

Total Synthesis of (+)-Nakadomarin A

Supporting Information

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Table of Contents

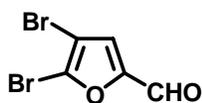
General Experimental	<i>page</i> S-2
Compounds 24 – Nakadomarin A	<i>page</i> S-2 – S-29
Spectra	<i>page</i> S-30 – S-105
Spectral Comparison of the Natural Product	<i>page</i> S-105

Experimental

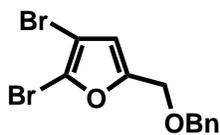
General

Melting points were determined using a Gallenkamp melting point apparatus and are uncorrected. Infrared spectra were obtained as thin films on NaCl plates using a Bruker Vector 33 FT-IR instrument. NMR experiments were performed on Varian Mercury 400, Varian Inova 600 and Inova 400 instruments and samples were obtained in CDCl₃ (referenced to 7.26 ppm for ¹H and 77.0 for ¹³C) or Methanol-d₄ (referenced to 3.30 for ¹H). Coupling constants (J) are in Hz. The multiplicities of the signals are described using the following abbreviations: s = singlet, d = doublet, t = triplet, q = quartet, p = pentet, m = multiplet, br = broad. High resolution mass spectra (HRMS) were obtained on a Finnigan MAT 8200 spectrometer at 70 eV. Optical rotations of the intermediates were recorded in cells of 10 cm path length using an Atago Polax-2L polarimeter. The optical rotation of Nakadomarin A was measured on a Perkin-Elmer 241 digital polarimeter.

All reactions were performed under an atmosphere of argon unless otherwise indicated. Toluene, tetrahydrofuran (THF), ether, N,N-dimethylformamide (DMF), and methylene chloride were dried and deoxygenated by passing the nitrogen purged solvents through activated alumina columns. All other reagents and solvents were used as purchased from Aldrich, Strem, Caledon or VWR. Reaction progress was followed by thin layer chromatography (TLC) (EM Science, silica gel 60 F₂₅₄) visualizing with UV light, and the plates developed using acidic anisaldehyde, phosphomolybdic acid or basic potassium permanganate. Flash chromatography was performed using silica gel purchased from Silicycle Chemical Division Inc. (230-400 mesh). Preparative TLC was performed on glass backed 0.25 mm silica plates (Rose Scientific, silica gel 60 F₂₅₄).



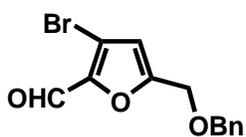
Compound 24a was prepared using the procedure of Chiarello, J.; Joullie, M. M. *Tetrahedron* **1988**, *44*, 41-8, with changes made to the purification procedure. Freshly distilled furfural (20.00 g, 208.13 mmol) was added dropwise at 0 °C to aluminum chloride (61.06 g, 457.90 mmol) over a two hour period with mechanical stirring. Bromine (73.17 g, 457.90 mmol) was then added dropwise at 0 °C over a two hour period, after which stirring was discontinued and the reaction allowed to stand overnight. The reaction was quenched by carefully pouring the mixture into ice (800 mL) and then extracting the aqueous layer three times with ether. The combined organics were washed twice with saturated sodium bicarbonate, once with brine, and dried with MgSO₄. The solvent was removed under reduced pressure to yield a red oil. In the above reference the product was purified by distillation, but heating led to a black tar and no product being recovered. Purification using column chromatography on silica (hexanes / ethyl acetate as eluent) yielded **24a** (24.85 g, 97.81 mmol, 47%, R_f = 0.48, 20% ethyl acetate in hexanes) as an orange oil. Less than 5% of what might be another bromination isomer is present.



Compound 24b

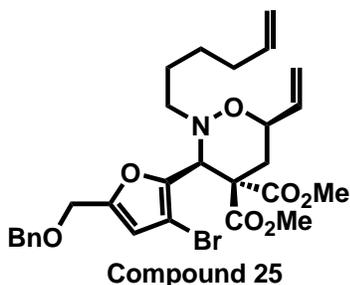
Dibromoaldehyde **24a** (14.50 g, 57.07 mmol) was dissolved in methanol (175 mL) and cooled to 0 °C. NaBH₄ (2.16 g, 57.07 mmol) was added in four portions over 15 minutes. After 1 hour, water (5 mL) was added and the methanol removed under reduced pressure. The residual material was added to water (200 mL) and 5% HCl (20 mL) and the aqueous layer extracted 3 times with ethyl

acetate. The combined organics were washed with water and dried with MgSO_4 , and the solvent removed under reduced pressure. The resulting crude dibromoalcohol (13.61 g, 53.14 mmol, 94%) was recovered as a red oil, and was of sufficient purity to be directly benzylated. THF (200 mL) was added to sodium hydride (2.70 g, 3.38 g of 80%, 112.50 mmol) that was washed with hexanes, and the resulting slurry cooled to 0 °C. The crude dibromoalcohol from above (13.61 g, 53.14 mmol) was added as a solution in THF (100 mL) via a dropping funnel, and once the addition was complete, the mixture was stirred for 30 minutes. Benzyl bromide (8.18 g, 51.51 mmol) dissolved in THF (100 mL) was added via cannula, and the mixture warmed to room temperature and stirred for 13 hours. Water (50 mL) was added and the THF removed under reduced pressure. Water (200 mL) was added and the aqueous phase extracted 3 times with ethyl acetate. The combined organics were washed with water, brine and then dried with MgSO_4 . Removal of the solvent under reduced pressure produced benzylated product **24b** (15.53 g, 44.87 mmol, 84%) as an orange oil which was not purified.



Compound 24

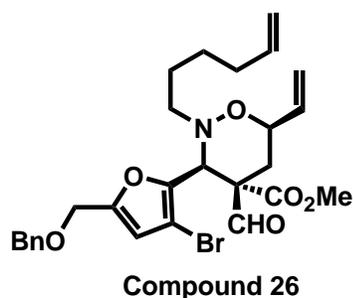
The procedure used is an adaptation from Zaluski, M-C., Robba, M., Bonhomme, M. *Bull. Soc. Chim. Fr.* **1970**, 1838 for the preparation of a similar compound. n-BuLi (21.70 mL of 1.6 M in hexanes, 34.72 mmol) was added to anhydrous ether (150 mL) and the solution was cooled to -78 °C. A solution of **24b** (7.77 g, 22.45 mmol) in ether (100 mL) was added dropwise to the n-BuLi, and after addition was complete the mixture was stirred for 30 minutes at -78 °C. DMF (1.98 g, 31.43 mmol) in ether (100 mL) was then added dropwise, and after addition was complete the reaction was warmed to room temperature over two hours, and then refluxed for 30 minutes. The reaction was quenched by the addition of water (5 mL), and then 5% HCl (300 mL) was added. The layers were separated and the aqueous extracted 3 times with ether. The combined organics were washed with water, dried with MgSO_4 and the solvent removed under reduced pressure. Flash column chromatography on silica gel (hexanes / ethyl acetate as eluent) afforded **24** (3.41 g, 11.55 mmol, 51%) as a pale yellow oil. R_f = 0.42, 20% ethyl acetate in hexanes; $^1\text{H-NMR}$ (400 MHz, CDCl_3): δ = 9.69 (s, 1H), 7.39-7.30 (m, 5H), 6.62 (s, 1H), 4.60 (s, 2H), 4.55 (s, 2H); $^{13}\text{C NMR}$ (100 MHz, CDCl_3): δ = 176.0, 158.4, 147.6, 136.9, 128.5, 128.0, 127.8, 114.7, 113.3, 73.0, 63.9; IR (thin film): 3119, 3032, 2856, 1679, 1575, 1520, 1454, 1352, 1274, 1209, 1094, 1033, 973, 794, 739, 699 cm^{-1} ; HRMS calc'd for $\text{C}_{13}\text{H}_{11}\text{BrO}_3$ = 293.9892, found = 293.9887.



Compound 25

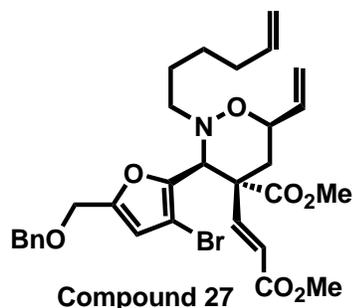
Aldehyde **24** (1.13 g, 3.81 mmol) and hydroxylamine **22** (0.44 g, 3.81 mmol) were added to toluene (30 mL) containing 4A molecular sieves. $\text{Yb}(\text{OTf})_3 \cdot x\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (0.197 g, 0.318 mmol) was added and the mixture stirred for three hours, after which cyclopropane **23** (0.585 g, 3.17 mmol) was added. The reaction was stirred at room temperature, and after 24 hours a small amount of cyclopropane remained, so additional hydroxylamine **22** (35 mg, 0.304 mmol) was added and the reaction stirred for 24 more hours. The reaction was then filtered through celite, and the filter cake washed with ether. The excess aldehyde **24** had a R_f similar to the product, so the solvent was removed under reduced pressure and the residual material dissolved in methanol (30mL). NaBH_4 (100 mg, 2.65 mmol) was added and after 30 minutes water (25 mL) was added and the methanol removed under reduced pressure. Ethyl acetate (25 mL) was added and the layers separated. The aqueous layer was extracted once with ethyl acetate and then twice with ether. The combine organics were washed with water, brine, dried with MgSO_4 and the solvent removed under reduced

pressure. The resulting crude material was purified by flash column chromatography on silica (hexanes / ethyl acetate as eluent) to yield cycloadduct **25** (1.52 g, 2.63 mmol, 82%) as a colorless oil. Proton NMR indicates that there was approximately 8 % of what might be the other diastereomer. This impurity is removed upon formation of **27**. $R_f = 0.48$, 25% ethyl acetate in hexanes; $^1\text{H-NMR}$ (600 MHz, CDCl_3): $\delta = 7.36\text{-}7.33$ (m, 4H), 7.31-7.28 (m, 1H), 6.38 (s, 1H), 5.88 (ddd, $J = 16.8, 10.8, 6.0$ Hz, 1H), 5.83-5.76 (m, 1H), 5.35 (ddd, $J = 18.0, 1.8, 1.2$ Hz, 1H), 5.20 (ddd, $J = 10.8, 2.4, 1.8$ Hz, 1H), 5.01 (s, 1H), 5.01-4.97 (m, 1H), 4.93 (ddd, $J = 10.8, 1.8, 0.6$ Hz, 1H), 4.52-4.38 (m, 5H), 3.84 (s, 3H), 3.54 (s, 3H), 2.60-2.50 (m, 4H), 2.06-2.02 (m, 2H), 1.63-1.55 (m, 2H), 1.54-1.48 (m, 1H), 1.43-1.37 (m, 2H); $^{13}\text{C NMR}$ (150 MHz, CDCl_3): $\delta = 169.2, 168.1, 153.2, 147.0, 138.8, 137.7, 136.5, 128.3, 127.8, 127.7, 117.1, 114.3, 112.3, 103.1, 76.6, 71.7, 63.7, 58.0, 57.7, 54.8, 53.2, 52.7, 33.4, 31.4, 26.4, 26.1$; IR (thin film): 2951, 2927, 2856, 1743, 1641, 1436, 1358, 1257, 1208, 1173, 1114, 1074, 1032, 990, 912, 828, 816, 739, 698 cm^{-1} ; HRMS calc'd for $\text{C}_{28}\text{H}_{34}\text{BrNO}_7 = 575.1519$, found = 575.1511.



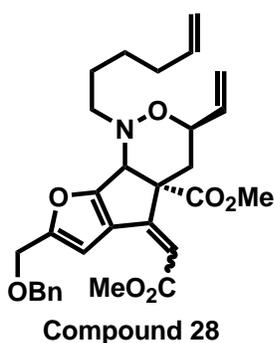
Cycloadduct **25** (300 mg, 0.521 mmol) was dissolved in methylene chloride (60 mL) and then cooled to $-78\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$. DIBAL (2.1 mL of 1.5M solution in toluene, 3.15 mmol) was added dropwise and the reaction stirred for 15 minutes, after which multiply eluted TLC showed complete consumption of the starting material. Methanol (5 mL) was then added slowly to quench the excess DIBAL, and the mixture stirred at $-78\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ for 20 minutes, after which it was removed from the dry ice bath and allowed to warm to room temperature. The reaction was then poured into 5% HCl (20 mL) and the layers separated. The aqueous

layer was extracted 3 times with methylene chloride, and the combined organics washed with 5% HCl. The organic layer was dried with MgSO_4 , and the solvent removed under reduced pressure. The residual material was purified by flash column chromatography on silica gel (hexanes / ethyl acetate as eluent) to yield aldehyde **26** (276 mg, 0.505 mmol, 97%) as a yellow oil. $R_f = 0.50$, 25% ethyl acetate in hexanes; $^1\text{H-NMR}$ (400 MHz, CDCl_3): $\delta = 9.26$ (s, 1H), 7.35-7.31 (m, 5H), 6.38 (s, 1H), 5.93-5.84 (m, 1H), 5.82-5.74 (m, 1H), 5.36 (d, $J = 17.6$ Hz, 1H), 5.21 (d, $J = 10.8$ Hz, 1H), 5.08 (s, 1H), 4.98 (dd, $J = 17.2, 1.2$ Hz, 1H), 4.93 (d, $J = 10.4$ Hz, 1H), 4.53-4.43 (m, 5H), 3.87 (s, 3H), 2.60-2.48 (m, 2H), 2.38-2.33 (m, 2H), 2.06-2.01 (m, 2H), 1.62-1.48 (m, 3H), 1.43-1.36 (m, 2H); $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$ (100 MHz, CDCl_3): $\delta = 195.0, 168.8, 154.1, 146.0, 138.8, 137.5, 136.5, 128.4, 127.9, 127.8, 117.2, 114.4, 112.3, 103.9, 76.6, 71.9, 63.7, 63.1, 57.3, 54.7, 53.3, 33.4, 28.4, 26.3, 26.0$; IR (thin film): 3076, 3032, 2947, 2935, 2857, 1752, 1722, 1641, 1452, 1438, 1358, 1239, 1220, 1114, 1073, 1031, 996, 909, 809, 743, 698 cm^{-1} ; HRMS calc'd for $\text{C}_{27}\text{H}_{32}\text{BrNO}_6 = 545.1413$, found = 545.1403.



Trimethyl phosphonoacetate (1.04 g, 5.69 mmol) was dissolved in THF (75 mL) and cooled in an ice bath. $t\text{-BuOK}$ (0.638 g, 5.69 mmol) was added and the slurry was stirred for 10 minutes. Aldehyde **26** (2.07 g, 3.79 mmol) in THF (75 mL) was then added slowly via cannula, and TLC indicated complete consumption of the starting material after 13 hours. Water (20 mL) was added, and the THF removed under reduced pressure. To the resulting residue was added water (50 mL), 5% HCl (10 mL) and ethyl acetate (50mL). The layers were separated, and the

aqueous washed 3 times with ethyl acetate. The combined organics were washed with water, brine and dried with MgSO₄. The solvent was removed under reduced pressure and the residual material purified by column chromatography on silica gel (hexanes / ethyl acetate as eluent) to yield enoate **27** (1.82 g, 3.02 mmol, 80%) as a pale yellow oil. *R*_f = 0.33, 25% ethyl acetate in hexanes; ¹H-NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 7.35-7.28 (m, 5H), 6.63 (d, *J* = 16.2 Hz, 1H), 6.36 (s, 1H), 5.91-5.85 (m, 1H), 5.83 (d, *J* = 16.2 Hz, 1H), 5.82-5.76 (m, 1H), 5.35 (dt, *J* = 16.2, 1.8 Hz, 1H), 5.20 (dt, *J* = 10.2, 1.8 Hz, 1H), 4.99 (ddd, *J* = 16.8, 3.6, 1.8 Hz, 1H), 4.94-4.92 (m, 1H), 4.86 (s, 1H), 4.53-4.47 (m, 3H), 4.42 (d, *J* = 4.2 Hz, 1H), 4.40 (d, *J* = 6.0 Hz, 1H), 3.81 (s, 3H), 3.61 (s, 3H), 2.57-2.48 (m, 2H), 2.38 (dd, *J* = 13.2, 2.1 Hz, 1H), 2.24 (dd, *J* = 13.2, 11.4 Hz, 1H), 2.05-2.01 (m, 2H), 1.61-1.54 (m, 1H), 1.52-1.46 (m, 1H), 1.45-1.35 (m, 2H); ¹³C-NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 171.9, 166.0, 153.2, 146.9, 145.7, 138.9, 137.6, 136.7, 128.4, 127.8 (2 signals), 122.4, 117.1, 114.3, 112.4, 103.9, 71.7, 63.8, 60.0, 54.9, 53.0, 52.9, 51.7, 33.4, 32.9, 26.4, 26.1 (1 sp³ signal missing); IR (thin film): 2950, 2854, 1733, 1648, 1436, 1318, 1280, 1213, 1173, 1070, 1032, 985, 915, 828, 741, 687 cm⁻¹; HRMS calc'd for C₃₀H₃₆BrNO₇ = 601.1675, found = 601.1681.



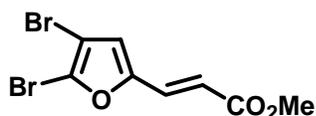
Enoate **27** (150 mg, 0.248 mmol) was dissolved in DMF (10 mL) and Ag₂SO₄ (154 mg, 0.496 mmol), NEt₃ (125 mg, 1.24 mmol), and Pd(PPh₃)₄ (86 mg, 0.075 mmol) added. The mixture was refluxed for 6.5 hour, after which TLC indicated complete consumption of the starting material. The reaction mixture was poured into water (50 mL) and 5% HCl (10 mL) and extracted 4 times with ether. The combined organics were washed with water, and dried with MgSO₄. The solvent was removed under reduced pressure and the residue purified by column chromatography on silica (hexanes / ethyl acetate as eluent) to produce **28** (110 mg, 0.211 mmol, 85%) as a yellow oil. Only one double bond isomer was produced but the configuration was not determined

since the double bond would be reduced at a later stage. *R*_f = 0.32, 25% ethyl acetate in hexanes; ¹H-NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 7.37-7.36 (m, 4H), 7.32-7.31 (m, 1H), 6.40 (s, 1H), 5.98-5.92 (m, 1H), 5.84-5.77 (m, 2H), 5.20 (d, *J* = 17.4 Hz, 1H), 5.09 (d, *J* = 10.2 Hz, 1H), 5.01 (d, *J* = 17.4 Hz, 1H), 4.94 (d, *J* = 10.2 Hz, 1H), 4.86-4.82 (m, 1H), 4.59 (s, 2H), 4.49 (d, *J* = 13.2 Hz, 1H), 4.45 (d, *J* = 13.2 Hz, 1H), 4.11 (s, 1H), 3.73 (s, 3H), 3.70 (s, 3H), 3.19-3.14 (m, 1H), 2.90 (dd, *J* = 7.8, 6.0 Hz, 1H), 2.73-2.69 (m, 1H), 2.09-2.05 (m, 2H), 1.69-1.58 (m, 3H), 1.51-1.42 (m, 2H); ¹³C-NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 172.8, 166.5, 164.0, 159.7, 154.0, 139.0, 138.8, 137.4, 131.5, 128.5, 127.9 (2 signals), 116.0, 114.4, 107.2, 104.5, 76.0, 72.3, 68.7, 64.2, 61.1, 56.2, 52.3, 51.2, 33.5, 32.1, 26.6, 26.3; IR (thin film): 3075, 2950, 2855, 1750, 1713, 1638, 1497, 1435, 1344, 1266, 1230, 1195, 1156, 1072, 994, 921, 855, 806, 771, 740, 699 cm⁻¹; HRMS calc'd for C₃₀H₃₅NO₇ = 521.2414, found = 521.2427.



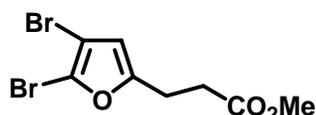
Cyclopropane **30** was prepared using the literature procedure Burgess, K., and Ke, C-Y. *Synthesis* **1996**, 12, 1463, except that dimethyl malonate (15.47 g, 117.09 mmol) was used instead of diethyl malonate to yield cyclopropane **11** (25.10 g, 90.23 mmol, 77%) as a colorless oil. Also, the compound was purified by chromatography on silica gel (hexanes / ethyl acetate as eluent) instead of distillation. *R*_f = 0.46, 30% ethyl acetate in hexanes; ¹H-NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 7.35-7.26 (m, 5H), 4.51 (d, *J* = 12.0 Hz, 1H), 4.43 (d, *J* = 12.0 Hz, 1H), 3.72 (s, 3H), 3.68 (s, 3H), 3.59 (dd, *J* = 10.5, 5.4 Hz, 1H), 3.46 (dd, *J* = 10.5, 7.2 Hz, 1H), 2.29-2.25 (m, 1H), 1.59 (dd, *J* = 7.8,

4.8 Hz, 1H), 1.46 (dd, $J = 9.6, 4.8$ Hz, 1H); ^{13}C -NMR (150 MHz, CDCl_3): $\delta = 170.2, 168.0, 137.8, 128.2, 127.5$ (two signals), 72.7, 67.6, 52.5, 52.4, 32.6, 27.2, 18.7; IR (thin film): 3032, 2954, 2923, 2855, 1734, 1456, 1437, 1334, 1291, 1213, 1130, 927, 740 cm^{-1} ; HRMS $[\text{M}+\text{H}]$ calc'd for $\text{C}_{15}\text{H}_{19}\text{O}_5 = 279.1232$, found = 279.1236; $[\alpha]_{\text{D}} = -30$ ($c = 3.9, \text{CHCl}_3$)



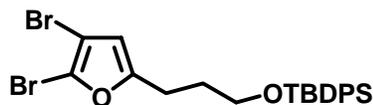
Compound 31b

The procedure is taken from Rathke, M.W.; Nowak, M. *J. Org. Chem.* **1985**, *50*, 2624. Lithium bromide (14.50 g, 167.55 mmol) was added to THF (350 mL) and cooled to 0 °C. Trimethylphosphonoacetate (27.84 g, 152.87 mmol) was added and the mixture stirred for 5 minutes. Triethylamine (15.47 g, 152.88 mmol) was added and the mixtures stirred for 10 minutes. **24a** (35.28 g, 138.85 mmol) was added as a solution in THF (50 mL) via cannula, and the reaction stirred for 2 hours at 0 °C, after which TLC indicated complete consumption of the starting material. Water (100 mL) was added, and the THF removed under reduced pressure. To the remaining aqueous layer was added water (300 mL) and ethyl acetate (300 mL) and the layers separated. The aqueous layer was washed three times with ethyl acetate and the combined organic layers were washed twice with 1 M sodium hydroxide, twice with water and once with brine. The organic layer was dried with MgSO_4 , and concentrated under reduce pressure to yield **31b** (41.21 g, 132.88 mmol, 96%) as a brown solid which was of sufficient purity to be used directly in the next step. Approximately 5-10% of an unidentifiable and inseparable isomer was present. If KOtBu was used as the base in this reaction a larger proportion (10-30%) of this byproduct resulted. $R_f = 0.52$ (20% ethyl acetate in hexanes) ^1H -NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3): $\delta = 7.28$ (d, $J = 15.6$ Hz, 1H), 6.63 (s, 1H), 6.34 (d, $J = 15.6$ Hz, 1H), 3.80 (s, 3H); ^{13}C -NMR (150 MHz, CDCl_3): $\delta = 166.6, 152.5, 129.1, 126.0, 118.3, 117.4, 104.1, 51.8$; IR (thin film): 1718, 1645, 1559, 1431, 1305, 1249, 1188, 1167, 1156, 981, 963, 817 cm^{-1} ; HRMS calc'd for $\text{C}_8\text{H}_6\text{Br}_2\text{O}_3 = 307.8684$, found = 307.8690.



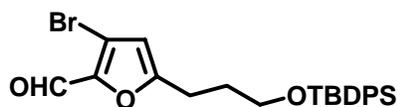
Compound 31c

Sodium acetate (39.68 g, 483.73 mmol), p-toluenesulfonylhydrazide (63.04 g, 338.51 mmol) and **31b** (30.00 g, 97.64 mmol) were added to water (500 mL) and THF (500 mL) and the mixture was refluxed for 14 hrs, after which TLC indicated a small amount of starting material remained. Sodium acetate (6.00 g, 73.14 mmol) and p-toluenesulfonylhydrazide (9.00 g, 48.33 mmol) were added and after refluxing for 4 more hours, TLC indicated complete consumption of the starting material. The reaction was cooled to room temperature and the THF was removed under reduced pressure. The resulting slurry was extracted three times with ether, and the combined organics washed with water then brine and dried with MgSO_4 . The solvent was removed under reduced pressure and the resulting material was purified by flash column chromatography on silica gel (ethyl acetate / hexanes as eluent) to yield **31c** (28.92 g, 92.65 mmol, 96%) as a yellow oil. $R_f = 0.49$, 15% ethyl acetate in hexanes; ^1H -NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3): $\delta = 6.13$ (s, 1H), 3.70 (s, 3H), 2.94 (t, $J = 8.0$ Hz, 2H), 2.63 (t, $J = 8.0$ Hz, 2H); ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl_3): $\delta = 172.1, 156.4, 120.6, 111.2, 101.7, 51.7, 31.7, 23.5$; IR (thin film): 3121, 2998, 2953, 2847, 1741, 1597, 1524, 1438, 1371, 1336, 1294, 1260, 1200, 1175, 1155, 975, 802 cm^{-1} ; HRMS calc'd for $\text{C}_8\text{H}_8\text{Br}_2\text{O}_3 = 309.8840$, found = 309.8845.



Compound 31d

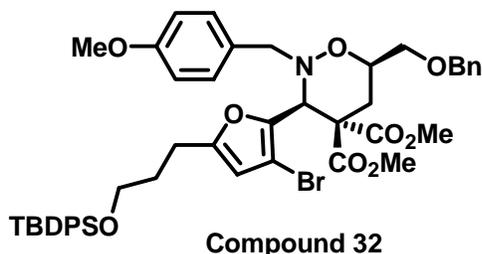
Dibromoester **31c** (27.65 g, 88.55 mmol) was dissolved in CH_2Cl_2 (800 mL) and cooled to $0\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$. DIBAL (135 mL of 1.5 M solution in toluene, 202.50 mmol) was added dropwise over 30 minutes, and after the addition was complete the reaction was stirred for 30 minutes at $0\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$. Water (20 mL) was added to quench the excess DIBAL (cautiously at first) and the mixture was stirred at $0\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ for 20 minutes, and then at room temperature for 40 minutes. The reaction was then filtered through celite to remove the gelatinous aluminum precipitate and the filter cake washed with CH_2Cl_2 . The filtrate was dried with MgSO_4 , and the solvent removed under reduced pressure to yield the crude alcohol as a yellow oil. Selected data for alcohol: $R_f = 0.10$, 20% ethyl acetate in hexanes; $^1\text{H-NMR}$ (600 MHz, CDCl_3): $\delta = 6.12$ (s, 1H), 3.69 (t, $J = 6.3$ Hz, 2H), 2.72 (t, $J = 7.5$ Hz, 2H), 1.90-1.85 (m, 2H); IR (thin film): $\nu_{\text{max}} = 3346$ (broad), 3123, 2944, 2879, 1595, 1523, 1446, 1433, 1298, 1215, 1154, 1058, 995, 977, 949, 933, 795; HRMS calc'd for $\text{C}_7\text{H}_8\text{Br}_2\text{O}_2 = 281.8891$, found = 281.8884. The alcohol would decompose over a few days at room temperature, and was immediately dissolved in DMF (200 mL). Imidazole (6.32 g, 92.95 mmol) and *N,N*-dimethylaminopyridine (a few crystals) were added and the mixture cooled to $0\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ and stirred for 15 minutes. TBDPSCI (24.32 g, 88.55 mmol) was added and the reaction allowed to warm to room temperature and stirred for 14 hours. The reaction was poured into water (1 L) and extracted 3 times with ether (250 mL). The combined organics were washed with water, dried with MgSO_4 and the solvent removed under reduced pressure. The resulting crude oil was purified by flash column chromatography on silica gel (ethyl acetate / hexanes as eluent) to yield **31d** (41.76 g, 80.54 mmol, 91% for two steps) as a pale yellow oil. $R_f = 0.71$, 10% ethyl acetate in hexanes; $^1\text{H-NMR}$ (400 MHz, CDCl_3): $\delta = 7.71$ -7.68 (m, 4H), 7.49-7.40 (m, 6H), 6.04 (t, $J = 0.8$ Hz, 1H), 3.72 (t, $J = 6.2$ Hz, 2H), 2.77 (dt, $J = 7.2, 0.8$ Hz, 2H), 1.89 (app p, $J = 7.0$ Hz, 2H), 1.10 (s, 9H); $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$ (100 MHz, CDCl_3): $\delta = 158.3, 135.5, 133.6, 129.7, 127.7, 120.0, 110.8, 101.6, 62.3, 30.2, 26.8, 24.7, 19.2$; IR (thin film): 3071, 3049, 2931, 2894, 2857, 1591, 1472, 1428, 1390, 1361, 1154, 1112, 979, 823, 794, 738 cm^{-1} ; HRMS calc'd for $[\text{M}+\text{H}] \text{C}_{23}\text{H}_{27}\text{Br}_2\text{O}_2\text{Si} = 521.0147$, found = 521.0152.



Compound 31

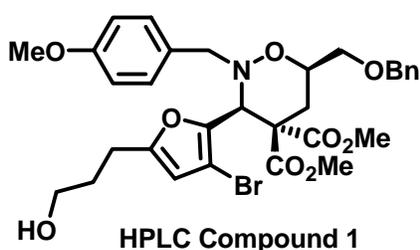
The procedure used is an adaptation from Zaluski, M-C., Robba, M., and Bonhomme, M. *Bull. Soc. Chim. Fr.* **1970**, 1838 for the preparation of a similar compound. *n*-BuLi (13.3 mL of 1.6 M in hexanes, 21.28 mmol) was added to anhydrous ether (150 mL) and the solution was cooled to $-78\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$. A solution of the dibromofuran **31d** (10.00 g, 19.28 mmol) in ether (75 mL) was added dropwise to the *n*-BuLi, and after addition was complete the mixture was stirred for 30 minutes at $-78\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$. DMF (1.70 g, 26.98 mmol) in ether (75 mL) was then added dropwise, and after addition was complete the reaction was warmed to room temperature over two hours, and then refluxed for 30 minutes. Water (5 mL) was added to quench the reaction, followed by 5% HCl (300 mL). The layers were separated and the aqueous extracted 3 times with ether. The combined organics were washed with water and dried with MgSO_4 and the solvent removed under reduced pressure. Flash column chromatography on silica gel (hexanes / ethyl acetate as eluent) afforded **31** (5.82 g, 12.45 mmol, 65%) as a pale yellow oil. $R_f = 0.45$, 10% ethyl acetate in hexanes; $^1\text{H-NMR}$ (400 MHz, CDCl_3): $\delta = 9.60$ (s, 1H), 7.66-7.63 (m, 4H), 7.46-7.36 (m, 6H), 6.22 (s, 1H), 3.69 (t, $J = 5.8$ Hz, 2H), 2.85 (t, $J = 7.6$ Hz, 2H), 1.96-1.89 (m, 2H), 1.05 (s, 9H); $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$ (100 MHz, CDCl_3): $\delta = 175.2, 163.2, 146.9, 135.4, 133.4, 129.6, 127.6, 112.5, 62.2, 29.8, 26.7, 24.9, 19.1$;

IR (thin film): 3071, 3049, 2931, 2857, 1677, 1571, 1519, 1472, 1463, 1428, 1384, 1361, 1279, 1112, 1020, 974, 823, 787, 741 cm^{-1} ; HRMS - calc'd for $[\text{M}+\text{H}] \text{C}_{24}\text{H}_{28}\text{BrO}_3\text{Si} = 471.0991$, found = 471.0998.



Compound 32 *p*-Methoxybenzylhydroxylamine **29** (1.73 g, 11.32 mmol), aldehyde **31** (5.29 g, 11.32 mmol), Yb(OTf)₃·*x*H₂O (0.88 g, 1.41 mmol) and molecular sieves were added to toluene (100 mL) and the reaction stirred at room temperature for 3 hours. Cyclopropane **30** (2.62 g, 9.43 mmol) was then added and the reaction heated to 100 °C for 20 hrs, after which NMR analysis of the crude reaction mixture indicated that the cyclopropane had been consumed. The reaction mixture was then cooled to room temperature and filtered through celite. The filter cake was washed with ethyl acetate and the solvent was removed under reduced pressure. The resulting crude residue was purified by flash column chromatography on silica gel (ethyl acetate/hexanes as eluent) to yield cycloadduct **32** (7.22 g, 8.20 mmol, 87%) as a viscous orange oil. $R_f = 0.50$, 40% ethyl acetate in hexanes; ¹H-NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃): $\delta = 7.66$ -7.65 (m, 4H), 7.43-7.36 (m, 6H), 7.26-7.24 (m, 2H), 7.21-7.17 (m, 5H), 6.79 (d, $J = 8.4$ Hz, 2H), 6.01 (s, 1H), 4.98 (s, 1H), 4.38 (s, 2H), 4.21-4.19 (m, 1H), 3.80 (s, 3H), 3.76 (s, 3H), 3.71 (d, $J = 13.8$ Hz, 1H), 3.66-3.60 (m, 3H), 3.53 (d, $J = 5.4$ Hz, 2H), 3.46 (s, 3H), 2.72 (t, $J = 7.8$ Hz, 2H), 2.47 (dd, $J = 13.8, 12.0$ Hz, 1H), 2.35 (dd, $J = 13.8, 2.4$ Hz, 1H), 1.90-1.79 (m, 2H), 1.06 (s, 9H); ¹³C-NMR (150 MHz, CDCl₃): $\delta = 169.2, 168.1, 158.6, 157.0, 144.8, 138.2, 135.4, 133.6, 129.8, 129.5, 128.9, 128.0, 127.6, 127.4, 127.2, 113.2, 108.8, 103.0, 76.1, 72.9, 71.8, 62.4, 58.4, 57.7, 57.5, 55.0, 53.0, 52.5, 30.1, 28.1, 26.8, 24.5, 19.1$; IR (thin film): 3000, 2953, 2858, 1743, 1613, 1589, 1514, 1430, 1362, 1303, 1250, 1179, 1112, 1038, 1008, 965, 824, 739, 703 cm^{-1} ; HRMS calc'd for C₄₇H₅₄BrNO₉Si = 883.2751, found = 883.2730; $[\alpha]_D = +35.9$ ($c = 11.52, \text{CHCl}_3$)

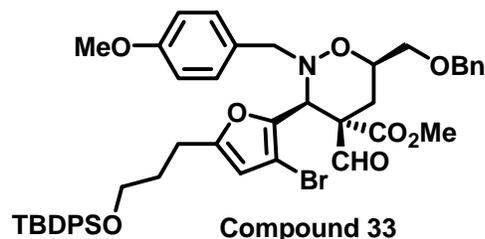
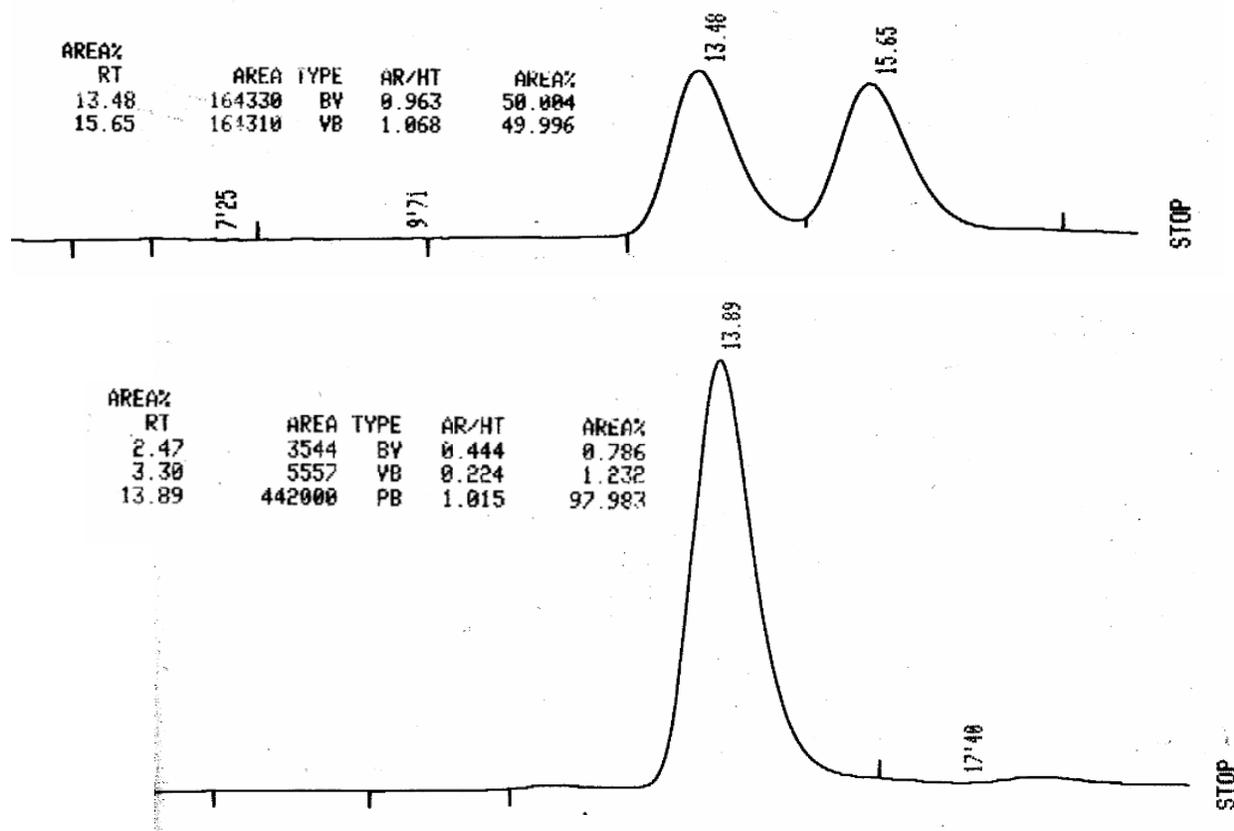
The enantiomeric excess of **32** could not be determined due to the -TBDPS making it difficult to separate the enantiomers of a racemic sample of **32** using chiral HPLC. As a result, **HPLC Compound 1** was prepared from **32**.



Compound **32** (160 mg, 0.181 mmol) was dissolved in THF (10 mL). TBAF (0.36 mL of a 1M solution in THF, 0.36 mmol) was added, and after 1 hour TLC indicated complete consumption of the starting material. Saturated ammonium chloride (1 mL) was added and the THF removed under reduced pressure. Water (15 mL) and EtOAc (15 mL) were added to the residue and the layers separated. The aqueous layer was washed 3 times with ethyl acetate, and the combined organics dried with MgSO₄. Removal of the solvent under reduced pressure produced an oil that was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (ethyl acetate / hexanes as eluent) to yield **HPLC Compound 1** (108 mg, 0.167 mmol, 92 %) as a pale yellow oil. $R_f = 0.30$, 60% ethyl acetate in hexanes; ¹H-NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃): $\delta = 7.31$ (t, 7.5 Hz, 2H), 7.27-7.21 (m, 5H), 6.81 (d, $J = 6.6$ Hz, 2H), 6.08 (s, 1H), 4.99 (s, 1H), 4.48-4.42 (m, 2H), 4.19-4.17 (m, 1H), 3.81 (s, 3H), 3.76 (s, 3H), 3.73 (d, $J = 13.8$ Hz, 1H), 3.64 (d, $J = 13.8$ Hz, 1H), 3.60-3.55 (m, 4 H), 3.53 (s, 3H), 2.73-2.65 (m, 2H), 2.56 (dd, $J = 13.8, 12.0$ Hz, 1H), 2.35 (dd, J

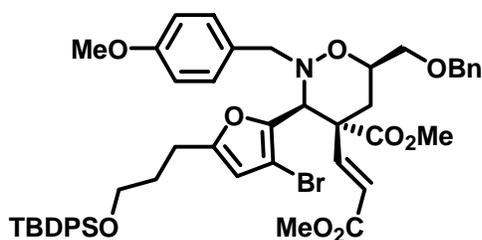
= 13.8, 1.8 Hz, 1H), 1.88-1.79 (m, 2 H), 1.63 (br s, 1H); ^{13}C -NMR (100 MHz, CDCl_3): δ = 169.3, 168.4, 158.6, 157.1, 144.8, 138.2, 130.0, 128.8, 128.2, 127.6, 127.4, 113.3, 108.9, 103.3, 76.1, 73.1, 71.6, 61.4, 58.5, 57.8, 57.4, 55.1, 53.2, 52.7, 30.6, 28.0, 24.6; IR (thin film): 3448, 3032, 3002, 2953, 1741, 1616, 1514, 1465, 1457, 1437, 1302, 1250, 1176, 1102, 1036, 1006, 969, 918, 825, 739, cm^{-1} ; HRMS calc'd for $\text{C}_{31}\text{H}_{36}\text{BrNO}_9$ = 645.1574, found = 645.1578; $[\alpha]_{\text{D}} = +46.5$ ($c = 1.80$, CHCl_3).

The enantiomeric excess was determined to be >95% by chiral HPLC (Chiralcel OD-H, 250 x 4.6 mm^2 , Diacel Chemical Industries; 93:7 Hexanes / *i*-PrOH at 1.5 mL/min; 220 nm; The retention time for the enantiomers of the racemic sample were $r_{\text{t}}(+)$ = 13.5 min, $r_{\text{t}}(-)$ = 15.7 min.



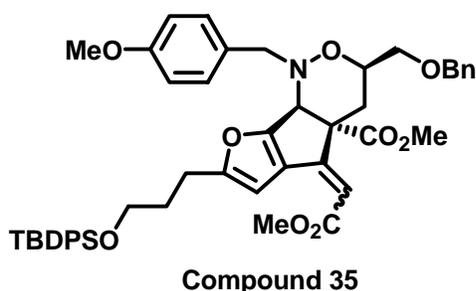
Cycloadduct **32** (7.20 g, 8.17 mmol) was dissolved in methylene chloride (300 mL) and then cooled to -78 $^{\circ}\text{C}$. DIBAL (28.8 mL of 1.5M solution in toluene, 43.20 mmol) was added dropwise and the reaction stirred for 15 minutes, after which multiply eluted TLC showed complete consumption of the starting material. Methanol (20 mL) was then added slowly to quench the excess DIBAL, and the mixture stirred at -78 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ for 20 minutes, after which it was removed from the dry ice bath and allowed to warm to room temperature. The reaction was then poured into 5% HCl (300 mL) and the layers separated. The aqueous layer was extracted 3 times with methylene chloride, and the combined organics washed with 5% HCl. The organic layer was dried with MgSO_4 , and the solvent removed

under reduced pressure. The residual material was purified by flash column chromatography on silica gel (hexanes / ethyl acetate as eluent) to yield aldehyde **33** (6.08 g, 7.15 mmol, 87%) as viscous yellow oil. $R_f = 0.50$, 40% ethyl acetate in hexanes; $^1\text{H-NMR}$ (400 MHz, CDCl_3): $\delta = 9.17$ (s, 1H), 7.66-7.64 (m, 4H), 7.44-7.36 (m, 6H), 7.28-7.24 (m, 2H), 7.22-7.17 (m, 5H), 6.88 (d, $J = 8.4$ Hz, 2H), 6.01 (s, 1H), 5.05 (s, 1H), 4.40 (s, 2H), 4.40-4.34 (m, 1H), 3.83 (s, 3H), 3.76 (s, 3H), 3.75 (d, $J = 13.6$ Hz, 1H), 3.65-3.60 (m, 3H), 3.55-3.54 (m, 2H), 2.70 (t, $J = 7.4$ Hz, 2H), 2.26 (dd, $J = 13.8, 11.4$ Hz, 1H), 2.18 (dd, $J = 13.8, 2.8$ Hz, 1H), 1.86-1.78 (m, 2H), 1.06 (s, 9H); $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$ (100 MHz, CDCl_3): $\delta = 194.8, 168.7, 158.6, 158.0, 143.7, 138.1, 135.4, 133.5, 129.8, 129.5, 128.5, 128.1, 127.6, 127.4, 127.3, 113.2, 108.8, 103.8, 75.9, 72.9, 71.7, 62.8, 62.4, 58.1, 56.7, 55.0, 53.1, 30.1, 26.7, 24.9, 24.5, 19.1$; IR (thin film): 3071, 3048, 3032, 3012, 3000, 2954, 2932, 2906, 2897, 2858, 1751, 1722, 1613, 1514, 1429, 1389, 1362, 1303, 1248, 1174, 1111, 1107, 1035, 1009, 999, 970, 823, 806, 740, 701 cm^{-1} ; HRMS calc'd for $\text{C}_{46}\text{H}_{52}\text{BrNO}_8\text{Si} = 853.2646$, found = 853.2619; $[\alpha]_D = +34.4$ ($c = 1.67$ CHCl_3)



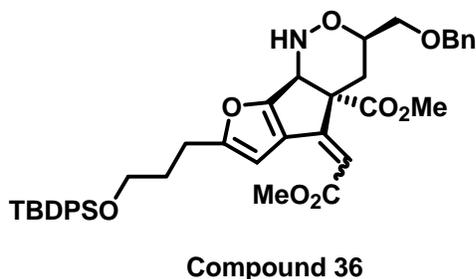
Compound 34

Trimethyl phosphonoacetate (2.96 g, 16.28 mmol) was dissolved in THF (400 mL) and cooled in an ice bath. $\text{KO}t\text{Bu}$ (1.83 g, 16.28 mmol) was added in small portions and after addition was complete, the slurry was stirred for 10 minutes. Aldehyde **33** (11.54 g, 13.57 mmol) in THF (100 mL) was then added slowly via cannula, and TLC indicated complete consumption of the starting material after 11 hours. Water (50 mL) was added, and the THF removed under reduced pressure. To the resulting residue was added water (500 mL), 5% HCl (20 mL) and ethyl acetate (200 mL). The layers were separated, and the aqueous washed 3 times with ethyl acetate. The combined organics were washed once with 1M NaOH and twice with water, followed by brine. The combined organics were dried with MgSO_4 , the solvent removed under reduced pressure, and the residual material purified by column chromatography on silica gel (hexanes / ethyl acetate as eluent) to yield enoate **34** (11.40 g, 12.54 mmol, 93%) as a viscous yellow oil. In most cases this compound was of high purity and did not need to be purified by column. $R_f = 0.50$, 40% ethyl acetate in hexanes; $^1\text{H-NMR}$ (400 MHz, CDCl_3): $\delta = 7.66$ -7.64 (m, 4H), 7.45-7.36 (m, 6H), 7.28-7.24 (m, 2H), 7.22-7.15 (m, 5H), 6.79 (d, $J = 8.8$ Hz, 2H), 6.58 (d, $J = 16.0$ Hz, 1H), 5.99 (s, 1H), 5.75 (d, $J = 16.0$ Hz, 1H), 4.81 (s, 1H), 4.40 (s, 2H), 4.40-4.32 (m, 1H), 3.77 (s, 3H), 3.76 (s, 3H), 3.71 (d, $J = 13.6$ Hz, 1H), 3.64-3.60 (m, 3H), 3.58 (s, 3H), 3.53 (d, $J = 4.8$ Hz, 2H), 2.69 (t, $J = 7.4$ Hz, 2H), 2.23 (dd, $J = 13.8, 2.4$ Hz, 1H), 2.14 (dd, $J = 13.8, 13.4$ Hz, 1H), 1.89-1.84 (m, 2H), 1.05 (s, 9H); $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$ (100 MHz, CDCl_3): $\delta = 171.7, 165.7, 158.5, 157.1, 145.8, 144.6, 138.1, 135.3, 133.5, 129.7, 129.5, 128.8, 128.0, 127.5, 127.4, 127.3, 121.9, 113.1, 108.7, 103.7, 76.1, 72.8, 71.6, 62.2, 59.2, 58.3, 54.9, 52.7$ (2 signals), 51.4, 30.2, 29.1, 26.7, 24.4, 19.0; IR (thin film): 3071, 3047, 3030, 3011, 2999, 2952, 2933, 2898, 2858, 1734, 1653, 1613, 1589, 1514, 1429, 1317, 1247, 1173, 1111, 1106, 1037, 976, 912, 824, 739, 702 cm^{-1} ; HRMS calc'd for $\text{C}_{49}\text{H}_{56}\text{BrNO}_9\text{Si} = 909.2908$, found = 909.2873; $[\alpha]_D = +45.2$ ($c = 3.07$, CHCl_3)



Enoate **34** (11.44 g, 12.62 mmol) was dissolved in DMF (300 mL) and Ag_2SO_4 (3.92 g, 12.62 mmol), NEt_3 (5.10 g, 50.46 mmol), and $\text{Pd}(\text{PPh}_3)_4$ (1.46 g, 1.26 mmol) added. The mixture was refluxed for 1 hour, after which TLC indicated complete consumption of the starting material. The reaction mixture was poured into water (1200 mL) and 5% HCl (200 mL) and extracted 4 times with ether. The combined organics were washed with water, and dried with MgSO_4 . The solvent was removed under reduced pressure and the residue purified

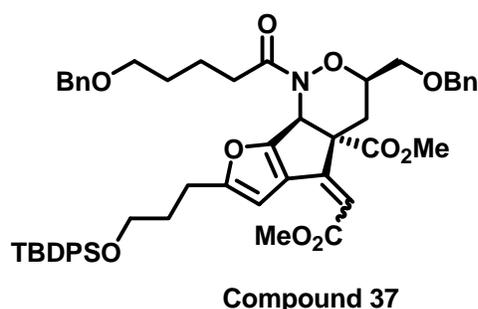
by column chromatography on silica (hexanes/ethyl acetate as eluent) to produce **35** (8.56 g, 10.37 mmol, 82%) as an orange foam. Only one double bond isomer was produced but the configuration was not determined since the double bond would be reduced at a later stage. $R_f = 0.39$, 40% ethyl acetate in hexanes; $^1\text{H-NMR}$ (600 MHz, CDCl_3): $\delta = 7.67\text{--}7.66$ (m, 4H), 7.44–7.42 (m, 2H), 7.40–7.37 (m, 4H), 7.30–7.27 (m, 4H), 7.23–7.21 (m, 1H), 7.16–7.14 (m, 2H), 6.80–6.78 (m, 2H), 6.02 (s, 1H), 5.78 (s, 1H), 4.64–4.59 (m, 1H), 4.26 (d, $J = 12.6$ Hz, 1H), 4.20 (s, 1H), 4.13 (d, $J = 12.6$ Hz, 1H), 3.91 (d, $J = 12.0$ Hz, 1H), 3.76–3.74 (m, 6H), 3.70 (s, 3H), 3.68 (s, 3H), 3.18–3.11 (m, 2H), 2.82–2.77 (m, 3H), 1.92 (p, $J = 7.2$ Hz, 2H), 1.44 (dd, $J = 13.2, 10.2$ Hz, 1H), 1.06 (s, 9H); $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$ (150 MHz, CDCl_3): $\delta = 172.5, 166.2, 164.4, 162.1, 158.6, 154.3, 138.4, 135.2, 133.4, 130.7, 129.4, 128.9, 127.8, 127.5, 127.1, 126.9, 113.1, 106.3, 100.3, 74.3, 72.5, 71.9, 68.2, 62.3, 60.7, 59.5, 54.7, 51.8, 50.8, 30.1, 28.7, 26.6, 24.9, 18.9$; IR (thin film): 3070, 3031, 299, 2951, 2857, 1751, 1717, 1635, 1513, 1457, 1430, 1341, 1250, 1195, 1155, 1107, 1030, 982, 925, 855, 822, 804, 738, 702 cm^{-1} ; HRMS calc'd for $\text{C}_{49}\text{H}_{55}\text{NO}_9\text{Si} = 829.3646$, found = 829.3662; $[\alpha]_D = -65.5$ ($c = 2.50, \text{CHCl}_3$).



