

Supporting Information

Bio-inspired Construction of Tetracyclic Ring System with an Avarane Skeleton: Total Synthesis of Dactyloquinone A †

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1. General Methods

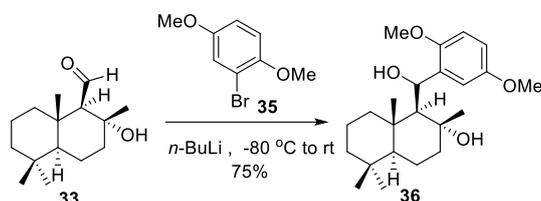
All reactions were carried out under an argon atmosphere with dry solvent under anhydrous conditions, unless otherwise noted. Dry dichloromethane (CH_2Cl_2) and tetrahydrofuran (THF) were obtained by passing commercially available pre-dried, oxygen-free formulations through activated alumina columns. Anhydrous acetone, dimethylformamide (DMF), 1, 4-dioxane, ethyl acetate (EtOAc), and toluene were purchased from commercial suppliers and stored under argon. Yields refer to chromatographically and spectroscopically (^1H NMR) homogenous material, unless otherwise stated. Reagents were purchased at the highest commercial quality and used without further purification, unless otherwise noted.

Reactions were monitored by thin layer chromatography (TLC) carried out on 0.25 mm silica gel plates (GF254, Qingdao) using UV light as visualizing agent and an ethanolic solution of phosphomolybdic acid (PMA) as developing agents. Silica gel (200-400 mesh, Qingdao) was used for column chromatography.

NMR spectra were recorded on Bruker AV 400, Agilent AV 500 or JEOL AV 400 instruments and calibrated using residual undeuterated solvent (CDCl_3 , $\delta_{\text{H}} = 7.26$ ppm, $\delta_{\text{C}} = 77.1$ ppm; DMSO, $\delta_{\text{H}} = 2.50$ ppm, $\delta_{\text{C}} = 39.6$ ppm;) as an internal reference. The information in parentheses report fine structures (s = singlet, d = doublet, t = triplet, q = quartet, quint = quintet, m = multiplet, br = broad), scalar coupling constants (J , given in Hz), relative integration of signals and the signal assignment. HRESIMS data were measured on UHD Accurate Mass Q-TOF LC/MS G6540A. X-ray data were obtained by a Bruker D8 Venture diffractometer using graphite monochromated Cu-K α radiation. Semi-preparative HPLC (Hitachi chromaster).

2. Experimental Procedures and Physical Data of Compounds

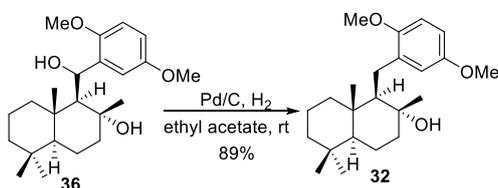
2.1 Synthesis of benzylic alcohol **36**



Aldehyde **33** was prepared in 53% by 3 steps of the process reported in literature.^[1] To a solution of **35** 1-bromo-2,5-dimethoxy benzene (23.6 g, 109.0 mmol, 3.0 eq) in anhydrous THF (250 mL) under N₂ atmosphere at -80 °C was added *n*-BuLi (54.5 ml, 2 M in hexane, 109.0 mmol, 3.0 eq) dropwise. The reaction was stirred at -80 °C for 1.5 h and a solution of aldehyde **21** (8.7 g, 36.3 mmol, 1.0 eq) in anhydrous THF (50 mL) was added dropwise. The resultant mixture was stirred at -80 °C for 30 min, then allowed to warm to rt. The mixture was quenched with saturated NH₄Cl solution (50 mL) and extracted with EtOAc (3 × 100 mL). the combined organic layers were washed with brine, dried over anhydrous Na₂SO₄, filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure. The crude product was purified by flash column chromatography (silica gel, petrol ether:EtOAc = 50:1) to give Benzylic alcohol **36** as brown oil (8.8 g, 37.0 mmol, 75%).

Characterization of benzylic alcohol 36: TLC: $R_f = 0.30$ (petrol ether/EtOAc = 2:1); ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆): δ 7.01 (d, $J = 3.0$ Hz, 1H), 6.81 (d, $J = 8.9$ Hz, 1H), 6.71 (dd, $J = 8.8, 3.0$ Hz, 1H), 5.92 (d, $J = 5.2$ Hz, 1H), 5.47 (s, 1H), 5.24–5.21 (m, 1H), 3.71 (s, 3H), 3.67 (s, 3H), 1.89 (d, $J = 8.1$ Hz, 1H), 1.69–1.66 (m, 1H), 1.53–1.44 (m, 2H), 1.39 (s, 3H), 1.01–0.98 (m, 5H), 0.96 (s, 3H), 0.93–0.86 (m, 1H), 0.83–0.80 (m, 1H), 0.77 (s, 3H), 0.72 (s, 3H) ppm; ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆): δ 153.9, 149.8, 139.2, 115.4, 112.6, 112.1, 74.0, 65.4, 63.8, 56.6, 56.2, 55.8, 44.6, 41.7, 39.3, 38.8, 33.9, 33.4, 26.3, 22.0, 20.1, 18.6, 16.2 ppm; HRMS (ESI-TOF): calcd for C₂₃H₃₆NaO₄⁺ [M+Na]⁺ 399.2506, found 399.2508.

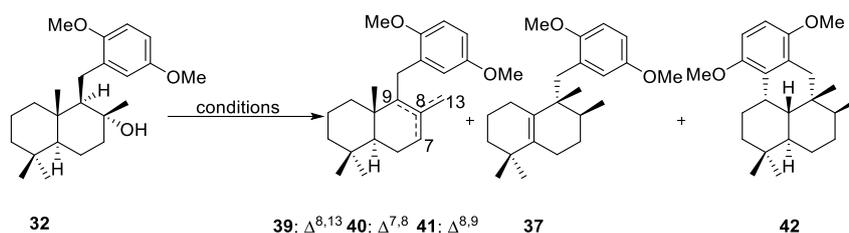
2.2 Synthesis of alcohol **32**



To a stirred solution of benzylic alcohol **36** (3.8 g, 10.0 mmol, 1.0 eq) in EtOAc (20 mL) was added 10% Pd/C (2.36 g, 1.0 mmol, wetted with ca.55% water, 0.1 eq) at rt. The resulting mixture was stirred at this temperature for 14 h under H₂. The reaction mixture was filtered through diatomite and the solvent was concentrated under reduced pressure. The crude product was purified by flash column chromatography (silica gel, petrol ether:EtOAc = 40:1) to give alcohol **32** as white solid (3.2g, 8.9 mmol, 89%).

Characterization of alcohol 20: M.P.:102.6-104.6°C; TLC: R_f = 0.51 (petrol ether/EtOAc = 4:1); $^1\text{H NMR}$ (400 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 6.80 (d, J = 3.0 Hz, 1H), 6.74 (d, J = 8.9 Hz, 1H), 6.58 (dd, J = 8.8, 3.0 Hz, 1H), 3.80 (s, 3H), 3.74 (s, 3H), 2.85 (dd, J = 14.8, 5.2 Hz, 1H), 2.52 (dd, J = 14.8, 4.4 Hz, 1H), 1.86–1.80 (m, 2H), 1.65–1.52 (m, 3H), 1.46–1.35 (m, 3H), 1.27 (s, 3H), 1.24–1.20 (m, 1H), 1.13–1.05 (m, 1H), 0.94–0.91 (m, 1H), 0.89 (s, 3H), 0.84 (s, 3H), 0.84–0.81 (m, 1H), 0.79 (s, 3H) ppm; $^{13}\text{C NMR}$ (100 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 153.8, 150.8, 134.1, 117.7, 111.6, 110.5, 73.8, 62.6, 56.2, 56.0, 55.7, 43.6, 41.9, 40.5, 39.5, 33.6, 33.4, 25.4, 24.5, 21.6, 20.4, 18.7, 15.6 ppm; HRMS (ESI-TOF): calcd for $\text{C}_{23}\text{H}_{36}\text{NaO}_3^+$ $[\text{M}+\text{Na}]^+$ 383.2557, found 383.2559.

2.3 Table S1. Preliminary lewis acidic conditions screened for the formation of 37 and by product.^[a]



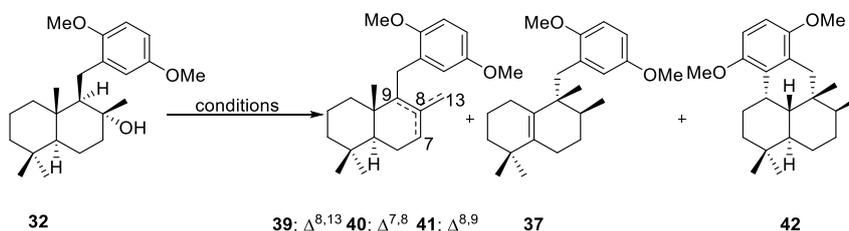
Entry	LA	t (h)	Yield (%) ^[b]				
			39	40	41	37	42
1	Sn(OTf) ₂	4	27	64	0	0	0
2	TiCl ₄	0.02	0	0	0	0	89
3	Ho(OTf) ₃	4	41	34	14	0	0
4	Hg(OTf) ₂	0.25	0	0	33	45	0
5	Lu(OTf) ₃	2.5	43	39	0	0	0
6	Dy(OTf) ₃	13	27	21	0	0	0
7	Er(OTf) ₃	5	42	42	0	0	0
8	Sc(OTf) ₃	0.5	0	0	92	0	0
9	LiCl	12	0	0	0	0	0
10	SnCl ₂	7	9	70	10	0	0
11	BF ₃ ·OEt ₂	0.15	0	0	15	62	15
12	MgBr ₂	1	0	0	0	0	0
13	BPA	3	0	0	0	0	0
14	Yb(OTf) ₃	3	0	0	0	0	0
15	Mg(OTf) ₃	2.5	6	62	18	0	0
16	AgF	1	0	0	0	0	0
17	Fe(OAc) ₂	1	0	0	0	0	0
18	LiBF ₄	1	0	0	0	0	0
19	La(OTf) ₃	1	0	0	0	0	0
20	ZnBr ₂	4	4	9	4	37	33

21	LiPF ₆	0.30	0	0	35	42	14
22	PTSA	12	41	41	0	0	0
23	SnCl ₄	0.08	0	0	0	0	89
24	CSA	12	28	28	0	0	0
25	Cu(OAc) ₂	4	0	0	0	0	0
26	CoBr ₂	5	0	0	0	0	0
27	LiI	4	0	0	0	0	0
28	In(OTf) ₃	0.5	26	61	0	0	0
29	Gd(OTf) ₃	1.2	25	6	0	0	0
30	AlCl ₃	0.5	0	0	0	0	96
31	Bi(OTf) ₃	0.12	0	0	82	10	0
32	Fe(OTf) ₃	1	4	42	17	0	0
33	Sm(OTf) ₃	15	53	25	12	0	0
34	TfOH	0.25	0	0	0	0	91

^[a] To a solution of alcohol **32** (0.1mmol, 1.0 eq) in DCM (5ml) at rt was added Lewis Acid (3.0 eq).

^[b] Total yields were determined by ¹H NMR analysis of the crude reaction mixtures.

2.4 Table S2. Optimization of the lewis acid rearrangement reaction for compound 37.^[a]



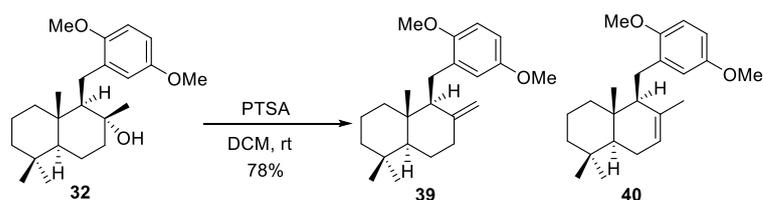
Entry	LA	Eq	Temp (°C)	T (h)	Yield (%) ^[b]				
					39	40	41	37	42
1	Bi(OTf) ₃	3	rt	0.1	0	0	82	10	0
2	Bi(OTf) ₃	3	rt	1.2	0	0	17	57	20
3	Bi(OTf) ₃	2.5	rt	1.2	0	0	85	4	0
4	Bi(OTf) ₃	2	rt	6.6	0	0	0	42	48
5	Bi(OTf) ₃	2	rt	2	0	0	34	44	12
6	Bi(OTf) ₃	1	rt	2	0	0	64	21	6
7	Bi(OTf) ₃	3	rt	1.3	0	0	0	33	57
8	Bi(OTf) ₃	3	rt	2	0	0	0	32	58
9	Sc(OTf) ₃	3	rt	11	0	0	70	13	6
10	Sn(OTf) ₂	3	rt	4	27	64	0	0	0
11	Sn(OTf) ₂	3	rt	9.4	23	68	0	0	0
12	Sn(OTf) ₂	3	rt	18.5	7	81	0	0	0

13	Fe(OTf) ₃	3	rt	0.9	4	69	16	0	0
14	BF ₃ .OEt ₂	3	rt	9	0	0	0	0	91
15	BF ₃ .OEt ₂	8	-50	2.3	0	0	49	42	0
16	BF ₃ .OEt ₂	8	-50	2.5	0	0	47	43	0
17	BF ₃ .OEt ₂	17	-50	3	0	0	36	54	0
18	BF ₃ .OEt ₂	17	-50	6	0	0	25	65	0
19	BF ₃ .OEt ₂	17	-80	1	14	22	4	0	0
20	BF ₃ .OEt ₂	17	-50	15.5	0	0	26	64	0
21	BF ₃ .OEt ₂	17	-40	11	0	0	0	84	8
21	SnCl ₄	3	-20	0.3	0	0	0	0	89
22	TfOH	1	-40	0.17	0	0	0	0	90
23	Eu(OTf) ₃	3	rt-reflux	9	24	31	7	12	10

^[a] Reactions were performed on a 0.1 mmol scale in CH₂Cl₂.

^[b] Total yields were determined by ¹H NMR analysis of the crude reaction mixtures.

2.5 Synthesis of compound **39** and **40**



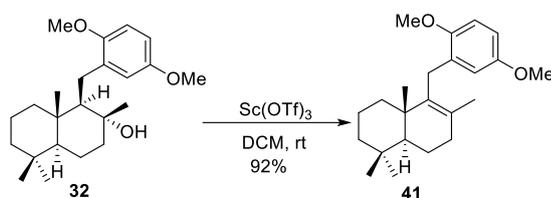
To a solution of **32** (21.0 mg, 0.06 mmol, 1.0 eq) in DCM (3 mL) at rt was added p-Toluenesulfonic acid monohydrate (31.0 mg, 0.18 mmol, 3.0 eq). The resulting mixture was stirred at this temperature for 12 h. The mixture was quenched with H₂O (10 mL) and extracted with DCM (3 × 5 mL). The combined organic layers were washed with brine, dried over anhydrous Na₂SO₄, filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure. The crude product was purified by flash column chromatography (silica gel, petrol ether:EtOAc = 100:1) to give **39** (8.2 mg, 0.023 mmol, 39%) as a colorless oil and **40** (8.2 mg, 0.023 mmol, 39%) as a colorless oil. The NMR data of compound **39** were consistent with reference 2.^[2]

Characterization of compound 39: TLC: *R_f* = 0.51 (petrol ether/EtOAc = 20:1); ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 6.74–6.62 (m, 3H), 4.74 (br. s, 1H), 4.60 (br. s, 1H), 3.79 (s, 3H), 3.74 (s, 3H), 2.74 (d, *J* = 6.8 Hz, 2H), 2.37–2.32 (m, 1H), 2.20 (t, *J* = 6.7 Hz, 1H), 2.04–1.96 (m, 1H), 1.89–1.86 (m, 1H), 1.76–1.33 (m, 1H), 1.21–1.17 (m, 1H), 0.89 (s, 3H), 0.83 (s, 3H), 0.81 (s, 3H) ppm; ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 153.3, 151.8, 148.4, 132.2, 116.3, 110.9, 109.7, 107.7, 56.0, 55.8, 55.7, 42.3, 40.0, 39.2, 38.3, 33.8, 33.7, 29.8, 24.5, 23.3, 21.9, 19.6, 14.7 ppm; HRMS (ESI-TOF): calcd for C₂₃H₃₃O₂⁻ [M-H]⁻ 341.2486, found 341.2478.

Characterization of compound 40: TLC: *R_f* = 0.50 (petrol ether/EtOAc = 20:1); ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 6.84 (d, *J* = 3.0 Hz, 1H), 6.74 (d, *J* = 8.8 Hz, 1H), 6.65 (dd, *J* = 8.8, 3.0 Hz, 1H), 5.36 (br. s, 1H), 3.78 (s, 3H), 3.77 (s,

3H), 2.74–2.54 (m, 2H), 1.97–1.89 (m, 2H), 1.57–1.41 (m, 7H), 1.22–1.06 (m, 3H), 0.91 (s, 3 H), 0.89 (s, 3 H), 0.88 (s, 3 H) ppm; ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 153.5, 151.6, 136.0, 133.8, 122.1, 116.2, 111.2, 110.0, 56.0, 55.8, 54.5, 50.4, 42.4, 39.6, 37.0, 33.4, 33.2, 26.3, 23.9, 22.4, 22.1, 19.1, 14.0 ppm; HRMS (ESI-TOF): calcd for $\text{C}_{23}\text{H}_{34}\text{NaO}_2^+$ $[\text{M}+\text{Na}]^+$ 365.2451, found 365.2452.

