

Supporting Information

Concise Synthesis of a Pateamine A Analogue with In Vivo Anticancer Activity Based on an Iron-Catalyzed Pyrone Ring Opening/Cross-Coupling

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Crystallographic Information

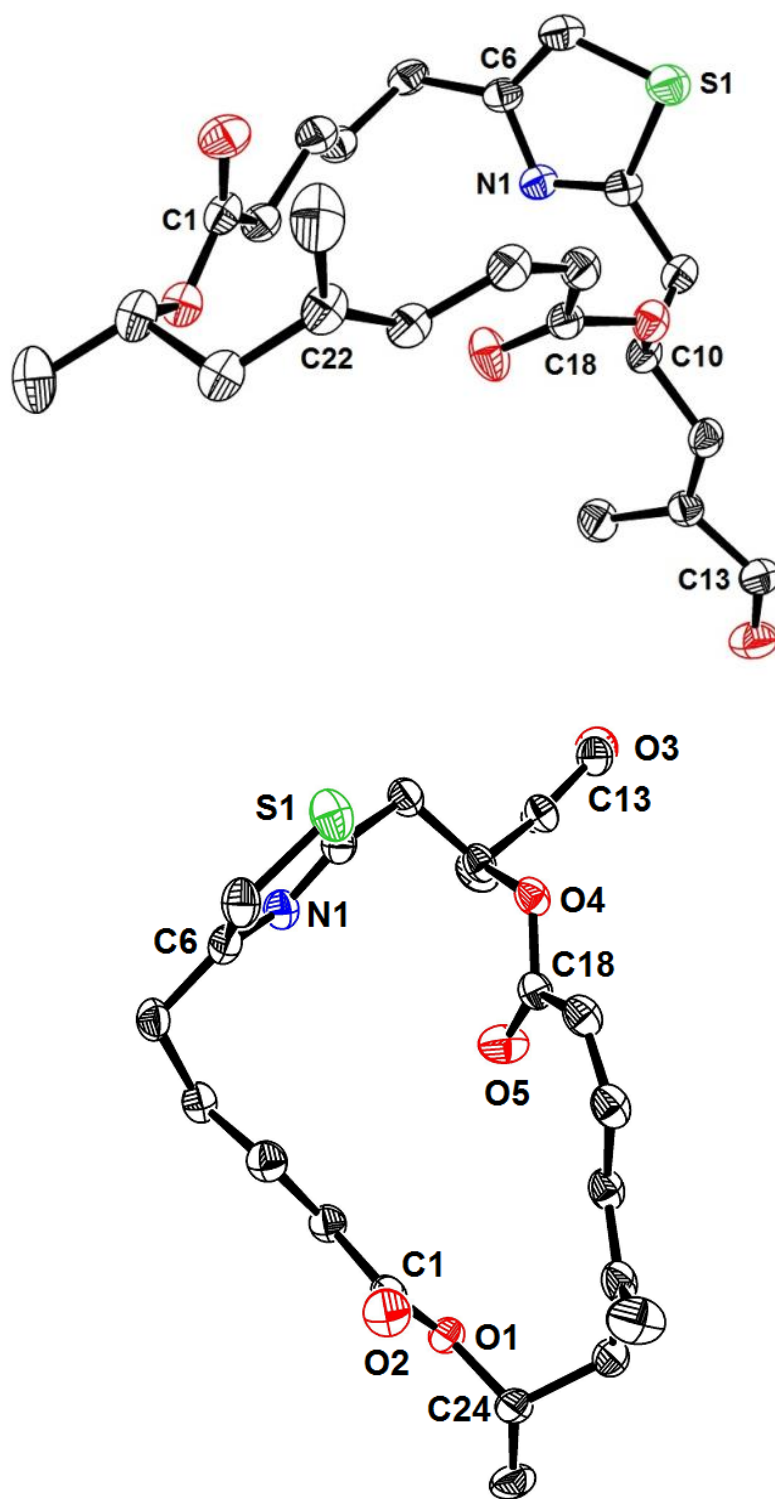


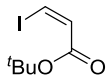
Figure S1. Structure of compound **21** in the solid state in two different orientations

X-ray Crystal Structure Analysis of Compound 21: $C_{23}H_{29}NO_5S$, $M_r = 431.53 \text{ g} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$, colorless prism, crystal size $0.258 \times 0.199 \times 0.060 \text{ mm}^3$, monoclinic, space group $C2$, $a = 20.625(3) \text{ \AA}$, $b = 7.8102(11) \text{ \AA}$, $c = 14.940(2) \text{ \AA}$, $\beta = 102.870(3)^\circ$, $V = 2346.3(6) \text{ \AA}^3$, $T = 100 \text{ K}$, $Z = 4$, $D_{calc} = 1.222 \text{ g} \cdot \text{cm}^{-3}$, $\lambda = 0.71073 \text{ \AA}$, $\mu(Mo-K\alpha) = 0.170 \text{ mm}^{-1}$, Gaussian absorption correction ($T_{min} = 0.97$, $T_{max} = 0.99$), Bruker AXS Enraf-Nonius KappaCCD diffractometer, $3.795 < \theta < 30.746^\circ$, 33814 measured reflections, 7294 independent reflections, 6008 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$, $R_{int} = 0.038$. The structure was solved by direct methods and refined by full-matrix least-squares against F^2 to $R_1 = 0.037 [I > 2\sigma(I)]$, $wR_2 = 0.092$, 273 parameters, H atoms riding, $S = 1.020$, residual electron density $0.2 / -0.2 \text{ e \AA}^{-3}$. **CCDC 1454695**

Experimental details and characterization data

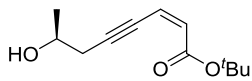
General. Unless stated otherwise, all reactions were carried out in flame-dried glassware using anhydrous solvents under argon. The solvents were purified by distillation over the following drying agents and were transferred under argon: THF, Et₂O (Mg/anthracene), CH₂Cl₂, toluene (Na/K), MeOH (Mg, stored over MS 3 Å); DMF, DMSO, Et₃N and pyridine were dried by an adsorption solvent purification system based on molecular sieves; anhydrous (99.9%) cyclopentyl methyl ether (CPME) purchased from Aldrich was kept in a flame-dried Schlenk flask containing MS 4 Å under argon. Thin layer chromatography (TLC): Macherey-Nagel precoated plates (POLYGRAM®SIL/UV254); Preparative TLC: Macherey-Nagel precoated plates (SIL G-100 UV 254; silica gel layer: 1.0 mm); Flash chromatography: Merck silica gel 60 (40–63 μm) with predistilled or HPLC grade solvents; Celite® was dried at 170 °C for 48 h under high vacuum (1×10^{-3} mbar) and stored under argon. NMR: Spectra were recorded on Bruker DPX 300, AV 400, AV 500 or AVIII 600 spectrometers 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 (CDCl₃: $\delta_c = 77.0$ ppm; residual CHCl₃ in CDCl₃: $\delta_H = 7.26$ ppm; C₆D₆: $\delta_c = 128.06$ ppm; residual C₆D₅H: $\delta_H = 7.16$ ppm). IR: Spectrum One (Perkin-Elmer) spectrometer, wavenumbers ($\tilde{\nu}$) in cm⁻¹. MS (EI): Finnigan MAT 8200 (70 eV), ESI-MS: ESQ3000 (Bruker), accurate mass determinations: Bruker APEX III FTMS (7 T magnet) or Mat 95 (Finnigan). Optical rotations ($[\alpha]_D^{20}$) were measured with a Perkin-Elmer Model 343 polarimeter. LC-MS analyses were conducted on a Shimadzu LC-MS 2020 instrument (pumps LC-20AD, autosampler SIL-20AC, column oven CTO-20AC, diode array detector SPD-M20A, controller CBM-20A, ESI detector and software Labsolutions) with a ZORBAX Eclipse Plus column (C18 1.8 μm, 3.0 or 4.6 mm ID × 50 mm (Agilent)) or a YMC-Pack Pro C18 column (S-5 μm, 120 Å, 2.1 mm ID × 150 mm). A binary gradient of MeCN or MeOH in water, aq. triethylammonium acetate buffer (10 mmol, pH 8) or aq. trifluoroacetic acid buffer (0.1 %) were used as eluents at a flow rate of 0.2 mL/min (2.1 mm ID), 0.5 mL/min (3.0 mm ID) or 0.8 mL/min (4.6 mm ID). The oven temperature was kept at 35 °C and the detection wave length at 228 nm or 258 nm. Conditions for each compound are specified below. Chiral HPLC analyses were conducted on a Shimadzu LC 20 instrument (pumps LC-20AB, autosampler SIL-20AC, column oven CTO-20AC, diode array detector SPD-M20A, controller CBM-20A, and software Labsolutions) with a Daicel Chiralpak IC-3 column (4.6 mm × 150 mm). Unless stated otherwise, all commercially available compounds (Alfa Aesar, Aldrich, TCI, Strem Chemicals) were used as received.

tert-Butyl (Z)-3-iodoacrylate (12).^[1] *tert*-Butyl propiolate (15.4 mmol, 1.94 g) was added to a solution of



Nal (23.5 mmol, 3.53 g) in acetic acid (9 mL) and the resulting mixture was stirred at 70 °C for 16 h. The mixture was cooled to room temperature before it was diluted with water (30 mL) and diethyl ether (30 mL). The aqueous phase was extracted with Et₂O (4 × 30 mL). The combined extracts were neutralized with aq. KOH (3 M), washed with brine (50 mL), dried over MgSO₄, filtered and concentrated in vacuum. Purification of the residue on silica gel by flash chromatography (hexane/EtOAc = 100/1 to 50/1) gave the product as a pale yellow oil (3.17 g, 81%). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 7.30 (d, *J* = 8.8 Hz, 1H), 6.79 (d, *J* = 8.8 Hz, 1H), 1.52 (s, 9H). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 163.9, 131.3, 92.9, 81.8, 28.1. IR (film, cm⁻¹): 3003, 2978, 2933, 1721, 1708, 1596, 1368, 1323, 1215, 1139, 946, 810, 528. MS (EI): *m/z* (%) 254 (12), 198 (100), 181 (93), 153 (17), 127 (19), 71 (7), 56 (69), 41 (41), 29 (12). HRMS (ESI): *m/z*: calcd for C₇H₁₁O₂I_{Na} [*M*+*Na*⁺]: 276.96960, found: 276.96940.

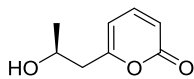
tert-Butyl (S, Z)-7-hydroxyoct-2-en-4-ynoate (13). *Step 1:* (*S*)-2-Methyloxirane (49.6 mmol, 3.47 mL) was



added dropwise at 0 °C to a suspension of lithium acetylide-ethylene diamine complex (54.7 mmol, 5.6 g, 90%) in DMSO (50 mL). Once the addition was complete, the mixture was stirred at RT for 15 h. The mixture was poured onto ice and the resulting solution was extracted with Et₂O (4 × 50 mL). The combined organic layers were washed with brine, dried over MgSO₄ and concentrated *in vacuo* to afford alkyne **10** as a yellow volatile oil, which was used in the next step without further purification.^[2]

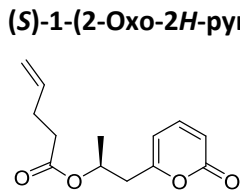
Step 2: *tert*-Butyl (Z)-3-iodoacrylate (**12**) (5.09 mmol, 1.29 g) and the crude **10** (6.2 mmol, 558.7 mg, 94% in Et₂O) were added successively to a stirred solution of CuI (0.28 mmol, 54.2 mg) and Pd(PPh₃)₄ (0.25 mmol, 288 mg) in Et₃N (20 mL). Stirring was continued in a sealed Schlenk tube at 30 °C for 70 h. The mixture was diluted with *tert*-butyl methyl ether (20 mL) and the reaction was quenched with H₂O (15 mL). The aqueous layer was extracted with *tert*-butyl methyl ether (3 × 30 mL), and the combined organic phases were dried over MgSO₄, filtered, and concentrated. The crude material was purified by flash chromatography on silica gel (hexane/EtOAc = 20/1 to 10/1) to yield the title compound as a yellow oil (992.2 mg, 93%). [α]_D²⁰ = +49.2 (*c* = 1.0, CHCl₃); ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 6.05 (s, 2H), 4.09-4.00 (m, 1H), 3.82 (d, *J* = 4.4 Hz, 1H), 2.61 (dd, *J* = 16.8, 4.0 Hz, 1H), 2.47 (dd, *J* = 16.8, 7.6 Hz, 1H), 1.48 (s, 9H), 1.28 (d, *J* = 6.0 Hz, 3H). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 164.4, 130.4, 122.8, 100.0, 81.1, 80.9, 66.2, 30.8, 28.1, 22.1. IR (film, cm⁻¹): 3461, 2976, 2931, 2208, 1702, 1605, 1480, 1456, 1408, 1367, 1303, 1237, 1210, 1147, 1084, 1060, 1029, 959, 938, 869, 856, 817, 759, 728, 541, 477, 444, 429. MS (EI): *m/z* (%) 154 (6), 137 (21), 110 (100), 92 (19), 82 (64), 65 (15), 57 (63), 45 (31), 41 (26), 39 (17), 29 (16). HRMS (ESI): *m/z*: calcd for: C₁₂H₁₈O₃Na [*M*+*Na*⁺]: 233.11481, found: 233.11480.

(S)-6-(2-Hydroxypropyl)-2H-pyran-2-one (14). [(Xphos)AuNTf₂] (0.039 mmol, 37.1 mg) was added to a solution of compound **13** (3.5 mmol, 743 mg) in MeNO₂ (5.7 mL) and HOAc (1.4 mL) and the resulting mixture was stirred for 23 h. The mixture was adsorbed on silica which was loaded on top of a flash column filled with silica, and the product was eluted with hexane/EtOAc (4/1 to 1/3). The desired product was obtained as a yellow oil (484 mg, 89%).



[α]_D²⁰ = +121.8 (*c* = 1.0, CHCl₃); ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 7.28 (dd, *J* = 9.6, 6.8 Hz, 1H), 6.17 (dd, *J* = 9.2, 0.89 Hz, 1H), 6.09 (dt, *J* = 6.8, 0.8 Hz, 1H), 4.30-4.17 (m, 1H), 2.66-2.53 (m, 2H), 2.38 (br s, 1H), 1.27 (d, *J* = 6.4 Hz, 3H). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 163.4, 162.9, 143.8, 113.5, 104.7, 65.4, 43.3, 23.3. IR

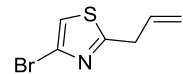
(film, cm^{-1}): 3412, 2974, 2934, 1725, 1633, 1558, 1384, 1174, 1103, 940, 914, 804, 726, 697, 544. MS (EI): m/z (%) 154 (10), 110 (100), 95 (44), 82 (33), 68 (5), 54 (7), 45 (30), 39 (68), 27 (12). HRMS (EI): m/z : calcd for: $\text{C}_8\text{H}_{10}\text{O}_3$ [M]: 154.06300, found: 154.06284.



(S)-1-(2-Oxo-2H-pyran-6-yl)propan-2-yl pent-4-enoate (15). 2,4,6-Trichlorobenzoyl chloride (4.8 mmol, 0.75 mL) was slowly added to a stirred solution of 4-pentenoic acid (4.8 mmol, 481 mg) and Et_3N (4.8 mmol, 0.66 mL) in toluene (60 mL) at 0°C . After stirring at RT for 1.5 h, the mixture was cooled to 0°C and DMAP (7.2 mmol, 886.8 mg) was added, followed by a solution of compound **14** (4 mmol, 617.8 mg) in toluene (20 mL) (the flask was rinsed with 2×2.5 mL of THF). After stirring for 1 h at RT, the reaction was quenched with water (20 mL). The aqueous phase was extracted with EtOAc (3×30 mL) and the combined extracts were dried over MgSO_4 , filtered and concentrated. The residue was purified by flash chromatography on silica gel (hexane/EtOAc = 8/1 to 2/1) to yield the title compound as a pale yellow oil (913.3 mg, 97%).

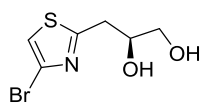
$[\alpha]_{\text{D}}^{20} = +49.3$ ($c = 1.0$, CHCl_3); ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3): $\delta = 7.25$ (dd, $J = 9.2, 6.4$ Hz, 1H), 6.19 (dd, $J = 9.6, 1.2$ Hz, 1H), 6.01 (dd, $J = 6.4, 1.2$ Hz, 1H), 5.82-5.72 (m, 1H), 5.26-5.18 (m, 1H), 5.04-4.96 (m, 2H), 2.77-2.66 (m, 2H), 2.39-2.30 (m, 4H), 1.30 (d, $J = 6.4$ Hz, 3H). ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl_3): $\delta = 172.2, 162.3, 162.1, 143.3, 136.4, 115.5, 114.0, 104.3, 68.0, 40.0, 33.5, 28.7, 19.9$. IR (film, cm^{-1}): 3081, 2981, 2935, 1723, 1637, 1558, 1365, 1170, 1086, 913, 797, 548. MS (EI): m/z (%) 236 (0.3), 153 (1.1), 136 (100), 108 (42), 55 (32), 39 (8). HRMS (ESI): m/z : calcd for: $\text{C}_{13}\text{H}_{16}\text{O}_4\text{Na}$ [$M+\text{Na}^+$]: 259.09408, found: 259.09393.

2-Allyl-4-bromothiazole (5). Anhydrous LiCl (16.9 mmol, 717 mg) was placed in a Schlenk tube under argon and was dried for 10 min at 300°C (heat gun) in vacuum (2×10^{-3} mbar). Zinc powder (18.2 mmol, 1.19 g) was added and the mixture was dried again for 10 min at 300°C (heat gun) in vacuum (2×10^{-3} mbar). The flask was evacuated and refilled with argon twice before THF (15 mL) was introduced. The suspension was stirred at 50°C when $\text{BrCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{Br}$ (0.56 mmol, 48 μL) was added to activate the Zn dust. The mixture was cooled to RT before Me_3SiCl (0.23 mmol, 28.5 μL) and 2,4-dibromothiazole (11.2 mmol, 2.73 g) were successively added and stirring was continued for 7 h. At this time, the resulting solution of the organozinc compound in THF was filtered through a pad of dry Celite (see General) under argon into a new dried and Ar-flushed Schlenk tube, rinsing the reaction vessel with THF (2×5 mL). The solution was cooled to 0°C before allyl bromide (18.0 mmol, 1.55 mL) was added, followed by CuCN (0.56 mmol, 50.3 mg). The mixture was stirred at 0°C for 1 h before the reaction was quenched with sat. aq. NH_4Cl (20 mL). The mixture was diluted with Et_2O (20 mL), the aqueous layer was extracted with Et_2O (3×20 mL). The combined organic phases were washed with sat. aq. NaCl, dried over MgSO_4 , filtered, and concentrated. The crude material was purified by flash chromatography on silica gel (pentane/ Et_2O = 250/1 to 50/1) to yield the title compound as a colorless oil (2.05 g, 89%).



^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3): $\delta = 7.12$ (s, 1H), 6.01 (ddt, $J = 17.2, 10.0, 7.2$ Hz, 1H), 5.31-5.24 (m, 2H), 3.76 (dt, $J = 6.8, 1.6$ Hz, 2H). ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl_3): $\delta = 170.6, 132.8, 124.4, 119.3, 116.5, 37.8$. IR (film, cm^{-1}): 3122, 3083, 2981, 2904, 1640, 1477, 1250, 1076, 921, 834, 726. MS (EI): m/z (%) 204 (100), 179 (16), 138 (27), 124 (20), 97 (17), 80 (22), 57 (47). HRMS (ESI): m/z : calcd for: $\text{C}_6\text{H}_6\text{NBrSNa}$ [$M+\text{Na}^+$]: 225.92967, found: 225.92947.

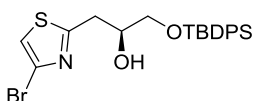
(S)-3-(4-Bromothiazol-2-yl)propane-1,2-diol (6). A pressure tube equipped with a magnetic stir bar was



charged with $\text{Pt}(\text{dba})_3$ (0.065 mmol, 58.2 mg), ligand **8** (0.076 mmol, 68.8 mg), and $\text{B}_2(\text{pin})_2$ (3.85 mmol, 978 mg). The tube was evacuated and refilled with argon. THF (2.8 mL) was added via syringe and the resulting solution stirred at 80 °C for 30 min.

The tube was cooled to room temperature before compound **5** (2.75 mmol, 560.6 mg, freshly distilled before use) was introduced. The tube was sealed and stirring continued at 60 °C for 14 h. For work up, the mixture was cooled to RT and transferred into a 100 mL two-necked round bottom flask, rinsing with THF (2 × 2 mL). The mixture was cooled to 0 °C before aq. NaOH (3 M, 6.8 mL) was added, followed by dropwise addition of hydrogen peroxide (30% w/w, 3.5 mL). The mixture was gradually warmed to room temperature and stirred for 4 h before the reaction was quenched at 0 °C by dropwise addition of sat. aq. sodium thiosulfate (2.8 mL) over 5 minutes. The mixture was diluted with ethyl acetate and aqueous layer extracted with ethyl acetate (6 × 20 mL). The combined extracts were dried over MgSO_4 , filtered, and concentrated, and the residue was purified by flash chromatography on silica gel (hexane/EtOAc = 1/1 to 1/3, then EtOAc/MeOH = 25/1) to yield the title compound as a white solid (598 mg, 91%, 91% ee). [Conditions for HPLC analysis: Daicel Chiralpak IC-3 (4.6 mm × 150 mm), *n*-heptane/2-propanol = 80/20, $v = 1.0 \text{ mL} \cdot \text{min}^{-1}$, $\lambda = 250 \text{ nm}$, t (minor) = 8.02 min, t (major) = 5.81 min]; m.p. = 67.8-68.6 °C; $[\alpha]_{\text{D}}^{20} = -13.0$ ($c = 1.0$, CHCl_3); $^1\text{H NMR}$ (400 MHz, CDCl_3): $\delta = 7.13$ (s, 1H), 4.19-4.13 (m, 1H), 3.74 (dd, $J = 11.6, 4.0$ Hz, 1H), 3.66 (br. s, 1H), 3.60 (dd, $J = 11.2, 6.0$ Hz, 1H), 3.18 (d, $J = 6.0$ Hz, 2H), 2.67 (br. s, 1H). $^{13}\text{C NMR}$ (100 MHz, CDCl_3): $\delta = 168.8, 124.3, 116.6, 70.8, 65.6, 36.6$. IR (film, cm^{-1}): 3341, 3167, 3125, 3063, 2918, 2863, 1477, 1256, 1072, 1035, 899, 624, 436. MS (EI): m/z (%) 239 (1.5), 208 (65), 179 (100), 138 (10), 99 (12). HRMS (ESI): m/z : calcd for: $\text{C}_6\text{H}_8\text{NO}_2\text{BrSNa}$ [$M+\text{Na}^+$]: 259.93515, found: 259.93503.

