Supplemental materials for:

## Progress Toward the Total Synthesis of Saudin: The Development of a Tandem Stille-Oxa-Electrocyclization Reaction

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Table of Contents:	
Materials and Methods	1
Synthesis of Vinyl Stannane 5c	2
Synthesis of Model Stille Product 9	4
Synthesis of Vinyl Iodides 6a, 14, 15, and 16	4
Synthesis of Tandem Stille-Oxa-Electrocyclization Products 3 and 13a-c	10
Molecular Structure and Crystallographic Data for 13c	13
References	25
NMR Spectra	26

**Materials and Methods.** Unless stated otherwise, reactions were performed in flame-dried glassware sealed with rubber septa under a nitrogen atmosphere using dry, deoxygenated solvents. Commercially obtained reagents were used as received. Solvents were dried by passage through an activated alumina column under argon. Liquids and solutions were transferred via syringe. Reaction temperatures were controlled by an IKAmag temperature modulator. Thin-layer chromatography (TLC) was performed using E. Merck silica gel 60 F254 precoated plates (0.25 mm) and visualized using a combination of UV, anisaldehyde, ceric ammonium molybdate, and potassium permanganate staining. ICN silica gel (particle size 0.032 - 0.063 mm) was used for flash chromatography. <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectra were recorded on a Varian Mercury 300 (at 300 MHz) or a Varian Inova 500 (at 500 MHz) and are reported relative to Me<sub>4</sub>Si ( $\delta$  0.0). Data for <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectra are reported as

follows: chemical shift ( $\delta$  ppm), multiplicity, coupling constant (Hz) and integration. <sup>13</sup>C NMR spectra were recorded on a Varian Mercury 300 (at 75 MHz), or a Varian Inova 500 (at 125 MHz) and are reported relative to Me<sub>4</sub>Si ( $\delta$  0.0). Data for <sup>13</sup>C NMR spectra are reported in terms of chemical shift. IR spectra were recorded on a Perkin Elmer Spectrum BXII spectrometer and are reported in terms of frequency of absorption (cm<sup>-1</sup>). High resolution mass spectra were obtained from the California Institute of Technology Mass Spectral Facility.

#### Synthesis of Vinyl Stannane 5c



**Enone 5a.** To a cooled (0 °C) solution of methyl tetronic acid 7<sup>1</sup> (150 g, 1.31 mol) in THF (1.3 L) was slowly added Et<sub>3</sub>N (366 mL, 2.63 mol). Methyl vinyl ketone **8** (131 mL, 1.58 mol) was then added. After stirring for 30 minutes, the reaction mixture was washed with 1N HCl. The organic layer was separated and dried over Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> and evaporated to provide the conjugate addition product (242.2 g, 1.31 mol) as a yellow oil, which was used without further purification: <sup>1</sup>H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  4.73 (d, *J* = 16.8 Hz, 1H), 4.63 (d, *J* = 16.8 Hz, 1H), 2.56 (t, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 2H), 2.12 (s, 3H), 2.00 (m, 2H), 1.31 (s, 3H).

To a solution of this conjugate addition product (242.2 g, 1.31 mol) in benzene (650 mL) was added *p*-TsOH (24.9 g, 131 mol). The mixture was refluxed with azeotropic removal of H<sub>2</sub>O. After stirring for 40 hours, the reaction mixture was cooled to room temperature and concentrated. The resulting oil was dissolved in CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> (300 mL) and washed with water (200 mL). The aqueous layer was extracted with CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> (2 x 40 mL). The combined organic layers were dried over Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>. After filtration, the residue was concentrated under reduced pressure. Purification by flash chromatography (2:1 hexanes/EtOAc eluent) provided enone **5a** (211 g, 96% yield over 2 steps) as a clear oil: R<sub>F</sub> 0.40 (1:3 hexanes/EtOAc); <sup>1</sup>H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  5.88 (s, 1H), 5.01 (dd, *J* = 14.6, 2.1 Hz, 1H), 4.83 (d, *J* = 14.6 Hz, 1H), 2.60-2.36 (m, 2H), 2.22-1.92 (m, 2H), 1.45 (s, 3H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  196.4, 177.5, 161.6, 122.2, 68.2, 41.3, 32.6, 29.5, 20.7; IR (film) 2940, 1780, 1676 cm<sup>-1</sup>; HRMS (EI<sup>+</sup>) calc'd for [C<sub>9</sub>H<sub>10</sub>O<sub>3</sub>]<sup>+</sup>: *m/z* 166.0630, found 166.0629.



**Bromoenone 5b.** To a cooled solution (0 °C) of enone **5a** (5.0 g, 30 mmol) in CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> (60 mL) was added a solution of Br<sub>2</sub> (1.7 ml, 33 mmol) in CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> (30 mL) in a dropwise fashion. Following addition, Et<sub>3</sub>N (4.6 mL, 33 mmol) was added. After stirring for 5 minutes, the reaction mixture was washed with water (3 x 50 mL). The organic layer was dried over Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>, filtered, and concentrated under reduced pressure. Purification by flash chromatography (3:1 hexanes/EtOAc eluent) provided bromoenone **5b** (7.16 g, 97% yield) as a clear oil: R<sub>F</sub> 0.30 (2:1 hexanes/EtOAc); <sup>1</sup>H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  5.00 (s, 2H), 2.83-2.77 (m, 2H), 2.33-2.14 (m, 2H), 1.58 (s, 3H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  188.6, 176.7, 160.2, 117.8, 69.4, 45.2, 33.3, 29.5, 21.7; IR (film) 2935, 1782, 1689, 1655 cm<sup>-1</sup>; HRMS (EI<sup>+</sup>) calc'd for [C<sub>9</sub>H<sub>9</sub>O<sub>3</sub>Br]<sup>+</sup>: *m/z* 243.9735, found 243.9732.



**Vinyl stannane 5c.** A solution of bromoenone **5b** (5.0 g, 20.4 mmol), (Bu<sub>3</sub>Sn)<sub>2</sub> (20.6 mL, 40.8 mmol), Pd(PPh<sub>3</sub>)<sub>4</sub> (306 mg, 0.265 mmol), and NaHCO<sub>3</sub> (8.57g, 102 mol) in toluene (200 mL) was stirred at -78 °C under reduced pressure for 30 minutes. The mixture was then stirred at reflux under N<sub>2</sub>. After 24 hours, the reaction mixture was cooled to room temperature and filtered through a celite plug with pentane washing. The filtrate was concentrated to an oil, which was purified by flash chromatography (9:1 hexanes/EtOAc eluent) to give vinyl stannane **5c** as a clear oil (4.0 g, 43% yield): R<sub>F</sub> 0.45 (3:1 hexanes/EtOAc); <sup>1</sup>H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  5.03 (d, *J* = 14.65 Hz, 1H), 4.79 (d, *J* = 14.65 Hz, 1H), 2.67-2.47 (m, 2H), 2.23 (ddd, *J* = 13.3, 5.3, 2.1 Hz, 1H), 2.04 (td, *J* = 13.3, 6.6 Hz, 1H), 1.66-1.58 (m, 3H), 1.48 (s, 3H), 1.47-1.24 (m, 13H), 1.03-0.86 (m, 14H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  178.4, 169.6, 139.5, 69.9, 42.2, 32.1, 29.2, 28.3, 27.2, 26.8, 21.6, 17.3, 13.7, 11.0; IR (film) 1784, 1654 cm<sup>-1</sup>; HRMS (FAB+) *m/z* calc'd for [C<sub>21</sub>H<sub>35</sub>O<sub>3</sub>Sn]<sup>+</sup>: 455.1608, found 455.1603.

