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Supporting Information for

Total Synthesis of (-)-8-epi-Chromazonarol Enabled by a Unique N₂H₄•H₂O

Promoted Intramolecular oxa-Michael Cyclization Reaction

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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 600 and 150MHz NMR spectrometers respectively. Chemical shifts (δ) are given in ppm with reference to solvent signals [¹H NMR: CDCl₃ (7.26); ¹³C NMR: CDCl₃ (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 dataof all synthetic new compounds

2.1 Preparation and spectra data of aryl stannane 9



To a stirred solution phenol **11** (8.08 g, 40 mmol) in dry DMF (100 mL) was added K_2CO_3 (6.07 g, 44 mmol) and BnBr (5.2 mL, 44 mmol) at room temperature. The resulting mixture was then stirred at room temperature for 12 h. After it was completed, the reaction mixture was quenched with saturated NH₄Cl_{aq} (5 mL) and extracted with EtOAc (50 mL × 3). The combined organic extract was washed with saturated brine, dried over anhydrous Na₂SO₄, filtered, concentrated to give acrude residuewhich was further purified bycolumn chromatography on silica gel with

EtOAc/petroleum ether (1 : 50) as eluents to afford the corresponding known benzyl ether 12^{1} as yellow oil (11.53 g, 99%).

To a stirred solution of 12 (11.53 g, 39.5 mmol) in dry THF (100 mL) at -78 °C was added dropwise *n*-BuLi (2.5 M in *n*-hexane, 17.4 mL) under Ar. The resulting mixture was stirred at -78 °C for 3 h. Then (n-Bu)₃SnCl (11.8 mL, 43.4 mmol) was added and the mixture was allowed to react at -78°C for another 1 h. After that, the cooling bath was removed and the mixture reacted at room temperature for 12 h. When the reaction was completed, it was quenched with saturated NH_4Cl_{aq} (50 mL) and extracted with EtOAc (80 mL \times 3). The combined organic extract was washed with saturated brine, dried over anhydrous Na₂SO₄, filtered, concentrated to give a crude residue which was further purified by column chromatography on silica gel with EtOAc/petroleum (1:200) as eluents to afford the corresponding aryl stannane 9 as a colorless oil (16.72 g, 84%). ¹**H NMR** (400 MHz, CDCl₃) $\delta = 7.41 - 7.31$ (m, 5H), 6.96 (t, J = 1.6 Hz, 1H), 6.79 – 6.75 (m, 2H), 4.97 (s, 2H), 3.77 (s, 3H), 1.50 – 1.37 (m, 6H), 1.31 - 1.19 (m, 6H), 1.04 - 0.90 (m, 6H), 0.83 (t, J = 7.3 Hz, 9H) ppm.¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃) $\delta = 157.2, 153.7, 137.4, 132.0, 128.3, 128.3, 127.7,$ 127.7, 127.6, 123.1, 113.2, 110.1, 70.4, 55.6, 29.1, 29.1, 29.1, 27.4, 27.4, 27.4, 13.7, 13.7, 13.7, 9.8, 9.8, 9.8 ppm. **HRMS(ESI)** : $m/z [M+H]^+$ calcd for $C_{26}H_{41}O_2Sn$: 505.2129, found : 505.2123.

2.2 Preparation and spectra data of bicyclic triflate 10

2.2.1 The known bicyclic ketone 13 was prepared according to ref. 2



To a stirred solution of (*R*)-carvone (15.00 g, 100 mmol) in dry THF (30 mL) at -25 °C under Ar was added dropwise freshly prepared LDA (140 mmol in 70 mL dry THF). The resulting mixture was stirred at -25 °C for 2 h. Then it was added MeI (21.8 mL, 350 mmol) and allowed to react at -25 °C for 1 h. After that, the cooling bath was removed and the mixture reacted at room temperature for 12 h. When the reaction was completed, it was quenched with saturated NH₄Cl_{aq} (20 mL) and extracted with EtOAc (80 mL × 3).The combined organic extract was washed with saturated brine, dried over anhydrous Na₂SO₄, filtered, concentrated to give a crude residue which was further purified by column chromatography on silica gel with EtOAc/petroleum (1 : 200) as eluents to afford compound **S1** as yellow oil (14.62 g, 89%).

