

SUPPORTING INFORMATION

Title **Bio-inspired diastereoconvergent synthesis of the tricyclic core of palodesangrens via Diels-Alder reaction , LiAlH₄-mediated isomerization, and acid-mediated cyclization**

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[‡]Laboratory of Medicinal Chemistry, Chulabhorn Research Institute, 54 Kamphaeng Phet 6 Road, Laksi, Bangkok, Thailand 10210

[§]Institute of Molecular Biosciences, Mahidol University, Salaya, Nakhon Pathom, Thailand 73170

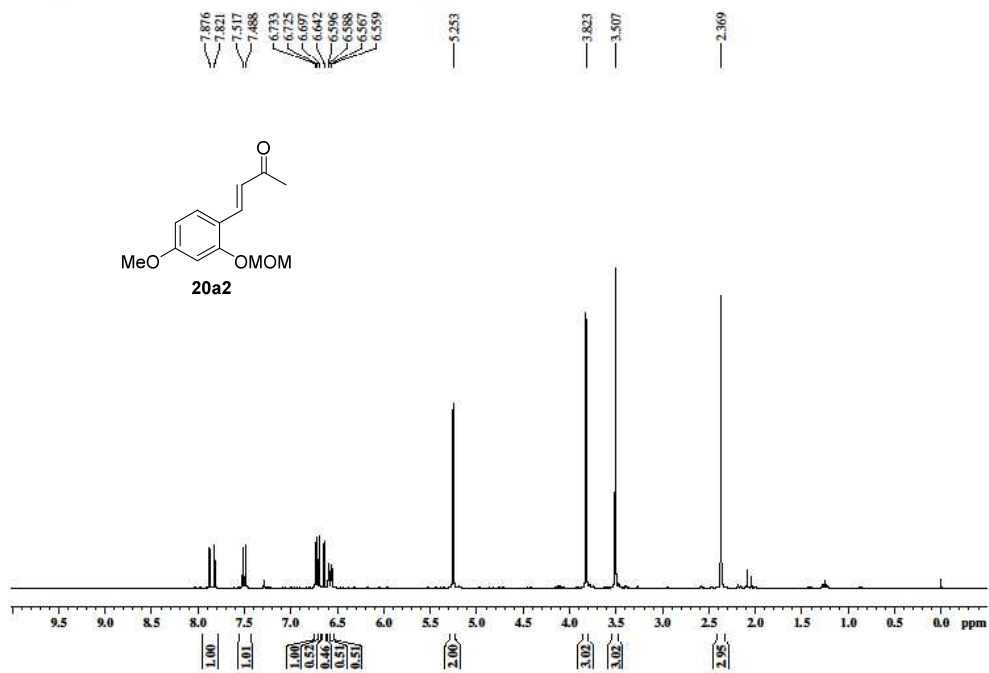
[¶]Centre of Excellence on Environmental Health and Toxicology, Commission on Higher Education (CHE), Ministry of Education, Thailand

E-mail: poonsakdi@cri.or.th

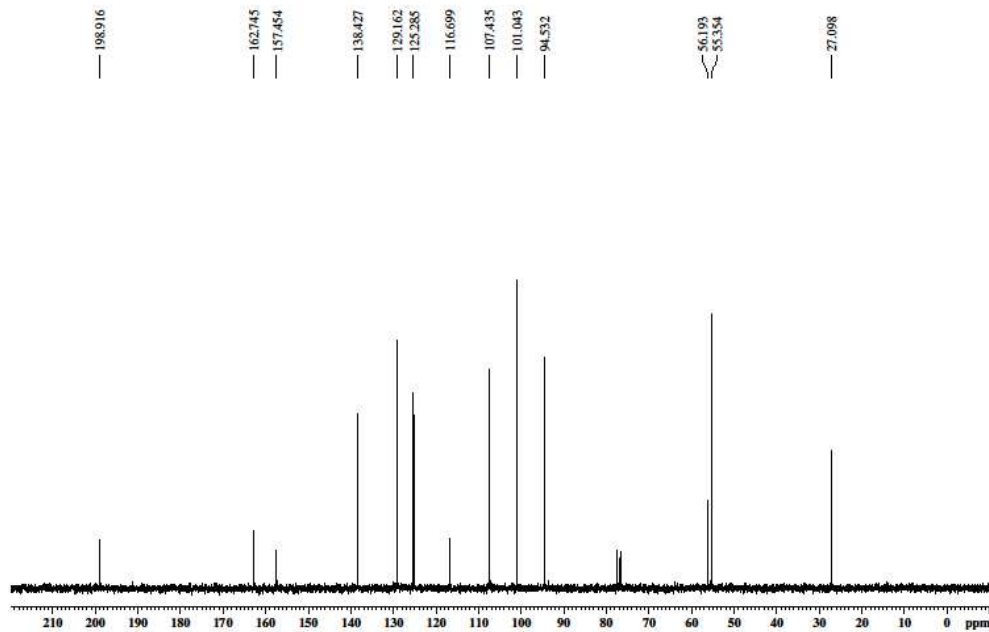
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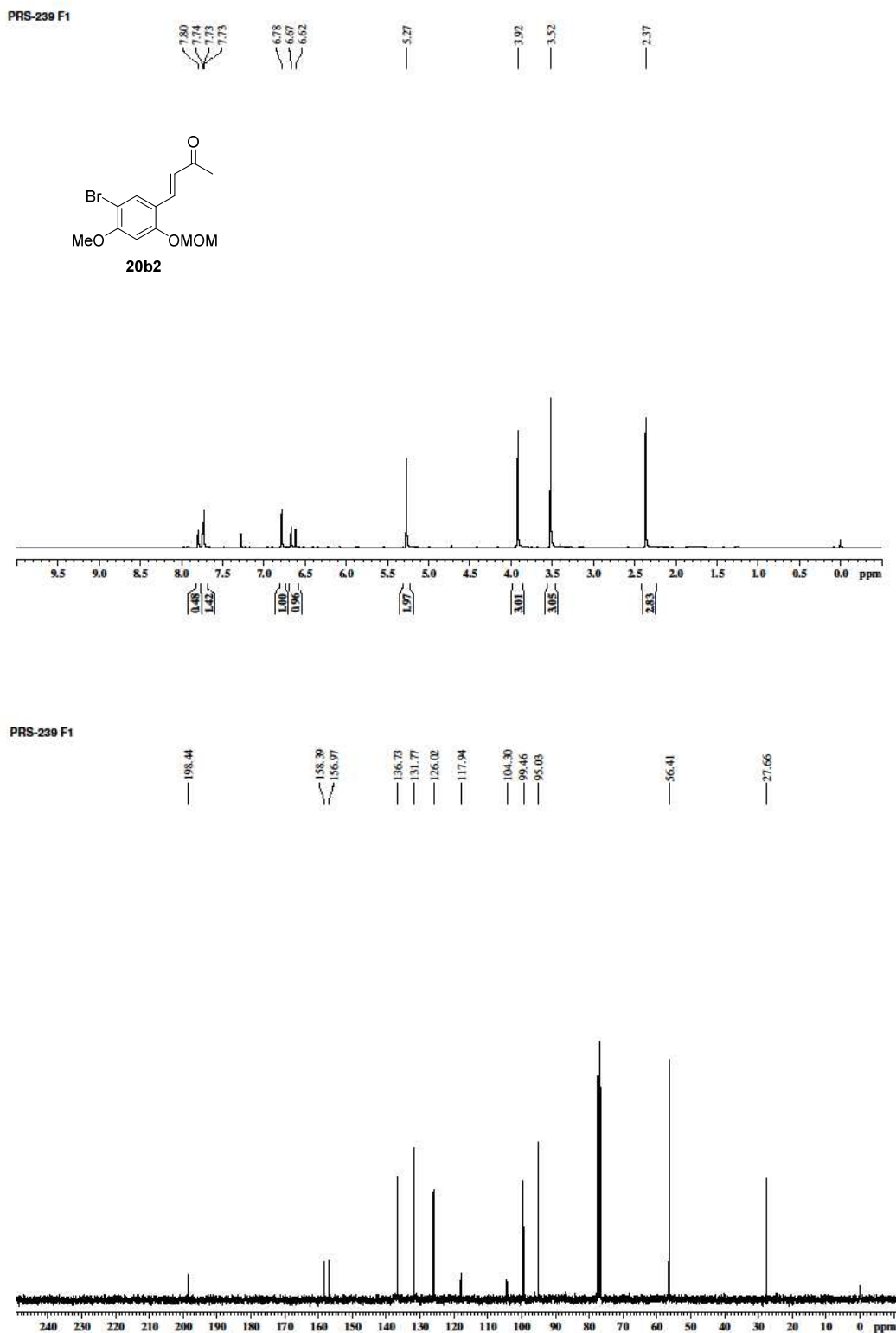
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PRS-200 F1

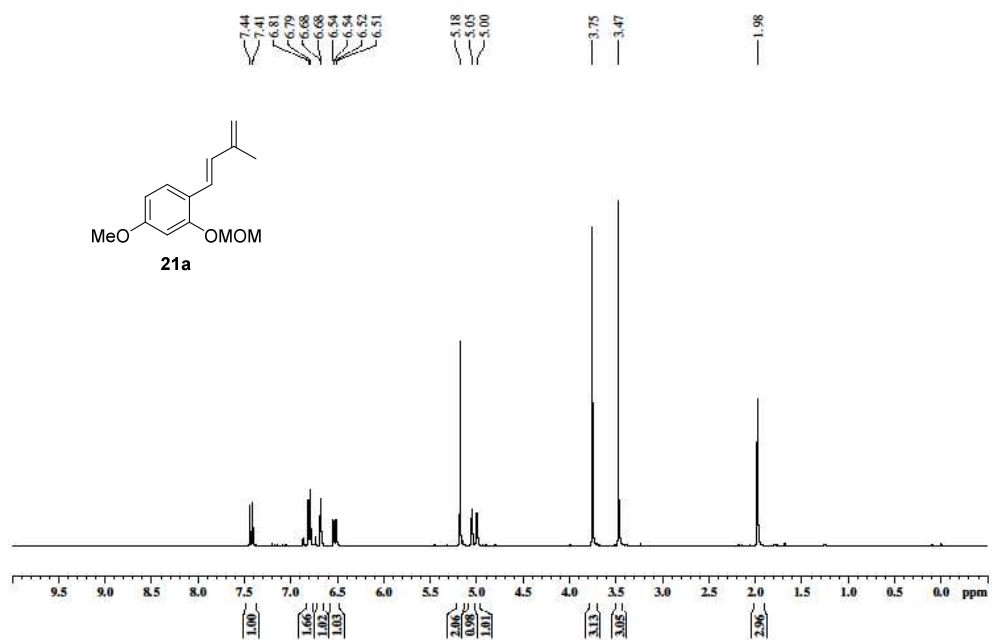


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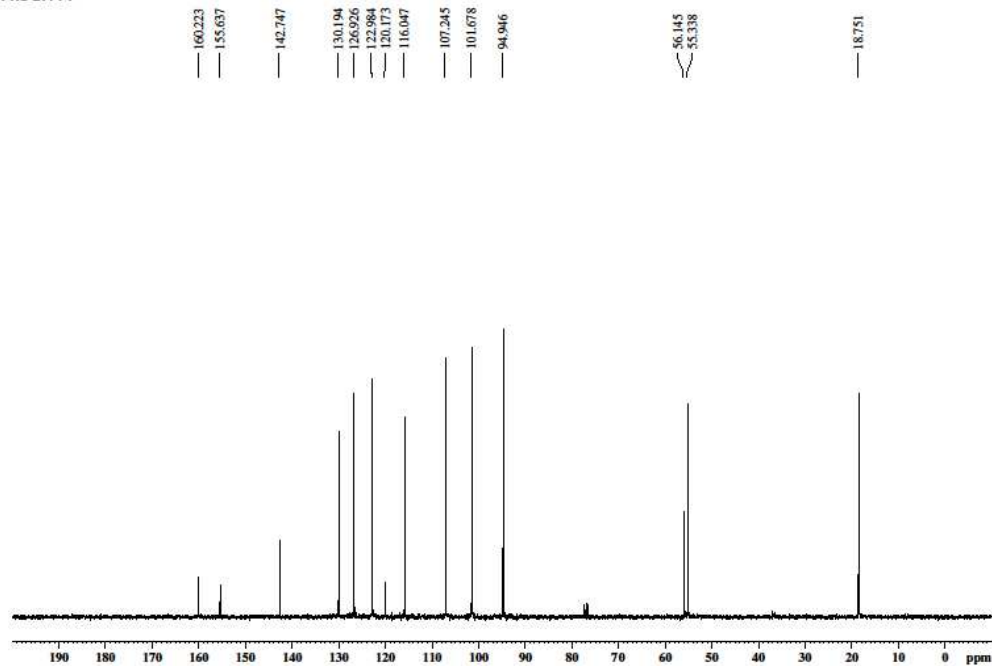


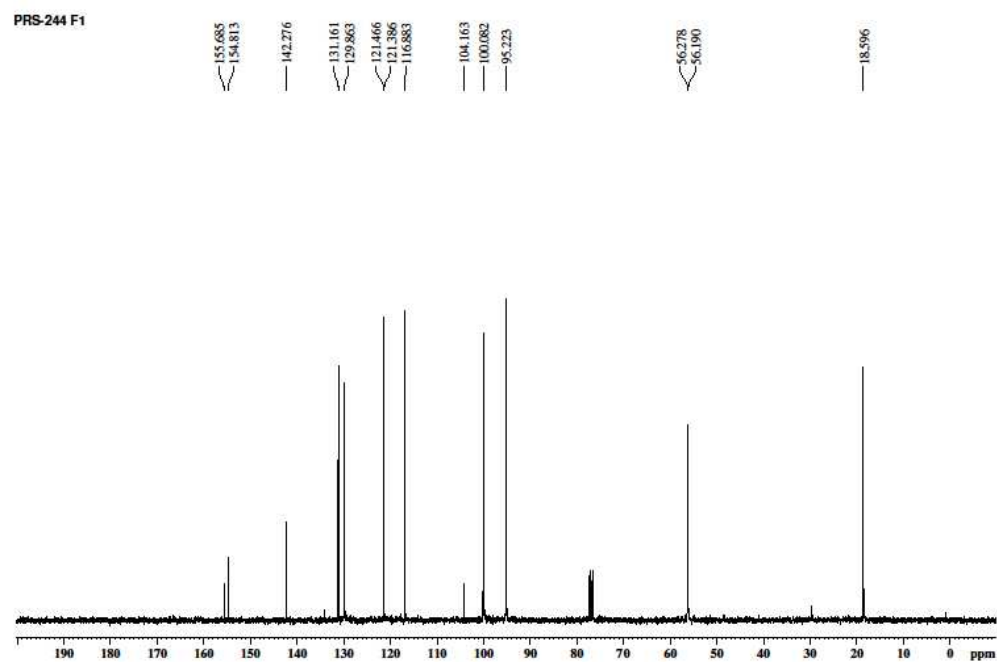
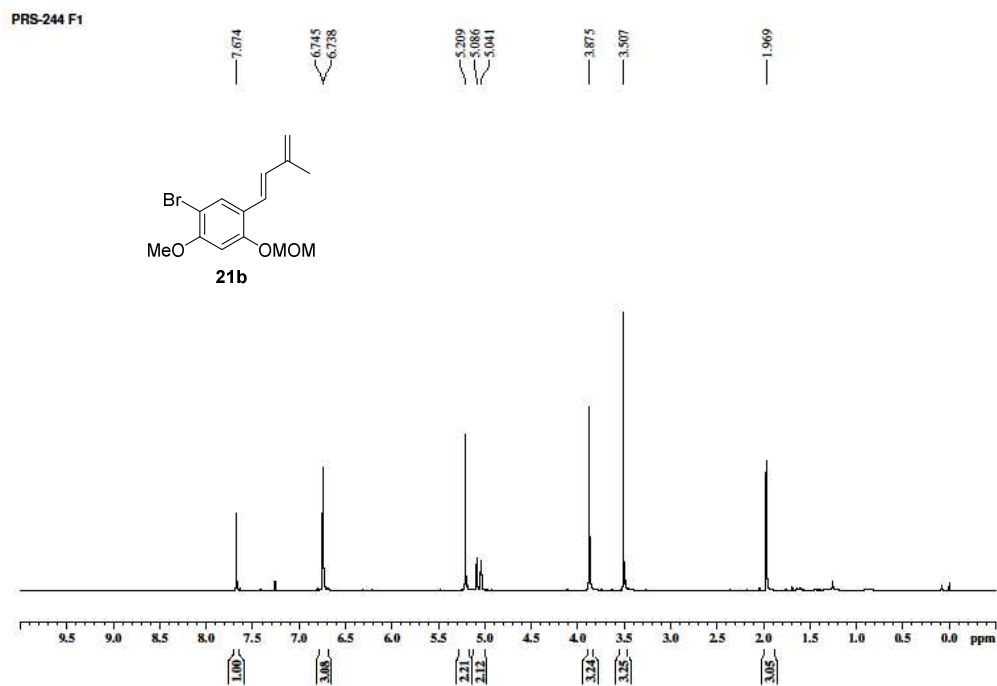


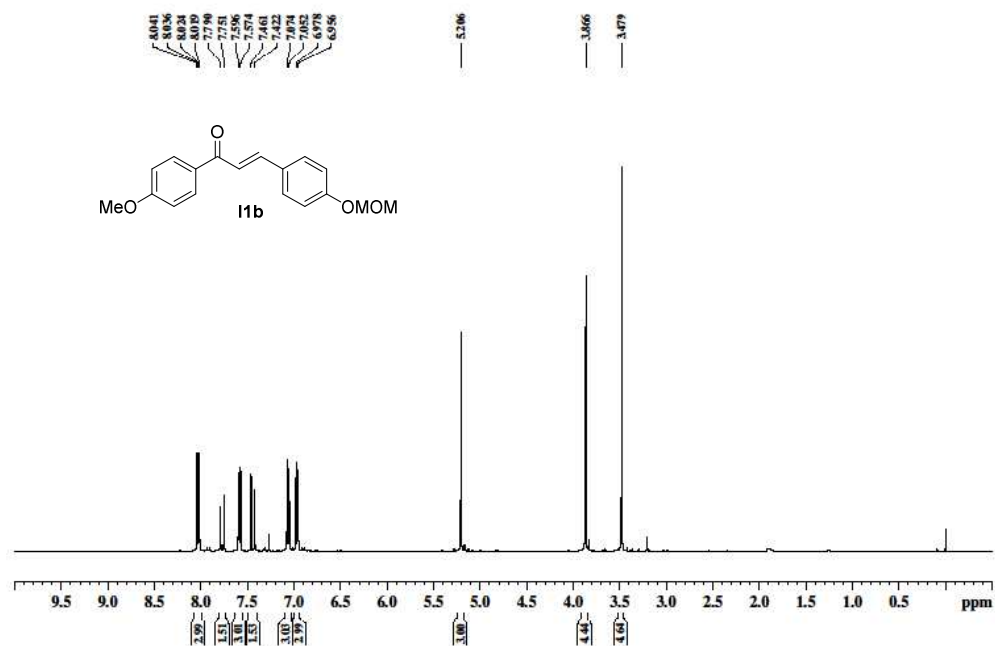
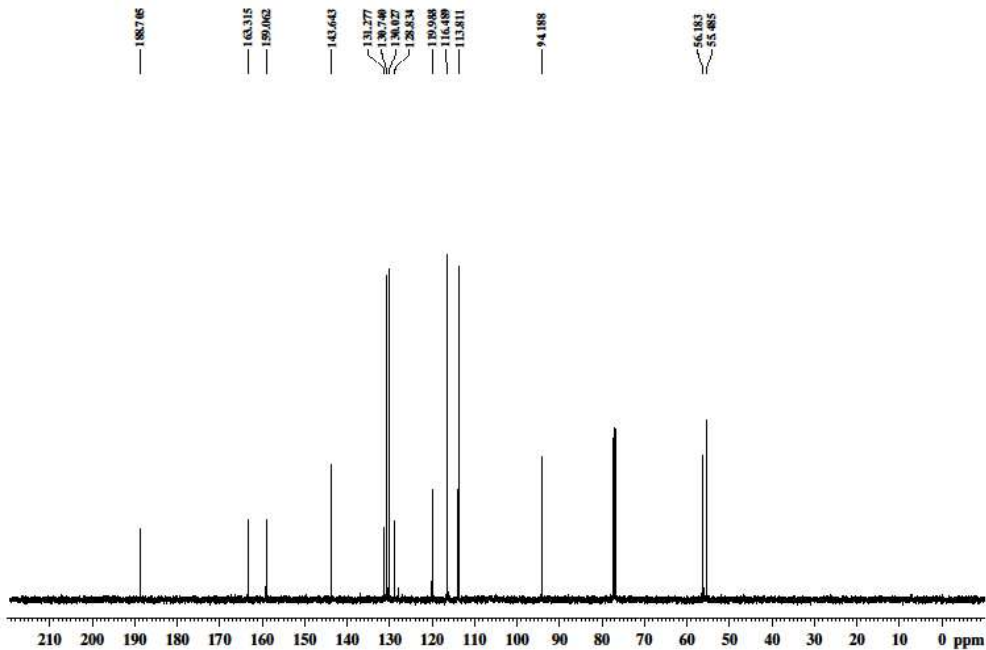
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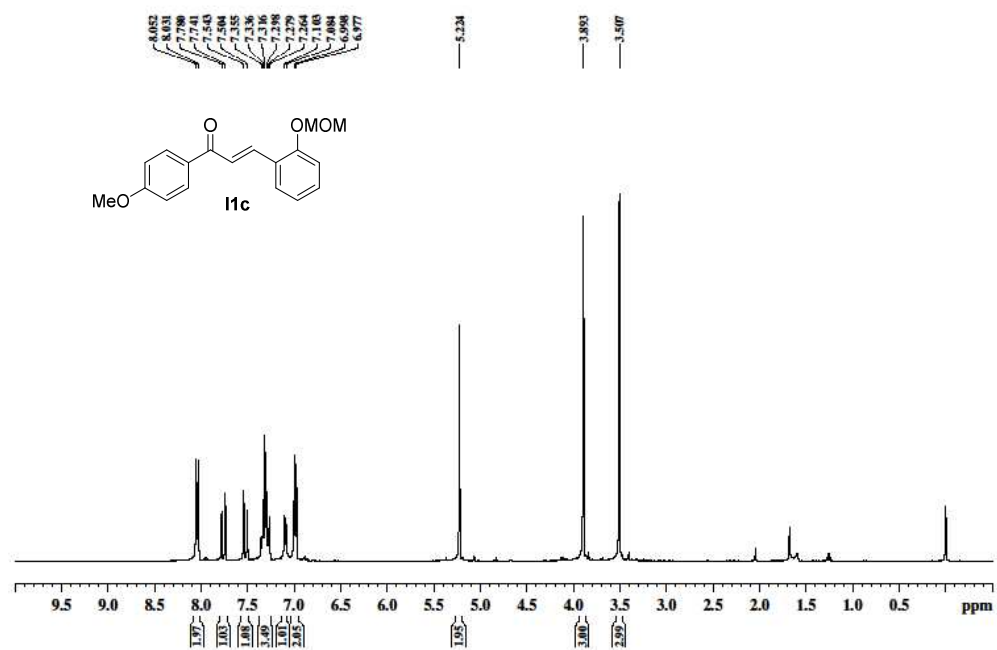
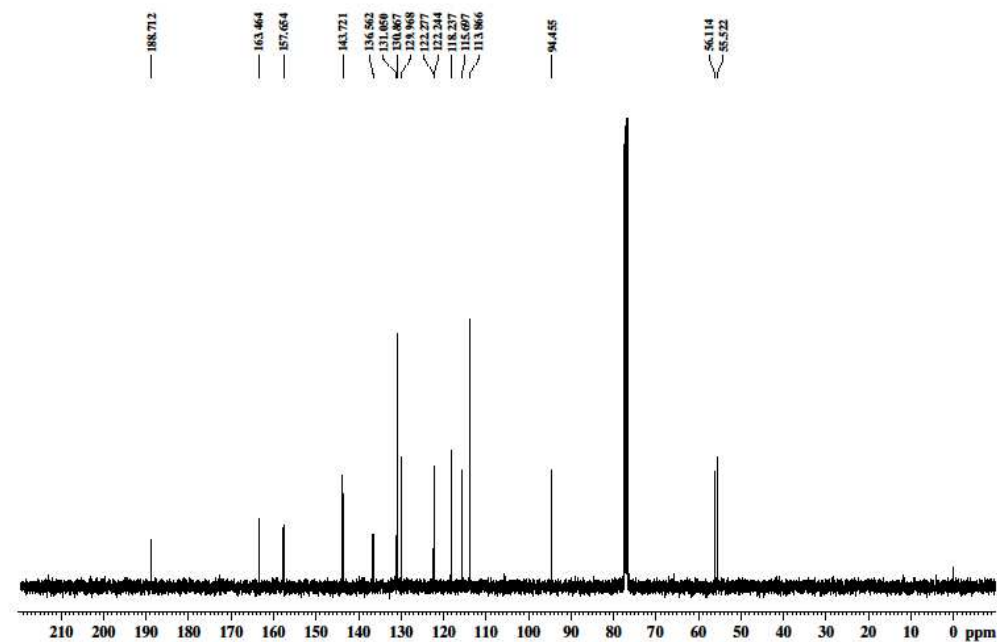


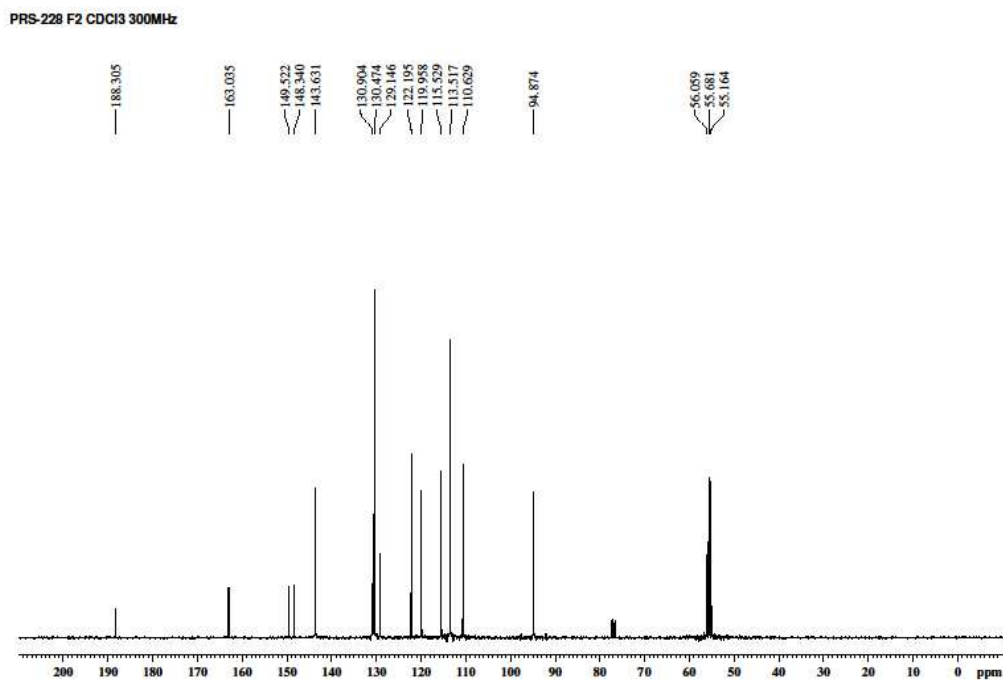
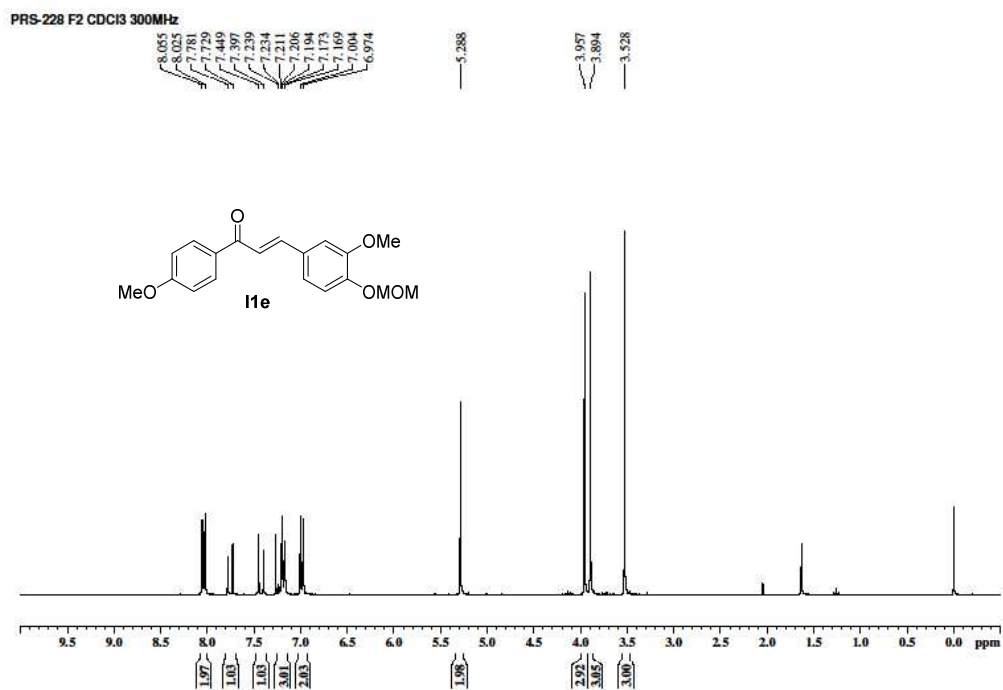
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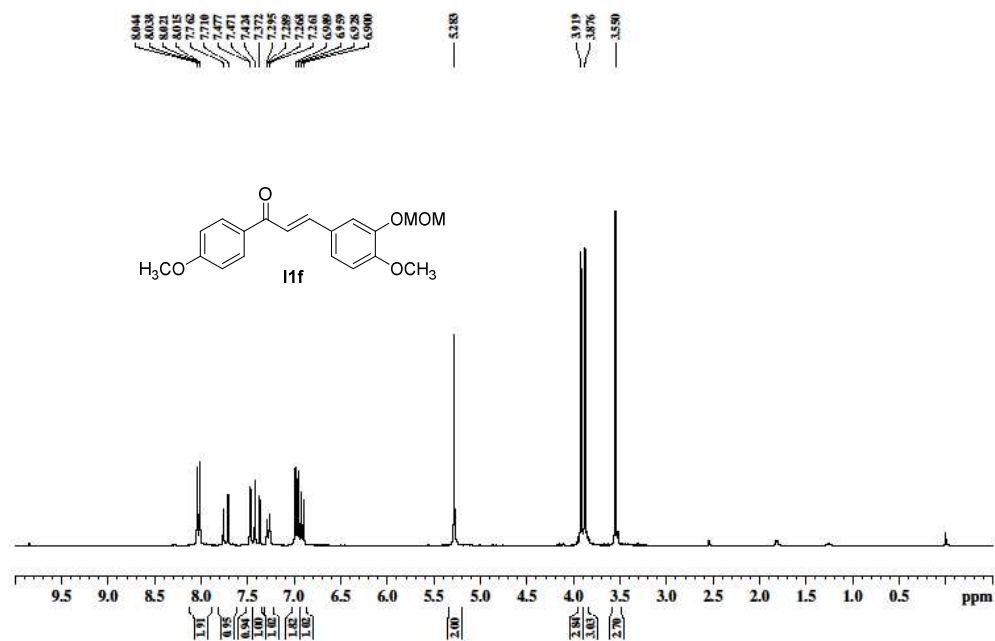
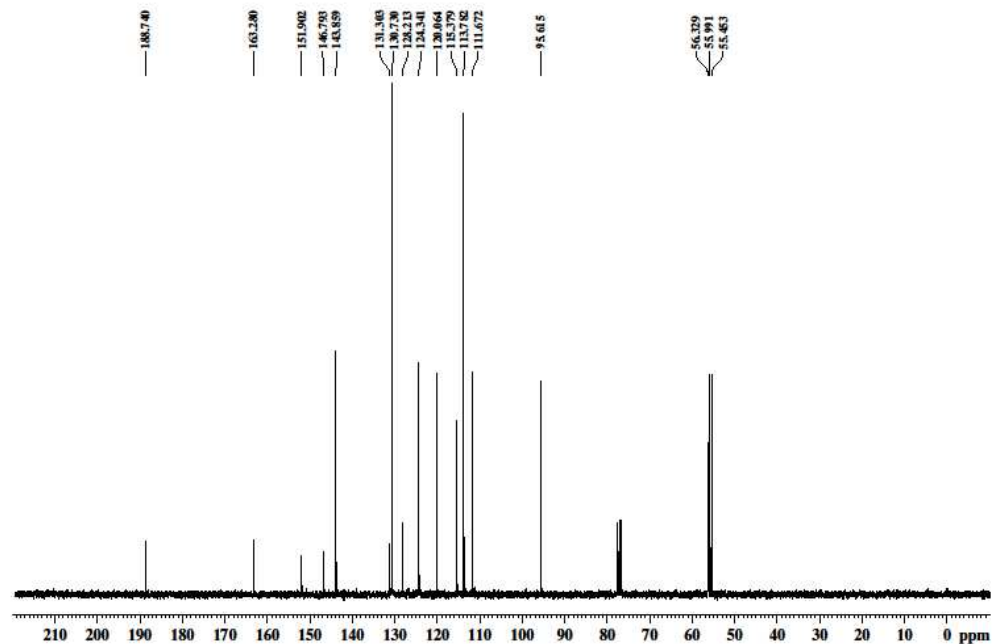




