Electronic Supplementary Information for

Tandem catalysis in domino olefin cross-metathesis/intramolecular oxa-conjugate cyclization: Concise synthesis of 2,6-*cis*-substituted tetrahydropyran derivatives

Haruhiko Fuwa,* Takuma Noguchi, Kenkichi Noto and Makoto Sasaki

Graduate School of Life Sciences, Tohoku University, 2-1-1 Katahira, Aoba-ku, Sendai 980-8577, Japan

*To whom correspondence should be addressed. Email: hfuwa@bios.tohoku.ac.jp

General remarks	
Preparation of starting materials	
Experimental procedure and spectroscopic data for all compounds	
Stereochemical assignment of the product tetrahydropyrans	S10
References	
Copies of ¹ H and ¹³ C NMR spectra	S12

General remarks. All reactions sensitive to moisture and/or air were carried out under an atmosphere of argon in dry, freshly distilled solvents under anhydrous conditions using oven-dried glassware unless otherwise noted. Anhydrous dichloromethane (CH₂Cl₂) was purchased from Kanto Chemical Co. Inc. and used directly without further drying. Anhydrous tetrahydrofuran (THF), diethyl ether (Et₂O) and toluene were purchased from Wako Pure Chemical Industries, Ltd. and further purified by a Glass Contour solvent purification system under an atmosphere of argon immediately prior to use. Diisopropylamine, triethylamine, 2,6-lutidine, 1,2-dichloroethane and methanol were distilled from calcium hydride under an atmosphere of argon. All other chemicals were purchased at highest commercial grade and used directly. Microwave irradiation experiments were performed on a Biotage Initiator 2.5 system. Analytical thin-layer chromatography (TLC) was performed using E. Merck silica gel 60 F254 plates (0.25-mm thickness). Flash column chromatography was carried out using Kanto Chemical silica gel 60N (40-100 mesh, spherical, neutral) or Fuji Silysia silica gel BW-300 (200-400 mesh). Optical rotations were measured on a JASCO P-1020 digital polarimeter. IR spectra were measured on a JASCO FT/IR-4100 spectrometer. ¹H and ¹³C NMR spectra were recorded on a Varian Unity INOVA-500, INOVA-600, or JEOL JNM ECA-600 spectrometer. Chemical shift values of ¹H and ¹³C NMR spectra are reported in ppm (δ) downfield from tetramethylsilane with reference to internal residual solvent [¹H NMR, CHCl₃ (7.24), C₆HD₅ (7.15); ¹³C NMR, CDCl₃ (77.0), C₆D₆ (128.0), CD₃CN (1.28)] unless otherwise noted. Coupling constants (J) are reported in Hertz (Hz). The following abbreviations were used to designate the multiplicities: s = singlet; d = doublet; t = triplet; q = quartet; m =multiplet; br = broad. Unless otherwise noted, diastereomer ratio (d.r.) was estimated by 500 or 600 MHz ¹H NMR analysis. ESI-TOF mass spectra were recorded on a Bruker microTOFfocus spectrometer.

Preparation of starting materials

Compounds 1^1 and $2-4^2$ were prepared as described previously.

Experimental procedure and spectroscopic data for all compounds

General procedure for domino CM/IOCC reaction under "microwave" conditions (GP1)

To a solution of δ -hydroxy olefin in CH₂Cl₂ placed in a Biotage microwave vial were added α , β -unsaturated carbonyl compound (3–10 equiv) and **HG-II** (10 mol%). The vial was flushed with argon and then sealed. The reaction mixture was heated at 100 °C under microwave irradiation for 30 min. The reaction mixture was cooled to room temperature, directly loaded onto a silica gel column and eluted with an appropriate solvent to give the product tetrahydropyran.

General procedure for domino CM/IOCC reaction under "oil bath" conditions (GP2)

To a solution of δ -hydroxy olefin in toluene were added α , β -unsaturated carbonyl compound (3–10 equiv) and **HG-II** (10 mol%), and the resultant solution was heated at 80–110 °C for 11–24 h. The progress of the reaction was monitored by TLC analysis. The reaction mixture was cooled to room temperature and exposed to air with stirring for a while. The reaction mixture was then concentrated under reduced pressure and the residue purified by flash column chromatography on silica gel to give the product tetrahydropyran.

