Supplementary Data

Natural Product Based Inhibitors of the Thioredoxin – Thioredoxin Reductase System

Peter Wipf,^{*,a} Stephen M. Lynch,^a Anne Birmingham,^b Giselle Tamayo,^{c,d} Allan Jiménez,^c Nefertiti Campos^c and Garth Powis^b

[^a] Department of Chemistry

University of Pittsburgh

Pittsburgh, PA, 15260, USA

Fax: Int. code +1-412-624-0787

E-mail: pwipf@pitt.edu

[^b] Arizona Cancer Center

University of Arizona

1515 North Campbell Avenue

Tucson, AZ 85724, USA

[^c] Instituto Nacional de Biodiversidad (INBio)

Apdo. Postal 22-3100

Santo Domingo de Heredia

Costa Rica, América Central

[^d] Escuela de Química

Universidad de Costa Rica

2060 San José

Costa Rica, América Central

General: All reactions were performed in flame-dried or oven-dried glassware under a dry nitrogen atmosphere. THF and ether were distilled over Na/benzophenone, and CH₂Cl₂ was purified by passage through a column of activated alumina. All other reagents and solvents were used as received unless otherwise noted. NMR spectra were recorded in CDCl₃ (unless otherwise noted) at either 300 MHz (¹H NMR) or 75 MHz (¹³C NMR) using a Bruker Avance 300 with XWIN-NMR software. Melting points were determined on a Mel-Temp II and are uncorrected.



2-Bromo-1-oxo-1,4-dihydronaphthalene-4-spiro-2'-naphtho[4"-methoxy-1",8"-

de][1',3']dioxin (S2). To a solution of **S1**¹ (100 mg, 0.303 mmol) in THF (3 mL) at 0 °C was added phenyltrimethylammonium tribromide (124 mg, 0.330 mmol). The reaction mixture was warmed to room temperature and stirred for 3 h. A white precipitate formed gradually, and the reaction mixture was quenched by addition of H₂O and extracted with EtOAc. The combined organic layers were washed with H₂O, dried (MgSO₄) and concentrated under reduced pressure. The foamy residue was dissolved in CH₂Cl₂ (3 mL), cooled to 0 °C, and Et₃N (63 µL, 0.45 mmol) was added. The reaction mixture was stirred at 0 °C for 1 h then quenched with H₂O and extracted with CH₂Cl₂. The combined organic layers were dried (MgSO₄) and concentrated under reduced pressure is a generated with CH₂Cl₂.

(neat) 1681, 1613, 1417, 1384, 1268, 1058, 815 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR δ 8.23 (dd, 1H, *J* = 7.8, 0.9 Hz), 7.97-7.91 (m, 2H), 7.78 (td, 1H, *J* = 7.6, 1.3 Hz), 7.65 (td, 1H, *J* = 7.8, 1.2 Hz), 7.48 (t, 1H, *J* = 8.3 Hz), 7.44 (s, 1H), 7.03 (d, 1H, *J* = 7.6 Hz), 6.91 (d, 1H, *J* = 8.3 Hz), 6.80 (d, 1H, *J* = 8.3 Hz), 4.01 (s, 3H); ¹³C NMR δ 177.1, 151.2, 147.1, 140.4, 139.5, 138.6, 134.5, 130.9, 128.8, 128.5, 128.2, 127.8, 127.2, 126.1, 116.8, 113.6, 111.2, 109.9, 105.2, 94.2, 56.1; MS (EI) *m/z* (rel intensity) 408 (M⁺, 100), 395 (74), 305 (35), 276 (26), 129 (49), 101 (57); HRMS (EI) calcd for C₂₁H₁₃O₄Br 407.9997, found 408.0011.



2-(Furan-2-yl)-1-oxo-1,4-dihydronaphthalene-4-spiro-2'-naphtho[4"-methoxy-

1",8"-de][1',3']dioxin (S3). To a solution of **S2** (35 mg, 0.085 mmol) in DMF (1 mL) was added 2-(tributylstannyl)furan (32 μ L, 0.10 mmol), followed by Pd(PPh₃)₄ (5 mg, 0.003 mmol) and CuI (3 mg, 0.012 mmol). The reaction mixture was heated at 60 °C for 1.5 h, cooled to room temperature and diluted with EtOAc (10 mL). The precipitate was removed by filtration over Celite (EtOAc, 20 mL). The filtrate was washed with H₂O (3 x 10 mL), dried (MgSO₄), and concentrated under reduced pressure. Trituration of the oily residue with hexanes/EtOAc (19:1) afforded 30 mg (88%) of **S3** as a yellow-brown solid: mp 223 °C (hexanes/EtOAc, dec); IR (neat) 1677, 1632, 1600, 1417, 1383, 1259,

1060 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR δ 8.24 (dd, 1H, *J* = 7.8, 1.1 Hz), 8.00 (dd, 1H, *J* = 7.8, 0.9 Hz), 7.93 (dd, 1H, *J* = 8.5, 0.6 Hz), 7.77 (td, 1H, *J* = 7.6, 1.3 Hz), 7.65 (td, 1H, *J* = 7.6, 1.2 Hz), 7.48 (dd, 1H, *J* = 8.4, 7.7 Hz), 7.34 (s, 1H), 7.33 (d, 1H, *J* = 3.5 Hz), 7.24 (d, 1H, *J* = 1.8 Hz), 7.03 (dd, 1H, *J* = 7.6, 0.5 Hz), 6.91 (d, 1H, *J* = 8.3 Hz), 6.80 (d, 1H, *J* = 8.3 Hz), 6.42 (dd, 1H, *J* = 3.5, 1.8 Hz), 4.02 (s, 3H); ¹³C NMR δ 181.4, 151.0, 147.8, 147.3, 142.8, 141.1, 138.6, 134.0, 130.7, 130.6, 130.1, 129.2, 127.8, 127.1, 127.0, 126.2, 116.4, 114.1, 113.9, 112.3, 111.1, 109.7, 105.4, 93.5, 56.1; MS (EI) *m/z* (rel intensity) 396 (M⁺, 85), 381 (100), 353 (12), 196 (5), 168 (6), 151 (6), 129 (12), 101 (16); HRMS (EI) calcd for C₂₅H₁₆O₅ 396.0998, found 396.1013.



