

Supporting Information

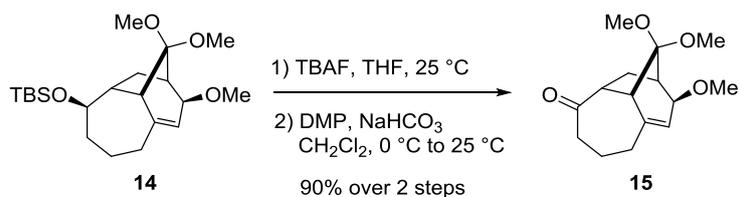
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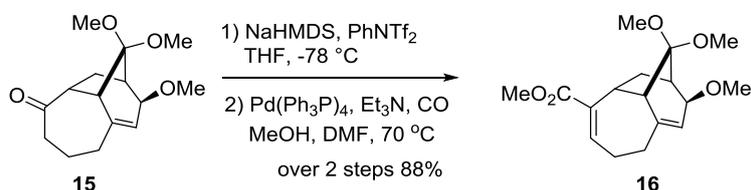
1. General Procedures:

Unless the reaction procedure states otherwise, all reactions were carried out under an atmosphere of argon or nitrogen in oven or flame-dried glassware, which was under positive pressure using balloon of argon or nitrogen. Air- or moisture-sensitive liquids and solutions were transferred via syringe. Reactions were monitored by thin layer chromatography (TLC) using pre-coated silica gel plates GF254 plates. TLC plates were visualized by exposure to ultraviolet light (UV), were stained by submersion in aqueous potassium permanganate solution (KMnO₄) or ceric ammonium molybdenate solution (CAM), iodine staining and potassium iodide (Dragondorf). Flash column chromatography was performed on silica gel (200–300 mesh, Qingdao Marine Chemical Factory, China). All chemicals were purchased from commercial vendors, unless otherwise referenced. Reagents obtained from Acros, Aldrich, J&K, TCI, and Aladdin were used without further purification. Anhydrous tetrahydrofuran (THF), diethyl ether (Et₂O) and toluene were freshly distilled from sodium/benzophenone. CH₂Cl₂, Et₃N, DIPA, HMPA and DMPU was dried by distillation over CaH₂. Dess-Martin periodinane were prepared from known literature procedures^[1]. Ozone was generated from oxygen by using ozone generator (PACIFIC). IR spectra were recorded on a Nicolet 200 SXV spectrometer; HRMS were obtained with a Bruker BioTOFQ mass spectrometer; Proton and carbon-13 nuclear magnetic resonance (¹H NMR, ¹³C NMR) spectra were recorded on a Varian INOVA-400/54 spectrometer and Agilent Technologies 600/54 Premium Compact instrument and calibrated by using residual signals (CDCl₃: δ 7.26 for ¹H NMR, δ 77.00 for ¹³C NMR; C₆D₆: δ 7.16 for ¹H NMR, δ 128.06 for ¹³C NMR). Data are presented as follows: chemical shift, multiplicity (s = singlet, bs = broad singlet, d = doublet, bd = broad doublet, t = triplet, dd = doublet of doublets, ddd = doublet of doublet of doublets, td = triplet of doublets, dt = doublet of triplets, m = multiplet and/or multiple resonances), integration, and coupling constant reported in Hz. X-ray crystallographic data for compounds **13x** and **10** were obtained at Analytical & Testing Center Sichuan University, P. R. China on Oxford-Xcalibur E.

2. Experimental Procedures and Compound Characterization:

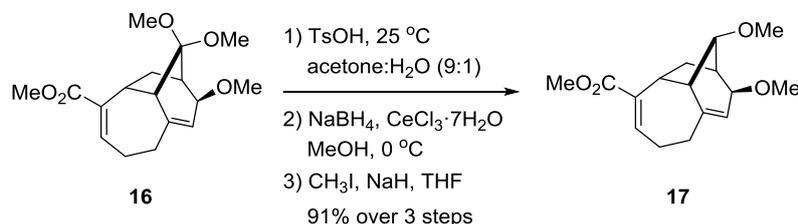


Alcohol 15 To a solution of **14** (9.87 g, 25.82 mmol) in THF (100 mL) was added TBAF (10.13 g, 38.73 mmol) at 25 °C. After stirring for 5 h, the solvent was evaporated under reduced pressure and the residue was purified by a silica gel pad eluting with petroleum ether/ethyl acetate (1:1) to afford crude alcohol (6.58 g) as a colorless oil, which was dissolved in CH₂Cl₂ (80 mL). NaHCO₃ (6.18 g, 73.59 mmol) and Dess-Martin periodinane (DMP, 15.6 g, 36.80 mmol) was added to the reaction at 0 °C. After stirring for 30 min at 0 °C, the reaction was brought to 25 °C and stirred for another 3 h. The reaction was quenched by addition of *satd. aq.* Na₂S₂O₃ (200 mL) and *satd. aq.* NaHCO₃ (100 mL). The organic layer was collected and the aqueous layer was extracted with CH₂Cl₂ (3 × 200 mL). The combined organic layers were dried over anhydrous Na₂SO₄, filtered, and evaporated under reduced pressure. The crude residue was purified by flash column chromatography on silica gel eluting with petroleum ether/ethyl acetate (3:1) to give ketone **15** (6.20 g, 23.30 mmol, 90% over 2 steps) as colorless yellow oil. **IR** (film, KBr) ν_{max} : 2932, 2857, 1677, 1628, 1457 cm⁻¹; **¹H NMR** (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 5.61 – 5.40 (m, 1H), 3.51 (dd, $J = 3.8, 1.9$ Hz, 1H), 3.38 (s, 3H), 3.28 (t, $J = 9.1$ Hz, 1H), 3.21 (s, 3H), 3.17 (s, 3H), 2.48 (dd, $J = 6.3, 1.7$ Hz, 1H), 2.46 – 2.31 (m, 3H), 2.00 – 1.85 (m, 3H), 1.81 – 1.62 (m, 3H), 1.36 (ddt, $J = 13.9, 8.7, 4.3$ Hz, 1H), 0.94 (dd, $J = 13.2, 4.3$ Hz, 1H); **¹³C NMR** (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 213.0, 142.2, 121.1, 83.4, 57.4, 54.3, 50.8, 47.7, 45.4, 42.4, 38.3, 37.3, 29.6, 26.4.; **HRMS**: m/z calc'd for C₁₅H₂₃O₄ [M+H]⁺ 267.1591, found 267.1603.



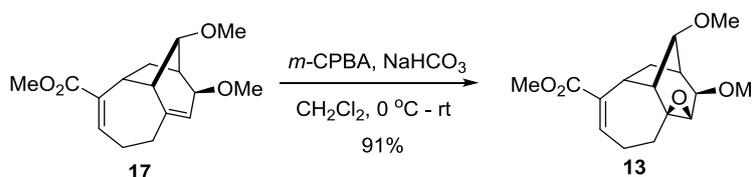
Enoate 16 To a solution of **15** (5.96 g, 22.4 mmol) in THF (120 mL) was added NaHMDS (1.3M in THF, 34.5 mL, 44.8 mmol) dropwise at –78 °C. After stirring for 30 min at this temperature, Tf₂NPh (12 g, 33.6 mmol) was added. Stirring was continued for another 2.5 h, then the reaction was quenched with *satd. aq.* NH₄Cl (200 mL), and extracted with EtOAc (3 × 200 mL). The combined organic phases were dried over anhydrous Na₂SO₄, filtered, and evaporated under reduced pressure to

givepale yellow oil. Without purification, the crude vinyl triflate was dissolved in MeOH (100 mL) and DMF (150 mL), and then Et₃N (9.2 mL, 66 mmol) and Pd(Ph₃P)₄ (1.29 g, 1.12 mmol) were added. The resulting mixture was stirred for 10 h under carbon monoxide atmosphere at 70 °C and cooled to 25 °C. The reaction mixture was diluted with H₂O (100 mL) and extracted with EtOAc (3×100 mL). The combined organic phases were washed with brine (200 mL), dried over anhydrous Na₂SO₄, filtered, and evaporated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by silica gel column chromatography using petroleum ether/ethyl acetate (4:1) to give **16** (6.06 g, 19.7 mmol, 88%) as colorless oil. **IR** (film, KBr) ν_{max} : 2923, 2870, 1713, 1645, 1221, 1033cm⁻¹; **¹H NMR** (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 6.83 – 6.75 (m, 1H), 5.54 (d, *J* = 3.0 Hz, 1H), 3.69 (s, 3H), 3.46 (s, 1H), 3.38 (s, 3H), 3.26 (s, 3H), 3.25 (s, 1H), 3.24 (s, 3H), 2.97 (d, *J* = 5.4 Hz, 1H), 2.68 – 2.52 (m, 4H), 2.43 (dd, *J* = 14.8, 7.0 Hz, 2H), 2.23 (dt, *J* = 23.1, 7.6 Hz, 1H), 0.81 (dd, *J* = 13.6, 6.3 Hz, 1H); **¹³C NMR** (101 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 168.59 (s), 140.6, 137.2, 136.7, 120.2, 107.8, 83.56, 57.0, 51.5, 50.8, 47.3, 43.1, 41.1, 37.1, 34.9, 34.8, 22.7; **HRMS**: *m/z* calc'd for C₁₇H₂₅O₅ [M+H]⁺ 309.1697, found 309.1688.

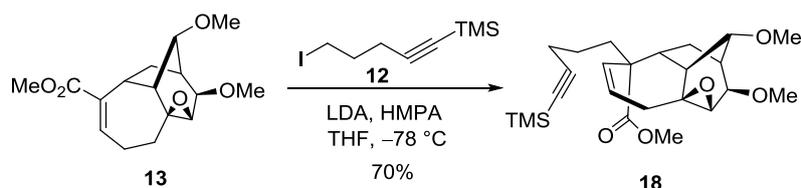


Dimethyl ether17 To a solution of **16** (6 g, 19.5 mmol) in acetone/H₂O (9:1, 120 mL) was added *p*-toluenesulfonic acid (1.68 g, 9.74 mmol) at 25 °C and stirring was continued for another 6 h. The resulting mixture was diluted with *satd. aq.* NaHCO₃ (200 mL) and DCM (150 mL). The layer was separated and the aqueous layer was extracted with DCM (3×150 mL). The combined organic layers were washed with brine (150 mL), dried over anhydrous Na₂SO₄, filtered, and evaporated under reduced pressure to afford crude ketone (4.9 g). Without further purification, the crude ketone obtained above was dissolved in MeOH (100 mL), and CeCl₃·7H₂O (10.5 g, 28.1 mmol) was added at 25 °C. After stirring for 30 min, NaBH₄ (1.7 g, 28.1 mmol) was added at 0 °C. The reaction mixture was stirred for 2 h and quenched by addition of water (200 mL). The organic phase was collected and the aqueous layer was extracted with CH₂Cl₂ (3× 150 mL). The combined organic fractions were washed with brine (100 mL), dried over anhydrous Na₂SO₄, and concentrated under reduced

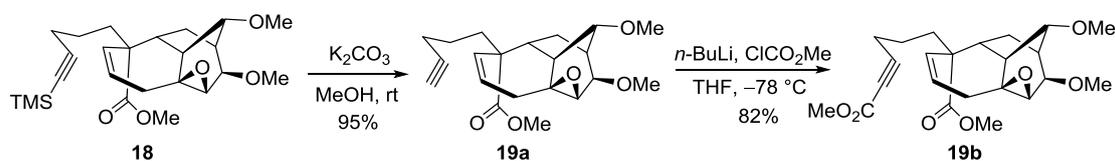
pressure to afford the crude alcohol, which was used directly for subsequent methylation without further purification. To a solution of crude alcohol obtained above in THF (50 mL) was added NaH (60%, 2.24 g, 56.1 mmol) and CH₃I (2.32 mL, 37.4 mmol) 0 °C. After stirring for 40 min at 25 °C, the reaction was diluted with ½ *satd. aq.* Na₂S₂O₃ (100 mL) and extracted with EtOAc (3 × 100 mL). The combined organic phases were washed with brine (50 mL), dried over anhydrous Na₂SO₄, evaporated under reduced pressure to afford dimethyl ether (4.92 g, 17.7 mmol, 91% over 3 steps). **IR** (film, KBr) ν_{max} : 2987, 2871, 1710, 1459, 1163, 1027 cm⁻¹; **¹H NMR** (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 6.87 – 6.79 (m, 1H), 5.65 (d, *J* = 3.4 Hz, 1H), 3.69 (s, 3H), 3.68 – 3.63 (m, 1H), 3.40 (s, 3H), 3.39 (s, 3H), 3.24 (s, 1H), 3.09 (dd, *J* = 8.2, 6.3 Hz, 1H), 3.03 – 2.97 (m, 1H), 2.60 (dd, *J* = 16.4, 8.8 Hz, 4H), 2.54 – 2.32 (m, 3H), 2.32 – 2.19 (m, 1H), 1.19 – 1.06 (m, 2H); **¹³C NMR** (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 168.3, 139.0, 137.4, 136.6, 119.7, 81.4, 80.8, 57.6, 57.2, 51.5, 41.5, 40.4, 35.1, 34.1, 33.6, 23.1; **HRMS**: *m/z* calc'd for C₁₆H₂₃O₄ [M+H]⁺ 279.1591, found 279.1613.



Epoxide 13 A solution of **17** (4 g, 14.4 mmol) in CH₂Cl₂ (50 mL) was treated with sodium bicarbonate (3.6 g, 43.2 mmol) and 3-chloroperoxybenzoic acid (85%, 4.39 g, 21.6 mmol) at 0 °C. The reaction was allowed to warm to 25 °C, stirred for additional 2 h, quenched by addition of *satd. aq.* Na₂S₂O₃ (100 mL), then extracted with CH₂Cl₂ (3 × 100 mL). The combined organic layers were dried over anhydrous Na₂SO₄, filtered, and evaporated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by silica gel column chromatography using petroleum ether/ethyl acetate (3:1) to give **13** (3.85 g, 13.1 mol, 91%) as colorless oil. **IR** (film, KBr) ν_{max} : 3381, 2980, 2924, 2890, 2851, 2820, 1439 cm⁻¹; **¹H NMR** (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.08 (m, 1H), 3.73 (s, 3H), 3.55 (d, *J* = 3.4 Hz, 1H), 3.48 (s, 3H), 3.39 (s, 1H), 3.37 (s, 3H), 3.22 (d, *J* = 3.9 Hz, 1H), 3.17 – 3.06 (m, 1H), 2.67 (t, *J* = 3.6 Hz, 1H), 2.61 – 2.37 (m, 5H), 2.28 – 2.08 (m, 3H), 1.65 – 1.52 (m, 1H); **¹³C NMR** (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 168.5, 139.6, 135.1, 85.0, 81.9, 60.4, 58.2, 57.1, 53.4, 51.9, 40.6, 35.9, 34.9, 33.0, 25.6; **HRMS**: *m/z* calc'd for C₁₆H₂₃O₅ [M+H]⁺ 295.1540, found 295.1549.



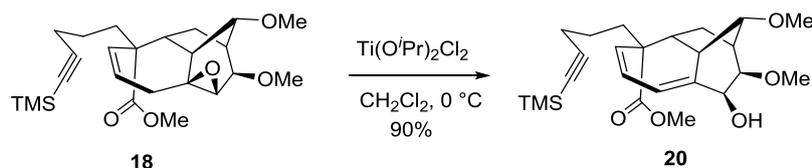
Alkylated Ester 18 To a solution of diisopropylamine (1.7 mL, 12.14 mmol) in THF (30 mL) at 0 °C was added *n*-BuLi (2.4 M, 5.10 mL, 12.24mmol) dropwise. After stirring for 30 min at 0 °C, HMPA (2.49 mL, 14.3 mmol) was added. The resulting mixture was stirred for 30 min, and then **13** (2.1 g, 7.14 mmol) in THF (5 mL) was introduced. After stirring for another 30 min, iodide chain **12** (3.23 g, 12.14 mmol) was added. This reaction mixture was stirred for 2 h, then it was quenched with *satd. aq.* NH₄Cl (50 mL), extracted with EtOAc (3 × 110 mL). The combined organic phases were washed with brine (100 mL), dried over anhydrous Na₂SO₄, filtered, and evaporated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by silica gel column chromatography using petroleum ether/ethyl acetate (1:1) to give **18** (2.16 g, 5.0mmol, 70%) as colorless oil. **IR**(film, KBr) ν_{max} : 2950, 2876, 2174, 1721, 1432, 1210 cm⁻¹; **¹H NMR** (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 6.12 (d, *J* = 11.6 Hz, 1H), 5.85 (dd, *J* = 14.8, 6.2 Hz, 1H), 3.71 (s, 3H), 3.45–3.43 (m, 5H), 3.32–3.25 (m, 5H), 2.95 (d, *J* = 3.0 Hz, 1H), 2.84 (d, *J* = 12.0 Hz, 2H), 2.36 (s, 1H), 2.25 (dt, *J* = 10.8, 6.4 Hz, 2H), 2.31–2.14 (m, 3H), 1.83 (td, *J* = 12.4, 4.0 Hz, 1H), 1.78–1.70 (m, 2H), 1.51–1.41 (m, 2H), 1.31–1.24 (m, 3H), 1.02–0.92 (m, 1H), 0.82 (d, *J* = 7.4 Hz, 1H), 0.11 (s, 9H); **¹³C NMR** (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 175.3, 130.9, 126.6, 106.5, 85.0, 84.9, 81.8, 58.2, 57.9, 57.2, 54.0, 53.0, 52.1, 43.3, 40.6, 37.1, 36.0, 35.0, 27.7, 24.7, 20.0, 0.0; **HRMS**: *m/z* calc'd for C₂₄H₃₇O₅Si [M+H]⁺ 433.2405, found 433.2409.



