Electronic Supplementary Information for

Ring-opening cyclization of spirocyclopropanes with stabilized sulfonium ylides for the construction of a chromane skeleton

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Experimental section

General. Melting points are uncorrected. IR spectra were recorded on a JASCO FT/IR-460 Plus spectrophotometer and absorbance bands are reported in wavenumber (cm⁻¹). ¹H NMR spectra were recorded on JEOL JNM-ECX400P (400 MHz) spectrometer. Chemical shifts are reported relative to internal standard (tetramethylsilane at δ_H 0.00 or CDCl₃ at δ_H 7.26). Data are presented as follows: chemical shift (δ , ppm), multiplicity (s = singlet, d = doublet, t = triplet, q = quartet, quint = quintet, m = multiplet, br = broad), coupling constant and integration. ¹³C NMR spectra were recorded on JEOL JNM-ECX400P (100 MHz) spectrometer. The following internal reference was used (CDCl₃ at δ 77.0). All ¹³C NMR spectra were determined with complete proton decoupling. High-resolution mass spectra were determined with JEOL JMS-GCmate II instrument. Column chromatography was performed on Silica Gel 60 PF₂₅₄ (Nacalai Tesque) and Kanto silica gel 60 N (63-210 mesh) under pressure. Analytical thin layer chromatography (TLC) was carried out on Merck Kieselgel 60 F₂₅₄ plates. Visualization was accomplished with UV light and phosphomolybdic acid stain solution followed by heating. All reagents, such as methyl sulfide, tetrahydrothiophene, iodine, lithium iodide, lithium carbonate, and potassium carbonate are commercially available and were purchased from suppliers such as Sigma-Aldrich Co.; Wako Pure Chemical Industries, Ltd.; Tokyo Chemical Industry Co., Ltd.; Nacalai Tesque, INC. Dehydrated CH₂Cl₂, acetonitrile, tetrahydrofuran (THF), EtOAc, and N,N-dimethylformamide (DMF) were purchased from Wako Pure Chemical Industries, Ltd. and Tokyo Chemical Industry Co., Ltd. Sulfonium bromides 13a-f were prepared from the corresponding α-bromocarbonyl compounds with methyl sulfide (for 13a-d) or tetrahydrothiophene (for 13f) according to the Ratts' procedure. 1 1-Phenylspiro- $(1a)^{2}$ 1-(4-methylphenyl)spiro[2.5]octane-4,8-dione [2.5]octane-4,8-dione $(1c)^{2}$ spiro[2.5]octane-4,8-dione $(1d)^3$ 1-(4-bromophenyl)spiro[2.5]octane-4,8-dione 1-butylspiro[2.5]octane-4,8-dione (1e), 46,6-dimethyl-1-phenylspiro[2.5]octane-4,8-dione (1f), 2 $(11a)^{2}$ 1,1-diacetyl-2-phenylcyclopropane and dimethyl 2-phenylcyclopropane-1,1dicarboxylate (11b)⁵ were prepared according to literature procedures.

I. Preparation of stabilized sulfonium ylides

Typical procedure for preparation of sulfonium ylides with sodium hydride:

Dimethylsulfonium benzoylmethylide (3a).¹

According to the Ratts' procedure, ¹ **3a** was prepared from (benzoylmethyl)dimethylsulfonium bromide (**13a**).

NaH (60% dispersion in mineral oil) was washed with two portions of dry hexane to remove the mineral oil and the remaining NaH was dried in vacuo.

Sulfonium salt **13a** (522 mg, 2.00 mmol) was added to a suspension of NaH (53.0 mg, 2.20 mmol) in THF (10 mL) at room temperature. After stirring at this temperature for 12 h, the reaction mixture was filtered through a Celite pad and the filter cake was rinsed with CH_2Cl_2 (20 mL). The filtrate was concentrated in vacuo, and the crude solid was purified by recrystallization from acetone/hexane to provide **3a** (293 mg, 81%) as a pale yellow solid: mp 55.0–56.0 °C [lit., mp 56–57 °C]; IR (KBr, cm⁻¹) v 3072, 2929, 1581, 1507, 1483, 1434, 985, 850, 707, 585; H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.78–7.76 (m, 2 H), 7.35–7.34 (m, 3H), 4.34 (s, 1H), 2.96 (s, 6H); ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 183.0, 140.8, 129.5, 127.8, 126.3, 52.0, 28.5.

Dimethylsulfonium 4-methoxybenzoylmethylide (3b).

According to the typical procedure for the preparation of sulfonium ylides with sodium hydride, **3b** was prepared from (4-methoxybenzoylmethyl)dimethylsulfonium bromide (**13b**) (582 mg, 2.00 mmol). The crude product was purified by recrystallization from acetone/hexane to provide **3b** (283 mg, 67%) as a pale yellow solid: mp 96.5–97.5 °C; IR (KBr, cm⁻¹) v 3010, 2928, 1601, 1582, 1515, 1494, 1417, 1392, 1254, 1174, 849, 754, 582; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.76 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 6.86 (dt, J = 9.6, 2.4 Hz, 2H), 4.39 (brs, 1H), 3.82 (s, 3H), 3.00 (s, 6H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 182.5, 160.9, 132.9, 128.0, 113.0, 55.1, 51.2, 28.4; HRMS (FAB) m/z calcd for C₁₁H₁₅O₂S (M+H)⁺ 211.0793, found 211.0785.

