

Supporting Information

Iterative synthesis of nitrogen-containing polyketide *via* oxime intermediates

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General information

NMR spectra were recorded on a JEOL JNM-LA400 (400 MHz for ^1H and 100 MHz for $^{13}\text{C}\{^1\text{H}\}$), or a JEOL JNM-ECZ600R (600 MHz for ^1H and 151 MHz for $^{13}\text{C}\{^1\text{H}\}$), and chemical shifts were referenced to internal tetramethylsilane (TMS, $\delta = 0.0$ ppm) for ^1H and the central line of CDCl_3 ($\delta = 77.0$ ppm) or CD_3OD ($\delta = 49.0$ ppm) for $^{13}\text{C}\{^1\text{H}\}$. High-resolution FAB-MS measurements were performed on a JEOL JMS-600H mass spectrometer. Unless otherwise noted, the data were collected in a positive-ion mode with polyethylene glycol 400 as an internal mass calibrant. High-resolution MALDI-TOFMS measurements were performed on a JMS-S3000 Spiral-TOF mass spectrometer. The data were collected in a spiral positive mode with polyethylene glycol 200 or 400 as an internal mass calibrant, and sodium iodide as a cationization agent. High-performance liquid chromatography (HPLC) was performed on Shimadzu 10A instruments with Chiralcel OJ-H column (Daicel, 4.6×250 mm). The synthetic procedures and spectral data for compounds **1**,¹ **3**,¹ **8**,¹ **9**,¹ **10**,¹ and **24**² were reported. The enantiomeric ratio of **23** was determined by HPLC analysis according to the literature.³

Synthetic procedures and spectral data

General procedure for the decarboxylative condensation of carboxylic acids with MAHT **1**

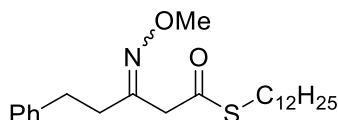
To a solution of a carboxylic acid (0.4 M) in DME, COMU (1 equiv.) and DIEA (1 equiv.) were added, and the mixture was stirred for 15 min. In another flask, to a solution of MAHT **1** (1.3 to 2 equiv.) in the same amount of DME used above, a THF solution (1 M) of isopropylmagnesium bromide (the same equiv. to **1**) was added at 0 °C. The solution was allowed to warm to room temperature and stirred for 3 min. The solution was added to the solution of the carboxylic acid, COMU, and DIEA. After stirring the solution for 2 to 3 h, 10% aqueous solution of citric acid was added. The resulting mixture was extracted with chloroform, and the organic layer was dried over anhydrous magnesium sulfate. After the removal of the solvent under reduced pressure, the residue was purified by column chromatography on silica gel or preparative TLC on silica gel plates (eluent: hexanes/ethyl acetate) to afford a β -ketothioester.

General procedure for the hydrolysis of thioesters

To a solution of a thioester in 1,4-dioxane/water, a 30% aqueous solution of hydrogen peroxide (10 equiv.) and an aqueous solution of cesium hydroxide (5 equiv.) were added. At this point, the concentration of the thioester was 0.05 M in 1,4-dioxane/water (4:1 v/v). The mixture was stirred for 20 min. When the starting thioester remained (determined by TLC), a 30% aqueous solution of hydrogen peroxide (5 equiv.) was added, and the mixture was stirred for an additional 20 min. Diethyl ether was added, and the resulting mixture was extracted with water. In case that the layers did not separate, brine was added to facilitate the phase separation. The aqueous layer was acidified with a 1 N aqueous solution of hydrochloric acid, and diethyl ether was added to extract the product. The organic layer was washed with brine and dried over anhydrous magnesium sulfate. Removal of the solvent under reduced pressure afforded the carboxylic acid.

General procedure for the *O*-methyloximation of β -ketothioesters

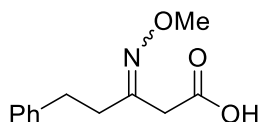
To a solution of β -ketothioester (0.1 to 0.2 M) in dichloromethane/pyridine (1:1 v/v), methoxyamine hydrochloride (3 equiv.) was added. After stirring the mixture for 2.5 to 6 h, a saturated aqueous solution of ammonium chloride was added. The resulting mixture was extracted with chloroform, and the organic layer was dried over anhydrous magnesium sulfate. After the removal of the solvent under reduced pressure, the residue was purified by preparative TLC on silica gel plates (eluent: hexanes/ethyl acetate) to afford a β -methoxyiminothioester.



***S*-Dodecyl 3-(methoxyimino)-5-phenylpentanethioate (4)**

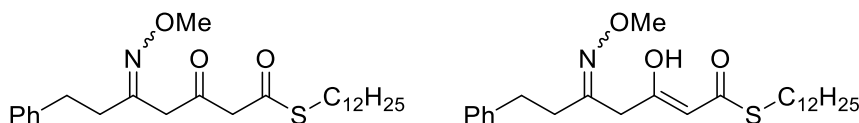
Synthesized according to the general procedure for *O*-methyloximation. The reaction of β -ketothioester **3** (126.5 mg, 0.3359 mmol, 0.1 M) was performed for 3 h. Purification by preparative TLC on silica gel plates (eluent: hexanes/ethyl acetate = 4:1) afforded β -methoxyiminothioester **4** (128.6 mg, 94% yield) as a colorless oil.

Diastereomeric ratio = 62:38. ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 7.32–7.24 (m, 2H), 7.23–7.16 (m, 3H), 3.88 (s, 1.13H), 3.86 (s, 1.87H), 3.57 (s, 1.24H), 3.30 (s, 0.76H), 2.92–2.75 (m, 4H), 2.70–2.63 (m, 0.76H), 2.61–2.54 (m, 1.24H), 1.56 (quin, J = 7.6 Hz, 2H), 1.41–1.12 (m, 18H), 0.88 (t, J = 6.9 Hz, 3H); $^{13}\text{C}\{^1\text{H}\}$ NMR (100 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 195.4, 194.1, 154.2, 152.3, 141.0, 140.9, 128.4, 128.3, 128.2, 126.2, 126.1, 61.7, 61.5, 48.9, 43.2, 36.4, 32.5, 31.9, 31.5, 30.3, 29.6, 29.6, 29.5, 29.4, 29.3, 29.3, 29.2, 29.1, 28.8, 22.7, 14.1; HRMS (MALDI-TOF, matrix: dithranol) m/z : calculated for $\text{C}_{24}\text{H}_{39}\text{NNaO}_2\text{S}$ $[\text{M}+\text{Na}]^+$: 428.2594, found 428.2574.



3-(Methoxyimino)-5-phenylpentanoic acid (5)

Synthesized according to the general procedure for hydrolysis of a thioester. The reaction was performed for 1 h without additional hydrogen peroxide. The reaction of thioester **4** (128.6 mg, 0.3170 mmol) afforded crude product (73.7 mg) containing carboxylic acid **5**, which was used for the next reaction without further purification.

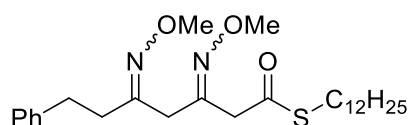


***S*-Dodecyl 5-(methoxyimino)-3-oxo-7-phenylheptanethioate,**

***S*-Dodecyl (2*Z*)-3-hydroxy-5-(methoxyimino)-7-phenylhept-2-enethioate (6)**

Synthesized according to the general procedure for decarboxylative condensation. The reaction of carboxylic acid **5** (obtained from 0.3170 mmol of **4**) was performed with 1.5 equiv. of MAHT **1** for 3 h. Purification by preparative TLC on silica gel plates (eluent: hexanes/ethyl acetate = 4:1) afforded β -ketothioester **6** (98.1 mg, 69% yield from **4**) as a colorless oil.