General procedure for domino CM/IOCC reaction by using HG-II and CSA (GP3)

To a solution of δ -hydroxy olefin in CH₂Cl₂ were added α , β -unsaturated carbonyl compound (3–10 equiv), **HG-II** (10 mol%) and CSA (3–10 mol %), and the resultant solution was stirred at 25–35 °C. After completion of the reaction (judged by TLC analysis), the reaction mixture was exposed to air with stirring for a while, directly loaded onto a silica gel column and eluted with an appropriate solvent to give the product tetrahydropyran.

2-{(2R,4S,2R)-6-[2-(tert-Butyldiphenylsilyloxy)ethyl]-4-(triisopropylsilyloxy)tetrahydropyran-

2-yl}acetaldehyde (8)

The *title* compound was synthesized according to **GP1** (19% yield, 2,6-*cis*/2,6-*trans* 5:1), **GP2** (73% yield, 2,6-*cis*/2,6-*trans* 2.4:1) or **GP3** (80% yield, 2,6-*cis*/2,6-*trans* >20:1): Colorless oil; $[\alpha]_D^{25}$ +4.1 (*c* 1.00 in CHCl₃); IR (film): v_{max}/cm^{-1} 2942, 2864, 1728, 1463, 1428, 1112, 702; ¹H NMR (600 MHz; CDCl₃): δ_H 9.69 (1H, m), 7.65–7.60 (4H, m), 7.42–7.33 (6H, m), 3.87 (1H, m), 3.78–3.67 (3H, m), 3.54 (1H, m), 2.54 (1H, ddd, *J* = 16.0, 7.8, 2.3 Hz), 2.43 (1H, ddd, *J* = 16.0, 4.6, 2.3 Hz), 1.89 (2H, m), 1.76–1.64 (2H, m), 1.29–1.19 (2H, m), 1.05–1.01 (30H, m); ¹³C NMR (150 MHz; CDCl₃): δ_C 201.3, 135.5 (4C), 133.9 (2C), 129.6 (2C), 127.6 (4C), 72.5, 70.8, 68.4, 60.1, 49.5, 41.7, 41.6, 38.8, 26.8 (3C), 19.2, 18.1 (6C), 12.3 (3C); HRMS (ESI): calcd for C₃₄H₅₄O₄Si₂Na (M + Na)⁺: 605.3453, found 605.3478.

N-(2-{(2*R*,4*S*,6*R*)-6-[2-(*tert*-Butyldiphenylsilyloxy)ethyl]-4-(triisopropylsilyloxy)tetrahydropyr an-2-vl}acetvl) 2,5-dimethyl-1*H*-pyrrole (9)

The *title* compound was synthesized according to **GP1** (25% yield, 2,6-*cis*/2,6-*trans* 3:1), **GP2** (64% yield, 2,6-*cis*/2,6-*trans* 10:1) or **GP3** (73%, 2,6-*cis*/2,6-*trans* >20:1): Yellow oil; $[\alpha]_D^{26}$ +11.7 (*c* 1.00 in CHCl₃); IR (film): v_{max}/cm^{-1} 2928, 1716, 1684, 1541, 1457, 1112, 701, 538; ¹H NMR (600 MHz; CDCl₃): δ_{μ} 7.63–7.60 (4H, m), 7.39–7.31 (6H, m), 5.78 (2H, s), 3.91–3.85 (2H, m), 3.75–3.67 (2H, m), 3.51 (1H, m), 3.01 (1H, dd, *J* = 16.1, 6.9 Hz), 2.75 (1H, dd, *J* = 16.1, 5.9 Hz), 2.32 (6H, s), 2.00 (1H, m), 1.88 (1H, m), 1.73 (1H, m), 1.65 (1H, m), 1.25–1.17 (2H, m), 1.06–0.99 (30H, m); ¹³C NMR (150 MHz; CDCl₃): δ_{C} 172.3, 135.5 (4C), 134.0, 133.9, 130.2 (2C), 129.5 (2C), 127.6 (4C), 111.2 (2C), 72.7, 72.3, 68.4, 60.4, 45.3, 41.8, 41.6, 38.9, 30.9, 26.8 (3C), 19.2, 18.1 (6C), 16.4, 12.3 (3C); HRMS (ESI): calcd for C₄₀H₆₁NO₄Si₂Na (M + Na)⁺: 698.4031, found 698.4061. The spectroscopic data were in accordance with those previously reported.²