### **Synthesis of Model Stille Product 9**



**Enone 9.** To a flask containing Pd(PPh<sub>3</sub>)<sub>4</sub>(14 mg, 0.012 mmol), vinyl stannane **5c** (50 mg, 0.12 mmol), and vinyl iodide **8**<sup>2</sup> (30 mg, 0.12 mmol) was added DMF (2.5 mL). CuI (17.5 mg, 0.09 mmol) was added, and the flask was covered in Aluminum foil. After stirring for 9 hours, the mixture was diluted with water (10 mL) and extracted with Et<sub>2</sub>O (3 x 10 mL). The combined organic layers were dried over Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>. After filtration, the residue was concentrated under reduced pressure. Purification by flash chromatography (1:1 hexanes/EtOAc eluent) provided enone **9** (25.5 mg, 85% yield): R<sub>F</sub> 0.25 (1:1 hexanes/EtOAc); <sup>1</sup>H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  6.62 (ddd, *J* = 12.2, 1.9, 0.8 Hz, 1H), 6.15 (d, *J* = 12.2 Hz, 1H), 5.02 (dd, *J* = 15.0, 2.0 Hz, 1H), 4.72 (dd, *J* = 15.0, 0.7 Hz, 1H), 3.69 (s, 3H), 2.77-2.53 (m, 2H), 2.32-2.11 (m, 2H), 1.61 (s, 3H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  195.4, 177.9, 165.5, 158.7, 136.0, 128.7, 125.6, 77.7, 68.6, 51.9, 42.0, 33.0, 29.9, 21.0; IR (film) 2952, 1781, 1722, 1675, 1197, 1179 cm<sup>-1</sup>; HRMS (EI<sup>+</sup>) calc'd for [C<sub>13</sub>H<sub>14</sub>O<sub>5</sub>]<sup>+</sup>: *m/z* 250.0841, found 250.0844.

Synthesis of Vinyl Iodides 6a, 14, 15, and 16



Alcohol 11. A 3-neck flask was connected to an addition funnel. The flask was charged with 3-furaldehyde 10 (17.3 mL, 200 mmol) and THF (170 mL), and the solution was cooled (0 °C). A 0.5M solution of ethynyl magnesium bromide (500 mL, 250 mmol) was slowly added from the addition funnel over 2 hours. Following addition the cold bath was allowed to warm to room temperature, and the mixture was stirred for 5 hours. The reaction mixture was quenched with a saturated aqueous solution of NH<sub>4</sub>Cl (500 mL). The mixture was extracted with Et<sub>2</sub>O (2 x 400 mL). The combined organic layers were dried over MgSO<sub>4</sub>, filtered, and concentrated under reduced pressure. Purification by flash chromatography (2:1 hexanes/EtOAc eluent) provided alcohol 11 (25.41 g, 99% yield) as a clear oil:  $R_F$  0.25 (3:1 hexanes/EtOAc); <sup>1</sup>H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  7.50 (t, *J* = 0.8 Hz, 1H), 7.37 (t, *J* = 1.7 Hz, 1H), 6.48 (d, *J* = 0.8 Hz, 1H), 5.35 (d, *J* = 1.3 Hz, 1H),

3.14 (s, 1H), 2.58 (d, J = 2.4 Hz, 1H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  143.7, 140.4, 126.0, 109.2, 83.2, 73.5, 57.0; IR (film) 3293, 1505, 1158, 1021 cm<sup>-1</sup>; HRMS (EI<sup>+</sup>) calc'd for  $[C_7H_6O_2]^+$ : m/z 122.0368, found 122.0367.



**Vinyl Iodide 6a.** To a cooled (0 °C) solution of Dess-Martin Periodinane (1.91 g, 4.50 mmol) in CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> (18 mL) was added alcohol **11** (500 mg, 4.09 mmol) in CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> (3 mL). After 1 hour the reaction was quenched by addition of a 1:1 mixture of saturated aqueous NaHCO<sub>3</sub> and saturated aqueous Na<sub>2</sub>S<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> (20 mL). The mixture was extracted with CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> (3 x 20 mL). The combined organic layers were dried over Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>, filtered, and concentrated under a slight reduction of pressure (produced by a water aspirator) while submerged in a cold bath (0 °C). The resulting oil was purified by flash chromatography on silica gel (3:1 petroleum ether/ether eluent) to provide the volatile ynone product (442 mg, 3.68 mmol) as a yellow oil: <sup>1</sup>H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  8.19 (m, 1H), 7.46 (m, 1H), 6.83 (m, 1H), 3.26 (d, *J* = 1.2 Hz, 1H).

To a solution of the volatile ynone (5 g, 41.6 mmol) and LiI (6.13 g, 45.8 mmol) in MeCN (42 mL) was added concentrated AcOH (2.63 mL, 45.8 mmol). Following addition, the mixture was stirred for 2 hours and then poured onto ice water (75 mL). Solid K<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> was added until bubbling ceased, and the mixture was extracted with Et<sub>2</sub>O (2 x 75 mL). The combined organic layers were dried over MgSO<sub>4</sub>. After filtration, the residue was concentrated under reduced pressure. Purification by flash chromatography (10:1 pentane/ether eluent) provided vinyl iodide **6a** (5.46 g, 43% yield over 2 steps) as a yellow solid: R<sub>F</sub> 0.29 (5:1 pentane/ether); <sup>1</sup>H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  8.07 (dd, *J* = 1.4, 0.8 Hz, 1H), 7.60 (d, *J* = 8.8 Hz, 1H), 7.47 (dd, *J* = 1.9, 1.4 Hz, 1H), 7.44 (d, *J* = 8.8 Hz, 1H), 6.85 (dd, *J* = 1.9, 0.8 Hz, 1H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (75 MHz, C<sub>6</sub>D<sub>6</sub>)  $\delta$  183.0, 147.7, 144.8, 133.9, 129.0, 109.3, 91.6; IR (film) 3130, 1655, 1295 cm<sup>-1</sup>; HRMS (EI<sup>+</sup>) calc'd for [C<sub>7</sub>H<sub>5</sub>O<sub>2</sub>I]<sup>+</sup>: *m/z* 247.9335, found 247.9346.



**Ynone 18.** To a solution of alcohol **17** (1.73 mL, 22.9 mmol), *t*-butyldiphenylsilyl chloride (5.72 g, 22 mmol), and DMAP (98 mg, 0.8 mmol) in CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> (20 mL) was added a Et<sub>3</sub>N (3.1 mL, 022 mmol). After stirring for 1 hour, the reaction was washed with H<sub>2</sub>O (20 mL). The organic layer was dried over MgSO<sub>4</sub>, filtered, and concentrated. The crude product was dissolved in benzene and concentrated to azeotropically remove water, and the resulting protected alcohol was taken on to the next step without further purification.

