Supporting Information

Boroxine Template for Macrocyclization and Postfunctionalization

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1. General Methods

¹H NMR spectra were recorded on a Bruker BioSpin AVANCE DPX-400 (400 MHz) spectrometer and Bruker BioSpin AVANCE III (400 MHz) spectrometer and ¹³C NMR spectra were recorded on a Bruker BioSpin AVANCE 400 M (100 MHz) spectrometer using residual CHCl₃ (¹H, 7.26 ppm), DMSO (¹H, 2.50 ppm), or DMSO-d₆ (¹³C, 39.5 ppm) as an internal standard. All NMR spectra were recorded at 303 K unless otherwise noted. ¹¹B NMR spectra were recorded on a JEOL ECX-500 (160 MHz) spectrometer using $BF_3 \cdot Et_2O(0.00 \text{ ppm})$ as an external standard. High-resolution mass analysis (MALDI⁺) was performed on a JEOL JMS-S3000 mass spectrometer using DCTB (trans-2-[3-(4-tert-Butylphenyl)-2-methyl-2propenylidene]malononitrile), DHB (2,5-dihydroxybenzoic acid) and Dithranol as matrix. IR spectra were recorded on a JASCO FT/IR-4600 plus spectrometer. The X-ray analysis data were obtained using a Rigaku R-AXIS RAPID charge-coupled device (CCD) apparatus (Cu $\kappa \alpha$ radiation, $\lambda = 1.54178$ Å). Preparative recycling gel permeation chromatography (GPC) was carried out on a JAI LC-908 equipped with JAIGEL -1HH and -2HH columns (CHCl₃ as an eluent; flow rate: 5.5 mL/min). All reactions except the catalytic hydrogen reduction were carried out under Ar unless otherwise noted. Tetrahydrofuran (THF) was purified by solvent purification system of Glass-Contour. Activated molecular sieves 4Å (MS 4A) was added 5 mg per 1 ml of solvent. All commercially available compounds were used without further purification unless otherwise indicated. Dehydrated dichloromethane was purchased from Kanto Chemical Co., Inc. 5-bromo-1-pentene was purchased from Kanto Chemical Co., Inc, 6-bromo-1-hexene was purchased from Oakwood Products, Inc, 7-bromo-1-heptene was purchased from Combi-Blocks, Inc. 5-bromoresorcinol^{S1} and 3,5bis(pent-5-en-1-yloxy)phenylboronic acid $(1a)^{S2}$ were prepared according to the literature procedures.

2. Synthesis of Macrocycle 4

2-1. Boroxine Formation from Boronic acid 1a to 2a



To a CDCl₃ (600 μ L) solution of boronic acid **1a** (1.76 mg) in an NMR tube was added MS4A. After standing at room temperature for 2 h, ¹H NMR spectrum of the solution revealed the quantitative formation of boroxine **2a**.

Physical data of 2a

¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.33 (d, *J* = 2.3 Hz, 6H), 6.69 (t, *J* = 2.3 Hz, 3H), 5.89 (ddt, *J* = 17.0, 10.2, 6.6 Hz, 6H), 5.10 (dq, *J* = 17.0, 1.6 Hz, 6H), 5.05-5.02 (m, 6H), 4.07 (t, *J* = 6.5 Hz, 12H), 2.32-2.26 (m, 12H), 1.94 (quin, *J* = 6.9 Hz, 12H).

 13 C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 160.2, 137.9, 115.4, 113.8, 106.0, 67.5, 30.3, 28.6. The boron-bound carbons were not detected due to quadrupole relaxation.

¹¹B NMR (160 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 30.2

HRMS (MALDI⁺): *m/z* calcd. for C₄₈H₆₃B₃O₉Na: 839.4666, found: 839.4651 [M+Na]⁺.

IR (ATR): 3077, 2920, 2872, 1641, 1585, 1433, 1332, 1297, 1162, 1057, 991, 908, 847, 725, 680 cm⁻¹.



S4



2-2. Synthesis of Macrocycle 4a



Boronic acid **1a** (69.0 mg, 0.238 mmol) was dissolved in dichloromethane (159 mL) with MS4A and the solution was stirred at room temperature for 0.5 h. Then Grubbs 1st Generation catalyst (19.6 mg, 23.8 μ mol) was added and the resulting mixture was refluxed for 24 h under Ar. The reaction was quenched with ethyl vinyl ether (200 μ L) and the solvent was evaporated to crude **3a**. The crude was treated with pinacol (28.1 mg, 0.238 mmol) in a mixture of methanol and chloroform and MS4A was removed by filtration. The filtrate was evaporated and the resulting crude product was purified by GPC to afford the desired **4a** (26.4 mg, 32%).