Methyl (5*R*,7*R*)-9-(*tert*-butyldiphenylsilyloxy)-7-hydroxy-5-(triisopropylsilyloxy)-2-nonenoate (10)

The *title* compound was synthesized according to **GP1** in 98% yield: Colorless oil; $[\alpha]_D^{18} - 18.0$ (*c* 1.00 in CHCl₃); IR (film): v_{max}/cm^{-1} 3521, 2943, 2865, 1726, 1110, 701; ¹H NMR (500 MHz; CDCl₃): δ_H 7.66–7.63 (4H, m), 7.43–7.35 (6H, m), 6.94 (1H, ddd, *J* = 15.5, 7.0, 7.0 Hz), 5.85 (1H, d, *J* = 15.5 Hz), 4.26 (1H, m), 4.16 (1H, m), 3.85–3.76 (2H, m), 3.70 (3H, s), 3.52 (1H, br s), 2.55–2.47 (2H, m), 1.72–1.64 (2H, m), 1.61–1.49 (2H, m), 1.14–0.99 (30H, m, 30H); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz; CDCl₃): δ_C 166.7, 145.1, 135.5 (2C), 135.5 (2C), 133.2, 133.1, 129.7 (2C), 127.7 (4C), 123.3, 69.5, 67.1, 62.6, 51.4, 43.3, 40.3, 39.5, 26.8 (3C), 19.0, 18.1 (3C), 18.1 (3C), 12.6 (3C); HRMS (ESI): calcd for C₃₅H₅₆O₅Si₂Na (M + Na)⁺: 635.3558, found 635.3566.

rac-2-{(2*R*,6*S*)-6-[2-(*tert*-Butyldiphenylsilyloxy)ethyl]tetrahydropyran-2-yl}acetaldehyde (11) The *title* compound was synthesized according to **GP2** (73% yield, 2,6-*cis*/2,6-*trans* 3:1) or **GP3** (73% yield, 2,6-*cis*/2,6-*trans* >20:1): Colorless oil; IR (film): v_{max}/cm^{-1} 2932, 2857, 1727, 1428, 1111, 738, 703; ¹H NMR (600 MHz; C₆D₆): $\delta_{\rm H}$ 9.47 (1H, dd, *J* = 3.0, 1.8 Hz), 7.81–7.77 (4H, m), 7.30–7.23 (6H, m), 3.87 (1H, ddd, *J* = 10.2, 8.4, 5.4 Hz), 3.75 (1H, ddd, *J* = 10.2, 6.6, 4.8 Hz), 3.44–3.37 (2H, m), 2.18 (1H, ddd, *J* = 16.2, 7.8, 3.0 Hz), 1.92 (1H, ddd, *J* = 16.2, 4.8, 1.8 Hz), 1.75–1.63 (2H, m), 1.46 (1H, m), 1.26–1.12 (12H, m), 0.98 (1H, dddd, *J* = 12.6, 12.6, 11.4, 4.2 Hz), 0.89 (1H, m); ¹³C NMR (150 MHz; C₆D₆): $\delta_{\rm C}$ 199.9, 135.96 (2C), 135.94 (2C), 134.31, 134.29, 130.0, 129.9, 128.1 (2C), 128.0 (2C), 74.4, 72.7, 60.6, 50.1, 39.7, 31.5, 31.4, 27.1 (3C), 23.6, 19.4; HRMS (ESI): calcd for C₂₅H₃₄O₃SiNa (M + Na)⁺: 433.2169, found 433.2186. The spectroscopic data were in accordance with those previously reported.²

1-{(2*S*,4*S*,4*aR*,8*aS*)-4-Hydroxyoctahydropyrano[3,2-*b*]pyran-2-yl}acealdehyde (12)

