Supporting Information for

Asymmetric Synthesis of 3,3,5,5-Tetrasubstituted 1,2-Dioxolanes:

Total Synthesis of Epiplakinic Acid F

Xiang-Yin Tian, ^a Jian-Wei Han, ^a Qiong Zhao ^a and Henry N.C. Wong*^{a,b,c}

Table of Contents

Preparation of Starting Materials	01
Tables for Feldman Reaction Conditions	.06
Characterization Tables for Compounds 1 and 2	.08
NMR Spectra and Basic Crystal Data	.14
HPLC Spectra	.91
References in Supporting Information1	.02

General Information

All non-aqueous reactions were carried out using oven-dried glassware under a positive pressure of dry nitrogen unless otherwise noted. Solvents were predried over activated 4Å molecular sieves and were refluxed over magnesium (methanol), sodium (toluene, THF, Et₂O, benzene, dioxane, cyclohexane), or calcium hydride (DCM, DCE, EA, CH₃CN) under an argon atmosphere and collected by distillation. All evaporation of organic solvents was carried out with a rotary evaporator. Column chromatography was performed on silica gel 60 (Huanghai, 300-400mesh). Yields refer to chromatographically and spectroscopically pure compounds, unless otherwise stated. 1H and ¹³C NMR spectra were recorded on a Varian Mercury 300 (300 MHz) or Bruker AM 400 (400 MHz) spectrometer. ¹H and ¹³C NMR spectra were referenced internally to residual protio-solvent (¹H) or solvent (¹³C) resonances and are reported relative to tetramethylsilane. Data are reported as follows: brs = broad singlet, s = singlet, d = doublet, t = triplet, q = quartet, m = multiplet; coupling constants in Hz. HPLC analyses on a Agilent 1100 Series chromatograph. Infrared spectra were prepared as KBr pellets and were recorded on a Bio-Rad FTS-185 FT-IR spectrometer. Optical rotations were measured with a Perkin Elmer 241 polarimeter in a 1 dm cuvette. Mass spectra were recorded by the mass spectrometry service of Shanghai Institute of Organic Chemistry.

Experimental Details and Characteristic Data for Compounds

Synthesis of (S)-4-Isopropyloxazolidin-2-one (9a):¹



Into a 25-mL flask equipped with a 10 cm Vigreux column was added **S-1** (2 g, 19.5 mmol), diethyl carbonate (4.7 ml, 38.8 mmol), and anhydrous potassium carbonate (2.68 g, 19.5 mmol). The mixture was heated at 130-135 °C (oil temperature) and ethanol (1.8 g, 38.8 mmol) was distilled (ca. 1 hour). The resultant mixture was then cooled to room temperature and dissolved in CH₂Cl₂ (20 mL), and the mixture was washed with water (10 mL×2) and brine (10 mL), dried over Na₂SO₄, and concentrated. The residual was crystallized by EtOAc to give **9a** (white needles, 2.0g, 80%). **M.p.**: 73 °C (Lit¹: 69-70 °C).; $[\alpha]_D^{25} = +11.3$ (*c*, 0.5, CHCl₃), [Lit²: $[\alpha]_D^{25} = +13.0$ (*c*, 2.6, CHCl₃)]; **IR** (Film): 3271, 2976, 2961, 2915, 2875, 1751, 1725, 1472, 1406, 1247, 1091, 1010, 936, 769, 710 cm⁻¹; **MS** (EI): *m*/*z* (relative intensity), 129 (M⁺, 6); ¹**H** NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃): δ (ppm) 7.00 (s, 1H), 4.42-4.48 (t, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 1H), 4.11 (dd, *J* = 8.4, 6.3 Hz, 1H), 3.61 (q, *J* = 6.9 Hz, 1H), 1.70-1.76 (m, 1H), 0.97 (d, *J* = 6.9 Hz, 3H).