Physical data of 4a (mixture of cis/trans isomers)

¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 6.92-6.90 (m, 6H), 6.54-6.53 (m, 3H), 5.46-5.42 (m, 6H), 3.97-3.89 (m, 12H), 2.20-2.13 (m, 12H), 1.81-1.74 (m, 12H), 1.32 (s, 36H).

¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 160.0, 130.4, 130.3, 130.2, 129.9, 129.8, 129.7, 113.1, 112.9, 112.8, 112.7, 112.6, 112.5, 112.5, 112.3, 105.2, 105.2, 105.1, 105.0, 83.9, 67.3, 67.2, 67.2, 67.2, 29.4, 29.3, 29.3, 29.2, 29.2, 29.2, 29.1, 29.0, 29.0, 28.9, 25.0, 23.8, 23.8, 23.7. The boron-bound carbons were not detected due to quadrupole relaxation.

¹¹B NMR (160 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 29.7

HRMS (MALDI⁺): *m/z* calcd. for C₆₀H₈₇B₃O₁₂Na: 1055.6396, found: 1055.6317 [M+Na]⁺.

IR (ATR): 2977, 2931, 2871, 1716, 1586, 1469, 1429, 1362, 1308, 1164, 1146, 1056, 969, 851, 706 cm⁻¹.









Fig. S1 GPC traces of crude 4a and MALDI-TOF MS analysis of fractions F1 and F2.



Fig. S2 Chemical structures of cyclic 6-mer, cyclic 4-mer and linear 3-mer.

2-3. Boroxine Formation from Boronic acid 1b to 2b



To a CDCl₃ (600 μ L) solution of boronic acid **1b** (2.1 mg) in an NMR tube was added MS4A. After standing at room temperature for 2 h, ¹H NMR spectrum of the solution revealed the quantitative formation of boroxine **2b**.

Physical data of 2b

¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.32 (d, *J* = 2.3 Hz, 6H), 6.69 (t, *J* = 2.3 Hz, 3H), 5.85 (ddt, *J* = 17.1, 10.3, 6.7 Hz, 6H), 5.08-5.03 (m, 6H), 5.00-4.98 (m, 6H), 4.06 (t, *J* = 6.5 Hz, 12H), 2.19-2.14 (m, 12H), 1.89-1.82 (m, 12H), 1.66-1.58 (m, 12H).

¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 160.2, 138.7, 114.9, 113.7, 105.9, 68.1, 33.6, 28.9, 25.5. The boron-bound carbons were not detected due to quadrupole relaxation.

¹¹B NMR (160 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 28.6

HRMS (MALDI⁺): m/z calcd. for C₅₄H₇₅B₃O₉Na: 923.5607, found: 923.5546 [M+Na]⁺.

IR (ATR): 3075, 2942, 2912, 2871, 1641, 1585, 1432, 1393, 1332, 1295, 1168, 1043, 993, 909, 849, 728 678 cm⁻¹.





2-4. Synthesis of Macrocycle 4b



Boronic acid **1b** (79.6 mg, 0.25 mmol) was dissolved in dichloromethane (167 mL) with MS4A and the solution was stirred at room temperature for 0.5 h. Then Grubbs 1st Generation catalyst (20.6 mg, 0.025 mmol) was added and the resulting mixture was refluxed for 24 h under Ar. The reaction was quenched with ethyl vinyl ether (200 μ L) and the solvent was evaporated to crude **3b**. The crude was treated with pinacol (29.5 mg, 0.25 mmol) in a mixture of methanol and chloroform and MS4A was removed by filtration. The filtrate was evaporated and the resulting crude product was purified by GPC to afford the desired **4b** (73.5 mg, 79%).

Physical data of 4b (cis/trans isomers)

¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 6.92 (d, J = 2.3 Hz, 6H), 6.55 (t, J = 2.3 Hz, 3H), 5.43-5.37 (m, 6H), 3.96 (t, J = 6.3 Hz, 12H), 2.11-2.02 (m, 12H), 1.79-1.71 (m, 12H), 1.54-1.47 (m, 12H), 1.32 (s, 36H).

¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 160.1, 130.5, 130.0, 112.6, 105.3, 83.9, 68.0, 32.3, 29.0, 28.9, 27.0, 26.3, 26.1, 25.0. The boron-bound carbons were not detected due to quadrupole relaxation.

¹¹B NMR (160 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 29.7

HRMS (MALDI⁺): *m/z* calcd. for C₆₆H₉₉B₃O₁₂Na: 1139.7337, found: 1139.7288 [M+Na]⁺.

IR (ATR): 2976, 2931, 2867, 1716, 1585, 1428, 1359, 1308, 1145, 1060, 968, 851, 706 cm⁻¹.



Fig. S3 GPC traces of crude 4b and MALDI-TOF MS analysis of fractions F1, F2 and F3.

Fig. S4 (a) Chemical structures of cyclic 6-mer, cyclic 4-mer and cyclic 2-mer and their plausible formation mechanism from **2b**. (b) Chemical structure of monomeric macrocycle formed by self-cyclization of **1b**.

2-5. Boroxine Formation from Boronic acid 1c to 2c

To a CDCl₃ (600 μ L) solution of boronic acid **1c** (2.4 mg) in an NMR tube was added MS4A. After standing at room temperature for 2 h. ¹H NMR spectrum of the solution revealed the quantitative formation of boroxine **2c**.

Physical data of 2c

¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.32 (d, *J* = 2.3 Hz, 6H), 6.68 (t, *J* = 2.3 Hz, 3H), 5.83 (ddt, *J* = 17.1, 10.3, 6.7 Hz, 6H), 5.05-5.00 (m, 6H), 4.98-4.94 (m, 6H), 4.05 (t, *J* = 6.5 Hz, 12H), 2.13-2.09 (m, 12H), 1.85 (quin, *J* = 6.8 Hz, 12H), 1.53-1.51 (m, 24H).

¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 160.2, 139.0, 114.6, 113.7, 105.8, 68.2, 33.8, 29.4, 28.9, 25.8. The boronbound carbons were not detected due to quadrupole relaxation.

¹¹B NMR (160 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 29.4

HRMS (MALDI⁺): *m/z* calcd. for C₆₀H₈₇B₃O₉Na: 1007.6548, found: 1007.6484 [M+Na]⁺.

IR (ATR): 3074, 2927, 2856, 1640, 1586, 1462, 1431, 1338, 1259, 1162, 1053, 993, 908, 844, 729, cm⁻¹.

Boronic acid **1c** (92.9 mg, 0.268 mmol) was dissolved in dichloromethane (340 mL) with MS4A and stirred at room temperature for 2 h. Then Grubbs 1st Generation catalyst (22.1 mg, 27.0 μ mol) was added and the resulting mixture was refluxed for 40 h. Ethyl vinyl ether (400 μ L) was added and the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 2 h. After MS4A was removed and solvent was evaporated to crude **3c**, the crude

was treated with 3.0 equivalent pinacol (31.7 mg, 270 μ mol) in a mixture of methanol and chloroform. After solvent was evaporated, the residue was purified by GPC to afford the desired **4c** (39.2 mg, 38%). Physical data of **4c** (mixture of *cis/trans* isomers)

¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 6.91 (d, J = 2.3 Hz, 6H), 6.54 (t, J = 2.3 Hz, 3H), 5.40-5.35 (m, 6H), 3.95 (t, J = 6.4 Hz, 12H), 2.07-1.99 (m, 12H), 1.74 (quin, J = 6.7 Hz, 12H), 1.47-1.38 (m, 24H), 1.32 (s, 36 H). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 160.1, 130.5, 130.0, 112.5, 105.3, 83.9, 68.0, 32.6, 29.6, 29.3, 29.3, 27.3, 25.9, 25.6, 25.0. The boron-bound carbons were not detected due to quadrupole relaxation. ¹¹B NMR (160 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 30.1

HRMS (MALDI⁺): *m*/*z* calcd. for C₇₂H₁₁₁B₃O₁₂Na: 1223.8278, found: 1223.8221 [M+Na]⁺. IR (ATR): 2977, 2929, 2855, 1715, 1585, 1428, 1357, 1308, 1144, 1052, 967, 851, 705 cm⁻¹.

Fig. S6 GPC traces of crude 4c.