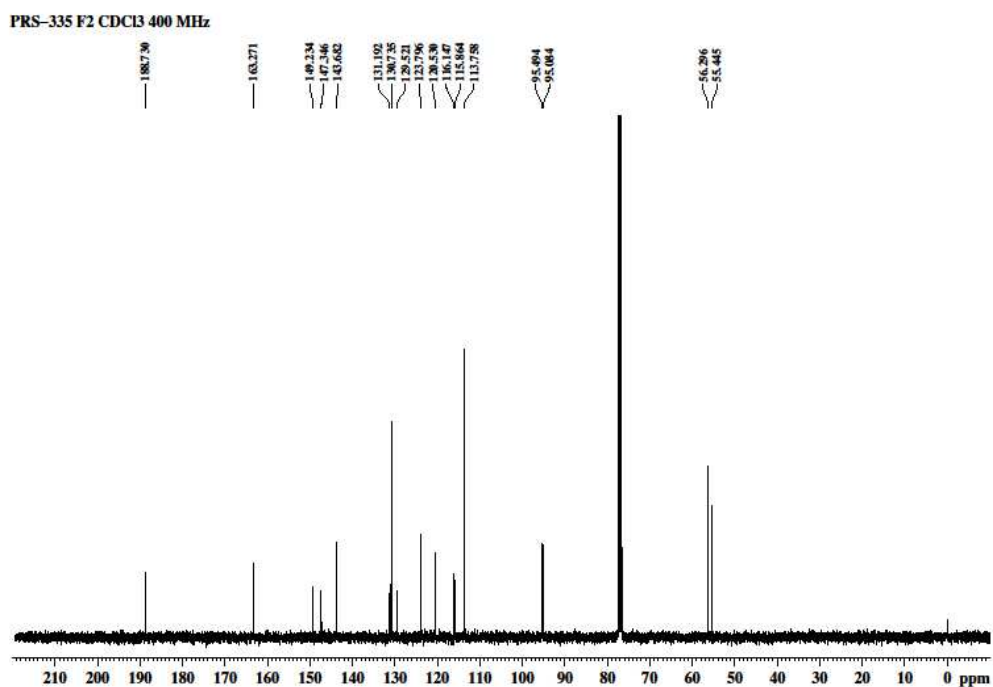
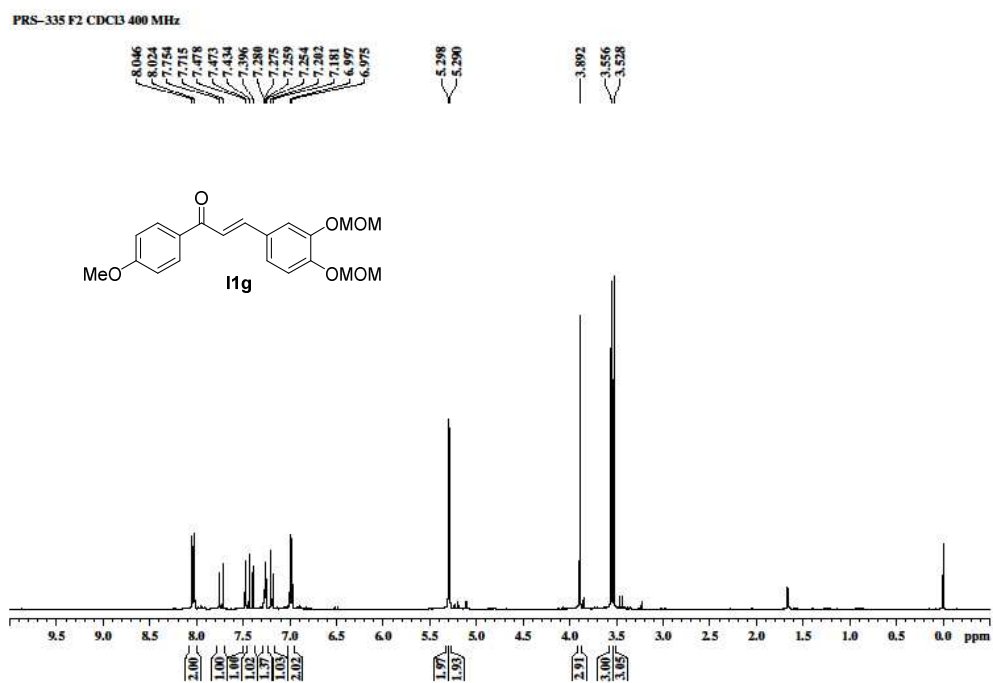
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PRS-03-036F1 in CDCl₃ NMR400PRS-03-036F1 in CDCl₃ NMR400



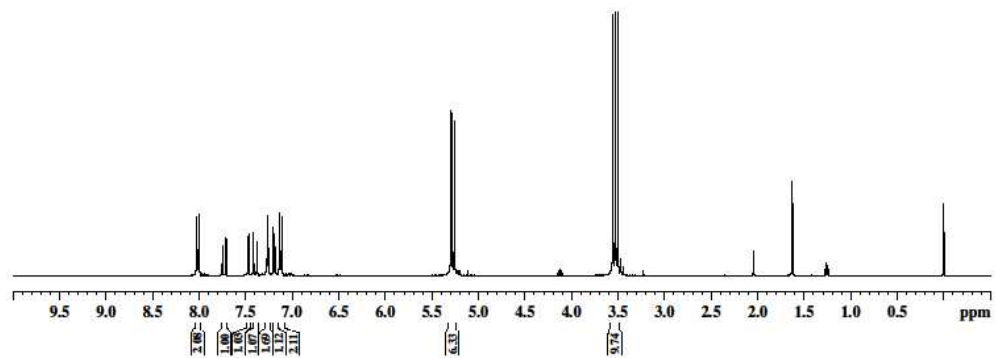
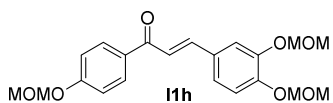
CD008 in CDCl₃ 300MHzCD008 in CDCl₃ 300MHz

Songthammawat, P.; Wangngae, S.; Matsumoto, K.; Duangkamol, C.; Ruchirawat, S.; Ploypradith, P.

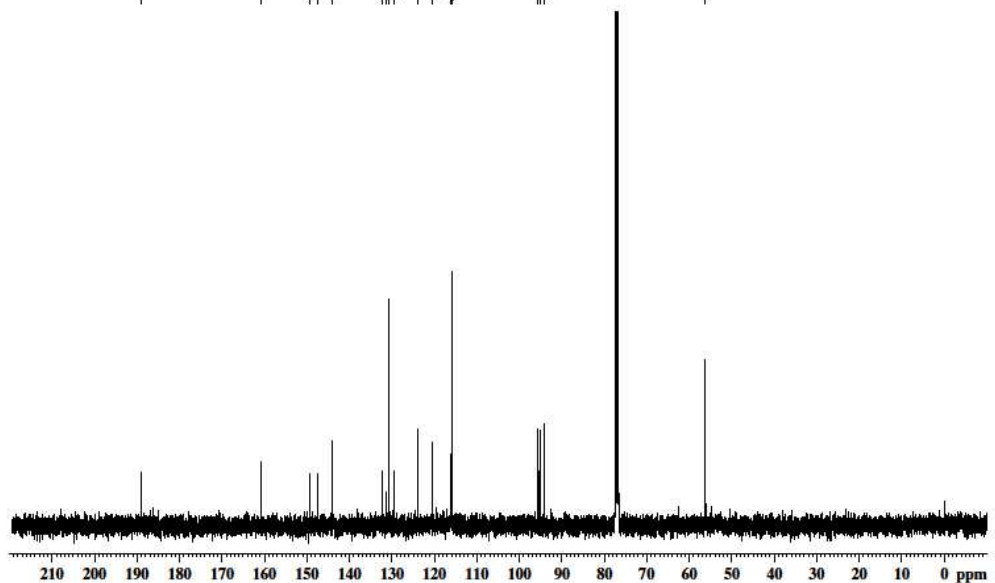


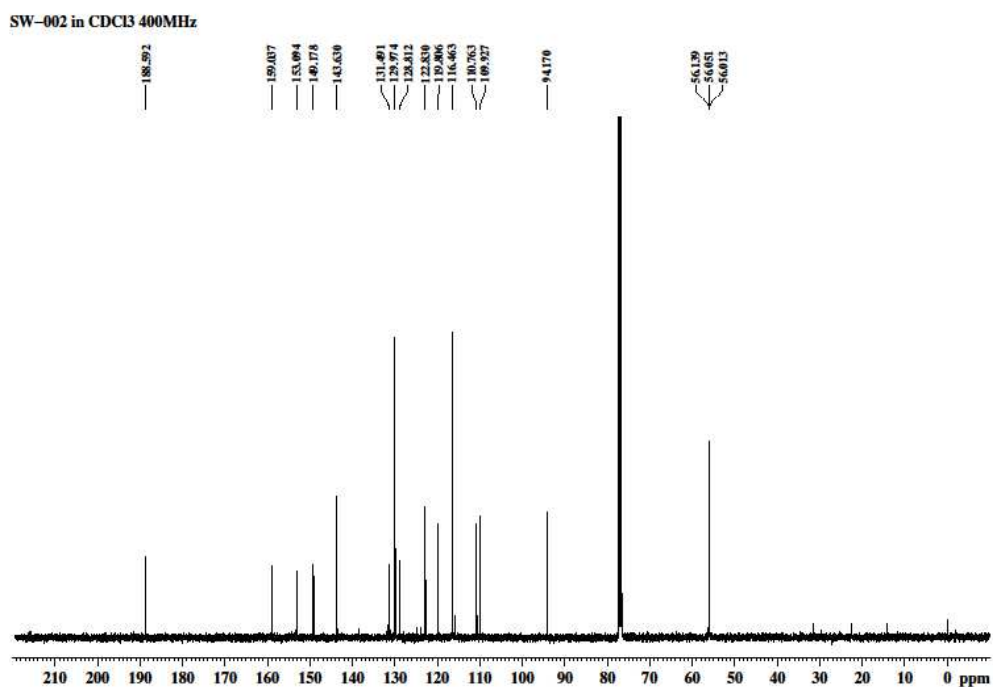
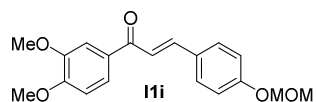
Songthammawat, P.; Wangngae, S.; Matsumoto, K.; Duangkamol, C.; Ruchirawat, S.; Ploypradith, P.

CD083-F1 CDCl₃ 400MHz

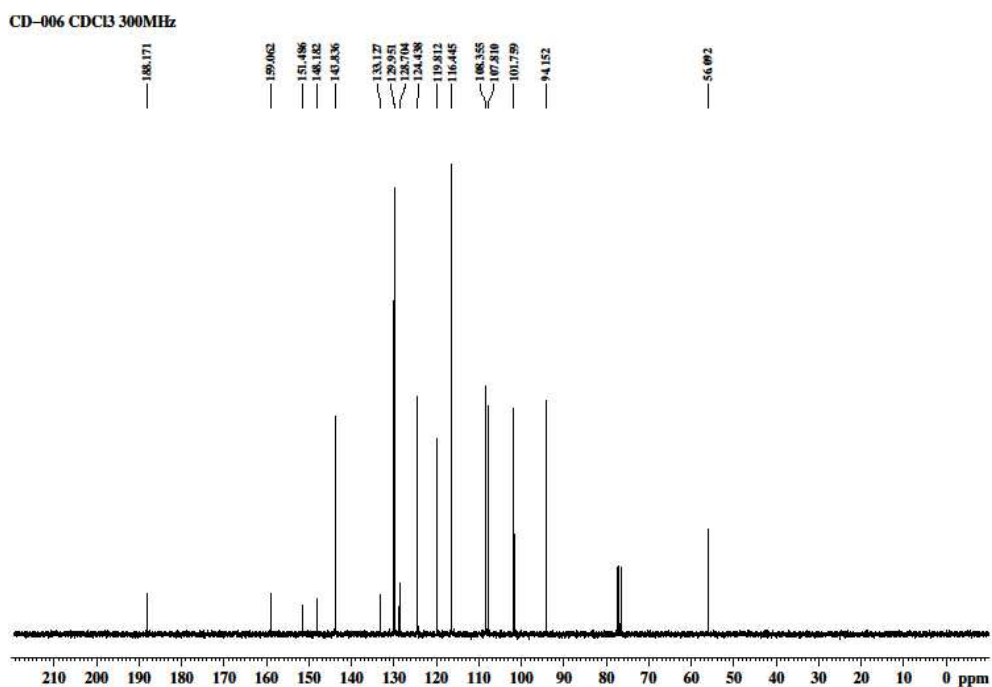
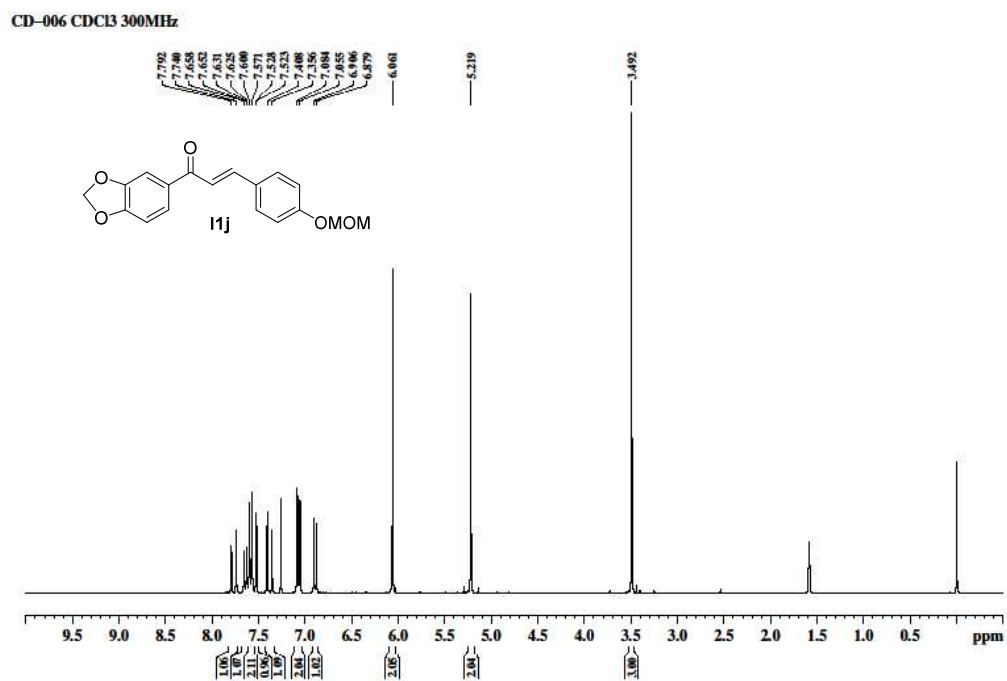


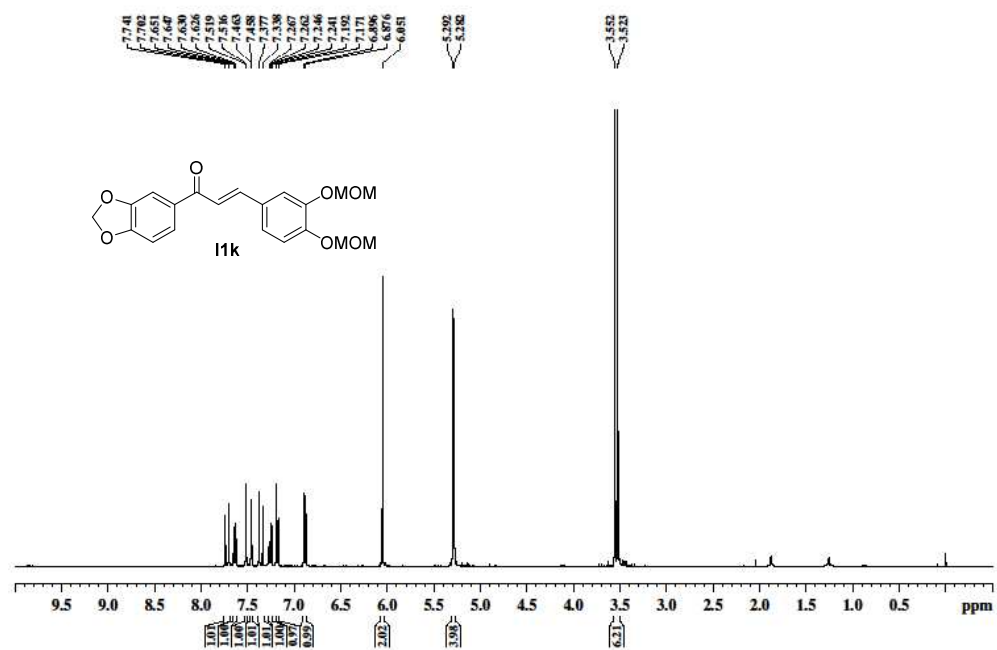
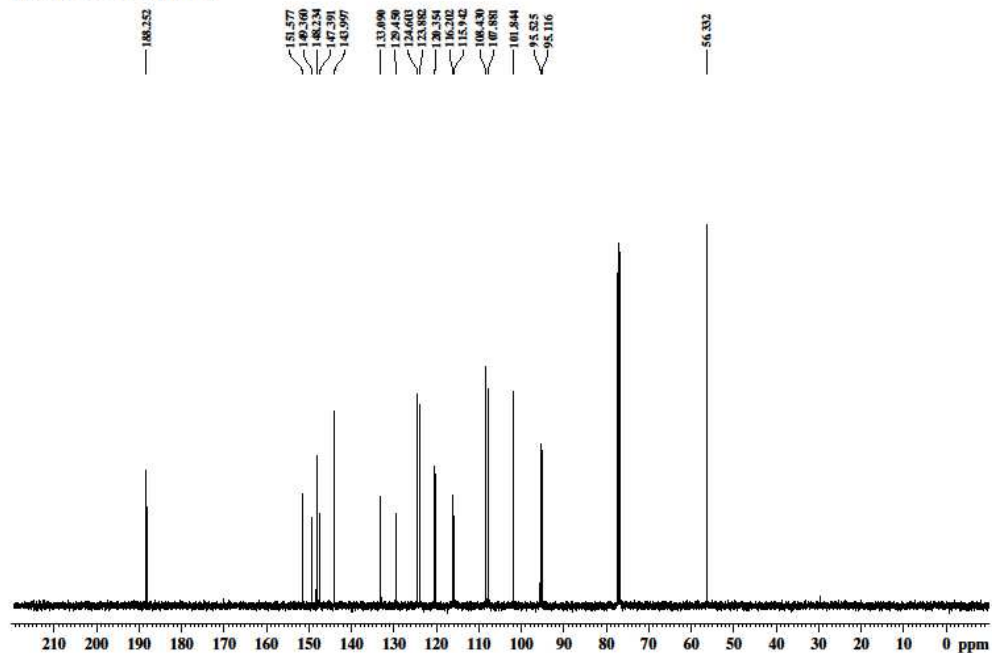
CD083-F1 CDCl₃ 400MHz



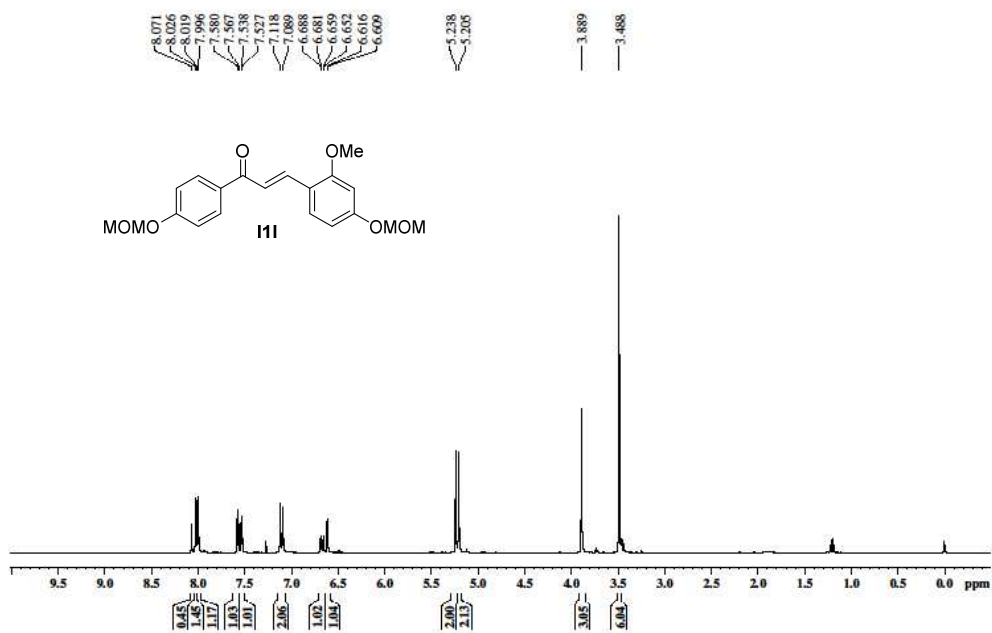
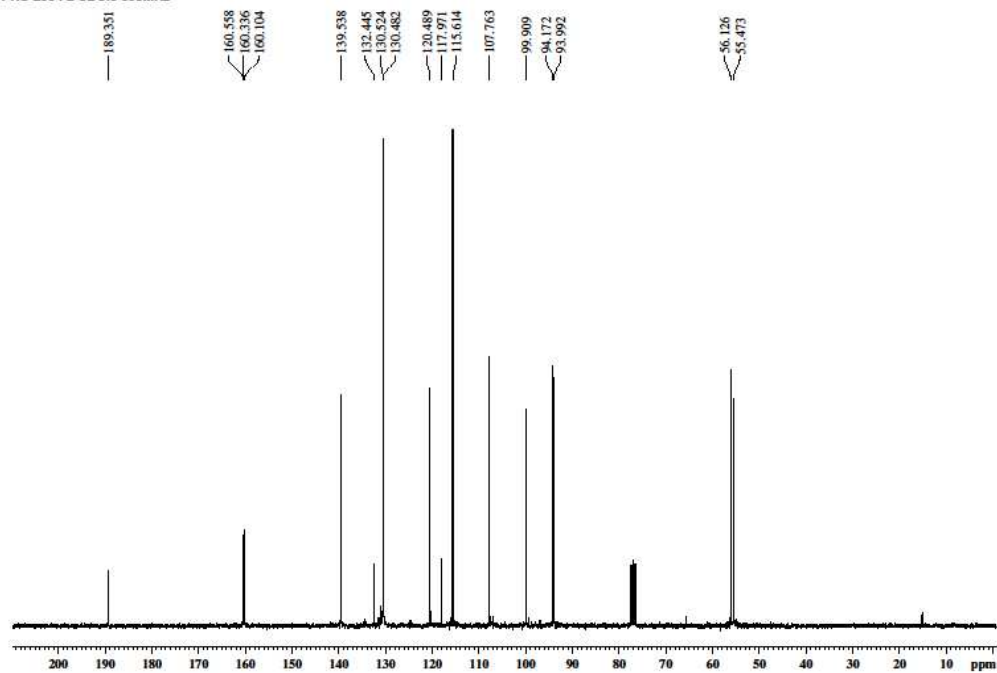


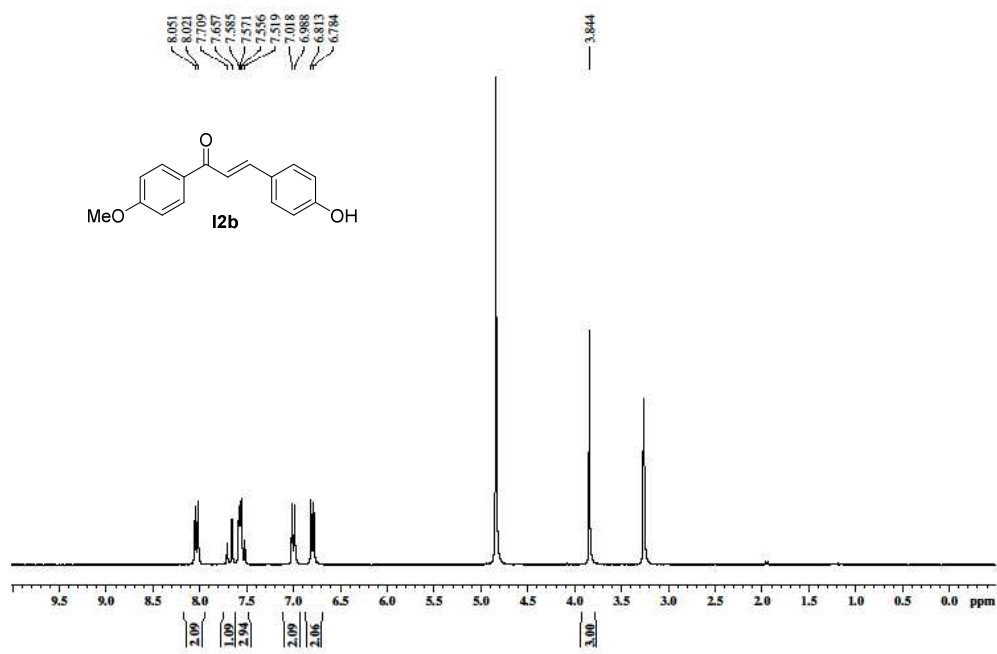
Songthammawat, P.; Wangngae, S.; Matsumoto, K.; Duangkamol, C.; Ruchirawat, S.; Ploypradith, P.