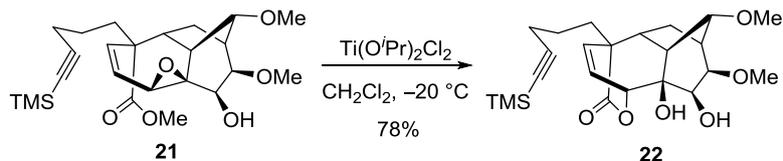
Alkyne 19a A solution of **18** (230mg, 0.53 mmol) in MeOH (2 mL) was treated with potassium carbonate (88mg, 0.64 mmol). After stirring for 2 h at room temperature, the reaction mixture was quenched with H₂O (10 mL), extracted with EtOAc (3 × 10 mL). The combined organic phases were washed with brine (8 mL), dried over anhydrous Na₂SO₄, filtered, and evaporated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by silica gel column chromatography using petroleum ether/ethyl acetate (2/1

to 1:1) to afford **19a** (180 mg, 0.5 mmol, 95%) as colorless oil. **IR** (film, KBr) ν_{max} : 3290, 2949, 2879, 1720, 1431, 1210 cm^{-1} ; **$^1\text{H NMR}$** (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 6.15 (d, $J = 12.0$ Hz, 1H), 5.96 – 5.84 (m, 1H), 3.72 (s, 3H), 3.46 (brs, 4H), 3.36 (brs, 4H), 2.99 (d, $J = 4.4$ Hz, 1H), 2.89 (dd, $J = 9.6, 5.7$ Hz, 2H), 2.39 (brs, 1H), 2.30 (td, $J = 10.0, 3.8$ Hz, 1H), 2.24 – 2.11 (m, 3H), 1.97 (d, $J = 3.1$ Hz, 1H), 1.90 (td, $J = 12.6, 4.5$ Hz, 1H), 1.76 (ddt, $J = 18.1, 12.4, 7.3$ Hz, 2H), 1.55 – 1.48 (m, 1H), 1.30 (dt, $J = 16.4, 8.2$ Hz, 1H), 1.01 (t, $J = 12.1$ Hz, 1H); **$^{13}\text{C NMR}$** (101 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 173.1, 154.0, 141.8, 137.2, 130.4, 129.8, 88.6, 84.1, 82.5, 73.2, 67.0, 60.3, 58.1, 57.9, 57.5, 52.6, 51.8, 51.6, 42.9, 42.6, 41.5, 30.7, 23.4, 21.0, 19.0, 14.1; **HRMS**: m/z calc'd for $\text{C}_{21}\text{H}_{29}\text{O}_5$ $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$ 361.2010, found 361.2011.

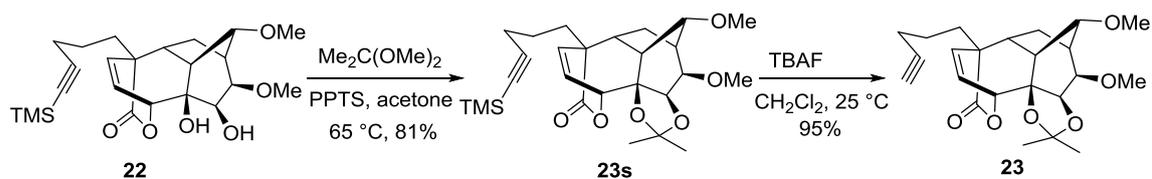
Alkyne Ester 19b To a solution of **19a** (180 mg, 0.50 mmol) in THF (2 mL) *n*-BuLi (2.4M, 0.25 mL) was added dropwise at -78 °C. After stirring for 1 h at this temperature, methyl chloroformate (53 μL , 0.69 mmol) was added. Stirring was continued for another 30 min, then the reaction mixture was diluted with *satd. aq.* NaHCO_3 (10 mL) and EtOAc (10 mL), separated, extracted with EtOAc (3×10 mL). The combined organic phases were washed with brine (10 mL), dried over anhydrous Na_2SO_4 , filtered, and evaporated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by silica gel column chromatography using petroleum ether/ethyl acetate (2/1 to 1:1) to afford **19b** (171 mg, 0.41 mmol, 82%) as a white solid. **IR** (film, KBr) ν_{max} : 2955, 2843, 2235, 1713, 1440 cm^{-1} ; **$^1\text{H NMR}$** (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 6.14 (dd, $J = 11.7, 2.8$ Hz, 1H), 5.91 (td, $J = 12.2, 11.0, 3.6$ Hz, 1H), 3.76 (s, 3H), 3.72 (s, 3H), 3.46 (brs, 4H), 3.37 (brs, 4H), 2.98 (d, $J = 4.5$ Hz, 1H), 2.92 – 2.83 (m, 2H), 2.39 (d, $J = 7.0$ Hz, 1H), 2.36 – 2.24 (m, 3H), 2.18 – 2.09 (td, $J = 12.5, 4.5$ Hz, 1H), 1.91 (td, $J = 12.5, 4.5$ Hz, 1H), 1.75 (dq, $J = 13.7, 9.5, 9.0$ Hz, 2H), 1.36 (dq, $J = 12.1, 5.7$ Hz, 1H), 1.06 – 0.95 (m, 1H); **$^{13}\text{C NMR}$** (101 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 175.2, 154.0, 130.6, 127.1, 88.6, 85.0, 81.8, 73.2, 58.3, 57.9, 57.3, 54.0, 53.1, 52.6, 52.3, 43.4, 40.6, 37.0, 36.0, 35.0, 27.7, 23.8, 18.9; **HRMS**: m/z calc'd for $\text{C}_{23}\text{H}_{31}\text{O}_7$ $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$ 419.2064, found 419.2077.



Diene 20a To a solution of **18** (1.8 g, 4.17 mmol) in CH_2Cl_2 (40 mL) at -20 °C was added $\text{Ti}(\text{O}^i\text{Pr})_2\text{Cl}_2$ (1.48 g, 6.25 mmol) in several portions. After stirring for 1 h at this temperature, the reaction was quenched with $\frac{1}{2}$ *satd. aq.* NaHCO_3 (100 mL) and



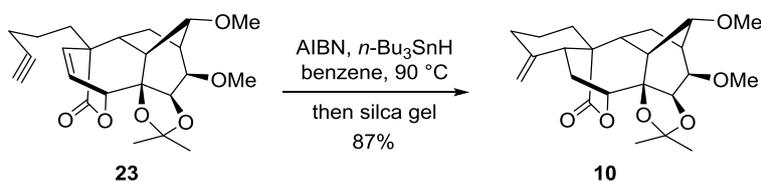
Lactone 22 To a solution of **21** (790mg, 1.76 mmol) in CH₂Cl₂ (15 mL) at -20 °C was added Ti(O^{*i*}Pr)₂Cl₂ (626mg, 2.64 mmol) in several portions. After stirring for 1 h at this temperature, the reaction was quenched with ½ *satd. aq.* NaHCO₃ (30 mL) and extracted with CH₂Cl₂ (3 × 30 mL). The combined organic layers were dried over anhydrous Na₂SO₄, filtered, and evaporated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by silica gel column chromatography using petroleum ether/ethyl acetate (2/1) to give **22**(595mg, 1.37 mmol, 78%) as a white solid. **IR**(film, KBr) ν_{max} : 3653, 3461, 2950, 2875, 1773, 1721, 1641, 1430, 1378, 1203 cm⁻¹; **¹H NMR** (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 6.40 (dd, *J* = 8.6, 5.2 Hz, 1H), 6.12 (d, *J* = 8.6 Hz, 1H), 4.52 (d, *J* = 5.2 Hz, 1H), 4.47 – 4.40 (m, 2H), 4.00 (dd, *J* = 11.6, 6.6 Hz, 1H), 3.52 (t, *J* = 4.0 Hz, 1H), 3.44 (d, *J* = 2.4 Hz, 7H), 3.38 (d, *J* = 6.6 Hz, 2H), 2.55 – 2.48 (m, 1H), 2.30 (dd, *J* = 16.6, 6.0 Hz, 2H), 2.20 (dd, *J* = 15.8, 8.6 Hz, 1H), 2.05 – 1.84 (m, 4H), 1.76 – 1.68 (m, 1H), 1.62 (s, 1H), 1.54 – 1.41 (m, 3H), 1.32 – 1.21 (m, 3H), 0.14 (s, 9H); **¹³C NMR** (100MHz, CDCl₃) δ 172.9, 132.5, 127.7, 106.7, 84.9, 83.0, 67.5, 66.2, 58.2, 57.3, 50.2, 45.6, 43.8, 37.3, 34.4, 29.6, 23.7, 20.2, 0.1; **HRMS**: *m/z* calc'd for C₂₃H₃₅O₆Si [M+H]⁺ 435.2197, found 435.2191.



Dimethyl acetal 23s To a solution of diol **22** (680 mg, 1.57 mmol) in acetone (30 mL) PPTS (1.18 g, 4.70 mmol) and 2,2-dimethoxypropane (1.93 mL, 15.7 mmol) were added in turn at 25 °C. The reaction was brought to 65 °C and stirred until TLC indicated complete consumption of the starting material (about 4 h). The reaction was quenched by addition of *satd. aq.* NaHCO₃ (50 mL) and extracted with CH₂Cl₂ (3 × 50 mL). The combined organic layers were dried over anhydrous Na₂SO₄, filtered, and evaporated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by silica gel column chromatography using petroleum ether/ethyl acetate (1:1) to give **23s** (602 mg, 1.27 mmol, 81%) as a white solid. **IR**(film, KBr) ν_{max} : 2947, 2873, 1770, 1715, 1661, 1443

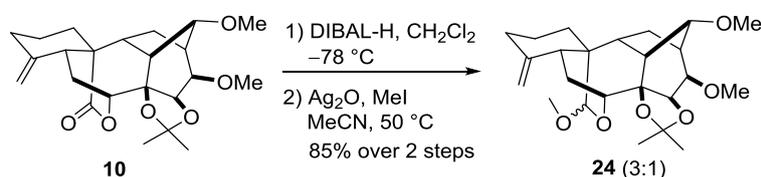
cm⁻¹; **¹H NMR** (600 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 6.34 (dd, *J* = 8.6, 5.4 Hz, 1H), 6.15 (d, *J* = 8.6 Hz, 1H), 4.71 (dd, *J* = 11.6, 6.2 Hz, 2H), 3.48 (t, *J* = 4.0 Hz, 1H), 3.45 (s, 3H), 3.36 (s, 1H), 3.34 (s, 3H), 2.47 (dd, *J* = 7.4, 4.0 Hz, 1H), 2.40 – 2.36 (m, 1H), 2.29 (dt, *J* = 16.8, 6.4 Hz, 1H), 2.22 – 2.15 (m, 1H), 1.51 (s, 3H), 1.42 (s, 3H), 1.24 (dd, *J* = 8.6, 5.4 Hz, 3H), 1.09 (dd, *J* = 14.0, 6.0 Hz, 1H), 0.13 (s, 9H); **¹³C NMR** (100MHz, CDCl₃) δ 172.7, 133.5, 126.7, 109.3, 106.7, 84.9, 82.5, 82.0, 81.9, 77.1, 72.7, 58.0, 57.9, 50.3, 43.8, 40.5, 37.7, 34.3, 29.9, 25.9, 25.5, 23.8, 20.2, 0.1; **HRMS**: *m/z* calc'd for C₂₆H₃₉O₆Si [M+H]⁺ 475.2510, found 475.2518.

Alkyne 23 To a solution of **23S**(490 mg, 1.0 mmol) in CH₂Cl₂ (10 mL) was added TBAF (2 mL, 1 M in THF) at 25 °C. After stirring for another 30 min, the reaction was quenched with *satd. aq.* NH₄Cl (10 mL) and extracted with CH₂Cl₂ (3 × 10 mL). The combined organic layers were dried over anhydrous Na₂SO₄, filtered, and evaporated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by silica gel column chromatography using petroleum ether/ethyl acetate (1/1) to give **23**(324mg, 0.81 mmol, 95%) as a white solid. **IR** (film, KBr) *v*_{max}: 3031, 2933, 2782, 1772, 1633, 1461, 1253, 776 cm⁻¹; **¹H NMR** (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 6.34 (dd, *J* = 8.6, 5.4 Hz, 1H), 6.15 (d, *J* = 8.6 Hz, 1H), 4.72 (t, *J* = 6.2 Hz, 2H), 3.47 (d, *J* = 4.0 Hz, 1H), 3.45 (s, 3H), 3.36 (s, 1H), 3.34 (s, 3H), 2.49 – 2.44 (m, 1H), 2.40 – 2.36 (m, 1H), 2.32 – 2.23 (m, 1H), 2.21 – 2.11 (m, 1H), 2.10 – 1.92 (m, 3H), 1.88 (dd, *J* = 13.2, 4.8 Hz, 1H), 1.78 – 1.66 (m, 1H), 1.51 (s, 3H), 1.42 (s, 3H), 1.09 (dd, *J* = 13.0, 4.8 Hz, 1H); **¹³C NMR** (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 172.7, 133.5, 126.7, 109.3, 83.8, 82.5, 81.9, 77.1, 72.7, 72.6, 68.7, 58.0, 57.9, 50.3, 43.7, 40.4, 37.9, 34.4, 29.9, 25.9, 25.4, 23.6, 18.7; **HRMS**: *m/z* calc'd for C₂₃H₃₀O₆ [M]⁺402.2037, found 402.2041.



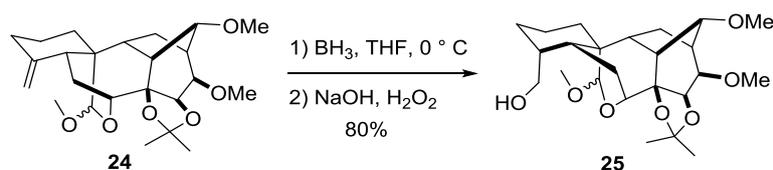
Tetracyclo 10 To a solution of **23**(290 mg, 0.72 mmol) in degassed benzene (20 mL) was added tributyltin hydride (0.77mL, 2.88 mmol) and AIBN (148 mg, 0.29 mmol) at 25°C. The solution was heated at 90°C until TLC analysis showed complete consumption of the starting material (around 1 h). The reaction was concentrated *in vacuo* and the resulted residue was dissolved in CH₂Cl₂ (10 mL), silica gel (1.45 g, 200–300 mesh) was added at 25°C to the reaction mixture. After stirring for 10 h, the mixture was filtrated, evaporated and purified by silica gel column chromatography

using petroleum ether/ethyl acetate (3:1) to give **10** (253 mg, 0.63 mmol, 87%) as a white solid. **IR** (film, KBr) ν_{max} : 3480, 3414, 2934, 2861, 1776, 1634, 1462, 1251, 1071, 846, 775 cm^{-1} ; **$^1\text{H NMR}$** (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 4.91 (s, 1H), 4.82 (s, 1H), 4.67 (d, $J = 7.0$ Hz, 1H), 4.43 (d, $J = 7.2$ Hz, 1H), 3.51 (t, $J = 4.0$ Hz, 1H), 3.43 (s, 3H), 3.37 (s, 3H), 3.27 (d, $J = 7.0$ Hz, 1H), 2.75 (dd, $J = 9.8, 4.2$ Hz, 1H), 2.68 – 2.60 (m, 1H), 2.54 – 2.38 (m, 3H), 2.32 (t, $J = 14.2$ Hz, 2H), 2.13 – 1.97 (m, 2H), 1.92 (td, $J = 12.0, 5.2$ Hz, 1H), 1.78 – 1.56 (m, 3H), 1.51 (s, 3H), 1.37 (s, 3H), 1.14 – 0.96 (m, 2H); **$^{13}\text{C NMR}$** (100 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 172.9, 148.4, 109.2, 108.8, 82.3, 82.2, 81.2, 71.9, 71.9, 58.0, 57.8, 51.2, 44.5, 42.8, 41.7, 38.5, 35.6, 34.7, 30.1, 26.0, 25.7, 23.7, 23.3; **HRMS**: m/z calc'd for $\text{C}_{23}\text{H}_{33}\text{O}_6$ $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$ 405.2272, found 405.2267.

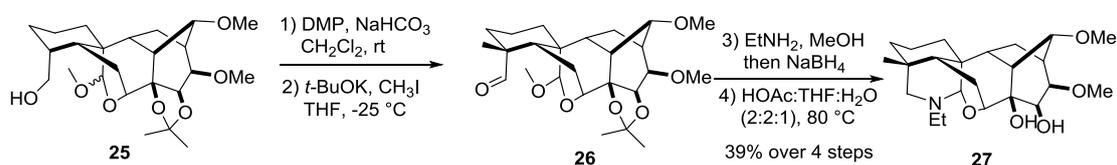


Aldolactol 24 To a solution of **10** (222 mg, 0.55 mmol) in CH_2Cl_2 (2 mL) was added DIBAL-H (0.73 mL, 1.5 M in toluene) dropwise over 5 min at -78 $^\circ\text{C}$. After stirring for 1 h at this temperature, the reaction was quenched by addition of EtOAc (15 mL) and *satd. aq.* sodium potassium tartrate (10 mL). Then the resulting mixture was brought to room temperature, and stirring was continued for 1–3 h until the layers could be separated. The aqueous layer was extracted with CH_2Cl_2 (3×10 mL). The combined organic layers were washed with brine (5 mL), dried over anhydrous Na_2SO_4 , filtered, and evaporated under reduced pressure to afford crude reduction product as colorless oil. Without further purification the crude obtained above was dissolved in MeCN (2 mL), and Ag_2O (509 mg, 2.20 mmol) and MeI (2 mL) were added at 25 $^\circ\text{C}$. The reaction was warmed to 50 $^\circ\text{C}$ and stirred for additional 2 h. After being cooled to 25 $^\circ\text{C}$, the reaction mixture was filtered and evaporated under reduced pressure. The resulting residue was purified by silica gel column chromatography using CH_2Cl_2 /acetone (10/1) to give an inseparable mixture of **24** (197.4 mg, 0.47 mmol, 85%) as white solid. **IR** (film, KBr) ν_{max} : 2931, 2860, 1460, 1251, 1090, 1034, 841, 776 cm^{-1} ; **$^1\text{H NMR}$** (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 4.92 (brs, 1.3H), 4.88 (brs, 1.3H), 4.67 (d, $J = 7.0$ Hz, 1H), 4.64 – 4.59 (d, $J = 7.0$ Hz, 0.3H), 4.44 (s, 1H), 4.31 (s, 0.3H), 3.95 (d, $J = 6.2$ Hz, 1H), 3.81 (d, $J = 6.2$ Hz, 0.3H), 3.54 (t, $J = 4.2$ Hz, 1.3H), 3.49 (d, $J = 4.1$ Hz, 0.9H), 3.44 (m, 1.3 H), 3.48 (s, 3H), 3.39 (s, 0.9H), 3.38 (s, 3H), 3.35 (s,

3H), 3.28 (s, 0.9H), 2.47 – 2.31 (m, 5H), 2.21 – 2.05 (m, 2H), 1.98 – 1.80 (m, 3H), 1.66 (s, 2H), 1.51 (s, 3.9H), 1.35 (s, 3.9H), 1.31 – 1.23 (m, 2H), 1.11 (td, $J = 12.4$, 11.1, 3.2 Hz, 1H).; $^{13}\text{C NMR}$ (100MHz, CDCl_3) δ 151.3, 149.1, 108.9, 108.0, 105.0, 104.3, 101.9, 84.7, 84.0, 83.6, 82.9, 78.5, 73.6, 73.1, 58.1, 58.0, 57.9, 56.7, 54.8, 48.1, 46.2, 44.3, 43.8, 43.5, 41.6, 40.9, 39.1, 38.5, 37.6, 35.8, 35.3, 34.7, 33.3, 28.1, 27.2, 26.3, 26.1, 26.0, 25.1, 24.2, 21.4, 21.1; **HRMS**: m/z calc'd for $\text{C}_{24}\text{H}_{37}\text{O}_6$ $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$ 421.2585, found 421.2596.

