General Remarks: Nuclear magnetic resonance (¹H NMR (400 MHz), ¹³C NMR (100 MHz)) spectra were determined on a JEOL-ECS400 instrument. Chemical shifts for ¹H NMR are reported in parts per million downfields from tetramethylsilane (δ) as the internal standard and coupling constants are in hertz (Hz). The following abbreviations are used for spin multiplicity: s = singlet, d = doublet, t = triplet, g = guartet, m = multiplet, br = broad. Chemical shifts for ¹³C NMR were reported in ppm relative to the center line of a triplet at 77.16 ppm for deuteriochloroform. Infrared (IR) spectra were recorded on a JASCO FT/IR-410 Fourier Transform Infrared Spectrophotometer and were reported in wavenumbers (cm⁻¹). High resolution mass spectra (HRMS) were obtained on a JEOL JMS-T100LP AccuTOF LC-plus either in positive electrospray ionization (ESI) method or in positive direct analysis in real time (DART) ionization method, using sodium trifluoroacetate (TFANa) or polyethylene glycol (PEG) as the internal standard. Melting points (mp) were determined on a Yanaco Micro Melting Point Apparatus. Analytical thin layer chromatography (TLC) was performed on Merck precoated analytical plates, 0.25 mm thick, silica gel 60 F₂₅₄. Preparative TLC separations were performed on Merck analytical plates (0.25 or 0.50 mm thick) precoated with silica gel 60 F₂₅₄ unless otherwise noted. Flash chromatography separations were performed on KANTO CHEMICAL Silica Gel 60 (spherical, 40-100 mesh) unless otherwise noted. Reagents were commercial grades and were used without any purification. Dehydrated tetrahydrofuran, diethyl ether, dichloromethane, and toluene were purchased from Kanto Chemicals Co., Inc., and were purified using a Glass Contour Solvent System. Dehydrated N,N-dimethylformamide was purchased from Kanto Chemicals Co., Inc. and stored over activated MS4A.* 3-Bromopropyl tert-butyldimethylsilyl ether, (iodomethyl)tributylstannane, and hydroxycarbonimidic dibromide (40)³ were prepared according to the reported procedure. Cerium chloride was dried according to the reported procedure.⁴ All reactions sensitive to oxygen or moisture were conducted under an argon atmosphere.

Silyl ether S1

HO TBSCI imidazole

$$CH_2Cl_2$$
, rt

 99%
TBSO

TBSO

S1

To a solution of 4-pentyn-1-ol (**17**, 24.8 g, 295 mmol) and imidazole (21.1 g, 309 mmol) in dichloromethane (295 mL) was added *tert*-butyldimethylsilyl chloride (44.9 g, 298 mmol) at 0 °C,

^{*} Molecular sieves were "activated" in the following manner: A round-bottom flask containing molecular sieves was heated in a regular microwave for 1.5-2.0 minute and the flask was immediately evacuated. When cooled to room temperature, the flask was backfilled with argon. The above procedure was repeated three times.

and the resulting mixture was stirred for 1 h. After completion of the reaction, the reaction mixture was partitioned between dichloromethane and water. The aqueous phase was extracted twice with dichloromethane. The combined organic extracts were dried over sodium sulfate, filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by flash column chromatography (2% ethyl acetate/hexane) to afford **S1** (58.2 g, 293 mmol, 99.3 %) as a colorless oil. IR (film) 3313, 2954 2932, 2859, 1469, 1254, 1107, 981, 836, 777; 1 H NMR (CDCl₃) δ 3.70 (t, J = 6.5 Hz, 2H), 2.27 (td, J = 6.6, 2,7 Hz, 2H), 1.92 (t, J = 2.7 Hz, 1H), 1.72 (tt, J = 6.6, 6.5 Hz, 2H), 0.89 (s, 9H), 0.06 (s, 6H); 13 C NMR (CDCl₃) δ 84.3 (C), 68.2 (CH), 61.4 (CH₂), 31.5 (CH₂), 25.9 (CH₃), 18.3 (C), 14.8 (CH₂), -5.4 (CH₃); HRMS (DART) 199.1518 (calcd for C₁₁H₂₂OSi 199.1512).

Propargyl alcohol 18

To a solution of silyl ether **S1** (58.2 g, 293 mmol) in THF (293 mL) was added n-butyllithium (2.65 M solution in n-hexane, 133 mL, 352 mmol) at 0 °C slowly over 25 minutes. The mixture was stirred for 30 min, paraformaldehyde (9.70 g, 322 mmol) was added. The mixture was stirred for 6 h. After completion of the reaction, the reaction mixture was quenched with saturated aqueous ammonium chloride at 0 °C. The solution was partitioned between ethyl acetate and water. The aqueous phase was extracted twice with ethyl acetate. The combined organic extracts were dried over sodium sulfate, filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was distilled (1 mmHg, 105-115 °C) to afford **18** (47.2 g, 207 mmol, 70.6%) as a colorless oil. IR (film) 3346, 2861, 1728, 1470, 1390, 1252, 1112, 1071, 1012, 970, 848, 782; ¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ 4.25 (dt, J = 6.0, 2.3 Hz, 2H), 3.68 (t, J = 6.9 Hz, 2H), 2.30 (tt, J = 6.9, 2.3 Hz, 2H), 1.71 (tt, J = 6.9, 6.9 Hz, 2H), 1.52 (td, J = 6.0, 2.3 Hz, 1H), 0.89 (s, 9H), 0.05 (s, 6H); ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃) δ 86.2 (C), 78.4 (C), 61.6 (CH₂), 51.4 (CH₂), 31.6 (CH₂), 25.9 (CH₃), 18.3 (C), 15.2 (CH₂), -5.3 (CH₃); HRMS (ESI+) 251.1443 (calcd for C₁₂H₂₄NaO₂Si 251.1443).

(Z)-Allyl alcohol S2

To a solution of propargyl alcohol **18** (33.8 g, 147 mmol) in ethyl acetate (300 ml) were added quinoline (18.5 ml, 154 mmol) and Lindlar's catalyst (1.56 g, 14.7 mmol) at room temperature and then hydrogen gas was purged. After stirring for 3 h, the reaction mixture was filtered through a pad of celite. The filtrate was extracted five times with hydrochloric acid (1.0 M) aqueous. The combined organic phases were extracted with saturated aqueous sodium bicarbonate, washed with brine, dried over sodium sulfate, filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by flash column chromatography (10% ethyl acetate/hexane) to afford **S2** (34.1 g, 100%) as a yellow oil. IR (film) 3347, 3015, 2932, 2859, 1469, 1389, 1254, 1103, 1042, 1009, 838, 777; 1 H NMR (CDCl₃) δ 5.70 (dt, J = 11.0, 6.2 Hz, 1H), 5.55 (dt, J = 11.0, 7.1 Hz, 1H), 4.16 (d, J = 6.2 Hz, 2H), 3.63 (t, J = 6.0 Hz, 2H), 2.19 (td, J = 7.3, 7.1 Hz, 2H), 1.76 (br s, 1H), 1.58 (m, 2H), 0.90 (s, 9H), 0.06 (s, 6H); 13 C NMR (CDCl₃) δ 132.5 (CH), 129.2 (CH), 61.8 (CH₂), 58.2 (CH₂), 32.1 (CH₂), 25.9 (CH₃), 23.3 (CH₂), 18.3 (C), -5.3 (CH₃); HRMS (ESI+) 253.1595 (calcd for C₁₂H₂₆NaO₂Si 253.1600).