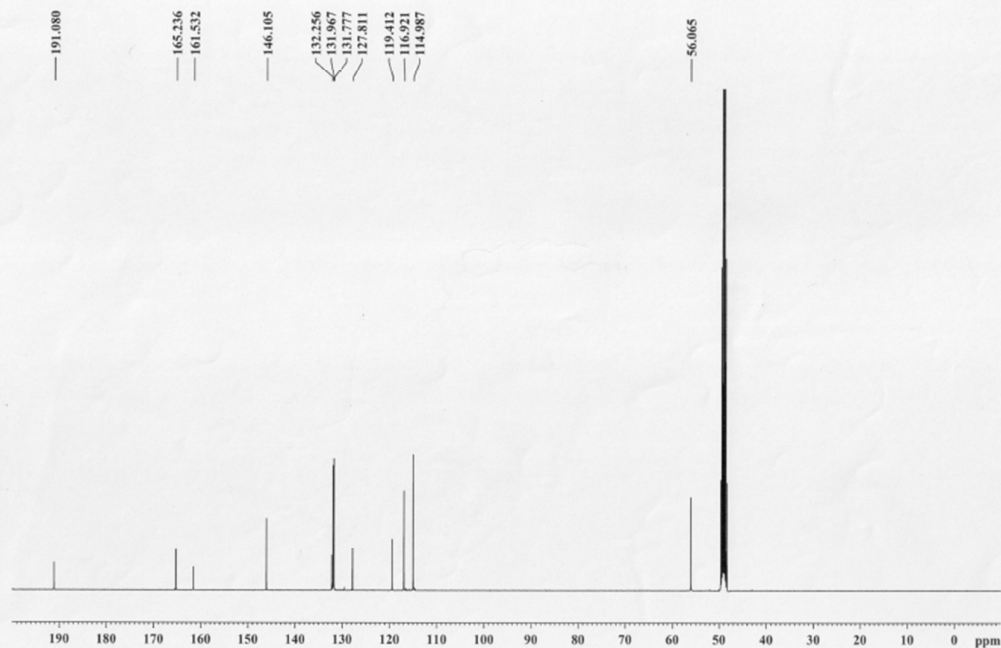
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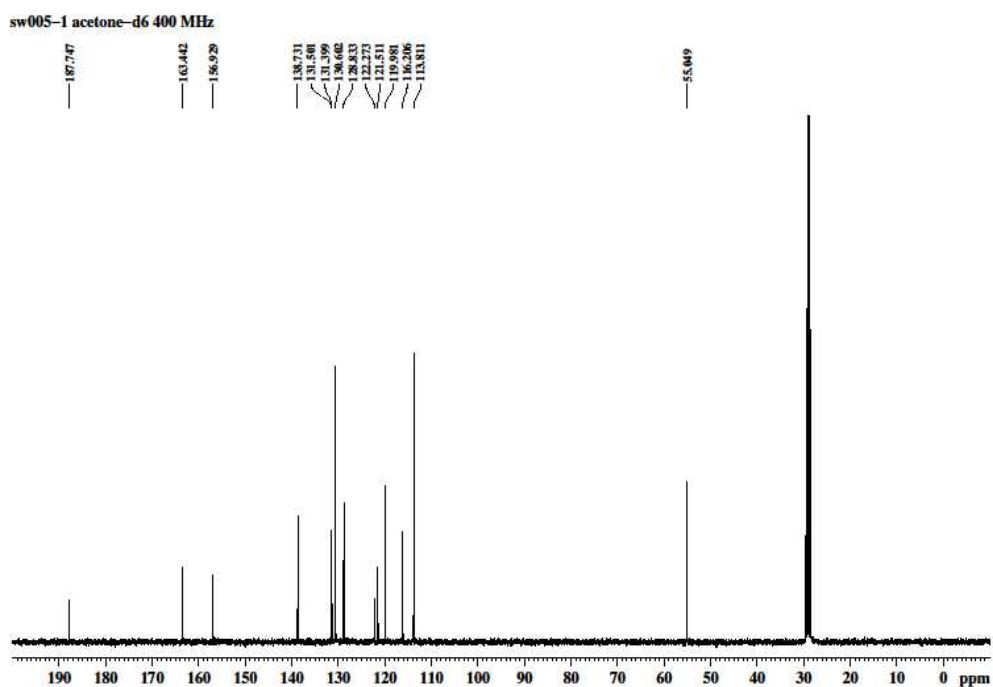
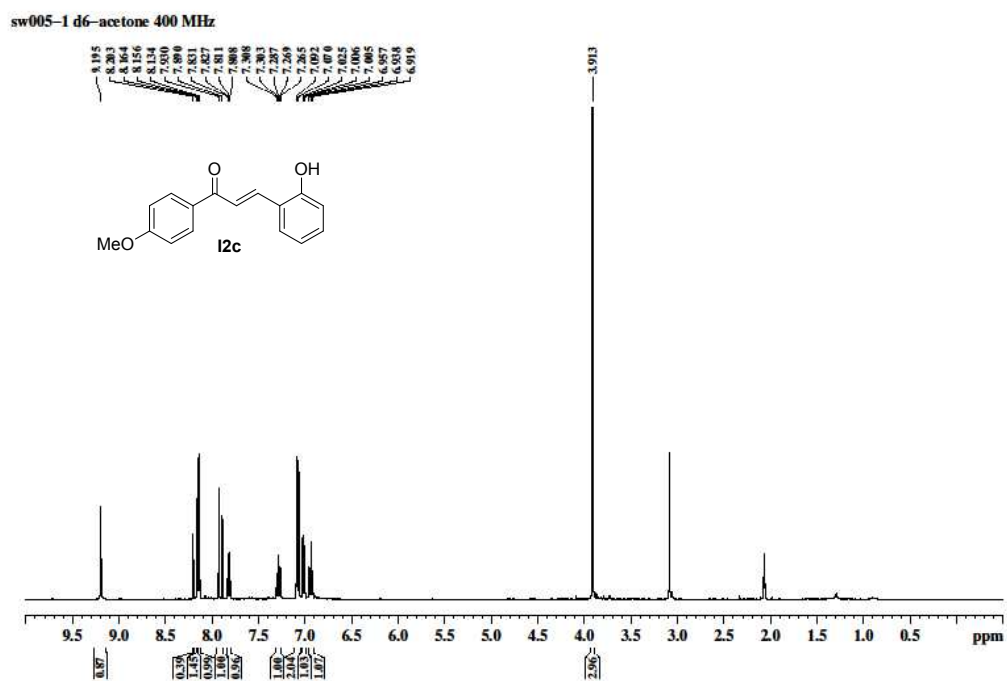
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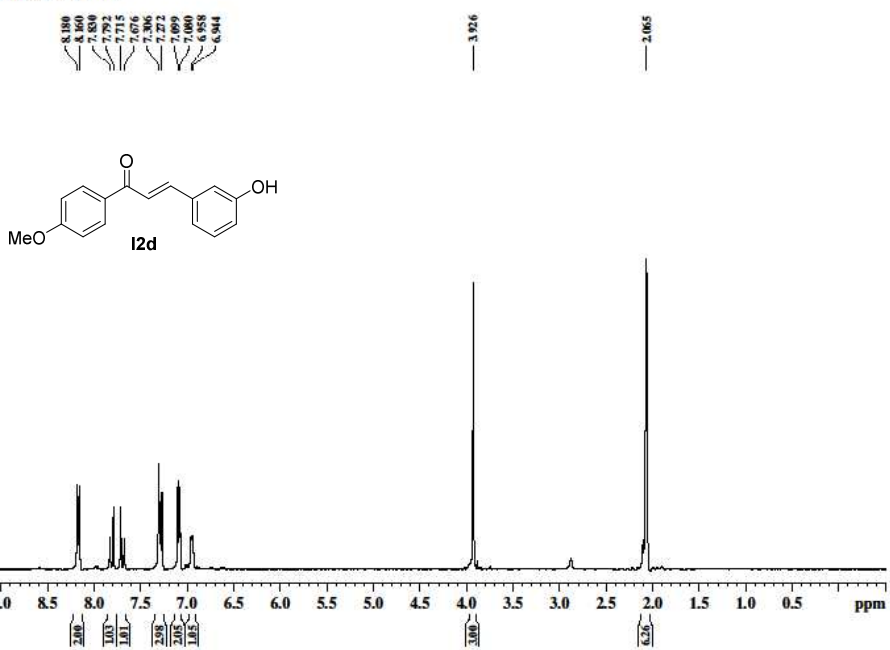
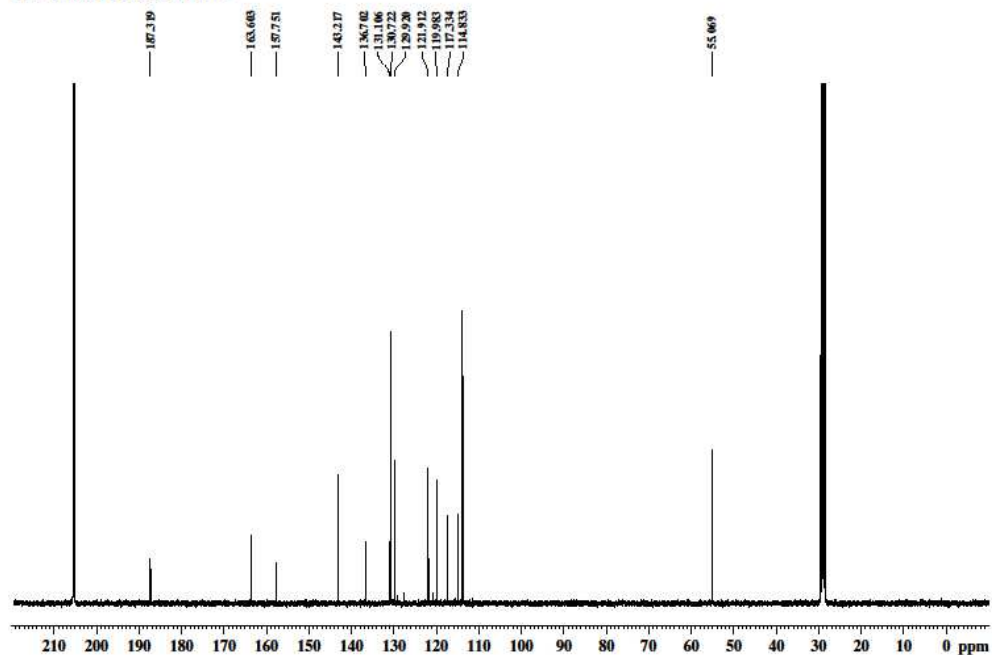
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PRS-280 F1 CDCl₃ 300MHz

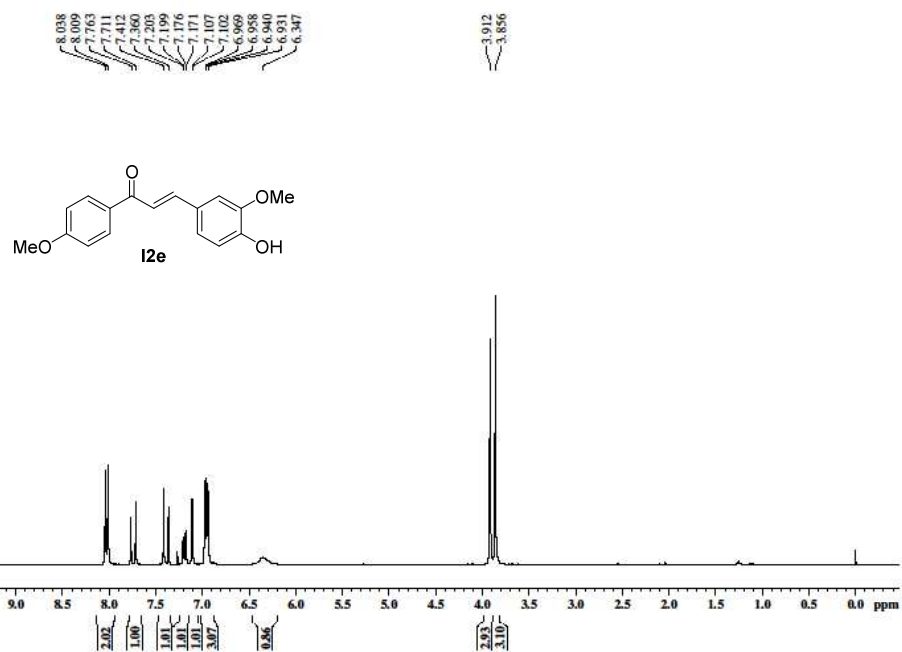
PRS-280 F1



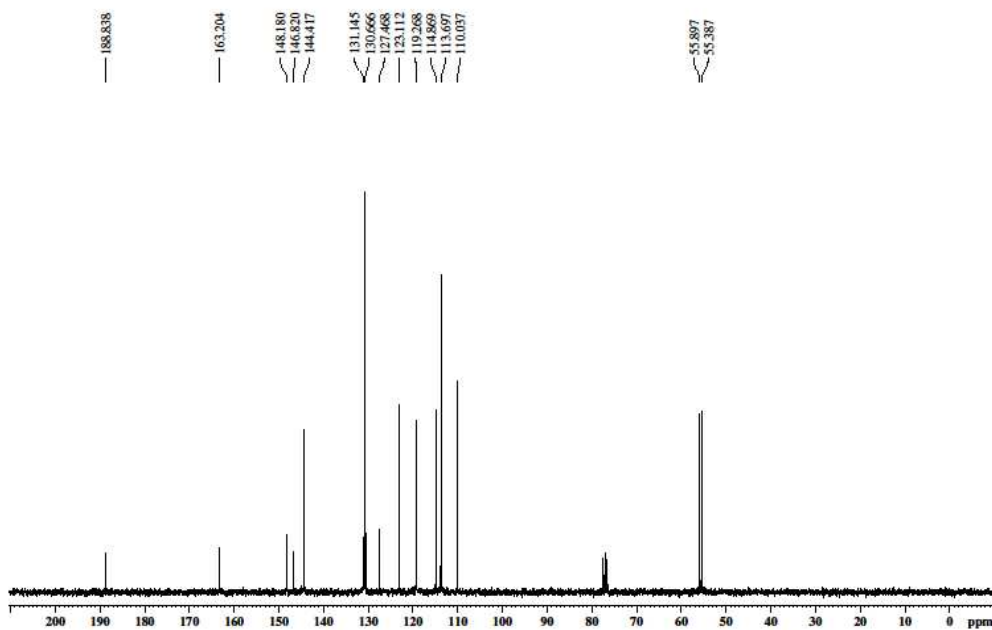


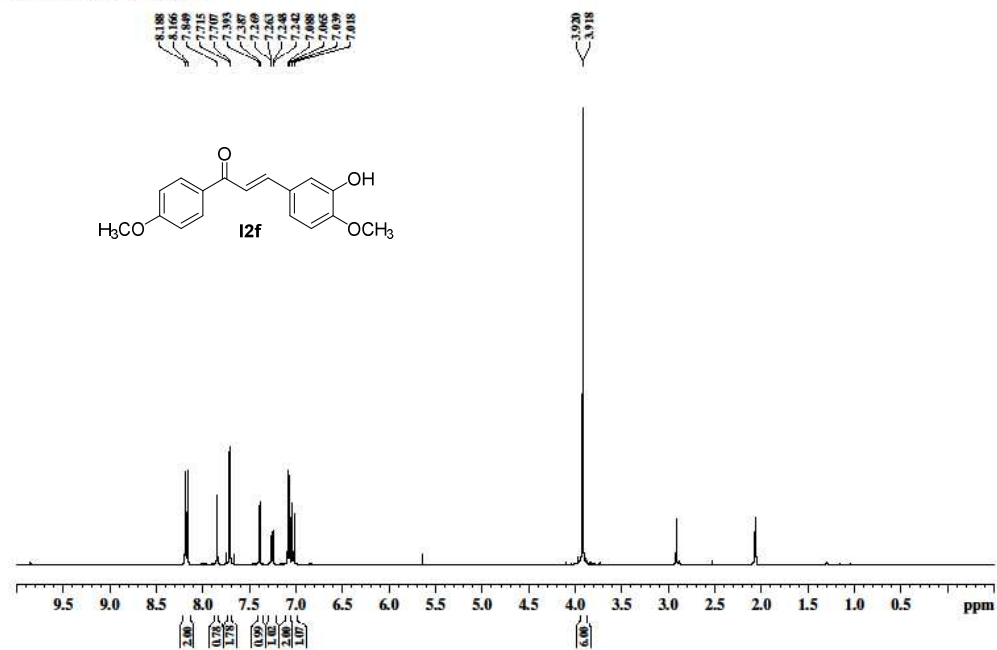
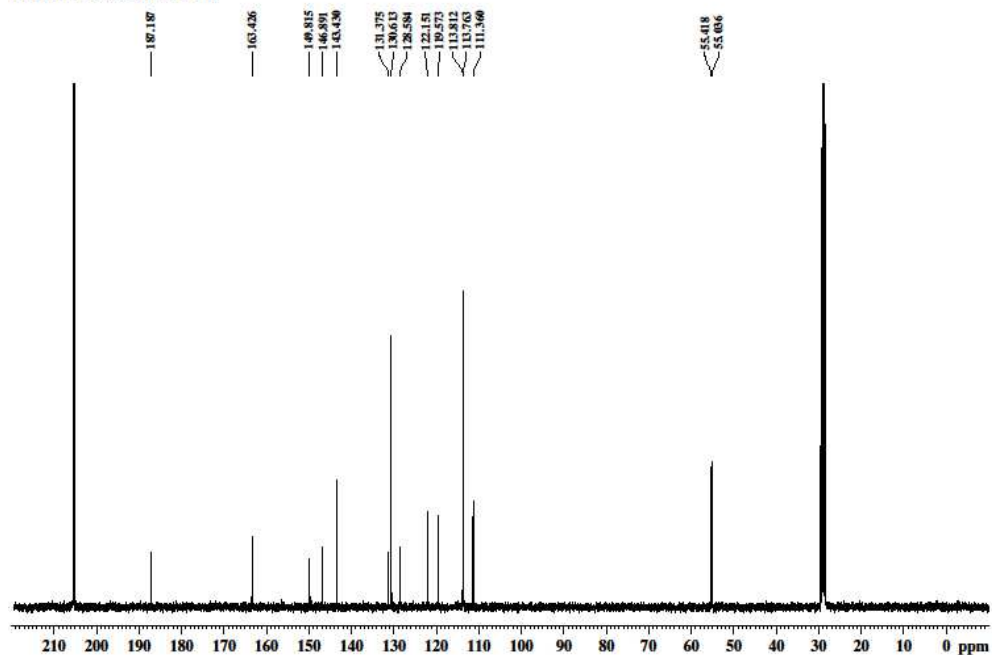
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PRS-231 acetone-d6 300MHz



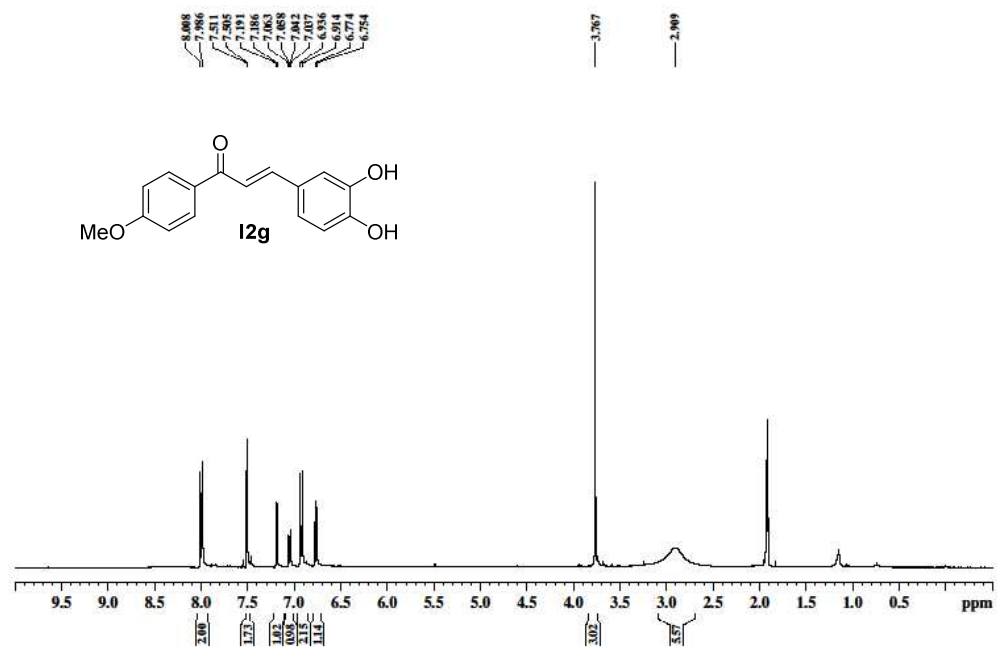
PRS-231 acetone-d6 300MHz



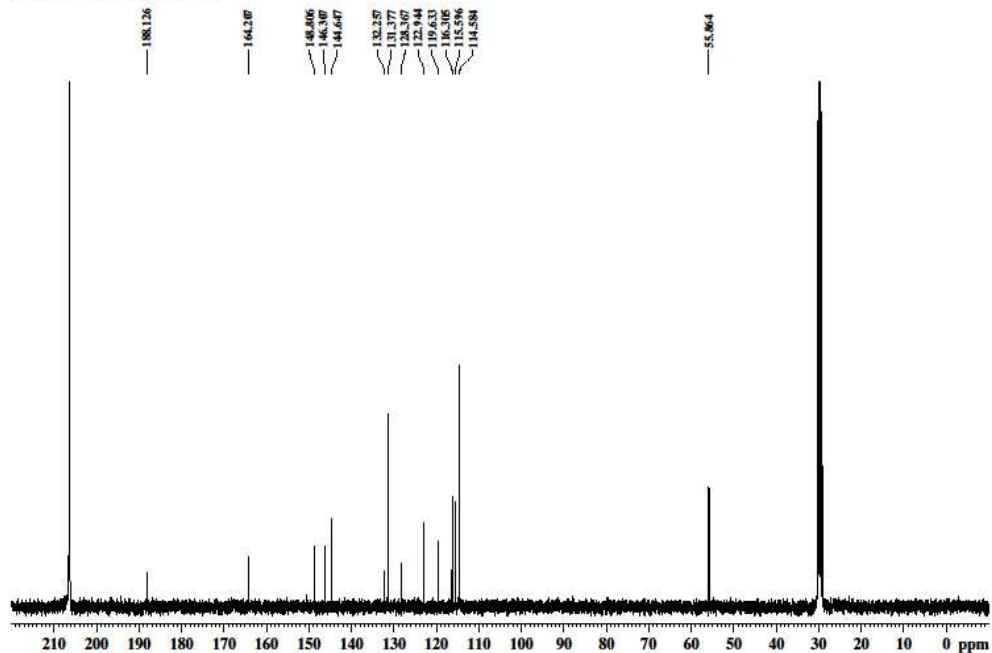
CD013 in acetone-d₆ 400MHzCD013 in acetone-d₆ 400MHz

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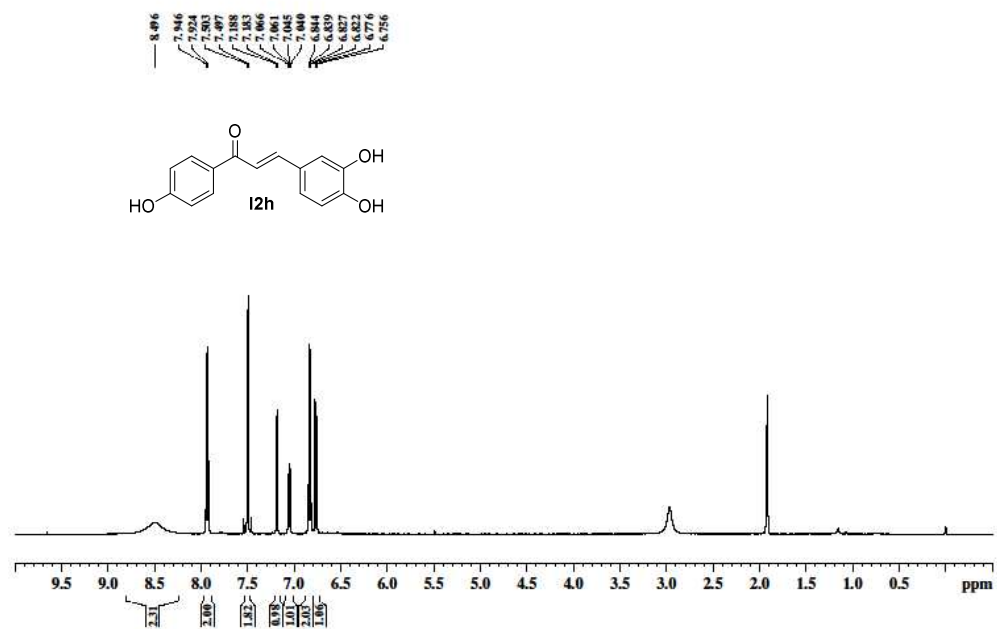
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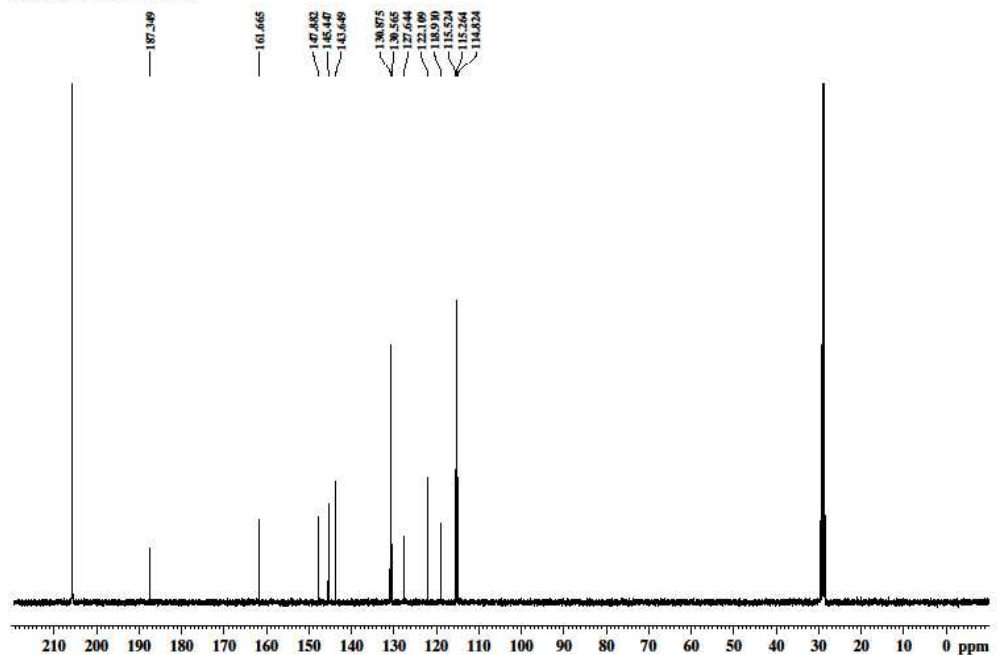
SW008 in acetone-d6 400MHz

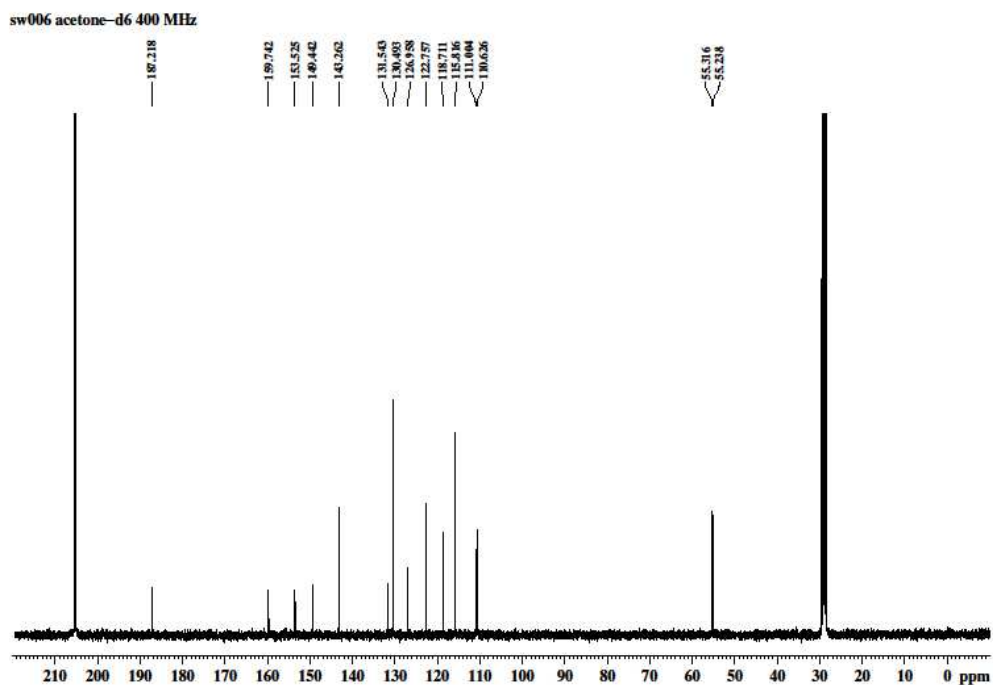
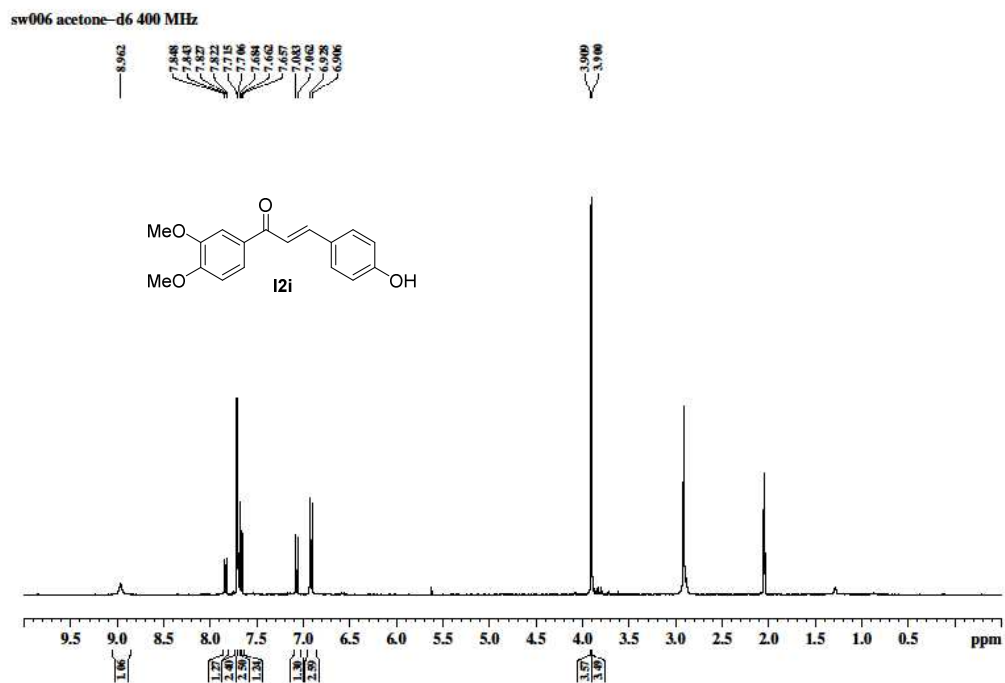


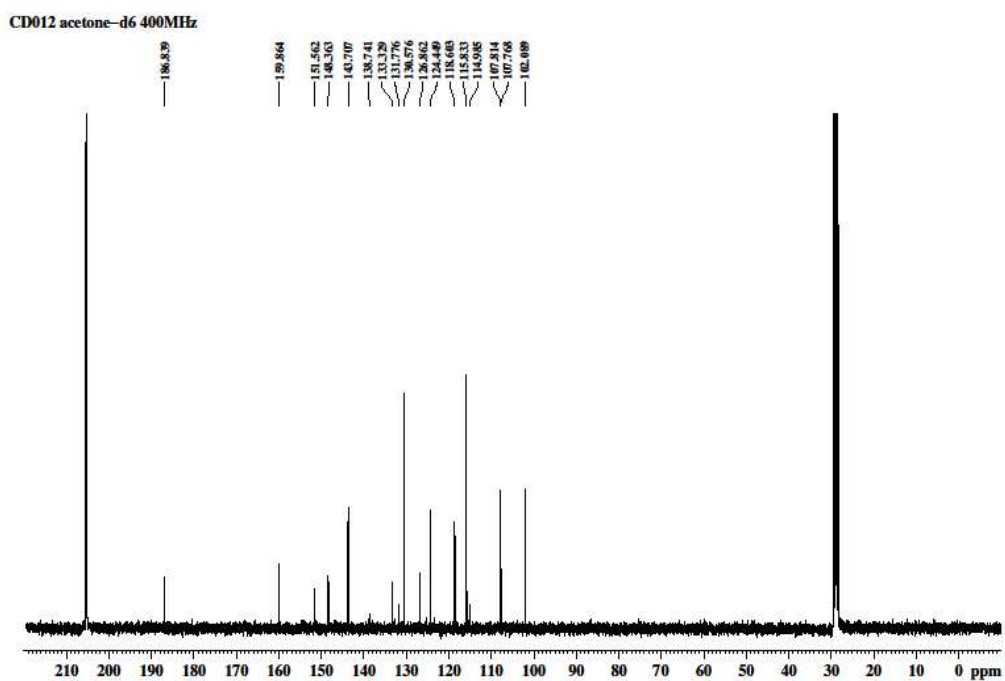
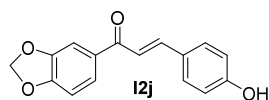
CD084 d6-acetone 400 MHz



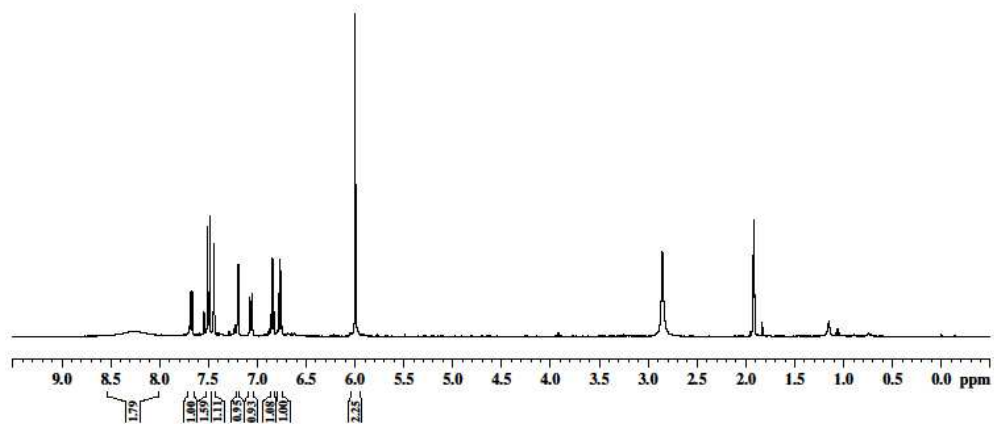
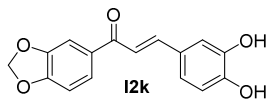
CD084 acetone-d6 400MHz



