Synthesis of the C19–C30 Bis-THF Fragment of Iriomoteolide-13a via Stepwise S_N2 Cyclization and Intramolecular *syn*-Oxypalladation

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Fig. S1. Structures of some known naturally occurring bis-THF compounds possessing additional substituents (OH/Br/Cl) on the THF ring(s).

Experimental Procedures

General Methods. ¹H and ¹³C NMR spectra were recorded in CDCl₃ (400 MHz for ¹H and 100 MHz for ¹³C, respectively). Residual solvent peaks (7.26 and 77.16 ppm for CDCl₃) are used as the internal references for ¹H and ¹³C NMR spectra. Optical rotation data were recorded using quartz cells and sodium D line at the specific temperature and the reported rotation data are the average of three measurements for each sample. IR spectra were taken on an FT-IR spectrophotometer. High resolution mass spectra (HRMS) were measured by TOF MS under the +ESI, +CI, or -CI conditions. Silica gel plates pre-coated on glass were used for thin-layer chromatography using UV light, or 7% ethanolic phosphomolybdic acid and heating as the visualizing methods. Silica gel was used for flash column chromatography with mixed ethyl acetate (EtOAc) and hexane as the eluting solvents. Yields refer to chromatographically and spectroscopically (¹H NMR) homogeneous materials. All reactions were performed under an oxygen-free atmosphere of nitrogen or argon unless otherwise stated. Air- and moisture-sensitive liquids were transferred via a syringe. Reagents were obtained commercially and used as received unless otherwise mentioned. Anhydrous THF, Et₂O and PhMe were freshly distilled from sodium and benzophenone ketyl and anhydrous Et₃N, CH₂Cl₂, and HMPA were freshly distilled over CaH₂, respectively, under a N₂ atmosphere. Anhydrous MeOH was freshly distilled from iodine-activated magnesium turnings. It is mentioned here that due to separation of the stereogenic propargylic carbon from other stereogenic centers in the same molecules, the inseparable diastereoisomeric mixtures such as 12 and the related compounds show very similar ¹H and/or ¹³C NMR spectra. In the cases of **12** and **12a**, optical rotation data were taken to differentiate each other.

A. Synthesis of Alkyne (rac)-11.

(rac)-3-(4'-Methoxybenzyloxy)pent-1-yne (rac)-11.



*Preparation of 4-methoxybenzyl 2,2,2-trichcloroacetimidate:*¹ To a solution of 4-methoxybenzyl alcohol (12.5 mL, 100 mmol) in anhydrous Et_2O (100 mL) cooled in an ice–water bath (0 °C) was added NaH (60% in mineral oil, 400.0 mg, 10.0 mmol) followed by stirring at the same temperature for 30 min. To the above mixture was slowly added Cl_3CCN (10.0 mL, 100 mmol). The resultant mixture was slowly warmed to room temperature and stirred for 1.5 h. The reaction was quenched by saturated aqueous solution of NaHCO₃ (100 mL) and the reaction mixture was extracted with Et_2O (100 mL × 3). The combined organic layer was washed with brine, dried over anhydrous Na₂SO₄, filtered, and concentrated under reduced pressure to give the crude 4-methoxybenzyltrichloroacetimidate (25.1 g. 89.3 mmol) as a pale-yellow oil, which was used directly in the next step.

To a solution of the commercially available (±)-pent-1-yn-3-ol (2.50 g, 29.7 mmol) and 4-methoxybenzyl

¹ Burova, S. A.; McDonald, F. E. J. Am. Chem. Soc. **2004**, *126*, 2495–2500.

2,2,2-trichloroacetimidate (25.10 g, 89.3 mmol) in anhydrous CH₂Cl₂ (100 mL) cooled in an ice–water bath (0 °C) was added (±)-camphorsulfonic acid (690.0 mg, 2.97 mmol) followed by stirring 15 h at room temperature. The reaction was quenched by saturated aqueous solution of NaHCO₃ (100 mL). The reaction mixture was extracted with CH₂Cl₂ (50 mL × 3) and the combined organic layer was washed with brine (50 mL × 3), dried over anhydrous Na₂SO₄, filtered, and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by flash column chromatography (silica gel, eluting with 10% EtOAc in hexane) to give (*rac*)-**11** (4.24 g, 70%) as a pale-yellow oil. R_f = 0.63 (25% EtOAc in hexane); IR (film) 3289 (br), 2967, 2936, 2837, 1613, 1514, 1248, 1035 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.32–7.28 (m, 2H), 6.91– 6.80 (m, 2H), 4.74 and 4.45 (ABq, *J* = 11.6 Hz, 2H), 3.99 (td, *J* = 6.8, 2.9 Hz, 1H), 3.81 (s, 3H), 2.46 (d, *J* = 2.0 Hz, 1H), 1.82–1.70 (m, 2H), 1.01 (t, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 3H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 159.4, 130.1, 129.8 (×2), 113.9 (×2), 83.0, 73.9, 70.3, 69.5, 55.4, 28.9, 9.8; HRMS (–CI) calcd for C₁₃H₁₅O₂ (M–H⁺) 203.1072, found 203.1082.

B. Synthesis of Alkyne (–)-(S)-11.

(-)-(S)-3-(4'-Methoxybenzyloxy)pent-1-yne (-)-(S)-11.



N-Methoxy-*N*-methylpropionamide (S1).² To a suspension of *N*-methoxymethylamine hydrochloride salt (5.27 g, 54.0 mmol) in anhydrous CH₂Cl₂ (150 mL) cooled in an ice–water bath (0 °C) was slowly added Et₃N (15.0 mL, 108.0 mmol) followed by adding propionyl chloride (4.7 mL, 54.0 mmol) dropwise to maintain the internal temperature of the mixture below 4 °C. The resultant mixture was then allowed to warm to room temperature and followed by stirring for 1 h at room temperature. The reaction was quenched by saturated aqueous solution of NaHCO₃ (50 mL) and the reaction mixture was extracted with CH₂Cl₂ (50 mL × 3). The combined organic layer was washed with 1M aqueous solution of HCl (20 mL) and brine (20 mL), dried over anhydrous Na₂SO₄, filtrated, and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was further dried under vacuum to give the known product S1 (6.13 g, 97%) as a colorless oil.² R_f = 0.42 (9% EtOAc in hexane); ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃, a mixture of two major conformers) δ 3.64 and

² Kerr, W. J.; Morrison, A. J.; Pazicky, M.; Weber, T. Org. Lett. **2012**, *14*, 2250–2253.

3.63 (s, 3H), 3.13 (s, 3H), 2.40 (q, J = 7.6 Hz, 2H), 1.11–1.06 (m, 3H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 175.5 (br), 61.2, 32.3 (br), 25.2, 8.8.

Addition of TIPS-C=C-Li to the Weinreb Amide S1.^{3a} 1-(Triisopropylsilyl)pent-1-yn-3-one (S2).^{3b} To a solution of TIPS-C=C-H (14.5 mL, 65.0 mmol) in anhydrous THF (50 mL) cooled in a dry ice–acetone bath at –78 °C was added *n*-BuLi (2.5 M in hexanes, 26 mL, 65.0 mmol) followed by stirring at the same temperature for 5 min. The resultant solution of the acetylide was transferred via a cannula to a solution of N-methoxy-N-methylpropionamide (S1) (6.13 g, 52.0 mmol) in THF (20 mL) cooled at –78 °C. After stirring at the same temperature for 1 h, the reaction was quenched by saturated aqueous solution of NH₄Cl. The reaction mixture was extracted with EtOAc (20 mL × 3) and the combined organic layer was washed with brine, dried over anhydrous Na₂SO₄, filtered, and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by flash column chromatography (silica gel, eluting with hexane) to yield the ketone S2^{3b} (16.9 g, 93%) as a pale yellow oil. R_f = 0.75 (9% EtOAc in hexane); ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 2.59 (q, J = 7.6 Hz, 2H), 1.16 (t, J = 7.6 Hz, 3H), 1.14–1.05 (m, 21H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 188.5, 104.2, 95.6, 39.1, 18.6 (×6), 11.1 (×3), 8.3.

(-)-(*S*)-1-(Triisopropylsilyl)pent-1-yn-3-ol (S3).^{4,5} A flame-dried 100-mL round-bottom flask equipped with a magnetic stirring bar was charged with degassed *i*-PrOH (50 mL) and 1-(triisopropylsilyl)pent-1-yn-3-one (S2) (1.90 g, 5.5 mmol) under Ar atmosphere. A solution of the (*S*,*S*)-Ru catalyst (67.0 mg, 1.1×10^{-1} mmol) in anhydrous CH₂Cl₂ (5 mL) was added to the above flask in one portion. The resultant mixture was stirred at room temperature for 1.5 h and then concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by flash column chromatography (silica gel, eluting with 5% EtOAc in hexane) to give (*S*)-1-(triisopropylsilyl)pent-1-yn-3-ol (S3) (1.79 g, 93%) as a colorless oil. $R_f = 0.53$ (9% EtOAc in hexane); $[\alpha]_D^{20} - 3.7$ (*c* 1.0, CHCl₃) {Lit.⁵ (*R*)-S3 $[\alpha]_D^{25} + 4.13$ (*c* 2.3, CHCl₃), 92% ee}; IR (film) 3330 (br), 2961, 2943, 2866, 2169, 1463, 1016 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 4.34 (td, *J* = 6.0, 6.0 Hz, 1H), 1.82 (d, *J* = 5.6 Hz, 1H, O*H*), 1.80–1.69 (m, 2H), 1.08–1.05 (m, 21H), 1.02 (t, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 3H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 108.8, 85.6, 64.4, 31.2, 18.7 (×6), 11.3 (×3), 9.5.

(S)-Triisopropyl[3-(4'-methoxybenzyloxy)pent-1-ynyl]silane (S4). To a solution of 4-methoxybenzyl 2,2,2-trichloroacetimidate (12.7 g, 45.0 mmol) and (S)-1-(triisopropylsilyl)pent-1-yn-3-ol (S3) (5.3 g, 15.0 mmol) in anhydrous CH₂Cl₂ (100 mL) cooled in an ice–water bath (0 °C) was added (\pm)-camphorsulfonic acid (348.0 mg, 1.5 mmol) followed by stirring at room temperature for overnight. The reaction was quenched by saturated aqueous solution of NaHCO₃ (100 mL). The reaction mixture was extracted with CH₂Cl₂ (50 mL × 3) and the combined organic layer was washed with brine (50 mL × 3), dried over

³ (a) For a similar reaction of TIPS-C≡C-Li with Weinreb amides, see: Son, S. U.; Yoon, Y. A.; Choi, D. S.; Park, J. K.; Kim, B. M.; Chung, Y. K. *Org. Lett.* **2001**, *3*, 1065–1067. (b) Wang, P.-F.; Feng, Y.-S.; Cheng, Z.-F.; Wu, Q.-M.; Wang, G.-Y.; Liu, L.-L.; Dai, J.-J.; Xu, J.; Xu, H.-J. *J. Org. Chem.* **2015**, *80*, 9314–9320.

⁴ For a similar procedure for reduction of 4-(triisopropylsilyl)but-3-yn-2-one, see: (a) Marshall, J. A.; Eidam, P.; Eidam, H. S. *J. Org. Chem.* 2006, *71*, 4840–4844. For reduction of 1-(trimethylsilyl)pent-1-yn-3-one, see: (b) Krishnamurthy, V. R.; Dougherty, A.; Haller, C. A.; Chaikof, E. L. *J. Org. Chem.* 2011, *76*, 5433–5437.