2-(Pyridin-2-yl)-1-oxo-1,4-dihydronaphthalene-4-spiro-2'-naphtho[4"-methoxy-

1",8"-de][1',3']dioxin (S4). To a solution of **S2** (37 mg, 0.090 mmol) in DMF (1 mL) was added 2-(tributylstannyl)pyridine (50 mg, 0.14 mmol), followed by Pd(PPh₃)₄ (6 mg, 0.005 mmol) and Cul (7 mg, 0.04 mmol). The reaction mixture was heated at 80 °C for 2 h, cooled to room temperature and diluted with EtOAc (10 mL). The precipitate was removed by filtration over Celite (EtOAc, 20 mL). The filtrate was washed with H₂O (3 x 10 mL), dried (MgSO₄), and concentrated under reduced pressure. Chromatography of the oily residue on SiO₂ (hexanes/acetone, 7:3) gave 25 mg (70%) of **S4** as a bright

yellow solid: mp 220 °C (hexanes/acetone, dec); IR (neat) 1668, 1612, 1465, 1416, 1384, 1267, 1060 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR δ 8.47 (dq, 1H, J = 4.8, 0.9 Hz), 8.27 (dd, 1H, J = 7.8, 1.4 Hz), 8.02 (dd, 1H, J = 7.8, 1.2 Hz), 7.90 (dd, 1H, J = 8.5, 0.8 Hz), 7.82-7.76 (m, 2H), 7.70-7.64 (m, 2H), 7.61 (s, 1H), 7.47 (dd, 1H, J = 8.5, 7.6 Hz), 7.19 (ddd, 1H, J = 7.5, 4.8, 1.2 Hz), 7.04 (dd, 1H, J = 7.6, 0.8 Hz), 6.92 (d, 1H, J = 8.3 Hz), 6.79 (d, 1H, J = 8.3 Hz), 4.00 (s, 3H); ¹³C NMR δ 183.0, 152.3, 151.0, 149.6, 147.7, 141.0, 138.7, 138.6, 138.5, 136.1, 134.0, 131.0, 130.6, 127.9, 127.2, 127.1, 126.2, 125.2, 123.6, 116.4, 113.9, 111.2, 109.7, 105.4, 93.5, 56.1; MS (EI) *m/z* (rel intensity) 407 (M⁺, 100), 392 (53), 364 (17), 336 (11), 219 (14), 189 (30), 129 (10), 101 (15); HRMS (EI) calcd for C₂₆H₁₇NO₄ 407.1158, found 407.1165.



1-Oxo-3-phenyl-1,4-dihydronaphthalene-4-spiro-2'-naphtho[4"-methoxy-1",8"-

de][1',3']dioxin (S5). A solution of methylaluminum bis(2,6-di-tert-butyl-4-methylphenoxide) (MAD)² was prepared by dropwise addition of trimethylaluminum (2.0 M in toluene; 0.30 mL, 0.60 mmol) to a solution of 2,6-di-*tert*-butyl-4-methylphenol (264 mg, 1.20 mmol) in toluene (3 mL) at room temperature. When gas evolution had ceased (~15 min) the reaction mixture was cooled to -78 °C and a solution of**S1**(100 mg, 0.303 mmol) in CH₂Cl₂ (2 mL) was slowly added. To the resulting deep purple

solution was added dropwise phenyllithium (1.8 M in cyclohexane/Et₂O (7:3); 0.18 mL, 0.33 mmol) which caused the solution to turn pale yellow. The reaction mixture was guenched with H_2O (0.5 mL), warmed to room temperature and stirred for 1 h. The dark colored precipitate was removed via filtration over Celite (CH₂Cl₂), and the filtrate was concentrated under reduced pressure. Chromatography of the residue on SiO₂ (hexanes/EtOAc, 4:1) gave 100 mg of a pale yellow foam which was dissolved in THF (2 mL) and treated with phenyltrimethylammonium tribromide (92 mg, 0.25 mmol). The reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature for 30 min as a thick white precipitate formed, guenched by addition of H₂O and extracted with EtOAc. The combined organic layers were washed with H₂O, dried (MgSO₄), and concentrated under reduced pressure. The orange residue was dissolved in DMF (2 mL) and LiBr (45 mg, 0.52 mmol) and Li₂CO₃ (58 mg, 0.78 mmol) were added. The suspension was heated at 130 °C for 2 h and cooled to room temperature. The solid precipitate was removed via filtration (EtOAc, 3 x 15 mL). The filtrate was washed with H₂O (3 x 10 mL), dried $(MgSO_4)$, and concentrated under reduced pressure. Chromatography on SiO₂ (hexanes/EtOAc, 4:1) afforded 83 mg (68%) of S5 as a yellow solid: mp 153-154 °C; IR (neat) 1667, 1609, 1510, 1419, 1384, 1269, 1143 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR δ 8.16 (dd, 1H, J = 7.7, 1.1 Hz), 7.77 (dd, 1H, J = 8.5, 0.8 Hz), 7.50-7.43 (m, 3H), 7.40 (dd, 1H, J = 8.5, 7.7 Hz), 7.34 (td, 1H, J = 7.7, 1.5 Hz), 7.23-7.12 (m, 4H), 6.91 (dd, 1H, J = 7.6, 0.8 Hz), 6.78 (d, 1H, J = 8.3 Hz), 6.72 (d, 1H, J = 8.3 Hz), 6.63 (s, 1H), 3.96 (s, 3H); ¹³C NMR δ 184.3, 155.8, 150.4, 146.9, 141.1, 140.0, 135.7, 133.4, 129.8, 129.7, 129.2, 128.6, 128.1, 127.1, 126.9, 125.6, 125.2, 115.7, 112.5, 110.2, 108.9, 105.4, 95.4, 56.0; MS (EI) m/z (rel intensity) 406 (M^+ , 100), 391 (58), 363 (10), 276 (12), 203 (18), 189 (25), 129 (24), 101 (25), 75 (13); HRMS (EI) calcd for C₂₇H₁₈O₄ 406.1205, found 406.1206.



1-Methoxyimino-1,4-dihydronaphthalene-4-spiro-2'-naphtho[4"-methoxy-1",8"-

de][1',3']dioxin (S6). To a solution of **S1** (33 mg, 0.10 mmol) in pyridine (1 mL) was added methoxylamine hydrochloride (10 mg, 0.12 mmol). The reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature for 24 h, quenched by addition of H₂O and extracted with CH₂Cl₂. The organic layer was dried (MgSO₄) and concentrated under reduced pressure. Chromatography on SiO₂ (hexanes/EtOAc, 4:1) gave 28 mg (78%) of **S6** as a yellow solid: mp 157-158 °C; IR (neat) 1612, 1511, 1416, 1384, 1268, 1049 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR δ 8.19 (dd, 1H, *J* = 7.6, 1.5 Hz), 7.94 (dd, 1H, *J* = 7.6, 1.4 Hz), 7.86 (dd, 1H, *J* = 8.5, 0.8 Hz), 7.56 (td, 1H, *J* = 7.4, 1.5 Hz), 7.49 (td, 1H, 7.6, 1.5 Hz), 7.45 (dd, 1H, *J* = 8.4, 7.6 Hz), 7.12 (d, 1H, *J* = 10.7 Hz), 6.98 (dd, 1H, *J* = 7.6, 0.8 Hz), 6.85 (d, 1H, *J* = 8.3 Hz), 6.77 (d, 1H, *J* = 8.3 Hz), 6.40 (d, 1H, *J* = 10.7 Hz), 4.08 (s, 3H), 3.99 (s, 3H); ¹³C NMR δ 150.8, 148.2, 145.1, 141.5, 134.1, 130.0, 129.8, 129.3, 128.9, 127.9, 127.1, 126.2, 123.0, 118.2, 116.0, 114.2, 110.9, 109.4, 105.4, 95.0, 63.1, 56.1; MS (EI) *m/z* (rel intensity) 359 (M⁺, 95), 344 (100), 330 (10), 233 (12), 183 (28), 130 (11), 101 (15), 75 (10); HRMS (EI) calcd for C₂₂H₁₇NO₄ 359.1158, found 359.1158.



