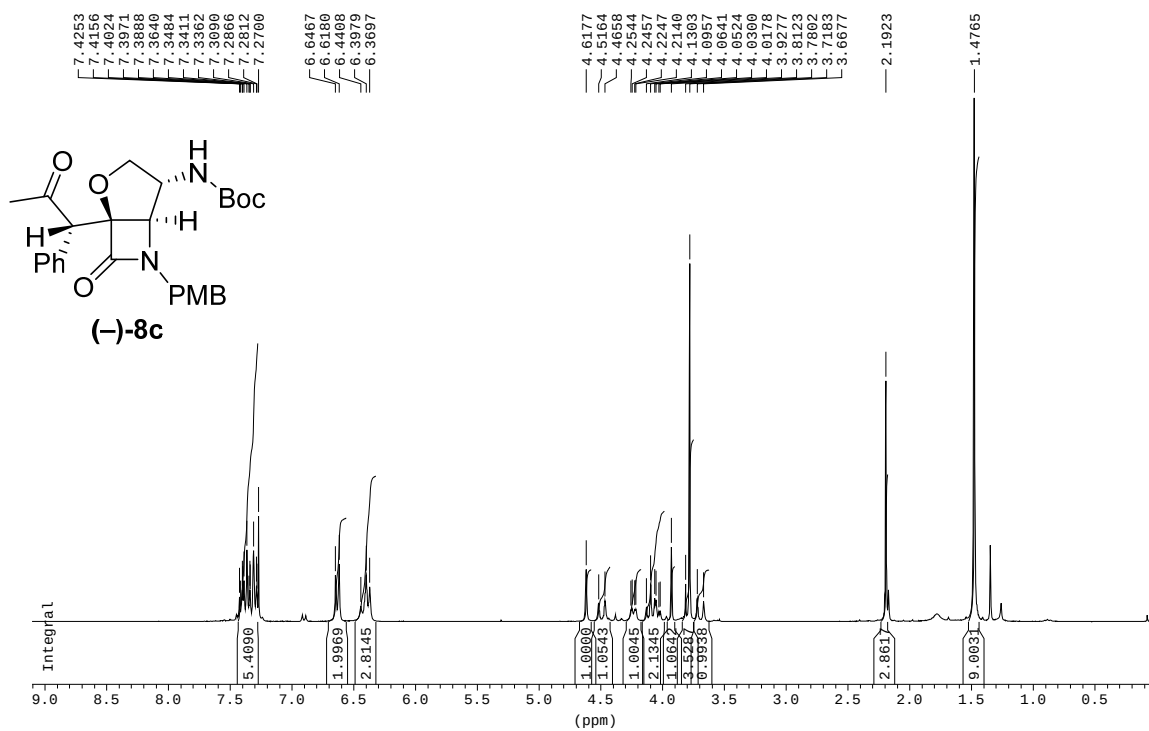
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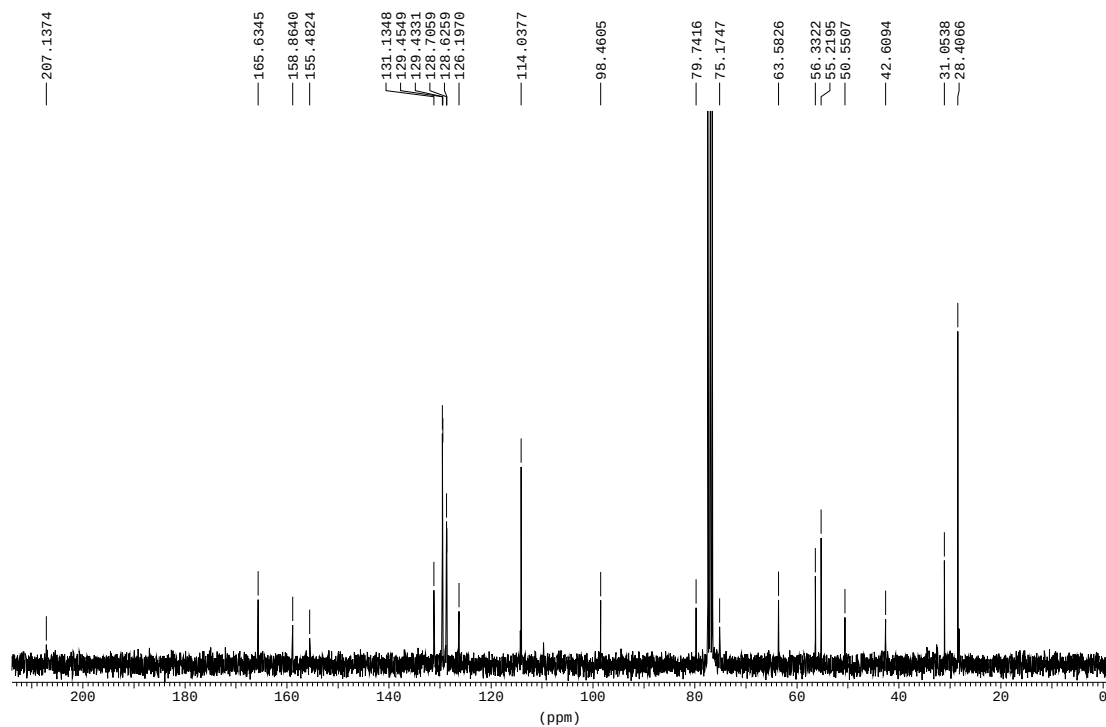
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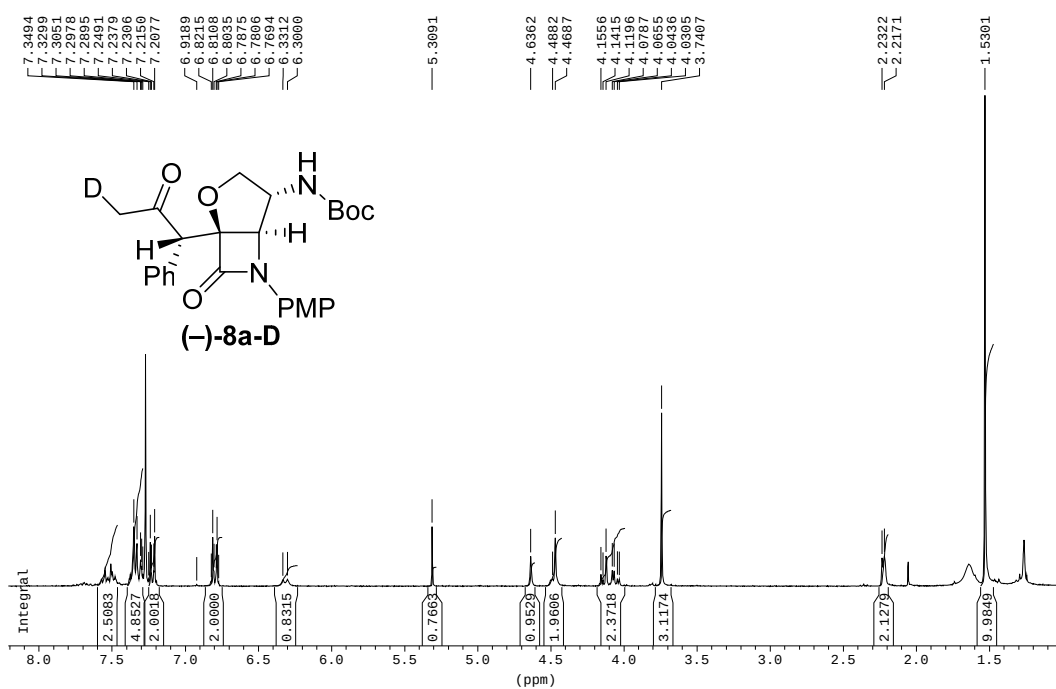
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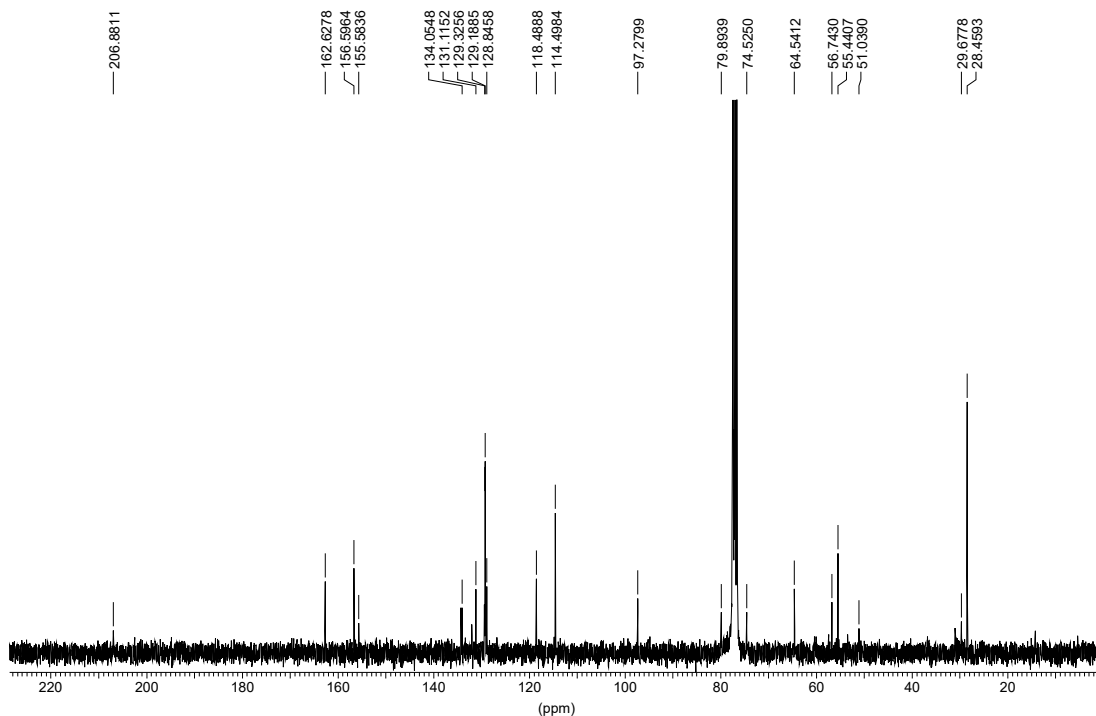
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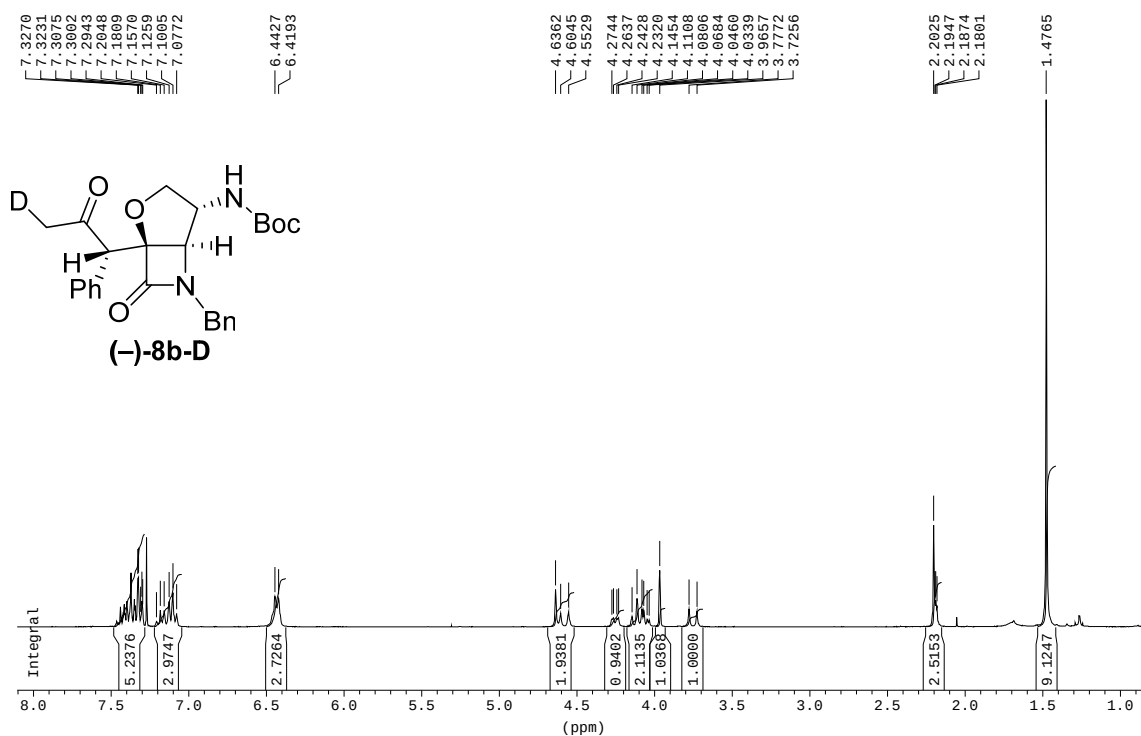
