The First Asymmetric Total Synthesis

of (+)-Coriandrone A and B

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Supporting Information

List of contents

1.	Materials and General Information	.2
2.	Procedures for the synthesis of compounds	. 2-9
3.	Copies of NMR and HPLC Spectra10-	35

1. Materials and General information

 CH_2Cl_2 was dried by distillation over CaH_2 , and THF was dried by distillation over Na/K. Other chemicals were used as received, and all reactions conducted under standard conditions were monitored by thin-layer chromatography (TLC) on gel F254 plates. The silica gel (200-300 meshes) was used for column chromatography. ¹H and ¹³C spectra were recorded on *Bruker* AM-400 MHz instruments, and spectral data were reported in ppm relative to tetramethylsilane (TMS) as internal standard. Mass spectra (MS) were measured on spectrometer by direct inlet at 70 eV, and signals were given in *m/z* with relative intensity (%) in brackets. HRMS data were determined on a *Bruker Daltonics* APEXII 47e FT-ICR spectrometer. Optical rotations were measured using sodium D line on a Perkin Elmer341 polarimeter. The enantiomeric excess values were determined by chiral stationary phase HPLC analysis (IB-3 10U 250×4.6 M, hexane: 2-propanol 85:15, flow rate 1 mL/min, detected at 236.0 nm on a Prostar 330 detector).

2. Procedures for the synthesis of compounds

Methyl 4-methoxy-2-((2-methylbut-3-yn-2-yl)oxy)benzoate (5)



The phenol **4** (2.40 g, 13.49 mmol) was dissolved in CH₃CN (50 mL) and cooled to 0 °C. Commercially available CuCl₂·2H₂O (56.7 mg, 0.42 mmol) is then added with 1, 1-dimethyl-prop-2-ynyl methyl carbonate **15** (2.90 g, 20.4 mmol). The reaction mixture was stirred for 15 min before the addition of commercially available DBU (2.6 mL, 21.0 mmol) via syringe. The reaction mixture remains at 0 °C for 1 hour and was allowed to warm to 38 °C for 6 h. The volatile organics are removed under reduced pressure and the resulting oil was diluted with EtOAc (150 mL). The organic solution was washed sequentially with 1M HCl (50 mL), water (50 mL) and brine (50 mL). The organic layer was dried over Na₂SO₄, filtered and concentrated in vacuo. The resulting brown oil was purified by flash silica gel chromatography (Petroleum ether/EtOAc 16: 1) to afford the desired aryl ether **5** (2.31 g, 68 %) as a colorless oil. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃, ppm): δ 7.81 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 1H), 7.16 (d, *J* = 2.4 Hz, 1H), 6.28 (q, *J* = 2.4 Hz, *J* = 8.8 Hz, 1H), 3.84 (s, 3H), 3.82 (s, 3H), 2.59 (s, 1H), 1.68 (s, 6H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃, ppm): δ 166.5, 163.05, 157.3, 132.9, 117.2, 108.4, 107.7, 86.2., 74.0, 73.8, 55.4, 51.5, 29.2; MS (EI) *m*/*z* (%): 248 (M⁺, 1), 233 (1), 217 (2), 189 (4), 122 (29), 150 (100), 107 (21), 79 (17), 67 (39), 51 (26), 41 (36)

The Preparation of Compound 3 and 6



Methyl 2-hydroxy-4-methoxy-3-(3-methylbut-2-en-1-yl)benzoate (3)

A solution of alkyne 5 (1.45 g, 5.86 mmol) in EtOAc (10 mL) was treated with Pd/BaSO₄ (60 mg)

and quinoline (20 μ L) and the mixture was hydrogenated (1atm) over 40min (the reaction was monitored every 10min by TLC and stopped once the starting material was consumed). The reaction mixture was filtered through celite, concentrated and submitted directly to the Claisen rearrangement.

The crude alkene **5'** was dissolved in DMF (20 mL) and heated at 120 °C for 5 h, The yellow solution was concentrated and purified by column chromatography on silica gel (Petroleum ether /EtOAc 10: 1) to yield a crude phenol **3** (1.23g, 84% for two steps). ¹**H** NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃, ppm): δ 11.06 (s, 1H), 7.71 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 1H), 6.45 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 1H), 5.22 (t, J = 7.2 Hz, 1H), 3.91 (s, 3H), 3.88 (s, 3H), 3.38 (d, J = 7.2 Hz, 2H), 1.80 (s, 3H), 1.69 (s, 3H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃, ppm): δ 170.7, 162.7, 160.5, 131.7, 128.8, 122.1, 117.0, 105.9, 102.2, 55.6, 51.9, 25.8, 21.9, 17.7; MS (EI) m/z (%): 250 (M⁺, 61), 218 (51), 203 (100), 190 (46), 175 (92), 163 (81), 133 (22), 105 (14), 91 (10), 77 (11), 40 (15).