⁵ For (+)-(*R*)-1-(triisopropylsilyl)pent-1-yn-3-ol, see: Ko, D.-H.; Kim, K. H.; Ha, D.-C. Org. Lett. **2002**, *4*, 3759–3762.

anhydrous Na₂SO₄, filtered, and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by flash column chromatography (silica gel, eluting with 5% EtOAc in hexane) to give the PMB ether **S4** (5.2 g, 74%) as a yellow oil. $R_f = 0.80$ (9% EtOAc in hexane); ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.31–7.28 (m, 2H), 6.90–6.86 (m, 2H), 4.76 and 4.48 (ABq, J = 11.2 Hz, 2H), 4.02 (t, J = 6.4 Hz, 1H), 3.81 (s, 3H), 1.87–1.63 (m, 2H), 1.08–1.05 (m, 21H), 1.02 (t, J = 7.6 Hz, 3H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 159.4, 130.4, 129.9 (×2), 113.9 (×2), 106.9, 86.7, 70.2, 70.1, 55.4, 29.1, 18.8 (×6), 11.3 (×3), 9.9.

(-)-(*S*)-3-(4'-Methoxybenzyloxy)pent-1-yne (-)-(*S*)-11. To a solution of the silylated compound S4 (5.2 g, 11.0 mmol) in THF (20 mL) cooled in an ice–water bath (0 °C) was added TBAF solution (1 M in THF, 11.0 mL, 11.0 mmol) followed by stirring at room temperature for 5 min. The reaction was quenched by saturated aqueous solution of NH₄Cl and the reaction mixture was extracted with EtOAc (30 mL × 3). The combined organic layer was washed with brine, dried over anhydrous Na₂SO₄, filtered, and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by flash column chromatography (silica gel, eluting with 5% EtOAc in hexane) to give the alkyne (-)-(*S*)-11 (2.1 g, 92%) as a pale-yellow oil. R_f = 0.73 (9% EtOAc in hexane); [α]_D²⁰ –137.2 (*c* 1.0, CHCl₃), 98% ee by HPLC [analysis conditions: Daicel CHIRALPAK AD-H column, eluting with 3% *i*-PrOH in hexane at 1.0 mL/min; R_t : 4.8 min (major) and 5.1 min (minor)]. Other spectroscopic data are the same as those for (*rac*)-11.

C. Synthesis of Aldehyde 7.(*E*)-5-Hydroxypent-2-enal.



To a solution of 3-butene-1-ol (7.21 g, 8.6 mL, 100.0 mmol) and acrolein (16.8 g, 20.0 mL, 300.0 mmol) in degassed anhydrous CH₂Cl₂ (50 mL) under a nitrogen atmosphere and cooled in an ice–water bath (0 °C) was added a solution of **Grubbs II** (170.0 mg, 0.2 mmol) in degassed anhydrous CH₂Cl₂ (5 mL) via a syringe. The cooling bath was then removed and the mixture was heated under refluxing for 24 h. The reaction was cooled down to room temperature and the solvent and the volatile materials were removed under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by flash column chromatography (silica gel, eluted with 50% EtOAc in hexane) to give (*E*)-5-hydroxypent-2-enal (8.51 g, 85%) as a colorless oil. $R_f = 0.24$ (50% EtOAc in hexane); IR (film) 3403 (br), 2944, 2886, 2838, 1684, 1637, 1402, 1140, 1047, 975 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 9.42 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 6.87 (dt, *J* = 15.6, 6.8 Hz, 1H), 6.12 (dd, *J* = 15.6, 8.0 Hz, 1H), 3.76 (t, *J* = 6.4 Hz, 2H), 3.00 (br s, 1H, OH), 2.55–2.50 (m, 2H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 194.4, 155.7, 134.2, 60.3, 35.7; HRMS (+CI) calcd for C₅H₉O₂ (M+H⁺) 101.0603, found 101.0602; and calcd for C₅H₉O₂ (M⁺–H) 99.0446, found 99.0442.

(E)-5-[(tert-Butyldimethylsilyl)oxy]pent-2-enal (7).



To a solution of (*E*)-5-hydroxypent-2-enal (10.91 g, 109.0 mmol) and imidazole (11.16 g, 164.0 mmol) in anhydrous CH₂Cl₂ (200 mL) cooled in an ice–water bath (0 °C) was added TBSCl (19.74 g, 131.0 mmol) followed by stirring at room temperature for 2 h. The reaction was quenched by saturated aqueous solution of NH₄Cl, and the reaction mixture was extracted with CH₂Cl₂ (150 mL × 3). The combined organic layer was washed with brine, dried over anhydrous Na₂SO₄, filtrated, and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by flash column chromatography (silica gel, eluted with 9% EtOAc in hexane) to afford the silylated aldehyde 7 (20.56 g, 88%) as a colorless oil. R_f = 0.43 (9% EtOAc in hexane); IR (film) 2956, 2930, 2858, 1697, 1637, 1256, 1103 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 9.53 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 6.89 (dt, *J* = 15.6, 6.8 Hz, 1H), 6.18 (dd, *J* = 15.6, 7.6 Hz, 1H), 3.80 (t, *J* = 6.0 Hz, 2H), 2.56 (dt, *J* = 6.4, 6.4 Hz, 2H), 0.90 (s, 9H), 0.07 (s, 6H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 193.5, 155.3, 134.2, 61.0, 35.9, 25.7 (×3), 18.1, -5.5 (×2); HRMS (+CI) calcd for C₁₁H₂₃O₂Si (M+H⁺) 215.1467, found 215.1461.

D. Synthesis of Alkyl Triflate 10.

(1'S,2S,2'R,3S,E)-2'-(N-Benzyl-N-mesitylenesulfonyl)amino-1'-phenyl-1'-propyl 7-[(*tert*-Butyl-dimethylsilyl)oxy]-3-hydroxy-2-methylhept-4-enoate.



A solution of the chiral ester 8 (19.19 g, 40.0 mmol) in anhydrous CH₂Cl₂ (80 mL) charged in an ovendried 250-mL round-bottom flask under a nitrogen atmosphere was cooled in dry ice-acetone bath (-78 °C). To the solution was added Et_3N (15.0 mL, 108.0 mmol) via a syringe followed by stirring at -78 °C for 5 min. A solution of dicyclohexylboron triflate (1.0 M in hexane, 92.4 mL, 92.4 mmol) was added dropwise over 50 min. The resultant mixture was stirred at -78 °C for 2 h followed by adding a solution of the aldehyde 7 (6.60 g, 30.8 mmol) in anhydrous CH₂Cl₂ (5 mL) dropwise. The resultant mixture was stirred for 5 h from -78 °C to room temperature, and then the reaction was quenched by a buffer solution (pH = 7, 50 mL). The reaction mixture was diluted with MeOH (100 mL) and 30% H_2O_2 (60 mL) and stirred vigorously for overnight. The mixture was concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was partitioned between H₂O and CH₂Cl₂. The aqueous layer was extracted with CH₂Cl₂ (100 mL \times 3), and the combined organic layer was washed with brine, dried over anhydrous Na₂SO₄, filtered, and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by flash column chromatography (silica gel, eluted with 9% EtOAc in hexane) to give the anti-aldol product (17.52 g, 82% with 95:5 dr) as a light vellow viscous oil. $R_f = 0.39$ (17% EtOAc in hexane); $[\alpha]_D^{22}$ -48.8 (c 0.24, CHCl₃); IR (film) 3500 (br), 2927, 2857, 1736, 1457, 1378, 1320, 1253, 1153, 1095, 1015 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) & 7.33–7.29 (m, 2H), 7.27– 7.15 (m, 6H), 6.88 (s, 2H), 6.86–6.83 (m, 2H), 5.82 (d, J = 4.0 Hz, 1H), 5.70 (dt, J = 15.2, 6.8 Hz, 1H), 5.46 (dd, J = 15.6, 7.6 Hz, 1H), 4.79 and 4.57 (ABq, J = 16.8 Hz, 2H), 4.14–4.05 (m, 2H), 3.63 (t, J = 6.4

Hz, 2H), 2.51–2.45 (m, 1H), 2.50 (s, 6H), 2.28 (s, 3H), 2.28–2.22 (m, 2H), 1.16 (d, J = 6.8 Hz, 3H), 1.06 (d, J = 7.2 Hz, 3H), 0.88 (s, 9H), 0.04 (s, 6H) (the signal for OH not observed); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 174.5, 142.7, 140.4 (×2), 138.8, 138.4, 133.6, 132.3 (×2), 131.7, 131.4, 128.6 (×2), 128.5 (×2), 128.1, 127.8 (×2), 127.3, 126.0 (×2), 78.4, 75.0, 62.7, 57.0, 48.4, 45.9, 36.0, 26.1 (×3), 23.1 (×2), 21.0, 18.5, 14.2, 13.5, -5.1 (×2); HRMS (+ESI) calcd for C₃₉H₅₅NO₆SSiNa (M+Na⁺) 716.3417, found 716.3416.

(1'S,2S,2'R,3S,E)-2'-(N-Benzyl-N-mesitylenesulfonyl)amino-1'-phenyl-1'-propyl 3,7-[Bis(*tert*-butyldimethylsilyl)oxy]-3-hydroxy-2-methylhept-4-enoate (9).



To a solution of the anti-aldol compound (20.82 g, 30.0 mmol) and 2,6-lutidine (5.2 mL, 45.0 mmol) in anhydrous CH₂Cl₂ (100 mL) cooled in an dry ice-acetone bath (-78 °C) was added TBSOTf (8.3 mL, 36.0 mmol) via a syringe follow by stirring at the same temperature for 1 h. The reaction was quenched by saturated aqueous solution of NaHCO₃, and the reaction mixture was extracted with CH_2Cl_2 (100 mL \times 3). The combined organic layer was washed with brine, dried over anhydrous Na₂SO₄, filtered, and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by flash column chromatography (silica gel, eluted with 9% EtOAc in hexane) to provide the bis-silvl ether 9 as a light yellow oil (22.3 g, 92%). $R_f =$ 0.71 (25% EtOAc in hexane); $[\alpha]_D^{22}$ -35.4 (c 1.0, CHCl₃); IR (film) 2936, 2858, 1742, 1459, 1376, 1323, 1251, 1154, 1097, 1049 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.37 (br d, J = 7.2 Hz, 2H), 7.30–7.15 (m, 4H), 7.10 (br dd, J = 7.6, 7.2 Hz, 2H), 6.87 (s, 2H), 6.76 (br d, J = 7.2 Hz, 2H), 5.71 (d, J = 5.2 Hz, 1H), 5.55 (dt, J = 15.6, 6.8 Hz, 1H), 5.28 (dd, J = 15.6, 7.6 Hz, 1H), 4.83 and 4.46 (ABq, J = 16.4 Hz, 2H), 4.24 (dd, *J* = 7.2, 7.2 Hz, 1H), 4.04 (qd, *J* = 6.8, 5.2 Hz, 1H), 3.58 (t, *J* = 6.8 Hz, 2H), 2.48 (dq, *J* = 7.2, 7.2 Hz, 1H), 2.43 (s, 6H), 2.30 (s, 3H), 2.19 (dt, *J* = 6.8, 6.8 Hz, 2H), 1.15 (d, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 3H), 0.92 (d, J = 7.2 Hz, 3H), 0.92 (d 3H), 0.87 (s, 9H), 0.83 (s, 9H), 0.03 (s, 6H), -0.01 (s, 3H), -0.01 (s, 3H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 173.1, 142.6, 140.5 (×2), 138.7, 138.5, 133.3, 132.3 (×2), 132.0, 130.0, 128.5 (×2), 128.4 (×2), 128.2 (×2), 127.9, 127.4, 126.5 (×2), 77.9, 75.2, 62.9, 56.9, 48.3, 47.0, 36.0, 26.1 (×6), 23.1 (×2), 21.0, 18.5, 18.3, 14.5, $12.9, -4.1, -4.6, -5.2 (\times 2)$; HRMS (+ESI) calcd for C₄₅H₆₉NO₆SSi₂Na (M+Na⁺) 830.4282, found 830.4285.

(2R,3S,E)-3,7-Bis-[(tert-butyldimethylsilyl)oxy]-2-methylhept-4-en-1-ol.