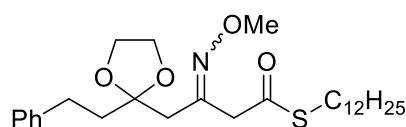
Keto/enol ratio = 81:19. Diastereomeric ratio = 58:42 (keto) and 55:45 (enol). **¹H NMR** (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.32–7.24 (m, 2H), 7.23–7.15 (m, 3H), 5.41 (s, 0.10H), 5.41 (s, 0.09H), 3.87 (s, 0.26H), 3.86 (s, 0.31H), 3.85 (s, 1.02H), 3.83 (s, 1.41H), 3.69 (s, 0.94H), 3.67 (s, 0.68H), 3.45 (s, 0.94H), 3.28 (s, 0.68H), 3.23 (s, 0.17H), 2.95–2.75 (m, 4H), 2.67–2.47 (m, 2H), 1.65–1.52 (m, 2H), 1.42–1.13 (m, 18H), 0.88 (t, J = 6.9 Hz, 3H); **¹³C{¹H} NMR** (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 198.4, 196.7, 194.9, 192.0, 191.9, 170.9, 170.2, 155.2, 154.4, 153.3, 141.0, 140.9, 140.8, 140.8, 128.4, 128.3, 128.2, 126.2, 126.1, 100.8, 100.5, 61.6, 61.5, 61.4, 57.1, 56.8, 48.3, 43.1, 39.9, 36.8, 35.9, 34.0, 33.8, 32.6, 32.2, 31.9, 31.6, 31.3, 30.4, 30.0, 29.6, 29.5, 29.4, 29.3, 29.2, 29.0, 28.8, 28.3, 28.2, 24.6, 22.6, 14.1; **HRMS** (MALDI-TOF, matrix: dithranol) m/z : calculated for C₂₆H₄₁NNaO₃S [M+Na]⁺: 470.2699, found 470.2681.



S-Dodecyl 3,5-bis(methoxyimino)-7-phenylheptanethioate (7)

Synthesized according to the general procedure for *O*-methyloximation. The reaction of β -ketothioester **6** (98.1 mg, 0.219 mmol, 0.1 M) was performed for 3 h. Purification by preparative TLC on silica gel plates (eluent: hexanes/ethyl acetate = 4:1) afforded β -methoxyiminothioester **7** (92.2 mg, 88% yield) as a colorless oil.

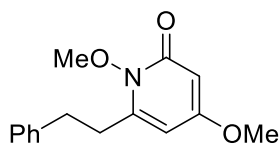
Diastereomeric ratio = 30:30:28:12. **¹H NMR** (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.32–7.24 (m, 2H), 7.23–7.15 (m, 3H), 3.90 (s, 0.36H), 3.88 (s, 0.87H), 3.87 (s, 0.87H), 3.85 (s, 0.87H), 3.84 (s, 0.90H), 3.84 (s, 0.90H), 3.82 (s, 0.87H), 3.81 (s, 0.36H), 3.54 (s, 0.58H), 3.52 (s, 0.60H), 3.45 (s, 0.58H), 3.45 (s, 0.24H), 3.37 (s, 0.58H), 3.34 (s, 0.60H), 3.26 (s, 0.24H), 3.07 (s, 0.58H), 2.92–2.73 (m, 4H), 2.62–2.46 (m, 2H), 1.61–1.51 (m, 2H), 1.40–1.18 (m, 18H), 0.88 (t, J = 6.6 Hz, 3H); **¹³C{¹H} NMR** (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 195.5, 195.2, 193.7, 193.6, 156.0, 155.5, 154.8, 154.6, 150.1, 149.7, 149.7, 149.1, 141.3, 141.2, 141.1, 141.1, 128.4, 128.4, 128.3, 126.1, 126.0, 126.0, 61.7, 61.7, 61.5, 61.5, 61.4, 61.3, 48.2, 47.7, 42.6, 42.4, 39.7, 36.4, 35.6, 33.5, 32.9, 32.7, 32.4, 31.9, 31.7, 31.4, 30.4, 30.0, 29.6, 29.6, 29.5, 29.4, 29.4, 29.3, 29.2, 29.1, 29.1, 28.9, 28.8, 22.7, 14.1; **HRMS** (MALDI-TOF, matrix: 4-chloro- α -cyanocinnamic acid) m/z : calculated for C₂₇H₄₄N₂NaO₃S [M+Na]⁺: 499.2965, found 499.2972.



S-Dodecyl 3-(methoxyimino)-4-(2-phenethyl-1,3-dioxolan-2-yl)butanethioate (11)

Synthesized according to the general procedure for *O*-methyloximation. The reaction of β -ketothioester **10** (188 mg, 0.406 mmol, 0.2 M) was performed for 6 h. Purification by preparative TLC on silica gel plates (eluent: hexanes/ethyl acetate = 7:1) afforded β -methoxyiminothioester **11** (190 mg, 95% yield) as a colorless oil.

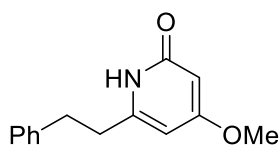
Diastereomeric ratio = 71:29. **¹H NMR** (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.29–7.23 (m, 2H), 7.20–7.13 (m, 3H), 4.02–3.96 (m, 4H), 3.86 (s, 2.13H), 3.86 (s, 0.87H), 3.76 (s, 1.42H), 3.61 (s, 0.58H), 2.88 (t, J = 7.2 Hz, 0.58H), 2.87 (t, J = 7.2 Hz, 1.42H), 2.85 (s, 0.58H), 2.74–2.68 (m, 2H), 2.66 (s, 1.42H), 1.97–1.88 (m, 2H), 1.57 (quin, J = 7.6 Hz, 2H), 1.39–1.21 (m, 18H), 0.88 (t, J = 7.0 Hz, 3H); **¹³C{¹H} NMR** (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 195.9, 194.2, 151.0, 150.0, 142.1, 142.0, 128.3, 125.7, 125.7, 110.2, 110.1, 65.0, 64.9, 61.6, 61.6, 48.9, 43.2, 41.2, 39.4, 39.3, 34.6, 31.9, 29.6, 29.5, 29.5, 29.4, 29.4, 29.3, 29.1, 29.1, 28.8, 22.7, 14.1; **HRMS** (FAB, matrix: 2-nitrophenyl octyl ether) m/z : calculated for C₂₈H₄₆NO₄S [M+H]⁺: 492.3142, found 492.3145.



1,4-Dimethoxy-6-phenethylpyridin-2(1H)-one (**12**)

To a solution of β -ketothioester **6** (50.4 mg, 0.113 mmol) in dichloromethane (643 μ L), DBU (16.86 μ L, 0.113 mmol) was added. After stirring the reaction mixture for 9 h, DIEA (58.8 μ L, 0.338 mmol) and dimethyl sulfate (53.4 μ L, 0.563 mmol) were added. After stirring for additional 2 h, a 1 N aqueous solution of hydrochloric acid was added. The resulting mixture was extracted with chloroform, and the organic layer was dried over anhydrous magnesium sulfate. After the removal of the solvent under reduced pressure, the residue was purified by preparative TLC on silica gel plates (eluent: chloroform/methanol = 9:1) to afford *N*-methoxy-2-pyridone **12** (19.3 mg, 66% yield) as a colorless oil.

¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.35–7.17 (m, 5H), 5.87 (d, J = 3.2 Hz, 1H), 5.65 (d, J = 2.8 Hz, 1H), 4.04 (s, 3H), 3.72 (s, 3H), 3.00–2.87 (m, 4H); **¹³C{¹H} NMR** (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 166.5, 160.6, 147.8, 140.0, 128.6, 128.3, 126.5, 98.5, 96.3, 64.0, 55.5, 34.1, 32.3; **HRMS** (MALDI-TOF, matrix: dithranol) m/z : calculated for C₁₅H₁₈NO₃ [M+H]⁺: 260.1281, found 260.1283.