The *title* compound was synthesized according to **GP2** (60% yield, 2,6-*cis*/2,6-*trans* 6:1) or **GP3** (70% yield, 2,6-*cis*/2,6-*trans* >20:1): Colorless crystals; mp 101–102 °C; $[\alpha]_D^{24}$ +21.0 (*c* 1.00 in CHCl₃); IR (film): v_{max}/cm^{-1} 3407, 2926, 2856, 1721, 1093, 1046; ¹H NMR (600 MHz; CDCl₃): δ_H 9.76 (1H, dd, J = 1.8, 1.8 Hz), 4.00 (1H, m), 3.93 (1H, m), 3.74 (1H, m), 3.37 (1H, m), 3.08 (1H,

ddd, J = 11.0, 9.2, 4.6 Hz), 2.84 (1H, dd, J = 9.2, 9.2 Hz), 2.66 (1H, ddd, J = 16.5, 7.8, 2.3 Hz), 2.50 (1H, ddd, J = 16.5, 4.6, 1.4 Hz), 2.07 (1H, ddd, J = 12.8, 5.0, 2.3 Hz), 2.02 (1H, m), 1.72–1.67 (3H, m), 1.51–1.38 (2H, m); ¹³C NMR (150 MHz; CDCl₃): $\delta_{\rm C}$ 200.3, 83.7, 75.0, 70.6, 70.1, 67.9, 49.0, 38.6, 29.0, 25.4; HRMS (ESI): calcd for C₁₀H₁₆O₄Na (M + Na)⁺: 223.0946, found 223.0955.

1-{(2S,4R,4aR,8aS)-4-Hydroxyoctahydropyrano[3,2-b]pyran-2-yl}acetaldehyde (13)

The *title* compound was synthesized according to **GP2** (54% yield, 2,6-*cis*/2,6-*trans* 15:1) or **GP3** (48% yield, 2,6-*cis*/2,6-*trans* 4:1). Data for the 15:1 mixture of diastereomers: Brown oil; $[\alpha]_D^{24}$ –11.2 (*c* 1.00 in CHCl₃); IR (film): v_{max}/cm^{-1} 3435, 2923, 2869, 1723, 1095, 967; ¹H NMR (600 MHz; CDCl₃; major isomer): δ_H 9.75 (1H, dd, *J* = 2.8, 1.8 Hz), 4.36 (1H, m), 4.09 (1H, d, *J* = 3.2 Hz), 3.92 (1H, m), 3.61 (1H, ddd, *J* = 11.5, 9.6, 4.6 Hz), 3.44 (1H, m), 2.51 (1H, ddd, *J* = 16.1, 8.7, 3.2 Hz), 2.40 (1H, ddd, *J* = 16.1, 4.6, 1.9 Hz), 2.33 (1H, s), 2.01 (1H, ddd, *J* = 7.8, 4.6, 3.2 Hz), 1.92 (1H, ddd, *J* = 14.2, 3.2, 2.3 Hz), 1.73–1.57 (4H, m), 1.40 (1H, m); ¹³C NMR (150 MHz; CDCl₃; major isomer): δ_C 201.0, 79.6, 70.8, 68.2, 67.3, 65.7, 48.9, 37.4, 29.3, 25.5; HRMS (ESI): calcd for C₁₀H₁₆O₄Na (M + Na)⁺: 223.0946, found 223.0948.

rac-N-(2-{(2*R*,6*S*)-6-[2-(*tert*-Butyldiphenylsilyloxy)ethyl]tetrahydropyran-2-yl}acetyl)

2,5-dimethyl-1*H*-pyrrole (14)

The *title* compound was synthesized according to **GP2** (40% yield, 2,6-*cis*/2,6-*trans* 7:1) or **GP3** (72% yield, 2,6-*cis*/2,6-*trans* >20:1): Yellow oil; IR (film): v_{max}/cm^{-1} 2930, 1715, 1540, 1364, 1111, 702; ¹H NMR (600 MHz; CDCl₃): δ_{μ} 7.66–7.61 (4H, m), 7.41–7.31 (6H, m), 5.80–5.76 (2H, m), 3.89 (1H, m), 3.77–3.66 (2H, m), 3.52 (1H, m), 2.96 (1H, dd, *J* = 16.9, 6.2 Hz), 2.75 (1H, dd, *J* = 16.9, 6.5 Hz), 2.34–2.31 (6H, m), 1.81 (1H, m), 1.74–1.51 (5H, m), 1.24–1.11 (2H, m), 1.02 (9H, s); ¹³C NMR (150 MHz; CDCl₃): δ_{C} 172.6, 135.5 (4C), 134.1, 134.0, 130.3 (2C), 129.5 (2C), 127.5 (4C), 111.3, 111.2, 74.9, 74.6, 60.4, 45.8, 39.4, 31.4 (2C), 26.9 (3C), 23.4, 19.2, 16.5 (2C); HRMS (ESI): calcd for C₃₁H₄₁NO₃SiNa (M + Na)⁺: 526.2748, found 526.2760. The spectroscopic data