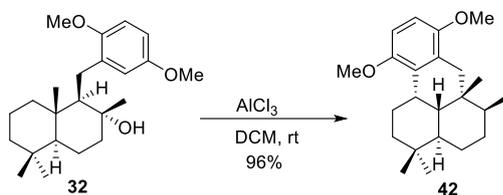
2.6 Synthesis of compound 41



To a solution of **32** (300.0 mg, 0.8 mmol, 1.0 eq) in DCM (40 mL) at rt was added $\text{Sc}(\text{OTf})_3$ (1.2 g, 2.4 mmol, 3.0 eq). The resulting mixture was stirred at this temperature for 0.5 h. The mixture was quenched with H_2O (20 mL) and extracted with DCM (3×20 mL). the combined organic layers were washed with brine, dried over anhydrous Na_2SO_4 , filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure to give **41** (252.0 mg, 0.7 mmol, 92%) as a colorless oil. The NMR data are consistent with reference 1.^[1]

Characterization of compound 41: TLC: $R_f = 0.50$ (petrol ether/EtOAc = 20:1); ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 6.74 (d, $J = 8.4$ Hz, 1H), 6.66–6.63 (m, 2 H), 3.82 (s, 3 H), 3.75 (s, 3 H), 3.37 (d, $J = 17.8$ Hz, 1 H), 3.22 (d, $J = 17.8$ Hz, 1 H), 2.17 (dd, $J = 10.8, 7.4$ Hz, 1 H), 2.06 (dd, $J = 17.6, 6.2$ Hz, 1 H), 1.72 (dd, $J = 12.4, 6.9$ Hz, 1 H), 1.56–1.51 (m, 2 H), 1.48 (s, 3 H), 1.35–1.31 (m, 2 H), 1.26 (d, $J = 6.0$ Hz, 2 H), 1.10 (dd, $J = 13.0, 3.7$ Hz, 1 H), 1.01 (s, 3 H), 0.97–0.93 (m, 1 H), 0.90 (s, 3 H), 0.84 (s, 3 H) ppm; ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 153.4, 151.2, 137.2, 131.3, 129.1, 116.2, 110.1, 109.0, 55.9, 55.7, 51.2, 41.8, 39.0, 36.0, 33.6, 33.4, 33.3, 27.0, 21.8, 20.3, 20.3, 19.2, 19.0 ppm; HRMS (ESI-TOF): calcd for $\text{C}_{23}\text{H}_{34}\text{NaO}_2^+$ $[\text{M}+\text{Na}]^+$ 365.2451, found 365.2448.

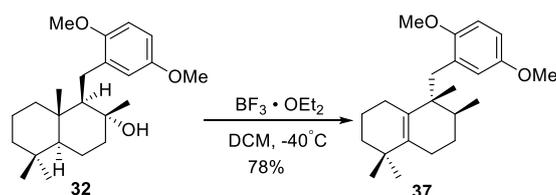
2.7 Synthesis of compound 42



To a solution of **32** (61.0 mg, 0.17 mmol, 1.0 eq) in DCM (10 mL) at rt was added AlCl_3 (68.0 mg, 0.51 mmol, 3.0 eq). The resulting mixture was stirred at this temperature for 0.5 h. The mixture was quenched with H_2O (10 mL) and extracted with DCM (3×10 mL). the combined organic layers were washed with brine, dried over anhydrous Na_2SO_4 , filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure to give **42** (54.8 mg, 0.16 mmol, 96%) as a colorless oil. The NMR data are consistent with reference 3 and 4.^[3-4]

Characterization of compound 42: TLC: $R_f = 0.50$ (petrol ether/EtOAc = 20:1); $^1\text{H NMR}$ (400 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 6.68–6.63 (m, 2H), 3.80 (s, 3H), 3.75 (s, 3H), 3.09–3.01 (m, 3H), 2.14–2.05 (m, 2H), 1.63–1.07 (m, 9H), 1.02 (d, $J = 7.2$ Hz, 3H), 0.86 (s, 3H), 0.79 (s, 3H), 0.75 (s, 3H); $^{13}\text{C NMR}$ (100 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 153.2, 151.9, 128.5, 128.4, 108.5, 106.6, 55.8, 55.5, 42.4, 39.1, 38.4, 38.2, 34.6, 33.6, 32.8, 32.6, 30.6, 29.0, 25.1, 24.1, 21.6, 20.5, 14.7; **HRMS (ESI-TOF):** calcd for $\text{C}_{23}\text{H}_{34}\text{NaO}_2^+$ $[\text{M}+\text{Na}]^+$ 365.2451, found 365.2442.

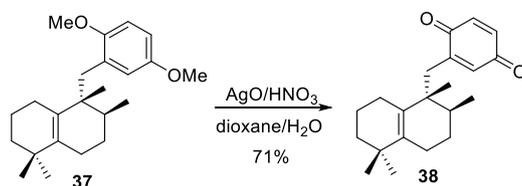
2.8 Synthesis of compound 25



To a solution of **32** (500 mg, 1.39 mmol, 1.0 eq) in DCM (30 mL) at -40°C was added boron trifluoride etherate (3.0 ml, 23.68 mmol, 17.0 eq). The mixture was stirred at -40°C for 11 h. The mixture was quenched with H_2O (30 mL) and extracted with DCM (3×20 mL). The combined organic layers were washed with brine, dried over anhydrous Na_2SO_4 , filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure. The crude product was purified by flash column chromatography (silica gel, petrol ether:EtOAc = 200:1) to give **37** (371 mg, 1.08 mmol, 78%) as a colorless oil, NMR yield is 84%. The NMR data are consistent with reference 4 and 5. ^[4-5]

Characterization of compound 37: TLC: $R_f = 0.49$ (petrol ether/EtOAc = 20:1); $^1\text{H NMR}$ (400 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 6.86 (m, 1H), 6.75 (d, $J = 8.8$ Hz, 1H), 6.67 (m, 1H), 3.76 (s, 3H), 3.73 (s, 3H), 2.93 (d, $J = 15.3$ Hz, 1H), 2.62 (d, $J = 15.2$ Hz, 1H), 2.09–2.01 (m, 4H), 1.94–1.90 (m, 1H), 1.68–1.60 (m, 4H), 1.47–1.44 (m, 2H), 1.01 (s, 3H), 1.00 (s, 3H), 0.92 (s, 3H), 0.78 (d, $J = 6.5$ Hz, 3H) ppm; $^{13}\text{C NMR}$ (100 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 153.2, 152.5, 136.0, 132.9, 130.0, 116.7, 111.1, 111.0, 56.0, 55.8, 41.7, 40.0, 34.7, 34.5, 33.6, 28.5, 28.3, 26.9, 26.5, 23.8, 22.2, 20.1, 16.2 ppm; **HRMS (ESI-TOF):** calcd for $\text{C}_{23}\text{H}_{34}\text{NaO}_2^+$ $[\text{M}+\text{Na}]^+$ 365.2451, found 365.2450.

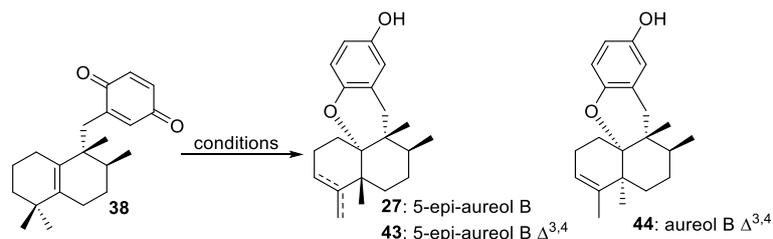
2.9 Synthesis of quinone 38



To a solution of **37** (164.1 mg, 0.5 mmol, 1.0 eq) in dioxane (30 mL) was added AgO (125.0 mg, 1.0 mmol, 2.0 eq) and 6 N HNO_3 (0.47 mL, 1.5 mmol, 3.0 eq). The mixture was stirred at rt for 10 min. After the reaction is complete, The mixture was quenched with saturated NaHCO_3 (10 mL) and extracted with EtOAc (3×15 mL). The combined organic layers were washed with brine, dried over anhydrous Na_2SO_4 , filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure. The crude product was purified by flash column chromatography (silica gel, petrol ether:EtOAc = 50:1) to give quinone **38** (110.9 mg, 0.355 mmol, 71%) as a yellow oil.

Characterization of compound 38: TLC: $R_f = 0.65$ (petrol ether/EtOAc = 20:1); $^1\text{H NMR}$ (400 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 6.76–6.67 (m, 3H), 2.77 (d, $J = 16.6$ Hz, 1H), 2.38 (d, $J = 16.6$ Hz, 1H), 2.09–1.78 (m, 4H), 1.60–1.54 (m, 3H), 1.47–1.31 (m, 4H), 1.00 (s, 3H), 0.98 (s, 3H), 0.93 (s, 3H), 0.81 (d, $J = 6.7$ Hz, 3H) ppm; $^{13}\text{C NMR}$ (100 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 187.9, 187.8, 147.3, 138.2, 137.0, 136.1, 133.9, 131.2, 41.8, 39.7, 34.7, 34.1, 33.4, 28.6, 28.0, 26.9, 26.4, 24.2, 22.3, 19.9, 16.5 ppm; **HRMS (ESI-TOF):** calcd for $\text{C}_{21}\text{H}_{29}\text{O}_2^+$ $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$ 313.2162, found 313.2157.

2.10 Table S3 Optimization of the construction of a tetracyclic ring system with an avarane skeleton.^[a]



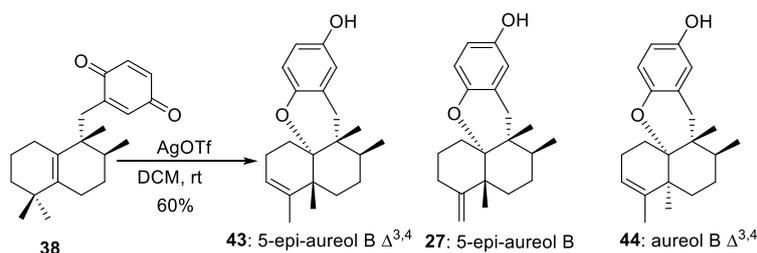
Entry	LA	Eq	T (°C)	Solvent	yield (%) ^[b]		
					18	17	14
1	TMSOTf	0.2	rt	DCM	41	0	5
2	TfOH	0.3	rt	DCM	0	0	0
3	AgOTf	1.0	rt	DCM	42	14	8
4	Fe(OTf) ₂	1.0	rt	DCM	23	0	0
5	Bi(OTf) ₃	1.0	rt	DCM	20	0	0
6	Zn(OTf) ₂	1.0	rt	DCM	trace	0	0
7	Fe(OTf) ₃	1.0	rt	DCM	13	0	0
8	La(OTf) ₃	1.0	rt	DCM	trace	0	0
9	In(OTf) ₃	1.0	rt	DCM	25	4	0
10	Dy(OTf) ₃	1.0	rt	DCM	trace	0	0
11	Eu(OTf) ₃	1.0	rt	DCM	trace	0	0
12	Ho(OTf) ₃	1.0	rt	DCM	trace	0	0
13	Lu(OTf) ₃	1.0	rt	DCM	trace	0	0
14	Sn(OTf) ₂	1.0	rt	DCM	14	0	trace
15	p-TsOH	1.0	rt	DCM	11	0	trace
16	CSA	1.0	rt	DCM	trace	0	0
17	CF ₃ COOAg	1.0	rt	DCM	0	0	0
18	F ₆ LiP	1.0	rt	DCM	30	0	trace
19	FeBr ₃	1.0	rt	DCM	0	0	0
20	AlCl ₃	1.0	rt	DCM	32	trace	trace
21	TMSOTf	1.0	-80	DCM	28	0	16
22	TfOH	1.0	-80	DCM	29	0	10
23	FeCl ₃	1.5	-80	DCM	58	0	0

24	BCl ₃	1.0	-80	DCM	22	0	0
25	BF ₃ ·OEt ₂	1.0	-80	DCM	50	0	15
26	BBr ₃	1.0	-80	DCM	0	0	0
27	MgBr ₂	1.0	-80	DCM	0	0	0
28	AuCl ₃	1.0	rt	DCM	trace	0	0
29	Cu(OTf) ₂	1.0	rt	DCM	trace	0	0
30	Hg(OTf) ₂	1.0	rt	DCM	trace	0	0
31	B(C ₆ F ₆) ₃	1.0	rt	DCM	0	0	0
32	In(OTf) ₃	1.0	-78	CHCl ₃	34	0	19
33	In(OTf) ₃	1.0	-78-rt	toluene	24	0	12
34	In(OTf) ₃	1.0	-78-rt	DCM	40	0	16
35	TMSOTf	0.2	-78	DCM	43	3	27
36	In(OTf) ₃	1.0	-78-rt	THF	0	0	0

^[a] Reactions were performed on a 0.1 mmol scale.

^[b] yields were determined by ¹H NMR analysis of the crude reaction mixtures.

2.11 Synthesis of aureol B $\Delta^{3,4}$ (**44**) and 5-epi-aureol B (**27**) and 5-epi-aureol B $\Delta^{3,4}$ (**43**)



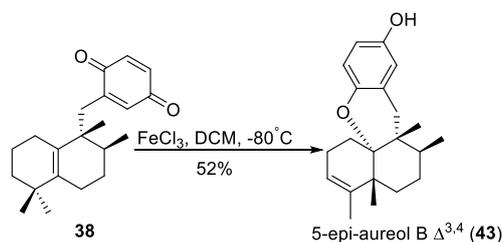
To a solution of quinone **38** (2.5 g, 8.3 mmol, 1.0 eq) in DCM (50 mL) at rt was added AgOTf (2.0 g, 8.0 mmol, 1.0 eq). The mixture was stirred at rt for 2 h. After the reaction is complete, the mixture was quenched with H₂O (20 mL) and extracted with DCM (3 × 25 mL). The combined organic layers were washed with brine, dried over anhydrous Na₂SO₄, filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure. The crude product was purified by flash column chromatography (silica gel, petrol ether:EtOAc = 30:1) to give a mixture of compounds **43** and **27** and **44** (1.5 g, 4.8 mmol, 60%) as white solid, aureol B $\Delta^{3,4}$ (**44**) : 5-epi-aureol B (**27**) : 5-epi-aureol B $\Delta^{3,4}$ (**43**) = 0.6:1:3 in ¹H NMR. We finally obtained these compounds by HPLC purification.

Characterization of 5-epi-aureol B $\Delta^{3,4}$ (43**):** M.P.: 56.8-59.2°C; TLC: *R*_f = 0.50 (petrol ether/EtOAc = 3:1); [α]^{21.7}_D (c = 0.0240 g/100ml, MeOH): -75; ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 6.64 (d, *J* = 8.7 Hz, 1H), 6.55 (dd, *J* = 8.7, 3.0 Hz, 1H), δ = 6.49 (d, *J* = 3.0 Hz, 1H), 5.26 (br. s, 1H), 2.60 (d, *J* = 17.7 Hz, 1H), 2.56 (d, *J* = 17.7 Hz, 1H), 1.99 (td, *J* = 12.6, 5.1 Hz, 1H), 1.92–1.83 (m, 3H), 1.77–1.69 (m, 1H), 1.65 (s, 3H), 1.52–1.37 (m, 5H), 1.18 (s, 3H), 0.95 (s, 3H), 0.80 (d, *J* = 6.8 Hz, 3H) ppm; ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 148.4, 147.6, 140.0, 121.9, 119.5, 117.4, 114.8, 114.2, 82.3, 42.4, 37.4, 35.3, 31.9, 29.6, 26.9, 23.6, 23.0, 21.0, 19.5, 18.5, 16.1 ppm; HRMS (ESI-TOF): calcd for C₂₁H₂₉O₂⁺ [M+H]⁺ 313.2162, found 313.2155.

Characterization of 5-epi-aureol B (27): M.P.: 91.6-92.7°C; TLC: $R_f = 0.50$ (petrol ether/EtOAc = 3:1); $[\alpha]^{22.4}_D$ ($c = 0.0192$ g/100ml, MeOH) : -45; $^1\text{H NMR}$ (500 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 6.62 (d, $J = 8.7$ Hz, 1H), 6.56 (dd, $J = 8.5, 3.0$ Hz, 1H), $\delta = 6.54$ (d, $J = 3.0$ Hz, 1H), 4.67 (s, 1H), 4.60 (s, 1H), 2.53 (s, 2H), 2.38 (td, $J = 13.7, 7.5$ Hz, 1H), 2.21–2.15 (m, 2H), 1.84 (td, $J = 13.8, 4.9$ Hz, 1H), 1.72–1.45 (m, 7H), 1.35 (dt, $J = 12.9, 3.0$ Hz, 1H), 1.26 (s, 3H), 0.96 (s, 3H), 0.79 (d, $J = 6.8$ Hz, 3H) ppm; $^{13}\text{C NMR}$ (125 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 157.2, 148.5, 146.5, 122.2, 117.4, 115.0, 114.2, 104.5, 83.4, 44.0, 37.4, 35.1, 32.1, 31.9, 31.0, 27.1, 24.2, 23.9, 22.2, 19.2, 16.2 ppm; HRMS (ESI-TOF): calcd for $\text{C}_{21}\text{H}_{29}\text{O}_2^+$ $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$ 313.2162, found 313.2158.

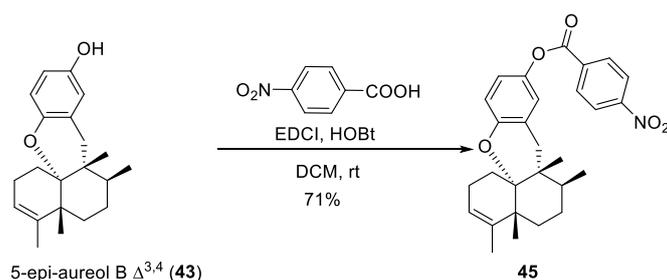
Characterization of aureol B $\Delta^{3,4}$ (44): M.P.: 52.1-52.9°C; TLC: $R_f = 0.50$ (petrol ether/EtOAc = 3:1); $[\alpha]^{25}_D$ ($c = 0.0340$ g/100ml, MeOH) : -3; $^1\text{H NMR}$ (500 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 6.63 (d, $J = 8.7$ Hz, 1H), 6.57 (dd, $J = 8.5, 2.5$ Hz, 1H), $\delta = 6.49$ (d, $J = 2.2$ Hz, 1H), 5.26 (s, 1H), 2.70 (d, $J = 17.6$ Hz, 1H), 2.57 (d, $J = 17.7$ Hz, 1H), 2.21–2.19 (m, 2H), 2.03–1.88 (m, 2H), 1.78 (s, 3H), 1.74–1.63 (m, 3H), 1.31–1.26 (m, 3H), 1.18 (s, 3H), 0.98 (s, 3H), 0.74 (d, $J = 6.8$ Hz, 3H) ppm; $^{13}\text{C NMR}$ (125 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 148.3, 147.3, 140.3, 122.2, 121.7, 117.0, 114.9, 114.1, 81.8, 41.8, 38.4, 34.7, 32.5, 31.7, 28.8, 27.4, 25.3, 24.7, 19.3, 17.9, 16.1 ppm; HRMS (ESI-TOF): calcd for $\text{C}_{21}\text{H}_{29}\text{O}_2^+$ $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$ 313.2162, found 313.2157.

