SUPPORTING INFORMATION

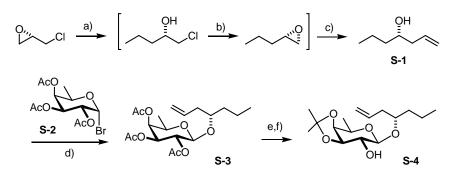
Total Syntheses of Ipomoeassin B and E

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General. All reactions were carried out under Ar atmosphere. The solvents used were purified by distillation over the drying agents indicated and were transferred under Ar: THF (Mg-anthracene), CH₂Cl₂ (P₄O₁₀), MeCN, Et₃N, DMSO (CaH₂), MeOH (Mg), toluene (Na/K). Flash chromatography: Merck silica gel 60 (230-400 mesh). NMR: Spectra were recorded on a DPX 300, AV 400 or DMX 600 spectrometer (Bruker) in the solvents indicated; chemical shifts (δ) are given in ppm relative to TMS, coupling constants (*J*) in Hz. The solvent signals were used as references and the chemical shifts converted to the TMS scale (calibration: CDCl₃, $\delta_C = 77.0$, $\delta_H = 7.26$; CD₂Cl₂, $\delta_C = 53.8$, $\delta_H = 5.32$). IR: Nicolet FT-7199 spectrometer, wavenumbers in cm⁻¹. MS (EI): Finnigan MAT 8200 (70 eV), HRMS: Finngan MAT 95. Melting points: Büchi melting point apparatus (uncorrected). All commercially available compounds were used as received.

Preparation of the Building Blocks



Scheme S1. Conditions: a) EtMgCl, CuCN (10 mol%), THF, $-78 \rightarrow -20^{\circ}$ C; b) NaOH, Et₂O; c) CH₂=CHMgBr, CuCN (10 mol%), THF, $-78 \rightarrow 0^{\circ}$ C, 77% (overall), 99% *ee*; d) AgOTf, 2,6-di-*tert*-butylpyridine, MS 4Å, CH₂Cl₂, 0°C \rightarrow RT, 84%; e) KOMe cat., MeOH; f) 2,2-dimethoxypropane, *p*-TsOH·H₂O cat., acetone, 98% (over both steps).

(S)-1-Hepten-4-ol (S-1). A solution of EtMgCl (2 M in THF, 16.2 mL, 32.4 mmol) was added dropwise to a solution of (S)-epichlorohydrin (2.00 g, 21.6 mmol) and CuCN (193 mg, 2.16 mmol) in THF (30 mL) at -78 °C. The mixture was warmed to -20 °C over 3 h before it was poured into sat. aq. NH₄Cl. The organic layer was separated, the aqueous layer was extracted with Et₂O, the combined organic layers were dried over MgSO₄, filtered and evaporated to afford crude (S)-1-chloro-pentan-2-ol, which was used without further purification.

Powdered NaOH (4.80 g, 121 mmol) was added to a solution of the crude (S)-1-chloro-pentene-2-ol in Et₂O (30 mL) and the resulting mixture was stirred at room temperature for 22 h before it was poured into water (10 mL). The organic layer was separated, the aqueous layer was repeatedly extracted with Et₂O, the combined organic phases were dried over MgSO₄, filtered and evaporated to give (S)-2-propyloxirane, which was used without further purification.

To a stirred solution of the crude oxirane thus formed and CuCN (193 mg, 2.16 mmol) in THF (15 mL) was added a solution of vinylmagnesium bromide (1 M in THF, 28.1 mL, 28.1 mmol) at -78 °C over a period of 45 min. The resulting mixture was allowed to warm to 0 °C before the reaction was quenched with sat. aq. NH₄Cl. The aqueous layer was repeatedly extracted with Et₂O, the combined ethereal extracts were washed with brine, dried over MgSO₄, filtered and evaporated. The residue was purified by flash chromatography on silica gel (hexanes/*tert*-butyl methyl ether, 4/1) to give (*S*)-1-hepten-4-ol (**S**-1) as a pale yellow oil (1.91 g, 77%). The NMR data are in full agreement with those previously reported in the literature. $[\alpha]_D^{20} = -12.8$ (c 0.52, CHCl₃); lit.¹ $[\alpha]_D^{20} = +12.7$ (c 0.54, CHCl₃) for (*R*)-enantiomer (99% *ee*).

Compound S-3. A solution of HBr in HOAc (30% w/w, 7.1 mL) was added dropwise to a cold (0°C) solution of 1,2,3,4-tetra-O-acetyl-D-fucopyranose² (2.08 g, 6.26 mmol) in CH₂Cl₂ (10 mL) and Ac₂O (0.96 mL) and the resulting mixture was stirred for 0.5 h at room temperature once the addition was complete. The mixture was then concentrated in vacuo and the resulting oil was azeotroped with toluene (3 times) to give crude glycosyl bromide **S-2** which was used in the following step without further purification.

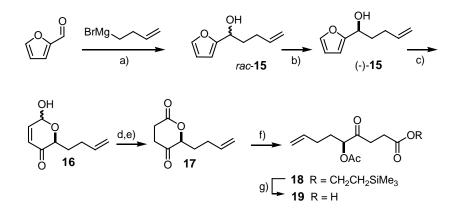
To a suspension of activated MS 4Å in CH₂Cl₂ (50 mL) was added a solution of the

¹ Kang, S.-K.; Park, D.-C.; Rho, H.-S.; Yu, C.-M.; Hong, J.-H. Synth. Comm. **1995**, 25, 203-214.

² Nicolaou, K. C.; Hummel, C. W.; Nakada, M.; Shibayama, K.; Pitsinos, E. N.; Saimoto, H.; Mizuno, Y.; Baldenius, K.-U.; Smith, A. L. J. Am. Chem. Soc. **1993**, 115, 7625-7635.

crude bromide S-2 prepared above in CH_2Cl_2 (120 mL) and the resulting mixture was stirred at room temperature for 10 minutes before (S)-1-hepten-4-ol (S-1) (476 mg, 4.17 mmol), 2,6-di-tert-butylpyridine (2.40 g, 12.5 mmol), and AgOTf (1.90 g, 7.32 mmol) were successively added. Stirring was continued for 14 h before the suspension was filtered through a pad of Celite and the filtrate was evaporated. The residue was purified by flash chromatography on silica (hexanes/tert-butyl methyl ether, 6/1) to give compound **S-3** as a colorless syrup (1.36 g, 84%). $[\alpha]_{D}^{20} = -20.1$ (c 0.73, CHCl₃). IR (KAP): $\tilde{\nu} = 3076, 2961, 2937, 2873, 1752, 1641, 1368, 1250, 1223, 1074, 915.$ ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 5.77 (ddt, J = 7.0, 10.2, 17.2 Hz, 1 H), 5.21 (dd, J = 1.1, 3.5 Hz, 1H, 5.17-4.99 (m, 4H), 4.48 (d, J = 7.9 Hz, 1H), 3.76 (dq, J = 1.0, 6.5 Hz, 1H), 3.64 (m, 1H), 2.25-2.22 (m, 2H), 2.17 (s, 3H), 2.04 (s, 3H), 1.98 (s, 3H), 1.63-1.34 (m, 4H), 1.20 (d, J = 6.7 Hz, 3H), 0.89 (t, J = 7.3 Hz, 3H). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): $\delta = 170.8, 170.3, 169.4, 134.4, 117.1, 100.4, 79.7, 71.5, 70.4, 69.3, 68.9, 38.4, 36.6,$ 20.9, 20.7, 20.6, 18.3, 16.1, 14.0. MS (EI): m/z (%): 273 (27), 157 (17), 153 (25), 115 (13), 111 (24), 83 (12), 55 (23), 43 (100). HRMS: calcd. for $C_{19}H_{30}O_8$ [Na]⁺ 409.183143, found 409.183288.

Compound S-4. Compound S-3 (1.92 g, 4.97 mmol) was dissolved in MeOH (20 mL) and treated with KOMe (18 mg, 0.25 mmol) for 3 h. The mixture was neutralized with HCl (1 M) and the solvent was evaporated. The residue was suspended in EtOAc, the mixture passed through a short-pad of silica to remove the inorganic salts, and the filtrate was evaporated. A solution containing the resulting crude product, 2,2'-dimethoxypropane (4.4 mL) and TsOH \cdot H₂O (ca. 20 mg) in acetone (15 mL) was stirred at room temperature for 15 h. For work-up, the solvent was evaporated and the residue purified by flash chromatography on silica (hexanes/EtOAc, $6/1 \rightarrow 4/1$) to give glycoside **S-4** as a colorless syrup (1.46 g, 98%). $\left[\alpha\right]_{D}^{20} = +3.4$ (c 1.18, CHCl₃). IR (KAP): $\tilde{\nu} = 3483, 3076, 2983, 2959, 2935, 2872, 1641, 1380, 1073, 1036, 990, 918.$ ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): $\delta = 5.83$ (ddt, J = 7.2, 10.1, 17.1 Hz, 1H), 5.13-5.08 (m, 2H), 4.17 (d, J = 8.2 Hz, 1H), 4.04-3.98 (m, 2H), 3.83 (dq, J = 2.2, 6.6 Hz, 1H), 3.72-3.66 (m, 1H), 3.50 (dd, J = 7.3, 8.2 Hz, 1H), 2.35-2.23 (m, 3H), 1.65-1.33 (m, 13H), 0.91 (t, J = 7.3 Hz, 3H). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): $\delta = 134.9$, 117.6, 109.8, 101.6, 78.8, 78.7, 76.3, 73.8, 69.1, 38.7, 37.0, 28.2, 26.3, 18.4, 16.6, 14.0. MS (EI): m/z (%): 187 (84), 129 (16), 113 (12), 101 (43), 100 (37), 97 (19), 85 (20), 83 (26), 73 (22), 71 (45), 59 (100), 57 (34), 55 (79), 43 (72), 41 (36), 29 (20). HRMS: calcd. for $C_{16}H_{28}O_5$ [Na]⁺ 323.182872, found 323.182895.



Scheme S2. Conditions: a) 1-bromo-3-pentene, Mg, THF, then 2-furylcarbaldehyde, 82%; b) Ti(OiPr)₄, D-(–)-diisopropyltartrate (DIPT), *t*-BuOOH, CH₂Cl₂, –20°C, 47% (= 94% theoretical yield), > 99 *ee*; c) *t*-BuOOH, VO(acac)₂ (2 mol%), CH₂Cl₂, 71%; d) CrO₃, H₂SO₄, acetone, 0°C; e) Zn, HOAc, CH₂Cl₂, 78% (over both steps); f) (i) HO(CH₂)₂SiMe₃, *p*-TsOH·H₂O cat., CH₂Cl₂; (ii) Ac₂O, DMAP cat., CH₂Cl₂, 93%, 97% *ee* (over both steps); g) TASF, DMF, 68%.

dl-5-Hydroxy-5-(2-furyl)-1-pentene (rac-15). Magnesium turnings (335 mg, 13.8 mmol) in THF (1 mL) were activated with 1,2-dibromoethane (25 µL) before additional THF (7.0 mL) was added. A solution of 1-bromo-3-pentene (1.70 g, 12.5 mmol) in THF (2.0 mL) was added over 30 min and the mixture was stirred at ambient temperature for 1 h. The solution of the resulting Grignard reagent was cooled to 0 °C before 2-furylcarbaldehyde (1.0 g, 10.4 mmol) was introduced at that temperature. After 2 h, the mixture was quenched with aq. HCl (1 M), the aqueous layer was repeatedly extracted with Et₂O, and the combined ethereal phases were washed with brine, dried over MgSO₄, filtered and evaporated. The residue was purified by flash chromatography (hexanes/EtOAc, 9/1) to give product rac-15 as a pale yellow oil (1.30 g, 82%). IR (KAP): $\tilde{\nu} = 3366, 2943, 2863, 1641, 1505, 1149, 1066, 1009, 913, 738, 599.$ ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 7.37 (dd, J = 0.8, 1.8 Hz, 1H), 6.33 (dd, J = 1.8, 3.2 Hz, 1H), 6.24 (d, J = 3.2 Hz, 1H), 5.84 (ddt, J = 6.6, 10.3, 17.0 Hz, 1H), 5.08-4.97 (m, 2H), 4.70(t, J = 6.7 Hz, 1H), 2.20-2.12 (m, 2H), 1.98-1.92 (m, 3H). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): $\delta = 156.6$, 142.0, 137.8, 115.2, 110.1, 105.9, 67.2, 34.6, 29.7. MS (EI): m/z(%): 152 (3), 134 (5), 123 (3), 110 (23), 97 (100), 69 (12), 41 (35), 39 (28), 29 (12), 27 (13). HRMS: calcd. for $C_9H_{12}O_2$ 152.083577, found 152.083730.

Kinetic resolution: Preparation of (–)-15. D-(–)-DIPT (2.50 g, 11.8 mmol) was added to a solution of $Ti(OiPr)_4$ (2.90 mL, 9.86 mmol) in CH₂Cl₂ (45 mL) at –20 °C. After

stirring for 10 min, the mixture was cooled to -30 °C and a solution of *rac*-**15** (1.50 g, 9.86 mmol) in CH₂Cl₂ (2 mL) was slowly introduced. After stirring for 30 min, a solution of *tert*-butylhydroperoxide (5 M in decane, 1.18 mL, 5.92 mmol) was added, and the mixture was stirred for 24 h at -20 °C. For work-up, the mixture was filtered through a short pad of silica and the filtrate was evaporated. The residue was purified by flash chromatography on silica (hexanes/EtOAc, 9/1) to give (–)-**15** as a pale yellow oil (701 mg, 47%, >99% *ee*). The *ee* was determined by chiral HPLC (Chiralcel OB-H, Hexane/*i*PrOH = 95/5). The NMR data are identical with those of the racemic sample described above. $[\alpha]_D^{20} = -6.6$ (c 1.12, CHCl₃).

Compound 16. To a solution of alcohol (-)-15 (333 mg, 2.19 mmol) and VO(acac)₂ (6.00 mg, 0.023 mmol) in CH₂Cl₂ (2.0 mL) was added tert-butylhydroperoxide (TBHP, 5 M in decane, 0.44 mL, 2.19 mmol). After stirring for 1 h at room temperature, additional VO(acac)₂ (6.00 mg, 0.023 mmol) and TBHP (0.44 mL, 2.19 mmol) were added and stirring was continued for 2 h. The mixture was then passed through a short pad of silica, the filtrate was evaporated, and the residue purified by flash chromatography on silica (hexanes/EtOAc, 4/1) to give compound 16 as a mixture of diastereomers (262 mg, 71 %, major/minor = 69/31). IR (KAP): \tilde{v} = 3411, 3077, 2926, 1690, 1641, 1089, 1033, 916. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): $\delta = 6.94$ (dd, J = 1.5, 10.3 Hz, 1H of minor isomer), 6.90 (dd, J = 3.5, 10.3 Hz, 1H of major isomer), 6.16 (dd, J = 1.6, 10.3 Hz, 1H of minor isomer), 6.11 (d, J = 10.3 Hz, 1H of major isomer), 5.87-5.76 (m, 1H), 5.66-5.65 (m, 1H), 5.18-4.98 (m, 2H), 4.59 (dd, J = 3.8, 8.3 Hz, 1H of major isomer), 4.11 (ddd, J = 1.2, 3.8, 8.6 Hz, 1H of minor isomer), 3.34 (br, 1H of minor isomer), 3.06 (br, 1H of major isomer), 2.24-2.18 (m, 2H), 2.07-2.03 (m, 1H), 1.18-1.74 (m, 1H). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): $\delta = 196.5$ (major), 196.1 (minor), 147.6 (minor), 144.2 (major), 137.7 (major), 137.5 (minor), 128.8 (minor), 127.7 (major), 115.5 (minor), 115.4 (major), 90.9 (minor), 87.7 (major), 78.0 (minor), 73.3 (major), 29.7 (minor), 29.1 (minor), 29.0 (major), 28.8 (major). MS (EI): m/z (rel. intensity): 168 (4), 114 (20), 84 (100), 56 (28), 55 (39), 39 (10), 29 (12), 28 (12), 27 (14). HRMS: calcd. for C₉H₁₂O₃ 168.078643, found 168.078521.