Synthesis of (S)-4-Benzyloxyzaolidin-2-one (9b):¹



Into a 25-mL flask equipped with a 10 cm Vigreux column was added **S-2** (1 g, 6.6 mmol), diethyl carbonate (1.6 ml, 13.2 mmol), and anhydrous potassium carbonate (0.91 g, 6.6 mmol). The mixture was heated at 130-135 °C and ethanol (0.60 g, 13.2 mmol) was distilled (ca. 1 hour). The resultant mixture was then cooled to room temperature and dissolved in CH₂Cl₂ (20 mL), and the mixture was washed with water (10 mL×2) and brine (10 mL), dried over Na₂SO₄, and concentrated. The residual was purified by flash chromatography (hexane/EtOAc, 2/1) to obtain **9b** (white solid, 1.03 g, 88 %). **M.p.**: 89 °C (Lit³: 89-90 °C).; $[\alpha]_D^{25} = -62.7$ (*c*, 1.0, CHCl₃), [Lit⁴: $[\alpha]_D^{22} = -63.3$ (*c*, 1.0, CHCl₃)]; **IR** (Film): 3281, 2924, 1751, 1709, 1404, 1245, 1096, 1063, 1021, 943, 758, 708, 618, 528 cm⁻¹; **MS** (EI): *m/z*, 177 (M⁺); ¹**H NMR** (300 MHz, CDCl₃): δ (ppm) 7.13-7.42 (m, 5H), 5.82 (br, 1H), 4.45 (t, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 1H), 4.03-4.20 (m, 2H), 2.88 (d, *J* = 6.3 Hz, 2H).

Synthesis of (*S*)-4-phenyloxazolidin-2-one (9c):¹



Into a 25-mL flask equipped with a 10 cm Vigreux column was added **S-3** (1 g, 7.3 mmol), diethyl carbonate (1.75 ml, 14.6 mmol), and anhydrous potassium carbonate (1.0 g, 7.3 mmol). The mixture was heated at 130-135 °C and ethanol (0.68 g, 14.6 mmol) was distilled (ca. 1 hour). The resultant mixture was then cooled to room temperature and dissolved in CH₂Cl₂ (20 mL), and the mixture was washed with water (10 mL × 2) and brine (10 mL), dried over Na₂SO₄, and concentrated. The residual was purified by flash chromatography (hexane/EtOAc, 1/1) to obtain **9b** (white solid, 1.01 g, 85 %). **M.p.**: 127-128 °C (Lit⁵: 124-126 °C); $[\alpha]_D^{25} = +47.6$ (*c*, 1.2, CHCl₃), [Lit⁵: $[\alpha]_D^{23} = +48.1$ (*c*, 1.0, CHCl₃)]; **IR** (Film): 3250, 3031, 1743, 1705, 1488, 1402, 1236, 1098, 1077, 1002, 967, 924, 768, 697 cm⁻¹; **MS** (ESI): *m/z*, 164.1 (M+H⁺); ¹**H NMR** (300 MHz, CDCl₃): δ (ppm) 7.34-7.45 (m, 5H), 6.30 (s, 1H), 4.97 (t, *J* = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 4.74 (t, *J* = 8.7 Hz, 1H), 4.19 (t, *J* = 6.9 Hz, 1H).





Synthesis of (S)-2-amino-3-(4-nitrophenyl)propanoic acid (S-5):

To a stirring concentrated sulfuric acid (40 mL) at 0 $^{\circ}$ C was added S-4 (30 g, 182 mmol), After S-4 was dissolved, the concentrated nitric acid (21 mL, 364 mmol) was gradually added over 45 min. The reaction mixture was then stirred for another 30 min at 0 $^{\circ}$ C and was allowed to warm to room temperature and stirred for 1 hour. The reaction mixture was poured onto ice/water (200 L), and ammonia (26~28% in water) was added until adjust pH to 7~8. Then the solution was filtrated and the precipitate was washed by cooled water (20 mL 3), dried out to give the crude product. The crude

