Supporting Information

Re(I)-Catalyzed Hydropropargylation of Silyl Enol Ethers Utilizing Dynamic Interconversion of Vinylidene-Alkenylmetal Intermediates via 1,5-Hydride Transfer

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1. General

All reactions were performed under nitrogen atmosphere. ¹H and ¹³C NMR spectra were recorded on a JEOL ECX-500 (500 MHz for ¹H and 125 MHz for ¹³C) or ECZ-500 (500 MHz for ¹H and 125 MHz for ¹³C) or ECS-400 (400 MHz for ¹H and 100 MHz for ¹³C) spectrometer using CDCl₃ (¹³C, $\delta = 77.0$) as internal standards. IR spectra were recorded on an FT/IR-460 plus (JASCO Co., Ltd.). High-resolution mass analyses (FD⁺) were performed on a JEOL JMS-T100 GCV mass spectrometer. Single crystals were immersed in immersion oil on micromount and transferred to a Rigaku Varimax with Saturn system equipped with a Rigaku GNNP low temperature device. Gel permeation chromatography (GPC) was performed using LC-918 series (Japan Analytical Industry Co., Ltd.). Silica Gel 60 (Kanto Chemical Co., Inc.) was used for flash column chromatography. Merck Aluminium Oxide 90 (active neutral) was used for alumina flash column chromatography (TLC), and Wakogel B-5F coated on glass (20 x 20 cm²) in a thickness of 0.9 mm was used for preparative TLC.

2. Reagents

Reagents were used as received without further purification, unless otherwise noted. TIPSOTf and triethylamine were purified by distillation over CaH₂. THF, Et₂O, and toluene were purified by solvent purification system of Glass-Contour. Dehydrated 1,4-dioxane was purchased from Kanto Chemical Co., Inc. and was dried over molecular sieves. Dehydrated dichloromethane was purchased from Kanto Chemical Co., Inc. and other solvents were distilled according to the standard procedures and stored over molecular sieves. ReI(CO)₅ was prepared according to literature procedure^[1] and was recrystallized from acetone/hexane.

3. Experimental Procedure and Physical Data

Intermolecular hydropropargylation reaction

Synthesis of propargyl ether 1.



To a THF suspension (30 ml) of sodium hydride (60%, 1.4 g, 36 mmol, 1.2 equiv.) was added a THF solution (30 ml) of benzhydrol (5.5 g, 30 mmol, 1.0 equiv.) at 0 °C and the mixture was stirred at the same temperature for 30 min. Tetrabutylammonium iodide (550 mg, 1.5 mmol, 5 mol%) and propargyl bromide (2.7 ml, 36 mmol, 1.2 equiv.) were added slowly to the reaction mixture at 0 °C and the resulting mixture was stirred at room temperature for 5 h. The reaction mixture was quenched with sat. aqueous NH₄Cl and the aqueous layer was extracted with ethyl acetate three times. The combined organic layer was washed with brine and dried over MgSO₄. The solvent was removed under reduced pressure. The crude material was purified by silica-gel flash column chromatography (ethyl acetate/hexane = 1/19) to give propargyl ether **1** as a yellow oil in 94% yield (6.3 g, 28 mmol).

IR (neat) 3290, 3061, 3029, 2116, 1600, 1494, 1451, 1068, 1027, 742, 700 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 500 MHz) δ = 2.49 (t, *J* = 2.8 Hz, 1H), 4.20 (d, *J* = 2.8 Hz, 2H), 5.72 (s, 1H), 7.29-7.43 (m, 10H); ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 125 MHz) δ = 55.7, 74.5, 79.7, 81.6, 127.2, 127.6, 128.4, 141.1 HRMS (FD⁺): m/z calcd for [M]⁺[C₁₆H₁₄O]⁺222.1045, found 222.1046.



To a dichloromethane solution (5 ml) of NaI (15 mg, 0.10 mmol, 5.0 mol%), 3-butyn-2-ol (0.16 ml, 2.0 mmol, 1.0 equiv.), and *N*,*N*-diisopropylethylamine (0.69 ml, 4.0 mmol, 2.0 equiv.) was added benzyl chloromethyl ether (0.33 ml, 2.4 mmol, 1.2 equiv.) at room temperature, and the mixture was stirred at the same temperature for 8 h. The reaction mixture was quenched with water and the aqueous layer was extracted with diethyl ether three times. The combined organic layer was washed with brine and dried over MgSO₄. The solvent was removed under reduced pressure. The crude material was purified by silica-gel flash column chromatography (ethyl acetate/hexane = 1/9) and GPC (AcOEt) to give BOM ether of 3-butyn-2-ol as a colorless oil in 39% yield (150 mg, 0.79 mmol).