were in accordance with those previously reported.²

N-{2-[(2*S*,4*S*,4a*R*,8a*S*)-4-Hydroxyoctahydropyrano[3,2-*b*]pyran-2-yl]acetyl}

2,5-dimethyl-1*H*-pyrrole (15)

The *title* compound was synthesized according to **GP2** (71% yield, 2,6-*cis*/2,6-*trans* 9:1) or **GP3** (63% yield, 2,6-*cis*/2,6-*trans* >20:1): Brown oil; $[\alpha]_D^{25}$ –5.8 (*c* 1.00 in CHCl₃); IR (film): v_{max}/cm⁻¹ 3735, 1716, 1541, 1507, 1457, 1102, 960; ¹H NMR (600 MHz; CDCl₃): δ_H 5.80 (2H, s), 4.12 (1H, m), 3.92 (1H, m), 3.76 (1H, ddd, *J* = 11.0, 8.9, 5.2 Hz), 3.36 (1H, m), 3.14–3.07 (2H, m), 2.85–2.79 (2H, m), 2.36 (6H, s), 2.18 (1H, ddd, *J* = 12.7, 5.2, 2.0 Hz), 2.01 (1H, m), 1.71–1.66 (3H, m), 1.49–1.38 (2H, m); ¹³C NMR (150 MHz; CDCl₃): δ_C 171.9, 130.3 (2C), 111.5 (2C), 83.8, 74.9, 72.3, 70.2, 67.9, 44.7, 38.5, 29.1, 25.4, 16.6 (2C); HRMS (ESI): calcd for C₁₆H₂₃NO₄Na (M + Na)⁺: 316.1519, found 316.1527. The spectroscopic data were in accordance with those previously reported.²

N-{2-[(2*S*,4*R*,4a*R*,8a*S*)-4-Hydroxyoctahydropyrano[3,2-*b*]pyran-2-yl]acetyl}

2,5-dimethyl-1*H*-pyrrole (16)

The *title* compound was synthesized according to **GP2** (52% yield, 2,6-*cis*/2,6-*trans* >20:1) or **GP3** (56% yield, 2,6-*cis*/2,6-*trans* >20:1): Yellow oil; $[\alpha]_D^{25}$ –19.6 (*c* 1.00 in CHCl₃); IR (film) v_{max}/cm^{-1} 3649, 1698, 1653, 1363, 1339, 669; ¹H NMR (600 MHz; CDCl₃): δ_H 5.78 (2H, s), 4.44 (1H, m), 4.10 (1H, dd, J = 5.8, 3.1 Hz), 3.92 (1H, m), 3.62 (1H, dddd, J = 9.6, 5.2, 4.4, 4.1 Hz), 3.44 (1H, ddd, J = 11.3, 11.3, 3.4 Hz), 3.03–2.98 (2H, m), 2.76 (1H, dd, J = 15.8, 5.2 Hz), 2.36 (6H, s), 2.05–1.97 (2H, m), 1.71–1.58 (3H, m), 1.37 (1H, m); ¹³C NMR (150 MHz; CDCl₃): δ_C 172.1, 130.2 (2C), 111.2 (2C), 79.8, 70.8, 69.0, 68.2, 65.8, 44.7, 37.4, 29.4, 25.5, 16.4 (2C); HRMS (ESI): calcd for C₁₆H₂₃NO₄Na (M + Na)⁺: 316.1519, found 316.1525. The spectroscopic data were in accordance with those previously reported.²

1-{(2R,4S,6R)-6-[2-(tert-Butyldiphenylsilyloxy)ethyl]-4-(triisopropylsilyloxy)tetrahydropyran-

