

Enyne [4+4] Photocycloaddition with Polycyclic Aromatics

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SUPPORTING INFORMATION

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General Techniques

Instrumentation. For all compounds, ^1H and ^{13}C NMR spectra were recorded on a Bruker Avance 400, Bruker Avance III 500 or Bruker DRX 500 spectrometer. Chemical shifts were measured relative to the residual solvent resonance for ^1H and ^{13}C NMR. Coupling constants, J , are reported in hertz (Hz). The following abbreviations were used to designate signal multiplicity: s, singlet; d, doublet; t, triplet; q, quartet; dd, doublet of doublet; ddt, doublet of doublet of triplet; m, multiplet; br, broad.

IR spectra were recorded on Mattson 4020 GALAXY Series FT-IR. UV spectra were recorded on a Hewlett-Packard 8450 UV/VIS. Mass spectra were obtained from the Mass Spectrometry Facility of University of California at Riverside and also on an Agilent QTOF-HRMS at Temple University Chemistry Department. A Thomas Hoover UNI-MELT capillary melting point apparatus was used for melting point measurement; melting points are uncorrected. Reactions were monitored by TLC using a hexane / ethyl acetate, dichloromethane / methanol as solvent system unless otherwise stated. Glassware was oven-dried at 120 °C or flame dried under vacuum, assembled while hot, and cooled to ambient temperature under an inert atmosphere. Unless noted otherwise, reactions involving air sensitive reagents and/or requiring anhydrous conditions were performed under argon atmosphere.

Reagents and solvents. Reagents and solvents were purchased from Aldrich Chemical Company, Gelest Inc, Fisher Scientific, Strem, Alfa Aesar, Acros Organics or TCI. Liquid reagents such as triethylamine or diisopropylethylamine were purified by distillation when necessary. Unless otherwise noted, solid reagents were used without further purification. Organolithium reagents were titrated using menthol / 2,2'-bipyridine.¹ Reaction solvents (THF, dichloromethane, DMF, and diethyl ether) were taken from a "Grubbs-style" Solvent Dispensing System purchased from Glass Contour or distilled as described in the literature.²

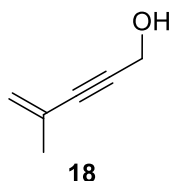
Chromatography. Combiflash R_f 200 using silica redi sep R_f high performance gold columns were used for purification. Also, 60 Å Silica gel (170–400 mesh) or basic alumina (aluminum oxide, 50–200 micron, activated) was used for flash column chromatography. Analytical and preparative thin layer chromatography (TLC) was performed using Analtech Uniplate™ Silica Gel GF(250 micron) pre-coated glass plates. Spots were detected by 254 nm UV lamp, iodine and phosphomolybdic acid solution.

¹ Lin, H.-S.; Paquette, L. A. "A Convenient Method for Determining the Concentration of Grignard Reagents," *Synth. Commun.* **1994**, *24*, 2503-2506.

² Armarego, W.; Chai, C. *Purification of Laboratory Chemicals*; 5 ed.; Elsevier, 2004.

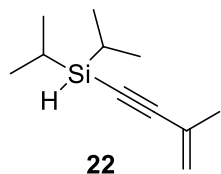
Synthesis of Photosubstrates

4-Methyl-4-enten-2-yn-1-ol **18**³



n-Butyllithium in hexanes (1.36 M, 35 mL, 0.0473 mol) was added dropwise to a -78 °C solution of 2-methylbut-1-en-3-yne (5 mL, 0.0526 mol) in THF (100 mL) over 20 minutes. The resulting mixture was stirred and warmed to 0 °C over 1 hour. The reaction mixture was then re-cooled to -78 °C and paraformaldehyde (1.74 g, 0.0578 mol) was added in one portion. The resulting suspension was stirred and slowly warmed to room temperature. After 12 h the crude reaction mixture was quenched at 0 °C with saturated aqueous ammonium chloride (30 mL) and extracted with ether (3 × 15 mL). The combined organic layers were washed with brine, dried over anhydrous magnesium sulfate and concentrated, giving 5.5 g of crude product. Purification by Kugelrohr distillation at 95-100 °C / 3 mmHg afforded 3.85 g (84%) of pure **18** as a colorless liquid. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 5.30 (s br, 1H), 5.24 (dq, *J* = 1.5, 1.4 Hz; 1H), 4.38 (s, 2H), 1.83 (dd, *J* = 1.4, 1.3 Hz; 3H), 1.76 (s br, OH).

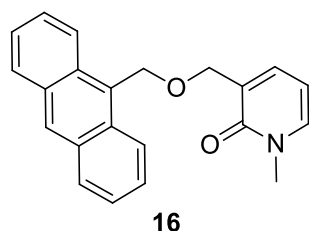
Diisopropyl(3-methyl-3-buten-1-yn-1-yl)silane **22**.⁴



n-Butyllithium (2.61 mL of 1.54 M solution in hexanes, 4.03 mmol) was slowly added to the solution of 2-methylbut-1-en-3-yne (0.4 mL, 4.2 mmol) in THF (6 mL) at -78 °C. The reaction mixture was stirred at the same temperature for 30 min. Diisopropylchlorosilane (0.72 mL, 4.2 mmol) was then added dropwise. The reaction was slowly warmed to the rt and stirred overnight. Reaction was quenched with aqueous saturated ammonium chloride solution (5 mL) and extracted with ether (3x5 mL). The combined organics were washed with brine and concentrated to give the title compound (0.758 g, 100%) as a colorless oil that required no further purification. ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 5.37 (dd, *J* = 2.0, 1.0 Hz, 1H), 5.31 – 5.21 (m, 1H), 3.75 (t, *J* = 2.3 Hz, 1H), 1.90 (dd, *J* = 1.5, 1.1 Hz, 3H), 1.13 – 0.89 (m, 14H). ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 126.9, 123.0, 109.3, 86.8, 23.2, 18.5, 18.2, 10.9 ppm. IR (neat): 3097, 2944, 2865, 2153, 2119, 1615 cm⁻¹. Exact Mass Calculated For C₁₁H₂₀Si⁺ (M⁺) 180.1329, Found 180.1334.

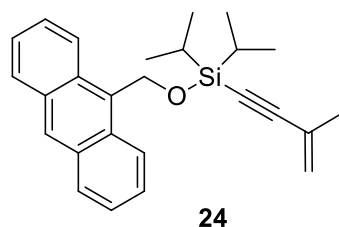
³ M. S. Newman, W. S. Fones and W. T. Booth *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* 1945, **67**, 1053.

⁴ P. P. Choudhury, C. S. Junker, R. R. Pidaparathi and M. E. Welker *J. Organomet. Chem.* **2014**, 754, 88.

Photosubstrate 16

To sodium hydride (38 mg, 60% suspension in mineral oil, 0.97 mmol) suspended in THF (3 mL) at 0 °C was added hydroxymethyl anthracene (150 mg, 0.72 mmol). The mixture was stirred for 1 h at the same temperature and then 3-(bromomethyl)-1-methylpyridin-2(1*H*)-one (160 mg, 0.80 mmol) in THF (3 mL) was added dropwise. The reaction mixture was slowly allowed to warm to rt and stirred for additional 3 h before quenching with saturated aqueous ammonium chloride. After extraction with ethyl acetate the combined organics were washed with brine, concentrated in *vacuo* and purified by column chromatography using 3 % MeOH in DCM to get title compound as yellow solid (200 mg, 84 %).

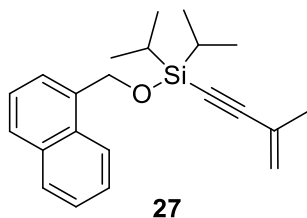
mp 119 °C. R_f = 0.25 (methanol / dichloromethane; 1:33). $^1\text{H NMR}$ (500 MHz, C_6D_6) δ 8.41 (d, J = 8.9 Hz, 2H), 8.17 (s, 1H), 7.79 (d, J = 8.3 Hz, 2H), 7.35 – 7.30 (m, 2H), 7.28 – 7.22 (m, 2H), 7.20 (d, J = 6.3 Hz, 1H), 6.06 (d, J = 6.5 Hz, 1H), 5.40 (s, 2H), 5.38 (t, J = 6.8 Hz, 1H), 4.89 (s, 2H), 2.86 (s, 3H). $^{13}\text{C NMR}$ (100 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 161.91, 136.65, 136.01, 131.57, 131.15, 129.90, 129.10, 128.86, 128.53, 126.34, 125.07, 124.55, 105.77, 67.75, 65.50, 37.60. **IR** (neat): 3448, 3059, 2925, 2865, 2233, 1653, 1594, 1564, 1091, 733 cm^{-1} . **Exact mass** calculated for $\text{C}_{22}\text{H}_{19}\text{NO}_2\text{Na}^+$ ($\text{M}+\text{Na}$) 352.1314, found 352.1305.

Photosubstrate 24

To the solution of diisopropyl(3-methylbut-3-en-1-yn-1-yl)silane **22** (190 mg, 1.06 mmol), in 5 mL of DCM was added NBS (205 mg, 1.15 mmol) in two portions and the mixture was stirred for 25 min before being transferred by cannula to a flask containing triethylamine (147 μL , 1.06 mmol), DMAP (11.7 mg, 0.09 mmol) and 9-anthracenemethanol (200 mg, 0.96 mmol) in 5 mL DCM. The reaction mixture was stirred for additional 4 h and then transferred to a separatory funnel with 10 mL DCM, washed with saturated aqueous ammonium chloride and brine, dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate and concentrated in *vacuo*. The product was purified by column chromatography using pure hexanes as elutant to furnish (anthracen-9-ylmethoxy)diisopropyl(3-methylbut-3-en-1-yn-1-yl)silane as a yellow solid (250 mg, 67%).

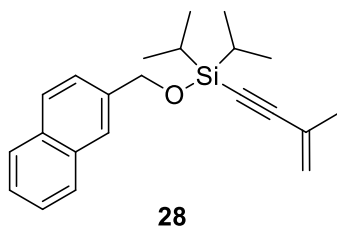
mp 53 °C, R_f = 0.46 (ethyl acetate / hexanes; 1:40). $^1\text{H NMR}$ (500 MHz, C_6D_6) δ 8.73 (d, J = 8.9 Hz, 2H), 8.17 (s, 1H), 7.81 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 7.46 – 7.34 (m, 2H), 7.26 (dd, J = 7.7, 7.2 Hz, 2H), 5.90 (s, 2H), 5.52 (d, J = 0.8 Hz, 1H), 5.12 (d, J = 1.4 Hz, 1H), 1.82 (s, 3H), 1.16 – 0.91 (m, 14H). $^{13}\text{C NMR}$ (125 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 131.82, 131.65, 130.80, 129.03, 128.02, 126.94, 125.90, 125.07, 125.01, 123.62, 109.41, 88.00, 59.32, 23.46, 17.47, 17.31, 13.53, 13.45. **IR** (neat): 2943, 2864, 2362, 2149, 1461, 1080, 1031, 883, 850 cm^{-1} .