The product from the previous step was dissolved in THF (40 mL) and cooled to -78 °C. A 2.5 M solution of *n*-butyllithium in hexanes (8.8 mL, 22 mmol) was slowly added. After 20 minutes, 3-furaldehyde (1.9 mL, 22 mmol) was slowly added. Following addition, the mixture was warmed to room temperature and stirred for 10 minutes. The reaction was quenched with 1N Hcl (40 mL). The mixture was concentrated to remove THF, and the resulting solution was extracted with ether (2 x 30 mL). The combined organic layers were dried over Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>, filtered, and concentrated, and the resulting coupled alcohol was taken onto the next step without further purification.

The product from the previous step was dissolved in acetone (40 mL) and cooled to 0 °C. To this solution was added a 2.67 M solution of Jones' reagent (15 mL, 40 mmol). After stirring for 10 minutes, *i*-PrOH (5 mL) was added to quench the remaining oxidant. The reaction was diluted with ether (100 mL) and extracted with a 1:1 mixture of brine and saturated aqueous NaHCO<sub>3</sub> (100 mL). The organic layer was dried over Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>, filtered, and concentrated. Purification by flash chromatography (30:1 hexanes/EtOAc eluent) provided ynone **18** (4.47 g, 51% yield): R<sub>F</sub> 0.56 (3:1 hexanes/EtOAc); <sup>1</sup>H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  8.10 (dd, *J* = 1.3, 0.8 Hz, 1H), 7.75-7.66 (m, 5H), 7.48-7.35 (m, 6H), 6.81 (dd, *J* = 1.9, 0.8 Hz, 1H), 3.88 (t, *J* = 6.6 Hz, 2H), 2.68 (t, *J* = 6.5 Hz, 2H), 1.08 (s, 9H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  171.3, 150.6, 144.6, 135.7, 135.0, 133.4, 130.1, 129.8, 129.4, 128.0, 127.9, 108.6, 90.6, 80.8, 61.7, 27.0, 26.8, 23.4, 19.4; IR (film) 2931, 2858, 2217, 1642, 1428, 1308, 1164, 1112 cm<sup>-1</sup>; HRMS (EI<sup>+</sup>) calc'd for [C<sub>25</sub>H<sub>26</sub>O<sub>3</sub>Si]<sup>+</sup>: *m/z* 402.1651, found 402.1664.



**Vinyl Iodide 14.** To a solution of ynone **18** (402 mg, 1.0 mmol) and LiI (147 g, 1.1 mmol) in MeCN (1.0 mL) was added concentrated AcOH (63  $\mu$ L, 1.1 mmol). Following addition, the mixture was refluxed for 20 hours. The mixture was concentrated and purified by flash chromatography (50:1 to 4:1 hexanes/EtOAc eluent) to provide vinyl iodide **14** (302 mg, 57% yield): R<sub>F</sub> 0.45 (3:1 hexanes/EtOAc); <sup>1</sup>H NMR (300 MHz, C<sub>6</sub>D<sub>6</sub>)  $\delta$  7.75-7.68 (m, 4H), 7.45 (dd, *J* = 1.3, 0.8 Hz, 1H), 7.25-7.19 (m, 6H), 6.77 (t, *J* = 1.7 Hz, 1H), 6.72 (t, *J* = 1.1 Hz, 1H), 6.68 (dd, *J* = 1.9, 0.8 Hz, 1H), 3.71 (t, *J* = 6.0 Hz, 2H), 2.61 (dt, *J* = 5.9, 0.9 Hz, 2H), 1.10 (s, 9H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (75 MHz, C<sub>6</sub>D<sub>6</sub>)  $\delta$  182.5, 147.4, 144.7, 136.4, 136.3, 135.6, 134.1, 132.0, 130.5, 130.2, 129.2, 128.5, 128.2, 113.6, 109.6, 62.7, 51.2, 27.4, 27.3, 27.1, 19.8, 19.6; IR (film) 2930, 2857, 1662, 1591, 1428, 1157, 1112 cm<sup>-1</sup>; HRMS (FAB<sup>+</sup>) calc'd for [C<sub>25</sub>H<sub>28</sub>O<sub>3</sub>SiI]<sup>+</sup>: *m/z* 531.0853, found 531.0856.



**Ynone 21.** To a cooled (0 °C) solution of PPh<sub>3</sub> (8.53 g, 32.5 mmol) in CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> (10 mL) was added a solution of CBr<sub>4</sub> (5.4 g, 16.3 mmol) in CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> (4 mL). After 10 minutes aldehyde **19**<sup>3</sup> (2.66 g, 8.13 mmol) in CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> (6 mL) was slowly added. Following addition, the reaction was stirred for 4 hours at 0 °C. A spatula full of celite was added to the reaction mixture, which was then slowly poured onto a stirring solution of celite in petroleum ether (500 mL). The mixture was filtered, and the filtrate was concentrated and purified by flash chromatography on silica gel (20:1 petroleum ether/EtOAc eluent) to provide the vinyl dibromide (3.46 g, 91% yield) as a clear oil: <sup>1</sup>H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  7.66 (m, 4H), 7.41 (m, 6H), 6.27 (d, *J* = 8.7 Hz, 1H), 3.55 (m, 2H), 2.69 (m, 1H), 1.06 (s, 9H), 1.04 (d, *J* = 6.9 Hz, 3H).

To a cooled (-78 °C) solution of the resulting vinyl dibromide (2.29 mg, 4.91 mmol) in THF (25 mL) was slowly added a 2.5 M solution of *n*-butyllithium in hexanes (4.3 mL, 10.8 mmol). After 15 minutes the mixture was warmed to 0 °C. Following addition, the reaction was stirred for 30 minutes at this temperature and then

cooled back to -78 °C. HMPA (2.5 µL) was added, and the mixture was stirred for 20 minutes. The reaction was then warmed to -40 °C, and a solution of Weinreb amide **20**<sup>4</sup> (1.73 g, 11.1 mmol) in THF (12.5 mL) was slowly added. The cold bath was allowed to warm to room temperature, and after 2.5 hours the reaction was quenched with saturated aqueous NH<sub>4</sub>Cl (50 mL). The mixture was extracted with ether (3 x 50 mL). The combined organic layers were dried over MgSO<sub>4</sub>, filtered, and concentrated. Purification by flash chromatography (15:1 hexanes/EtOAc eluent) provided ynone **21** (989.2 mg, 48% yield, 44% yield over 2 steps) as a clear oil:  $R_F 0.54$  (3:1 hexanes/EtOAc); <sup>1</sup>H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  8.08 (dd, *J* = 1.3, 0.8 Hz, 1H), 7.70-7.65 (m, 4H), 7.47-7.34 (m, 7H), 6.80 (dd, *J* = 1.9, 0.8 Hz, 1H), 3.78 (dd, *J* = 9.8, 6.1 Hz, 1H), 3.67 (dd, *J* = 9.7, 6.5 Hz, 1H), 2.95-2.82 (m, 1H), 1.30 (d, *J* = 6.9 Hz, 3H), 1.07 (s, 9H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  171.4, 150.6, 144.6, 135.8, 133.4, 133.4, 130.1, 129.4, 128.0, 108.6, 95.1, 80.6, 77.4, 67.0, 29.7, 27.0, 19.5, 16.7; IR (film) 2932, 2858, 2215, 1643, 1113 cm<sup>-1</sup>; HRMS (EI<sup>+</sup>) calc'd for [C<sub>26</sub>H<sub>27</sub>O<sub>3</sub>Si]<sup>+</sup>: *m/z* 415.1730, found 415.1727.