IR (neat) 3292, 2890, 2112, 1452,1378, 1176, 1038, 740, 664; ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 500 MHz) $\delta = 1.46$ (d, J = 6.5 Hz, 3H), 2.42 (d, J = 2.5 Hz, 1H), 4.52 (dq, J = 6.5, 2.0 Hz, 1H), 4.60 (d, J = 12.0 Hz, 1H), 4.67 (d, J = 12.5 Hz, 1H), 4.79 (d, J = 7.0 Hz, 1H), 5.02 (d, J = 7.0 Hz, 1H), 7.28-7.37 (m, 5H); ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 125 MHz) $\delta = 21.9$, 61.4, 69.8, 72.9, 83.3, 92.3, 127.7, 127.9, 128.4, 137.7; HRMS (FD⁺): m/z calcd for [M]⁺ [C₁₂H₁₄O₂]⁺ 190.09938, found 190.09888.

General procedure for the synthesis of silyl enol ethers 2a, 2c, 2i, 2k, 2n, and 2o.



To a mixture of ketone (1.0 equiv.) and Et₃N (3.0 equiv.) in CH₂Cl₂ (0.5 M) was added TIPSOTf (1.0 equiv.) at 0 °C. After the mixture was stirred at room temperature overnight, the reaction was quenched with sat. aqueous NaHCO₃, and the organic materials were extracted with Et₂O three times. The combined organic extracts were washed with brine and dried over anhydrous magnesium sulfate. After the filtration of the drying agent, the filtrate was evaporated, and the crude product was purified by flash column chromatography (hexane) using neutral alumina containing 5% H₂O to give the corresponding silyl enol ether.

 $2b^{[2]}, 2d^{[3]}, 2e^{[3]}, 2f^{[4]}, 2g^{[3]}, 2h^{[5]}, 2j^{[3]}$, and $2l^{[4]}$ were reported in the literature.



2a a colorless oil (413 mg, 1.53 mmol, 76%). IR (neat) 2964, 2946, 2894, 2868, 1667, 1466, 1387, 1362, 1264, 1207, 1169, 1077, 883, 679 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 500 MHz) $\delta = 1.06$ (d, J = 7.7 Hz, 6H), 1.10 (d, J = 7.7 Hz, 18H), 1.12-1.25 (m, 3H), 1.58 (s, 3H), 1.61 (s, 3H), 2.71 (septet, J = 7.7 Hz, 1H); ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 125 MHz) $\delta = 14.1$, 18.3, 18.8, 19.2, 20.5, 31.0, 104.9, 149.7; HRMS (FD⁺): m/z calcd for [M]⁺ [C₁₆H₃₄OSi]⁺ 270.2379, found 270.2373.



a colorless oil (668 mg, 2.92 mmol, 75%).

IR (neat) 2945, 2893, 2868, 2724, 1684, 1464, 1385, 1179, 994, 882, 815, 686 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 500 MHz) δ = 1.07 (d, *J* = 6.9 Hz, 18H), 1.09-1.22 (m, 3H), 1.52 (s, 3H), 1.61 (s, 3H), 6.11-6.14 (m, 1H);

¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 125 MHz) δ = 12.0, 14.7, 17.8, 19.3, 112.4, 134.0; HRMS (FD⁺): m/z calcd for [M]⁺ [C₁₃H₂₈OSi]⁺ 228.1909, found 228.1907.

TIPSO



2i

a colorless oil (381 mg, 1.26 mmol, 95%). IR (neat) 3070, 3046, 3024, 2945, 2892, 2867, 1634, 1464, 1385, 1359, 1176, 996, 883, 860, 685 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 500 MHz) δ = 1.14 (d, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 18H), 1.23-1.34 (m, 3H), 2.01 (s, 3H), 3.16 (s, 2H), 7.11 (dt, *J* = 1.2, 7.2 Hz, 1H), 7.21-7.31 (m, 3H);

¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 125 MHz) δ = 12.5, 13.6, 18.0, 38.5, 117.2, 118.4, 123.2, 123.9, 125.9, 140.8, 143.0, 148.2; HRMS (FD⁺): m/z calcd for [M]⁺[C₁₉H₃₀OSi]⁺ 302.2066, found 302.2071.