2-7. ¹H NMR spectra of crude 3a and 3c

¹H NMR spectra (400 MHz, CDCl₃, r.t.) of a) crude **3a** and b) **3c**. c) Chemical structures of **3a** and **3c**. <u>2-8. Purification procedure and spectral data of **3c**</u>

In a 50 mL flask, the crude of 3c (72 mg) was dissolved in water saturated CHCl₃ and stirred at room temperature for 7 h. After that, a white precipitate was obtained (14.8 mg). Diffusion of toluene to a THF solution of the precipitate gave a small amount of solid 3c including single crystals.

Physical data of **3c** (mixture of *cis/trans* isomers)

¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.34-7.33 (m, 6H), 6.68 (t, *J* = 2.3 Hz, 3H), 5.42-5.40, 5.38-5.35 (m, 6H), 4.02 (t, *J* = 6.9 Hz, 12H), 2.15-2.08 (m, 12H), 1.84 (quin, *J* = 6.9 Hz, 12H), 1.48 (m, 24H). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 160.3, 130.7, 130.3, 112.6, 107.5, 68.3, 68.0, 32.4, 29.8, 29.8, 29.4, 29.1, 27.4, 25.5, 25.3. The boron-bound carbons were not detected due to quadrupole relaxation.
¹¹B NMR (160 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 30.3

MS (MALDI⁺): *m/z* calcd. for C₅₄H₇₅B₃O₉Na: 923.5607, found: 923.5546 [M+Na]⁺.

IR (ATR): 2933, 2913, 2851, 1594, 1428, 1322, 1257, 1159, 1059, 963, 846, 736, 670, 582.

3. Control experiments

3-1. Olefin metathesis of boronic ester 1b-pin

Boronic ester **1b-pin** (5.65 mg, 14 μ mol) was dissolved in dichloromethane (9.0 mL) and allowed to react with Grubbs 1st Generation catalyst (1.15 mg, 1.4 μ mol). The resulting mixture was refluxed for 24 h. Ethyl vinyl ether (50 μ L) was added and the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 2 h. After solvent was evaporated, the residue was purified by GPC to give **5** (3.02 mg, 58%).

Physical data of **5** (mixture of *cis/trans* isomers)

¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 6.92-6.90 (m, 4H), 6.60-6.55 (m, 2H), 5.43-5.38 (m, 4H), 3.99-3.94 (m, 8H), 2.11-2.02 (m, 8H), 1.79-1.70 (m, 8H), 1.56-1.49 (m, 8H), 1.33 (s, 24H).

¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 160.1, 130.5, 130.5, 130.0, 130.0, 112.9, 112.2, 112.0, 105.7, 105.4, 83.9, 67.9, 32.2, 32.2, 29.0, 28.8, 28.7, 27.0, 26.3, 26.2, 26.0, 25.0. The boron-bound carbons were not detected due to quadrupole relaxation.

¹¹B NMR (160 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 29.5

HRMS (MALDI⁺): *m/z* calcd. for C₄₄H₆₆B₂O₈Na: 767.4851, found: 767.4839 [M+Na]⁺.

IR (ATR): 2927, 2855, 1727, 1587, 1429, 1361, 1308, 1277, 1164, 1146, 1061, 969, 851, 706, cm⁻¹.

MALDI-TOF MS of crude mixture (Matrix: DCTB)

Fig. S7 GPC traces of crude 5 and MALDI-TOF MS analysis of crude mixture.

3-2. Olefin metathesis of a 1.1:1.0 mixture of 1b and 2b

A 1.1:1.0 mixture of **1b** and **2b** (1.75 mg) was dissolved in dichloromethane (4.0 mL) and allowed to react with Grubbs 1st Generation catalyst (0.469 mg, 0.57 μ mol). The resulting mixture was refluxed for 24 h. Ethyl vinyl ether (25 μ L) was added and the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 2 h. After solvent was evaporated, the residue was purified by GPC to give **4b** (1.72 mg, 76%).

Fig. S8 GPC traces of crude 4b prepared from a 1.1:1.0 mixture of 1b and 2b.

Fig. S9 a) Examination of reaction solvents of hydrogenation of **2b**. b) ¹H NMR spectra (400 MHz, 303 K, CDCl₃,) of crude of entry 1, 2, and 3.

4. Post-modification of Macrocycles

Macrocycle **4a** (1.75 mg, 1.69 μ mol) and palladium (10%) on charcoal were mixed in EtOAc (1.0 mL). Under hydrogen, the solution was stirred for 18 h and then filtered through Celite. The solvent was evaporated to afford the desired **6a** quantitatively.