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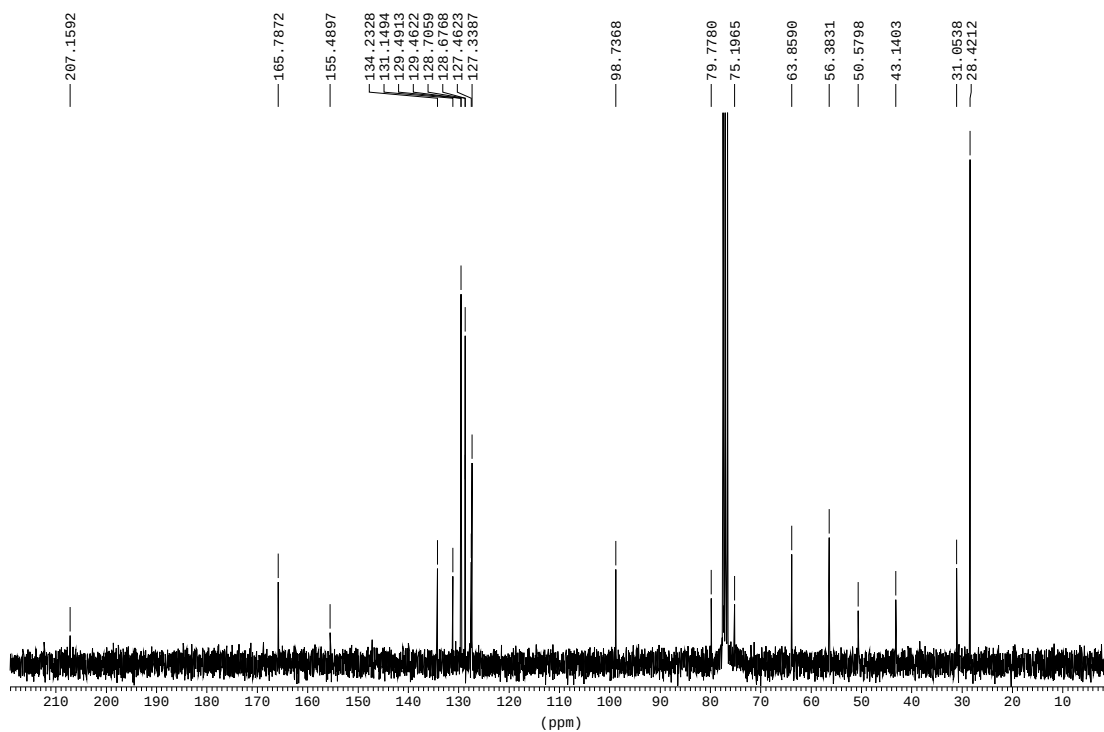
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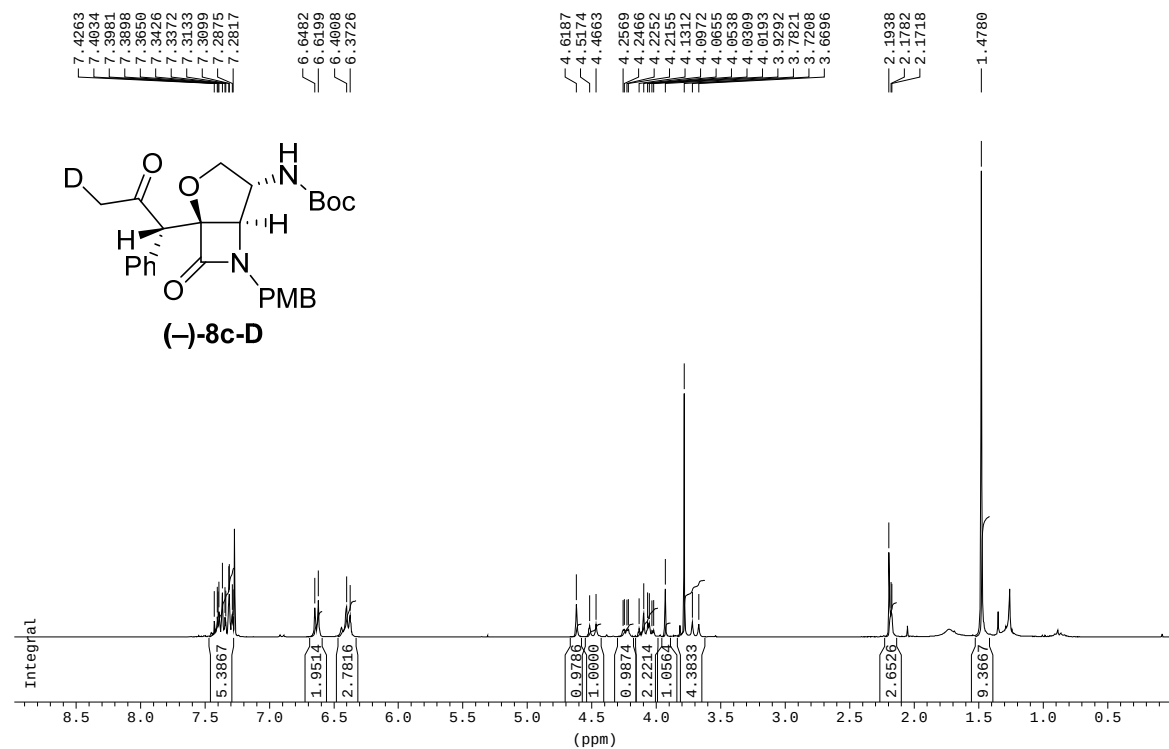
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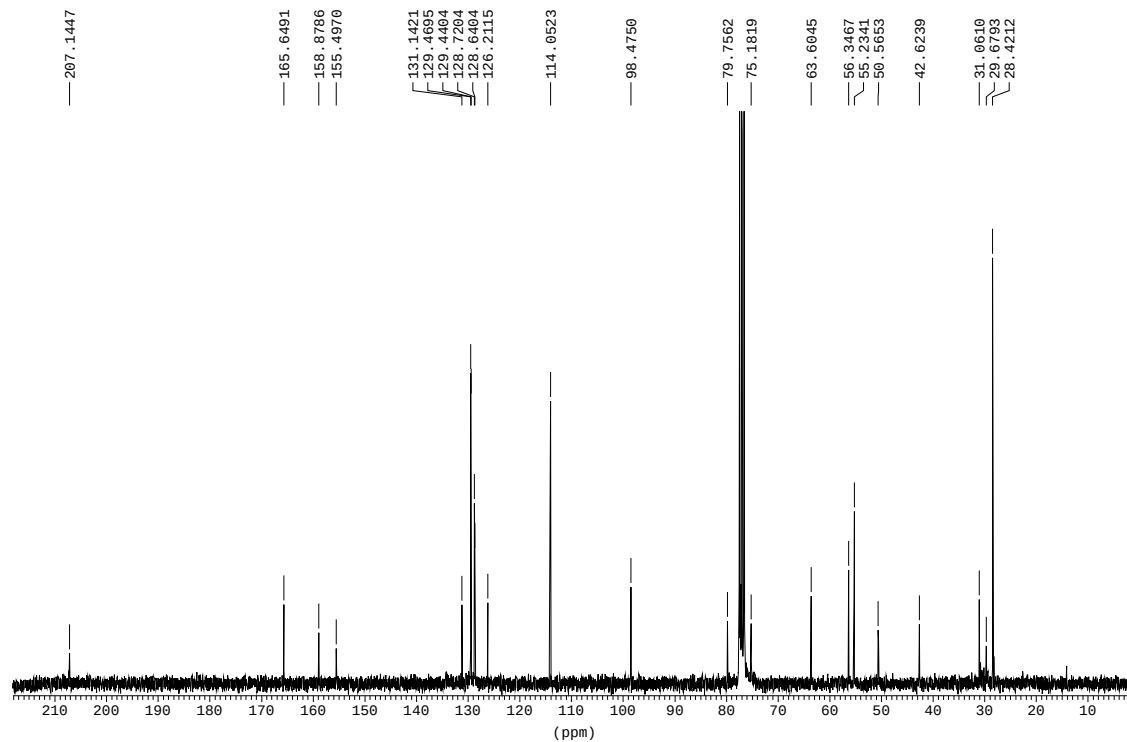
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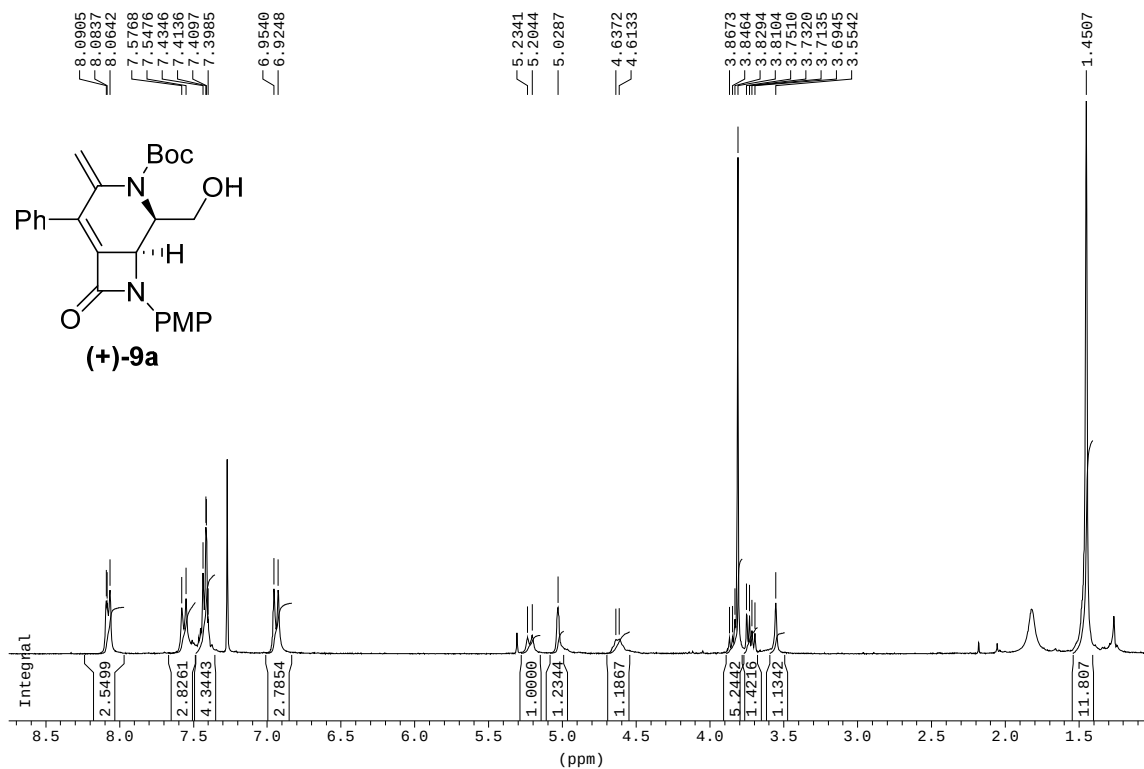