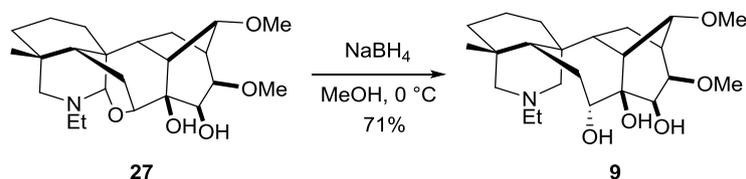


Alcohol 25 To a solution of **24** (135 mg, 0.32 mmol) in anhydrous THF (4 mL) was added a solution of $\text{BH}_3 \cdot \text{THF}$ (1.28 mL, 1.0 M in THF) dropwise at 0 °C. The resulting solution was stirred at this temperature until TLC analysis showed full conversion. Then, to the reaction solution was added 30% H_2O_2 solution (1 mL) and 3N NaOH aqueous solution (1 mL) slowly in turn at 0 °C. After stirring for 30 min, the reaction was diluted with CH_2Cl_2 (10 mL) and $\frac{1}{2}$ *satd. aq.* $\text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_3$ (8 mL) and extracted with CH_2Cl_2 (3×8 mL). The combined organic phases were dried over anhydrous Na_2SO_4 , filtered, and evaporated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by silica gel column chromatography using petroleum ether/ethyl acetate (1/3) to give **25** a diastereomer mixture (114 mg, 0.26 mmol, 80%). For characterization, a small amount pure major isomer **25a** was separated. **IR** (film, KBr) ν_{max} : 3460, 2943, 2856, 1645, 1433, 1232, 1079, 1026 cm^{-1} ; $^1\text{H NMR}$ (600 MHz, CD_3OD) δ 4.60 (d, $J = 6.6$ Hz, 2H), 4.33 (s, 1H), 3.81 (d, $J = 13.8$ Hz, 1H), 3.75 (d, $J = 4.4$ Hz, 1H), 3.54 (t, $J = 3.8$ Hz, 1H), 3.51 – 3.46 (m, 1H), 3.44 (d, $J = 9.6$ Hz, 4H), 3.34 (d, $J = 2.0$ Hz, 3H), 3.34 (s, 3H), 2.53 – 2.50 (m, 1H), 2.42 – 2.36 (m, 1H), 2.30 – 2.17 (m, 3H), 2.02 – 1.93 (m, 4H), 1.83 (s, 2H), 1.45 (s, 4H), 1.32 (s, 4H); $^{13}\text{C NMR}$ (100MHz, CD_3OD) δ 108.2, 102.90, 84.2, 83.9, 82.8, 77.1, 73.6, 63.3, 57.1, 53.6, 48.5, 44.2, 39.9, 39.9, 38.9, 35.0, 33.8, 26.7, 26.5, 25.5, 25.4, 23.1, 17.1; **HRMS**: m/z calc'd for $\text{C}_{24}\text{H}_{39}\text{O}_7$ $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$ 439.2690, found 439.2698.



N, O-acetal 27 A solution of **25** (30 mg, 68.5 μmol) in CH₂Cl₂ (2 mL) was treated with NaHCO₃ (23 mg, 0.274 mmol) and Dess-Martin periodinane (58 mg, 0.137 mmol). The reaction mixture was stirred for 1 h at room temperature, then quenched with *satd. aq.* Na₂S₂O₃ (5 mL) and *satd. aq.* NaHCO₃ (5 mL). The layers were separated and the aqueous layer was extracted with CH₂Cl₂ (3 × 8 mL). The combined organic layers were washed with brine, dried over anhydrous Na₂SO₄, filtered, and evaporated under reduced pressure to give crude aldehyde, which was dissolved in THF (2 mL), then *t*-BuOK (15 mg, 0.137 mmol) and CH₃I (17 μL, 0.274 mmol) were added at –20 °C. After stirring for 40 min, the reaction was diluted with ½ *satd. aq.* Na₂S₂O₃ (5 mL) and extracted with EtOAc (3 × 5 mL). The combined organic phases were washed with brine, dried over anhydrous Na₂SO₄, evaporated and simply filtrated through a pad of silica gel to afford a labile methylaldehyde **26** as light yellow oil, which was quickly used in the subsequent step without further purification. To a solution of above crude **26** in MeOH (1 mL) was added ethylamine (30% – 35% in methanol, 0.3 mL). The reaction mixture was warm to 50 °C and stirred for 5 h. After evaporation the solution of the reaction mixture, MeOH (1 mL) and NaBH₄ (5.2 mg, 0.137 mmol) was added at 25 °C in turn. The reaction was stirred for 30 min before water (5 mL) and CH₂Cl₂ (5 mL) was added and the layers were separated. The aqueous layer was extracted with CH₂Cl₂ (2 × 5 mL). The combined organic phases were dried over anhydrous Na₂SO₄, filtrated and concentrated *in vacuo* to afford crude amine **27s**, which was dissolved in HOAc/H₂O (1:1, 1 mL) and stirred at 100 °C under argon overnight. After being cooled to room temperature, the reaction mixture was diluted with NH₃·H₂O (30%, 0.3 mL), water (5 mL) and extracted with EtOAc (3 × 5 mL). The combined organic phases were washed with brine (5 mL), dried over anhydrous Na₂SO₄, concentrated *in vacuo* and purified by flash chromatography on silica gel eluting with CH₂Cl₂/MeOH (3:1) to afford **27** (10.9 mg, 26.7 μmol, 39%) as a white solid. **IR** (film, KBr) ν_{max} : 3460, 3330, 2930, 2871, 1652, 1449 cm⁻¹; **¹H NMR** (600 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 4.33 (s, 1H), 4.29 – 4.23 (m, 1H), 4.13 (s, 1H), 3.99 (s, 1H), 3.57 (s, 2H), 3.47 (s, 1H), 3.46 (s, 3H), 3.45 (s, 3H), 3.43 (d, *J* = 6.4 Hz, 1H), 2.72 (d, *J* = 33.4 Hz, 1H), 2.60 (s, 1H), 2.48 (d, *J* = 22.6 Hz, 2H), 2.40 – 2.29 (m, 3H), 2.23 – 2.15 (m, 2H), 2.03 (s, 2H), 1.83 (s, 3H), 1.25 (s, 4H), 1.07 (s, 3H), 0.84 (d, *J* = 8.2 Hz, 3H); **¹³C NMR** (100 MHz, CD₃Cl₃) δ 86.2, 84.3, 84.0, 75.8, 74.3, 66.3, 58.1, 57.5, 53.1, 48.1, 47.4, 44.9, 41.8, 40.5, 39.4, 39.0, 37.8, 34.4, 27.4, 25.9, 22.4, 21.1, 13.1; **HRMS**: *m/z* calc'd for C₂₃H₃₈NO₅ [M+H]⁺ 408.2744, found 408.2731.

For a brief characterization of the labile methylaldehyde **26**, a small amount of crude product (10 mg) was purified by silica gel column chromatography using CH₂Cl₂/ acetone (30:1) to give **26** (3mg) as an oil. ¹H NMR (600 MHz, CD₃Cl₃) δ9.65 (s, 1H), 9.61 (s, 0.3H), 4.60 (d, *J* = 7.1 Hz, 1H), 4.57 (d, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 0.3H), 4.29 (s, 1H), 4.27 (s, 0.3H), 3.80 (d, *J* = 6.4 Hz, 1H), 3.76 (s, 1H), 3.75 (d, *J* = 6.6 Hz, 0.3H), 3.48 (s, 3H), 3.49 – 3.47 (m, 2H), 3.4 (s, 3H), 3.49 – 3.41 (m, 2H), 3.27 (s, 3H), 2.65 – 2.53 (m, 2H), 2.49 – 2.41 (m, 4H), 2.23 (dd, *J* = 15.0, 10.7 Hz, 2H), 2.15 – 2.07 (m, 2H), 1.96 – 1.79 (m, 5H), 1.68 – 1.64 (m, 3H), 1.52 – 1.50 (s, 3H), 1.50 (s, 0.9), 1.39 (m, 2H), 1.34 (s, 3H), 1.32 (s, 0.9H), 1.00 (s, 3H); HRMS: *m/z* calc'd for C₂₅H₃₉O₇[M+H]⁺ 451.2690, found 451.2683.



Triol 9 To a solution of **27** (5 mg, 12.3 μmol) in MeOH (0.5 mL) NaBH₄ (1.9 mg, 50 μmol) was added in on portion at 0 °C. After stirring for another 30 min, the reaction was quenched by addition of water (3 mL), extracted with CH₂Cl₂ (3 × 3 mL). The combined organic layers were dried over anhydrous Na₂SO₄, filtered, and evaporated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by silica gel column chromatography using CH₂Cl₂/MeOH (9:1) to give triol **9** (3.6 mg, 8.8 μmol, 71 %) as a white solid. IR (film, KBr) *v*_{max}: 3752, 3360, 3920, 2854, 1453, 1351, 1261, 1043, 971 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃) δ5.43 (s, 1H), 4.10 (dd, *J* = 8.4, 5.2 Hz, 1H), 3.86 (d, *J* = 5.0 Hz, 1H), 3.58 (d, *J* = 8.8 Hz, 1H), 3.54 (d, *J* = 4.1 Hz, 1H), 3.50 – 3.46 (m, 3H), 3.44 (s, 3H), 3.41 (s, 3H), 2.83 – 2.76 (m, 1H), 2.74 (dt, *J* = 7.4, 3.8 Hz, 1H), 2.42 (dd, *J* = 10.9, 6.0 Hz, 2H), 2.39 – 2.34 (m, 1H), 2.29 – 2.20 (m, 4H), 2.04 – 1.97 (m, 3H), 1.88 (td, *J* = 10.8, 5.2 Hz, 1H), 1.79 – 1.68 (m, 4H), 1.56 (dd, *J* = 13.4, 5.8 Hz, 2H), 1.45 – 1.30 (m, 4H), 1.23 (d, *J* = 10.9 Hz, 1H), 1.10 (dd, *J* = 13.5, 10.0 Hz, 1H), 1.01 (t, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 3H), 0.89 (s, 3H); ¹³C NMR (150MHz, CDCl₃) δ86.6, 83.5, 82.5, 78.1, 67.2, 58.9, 58.5, 58.2, 57.1, 52.6, 48.3, 47.8, 47.4, 42.0, 41.6, 36.9, 35.4, 34.4, 29.7, 28.1, 23.3, 23.0, 12.7.; HRMS: *m/z* calc'd for C₂₃H₄₀NO₅ [M+H]⁺ 410.2901, found 410.2909.

3. X-ray data for compounds 13x and 10

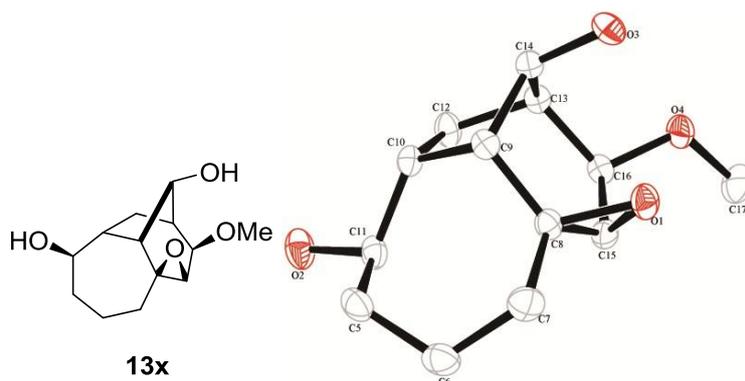


Table 1 Crystal data and structure refinement for 111031_s2_ch

Identification code	111031_s2_ch
Empirical formula	C ₁₃ H ₂₀ O ₄
Formula weight	240.29
Temperature/K	293.15
Crystal system	monoclinic
Space group	P2 ₁ /c
a/Å	10.8545(6)
b/Å	11.1988(4)
c/Å	10.9655(6)
α/°	90.00
β/°	117.846(7)
γ/°	90.00
Volume/Å ³	1178.60(9)
Z	4
ρ _{calc} /mg/mm ³	1.354
m/mm ⁻¹	0.099
F(000)	520
Crystal size/mm ³	0.38 × 0.35 × 0.12
2θ range for data collection	7.28 to 50°
Index ranges	-12 ≤ h ≤ 12, -12 ≤ k ≤ 13, -12 ≤ l ≤ 13
Reflections collected	4710
Independent reflections	2068[R(int) = 0.0158]
Data/restraints/parameters	2068/0/163
Goodness-of-fit on F ²	1.025
Final R indexes [I ≥ 2σ (I)]	R ₁ = 0.0402, wR ₂ = 0.0916

Final R indexes [all data] $R_1 = 0.0516$, $wR_2 = 0.1002$

Largest diff. peak/hole / $e \text{ \AA}^{-3}$ 0.201/-0.165

Flack Parameter **N/A**

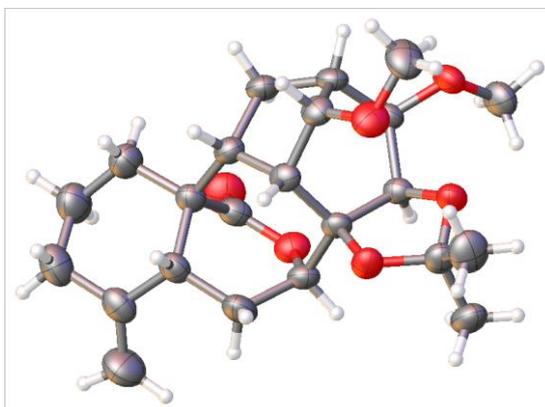
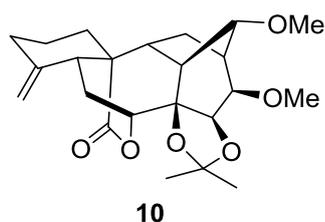
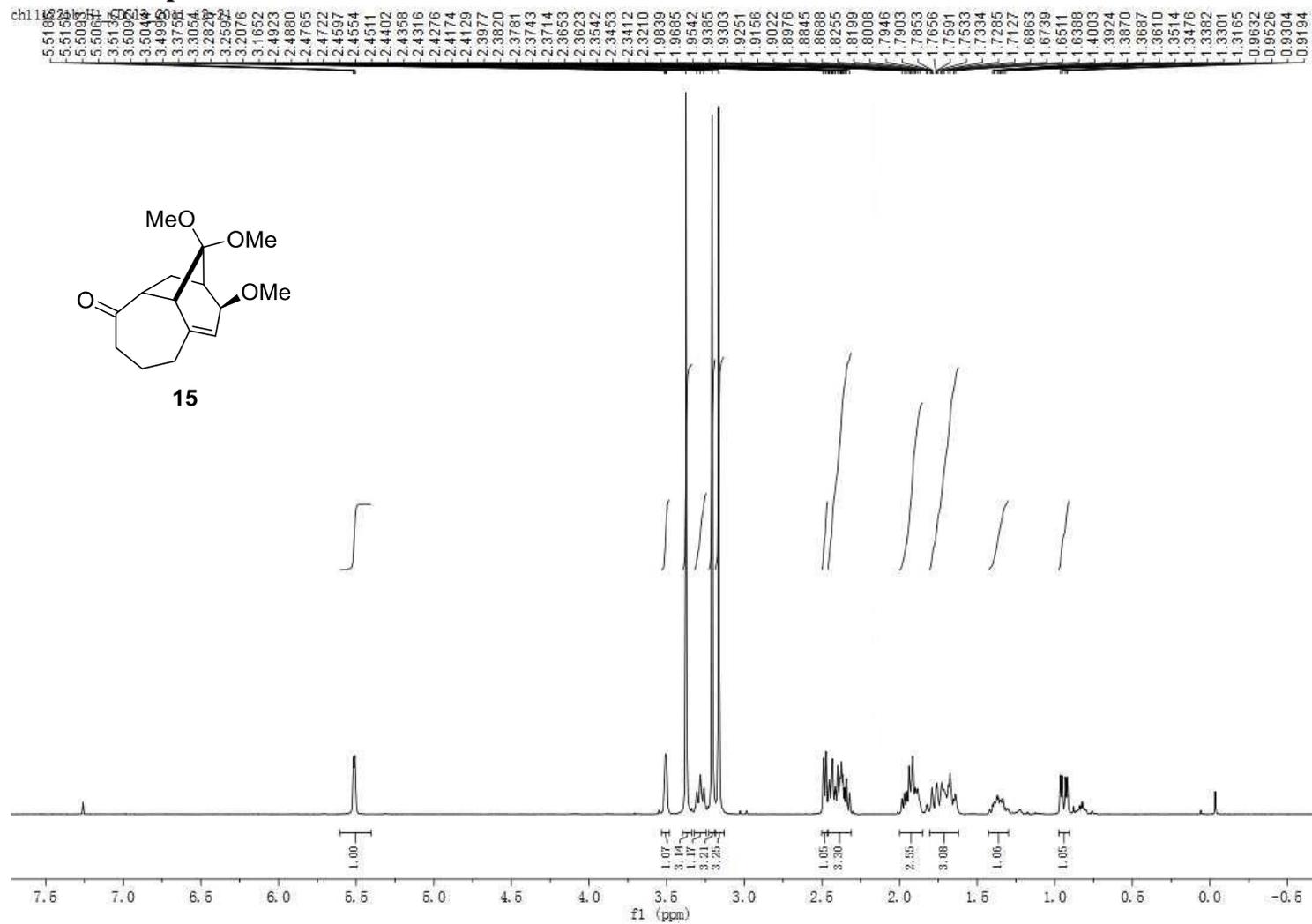


Table 2 Crystal data and structure refinement for 160307_s3_xwy.