To a stirred solution of **S1** (6.30 g, 38.4 mmol) in dry THF (30 mL) at -20 °C under Ar was added dropwise freshly prepared LDA (57 mmol in 60 mL dry THF). The resulting mixture was stirred at -20 °C for 2 h, then it was added 2-bromo-allylic bromide (8 mL, 76.8 mmol) and allowed to react at -20 °C for 1 h. Then the cooling bath was removed and the mixture reacted at room temperature for 12 h. After the reaction was completed, it was quenched with saturated NH₄Cl_{aq} (20 mL) and extracted with EtOAc (80 mL × 3). The combined organic extract was washed with saturated brine, dried over anhydrous Na₂SO₄, filtered, concentrated to give a crude residue which was further treated with Saturated brine, dried over anhydrous Na₂SO₄, filtered with EtOAc (40 mL × 3). The combined organic extract was days, it was quenched with saturated NaHCO_{3aq} (40 mL) and extracted with EtOAc (40 mL × 3). The combined organic extract was days, it was quenched with saturated NaHCO_{3aq} (40 mL) and extracted with EtOAc (40 mL × 3). The combined organic extract was days, it was quenched with saturated NaHCO_{3aq} (40 mL) and extracted with EtOAc (40 mL × 3).

To a stirred solution of the obtained crude residue in 8 mL MeOH at autoclave,

Pd/C (10%, 1.50 g) was added. Then the autoclave was replaced with H_2 (20 atm) three times. Then the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 4 days. And the reaction mixture was filtered by celatom and concentrated to give acrude residue, which was further purified bycolumn chromatography on silica gel with EtOAc/petroleum (1 : 100) as eluents to afford compound **13** (3.20 g, 40% overall yields for 3 steps). The spectral data of compound **13** were in good agreement with that previously reported.²

2.2.2 Preparation and spectra data of bicyclic triflate 10



To a stirred solution of **13** (1.20 g, 5.8 mmol) in dry THF (25 mL) at -78 °C under Ar was added KHMDS (1 M, 14.4 mL, 14.4 mmol) dropwise. The resulting mixture was stirred at -78 °C for 2 h, then it was added the solution of PhNTf₂ (5.18 g, 14.4 mmol) in 20 mL dry THF. After it was complete, the reaction mixture was quenched with saturated NH₄Cl_{aq} (20 mL) and extracted with EtOAc (80 mL × 3). The organic extract was washed with saturated brine, dried over anhydrous Na₂SO₄, filtered, concentrated to give the crude residue, which was further purified by chromatography on silical gel with EtOAc/petroleum (1 : 200) to afford compound **10** as a colorless oil (1.77 g, 90%). $[a]_{D}^{27} = 38$, (c = 1.0, CHCl₃). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) $\delta = 2.23 - 2.07$ (m, 2H), 1.82 (d, J = 12.9, 1H), 1.74 – 1.69 (m, 4H), 1.60 – 1.52 (m, 2H), 1.49 – 1.42 (m, 2H), 1.28 – 1.17 (m, 3H), 1.14 (s, 3H), 0.90 (s, 3H), 0.86 (s, 3H) ppm. ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃) $\delta = 152.0$, 124.1, 117.1, 52.5, 41.2, 39.5, 34.7, 33.2, 33.1, 31.9, 21.4, 18.8, 18.3, 18.2, 17.5 ppm. HRMS(ESI) : m/z [M+H]⁺ calcd for C₁₅H₂₄F₃O₃S : 341.1398, found : 341.1393.

2.3 Preparation and spectra data of α , β -unsaturated aryl ketone 14



A dried vial (200 mL) with 9 (1.08 g, 2 mmol), 10 (680 mg, 2 mmol), Pd(PPh₃)₄ (1.15 g, 1 mmol), LiCl (504 mg, 12 mmol) and CuCl (980 mg,10 mmol) was added distilled DMSO (20 mL). Then it wasevacuated and refilled with carbon monoxide three times by using tee joint and balloon. The resulting mixture was heated to 80 °C. After stirring for 8 h, the mixture was then cooled to 23 °C and filtered to remove the solid by celite and washed by EtOAc (200 mL). Then the organic phase was washed by water (100 mL) and saturated brine. The water layer was also washed by EtOAc $(30 \text{ mL} \times 3)$ and the combined organic phase was dried over anhydrous Na₂SO₄, filtered, concentrated, and purified by silica gel with EtOAc/petroleum (1:100) to afford the corresponding ketene 14 as a white solid (588 mg, 68%). Mp: 85-88 °C. $[a]_{D}^{22} = 67$, (c = 1.0, CHCl₃). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) $\delta = 7.38 - 7.23$ (m, 6H), 6.92-6.85 (m, 2H), 4.97 (s, 2H), 3.73 (s, 3H), 1.85 - 1.74 (m, 2H), 1.53 - 1.48 (m, 1H), 1.43 – 1.36 (m, 1H), 1.33 (s, 4H), 1.29 – 1.18 (m, 4H), 1.10 (s, 3H), 1.01 (m, 2H), 0.74 (s, 3H), 0.73 (s, 3H) ppm. ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃) δ = 200.4, 153.2, 152.3, 145.3, 136.7, 130.3, 130.0, 128.5, 128.0, 128.0, 127.8, 127.8, 119.4, 115.8, 114.7, 71.2, 55.7, 49.9, 41.7, 37.9, 36.5, 33.1, 33.1, 32.1, 21.6, 21.1, 20.9, 18.6, 18.5 ppm. **HRMS(ESI)**: $m/z [M+H]^+$ calcd for $C_{29}H_{37}O_3$: 433.2743, found : 433.2733.