Ester 19

TBSO S2
$$Et \longrightarrow OH$$
 A

WSCD·HCI

DMAP

 CH_2CI_2 , rt

89%

TBSO

TBSO

TBSO

19

To a solution of **S2** (26.0 g, 113 mmol) and **A** (15.2 g, 119 mmol) in dichloromethane (225 mL) was added WSCD·HCl (23.8 g, 124 mmol) and DMAP (689 mg, 5.64 mmol) at 0 °C, and the resulting mixture was stirred at room temperature for 13 h. After completion of the reaction, the reaction mixture was quenched with water. The solution was partitioned between dichloromethane and water. The aqueous phase was extracted twice with dichloromethane. The combined organic extracts were dried over sodium sulfate, filtered and concentrated in reduced pressure. The residue was purified by flash column chromatography (3% ethyl acetate/hexane) to afford **19** (34.5

g, 101 mmol, 89.3%) as a colorless oil. IR (film) 2932, 2859, 1740, 1648, 1466, 1363, 1254, 1156, 777, 966, 891, 838; 1 H NMR (CDCl₃) δ 5.63 (dt, J = 11.0, 7.2 Hz, 1H), 5.55 (dt, J = 11.0, 6.6 Hz, 1H), 4.75 (s, 1H), 4.70 (s, 1H), 4.63 (d, J = 6.6 Hz, 2H) 3.61 (t, J = 6.0 Hz, 2H), 2.45 (t, J = 8.2 Hz, 2H), 2.35 (t, J = 8.2 Hz, 2H), 2.17 (dt, J = 7.6, 7.2 Hz, 2H), 2.03 (q, J = 7.6 Hz, 2H), 1.58 (m, 2H), 1.03 (t, J = 7.6 Hz, 3H), 0.89 (s, 9H), 0.04 (s, 6H); 13 C NMR (CDCl₃) δ 173.3 (C), 149.7 (C), 134.7 (CH), 123.8 (CH), 108.1 (CH₂), 62.3 (CH₂), 60.3 (CH₂), 32.8 (CH₂), 32.5 (CH₂), 31.0 (CH₂), 28.9 (CH₂), 25.9 (CH₃), 23.9 (CH₂), 18.3 (C), 12.3 (CH₃), -5.3 (CH₃); HRMS (ESI+) 363.2323 (calcd for C₁₉H₃₆NaO₃Si 363.2331).

Carboxylic acid 20

Et O LHMDS TMSCI Et OH

TBSO
$$73\%$$
 (dr = 6.3:1)

LHMDS TMSCI TBSO 40 °C TBSO 40 °C 73% 20

To a solution of 19 (31.5 g, 92.5 mmol) in diethyl ether (308 mL) was added trimethylsilyl chloride (35.1 mL, 278 mmol) at -78 °C slowly over 10 min. The mixture was stirred for 30 min, LHMDS (1.3 M solution in THF, 213 mL, 278 mmol) was added slowly over 35 min. After the mixture was stirred at -78 °C for 1 h, the cooling bath was removed and the mixture was stirred for an additional 1 h. Then the mixture was heated in an oil bath at 50 °C for 18 h. After completion of the reaction, the reaction mixture was quenched with saturated aqueous ammonium chloride. The solution was partitioned between ethyl acetate and water. The aqueous phase was extracted twice with ethyl acetate. The combined organic extracts were washed with brine, dried over sodium sulfate, filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by flash column chromatography (3 to 50% ethyl acetate/hexane) to afford 20 (23.3 g, 68.4 mmol, 73.9%, dr = 6.3:1) as a yellow oil. IR (film) 3442, 2085, 1642, 1468, 1290, 1250, 1110, 1000, 778; ¹H NMR $(CDCl_3)$ δ 5.64 (ddd, J = 16.8, 10.0, 9.6 Hz 1H), 5.07 (dd, J = 10.0, 1.6 Hz, 1H), 5.02 (dd, J = 16.8, 1.6 Hz, 1H), 4.77 (s, 1H), 4.76 (s, 1H), 3.59 (t, J = 6.4 Hz, 2H), 2.61 (dt, J = 9.6, 6.0 Hz, 1H), 2.33 (dd, J =10.1, 9.6 Hz, 1H), 2.28-2.17 (m, 2H), 2.09-1.94 (m, 2H), 1.67-1.51 (m, 2H), 1.48-1.41 (m, 1H), 1.37-1.29 (m, 1H), 1.01 (t, J = 8.0 Hz, 3H), 0.89 (s, 9H), 0.04 (s, 6H); 13 C NMR (CDCl₃) δ 180.2 (C), 148.3 (C), 138.7 (CH), 117.0 (CH₂), 109.8 (CH₂), 62.9 (CH₂), 48.3 (CH), 46.2 (CH), 36.4 (CH₂), 30.4 (CH₂), 28.6 (CH₂), 28.4 (CH₂), 25.9 (CH₃), 18.3 (C), 12.2 (CH₃), -5.3 (CH₃); HRMS (ESI-) 339.2360 (calcd for $C_{19}H_{35}O_3Si$ 339.2356).

Primary alcohol S3

To a solution of **20** (12.4 g, 36.5 mmol) and pyridine (3.50 mL, 43.8 mmol) in THF (73.0 mL) was added di-*t*-butyl dicarbonate (8.70 g, 40.1 mmol) at room temperature, and the resulting mixture was stirred for 11 h. After completion of the reaction, the reaction mixture was added to a solution of sodium tetrahydroborate (7.60 g, 183 mmol) in water (73.0 mL) at 0 °C. After stirring for 2.5 h, the reaction mixture was quenched with saturated aqueous ammonium chloride. The resulting solution was extracted twice with ethyl acetate. The combined organic phases were washed with brine, dried over sodium sulfate, filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by flash column chromatography (3 to 10% ethyl acetate/hexane) to afford **S3** (11.8 g, 36.1 mmol, 98.9%) as a colorless oil. IR (film) 3436, 2931, 1640, 1317, 1251, 1098, 914, 889, 831, 779; 1 H NMR (CDCl₃) δ 5.63 (ddd, J = 17.2, 10.1, 9.1 Hz 1H), 5.07 (dd, J = 10.1, 1.8 Hz, 1H), 5.03 (dd, J = 17.2, 1.8 Hz, 1H), 4.80 (s, 1H), 4.78 (s, 1H), 3.66-3.53 (m, 4H), 2.17-1.98 (m, 5H), 1.72 (m, 1H), 1.55 (m, 2H), 1.46 (m, 1H), 1.35 (m, 1H), 1.33 (m, 1H), 1.03 (t, J = 7.8, 3H), 0.89 (s, 9H), 0.04 (s, 6H); 13 C NMR (CDCl₃) δ 150.4 (C), 140.7 (CH), 116.0 (CH₂), 109.8 (CH₂), 63.6 (CH₂), 63.0 (CH₂), 45.2 (CH), 42.6 (CH), 36.7 (CH₂), 30.7 (CH₂), 28.3 (CH₂), 27.9 (CH₂), 26.0 (CH₃), 18.3 (C), 12.3 (CH₃), -5.3 (CH₃), -5.3 (CH₃), FRMS (ESI+) 349.2547 (calcd for C₁₉H₃₈NaO₂Si 349.2539).

Benzyl ether 21

To a solution of **\$3** (8.50 g, 26.0 mmol) in THF (87.0 mL) was added sodium hydride (60% in oil, 2.70 g, 67.5 mmol). The mixture was stirred for 30 min, benzyl bromide (3.70 mL, 31.2 mmol) was added at 0 °C slowly over 15 min. After stirring for 30 h, the reaction mixture was quenched with aqueous solution of ammonia. After stirring for 21 h, the resulting solution was extracted twice with ethyl acetate. The combined organic phases were washed with brine, dried over sodium sulfate, filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by flash column chromatography (1% diethyl ether/hexane) to afford **21** (9.03 g, 21.6 mmol, 83.0%) as a

colorless oil. IR (film) 3070, 3031, 2929, 2857, 1642, 1457, 1362, 1253, 1095, 1003, 913, 835, 776; 1 H NMR (CDCl₃) δ 7.32 (m, 5H), 5.58 (ddd, J = 17.0, 9.9, 8.0 Hz 1H), 5.02 (dd, J = 9.9, 2.0 Hz, 1H), 4.98 (dd, J = 17.0, 2.0 Hz, 1H), 4.77 (s, 1H), 4.70 (s, 1H), 4.45 (s, 2H), 3.58 (t, J = 6.0 Hz, 2H), 3.44 (dd, J = 9.2, 5.5 Hz, 1H), 3.31 (dd, J = 9.2, 6.0 Hz, 1H), 2.21-1.96 (m, 5H), 1.86 (m, 1H), 1.57-1.29 (m, 4H), 1.02 (t, J = 7.6 Hz, 3H), 0.89 (s, 9H), 0.04 (s, 6H); 13 C NMR (CDCl₃) δ 149.8 (C), 140.3 (CH), 138.8 (C), 128.2 (CH), 127.4 (CH), 127.3 (CH), 115.9 (CH₂), 109.6 (CH₂), 73.0 (CH₂), 70.8 (CH₂), 63.2 (CH₂), 44.6 (CH), 40.4 (CH), 36.3 (CH₂), 31.1 (CH₂), 28.3 (CH₂), 27.9 (CH₂), 26.0 (CH₃), 18.4 (C), 12.3 (CH₃), -5.2 (CH₃); HRMS (ESI+) 439.3012 (calcd for C₂₆H₄₄NaO₂Si 439.3008).