Typical procedure for preparation of sulfonium ylides with potassium carbonate: Dimethylsulfonium 4-chlorobenzoylmethylide (3c).

According to the Payne's procedure, ⁶ **3c** was prepared from (4-chlorobenzoylmethyl)-dimethylsulfonium bromide **13c**.

Saturated aqueous K_2CO_3 (1.0 mL) and aqueous NaOH (12.5 M, 0.21 mL) were added to a solution of sulfonium salt **13c** (591 mg, 2.00 mmol) in CHCl₃ (2.0 mL) at 0 °C. After stirring at this temperature for 10 min, the reaction mixture was warmed to room temperature and stirred for an additional 30 min. The mixture was diluted with CH_2Cl_2 (5 mL) and filtered through a Celite pad, and the filter cake was rinsed with CH_2Cl_2 (20 mL). The filtrate was concentrated in vacuo, and the residue was purified by recrystallization from acetone/hexane to provide **3c** (351 mg, 82%) as a white solid: mp 117.5–118.5 °C; IR (KBr, cm⁻¹) v 2993, 2916, 1578, 1508, 1480, 1379, 1192, 1087, 1039, 994, 963, 856, 846, 828, 744, 569; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.71 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 7.30 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 4.28 (s, 1H), 2.98 (s, 6H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 181.6, 139.3, 135.2, 127.9, 127.7, 51.1, 28.3; HRMS (FAB) m/z calcd for $C_{10}H_{12}OClS$ (M+H)⁺: 215.0297, found 215.0300.

Dimethylsulfonium 4-nitrobenzoylmethylide (3d).¹

$$O_{2}N$$

$$S^{+} Br$$

According to the typical procedure for the preparation of sulfonium ylides with potassium carbonate, **3d** was prepared from dimethyl(4-nitrobenzoylmethyl)sulfonium bromide (**13d**) (612 mg, 2.00 mmol). The crude product was purified by recrystallization from acetone/hexane to provide **3d** (304 mg, 67%) as a brown solid: mp 112.0 °C (decomp.) [lit., 1 mp 105 °C (decomp.)]; IR (KBr, cm⁻¹) v 3055, 2923, 1537, 1506, 1404, 1344, 1093, 874, 837, 717; 1 H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.19 (d, J = 7.2 Hz, 2 H), 7.90 (d, J = 7.2 Hz, 2H), 4.40 (s, 1H), 3.03 (s, 6H); 13 C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 179.9, 148.2, 146.7, 127.1, 123.1, 53.7, 28.0.

Tetrahydrothiophenium acetylmethylide (3e).

According to the typical procedure for the preparation of sulfonium ylides with potassium carbonate, **3e** was prepared from (acetylmethyl)tetrahydrothiophenium bromide (**13e**) (450 mg, 2.00 mmol). The crude product **3d** (282 mg, ca. 98%), which was used in the next step without further purification, was obtained as a yellow oil: IR (film, cm⁻¹) v 2950, 1660, 1530, 1433, 1385, 1175, 985, 835, 577; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 3.68 (s, 1H), 3.34–3.28 (m, 2H), 3.12–3.06 (m, 2H), 2.64–2.54 (m, 2H), 2.04–1.92 (m, 2H), 1.89 (s, 3H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 185.8, 54.0, 44.0, 27.9, 26.8; HRMS (FAB) m/z calcd for C₇H₁₃OS (M+H)⁺: 145.0687, found 145.0687.

Dimethylsulfonium pivalovlmethylide (3f).⁷

According to the typical procedure for the preparation of sulfonium ylides with sodium hydride, **3f** was prepared from dimethyl(pivaloylmethyl)sulfonium bromide (**13f**) (482 mg, 2.00 mmol). The crude product was purified by recrystallization from acetone/hexane to provide **3f** (248 mg, 77%) as a white solid: mp 116.0–117.0 °C [lit., 7 mp 115.5–116 °C]; IR (KBr, cm⁻¹) v 2952, 1681, 1493, 1427, 1352, 1220, 1137, 1037, 990, 847, 605; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 3.76 (s, 1H), 2.86 (s, 6H), 1.10 (s, 9H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 198.1, 47.8, 40.4, 28.6, 28.3.

Dimethylsulfonium ethoxycarbonylmethylide (5).6

According to the typical procedure for the preparation of sulfonium ylides with potassium carbonate, **5** was prepared from (ethoxycarbonylmethyl)dimethylsulfonium bromide (**14**)⁸ (458 mg, 2.00 mmol). The crude product **5** (263 mg, ca. 89%), which was used in the next step without further purification, was obtained as a yellow oil: IR (film, cm⁻¹) v 2978, 1605, 1371,

1330, 1138, 1065, 998, 883, 757, 554; 1 H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 4.05 (q, J = 6.8 Hz, 2H), 2.92 (s, 1H), 2.77 (s, 6H), 1.23 (t, J = 6.8 Hz, 3H); 13 C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 170.2, 57.8, 31.5, 30.3, 14.8.

Dimethylsulfonium cyanomethylide (7).