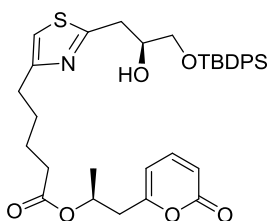
(S)-1-(4-Bromothiazol-2-yl)-3-((tert-butyldiphenylsilyloxy)propan-2-ol (7). TBDPSCI (3.70 mmol, 0.96



mL) was added dropwise at 0 °C to a solution of compound **6** (3.25 mmol, 774 mg), Et_3N (9.75 mmol, 1.76 mL) and DMAP (0.33 mmol, 40 mg) in CH_2Cl_2 (33 mL). After stirring for 48 h, the reaction was quenched with water. The aqueous layer was extracted with ethyl acetate (3 × 20 mL) and the combined organic phases

were dried over MgSO_4 , filtered, and concentrated. The crude material was purified by flash chromatography on silica gel (hexane/EtOAc = 15/1 to 6/1) to yield the title compound as a viscous yellow oil (1.54 g, quant.). $[\alpha]_{\text{D}}^{20} = -6.2$ ($c = 1.0$, CHCl_3); $^1\text{H NMR}$ (400 MHz, CDCl_3): $\delta = 7.73$ -7.57 (m, 4H), 7.49-7.33 (m, 6H), 7.11 (s, 1H), 4.21-4.08 (m, 1H), 3.70 (dd, $J = 10.4, 4.8$ Hz, 1H), 3.65 (dd, $J = 10.0, 6.0$ Hz, 1H), 3.23 (dd, $J = 15.2, 4.0$ Hz, 1H), 3.13 (dd, $J = 15.6, 8.4$ Hz, 1H), 3.03 (d, $J = 4.4$ Hz, 1H), 1.07 (s, 9H). $^{13}\text{C NMR}$ (100 MHz, CDCl_3): $\delta = 168.6, 135.5, 132.82, 132.79, 129.9, 127.8, 124.2, 116.6, 70.9, 66.7, 37.0, 26.8, 19.2$. IR (film, cm^{-1}): 3392, 3070, 3048, 2929, 2857, 1474, 1255, 1110, 1079, 739, 612, 503. MS (ESI): m/z : 474 [$M-\text{H}^+$]. HRMS (ESI): m/z : calcd for: $\text{C}_{22}\text{H}_{25}\text{NO}_2\text{BrSSi}$ [$M-\text{H}^+$]: 474.05643, found: 474.05645.

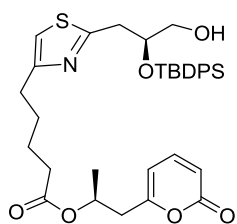
Compound 16. 9-BBN (0.5 M in degassed THF, 9 mL) was added dropwise at 0 °C to a solution of



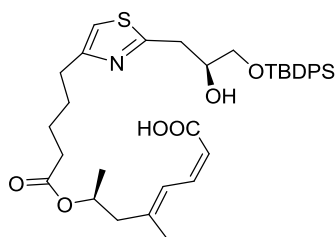
compound **15** (3.44 mmol, 812.7 mg) in degassed THF (15 mL). The mixture was stirred for 6 h before degassed H_2O (80 μL) was added and stirring continued for 15 min to quench the excess borane. In a second Schlenk tube, compound **7** (2.64 mmol, 1.258 g), RuPhos (0.264 mmol, 123.2 mg), $\text{Pd}(\text{OAc})_2$ (0.135 mmol, 30.3 mg), and K_3PO_4 (8.45 mmol, 1.793 g) were dissolved in

degassed THF (8.6 mL). The mixture was vigorously stirred for 10 min before the borane solution was slowly added via canula (rinsing with 2 × 1 mL of THF). The resulting mixture was stirred at 50 °C for 30 min before it was diluted with EtOAc (25 mL) and the reaction was quenched with H₂O (10 mL). The aqueous layer was extracted with EtOAc (3 × 40 mL). The combined organic phases were washed with sat. aq. NaCl (20 mL), dried over MgSO₄, filtered, and evaporated. The residue was purified by flash chromatography on silica gel (hexane/EtOAc = 8/1 to 1/1) to yield the title compound as a yellow oil (1.37 g, 82%). Small amounts of the isomeric product **S1** were obtained as a yellow oil when the eluent was switched to hexane/EtOAc = 1/1 to 1/3. The ratio **16**:**S1** in the crude material was determined as 88/12 by LC-MS analysis [50 × 3.0 mm Zorbax Eclipse Plus C18, 1.8 μm, Nr USUYA03995, MeCN/H₂O (0.1% TFA) = 60:40, ν = 0.5 mL/min, λ = 228 nm, 35 °C, 120 bar]. $[\alpha]_D^{20}$ = +15.3 (c = 1.0, CHCl₃); ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 7.72-7.56 (m, 4H), 7.48-7.31 (m, 6H), 7.21 (dd, J = 9.6, 6.8 Hz, 1H), 6.75 (s, 1H), 6.15 (d, J = 9.2 Hz, 1H), 5.99 (d, J = 6.8 Hz, 1H), 5.27-5.16 (m, 1H), 4.17-4.10 (m, 1H), 3.84 (br s, 1H), 3.76-3.57 (m, 2H), 3.22 (dd, J = 15.2, 3.6 Hz, 1H), 3.11 (dd, J = 15.2, 8.0 Hz, 1H), 2.78-2.60 (m, 4H), 2.29 (t, J = 7.2 Hz, 2H), 1.72-1.54 (m, 4H), 1.30 (d, J = 6.4 Hz, 3H), 1.06 (s, 9H). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 172.7, 167.0, 162.2, 162.1, 156.4, 143.2, 135.5, 133.0, 129.7, 127.7, 114.0, 112.4, 104.3, 71.1, 67.9, 66.7, 40.1, 36.4, 34.1, 31.0, 28.4, 26.8, 24.4, 19.9, 19.2. IR (film, cm⁻¹): 3430, 3071, 2930, 2857, 1730, 1636, 1558, 1427, 1110, 1079, 1059, 799, 702, 504. MS (ESI): m/z : 656 [$M+Na^+$]. HRMS (ESI): m/z : calcd for: C₃₅H₄₃NO₆SSiNa [$M+Na^+$]: 656.24726, found: 656.24715.

Isomer S1. $[\alpha]_D^{20}$ = +32.7 (c = 1.0, CHCl₃); ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 7.66-7.64 (m, 4H), 7.46-7.35 (m, 6H), 7.21 (dd, J = 9.2, 6.4 Hz, 1H), 6.73 (s, 1H), 6.16 (dd, J = 9.2, 0.8 Hz, 1H), 5.99 (dd, J = 6.8, 0.8 Hz, 1H), 5.25-5.17 (m, 1H), 4.26-4.09 (m, 1H), 3.56-3.37 (m, 2H), 3.19-3.10 (m, 2H), 2.78-2.63 (m, 4H), 2.29 (t, J = 7.2 Hz, 2H), 1.69-1.58 (m, 5H), 1.30 (d, J = 6.4 Hz, 3H), 1.04 (s, 9H). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 172.7, 165.9, 162.2, 156.4, 143.2, 135.8, 135.7, 133.6, 133.4, 129.9, 127.8, 127.7, 114.0, 112.9, 104.3, 72.5, 68.0, 65.3, 40.1, 37.6, 34.1, 30.9, 28.5, 26.9, 24.4, 19.9, 19.2. IR (film, cm⁻¹): 3429, 3071, 2930, 2856, 1730, 1636, 1558, 1427, 1105, 1056, 799, 702, 505. MS (ESI): m/z : 656 [$M+Na^+$]. HRMS (ESI): m/z : calcd for: C₃₅H₄₃NO₆SSiNa [$M+Na^+$]: 656.24726, found: 656.24735.

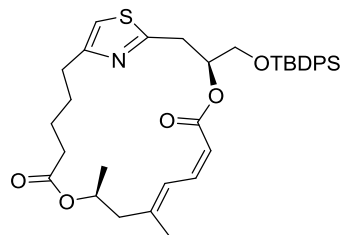


Seco-Acid 17. MeMgBr (0.56 M in Et₂O, 1.8 mL) was added via syringe pump over 76 min to a solution of Fe(acac)₃ (0.035 mmol, 12.4 mg) and compound **16** (0.122 mmol, 77.0 mg) in Et₂O/cyclopentyl methyl ether (1/1, 4.8 mL) at -30 °C. Stirring was continued for 140 min at this temperature before the reaction was quenched with aq. sat. NH₄Cl and the pH of the aqueous layer was adjusted to ~2-3 upon addition of aq. HCl (1 M). The aqueous layer was extracted with EtOAc (5 × 25 mL) and the combined organic layers were washed with sat. aq. NaCl, dried over MgSO₄, filtered and concentrated to an oily residue, which was purified by preparative TLC (hexane/EtOAc = 1/1) to yield the title compound as a yellow oil (59 mg, 75%). [Conditions for LC-MS analysis: 2.1 × 150 mm YMC-Pack Pro C18 S-5 μm, MeCN/H₂O (0.1% TFA) = 70:30, ν = 0.2 mL/min, λ = 228 nm, 35 °C, 40 bar]; $[\alpha]_D^{20}$ = -52.2 (c = 1.0, CHCl₃); ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 7.66-7.64 (m, 4H), 7.48-7.32 (m, 6H), 7.15 (d, J = 12.0 Hz, 1H), 6.86 (t, J = 11.6 Hz, 1H), 6.76 (s, 1H), 5.59 (d, J = 11.6 Hz, 1H), 5.71-4.98 (br s, 1H), 5.16-5.08 (m, 1H), 4.18-4.12 (m, 1H), 3.75-3.53 (m, 3H), 3.26 (dd,



$J = 11.2, 3.2$ Hz, 1H), 3.15 (dd, $J = 15.2, 8.4$ Hz, 1H), 2.81-2.61 (m, 2H), 2.44 (dd, $J = 14.4, 8.8$ Hz, 1H), 2.35-2.23 (m, 3H), 1.87 (s, 3H), 1.72-1.57 (m, 4H), 1.24 (d, $J = 6.4$ Hz, 3H), 1.06 (s, 9H). ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl_3): $\delta = 173.1, 170.4, 167.6, 156.3, 145.3, 140.6, 135.5, 133.1, 133.0, 129.8, 127.7, 124.1, 116.1, 112.6, 71.2, 68.3, 66.7, 46.8, 36.3, 34.2, 30.6, 28.7, 26.8, 24.2, 20.2, 19.2, 17.2$. IR (film, cm^{-1}): 3433, 3070, 2932, 2858, 1728, 1632, 1428, 1111, 828, 701, 503. MS (ESI): m/z : 672 [$M+\text{Na}^+$]. HRMS (ESI): m/z : calcd for: $\text{C}_{36}\text{H}_{47}\text{NO}_6\text{SSiNa}$ [$M+\text{Na}^+$]: 672.27856, found: 672.27890.

Compound 19. 2-Bromo-1-ethyl-pyridinium tetrafluoroborate (6.4 mmol, 1.75 g) was added to a solution of compound **17** (0.26 mmol, 166.2 mg) and NaHCO_3 (63.9 mmol, 5.37 g) in CH_2Cl_2 (470 mL). The mixture was stirred for 45 h in the dark. The reaction was quenched with H_2O (50 mL), the aqueous layer was extracted with *tert*-butyl methyl ether (4 \times 50 mL) and the combined organic phases were dried over MgSO_4 , filtered, and evaporated. The residue was purified by flash chromatography on silica gel (hexane/ $\text{Et}_2\text{O} = 8/1$ to 3/1) to yield the title compound as a colorless oil (114.3 mg, 71%).

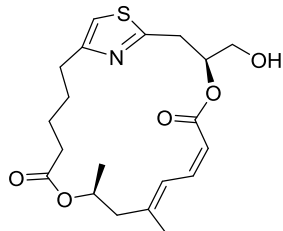


$[\alpha]_{\text{D}}^{20} = -211.3$ ($c = 1.0$, CHCl_3); ^1H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl_3): $\delta = 7.72$ -7.58 (m, 4H), 7.48-7.33 (m, 6H), 7.00 (d, $J = 12.0$ Hz, 1H), 6.70 (s, 1H), 6.69 (t, $J = 11.5$ Hz, 1H), 5.66-5.49 (m, 1H), 5.41 (d, $J = 11.5$ Hz, 1H), 5.21-5.06 (m, 1H), 3.83 (dd, $J = 11.0, 5.0$ Hz, 1H), 3.77 (d, $J = 10.5, 4.5$ Hz, 1H), 3.31 (dd, $J = 14.5, 3.0$ Hz, 1H), 3.23 (dd, $J = 14.5, 11.5$ Hz, 1H), 2.83 (dddd, $J = 15.5, 6.0, 4.5, 1.5$ Hz, 1H), 2.59 (ddd, $J = 14.5, 10.0, 4.5$ Hz, 1H), 2.39-2.23 (m, 2H), 2.22-2.08 (m, 2H), 1.83 (s, 3H), 1.82-1.78 (m, 1H), 1.72-1.65 (m, 1H), 1.41-1.32 (m, 1H), 1.30-1.24 (m, 1H), 1.24 (d, $J = 6.0$ Hz, 3H), 1.07 (s, 9H). ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl_3): $\delta = 173.2, 165.9, 164.7, 156.4, 145.5, 140.9, 135.6, 135.5, 133.13, 133.11, 129.7, 127.72, 127.69, 124.0, 114.8, 113.3, 72.3, 67.1, 65.4, 48.2, 35.0, 34.7, 30.7, 28.1, 26.8, 23.2, 21.2, 19.3, 16.7$. IR (film, cm^{-1}): 3071, 2931, 2857, 1719, 1632, 1427, 1161, 1112, 814, 731, 701, 504. MS (ESI): m/z : 654 [$M+\text{Na}^+$]. HRMS (ESI): m/z : calcd for: $\text{C}_{36}\text{H}_{45}\text{NO}_5\text{SSiNa}$ [$M+\text{Na}^+$]: 654.26799, found: 654.26771.

Scalable Procedure for the Preparation of 19. MeMgBr (0.56 M in Et_2O , 6.06 mL) was added via syringe pump over 3.5 h to a solution of $\text{Fe}(\text{acac})_3$ (0.12 mmol, 42.8 mg) and compound **16** (0.40 mmol, 256.1 mg) in Et_2O /cyclopentyl methyl ether (1/1, 16.2 mL) at -30 $^\circ\text{C}$. Stirring was continued for 2.5 h at this temperature before the reaction was quenched with aq. sat. NH_4Cl and the pH of the aqueous layer was adjusted to ~ 2 -3 upon addition of aq. HCl (1 M). The aqueous phase was extracted with EtOAc (5 \times 30 mL). The combined organic layers were washed with sat. aq. NaCl , dried over MgSO_4 , filtered and concentrated to an oily residue, which was dried in high vacuum for 1 h. This crude material was directly used in the next step.

2-Bromo-1-ethyl-pyridinium tetrafluoroborate (9.95 mmol, 2.73 g) was added to a solution of the crude material and NaHCO_3 (103.3 mmol, 8.68 g) in CH_2Cl_2 (680 mL). The mixture was stirred for 43 h in the dark before the reaction was quenched with H_2O (80 mL). The aqueous layer was extracted with *tert*-butyl methyl ether (4 \times 70 mL), and the combined organic phases were dried over MgSO_4 , filtered, and evaporated. The residue was purified by flash chromatography on silica gel (hexane/ $\text{Et}_2\text{O} = 8/1$ to 3/1) to yield the title compound as a colorless oil (139 mg, 55%). Unreacted starting material **16** was recovered in 14% yield (34.8 mg) when the eluent was switched to hexane/ $\text{EtOAc} = 2/1$ to 1/1.

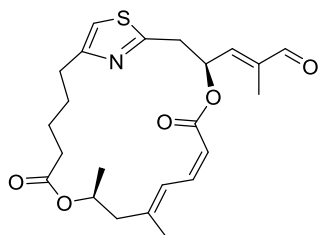
Compound 20. TBAF (0.42 mmol, 1 M in THF, 0.42 mL) was slowly added to a solution of compound **19**



(0.21 mmol, 131.9 mg) in THF (3 mL) and acetic acid (1.02 mmol, 58.7 μ L). After stirring for 16 h, the mixture was poured into a mixed solution of ethyl acetate (5 mL) and sat. aq. NaHCO₃ (5 mL). The aqueous layer was extracted with ethyl acetate (5 \times 10 mL), and the combined organic phases were dried over MgSO₄, filtered, and concentrated by rotary evaporation. The crude material was purified by flash column chromatography on silica gel (hexane/EtOAc = 2/1 to 1/2) to yield the title compound as a colorless oil (82.1 mg, quant.). $[\alpha]_D^{20} =$

-273.5 ($c = 1.0$, CHCl₃); ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 6.97 (d, $J = 11.6$ Hz, 1H), 6.69 (t, $J = 11.6$ Hz, 1H), 6.68 (s, 1H), 5.59-5.46 (m, 1H), 5.40 (d, $J = 11.2$ Hz, 1H), 5.19-5.05 (m, 1H), 3.89-3.70 (m, 2H), 3.27-3.19 (m, 2H), 2.82 (dt, $J = 14.4, 4.8$ Hz, 1H), 2.62-2.51 (m, 1H), 2.45 (br s, 1H), 2.36-2.21 (m, 2H), 2.19-2.10 (m, 2H), 1.82 (s, 3H), 1.80-1.72 (m, 1H), 1.69-1.60 (m, 1H), 1.40-1.13 (m, 1H), 1.26-1.14 (m, 1H), 1.23 (d, $J = 6.4$ Hz, 3H). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 173.2, 165.7, 165.0, 156.4, 146.1, 141.4, 123.9, 114.3, 113.3, 73.0, 67.1, 64.5, 48.2, 34.6, 34.5, 30.6, 28.0, 23.1, 21.1, 16.8. IR (film, cm⁻¹): 3308, 2931, 2868, 1714, 1631, 1427, 1201, 1155, 1048, 814, 750. MS (ESI): m/z : 416 [$M+Na^+$]. HRMS (ESI): m/z : calcd for: C₂₀H₂₇NO₅Na [$M+Na^+$]: 416.15022, found: 416.15025.

Compound 21. Sulfur trioxide pyridine complex (0.301 mmol, 47.9 mg) and anhydrous *i*Pr₂NEt (0.74



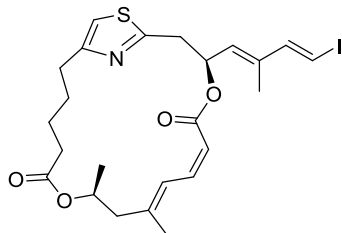
mmol, 128.2 μ L) were successively added to a solution of compound **20** (0.104 mmol, 40.8 mg) in CH₂Cl₂ (1.6 mL) at -20 °C. The resulting mixture was stirred for 5 min before anhydrous DMSO (1.05 mmol, 74 μ L) was added dropwise. Stirring was continued for 40 min at -20 °C before the solution was poured into a mixture of *tert*-butyl methyl ether (10 mL) and aq. phosphate buffer (pH 7, 10 mL). The aqueous layer was extracted with *tert*-butyl methyl ether (3 \times 15 mL) and the combined organic phases were

washed with phosphate buffer, dried over MgSO₄, filtered, and concentrated by rotary evaporation to an oily residue, which was dried in vacuum for 2 h (2×10^{-3} mbar). The crude material was directly used in the next step.

2-(Triphenylphosphoranylidene)-propionaldehyde (0.13 mmol, 39.9 mg) was added to a solution of the crude product in toluene (5 mL) and the resulting solution was stirred at 80 °C for 2 h. Once the reaction was complete (monitored by TLC), the mixture was allowed to reach ambient temperature before the reaction was quenched by H₂O (5 mL). The aqueous layer was extracted with *tert*-butyl methyl ether (4 \times 10 mL) and the combined extracts were dried over MgSO₄, filtered, and concentrated. The residue was purified by flash chromatography on silica gel (hexane/Et₂O = 8/1 to 2/3) to yield the title compound as a white solid (38.6 mg, 86%). $[\alpha]_D^{20} = -320.3$ ($c = 1.0$, CHCl₃); m.p. = 134.7-135.8 °C; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 9.46 (s, 1H), 6.97 (d, $J = 12.0$ Hz, 1H), 6.72 (s, 1H), 6.71 (dd, $J = 12.0, 11.2$ Hz, 1H), 6.49-6.26 (m, 2H), 5.36 (d, $J = 11.2$ Hz, 1H), 5.16-5.08 (m, 1H), 3.24-3.19 (m, 2H), 2.85 (dt, $J = 14.4, 4.8$ Hz, 1H), 2.57 (ddd, $J = 14.8, 10.4, 4.4$ Hz, 1H), 2.41-2.05 (m, 4H), 1.96 (d, $J = 1.2$ Hz, 3H), 1.87-1.78 (m, 1H), 1.83 (s, 3H), 1.71-1.51 (m, 1H), 1.42-1.35 (m, 1H), 1.24-1.17 (m, 1H), 1.21 (d, $J = 6.4$ Hz, 3H). ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 194.4, 173.0, 164.3, 163.9, 156.9, 147.8, 146.5, 141.7, 140.7, 123.8, 113.9, 113.5, 68.5, 67.1, 48.3, 37.3, 34.6, 30.7, 28.0, 23.1, 21.1, 16.8, 9.9. IR (film, cm⁻¹): 2964, 2931, 2857, 1713, 1687, 1651, 1424,

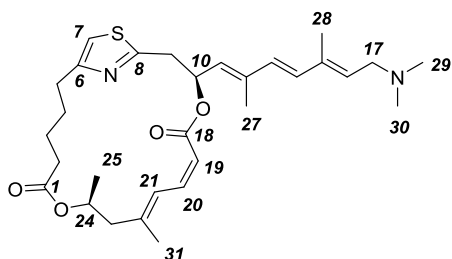
1144, 1114, 812, 752. MS (ESI): m/z : 432 [$M+H^+$]. HRMS (ESI): m/z : calcd for: $C_{23}H_{30}NO_5S$ [$M+H^+$]: 432.18392, found: 432.18422.