To a solution of the ester **9** (21.00 g, 26.0 mmol) in anhydrous CH_2Cl_2 (90 mL) cooled in a dry ice–acetone bath (–78 °C) was added DIBAL-H (1.0 M in hexane, 65 mL, 65 mmol) dropwise followed by stirring at the same temperature for 1 h. The reaction was allowed to warm to 0 °C and quenched by carefully adding

MeOH (100 mL) at 0 °C. Saturated aqueous solution of potassium sodium tartrate was added to the reaction mixture followed by stirring at room temperature for overnight. The resultant mixture was extracted with CH₂Cl₂ (100 mL × 3), the combined organic layer was washed with brine, dried over anhydrous Na₂SO₄, filtered, and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by flash column chromatography (silica gel, eluted with 9% EtOAc in hexane) to provide the alcohol (9.1 g, 90%) as a colorless oil (The chiral auxiliary was recovered from the silica gel column by eluting with 25% EtOAc in hexane). $R_f = 0.40$ (9% EtOAc in hexane); $[\alpha]_D^{22}$ +8.4 (*c* 2.0, CHCl₃); IR (film) 3450 (br), 2956, 2930, 2888, 2858, 1472, 1255, 1100 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 5.58 (dt, *J* = 15.6, 6.8 Hz, 1H), 5.49 (dd, *J* = 15.6, 6.8 Hz, 1H), 4.00 (t, *J* = 6.8 Hz, 1H), 3.71 (ABqd, *J* = 10.8, 3.2 Hz, 1H), 3.64 (t, *J* = 6.4 Hz, 2H), 3.56 (ABqd, *J* = 10.8, 6.4 Hz, 1H), 2.26 (dt, *J* = 6.4, 6.4 Hz, 2H), 1.74–1.60 (m, 1H), 0.90 (d, *J* = 6.4 Hz, 3H), 0.89 (s, 18H), 0.08 (s, 3H), 0.05 (s, 6H), 0.03 (s, 3H) (the signal for OH not observed); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 134.1, 128.9, 79.8, 66.4, 62.9, 41.1, 36.0, 26.1 (×3), 26.0 (×3), 18.5, 18.2, 14.3, -3.6, -4.7, -5.2 (×2); HRMS (-CI) calcd for C₂₀H₄₃O₃Si₂ (M-H⁺) 387.2751, found 387.2755.

(2*R*,3*S*,*E*)-3,7-Bis-[(*tert*-butyldimethylsilyl)oxy]-2-methylhept-4-en-1-yl Trifluoromethanesulfonate (10).



To a solution of the primary alcohol (894.0 mg, 2.3 mmol) in anhydrous CH₂Cl₂ (10 mL) cooled in a dry ice-acetone bath (-78 °C) were added dropwise 2,6-lutidine (0.41 mL, 3.5 mmol) and Tf₂O (1.0 M in CH₂Cl₂, 2.8 mL, 2.8 mmol). The resulted mixture was stirred at the same temperature for 1 h. The reaction was quenched by saturated aqueous solution of NaHCO₃ and the reaction mixture was extracted with CH_2Cl_2 (10 mL \times 3). The combined organic layer was washed with brine, dried over anhydrous Na₂SO₄, filtered, and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by filtering through a short pad of Celite and anhydrous Na₂SO₄ with eluting with 10% EtOAc in hexanes. The combined filtrate was concentrated under reduced pressure and the residue was further dried under vacuum to give the triflate 10 (1.0 g, 85%) as a colorless oil. $R_f = 0.80$ (9% EtOAc in hexane); $[\alpha]_D^{22} + 4.8$ (c 1.0, CHCl₃); IR (film) 2956, 2932, 2889, 2859, 1415, 1248, 1218, 1148 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 5.62 (dt, J = 15.2, 6.8 Hz, 1H), 5.40 (ddt, J = 15.6, 7.6, 1.2 Hz, 1H), 4.61 (ABqd, J = 9.6, 4.4 Hz, 1H), 4.50 (ABqd, J = 9.6, 6.4 Hz, 1H), 3.94 (dd, J = 7.2, 7.2 Hz, 1H), 3.67–3.61 (m, 2H), 2.26 (dtd, J = 6.8, 6.8, 1.2 Hz, 2H), 2.02–1.92 (m, 1H), 0.98 (d, J = 6.8 Hz, 3H), 0.89 (s, 9H), 0.88 (s, 9H), 0.05 (s, 6H), 0.04 (s, 3H), 0.01 (s, 3H); ¹³C NMR $(100 \text{ MHz}, \text{CDCl}_3) \delta 132.6, 130.3, 118.8 (q, J_{C-F} = 319.6 \text{ Hz}), 79.6, 74.9, 62.8, 40.2, 36.0, 26.1 (×3), 25.9$ (×3), 18.5, 18.2, 13.3, -3.7, -4.9, -5.2 (×2); HRMS (+CI) calcd for C₂₁H₄₄F₃O₅SSi₂ (M+H⁺) 521.2400, found 521.2416.

E. Alkynylation of Alkyl Triflate 10.

(5*R*,6*R*,10*S*,*E*)-1,5-Bis-[(*tert*-Butyldimethylsilyl)oxy]-10-[(4'-methoxybenzyl)oxy]-6-methyldodec-3en-8-yne (12a).



To a solution of the alkyne (S)-11 (70.0 mg, 3.4×10^{-1} mmol, 1.7 equiv) in anhydrous THF (3 mL) cooled in a dry ice-acetone bath at -78 °C was added *n*-BuLi (2.0 M in cyclohexane, 0.15 mL, 0.3 mmol, 1.5 equiv) followed by stirring at the same temperature for 2 h. HMPA (0.14 mL, 0.8 mmol, 4.0 equiv) was added to the above solution and the resultant mixture was stirred at -78 °C for 1 h to form the lithium acetylide. Then, a solution of the triflate 10 (100.0 mg, 0.2 mmol, 1.0 equiv) in anhydrous THF (2 mL) was added very slowly via a syringe to the lithium acetylide solution cooled at -78 °C followed by stirring at the same temperature for 2 h. The reaction was then allowed to warm to room temperature within 1 h and was quenched by saturated aqueous solution of NH₄Cl. The reaction mixture was extracted with EtOAc $(20 \text{ mL} \times 3)$ and the combined organic layer was washed with brine, dried over anhydrous Na₂SO₄, filtered, and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by flash column chromatography (silica gel, eluting with 9% EtOAc in hexane) to afford 12a (108.0 mg, 95%) as a pale-yellow oil. $R_f = 0.85$ (9% EtOAc in hexane); $[\alpha]_D^{20}$ -63.6 (c 1.0, CHCl₃); IR (film) 2956, 2930, 2857, 1514, 1463, 1250, 1099, 1062 cm^{-1} ; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.33–7.28 (m, 2H), 6.91–6.87 (m, 2H), 5.57 (td, J = 15.6, 6.8 Hz, 1H), 5.42 (dd, J = 15.6, 7.6 Hz, 1H), 4.73 and 4.44 (d, J = 11.6 Hz, 2H), 4.02–3.94 (m, 2H), 3.81 (s, 3H), 3.65 (td, J = 6.7, 1.6 Hz, 2H), 2.36 (ABqdd, J = 16.4, 5.2, 2.0 Hz, 1H), 2.29–2.21 (m, 3H), 1.80–1.68 (m, 3H), 1.00 (t, J = 7.2 Hz, 3H), 0.96 (d, J = 6.8 Hz, 3H), 0.90 (s, 9H), 0.90 (s, 9H), 0.06 (s, 9H), 0.02 (s, 3H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) & 159.3, 133.5, 130.6, 129.7 (×2), 128.7, 113.9 (×2), 85.4, 80.2, 76.8, 70.1, 70.0, 63.1, 55.4, 39.4, 36.1, 29.4, 26.1 (×3), 26.1 (×3), 22.0, 18.5, 18.3, 15.6, 10.0, -3.8, -4.7, -5.2 (×2); HRMS (+CI) calcd for $C_{33}H_{62}NO_4Si_2(M+NH_4^+)$ 592.4217, found 592.4220.

Synthesis of 12.



When (*rac*)-11 was used instead of (*S*)-11 in the alkylation of the triflate 10, a 1:1 mixture of the two C10epimers 12 was obtained as a pale-yellow oil. $R_f = 0.85$ (9% EtOAc in hexane); $[\alpha]_D^{22}$ +1.6 (*c* 1.0, CHCl₃); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 159.3, 133.5/133.5 (two epimers), 130.6, 129.7 (×2), 128.7, 113.9 (×2), 85.4, 80.2, 76.8 (overlapped with solvent residue peak), 70.1/70.1 (two epimers), 70.0/70.0 (two epimers), 63.1, 55.4, 39.4, 36.1, 29.4/29.4 (two epimers), 26.1 (×3), 26.1 (×3), 22.0, 18.5, 18.3, 15.7, 10.0, -3.8, -4.7, -5.1 (×2). IR, ¹H NMR, and HRMS data of 12 are identical to those of 12a. Alternative Procedure for Synthesis of 12. An alternative procedure using a different addition order was tried but it gave a lower yield of the product. To a solution of the alkyne (*rac*)-11 (388.0 mg, 1.9 mmol) in anhydrous THF (2 mL) cooled in a dry ice–acetone bath at -78 °C was added *n*-BuLi (2.0 M in cyclohexane, 0.9 mL, 1,7 mmol) followed by stirring at the same temperature for 1 h, and then, allowing warm to room temperature to form the lithium acetylide. A separate flask was charged with the triflate 10 (500.0 mg, 9.6×10^{-1} mmol) and HMPA (0.7 mL, 3.8 mmol) in anhydrous THF (5 mL) and cooled in a dry ice–acetone bath at -78 °C. To the mixture was added the above prepared lithium acetylide dropwise via a syringe followed by stirring at the same temperature for 2 h. The reaction was allowed to warm to room temperature within 1 h and quenched by saturated aqueous solution of NH₄Cl. The reaction mixture was extracted with EtOAc (30 mL × 3) and the combined organic layer was washed with brine, dried over anhydrous Na₂SO₄, filtered, and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by flash column chromatography (silica gel, eluting with 5% EtOAc in hexane) to give a 50:50 mixture of the two C10-epimers **12** (286.0 mg, 52%) as a colorless oil.

F. Synthesis of Bis-THF Compounds 23a and 23b (Method A).

(5*R*,6*R*,10*R*,*E*)- and (5*R*,6*R*,10*S*,*E*)-5-[(*tert*-Butyldimethylsilyl)oxy]-10-[(4'-methoxybenzyl)oxy]-6-methyldodec-3-en-8-yn-1-ol (13).



To a solution of the bis-TBS ether **12** (1.35 g, 2.3 mmol) in THF (10 mL) cooled in an ice–water bath at 0 °C was added a mixture of TBAF (1.0 M in THF, 7.0 mL, 7.0 mmol) and AcOH (0.4 mL, 7.0 mmol). The resultant mixture was then stirred at room temperature for 5 h. The reaction was quenched by saturated aqueous solution of NaHCO₃ and the reaction mixture was extracted with Et₂O (20 mL × 3). The combined organic layer was washed with brine, dried over anhydrous Na₂SO₄, filtered, and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by flash column chromatography (silica gel, eluting with 25% EtOAc in hexane) to give the primary alcohol **13** (1.01 g, 93%; a 50:50 mixture of two C10-epimers) as a colorless oil. R_f = 0.55 (25% EtOAc in hexane); [α]_D²² –6.8 (*c* 1.0, CHCl₃); IR (film) 3421 (br), 2957, 2931, 2857, 1613, 1514, 1463, 1250, 1058 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.30–7.27 (m, 2H), 6.88–6.85 (m, 2H), 5.60–5.45 (m, 2H), 4.71 and 4.43 (ABq, *J* = 11.6 Hz, 2H), 4.02–3.95 (m, 2H), 3.80 (s, 3H), 3.65 (t, *J* = 6.4 Hz, 2H), 2.37–2.18 (m, 4H), 1.80–1.67 (m, 3H), 0.99 (t, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 3H), 0.96 (d, *J* = 6.8 Hz, 3H), 0.89 (s, 9H), 0.06 (s, 3H), 0.01 (s, 3H) (the signal for OH not observed); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 159.3, 134.7, 130.6, 129.7 (×2), 127.9, 113.9 (×2), 85.1, 80.4, 76.5, 70.1, 70.0, 62.2, 55.4, 39.3, 35.8, 29.3, 26.0 (×3), 22.0, 18.3, 15.6, 10.0, –3.9, –4.7; HRMS (–CI) calcd for C₂₇H₄₄O₄Si (M[¬]) 460.3009, found 460.3013.