According to the typical procedure for the preparation of sulfonium ylides with potassium carbonate, **7** was prepared from (cyanomethyl)dimethylsulfonium bromide (**15**)⁹ (364 mg, 2.00 mmol). The crude product **7** (185 mg, ca. 92%), which was immediately used in the next step without further purification, was obtained as an orange oil. The spectroscopic data of **7** could not be obtained due to an unstable compound.

II. Ring-opening cyclization of spirocyclopropanes with sulfonium ylides

Typical procedure for the ring-opening cyclization of spirocyclopropane 1a with sulfonium ylide 3a (Table 1, entry 3):

rac-(2R,3S)-2-Benzoyl-3-phenyl-2,3,4,6,7,8-hexahydro-5H-1-benzopyran-5-one (4a).

1-Phenylspiro[2.5]octane-4,8-dione (1a)² (64 mg, 0.30 mmol) was added to a solution of 3a (81 mg, 0.45 mmol) in CH₂Cl₂ (0.75 mL) at room temperature. After stirring at reflux for 7 h, the reaction was cooled to room temperature and quenched by addition of water (3 mL), and the resulting mixture was extracted with EtOAc (3 x 10 mL). The combined organic layers were washed with brine (10 mL) and dried over anhydrous MgSO₄. Filtration and evaporation in vacuo furnished the crude product, which was purified by column chromatography (silica gel, 40% EtOAc in hexane) to provide 4a (95 mg, 95%) as a white solid: mp 109.0–110.0 °C; IR (KBr, cm⁻¹) v 2942, 1686, 1650, 1628, 1597, 1450, 1393, 1224, 1187, 975, 757, 699; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.82 (d, J = 7.6 Hz, 2 H), 7.56 (t, J = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 7.42 (t, J = 7.6 Hz, 2H), 7.24–7.15 (m, 5H), 5.53 (d, J = 6.8 Hz, 1H), 3.50 (q, J = 6.8 Hz, 1H), 2.58–2.45 (m, 4H), 2.44–2.37 (m, 2H), 2.07–1.97 (m, 2H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 197.8, 195.1, 170.2, 140.1, 134.9, 133.6, 128.7, 128.6, 128.5, 127.6, 127.2, 111.0, 80.2, 39.2, 36.6, 28.2, 22.9, 20.8; HRMS (FAB) m/z calcd for C₂₂H₂₁O₃ (M+H)⁺ 333.1491, found 333.1501.

rac-(2*R*,3*S*)-2-(4-Methoxyphenyl)-3-phenyl-2,3,4,6,7,8-hexahydro-5*H*-1-benzopyran-5-one (4b) (Table 2, entry 1). ○

According to the typical procedure for the ring-opening cyclization of **1a** with **3a**, **4b** was prepared from **1a** (64 mg, 0.30 mmol) with **3b** (95 mg, 0.45 mmol) for 4.5 h. The crude product was purified by column chromatography (silica gel, 4:3.5:2.5 EtOAc/hexane/CH₂Cl₂) to provide **4b** (102 mg, 94%) as a white solid: mp 75.0–76.5 °C; IR (KBr, cm⁻¹) v **4b** OMe 2936, 1686, 1634, 1603, 1575, 1383, 1262, 1173, 1023, 975, 749; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.83 (dt, J = 8.8, 2.0 Hz, 2H), 7.26–7.14 (m, 5H), 6.89 (dt, J = 8.8, 2.0 Hz, 2H), 5.49 (d, J = 6.4

Hz, 1H), 3.85 (s, 3H), 3.49 (q, J = 6.4 Hz, 1H), 2.61–2.47 (m, 4H), 2.42 (td, J = 6.4, 3.2 Hz, 2H),

2.05–1.98 (m, 2H); 13 C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 197.8, 193.3, 170.3, 163.9, 140.2, 131.0, 128.7, 127.8, 127.6, 127.2, 113.9, 111.0, 79.9, 55.5, 39.3, 36.7, 28.3, 23.1, 20.8; HRMS (FAB) m/z calcd for $C_{23}H_{23}O_4$ (M+H) $^+$ 363.1596, found 363.1599.

rac-(2*R*,3*S*)-2-(4-Chlorophenyl)-3-phenyl-2,3,4,6,7,8-hexahydro-5*H*-1-benzopyran-5-one (4c) (Table 2, entry 2).

According to the typical procedure for the ring-opening cyclization of **1a** with **3a**, **4c** was prepared from **1a** (64 mg, 0.30 mmol) with **3c** (97 mg, 0.45 mmol) for 9.5 h. The crude product was purified by column chromatography (silica gel, 40% EtOAc in hexane) to provide **4c** (102 mg, 93%) as a white solid: mp 118.5–120.0 °C; IR (KBr, cm⁻¹) v 2939,

1683, 1651, 1629, 1591, 1390, 1224, 1190, 1092, 977, 762, 700; 1 H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.75 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 7.38 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 7.23 (t, J = 7.2 Hz, 2H), 7.16 (t, J = 7.2 Hz, 3H), 5.42 (d, J = 6.8 Hz, 1H), 3,45 (q, J = 6.8 Hz, 1H), 2.65–2.47 (m, 4H), 2.42 (dd, J = 6.4, 4.8 Hz, 2H), 2.02 (quint, J = 6.4 Hz, 2H); 13 C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 197.7, 194.1, 169.9, 140.2, 139.7, 133.3, 130.0, 128.9, 128.8, 127.7, 127.4, 111.2, 80.2, 39.5, 36.6, 28.2, 23.3, 20.7; HRMS (FAB) m/z calcd for $C_{22}H_{20}O_3Cl$ (M+H) $^+$ 367.1101, found 367.1105.

rac-(2R,3S)-2-(4-Nitrophenyl)-3-phenyl-2,3,4,6,7,8-hexahydro-5H-1-benzopyran-5-one (4d) (Table 2, entry 4).