Compound 17. Jones' reagent $(1.7 \text{ mL})^3$ was added dropwise to an ice-cold solution of hemiacetal **16** (413 mg, 2.46 mmol) in acetone (13 mL). The resulting mixture was stirred for 3 h at room temperature. The mixture was diluted with *tert*-butyl methyl ether

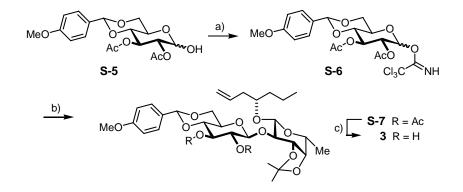
³ Georgiadis, M. P.; Tsekouras, A.; Kotretsou, S. I.; Haroutounian, S. A.; Polissiou, M. G. *Synthesis* **1991**, 929.

(50 mL) and washed with water, the organic phase was dried over Na₂SO₄, filtered, and evaporated to give the crude oxidation product. To a solution of this material in CHCl₃ (26 mL) and AcOH (17 mL) was added zinc powder (1.2 g). The suspension was stirred for 3 h at room temperature before it was filtered through Celite. The filtrate was evaporated aceotropically with benzene to remove residual HOAc and the crude product was purified by flash chromatography (hexanes/*tert*-butyl methyl ether, $2/1 \rightarrow 1/1$) to give compound **17** as a colorless oil (324 mg, 78%). $[\alpha]_D^{20} = -246.3$ (c 1.08, CHCl₃). IR (KAP): $\tilde{\nu} = 3079$, 2929, 1759, 1735, 1641, 1267, 1171, 999, 919. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): $\delta = 5.77$ (ddt, J = 6.7, 10.3, 16.9 Hz, 1H), 5.11-5.02 (m, 2H), 4.68 (dd, J = 4.0, 8.2 Hz, 1H), 2.93-2.89 (m, 2H), 2.79-2.64 (m, 2H), 2.34-2.19 (m, 2H), 2.13-2.04 (m, 1H), 1.96-1.86 (m, 1H). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): $\delta = 205.4$, 170.0, 136.5, 116.4, 82.2, 33.8, 29.6, 28.6, 28.2. MS (EI): m/z (%): 168 (5), 114 (72), 98 (3), 86 (5), 56 (100), 55 (27), 42 (10), 41 (12), 39 (13), 29 (18), 28 (53), 27 (22). HRMS: calcd. for C₉H₁₂O₃ 168.078649, found 168.078862.

Compound 18. To a solution of ketolactone 17 (100 mg, 0.59 mmol) and 2-trimethylsilylethanol (0.17 mL, 1.18 mmol) in CH2Cl2 (1.0 mL) was added p-TsOH•H₂O (2 mg). After stirring for 15 h, the mixture was neutralized with triethylamine and passed through a pad of silica which was carefully rinsed with EtOAc. The filtrate was evaporated, the residue dissolved in CH_2Cl_2 (10 mL) and treated with triethylamine (0.50 mL, 3.54 mmol), Ac₂O (0.22 mL, 2.36 mmol) and DMAP (10 mg, 0.08 mmol). After 3 h, the suspension was filtered through a pad of silica which was carefully rinsed with EtOAc. Evaporation of the solvent followed by flash chromatography of the residue (hexanes/EtOAc, 10/1) gave compound 18 as a colorless oil (156 mg, 93%, 97% ee). The ee was determined by chiral HPLC column (Chiralcel AD, Heptane/*i*PrOH = 98/2). $\left[\alpha\right]_{D}^{20} = -4.3$ (c 0.62, CH₂Cl₂). IR (KAP): $\tilde{\nu} = 3079$, 2954, 1732, 1642, 1249, 1235, 1063, 996, 919, 860, 839, 695. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CD_2Cl_2): $\delta = 5.81$ (ddt, J = 6.6, 10.3, 17.0 Hz, 1H), 5.09-4.98 (m, 3H), 4.14 (m, 2H), 2.78-2.72 (m, 2H), 2.56-2.51 (m, 2H), 2.21-2.11 (m, 5H), 1.92-1.80 (m, 2H), 0.97 (m, 2H). 0.04 (s, 9H). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CD₂Cl₂): δ = 206.2, 172.7, 170.8, 137.4, 115.9, 78.0, 63.2, 33.7, 30.1, 29.6, 27.9, 20.8, 17.6, -1.5 (3C). MS (EI): m/z (%): 43 (47), 73 (100), 117 (33), 133 (10), 173 (82). HRMS: calcd. for $C_{16}H_{28}O_5Si_1$ [M⁺+Na] 351.159826, found 351.159979.

Acid 19. A solution of compound 18 (50 mg, 0.176 mmol) in DMF (1.0 mL) was added to a solution of TASF (73 mg, 0.264 mmol) in DMF (1.0 mL). After stirring for 3 h, the mixture was filtered through a pad of silica which was rinsed with EtOAc several times,

and the combined filtrates were evaporated. Flash chromatography (hexanes/EtOAc/HOAc, 2/1/0.01) of the residue gave carboxylic acid **19** as a colorless oil (28 mg, 68%). $[\alpha]_{D}^{20} = -2.1$ (c 0.60, CH₂Cl₂). IR (KAP): v (cm⁻¹) = 3079, 2928, 1741, 1731, 1713, 1642, 1237, 999, 918. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CD₂Cl₂): $\delta = 5.81$ (ddt, J = 6.7, 10.3, 17.0 Hz, 1H), 5.09-4.99 (m, 3H), 2.80-2.60 (m, 4H), 2.20-2.12 (m, 5H), 1.92-1.80 (m, 2H). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CD₂Cl₂): $\delta = 206.1, 177.9, 170.9, 137.4, 115.9, 78.0, 33.5, 30.0, 29.6, 27.5, 20.8. MS (EI): <math>m/z$ (%): 43 (100), 85 (12), 101 (40), 114 (7), 132 (5), 174 (6). HRMS: calcd. for C₁₁H₁₆O₅ [M⁺+Na] 251.088993, found 251.089031.



Scheme S3. Conditions: a) Cl_3CCN , Cs_2CO_3 cat., CH_2Cl_2 , 86%; b) compound S-4, $BF_3 \cdot Et_2O$ cat., CH_2Cl_2 /pentane (1:1), $-20^{\circ}C$, 77%; c) KOMe cat., MeOH, 84%.

Trichloroacetimidate S-6. To a solution of substrate **S-5**⁴ (1.00 g, 2.62 mmol) in CH₂Cl₂ (4 mL) were added trichloroacetonitrile (0.48 mL, 4.79 mmol) and Cs₂CO₃ (85 mg, 0.26 mmol). The resulting mixture was stirred for 15 h at ambient temperature before it was filtered through a pad of silica and evaporated. The residue was purified by flash chromatography (hexanes/EtOAc, 2/1) to give trichloroacetimidate **S-6** as a mixture of anomers (1.19 g, 86%, α : β = 2:1). [α]_D²⁰ = +25.9 (c 0.83, CH₂Cl₂). IR (KBr): $\tilde{\nu}$ = 3348, 2940, 1754, 1676, 1616, 1589, 1519, 1236, 1071, 1033, 834. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CD₂Cl₂): δ = 8.81 (s, 1H of β-anomer), 8.71 (s, 1H of α-anomer), 7.37-7.35 (m, 2H), 6.89-6.86 (m, 2H), 6.53 (d, *J* = 3.9 Hz, 1H of α-anomer), 5.49 (s, 1H of α-anomer), 5.48 (s, 1H of β-anomer), 5.35 (t, *J* = 8.8 Hz, 1H of β-anomer), 5.26 (dd, *J*

⁴ Fürstner, A.; Radkowski, K.; Grabowski, J.; Wirtz, C.; Mynott, R. J. Org. Chem. 2000, 65, 8758-8762.

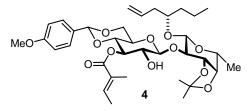
= 7.8, 8.6 Hz, 1H of β-anomer), 5.12 (dd, J = 3.9, 9.9 Hz, 1H of α-anomer), 4.37 (dd, J = 4.3, 9.8 Hz, 1H of β-anomer), 4.31 (dd, J = 5.0, 10.4 Hz, 1H of α-anomer), 4.13-4.05 (m, 1H), 4.88-3.72 (m, 5H), 2.06 (s, 3H of α-anomer), 2.04 (s, 3H of β-anomer), 2.02 (s, 3H of β-anomer), 2.01 (s, 3H of α-anomer). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CD₂Cl₂): α-anomer: δ = 170.4, 170.0, 161.3, 160.6, 129.7, 127.8 (2C), 113.9 (2C), 102.0, 93.9, 78.9, 70.7, 69.0, 68.7, 67.4, 65.5, 55.6, 21.0, 20.6; β-anomer: δ = 170.4, 169.4, 161.0, 160.6, 129.7, 127.9 (2C), 113.9 (2C), 102.0, 96.2, 78.3, 71.8, 71.4, 68.7, 67.4, 65.5, 55.6, 20.9, 20.7. MS (EI): m/z (%): 527 (22), 365 (9), 179 (16), 137 (51), 136 (100), 135 (71), 43 (85). HRMS: calcd. for C₂₀H₂₂Cl₃N₁O₉ [M⁺+H] 526.043294, found 526.043271.

Disaccharide S-7. BF₃•Et₂O (0.25 M in Et₂O, 1.90 mL) was added to a solution of trichloroacetimidate S-6 (746 mg, 1.41 mmol) and alcohol S-4 (500 mg, 1.66 mmol) in CH₂Cl₂/pentane (2.0 mL each) at -20 °C. After stirring at that temperature for 30 min, the reaction was quenched with sat. aq. NaHCO₃ and the mixture diluted with CH₂Cl₂. The organic layer was separated, dried over Na₂SO₄, and evaporated, and the residue purified by flash chromatography (hexanes/EtOAc, 4/1) to give disaccharide S-7 as a white solid (696 mg, 77%). mp = 129-130 °C. $[\alpha]_D^{20} = -35.1$ (c 0.70, CH₂Cl₂). IR (KAP): $\tilde{\nu} = 3073, 2936, 2873, 1755, 1640, 1616, 1518, 1371, 1244, 1219, 1175, 1099,$ 1073, 1037, 920, 831. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CD₂Cl₂): δ = 7.35 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 2H), 6.87 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 2H), 5.90 (ddt, J = 7.2, 10.1, 17.2 Hz, 1H), 5.46 (s, 1H), 5.28-5.23 (m, 10.1, 17.2 Hz, 10.1), 17.2 Hz, 10.1, 17.2 Hz, 10.1,1H), 5.10-5.03 (m, 2H), 5.01 (d, J = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 4.95-4.91 (m, 1H), 4.33 (dd, J = 5.0, 10.4 Hz, 1H), 4.27 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 4.03-4.00 (m, 1H), 3.96 (dd, J = 2.1, 5.6 Hz, 1H), 3.82-3.49 (m, 9H), 2.28-2.24 (m, 2H), 2.05 (s, 3H), 2.02 (s, 3H), 1.52-1.31 (13 H), 0.92 (t, J = 7.2 Hz, 3H). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CD₂Cl₂): $\delta = 170.3$, 169.8, 160.6, 135.7, 130.0 (2C), 127.8, 116.8, 113.8 (2C), 110.0, 101.8, 100.6, 100.1, 80.2, 79.7, 78.7, 78.5, 76.9, 73.0, 72.3, 69.0, 68.8, 66.7, 55.6, 38.9, 37.1, 28.1, 26.4, 21.0, 20.9, 18.7, 16.7, 14.2. MS (EI): *m/z* (%): 43 (100), 55 (54), 57 (13), 59 (16), 97 (16), 99 (78), 100 (45), 109 (14), 121 (14), 127 (14), 135 (28), 136 (26), 137 (38), 169 (26), 179 (53), 305 (30), 365 (63), 366 (13), 551 (13). HRMS: calcd. for $C_{34}H_{48}O_{13}$ [M⁺+H] 665.317321, found 665.316665.

Disaccharide 3. A solution of disaccaride S-7 (686 mg, 1.06 mmol) and KOMe (10 mg) in MeOH (10 mL) was stirred for 4 h before it was filtered through a pad of silica and evaporated. The residue was purified by flash chromatography (hexanes/EtOAc, $2/1 \rightarrow 0/1$) to give disaccharide **3** as a white solid (518 mg, 84%). mp = 68-69 °C. $[\alpha]_{D}^{20} = -9.9$ (c 1.21, C₂HCl₂). IR (KAP): $\tilde{\nu} = 3459$, 3072, 2935, 2872, 1640, 1615, 1589, 1518, 1382, 1250, 1075, 1034, 923, 831. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CD₂Cl₂): $\delta = 7.43$ (d, J =

8.8 Hz, 2H), 6.92 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 2H), 5.95 (ddt, J = 7.1, 10.2, 17.2 Hz, 1H), 5.52 (s, 1H), 5.14-5.07 (m, 2H), 4.69 (d, J = 7.7 Hz, 1H), 4.35 (d, J = 8.2 Hz, 1H), 4.31 (dd, J = 4.9, 10.5 Hz, 1H), 4.17 (dd, J = 5.5, 7.4 Hz, 1H), 4.04 (dd, J = 2.1, 5.4 Hz, 1H), 3.86-3.44 (m, 12H), 2.80 (br, 1H), 2.32 (m, 1H), 1.66 (br, 1H), 1.56-1.30 (m, 13H), 0.94 (t, J = 7.3 Hz, 3H). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CD₂Cl₂): $\delta = 160.6$, 135.4, 130.2 (2C), 127.9, 116.9, 113.8 (2C), 110.4, 104.3, 102.1, 100.2, 96.0, 81.0, 79.2, 78.6, 77.0, 76.3, 73.2, 69.0, 68.8, 67.3, 55.6, 38.6, 36.9, 28.0, 26.3, 18.5, 16.6, 14.2. MS (EI): m/z (%): 41 (18), 43 (20), 55 (63), 57 (25), 59 (25), 69 (14), 73 (14), 85 (14), 97 (14), 99 (100), 100 (58), 101 (11), 135 (29), 136 (37), 137 (70), 281 (78), 282 (13), 467 (35). HRMS: calcd. for C₃₀H₄₅O₁₁ [M⁺+H] 581.296842, found 581.296186.