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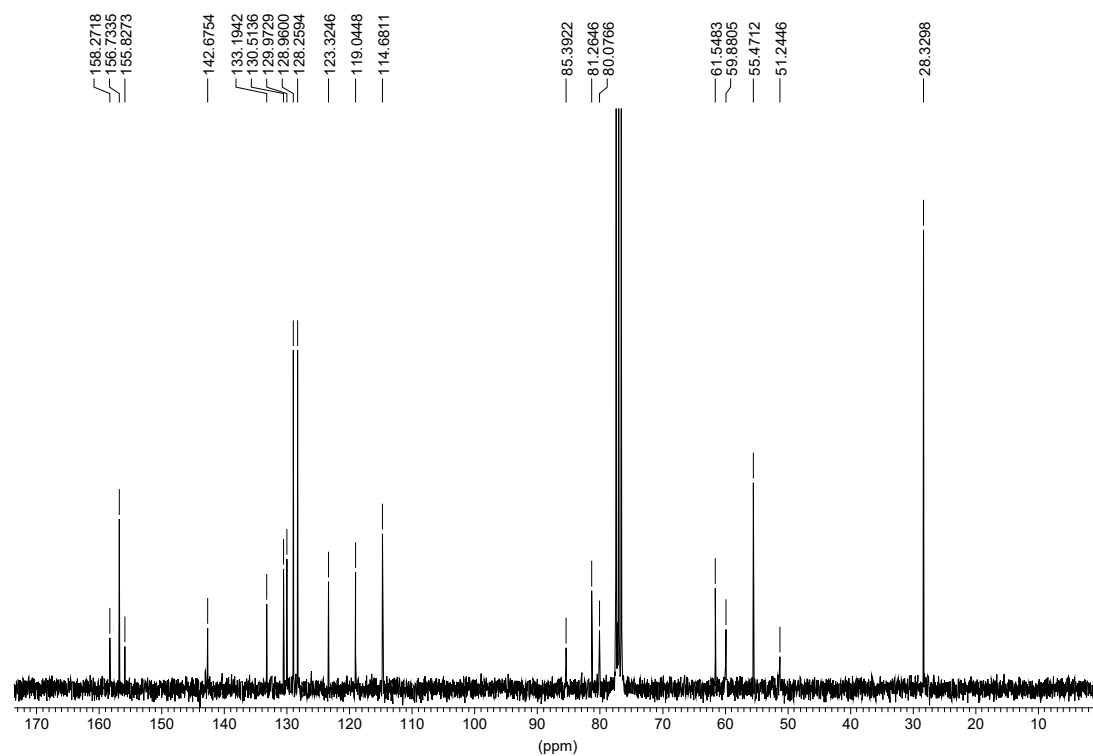
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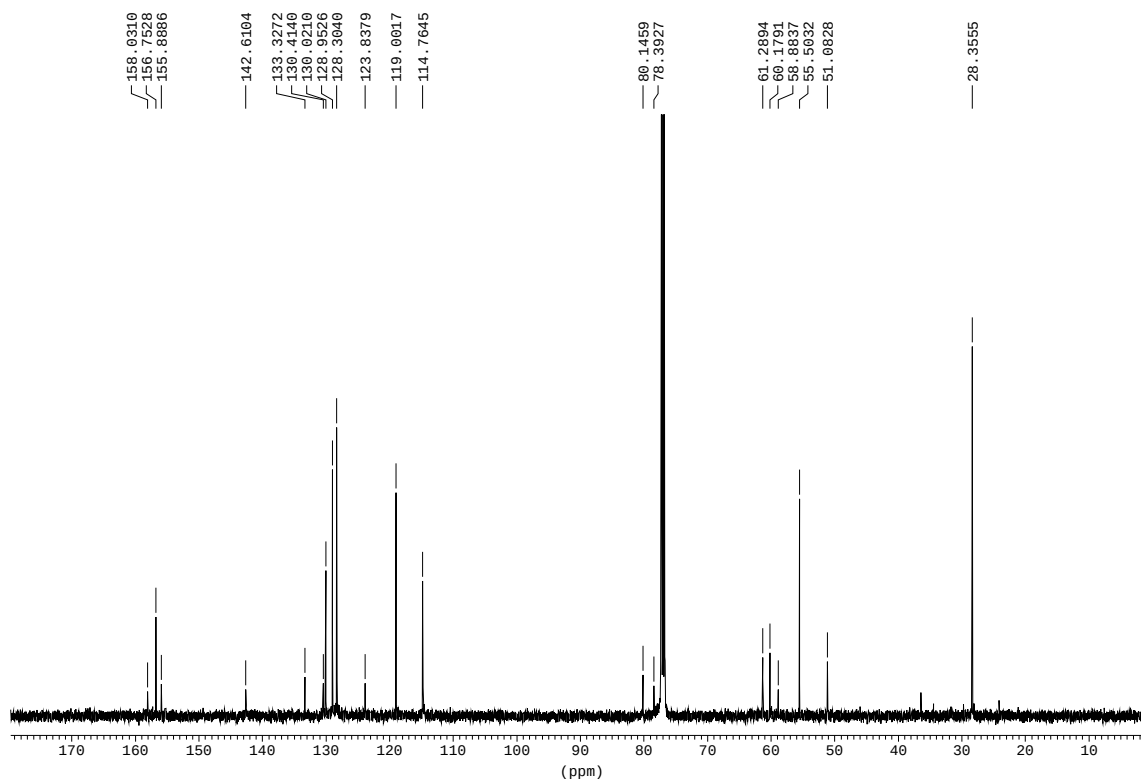
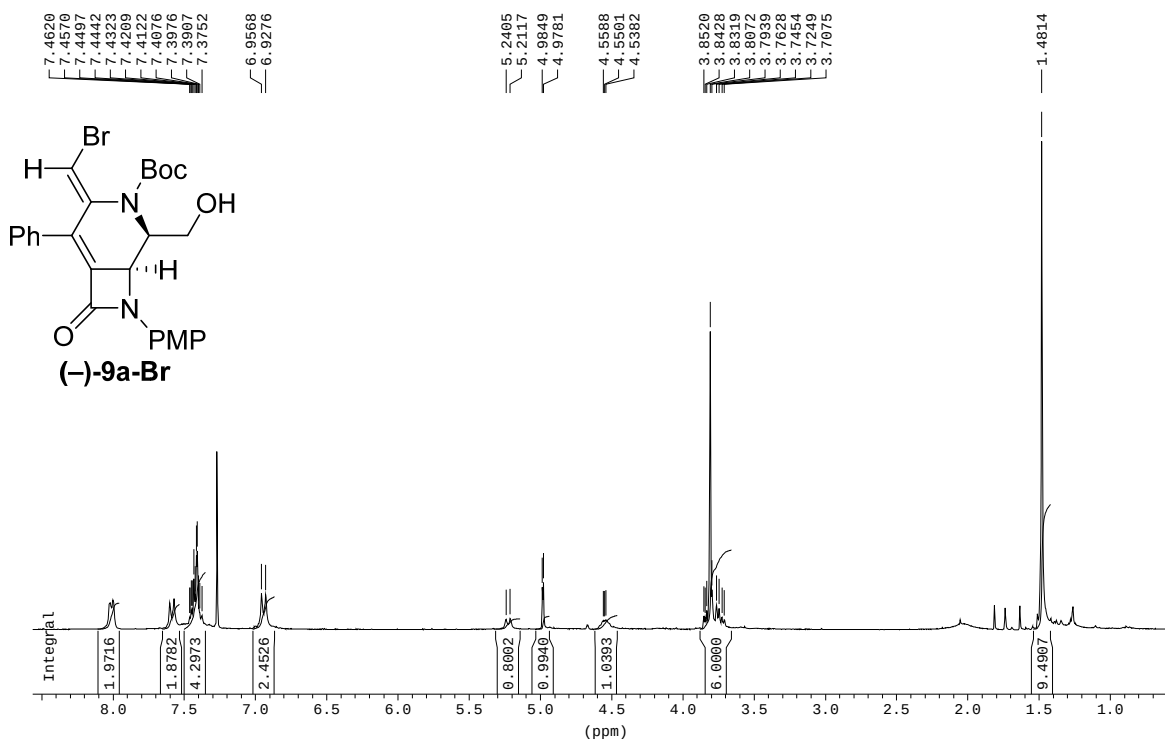
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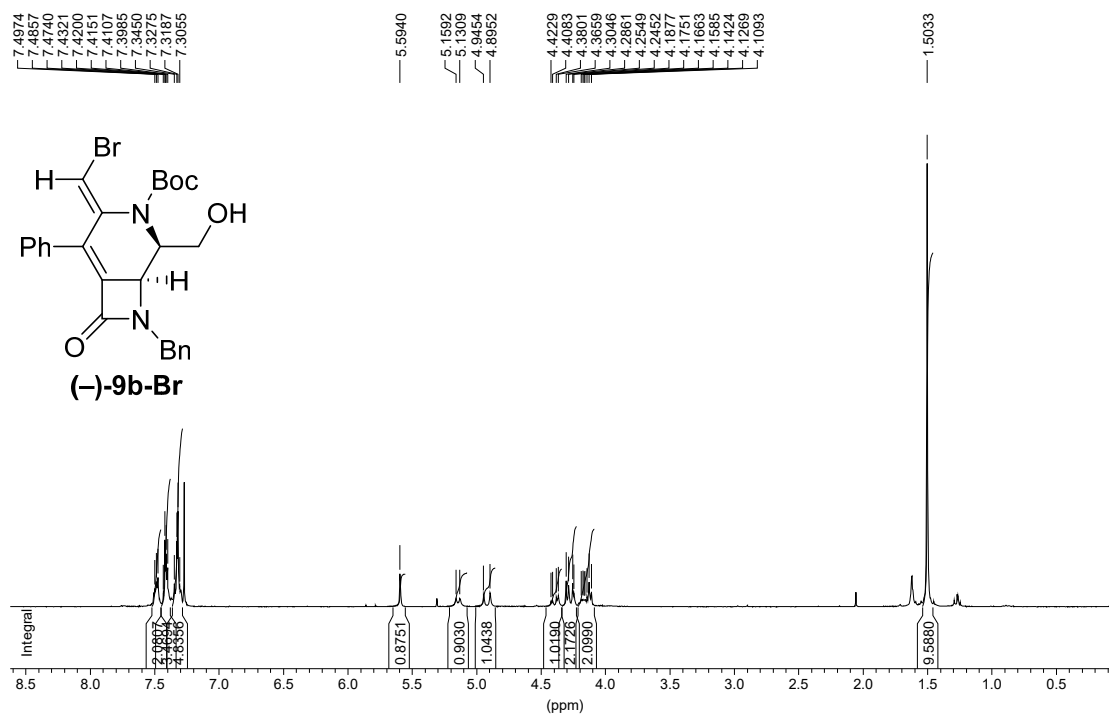
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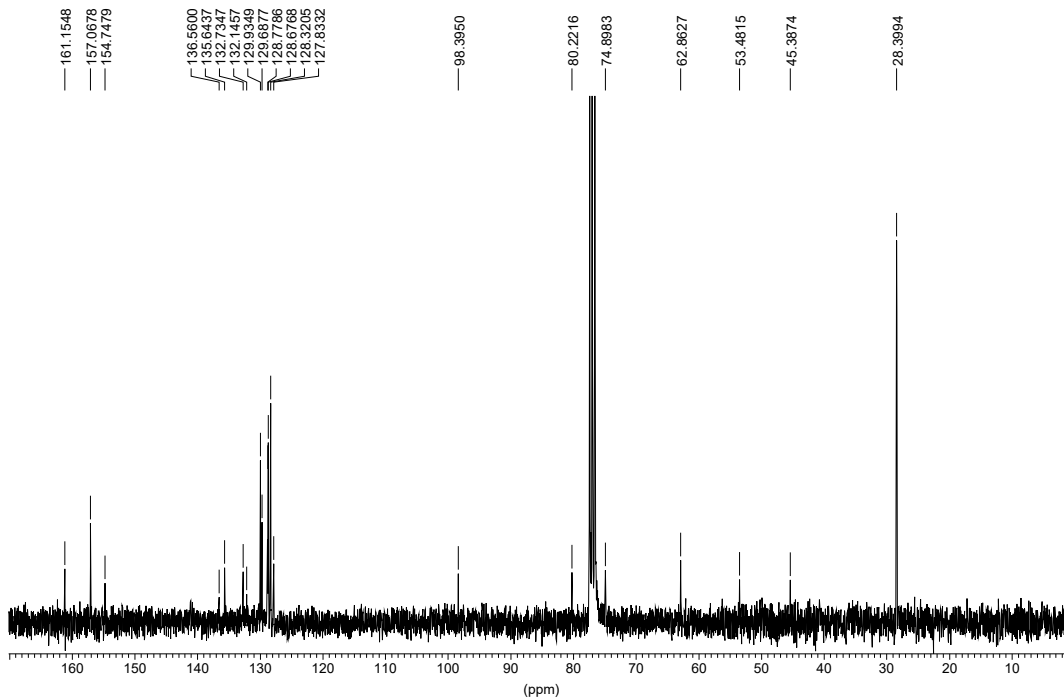