Photosubstrate 27

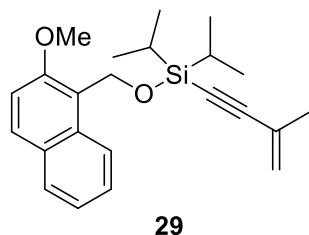


Prepared as described for compound **24** to give **27** as a colorless liquid, 73% yield, R_f = 0.40 (ethyl acetate / hexanes; 1:33). $^1\text{H NMR}$ (400 MHz, C_6D_6) δ 8.13 (d, J = 8.3 Hz, 1H), 7.69 (d, J = 7.1 Hz, 1H), 7.66 (d, J = 8.1 Hz, 1H), 7.59 (d, J = 8.1 Hz), 7.25 – 7.35 (m, 3H), 5.41 – 5.42 (m, 3H), 5.02 (m, 1H), 1.72 – 1.73 (dd, J = 1.5, 1.0 Hz, 3H), 1.12 – 1.20 (m, 14H). $^{13}\text{C NMR}$ (100 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 136.48, 133.69, 131.19, 128.65, 127.91, 126.75, 125.96, 125.68, 125.56, 124.70, 123.85, 123.68, 108.94, 87.50, 64.81, 23.47, 17.46, 17.32, 13.36, 12.27. **IR** (neat): 2954, 2944, 2865, 2149, 1462, 1088, 847, 791, 759 cm^{-1} . **Exact mass** calculated for $\text{C}_{22}\text{H}_{29}\text{OSi}$ ($\text{M}+\text{H}$) $^+$ 337.1987, found 337.1987

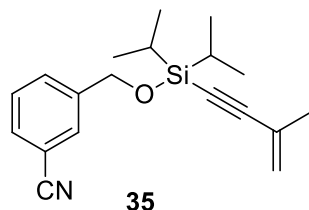
Photosubstrate 28



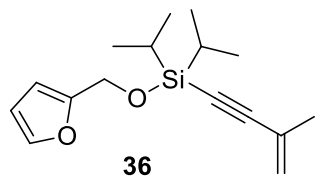
Prepared as described for compound **24** to give **28** as a colorless liquid, 77 % yield. R_f = 0.40 (ethyl acetate / hexanes; 1:33) $^1\text{H NMR}$ (400 MHz, C_6D_6) δ 7.82 (s, 1H), 7.62 – 7.69 (m, 3H), 7.50 (dd, J = 8.5, 1.6 Hz, 1H), 7.24 – 7.27 (m, 2H), 5.41 – 5.40 (dd, J = 2.0, 1.0 Hz, 1H), 5.08 (s, 2H), 5.01 – 5.04 (m, 1H), 1.71 – 1.72 (m, 3H), 1.15 – 1.24 (m, 14H). $^{13}\text{C NMR}$ (125 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 138.66, 133.51, 132.91, 128.02, 127.97, 127.80, 126.71, 126.03, 125.64, 125.19, 125.06, 123.66, 108.88, 87.48, 66.54, 23.42, 17.45, 17.32, 13.36. **IR** (neat): 2943, 2864, 2149, 1462, 1092, 848, 811, 749 cm^{-1} . **Exact mass** calculated for $\text{C}_{22}\text{H}_{29}\text{OSi}$ ($\text{M}+\text{H}$) $^+$ 337.1987, found 337.2003

Photosubstrate 29

Prepared as described for compound **24** to give **29** as a colorless solid in 70 % yield. $R_f = 0.31$ (ethyl acetate / hexanes; 1:40). mp 56 °C. $^1\text{H NMR}$ (500 MHz, C_6D_6) δ 8.56 (d, $J = 8.6$ Hz, 1H), 7.65 (d, $J = 8.2$ Hz, 1H), 7.56 (d, $J = 9.0$ Hz, 1H), 7.44 (ddd, $J = 8.3, 6.8, 1.3$ Hz, 1H), 7.22 (ddd, $J = 8.0, 6.8, 1.1$ Hz, 1H), 6.88 (d, $J = 9.1$ Hz, 1H), 5.62 (s, 2H), 5.42–5.47 (m, 1H), 5.05–5.07 (m, 1H), 3.44 (s, 3H), 1.78 (dd, $J = 1.6, 1.1$ Hz, 3H), 1.71–1.72 (m, 3H), 1.16–1.21 (m, 14H). $^{13}\text{C NMR}$ (100 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 154.95, 133.91, 130.00, 129.40, 128.20, 126.96, 126.54, 124.71, 123.60, 123.37, 121.47, 113.91, 108.55, 88.03, 57.04, 56.92, 23.55, 17.44, 17.30, 13.29, 13.20. **IR** (neat): 2942, 2864, 2149, 1596, 1514, 1462, 1269, 1250, 1069, 1045, 847, 802 cm^{-1} . **Exact mass** calculated for $\text{C}_{23}\text{H}_{31}\text{O}_2\text{Si}$ ($\text{M}+\text{H}$) $^+$ 367.2093, found 367.2090

Photosubstrate 35

Prepared as described for compound **24** to give **35** as a colorless liquid in 83 % yield. $R_f = 0.25$ (ethyl acetate / hexanes; 1:40) $^1\text{H NMR}$ (500 MHz, C_6D_6) δ 7.67 (m, 1H), 7.54–7.59 (m, 2H), 7.43 (t, $J = 7.7$ Hz, 1H), 5.39–5.40 (m, 1H), 5.31 (p, $J = 1.7$ Hz, 1H), 4.88 (s, 2H), 1.90 (dd, $J = 1.6, 1.1$ Hz, 3H), 1.07–1.09 (m, 14H). $^{13}\text{C NMR}$ (100 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 142.73, 130.86, 130.80, 130.04, 129.08, 126.50, 124.01, 119.20, 112.38, 109.22, 86.80, 65.26, 23.37, 17.37, 17.21, 13.21. **IR** (neat): 2944, 2866, 2230, 2150, 1464, 1106, 1086, 848, 686 cm^{-1} . **Exact mass** calculated for $\text{C}_{19}\text{H}_{26}\text{NOSi}^+$ ($\text{M}+\text{Na}$) $^+$ 312.1783, found 312.1774

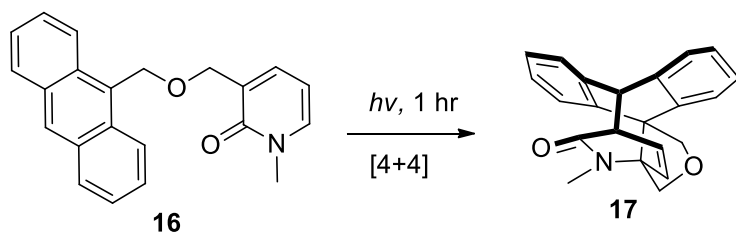
Photosubstrate 36

Prepared as described for compound **24** to give **36** as a colorless liquid in 79% yield. $R_f = 0.46$ (ethyl acetate / hexanes; 1:40) $^1\text{H NMR}$ (500 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 7.38 (dd, $J = 1.8, 0.9$ Hz, 1H), 6.32 (dd, $J = 3.2, 1.8$ Hz, 1H), 6.28 (ddd, $J = 3.2, 1.4, 0.6$ Hz, 1H), 6.28 (ddd, $J = 3.2, 1.4, 0.6$ Hz, 1H), 5.42 (dq, $J = 2.1, 1.0$ Hz, 1H), 5.31 (dq, $J = 3.3, 1.6$ Hz, 1H), 4.78 (s, 2H), 1.93 (dd, $J = 1.6, 1.1$ Hz, 3H), 1.08 – 0.98 (m, 14H). $^{13}\text{C NMR}$ (125 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 154.21, 142.23, 126.72, 123.64, 110.29, 108.98, 107.73, 87.10, 59.28, 23.42, 17.23, 17.11, 13.24. **IR** (neat): 2945, 2925, 2866, 2150, 1463, 1275, 1151, 1061, 848, 740 cm^{-1} .

Photocycloadditions:

General Procedure: A solution of the photosubstrate in benzene-*d*₆ or toluene (*c* = 0.025 – 0.030 M) was degassed for 30 min, transferred to NMR tubes and irradiated for 1 – 15 hours at 4 – 8 °C with a water-cooled Pyrex-filtered 450 W medium pressure mercury lamp. Progress of the reaction was periodically monitored by ¹H-NMR or TLC. After the reaction was complete, the solvent was evaporated and purified by column chromatography using the specified solvent mixtures.

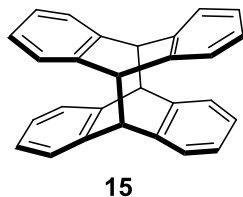
Photocycloaddition of substrate 16



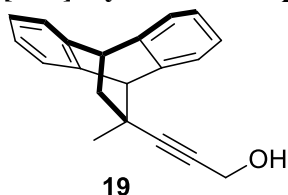
Reaction was complete within one hour and the photoproduct was isolated in quantitative yield as a colorless solid. *R_f* = 0.18 (ethylacetate / hexanes; 1:33). mp 56 °C. ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.48 (dd, *J* = 7.7, 0.6 Hz, 1H), 7.37 (dd, *J* = 7.5, 0.8 Hz, 1H), 7.25 - 7.10 (m, 6H), 5.93 (dd, *J* = 8.3, 6.8 Hz, 1H), 5.47 (dd, *J* = 8.3, 1.4 Hz, 1H), 4.86 (d, *J* = 9.1 Hz, 1H), 4.70 (q, *J* = 10.2 Hz, 2H), 4.46 (d, *J* = 10.0 Hz, 1H), 4.17 (ddd, *J* = 10.0, 6.8, 1.4 Hz, 1H), 3.78 (d, *J* = 9.1 Hz, 1H), 2.44 (s, 3H). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 172.81, 144.31, 142.72, 142.11, 142.08, 135.93, 133.08, 127.24, 127.06, 127.03, 126.67, 126.57, 124.78, 124.36, 75.96, 71.60, 64.89, 64.14, 61.36, 53.75, 34.79. IR (neat): 3467, 2921, 2247, 1656, 1473, 1081, 911, 727 cm⁻¹. **Exact mass** calculated for C₂₂H₁₉NO₂Na⁺ (*M*+Na) 352.1314, found 352.1302.

Photocycloaddition of anthracene and enyne alcohol 18

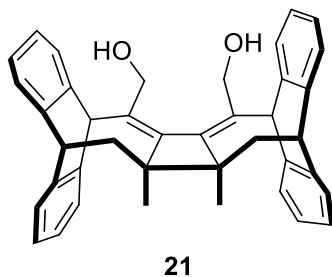
A mixture of anthracene (30 mg, 0.17 mmol) and 4-methyl-4-penten-2-yn-1-ol **18** (0.78 mL, 8.43 mmol) in benzene or methanol (2.6 mL) was irradiated for 2 h at rt with a water-cooled, Pyrex filtered 450W medium-pressure mercury lamp. Anthracene dimer **15** (~50% yield) was filtered off and the filtrate was concentrated *in vacuo*. The resulting mixture of products were separated by repetitive preparative thin layer chromatography using ethyl acetate / hexanes and chloroform / methanol as mobile phases to give products **19** (5 mg, 17%) and **21** (0.8 mg, 3%) which were partially characterized.

Anthracene photodimer 15.

¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 6.93 (m, 8H), 6.82 (m, 8H), 4.56 (s, 4H).

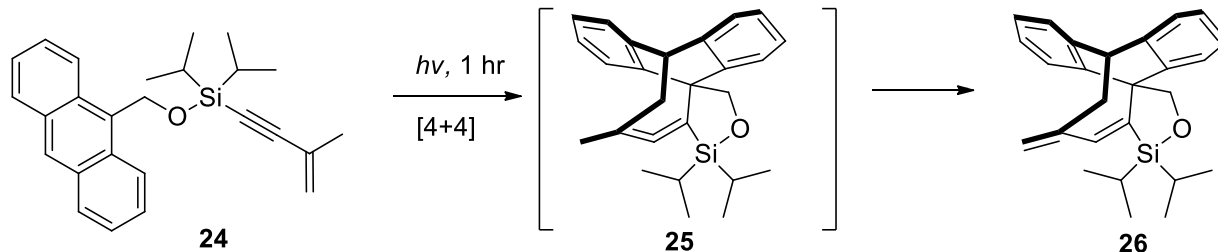
[4+2] Cycloaddition product 19

Colorless solid, 17% yield. *R_f* = 0.72 (hexane / ethyl acetate 2:1); **¹H NMR** (500 MHz, CDCl₃) _ 7.32 – 7.28 (m, 1H), 7.27 – 7.20 (m, 3H), 7.14 – 7.06 (m, 4H), 4.24 (dd, *J* = 2.9, 2.5 Hz, 1H), 4.06 (s, 1H), 4.03 (s, 2H), 2.12 (dd, *J* = 12.3, 2.9 Hz, 1H), 1.62 (dd, *J* = 12.3, 2.5 Hz, 1H), 1.05 (s, 3H). **¹³C NMR** (125 MHz, CDCl₃) _ 142.7, 142.7, 142.5, 140.6, 126.3, 125.9, 125.8, 125.6, 125.4, 125.3, 123.2, 123.2, 94.0, 78.4, 55.8, 51.2, 44.4, 44.3, 35.6, 29.2.