Heck product **35** (25.20 g, 30.51 mmol) was dissolved in CH_2Cl_2 (450 mL) and water (45 mL) was added. The reaction was stirred vigorously and cooled to 0 °C, and 2,3-dichloro-5,6-dicyano-1,4-benzoquinone (DDQ) (7.43 g, 32.73 mmol) was added. The reaction was kept at 0 °C for 20 minutes, and then allowed to stir at room temperature for 5 hours. TLC analysis of the reaction mixture showed that starting material still remained, but the reaction was stopped

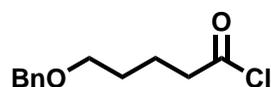
due to the formation of imine by-product. Ethyl acetate was added (1.2 litres) and the reaction mixture poured into 500 mL of saturated NaHCO_3 solution. The layers were separated, and the aqueous layer was extracted 3 times with ethyl acetate, and the combined organic layers were washed with saturated NaHCO_3 and brine and dried with MgSO_4 . The solvent was removed under reduced pressure to yield a residue that was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (hexanes / ethyl acetate as eluent) to yield the product **36** (9.66 g, 13.71 mmol, 45 %) as an off white foam. 8.32 g of a 3:1 mix of starting material to imine by-product was also recovered and was resubjected to the reaction above using 4.01 g (17.68 mmol) of DDQ, 135 mL of CH_2Cl_2 and 15 mL of water. After 2 hours the reaction was worked up and purified as above to yield an additional 2.88 g (4.09 mmol) of product, bringing the overall yield after one recycle to 12.54 g, 17.79 mmol, 58 %. $R_f = 0.30$, 40% ethyl acetate in hexanes; $^1\text{H-NMR}$ (600 MHz, CDCl_3): $\delta = 7.66\text{--}7.65$ (m, 4H), 7.44–7.41 (m, 2H), 7.39–7.37 (m, 4H), 7.33–7.24 (m, 5H), 5.99 (s, 1H), 5.79 (s, 1H), 5.40 (d, $J = 4.5$ Hz, 1H), 4.56 (d, $J = 12.3$ Hz, 1H), 4.50 (d, $J = 12.3$ Hz, 1H), 4.47 (d, $J = 4.5$ Hz, 1H), 4.34–4.31 (m, 1H), 3.72–3.70 (m, 5H), 3.69 (s, 3H), 3.48 (dd, $J = 11.1, 3.0$ Hz, 1H), 3.41 (dd, $J = 11.1, 6.0$ Hz, 1H), 2.84 (dd, $J = 14.4, 3.0$ Hz, 1H), 2.79 (t,

$J = 7.5$ Hz, 2H), 1.91 (p, $J = 7.5$ Hz, 2H), 1.63 (dd, $J = 14.4, 11.4$ Hz, 1H), 1.06 (s, 9H); $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$ (100 MHz, CDCl_3): $\delta = 172.7, 166.8, 164.8, 161.8, 154.5, 137.9, 135.5, 133.7, 130.2, 129.6, 128.3, 127.7, 127.6$ (2 signals), 106.5, 100.5, 76.0, 73.4, 72.1, 62.6, 61.1, 55.9, 52.3, 51.2, 30.3, 30.0, 26.8, 25.2, 19.2; IR (thin film): 3256, 3089, 3071, 3051, 3030, 2999, 2951, 2931, 2896, 2858, 1737, 1710, 1638, 1429, 1343, 1231, 1197, 1168, 1155, 1111, 1029, 824, 738, 702 cm^{-1} ; HRMS calc'd for $\text{C}_{41}\text{H}_{47}\text{NO}_8\text{Si} = 709.3071$, found = 709.3076; $[\alpha]_{\text{D}} = -38.6$ ($c = 2.33$, CHCl_3).



Oxazine **36** (12.54 g, 17.79 mmol) and triethylamine (5.40 g, 53.36 mmol) were dissolved in CH_2Cl_2 (160 mL) and cooled to 0 °C. A solution of acid chloride (5.70 g, 24.92 mmol, see preparation below) in CH_2Cl_2 (80 mL) was added dropwise and the reaction stirred at room temperature for 18 hours. The reaction was poured into water (200 mL) and the layers separated. The aqueous layer was extracted three times with CH_2Cl_2 and the combined organics were washed with 5% HCl, 1M NaOH, and brine, and then dried with MgSO_4 . The

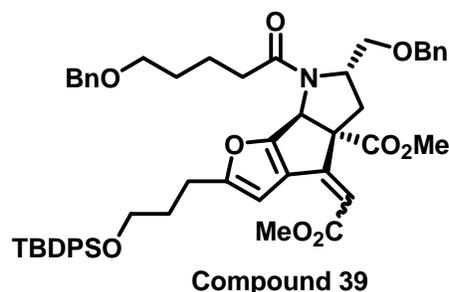
solvent was removed under reduced pressure to yield a residue that was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (hexanes / ethyl acetate as eluent) to yield the product **37** (14.27 g, 15.91 mmol, 89 %) as a viscous yellow oil. A small amount of starting material **36** (0.43 g, 0.61 mmol) was also recovered. $R_f = 0.40$, 40% ethyl acetate in hexanes; $^1\text{H-NMR}$ (600 MHz, CDCl_3): $\delta = 7.66\text{--}7.65$ (m, 4H), 7.44–7.41 (m, 2H), 7.38 (t, $J = 7.4$ Hz, 4H), 7.33–7.25 (m, 10H), 6.08 (s, 1H), 5.98 (s, 1H), 5.79 (s, 1H), 4.52 (s, 2H), 4.48 (s, 2H), 4.44–4.40 (m, 1H), 3.71–3.69 (m, 8H), 3.51 (dd, $J = 11.4, 2.4$ Hz, 2H), 3.48 (t, $J = 6.3$ Hz, 2H), 3.41 (dd, $J = 11.4, 7.2$ Hz, 1H), 2.83 (dd, $J = 13.8, 2.4$ Hz, 1H), 2.77 (t, $J = 7.8$ Hz, 2H), 2.73–2.67 (m, 1H), 2.61–2.56 (m, 1H), 1.91–1.86 (m, 2H), 1.80–1.75 (m, 2H), 1.67 (p, $J = 7.8$ Hz, 2H), 1.61 (dd, $J = 13.8, 11.7$ Hz, 1H), 1.06 (s, 9H); $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$ (100 MHz, CDCl_3): $\delta = 173.7, 171.3, 166.5, 164.7, 160.3, 153.1, 138.4, 137.5, 135.3, 133.3$ (2 signals), 129.9, 129.4, 128.1, 128.0, 127.4, 127.3, 127.1, 109.4, 106.6, 100.4, 79.1, 73.0, 72.5, 70.8, 69.7, 62.3, 55.8, 53.0, 52.2, 51.0, 31.6, 31.0, 30.0, 29.0, 26.6, 24.9, 20.9, 18.9; IR (thin film): 3069, 3031, 2931, 2857, 1741, 1707, 1676, 1636, 1560, 1473, 1457, 1430, 1395, 1344, 1201, 1152, 1106, 1017, 965, 923, 852, 823, 739, 702 cm^{-1} ; HRMS calc'd for $\text{C}_{53}\text{H}_{61}\text{NO}_{10}\text{Si} = 899.4065$, found = 899.4045; $[\alpha]_{\text{D}} = -77.7$ ($c = 3.24$, CHCl_3).



5-benzyloxy-n-pentanoic acid was prepared by modifying the procedure of Borjesson, L.; Corsegh, I.; and Welch, C.A. *J. Org. Chem.* **1995**, *60*, 2989. For a reference that contains full data for the acid, as well as scans of the proton and carbon spectra, see Jacobi, P.A.; Li, Y.; *Org. Lett.* **2003**, *5*, 701. A solution of 1,5-pentanediol (98.91 g, 949.68 mmol) in THF (200 mL) was added via an addition funnel over 30 minutes to a slurry of NaH (3.91 g, 6.51 g of 60% suspension in mineral oil, 162.84 mmol) in THF (400 mL) at 0 °C. After stirring for 30 minutes at this temperature, a solution of benzyl bromide (23.20 g, 135.64 mmol) in THF (200 mL) was added over 30 minutes via an addition funnel. The reaction was warmed to room temperature, and stirred for 20 hours. Water (20 mL) was then added, and the THF removed under reduced pressure to yield an oil that was partitioned between water (1 L) and ethyl acetate (250 mL). The layers were separated, and the aqueous layer washed 3 times with EtOAc. The combined organic layers were washed 6 times with water (150 mL each wash), and then dried with MgSO_4 . Removal of the solvent under reduced pressure produced a colorless oil (24.60 g, 126.62 mmol, 98%)

that was of high purity and could be used without further purification. 5-benzyloxy-1-pentanol (14.32 g, 73.71 mmol) was dissolved in acetone (400 mL) and the solution cooled to 0 °C. Jones Reagent (184.25 mmol, 275 mL of an ~0.67 M solution) was added dropwise over 20 minutes, and the reaction was kept at 0 °C for one hour. Isopropanol (20 mL) was then added, and stirring at 0 °C continued for 30 minutes. Solid sodium bicarbonate was added cautiously until the solution was neutral, and the chromium precipitate was removed by filtration through celite with the filter cake being washed with acetone and ether. The acetone and ether were removed under reduced pressure, and the solution was made basic (pH > 12) with solid NaOH. The aqueous layer was extracted 3 times with ether, and then made acidic (pH < 1) with concentrated HCl. The aqueous layer was extracted 3 times with ether, and the combined organics dried with MgSO₄ and the solvent removed under reduced pressure to produce the acid as a dark green oil, which was of high purity by NMR. Purification by a small silica column (hexanes / ethyl acetate as eluent, R_f = 0.50, 50% ethyl acetate/hexanes) yielded the desired acid (8.81 g, 41.90 mmol, 57%) as a white, low melting solid. Spectroscopic data was consistent with the literature references. The desired acid chloride was prepared according to the following procedure; 5-benzyloxy-n-pentanoic acid (5.52 g, 26.22 mmol) was dissolved in 80 mL of toluene, and 8 drops of DMF was added. Oxalyl chloride (4.66 g, 36.74 mmol) was then added dropwise, and the reaction stirred at room temperature for 30 minutes. The reaction was then heated to 60 °C for 1.5 hours. After cooling to room temperature, the toluene was removed under reduced pressure to produce the acid chloride as an orange oil. This acid chloride was dissolved in CH₂Cl₂ (80 mL) and used directly in the reaction above.

Compounds 39 were prepared in three steps from **37** without full characterization of the intermediates. The aminoalcohols resulting from N-O bond cleavage were susceptible to lactonization, and as a result were immediately mesylated after rapid column chromatography. The mesylates were also unstable, with decomposition products visible 30 minutes after rapid chromatography. As a result **37** was quickly converted into the appropriate pyrrolidines **39** over three successive steps.



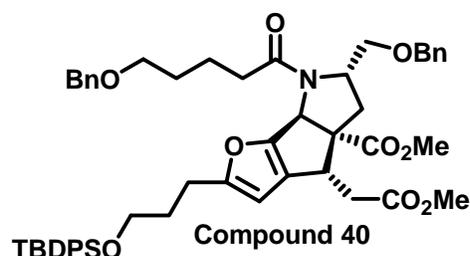
Compound 37 (1.97 g, 2.20 mmol) was dissolved in THF (30 mL) and cooled to 0 °C. A 0.1M solution of SmI₂ (prepared by refluxing 3.43g (13.50 mmol) of iodine and 2.23 g (14.81 mmol) of Sm metal (~40 mesh) in THF (135 mL) for three hours (the deep blue color should be present after ~20 min)) cooled to 0 °C was added rapidly via cannula, and after 30 minutes the deep blue color had faded. Saturated NaHCO₃ (30 mL) was added, and the mixture stirred for 5 minutes. The resulting precipitate

was removed by filtration through celite, the filter cake was washed with EtOAc, and the THF and EtOAc was removed under reduce pressure, with a rotory evaporator bath at less than 30 °C. Water was added (100 mL) and the aqueous layer extracted 3 times with EtOAc. The combined organics were dried with MgSO₄, and concentrated under reduced pressure with a bath temp of less than 30 °C. TLC analysis of the worked up reaction mixture indicated that lactonization was starting to occur, so the resulting orange oil was subjected to rapid flash column chromatography on silica (ethyl acetate / hexanes as eluent) to yield the non-isomerized amidoalcohol (1.36 g, 1.51 mmol, R_f = 0.18, 50% ethyl acetate in hexanes) and an amidoalcohol in which the double bond had isomerised (0.273 g, 0.306 mmol, R_f = 0.36, 50% ethyl acetate in hexanes) as yellow oils. Each amidoalcohol was independently

subjected to the following procedure. The amidoalcohol (non-isomerized, 1.36 g, 1.51 mmol; isomerized, 0.273 g, 0.306 mmol) was dissolved in CH₂Cl₂ (non-isomerized 50 mL; isomerized 20 mL). Triethylamine (non-isomerized, 0.460 g, 4.55 mmol; isomerized, 0.092 g, 0.909 mmol) and a few crystals of DMAP were added. The reaction was cooled to 0 °C, and methanesulfonyl chloride (non-isomerized, 0.347 g, 3.03 mmol; isomerized, 0.069 g, 0.606 mmol) was added dropwise. TLC indicated the reaction was complete within 20 minutes, and the reaction mixture was directly absorbed onto silica gel in preparation for column chromatography. Rapid column chromatography on silica gel (hexanes / ethyl acetate as eluent) yielded the amidomesylate (non-isomerized, 1.34 g, 1.37 mmol, R_f = 0.42, 50% ethyl acetate in hexanes; isomerized, 0.230 g, 0.235 mmol, R_f = 0.55, 50% ethyl acetate in hexanes) as yellow oils. Each amidomesylate was independently subjected to the following procedure to form the stable pyrrolidine. The amidomesylate (non-isomerized, 1.34 g, 1.37 mmol; isomerized, 0.230 g, 0.235 mmol) was dissolved in THF (non-isomerized, 50 mL; isomerized, 20 mL) and the solution cooled to -20 to -30 °C. This temperature is crucial because lower temperatures lead to slower reaction and decomposition, while higher temperatures lead to rapid formation of side products in some instances. KOtBu was added (non-isomerized, 0.269 g, 2.40 mmol; isomerized, 0.053 g, 0.47 mmol) and after 20 minutes TLC indicated that a small quantity of starting material remained, so 20 mg of KOtBu was added to each reaction, and the reactions were complete by TLC after 15 additional minutes. Saturated ammonium chloride solution was added, and the reaction was warmed to room temperature. The THF was removed under reduced pressure, and the resulting residue was partitioned between water and ethyl acetate, and the layers were separated. The aqueous layer was washed 3 times with ethyl acetate, and the combined organics dried with MgSO₄. The solvent was removed under reduced pressure, and the resulting residue purified by column chromatography on silica gel (ethyl acetate / hexanes as eluent to yield **39 (non-isomerized)** (1.10 g, 1.24 mmol, 56% overall for 3 steps) and **39 (isomerized)** (0.180 g, 0.204 mmol, 9% overall for 3 steps) for an overall yield of 65%. The non-isomerized pyrrolidine was always the major product, but more of the isomerized product could be obtained if a larger excess of SmI₂ was used.

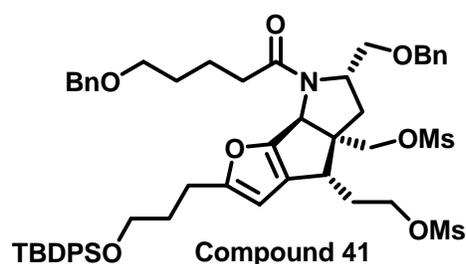
39 (non-isomerized) was formed in a 50:43 mixture of rotamers. A single proton of the major rotamer was set to one for proton integration. R_f = 0.70, 50% ethyl acetate in hexanes; ¹H-NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 7.66-7.65 (m, 7.9H), 7.44-7.41 (m, 4.1H), 7.39-7.24 (m, 25.9H), 5.95 (s, 0.9H), 5.91 (s, 1.0H), 5.80 (s, 0.9H), 5.76 (s, 1.0H), 5.32 (s, 1.0H), 5.17 (s, 0.9H), 4.64 (d, J = 12.0 Hz, 1.1H), 4.56 (m, 1.9H), 4.50 (d, J = 12.0 Hz, 1.2H), 4.47 (s, 1.9H), 4.43 (s, 2.2H), 4.30-4.23 (m, 2.0H), 4.10 (dd, J = 8.4, 3.0 Hz, 0.9H), 3.86 (m, 1.2H), 3.76 (t, J = 9.0 Hz, 1.0H), 3.71-3.65 (m, 16.9H), 3.49 (t, J = 6.3 Hz, 2.0H), 3.39 (t, J = 6.3 Hz, 2.0H), 3.36- 3.29 (m, 2.1H), 2.80- 2.68 (m, 5.0H), 2.51-2.46 (m, 0.9H), 2.44-2.39 (m, 1.1H), 2.35-2.30 (m, 1.1H), 2.22-2.17 (m, 2.0H), 1.91-1.83 (4.1H), 1.80-1.52 (10.2H), 1.06 (s, 8.0H), 1.05 (s, 9.0H) ; ¹³C-NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 172.8, 172.4, 172.3, 171.9, 166.5, 166.2, 164.7, 163.8, 161.6, 153.4, 152.3, 138.4, 138.3, 135.3, 133.4, 133.3, 130.2, 129.4, 130.2, 129.4 (2 signals), 128.1, 128.0 (2signals), 127.6, 127.4, 127.3, 127.2, 127.1, 106.9, 105.9, 100.1, 99.4, 73.2, 73.0, 69.8, 69.5, 68.5, 66.5, 65.1, 62.4, 62.2, 60.0, 59.0, 52.4, 52.3, 51.0, 50.9, 35.8, 34.6, 33.6, 30.0, 29.1, 28.9, 26.6, 25.0, 24.9, 21.9, 21.7, 18.9; IR (thin film): 3069, 3055, 3049, 2950, 2932, 2857, 1745, 1708, 1654, 1641, 1473, 1454, 1429, 1400, 1362, 1344, 1231, 1195, 1167, 1154, 1111, 1028, 823, 812, 738, 702 cm⁻¹; HRMS calc'd for C₅₃H₆₁NO₉Si = 883.4116, found = 883.4125; [α]_D = -96.2 (c = 2.35, CHCl₃).

39 (isomerized) was formed in a 100:37 mixture of rotamers. A single proton of the major rotamer was set to one for proton integration. $R_f = 0.56$, 40% ethyl acetate in hexanes; $^1\text{H-NMR}$ (600 MHz, CDCl_3): $\delta = 7.66\text{--}7.64$ (m, 6.0H), 7.43–7.36 (m, 9.2H), 7.37–7.24 (m, 12.3H), 6.70 (s, 1.0H), 6.67 (s, 0.4H), 5.74 (s, 1.0H), 5.74 (s, 0.3H), 5.66 (s, 1.0H), 5.62 (s, 0.3H), 4.49 (s, 2.1H), 4.43–4.42 (m, 1.6H), 4.40–4.38 (m, 3.2H), 4.12–4.09 (m, 0.4H), 3.82 (dd, $J = 8.7, 3.9$ Hz, 1.1H), 3.73 (s, 4.3H), 3.70 (app. t, $J = 6.0$ Hz, 3.0H), 3.52 (t, $J = 6.6$ Hz, 2.2H), 3.46 (s, 4.2H), 3.43–3.73 (m, 2.4H), 3.33 (dd, $J = 9.3, 3.3$ Hz, 0.4 Hz), 3.04 (d, $J = 13.8$ Hz, 0.4H), 2.97 (dd, $J = 14.4$ Hz, 1.1H), 2.84–2.79 (m, 1.9H), 2.76 (t, $J = 8.1$ Hz, 2.2H), 2.61–2.56 (m, 1.1H), 2.31–2.28 (m, 0.8H), 2.20–2.12 (m, 1.5H), 1.95–1.87 (m, 3.2H), 1.84–1.68 (m, 5.2H), 1.05–1.04 (m, 13.2H); $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$ (100 MHz, CDCl_3): $\delta = 172.2, 172.1, 171.4, 170.6, 166.7, 166.6, 165.8, 163.9, 163.1, 162.9, 152.3, 151.3, 138.3, 137.7, 137.1, 135.3, 133.5, 133.4, 129.4, 129.3, 128.3, 128.1$ (2 signals), 127.6 (2 signals), 127.4, 127.3, 127.2, 126.2, 126.1, 106.9, 106.0, 105.6, 104.7, 73.1, 72.7, 72.6, 71.8, 70.6, 69.9, 69.7, 67.5, 65.6, 62.7, 62.5, 61.8, 61.4, 59.1, 58.9, 57.8, 52.5, 50.9 (2 signals), 38.1, 37.4, 34.3, 33.4, 30.3, 30.2, 29.2, 28.9, 26.6, 25.1, 25.0, 22.0, 21.8, 18.9; IR (thin film): 3070, 3031, 2951, 2932, 2858, 1738, 1723, 1638, 1460, 1454, 1429, 1407, 1384, 1361, 1289, 1241, 1221, 1196, 1111, 1061, 1028, 1010, 857, 824, 739, 702 cm^{-1} ; HRMS calc'd for $\text{C}_{53}\text{H}_{61}\text{NO}_9\text{Si} = 883.4116$, found = 883.4125; $[\alpha]_D = -108.8$ ($c = 1.47$, CHCl_3).

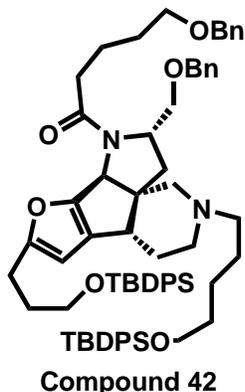


Both **39 (non-isomerized)** and **39 (isomerized)** yielded **20** in approximately the same yield, so a representative experimental procedure will be given using **39 (non-isomerized)**. Compound **39** (0.970 g, 1.10 mmol) and $\text{NiCl}_2 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (0.104 g, 0.439 mmol) were dissolved in a mixture of methanol (100 mL) and THF (15 mL). Na_2CO_3 (0.600 g) was added, and the reaction mixture cooled to -50 °C. NaBH_4 (0.414 g, 10.97 mmol, 10eq) was added, and after 20 minutes another 10 eq of NaBH_4 was added. The reaction was stirred for another 30 minutes after which it turned black and hydrogen evolution started to occur. In some instances, it took more than an hour to initiate so it was warmed to -40 °C. Once the reaction initiated, the reaction was kept between -50 and -55 °C and 40 more equivalents of NaBH_4 (10 eq every 20 minutes) was added (the isomerized sample needed 100 more equivalents). Stirring occurred for an additional two hours at -50 °C, after which the cold solution was rapidly filtered through a pad of celite to remove the black precipitate. The filter cake was washed with EtOAc, and 20 mL of water was added to the filtrate. The organic solvent was removed under reduced pressure, and to the resulting aqueous phase was added 30 mL of water and 50 mL of ethyl acetate. 20 mL of 5% HCl was also added to destroy the emulsion. The layers were separated, and the aqueous layer extracted three times with EtOAc. The combined organics were washed with water then brine, and dried with MgSO_4 . The solvent was removed under reduced pressure to yield a crude oil that was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (ethyl acetate / hexanes as eluent) to yield **40** (0.642 g, 0.722 mmol, 67 %) as a yellow oil. The NMR shows that there may be ~7% of what might be the diastereomer resulting from hydrogen delivery from the opposite face. The isomerized compound produces a slightly higher percentage (13%) of the undesired diastereomer. Product formed as a 9:1 mixture of rotamers. A single proton of the major rotamer was set to one for proton integration. $R_f = 0.70$, 50% ethyl acetate in hexanes; $^1\text{H-NMR}$ (600 MHz, CDCl_3): $\delta = 7.65\text{--}7.63$ (m, 5.1H), 7.43–7.40 (m, 2.4H), 7.33–7.22 (m, 13.2H), 5.84 (s, 0.1H), 5.75 (s, 1.0H), 5.71 (s, 0.1H), 5.67 (s, 1.0H), 4.49–4.48 (m, 2.4H), 4.47–4.43 (m, 1.6H), 4.40–4.38 (m, 1.4H), 4.27–4.24 (m, 1.1H), 3.69–3.65 (m, 6.3H), 3.56 (d, $J = 6.0$ Hz, 0.9H), 3.54–3.51 (m, 6.8H), 3.46–3.42 (m, 1.7H), 3.31–3.28 (m, 1.3H), 3.02 (d, $J = 13.2$ Hz,

0.1H), 2.96 (d, $J = 13.8$ Hz, 1.0H), 2.84 (dd, $J = 15.9, 2.9$ Hz, 0.2H), 2.79-2.74 (m, 1.3H), 2.70-2.65 (m, 2.4H), 2.59-2.54 (m, 1.4H), 2.46-2.41 (m, 1.3H), 2.20-2.15 (m, 2.4H), 1.85-1.78 (m, 5.0H), 1.75-1.70 (m, 2.9H), 1.04-1.03 (m, 12.0H); $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$ (100 MHz, CDCl_3): $\delta = 172.5, 172.2, 171.6, 161.5, 153.3, 138.4, 137.9, 135.3, 133.6, 129.4, 128.2, 128.1, 127.6, 127.5, 127.4$ (2 signals), 127.2 (2 signals), 103.7, 73.1, 72.7, 70.1, 69.0, 68.3, 62.7, 61.5, 57.0, 52.0, 51.5, 42.4, 38.7, 37.0, 34.3, 30.4, 29.6, 26.7, 25.1, 21.6, 19.0; IR (thin film): 3068, 3029, 2951, 2930, 2857, 1737, 1655, 1471, 1461, 1454, 1446, 1439, 1360, 1291, 1214, 1111, 1095, 1074, 883, 740, 701 cm^{-1} ; HRMS calc'd for $\text{C}_{53}\text{H}_{63}\text{NO}_9\text{Si} = 885.4272$, found = 885.4286; $[\alpha]_{\text{D}} = -87.1$ ($c = 2.34, \text{CHCl}_3$).



The preparation of bis-mesylate **41** was accomplished in two steps from **40** without purification of the intermediate diol. Compound **40** (1.31 g, 1.48 mmol) was dissolved in THF (100 mL) and cooled to 0 °C. Lithium aluminum hydride (4.44 mmol, 4.44 mL of a 1M solution in ether) was added dropwise and after 15 minutes TLC indicated complete consumption of the starting material (R_f of diol = 0.15, 70% ethyl acetate in hexanes). Water (2 mL) was cautiously added dropwise, and the reaction was stirred at 0 °C for 30 minutes, and then room temperature for 30 minutes. After this time a gelatinous precipitate formed, and this was removed by filtration through celite. The filter cake was washed with ethyl acetate, and the filtrate was dried with MgSO_4 . Removal of the solvent under reduced pressure yielded diol of sufficient purity (1.19 g) to be used in the next step. The crude diol from above was dissolved in 50 mL of CH_2Cl_2 and triethylamine (599 mg, 5.92 mmol) and DMAP (a few crystals) were added and the solution cooled to 0 °C. Methanesulfonyl chloride (508 mg, 4.44 mmol) was added dropwise and after 1 hour TLC indicated complete conversion to the product with no evidence of the intermediate mono-mesylate. The reaction mixture was directly absorbed onto silica gel, and purified by column chromatography on silica (hexanes / ethyl acetate as eluent) to yield the bis-mesylate **41** (1.232 g, 1.35 mmol, 85% for two steps) as a thick, yellow foam. There are some minor impurities present, one of which might be the other rotamer. A single proton of the major rotamer was set to one for proton integration. The impurities are removed in the next step. $R_f = 0.67$, 70% ethyl acetate in hexanes; $^1\text{H-NMR}$ (600 MHz, CDCl_3): $\delta = 7.66-7.65$ (m, 4H), 7.44-7.37 (m, 6H), 7.35-7.24 (m, 10H), 5.92 (s, 1H), 4.94 (s, 1H), 4.57 (d, $J = 11.4$ Hz, 1H), 4.53-4.47 (m, 5H), 4.32-4.23 (m, 2H), 4.19-4.17 (m, 1H), 4.05 (dd, $J = 10.2, 4.8$ Hz, 1H), 3.70-3.66 (m, 2H), 3.61 (dd, $J = 9.6, 2.4$ Hz, 1H), 3.53 (t, $J = 6.3$ Hz, 2H), 3.03 (s, 3H), 2.85 (dd, $J = 12.0, 3.0$ Hz, 1H), 2.69 (m, 6H), 2.58-2.53 (m, 1H), 2.41-2.31 (m, 2H), 2.06 (dd, $J = 11.1, 5.7$ Hz, 1H), 1.88-1.80 (m, 4H), 1.74-1.70 (m, 2H), 1.58-1.52 (m, 1H), 1.05 (s, 9H); $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$ (100 MHz, CDCl_3): $\delta = 173.1, 161.6, 152.7, 138.3, 137.7, 135.1, 133.4, 129.3, 128.1, 127.9, 127.8, 127.7, 127.6, 127.5, 127.3, 127.2, 127.1, 103.9, 73.1, 72.5, 69.9, 69.6, 68.8, 67.6, 62.6, 61.5, 60.4, 56.8, 41.4, 37.2, 36.2, 34.3, 31.1, 30.3, 28.9, 26.5, 25.0, 21.6, 18.8$; IR (thin film): 3029, 2932, 2857, 1653, 1428, 1409, 1357, 1176, 1111, 959, 917, 824, 740, 702 cm^{-1} ; HRMS calc'd for $\text{C}_{53}\text{H}_{67}\text{NO}_{11}\text{S}_2\text{Si} = 985.3925$, found = 985.3898; $[\alpha]_{\text{D}} = -55.5$ ($c = 3.04, \text{CHCl}_3$).



Bis-mesylate **41** (0.644 g, 0.662 mmol) was dissolved in THF (5 mL) and then absolute ethanol (60 mL) was added. 5-tert-butyldiphenylsiloxy-n-pentylamine (2.02 g, 5.98 mmol, see preparation below) was added, and the solution was refluxed for 32 hours, after which TLC indicated that some starting material remained. Additional amine (0.250 g, 0.736 mmol) was added and the solution was refluxed an additional 22 hours, after which TLC indicated complete consumption of the starting mesylate. The solution was cooled to room temperature, and the solvent removed under reduced pressure. The residue was dissolved in EtOAc (50 mL), and 1M NaOH (50 mL) was added. The layers were separated, and the aqueous layer was washed two times with EtOAc, and the combined organics washed with brine and dried with MgSO₄. Removal of

the solvent under reduced pressure produced an oil that was purified by flash column chromatography on silica (ethyl acetate / hexanes as eluent) to yield **42** (0.600 g, 0.530 mmol, 80%) as a colorless oil. *R_f* = 0.50, 40% ethyl acetate in hexanes; ¹H-NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 7.67-7.64 (m, 8H), 7.42-7.35 (m, 12H), 7.32-7.28 (m, 8H), 7.25-7.22 (m, 2H), 5.76 (s, 1H), 4.89 (s, 1H), 4.58 (d, J = 11.7 Hz, 1H), 4.47 (s, 2H), 4.40 (d, J = 11.7 Hz, 1H), 4.20-4.17 (m, 1H), 3.91 (dd, J = 9.0, 3.6 Hz, 1H), 3.67 (t, J = 6.6 Hz, 2H), 3.64 (t, J = 6.6 Hz, 2H), 3.49 (ddd, J = 7.6, 7.6, 1.8 Hz, 2H), 3.44 (t, J = 8.7 Hz, 1H), 3.00 (d, J = 12.0 Hz, 1H), 2.74-2.63 (m, 4H), 2.53-2.48 (m, 1H), 2.43 (dd, J = 9.6, 6.6 Hz, 1H), 2.27-2.16 (m, 2H), 2.11 (dd, J = 13.2, 9.6 Hz, 1H), 2.03-2.01 (m, 2H), 1.94-1.90 (m, 2H), 1.83 (p, J = 7.6 Hz, 2H), 1.78 (p, J = 7.6 Hz, 2H), 1.69 (p, J = 7.6 Hz, 2H), 1.54 (p, J = 7.6 Hz, 2H), 1.37-1.27 (m, 6H), 1.05 (s, 9H), 1.04 (s, 9H); ¹³C-NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 173.8, 160.6, 153.9, 138.6, 138.4, 135.5, 134.0, 133.8, 132.0, 129.5 (2 signals), 128.2, 127.8, 127.6, 127.5, 127.3, 102.9, 73.0, 72.8, 70.6, 70.3, 63.9, 63.4, 62.8, 61.8, 58.7, 58.6, 56.9, 51.8, 39.6, 39.0, 34.6, 32.6, 32.4, 30.7, 29.4, 26.8, 26.7, 25.3, 23.8, 21.7, 19.2 (2 signals) (one sp³ and four sp² carbons are missing, presumably due to overlap); IR (thin film): 2930, 2901, 2896, 2857, 1651, 1472, 1462, 1454, 1428, 1408, 1112, 824, 738, 701 cm⁻¹; HRMS calc'd for C₇₂H₉₀N₂O₆Si₂ = 1134.6347, found = 1134.6337



Mono-TBDPS protected 1,5-pentanediol (16.50 g, 48.17 mmol) and triethylamine (6.33 g, 62.62 mmol) were added to CH₂Cl₂ and cooled to 0 °C. Methanesulfonyl chloride (6.62 g, 57.80 mmol) was added dropwise, and the reaction stirred for 1 hour at 0 °C. The reaction was warmed to room temperature and washed with 5% HCl (100 mL), water and then brine. The organic layer was dried with MgSO₄ and the solvent removed under reduced pressure. The resulting oil was purified by flash column chromatography on silica gel (ethyl acetate / hexanes as eluent) to yield **Amine Precursor 1** (17.10 g, 40.65 mmol, 84%) as a colorless oil. *R_f* = 0.66, 40% ethyl acetate in hexanes; ¹H-NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 7.76-7.65 (m, 4H), 7.43 (tt, J = 7.2, 1.8 Hz, 2H), 7.40-7.37 (m, 4H), 4.21 (t, J = 7.6 Hz, 2H), 3.67 (t, J = 7.6 Hz, 2H), 2.98 (s, 3H), 1.76-1.72 (m, 2H), 1.61-1.56 (m, 2H), 1.52-1.47 (m, 2H), 1.05 (s, 9H); ¹³C-NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 135.5, 133.8, 129.5, 127.6, 69.9, 63.3, 37.2, 31.7, 28.7, 26.8, 21.7, 19.1; IR (thin film): 3072, 2932, 2858, 1473, 1428, 1390, 1357, 1112, 952, 823, 742, 703 cm⁻¹; HRMS [M+H] calc'd for C₂₂H₂₃O₄SSi = 421.1869, found = 421.1873.



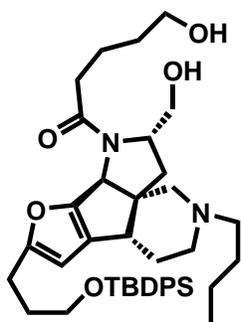
Amine Precursor 2

Mesylate **Amine Precursor 1** (17.10 g, 40.65 mmol) and sodium azide (6.61 g, 101.62 mmol) were added to DMF (171 mL) and water (22 mL) and the resulting mixture heated to 50 °C for 15 hours. After cooling to room temperature, the reaction mixture was poured into water (500 mL) and the aqueous layer extracted 3 times with ether. The combined organic layers were washed with water and brine and then dried with MgSO₄. Removal of the solvent under reduced pressure yielded pure **Amine Precursor 2** (13.99 g, 38.05 mmol, 94%) as a colorless oil. *R_f* = 0.86, 30% ethyl acetate in hexanes; ¹H-NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 7.67-7.66 (m, 4H), 7.44-7.41 (m, 2H), 7.40-7.37 (m, 4H), 3.67 (t, 7.6 Hz, 2H), 3.24 (t, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 2H), 1.61-1.55 (m, 4H), 1.48-1.43 (m, 2H), 1.05 (s, 9H); ¹³C-NMR (150 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 135.5, 133.9, 129.5, 127.6, 63.5, 51.3, 31.9, 28.5, 26.8, 23.0, 19.2; IR (thin film): 3072, 2933, 2859, 2096, 1472, 1428, 1390, 1362, 1265, 1112, 998, 824, 741, 701 cm⁻¹; HRMS [M+H] calc'd for C₂₁H₃₀N₃OSi = 368.2158, found = 368.2162.



5-tert-butyldiphenylsiloxy-n-pentylamine

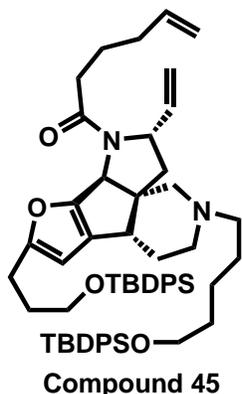
Azide **Amine Precursor 2** (13.80 g, 37.54 mmol) was dissolved in ether (450 mL) and placed in a water bath. Lithium aluminum hydride powder (1.43 g, 37.54 mmol) was added in three portions over 15 minutes, and the reaction was stirred at room temperature for 1.5 hours. The reaction was cooled in an ice bath and quenched with water (20 mL, cautiously at first) and stirred at room temperature for 20 minutes. 1M sodium hydroxide solution (300 mL) was added and the layers separated. The aqueous layer was washed 2 more times with ether, and the organic washes combined. The organic washes had a significant amount of gelatinous precipitate/water present, so it was filtered through celite, and then the layers were separated. The organic layer was dried with MgSO₄ and concentrated under reduced pressure to yield the desired amine (12.35 g, 36.4 mmol, 97%) as a colorless oil. *R_f* = baseline, 30% ethyl acetate in hexanes; ¹H-NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 7.68-7.66 (m, 4H), 7.43-7.41 (m, 2H), 7.39-7.36 (m, 4H), 3.66 (t, *J* = 6.6 Hz, 2H), 2.66 (t, *J* = 6.6 Hz, 2H), 1.57 (p, *J* = 6.6 Hz, 2H), 1.43-1.36 (m, 4H), 1.05 (s, 9H); ¹³C-NMR (150 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 135.4, 134.0, 129.4, 127.5, 63.7, 42.1, 33.4, 32.3, 26.8, 22.9, 19.1; IR (thin film): 3071, 2931, 2858, 1589, 1473, 1428, 1389, 1307, 1112, 823, 739, 701 cm⁻¹; HRMS - calc'd for C₂₁H₃₁NOSi = 341.2175, found = 341.2179



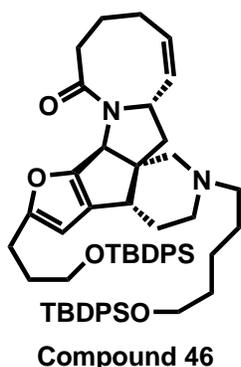
Compound 43

Compound **42** (885 mg, 0.781 mmol) was dissolved in methylene chloride (90 mL) and the solution cooled to -78 °C. Boron trichloride (6.0 mL of a 1M solution in methylene chloride, 6.0 mmol) was added dropwise and the reaction stirred for 3.5 hours at -78 °C. Saturated aqueous NaHCO₃ (10 mL) was added (slowly at first) and the reaction stirred at -78 °C for 20 minutes, then removed from the cold bath and allowed to warm to room temperature. The reaction mixture was added to 1M NaOH (30 mL) and the layers separated. The aqueous layer was washed 3 times with methylene chloride and the combined organics washed with brine and dried with MgSO₄. The solvent was removed under reduced pressure and the resulting residue purified by flash column chromatography on silica gel (hexanes /ethyl acetate to methanol / ethyl acetate) to yield diol **43** (343 mg, 0.360 mmol, 45%) as a yellow oil along with a mixture of products (302 mg) that was mostly the mono-debenzylated compound. This mixture was

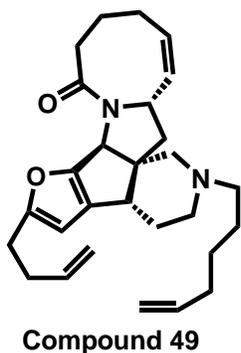
resubjected to the above condition using 30 mL of methylene chloride and 2.0 mL of BCl₃ solution to yield an additional 102 mg of **43** to bring the total yield after 1 recycle to 445 mg, 0.467 mmol, 60%. R_f = 0.47, 8% methanol in ethyl acetate; ¹H-NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 7.66-7.65 (m, 8H), 7.42-7.36 (m, 12H), 5.80 (s, 1H), 5.57 (d, J = 9.0 Hz, 1H), 4.91 (s, 1H), 4.18-4.12 (m, 1H), 3.72-3.59 (m, 8H), 2.82 (d, J = 12.0 Hz, 1H), 2.80-2.75 (m, 1H), 2.70 (dd, J = 7.8, 7.2 Hz, 2H), 2.60-2.50 (m, 3H), 2.32-2.29 (m, 3H), 2.04-2.00 (m, 3H), 1.88-1.76 (m, 5H), 1.67-1.51 (m, 6H), 1.47-1.42 (m, 2H), 1.40-1.34 (m, 3H), 1.06 (s, 9H), 1.04 (s, 9H); IR (thin film): 3500-3100 broad, 3075, 2937, 2859, 1646, 1624, 1420, 1105, 823 cm⁻¹; HRMS - calc'd for C₅₈H₇₈N₂O₆Si₂ = 954.5398, found = 954.5351.



Bis-alkene **45** was prepared in two steps from diol **43** without purification of the intermediate bis-aldehyde. Diol **43** (210 mg, 0.22 mmol) was dissolved in DMSO (25 mL) and IBX (566 mg, 1.98 mmol) was added. The reaction was stirred under argon for 2.5 hours after which TLC indicated complete consumption of the starting material and no mono-alcohol. The reaction mixture was poured into 200 mL of saturated NaHCO₃, and the aqueous layer was extracted four times with ether. The combined organics were washed once with water and dried with MgSO₄. The solvent was removed under reduced pressure to yield a yellow oil (215 mg) that was used directly in the next step. MePPh₃I (1.07 g, 2.64 mmol) was added to THF (40 mL) and the slurry cooled to 0 °C. KOtBu (0.247 g, 2.20 mmol) was added and the mixture stirred at 0 °C for 15 minutes. A THF solution of the bis-aldehyde generated above (10 mL) was added rapidly via cannula and the mixture stirred for 15 minutes, after which TLC indicated complete consumption of the starting material. Water (5 mL) was then added and the THF was removed under reduced pressure. To the resulting residue was added water (30 mL), 1M NaOH (5 mL), and EtOAc (20 mL). The layers were separated, and the aqueous layer was extracted 3 times with EtOAc. The combined organics were dried with MgSO₄, and the solvent was removed under reduced pressure to yield a crude residue that was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (hexanes / ethyl acetate as eluent) to yield bis-alkene **45** (110 mg, 0.116 mmol, 52 % for two steps) as a pale yellow oil. R_f = 0.61, 50% ethyl acetate in hexanes; Proton NMR showed that the product was a 10:3 mixture of rotational isomers. A single proton of the major rotamer was set to one for proton integration. ¹H-NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 7.67-7.66 (m, 12.0H), 7.44-7.36 (m, 18.6H), 5.89-5.75 (m, 4.3H), 5.25 (s, 0.3H), 5.14-5.02 (m, 5.3H), 4.98-4.89 (m, 2.0H), 4.59-4.56 (m, 1.0H), 4.37-4.34 (m, 0.3H), 3.70-3.65 (m, 6.5H), 3.11 (d, J = 12.6 Hz, 1H), 2.95 (d, J = 12.0 Hz, 0.3H), 2.79-2.67 (m, 5.7H), 2.59-2.52 (m, 1.7H), 2.44-2.27 (m, 6.8H), 2.18-2.11 (m, 2.6H), 2.09-2.03 (m, 3.0H), 1.98-1.92 (m, 3.2H), 1.89-1.82 (m, 6.3H), 1.78-1.74 (m, 1.9H), 1.60-1.55 (m, 4.1H), 1.46-1.21 (m, 17.3H, includes grease), 1.06-1.05 (m, 28.7H); ¹³C-NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 173.1 (2 signals), 160.5, 154.0, 140.0, 138.4, 135.5, 134.0, 133.8, 131.7, 129.5 (2 signals), 127.5 (2 signals), 114.8, 113.7, 102.9, 102.2, 63.8, 63.0, 62.9, 59.4, 59.0, 58.5, 54.0, 42.3, 38.4, 33.9, 33.7, 33.3, 33.1, 32.4, 30.7, 29.6, 26.8, 25.4, 24.3, 24.2, 23.7, 19.2 (2 signals); IR (thin film): 3069, 3048, 2933, 2857, 2804, 2769, 1652, 1464, 1430, 1406, 1110, 910, 823, 740 cm⁻¹; HRMS calc'd for C₆₈H₇₈N₂O₄Si₂ = 946.5500, found = 946.5462.

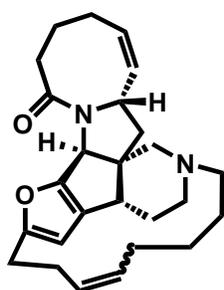


Compound **45** (61 mg, 0.064 mmol) was dissolved in CH_2Cl_2 and Grubbs^{1st} generation catalyst (6 mg, 0.00707 mmol, 11 mol%) was added. The reaction was evacuated and backfilled with argon five times, and then refluxed for 2 hours, after which TLC indicated complete consumption of the starting material. The reaction mixture was directly absorbed onto silica, and purified by column chromatography on silica gel (hexanes / ethyl acetate as eluent) to yield **46** (44 mg, 0.048 mmol, 75%) as an orange film. $R_f = 0.26$, 40% ethyl acetate in hexanes; $^1\text{H-NMR}$ (600 MHz, CDCl_3): $\delta = 7.67\text{-}7.66$ (m, 8H), $7.43\text{-}7.36$ (m, 12H), 5.76 (s, 1H), 5.62-5.58 (m, 1H), 5.41 (d, $J = 12.6$ Hz, 1H), 5.18 (s, 1H), 4.50 (d, $J = 9.6$ Hz, 1H), 3.69 (t, $J = 6.6$ Hz, 2H), 3.65 (t, $J = 6.6$ Hz, 2H), 3.02 (d, $J = 12.0$ Hz, 1H), 2.75 (t, $J = 7.8$ Hz, 2H), 2.66-2.59 (m, 2H), 2.43-2.40 (m, 2H), 2.37-2.28 (m, 3H), 2.19-2.16 (m, 1H), 2.05-1.87 (m, 8H), 1.78 (d, $J = 12.7$ Hz, 1H), 1.71-1.66 (m, 1H), 1.58 (p, $J = 6.6$ Hz, 2H), 1.40-1.32 (m, 6H), 1.049 (s, 9H), 1.046 (s, 9H); $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$ (150 MHz, CDCl_3): $\delta = 173.1, 160.5, 155.1, 135.4, 134.7, 134.0, 133.8, 131.2, 129.4$ (2 signals), 127.5 (2 signals), $125.8, 102.4, 63.7, 63.2, 63.0, 59.8, 58.2, 56.2, 52.1, 43.9, 38.2, 32.4, 32.3, 30.6, 29.5, 26.8, 26.7, 26.1, 25.3, 23.4, 22.6, 19.1, 19.09$ (one sp^2 and two sp^3 signals missing, presumably due to overlap); IR (thin film): 3071, 2931, 2902, 2857, 1653, 1647, 1472, 1462, 1458, 1427, 1406, 1399, 1110, 823, 740; HRMS calc'd for $\text{C}_{58}\text{H}_{74}\text{N}_2\text{O}_4\text{Si}_2 = 918.5187$, found = 918.5154.



Since the Nakadomarin A produced by this route could not be separated from the E-isomer, the following procedure was not optimized. Diene **49** was prepared in 3 steps from **46**. Data is not given for the intermediate diol or dial because the TBAF used for silyl removal co-elutes with the product and a pure sample could not be obtained. The low yield for this sequence may be attributed to the residual TBAF contamination. For the bis-amide **57** it was found that acidic methanol deprotection lead to a higher overall yield for the desilylation, oxidation, Wittig sequence. Compound **46** (147 mg, 0.160 mmol) was dissolved in THF (25 mL) and TBAF (0.64 mL of a 1M solution in THF, 0.64 mmol) added. After 7 hours the starting material was consumed and there was no indication of the mono-TBDPS compound remaining by TLC, so the THF was removed under reduced pressure and the residue dissolved in methylene chloride. The material was pre-absorbed on silica and subjected to chromatography on silica gel (methanol / ethyl acetate as eluent) to yield the TBAF contaminated diol (71 mg for mixture, ~20-25% by weight TBAF), $R_f = 0.15$ (25% methanol in ethyl acetate). Half of this mixture (35 mg) was dissolved in methylene chloride (10 mL) and cooled to 0°C . Dess-Martin periodinane (168 mg, 0.395 mmol) was added and the reaction stirred at 0°C for 1 hour and then room temperature for 2 hours (R_f of dial = 0.42 (25% methanol in ethyl acetate)). Saturated aqueous NaHCO_3 (3 mL) and $\text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_3$ (3 mL) were added and the mixture stirred vigorously for 30 minutes. The layers were separated, and the aqueous layer extracted 2 times with methylene chloride. The combined organics were dried and the solvent removed under reduced pressure to yield 35 mg of crude product. Crude NMR analysis indicated that the correct product was formed, but the ratio of TBAF to product has increased slightly. A solution of the crude oxidation product in THF (3 mL) was added to a slurry of Wittig ylide (prepared by stirring t-BuOK (89 mg, 0.793 mmol) and MePPh_3I (383 mg, 0.948 mmol) in THF (8 mL) for 30 minutes) via cannula at 0°C . After 10 minutes TLC indicated complete consumption of the starting material, and water (2 mL) was

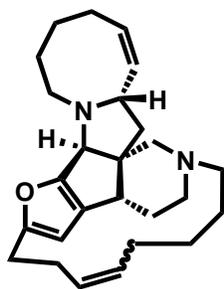
added. The THF was removed under reduced pressure, and water (3 mL) and ethyl acetate (5 mL) were added. The layers were separated and the aqueous layer was extracted 3 times with ethyl acetate and the combined organics washed with water and then dried with MgSO₄. Removal of the solvent under reduced pressure and purification of the residue by flash column chromatography on silica gel (hexanes / ethyl acetate as eluent) yielded diene **49** (8 mg, 0.0184 mmol, 23% for 3 steps) as a yellow oil. The yields for this sequence were variable and range from 20-30%. R_f = 0.33, 100% ethyl acetate; ¹H-NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 5.87-5.74 (m, 3H), 5.66-5.62 (m, 1H), 5.42 (d, J = 12.0 Hz, 1H), 5.20 (s, 1H), 5.03 (dd, J = 17.1, 1.5 Hz, 1H), 4.99-4.96 (m, 2H), 4.92 (d, J = 10.2 Hz, 1H), 4.51 (d, J = 10.2 Hz, 1H), 3.05 (d, J = 12.6 Hz, 1H), 2.74-2.60 (m, 4H), 2.44-2.32 (m, 7H), 2.20-2.18 (m, 1H), 2.06-1.95 (m, 6H), 1.89 (d, J = 12.0 Hz, 1H), 1.79 (d, J = 12.0 Hz, 1H), 1.74-1.69 (m, 2H), 1.39-1.35 (m, 5H).