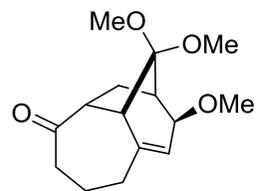
Identification code	160307_s3_xwy
Empirical formula	$C_{23}H_{32}O_6$
Formula weight	404.49
Temperature/K	293.15
Crystal system	triclinic
Space group	P-1
a/ \AA	8.2403(4)
b/ \AA	11.2635(5)
c/ \AA	11.6154(7)
$\alpha/^\circ$	80.692(4)
$\beta/^\circ$	75.701(5)
$\gamma/^\circ$	83.849(4)
Volume/ \AA^3	1028.38(9)
Z	2
$\rho_{\text{calc}}/\text{cm}^3$	1.306
μ/mm^{-1}	0.093
F(000)	436.0
Crystal size/ mm^3	$0.4 \times 0.4 \times 0.25$
Radiation	MoK α ($\lambda = 0.71073$)
2 θ range for data collection/ $^\circ$	6.08 to 52.74
Index ranges	$-10 \leq h \leq 9$, $-14 \leq k \leq 13$, $-14 \leq l \leq 14$
Reflections collected	8586
Independent reflections	4204 [$R_{\text{int}} = 0.0184$, $R_{\text{sigma}} = 0.0375$]
Data/restraints/parameters	4204/0/275

Goodness-of-fit on F^2	1.029
Final R indexes [$I \geq 2\sigma(I)$]	$R_1 = 0.0474$, $wR_2 = 0.1041$
Final R indexes [all data]	$R_1 = 0.0702$, $wR_2 = 0.1173$
Largest diff. peak/hole / $e \text{ \AA}^{-3}$	0.25/-0.15

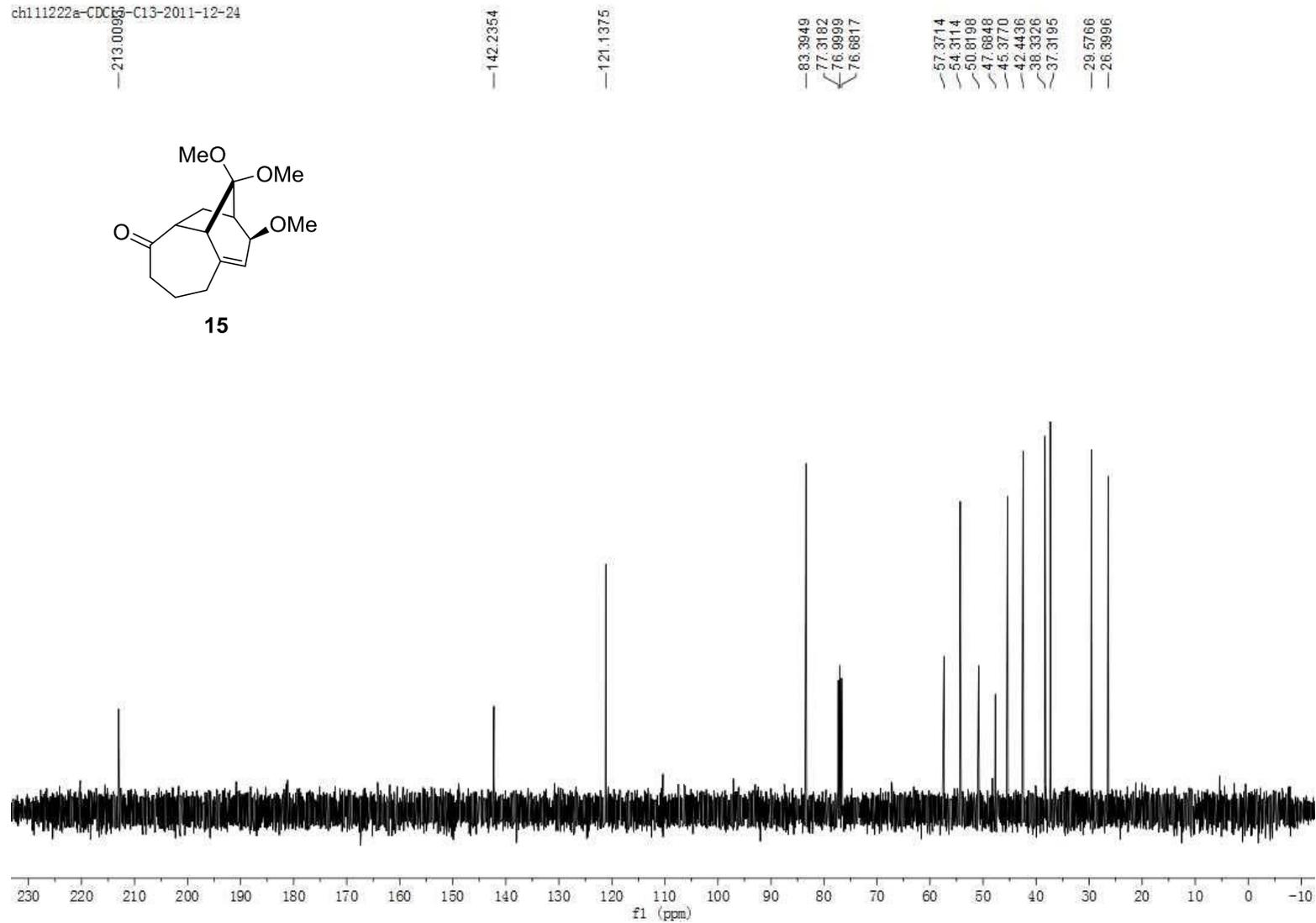
4. ^1H NMR and ^{13}C NMR spectra

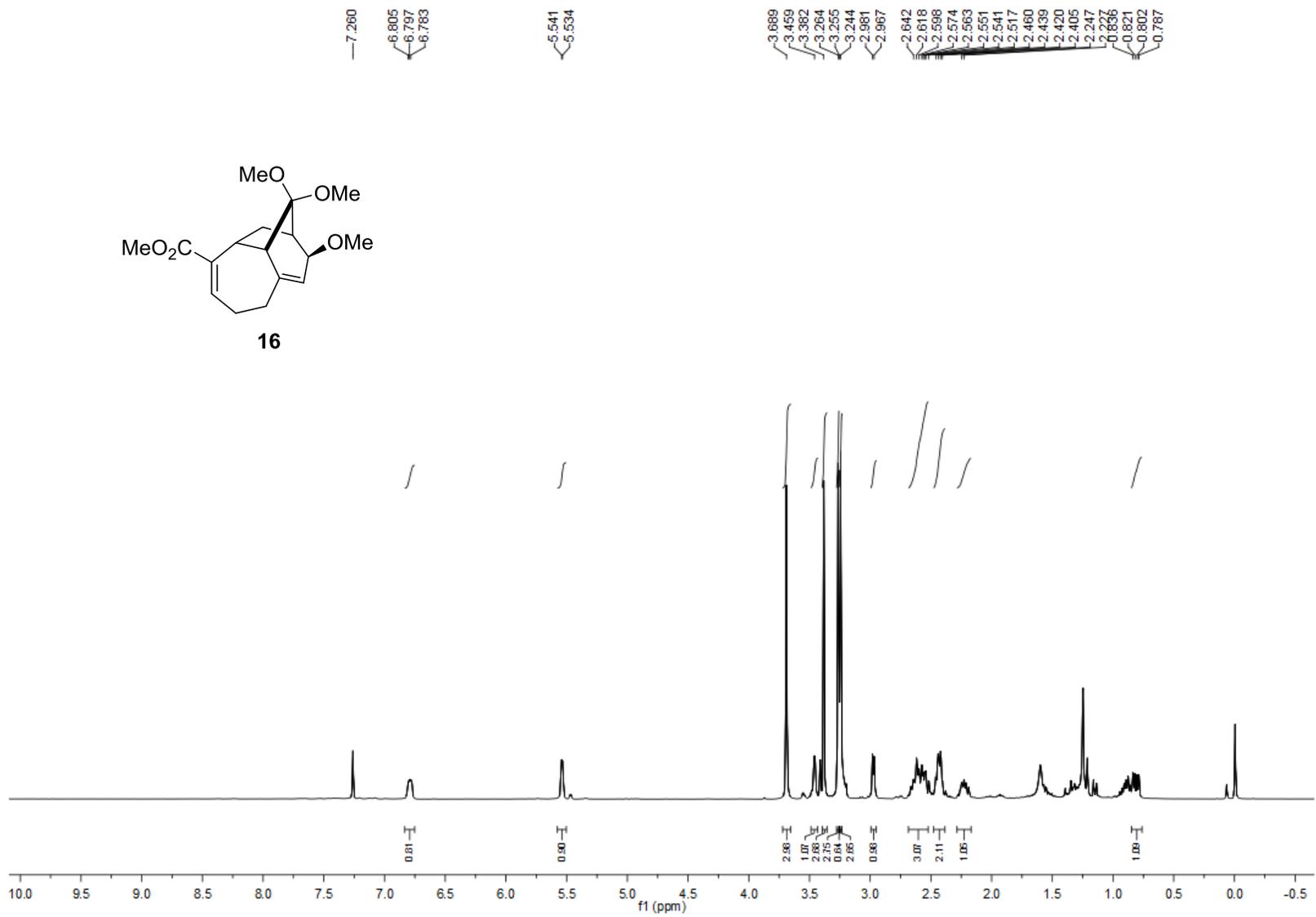
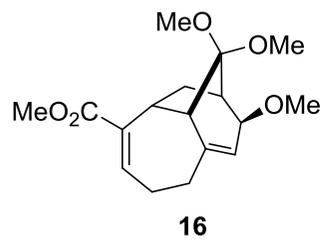


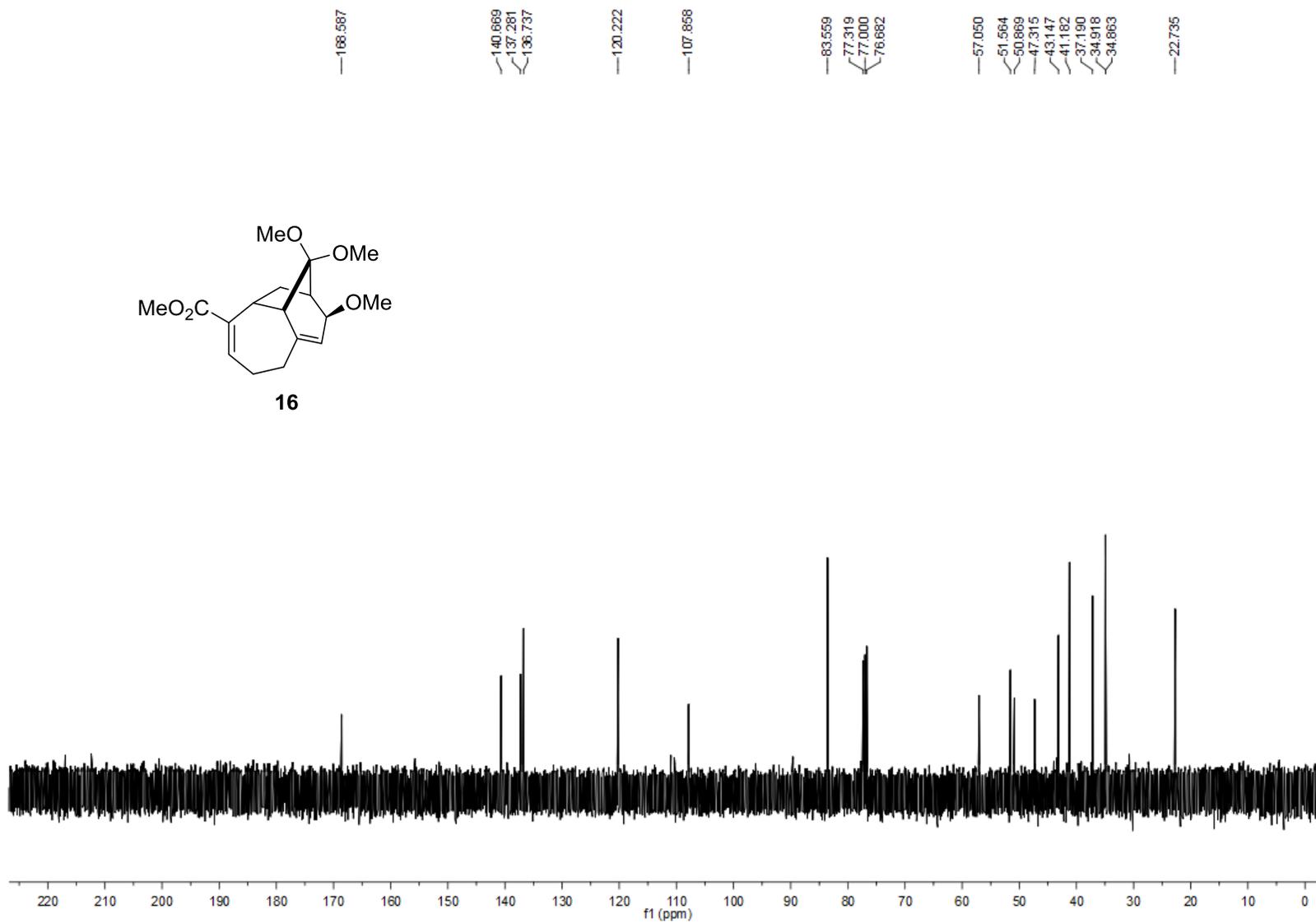
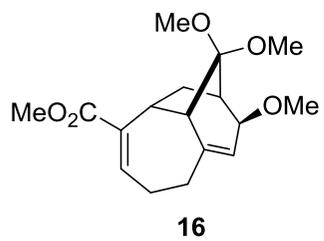
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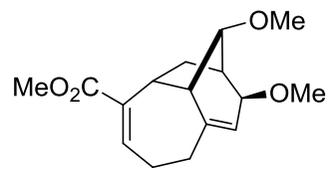


