General Information

All reactions were carried out under an argon atmosphere using dry solvents under anhydrous conditions, unless otherwise stated. All chemicals were purchased commercially, and used without further purification. Anhydrous toluene, dichloromethane, tetrahydrofuran, *N*,*N*-dimethylformamide were purchased from Sigma-Aldrich Corporation and used without further purification. Flash chromatography was performed using 230-400 mesh Silica Flash 60® silica gel (Silicycle Inc.). Reactions were monitored by thin-layer chromatography (TLC) carried out on 0.25 mm plates (60F-254) coated with silica gel, using UV light and an aqueous solution of potassium permanganate and sodium carbonate as well as heat as visualizing agents. Organic solutions were concentrated under reduced pressure on a Büchi rotary evaporator. Yields refer to chromatographically purified compounds, unless otherwise stated.

NMR spectra were recorded on either a Bruker Avance 400 (¹H: 400 MHz, ¹³C: 100 MHz), or a Bruker Avance III HD 600 (¹³C:150 MHz), and were internally referenced based on solvent peaks (for CDCl₃, referenced as 7.26 (¹H) and 77.0 ppm (¹³C)). High-resolution mass spectrometric data were obtained using Agilent Technologies 6530 Accurate-Mass Q-TOF LC/MS. Infrared spectra were recorded using a Perkin-Elmer Spectrum Two IR spectrometer.

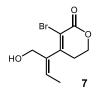
The following abbreviations were used to explain the multiplicities: s = singlet, d = doublet, t = triplet, q = quartet, m = multiplet, b = broad.

5-bromo-6-oxo-3,6-dihydro-2H-pyran-4-yl trifluoromethanesulfonate (5)



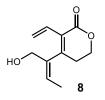
N-bromosuccinimide (1.2 g, 6.4 mmol) was added to a solution of dihydro-2H-pyran-2,4(3H)dione (**4**) (730 mg, 6.40 mmol) in *t*-BuOH (10 mL) under argon. The reaction mixture was concentrated after stirring at room temperature for 2 h. The residue was dissolved in dry DCM (30 mL). Triethylamine (1.3 g, 13 mmol) was added to the mixture under argon. Then trifluoromethanesulfonic anhydride (2.17 g, 7.68 mmol) was added to the mixture dropwise at 0 °C. The mixture was stirred at 0 °C for 20 min. After being concentrated *in vacuo*, the residue was purified by column chromatography (hexanes: ethyl acetate = 5:1) to give compound **5** (1.3 g, 62%) as a light yellow oil, $R_f = 0.4$ (hexanes/ethyl acetate = 2:1); **IR** v_{max} (film)/cm⁻¹ 1744, 1643, 1432, 1222, 1134, 1089; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 4.51 (t, J = 6.4 Hz, 2H), 2.99 (t, J = 6.4 Hz, 2H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 159.1, 158.2, 119.7 (q, J = 319 Hz), 107.1, 64.2, 29.1; **HR-MS** m/z calcd for C₆H₅BrF₃O₅S [M + H]⁺ 324.8988 and 326.8967, found 324.8975 and 326.8964.

(E)-3-bromo-4-(1-hydroxybut-2-en-2-yl)-5,6-dihydro-2H-pyran-2-one (7)



A Schlenk tube (250 mL) was charged with lithium chloride (712 mg; 16.9 mmol) and flamedried under high vacuum. Upon cooling, CuCl (2.5 g; 25 mmol) was added and then degassed with Argon (four times). A solution of compound **5** (914 mg, 2.81 mmol) and (*Z*)-2-(tributylstannyl)but-2-en-1-ol (**6**) (1.53 g, 4.22 mmol) in THF/toluene (1:1, 50 mL) was added to the Schlenk tube under argon, followed by tetrakis(triphenylphosphine)palladium(0) (162 mg, 0.14 mmol). After the reaction mixture was heated at 60 °C for 30 min, the mixture was poured into water, and extracted with ethyl acetate (three times). The combined organic layer was dried and evaporated *in vacuo*, and the residue was purified by column chromatography (hexanes: ethyl acetate = 5:1 to dichloromethane: ethyl acetate = 7:1) to give (*E*)-3-bromo-4-(1-hydroxybut-2-en-2-yl)-5,6-dihydro-2H-pyran-2-one (**7**) (558 mg, 80%) as a light yellow oil; $R_f = 0.5$ (dichloromethane/ethyl acetate = 2:1); **IR** v_{max} (film)/cm⁻¹ 3442, 2954, 2923, 2852, 1725, 1397, 1276, 1112, 1073; ¹**H NMR** (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 5.71 (q, *J* = 6.8 Hz, 1H), 4.47 (t, *J* = 6.0 Hz, 2H), 4.24 (s, 2H), 2.67 (br.s, 2H), 2,18 (br.s, 1H), 1.62 (d, *J* = 6.8 Hz, 3H); ¹³**C NMR** (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 160.2, 155.9, 138.6, 125.3, 112.3, 66.0, 65.0, 31.2, 14.6; **HRMS** *m*/*z* calcd for C₉H₁₂BrO₃ [M+H]⁺ 246.9964 and 248.9944, found 246.9964 and 248.9943.