Cyclopentene 22

To a solution of **21** (9.00 g, 21.6 mmol) in toluene (72.0 mL) was added Zhan cat.-1B (**B**, 793 mg, 1.08 mmol), and the resulting mixture was stirred at 50 °C for 7 h. After completion of the reaction, the reaction mixture was concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by flash column chromatography (3 to 5% diethyl ether/hexane) to afford **22** (8.01 g, 20.6 mmol, 95.3%) as a colorless oil. IR (film) 3063, 3032, 2927, 2854, 1455, 1362, 1253, 1093, 1028, 834, 777; ¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ 7.33 (m, 5H), 5.37 (br d, J = 1.6 Hz 1H), 4.52 (d, J = 12.0 Hz, 1H), 4.49 (d, J = 12.0 Hz, 1H), 3.58 (t, J = 6.4 Hz, 2H), 3.54 (dd, J = 9.0, 6.8 Hz, 1H), 3.40 (dd, J = 9.0, 7.6 Hz, 1H) 2.63 (m, 2H), 2.26 (dd, J = 15.6, 7.6 Hz, 1H), 2.09 (m, 1H), 2.05 (q, J = 7.6 Hz, 2H), 1.60-1.06 (m, 4H), 1.02 (t, J = 7.6 Hz, 3H), 0.89 (s, 9H), 0.04 (s, 6H); ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃) δ 145.3 (C), 138.7 (C), 128.3 (CH), 127.7 (CH), 127.4 (CH), 126.1 (CH), 73.1 (CH₂), 71.1 (CH₂), 63.6 (CH₂), 45.7 (CH), 41.4 (CH), 37.8 (CH₂), 31.5 (CH₂), 26.1 (CH₂), 26.0 (CH₃), 24.3 (CH₂), 18.4 (C), 12.3 (CH₃), -5.2 (CH₃); HRMS (ESI+) 411.2679 (calcd for C₂₄H₄₀NaO₂Si 411.2695).

Primary alcohol S4

To a stirred solution of **22** (8.01 g, 20.6 mmol) in THF (41.2 mL) was added tetra-*n*-butylammonium fluoride (1.0 M solution in THF, 30.9 mL, 30.9 mmol) at room temperature. After stirring for 3 h at room temperature, the reaction was quenched with water. The solution was partitioned between ethyl acetate and water. The aqueous phase was extracted twice with ethyl acetate. The combined organic extracts were washed with brine, dried over sodium sulfate, filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by flash column chromatography (5 to 50% ethyl acetate/hexane) to afford **S4** (5.10 g, 18.6 mmol, 90.2%) as a colorless oil. IR (film) 3327, 3045, 2838, 1705, 1648, 1453, 1364, 1202, 1125, 1028, 875, 824; ¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ 7.37-7.27 (m, 5H), 5.37 (br d, J = 1.2 Hz, 1H), 4.51 (s, 2H), 3.61 (dt, J = 6.0, 5.5 Hz 2H), 3.55 (dd, J = 8.8, 6.8 Hz, 1H), 3.42 (dd, J = 8.8, 6.8 Hz, 1H), 2.64 (m, 2H), 2.27 (dd, J = 15.2, 7.6 Hz, 1H), 2.07 (m, 1H), 2.04 (q, J = 7.0 Hz, 2H), 1.65-1.56 (m, 2H), 1.53-1.43 (m, 2H), 1.18 (m, 1H), 1.02 (t, J = 7.0 Hz, 3H); ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃) δ 145.6 (C), 138.6 (C), 128.3 (CH), 127.7 (CH), 127.5 (CH), 125.9 (CH), 73.1 (CH₂), 71.1 (CH₂), 63.3 (CH₂), 45.6 (CH), 41.4 (CH), 37.7 (CH₂), 31.4 (CH₂), 26.1 (CH₂), 24.3 (CH₂), 12.2 (CH₃); HRMS (ESI+) 297.1824 (calcd for C₁₈H₂₆NaO₂ 297.1831).

Aldehyde 23

To a stirred solution of **S4** (2.50 g, 9.11 mmol) in dichloromethane (30.0 mL) was added Dess-Martin periodinane (5.80 g, 13.7 mmol) at 0 °C. After stirring for 30 min, the cooling bath was removed and the mixture was stirred for an additional 1 h. The reaction was quenched with saturated aqueous sodium thiosulfate and sodium hydrogen carbonate. The solution was partitioned between dichloromethane and water. The aqueous phase was extracted twice with dichloromethane. The combined organic extracts were washed with brine, dried over sodium sulfate, filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by flash column chromatography (10% ethyl acetate/hexane) to afford **23** (2.24 g, 8.22 mmol, 90.2%) as a colorless oil. IR (film) 3033, 2874, 2841, 2717, 1722, 1496, 1453, 1365, 1205, 1076, 1027, 912; 1 H NMR (CDCl₃) δ 9.73 (br s, 1H), 7.37-7.27 (m, 5H), 5.32 (br s, 1H), 4.51 (s, 2H), 3.55 (dd, J = 8.0, 8.0 Hz, 1H), 3.45 (dd, J = 8.0, 6.8 Hz, 1H), 2.71-2.60 (m, 2H), 2.48-2.39 (m, 2H), 2.26 (dd, J = 15.6, 7.6 Hz, 1H), 2.07 (m, 1H), 2.03 (q, J = 7.2 Hz, 2H), 1.81 (m, 1H), 1.43 (m, 1H), 1.01 (t, J = 7.2 Hz, 3H); 13 C NMR (CDCl₃) δ 202.9 (CH), 146.6 (C), 138.4 (C), 128.3 (CH), 127.7 (CH), 127.6 (CH), 125.0 (CH), 73.1 (CH₂), 70.8 (CH₂), 45.2 (CH), 42.6 (CH₂), 41.5 (CH), 37.5 (CH₂), 24.3 (CH₂), 22.4 (CH₂), 12.2 (CH₃);

HRMS (ESI+) 295.1674 (calcd for C₁₈H₂₄NaO₂ 295.1674).

Secondary alcohol 24

OBn
$$H \qquad BF_3 \cdot OEt_2$$

$$CH_2Cl_2 \qquad HO$$

$$93\% \qquad PHO$$

$$93\% \qquad PHO$$

To a stirred suspension containing of **23** (2.24 g, 8.22 mmol) in dichloromethane (30.0 mL) was added BF₃·OEt₂ (4.60 mL, 36.6 mmol) at -78 °C. After stirring for 45 min at the same temperature, the reaction was quenched with methanol at -78 °C. The solution was partitioned between dichloromethane and water. The aqueous phase was extracted twice with dichloromethane. The combined organic extracts were dried over sodium sulfate, filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue filtered by flash column chromatography (10% ethyl acetate/hexane) to afford **24** (2.09 g, 7.67 mmol, 93.3%) as a colorless oil. IR (film) 3531, 3031, 2841, 1452, 1366, 1237, 1125, 1071, 1011, 910, 785; 1 H NMR (CDCl₃) δ 7.37-7.27 (m, 5H), 5.31 (m, 1H), 4.52 (s, 2H), 4.14 (m, 1H), 3.53 (dd, J = 8.9, 8.2 Hz, 1H), 3.49 (dd, J = 8.9, 7.4 Hz, 1H), 3.08 (dd, J = 8.3, 7.3 Hz, 1H), 2.62 (dddd, J = 8.3, 8.2, 8.2, 8.2 Hz, 1H), 2.55 (dd, J = 15.1, 6.4 Hz, 1H), 2.29 (dddd, J = 8.2, 8.2, 7.4, 6.4, 1H), 1.90 (d, J = 2.8 Hz, 1H), 1.76 (m, 1H), 1.68 (m, 3H), 1.65 (m, 1H), 1.56 (m, 1H), 1.51 (m, 2H); 13 C NMR (CDCl₃) δ 142.1 (C), 138.5 (C), 128.4 (CH), 127.6 (CH), 127.5 (CH), 119.6 (CH), 73.4 (CH), 73.2 (CH₂), 71.8 (CH₂), 54.6 (CH), 44.8 (CH), 41.2 (CH), 36.0 (CH₂), 32.8 (CH₂), 23.6 (CH₂), 15.1 (CH₃); HRMS (ESI+) 295.1681 (calcd for C₁₈H₂₄NaO₂ 295.1674).