Mixture 50

Diene **49** (18 mg, 0.0414 mmol) was dissolved in CH₂Cl₂ (200 mL) and to this solution was added Grubbs First Generation Catalyst (13 mg, 0.0164 mmol, ~40 mol%). The reaction flask was evacuated and back filled with argon five times, and then refluxed for 20 hours. The solvent was removed under reduced pressure, and a crude NMR indicated that the reaction had gone to completion and that the ratio of *E*:*Z* isomers was approximately 5:3. The reaction mixture was then subjected to column chromatography on silica gel, (hexanes / ethyl acetate to methanol / ethyl acetate as eluent) to yield a mixture of the *E*- and *Z*-isomers (12 mg, 0.0295 mmol, 71% combined) as a brown film in a ratio that was similar to the crude. Attempted separation of the isomers by chromatography on silica,

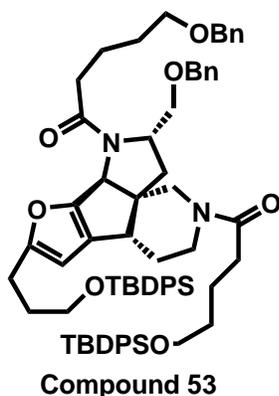
silver impregnated preparative TLC, and HPLC on both standard and reversed phase columns failed in our hands, so the mixture would be subjected to Red-Al reduction in hopes that the final product could be separated. R_f of **mixture 50** = 0.20 (20% methanol in ethyl acetate).



**(+)-Nakadomarin A
and *E*-isomer**

Mixture 50 was subjected to the procedure of Nishida (*Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* **2004**, *43*, 2020). A solution of **Mixture 50** (8.0 mg, 0.0197 mmol) in toluene (5 mL) was cooled to 0 °C. Red-Al (80 μL of a 65% solution in toluene) was added and stirring continued for 10 minutes at this temperature. The reaction was then heated to reflux for 3 hours, then quenched at -30 °C with saturated aqueous Rochelle's salt (3 mL). After warming to room temperature, the mixture was stirred vigorously for 1 hour, then ethyl acetate (5 mL) was added, and vigorous stirring continued for an additional hour. The layers were separated, and the aqueous layer extracted 4 times with ethyl acetate. The combined organics were washed with saturated aqueous Rochelle's salt, twice with brine and the solvent removed under reduced pressure. The residue was

subjected to column chromatography on silica gel (methanol / ethyl acetate as eluent) to produce a mixture of **nakadomarin A** and the *E*-isomer (6.0 mg, 0.0153 mmol, 75% combined) as a pale brown film. The ratio of the compounds was 5:4 *E*-isomer:Nakadomarin A after the reduction. As with **mixture 50**, we were unable to successfully separate the two compounds. R_f of mixture = 0.16 (80 % methanol in ethyl acetate). A ¹H-NMR of the mixture is included in the spectral section.



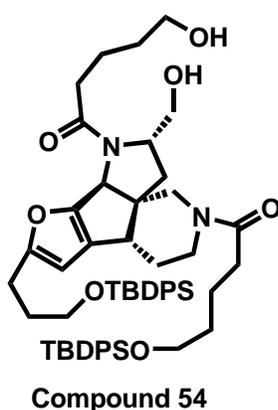
Compound **53** was prepared in two steps from bis-mesylate **41**, without purification of the intermediate secondary amine. Bis-mesylate **41** (0.950 g, 0.992 mmol) was dissolved in a minimum volume of tetrahydrofuran (~ 3 mL) and transferred to a pressure tube. A solution of ammonia in absolute ethanol (20 mL of an approximately 2.8 M solution) was then added, the head space purged with argon, and the tube heated to 85 °C for 13 hours. The solution was then cooled to room temperature, and the solvent removed under reduced pressure to yield a crude yellow residue. To this residue was added water (50 mL), 1 molar NaOH (50 mL) and ethyl acetate (100 mL) and the layers separated. The aqueous layer was washed twice with ethyl acetate and the combined organics washed with water and brine and dried with MgSO₄.

Removal of the solvent under reduce pressure produced a yellow oil that was of high enough purity to be used directly in the next step. NMR showed approximately 8% of the other diastereomer still present from the double bond reduction. R_f of intermediate secondary amine = 0.51, 50% methanol in ethyl acetate. The crude amine (750 mg of mixture) was dissolved in methylene chloride (30 mL) and triethylamine (388 mg, 3.83 mmol) was added. The solution was cooled to 0 °C, and 5-tert-butylidiphenylsiloxy-n-pentanoyl chloride (953 mg, 2.39 mmol, see preparation below) was added dropwise as a solution in methylene chloride (15 mL), and the reaction kept at 0 °C for 2 hours before being stirred at room temperature for 16 hours. The solvent was then removed under reduced pressure, and the residue dissolved in ether (100 mL). Water (100 mL) was added and the layers separated. The aqueous layer was washed 2 times with ether and the combined organics washed once with 5% HCl, 1 M NaOH, water and then brine and dried with MgSO₄. The solvent was removed under reduced pressure and the resulting residue purified by column chromatography on silica gel (hexanes / ethyl acetate as eluent) to yield bis-amide **53** (847 mg, 0.739 mmol, 77% over two steps) as a yellow viscous oil. Compound was formed in what appears to be a 5:3:1 mixture of rotamers. A single proton of the major rotamer was set to one for proton integration R_f = 0.54, 50% ethyl acetate in hexanes; ¹H-NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 7.66-7.64 (m, 14.5H), 7.43-7.28 (m, 34.5H), 7.26-7.22 (m, 6.0H), 5.75 (s, 1.4H), 5.72 (s, 0.2H), 4.71 (s, 1H), 4.70 (s, 0.5H), 4.58 (d, J = 11.4 Hz, 0.2H), 4.54 (s, 1.4H), 4.50-4.44 (m, 6.0H), 4.34-4.26 (m, 2.3H), 3.99-3.95 (m, 1.8H), 3.85 (d, J = 13.8Hz, 1H), 3.68-3.66 (m, 5.9H), 3.61 (dd, J = 6.0, 6.6 Hz, 2H), 3.54-3.40 (m, 7.9H), 3.35-3.27 (m, 1.6H), 3.18-3.10 (m, 1.9H), 2.83 (d, J = 10.8 Hz, 0.2H), 2.80-2.67 (m, 7.4H), 2.51-2.44 (m, 1.8H), 2.31-2.00 (m, 10.2H), 1.86-1.57 (m, 24.2H), 1.47 (p, J = 7.2 Hz, 2.4H), 1.05-1.03 (m, 32.7H), 0.89-0.84 (m, 1.8H); ¹³C-NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 172.9, 172.8, 172.7, 172.5, 161.8, 161.7, 153.8, 153.3, 138.4, 138.3, 138.1, 137.6, 135.2, 133.6, 133.5, 133.4, 129.3 (2 signals), 128.1, 128.0, 127.5 (2 signals), 127.3 (2 signals), 127.2 (2 signals), 127.1, 127.0, 102.6, 102.5, 73.1, 72.9, 72.5 (2 signals), 69.9 (2 signals), 69.6, 63.4, 63.3 (3 signals), 62.5 (2 signals), 60.5, 59.9, 57.5, 57.2, 47.2, 44.7, 41.7, 40.8, 40.7, 39.3, 39.1, 38.9, 36.8, 35.0, 34.3, 34.2, 33.4, 32.7, 32.0, 31.9, 31.8, 31.7, 30.4 (2 signals), 29.1, 26.6, 25.9, 25.0 (2 signals), 21.7, 21.5, 21.2, 21.1, 21.0, 18.9; IR (thin film): 3070, 3048, 3030, 2931, 2893, 2857, 1647, 1472, 1462, 1454, 1428, 1414, 1392, 1111, 823, 740, 702 cm⁻¹; HRMS calc'd for C₇₂H₈₈N₂O₇Si₂ = 1148.6130, found = 1148.6178. Attempts to determine the optical rotation of **22** were unsuccessful, as solutions with concentrations as high as 1.70 in CHCl₃, did not produce appreciable readings.

5-tert-butylidiphenylsiloxy-n-pentanoic acid was prepared in three steps according to the following procedure: 1,5-pentanediol (18.94 g, 180.55 mmol) was dissolved in N,N-dimethylformamide (100 mL) and imidazole (0.248 g, 3.64 mmol) and DMAP (a few crystals) were added. Tert-butylidiphenylsilylchloride (4.97 g, 18.10 mmol) was added via syringe and the reaction stirred at room

temperature for 18 hours. The reaction was poured into water (500 mL) and extracted 5 times with ether. The combined organics were washed 5 times with water (50 mL portions), then once with brine and dried with MgSO₄. Removal of the solvent under reduced pressure produced the mono-silylated alcohol (5.26 g, 15.36 mmol, 84% crude yield) as a yellow oil. This material was of sufficient purity to be used without directly in the next step. The TBDPS-protected monoalcohol (5.00 g, 14.60 mmol) from above was dissolved in DMSO (50 mL) under argon, and to this was added IBX (6.10 g, 21.35 mmol). After 2 hours the reaction was complete by TLC, and the reaction was added to water (500 mL) and extracted 5 times with ether. The combined organics were washed 3 times with water, once with brine, and dried with MgSO₄. Removal of the solvent under reduced pressure produced the aldehyde (4.84 g, 14.21 mmol, 97% crude yield) as a yellow oil. The material was of sufficient purity to be used in the next step without further purification. The crude aldehyde (4.84 g, 14.21 mmol) was dissolved in tert-butanol (90 mL) and water (30 mL), cooled to 0 °C and 2-methyl-2-butene (5.98 g, 85.26 mmol) added. A solution of sodium chlorite (2.57 g, 3.21 g of 80% reagent, 28.42 mmol) and sodium dihydrogen phosphate (7.84 g, 56.82 mmol) in water (60 mL) was then added dropwise. After 1 hour the reaction was complete by TLC, and water (150 mL) was added. Acetic acid was added to adjust the pH to 5. The reaction mixture was then washed 3 times with ether and dried with MgSO₄. The solvent was removed under reduced pressure to produce an oil that was purified by flash column chromatography (hexanes / ethyl acetate as eluent) to yield the acid (4.28 g, 12.02 mmol, 84% over 2 steps) as a yellow solid. This material was identical spectroscopically with that reported by Jacobi, P.A.; Li, Y.; *Org. Lett.* **2003**, *5*, 701.

5-tert-butyldiphenylsiloxy-n-pentanoyl chloride – 5-tert-butyldiphenylsiloxy-n-pentanoic acid (0.909 g, 2.39 mmol) was dissolved in 20 mL of toluene, and 3 drops of DMF was added. Oxalyl chloride (0.425 g, 3.35 mmol) was then added dropwise, and the reaction stirred at room temperature for 30 minutes. The reaction was then heated to 50 °C for 1 hour. After cooling to room temperature, the toluene was removed under reduced pressure to produce the acid chloride as an orange oil. This acid chloride was dissolved in CH₂Cl₂ (15 mL) and used directly in the reaction above.

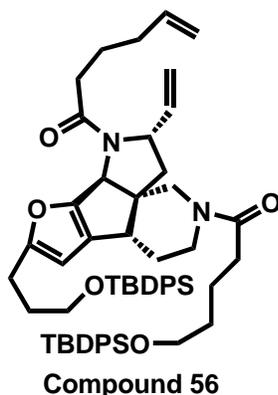


Bis-amide **53** (700 mg, 0.610 mmol) was dissolved in methylene chloride (70 mL) and the solution cooled to -78 °C. Boron trichloride (3.66 mmol, 3.66 mL of a 1M solution in methylene chloride) was added dropwise, and the reaction was allowed to warm slowly to -50 °C (about 1.5 hours). The reaction was maintained at -50 °C for two hours, and then cooled to -78 °C. A saturated solution of sodium bicarbonate (4 mL) was then cautiously added, and the reaction stirred at -78 °C for 20 minutes, after which it was removed from the cooling bath, and allowed to warm to room temperature. The reaction mixture was added to water (20 mL) and 1 M NaOH (20 mL) and layers were separated. The aqueous layer was extracted twice with methylene chloride, and the combined organics washed twice with brine and dried with MgSO₄. The solvent was removed under reduced pressure to yield

a crude residue that was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (hexane / ethyl acetate to methanol / ethyl acetate as eluent) to yield diol **54** (420 mg, 0.434 mmol, 71%) as a yellow oil/foam. Diol **54** was formed as a 5:2 ratio of rotamers. A single proton of the major rotamer was set to one for proton integration. R_f = 0.17, 100% ethyl acetate; ¹H-NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 7.67-7.64 (m, 12H). 7.44-7.35 (m, 18H), 5.78 (s, 1.4 H), 5.46 (br. s, 1H), 4.84 (s, 1H), 4.75 (s, 0.4H), 4.19 (d, J =

13.2 Hz, 1H), 4.06-4.04 (m, 0.4H), 3.83 (d, $J = 11.4$ Hz, 0.4H), 3.72-3.59 (m, 13.2H), 3.53 (dd, $J = 10.2, 10.2$ Hz, 0.4H), 3.49-3.42 (m, 1.4H), 3.33-3.29 (m, 2.1H), 3.26-3.19 (m, 1.4H), 2.88-2.84 (m, 1.4H), 2.80-2.61 (m, 6.6H), 2.57-2.52 (m, 0.7H), 2.42-2.29 (m, 1.6H), 2.24-2.08 (m, 4.6H), 1.99 (dd, $J = 7.2, 13.2$ Hz, 1H), 1.87-1.55 (m, 19.2H), 1.41-1.35 (m, 0.5H), 1.06-1.04 (m, 26.3H), 0.98-0.86 (m, 1.8H); $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$ (100 MHz, CDCl_3): $\delta = 174.7, 173.3, 162.4, 153.0, 135.0, 133.7, 133.6, 129.8, 129.5$ (2 signals), 127.5 (2 signals), $102.5, 65.1, 64.8, 63.4, 62.7, 62.2, 61.8, 58.4, 48.5, 44.7, 41.2, 40.7, 40.1, 34.3, 33.4, 32.9, 32.1, 32.0, 31.9, 31.8, 30.5, 26.8, 25.8, 25.3, 21.5, 21.2, 20.8, 19.11, 19.07$; IR (thin film): 3415 (broad), 3071, 2953, 2950, 2932, 2895, 2859, 1635, 1628, 1473, 1428, 1112, 1070, 823, 741, 703, 688 cm^{-1} ; HRMS $[\text{M}+\text{H}]$ calc'd for $\text{C}_{58}\text{H}_{77}\text{N}_2\text{O}_7\text{Si}_2 = 969.5260$, found = 969.5238. Attempts to determine the optical rotation of **23** were unsuccessful, as solutions with concentrations as high as 2.1 in CHCl_3 , did not produce appreciable readings.

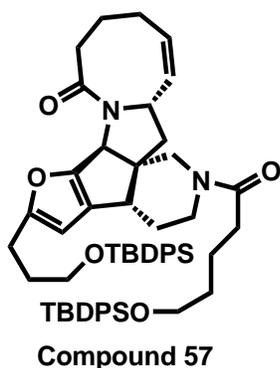
Compound **56** was prepared in two steps from the diol without purification of the intermediate bis-aldehyde, as the crude aldehyde was of high purity. Subsequent purification of the aldehyde did not lead to increased yields over the two step sequence.



Diol **54** (378 mg, 0.391 mmol) was dissolved in dimethyl sulfoxide (20 mL) and *o*-Iodoxybenzoic Acid (IBX) (1.33 g, 4.69 mmol) was added and the reaction stirred for 13 hours. TLC indicated the presence of the intermediate mono-aldehyde, so more IBX was added (200 mg, 0.701 mmol) and the reaction stirred for an additional 4 hours. TLC indicated complete conversion to the bis-aldehyde ($R_f = 0.61$, 100% ethyl acetate), and the reaction mixture was poured into saturated sodium bicarbonate (120 mL) and extracted 5 times with ether. The combined organics were washed twice with water and once with brine, dried with MgSO_4 and the solvent removed under reduced pressure to produce crude aldehyde (347 mg) as a yellow oil. The resulting crude product was divided into three equivalent portions (~115 mg each) for

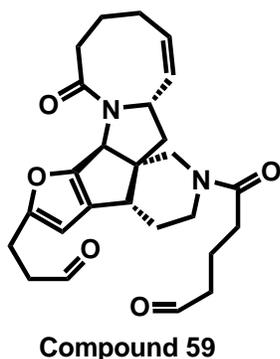
the Wittig, because on rare occasions the reaction can lead to decomposition. In this instance all three reactions were successful, so they were combined afterwards for work up and column. The procedure will be given for one of the three portions. The crude bis-aldehyde from above was dissolved in THF (4 mL). The ylide solution in toluene (4 mL) (prepared by stirring MePPh_3Br (488 mg, 1.38 mmol) and KOtBu (127 mg, 1.14 mmol) in toluene (4 mL) for 1.5 hours) was added quickly via a large bore cannula, and after 10 minutes TLC indicated consumption of the starting material. Water (2 mL) was added, and at this point all three reactions were combined. The THF/toluene was removed under reduced pressure, and water (10 mL) and ethyl acetate (10 mL) were added to the residue. The layers were separated, and the aqueous layer was washed 3 times with ethyl acetate. The combined organics were washed once with water, then with brine, and dried with MgSO_4 . The solvent was then removed under reduced pressure, yielding a residue that was purified by chromatography on silica gel (hexanes / ethyl acetate as eluent) to yield diene **56** (124 mg, 0.129 mmol, 36%) as a yellow oil. Diene **56** was formed as a 5:4:3 mixture of identifiable rotamers. A single proton of the major rotamer was set to one for proton integration. $R_f = 0.68$, 60% ethyl acetate in hexanes; $^1\text{H-NMR}$ (600 MHz, CDCl_3): $\delta = 7.67-7.65$ (m, 24.4H), 7.43-7.36 (m, 36.7H), 5.98-5.72 (m, 9.4H), 5.28 (d, $J = 10.2$ Hz, 1H), 5.20-4.90 (m, 13.3H), 4.81 (s, 0.8H), 4.80-4.78 (m, 1.4H), 4.68-4.64 (m, 0.8H), 4.52-4.48 (m, 0.6H), 4.47-4.45 (m, 1H), 4.23 (d, $J = 13.2$ Hz, 0.8H), 4.00 (d, $J = 13.8$ Hz, 1H), 3.74-3.67 (m, 13.4H), 3.58-3.50 (m, 3.6H), 3.43 (d, $J = 13.8$ Hz, 1H), 3.37-3.31 (m, 2.6H), 3.24-3.12 (m, 3.1H), 2.87-2.68 (m, 10.6H),

2.64-2.62 (m, 0.7H), 2.55-2.48 (m, 1.7H), 2.31-2.04 (m, 23.9H), 1.97-1.57 (m, 33.8H), 1.06-1.04 (m, 54.0H); Due to the number of rotamers present, the carbon spectrum was not resolved well. Only the peaks that were clearly identifiable will be reported. ^{13}C -NMR (100 MHz, CDCl_3): δ = 172.9, 172.8, 172.7, 172.6, 172.5, 172.4, 172.3, 172.1, 162.1, 162.0, 161.8, 155.2, 154.4, 153.9, 153.3, 138.2, 138.1, 138.0, 135.7, 135.4, 135.4, 135.0, 129.6, 129.4, 129.3, 127.7, 127.4, 127.2, 114.9, 114.7 (2 signals), 102.8, 102.7, 102.6, 102.5, 102.0, 101.8, 63.6, 63.4, 63.1, 62.8, 62.7, 62.6, 61.3, 60.7, 60.1, 59.9, 59.3, 58.3, 57.9, 33.4, 33.2, 33.1, 33.0, 32.9, 32.8, 32.2, 32.0, 31.9, 30.5 (2 signals), 29.5, 26.7, 24.1, 23.9, 19.1; IR (thin film): 3072, 2953, 2931, 2898, 2858, 1653, 1648, 1473, 1462, 1443, 1427, 1419, 1274, 1185, 1112, 998, 913, 823, 741, 702, 688 cm^{-1} ; HRMS $[\text{M}+\text{H}]$ calc'd for $\text{C}_{60}\text{H}_{77}\text{N}_2\text{O}_5\text{Si}_2$ = 961.5371, found = 961.5388.



Alkene **56** (80 mg, 0.0834 mmol) was dissolved in methylene chloride (120 mL) and to this solution was added Grubbs 2nd generation catalyst (14 mg, 0.0167 mmol, 20 mol%). The reaction flask was evacuated and backfilled with argon four times and then refluxed for 2.5 hours, after which TLC indicated complete consumption of the starting material. The solvent was removed under reduced pressure, and the residue purified by flash column chromatography (hexanes / ethyl acetate as eluent) to yield azocine **57** (65 mg, 0.0696 mmol, 84%) as a beige foam. The compound was produced as a 5:3 mixture of rotamers. A single proton of the major rotamer was set to one for proton integration. R_f = 0.26, 50% ethyl acetate in hexanes; ^1H -NMR (600 MHz, CDCl_3): δ = 7.66-7.65 (m, 13.4H), 7.43-7.35 (m, 20.1H), 5.82-

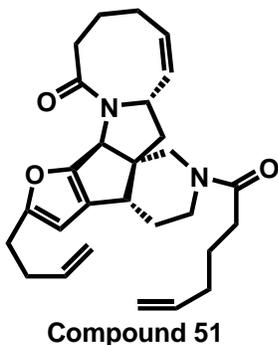
5.76 (m, 2.6H), 5.70-5.65 (m, 0.6H), 5.49-5.44 (m, 1.6H), 4.96 (s, 0.6H), 4.89 (s, 1H), 4.61-4.57 (m, 1.6H), 4.13 (d, J = 14.4 Hz, 1H), 3.73-3.64 (m, 8.1H), 3.51-3.48 (m, 1H), 3.43 (d, J = 14.4 Hz, 0.6H), 3.37 (d, J = 13.8 Hz, 1H), 3.32-3.25 (m, 1.6H), 3.21-3.17 (m, 1H), 2.78-2.59 (m, 7.3H), 2.40-1.87 (m, 21.5H), 1.74-1.60 (m, 11.8H), 1.05-1.04 (m, 30.0H); ^{13}C -NMR (150 MHz, CDCl_3): δ = 173.4, 173.1, 172.6, 171.8, 162.0, 161.9, 155.0, 154.3, 135.3, 134.1, 133.7, 133.6, 133.3, 129.3 (2 signals), 128.3, 127.8, 127.6, 127.4, 127.2, 102.2, 102.1, 63.4, 63.3, 62.8, 62.7, 59.5, 57.3, 57.1, 47.7, 43.6, 43.2, 42.7, 40.8, 40.1, 39.7, 39.4, 33.2, 32.9, 32.5, 32.2, 32.0, 30.4, 29.4, 27.1, 26.6, 26.5, 26.4, 25.3, 22.8, 22.6, 21.3, 21.0, 18.98, 18.96; IR (thin film): 3071, 3049, 3014, 2999, 2953, 2931, 2895, 2858, 1656, 1650, 1645, 1471, 1461, 1428, 1409, 1270, 1112, 823, 741, 703 cm^{-1} ; HRMS $[\text{M}+\text{H}]$ calc'd for $\text{C}_{58}\text{H}_{73}\text{N}_2\text{O}_5\text{Si}_2$ = 933.5058, found = 933.5393.



Compound **57** (40 mg, 0.0428 mmol) was divided into four approximately equal portions (10 mg) for the next two reactions, due to the Dess-Martin producing an unidentifiable and inseparable by-product on rare occasions. The procedure will be given for one of these four equivalent reactions, and all operations were performed independently. To **57** was added methanol (3 mL). Acidic methanol (10 drops, prepared by adding 20 drops of acetyl chloride to 5 mL of methanol) was added, and the reaction monitored by TLC (R_f = 0.25, 20% methanol in ethyl acetate for desired diol). More HCl solution was added as follows, after 45 minutes 5 drops, after 2 hours 5 drops, after 3 hours 7 drops. After 4.5 hours TLC indicated complete consumption of the starting material and no evidence of the mono-silylated compound. Solid sodium bicarbonate

was added to neutralize the acid, and the solution was filtered through a plug of cotton wool. The salt remaining in the flask was washed with methanol and methylene chloride. Removal of the solvent under reduced pressure yielded a solid film that was the result of a minor amount of salt being soluble in the methanol, so to this was added methylene chloride and then it was filtered again through a plug of cotton. Removal of the solvent under reduced pressure yielded a yellow oil, (approximately 10 mg), that was of very high purity by NMR, except for the presence of the cleaved silyl groups.

Again, the oxidation with Dess-Martin periodinane was performed in four separate batches, and the procedure for one will be given. To the crude diol (10 mg, (5 mg, 0.0107 mmol of which is diol)) was added methylene chloride (4 mL). The solution was cooled to 0 °C, and to this was added Dess-Martin periodinane (23 mg, 0.0535 mmol) and the reaction maintained at this temperature for 30 minutes. The reaction was then stirred at room temperature for 2.5 hours, after which TLC indicated complete consumption of the starting material and no evidence of the unknown by-product ($R_f = 0.43$, 35% methanol in ethyl acetate). Saturated sodium bicarbonate (1 mL) and saturated sodium thiosulfate (1 mL) was then added and the reaction stirred for one hour. At this point, since there was no evidence of by-product formation in any of the four reactions, they were combined for work up and purification. The layers were separated, and the aqueous layer washed 3 times with methylene chloride. The combined organics were washed with saturated sodium thiosulfate and brine, dried with $MgSO_4$ and concentrated under reduced pressure. The compound was then purified by column chromatography (ethyl acetate / hexanes to methanol / ethyl acetate as eluent) to yield bis-aldehyde **59** (14 mg, 0.0316 mmol, 70% for 2 steps) as a yellow oil. Bis-aldehyde **59** was formed as a 5:3 mixture of rotamers. A single proton of the major rotamer was set to one for proton integration. $R_f = 0.43$, 35% methanol in ethyl acetate; 1H -NMR (600 MHz, $CDCl_3$): $\delta = 9.78$ (s, 1.4H), 9.75 (s, 1.4H), 5.84-5.83 (m, 1.4H), 5.80-5.75 (m, 1.7H), 5.51-5.46 (m, 1.6H), 4.95 (s, 0.6H), 4.86 (s, 1.0H), 4.65-4.58 (m, 1.6H), 4.19 (d, $J = 13.2$ Hz, 1H), 3.66 (d, $J = 13.2$ Hz, 0.6H), 3.50-3.46 (m, 0.6H), 3.42 (d, $J = 13.8$ Hz, 1H), 3.35-3.26 (m, 2.2H), 3.23-3.17 (m, 1.6H), 2.97-2.95 (m, 3.3H), 2.82-2.70 (m, 5.0H), 2.66-2.48 (m, 5.7H), 2.39-1.89 (m, 21.0H), 1.80-1.60 (m, 5.5H), 0.88-0.83 (m, 1H); ^{13}C -NMR (100 MHz, $CDCl_3$): $\delta = 202.3, 202.1, 201.1, 201.0, 173.7, 173.5, 172.0, 171.1, 159.9, 159.8, 155.7, 155.0, 134.1, 133.3, 128.6, 128.1, 127.9, 127.6, 103.3, 63.4, 59.7, 59.6, 57.5, 57.3, 47.7, 43.8, 43.4, 43.2, 43.0, 41.8$ (2 signals), 40.9, 40.4, 39.9, 39.5, 32.6, 32.4, 32.2, 32.1, 29.6, 27.0, 26.6, 26.5, 23.0, 22.8, 21.5, 17.3, 17.2; IR (thin film): 2928, 2893, 2872, 2728, 1718, 1646, 1642, 1457, 1437, 1420, 1277, 1270, 1158, 1075, 1054, 1031, 936, 933, 798, 732 cm^{-1} ; HRMS calc'd for $C_{26}H_{32}N_2O_5 = 452.2311$, found = 452.2303.

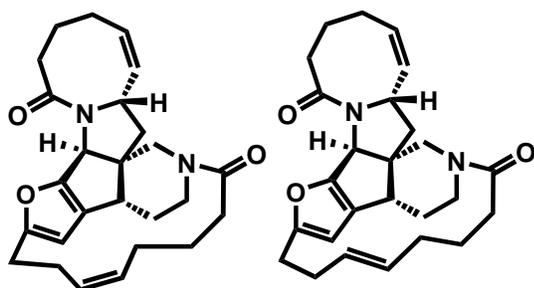


Compound **59** was divided into three equivalent portions (~4 mg each) for the Wittig, and they were combined for work up and column after each reaction was determined to be successful. The procedure for one of these 4 mg samples will be given. Compound **59** was dissolved in THF (0.5 mL). A solution of the Wittig ylide (prepared by stirring $MePPh_3Br$ (330 mg, 0.923 mmol) and $KOtBu$ (80 mg, 0.713 mmol) for 1.5 hours in toluene (3 mL)) was added via cannula until the reaction was yellow/brown (~2 mL). Upon initial addition of the ylide solution, the reaction turns bright red/purple, and if addition is stopped at this stage, little to no product can be isolated. After 10 minutes, water (2 mL) was added to the reaction. At this stage all three reactions were combined, and the organic solvent removed under reduced pressure. Ethyl acetate (10 mL) and water (5 mL) was added to the residue and the layers were separated. The aqueous layer was

extracted three times with ethyl acetate, and the combined organics were washed with water, brine, dried with MgSO₄, and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (hexanes/ethyl acetate as eluent) to yield the desired bis-alkene **51** which was contaminated with triphenylphosphine oxide (23 mg total mass of mixture). The triphenylphosphine oxide did not affect the following metathesis step, but a small portion (~ 1 mg) of **51** was purified by preparative TLC (4% methanol in CH₂Cl₂, eluted 4 times) for characterization by ¹H-NMR, IR and HRMS. A ¹³C-NMR was run with the triphenylphosphine oxide present. Due to the limited material, not all peaks were observed. A comparison of the peaks observed for ¹³C-NMR with those reported by Nishida is presented in the following table. A visual comparison of the ¹H- and ¹³C-spectra is in the spectral section of the supporting information. Bis-alkene **51** was formed as a 5:3 mixture of rotamers. A single proton of the major rotamer was set to one for proton integration. R_f = 0.38, 100% ethyl acetate; ¹H-NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 5.86-5.74 (m, 5.9H, contains furan singlets at 5.83 (0.6H) and 5.82 (1H)), 5.50 (dd, J = 12.0, 9.6 Hz, 1.6H), 5.07-4.95 (m, 6.7H), 4.90 (s, 1H), 4.64 (d, J = 9.6 Hz, 0.6H), 4.59 (d, J = 9.0 Hz, 1H), 4.17 (d, J = 14.4 Hz, 1H), 3.68 (d, J = 13.8 Hz, 0.6H), 3.52-3.46 (m, 0.6H), 3.46 (d, J = 13.8 Hz, 0.6H), 3.37-3.34 (m, 2H), 3.29-3.21 (m, 1.6H), 2.74-2.62 (m, 6.5H), 2.40-1.99 (m, 24.5H), 1.80-1.56 (m, 8.6H), 0.89-0.81 (m, 4.1H); ¹³C-NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 173.6, 172.8, 161.9, 155.4, 154.6, 138.2, 137.54, 137.49, 134.4, 133.5, 128.0, 127.9, 127.5, 115.16, 115.1, 102.5, 102.4, 63.57, 59.7, 57.6, 57.4, 43.9, 43.5, 43.1, 41.1, 40.1, 33.4, 33.3, 32.9, 32.7, 32.6, 32.5, 31.9, 28.4, 27.3, 26.6, 24.1, 23.9, 23.1, 22.9 (see following table for not observed signals); IR (thin film): 3005, 2953, 2924, 2851, 2242, 1651, 1646, 1637, 1464, 1419, 1269, 1157, 993, 912 cm⁻¹; HRMS calc'd for C₂₈H₃₆N₂O₃ = 448.2726, found = 448.2728. Compound **51** is spectroscopically identical to that reported by Nishida (*J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2003**, *125*, 7484 and *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* **2004**, *43*, 2020).

Comparison of observed ¹³C-NMR signals with those reported by Nishida (*Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* **2004**, *43*, 2020)

Nishida	Kerr (Observed)	Nishida	Kerr (Observed)	Nishida	Kerr (Observed)
173.7	173.6	115.20		39.8	
173.4		115.19		33.4	33.4
172.9	172.8	115.17	115.16	33.3	33.3
172.1		115.1	115.1	32.9	32.9
161.9	161.9	102.5	102.5	32.7	32.7
161.8		102.4	102.4	32.6	32.6
155.3	155.4	63.61		32.5	32.5
154.6	154.6	63.57	63.57	31.9 (2C)	31.9
138.2	138.2	59.7 (2C)	59.7	28.4 (2C)	28.4
138.1		57.6	57.6	27.3	27.3
137.54	137.54	57.4	57.4	26.9	
137.49	137.49	48.0		26.7	
134.4	134.4	43.9	43.9	26.6	26.6
133.5	133.5	43.5	43.5	24.1	24.1
128.6		43.1	43.1	23.9	23.9
128.0	128.0	41.1	41.1	23.1	23.1
127.9	127.9	40.6		22.9	22.9
127.6	127.5	40.1	40.1		



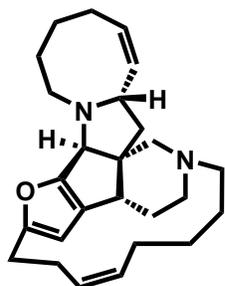
Compound 52-Z

Compound 52-E

The mixture of **51** and triphenylphosphine oxide (23 mg) was dissolved in CH_2Cl_2 (70 mL) and to this solution was added Grubbs First Generation Catalyst (3.6 mg, 0.0044 mmol, ~30 mol%). The reaction flask was evacuated and back filled with argon five times, and then refluxed for 23 hours. The solvent was removed under reduced pressure, and a crude NMR indicated that the reaction had gone to completion and that the ratio of *E:Z* isomers was approximately 6:5. The reaction mixture was then purified by column chromatography on silica gel, (hexanes / ethyl acetate as eluent) to yield the undesired **52-E** (6.2 mg) and **52-Z** (4.0 mg). Due to the small scale and similarity in R_f , a large volume of chromatography solvents was required for complete separation. **52-E** contained substantial solvent derived impurities so it was resubjected to chromatography to yield **52-E** (3.2 mg, 0.0077 mmol, 28% over 2 steps). Compound **52-Z** had a lesser degree of chromatography solvent derived impurities, so it was used directly in the next step, and the yield will be given over a three step sequence. A visual comparison of the proton spectra to Nishida's is included for **52-E** and crude **52-Z** in the spectral section.

Compound 52-E (undesired isomer) - $R_f = 0.28$, 100% ethyl acetate; $^1\text{H-NMR}$ (600 MHz, CDCl_3): $\delta = 5.81$ (s, 1H), 5.60 (dd, $J = 2.7, 12.3$ Hz, 1H), 5.56-5.51 (m, 1H), 5.30-5.19 (m, 2H), 4.99 (s, 1H), 4.60 (d, $J = 13.8$ Hz, 1H), 4.48-4.45 (m, 1H), 3.36-3.30 (m, 1H), 3.23 (dd, $J = 11.4, 6.6$ Hz, 1H), 3.04 (s, 1H), 2.88-2.84 (m, 2H), 2.65-2.57 (m, 3H), 2.42-2.36 (m, 1H), 2.24-2.17 (m, 5H), 2.07-2.01 (m, 3H), 1.97-1.80 (m, 5H), 1.74-1.60 (m, 4H), 1.52-1.41 (m, 3H), 0.96-0.80 (m, 4H). Accurate integration of the protons from 1.7-0.8 ppm was difficult due to grease contamination; HRMS calc'd for $\text{C}_{26}\text{H}_{32}\text{N}_2\text{O}_3 = 420.2413$, found = 420.2422

Compound 52-Z - $R_f = 0.13$, 100% ethyl acetate; **52-Z** contained chromatography solvent impurities and was used directly in the next step.



(+)-ent-Nakadomarin A

(+)-Nakadomarin A is prepared from **52-Z** using the procedure of Nishida (*Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* **2004**, *43*, 2020). A solution of the bis-amide **52-Z** (4.0 mg with impurities) in toluene (4 mL) was cooled to 0 °C. Red-Al (80 μL of a 65% solution in toluene) was added and stirring continued for 10 minutes at this temperature. The reaction was then heated to reflux for 3 hours, then quenched at -30 °C with saturated aqueous Rochelle's salt (3 mL). After warming to room temperature, the mixture was stirred vigorously for 1 hour, then ethyl acetate (3 mL) was added, and vigorous stirring continued for an additional hour. The layers were separated, and the aqueous layer extracted 4 times with ethyl acetate. The combined organics were washed with saturated aqueous Rochelle's salt, twice with brine and the solvent removed under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by column chromatography on silica (methanol / ethyl acetate as eluent) to yield **(+)-ent-Nakadomarin A** (2.1 mg, 0.00535 mmol, 20% over 3 steps) as pale yellow film. The chemical shifts of the protons next to the amines showed some variance with respect to those reported by Nishida, and Nishida attributed this to trace acid in his initial publication, *J. Am.*

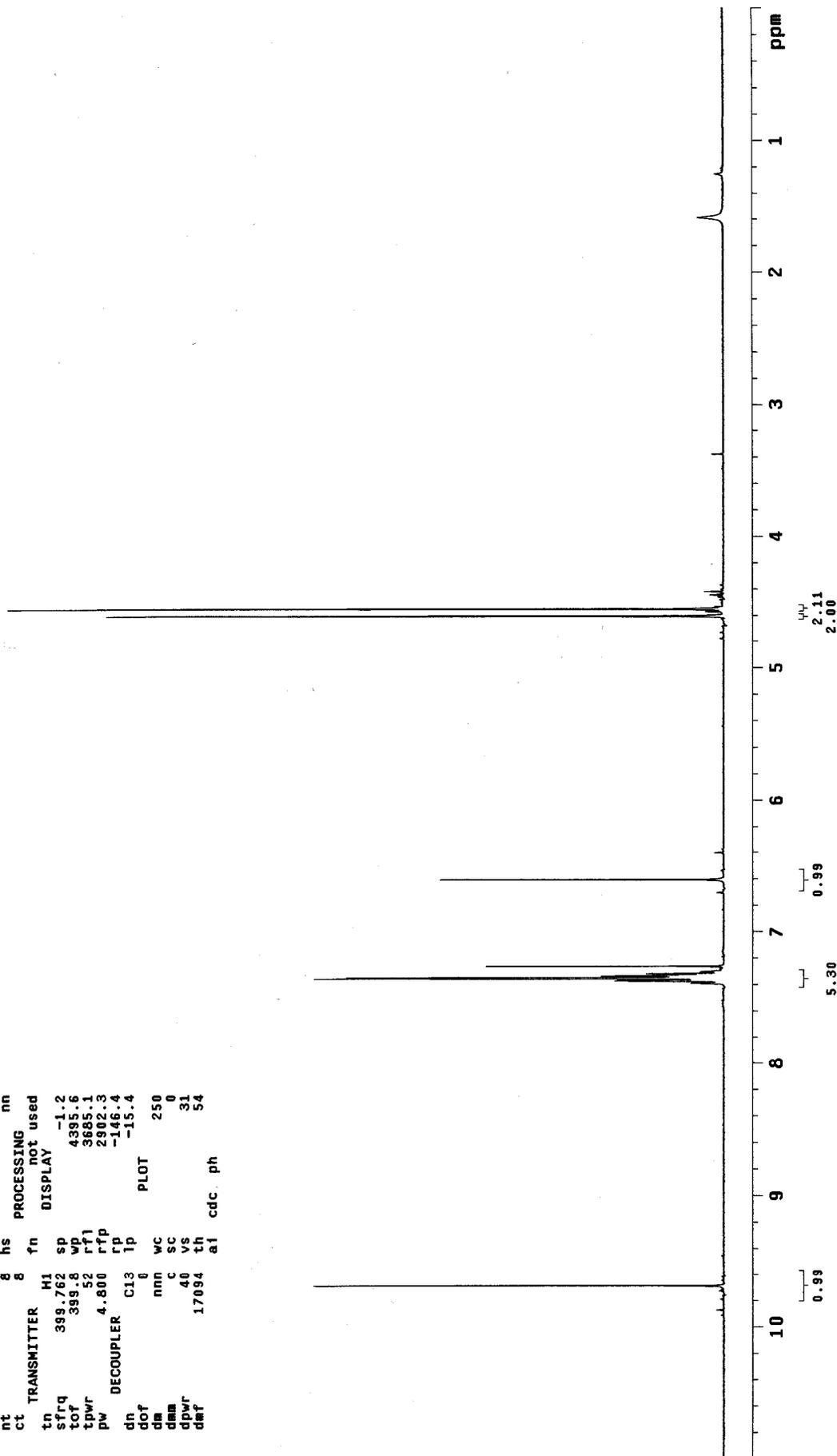
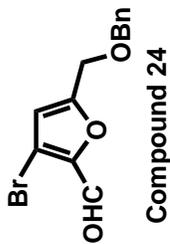
Chem. Soc. **2003**, *125*, 7484. MeOH-*d*₄ (1 mL) filtered through basic alumina was added to the sample and then removed under reduced pressure (running this sample directly led to a large water peak). Fresh MeOH-*d*₄ was added to yield a spectrum that was identical to that published by Nishida. A comparison of the proton spectra (both the initial and neutralized) to Nishida's is included in the spectral section.

(+)-**Nakadomarin A** - *R*_f = 0.18, 75% methanol in ethyl acetate; ¹H-NMR (600 MHz, MeOH-*d*₄): δ = 5.87 (s, 1H), 5.83-5.79 (m, 1H), 5.50 (dd, *J* = 9.0, 8.7 Hz, 1H), 5.46-5.42 (m, 1H), 5.28-5.24 (m, 1H), 3.94 (s, 1H), 3.75-3.71 (m, 1H), 3.04 (d, *J* = 12.6 Hz, 1H), 3.04-3.00 (m, 1H), 2.84 (br. s, 1H), 2.82-2.75 (m, 1H), 2.71 (dd, *J* = 6.0, 12.0 Hz, 1H), 2.64-2.59 (m, 2H), 2.51-2.46 (m, 1H), 2.40 (ddd, *J* = 3.6, 3.0, 11.4 Hz, 1H), 2.36-2.29 (m, 2H), 2.30 (d, *J* = 12.6 Hz, 1H), 2.19-1.97 (m, 5H), 1.94-1.89 (m, 2H), 1.82 (ddd, *J* = 3.0, 7.2, 14.0 Hz, 1H), 1.74-1.59 (m, 4H), 1.49 (dd, *J* = 9.9, 12.3 Hz, 1H), 1.42-1.23 (m, 2H), 1.09-1.04 (m, 1H), 0.91-0.84 (m, 2H). Accurate integration of the protons from 1.7-0.8 ppm was difficult due to grease contamination; IR (thin film): 3006, 2926, 2857, 2793, 1457, 1132, 1081, 954 cm⁻¹; HRMS calc'd for C₂₆H₃₆N₂O = 392.2828, found = 392.2815; [α]_D = +60.7 (*c* = 0.27, MeOH), literature [α]_D = -73.0 (*c* = 0.08, MeOH) (*Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* **2004**, *43*, 2020).

IY-7-9 Inova 400

exp1 s2pu1

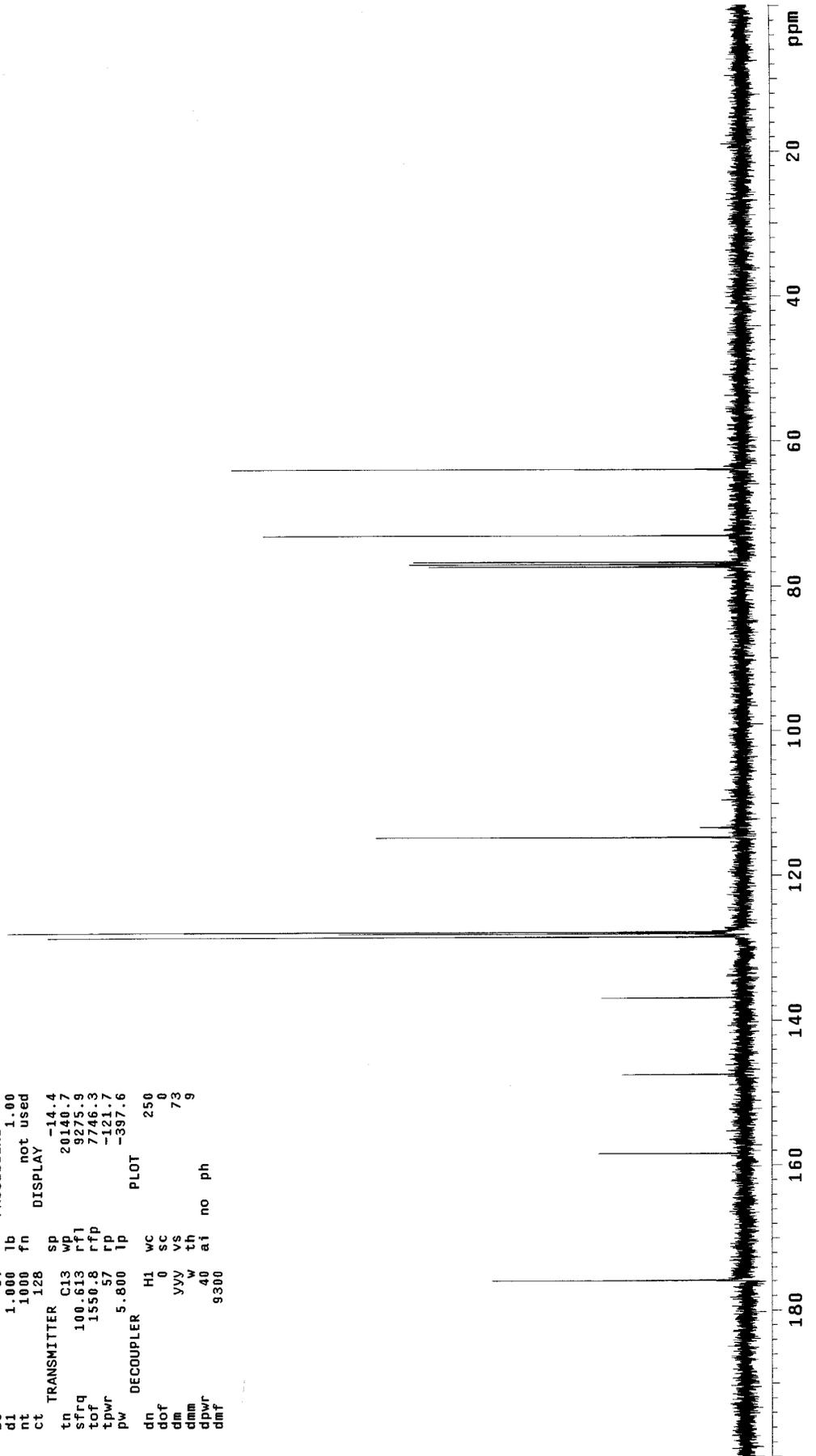
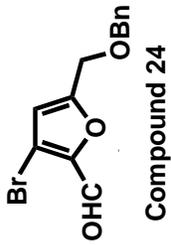
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		ph	



IY-7-9ccc
STANDARD 1H OBSERVE

exp12 s2pu1

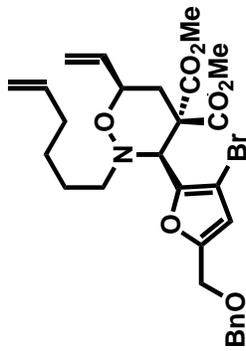
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			PH



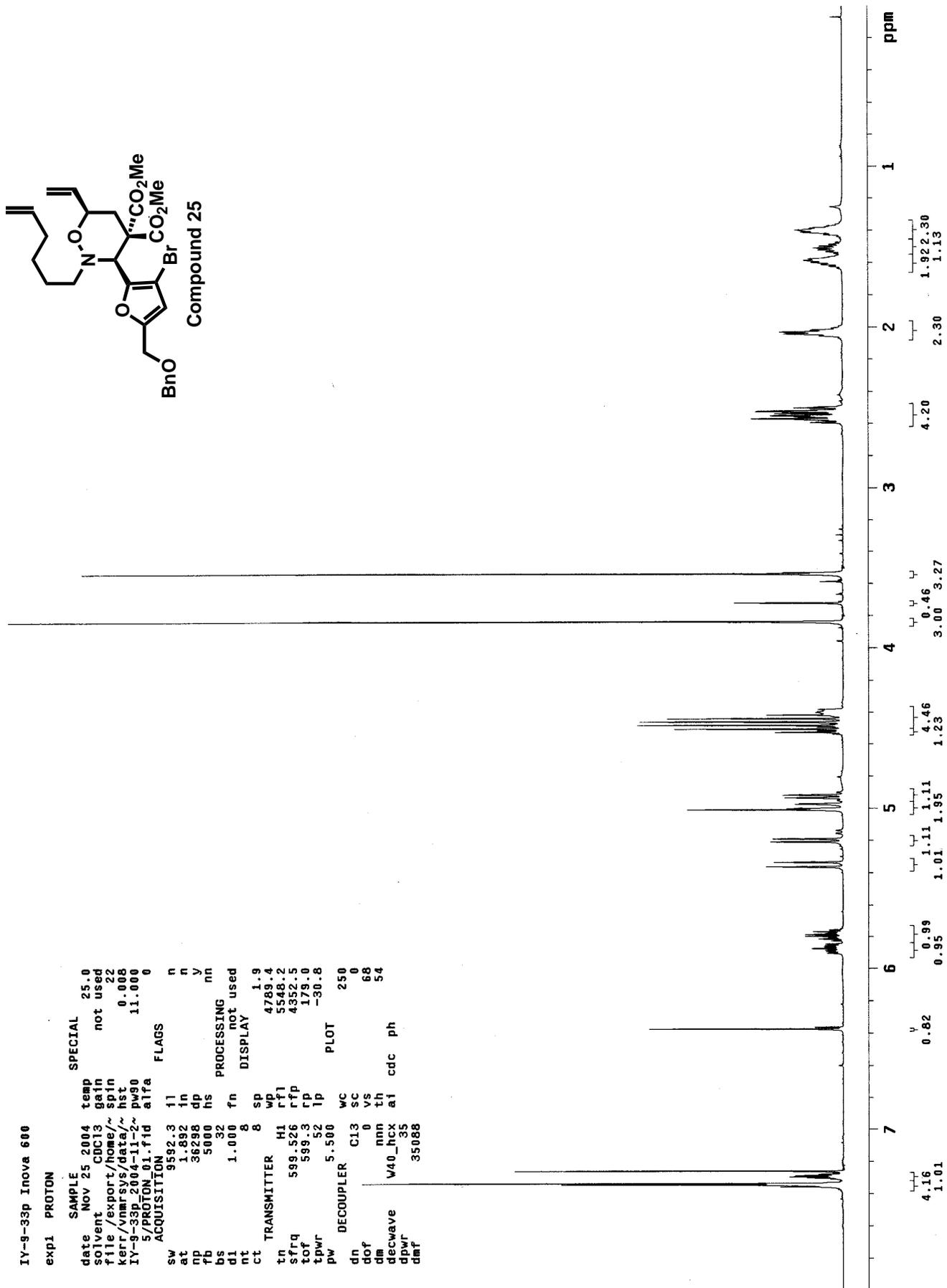
IY-9-33p Inova 600

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bs 32
d1 1.000 fn not used
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ct 8 sp 1.9
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tof 599.3 rp 179.0
tpwr 52 lp -30.8
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dmf