product was recrystallized from water (250 mL) to give S-5 (white crystals, 21 g, 55%). M.p.: 236 °C (Lit⁶: 239-241 °C); $[\alpha]_D^{25} = +5.6$ (*c*, 1.0, 3M HCl), [Lit⁷: $[\alpha]_D^{20} = +6.8$ (*c*, 1.0, 3M HCl)]; **IR** (Film): 3293, 2895, 2651, 1700, 1647, 1616, 1571, 1538, 1516, 1419, 1350, 1332, 1312, 878, 863 cm⁻¹; **MS** (EI): *m/z* (relative intensity) 43 (100), 41(75), 94 (50), 120 (9), 105(8), 129(7), 144 (7); ¹H NMR (300 MHz, MeOH): δ (ppm) 8.05 (d, J = 8.1 Hz, 2H), 7.33 (d, J = 8.1 Hz, 2H), 3.86 (t, J = 6.9 Hz, 1H), 3.05-3.25 (m, 2H).

Synthesis of (S)-Methyl 4-Nitrophenylalanate Hydrochloride (S-6):

To a solution of **S-5** (21 g, 100 mmol) in methanol (200 mL) was added thionyl chloride (10.6 mL, 150 mmol). And the reaction mixture was stirred for overnight at room temperature. Then the solvent was removed under reduced pressure and the residue was dried out to give **S-7** (white solid, 26 g, 100 %). **M.p.**: 219 °C (Lit⁶: 227-228 °C); **MS** (ESI): m/z (relative intensity) 235([M-Cl]⁺); ¹H NMR (300MHz, MeOH): δ (ppm) 8.07 (d, J = 8.1Hz, 2H), 7.35 (d, J = 8.1Hz, 2H), 4.35 (t, J = 6.9Hz, 1H), 3.65 (s, 3H), 3.17-3.34 (m, 2H); **IR** (Film): 2800-3400(br), 2984, 2917, 2677, 2631, 1744, 1604, 1544, 1519, 1508, 1492, 1454, 1349, 1241, 1146, 752cm⁻¹; $[\alpha]_D^{25} = +43.9$ (*c*, 1.0, H₂O), [Lit⁸: $[\alpha]_D^{20} = +34.2$ (*c*, 1.0, EtOH)];

Synthesis of (S)-2-Amino-3-(4-nitrophenyl)propanol (S-7):

To a stirring solution of sodium borohydride (0.53 g, 14 mmol) in EtOH/water (1:1) (30 mL) at 0 °C was added the amino ester **S-7** (0.9 g, 3.5 mmol). The mixture was refluxed for 4 hours and then allowed to cool to room temperature. The solvent was filtrated and the precipitate was washed by EtOH. The filtrate was combined and the ethanol was then removed under vacuum. The remaining water was extracted with EtOAc (20 mL × 6) and the combined organic extracts was washed with brine (50 mL), dried over Na₂SO₄, and concentrated. The yellow solid was recrystallized from EtOH to give **S-7** (yellow crystals, 230 mg, 67 %). **M.p**: 145 °C (Lit⁶: 141-142 °C); $[\alpha]_D^{25} = -26.5$ (*c*, 1.0, MeOH), [Lit⁹: $[\alpha]_D^{20} = -26.6$ (*c*, 2.3, MeOH)]; **IR** (Film): 3352, 3297, 3106, 3079, 2944, 2905, 2837, 1607, 1596, 1585, 1515, 1344, 1109, 1058, 858, 703 cm⁻¹; **MS** (ESI): *m*/*z* (relative intensity) 197(M+H⁺); ¹**H NMR** (300 MHz, CDCl₃): δ (ppm) 8.17 (d, J = 8.7 Hz, 2H), 7.37 (d, J = 8.7 Hz, 2H), 3.65 (dd, J = 3.9, 10.8 Hz, 1H), 3.41 (dd, J = 7.2, 10.8 Hz, 1H), 3.18 (m, 1H), 2.92 (dd, J = 3.9, 13.5 Hz, 1H), 2.67 (dd, J = 8.4, 13.5 Hz, 1H), 1.6 (br, 2H).