2-yl}propan-2-one

(6*R*,8*R*)-10-(*tert*-Butyldiphenylsilyloxy)-8-hydroxy-6-(triisopropyloxy)decan-2-one (19), and (6*R*)-10-(*tert*-Butyldiphenylsilyloxy)-6-(triisopropylsilyloxy)-3-decen-2,8-dione (20)

To a solution of α , β -unsaturated ketone 17 (34.9 mg, 0.0586 mmol) in THF (0.2 mL) was added a solution of RuClH(CO)(PPh₃)₃ (2.2 mg, 0.0023 mmol) in THF (0.8 mL), and the resultant solution was heated under reflux for 15 h. The reaction mixture was cooled to room temperature and concentrated under reduced pressure. Purification of the residue by flash column chromatography (silica gel, 3 to 10% EtOAc/hexanes, gradient elution) gave 18³ (15.8 mg, 45%, 2,6-cis/2,6-trans 13:1), 20 (3.4 mg, 10%), and a mixture of 19 and 17 (13.2 mg). The yields of 19 and 17 were estimated to be 16% and 22%, respectively, by 600 MHz ¹H NMR analysis of the purified mixture of 19 and 17. A part of the mixture could be separated by flash column chromatography (silica gel, 3 to 10% EtOAc/hexanes, gradient elution) to obtain an analytically pure sample of 19 (3.3 mg). Data for **18**: Colorless oil; $[\alpha]_D^{-16}$ +6.9 (*c* 1.00 in CHCl₃); IR (film): v_{max}/cm^{-1} 2942, 2864, 1718, 1418, 1111, 701; ¹H NMR (500 MHz; C_6D_6): δ_H 7.79–7.76 (4H, m), 7.29–7.23 (6H, m), 3.89–3.77 (3H, m), 3.71 (1H, m), 3.50 (1H, m), 2.39 (1H, dd, J = 16.0, 7.0 Hz), 2.01 (1H, dd, J = 16.0, 5.5 Hz), 2.00–1.90 (2H, m), 1.80 (1H, m), 1.71 (1H, m), 1.70 (3H, s), 1.36 (1H, ddd, J = 12.0, 11.5, 11.0 Hz), 1.25 (1H, ddd, J = 12.0, 11.5, 11.0 Hz), 1.17 (9H, s), 1.14–1.00 (21H, m); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz; C₆D₆): δ_C 204.7, 136.0 (2C), 135.9 (2C), 134.28, 134.25, 129.92, 129.91, 128.1 (2C), 128.0 (2C), 72.5, 72.0, 69.0, 60.8, 49.5, 42.4, 42.2, 39.4, 30.5, 27.1 (3C), 19.4, 18.3 (6C), 12.6 (3C); HRMS (ESI): calcd for $C_{35}H_{56}O_4Si_2Na (M + Na)^+$: 619.3609, found 619.3588. The spectroscopic data were in accordance with those previously reported³; Data for **19**: Colorless oil; $\left[\alpha\right]_{D}^{27}$ -7.4 (c 0.25 in CHCl₃); IR (film): ν_{max}/cm⁻¹ 2942, 2865, 1716, 1428, 1111, 702; ¹H NMR (600 MHz; C₆D₆): δ_H 7.81-7.74 (4H, m), 7.27-7.20 (6H, m), 4.35 (1H, m), 4.20 (1H, ddd, J = 10.6, 6.0, 4.6 Hz), 3.94 (1H, m), 3.86 (1H, m), 3.40 (1H, s), 1.97–1.93 (2H, m), 1.78–1.71 (2H, m), 1.67–1.51 (9H, m),