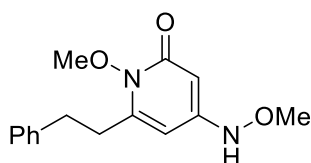


4-Methoxy-6-phenethylpyridin-2(1H)-one (**13**)

To *N*-methoxy-2-pyridone **12** (10.5 mg, 40.5 μ mol), a 0.1 M THF solution of SmI₂ (1370 μ L, 0.1370 mmol) was

added under argon atmosphere. At the points after 2 min and 40 min, the THF solution of SmI₂ (1370 μ L, 0.1370 mmol) was added again. After stirring for 2 h in total, water was added to quench the reaction. The solvent was removed under reduced pressure, and the residue was purified by preparative TLC on silica gel plates (eluent: chloroform/methanol = 9:1) to afford 2-pyridone **13** (7.4 mg, 80% yield) as a white solid.

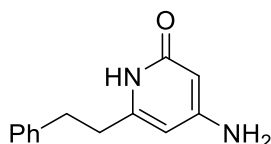
¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 12.47 (broad s, 1H), 7.32–7.17 (m, 5H), 5.77 (d, J = 2.4 Hz, 1H), 5.71 (d, J = 1.8 Hz, 1H), 3.75 (s, 3H), 3.00 (t, J = 7.9 Hz, 2H), 2.84 (t, J = 7.9 Hz, 2H); ¹³C{¹H} NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 169.9, 167.4, 148.6, 140.2, 128.5, 128.5, 126.3, 99.4, 94.5, 55.4, 34.8, 34.5; HRMS (MALDI-TOF, matrix: dithranol) m/z : calculated for C₁₄H₁₅NNaO₂ [M+Na]⁺: 252.0995, found 252.0985.



1-Methoxy-4-(methoxyamino)-6-phenethylpyridin-2(1H)-one (**14**)

To a solution of β -methoxyiminothioester **7** (44.3 mg, 92.9 μ mol) and ethyl 2-cyano-2-(hydroxyimino)acetate (264.0 mg, 1.858 mmol) in THF (1858 μ L), silver trifluoroacetate (31.0 mg, 0.140 mmol) was added. After stirring for 24 h, the reaction mixture was passed through a column packed with basic activated alumina (eluent: chloroform/methanol = 95:5). After the removal of the solvent under reduced pressure, the residue was purified by preparative TLC on silica gel plates (eluent: chloroform/methanol = 9:1) to afford *N*-methoxy-2-pyridone **14** (18.8 mg, 74% yield) as a yellow oil.

¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.45 (s, 1H), 7.35–7.15 (m, 5H), 5.96 (d, J = 2.8 Hz, 1H), 5.48 (d, J = 2.8 Hz, 1H), 4.03 (s, 3H), 3.68 (s, 3H), 2.98–2.86 (m, 4H); ¹³C{¹H} NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 160.3, 155.3, 148.1, 140.1, 128.6, 128.3, 126.5, 95.2, 93.7, 64.0, 63.4, 34.2, 32.6; HRMS (MALDI-TOF, matrix: dithranol) m/z : calculated for C₁₅H₁₉N₂O₃ [M+H]⁺: 275.1390, found 275.1384.

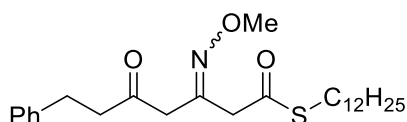


4-Amino-6-phenethylpyridin-2(1H)-one (**15**)

Raney nickel was prepared by the following procedure: To a 6 N aqueous solution of NaOH (10 mL), Ni-Al alloy (ca. 50% Ni, 1.0 g) was added portionwise at room temperature. The resulting suspension was heated to 50 °C and stirred for 1 h. The black precipitate was washed with water till neutral, and then water was added to prepare a slurry of 2 mL.

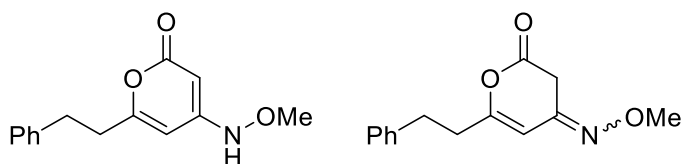
To a solution of *N*-methoxy-2-pyridone **14** (25.4 mg, 92.6 μ mol) in MeOH (926 μ L), the water slurry of Raney nickel (463 μ L) was added, and filled with hydrogen. After stirring under hydrogen atmosphere for 3 h, the suspension was filtered through a pad of celite, and the catalyst was washed with MeOH. The solvent of filtrate was removed under reduced pressure, and the residue was purified by flash column chromatography on silica gel (eluent: chloroform $\rightarrow$ chloroform/methanol = 4:1) to afford 4-amino-2-pyridone **15** (13.6 mg, 69%) as a white solid.

^1H NMR (600 MHz, CD_3OD) δ 7.28–7.23 (m, 2H), 7.28–7.23 (m, 3H), 5.67 (d, J = 2.1 Hz, 1H), 5.40 (d, J = 2.1 Hz, 1H), 2.90 (t, J = 7.9 Hz, 2H), 2.71 (t, J = 7.9 Hz, 2H); $^{13}\text{C}\{^1\text{H}\}$ NMR (151 MHz, CD_3OD) δ 167.4, 161.3, 149.5, 141.7, 129.5, 127.3, 100.1, 92.2, 35.9, 35.8; HRMS (MALDI-TOF, matrix: dithranol) m/z : calculated for $\text{C}_{13}\text{H}_{14}\text{N}_2\text{NaO}$ $[\text{M}+\text{Na}]^+$: 237.0998, found 237.1000.



S-Dodecyl 3-(methoxyimino)-5-oxo-7-phenylheptanethioate (16)

To a solution of thioester **11** (205.6 mg, 0.4181 mmol) in 1,4-dioxane (3.800 mL), concentrated hydrochloric acid (380 μ L) was added. After stirring the solution for 29 h, water and diethyl ether were added. The organic layer was collected and dried over anhydrous magnesium sulfate. The solvent was removed under reduced pressure to afford crude product (172.9 mg) containing β -methoxyiminothioester **16**, which was used for the next reaction without further purification.



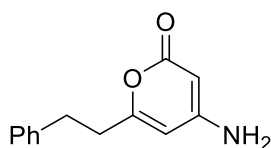
4-(Methoxyamino)-6-phenethyl-2H-pyran-2-one,

4-(Methoxyimino)-6-phenethyl-3,4-dihydro-2H-pyran-2-one (17)

To a solution of the crude product (32.8 mg) containing β -methoxyiminothioester **16** and ethyl 2-cyano-2-(hydroxyimino)acetate (9.3 mg, 65 μ mol) in THF (700 μ L), silver trifluoroacetate (19.4 mg, 87.8 μ mol) was added. After stirring the mixture for 2.5 h, the solvent was removed under reduced pressure, and then ethyl acetate was added. The solid was filtered through cotton wool, and the solvent of filtrate was removed under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by preparative TLC on silica gel plates (eluent: dichloromethane/acetonitrile = 4:1) to afford 4-methoxyamino-2-pyrone **17** (13.6 mg, 70% yield from **11**) as a yellow oil.