**Vinyl Iodide 15.** To a solution of ynone **21** (387 mg, 0.929 mmol) in concentrated AcOH (10 mL) was added LiI (250 mg, 1.86 mmol). Following addition, the mixture was stirred for 10 hours and then poured onto ice water (50 mL). Solid K<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> was added until bubbling ceased, and the mixture was extracted with Et<sub>2</sub>O (4 x 50 mL). The combined organic layers were dried over Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>. After filtration, the residue was concentrated under reduced pressure. Purification by flash chromatography (20:1 hexanes/EtOAc eluent) provided vinyl iodide **15** (373.5 mg, 74% yield) as a yellow oil: R<sub>F</sub> 0.50 (3:1 hexanes/EtOAc); <sup>1</sup>H NMR (300 MHz, C<sub>6</sub>D<sub>6</sub>) & 7.78-7.71 (m, 4H), 7.54 (dd, J = 1.3, 0.8 Hz, 1H), 7.27-7.20 (m, 6H), 6.83 (d, J = 0.8 Hz, 1H), 6.79 (t, J = 1.7 Hz, 1H), 6.70 (dd, J = 1.9, 0.8 Hz, 1H), 3.68 (dd, J = 10.2, 7.6 Hz, 1H), 3.51 (dd, J = 10.1, 5.1 Hz, 1H), 2.31-2.19 (m, 1H), 1.12 (s, 9H), 0.82 (d, J = 6.6 Hz, 3H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (75 MHz, C<sub>6</sub>D<sub>6</sub>) & 183.4, 147.7, 144.7, 136.5, 136.3, 136.3, 134.3, 134.1, 131.1, 130.5, 130.5, 130.5, 129.0, 128.5, 123.4, 109.6, 67.9, 51.2, 27.4, 27.4, 19.9, 17.9; IR (film) 2931, 2858, 1664, 1590, 1156, 1112 cm<sup>-1</sup>; HRMS (FAB<sup>+</sup>) calc'd for [C<sub>26</sub>H<sub>30</sub>O<sub>3</sub>SiI]<sup>+</sup>: *m/z* 545.1009, found 545.0997.



**Ynone 23.** Alcohol **22** (3.14 mL, 40 mmol) was dissolved in THF (80 mL) and cooled to -78 °C. A 2.5 M solution of *n*-butyllithium in hexanes (32 mL, 80 mmol) was slowly added. After 20 minutes, 3-furaldehyde (3.63 mL, 42 mmol) was slowly added. Following addition, the mixture was warmed to room temperature and stirred for 10 minutes. The reaction was quenched with 1N HCl (100). The mixture was concentrated to remove THF, and the resulting solution was extracted with ether (2 x 100 mL). The combined organic layers were dried over Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>, filtered, and concentrated. The resulting coupled alcohol was taken onto the next step without further purification.

The product from the previous step was dissolved in acetone (100 mL) and cooled to 0 °C. To this solution was added a 2.67 M solution of Jones' reagent (35 mL, 93 mmol). After stirring for 10 minutes, *i*-PrOH (5 mL) was added to quench the remaining oxidant. The reaction was diluted with ether (150 mL) and extracted with a 1:1 mixture of brine and saturated aqueous NaHCO<sub>3</sub> (150 mL). The organic layer was dried over Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>, filtered, and concentrated. Purification by flash chromatography (9:1 hexanes/EtOAc eluent) provided ynone **23** (2.37 g, 37% yield): R<sub>F</sub> 0.37 (3:1 hexanes/EtOAc); <sup>1</sup>H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  8.19 (dd, *J* = 1.6, 0.8 Hz, 1H), 7.49 (t, *J* = 1.7 Hz, 1H), 6.83 (dd, *J* = 1.9, 0.8 Hz, 1H), 2.48 (s, 3H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  183.1, 169.4, 151.4, 145.4, 128.6, 108.3, 83.6, 83.0, 32.8; IR (film) 3133, 1681, 1641, 1556, 1510, 1305, 1200, 1156 cm<sup>-1</sup>; HRMS (EI<sup>+</sup>) calc'd for [C<sub>9</sub>H<sub>6</sub>O<sub>3</sub>]<sup>+</sup>: *m/z* 162.0317, found 162.0321.



**Vinyl Iodide 16.** To a solution of ynone **23** (2.37 g, 14.6 mmol) and LiI (2.15 g, 16.1 mmol) in MeCN (160 mL) was added concentrated AcOH (922  $\mu$ L, 1.1 mmol). Following addition, the mixture was refluxed for 20 hours. The mixture was concentrated and purified by flash chromatography (6:1 hexanes/EtOAc eluent) to provide vinyl iodide **16** (1.0 g, 25% yield): R<sub>F</sub> 0.27 (3:1 hexanes/EtOAc); <sup>1</sup>H NMR (300 MHz, C<sub>6</sub>D<sub>6</sub>)  $\delta$  6.86 (dd, *J* = 1.3, 0.8 Hz, 1H), 6.65 (dd, *J* = 2.0, 1.5 Hz, 1H), 6.50 (s, 1H), 6.41 (dd, *J* = 2.1, 0.8 Hz, 1H), 2.21 (s, 3H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (75 MHz, C<sub>6</sub>D<sub>6</sub>)  $\delta$  198.8, 180.7, 148.5, 144.8, 135.4, 127.4, 118.1, 109.2, 25.6; IR (film) 3134, 1706, 1654, 1576, 1512, 1156 cm<sup>-1</sup>; HRMS (EI<sup>+</sup>) calc'd for [C<sub>9</sub>H<sub>7</sub>O<sub>3</sub>I]<sup>+</sup>: *m/z* 289.9440, found 289.9432.



#### Synthesis of Tandem Stille-Oxa-Electrocyclization Products 3 and 13a-c

**Polycycle 3.** To a mixture containing Pd(PPh<sub>3</sub>)<sub>4</sub> (1.16 g, 1.0 mmol), vinyl stannane **5c** (9.0 g, 20.0 mmol), and vinyl iodide **6a** (6.13 g, 24.7 mmol) was added DMF (100 mL). Freshly recrystalized CuI (3.81 g, 20.0 mmol) was added, and the flask was cooled to -78 °C under vacuum. The reaction mixture was kept in the dark. After 30 minutes of degassing, the mixture was allowed to warm to room temperature under N<sub>2</sub>. After stirring for 12 hours, the mixture was diluted with water (200 mL) and extracted with Et<sub>2</sub>O (2 x 200 mL). The combined organic layers were dried over Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>, filtered, and concentrated under reduced pressure. Purification by flash chromatography (3:2 hexanes/EtOAc eluent) provided polycycle **3** (3.37g, 60% yield) as an orange solid: R<sub>F</sub> 0.31 (1:1 hexanes/EtOAc); <sup>1</sup>H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  7.64 (s, 1H), 7.45 (m, 1H), 7.35 (d, *J* = 6.6 Hz, 1H), 6.54 (m, 1H), 5.89 (d, *J* = 6.6 Hz, 1H), 4.80 (d, *J* = 11.1 Hz, 1H), 4.08 (d, *J* = 11.1 Hz, 1H), 2.51 (m, 2H), 2.06 (m, 2H), 1.49 (s, 3H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  193.4, 178.8, 153.6, 144.4, 143.1, 134.5, 120.8, 118.0, 107.2, 99.2, 85.6, 71.6, 44.5, 32.9, 27.7, 14.3; 3131, 2947, 1782, 1673, 1561, 1526, 1160, 1015 cm<sup>-1</sup>; HRMS (EI<sup>+</sup>) calc'd for [C<sub>16</sub>H<sub>14</sub>O<sub>5</sub>]<sup>+</sup>: *m/z* 286.0841, found 286.0838.