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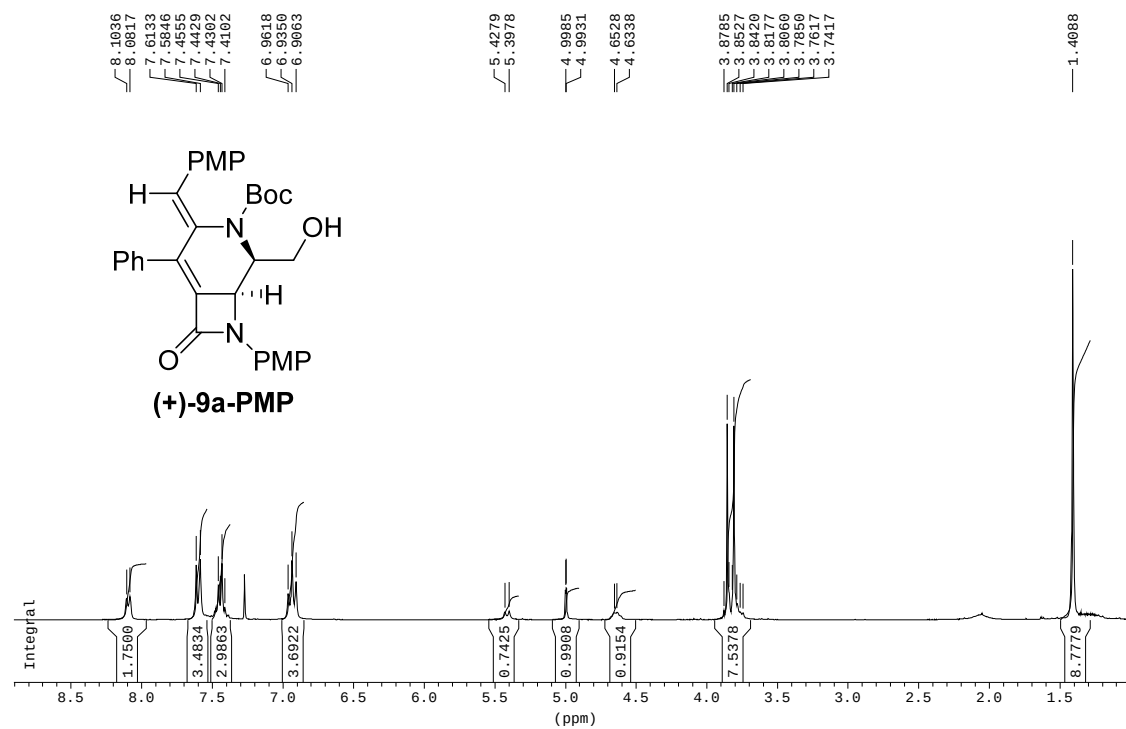
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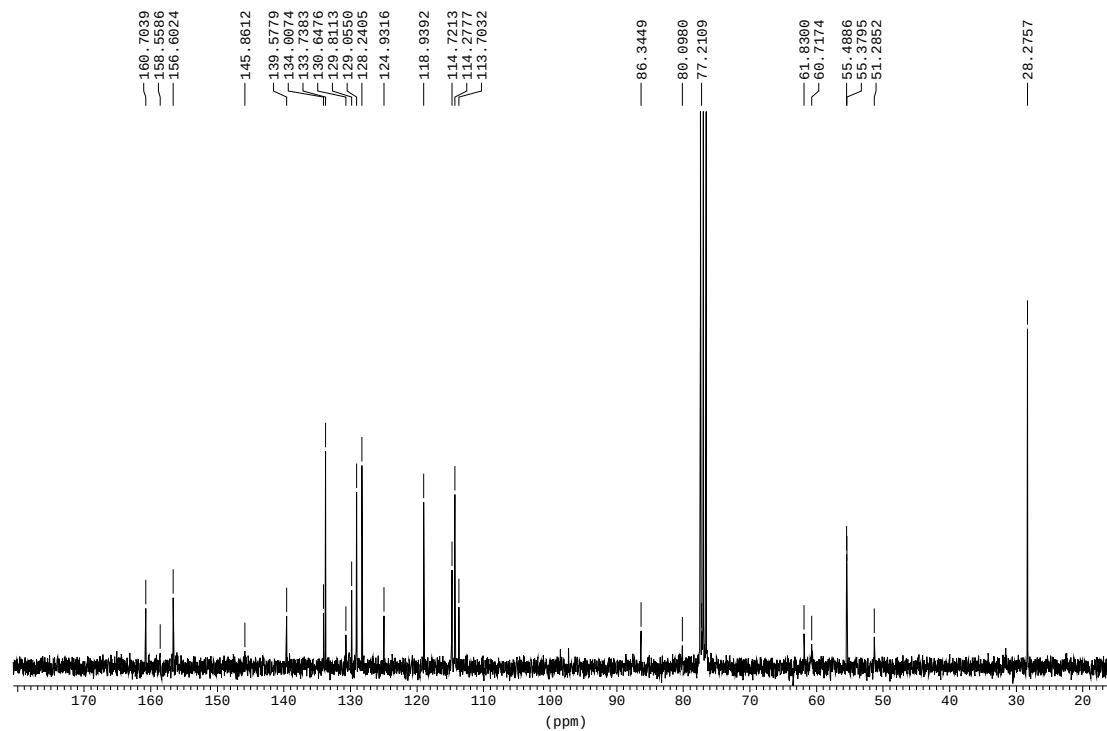
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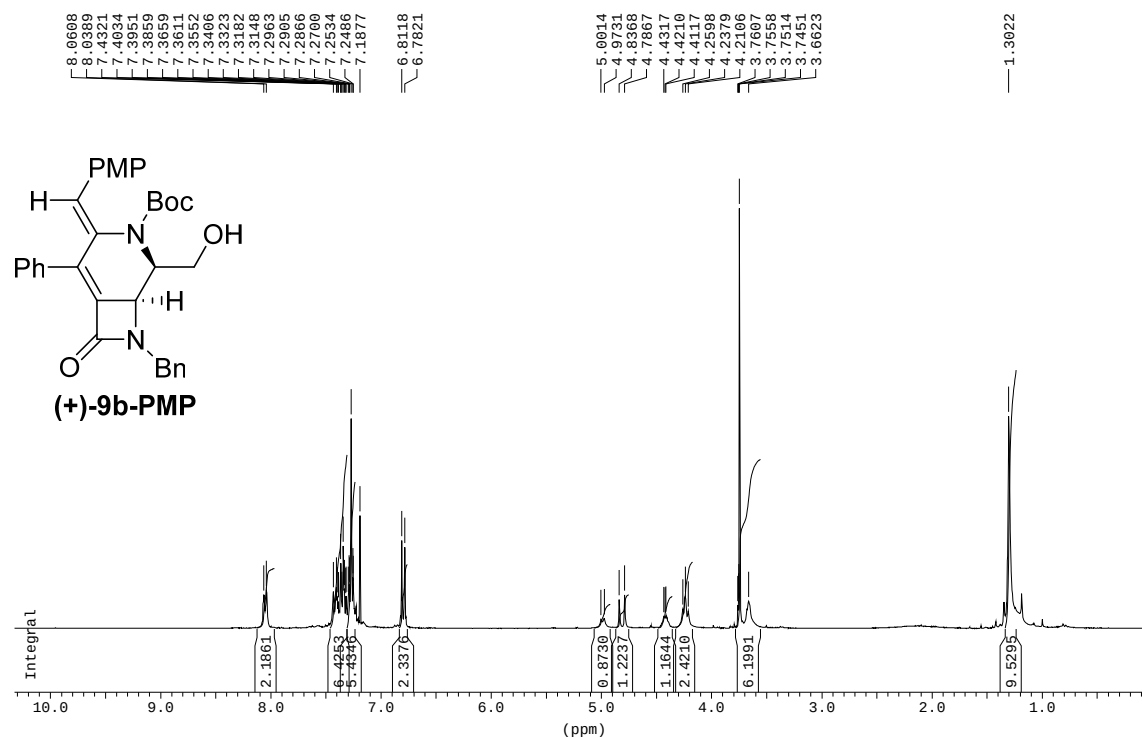
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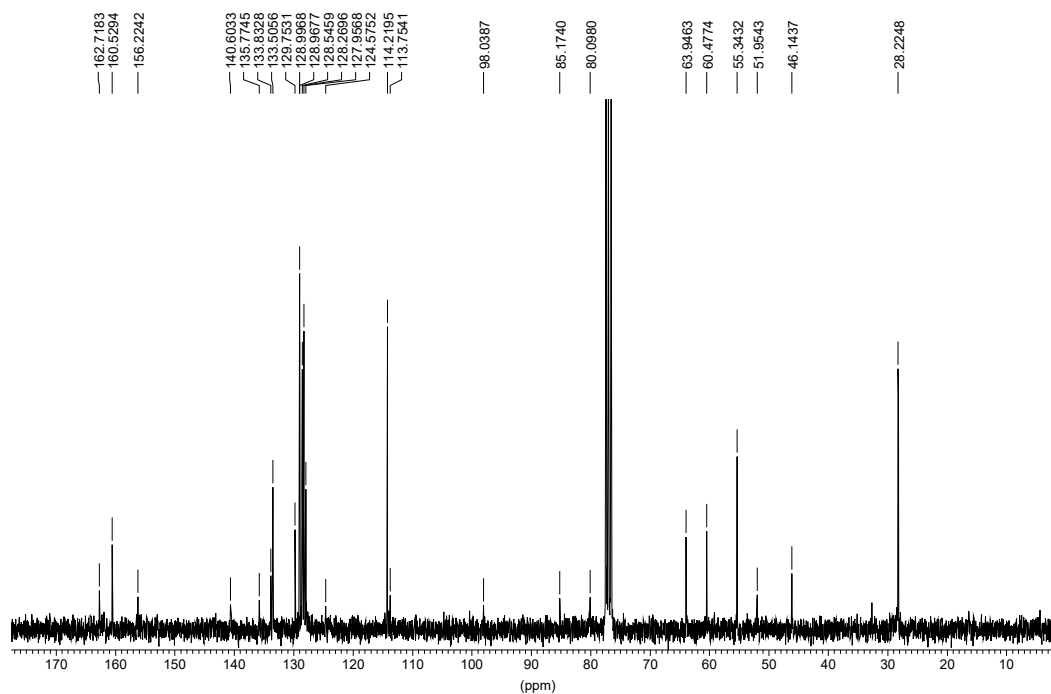
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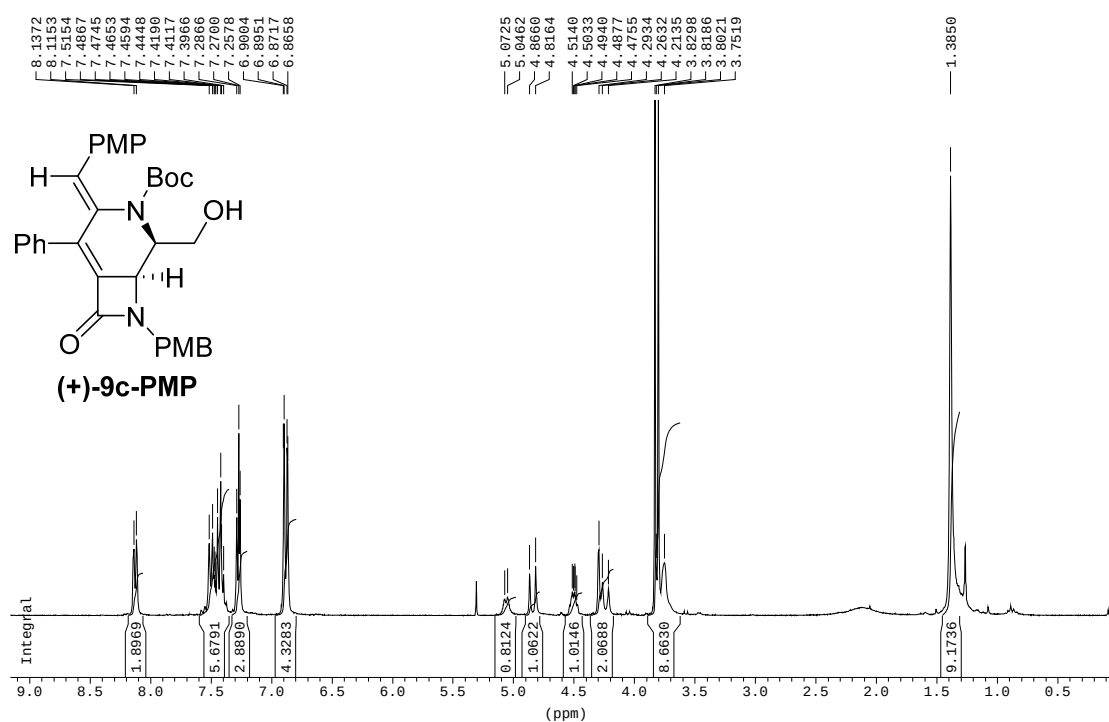