2.12 Synthesis of 5-epi-aureol B $\Delta^{3,4}$ (43)

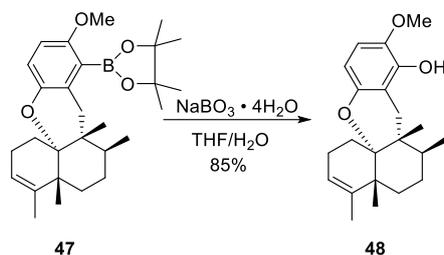


To a solution of **38** (3.8 g, 12.3 mmol, 1.0 eq) in DCM (60 mL) at -80°C was added FeCl_3 (3.0 g, 18.5 mmol, 1.5 eq). The mixture was stirred at -80°C for 10 h. After the reaction is complete, the mixture was quenched with H_2O (20 mL) and extracted with DCM (3×15 mL). The combined organic layers were washed with brine, dried over anhydrous Na_2SO_4 , filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure. The crude product was purified by flash column chromatography (silica gel, petrol ether:EtOAc = 30:1) to give 5-epi-aureol B $\Delta^{3,4}$ (**43**) (2.0 g, 6.4 mmol, 52%) as white solid. For data of 5-epi-aureol B $\Delta^{3,4}$, see 2.11.

2.13 Synthesis of ester 45



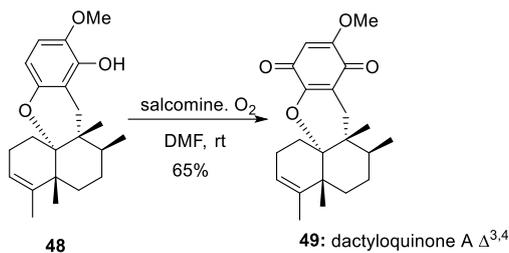
2.15 Synthesis of phenol 48



To a solution of boron ester **47** (100 mg, 0.22 mmol, 1.0 eq) in THF (10 mL) was added water (5 mL) and $\text{NaBO}_3 \cdot 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (102 mg, 0.66 mmol, 3.0 eq). The mixture was stirred at 40°C for 4 hours. After the reaction is complete, add H_2O (20 ml) and extracted with EtOAc (3 × 25 mL). the combined organic layers were washed with brine, dried over anhydrous Na_2SO_4 , filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure. The crude product was purified by flash column chromatography (silica gel, petrol ether:EtOAc = 500:1) to give phenol **48** (65 mg, 0.19mmol, 85%) as white solid .

Characterization of phenol 33: M.P.: 65.4-67.3°C; **TLC:** $R_f = 0.30$ (petrol ether/EtOAc = 4:1); **$^1\text{H NMR}$ (400 MHz, CDCl_3):** δ 6.65 (d, $J = 8.6$ Hz, 1H), δ = 6.31 (d, $J = 8.9$ Hz, 1H), 5.66 (br. s, 1H), 5.26 (s, 1H), 3.82 (s, 3H), 2.77 (d, $J = 18.0$ Hz, 1H), 2.39 (d, $J = 17.9$ Hz, 1H), 2.00 (td, $J = 12.7, 5.4$ Hz, 1H), 1.91–1.70 (m, 4H), 1.66 (s, 3H), 1.54–1.38 (m, 4H), 1.19 (s, 3H), 1.01 (s, 3H), 0.82 (d, $J = 3.3$ Hz, 3H) ppm; **$^{13}\text{C NMR}$ (100 MHz, CDCl_3):** δ 148.5, 143.2, 140.2, 139.5, 119.7, 109.6, 109.0, 106.6, 82.3, 56.7, 42.5, 36.9, 32.2, 29.9, 29.7, 27.1, 23.7, 23.1, 21.1, 19.8, 18.7, 16.3 ppm; **HRMS (ESI-TOF):** calcd for $\text{C}_{22}\text{H}_{31}\text{O}_3^+ [\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$ 343.2268, found 343.2261.

2.16 Synthesis of dactyloquinone A $\Delta^{3,4}$ (**49**)

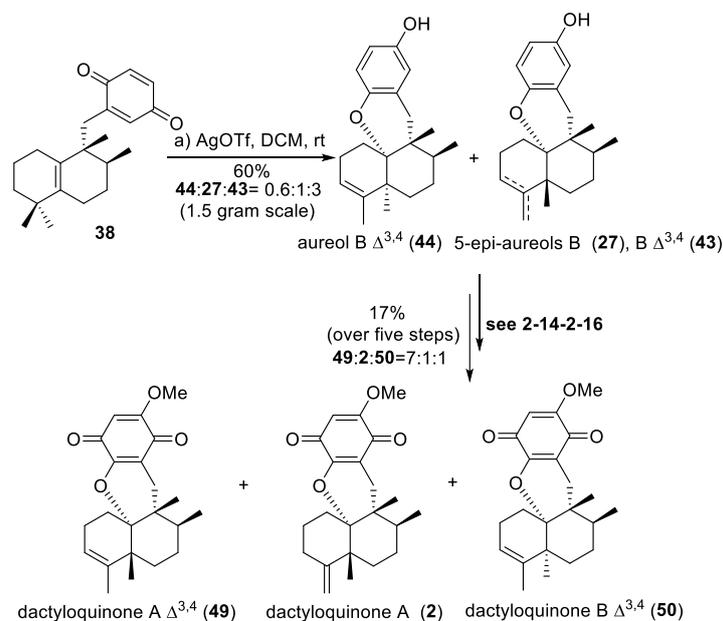


N, N'-Bis(salicylidene)ethylenediaminocobalt(II) (28 mg, 0.08 mmol, 0.5 eq) was added to a solution of phenol **48** (50 mg, 0.15 mmol, 1.0 eq) in DMF (10 mL) at rt and oxygen was bubbled through the reaction mixture for 30 min. After 30 min, water (15 mL) was added and the mixture was extracted with EtOAc (3×10 ml). the combined organic layers were washed with brine, dried over anhydrous Na_2SO_4 , filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure. The crude product was purified by flash column chromatography (silica gel, petrol ether : EtOAc = 50:1) to give dactyloquinone A $\Delta^{3,4}$ **49** (36 mg, 0.10mmol, 65%) as pale yellow solid.

Characterization of dactyloquinone A $\Delta^{3,4}$ (49**):** M.P.: 74.2-76.5°C; **TLC:** $R_f = 0.33$ (petrol ether/EtOAc = 3:1); **$[\alpha]^{22.9}_{\text{D}}$** ($c = 0.0262$ g/100ml, MeOH) : -181; **$^1\text{H NMR}$ (400 MHz, CDCl_3):** δ 5.71 (s, 1H), 5.28 (s, 1H), 3.79 (s, 3H), 2.52 (d, $J = 19.1$ Hz, 1H), 2.10 (d, $J = 19.0$ Hz, 1H), 2.00–1.87 (m, 3H), 1.82–1.73 (m, 1H), 1.67 (s, 3H), 1.64–1.61 (m,

1H), 1.46–1.43 (m, 4H), 1.18 (s, 3H), 1.00 (s, 3H), 0.80 (d, $J = 5.7$ Hz, 3H) ppm; ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 181.6, 181.3, 159.4, 153.0, 139.6, 119.3, 114.8, 105.0, 88.4, 56.5, 42.2, 37.4, 32.4, 29.5, 28.7, 26.7, 23.7, 22.9, 21.7, 19.5, 18.6, 16.2 ppm; HRMS (ESI-TOF): calcd for $\text{C}_{22}\text{H}_{29}\text{O}_4^+$ $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$ 357.2060, found 357.2057.

2.17 Synthesis of dactyloquinone A (2) and dactyloquinone A $\Delta^{3,4}$ (49) and dactyloquinone B $\Delta^{3,4}$ (50)



Synthesis of aureol B $\Delta^{3,4}$ (14) and 5-epi-aureol B (17) and 5-epi-aureol B $\Delta^{3,4}$ (18), for details, see 2.11. The mixture of dactyloquinone A (2) and dactyloquinone A $\Delta^{3,4}$ (49) and dactyloquinone B $\Delta^{3,4}$ (50) was obtained by the same operation and method as dactyloquinone A $\Delta^{3,4}$, the last step crude product was purified by flash column chromatography (silica gel, petrol ether:EtOAc = 30:1) to give a mixture of compounds 2 and 49 and 50 as pale yellow solid (139 mg, 0.39 mmol, 17%, over five steps). Dactyloquinone A (2) and dactyloquinone A $\Delta^{3,4}$ (49) are still inseparable mixtures after HPLC purification.

Characterization of dactyloquinone B $\Delta^{3,4}$ (50): M.P.: 170.0-171.9°C; TLC: $R_f = 0.33$ (petrol ether/EtOAc = 3:1); $[\alpha]_D^{22.7}$ ($c = 0.0158\text{g}/100\text{ml}$, MeOH) : -81; ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 5.73 (s, 1H), 5.28 (s, 1H), 3.81 (s, 3H), 2.61 (d, $J = 19.0$ Hz, 1H), 2.27–2.22 (m, 1H), 2.18 (d, $J = 19.0$ Hz, 1H), 1.99–1.95 (m, 2H), 1.76 (s, 3H), 1.68–1.64 (m, 1H), 1.42–1.29 (m, 5H), 1.26 (s, 3H), 1.02 (s, 3H), 0.75 (d, $J = 6.7$ Hz, 3H) ppm; ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 181.8, 181.4, 159.5, 153.0, 139.8, 122.4, 114.2, 104.8, 87.7, 56.5, 42.0, 38.4, 33.0, 31.8, 28.5, 27.7, 27.4, 25.7, 24.7, 19.2, 17.8, 16.3 ppm; HRMS (ESI-TOF): calcd for $\text{C}_{22}\text{H}_{29}\text{O}_4^+$ $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$ 357.2060, found 357.2054.

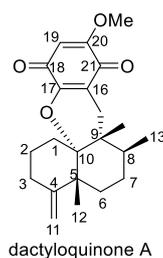
For data of dactyloquinone A $\Delta^{3,4}$ (49), see 2.16.

Characterization of dactyloquinone A (2): TLC: $R_f = 0.33$ (petrol ether/EtOAc = 3:1); ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 5.70 (s, 1H), 4.79 (s, 1H), 4.69 (s, 1H), 3.79 (s overlap, 3H), 2.50 (d, $J = 19.3$ Hz, 1H), 2.03 (d, $J = 19.1$ Hz, 1H), 2.38 (br t, 13.5Hz, 1H), 2.38 (br d, 14.0 Hz, 1H), 2.09 (overlap, 1H), 1.90 (overlap, 1H), 1.57-1.55 (m, 1H), 1.52-1.51(m, 2H), 1.50-1.49 (m, 2H), 1.44 (overlap, 1H), 1.35-1.33 (m, 1H), 1.26 (s, 3H), 1.01 (s, 3H), 0.80 (d overlap,

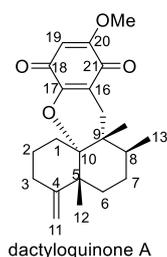
$J = 5.7$ Hz, 3H) ppm; ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 181.3, 181.0, 159.3, 155.0, 152.3, 115.3, 106.0, 104.9 (overlap), 89.0, 56.4 (overlap), 43.8, 37.3, 32.6, 31.4, 31.0, 28.4, 26.8, 25.0, 24.0, 22.1, 19.1, 16.3 ppm. *Data is for a mixture of dactyloquinone A and dactyloquinone A $\Delta^{3,4}$. Isolation of isomers proved to be difficult. Due to the peak overlap, multiplicity cannot be accurately determined for dactyloquinone A.

2.18 Natural Product Spectral Comparisons

Table S4. Comparison of ^1H NMR spectroscopic data (CDCl_3) of natural^[6] and synthetic dactyloquinone A.



	Natural dactyloquinone A	Synthetic dactyloquinone A	Deviation
No.	δ ^1H [ppm; mult; J (Hz)]	δ ^1H [ppm; mult; J (Hz)]	(synthetic-natural)
	CDCl_3 , 500 MHz	CDCl_3 , 400 MHz	$\Delta\delta$ (ppm)
1	1.57; m	1.57-1.55; m	-
	1.90; td; 4.7, 14.0	1.90; (overlap)	-
2	1.51; m	1.52-1.51; m	-
3	2.22; br d; 13.8	2.22; br d; 14.0	0
	2.38; br t; 13.8	2.38; br t; 13.5	0
6	1.35; m	1.35-1.33; m	0
	2.09; dt; 5.6; 13.0	2.09; (overlap)	-
7	1.49; m	1.50-1.49; m	-
8	1.44; m	1.44; (overlap)	-
11	4.69; s	4.69; s	0
	4.79; s	4.79; s	0
12	1.27; s	1.26; s	-0.01
13	0.81; d; 6.6	0.80; d; 5.7; (overlap)	-0.01
14	1.01; s	1.01; s	0
15	2.03; d; 19.1	2.03; d; 19.1	0
	2.51; d; 19.1	2.50; d; 19.3	-0.01
19	5.70; s	5.70; s	0
20-OMe	3.79; s	3.79; s; (overlap)	0

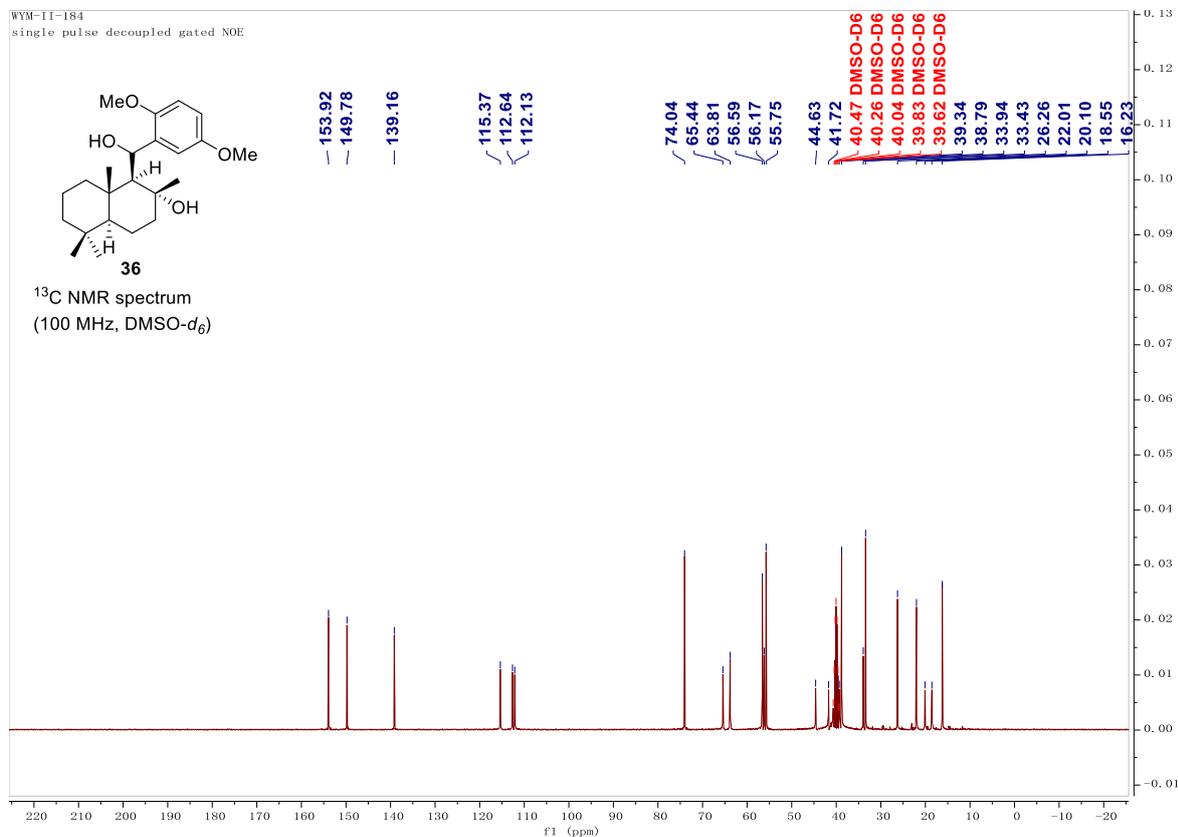
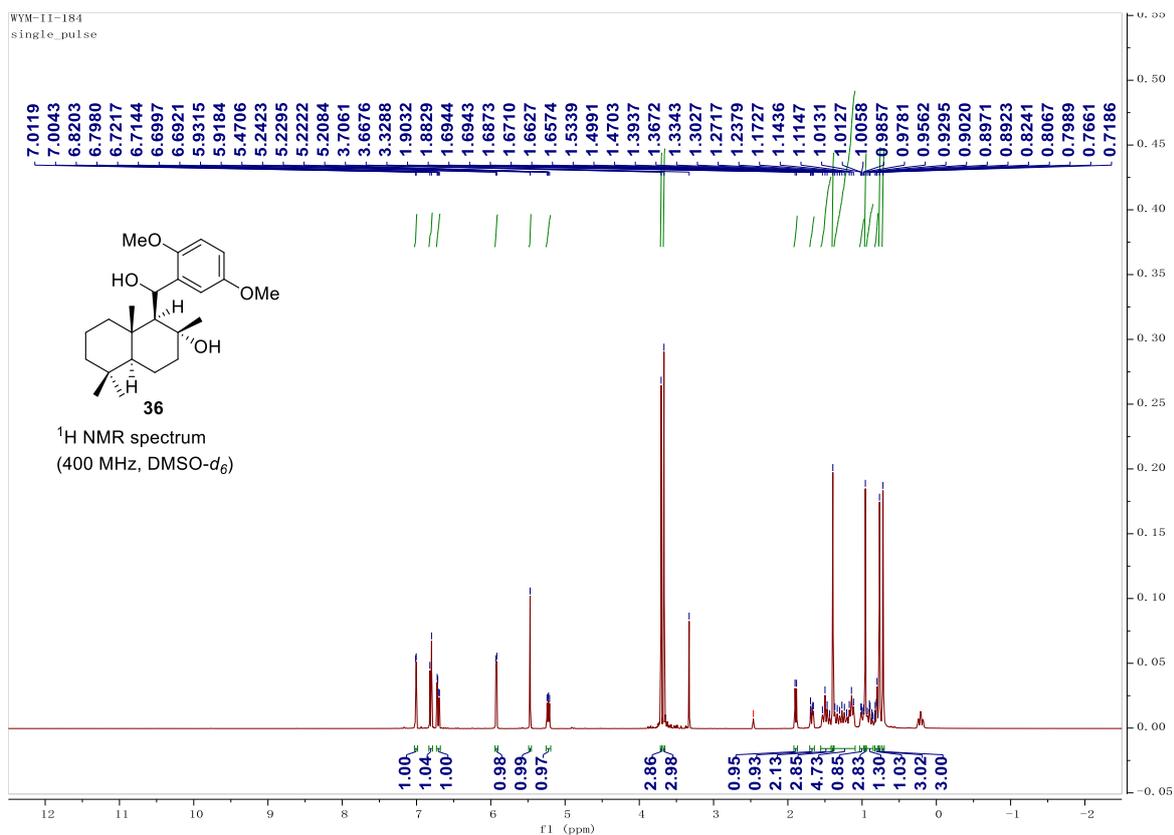
Table S5. Comparison of ^{13}C NMR spectroscopic data (CDCl_3) of natural^[6] and synthetic dactyloquinone A.