2.4 Preparation and spectra data of cyclization precursor 8



To a stirred solution of **14** (588 mg, 1.4 mmol) in dry toluene (7 mL) was added TfOH (0.37 mL, 4.2 mmol) at 0 °C. The resulting mixture was then stirred at 0 °C for 5 min. After the reaction was complete, the reaction mixture was quenched with saturated NaHCO_{3aq} (10 mL) and extracted with EtOAc (20 mL×3). The organic extract was washed with saturated brine, dried over dried Na₂SO₄, filtered, concentrated to give the crude residue, which was further purified by chromatography on silica gel with EtOAc/petroleum (1 : 50) to afford the phenol **8** as a yellow solid (460 mg,1.3 mmol, 99%). $[a]_D^{22} = 125$, (c = 1.0, CHCl₃). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) $\delta = 12.05$ (s, 1H), 7.09 (m, 2H), 6.94 – 6.91 (m, 1H), 3.77 (s, 3H), 2.23 – 2.17 (m, 2H), 1.83 – 1.78 (m,1H), 1.68– 1.53 (m, 3H), 1.45 (s, 3H), 1.40 – 1.33 (m, 3H), 1.30 (s, 3H), 1.19 – 1.10 (m, 2H), 0.94 (s, 3H), 0.88 (s, 3H) ppm. ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃) $\delta = 207.6$, 156.9, 151.6, 141.2, 131.2, 123.2, 120.7, 119.0, 116.6, 56.0, 50.5, 41.8, 38.3, 37.1, 33.3, 31.9, 21.5, 21.5, 21.3, 20.9, 18.6, 18.5 ppm. HRMS (ESI): m/z [M+H]⁺ calcd for C₂₂H₃₁O₃: 343.2273, found : 343.2262.

2.5 Preparation and spectra data of tetracyclic ketone 7a and 7a'



2.5.1 Preparation and spectra data of tetracyclic ketone 7a

To a stirred solution phenol of **8** (265 mg, 0.77 mmol) in dry diethylene glycol (5 mL) was added hydrazine hydrate (80%, 1.4 mL, 23 mmol). The resulting mixturewas

then heated to reflux. After the reaction was stirred for 12 h, the reaction mixture was quenched with saturated NH₄Cl_{aq} (5 mL). The mixture would be washed by 2 N HCl, then extracted with EtOAc (10 mL × 3). The organic extract was washed with saturated brine, dried over anhydrous Na₂SO₄, filtered, concentrated to give the crude residue, which was further purified by chromatography on silical gel with EtOAc/petroleum (1 : 50) to afford the ketone 7**a** as a white solid (153 mg,58%). Mp: 147 – 50 °C. [a]_D²³ = -69, (c = 1.0, CHCl₃). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ = 7.29 (d, *J* = 3.2 Hz, 1H), 7.06 (dd, *J* = 9.0, 3.2 Hz, 1H), 6.83 (d, *J* = 9.0 Hz, 1H), 3.80 (s, 3H), 2.26 – 2.21 (m, 1H), 1.94 (s, 1H), 1.71– 1.65 (m, 3H), 1.60 – 1.52 (m, 2H), 1.47 – 1.40 (m, 3H), 1.25 – 1.18 (m, 6H), 0.92 (s, 3H), 0.90 (d, *J* = 2.2 Hz, 1H), 0.84 (s, 6H) ppm. ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃) δ = 194.9, 154.7, 153.4, 124.6, 122.0, 119.3, 106.7, 80.0, 64.6, 55.7, 54.3, 41.6, 40.0, 39.9, 38.4, 33.8, 33.4, 26.5, 22.0, 18.4, 18.1, 15.2 ppm. HRMS (ESI) : m/z [M+H]⁺ calcd for C₂₂H₃₁O₃ : 343.2273, found : 343.2263.