**Polycycle 13a.** Vinyl stannane **5c** (1.78 g, 3.90 mmol) and vinyl iodide **14** (2.07 g, 3.90 mmol) were subjected to the tandem Stille-oxa-electrocyclization conditions, as described above for the synthesis of polycycle **3**. Purification by flash chromatography (3:1 hexanes/EtOAc eluent) provided polycycle **13a** (2.05g, 3.59 mmol) as an orange solid:  $R_F 0.26$  (3:1 hexanes/EtOAc); <sup>1</sup>H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  7.71 (s, 1H), 7.66-7.61 (m, 4H), 7.45-7.32 (m, 7H), 6.46 (d, J = 2.1 Hz, 1H), 5.82 (s, 1H), 4.74 (d, J = 11.1 Hz, 1H), 3.97-3.88 (m, 3H), 3.10 (dt, J = 2.4, 6 Hz, 2H), 2.68-2.37 (m, 2H), 2.04-2.00 (m, 2H), 1.54 (s, 3H), 1.07 (s, 9); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  194.7, 179.2, 151.5, 144.3, 143.1, 135.6, 133.7, 133.6, 129.7, 172.7, 120.7, 113.9, 107.3, 105.5, 86.5, 71.53, 63.3, 44.9, 36.6, 35.0, 27.8, 26.9, 19.3, 14.9; IR (film) 2932, 2858, 1785, 1659, 1112 cm<sup>-1</sup>; HRMS (FAB+) m/z calc'd for  $[C_{34}H_{37}O_6Si]^+$ : 569.2359, found 569.2346.



Polycycle 13b (2 diastereomers). Vinyl stannane 5c (611 mg, 1.34 mmol) and vinyl iodide 29 (665 mg, 1.22 mmol) were subjected to the tandem Stille-oxa-electrocyclization conditions, as described above for the synthesis of polycycle **3**. Purification by flash chromatography (3:1 hexanes/EtOAc eluent) provided a 1:1 diastereomeric mixture of polycycle 23 (554 mg, 78% yield) as an orange oil. Diastereomer 1: R<sub>F</sub> 0.27 (3:1 hexanes/EtOAc); <sup>1</sup>H NMR (300 MHz,  $C_6D_6$ )  $\delta$  7.71-7.63 (m, 4H), 7.28 (d, J = 0.8 Hz, 1H); 7.21-7.18 (m, 6H), 6.85 (t, J = 1.7 Hz, 1H), 6.15 (s, 1H), 6.06 (dd, J = 1.9, 0.8 Hz, 1H), 5.74 (s, 1H), 4.80-4.66 (m, 1H), 4.28 (d, J= 11.0 Hz, 1H), 3.69-3.55 (m, 2H), 3.30 (d, J = 11.0 Hz, 1H), 2.31-2.04 (m, 2H), 1.54-1.43 (m, 2H), 1.40 (s, 3H), 1.18-1.10 (m, 2H), 1.06 (s, 9H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (125 MHz, C<sub>6</sub>D<sub>6</sub>) δ 195.2, 178.8, 153.7, 152.3, 144.5, 143.4, 136.3, 136.2, 134.3, 134.2, 130.4, 130.3, 128.7, 128.5, 128.4, 128.3, 121.7, 116.5, 107.9, 99.8, 87.3, 71.0, 67.6, 45.5, 36.2, 36.0, 28.4, 27.3, 19.8, 15.6, 15.4; IR (film) 2930, 1784, 1654, 1522, 1110 cm<sup>-1</sup>; HRMS (FAB<sup>+</sup>) calc'd for [C<sub>35</sub>H<sub>39</sub>O<sub>6</sub>Si]<sup>+</sup>: *m/z* 583.2516, found 583.2534. *Diastereomer 2*: R<sub>F</sub> 0.23 (3:1 hexanes/EtOAc); <sup>1</sup>H NMR  $(300 \text{ MHz}, C_6D_6) \text{ d } 7.84-7.75 \text{ (m, 4H)}, 7.28-7.20 \text{ (m, 6H)}, 6.83 \text{ (t, } J = 1.8 \text{ Hz}, 1\text{H}), 6.14 \text{ (s, 1H)}, 6.07 \text{ (t, } J = 1.1 \text{ Hz})$ Hz, 1H), 5.93 (s, 1H), 4.72-4.62 (m, 1H), 4.47 (d, J = 11.0 Hz, 1H), 3.91 (d, J = 5.8 Hz, 2H), 3.48 (d, J = 11.0Hz, 1H), 2.15-1.99 (m, 2H), 1.44-1.36 (m, 2H), 1.30 (s, 3H), 1.16 (s, 9H), 1.05 (d, J = 6.9 Hz, 3H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (125 MHz, C<sub>6</sub>D<sub>6</sub>) d 194.7, 178.7, 155.2, 152.3, 144.6, 143.5, 136.5, 136.4, 134.3, 134.3, 130.5, 121.7, 115.2, 107.7, 101.0, 87.5, 74.9, 71.1, 68.6, 45.3, 36.2, 35.8, 33.4, 28.0, 27.6, 27.5, 20.0, 15.9, 15.2; IR (film) 2931, 1784, 1657, 1515, 1112 cm<sup>-1</sup>; HRMS (FAB<sup>+</sup>) calc'd for [C<sub>35</sub>H<sub>39</sub>O<sub>6</sub>Si]<sup>+</sup>: *m/z* 583.2516, found 583.2533.



**Polycycle 13c.** Vinyl stannane **5c** (1.57 g, 3.45 mmol) and vinyl iodide **16** (1.0 g, 3.45 mmol) were subjected to the tandem Stille-oxa-electrocyclization conditions, as described above for the synthesis of polycycle **3**. Purification by flash chromatography (2:1 hexanes/EtOAc eluent) provided polycycle **13c** (1.0g, 88% yield) as an orange solid:  $R_F 0.26$  (3:1 hexanes/EtOAc);  $R_F 0.24$  (1:1 hexanes/EtOAc); <sup>1</sup>H NMR (300 MHz, C<sub>6</sub>D<sub>6</sub>)  $\delta$  6.78 (t, *J* = 1.7 Hz, 1H), 6.18 (s, 1H), 5.90 (dd, *J* = 1.9, 0.8 Hz, 1H), 5.36 (s, 1H), 4.19 (d, *J* = 11.4 Hz, 1H), 3.20 (d,

J = 11.2 Hz, 1H), 2.17 (s, 3H), 1.95-1.88 (m, 2H), 1.40-1.22 (m, 2H), 1.18 (s, 3H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (75 MHz, C<sub>6</sub>D<sub>6</sub>)  $\delta$  201.9, 192.8, 178.1, 154.9, 149.9, 145.1, 144.8, 144.2, 107.7, 98.3, 86.3, 70.5, 44.8, 33.4, 29.1, 27.7, 26.6, 14.4; IR (film) 3135, 2918, 1782, 1705, 1668, 1560, 1519, 1499, 1161 cm<sup>-1</sup>; HRMS (EI<sup>+</sup>) calc'd for [C<sub>18</sub>H<sub>16</sub>O<sub>6</sub>]<sup>+</sup>: m/z 328.0947, found 328.0946.