1-Hydroxyimino-1,4-dihydronaphthalene-4-spiro-2'-naphtho[4"-methoxy-1",8"-de][1',3']dioxin (S7). To a solution of **S1** (33 mg, 0.10 mmol) in pyridine (1 mL) was added methoxylamine hydrochloride (9.0 mg, 0.12 mmol). The reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature for 24 h, quenched by addition of H₂O and extracted with CH₂Cl₂. The organic layer was dried (MgSO₄) and concentrated under reduced pressure. Chromatography on SiO₂ (hexanes/EtOAc, 4:1) gave 6 mg (18%) of **S7** as a yellow solid: mp 193 °C (hexanes/EtOAc, dec); ¹H NMR & 8.11 (dd, 1H, *J* = 7.6, 1.4 Hz), 7.95 (dd, 1H, *J* = 7.6, 1.4 Hz), 7.94 (s, 1H), 7.87 (dd, 1H, *J* = 8.5, 0.8 Hz), 7.58 (td, 1H, *J* = 7.6, 1.5 Hz), 7.50 (td, 1H, *J* = 7.6, 0.8 Hz), 6.86 (d, 1H, *J* = 8.3 Hz), 6.46 (d, 1H, *J* = 10.7 Hz), 4.00 (s, 3H); MS (EI) *m/z* (rel intensity) 345 (M⁺, 76), 331 (30), 189 (28), 143 (18), 111 (24), 97 (41), 83 (46), 69 (87), 57 (100); HRMS (EI) calcd for C₂₁H₁₅NO₄ 345.1001, found 345.1010.



1-Oxo-3-(N',N'-dimethylhydrazino)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalene-4-spiro-2'naphtho[4"-methoxy-1",8"-de][1',3']dioxin (S8). To a suspension of S1 (33 mg, 0.10 mmol) in EtOH (2 mL) was added 1,1-dimethylhydrazine (40 µL, 0.50 mmol). After heating at reflux for 1 h all solids gradually dissolved. The reaction mixture was cooled to room temperature and concentrated under reduced pressure. Chromatography on SiO₂ (hexanes/EtOAc, 7:3) gave 31 mg (84%) of **S8** (1:1 mixture of diastereomers) as a beige solid: mp 182-192 °C; ¹H NMR δ 8.11 (dd, 1H, J = 7.7, 1.1 Hz), 7.93 (dt, 1H, J = 7.8, 1.2 Hz), 7.89 (dd, 0.5H, J = 8.5, 0.8 Hz), 7.85 (dd, 0.5H, J = 8.5, 0.8 Hz), 7.69 (td, 1H, J = 7.6, 1.4 Hz), 7.57 (td, 1H, J = 7.6, 1.2 Hz), 7.48 (dd, 0.5H, J = 8.4, 7.6 Hz), 7.43 (dd, 0.5H, J = 8.4, 7.6 Hz), 7.10 (d, 0.5H, J = 7.6 Hz), 6.96 (d, 1H, J = 8.1 Hz), 6.84 (d, 1Hz), 6.84 (d, 1Hz), 6.84 (d, 1Hz), 6.84 (d, 1Hz), 6.80.5H, J = 8.2 Hz), 6.78 (d, 0.5H, J = 8.3 Hz), 6.75 (d, 0.5H, J = 8.3 Hz), 4.00 (s, 1.5H), 3.99 (s, 1.5H), 3.78 (q, 1H, J = 3.2 Hz), 3.07 (dt, 1H, J = 16.6, 3.2 Hz), 2.95 (dt, 1H, J = 16.6, 3.0 Hz), 2.49 (brs, 1H), 2.07 (s, 3H), 2.04 (s, 3H); ¹³C NMR δ 196.0, 151.1, 150.8, 147.8, 146.7, 141.1, 139.9, 138.2, 133.9, 132.8, 130.2, 127.3, 127.0, 126.9, 126.4, 126.2, 116.6, 116.1, 114.4, 110.7, 110.4, 109.3, 108.9, 105.4, 105.0, 99.2, 99.1, 56.0, 55.7, 55.6, 48.3, 48.2, 39.5, 39.4; MS (EI) m/z (rel intensity) 390 (M⁺, 36), 332 (73), 330 (77), 315 (69), 276 (10), 201 (11), 129 (20), 101 (23), 75 (12), 59 (100); HRMS (EI) calcd for C₂₃H₂₂N₂O₄ 390.1580, found 390.1592.



4-(5-Bromo-2-fluorophenyl)-butyric acid (2). To a solution of 4-bromo-2bromomethyl-1-fluorobenzene³ (1, 5.86 g, 21.8 mmol) in THF (25 mL) at 0 °C was slowly added allylmagnesium bromide (1.0 M in Et₂O; 33.0 mL, 33.0 mmol). During the addition a thick white precipitate formed. The reaction mixture was warmed to room temperature and stirred for 1 h, then cooled to 0 °C and guenched by slow dropwise addition of saturated aqueous NH₄Cl. The slurry was diluted with H₂O and extracted with Et₂O (3 x 100 mL). The combined organic layers were washed with H₂O, dried (MgSO₄) and concentrated under reduced pressure to afford 5.0 g of 4-bromo-2-but-3envl-1-fluorobenzene as a colorless oil which was used without further purification. An analytical sample was obtained by chromatography of the crude product on SiO₂ (hexanes/EtOAc, 19:1): IR (neat) 3078, 2930, 1641, 1485, 1233, 1173, 811 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR δ 7.33-7.25 (m, 2H), 6.89 (t, 1H, J = 9.0 Hz), 5.90-5.76 (m, 1H), 5.08-4.98 (m, 2H), 2.70 (t, 2H, J = 7.7 Hz), 2.39-2.31 (m, 2H); 13 C NMR δ 160.4 (d, J = 243.6 Hz), 137.4 (s), 133.6 (d, J = 4.8 Hz), 131.2 (d, J = 17.5 Hz), 130.6 (d, J = 8.0 Hz), 117.2 (d, J = 23.9 Hz), 116.5 (d, J = 2.6 Hz), 115.8 (s), 34.1 (s), 28.6 (s); MS (EI) m/z (rel intensity) 228 (M⁺, 25), 187 (100), 149 (24), 108 (44); HRMS (EI) calcd for C₁₀H₁₀BrF 227.9950, found 227.9943.

