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Stereospecific Access to α -Haloalkyl Esters via Enol Ester Epoxides and Synthesis of a C3–C21 Fragment of Bastimolide A

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Supporting Information

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Materials and Methods

Reactions employed oven- or flame-dried glassware under nitrogen or argon unless otherwise noted. THF, diethyl ether, CH₂Cl₂, benzene and toluene were purchased inhibitor-free, sparged with argon, and passed through columns of activated alumina prior to use (dropwise addition of blue benzophenone ketyl solution revealed the THF purified in this manner sustained the blue color more readily than the control sample purified by distillation). Nitrogen was passed successively through columns of anhydrous CaSO₄ and R3-11 catalyst for removal of water and oxygen, respectively. All other materials were used as received from commercial sources unless otherwise noted. Thin layer chromatography (TLC) employed glass 0.25 mm silica gel plates with UV indicator. Flash chromatography columns were packed with 230-400 mesh silica gel as a slurry in the initial elution solvent. Gradient flash chromatography was conducted by adsorption of product mixtures on silica gel, packing over a short pad of clean silica gel as a slurry in hexane, and eluting with a continuous gradient from hexane to the indicated solvent. Radial chromatography refers to centrifugally accelerated thin-layer chromatography performed with a Chromatotron using commercially supplied rotors. Melting points are uncorrected. Nuclear magnetic resonance (NMR) data were obtained at operating frequencies of 600, 500, 400, or 300 MHz for ¹H and 150, 125, 100 or 75 MHz for ¹³C, respectively. Optical rotations were determined using a digital polarimeter operating at ambient temperature. Low- and highresolution mass spectra were obtained using sample introduction by dip, liquid chromatography or gas chromatography. Chromatographic stereoisomer ratio analyses employed HPLC with Whelk O1, Chiralcel OD-H, Chiralcel AD-H, or Chiralcel OJ-3 columns using 2-propanol/hexane as mobile phase with UV photodiode array detection.



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Summary of the Synthetic Route to C3–C21 Fragment of the Bastimolides

Ru(dppb)(methallyl)₂ B

Preparative Procedures and Characterization Data for New Compounds



1-(*tert***-Butyldimethylsilyloxy)-oct-7-ene (7).** To a mixture of 7-octen-1-ol (5.04 g, 39.3 mmol) and imidazole (5.36 g, 78.7 mmol, 2.0 equiv) in reagent-grade CH_2Cl_2 (196.0 mL) at room temperature was added *tert*-butyldimethylsilyl chloride (8.89 g, 59.0 mmol, 1.5 equiv). After 21 h, the mixture was partitioned between H₂O (150 mL) and CH_2Cl_2 (3 x 50 mL). The organic phase was washed with brine (100 mL) and dried over Na₂SO₄. Vacuum short-path distillation (ca. 1 mmHg/100 °C oil bath temp) afforded silyl ether **7** (7.73 g, 81%) as a colorless liquid. Characterization data matched prior reports.¹

1-(*tert***-Butyldimethylsilyloxy)-7-epoxyoctane (8).** To a solution of silyl ether **7** (6.46 g, 26.7 mmol, 1.0 equiv) in 1,2-dichloroethane (4.5 mL), was added (1*R*,2*S*)-Berkessel catalyst (**A**, 0.158 g, 0.11 mmol, 0.4 mol %), followed by aqueous H_2O_2 (30%, no stabilizers, 5.45 mL, 53.7 mmol, 2.0 eq). After stirring for 91 h, the mixture was partitioned between H_2O (5 mL) and CH_2Cl_2 (3 x 15 mL). The organic phase was washed with brine (25 mL), dried over Na₂SO₄, and concentrated. Flash chromatography (10% Et₂O in hexanes) afforded **8** (6.90 g, 100%) as a pale yellow liquid. [α]_D²² –4.8 (*c* = 1.3, CHCl₃). Further characterization data matched prior reports.¹



(S)-10-((tert-butyldimethylsilyl)oxy)-1-(trimethylsilyl)dec-1-yn-4-ol (S1). To a solution of trimethylsilylacetylene (3.12 mL, 21.9 mmol, 2.0 equiv) in THF (47.4 mL) at -78 °C was added n-BuLi (2.5 M, 8.76 mL, 2.0 equiv) via syringe over 15 min. The reaction was warmed to 0 °C, and stirred for 30 min. The mixture was recooled to -78 °C, and freshly distilled BF₃•OEt₂ (2.70 mL, 21.9 mmol, 2.0 equiv) was added via syringe over 5 minutes. The mixture was stirred for 30 minutes at -78 °C, and then epoxide 8 (2.83 g, 10.9 mmol, 1.0 equiv), in THF (10.9 mL) was added via cannula over 10 minutes. The reaction mixture was allowed to warm to rt and stir for an additional 5 h. The mixture was partitioned between H₂O (50 mL) and CH₂Cl₂ (3 x 50 mL). The organic phase was washed with brine (100 mL), dried over Na_2SO_4 , and concentrated to afford crude S1 as a light brown-orange oil which was carried forward to the next step without purification. A sample for characterization was obtained from a smaller scale reaction; gradient flash chromatography (5 to 30% Et₂O in hexanes) afforded **S1** as a colorless oil. $[\alpha]_D^{23}$ +2.8 (*c* = 0.12, CHCl₃); ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 3.74–3.68 (m, 1H), 3.59 (t, J = 6.6 Hz, 2H), 2.46– 2.42 (dd, J = 16.9 Hz, 4.7 Hz, 1H), 2.35–2.31 (dd, J = 17.1 Hz, 7.0 Hz 1H), 1.97 (m, 1H), 1.52– 1.32 (m, 10H), 0.88 (s, 9H), 0.15 (s, 9H), 0.03 (s, 6H); ¹³C NMR {1H} (125 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 103.5, 87.7, 70.0, 63.4, 33.0, 29.5, 29.1, 26.2, 25.9, 25.8, 18.5, 0.2, -5.1 (2C). HRMS (FTMS +

pESI): m/z calc'd for C₁₉H₄₁O₂Si₂ [M+H]⁺: 357.2640; found 357.2638. The benzoate derivative was found to have er 97.7:2.3 (95.4% ee); HPLC (Chiralcel OD-H, 0.1% IPA/hexanes, 1 mL/min): t_R 9.9 min (major), t_R 15.1 min (minor).



(*S*)-10-((*tert*-butyldimethylsilyl)oxy)dec-1-yn-4-ol (*S*2). To a solution of crude alcohol *S*1 (assume 10.9 mmol, 1.0 equiv) in MeOH (27.2 mL), at rt and open to air, was added K₂CO₃ (3.01 g, 21.9 mmol, 2.0 equiv) in portions. The reaction vessel was capped and left to stir. After 14h, the mixture was partitioned between aqueous NH₄Cl (20 mL) and CH₂Cl₂ (3 x 30 mL). The organic phase was washed with brine (50 mL), dried over Na₂SO₄, and concentrated to afford *S*2, which was carried forward to the next step without purification. A sample for characterization was obtained from a smaller scale reaction; gradient flash chromatography (5 to 30% Et₂O in hexanes) afforded homopropargyl alcohol *S*2 as a colorless oil. ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 3.70 (m, 1H), 3.55 (t, *J* = 6.6 Hz, 2H), 2.39–2.34 (ddd, *J* = 16.7 Hz, *J* = 4.9 Hz, 2.6 Hz, 1H), 2.29–2.24 (ddd, *J* = 16.7 Hz, 6.6 Hz, 2.6 Hz, 1H), 2.23 (m, 1H), 2.00 (t, *J* = 2.8 Hz, 1H), 1.51–1.28 (m, 10H), 0.85 (s, 9H), 0.00 (s, 6H); ¹³C NMR {1H} (125 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 81.1, 70.8, 69.9, 63.3, 36.2, 32.9, 29.4, 27.4, 26.1, 25.8, 25.7, 18.4, -5.2 (2C); HRMS (FTMS + pESI): *m/z* calc'd for C₁₆H₃₃O₂Si [M+H]⁺: 285.2244; found 285.2243.



(S)-2,2,3,3,13,13,14,14-octamethyl-5-(prop-2-yn-1-yl)-4,12-dioxa-3,13-disilapentadecane

(6). To a mixture of S2 (assume 10.9 mmol) and imidazole (1.86 g, 27.3 mmol, 2.5 eq) in CH₂Cl₂ (54.5 mL) at rt under Ar was added *tert*-butyldimethylsilyl chloride (3.29 g, 21.8 mmol, 2.0 equiv). After ca. 21 h, the mixture was partitioned between H₂O (50 mL) and CH₂Cl₂ (3 x 50 mL). The organic phase was washed with brine (100 mL) and dried over Na₂SO₄. Gradient flash chromatography (1 to 3% Et₂O in hexanes) afforded silyl ether **6** (3.10 g, 90% over 3 steps) as a pale yellow oil. [a]_D²⁴ –13.8 (c = 2.79, CHCl₃); ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 3.79 (m, 1H), 3.60 (t, J = 6.6 Hz, 2H), 2.36–2.27 (m, 2H), 1.96 (t, J = 2.8 Hz, 1H), 1.64–1.26 (m, 10H), 0.89 (s, 9H), 0.89 (s, 9H), 0.08 (s, 3H), 0.06 (s, 3H), 0.05 (s, 6H); ¹³C NMR {¹H} (125 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 82.0, 71.1, 69.9, 63.5, 36.8, 33.0, 30.0, 27.6, 26.2, 26.0 (2C), 25.3, 18.6, 18.3, –4.3, –4.5, –5.1. Attempted HRMS analysis led to decomposition.