(E)-4-(1-hydroxybut-2-en-2-yl)-3-vinyl-5,6-dihydro-2H-pyran-2-one (8)



A Schlenk tube (25 mL) was charged with LiCl (172 mg, 4.05 mmol) and flame-dried under high vacuum. Upon cooling, (t-Bu₃P)₂Pd (21 mg, 0.04 mmol) was added, and the mixture was degassed four times under high vacuum with an argon purge. DMF (3 mL) was introduced while stirring, followed by tributylvinylstannane (257 mg, 0.81 mmol) and a solution of 5 (100 mg, 0.41 mmol) in DMF (2 mL). The resulting mixture was rigorously degassed four times by the freeze-pump-thaw process (-78 °C to 25 °C, Ar). The reaction mixture was then stirred at 60 °C for 3 h. After completion of the reaction, as indicated by MS, the reaction mixture was cooled, diluted with EtOAc (20 mL), and washed with water (20 mL). The aqueous layer was extracted with EtOAc (3×10 mL), and the combined organic layer was washed with brine (2 \times 10 mL) and dried over Na₂SO₄. The solvent was removed *in vacuo*, and the residue was purified by flash column chromatography on silica gel (hexanes: ethyl acetate = 3:1, then dichloromethane: ethyl acetate = 7:1) to give the desired product 8 (63 mg, 80%) as a light vellow oil, $R_f = 0.5$ (dichloromethane/ethyl acetate = 2:1); IR v_{max} (film)/cm⁻¹ 3418, 3020, 2981, 2938, 2856, 1700, 1396, 1301, 1143, 1052; ¹**H NMR** (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 6.31 (dd, J = 17.6, 11.6 Hz, 1H), 6.07 (d, J = 17.6 Hz, 1H), 5.75 (q, J = 6.8 Hz, 1H), 5.34 (d, J = 11.6 Hz, 1H), 4.36 (t, J = 6.0 Hz, 2H), 4.20 (s, 1H), 2.56 (t, J = 6.0 Hz, 2H), 1.73 (br.s, 1H), 1.58 (d, J = 7.2 Hz, 3H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 163.5, 151.5, 138.1, 128.9, 125.5, 124.9, 120.0, 65.4, 65.1, 29.3, 14.5; HRMS m/z calcd for C₁₁H₁₅O₃ [M + H]⁺ 195.1016, found 195.1011.

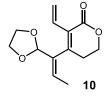
(E)-2-(6-oxo-5-vinyl-3,6-dihydro-2H-pyran-4-yl)but-2-enal (9)



To a solution of compound **8** (63 mg, 0.21 mmol) in DCM (5 mL) was added Dess-Martin periodinane (182 mg, 0.43 mmol) at room temperature. The reaction mixture was stirred for 30 min under argon atmosphere. The reaction was quenched with saturated $Na_2S_2O_3$ and stirred for 20 min. The organic layer was washed by brine, dried with Na_2SO_4 and concentrated. The

residue was purified by flash column chromatography on silica gel (hexane/ethyl acetate = 3/1) to give **7** (60 mg) in 95% yield as a colorless oil, $R_f = 0.5$ (hexane/ethyl acetate = 1:1); **IR** v_{max} (film)/cm⁻¹ 2833, 2712, 1717, 1682, 1627, 1299, 1143; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 9.47 (s, 1H), 6.83 (q, J = 7.2 Hz, 1H), 6.11 (dd, J = 17.6, 11.2 Hz, 1H), 6.01 (d, J = 17.6 Hz, 1H), 5.34 (d, J = 11.2 Hz, 1H), 4.41-4.03 (m, 2H), 2.49 (br.s, 2H), 1.92 (d, J = 6.8 Hz, 3H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 191.8, 162.8, 151.5, 145.6, 142.4, 128.2, 127.4, 121.0, 65.3, 28.9, 16.1; HRMS m/z calcd for C₁₁H₁₃O₃ [M + H]⁺ 193.0859, found 193.0854.

(*E*)-4-(1-(1,3-dioxolan-2-yl)prop-1-en-1-yl)-3-vinyl-5,6-dihydro-2H-pyran-2-one (10)