Methyl ether S5

To a solution of **24** (22.6 mg, 0.0829 mmol) in THF (0.25 mL) were added sodium hydride (60% in oil, 5.0 mg, 0.124 mmol) and methyl iodide (excess amount) at room temperature. After stirring for 3 h at 50 °C, the reaction mixture was quenched with aqueous solution of ammonia. The resulting solution was extracted twice with ethyl acetate. The combined organic phases were washed with brine, dried over sodium sulfate, filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by preparative TLC separation (20% ethyl acetate/hexane) to afford **S5**

(18.9 mg, 0.0659 mmol, 79.5%) as a colorless oil. IR (film) 2921, 1453, 1365, 1201, 1094, 1004; 1 H NMR (CDCl₃) δ 7.34-7.27 (m, 5H), 5.31 (m, 1H), 4.54 (d, J = 12.4 Hz, 1H), 4.50 (d, J = 12.4 Hz, 1H), 3.73 (ddd, J = 6.9, 6.4, 6.0 Hz, 1H), 3.51 (d, J = 6.9 Hz, 2H), 3.35 (s, 3H), 3.04 (m, 1H), 2.57 (dddd, J = 7.8, 7.4, 7.4, 7.3 Hz, 1H), 2.50 (dd, J = 14.6, 7.1 Hz, 1H), 2.29 (ddddd, J = 12.4, 7.4, 7.1, 6.9, 6.9 Hz, 1H), 1.76 (m, 1H), 1.64 (m, 2H), 1.61 (d, J = 9.6 Hz, 3H) 1.54-1.43 (m, 2H); 13 C NMR (CDCl₃) δ 140.8 (C), 138.6 (C), 128.3 (CH), 127.6 (CH), 127.5 (CH), 118.3 (CH), 85.1 (CH), 73.1 (CH₂), 71.7 (CH₂), 57.8 (CH₃), 51.1 (CH), 42.8 (CH), 41.8 (CH), 32.9 (CH₂), 31.4 (CH₂), 21.8 (CH₂), 15.2 (CH₃); HRMS (ESI+) 309.1822 (calcd for C₁₉H₂₆NaO₂ 309.1831).

Fig. S1 NOESY correlations of **S5.**

Ketone 25

To a stirred solution of **24** (1.98 g, 7.27 mmol), NMO (2.56 g, 21.8 mmol), and MS4A (3.64 g, 0.5 g/1 mmol of **24**) in dichloromethane (24.2 mL) was added TPAP (256 mg, 0.727 mmol) at 0 °C. After stirring for 1.5 h, the mixture was filtered by flash column chromatography (20% ethyl acetate/hexane) to afford **25** (1.67 g, 6.11 mmol, 84.0%) as a colorless oil. IR (film) 3453, 3032, 2842, 1722, 1496, 1453, 1408, 1368, 1205, 1125, 1079, 1027, 912, 803; ¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ 7.39-7.29 (m, 5H), 5.56 (m, 1H), 4.56 (br d, J = 11.9 Hz, 1H), 4.54 (br d, J = 11.9 Hz, 1H), 3.54 (m, 2H), 3.05 (br s, 1H), 2.89 (m, 1H), 2.60-2.48 (m, 2H), 2.30 (dd, J = 18.3, 8.2 Hz, 1H), 2.20 (ddd, J = 18.3, 12.4, 8.7, Hz, 1H), 1.95 (m, 1H), 1.87 (m, 1H), 1.58 (dd, J = 7.3, 0.9 Hz, 3H), 1.49 (m, 1H); ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃) δ 217.7 (C), 138.4 (C), 136.8 (C), 128.4 (CH), 127.7 (CH), 120.4 (CH), 73.3 (CH₂), 70.8 (CH₂), 57.3 (CH), 44.3 (CH), 41.1 (CH), 38.9 (CH₂), 30.2 (CH₂), 21.1 (CH₂), 15.1 (CH₃); Two CH of the benzyl group are overlapping; HRMS (ESI+) 293.1521 (calcd for C₁₈H₂₂NaO₂ 293.1518).

Tertiary alcohol 27

To a stirred suspension of magnesium (375 mg, 15.4 mmol) in tetrhydrofuran (20.0 mL) was added 1,2-dibromoethane (53.0 mL, 0.617 mmol) and a solution of 3-bromopropyl tert-butyldimethylsilyl ether (3.91 g, 15.4 mmol) in THF (10.0 mL) at room temperature. After magnesium was vanished, the mixture was added cerium chloride (0.5 M suspension in THF, 30.9 mL, 15.4 mmol) at 0 °C. After stirring for 15 min, to the resulting solution was added a solution of 25 (1.67 g, 6.17 mmol) in THF (12.3 mL) slowly over 10 min. After stirring for 45 min, the reaction was quenched with saturated aqueous ammonium chloride. The solution was partitioned between ethyl acetate and water. The aqueous phase was extracted twice with ethyl acetate. The combined organic extracts were washed with brine, dried over sodium sulfate, filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by flash column chromatography (10% ethyl acetate/hexane) to afford 27 (2.24 g, 5.04 mmol, 81.6%) as a colorless oil. IR (film) 3541, 3031, 2847, 1496, 1455, 1363, 1250, 1122, 1078, 1026, 937, 851, 781; ¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ 7.37-7.27 (m, 5H), 5.30 (m, 1H), 4.52 (s, 2H), 3.63 (m, 2H), 3.53 (dd, J = 8.8, 7.6 Hz, 1H), 3.48 (dd, J = 8.8, 7.2 Hz, 1H), 2.78 (d, J = 9.0 Hz, 1H), 2.66 (ddd, J = 16.5, 9.0, 8.8, 1H), 2.52 (dd, J = 14.6, 6.4, 1H), 2.23 (m, 1H), 1.87 (m, 1H), 1.75 (m, 1H), 1.75 (m, 1H), 1.75 (m, 1H), 1.87 (m, 1H), 1.873H), 1.68 (d, J = 6.4, 3H), 1.61 (m, 3H), 1.54 (m, 2H), 1.38 (m, 1H), 0.90 (s, 9H), 0.05 (s, 6H); 13 C NMR (CDCl₃) δ 142.7 (C), 138.5 (C), 128.3 (CH), 127.6 (CH), 127.5 (CH), 118.8 (CH), 81.2 (C), 73.1 (CH₂), 71.8 (CH₂), 63.6 (CH₂), 59.0 (CH), 45.6 (CH), 40.8 (CH), 39.5 (CH₂), 39.1 (CH₂), 32.1 (CH₂), 28.1 (CH_2) , 25.9 (CH_3) , 24.6 (CH_2) , 18.3 (C), 15.1 (CH_3) , -5.3 (CH_3) ; HRMS (ESI+) 467.2948 (calcd for C₂₇H₄₄NaO₃Si 467.2957).

Hydroxy ketone S6

OBn
$$O_3$$
 OBn O_3 OBn O_3 OBn O_3 OBn O_3 OBn O_3 OBn O_4 OBn O_5 OBn O_7 OBn O_8 OBn

Ozone was carefully bubbled into a solution of **27** (635 mg, 1.43 mmol) in dichloromethane (5.00 mL) and methanol (5.00 mL) at -78 °C. After completion of the reaction, argon was bubbled into the reaction mixture to remove remaining ozone. After addition of triphenylphosphine (446 mg, 1.71 mmol), the reaction mixture was allowed to warm up to room temperature. The solvent was removed under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by flash column chromatography (20% ethyl acetate/hexane) to afford **S6** (466.5 mg, 1.08 mmol, 75.5%) as a colorless oil. IR (film) 3497, 2953, 2856, 1728, 1457, 1364, 1254, 1096, 1009, 980, 837, 778; ¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ 7.38-7.28 (m, 5H), 4.53 (s, 2H), 3.64 (t, J = 6.0 Hz, 2H), 3.56 (d, J = 7.4 Hz, 2H), 2.90 (dt, J = 17.2, 9.2 Hz, 1H), 2.81 (s, 1H), 2.57 (dddt, J = 17.2, 12.8, 7.4, 6.0 Hz, 1H), 2.52 (d, J = 9.2 Hz, 1H), 2.27 (dd, J = 17.6, 7.4, 1H), 2.17 (dd, J = 17.6, 12.8, 1H), 1.84 (m, 1H), 1.79-1.67 (m, 6H), 1.49 (m, 1H), 0.89 (s, 9H), 0.05 (s, 6H); ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃) δ 219.3 (C), 138.5 (C), 128.4 (CH), 127.7 (CH), 127.6 (CH), 82.5 (C), 73.3 (CH₂), 71.5 (CH₂), 63.4 (CH₂), 62.4 (CH), 44.1 (CH), 41.3 (CH₂), 41.2 (CH₂), 39.7 (CH₂), 35.7 (CH), 27.7 (CH₂), 25.9 (CH₃), 25.0 (CH₂), 18.3 (C), -5.4 (CH₃); HRMS (ESI+) 455.2601 (calcd for C₂₅H₄₀NaO₄Si 455.2594).