(5*R*,6*R*,10*R*,*E*)- and (5*R*,6*R*,10*S*,*E*)-5-[(*tert*-Butyldimethylsilyl)oxy]-10-[(4'-methoxybenzyl)oxy]-6-methyldodec-3-en-8-ynyl Methanesulfonate (14).



To a solution of the primary alcohol **13** (152.0 mg, 3.3×10^{-1} mmol) in anhydrous CH₂Cl₂ (4 mL) cooled in an ice–water bath at 0 °C were added Et₃N (0.1 mL, 6.6×10^{-1} mmol) and MsCl (39 µL, 5.0×10^{-1} mmol) followed by stirring at the same temperature for 1 h. The reaction was quenched by saturated aqueous solution of NaHCO₃ and the reaction mixture was extracted with CH₂Cl₂ (10 mL × 3). The combined organic layer was washed with brine, dried over anhydrous Na₂SO₄, filtered, and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by flash column chromatography (silica gel, eluting with 25% EtOAc in hexane) to give the mesylate **14** (165.0 mg, 92%; a 50:50 mixture of two C10-epimers) as a pale-yellow oil. $R_f = 0.55$ (25% EtOAc in hexane); IR (film) 2957, 2932, 2857, 1613, 1514, 1463, 1359, 1249, 1176, 1061 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.30–7.26 (m, 2H), 6.90–6.86 (m, 2H), 5.60–5.45 (m, 2H), 4.71 and 4.43 (ABq, J = 11.2 Hz, 2H), 4.23 (t, J = 6.4 Hz, 2H), 4.04–3.95 (m, 2H), 3.80 (s, 3H), 2.99 (s, 3H), 2.50 (td, J = 6.0, 5.2 Hz, 2H), 2.32 (ABqd, J = 16.4, 4.0 Hz, 1H), 2.23 (ABqd, J = 16.8, 5.6 Hz, 1H), 1.79–1.65 (m, 3H), 0.99 (t, J = 7.6 Hz, 3H), 0.95 (d, J = 7.2 Hz, 3H), 0.89 (s, 9H), 0.06 (s, 3H), 0.01 (s, 3H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 159.3, 135.7, 130.6, 129.7 (×2), 125.4, 113.9 (×2), 85.0, 80.5, 76.1, 70.1, 70.0, 68.8, 55.4, 39.3, 37.6, 32.2, 29.4, 26.0 (×3), 22.0, 18.3, 15.6, 10.0, –3.9, –4.7; HRMS (–CI) calcd for C₂₈H₄₆O₆SSi (M[¬]) 538.2784, found 538.2798.

(1'*R*,2*S*,2'*R*,3*R*,6'*R*)- and (1'*R*,2*S*,2'*R*,3*R*,6'*S*)-2-{1'-[(*tert*-Butyldimethylsilyl)oxy]-6'-[(4"-methoxy-benzyl)oxy]-2'-methyloct-4'-ynyl}tetrahydrofuran-3-ol (16).



To a solution of the mesylate **14** (165.0 mg, 3.0×10^{-1} mmol) in *t*-BuOH and H₂O (v/v = 1:1, 3 mL) cooled in an ice–water bath at 0 °C were added MeSO₂NH₂ (58.0 mg, 6.0×10^{-1} mmol) and (DHQD)₂PHAL (38.0 mg, 4.9×10^{-2} mmol). Then, K₂CO₃ (125.0 mg, 9.0×10^{-1} mmol), K₃Fe(CN)₆ (297.0 mg, 9.0×10^{-1} mmol) and K₂OsO₄·2H₂O (4.5 mg, 1.2×10^{-2} mmol) were sequentially added. The resulted mixture was stirred at 0 °C for 18 h and then the reaction was quenched by H₂O. The reaction mixture was extracted with EtOAc (10 mL × 3) and the combined organic layer was washed with brine, dried over anhydrous Na₂SO₄, filtered, and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was passed through a short silica gel plug eluting with 50% EtOAc in hexane and the filtrate was concentrated under reduced pressure to give the crude diol 15 (161.0 mg), which was used for the next step without further purification.

A solution of the above crude diol **15** (161.0 mg) in pyridine (3 mL) was heated at 90 °C for 4 h. After cooling to room temperature, pyridine in the reaction mixture was removed under vacuum pump pressure and the residue was purified by flash column chromatography (silica gel, eluting with 25% EtOAc in hexane) to give the THF product **16** (112.0 mg, 77% yield for two steps; a 50:50 mixture of two C6'-epimers) as a pale-yellow oil. $R_f = 0.64$ (25% EtOAc in hexane); IR (film) 3463 (br), 2956, 2933, 2857, 1613, 1514, 1463, 1249, 1069 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.30–7.26 (m, 2H), 6.90–6.85 (m, 2H), 4.71 and 4.42 (ABq, J = 11.2 Hz, 2H), 4.51–4.46 (m, 1H), 4.40 (d, J = 3.2 Hz, 1H, OH), 4.15–4.10 (m, 1H), 4.06 (ddd, J = 8.4, 8.0, 8.0 Hz, 1H), 3.99 (t, J = 6.4 Hz, 1H), 3.83 (ddd, J = 12.4, 8.4, 4.0 Hz, 1H), 3.80 (s, 3H), 3.66 (br s, 1H), 2.48 (ABqdd, J = 12.0, 4.8, 2.0 Hz, 1H), 2.40 (ABqd, J = 12.0, 6.0 Hz, 1H), 2.15–1.94 (m, 3H), 1.75–1.66 (m, 2H), 1.12 (d, J = 6.8 Hz, 3H), 0.99 (t, J = 7.6 Hz, 3H), 0.92 (s, 9H), 0.18 (s, 3H), 0.17 (s, 3H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 159.3, 130.5, 129.6 (×2), 113.9 (×2), 84.2, 81.3, 80.9, 76.1, 72.8, 70.1, 70.0/70.0 (two epimers), 66.0, 55.4, 36.8, 36.4, 29.3, 26.1 (×3), 23.0, 18.4, 16.3, 10.0, – 4.3, -4.8; HRMS (+CI) calcd for C₂₇H₄₅O₅Si (M+H⁺) 477.3036, found 477.3016.

(1'*R*,2*S*,2'*R*,3*R*,6'*R*)- and (1'*R*,2*S*,2'*R*,3*R*,6'*S*)-3-[(*tert*-Butyldimethylsilyl)oxy]-2-{1'-[(*tert*-butyldimethylsilyl)oxy]-6'-[(4"-methoxybenzyl)oxy]-2'-methyloct- 4'-ynyl}tetrahydrofuran (17).



To a solution of the alcohol 16 (362.3 mg, 7.6×10^{-1} mmol) in anhydrous CH₂Cl₂ (7 mL) cooled in a dry ice-acetone bath at -78 °C was added 2,6-lutidine (177.0 L, 1.5 mmol) and TBSOTf (261.8 µL, 1.1 mmol) followed by stirring at same temperature for 2 h. The reaction was quenched by saturated aqueous solution of NaHCO₃ (5 mL) and the reaction mixture was extracted by CH₂Cl₂ (10 mL \times 3). The combined organic layer was washed with brine, dried over anhydrous Na₂SO₄, filtered, and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by flash column chromatography (silica gel, eluting with 9% EtOAc in hexane) to give the bis-TBS ether 17 (426.7 mg, 95%; a 50:50 mixture of two C6'-epimers) as a pale-yellow oil. R_f = 0.88 (25% EtOAc in hexane); IR (film) 2956, 2931, 2857, 1513, 1250, 1074, 1040 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.32–7.28 (m, 2H), 6.89–6.86 (m, 2H), 4.73 and 4.45 (ABq, *J* = 11.6 Hz, 2H), 4.41–4.37 (m, 1H), 4.03–3.93 (m, 3H), 3.80 (s, 3H), 3.77 (ddd, J = 12.4, 8.4, 4.0 Hz, 1H), 3.58 (dd, J = 4.8, 4.0 Hz, 1H), 2.66 (ABq, J = 16.4 Hz, 1H), 2.24 (ABqd, J = 16.4, 10.4 Hz, 1H), 2.19–1.73 (m, 5H), 1.12 (d, *J* = 6.8 Hz, 3H), 0.99 (t, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 3H), 0.92 (s, 9H), 0.91 (s, 9H), 0.12 (s, 6H), 0.10 (s, 3H), 0.08 (s, 3H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 159.2, 130.8, 129.7 (×2), 113.8 (×2), 87.2/87.2 (two epimers), 86.5, 79.2/79.2 (two epimers), 73.1, 72.9, 70.1, 69.8, 65.8, 55.3, 37.0/36.9 (two epimers), 35.6, 29.4, 26.2 (×3), 26.1 (×3), 21.2, 18.4, 18.3, 17.1/17.1 (two epimers), 10.0, -3.7, -3.7, -4.3, -4.3; HRMS (+CI) calcd for $C_{33}H_{62}NO_5Si_2$ (M+NH₄⁺) 608.4167, found 608.4144.

(2'S,3R,3'R,7R,8R)- and (2'S,3S,3'R,7R,8R)-8-[(*tert*-Butyldimethylsilyl)oxy]-8-{3'-[(*tert*-butyldimethylsilyl)oxy]tetrahydrofuran-2-yl}-7-methyloct-4-yn-3-ol (18).



To a solution of the PMB ether 17 (426.7 mg, 7.2×10^{-1} mmol) in CH₂Cl₂ (7 mL) cooled in an ice–water bath at 0 °C were added pH 7.0 buffer (7 mL) and DDQ (326.9 mg, 14.4×10^{-1} mmol). The resultant mixture was stirred at the same temperature for 2 h and the reaction was quenched by saturated aqueous solution of NaHCO₃. The reaction mixture was extracted with CH_2Cl_2 (20 mL \times 3) and the combined organic layer was washed with brine, dried over anhydrous Na₂SO₄, filtered, and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by flash column chromatography (silica gel, eluting with 10% EtOAc in hexane) to give the alcohol 18 (308.5 mg, 91%; a 50:50 mixture of two C3 epimers) as a paleyellow oil. $R_f = 0.76$ (25% EtOAc in hexane); IR (film) 3377 (br), 2957, 2931, 2858, 1463, 1255, 1190, 1137, 1078 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 4.38–4.34 (m, 1H), 4.32–4.25 (m, 1H), 3.97 (dd, J = 4.8, 2.0 Hz, 1H), 3.93 (ddd, J = 8.4, 8.4, 7.2 Hz, 1H), 3.75 (ddd, J = 12.4, 8.4, 4.4 Hz, 1H), 3.54 (dd, J = 5.2, 3.6 Hz, 1H), 2.60 (ddd, J = 16.8, 4.4, 2.0 Hz, 1H), 2.17 (ddd, J = 16.8, 9.6, 1.6 Hz, 1H), 2.10–1.85 (m, 3H), 1.74 (dd, J = 5.2, 2.4 Hz, 1H), 1.70 (d, J = 2.4 Hz, 1H, OH), 1.67 (dd, J = 8.8, 2.4 Hz, 1H), 1.05 (d, J = 7.6 Hz, 3H), 0.99 (t, J = 7.6 Hz, 3H), 0.90 (s, 9H), 0.87 (s, 9H), 0.10 (s, 6H), 0.07 (s, 3H), 0.05 (s, 3H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) & 86.5, 86.3, 81.3/81.3 (two epimers), 72.9, 72.8, 65.8, 64.2, 36.9/36.9 (two epimers), 35.5, 31.4, 26.1 (×3), 26.1 (×3), 21.1/21.1 (two epimers), 18.4, 18.3, 16.9/16.9 (two epimers), 9.6, -3.6, -3.7, -4.2, -4.3; HRMS (+CI) calcd for C₂₅H₅₁O₄Si₂ (M+H⁺) 471.3326, found 471.3307.