Synthesis of (S)-4-(4-Nitrobenzyl)-1,3-oxazolidin-2-one (9d):

Into a 50-mL flask equipped with a 10-cm Vigreux column was added S-7 (5 g, 25.5 mmol), diethyl carbonate (6.19 ml, 51 mmol), and anhydrous potassium carbonate (3.52 g, 25.5 mmol). The mixture was heated at 130-135 °C (oil temperature) for 1 hour and ethanol was distilled. The resultant mixture was then cooled to room temperature and dissolved in CH₂Cl₂ (50 mL), and the mixture was washed with water (50 mL×2) and brine (50 mL), dried over Na₂SO₄, and concentrated. The residual was purified by flash chromatography (hexane/EtOAc, 3/1) to obtain **9d** (yellow solid, 4.63 g, 87 %). **M.p.**: 132 °C; $[\alpha]_D^{25} = -65.0$ (*c*, 0.8, CHCl₃),

[Lit¹⁰: $[\alpha]_D^{20} = -63$ (*c*, 5.5, CHCl₃)]; **IR** (Film): 3254, 3104, 3077, 3000, 2973, 2192, 2857, 1774, 1610, 1599, 1536, 1420, 1346, 1253, 1224, 1109, 703 cm⁻¹; **MS** (ESI): *m*/*z* (relative intensity) 223 (M+H⁺); ¹**H NMR** (300 MHz, CDCl₃): δ (ppm) 8.21-8.24 (d, *J* = 8.7 Hz, 2H), 8.37-8.40 (d, *J* = 8.7 Hz, 2H), 5.57 (s, 1H), 4.51 (m, 1H), 4.17 (m, 2H), 3.01 (d, *J* = 6.0 Hz, 2H).

Synthesis of (S)-4-(tert-butyl)oxazolidin-2-one (9e):¹



Into a 25-mL flask equipped with a 10-cm Vigreux column was added **S-8** (800 mg, 6.8 mmol), diethyl carbonate (1.6 g, 13.7 mmol), and anhydrous potassium carbonate (1.9 g, 13.7 mmol). The mixture was heated at 130-135 °C for 1 hour and ethanol was distilled. The resultant mixture was then cooled to room temperature and dissolved in CH₂Cl₂ (20 mL), and the mixture was washed with water (10 mL×2) and brine (10 mL), dried over Na₂SO₄, and concentrated. The residual was purified by flash chromatography (hexane/EtOAc, 5/1) to obtain **9e** (white solid, 640 mg, 65 %). **M.p.**: 116-118 °C (Lit¹¹: 120 °C); $[\alpha]_D^{25} = +13.5$ (*c*, 0.5, CHCl₃), [Lit⁴: $[\alpha]_D^{21} = +12.8$ (*c*, 1.0, CHCl₃)]; **IR** (Film): 3299, 3244, 3008, 2970, 1744, 1717, 1480, 1401, 1238, 1101, 1052, 985, 962 cm⁻¹; **MS** (EI): *m/z*, 143 (M⁺); ¹**H NMR** (300 MHz, CDCl₃): δ (ppm) 6.98 (br, 1H), 4.37 (t, *J* = 9.0 Hz, 1H), 4.20 (dd, *J* =9.0, 6.0 Hz, 1H), 3.61 (dd, *J* = 9.0, 6.0 Hz, 1H), 0.93 (s, 9H).