Compound 22. A mixture of CHI_3 (0.42 mmol, 166 mg) and compound **21** (61.6 μ mol, 26.6 mg) in degassed THF (1.4 mL, rinsing the flask with 2×0.5 mL of THF) was added dropwise to a slurry of $CrCl_2 \cdot 1.05$ THF (1.65 mmol, 322 mg) in degassed THF (1.5 mL) at $0^\circ C$. The mixture was stirred at this temperature for 1.5 h. Once the reaction was complete (monitored by TLC), the mixture was diluted with *tert*-butyl methyl ether (5 mL) and H_2O (5 mL). The aqueous layer was extracted with *tert*-butyl methyl ether (3×10 mL) and the combined extracts were dried over $MgSO_4$, filtered, and evaporated. The



crude material was purified by flash chromatography on silica (hexane/ Et_2O = 10/1 to 2/1) to yield the title compound as a yellow oil (31.2 mg, 91%, product/ Σ of isomers = 94/6) [Conditions for LC-MS analysis: 2.1×150 mm YMC-Pack Pro C18 S-5 μ m, MeOH/ H_2O = 90:10, v = 0.2 mL/min, λ = 228 nm, $35^\circ C$, 64 bar]; $[\alpha]_D^{20} = -412.7$ (c = 1.0, $CHCl_3$); 1H NMR (500 MHz, $CDCl_3$): δ = 7.06 (d, J = 14.5 Hz, 1H), 6.99 (d, J = 12.0 Hz, 1H), 6.99 (s, 1H), 6.67 (t, J = 11.5 Hz, 1H), 6.44 (d, J = 14.5 Hz, 1H), 6.20 (td, J = 9.0, 5.0 Hz, 1H), 5.48 (d, J = 8.5 Hz, 1H), 5.34 (d, J = 11.0 Hz, 1H), 5.20-5.03 (m, 1H), 3.19-3.12 (m, 2H), 2.85 (dt, J = 14.5, 5.0 Hz, 1H), 2.58 (ddd, J = 15.0, 10.5, 4.5 Hz, 1H), 2.37- 2.24 (m, 2H), 2.22-2.06 (m, 2H), 1.95 (s, 3H), 1.88-1.79 (m, 1H), 1.83 (s, 3H), 1.70-1.63 (m, 1H), 1.41-1.34 (m, 1H), 1.23 (d, J = 8.5 Hz, 3H), 0.95-0.79 (m, 1H). ^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, $CDCl_3$): δ = 173.1, 164.9, 164.4, 156.7, 148.5, 145.8, 141.0, 138.0, 129.9, 123.9, 114.6, 113.3, 77.6, 68.6, 67.1, 48.3, 38.4, 34.7, 30.8, 28.1, 23.2, 21.2, 16.8, 12.8. IR (film, cm^{-1}): 2975, 2930, 2856, 1714, 1631, 1427, 1152, 1116, 860, 751. MS (EI): m/z (%) 555 (49), 428 (100), 305 (12), 276 (22), 258 (12), 250 (18), 232 (14), 199 (15), 135 (47), 107 (33), 91 (22), 79 (18). HRMS (ESI): m/z : calcd for: $C_{24}H_{30}NO_4SiNa$ [$M+Na^+$]: 578.08325, found: 578.08409.

DMDA-Pat A (2). Flame-dried $[Ph_2PO_2][NBu_4^+]$ (0.089 mmol, 41.0 mg) was dissolved in degassed DMF (0.3 mL) and the resulting solution was added to a Schlenk tube containing compound **22** (0.045 mmol, 25.0 mg) (rinsing with 2×0.15 mL DMF). (*E*)-*N,N*-Dimethyl-3-(tributylstannyl)but-2-en-1-amine (**23**)^[3] (0.072 mmol, 28.0 mg) and copper thiophene carboxylate (CuTC, 0.068 mmol, 12.9 mg) were then introduced, followed by $Pd(PPh_3)_4$ (0.0045 mmol, 5.2 mg). The resulting mixture was stirred for 1 h before the reaction was quenched with water (5 mL). After dilution with EtOAc (5 mL), the aqueous



layer was extracted with EtOAc (3×10 mL). The combined extracts were washed with sat. aq. NaCl, dried over $MgSO_4$, filtered, and evaporated. The residue was purified by flash chromatography on silica (pretreated with 1% Et_3N in hexane, hexane/ $EtOAc$ = 1/1 then $EtOAc/Et_3N$ = 120/1 to 50/1) to yield the title compound as a yellow oil (19.7 mg, 83%). $[\alpha]_D^{20} = -379.7$ (c = 1.0, $CHCl_3$); 1H NMR (400 MHz, C_6D_6): δ = 7.47 (d, J = 11.8 Hz, 1H), 6.70 (ddd, J = 9.1, 8.7, 5.6 Hz, 1H), 6.47 (dd, J = 11.8, 11.4 Hz, 1H), 6.32 (d, J = 15.9 Hz, 1H), 6.21 (d, J = 15.9 Hz, 1H), 6.20 (d, J = 0.8 Hz, 1H), 5.69 (t, J = 6.8 Hz, 1H), 5.55 (d, J = 11.4 Hz, 1H), 5.50 (dd, J = 9.1, 1.1 Hz, 1H), 5.15 (dq, J = 10.9, 6.4, 1.6 Hz, 1H), 3.07 (dd, J = 14.5, 5.6 Hz, 1H), 3.06 (dd, J = 14.5, 8.7 Hz, 1H), 2.93 (d, J = 6.8 Hz, 2H), 2.78 (dt, J = 14.4, 4.0 Hz, 1H), 2.45 (ddd, J = 16.3, 10.3,

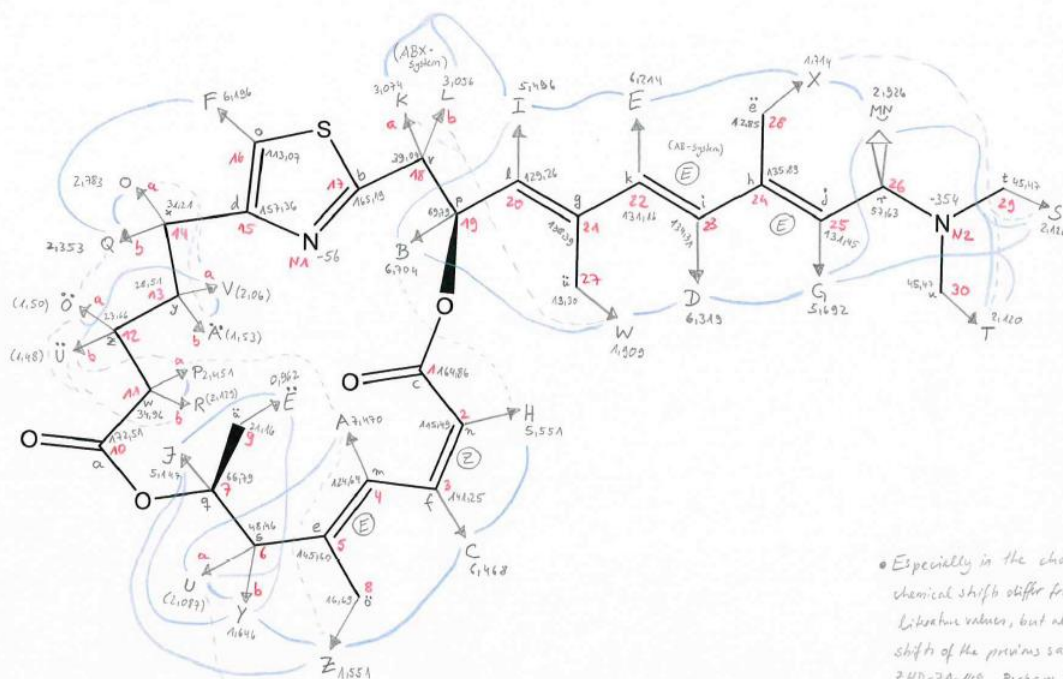
6.5 Hz, 1H), 2.35 (ddd, $J = 4.0, 10.5, 14.3$ Hz, 1H), 2.17-2.02 (m, 3H), 2.12 (s, 6H), 1.91 (d, $J = 1.1$ Hz, 3H), 1.71 (s, 3H), 1.65 (dd, $J = 12.9, 1.6$ Hz, 1H), 1.57-1.43 (m, 3H), 1.55 (s, 3H), 0.96 (d, $J = 6.4$ Hz, 3H). ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl_3): $\delta = 172.5, 165.2, 164.9, 157.4, 145.6, 141.3, 138.4, 135.9, 134.3, 131.5, 131.2, 129.3, 124.6, 115.5, 113.1, 69.8, 66.8, 57.6, 48.5, 45.5, 39.0, 35.0, 31.2, 28.5, 23.7, 21.2, 16.7, 13.3, 12.9$. IR (film, cm^{-1}): 2973, 2932, 2856, 2814, 2764, 1729, 1713, 1631, 1427, 1154, 1112, 814, 750, 539. MS (ESI): m/z : 527 $[M+H]^+$. HRMS (ESI): m/z : calcd for: $\text{C}_{30}\text{H}_{43}\text{N}_2\text{O}_4\text{S}$ $[M+H]^+$: 527.29381, found: 527.29421.

Signal assignment of DMDA-PatA : Graphical Representation of NOE and ^3J Coupling Patterns

ZHD-ZA-317-01/ZHD-ZA-321-01

C6D6, 298 K

AV400/AV500as



- The stereocenters cannot be verified via NMR!
- The configurations of the double bonds have been determined by $^3\text{J}_{\text{HH}}$ and/or NOEs.

• = important NOEs

- Especially in the chain some chemical shifts differ from the literature values, but also from the shifts of the previous sample ZHD-ZA-119. Perhaps this is a conformation or basicity-influence.

Literature:

- *Bioorg. & Medicinal Chem.* 27 (2014) 116-125
- *JACS* 2004,126, 10582-10588

Table S-1. Signal assignment for DMDA-Pat A (2); arbitrary numbering scheme as shown in the Insert

Position	¹³C NMR, δ (ppm)	¹H NMR, δ (ppm)
10	172.5	-
17	165.2	-
1	164.9	-
15	157.4	-
5	145.6	-
3	141.3	6.47
21	138.4	-
24	135.9	-
23	134.3	6.32
25	131.5	5.69
22	131.2	6.21
20	129.3	5.50
4	124.6	7.47
2	115.5	5.55
16	113.1	6.20
19	69.8	6.70
7	66.8	5.15
26	57.6	2.93
6	48.5	2.09, 1.65
29, 30	45.5	2.12
18	39.0	3.07, 3.06
11	35.0	2.45, 2.13
14	31.2	2.78, 2.35
13	28.5	2.06, 1.53
12	23.7	1.50, 1.48
9	21.2	0.96
8	16.7	1.55
27	13.3	1.91
28	12.9	1.71

Table S-2. Comparison of the ^1H NMR data of DMDA-Pat A (**2**) (ca. 15 mg in 0.5 mL of C_6D_6) with those reported in the literature

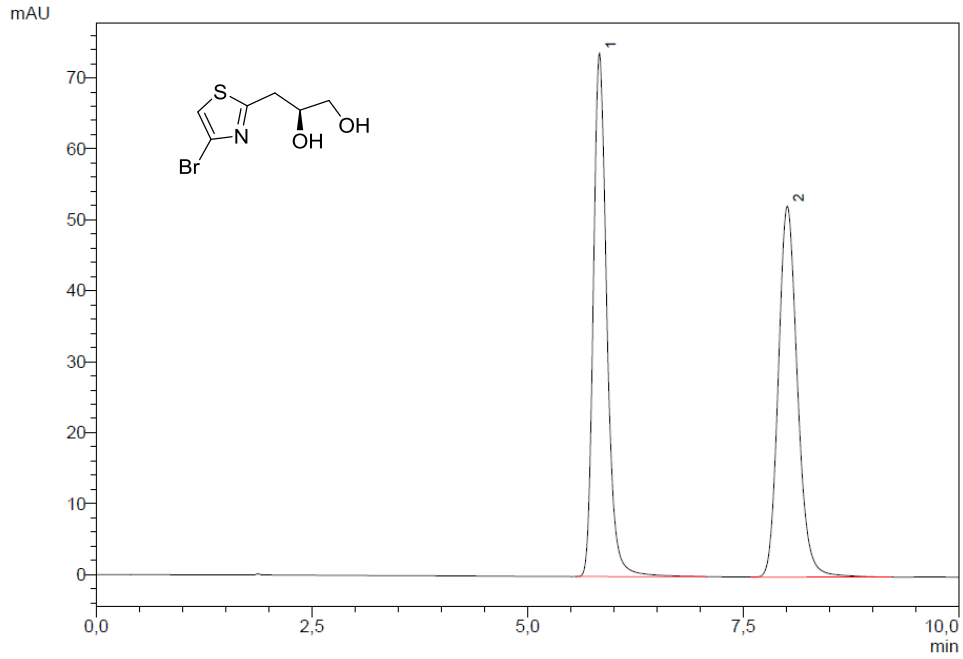
Literature ^[4]		This work		$\Delta\delta$ (ppm)
δ (ppm)	J (Hz)	δ (ppm)	J (Hz)	
7.47	12.0	7.47	11.8	0
6.71	5.0, 9.0	6.70	5.6, 8.7, 9.1	0.01
6.45	11.5	6.47	11.4, 11.8	0.02
6.32	16.0	6.32	15.9	0
6.21	16.0	6.21	15.9	0
6.17	-	6.20	0.8	0.03
5.69	7.0	5.69	6.8	0
5.55	11.5	5.55	11.4	0
5.49	9.0	5.50	1.1, 9.1	0.01
5.19-5.11	-	5.15	1.6, 6.4, 10.9	-
3.08-3.01	-	3.07	5.6, 14.5	-
		3.06	8.7, 14.5	-
2.91	6.5	2.93	6.8	0.02
2.78	4.5, 14.0	2.78	4.0, 14.4	0
2.48-2.42	-	2.45	6.5, 10.3, 16.3	-
2.33	4.0, 10.0, 14.5	2.35	4.0, 10.5, 14.3	0.02
2.11	-	2.12	-	0.01
2.16-2.03	-	2.17-2.02	-	0.01
1.90	1.0	1.91	1.1	0.01
1.71	-	1.71	-	0
1.64-1.61	-	1.65	1.6, 12.9	-
1.56-1.43	-	1.57-1.43	-	0.01
1.54	-	1.55	-	0.01
0.96-0.81	-	-	-	-
0.95	6.5	0.96	6.4	0.01

Table S-3. Comparison of the ^{13}C NMR data of DMDA-Pat A (**2**) in C_6D_6 (ca. 15 mg in 0.5 mL of C_6D_6) with the data reported in the literature

Literature ^[5] δ (ppm)	this work δ (ppm)	$\Delta\delta$ (ppm)
172.5	172.5	0
165.2	165.2	0
164.9	164.9	0
157.4	157.4	0
145.9	145.6	0.3
141.4	141.3	0.1
138.1	138.4	0.3
133.8	135.9	2.1
133.1	134.3	1.2
130.8	131.5	0.7
-	131.2	-
126.9	129.3	2.4
124.6	124.6	0
122.1	-	-
115.3	115.5	0.2
113.2	113.1	0.1
69.7	69.8	0.1
66.8	66.8	0
55.1	57.6	2.5
48.5	48.5	0
42.3	45.5	3.2
38.9	39.0	0.1
35.0	35.0	0
31.2	31.2	0
30.2	-	-
28.5	28.5	0
23.7	23.7	0
21.2	21.2	0
16.7	16.7	0
13.4	13.3	0.1
13.1	12.9	0.2

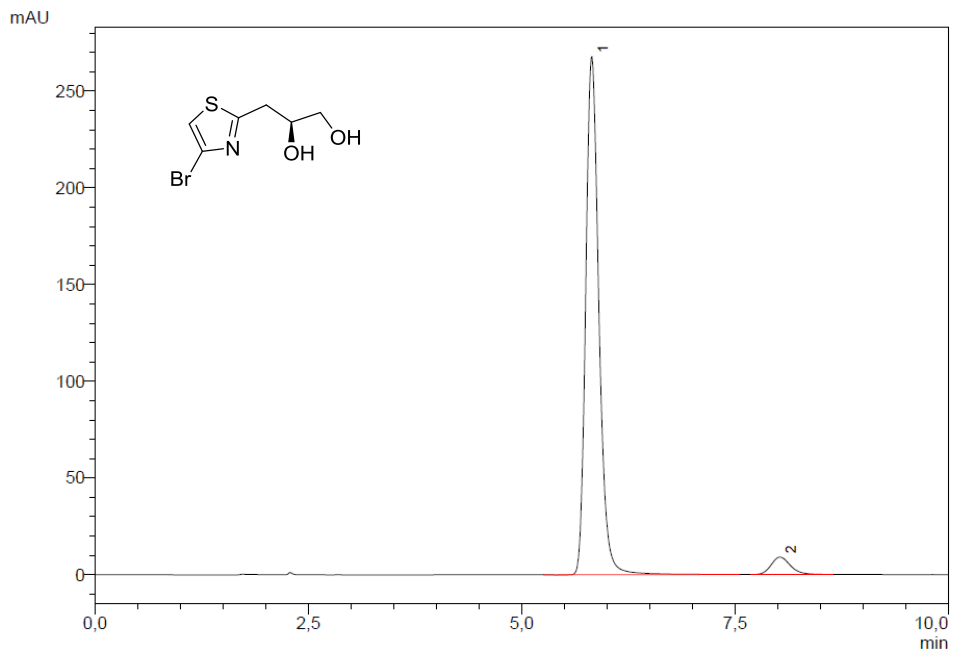
References:

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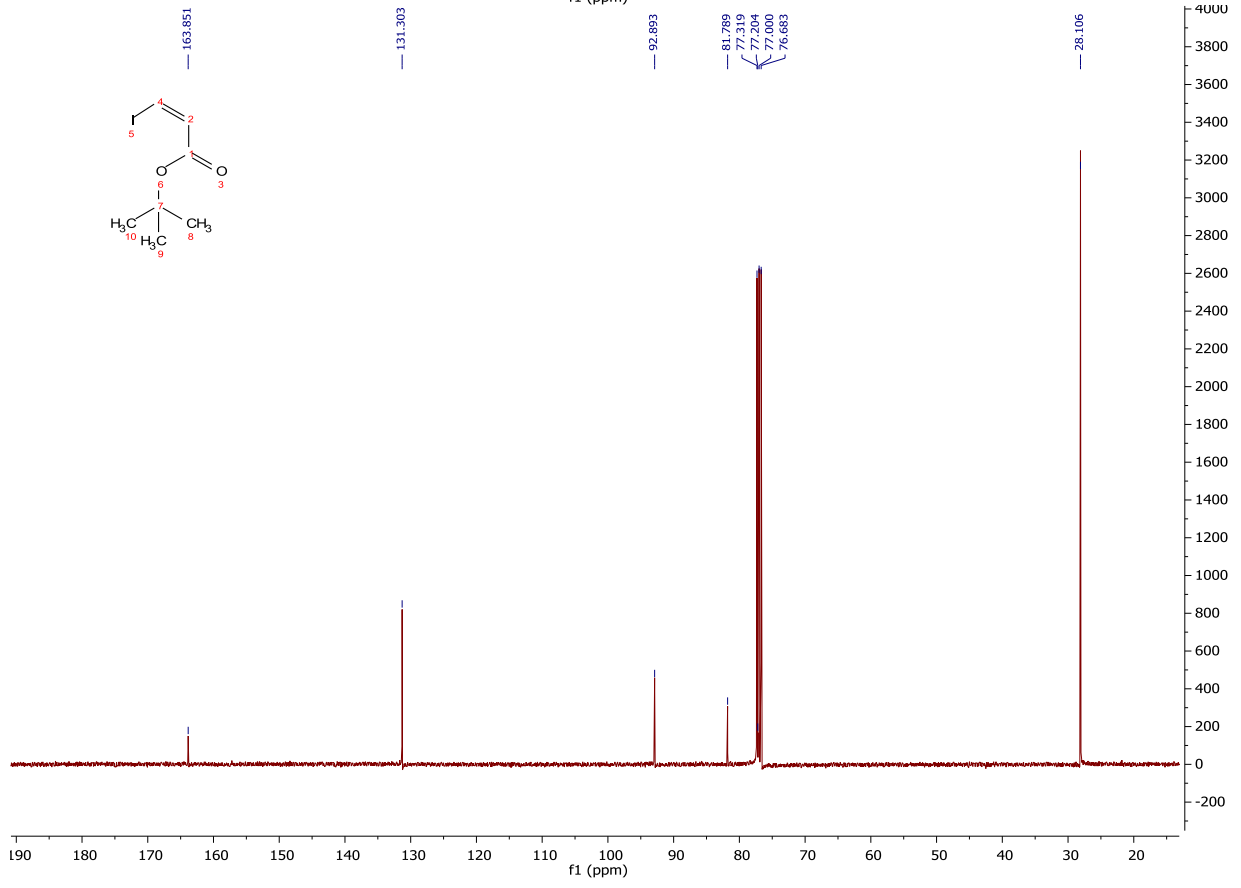
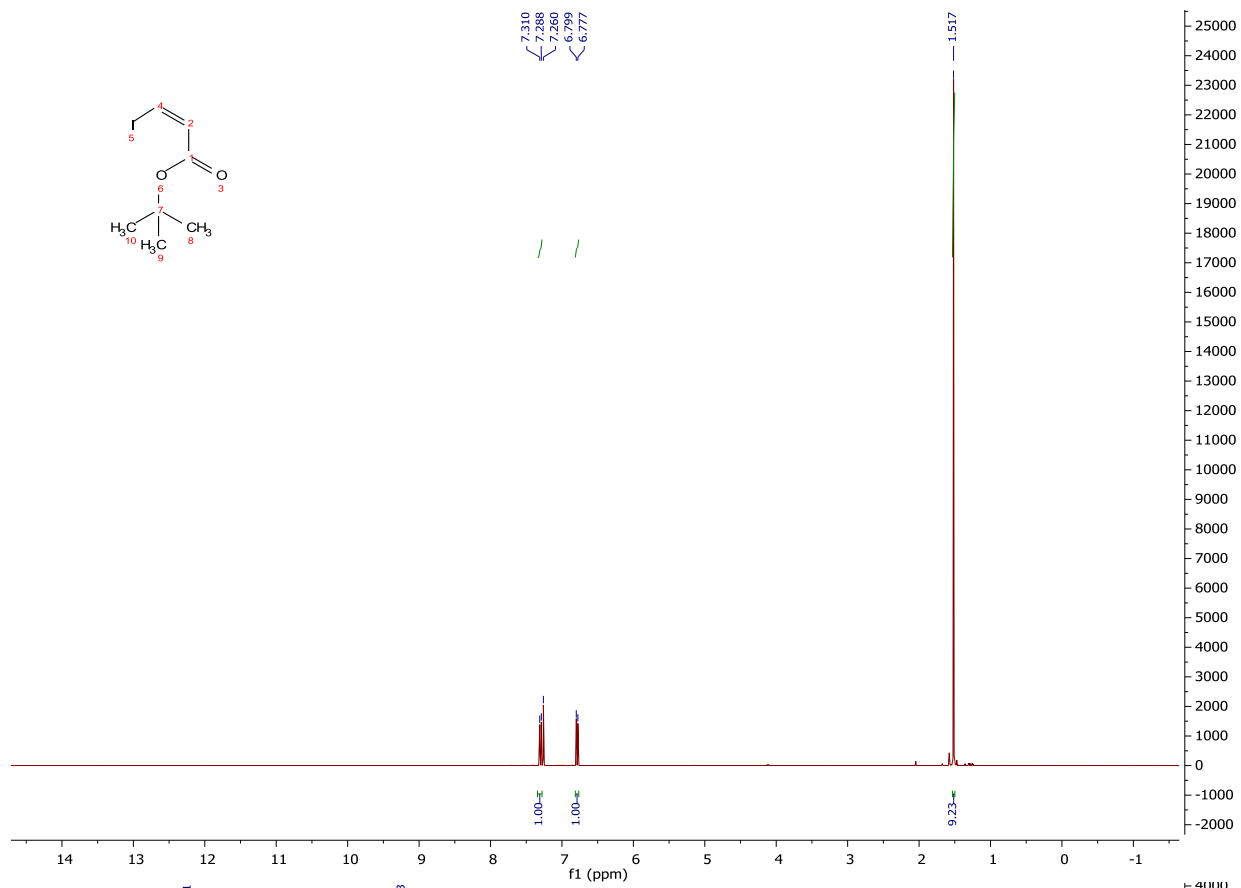
1 250nm,4nm