(1*R*,2*R*,2'*S*,3'*R*,*E*)-1-[(*tert*-Butyldimethylsilyl)oxy]-1-{3'-[(*tert*-butyldimethylsilyl)-oxy]tetrahydro-furan-2'-yl]-2-methyloct-5-en-4-one (19).



To a solution of the propargyl alcohol **18** (308.5 mg, 6.6×10^{-1} mmol) in degassed anhydrous PhMe (4 mL) at room temperature, was added a solution of (Ph₃PAuNTf₂)₂·PhMe (10.4 mg, 6.6×10^{-3} mmol, 2.0 mol% Au) in degassed anhydrous PhMe (2.5 mL) via a syringe, followed by the addition of anhydrous MeOH (19.5 µL, 6.6×10^{-1} mmol). The resultant mixture was stirred at room temperature for 12 h and the reaction mixture was concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by flash column chromatography (silica gel, eluting with 9% EtOAc in hexane) to give the enone **19** (236.2 mg, 76%) as a pale-yellow oil. $R_f = 0.58$ (9% EtOAc in hexane); $[\alpha]_D^{22} -22.7$ (*c* 1.0, CHCl₃); IR (film) 2957, 2930, 2857,

1675, 1629, 1472, 1462, 1255, 1078 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 6.92 (dt, *J* = 16.0, 6.4 Hz, 1H), 6.09 (dt, *J* = 16.0, 1.6 Hz, 1H), 4.38–4.35 (m, 1H), 3.96–3.88 (m, 2H), 3.76 (ddd, *J* = 12.8, 8.4, 4.4 Hz, 1H), 3.61 (dd, *J* = 4.4, 4.0 Hz, 1H), 3.08 (ABqd, *J* = 15.6, 3.6 Hz, 1H), 2.50–2.41 (m, 1H), 2.33 (ABqd, *J* = 15.6, 9.6 Hz, 1H), 2.26–2.18 (m, 2H), 2.05–1.86 (m, 2H), 1.07 (t, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 3H), 0.94 (d, *J* = 6.8 Hz, 3H), 0.90 (s, 9H), 0.89 (s, 9H), 0.10 (s, 3H), 0.09 (s, 3H), 0.09, (s, 3H), 0.07 (s, 3H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 202.1, 148.2, 130.2, 87.0, 73.8, 73.0, 65.9, 43.0, 35.5, 33.2, 26.2 (×3), 26.1 (×3), 25.6, 18.4, 18.2, 17.6, 12.5, -3.8, -3.9, -4.2, -4.3; HRMS (–CI) calcd for C₂₅H₄₉O₄Si₂ (M–H⁺) 469.3169, found 469.3157.

(1*R*,2*R*,2'*S*,3'*R*,4*S*,*E*)-1-[(*tert*-Butyldimethylsilyl)oxy]-1-{3'-[(*tert*-butyldimethylsilyl)oxy]tetrahydrofuran-2'-yl]-2-methyloct-5-en-4-ol (20).



(*R*)-2-Methyl-CBS-oxazaborolidine (138.9 mg, 5.0×10^{-1} mmol) was charged into to a flame-dried flask in a glove box under a nitrogen atmosphere and the loaded flask was sealed with a silicon septum. The sealed flask was relocated to a fumefood and anhydrous THF (3 mL) was added in via a syringe at room temperature to dissolve the solid. The resultant solution was then cooled in an ice-salt water bath (-10 °C) followed by slowly adding a solution of the enone 19 (236.2 mg, 5.0×10^{-1} mmol) in anhydrous THF (2 mL) via a syringe. To the above mixture was then added BH₃·THF (1.0 M in THF, 0.6 mL, 6.0×10^{-1} mmol) dropwise followed by stirring at the same temperature for 1 h. The reaction was quenched by addition of MeOH (2 mL) and the reaction mixture was concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by flash column chromatography (silica gel, eluting with 10% EtOAc in hexane) to give the allylic alcohol 20 (212.8 mg, 90%; as an 87:13 mixture of C4-epimers) as a pale-yellow oil. $R_f = 0.79$ $(25\% \text{ EtOAc in hexane}); \left[\alpha\right]_{D}^{22} - 29.8 (c 1.0, CHCl_3); IR (film) 3449 (br), 2958, 2930, 2857, 1632, 1462, 1$ 1255, 1076 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 5.68 (dt, J = 15.2, 6.4 Hz, 1H), 5.45 (dd, J = 15.2, 6.8 Hz, 1H), 4.35 (br s, 1H), 4.23–4.16 (m, 1H), 4.01 (d, J = 6.0 Hz, 1H), 3.94 (ddd, J = 8.8, 7.6, 7.6 Hz, 1H), 3.81 (ddd, J = 12.0, 8.8, 4.0 Hz, 1H), 3.58 (dd, J = 6.0, 2.8 Hz, 1H), 3.19 (br s, 0.87H, OH for the major epimer),3.10 (br s, 0.13H, OH for minor epimer), 2.08–1.80 (m, 6H), 1.48–1.40 (m, 1H), 1.01–0.96 (m, 6H), 0.90 (s, 9H), 0.88 (s, 9H), 0.10 (s, 6H), 0.07–0.05 (m, 6H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 132.5, 132.4, 87.4, 73.5, 72.5, 71.1, 65.7, 40.1, 35.3, 32.2, 26.1 (×6), 25.4, 19.3, 18.4, 18.3, 13.6, -3.5, -3.8, -4.1 (×2); HRMS (-CI) calcd for C₂₅H₅₁O₄Si₂ (M-H⁺) 471.3326, found 471.3308.

S_N2 Cyclization of the Enantiomerically Pure Allylic Mesylate 21.

(2*S*,2'*R*,3*R*,3'*R*,5'*R*,*E*)-5'-(But-1"-enyl)-3'-methyloctahydro[2,2']bifuran-3-ol (23a) and (2*S*,2'*R*,3*R*,3'*R*,5'*S*,*E*)-5'-(But-1"-enyl)-3'-methyloctahydro[2,2']bifuran-3-ol (23b).



To a solution of the allylic alcohol **20** (47.3 mg, 1.0×10^{-1} mmol) in anhydrous CH₂Cl₂ (1 mL) cooled in an ice–water bath (0 °C) was added (*i*-Pr)₂NEt (41.3 µL, 2.5×10^{-1} mmol) and MsCl (15.5 µL, 2.0×10^{-1} mmol) followed by stirring at the same temperature for 4 h. The reaction was quenched by adding saturated aqueous NaHCO₃ (10 mL) and the reaction mixture was extracted with CH₂Cl₂ (10 mL × 3). The combined organic layer was washed with brine, dried over anhydrous Na₂SO₄, filtered, and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue (crude allylic mesylate **21**) was used directly for the next step without column chromatographic purification.

To a solution of the crude allylic mesylate 21 obtained above in THF (0.5 mL) cooled in an ice-water bath (0 °C) was added HF·pyridine complex (0.72 mL, 80.0 mmol) followed by stirring at room temperature for 10 h. The reaction was guenched by saturated aqueous $NaHCO_3$ (5 mL) and the reaction mixture was extracted by Et_2O (10 mL \times 3). The combined organic layer was washed with brine, dried over anhydrous Na₂SO₄, filtered, and concentration under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by flash column chromatography (silica gel, eluting with 25% EtOAc in hexane) to give an inseparable mixture of the two epimeric bis-THF products 23a and 23b (12.7 mg, 56% for 2 steps; a 40:60 mixture of 23a and 23b) as a colorless oil. $R_f = 0.38$ (25% EtOAc in hexane); $[\alpha]_D^{22} - 17.3$ (c 0.7, CHCl₃); IR (film) 3442 (br), 2960, 2928, 2875, 1460, 1376, 1068 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃; a 40:60 mixture of **23a** and **23b**) δ 5.73– 5.63 (m, 1H), 5.43 (dd, J = 15.2, 7.6 Hz, 0.4H for **23a**), 5.39 (dd, J = 15.2, 7.2 Hz, 0.6H for **23b**), 4.52– 4.47 (m, 1H), 4.41–4.33 (m, 1H), 4.07 (ddd, J = 8.4, 8.4, 7.2 Hz, 1H), 3.90–3.80 (m, 1H), 3.78 (dd, J = 7.2, 7.2 Hz, 0.4H for 23a), 3.70 (dd, J = 7.2, 6.0 Hz, 0.6H for 23b), 3.63 (dd, J = 7.2, 3.6 Hz, 0.4H for 23a), 3.60 (dd, J = 7.6, 4.0 Hz, 0.6H for **23b**), 2.32–2.20 (m, 2H), 2.14–1.94 (m, 4.6H), 1.45–1.35 (m, 0.4H for **23a**), 1.14 (d, J = 7.6 Hz, 1.2H for **23a**), 1.12 (d, J = 6.8 Hz, 1.8H for **23b**), 0.98 (t, J = 7.2 Hz, 3H) (the signal for OH not observed); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃; a 40:60 mixture of **23a** and **23b**) δ the signals assigned for the minor epimer 23a: 134.8, 129.9, 84.6, 83.6, 80.4, 72.9, 67.1, 42.4, 39.9, 35.1, 25.3, 17.5, 13.4; the signals assigned for the major epimer 23b: 134.9, 129.7, 84.7 (×2), 79.6, 72.9, 67.2, 40.4, 37.7, 35.1, 25.3, 18.7, 13.5; HRMS (+CI) calcd for C₁₃H₂₃O₃ (M+H⁺) 227.1647, found 227.1639.

G. Synthesis of Bis-THF Compounds 23a and 23b (Method B).

(1'R,2S,2'R,3R,6'R)- and (1'R,2S,2'R,3R,6'S)-2- $\{1'-[(tert-Butyldimethylsilyl)oxy]$ -6'-hydroxy-2'- methyloct-4'-ynyl}tetrahydrofuran-3-ol (24).



To a solution of the PMB ether **16** (112.0 mg, 2.4×10^{-1} mmol) in CH₂Cl₂ (2 mL) cooled in an ice–water bath at 0 °C were added pH 7.0 buffer (2 mL) and DDQ (107.0 mg, 4.7×10^{-1} mmol). The resultant mixture was stirred at the same temperature for 2 h and the reaction was quenched by saturated aqueous solution of NaHCO₃. The reaction mixture was extracted with CH₂Cl₂ (5 mL × 3) and the combined organic layer was washed with brine, dried over anhydrous Na₂SO₄, filtered, and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by flash column chromatography (silica gel, eluting with 10% EtOAc in hexane) to give the diol **24** (74.0 mg, 88%; a 50:50 mixture of two C6' epimers) as a colorless oil. *R_f* = 0.31 (25% EtOAc in hexane); ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃; a 50:50 mixture of two C6' epimers) δ 4.50–4.45 (m, 1H), 4.40 (d, *J* = 3.2 Hz, 1H, O*H*), 4.33–4.27 (m, 1H), 4.09 (dd, *J* = 7.2, 3.2 Hz, 1H), 4.04 (ddd, *J* = 8.8, 8.0, 8.0 Hz, 1H), 3.84 (ddd, *J* = 12.4, 8.4, 4.0 Hz, 1H), 3.64 (dd, *J* = 3.2, 3.2 Hz, 1H), 2.43 (ABqdd, *J* = 16.4, 5.2, 2.0 Hz, 1H), 2.31 (ABqdd, *J* = 16.8, 7.2, 1.6 Hz, 1H), 2.12–1.97 (m, 3H), 1.94–1.87 (m, 1H, O*H*), 1.74–1.63 (m, 2H), 1.08 (d, *J* = 6.8 Hz, 3H), 1.00 (t, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 3H), 0.90 (s, 9H), 0.17 (s, 3H), 0.14 (s, 3H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃; a 50:50 mixture of two C6' epimers) δ 83.5, 83.3, 80.9, 76.1, 72.8, 66.0, 64.1, 36.8, 36.4, 31.3, 26.1 (×3), 23.0, 18.4, 16.3, 9.7, –4.2, –4.9. The IR and HRMS data of **24** (a 50:50 mixture of two C6' epimers) are identical to those of **24a** given below.