15

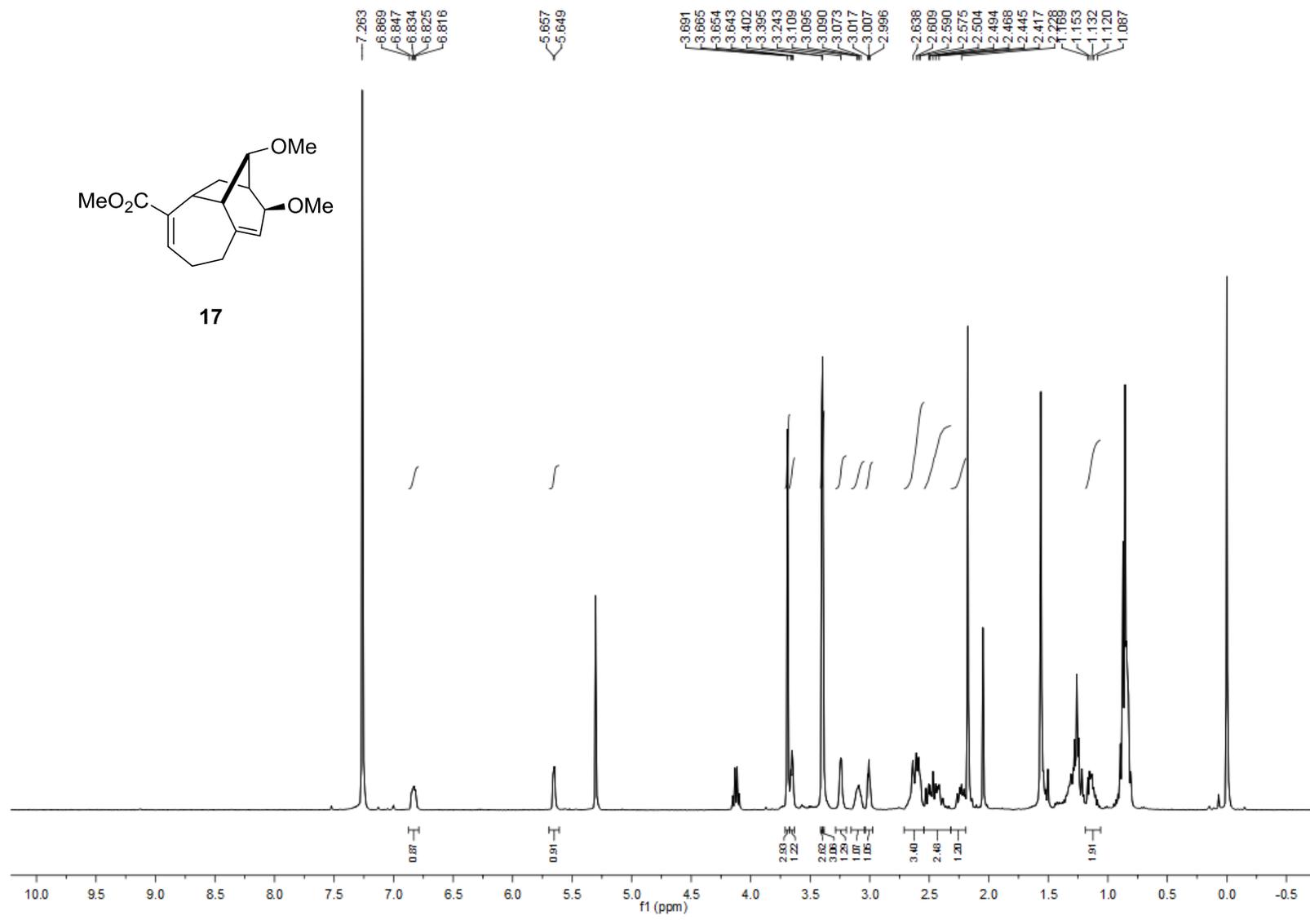


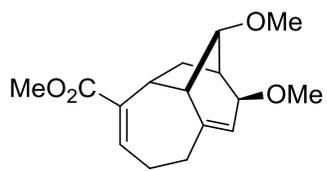




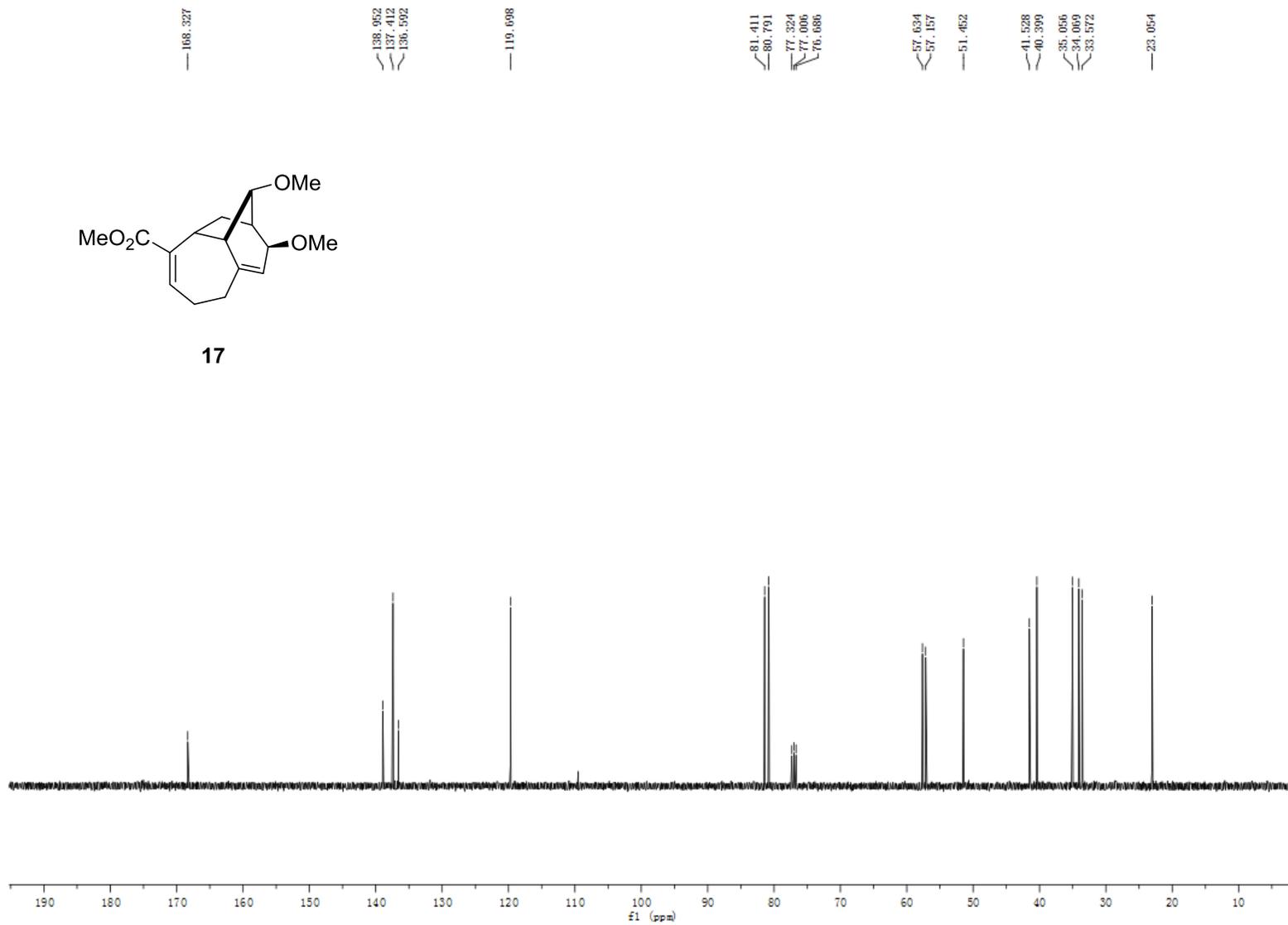


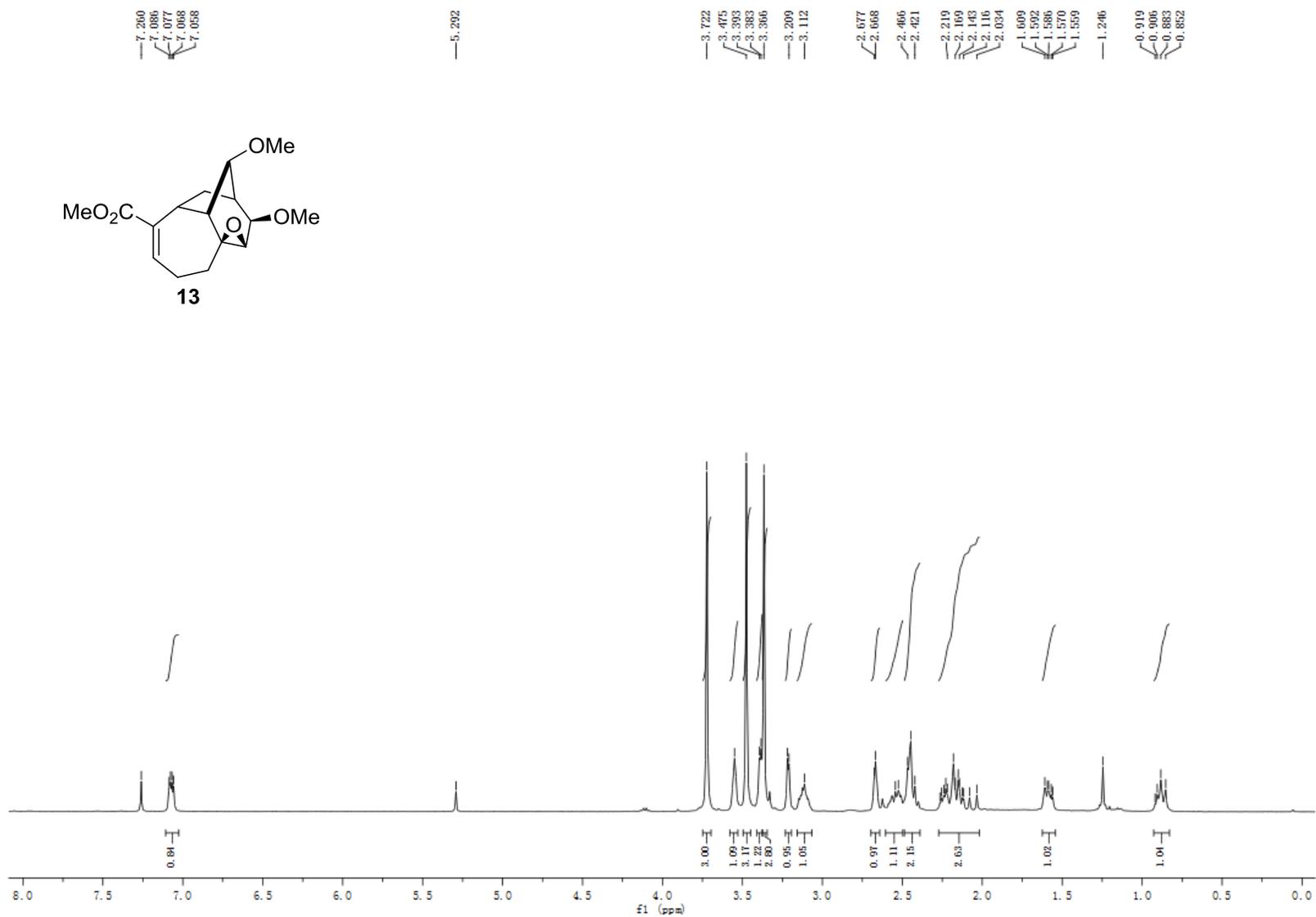
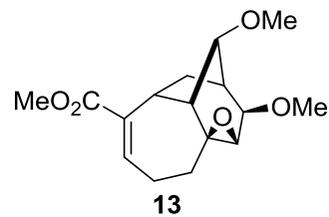
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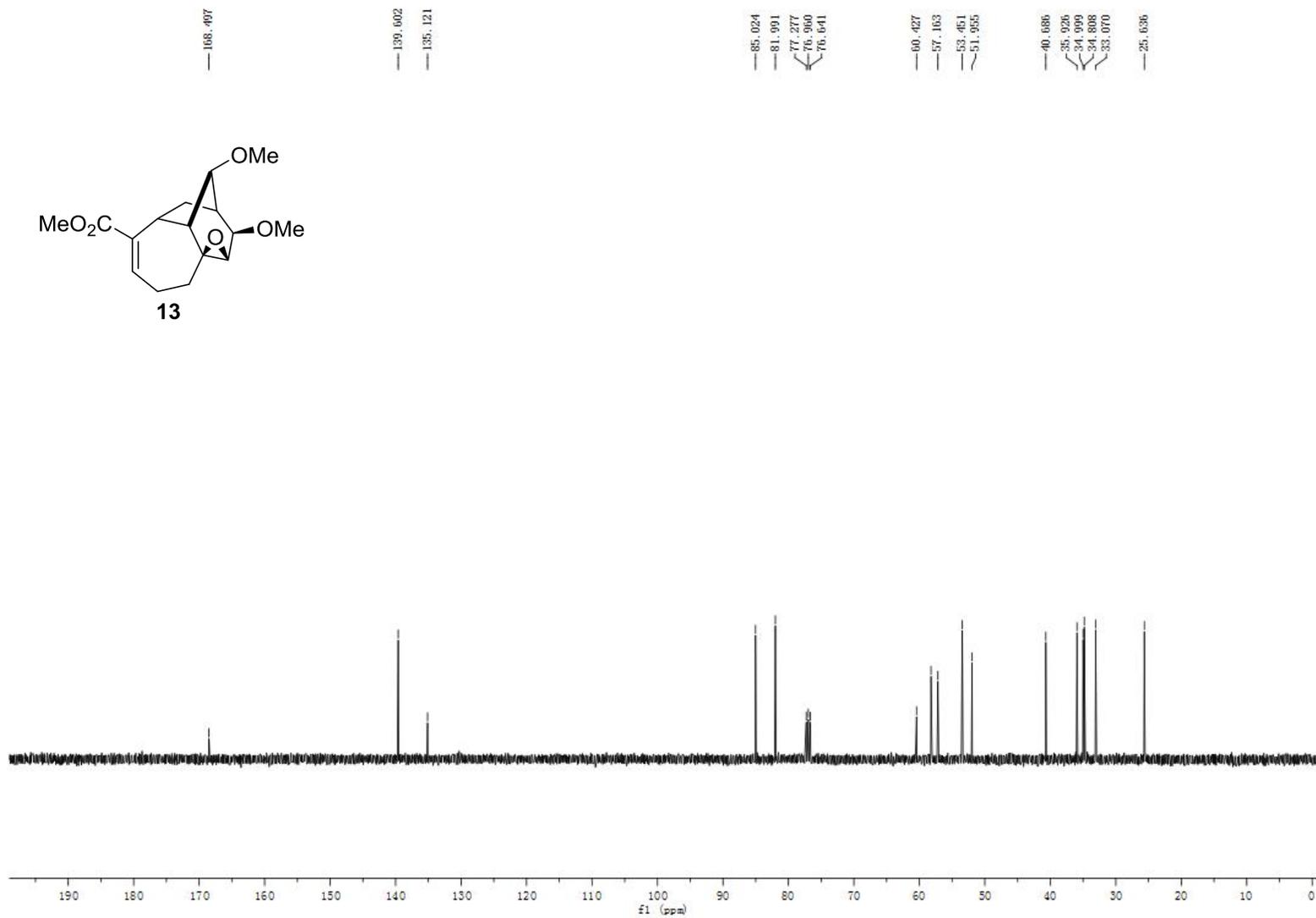
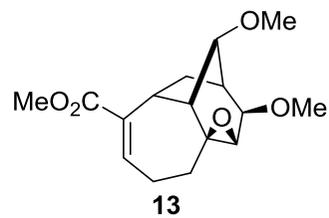


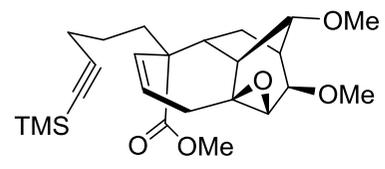


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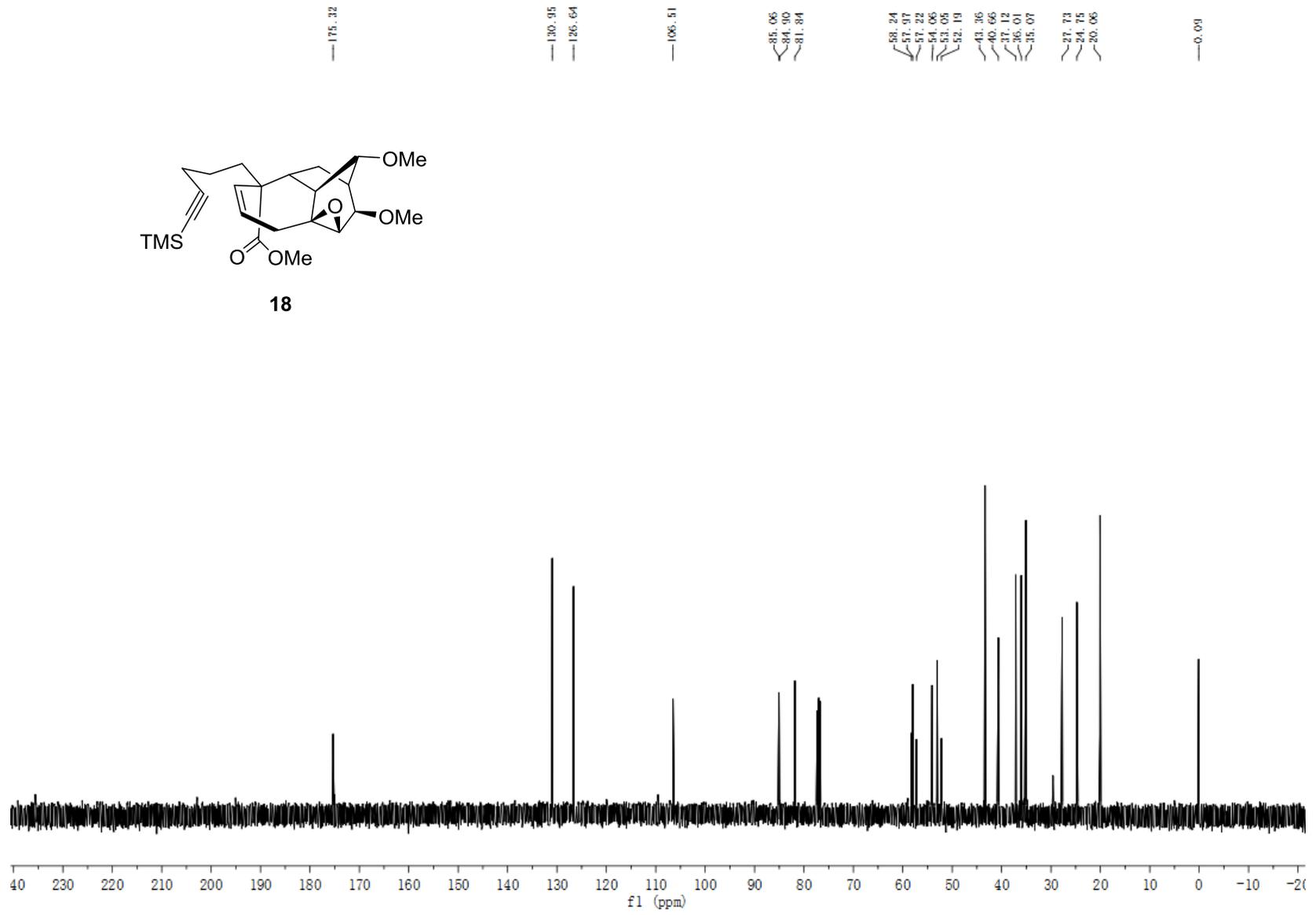


