

Supporting Information for

A rapid construction of ABC tricyclic skeleton of Malabanone A

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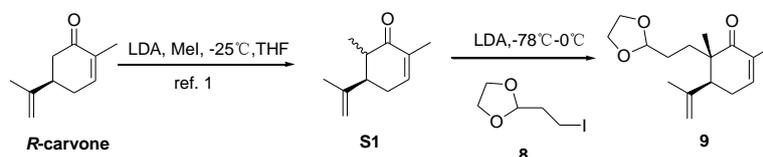
1. General Experimental Methods.

All reactions sensitive to air or moisture were carried out under argon atmosphere in dry and freshly distilled solvents under anhydrous conditions, unless otherwise noted. Column chromatography was performed on silica gel (200-300 mesh). ¹H NMR and ¹³C NMR spectra were obtained using 300 and 75MHz, 400 and 101MHz, or spectrometers respectively. Chemical shifts (δ) are given in ppm with reference to

solvent signals [^1H NMR: CDCl_3 (7.26); ^{13}C NMR: CDCl_3 (77.0)]. The high resolution mass spectra (HRMS) were recorded on an FT-ICR mass spectrometer using electrospray ionization (ESI). Optical rotations were measured on a precision automated polarimeter. Melting points were measured on a melting point apparatus.

2. Experimental procedures and characterization data of all synthetic new compounds

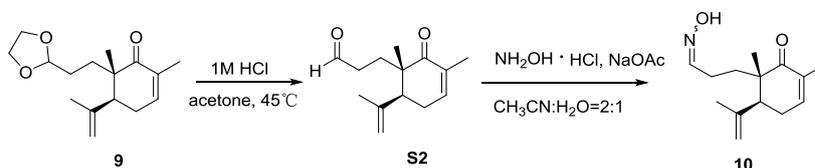
2.1 Preparation and spectra data of compound **9**



The known compound **S1** was prepared according to ref. 1 starting from commercially available (*R*)-carvone.

To a solution of diisopropylamine (11.60 mL, 82.90 mmol) in THF (100 mL) was added dropwise *n*-BuLi (2.5 M in THF, 29 mL, 73.10 mmol) at 0 °C. After being stirred for 0.5 h, a solution of compound **S1** (8.0 g, 48.80 mmol) in THF (50 mL) was added dropwise. The resulting mixture was stirred for 4 h at -78 °C and treated with iodide **8** (22.20g, 97.50 mmol). After being stirred for an additional 16 h at 0 °C, the reaction mixture was quenched with a saturated aqueous NH_4Cl solution. The aqueous phase was extracted with EtOAc. The combined organic extracts were dried over anhydrous Na_2SO_4 and concentrated in vacuum. Flash chromatography on silica gel (petro ether / EtOAc, 100:1) afforded **9** (9.26 g, 71.8% yield) as colorless oil. $[\alpha]_{\text{D}}^{26} = -34.0^\circ$, ($c = 1.0$, CH_2Cl_2). ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) $\delta = 6.55 - 6.45$ (m, 1H), 4.78 - 4.60 (m, 3H), 3.90 - 3.84 (m, 2H), 3.78 - 3.74 (m, 2H), 2.66 - 2.62 (m, 1H), 2.61 - 2.52 (m, 1H), 2.24 (dtd, $J = 19.6, 4.4, 2.1$ Hz, 1H), 1.69 (d, $J = 1.5$ Hz, 3H), 1.67 - 1.60 (m, 1H), 1.60 - 1.54 (m, 5H), 1.47 (ddd, $J = 6.0, 5.3, 1.9$ Hz, 1H), 0.95 (s, 3H) ppm. ^{13}C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl_3) $\delta = 203.6, 146.1, 141.6, 133.9, 113.9, 104.4, 64.7, 64.7, 49.7, 46.9, 31.4, 28.6, 28.5, 22.0, 19.1, 16.3$ pm. **HRMS (ESI)**: m/z $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$ calcd for $\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{25}\text{O}_3$: 265.1798, found: 265.1796.

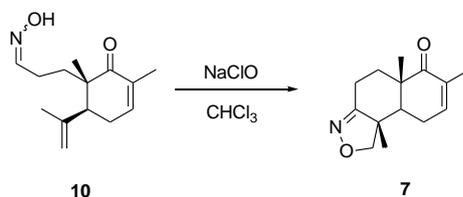
2.2 Preparation and spectra data of oxime **10**



A solution of compound **9** (2.71 g, 10.30 mmol) in acetone (80 mL) was treated with 1M HCl (51 mL) at 50 °C for 4 h. The reaction mixture was neutralized with saturated aqueous NaHCO₃ (25 mL). After evaporating most of the organic phase under reduced pressure, the residue was extracted with EtOAc. The combined organic layers were dried over anhydrous Na₂SO₄, concentrated under reduced pressure to afford compound S2 as colorless oil (2.12 g, 94.0% yield) which was used directly in the next step.

A solution of crude aldehyde S2 (2.53 g, 11.50 mmol) in acetonitrile (80 mL) was added to a solution of hydroxylamine hydrochloride (1.60 g, 2 equiv.) and sodium acetate (2.80 g, 3 equiv.) in water (40 mL). The resulting solution was stirred at ambient temperature for 3 h and then extracted with EtOAc (3 × 60 mL). The combined organic layer was dried over anhydrous Na₂SO₄, concentrated under reduced pressure and the residue was purified by flash chromatography on silica gel (petro ether / EtOAc, 10:1 to 5:1) to afford compound **10** as colorless oil (2.02 g, 75.0% yield), which comprised a 1:1 mixture *E*- and *Z*-isomers. $[\alpha]_D^{26} = -55.0^\circ$, (c = 1.0, CH₂Cl₂). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) $\delta = 8.29$ (s, 1H), 7.37 (t, *J* = 5.8 Hz, 1H), 6.58 (td, *J* = 4.0, 1.3 Hz, 1H), 4.80 (s, 1H), 4.73 (s, 1H), 2.71 (t, *J* = 5.9 Hz, 1H), 2.60 – 2.47 (m, 1H), 2.37 (dd, *J* = 4.0, 2.0 Hz, 1H), 2.22 – 2.03 (m, 2H), 1.83 – 1.77 (m, 1H), 1.76 (t, *J* = 3.1 Hz, 3H), 1.72 – 1.65 (m, 1H), 1.64 (s, 3H), 1.03 (s, 3H) ppm. ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃) $\delta = 203.5, 151.8, 145.7, 142.2, 134.1, 114.5, 49.5, 47.4, 33.7, 28.7, 24.7, 22.3, 19.2, 16.4$ ppm. **HRMS (ESI)**: *m/z* [M+H]⁺ calcd for C₁₄H₂₂NO₂: 236.1645, found: 236.1643.

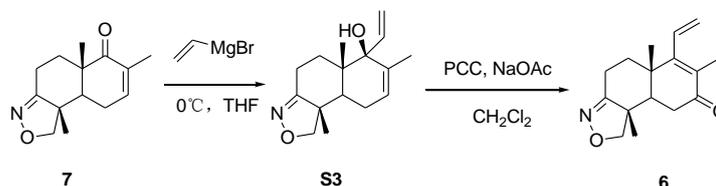
2.3 Preparation and spectra data of **7**



A solution of compound **10** (448.00 mg, 1.90 mmol) in CHCl₃ (45 mL) was added 14.5% aqueous sodium hypochlorite (1.84 mL, 3.81 mmol) at room temperature. After stirring for 5 h, the reaction was quenched with aqueous sodium thiosulfate. After separation of the phases, the aqueous phase was extracted with chloroform and the combined organic phases were washed with brine, dried over anhydrous Na₂SO₄, concentrated under reduced pressure and the residue was purified by flash chromatography on silica gel (petro ether / EtOAc, 10:1) to afford compound **7** as a white solid (249.00 mg, 56.0% yield). Mp: 78-83 °C. $[\alpha]_D^{24} = -74.4^\circ$, (c = 0.9, CHCl₃). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) $\delta = 6.66$ (d, *J* = 5.7 Hz, 1H), 4.11 (d, *J* = 7.7 Hz, 1H), 3.78 (d, *J* = 7.7 Hz, 1H), 2.69 (ddd, *J* = 14.8, 4.5, 2.4 Hz, 1H), 2.57 – 2.46 (m, 1H), 2.37 (td, *J* = 14.5, 4.9 Hz, 1H), 2.24 (ddd, *J* = 14.1, 4.8, 2.4 Hz, 1H), 2.06 (dd, *J* = 11.6, 4.2 Hz, 1H), 2.02 – 1.92 (m, 1H), 1.76 – 1.71 (m, 3H), 1.51 (td, *J* = 14.1, 4.5 Hz, 1H), 1.28 (s, 3H), 1.16 (s, 3H) ppm. ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃) $\delta = 202.9, 163.5,$

141.9, 133.7, 82.9, 53.6, 49.7, 44.8, 32.6, 25.8, 18.9, 18.6, 16.4, 16.3 ppm. **HRMS (ESI)**: m/z $[M+H]^+$ calcd for $C_{14}H_{20}NO_2$: 234.1489, found: 234.1487.

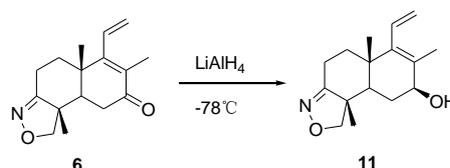
2.4 Preparation and spectra data of alcohol **6**



A solution of compound **7** (432.00 mg, 1.90 mmol) under argon at 0 °C in 50 mL of dry THF was slowly added 13.3 mL of a 1 M solution of vinylmagnesium bromide in THF. The reaction was allowed to warm to room temperature and stirred for 3 h. The reaction was quenched with aqueous saturated ammonium chloride and extracted with three 50 mL portions of EtOAc. The extracts were combined and dried over anhydrous Na_2SO_4 , and the solvent was removed in vacuum and the residue was purified by flash column chromatography on silica gel (petro ether / EtOAc, 10:1) to afford compound **S3** as white solid (396.80 mg, 82.0% yield) which was used directly in the next step. The configuration of compound **S3** was determined by analogy with the literature 1b

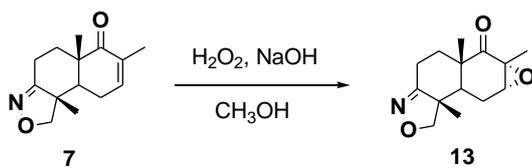
To a magnetically stirred solution of crude alcohol **S3** (355.00 mg, 1.36 mmol) in anhydrous CH_2Cl_2 (30 mL) was added a homogeneous mixture of PCC (1.46 g, 6.79 mmol), 4 Å molecular sieve (1.46 g) and sodium acetate (781 mg, 9.52 mmol) and stirred at room temperature for 3 h. The reaction mixture was filtered through a small pad of silica gel using ether (50 mL) as eluent. Evaporation of the solvent and further purification of the residue by flash chromatography on silica gel (petro ether / EtOAc, 5:1) furnished the ketone **6** (281.80 mg, 80.0% yield) as a white solid. Mp: 160–165 °C. $[\alpha]_D^{24} = -1.0^\circ$, ($c = 1.0$, CH_2Cl_2) 1H NMR (300 MHz, $CDCl_3$) $\delta = 6.29$ (ddd, $J = 17.7, 11.7, 1.1$ Hz, 1H), 5.55 (dd, $J = 11.7, 1.8$ Hz, 1H), 5.17 (dd, $J = 17.7, 1.8$ Hz, 1H), 4.13 (d, $J = 7.8$ Hz, 1H), 3.80 (d, $J = 7.8$ Hz, 1H), 2.77 – 2.64 (m, 2H), 2.46 (ddd, $J = 15.0, 13.9, 5.0$ Hz, 1H), 2.19 (d, $J = 2.3$ Hz, 1H), 2.08 (ddd, $J = 13.4, 4.9, 2.5$ Hz, 1H), 1.80 (d, $J = 1.1$ Hz, 3H), 1.60 (s, 1H), 1.49 (td, $J = 13.8, 4.8$ Hz, 1H), 1.28 (s, 3H), 1.27 (d, $J = 0.5$ Hz, 3H) ppm. ^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, $CDCl_3$) $\delta = 198.0, 162.9, 162.3, 132.4, 129.8, 121.7, 83.1, 53.1, 49.9, 39.4, 36.6, 36.2, 19.1, 17.7, 17.5, 13.3$ ppm. **HRMS (ESI)**: m/z $[M+H]^+$ calcd for $C_{16}H_{22}NO_2$: 260.1645, found: 260.1644.