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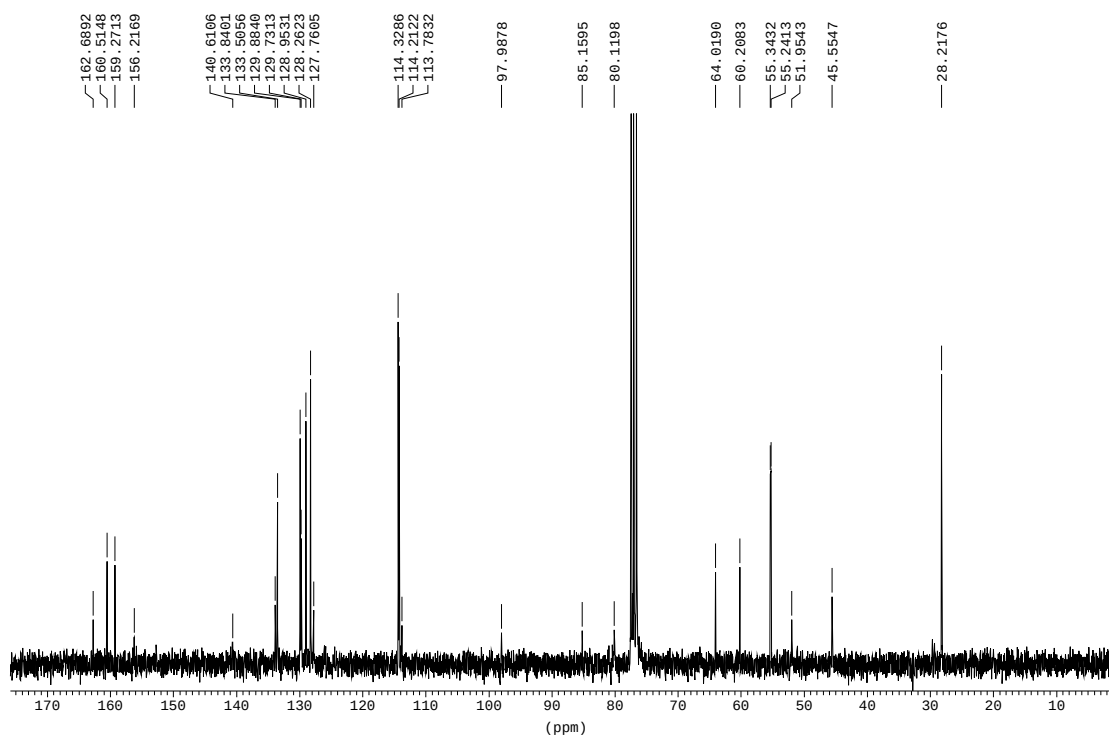
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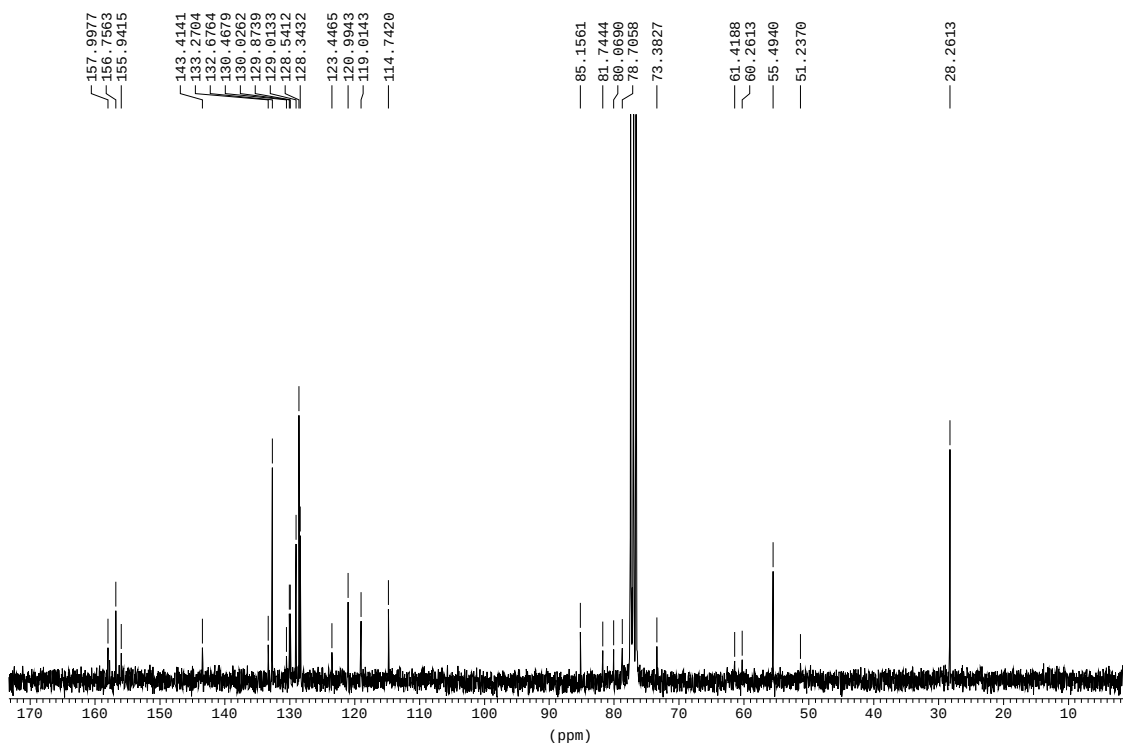


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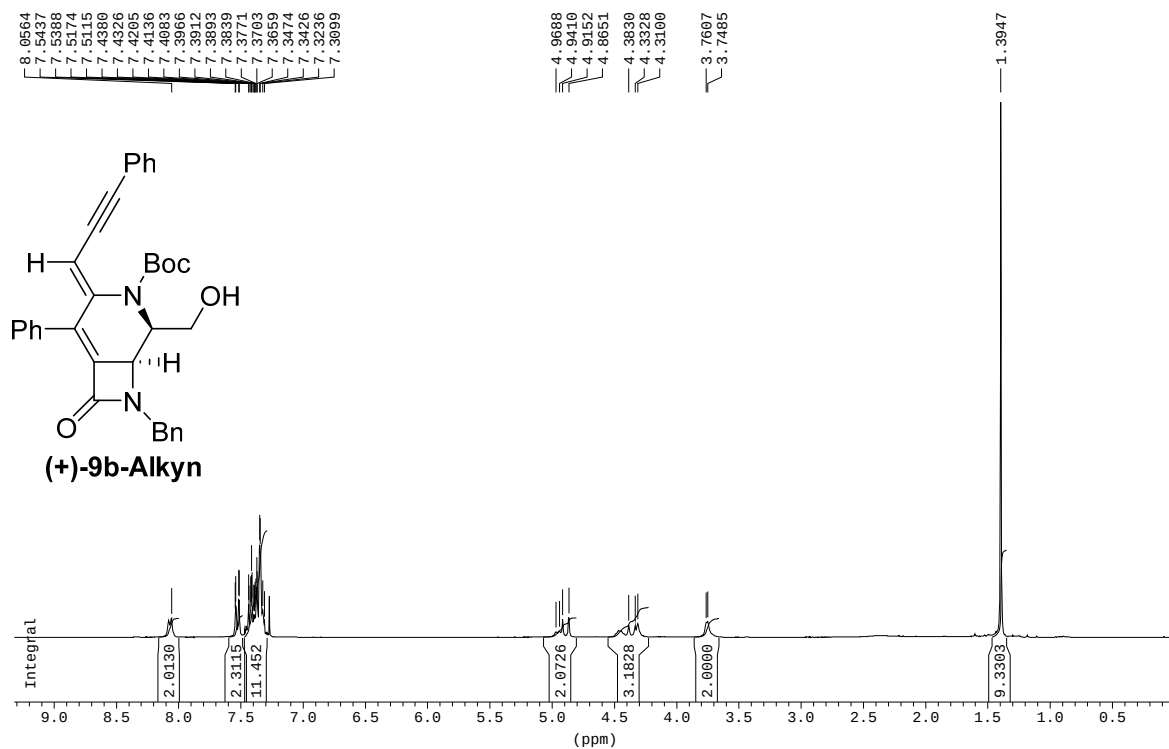


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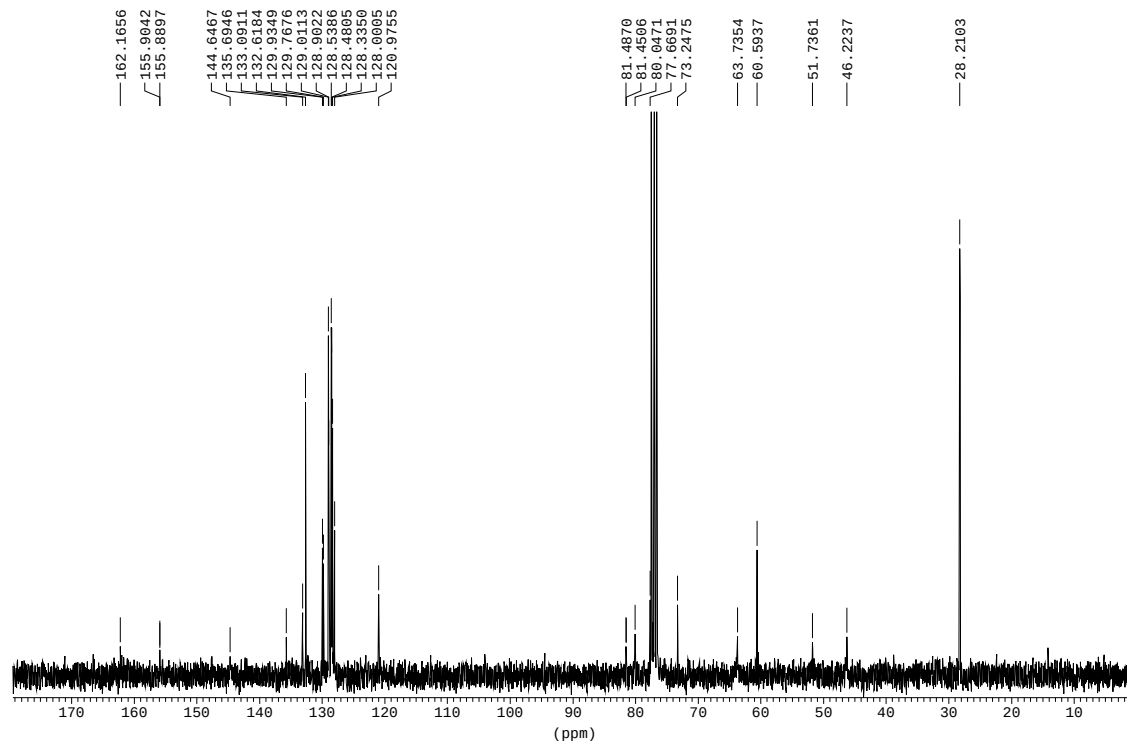