Physical data of 6a

¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 6.92 (d, J = 2.3 Hz, 6H), 6.55 (t, J = 2.4 Hz, 3H), 3.96 (t, J = 6.4 Hz, 12H), 1.75 (quin, J = 6.8 Hz, 12H), 1.48-1.42 (m, 12H) 1.40-1.36 (m, 12H), 1.32 (s, 36H).

¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 160.1, 112.6, 105.3, 83.9, 68.0, 29.4, 29.3, 26.0, 25.0. The boron-bound carbons were not detected due to quadrupole relaxation.

¹¹B NMR (160 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 30.2

HRMS (MALDI⁺): *m/z* calcd. for C₆₀H₉₃B₃O₁₂Na: 1061.6865, found: 1061.6793 [M+Na]⁺.

IR (ATR): 2926, 2855, 1715, 1586, 1466, 1429, 1360, 1308, 1263, 1146, 1050, 968, 851, 819, 706 cm⁻¹.

4-2. Hydrogenation of Macrocycle 4b to 6b

Macrocycle **4b** (72 mg, 64.5 μ mol) and palladium (10%) on charcoal were mixed in EtOAc (8.0 mL). Under hydrogen, the solution was stirred for 24 h and then filtered through Celite. The solvent was evaporated to afford the desired **6b** quantitatively.

Physical data of 6b

¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 6.92 (d, J = 2.4 Hz, 6H), 6.56 (t, J = 2.3 Hz, 3H), 3.96 (t, J = 6.4 Hz, 12H), 1.74 (quin, J = 6.9 Hz, 12H), 1.44 (quin, J = 7.2 Hz, 12H), 1.33 (s, 36H), 1.33-1.31 (m, 24H).

¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 160.1, 112.6, 105.3, 83.9, 68.1, 29.5, 29.4, 29.4, 26.1, 25.0. The boronbound carbons were not detected due to quadrupole relaxation.

¹¹B NMR (160 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 30.1

HRMS (MALDI⁺): *m/z* calcd. for C₆₆H₁₀₅B₃O₁₂Na: 1145.7806, found: 1145.7764 [M+Na]⁺.

IR (ATR): 2977, 2929, 2855, 1586, 1472, 1429, 1361, 1308, 1165, 1146, 1052, 968, 852, 707 cm⁻¹.

4-3. Hydrogenation of Macrocycle 4c to 6c

Macrocycle 4c (39.2 mg, 32.6 μ mol) and palladium (10%) on charcoal were mixed in EtOAc (8.0 mL). Under hydrogen, the solution was stirred for 19 h and then filtered through Celite. The solvent was evaporated to afford the desired 6c quantitatively.

Physical data of 6c

¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 6.92 (d, *J* = 2.3 Hz, 6H), 6.56 (t, *J* = 2.3 Hz, 3H), 3.96 (t, *J* = 6.4 Hz, 12H), 1.75 (quin, *J* = 6.9 Hz, 12H), 1.47-1.40 (m, 12H), 1.33 (s, 36H), 1.33-1.28 (m, 36H).

¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 160.1, 112.5, 105.3, 83.9, 68.1, 29.6, 29.6, 29.4, 29.4, 26.1, 25.0. The boron-bound carbons were not detected due to quadrupole relaxation.

¹¹B NMR (160 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 30.4

HRMS (MALDI⁺): *m/z* calcd. for C₇₂H₁₁₇B₃O₁₂Na: 1229.8747, found: 1229.8778 [M+Na]⁺.

IR (ATR): 2925, 2853, 1715, 1586, 1428, 1360, 1308, 1163, 1146, 1053, 968, 851, 706 cm⁻¹.

4-4. Suzuki-Miyaura coupling of Macrocycle 6b and 9-bromoanthracence

Macrocycle **6b** (11.0 mg, 9.8 µmol), 9-bromoanthracene (15.1 mg, 58.7 µmol), Pd(PPh₃)₄ (2.3 mg, 2.0 µmol), Cs₂CO₃ (28.7 mg, 88.1 µmol) were added to a test tube and the test tube was filled with Ar. Degassed 1,4-dioxane (0.5 mL) were added to the test tube and the resulting mixture was refluxed for 24 h. The reaction mixture was treated with water and the organic material was extracted with CHCl₃. The organic layer was washed with brine and dried over Na₂SO₄. The crude product was purified by silica gel column chromatography (CHCl₃/*n*-hexane = 3:2) to afford **7** (8.1 mg, 65% yield).