2.5 Preparation and spectra data of compound **11**



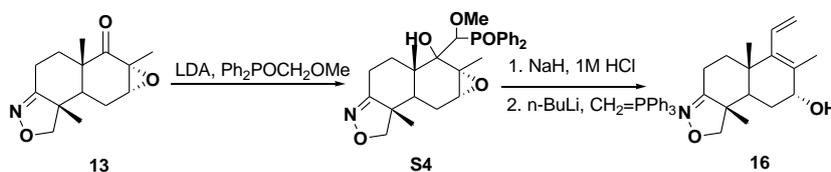
To a solution of **6** (42.00 mg, 0.16 mmol) in dry THF (20 mL) was added LiAlH₄ (31.00 mg, 0.80 mmol) in batches at -78 °C. The reaction was stirred for 0.5 h at -78 °C and quenched with saturated aqueous NH₄Cl (5 mL). After evaporating most of the organic phase under reduced pressure, the residue was extracted with EtOAc. The combined organic layers were dried over anhydrous Na₂SO₄, concentrated under reduced pressure, and purified by flash chromatography on silica gel (petro ether / EtOAc, 5:1) to afford product **11** as a white solid (41.00 mg, 98.0% yield). Mp: 129–134 °C. $[\alpha]_D^{24} = 94.0^\circ$, (c = 1.0, CH₂Cl₂) ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ = 6.08 (ddd, *J* = 12.2, 11.7, 6.1 Hz, 1H), 5.34 (dd, *J* = 11.3, 2.4 Hz, 1H), 5.00 (dd, *J* = 17.6, 2.4 Hz, 1H), 4.15 (dd, *J* = 14.9, 7.5 Hz, 2H), 3.77 (d, *J* = 7.7 Hz, 1H), 2.62 (ddd, *J* = 15.0, 4.5, 2.3 Hz, 1H), 2.45 – 2.32 (m, 1H), 1.97 (ddd, *J* = 13.2, 5.0, 2.4 Hz, 1H), 1.88 (d, *J* = 22.1 Hz, 1H), 1.75 (d, *J* = 3.5 Hz, 1H), 1.73 (s, 3H), 1.33 (dd, *J* = 13.7, 4.6 Hz, 1H), 1.26 (d, *J* = 8.3 Hz, 1H), 1.22 (d, *J* = 0.6 Hz, 3H), 1.16 (s, 3H) ppm. ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃) δ = 164.2, 143.0, 133.7, 129.8, 120.5, 83.6, 72.0, 53.6, 49.7, 38.3, 36.7, 31.8, 19.3, 19.2, 17.9, 16.7 ppm. **HRMS (ESI)**: *m/z* [M+H]⁺ calcd for C₁₆H₂₄NO₂: 262.1802, found: 262.1800.

2.6 Preparation and spectra data of compound **13**



1 M NaOH (2.40 mL, 2.40 mmol) and 30% H₂O₂ (0.25 mL, 2.40 mmol) were added to a solution of the compound **7** (114.00 mg, 0.49 mmol) in MeOH (25 mL) at 0 °C. The solution was stirred for 5 h at room temperature and then poured into a saturated aq. solution of Na₂S₂O₃. The solution was extracted with EtOAc and worked up as usual. The white solid residue obtained was purified by flash column chromatography (petro ether / EtOAc, 3:1) to afford **13** as a white solid (115.00 mg, 94.8% yield). Mp: 159–164 °C. $[\alpha]_D^{26} = -45.0^\circ$, (c = 1.0, CH₂Cl₂) ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ = 4.06 (d, *J* = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 3.71 (d, *J* = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 3.36 (d, *J* = 1.3 Hz, 1H), 2.62 (ddd, *J* = 14.7, 4.5, 2.4 Hz, 1H), 2.26 (td, *J* = 14.5, 4.8 Hz, 1H), 2.20 – 2.09 (m, 2H), 1.98 (dd, *J* = 12.7, 3.9 Hz, 1H), 1.88 – 1.81 (m, 1H), 1.46 (dd, *J* = 14.1, 4.4 Hz, 1H), 1.37 (s, 3H), 1.19 (d, *J* = 2.7 Hz, 3H), 1.10 (s, 3H) ppm. ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃) δ = 205.8, 163.1, 82.9, 58.8, 56.5, 52.6, 45.56, 39.8, 31.8, 24.0, 19.0, 18.3, 16.3 ppm. **HRMS (ESI)**: *m/z* [M+H]⁺ calcd for C₁₄H₂₀NO₃: 250.1438, found: 250.1436.

2.7 Preparation and spectra data of compound **16**

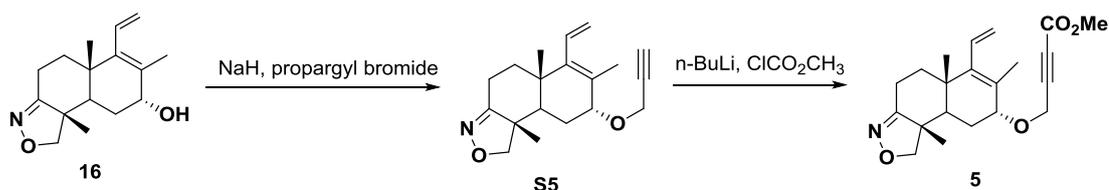


A solution of LDA in THF (1.47 mL, 2.0 M, 2.93 mmol) was added dropwise to a solution of Ph₂POCH₂OCH₃ (723.00 mg, 2.93 mmol) in dry THF (25 mL) at 0 °C. After stirring for 0.5 h at 0 °C and then 30 min at room temperature, the mixture was cooled to -78 °C and treated slowly with a solution of the epoxy-ketone **13** (244.00 mg, 0.98 mmol) in THF (10 mL). The reaction mixture was stirred for 2.5 h, during which time the temperature raised to -50 °C, then treated with a saturated aqueous solution of NH₄Cl and extracted with EtOAc. Workup as usual afforded a solid residue, which was purified by flash chromatography on silica gel (petro ether / EtOAc, 3:1), to afford a mixture of two epimeric β-hydroxyphosphine oxides **S4** as a white solid (439.00 mg, 90.5% yield).

To a suspension of NaH (68.60 mg of a 60% suspension in mineral oil, 1.71 mmol), previously washed with anhydrous pentane, in anhydrous THF (15 mL) maintained at 0 °C, was added dropwise during 1 h a solution of the above mixture of β-hydroxyphosphine oxides **S4** (170.00 mg, 0.34 mmol) in the same THF (15 mL). The resulting suspension was stirred at the same temperature for 2 h, then raised to room temperature and cautiously treated with water (4 mL) to decompose the excess NaH. The homogeneous reaction mixture obtained was stirred at the same temperature until the hydrogen evolution ceased and then treated with 1 M HCl (8 mL). After stirring at room temperature for 1 h the mixture was poured into a saturated aq. solution of NaHCO₃ and the product was extracted with EtOAc and worked up. The crude product obtained was purified by flash column chromatography on silica gel (petro ether / ethyl acetate, 3:1) to give the hydroxyaldehyde **15** (68.00 mg, 75.0% yield from S4) as a white solid.

A suspension of methyltriphenylphosphonium bromide (521.00 mg, 1.46 mmol) in THF (20 mL) at 0 °C was treated with n-BuLi (0.58 mL of a 2.5 M solution in hexanes, 1.46 mmol). The mixture was stirred for 0.5 h while allowed to warm to room temperature. The resulting deep yellow solution was cooled to 0 °C and a solution of the aldehyde **15** (128.00 mg, 0.48 mmol) in THF (8 mL) was added to give a pale yellow mixture that was stirred for 1 min and then allowed to warm to room temperature for 1 h. The reaction was quenched with aq. NH₄Cl, extracted with EtOAc and worked up. The residue was purified by flash column chromatography on silica gel (petro ether / ethyl acetate 5:1) to furnish the dienol **16** (113.00 mg, 88.9% yield) as a white solid. Mp: 124–130 °C. $[\alpha]_D^{26} = 89.0^\circ$; (c = 1.0, CH₂Cl₂) ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ = 6.08 (dd, *J* = 17.7, 11.3 Hz, 1H), 5.34 (dd, *J* = 11.3, 2.3 Hz, 1H), 4.99 (dd, *J* = 17.7, 2.3 Hz, 1H), 4.11 (d, *J* = 7.7 Hz, 1H), 4.01 (d, *J* = 3.5 Hz, 1H), 3.83 (d, *J* = 7.7 Hz, 1H), 2.61 (ddd, *J* = 15.0, 4.5, 2.3 Hz, 1H), 2.43 – 2.32 (m, 1H), 2.20 (s, 1H), 1.93 (ddd, *J* = 7.3, 6.7, 3.4 Hz, 2H), 1.78 (s, 3H), 1.38 (d, *J* = 13.2 Hz, 1H), 1.35 – 1.21 (m, 2H), 1.19 (s, 3H), 1.07 (s, 3H) ppm. ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃) δ = 164.5, 143.4, 133.5, 128.3, 120.2, 83.6, 68.9, 53.5, 45.9, 38.1, 36.4, 31.1, 19.3, 18.9, 17.9, 17.6 ppm. **HRMS (ESI):** *m/z* [M+H]⁺ calcd for C₁₆H₂₄NO₂: 262.1802, found: 262.1800.

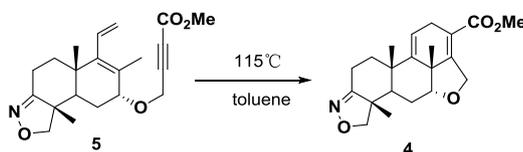
2.8 Preparation and spectra data of alkyne **5**



To a suspension of NaH (695.00 mg of a 60% suspension in mineral oil, 28.90 mmol), previously washed with anhydrous pentane, in anhydrous THF (35 mL), was evaporated with the aid of a current of argon to leave an oily residue, to which compound **16**, tetrabutylammonium iodide (TBAI) (1.28 g, 3.47 mmol) and propargyl bromide (3.30 mL, 34.70 mmol) were added successively. The mixture was vigorously stirred in a bath thermostated at 25 °C for 26 h. After this time, the brownish reaction mixture was poured into water, extracted with EtOAc. The brown oily residue obtained was purified by flash column chromatography (petro ether / ethyl acetate, 10:1) to afford propargyl ether **S5** (353.00 mg, 68.0% yield).

A solution of propargyl ether **S5** (313.00 mg, 1.04 mmol) in THF (20 mL) at -78 °C was treated dropwise with a solution of n-BuLi in hexanes (2.10 mL, 2.5 M, 5.25 mmol). After 30 minutes, the reaction mixture was treated with methyl chloroformate (0.57 mL, 7.30 mmol) and stirred at the same temperature for 3 h. Saturated aq. NH₄Cl and the aqueous phase was extracted with EtOAc. Work up followed by flash column chromatography on silica gel (petro ether / ethyl acetate, 5:1) afforded the acetylenic ester **5** (258.00 mg, 72.0% yield). $[\alpha]_D^{26} = 23.0^\circ$ (c = 1.0, CH₂Cl₂). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ = 6.10 (dd, *J* = 17.7, 11.3 Hz, 1H), 5.36 (dd, *J* = 11.3, 2.3 Hz, 1H), 5.03 (dd, *J* = 17.7, 2.3 Hz, 1H), 4.32 (s, 2H), 4.15 (d, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 3.83 (dd, *J* = 9.6, 5.7 Hz, 2H), 3.79 (s, 3H), 2.63 (ddd, *J* = 15.0, 4.4, 2.3 Hz, 1H), 2.38 (td, *J* = 14.4, 5.1 Hz, 1H), 1.94 (d, *J* = 13.4 Hz, 2H), 1.88 (dd, *J* = 13.6, 4.1 Hz, 1H), 1.78 (s, 3H), 1.54 (d, *J* = 13.6 Hz, 1H), 1.33 (td, *J* = 13.6, 4.5 Hz, 1H), 1.21 (s, 3H), 1.08 (s, 3H) ppm. ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃) δ = 164.1, 153.4, 144.8, 133.4, 126.6, 120.4, 84.1, 83.6, 77.7, 77.1, 56.5, 53.4, 52.8, 46.1, 38.0, 36.3, 26.4, 19.3, 18.7, 17.9, 17.6 ppm. **HRMS (ESI)**: *m/z* [M+H]⁺ calcd for C₂₁H₂₈NO₄: 358.2013, found: 358.2011.