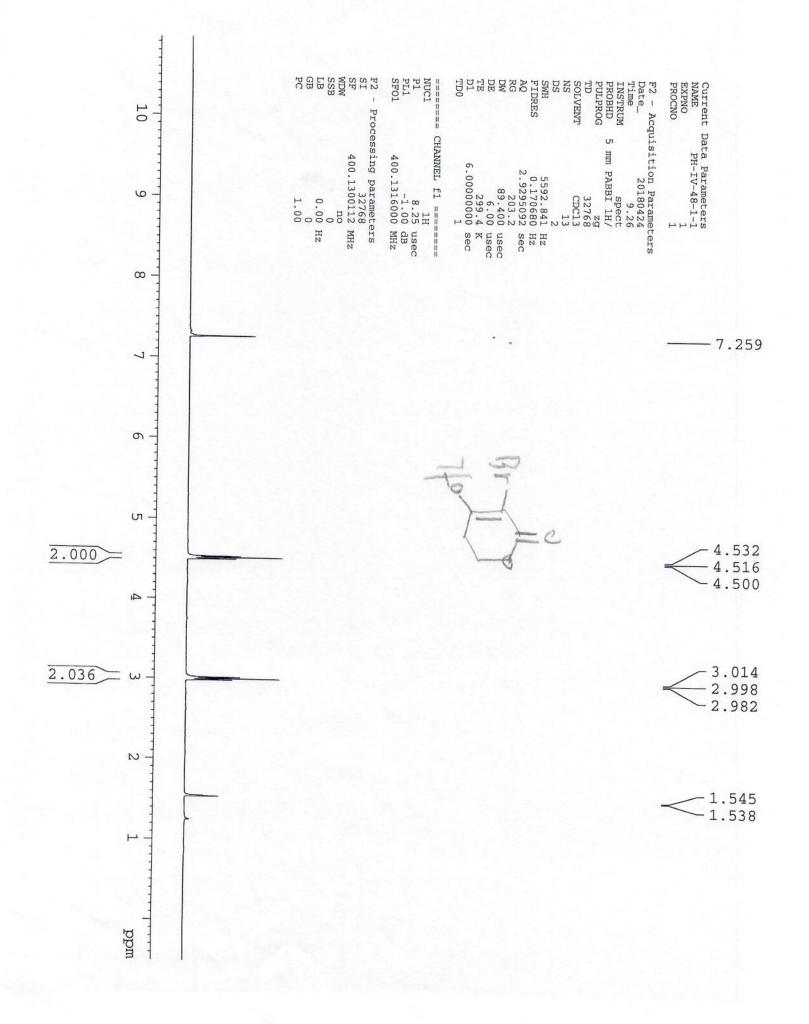
To a solution of compound **9** (138 mg, 0.72 mmol), ethylene glycol (444 mg, 7.2 mmol) and trimethyl orthoformate (381 mg, 3.6 mmol) in DCM (10 mL) was added *p*-toluenesulfonic acid monohydrate (12 mg, 0.07 mmol). The reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature for 2 h under argon atmosphere. The reaction mixture was quenched by triethylamine (0.2 mL), and washed with brine and dried over Na₂SO₄. The solvent was removed *in vacuo*, and the residue was purified by flash column chromatography on silica gel (hexanes/ethyl acetate = 7:1) to give the desired product **10** (146 mg, 84%) as a colorless oil. $R_f = 0.6$ (hexane/ethyl acetate = 1:1); **IR** v_{max} (film)/cm⁻¹ 3024, 2981, 2950, 2891, 1717, 1299, 1143, 1124, 1077, 1038, 940; ¹**H NMR** (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 6.36 (dd, J = 17.6, 12.0 Hz, 1H), 6.10 (dd, J = 17.6, 2.0 Hz, 1H), 5.95 (q, J = 6.8 Hz, 1H), 5.33-5.30 (m, 2H), 4.32 (t, J = 6.0 Hz, 2H), 3.93-3.87 (m, 4H), 2.59-2.56 (m, 2H), 1.60 (d, J = 6.8 Hz, 3H); ¹³**C NMR** (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 163.0,149.4, 135.4, 129.3, 128.9, 126.6, 119.7, 105.6, 65.1, 64.9 (2C), 30.1, 14.2; HRMS m/z calcd for C₁₃H₁₇O4 [M + H]⁺ 237.1121, found 237.1118.

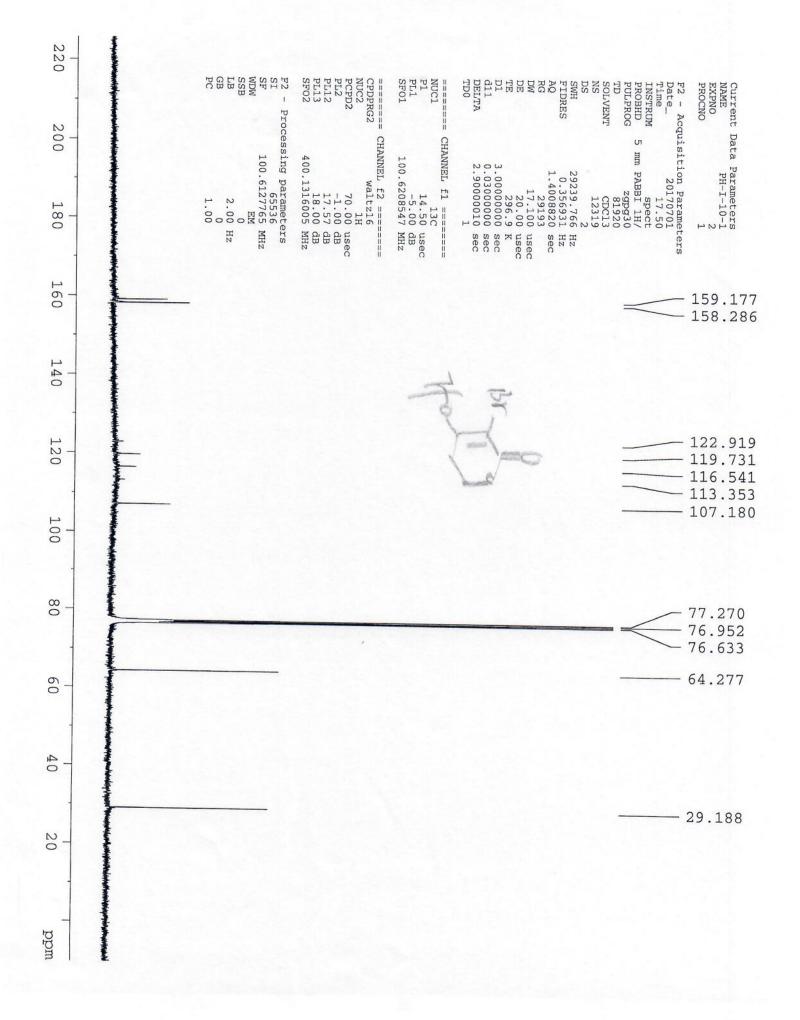
Swermirin (1)