N-Methoxyenamine/*N*-methoxyimine ratio = 66:34. Diastereomeric ratio (*N*-methoxyimine) = 88:12. ^1H NMR

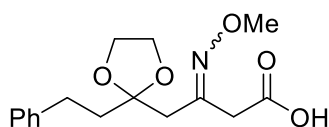
(400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.88 and 7.83 (broad s, 0.66H in total), 7.34–7.12 (m, 5H), 6.12 (s, 0.04H), 5.62 (s, 0.30H), 5.52 (s, 0.66H), 5.47 (s, 0.66H), 3.89 (s, 0.90), 3.87 (s, 0.12), 3.72 (s, 1.98H), 3.67 (s, 0.60H), 3.55 (s, 0.08H), 2.96 (t, J = 7.3 Hz, 1.32H), 2.91 (t, J = 8.2 Hz, 0.68H), 2.71 (t, J = 7.8 Hz, 1.32H), 2.61 (t, J = 8.0 Hz, 0.68H); ¹³C{¹H} NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 165.2, 165.0, 164.9, 164.5, 159.5, 158.1, 157.4, 147.1, 144.2, 139.9, 139.9, 139.8, 128.6, 128.4, 128.3, 128.2, 126.5, 126.4, 99.7, 94.9, 94.6, 83.4, 63.6, 62.2, 62.0, 35.7, 35.3, 35.1, 33.8, 32.9, 32.3, 32.2, 30.0, 29.7; HRMS (MALDI-TOF, matrix: dithranol) m/z : calculated for C₁₄H₁₅NNaO₃ [M+Na]⁺: 268.0944, found 268.0947.



4-Amino-6-phenethyl-2H-pyran-2-one (18)

To a solution of 4-methoxyamino-2-pyrone **17** (18.8 mg, 76.7 μ mol), a 0.1 M THF solution of SmI₂ (1.55 mL, 0.155 mmol) was added under argon atmosphere. After stirring the solution for 30 min, water (388 μ L) was added. The resulting mixture was directly purified by preparative TLC on silica gel plates (eluent: chloroform/acetonitrile = 1:1) to afford 4-amino-2-pyrone **18** (10.2 mg, 62% yield) as a pale yellow oil.

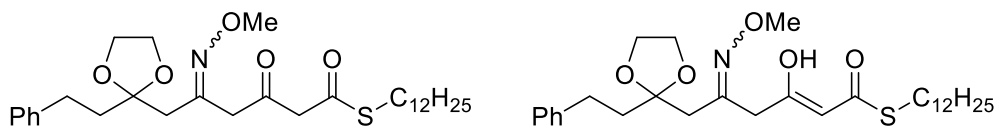
¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.32–7.12 (m, 5H), 5.56 (d, J = 1.8 Hz, 1H), 5.14 (d, J = 1.8 Hz, 1H), 4.85 (s, 2H), 2.95 (t, J = 7.8 Hz, 2H), 2.70 (t, J = 8.0 Hz, 2H); ¹³C{¹H} NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 165.3, 164.7, 158.4, 140.0, 128.5, 128.3, 126.4, 98.8, 84.3, 35.7, 32.9; HRMS (MALDI-TOF, matrix: 4-chloro- α -cyanocinnamic acid) m/z : calculated for C₁₃H₁₃NNaO₂ [M+Na]⁺: 238.0838, found 238.0837.



3-(Methoxyimino)-4-(2-phenethyl-1,3-dioxolan-2-yl)butanoic acid (19)

Synthesized according to the general procedure for hydrolysis of a thioester. The reaction was performed for 20 min without additional hydrogen peroxide. The reaction of thioester **11** (90.8 mg, 0.185 mmol) afforded carboxylic **19** (56.6 mg, 99% yield).

Diastereomeric ratio = 65:35. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.30–7.24 (m, 2H), 7.20–7.14 (m, 3H), 3.98 (s, 4H), 3.87 (s, 1.95H), 3.86 (s, 1.05H), 3.54 (s, 1.3H), 3.46 (s, 0.7H), 2.91 (s, 0.7H), 2.74–2.67 (m, 2H), 2.70 (s, 1.3H), 1.98–1.88 (m, 2H); ¹³C{¹H} NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 175.5, 174.8, 150.9, 149.9, 141.9, 128.3, 128.3, 125.8, 110.1, 65.0, 64.9, 61.7, 41.4, 39.6, 39.4, 39.3, 34.8, 34.3, 29.6, 29.6; HRMS (FAB, negative ion mode, matrix: glycerol) m/z : calculated for C₁₆H₂₀NO₅ [M–H][–]: 306.1347, found 306.1350.

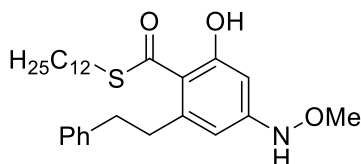


S-Dodecyl 5-(methoxyimino)-3-oxo-6-(2-phenethyl-1,3-dioxolan-2-yl)hexanethioate,

S-Dodecyl (2Z)-3-hydroxy-5-(methoxyimino)-6-(2-phenethyl-1,3-dioxolan-2-yl)hex-2-enethioate (20)

Synthesized according to the general procedure for decarboxylative condensation. The reaction of carboxylic acid **19** (56.6 mg, 0.184 mmol) was performed with 2 equiv. of MAHT **1** for 3 h. Purification by preparative TLC on silica gel (eluent: hexanes/ethyl acetate = 2:1) afforded β -ketothioester **20** (83.3 mg, 85% yield).

Keto/enol ratio = 87:13. Diastereomeric ratio = 70:30 (keto) and 56:44 (enol). **¹H NMR** (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.30-7.23 (m, 2H), 7.21-7.14 (m, 3H), 5.49 (s, 0.06H), 5.44 (s, 0.07H), 4.03-3.92 (m, 4H), 3.87 (s, 0.22H), 3.86 (s, 0.17H), 3.84 (s, 2.61H), 3.72 (s, 0.52H), 3.71 (s, 1.22H), 3.64 (s, 1.22H), 3.57 (s, 0.52H), 3.43 (s, 0.15H), 3.23 (s, 0.11H), 2.95-2.88 (m, 2H), 2.83 (s, 0.52H), 2.80 (s, 0.11H), 2.75-2.67 (m, 2H), 2.63 (s, 1.22H), 2.62 (s, 0.15H), 1.97-1.86 (m, 2H), 1.63-1.54 (m, 2H), 1.40-1.20 (m, 18H), 0.88 (t, J = 7.0 Hz, 3H); **¹³C{¹H} NMR** (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 198.6, 196.8, 194.9, 191.9, 191.8, 171.6, 170.8, 152.0, 151.1, 150.9, 150.8, 142.0, 142.0, 141.9, 128.3, 125.7, 110.2, 110.1, 110.0, 100.9, 100.4, 64.9, 64.9, 64.8, 61.7, 61.6, 57.3, 57.0, 48.3, 43.0, 41.4, 40.8, 40.0, 39.4, 39.2, 34.7, 34.4, 33.7, 31.9, 29.6, 29.5, 29.4, 29.3, 29.2, 29.0, 28.8, 28.2, 28.2, 22.6, 14.1; **HRMS** (FAB, matrix: 2-nitrophenyl octyl ether) m/z : calculated for C₃₀H₄₈NO₅S [M+H]⁺: 534.3248, found 534.3255.

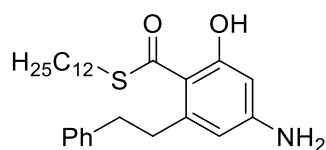


S-Dodecyl 2-hydroxy-4-(methoxyamino)-6-phenethylbenzothioate (21)

To a solution of β -ketothioester **20** (15.3 mg, 28.7 μ mol) in 1,4-dioxane (258 μ L), an aqueous concentrated solution of hydrochloric acid (29 μ L) was added. After stirring the mixture for 14 h, diethyl ether and water were added. The layers were separated, and the organic layer was dried under over anhydrous magnesium sulfate. After the removal of the solvent under reduced pressure, the residue was dissolved in dichloromethane (287 μ L), and triethylamine (19.9 μ L, 0.143 mmol) was added. After stirring the mixture for 30 min, the solvent was removed under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by preparative TLC on silica gel (eluent: hexanes/ethyl acetate = 4:1) to afford benzothioate **21** (10.2 mg, 75% yield) as a pale orange solid.

¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 10.87 (s, 1H), 7.32-7.18 (m, 5H), 7.11 (s, 1H), 6.37 (d, J = 2.0 Hz, 1H), 6.20 (d, J = 2.0 Hz, 1H), 3.73 (s, 3H), 3.36-3.30 (m, 2H), 3.09 (t, J = 7.4 Hz, 2H), 2.99-2.92 (m, 2H), 1.69 (quin, J = 7.6 Hz, 2H), 1.43 (quin, J = 7.6 Hz, 2H), 1.37-1.21 (m, 16H), 0.88 (t, J = 6.6 Hz, 3H); **¹³C{¹H} NMR** (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 196.6, 161.4, 152.8, 144.1, 141.4, 128.4, 126.1, 116.1, 107.6, 98.9, 63.5, 38.1, 37.9, 31.9, 30.0, 29.6, 29.6, 29.6, 29.5, 29.3, 29.2, 29.1, 29.0, 22.7, 14.1; **HRMS** (FAB, matrix: 2-nitrophenyl octyl ether) m/z : calculated for

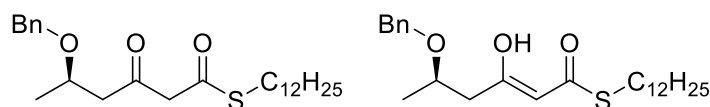
C₂₈H₄₂NO₃S [M+H]⁺: 472.2880, found 472.2880.



S-Dodecyl 4-amino-2-hydroxy-6-phenethylbenzothioate (22)

To benzothioate **21** (7.1 mg, 15 μ mol), a 0.1 M THF solution of SmI₂ (755 μ L, 75.5 μ mol) was added under argon atmosphere. After stirring the reaction solution for 15 min, the THF solution of SmI₂ (755 μ L, 75.5 μ mol) was added again. After stirring the reaction mixture for additional 15 min, water was added. The resulting mixture was extracted with chloroform, and the organic layer was dried over anhydrous magnesium sulfate. After the removal of the solvent under reduced pressure, the residue was purified by preparative TLC on silica gel plates (eluent: hexanes/ethyl acetate = 7:3) to afford benzothioate **22** (4.8 mg, 72% yield) as a pale yellow oil.

¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 11.46 (s, 1H), 7.33–7.19 (m, 5H), 6.06 (d, J = 2.8 Hz, 1H), 6.03 (d, J = 2.3 Hz, 1H), 4.03 (broad s, 2H), 3.36–3.29 (m, 2H), 3.07 (t, J = 7.3 Hz, 2H), 3.00–2.93 (m, 2H), 1.69 (quin, J = 7.3 Hz, 2H), 1.47–1.38 (m, 2H), 1.37–1.18 (m, 16H), 0.88 (t, J = 6.9 Hz, 3H); ¹³C{¹H} NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 196.1, 162.8, 151.4, 144.9, 141.6, 128.4, 126.0, 113.3, 110.2, 99.7, 38.1, 38.1, 31.9, 29.9, 29.6, 29.6, 29.6, 29.5, 29.3, 29.3, 29.2, 29.1, 22.7, 14.1; HRMS (MALDI-TOF, matrix: 4-chloro- α -cyanocinnamic acid) m/z : calculated for C₂₇H₃₉NNaO₂S [M+Na]⁺: 464.2594, found 464.2594.



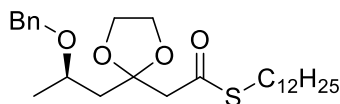
S-Dodecyl (R)-5-(benzyloxy)-3-oxohexanethioate,

S-Dodecyl (R,Z)-5-(benzyloxy)-3-hydroxyhex-2-enethioate (25)

Synthesized according to the general procedure for decarboxylative condensation. The reaction of carboxylic acid **24** (31.0 mg, 0.160 mmol) was performed with 1.5 equiv. of MAHT **1** for 2 h. Purification by preparative TLC on silica gel plates (eluent: hexanes/ethyl acetate = 4:1) afforded β -ketothioester **25** (56.7 mg, 84% yield).

Keto/enol ratio = 73:27. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.36–7.23 (m, 5H), 5.49 (s, 0.27H), 4.57 (d, J = 11.9 Hz, 0.27H), 4.56 (d, J = 11.5 Hz, 0.73H), 4.49 (d, J = 11.9 Hz, 0.27H), 4.45 (d, J = 11.5 Hz, 0.73H), 4.09–4.00 (m, 0.73H), 3.90 (sext, J = 6.2 Hz, 0.27H), 3.67 (s, 1.46H), 2.95–2.83 (m, 2.73H), 2.61 (dd, J = 16.0, 5.0 Hz, 0.73H), 2.48 (dd, J = 13.7, 6.9 Hz, 0.27H), 2.24 (dd, J = 13.7, 5.5 Hz, 0.27H), 1.66–1.52 (m, 2H), 1.43–1.16 (m, 21H), 0.88 (t, J = 6.9 Hz, 3H); ¹³C{¹H} NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 200.8, 194.8, 192.0, 172.9, 138.3, 138.3, 128.3, 127.7, 127.6, 127.6, 127.5, 101.1, 72.2, 71.3, 70.8, 70.8, 58.4, 50.1, 42.4, 31.9, 29.7, 29.6, 29.5, 29.5, 29.4, 29.3, 29.2,

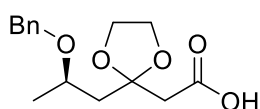
29.1, 29.0, 28.8, 28.8, 28.1, 22.7, 19.9, 19.7, 14.1; **HRMS** (MALDI-TOF, matrix: dithranol) m/z : calculated for $C_{25}H_{40}NaO_3S$ $[M+Na]^+$: 443.2590, found 443.2576.



S-Dodecyl (R)-2-(2-(2-(benzyloxy)propyl)-1,3-dioxolan-2-yl)ethanethioate (26)

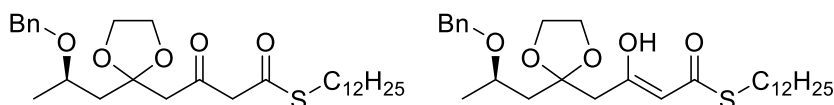
To a solution of β -ketothioester **25** (264.8 mg, 0.6295 mmol) and ethylenedioxybis(trimethylsilane) (773 μ L, 3.15 mmol) in dichloromethane (3148 μ L), *tert*-butyldimethylsilyl trifluoromethanesulfonate (145 μ L, 0.631 mmol) was added at 0 °C. After stirring the solution for 4 h at this temperature, an aqueous saturated solution of sodium bicarbonate was added. The resulting mixture was extracted with chloroform, and the organic layer was dried over anhydrous magnesium sulfate. After the removal of the solvent under reduced pressure, the residue was purified by preparative TLC on silica gel plates (eluent: hexanes/ethyl acetate = 9:1) afforded thioester **26** (226.0 mg, 77% yield).