Methyl 2-(benzyloxy)-4-methoxy-3-(3-methylbut-2-en-1-yl)benzoate (6)

To a solution of phenol **3** (1.23 g, 4.92 mmol) in acetone (40 mL) was added benzyl bromide (1.05 mL, 8.79 mmol) and potassium carbonate (1.20 g, 8.79 mmol). The resulting suspension was rapidly stirred at reflux for 16 h, cooled, and the acetone removed under reduced pressure. The resulting residue was partitioned between ethyl acetate (60 mL) and 1.0N hydrochloric acid (30 mL). The aqueous layer was washed twice with 60 mL portions of ethyl acetate. Combined organic layers were dried over sodium sulfate and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by flash chromatography (Petroleum ether/EtOAc 8:1), which afforded **6** (1.59 g, 95%) as a colorless oil. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃, ppm): δ 7.83 (d, *J* = 8.8 Hz, 1H), 7.51 (d, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 2H), 7.32-7.42 (m, 3H), 5.16 (t, *J* = 1.6 Hz, 1H), 4.94 (s, 2H), 3.89 (s, 3H), 3.84 (s, 3H), 3.39 (d, *J* = 7.2 Hz 2H), 1.66-1.67 (t, 6H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃, ppm): δ 166.5, 162.0, 158.1, 137.5, 131.7, 131.0, 128.4, 128.0, 127.9, 125.1, 122.6, 117.0, 106.1, 76.9, 55.8, 51.8, 25.7, 23.0, 17.9; MS (EI) *m/z* (%): 340 (M⁺, 3), 249 (7), 235 (15), 217 (57), 195 (17), 163 (22), 91 (100), 40 (33).

(S)-methyl 2-(benzyloxy)-3-(2,3-dihydroxy-3-methylbutyl)-4-methoxybenzoate (7)



A 50 mL flask, equipped with a magnetic stirrer, was charged with *t*-BuOH (28 mL), water (28 mL), and AD-mix- α (7.80 g). Stirring at room temperature produced two clear phases. Methanesulfonamide (563mg, 6.1 mmol) was added and the mixture was cooled to 0 °C where upon some of the dissolved salts precipitated. Olefin **6** (1.90 g, 5.57 mmol) was added at once, and the heterogeneous slurry was stirred vigorously at 0 °C for 48 h. While the mixture was stirred at 0 °C, solid sodium sulfite (7.5 g) was added and the mixture was allowed to warm to room temperature and stirred for 30 min. Ethyl acetate (50 mL) was added to the mixture. After separation of the layers, the aqueous phase was further extracted with EtOAc (3 x 75 mL). The combined organic layers were washed with 2 N KOH (25 mL) thoroughly, dried over a hydrous Na₂SO₄ and concentrated. This crude product was purified by flash chromatography (Petroleum ether/EtOAc 2:1) to afford **7** (1.63 g, 78%) as a colorless oil. $[\alpha]_D^{20}$ -4.82° (*c* 1.0, CHCl₃) ¹**H NMR** (400 MHz, CDCl₃, ppm): δ 7.89 (d, *J* = 8.8 Hz, 1H), 7.50 (d, *J* = 6.8 Hz, 2H), 7.33-7.42 (m, 3H), 6.75 (d, *J* = 8.8 Hz, 2H), 5.09 (d, *J* = 10.4 Hz, 1H), 4.89 (d, *J* = 10.4 Hz, 1H), 3.89 (s, 3H), 3.87 (s, 3H), 3.50-3.54 (m, 1H), 2.90-2.94 (dd, *J* = 2 Hz, *J* = 13.6, 1H), 2.68-2.74 (m, 2H),

2.35 (s, 1H), 1.18 (s, 3H), 1.14 (s, 3H); ¹³**C NMR** (100 MHz, CDCl₃, ppm): δ 166.0, 161.9, 158.6, 136.8, 131.8, 128.5, 128.4, 128.2, 122.4, 117.0, 106.3, 78.4, 72.8, 55.9, 51.9, 43.2, 26.2, 25.8, 23.6; **MS** (EI) *m*/*z* (%): 374 (M⁺,<1), 283 (5), 225 (6), 195 (20), 193 (90), 163 (50), 91 (100), 43 (22); **HRMS** (ESI): calcd for C₂₁H₂₇O₆Na [M+ Na]⁺: 397.1622; Found 397.1631

(R)-methyl 2-(benzyloxy)-3-((3,3-dimethyloxiran-2-yl)methyl)-4-methoxybenzoate (8)



To a solution of **7** (2.60 g, 6.95 mmol) in CH₂Cl₂ (60 mL), pyridine (1.13 mL, 13.9 mmol) and MsCl (0.80 mL) was added at 0 °C. Then the reaction mixture was stirred for 12 h at room temperature. After completion of the reaction, the volatiles were evaporated and the residue were dissolved in MeOH (30 mL) and treated with K₂CO₃ (1.82 g, 13.2 mmol) by refluxing for 4 h. The solvent was removed in vacuo and the residue was diluted by Et₂O (70 mL), washed by water (10 mL), dried (Na₂SO₄), and concentrated. The residue was purified by flash chromatography (Petroleum ether/EtOAc 8:1), which afforded **8** (1.22 g, 49%) as a colorless oil. $[\alpha]_D^{20} + 5.0^\circ$ (*c* 1.0, CHCl₃) ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃, ppm): δ 7.89 (d, *J* = 8.8 Hz, 1H), 7.52 (d, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 2H), 7.31-7.41 (m, 3H), 6.74 (d, *J* = 8.8 Hz, 2H), 5.00 (s, 2H), 3.90 (s, 3H), 3.86 (s, 3H), 2.95-3.02 (m, 2H), 2.85 (dd, *J* = 4 Hz, *J* = 11.6 Hz, 1H), 1.31 (s, 3H), 1.26 (s, 3H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃, ppm): δ 166.2, 162.2, 158.7, 137.3, 131.8, 128.4, 128.2, 127.9, 121.6, 117.1, 106.0, 77.1, 63.4, 59.0, 55.7, 51.9, 24.8, 23.8, 19.0; MS (EI) *m*/*z* (%): 356(M⁺, <1), 285 (3), 265 (4), 253 (7), 207 (13), 195 (12), 163 (24), 91 (100), 65 (6), 40 (39), HRMS (ESI): calcd for C₂₁H₂₅O₅ [M+ H]⁺: 357.1697; Found 357.1699.