2.9 Preparation and spectra data of **4**



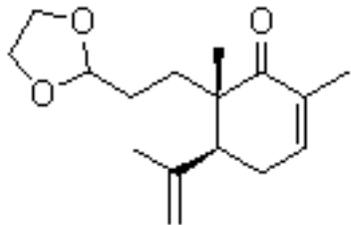
A solution of diene **5** (136.00 mg, 0.39 mmol) in degassed anhydrous toluene (2 mL) was heated in a vacuum sealed ampoule at 115 °C for 17 h. After evaporation of the solvent under reduced pressure, the residue was purified by flash chromatography on silica gel (petro ether / ethyl acetate, 3:1) to afford the Diels–Alder adduct **4** (121.00 mg, 89.0% yield) as a white solid. Mp: 182–186 °C. $[\alpha]_D^{26} = 108.0^\circ$ (c = 1.0, CH₂Cl₂). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ = 5.75 (d, *J* = 5.4 Hz, 1H), 4.95 (dd, *J* = 14.0, 2.2 Hz, 1H), 4.31 (dd, *J* = 14.0, 3.8 Hz, 1H), 4.11 (dd, *J* = 7.4, 4.6 Hz, 1H), 3.92 –

3.86 (m, 1H), 3.76 (d, $J = 7.5$ Hz, 4H), 3.36 (dd, $J = 20.7, 6.5$ Hz, 1H), 2.72 – 2.63 (m, 2H), 2.41 (td, $J = 14.5, 4.6$ Hz, 1H), 2.31 – 2.15 (m, 2H), 1.62 (dd, $J = 11.1, 3.0$ Hz, 2H), 1.51 (td, $J = 13.7, 4.3$ Hz, 1H), 1.27 (s, 3H), 1.21 (s, 3H), 1.13 (s, 3H) ppm. ^{13}C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl_3) $\delta = 166.5, 164.1, 163.0, 151.9, 121.7, 119.4, 83.5, 81.7, 68.8, 53.4, 51.7, 45.7, 44.5, 38.1, 37.3, 27.1, 26.9, 24.5, 20.9, 19.1, 18.3$ ppm. **HRMS (ESI):** m/z $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$ calcd for $\text{C}_{21}\text{H}_{28}\text{NO}_4$: 358.2013, found: 358.2012.

3. References

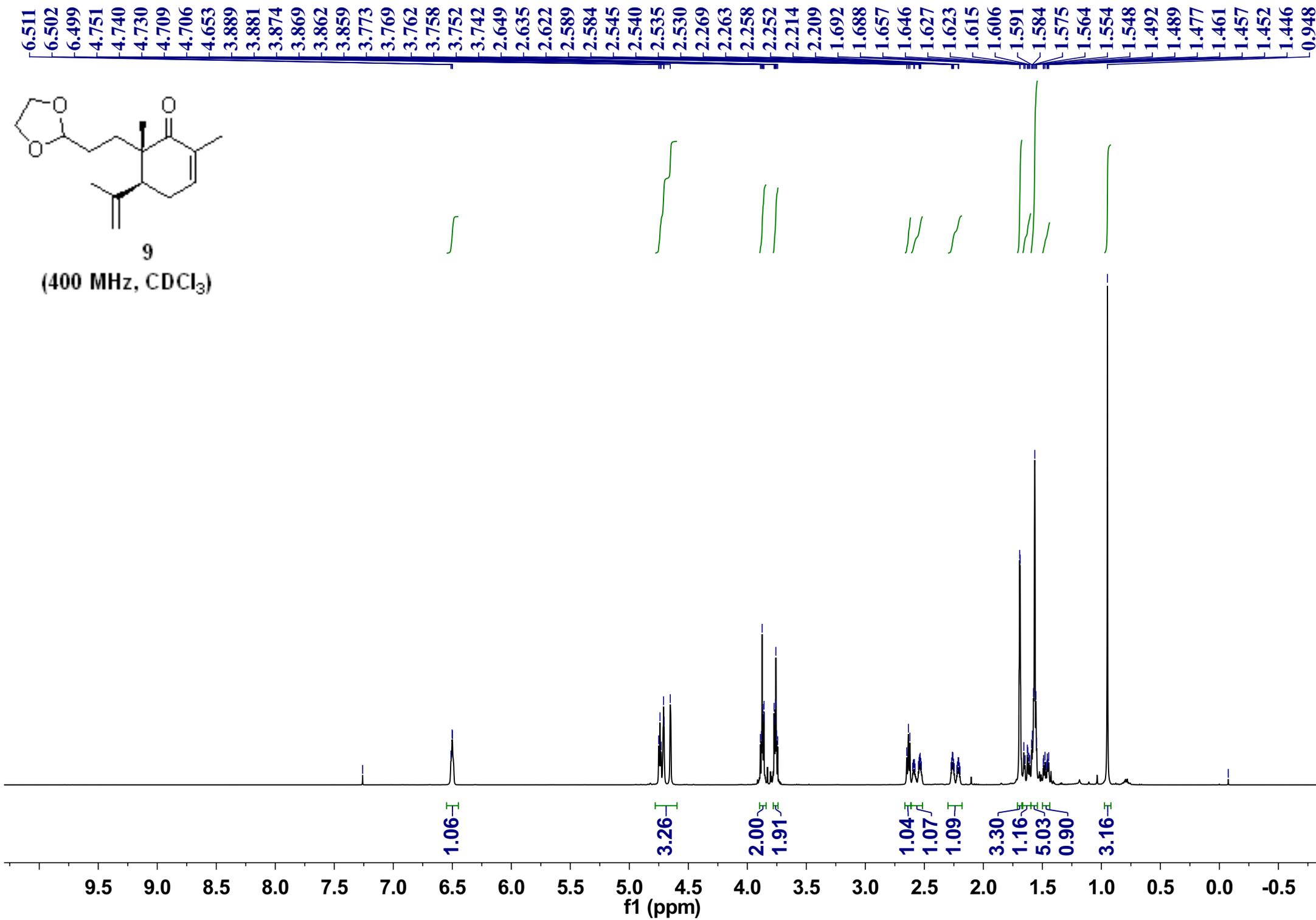
1. (a) J. P. Gesson, S. A. M. Nieuwenhuis and B. Renoux, *Nat. Prod. Lett*, 1993, **2**, 129; (b) Z. Z. Zhong, G. Y. Zhao, D. Y. Xu, B. B. Dong, D. P. Song, X. G. Xie and X. G. She, *Chem. Asian J.*, 2016, **11**, 1542.

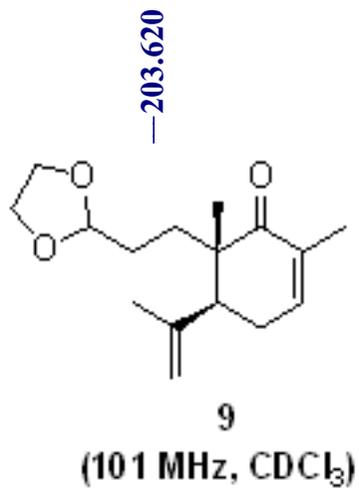
4. NMR spectra of all synthetic new compounds.