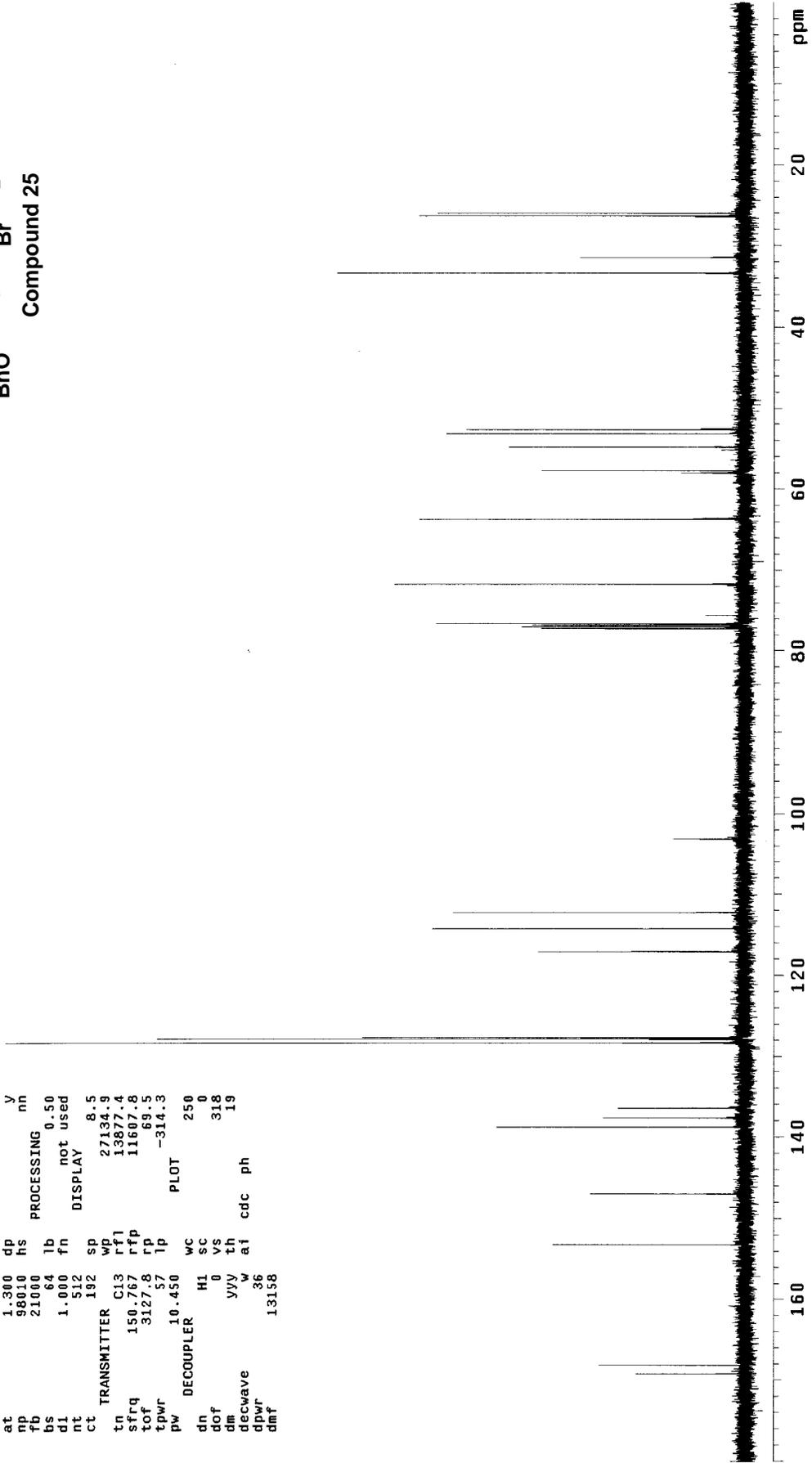
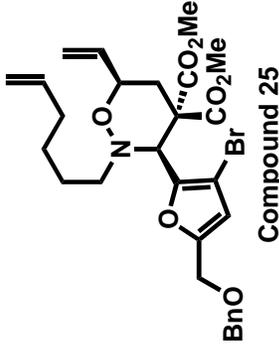
Compound 25



IY-9-33carbon Inova 600

exp1 CARBON

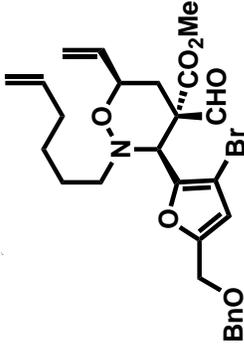
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np 98010  hs  nn
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bs 64  fn  not used
di 1.000  fn  not used
nt 512  sp  8.5
ct 192  wp  27134.9
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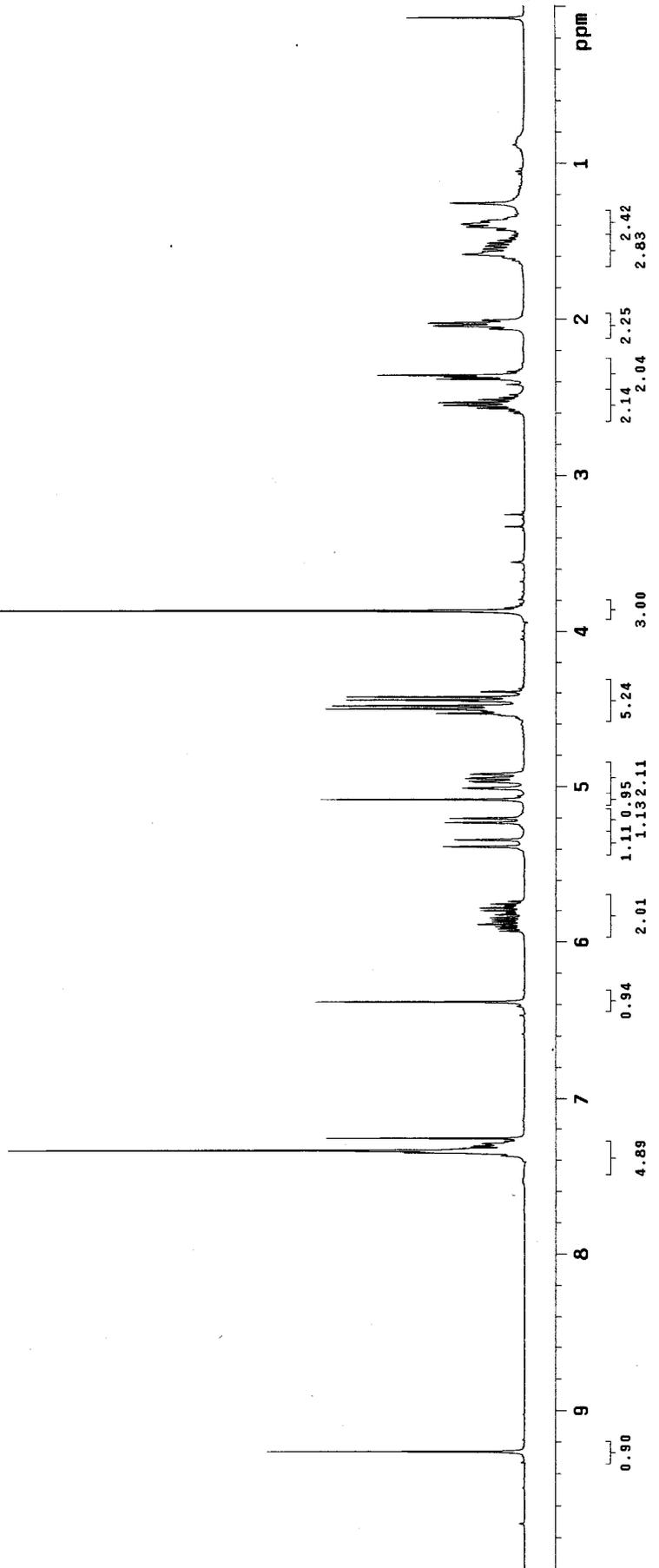
IV-7-93spt2 Inova 400

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ct		hs	nn		
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Compound 26

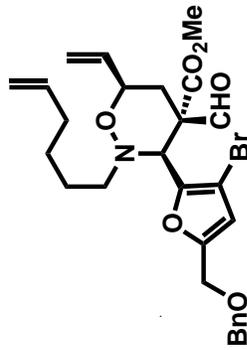


IV-8-77C
STANDARD 1H OBSERVE

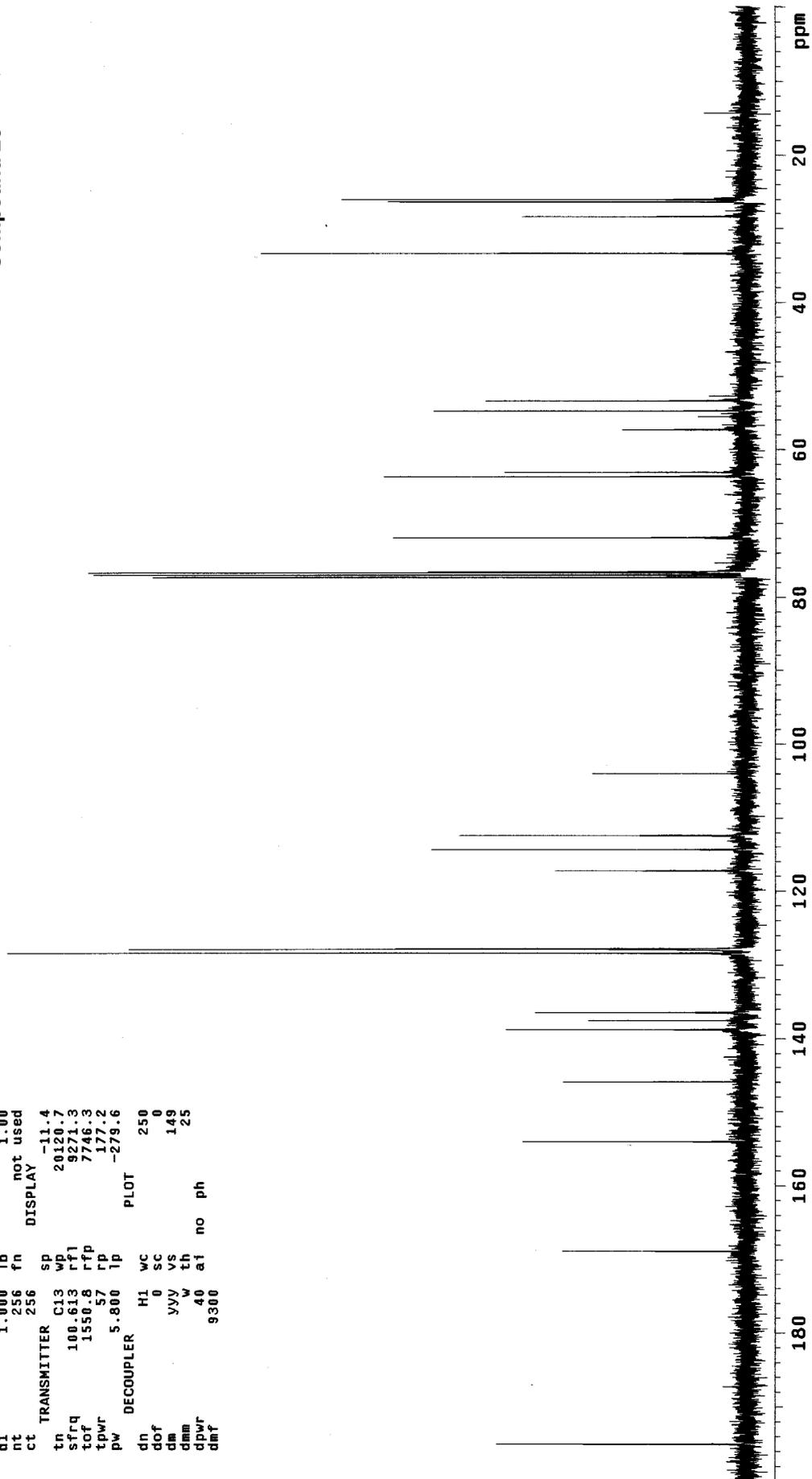
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d1 1.000 lb 1.00
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tn C13 WD 20120.7
sfrq 100.613 rfl 9271.3
tof 1550.8 rfp 7746.3
tpwr 57 rp 177.2
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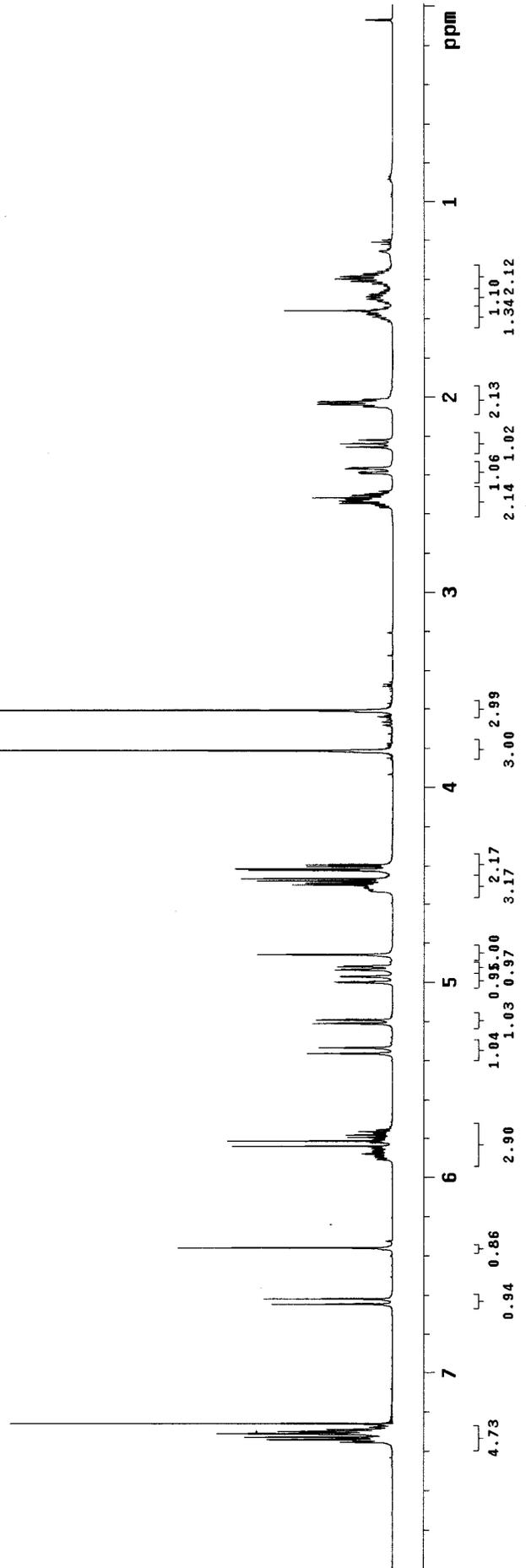
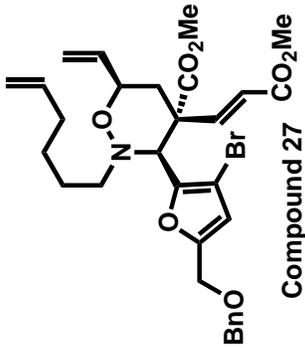
Compound 26



IV-8-37spt1 Inova 600

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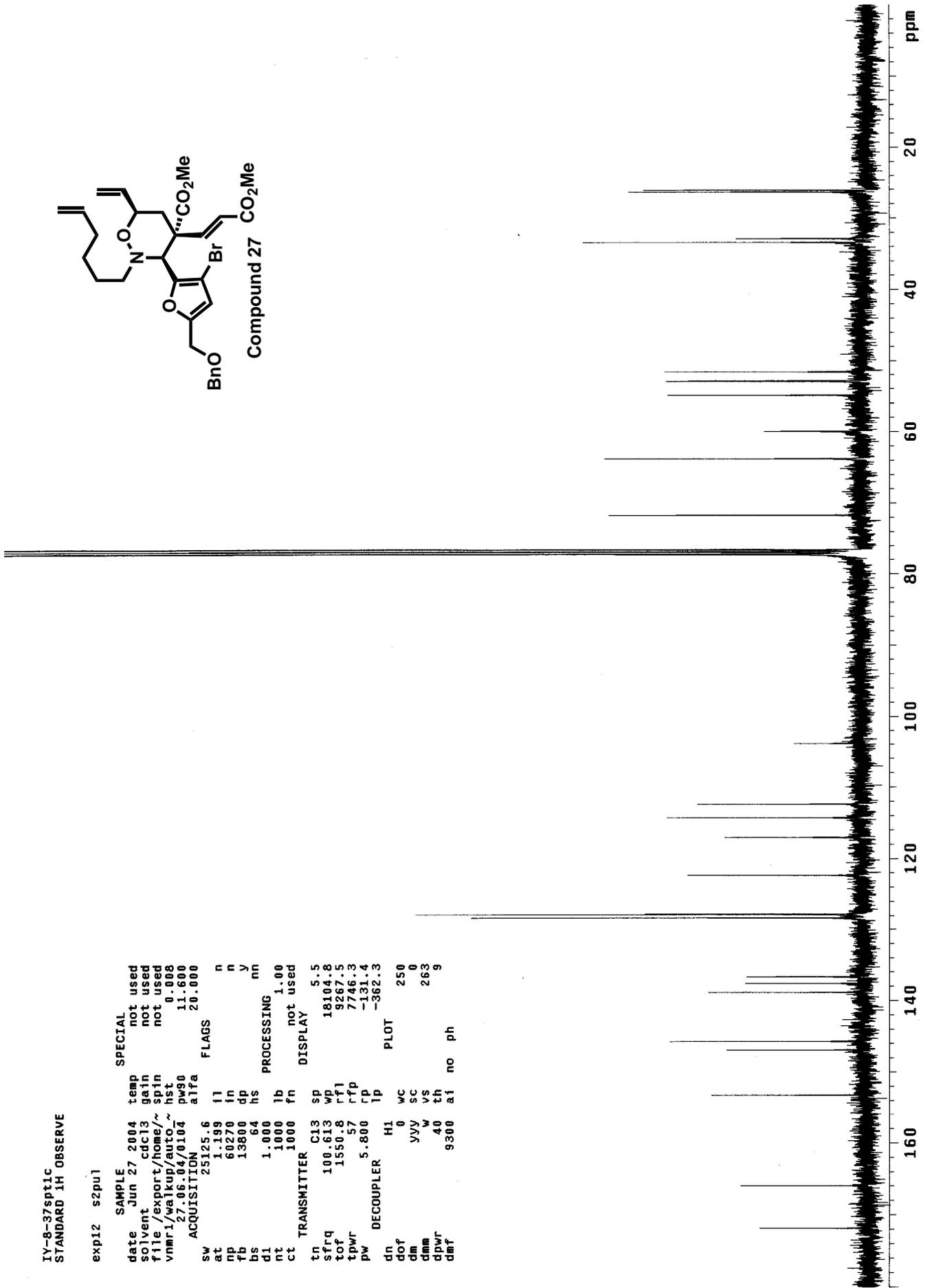
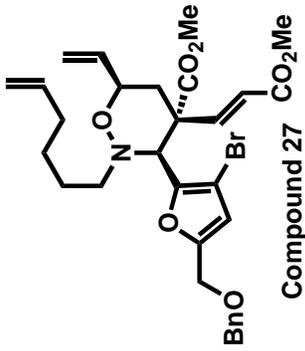
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tof 576.4 rp 176.1
tpwr 52 lp -29.6
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IY-8-37sptlc
STANDARD 1H OBSERVE

exp12 s2pu1

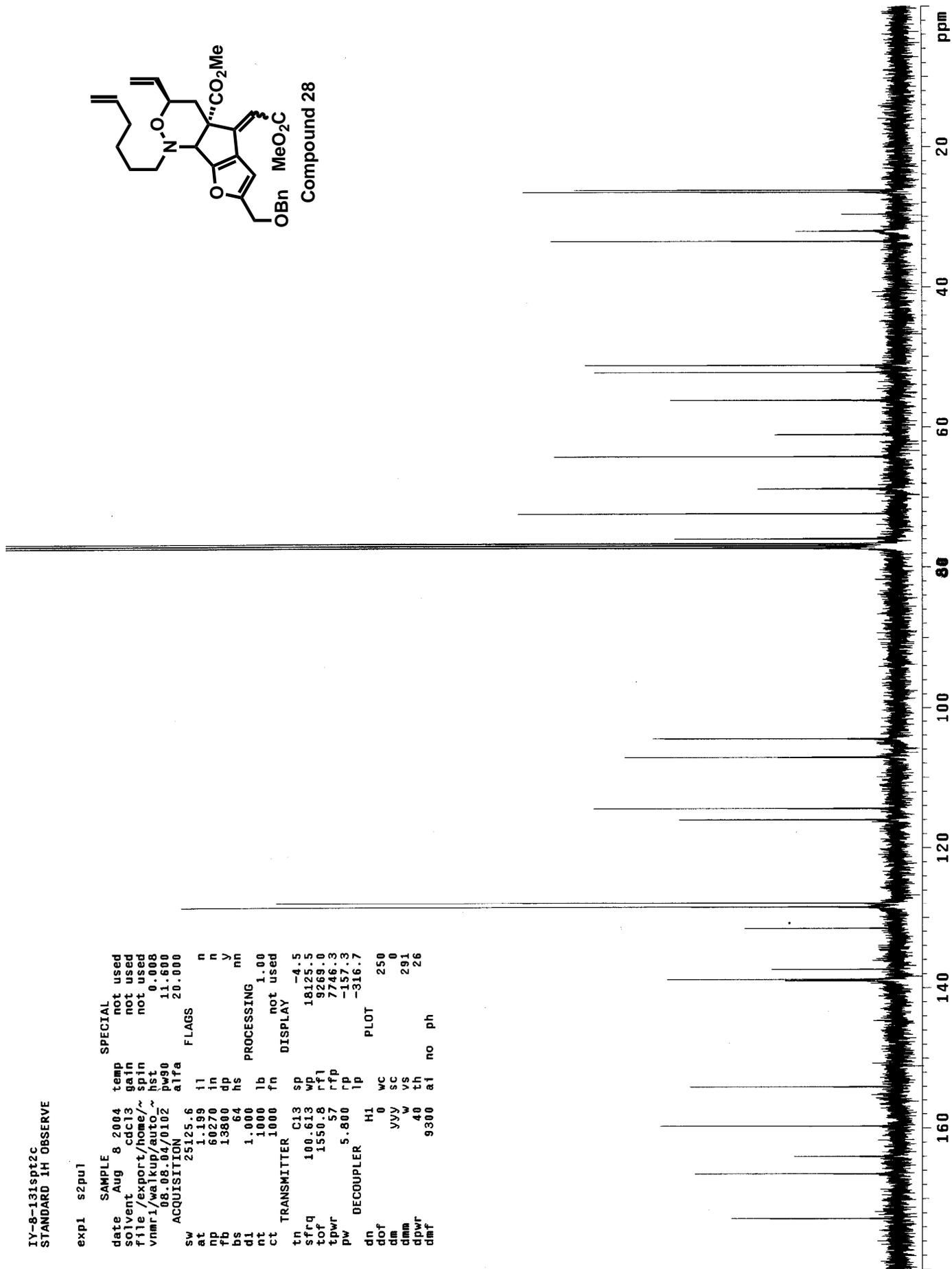
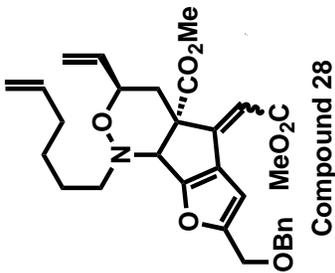
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nd	60270	in	n		
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		PH			



IY-8-131spt2c
STANDARD 1H OBSERVE

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dm	VV	sc	0
dmm	w	vs	291
dpwr	40	th	26
dmf	9300	al	no
		ph	



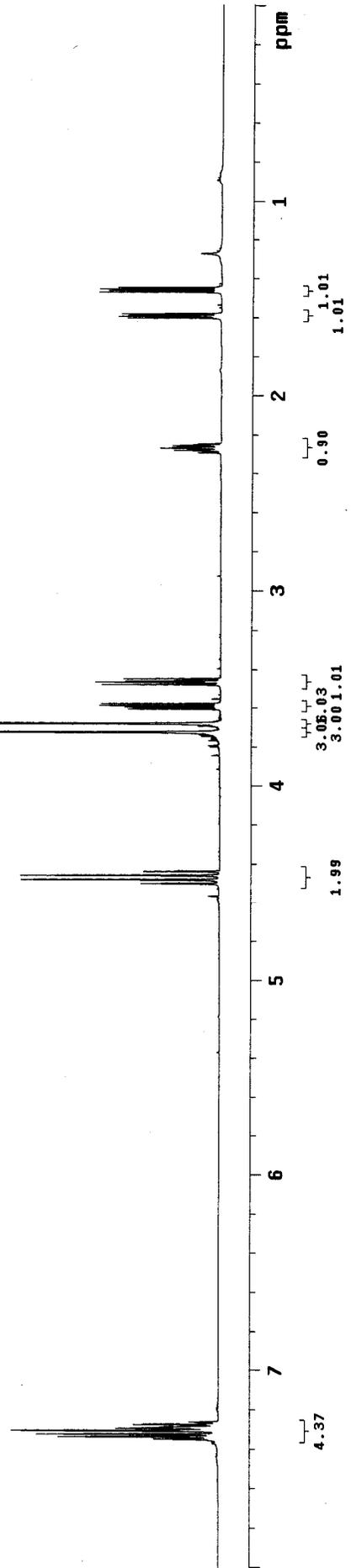
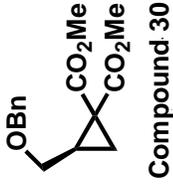
IV-14-87p Inova 600

exp1 PROTON

SAMPLE SPECIAL
 date Nov 8 2005 temp 25.0
 solvent CDC13 gain not used
 file /export/home/~ spin 22
 kerr/vnarsys/data/~ hst 0.008
 IV-14-87p 2005-11-~ pw90 11.100
 08/PROTON_01.fid alfa 0

ACQUISITION FLAGS
 sw 5592.3 il n
 at 1.892 in n
 np 36298 dp y
 fb 5000 hs nn
 bs 32
 dl 1.000 fn not used
 nt 8
 ct 8 sp
 tn TRANSMITTER HI wp 4802.3
 rfi 3874.0
 srrq 599.495 rfp 2697.7
 tof 599.3 rp -92.6
 tpwr 57 lp -34.5
 pw 5.550 PLOT 250

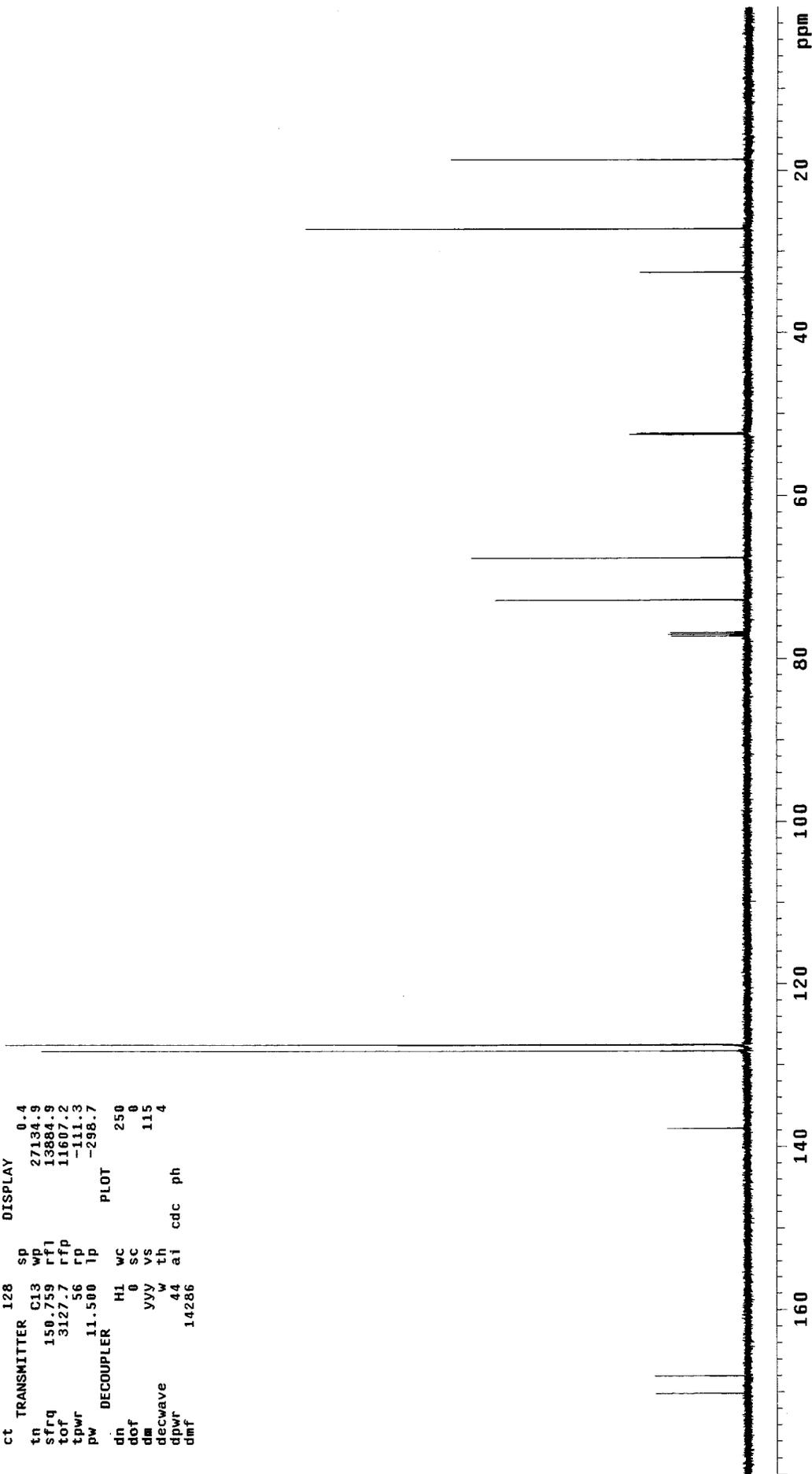
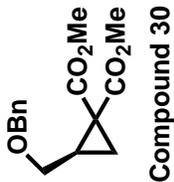
DECOUPLER C13 SC 0
 dn 0 vs 40
 dof nnn th ai cdc ph 54
 decwave g ai
 dpwr 45
 dmf 17094

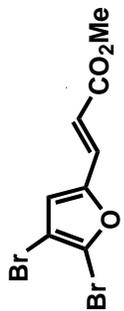


IY-14-87c Inova 600

exp1 CARBON

date	Nov 8 2005	temp	25.0
solvent	CDCl3	gain	not used
file	/export/home/~	spin	16
kerr	/vnmrSYS/data/~	hst	0.008
IY-14-87c	2005-11-~	pw90	23.000
08/CARBON_01.fid	at1a	10.000	
ACQUISITION	FLAGS		
sw	37682.5	il	n
at	1.300	in	n
np	98010	dp	y
fb	21000	hs	nn
bs	.64		
dl	1.000	lb	0.50
nt	512	fn	not used
ct	128	fn	DISPLAY
TRANSMITTER		sp	0.4
tn	C13	wp	27134.9
sfrq	150.759	rfl	13884.9
tof	3127.7	rfp	11607.2
tpwr	56	rp	-111.3
pw	11.500	lp	-298.7
DECOUPLER		lp	PLOT
dn	H1	wc	250
dof	0	sc	0
dm	yyy	vs	115
decwave	w	th	4
dpwr	44	ai	cdc
dmf	14286	ph	





Compound 31b

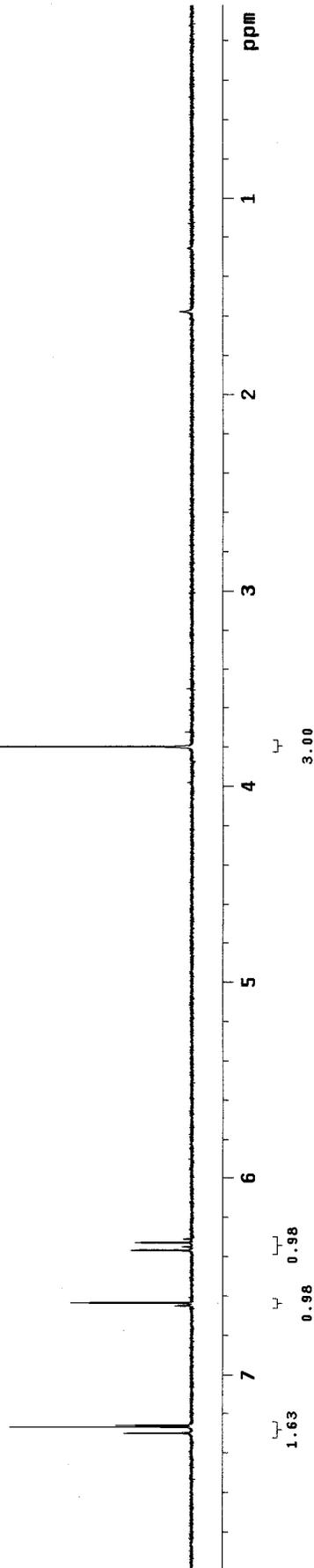
IY-furanoneate Inova 400

expi s2pu1

date	Aug	6	2005	temp	not	used
solvent	CDCl3	gain	not	used	not	used
file		sp1n	20			
ACQUISITION						
sw	6395.9	pw90	0.008			
at	3.744	alfa	11.700			
np	47892		6.600			
fb	4000	il				
bs	16	in				
di	1.000	dp				
nt	8	hs				
ct	8	fn				
TRANSMITTER						
tn	M1	fn	not	used		
strq	399.762	sp				
tof	399.8	wp	3185.2			
tpwr	57	rf1	3687.2			
pw	5.850	rfp	2906.3			
DECOUPLER						
dn	C13	lp	44.8			
dof	0		-19.0			
da	mnw	wc	250			
dma	c	sc	0			
dpwr	37	vs	109			
daf	17094	th	27			
		ai	cdc			
		ph				

SPECIAL

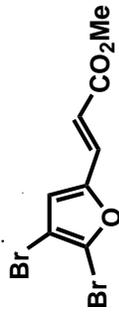
not used



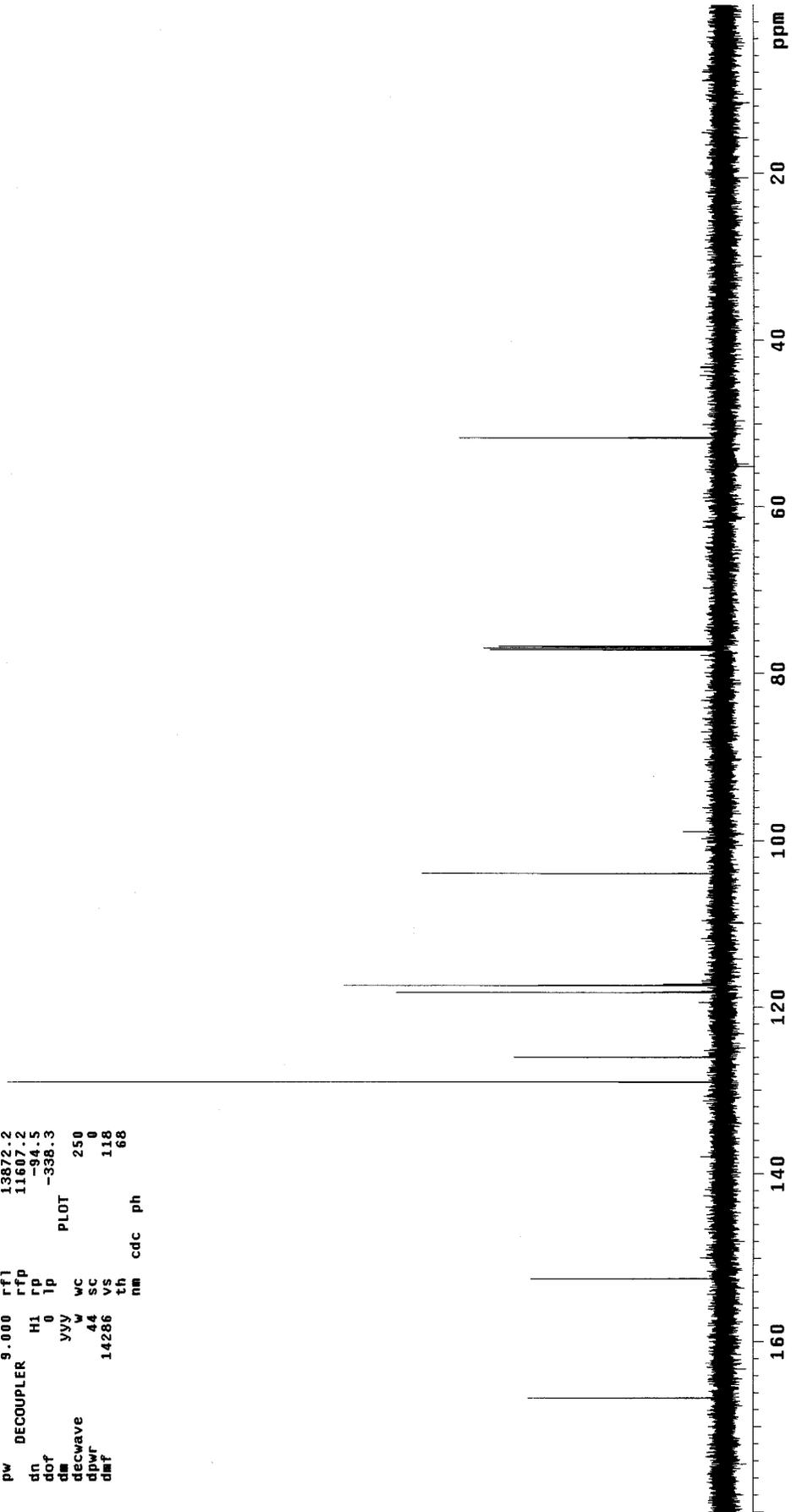
IY-15-61c Inova 600

exp1 CARBON

```
SAMPLE SPECIAL
date Nov 29 2005 temp 25.0
solvent CDCl3 gain not used
file exp i6
sw ACQUISITION hst 0.008
at 37682.5 pw90 18.000
np 1.300 aifa 10.000
fb 21000 fl FLAGS
bs 64 in n
d1 1.000 dp y
nt 256 hs nn
ct TRANSMITTER 64 lb 0.50
tn C13 fn not used
sfrq 150.759 DISPLAY 13.1
tof 3127.7 sp 27134.9
tpwr 56 wf 13872.2
pw DECOUPLER 9.000 rfp 11607.2
dn dof 0 lp -94.5
dm yyy PLOT -338.3
decwave w wc 250
dpwr 44 SC 0
dmf 14286 VS 118
nm cdc ph 68
```



Compound 31b



IY-13-199mercury
STANDARD 1H OBSERVE

exp1 s2pul

date	Aug 7 2005	temp	not used
solvent	cdc13	gain	not used
file	/export/home/~	spin	20
vmari	/walkup/auto/~	hst	0.008
	07.08.05/0203	pw90	14.600
		alfa	20.000
ACQUISITION			
sw	6402.0	il	
at	4.000	in	n
np	51216	dp	n
fb	not used	hs	y
bs	16	nn	
di	1.000	fn	not used
nt	8	DISPLAY	-0.5
ct	8	sp	3205.2
TRANSMITTER			
tn	H1	wp	3704.2
sfrq	400.088	rf1	2904.6
tof	417.3	rfp	-128.1
tpwr	57	lp	-33.3
pw	7.300	PLP	
DECOUPLER			
dn	C13	wc	250
dof	0	sc	0
dm	nnn	vs	16
dme	c	th	27
dpwr	43	ai	cdc
dmf	15900	ph	

SPECIAL

not used
not used
0.008
14.600
20.000

FLAGS

n
n
y
nn
not used

PROCESSING

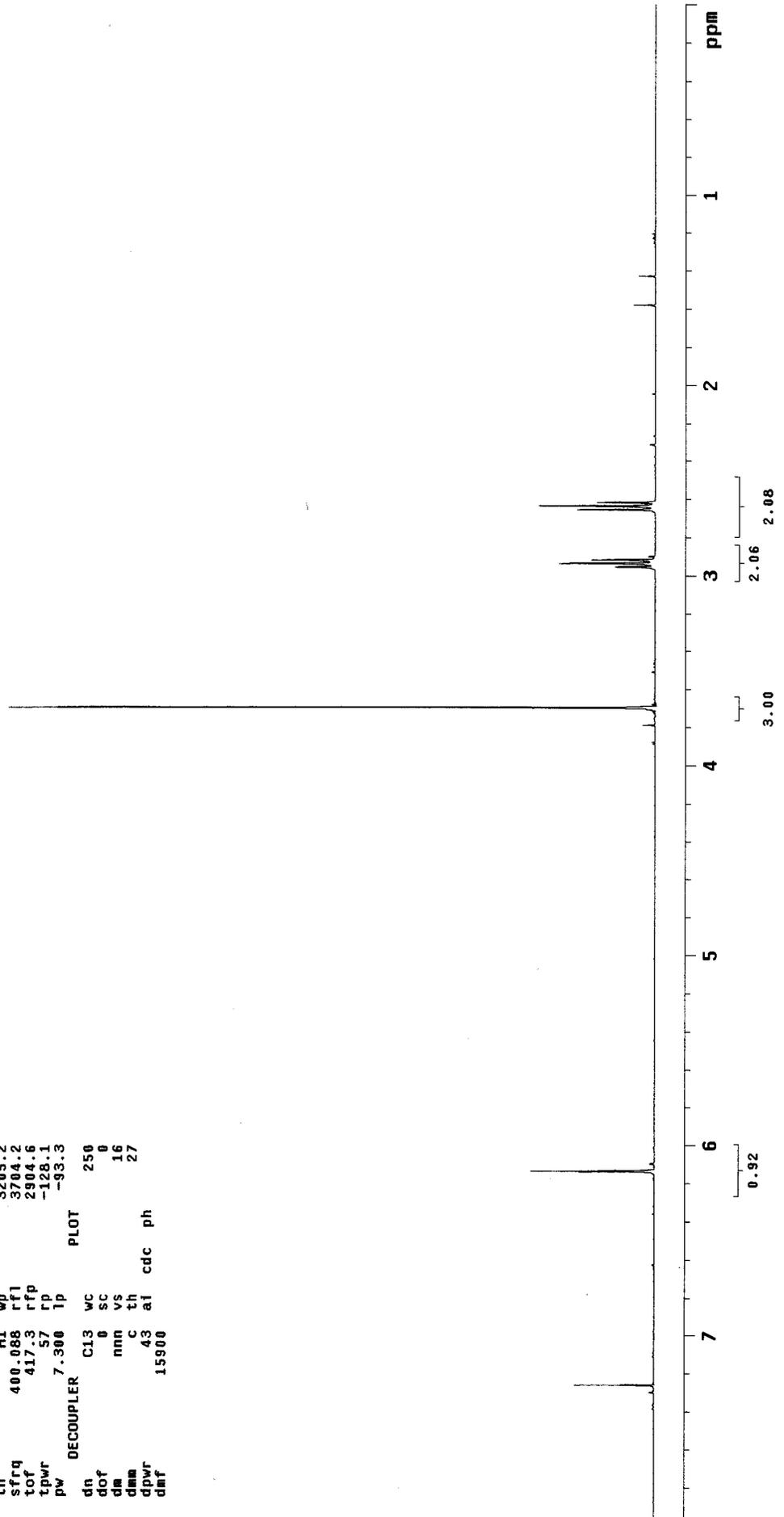
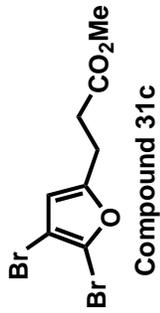
not used

DISPLAY

-0.5
3205.2
3704.2
2904.6
-128.1
-33.3

PLOT

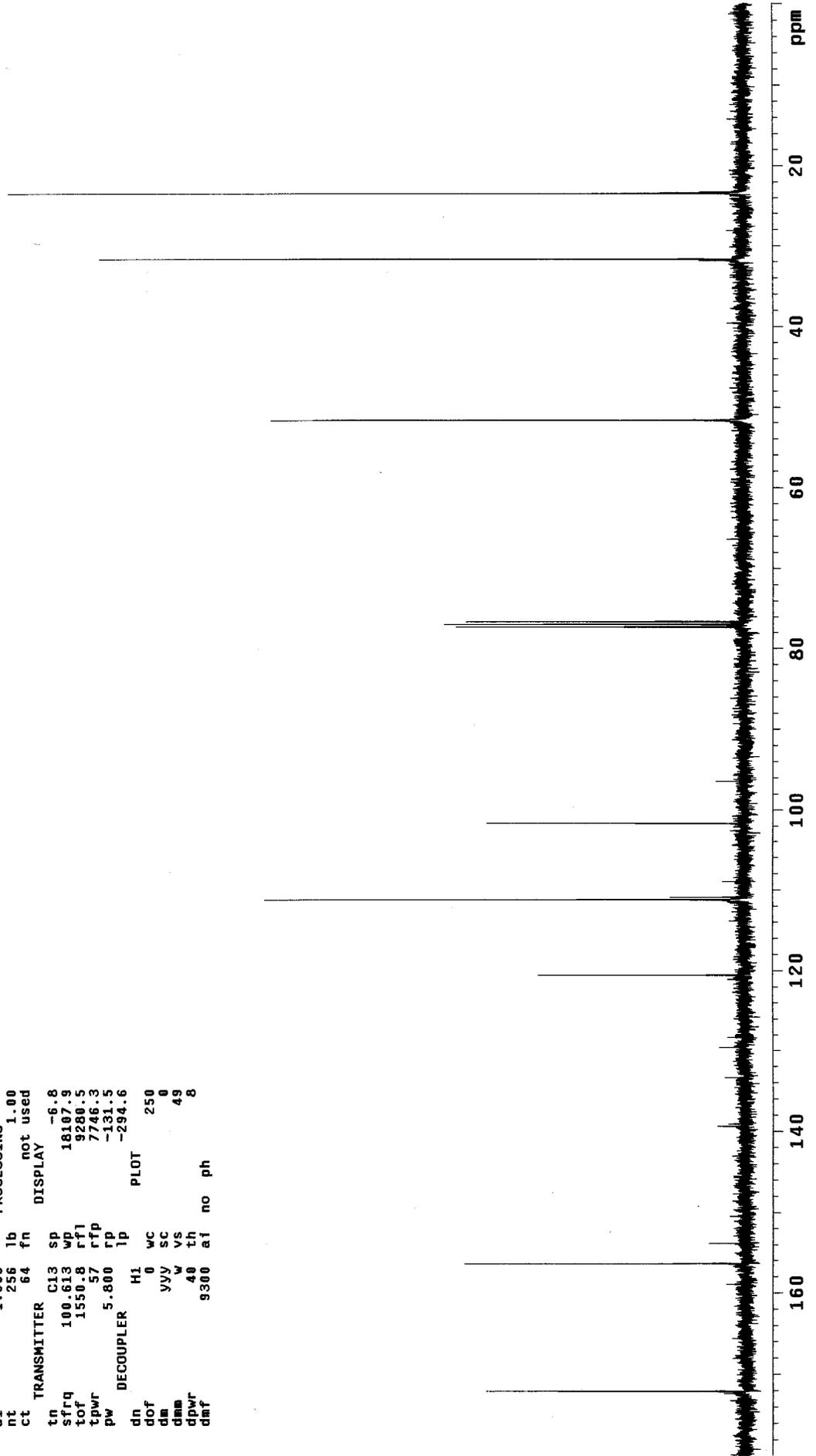
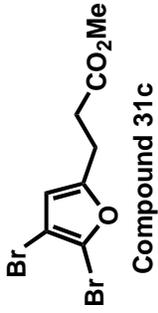
250
0
16
27



IY-13-199c_Mercury
STANDARD 1H OBSERVE

exp1 s2pu1

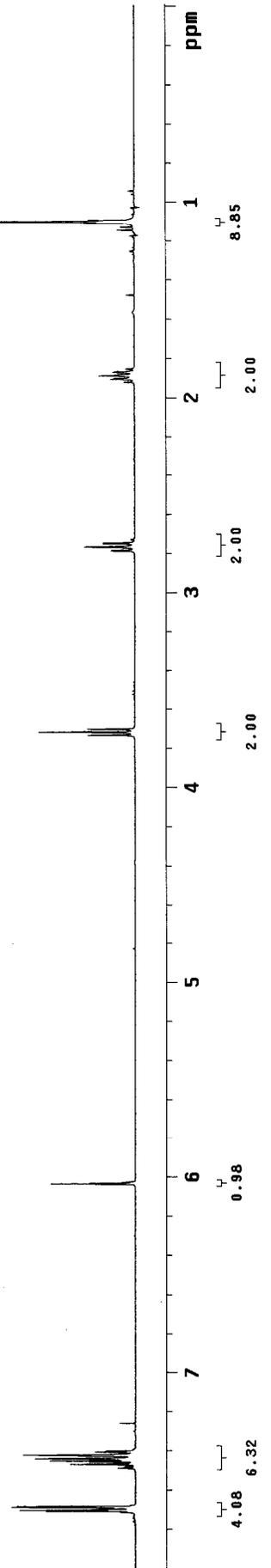
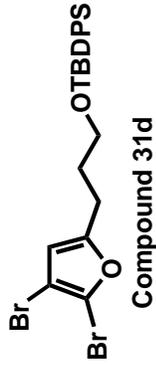
date	Aug 7 2005	temp	not used
solvent	cdcl3	gain	not used
file	/export/home/~	spin	not used
nmr1	/walkup/autoc	hst	0.008
	07.08.05/0205	pw90	11.600
		alpha	20.000
sw	25125.6	alpha	20.000
at	1.199	l1	n
np	60270	in	n
fb	13600	dp	y
bs	64	hs	nn
d1	1.000	PROCESSING	1.00
nt	256	lb	not used
ct	64	fn	not used
		DISPLAY	
tn	C13	SP	-6.8
sfrq	100.613	WD	18107.9
tof	1550.8	rfl	9280.5
tpwr	57	rfp	7746.3
pw	5.800	rp	-131.5
		lp	-294.6
dn	H1	PLOT	
dof	0	WC	250
da	yv	SC	0
dsm	w	VS	49
dpwr	40	th	8
dnr	9300	at	no
		ph	