(*S*,*Z*)-4,10-bis((*tert*-butyldimethylsilyl)oxy)dec-1-en-1-yl-4-methoxybenzoate (9). To a Schlenk flask equipped with a rubber septum was added alkyne 6 (117.5 mg, 0.295 mmol), *p*-anisic acid (45.5 mg, 0.299 mmol, 1.0 equiv), and toluene (0.15 mL), followed by

Ru(dppb)(methallyl)₂ (**B**, 2 mg, 0.003 mmol, 1 mol%). The resulting suspension was heated to 75–80 °C and the rubber septum was replaced by a greased ground-glass stopper. After stirring for 22 h, the mixture was dark orange and mostly homogeneous. The mixture was partitioned between saturated aqueous NaHCO₃ (1 mL) and EtOAc (2 x 3 mL). The organic phase was dried over Na₂SO₄ and concentrated. Gradient flash chromatography (50:1 to 10:1 hexanes/EtOAc) afforded **9** (153 mg, 94%) as a pale yellow oil. [α]_D²⁴ –2.5 (*c* = 3.0, CHCl₃); ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 8.06–8.04 (d, *J* = 9.0 Hz, 2H), 7.31–7.29 (dt, *J* = 6.4 Hz, *J* = 1.4 Hz, 1H), 6.96–6.93 (d, *J* = 9.0 Hz, 2H), 5.06–5.00 (apparent q, 1H), 3.88 (s, 3H), 3.78–3.73 (quintet, 1H), 3.59–3.55 (t, *J* = 6.6 Hz, 2H), 2.49–2.39 (m, 2H), 1.52–1.26 (m, 10H), 0.89 (s, 9H), 0.88 (s, 9H), 0.07 (s, 3H), 0.06 (s, 3H), 0.03 (s, 6H); ¹³C NMR {¹H} (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 163.9, 163.4 135.4, 132.1, 121.8, 113.9, 110.5, 71.8, 63.4, 55.6, 36.9, 32.9, 32.7, 29.7, 26.1, 26.0, 25.9, 25.5, 18.5, 18.2, –4.2, –4.3, –5.1; HRMS (FTMS + pESI): *m/z* calc'd for C₃₀H₅₅O₅Si₂ [M+H]*: 551.3583; found 551.3579.



(2*R*,3*S*)-3-((*S*)-2,8-bis((*tert*-butyldimethylsilyl)oxy)octyl)oxiran-2-yl 4-methoxybenzoate (10). To a solution of enol ester 9 (0.807 g, 1.47 mmol, free of Ru contaminants²), 1,2dichloroethane (0.25 mL) was added (1*R*,2*S*)-Berkessel catalyst (**A**, 10.7 mg, 0.00716 mmol, 0.5 mol %), followed by aqueous H₂O₂ (30%, no stabilizers, 0.6 mL, 5.8 mmol, 4.0 equiv). After 3 d, the mixture was partitioned between H₂O (5 mL) and CH₂Cl₂ (3 x 10 mL). The organic phase was dried over Na₂SO₄ and concentrated. Gradient flash chromatography (20:1 to 3:1 hexanes/EtOAc, then EtOAc) afforded **10** (0.772 g, 93%) as a viscous light yellow oil. $[\alpha]_D^{24}$ 13.7 (*c* = 3.0, CHCl₃); ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.98–7.96 (d, *J* = 9.0 Hz, 2H), 6.93–6.91 (d, *J* = 9.0 Hz, 2H), 5.76 (d, *J* = 2.6 Hz, 1H), 3.91 (quintet, 1H), 3.78–3.73 (quintet, 1H), 3.89 (s, 3H), 3.58 (t, *J* = 6.6 Hz, 2H), 3.26–3.23 (td, *J* = 5.9 Hz, *J* = 3.2 Hz, 1H), 1.93 (t, *J* = 5.69 Hz, 1H),1.58–1.25 (m, 10H), 0.89 (s, 9H), 0.88 (s, 9H), 0.07 (s, 6H), 0.03 (s, 6H); ¹³C NMR {¹H} (125 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 165.9, 164.2, 132.1, 121.6, 114.0, 76.0, 70.3, 63.4, 55.6, 54.1, 37.4, 34.8, 33.0, 29.7, 26.2, 26.0 (2C), 25.7, 18.5, 18.2, -4.3, -4.4, -5.1. HRMS (FTMS + pESI): *m/z* calc'd for C₃₀H₅₅O₆Si₂ [M+H]⁺: 567.3532; found 567.3526.



(3a*R*,4a*S*,7a*R*,8a*S*)-Octahydrodifuro[2,3-b:2',3'-e][1,4]dioxine (13). To a solution of enol ester epoxide **11a** (98.5 mg, 0.279 mmol) in CH₂Cl₂ (1 mL) were added 2,6-lutidine (0.065 mL, 0.56 mmol, 2.0 equiv) and freshly distilled triethylsilyl triflate (0.069 mL, 0.31 mmol, 1.1 equiv). After 15 min, the reaction mixture was quenched with aqueous saturated ammonium chloride solution and extracted with CH₂Cl₂ (15 mL). Concentration and flash chromatography (10:1 hexanes/EtOAc) yielded **13** (8.5 mg, 18%) as a colorless waxy solid that evaporated readily under vacuum. ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 5.03 (d, *J* = 3.7 Hz, 2H), 4.16-4.10 (m, 2H), 4.02-4.00 (m, 2H), 3.97-3.93 (m, 2H), 2.15-2.11 (m, 4H); ¹³C NMR {¹H} (125 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 98.7,

73.1, 67.3, 32.8; HRMS (FTMS + p ESI) Calculated for $C_{18}H_{28}O_5NaSi$ ([M+H]⁺): 173.0808, Found: 173.0809.



Chair-chair interconversion produces apparent C2-symmetry

General Procedure A: Ru-Catalyzed Addition of Carboxylic Acids to Alkynes. This modification of the procedure reported by Goossen provided selective access to (*Z*)-1,2-disubstituted enol esters.³ A mixture of 1,2-dichloroethane (1,2-DCE) and 3Å molecular sieves was deoxygenated by sonication under vacuum for 30 s, then releasing the vacuum to argon (repeated six times). To a mixture of [(*p*-cymene)RuCl₂]₂ (0.05 equiv), P(C₆H₄Cl)₃ (0.15 equiv), and DMAP (0.20 equiv) was added deoxygenated 1,2-dichloroethane (0.0036 M with respect to [(*p*-cymene)RuCl₂]₂) and the mixture was stirred for 45 min at 75°C. While hot, this mixture was added via cannula into a suspension of *p*-anisic acid (1.0 equiv) and alkyne (1.4 equiv) in deoxygenated 1,2-DCE (0.167 M with respect to *p*-anisic acid) and the mixture was stirred at 75°C⁴ for 12 h. The cooled reaction mixture was filtered through silica gel, eluting with CH₂Cl₂. Flash chromatography (50:1 hexanes/EtOAc) the (*Z*)-enol ester with traces of Ru byproducts, as judged by color (orange, red or black), that interfere with subsequent epoxidation reactions. The semipure product was dissolved in EtOAc at 70 °C and Ru scavenger Snatch-Cat⁵ was added in 20-mg aliquots every 20 min until there was no color change. Then the sample was filtered through silica gel, eluting with EtOAc to afford the pure (*Z*)-enol ester.

(*Z*)-Oct-1-en-1-yl 4-methoxybenzoate (*cis*-S3). From oct-1-yne (0.1094 g, 0.150 mL, 1.4 equiv) and *p*-anisic acid (0.1079 g, 0.709 mmol) via General Procedure A was obtained known compound *cis*-S3⁶ (0.1459 g, 78%, Z/E >98:2) as a colorless oil.