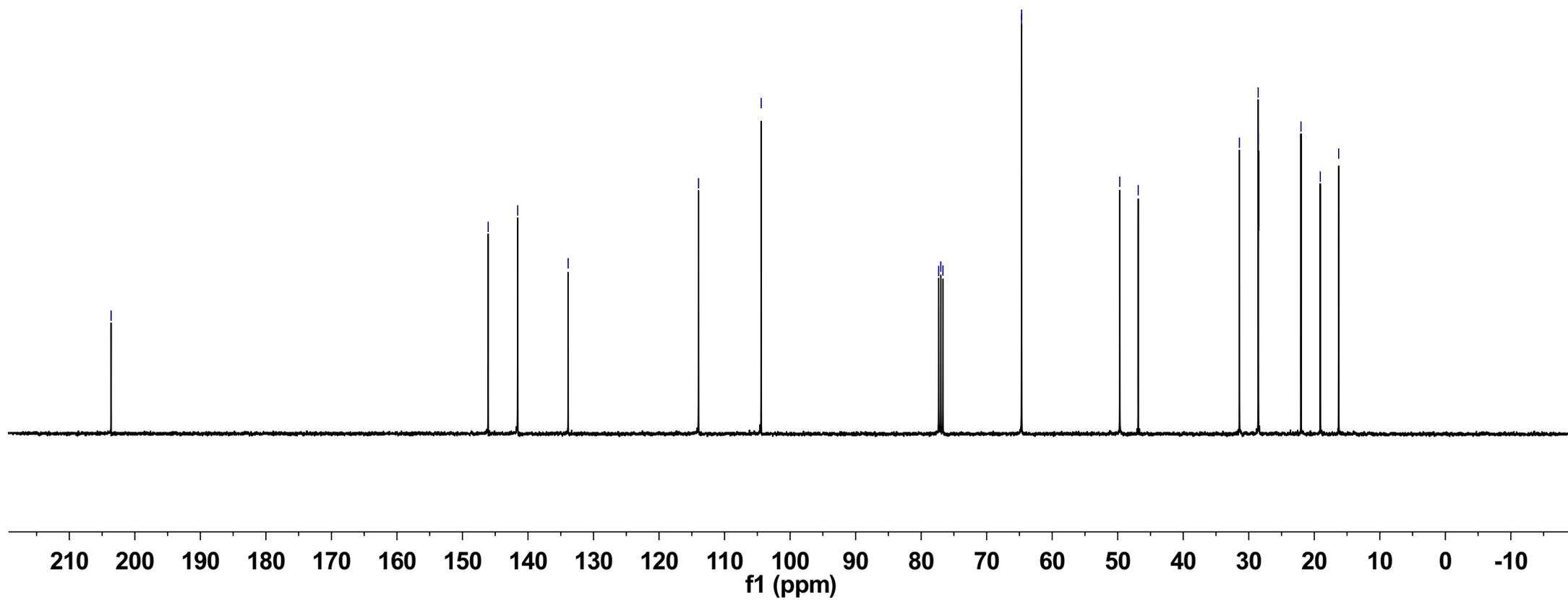
9

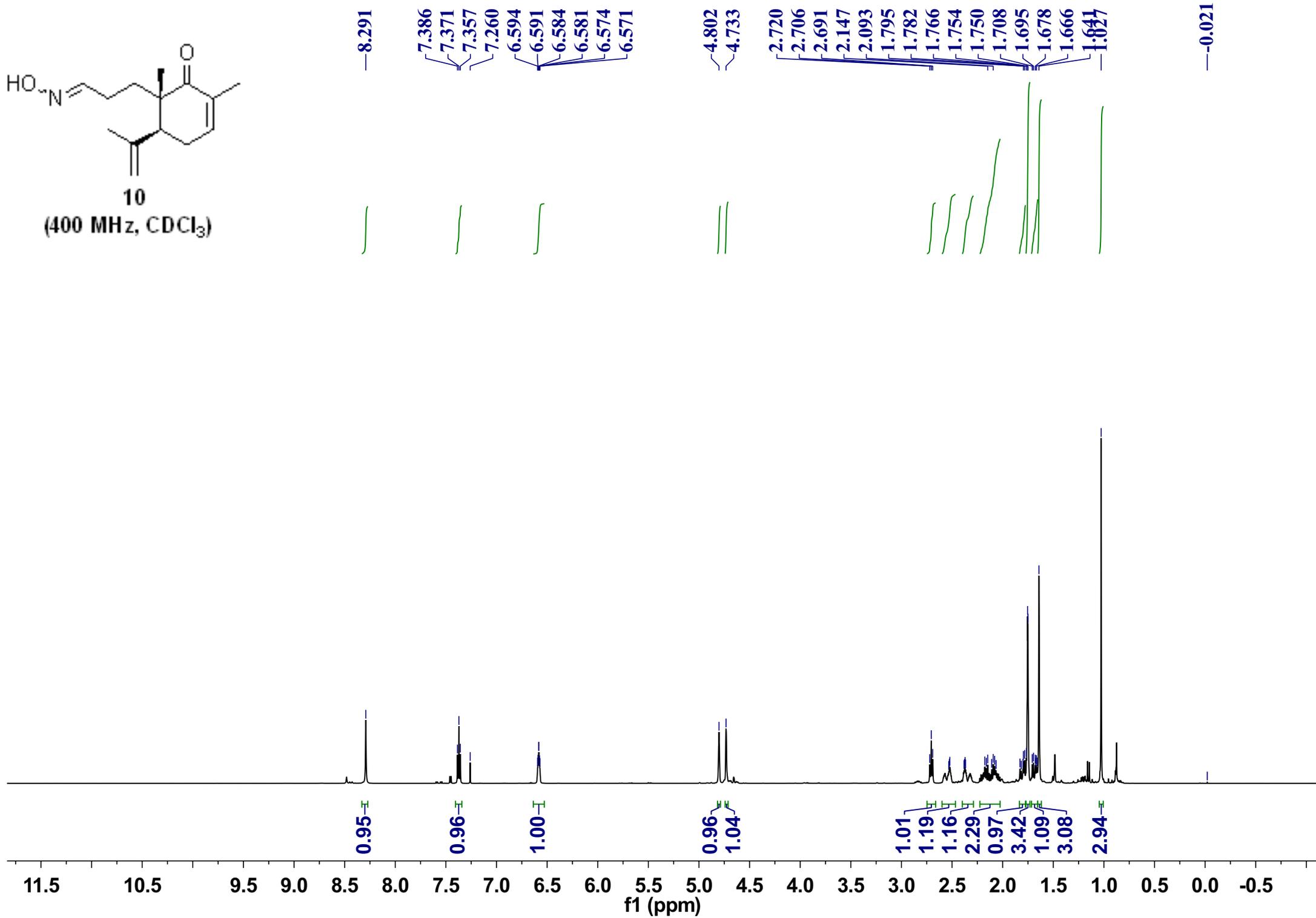
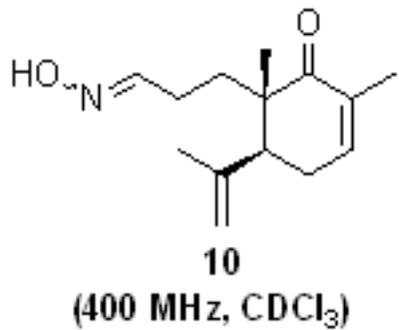
(400 MHz, CDCl₃)

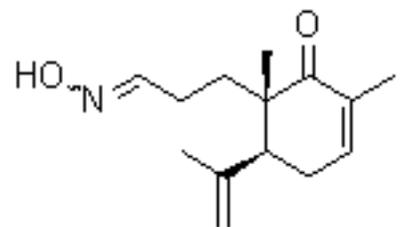




203.620
146.076
141.570
133.874
113.968
104.409
77.319
77.000
76.682
64.672
64.663
49.690
46.874
31.424
28.559
28.539
22.027
19.082
16.276







10
(101 MHz, CDCl₃)

—203.535

~151.775

~145.727

~142.223

—134.074

—114.463

77.317

77.000

76.682

~49.537

~47.353

~33.706

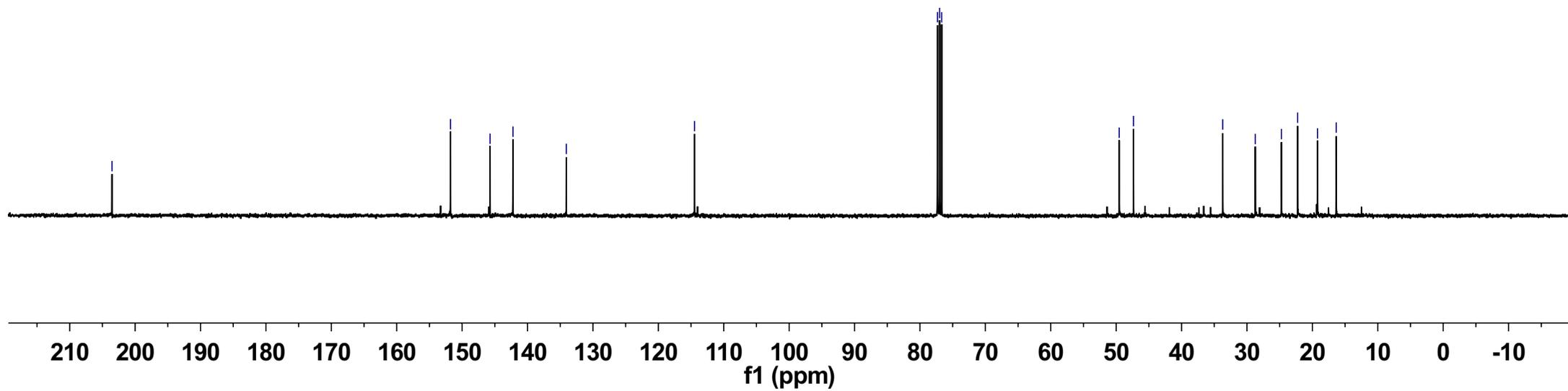
~28.727

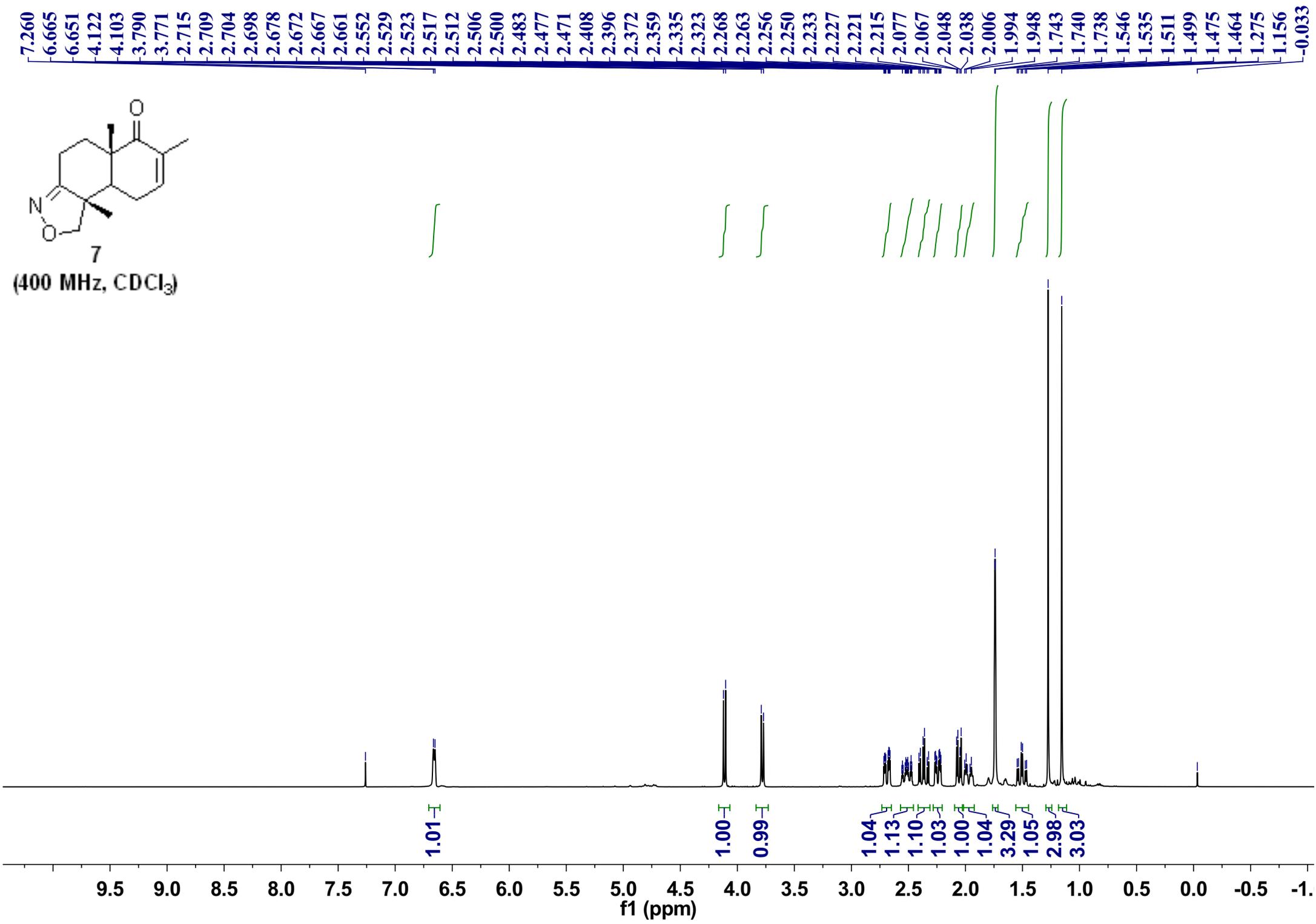
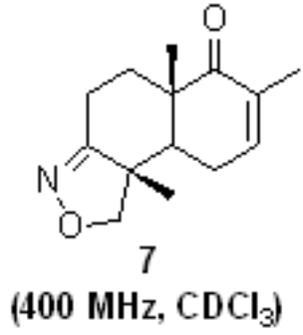
~24.736

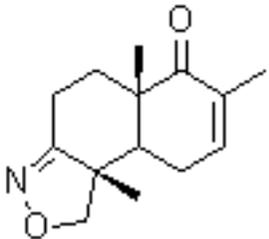
~22.248

~19.215

~16.359







7
(101 MHz, CDCl₃)