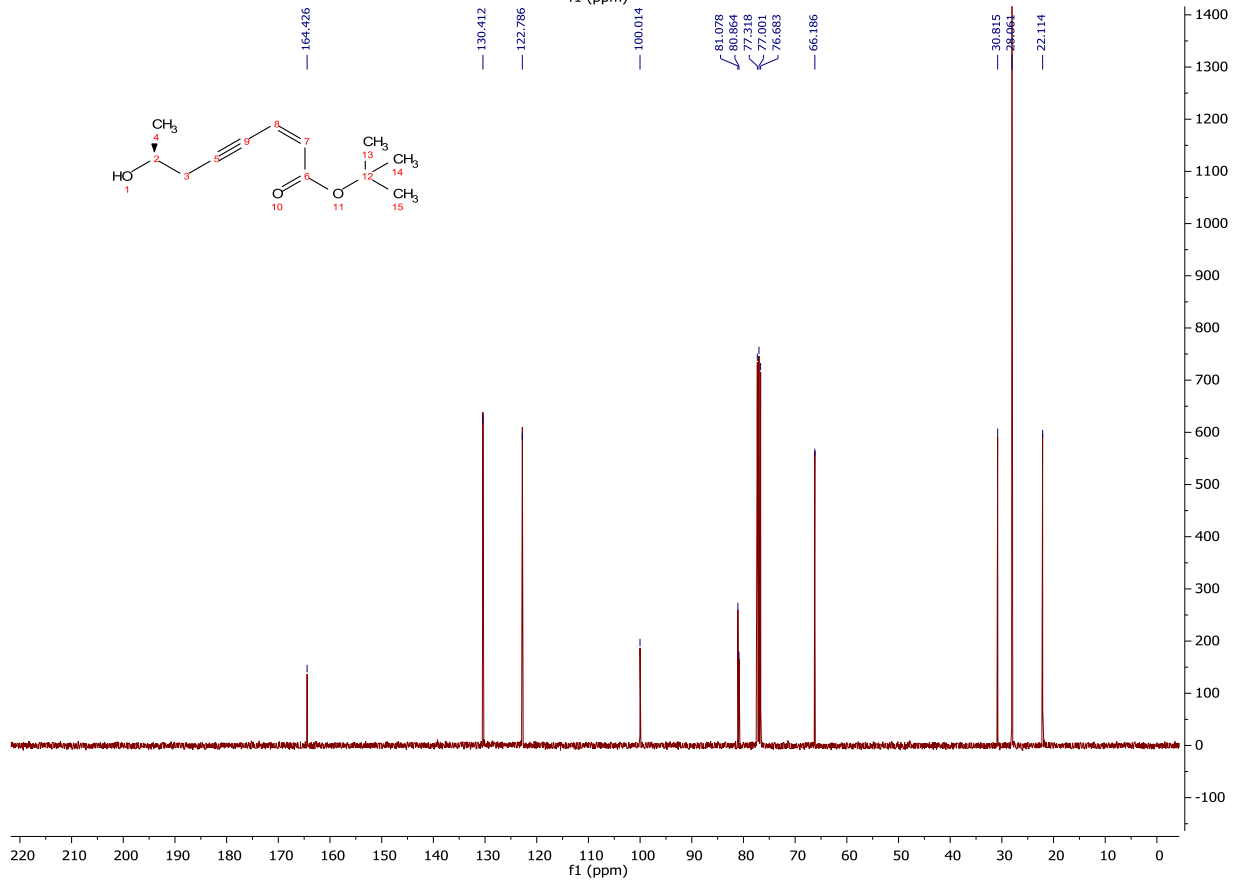
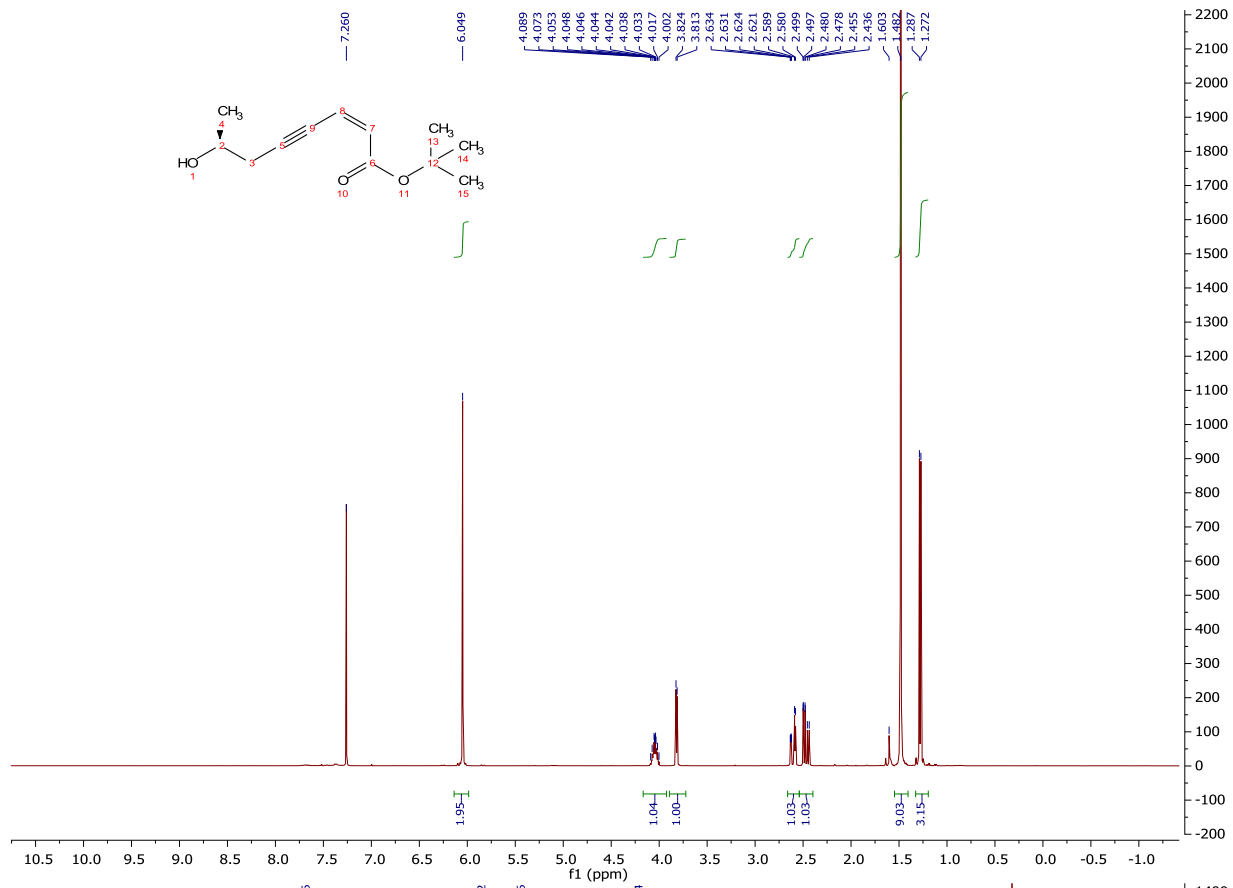
PDA Ch1 250nm			
Peak #	Ret. Time	Area %	Name
1	5,83	49,97	
2	8,01	50,03	
Total		100,00	

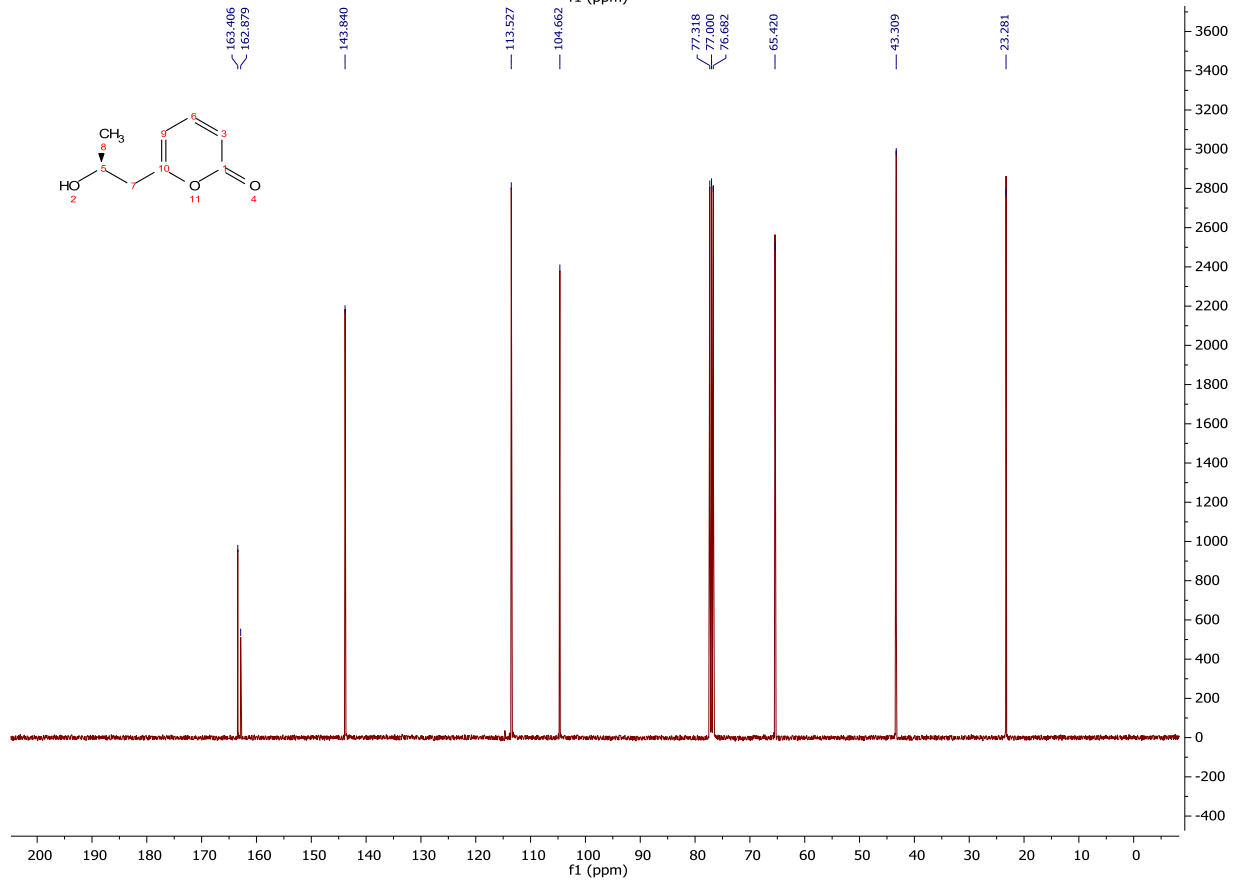
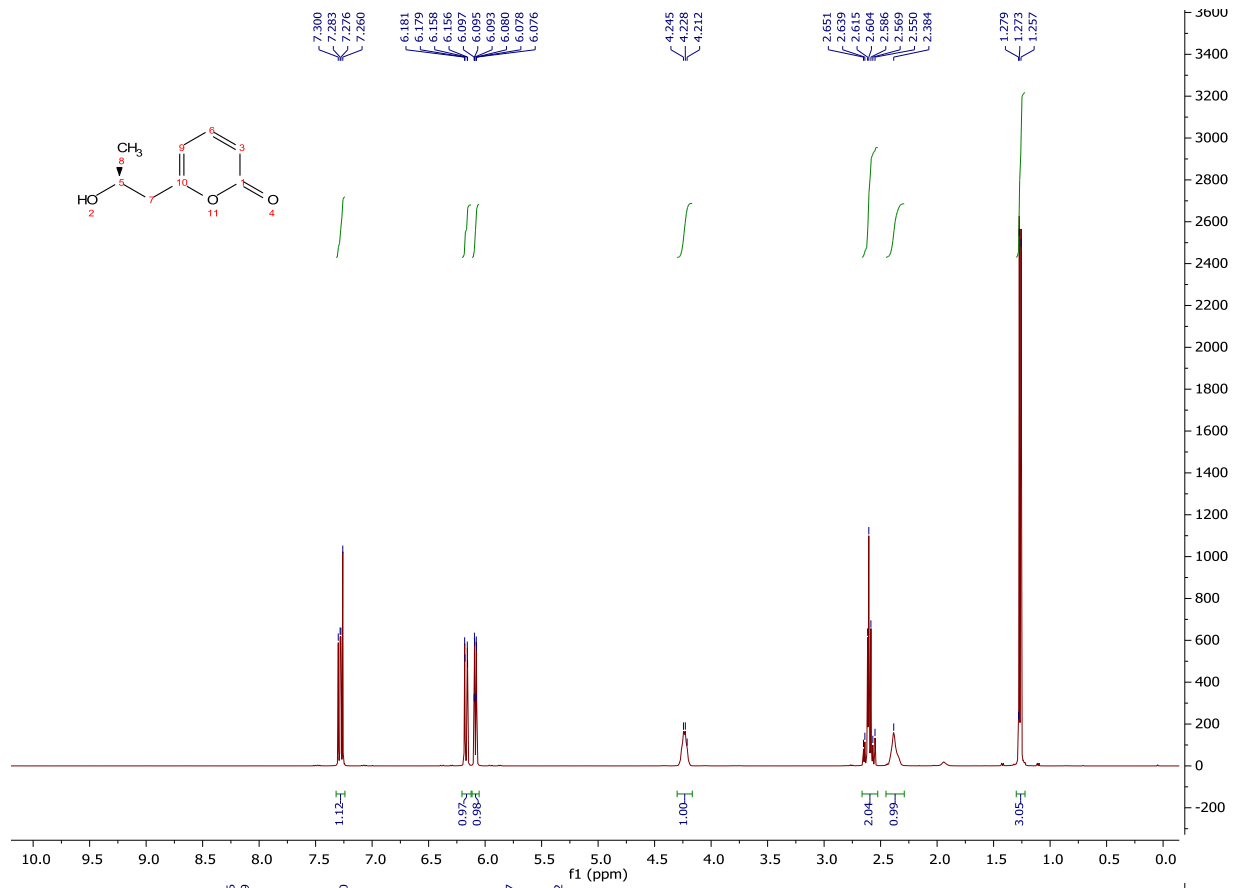


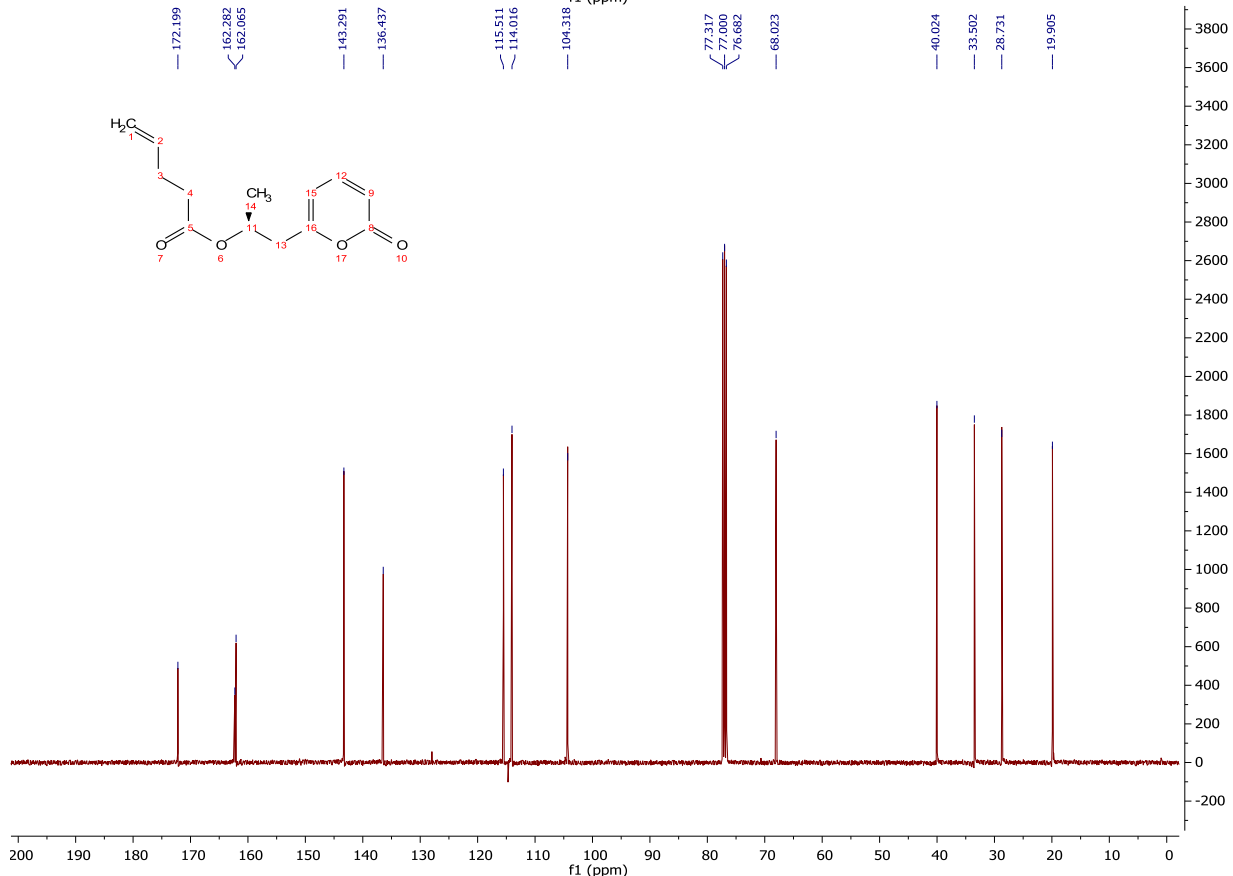
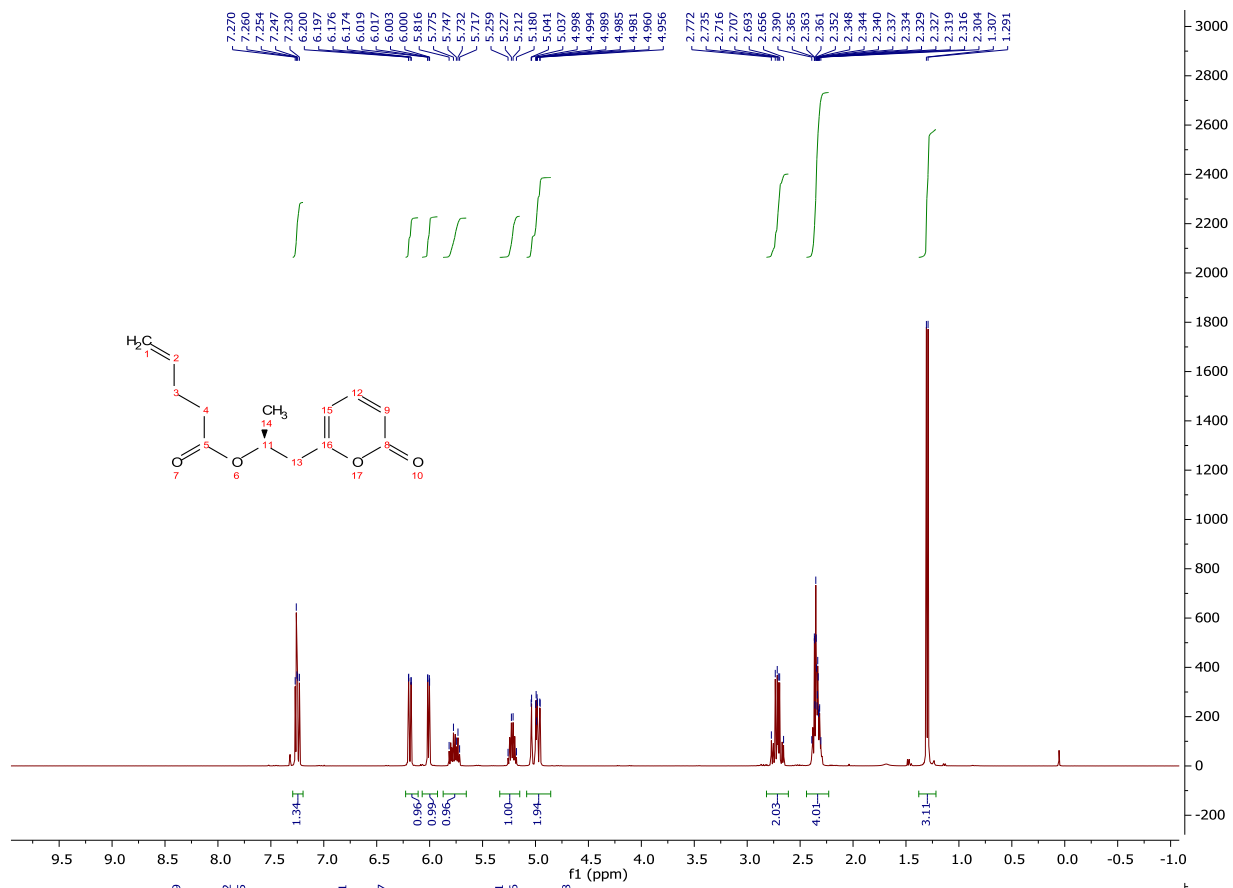
1 250nm,4nm