To a solution of olefin **3** (250 mg, 1 mmol) and chiral ketone **18** (91 mg, 0.3 mmol) in 2:1 dimethoxymethane (12 mL) and acetonitrile (6 mL) were added tetrabutylammonium sulfate (14 mg, 0.04 mmol) and an aqueous buffer solution (3.6 mL) containing $Na_2B_4O_7$ (0.05 M) and Na_2EDTA (0.004 M). To this cooled (0 °C), rapidly stirring biphasic mixture were simultaneously added, via two syringe pumps, a solution of Oxone (6.5 mL, 0.25 M) in 0.004 M aqueous Na_2EDTA and an aqueous solution of K_2CO_3 (333 mg, 6.5 mL) over the course of 12 h. The reaction mixture was then stirred for a further 10 h until TLC analysis indicated complete consumption of substrate. The reaction was diluted with EtOAc (300 mL) and washed with water (x 2) and brine, dried over MgSO4 and concentrated in vacuo. The residue was purified by flash chromatography (Petroleum ether/EtOAc 4:1), which afforded **2** as a colorless solid. (**R**)-**2-((3,3-dimethyloxiran-2-yl)methyl)-3,6-dimethoxyphenol**

(2): yield :95%; 74% ee $[\alpha]_D^{20}$ +4.2° (c 1.43, CHCl₃) ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃, ppm): δ 11.11 (s,1H), 7.74 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 1H), 6.45 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 1H), 3.90 (s, 3H), 3.87 (s, 3H), 3.04 (dd, J = 4.8Hz, J = 13.2 Hz, 1H), 2.96 (dd, J = 4.8 Hz, J = 6.8 Hz, 1H), 2.82 (dd, J = 6.8 Hz, J = 13.6), 1.41 (s, 3H), 1.26 (s, 3H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃, ppm): δ 170.6, 163.1, 160.9, 130.0, 113.2, 105.9, 102.2, 63.2, 59.0, 55.6, 51.9, 24.8, 22.5, 19.0; (EI) m/z (%): 266 (M⁺ 11), 223 (41), 207 (40),191 (23), 163 (100), 148 (24), 133 (39), 105 (21), 77 (10), 43 (6), **HRMS** (ESI): calcd for $C_{14}H_{19}O_5$ [M+ H]⁺: 267.1227; Found 267.1221. When the reaction mixture was then stirred for a further 24 h until TLC analysis indicated complete consumption of substrate. follow the same producer, The residue was purified by flash chromatography (Petroleum ether/EtOAc 4:1), which afforded **9a** as a colorless solid. (S)-2-(4,7-dimethoxy-2,3-dihydrobenzofuran-2-yl)propan-2-ol (9a): yield 92%; 77% ee $\left[\alpha\right]_{D}^{20}$ +22.0° (c 1.0, CHCl₃) ¹**H NMR** (400 MHz, CDCl₃, ppm): δ 7.67 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 1H), 6.37 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 1H), 4.71 (t, J = 8.8 Hz, 1H), 3.81 (s, 3H), 3.80 (s, 3H), 3.20 (br, s, 1H), 3.02 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 2H), 1.29 (s, 3H), 1.19 (s, 3H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃, ppm): δ 165.5, 161.6, 159.7, 131.7, 115.2, 106.1, 103.1, 90.9, 71.5, 55.4, 51.4, 27.4, 25.3, 23.9; (EI) m/z (%): 266 (M⁺ 2), 219 (17), 207 (100), 208 (96), 177 (18), 175 (26), 163 (14), 148 (19), 133 (15), 117 (21), 59 (19), 43 (42), HRMS (ESI): calcd for $C_{14}H_{19}O_5 [M+H]^+$: 267.1227; Found 267.1222.

(R)-methyl 3-hydroxy-5-methoxy-2,2-dimethylchroman-8-carboxylate (9b)