To a solution of BH₃•SMe₂ (2.0 M in THF; 21.8 mL, 43.6 mmol) at 0 °C was slowly added a solution of this alkene (5.00 g, 21.8 mmol) in THF (20 mL). The reaction

mixture was warmed to room temperature and stirred for 2 h, then cooled to 0 °C and quenched slowly by dropwise addition of 3.0 M NaOH (24 mL, 72 mmol), which caused vigorous gas evolution. Then, 30% H₂O₂ (24.0 mL, 218 mmol) was added dropwise and the cloudy solution was warmed to room temperature and stirred overnight. The reaction mixture was diluted with H₂O and extracted with Et₂O (3 x 100 mL). The combined organic layers were washed with H_2O , 1.0 M HCl, and brine, dried (MgSO₄) and concentrated under reduced pressure to afford 5.5 g of 4-(5-bromo-2-fluorophenyl)butan-1-ol as a colorless oil which was used without further purification. An analytical sample was obtained by chromatography of the crude product on SiO₂ (hexanes/EtOAc, 7:3): IR (neat) 3332 (br), 2937, 2865, 1462, 1232, 1177, 1060 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR δ 7.32-7.23 (m, 2H), 6.88 (t, 1H, J = 9.0 Hz), 3.66 (t, 2H, J = 6.2 Hz), 2.63 (t, 2H, J = 7.1 Hz), 1.73-1.54 (m, 4H); ¹³C NMR δ 160.4 (d, J = 243.6 Hz), 133.5 (d, J = 4.8 Hz), 131.7 (d, J = 17.5 Hz), 130.5 (d, J = 8.0 Hz), 117.2 (d, J = 23.9 Hz), 116.5 (d, J = 2.7 Hz), 62.8 (s), 32.4 (s), 28.7 (s), 26.3 (s); MS (EI) *m/z* (rel intensity) 246 (M⁺, 41), 200 (100), 187 (53), 149 (65), 134 (52), 108 (53), 101 (23); HRMS (EI) calcd for C₁₀H₁₂OBrF 246.0056, found 246.0067.

Jones reagent was prepared by slow addition of H_2SO_4 (4 mL) to a solution of CrO₃ (4.40 g, 44.0 mmol) in H_2O (16 mL) at 0 °C. This reagent was added dropwise at 0 °C via addition funnel to a solution of the above alcohol (5.38 g, 21.8 mmol) in acetone (100 mL). The reaction mixture was stirred at 0 °C for 1 h, warmed to room temperature and stirred for 1 h, then cooled back to 0 °C and quenched by dropwise addition of *i*-PrOH until precipitate formation had ceased. The precipitate was removed by filtration over Celite (acetone), and the filtrate was concentrated under reduced

pressure. The residue was dissolved in Et₂O, washed with H₂O, and the organic layer was extracted with 10% NaOH. The basic aqueous layer was washed with Et₂O, then acidified with conc. HCl and extracted with Et₂O. The organic layer was dried (MgSO₄) and concentrated under reduced pressure. Recrystallization (hexanes) gave 3.15 g (55%) of **2** as a white solid: mp 91-92 °C (hexanes); IR (neat) 3052 (br), 2938, 1694, 1483, 1462, 1231, 1113, 816 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR δ 11.43 (brs, 1H), 7.33-7.27 (m, 2H), 6.90 (t, 1H, *J* = 9.0 Hz), 2.68 (t, 2H, *J* = 7.6 Hz), 2.40 (t, 2H, *J* = 7.4 Hz), 1.95 (p, 2H); ¹³C NMR δ 179.9 (s), 160.4 (d, *J* = 244.0 Hz), 133.6 (d, *J* = 4.6 Hz), 130.9 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz), 130.6 (d, *J* = 17.5 Hz), 117.3 (d, *J* = 23.9 Hz), 116.7 (d, *J* = 2.4 Hz), 33.4 (s), 28.2 (s), 24.9 (s); MS (EI) *m/z* (rel intensity) 260 (M⁺, 44), 200 (84), 187 (43), 134 (15), 122 (23), 108 (43), 101 (18); HRMS (EI) calcd for C₁₀H₁₀O₂BrF 259.9848, found 259.9848.



8-Bromo-5-fluoronaphthalen-1-ol (3). To polyphosphoric acid prepared from 85% phosphoric acid (8 mL) and P_2O_5 (18 g) at 120 °C was added **2** (1.00 g, 3.83 mmol). The orange reaction mixture was heated at 120 °C for 1.5 h, then poured into a mixture of ice and water, shaken until PPA was fully decomposed, and extracted with Et₂O. The combined organic layers were washed with 5% NaOH solution and H₂O, dried (MgSO₄), and concentrated under reduced pressure to afford 0.81 g (87%) of 8-bromo-5-fluoro-3,4-dihydro-2*H*-naphthalen-1-one as an orange solid: mp 129-130 °C (Et₂O); IR (neat) 2955, 1688, 1593, 1449, 1281, 1247, 1185, 837 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR δ 7.52 (dd, 1H, *J* = 8.7,

5.1 Hz), 7.03 (t, 1H, J = 8.7 Hz), 2.95 (t, 2H, J = 6.2 Hz), 2.70 (t, 2H, J = 6.2 Hz), 2.12 (p, 2H); ¹³C NMR δ 195.9 (s), 159.4 (d, J = 245.2 Hz), 134.4 (d, J = 7.3 Hz), 134.1 (d, J = 18.0 Hz), 132.5 (s), 120.0 (d, J = 23.3 Hz), 116.3 (d, J = 3.4 Hz), 40.1 (s), 23.1 (d, J = 4.4 Hz), 22.1 (s); MS (EI) *m/z* (rel intensity) 242 (M⁺, 83), 227 (13), 214 (100), 186 (50), 133 (40), 107 (94); HRMS (EI) calcd for C₁₀H₈OBrF 241.9743, found 241.9752.