2.5.2 Spectra data of 7a'



7a'and **7a** was obtained in 28% and 15% yields respectively as a 1:1 mixture when compound **8** was treated with TfOH or TFA in reflux toluene. **7a'**'s spectra data was shown as below. ¹H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃) δ = 7.25 (d, J = 3.2 Hz, 1H), 7.08 (dd, J = 9.0, 3.2 Hz, 1H), 6.82 (d, J = 9.0 Hz, 1H), 3.81 (s, 3H), 2.17 (s, 1H), 2.15 – 2.12 (m, 1H), 1.98 – 1.92 (m, 1H), 1.81 – 1.78 (m, 1H), 1.71 (dd, J = 12.3, 6.3 Hz, 1H), 1.56 (d, J = 8.2 Hz, 2H), 1.54 – 1.46 (m, 2H), 1.34 – 1.29 (m, 2H), 1.27 (s, 3H), 1.19 (s, 3H), 0.92 (dd, J = 13.2, 3.3 Hz, 1H), 0.87 (s, 3H), 0.80 (s, 3H). ¹³C NMR (151 MHz, CDCl₃)

 $\delta = 195.0, 154.0, 153.4, 125.4, 119.7, 119.4, 106.7, 80.4, 63.8, 55.7, 44.0, 41.7, 37.9, 37.5, 33.7, 33.4, 31.8, 27.0, 26.8, 21.8, 18.9, 17.4.$

2.6 Spectra data of 8b-8d and cyclization products 7b-7d

8b-8d was prepared in similar routs as **8** and treated by the standard cyclization conditions to afford **7b-7d**.

2.6.1 Spectra data of 8b and 7b



Compound **8b**, white solid, Mp: 106 – 109 °C, $[a]_{D}^{27} = 165$, (c = 1.0, CHCl₃). ¹H **NMR** (400 MHz, CDCl₃) $\delta = 12.48$ (s, 1H), 7.59 (dd, J = 7.9, 1.1 Hz, 1H), 7.46 – 7.42 (m, 1H), 6.97 (d, J = 8.3 Hz, 1H), 6.87 (t, J = 7.5 Hz, 1H), 2.26 – 2.12 (m, 2H), 1.83 – 1.78 (m, 1H), 1.65 – 1.53 (m, 2H), 1.42 (s, 3H),1.40 – 1.33 (m, 4H), 1.31 (s, 3H), 1.20 – 1.10 (m, 2H), 0.95 (s, 3H), 0.88 (s, 3H) ppm. ¹³C **NMR** (101 MHz, CDCl₃) $\delta = 208.0$, 162.6, 141.3, 136.1, 133.3, 131.1, 121.1, 118.9, 118.3, 50.4, 41.8, 38.3, 37.1, 33.3, 33.3, 32.0, 21.5, 21.2, 20.9, 18.6, 18.5 ppm. **HRMS** (**ESI**): m/z [M+H]⁺ calcd for C₂₁H₂₉O₂ : 313.2168, found : 313.2162.

Compound **7b** was obtained in 56% yield, white solid, Mp: 90 – 93 °C, $[a]_D^{27} = -19$, (c = 1.0, CHCl₃). ¹**H NMR** (300 MHz, CDCl₃) $\delta = 7.84$ (dd, J = 7.8, 1.7 Hz, 1H), 7.45 – 7.40 (m, 1H), 6.97 – 6.92 (m, 1H), 6.89 (dd, J = 8.3, 0.9 Hz, 1H), 2.29- 2.23 (m, 1H), 1.97 (s, 1H), 1.77 – 1.60 (m, 3H), 1.61 – 1.51 (m, 2H), 1.48 – 1.39 (m, 3H), 1.24 (s, 3H),1.19 – 1.15 (m, 1H), 0.95 – 0.90 (m, 4H), 0.85 (s, 3H), 0.84 (s, 3H) ppm. ¹³**C NMR** (75 MHz, CDCl₃) $\delta = 194.8, 160.2, 135.5, 126.2, 122.5, 120.5, 118.1, 80.1,$ 64.8, 54.3, 41.7, 40.0, 40.0, 38.4, 33.8, 33.4, 26.6, 22.0, 18.4, 18.1, 15.3 ppm. **HRMS** (ESI): m/z [M+Na]⁺ calcd for C₂₁H₂₈O₂Na : 335.1987, found : 335.1982.

2.6.2 Spectra data of 8c and 7c



Compound **8c**, oil, $[a]_{D}^{27} = 101$, (c = 1.0, CHCl₃). ¹H NMR(600 MHz, CDCl₃) $\delta =$ 12.78 (s, 1H), 7.44 (dd, J = 8.0, 0.9 Hz, 1H), 7.31 (d, J = 7.2 Hz, 1H), 6.77 (t, J = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 2.27 (s, 3H), 2.21 – 2.13 (m, 2H), 1.81 – 1.78 (m, 1H), 1.64 – 1.53 (m, 2H), 1.45 – 1.40 (m, 4H), 1.37 – 1.32 (m, 2H), 1.31 (s, 3H), 1.18 – 1.09 (m, 2H), 0.93 (d, J = 15.0 Hz, 3H), 0.88 (s, 3H) ppm. ¹³C NMR (151 MHz, CDCl₃) $\delta = 208.2$, 161.1, 141.5, 136.9, 131.0, 131.0, 127.2, 120.4, 118.1, 50.3, 41.8, 38.3, 37.1, 33.2, 32.5, 31.9, 21.5, 21.2, 20.9, 18.6, 18.5, 15.3 ppm.