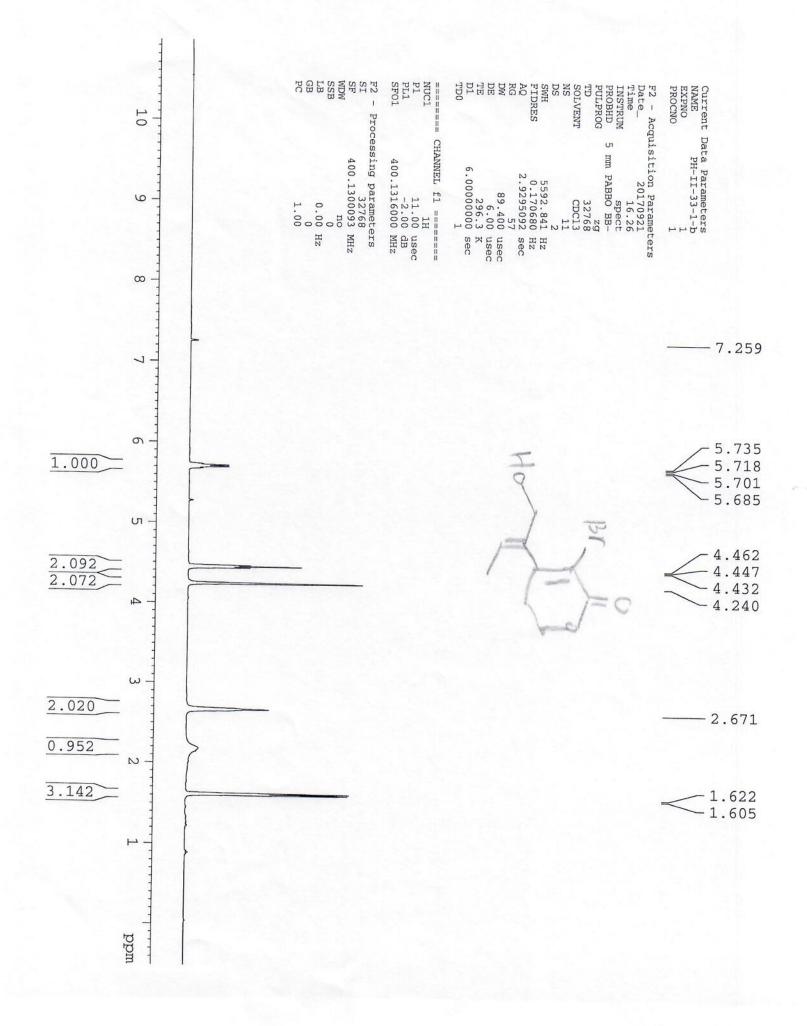


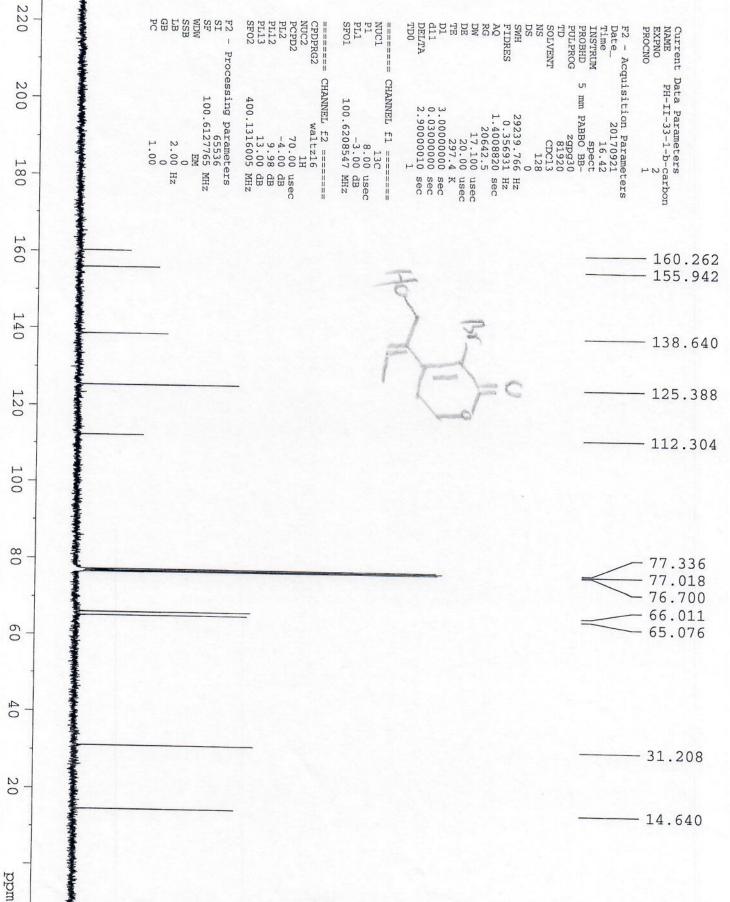
To a stirred solution of compound 10 (16 mg, 0.068 mmol) in acetone/water (1:1, 5 mL) was