—202.974

—163.526

—141.941

—133.689

82.928

77.318

77.000

76.682

53.606

49.707

44.828

32.626

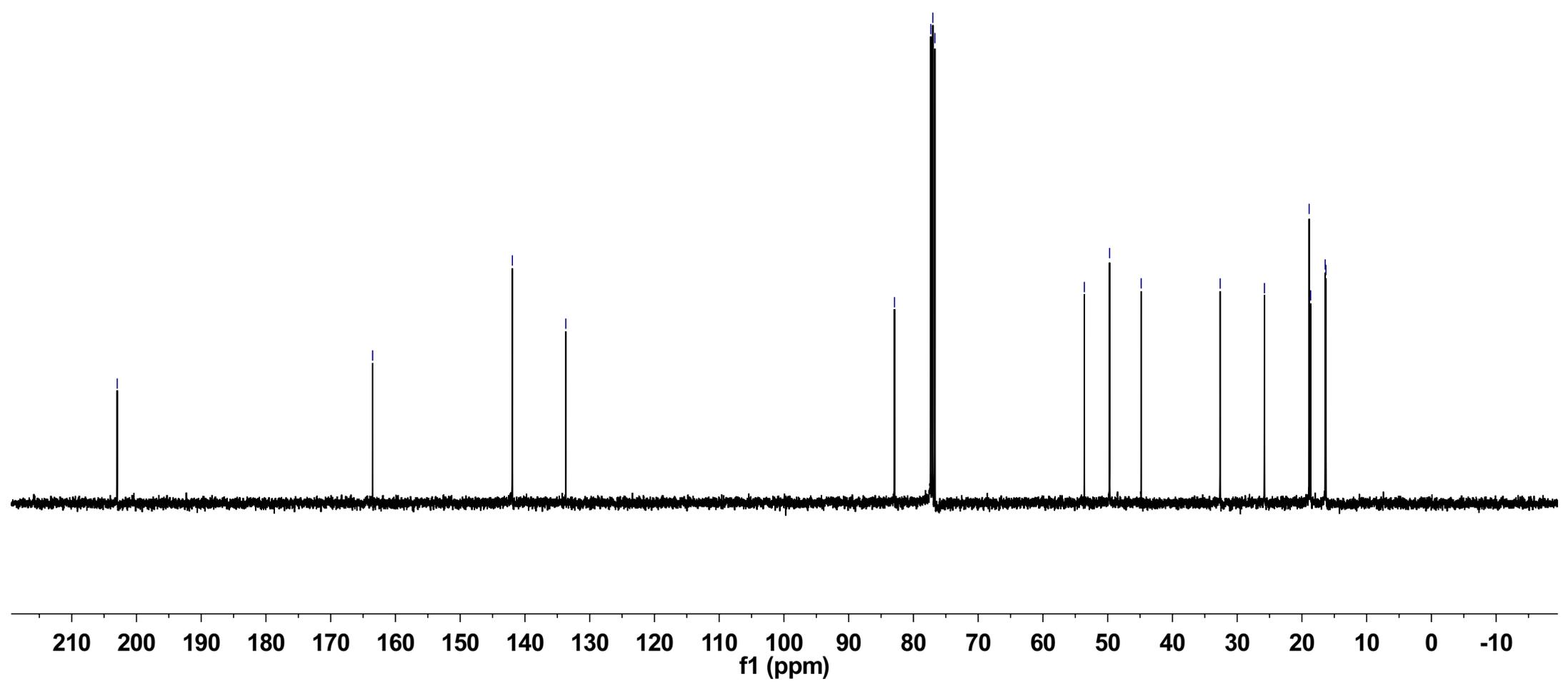
25.785

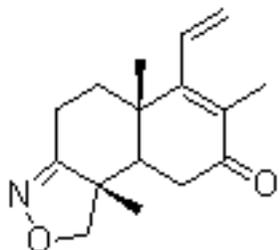
18.885

18.652

16.410

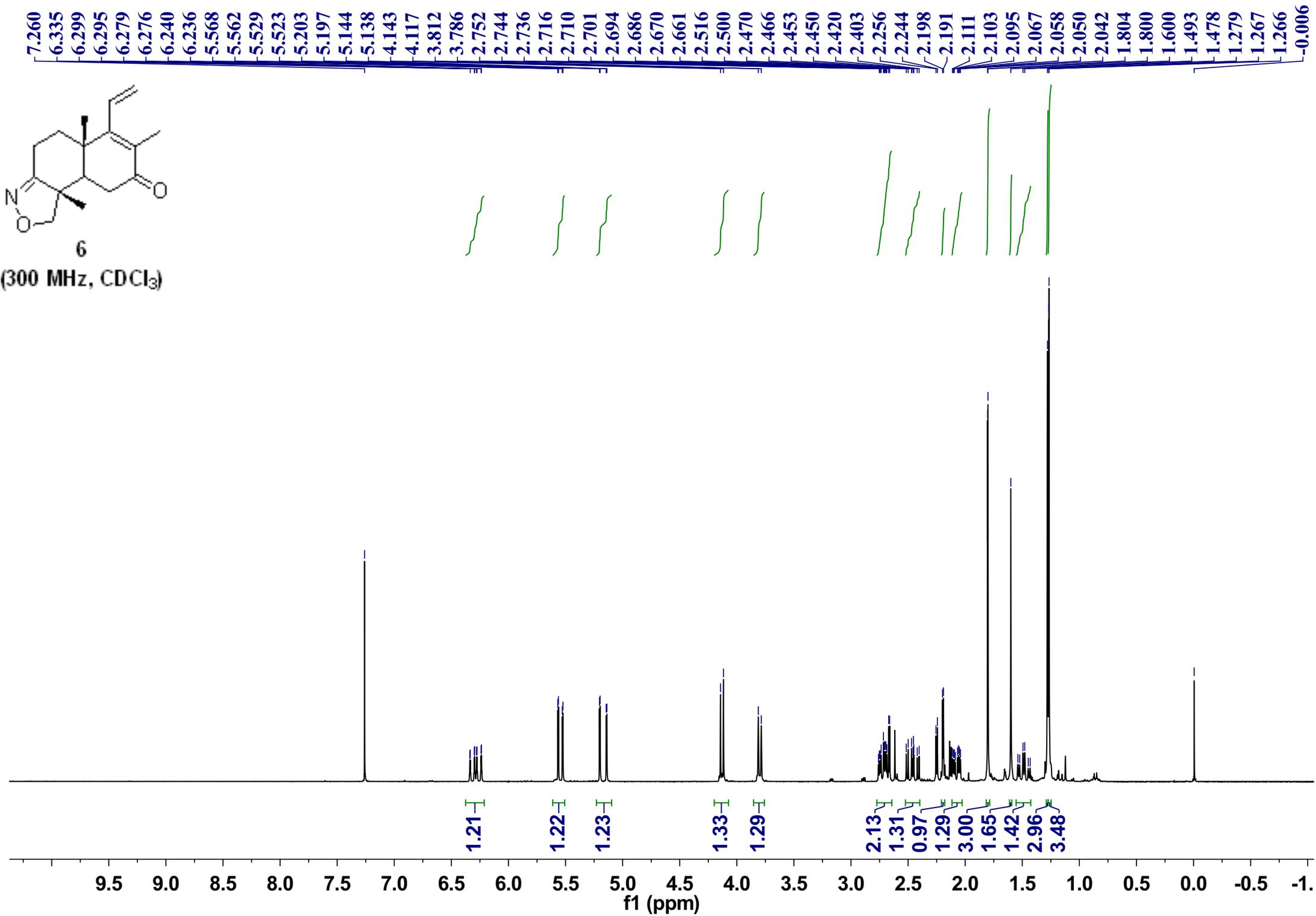
16.293

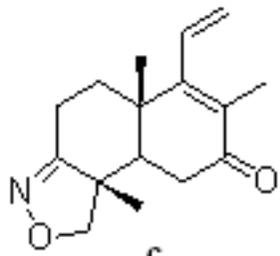




6

(300 MHz, CDCl₃)





(75 MHz, CDCl₃)