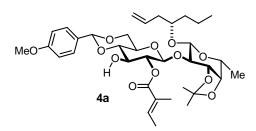
Regioselective Acylation: Preparation of Compound 4. A solution of diol **3** (690 mg, 1.19 mmol), DMAP (73.0 mg, 0.60 mmol) and DCC (293 mg, 1.42 mmol) in CH₂Cl₂ (30 mL) was stirred for 5 min prior to the addition of (*E*)-2-methylbutenoic acid (119 mg, 1.19 mmol). Stirring was continued overnight and the precipitate formed was filtered off through a pad of silica. The insoluble residues were thoroughly washed with EtOAc and the combined filtrates were evaporated. The residue was purified by flash chromatography (hexanes/EtOAc, $4/1 \rightarrow 0/1$) to give disaccharide **4** and its regioisomer **4a** (**4**/**4a** = 9/1). Further purification was performed by preparative HPLC (Nucleodur 100-16-C18/A; MeOH/H₂O = 4/1; flow rate: 35.0 mL/min; pressure: 4.1 MPa) to give pure **4** (432 mg, 55%) and pure **4a** (45 mg, 6%), respectively. Analytical and spectroscopic data of compound **4**: Colorless solid, mp = 72-73°C. $[\alpha]_D^{20} = -24.7$ (c



0.42, CH₂Cl₂) IR (KAP): $\tilde{\nu} = 3474, 3072, 2935, 2873, 1718, 1651, 1589, 1518, 1381, 1252, 1175, 1075, 1036, 990, 923, 829. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CD₂Cl₂): <math>\delta = 7.33$ (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 2H), 6.91 (m, 1H), 6.86 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 2H), 5.91 (ddt, J = 7.1,

10.2, 17.2 Hz, 1H), 5.62 (s, 1H), 5.24 (d, J = 9.4 Hz, 1H), 5.11-5.03 (m, 2H), 4.77 (d, J = 7.7 Hz, 1H), 4.34-4.29 (m, 2H), 4.15-4.12 (m, 1H), 4.01 (dd, J = 2.1, 5.4 Hz, 1H), 3.83-3.50 (m, 9H), 3.36 (d, J = 2.7 Hz, 1H), 2.28 (m, 2H), 1.84-1.78 (m, 6H), 1.53-1.33 (m, 14H), 0.91 (t, J = 7.2 Hz, 3H). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CD₂Cl₂): $\delta = 167.7$, 160.5, 138.3, 135.4, 130.1, 128.6, 127.8 (2C), 117.0, 113.8 (2C), 110.4, 104.4, 101.9, 100.1, 81.0, 79.3, 79.2, 78.4, 77.0, 74.8, 73.5, 69.0, 68.9, 67.3, 55.6, 38.6, 36.9, 28.1, 26.3, 18.6, 16.6, 14.6, 14.2, 12.3. MS (EI): m/z (%): 43 (17), 55 (65), 57 (11), 59 (13), 83 (100), 97 (12), 99 (63), 100 (33), 121 (13), 135 (20), 136 (26), 137 (32), 179 (13), 363 (24), 549 (20). HRMS: calcd. for C₃₅H₅₁O₁₂ [M⁺+H] 663.338772, found 663.338055.

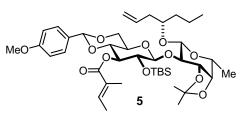
Analytical and spectroscopic data of compound **4a**: mp = 67-68 °C. $[\alpha]_{D}^{20} = -7.0$ (c 0.83, CH₂Cl₂) IR (KBr): $\tilde{\nu} = 3494$, 3074, 2935, 2872, 1722, 1651, 1616, 1589, 1519,



1303, 1174, 921, 830. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CD_2Cl_2): $\delta = 7.39$ (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 2H), 6.96 (m, 1H), 6.89 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 2H), 5.90 (ddt, J = 7.1, 10.2, 17.2 Hz, 1H), 5.51 (s, 1H), 5.09-5.01 (m, 3H), 4.91-4.87 (m, 1H), 4.31 (dd, J = 5.0, 10.4 Hz, 1H), 4.25 (d, J = 7.9 Hz, 1H), 4.00-3.86 (m, 3H),

3.81-3.71 (m, 4H), 3.65-3.57 (m, 3H), 3.48-3.40 (m, 2H), 2.73 (d, J = 3.8 Hz, 1H), 2.27 (m, 2H), 1.86 (m, 3H), 1.81 (m, 3H), 1.51-1.29 (m, 13H), 0.89 (t, J = 7.2 Hz, 3H). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CD₂Cl₂): $\delta = 167.6$, 160.6, 138.6, 135.7, 130.2, 128.6, 127.9 (2C), 116.8, 113.9 (2C), 109.9, 102.1, 100.3, 100.2, 81.3, 79.8, 79.3, 78.8, 76.8, 75.3, 73.1, 69.1, 68.8, 66.5, 55.6, 38.9, 37.1, 28.0, 26.3, 18.7, 16.7, 14.6, 14.2, 12.3. MS (EI): m/z (%): 549 (8), 363 (98), 219 (19), 209 (12), 179 (19), 137 (18), 136 (18), 135 (16), 100 (24), 99 (41), 83 (100), 55 (28). HRMS: calcd. for C₃₅H₅₀O₁₂ [M⁺+Na] 685.319445, found 685.319537.

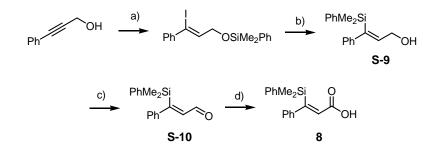
Compound 5. TBSOTf (87.0 mL, 0.30 mmol) was added to a solution of compound 4



(100 mg, 0.15 mmol) and 2,6-lutidine (69.0 mL, 0.75 mmol) in CH₂Cl₂ (2 mL) and the resulting mixture was stirred for 2 h. Evaporation of the solvent followed by purification of the residue by preparative TLC (hexanes/EtOAc, 4/1) gave product **5** as a colorless solid (112 mg, 96%). mp = 54-55 °C. $[\alpha]_{\rm p}^{20}$

= -11.7 (c 0.72, CH₂Cl₂). IR (KBr): $\tilde{\nu}$ = 3073, 2958, 2934, 2859, 1724, 1653, 1616, 1519, 1252, 1181, 1085, 923, 837, 779, 671. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CD₂Cl₂): δ = 7.20 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 2H), 6.78 (m, 1H), 6.75 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 2H), 5.80 (ddt, J = 7.0, 10.2, 17.2 Hz, 1H), 5.34 (s, 1H), 5.15 (m, 1H), 5.00-4.93 (m, 3H), 4.21-4.17 (m, 2H), 4.06 (dd, J = 5.7, 6.8 Hz, 1H), 3.89 (dd, J = 2.0, 5.5 Hz, 1H), 3.73-3.66 (m, 6H), 3.59-3.50 (m, 3H), 3.43-3.39 (m, 1H), 2.18 (m, 2H), 1.71-1.66 (m, 6H), 1.43-1.19 (m, 13H), 0.80 (t, J = 5.0 Hz, 3H), 0.73 (s, 9H), -0.02 (s, 3H), -0.11 (s, 3H). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CD₂Cl₂): δ = 167.2, 160.5, 138.1, 135.6, 130.3, 128.8, 127.7 (2C), 116.8, 113.8 (2C), 110.0, 101.6, 100.6, 100.0, 80.0, 79.6, 78.4, 77.0, 76.2, 74.8, 74.3, 69.1, 68.9, 66.5, 55.6, 38.8, 36.9, 28.0, 26.4, 25.9 (3C), 18.8, 18.3, 16.7, 14.5, 14.2, 12.3, -3.6, -4.8. MS (EI): m/z (%): 719 (10), 663 (12), 477 (7), 283 (13), 211 (18), 183 (18), 179 (21), 158 (10), 157 (79), 136 (17), 135 (13), 121 (35), 99 (23), 97 (19), 83 (100), 73 (29), 59 (14), 55 (79), 43 (14). HRMS: calcd. for C₄₁H₆₄O₁₂Si [M⁺+Na] 799.405930, found 799.405236.

(Z)-3-Dimethyl(phenyl)silyl-2-propenoic Acid as Protected Cinnamic Acid Surrogate



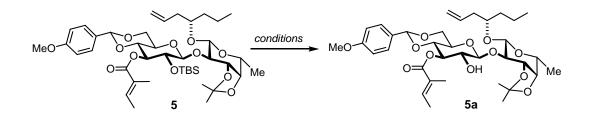
Scheme S4. Conditions: a) (i) NaAlH₂(OCH₂CH₂OMe)₂, Et₂O, then I₂, (ii) PhMe₂SiCl, Et₃N, DMAP cat, CH₂Cl₂, 87%, cf. ref.; b) BuLi, THF, $-78^{\circ}C \rightarrow RT$, 50%, cf. ref.; c) (COCl)₂, DMSO, Et₃N, CH₂Cl₂, $-78^{\circ}C$; d) NaClO₂, 2-methyl-2-butene, NaH₂PO₄, *t*BuOH/H₂O, 93% (over both steps).

(Z)-3-Dimethyl(phenyl)silyl-2-propenoic acid (8). Oxalyl chloride (0.13 mL, 1.49 mmol) was added dropwise at -78 °C to a solution of DMSO (0.21 mL, 2.99 mmol) in CH₂Cl₂ (5.0 mL) and the mixture as stirred for 15 min at that temperature. A solution of (Z)-3-dimethyl(phenyl)silyl-2-propene-1-ol (S-9)⁵ (267 mg, 1.00 mmol) in CH₂Cl₂ (2.0 mL) was introduced and the resulting suspension was stirred for 45 min, at which point Et₃N (0.56 mL, 3.98 mmol) was added. The reaction mixture was allowed to warm to 0 °C over 1.5 h before it was quenched with sat. aq. NH₄Cl. The aqueous layer was repeatedly extracted with ether, the combined organic phases were washed with brine, dried over Na₂SO₄, and the solvent was evaporated to afford the corresponding aldehyde S-10 as a pale yellow oil which was used without further purification (239 mg, 90%). Characteristic data: IR (KAP): $\tilde{v} = 2839, 2739, 1677, 1489, 1428, 1254, 1111,$ 814, 783, 733, 701, 641, 472. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CD₂Cl₂): δ = 9.83 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 1H), 7.61-7.58 (m, 2H), 7.42-7.30 (m, 6H), 7.16-7.13 (m, 2H), 6.51 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 1H), 0.34 (s, 6H). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CD₂Cl₂): δ = 192.9, 168.4, 144.6, 143.7 (2C), 138.2, 134.1 (2C), 130.0, 128.6 (3C), 127.8, 126.7 (2C), 0.3 (2C). MS (EI): *m/z* (%): 135 (51), 189 (78), 251 (100), 266 (9). HRMS: calcd. for $C_{17}H_{18}O_1Si$ [M⁺+Na] 289.101916, found 289.101840.

 ⁵ (a) Ukaji, Y.; Sada, K.; Inomata, K. *Chem. Lett.* **1993**, 1227-1230. (b) See also: Amold, L. A.; Naasz, R.; Minnaard, A. J.; Feringa, B. L. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2001**, *123*, 5841-5842.

A solution of NaH₂PO₄ (73 mg, 0.61 mmol) in water (0.48 mL), 2-methyl-2-butene (0.21 mL), and NaClO₂ (109 mg, 1.2 mmol) were successively added to a solution of the crude aldehyde **S-10** (100 mg, 0.38 mmol) in *t*BuOH (3.0 mL). The mixture was stirred for 2.5 h at ambient temperature, all volatiles were evaporated, and the residue was purified by flash chromatography (hexanes/EtOAc/AcOH, 100:10:0.1) to give acid **8** (99.8 mg, 93%) as a white solid. mp = 77-78 °C. IR (KAP): $\tilde{\nu} = 3022$, 2954, 1694, 1589, 1489, 1410, 1313, 1251, 815, 701. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 7.51-7.49 (m, 2H), 7.30-7.24 (m, 6H), 7.08-7.05 (m, 2H), 6.44 (s, 1H), 0.37 (s, 6H). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 166.9, 144.8, 138.2, 133.7 (2C), 132.9, 128.7, 128.0 (2C), 127.5 (3C), 126.9, 126.4 (2C), 95.7, -0.9 (2C). MS (EI): *m*/*z* (%): 75 (20), 205 (60), 267 (100), 282 (1). HRMS: calcd. for C₁₇H₁₇O₂Si 281.100333, found 281.100638.

Model Studies Defining the Conditions for the Proto-Desilylation

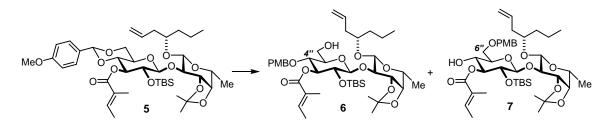


Nr	Reagent	Conditions	Result
1	TBAF	THF, 60°C, 3h	cleavage of tiglate ester
2	TBAF	THF/DMSO, methyl propionate, 80°C, 20 min	cleavage of tiglate ester
3	AgF	THF/MeOH, rt, 20h	no reaction
4	TASF	MeCN, rt, 6h	5a (93%)

		PhMe ₂ Si O Ph OMe Conditions	OMe
Nr	Reagent	Conditions	Result
1	BF ₃ ·Et ₂ O	CHCl ₃ , rt, 2h	no reaction
2	AgF^{6}	THF/MeOH, rt, 5h	methyl cinnamate (32%)
3	TASF	MeCN, rt, 16h	methyl cinnamate (94%)

The model studies summarized above suggested that only TBAF would be appropriate for the final deprotection steps in the projected total syntheses of ipomoeassin B and E.

Reductive Cleavage of the 4,6-O-p-Methoxybenzylidene Acetal

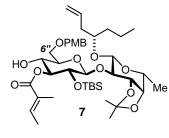


Entry	Conditions	Product	Ref.
1	BH3·THF, Cu(OTf)2 (15 mol%), THF, RT, 1h	decomposition	7
2	BH3 THF, Bu2BOTf (1 eq.), CH2Cl2, RT, 4h	decomposition	8
3	Dibal-H, CH ₂ Cl ₂ , 0°C, 5 min	reduction of ester	9
4	PMHS, AlCl ₃ , CH ₂ Cl ₂ /Et ₂ O, RT, 15h	decomposition	10
5	Et ₃ SiH, PhBCl ₂ , MS 4Å, CH ₂ Cl ₂ , -78°C, 1h	decomposition	11
6	NaBH ₃ CN, TMSCl, MS 4Å, MeCN, RT, 15h	81% (7:6 = 4:1)	12

- ⁶ (a) Fürstner, A.; Radkowski, K. *Chem. Commun.* 2002, 2182-2183. (b) F. Lacombe, K. Radkowski, A. Fürstner, *Tetrahedron* 2004, *60*, 7315-7324.
- ⁷ Shie, C.-R.; Tzeng, Z.-H.; Kulkarni, S. S.; Uang, B.-J.; Hsu, C.-Y.; Hung, S.-C. *Angew. Chem., Int. Ed.* **2005**, *44*, 1665-1668.
- ⁸ Wu, X.; Schmidt, R. R. Eur. J. Org. Chem. 2004, 2826-2832.
- ⁹ Crich, D.; Banerjee, A. Org. Lett. 2005, 7, 1395-1398.
- ¹⁰ Chandrasekhar, S.; Reddy, Y. R.; Reddy, C. R. Chem. Lett. **1998**, 1273-1274.
- ¹¹ Sakagami, M.; Hamana, H. Tetrahedron Lett. 2000, 41, 5547-5551.

Compounds 6 and 7. Disaccharide **5** (500 mg, 0.643 mmol) was added to a suspension of freshly activated MS 4Å (1.7 g) in CH₃CN (15 mL) and the resulting mixture was stirred for 15 min at that temperature. NaBH₃CN (404 mg, 6.43 mmol) was then introduced before the suspension was cooled to 0 °C and TMSCI (0.82 mL, 6.43 mmol) was added. The mixture was allowed to warm to room temperature and stirring was continued for 3 h. The suspension was filtered through Celite, the filtrate was diluted with Et₂O, the organic phase was washed with sat. aq. NaHCO₃, dried over sodium sulfate, filtered and evaporated. The residue was purified by flash chromatography to give a mixture of the reduction products (308 mg, 62%, **7**/**6** = 3.5/1). *This mixture does not need to be further purified because compound* **9** *derived thereof can be isolated in pure form by conventional chromatography at the next step* (see below). For analytical purposes, however, the regioisomers were separated by preparative HPLC (Nucleodur 100-16-C18/A; MeOH/H₂O = 4/1; flow rate: 35.0 mL/min; pressure: 4.1 MPa) to give product **7** (210 mg, 42%) and regioisomer **6** (24 mg, 5%) which showed the following spectroscopic and analytical properties:

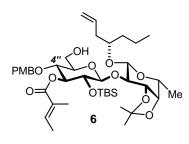
Compound 7: ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CD₂Cl₂): δ = 7.28 (d, J = 8.7 Hz, 2H), 6.92 (m, 1H),



6.87 (d, J = 8.7 Hz, 2H), 5.90 (ddt, J = 7.1, 10.2, 17.2 Hz, 1H), 5.09-4.99 (m, 3H), 4.93 (d, J = 7.7 Hz, 1H), 4.54 (d, J = 11.5 Hz, 1H), 4.47 (d, J = 11.5 Hz, 1H), 4.30 (d, J = 8.1 Hz, 1H), 4.14 (m, 1H), 3.98 (dd, J = 2.0, 5.6 Hz, 1H), 3.85-3.40 (m, 11H), 2.75 (br s, 1H), 2.28 (m, 2H), 1.84-1.71 (m, 6H), 1.55-1.31 (m, 13 H), 0.89 (t, J = 7.2 Hz, 3H), 0.81

(s, 9H), 0.07 (s, 3H), -0.02 (s, 3H). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CD_2Cl_2): $\delta = 168.6$, 159.7, 138.7, 135.7, 130.4, 129.9 (2C), 128.7, 116.8, 114.0 (2C), 110.0, 100.1, 99.9, 80.2, 79.3, 78.4, 77.0, 75.9, 74.7, 73.6, 73.3, 71.2, 69.5, 68.9, 55.6, 38.8, 36.9, 28.0, 26.5, 25.9 (3C), 18.8, 18.3, 16.8, 14.5, 14.1, 12.2, -3.5, -4.9. HRMS: calcd. for $C_{41}H_{66}O_{12}Si_1$ [M⁺+Na] 801.421577, found 801.422035.