Physical data of 7

¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 8.47 (s, 3H), 8.02 (dd, J = 8.4 Hz, 6H), 7.77 (dd, J = 8.8, 0.8 Hz, 6H), 7.44 (ddt, J = 8.4, 6.6, 1.4 Hz, 6H), 7.35 (ddt, J = 8.8, 6.6, 1.4 Hz, 6H), 6.64 (t, J = 2.3 Hz, 3H), 6.57 (d, J = 2.3 Hz, 6H), 3.98 (t, J = 6.5 Hz, 12H), 1.78 (quin, J = 7.1 Hz, 12H), 1.50-1.44 (m, 12H), 1.38-1.30 (m, 24H). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 160.4, 140.8, 137.3, 131.5, 130.1, 128.4, 127.2, 126.6, 125.4, 125.2, 110.0, 100.9, 68.3, 29.5, 29.4, 29.4, 26.1.

HRMS (MALDI⁺): *m/z* calcd. for C₉₀H₉₆O₆: 1272.7201, found: 1272.7219 [M]⁺.

IR (ATR): 2925, 2853, 1712, 1589, 1442, 1362, 1220, 1161, 1056, 885, 833, 758, 738, 701 cm⁻¹.

4-5. Oxidation of Macrocycle 6b to 8

Macrocycle **6b** (17.9 mg, 15.9 μ mol) was dissolved in a mixture of acetone (8.6 mL) and CH₂Cl₂(2.9 mL). 2 M NaOH aq. (90 equiv.) and 35% H₂O₂ aq. (excess) was added and stirred at room temperature. After 22 h, the reaction mixture was quenched by 1 N HCl aq. and the organic solvents were evaporated. The residue was treated with water and the organic materials was extracted with CHCl₃. The organic layer was washed with brine and dried over MgSO₄. The crude product was washed with hexane to afford **8** (10.1 mg, 80% yield).

Physical data of 8

¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 6.07 (t, *J* = 2.1 Hz, 3H), 5.99 (d, *J* = 2.1 Hz, 6H), 4.77 (s, 3H), 3.90 (t, *J* = 6.5 Hz, 12H), 1.74 (quin, *J* = 6.9 Hz, 12H), 1.45-1.41 (m, 12H), 1.38-1.30 (m, 24H).

¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 161.3, 157.4, 94.8, 94.4, 68.1, 29.3, 29.2, 26.0.

HRMS (MALDI⁺): *m/z* calcd. for C₄₈H₇₂O₉Na: 815.5069, found: 815.5080 [M+Na]⁺.

IR (ATR): 3348, 2922, 2851, 1594, 1497, 1463, 1387, 1145, 1092, 821, 593 cm⁻¹.

5. Synthetic Procedures and Characterization of New Compounds

Under an Ar atmosphere, NaH (60% in oil; 320 mg, 8.0 mmol) was dissolved in dry DMF (13.3 mL) and then 5-bromoresorcinol (756 mg, 4.0 mmol) was added at 0 °C. The mixture was stirred at 0 °C for 1 h, and then 6-bromo-1-hexene (1.6 mL, 12.0 mmol) was added slowly and further stirred at room temperature. After 12 h, water was added and the product was extracted with *n*-hexane/EtOAc = 4:1 and then combined extract was washed with brine and dried over MgSO₄. After solvent was evaprated, the residue was purified by column chromatography (*n*-hexane/EtOAc = 9:1) to give **S1** (1.41 g, quant.).

Physical data of S1

¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 6.64 (d, *J* = 2.2 Hz, 2H), 6.36 (t, *J* = 2.2 Hz, 1H), 5.82 (ddt, *J* = 17.1, 10.2, 6.7 Hz, 2H), 5.06-5.01 (m, 2H), 4.99-4.96 (m, 2H), 3.91 (t, *J* = 6.44 Hz, 4H), 2.15-2.09 (m, 4H), 1.78 (quin, *J* = 7.0 Hz, 4H), 1.59-1.51 (m, 4H).

¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 160.8, 138.6, 123.0, 115.0, 110.4, 100.8, 68.2, 33.5, 28.7, 25.4.

HRMS (MALDI⁺): *m/z* calcd. for C₁₈H₂₅BrO₂Na: 375.0930, found: 375.0929 [M+Na]⁺.