To a solution of this tetralone (1.08 g, 4.44 mmol) in THF (20 mL) was slowly added phenyltrimethylammonium tribromide (1.67 g, 4.44 mmol). The reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature for 30 min as a thick white precipitate formed, then quenched by addition of H₂O and extracted with EtOAc. The combined organic layers were washed with H₂O, dried (MgSO₄), and concentrated under reduced pressure. The orange residue was dissolved in DMF (20 mL) and LiBr (0.81 g, 9.32 mmol) and Li₂CO₃ (1.05 g, 14.20 mmol) were added. The suspension was heated at 130 °C for 1 h, cooled to room temperature, and the solids were removed by filtration (EtOAc (3 x 40 mL). The filtrate was washed with H_2O (3 x 40 mL), dried (MgSO₄), and concentrated under reduced pressure. Chromatography on SiO₂ (hexanes/EtOAc, 4:1) afforded 0.95 g (89%) of **3** as a beige solid: mp 84-86 °C (hexanes/EtOAc); IR (neat) 3473 (br), 1606, 1508, 1379, 1238, 922 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR δ 8.07 (s, 1H), 7.69 (dt, 1H, J = 8.3, 0.9 Hz), 7.50 (dd, 1H, J = 8.3, 5.8 Hz), 7.44 (t, 1H, J = 8.1 Hz), 7.13 (d, 1H, J = 7.8 Hz), 6.93 (dd, 1H, J = 9.6, 8.3 Hz); ¹³C NMR δ 159.0 (d, J = 251.3 Hz), 152.8 (d, J = 3.3 Hz), 130.7 (d, J = 8.8 Hz), 128.3 (s), 127.3 (d, J = 17.2 Hz), 121.7 (d, J = 4.2 Hz), 114.7 (s), 113.6 (d, J = 7.9 Hz), 110.1 (d, J = 22.0 Hz), 109.5 (d, J = 4.1 Hz); MS (EI) m/z (rel intensity) 240 (M⁺, 100), 211 (9), 160 (15), 133 (87), 106 (21); HRMS (EI) calcd for C₁₀H₆OBrF 239.9586, found 239.9575.



4-Fluoro-8-methoxymethoxynaphthalene-1-carbaldehyde (4). To a solution of 3 (950 mg, 3.94 mmol) in DMF (20 mL) at 0 °C was slowly added NaH (60% dispersion in mineral oil; 170 mg, 4.33 mmol). The reaction mixture was warmed to room temperature and stirred for 30 min, then cooled to 0 °C, and chloromethyl methyl ether (80%; 0.45 mL, 4.7 mmol) was added dropwise. The reaction mixture was again warmed to room temperature and stirred for 30 min, guenched at 0 °C by slow addition of H₂O and extracted with EtOAc (3 x 40 mL). The combined organic layers were washed with H₂O (3 x 40 mL), dried (MgSO₄), and concentrated under reduced pressure. Chromatography of the residue on SiO₂ (hexanes/EtOAc, 9:1) afforded 1.00 g (90%) of 4-bromo-1-fluoro-5-methoxymethoxynaphthalene as a yellow solid: mp 40-41 °C; IR (neat) 2955, 1604, 1568, 1507, 1416, 1258, 1153, 1002 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR δ 7.78 (dt, 1H, J = 8.4, 1.0 Hz), 7.69 (dd, 1H, J = 8.3, 5.4 Hz), 7.46 (t, 1H, J = 8.1 Hz), 7.26 (dd, 1H, J = 7.7, 0.7 Hz), 6.96 (dd, 1H, J = 9.6, 8.3 Hz), 5.34 (s, 2H), 3.60 (s, 3H); ¹³C NMR δ 158.4 (d, J = 250.1 Hz), 153.3 (d, J = 3.7 Hz), 132.4 (d, J = 8.4 Hz), 127.4 (s), 127.3 (s), 125.3 (d, J = 4.3 Hz), 115.0 (d, J = 7.9 Hz), 112.7 (s), 111.1 (d, J = 4.3 Hz), 110.6 (d, J = 21.3 Hz), 95.4 (s), 56.8 (s); MS (EI) m/z (rel intensity) 284 (M⁺, 15), 254 (17), 211 (27), 174 (14), 144 (56), 132 (100), 106 (35); HRMS (EI) calcd for C₁₂H₁₀O₂BrF 283.9848, found 283.9851.

To a solution of this bromide (1.00 g, 3.50 mmol) in Et₂O (20 mL) at -78 °C was added t-BuLi (1.7 M in pentane; 4.50 mL, 7.70 mmol) dropwise. The reaction mixture was stirred at -78 °C for 20 min, then DMF (0.800 mL, 10.5 mmol) was added dropwise. The chalky solution was stirred at -78 °C for 15 min, warmed to room temperature and stirred for 1 h, guenched with H₂O and extracted with EtOAc. The combined organic layers were washed with H₂O, dried (MgSO₄), and concentrated under reduced pressure. Chromatography on SiO₂ (hexanes/EtOAc, 4:1) provided 0.74 g (90%) of 4 as a pale yellow solid: mp 84-85 °C (hexanes/EtOAc); IR (neat) 2899, 2832, 1674, 1598, 1511, 1403, 1328, 1141, 977 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR δ 11.06 (d, 1H, J = 0.6 Hz), 7.97 (dd, 1H, J = 8.1, 5.8 Hz), 7.83 (d, 1H, J = 8.4 Hz), 7.51 (t, 1H, J = 8.1 Hz), 7.36 (dd, 1H, J = 7.8, 0.7 Hz), 7.21 (dd, 1H, J = 9.3, 8.5 Hz), 5.40 (s, 2H), 3.53 (s, 3H); ¹³C NMR δ 194.1 (s), 161.9 (d, J = 257.9 Hz), 154.0 (d, J = 3.3 Hz), 131.4 (d, J = 3.5 Hz), 128.8 (d, J = 9.9 Hz), 127.4 (s), 125.7 (d, J = 16.5 Hz), 125.5 (s), 115.1 (d, J = 7.1 Hz), 111.8 (s), 110.0 (d, J = 20.9 Hz), 95.2 (s), 56.8 (s); MS (EI) m/z (rel intensity) 234 (M⁺, 61), 203 (14), 189 (100), 173 (20), 145 (17), 133 (83), 125 (15); HRMS (EI) calcd for C₁₃H₁₁O₃F 234.0692, found 234.0696.