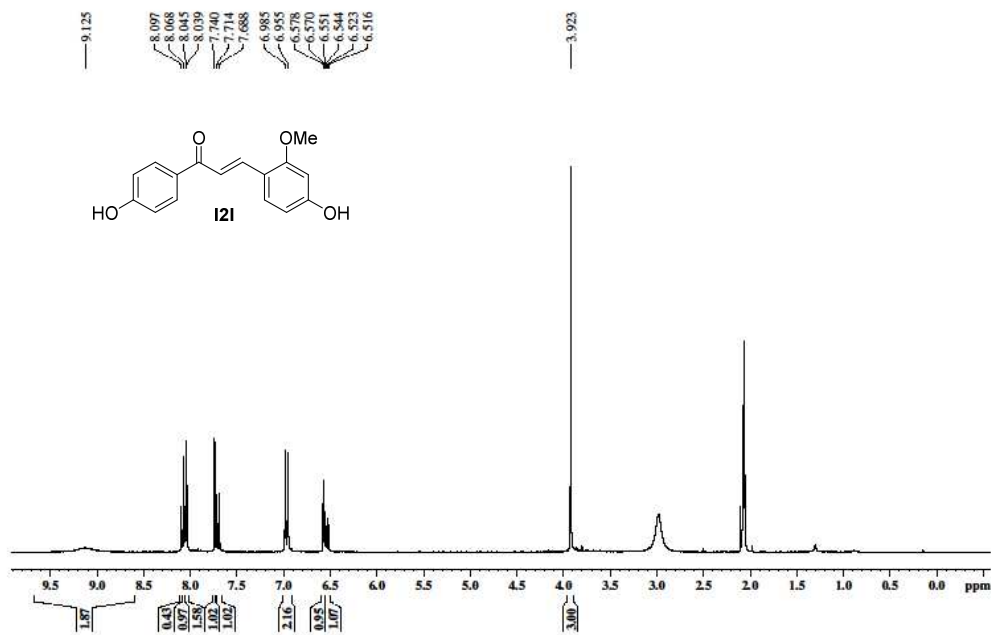




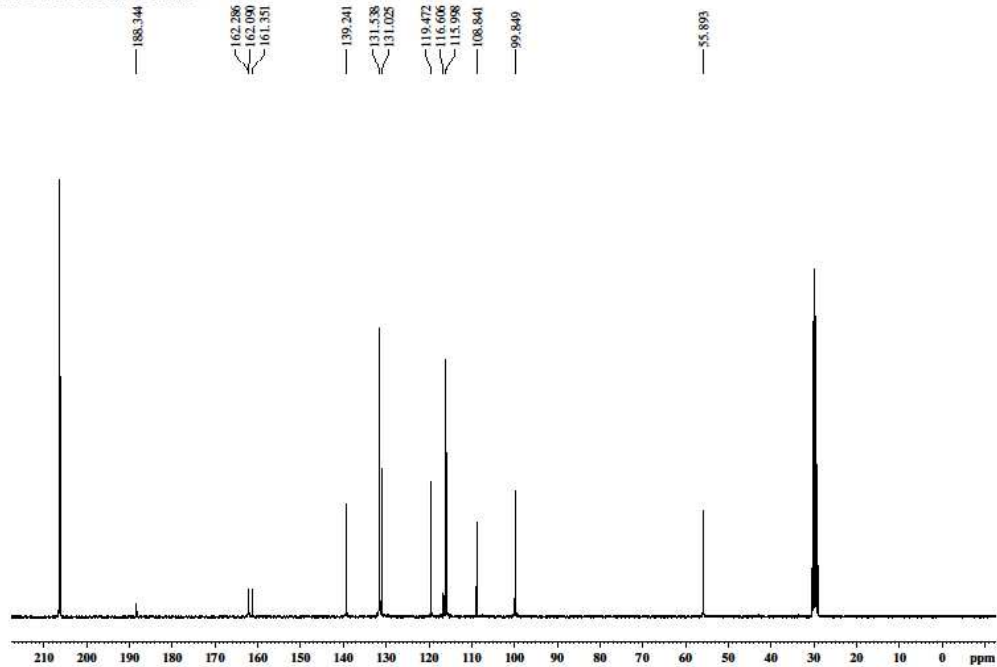
sw007 acetone-d6 400 MHz



PRS-232 F1 in d6-acetone

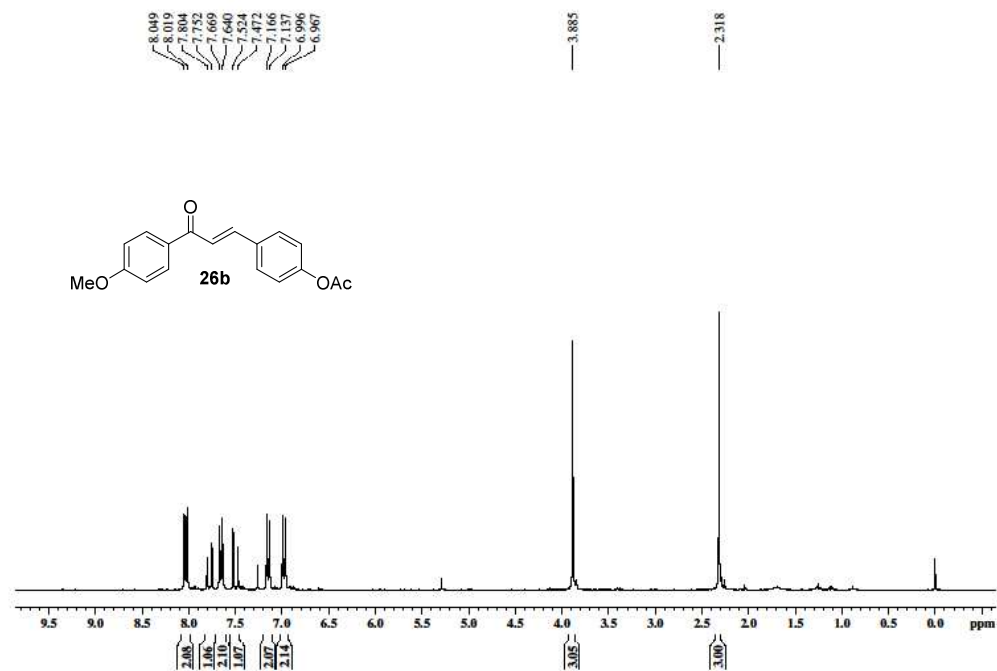


PRS-232 F1 acetone-d6 300MHz

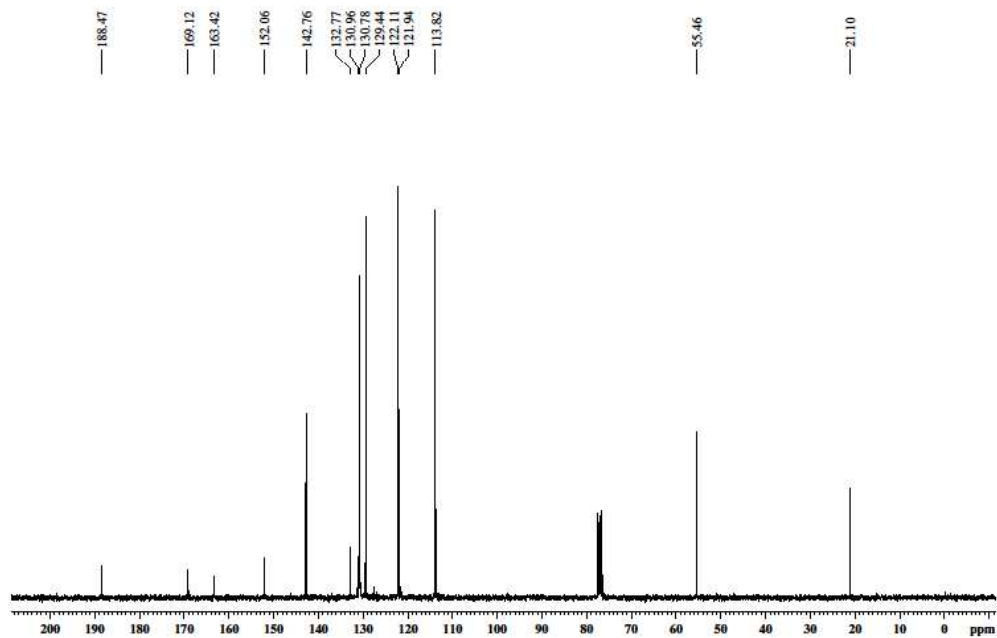


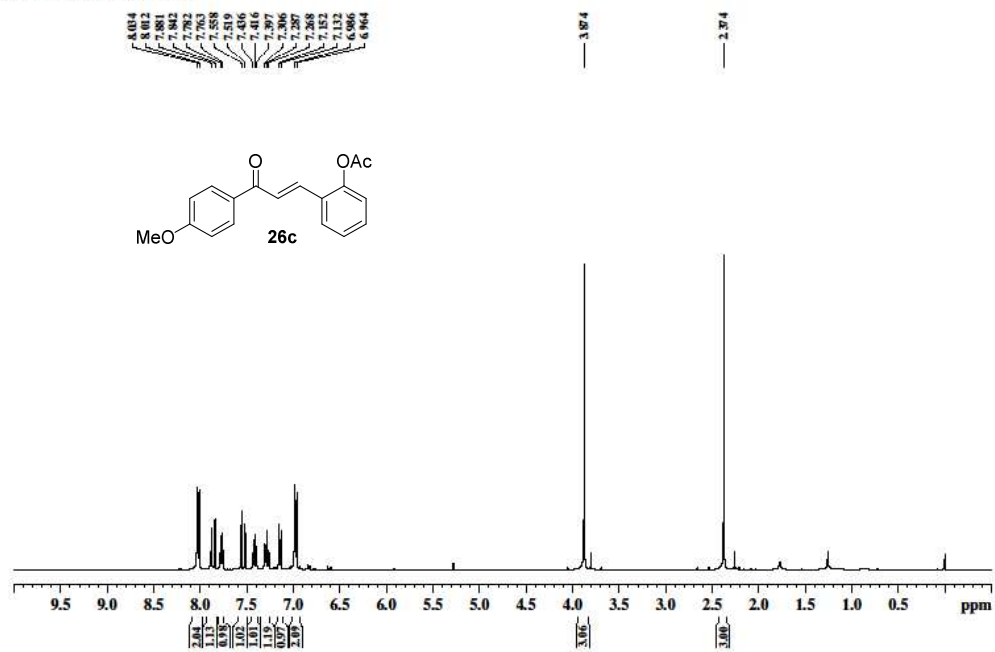
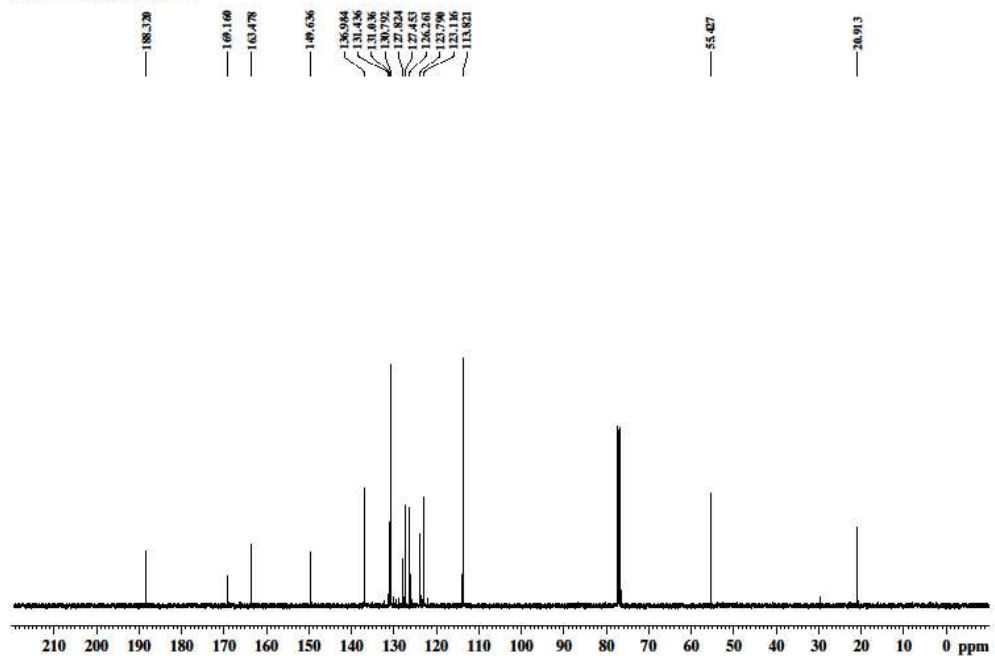
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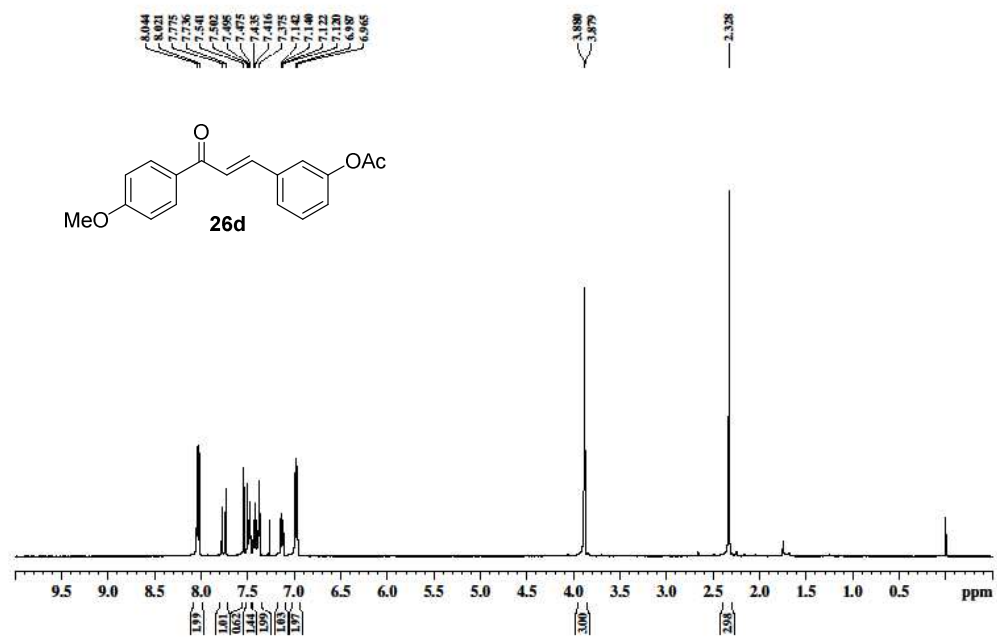
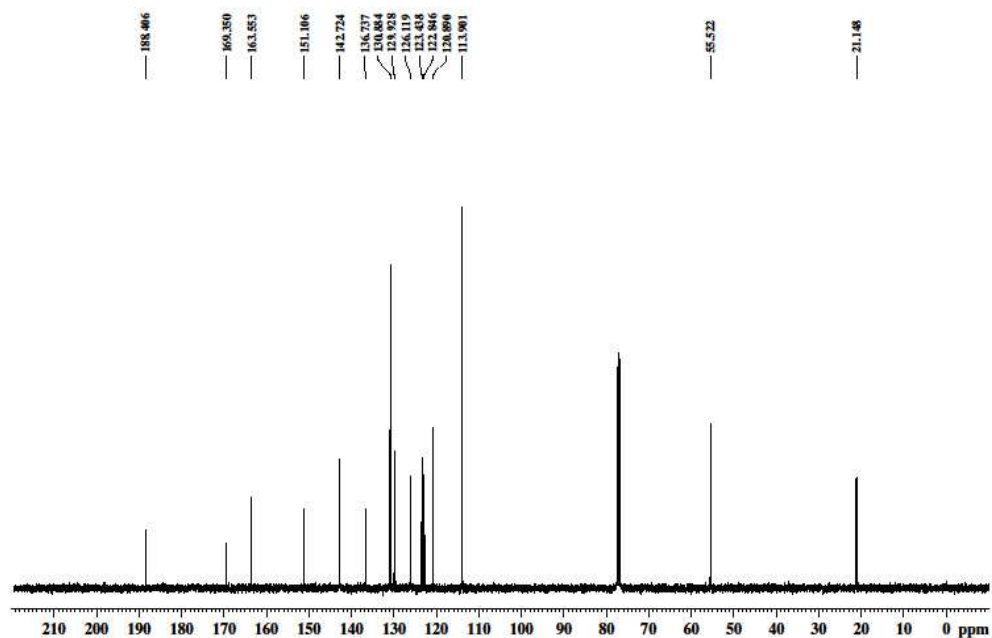
PRS-282 F1 CDCl₃ 300MHz



PRS-282 F1 CDCl₃ 300MHz

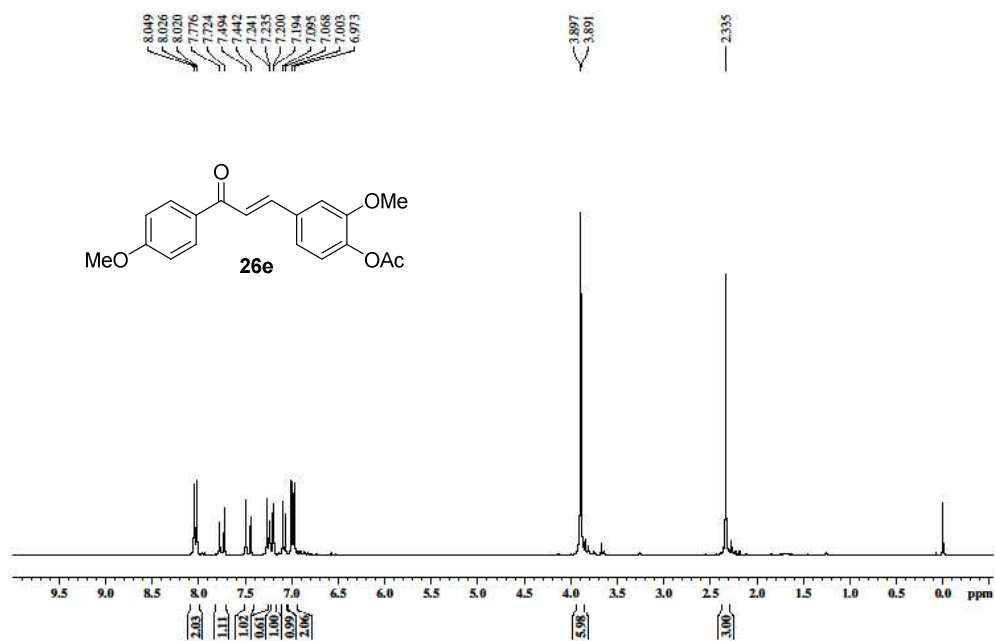


sw009-1 in CDCl₃ NMR400sw009-1 in CDCl₃ 400 MHz

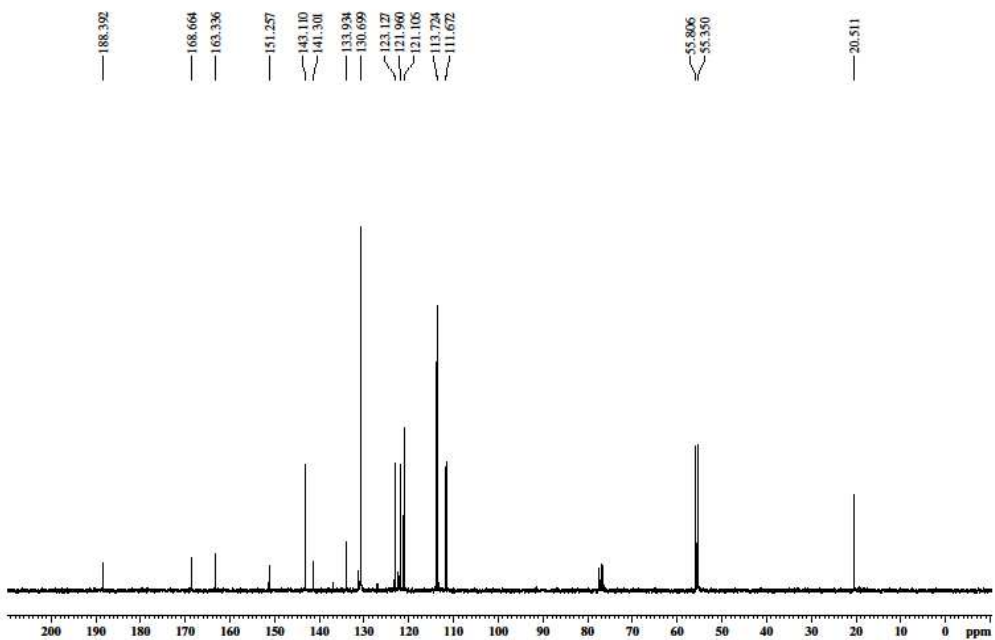
PRS-03-043F1 in CDCl₃ NMR400PRS-03-043F1 in CDCl₃ NMR400

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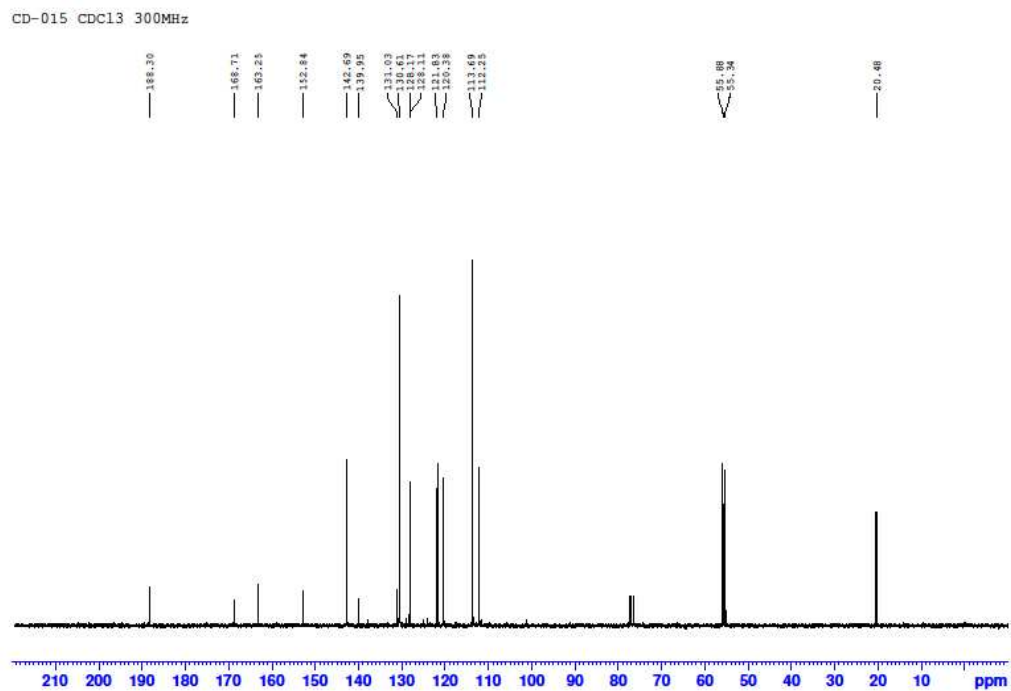
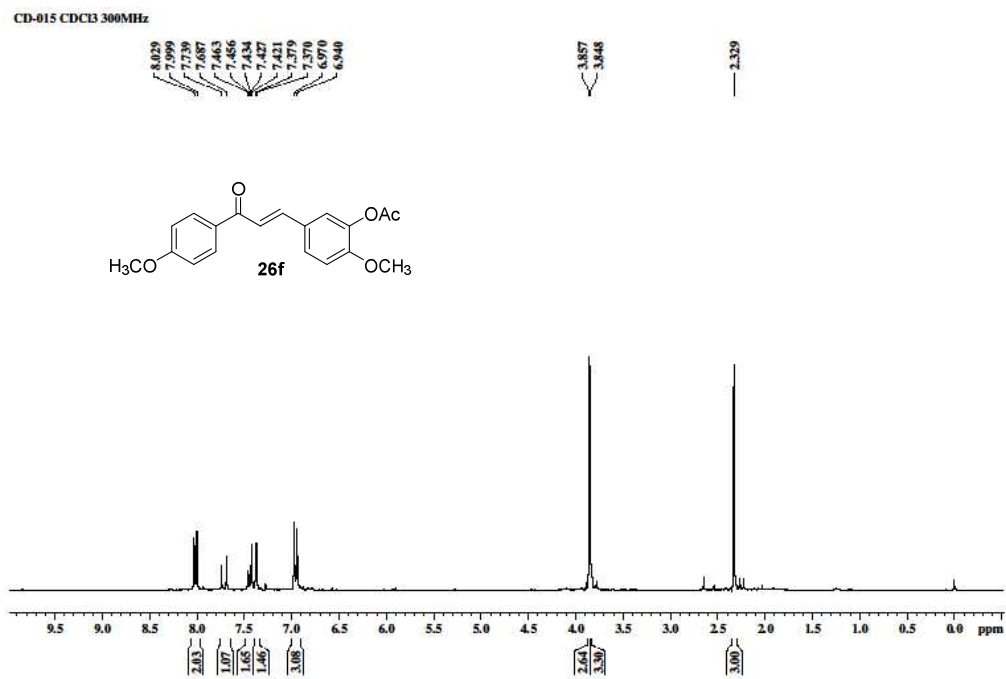
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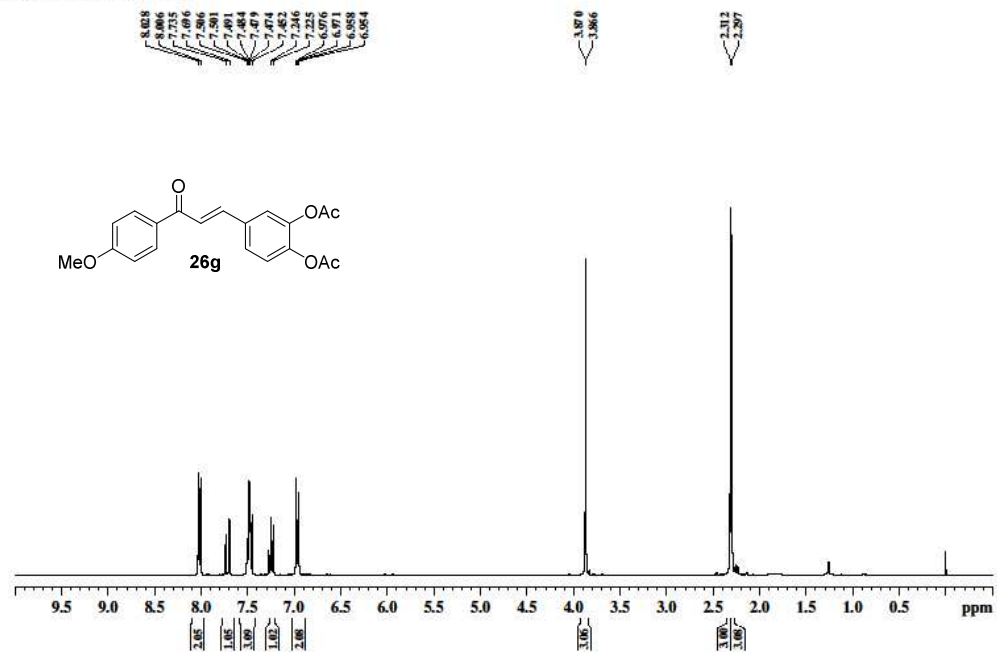
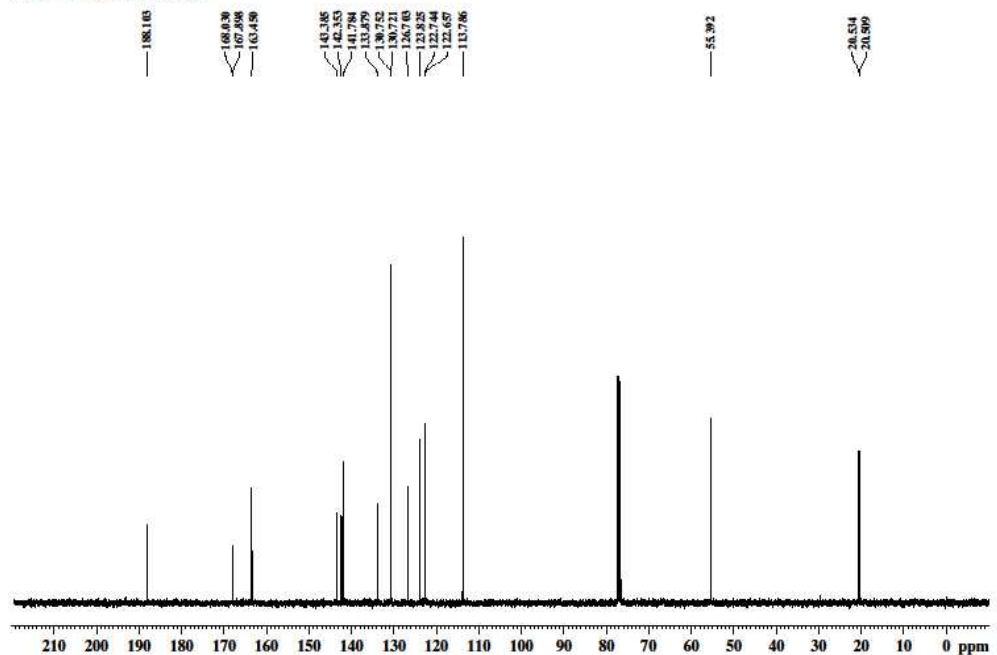


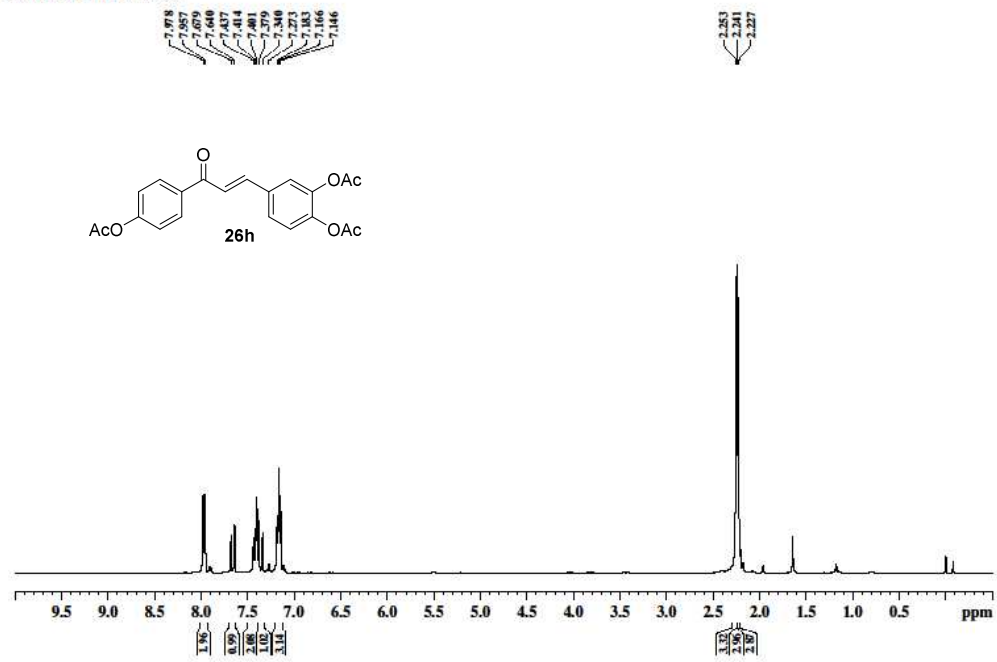
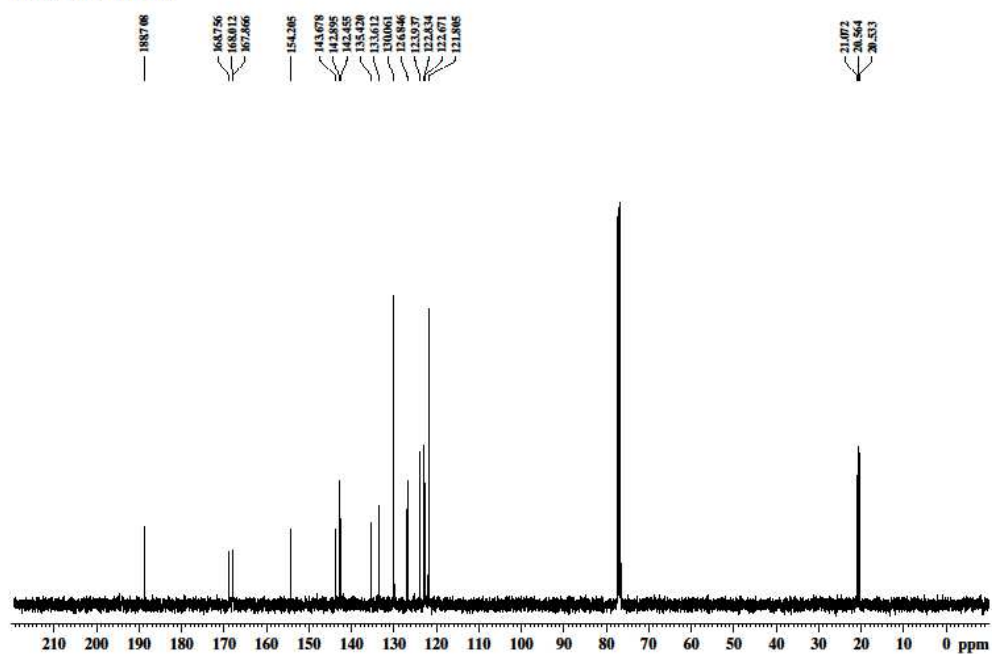
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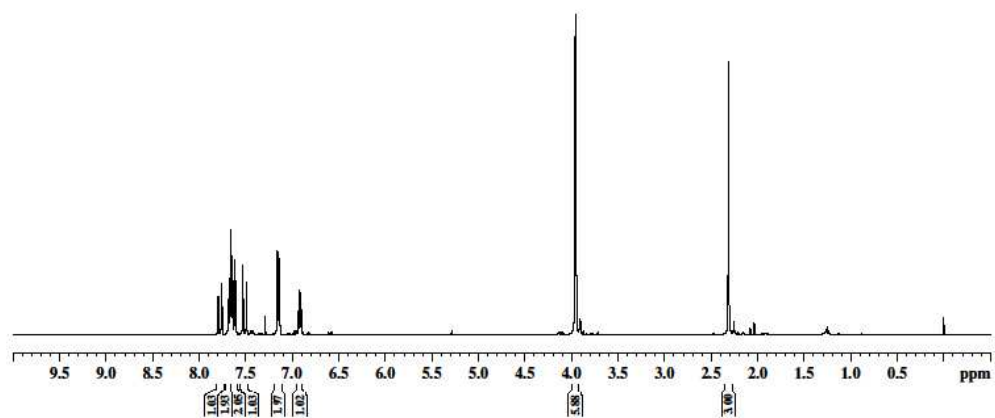
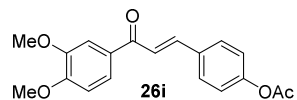