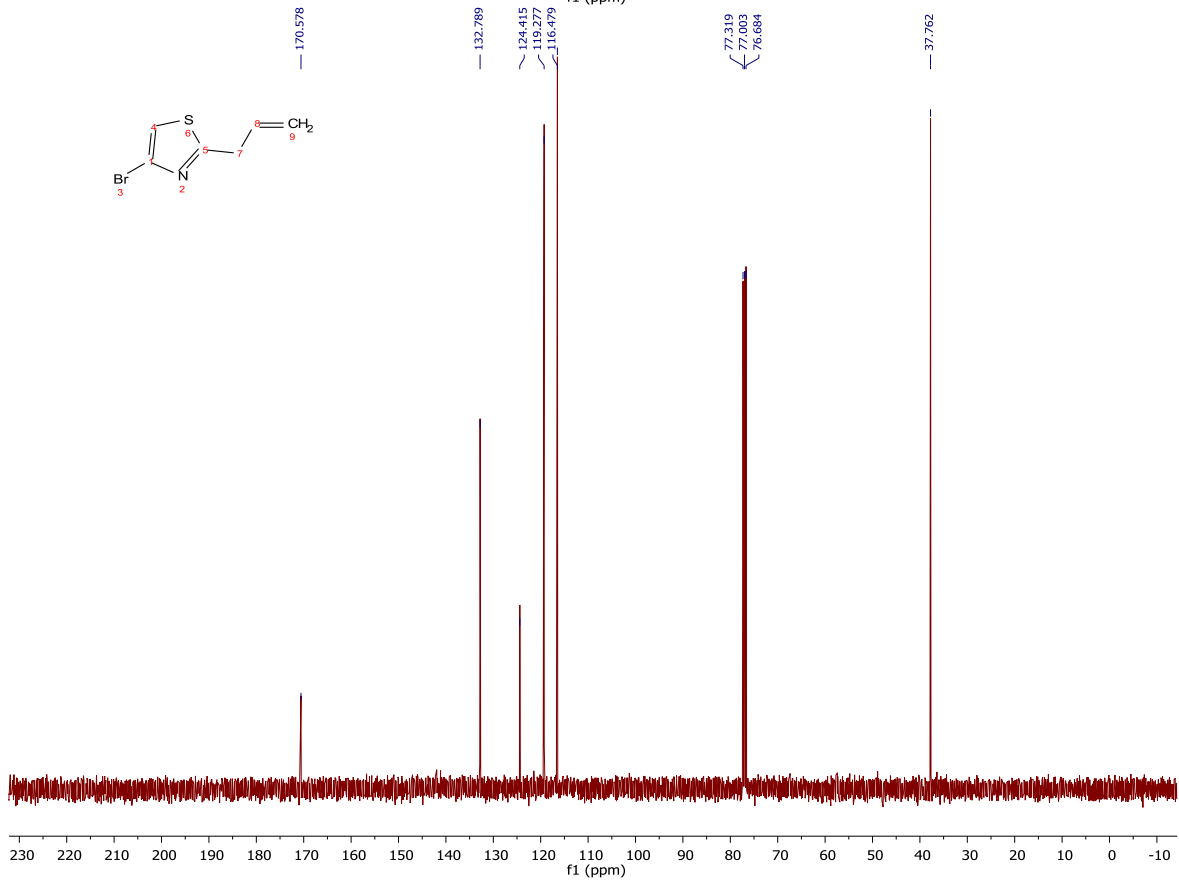
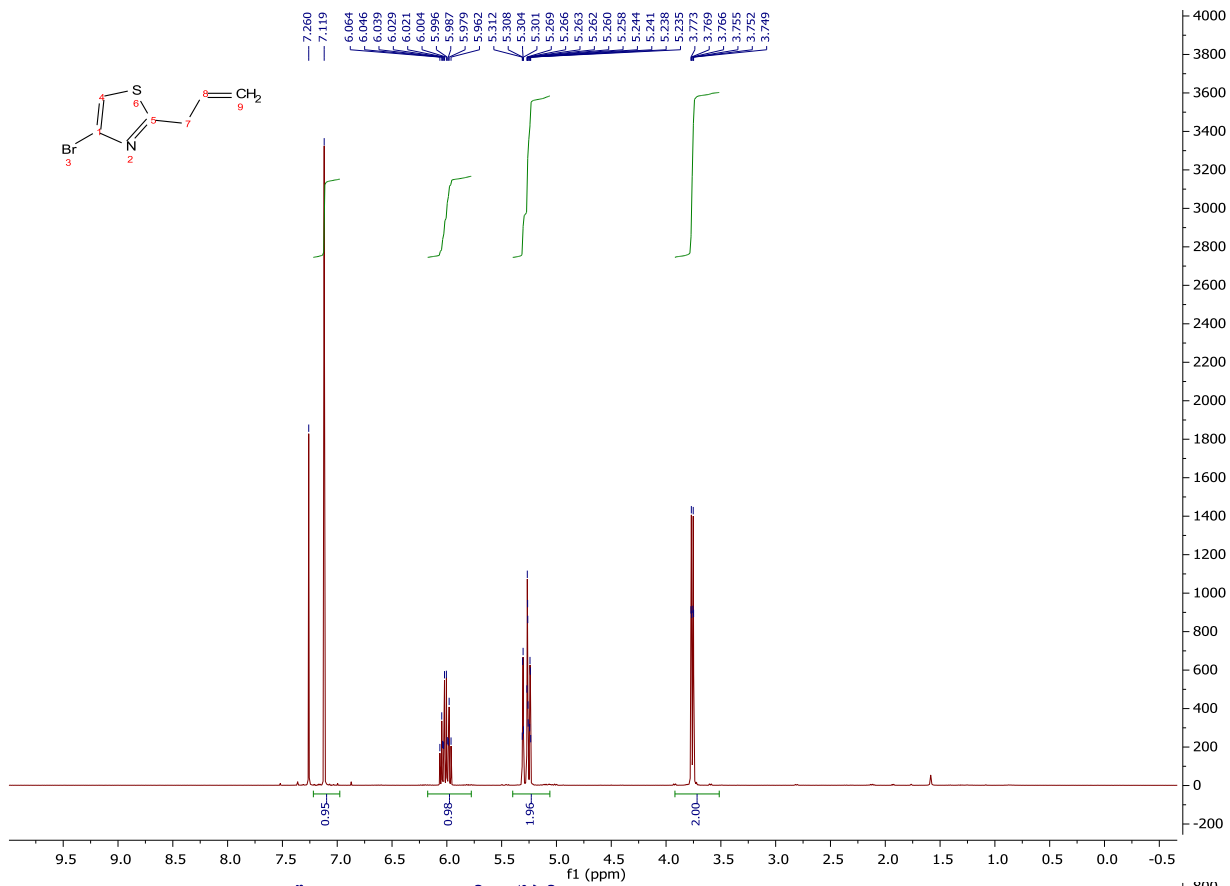
PDA Ch1 250nm			
Peak #	Ret. Time	Area %	Name
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2	8,02	4,71	
Total		100,00	

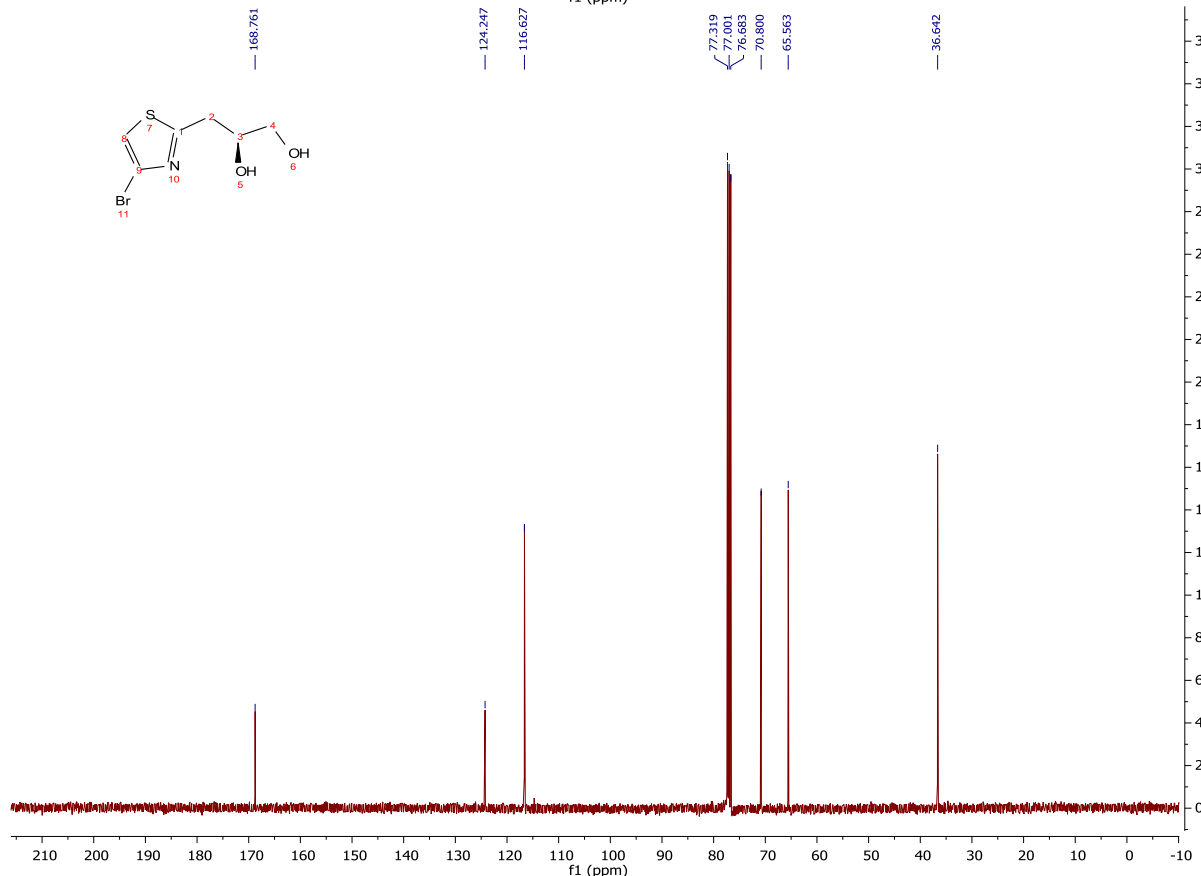
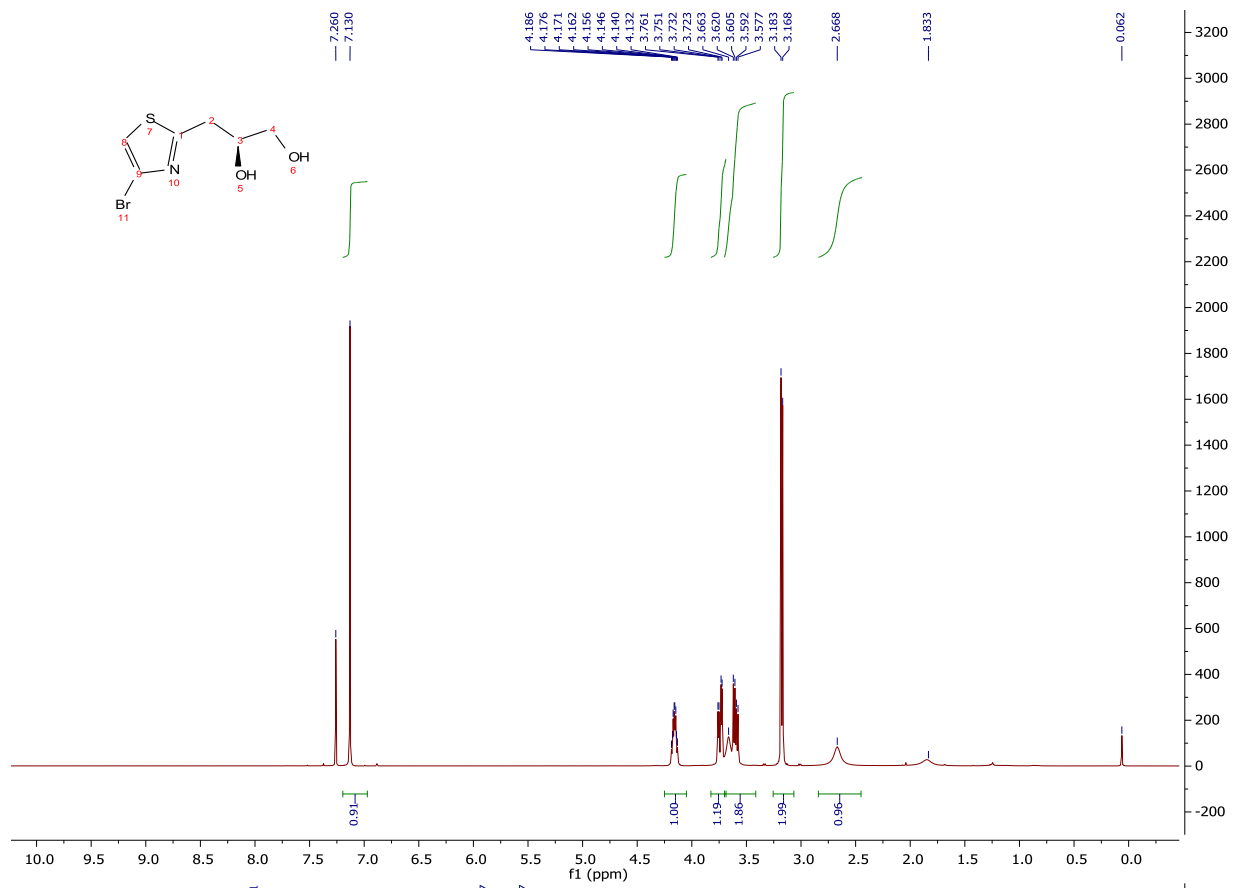


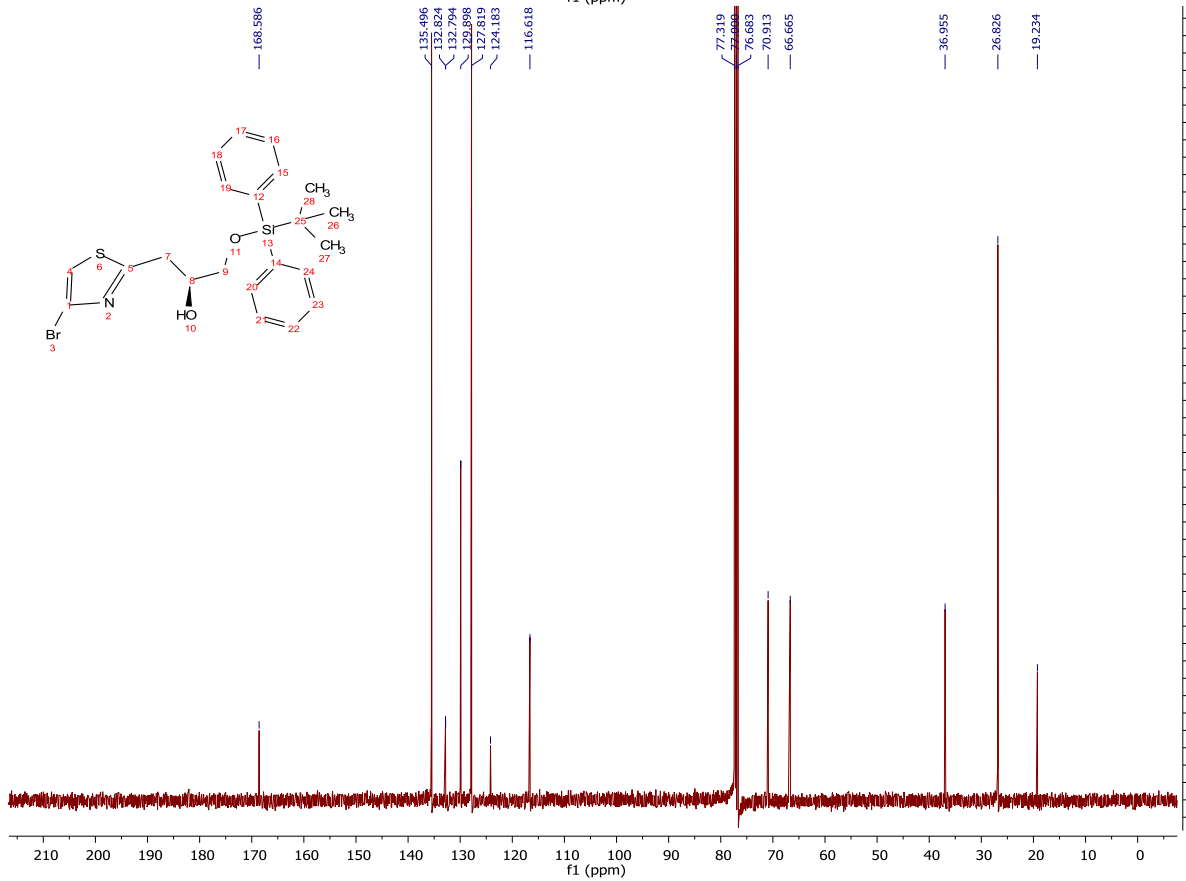
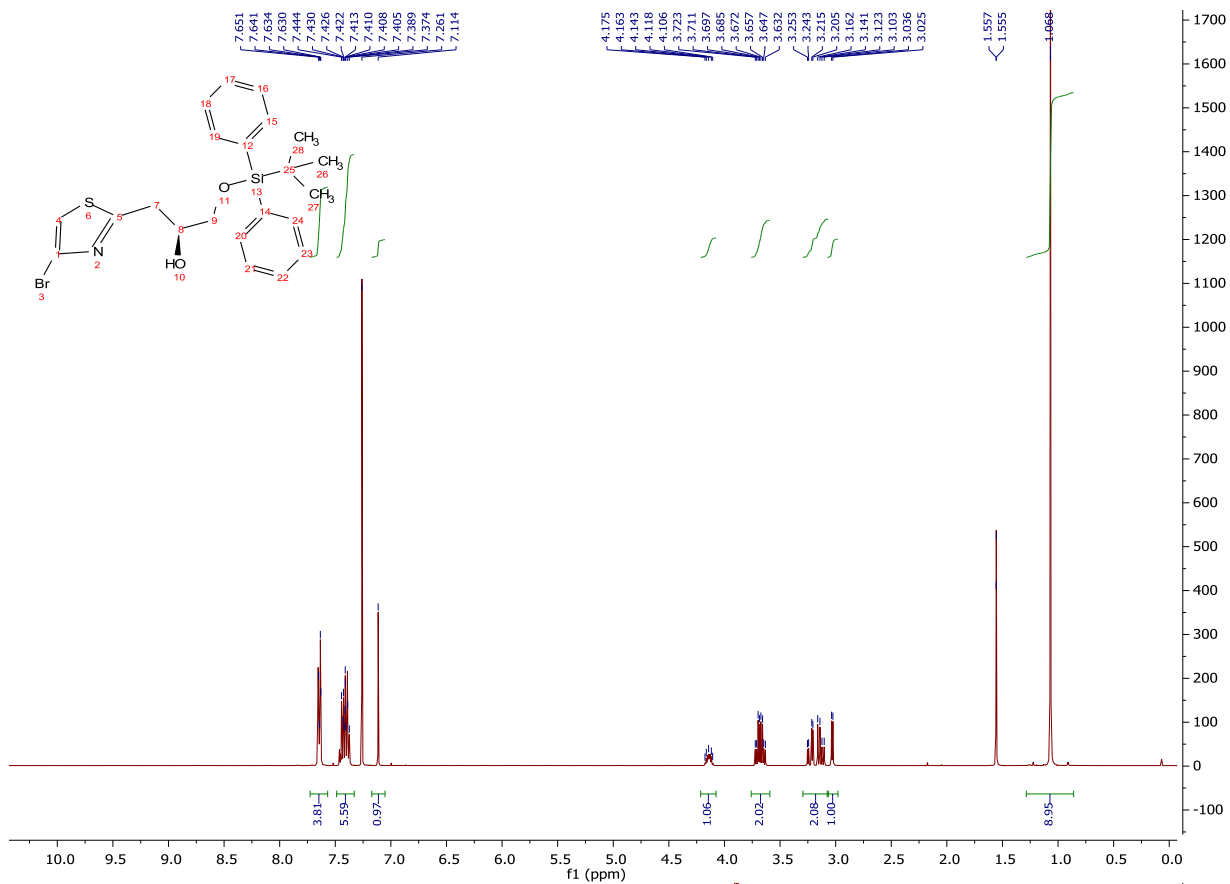