Compound **7c** was obtained in 40% yield, white solid, Mp: 126 - 130 °C, $[a]_{D}^{27} = -13$, (c = 1.0,CHCl₃). ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) $\delta = 7.69$ (dd, J = 7.9, 1.2 Hz, 1H), 7.29 (dd, J = 7.3, 0.8 Hz, 1H), 6.83 (t, J = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 2.32 – 2.27 (m, 1H), 2.21 (s, 3H), 1.95 (s, 1H), 1.82 – 1.73 (m, 1H),1.70 – 1.62 (m, 3H), 1.58 – 1.50 (m, 1H), 1.48 – 1.40 (m, 3H), 1.26 (s, 1H), 1.22 (s, 3H), 0.95 – 0.90 (m, 4H), 0.85 (s, 3H), 0.81 (s, 3H) ppm. ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃) $\delta = 195.2$, 158.3, 136.2, 127.2, 123.7, 122.0, 119.8, 79.7, 64.6, 54.3, 41.7, 40.1, 38.4, 33.8, 33.4, 29.7, 26.8, 22.1, 18.5, 18.1, 15.7, 15.2 ppm. HRMS (ESI) : m/z [M+Na]⁺ calcd for C₂₂H₃₀O₂Na : 349.2143, found : 349.2138.

2.6.3 Spectra data of 8d and 7d



Compound **8d**, oil, $[a]_{D}^{25} = 117$, (c = 1.0, CH₂Cl₂). ¹**H** NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) $\delta = 13.12$ (s, 1H), 7.26 (t, J = 7.9 Hz, 1H), 6.85 (d, J = 8.2 Hz, 1H), 6.66 (d, J = 7.4 Hz, 1H), 2.49 (s, 3H), 2.20 (dd, J = 18.6, 6.6 Hz, 1H), 2.13 – 1.99 (m, 1H), 1.82 – 1.50 (m, 5H), 1.44 (s, 3H), 1.39 – 1.33 (m, 2H), 1.31 (s, 3H), 1.19 (dd, J = 13.2, 3.3 Hz, 2H), 0.94 (s, 3H), 0.89 (s, 3 H) ppm. ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃) $\delta = 207.3$, 163.9, 144.6, 140.3, 135.0, 131.9, 123.1, 122.3, 117.0, 50.0, 41.9, 38.7, 35.7, 33.4, 33.3, 32.2, 23.4, 22.7, 21.6, 20.9, 18.8, 18.5 ppm. **HRMS (ESI)**: m/z [M+H]⁺ calcd for C₂₂H₃₁O₂ : 327.2324, found: 327.2319.

Compound **7d** was obtained in 73% yield, oil, $[a]_{D}^{25} = -32$, (c = 1.0, CH₂Cl₂). ¹**H NMR**(400 MHz, CDCl₃) $\delta = 7.26$ (t, J = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 6.73 (t, J = 8.8Hz,2H), 2.62 (s, 3H), 2.22 (d, J = 14.1 Hz, 1H), 1.94 (s, 1H), 1.63 – 1.58 (m, 4H), 1.56 – 1.40 (m, 5H), 1.24 (s, 3H), 1.22 – 1.18 (m, 1H), 0.92 (s, 4H), 0.89 (s, 1H), 0.84 (s, 6H) ppm. ¹³CNMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃) $\delta = 196.6$, 161.3, 141.0, 134.1, 123.9, 120.8, 116.0, 79.1, 66.2, 54.2, 41.7, 40.3, 39.9, 38.1, 33.8, 33.4, 26.5, 23.1, 22.0, 18.5, 18.2, 15.5 ppm. **HRMS (ESI)** : m/z [M+H]⁺ calcd for C₂₂H₃₁O₂ : 327.2324, found :327.2319. 2.7 Preparation and spectra data of benzyl ether **18**



To a stirred solution of **7a** (153 mg, 0.45 mmol) in dry CH_2Cl_2 (5 mL) at 0 °C under Ar was added BBr₃ (0.087 mL, 0.90 mmol) dropwise. The resulting mixture