According to the typical procedure for the ring-opening cyclization of **1a** with **3a**, **4d** was prepared from **1a** (64 mg, 0.30 mmol) with **3d** (203 mg,

0.90 mmol) for 48 h. The crude product was purified by column chromatography (silica gel, 40% EtOAc in hexane) to provide **4d** (93 mg, 82%) as a pale yellow solid: mp 165.0–166.5 °C; IR (KBr, cm⁻¹) v 2935,

1705, 1634, 1604, 1523, 1395, 1350, 1212, 1098, 843, 693; 1 H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.23 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 2H), 7.92 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 2H), 7.22 (t, J = 7.2 Hz, 2H), 7.18–7.13 (m, 3H), 5.40 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 3.43 (q, J = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 2.69 (dd, J = 17.2, 6.0 Hz, 1H), 2.59–2.51 (m, 3H), 2.43 (t, J = 6.8 Hz, 2H), 2.03 (quint, J = 6.4 Hz, 2H); 13 C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 197.6, 194.5, 169.5, 150.3, 139.8, 139.0, 129.6, 128.9, 127.7, 127.6, 123.7, 111.6, 80.6, 39.9, 36.6, 28.2, 23.7, 20.7; HRMS (FAB) m/z calcd for $C_{22}H_{20}O_5N$ (M+H) $^+$ 378.1341, found 378.1347.

rac-(2*R*,3*S*)-2-Acetyl-3-phenyl-2,3,4,6,7,8-hexahydro-5*H*-1-benzopyran-5-one (4e) (Table 2, entry 5).

According to the typical procedure for the ring-opening cyclization of **1a** with **3a**, **4e** was prepared from **1a** (64 mg, 0.30 mmol) with **3e** (65 mg, 0.45 mmol) for 24 h. The crude product was purified by column chromatography (silica gel, 40% EtOAc in hexane) to provide **4e** (72 mg, 89%) as a white solid: mp 88.0–89.0 °C; IR (KBr, cm⁻¹) v 2935, 1719, 1652, 1631, 1604, 1385, 1351, 1212, 1182, 1134, 1014, 764, 707; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.32 (t, J = 7.2 Hz, 2H), 7.25 (t, J = 7.2 Hz, 1H), 7.17 (d, J = 7.2 Hz, 2H), 4.56 (d, J = 7.2 Hz, 1H), 3.25 (q, J = 7.2 Hz, 1H), 2.62–2.46 (m, 4H), 2.41 (t, J = 6.4 Hz, 2H), 2.05 (s, 3H), 2.03–1.99 (m, 2H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 204.5, 197.6, 169.5, 139.5, 128.8, 127.5, 127.4, 111.4, 84.5, 39.4, 36.5, 28.1, 26.8, 23.8, 20.7; HRMS (FAB) m/z calcd for $C_{17}H_{19}O_3$ (M+H) $^+$ 271.1334, found 271.1339.

rac-(2R,3S)-2-Pivaloyl-3-phenyl-2,3,4,6,7,8-hexahydro-5H-1-benzopyran-5-one (4f) (Table 2, entry 6).

According to the typical procedure for the ring-opening cyclization of **1a** with **3a**, **4f** was prepared from **1a** (64 mg, 0.30 mmol) with **3f** (72 mg, 0.45 mmol) for 2 h. The crude product was purified by column chromatography (silica gel, 40% EtOAc in hexane) to provide **4f** (79 mg,

84%) as a colorless oil: IR (film, cm⁻¹) v 2969, 1717, 1654, 1631, 1388, 1187, 976, 755, 701; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.28 (t, J = 7.2 Hz, 2H), 7.21 (t, J = 7.2 Hz, 1H), 7.16 (d, J = 7.2 Hz, 2H), 4.85 (d, J = 9.6 Hz, 1H), 3.31 (td, J = 9.6, 5.6 Hz, 1H), 2.72 (dd, J = 16.4, 5.6 Hz, 1H), 2.52–2.35 (m, 5H), 2.00 (quint, J = 6.0 Hz, 2H), 0.87 (s, 9H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 209.5, 197.8, 170.2, 146.5, 139.0, 128.6, 127.4, 111.4, 77.4, 44.1, 39.0, 36.6, 28.2, 25.2, 23.5, 20.8; HRMS (FAB) m/z calcd for $C_{20}H_{25}O_{3}$ (M+H)⁺: 313.1804, found 313.1811.

rac-(2R,3S)-2-Ethoxycarbonyl-3-phenyl-2,3,4,6,7,8-hexahydro-5H-1-benzopyran-5-one (6) (Scheme 2).