(1*R*,2*R*,2'*S*,3'*R*,6*S*,*E*)- and (1*R*,2*R*,2'*S*,3'*R*,6*R*,*E*)-1-(3'-Hydroxytetrahydrofuran-2'-yl)-2-methyloct-4ene-1,6-diol (25a and 25b).



To a solution of the propargyl alcohol 24 (28.0 mg, 7.9×10^{-2} mmol) in anhydrous THF (4 mL) cooled in an ice-water bath at 0 °C was added slowly Red-Al (3.5 M in toluene, 0.1 mL, 3.2×10^{-1} mmol). The resultant mixture was heated at 40 °C for 3 h and then stirred at room temperature for 15 h. The reaction was quenched by slowly adding saturated aqueous solution of potassium sodium tartrate followed by stirring for 10 min. The reaction mixture was extracted with EtOAc (10 mL \times 3) and the combined organic layer was washed with brine, dried over anhydrous Na₂SO₄, filtrated, and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by flash column chromatography (silica gel, eluting with 10% MeOH in CH₂Cl₂) to give the triols **25a** and **25b** (17.0 mg, 90%; a 50:50 mixture of two C6 epimers) as a colorless oil. $R_f = 0.37$ (9% MeOH in CH₂Cl₂); ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃; a 50:50 mixture of two C6 epimers) δ 5.72-5.61 (m, 1H), 5.57-5.47 (m, 1H), 4.52 (br s, 1H), 4.11 (td, J = 8.0, 7.6 Hz, 1H), 4.00 (ddd, J = 6.8, 6.4, 6.4 Hz, 1H), 3.90 (ddd, J = 12.0, 8.4, 3.6 Hz, 1H), 3.81 (dd, J = 6.4, 5.6 Hz, 1H), 3.72 (dd, J = 4.8, 3.2 Hz, 1H), 3.64 (br s, 1H, OH), 2.70 (br s, 1H, OH), 2.52–2.40 (m, 1H), 2.15–1.93 (m, 4H), 1.63–1.45 (m, 2H), 0.97 (d, J = 6.4 Hz, 1.5H for **25b**), 0.96 (d, J = 6.8 Hz, 1.5H for **25a**), 0.91 (t, J = 7.6 Hz, 3H) (the signal for one OH not observed); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃; a 50:50 mixture of two C6 epimers) δ 135.2, 130.0, 81.8, 75.2, 74.6, 72.8, 66.8, 36.1, 35.7, 35.3, 30.3, 15.9, 9.9. The IR and HRMS data of a 50:50 mixture of two C6' epimers 25a and 25b are identical to those of 25a given below.

Intramolecular *syn*-Oxypalladation of Allylic Alcohols 25a and 25b. (2*S*,2'*R*,3*R*,3'*R*,5'*R*,*E*)-5'-(But-1"-enyl)-3'-methyloctahydro[2,2']bifuran-3-ol (23a) and (2*S*,2'*R*,3*R*,3'*R*,5'*S*,*E*)-5'-(But-1"-enyl)-3'-methyloctahydro[2,2']bifuran-3-ol (23b).



A solution of the 50:50 epimeric mixture of the allylic alcohols 25a and 25b (10.0 mg, 4.1×10^{-2} mmol) and PdCl₂(PhCN)₂ (1.5 mg, 4.0×10^{-3} mmol) in anhydrous THF (0.5 mL) cooled in an ice-water bath at 0 °C was stirred for 2 h. The reaction mixture was diluted with hexane (5 mL) and filtered through a short pad of Celite with washing by EtOAc. The combined filtrate was concentrated under reduced pressure and the residue was purified by flash column chromatography (silica gel, eluting with 25% EtOAc in hexane) to give an inseparable mixture of the two epimeric bis-THF products 23a and 23b (8.0 mg, 86%; a 60:40 mixture of **23a** and **23b**) as a colorless oil. $R_f = 0.38$ (25% EtOAc in hexane); ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃; a 60:40 mixture of **23a** and **23b**) δ 5.73–5.63 (m, 1H), 5.43 (dd, J = 15.2, 7.6 Hz, 0.6H for **23a**), 5.40 (dd, J= 15.2, 7.2 Hz, 0.4H for **23b**), 4.53–4.47 (m, 1H), 4.42–4.34 (m, 1H), 4.07 (ddd, J = 8.0, 8.0, 7.6 Hz, 1H), 3.90-3.80 (m, 1H), 3.78 (dd, J = 7.2, 7.2 Hz, 0.6H for 23a), 3.71 (dd, J = 7.6, 6.0 Hz, 0.4H for 23b), 3.63 (dd, J = 7.2, 3.6 Hz, 0.6H for 23a), 3.60 (dd, J = 7.6, 3.6 Hz, 0.4H for 23b), 3.26 (br s, 0.6H for 23a, OH), 3.13 (br s, 0.4H for **23b**, OH), 2.32–2.20 (m, 2H), 2.14–1.94 (m, 4.4H), 1.45–1.35 (m, 0.6H for **23a**), 1.14 (d, J = 6.0 Hz, 1.8H for 23a), 1.13 (d, J = 7.2 Hz, 1.2H for 23b), 0.98 (t, J = 7.6 Hz, 3H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃; a 60:40 mixture of **23a** and **23b**) δ the signals observed for the major epimer **23a**: 134.8, 129.9, 84.6, 83.6, 80.4, 73.0, 67.1, 42.4, 39.9, 35.1, 25.3, 17.5, 13.4; the signals assigned for the minor epimer 23b: 134.9, 129.7, 84.7 (×2), 79.6, 72.9, 67.2, 40.5, 37.7, 35.1, 25.3, 18.7, 13.5. The IR and HRMS data of a 60:40 mixture of 23a and 23b are identical to the sample obtained by Method A as described above.

H. Synthesis of Bis-THF Compounds 23a (Method C).

(5*R*,6*R*,10*S*,*E*)-5-[(*tert*-Butyldimethylsilyl)oxy]-10-[(4'-methoxybenzyl)oxy]-6-methyldodec-3-en-8-yn-1-ol (13a).



To a solution of the bis-TBS ether **12a** (2.70 g, 4.7 mmol) in THF (20 mL) cooled in an ice–water bath at 0 °C was added a mixture of TBAF (1.0 M in THF, 14.1 mL, 14.1 mmol) and AcOH (0.8 mL, 14.1 mmol).

The resultant mixture was then stirred at room temperature for 6 h. The reaction was quenched by saturated aqueous solution of NaHCO₃ and the reaction mixture was extracted with Et₂O (40 mL × 3). The combined organic layer was washed with brine, dried over anhydrous Na₂SO₄, filtered, and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by flash column chromatography (silica gel, eluting with 25% EtOAc in hexane) to give the primary alcohol **13a** (1.75 g, 81%) as a colorless oil. $R_f = 0.55$ (25% EtOAc in hexane); $[\alpha]_D^{22}$ –77.1 (*c* 1.0, CHCl₃); IR (film) 3416 (br), 2957, 2931, 2857, 1613, 1514, 1463, 1250, 1058 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.30–7.27 (m, 2H), 6.88–6.86 (m, 2H), 5.59–5.46 (m, 2H), 4.71 and 4.43 (ABq, *J* = 11.2 Hz, 2H), 4.01–3.96 (m, 2H), 3.80 (s, 3H), 3.66 (dt, *J* = 6.4, 6.0 Hz, 2H), 2.37–2.20 (m, 4H), 1.80–1.67 (m, 3H), 1.38 (t, *J* = 6.0 Hz, 1H, OH), 0.99 (t, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 3H), 0.96 (d, *J* = 6.8 Hz, 3H), 0.89 (s, 9H), 0.06 (s, 3H), 0.01 (s, 3H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 159.3, 134.8, 130.6, 129.7 (×2), 127.9, 113.9 (×2), 85.2, 80.4, 76.5, 70.1, 70.0, 62.2, 55.4, 39.3, 35.8, 29.4, 26.0 (×3), 22.0, 18.3, 15.6, 10.0, -3.9, -4.7; HRMS data of **13a** are identical to those of **13**.

(5*R*,6*R*,10*S*,*E*)-5-[(*tert*-Butyldimethylsilyl)oxy]-10-[(4'-methoxybenzyl)oxy]-6-methyldodec-3-en-8ynyl Methanesulfonate (14a).



To a solution of the primary alcohol **13a** (304.0 mg, 6.6×10^{-1} mmol) in anhydrous CH₂Cl₂ (7 mL) cooled in an ice–water bath at 0 °C were added Et₃N (0.18 mL, 13.2×10^{-1} mmol) and MsCl (77 µL, 9.9 × 10^{-1} mmol) followed by stirring at the same temperature for 2 h. The reaction was quenched by saturated aqueous solution of NaHCO₃ and the reaction mixture was extracted with CH₂Cl₂ (20 mL × 3). The combined organic layer was washed with brine, dried over anhydrous Na₂SO₄, filtered, and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by flash column chromatography (silica gel, eluting with 25% EtOAc in hexane) to give the mesylate **14a** (331.0 mg, 93%) as a pale-yellow oil. *R_f* = 0.55 (25% EtOAc in hexane); [α]_D²⁰ –79.9 (*c* 1.0, CHCl₃); IR (film) 2958, 2933, 2857, 1613, 1514, 1464, 1359, 1250, 1176, 1063 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.30–7.26 (m, 2H), 6.89–6.86 (m, 2H), 5.55–5.29 (m, 2H), 4.71 and 4.43 (ABq, *J* = 11.2 Hz, 2H), 4.23 (t, *J* = 6.4 Hz, 2H), 4.02–3.97 (m, 2H), 3.80 (s, 3H), 2.99 (s, 3H), 2.50 (td, *J* = 6.4, 5.2 Hz, 2H), 2.32 (ABqdd, *J* = 16.8, 5.6, 2.0 Hz, 1H), 2.24 (ABqdd, *J* = 16.8, 7.2, 1.2 Hz, 1H), 1.79–1.66 (m, 3H), 0.99 (t, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 3H), 0.95 (d, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 3H), 0.89 (s, 9H), 0.06 (s, 3H), 0.00 (s, 3H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 159.3, 135.7, 130.5, 129.6 (×2), 125.3, 113.8 (×2), 85.0, 80.4, 76.1, 70.0, 70.0, 68.8, 55.4, 39.3, 37.6, 32.2, 29.3, 26.0 (×3), 21.9, 18.3, 15.5, 10.0, -3.9, -4.7; HRMS data of **14a** are identical to those of **14**.

(1'*R*,2*S*,2'*R*,3*R*,6'*S*)-2-{1'-[(*tert*-Butyldimethylsilyl)oxy]-6'-[(4"-methoxybenzyl)oxy]-2'-methyloct-4'ynyl}tetrahydrofuran-3-ol (16a).