was allowed to warm to room temperature. After the reaction was stirred for 12 h, the reaction mixture was quenched with saturated NaHCO3aq (10 mL) and extracted with EtOAc (20 mL×3). The organic extract was washed with saturated brine, dried over dried Na₂SO₄, filtered, concentrated to give the crude residue, which was further treated with K₂CO₃ (124 mg, 0.90 mmol) and BnBr (0.11 mL, 0.90 mmol). The resulting mixture was then stirred at room temperature for 12 h. After the reaction was complete, the reaction mixture was quenched with saturated NH_4Cl_{aq} (5 mL) and extracted with EtOAc (10 mL \times 3). The organic extract was washed with saturated brine, dried over Na₂SO₄, filtered, concentrated to give the crude residue, which was further purified by chromatography on silica gel with EtOAc/petroleum (1:50) to afford the corresponding compound 18 as a yellow solid (169 mg, 90%). Mp: 123-127 °C, $[a]_{D}^{24} = -69$, (c = 1.0 , CHCl₃). ¹**H NMR** (400 MHz, CDCl₃) $\delta = 7.44 - 7.31$ (m, 6H), 7.12 (dd, J = 9.0, 3.2 Hz, 1H), 6.83 (d, J = 9.0 Hz, 1H), 5.03 (s, 2H), 2.26 - 2.21 (m,1H), 1.94 (s, 1H), 1.75 - 1.64 (m, 3H), 1.62 - 1.51 (m, 2H), 1.49 - 1.41 (m, 3H),1.23 (s, 3H), 1.21 - 1.18 (m, 1H), 0.93 (s, 3H), 0.90 (d, J = 2.1 Hz, 1H), 0.85 (s, 6H) ppm. ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃) δ = 194.8, 154.9, 152.7, 136.8, 128.5, 128.5,128.0, 128.0, 127.7, 125.2, 122.1, 119.4, 108.2, 80.0, 70.6, 64.6, 54.3, 41.7, 40.1, 40.0, 38.5, 33.8, 33.4, 26.5, 22.0, 18.4, 18.1, 15.3 ppm. HRMS (ESI): m/z $[M+H]^+$ calcd for $C_{28}H_{35}O_3$: 419.2586, found : 419.2571.

2.8 Preparation and spectra data of compound 19



To a stirred solution of **18** (169 mg, 0.40 mmol) in dry CH_2Cl_2 (3 mL) at -78 °C under Ar was added DIBAL-H (1.5 M, 0.6 mL, 0.80 mmol) dropwise. The resulting mixture was stirred at -78 °C for 20 h. After the reaction was complete, the reaction mixture was quenched with CH₃OH (0.1 mL) and the resulting mixture was added saturatedseignettesalt_{aq}. When the organic phase was clear, it was extracted with CH₂Cl₂ (20 mL×3). The organic extract was washed with saturated brine, dried over Na₂SO₄, filtered, concentrated to give the crude residue, which was further purified by chromatography on silica gel with EtOAc/petroleum (1 : 10) to afford the corresponding alcohol as a colorless oil (168 mg, 99%).

To a stirred solution of the obtained alcohol (168 mg,0.40 mmol) in dry THF (4 mL) at 0 °C under Ar was added NaH (60%, 48 mg, 1.20 mmol) in one portion. Carbon disulfide (0.24 mL, 4 mmol) was injected into the mixture by a syringe, then it was allowed to warm to room temperature and stir for another 0.5 h. Then the mixture was injected the iodomethane (0.25 mL, 4 mmol). After the reaction was complete, the reaction mixture was quenched with saturated NH₄Cl_{aq} (5 mL) and extracted with EtOAc (10 mL×3). The organic extract was washed with saturated brine, dried over dried Na₂SO₄, filtered, concentrated to give the crude residue, which was further to treat with *n*-Bu₃SnH (0.22 mL, 0.8 mmol) and AIBN(33 mg, 0.2 mmol) in dry toluene (3 mL). This resulting mixture was allowed to react at 80 °C for 8 h. After the reaction was complete, the reaction mixture was quenched with saturated NH₄Cl_{aq} (5 mL) and extracted with EtOAc (10 mL×3). The organic extract was washed with saturated brine, dried over dried Na₂SO₄, filtered, concentrated to give the crude residue, which was further purified by chromatography on silical gel with EtOAc/petroleum (1 : 50) to afford **19** as a white solid (152 mg, 95%). Mp: 124-128 ^oC. $[a]_{D}^{25}$ = -32, (c =1.0, CHCl₃). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ = 7.44 – 7.31 (m, 5H), 6.73 - 6.64 (m, 3H), 4.97 (s, 2H), 2.90 (dd, J = 18.0, 8.1 Hz, 1H), 2.73 (d, J = 18.1 Hz, 1H), 2.14–2.09 (m, 1H), 1.83 (d, J = 12.5 Hz, 1H), 1.59 – 1.54 (m, 3H), 1.46 – 1.39 (m, 3H), 1.34 – 1.26(m, 3H), 1.16 (s, 3H), 0.89 (s, 3H), 0.88 (s, 1H), 0.81 (s, 3H),

0.72 (s, 3H) ppm. ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃) δ = 152.2, 148.8, 137.4, 128.5, 127.8, 127.6, 127.6, 123.4, 117.4, 114.4, 113.3, 75.3, 70.5, 55.3, 49.5, 41.9, 40.7, 40.0, 38.3, 33.7, 33.2, 27.2, 23.0, 21.9, 18.4, 18.2, 14.2 ppm. HRMS (ESI): m/z [M+Na]⁺ calcd for C₂₈H₃₆O₂Na : 427.2613, found : 427.2608.