	Natural dactyloquinone A	Synthetic dactyloquinone A	Deviation
No.	δ ^1H [ppm; mult; J (Hz)]	δ ^1H [ppm; mult; J (Hz)]	(synthetic-natural)
	CDCl_3 , 500 MHz	CDCl_3 , 400 MHz	$\Delta\delta$ (ppm)
1	25.0	25.0	0
2	22.1	22.1	0
3	31.4	31.4	0
4	155.0	155.0	0
5	43.8	43.8	0
6	31.0	31.0	0
7	26.8	26.8	0
8	32.6	32.6	0
9	37.4	37.3	-0.1
10	89.1	89.0	-0.1
11	106.0	106.0	0
12	23.9	24.0	0.01
13	16.2	16.3	0.01
14	19.1	19.1	0
15	28.4	28.4	0
16	115.4	115.3	-0.1
17	152.3	152.3	0
18	181.0	181.0	0
19	104.9	104.9	0
20	159.3	159.3	0
21	181.3	181.3	0
20-OMe	56.3	56.4	0.1

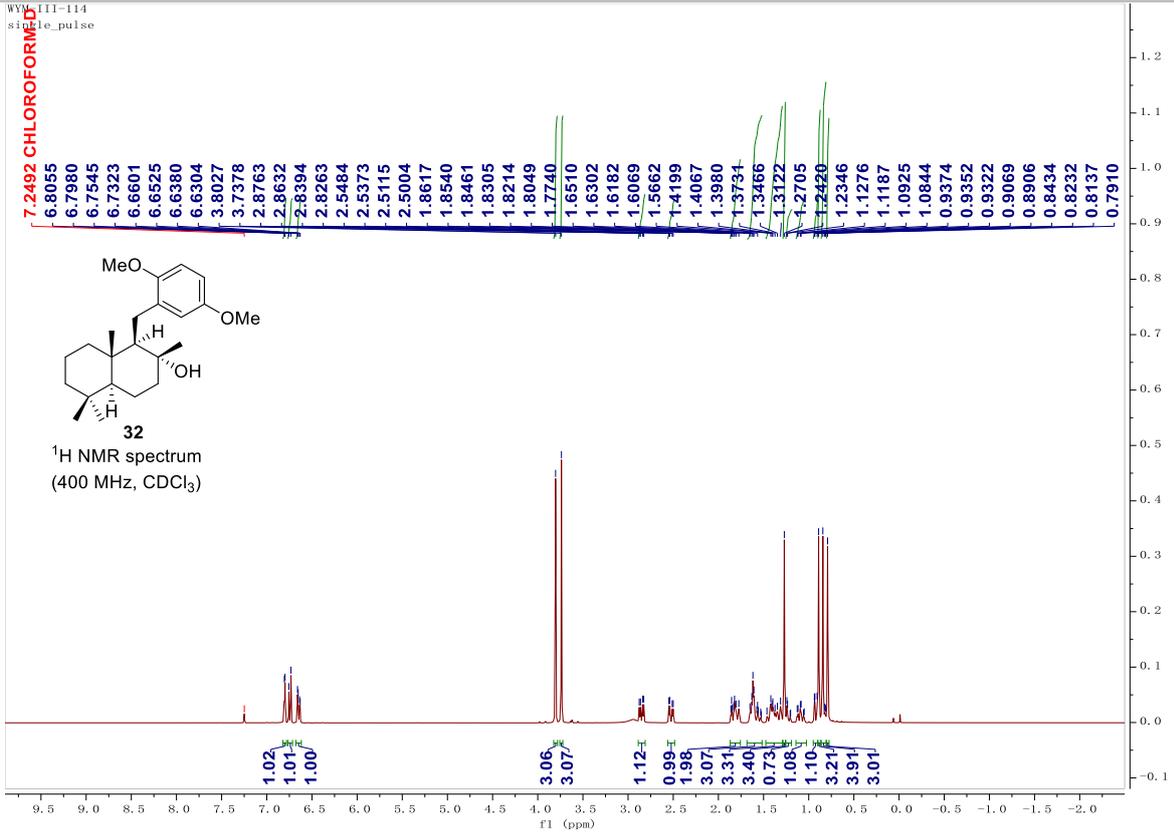
3. References

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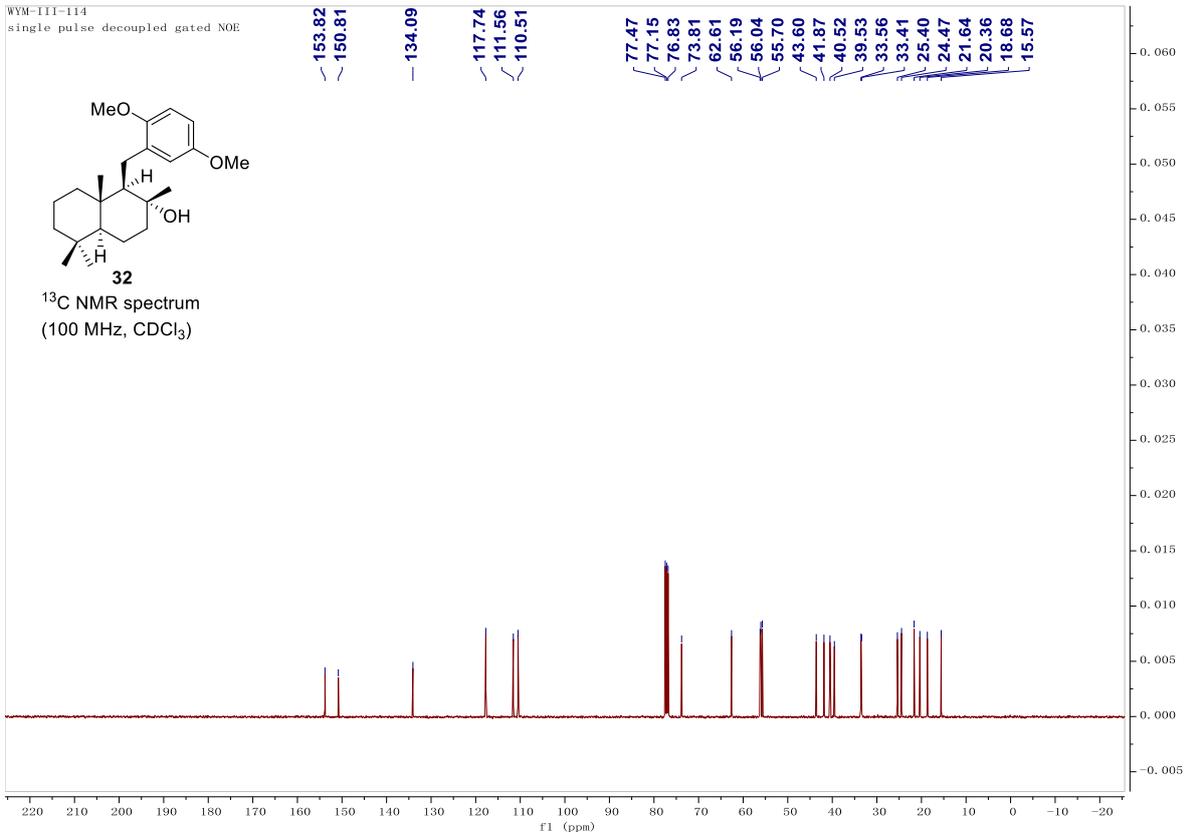
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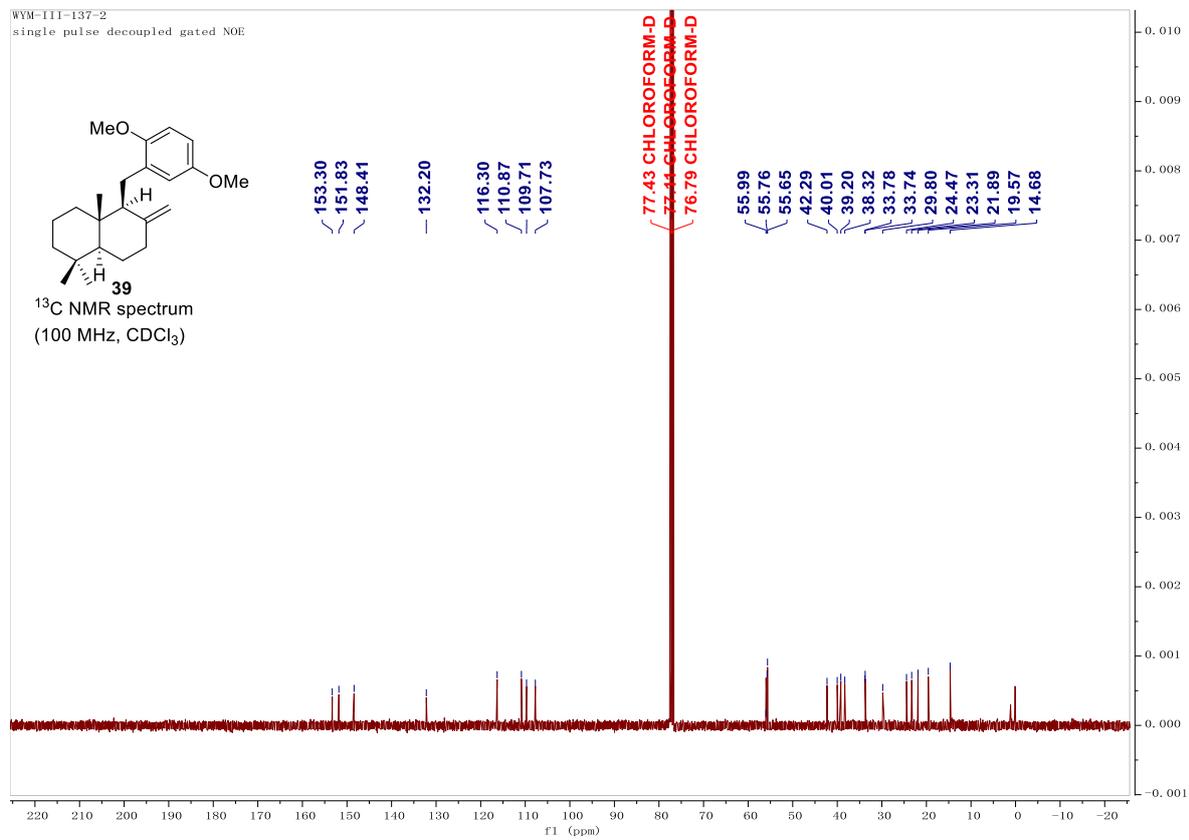
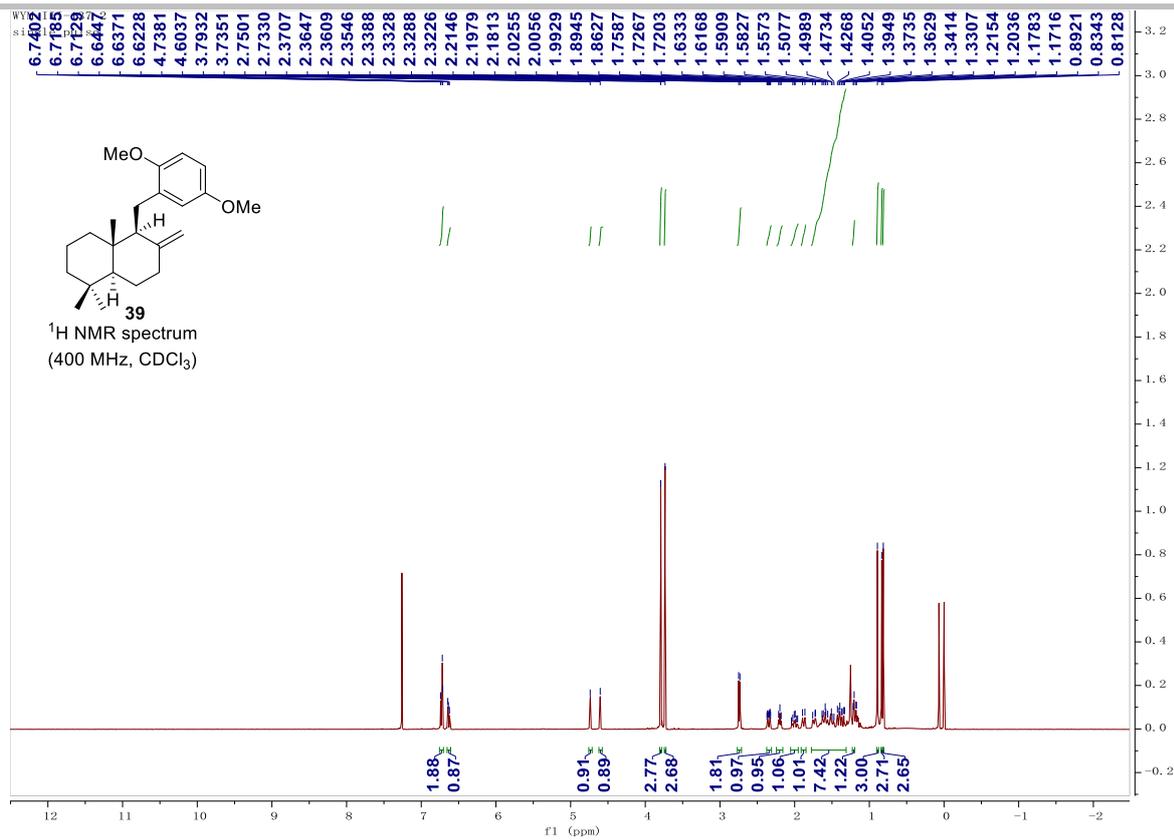