Symmetric dimer 21

Colorless solid, *R_f* = 0.55 (dichloromethane / methanol 20:1); **¹H NMR** (500 MHz, CDCl₃) _ 7.20 (m, 4H), 7.10 (m, 4H), 4.47 (s, 1H), 4.32 (m, 1H), 4.19 (m, 2H), 2.48 (s, OH), 2.18 (d, *J* = 14.5 Hz, 1H), 1.93 (dd, *J* = 14.5, 8.2 Hz, 1H), 1.55 (s, 2H). **¹³C NMR** (125 MHz, CDCl₃) _ 142.7, 142.5, 140.4, 140.0, 139.8, 136.6, 127.9, 127.8, 127.4, 126.6, 126.6, 126.4, 126.0, 125.6, 63.5, 51.4, 48.7, 45.4, 44.5, 29.7. **Exact mass** calculated For C₄₀H₄₀NO₂⁺ (MNH₄⁺) 566.3054, Found 566.3041.

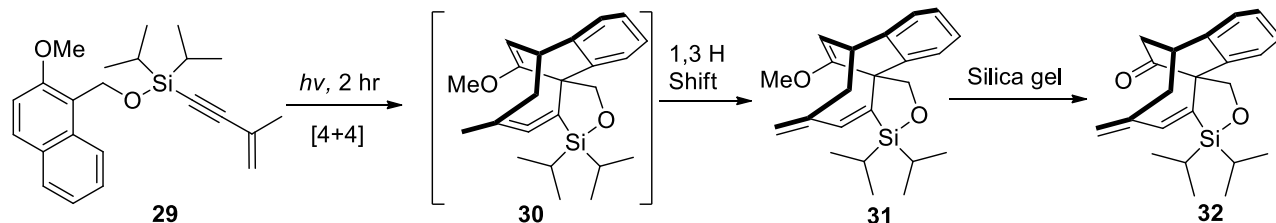
Photocycloaddition of substrate 24



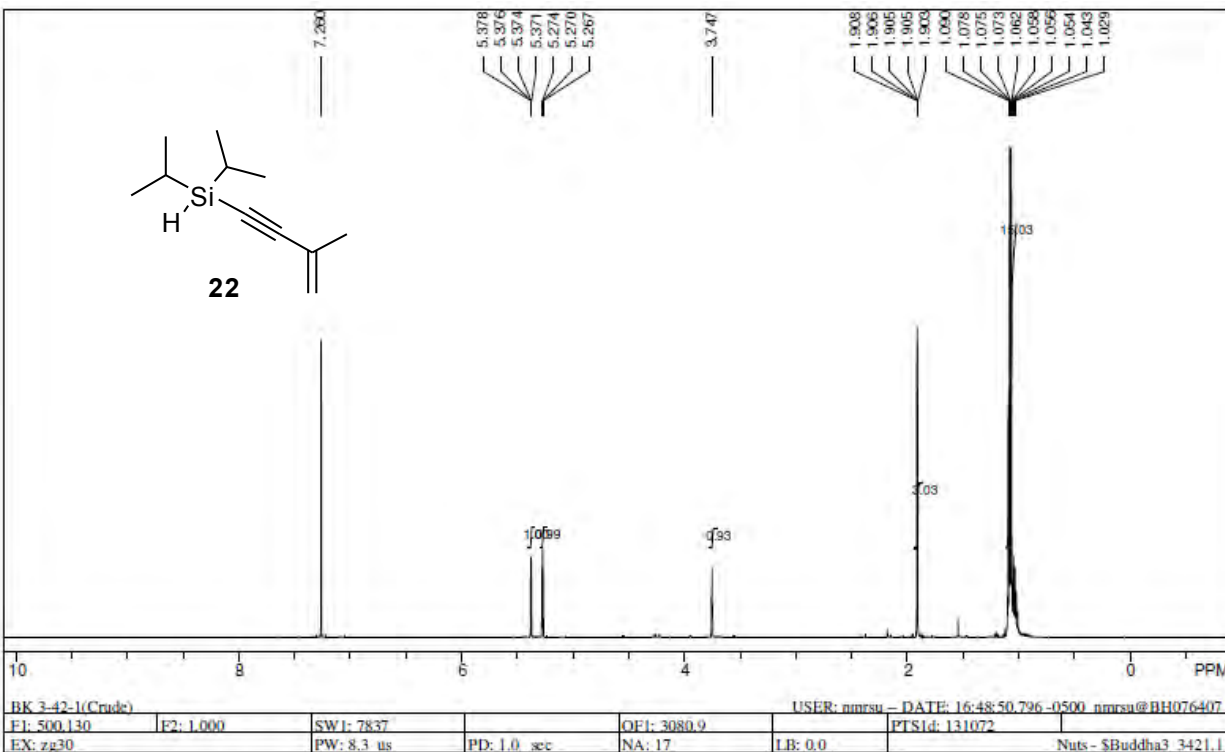
This reaction was complete in 1 h. The crude reaction mixture was concentrated and purified by column chromatography using 5% ethylacetate in hexanes.

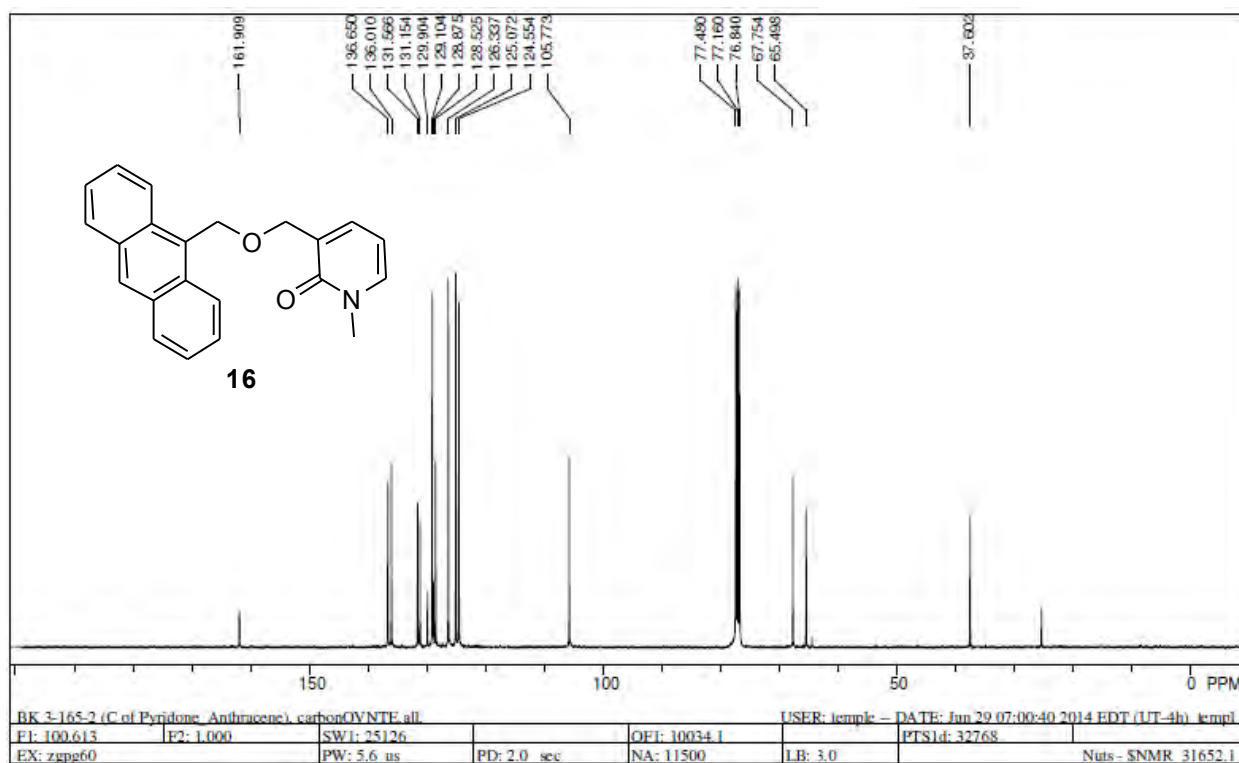
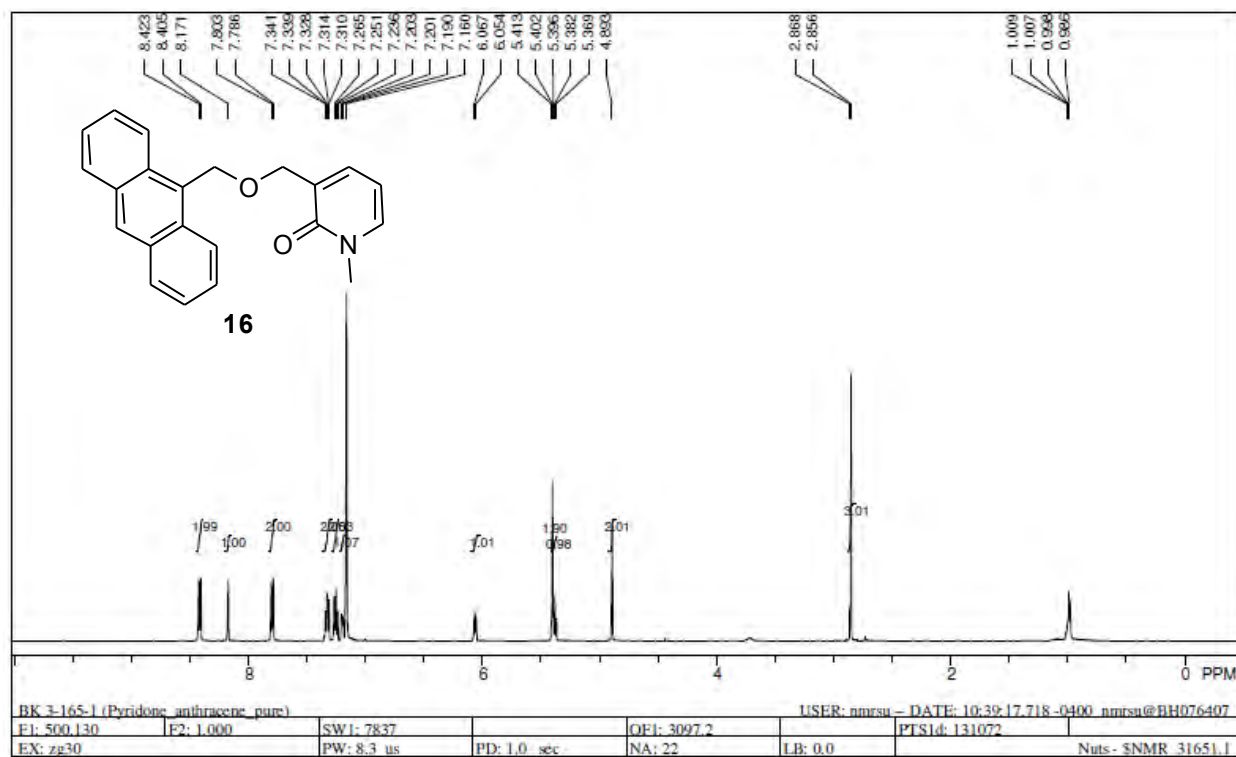
Colorless solid, 67% yield, $R_f = 0.7$ (ethyl acetate / hexanes; 1:100). mp = 82 °C. $^1\text{H NMR}$ (500 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 7.57 (dd, $J = 5.6, 3.6$ Hz, 2H), 7.29 – 7.27 (m, 2H), 7.20 – 7.22 (m, 4H), 6.20 (t, $J = 1.3$ Hz, 1H), 4.90 (s, 2H), 4.71 – 4.72 (m, 1H), 4.56 (t, $J = 1.7$ Hz, 1H), 4.34 (t, $J = 4.9$ Hz, 1H), 2.98 (d, $J = 4.9$ Hz, 2H), 1.07 – 1.11 (m, 8H), 1.00 – 1.02 (m, 6H). $^{13}\text{C NMR}$ (100 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 148.54, 144.69, 142.00, 141.16, 136.71, 127.53, 126.89, 126.60, 126.41, 119.86, 74.46, 53.77, 49.54, 46.02, 17.86, 17.64, 13.94. **IR** (neat): 2941, 2863, 2362, 1480, 1456, 1032, 993, 881, 789, 745 cm^{-1} . **Exact mass** calculated for $\text{C}_{26}\text{H}_{31}\text{OSi}$ ($\text{M}+\text{H}$) $^+$ 387.2144, found 387.2129