Compound 6: ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CD₂Cl₂): δ = 7.13 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 2H), 6.90 (m, 1H),



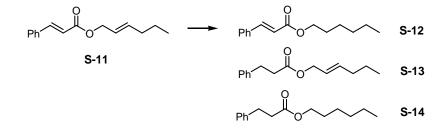
6.82 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 2H), 5.91 (ddt, J = 7.1, 10.2, 17.2 Hz, 1H), 5.22 (t, J = 9.2 Hz, 1H), 5.11-5.03 (m, 2H), 4.95 (d, J = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 4.45 (m, 2H), 4.29 (d, J = 8.1 Hz, 1H), 4.15 (dd, J = 5.7, 6.8 H, 1H), 3.98 (dd, J = 2.1, 5.6 Hz, 1H), 3.84-3.76 (m, 6H), 3.71-3.65 (m, 2H), 3.61 (t, J = 9.5 Hz, 1H), 3.52 (dd, J = 7.5, 9.0, 1H), 3.42-3.38 (m, 1H),

¹² Johansson, R.; Samuelsson, B. J. Chem. Soc., Perkin Trans. 1 1984, 2371-2374.

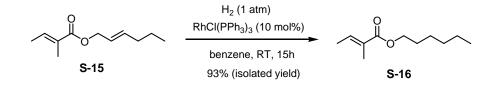
2.28 (m, 2H), 1.84-1.79 (m, 6H), 1.65 (br s, 1H), 1.55-1.32 (m, 13 H), 0.09 (t, J = 7.2 Hz, 3H), 0.82 (s, 9H), 0.07 (s, 3H), -0.03 (s, 3H). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CD₂Cl₂): $\delta = 167.1$, 159.7, 138.26, 135.6, 130.5, 130.1 (2C), 129.0, 116.8, 114.0 (2C), 110.0, 100.2, 100.1, 80.0, 78.5, 77.5, 77.0, 76.6, 76.3, 75.5, 74.3, 73.8, 69.0, 62.0, 55.5, 38.8, 36.9, 28.1, 26.3, 25.8 (3C), 18.7, 18.2, 16.7, 14.6, 14.1, 12.3, -3.6, -4.8.

The assigned regiochemistry was further corroborated by acylation of both isomers. The corresponding ring proton H-6,6' (m, 2H) in 6 and H-4 (app. t, 1H) in 7 showed the expected acylation shifts.

Model Studies on Selective Hydrogenation

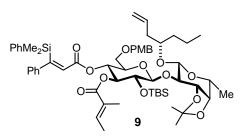


Conditions	Produ	ct Distri	bution (NMR)
	S-11	S-12	S-13	S-14
H_2 (1 atm), RhCl(PPh ₃) ₃ (3 mol%), benzene, RT, 4h	15%	52%	7%	26%
KOOCN=NCOOK (2 eq.), AcOH, MeOH, RT, 15h	44%	14%	33%	9%



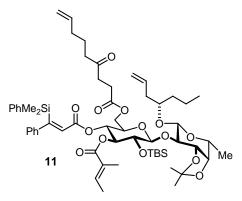
Total Synthesis of Ipomoeassin B

Compound 9. Et₃N (43 µL, 0.305 mmol) and 2,4,6-trichlorobenzoyl chloride (22 mL,



0.139 mmol) were added to a solution of acid **8** (39 mg, 0.139 mmol) in toluene (0.6 mL) and the resulting mixture was stirred for 1.5 h at ambient temperature before a solution of the mixture of alcohols **7** and **6** (54 mg, 0.0693 mmol) and DMAP (8.0 mg, 0.0693 mmol) in CH_2Cl_2 (0.5

mL) was introduced. After stirring for 3 h, the mixture was filtered through a pad of silica, the filtrate was evaporated and the residue was purified by flash chromatography (hexanes/EtOAc, 6/1) to give product 9 as a colorless oil (56.8 mg, 79%). $\left[\alpha\right]_{D}^{20} = -4.4$ (c 0.5, CHCl₃). IR (KAP): $\tilde{v} = 3070, 2956, 2932, 2904, 2858, 1730, 1652, 1612, 1587,$ 1513, 1248, 1160, 1074, 915, 839, 780, 701. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): $\delta = 7.49-7.46$ (m, 2H), 7.26-7.18 (m, 10 H), 6.97-6.94 (m, 2H), 6.84-6.80 (m, 3H), 6.31 (s, 1H), 5.94 (ddt, J = 7.1, 10.2, 17.2 Hz, 1H), 5.27 (t, J = 9.4 Hz, 1H), 5.08-4.99 (m, 3H), 4.90 (d, J = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 4.41 (d, J = 11.6, 1H), 4.39 (d, J = 11.6, 1H), 4.31 (d, J = 7.7 Hz, 1H), 4.15 (t, J = 6.1 Hz, 1H), 3.97-3.90 (m, 2H), 3.78-3.74 (m, 4H), 3.66-3.53 (m, 3H), 3.36-3.34 (m, 2H), 2.29-2.26 (m, 2H), 1.76-1.75 (m, 6H), 1.56-1.24 (m, 11H), 0.86 (t, J = 7.2 Hz, 3H), 0.81 (s, 9H), 0.41 (s, 3H), 0.26 (s, 3H), 0.04 (s, 3H), -0.06 (s, 3H). ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): $\delta = 166.9$, 165.8, 164.8, 159.0, 144.7, 138.3, 137.9, 135.4, 133.9 (3C), 132.9, 130.3, 129.4 (2C), 128.6, 128.3, 127.8 (2C), 127.4 (2C), 126.8, 126.6 (2C), 116.5, 113.6, 109.7, 100.2, 99.8, 79.6, 78.7, 76.4, 76.0, 75.3, 73.6, 73.3, 73.1, 69.9, 68.5, 68.4, 55.2, 38.5, 36.6, 27.7, 26.3, 25.7 (3C), 18.3, 18.0, 16.7, 14.3, 14.1, 12.0, -0.8, -1.5, -3.9, -5.0. MS (EI): m/z (%): 83 (14), 121 (100), 157 (9), 265 (30), 565 (4), 985 (2). HRMS: calcd. for $C_{58}H_{82}O_{13}Si_2$ [M⁺+Na] 1065.518622, found 1065.517790.

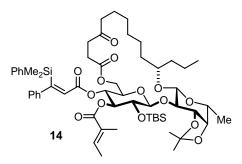


Synthesis of 11. DDQ (49.0 mg, 0.216 mmol) was added to a solution of compound 9 (150 mg, 0.144 mmol) in CH₂Cl₂ (6.0 mL) and water (0.3 mL). The mixture was stirred at room temperature for 16 h before it was filtered through a pad of silica which was carefully rinsed with ethyl acetate. The combined filtrates were evaporated and the residue was purified by flash chromatography (hexanes/EtOAc, 6/1) to give alcohol 10 (150 mg)

which contained *p*-methoxybenzaldehyde as an inseparable impurity.

Et₃N (45 µL, 0.318 mmol) and 2,4,6-trichlorobenzoyl chloride (23 µL, 0.148 mmol) were added to a solution of 4-oxo-8-nonenoic acid¹³ (25 mg, 0.0862 mmol) in toluene (1.0 mL) and the mixture was stirred for 1.5 h before a solution of the crude alcohol 10 (75 mg, ca. 0.074 mmol) and DMAP (9.0 mg, 0.074 mmol) in toluene (1.5 mL) was introduced. Stirring was continued for 2 h, the mixture was passed through a pad of silica which was carefully rinsed with EtOAc, the combined filtrates were evaporated, and the residue was purified by flash chromatography (hexanes/EtOAc, 8/1) to give disaccharide **11** as a colorless syrup (61.7 mg, 78%). $\left[\alpha\right]_{D}^{20} = -4.2$ (c 0.43, CH₂Cl₂). IR (KAP): $\tilde{\nu} = 3071, 2956, 2933, 1732, 1651, 1588, 1248, 1157, 914, 839, 780, 730, 701.$ ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): $\delta = 7.47-7.44$ (m, 2H), 7.28-7.18 (m, 6H), 6.98-6.95 (m, 2H), 6.81 (m, 1H), 6.33 (s, 1H), 5.93 (ddt, J = 7.1, 10.1, 17.1 Hz, 1H), 5.77 (ddt, J = 6.4, 10.3, 17.0 Hz, 1H), 5.27 (t, J = 9.4 Hz, 1H), 5.08-4.96 (m, 5H), 4.94 (d, J = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 4.28 (d, J = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 4.14 (t, J = 5.9 Hz, 1H), 4.01-3.99 (m, 2H), 3.97 (dd, J = 2.0, 5.6 Hz, 1H), 3.89-3.85 (m, 1H), 3.77 (m, 1H), 3.68-3.61 (m, 2H), 3.55 (dd, J = 7.6, 9.1 Hz, 1H), 2.67-2.42 (m, 6H), 2.27 (m, 2H), 2.09-2.03 (m, 2H), 1.77-1.75 (m, 6H), 1.59-1.34 (m, 15 H), 0.89 (t, J = 7.2 Hz, 3H), 0.81 (s, 9H), 0.39 (s, 3H), 0.27 (s, 3H), 0.04 (s, 3H), -0.06 (s, 3H). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 208.6, 172.4, 166.9, 166.6, 164.7, 144.7, 138.2, 138.0, 135.4, 133.8 (2C), 132.6, 128.7, 128.2, 127.9 (2C), 127.6 (2C), 126.9, 126.6 (2C), 116.5, 115.3, 109.7, 100.3, 99.8, 79.7, 79.1, 77.2, 76.5, 76.0, 75.2, 73.2, 71.5, 69.4, 68.6, 63.0, 41.9, 38.6, 37.1, 36.7, 33.1, 28.0, 27.8, 26.4, 25.7 (3C), 22.8, 18.3, 18.0, 16.7, 14.4, 14.1, 12.1, -0.7, -1.4, -3.8, -4.9. MS (EI): m/z (%): 83 (68), 157 (29), 265 (100), 393 (30), 775 (9), 793 (42), 961 (13), 1017 (7). HRMS: calcd. for $C_{59}H_{86}O_{14}Si_2$ [M⁺+Na] 1097.544832, found 1097.544163.

Compound 14. The ruthenium carbene complex 12 (5.0 mg, 0.00558 mmol) was added



of (E)- and (Z)-isomers.

to a solution of diene **11** (60 mg, 0.0558 mmol) in CH_2Cl_2 (10 mL) and the resulting mixture was refluxed for 4 h before the reaction was quenched with ethyl vinyl ether. Evaporation of all volatile materials followed by flash chromatography of the residue (hexanes/EtOAc, 4/1) gave the corresponding metathesis product **13** as a mixture

¹³ Hodgson, D. M.; Stupple, P. A.; Pierard, F. Y. T. M.; Labande, A. H.; Johnstone, C. *Chem. Eur. J.* **2001**, *7*, 4465.

A solution of cycloalkene 13 thus obtained (42 mg, 0.0398 mmol) and RhCl(PPh₃)₃ (7.0 mg, 0.0076 mmol) in EtOH (0.6 mL) was stirred under an atmosphere of H_2 (1 atm) overnight. Evaporation of the solvent and flash chromatography of the crude product (hexanes/EtOAc, 4/1) gave compound 14 as a colorless oil (34 mg, 81%). $\left[\alpha\right]_{D}^{20} = +0.6$ (c 0.50, CH₂Cl₂). IR (KAP): $\tilde{\nu}$ = 3069, 2932, 2858, 1733, 1652, 1588, 1248, 1155, 1074, 839, 780, 730, 701. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): $\delta = 7.46-7.45$ (m, 2H), 7.28-7.17 (m, 6H), 6.97-6.95 (m, 2H), 6.86 (m, 1H), 6.31 (s, 1H), 5.27 (t, J = 9.3 Hz, 1H), 5.08 (t, J = 9.8 Hz, 1H), 4.93 (d, J = 7.7 Hz, 1H), 4.27 (d, J = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 4.20-4.13 (m, 2H), 4.00-3.97 (m, 2H), 3.87 (dd, J = 6.6, 7.7 Hz, 1H), 3.78 (m, 1H), 3.63 (m, 1H), 3.54 (dd, J = 7.8, 9.0 Hz, 1H), 3.51 (m, 1H), 2.81-2.73 (m, 1H), 2.58-2.31 (m, 5H), 1.79-1.24 (m, 29H), 0.90 (t, J = 7.3 Hz, 3H), 0.81 (s, 9H), 0.37 (s, 3H), 0.24 (s, 3H), 0.05 (s, 3H), -0.04 (s, 3H). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 209.6, 171.4, 166.8, 166.3, 164.4, 144.7, 138.4, 138.2, 133.8 (2C), 132.7, 128.6, 128.2, 127.8 (2C), 127.5 (2C), 126.8, 126.6 (2C), 109.7, 101.5, 99.8, 82.0, 79.4, 76.5, 76.4, 75.6, 73.1, 71.7, 68.4, 68.3, 61.7, 42.3, 37.3, 37.0, 33.7, 28.7, 28.3, 28.0, 27.8, 26.3, 25.7 (3C), 24.0, 23.7, 18.4, 18.0, 16.8, 14.4, 14.3, 12.1, -0.5, -1.6, -3.8, -4.9. MS (EI): m/z (%): 83 (91), 157 (29), 265 (100), 349 (13), 767 (36), 991 (9). HRMS: calcd. for $C_{57}H_{84}O_{14}Si_2$ [M⁺+Na] 1071.529187, found 1071.530087.

Synthesis of Ipomoeassin B (1). A solution of TASF (79 mg, 0.286 mmol) in MeCN (2.0 mL) was added to a solution of compound 14 (30 mg, 0.0286 mmol) in wet MeCN (1.5 mL). After stirring for 4 h, the mixture was filtered through a pad of silica which was carefully rinsed with EtOAc, the combined filtrates were evaporated, and the residue was treated with trifluoroacetic acid (16 μ L, 215 mmol) in CH₂Cl₂ (2.0 mL). After stirring for 3 h, the solution was neutralized with Et₃N, the solvent was evaporated, and the residue purified by flash chromatography (CH₂Cl₂/MeOH, 20/1) to afford Ipomoeassin B (1) as a colorless syrup which solidifies when kept in the freezer (10 mg, 45%). [α]_D²⁵ = -48.0 (c 0.36, EtOH); lit.¹⁴ [α]_D²⁵ = -39 (c 0.3, EtOH). IR (KAP): $\tilde{\nu}$ = 3365, 3062, 2932, 1744, 1719, 1631, 1371, 1316, 1265, 1249, 1157, 1138, 1073. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, C₆D₆) and ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, C₆D₆) data, see Table S1 and S2, respectively. MS (EI): *m/z* (%): 513 (11), 467 (14), 349 (10), 241 (13), 223 (42), 131 (44), 111 (13), 83 (100), 55 (28). HRMS: calcd. for C₄₀H₅₆O₁₄ [M⁺+Na] 783.356230, found 783.356291.