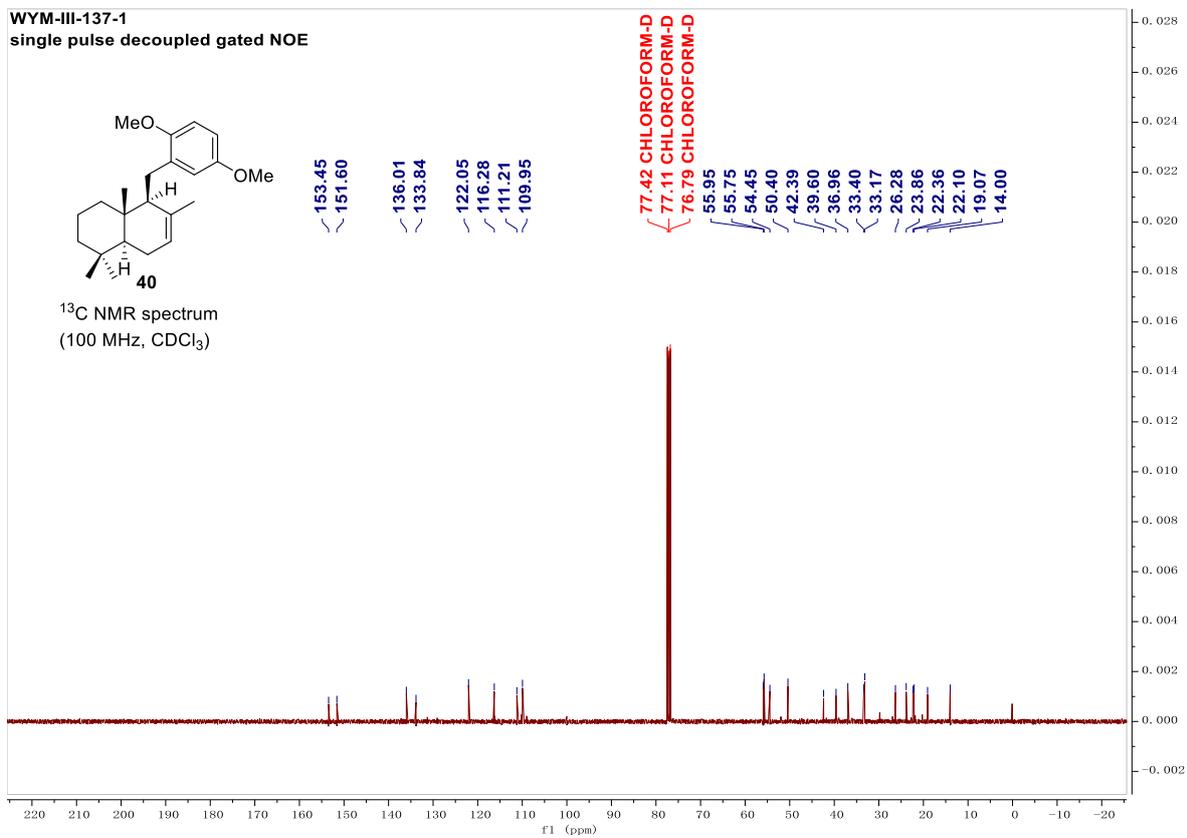
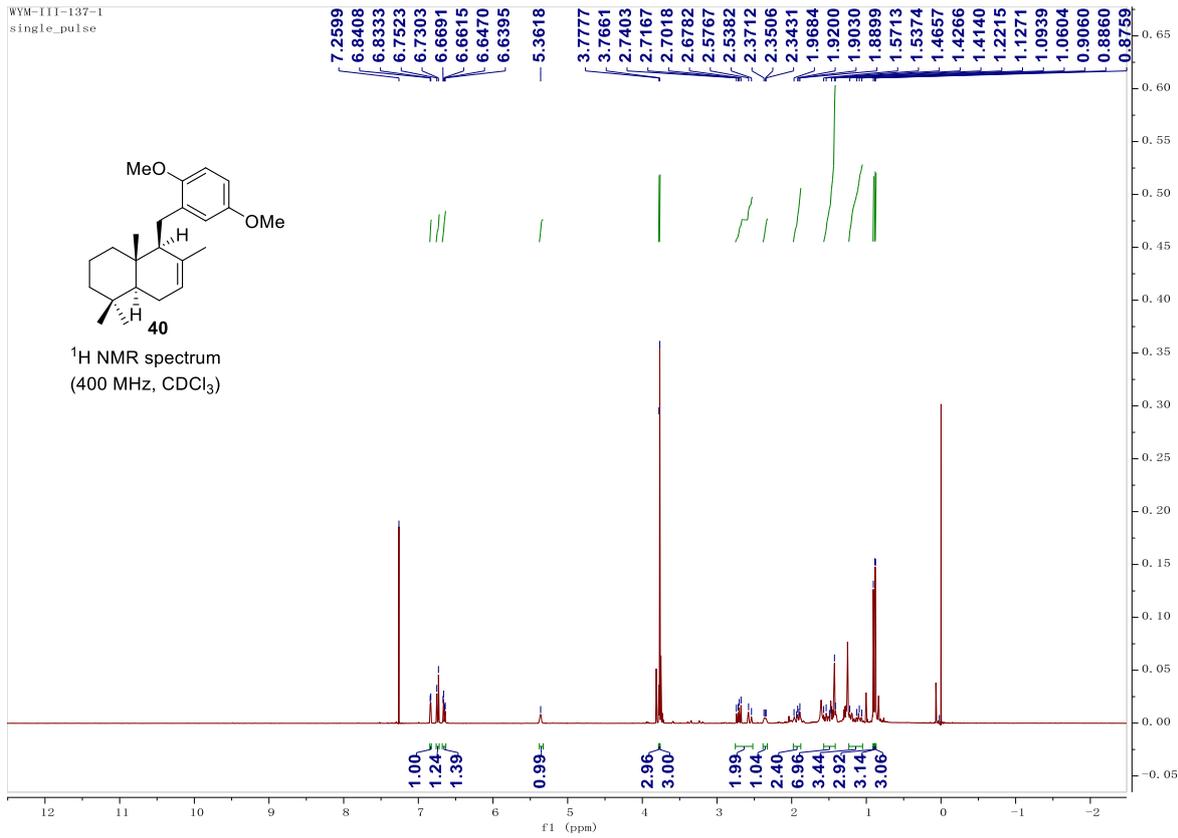
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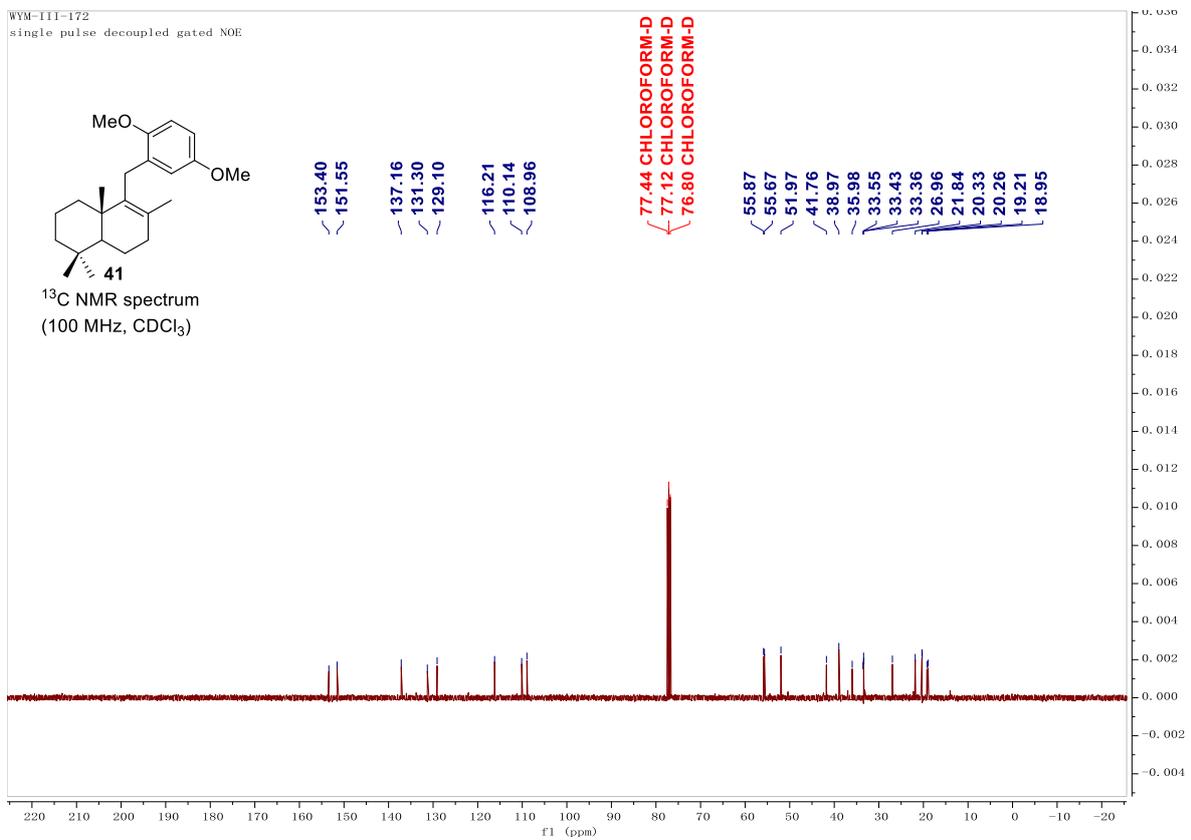
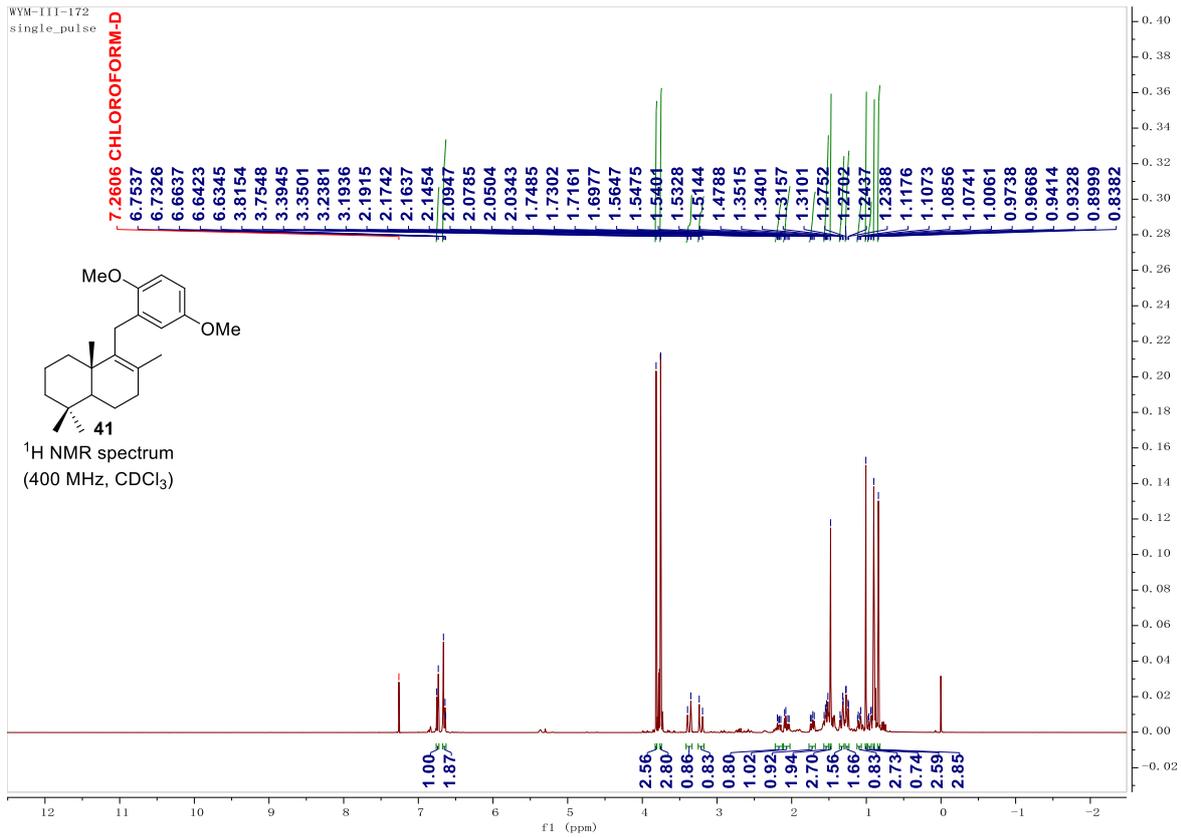


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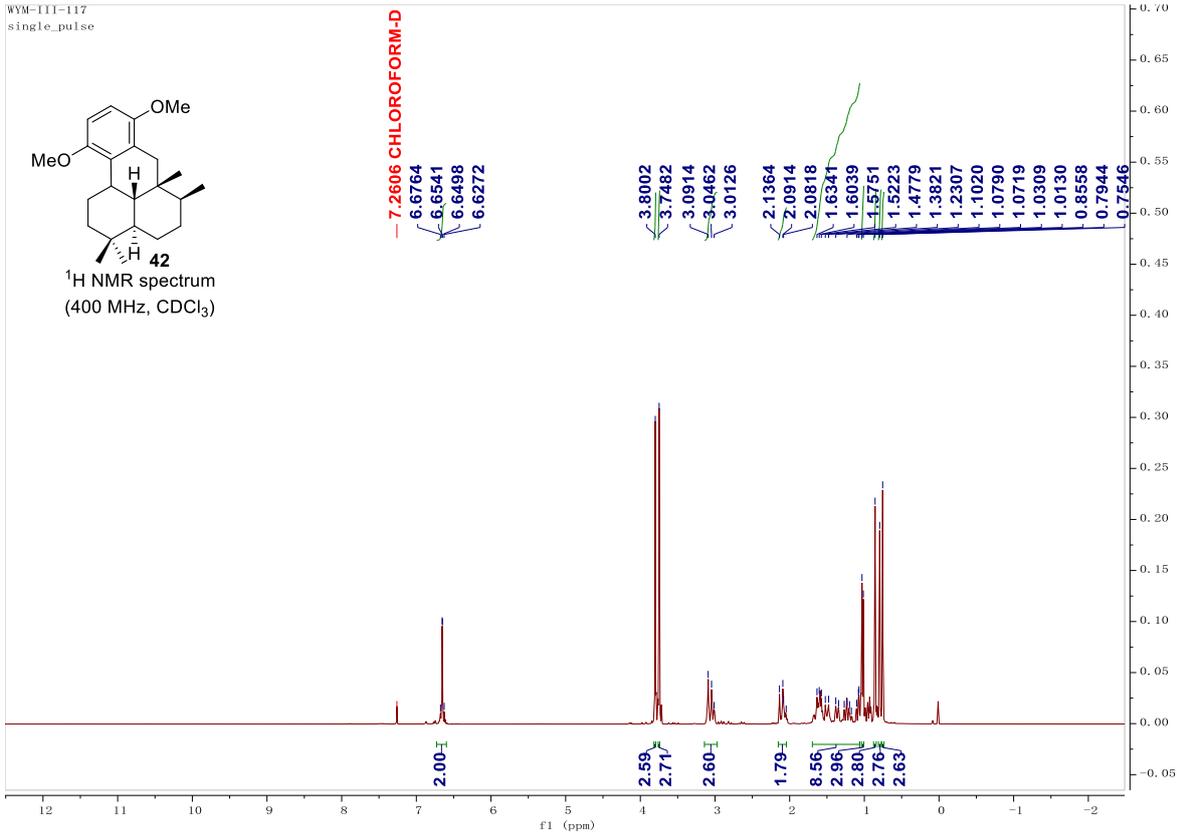
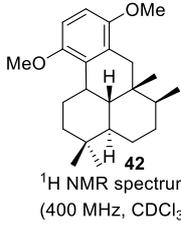




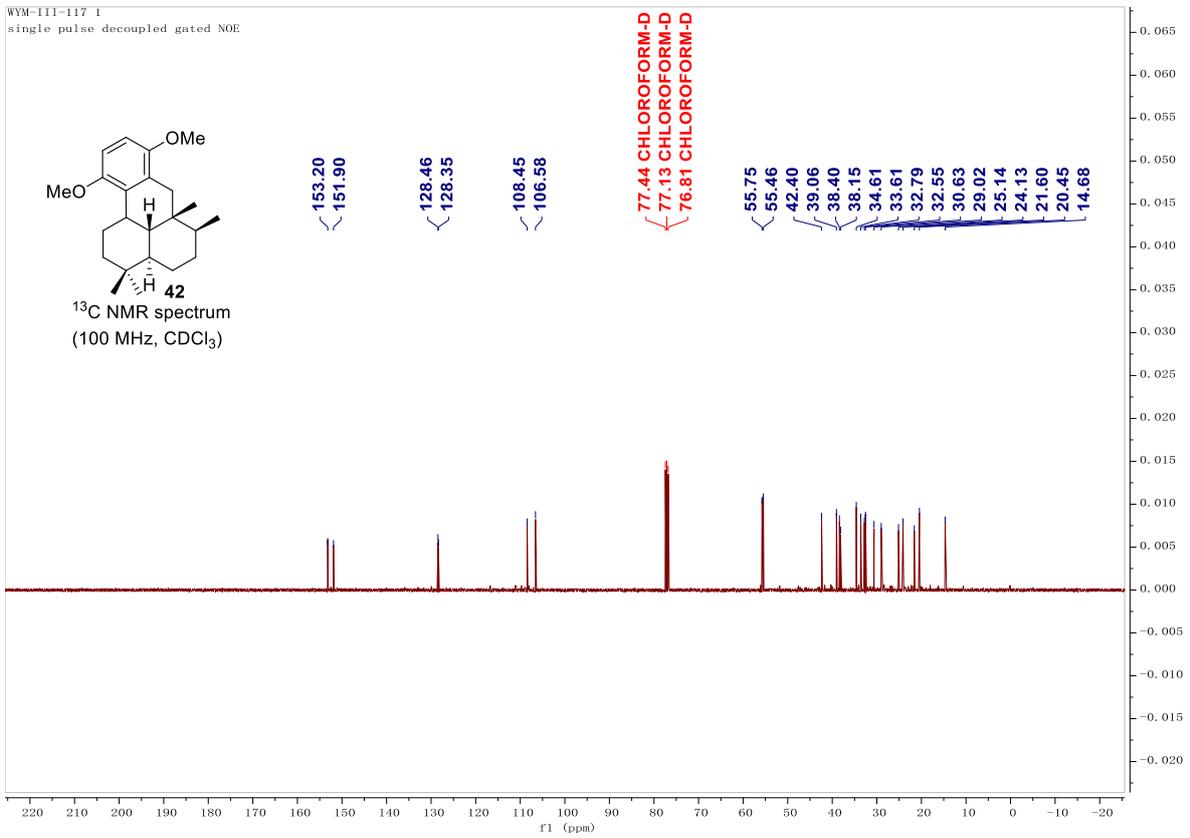
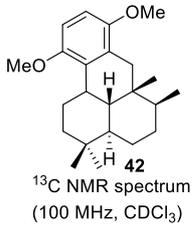


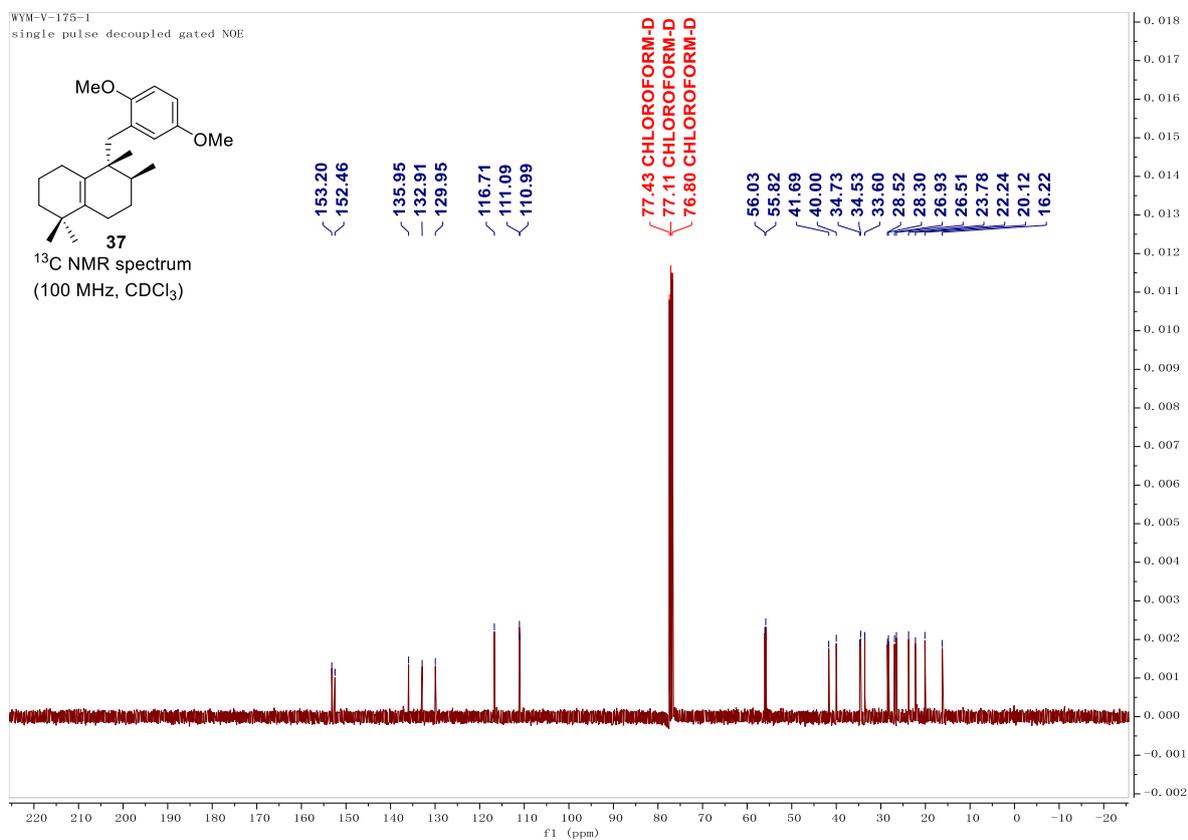
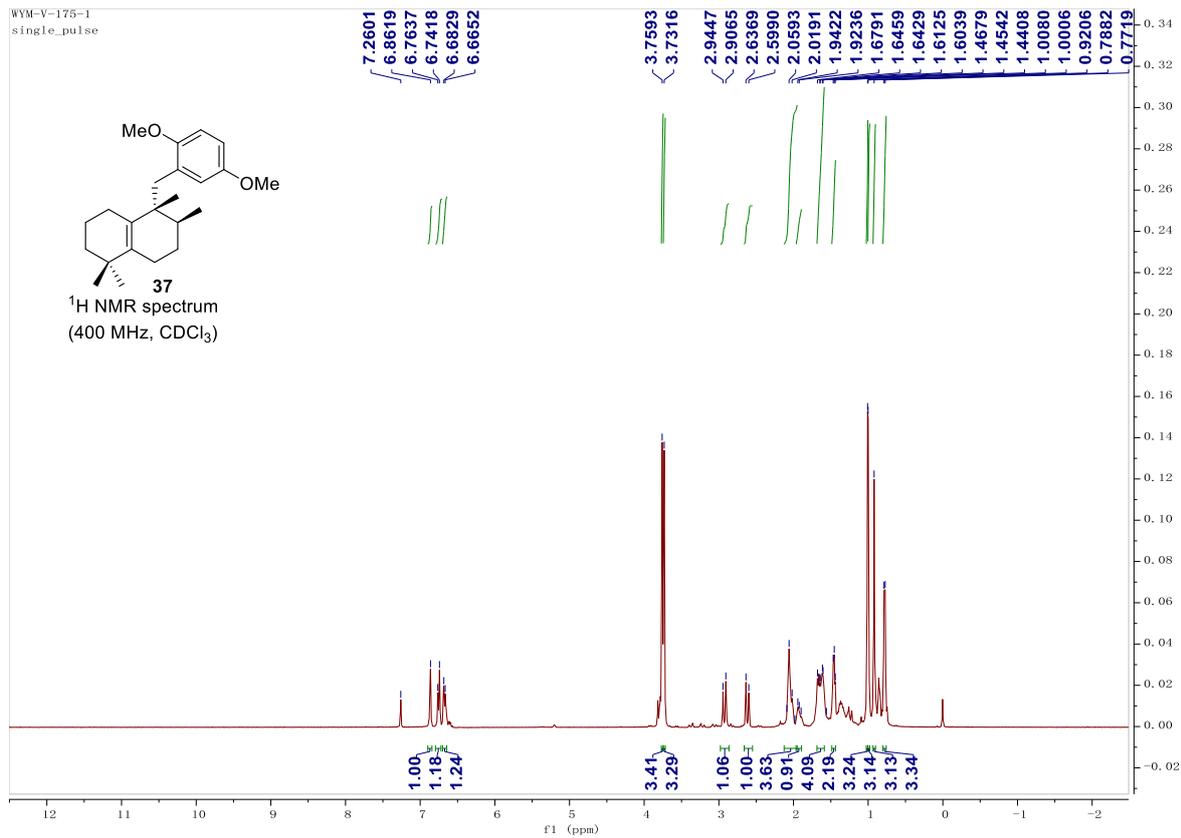