197.985

162.940
162.273

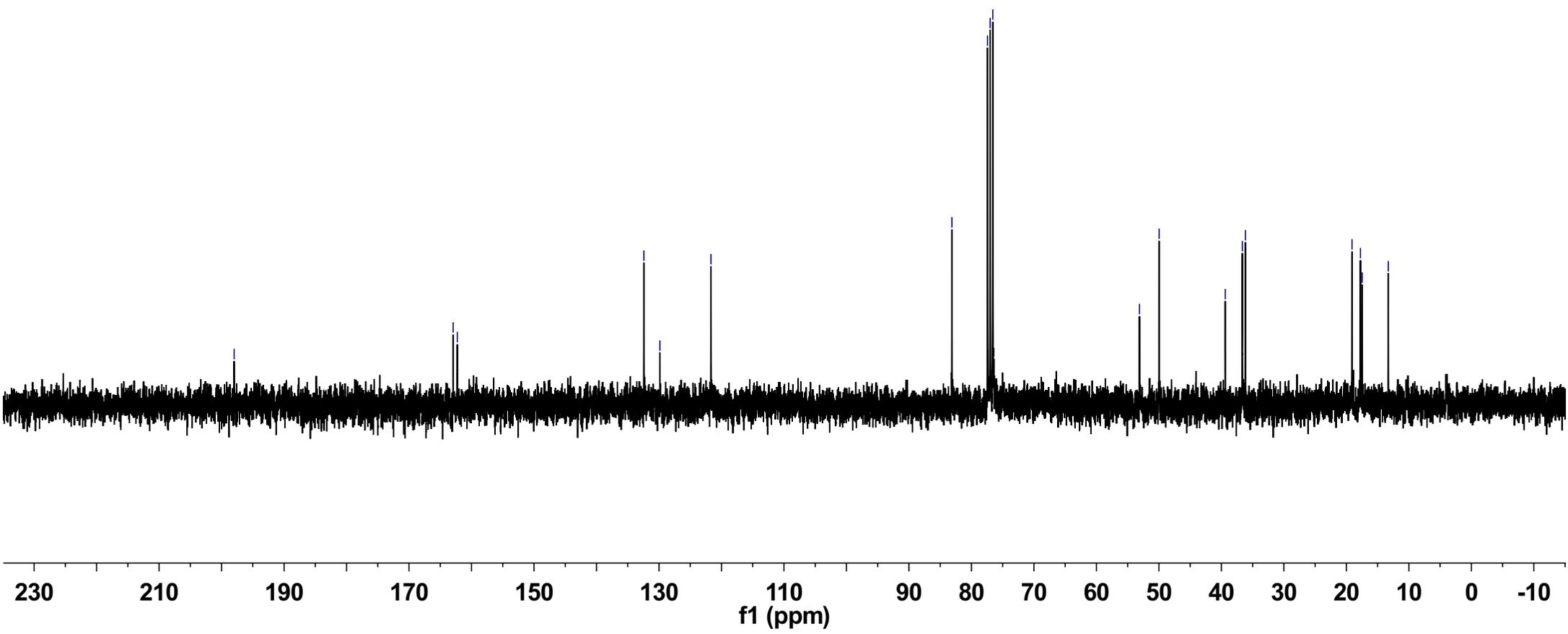
132.415
129.850
121.682

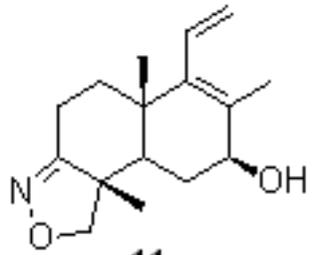
83.124
77.423
77.000
76.576

53.110
49.968

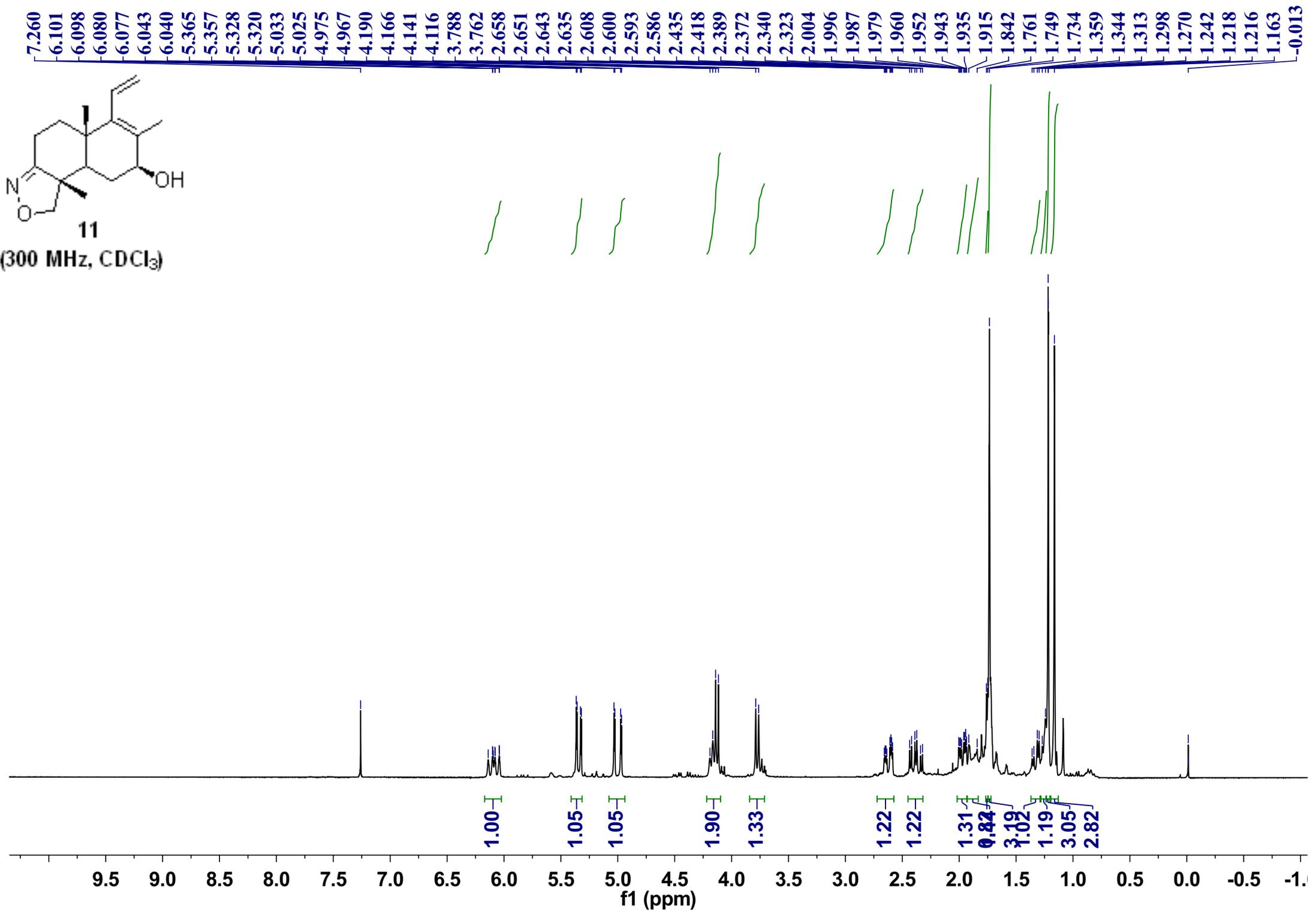
39.380
36.645
36.154

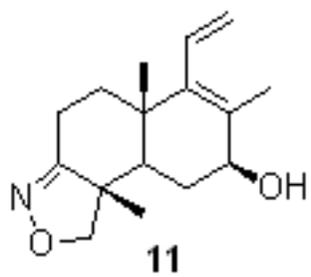
19.098
17.749
17.460
13.294





(300 MHz, CDCl₃)





(75 MHz, CDCl₃)