Silyl ether 28

To a solution of **S6** (1.90 g, 4.39 mmol) and imidazole (598 mg, 8.78 mmol) in *N*,*N*-dimethylformamide (15.0 mL) was added trimethylsilyl chloride (830 mL, 6.72 mmol) at room temperature, and the resulting mixture was stirred for 1.3 h. After completion of the reaction, the solution was partitioned between ethyl acetate and water. The aqueous phase was extracted twice with ethyl acetate. The combined organic extracts were dried over sodium sulfate, filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by flash column

chromatography (10% ethyl acetate/hexane) to afford **28** (2.06 g, 4.08 mmol, 92.9%) as a colorless oil. IR (film) 2954, 2857, 1742, 1496, 1453, 1363, 1253, 1096, 1047, 839, 776; 1 H NMR (CDCl₃) δ 7.36-7.28 (m, 5H), 4.53 (s, 2H), 3.64 (m, 2H), 3.56 (m, 2H), 2.83 (m, 1H), 2.51 (d, J = 9.6 Hz, 1H), 2.46 (m, 1H), 2.11 (d, J = 10.5, 2H), 1.91-1.70 (m, 5H), 1.67-0.91 (m, 3H), 0.89 (s, 9H), 0.07 (s, 9H), 0.04 (s, 6H); 13 C NMR (CDCl₃) δ 214.8 (C), 138.3 (C), 128.3 (CH), 127.6 (CH), 127.5 (CH), 87.2 (C), 73.1 (CH₂), 71.5 (CH₂), 63.2 (CH₂), 61.0 (CH), 43.1 (CH), 41.8 (CH₂), 41.4 (CH₂), 37.5 (CH₂), 35.4 (CH), 28.3 (CH₂), 25.9 (CH₃), 25.1 (CH₂), 18.3 (C), 2.2 (CH₃), -5.3 (CH₃); HRMS (ESI+) 527.2981 (calcd for C₂₈H₄₈NaO₄Si₂ 527.2989).

Unsaturated ketone 29

To a solution of potassium t-butoxide (1.0 M solution in THF, 20.0 mL, 20 mmol) was added a solution of 28 (1.00 g, 1.98 mmol) in THF (20.0 mL) at 0 °C slowly over 1 h, and the mixture was stirred for 15 min at the same temperature. After the ice bath was removed, the mixture was stirred for an additional 15 min at room temperature. After completion of the reaction, the solution was cooled to 0 °C and quenched with saturated aqueous ammonium chloride. The solution was partitioned between ethyl acetate and water. The aqueous phase was extracted twice with ethyl acetate. The combined organic extracts were dried over sodium sulfate, filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by flash column chromatography (20% ethyl acetate/hexane) to afford 29 (645 mg, 1.56 mmol, 78.7%) as a yellow oil. IR (film) 2930, 2856, 1706, 1652, 1457, 1363, 1254, 1100, 837, 776; ¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ 7.35-7.25 (m, 5H), 4.45 (s, 2H), 3.59 (t, J = 6.9 Hz, 2H), 3.52 (m, 1H), 3.51 (dd, J = 9.2, 6.9, 1H), 3.27 (dd, J = 9.2, 6.9, 1H), 2.79 (m, 1H), 2.70 (dd, J = 17.9, 9.2, 1H), 2.57 (m, 1H), 2.54 (m, 1H), 2.50 (m, 1H), 2.50 (m, 2.50 (m,1H), 2.49 (d, J = 17.9, 1H), 2.48 (m, 1H), 2.01 (dt, J = 12.2, 6.8, 1H), 1.82 (dt, J = 12.2, 9.2, 1H), 1.68 (tt, J = 14.7, 6.9, 2H), 0.89 (s, 9H), 0.04 (s, 6H); ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃) δ 202.0 (C), 154.3 (C), 138.9 (C), 138.2 (C), 128.4 (CH), 127.6 (CH), 127.6 (CH), 73.2 (CH₂), 70.4 (CH₂), 62.9 (CH₂), 51.0 (CH), 48.5 (CH_2) , 41.2 (CH_2) , 35.9 (CH), 31.0 (CH_2) , 27.4 (CH_2) , 25.9 (CH_3) , 25.6 (CH_2) , 18.3 (C), -5.3 (CH_3) ; HRMS (ESI+) 437.2476 (calcd for C₂₅H₃₈NaO₃Si 437.2488).

Tertiary alcohol 30

To a solution of ethoxyacetylene (40% solution in hexanes, 1.20 mL, 7.25 mmol) in diethyl ether (6.00 mL) was added ethylmagnesium bromide (3.0 M solution in diethyl ether, 1.45 mL, 4.3 mmol) at 0 °C. After the mixture was stirred for 15 min, a solution of 29 (600 mg, 1.45 mmol) in THF (4.00 mL) was added. After the mixture was stirred at 0 °C for another 45 min, the reaction was quenched with saturated aqueous ammonium chloride. The solution was partitioned between ethyl acetate and water. The aqueous phase was extracted twice with ethyl acetate. The combined organic extracts were washed with brine, dried over sodium sulfate, filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by flash column chromatography (10% ethyl acetate/hexane) to afford 30 (552 mg, 1.14 mmol, 78.6%) as a colorless oil. IR (film) 3438, 2835, 1473, 1390, 1200, 1122, 1074, 923, 859, 789; 1 H NMR (CDCl₃) δ 7.34-7.23 (m, 5H), 4.46 (s, 2H), 4.06 (q, J = 7.2 Hz, 2H), 3.85 (s, 1H), 3.66 (ddd, J = 10.6, 6.0, 5.7 Hz, 1H), 3.57 (m, 1H), 3.56 (dd, J = 9.4, 6.4 Hz, 1H), 3.50 (dd, J = 9.4, 4.6 Hz, 1H), 3.27 (m, 1H), 2.62-2.35 (m, 2H), 2.52 (dd, J = 9.4, 6.4 Hz, 1H), 3.50 (dd, J = 9.4, 4.6 Hz, 1H), 3.27 (m, 1H), 2.62-2.35 (m, 2H), 2.52 (dd, J = 9.4, 4.6 Hz, 1H), 3.27 (m, 1H), 3.27 (m, 2H), 3.50 (dd, J = 9.4, 4.6 Hz, 1H), 3.27 (m, 2H), 3.50 (dd, J = 9.4, 4.6 Hz, 1H), 3.27 (m, 2H), 3.50 (dd, J = 9.4, 4.6 Hz, 1H), 3.27 (m, 2H), 3.50 (dd, J = 9.4, 4.6 Hz, 1H), 3.27 (m, 2H), 3.50 (dd, J = 9.4, 4.6 Hz, 1H), 3.27 (m, 2H), 3.50 (dd, J = 9.4, 4.6 Hz, 1H), 3.27 (m, 2H), 3.27 (m, 2H),J = 14.2, 7.8 Hz, 1H), 2.38 (dd, J = 15.1, 8.7 Hz, 1H), 2.27-2.15 (m, 3H), 1.84 (ddd, J = 11.9, 6.8, 6.6Hz, 1H), 1.68-1.57 (m, 3H), 1.34 (t, J = 7.2 Hz, 3H), 0.91 (s, 9H), 0.08 (s, 6H); 13 C NMR $(CDCl_3)$ δ 150.0 (C), 138.1 (C), 133.0 (C), 128.3 (CH), 127.8 (CH), 127.6 (CH), 92.1 (C), 74.3 (CH₂), 73.3 (CH₂), 71.4 (CH₂), 67.1 (C), 62.3 (CH₂), 53.3 (CH), 53.0 (CH₂), 41.5 (C), 39.3 (CH₂), 36.7 (CH), 30.2 (CH₂), 26.3 (CH₂), 26.0 (CH₃), 23.8 (CH₂), 18.4 (C), 14.4 (CH₃), -5.1 (CH₃), -5.2 (CH₃); HRMS (ESI+) 507.2901 (calcd for C₂₉H₄₄NaO₄Si 507.2907).