### Molecular Structure and Crystallographic Data for 13c

**Figure S01.** Pyran **13c** is shown with 50% probability ellipsoids. Crystallographic data have been deposited at the CCDC, 12 Union Road, Cambridge CB2 1EZ, UK and copies can be obtained on request, free of charge, by quoting the publication citation and the deposition number 201414.



Table 1. Crystal data and structure refinement for13C (CCDC 201414).

Empirical formula	$C_{18}H_{16}O_{6}$
Formula weight	328.31
Crystallization Solvent	Hexanes/ethylacetate
Crystal Habit	Fragment
Crystal size	0.28 x 0.22 x 0.15 mm <sup>3</sup>
Crystal color	Yellow
Data C	Collection
Preliminary Photos	Rotation
Type of diffractometer	Bruker SMART 1000
Wavelength	0.71073 Å MoKα
Data Collection Temperature	98(2) K
$\theta$ range for 7975 reflections used in lattice determination	2.26 to 28.15°
Unit cell dimensions	$\begin{array}{l} a = 12.3799(11) \text{ Å} \\ b = 7.2521(7) \text{ Å} \\ c = 17.2138(15) \text{ Å} \end{array} \qquad \qquad \beta = 101.892(2)^{\circ} \\ \end{array}$
Volume	1512.3(2) Å <sup>3</sup>
Z	4
Crystal system	Monoclinic
Space group	P2 <sub>1</sub> /n
Density (calculated)	1.442 Mg/m <sup>3</sup>
F(000)	688
Data collection program	Bruker SMART v5.054
$\theta$ range for data collection	1.86 to 28.22°
Completeness to $\theta = 28.22^{\circ}$	94.4 %
Index ranges	$\textbf{-15} \leq h \leq 16 \text{, -9} \leq k \leq 9 \text{, -22} \leq l \leq 21$
Data collection scan type	ω scans at 5 $φ$ settings
Data reduction program	Bruker SAINT v6.022
Reflections collected	21320
Independent reflections	3525 [R <sub>int</sub> =0.0530]
Absorption coefficient	0.109 mm <sup>-1</sup>
Absorption correction	None
Max. and min. transmission	0.9838 and 0.9701

## Table 1 (cont.)

# Structure solution and Refinement

Structure solution program	SHELXS-97 (Sheldrick, 1	990)
Primary solution method	Direct methods	
Secondary solution method	Difference Fourier map	)
Hydrogen placement	Difference Fourier map	)
Structure refinement program	SHELXL-97 (Sheldrick, 1	.997)
Refinement method	Full matrix least-square	es on F <sup>2</sup>
Data / restraints / parameters	3525 / 0 / 281	
Treatment of hydrogen atoms	Unrestrained	
Goodness-of-fit on F <sup>2</sup>	1.948	
Final R indices [I> $2\sigma(I)$ , 2658 reflectio	ns]	R1 = 0.0425, wR2 = 0.0689
R indices (all data)	R1 = 0.0606, wR2 = 0.0716	0
Type of weighting scheme used	Sigma	
Weighting scheme used	$W=1/\sigma^2(Fo^2)$	
Max shift/error	0.000	
Average shift/error	0.000	
Largest diff. peak and hole	0.376 and -0.393 e.Å <sup>-3</sup>	

# Special Refinement Details

Refinement of  $F^2$  against ALL reflections. The weighted R-factor (*w*R) and goodness of fit (S) are based on  $F^2$ , conventional R-factors (R) are based on F, with F set to zero for negative  $F^2$ . The threshold expression of  $F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)$  is used only for calculating R-factors(gt) etc. and is not relevant to the choice of reflections for refinement. R-factors based on  $F^2$  are statistically about twice as large as those based on F, and R-factors based on ALL data will be even larger.

All esds (except the esd in the dihedral angle between two l.s. planes) are estimated using the full covariance matrix. The cell esds are taken into account individually in the estimation of esds in distances, angles and torsion angles; correlations between esds in cell parameters are only used when they are defined by crystal symmetry. An approximate (isotropic) treatment of cell esds is used for estimating esds involving l.s. planes.







**Table 2.** Atomic coordinates (  $x \ 10^4$ ) and equivalent isotropic displacement parameters (Å<sup>2</sup>x 10<sup>3</sup>) for 13C (CCDC 201414). U(eq) is defined as the trace of the orthogonalized U<sup>ij</sup> tensor.

	Х	У	Z	U <sub>e q</sub>	
O(1)	7557(1)	-202(1)	-1544(1)	32(1)	
O(2)	9763(1)	1794(1)	-583(1)	23(1)	
O(3)	9007(1)	2746(1)	3057(1)	27(1)	
O(4)	8289(1)	483(1)	2230(1)	22(1)	
O(5)	7079(1)	2940(1)	971(1)	18(1)	
O(6)	3873(1)	3651(2)	1211(1)	39(1)	
C(1)	6423(1)	1692(2)	-309(1)	20(1)	
C(2)	7531(1)	1661(2)	-435(1)	18(1)	
C(3)	8392(1)	1951(2)	179(1)	17(1)	
C(4)	9524(1)	2132(2)	62(1)	18(1)	
C(5)	10385(1)	2853(2)	743(1)	22(1)	
C(6)	10145(1)	2438(2)	1559(1)	21(1)	
C(7)	8975(1)	3043(2)	1635(1)	17(1)	
C(8)	8765(1)	2161(2)	2391(1)	21(1)	
C(9)	8083(1)	134(2)	1380(1)	20(1)	
C(10)	8135(1)	2030(2)	997(1)	17(1)	
C(11)	6232(1)	2420(2)	372(1)	18(1)	
C(12)	5164(1)	2845(2)	541(1)	18(1)	
C(13)	4133(1)	2958(2)	1(1)	22(1)	
C(14)	3386(1)	3403(2)	410(1)	23(1)	
C(15)	4958(1)	3270(2)	1271(1)	25(1)	
C(16)	7661(1)	1354(2)	-1282(1)	22(1)	
C(17)	7785(2)	2990(2)	-1776(1)	29(1)	
C(18)	8853(1)	5134(2)	1645(1)	22(1)	