PMPCOO S4

(*Z*)-4-((*tert*-Butyldimethylsilyl)oxy)but-1-en-1-yl 4-methoxybenzoate (S4). From (but-3-yn-1-yloxy)(*tert*-butyl)dimethylsilane⁷ (1.808 g, 9.807 mmol, 1.4 equiv) and *p*-anisic acid (1.079 g, 7.09 mmol) via General Procedure A was obtained enol ester S4 (1.779 g, 76%, *Z/E*>98:2) as a colorless oil. ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 8.06 (d, 2H, *J* = 9.2 Hz), 7.30 (d, 1H, *J* = 6.4 Hz), 6.95 (d, *J* = 9.2 Hz, 2H), 5.03 (dt, apparent q, *J* = 6.4 Hz, 1H), 3.88 (s, 3H), 3.70 (t, *J* = 6.8 Hz, 2H), 2.53-2.49 (m, 2H), 0.90 (s, 9H), 0.07 (s, 6H); ¹³C NMR {¹H} (125 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 163.9,

163.3, 135.4, 132.1, 121.7, 113.9, 110.5, 62.5, 55.5, 28.7, 26.0, 18.4, -5.1; HRMS (FTMS + p ESI) Calculated for C₁₈H₂₈O₄SiNa ([M+Na]⁺): 359.1636, Found: 359.1642.



PMPCOO S5

(Z)-4-(Benzyloxy)but-1-en-1-yl 4-methoxybenzoate (S5). From ((but-3-yn-1-

yloxy)methyl)benzene⁸ (1.5000 g, 9.36 mmol, 1.4 equiv) and *p*-anisic acid (1.017 g, 6.68 mmol) via General Procedure A was obtained enol ester **S5** (1.3429 g, 64%, *Z/E* >98:2) as a light yellow oil. ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 8.08 (d, *J* = 9.0 Hz, 2H), 7.41-7.26 (m, 6H), 6.95 (d, *J* = 9.0 Hz, 2H), 5.07 (dt, appt. q, *J* = 7.0 Hz, 1H), 4.57 (s, 2H), 3.86 (s, 3H), 3.60 (t, *J* = 6.9 Hz, 2H), 2.69-2.63 (m, 2H); ¹³C NMR {¹H} (125 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 163.8, 163.0, 138.3, 135.4, 132.0, 128.3, 127.6, 127.5, 121.4, 113.8, 110.1, 72.9, 69.3, 55.4, 25.5; HRMS (FTMS + p ESI) Calculated for $C_{19}H_{20}O_4$ Na ([M+Na]⁺): 335.1254, Found: 335.1247.



General Procedure B: Berkessel–Katsuki Epoxidation. To screw cap vial equipped with micro stir bar was added enol ester (1.0 equiv), Berkessel epoxidation catalyst **A** or *ent*-**A** (0.002 eq), 1,2-dichloroethane (6 M with respect to enol ester), and aqueous H_2O_2 (30%, 2.5 equiv). This mixture was vigorously stirred for 48 hours at room temperature, then diluted with CH_2Cl_2 and tested for peroxides with a water-wetted test strip, if positive, then the reaction was quenched with saturated aqueous thiosulfate solution. The resultant biphasic mixture was extracted with CH_2Cl_2 , dried over Na_2SO_4 , and concentrated in vacuo. Flash column chromatography (10:1 hexanes/EtOAc) furnished the pure enol ester epoxide.

PMPCOO 14

14a

(2*R*,3*S*)-3-Hexyloxiran-2-yl 4-methoxybenzoate (14a). From enol ester *cis*-S3 (0.1118 g, 0.4261 mmol) and catalyst A (3.5 mg, 0.002 equiv) via General Procedure B, was obtained known compound 14a⁹ (74.9 mg, 63%, 97.8% ee) as a colorless waxy solid. Spectroscopic data matched the literature data. $[\alpha]_D^{23}$ +27.1 (*c* 5.39, CHCl₃); HPLC: Major isomer: 9.7 min, minor isomer: 9.4 min (Chiralcel OD-H, 0.5 mL per min, 0.3%-40% IPA in hexanes over 40 min, UV detection at 254 nm).

OTBS PMPCOO 11a

(2*R*,3*S*)-3-(2-((*tert*-Butyldimethylsilyl)oxy)ethyl)oxiran-2-yl 4-methoxybenzoate (11a). From enol ester S4 (0.3463 g, 1.03 mmol) and A (3 mg, 0.2 mol%) via General Procedure B was obtained 11a (0.2552 g, 70%, 98.3% ee) as a pale yellow oil. $[a]_D^{23}$ +18.8 (*c* 9.34, CHCl₃); ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.99 (d, *J* = 9.0 Hz, 2H), 6.93 (d, *J* = 9.0 Hz, 2H), 5.80 (d, *J* = 2.6 Hz, 1H), 3.87 (s, 3H), 3.87-3.84 (m, 2H), 3.28 (ddd, *J* = 7.3, 5.0, 2.6 Hz, 1H), 2.07-1.90 (m, 2H), 0.89 (s, 9H), 0.07 (s, 6H); ¹³C NMR {¹H} (125 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 165.7, 164.0, 131.9, 121.4, 113.8, 76.2, 60.0, 55.4, 54.0, 30.6, 25.9, 18.3, -5.3 (2C); HRMS (FTMS + p ESI) Calculated for C₁₆H₂₈O₅SiNa ([M+Na]⁺): 375.1598, Found: 375.1592. HPLC: Major isomer: 8.3 min, minor isomer: 7.6 min (Chiralcel OD-H, 0.5 mL per min, 0.3%-40% IPA in hexanes over 40 min, UV detection at 254 nm).

PMPCOO 14c

(2*R*,3*S*)-3-(2-(Benzyloxy)ethyl)oxiran-2-yl 4-methoxybenzoate (14c). From enol ester S5 (0.750 g, 2.40 mmol) and catalyst **A** (6.5 mg, 0.2 mol%) via General Procedure B was obtained **3.26e** (0.5070 g, 68%, 98.2% ee) as a pale yellow semisolid. $[a]_D^{21}$ +24.3 (*c* 12.5, CHCl₃); ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.99 (d, *J* = 9.0 Hz, 2H), 7.37-7.26 (m, 5H), 6.92 (d, *J* = 9.0 Hz, 2H), 5.82 (d, *J* = 2.6 Hz, 1H), 4.57 (s, 2H), 3.84 (s, 3H), 3.75-3.71 (m, 2H), 3.30 (ddd, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 5.0, 2.6 Hz, 1H), 2.20-2.03 (m, 2H); ¹³C NMR {¹H} (125 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 165.6, 163.9, 138.1, 131.9, 128.3, 127.6, 127.5, 121.2, 113.7, 75.9, 73.0, 66.9, 55.4, 54.3, 27.9; HRMS (FTMS + p ESI) Calculated for C₁₉H₂₀O₅ ([M+Na]⁺): 351.1203, Found: 351.1200. HPLC: Major isomer: 31.9 min, minor isomer: 30.8 min (Chiralcel OD-H, 0.5 mL per min, 0.3%-40% IPA in hexanes over 40 min, hold at 40% to 60 min, UV detection at 254 nm).

PMPCOO

trans-14a (racemic)

(2S,3S)-3-Hexyloxiran-2-yl 4-methoxybenzoate and (2R,3R)-3-hexyloxiran-2-yl 4-

methoxybenzoate (*trans*-14a, racemic). Using General Procedure A, except substituting Na₂CO₃ in place of DMAP to promote Markovnikov addition of *p*-anisic acid to 1-octyne,¹⁰ a mixture of *cis*- and *trans*-enol esters was obtained as the minor components along with the major 1,1-disubstituted product. These were separated by treatment with a catalytic amount of triflic acid in dichloromethane,¹¹ followed by flash chromatography (10:1 hexanes/EtOAc). To a solution of the *cis*- and *trans*-enol esters (0.151 g, 0.51 mmol, 46:54 *Z/E*) in acetone (6.5 mL) was added a solution of NaHCO₃ (2.86 g) and oxone (3.56 g) in water (4.3 mL). After 3 h, the reaction mixture was partitioned between water and ethyl acetate. The organic phase was dried over Na₂SO₄ and concentrated to afford a mixture of *cis* and *trans*-enoles. Flash chromatography (100:1 hexanes/EtOAc) afforded *trans*-14a as a colorless oil (27.6 mg, 17%)

followed by known *cis*-**14a** (33.7 mg, 21%). Data for *trans*-**14a**: ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.98 (d, *J* = 9.0 Hz, 2H), 6.92 (d, *J* = 9.0 Hz, 2H), 5.54 (d, *J* = 0.6 Hz, 1H), 3.86 (s, 3H), 3.24 (t, *J* = 5.7 Hz, 1H), 1.71-1.22 (m, 12H), 0.89 (t, *J* = 6.8 Hz, 3H); ¹³C NMR {¹H} (125 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 166.1, 164.1, 132.1, 121.5, 113.9, 77.3, 57.9, 55.61, 31.8, 29.8, 29.1, 25.0, 22.7, 14.2; HRMS (FTMS + p ESI) Calculated for C₁₆H₂₃O₄ ([M+H]⁺): 279.1591, Found: 279.1588.