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sw013-1 in CDCl₃ NMR400sw013-1 in CDCl₃ NMR400

CD085 in CDCl₃ NMR400CD085 CDCl₃ 400 MHz



—188.234

—169.023—

153.175

—142656

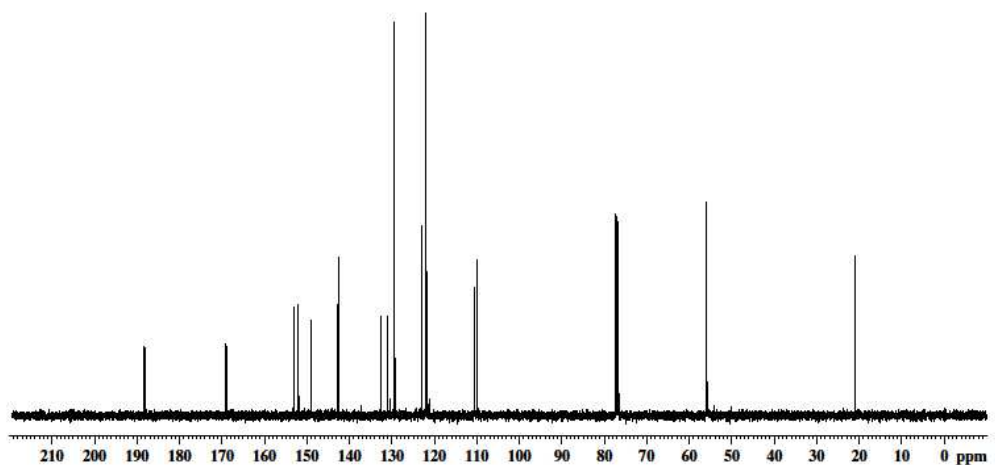
— 132.647
— 131.059

122,026

109.856
110.596

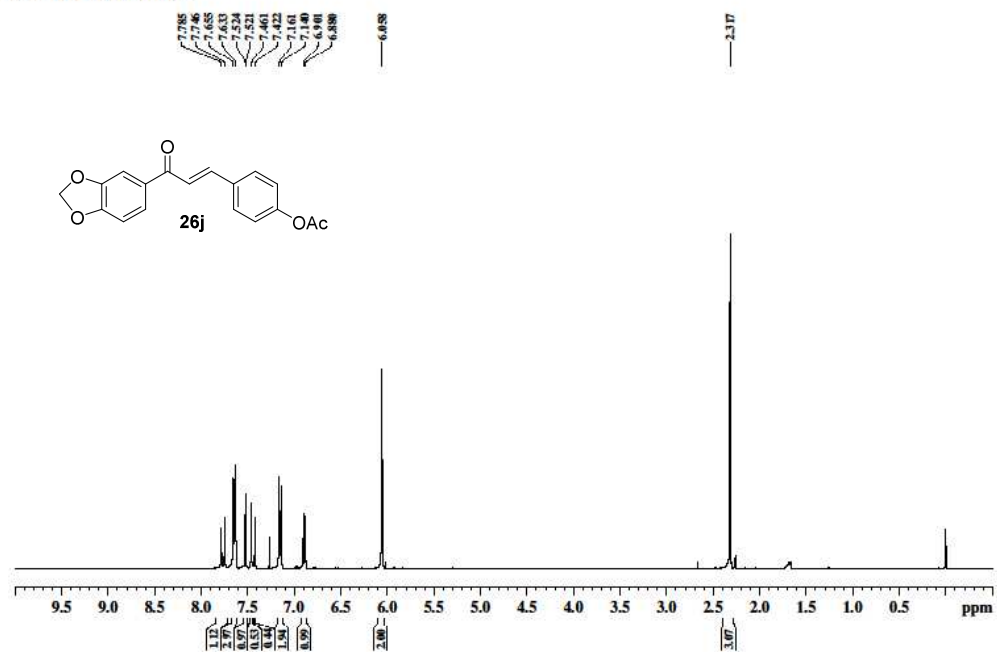
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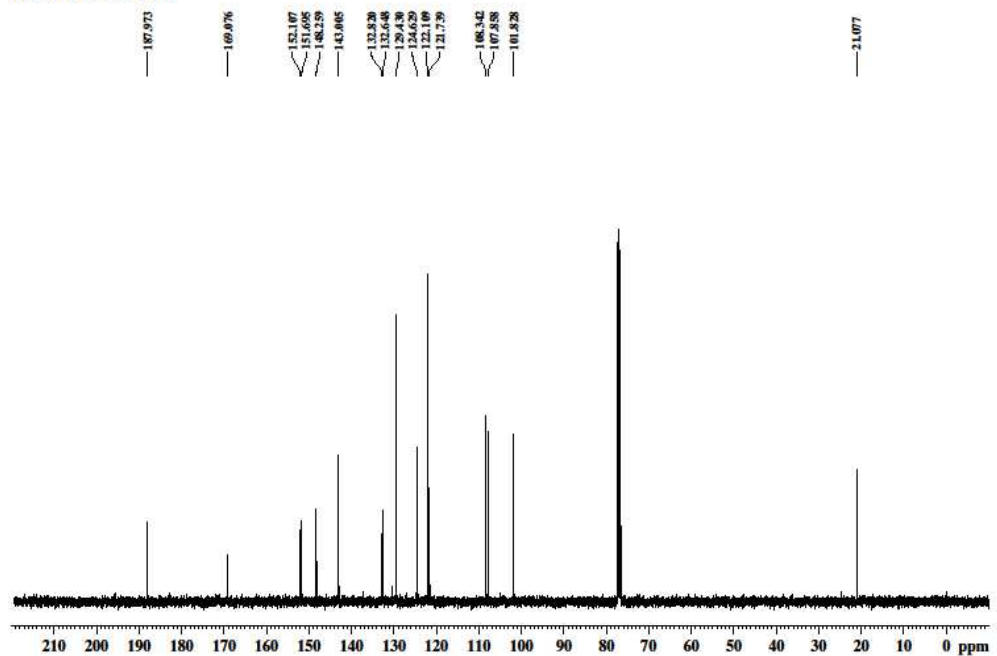


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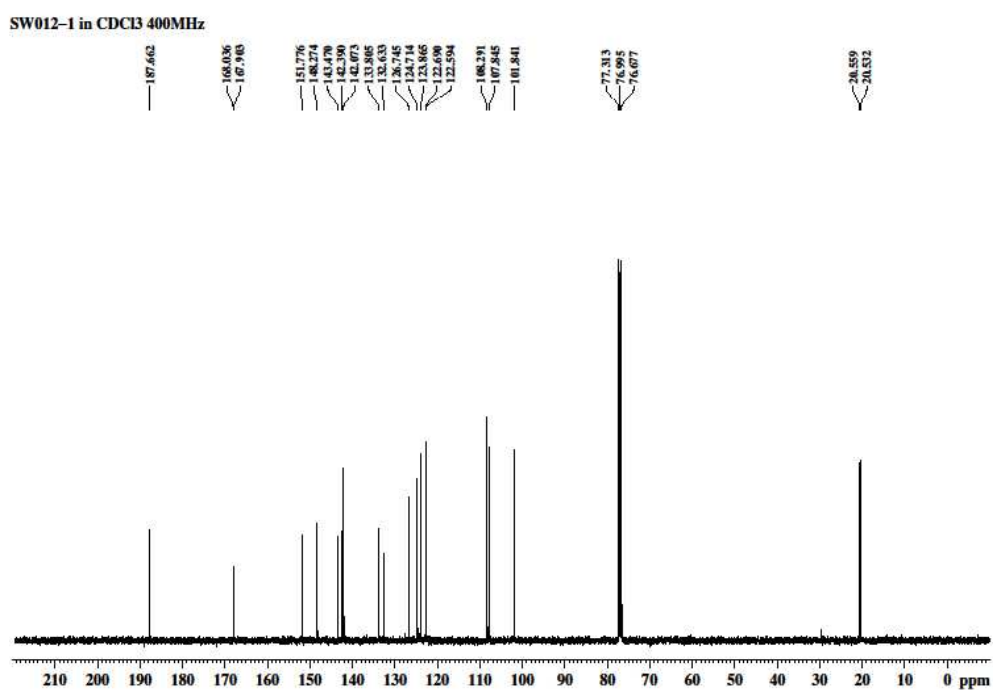
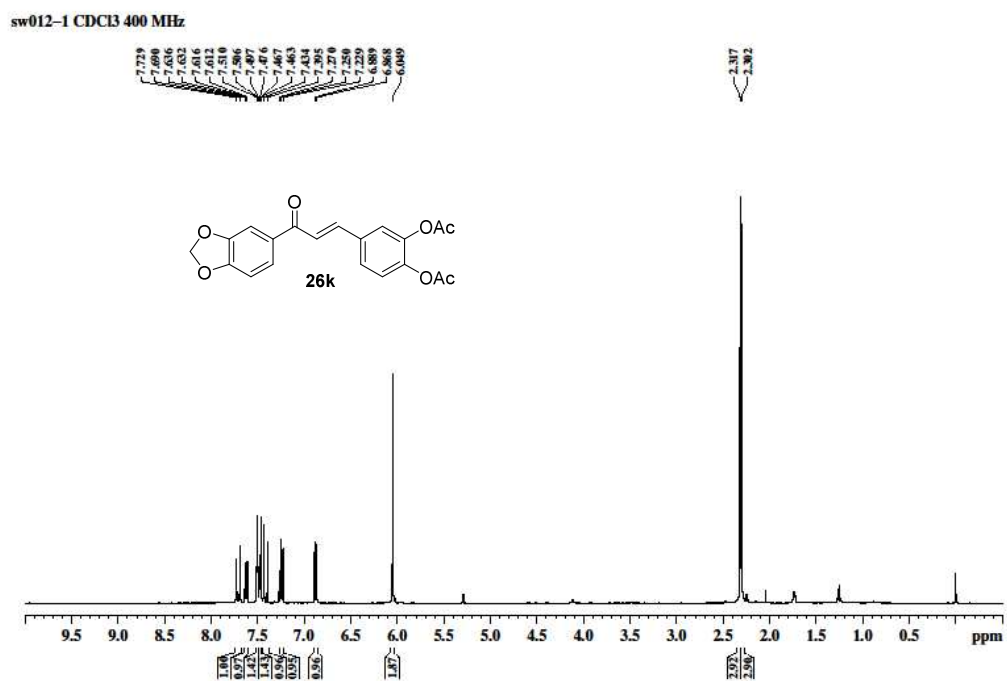
CD-014 in CDCl₃ NMR400

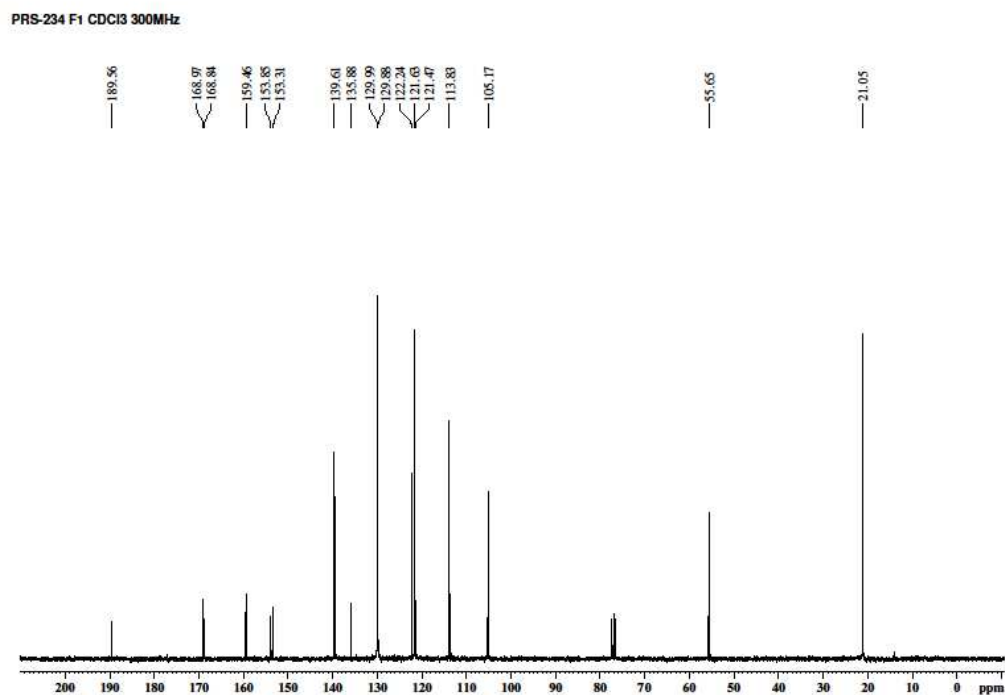
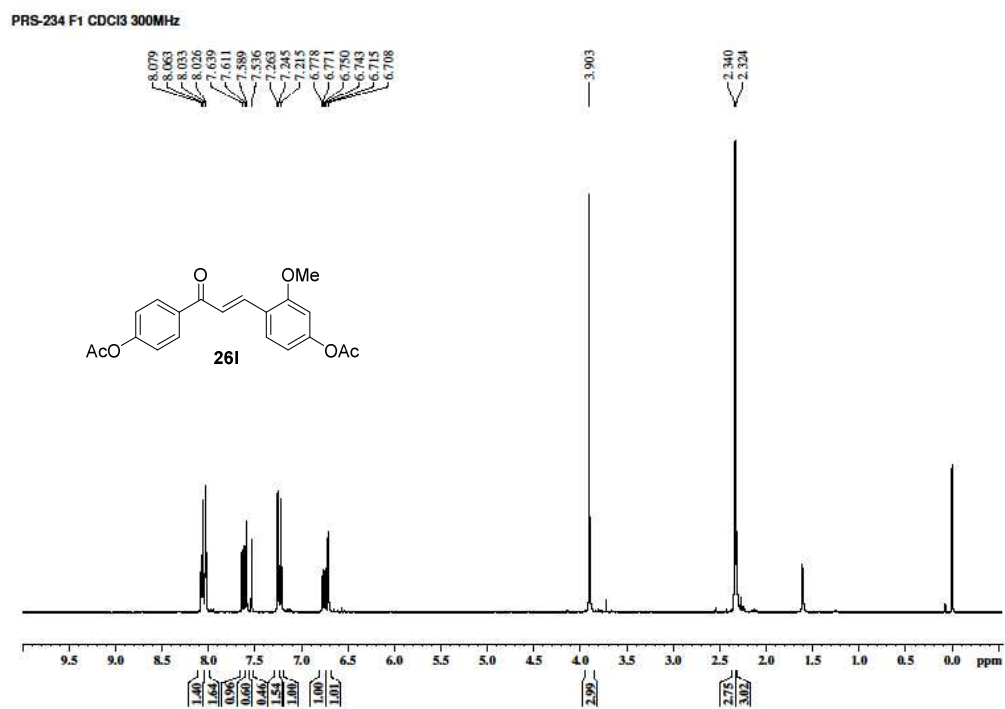


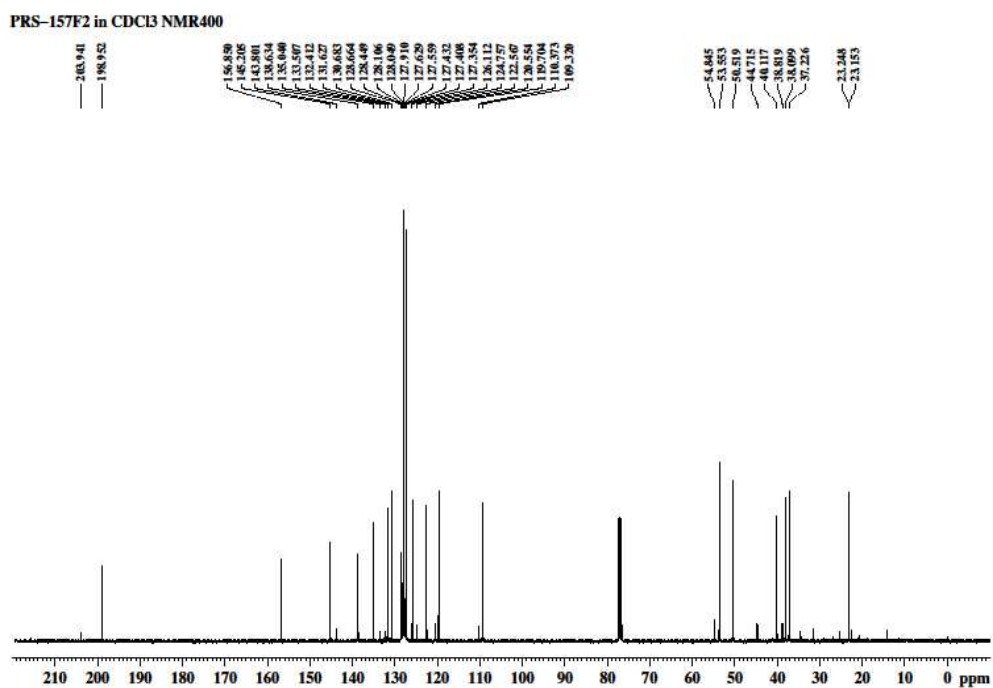
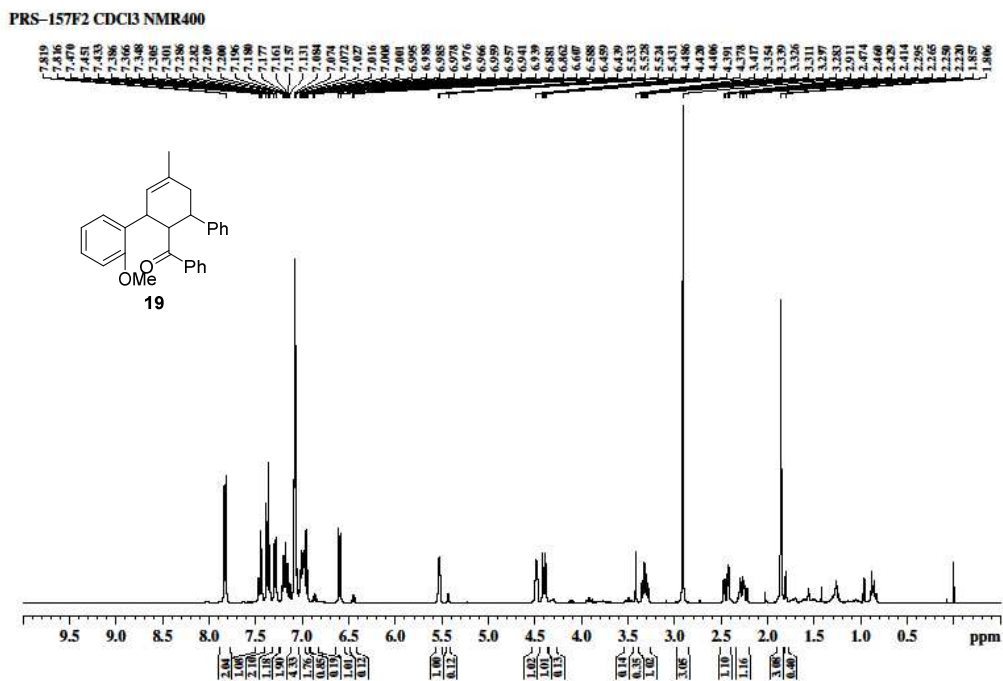
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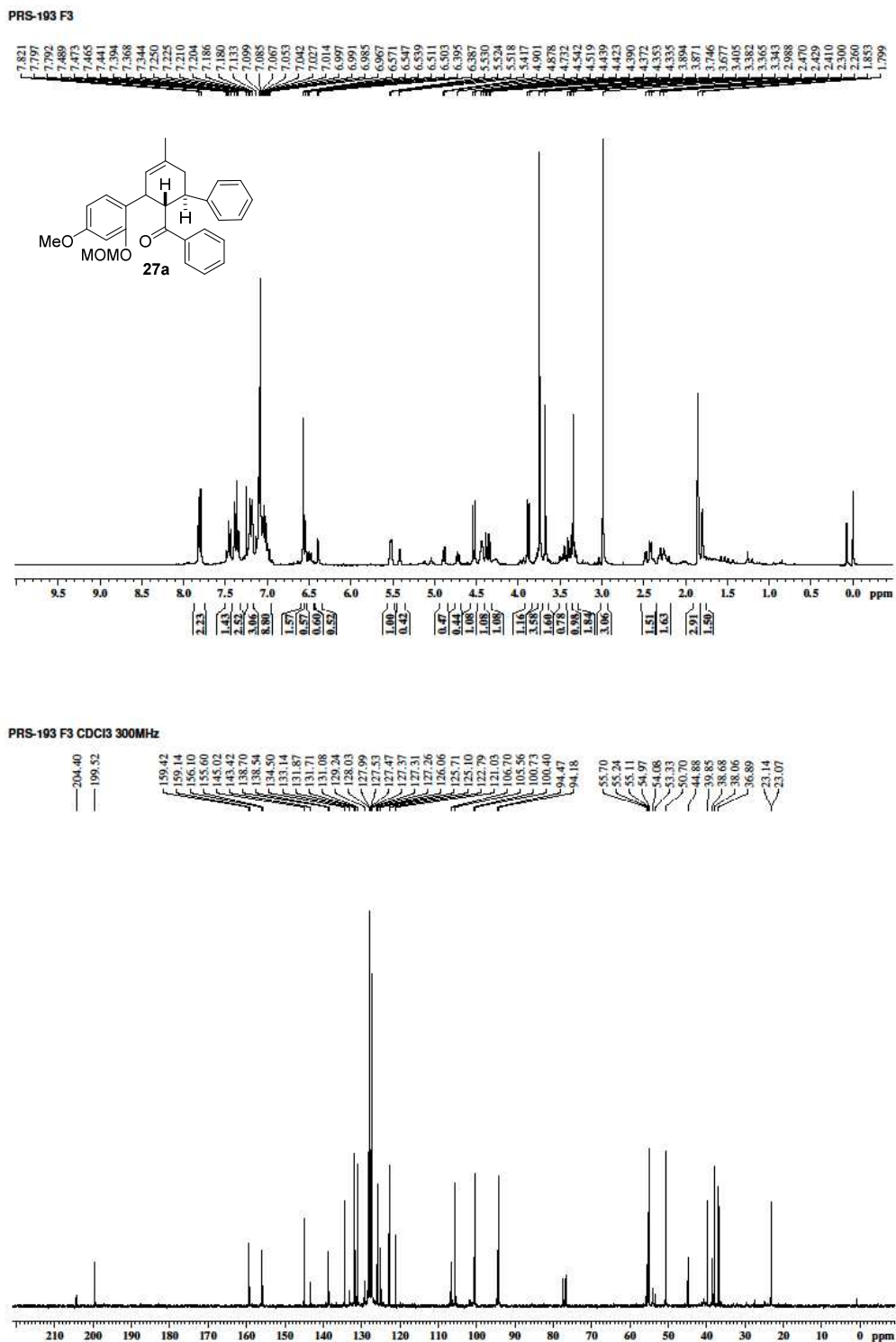


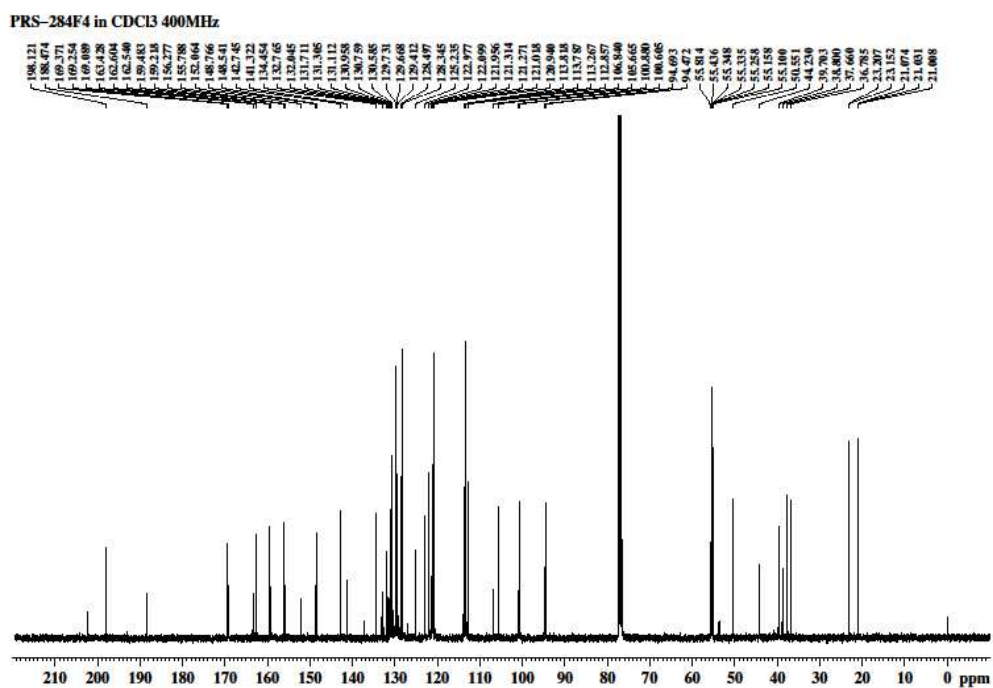
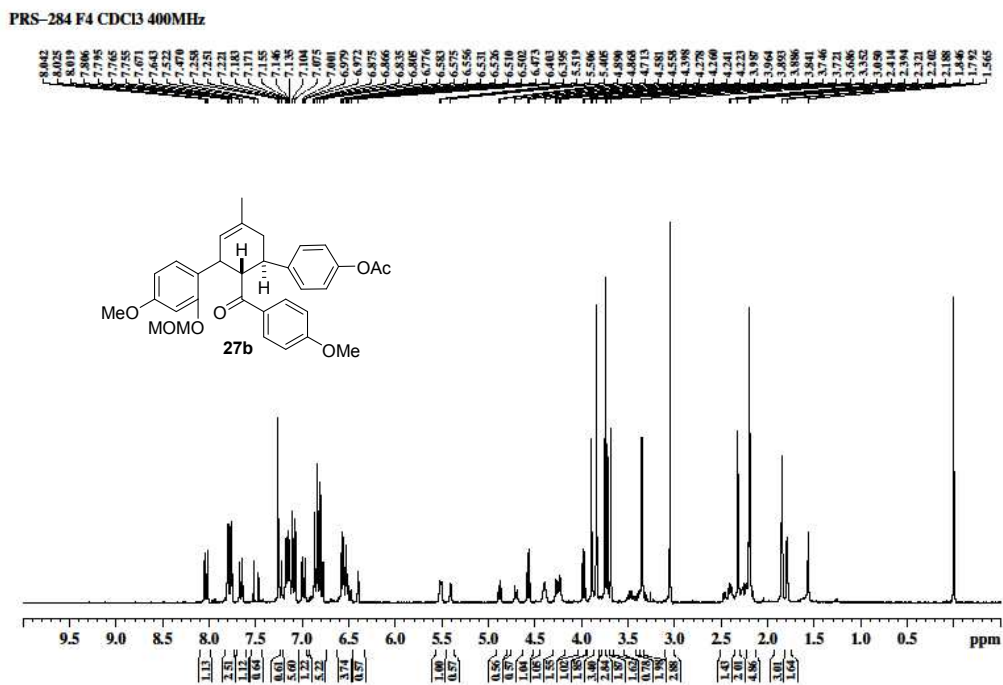
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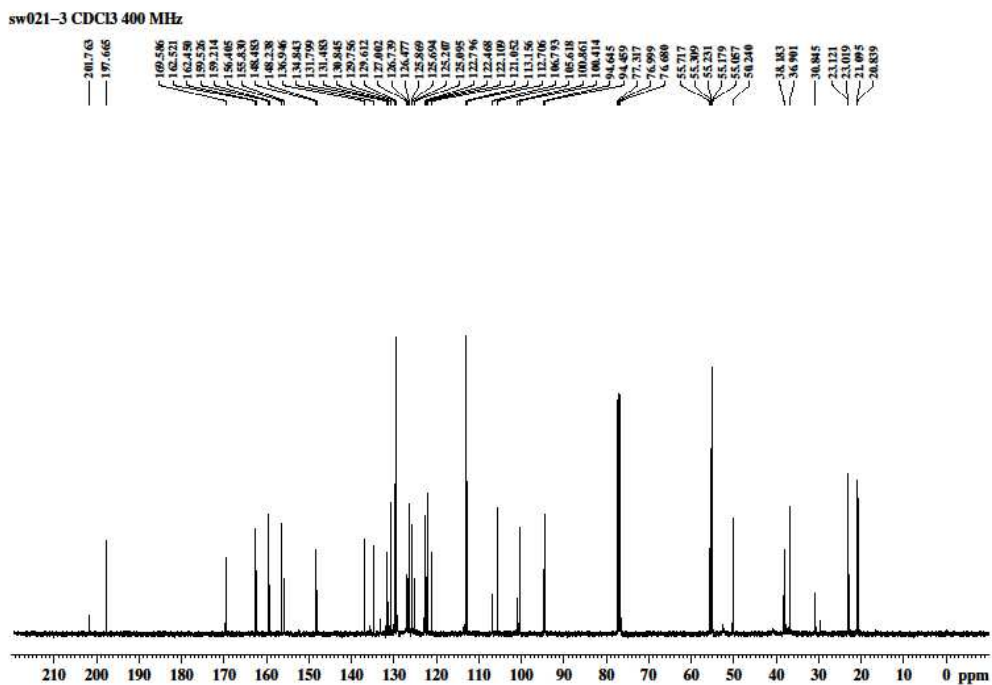
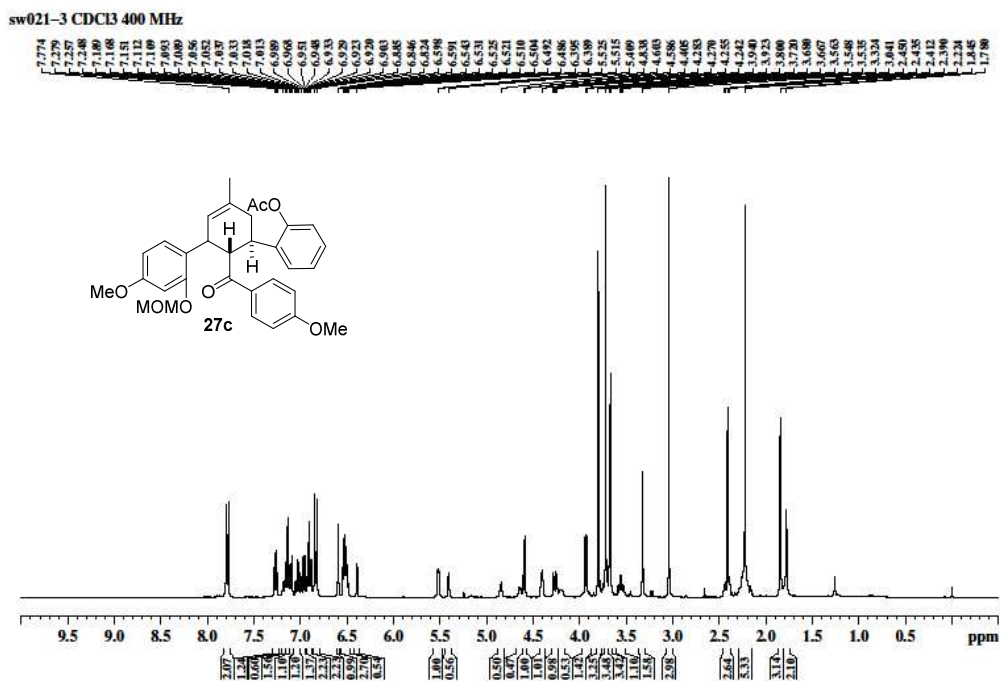