IR (ATR): 3077, 2924, 2871, 1597, 1575, 1451, 1439, 1386, 1278, 1053, 990, 911, 833, 677 cm⁻¹.

Under an Ar atmosphere, NaH (60% in oil; 240 mg, 6.0 mmol) was dissolved in dry DMF (10.0 mL) and then 5-bromoresorcinol (567 mg, 3.0 mmol) was added at 0 °C. The mixture was stirred at 0 °C for 1 h, and then 7-bromo-1-heptene (1.37 mL, 9.0 mmol) was added slowly and further stirred at room temperature. After 22 h, water was added and the product was extracted with hexane/EtOAc = 4:1 and then combined extract was washed by brine and dried over MgSO₄. The solvent was evaporated to give **S2** (1.14 g, quant.). Physical data of **S2**

¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 6.63 (d, J = 2.2 Hz, 2H), 6.36 (t, J = 2.2 Hz, 1H), 5.82 (ddt, J = 17.1, 10.3,

6.8 Hz, 2H), 5.03-4.98 (m, 2H), 4.97-4.94 (m, 2H), 3.90 (t, *J* = 6.5 Hz, 4H), 2.10-2.06 (m, 4H), 1.76 (quin, *J* = 6.9 Hz, 4H), 1.47-1.43 (m, 8H).

¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 160.9, 138.9, 123.0, 114.6, 110.4, 100.8, 68.3, 33.8, 29.1, 28.7, 25.6. HRMS (MALDI⁺): *m/z* calcd. for C₂₀H₂₉BrO₂Na: 403.1243, found: 403.1258 [M+Na]⁺.

IR (ATR): 3075, 2926, 2857, 1597, 1575, 1438, 1387, 1278, 1165, 1052, 991, 911, 831, 676 cm⁻¹.

Under an Ar atmosphere, **S1** (700 mg, 19.8 mmol) was dissolved in dry THF (6.6 mL) and then *n*-BuLi (1.57 M in hexane, 1.39 mL, 2.18 mmol) was added dropwise to the solution at -78 °C. The mixture was stirred at -78 °C for 1 h, and then B(O*i*Pr)₃ (500 µL, 2.18 mmol) was added and warmed up to room temperature over 2 h. After warmed up, 1N HCl aq. was added and the product was extracted with *tert*-butyl methyl ether and then combined extract was washed with brine and dried over MgSO₄. The solvent was evaporated and the solid was washed with CH₃CN to give **1b** (397 mg, 63%).

Physical data of 1b

¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆): δ 7.99 (s, 2H), 6.92 (d, *J* = 2.2 Hz, 2H), 6.48 (t, *J* = 2.2 Hz, 1H), 5.82 (ddt, *J* = 17.1, 10.3, 6.7 Hz, 2H), 5.06-5.01 (m, 2H), 4.98-4.96 (m, 2H), 3.93 (t, *J* = 6.5 Hz, 4H), 2.11-2.05 (m, 4H), 1.70 (quin, *J* = 6.9 Hz, 4H), 1.53-1.46 (m, 4H).

¹³C NMR (100 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆): δ 159.2, 138.6, 114.9, 112.0, 103.1, 67.1, 32.8, 28.2, 24.8. The boronbound carbons were not detected due to quadrupole relaxation.

¹¹B NMR (160 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆): δ 28.5

Under an Ar atmosphere, **S2** (1.07 g, 2.8 mmol) was dissolved in dry THF (9.3 mL) and then *n*-BuLi (1.57 M in hexane, 1.96 mL, 3.08 mmol) was added dropwise to the solution at -78 °C. The mixture was stirred at -78 °C for 1 h, and then B(OiPr)₃ (775 µL, 3.36 mmol) was added and warmed up to room temperature

over 2 h. After warmed up, 1N HCl aq. was added and the product was extracted with *tert*-butyl methyl ether and then combined extract was washed by brine and dried over MgSO₄. After solvent was evaporated, the residue was purified by column chromatography (*n*-hexane/EtOAc = 9:1, then EtOAc only) to give **1c** (405 mg, 40%).

Physical data of 1c

¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆): δ 7.99 (s, 2H), 6.91 (d, *J* = 2.3 Hz, 2H), 6.47 (t, *J* = 2.3 Hz, 1H), 5.81 (ddt, *J* = 17.1, 10.2, 6.7 Hz, 2H), 5.04-4.99 (m, 2H), 4.97-4.93 (m, 2H), 3.92 (t, *J* = 6.6 Hz, 4H), 2.07-2.02 (m, 4H), 1.73-1.66 (m, 4H), 1.43-1.39 (m, 8H).