To a solution of the mesylate **14a** (330.0 mg, 6.1×10^{-1} mmol) in *t*-BuOH and H₂O (v/v = 1:1, 6 mL) cooled in an ice–water bath at 0 °C were added MeSO₂NH₂ (116.0 mg, 12.0×10^{-1} mmol) and (DHQD)₂PHAL (76.0 mg, 9.8×10^{-2} mmol). Then, K₂CO₃ (249.0 mg, 18.0×10^{-1} mmol), K₃Fe(CN)₆ (593.0 mg, 18.0×10^{-1} mmol) and K₂OsO₄·2H₂O (9.0 mg, 2.4×10^{-2} mmol) were sequentially added. The resulted mixture was stirred at 0 °C for 18 h and then the reaction was quenched by H₂O. The reaction mixture was extracted with EtOAc (10 mL × 3) and the combined organic layer was washed with brine, dried over anhydrous Na₂SO₄, filtered, and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was passed through a short silica gel plug eluting with 50% EtOAc in hexane and the filtrate was concentrated under reduced pressure to give the crude diol **15a** (321.0 mg), which was used for the next step without further purification.

A solution of the above crude diol **15a** (321.0 mg) in pyridine (3 mL) was heated at 90 °C for 4 h. After cooling to room temperature, pyridine in the reaction mixture was removed under vacuum pump pressure and the residue was purified by flash column chromatography (silica gel, eluting with 25% EtOAc in hexane) to give the THF product **16a** (224.0 mg, 77% yield for two steps) as a pale-yellow oil. $R_f = 0.64$ (25% EtOAc in hexane); $[\alpha]_D^{20}$ -80.4 (*c* 1.0, CHCl₃); IR (film) 3465 (br), 2956, 2933, 2857, 1613, 1514, 1463, 1249, 1069 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.30–7.26 (m, 2H), 6.89–6.86 (m, 2H), 4.71 and 4.42 (ABq, *J* = 11.6 Hz, 2H), 4.50–4.48 (m, 1H), 4.44 (d, *J* = 4.0 Hz, 1H, OH), 4.13 (dd, *J* = 7.6, 3.2 Hz, 1H), 4.06 (dd, *J* = 8.4, 8.0, 8.0 Hz, 1H), 3.98 (t, *J* = 6.8 Hz, 1H), 3.84 (ddd, *J* = 12.0, 8.4, 4.0 Hz, 1H), 3.80 (s, 3H), 3.67 (dd, *J* = 3.2, 2.8 Hz, 1H), 2.47 (ABqdd, *J* = 16.8, 5.2, 2.0 Hz, 1H), 2.39 (ABqd, *J* = 16.8, 6.0 Hz, 1H), 2.15–1.95 (m, 3H), 1.80–1.70 (m, 2H), 1.11 (d, *J* = 6.8 Hz, 3H), 0.98 (t, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 3H), 0.91 (s, 9H), 0.18 (s, 3H), 0.16 (s, 3H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 159.3, 130.5, 129.7 (×2), 113.9 (×2), 84.1, 81.4, 80.9, 76.1, 72.8, 70.1, 70.0, 66.0, 55.4, 36.8, 36.5, 29.3, 26.2 (×3), 23.1, 18.4, 16.3, 10.0, -4.2, -4.8; HRMS data of **16a** are identical to those of **16**.

(1'*R*,2*S*,2'*R*,3*R*,6'*S*)-2-{1'-[(*tert*-Butyldimethylsilyl)oxy]-6'-hydroxy-2'-methyl-oct-4'-ynyl}tetrahydro-furan-3-ol (24a).



To a solution of the PMB ether **16a** (224.0 mg, 4.7×10^{-1} mmol) in CH₂Cl₂ (4 mL) cooled in an ice–water bath at 0 °C were added pH 7.0 buffer (4 mL) and DDQ (213.0 mg, 9.4×10^{-1} mmol). The resultant

mixture was stirred at the same temperature for 2 h and the reaction was quenched by saturated aqueous solution of NaHCO₃. The reaction mixture was extracted with CH₂Cl₂ (10 mL × 3) and the combined organic layer was washed with brine, dried over anhydrous Na₂SO₄, filtered, and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by flash column chromatography (silica gel, eluting with 10% EtOAc in hexane) to give the diol **24a** (147.0 mg, 88%) as a colorless oil. $R_f = 0.31$ (25% EtOAc in hexane); $[\alpha]_D^{20}$ –10.8 (*c* 1.0, CHCl₃); IR (film) 3395 (br), 2958, 2932, 2883, 2858, 1463, 1252, 1089, 1034 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 4.47 (br s, 1H), 4.39 (br s, 1H, OH), 4.30 (t, *J* = 6.4 Hz, 1H), 4.09 (dd, *J* = 7.2, 3.2 Hz, 1H), 4.05 (ddd, *J* = 8.4, 8.0, 8.0 Hz, 1H), 3.84 (ddd, *J* = 12.4, 8.4, 4.0 Hz, 1H), 3.64 (dd, *J* = 3.2, 3.2 Hz, 1H), 2.43 (ABqdd, *J* = 16.4, 4.8, 1.6 Hz, 1H), 2.32 (ABqdd, *J* = 16.8, 7.2, 1.6 Hz, 1H), 2.12–1.96 (m, 3H), 1.85 (br s, 1H, OH), 1.74–1.64 (m, 2H), 1.08 (d, *J* = 6.8 Hz, 3H), 1.00 (t, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 3H), 0.90 (s, 9H), 0.17 (s, 3H), 0.14 (s, 3H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 83.5, 83.3, 80.9, 76.1, 72.8, 66.0, 64.1, 36.8, 36.4, 31.3, 26.1 (×3), 23.0, 18.4, 16.3, 9.7, –4.2, –4.9; HRMS (+CI) calcd for C₁₉H₃₇O₄Si (M+H⁺) 357.2461, found 357.2459.

(1R,2R,2'S,3'R,6R,E)-1-(3'-Hydroxytetrahydrofuran-2'-yl)-2-methyloct-4-ene-1,6-diol (25a).



To a solution of the propargyl alcohol **24a** (113.0 mg, 3.2×10^{-1} mmol) in anhydrous THF (4 mL) cooled in an ice–water bath at 0 °C was added slowly Red-Al (3.5 M in toluene, 0.4 mL, 12.8×10^{-1} mmol). The resultant mixture was heated at 40 °C for 3 h and then stirred at room temperature for 15 h. The reaction was quenched by slowly adding saturated aqueous solution of potassium sodium tartrate followed by stirring for 10 min. The reaction mixture was extracted with EtOAc (20 mL × 3) and the combined organic layer was washed with brine, dried over anhydrous Na₂SO₄, filtrated, and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by flash column chromatography (silica gel, eluting with 10% MeOH in CH₂Cl₂) to give the triol **25a** (70.0 mg, 90%) as a colorless oil. $R_f = 0.37$ (9% MeOH in CH₂Cl₂); $[\alpha]_D^{20} -$ 24.0 (*c* 0.8, CHCl₃); IR (film) 3384 (br), 2962, 2929, 2877, 1456, 1057 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 5.66 (dt, J = 15.2, 7.6 Hz, 1H), 5.50 (dd, J = 15.2, 7.2 Hz, 1H), 4.51 (dd, J = 3.6, 3.2 Hz, 1H), 4.10 (td, J =8.0, 7.6 Hz, 1H), 3.99 (ddd, J = 6.8, 6.4, 6.4 Hz, 1H), 3.89 (ddd, J = 12.0, 8.4, 3.6 Hz, 1H), 3.80 (dd, J =6.8, 5.6 Hz, 1H), 3.71 (dd, J = 5.2, 3.6 Hz, 1H), 2.48–2.43 (m, 1H), 2.15–1.93 (m, 4H), 1.63–1.45 (m, 2H), 0.95 (d, J = 6.8 Hz, 3H), 0.90 (t, J = 7.6 Hz, 3H) (the signals for three OH not observed); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 135.1, 130.1, 81.8, 75.1, 74.6, 72.7, 66.8, 36.0, 35.7, 35.3, 30.3, 15.9, 9.9; HRMS (+CI) calcd for C₁₃H₂₃O₄ (M⁺–H) 243.1596, found 243.1594.

Intramolecular *syn*-Oxypalladation of Allylic Alcohol 25a. (2*S*,2'*R*,3*R*,3'*R*,5'*R*,*E*)-5'-(But-1"-enyl)-3'-methyloctahydro[2,2']bifuran-3-ol (23a).



A solution of the allylic alcohols **25a** (9.8 mg, 4.0×10^{-2} mmol) and PdCl₂(PhCN)₂ (1.5 mg, 4.0×10^{-3} mmol) in anhydrous THF (0.5 mL) cooled in an ice–water bath at 0 °C was stirred for 2 h. The reaction mixture was diluted with hexane (5 mL) and filtered through a short pad of Celite with washing by EtOAc. The combined filtrate was concentrated under reduced pressure and the residue was purified by flash column chromatography (silica gel, eluting with 25% EtOAc in hexane) to give an inseparable mixture of the two epimeric bis-THF products **23a** and **23b** (7.9 mg, 87%; an 88:12 mixture of **23a** and **23b**) as a colorless oil. $R_f = 0.38$ (25% EtOAc in hexane); $[\alpha]_D^{20}$ –3.7 (*c* 1.0, CHCl₃); IR (film) 3443 (br), 2961, 2930, 2875, 1460, 1383, 1068, 1030 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃; an 88:12 mixture of **23a** and **23b**) δ the signals observed for the major epimer **23a**: 5.67 (dt, J = 15.2, 6.4 Hz, 1H), 5.42 (ddt, J = 15.2, 7.6, 1.6 Hz, 1H), 4.49 (ddd, J = 5.6, 4.0, 2.0 Hz, 1H), 4.36 (ddd, J = 10.0, 7.6, 5.6 Hz, 1H), 4.06 (ddd, J = 8.4, 8.4, 6.8 Hz, 1H), 3.82 (ddd, J = 8.4, 8.4, 4.4 Hz, 1H), 3.77 (dd, J = 7.2, 7.2 Hz, 1H), 3.62 (dd, J = 7.2, 3.6 Hz, 1H), 3.50–2.75 (br s, 1H, OH), 2.29–2.17 (m, 2H), 2.12–1.93 (m, 4H), 1.44–1.35 (m, 1H), 1.13 (d, J = 6.0 Hz, 3H), 0.97 (t, J = 7.6 Hz, 3H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃; an 88:12 mixture of **23a** and **23b**) δ the signals observed for the major epimer **23a**: 134.9, 129.8, 84.6, 83.6, 80.4, 72.8, 67.1, 42.3, 39.8, 35.1, 25.2, 17.5, 13.3; HRMS (+CI) calcd for C₁₃H₂₃O₃ (M+H⁺) 227.1647, found, 227.1632.

Synthesis of Ester 29. (2'S,2"R,3'R,3"R,5"R,E)-5"-(But-1'"-enyl)-3"-methyloctahydro[2,2"]bifuran-3-yl 4-Bromobenzoate (29).