¹⁴ Cao, S.; Guza, R. C.; Wisse J. H.; Miller, J. S.; Evans, R.; Kingston, D. G. I. J. Nat. Prod. 2005, 68, 487.

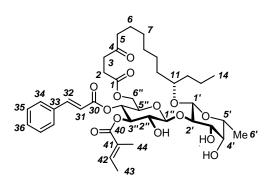


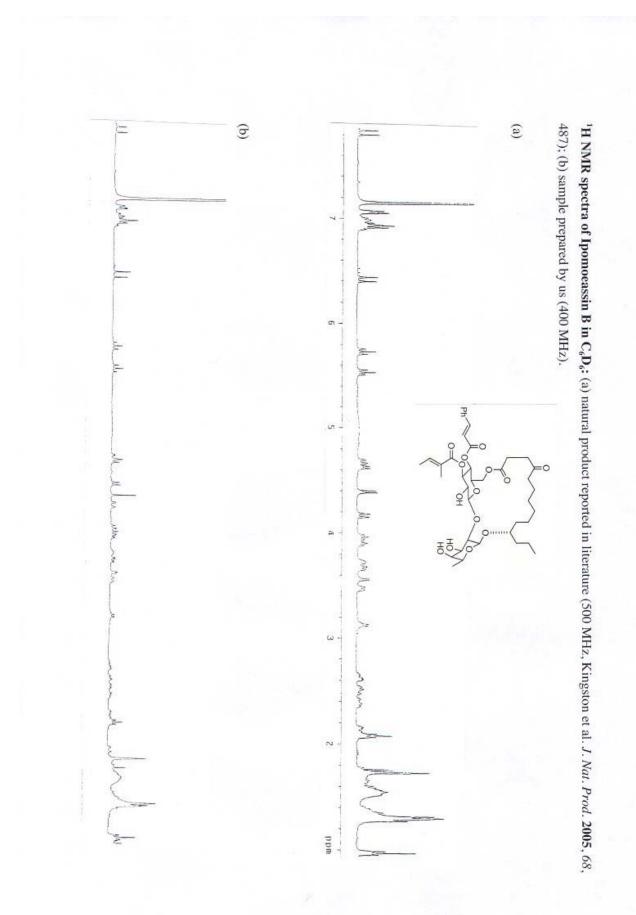
Table S1. Comparison of the published ¹H NMR data (C_6D_6) of Ipomoeassin B (1) (500 MHz) with those of the synthetic sample (Bruker dpx300, 300 MHz). Numbering scheme as shown in the insert.

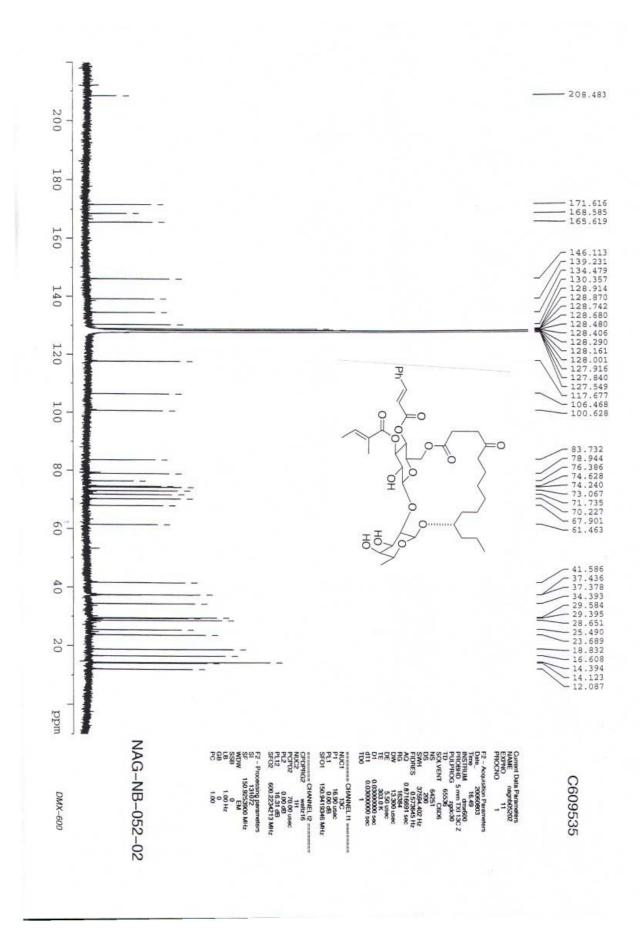
Position	Ipomoeassin B (J in Hz)	Synthetic Sample (J in Hz) ^a
2	2.38 ddd (17.4, 9.4, 3.4)	2.37 ddd (17.1, 9.3, 3.5)
	2.13 ddd (17.4, 7.7, 3.5)	2.15 ddd (17.1, 7.6, 3.3)
3	2.62 ddd (16.1, 7.7, 3.4)	2.63 ddd (16.1, 7.7, 3.3)
	2.50 ddd (16.1, 9.4, 3.5)	2.49 ddd (16.1, 9.2, 3.4)
5	2.07 t (6.2)	2.08 t (6.2)
11	3.71 m	3.73 m
14	0.96 t (7.1)	0.97 t (7.0)
1'	4.38 d (7.6)	4.39 d (7.6)
2'	3.88 dd (9.5, 7.6)	3.88 dd (9.8, 7.5)
3'	3.65 dd (9.5, 3.3)	3.65 dd (9.6, 3.3)
4'	3.53 brs	3.53 br s
5'	3.11 brq (6.4)	3.11 br q (6.3)
6'	1.29 d (6.4)	1.29 d (6.4)
1"	4.59 d (7.8)	4.61 d (7.8)
2"	3.95 dd (9.7, 7.8)	3.95 dd (9.6, 8.0)
3"	5.50 t (9.7)	5.51 t (9.6)
4"	5.72 t (9.7)	5.73 t (9.6)
5"	3.44 brd (9.7)	3.46 brm
6"	4.66 dd (12.6, 2.1)	4.64 m
	4.16 brd (12.6)	4.18 br d (12.4)
31	6.40 d (16.1)	6.41 d (16.0)
32	7.81 d (16.1)	7.82 d (16.0)
34	6.88-7.07	6.88-7.08
35	6.88-7.07	6.88-7.08
36	6.88-7.07	6.88-7.08
42	6.95 m	6.94 m
43	1.27 d (7.1)	1.29 d (7.1)
44	1.72 brs	1.73 brs

^{*a*} The protons at positions 6-10, 12 and 13 appear between δ 1.73-1.26 as complicated multiplet.

Position	Ipomoeassin B	Synthetic Sample
1	171.5	171.6
2	37.4	37.4
3	29.5	29.6
4	208.3	208.5
5	41.5	41.6
6	23.6	23.7
7	28.6	28.7
8	29.3	29.4
9	25.4	25.5
10	34.3	34.4
11	78.8	78.9
12	37.4	37.4
13	18.8	18.8
14	14.3	14.4
1'	100.6	100.6
2'	83.7	83.7
3'	74.2	74.2
4'	71.6	71.7
5'	70.2	70.2
6'	14.0	14.1
1"	106.4	106.5
2"	74.6	74.6
3"	76.3	76.4
4"	67.8	67.9
5"	73.0	73.1
6"	61.4	61.5
30	165.5	165.6
31	117.6	117.7
32	146.0	146.1
33	134.4	134.5
34	128.4	128.5
35	128.8	128.9
36	130.3	130.4
40	168.5	168.6
41	128.0	127.9
42	139.1	139.2
43	16.6	16.6
44	12.0	12.1

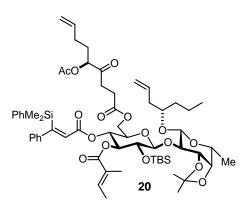
Table S2. Comparison of the published ¹³C NMR data (C_6D_6) of Ipomoeassin B (1) (100 MHz) with those of the synthetic samples (Bruker DMX-600, 150 MHz).





Total Synthesis of Ipomoeassin E

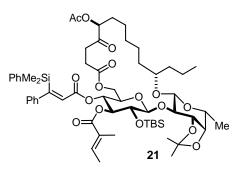
Disaccharide 20. DDQ (19.0 mg, 0.0830 mmol) was added to a solution of compound **9** (57.7 mg, 0.0553 mmol) in CH₂Cl₂ (2.0 mL) and water (0.1 mL), and the resulting mixture was stirred at ambient temperature for 16 h. The suspension was then filtered through a pad of silica which was rinsed with ethyl acetate, the combined filtrates were evaporated, and the residue was purified by flash chromatography (hexanes/EtOAc, 6/1) to give alcohol **10** (45.6 mg) which contained traces of *p*-methoxybenzaldehyde.



Et₃N (26 μ L, 0.185 mmol) and 2,4,6-trichlorobenzoyl chloride (13 mL, 0.0862 mmol) were added to a solution of carboxylic acid **19** (19.7 mg, 0.0862 mmol) in toluene (0.5 mL). After stirring for 1.5 h at ambient temperature, a solution of the crude alcohol **10** (45.6 mg) and DMAP (5.0 mg, 0.0431 mmol) in toluene (1.0 mL) was introduced and stirring was continued for 2 h. The mixture was then filtered through a pad of

silica which was carefully rinsed with EtOAc, the combined filtrates were evaporated and the residue was purified by flash chromatography (hexanes/EtOAc, 8/1) to give product 20 as a colorless syrup (54.6 mg, 87% over both steps). $[\alpha]_{D}^{20} = -3.7$ (c 0.40, CH₂Cl₂). IR (KAP): $\tilde{\nu} = 3072, 2956, 2932, 2858, 1732, 1651, 1642, 1586, 1428, 1248$ 1113, 916, 839, 780. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CD₂Cl₂): $\delta = 7.47-7.45$ (m, 2H), 7.29-7.19 (m, 6H), 7.00-6.97 (m, 2H), 6.82 (m, 1H), 6.33 (s, 1H), 5.89 (ddt, J = 6.9, 10.2, 17.2 Hz, 1H), 5.81 (ddt, J = 6.6, 10.3, 17.0 Hz, 1H), 5.25 (t, J = 9.4 Hz, 1H), 5.10-4.99 (m, 7H), 4.30 (d, J = 8.1 Hz, 1H), 4.16-4.03 (m, 3H), 3.99 (dd, J = 1.9, 5.5 Hz, 1H), 3.82-3.65 (m, 4H), 3.60 (m, 1H), 2.83-2.47 (m, 4H), 2.28 (m, 2H), 2.18-2.11 (m, 5H), 1.96-1.74 (m, 8H), 1.55-1.32 (m, 13 H), 0.90 (t, J = 7.2 Hz, 3H), 0.81 (s, 9H), 0.37 (s, 3H), 0.28 (s, 3H), 0.07 (s, 3H), -0.04 (s, 3H). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CD₂Cl₂): $\delta = 205.8$, 172.4, 170. 7, 167.1, 166.9, 165.0, 145.1, 138.7, 137.5, 135.6, 134.2 (2C), 133.0, 129.0, 128.5, 128.2 (2C), 127.9 (2C), 127.2, 126.9 (2C), 116.8, 115.9, 110.0, 100.1, 100.0, 80.2, 78.6, 78.0, 77.1, 76.4, 75.6, 73.5, 72.0, 69.6, 69.0, 63.1, 38.8, 36.9, 33.7, 33.6, 30.1, 29.6, 28.2, 27.5, 26.4, 25.8 (3C), 20.8, 18.8, 18.2, 16.7, 14.6, 14.2, 12.2, -0.7, -1.2, -3.6, -4.8. MS (EI): m/z (%): 83 (63), 157 (29), 265 (100), 265 (100), 451 (32), 833 (10), 851 (49), 1019 (17), 1075 (8). HRMS: calcd. for C₆₁H₈₈O₁₆Si₂ [M⁺+Na] 1155.550316, found 1155.548973.

Product 21. The ruthenium carbene complex 12 (6.0 mg, 0.00653 mmol) was added to



a solution of compound **20** (74 mg, 0.0653 mmol) in CH₂Cl₂ (15 mL) and the resulting mixture was refluxed for 4 h before the reaction was quenched with ethyl vinyl ether. Evaporation of all volatile materials followed by flash chromatography of the residue (hexanes/EtOAc, 4/1) gave the corresponding cycloalkene (*E*,*Z*-mixture). This product was dissolved in EtOH (1.0 mL) and

stirred overnight in the presence RhCl(PPh₃)₃ (12 mg, 0.0125 mmol) under an atmosphere of H_2 (1 atm). The catalyst was filtered off through a pad of silica, the filtrate was evaporated and the residue was purified by flash chromatography (hexanes/EtOAc, 4/1) to give compound 21 as a colorless syrup (60 mg, 83% over both steps). $\left[\alpha\right]_{D}^{20} = +0.4$ (c 0.77, CH₂Cl₂). IR (KAP): $\tilde{\nu} = 3069, 2931, 2858, 1732, 1652,$ 1588, 1379, 1371, 1247, 1155, 1074, 839, 780, 731, 702. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): $\delta = 7.46-7.44$ (m, 2H), 7.29-7.19 (m, 6H), 6.99-6.97 (m, 2H), 6.81 (m, 1H), 6.31 (s, 1H), 5.28 (t, J = 9.2 Hz, 1H), 5.06-5.00 (m, 2H), 4.94 (d, J = 7.7 Hz, 1H), 4.25 (d, J = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 4.13 (t, J = 6.0 Hz, 1H), 4.03-4.02 (m, 1H), 3.98 (dd, J = 2.0, 5.8 Hz, 1H), 3.86 (dd, J = 6.4, 7.8 Hz, 1H), 3.78 (m, 1H), 3.65 (dt, J = 2.7, 10.0 Hz, 1H), 3.54-3.48(m, 2H), 2.87 (dt, J = 6.8, 18.8 Hz, 1H), 2.62 (dt, J = 6.8, 18.8 Hz, 1H), 2.49 (m, 2H),2.14 (s, 3H), 1.77-1.26 (m, 30 H), 0.09 (t, J = 7.3 Hz, 3H), 0.81 (s, 9H), 0.37 (s, 3H), 0.23 (s, 3H), 0.05 (s, 3H), -0.04 (s, 3H). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 205.9, 170.9, 170.6, 166.8, 166.6, 164.4, 144.6, 138.3, 138.0, 133.6 (2C), 132.5, 128.7, 128.2, 127.9 (2C), 127.6 (2C), 126.9, 126.6 (2C), 109.7, 101.3, 99.7, 81.9, 79.4, 78.4, 77.2, 76.3, 75.4, 73.1, 71.6, 68.5, 68.3, 61.8, 37.3, 33.9, 33.8, 29.9, 28.5, 28.0, 27.8, 26.3, 25.6 (3C), 24.2 (2C), 20.6, 18.3, 18.0, 16.8, 14.4, 14.3, 12.1, -0.4, -1.6, -3.8, -4.9. MS (EI): m/z (%): 83 (66), 157 (26), 265 (100), 567 (11), 825 (41), 1049 (9). HRMS: calcd. for $C_{59}H_{86}O_{16}Si_2$ [M⁺+Na] 1129.534663, found 1129.535235.