Tables for Feldman Reaction Conditions

Entry ^a	Solvent	Yield % ^b	trans-12a/trans-13a/cis-14a ^c
1	DCM	quant	25/64/11
2	CH ₃ CN	quant	26/64/10
3	DMF	90%	26/64/10
4	Et ₂ O	quant	23/67/10
5	THF	99%	25/64/11
6	toluene	94%	23/67/10
7	EtOH	No product	complex

Table S1. Solvent effective studies of the Feldman reaction of *trans*-10a and*trans*-11a

^{*a*} Reaction conditions: 1:1 mixture of *trans*-**10**a and *trans*-**11**a (10 mg), Ph₂Se₂(0.2 equiv.), AIBN (0.4 equiv.), solvent(1 mL), 300 W sunlamp, room temperature. ^{*b*} Isolated yields of all diastereomers. ^{*c*} Determined by HPLC analysis.

Entry ^a	Additive (1 eq.)	Yield % ^b	trans-12a/trans-13a/cis-14a ^c
1	None	quant	26/66/9
2	LiCl	85	24/66/10
3	Mg(ClO ₄) ₂	96	22/63/15
4	Ti(ⁱ PrO) ₄	96	25/65/10
5	Yb(OTf) ₃	86	21/67/12
6	La(OTf) ₃	82	23/66/11
7	Sc(OTf) ₃	92	16/76/8

Table S2. Additive effective studies of the Feldman reaction of *trans*-10a and*trans*-11a

^{*a*} Reaction conditions: 1:1 mixture of *trans*-**10**a and *trans*-**11**a (10 mg), Ph₂Se₂(0.2 equiv.), AIBN (0.4 equiv.), ether (1 mL), Additive(1 equiv.), 300 W sunlamp, room temperature. ^{*b*} Isolated yields of all diastereomers. ^{*c*} Determined by HPLC analysis.

Table S3. Tempreture effective studies of the Feldman reaction of *trans*-10a and*trans*-11a

Entry ^a	Temp.	Yield % ^b	trans-12a/trans-13a/cis-14a ^c
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1	r.t.	quant	26/66/9
2	0°C	88	26/62/13
3	reflux	85	26/66/9

^{*a*} Reaction conditions: 1:1 mixture of *trans*-**10**a and *trans*-**11**a (10 mg), Ph₂Se₂(0.2 equiv.), AIBN (0.4 equiv.), ether (1 mL), Sc(OTf)₃(1 equiv.), 300 W sunlamp. ^{*b*} Isolated yields of all diastereomers. ^{*c*} Determined by HPLC analysis.

Characterization Tables for Compounds 1 and 2



0-0 \nearrow 11, HO₂C

Epiplakinic acid F (1)

Table S4. The data reported for natural Epiplakinic acid F methyl ester and the data for our Synthetic compound 2 (for comparison)

Epiplakinic acid F methyl ester									
Source	Natural	Product	16	synthetic	compou	nd			
HRMS	HR- <i>m</i> /z 392.29 C ₂₄ H ₄₀ O ₄ [M	EI-MS 918 (calco 1] ⁺ , 392.2	d for 2927).	HR-I <i>m/z</i> 392.29 C ₂₄ H ₄₀ O ₄ [N	ESI-MS 911 (calco 4] ⁺ , 392.2	1 for 2927).			
[α] ²⁵ _D	$[\alpha]_{D}^{20} = 34.4 (c, 1.0, \text{CHCl}_3)$			$[\alpha]_{D}^{25} = 32.39$) (c, 0.5, 0	CHCl ₃)			
NMR(CDCl ₃)	¹ H (500 MHz)	¹³ C (12	5 MHz)	¹ H (500 MHz)	¹³ C (12	5 MHz)			
equipment	Bruker DRX-500			Bruker	DRX-50	0			
H-1		C-1	171.1		C-1	171.3			
Н-2	2.76, $\alpha(d, 14.5)$ 2.65, $\beta(d, 14.5)$	C-2	44.0	2.76, α(d, 14.5) 2.64, β(d, 14.5)	C-2	44.2			