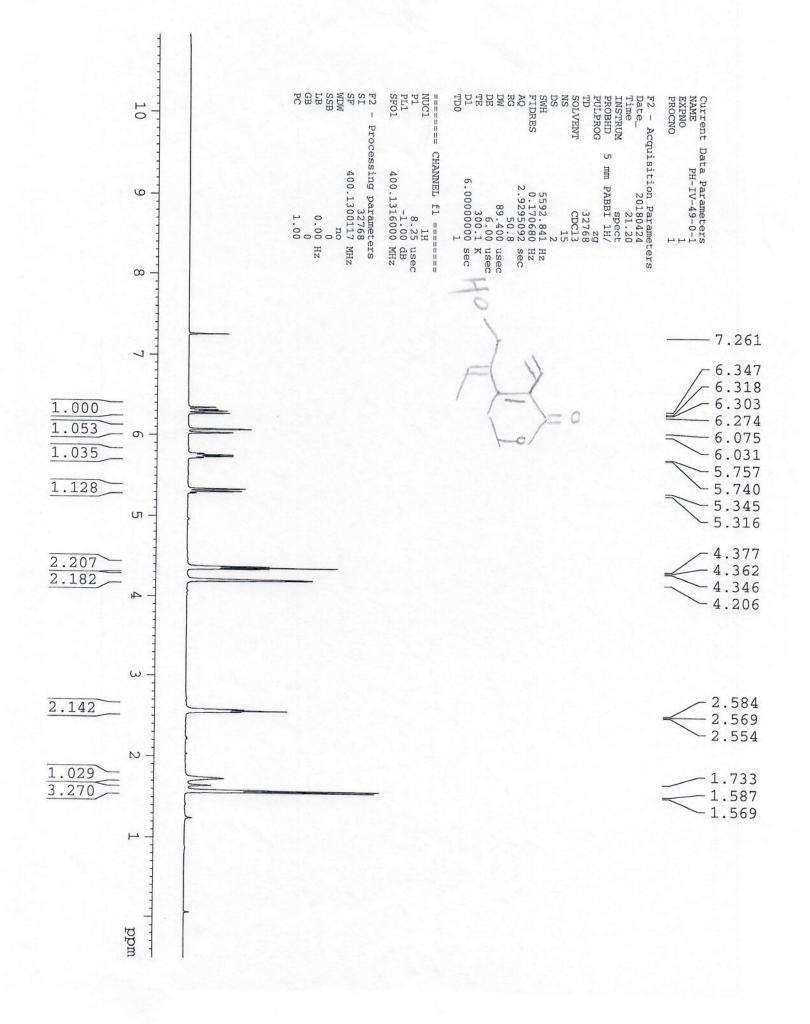
added osmium tetroxide as a 2.5% weight solution in t-BuOH (50 µL, 0.004 mmol) and 4methylmorpholine N-oxide (16 mg, 0.136 mmol) at 0 °C. The mixture was stirred at room temperature for 2 h. After completion of the reaction, as indicated by TLC, sodium periodate (44 mg, 0.204 mmol) was added and the reaction mixture was stirred for another 20 min. The reaction mixture was diluted with water (10 mL), and extracted with EtOAc (3×10 mL), and the combined organic layer was washed with brine $(2 \times 10 \text{ mL})$ and dried over Na₂SO₄. After the drying agent was filtered off, *p*-toluenesulfonic acid monohydrate (1.3 mg, 0.007 mmol) was added to the organic solution. The mixture was stirred at room temperature for 10 min, quenched by triethylamine (0.1 mL), and concentrated. The residue was purified by flash column chromatography on silica gel (dichloromethane/ethyl acetate = 9:1) to give the desired product 1 (7 mg, 54%) as a light yellow solid. $R_f = 0.6$ (DCM/ethyl acetate = 2:1); IR v_{max} (film)/cm⁻¹ 1721, 1651, 1636, 1557, 1472, 1448, 1399, 1370, 1360, 1336, 1301, 1279, 1166, 1109, 1033, 976, 949; ¹**H NMR** (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 9.88 (s, 1H), 7.93 (s, 1H), 5.64 (q, J = 6.4 Hz, 1H), 4.46-4.34 (m, 2H), 3.14-3.03 (m, 2H), 1.40 (d, 6.4 Hz, 3H); ¹³C NMR (150 MHz, CDCl₃) *δ* 185.4, 163.6, 163.1, 142.4, 120.4, 104.0, 73.2, 65.0, 22.8, 19.8; HRMS m/z calcd for $C_{10}H_{11}O_4 [M + H]^+$ 195.0652, found 195.0668.