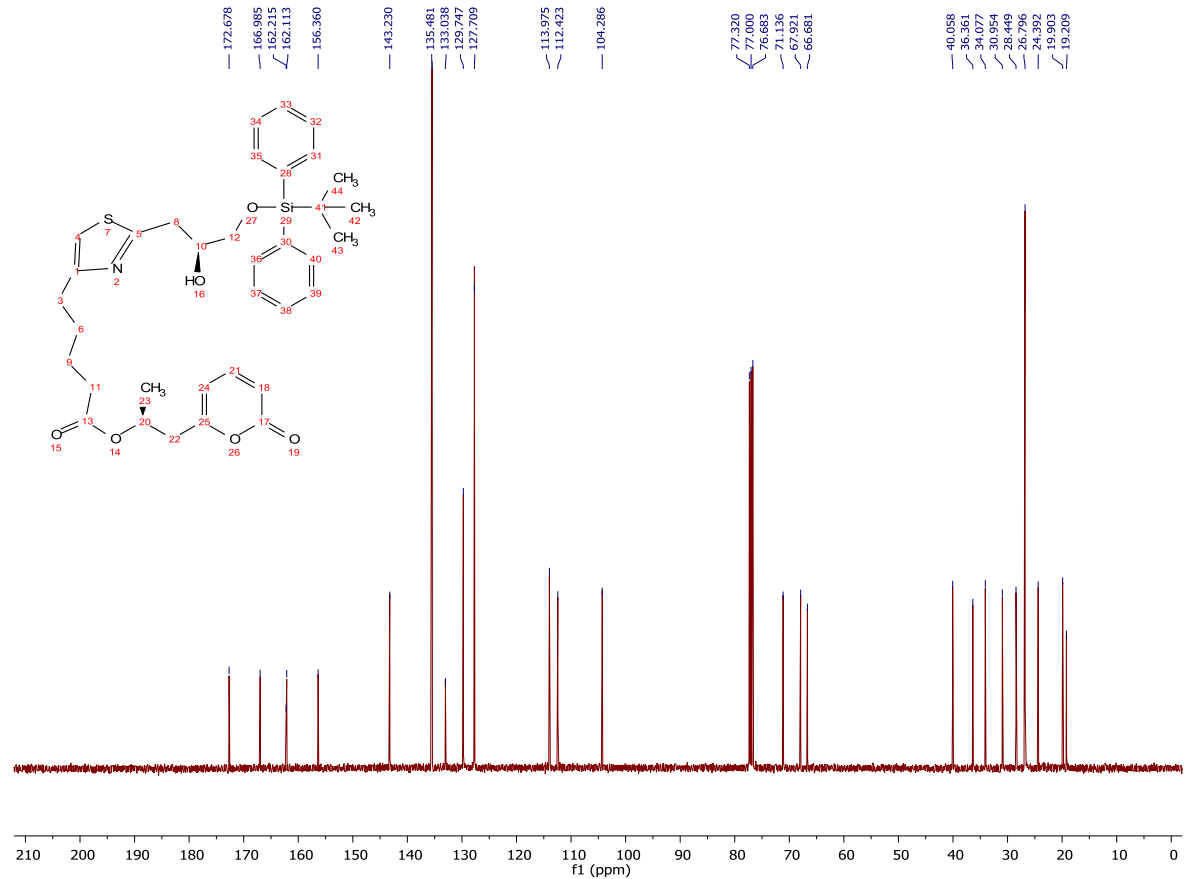
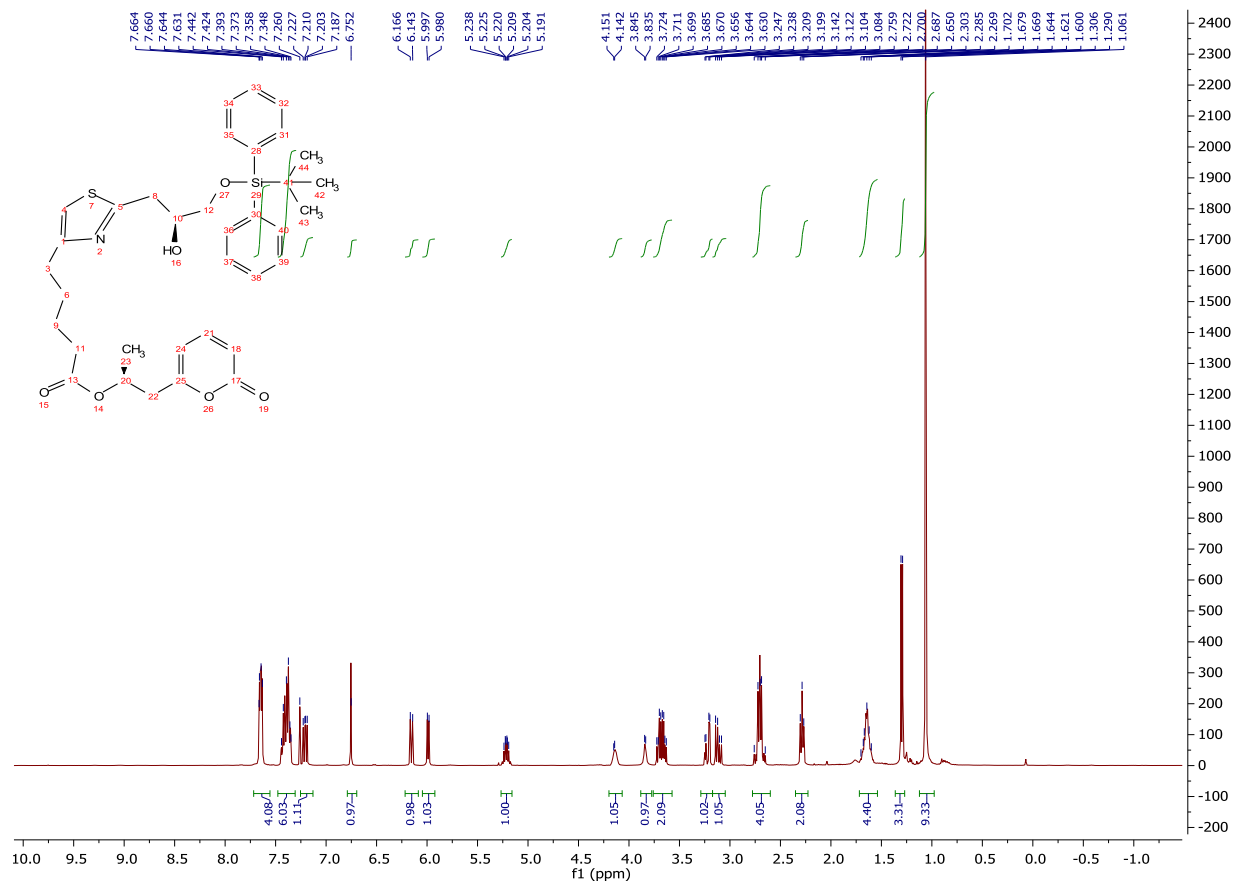


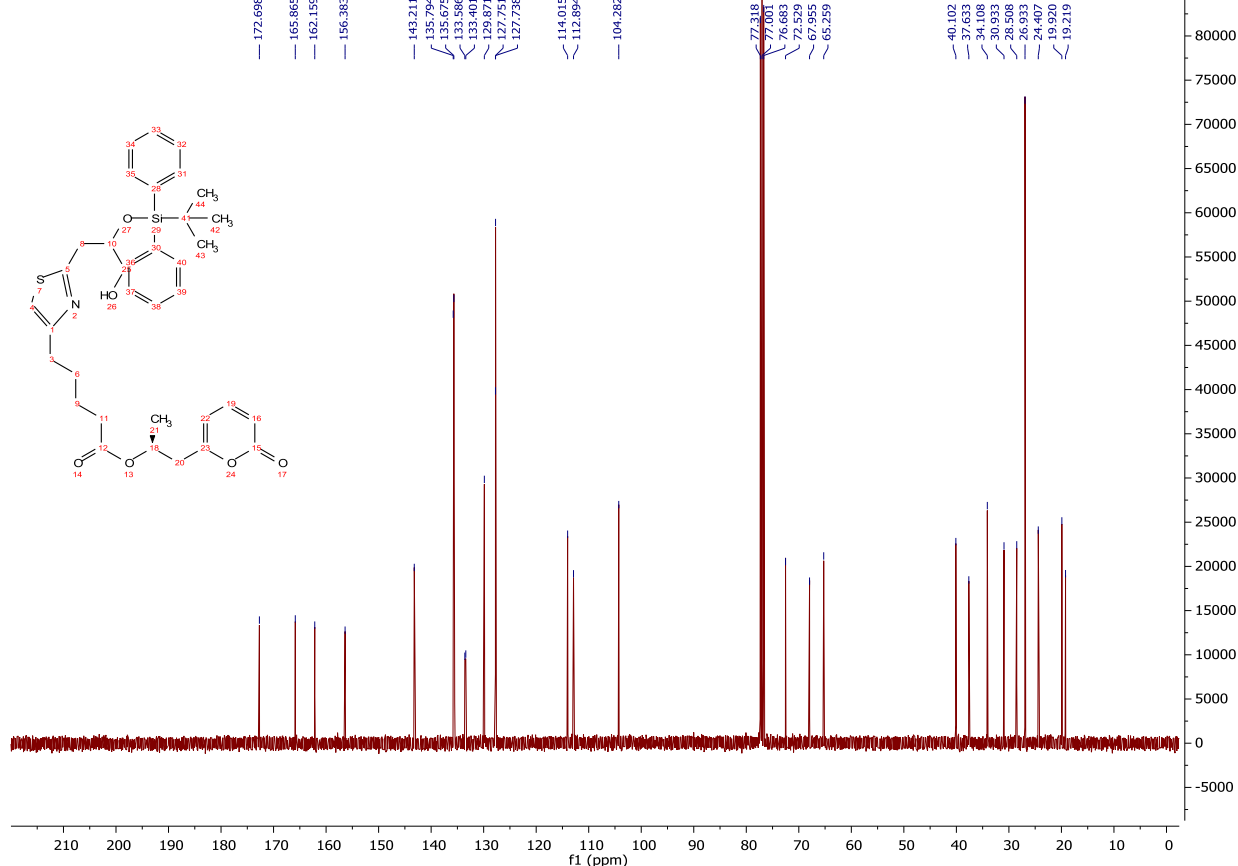
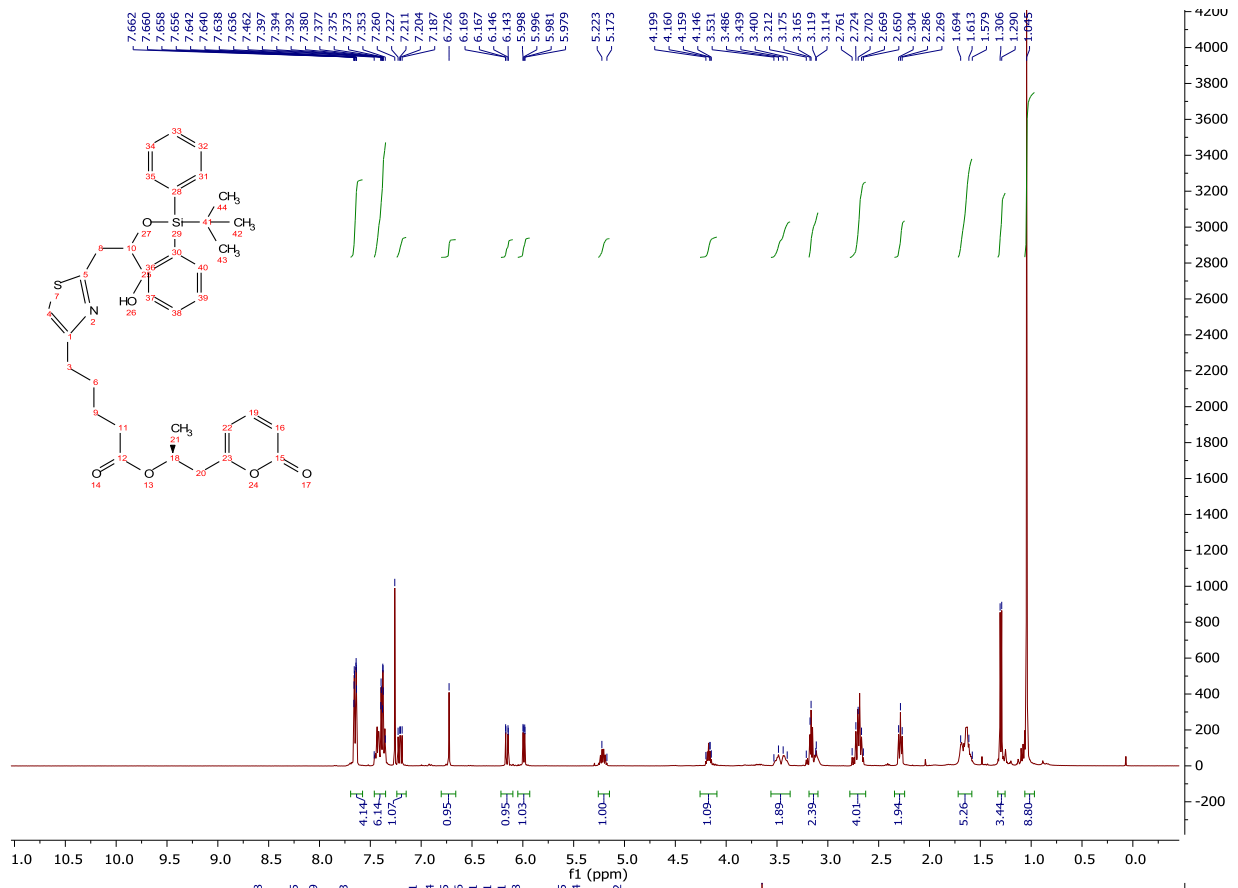