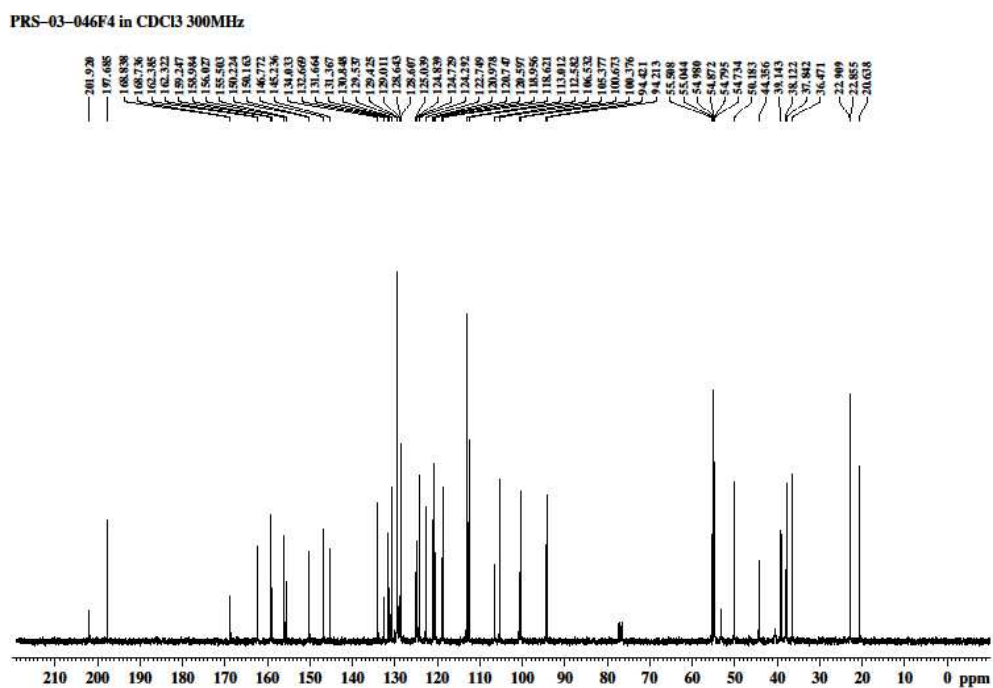
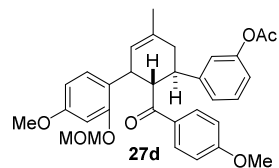






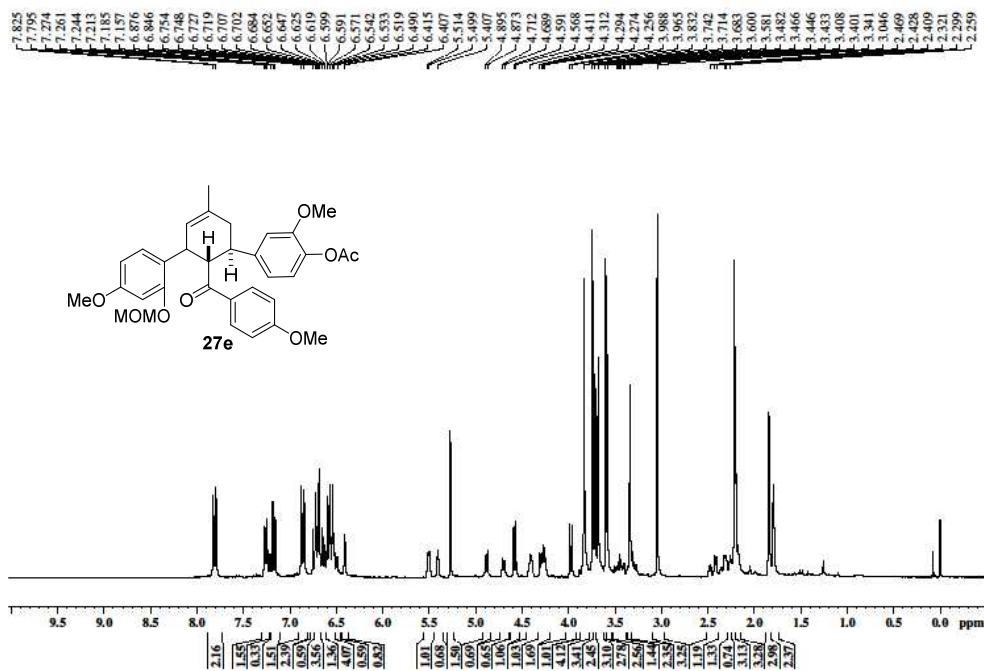
Songthammawat, P.; Wangngae, S.; Matsumoto, K.; Duangkamol, C.; Ruchirawat, S.; Ploypradith, P.



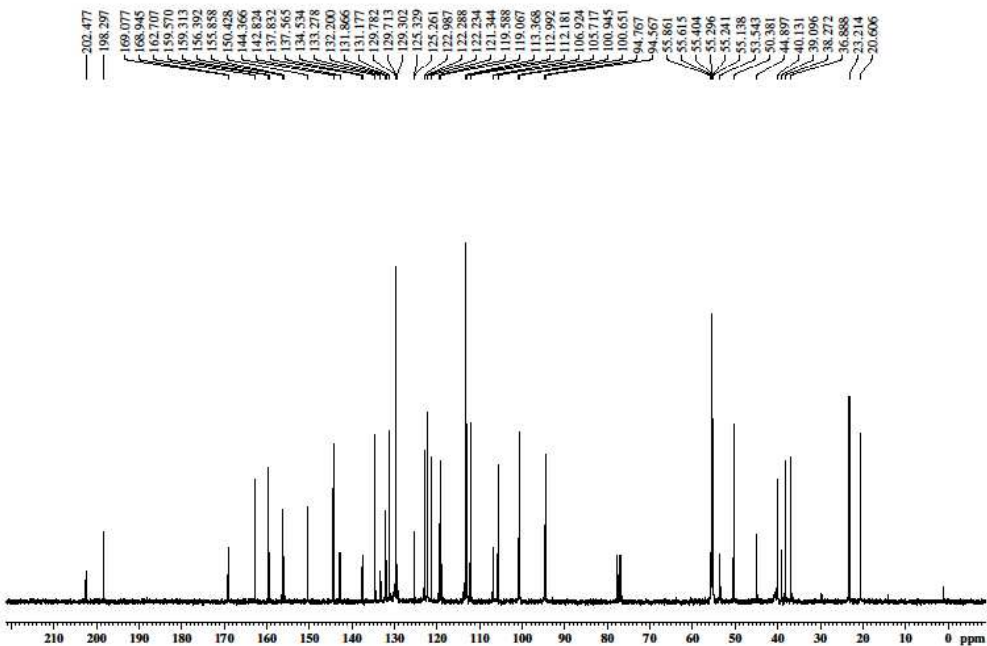


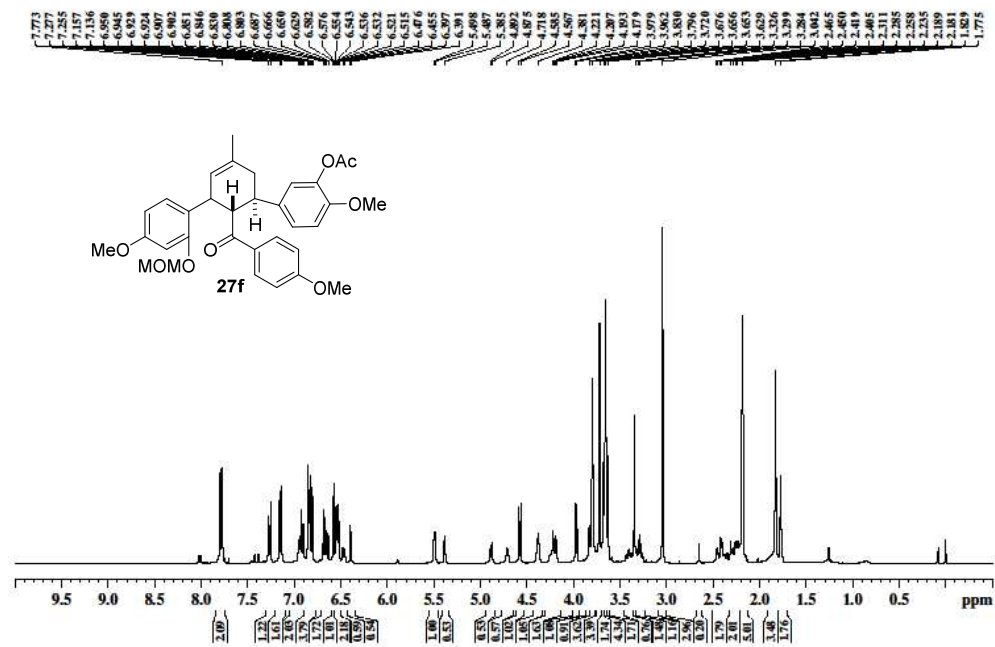
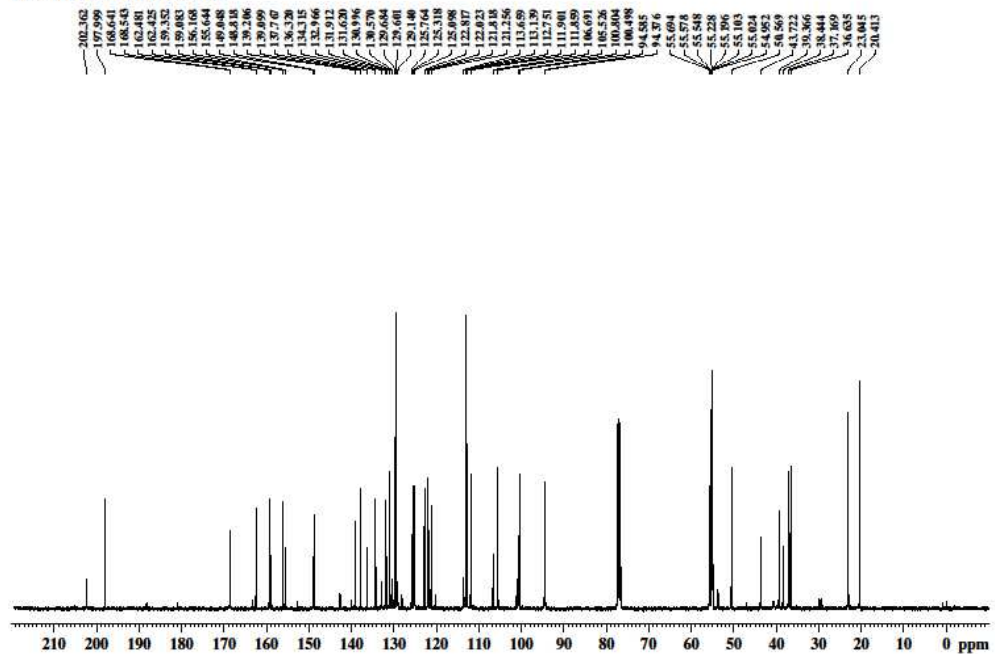
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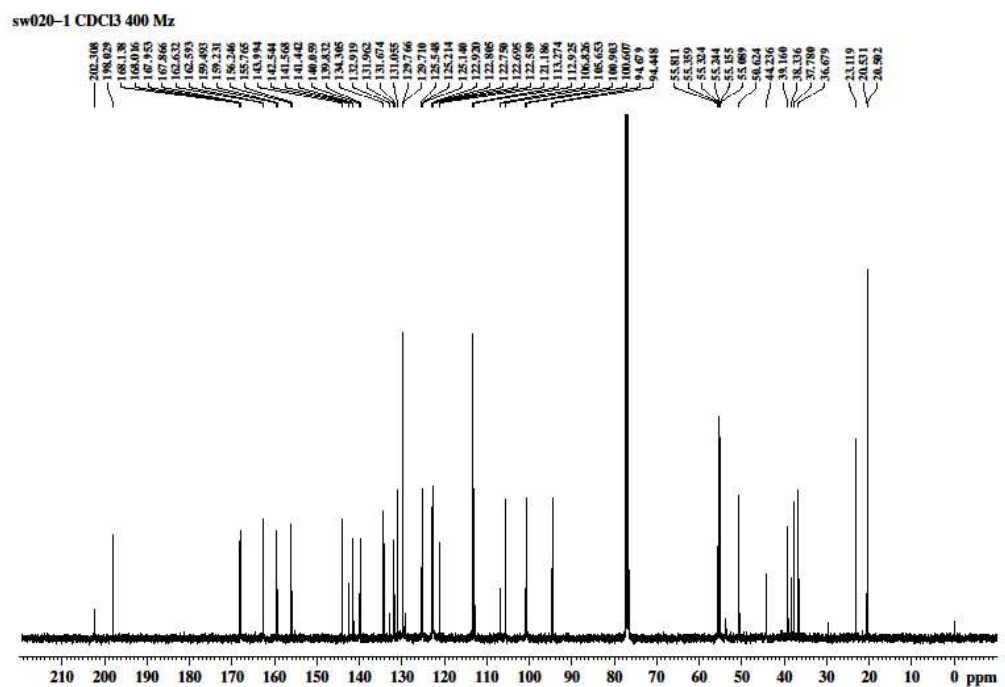
PRS-192 F5 CDCl₃ 300MHz

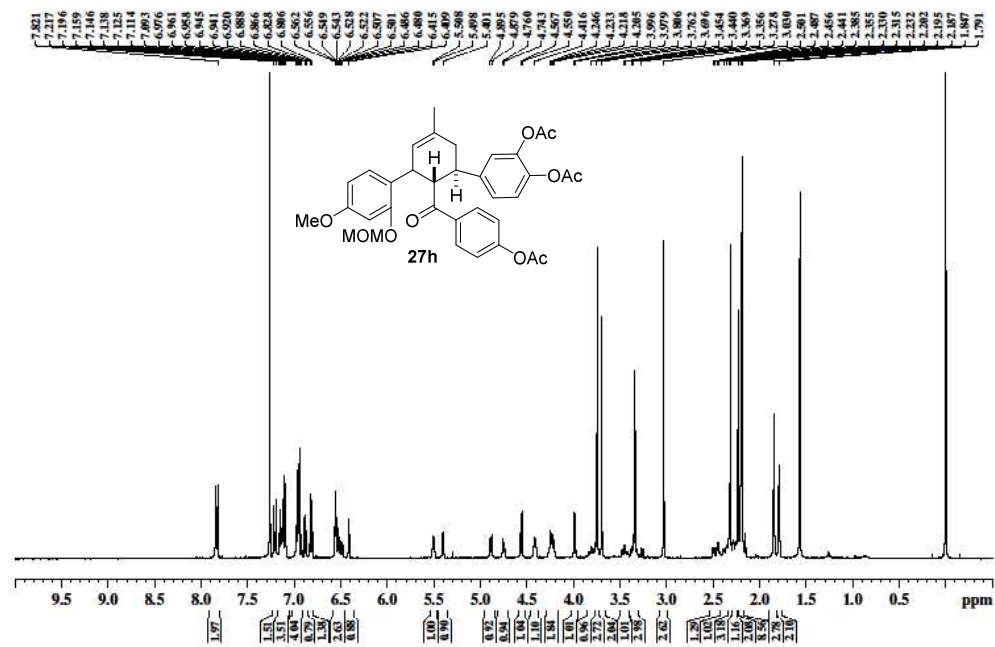
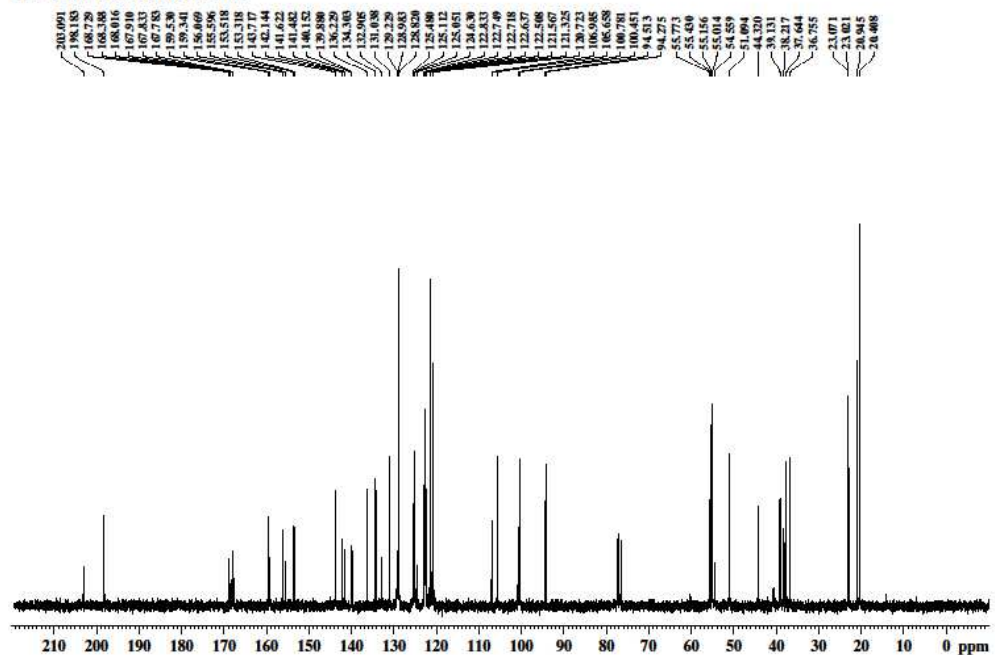


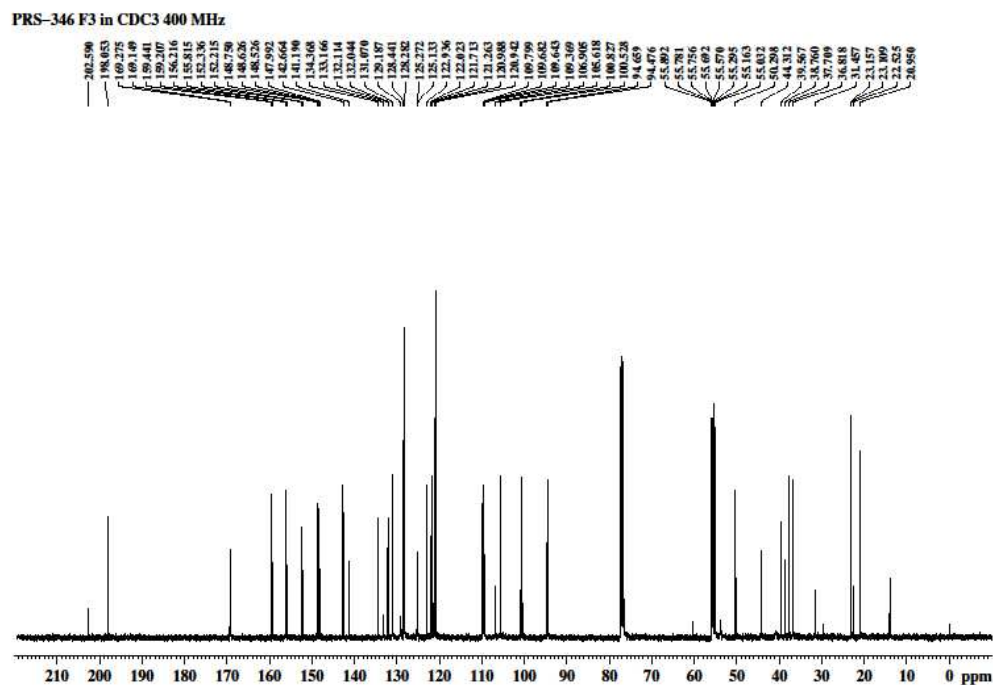
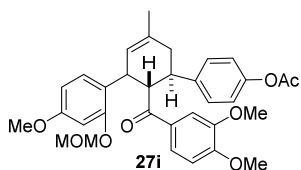
PRS-192 F5 CDCl₃ 300MHz

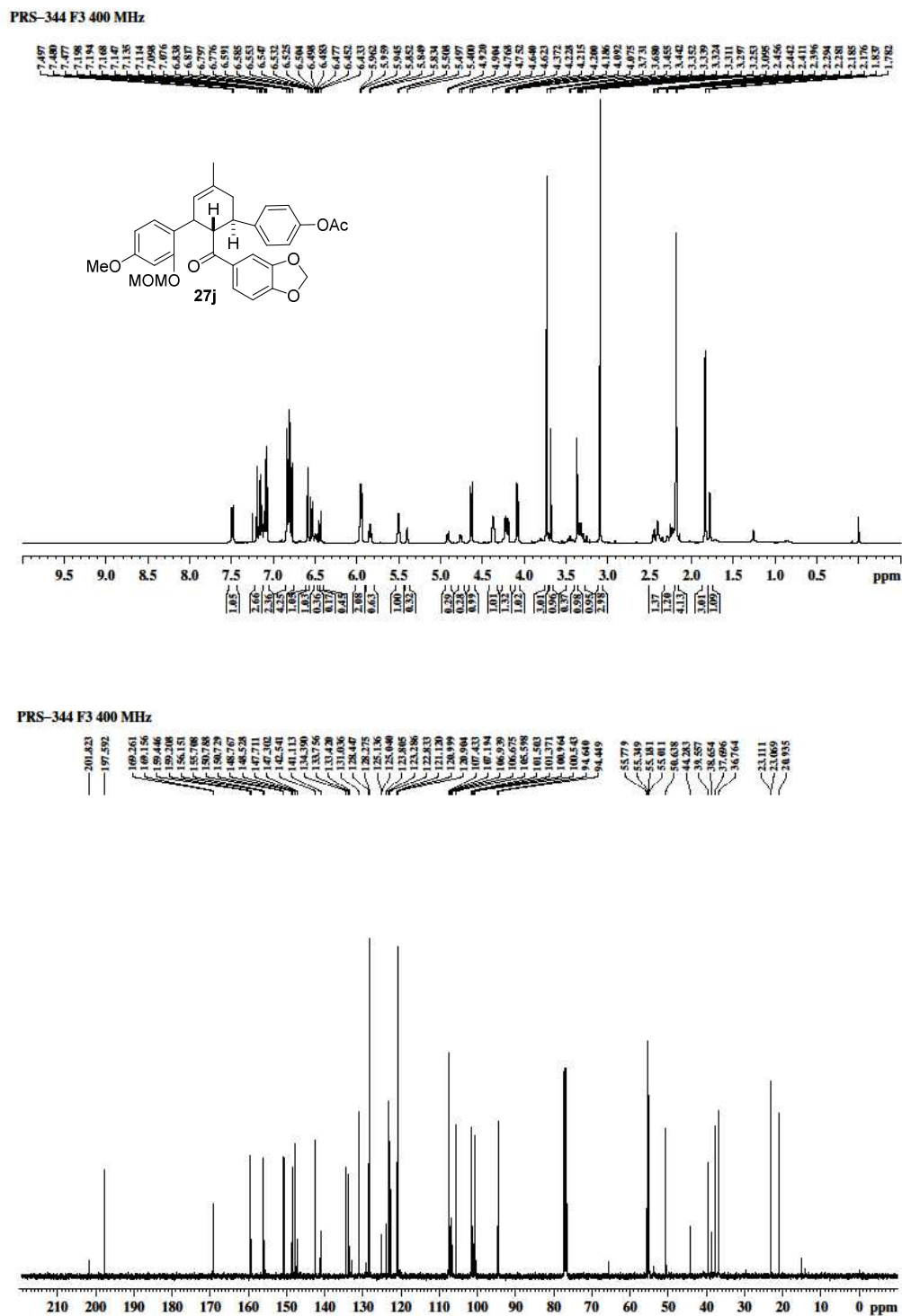


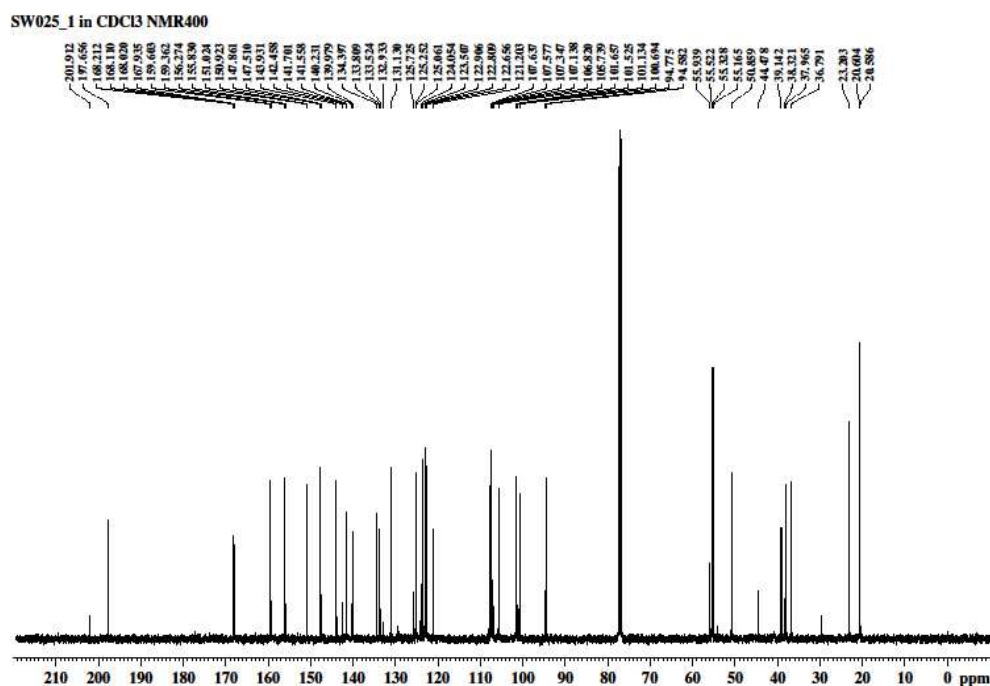
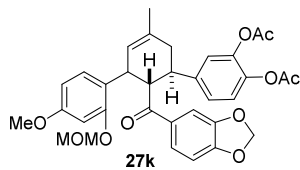
PRS-345 F3 in CDCl₃ 400MHzPRS-345 F3 in CDCl₃ 400MHz



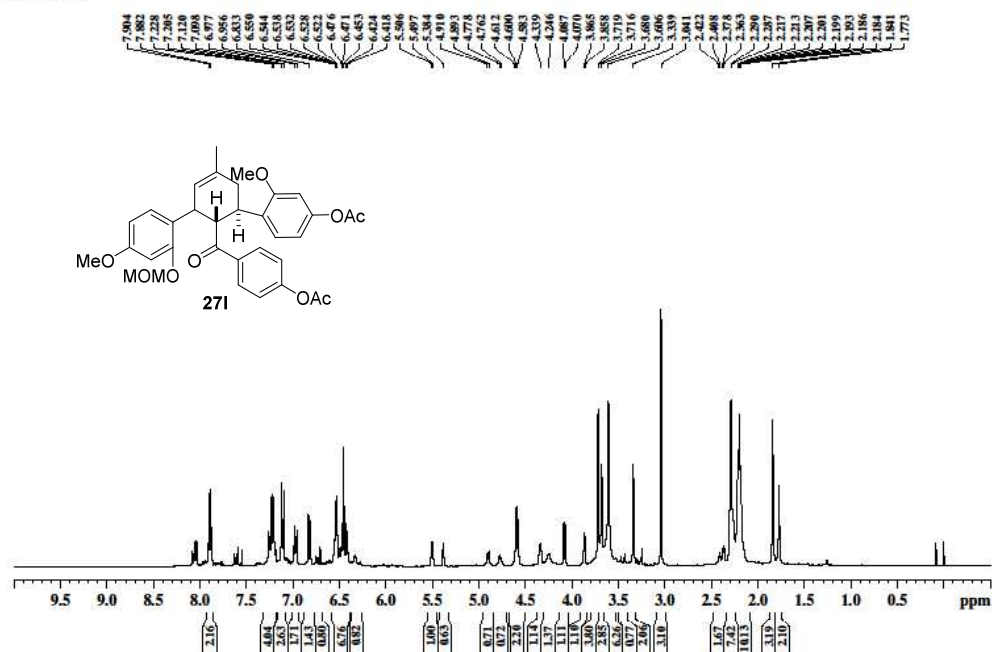
PRS-03-045F4 CDCl₃ 300MHzPRS-03-045F4 in CDCl₃ 300MHz