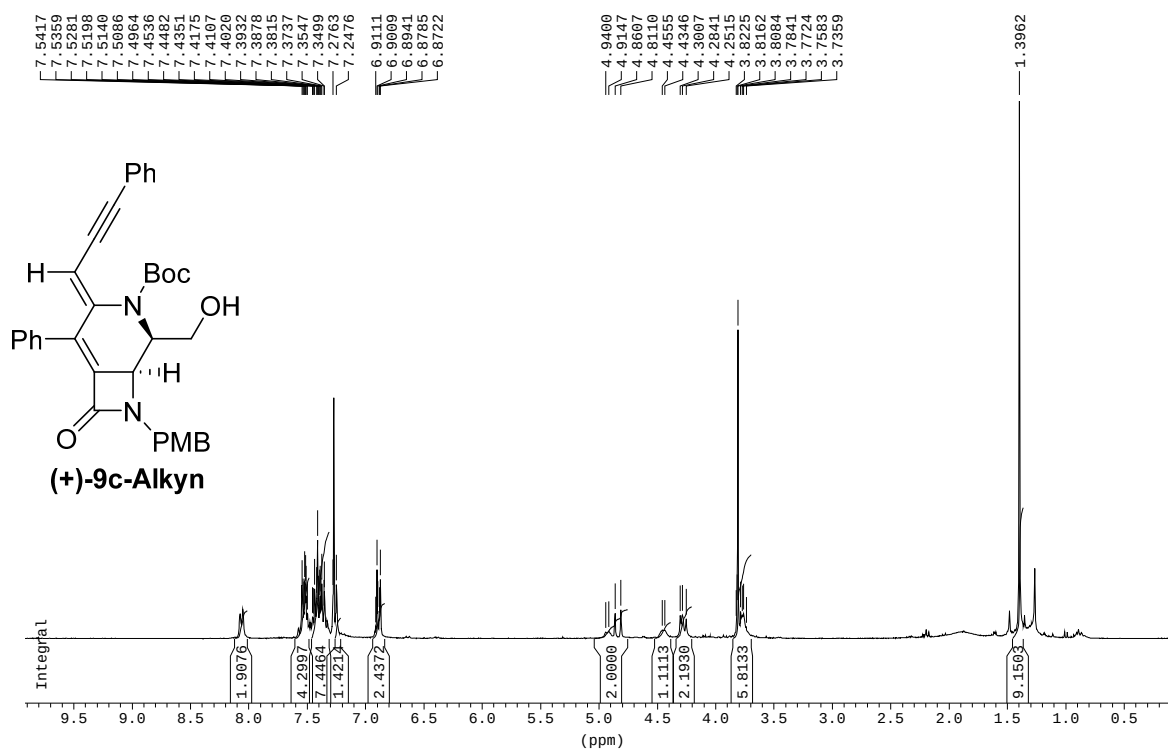
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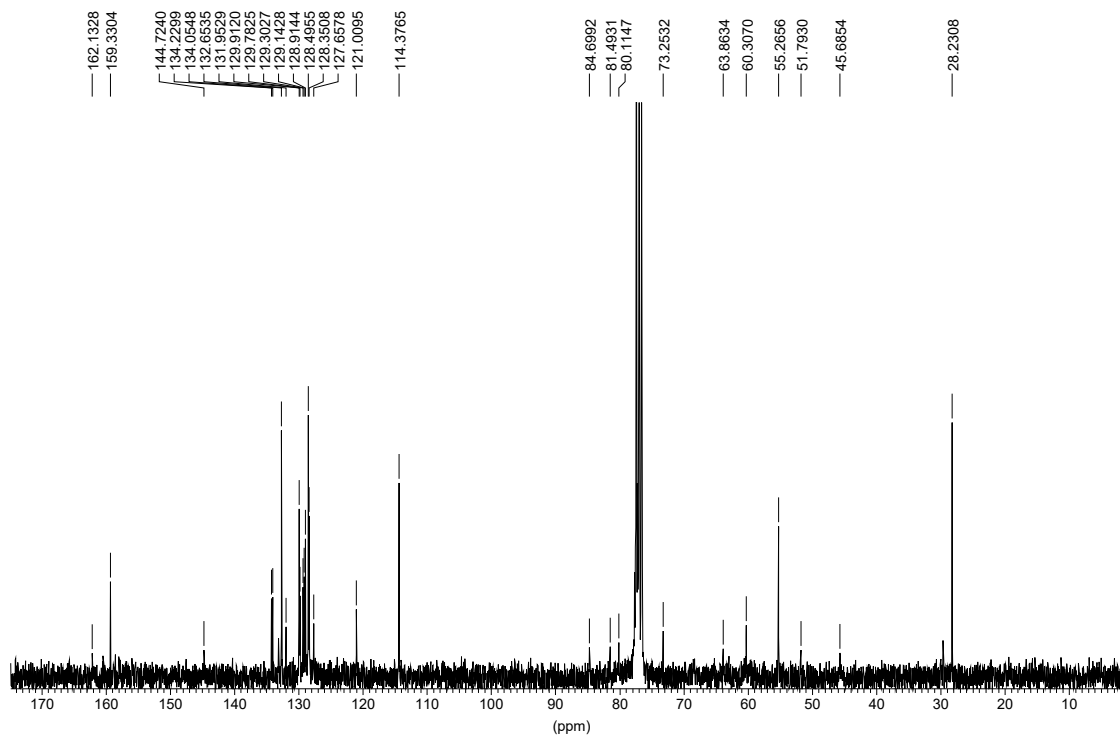
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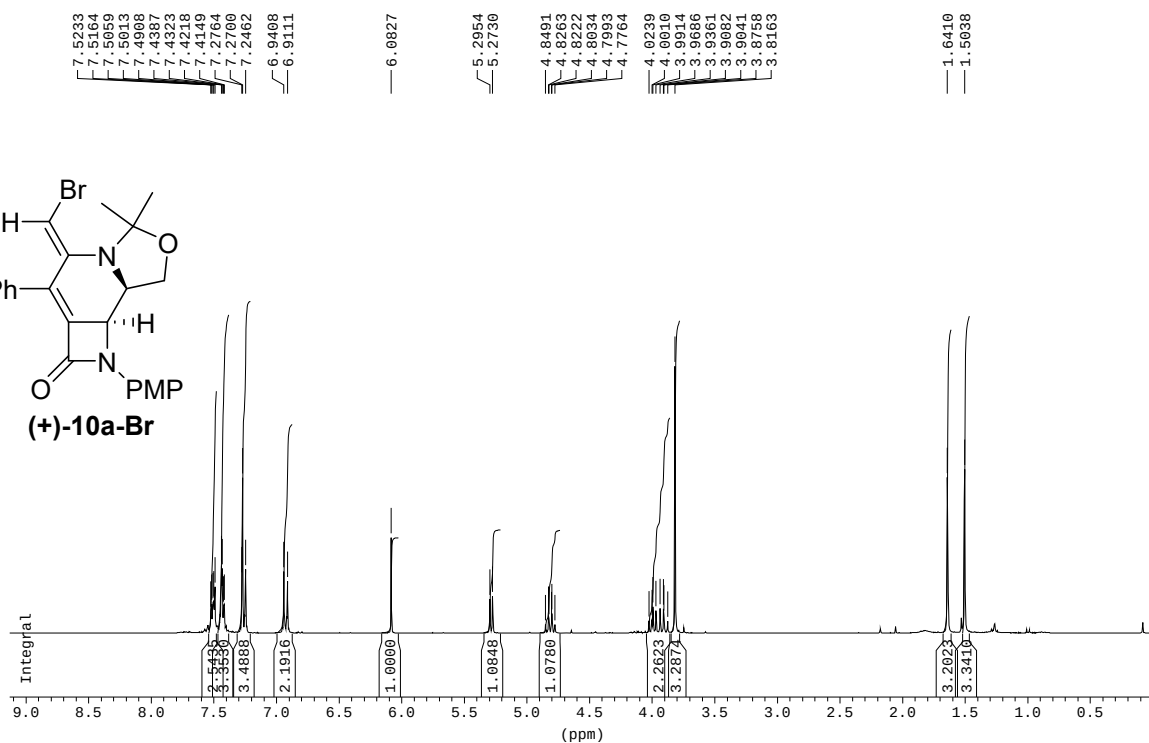
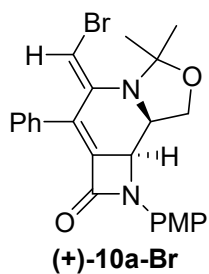
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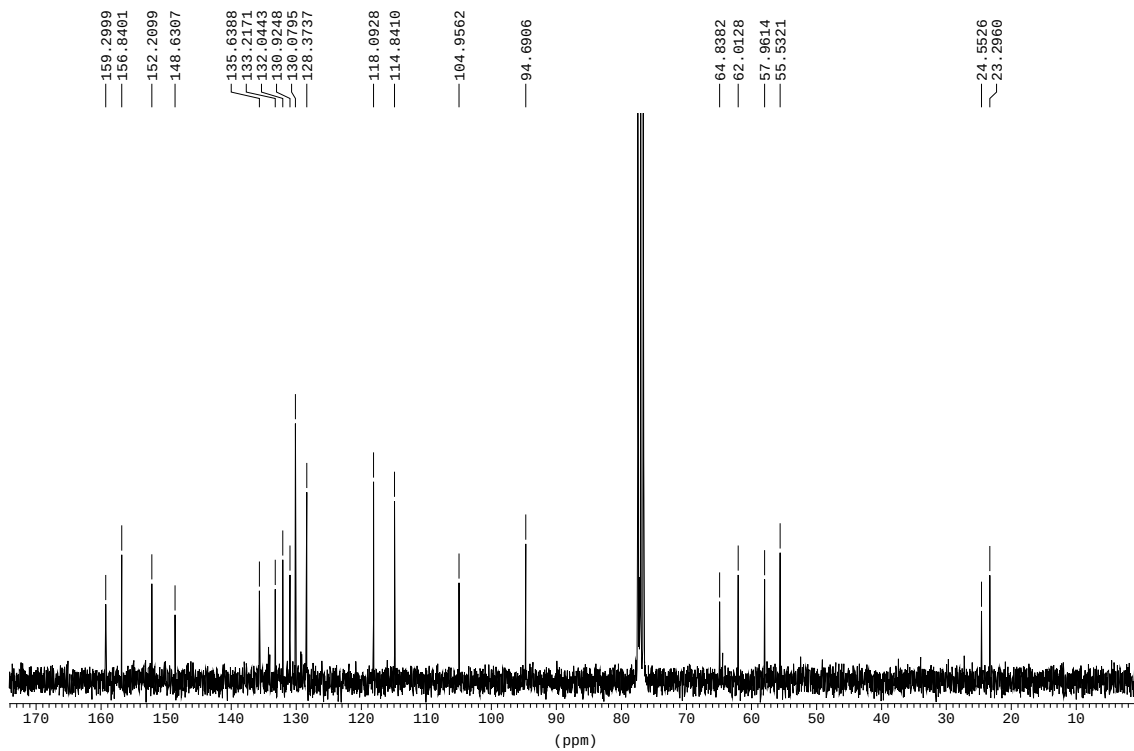