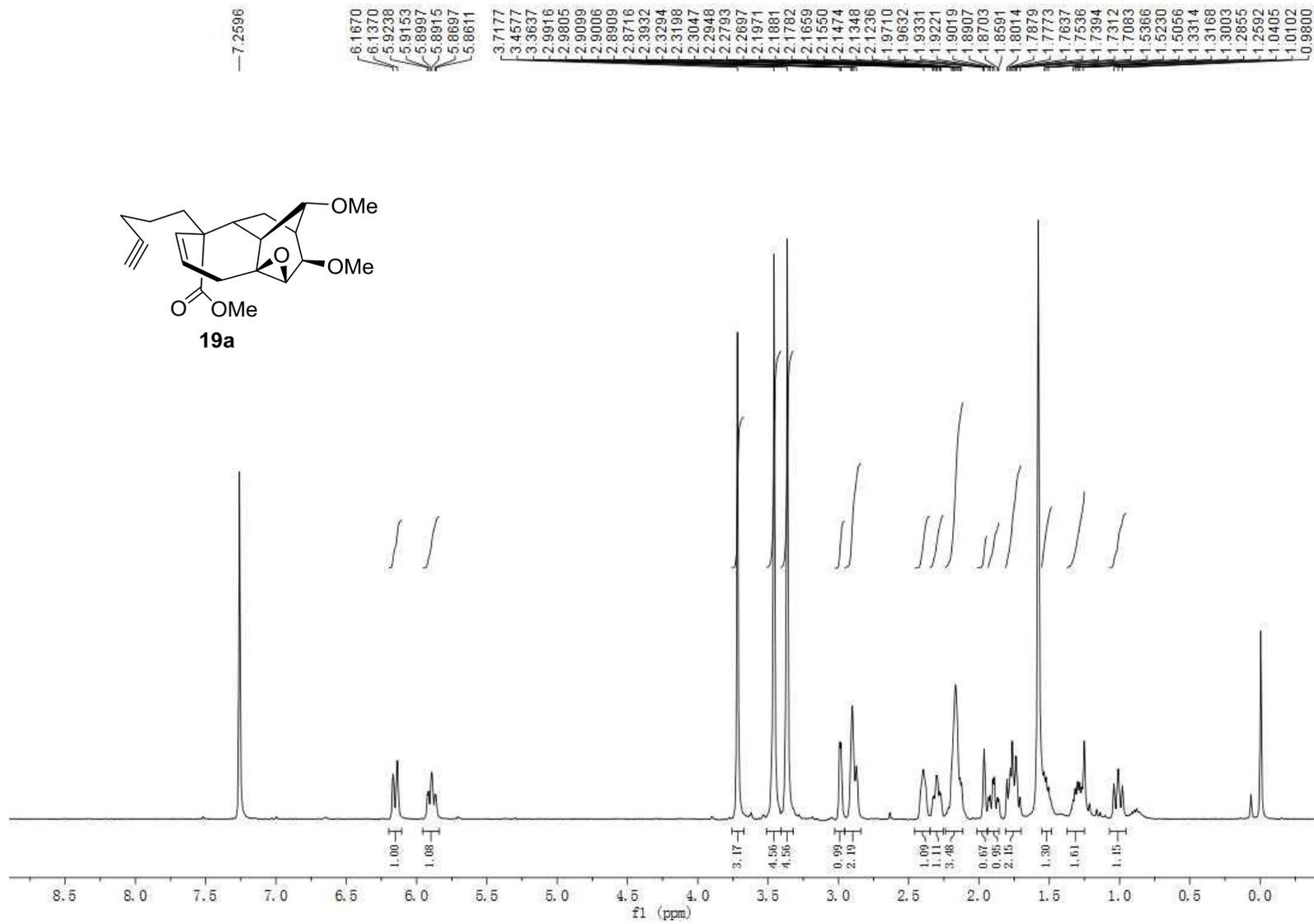


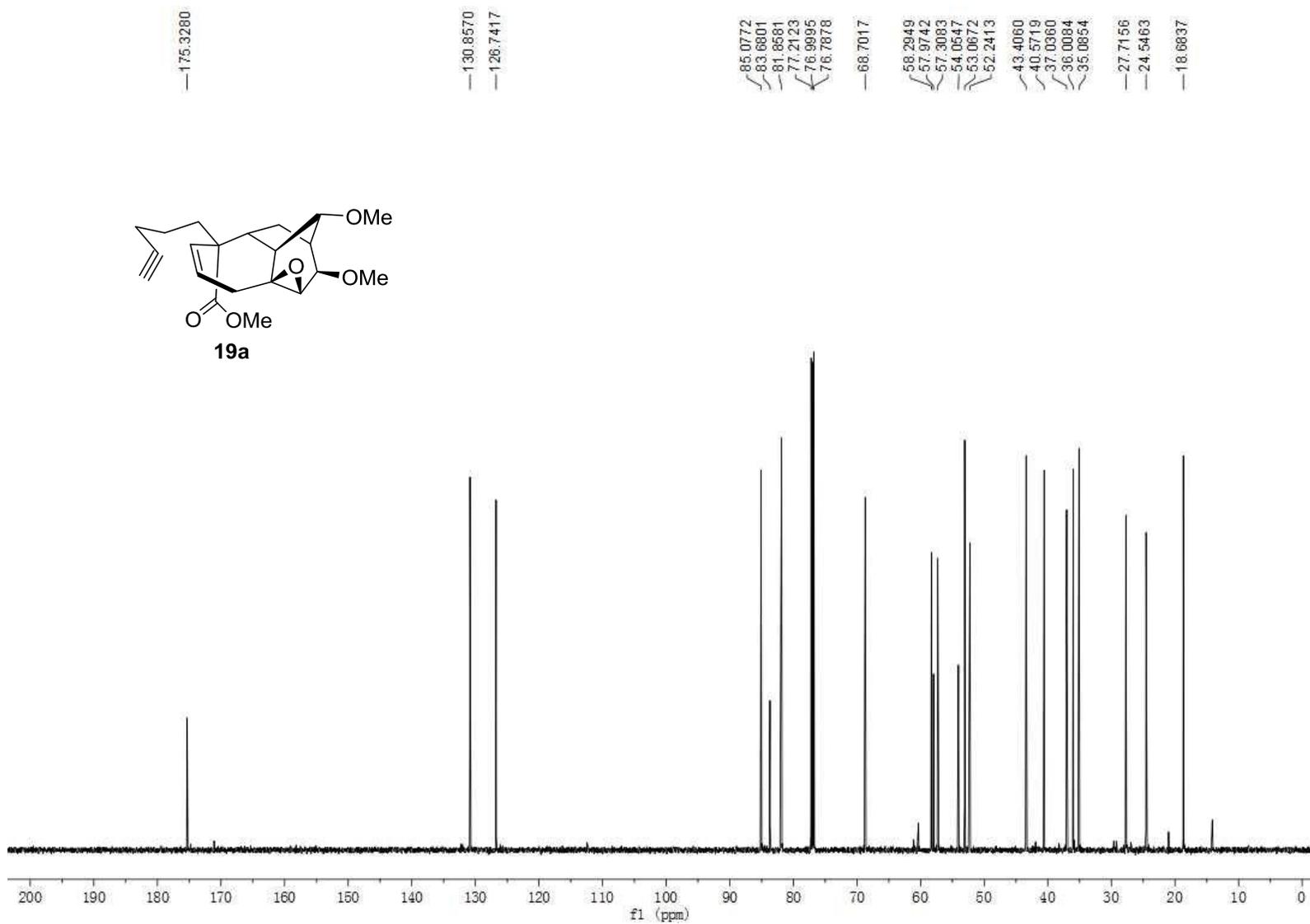
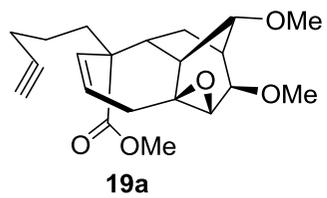


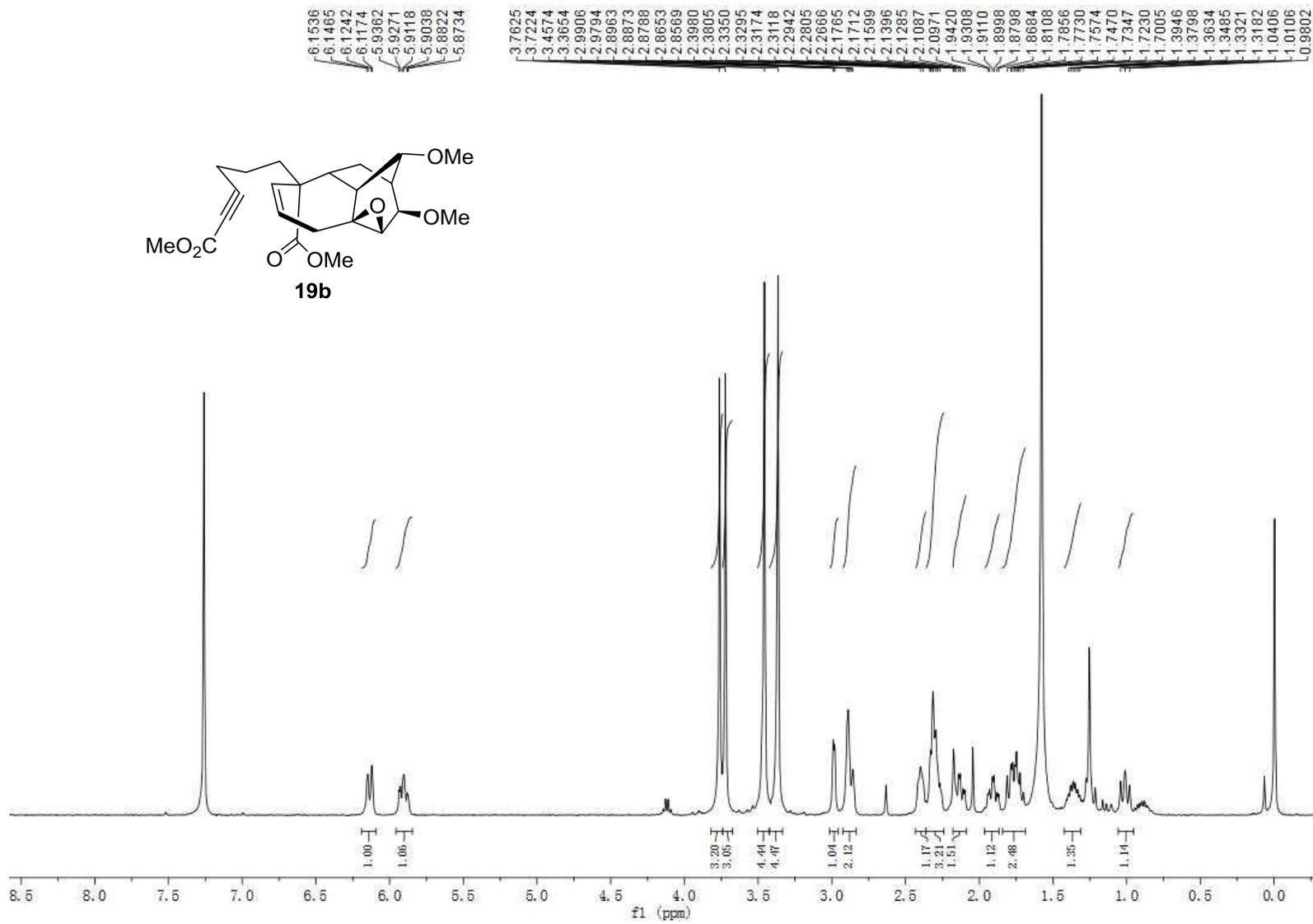
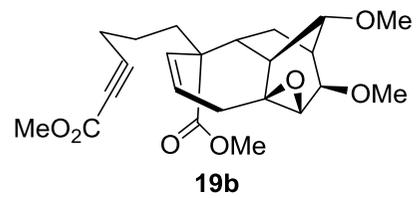


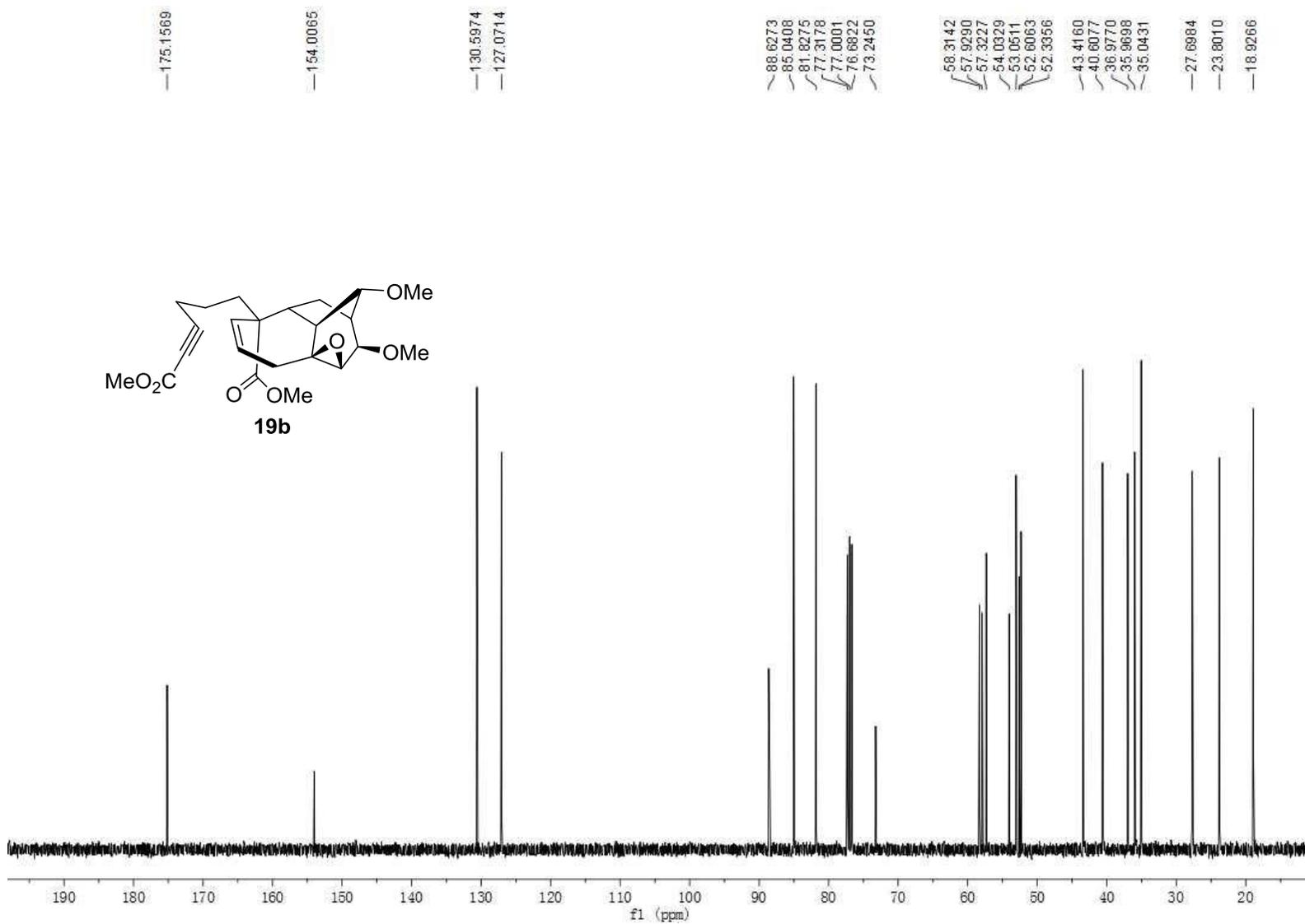
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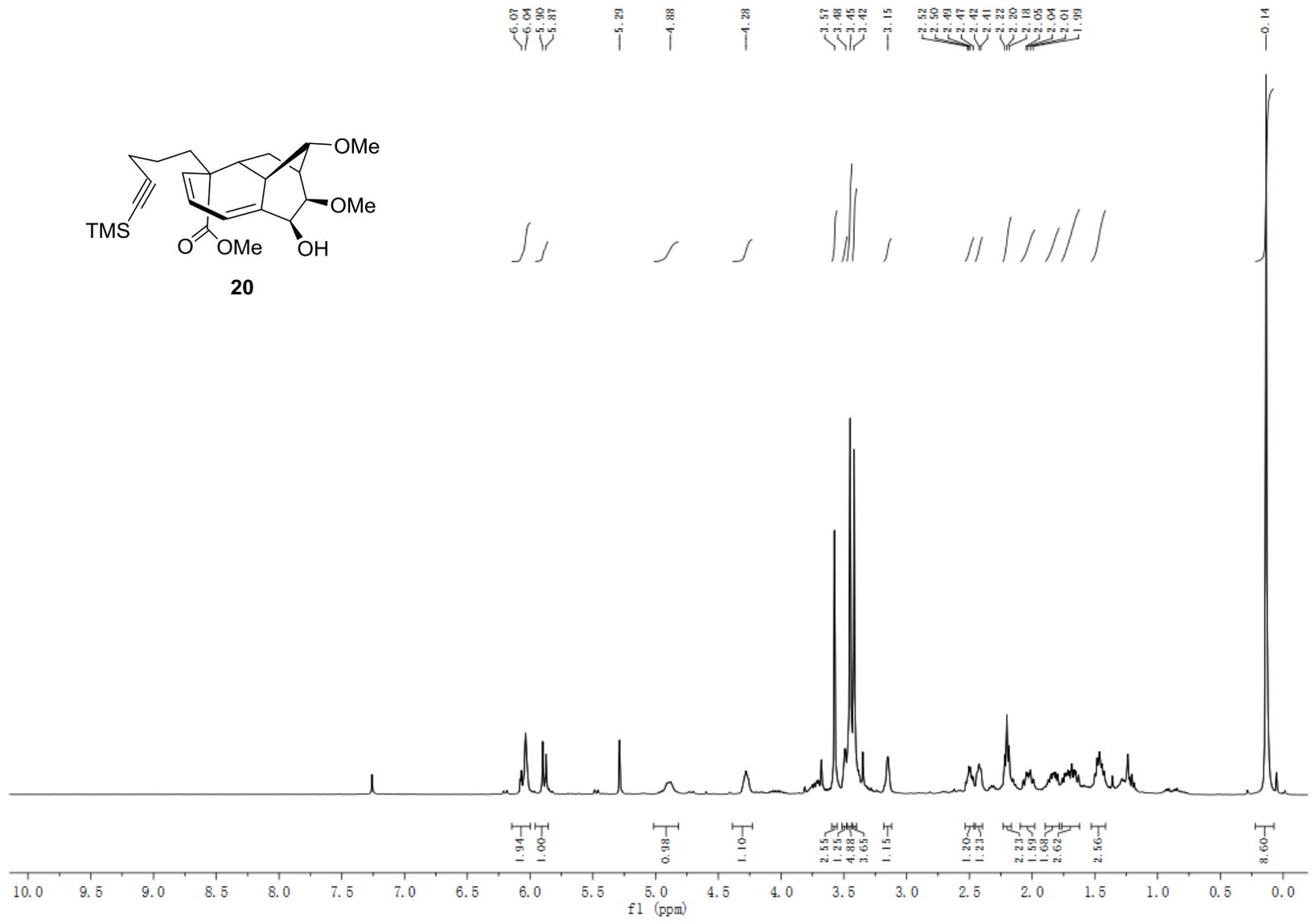


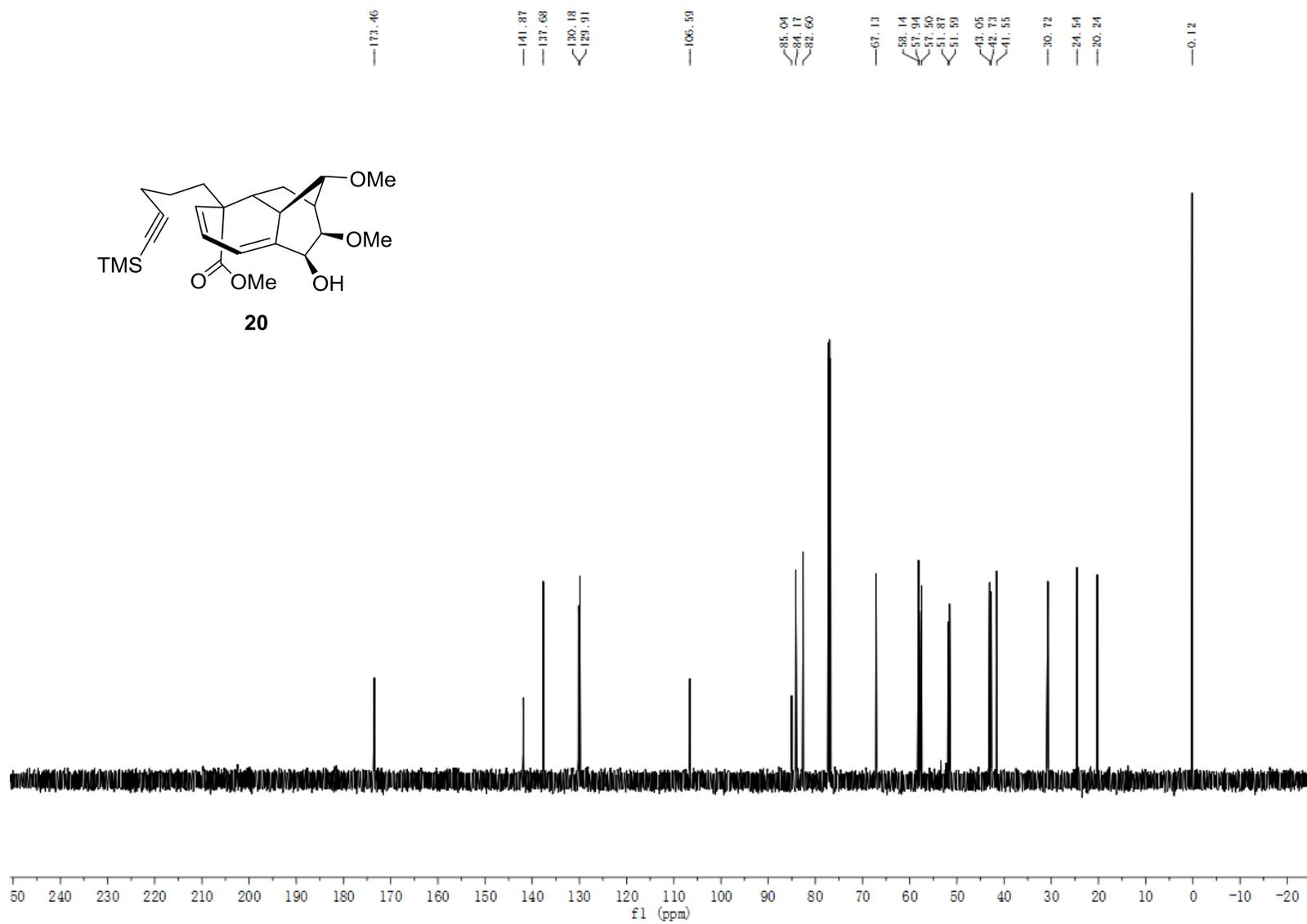
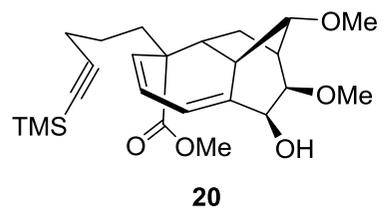