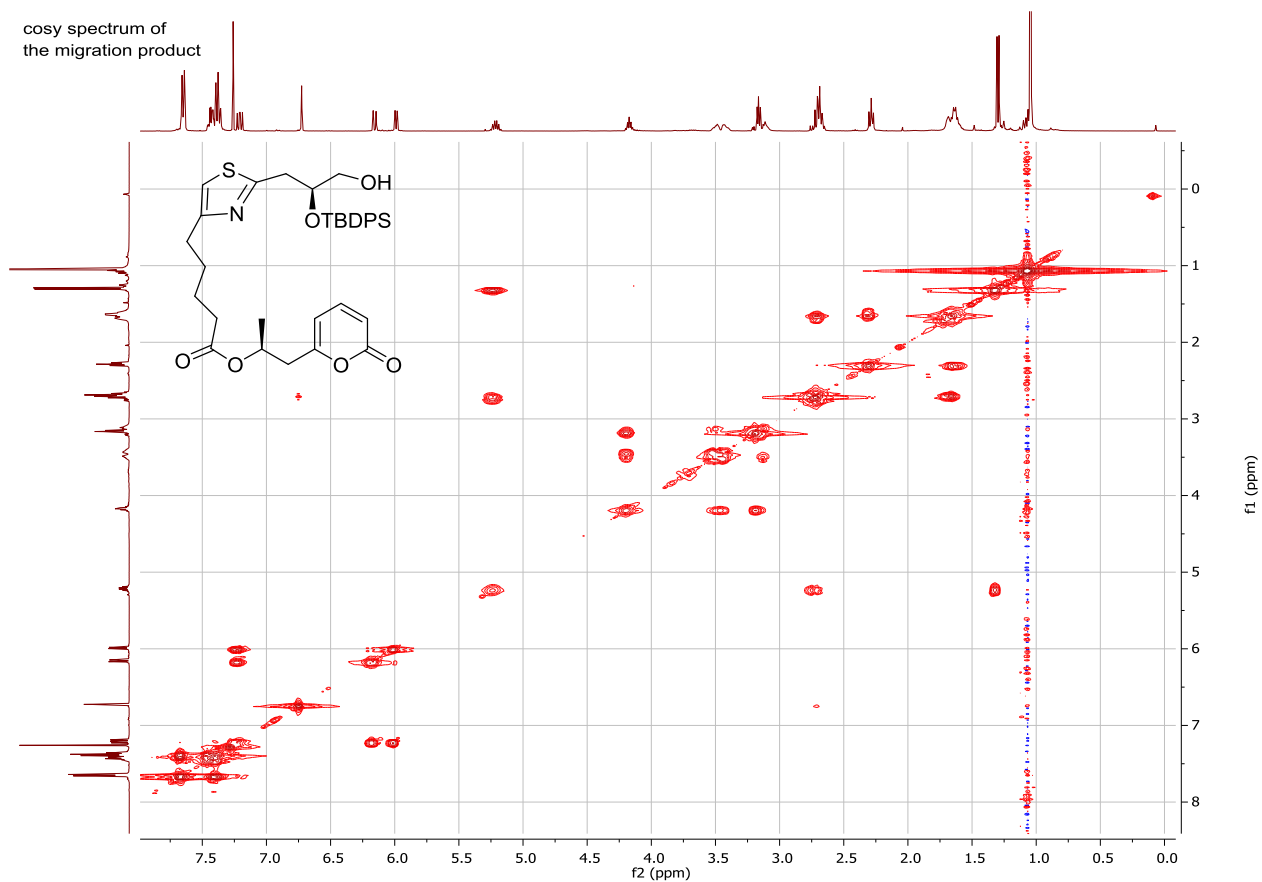




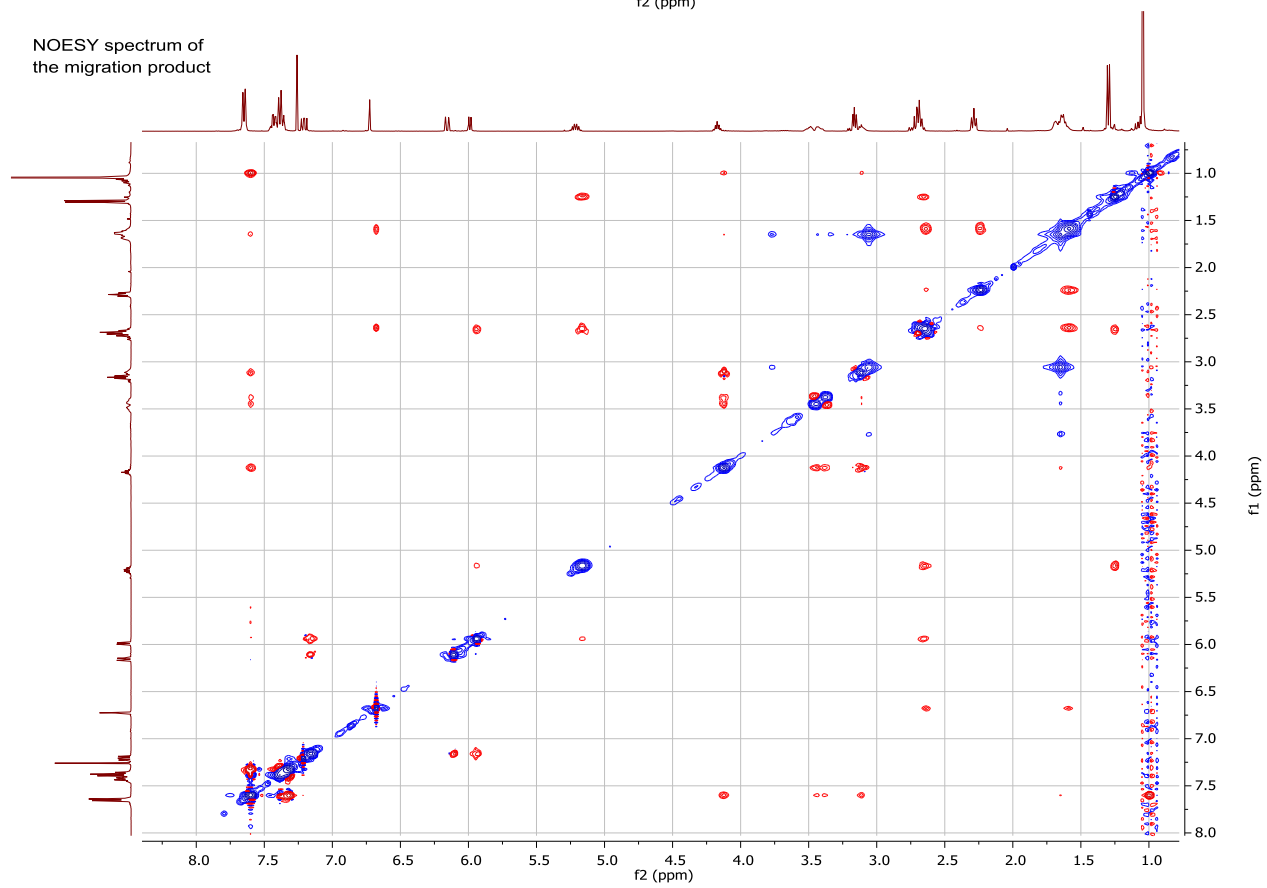


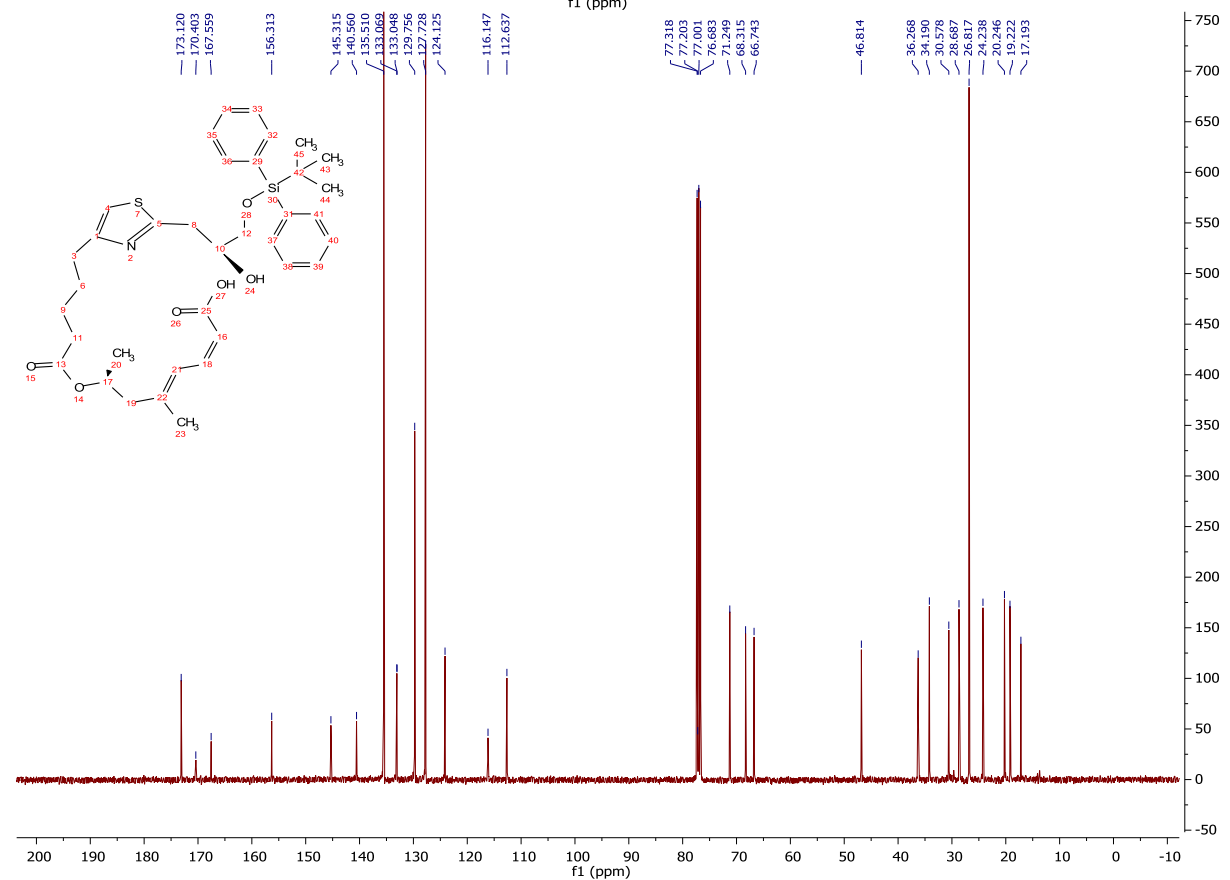
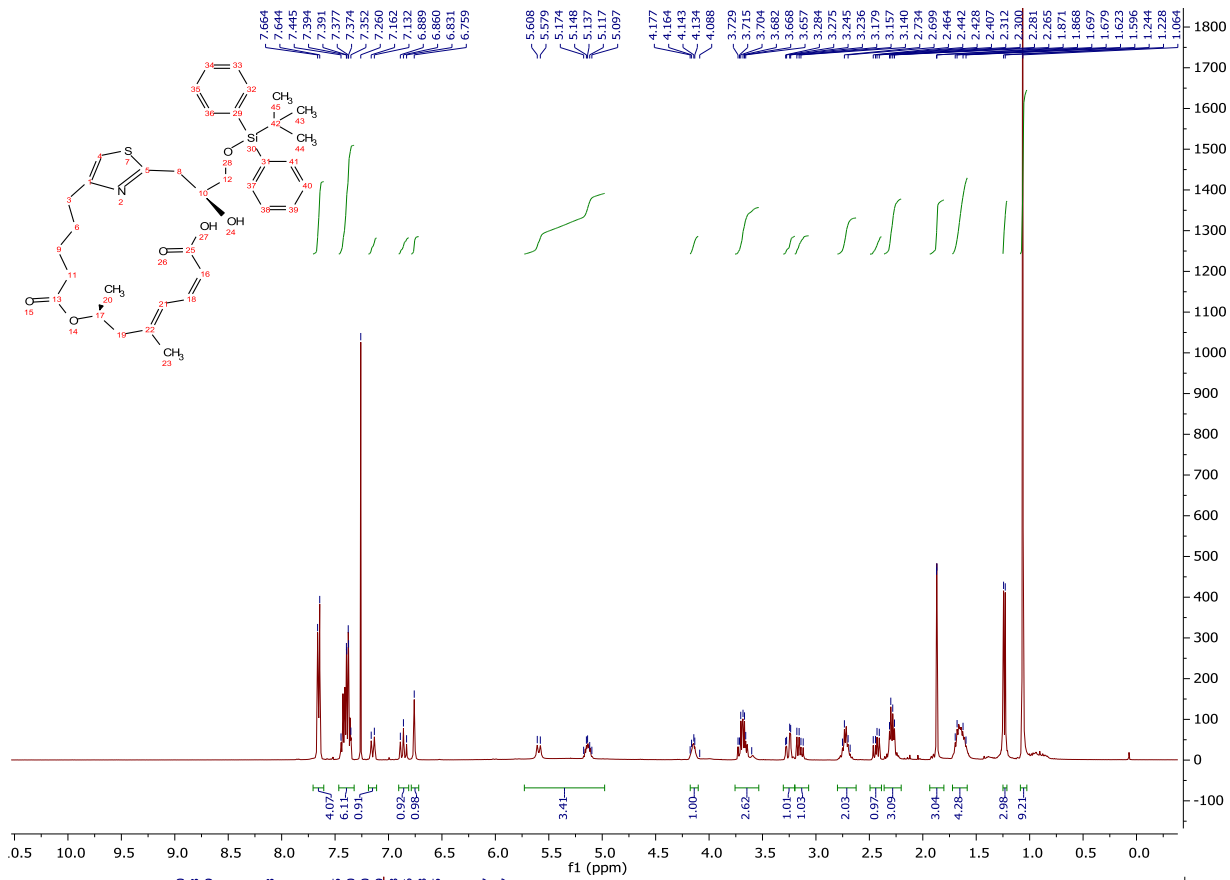


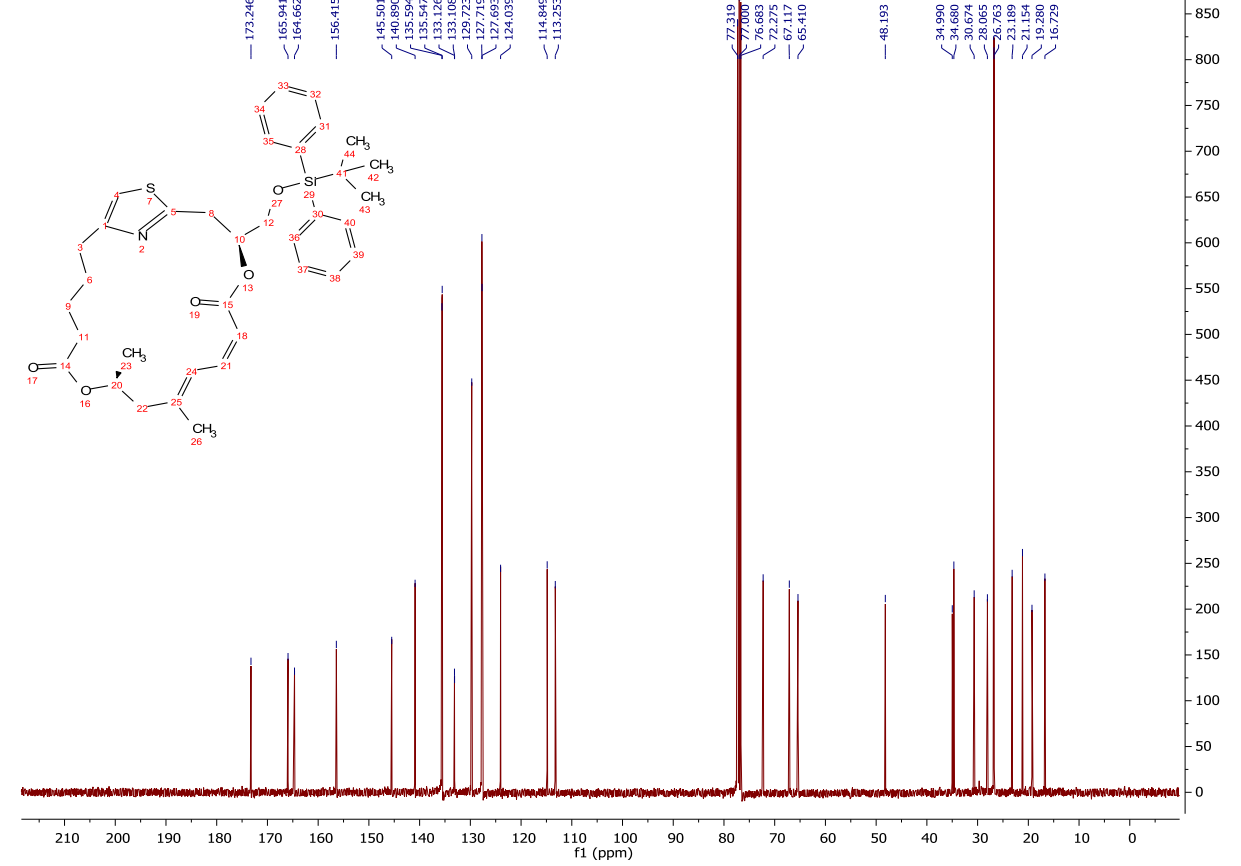
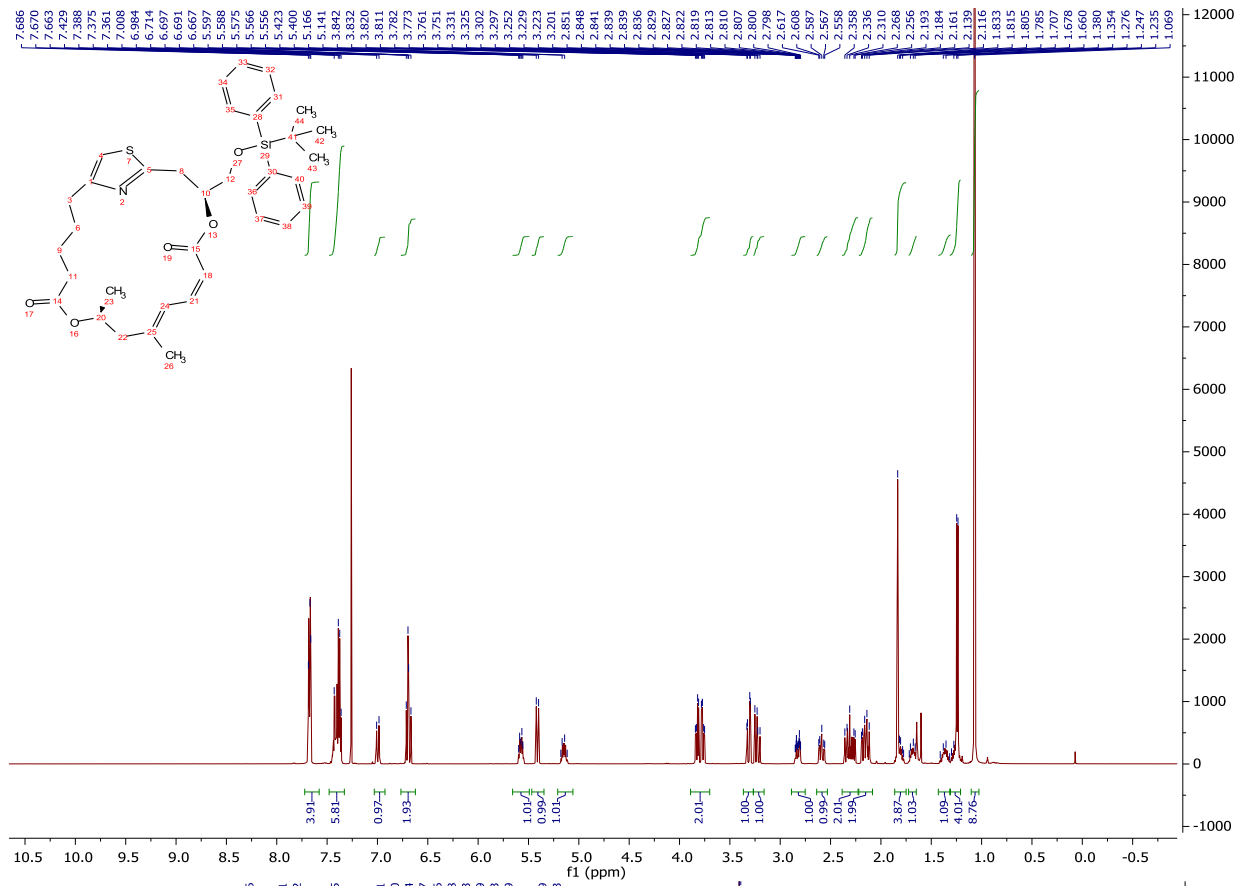
cosy spectrum of the migration product

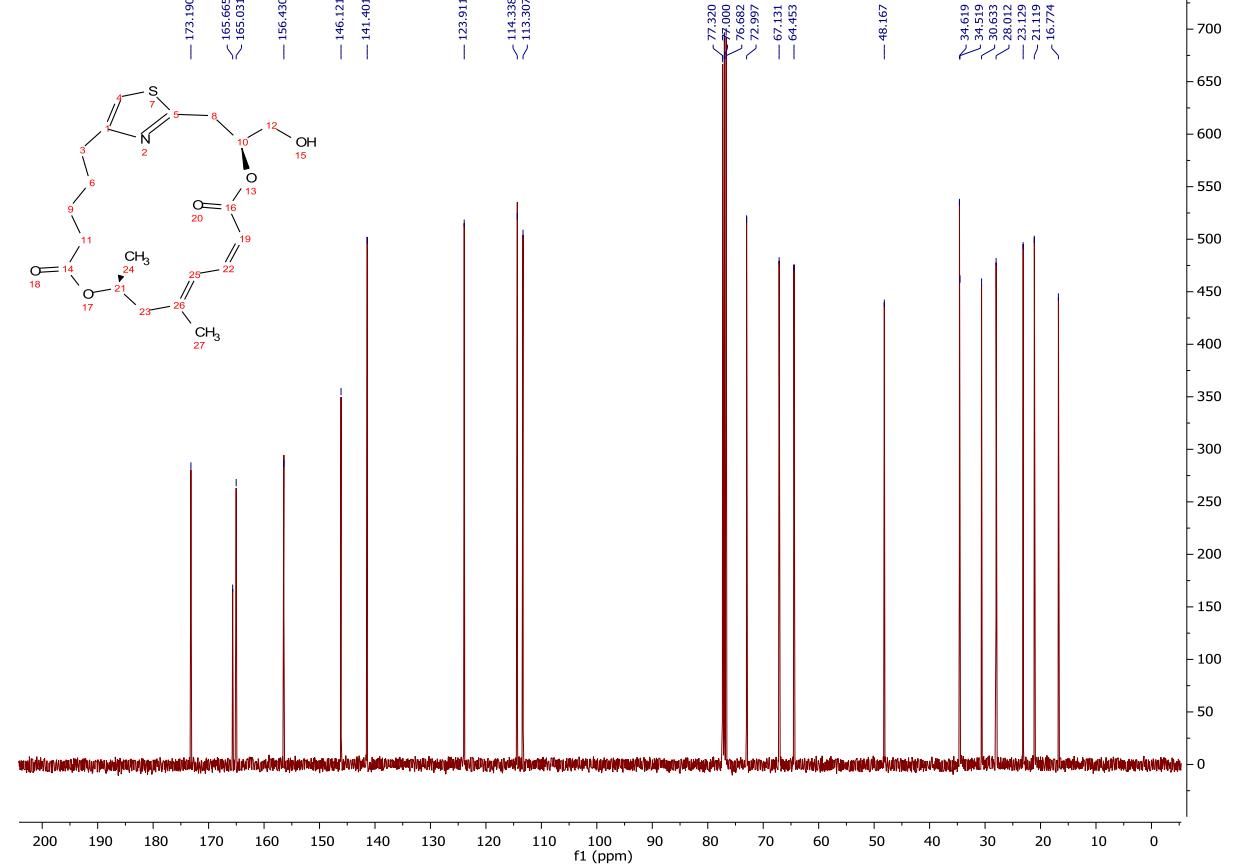
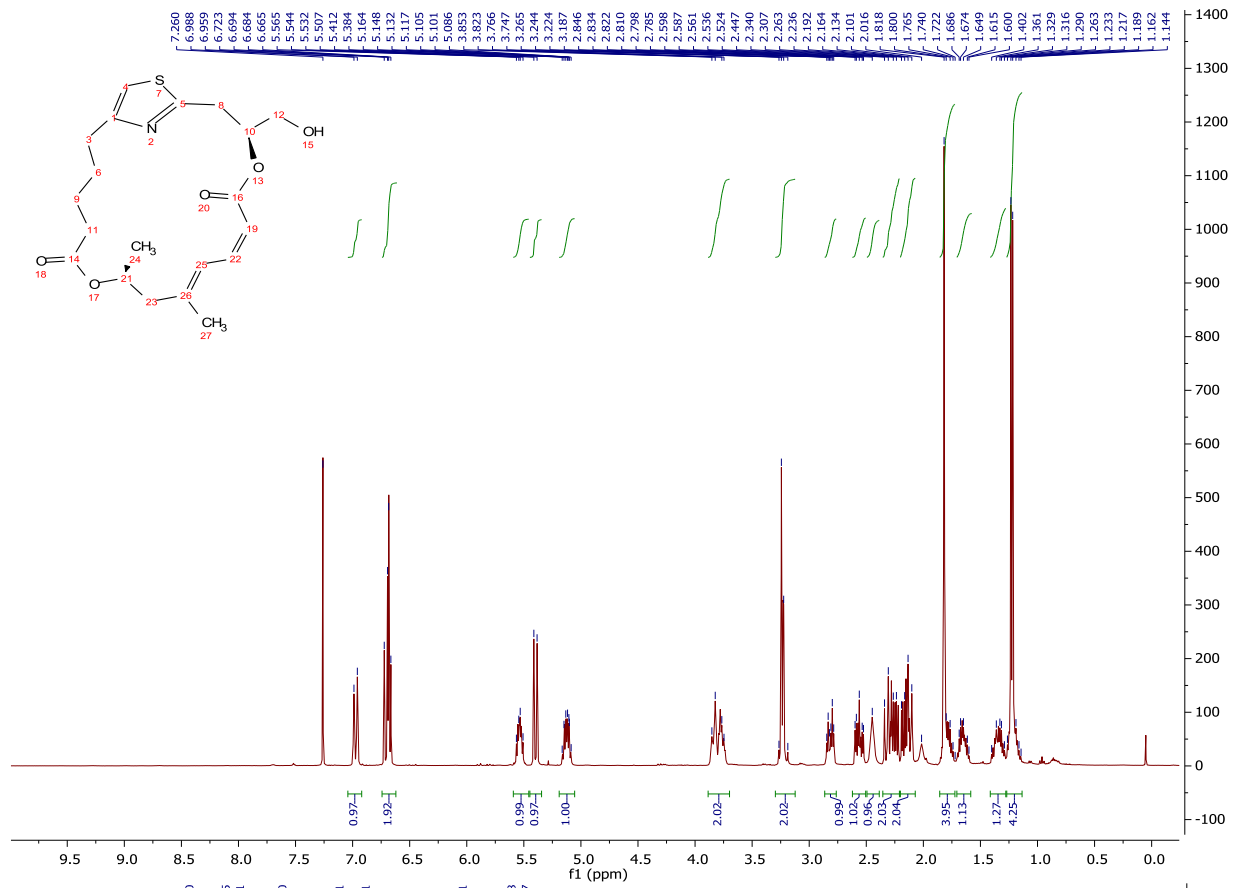