According to the typical procedure for the ring-opening cyclization of **1a** with **3a**, **6** was prepared from **1a** (64 mg, 0.30 mmol) with **5** (67 mg, 0.45 mmol) for 1 h. The crude product was purified by column **6** OEt chromatography (silica gel, 40% EtOAc in hexane) to provide **6** (87 mg, 97%) as a white solid: mp 76.5–77.5 °C; IR (KBr, cm⁻¹) v 2937, 1746, 1649, 1626, 1388, 1210, 1188, 1069, 1034, 765,

743, 705; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.31 (t, J = 7.2 Hz, 2H), 7.25 (t, J = 7.2 Hz, 1H), 7.19 (d, J = 7.2 Hz, 2H), 4.59 (d, J = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 4.02 (q, J = 7.2 Hz, 2H), 3.27 (q, J = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 2.62 (dd, J = 17.6, 5.6 Hz, 1H), 2.55–2.46 (m, 3H), 2.41 (td, J = 6.4, 2.8 Hz, 2H), 2.01 (quint, J = 6.4 Hz, 2H), 1.00 (t, J = 7.2 Hz, 3H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 197.6, 169.7, 168.8, 139.3, 128.5, 127.6, 127.3, 111.3, 79.0, 61.3, 40.2, 36.5, 28.0, 23.7, 20.6, 13.6; HRMS (FAB) m/z calcd for $C_{18}H_{21}O_4$ (M+H)⁺: 301.1440, found 301.1448.

rac-(2R,3S)-2-Cyano-3-phenyl-2,3,4,6,7,8-hexahydro-5H-1-benzopyran-5-one (8) and rac-(2R,3R)-isomer 8' (Scheme 2).

According to the typical procedure for the ring-opening cyclization of **1a** with **3a**, **8** and **8**' was prepared from **1a** (64 mg, 0.30 mmol) with **7** (46 mg, 0.45 mmol) for 4.5 h. The crude product was purified by column chromatography (silica gel, 30% EtOAc in hexane) to provide **8** (53 mg, 70%) as a white solid and **8**' (16 mg, 21%) as a colorless oil.

O CN 8 CN 8'

8: mp 159.0–160.0 °C; IR (KBr, cm⁻¹) v 2923, 2363, 1698, 1657, 1636, 1456, 1385, 1239, 1213, 1184, 1133, 1065, 1036, 762, 702; ¹H NMR

(400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.41–7.32 (m, 3H), 7.22 (d, J = 6.8 Hz, 2H), 4.77 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 1H), 3.23 (td, J = 8.8 Hz, 6.0 Hz, 1H), 2.84 (m, 1H), 2.56–2.37 (m, 5H), 2.03 (quint, J = 6.0 Hz, 2H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 197.3, 168.1, 137.4, 129.2, 128.4, 127.6, 115.8, 111.9, 68.9, 41.3, 36.4, 27.8, 23.9, 20.6; HRMS (FAB) m/z calcd for $C_{16}H_{16}O_{2}N$ (M+H)⁺ 254.1181, found 254.1179.

8': IR (film, cm⁻¹) v 2928, 2360, 1661, 1638, 1385, 1266, 1184, 1068, 1027, 739, 704; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.43–7.34 (m, 5H), 5.08 (dd, J = 4.0, 1.6 Hz, 1H), 3.29 (ddd, J = 10.4, 6.4, 4.0 Hz, 1H), 2.82–2.69 (m, 2H), 2.57–2.43 (m, 4H), 2.17–1.95 (m, 2H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 197.5, 167.3, 135.8, 129.2, 128.5, 127.8, 112.5, 99.9, 68.8, 39.9, 36.5, 27.8, 20.6, 20.3; HRMS (FAB) m/z calcd for C₁₆H₁₆O₂N (M+H)⁺ 254.1181, found 254.1177.

rac-(2R,3S)-2-Benzoyl-3-(4-methylphenyl)-2,3,4,6,7,8-hexahydro-5 H-1-benzopyran-5-one (4g) (Table 3, entry 1).

According to the typical procedure for the ring-opening cyclization of $\mathbf{1a}$ with $\mathbf{3a}$, $\mathbf{4g}$ was prepared from $\mathbf{1b}^2$ (68 mg, 0.30 mmol) with $\mathbf{3a}$ (81 mg, 0.45 mmol) for 6 h. The crude product was purified by

column chromatography (silica gel, 30% EtOAc in hexane) to provide **4g** (92 mg, 89%) as a white solid: mp 98.0–99.0 °C; IR (KBr, cm⁻¹) v 2945, 1694, 1652, 1632, 1597, 1516, 1448, 1387, 1215, 1185, 1098, 974, 691; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.83 (d, J = 7.6 Hz, 2H), 7.55 (t, J = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 7.42 (t, J = 7.6 Hz, 2H), 7.08–7.03 (m, 4H), 5.51 (d, J = 6.0 Hz, 1H), 3.47 (q, J = 6.0 Hz, 1H), 2.59–2.46 (m, 4H), 2.41 (td, J = 6.4, 2.8 Hz, 2H), 2.25 (s, 3H), 2.00 (quint, J = 6.4 Hz, 2H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 197.8, 195.2, 170.2, 137.0, 136.8, 134.9, 133.6, 129.4, 128.7, 128.6, 127.4, 111.0, 80.5, 38.7, 36.6, 28.2, 22.9, 20.9, 20.8; HRMS (FAB) m/z calcd for $C_{23}H_{23}O_3$ (M+H)⁺: 347.1647, found 347.1648.

rac-(2R,3S)-2-Benzoyl-3-(4-bromophenyl)-2,3,4,6,7,8-hexahydro-5H-1-benzopyran-5-one (4h) (Table 3, entry 2).