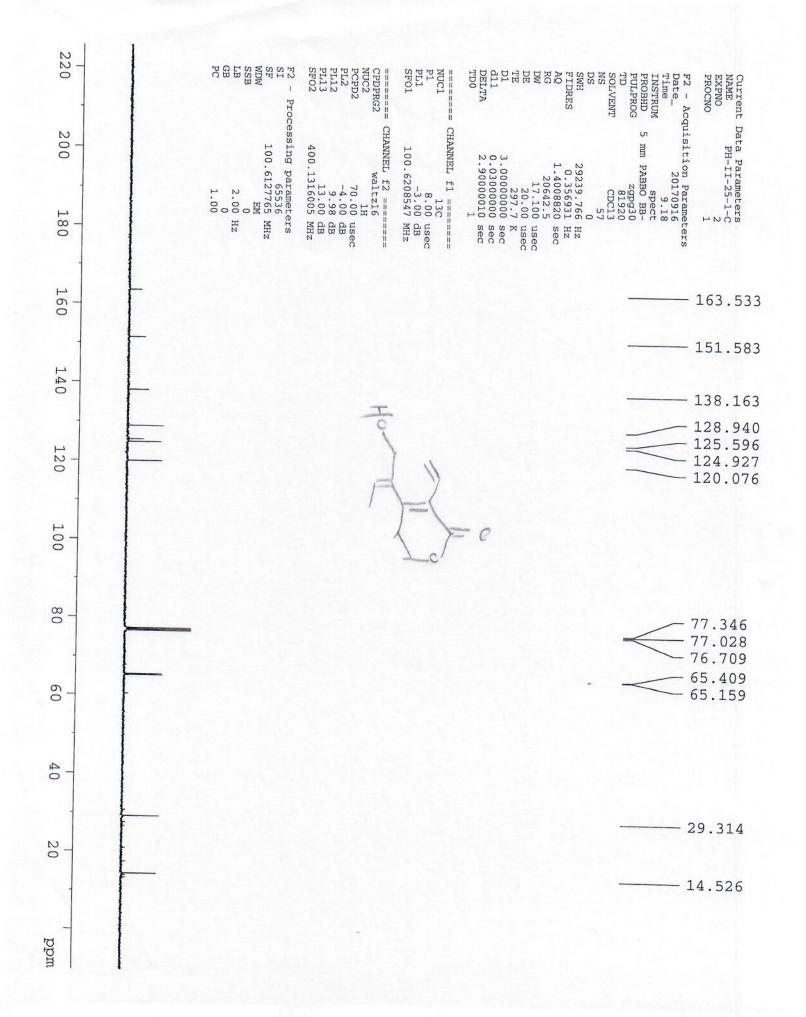


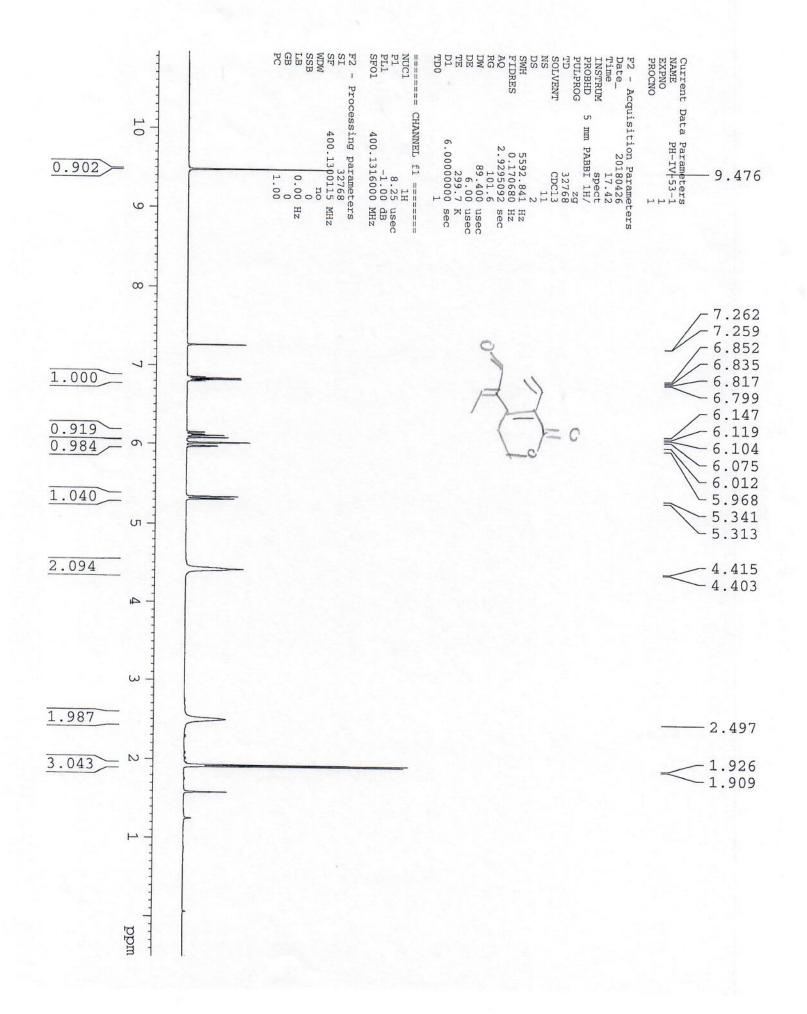


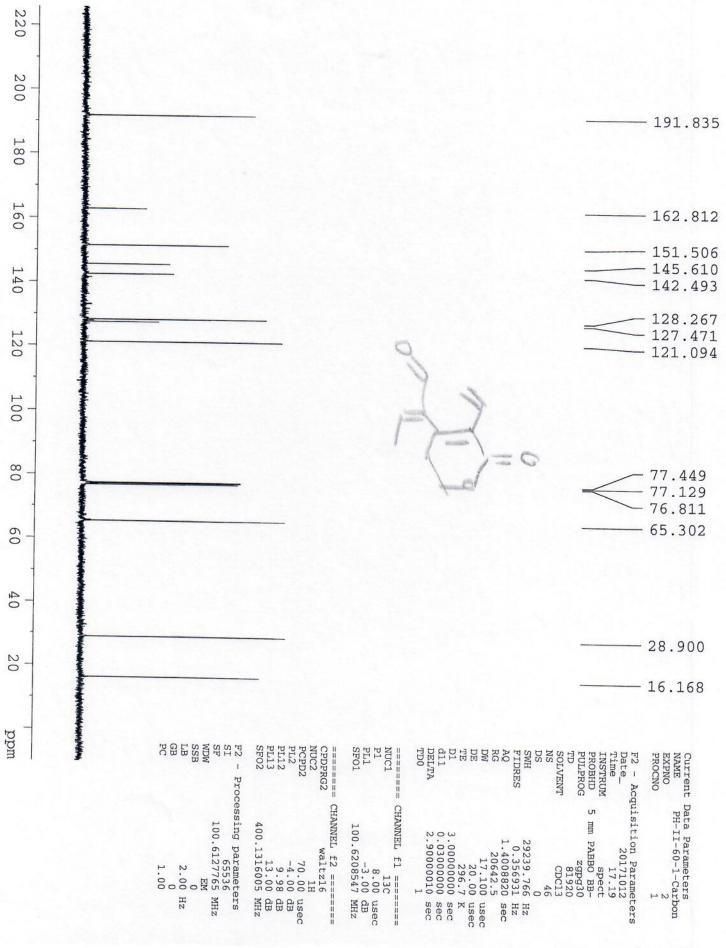


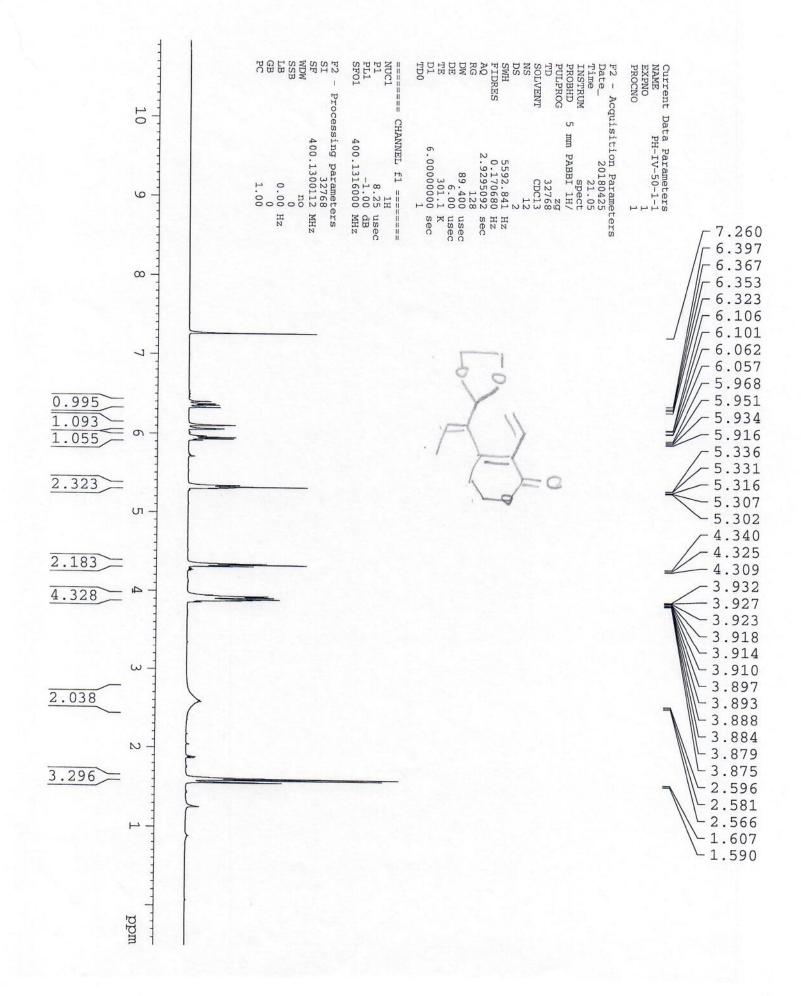


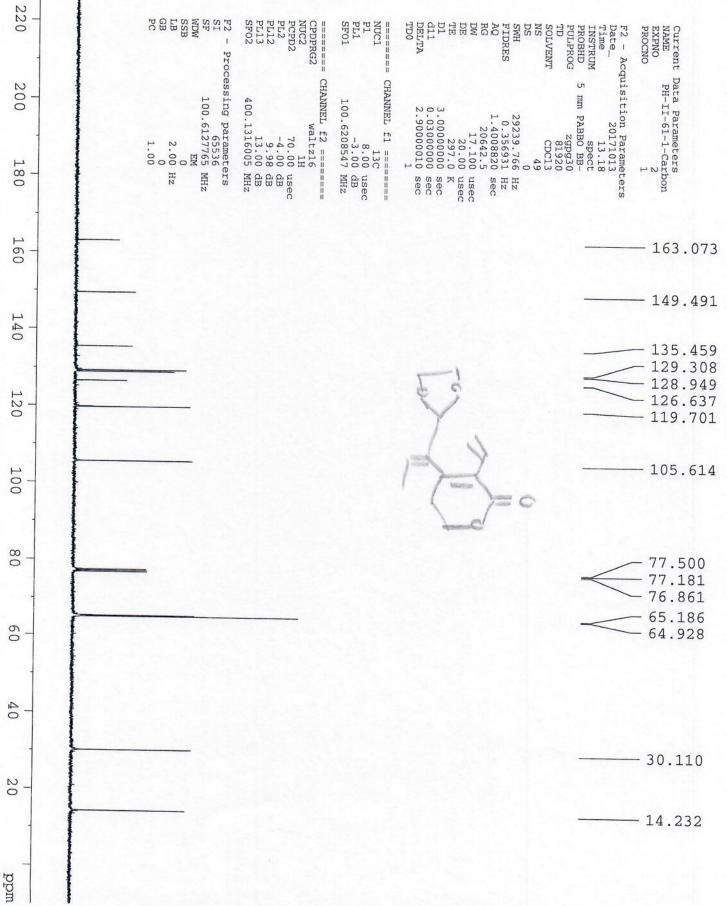


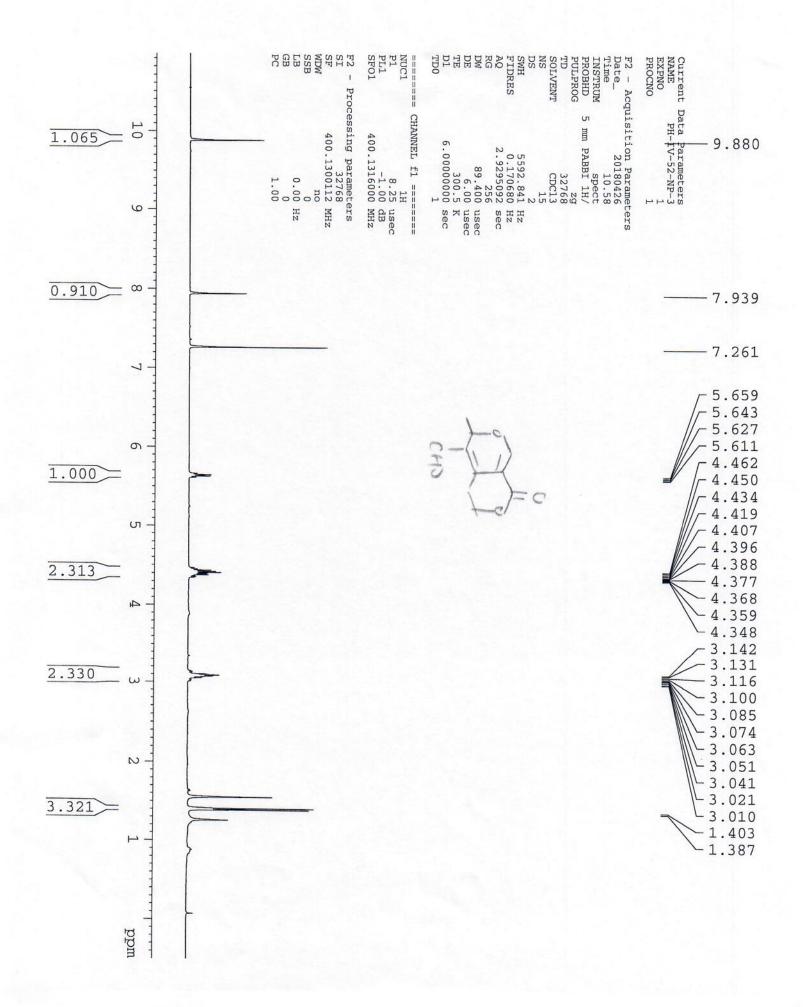


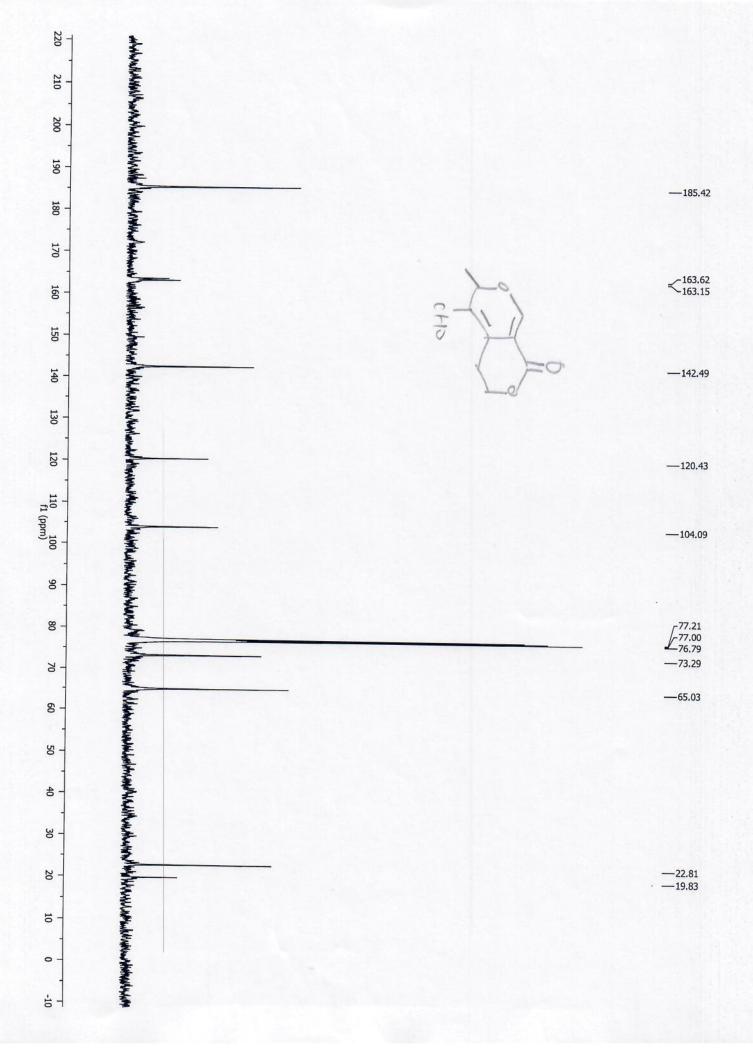












Natural swermirin (CDCl ₃)*	Gentiogenal (90 MHz, CDCl ₃) [*]	Synthetic swerimirin (400 MHz, CDCl ₃)
9.88 (s, 1H)	9.88 (s, 1H)	9.88 (s, 1H)