Н-3		C-3	83.9		C-3	84.2
H-4	2.22 α(d, 12.5) 2.46 β(d, 12.5)	C-4	55.4	2.46 α(d, 12.5) 2.22 β(d, 12.5)	C-4	55.6
H-5		C-5	86.5		C-5	86.7
H-6	1.69α(t, 12.5) 1.53α(t, 12.5)	C-6	39.6	1.69α(br, m) 1.53β(br, m)	C-6	39.9
H-7	1.28 α(br, s) 1.37 β(br, m)	C-7	24.5	1.33 α(br, s) 1.37 β(br, m)	C-7	24.4
H-8	1.28 (br, s)	C-8	29.5	1.33 (br, s)	C-8	29.7
Н-9	1.28 (br, s)	C-9	29.4	1.33 (br, s)	C-9	29.6
H-10	1.28 (br, s)	C-10	29.3	1.33 (br, s)	C-10	29.6
H-11	1.28 (br, s)	C-11	30.0	1.33 (br, s)	C-11	30.2
H-12	1.37 (br, m)	C-12	29.1	1.37 (br, m)	C-12	29.4
H-13	2.05 (m)	C-13	32.8	2.07 (m)	C-13	33.0
H-14	5.65 (dt, 7.0,14.2)	C-14	134.5	5.68 (dt, 7.5,14.0)	C-14	134.7

H-15	6.03 (br, m)	C-15	130.4	6.02 (m)	C-15	130.7
H-16	6.10 (br, m)	C-16	130.9	6.10 (m)	C-16	131.1
H-17	6.08 (br, m)	C-17	130.8	6.08 (m)	C-17	130.0
H-18	6.06 (br, m)	C-18	129.5	6.05 (m)	C-18	129.7
H-19	5.71 (dt, 7.5,14.5)	C-19	135.9	5.70 (dt, 7.5,14.0)	C-19	136.1
H-20	2.08 (m)	C-20	25.8	2.09 (m)	C-20	26.0
H-21	0.97 (t, 7.4)	C-21	13.6	1.00 (t, 7.5)	C-21	13.8
Н-22	1.43 (s)	C-22	24.1	1.44 (s)	C-22	24.8
Н-23	1.28 (s)	C-23	23.3	1.28 (s)	C-23	23.5
-OCH ₃	3.69 (s)	C-24	51.7	3.69 (s)	C-24	51.9

Table S5. The data reported for natural Epiplakinic acid F and the data for our Synthetic compound 1 (for comparison)

Epiplakinic acid F									
Source	Natura	l Product	t ¹⁷	synthetic	compou	nd			
HRMS	HR-1 <i>m/z</i> 379.2 C ₂₃ H ₃₉ O ₄ [M	FAB-MS 816 (calc +H] ⁺ , 37	ed for 9.2850).	HR-I m/z 396.31 C ₂₃ H ₄₂ O ₄ N 396.	ESI-MS 02 (calco N [M+NH 3108).	l for $\left[\mathrm{H}_{4} \right]^{+},$			
$\left[\alpha\right]_{D}^{25}$				$[a]_D^{25} = 31.21$	(c, 0.5, 0	CHCl ₃)			
NMR(CDCl ₃)	¹ H (500 MHz)	¹³ C (12	25 MHz)	¹ H (500 MHz)	¹³ C (12	5 MHz)			
equipment	Bruker	AMX-5	00	Bruker	DRX-50	0			
H-1		C-1	171.80		C-1	173.3			
Н-2	2.75 (s)	C-2	43.94	2.79 (dd, 14.5, 23.5)	C-2	43.1			
Н-3		C-3	83.68		C-3	83.4			
H-4	2.40 α(d, 12.5) 2.25 β(d, 12.5)	C-4	55.51	2.46 α(d, 12.5) 2.28 β(d, 12.5)	C-4	55.2			
Н-5		C-5	86.86		C-5	86.2			