1H NMR (400 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 7.38–7.23 (m, 5H), 4.56 (d, J = 11.5 Hz, 1H), 4.47 (d, J = 11.5 Hz, 1H), 4.02–3.89 (m, 4H), 3.81–3.72 (m, 1H), 2.96 (s, 2H), 2.86 (t, J = 7.6 Hz, 2H), 2.24 (dd, J = 14.7, 6.4 Hz, 1H), 1.86 (dd, J = 14.7, 5.0 Hz, 1H), 1.55 (quin, J = 7.6 Hz, 2H), 1.39–1.14 (m, 18H), 1.25 (d, J = 6.0 Hz, 3H), 0.88 (t, J = 6.9 Hz, 3H); **$^{13}C\{^1H\}$ NMR** (100 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 195.3, 138.8, 128.3, 127.7, 127.3, 108.4, 71.3, 70.2, 64.9, 51.4, 44.5, 31.9, 29.6, 29.6, 29.5, 29.4, 29.3, 29.2, 29.1, 28.9, 22.7, 20.8, 14.1; **HRMS** (MALDI-TOF, matrix: 4-chloro- α -cyanocinnamic acid) m/z : calculated for $C_{27}H_{44}NaO_4S$ $[M+Na]^+$: 487.2853, found 487.2849.



(R)-2-(2-(2-(benzyloxy)propyl)-1,3-dioxolan-2-yl)acetic acid (27)

Synthesized according to the general procedure for hydrolysis of a thioester. The reaction was performed for 30 min without additional hydrogen peroxide. The reaction of thioester **26** (275 mg, 0.592 mmol) afforded crude product (164.2 mg) containing carboxylic acid **27**, which was used for the next reaction without further purification.

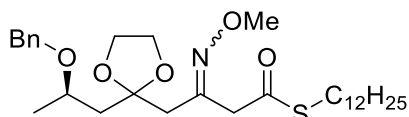


S-Dodecyl (R)-4-(2-(2-(benzyloxy)propyl)-1,3-dioxolan-2-yl)-3-oxobutanethioate,

S-Dodecyl (R,Z)-4-(2-(2-(benzyloxy)propyl)-1,3-dioxolan-2-yl)-3-hydroxybut-2-enethioate (28)

Synthesized according to the general procedure for decarboxylative condensation. The reaction of carboxylic acid **27** (obtained from 0.592 mmol of **26**) was performed with 1.5 equiv. of MAHT **1** for 3 h. Purification by preparative TLC on silica gel plates (eluent: hexanes/ethyl acetate = 4:1) afforded β -ketothioester **28**.

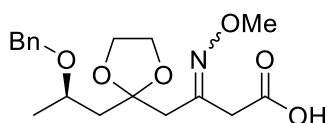
Keto/enol ratio = 68:32. **¹H NMR** (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.38–7.21 (m, 5H), 5.49 (s, 0.32H), 4.59–4.39 (m, 2H), 4.04–3.82 (m, 4H), 3.82–3.70 (m, 1H), 3.62 (s, 1.36H), 2.98–2.83 (m, 3.32H), 2.56 (d, J = 14.2 Hz, 0.32H), 2.52 (d, J = 14.2 Hz, 0.32H), 2.17 (dd, J = 14.7, 6.9 Hz, 0.32H), 2.14 (dd, J = 14.7, 7.3 Hz, 0.68H), 1.80 (dd, J = 14.7, 4.6 Hz, 0.32H), 1.76 (dd, J = 14.7, 4.1 Hz, 0.68H), 1.63–1.51 (m, 2H), 1.43–1.10 (m, 21H), 0.88 (t, J = 6.9 Hz, 3H); **¹³C{¹H} NMR** (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 199.3, 194.7, 192.2, 171.2, 138.7, 138.7, 128.3, 128.2, 128.0, 127.7, 127.5, 127.4, 109.1, 108.6, 102.3, 71.5, 71.4, 70.3, 65.0, 64.9, 64.7, 64.6, 58.6, 50.2, 44.4, 44.2, 43.3, 31.9, 29.6, 29.6, 29.4, 29.3, 29.2, 29.1, 29.1, 28.9, 28.8, 28.2, 22.7, 20.8, 20.6, 14.1; **HRMS** (MALDI-TOF, matrix: 4-chloro- α -cyanocinnamic acid) m/z : calculated for C₂₉H₄₆NaO₅S [M+Na]⁺: 529.2958, found 529.2961.



***S*-Dodecyl (*R*)-4-(2-(2-(benzyloxy)propyl)-1,3-dioxolan-2-yl)-3-(methoxyimino)butanethioate (**29**)**

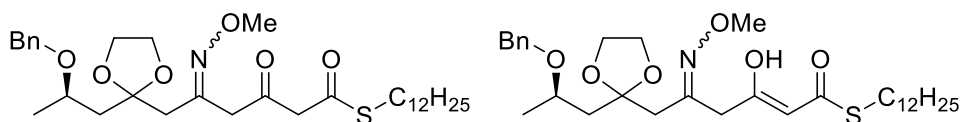
Synthesized according to the general procedure for *O*-methyloximation. The reaction of β -ketothioester **28** (obtained from 0.592 mmol of **26**) was performed for 2.5 h. Purification by preparative TLC on silica gel plates (eluent: hexanes/ethyl acetate = 4:1) afforded β -methoxyiminothioester **29** (227.7 mg, 72% yield from **26**).

Diastereomeric ratio = 70:30. **¹H NMR** (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.38–7.23 (m, 5H), 4.53 (d, J = 11.5 Hz, 0.70H), 4.52 (d, J = 11.5 Hz, 0.30H), 4.47 (d, J = 11.9 Hz, 0.70H), 4.47 (d, J = 11.9 Hz, 0.30H), 3.99–3.83 (m, 4H), 3.86 (s, 3H), 3.80–3.66 (m, 2.40H), 3.59 (s, 0.60H), 2.88 (d, J = 13.7 Hz, 0.30H), 2.86 (t, J = 7.3 Hz, 0.60H), 2.86 (t, J = 7.3 Hz, 1.40H), 2.81 (d, J = 13.7 Hz, 0.30H), 2.69 (d, J = 14.2 Hz, 0.70H), 2.63 (d, J = 14.2 Hz, 0.70H), 2.10 (dd, J = 14.7, 5.5 Hz, 0.70H), 2.07 (dd, J = 15.1, 5.5 Hz, 0.30H), 1.77 (dd, J = 14.7, 5.5 Hz, 0.70H), 1.75 (dd, J = 15.1, 5.5 Hz, 0.30H), 1.55 (quin, J = 7.2 Hz, 2H), 1.39–1.14 (m, 18H), 1.23 (d, J = 6.4 Hz, 3H), 0.88 (t, J = 6.9 Hz, 3H); **¹³C{¹H} NMR** (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 195.9, 194.2, 151.0, 150.1, 138.9, 138.9, 128.3, 127.7, 127.3, 109.7, 109.5, 71.3, 71.2, 70.3, 70.2, 64.7, 64.6, 64.6, 64.5, 61.6, 61.6, 48.9, 44.0, 44.0, 43.3, 41.8, 31.9, 29.6, 29.6, 29.5, 29.3, 29.1, 29.1, 22.7, 21.2, 21.1, 14.1; **HRMS** (MALDI-TOF, matrix: 4-chloro- α -cyanocinnamic acid) m/z : calculated for C₃₀H₄₉NNaO₅S [M+Na]⁺: 558.3224, found 558.3225.



***(R)*-4-(2-(2-(benzyloxy)propyl)-1,3-dioxolan-2-yl)-3-(methoxyimino)butanoic acid (**30**)**

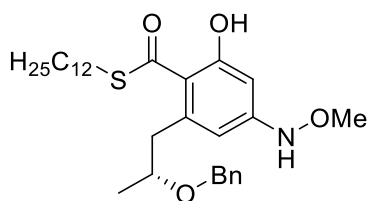
Synthesized according to the general procedure for hydrolysis of a thioester. The reaction was performed for 30 min without additional hydrogen peroxide. The reaction of thioester **29** (51.7 mg, 96.5 μ mol) afforded crude product (50.9 mg) containing carboxylic acid **30**, which was used for the next reaction without further purification.