**Table 3.** Bond lengths [Å] and angles  $[\degree]$  for 13C (CCDC 201414).

O(1)- $C(16)$	1.2118(16)	
O(2) - C(4)	1,2302(15)	
O(2) C(4)	1.2002(15) 1.2000(15)	
O(3) - C(8)	1.2008(15)	
O(4)-C(8)	1.3562(17)	
O(4)-C(9)	1.4550(16)	
O(5) - C(11)	1 3639(15)	
O(5) C(11)	1.5055(15) 1.4E(4/16)	
O(5) - C(10)	1.4504(10)	
O(6)-C(15)	1.3551(18)	
O(6)-C(14)	1.3979(19)	
C(1)-C(11)	1.3495(19)	
C(1) - C(2)	1 433(2)	
C(1) - H(1)	0.947(14)	
$C(1) - \Pi(1)$	(1.9+7)(1.4)	
C(2) - C(3)	1.3548(18)	
C(2)-C(16)	1.5151(19)	
C(3)-C(4)	1.4630(19)	
C(3) - C(10)	1.5061(18)	
C(4)- $C(5)$	1 507(2)	
C(5) C(6)	1.507(2) 1.5229(10)	
C(3)- $C(6)$	1.5256(19)	
C(5)-H(5A)	1.013(14)	
C(5)-H(5B)	0.982(15)	
C(6)-C(7)	1.5453(19)	
C(6)-H(6A)	$0.963(14)^{-1}$	
C(6)-H(6R)	1007(14)	
$C(0) \Pi(0D)$	1.007(17) 1.5101(10)	
C(7) - C(8)	1.5191(19)	
C(7)-C(10)	1.5352(18)	
C(7)-C(18)	1.524(2)	
C(9)-C(10)	1.5325(19)	
C(9)-H(9A)	0.956(15)	
C(9) - H(9R)	1.028(14)	
C(11) C(12)	1.020(17) 1.4420(10)	
C(11)-C(12)	1.4459(19)	
C(12)-C(15)	1.367(2)	
C(12)-C(13)	1.4186(19)	
C(13)-C(14)	1.313(2)	
C(13)-H(13)	0.963(14)	
C(14)-H(14)	0.706(15)	
C(15)-H(15)	0.951(15)	
$C(15)^{-11}(15)$	(1, j)	
C(10)-C(17)	1.407(2)	
C(1/)-H(1/A)	0.951(18)	
C(17)-H(17B)	1.000(17)	
C(17)-H(17C)	0.990(17)	
C(18) - H(18A)	1.024(15)	
C(18) - H(18R)	0.972(15)	
$C(10) - \Pi(10D)$ $C(10) - \Pi(10D)$	0.072(15)	
C(10) - H(10C)	0.986(15)	
C(8)-O(4)-C(9)	109.86(10)	
C(11)-O(5)-C(10)	116.28(10)	
C(15)-O(6)-C(14)	105.53(12)	
C(11) - C(1) - C(2)	118.85(14)	
$C(11)_{-}C(1)_{-}H(1)$	118 0(8)	
$C(11)^{-}C(1)^{-}H(1)$	$122 \mathbf{F}(0)$	
U(2) - U(1) - H(1)	122.5(8)	
C(3)-C(2)-C(1)	120.16(13)	

C(3)-C(2)-C(16)	123.44(13)
C(1)-C(2)-C(16)	116.37(12)
C(2)-C(3)-C(4)	121.86(12)
C(2)-C(3)-C(10)	116.87(12)
C(4) - C(3) - C(10)	121.25(12)
O(2)-C(4)-C(3)	121.49(13)
O(2)-C(4)-C(5)	120.57(13)
C(3)-C(4)-C(5)	117.86(12)
C(4)-C(5)-C(6)	117.00(12) 114.14(12)
C(4) - C(5) - H(5A)	105.8(8)
C(4) - C(5) - H(5A)	103.0(0) 110.0(8)
C(4) C(5) H(5R)	10.0(0) 108.1(8)
$C(4) - C(5) - \Pi(5B)$ $C(6) - C(5) - \Pi(5B)$	100.1(0) 100.0(8)
U(5A) C(5) U(5D)	109.9(0) 109.6(11)
H(3A)-C(3)-H(3B)	100.0(11)
C(5) - C(6) - C(7)	112.08(12)
C(5)-C(6)-H(6A)	109.4(8)
C(7)- $C(6)$ - $H(6A)$	108.0(8)
C(5)-C(6)-H(6B)	107.4(8)
C(7)-C(6)-H(6B)	110.9(8)
H(6A)-C(6)-H(6B)	108.5(11)
C(8)-C(7)-C(10)	101.65(11)
C(8)-C(7)-C(18)	111.96(12)
C(10)-C(7)-C(18)	115.50(12)
C(8)-C(7)-C(6)	106.35(11)
C(10)-C(7)-C(6)	108.23(11)
C(18)-C(7)-C(6)	112.29(12)
O(3)-C(8)-O(4)	121.56(13)
O(3)-C(8)-C(7)	128.07(13)
O(4)-C(8)-C(7)	110.30(11)
O(4) - C(9) - C(10)	105.25(11)
O(4) - C(9) - H(9A)	107.7(9)
C(10)-C(9)-H(9A)	111.4(9)
O(4)-C(9)-H(9B)	111.4(8)
C(10)-C(9)-H(9B)	110.5(8)
H(9A)-C(9)-H(9B)	110.5(0) 110.5(11)
$\Omega(5) - C(10) - C(3)$	110.5(11) 110.50(10)
O(5)- $C(10)$ - $C(7)$	106.03(10)
C(3)- $C(10)$ - $C(7)$	11640(11)
O(5) - C(10) - C(9)	107.60(11)
C(3) - C(10) - C(9)	107.00(11) 113.81(11)
C(3)-C(10)-C(9)	113.01(11) 101.72(11)
C(1) C(10) - C(9)	101.72(11) 121.25(12)
C(1) - C(11) - O(3) C(1) - C(11) - C(12)	121.33(13) 126.12(12)
C(1)- $C(11)$ - $C(12)$	120.15(15) 112.42(11)
O(5)-C(11)-C(12)	112.43(11) 100.02(12)
C(15)- $C(12)$ - $C(15)$	106.02(13)
C(15)-C(12)-C(11)	125.81(13)
C(13)- $C(12)$ - $C(11)$	128.15(13)
C(14)-C(13)-C(12)	107.52(14)
U(14)-U(13)-H(13)	124.6(9)
U(12)-U(13)-H(13)	127.9(9)
C(13)-C(14)-O(6)	110.62(15)
C(13)-C(14)-H(14)	136.8(13)
O(6)-C(14)-H(14)	112.3(13)
O(6)-C(15)-C(12)	110.27(14)

117.5(9)
132.2(9)
118.03(13)
123.07(14)
118.53(13)
108.8(10)
111.6(9)
108.0(14)
112.2(9)
107.1(13)
108.9(13)
109.3(8)
111.6(8)
110.3(12)
108.4(8)
109.7(12)
107.5(12)

Table 4. Anisotropic displacement parameters (Å<sup>2</sup>x 10<sup>4</sup>) for 13C (CCDC 201414). The anisotropic displacement factor exponent takes the form:  $-2\pi^2$  [ h<sup>2</sup> a<sup>\*2</sup>U <sup>11</sup> + ... + 2 h k a<sup>\*</sup> b<sup>\*</sup> U<sup>12</sup> ]