7.93 (s, 1H)	7.95 (s, 1H)	7.93 (s, 1H)
5.63 (q, <i>J</i> = 7.0, 1H)	5.64 (q, <i>J</i> = 6.5, 1H)	5.64 (q, <i>J</i> = 6.4 Hz, 1H)
4.41 (t, <i>J</i> = 5.9 Hz, 2 H)	4.43-4.44 (t, <i>J</i> = 4.9 Hz, 2	4.46-4.34 (m, 2H)
	H)	
3.08 (t, <i>J</i> = 5.9 Hz, 2H)	3.09-3.11 (t, $J = 4.9$ Hz,	3.14-3.03 (m, 2H)
	2H)	
1.4 (d, <i>J</i> = 7.0 Hz, 3H)	1.39 (d, <i>J</i> = 6.5 Hz, 3H)	1.40 (d, <i>J</i> = 6.4 Hz, 3H)

 Table 1. The comparison of ¹H NMR data of natural swermirin, gentiogenal and synthetic swermirin

*TMS as internal standard;

Table 2. The comparison of ¹³C NMR data of natural swerimirin, gentiogenal and synthetic swerimirin.

Natural swerimirin (CDCl ₃)*	Gentiogenal (75.5 MHz, CDCl ₃)*	Synthetic swerimirin (150 MHz, CDCl ₃)
19.81	19.8	19.8
22.82	22.6	22.8
65.15	65.1	65.0
73.29	73.1	73.2
104.2	103.9	104.0
120.44	120.2	120.4
142.63	142.7	142.4
163.02	163.3	163.1
163.64	163.9	163.6
185.63	185.7	185.4

*TMS as internal standard;