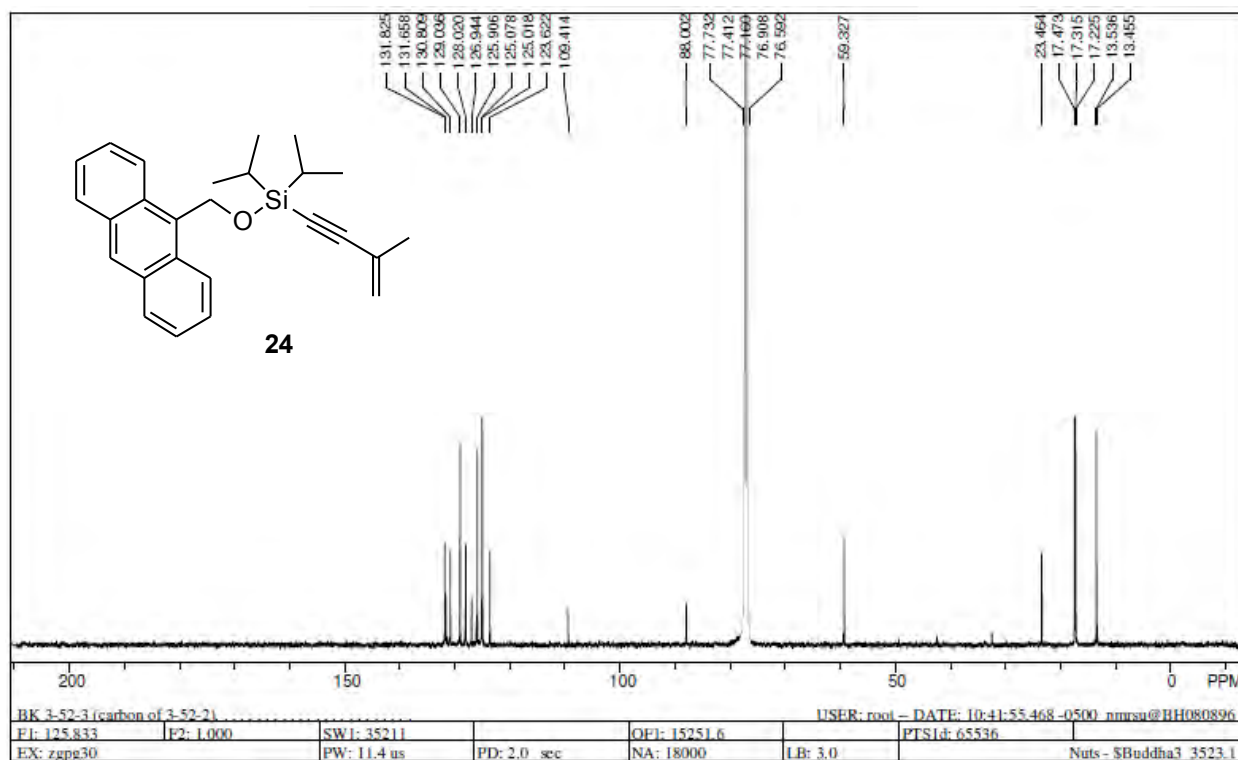
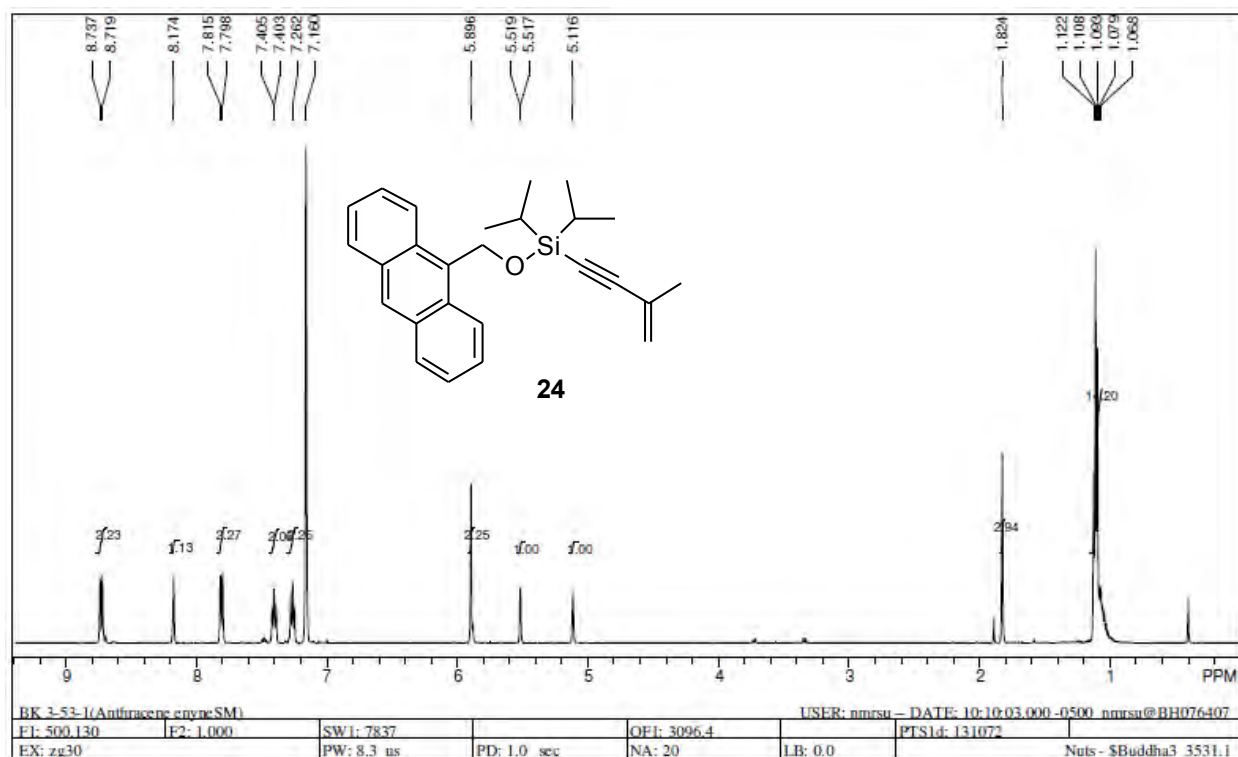
Photocycloaddition of substrate 29

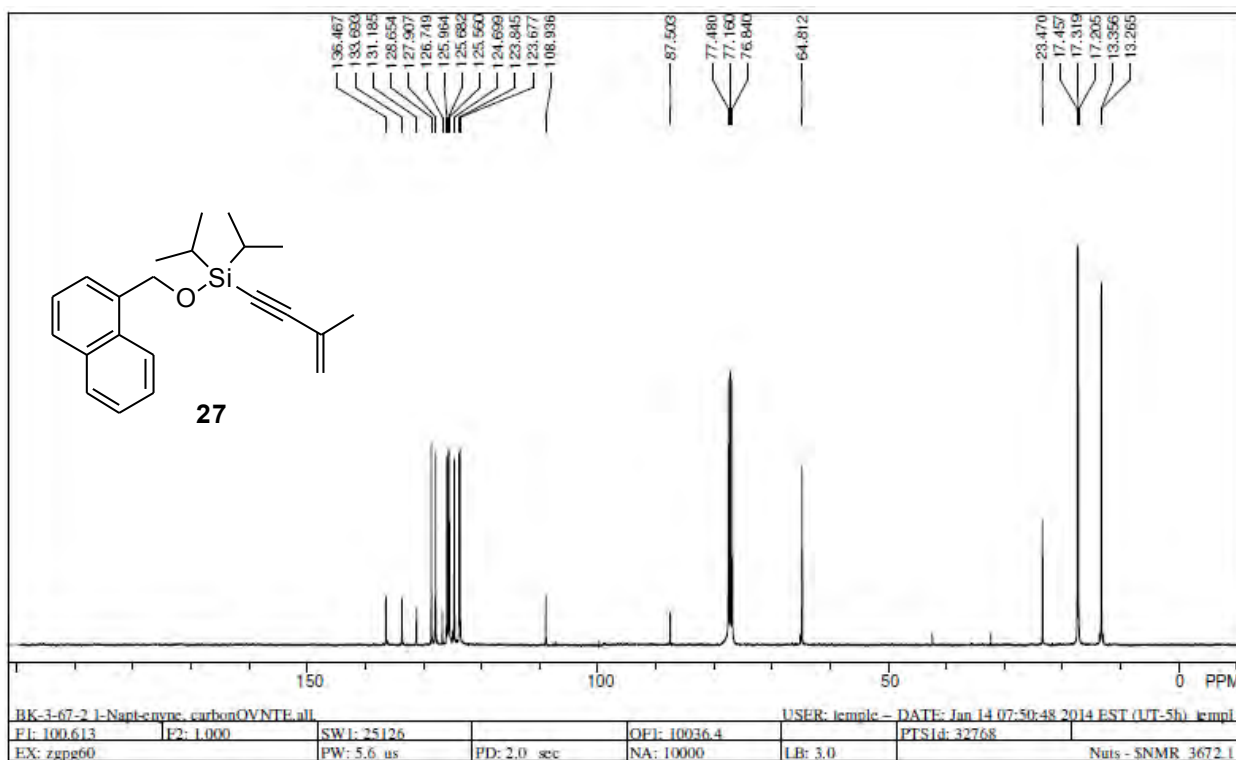
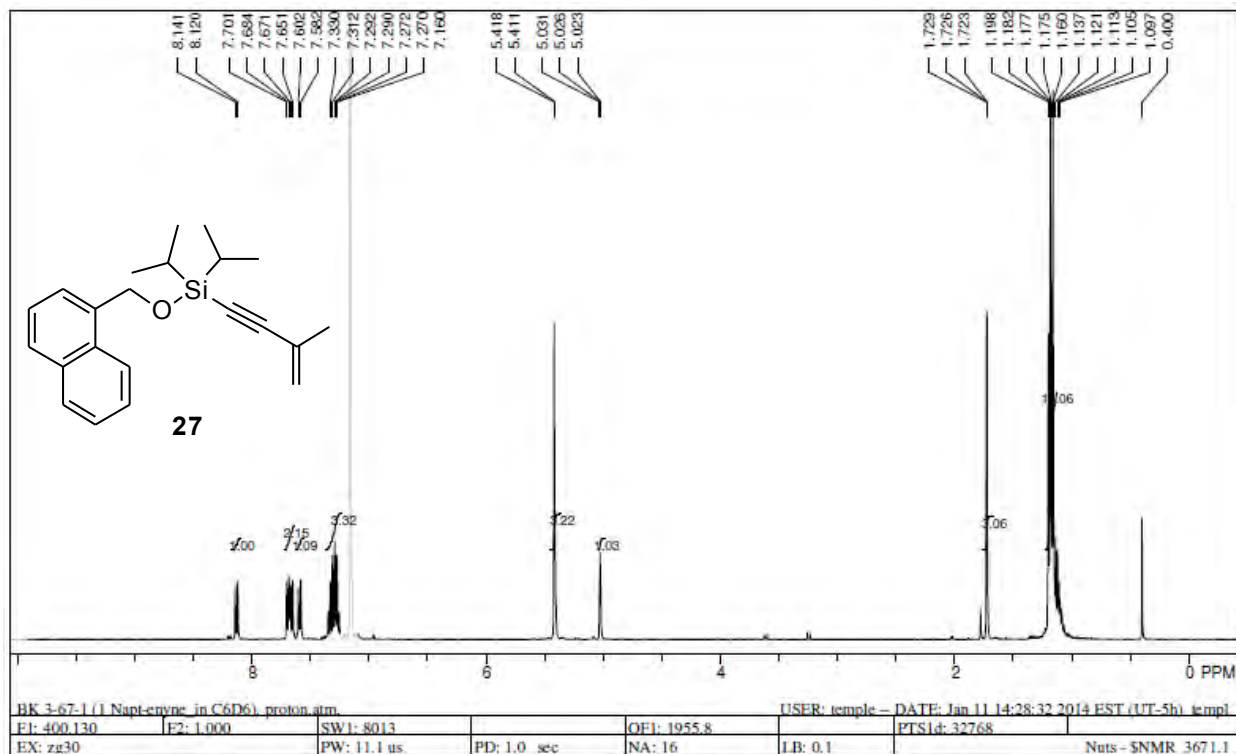