To a solution of **2** (128 mg, 0.48 mmol) in EtOAc (15 mL) was added formic acid (0.1 ml). Then the reaction mixture was stirred for 2 h at room temperature. After completion of the reaction, it was diluted with EtOAc (20 mL). The organic solution was washed sequentially with water (5 mL) and brine (5 mL). The organic layer was dried over Na₂SO₄, filtered and concentrated in vacuo. The resulting brown oil was purified by flash silica gel chromatography (Petroleum ether/EtOAc 1:2) to afford the desired Methyl ester **9b** (115 mg, 90%) as a white solid. $[\alpha]_D^{20} 4.0^\circ$ (*c* 1.0, CHCl₃) ¹**H NMR** (400 MHz, CDCl₃, ppm): δ 7.77 (d, *J* = 8.8 Hz, 1H), 6.46 (d, *J* = 8.8 Hz, 2H), 3.87 (s, 6H), 3.86 (s, 6H), 2.91 (dd, *J* = 5.2 Hz, *J* = 17.6 Hz, 1H), 2.69 (dd, *J* = 5.6 Hz, *J* = 17.6 Hz, 1H), 1.40 (s, 3H), 1.36 (s, 3H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃, ppm): δ 166.4, 161.3, 154.2, 131.3, 112.4, 108.9, 101.5, 77.32, 68.74, 55.6, 51.5, 26.5, 24.6, 21.6; **MS** (EI) *m/z* (%): 266 (M⁺, 33), 207 (13), 195 (27), 164 (28), 163 (100), 136 (13), 133 (16), 105 (8), 43 (7); **HRMS** (ESI): calcd for C₁₄H₁₉O₅ [M+ H]⁺: 267.1227; Found 267.1230.

Preparation of compound 10, 11 and 12



(R)-3-hydroxy-5-methoxy-2,2-dimethylchroman-8-carboxylic acid (10b)

Methyl ester **9b** (680 mg, 2.56 mmol) was saponified in THF: MeOH: H₂O (3:1:1, 30 mL) in a 50 mL vial equipped with a stir bar. LiOHH₂O (859 mg, 20.48 mmol) was added to the suspension, and the reaction was allowed to stir until completion (4 h) as determined by TLC. The reaction mixture was diluted with brine (3 mL) and acidified to pH 2 with 1 M HCl (pH paper), resulting in a biphasic solution. The upper layer (THF) was removed, and the aqueous layer was extracted with THF (63 mL). The combined organic layers were dried with Na₂SO₄ and then concentrated under reduced pressure to afford acid **10b** as a white solid. $[\alpha]_D^{20}$ -13° (*c*1.0, CHCl₃) ¹**H** NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃, ppm): δ 8.00 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 1H), 6.58 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 1H), 3.92 (t, J = 5.6 Hz, 1H), 3.88 (s, 3H), 2.95 (dd, J = 5.6 Hz, J = 17.6 Hz, 1H), 2.70 (dd, J = 6.0 Hz, J = 17.6 Hz, 1H), 1.45 (s, 6H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃, ppm): δ 165.9, 162.2, 152.4, 133.0, 110.0, 108.8, 103.6, 80.8, 68.1, 55.8, 26.1, 24.9, 21.5; MS (EI) *m/z* (%): 252 (M⁺, 40), 193 (17), 181 (17), 164 (35),163 (100), 136 (23), 105 (13), 57 (22), 43 (31); **HRMS** (ESI): calcd for C₁₃H₁₇O₅ [M+ H]⁺: 253.1071; Found 253.1074.

(R) - N - (tert- butyl) - 3 - hydroxy - 5 - methoxy - 2, 2 - dimethylchroman - 8 - carboxamide (11b)

A scintillation vial containing acid 10b was charged with DMF (10.0 mL) and cooled to 0 °C. Diisopropylethylamine (1.31 mL, 2.56 mmol, 1.0 equiv) was added dropwise to the flask. ¹BuNH₂(0.31 mL, 5.12 mmol, 2 equiv) was then added to the flask. 2-(1H-Benzotriazole-1-yl)-1,1,3,3-tetramethylaminiumtetrafluoroborate, TBTU (0.930 g, 2.46 mmol, 0.96 equiv), was then added to the reaction mixture. The reaction mixture was stirred a room temperature for 4 h. then 40 mL EtOAc was added. The organic layer was washed with DI H₂O (2 x 10 mL), 1% phosphoric acid (2 × 10 mL), 2% K₂CO₃ (2 × 10 mL), and brine (2 ×10 mL). Each aqueous layer was back-extracted with EtOAc (2×40 mL). The combined organic layers were dried over Na₂SO₄, filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure, the desired product was isolated as white foam and the residue was purified by flash chromatography (Petroleum ether/EtOAc 4:1) to give the desired **11b**. $[\alpha]_D^{20}$ -14° (c 1.0, CHCl₃) ¹**H NMR** (400 MHz, CDCl₃, ppm): δ 8.13 (s, 1H), 8.03 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 1H), 6.52 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 1H), 3.83-3.85 (m, 4H), 2.92 (dd, J = 5.6 Hz, J = 17.6 Hz, 1H), 2.66 $(dd, J = 6.4 Hz, J = 17.6 Hz, 1H), 1.44 (s, 9H), 1.40 (s, 3H), 1.39 (s, 3H); {}^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃),$ ppm): δ 164.3, 160.1, 151.4, 131.0, 115.5, 107.9, 102.6, 78.4, 68.6, 55.5, 50.9, 29.0, 26.7, 24.9, 21.8; MS (EI) m/z (%): 307 (M⁺, 22), 235 (66), 217 (33), 163 (56), 132 (30), 91 (100), 57 (23), 43 (22), 40 (53); **HRMS** (ESI): calcd for $C_{17}H_{26}NO_4 [M+H]^+$: 308.1856; Found 308.1848.