Unsaturated ester 32

OBn
H
Sc(OTf)₃
EtOH,
$$CH_2CI_2$$
0 °C
TBSO
93%
TBSO
30

To a solution of **30** (532 mg, 1.10 mmol) in dichloromethane (3.60 mL) and ethanol (3.60 mL) was added scandium trifluoromethanesulfonate (27.1 mg, 0.0550 mmol) at 0 °C, and the resulting

mixture was stirred for 10 min. After completion of the reaction, the mixture was quenched with unsaturated aqueous sodium hydrogen carbonate. The solution was partitioned between ethyl acetate and water. The aqueous phase was extracted twice with ethyl acetate. The combined organic extracts were dried over sodium sulfate, filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by flash column chromatography (10% ethyl acetate/hexane) to afford **32** (501 mg, 1.03 mmol, 93.6%) as a colorless oil. IR (film) 2952, 2930, 2856, 1717, 1633, 1459, 1375, 1254, 1178, 1099, 1044; 1 H NMR (CDCl₃) δ 7.36-7.28 (m, 5H), 5.67 (s, 1H), 4.46 (s, 2H), 4.14 (q, J = 7.1 Hz, 2H), 3.56-3.52 (m, 2H), 3.46 (m, 1H), 3.44 (dd, J = 9.2, 7.4 Hz, 1H), 3.11 (dd, J = 9.2, 8.2 Hz, 1H), 2.78 (ddd, J = 17.8, 7.8, 2.3 Hz, 1H), 2.76 (m, 1H), 2.59 (ddd, J = 17.8, 2.3, 2.3 Hz, 1H), 2.51 (m, 1H), 2.31 (m, 1H), 2.08 (m, 2H), 1.92 (m, 1H), 1.78 (m, 1H), 1.68 (m, 1H), 1.53 (m, 1H), 1.26 (t, J = 7.1 Hz, 3H), 0.89 (s, 9H), 0.04 (s, 6H); 13 C NMR (CDCl₃) δ 166.3 (C), 151.4 (C), 146.1 (C), 138.3 (C), 138.2 (C), 128.4 (CH), 127.7 (CH), 127.6 (CH), 111.4 (CH), 73.2 (CH₂), 71.0 (CH₂), 63.4 (CH₂), 59.7 (CH₂), 53.9 (CH), 41.1 (CH₂), 40.3 (CH₂), 35.1 (CH), 30.2 (CH₂), 28.1 (CH₂), 26.0 (CH₃), 24.4 (CH₂), 18.3 (C), 14.4 (CH₃), -5.3 (CH₃), -5.3 (CH₃); HRMS (ESI+) 507.2922 (calcd for C₂₉H₄₄NaO₄Si 507.2907).

Allyl alcohol 33

To a solution of DIBAL (1.0 M solution in toluene, 370 mL, 0.37 mmol) was added a solution of **32** (59.2 mg, 0.122 mmol) in dichloromethane (2.00 mL) at -78 °C slowly over 30 min, and the mixture was stirred for 30 min. After the cooling bath was removed, the mixture was stirred for an additional 30 min at 0 °C. After completion of the reaction, the solution was quenched with saturated aqueous potassium sodium tartrate. The solution was partitioned between ethyl acetate and water. The aqueous phase was extracted twice with ethyl acetate. The combined organic extracts were dried over sodium sulfate, filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by preparative TLC separation (50% ethyl acetate/hexane) to afford **33** (41.9 mg, 0.0946 mmol, 77.5%) as a colorless oil. IR (film) 2928, 1651, 1543, 1458, 1256, 1099, 996, 935, 836; 1 H NMR (CDCl₃) δ 7.36-7.27 (m, 5H), 5.39 (t, J = 7.3 Hz, 1H), 4.46 (s, 2H), 4.18 (br d, J = 7.3 Hz, 2H), 3.60 (m, 2H), 3.42 (dd, J = 8.7, 8.2 Hz, 1H), 3.26 (m, 1H), 3.16 (dd, J = 8.7, 7.3 Hz, 1H), 2.71 (dd, J = 15.8, 7.8 Hz, 1H), 2.69 (m, 1H), 2.36 (d, J = 15.8 Hz, 1H), 2.34 (m. 1H), 2.31 (m, 1H), 2.11 (m, 2H),

1.85 (m, 1H), 1.77 (m, 1H), 1.70 (m, 1H), 1.55 (m, 2H), 0.90 (s, 9H), 0.06 (s, 6H); 13 C NMR (CDCl₃) δ 139.5 (C), 138.5 (C), 137.8 (C), 136.3 (C), 128.3 (CH), 127.7 (CH), 127.5 (CH), 120.5 (CH), 73.1 (CH₂), 71.6 (CH₂), 63.2 (CH₂), 61.9 (CH₂), 54.1 (CH), 40.5 (CH₂), 39.8 (CH₂), 35.3 (CH), 31.3 (CH₂), 27.1 (CH₂), 26.0 (CH₃), 25.5 (CH₂), 18.5 (C), -5.3 (CH₃), -5.3 (CH₃); HRMS (ESI+) 465.2794 (calcd for $C_{27}H_{42}NaO_3Si$ 465.2801).

The geometry of the trisubstituted olefin moiety was determined by a NOESY experiment of a related compound.

MOM ether 37

To a suspension of potassium hydride (30% in oil, 20.5 mg, 0.153 mmol) in THF (300 mL) were added a solution of **33** (64.6 mg, 0.153 mmol) in THF (300 mL) and a solution of Bu₃SnCH₂I (65.9 mg, 0.153 mmol) in THF (300 mL) at 0 °C, and the resulting mixture was stirred for 4 h at room temperature. After completion of the reaction, the solution was quenched at 0 °C carefully with water and partitioned between ethyl acetate and water. The organic extract was dried over sodium sulfate, filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was filtered with silica gel (0 to 100 % ethyl acetate/hexane) and concentrated under reduced pressure to afford **34** as a colorless oil (120 mg). This oil was used for the next step without further purification. To a solution of methyllithium (1.17 M solution in diethyl ether, 280 mL, 0.322 mmol) was added a solution of **34** in diethyl ether (600 mL) at 0 °C slowly over 5 min. After the mixture was stirred for 1 h at the same temperature. The reaction mixture was quenched with saturated aqueous ammonium chloride. The solution was partitioned between ethyl acetate and water. The aqueous phase was extracted twice with ethyl acetate. The combined organic extracts were dried over sodium sulfate, filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure to afford alcohol **36** as a

colorless oil (100 mg), which was used for the next step without further purification. To a solution of **36** in dichloromethane (1.00 mL) was added *N, N*-diisopropylethylamine (69.0 mL, 0.400 mmol) and chloromethyl methyl ether (24.0 mL, 0.300 mmol), and the resulting mixture was stirred for 2 h at room temperature. After completion of the reaction, the solution was quenched with saturated aqueous ammonium chloride, and partitioned between ethyl acetate and water. The organic extract was dried over sodium sulfate, filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by preparative TLC separation (25% ethyl acetate/hexane) to afford 37 (49.5 mg, 0.0988 mmol, 64.5% for 3 steps) as a colorless oil. IR (film) 2929, 2856, 1459, 1364, 1255, 1149, 1103, 1046, 919, 836, 774; ¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ 7.36-7.27 (m, 5H), 5.95 (dd, J = 17.4, 10.8 Hz, 1H), 5.08 (br d, J = 17.4 Hz, 1H), 5.00 (br d, J = 10.8 Hz, 1H), 4.61 (s, 2H), 4.48 (d, J = 11.5 Hz, 1H), 4.43 (d, J = 11.5 Hz, 1H), 3.56 (t, J = 7.3 Hz, 2H), 3.55 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 3.45 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 3.43 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 3.56 (t, J = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 3.43 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 3.56 (t, J = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 3.43 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 3.56 (t, J = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 3.43 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 3.56 (t, J = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 3.43 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 3.56 (t, J = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 3.43 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 3.56 (t, J = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 3.43 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 3.45 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 3.43 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 3.45 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 3.43 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 3.45 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 3.45 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 3.43 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 3.45 (d, J = 8.(dd, J = 8.9, 6.4 Hz, 1H), 3.34 (s, 3H), 3.24 (m, 1H), 3.22 (dd, J = 8.9, 7.4 Hz, 1H), 2.55 (m, 1H), 2.35(dd, J = 15.1, 8.7 Hz, 1H), 2.24 (m, 1H), 2.20 (dd, J = 12.6, 7.3 Hz, 1H), 2.13 (m, 2H), 2.04 (d, J = 12.6)Hz, 1H), 1.82 (ddd, J = 11.9, 6.9, 6.9 Hz, 1H), 1.59-1.49 (m, 3H), 0.89 (s, 9H), 0.04 (s, 6H); 13 C NMR $(CDCl_3)$ δ 145.7 (C), 142.7 (CH), 138.6 (C), 134.1 (C), 128.3 (CH), 127.7 (CH), 127.4 (CH), 112.1 (CH₂), 96.6 (CH₂), 73.1 (CH₂), 73.1 (CH₂), 71.4 (CH₂), 63.4 (CH₂), 55.2 (CH₃), 55.0 (CH), 46.8 (C), 43.1 (CH₂), 39.9 (CH₂), 37.3 (CH), 31.6 (CH₂), 26.0 (CH₃), 25.5 (CH₂), 25.3 (CH₂), 18.3 (C), -5.3 (CH₃); HRMS (ESI+) 523.3194 (calcd for C₃₀H₄₈NaO₄Si 523.3220).