1-(5-Methoxy-8-formyInaphthalen-1-yloxy)-5-methoxymethoxynaphthalene-4-

To a solution of 8-hydroxy-4-methoxynaphthalene-1carbaldehyde (5a). carbaldehyde⁴ (152 mg, 0.752 mmol) and fluoride **4** (117 mg, 0.500 mmol) in CH₃CN (3 mL) at room temperature was added 2-tert-butyl-1,1,3,3-tetramethylguanidine (0.15 mL, 0.75 mmol). The reaction mixture was heated at 80 °C for 5 h then cooled to room temperature, poured into 1.0 M HCI (10 mL), and extracted with CH₂Cl₂ (3 x 15 mL). The combined organic layers were washed with H₂O, dried (MgSO₄), and concentrated under reduced pressure. Chromatography on SiO₂ (hexanes/EtOAc, 3:2) followed by trituration with cold hexanes/EtOAc (4:1) afforded 148 mg (71%) of 5a as a beige solid: mp 149-150 °C (hexanes/EtOAc); IR (neat) 2934, 1673, 1567, 1506, 1413, 1321, 1220, 1158, 1034 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR δ 11.08 (s, 1H), 10.92 (s, 1H), 8.28 (dd, 1H, J = 8.4, 1.0 Hz), 8.20 (d, 1H, J = 8.3 Hz), 8.11 (dd, 1H, J = 8.3, 0.8 Hz), 7.87 (d, 1H, J = 8.1 Hz), 7.55-7.45 (m, 2H), 7.40 (d, 1H, J = 7.1 Hz), 7.21 (dd, 1H, J = 7.6, 1.0 Hz), 6.97 (d, 1H, J = 8.3 Hz), 6.78 (d, 1H, J = 8.1 Hz), 5.43 (s, 2H), 4.11 (s, 3H), 3.55 (s, 3H); ¹³C NMR δ 194.4, 192.6, 160.3, 157.3, 154.2, 152.5, 131.2, 130.5, 128.8, 128.1, 127.9, 127.4, 126.6, 126.5, 126.1, 125.6, 120.2, 119.5, 116.3, 112.0, 111.6, 104.5, 95.2, 56.8, 56.3; MS (EI) *m*/*z* (rel intensity) 416 (M⁺, 67), 371 (100), 343 (30), 201 (47), 185 (95), 171 (74), 155 (28), 114 (41); HRMS (EI) calcd for C₂₅H₂₀O₆ 416.1260, found 416.1256.



4'-Methoxypalmarumycin CP₁ (S9). To a solution of dialdehyde 5a (611 mg, 1.46 mmol) in CH₂Cl₂ (30 mL) was added 70% *m*-CPBA (1.08 g, 4.38 mmol). The reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature for 15 h. A solution of 10% Na₂S₂O₃ (30 mL) was added and stirring was continued for 1 h. The organic layer was diluted with CH₂Cl₂, washed with saturated aqueous NaHCO₃, dried (MqSO₄), and concentrated under reduced pressure. Chromatography of the residue on SiO₂ (hexanes/EtOAc, 7:3) afforded 392 mg (60%) of 1-(5-methoxy-8-formyloxynaphthalen-1-yloxy)-5methoxymethoxy-4-formyloxynaphthalene as a pale yellow foam: IR (neat) 2939, 1739, 1601, 1506, 1412, 1371, 1256, 1118 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR δ 8.38 (s, 1H), 8.16 (dd, 1H, J = 8.5, 1.0 Hz), 8.08 (s, 1H), 7.99 (dd, 1H, J = 8.4, 0.8 Hz), 7.46 (t, 1H, J = 8.1 Hz), 7.41 (dd, 1H, J = 8.4, 7.8 Hz), 7.25 (dd, 1H, J = 7.8, 0.6 Hz), 7.08 (d, 1H, J = 8.3 Hz), 7.01-6.98 (m, 2H), 6.83 (d, 1H, J = 8.4 Hz), 6.67 (d, 1H, J = 8.3 Hz), 5.32 (s, 2H), 4.03 (s, 3H), 3.55 (s, 3H); ¹³C NMR δ 160.6, 160.5, 154.2, 152.8, 152.4, 151.6, 141.1, 137.9, 129.3, 129.0, 127.4, 126.3, 121.1, 120.4, 120.0, 119.5, 119.1, 117.7, 116.3, 112.2, 111.7, 104.1, 95.4, 56.7, 56.1; MS (EI) *m/z* (rel intensity) 448 (M⁺, 8), 420 (14), 392 (17), 347 (27), 189 (12), 145 (7), 115 (10), 84 (100); HRMS (EI) calcd for C₂₅H₂₀O₈ 448.1158, found 448.1145.

To a solution of this bisformate ester (105 mg, 0.234 mmol) in 1:1 MeOH/THF (5 mL) at 0 °C was slowly added NaBH₄ (18 mg, 0.46 mmol). The reaction mixture was stirred at 0 °C for 1 h, diluted with EtOAc (15 mL) and washed with H₂O. The organic layer was dried (MgSO₄) and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was *immediately* subjected to chromatography on SiO₂ (hexanes/EtOAc, 3:2) to afford 87 mg (97%) of 1-(5-methoxy-8-hydroxynaphthalen-1-yloxy)-5-methoxymethoxynaphth-4-ol as a white foam: IR (neat) 3438 (br), 1633, 1608, 1461, 1402, 1264, 1229, 1161, 1040 cm^{-1} ; ¹H NMR δ 9.38 (s, 1H), 8.93 (s, 1H), 7.91 (dd, 1H, J = 8.5, 1.0 Hz), 7.64 (dd, 1H, J = 8.5, 0.8 Hz), 7.29 (dd, 1H, J = 8.3, 8.1 Hz), 7.26 (d, 1H, J = 8.4 Hz), 7.14 (t, 1H, J = 8.1 Hz), 7.12 (dd, 1H, J = 7.7, 0.7 Hz), 6.94 (d, 1H, J = 8.4 Hz), 6.92 (d, 1H, J = 8.4 Hz), 6.84 (d, 1H, J = 8.4 Hz), 6.49 (dd, 1H, J = 7.7, 0.9 Hz), 5.48 (s, 2H), 3.98 (s, 3H), 3.62 (s, 3H); ^{13}C NMR δ 156.4, 154.1, 152.6, 148.5, 147.7, 141.8, 130.0, 128.3, 127.2, 125.3, 120.5, 117.1, 116.7, 116.3, 115.8, 110.0, 109.7, 109.5, 108.9, 106.3, 96.0, 57.1, 56.1; MS (EI) *m/z* (rel intensity) 392 (M⁺, 100), 347 (58), 319 (12), 287 (7), 189 (22), 130 (19); HRMS (EI) calcd for C₂₃H₂₀O₆ 392.1260, found 392.1262.