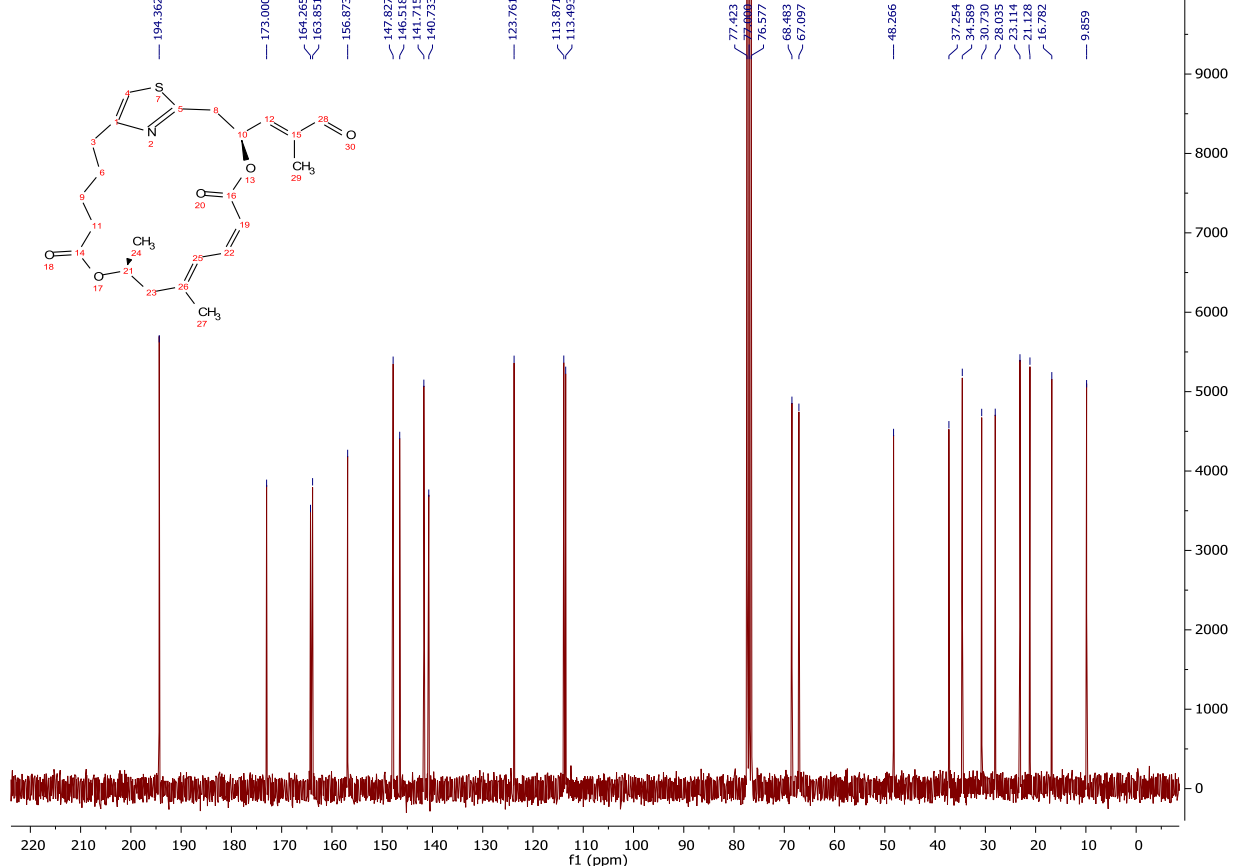
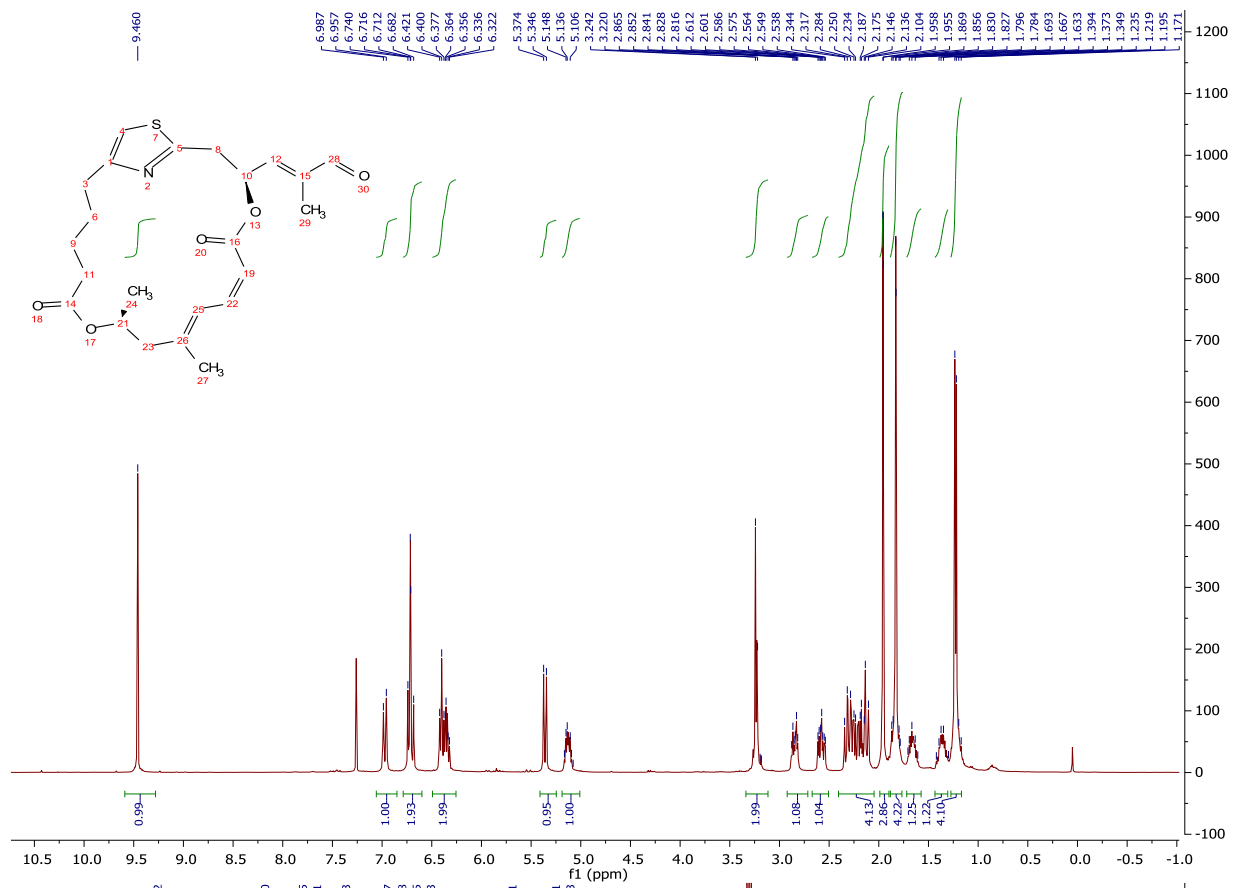
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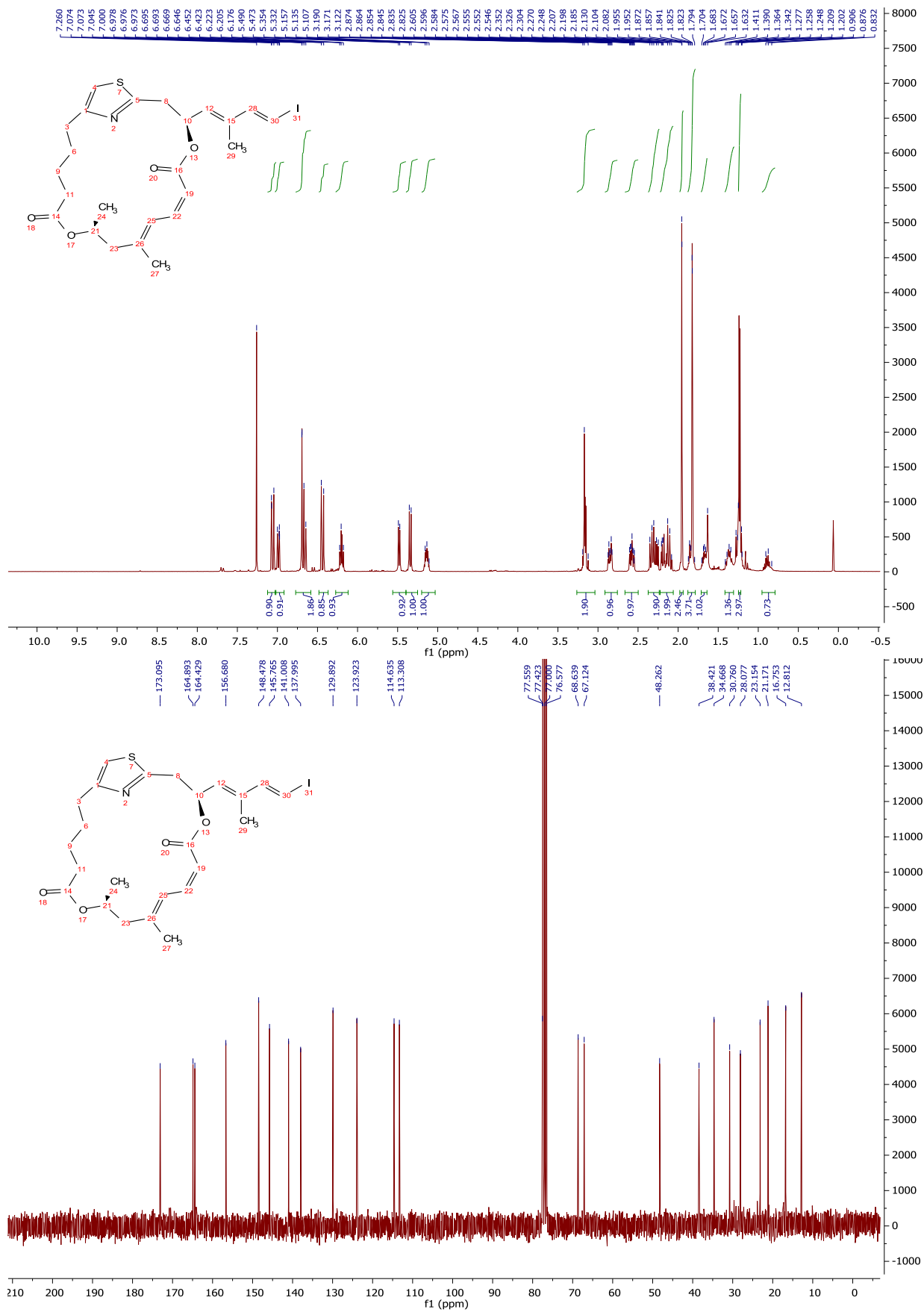


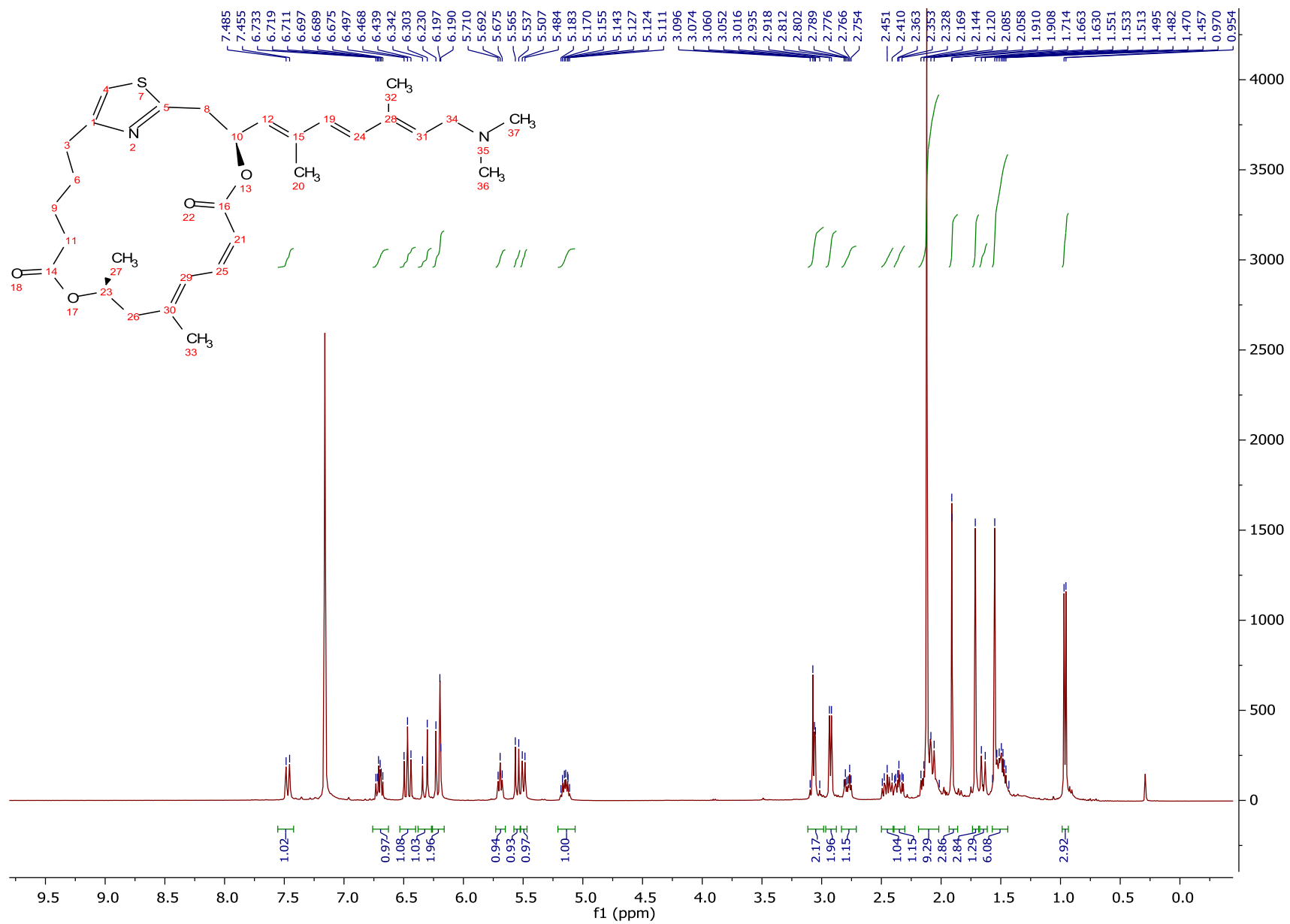


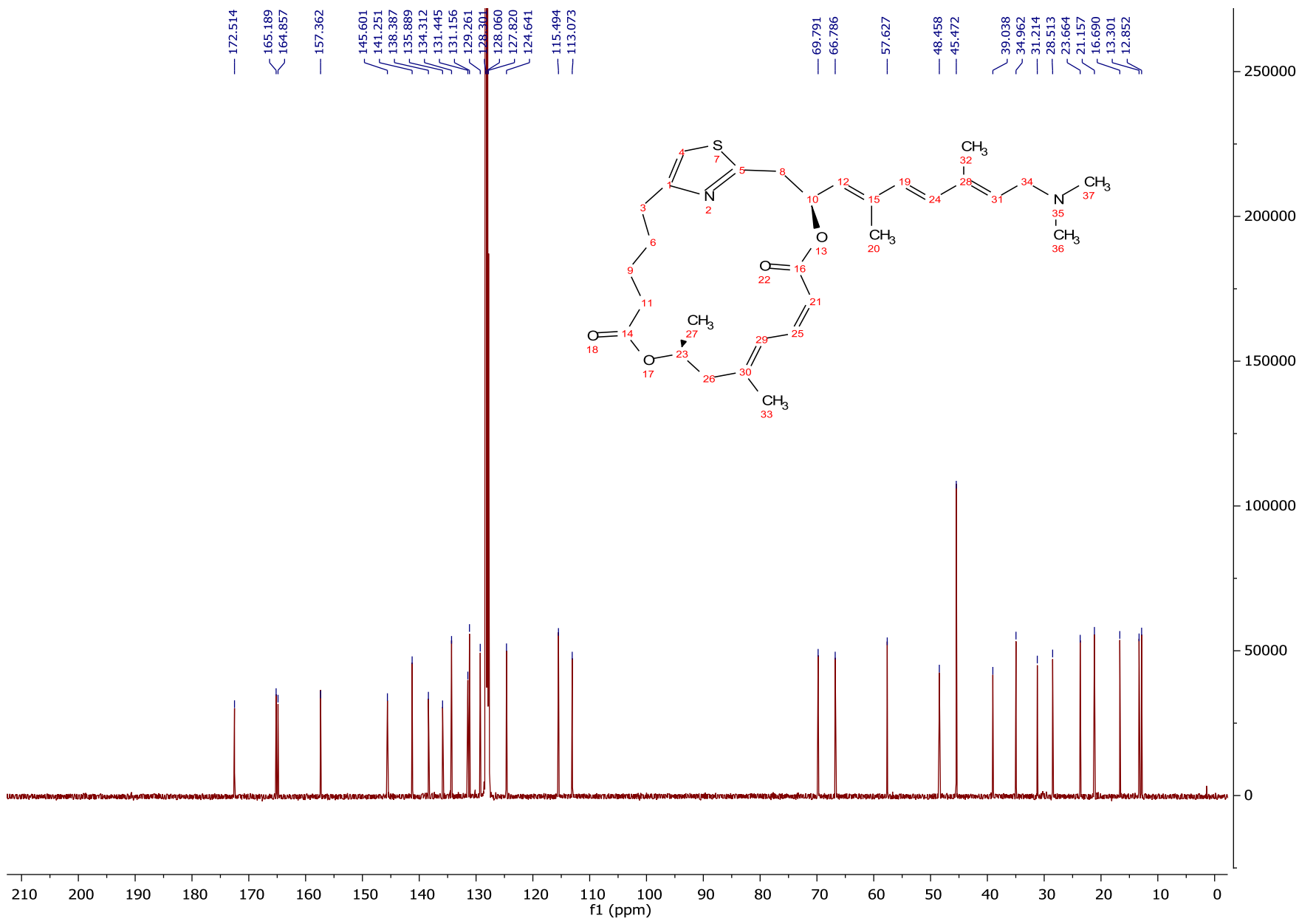


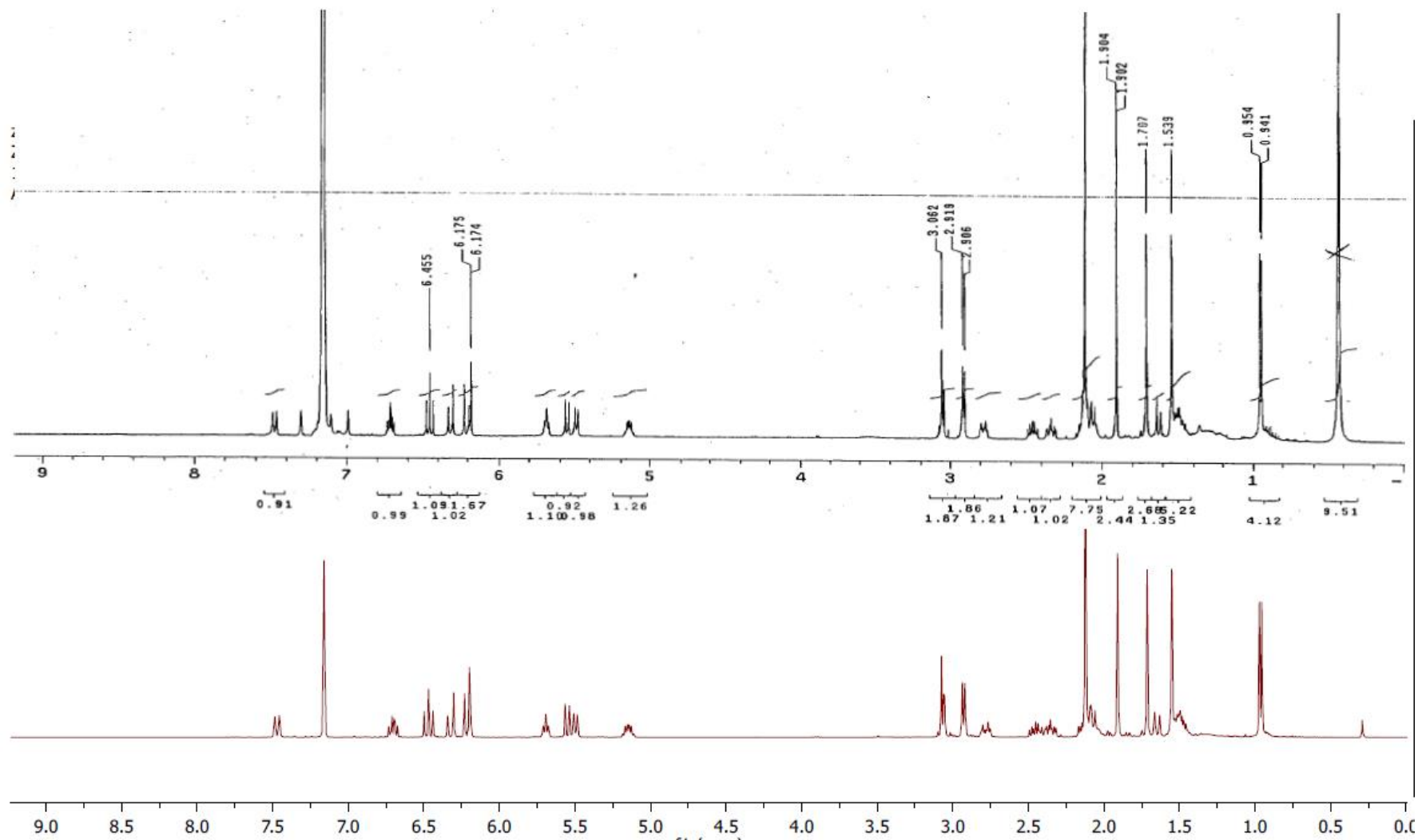






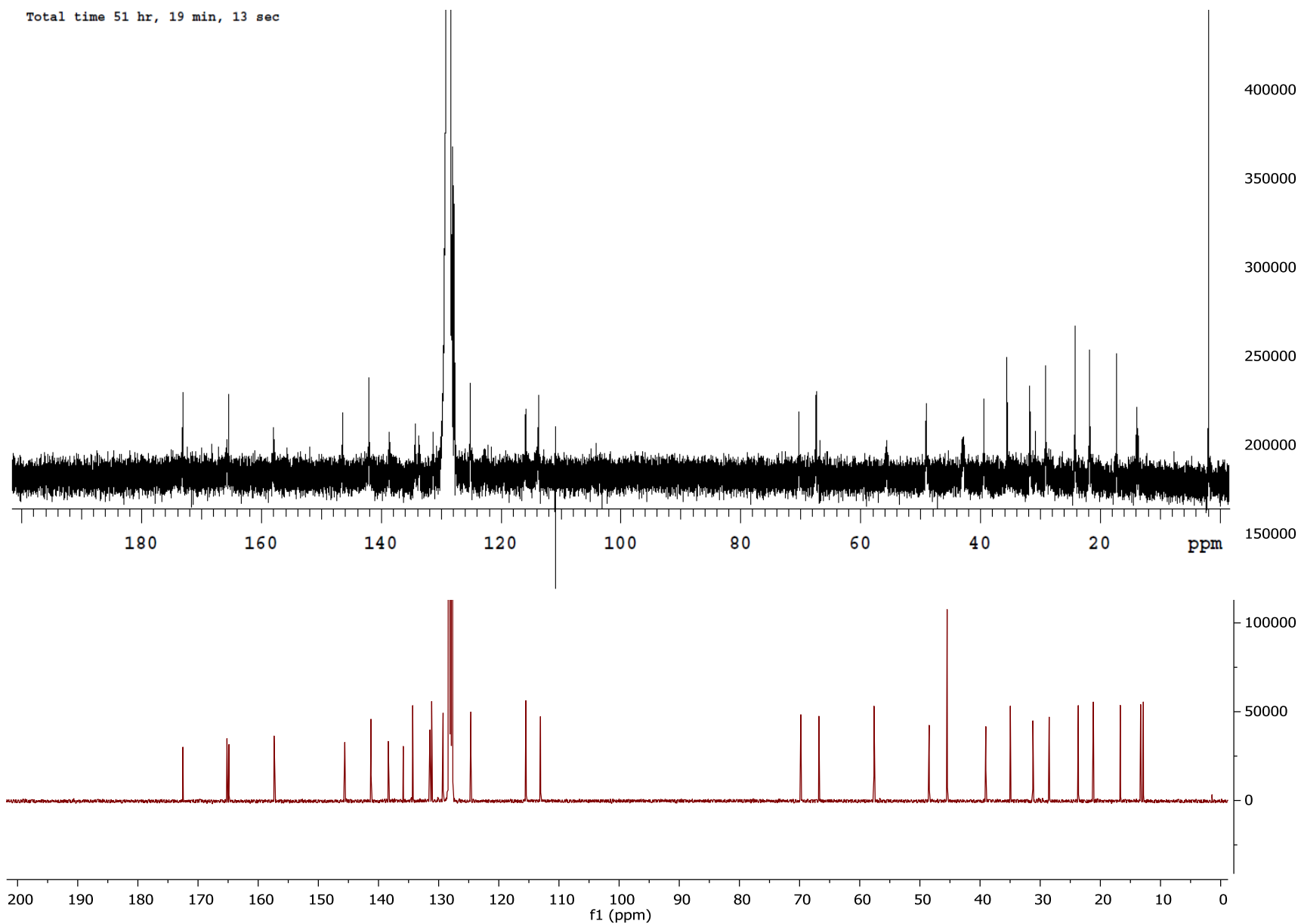






Comparison of Romo's ¹H NMR (top) and Fürstner's (bottom)

Total time 51 hr, 19 min, 13 sec



Comparison of Romo's ^{13}C NMR (top) and Fürstner's (bottom)