—164.237

—142.969

—133.710

—129.794

—120.471

83.591

77.424

77.000

76.576

71.983

—53.644

—49.730

~38.277

~36.694

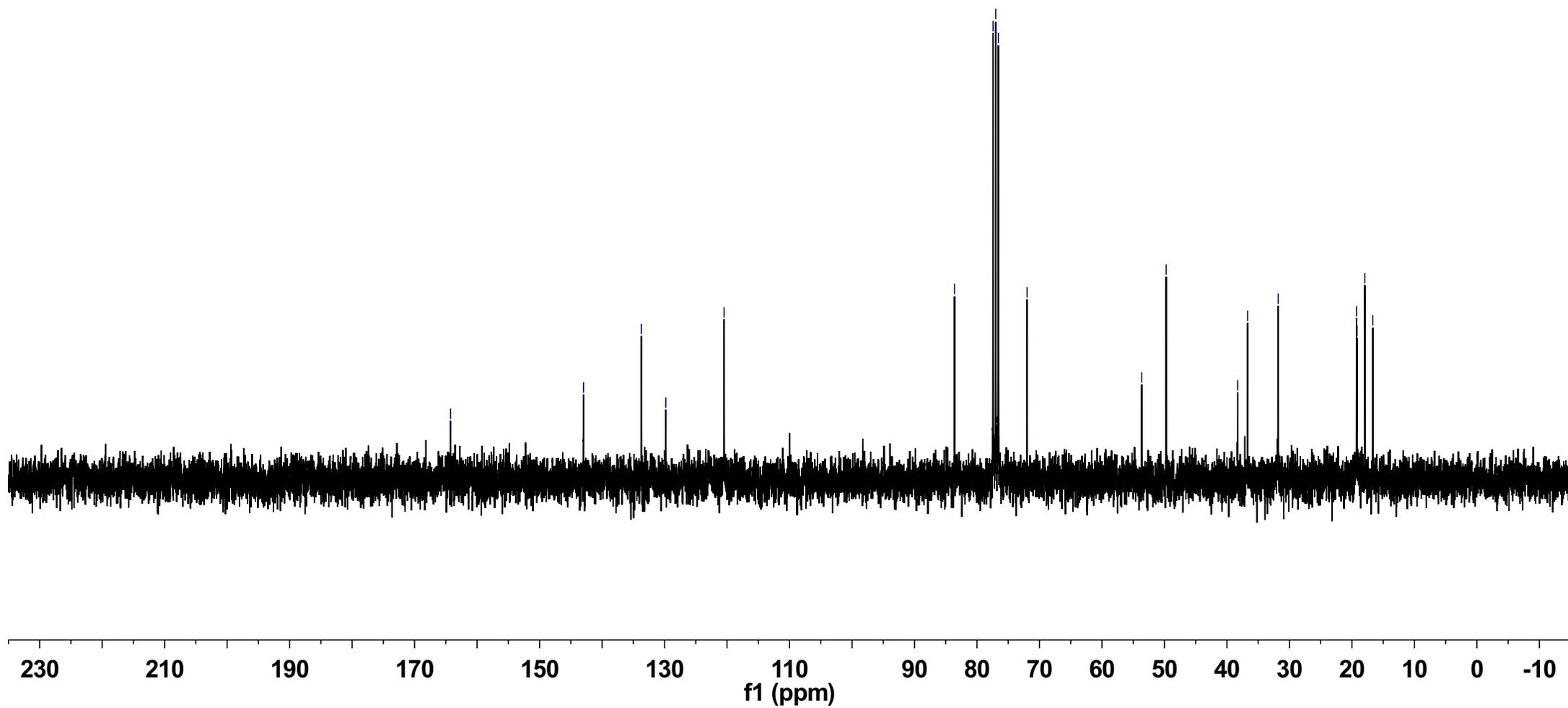
~31.797

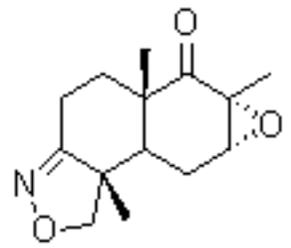
~19.262

~19.186

~17.938

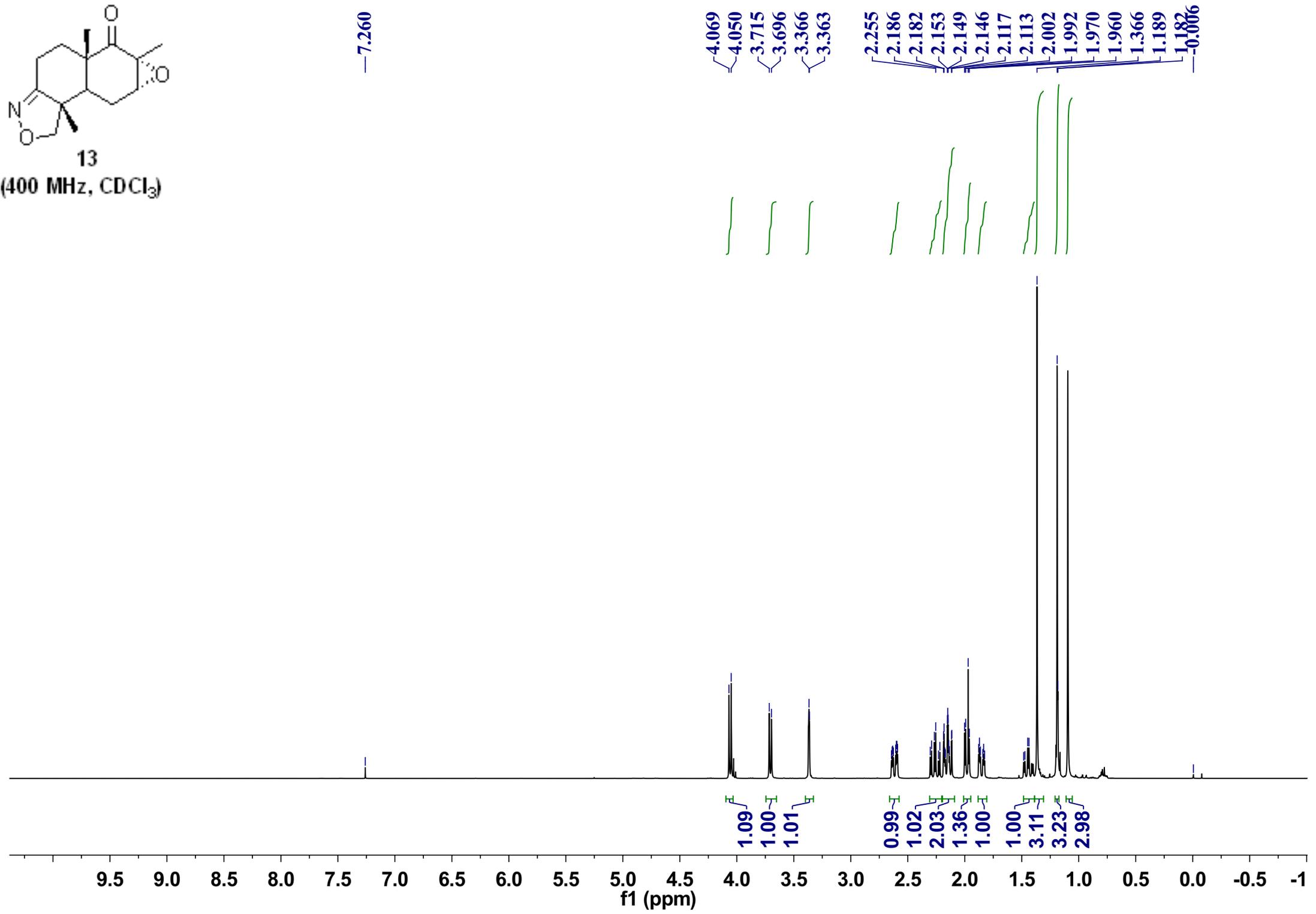
~16.663

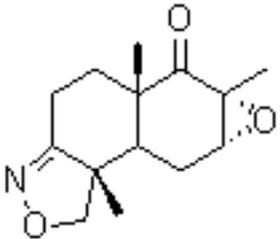




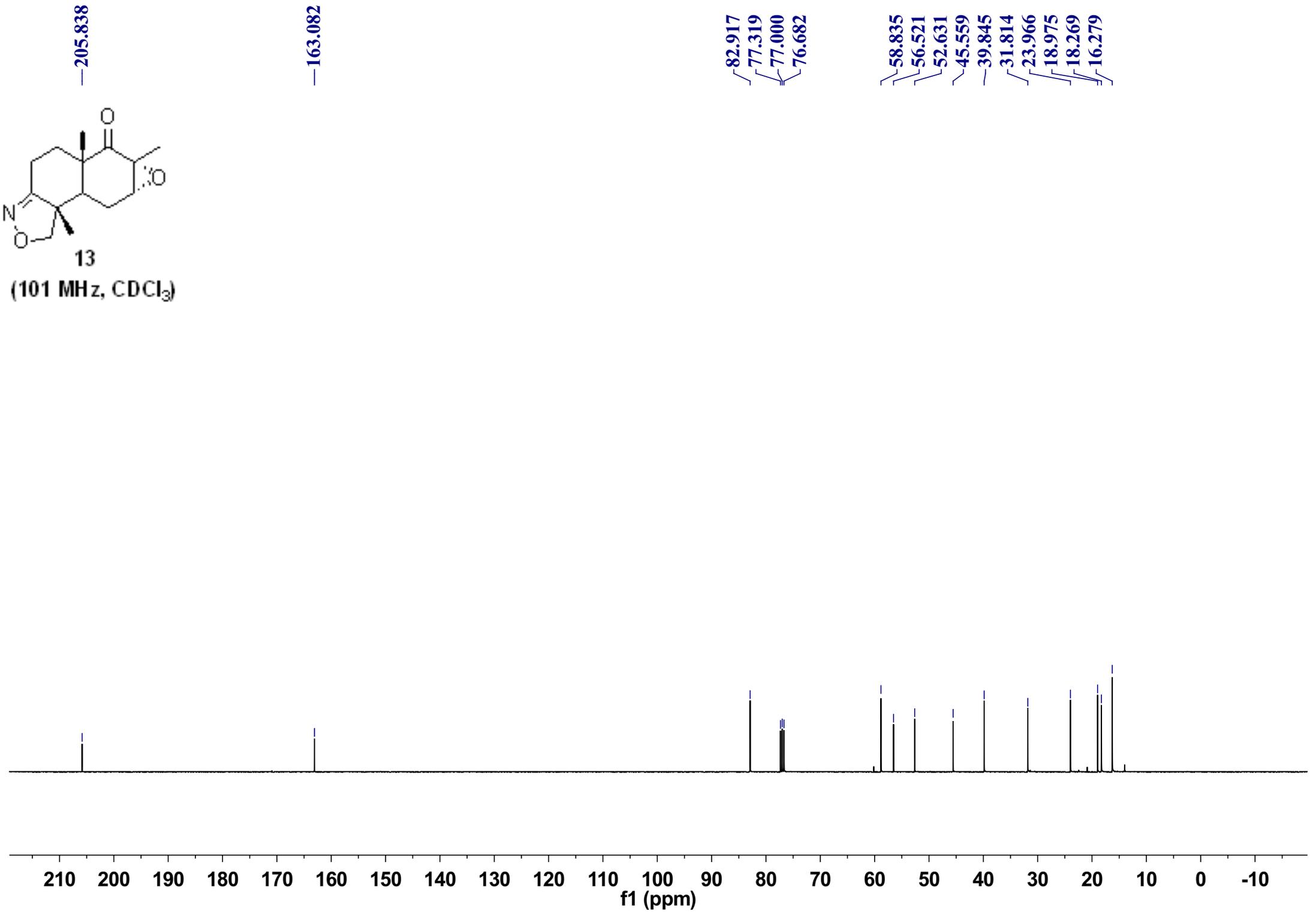
13

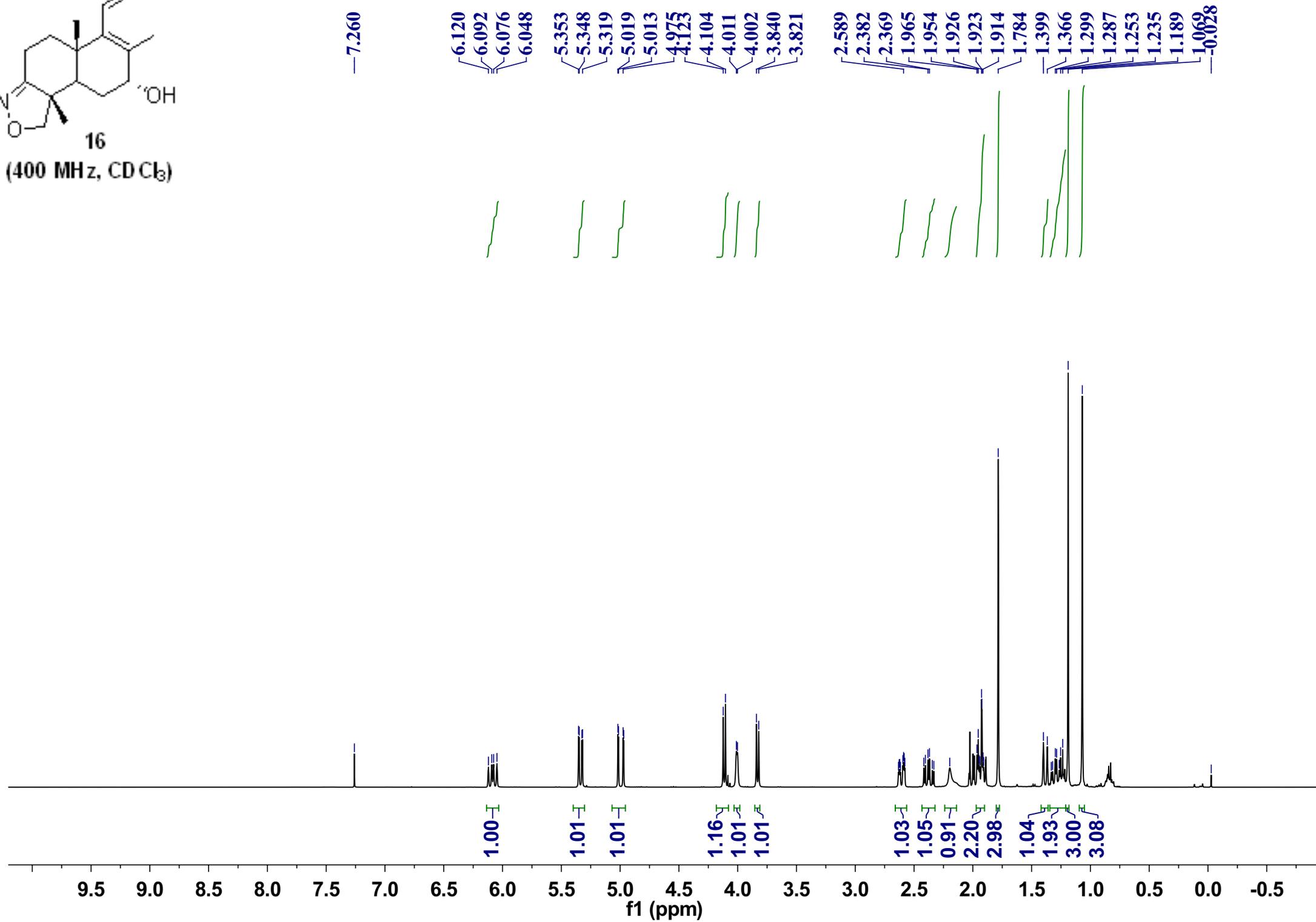
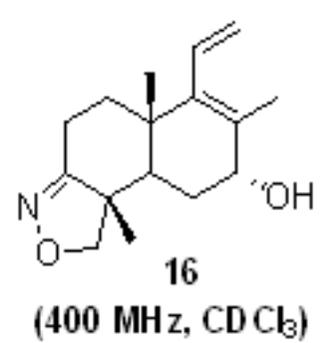
(400 MHz, CDCl₃)

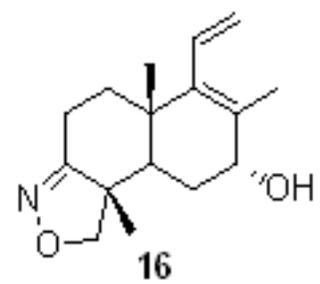




13
(101 MHz, CDCl₃)







(101 MHz, CDCl₃)