General Procedure C: Ring-Opening of Enol Ester Epoxides to 1-Haloalkyl Esters. To a solution of enol ester epoxide in THF (0.1 M) was added oven-dried LiX (X = Cl or Br, 3 equiv) followed by *p*-toluenesulfonic acid monohydrate (1.1 equiv) at room temperature. After 5 min, or when the reactant was consumed (TLC), the mixture was partitioned between saturated aqueous sodium bicarbonate and CH_2Cl_2 , and the organic phase was washed with brine, dried (Na₂SO₄) and concentrated. Flash chromatography (hexanes/EtOAc) afforded the 1-haloalkyl ester.

(1*R*,2*S*)-1-Chloro-2-hydroxyoctyl 4-methoxybenzoate (15a). From enol ester epoxide 14a (25.1 mg, 0.089 mmol), LiCl (21 mg, 0.116 mmol, 3 equiv), and *p*-toluenesulfonic acid monohydrate (18.7 mg, 0.098 mmol, 1.1 equiv) via General Procedure C was obtained 15a (25.5 mg, 89%, dr >95:5) as a colorless oil. $[a]_D^{23}$ –63.3 (*c* 1.27, CHCl₃); ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 8.03 (d, *J* = 8.9 Hz, 2H), 6.94 (d, *J* = 8.9 Hz, 2H), 6.58 (d, *J* = 4.5 Hz, 1H), 3.98-3.95 (m, 1H), 3.87 (s, 3H), 2.16 (broad d, *J* = 5.4 Hz, 1H), 1.76-1.23 (m, 10H), 0.88 (broad t, *J* = 6.7 Hz, 3H); ¹³C NMR {¹H} (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 164.4, 163.8, 132.4, 120.9, 114.0, 87.3, 74.0, 55.6, 32.3, 31.8, 29.2, 25.4, 22.7, 14.1; HRMS (FTMS + p ESI) Calculated for C₁₆H₂₄ClO₄ ([M+H]⁺): 315.1358, Found: 315.1354. Configuration of **15a** was assigned via analogy with **15b**.

(1*S*,2*R*)-1-Chloro-2-hydroxy-3,3-dimethylbutyl 4-methoxybenzoate (15b). From enol ester epoxide *ent*-14b¹² (0.100 g, 0.400 mmol), LiCl (41 mg, 1.04 mmol, 2.6 equiv), and *p*-toluenesulfonic acid monohydrate (0.105 g, 0.098 mmol, 1.4 equiv) via General Procedure C, was obtained 15b (90.5 mg, 79%, dr >95:5) as a colorless oil. [α]_D²¹ +57.2 (*c* 1.61, CHCl₃); ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 8.03 (d, *J* = 9.0 Hz, 2H), 6.94 (d, *J* = 9.0 Hz, 2H), 6.81 (d, *J* = 5.6 Hz, 1H), 3.87 (s, 3H), 3.69 (t, *J* = 5.4 Hz, 1H), 2.37 (d, *J* = 5.2 Hz, 1H), 1.03 (s, 9H); ¹³C NMR {¹H} (125 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 164.4, 163.4, 132.5, 120.9, 114.1, 87.2, 79.9, 55.6, 34.9, 26.6; HRMS (FTMS + p ESI) Calculated for C₁₄H₂₀ClO₄ ([M+H]⁺): 287.1045, Found: 287.1044. Configurations of **15b** were assigned via x-ray crystallography of the 3,5-dintrobenzoate derivative **S6** prepared as described below.



(1*R*,2*R*)-1-Chloro-1-((4-methoxybenzoyl)oxy)-3,3-dimethylbutan-2-yl 3,5-dinitrobenzoate (S6). To a solution of α-chloroalkyl ester *ent*-14b (90.5 mg, 0.315 mmol) in DCM (1 mL) was added *N*,*N*-dimethylaminopyridine (57 mg, 0.47 mmol, 1.5 equiv) and 3,5-dinitrobenzoyl chloride (0.109 g, 0.47 mmol, 1.5 equiv). After 1 h at room temperature, the mixture was partitioned between saturated aqueous NH₄Cl and CH₂Cl₂. The organic phase was dried (Na₂SO₄) and concentrated. Flash chromatography (10:1 hexanes/EtOAc) gave 3,5-dinitrobenzoate S6 (0.118 g, 77%). Recrystallization from petroleum ether and ethyl acetate via slow evaporation in a screw-capped vial gave colorless flat plates suitable for x-ray crystallography. $[a]_D^{24}$ –6.7 (*c* 2.0, CHCl₃); ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 9.27 (t, *J* = 2.1 Hz, 1H), 9.24 (d, *J* = 2.1 Hz, 2H), 7.97 (d, *J* = 9.0 Hz, 2H), 7.00 (d, *J* = 5.3 Hz, 1H), 6.94 (d, *J* = 9.0 Hz, 2H), 5.52 (d, *J* = 5.3 Hz, 1H), 3.87 (s, 3H), 1.15 (s, 9H); ¹³C NMR {¹H} (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 164.6, 163.2, 162.0, 149.0, 133.6, 132.5, 129.79, 122.9, 120.4, 114.2, 83.0, 81.8, 55.7, 35.1, 26.8; HRMS (FTMS + p ESI) Calculated for C₂₁H₂₁O₉N₂ClNa ([M+Na]⁺): 503.0828, Found: 503.0832.

PMPCOO **15c** (1*R*,2*S*)-4-(Benzyloxy)-1-chloro-2-hydroxybutyl 4-methoxybenzoate (15c). From enol ester epoxide 14c (21.8 mg, 0.061 mmol), LiCl (7 mg, 0.18 mmol, 3 equiv), and *p*-toluenesulfonic acid monohydrate (12.7 mg, 0.067 mmol, 1.1 equiv) via General Procedure C was obtained 15c (17.4 mg, 72%, dr >95:5) as a colorless oil. $[a]_{D}^{23}$ –39.1 (*c* 0.81, CHCl₃); ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 8.02 (d, *J* = 9.0 Hz, 2H), 7.37-7.28 (m, 5H), 6.93 (d, *J* = 9.0 Hz, 2H), 6.63 (d, *J* = 4.3 Hz, 1H), 4.55 (s, 2H), 4.24-4.21 (m, 1H), 3.87 (s, 3H), 3.82-3.78 (m, 1H), 3.74-3.69 (m, 1H), 3.14 (d, *J* = 3.8 Hz, 1H), 2.14-2.07 (m, 1H), 2.02-1.93 (m, 1H); ¹³C NMR {¹H} (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 164.3, 163.8, 137.9, 132.4, 128.6, 128.0, 127.9, 121.0, 114.0, 86.3, 73.5, 73.1, 67.8, 55.7, 31.6; HRMS (FTMS + p ESI) Calculated for C₁₉H₂₁O₅ClNa ([M+Na]⁺): 387.0970, Found: 387.0965.

(1*R*,2*S*)-4-((*tert*-Butyldimethylsilyl)oxy)-1-chloro-2-hydroxybutyl 4-methoxybenzoate (15d). From enol ester epoxide 11a (0.1586 g, 0.449 mmol), LiCl (43.6 mg, 0.585 mmol, 2.3 equiv), and *p*-toluenesulfonic acid monohydrate (89 mg, 0.472 mmol, 1.05 equiv) via General Procedure C was obtained 15d (0.10 g, 57%, dr >95:5) as a colorless oil that gradually decomposed on storage. $[a]_{D}^{21}$ –34.9 (*c* 2.0, CHCl₃); ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 8.04 (d, *J* = 9.0 Hz, 2H), 6.94 (d, *J* = 9.0 Hz, 2H), 6.65 (d, *J* = 4.3 Hz, 1H), 4.26-4.22 (m, 1H), 4.01-3.96 (m, 1H), 3.92-3.90 (m, 1H), 3.88 (s, 3H), 3.61 (br s, 1H), 2.06-1.99 (m, 1H), 1.96-1.85 (m, 1H), 0.92 (s, 9H), 0.11 (s, 6H); ¹³C NMR {¹H} (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 164.3, 163.9, 132.4, 121.1, 114.0, 86.1, 73.6, 61.3, 55.6, 33.6, 25.9, 18.3, –5.41, –5.42. HRMS (FTMS + p ESI) Calculated for C₁₈H₃₀O₅CISi ([M+H]⁺): 389.1546, Found: 389.1540.

PMPCOO 15e

(1*R*,2*S*)-4-(Benzoyloxy)-1-chloro-2-hydroxybutyl 4-methoxybenzoate (15e). From enol ester epoxide 11b¹² (18.2 mg, 0.058 mmol), LiCl (7.4 mg, 0.175 mmol, 3 equiv), and *p*-toluenesulfonic acid monohydrate (12.2 mg, 0.0642 mmol, 1.1 equiv) via General Procedure C, was obtained 15e (15.4 mg, 77%, dr >95:5) as a colorless oil. $[\alpha]_D^{22}$ –43.1 (*c* 0.47, CHCl₃); ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 8.06-7.99 (m, 4H), 7.60-7.54 (m, 1H), 7.47-7.42 (m, 2H), 6.93 (d, *J* = 9.0 Hz, 2H), 6.66 (d, *J* = 4.5 Hz, 1H), 4.63-4.53 (m, 2H), 4.24-4.19 (m, 1H), 3.87 (s, 3H), 2.56 (br s, 1H), 2.31-2.24 (m, 1H), 2.11-2.01 (m, 1H); ¹³C NMR {¹H} (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 166.8, 164.5, 163.7, 133.3, 132.5, 130.1, 129.8, 128.6, 120.8, 114.1, 86.6, 71.2, 61.4, 55.7, 31.6, 22.8; HRMS (FTMS + p ESI) Calculated for C₁₉H₂₀O₆Cl ([M+H]⁺): 379.0943, Found: 379.0933.