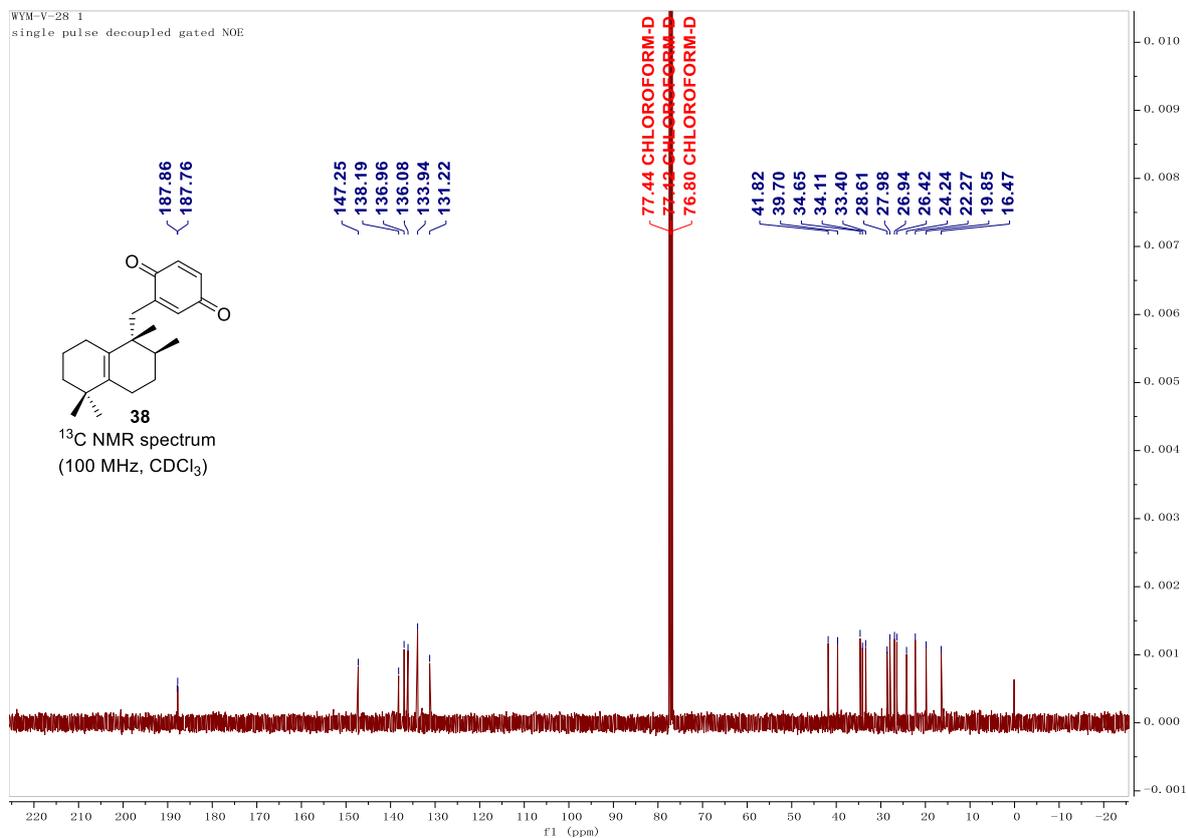
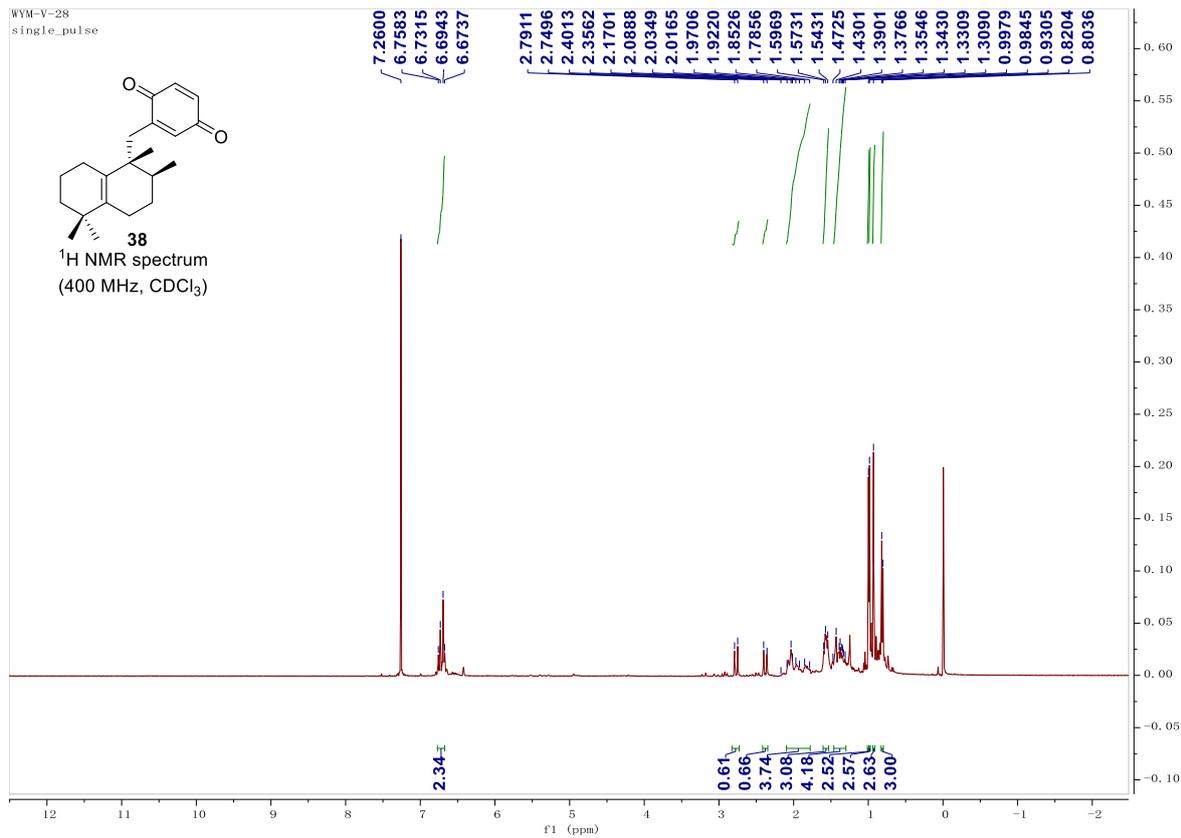
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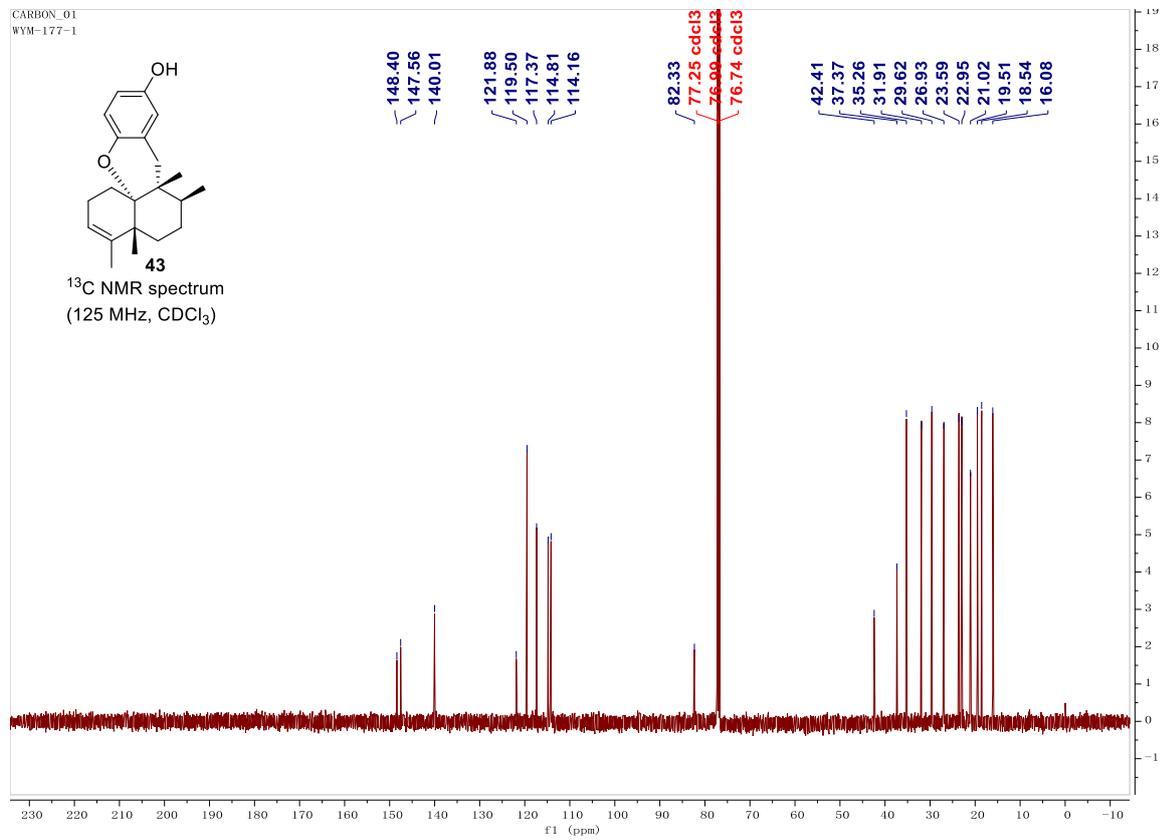
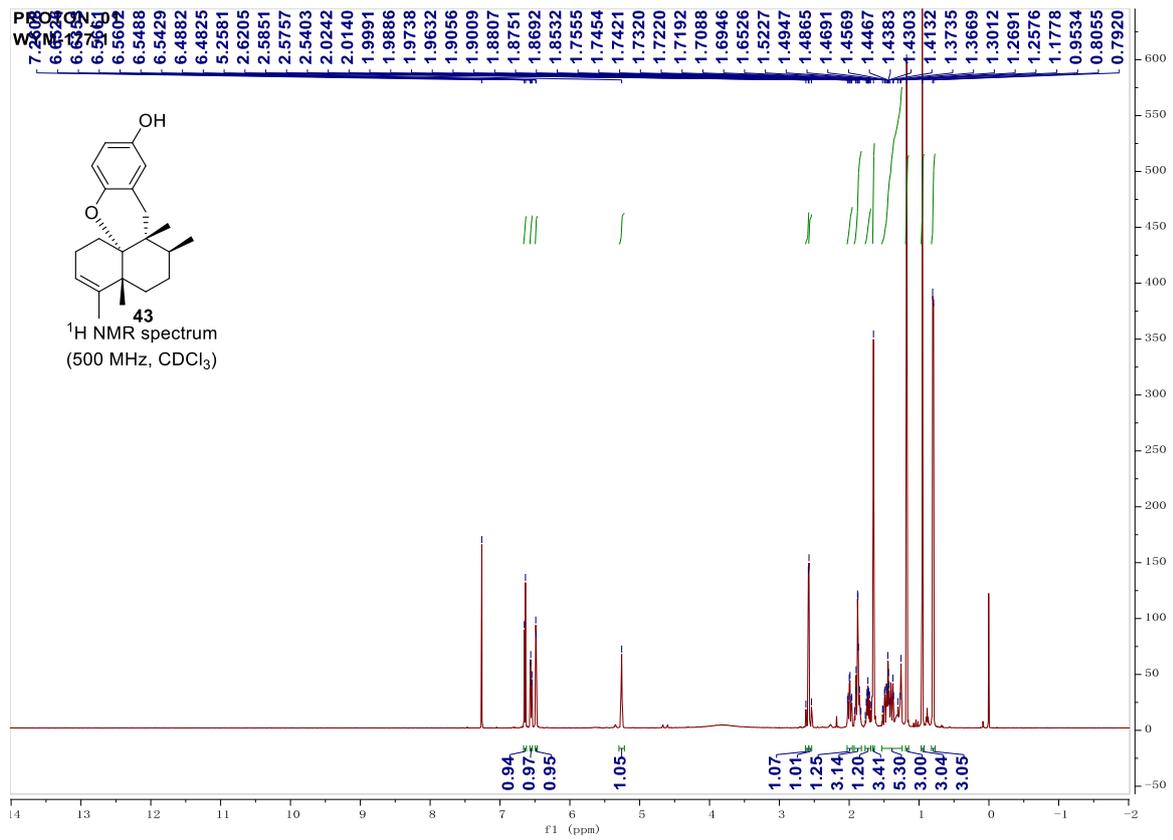