To a solution of bis-THF alcohol **23a** (7.0 mg, an 88:12 mixture of **23a** and **23b**, 3.1×10^{-2} mmol) in anhydrous CH₂Cl₂ (1 mL) cooled in an ice–water bath at 0 °C was added Et₃N (9 µL, 6.2×10^{-2} mmol), DMAP (1.0 mg, 0.8×10^{-2} mmol) and 4-bromobenzoyl chloride (8.0 mg, 3.4×10^{-2} mmol) followed by stirring at room temperature for 24 h. The reaction was quenched by H₂O and the reaction mixture was extracted with CH₂Cl₂ (10 mL × 3). The combined organic layer was washed with brine, dried over anhydrous Na₂SO₄, filtered, and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by flash column chromatography (silica gel, eluting with 20% EtOAc in hexanes) to give the 4-bromobenzoate **29** (9.0 mg, 71%) as a white foam. $R_f = 0.45$ (16.7% EtOAc in hexane); ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.92–7.88 (m, 2H), 7.60–7.56 (m, 2H), 5.63 (ddd, J = 4.8, 3.2, 1.6 Hz, 1H), 5.53 (dt, J = 15.2, 6.8 Hz, 1H), 5.28

(ddt, J = 15.2, 7.2, 1.6 Hz, 1H), 4.30 (ddd, J = 9.2, 6.4, 6.4 Hz, 1H), 4.07 (ddd, J = 8.0, 8.0, 8.0 Hz, 1H), 3.91 (ddd, J = 8.8, 8.8, 4.4 Hz, 1H), 3.79 (dd, J = 8.4, 8.4 Hz, 1H), 3.76 (dd, J = 8.4, 3.6 Hz, 1H), 2.40–2.12 (m, 4H), 1.94–1.87 (m, 2H), 1.34 (ddd, J = 12.0, 10.0, 9.2 Hz, 1H), 1.19 (d, J = 6.4 Hz, 3H), 0.87 (t, J = 7.6 Hz, 3H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 165.3, 133.9, 131.8 (×2), 131.3 (×2), 129.9, 129.7, 128.1, 84.7, 81.9, 80.0, 75.4, 66.9, 42.5, 39.9, 33.5, 25.2, 18.4, 13.3.







Sample: zhao161101-1













	— 188.470		—104.177 —95.618	77.482 77.164 76.846	39.083	18.607 11.122 8.307
Sample Solvent Temperature Pulse Sequence Experiment Number of Scans Receiver Gain Relaxation Delay Pulse Width Acquisition Time Acquisition Date Modification Date Spectrometer Frequency Spectral Width Lowest Frequency Nucleus Acquired Size Spectral Size	gk170923-2C CDC13 296.7 zgpg30 1D 142 2050 2.0000 9.2500 1.3632 2017-09-23T22:31:00 2017-09-23T22:39:50 100.61 24038.5 -1944.0 13C 32768 65536	TIPS				
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f1 (ppm)







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Sample: zhao160725-1





2016-07-25 14:30:04.938 SOLVENT: CDCI3 Experiment = zg30 Pulse length = 14.500 usec HO Relaxation delay = 1.000 sec ·Η NA = 16 Solvent = CDCI3 PTS1d = 65536 \cap F1 = 400.130005 MHz F2 = 1.000000 MHz SW1 = 8012.82 Hz AT1 = 8.18 sec Hz per Pt 1stD = 0.12 Hz SW2 = 1.00 Hz Hz per Pt 2ndD = 1.00 Hz O1 = 2462.2217 Hz O2 = -1.0000 Hz LB1 = 0.30 Hz TP A = 0.00 2.08 .99 B = 0.00 C = 0.00 1/.00 0.99 0.95 0.97 PPM 10 8 2 6 4 0











$$\begin{array}{c} 5.824 \\ 5.724 \\ 5.724 \\ 5.724 \\ 5.668 \\ 5.668 \\ 5.6704 \\ 5.686 \\ 5.647 \\ 5.431 \\ 5.431 \\ 5.431 \\ 1.137 \\ 4.058 \\ 4.058 \\ 4.058 \\ 3.647$$

















$$\begin{array}{c} -5.715 \\ -5.702 \\ -5.702 \\ -5.565 \\ -5.565 \\ -5.569 \\ -5.569 \\ -5.513 \\ -5.569 \\ -5.513 \\ -5.569 \\ -4.479 \\ -4.479 \\ -4.219 \\ -4.008 \\ -4.00$$














































2.0 f1 (ppm)

1.9

2.97

1.7

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1.4

1.8

1.06

2.3

2.4

2.5

3.10

2.2

2.1















6.880 6.876 6.863 6.859 7.294 7.273 7.260



















~6.882 ~6.861



























Sample: zhao161008-1











Sample: zhao161008-1















55.282

















Sample: zhao161008-2 2016-10-08 15:15:48.068 SOLVENT: CDCI3 Experiment = zgpg30 Pulse length = 9.700 usec Relaxation delay = 2.000 sec OH OTBS NA = 111 Solvent = CDCl3 ∠Me Me Н PTS1d = 32768 F1 = 100.612770 MHz F2 = 1.000000 MHz SW1 = 24038.46 Hz AT1 = 1.36 sec ŌTBS Hz per Pt 1stD = 0.73 Hz SW2 = 1.00 Hz Hz per Pt 2ndD = 1.00 Hz O1 = 10068.9316 Hz O2 = -1.0000 Hz LB1 = 1.00 Hz TP A = 0.00 B = 0.00 C = 0.00200 150 100 50 PPM 0






PPM







Sample: zhao161008-3 2016-10-08 23:46:27.435 SOLVENT: CDCI3 Experiment = zg30 Pulse length = 14.500 usec Relaxation delay = 1.000 sec NA = 16 Solvent = CDCI3 PTS1d = 65536 F1 = 400.130005 MHz F2 = 1.00000 MHz SW1 = 8012.82 Hz AT1 = 8.18 sec Hz per Pt 1stD = 0.12 Hz SW2 = 1.00 Hz Hz per Pt 2ndD = 1.00 Hz O1 = 2461.4775 Hz O2 = -1.0000 Hz LB1 = 0.30 Hz TP A = 0.00 B = 0.00 C = 0.00	OTBS H Me OTBS		Me			
- 1.00		2.06	1.03	0.99		0.89
4.4	4.2 4.0	· · · · ·	3.8	3.6	3.4	3.2 PPM





1.084 1.066 1.047 0.951 0.934 0.899 0.891

0.096 0.093 0.089 0.065

Sample: zhao161008-3















Sample: zhao161013-1

















87.341



65.643







5.726 5.710 5.693 5.651 5.655 5.639 ~5.422 ~5.404 ~5.384 5.366 .460 441 പ്പ

4.523 4.519 4.500 4.500 4.405 4.388 4.370 4.372 4.352 4.352 4.012 4.063 4.063













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Sample	zhao161027-	2C											
Solvent	CDC13			Me									
Temperature	299.6			οH	μ, Γ								
Pulse Sequence	zgpg30			r y		́~Ме							
Experiment	1D				Η̈́								
Number of Scans	376			Ó	4								
Receiver Gain	197												
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Pulse Width	9.7000												
Acquisition Time	e 1.3631												
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Spectrometer Frequency	100.61												
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---42.304 ---40.380 ---39.803 ---37.639



—18.624 —17.424 <13.390<13.306

Sample	zhao161027-2C							
Solvent	CDC13	Me						
Temperature	299.6	o H /	– ∕ [°] H					
Pulse Sequence	zgpg30		Me					
Experiment	1D	<u> </u>)					
Number of Scans	376	ÓH						
Receiver Gain	197							
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Sample Solvent Temperature Pulse Sequence Experiment Number of Scans Receiver Gain Relaxation Delay Pulse Width Acquisition Time Acquisition Date Modification Date Spectrometer Frequency Spectral Width Lowest Frequency Nucleus Acquired Size Spectral Size	gk170908-1C CDC13 294.6 zgpg30 1D 201 2050 2.0000 9.2500 1.3632 2017-09-08T18:51:00 2017-09-08T19:02:36 100.61 24038.5 -1944.8 13C 32768 65536	OH H Me OTBS	OH Me		S137
//////////////////////////////////////	и ^{ли} ми 37 36 35 34	/////////////////////////////////////	28 27 26 25 1 (ppm)	μημμμμμη μ _{μμ} ημημημημη 24 23 22 2:	W/// ^м /////////////////////////////////



 $\begin{array}{c} 5.699\\ 5.683\\ 5.645\\ 5.645\\ 5.637\\ 5.637\\ 5.627\\ 5.627\\ 5.542\\ 5.542\\ 5.542\\ 5.542\\ 5.542\\ 5.542\\ 5.542\\ 5.542\\ 5.542\\ 5.542\\ 5.542\\ 5.542\\ 5.542\\ 5.542\\ 5.542\\ 5.542\\ 5.542\\ 5.555\\ 5.$



4.519











---0.004

-0.066












3.132

Sample gk170918-3 Solvent CDC13 Temperature 297.6 Pulse Sequence zg30 Me, Experiment 1D Me Number of Scans 36 Receiver Gain 188 Relaxation Delay 1.0000 ÓH Pulse Width 14.5000 Acquisition Time 4.0894 Acquisition Date 2017-09-18T22:47:00 Modification Date 2017-09-19T06:50:32 Spectrometer 400.13 Frequency 8012.8 Spectral Width Lowest Frequency -1546.0 Nucleus 1H Acquired Size 3276 Spectral Size 6553 0.61-0.42-1.04-1.34--66.0 3.45 f1 (ppm) 3.25 3.15 2.95 3.85 3.75 3.65 3.55 3.35 3.05







~129.859 ~129.715









---6.893 ---6.871





214 210 .389 384 229











-80.214





-63.057



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87	86	85	84	83	82	81	80	79	78	77	76	75	74	73	72	71	70	69	68	67	66	65	64	63	62	61	60	59
													f1	(ppm	ו)													

26.089
26.065 -22.043 15.642 Sample gk180128-1C OPMB Solvent CDC13 Me _Me Temperature 294.8 TBSO. Pulse Sequence zgpg30 Experiment 1D ŌTBS Number of Scans 115 15b Receiver Gain 81 Relaxation Delay 2.0000 Pulse Width 9.2500 Acquisition Time 1.3632 Acquisition Date 2018-01-28T12:32:00 Modification Date 2018-01 28T12:38:22 Spectrometer 100.61 Frequency Spectral Width 24038.5 Lowest Frequency -1945.2 Nucleus 13C 32768 Acquired Size Spectral Size 65536 mmmmm mmm U. m Marmon ~~~~

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28.0	27.0	26.0	25.0	24.0	23.0	22.0 f1 (ppn	21.0 n)	20.0	19.0	18.0	17.0	16.0





----3.790 ----4.692 ----5.153









 $\begin{array}{c} 1.006\\ 0.987\\ 0.968\\ 0.964\\ 0.947\\ 0.938\\ 0.927\\ 0.919\\ 0.889\end{array}$



~0.069 ~0.055 ~0.008



210 200 190 180 170 160 150 140 130 120 110 100 90 80 70 60 50 40 30 20 10 0 -10 f1 (ppm)

















494 486 445 445 435 435 -4.723 -4.694


















2.458 2.454 2.441 2.417 2.417 2.417 2.417 2.412 2.412 2.399 7.2.399 2.103 2.086 .056 .048 345 331 331 327 307 307 303 303 286 286 690 980 733 725 715 707 697 689 681 681 672 662 654 8 20 5 5.7 ù.













Sample gk171030-2C Solvent CDC13 Temperature ŌН 295.0 OH .Me ͺΗ ^{Μe} Pulse Sequence zgpg30 Experiment 1D Number of Scans 207 ŌTBS Receiver Gain 2050 Relaxation Delay 2.0000 Pulse Width 9.2500 1.3632 Acquisition Time Acquisition Date 2017-10-30T20:52:00 2017-10-30T21:03:02 Modification Date Spectrometer 100.61 Frequency Spectral Width 24038.5 Lowest Frequency -1944.7 13C Nucleus Acquired Size 32768 Spectral Size 65536 mander and the second of the second of the second of the second of the second and the when my more the and white when when when the



































210 200 190 180 170 160 150 140 130 120 110 100 90 80 70 60 50 40 30 20 10 0 -10 f1 (ppm)



0 89 88 87 86 85 84 83 82 81 80 79 78 77 76 75 74 73 72 71 70 69 68 67 66 65 64 63 62 61 6 f1 (ppm)


























































Fig. S2. Analysis of HSQC spectrum of 23a. A: The whole HSQC spectrum. B: Expansion of the box in A.



Fig. S3. Analysis of COSY spectrum of 23a. A: The whole COSY spectrum. B: Expansion of the box in A.