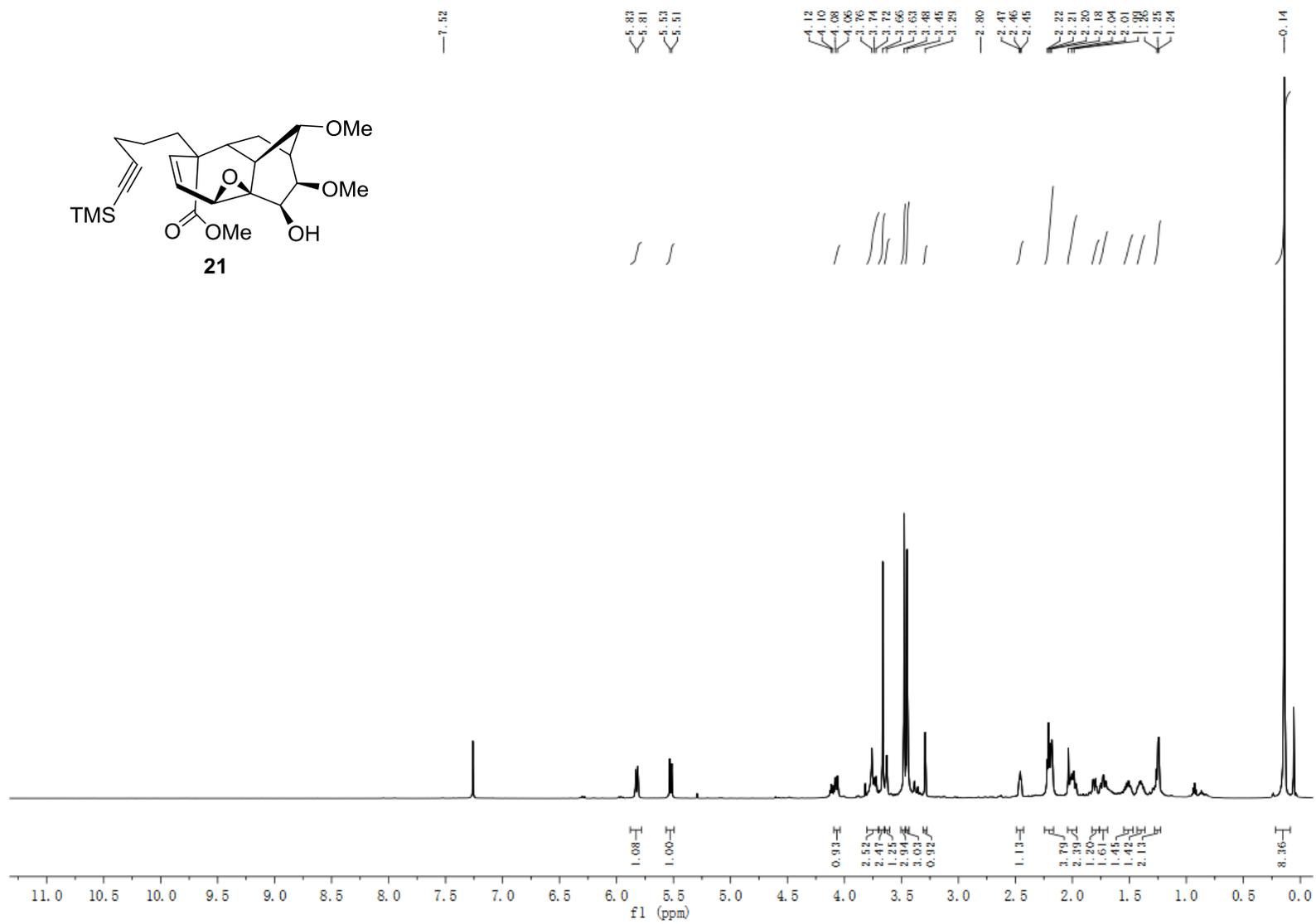


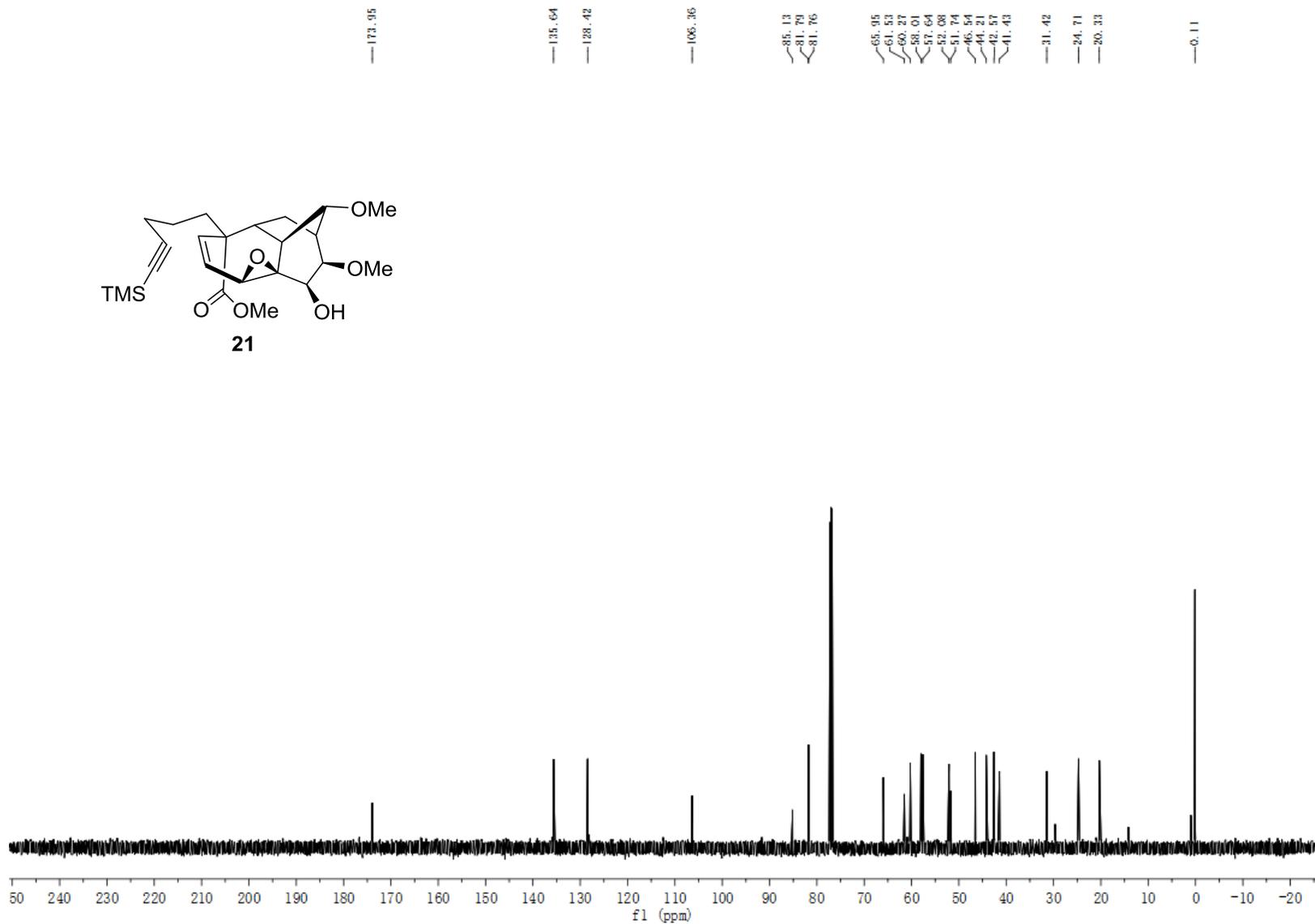
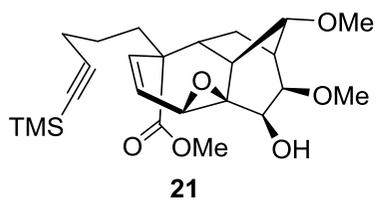


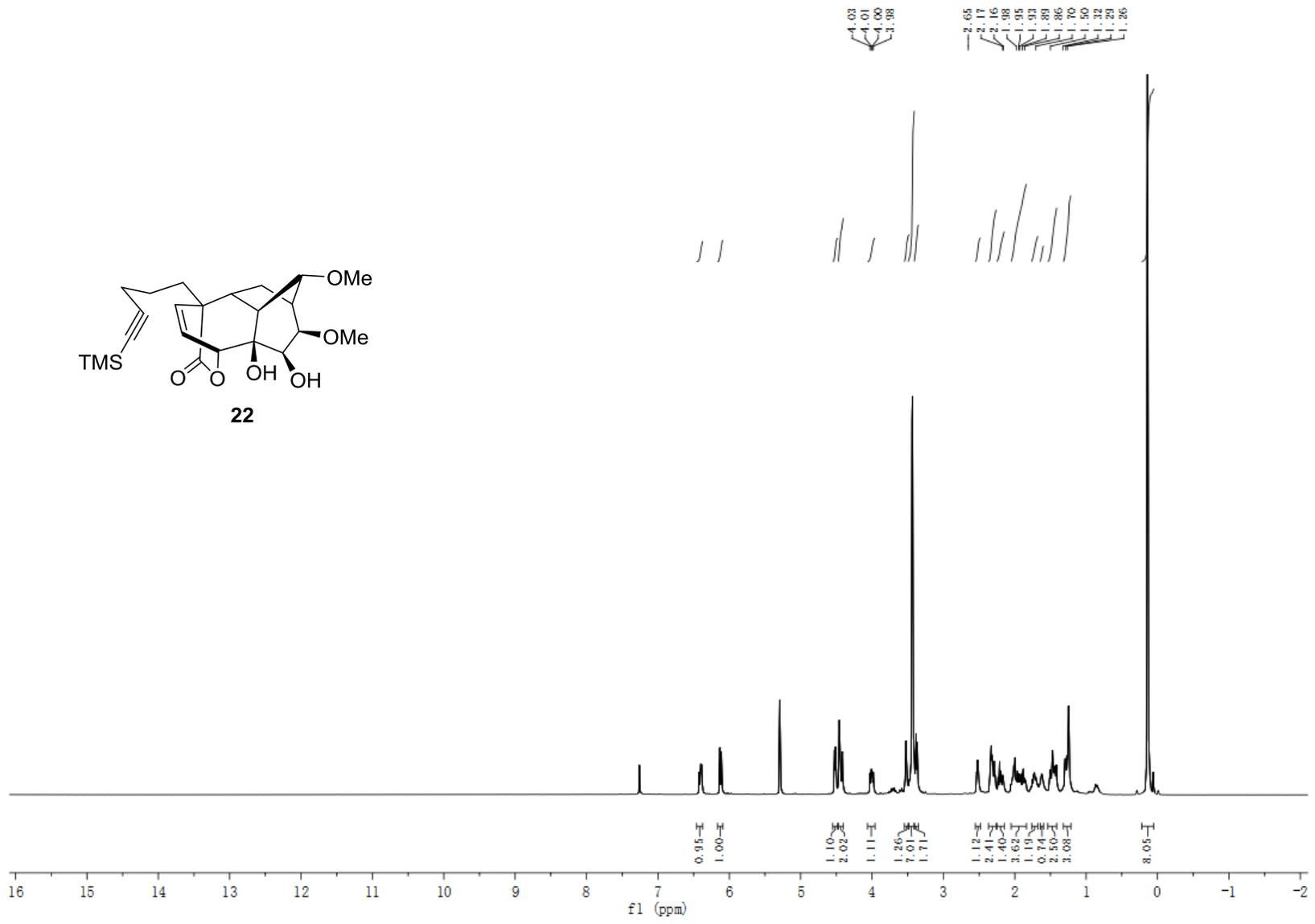
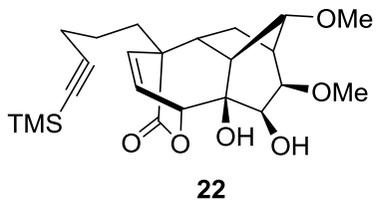