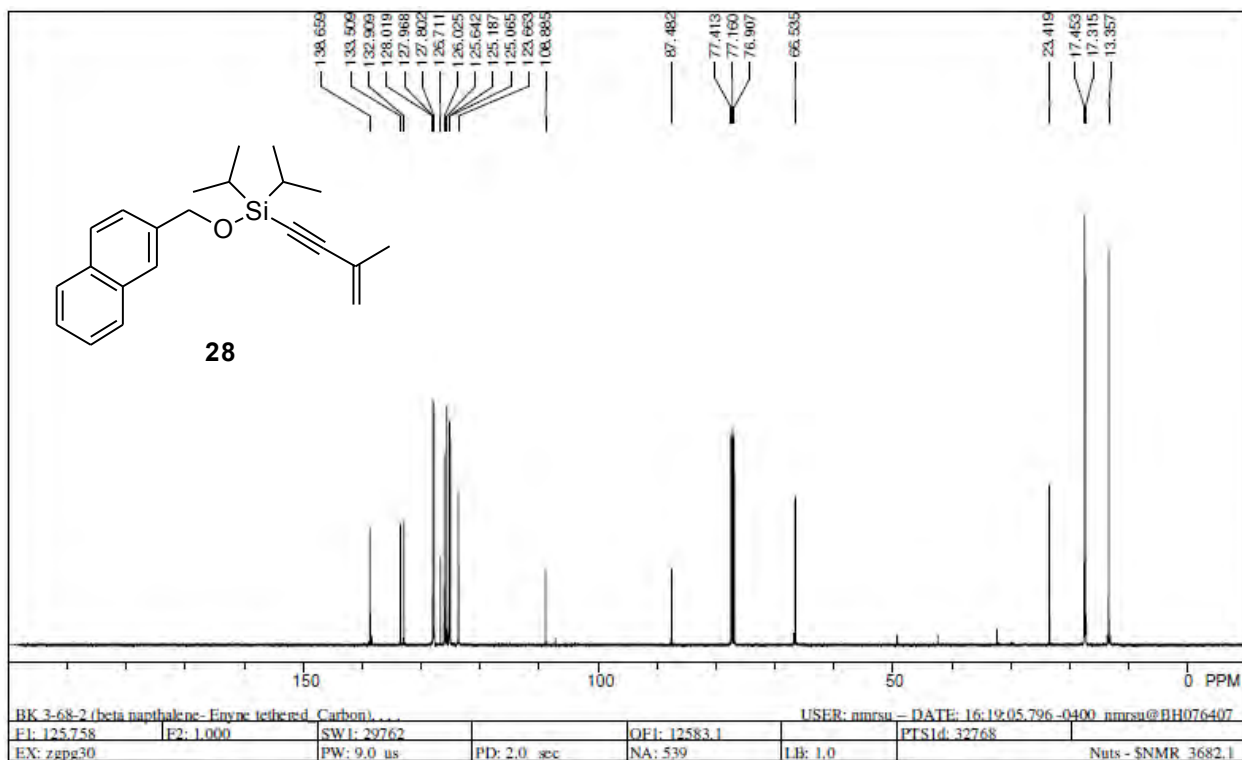
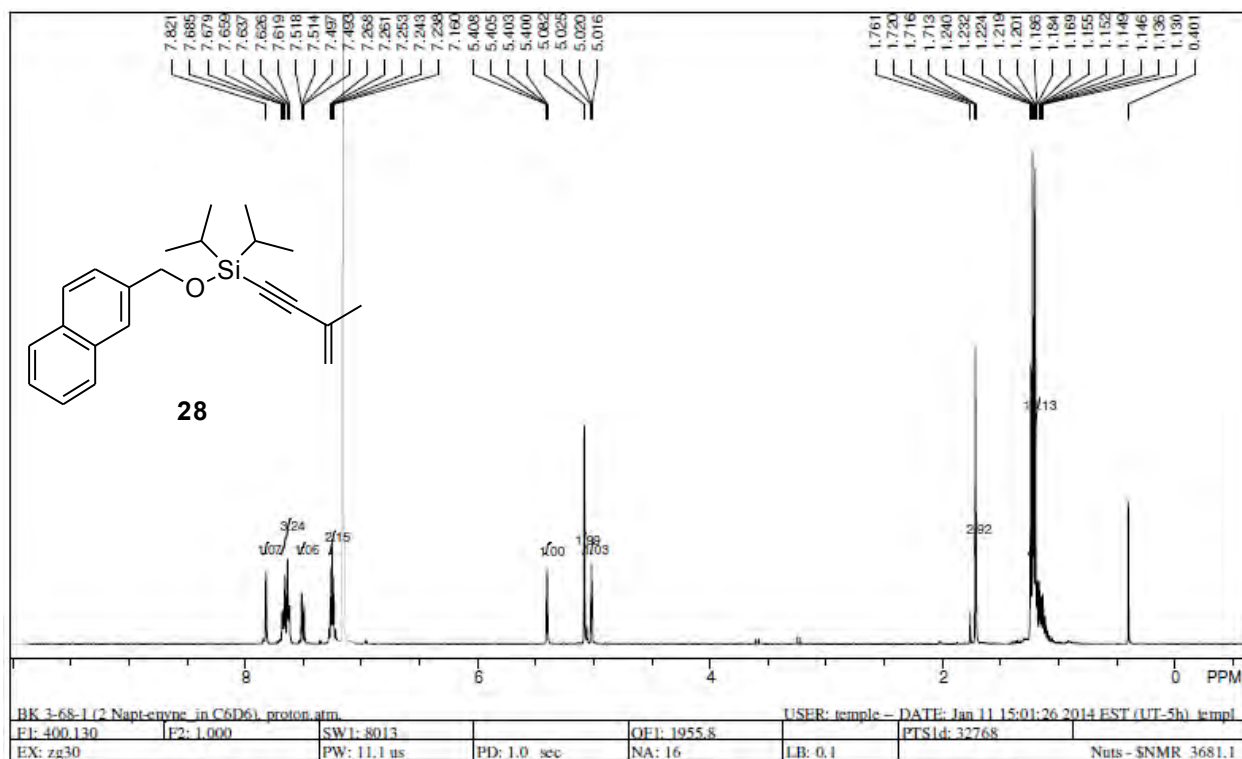
This reaction was complete in 2 h. The crude reaction mixture was concentrated and column chromatography purification using 2.5% ethyl acetate in hexanes gave **32** as a colorless oil, 74%. $R_f = 0.30$ (ethyl acetate / hexanes; 1:20) $^1\text{H NMR}$ (500 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 7.58 (dd, $J = 7.1, 1.8$ Hz, 1H), 7.19 – 7.26 (m, 3H), 6.43 (s, 1H), 5.18 (m, 1H), 4.93 (dd, $J = 3.0, 1.4$ Hz, 1H), 4.90 (d, $J = 10.3$ Hz, 1H), 4.48 (d, $J = 10.3$ Hz, 1H), 3.45 – 3.48 (m, 1H), 2.87 (dd, $J = 14.4, 8.1$ Hz, 1H), 2.83 (dd, $J = 17.9, 1.6$ Hz, 1H), 2.63 (dd, $J = 14.4, 0.9$ Hz, 1H), 2.58 (ddd, $J = 17.9, 6.4, 1.0$ Hz, 1H), 1.13 – 1.19 (m, 4H), 1.09 (d, $J = 6.0$ Hz, 3H), 0.96 – 1.01 (m, 1H), 0.94 (d, $J = 6.8$ Hz, 3H), 0.90 (d, $J = 6.8$ Hz, 3H). $^{13}\text{C NMR}$ (100 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 211.84, 147.59, 143.51, 141.41, 140.67, 138.27, 128.43, 127.24, 127.17, 126.52, 121.91, 74.45, 62.85, 43.91, 42.91, 36.72, 17.81, 17.52, 13.62, 13.00. **IR** (neat): 2942, 2864, 1706, 1462, 1077, 1004, 881, 793, 763 cm^{-1} . **Exact mass** calculated for $\text{C}_{22}\text{H}_{29}\text{O}_2\text{Si}$ ($\text{M}+\text{H}$) $^+$ 353.1937, found 353.1952