(1*R*,2*R*)-1-Chloro-2-hydroxyoctyl 4-methoxybenzoate and (1*S*,2*S*)-1-chloro-2-hydroxyoctyl 4-methoxybenzoate (*epi*-15a, racemic). From enol ester epoxide *trans*-14a (20.4 mg, 0.073 mmol), LiCl (16.3 mg, 0.219 mmol, 3 equiv), and *p*-toluenesulfonic acid monohydrate (15 mg, 0.080 mmol, 1.1 equiv) via General Procedure C was obtained *epi*-15a (23.8 mg, quantitative, dr >95:5) as a colorless oil. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 8.04 (d, *J* = 9.0 Hz, 2H), 6.95 (d, *J* = 9.0 Hz, 2H), 6.62 (d, *J* = 4.1 Hz, 1H), 3.98-3.88 (m, 1H), 3.86 (s, 3H), 1.77-1.71 (m, 1H), 1.68-1.61 (m, 1H), 1.43-1.19 (m, 10H), 0.89 (t, *J* = 7.0 Hz, 3H); ¹³C NMR {¹H} (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 164.4, 163.9, 132.4, 120.9, 114.1, 86.3, 74.14, 55.68, 32.1, 31.8, 29.3, 25.4, 22.7, 14.2; HRMS (FTMS + p ESI) Calculated for C₁₆H₂₄O₄Cl ([M+H]⁺): 315.1358, Found: 315.1357.



(1*R*,2*S*,4*S*)-2,4,10-tris((*tert*-butyldimethylsilyl)oxy)-1-chlorodecyl 4-methoxybenzoate (16). A solution of enol ester 10 (0.500 g, 0.882 mmol) was azeotropically dried by concentration in vacuo from a solution in benzene (1 mL). To the residue was added tetrabutylammonium chloride (0.98 g, 3.53 mmol, 4.0 equiv) and CH_2Cl_2 (8.8 mL), followed by (*R*)-camphorsulfonic acid (0.22 g, 0.95 mmol, 1.1 equiv). After 20 minutes, the mixture was poured into saturated aqueous NaHCO₃ (15 mL) and extracted with CH_2Cl_2 (3 x 15 mL). The organic phase was

washed with aqueous 0.1 M HCl, dried oer Na₂SO₄, and concentrated. Filtration through a 2 cm plug of silica gel, eluting with 1:1 hexanes/EtOAc and concentration gave a pale yellow viscous oil. This was taken up in CH₂Cl₂ (8.8 mL), and then 2,6-lutidine (0.46 mL, 3.97 mmol, 4.5 equiv) and TBSOTf (0.61 mL, 2.65 mmol, 3.0 equiv) were added sequentially. After stirring 3 h, the mixture was partitioned between aqueous 0.1 M HCl and CH₂Cl₂ (3 x 15 mL) and the organic phase was dried over Na₂SO₄ and concentrated. Flash column chromatography (20:1 to 10:1 hexanes/EtOAc) afforded *O*-TBS-chlorohydrin **16** (0.535 g, 85%) as a colorless viscous oil. Relative configuration was assigned by analogy with **15b**. $[\alpha]_D^{23}$ –30.0 (*c* = 3.0, CHCl₃); ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 8.03–8.01 (d, *J* = 9.0 Hz, 2H), 6.94–6.93 (d, *J* = 9.0 Hz, 2H), 6.64–6.63 (d, *J* = 2.6 Hz, 1H),4.11–4.08 (m, 1H), 3.90–3.87 (m, 1H), 3.88 (s, 3H), 3.60 (t, *J* = 6.6 Hz, 2H), 2.07–2.02 (m, 1H), 1.93–1.88 (m, 1H), 1.53–1.26 (m, 10H), 0.90 (s, 9H), 0.89 (s, 9H), 0.88 (s, 9H), 0.14 (s, 3H), 0.10 (s, 3H), 0.09 (s, 3H), 0.07 (s, 3H), 0.04 (s, 6H); ¹³C NMR {¹H} (125 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 164.3, 164.2, 132.4, 121.5, 114.0, 85.4, 72.2, 69.3, 63.4, 55.7, 40.0, 36.9, 33.0, 29.8, 26.2, 26.1, 26.0, 25.9, 25.3, 18.6, 18.3, 18.1, –4.2 (2C), –4.26, –4.28, –5.1 (2C); HRMS (FTMS + pESI): *m/z* calc'd for C₃₆H₇₀ClO₆Si₃ [M+H]+: 717.4163; found 717.4163.



(2S,4S)-2,4,10-tris((tert-butyldimethylsilyl)oxy)decanal (5). To a solution of the Osilylchlorohydrin 16 (351 mg, 0.489 mmol) in benzene (10 mL) was added tetrabutylammonium bisulfate (165 mg, 0.48 mmol, 1 equiv) and potassium carbonate (407 mg, 2.9 mmol, 6 equiv). Ethylene glycol (2 mL) was added and the reaction was heated in a 75-80 °C oilbath under a coldfinger condenser with vigorous stirring. After 6.5 h, the mixture was partitioned between water (30 mL) and Et₂O (2 x 30 mL). The organic phase was washed with agueous 0.1 M HCI (30 mL) and brine (30 mL) dried over Na₂SO₄, and concentrated. Flash chromatography (10% Et₂O in hexanes) afforded α -silyloxyaldehyde 5 (133 mg) as a colorless oil, and mixed fractions (120 mg) containing unreacted 16 (54 mg, 0.075 mmol) and 5 (66 mg). The total yield of 5 was 199 mg (74%, or 88% based on conversion of 16). Longer reaction times resulted in partial decomposition of **5**. Pale yellow oil; $[\alpha]_D^{23}$ +2.5 (c = 3.0, CHCl₃); ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 9.60 (d, J = 1.4 Hz, 1H), 4.10–4.07 (td, J = 5.7, 1.4 Hz, 1H), 3.93–3.88 (apparent quint., 1H), 3.60 (apparent t, J = 6.6 Hz, 2H), 1.82–1.80 (apparent t, J = 6.1 Hz, 2H), 1.53–1.44 (m, 4H), 1.33-1.26 (m, 6H), 0.92 (s, 9H), 0.89 (s, 9H), 0.87 (s, 9H), 0.09 (s, 3H), 0.07 (s, 3H), 0.05 (m, 12H), ¹³C NMR {¹H} (125 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 203.9, 75.2, 68.2, 63.4, 40.6, 37.2, 33.0, 29.8, 26.2, 26.1, 26.0, 25.9, 25.2, 18.6, 18.3, 18.2, -4.2 (2C), -4.26, -4.28, -5.1 (2C); HRMS (FTMS + pESI): *m/z* calc'd for C₂₈H₆₃O₄Si₃ [M+H]⁺: 547.4029; found 547.4027.



(2S,6S,8S,E)-2,6,8,14-tetrakis((tert-butyldimethylsilyl)oxy)tetradec-4-enenitrile (16). To a solution of (*S*)-3 (0.701 g, 1.72 mmol, 3.0 equiv) in THF (10 mL) at -78 °C was added KHMDS (0.5 M in toluene, 3.2 mL, 1.6 mmol, 2.8 equiv) dropwise via syringe. After 30 min, a solution of 5 (314.2 mg, 0.5743 mmol) in THF (2 mL) was added via cannula, with additional THF (2 x 0.5

mL) to rinse the source flask. The reaction was stirred at -78 °C for 3 h, warmed to 0 °C over 2 h, then quenched by addition of brine (1 mL). The reaction was partitioned between brine (40 mL) and EtOAc (3 x 40 mL). The organic phase was dried over Na₂SO₄ and concentrated. Gradient flash chromatography (20:1 to 1:1 hexanes/EtOAc) afforded TBS-cyanohydrin **17** (417 mg, 99.7%) as a colorless oil; $[\alpha]_D^{24}$ –10.0 (*c* = 3.0, CHCl₃); ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 5.37–5.55 (m, 2H), 4.43 (t, *J* = 6.2 Hz, 1H), 4.22–4.19 (m, 1H), 3.76–3.72 (m, 1H), 3.60 (apparent t, *J* = 6.6 Hz, 2H), 2.54–2.45 (m, 2H), 1.74–1.69 (m, 2H), 1.55–1.46 (m, 4H), 1.40–1.25 (m, 6H), 0.91 (s, 9H), 0.89 (18H), 0.88 (s, 9H), 0.18 (s, 3H), 0.14 (s, 3H), 0.05 (s, 6H), 0.04 (s, 6H), 0.03 (s, 6H); ¹³C NMR {¹H} (125 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 139.3, 121.9, 119.4, 70.4, 69.3, 63.3, 62.0, 46.0, 39.2, 37.1, 32.8, 29.7, 26.0, 25.91, 25.89, 25.8, 25.5, 25.0, 18.3, 18.1, 18.0 (2C), -4.1, -4.2, -4.3, -4.8, -5.2, -5.27 (2C), -5.33; HRMS (FTMS + pESI) *m/z* calc'd for C₃₈H₈₂NO₄Si₄ [M+H]⁺: 728.5338; found 728.5324.