2.9 Preparation and spectra data of 8-epi-chromazonarol 2



To a stirred solution of freshly prepared liquid NH₃ (5 mL) in a two-necked bottle which was frozen by liquid nitrogen using a Dewar condenser at -78 °C was added cut Na (60%, 146 mg, 3.8 mmol) in one portion. Then the mixture had a blue color and it was allowed to add the solution of 19 (154 mg, 0.38 mmol) in dry THF (3 mL). After the mixture stirred for 10 min, the reaction was carefully quenched with solid NH₄Cl. After evaporation of ammonia, the residue was taken in water (1 mL) and extracted with EtOAc (10 mL×3). The organic extract was washed with saturated brine, dried over dried Na₂SO₄, filtered, concentrated to give the crude residue, which was further purified by chromatography on silica gel with EtOAc/petroleum (1 : 10)to afford **2** as a white solid (114 mg, 95%). Mp: 131-134 $^{\circ}$ C. $[a]_{D}^{25} = -30$, (c = 1.0, CCl₄). ¹**H NMR** (600 MHz, CDCl₃) δ = 6.61 – 6.59 (m, 1H), 6.55 – 6.53 (m, 2H), 4.45 (s, 1H), 2.87 (dd, J = 18.0, 8.1 Hz, 1H), 2.70 (d, J = 18.0 Hz, 1H), 2.13 – 2.09 (m, 1H), 1.82 (d, J = 11.9 Hz, 1H), 1.64 – 1.60 (m, 2H), 1.58 – 1.52 (m, 3H), 1.43 – 1.39 (m, 2H), 1.29 - 1.26 (m, 2H), 1.15 (s, 3H), 0.90 (s, 3H), 0.86 (dd, J = 13.0, 3.3 Hz, 1H), 0.82 (s, 3H), 0.72 (s, 3H) ppm. ¹³C NMR (151 MHz, CDCl₃) δ = 148.7, 148.6, 123.6, 117.6, 114.7, 113.8, 75.3, 55.3, 49.6, 41.9, 40.7, 40.1, 38.3, 33.7, 33.2, 27.1, 22.9, 21.9, 18.5, 18.3, 14.2 ppm. **HRMS (ESI)**: $m/z [M+H]^+$ calcd for $C_{21}H_{31}O_2$:

315.2324, found : 315.2311.

2.10 Preparation and spectra data of ester 20



To a stirred solution phenol of 2 (16 mg, 0.05 mmol) in dry CH₂Cl₂ (0.5 mL) was added DMAP (1 mg, 0.005 mmol) and Et₃N (0.02 mL, 0.15 mmol) and 4bromobenzoyl chloride (84 mg, 0.2 mmol). The resulting mixture was then stirred at room temperature for 15 min. After the reaction was complete, the reaction mixture was quenched with saturated NH_4Cl_{aq} (5 mL) and extracted with EtOAc (5 mL×3). The organic extract was washed with saturated brine, dried over dried Na₂SO₄, filtered, concentrated to give the crude residue, which was further purified by chromatography on silical gel with EtOAc/petroleum (1:50) to afford 25 as a white solid (22 mg, 90% yield). $[a]_{D}^{25} = -44$, (c = 1.0, CH₂Cl₂). ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) $\delta = 8.05 - 7.98$ (m, 2H), 7.69 - 7.62 (m, 2H), 6.89 - 6.85(m, 2H), 6.75 (d, J = 8.2 Hz, 1H), 2.95 (dd, J = 18.2, 8.0 Hz, 1H), 2.76 (d, J = 18.1 Hz, 1H), 2.17 – 2.13 (m, 1H), 1.82 (d, J = 12.3 Hz, 1H), 1.63 – 1.53 (m, 4H), 1.43 – 1.31 (m, 4H), 1.18 (s, 3H), 1.15 - 1.09 (m, 1H), 0.93 (s, 1H), 0.90 (s, 3H), 0.82 (s, 3H), 0.73 (s, 3H) ppm.¹³C NMR $(75 \text{ MHz}, \text{CDCl}_3) \delta = 164.8, 152.6, 143.5, 131.9, 131.6, 128.8, 128.6, 123.5, 121.0,$ 119.6, 117.7, 75.8, 55.3, 49.4, 41.9, 40.7, 40.0, 38.4, 33.7, 33.2, 27.3, 22.9, 21.9, 18.4, 18.3, 14.3 ppm. **HRMS (ESI)**: $m/z [M+H]^+$ calcd for $C_{28}H_{34}BrO_3$: 497.1691, found : 497.1686.