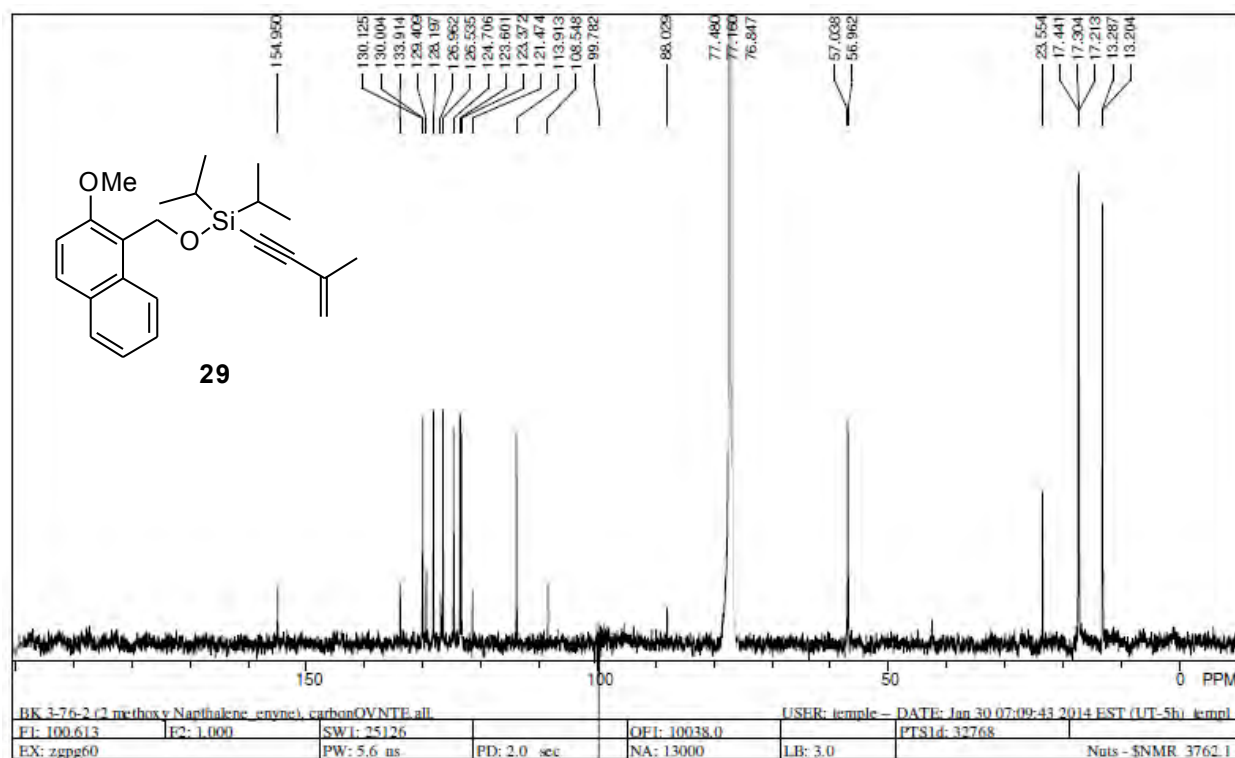
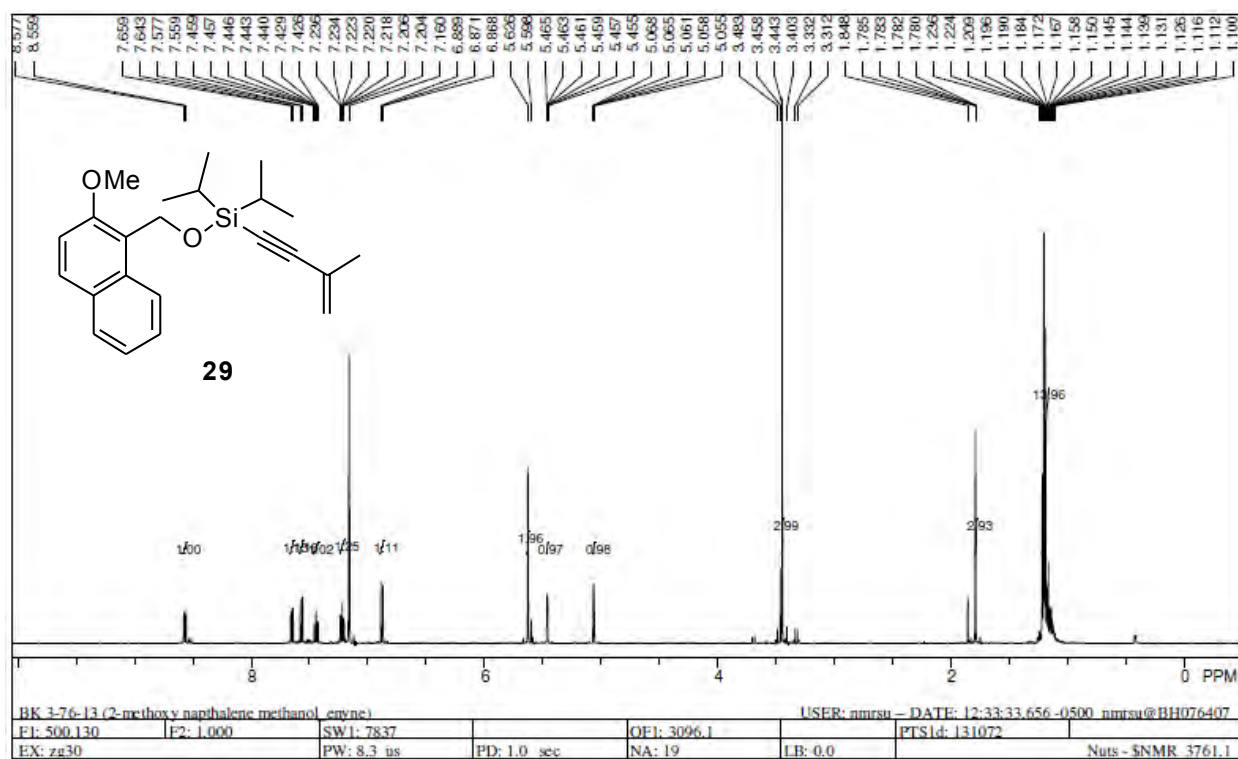


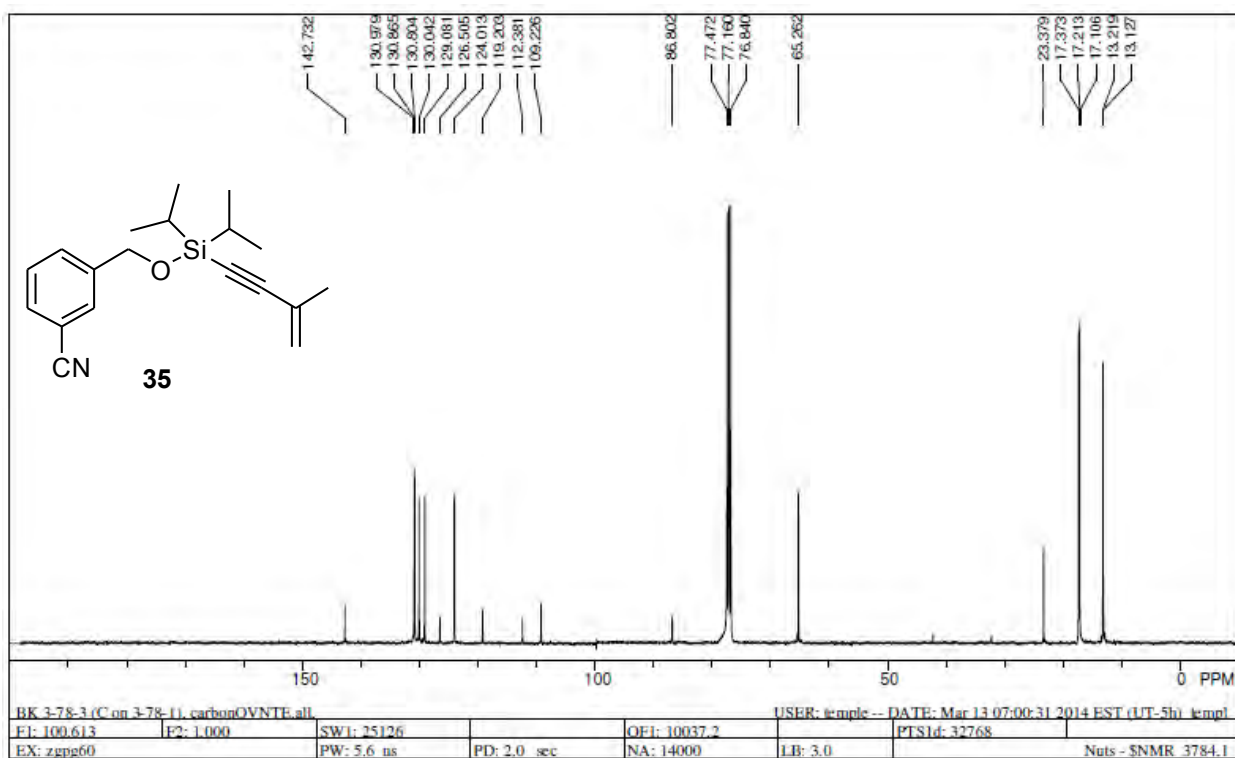
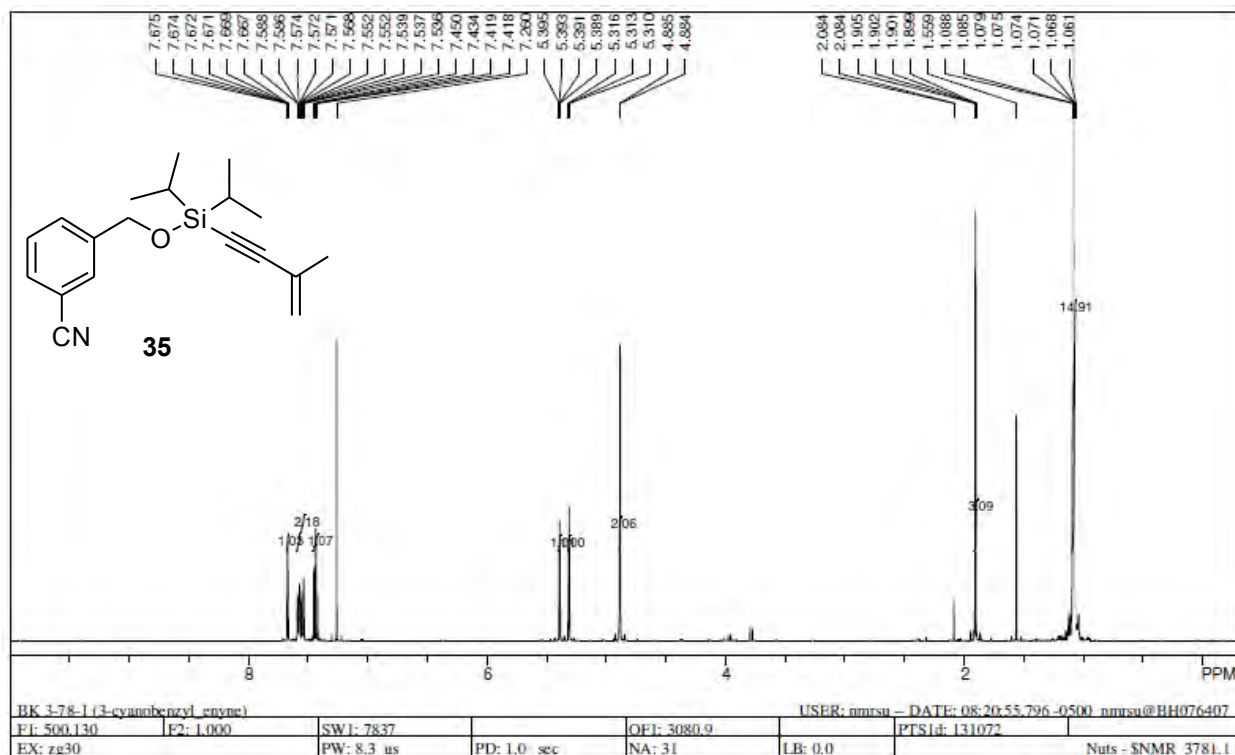