	U <sup>11</sup>	U <sup>22</sup>	U <sup>33</sup>	U <sup>23</sup>	U <sup>13</sup>	U <sup>12</sup>	
O(1)	418(7)	297(6)	249(6)	-92(5)	72(5)	-20(5)	
O(2)	260(6)	276(6)	180(6)	23(4)	93(5)	30(5)	
O(3)	301(6)	360(6)	136(6)	-24(5)	30(5)	22(5)	
O(4)	269(6)	256(6)	146(5)	28(4)	46(4)	-23(5)	
O(5)	162(5)	229(5)	155(5)	-18(4)	26(4)	11(4)	
O(6)	329(7)	498(8)	371(7)	25(6)	133(6)	42(6)	
C(1)	194(8)	211(8)	173(8)	14(6)	1(7)	-24(6)	
C(2)	248(8)	126(7)	164(8)	9(6)	48(6)	5(6)	
C(3)	213(8)	148(7)	151(7)	7(6)	39(6)	16(6)	
C(4)	236(8)	154(7)	168(8)	44(6)	59(6)	28(6)	
C(5)	194(9)	256(9)	220(8)	8(7)	61(7)	-4(7)	
C(6)	186(8)	250(9)	167(8)	1(6)	13(7)	-14(7)	
C(7)	167(8)	212(8)	135(7)	-3(6)	22(6)	0(6)	
C(8)	167(8)	257(8)	195(8)	10(6)	34(6)	40(6)	
C(9)	216(9)	234(8)	152(8)	7(6)	42(7)	-15(7)	
C(10)	154(7)	188(7)	165(7)	7(6)	45(6)	26(6)	
C(11)	197(8)	162(7)	161(7)	31(6)	19(6)	-21(6)	
C(12)	206(8)	160(7)	184(8)	13(6)	40(6)	-20(6)	
C(13)	241(9)	205(8)	216(9)	33(6)	25(7)	-47(7)	
C(14)	113(9)	313(9)	256(9)	79(7)	35(7)	21(7)	
C(15)	195(9)	326(9)	236(9)	5(7)	47(7)	30(7)	
C(16)	189(8)	270(9)	177(8)	-14(6)	15(6)	19(7)	
C(17)	360(11)	336(10)	175(9)	44(7)	42(8)	8(9)	
C(18)	228(9)	234(8)	207(9)	-31(7)	36(7)	-18(7)	

parameters	$(A^2X 10^3) 101$		DC 201412	+).	
	Х	У	Z	U <sub>iso</sub>	
H(1)	5805(11)	1389(18)	-713(8)	19(4)	
H(5A)	10412(11)	4230(20)	661(8)	28(4)	
H(5B)	11101(12)	2324(19)	701(8)	25(4)	
H(6A)	10670(12)	3082(19)	1959(8)	23(4)	
H(6B)	10250(11)	1070(20)	1653(8)	19(4)	
H(9A)	7364(13)	-399(19)	1229(8)	28(4)	
H(9B)	8668(12)	-733(19)	1235(8)	22(4)	
H(13)	3987(12)	2801(19)	-567(9)	28(4)	
H(14)	2817(13)	3610(20)	328(9)	27(5)	
H(15)	5430(12)	3399(19)	1778(9)	27(4)	
H(17A)	7096(15)	3620(20)	-1906(10)	47(5)	
H(17B)	8001(13)	2630(20)	-2283(10)	44(5)	
H(17C)	8333(13)	3880(20)	-1492(9)	38(5)	
H(18A)	8984(11)	5666(19)	1121(9)	26(4)	
H(18B)	8131(13)	5499(19)	1731(8)	25(4)	
H(18C)	9410(12)	5627(19)	2091(9)	27(4)	

Table 5. Hydrogen coordinates (  $x \ 10^4$ ) and isotropic displacement parameters (Å<sup>2</sup>x 10<sup>3</sup>) for 13C (CCDC 201414).

### References

<sup>1</sup> For the synthesis of **7**, see: Knight, D. W.; Pattenden, G. *J. Chem. Soc., Perkin Trans. 1* **1975**, 635-640. <sup>2</sup> For the synthesis of **8**, see: Piers, E.; Wong, T.; Coish, P.; Rogers, C. *Can. J. Chem.* **1994**, *72*, 1816-1819.

<sup>4</sup> For the synthesis of **20**, see: Kinoshita, T.; Ichinari, D.; Sinya, J. J. Heterocycl. Chem. **1996**, *33*, 1313-1317.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> For the synthesis of **19**, see: Kiyooka, S; Shahid, K. A.; Goto, F.; Okazaki, M.; Shuto, Y. J. Org. Chem. **2003**, 68, 7967-7978.



220 20	Relax. delay 1.00 Pulse 45.0 degrees Acq. time 1.815 s: Vidth 18867.9 Hz OBSERVE C13, 375. DECOUPLE H1, 300.1 Power 36 dB continuously on VALTZ-16 modulate DATA PROCESSING Line broadening 1 FT size 131072 Total time 12 min	Pulse Sequence: s2 Solvent: cdcl3 Temp. 26.0 C / 29 Sample #48	27 uktXV-127C Automation direc /export/home/a File : 4803
0 180	0 sec s 4568288 MHz 0881188 MHz d d .0 Hz	pul 9.1 K	tory: lluser/auto_auto_2
160			1.07.04
140			
120	-		
100			
80			
00			
40			
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wdd 0 ···································	5		7=5=0























220 200		<pre># 37 # 10 tat Collected on:</pre>
180		nrsys∕data -02-28 HHz
160		
140		
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20		
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Dm	- Provide a second s	







![](_page_40_Figure_0.jpeg)

![](_page_41_Figure_0.jpeg)

![](_page_42_Figure_0.jpeg)

![](_page_43_Figure_0.jpeg)

![](_page_44_Figure_0.jpeg)

![](_page_45_Figure_0.jpeg)

![](_page_46_Figure_0.jpeg)

![](_page_47_Figure_0.jpeg)

![](_page_48_Figure_0.jpeg)

![](_page_49_Figure_0.jpeg)

220 200	Pulse 40.0 degrees Acq. time 1.300 sec With 34995.6 Hz 256 repetitions OBSERVE C13, 125.6872443 Power 39 dB continuously on WALTAPROIG moulated DATA PROIESSING Line broadening 0.5 Hz FT size 131072 Total time 39 hr, 23 min Total time 39 hr, 23 min	Solvent: CDC13 Temp. 25.0 C / 298.1 K User: 1-14-87	File: tkI-tricycle-C13	Data Collected on: hg3-mercury300 Archive directory: /export/home/uttam/vnm Sample directory:	STANDARD CARBON PARAMETER
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![](_page_51_Figure_0.jpeg)

![](_page_51_Figure_1.jpeg)

![](_page_52_Figure_0.jpeg)

<sup>13</sup>C NMR Spectrum of Furan Appended Tricycle<sup>13</sup><sub>4</sub>(75 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>).

53

TBDPSO

0

![](_page_53_Figure_0.jpeg)

![](_page_54_Figure_0.jpeg)

![](_page_55_Figure_0.jpeg)

Relax. delay 1.000 sec Pulse 77.6 degrees Acq. time 1.300 sec Width 31421.8 Hz OBSERVE C13, 125.6870223 MHz DECOUPLE H1, 499.8514260 MHz Power 42 dB continuously on WALTZ-16 modulated DATA PROCESSING Line broadening 0.5 Hz Total time 159618 hr, 4 min Pulse Sequence: s2pul Solvent: Benzene User: uktV-177B\_carbon Data Collected on: hg3-mercury300 Archive directory: /export/home/uttam/vnmrsys/data Sample directory: File: uktV-177B\_carbon 1-14-87 57 200 081 160 140 20 10080 40 20 05 Ph 136 (Diesterroomer 2) 0 0 C S-FAT ppm

![](_page_57_Figure_0.jpeg)

![](_page_58_Figure_0.jpeg)