2.11 Spectra data of Intermediate 17

Compound 17 was obtained in 21% yield when the oxa-Michael cyclization

reaction was quenched in 1 h. **17**'s spectra data was shown as below. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ = 7.24 (d, *J* = 3.2 Hz, 1H), 7.02 (dd, *J* = 8.9, 3.2 Hz, 1H), 6.78 (d, *J* = 8.9 Hz, 1H), 3.78 (s, 3H), 2.71 (d, *J* = 11.5 Hz, 2H), 2.09 – 2.05 (m, 1H), 1.97 – 1.90 (m, 1H), 1.80 – 1.65 (m, 2H), 1.56 (s, 1H), 1.47 – 1.40 (m, 3H), 1.37 (s, 3H), 1.26 (s, 1H), 1.20 (dd, *J* = 13.8, 4.5 Hz, 1H), 1.14 (s, 3H), 1.01 – 0.95 (m, 2H), 0.91 (s, 3H), 0.86 (s, 3H) ppm. ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃) δ = 194.1, 153.4, 153.2, 124.0, 121.9, 118.9, 107.5, 82.8, 65.0, 55.7, 55.6, 41.9, 40.9, 39.8, 37.3, 33.6, 33.4, 21.7, 21.2, 19.4, 18.4, 15.6 ppm.

2.12 Comparison of the spectra data of synthetic (-)-8-epi-chromazonarol and those of natural product



8-*epi*-chromazonarol (**2**) 2.12.1 Comparisons of their ¹³C NMR spectra data (ppm)

number	Synthetic 8-epi-chromazonarol	Natural 8-epi-chromazonarol	Δ
1	40.1	39.9	0.2
2	18.3	18.1	0.2
3	40.7	40.5	0.2
4	33.2	33.0	0.2
5	55.3	55.1	0.2
6	18.5	18.3	0.2
7	41.9	41.8	0.1
8	75.3	75.2	0.1
9	49.6	49.4	0.2
10	38.3	38.1	0.2
11	33.7	33.5	0.2
12	21.9	21.7	0.2
13	14.2	14.1	0.1
14	22.9	22.7	0.2
15	27.1	27.0	0.1
1'	123.6	123.3	0.3
2'	148.7	148.5	0.2
3'	117.6	117.3	0.3
4'	113.8	113.8	0
5'	148.6	148.2	0.4
6'	114.7	114.8	-0.1

2.12.2 Comparisons of their partial ¹H NMR spectra data (the isolation literature only reported partial of ¹H NMR spectra data of natural 8-*epi*-chromazonarol)

number	Synthetic 8-epi-chromazonarol	Synthetic 8-epi-chromazonarol Natural 8-epi-chromazonarol					
11	0.72(s, 3H)	0.72(s, 3H)	0				
12	0.82(s, 3H)	0.82(s, 3H)	0				
13	0.90(s, 3H)	0.90(s, 3H)	0				
14	2.70(d, $1H_{\alpha}$, J =18Hz); 2.87(dd, $1H_{\beta}$,	$2.72(d, 1H\alpha, J = 17 Hz);$	-0.02;				
	J =6Hz, 18Hz)	2.89(d,d, 1HB, J =17.7Hz)	-0.01				
15	1.15(s, 3H)	1.16(s, 3H)	-0.01				
3'	6.61-6.59(m, 1H)	6.57(m, 1H)	-0.03				
4'	6.55(m, 1 H)	6.57(m, 1H)	-0.02				
5'(-	4.45(br, s, 1H)	4.75(br, s, 1H)	-0.3				
OH)							
6'	6.53(m,1H)	6.57(m,1H)	-0.04				

2.12.3 Comparisons of their physical data and MS data

data	Synthetic 8-epi-chromazonarol	Natural 8-epi-chromazonarol
Мр	131-134°C	132–134°C
[a] _D	$[a]_{D}^{20} = -30, \ (c = 1.0, CCl_4)$	$-2, (c = 1.0, CCl_4)$
MS	315.2311(M+H ⁺)	314.2250

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4. NMR spectra of all synthetic new compounds.





—157. 18 —153. 73	-137.37 -137.37 -131.99 -128.34 -127.61 -123.13	—113. 22 —110. 07	70.40	—55. 62	 — 13. 70 —9. 75
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OBn O Me I4 (101 MHz, CDCI ₃)						

110 100 f1 (ppm)

















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7a' (600MHz, CDCl₃)







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8b (101MHz, CDCl₃)









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8c (151M, CD Cl₃)



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55.	49.	$\begin{array}{c} \begin{array}{c} 41. \\ 23. \\ 33. \\ 33. \\ 33. \end{array}$	27.	14.