IV-TBDPSPprotect Inova 400

exp1 s2pu1

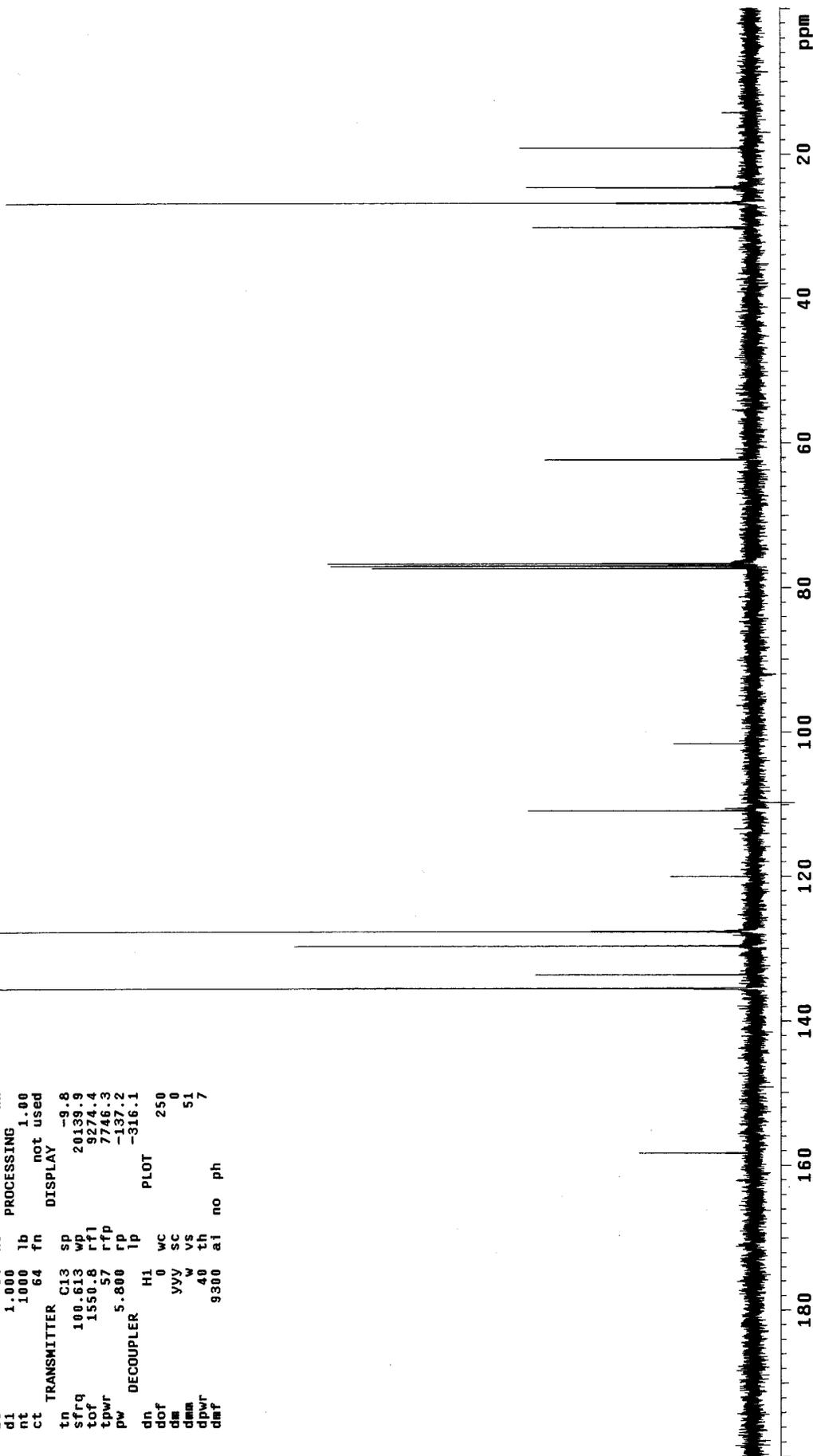
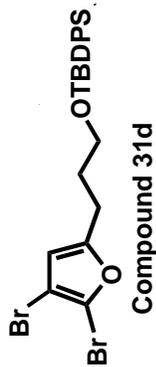
date	Aug 7 2005	temp	not used	SPECIAL	not used
solvent	CDCl3	gain	not used		not used
file		spin	20		
sw	ACQUISITION	exp	0.008		
at	6395.9	pw90	11.700		
np	3.744	alfa	6.600		
fb	47892	FLAGS			
bs	4000	il	n		
d1	16	in	n		
nt	1.000	dp	y		
ct	8	hs	nn		
tn	TRANSMITTER	fn	not used		
strq	399.762	sp	DISPLAY		
tof	395.8	wp	-3.2		
tpwr	57	rfl	3202.1		
pw	5.850	rfp	3687.0		
dn	DECOUPLER	rp	2902.3		
d1	C13	lp	43.9		
d2		lp	-20.9		
d3		nn	250		
d4		sc	0		
d5		vs	25		
d6		th	14		
d7		at	cdc		
d8		ph			



IY-TBOPSProt Mercury
STANDARD 1H OBSERVE

exp1 s2pu1

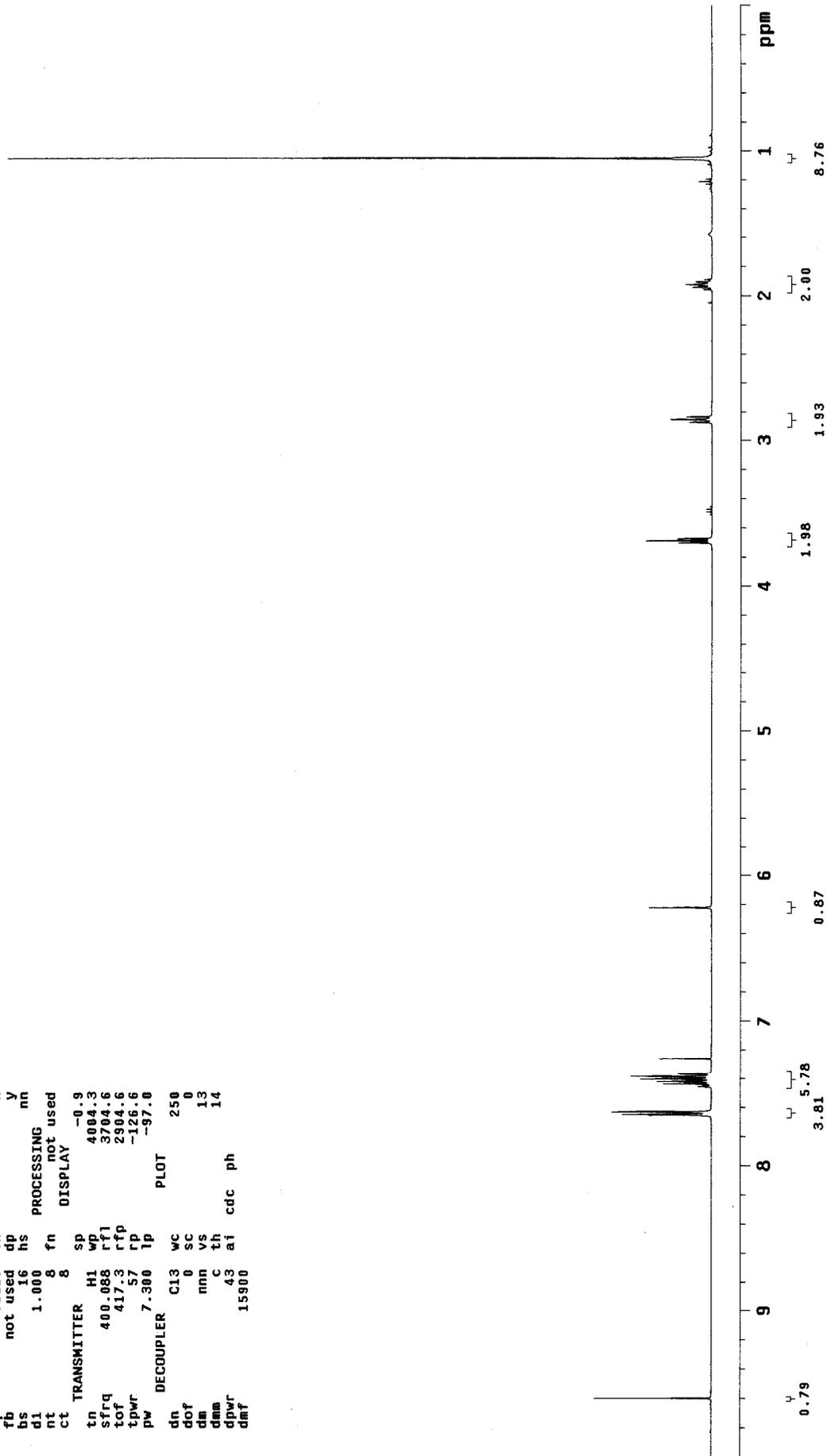
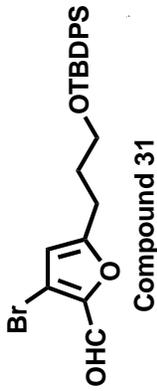
date	Aug 6 2005	temp	not used
solvent	ccl3	gain	not used
file	/export/home/~ hst	spin	not used
nmr1	walkup/auto~	hst	0.008
	06.08.05/0202	pw90	11.600
		alpha	20.000
ACQUISITION			
sw	25125.6	alpha	20.000
at	1.199	fl	
nd	60270	in	n
fb	13800	dp	y
bs	64	hs	nn
dl	1.000	lb	1.00
nt	1000	fn	not used
ct	64	fn	not used
TRANSMITTER			
tn	C13	sp	-9.8
strq	100.613	wp	20139.9
tof	1550.8	rfl	9274.4
tpwr	57	rfp	7746.3
pw	5.800	rp	-137.2
dn	DECOUPLER	lp	-316.1
dof	H1	pl	
dm	0	wc	250
dma	yvy	sc	0
dpr	w	vs	51
dpr	40	th	7
dpr	9300	ai	no
dpr		ph	



IV-15-83p_mercury
STANDARD 1H OBSERVE

exp12 s2pu1

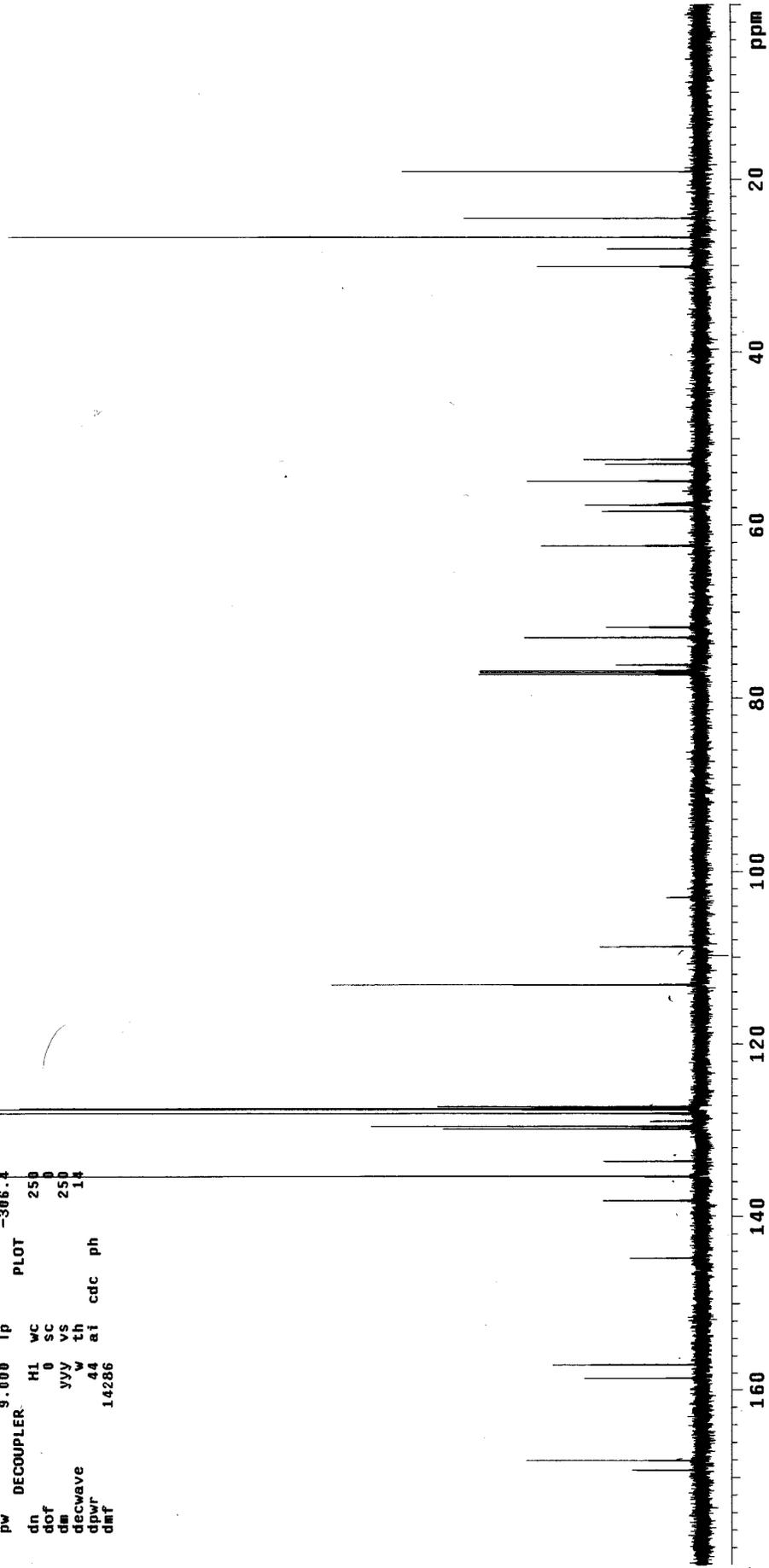
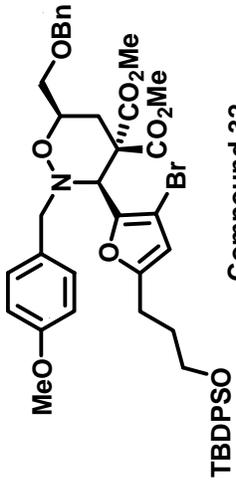
date	Nov 23 2005	temp	not used	SPECIAL
solvent	cdcl3	gain	not used	
file	/export/home/~	spin	20	
nmr1	waikup/auto/~	hst	0.008	
	23.11.05/0201	pw90	14.600	
		alfa	20.000	
sw	6402.0	il		FLAGS
at	4.000	in	n	
ap	51216	in	n	
fb	not used	dp	y	
bs	16	hs	nn	
dl	1.000	fn	not used	PROCESSING
nt	8	fn	not used	DISPLAY
ct	8	sp	-0.9	
		wp	4004.3	
tn	H1	rf1	3704.6	
sfrq	400.088	rfp	2904.6	
tof	417.3	tp	-126.6	
tpwr	7.380	lp	-37.0	
pw	7.380	lp		PLOT
dn	C13	wc	250	
dof	0	sc	0	
dm	nmn	vs	13	
dmm	c	th	14	
dpwr	43	ai	cdc	ph
dmf	15900			



IY-15-93c3 Inova 600

exp1 CARBON

```
SAMPLE          SPECIAL
date   Nov 29 2005   temp   25.0
solvent  CDC13      gain   not used
file    /export/home/~ spin   16
kerr    /nmlsys/data/~ hst    0.008
IY-15-93c3_2005-11~ pw30    18.000
-29/CARBON_01.fid  a1ra     10.000
ACQUISITION
sw      37682.5  f1
at      1.300   in
np      98010   dp
fb      21000   hs
bs      64
d1      1.000   lb
nt      512    fn
ct      128
TRANSMITTER  C13  wp
sfrq      150.759 rfl
tof       3127.7  rfp
tpwr      56     rp
pw        9.000  lp
DECOUPLER   H1   wc
dof        0     sc
dm         yy   vs
decwave    w    th
dprw      44    at
dmt      14286  cdc ph
```



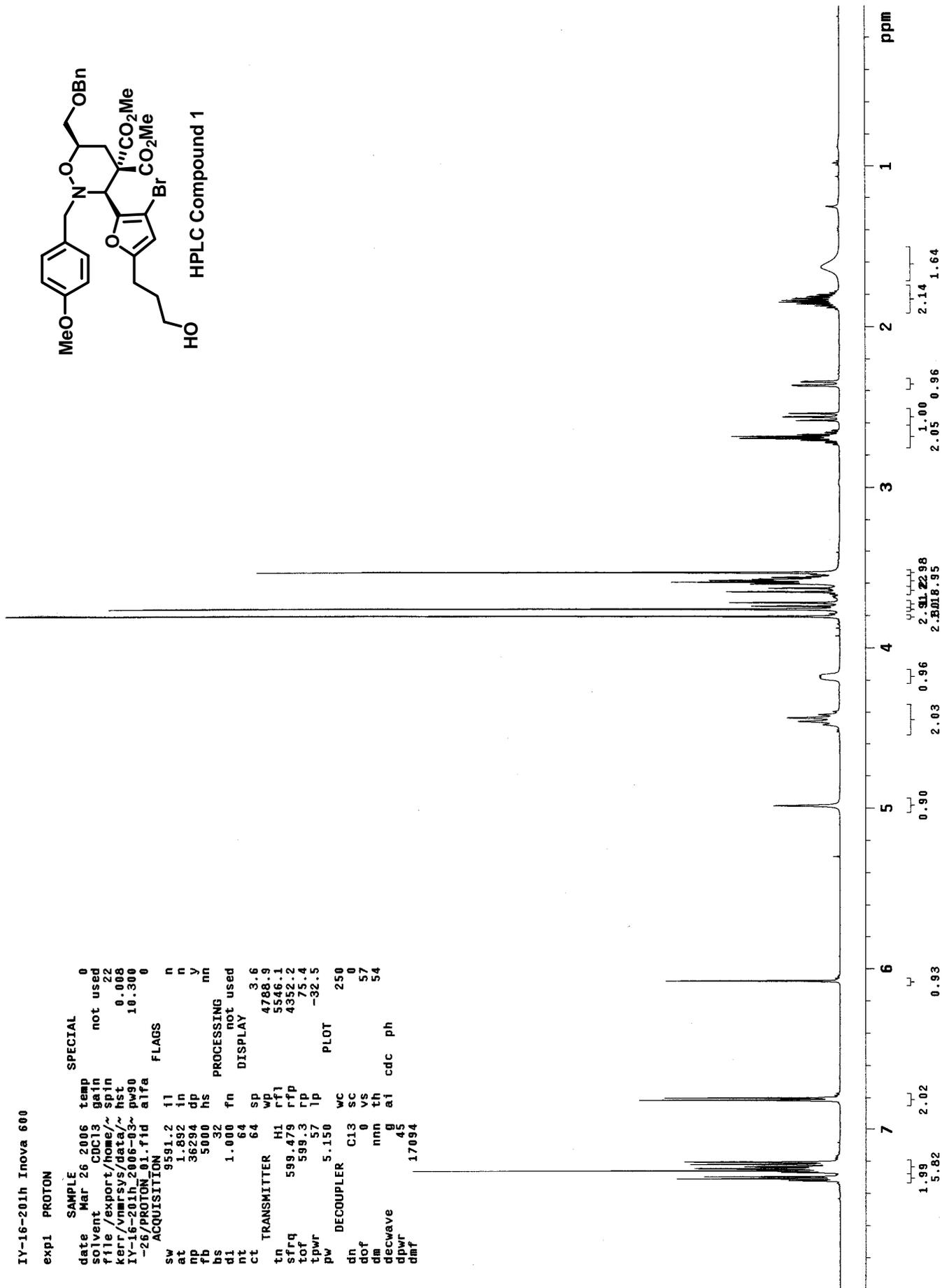
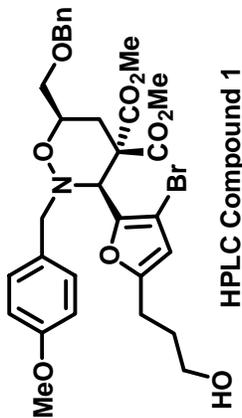
IY-16-201h Inova 600

expi PROTON

```

SAMPLE SPECIAL
date Mar 26 2006 temp 0
solvent CDCl3 gain not used
file /export/home/~ spin 22
kerr/vmarsys/data/~ hst 0.088
IY-16-201h_2006-03~ pw90 10.300
-26/PROTON_01.fid alfa 0
ACQUISITION FLAGS
sw 9591.2 11 n
at 1.892 11 n
np 36294 dp v
fb 5000 hs
bs 32
di 1.000 fn not used
nt 64 DISPLAY
ct 64 sp 3.6
tn TRANSMITTER H1 wp 4788.9
sfrq 599.479 rfl 5546.1
tof 599.3 rfp 4352.2
tpwr 57 lp -32.5
pw 5.150 wc PLOT 250
dn DECOUPLER C13 SC 0
dof 0 vs 57
dm nnn th 54
decwave g ai cdc ph
dpwr 45
dmf 17094

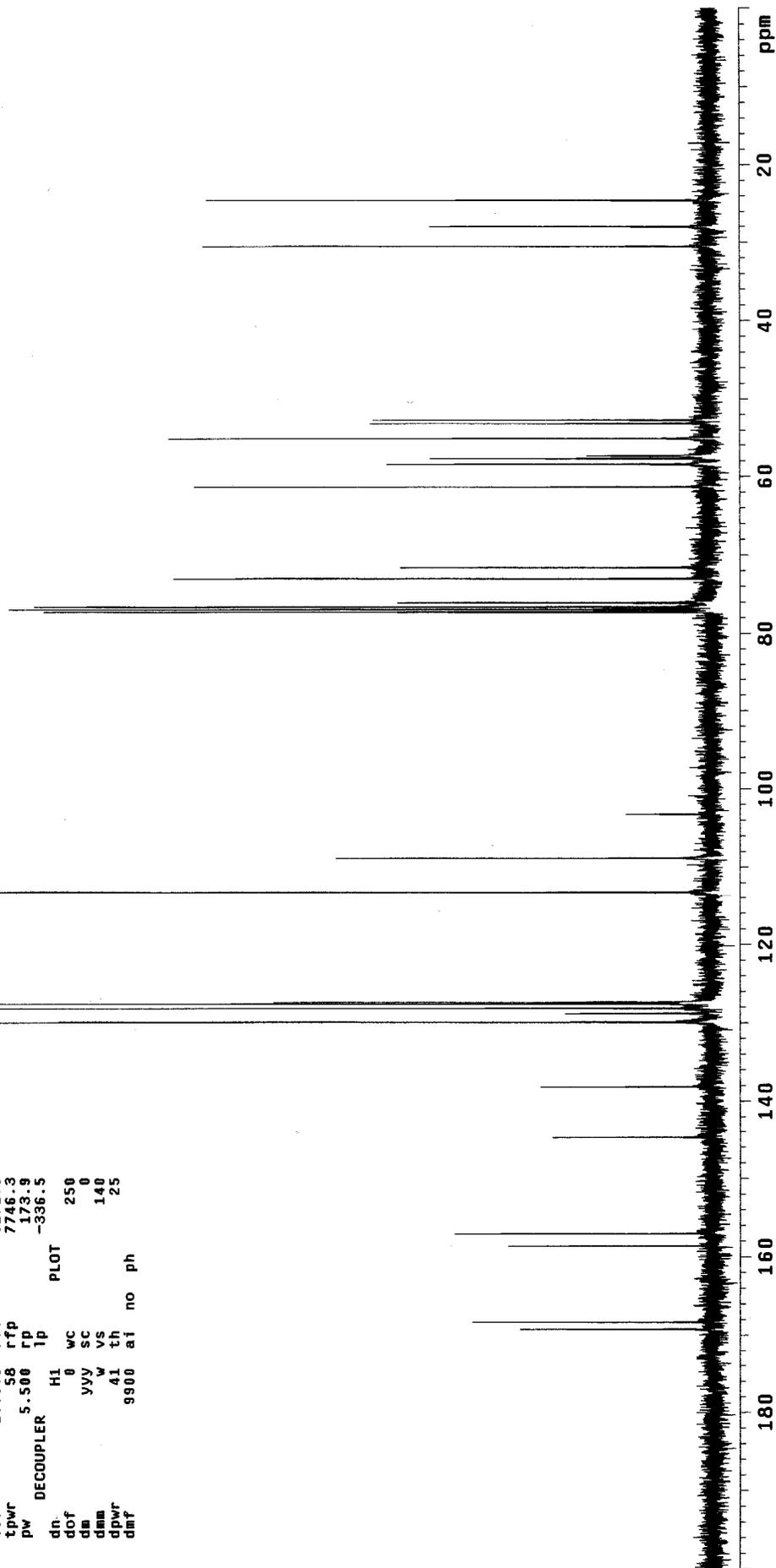
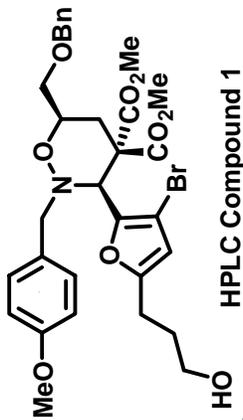
```



IY-16-201C
STANDARD 1H OBSERVE

exp1 s2pu1

date	Mar 26 2006	temp	not used	SPECIAL
solvent	cdc13	gain	not used	
file	/export/home/~	spin	not used	
nmr1	/walkup/auto/~	hst	0.008	
	26.03.06/020Z	pw90	11.000	
ACQUISITION	aifa	pw80	20.000	
sw	25125.6	FLAGS		
at	1.199	ll	n	
np	60270	fn	n	
fb	13800	dp	y	
bs	64	hs	nn	
d1	1.000	lb	1.00	
nt	1000	fn	not used	
ct	320	fn	not used	
TRANSMITTER	C13	sp	-0.6	
tn	100.613	wp	20132.2	
strq	1550.8	rfl	9272.9	
tof	58	rfp	7746.3	
tpwr	5.500	rp	173.9	
pw	DECOUPLER	lp	-336.5	
dn	H1	PLOT		
dof	0	wc	250	
dm	yyy	sc	0	
dma	w	vs	140	
dpwr	41	th	25	
dnr	9900	ai	no	ph



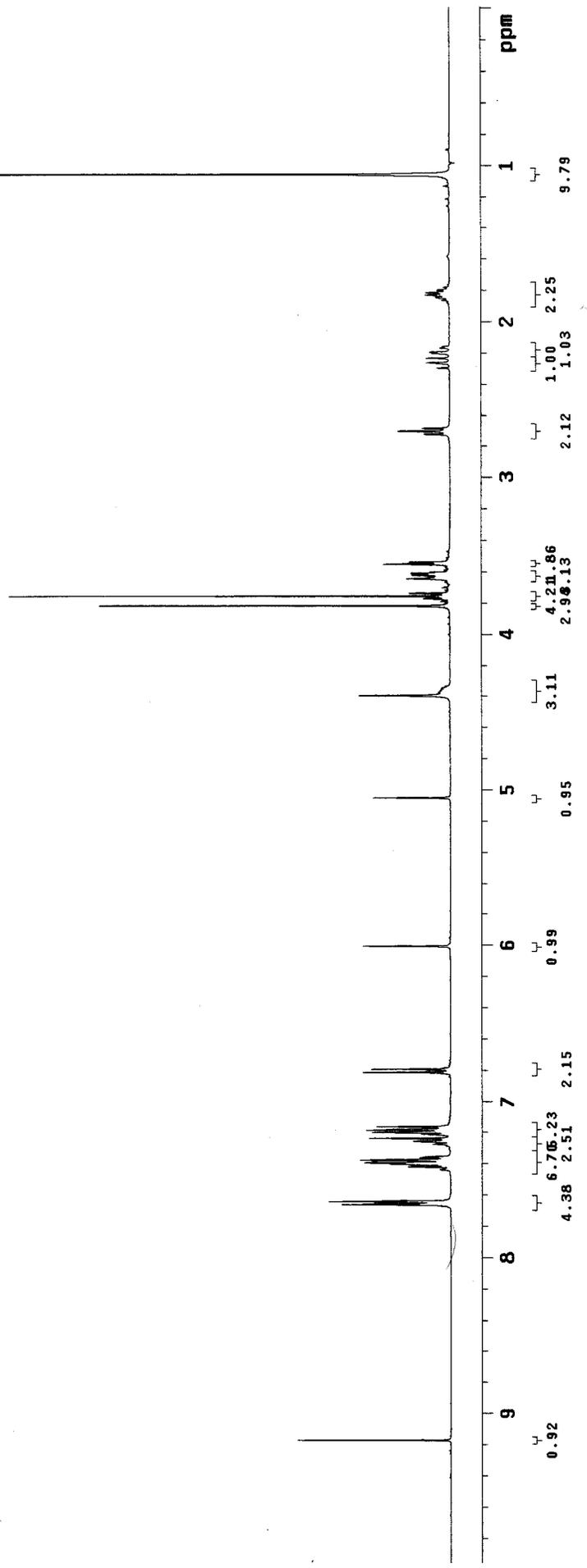
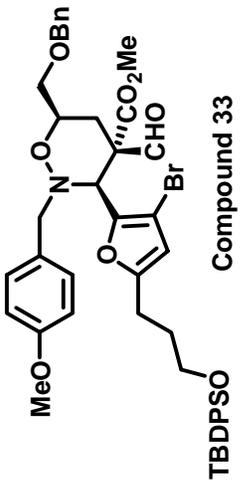
IY-15-121p2 Inova ¹³C

exp1 s2pu1

date	Dec 10 2005	temp	not used
solvent	CDCl3	gain	not used
file	/export/home/~	spin	20
kerr/vnarsys/data/~	hst	0.008	
IY-15-121p2_10Dec2~	pw90	11.700	
005/PROTON.fid	alfa	6.600	

sw	6395.9	fl	n	FLAGS
at	3.744	in	n	
np	47892	dp	y	
fb	4000	hs	nn	
bs	16	fn	not used	
d1	1.000	fn	not used	
nt	8	sp	-3.0	
ct	8	wp	4000.5	

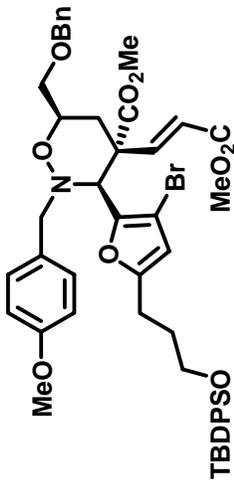
tn	TRANSMITTER	H1	rfl	4459.6
sfrq		H1	rfl	3666.6
tof		399.8	rfl	78.8
tpwr		57	lp	-26.9
pw	DECOUPLER	5.850	wc	250
dn		C13	sc	0
dof		0	vs	33
dm		nnn	th	54
dmm		c	ai	cdc
dpwr		37	ph	
dmf		17094		



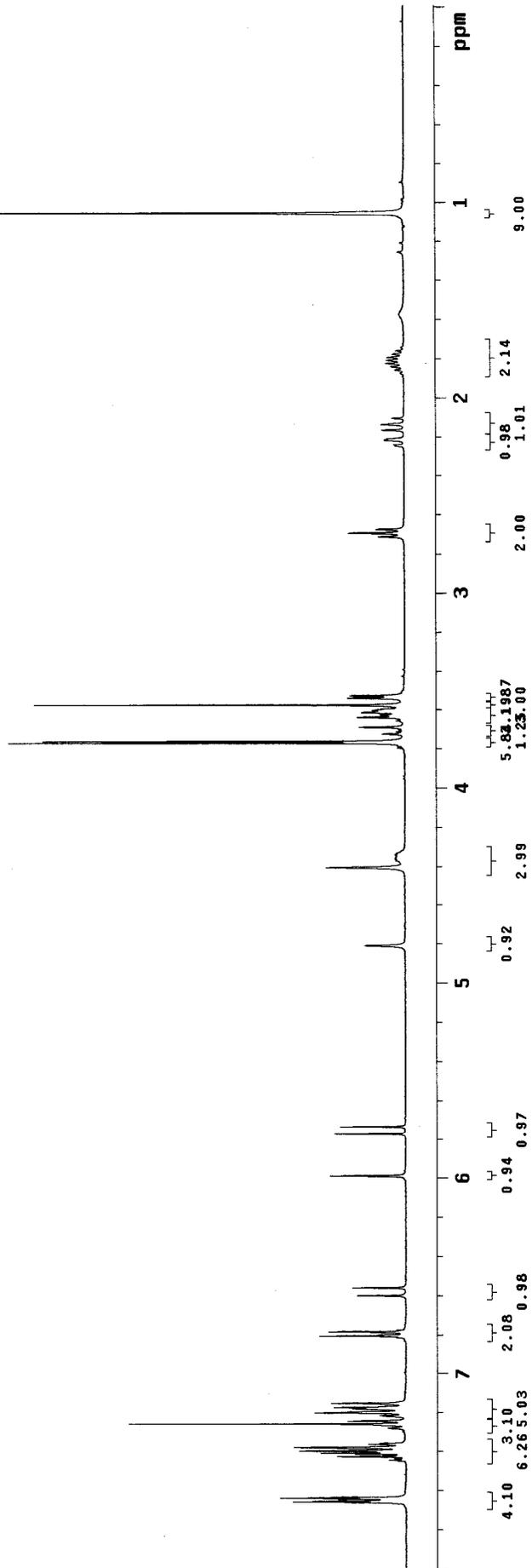
IY-15-1115P3 Inova 400

expi s2pu1

date	Dec 11 2005	temp	not used
solvent	CDC13	gain	not used
file		spin	20
ACQUISITION	exp	hst	0.008
sw	6395.9	pw90	11.700
at	3.744	alfa	6.600
ap	47892	fl	FLAGS
fb	4800	in	n
bs	16	in	n
dj	1.000	dp	y
nt	8	hs	nn
ct	8	fn	not used
TRANSMITTER	H1	fn	not used
tn		SP	-3.0
sfrq	399.762	WD	3202.1
tof	399.8	rfl	3686.8
tpwr	57	rffp	2902.3
pw	5.850	rp	78.7
DECOUPLER	C13	lp	-25.6
dn		nn	250
dof	0	sc	0
dm		vs	33
dmm		th	54
dpwr	37	ai	cdc
dmf	17094	ph	



Compound 34

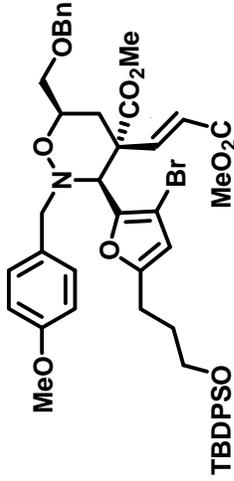


IV-15-115c mercury
STANDARD 1H OBSERVE

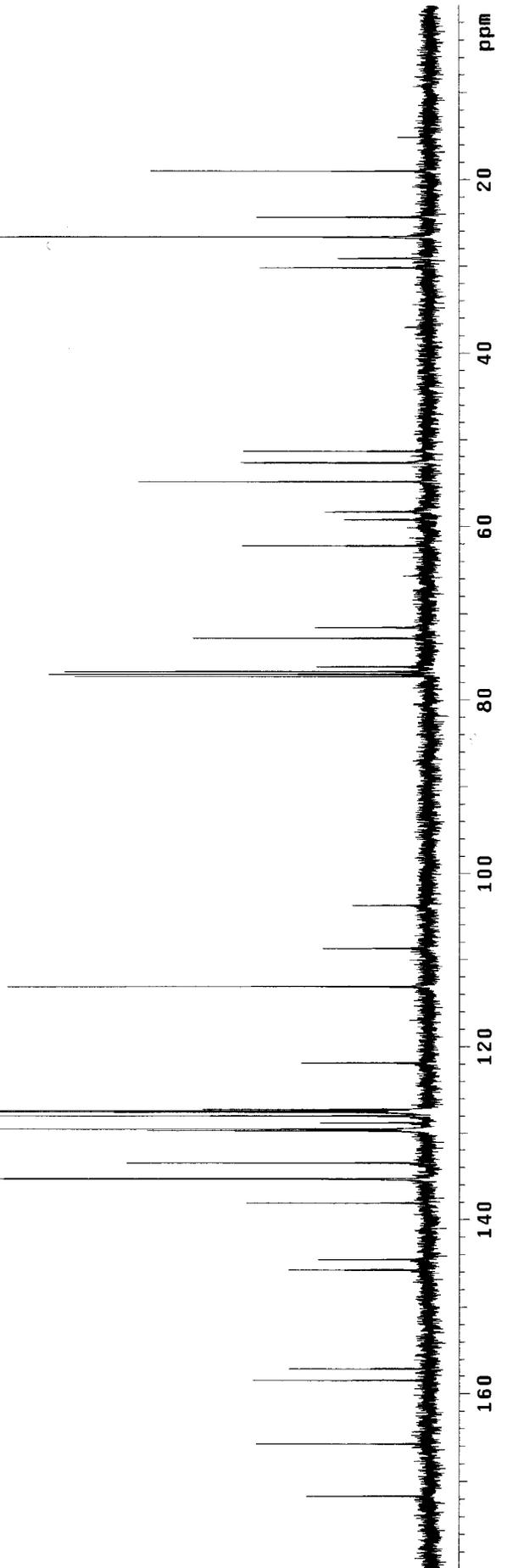
```

exp1 s2pu1
SAMPLE      date Dec 11 2005  temp not used
solvent     cdc13   gain  not used
file        /export/home/~ spin not used
vnmr1/walkup/auto/~ hst 0.008
11.12.05/0104 pw90 11.600
ACQUISITION alfa 20.000
SW 25125.6
at 1.199 f1 n
ap 60270 in n
fb 13800 dp n
bs 64 hs nn
d1 1.000 lb 1.00 PROCESSING
nt 512 fh not used
ct 64 DISPLAY

TRANSMITTER C13 SP 13.2
sfrq 100.613 wd 18087.2
tof 1550.8 rfl 9292.6
tpwr 57 rfp 7746.3
pw 5.800 rp -144.3
DECOUPLER HI ip -307.1
dn
dof 0 wc 250
dm vvy sc 0
dmm w vs 66
dpwr 40 th 20
dmf 9300 ai no ph
  
```



Compound 34

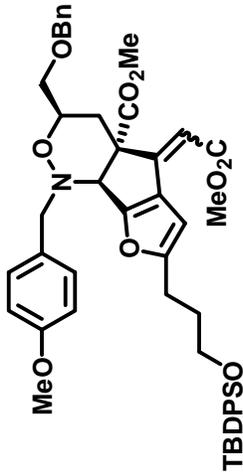


IY-14-139maybe Inova 600

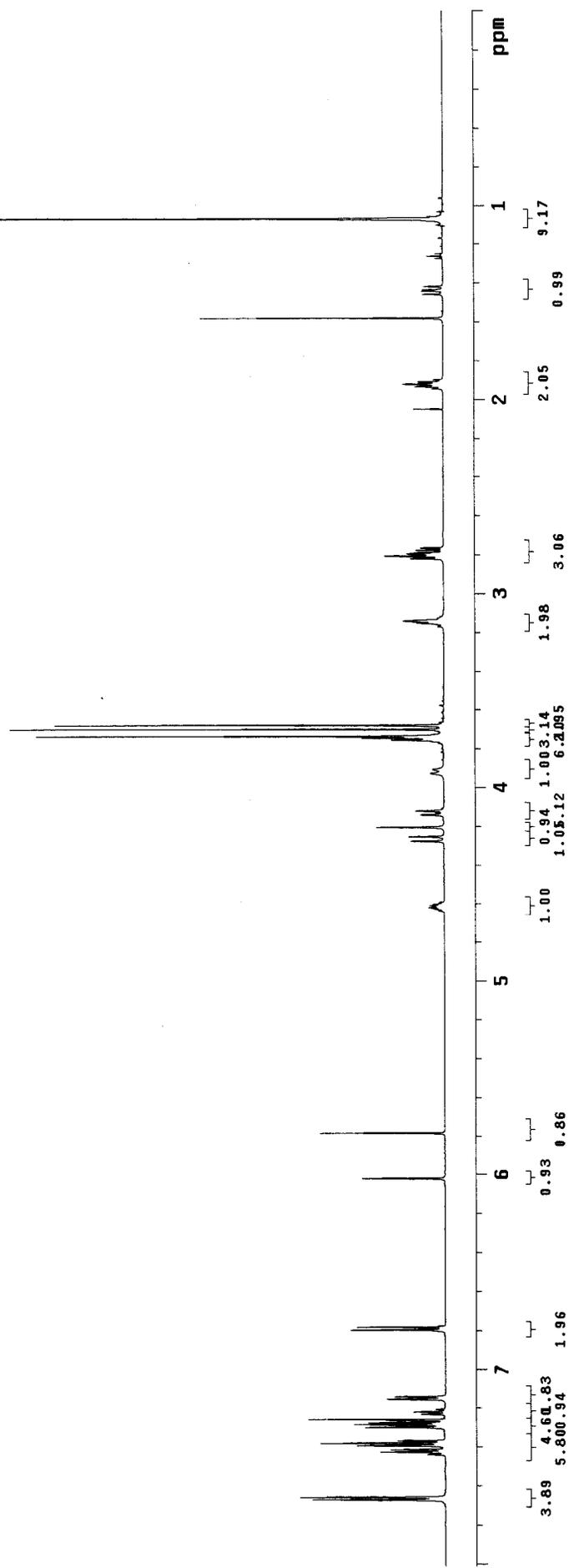
expi PROTON

date	Oct 6 2005	temp	not used
solvent	CDCl3	gain	not used
file	/export/home/~	spn	22
kerf/vmarsys/data/~		hst	0.008
IY-14-139maybe_200~		pw90	10.900
5-10-06/PROTON_01.~		alpha	0

ACQUISITION	f1d	n	1
sw	9592.3	in	n
at	1.892	dp	y
np	36298	hs	nn
fb	5000		
bs	32	fn	not used
di	1.000		
nt	8	sp	-0.7
ct	8	wp	4802.3
tn	H1	rfl	5538.0
sfrq	599.495	rfd	4352.3
tof	599.3	lp	-166.7
tpwr	53		-32.0
pw	5.450	wc	250
dn	C13	vs	0
dof	0	th	28
dm	nnn	at	cdc
decwave	w40_hcx	ph	
dpwr			6578
dmf			



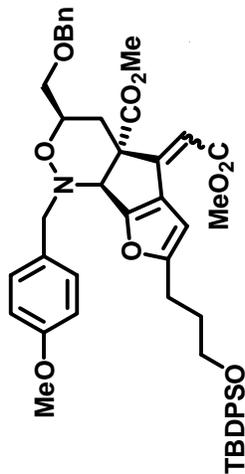
Compound 35



IY-15-129c Inova 600

expt CARBON

```
SAMPLE SPECIAL
date Dec 14 2005 temp 25.0
solvent CDCl3 gain not used
file /export/home/~ spin 16
kerr/vnmrSYS/data/~ hst 0.008
IY-15-129c 2005-12~ pw90 18.000
-14/CARBON_01.fid alfa 10.000
ACQUISITION FLAGS
sw 37682.5 il 0
at 1300 in 0
fp 88010 dp 0
fb 21000 hs 0
bs 64 0.50 lb fn not used
di 1.000 256 fn not used
ct 128 8.2
TRANSMITTER SP
tn C13 wd 27134.9
sfrq 150.755 rfl 13926.3
tof 3127.6 rfp 11606.8
tpwr 56 rp 156.4
pw 9.000 lp -288.5
DECOUPLER H1 WC 250
dn 0 SC 0
dof yyy VS 281
dm w th 15
decwave 44 ai cdc ph
dpuw 14286
dmf
```



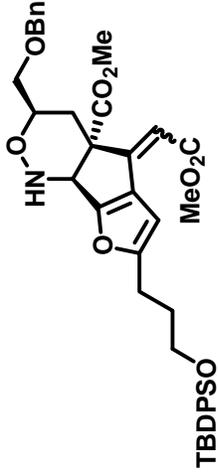
Compound 35



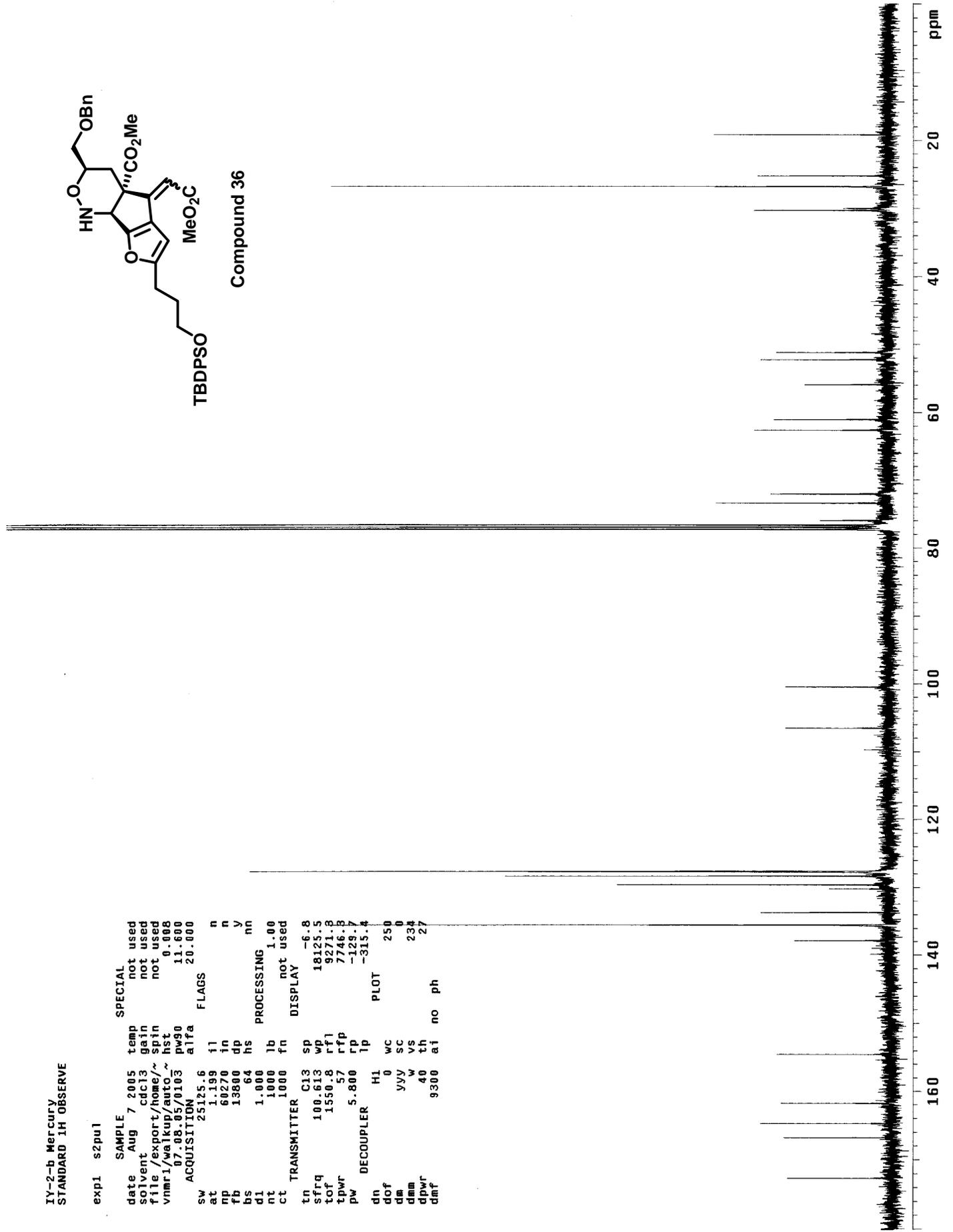
IY-2-b Mercury
STANDARD 1H OBSERVE

exp1 s2pul

date	Aug 7 2005	temp	not used	SPECIAL
solvent	cdcl3	gain	not used	
file	/export/home/~	spin	not used	
vnmr1	walnut/autoc~	hst	0.008	
	07_08_05/0103	pw90	11.600	
ACQUISITION		aifa	20.000	FLAGS
sw	25125.6			
at	1.199	il	n	
np	69270	in	n	
fb	13800	dp	y	
bs	64	hs	nn	
d1	1.000	lb	nn	
nt	1000	fb	1.00	PROCESSING
ct	1000	fn	not used	
				DISPLAY
tn	TRANSMITTER C13	sp	-6.8	
sfrq	100.613	wp	18125.5	
tof	1550.8	rfl	9271.8	
tpwr	57	rfp	7746.8	
pw	5.800	rp	-129.7	
		lp	-315.4	
de	DECOUPLER H1			PLOT
dh	dof	0	250	
dm	sc	0	0	
dmm	vs	234	234	
dpwr	w	40	27	
dmf	at	no	ph	



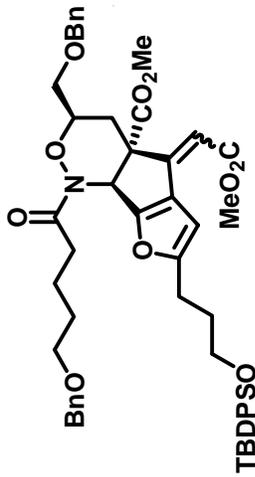
Compound 36



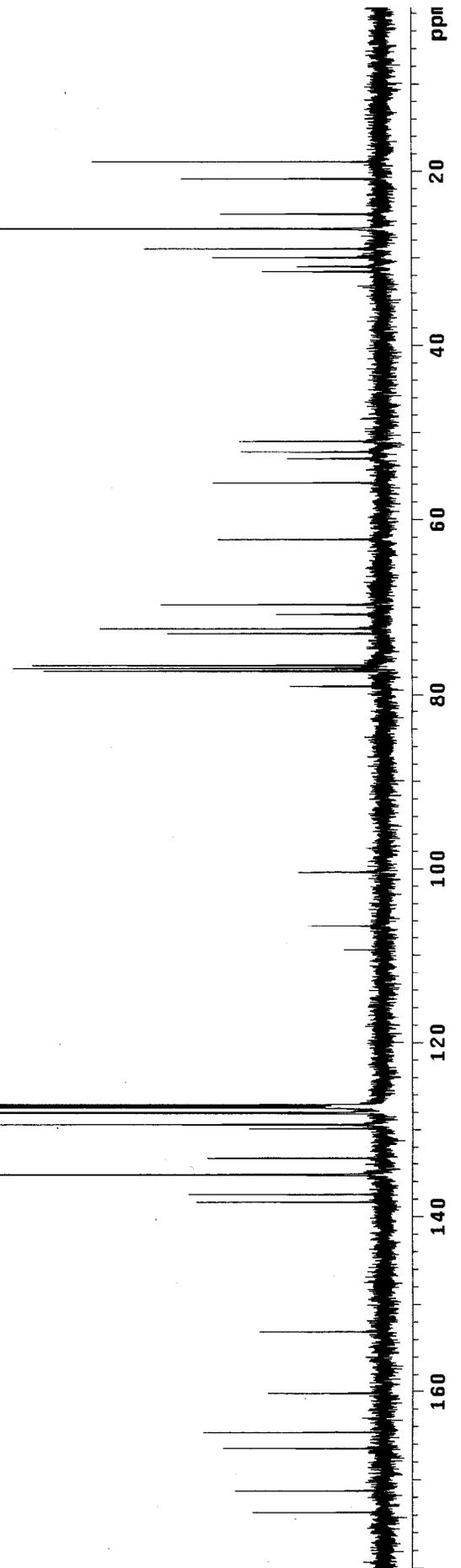
IY-3bconc
STANDARD 1H OBSERVE

exp1 s2pu1

date	Aug 7 2005	temp	not used
solvent	cdc13	gain	not used
file	/export/home/~ spin	not used	
nmr1	walkup/auto~ hst	0.000	
	07.08.05/0105	pw90	11.600
ACQUISITION	alfa	alpha	20.000
SW	25125.6	FLAGS	
at	1.199	11	n
ap	60270	in	n
fb	13800	dp	y
bs	64	hs	nn
dl	1.000	lb	1.00
nt	1000	fn	not used
ct	64	fn	not used
TRANSMITTER	C13	SP	-6.0
tn	100.613	WD	18125.5
sfrq	1550.8	rfl	9302.0
tof	57	rfp	7746.0
tpwr	5.800	rp	-139.0
pw		lp	-317.6
DECOUPLER	H1	PLOT	
dn	0	WC	250
dof		SC	0
da	YVY	W	60
dm	VS	VS	19
dmm	40	th	
dpwr	9300	at	no
dnr		no	ph