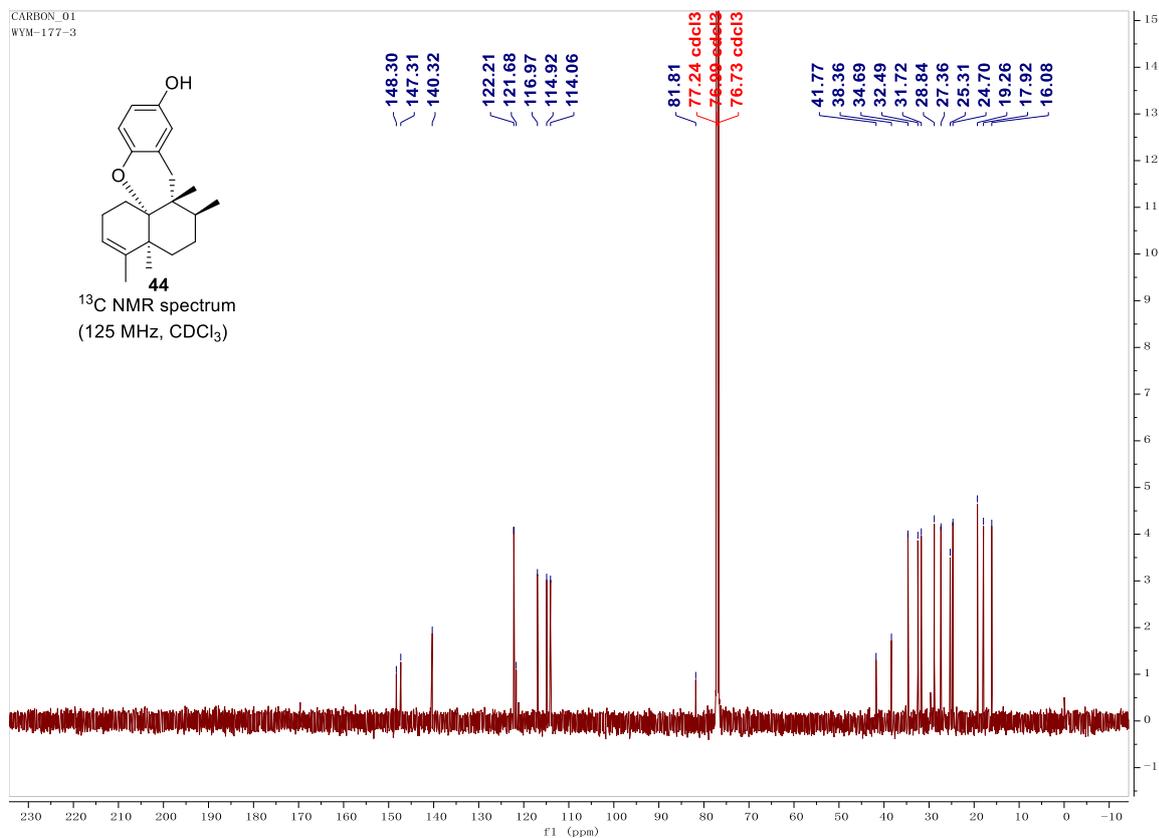
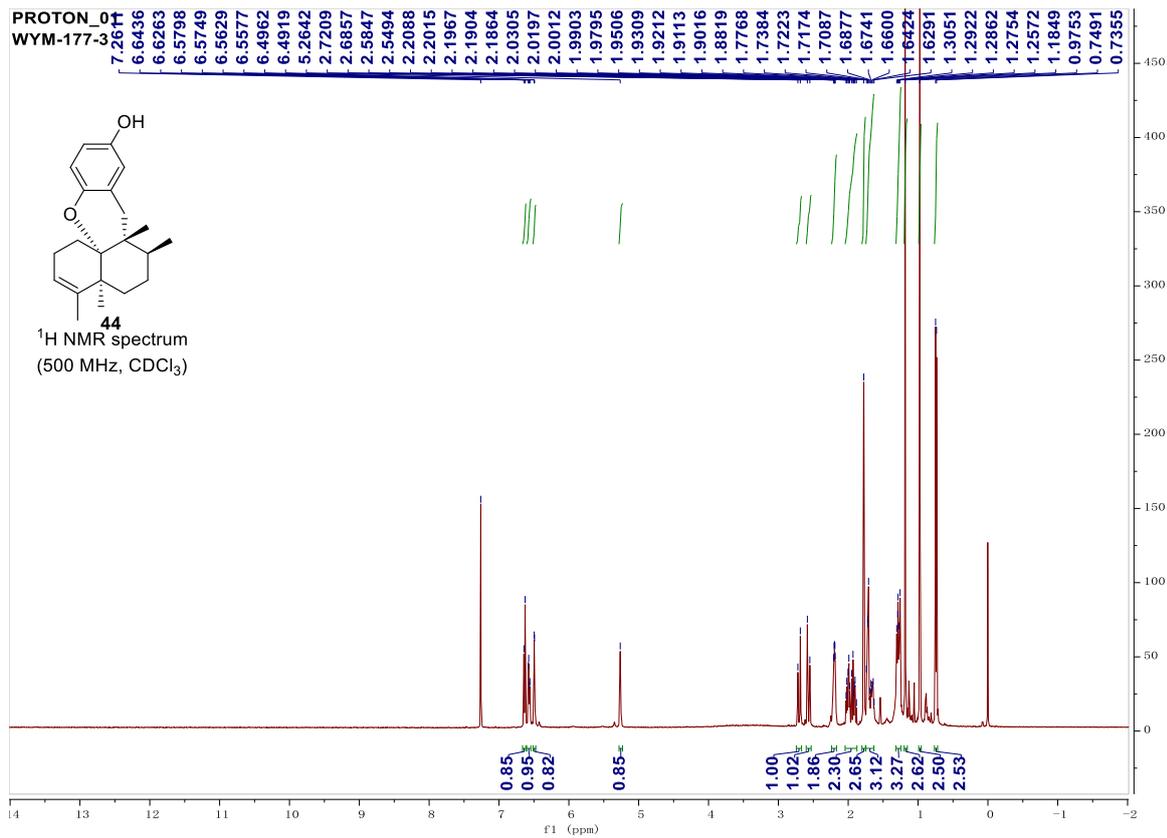
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single pulse decoupled gated NOE



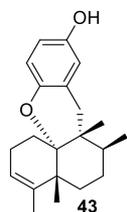




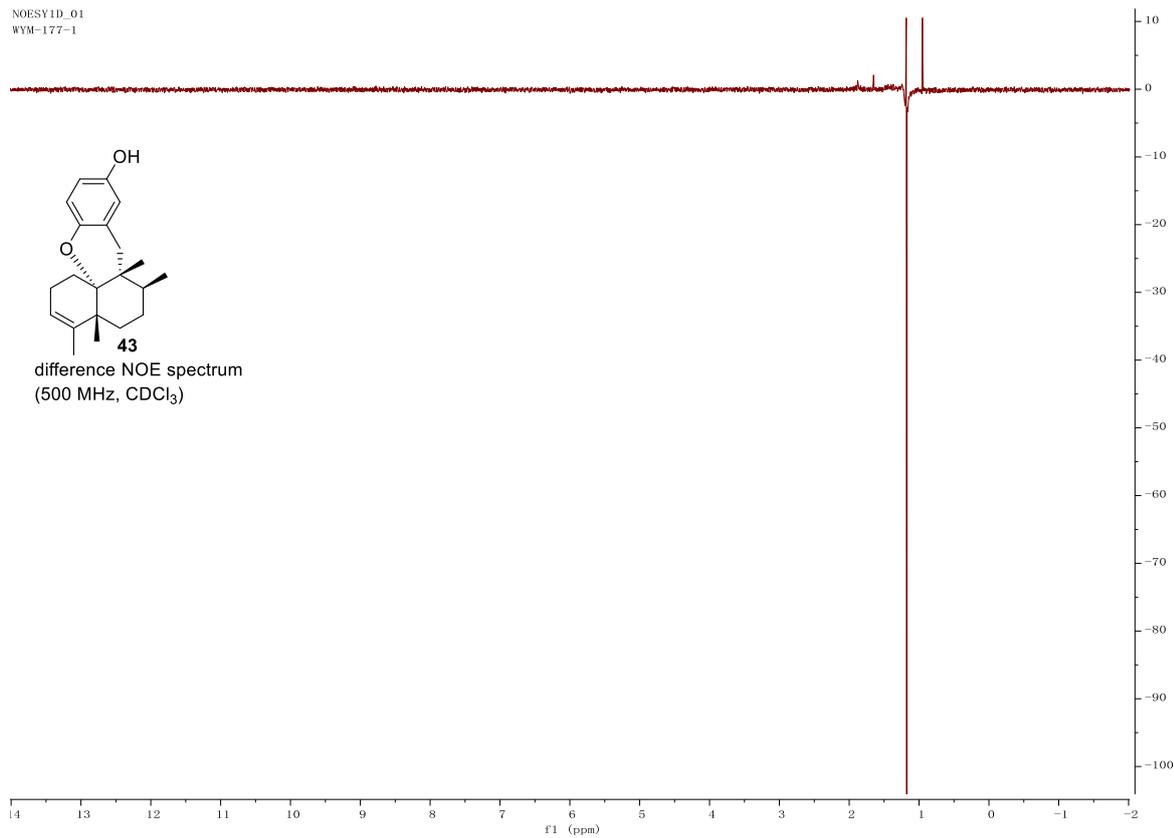




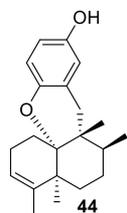
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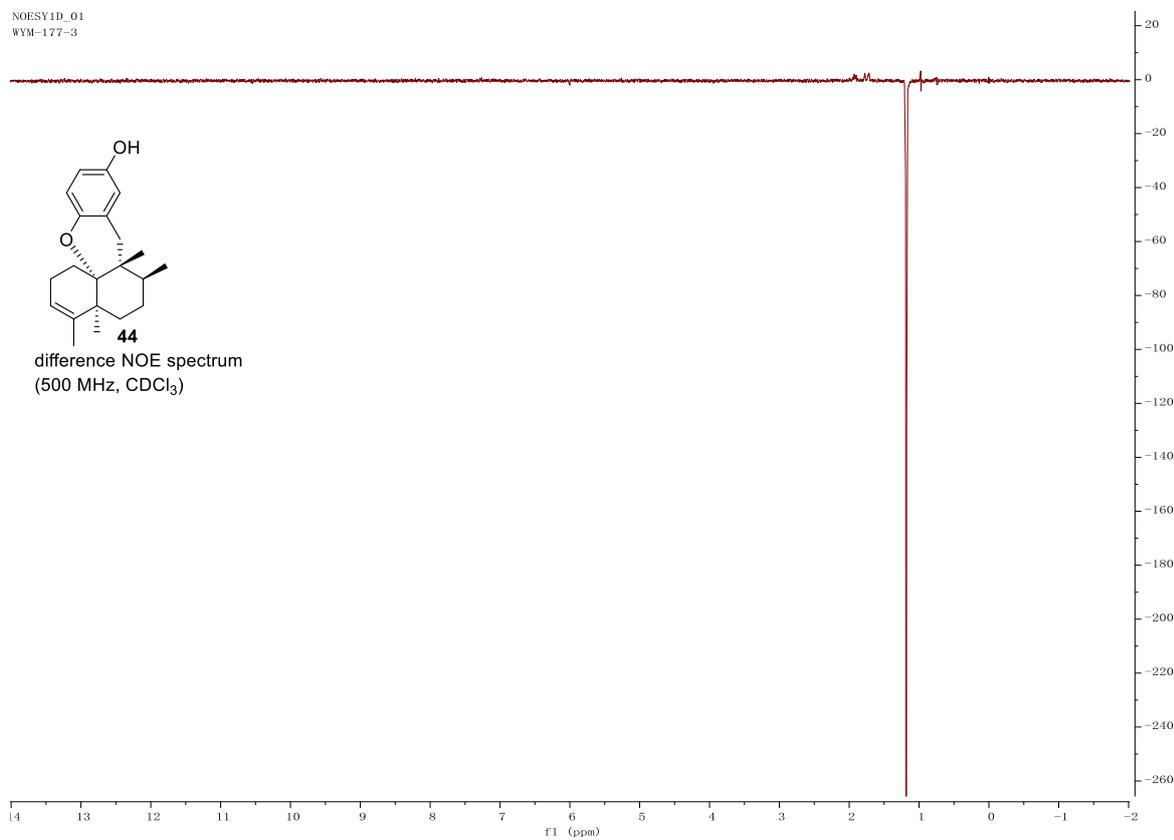
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(500 MHz, CDCl₃)

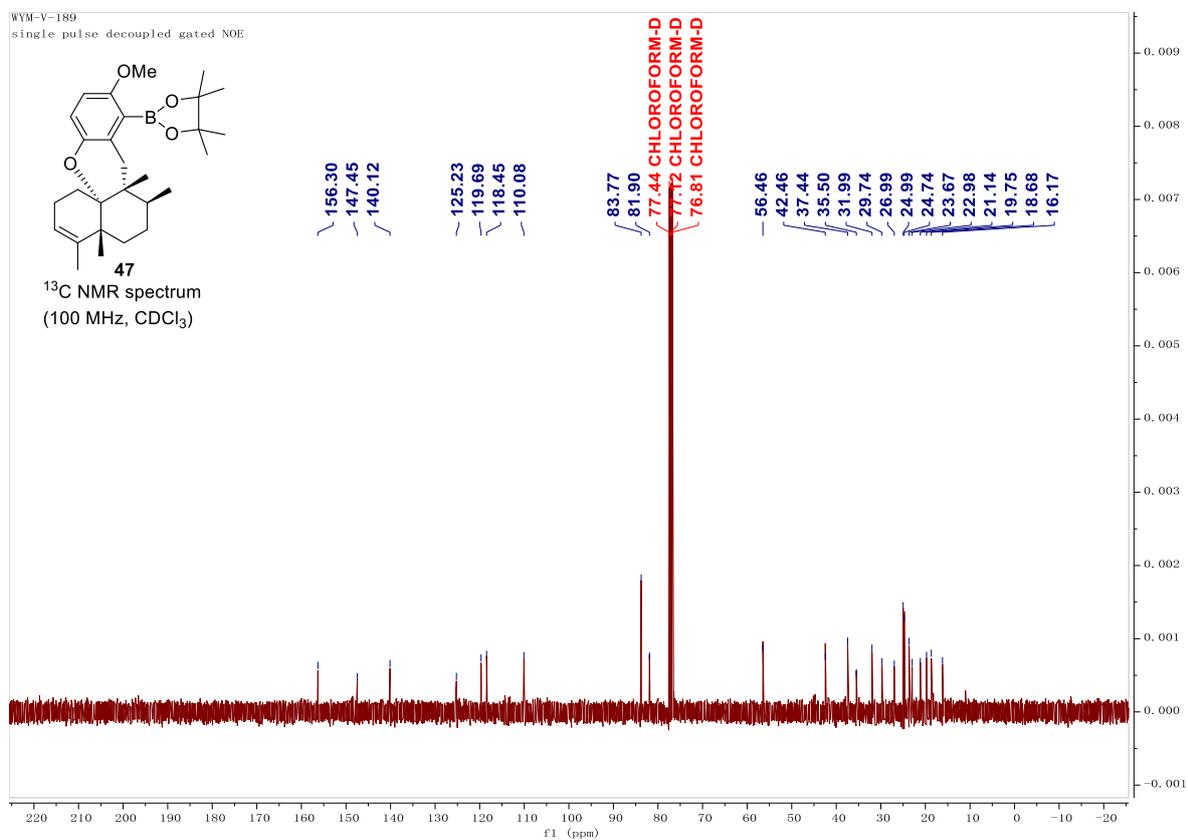
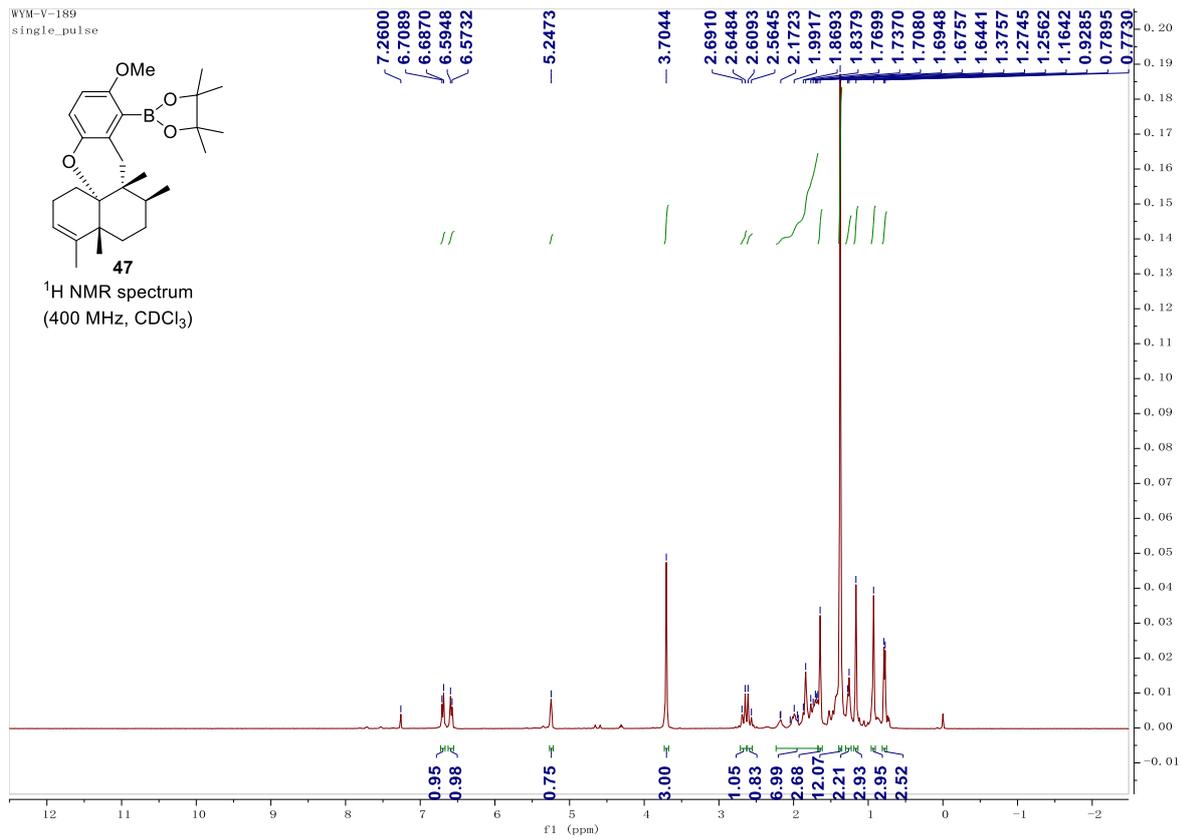