(2R,4E,6S,8E,10S,12S)-2,6,10,12,18-pentakis((tert-butyldimethylsilyl)oxy)octadeca-4,8dienal (S7). To a solution of nitrile 17 (117.7 mg, 0.1616 mmol) in toluene (0.24 mL) at -40 °C (acetonitrile/dry ice bath) was added DIBAL-H (1.0 M in toluene, 0.24 mL) dropwise via syringe. After stirring for 3.5 h at -40 °C, the reaction was guenched while cold by addition of MeOH (0.24 mL) dropwise. To this solution was added Et₂O (3.3 mL) and saturated aqueous K₂HPO₄ (1.1 mL). After stirring vigorously for 1 h, there were two clearly separated phases. The organic phase was withdrawn by pipet. Additional portions of Et₂O (2 x 3 mL) were added, stirred vigorously, and withdrawn by pipet. The organic phase was filtered through Na₂SO₄. To this solution was added activated¹³ Dowex 50wx acidic ion exchange resin (0.16 g) and water (1 mL). The mixture was stirred for 1 d, then the organic phase was withdrawn by pipet. Additional portions of Et₂O (2 x 3 mL) were added, stirred vigorously, and withdrawn by pipet. The organic phase was dried over Na₂SO₄ and concentrated, furnished **S7** (87.1 mg, 58% w/w as a mixture with unreacted **17**, 62% based on conversion).¹⁴ Chromatographic enrichment of the ratio **S7/17** was accompanied by material losses; mixtures were carried forward without further purification. ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 9.59 (d, J = 1.6 Hz, 1H), 5.61-5.45 (m, 2H), 4.18-4.10 (m, apparent q, J = 5.6 Hz, 1H), 4.01 (td, J = 5.8, 1.6 Hz, 1H), 3.77-3.67 (m, apparent quintet, J = 5.8 Hz, 1H), 3.59 (m, apparent t, J = 6.6 Hz, 2H), 2.43-2.37 (m, 2H), 1.74-1.64 (m, 1H), 1.56-1.42 (m, 4H), 1.42-1.21 (m, 7H), 0.92 (s, 9H), 0.89 (s, 9H), 0.879 (s, 9H), 0.876 (s, 9H), 0.09 (s, 3H), 0.08 (s, 3H), 0.04 (s, 6H), 0.03 (s, 6H), 0.02 (s, 3H), 0.00 (s, 3H); ¹³C NMR {¹H} (75 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 203.8, 137.4, 123.7, 77.3, 70.6, 69.3, 63.3, 46.1, 37.1, 36.1, 32.9, 29.7, 26.0, 25.93, 25.89, 25.8, 25.5, 25.0, 18.4, 18.2, 18.14, 18.07, -4.1, -4.2, -4.4, -4.7, -4.79, -4.80, -5.24 (2C); HRMS (FTMS + pESI) m/z calc'd for C₃₈H₈₂O₅Si₄Na [M+Na]⁺: 753.5125; found 753.5132.



5-((3-Hydroxyhex-5-en-1-yl)sulfanyl)-1-phenyl-1H-tetrazole (S10). Compound **S9** was prepared from acrolein (**S8**) according to the previously reported procedure.¹⁶ Using a

modification of Keck's procedure,¹⁵ to a mixture of (S)-BINOL (32 mg, 0.11 mmol) and 4A molecular sieves (powdered, 0.35 g) in CH₂Cl₂ (4 mL) at ambient temperature was added titanium isopropoxide (0.027 mL, 0.10 mmol). The reddish-brown mixture was heated with an oilbath at 35–38 °C with stirring for 1.5 h. After cooling to ambient temperature, a solution of aldehyde **S9**¹⁶ (237 mg, 1.01 mmol) in CH₂Cl₂ (1 mL + 0.2 mL rinse) was added via cannula. The mixture was cooled to -78 °C and allyltributylstannane (0.47 mL, 1.5 mmol) was added. After stirring for 1 h at -78 °C the reaction flask was placed in a -20 °C freezer with occasional manual swirling. After 2 d, the cold reaction mixture was rapidly filtered into a stirred mixture of CH_2Cl_2 (5 mL) and saturated ag. NaHCO₃ (5 mL), rinsing the flask and filter cake with CH_2Cl_2 (2 x 5 mL). After stirring the filtrate for 30 min, the phases were separated and the aqueous phase was extracted with CH₂Cl₂ (2 x 5 mL). Combined organic phases were dried (Na₂SO₄) and concentrated. The residual oil was further partitioned between hexanes (10 mL) and acetonitrile (3 x 10 mL); the acetonitrile phase was concentrated to an orange oil. Gradient flash chromatography (3:1 hexanes/ethyl acetate to ethyl acetate) furnished a colorless oil with trace amounts of tin impurities, which were removed by a second pass of gradient flash chromatography to give **S10** (221.8 mg, 79%) as a colorless oil. $[\alpha]_D^{24}$ +12.3 (c 0.84, CHCl₃); ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.62-7.50 (m, 5H), 5.90-5.75 (m, 1 H), 5.17-5.13 (m, 1H), 5.12-5.09 (m, 1H), 3.86-3.77 (m, 1H), 3.63-3.45 (m, 2H), 2.84-2.76 (br s, 1H), 2.37-2.19 (m, 2H), 2.10-1.86 (m, 2H); ¹³C NMR {¹H} (75 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 154.8, 134.3, 133.6, 130.2, 129.8, 123.8, 118.3, 68.4, 41.8, 36.6, 29.9; HRMS (FTMS + p ESI) Calculated for C₁₃H₁₇N₄OS ([M+H]⁺): 277.1115, Found: 277.1118. HPLC: Major isomer: 34.1 min; minor isomer: 35.6 min, 95.4% ee (Whelk O1, 0.5 mL/min 20% IPA in hexanes, UV detection at 254 nm). A sample of S10 produced by Brown allylation¹⁷ using (-)-chlorodiisopinocampheylborane and allylmagnesium bromide also gave the (+)-enantiomer (72.7% ee) as the major product, $[\alpha]_{D^{20}}$ +10.2 (c 0.635, CHCl₃); the (*R*)-Mosher ester from this sample ((S)-MTPA-Cl, pyridine) showed major and minor diastereomer peaks that correlated the major (+)-S10 enantiomer with (S)-configuration.







5-((3-*tert*-**Butyldimethylsilyloxyhex-5-en-1-yl)sulfanyl)-1-phenyl-1H-tetrazole (S11)**. To a solution of homoallylic alcohol **S10** (95.4% ee, 222 mg, 0.803 mmol) in CH₂Cl₂ (4 mL) at 20 °C was added 2,6-lutidine (0.19 mL, 1.6 mmol) and *tert*-butyldimethylsilyl trifluoromethanesulfonate (TBSOTf, 0.28 mL, 1.2 mmol). After 2 h, the reaction mixture was partitioned between 0.1 M aq. HCl (30 mL) and Et₂O (3 x 10 mL. The organic phase was washed with brine, dried (Na₂SO₄), and concentrated in vacuo. Flash chromatography (20:1 to 10:1 hexanes/ethyl acetate) afforded **S11** (291.6 mg, 93%) as a colorless oil. [α]_D²⁴ +21.7 (c 1.96, CHCl₃); ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.61-7.51 (m, 5H), 5.85-5.70 (m, 1H), 5.10-5.05 (m, 1 H), 5.04-5.02 (m, 1H), 3.92-3.83 (m, 1H), 3.52-3.34 (m, 2H), 2.30-2.24 (m, 2H), 2.06-1.85 (m, 2H), 0.88 (s, 9H), 0.07 (s, 3H), 0.05 (s, 3H); ¹³C NMR {¹H} (75 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 154.4, 134.1, 133.7, 130.0, 129.7, 123.8, 117.6, 70.4, 41.7, 35.8, 29.6, 25.8, 18.0, -4.3, -4.6; HRMS (FTMS + p ESI) Calculated for C₁₉H₃₁N₄OSSi ([M+H]⁺): 391.1982, Found: 391.1983.