Compound 37

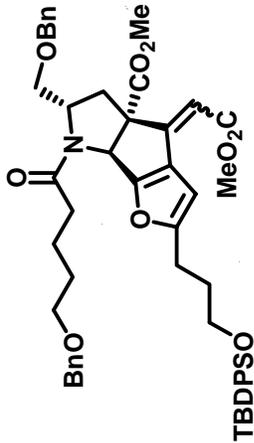


IY-17-87d Inova 600

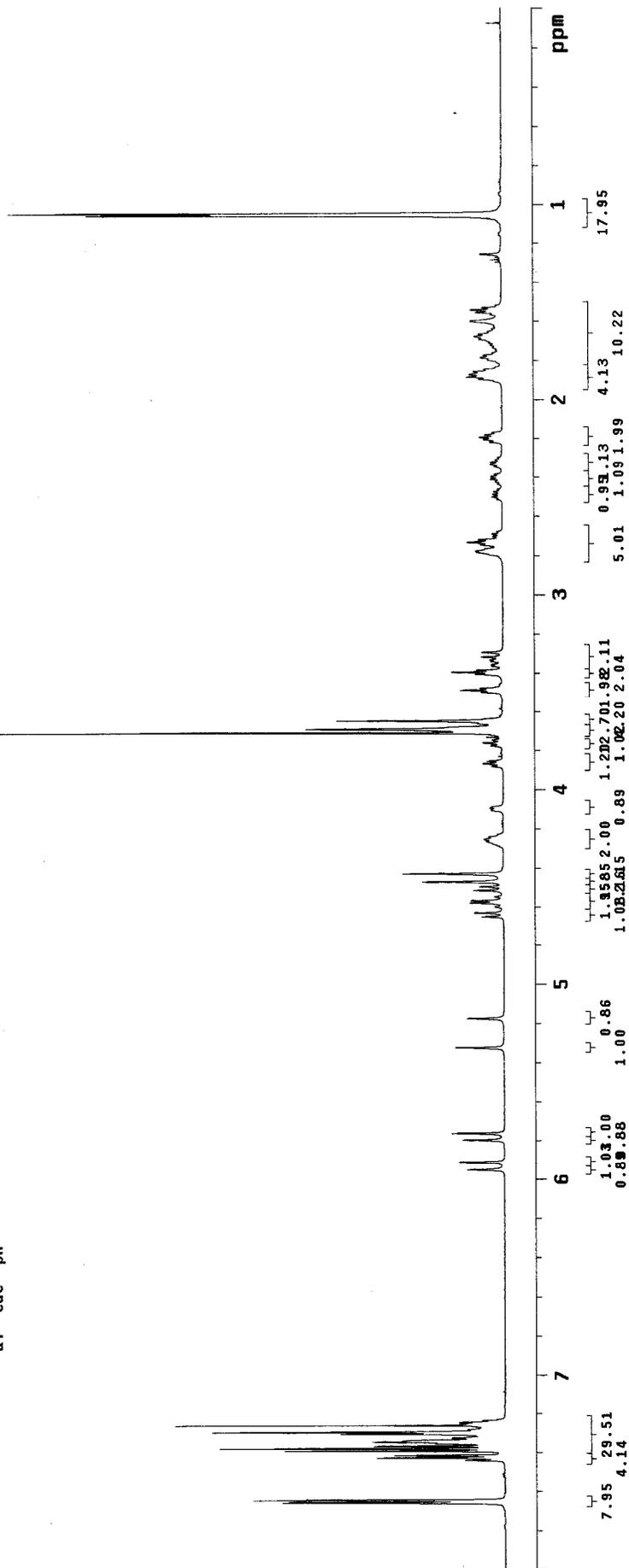
exp1 PROTON

```

SAMPLE          PRESATURATION
date Apr 25 2006 satmode n
solvent CDC13   n
file /export/home/~
kerr/vnmrsys/data/~
IY-17-87d.2006-04-~
257/s2pul-01
ACQUISITION
sw 9591.2
at 1.708
rp 32768
fb 5000
bs 32
d1 1.000
nt 32
ct 32
TRANSMITTER H1
tn 599.463
sfrq 599.4
tof 57
tpwr 5.150
pw DECOUPLER C13
dn dof 0
dm nnn 0
decwave g
dpwr 45
dmf 17094
ai cdc ph
PRESATURATION n
wet SPECIAL not used
temp not used
gain not used
sp1n 20
hst 0.008
pw90 10.300
a1fa 6.600
n n
y y
nn nn
fn not used
DISPLAY -2.7
SP 4801.4
WD 5539.6
RFI 4352.1
rfp 66.2
lp -25.6
wc 250
sc 0
vs 59
th 54
ai cdc ph
  
```



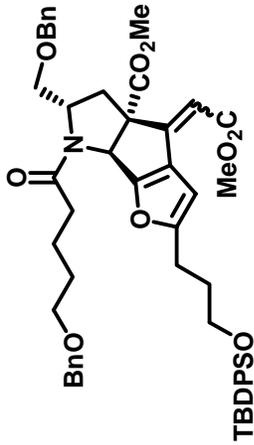
Compound 39 non-isomerized
50:43 ratio of rotamers



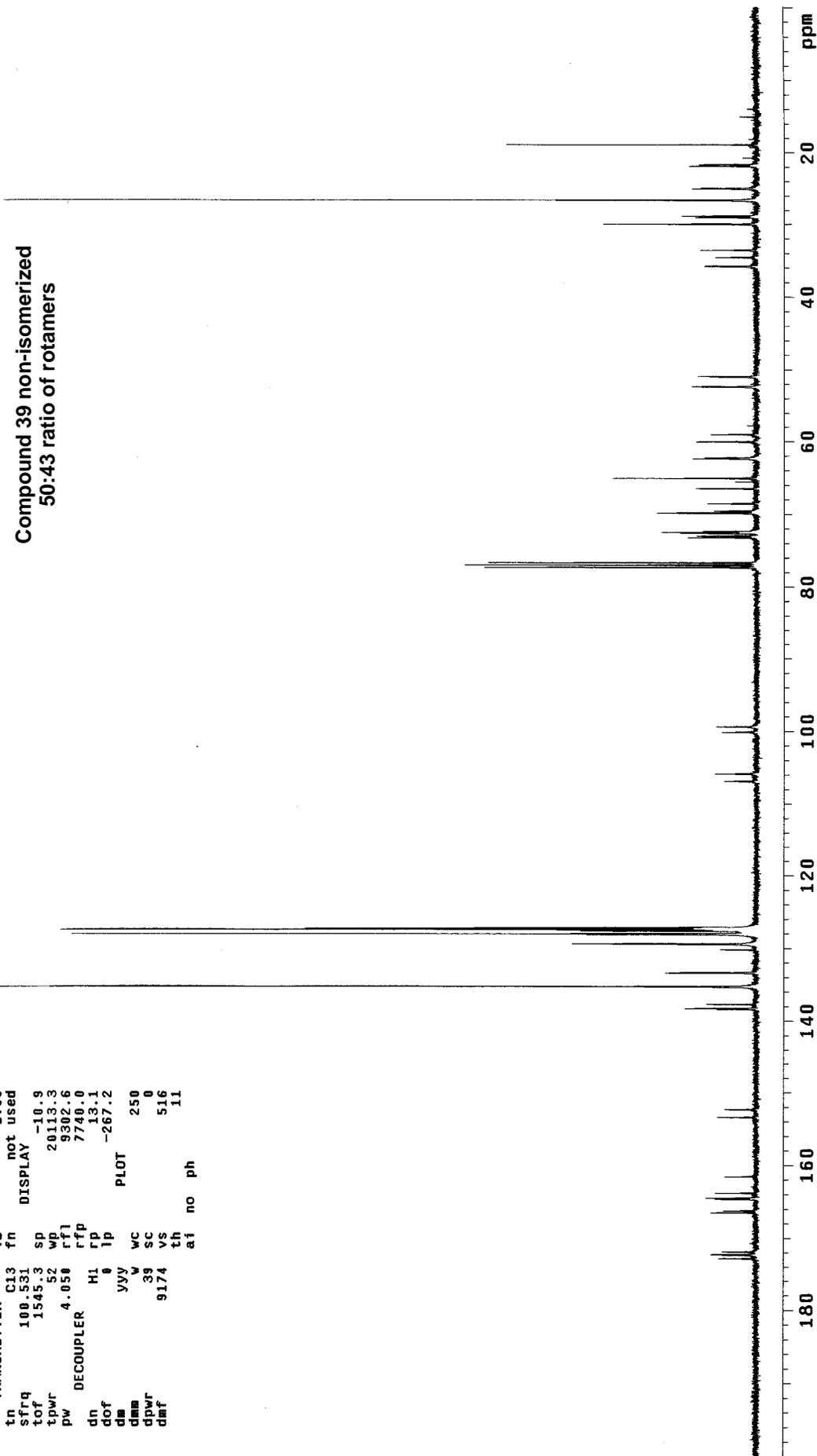
IY-17-97c Inova 400

exp1 s2pu1

date	Apr 25 2006	SPECIAL	temp	not used
solvent	CDCl3		gain	not used
file			spin	20
sw	25133.5		hst	0.008
at	1.199		pw90	8.100
np	60288	FLAGS	alpha	20.000
fb	14000		fl	n
bs	64		in	n
d1	1.000		dp	v
nt	512		hs	rn
ct	512	PROCESSING	rn	
tn	TRANSMITTER	lb	1b	1.00
sfrq	C13	fn	not used	
tof	100.531	sp	DISPLAY	
tpwr	1545.3	wp	-10.9	
pw	52	rf1	20113.3	
dn	4.050	rff	9302.6	
dof	H1	rff	7740.0	
dmm	0	rp	13.1	
dmm	0	lp	-267.2	
dmm	W	WC	250	
dpmr	39	SC	0	
dmf	9174	VS	516	
		th	11	
		at	no	ph



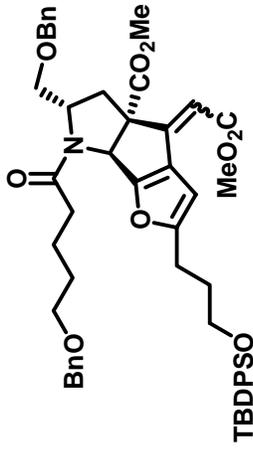
Compound 39 non-isomerized
50:43 ratio of rotamers



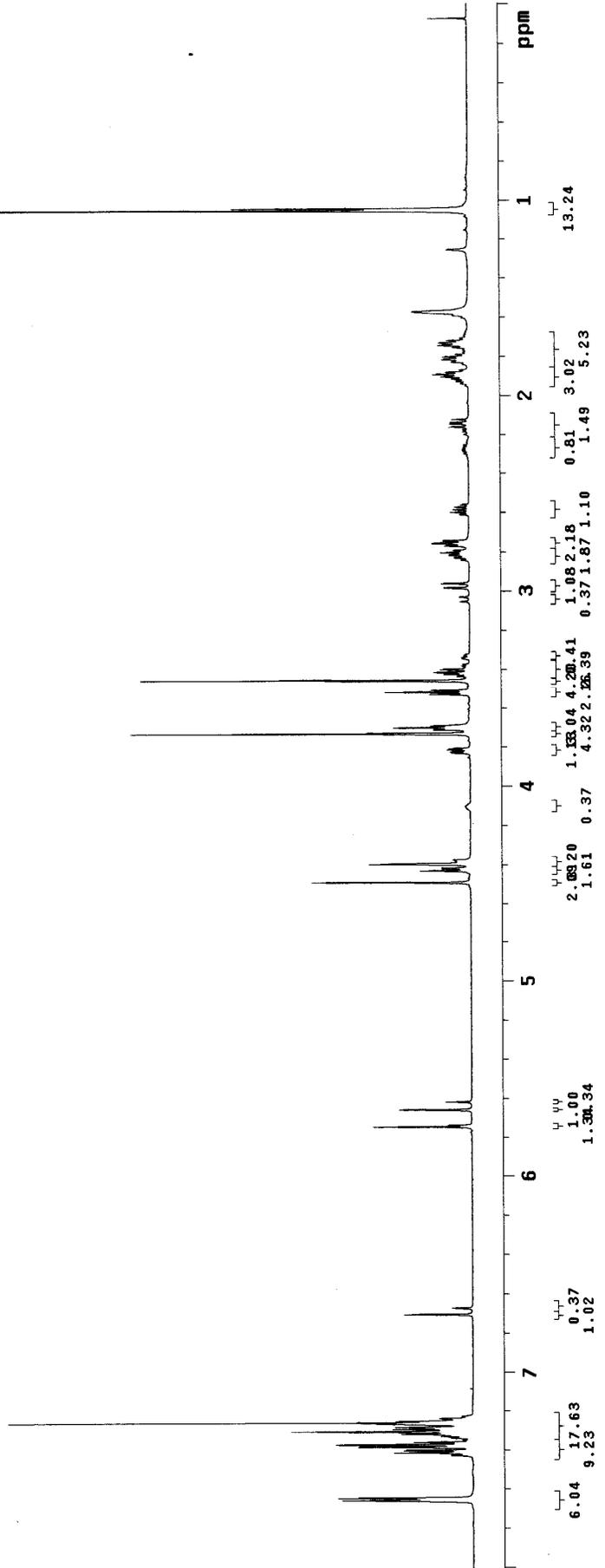
IV-17-89d Inova 600

exp1 PROTON

date	Apr 25 2006	PRESATURATION	n
solvent	CDCl3	satmode	n
file	/export/home/~	wet	SPECIAL
kerr/vmr/sys/date/~	IV-17-89d-2006-04-~	temp	not used
25/s2pul-01	25/s2pul-01	gain	not used
ACQUISITION		spin	20
sw	9591.2	hst	0.068
at	1.708	pw90	10.300
np	32768	alfa	6.600
fb	5080	FLAGS	
bs	32	tl	n
d1	1.000	in	n
nt	32	dp	v
ct	32	hs	nn
TRANSMITTER	fn	not used	
tn	H1	DISPLAY	
sfrq	599.463	sp	-2.7
tof	599.4	wp	4801.4
tpwr	57	rfl	5539.6
pw	5.150	rff	4352.1
DECOUPLER	C13	rp	65.0
dn	0	lp	-25.4
dof	nnn	WC	250
dm	nnn	B	0
decwave	45	VS	47
dpwr	17094	th	2
dnt		at	cdc
		ph	



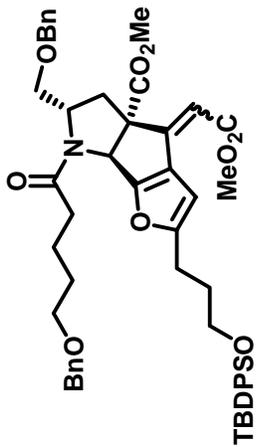
Compound 39 isomerized
100:37 ratio of rotamers



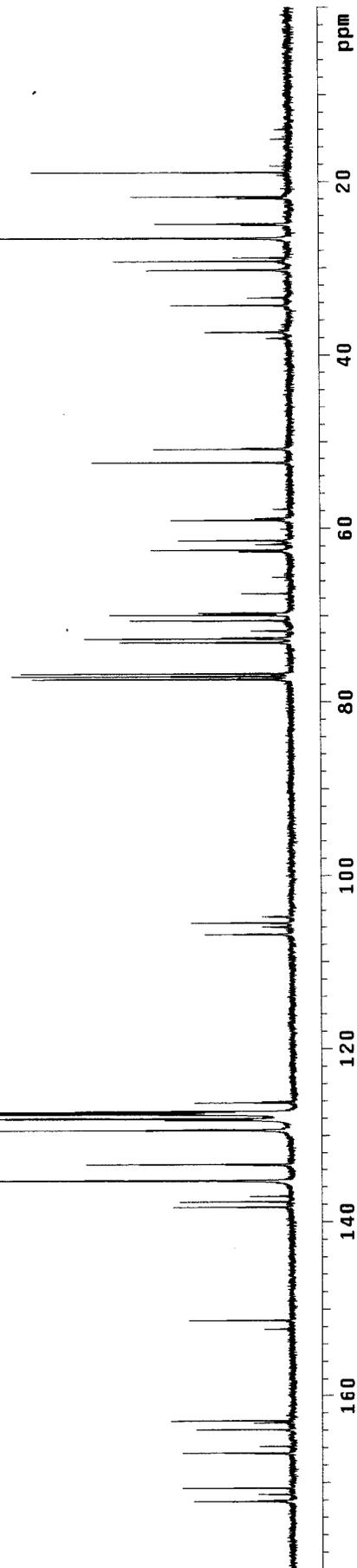
IY-17-89c Inova 400

exp1 s2pu1

date	Apr 25 2006	temp	not used	SPECIAL
solvent	CDC13	gain	not used	
file		SpIn	20	
ACQUISITION	exp	hst	0.008	
sw	25133.5	pw80	8.100	
at	1.199	afra	20.000	FLAGS
np	60288	il		n
fb	14000	in		n
bs	64	dp		y
d1	1.000	hs		nn
nt	512	hs		nn
ct	512	PROCESSING		
TRANSMITTER		lb	1.00	
tn	C13	fn	not used	
sfrq	100.591	DISPLAY		
tof	1545.3	sp	-7.1	
tpwr	52	wd	18098.3	
pw	4.050	rfl	9298.8	
DECOUPLER	H1	rfp	7740.0	
dn	0	lp	16.0	
dof	0	ip	-265.4	
dm	yyy	wc	250	
dmm	w	sc	0	
dpwr	39	vs	549	
dmf	9174	th	21	
		ai	no	ph



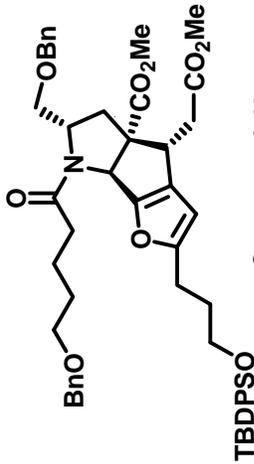
Compound 39 isomerized
100:37 ratio of rotamers



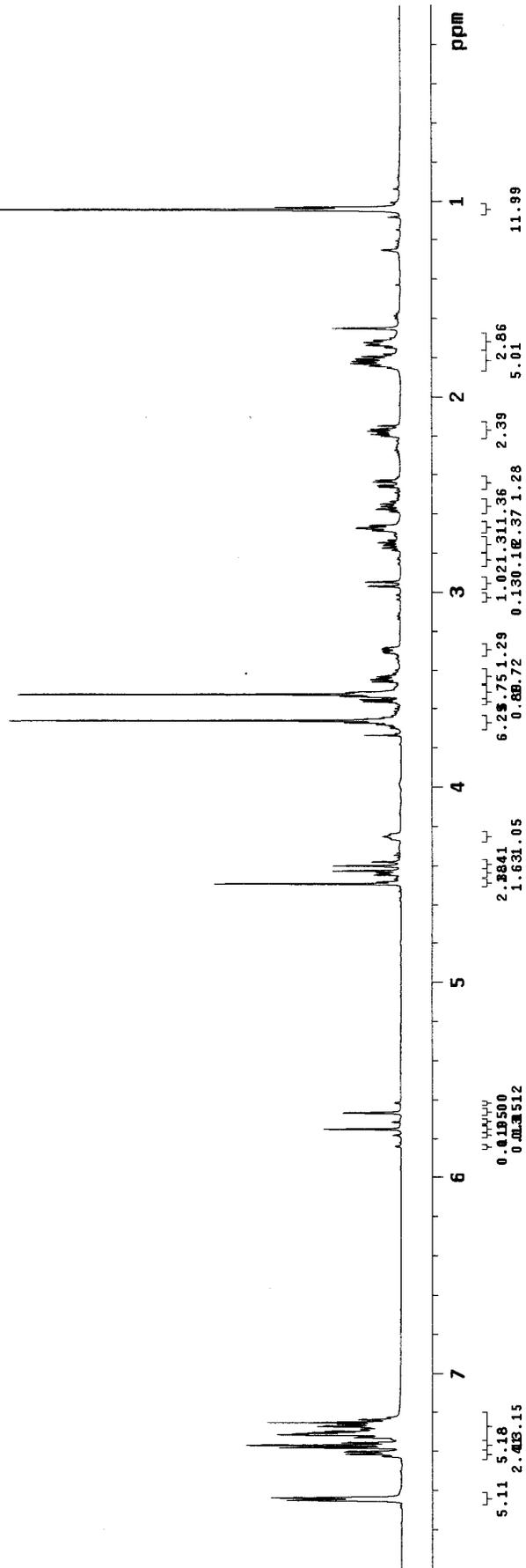
IY-14-131spt1 Inova 600

exp1 PROTON

```
SAMPLE          SPECIAL
date Sep 27 2005 temp not used
solvent CDCl3   g51n not used
file /export/home/~ s1n 22
kerr/vnmrsys/data/~ nst 0.006
IY-14-131spt1_2005~ pw90 10.900
-09-27/PROTON_01.f~ alfa 0
          FLAGS
ACQUISITION    id 11 n
sw 9592.3      1n n
at 1.892      dp y
np 36298      hs
fb 5000
bs 32         fn not used
d1 1.000
nt 8
ct 8          SP 0.7
          wd 4791.8
          rf1 4636.6
          rfd 3447.1
          rfp -177.7
          lp -34.5
          PLOT
pw 5.450      wc 250
          vs 0
          th 47
          ai cdc ph
          nnn
          W40_hcx
          decwave
          dpwr 39
          dmf 6578
```



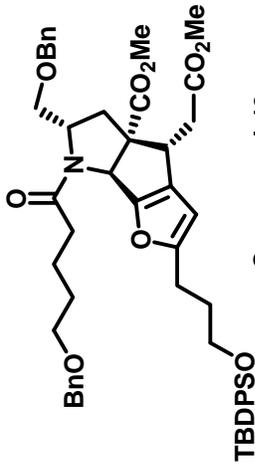
Compound 40
9:1 ratio of rotamers



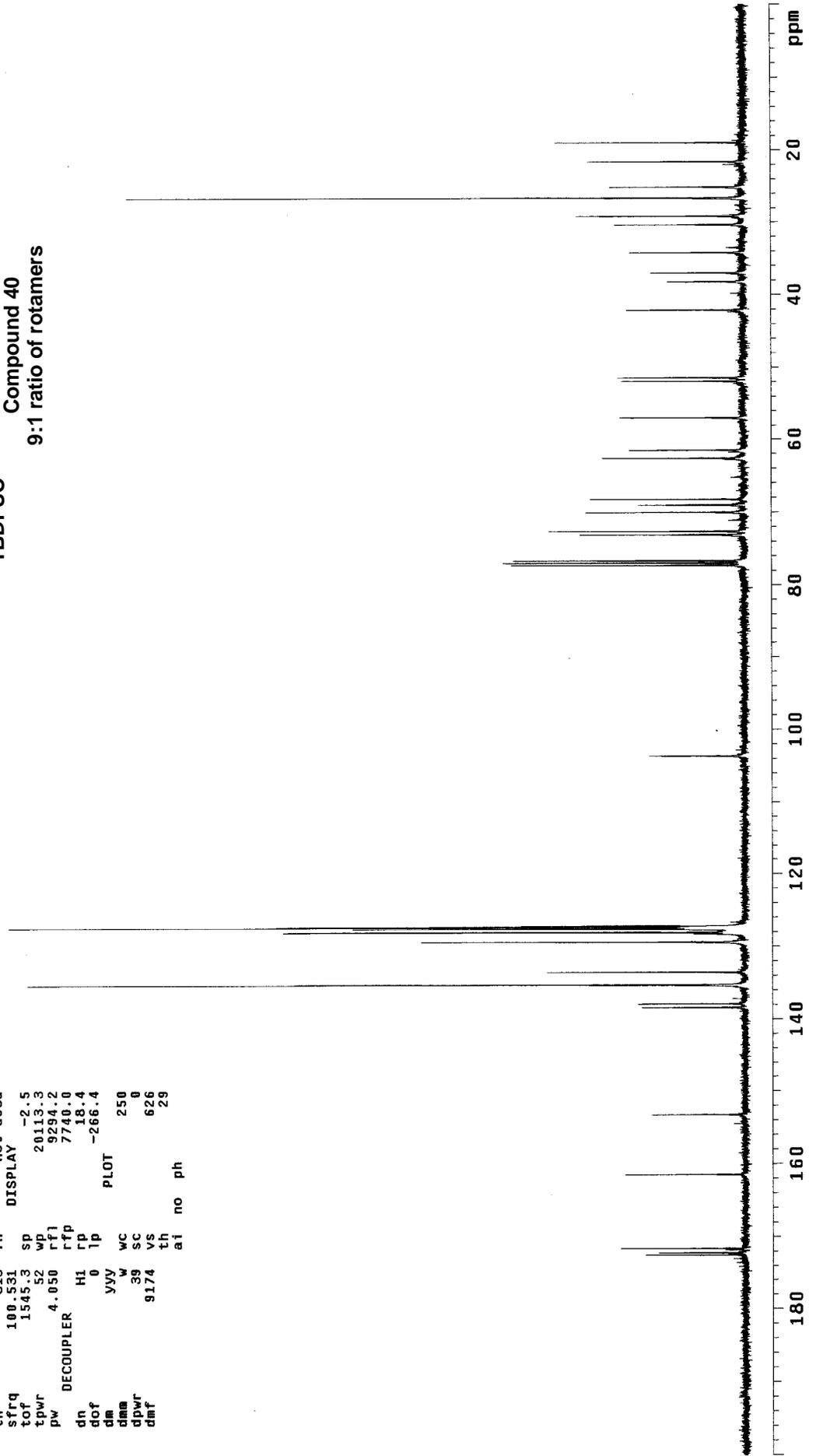
IY-17-101C Inova 400

exp1 s2pu1

date	Apr 27 2006	temp	not used	SPECIAL	not used
solvent	CDCl3	gain	not used		
file	exp	spn	20		
		hst	0.008		
sw	25133.5	pw90	8.100		
at	1.199	alfa	20.000	FLAGS	
np	60288	fl	n		
fb	14000	in	n		
bs	64	dn	y		
dl	1.000	dp	nn		
nt	512	hs	nn		
ct	512	PROCESSING			
		lb	1.00		
tn	C13	fn	not used		
sfrq	100.531	DISPLAY			
tof	1545.3	sp	-2.5		
tpwr	52	wd	20113.3		
pw	4.050	rfl	9294.2		
		rff	7740.0		
dn	H1	rp	18.4		
dof	0	lp	-266.4		
dm	yvy	WC	250		
dma	w	SC	0		
dpwr	39	VS	626		
dmf	9174	th	29		
		at	no	ph	



Compound 40
9:1 ratio of rotamers



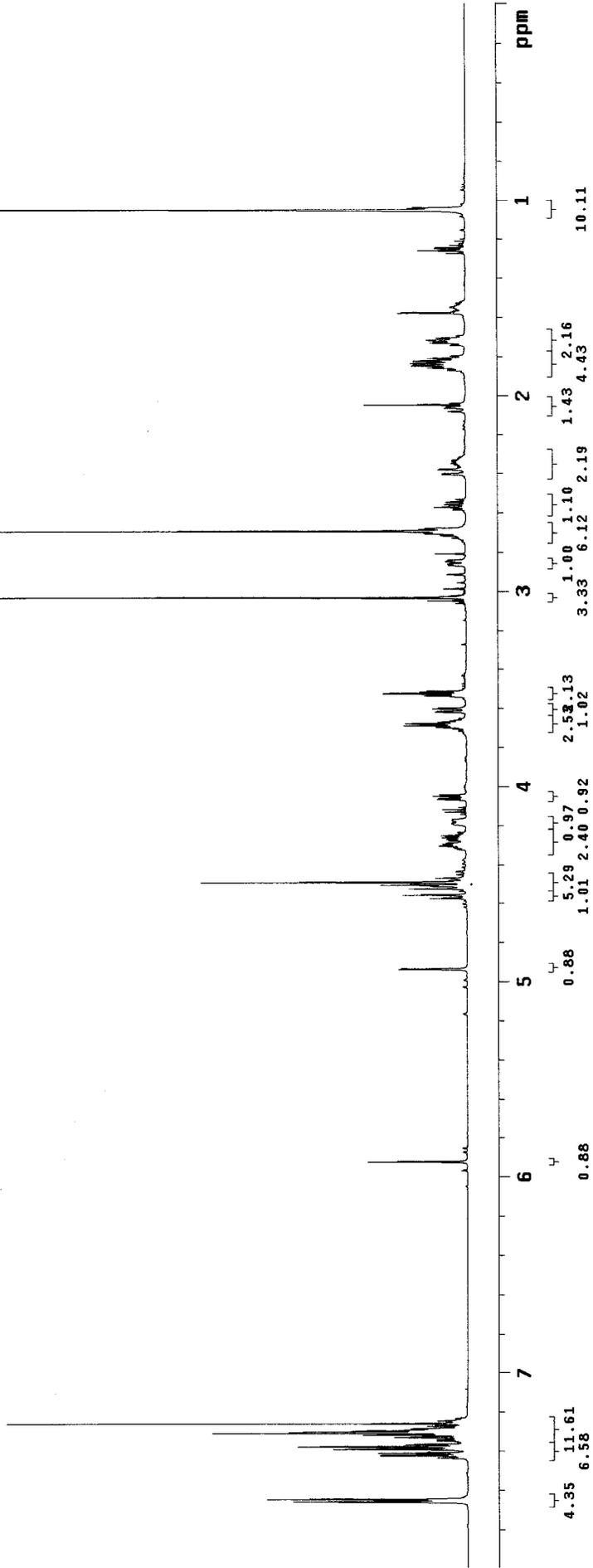
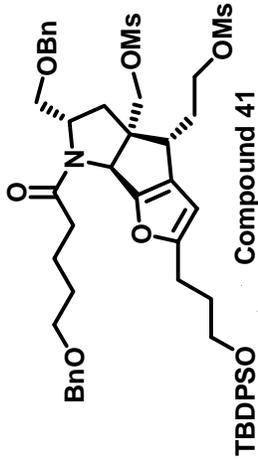
IY-17-119d Inova 600

exp1 PROTON

```

SAMPLE          PRESATURATION
date May 5 2006 satmode n
solvent CDC13  wet n
file /export/home/~ SPECIAL
kerr/vnmrSYS/data/~ temp not used
IY-17-119d_2006-05~ gain not used
-05/s2pul-01 sp in 20
ACQUISITION    hst 0.008
SW 9591.2 mw90 10.300
at 1.708 alfa 6.600
np 32768 t1 FLAGS
fb 5000 t1 n
bs 32 tn n
dl 1.000 dp y
nt 32 hs nn
ct TRANSMITTER 32 fn not used
tn H1 DISPLAY
sfrq 599.463 sp -2.7
tof 599.4 wp 4801.4
tpwr 56 rf1 5539.6
pw DECOUPLER 5.150 rfp 4352.1
dn C13 lp -105.9
dof 0 PLOT -27.4
dm nnn wc 250
decwave W40_rcx sc 8
dpwr 43 vs 48
dmf 35088 th at cdc ph 54

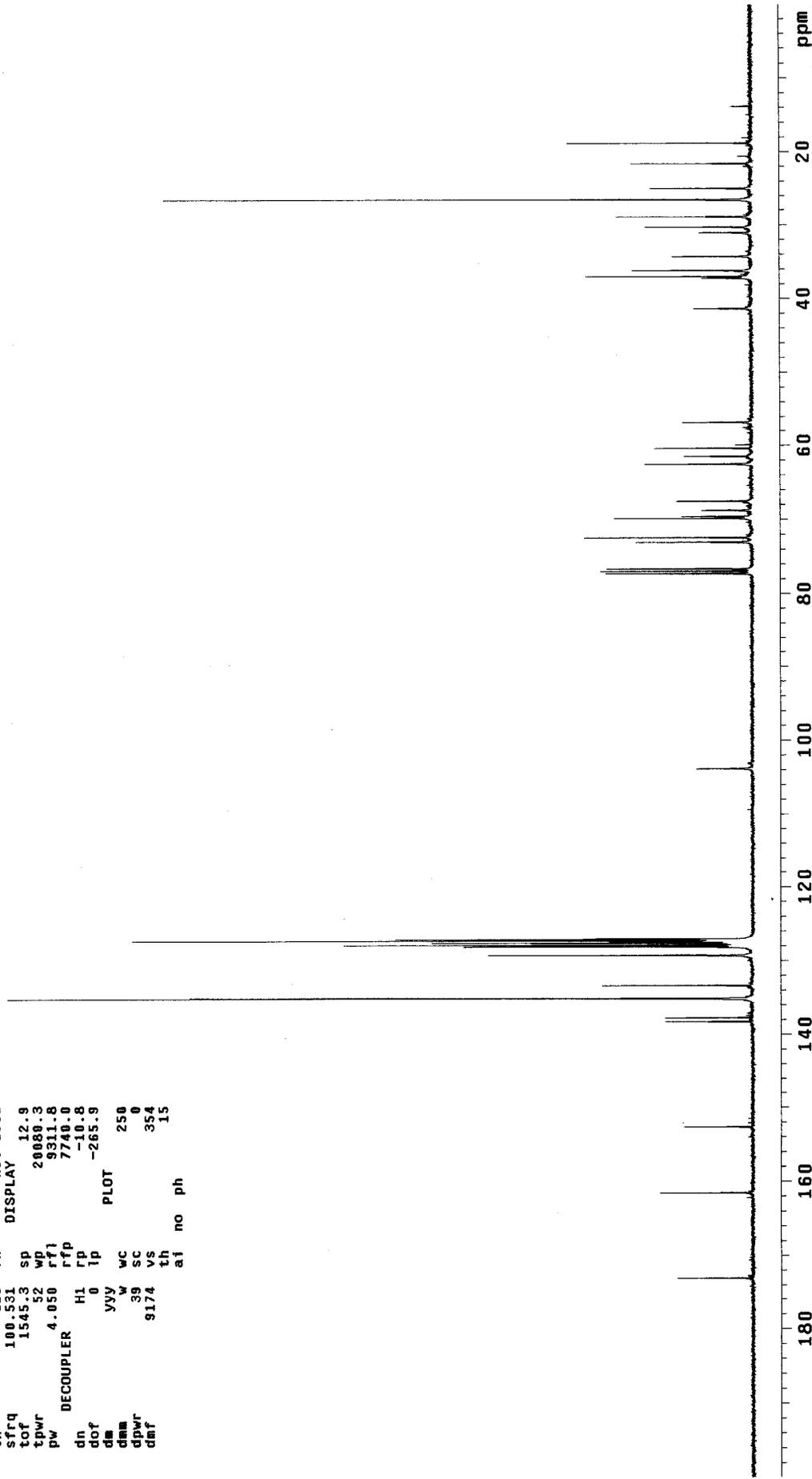
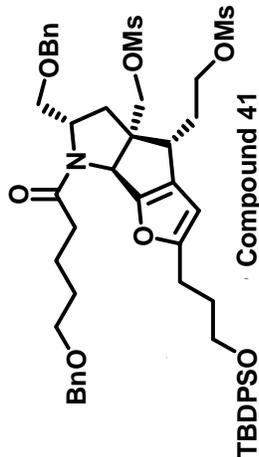
```



IY-17-118carbon Inova 400

expi \$2pul

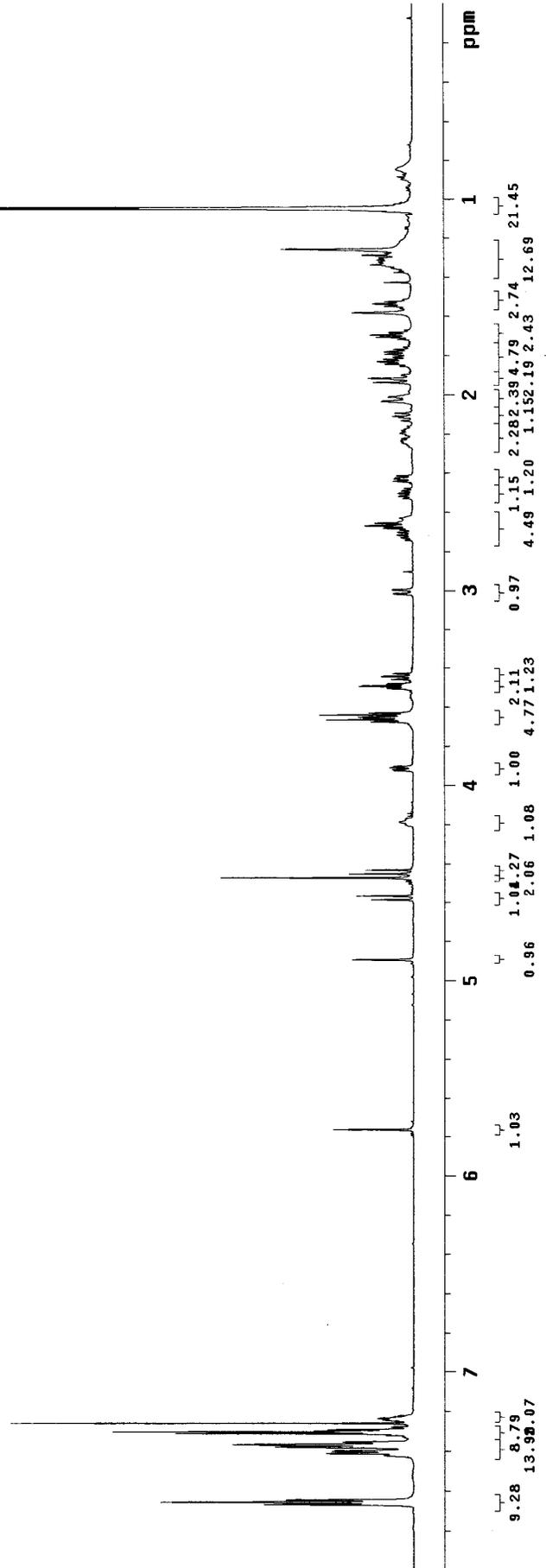
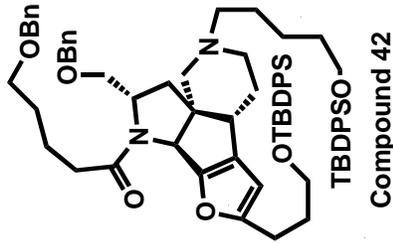
date	May 5 2006	temp	not used	SPECIAL	not used
solvent	CDC13	gain	not used		
file		sp in	20		
sw	ACQUISITION	exp	0.008		
at	25133.5	pw90	8.100		
np	14000	dtfa	20.000	FLAGS	
fb	60288	ll			
bs	64	in	n		
dl	1.000	dp	y		
nt	1000	hs	nn		
ct	1000	hs	nn		
tn	TRANSMITTER	lb	1.00	PROCESSING	1.00
sfrq	100.531	fn	not used		
tof	1545.3	sp	DISPLAY		
tpwr	52	wp	12.9		
pw	4.050	rf1	20080.3		
dn	DECOUPLER	H1	9311.8		
dof		rp	7740.0		
dm		lp	-10.8		
dmm		vyv	-265.9	PLOT	
dpwr		w	250		
dmf		sc	0		
		vs	354		
		th	15		
		ai	no	ph	



IV-14-173g Inova 600

exp1 PROTON

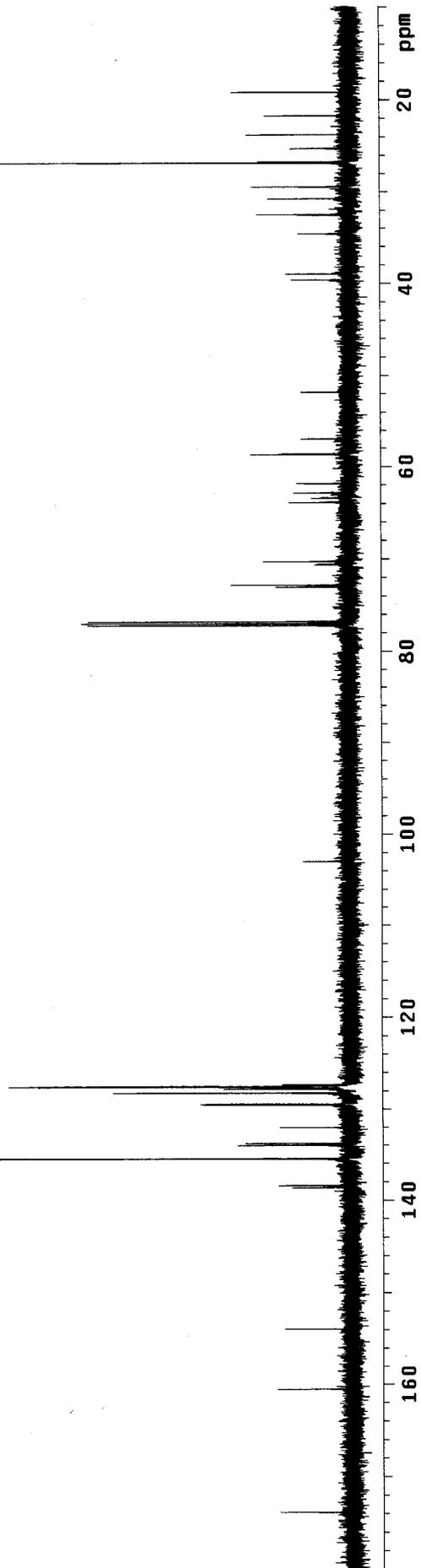
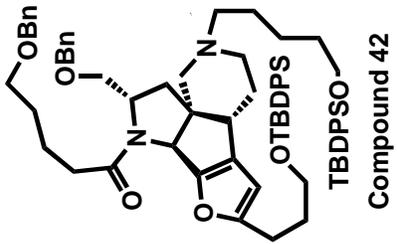
```
SAMPLE          SPECIAL      25.0
date   Oct 16 2005  temp
solvent CDCl3          not used
file   /export/home/~ spin
kerr/vnmr/sys/data/~ hst      0.008
IV-14-173g-2005-10~ pw50     10.900
-16/PROTON_01.f1d alfa      0.000
ACQUISITION
sw      9592.3  il      n
at      1.892  in      n
np      36298  dp      y
fb      5000   hs      nn
bs      32
dl      1.000  fn      not used
nt
ct      8      DISPLAY 0.5
ct TRANSMITTER H1 wp      4783.4
tn          H1 rfl      5536.8
sfrq      599.495 rfp      4352.3
tof      599.3  rp      51.6
tpwr     53    lp      -30.3
pw      5.450  WC      250
dn          C13 sc      0
dof      0    vs      75
dm          nnn th      54
decwave  W40_hcx at cdc ph
dprw     39
dmf      6578
```



IY-15-3carbon Inova 600

exp1 CARBON

date	Oct 23 2005	temp	25.0
solvent	CDC13	gain	not used
file	/export/home/~	spin	16
kerr	/vnmrSYS/data/~	hst	0.008
IY-15-3carbon	2005~	pw90	20.900
-10-25/CARBON_01.f~	al1a	10.000	
	id	FLAGS	
sw	37682.5	in	n
at	1.300	dp	y
np	98010	hs	mn
fb	21000		
bs	64	lb	0.50
dl	1.000	fn	not used
nl	512		DISPLAY
ct	256	sp	1496.0
tn	TRANSMITTER	wp	25649.1
	C13	rfl	13874.5
sfrq	150.759	rff	11697.2
tof	3127.7	rp	-135.0
tpwr	57	lp	-297.1
pw	10.450	WC	250
dn	DECOUPLER	HL	0
dof		SC	389
dm		VS	13
decwave		YVY	th ai cdc ph
dpwr		w	
dmf		36	
		13158	



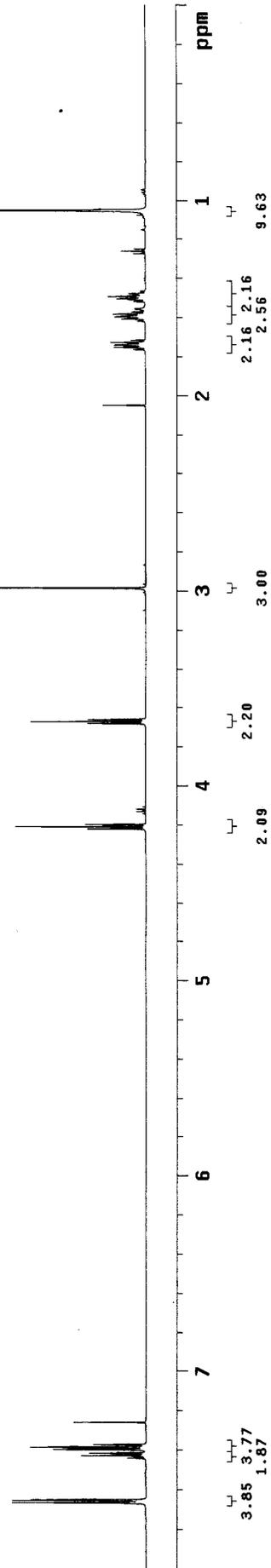
IY-15-51p Inova 600

exp1 PROTON

SAMPLE SPECIAL 25.0
 date Nov 8 2005 temp
 solvent CDC13 gain not used
 file /export/home/~ spin 22
 kern/vnmrSYS/data/~ hst 0.008
 IY-15-51p.2005-11-~ pw90 11.100
 08/PROTON.01.f1d alfa 0

ACQUISITION FLAGS
 sw 9592.3 11 n
 at 1.892 1n n
 pp 36288 dp y
 fb 5000 hs
 bs 32 1.000 fn not used
 di nt
 ct 8 8 sp
 TRANSMITTER H1 wp
 tn 4802.3
 sfrq 599.495 rfl 5538.8
 tof 599.3 rfp 4352.3
 tpwr 57 lp -102.1
 pw 5.550 WC PLOT -33.6

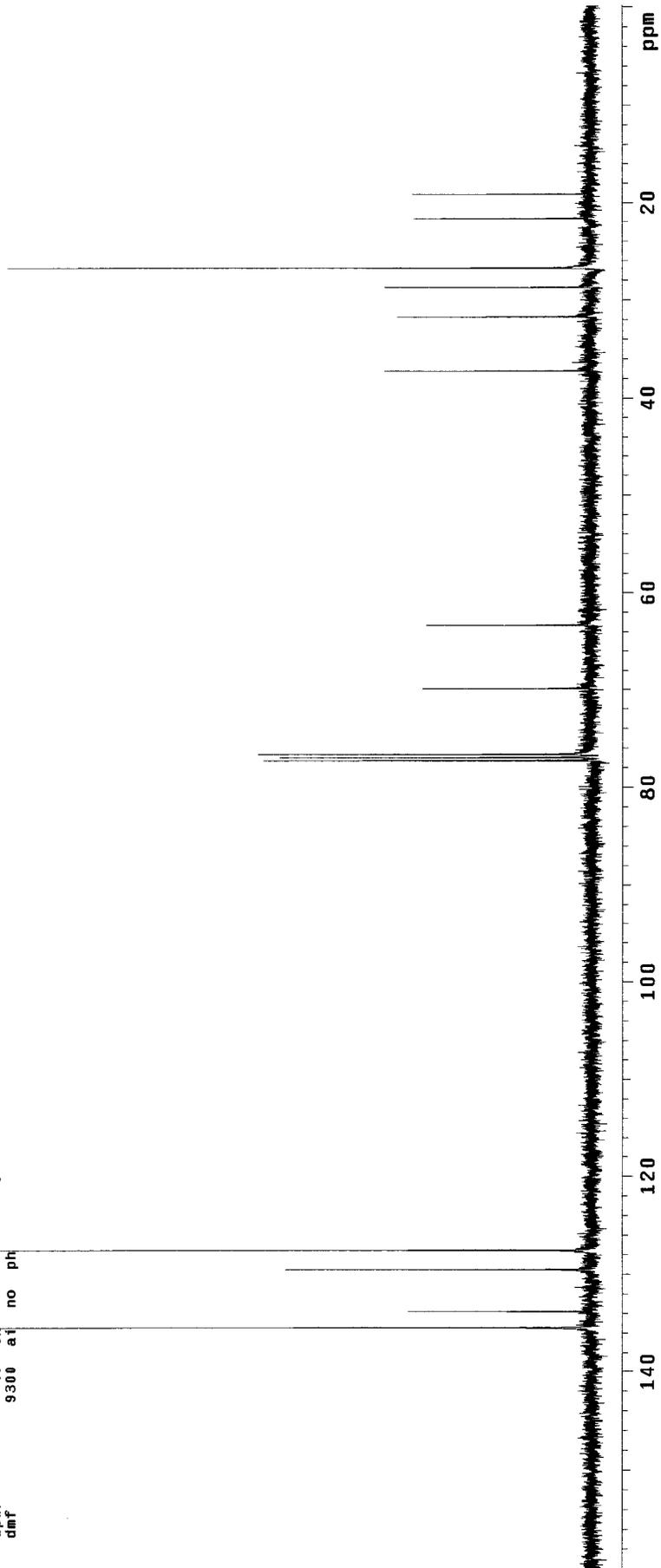
DECOUPLER C13 SC 250
 dn 0
 dot 0 vs 15
 dm mnn th ai cdc ph 54
 decwave g
 dpwr 45
 dmf 17094



IY-15-51c mercury
STANDARD 1H OBSERVE

exp1 s2pu1

SAMPLE SPECIAL
 date Nov 10 2005 temp not used
 solvent cdc13 gain not used
 file /export/home/~ not used
 vnmr1/walkup/auto/~ hst 0.008
 10.11.05/0102 pw90 11.600
 ACQUISITION alfa 20.000
 sw 25125.6 FLAGS
 at 1.199 il n
 np 60270 in n
 fb 13800 dp y
 bs 64 hs mn
 dl 1.000 lb 1.00
 nt 512 fn not used
 ct 64
 TRANSMITTER C13 sp
 tn -13.7
 sfrq 100.613 wp 16118.1
 tof 1550.8 rfl 9276.7
 tpwr 57 rfp 7746.3
 pw 5.800 lp -159.8
 DECOUPLER H1 PLOT -269.3
 dn 0 WC 250
 dof 0 SC 0
 dm yvy VS 39
 dimm 40 th 9
 dpwr 9300 at no ph



IY-15-53p Inova 600

exp1 PROTON

SAMPLE 8 2005 temp 25.0
 date Nov 8 2005 gain not used
 solvent CDCl3
 file /export/home/~ spin 22
 kerr/vmarsys/data/~ hst 0.008
 IY-15-53p_2005-11-~ pw90 11.100
 08/PROTON_01.fid alfa 0

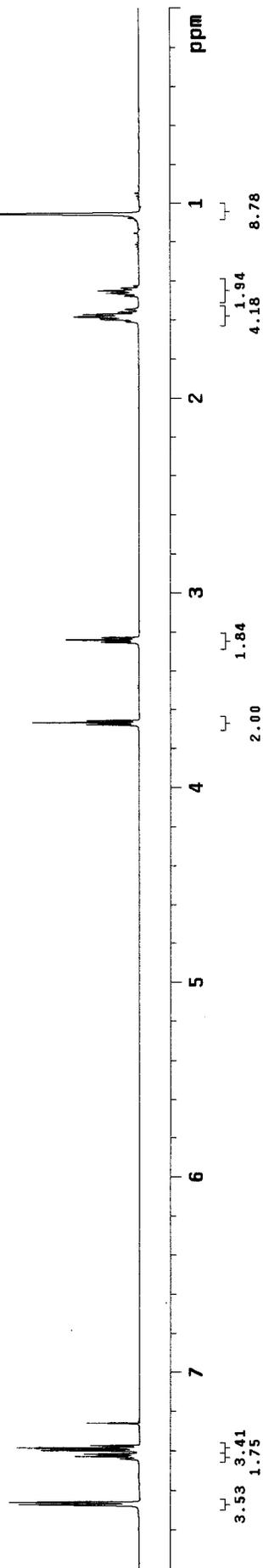
ACQUISITION FLAGS
 sw 9592.3 11 n
 at 1.892 1n n
 np 36298 dp y
 fb 5000 hs
 bs 32
 dl 1.000 fn not used
 nt 8
 ct 8 DISPLAY -0.9

TRANSMITTER H1
 tn 4802.3
 sfrq 599.495 rfl 5538.2
 tof 599.3 rfp 4352.3
 tpwr 57 lp -103.8
 pw 5.550 PLOT -32.2

DECOUPLER C13 WC 250
 dn SC 0
 dof 0 VS 19
 dm nnn th 14
 decwave g at cdc ph
 dpwr 45
 dmf 17094