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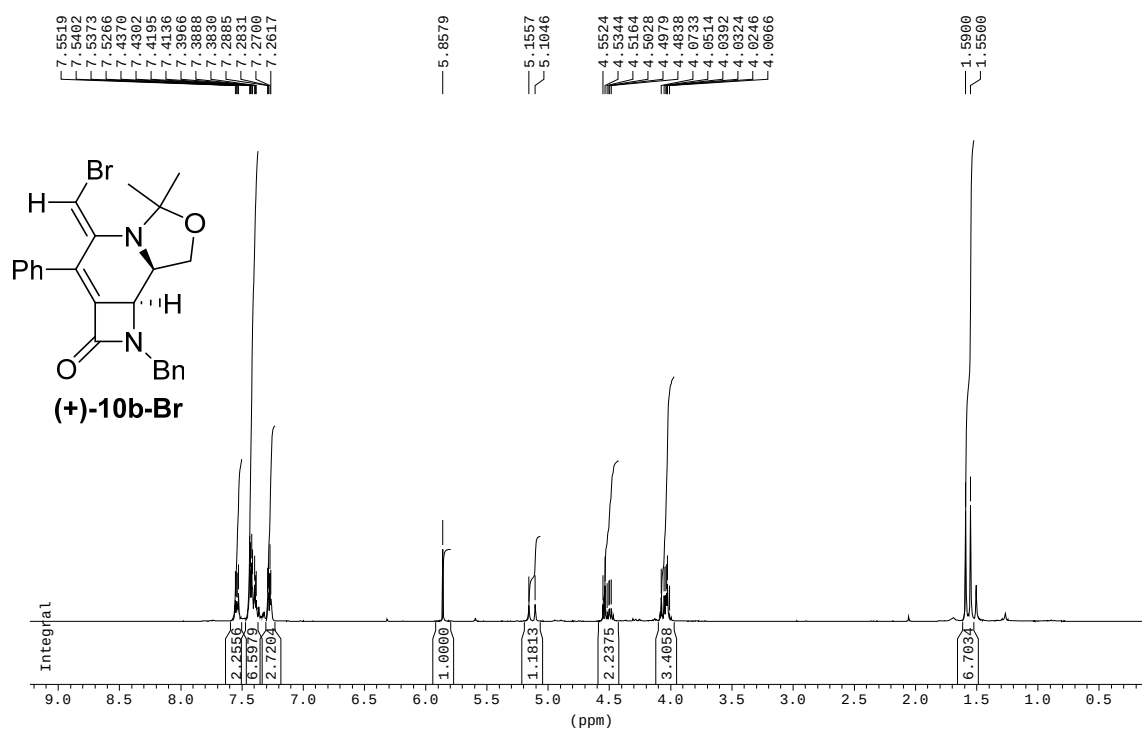
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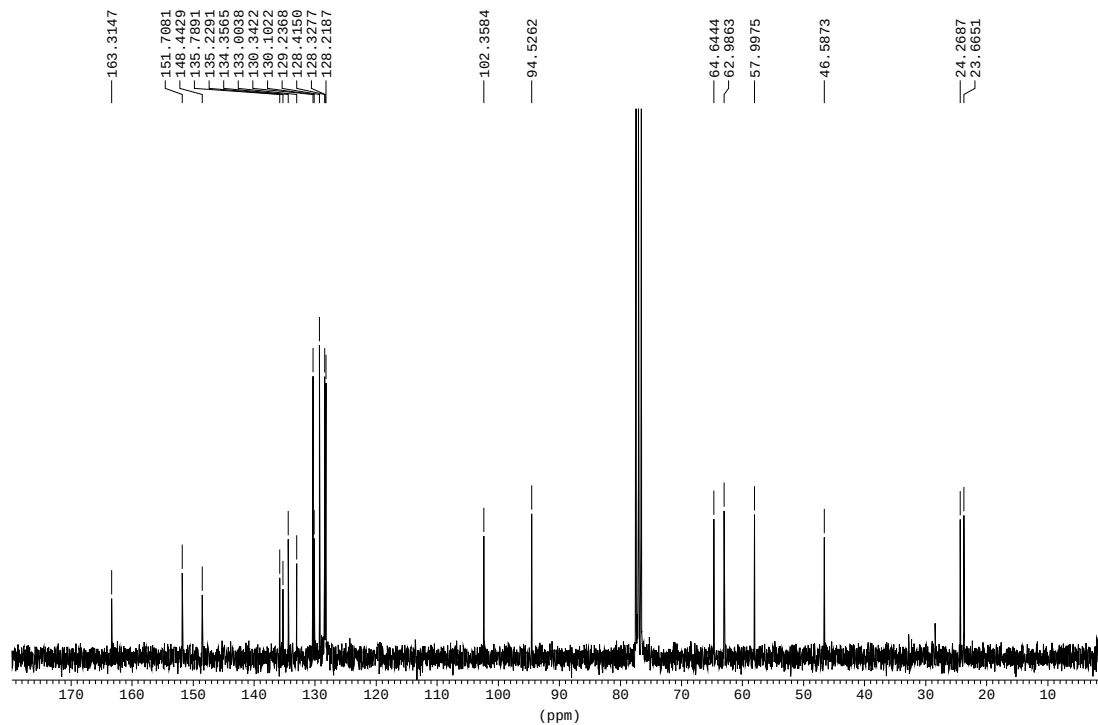
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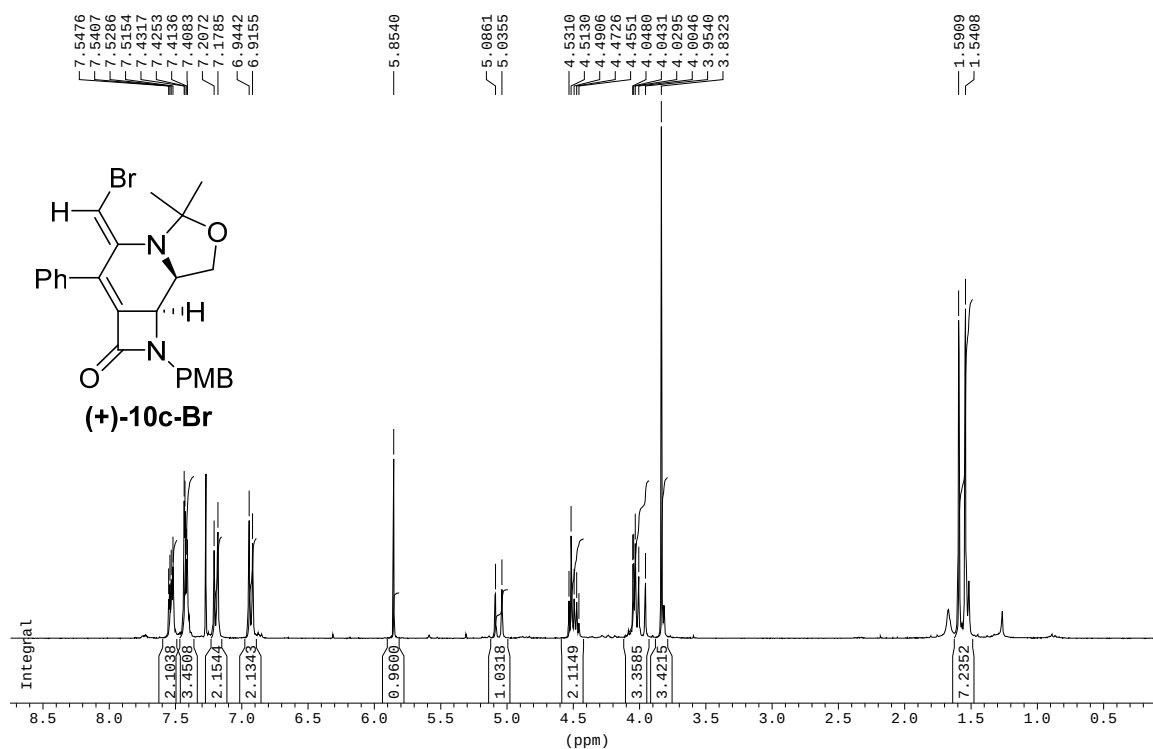
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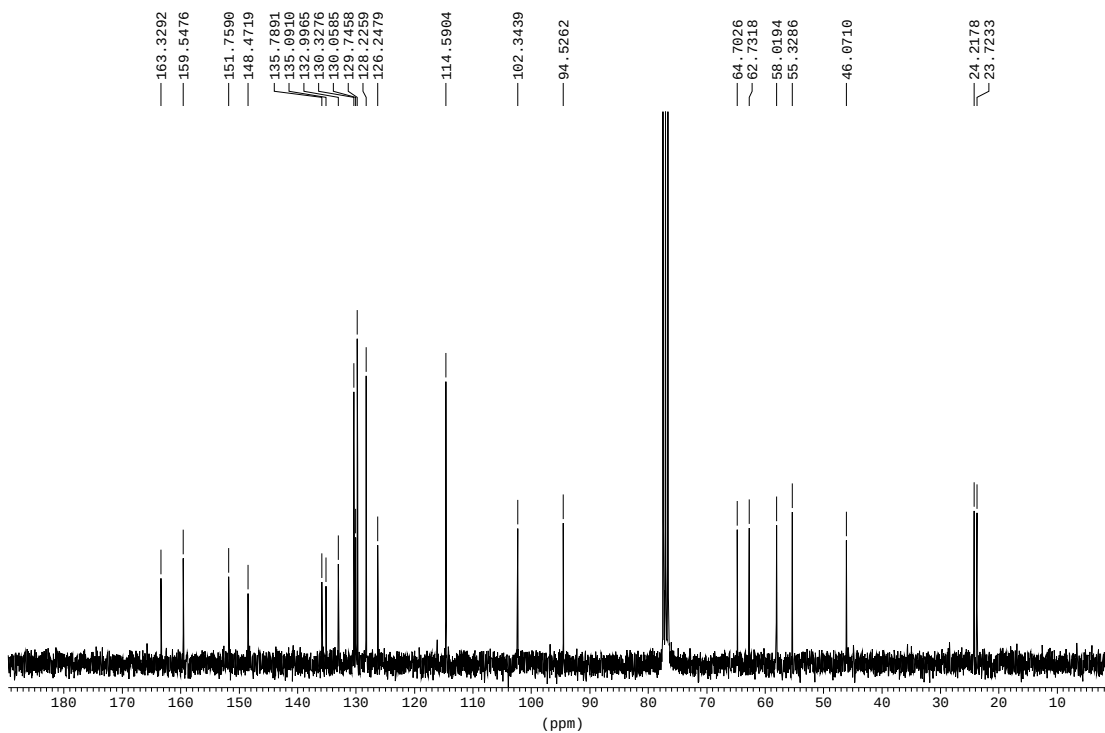
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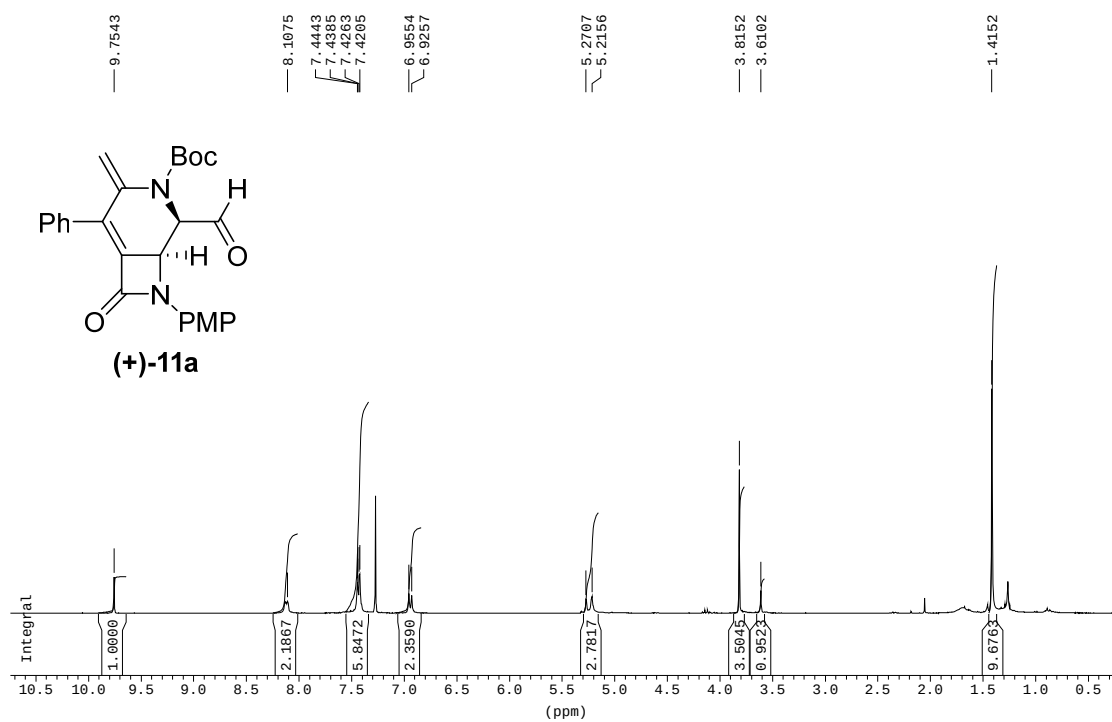