—164.457

—143.437

—133.483

—128.272

—120.186

—83.604

—77.317

—77.000

—76.682

—68.853

—53.474

—45.931

—38.065

—36.404

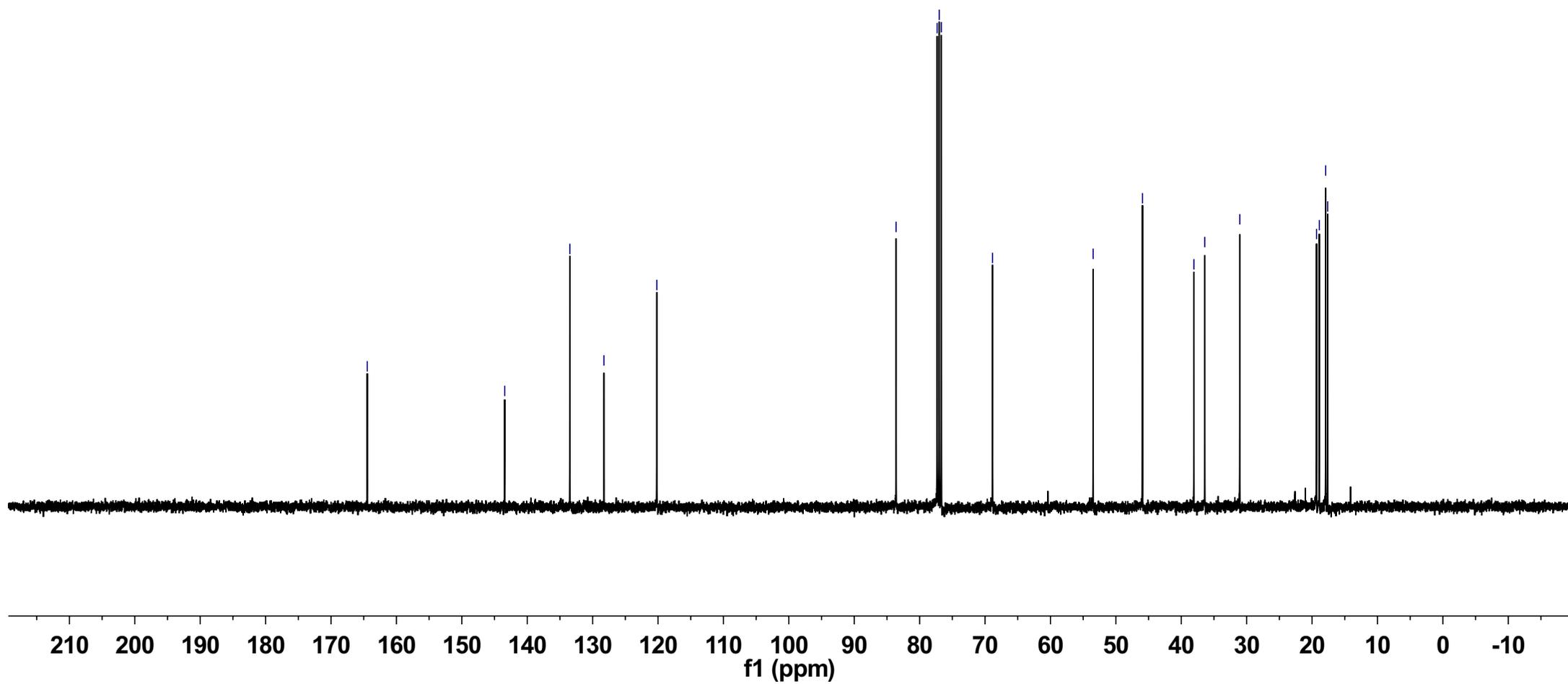
—31.049

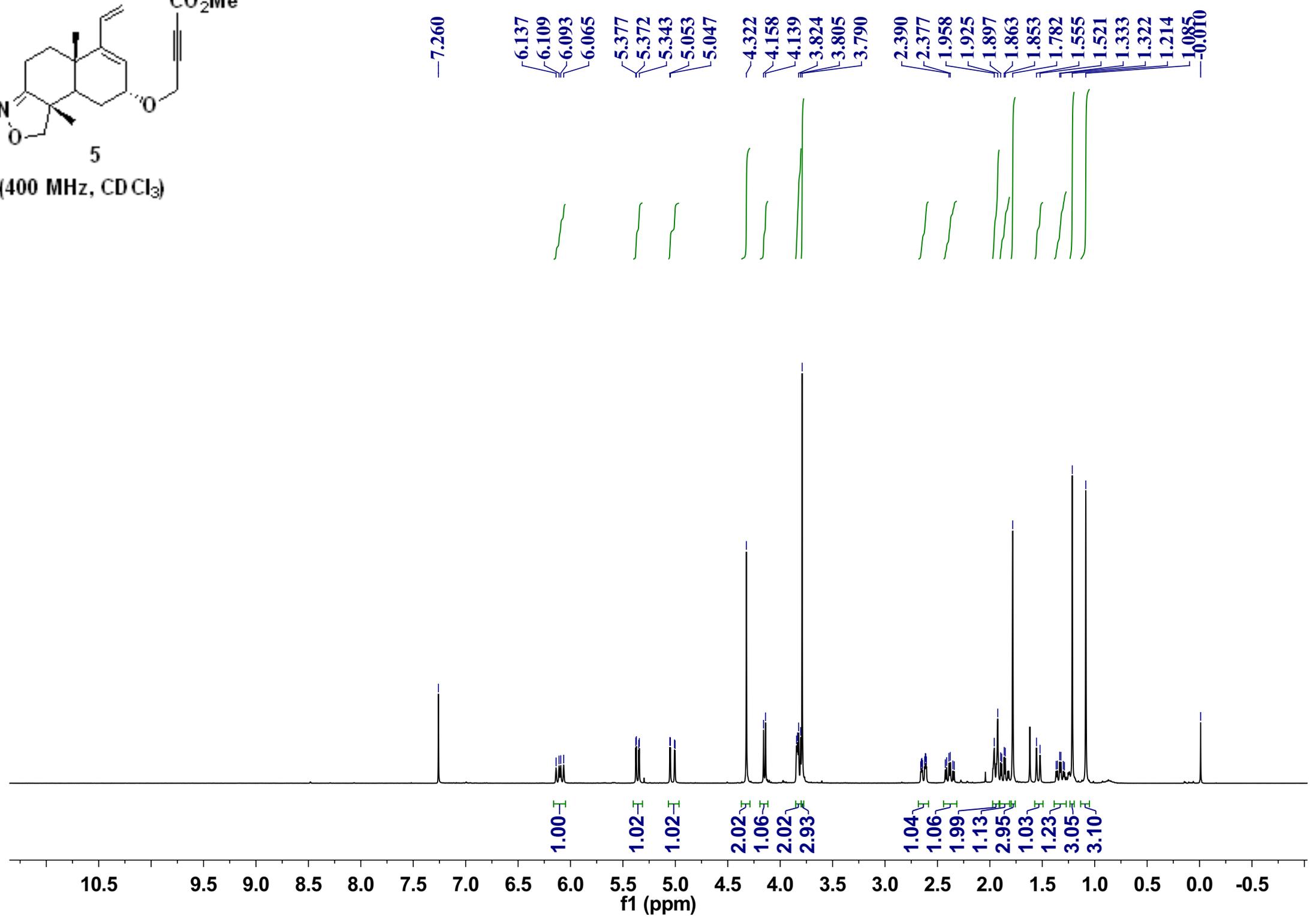
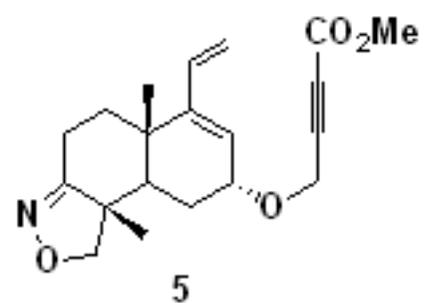
—19.312

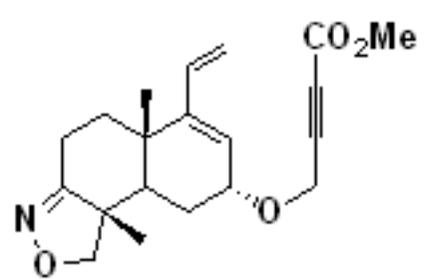
—18.887

—17.919

—17.611

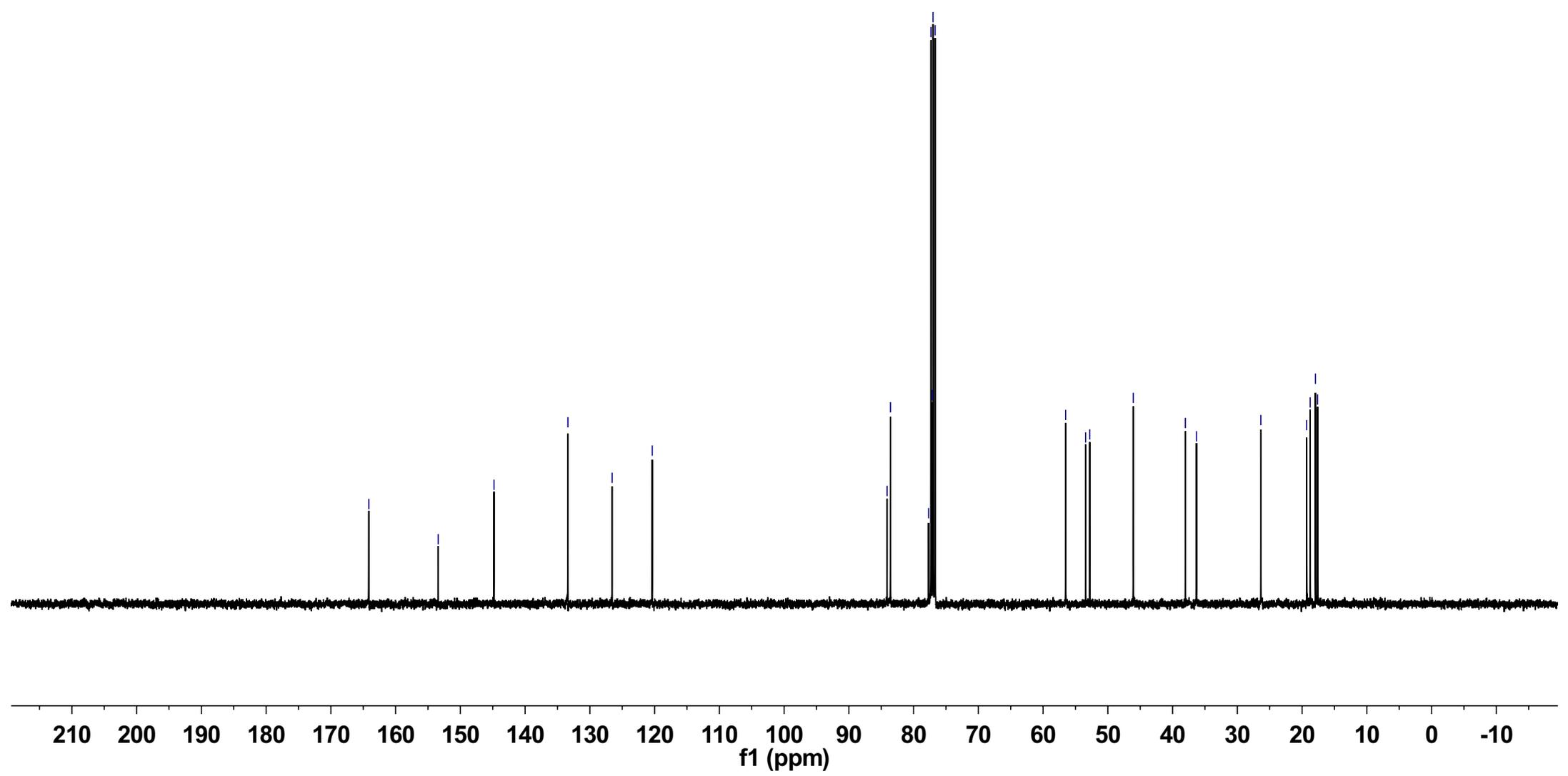


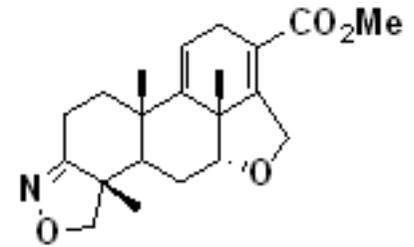




5
(101 MHz, CDCl₃)

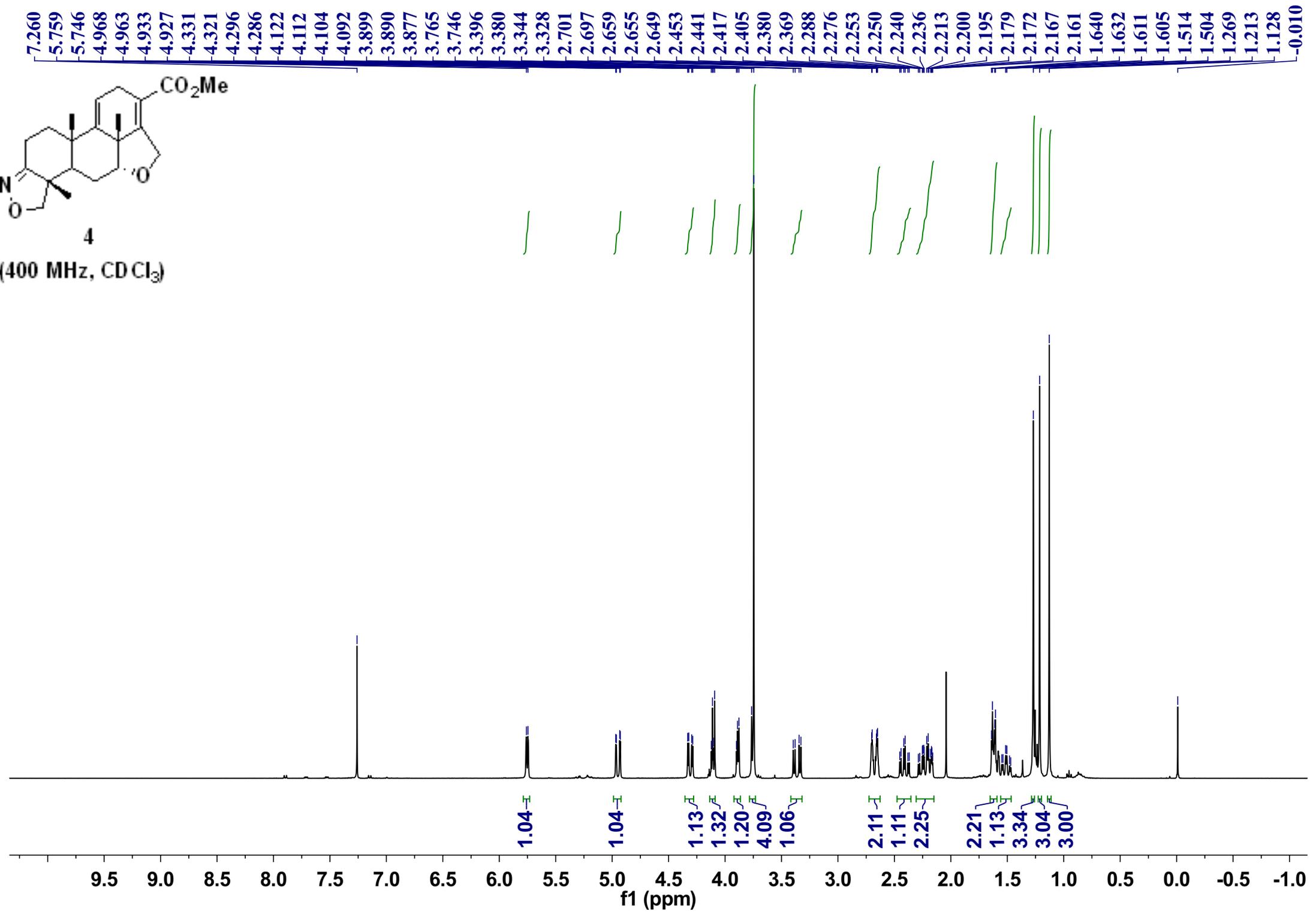
- 164.141
- 153.420
- 144.802
- 133.390
- 126.559
- 120.366
- 84.095
- 83.572
- 77.687
- 77.318
- 77.076
- 77.000
- 76.683
- 56.518
- 53.434
- 52.800
- 46.074
- 38.032
- 36.308
- 26.366
- 19.290
- 18.752
- 17.938
- 17.604

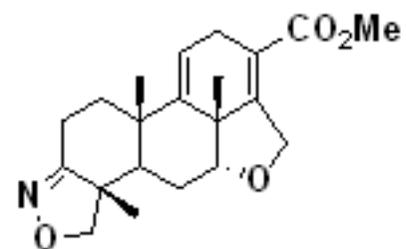




4

(400 MHz, CDCl₃)





4
(101 MHz, CDCl₃)

166.458
164.096
162.995
151.936

121.661
119.356

83.466
81.691
77.318
77.000
76.683
68.818

53.370
51.679
45.656
44.465
38.054
37.324
27.151
26.934
24.461
20.916
19.061
18.330