Amine Precursor 2



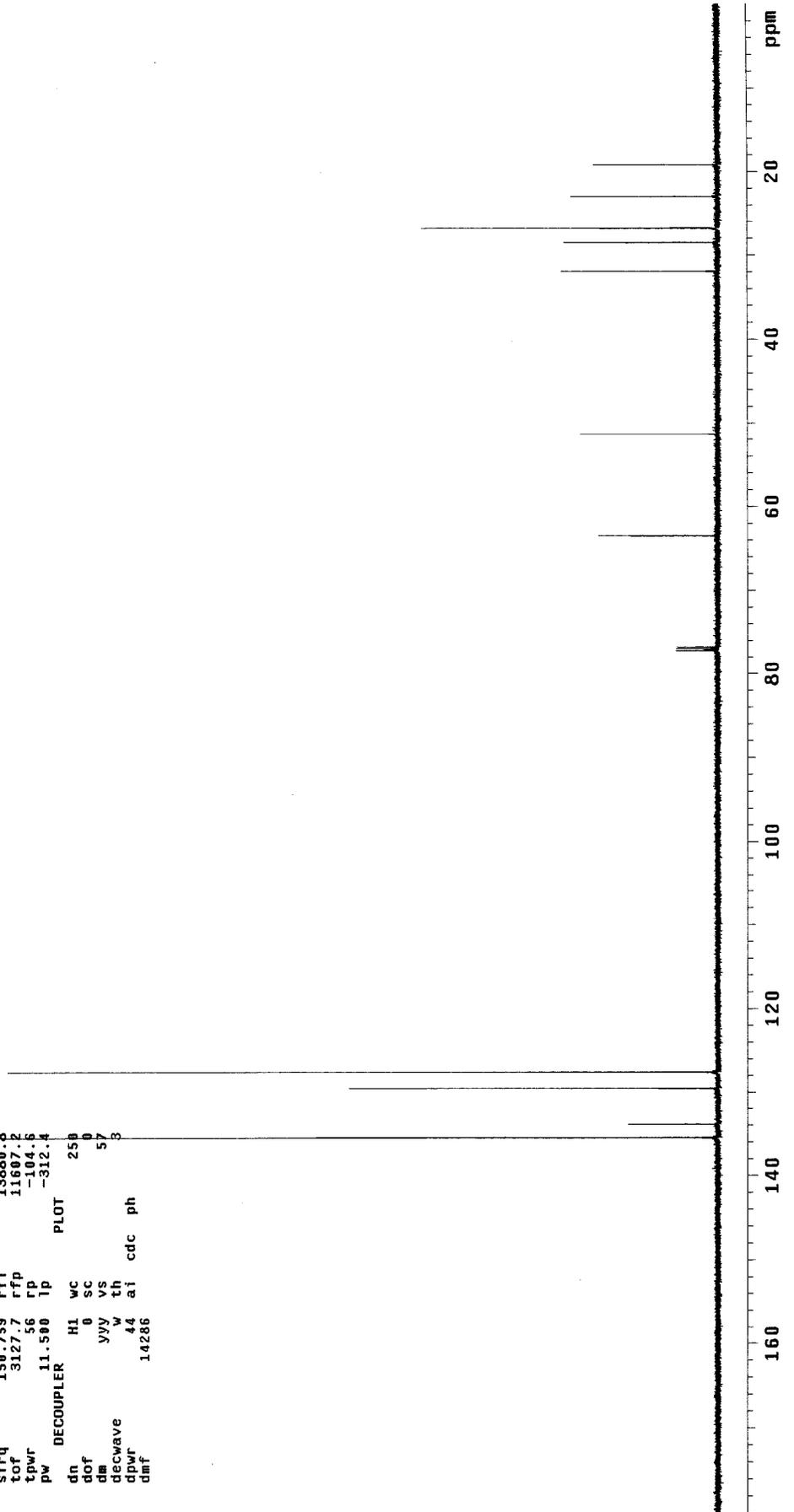
IY-15-53c Inova 600

exp1 CARBON

SAMPLE SPECIAL
date Nov 8 2005 temp 25.0
solvent CDC13 gain not used
file /export/home/~ spin 16
kerr/vmrsvs/data/~ hst 0.008
IY-15-53c.2005-11-~ pw90 23.000
08/CARBON.01.fid alfa 10.000
ACQUISITION FLAGS
sw 37682.5 il n
at 1.300 tn n
np 98010 dp y
fb 21000 hs nn
bs 64
di 1.000 lb 0.50
nt 256 fn not used
ct 64 DISPLAY 4.4
TRANSMITTER SP
tn C13 wd 27134.9
sfrq 150.759 rfl 13880.8
tof 3127.7 rfp 11607.2
tpwr 56 rpd -104.6
pw 11.500 lp -312.4
DECOUPLER H1 wc 250
dn 0 sc 0
dof yyy vs 57
dm w th 3
decwave 44 ai cdc ph
dpr 14286
dmf



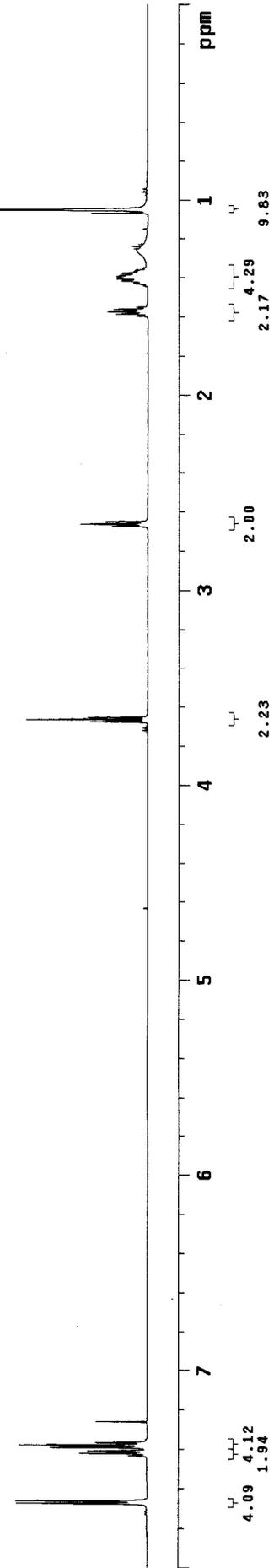
Amine Precursor 2



IY-14-167p Inova 600

exp1 PROTON

date	Nov 8 2005	temp	25.0	SPECIAL	
solvent	CDC13	gain	not used		
file	/export/home/~ spin	22			
kerf	/nmr/sy/data/~ hst	0.008			
IY-14-167p_2005-11~ pw50		11.100			
-08/PROTON_01.fid	aira	0			
ACQUISITION	FLAGS				
sw	9592.3	fl	n		
at	1.892	in	n		
np	36298	dp	y		
fb	5000	hs	nn		
bs	32				
d1	1.000	fn	not used		
nt	8				
ct	8	sp	-1.5		
TRANSMITTER	H1	wp	4802.3		
tn	599.495	rfl	5538.8		
sfrq	599.3	rfp	4352.3		
tof	57	lp	-112.5		
tpwr	5.550		-22.5		
PW	DECOUPLER	C13	WC	250	
dn		SC	0		
dof		VS	23		
dm	nnn	th	14		
decwave	g	ai	cdc	ph	
dpwr	45				
dmf	17094				



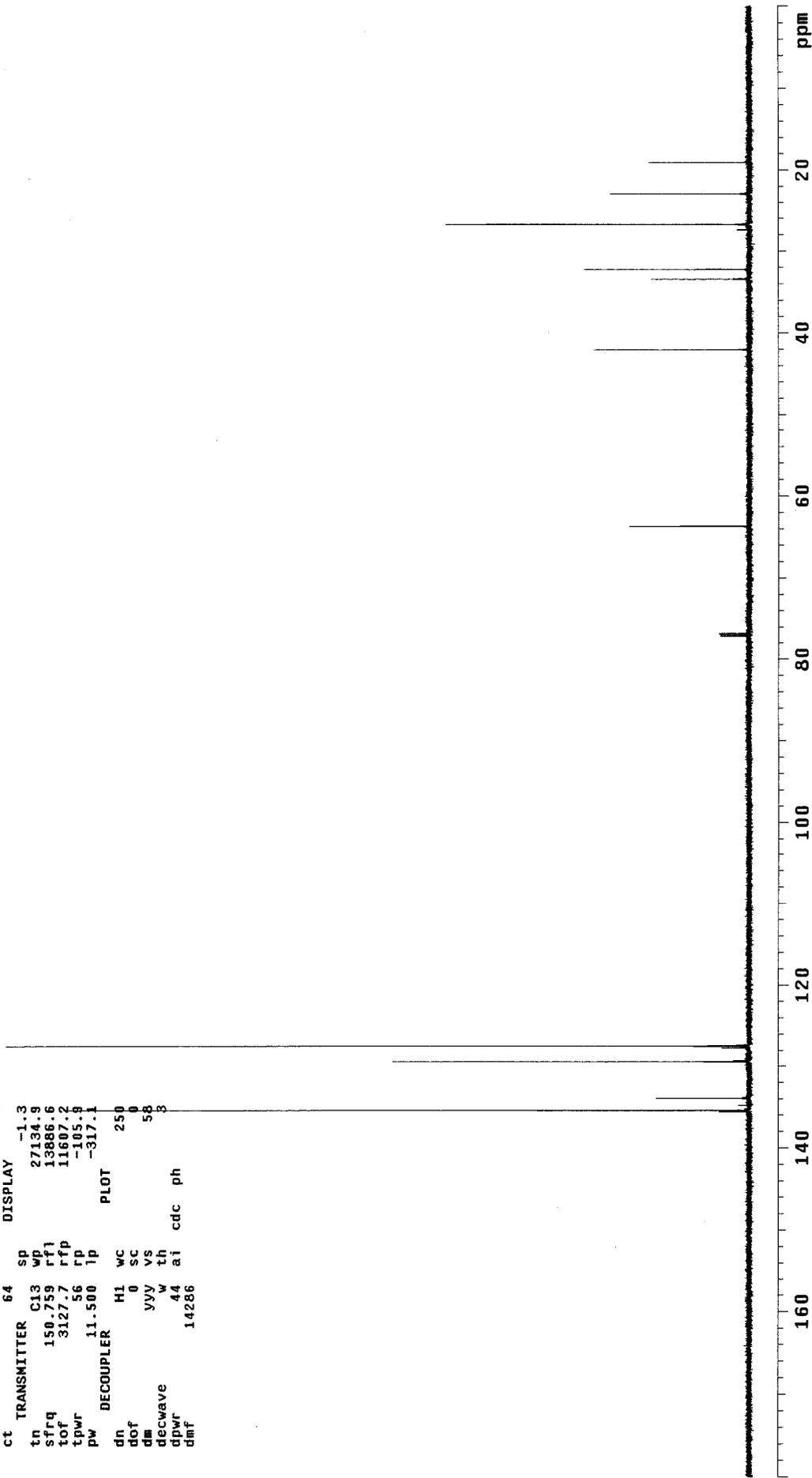
IY-14-167c Inova 600

exp1 CARBON

SAMPLE SPECIAL
date Nov 8 2005 temp 25.0
solvent CDC13 gain not used
file /export/home/~ spin 16
kerr/vmarsys/data/~ hst 0.008
IY-14-167c 2005-11~ pw90 23.000
-08/CARBON_01.fid alfa 10.000
ACQUISITION FLAGS
sw 37682.5 il n
at 1.300 in n
np 98010 dp y
fb 21000 hs nn
bs 64
d1 1.000 lb 0.50
nt 512 fn not used
ct 64 DISPLAY
TRANSMITTER C13 sp -1.3
tn 27134.9
sfrq 150.759 rfl 13886.6
tof 3127.7 rfp 11607.2
tpwr 56 rp -105.8
pw 11.500 lp -317.1
DECOUPLER H1 WC 250
dn 0
dof 0 SC 58
dm yyy vs 3
decwave w th
dpwr 44 ai cdc ph
dmf 14286



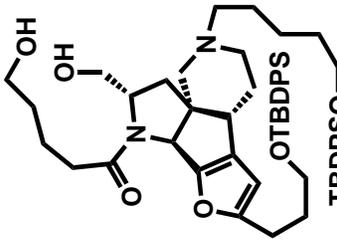
5-tert-butylidiphenylsiloxy-n-pentylamine



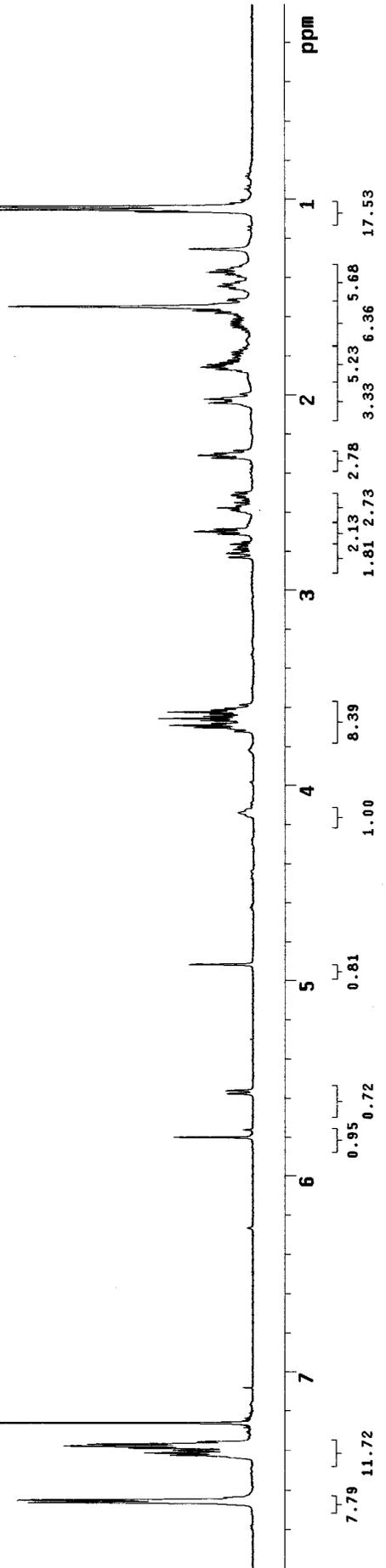
IY-16-183d Inova 600

exp1 PROTON

date	Mar 19 2006	temp	25.0	SPECIAL	
solvent	CDCl3	gain	not used		
file	/export/home/~	spn	22		
kerf	/vnmrsv/data/~	hst	0.008		
IY-16-183d	2006-03-	pw90	10.300		
-19/PROTON	101.fid	alfa	0		
ACQUISITION		FLAGS			
sw	9591.2	ll	n		
at	1.892	in	n		
np	36294	dp	y		
fb	5000	hs	nn		
bs	32	fn	not used		
di	1.000	fn	not used		
nt	64	sp	2.7		
ct	64	wd	4788.9		
tn	H1	rf1	5546.9		
tr	H1	rfp	4352.2		
sfrq	599.479	rfp	88.5		
tof	599.3	rp	-29.0		
tpwr	57	lp			
pw	5.150	WC	250		
de		SC	0		
dn	C13	VS	78		
dof	0	th	26		
dm	nnn	at	cdc		
de	g	ph			
decwave	45				
cpwr	17094				
dmf					



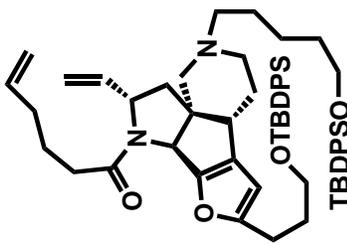
TBBDPSO
Compound 43



IY-16-11 Inova 600

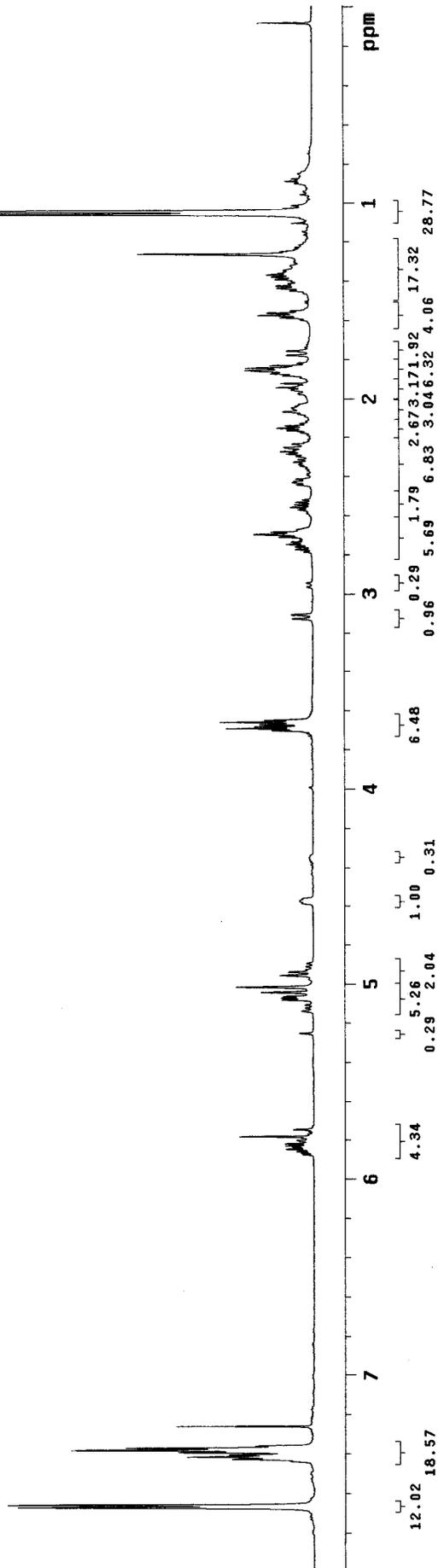
exp1 PROTON

SAMPLE SPECIAL 25.0
date Jan 28 2006 temp not used
solvent CDC13 gain
file /export/home/~ spfn 22
kerr/vnmrsys/data/~ hst 0.008
IY-16-11 2006-01-2~ pw90 10.300
8/PROTON 01.fid alfa 0
ACQUISITION FLAGS
sw 9591.2 il n
at 1.892 in n
rp 36294 dp y
fb 5000 hs nn
bs 32
d1 1.000 fn not used
nt 8
ct 8
TRANSMITTER H1
tn 4799.4 vd
sfrq 599.479 rfp 5546.4
tof 599.3 rp 4352.2
tpwr 57 lp -20.6
pw 5.150 wc PLOT -27.1
dn DECOUPLER C13 sc 250
dof 0 vs 0
dm nnn th 73
decwave g ai cdc ph 2
dpwr 45
dmf 17094



Compound 45

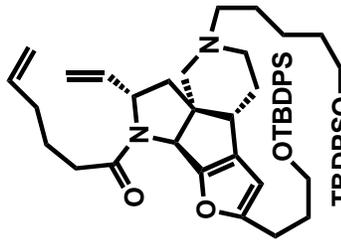
10:3 ratio of rotamers



IY-17-137c Inova 400

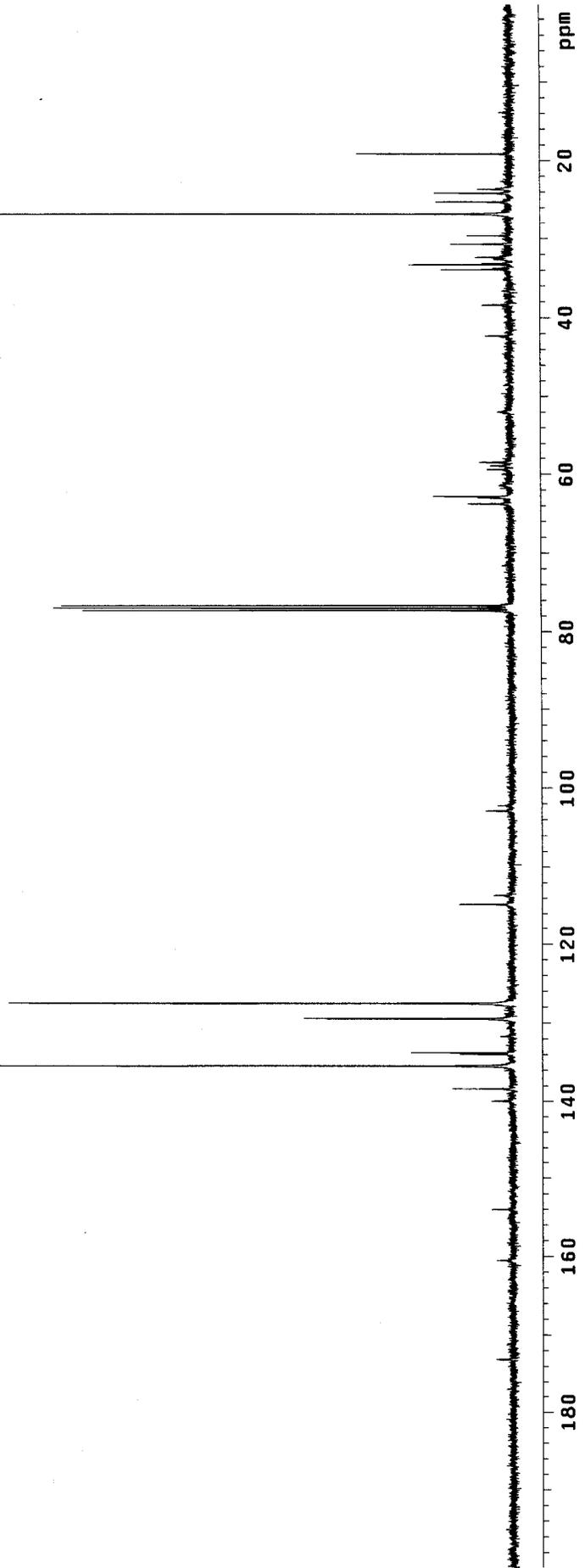
exp1 s2pul

SAMPLE		SPECIAL	
date	May 15 2006	temp	not used
solvent	CDCl3	gain	not used
file	exp	spn	20
sw	25133.5	hst	0.008
at	1.199	pw90	8.100
np	60288	alpha	20.000
fb	14000	fl	FLAGS
bs	64	in	n
dl	1.000	dp	n
nt	1000	hs	nn
ct	1000	lb	1.00
tn	C13	fn	not used
sfrq	100.531	sp	DISPLAY
tof	1545.3	wp	14.4
tpwr	52	rfl	20050.3
pw	4.050	rff	9277.3
dh	H1	rfp	7740.0
dof	0	lp	-82.0
dm	VVY	w	-270.8
dmm	39	wc	250
dpwr	0	sc	0
dmf	9174	vs	771
		at	no
			ph
			4



Compound 45

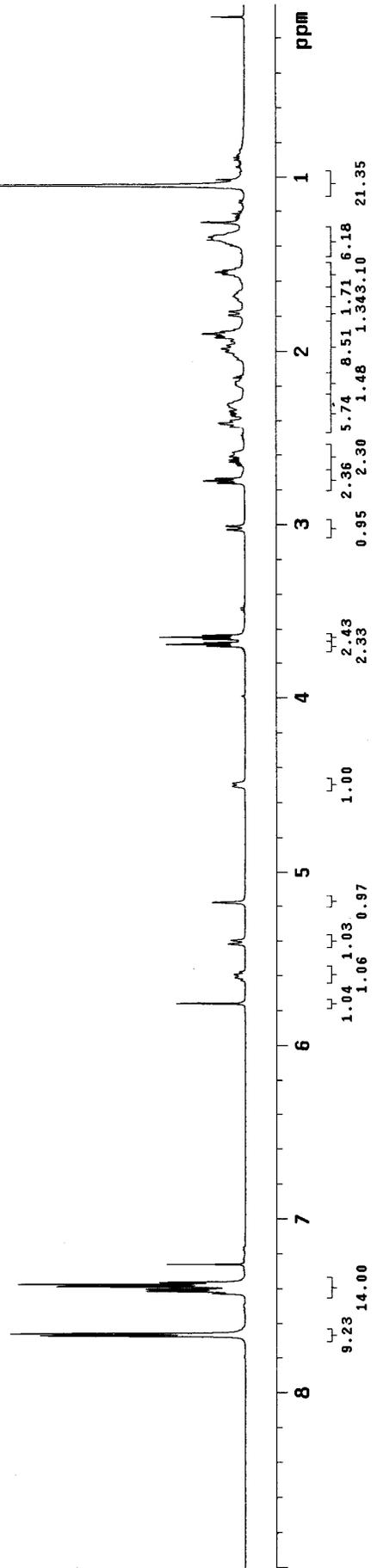
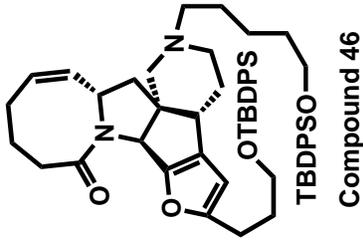
10:3 ratio of rotamers



IY-17-29spt2 Inova 600

exp1 PROTON

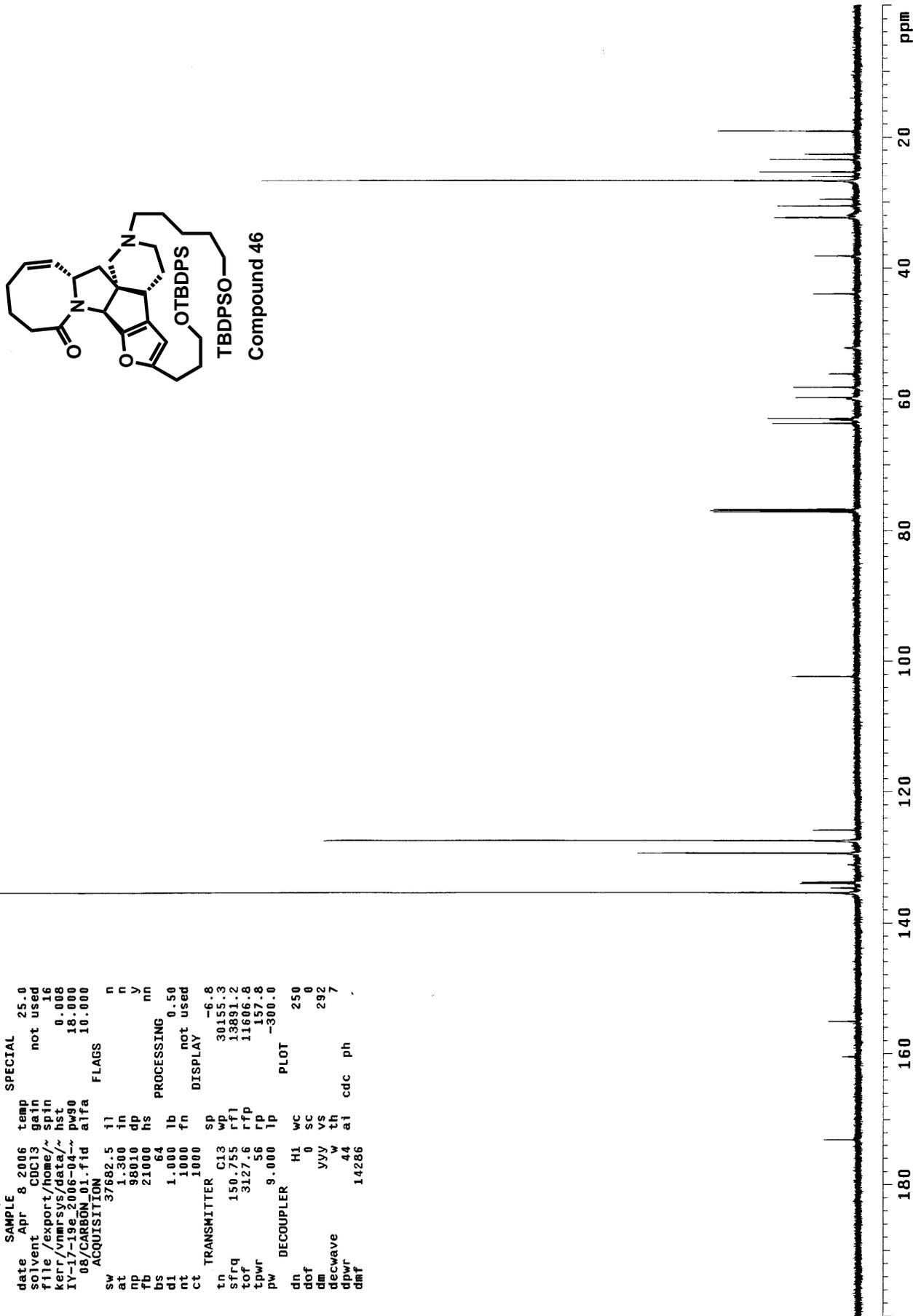
```
SAMPLE SPECIAL 25.0
date Apr 5 2006 temp
solvent CDC13 gain not used
file /export/home/~ hst 22
kerr/vnmrsvs/data/~ hst 0.088
IY-17-29spt2_2006~ pw90 10.300
04-05/PROTON_01.f1~ a1fa 0
ACQUISITION d
sw 9591.2 in n
at 1.852 dp y
np 36294 hs nn
fb 5000
bs 32 fn not used
d1 1.000 8 SP DISPLAY 4.4
nt 8 WD 5393.9
ct 8 rF1 5545.2
tn TRANSMITTER H1 rfp 4352.2
sfrq 599.479 rp 61.8
tof 599.3 lp -24.3
pw DECOUPLER C13 wc 250
dn 0 SC 0
dof 0 vs 61
dm nnn at cdc ph 2
dmf 17094
```



IV-17-19e Inova 600

exp1 CARBON

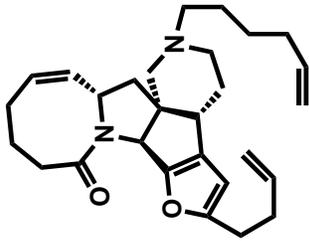
```
SAMPLE          SPECIAL 25.0
date Apr 8 2006 temp
solvent C6Cl6 gain not used
file /export/home/~ spin 16
kerr/vnmrSYS/data/~ hst 0.008
IV-17-19e_2006-04-~ pw90 18.000
08/CARBON_01.fid alfa 10.000
ACQUISITION     FLAGS
sw 37682.5 il n
at 1.300 in n
np 98010 dp v
fb 21000 hs
bs 64
dl 1.000 lb 0.50
nt 1000 fn not used
ct 1000 DISPLAY --6.8
tn TRANSMITTER C13 sp 30155.3
sfrq 150.755 rfl 13891.2
tof 3127.6 rfp 11606.8
tpwr 56 rp 157.8
pw 9.000 lp -300.0
DECOUPLER H1 wc 250
dof 0 sc 0
dm yyv vs 292
decwave w th 7
dpwr 44 al cdc ph
dmt 14286
```



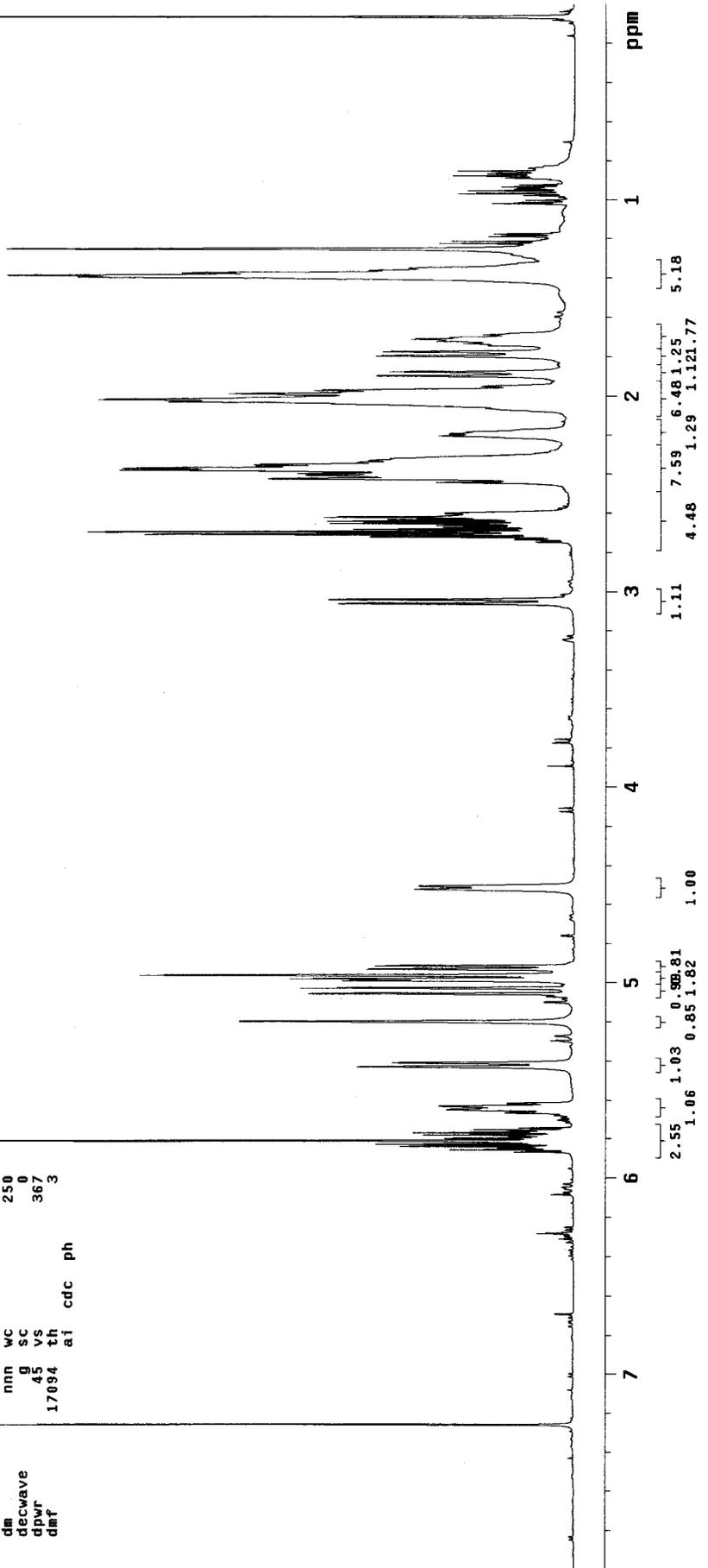
IY-17-77b Recolium

exp1 PROTON

```
SAMPLE      PRESATURATION
date Apr 18 2006 satmode n
solvent CDC13      n
file /export/home/~ kerr/vmr/sys/data/~ temp 26.0
IY-17-77b_2006-04-18/szpu1-01 gain not used
ACQUISITION 18/szpu1-01 hst 0.008
sw 9591.2 pw90 10.300
at 1.708 alfa 6.600
np 5000 i1 n
fb 32 in n
bs 1.000 dp y
d1 32 hs nn
ct 32 fn not used
TRANSMITTER H1 DISPLAY
tn 599.479 sp 3.3
strq 599.5 wp 4788.6
tof 57 rfl 5546.7
tpwr 5.150 rfp 4352.2
pw DECOUPLER C13 lp -173.0
dn dof 0 PLOT -20.8
dm nnn wc 250
decwave g SC 0
dpr 45 VS 367
dmr 17094 tn ai cdc ph 3
```



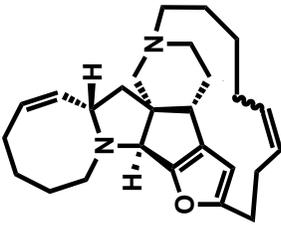
Compound 49



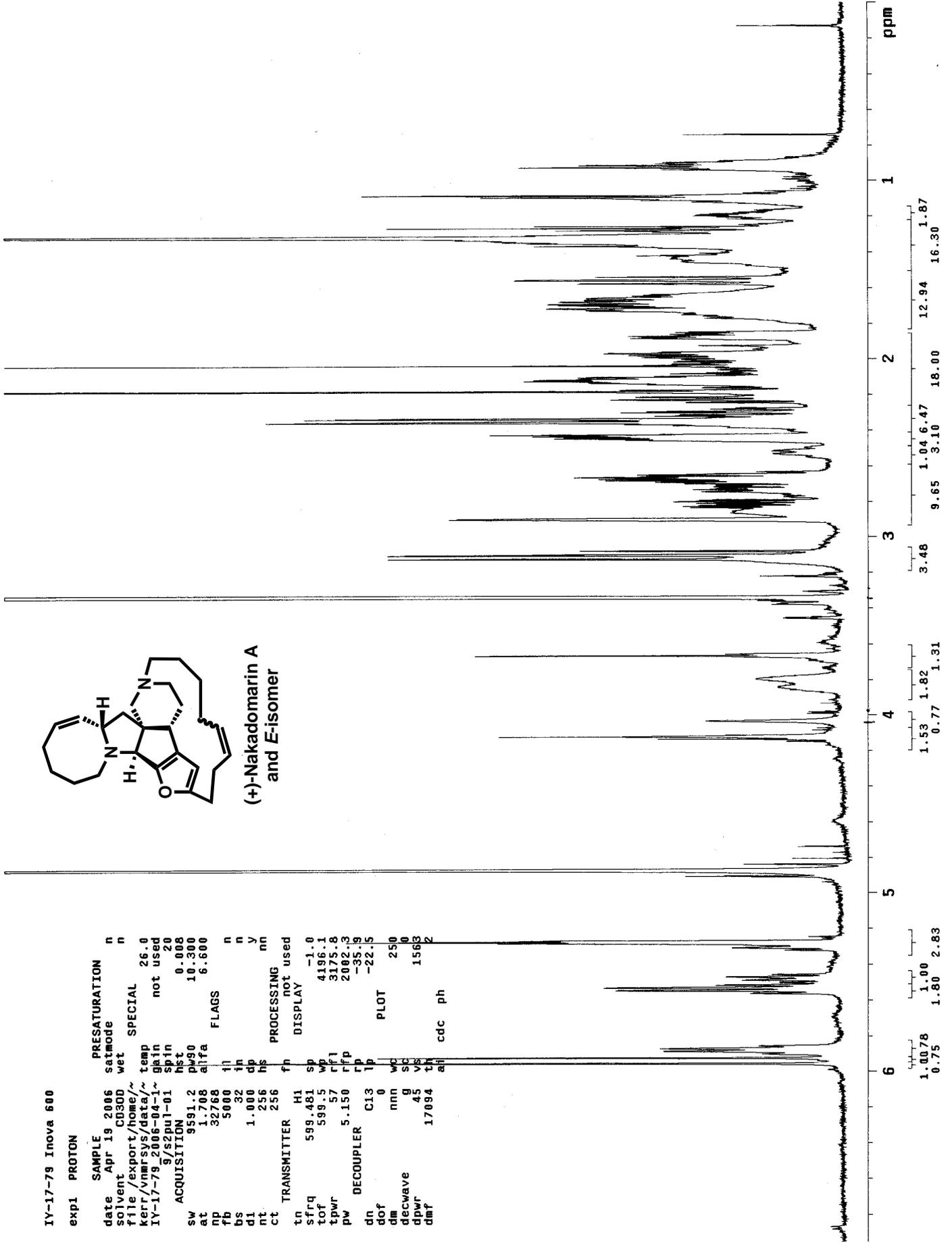
IY-17-79 Inova 600

expt PROTON

```
SAMPLE          PRESATURATION
date Apr 19 2006 satmode n
solvent CD3OD   wet n
file /export/home/~ SPECIAL 26.0
kerr/vmrSys/data/~ temp not used
IY-17-79_2006-04-1~ gain 20
          9/s2pul-01 hst 0.008
ACQUISITION    pw90 10.300
sw 9591.2      alfa 6.600
at 1.708
np 32768      flags
fb 5000      i1 n
bs 32        i2 n
d1 1.000     dp y
nt 256      ns nn
ct 256      fh not used
          TRANSMITTER H1 DISPLAY
tn 599.481   sp -1.0
sfrq 599.5   wd 4196.1
tof 57       rf1 3175.8
tpwr 5.150   rfp 2002.3
pw DECOUPLER C13 rp -35.9
dn 0         lp -22.5
dof nnn     wd 250
dm g        sc 0
decwave 45   vs 1568
dpwr 17094  th 2
dmf         ai cdc ph
```



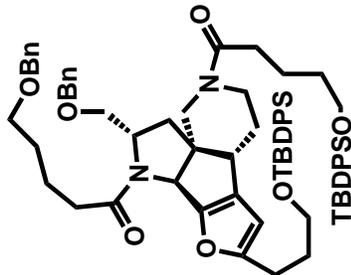
(+)-Nakadomarin A
and E-isomer



IY-b1sam1dec Inova 400

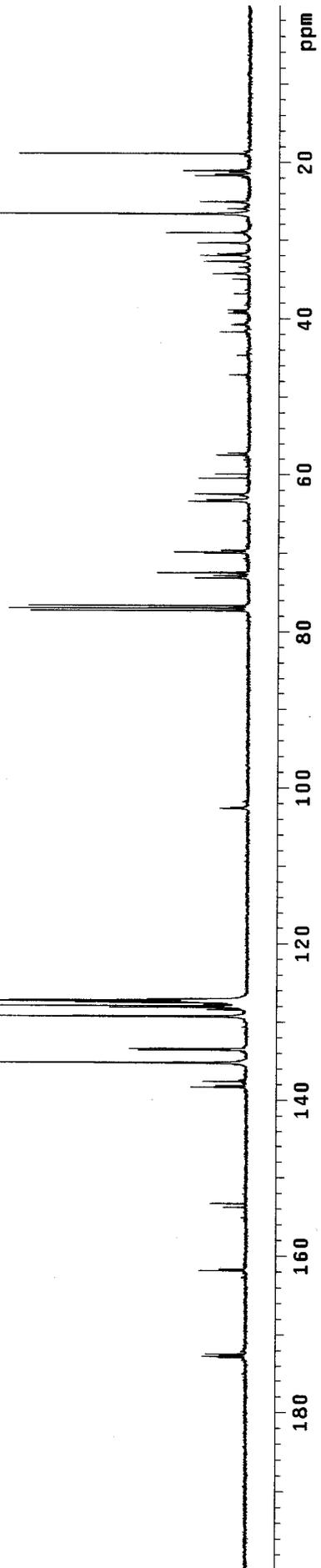
exp1 s2pu1

date	Sep 10 2006	temp	not used	SPECIAL
solvent	CDC13	gain	not used	not used
file		spn	20	
ACQUISITION	exp	hst	0.008	
sw	25133.5	pw90	8.100	
at	1.199	alfa	20.000	FLAGS
np	60288			
fb	14000	ll		
bs	64	ln	n	
d1	1.000	dp	y	
nt	1000	hs	nn	
ct	1000			PROCESSING
tn	TRANSMITTER	C13	lb	1.00
fn			fn	not used
sfrq	100.551			DISPLAY
tof	1545.3	52	wp	20080.3
tpwr			rf1	9311.8
pw	4.050		rfp	7740.0
DECOUPLER	H1	rp	98.1	
dn		lp	-270.9	
dof		yyy	wc	250
dm		w	sc	0
dmm		39	vs	334
dpwr		9174	th	26
dmf			ai	no
			ph	



Compound 53

5:3:1 ratio of rotamers



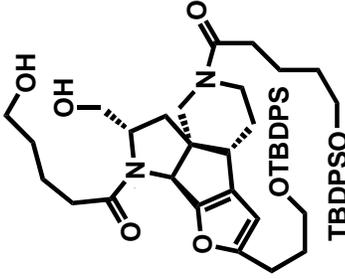
IY-diolproton Inova 600

exp1 PROTON

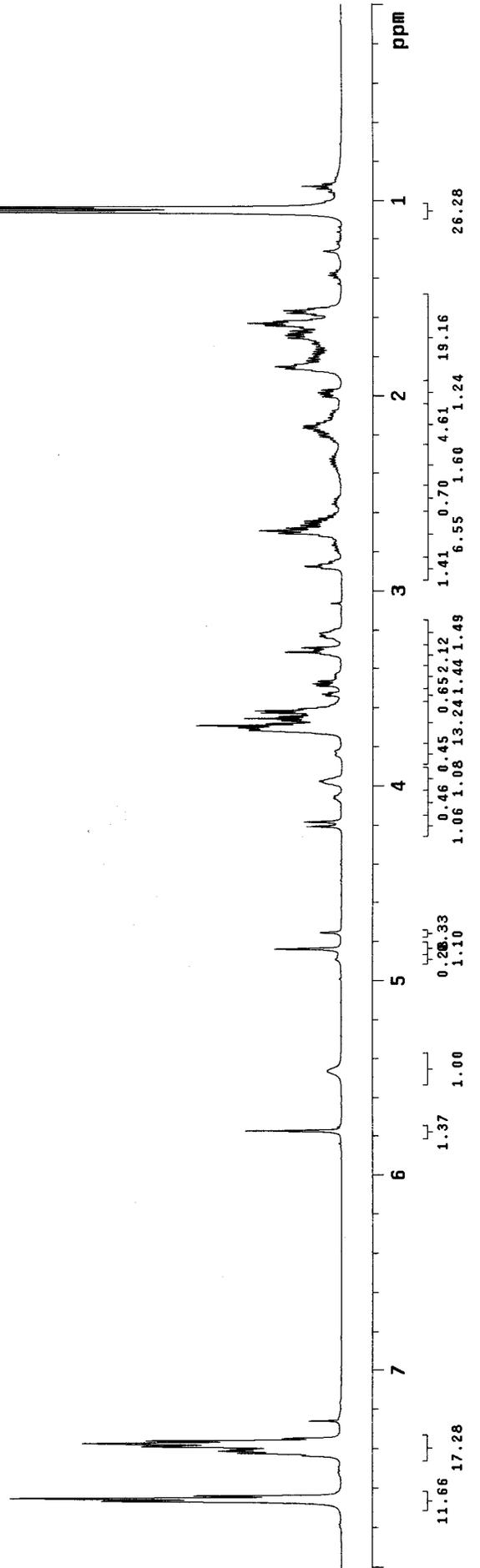
```

SAMPLE      PRESATURATION
date Sep 10 2006      satmode n
solvent CDC13      wet n
file /export/home/~      SPECIAL 20.0
kerr/vnmrSYS/data/~      temp not used
IY-diolproton_2006~      gain 20
-09-10/s2pu1-01      spin 20
ACQUISITION      hst 0.008
SW 9591.2      pw90 10.300
at 1.708      altA 6.600
np 32768      n
fb 5000      i1
bs 32      n
di 1.000      dp
nt 8      hs
ct TRANSMITTER H1      fn not used
tr 599.463      H1      DISPLAY -1.5
sfrq 599.463      sp
tof 599.4      wp 4801.4
tpwr 56      rfl 5538.5
pw 5.150      rfp 4352.1
DECOUPLER C13      rp -135.1
dn 0      lp -20.3
dof 0      PLOT
dm nnn      WC 250
decwave W40_hcx      SC 0
dpwr 43      VS 91
dmf 35088      at cdc      ph 54

```



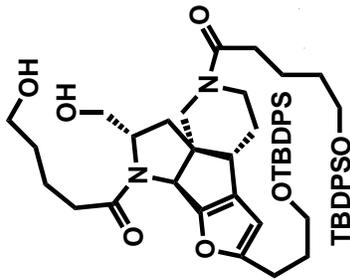
Compound 54
5:2 ratio of rotamers



IY-d101 carbon Inova 600

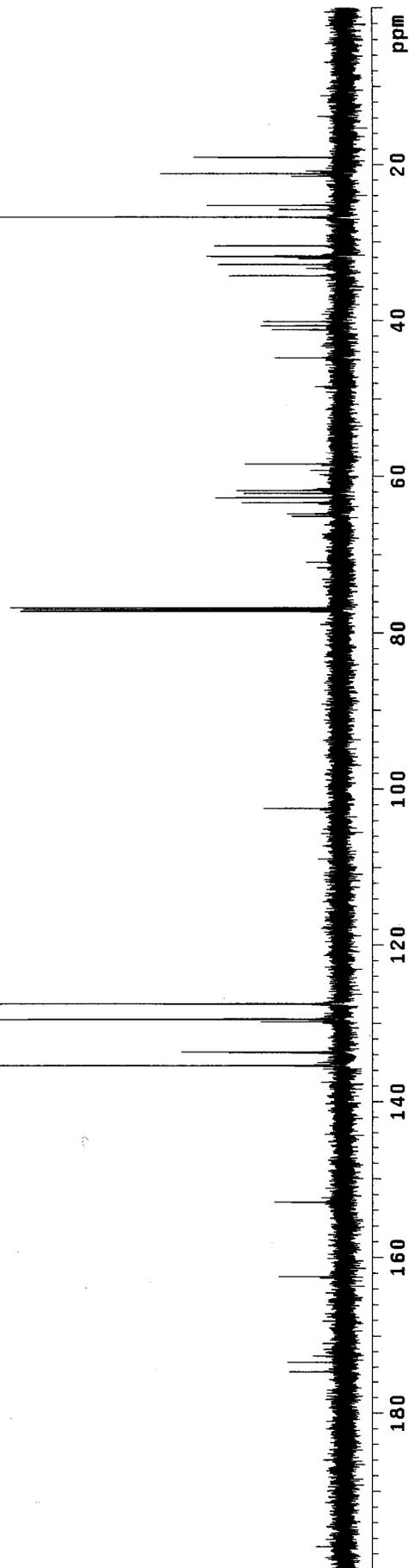
exp1 CARBON

```
SAMPLE          PRESATURATION  n
date Sep 10 2006 satmode          n
solvent CDC13      wet            n
file /export/home/~          SPECIAL 20.0
kerr/vnmrSYS/data/~ temp      not used
IY-d101carbon 2006~ gain          20
-09-10/s2jul-01 spin          0.008
ACQUISITION    hst             19.800
sw 37682.5      pw50           20.000
at 0.870      aira             FLAGS
np 65536      21000      fl          n
fb 64         in            n
bs 1.000     dp            y
d1 1000      hs            nn
nt 384       lb            0.50
ct TRANSMITTER C13          fn      not used
tn          150.751         sp      DISPLAY -0.2
sfrq       2295.2         wp      30154.8
tof        58            rfl     13884.9
pwr        9.900         rfp     11606.5
DECOUPLER  H1            rp      35.8
dn dof      0            lp      -454.2
dm          yvy          w        PLOT
dmr         w           wc        250
decwave    40           sc        0
dpwr       12903        vs        747
dmf        at          th        13
                        al        cdc  ph
```



Compound 54

5:2 ratio of rotamers



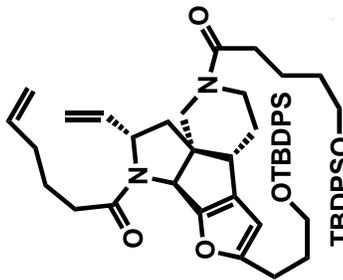
IY-19-43 Inova 600

exp1 PROTON

```

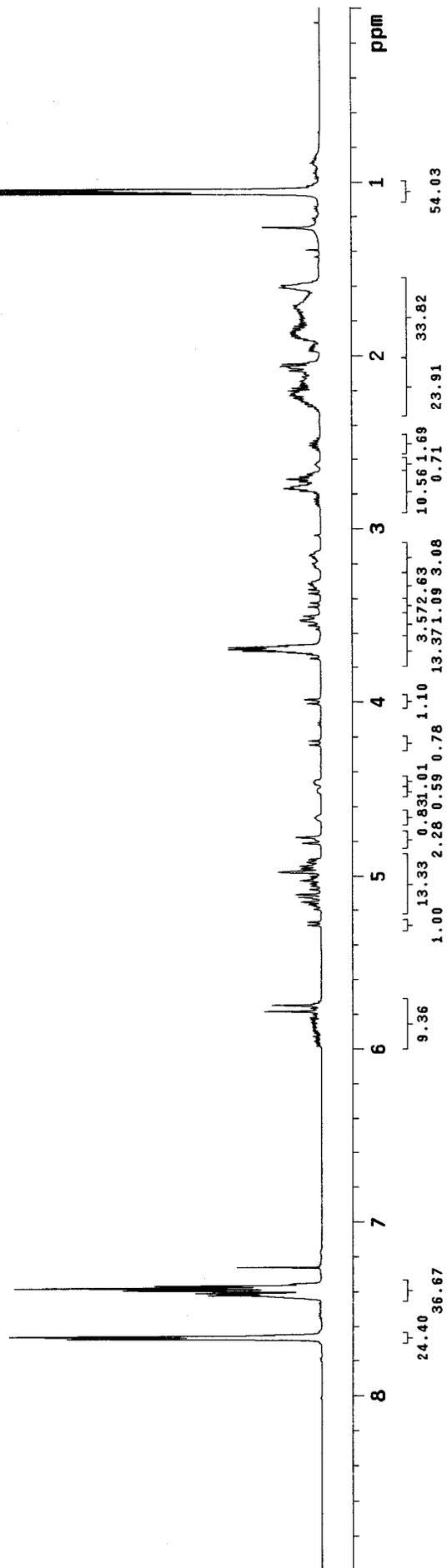
SAMPLE          PRESATURATION
date Sep 28 2006 satmode n
solvent CDC13  wet n
file /export/home/~ SPECIAL
kerr/vnmrsvs/data/~ temp not used
IY-19-43_2006-09-2~ gain not used
8/s2puj-01.fid spin 20
ACQUISITION    hst 0.008
9591.2          pw90 10.300
1.708          alfa 6.600
at             f1 n
np             f2 n
fb             f3 n
bs             f4 n
d1             f5 n
nt             f6 y
ct             f7 n
TRANSMITTER    fn not used
HI            DISPLAY
sfrq          599.463 sp -3.3
tof           599.4 wp 5393.9
tpwr          56 rfl 5540.2
pw            5.150 rfp 4352.1
DECOUPLER     C13 rp -65.5
dn            lp -27.1
dof           0 PLOT
dm            nnn wc 250
decwave      W40_hcx sc 0
dpwr         W43 vs 59
dmf          35088 th cdc ph 54