Fig. S2 NOESY correlations and selected coupling constants of **37**.

Primary alcohol S7

To a stirred solution of 37 (49.5 mg, 0.0988 mmol) in tetrahydrofuran (300 mL) was added

tetra-n-butylammonium fluoride (1.0 M solution in THF, 150 mL, 0.150 mmol) at room temperature. After stirring for 2 h at room temperature, the reaction was quenched with water. The solution was partitioned between ethyl acetate and water. The aqueous phase was extracted twice with ethyl acetate. The combined organic extracts were washed with brine, dried over sodium sulfate, filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by preparative TLC separation (50% ethyl acetate/hexane) to afford \$7 (35.5 mg, 0.0918 mmol, 92.9%) as a colorless oil. IR (film) 3436, 2935, 2861, 1634, 1452, 1368, 1211, 1149, 1106, 1044, 916; ¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ 7.34-7.27 (m, 5H), 5.95 (dd, J = 17.4, 10.6 Hz, 1H), 5.10 (dd, J = 17.4, 0.9 Hz, 1H), 5.05 (dd, J = 10.6, 0.9 Hz, 1H), 4.63 (d, J = 6.9 Hz, 1H), 4.61 (d, J = 6.9 Hz, 1H), 4.48 (d, J = 11.9Hz, 1H), 4.44 (d, J = 11.9 Hz, 1H), 3.55 (s, 2H), 3.54 (m, 2H), 3.45 (dd, J = 8.7, 7.6 Hz, 1H), 3.35 (s, 3H), 3.28 (m, 1H), 3.24 (dd, J = 9.2, 7.6 Hz, 1H), 2.58 (m, 1H), 2.43 (ddd, J = 14.2, 7.8, 7.3 Hz, 1H), 2.32-2.24 (m, 2H), 2.10 (m, 1H), 2.07 (dd, J = 13.8, 7.4 Hz, 1H), 1.90 (dd, J = 13.8, 3.7 Hz, 1H), 1.86(m, 1H), 1.68-1.52 (m, 3H); 13 C NMR (CDCl₃) δ 146.4 (C), 142.5 (CH), 138.5 (C), 133.9 (C), 128.3 (CH), 127.7 (CH), 127.5 (CH), 112.4 (CH₂), 96.6 (CH₂), 73.1 (CH₂), 72.4 (CH₂), 71.5 (CH₂), 61.7 (CH₂), 55.4 (CH₃), 54.2 (CH), 47.1 (C), 43.5 (CH₂), 39.6 (CH₂), 36.7 (CH), 30.4 (CH₂), 25.7 (CH₂), 24.9 (CH₂); HRMS (ESI+) 409.2355 (calcd for C₂₄H₃₄NaO₄ 409.2355).

Triene 38

To a suspension of alcohol **S7** (10 mg, 0.028 mmol) and MS4A (14 mg, 0.5 g/1 mmol of **S7**) in dichloromethane (0.25 mL) were added TPAP (1.0 mg, 0.0028 mmol) and NMO (10 mg, 0.085 mmol) at 0 °C. After completion of the reaction, the resulting solution was filtered over silica gel and concentrated under reduced pressure to afford **S8** as an oil, which was used for the next step without further purification. To a suspension of methyltriphenylphosphonium bromide (39 mg, 0.11 mmol) in THF (0.25 mL) was added *n*-butyllithium (2.4 M solution in *n*-hexane, 9.0 mL, 0.11 mmol) at 0 °C. After 15 minutes, to the resulting solution was added a solution of aldehyde **S8** (8.4 mg, 0022 mmol) in THF (0.25 mL) at 0 °C. After completion of the reaction, the solution was partitioned between ethyl acetate and aqueous solution of ammonium chloride. The aqueous phase was extracted twice with ethyl acetate. The combined organic extracts were dried over sodium sulfate, filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by

preparative TLC separation (20% ethyl acetate/hexane) to afford **38** (5.9 mg, 0.015 mmol, 53% for 2 steps) as a colorless oil. IR (film) 2928, 2844, 1638, 1452, 1367, 1211, 1149, 1106, 1043, 913; 1 H NMR (CDCl₃) δ 7.34-7.26 (m, 5H), 5.94 (dd, J = 17.2, 10.8 Hz, 1H), 5.78 (ddt, J = 17.2, 10.7, 6.4 Hz, 1H), 5.08 (dd, J = 17.2, 1.4 Hz, 1H), 5.01 (dd, J = 10.8, 1.4 Hz, 1H), 4.99 (dd, J = 17.2, 1.1 Hz, 1H), 4.92 (dd, J = 10.7, 1.1 Hz, 1H), 4.61 (s, 2H), 4.48 (d, J = 11.9 Hz, 1H), 4.43 (d, J = 11.9 Hz, 1H), 3.55 (d, J = 9.2 Hz, 1H), 3.47 (d, J = 9.2 Hz, 1H), 3.45 (dd, J = 9.2, 9.0 Hz, 1H), 3.34 (s, 3H), 3.26 (m, 1H), 3.23 (dd, J = 9.0, 7.3 Hz, 1H), 2.55 (m, 1H), 2.35 (dd, J = 14.6, 8.7 Hz, 1H), 2.29-2.19 (m, 4H), 2.12-2.08 (m, 2H), 2.03 (d, J = 13.3 Hz, 1H), 1.82 (ddd, J = 11.9, 6.9, 6.2 Hz, 1H), 1.53 (m, 1H); 13 C NMR (CDCl₃) δ 146.1 (C), 142.7 (CH), 138.8 (CH), 138.5 (C), 133.8 (CH), 128.3 (CH), 127.7 (CH), 127.5 (CH), 114.3 (CH₂), 112.1 (CH₂), 96.7 (CH₂), 73.2 (CH₂), 73.1 (CH₂), 71.3 (CH₂), 55.2 (CH), 55.0 (CH), 46.8 (C), 43.3 (CH₂), 39.8 (CH₂), 37.3 (CH₃), 32.5 (CH₂), 28.5 (CH₂), 25.5 (CH₂); HRMS (ESI+) 405.2414 (calcd for C₂₅H₃₄NaO₃ 405.2405).