Ipomoeassin E (2). A solution of TASF (75 mg, 0.27 mmol) in MeCN (1.0 mL) was added to a solution of compound **21** (30 mg, 0.027 mmol) in wet MeCN (1.0 mL) and the resulting mixture was stirred for 5 h before it was filtered through a pad of silica which was carefully rinsed with EtOAc. The combined filtrates were evaporated and the residue was treated with trifluoroacetic acid (36 μ L, 0.49 mmol) in CH₂Cl₂ (3.0 mL) for 3 h at ambinent temperature. The mixture was neutralized with triethylamine and concentrated in vacuo, and the crude product was purified by preparative HPLC (YMC-PACK ODS A, 5 μ m 12 nm; MeOH/H₂O = 70/30; flow rate: 10 mL/min;

pressure: 3.6 MPa) to afford Ipomoeassin E (**2**) as a colorless syrup which solidifies when kept in the freezer (14 mg, 63% over both steps). $[\alpha]_D^{25} = -32$ (c 0.21, EtOH); lit. $[\alpha]_D^{25} = -24$ (c 0.2, EtOH). IR (KAP): $\tilde{\nu} = 3408, 2933, 2869, 1725, 1636, 1450, 1374,$ 1309, 1248, 1156, 1073, 768. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, C₆D₆) and ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, C₆D₆) data, see Table S3 and S4, respectively. MS (EI): m/z (%): 655 (5), 571 (7), 525 (7), 407 (9), 281 (40), 239 (11), 221 (19), 192 (11), 131 (58), 110 (10), 83 (100), 55 (20), 43 (19). HRMS: calcd. for C₄₂H₅₈O₁₆ [M⁺+Na] 841.36172, found 841.362452.

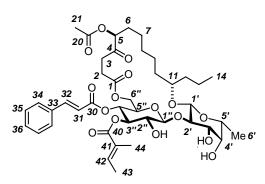


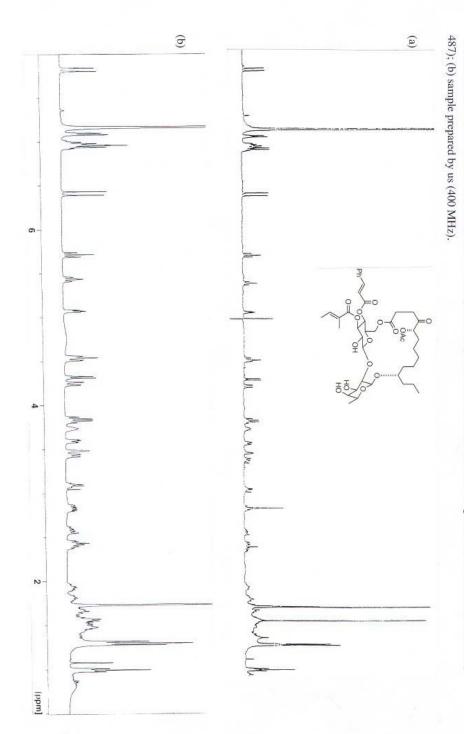
Table S3. Comparison of the ¹H NMR data (C_6D_6) reported for Ipomoeassin E (2) (500 MHz) with those of the synthetic material recorded on a Bruker av400 spectrometer (400 MHz). Numbering scheme as shown in the insert.

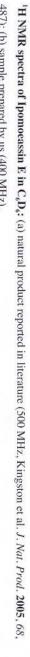
Position	Ipomoeassin E (J in Hz)	Synthetic Sample (<i>J</i> in Hz) ^{a,l}
2	2.55 ddd (18.1, 9.2, 2.8)	2.59 ddd (18.0, 9.2, 3.1)
	2.34 ddd (18.1, 7.8, 3.4)	2.46-2.36 m
3	2.81 ddd (16.3, 9.2, 3.4)	2.82 ddd (16.5, 9.2, 3.5)
	2.39 ddd (16.3, 7.8, 2.8)	2.46-2.36 m
5	5.04 dd (6.2, 3.9)	5.07 dd (6.1, 3.9)
11	3.71 m	3.74 brm
14	0.97 t (6.9)	0.99 t (7.0)
1'	4.28 d (7.6)	4.32 d (7.6)
2'	3.80 dd (9.5, 7.6)	3.82 appt (9.4)
3'	3.55 dd (9.5, 3.7)	3.59 dd (9.3, 3.2)
4'	3.44 brs	3.48 brs
5'	3.02 brq (6.4)	3.09 brq (6.4)
6'	1.25 d (6.4)	1.28 d (6.6)
1"	4.50 d (7.8)	4.55 d (8.0)
2"	3.81 dd (9.7, 7.8)	3.84 appt (9.5)
3"	5.38 t (9.7)	5.43 t (9.5)
4"	5.70 t (9.7)	5.71 t (9.7)
5"	3.36 brd (9.7)	3.43 brd (9.8)
6"	4.51 dd (11.0, 2.0)	4.52 dd (11.4, 2.2)
	4.20 brd (11.0)	4.24 brd (11.5)
21	1.67 brs	1.73 brs
31	6.40 d (16.1)	6.41 d (16.0)
32	7.81 d (16.1)	7.82 d (16.0)
34	6.88-7.03	6.91-7.09
35	6.88-7.03	6.91-7.09
36	6.88-7.03	6.91-7.09
42	6.95 m	6.95 m
43	1.25 d (7.1)	1.30 d (7.3)
44	1.67 brs	1.73 brs

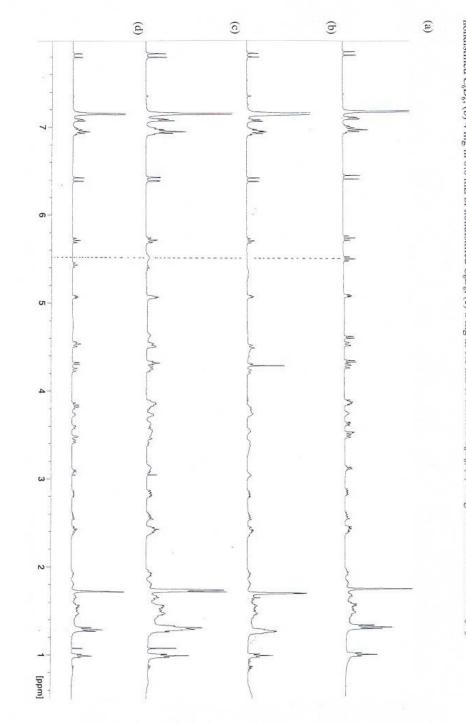
^a The chemical shifts depend on the concentration of the sample and the dryness of the C_6D_6 used; see below; the data compiled in this Table were recorded using 3 mg of compound **2** in 0.6 mL of freshly distilled (CaH₂) C_6D_6 . ^b The protons at positions 6-10, 12 and 13 appear between δ 1.96-1.36 as complicated multiplet.

Position	Natural Product	Synthetic Sample
1	171.4	171.4
2	34.0	34.1
3	28.3	28.3
4	205.8	205.7
5	78.2	78.2
6	30.3	30.3
7	24.0	24.0
8	30.5	30.5
9	25.2	25.2
10	34.0	34.1
11	78.5	78.5
12	37.7	37.7
13	18.9	19.0
14	14.4	14.4
1'	100.5	100.4
2'	84.2	84.3
3'	74.0	74.0
4'	71.6	71.6
5'	70.0	70.0
6'	14.1	14.1
1"	106.7	106.7
2"	74.9	74.9
3"	76.6	76.7
4"	67.7	67.7
5"	72.9	73.0
6"	61.2	61.3
20	169.8	169.8
21	20.3	20.3
30	165.5	165.5
31	117.5	117.6
32	146.2	146.2
33	134.4	134.5
34	128.3	128.2
35	128.5	128.3
36	130.4	130.4
40	168.9	168.9
41	128.0	128.0
42	139.6	139.5
43	16.6	16.5
44	12.0	12.0

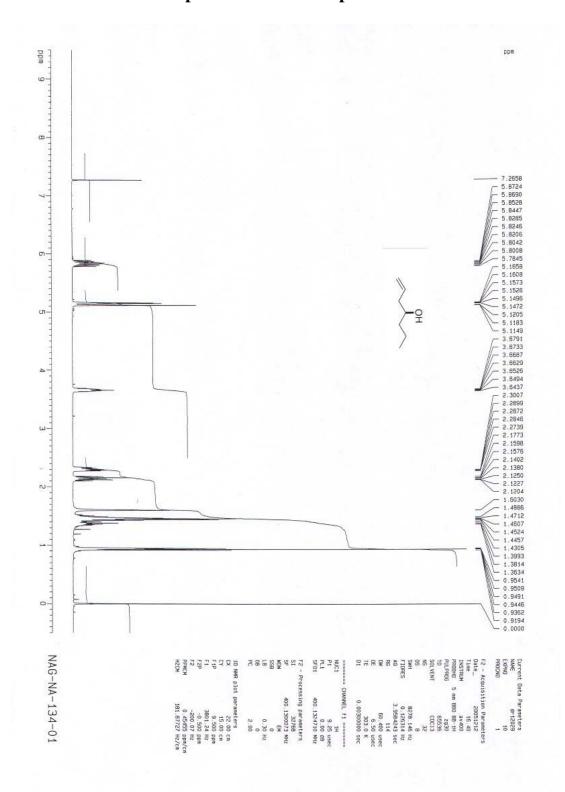
Table S4. Comparison of the ¹³C NMR data (C_6D_6) reported for Ipomoeassin E (2) (125 MHz) with those of the synthetic sample (Bruker AMX-300 spectrometer, 75 MHz).



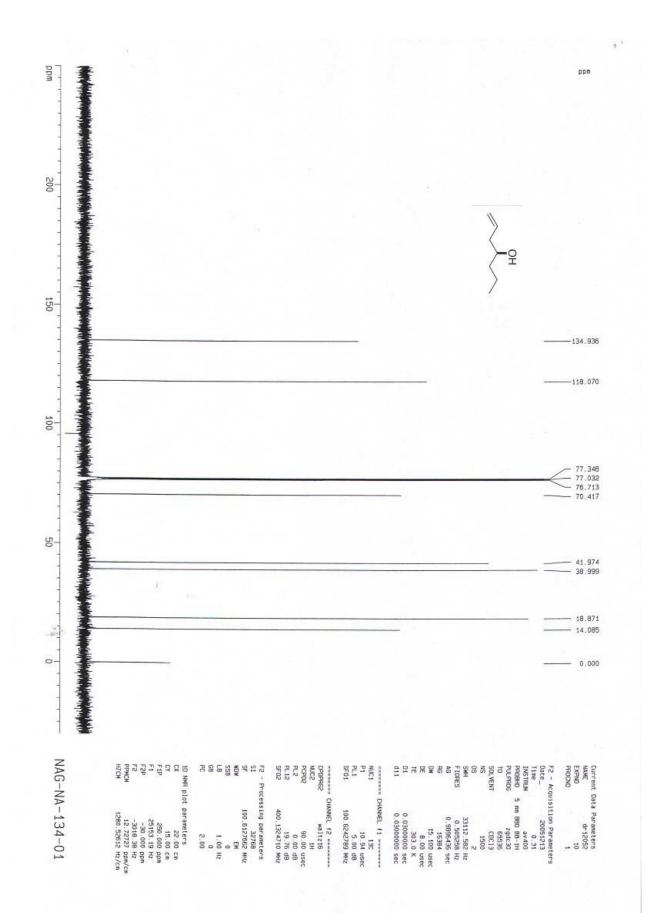




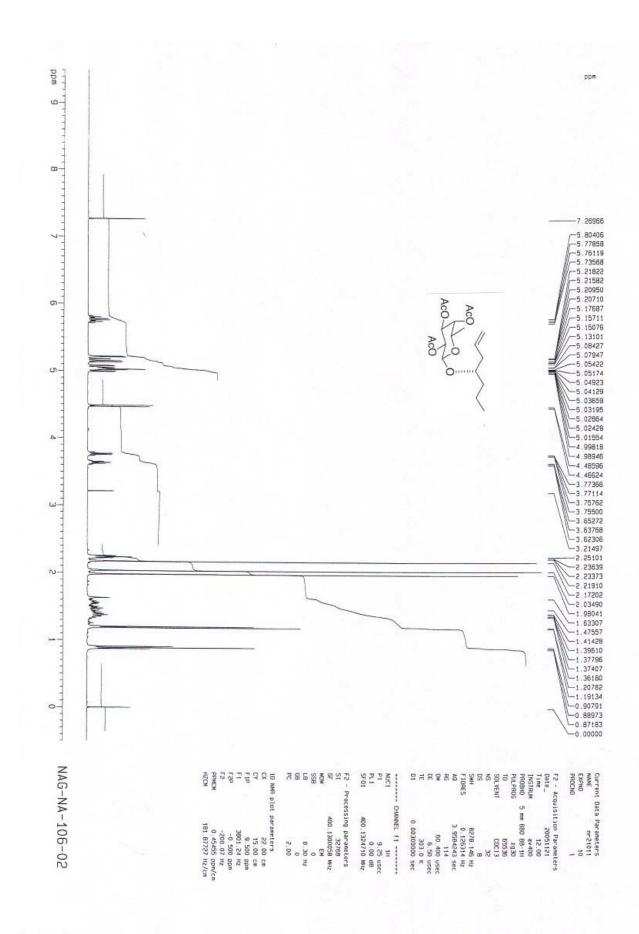
nondistilled C₆D₆; (b) 4 mg in 0.6 mL of nondistilled C₆D₆; (c) 6 mg in 0.6 mL of distilled C₆D₆; (d) 3 mg in 0.6 mL of distilled C₆D₆ ¹H NMR spectra of Compound 1 at different concentrations showed remarkable change of chemical shift. (a) 14 mg in 0.6 mL of