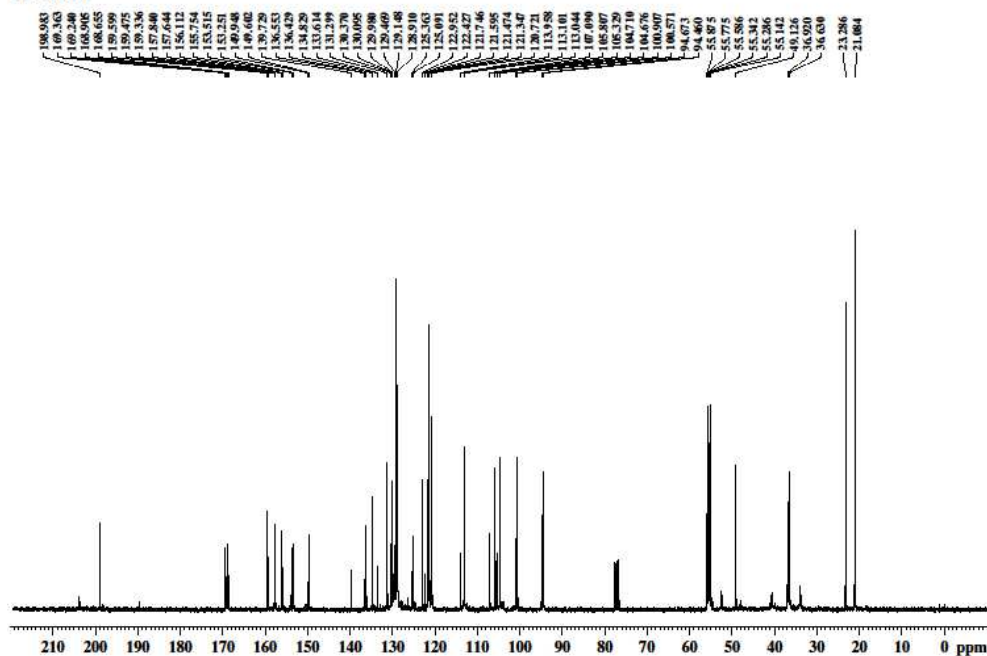


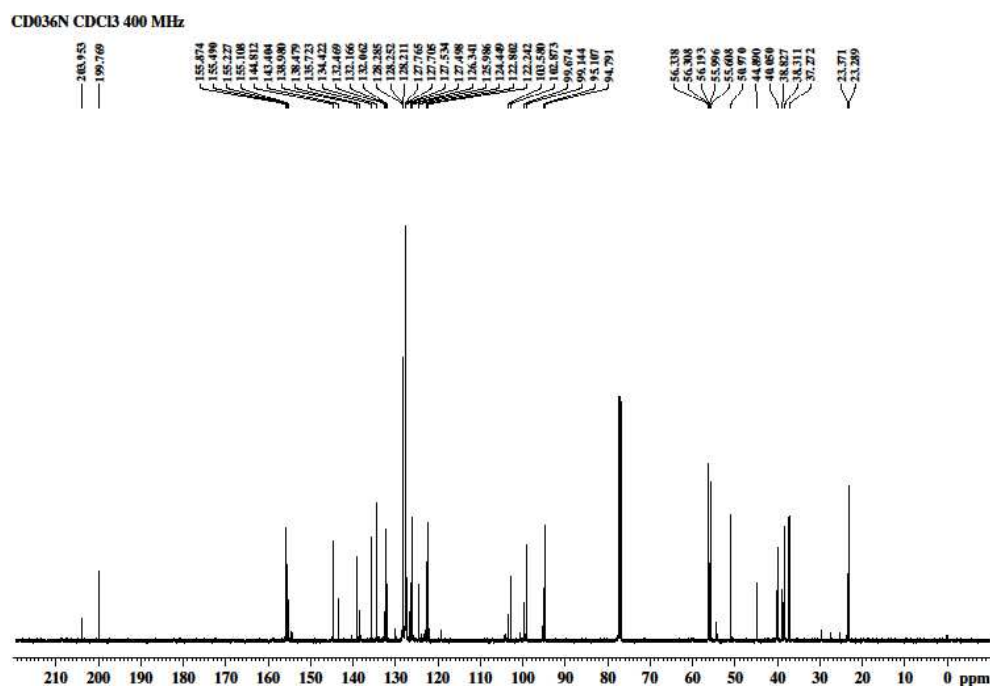
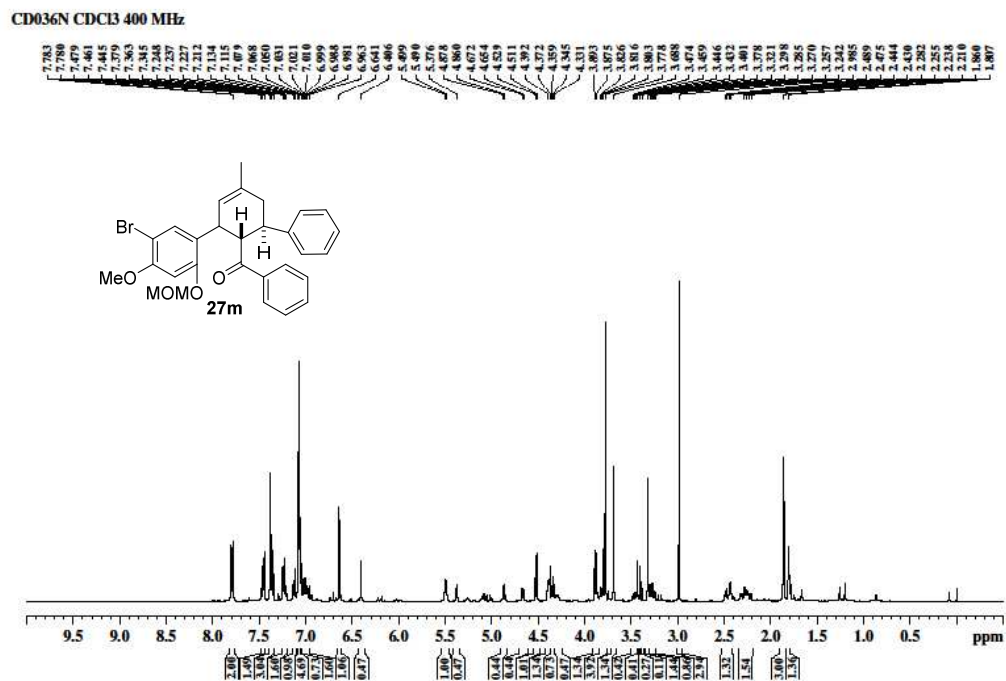


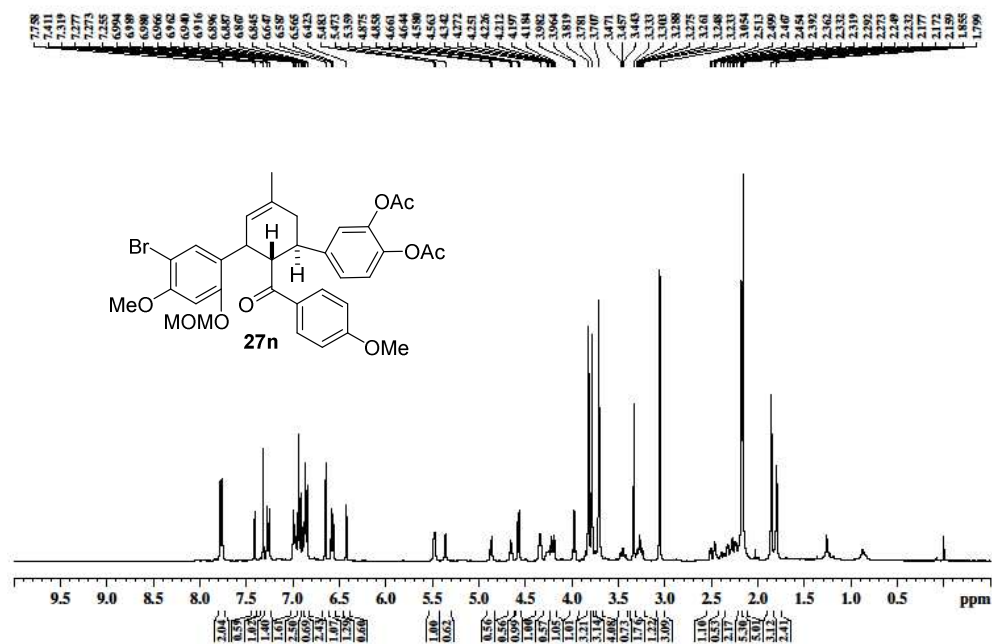
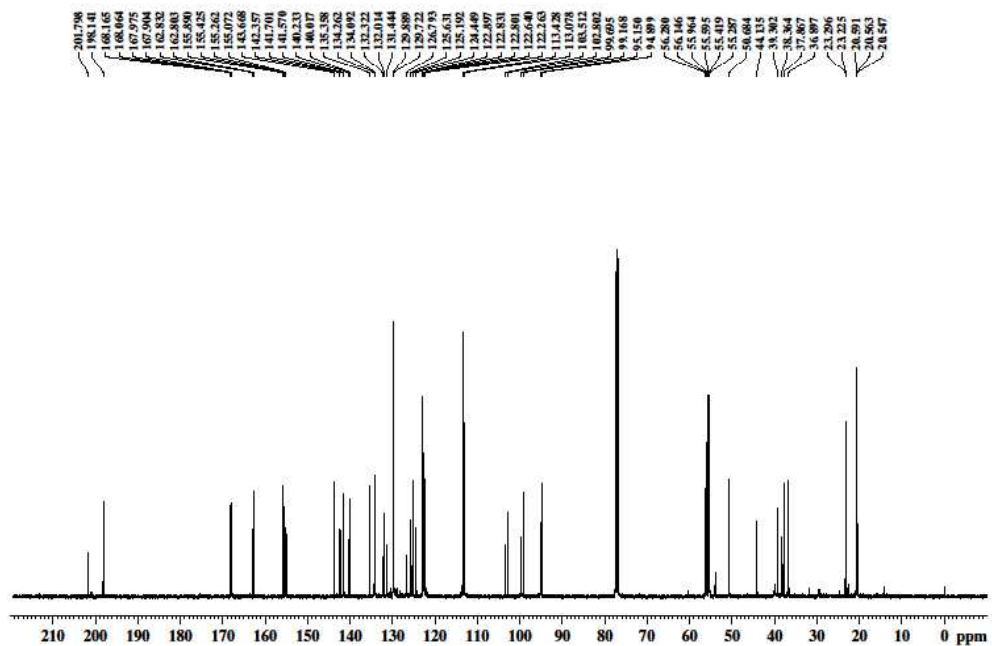
PRS-283 F4

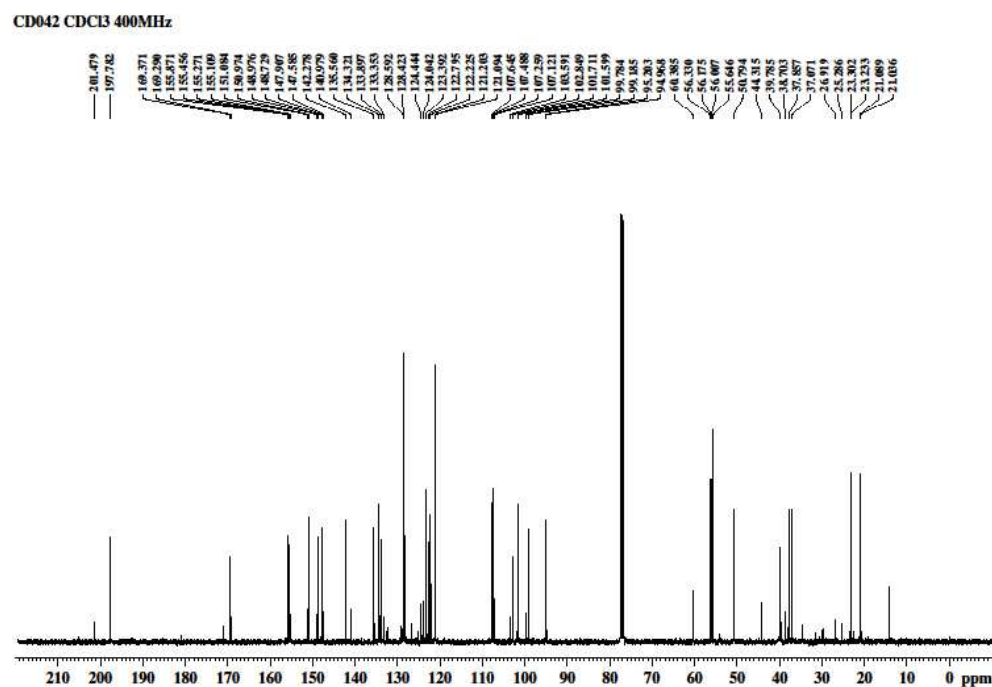
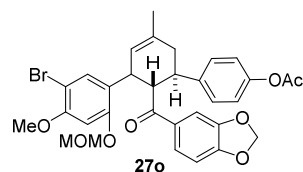


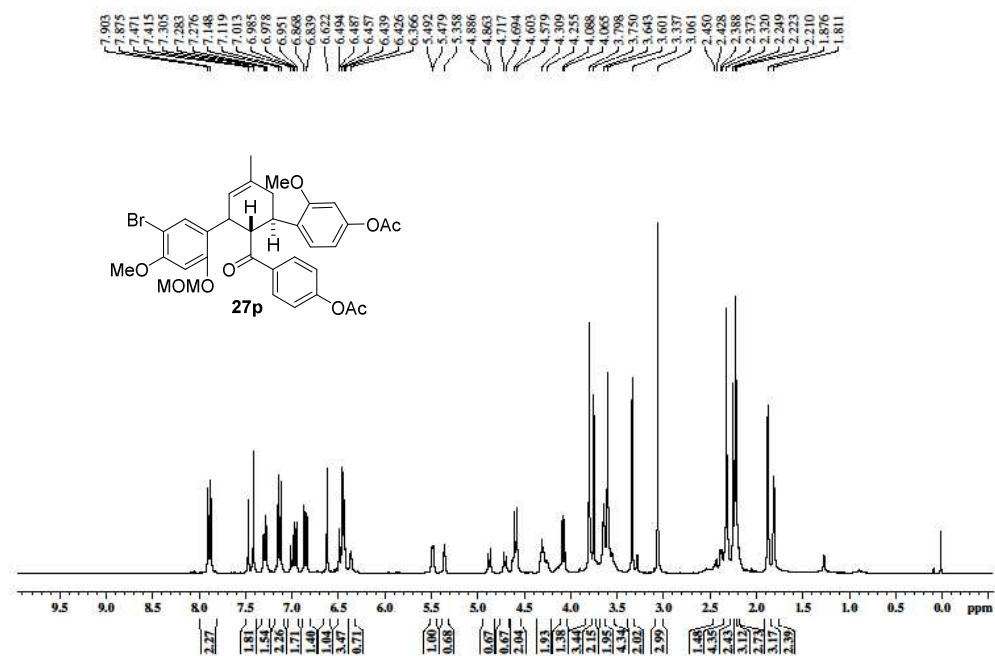
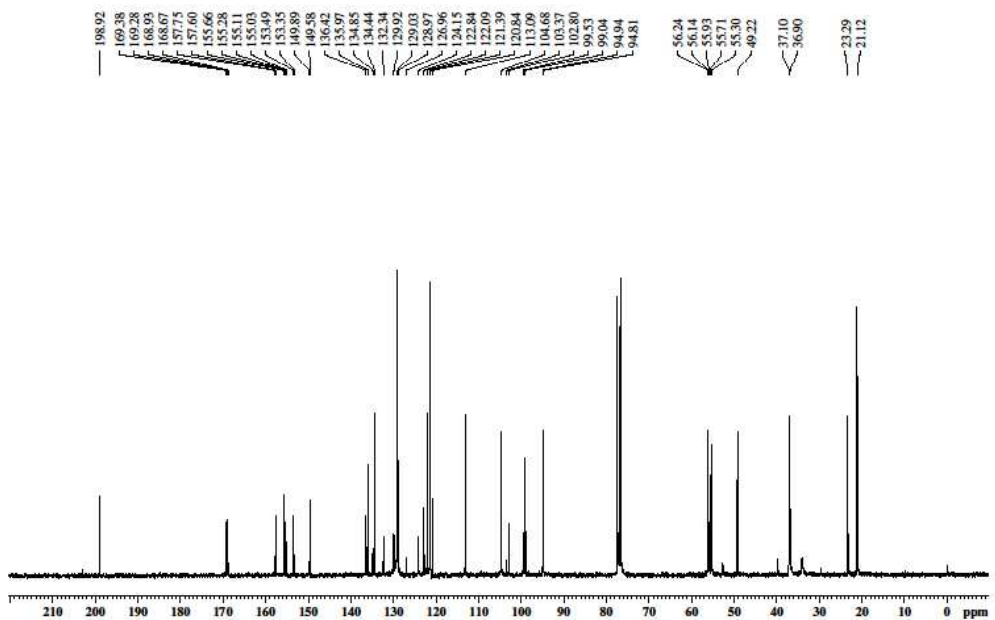
PRS-283F4

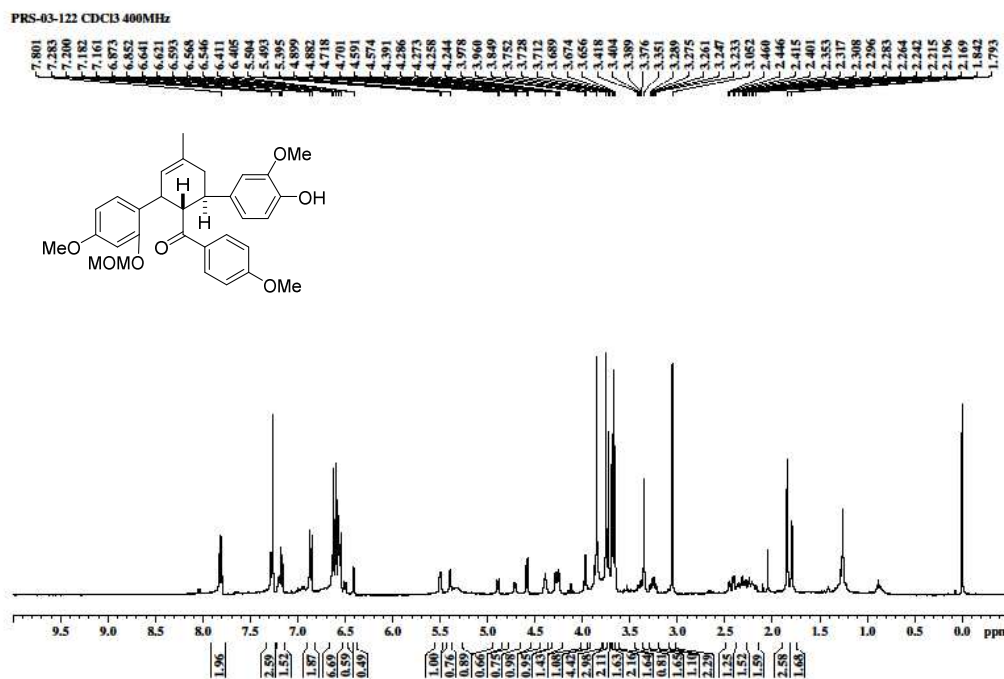




PRS-03-038F4 CDCl₃ 400 MHzPRS-03-038F4 CDCl₃ 400MHz

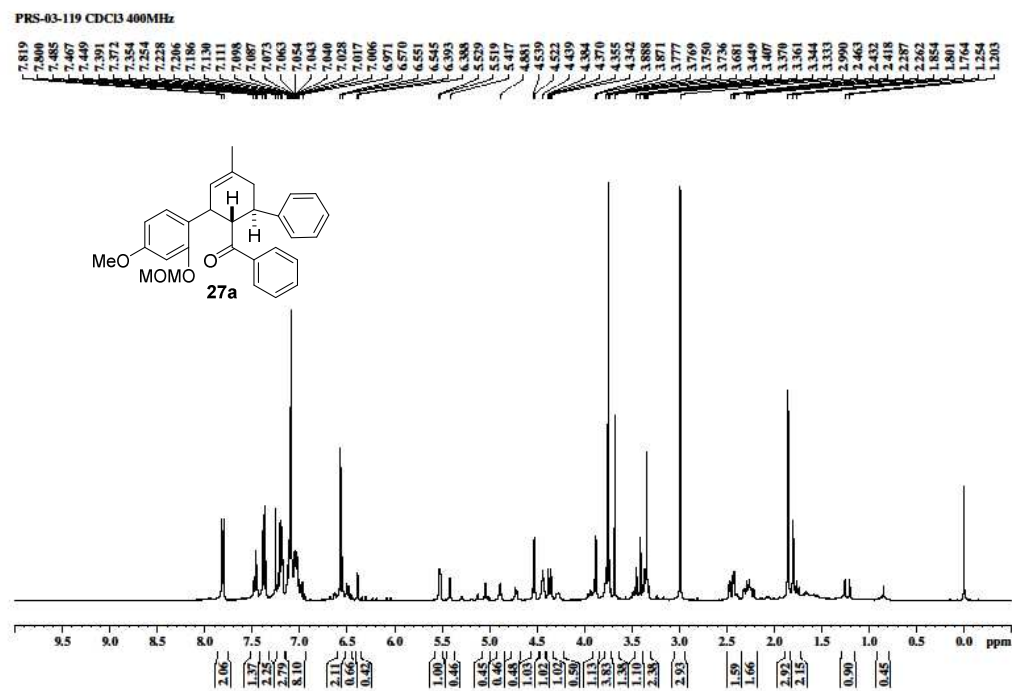


PRS-257 F1 CDCl₃ 300MHzPRS-257 F1 CDCl₃ 300MHz



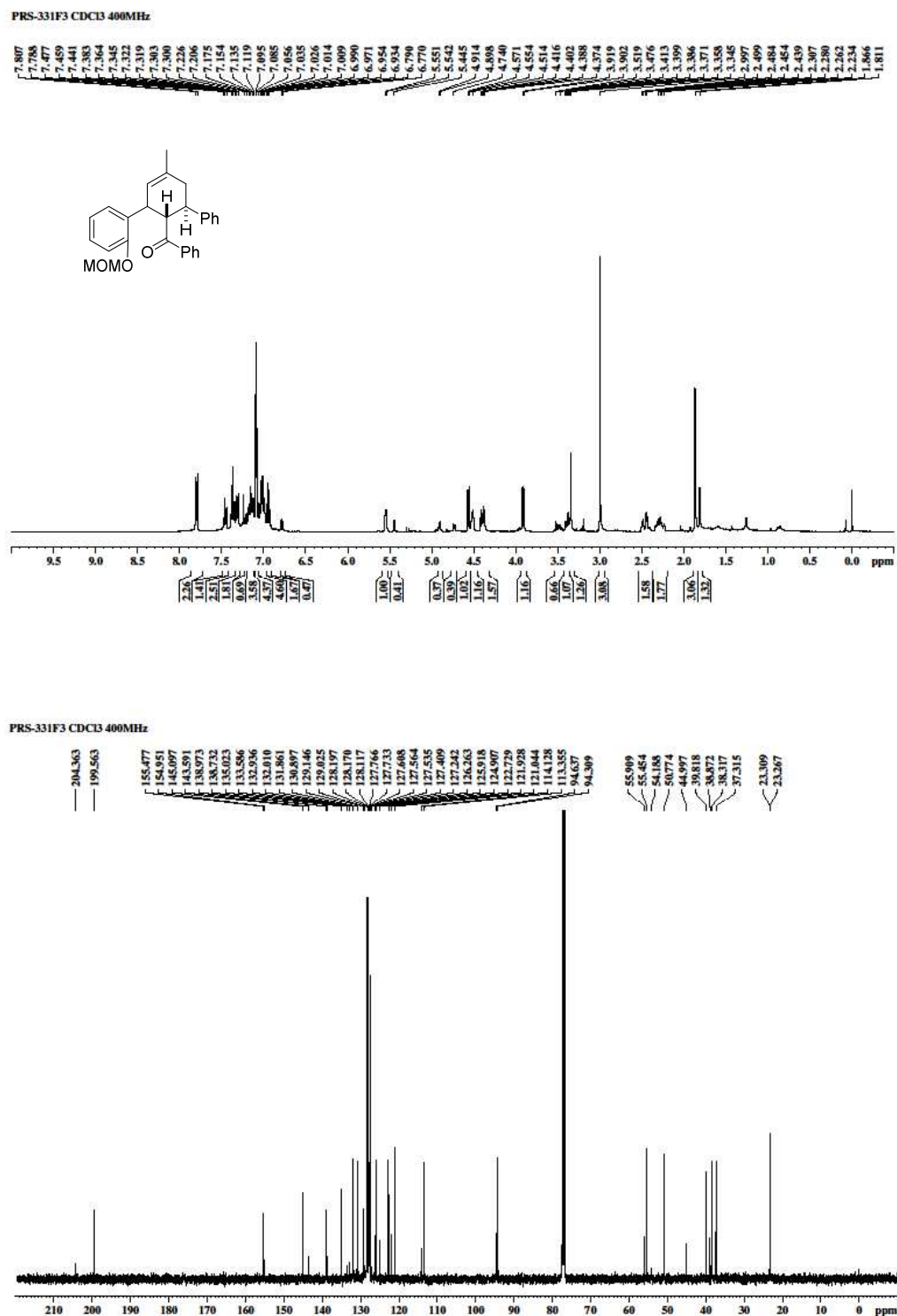
Crude ^1H NMR of treating **27e** with 1.0 equivalent of LiAlH_4 , showing that only the acetate underwent reduction while the ketone was left intact (δ 7.80 (d, J = 12.0 Hz, 2H). There was NO C10a isomerization (2 sets of broad singlets at δ 5.50 and 5.49 of ca. 1.3:1 similar to the ratio of *endo:exo* of **27a** (1.2:1)).

The spectra proved the existence of the intermediate **A** (**A1** and **A2**) proposed in Scheme 5 of the manuscript.



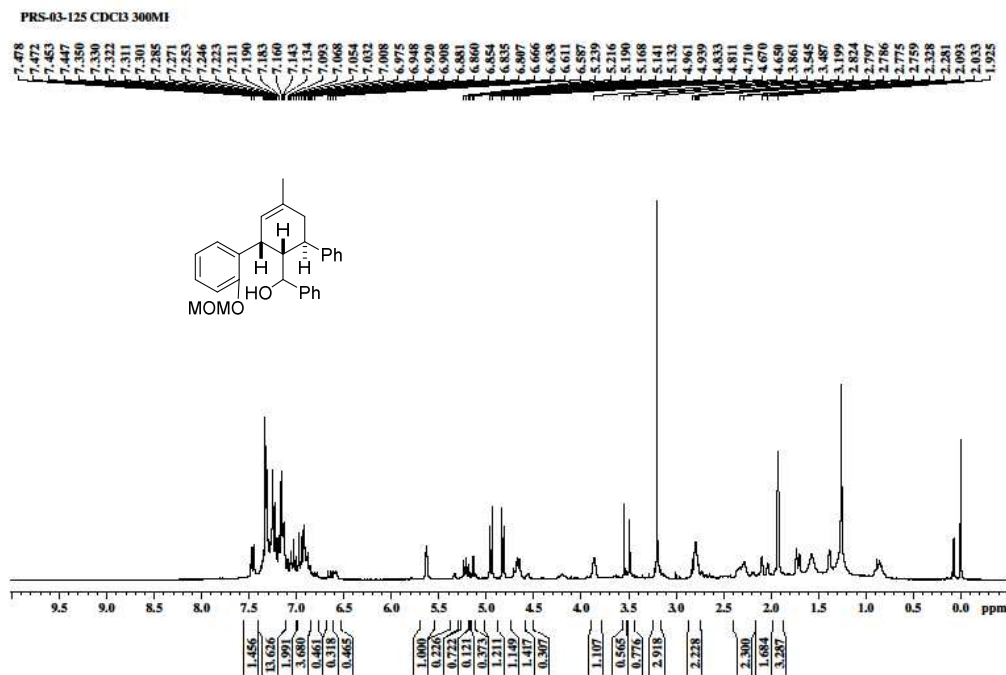
Crude ¹H NMR showed that NO C10a isomerization was detected when **27a** was treated under basic conditions (Cs₂CO₃ or NaOH in EtOH).

The spectra provided a proof that LiAlH₄ was required for the C10a isomerization.