Tricyclic compound 39

To a solution of **38** (5.4 mg, 0.014 mmol) in 1,2-dichloroethane (0.25 mL) was added Grubbs 2nd catalyst (0.4 mg, 0.0017 mmol), and the resulting mixture was stirred at 50 °C for 25 min. After completion of the reaction, the reaction mixture was concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by preparative TLC separation (25% ethyl acetate/hexane) to afford **39** (4.8 mg, 100%) as a colorless oil. IR (film) 2927, 2853, 1452, 1364, 1149, 1107, 1043; ¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ 7.36-7.27 (m, 5H), 5.77 (ddd, J = 11.0, 8.3, 5.5 Hz, 1H), 5.62 (dd, J = 11.0, 2.3 Hz, 1H), 4.61 (s, 2H), 4.47 (s, 2H), 3.61 (d, J = 9.2 Hz, 1H), 3.47 (d, J = 9.2 Hz, 1H), 3.41 (dd, J = 8.7, 8.7 Hz, 1H), 3.35 (m, 1H), 3.34 (s, 3H), 3.27 (dd, J = 8.7, 6.4 Hz, 1H), 2.62-2.51 (m, 2H), 2.42 (m, 1H), 2.24 (m, 1H), 2.23 (m, 1H), 2.11 (m, 2H), 2.04 (m, 1H), 1.91 (ddd, J = 12.6, 6.9, 6.4 Hz, 1H), 1.62 (dddd, J = 12.6, 9.6, 9.2, 9.2 Hz, 1H), 1.44 (dd, J = 13.1, 7.8, 1H); ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃) δ 144.0 (C), 138.6 (C), 136.9 (CH), 136.4 (C), 129.3 (CH), 128.3 (CH), 127.7 (CH), 127.5 (CH), 96.5 (CH₂), 73.1 (CH₂), 72.3 (CH₂), 72.1 (CH₂), 55.1 (CH₃), 52.1 (CH), 46.9 (C), 43.9 (CH₂), 40.3 (CH₂), 35.7 (CH), 28.3 (CH₂), 26.2 (CH₂), 25.3 (CH₂); HRMS (ESI+) 377.2081 (calcd for C₂₃H₃₀NaO₃ 377.2093).

Isoxazoline 41

To a suspension of tricyclic compound 39 (7.0 mg, 0.0197 mmol) and sodium hydrogen carbonate (10.0 mg) in dichloromethane (0.30 mL) were added oxime 40 (12.0 mg, 0.0592 mmol) and the resulting mixture was stirred at room temperature for 48 h. The reaction was quenched with saturated aqueous ammonium chloride. The solution was partitioned between dichloromethane and water. The aqueous phase was extracted twice with dichloromethane. The combined organic extracts were dried over sodium sulfate, filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by preparative TLC separation (20% ethyl acetate/hexane) to afford 41 (3.4 mg, 0.00714 mmol, 36%) and its diastereomer (3.2 mg, 0.00671 mmol, 34%) as a colorless oil respectively. Less polar isomer (41): IR (film) 2919, 2853, 1719, 1453, 1404, 1280, 1110, 1042, 914; ¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ 7.36-7.28 (m, 5H), 4.60 (d, J = 11.6, 1H), 4.55 (s, 2H), 4.48 (d, J = 11.9, 1H), 4.41 (d, J = 11.9, 1H), 3.58 (d, J = 9.8, 1H), 3.48 (d, J = 9.8, 1H), 3.42-3.33 (m, 3H), 3.31 (s, 3H), 3.26 (dd, J = 9.8, 1H), 3.48 (d, J == 9.2, 5.5 Hz, 1H), 2.60 (m, 1H), 2.34 (m, 1H), 2.26 (m, 3H), 2.22 (m, 1H), 2.01 (m, 1H), 1.95 (m, 2H), 1.88 (dddd, $J = 13.1, 8.5, 8.5, 1.6 \text{ Hz}, 1\text{H}), 1.65 (ddd, <math>J = 18.5, 13.1, 9.4 \text{ Hz}, 1\text{H}); ^{13}\text{C NMR (CDCl}_3) \delta$ 143.8 (C), 143.6 (C), 138.4 (C), 135.0 (C), 128.4 (CH), 127.8 (CH), 127.6 (CH), 96.6 (CH₂), 88.8 (CH), 73.1 (CH₂), 71.6 (CH₂), 70.4 (CH₂), 55.3 (CH₃), 54.4 (CH), 53.8 (CH), 46.9 (C), 44.4 (CH₂), 41.2 (CH₂), 36.9 (CH), 28.1 (CH₂), 24.8 (CH₂), 24.2 (CH₂); HRMS (ESI+) 498.1248 (calcd for C₂₄H₃₀BrNNaO₄ 498.1256). More polar isomer: IR (film) 2919, 1454, 1404, 1150, 1105, 1041, 917; ¹H NMR $(CDCl_3)$ δ 7.36-7.28 (m, 5H), 4.80 (d, J = 9.8 Hz, 1H), 4.61 (s, 2H), 4.51 (d, J = 11.6, 1H), 4.46 (d, J = 11.6) 11.6, 1H), 3.67 (d, J = 9.8, 1H), 3.53-3.38 (m, 3H), 3.36 (s, 3H), 3.34-3.30 (m, 2H), 2.50 (m, 1H), 2.31 (m, 2H), 2.20 (m, 2H), 2.07 (m, 2H), 1.98 (m, 1H), 1.86 (m, 2H), 1.76 (ddd, <math>J = 17.8, 12.8, 8.7, 1H);¹³C NMR (CDCl₃) δ 143.2 (C), 141.0 (C), 138.7 (C), 137.1 (C), 128.3 (CH), 127.8 (CH), 127.4 (CH), 96.6 (CH₂), 86.8 (CH), 73.2 (CH₂), 72.4 (CH₂), 71.9 (CH₂), 55.5 (CH₃), 53.6 (CH), 53.2 (CH), 46.4 (C), 40.8 (CH₂), 40.5 (CH₂), 36.0 (CH), 25.5 (CH₂), 25.0 (CH₂), 24.8 (CH₂); HRMS (ESI+) 498.1274 (calcd for C₂₄H₃₀BrNNaO₄ 498.1256).

Aminoalcohol 42

To a solution of isoxazoline 41 (less polar isomer, 5.2 mg, 0.0109 mmol) in methanol (0.3 mL) were added nickel chloride (8.2 mg, 0.0633 mmol) and sodium tetrahydroborate (11.2 mg, 0.266 mmol) at -78 °C. After completion of the reaction, the reaction mixture were added dichloromethane (0.2 mL), aqueous sodium hydrogen carbonate (0.2 mL), and benzyl chloroformate (25 mL, 0.177 mmol) at 0 °C. After stirring for 1.5 h, the reaction mixture was quenched with saturated aqueous ammonium chloride. The resulting solution was extracted twice with ethyl acetate. The combined organic phases were dried over sodium sulfate, filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by preparative TLC separation (50% ethyl acetate/hexane) to afford 42 (2.3 mg, 0.0043 mmol, 39%) as a colorless oil. IR (film) 3349, 2923, 2858, 1720, 1518, 1448, 1250, 1108, 1038; ¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ 7.35-7.27 (m, 10H), 5.36 (t, J = 5.7 Hz, 1H), 5.08 (s, 2H), 4.63 (d, J = 5.7 Hz, 1H), 5.08 (s, 2H), 5.08 (d, J = 5.7 Hz, 1H), 5.08 (d, J = 5.6.6 Hz, 1H), 4.60 (d, J = 6.6 Hz, 1H), 4.46 (s, 2H), 3.83 (dd, J = 5.5, 4.8 Hz, 1H), 3.75 (d, J = 9.8 Hz, 1H), 3.54 (d, J = 9.8 Hz, 1H), 3.48 (d, J = 5.5 Hz, 1H), 3.42-3.33 (m, 2H), 3.37 (s, 3H), 3.30-3.23 (m, 3H), 2.53 (m, 1H), 2.37 (m, 1H), 2.34 (d, J = 11.9 Hz, 1H), 2.24-2.17 (m, 2H), 2.10-1.97 (m, 2H), 1.90 (ddd, J = 12.4, 7.8, 5.2 Hz, 1H), 1.79 (m, 1H), 1.66-1.59 (m, 2H), 1.40 (dd, J = 11.9, 6.9 Hz, 1H); 13 C NMR (CDCl₃) δ 156.6 (C), 143.4 (C), 138.4 (C), 136.8 (C), 136.3 (C), 128.5 (CH), 128.4 (CH), 128.1 (CH), 128.0 (CH), 127.8 (CH), 127.6 (CH), 96.8 (CH₂), 78.4 (CH), 73.2 (CH₂), 72.0 (CH₂), 70.9 (CH₂), 66.5 (CH₂), 55.8 (CH₃), 52.0 (CH), 49.2 (C), 44.3 (CH₂), 43.0 (CH₂), 41.9 (CH), 40.8 (CH₂), 35.0 (CH), 27.2 (CH₂), 27.0 (CH₂), 25.8 (CH₂); HRMS (ESI+) 558.2843 (calcd for C₃₂H₄₁NNaO₆ 558.2831).

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