(R)-N-(tert-butyl)-3-((tert-butyldimethylsilyl)oxy)-5-methoxy-2,2-dimethylchroman-8-carboxami de (12b)

To a solution of the alcohol **11b** and 2,6-lutidine (0.75 mL, 6.4 mmol, 2.5eq) in an hydrous CH₂Cl₂ (15 mL) was added TBSOTf (0.88 mL, 3.84 mmol, 1.5eq) at room temperature and the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 12 h. A saturated aqueous solution of NaHCO₃ was added to the reaction mixture and the product was thoroughly extracted with Et₂O. The organic extracts were successively washed with a 3% aqueous solution of KHSO₄ twice, a saturated aqueous solution of NaHCO₃, and saturated brine, dried over NaSO₄, and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by silica gel column chromatography (Petroleum ether/EtOAc 1:8) to give TBS ether **12b** (1.006 g, 93% from **9b** for three steps). $[\alpha]_D^{20}$ -46° (*c* 1.0, CHCl₃) ¹**H** NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃, ppm): δ 8.10 (s, 1H), 8.05 (d, *J* = 8.8 Hz, 2H), 6.52 (d, *J* = 8.8 Hz, 1H), 3.85 (s, 3H), 3.82 (m, 1H), 2.90 (dd, *J* = 6.4 Hz, *J* = 17.2 Hz, 1H), 2.44 (dd, *J* = 9.6 Hz, *J* = 17.2 Hz, 1H), 1.46 (s, 3H), 1.45 (s, 9H), 1.22 (s, 3H), 0.92 (s, 9H), 0.12 (d, *J* = 9.2 Hz); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃, ppm): δ 164.3, 159.6, 151.4, 130.7, 115.3, 109.5, 102.3, 78.7, 69.9, 55.5, 50.8, 29.01, 27.2, 26.5, 25.7, 18.9, 17.8, -4.1, -5.0; MS (ESI) *m/z* (%): [M+ H]⁺: Found 422.3; HRMS (ESI): calcd for C₂₃H₄₀NO₄Si [M+ H]⁺: 422.2721;

Found 422.2726.



Follow the above operation, **10a**, **11a** and **12a** could be obtained.

(S)-2-(2-hydroxypropan-2-yl)-4-methoxy-2,3-dihydrobenzofuran-7-carboxylic acid (10a) $[\alpha]_D^{20}$ +32° (*c*1.0, CHCl₃) ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃, ppm): δ 7.79 (d, *J* = 8.8 Hz, 1H), 6.47 (d, *J* = 8.8 Hz, 1H), 6.18 (br, s, 1H), 4.81 (t, *J* = 8.8 Hz, 1H), 3.87 (s, 3H), 3.11 (dd, *J* = 9.6 Hz, *J* = 16 Hz, 1H), 3.03 (dd, *J* = 8.8 Hz, *J* = 16 Hz, 1H), 1.35 (s, 3H), 1.21 (s, 3H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃, ppm): δ 168.1, 161.5, 160.5, 132.8, 115.0, 105.5, 103.9, 91.9, 71.8, 55.6, 27.7, 25.8, 23.5; MS (EI) *m/z* (%): 252 (M⁺, 3), 223 (26), 207 (64), 191 (21), 175 (32), 163 (100), 149 (48), 133 (37), 106 (45), 71 (33), 57 (45), 42 (76); HRMS (ESI): calcd for C₁₃H₁₇O₅ [M+ H]⁺: 253.1071; Found 253.1065.

(S)-N-(tert-butyl)-2-(2-hydroxypropan-2-yl)-4-methoxy-2,3-dihydrobenzofuran-7-carboxamide (11a) $[\alpha]_D^{20}$ -2.0° (*c* 1.0, CHCl₃)¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃, ppm): δ 7.84 (d, *J* = 8.8 Hz, 1H), 7.41 (s, 1H), 6.47 (d, *J* = 8.8 Hz, 1H), 4.75 (t, *J* = 9.6 Hz, 1H), 3.83 (s, 3H), 3.17 (dd, *J* = 8.8 Hz, *J* = 16 Hz, 1H), 3.07 (dd, *J* = 9.6 Hz, *J* = 16 Hz, 1H), 2.25 (br, s, 1H), 1.43 (s, 9H), 1.36 (s, 3H), 1.26 (s, 3H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃, ppm): δ 163.5, 158.5, 157.8, 130.8, 113.9, 110.5, 103.9, 91.3, 71.2, 55.4, 50.8, 29.0, 27.3, 26.0, 25.0; MS (EI) *m*/*z* (%): 307 (M⁺, 1), 249 (100), 235 (32), 217 (15), 192 (87), 163 (43), 149 (23), 133 (18), 105 (15), 57 (20), 43 (45); HRMS (ESI): calcd for C₁₇H₂₆NO₄ [M+ H]⁺: 308.1856; Found 308.1848.

(S)-N-(tert-butyl)-2-(2-((tert-butyldimethylsilyl)oxy)propan-2-yl)-4-methoxy-2,3-dihydrobenzofur an-7-carboxamide (12a) (91% from 9a for three steps) $[\alpha]_D^{20}$ -7.0° (*c* 1.0, CHCl₃)¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃, ppm): δ 7.85 (d, *J* = 8.8 Hz, 2H), 7.49 (s, 1H), 6.45 (d, *J* = 8.8 Hz, 1H), 3.85 (dd, *J* = 7.2, 9.6 Hz 1H), 3.82 (s, 1H), 3.18 (dd, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 15.6 Hz, 1H), 2.44 (dd, *J* = 9.6 Hz, 15.6 Hz, 1H), 1.44 (s, 3H), 1.36 (s, 9H), 1.26 (s, 3H), 0.64 (s, 9H), 0.012 (d, *J* = 9.6 Hz); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃, ppm): δ 163.7, 158.4, 158.3, 130.5, 114.0, 110.2, 103.5, 91.45, 74.13, 55.4, 50.7, 29.0, 27.3, 26.9, 25.6, 25.3, 17.8, -2.3, -2.4. (ESI) *m*/*z* (%): [M+ H]⁺: Found 422.4; **HRMS** (ESI): calcd for C₂₃H₄₀NO₄Si [M+ H]⁺: 422.2721; Found 422.2727.