5-((3-*tert***-Butyldimethylsilyloxyhex-5-en-1-yl)sulfonyl)-1-phenyl-1H-tetrazole (S12)**. To a solution of sulfide **S11** (racemic, 457 mg, 1.17 mmol) in 95% ethanol at 20 °C were added ammonium molybdate tetrahydrate (29 mg, 0.023 mmol) and 30% aq. hydrogen peroxide (1.2 mL, 12 mmol). After 1 d, additional aliquots of 30% aq. hydrogen peroxide (1.2 mL, 12 mmol) and ammonium molybdate tetrahydrate (10 mg, 0.01 mmol) were added. After a total of 2 d, the reaction mixture was concentrated to remove most of the ethanol, then partitioned between water (60 mL) and diethyl ether (3 x 20 mL). The organic phase was washed with brine (30 mL) and dried over Na₂SO₄. Concentration and flash chromatography furnished racemic **S12** (471 mg, 95%) as a colorless oil. ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.74-7.66 (m, 2H), 7.65-7.55 (m, 3H), 5.83-5.69 (m, 1H), 5.14-5.04 (m, 2H), 3.94 (m, apparent quintet, *J* = 6.2 Hz, 1H), 3.91-3.71 (m, 2H), 2.36-2.19 (m, 2H), 2.19-1.97 (m, 2H), 0.90 (s, 9H), 0.09 (s, 6H); ¹³C NMR {¹H} (75 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 153.4, 133.5, 133.0, 131.4, 129.7, 125.0, 118.2, 69.5, 52.5, 41.5, 28.5, 25.8, 18.0, – 4.3, -4.7; HRMS (FTMS + p ESI) Calculated for C₁₉H₃₁N₄O₃SSi ([M+H]⁺): 422.1881, Found: 422.1880. Using the same procedure, a sample of enantiomerically enriched sulfide **S11** (95.4% ee) was oxidized to afford the corresponding sulfone **S12**, [α]_D²⁴ +14.5 (c 2.07, CHCl₃).



5-((3-*tert*-Butyldimethylsilyloxy-5-oxo-1-hexyl)sulfonyl)-1-phenyl-1H-tetrazole (S13). To a solution of alkene S12 (95.4% ee, 253 mg, 0.599 mmol) in 1,4-dioxane (6 mL) and water (2 mL)

at 20 °C was added 2,6-lutidine (0.14 mL, 1.2 mmol), potassium osmate (11 mg, 0.030 mmol), and sodium periodate (0.645 g, 3.0 mmol). The mixture was stirred overnight, leading to a thick colorless solid/liquid suspension which was partitioned between water (50 mL) and ethyl acetate (3 x 20 mL). The organic phase was washed with 0.1 M aq. HCl (30 mL) and brine (30 mL), then dried over Na₂SO₄. Concentration afforded the crude aldehyde as a yellow oil which could be carried forward without purification. An analytical sample was obtained by gradient flash chromatography (5:1 hexanes/ethyl acetate to 100% ethyl acetate), affording the aldehyde **S13** (214.4 mg, 84%) as a colorless oil. $[a]_{D^{24}} + 0.24$ (c 10.72, CHCl₃); ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 9.78 (m, apparent q, *J* = 1.7 Hz, 1 H), 7.71-7.55 (m, 5H), 4.46 (m, apparent quintet, *J* = 5.5 Hz, 1H), 3.92-3.72 (m, 2H), 2.73-2.57 (m, 2H), 2.32-2.06 (m, 2H), 0.88 (s, 9H), 0.11 (s, 3H), 0.08 (s, 3H); ¹³C NMR {¹H} (75 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 199.9, 153.3, 133.0, 131.5, 129.7, 125.0, 77.4, 77.0, 76.6, 65.3, 52.1, 50.4, 29.6, 25.7, 17.9, -4.68, -4.73; HRMS (FTMS + p ESI) Calculated for C₁₈H₂₈N₄O₄SSiNa ([M+Na]⁺): 447.1493, Found: 447.1494.



5-((3-*tert***-Butyldimethylsilyloxy-5,5-dimethoxy-1-hexyl)sulfonyl)-1-phenyl-1H-tetrazole (18)**. To a solution of the aldehyde **S13** (95.4% ee, 214.4 mg, 0.5049 mmol) in trimethyl orthoformate (4 mL) at 20 °C was added toluenesulfonic acid monohydrate (12 mg, 0.06 mmol). TLC showed the reaction was complete within 1 min. After 5 min, the reaction was partitioned between saturated aq. NaHCO₃ (20 mL) and ethyl acetate (3 x 20 mL). The organic phase was dried (Na₂SO₄) and concentrated. Filtration through silica gel (2 cm in a pasteur pipet, eluting with 20:1 hexanes/ethyl acetate) afforded acetal **18** (227.9 mg, 96%) as a colorless oil. $[\alpha]_D^{24}$ – 6.0 (c 1.87, CHCl₃); ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.71-7.55 (m, 5 H), 4.47 (dd, *J* = 6.2, 4.9 Hz, 1H), 4.06 (m, apparent quintet, *J* = 5.7 Hz, 1H), 3.90-3.71 (m, 2H), 3.31 (s, 3H), 3.30 (s, 3H), 2.26-2.00 (m, 2H), 1.86-1.69 (m, 2H), 0.89 (s, 9H), 0.09 (s, 3H), 0.08 (s, 3H); ¹³C NMR {¹H} (75 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 153.4, 133.0, 131.4, 129.7, 125.0, 101.6, 66.5, 53.2, 52.6, 51.2, 39.5, 29.2, 25.7, 17.9, -4.6, -4.8; HRMS (FTMS + p ESI) Calculated for C₂₀H₃₄N₄O₅SSiNa ([M+Na]⁺): 493.1911, Found: 493.1912.

Telescoping the same procedures outlined above, oxidative cleavage of alkene **S12** (0.732 g, 1.73 mmol) afforded crude aldehyde **S13**, which was used without purification. Following conversion to the dimethyl acetal, flash chromatography (5:1 to 1:1 hexanes/EtOAc) afforded **18** (0.7018 g, 86% over 2 steps) as a colorless oil.



Diene 19. To a solution of the sulfone **18** (117 mg, 0.249 mmol) in tetrahydrofuran (1.5 mL) at – 78 °C was added potassium bis(trimethylsilyl)amide (KHMDS, 0.5 M in toluene, 0.46 mL, 0.23

mmol). A yellow color developed immediately. After 30 min, a solution of aldehyde S7 (87.1 mg, 58% w/w purity, 0.0691 mmol) in tetrahydrofuran (0.3 mL plus 2 x 0.2 mL rinses) was added via cannula to the reaction mixture at -78 °C. After stirring at -78 °C for 5 h, the reaction was allowed to warm to ambient temperature over 18 h, then partitioned between brine (20 mL) and ethyl acetate (3 x 10 mL). The organic phase was dried (Na₂SO₄) and concentrated. Gradient flash chromatography (5% to 10% Et₂O in hexanes) afforded diene **19** (84.2 mg, E, *E/Z,E* 80:20, 51% w/w purity, 64%) as a mixture with small amounts of nitrile 17 (44% w/w) and aldehyde S7 (5% w/w). A sample of pure (E,E)-19 for characterization was obtained by radial chromatography (5% to 10% Et₂O in hexanes). Colorless oil; $[\alpha]_D^{23}$ –12.9 (c 1.08, CHCl₃); ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 5.60-5.38 (m, 4H), 4.51 (dd, J = 7.6, 3.9 Hz, 1H), 4.15-4.08 (m, 2H), 3.86-3.80 (m, 1H), 3.74 (m, apparent quintet, J = 5.5 Hz, 1H), 3.60 (m, apparent t, J = 6.6 Hz, 2H), 3.30 (s, 3H), 3.28 (s, 3H), 2.27-2.13 (m, 4H), 1.76-1.60 (m, 3H), 1.54-1.45 (m, 4H), 1.40-1.22 (m, 7H), 0.894 (s, 9H), 0.891 (s, 9H), 0.882 (s, 18H), 0.880 (s, 9H), 0.07 (s, 3H), 0.06 (s, 3H), 0.05 (s, 6H), 0.04 (s, 3H), 0.034 (s, 6H), 0.028 (s, 3H), 0.025 (s, 3H), 0.01 (s, 3H); ¹³C NMR {¹H} (125 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 135.9, 135.7, 126.3, 125.6, 102. 0, 73.1, 71.1, 69.4, 68.6, 63.3, 52.7, 52.2, 46.2, 41.5, 40.8, 39.4, 37.0, 32.9, 29.7, 26.0, 25.94, 25.91 (2C), 25.86, 25.8, 25.1, 18.4, 18.2, 18.15, 18.07, 18.0, -4.0, -4.26, -4.27, -4.31, -4.33, -4.73, -4.77, -4.81, -5.3 (2C); HRMS (FTMS + p ESI) Calculated for C₅₁H₁₁₀O₇Si₅Na ([M+Na]⁺): 997.6990, Found: 997.6989.