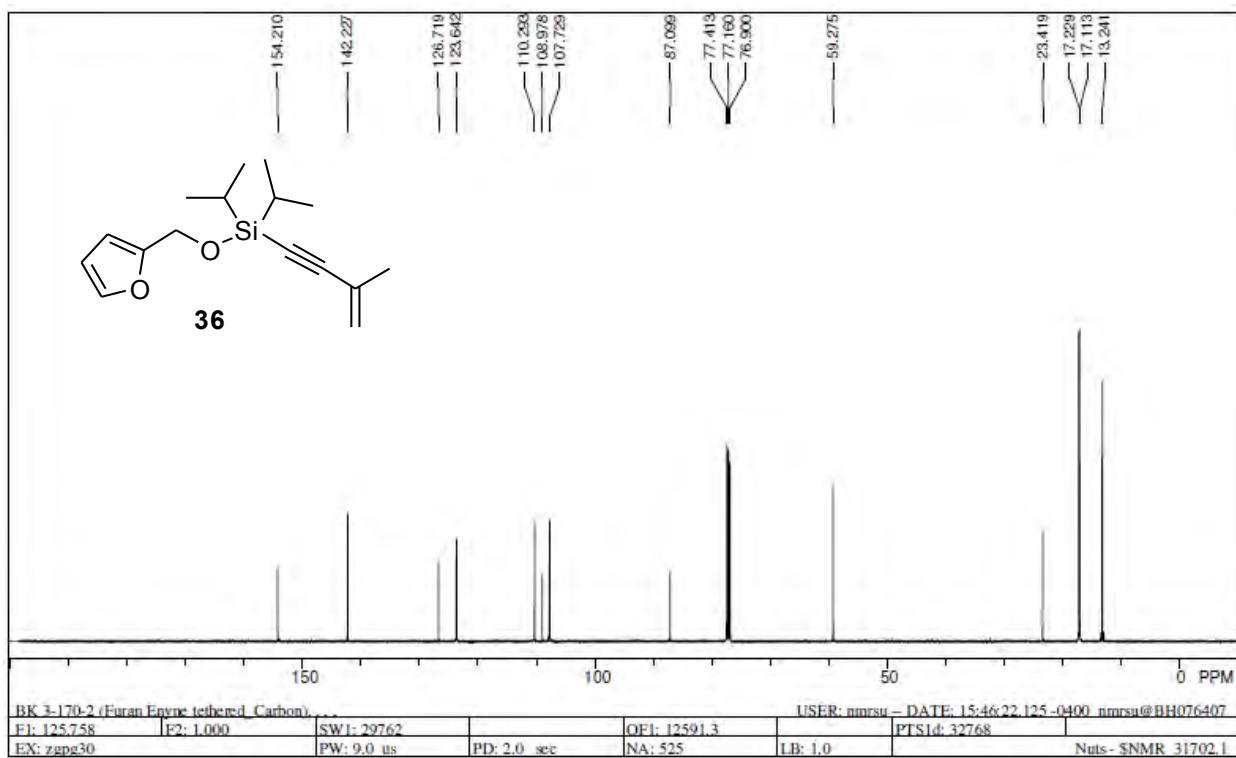
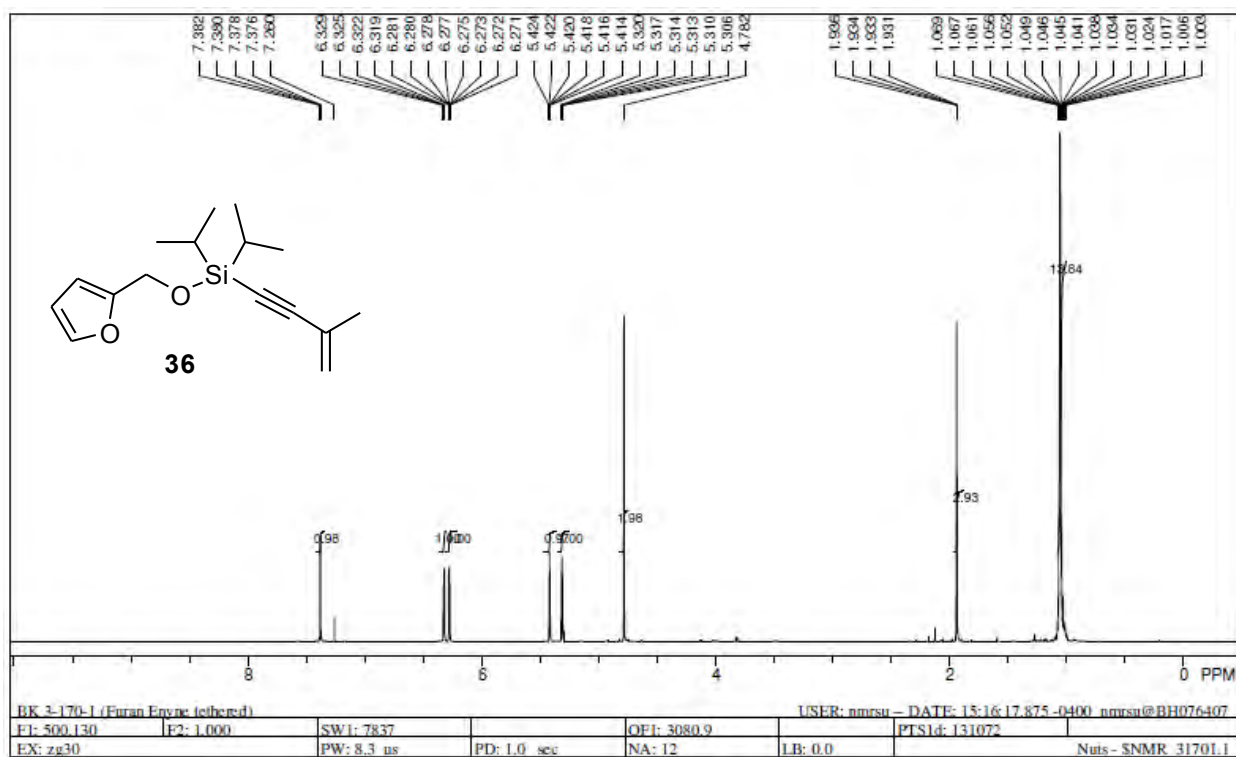


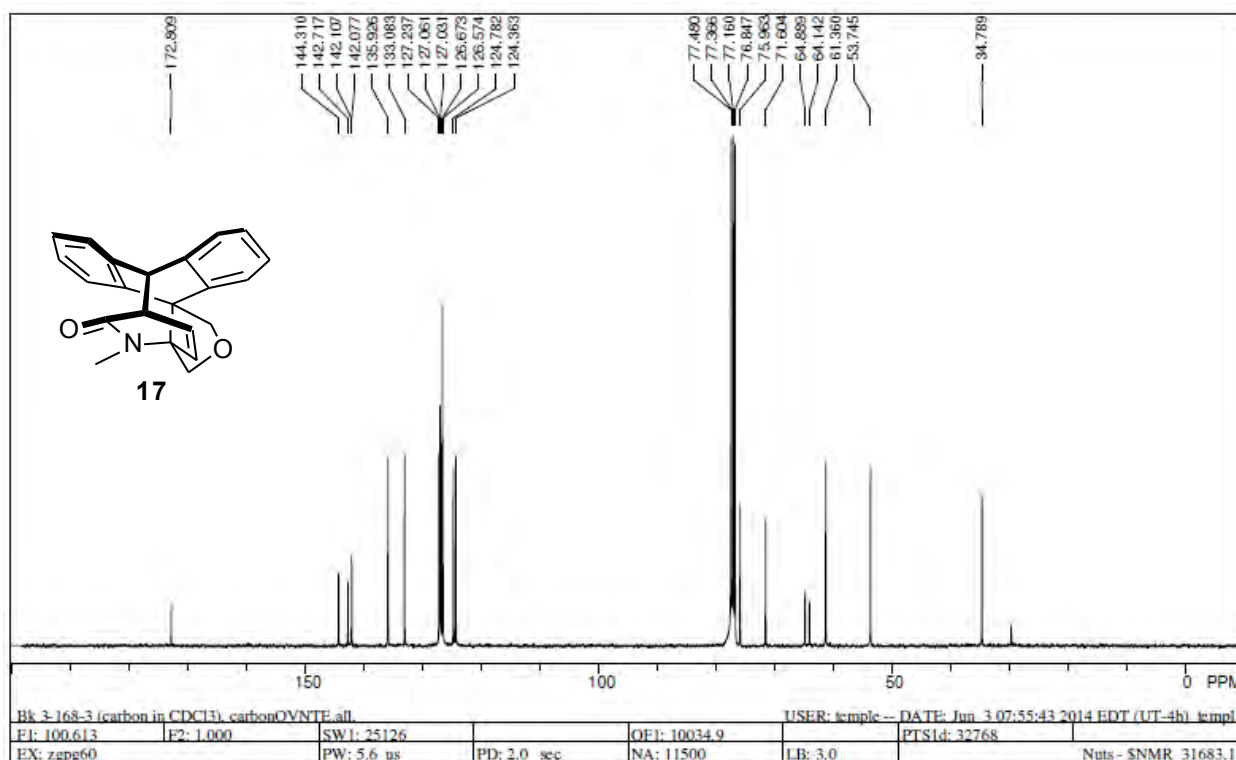
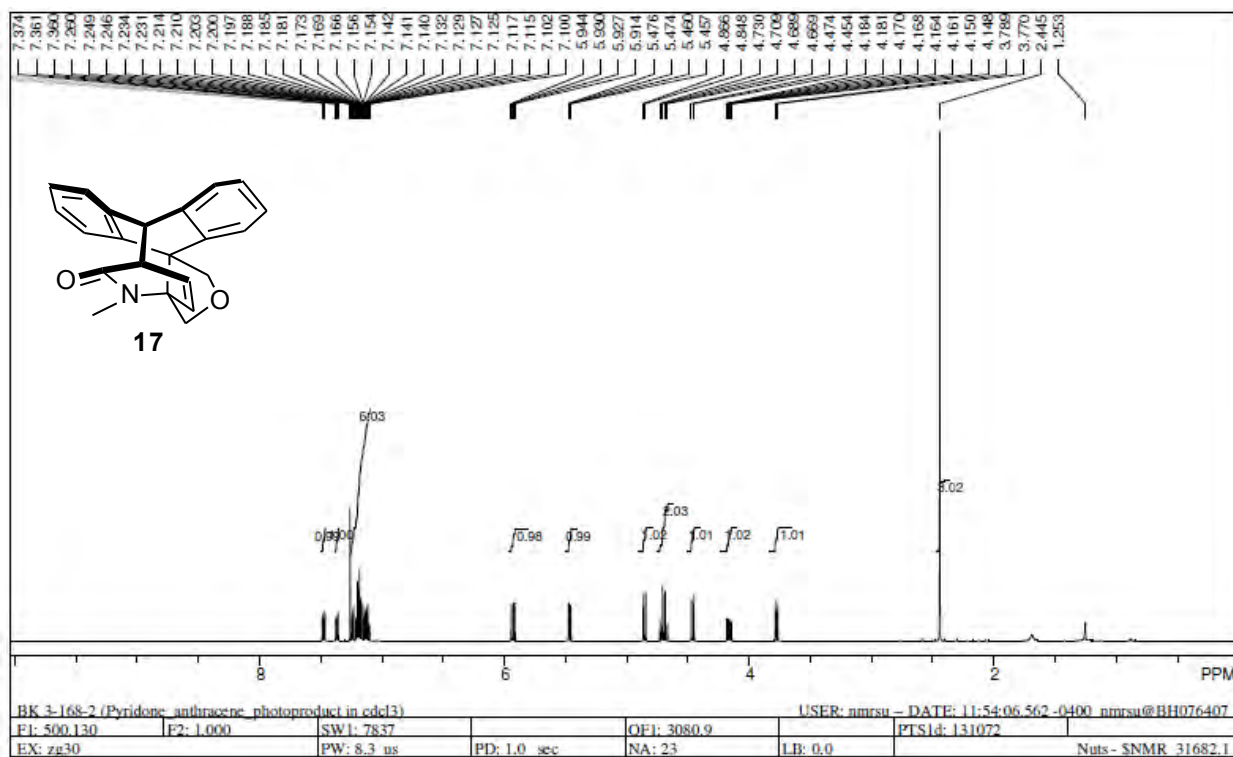