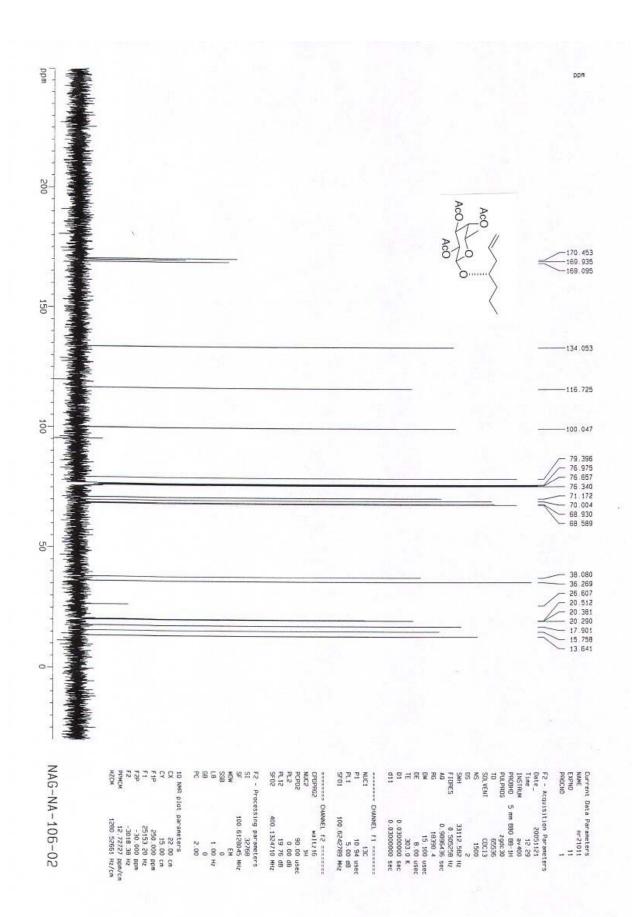


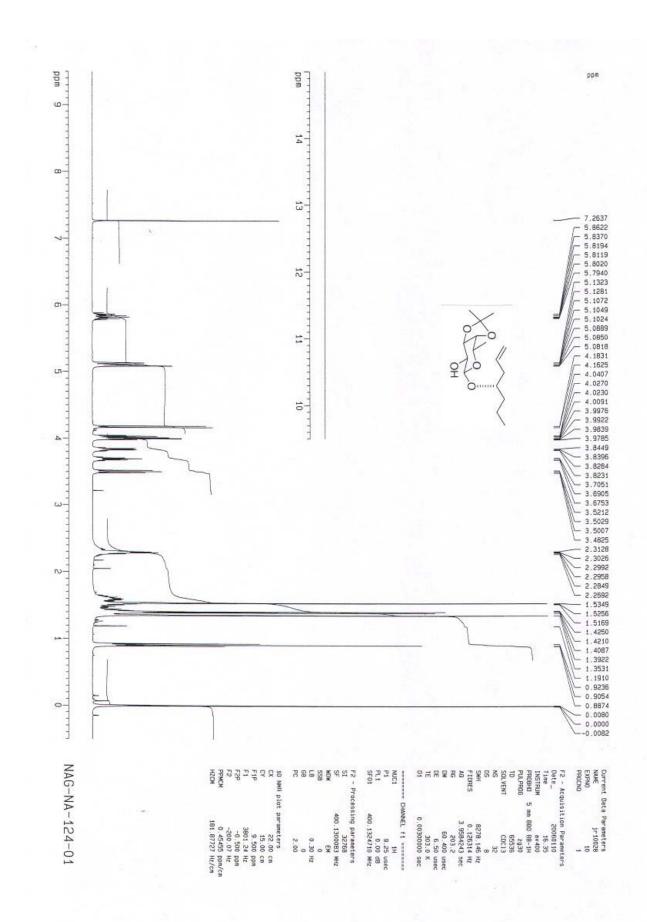
Spectra of New Compounds

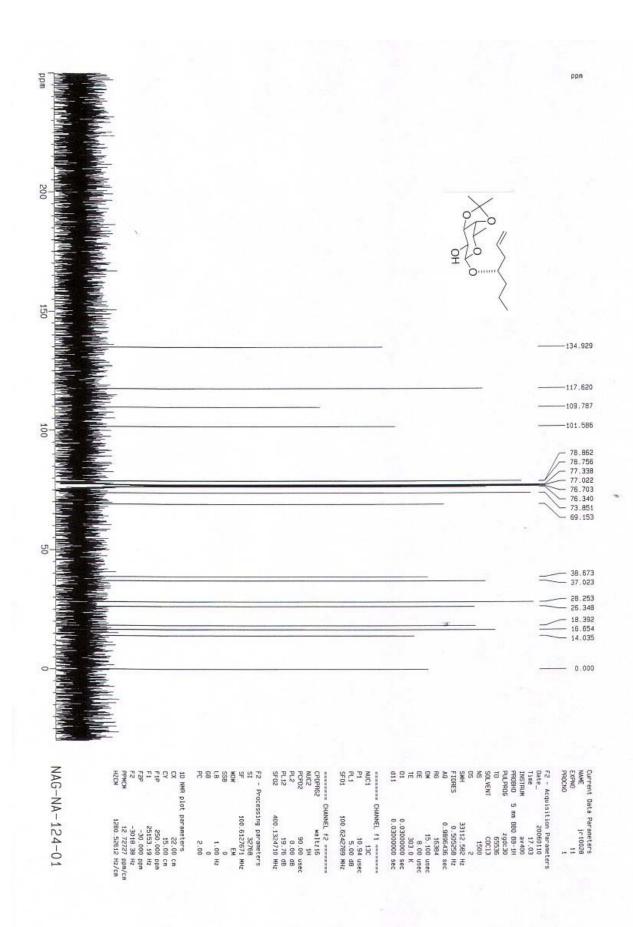


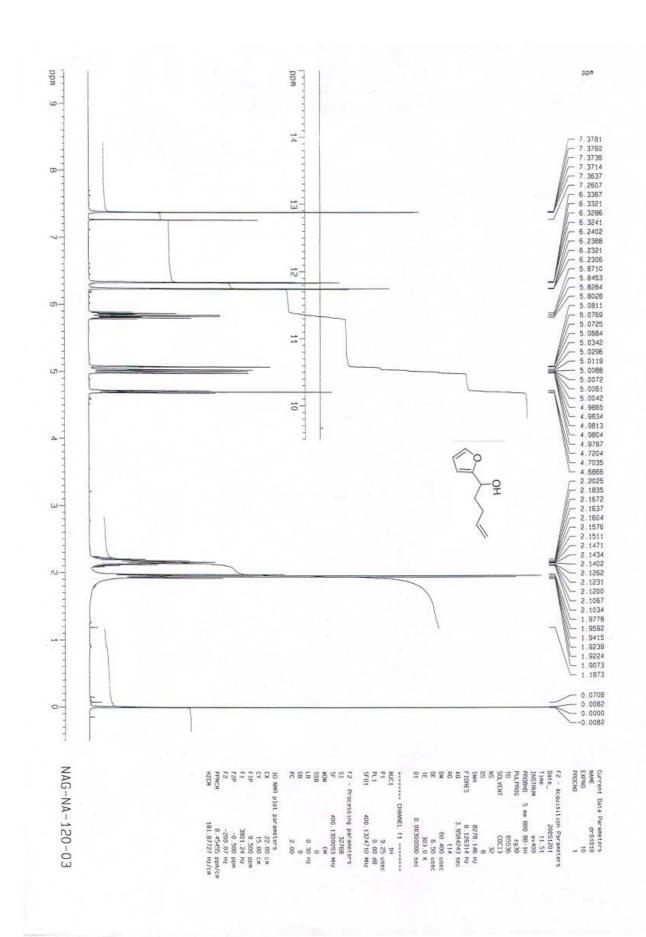
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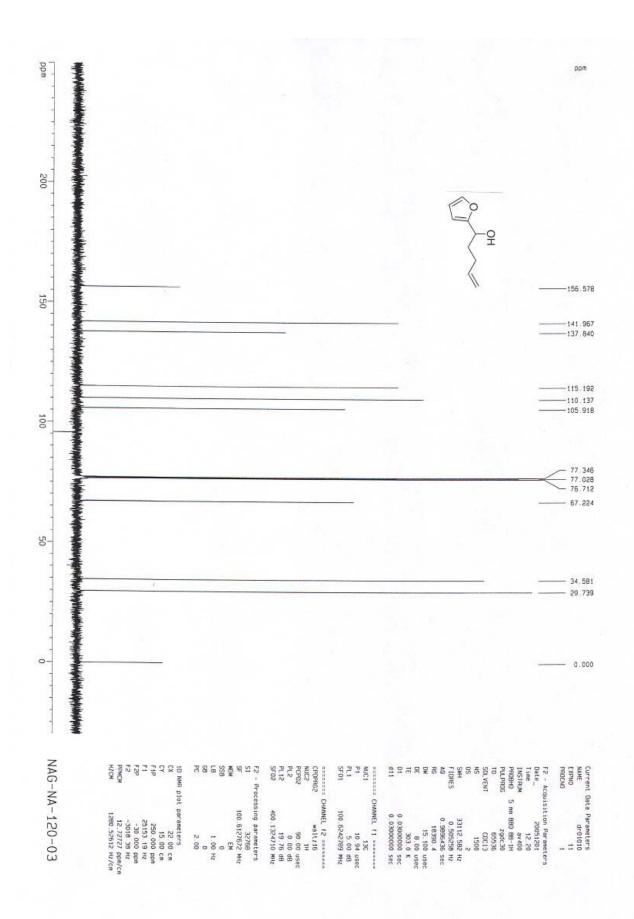