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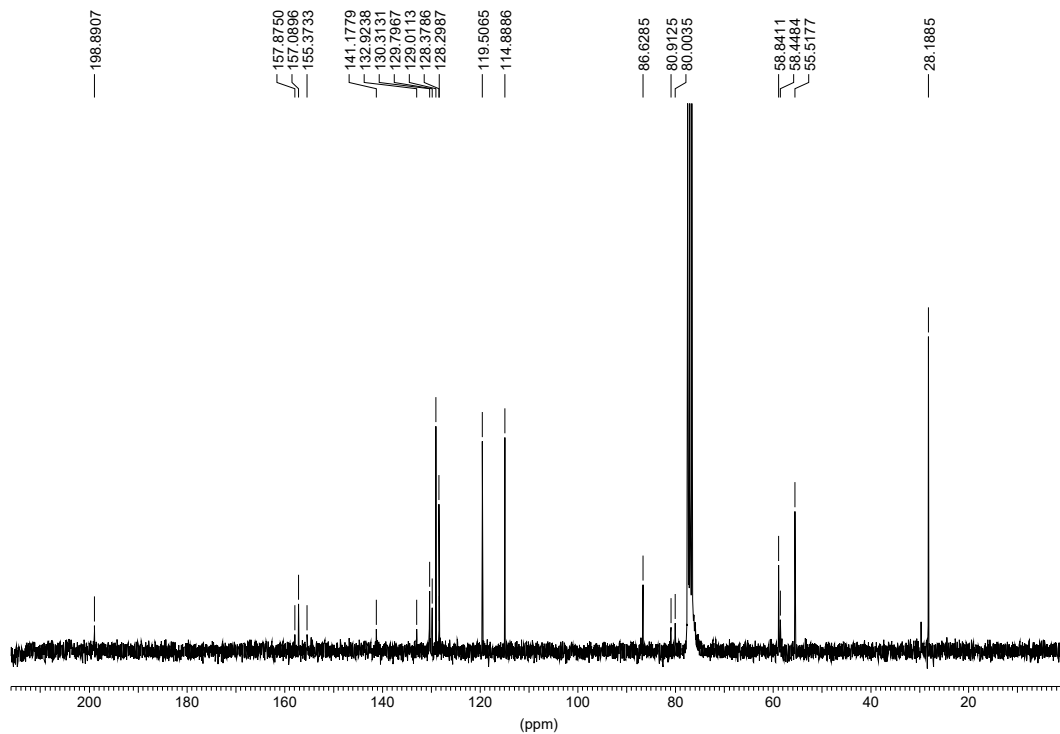
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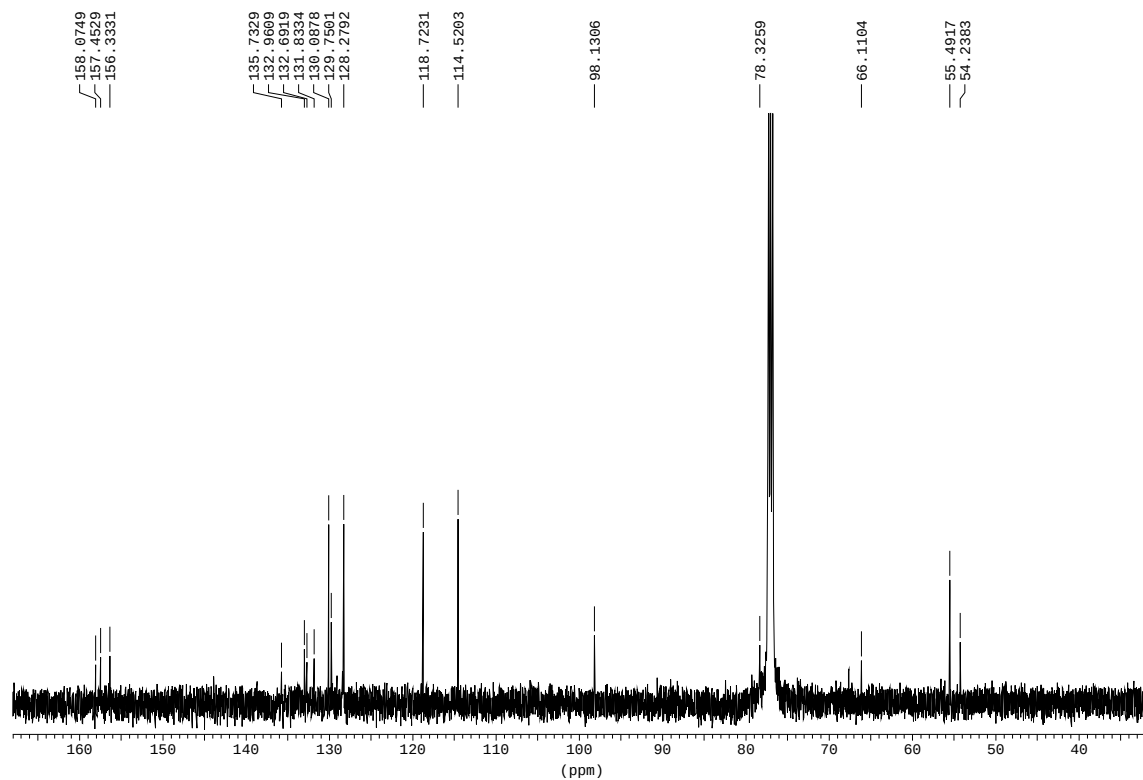
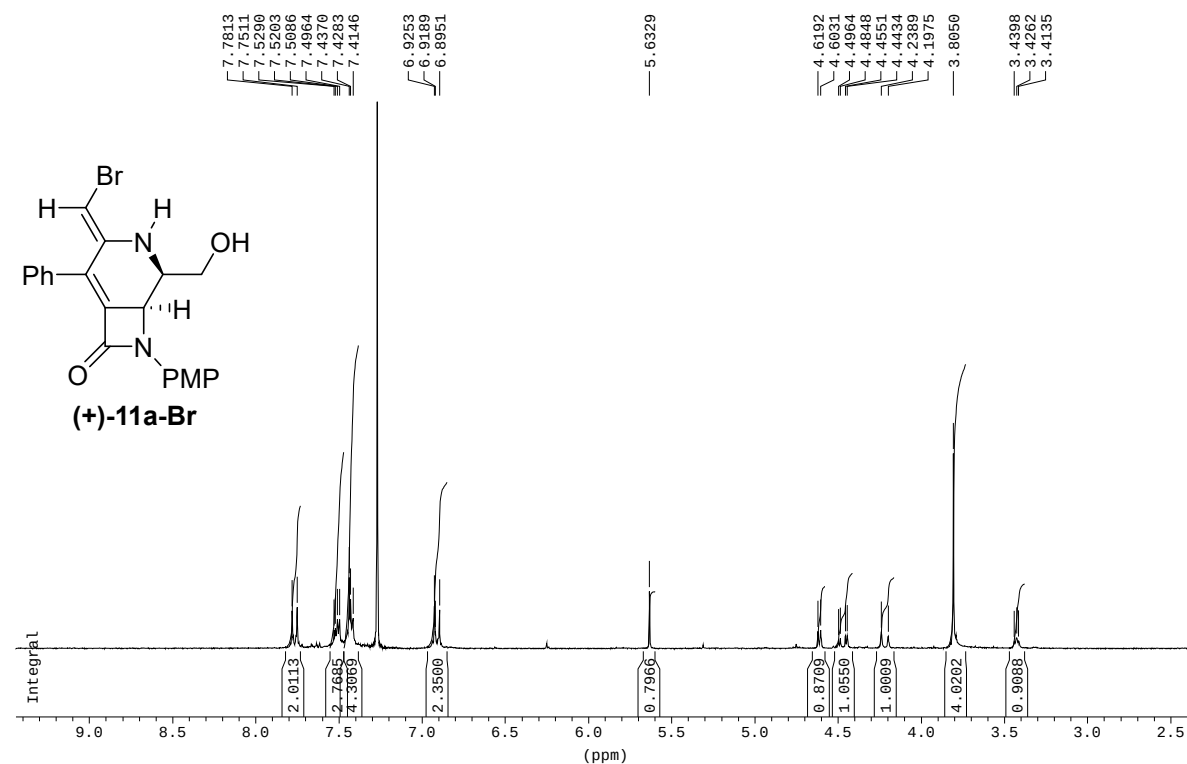
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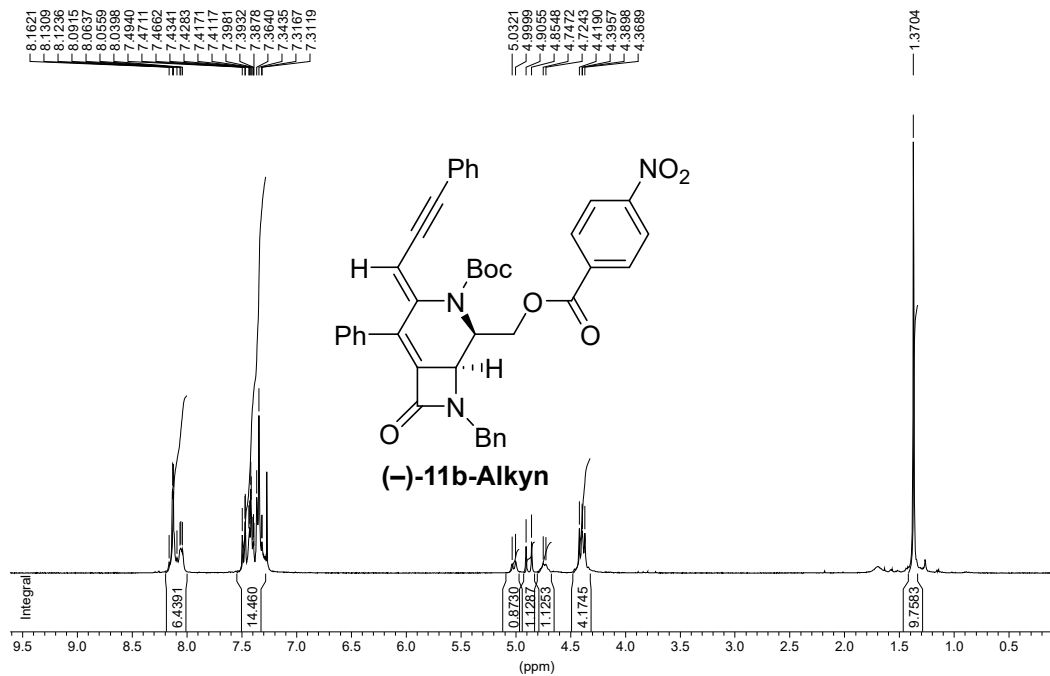
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