According to the typical procedure for the ring-opening cyclization of **1a** with **3a**, **4h** was prepared from **1c**² (88 mg, 0.30 mmol) with **3a** (81 mg, 0.45 mmol) for 13 h. The crude product was purified by column chromatography (silica gel, 30% EtOAc in hexane) to provide **4h** (114 mg, 93%) as a colorless oil: IR (film, cm⁻¹) v 2946,

1695, 1652, 1632, 1597, 1489, 1448, 1388, 1215, 1185, 1097, 1009, 975, 756; 1 H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.83 (dt, J = 7.2, 1.6 Hz, 2H), 7.58 (tt, J = 7.2, 1.6 Hz, 1H), 7.45 (m, 2H), 7.36 (dt, J = 8.8, 2.0 Hz, 2H), 7.06 (dt, J = 8.8, 2.0 Hz, 2H), 5.47 (d, J = 6.4 Hz, 1H), 3.48 (q, J = 6.4 Hz, 1H), 2.60–2.46 (m, 4H), 2.42 (td, J = 6.4, 1.6 Hz, 2H), 2.01 (quint, J = 6.4 Hz, 2H); 13 C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 197.7, 194.7, 170.1, 139.2, 134.7, 133.8, 131.8, 129.3, 128.8, 128.6, 121.1, 110.8, 79.9, 38.5, 36.6, 28.2, 22.9, 20.7; HRMS (FAB) m/z calcd for $C_{22}H_{20}O_{3}Br$ (M+H) $^{+}$: 411.0596, found 411.0590.

2-Benzoyl-2,3,4,6,7,8-hexahydro-5*H*-1-benzopyran-5-one (4i) (Table 3, entry 4).

According to the typical procedure for the ring-opening cyclization of **1a** with **3a**, **4i** was prepared from **1d**³ (41 mg, 0.30 mmol) with **3a** (81 mg, 0.45 mmol) in refluxing CH₃CN (0.75 mL) for 8 h. The crude product was purified by column chromatography (silica gel, 35% EtOAc in hexane) to provide **4i** (70 mg, 91%) as a white solid: mp 84.0–85.0 °C; IR (KBr,

cm⁻¹) v 2939, 1698, 1648, 1621, 1597, 1400, 1232, 1189, 1101, 1003, 778, 702; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.94–7.91 (m, 2H), 7.62 (tt, J = 7.2, 1.6 Hz, 1H), 7.53–7.48 (m, 2H), 5.47 (dd, J = 6.8, 3.6 Hz, 1H), 2.58–2.30 (m, 5H), 2.26–2.17 (m, 2H), 2.09 (m, 1H), 1.99 (quint, J = 6.4 Hz,

2H); 13 C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 197.9, 195.4, 170.5, 134.1, 133.8, 128.8, 128.5, 111.4, 77.4, 36.6, 28.4, 24.1, 20.8, 16.0; HRMS (FAB) m/z calcd for $C_{16}H_{17}O_3$ (M+H) $^+$: 257.1178, found 257.1177.

rac-(2R,3S)-2-Benzoyl-3-butyl-2,3,4,6,7,8-hexahydro-5H-1-benzopyran-5-one (4j) (Table 3, entry 5).

According to the typical procedure for the ring-opening cyclization of **1a** with **3a**, **4j** was prepared from **1e**⁴ (58 mg, 0.30 mmol) with **3a** (81 mg, 0.45 mmol) for 24 h. The crude product was purified by column chromatography (silica gel, 35% EtOAc in hexane) to provide **4j** (21 mg, 22%) as a colorless oil and starting material **1e** (37 mg, 64%) was

recovered. **4j**: IR (film, cm⁻¹) v 2930, 1697, 1652, 1628, 1597, 1448, 1393, 1216, 1131, 1086, 971, 755, 695; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.89 (dd, J = 7.2, 1.2 Hz, 2H), 7.62 (tt, J = 7.2, 1.2 Hz, 1H), 7.50 (t, J = 7.2 Hz, 2H), 5.31 (d, J = 4.0 Hz, 1H), 2.58–2.38 (m, 4H), 2.27 (m, 1H), 2.11 (d, J = 5.2 Hz, 2H), 2.04–1.96 (m, 2H), 1.47–1.28 (m, 6H), 0.89 (t, J = 7.2 Hz, 3H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 198.3, 195.7, 170.0, 134.5, 133.7, 128.9, 128.5, 109.9, 80.7, 36.7, 33.0, 31.6, 29.1, 28.2, 22.6, 20.8, 20.4, 13.9; HRMS (FAB) m/z calcd for C₂₀H₂₅O₃ (M+H)⁺: 313.1804, found 313.1813.

rac-(2R,3S)-2-Benzoyl-7,7-dimethyl-3-phenyl-2,3,4,6,7,8-hexahydro-5H-1-benzopyran-5-one (4k) (Table 3, entry 7).