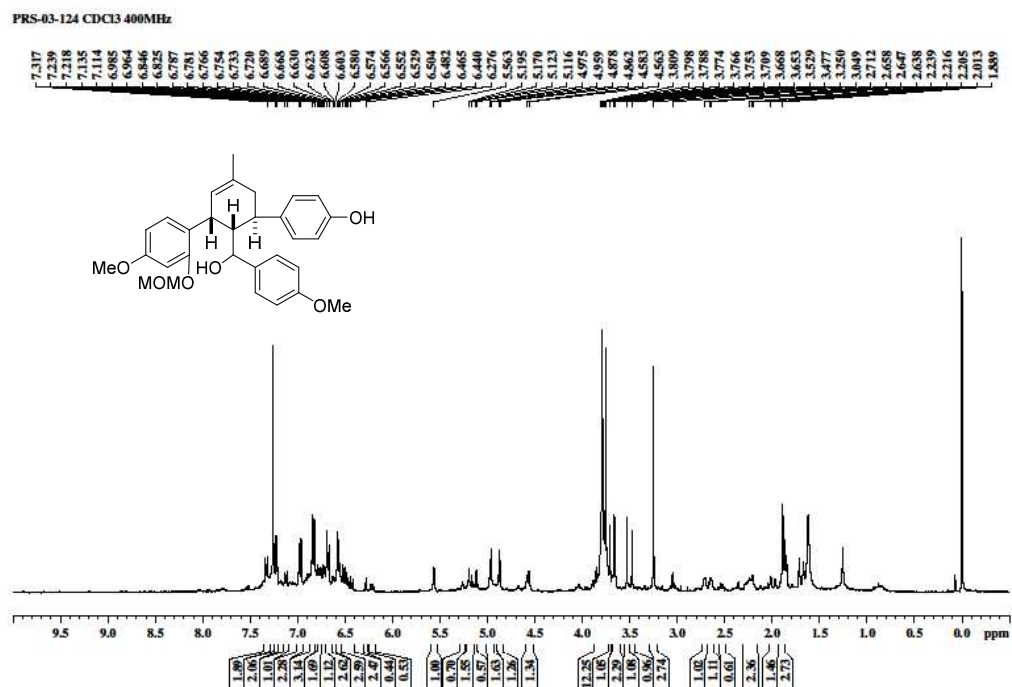
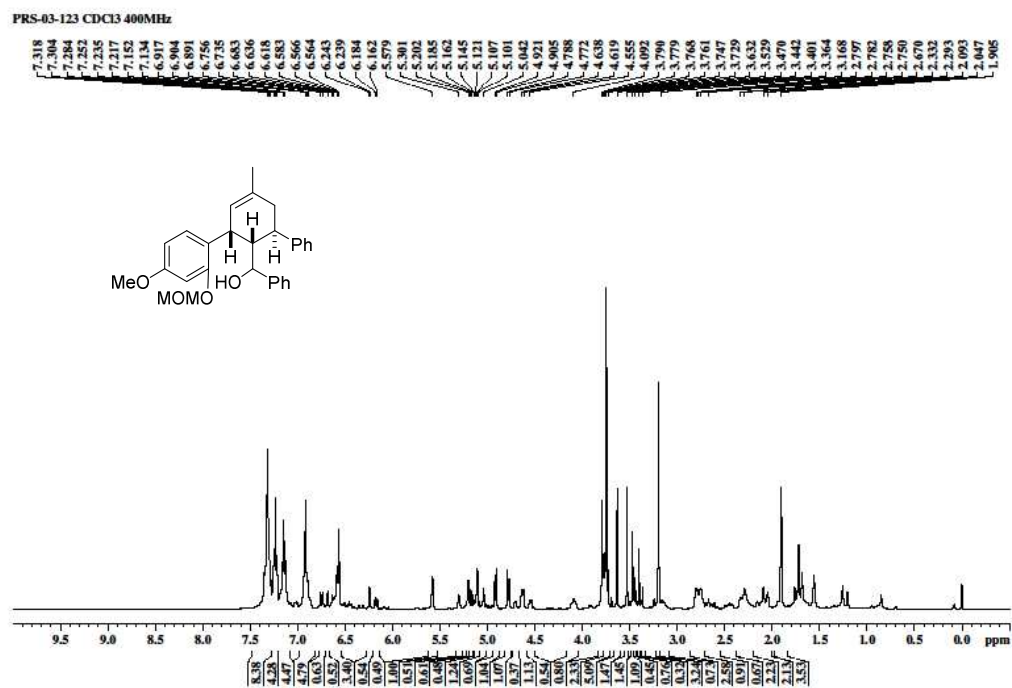
Following the General Procedure for the Diels-Alder reaction described in the Experimental Section of the manuscript, the desired product was obtained as a white gummy solid (95.7 mg, 0.22 mmol, 50.0%). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 1.80 (s, 3H, major), 1.87 (s, 3H,

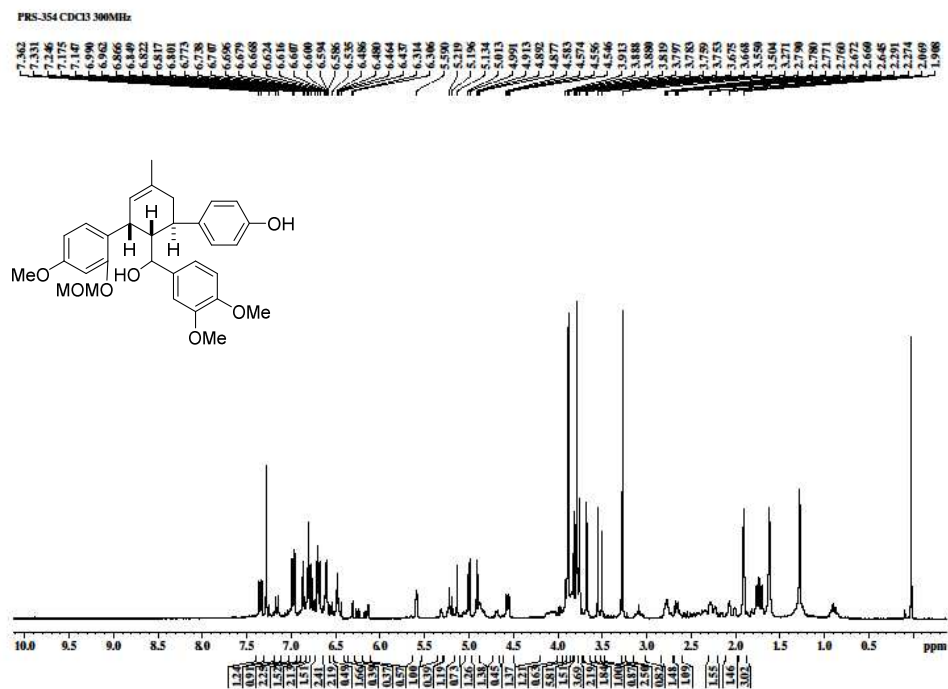
minor), 2.23–2.33 (m, 1H, major), 2.23–2.33 (m, 1H, minor), 2.47 (dd, $J = 18.0, 6.0$ Hz, 1H, major), 2.43–2.49 (m, 1H, minor), 2.99 (s, 3H, major), 3.35 (s, 3H, minor), 3.36–3.41 (m, 1H, major), 3.45–3.52 (m, 1H, minor), 3.91 (d, $J = 6.8$ Hz, 1H, major), 4.39 (dd, $J = 11.2, 5.6$ Hz, 1H, major), 4.37–4.41 (m, 1H, minor), 4.51 (br s, 1H, major), 4.56 (d, $J = 6.7$ Hz, 1H, major), 4.72 (d, $J = 6.7$ Hz, 1H, minor), 4.91 (d, $J = 9.2$ Hz, 1H, minor), 5.45 (br s, 1H, minor), 5.54 (br d, $J = 3.8$ Hz, 1H, major), 6.78 (d, $J = 8.0$ Hz, 1H, minor), 6.94 (d, $J = 8.0$ Hz, 2H, major), 6.97–7.06 (m, 4H), 7.08 (d, $J = 4$ Hz, 4H), 7.12–7.23 (m, 4H), 7.30 (dd, $J = 7.6, 1.2$ Hz, 2H), 7.36 (t, $J = 7.6$ Hz, 2H), 7.46 (t, $J = 7.2$ Hz, 1H), 7.79 (d, $J = 7.6$ Hz, 2H). ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 23.3 (major), 23.3 (minor), 37.3 (major), 38.3 (major), 38.9 (major), 39.8 (minor), 44.9 (major), 50.8 (major), 55.5 (major), 55.9 (minor), 94.3 (major), 94.6 (minor), 113.4 (major), 114.1 (minor), 121.0 (major), 121.9 (minor), 122.7 (major), 124.9 (minor), 125.9 (major), 126.3 (minor), 127.2 (minor), 127.4 (major), 127.5 (major), 127.6 (major), 127.6 (minor), 127.7 (minor), 127.8 (minor), 128.1 (minor), 128.2 (major), 128.2 (major), 129.1 (minor), 130.8 (major), 131.9 (minor), 130.9 (major), 131.9 (minor), 132.0 (major), 132.9 (minor), 133.6 (minor), 135.0 (major), 138.7 (minor), 138.9 (major), 143.6 (minor), 145.1 (major), 154.9 (minor), 155.5 (major), 199.6 (major), 204.4 (minor). IR (UATR): ν_{max} 2930, 2908, 2828, 1681, 1598, 1486 cm^{-1} . LRMS (EI): m/z (rel intensity) 105 (100), 247 (21), 263 (36), 367 (22), 412 (M^+ , 6). TOF-HRMS: calcd for $\text{C}_{28}\text{H}_{28}\text{O}_3\text{Na}$ ($\text{M} + \text{Na}^+$) 435.1931, found 435.1936.



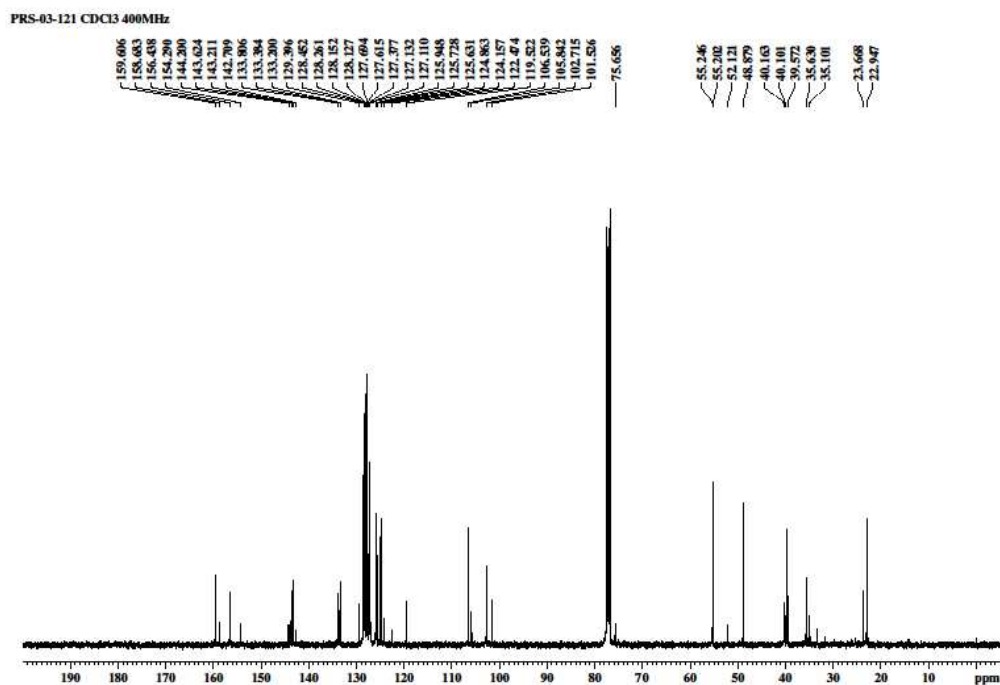
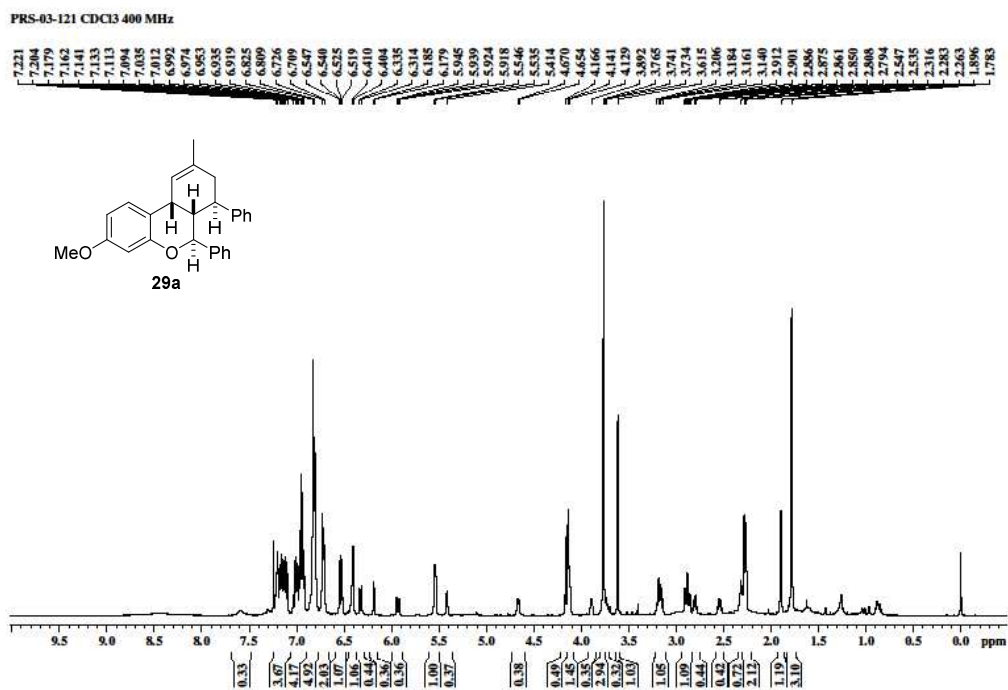
Crude ^1H NMR showed that the LiAlH_4 of this substrate provided the structure drawn as the major product. This was demonstrated by the presence of peaks at δ 5.63 (br s, 1H), 4.95 (d, $J = 6.6$ Hz, 1H), 4.82 (d, $J = 6.6$ Hz, 1H), 3.86 (br s, 1H), 3.20 (s, 3H).

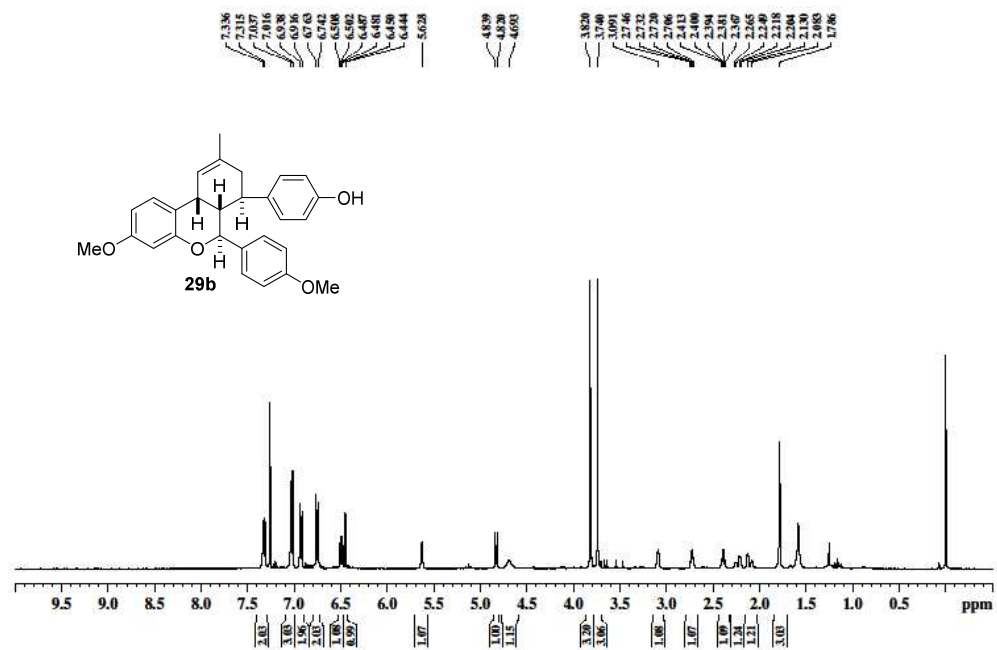
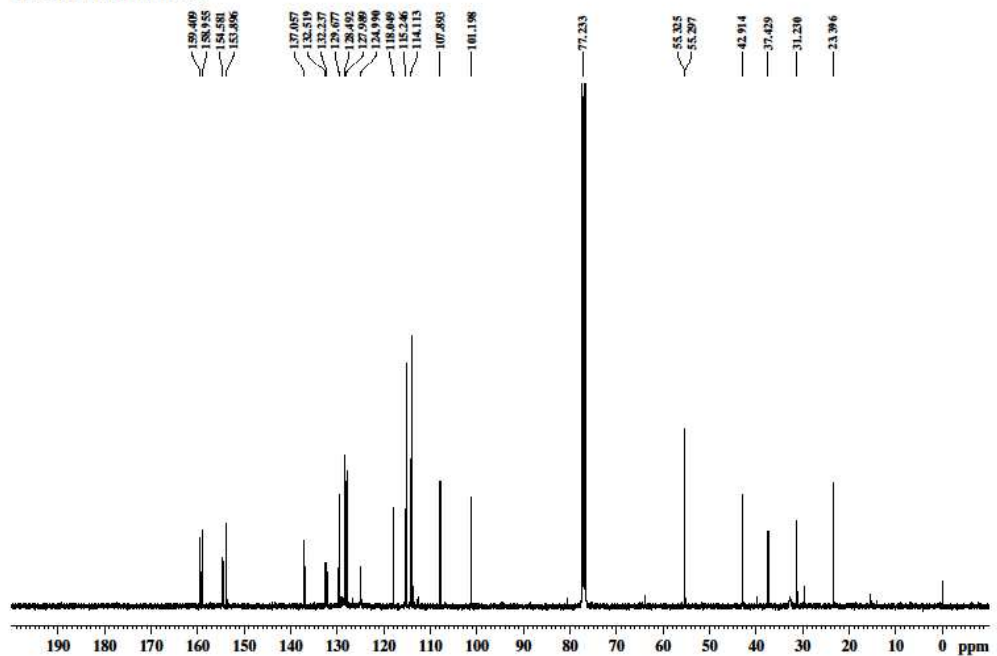
This provided a proof that during this step, both keto-carbonyl reduction and C10a isomerization took place. In addition, it supported the existence of the intermediate **A1** over **A2**.





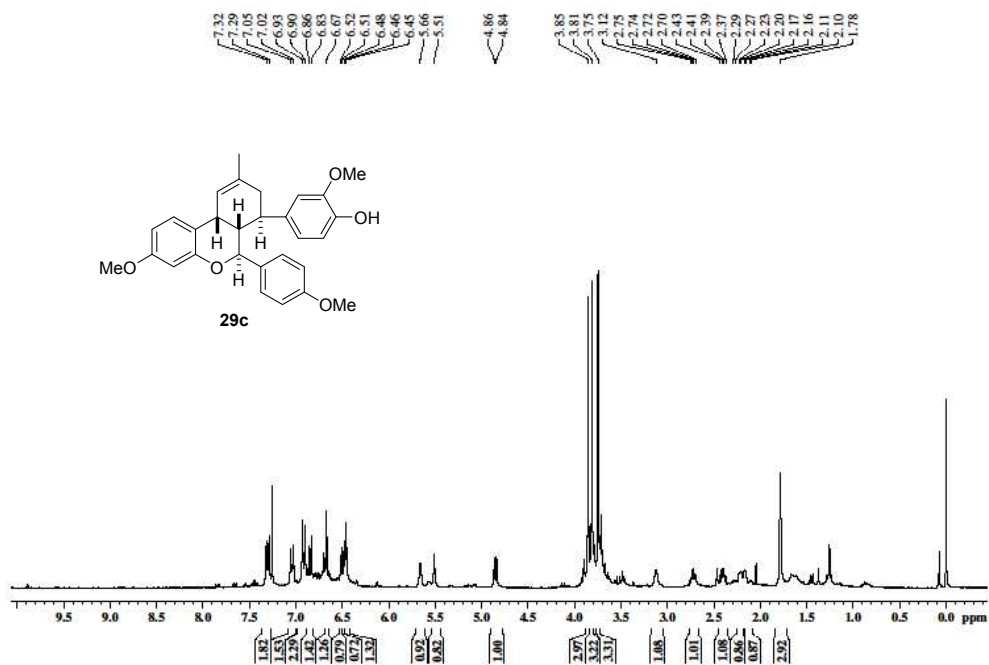
Similarly, crude ¹H NMR of **27a**, **27b**, and **27i** all demonstrated the existence of the intermediate **A1** as the major products during the LiAlH₄ reduction/C10a isomerization to furnish the corresponding alcohols with all three stereocenters at C6a, C7, and C10a matching those in the natural palodesangrens.



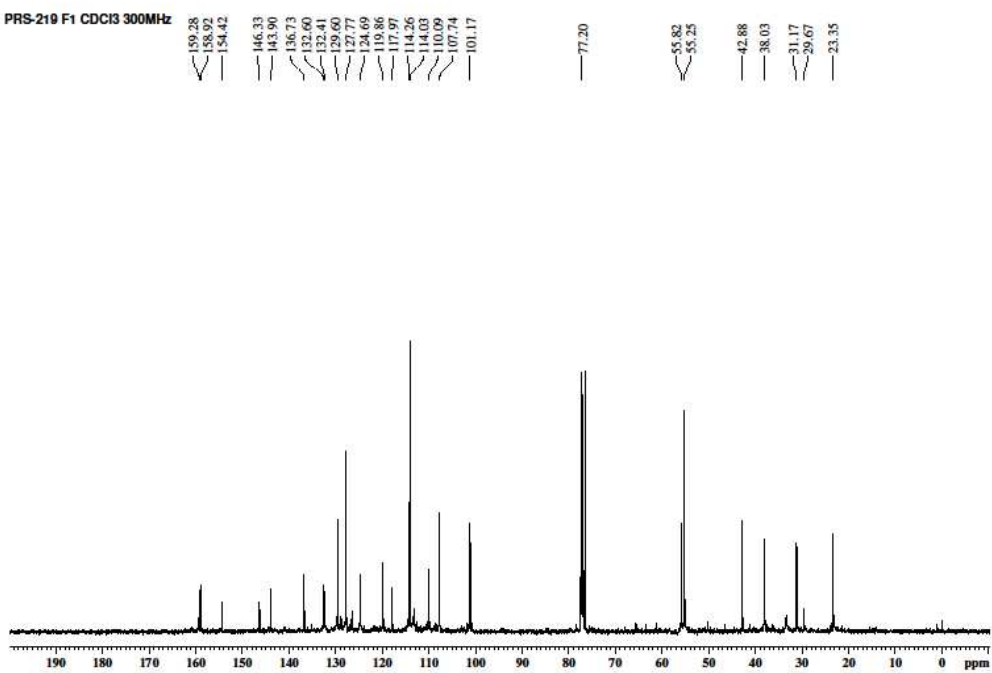
PRS-299 F2 CDCl₃ 400MHzPRS-299F2 400MHz CDCl₃

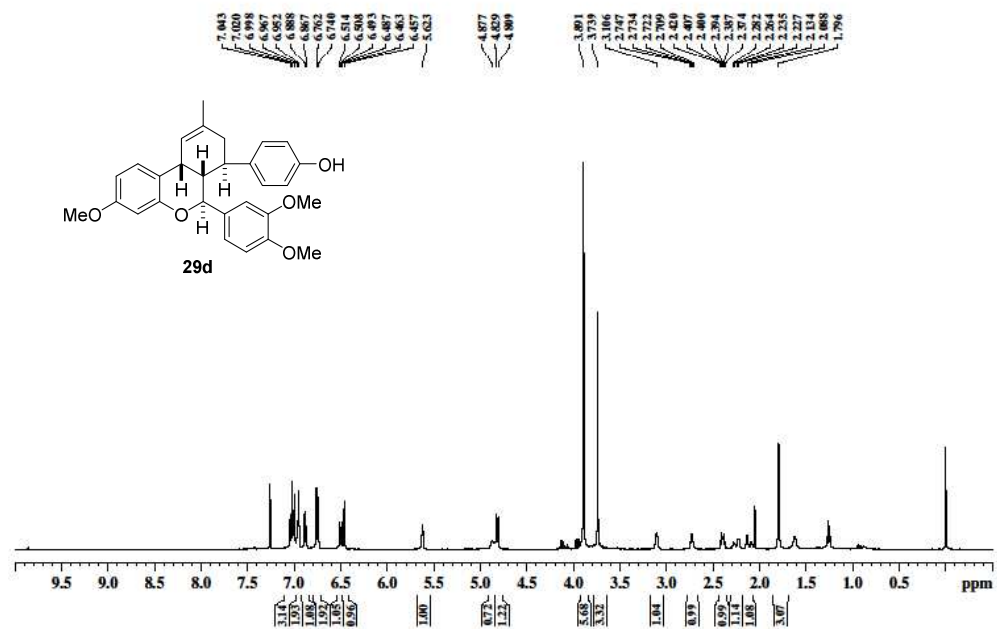
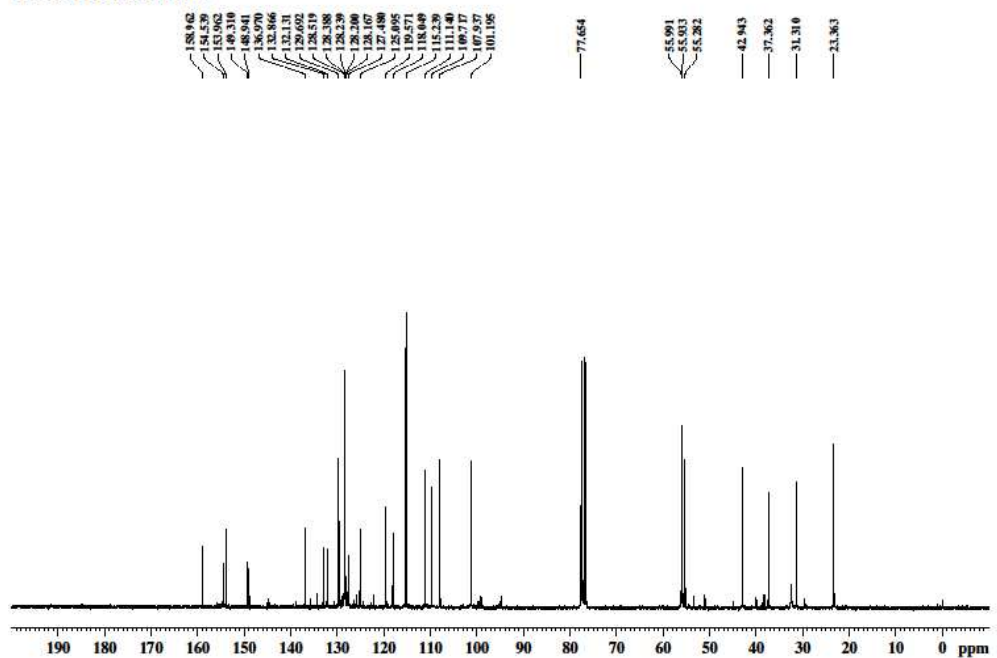
Songthammawat, P.; Wangngae, S.; Matsumoto, K.; Duangkamol, C.; Ruchirawat, S.; Ploypradith, P.

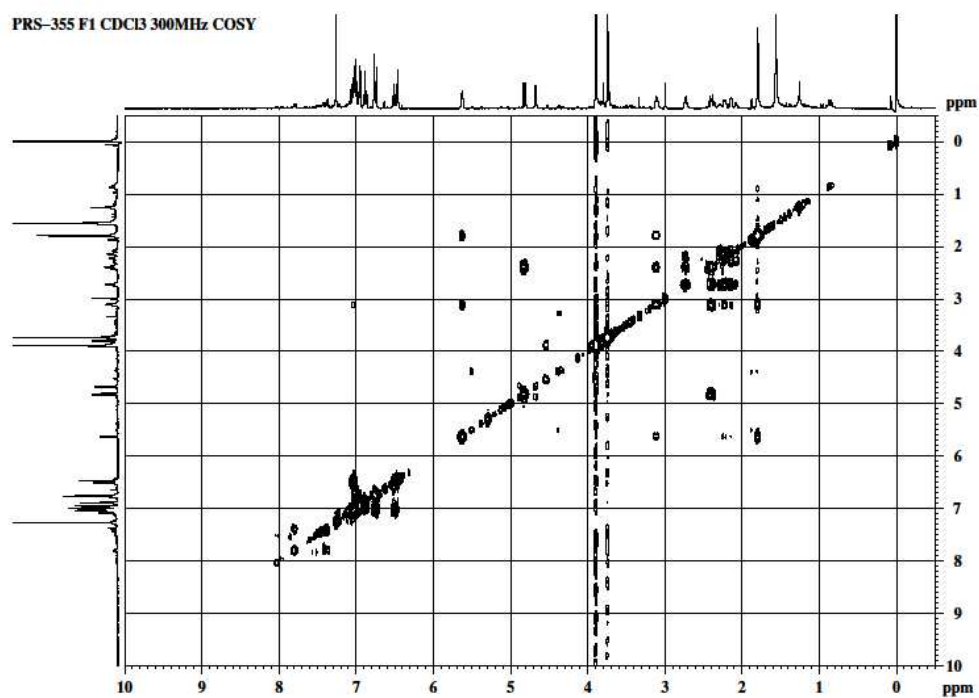
PRS-219 F1 CDCl₃ 300MHz

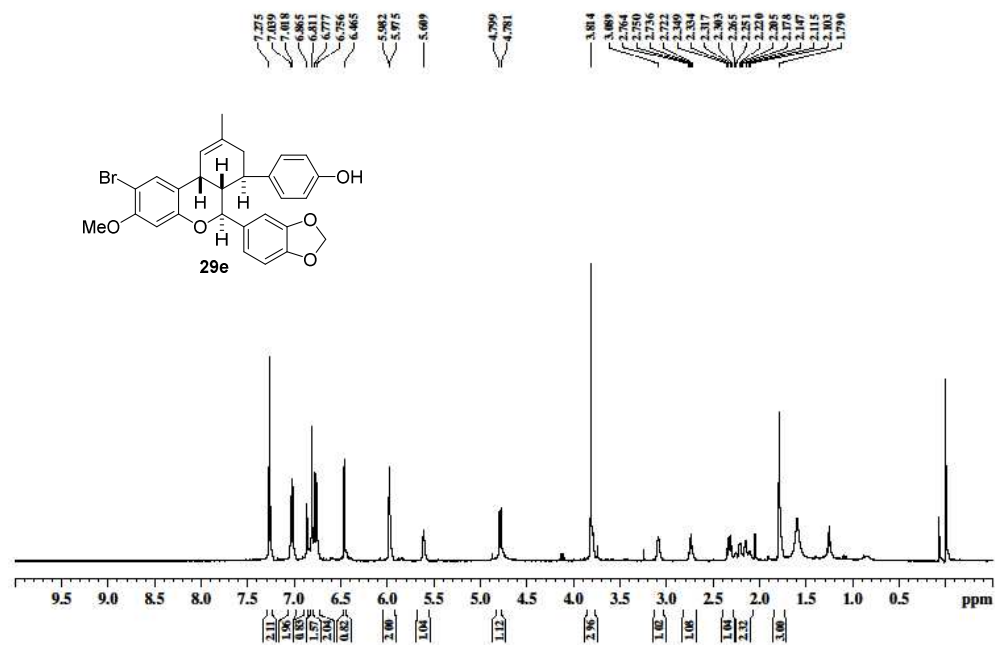
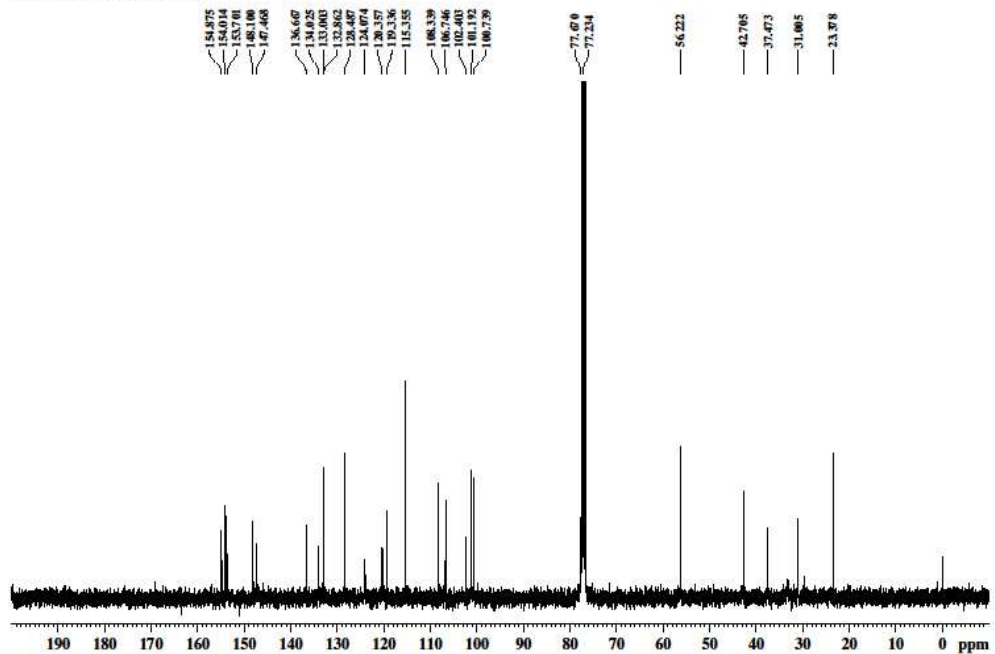


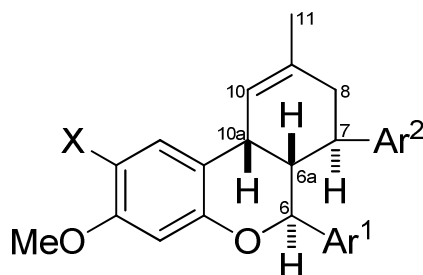
PRS-219 F1 CDCl₃ 300MHz



PRS-355-F1 in CDCl₃ NMR400PRS-355 F1 CDCl₃ 400 MHz



PRS359 F1 CDCl₃ 400MHzPRS-359 F1 CDCl₃ 400MHz

Comparison of spectral assignments for 29a-e

comp	H ₆	C ₆	H ₁₀	H _{10a}	H ₁₁
29a	4.80 (d, $J = 7.4$ Hz, 1H)	77.5	5.43 (br s, 1H)	3.80 (br s, 1H)	1.79 (s, 3H)
29b	4.83 (d, $J = 7.6$ Hz, 1H)	77.2	5.63 (br s, 1H)	3.09 (br s, 1H)	1.79 (s, 3H)
29c	4.85 (d, $J = 7.2$ Hz, 1H)	77.2	5.66 (br s, 1H)	3.12 (br s, 1H)	1.78 (s, 3H)
29d	4.82 (d, $J = 8.0$ Hz, 1H)	77.7	5.62 (s, 1H)	3.11, (br s, 1H)	1.79 (s, 3H)
29e	4.79 (d, $J = 7.2$ Hz, 1H)	77.7	5.61 (br s, 1H)	3.09 (br s, 1H)	1.79 (s, 3H)

From the above table, the stereochemistry of **29a** at C₆, C_{6a}, and C₇ could be established to follow those of **29b-e**. The stereochemistry at C_{10a} was established as shown based on the fact that during LiAlH₄ step, **27a** underwent both reduction and C_{10a} isomerization and thus would have the stereocenters at C_{6a}, C₇, and C_{10a} as shown although the chemical shift value of H_{10a} at δ 3.80 was significantly different from H_{10a} of **29b-e**. The stereochemistry at C₆ of **29a** was established based on the J value of approximately 7.2-8.0 Hz.