1.18–1.08 (30H, m); ¹³C NMR (150 MHz; C₆D₆): $\delta_{\rm C}$ 205.9, 136.0 (4C), 134.0, 133.9, 130.0 (2C), 128.1 (4C), 71.2, 66.6, 62.6, 43.2 (2C), 40.6, 36.9, 29.3, 27.0 (3C), 19.7, 19.3, 18.4 (6C), 13.0 (3C); HRMS (ESI): calcd for C₃₅H₅₈O₄Si₂Na (M + Na)⁺: 621.3771, found 621.3762. Data for **20**: Colorless oil; $[\alpha]_{\rm D}^{25}$ –7.1 (*c* 0.20 in CHCl₃); IR (film): $\nu_{\rm max}/\rm{cm}^{-1}$ 3408, 2928, 2864, 1715, 1678, 1110, 702; ¹H NMR (600 MHz; CDCl₃): $\delta_{\rm H}$ 7.65–7.60 (4H, m), 7.42–7.34 (6H, m), 6.81 (1H, ddd, *J* = 16.0, 7.8, 7.8 Hz), 6.10 (1H, d, *J* = 16.0 Hz), 4.50 (1H, m), 3.89 (2H, dd, *J* = 6.4, 5.9 Hz), 2.72–2.58 (4H, m), 2.50 (1H, m), 2.39 (1H, m), 2.20 (3H, s), 1.08–0.99 (30H, m); ¹³C NMR (150 MHz; CDCl₃): $\delta_{\rm C}$ 207.6, 198.3, 143.9, 135.5 (4C), 133.8, 133.3, 129.7 (2C), 127.7 (5C), 67.3, 59.3, 50.5, 46.7, 40.4, 26.7 (3C), 19.1, 18.1 (6C), 14.1, 12.4 (3C); HRMS (ESI): calcd for C₃₅H₅₄O₄Si₂Na (M + Na)⁺: 617.3458, found 617.3491.

(6*R*)-10-(*tert*-Butyldiphenylsilyloxy)-6-(triisopropylsilyloxy)-decan-2,8-dione (21)

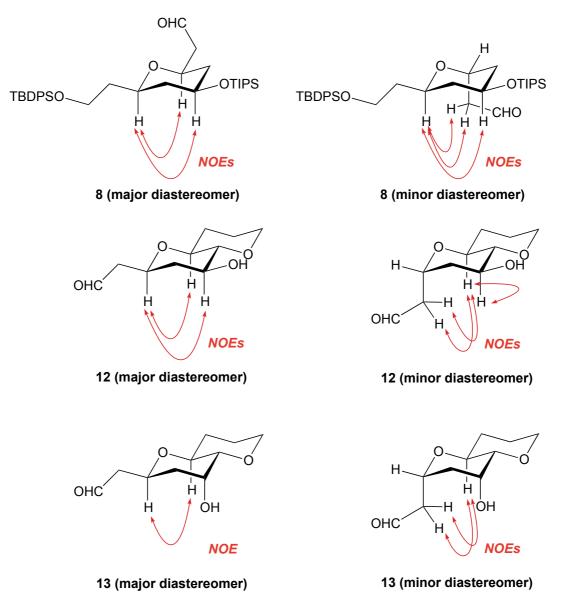
To a solution of α , β -unsaturated ketone **17** (48.2 mg, 0.0809 mmol) in THF (0.2 mL) was added a solution of RuH₂(CO)(PPh₃)₃ (3.0 mg, 0.0033 mmol) in THF (0.8 mL), and the resultant solution was heated under reflux for 13 h. The reaction mixture was cooled to room temperature and concentrated under reduced pressure. Purification of the residue by flash column chromatography (silica gel, 3 to 10% EtOAc/hexanes, gradient elution) gave **18** (26.6 mg, 55%, 2,6-*cis*/2,6-*trans* 15:1), a mixture of **19** and **17** (9.6 mg) and an inseparable mixture of **20** and **21** (11.9 mg). The yields of **19** and **17** were estimated to be 17% and 3%, respectively, by 600 MHz ¹H NMR analysis of the purified mixture of **19** and **17**. The yields of **20** and **21** were estimated to be 7% and 18%, respectively, by 600 MHz ¹H NMR analysis of the purified mixture of **20** and **21**. The structure of **21** was deduced from the ¹H NMR (see page S36) and HRMS spectra of the mixture: HRMS (ESI): calcd for C₃₅H₅₆O₄Si₂Na (M + Na)⁺: 619.3615, found 619.3642.

Stereochemical assignment of the product tetrahydropyrans

Stereochemical assignment of compounds 9, 11, and 14–16 has been reported elsewhere.²

Compounds 8, 12, and 13:

Stereochemical assignment of compounds 8, 12, and 13 was made by NOE experiments.



References

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