***S*-Dodecyl (*R*)-6-(2-(2-(benzyloxy)propyl)-1,3-dioxolan-2-yl)-5-(methoxyimino)-3-oxohexanethioate, *S*-Dodecyl (*2Z*)-6-(2-((*R*)-2-(benzyloxy)propyl)-1,3-dioxolan-2-yl)-3-hydroxy-5-(methoxyimino)hex-2-enethioate (**31**)**

Synthesized according to the general procedure for decarboxylative condensation. The reaction of carboxylic acid **30** (obtained from 96.5 μ mol of **29**) was performed with 1.6 equiv. of MAHT **1** for 3 h. Purification by preparative TLC on silica gel plates (eluent: hexanes/ethyl acetate = 7:3) afforded β -ketothioester **31** (40.3 mg, 72% from **29**).

Keto/enol ratio = 88:12. Diastereomeric ratio = 70:30 (keto) and 55:45 (enol). ¹H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.37–7.30 (m, 4H), 7.29–7.24 (m, 1H), 5.48 (s, 0.05H), 5.42 (s, 0.07H), 4.53 (d, *J* = 11.7 Hz, 0.7H), 4.52 (d, *J* = 11.0 Hz, 0.3H), 4.47 (d, *J* = 11.7 Hz, 0.7H), 4.46 (d, *J* = 11.7 Hz, 0.3H), 3.96–3.79 (m, 7H), 3.78–3.66 (m, 2.76H), 3.60 (s, 1.23H), 3.54 (s, 0.53H), 3.42 (d, *J* = 15.2 Hz, 0.07H), 3.38 (d, *J* = 15.2 Hz, 0.07H), 3.22 (d, *J* = 15.5 Hz, 0.05H), 3.19 (d, *J* = 15.2 Hz, 0.05H), 2.91 (t, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 1.4H), 2.90 (t, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 0.6H), 2.87–2.75 (m, 0.6H), 2.68–2.56 (m, 1.4H), 2.14–1.99 (m, 1H), 1.80–1.69 (m, 1H), 1.58 (quin, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 1.4H), 1.57 (quin, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 0.6H), 1.40–1.18 (m, 21H), 0.88 (t, *J* = 6.9 Hz, 3H); ¹³C{¹H} NMR (151 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 198.6, 196.8, 194.9, 192.0, 191.8, 171.7, 170.9, 152.0, 151.1, 150.9, 150.9, 138.8, 138.8, 128.8, 128.3, 128.2, 127.7, 127.3, 109.7, 109.5, 109.5, 100.8, 100.2, 71.4, 71.4, 71.3, 71.3, 71.2, 70.3, 70.2, 64.7, 64.7, 64.6, 64.5, 64.5, 64.4, 61.7, 61.5, 57.2, 57.0, 48.3, 44.2, 44.0, 43.8, 43.6, 43.3, 43.3, 42.0, 41.4, 40.1, 38.2, 35.1, 34.8, 34.0, 31.9, 29.6, 29.5, 29.5, 29.4, 29.3, 29.2, 29.0, 28.8, 28.2, 28.2, 22.6, 21.2, 21.1, 21.1, 21.0, 14.1; HRMS (MALDI-TOF, matrix: 4-chloro- α -cyanocinnamic acid) *m/z*: calculated for C₃₂H₅₁NNaO₆S [M+Na]⁺: 600.3329, found 600.3329.

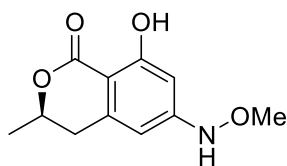


***S*-Dodecyl (*R*)-2-(2-(benzyloxy)propyl)-6-hydroxy-4-(methoxyamino)benzothioate (**32**)**

To a solution of β -ketothioester **31** (35.0 mg, 61.1 μ mol) in acetone (1200 μ L), *p*-toluenesulfonic acid monohydrate (35.6 mg, 0.187 mmol) was added. After stirring the mixture for 6 h, an aqueous saturated solution of sodium bicarbonate was added. The resulting mixture was extracted with chloroform, and the organic layer was dried over

anhydrous magnesium sulfate. After the removal of the solvent under reduced pressure, the residue was dissolved in dichloromethane (600 μ L), and triethylamine (40 μ L, 0.29 mmol) was added. After stirring the solution for 30 min, an aqueous 1 N solution of hydrochloric acid was added. The resulting mixture was extracted with chloroform, and the organic layer was dried over anhydrous magnesium sulfate. After the removal of the solvent under reduced pressure, the residue was purified by preparative TLC on silica gel plates (eluent: chloroform/acetonitrile = 93:7) to afford benzothioate **32** (17.4 mg, 55% yield) as a colorless oil.

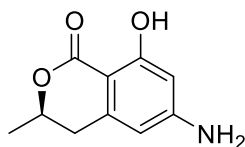
^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 10.67 (s, 1H), 7.36–7.14 (m, 5H), 7.08 (s, 1H), 6.40 (d, J = 1.8 Hz, 1H), 6.26 (d, J = 2.3 Hz, 1H), 4.50 (d, J = 11.5 Hz, 1H), 4.34 (d, J = 11.9 Hz, 1H), 3.86–3.76 (m 1H), 3.73 (s, 3H), 3.28 (dd, J = 14.7, 5.5 Hz, 1H), 3.23 (dd, J = 14.7, 7.8 Hz, 1H), 3.02 (td, J = 7.1, 1.6 Hz, 2H), 1.64 (quin, J = 7.4 Hz, 2H), 1.47–1.14 (m, 18H), 1.22 (d, J = 6.0 Hz, 3H), 0.88 (t, J = 6.6 Hz, 3H); **$^{13}\text{C}\{^1\text{H}\}$ NMR** (100 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 196.4, 161.2, 152.5, 141.2, 138.6, 128.2, 127.6, 127.4, 116.5, 109.3, 99.1, 75.9, 71.0, 63.5, 43.2, 31.9, 30.0, 29.7, 29.6, 29.6, 29.5, 29.3, 29.2, 29.1, 29.0, 22.7, 19.9, 14.1; **HRMS** (MALDI-TOF, matrix: 4-chloro- α -cyanocinnamic acid) m/z : calculated for $\text{C}_{30}\text{H}_{45}\text{NNaO}_4\text{S}$ $[\text{M}+\text{Na}]^+$: 538.2962, found 538.2962.



(*R*)-8-Hydroxy-6-(methoxyamino)-3-methylisochroman-1-one (33**)**

To a solution of benzothioate **32** (17.2 mg, 33.3 μ mol) in dichloromethane (670 μ L), a 1 M dichloromethane solution of boron tribromide (100 μ L, 0.100 mmol) was added at -78 $^{\circ}\text{C}$. After stirring the solution for 1 h at this temperature, water was added to quench the reaction. The resulting mixture was extracted with chloroform, and the organic layer was dried over anhydrous magnesium sulfate. After the removal of the solvent under reduced pressure, the residue was purified by preparative TLC on silica gel plates (eluent: chloroform/acetonitrile = 93:7) afforded lactone **33** (5.1 mg, 69% yield).

^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 11.22 (s, 1H), 7.21 (s, 1H), 6.36 (d, J = 1.8 Hz, 1H), 6.17 (s, 1H), 4.67 (d quin, J = 9.2, 6.0 Hz, 1H), 3.76 (s, 3H), 2.91–2.80 (m, 2H), 1.51 (d, J = 6.4 Hz, 3H); **$^{13}\text{C}\{^1\text{H}\}$ NMR** (100 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 169.8, 163.9, 155.2, 141.0, 102.7, 101.8, 98.5, 75.5, 63.7, 34.9, 20.7; **HRMS** (MALDI-TOF, matrix: 4-chloro- α -cyanocinnamic acid) m/z : calculated for $\text{C}_{11}\text{H}_{13}\text{NNaO}_4$ $[\text{M}+\text{Na}]^+$: 246.0737, found 246.0742.