(R)-N-(tert-butyl)-3-((tert-butyldimethylsilyl)oxy)-7-((S)-2-hydroxypropyl)-5-methoxy-2,2-dimeth ylchroman-8-carboxamide (13b)



To a solution of **12b** (544 mg, 1.30 mmol) in dry THF (10 mL) was added TMEDA (0.78 mL, 5.20 mmol) at -78 °C. To the resulting mixture was added dropwise a solution n-BuLi in hexane (2.5M, 1.77 mL, 5.20 mmol) at -78 °C. After 2 h, to the resulting mixture was added dropwise (s)-(-)-propylene oxide (0.36 mL) at -78 °C. The reaction mixture was stirred at -78 °C for 3 h, and

allowed to warm to 25 °C for an additional hour. The resulting mixture was quenched with saturated aqueous NH₄Cl and 1M HCl aqueous, and extracted with EtOAc and CH₂Cl₂. The combined extracts were washed with brine, dried over Na₂SO₄, and concentrated in vacuo. The residue was purified by silica gel chromatography (Petroleum ether/EtOAc 2:1 to 1:1) to afford **13b** (334 mg, 54%) as a white crystal. $[\alpha]_D^{20}$ +34° (*c* 1.0, CHCl₃); ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 400MHz): δ 6.26 (s, 1H), 5.98 (s, 1H), 5.23 (br, s, 1H), 3.89-3.96 (m, 1H), 3.79 (s, 3H), 3.74 (dd, 1H, *J* = 6.0, 6.6 Hz), 2.80 (dd, *J* = 6, 16.8 Hz, 1H), 2.64-2.71 (m, 2H), 2.39 (dd, *J* = 8.8, 16.8 Hz, 1H), 1.41 (s, 9H), 1.33 (s, 3H), 1.25 (d, *J* = 6.4 Hz, 3H), 1.17 (s, 3H), 0.88 (s, 9H), 0.08 (d, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 6H). ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 100MHz): δ 167.6, 157.8, 150.0, 138.4, 119.1, 107.3, 103.7, 77.4, 69.6, 68.4, 55.2, 51.4, 42.9, 28.6, 26.7, 26.2, 25.6, 24.4, 19.4, 17.7, -4.3, -5.2. MS (ESI) *m/z* (%):[M+ H]⁺: Found 480.4; HRMS (ESI): calcd for C₂₆H₄₆O₅SiN [M+ H]⁺: 480.3140; Found 480.3147.

(S)-N-(tert-butyl)-2-(2-((tert-butyldimethylsilyl)oxy)propan-2-yl)-6-((S)-2-hydroxypropyl)-4-meth oxy-2,3-dihydrobenzofuran-7-carboxamide (13a)



Follow the above operation, **13a** could be obtained. **13a** (61% yield) $[\alpha]_D^{20} + 48^\circ$ (*c* 1.0, CHCl₃); ¹**H NMR** (CDCl₃, 400MHz): δ 6.74 (s, 1H), 6.25 (s, 1H), 5.48 (br, s, 1H), 4.54 (t, *J* = 8.8 Hz, 1H), 3.93 (br, s, 1H), 3.80 (s, 1H), 3.12 (dd, *J* = 7.2, 15.6 Hz, 1H), 2.96-3.04 (m, 2H), 2.84 (dd, *J* = 3.2, 13.2 Hz, 1H), 1.41 (s, 9H), 1.32 (s, 3H), 1.27 (d, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 3H), 1.26 (s, 3H), 0.67 (s, 9H), 0.04 (d, *J* = 17.6 Hz, 6H). ¹³**C NMR** (CDCl₃, 100MHz): δ 166.2, 158.8, 156.6, 142.1, 112.5, 111.5, 106.6, 90.9, 74.2, 69.3, 55.3, 51.3, 43.0, 28.8, 27.5, 26.8, 25.5, 25.3, 24.4, 17.8, -2.3, -2.4. **MS** (ESI) *m/z* (%): [M+ H]⁺: Found 480.4; **HRMS** (ESI): calcd for C₂₆H₄₆O₅SiN [M+ H]⁺: 480.3140; Found 480.3142.