According to the typical procedure for the ring-opening cyclization of **1a** with **3a**, **4k** was prepared from **1f**² (73 mg, 0.30 mmol) with **3a** (81 mg, 0.45 mmol) for 9.5 h. The crude product was purified by column chromatography (silica gel, 30% EtOAc in hexane) to provide **4k** (98 mg, 91%) as a white solid: mp 124.5–125.5 °C; IR (KBr, cm⁻¹) v

2952, 1698, 1646, 1597, 1448, 1384, 1205, 1163, 1111, 1040, 984, 765, 702; 1 H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.85 (d, J = 7.2 Hz, 2H), 7.57 (t, J = 7.2 Hz, 1H), 7.44 (t, J = 7.2 Hz, 2H), 7.27–7.17 (m, 5H), 5.60 (d, J = 5.6 Hz, 1H), 3.55 (q, J = 5.6 Hz, 1H), 2.55 (qd, J = 16.8, 6.4 Hz, 2H), 2.46–2.24 (m, 4H), 1.10 (s, 3H), 1.07 (s, 3H); 13 C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 197.5, 195.1, 168.6, 140.4, 134.7, 133.7, 128.8, 128.7, 128.6, 127.5, 127.2, 109.4, 80.5, 50.6, 42.0, 38.5, 32.2, 28.4, 22.1; HRMS (FAB) m/z calcd for $C_{24}H_{25}O_{3}$ (M+H) $^{+}$: 361.1804, found 361.1804.

III. Determination of the stereochemistry of 4a

In order to assign the stereochemistry of **4a**, stereoisomer **4a'** was prepared under basic conditions and ¹H NOE experiments of these compounds **4a** and **4a'** were conducted.

rac-(2R,3R)-2-Benzoyl-3-phenyl-2,3,4,6,7,8-hexahydro-5H-1-benzopyran-5-one (4a').

1,8-Diazabicyclo[5.4.0]undec-7-ene (DBU, 62 mg, 0.30 mmol) was added to a solution of **4a** (136 mg, 0.41 mmol) in THF (4.1 mL) at 0 °C. After stirring at this temperature for 3 h, the reaction was quenched by addition of saturated aqueous NH₄Cl (3 mL), and the resulting mixture was extracted with EtOAc (3 x 10 mL). The combined organic layers were washed with water (10 mL) and brine (10 mL), and dried over anhydrous MgSO₄. Filtration and evaporation in vacuo furnished the crude product, which was purified by column chromatography (silica gel, 40% EtOAc in hexane) to provide **4a**' (18 mg, 13%) as a colorless oil and starting material **4a** (79 mg, 58%) was recovered.

4a': IR (film, cm⁻¹) v 2925, 1687, 1652, 1626, 1600, 1450, 1391, 1215, 1189, 1077, 755, 696, 593; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.51 (d, J = 7.2 Hz, 2H), 7.44 (t, J = 7.2 Hz, 1H), 7.26 (t, J = 7.2 Hz, 2H), 7.14–7.08

(m, 3H), 7.04–7.02 (m, 2H), 5.71 (d, J = 4.0 Hz, 1H), 3.62 (m, 1H), 2.79 (dd, J = 16.4, 6.0 Hz, 1H), 2.66–2.52 (m, 3H), 2.47 (q, J = 6.0 Hz, 2H), 2.13–1.99 (m, 2H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 197.9, 195.6, 170.4, 138.1, 135.9, 133.2, 128.4, 128.3, 128.2, 128.0, 127.3, 111.8, 79.7, 40.3, 36.7, 28.3, 21.6, 20.9; HRMS (FAB) m/z calcd for $C_{22}H_{21}O_3$ (M+H)⁺ 333.1491, found 333.1491.

¹H NOE experiments:

$$J_{2H,3H} = 6.8 \text{ Hz}$$

¹H NOE interaction

4a: C2-H \rightarrow 3-phenyl-H (7%); C3-H \rightarrow 2-benzoyl-H (5%)

[a less significant interaction: C2-H \rightarrow C3-H (4%); C3-H \rightarrow C2-H (4%)]

4a': C2-H \rightarrow C3-H (9%); C3-H \rightarrow C2-H (8%);

These data reveal that these stereochemistries of **4a** and **4a**' are 2,3-trans and 2,3-cis, respectively.

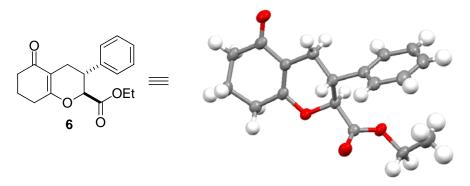
IV. Synthesis of 5-hydroxychromane 12

rac-(2R,3S)-2-Benzoyl-5-hydroxy-3-phenyl-3,4-dihydro-2H-1-benzopyran (12) (Scheme 5).

Iodine (137 mg, 0.54 mmol,) was added to a solution of 4a (60 mg, 0.18 mmol) in MeOH (0.90 mL) at room temperature. After stirring at this temperature for 24 h, the reaction mixture was quenched by addition of saturated aqueous Na₂S₂O₃ (3 mL), and the resulting mixture was extracted with EtOAc (3 x 10 mL). The combined organic layers were washed with water (10 mL) and brine (10 mL), and dried over anhydrous MgSO₄. Filtration and evaporation in vacuo furnished the crude product (103 mg), which was used in the next step without further purification.