To a solution of this bisnaphthol (60 mg, 0.15 mmol) in dry CH₃CN (3 mL) at 0 °C was added PhI(OCOCF₃)₂ (72 mg, 0.17 mmol) in one portion. The reaction mixture was stirred at 0 °C for 30 min and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was dissolved in EtOAc (20 mL), washed with H₂O and saturated aqueous NaHCO₃, dried (MgSO₄) and concentrated under reduced pressure. Chromatography on SiO₂ (hexanes/EtOAc, 4:1) gave 39 mg (74%) of **S9** as a yellow-orange solid: mp 165-166 °C (hexanes/EtOAc, dec); IR (neat) 3417 (br), 1661, 1610, 1456, 1417, 1384, 1266, 1071 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR δ 12.17 (s, 1H), 7.90 (dd, 1H, *J* = 8.5, 0.6 Hz), 7.65 (t, 1H, *J* = 8.0

Hz), 7.46 (dd, 1H, J = 7.6, 1.0 Hz), 7.46 (dd, 1H, J = 8.4, 7.7 Hz), 7.13 (dd, 1H, J = 8.4, 1.0 Hz), 7.02 (dd, 1H, J = 7.6, 0.5 Hz), 7.01 (d, 1H, J = 10.5 Hz), 6.90 (d, 1H, J = 8.3 Hz), 6.78 (d, 1H, J = 8.3 Hz), 6.34 (d, 1H, J = 10.5 Hz), 4.00 (s, 3H); ¹³C NMR δ 189.0, 162.1, 151.1, 147.5, 140.8, 140.2, 139.3, 136.8, 129.8, 127.1, 126.2, 119.8, 119.6, 116.6, 114.1, 113.8, 111.1, 109.7, 105.3, 93.0, 56.1; MS (EI) *m/z* (rel intensity) 346 (M⁺, 31), 331 (16), 303 (8), 268 (11), 129 (12), 101 (12), 91 (100); HRMS (EI) calcd for C₂₁H₁₄O₅ 346.0841, found 346.0845.



1-(5-Benzyloxy-8-formylnaphthalen-1-yloxy)-5-methoxymethoxy-naphthalene-4carbaldehyde (5b). To a solution of 4,8-dihydroxynaphthalene-1-carbaldehyde⁵ (**6**, 474 mg, 2.52 mmol) in acetone (12 mL) was added K₂CO₃ (700 mg, 5.04 mmol) followed by benzyl bromide (0.20 mL, 1.7 mmol). The reaction mixture was heated at reflux for 2.5 h, cooled to room temperature, quenched with H₂O, and extracted with CH₂Cl₂ (3 x 30 mL). The combined organic layers were washed with H₂O, dried (MgSO₄), and concentrated under reduced pressure. Chromatography through a short pad of SiO₂ (CH₂Cl₂) followed by trituration with cold hexanes/EtOAc (4:1) gave 368 mg (79%) of 4-benzyloxy-8-hydroxynaphthalene-1-carbaldehyde as a yellow solid: mp 120-121 °C (hexanes/EtOAc); IR (neat) 3420 (br), 2806, 1646, 1518, 1277, 1222, 1096 cm⁻ ¹; ¹H NMR δ 12.15 (d, 1H, *J* = 1.0 Hz), 9.63 (d, 1H, *J* = 1.0 Hz), 7.97 (d, 1H, *J* = 8.1 Hz), 7.94 (dd, 1H, *J* = 8.2, 1.3 Hz), 7.52-7.39 (m, 6H), 7.20 (dd, 1H, *J* = 7.8, 1.3 Hz), 6.96 (d, 1H, *J* = 8.2 Hz), 5.37 (s, 2H); ¹³C NMR δ 195.9, 162.3, 155.8, 145.7, 135.7, 129.1, 128.8, 128.7, 128.5, 127.7, 125.8, 122.7, 116.9, 114.0, 104.1, 71.1; MS (EI) *m/z* (rel intensity) 278 (M⁺, 30), 187 (11), 170 (21), 131 (34), 114 (15), 91 (100); HRMS (EI) calcd for C₁₈H₁₄O₃ 278.0943, found 278.0953.

To a solution of this naphthol (250 mg, 0.898 mmol) and fluoride 4 (140 mg, 0.598 mmol) in CH₃CN (3 mL) at room temperature was added 2-tert-butyl-1,1,3,3tetramethylguanidine (0.18 mL, 0.90 mmol). The reaction mixture was heated at 80 °C for 5 h, cooled to room temperature, poured into 1.0 M HCI (10 mL), and extracted with CH_2CI_2 (3 x 15 mL). The combined organic layers were washed with H_2O , dried (MgSO₄), and concentrated under reduced pressure. Chromatography on SiO₂ (hexanes/EtOAc, 7:3) afforded 180 mg (61%) of 5b as a yellow solid: mp 152-153 °C (hexanes/EtOAc); IR (neat) 2899, 1674, 1505, 1417, 1353, 1322, 1220, 1159, 1018 cm⁻ ¹; ¹H NMR δ 11.09 (s, 1H), 10.94 (s, 1H), 8.36 (dd, 1H, *J* = 8.4, 1.1 Hz), 8.18 (d, 1H, *J* = 8.3 Hz), 8.11 (dd, 1H, J = 8.3, 0.9 Hz), 7.88 (d, 1H, J = 8.1 Hz), 7.55-7.37 (m, 8H), 7.22 (dd, 1H, J = 7.6, 1.1 Hz), 7.06 (d, 1H, J = 8.3 Hz), 6.80 (d, 1H, J = 8.1 Hz), 5.43 (s, 2H),5.36 (s, 2H), 3.56 (s, 3H); ¹³C NMR δ 194.2, 192.5, 159.3, 157.3, 154.3, 152.7, 136.2, 131.1, 130.7, 129.0, 128.8, 128.7, 128.2, 127.7, 127.4, 127.0, 126.6, 126.2, 125.7, 120.3, 119.3, 116.4, 112.1, 111.8, 105.8, 95.4, 71.1, 56.8; MS (EI) *m/z* (rel intensity) 492 (M⁺, 24), 447 (38), 277 (8), 171 (22), 114 (10), 91 (100); HRMS (EI) calcd for C₃₁H₂₄O₆ 492.1573, found 492.1570.



4'-Benzyloxypalmarumycin CP₁ (S10). To a solution of dialdehyde 5b (55 mg, 0.11 mmol) in CH₂Cl₂ (3 mL) was added 70% *m*-CPBA (81 mg, 0.33 mmol). The reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature for 15 h. A solution of 10% Na₂S₂O₃ (5 mL) was added and stirring was continued for 1 h. The organic layer was separated and diluted with CH₂Cl₂, washed with saturated aqueous NaHCO₃, dried (MgSO₄), and concentrated under reduced pressure. Chromatography of the residue on SiO₂ (hexanes/EtOAc, 7:3) afforded 40 mg (69%) of 1-(5-benzyloxy-8-formyloxynaphthalen-1-yloxy)-5-methoxymethoxy-4-formyloxynaphthalene as a pale orange foam: IR (neat) 2934, 1739, 1601, 1506, 1415, 1370, 1256, 1118 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR δ 8.39 (s, 1H), 8.25 (dd, 1H, J = 8.5, 1.0 Hz), 8.08 (s, 1H), 8.00 (dd, 1H, J = 8.5, 0.9 Hz), 7.56-7.36 (m, 7H), 7.25 (dd, 1H, J = 7.8, 0.7 Hz), 7.07 (d, 1H, J = 8.3 Hz), 7.02-6.99 (m, 2H), 6.92 (d, 1H, J = 8.4 Hz), 6.68 (d, 1H, J = 8.3 Hz), 5.33 (s, 2H), 5.28 (s, 2H), 3.56 (s, 3H); ¹³C NMR δ 160.8, 160.6, 153.2, 152.7, 152.4, 151.5, 141.0, 138.0, 136.8, 129.3, 129.1, 128.9, 128.4, 127.7, 127.5, 126.4, 121.1, 120.2, 120.0, 119.5, 119.3, 117.8, 116.3, 112.1, 111.6, 105.4, 95.3, 70.8, 56.7; MS (EI) *m/z* (rel intensity) 524 (M⁺, 47), 496 (22), 373 (33), 345 (61), 315 (19), 172 (23), 159 (30), 91 (100); HRMS (EI) calcd for C₃₁H₂₄O₈ 524.1471, found 524.1467.