```



Compound 56

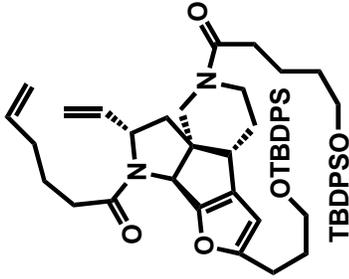
5:4:3 ratio of identifiable rotamers



IY-bisalkene1 Inova 600 carbon

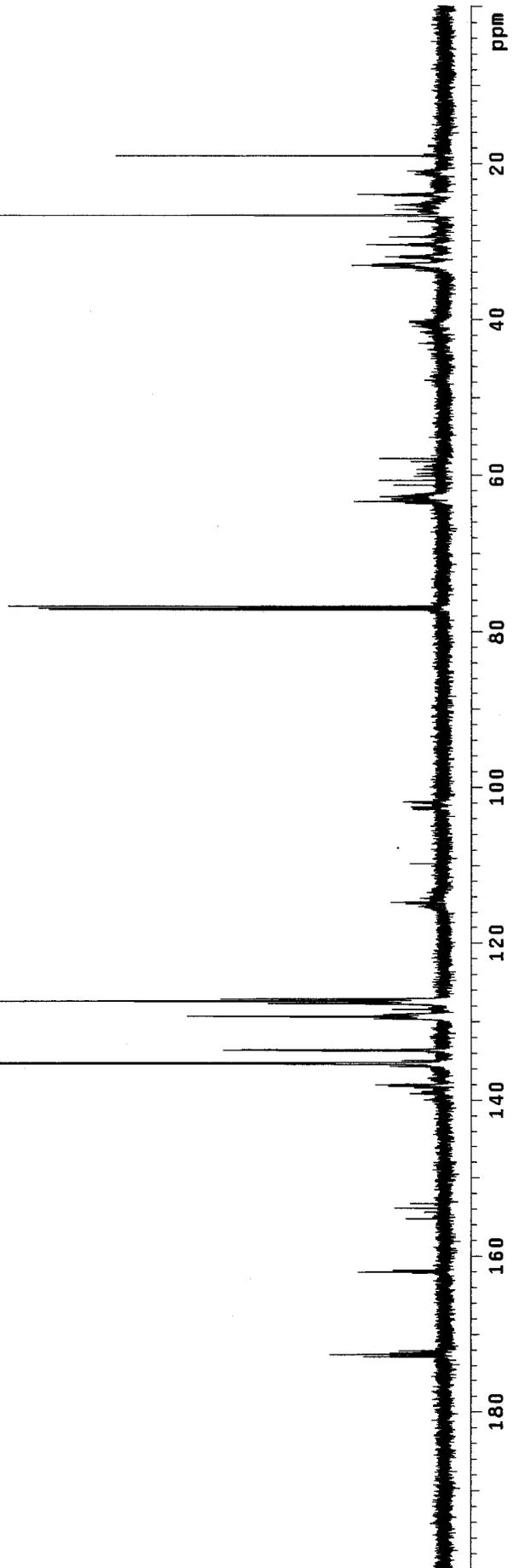
exp1 CARBON

```
SAMPLE          PRESATURATION
date Sep 28 2006 satmode n
solvent CDC13 n
file /export/home/~
kerr/vnmrsvs/data/~
IY-bisalkene1c 200~ temp 20.0
6-09-28/s20u1-01 gain not used
ACQUISITION    spn 20
                    hst 0.008
                    pw90 19.800
                    alfa 20.000
                    FLAGS
np 0.870 11 n
fb 65536 64 in n
bs 1.000 dp v
nt 1000 hs nn
ct 1000
TRANSMITTER C13 lb 0.50
tn 150.751 fn not used
sfrq 2295.2 sp DISPLAY -17.5
tof 58 wp 30154.8
pw 9.900 rfl 13902.1
DECOUPLER H1 rfp 11606.5
dn dof 0 lp -144.3
dm VVV wvc PLOT -428.7
dmf de wave w wc 250
dprf 40 SC 682
dmf 12903 vs th 10
                    at cdc ph
```



Compound 56

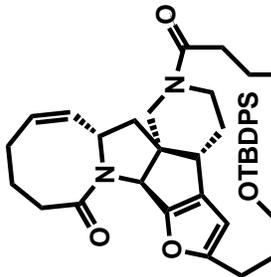
5:4:3 ratio of identifiable rotamers



IY-19-47spt2 Inova 600

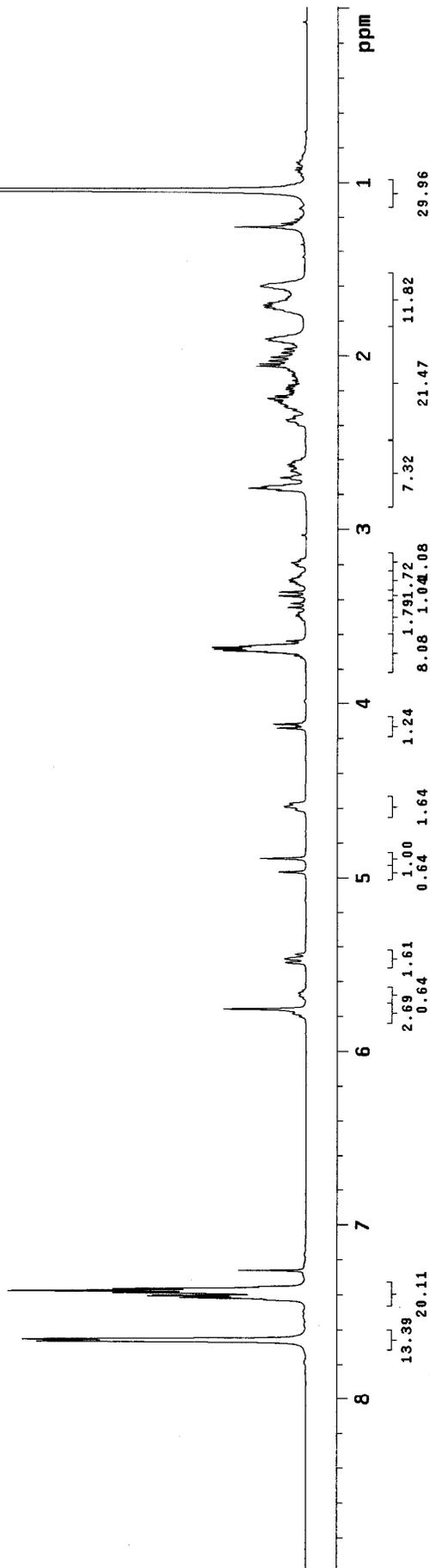
exp1 PROTON

```
SAMPLE          PRESATURATION
date Sep 29 2006 satmode n
solvent CDC13   n
file /export/home/~
kerr/vnmrsvs/data/~
IY-19-47spt2.2005-~ temp 20.0
09-28/s2du1-01 gain not used
09-28/s2du1-01 spn 20
ACQUISITION    hst 0.008
sw 9391.2 pw90 10.300
at 1.708 alfa 6.600
np 32768
fb 5000
bs 32
d1 1.000 dp in n
nt 32 hs v
ct 32 fn nn
ct TRANSMITTER H1 fn not used
tn DISPLAY -3.3
sfrq 599.463 sp 5393.9
tof 599.4 wp 5540.2
tpwr 56 rfl 4352.1
pw 5.150 rfp -72.7
DECOUPLER C13 lp -26.6
dn dof 0 PLOT
dm nnn wc 250
decwave W40_hcx sc 0
dpwr 43 vs 93
dmf 35088 th 54
at cdc ph
```



Compound 57

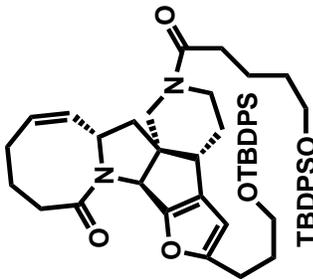
5:3 ratio of rotamers



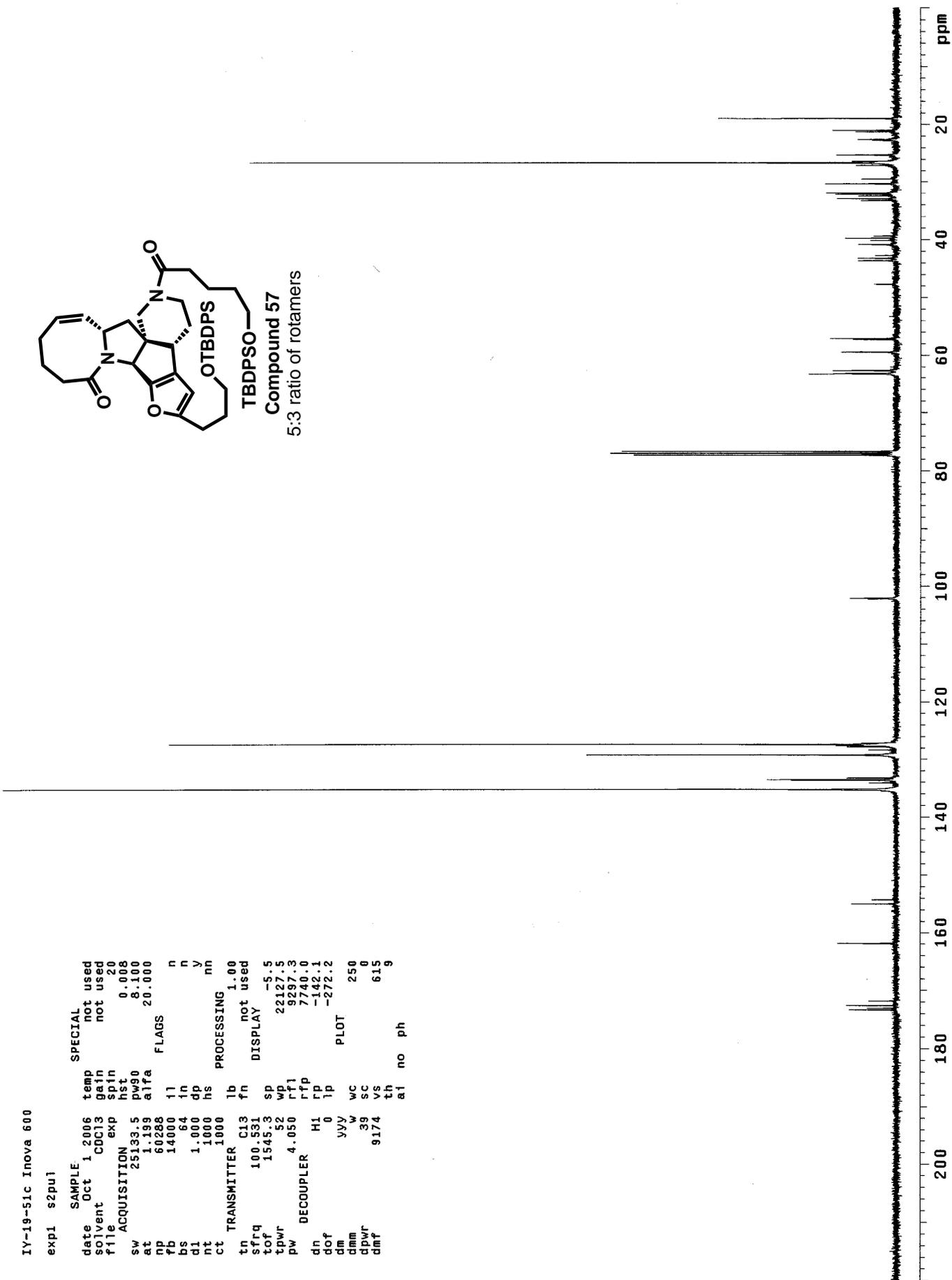
IY-19-51c Inova 600

exp1 s2pu1

```
SAMPLE          SPECIAL
date   Oct 1 2006   temp   not used
solvent  CDCl3     gain   not used
file    exp 20     spn    20
ACQUISITION      hst    0.008
sw      25133.5   pw90   8.100
at      1.199    alfa   20.000
rp      60288
fb      14000    ll
ds      64      in    n
d1      1.000   dp    y
nt      1000   hs    nn
ct      1000
TRANSMITTER      lb    1.00
tn          C13     fn   not used
sfrq       100.531  wd   -5.5
tof        1545.3  sp
tavr       52     wd   22127.5
pw         4.050  rfl  9287.3
DECOUPLER      H1  rfp  7740.0
dn          0     rfp  -142.1
dm          yyy   ip   -272.2
dmr         w    wc   250
dpwr        39   sc   0
dmt        9174  vs   615
          at   no ph  9
```



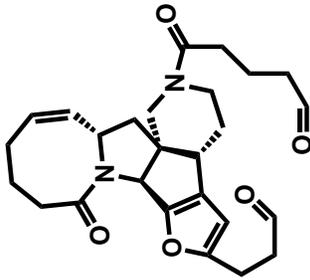
TBDPSO
Compound 57
5:3 ratio of rotamers



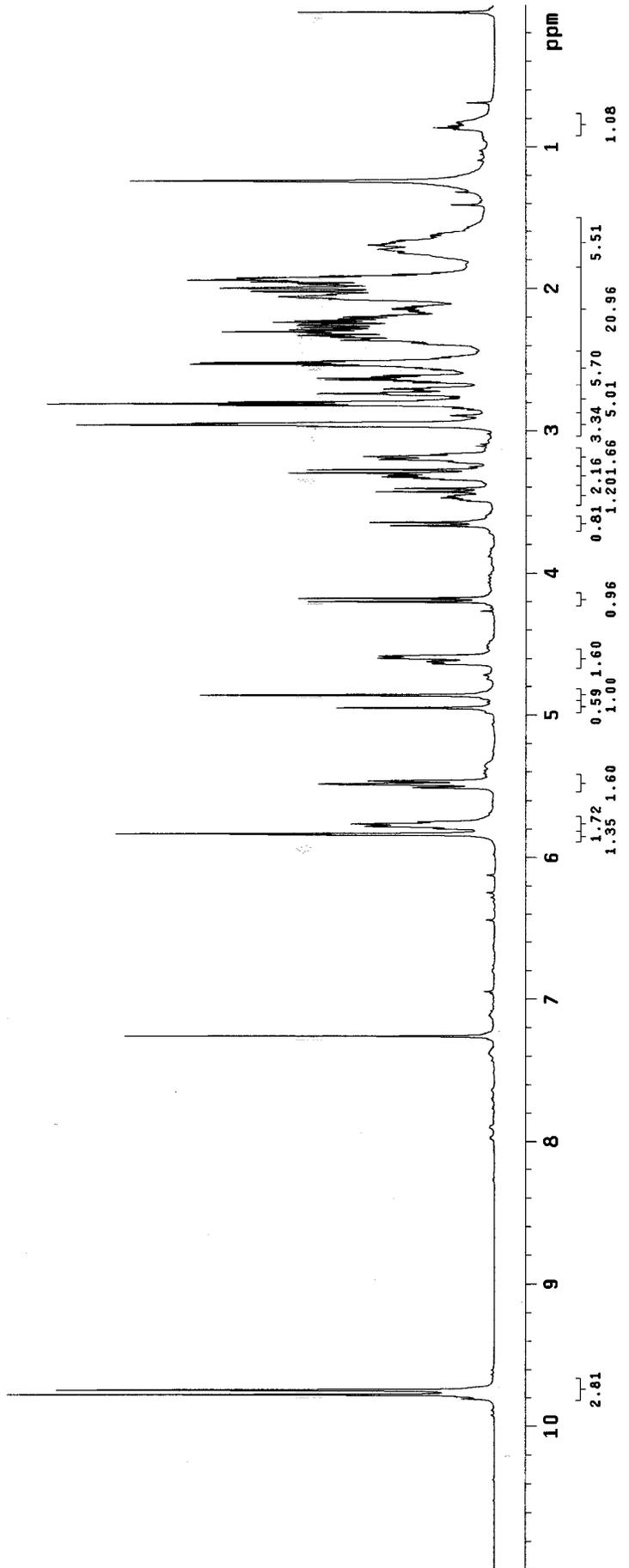
IV-aldehyde2 proton Inova 600

exp1 PROTON

```
SAMPLE          PRESATURATION
date   Oct 23 2006          satmode   n
solvent  Oct 23 2006          CDC13    n
file /export/home/~          SPECIAL  not used
kerr/vmarsys/data/~          temp    not used
IV-aldp2_2006-10-2~          gain    not used
3/szpu1-01          spfn    20
ACQUISITION          hst     0.008
sw      9591.2          pw90    10.300
at      1.708          alfa    6.600
np      32768          f1     1
fb      5000          f2     1
bs      32          fn     1
d1      1.000          dp     84
nt      84          hs     84
ct      84          fn     84
TRANSMITTER          HI     not used
tn      599.454          sp     6.0
sfrq    599.4          wp     6591.0
tof     56          rf1    5543.7
tpwr    5.150          rfp    4352.0
pw      5.150          cp     142.6
dn      0          lp     -22.5
dof     0          PLOT
dm      nnn          WC     250
decwave W40_hcx          SC     0
dpwr    43          VS     295
dmf     35088          at     cdc
                                ph     2
```

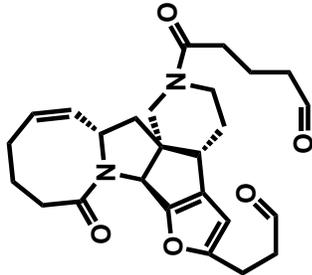


Compound 59
5:3 ratio of rotamers

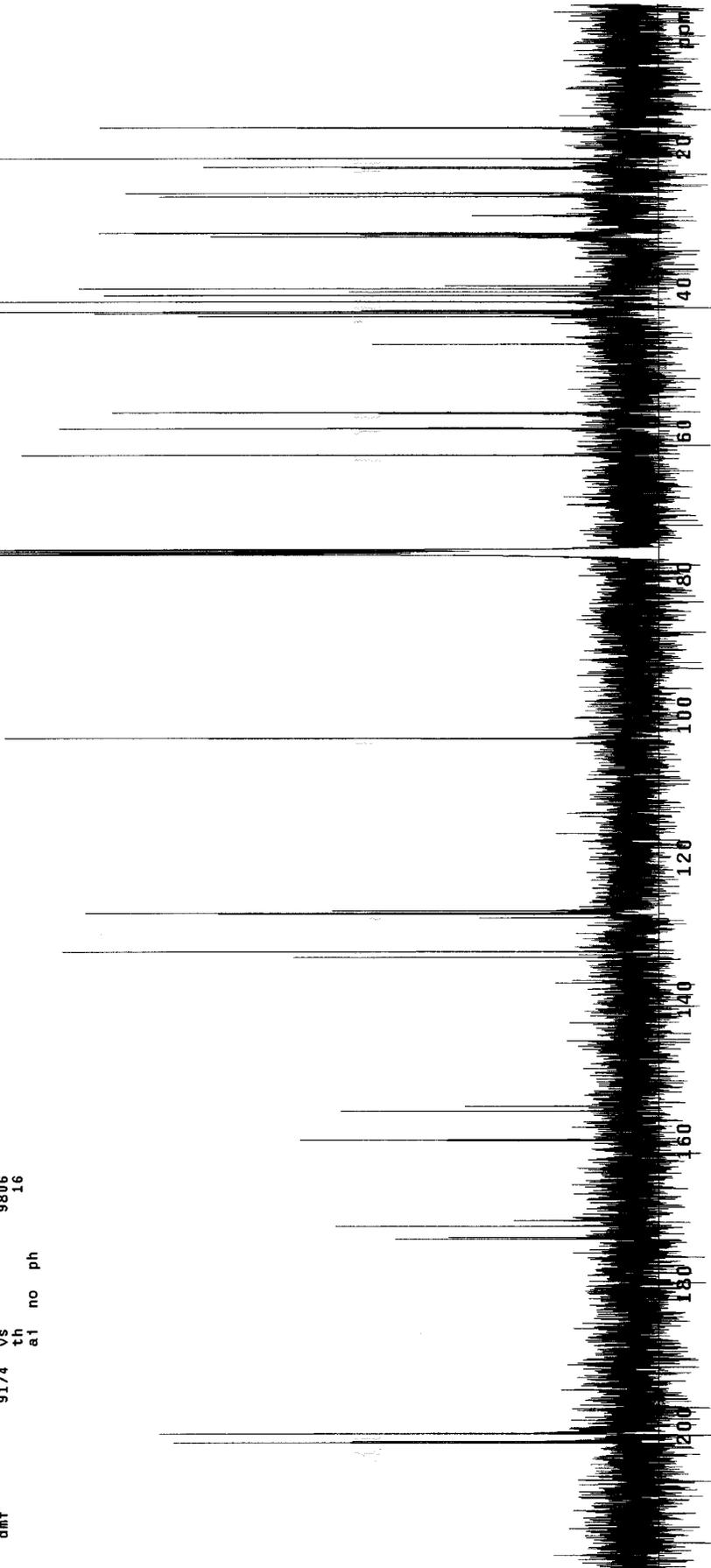


13C OBSERVE

```
exp1 s2pu1
SAMPLE
date Oct 17 2006 temp not used
solvent CDC13 gain not used
file exp 20
ACQUISITION
sw 25133.5 hst 0.008
at 1.199 pw90 8.100
fb 60288 alfa 20.000
n 14000 i1 n
n 64 in n
d1 1.000 dp v
nt 20000 hs n
ct TRANSMITTER C13 3264 lb 1.00
tn not used
strq 100.531 fn DISPLAY
tof 1545.3 sp -15.5
tpwr 52 wp 22127.5
pw 4.050 rfl 9274.3
DECOUPLER H1 rfp 7740.0
dh 0 lp -117.8
dof 0 lp -334.5
dm vvv VV V PLOT
dmm v wc 250
dwr 39 SC 0
dmf 9174 vs 9806
at no ph
16
```



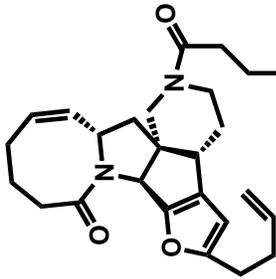
Compound 59
5:3 ratio of rotamers



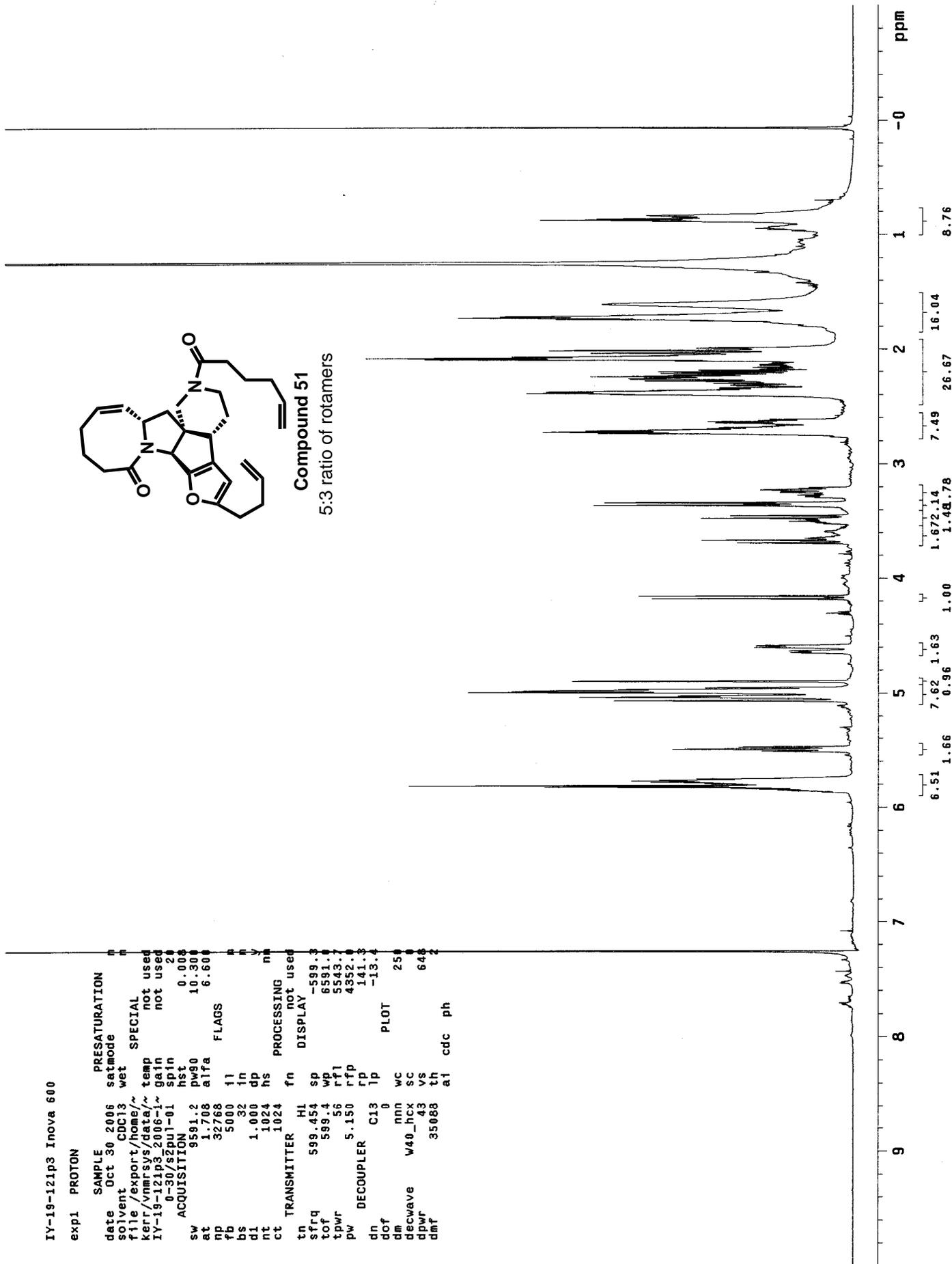
IY-19-121p3 Inova 600

exp1 PROTON

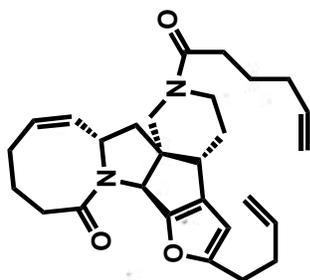
```
SAMPLE          PRESATURATION
date   Oct 30 2006   satmode
solvent CDC13      wet
file   /export/home/~kerr/vnmrsvs/data/~IY-19-121p3_2006-1~ gain not used
IY-19-121p3_2006-1~ gain not used
0-30/S20uj-01    sp1n 20
ACQUISITION      hst 0.008
sw 5591.2 pws0 10.300
at 1.708 alfa 6.600
np 5000 f1
fb 32 in
bs 1.000 dp
d1 1024 hs
ct TRANSMITTER 1024 fn
tn          HI fn not used
strq 599.454 sp -599.3
tof 599.4 wp 6591.0
tpwr 56 rfl 5543.7
pw DECOUPLER 5.150 rfp 4352.0
dn          lp 141.3
dof          0 -13.4
dm          nnn WC 250
decwave W40_hcx SC 640
dpwr 43 VS
dmr 35088 at cdc ph 2
```



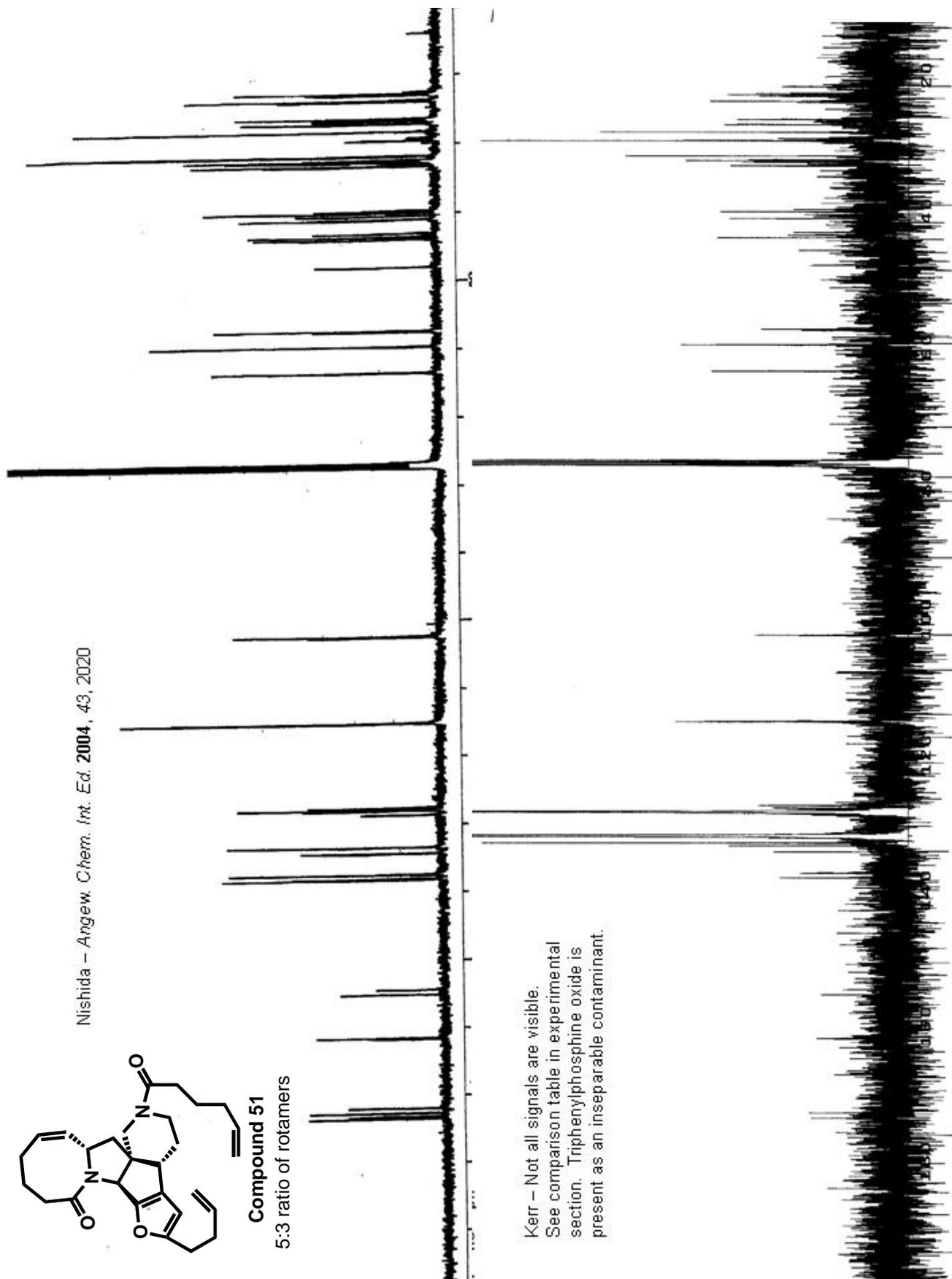
Compound 51
5:3 ratio of rotamers



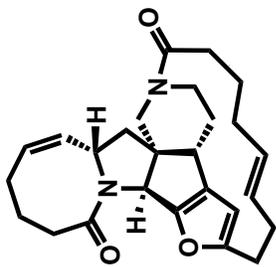
Nishida – *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* **2004**, *43*, 2020



Compound 51
5:3 ratio of rotamers



Kerr – Not all signals are visible.
See comparison table in experimental
section. Triphenylphosphine oxide is
present as an inseparable contaminant.



Compound 52-E

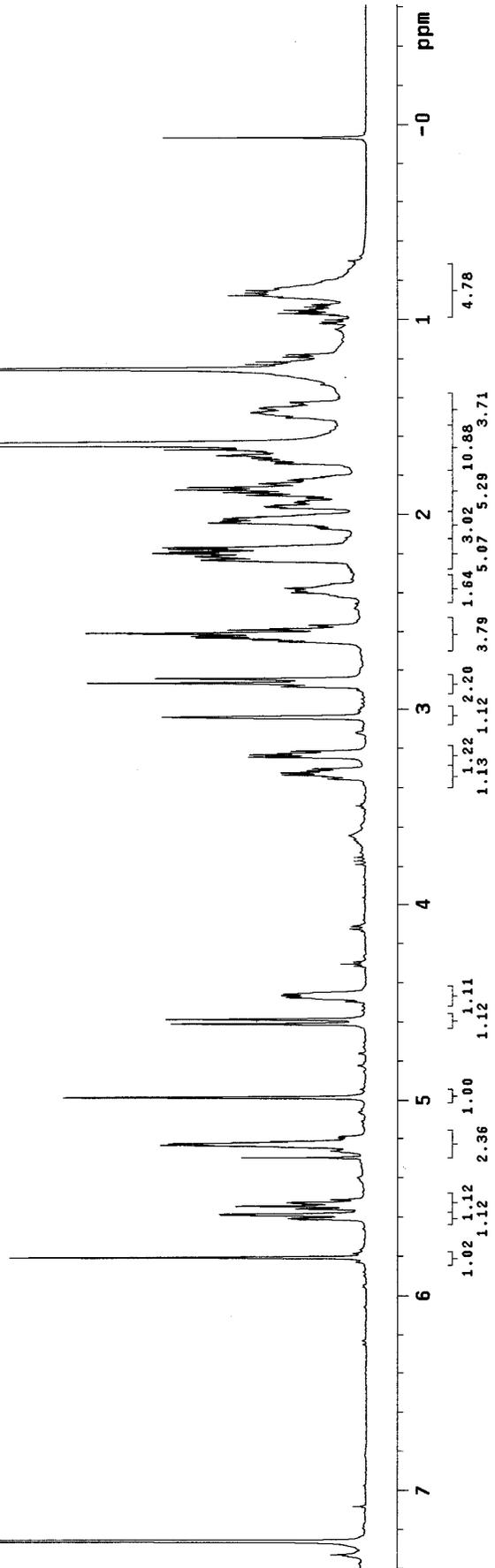
IY-19-127spt1 Reco1unnmed

exp1 PROTON

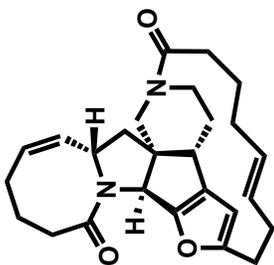
```

SAMPLE          PRESATURATION
date Nov 2 2006 satmode n
solvent CDCl3 wet n
file /export/home/~ SPECIAL
kerr/vnmrSYS/data/~ temp not used
IY-19-127spt1reco1~ gain not used
-2006-11-02/_01 spin 20
ACQUISITION    hst 0.008
sw 9591.2 pw90 10.300
at 1.708 alfa 6.600
np 32768 n
fb 5000 11
bs 32 in n
dl 1.000 dp y
nt 256 hs
ct TRANSMITTER fn not used
tn H1 DISPLAY
srfq 599.454 sp -385.7
tof 599.4 wp 4801.4
tpwr 56 rfl 5543.7
pw 5.150 rfp 4352.0
DECOUPLER C13 rp 159.5
dn lp -21.4
dof 0 PLOT
dm nnn wc 250
dmw W40_hcx sc 0
dpcr 43 vs 362
dmf 35088 th ai cdc ph 2

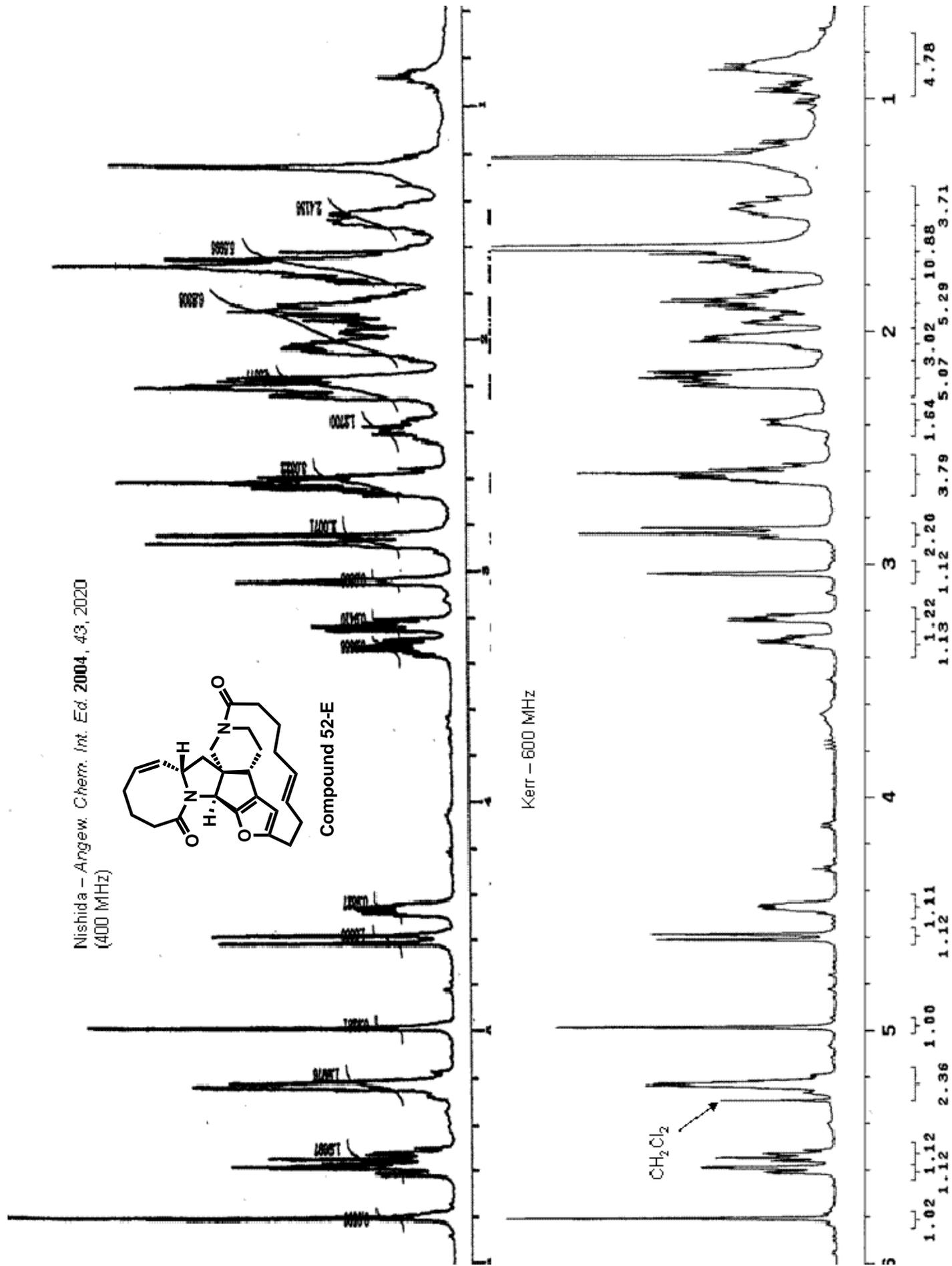
```



Nishida - *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* 2004, 43, 2020
(400 MHz)



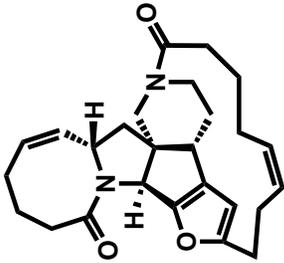
Compound 52-E



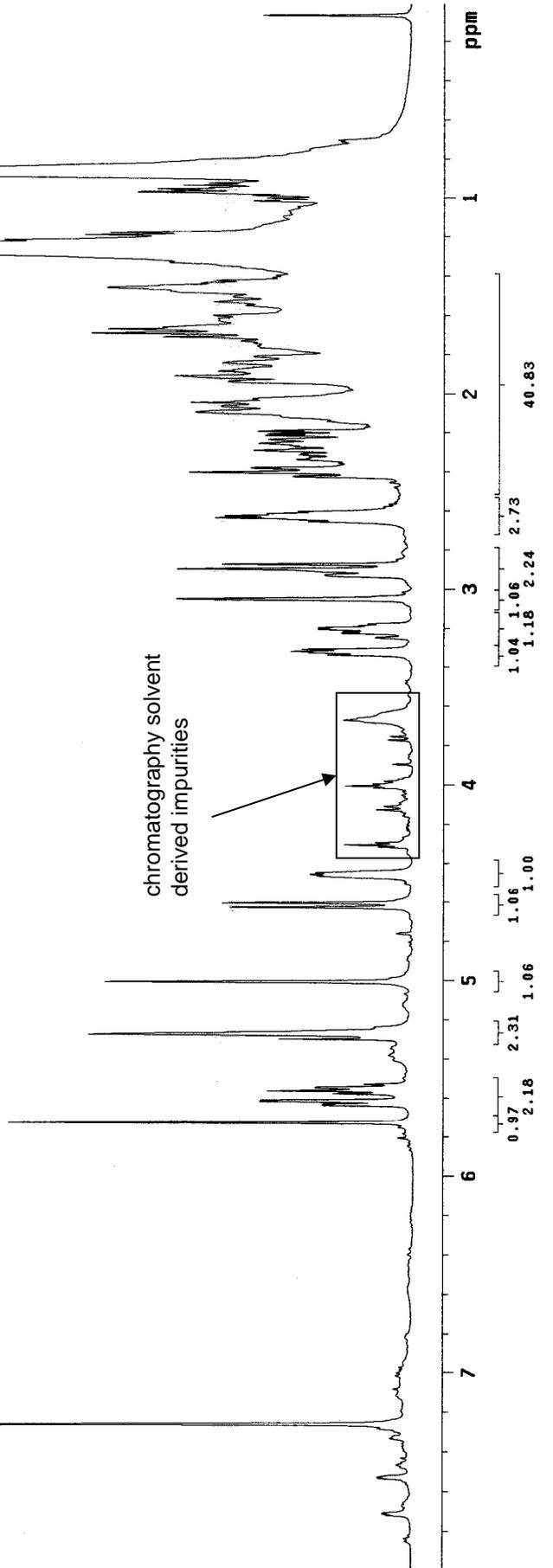
IY-19-115sp42 Inova 600

exp1 PROTON

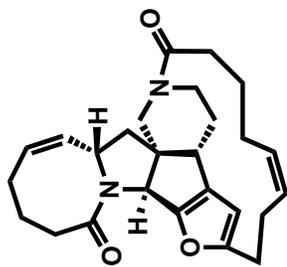
date	Oct 20 2006	PRESATURATION	n
solvent	CDC13	satmode	n
file	/export/home/~	wet	SPECIAL
kerr/vnmrsvs/data/~	temp	not used	
IY-19-115sp42-2006~	gain	not used	
-10-20/2200j-01	sp1n	20	
ACQUISITION	hst	0.008	
sw	9591.2	pw90	10.300
at	1.708	alfa	6.600
fb	32768	FLAGS	
np	5000	fl	n
ds	32	ln	n
d1	1.000	dp	y
nt	512	hs	
ct	512	fn	not used
TRANSMITTER	H1	DISPLAY	
tn	599.454	sp	6.0
sfrq	599.4	wd	4788.6
tof	56	rfl	5543.7
tpwr	5.150	rfp	4352.0
pw		rfp	-187.9
DECOUPLER	C13	lp	-24.0
dn	0	PLOT	
dof	nnn	wc	250
dm	w40_hcx	sc	0
decwave	43	vs	1251
dpwr	35088	th	cdc
dmt		at	ph



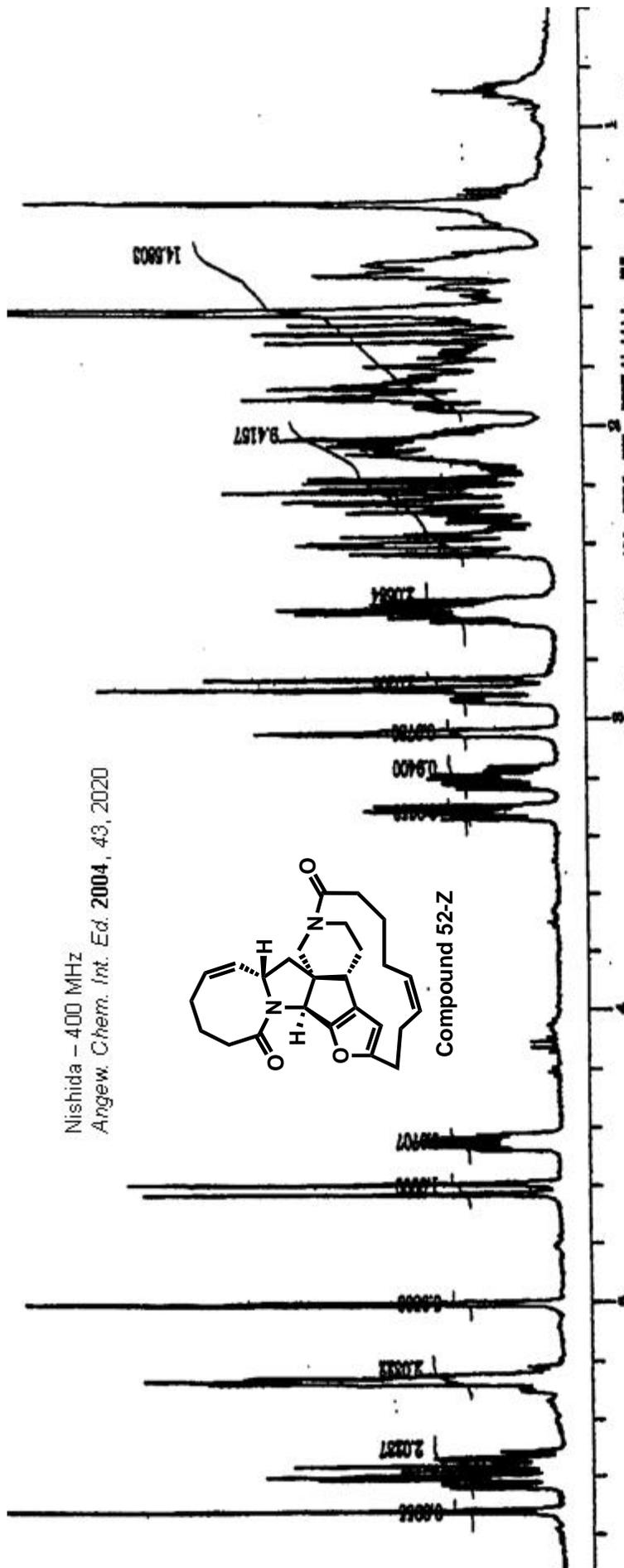
Compound 52-Z



Nishida - 400 MHz
Angew. Chem. Int. Ed. 2004, 43, 2020

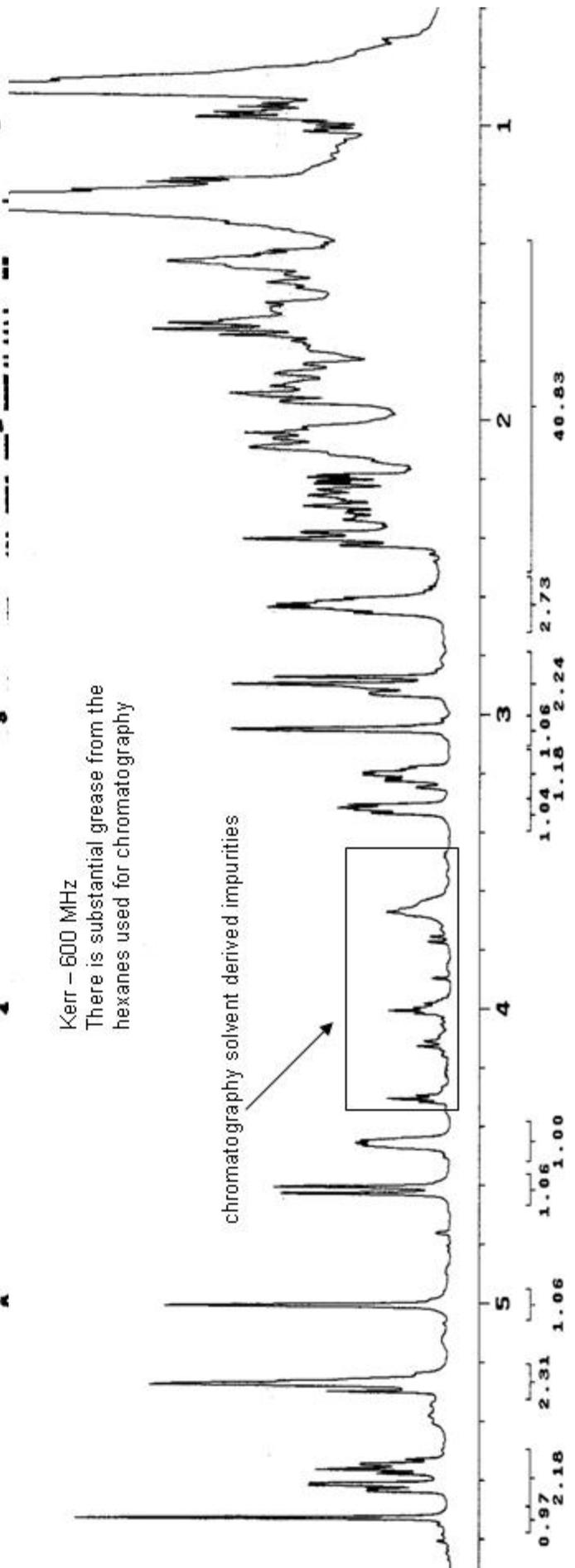


Compound 52-Z



Kerr - 600 MHz
There is substantial grease from the
hexanes used for chromatography

chromatography solvent derived impurities



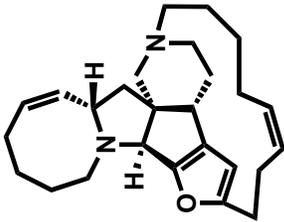
IY-19-129d Inova 600

exp2 PROTON

```

SAMPLE          PRESATURATION
date Nov 9 2006 satmode n
solvent Nov CD300 wet n
file /export/home/~ SPECIAL
kerr/vmrays/data/~ temp not used
IY-19-129d_2006-11- gain not used
-09/_01.fid spin 20
ACQUISITION hst 0.008
sw 9591.2 pw90 10.300
at 1.708 alfa 6.600
np 32768 t1 FLAGS
fb 5000 t2 n
bs 32 t3 n
d1 1.000 dp y
nt 32 hs
ct TRANSMITTER 32 fn PROCESSING nn
tn H1 DISPLAY not used
sfrq 599.457 sp -599.8
tof 599.5 wp 5998.6
tpwr 56 rf1 3172.9
pw 5.150 rfp 1980.6
dn DECOUPLER C13 lp 102.1
dm dof 0 PLOT -42.1
dmn nnn wc 250
dmw W40_hcx sc 0
dpwr 43 vs 842
dmf 35088 th ai cdc ph 2

```



(+)-ent-Nakadomarin A