Preparation of 14, Coriandrone B and Coriandrone A



(R)-N-(tert-butyl)-3-hydroxy-7-((S)-2-hydroxypropyl)-5-methoxy-2,2-dimethylchroman-8-carbox amide (14b)

To a solution of **13b** (448 mg, 0.94 mmol) in anhydrous THF (10 mL) was added a 1.0 M solution of TBAF (0.96 mL, 0.96 mmol) in THF at room temperature and the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 2 h. Then THF was removed under reduced pressure, the residue was diluted by Et₂O (30 mL), and the organic solution was washed sequentially with water (5 mL) and brine (5 mL). The organic layer was dried over Na₂SO₄, filtered and concentrated in vacuo, yielded crude diol **14b** (340mg, 99%), then carried on to the next synthetic transformation without purification. $[\alpha]_D^{20}$ +61.0° (*c*2.0, CHCl₃) ¹**H NMR** (CDCl₃, 400MHz): δ 6.29 (s, 1H), 6.19 (br, s, 1H), 3.88-3.96 (m, 1H), 3.82 (s, 3H), 2.63-2.77 (m, 3H), 2.31(dd, *J* = 6, 16.8 Hz, 1H), 2.12 (dd, *J* = 9.2, 16.8 Hz, 1H), 1.4 (s, 9H), 1.29 (d, *J* = 6.4 Hz, 3H), 1.21 (s, 3H), 1.09 (s, 3H). ¹³C **NMR** (CDCl₃, 100MHz): δ 168.0, 158.3, 150.2, 138.8, 118.4, 108.0, 103.6, 77.80, 68.9, 67.2, 55.3, 51.7, 42.9, 28.6, 25.6, 25.5, 24.6, 19.4. **MS** (ESI)

m/z (%): $[M + H]^+$: Found 366.3; **HRMS** (ESI): calcd for $C_{20}H_{32}NO_5$ $[M + H]^+$: 366.2275; Found 366.2267.

(3R,8S)-3-hydroxy-5-methoxy-2,2,8-trimethyl-3,4,7,8-tetrahydropyrano[4,3-h]chromen-10(2H)-o ne (Coriandrone B)

The crude diol (128 mg, 0.35 mmol) was treated with a mixture of 50% aqueous NaOH (6 mL) and EtOH (6 mL) and the mixture heated under reflux for 12 h. Then EtOH was distilled off and the residue neutralized with concentrated HCl at 0 °C. The aqueous phase was extracted three times with EtOAc and the collected organic solutions were washed with saturated aqueous NaHCO₃ and brine and dried over Na₂SO₄. After evaporation of solvent, the solid residue was purified by flash chromatography (Petroleum ether/EtOAc 1:2) yielding 90 mg (88% yield for two steps) of the **Coriandrone B**. $[\alpha]_D^{20}$ +139.0° (*c*1.1, CHCl₃); [lit. $[\alpha]_D^{24}$ +159.1 (*c* 0.87, CHCl₃)] ¹**H NMR** (CDCl₃, 400MHz): δ 6.24 (s, 1H), 4.46-4.54 (m, 1H), 3.86 (s, 3H), 3.80 (t, J = 5.2 Hz, 1H), 2.79-2.89 (m, 2H), 2.75 (dd, J = 3.2 Hz, J = 16 Hz, 1H), 2.68 (dd, J = 4.8 Hz, J = 17.6 Hz), 1.90 (br, s, 1H), 1.46 (s, 3H), 1.46 (d. J = 6 Hz, 3H), 1.31 (s, 3H); ¹³**C NMR** (CDCl₃, 100MHz): δ 162.7, 161.6, 155.8, 141.4, 107.9, 107.0, 100.7, 77.8, 73.6, 68.4, 55.6, 36.6, 26.4, 24.3, 22.3, 20.7; **MS** (EI) *m*/*z* (%): 292 (M⁺, 40), 233 (23), 221 (100), 206 (38), 188 (17), 176 (21), 149 (24), 91 (18), 75 (57), 57 (21), 43 (50); **HRMS** (ESI): calcd for C₁₆H₂₁O₅ [M+ H]⁺: 293.1384; Found 293.1377.



Follow the above operation, 14a and Coriandrone A could be obtained.

(S)-N-(tert-butyl)-2-(2-hydroxypropan-2-yl)-6-((S)-2-hydroxypropyl)-4-methoxy-2,3-dihydrobenz ofuran-7-carboxamide (14a) $[\alpha]_D^{20}$ +56.5° (*c*2.0, CHCl₃) ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 400MHz): δ 7.14 (s, 1H), 6.29 (s, 1H), 6.19 (s, 1H), 5.70 (br, s, 1H), 4.42 (t, *J* = 8.8 Hz, 1H), 3.90 (br, s, 1H), 3.76 (s, 3H), 2.85-2.2.97 (m, 2H), 2.68-2.77 (m, 2H), 1.36 (s, 9H), 1.23 (d, *J* = 6.0 Hz, 3H), 1.18 (s, 3H), 1.12 (s, 3H). ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 100MHz): δ 166.30, 158.5, 156.6, 140.8, 112.6, 112.5, 105.8, 90.5, 70.7, 69.3, 55.1, 51.4, 42.6, 28.7, 27.3, 25.2 (25.0), 24.3. MS (ESI) *m*/*z* (%): [M+ H]⁺: Found 366.3; HRMS (ESI): calcd for C₂₀H₃₂NO₅ [M+ H]⁺: 366.2275; Found 366.2266.