To a solution of this bisformate ester (35 mg, 0.066 mmol) in 1:1 MeOH/THF (3 mL) at 0 °C was slowly added NaBH₄ (6.0 mg, 0.15 mmol). The reaction mixture was stirred at 0 °C for 1 h, diluted with EtOAc (10 mL) and washed with H₂O. The organic layer was dried (MgSO₄) and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was *immediately* subjected to chromatography on SiO₂ (hexanes/EtOAc, 3:2) to afford 28 mg (90%) of 1-(5-benzyloxy-8-hydroxynaphthalen-1-yloxy)-5-methoxymethoxynaphth-4ol as a white foam: IR (neat) 3434 (br), 1608, 1460, 1409, 1263, 1226, 1031 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR δ 9.37 (s, 1H), 8.94 (s, 1H), 8.00 (dd, 1H, J = 8.5, 1.0 Hz), 7.64 (dd, 1H, J = 8.5, 0.9 Hz), 7.55-7.52 (m, 2H), 7.45-7.35 (m, 3H), 7.30 (t, 1H, J = 8.1 Hz), 7.26 (d, 1H, J = 8.3 Hz), 7.16 (d, 1H, J = 8.4 Hz), 7.13 (d, 1H, J = 7.8 Hz), 6.92 (d, 1H, J = 8.3 Hz), 6.91 (s, 2H), 6.49 (dd, 1H, *J* = 7.7, 1.0 Hz), 5.48 (s, 2H), 5.22 (s, 2H), 3.62 (s, 3H); ¹³C NMR δ 156.5, 154.2, 152.6, 148.1, 147.7, 141.8, 137.6, 130.1, 128.8, 128.7, 128.1, 127.6, 127.3, 125.4, 120.6, 117.4, 116.8, 116.4, 115.9, 110.1, 109.7, 109.6, 109.0, 108.2, 96.1, 71.0, 57.2; MS (EI) m/z (rel intensity) 468 (M⁺, 34), 424 (9), 377 (10), 345 (39), 310 (8), 278 (14), 159 (11), 91 (100); HRMS (EI) calcd for C₂₉H₂₄O₆ 468.1573, found 468.1594.

To a solution of this bisnaphthol (46 mg, 0.10 mmol) in dry CH₃CN (3 mL) at 0 °C was added PhI(OCOCF₃)₂ (47 mg, 0.11 mmol) in one portion. The reaction mixture was stirred at 0 °C for 30 min and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was dissolved in EtOAc (20 mL), washed with H₂O and saturated aqueous NaHCO₃, dried (MgSO₄), and concentrated under reduced pressure. Chromatography on SiO₂ (hexanes/EtOAc, 7:3) gave 27 mg (66%) of **S10** as an orange-yellow solid: mp 174-176 °C (hexanes/EtOAc, dec); IR (neat) 3416 (br), 1661, 1610, 1455, 1422, 1373, 1267 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR δ 12.17 (s, 1H), 7.99 (d, 1H, *J* = 8.5 Hz), 7.66 (t, 1H, *J* = 8.0 Hz), 7.55-7.35

(m, 7H), 7.14 (dd, 1H, J = 8.4, 0.9 Hz), 7.03 (d, 1H, J = 7.3 Hz), 7.02 (d, 1H, J = 10.5 Hz), 6.89 (d, 1H, J = 8.4 Hz), 6.86 (d, 1H, J = 8.4 Hz), 6.35 (d, 1H, J = 10.5 Hz), 5.25 (s, 2H); ¹³C NMR δ 189.0, 162.1, 150.2, 147.5, 141.0, 140.1, 139.3, 137.2, 136.8, 129.9, 128.9, 128.3, 127.6, 127.2, 126.5, 119.8, 119.6, 116.8, 114.1, 113.9, 111.1, 109.7, 107.1, 93.1, 70.9; MS (EI) m/z (rel intensity) 422 (M⁺, 17), 331 (75), 303 (10), 248 (8), 174 (14), 91 (100); HRMS (EI) calcd for C₂₇H₁₈O₅ 422.1154, found 422.1148.

References:

- 1. Wipf, P.; Lynch, S. M. Org. Lett. 2003, 5, 1155.
- 2. Stern, A. J.; Rohde, J. J.; Swenton, J. S. J. Org. Chem. **1989**, *54*, 4413.
- Choi-Sledeski, Y. M.; McGarry, D. G.; Green, D. M.; Mason, H. J.; Becker, M. R.; Davis, R. S.; Ewing, W. R.; Dankulich, W. P.; Manetta, V. E.; Morris, R. L.; Spada, A. P.; Cheney, D. L.; Brown, K. D.; Colussi, D. J.; Chu, V.; Heran, C. L.; Morgan, S. R.; Bentley, R. G.; Leadley, R. J.; Maignan, S.; Guilloteau, J.-P.; Dunwiddiw, C. T.; Pauls, H. W. J. Med. Chem. 1999, 42, 3572.
- 4. Hannan, R. L.; Barber, R. B.; Rapoport, H. J. Org. Chem. **1979**, 44, 2153.
- Tregub, N. G.; Knyazev, A. P.; Mezheritskii, V. V. J. Org. Chem. USSR 1990, 26, 143.
- 6. Boswell, G. E.; Licause, J. F. *J. Org. Chem.* **1995**, *60*, 6592.









2-SML-116 75 MHz

27





2-SML-128 75 MHz















2-SML-171 75 MHz


2-SML-93 300 MHz

\$



























2-SML-90 75



2-SML-92 300





2-SML-92 75 MHz





2-SML-292 75 MHz



300 MHz





A,



2-SML-86 75 MHz



-



--





2-SML-263 75 MHz

٩,





3-SML-162 75 MHz





3-SML-164 75 MHz



s,



2-SML-103 75 MHz





2-SML-239 75 MHz



2-SML-256 300 MHz



2-SML-256 75 MHz

72

¢,




3-SML-72 75

72 75 MHz



MHz



3-SML-76 75 MHz













2-SML-264 75 MHz

82

i,





2-SML-294 75 MHz





3-SML-63 75 MHz





2-SML-279 75 MHz