H-6	1.65 (m) 1.28 (m)	C-6	38.77	1.72 (m) 1.30 (m)	C-6	39.3
H-7	1.16-1.53 (m)	C-7	24.86	1.39 α(br, s) 1.30 β(br, m)	C-7	24.0
H-8	1.16-1.53 (m)	C-8	29.70	1.30 (br, s)	C-8	29.0
H-9	1.16-1.53 (m)	C-9	29.42	1.30 (br, s)	C-9	28.8
H-10	1.16-1.53 (m)	C-10	29.12	1.30 (br, s)	C-10	28.7
H-11	1.16-1.53 (m)	C-11	30.02	1.30 (br, s)	C-11	29.5
H-12	1.39 (m)	C-12	29.70	1.39 (br, m)	C-12	29.0
H-13	2.05 (q, 7.2)	C-13	32.78	2.13 (m)	C-13	32.3
H-14	5.63 (dt, 7.2,14.1)	C-14	134.41	5.68 (dt, 7.5,14.0)	C-14	133.9
H-15	6.02 (m)	C-15	130.48	6.04 (m)	C-15	130.0
H-16	6.06 (m)	C-16	130.83	6.12 (m)	C-16	130.3
H-17	6.06 (m)	C-17	130.87	6.10 (m)	C-17	130.4
H-18	6.02 (m)	C-18	129.51	6.05 (m)	C-18	129.0

H-19	5.68 (dt, 7.2,14.4)	C-19	135.90	5.72 (dt, 7.5,14.0)	C-19	135.4
Н-20	2.08 (q, 7.2)	C-20	25.81	2.12 (m)	C-20	25.3
H-21	0.97 (t, 7.5)	C-21	14.11	1.03 (t, 7.5)	C-21	13.1
H-22	1.45 (s)	C-22	24.75	1.50 (s)	C-22	23.2
Н-23	1.28 (s)	C-23	23.69	1.28 (s)	C-23	22.6

Basic Crystal Data for Compounds trans-10a, trans-12a and trans-20a

CCDC 978791 (*trans*-10a), CCDC 978789 (*trans*-12a), CCDC 978792 (*trans*-20a) contain the supplementary crystallographic data for this paper. These data can be obtained free of charge from The Cambridge Crystallographic Data Centre via <u>www.ccdc.cam.ac.uk/data_request/cif</u>.

Deposition Number(s): 978791, 978789, 978792.

CIF files for these structures are attached to this message.



ORTEP diagram of compound *trans*-10a. Thermal ellipsoids were plotted at 30 % probability level. Hydrogen atoms are omitted for clarity.



ORTEP diagram of compound *trans*-**12a**. Thermal ellipsoids were plotted at 30 % probability level. Hydrogen atoms are omitted for clarity.



ORTEP diagram of compound *trans*-**20a**. Thermal ellipsoids were plotted at 30 % probability level. Hydrogen atoms are omitted for clarity.

























































































































































No.	PeakNo	R. Time	PeakHeight	PeakArea	PerCent	
1	1	20.777	104082.9	3223432.0	23.4025	
2	2	22.527	7302.6	242468.0	1.7603	
3	3	25.227	32830.5	1018985.9	7.3980	
4	4	26.127	220508.4	9288967.7	67. 4391	
Tota	1		364724.6	13773853.5	100.0000	

0 Et, Έt 0

Et, Ó Έt [] 11

Et 0 11

trans-12a minor product

trans-13a major product

cis-**14a** minor product

==== Shimadzu LCsolution Analysis Report ====

	C:\LabSolutions\Data\Project1\txy\txy-1-89-1.lcd
Acquired by	: Admin
Sample Name	: txy
method	:od-h,80/20,0.7,230
Injection Volume	:1 uL
Data File Name	: txv-1-89-1.lcd
Method File Name	: 111.lcm
Report File Name	: Default.lcr
Data Acquired	: 2009-12-9 10:06:18
Data Processed	: 2009-12-9 11:00:20