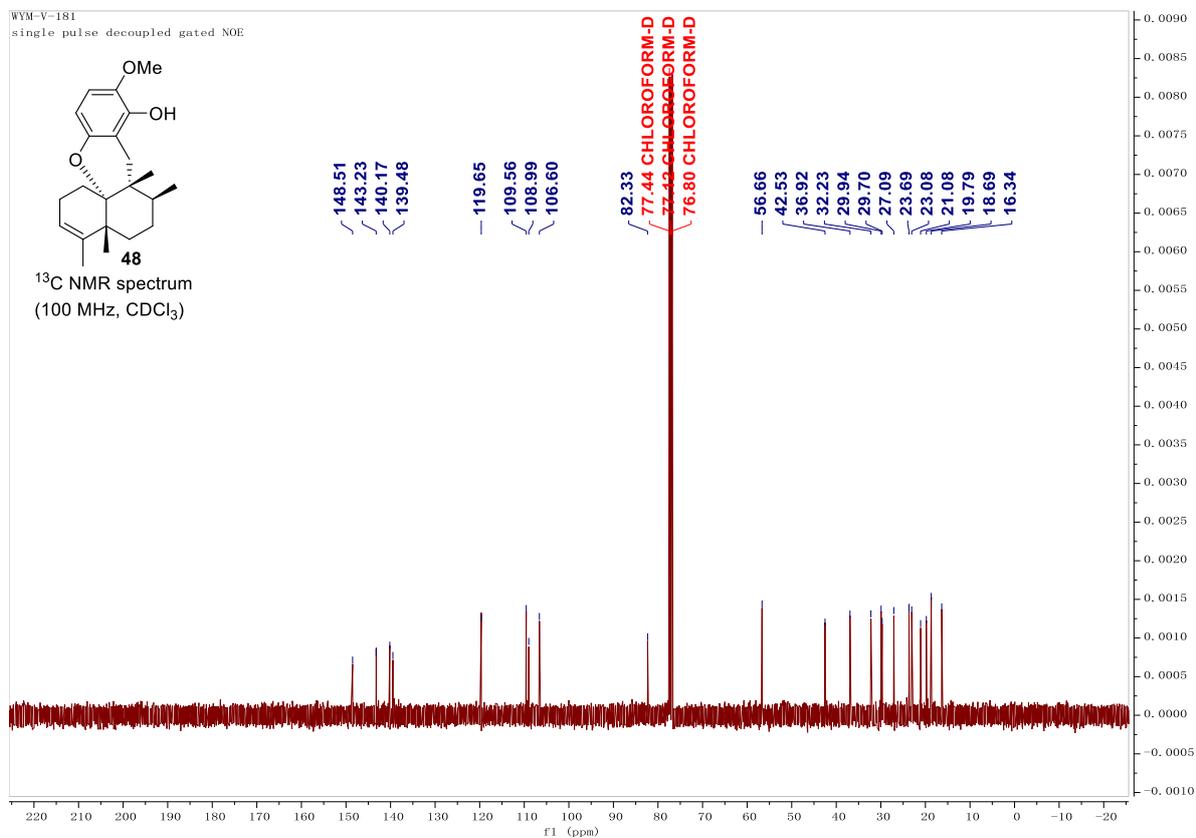
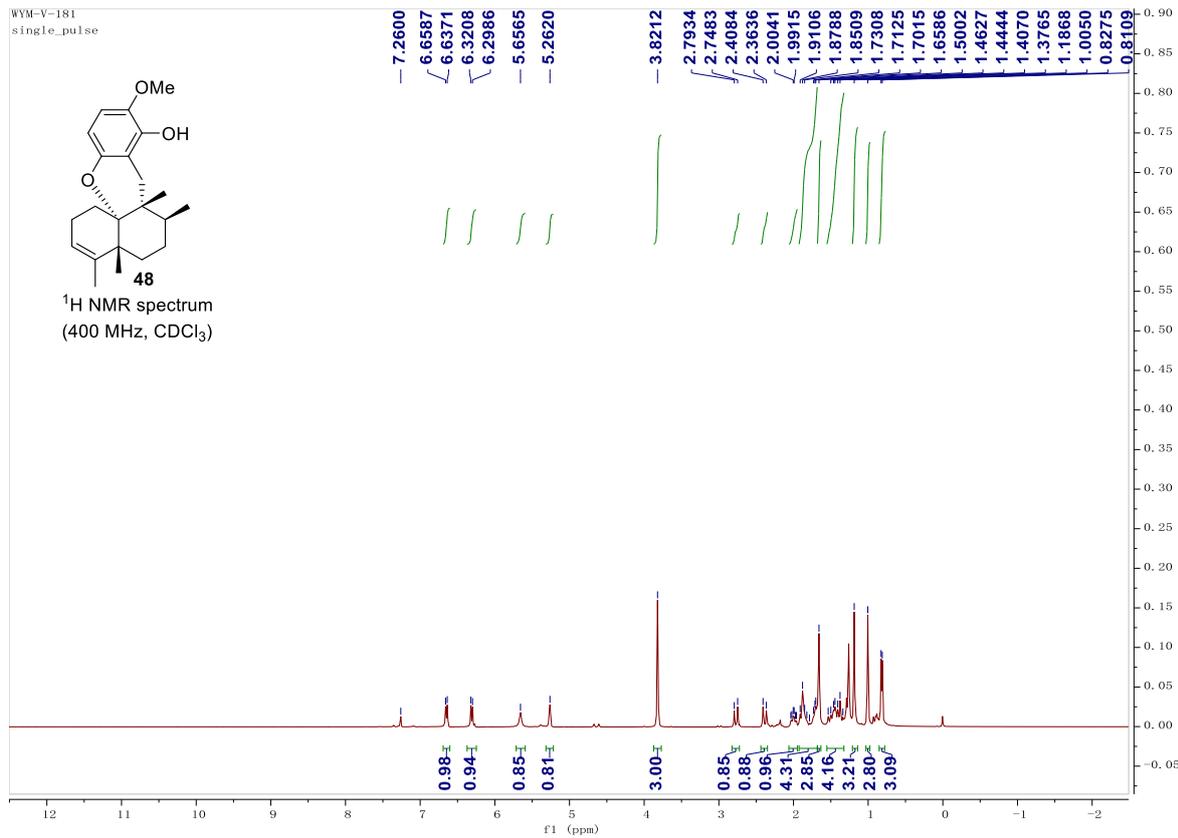
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WYM-177-3

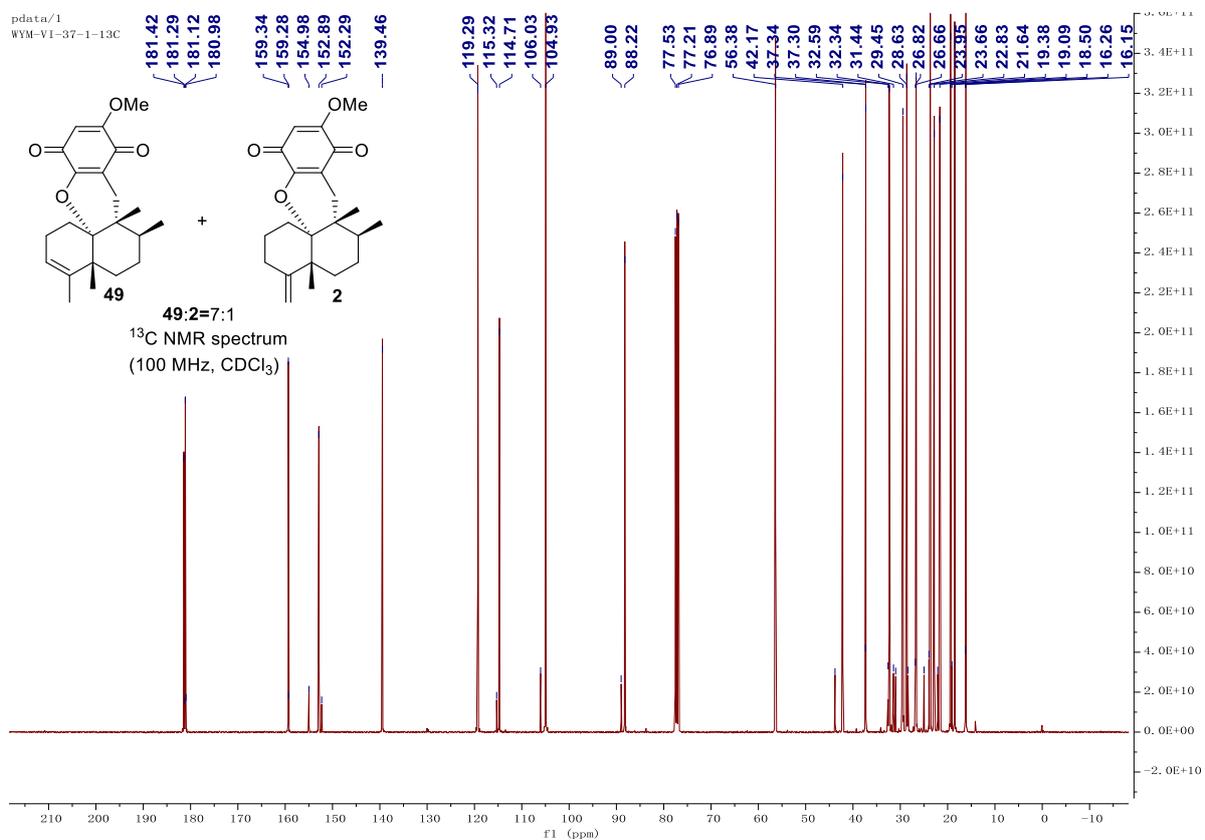
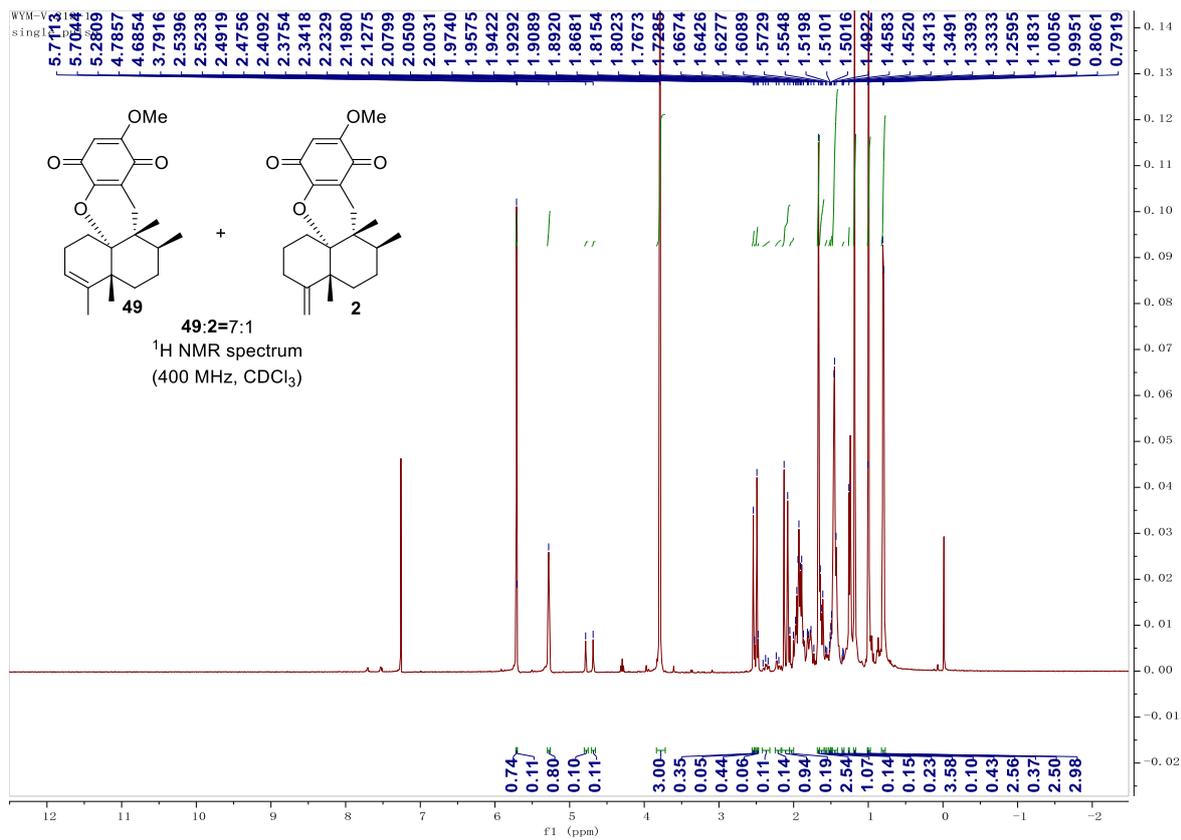


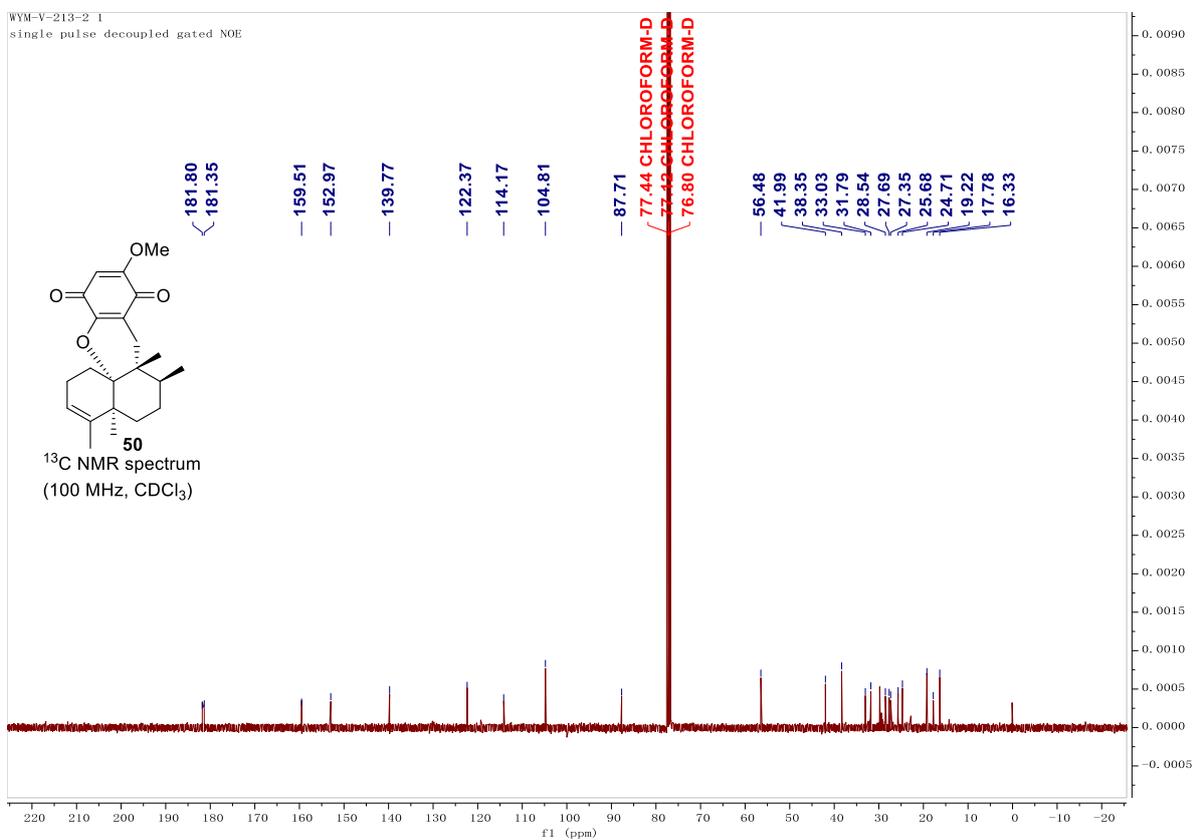
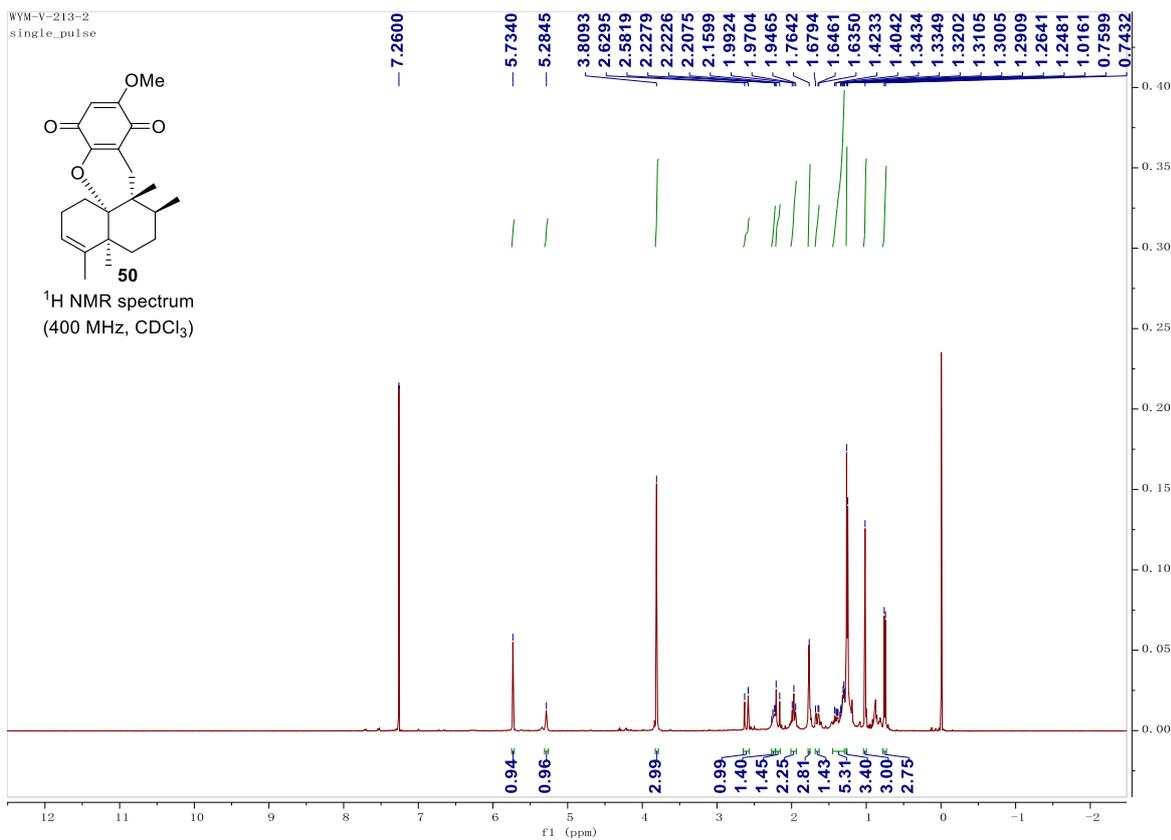
difference NOE spectrum
(500 MHz, CDCl₃)





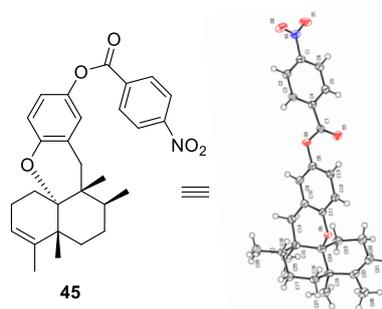






5. X-ray Crystallographic Data of Compounds

Table S6. Crystal data and structure refinement for CCDC 2150432



Identification code	CCDC 2150432
Empirical formula	C ₂₈ H ₃₁ NO ₅
Formula weight	461.54
Temperature	293(2) K
Wavelength	1.54184 Å
Crystal system	Orthorhombic
space group	P2(1)2(1)2(1)
Unit cell dimensions	a = 7.6357(4) Å alpha = 90 deg. b = 17.5288(11) Å beta = 90 deg. c = 17.6701(9) Å gamma = 90 deg.
Volume	2365.1(2) Å ³
Z	4
Calculated density	1.296 Mg/m ³
Absorption coefficient	0.716 mm ⁻¹
F(000)	984
Crystal size	0.120 x 0.120 x 0.110 mm
Theta range for data collection	3.552 to 67.233 deg.
Limiting indices	-5<=h<=9, -18<=k<=20, -18<=l<=21
Reflections collected / unique	5563 / 3703 [R(int) = 0.0334]
Completeness to theta = 67.233	99.9 %
Refinement method	Full-matrix least-squares on F ²
Data / restraints / parameters	3703 / 0 / 311
Goodness-of-fit on F ²	1.026
Final R indices [I>2sigma(I)]	R1 = 0.0430, wR2 = 0.0968
R indices (all data)	R1 = 0.0505, wR2 = 0.1021
Absolute structure parameter	0.1(2)
Extinction coefficient	n/a
Largest diff. peak and hole	0.158 and -0.191 e.Å ⁻³