(2S,7S)-2-(2-Hydroxypropan-2-yl)-4-methoxy-7-methyl-6,7-dihydro-2H-furo[3,2-h]isochromen-9(3H)-one (Coriandrone A) (83% yield for two steps) $[\alpha]_D^{20}$ +121.0° (*c*1.08, CHCl₃); [lit. $[\alpha]_D^{24}$ +122.5 (*c* 0.99, CHCl₃)] ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 400MHz): δ 6.20(s, 1H), 4.76 (t, J = 9.2 Hz, 1H), 4.47-4.56 (m, 1H), 3.84 (s, 3H), 2.99 (d, J = 9.2 Hz, 2H), 2.79 (dd, J = 7.6 Hz, J = 11.6 Hz, 2H), 1.44 (d, J = 4.8 Hz, 3H), 1.32 (s, 3H), 1.18 (s, 3H); ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 100MHz): δ 163.5, 162.9, 159.8, 141.6, 114.6, 102.0, 101.8, 92.2, 74.4, 71.3, 55.4, 35.8, 27.4, 25.6, 23.5, 20.7. MS (EI) *m*/*z* (%): 292 (M⁺, <1), 277 (5), 234 (76), 233 (100), 215 (19), 205 (12), 188 (15), 177 (9), 149 (48), 71 (16), 57 (20), 43 (37); HRMS (ESI): calcd for C₁₆H₂₁O₅ [M+ H]⁺: 293.1384; Found 293.1376.

3¹H and ¹³C NMR Spectra





11















18

























30



























43























样品名称: wwi201109131 采集者:: FanChunAn 採知 採却 採却 採表力 Wwi 加号: 2:E,1 火型方法: C3 1ml Hexlpr90v10 边相体浓致: 1 处型方法: C3 1ml Hexlpr90v10 运行时间: 35.0 Minutes 处型通道注释: PDA 222.1 約米 聚集时前: 2011/9/13 15:42:49 CST 色谱柱类型: PDA 222.1 約米		柏	自信息		
$\begin{array}{c} 0.90\\ 0.80\\ 0.70\\ 0.60\\ 0.50\\ 0.40\\ 0.30\\ 0.20\\ 0.10\\ 0.00\\$	样品名称: 样品类型: 进样次数: 进样体积: 运行时间: 采集时间: 处理时间;	wwj201109131 未知 2:E,1 1 5.00 ul 35.0 Minutes 2011/9/13 15:42:49 CST 2011/9/13 17:44:46 CST	 采集者: 样品组名称: 来集方法组: 处理方法: 通道名称: 处理通道注释: 色谱柱类型: 	FanChunAn wwj IC3 1ml Hexlpr90v10 chenpeng 222.1 纳米 PDA 222.1 纳米 PDA 222.1 纳米	
0.00 5.00 10.00 15.00 20.00 25.00 30.00 3 分钟	0.90 0.80 0.70 0.60 0.50 0.40		, 18 2	25.849	
	0.30 0.20 0.10 0.00	n.l			
	0.30 0.20 0.10 0.00 0.00	M	方钟 20.00 高度 % 高度 (微伏) % 高度 924497 63.00	25.00 30.00	3

页码: 1 (共计 1)



页码:1(共计1)



				7	羊品信息	<u>.</u>	
样品名称: 样品类型: 瓶号: 进样体积: 进行时间: 采集时间: 处理时间:		wwj20 未知 2:E,2 15.00 35.0 M 2011/9 2011/9	1109132 ul linutes 0/13 16:18:1 0/13 17:47:3	3 CST 3 CST	采样语复理道理处理	《者: 品组名称: 《方法组: 里方法组: 里方法: 宣名称: 里通道注释: 曾柱类型:	FanChunAn wwj IC3 1ml Hexlpr90v10 chenpeng 230.0 纳米@2 译: PDA 230.0 纳米 PDA 230.0 纳米
0.40 0.35 0.30 0.25 0.20 0.15 0.10 0.05 0.00					** **		25.840
0.00		5.00	10.00		15.00 3	20.00 • 钟	00 25.00 30.00 3
		保留时间 (分钟)	面积 (微伏*秒)	% 面积	高度 (微伏)	% 高度]
	1	15.403	10208634	88.04	451693	92.94	1
	2	25.840	1387193	11.96	34296	7.06	

页码: 1 (共计 1)



Breeze 2 HPLC System

anzhou		
项目名称:	fan	

用户名称: FanChunAn





	保留时间 (分钟)	面积 (微伏*秒)	% 面积	高度 (微伏)	% 高度
1	38.806	19855064	49.98	430299	54.54
2	44.481	19873422	50.02	358677	45.46

报告方法: 单个报告 ASC



	柞羊	自信息	
样品名称: 样品类型: 瓶号: 进样次数: 进样体积: 运行时间:	wwj201109062 未知 2:D,2 1 5.00 ul 52.0 Minutes	 采集者: 样品组名称: 采集方法组: 处理方法: 通道名称: 处理通道注释: 	FanChunAn wwj IC3 1ml Hexlpr97v3 wwj 260.0 纳米 PDA 260.0 纳米
采集时间: 处理时间:	2011/9/6 18:19:59 CST 2011/9/6 19:21:10 CST	色谱柱类型:	PDA 260.0 纳米
0.70 0.60 0.50 0.40 0.30 0.20 0.10	COOMe H OMe (+)-2		38.910

	保留时间 (分钟)	面积 (微伏*秒)	% 面积	高度 (微伏)	% 高度
1	38.910	33016039	87.08	680720	88.07
2	44.907	4897484	12.92	92184	11.93

页码: 1 (共计 1)