Acetal 20. To a solution of the diene **19** (10.7 mg, 0.0110 mmol) in ethyl acetate (0.5 mL) was added 10% palladium on carbon (5 mg). While vigorously stirring the mixture, the reaction flask was evacuated and refilled with H₂ from a balloon five times. The mixture was stirred at ambient temperature under H₂ for 18 h, then filtered through a cotton plug and concentrated in vacuo. Filtration through silica gel (1 cm plug in a pasteur pipet, eluting with 10% Et₂O in hexanes) afforded acetal **20** (10.1 mg, 94%) as a colorless oil. $[\alpha]_D^{23}$ –5.6 (c 0.50, CHCl₃); ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 4.51 (dd, *J* = 7.0, 4.4 Hz, 1H), 3.81-3.76 (m, 1H), 3.76-3.70 (m, 2H), 3.63-3.58 (m, 1H), 3.60 (m, apparent t, *J* = 6.6 Hz, 2H), 3.31 (s, 3H), 3.30 (s, 3H), 1.76-1.65 (m, 2H), 1.65-1.58 (m, 1H), 1.54-1.23 (m, 23H) 0.894 (s, 9H), 0.887 (s, 9H), 0.883 (s, 9H), 0.882 (s, 9H), 0.879 (s, 9H), 0.052 (s, 6H), 0.046 (s, 6H), 0.04-0.03 (m, 18H); ¹³C NMR {¹H} (125 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 102.2, 72.4, 69.7 (2C), 68.9, 63.3, 52.8, 52.4, 44.9, 39.8, 38.1, 37.7, 37.47, 37.45, 37.2, 32.9, 29.7, 26.0, 25.94, 25.92 (2C), 25.90, 25.8, 25.1, 20.9, 20.6, 18.4, 18.10, 18.05 (2C), 18.03, – 4.23, -4.26, -4.31, -4.37, -4.39, -4.41, -4.42, -4.7, -5.3 (2C); HRMS (FTMS + p ESI) Calculated for C₅₁H₁₁₄O₇Si₅Na ([M+Na]⁺): 1001.7303, Found: 1001.7313.



Aldehyde 4. To a solution of acetal **20** (10.0 mg, 0.0102 mmol) in CH₂Cl₂ (0.2 mL) was added 2,6-lutidine (10 mL, 0.08 mmol). The solution was cooled to 0 °C and triethylsilyl trifluoromethanesulfonate (11 mL, 0.05 mmol) was added. After stirring for 1 h at 0 °C, water (0.5 mL) was added and stirring was continued for 1 h. The mixture was partitioned between water (5 mL) and CH₂Cl₂ (2 x 5 mL). The organic phase was washed with 0.1 M aq. HCl, dried (Na₂SO₄) and concentrated. Flash chromatography (pipet column, 10% Et₂O in hexanes) furnished aldehyde **4** (5.9 mg, 61%) as a colorless oil. ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 9.81 (t, *J* = 2.1 Hz, 1H), 4.18 (m, apparent quintet, *J* = 5.9 Hz, 1H), 3.76-3.69 (m, 2H), 3.65-3.60 (m, 1H), 3.60 (m, apparent t, *J* = 6.7 Hz, 2H), 2.52-2.49 (m, 1H), 1.66-1.59 (m, 1H), 1.57-1.22 (m, 24H), 0.89 (s, 9H), 0.88 (s, 27H), 0.87 (s, 9H), 0.07 (s, 3H), 0.06 (s, 3H), 0.05 (s, 6H), 0.04 (s, 18H); ¹³C NMR {¹H} (125 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 202.3, 72.2, 69.6, 68.3, 63.3, 50.8, 44.9, 38.2, 37.7, 37.5, 37.2, 37.1, 32.9, 29.7, 26.0, 25.9 (3C), 25.83, 25.77, 25.1, 20.9, 20.8, 18.4, 18.1, 18.04, 17.97, -4.26, -4.30, -4.35, -4.38, -4.39, -4.42 (2C), -4.7, -5.3 (2C); HRMS (FTMS + p ESI) Calculated for C₄₉H₁₀₉O₆Si₅ ([M+H]⁺): 933.7065, Found: 933.7083. Calculated for C₄₉H₁₀₈O₆Si₅Na ([M+Na]⁺): 955.6884, Found: 955.6893.



Mukaiyama Aldol Adduct 21. To a solution of aldehyde 20 (5.8 mg, 0.0062 mmol) and 2trimethylsilyloxy-3,3-dimethyl-1-butene (0.007 mL, 0.031 mmol, 5 equiv) in CH₂Cl₂ (0.12 mL) at -78 °C was added BF₃•OEt₂ (0.002 mL, 0.012 mmol, 2 equiv). After 2 h at -78 °C, saturated aqueous NaHCO₃ (0.1 mL) was added and the mixture was partitioned between water and CH₂Cl₂. The organic phase was dried over Na₂SO₄ and concentrated to afford the crude product (anti/syn 88:12 by ¹H NMR integration). Flash chromatography (10% Et₂O in hexanes) gave 21 (3.6 mg, 56%), with early fractions slightly enriched in the major diastereomer (dr 92:8), as a colorless oil. ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 4.32-4.25 (m, 1H) 4.01-3.95 (m, 1H), 3.76-3.69 (m, 2H), 3.65-3.59 (m, 1H), 3.60 (m, apparent t, J = 6.6 Hz, 2H), 3.53 (br d, J = 1.8 Hz, 1H), 2.65 (dd, J = 17.7, 7.6 Hz, 1H), 2.59 (dd, J = 17.7, 4.3 Hz, 1H), 1.66-1.22 (m, 26H), 1.14 (s, 9H), 0.89 (s, 9H), 0.89-0.87 (m, 36H), 0.09 (s, 3H), 0.07 (s, 3H), 0.05 (s, 6H), 0.04-0.03 (s, 18H); ¹³C NMR {¹H} (125 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 216.6, 72.3, 70.1, 69.7, 64.5, 63.3, 44.9, 44.3, 44.0, 42.3, 37.8, 37.6, 37.4, 37.2, 32.9, 29.7, 26.3, 25.98, 25.95, 25.93 (2C), 25.90, 25.8, 25.1, 20.9, 18.4, 18.11, 18.05, -4.2, -4.3, -4.38 (3C), -4.42(2C), -4.7, -5.3 (2C); HRMS (FTMS + p ESI) Calculated for C₅₅H₁₂₁O₇Si₅ ([M+H]⁺): 1033.7953, Found: 1033.7950. Calculated for C₅₅H₁₂₀O₇Si₅Na ([M+Na]⁺): 1055.7773, Found: 1055.7765.

Stereochemical analysis of **21**: Diagnostic peaks for measuring the aldol diastereomer ratio were observed in the ¹H NMR spectrum at 4.28 ppm (*anti*) and 4.16 ppm (*syn*) for the C21 methine (bastimolide numbering, Figure S2). For several closely related aldol products of general structure **C** (Figure S3), we previously observed that the beta-methine peak of the *anti* diastereomer reliably appears 0.09–0.19 ppm downfield from the *syn* diastereomer; these were rigorously assigned via 1,3-diol acetonide derivatives.¹⁸

Figure S2. Measurement of diastereomer ratio of 21 by ¹H NMR integration.



Figure S3. Diagnostic downfield shifts for anti configuration at C21–H (ref 17).



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¹⁴ In various runs using higher temperature and/or longer reaction times, **S7/17** ratios from 73:24 to 96:4 were observed. Increased proportions of aldehyde could be achieved with longer reaction times and/or higher temperature (–20 °C) during exposure to DIBAL-H. However, this also led to lower mass balance, with byproducts suggestive of overreduction to a primary amine.

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Characterization Data for New Compounds, Graphic Format



1H, CDCl3, 500 MHz



13C, CDCl3, 125 MHz











1H, CDCl3, 500 MHz






















JNH_03_5



JNH_03_12







JNH_03_3



JNH_02_07 Octylenol ealer epoxide racernic Monoimethod



















JNH_03_24 OBn butynol commercial BK enol ester epoxide



JNH_03_95 OBn butynol racernic enol ester eposide







































1H, CDCl3, 500 MHz




1H, CDCl3, 500 MHz







1H, CDCl3, 300 MHz





- C:\EZStart\Projects\Default\Data\GKF data\GKF-2-62a alcohol sulfide WhelkO1.dat, SPD-M20A-254 nm



- C:\EZStart\Projects\Default\Data\GKF data\GKF $_{\overline{579}57}$ alcohol sulfide WhelkO1.dat, SPD-M20A-254 nm



C:\EZStart\Projects\Default\Data\GKF data\GKF-2-40b alcohol sulfide WhelkO1 2.dat, SPD-M20A-254 nm







1H, CDCl3, 300 MHz















13C, CDCI3, 125 MHz





13C, CDCI3, 125 MHz



1H, CDCl3, 500 MHz