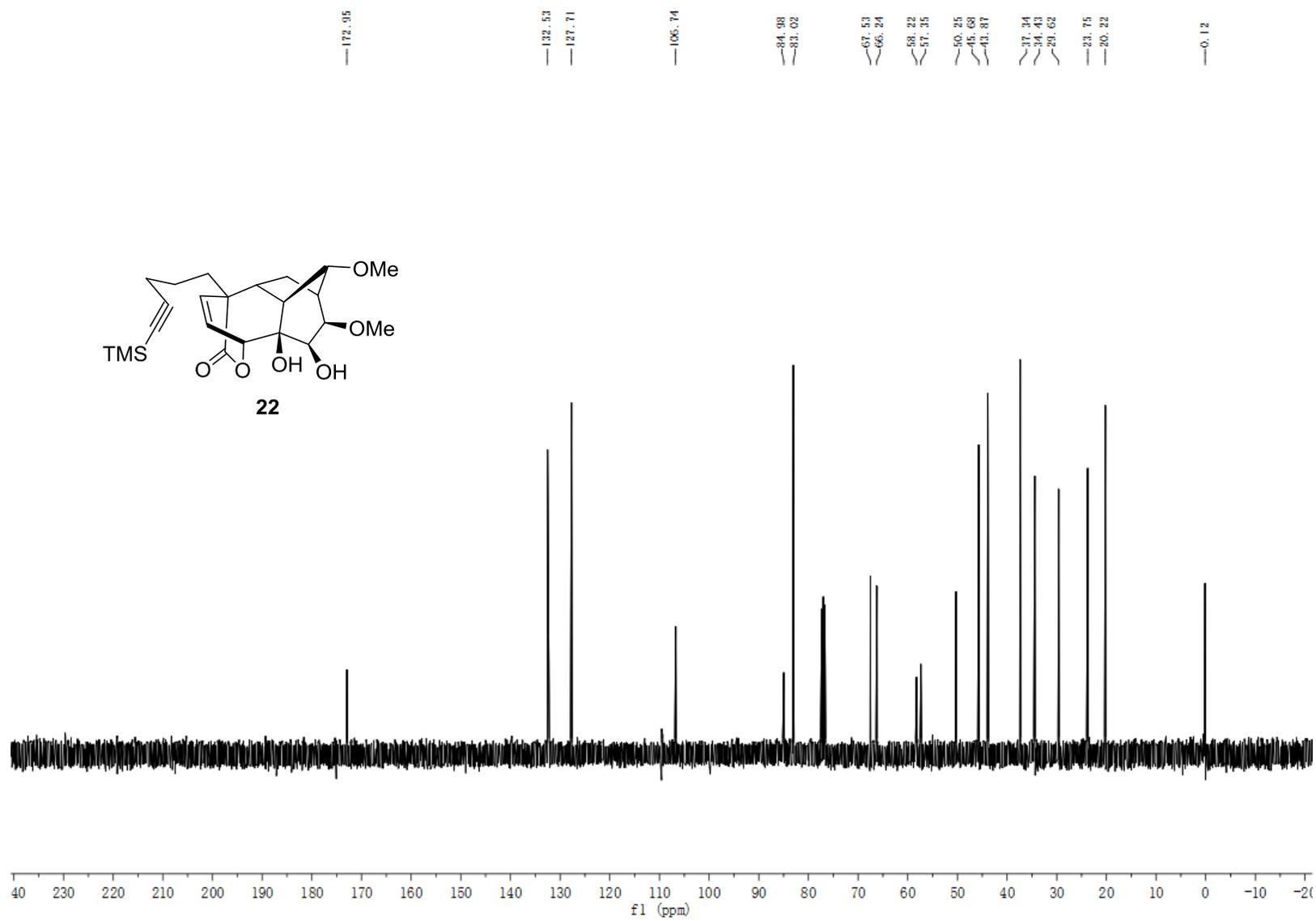


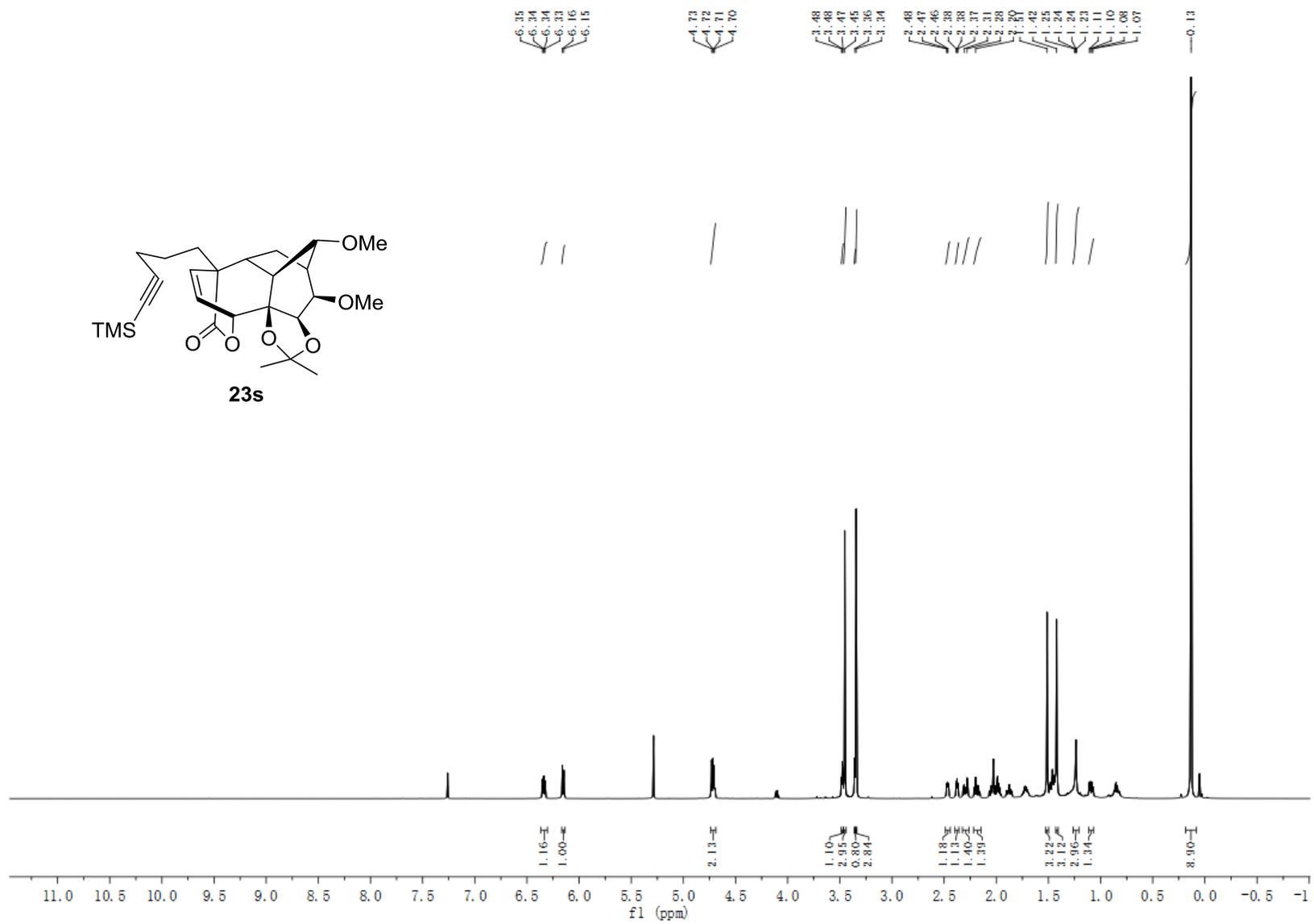


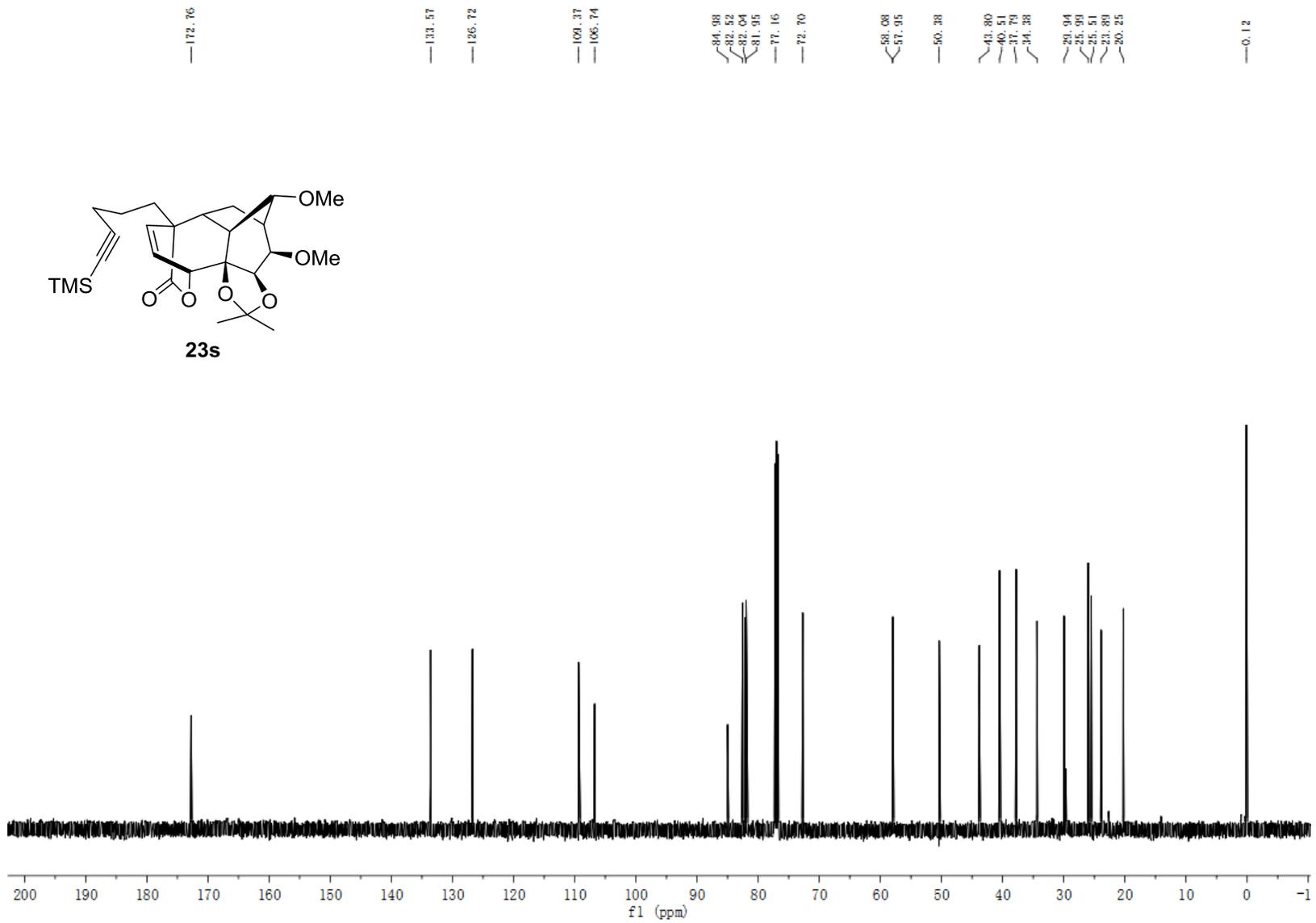
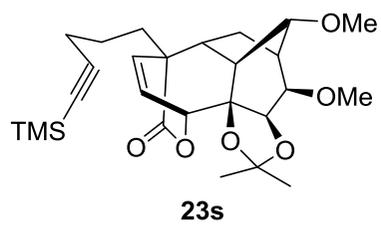


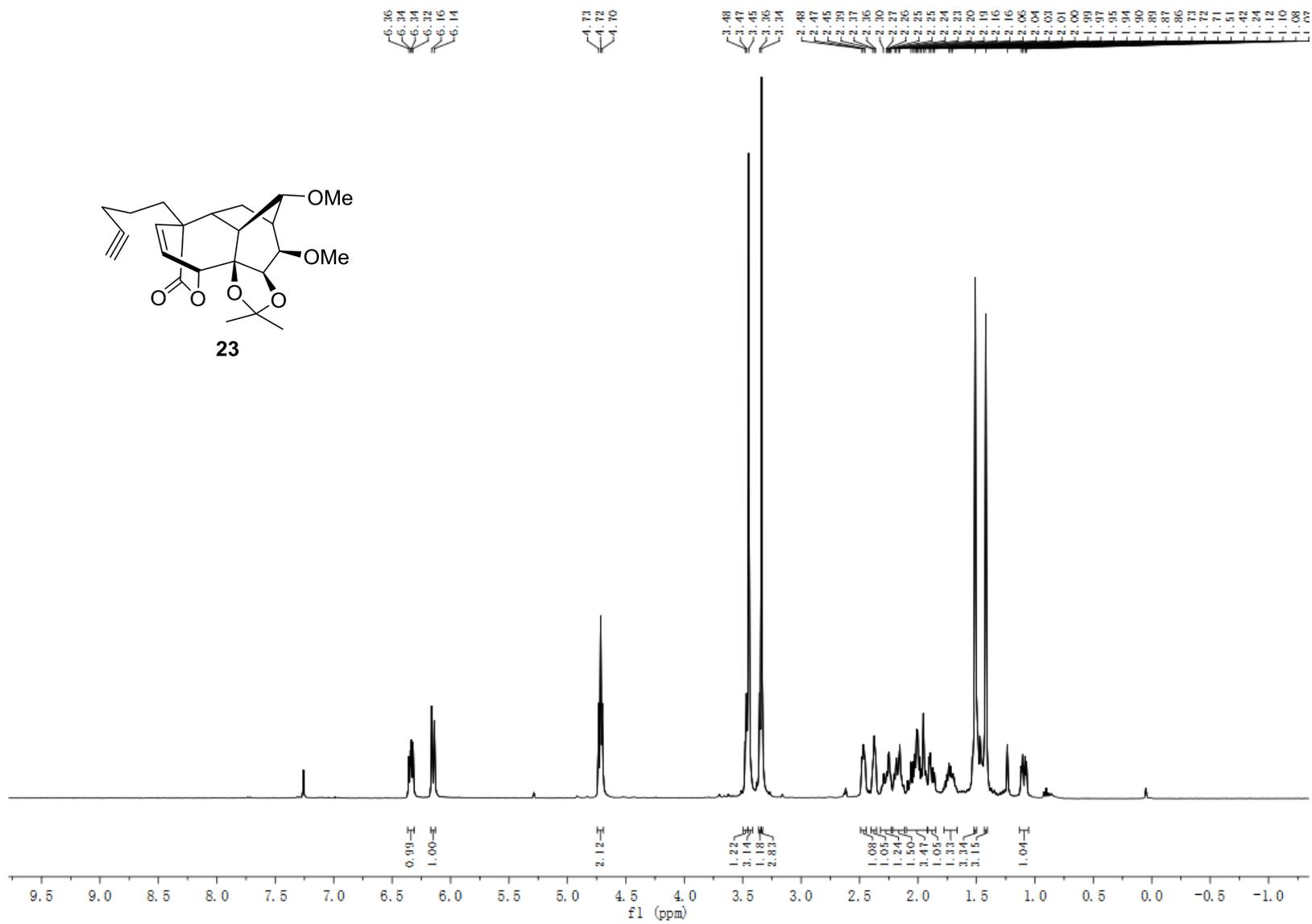


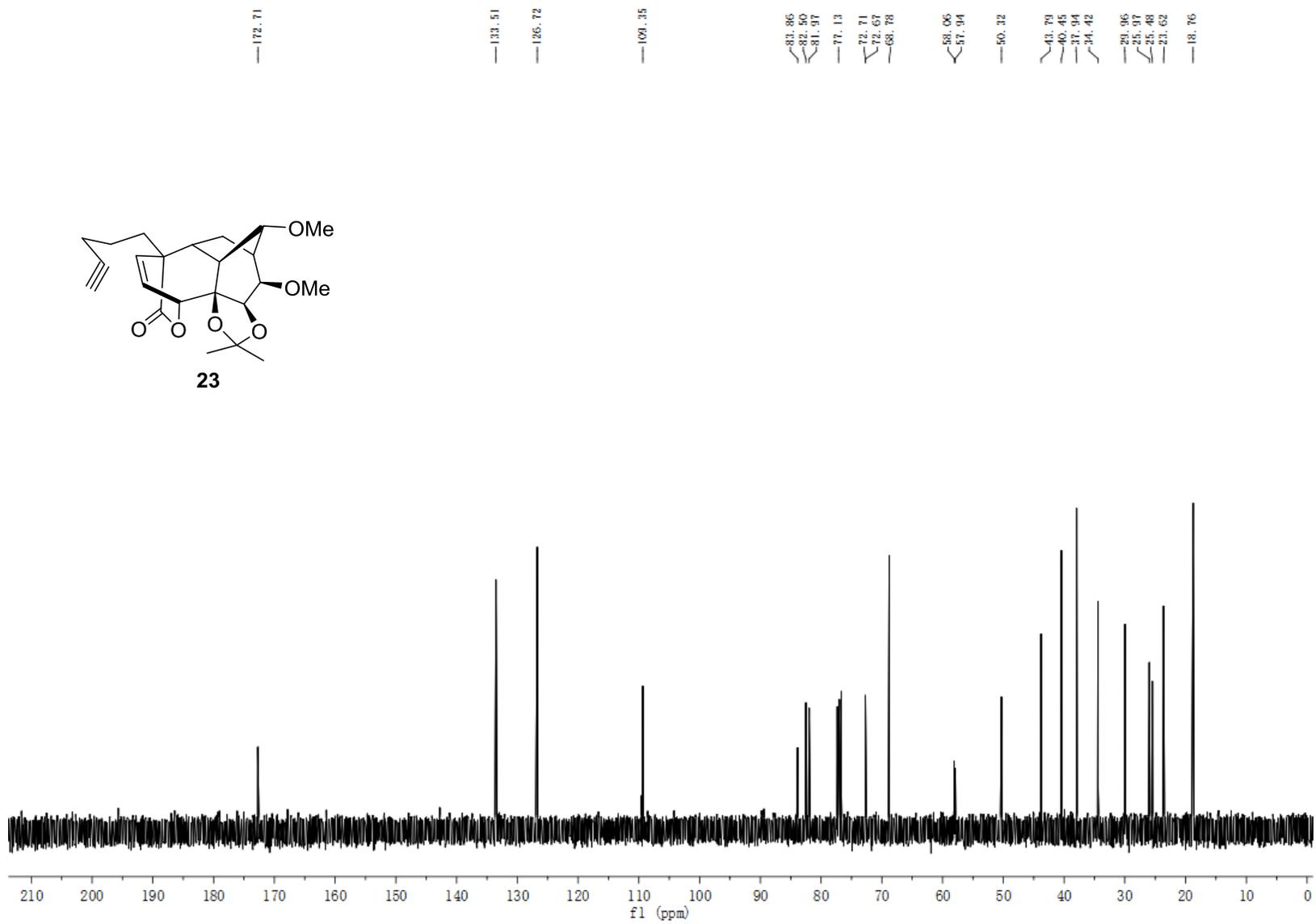
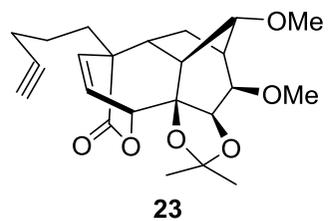


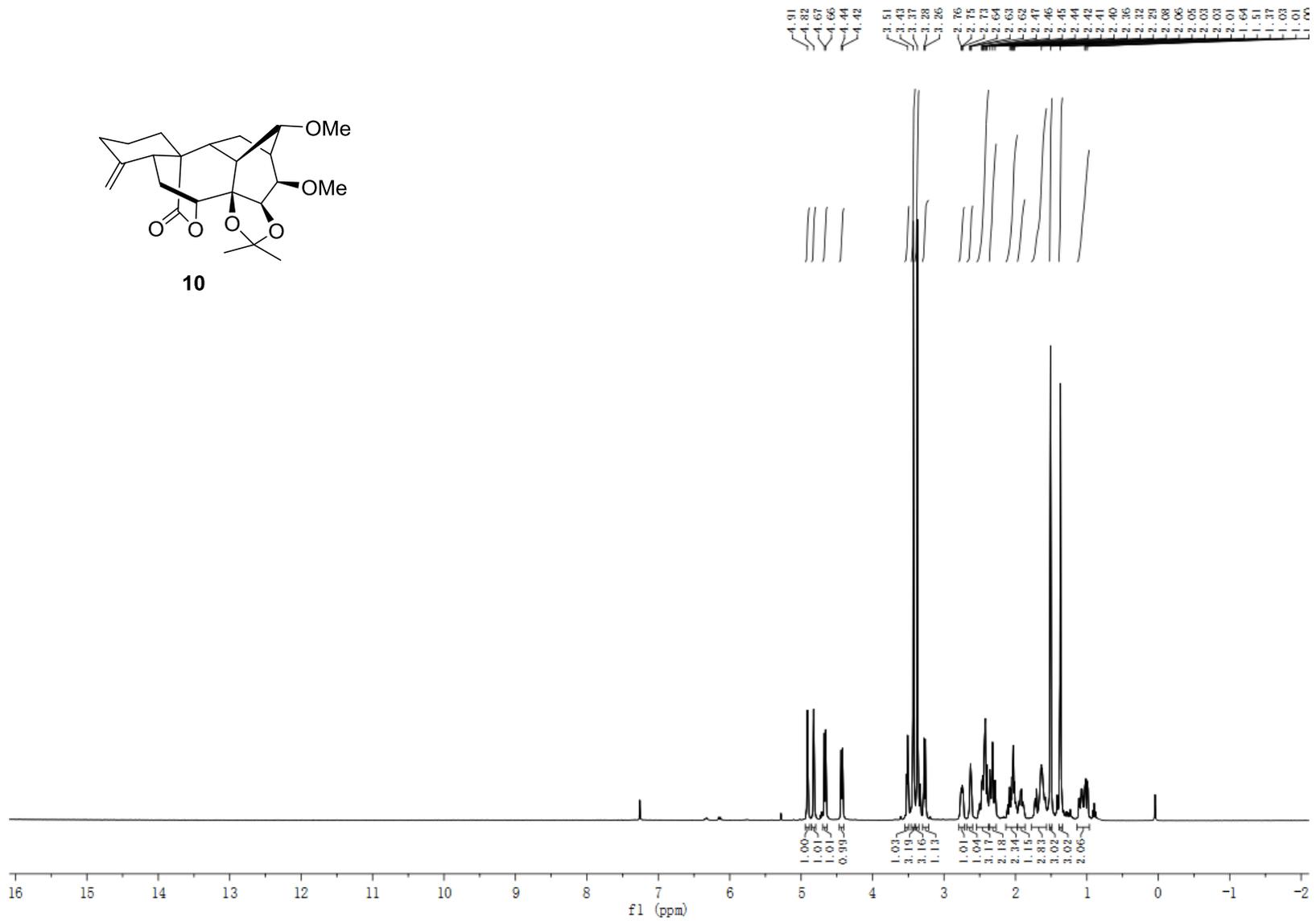
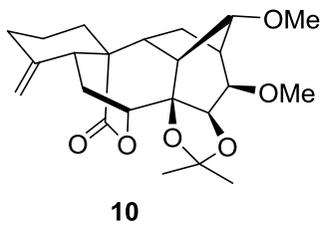


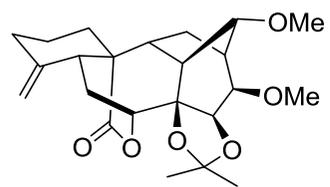












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