LiI (27 mg, 0.20 mmol) and Li₂CO₃ (15 mg, 0.20 mmol) were added to a solution of crude product in DMF (1.8 mL). After stirring at reflux for 1.5 h, the reaction was cooled to room temperature and diluted with 20% EtOAc in hexane (3 mL). The reaction mixture was quenched by addition of saturated aqueous NH₄Cl (3 mL), and the resulting mixture was extracted with 20% EtOAc in hexane (3 x 10 mL). The combined organic layers were washed with water (10 mL) and brine (10 mL), and dried over anhydrous MgSO₄. Filtration was concentrated in vacuo, and the residue was purified by column chromatography (silica gel, 30% EtOAc in hexane) to provide **12** (44 mg, 75%) as a colorless oil: IR (film, cm⁻¹) v 2925, 1684, 1617, 1597, 1497, 1466, 1448, 1283, 1225, 1069, 1002, 757, 695; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.92 (d, J = 7.2 Hz, 1H), 7.54 (t, J = 7.2 Hz, 1H), 7.40 (t, J = 7.2 Hz, 1H). 7.26–7.15 (m, 5H), 7.00 (t, J = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 6.56 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 6.41 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 5.46 (d, J = 7.2 Hz, 1H), 5.05 (s, 1H), 3.66 (q, J = 7.2 Hz, 1H), 3.11 (dd, J = 16.8, 7.2 Hz, 1H), 2.95 (dd, J = 16.8 Hz, 7.2 Hz, 1H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 196.5, 154.5, 153.8, 140.7, 135.4, 133.4, 129.0, 128.7, 128.5, 127.9, 127.3, 127.1, 109.2, 109.1, 107.4, 80.0, 39.6, 25.4; HRMS (FAB) m/z calcd for C₂₂H₁₉O₃ (M+H)⁺ 331.1334, found 331.1333.

V. X-ray crystallographic data of 6



X-ray of **6** (CCDC 1915566)

A. Crystal Data

Empirical Formula	$C_{18}H_{20}O_4$
Formula Weight	300.35
Crystal Color, Habit	colorless, block
Crystal Dimensions	0.250 X 0.250 X 0.150 mm
Crystal System	orthorhombic
Lattice Type	A-centered
Lattice Parameters	a = 8.05576(16) Å
	b = 24.7866(5) Å
	c = 15.4543(3) Å
	$V = 3085.84(11) \text{ Å}^3$
Space Group	Aea2 (#41)
Z value	8
D _{calc}	1.293 g/cm^3
F ₀₀₀	1280.00
$\mu(CuK\alpha)$	7.399 cm ⁻¹

B. Intensity Measurements

Diffractometer R-AXIS RAPID

Radiation $CuK\alpha (\lambda = 1.54187 \text{ Å})$

multi-layer mirror monochromated

Voltage, Current 40kV, 30mA
Temperature -100.0°C

Detector Aperture 460.0 x 256.0 mm

Data Images 180 exposures

ω oscillation Range (χ=54.0, φ=0.0) 80.0 - 260.0°

Exposure Rate 5.0 sec./o

ω oscillation Range (χ=54.0, φ=90.0) 80.0 - 260.0°

Exposure Rate 5.0 sec./o

ω oscillation Range (χ=54.0, φ=180.0) 80.0 - 260.0°

Exposure Rate 5.0 sec./o

ω oscillation Range (χ=54.0, φ=270.0) 80.0 - 260.0°

Exposure Rate 5.0 sec./o

ω oscillation Range (χ=0.0, φ=0.0) 80.0 - 260.0°

Exposure Rate 5.0 sec./0
Detector Position 127.00 mm
Pixel Size 0.100 mm

 $2\theta_{\text{max}}$ 136.30

No. of Reflections Measured Total: 16768

Unique: $2780 (R_{int} = 0.0329)$

Parsons quotients (Flack x

parameter): 1197

Corrections Lorentz-polarization

Absorption

(trans. factors: 0.728 - 0.895)

C. Structure Solution and Refinement

Structure Solution Direct Methods (SHELXT Version

2018/2)

Refinement Full-matrix least-squares on F²

Function Minimized Σ w (Fo² - Fc²)²

Least Squares Weights $w = 1/[\sigma^2(Fo^2) + (0.0339 \cdot P)^2]$

+ 0.6254 · P]

where $P = (Max(Fo^2,0) + 2Fc^2)/3$

 $2\theta_{\text{max}}$ cutoff 136.3°

Anomalous Dispersion All non-hydrogen atoms

No. Observations (All reflections)2780No. Variables200Reflection/Parameter Ratio13.90

Residuals: R1 (I> $2.00\sigma(I)$) 0.0248 Residuals: R (All reflections) 0.0259 Residuals: wR2 (All reflections) 0.0636

Goodness of Fit Indicator 1.033 Flack parameter (Parsons' quotients = 1197) 0.03(4)

Max Shift/Error in Final Cycle 0.000

Maximum peak in Final Diff. Map $0.14 \text{ e}^{-}/\text{Å}^{3}$ Minimum peak in Final Diff. Map $-0.13 \text{ e}^{-}/\text{Å}^{3}$

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