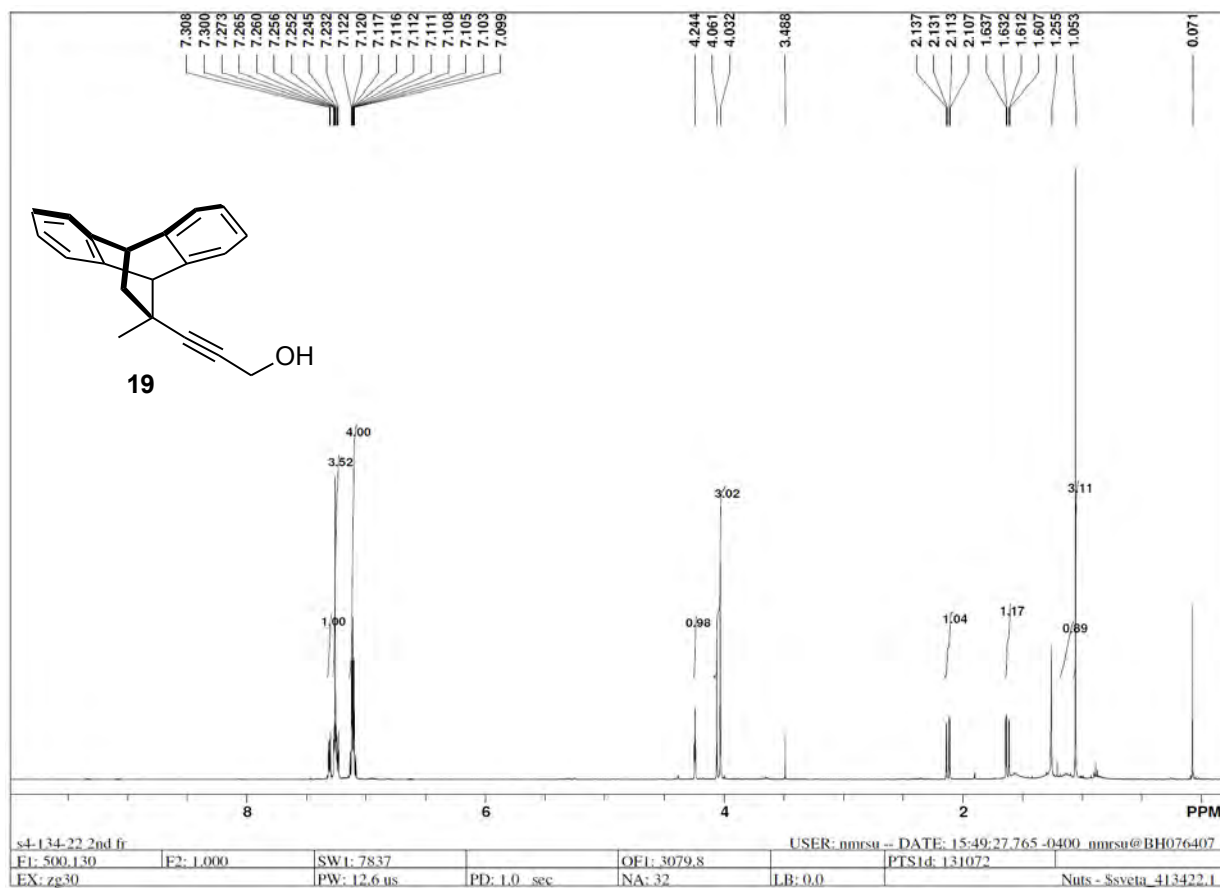
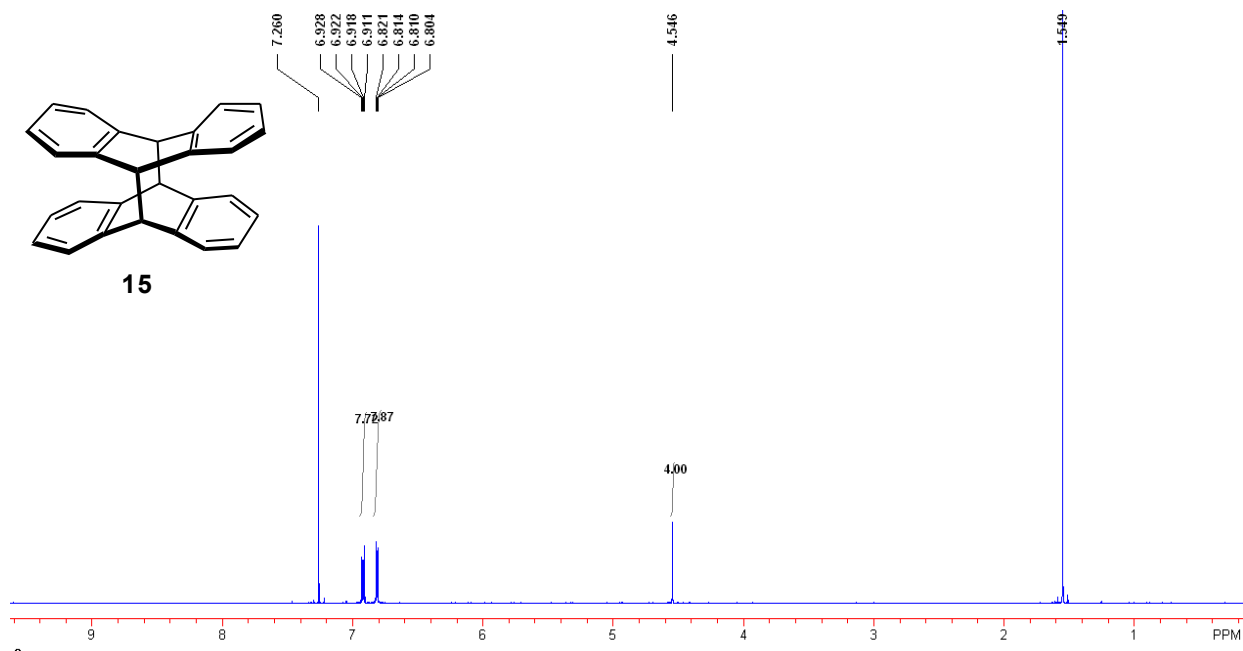


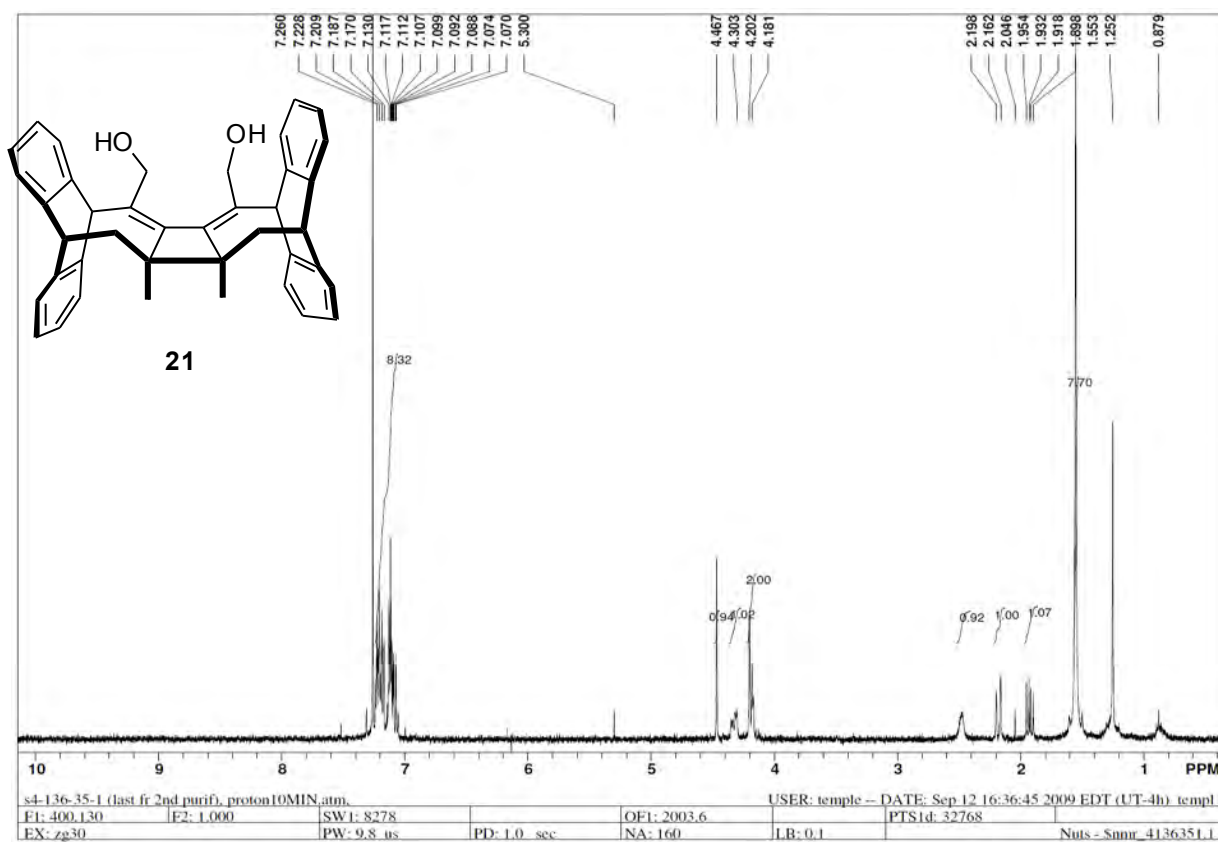
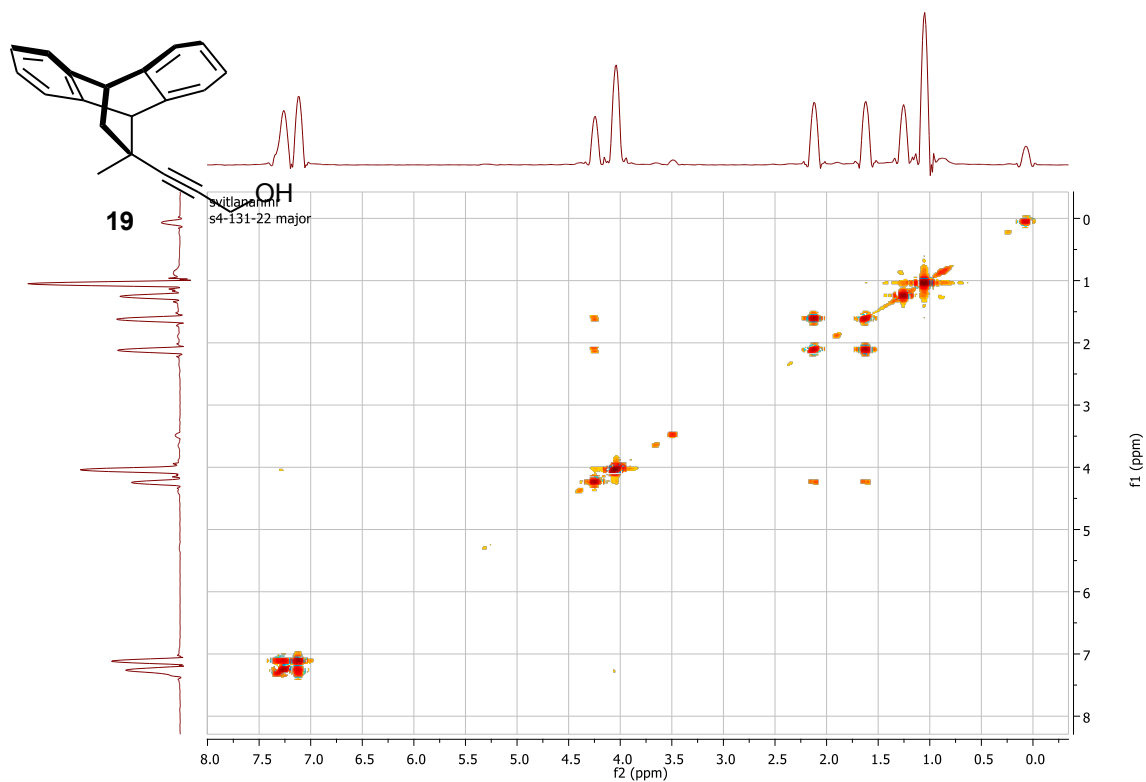


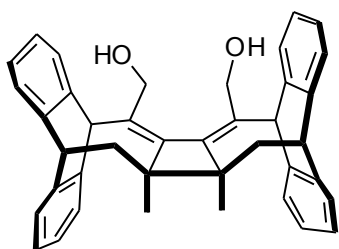












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□

¹H-¹H COSY Spectrum