(R)-6-Amino-8-hydroxy-3-methylisochroman-1-one (34)

To a solution of lactone **33** (7.1 mg, 32 μmol) in THF (750 μL), a 0.1 M THF solution of SmI_2 (400 μL , 40.0 μmol) was added in three portion (100, 100, 200 μL) under argon atmosphere. After stirring the reaction solution for 40 min, the THF solution of SmI_2 (500 μL , 50.0 μmol) was added again. After stirring the reaction mixture for additional 1 h, water was added. The resulting mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate, and the organic layer was dried over anhydrous magnesium sulfate. After the removal of the solvent under reduced pressure, the residue was purified by preparative TLC on silica gel plates (eluent: hexanes/ethyl acetate = 2:3) to afford lactone **34** (4.3 mg, 70% yield) as a pale orange solid. The enantiomeric ratio was determined by HPLC analysis (Chiralcel OJ-H, hexane/2-propanol = 50:50, 0.8 mL min^{-1}): t_R = 34.1 min (minor) and 50.1 min (major).

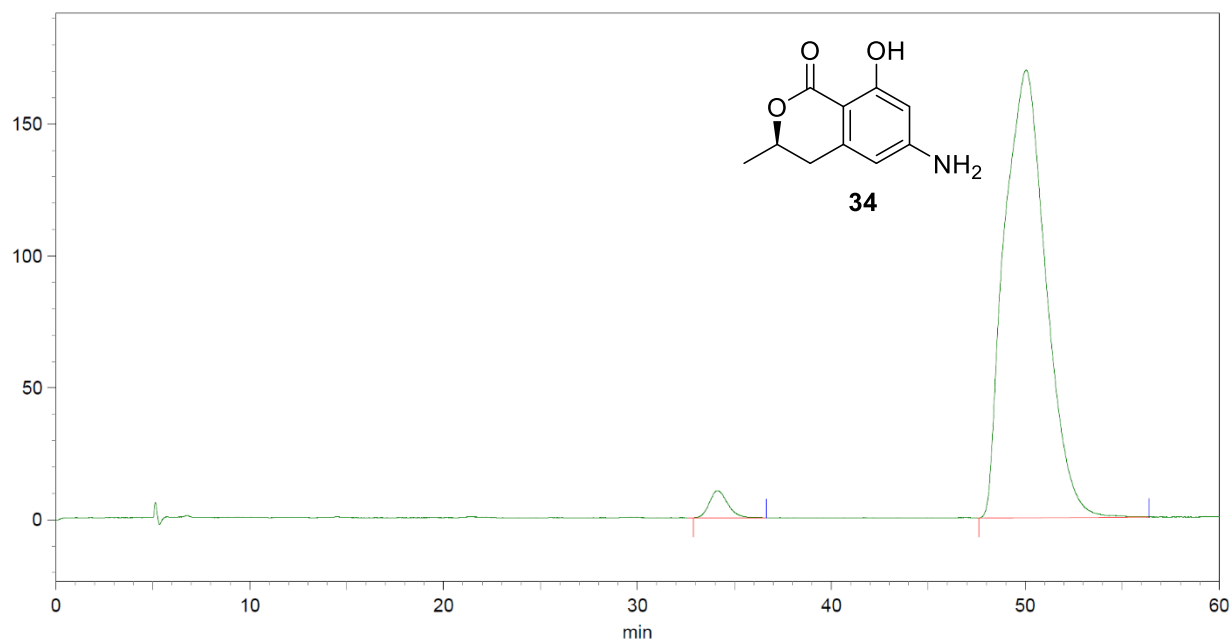
^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 11.20 (s, 1H), 6.07 (d, J = 1.8 Hz, 1H), 5.95 (s, 1H), 4.68–4.58 (m, 1H), 4.19 (broad s, 2H), 2.81 (dd, J = 16.0, 10.1 Hz, 1H), 2.76 (dd, J = 16.0, 4.1 Hz, 1H), 1.49 (d, J = 6.0 Hz, 3H); **$^{13}\text{C}\{^1\text{H}\}$ NMR** (100 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 169.9, 164.2, 153.6, 141.4, 104.9, 99.3, 75.2, 34.9, 20.8; **HRMS** (MALDI-TOF, matrix: 4-chloro- α -cyanocinnamic acid) m/z : calculated for $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{11}\text{NNaO}_3$ $[\text{M}+\text{Na}]^+$: 216.0631, found 216.0631.

References

- (1) K. Akagawa and K. Kudo, *Chem. Commun.*, 2017, **53**, 8645.
- (2) H. Liu, Y. Zhang, R. Wei, G. Andolina and X. Li, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 2017, **139**, 13420.
- (3) H. C. Tseng, C. H. Martin, D. R. Nielsen and K. L. J. Prather, *Appl. Environ. Microbiol.*, 2009, **75**, 3137.

HPLC trace for 6-aminomellein **34**

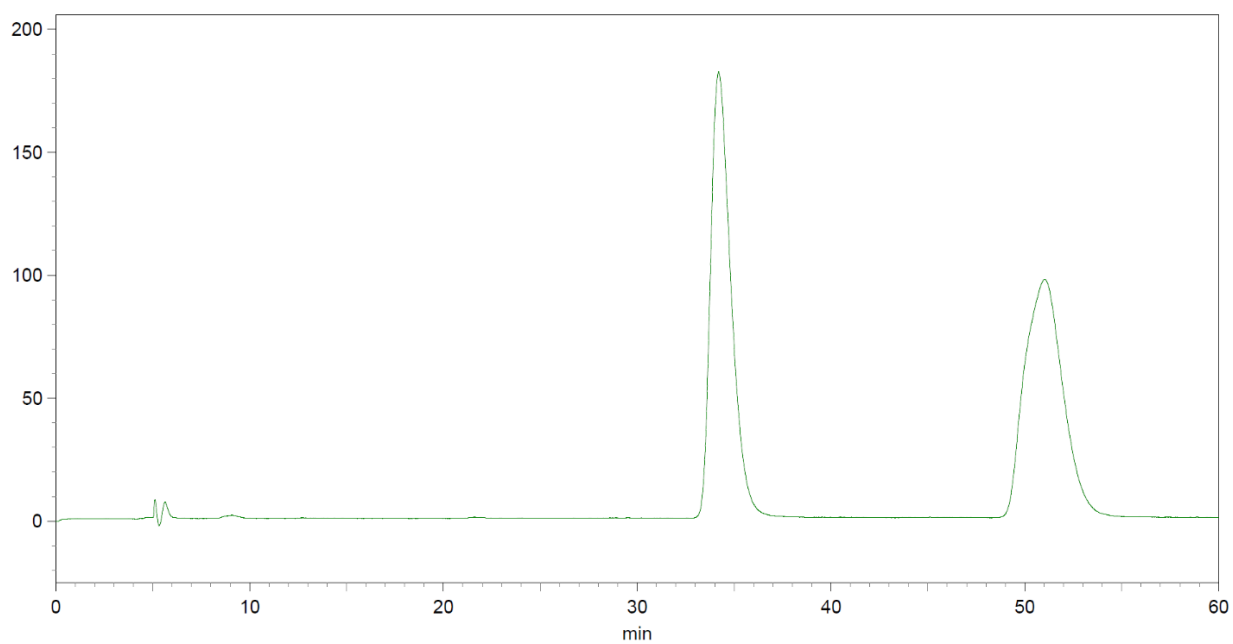
Chiralcel OJ-H column, hexane/2-propanol = 50:50, 0.8 mL min⁻¹



1: 320 nm, 8 nm

retention time	area	area%
34.147	673696	2.61
50.050	25171308	97.39
Total	25845004	100.00

racemic sample



Copies of ^1H and ^{13}C NMR spectra