<Chromatogram>









minor product



C:\LabSolutions\Data\Project1\txy\txy-1-89-1.lcd

Et



HPLC REPORT

No.	PeakNo	ID. Name	R. Time	PeakHeight	PeakArea	PerCent	
1 2 3	1 2 3		23. 718 37. 852 44. 718	23875. 2 6279. 2 33244. 7	874980. 2 347357. 8 2692962. 9	22. 3477 8. 8718 68. 7805	5
otal	1			63399. 1	3915300. 9	100.0000	

Ph Et, Έt || 0



Ph Et Et Ó

trans-12c minor product

r

trans-13c major product

cis-14c minor product



==== Shimadzu LCsolution Calibration Curve ====

C:\LabSolutions\Data\Project1\txy\txy1-18.lcd



No.	PeakNo	ID. Name	R.Time	PeakHeight	PeakArea	PerCent		
1	1		24.977	56416.9	1845525.2	28.5066		
2	2		25.877	22314.3	1043026.9	16.1109		
3	3		27.877	68027.4	3585480.1	55.3825		
Tota	1			146758.7	6474032.1	100.0000	•	

-0 0 Et, Έt

o Et,

trans-**12e**

minor product

trans-13e major product

cis**-14e** minor product

|| 0

Et

Et Ó

Et

95



HPLC Report

reaction in Et_2O as the solvent and in the presence of $Sc(OTf)_3$ as Lewis acid

major product

minor product

minor product



No.	PeakNo	ID. Name	R. Time	PeakHeight	PeakArea	PerCent	
1 2	1 2 .		20. 577 22. 377	7803. 3 194. 7	244751.8 6771.8	97. 3077 2. 6923	
Tota	1			7998.0	251523.6	100.0000	

Ef Ét ö

trans-12a minor product



No.	PeakNo	ID. Name	R. Time	PeakHeight	PeakArea	PerCent	
1 2	1 2		24. 913 25. 777	1126. 1 206483. 6	29160. 0 9863090. 1	0. 2948 99. 7052	
Tota	1			207609.6	9892250.1	100.0000	

Et Έt 0

trans-13a major product



No.	PeakNo	ID. Name	R.Time	PeakHeight	PeakArea	PerCent
1	1		32.052	8212.7	427358.7	7.3014
2	2		40.218	16628. 1	654801.0	11.1872
3	3		43.752	72058.7	4770949.9	81.5114
Tota	1			96899.8	5853109.6	100.0000



trans**-20a**

trans**-20b**

major product



No.	PeakNo	ID. Name	R.Time	PeakHeight	PeakArea	PerCent
1	1		31.618	38031.2	1479995.2	1.7826
2	2		40.818	792953. 1	81543572.7	98.2174
Tota	1			830984.7	83023567.9	100.0000

de > 96% ||

trans-20a



No.	PeakNo	ID. Name	R.Time	PeakHeight	PeakArea	PerCent
1	1		32.152	2779.3	107768.8	1.5657
2	2		43.418	98640.4	6775526.1	98. 1313
Tota	1			101419.7	6883294.9	100.0000

0

de > 96%

trans-20b major product

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Notes and References

^{*a*}Shanghai-Hong Kong Joint Laboratory in Chemical Synthesis, The Chinese Academy of Sciences, 345 Ling Ling Road, Shanghai 200032, China.

^bShenzhen Municipal Key Laboratory of Chemical Synthesis of Medicinal Organic Molecules & Shenzhen Center of Novel Functional Molecules, Shenzhen Research Institute, The Chinese University of Hong Kong, No.10. 2nd Yuexing Road, Shenzhen 518507, China

^cDepartment of Chemistry, Centre of Novel Functional Molecules and State Key Laboratory of Synthetic Chemistry, The Chinese University of Hong Kong, Shatin, New Territories, Hong Kong SAR, China.

Fax: (+852) 26096329; E-mail: hncwong@cuhk.edu.hk.