¹³C NMR (100 MHz, DMSO- d_6): δ 159.3, 138.7, 114.8, 112.0, 103.1, 67.2, 33.2, 28.6, 28.0, 25.1. The boron-bound carbons were not detected due to quadrupole relaxation.

¹¹B NMR (160 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆): δ 28.3

Boronic acid **1b** (5.5 mg, 17 μ mol) was treated with pinacol (6.0 mg, 51 μ mol) in methanol. After the mixture was evaporated, the residue was purified by GPC to give **1b-pin** (4.29 mg, 71%).

Physical data of 1b-pin

¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 6.92 (d, *J* = 2.4 Hz, 2H), 6.55 (t, *J* = 2.3 Hz, 1H), 5.83 (ddt, *J* = 17.0, 10.3, 6.7 Hz, 2H), 5.05-5.00 (m, 2H), 4.98-4.95 (m, 2H), 3.97 (t, *J* = 6.4 Hz, 4H), 2.15-2.09 (m, 4H), 1.78 (quin, *J* = 7.0 Hz, 4H), 1.57-1.52 (m, 4H), 1.33 (s, 12H).

¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 160.1, 138.8, 114.8, 112.5, 105.3, 84.0, 67.9, 33.6, 28.9, 25.5, 25.0. The boron-bound carbons were not detected due to quadrupole relaxation.

¹¹B NMR (160 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 32.2

HRMS (MALDI⁺): *m/z* calcd. for C₂₄H₃₇BO₄Na: 423.2681, found: 423.2678 [M+Na]⁺.

IR (ATR): 3075, 2977, 2934, 2868, 1641, 1586, 1429, 1356, 1308, 1164, 1138, 1052, 910, 851, 706 cm⁻¹.

7. ¹H NMR, ¹³C NMR and ¹¹B NMR spectra

6. X-ray Crystallographic Analysis of 3c

Single crystals of 3c for X-ray diffraction analysis were obtained as colorless block by diffusion of toluene to a THF solution of the crude product of 3c.

The single X-ray structure determination was performed on Rigaku RAPID (CuK α radiation, $\lambda = 1.54187$ Å). A numerical absorption correction (μ) was applied. The structure was solved by direct methods and refined by the full-matrix least-squares method on F² with anisotropic temperature factors for non-hydrogen atoms. All the hydrogen atoms were located at the calculated positions and refined with riding. The disordered alkylene chains of **3c** were restricted by DFIX and DELU. Crystallographic data collection and refinement information is listed in Table S1. CCDC reference number 2195814.

Table S1. Crystal data and structure re	linement for 3c
CCDC number	2195814
Identification code	191002os
Empirical formula	$C_{54}H_{75}B_3O_9$
Formula weight	900.61
Temperature	193 K
Wavelength	1.54187 Å
Crystal system	monoclinic
Space group	C2/c
Unit cell dimensions	$a = 15.6791(3)$ Å $\alpha = 90^{\circ}$.
	$b = 19.9517(4)$ Å $\beta = 110.201(8)^{\circ}$.
	$c = 18.0668(3)$ Å $\gamma = 90^{\circ}$.
Volume	5304.1(3) Å ³
Z	4
Density (calculated)	1.128 Mg/m ³
Absorption coefficient	0.587 mm ⁻¹
F(000)	1944.00
Crystal size	0.30 x 0.30 x 0.15 mm ³
Theta range for data collection	3.73 to 68.30°.
Index ranges	-18<=h<=18, -24<=k<=24, -21<=l<=21
Reflections collected	30762
Independent reflections	4866 [R(int) = 0.0566]
Completeness to theta = 25.24°	99.8 %
Absorption correction	multi-scan
Max. and min. transmission	0.916 and 0.632
Refinement method	Full-matrix least-squares on F ²
Data / restraints / parameters	4866 / 36 / 381
Goodness-of-fit on F ²	1.054
Final R indices [I>2sigma(I)]	$R_1 = 0.0830, wR_2 = 0.1690$
R indices (all data)	$R_1 = 0.1492, wR_2 = 0.1976$
Largest diff. peak and hole	0.24 and -0.19 $e/Å^{-3}$

Table S1 C tal dat А a**t** f: t fo r 3 4

9. References

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