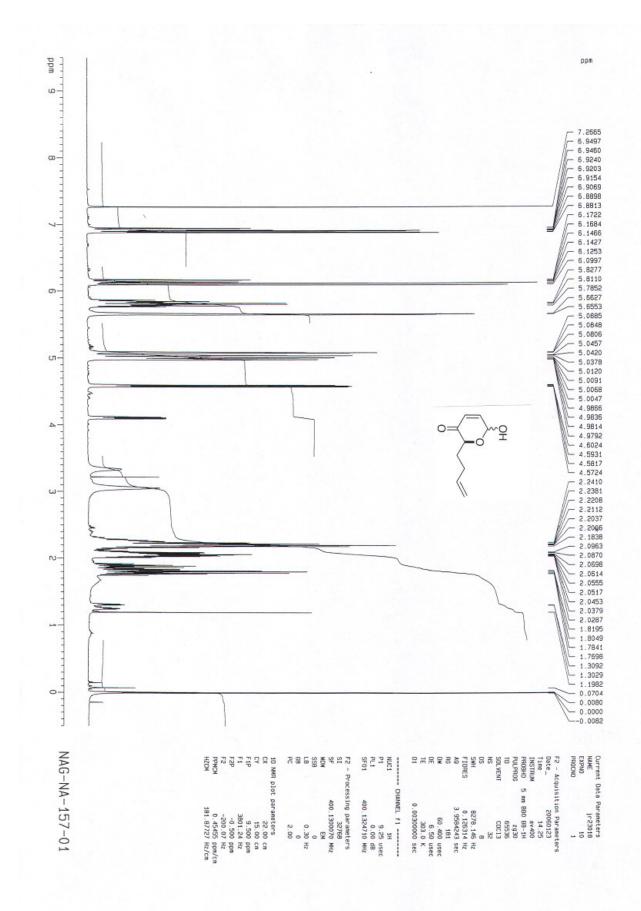


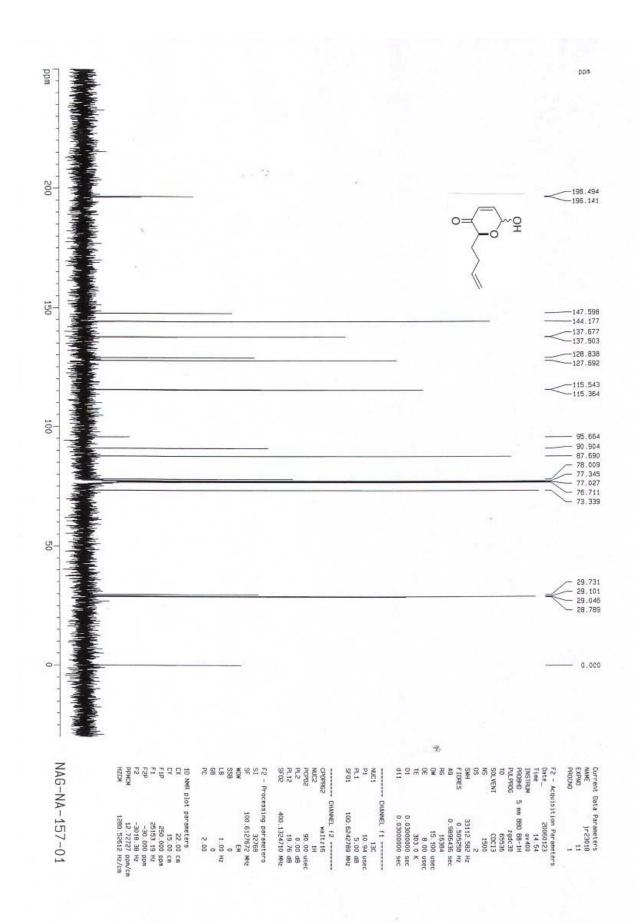


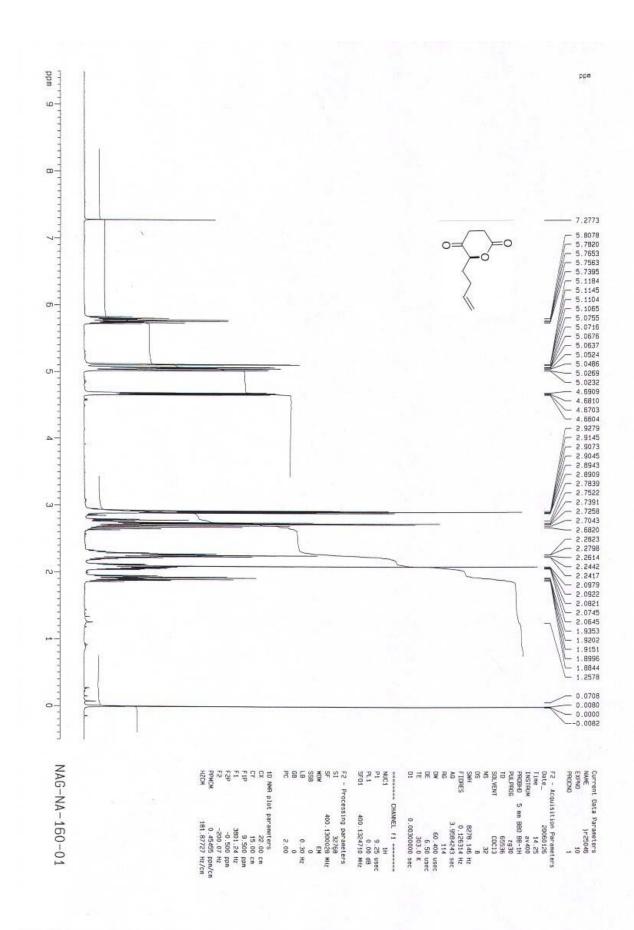


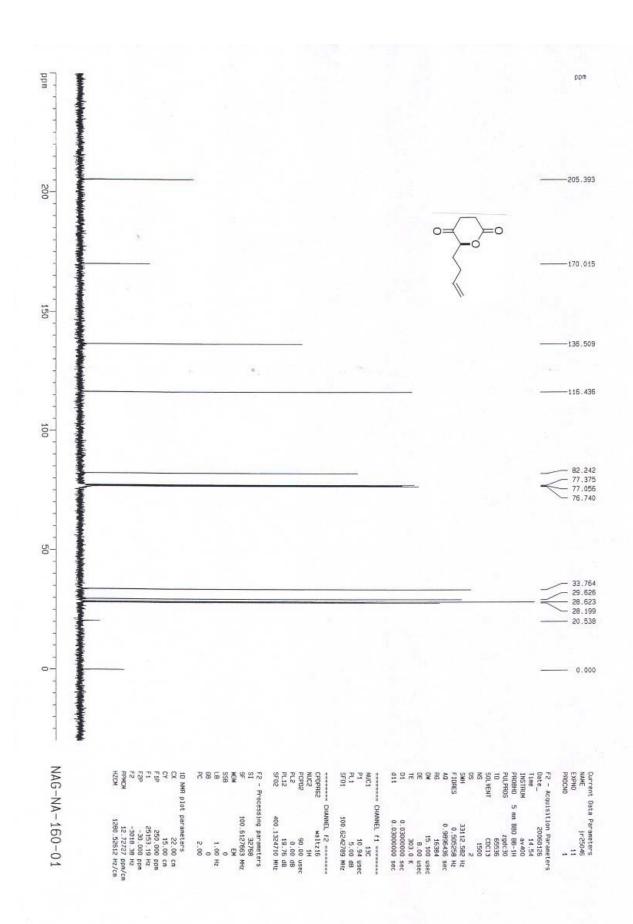


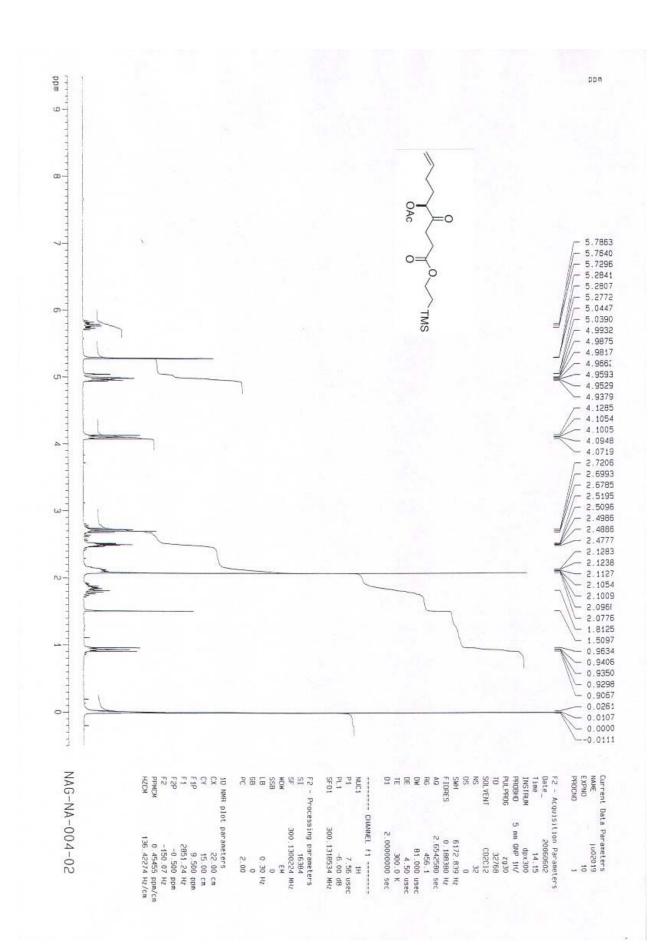


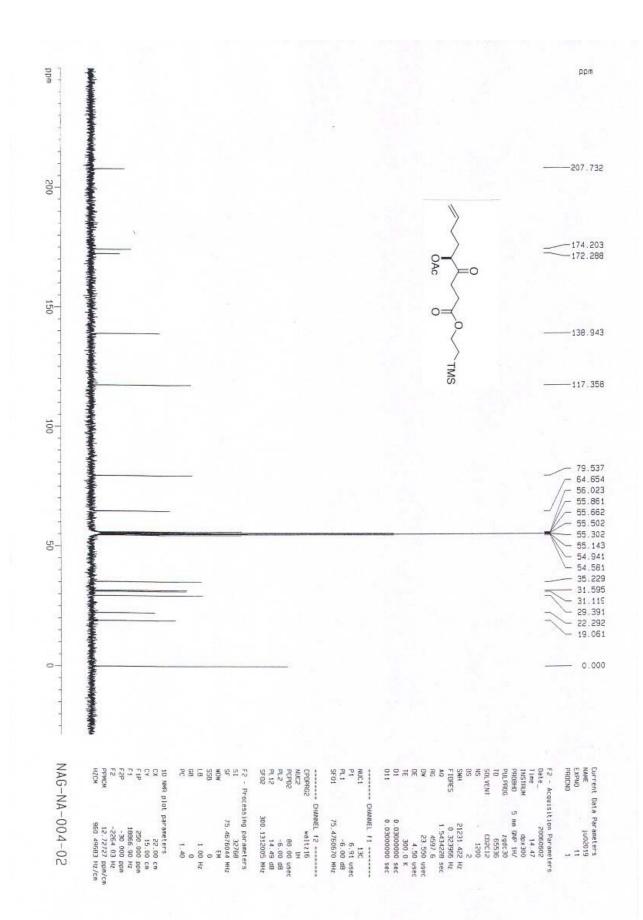


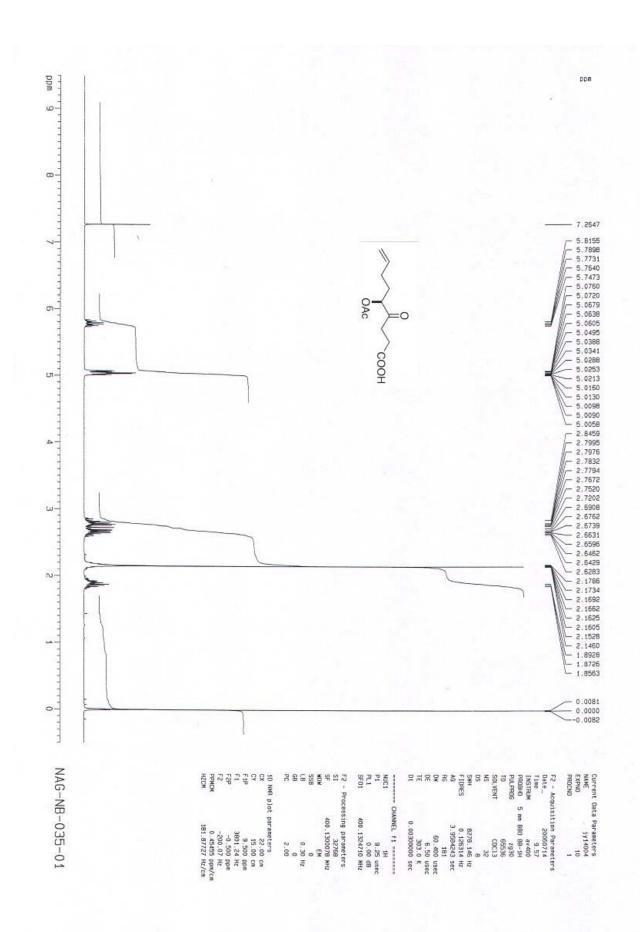


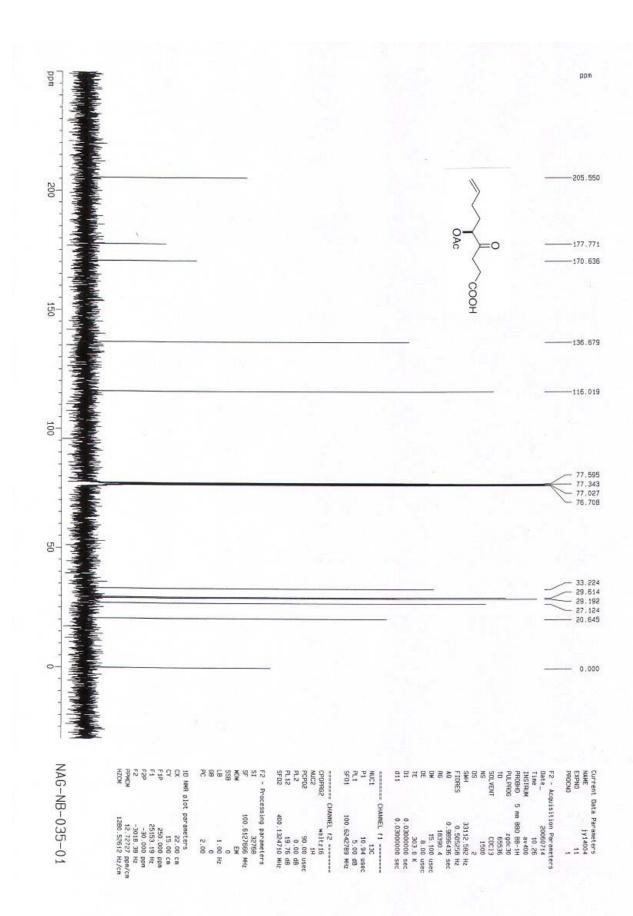


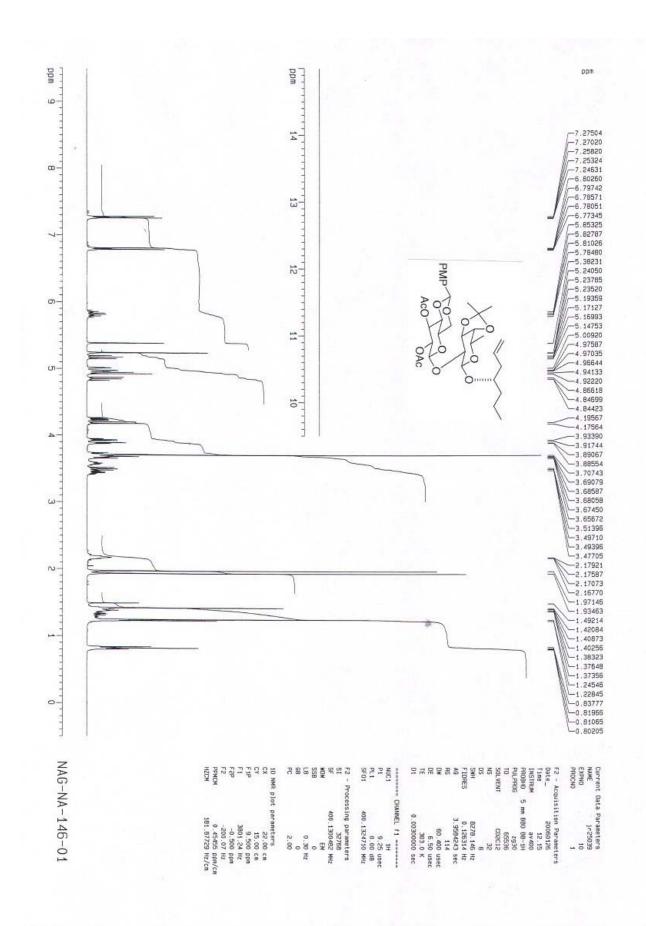


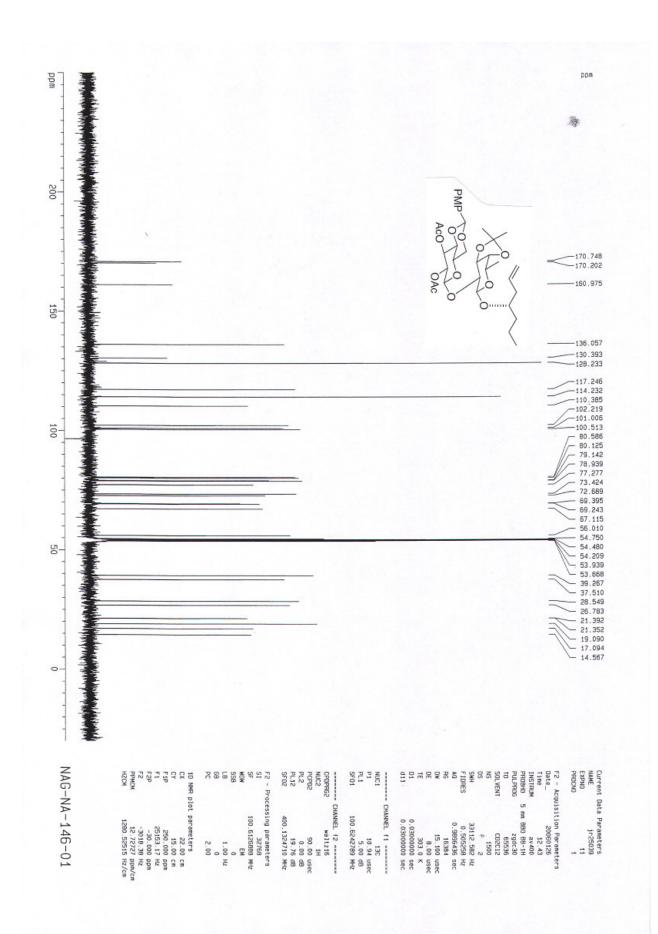


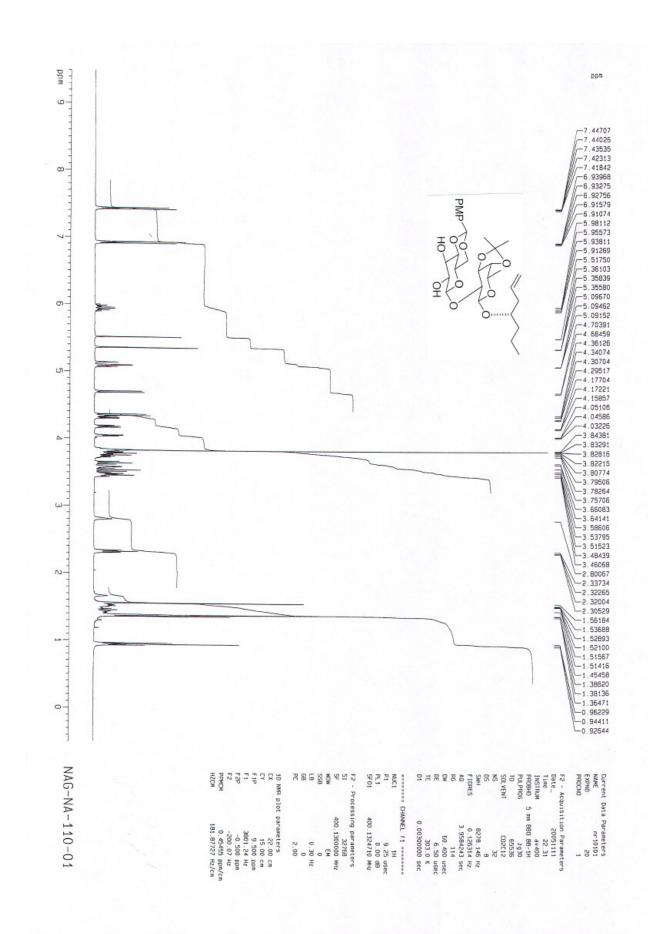


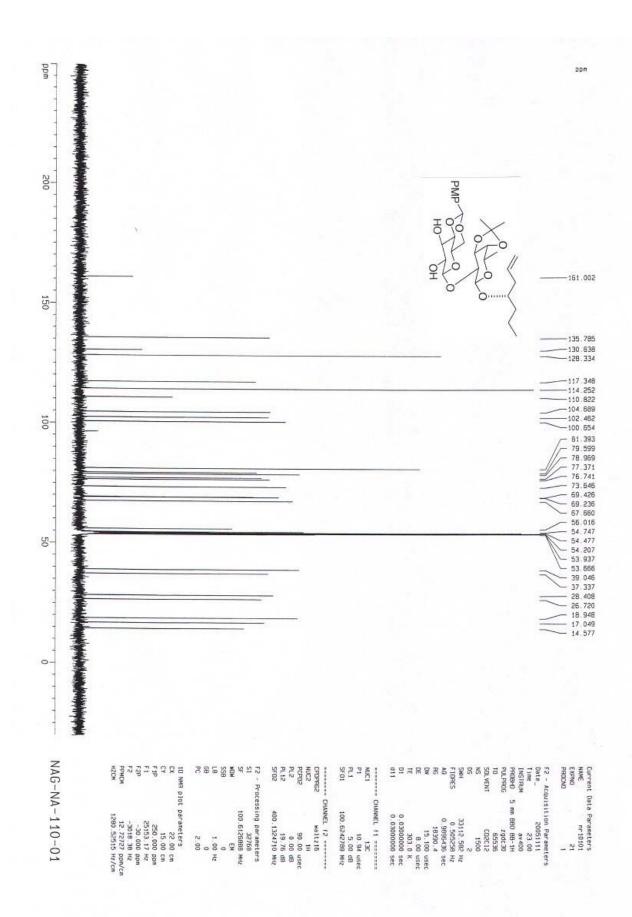


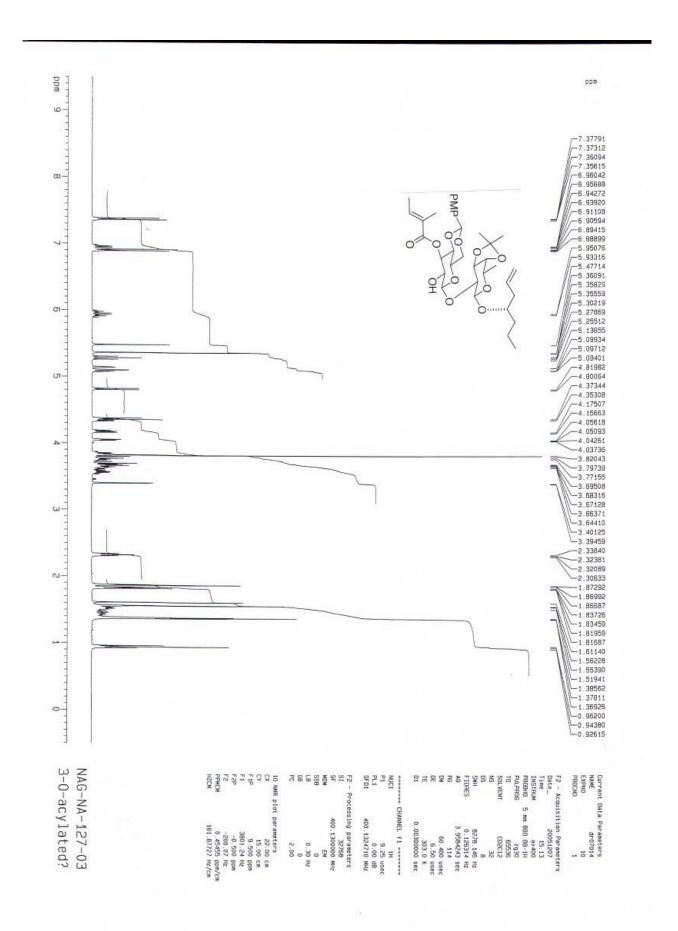












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