2k

a colorless oil (643 mg, 2.03 mmol, 97%). IR (neat) 3067, 3023, 2941, 2891, 2865, 1647, 1462, 1299, 1186, 1152, 1089, 884, 794, 663 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 500 MHz) δ = 1.10 (d, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 18H), 1.18-1.28 (m, 3H), 1.85 (s, 3H), 2.21 (t, *J* = 7.8 Hz, 2H), 2.69 (t, *J* = 7.8 Hz, 2H), 7.05-7.11 (m, 2H), 7.13-7.19 (m, 1H), 7.39 (d, *J* = 7.8 Hz, 1H); ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 125 MHz) δ = 13.8, 17.4, 18.0, 28.2, 29.5, 116.0, 121.2, 125.9, 126.0, 126.5, 134.9, 135.9, 143.6; HRMS (FD⁺): m/z calcd for [M]⁺[C₂₀H₃₂OSi]⁺ 316.2222, found 316.2227.



2n

a colorless oil (423 mg, 1.50 mmol, 75%). IR (neat) 2930, 2867, 1680, 1465, 1380, 1345, 1242, 1176, 1070, 997, 921, 884, 791, 678 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 500 MHz) δ = 1.05-1.21 (m, 24H), 1.40-1.52 (m, 2H), 1.56-1.67 (m, 1H), 1.59 (s, 3H), 1.67-1.78 (m, 1H), 1.84-2.01 (m, 2H), 2.18 (br s, 1H); ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 125 MHz) δ = 13.4, 17.1, 18.09, 18.14, 18.9, 19.3, 30.9, 31.4, 33.9, 110.5, 147.8; HRMS (FD⁺): m/z calcd for [M]⁺[C₁₇H₃₄OSi]⁺282.2379, found 282.2375.

2o

a colorless oil (455 mg, 1.71 mmol, 85%).

IR (neat) 3078, 2961, 2946, 2893, 2868, 1612, 1468, 1334, 1231, 1147, 1110, 896, 883, 808, 687 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 500 MHz) δ = 1.00-1.10 (m, 19H), 1.11-1.22 (m, 4H), 1.26-1.34 (m, 1H), 1.44-1.49 (m, 1H), 1.59-1.73 (m, 2H), 2.54-2.58 (m, 1H), 2.72-2.76 (m, 1H), 4.63 (d, *J* = 3.2 Hz, 1H); ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 125 MHz) δ = 12.5, 17.87, 17.90, 24.7, 27.8, 40.9, 45.8, 47.0, 104.5, 161.6; HRMS (FD⁺): m/z calcd for [M]⁺[C₁₆H₃₀OSi]⁺266.2066, found 266.2072.



A 1,4-dioxane solution (1.5 ml) of 2-triisopropylsiloxy-3-methyl-1,3-butadiene^[6] (242 mg, 1.0 mmol, 1.0 equiv.) and N-phenylmaleimide (208 mg, 1.2 mmol, 1.2 equiv.) was heated for 17 h at 100 °C. The reaction mixture was concentrated under reduced pressure in vacuo. The crude product was purified by silica gel column chromatography (ethyl acetate : hexane = 25 : 75) to give the silyl enol ether **2m** in 76% yield (314 mg, 0.759 mmol) as a white solid.



IR (neat) 2944, 2868, 1713, 1679, 1598, 1498, 1461, 1379, 1196, 882, 689 cm⁻¹;

¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 500 MHz) δ = 1.05-1.10 (m, 18H), 1.10-1.22 (m, 3H), 1.69 (s, 3H), 2.40 (dd, *J* = 6.9, 14.9 Hz, 1H), 2.49-2.58 (m, 2H), 2.65 (dd, *J* = 2.3, 15.5 Hz, 1H), 3.16 (ddd, *J* = 3.5, 6.9, 9.2 Hz, 1H), 3.28 (ddd, *J* = 2.9, 8.0, 9.2 Hz, 1H), 7.22-7.26 (m, 2H), 7.34-7.40 (m, 1H), 7.42-7.48 (m, 2H); ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 125 MHz) δ = 13.1, 16.3, 17.92, 17.94, 29.5, 29.8, 39.4, 40.5, 108.7, 126.3, 128.4, 129.0, 132.1,

¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 125 MHz) δ = 13.1, 16.3, 17.92, 17.94, 29.5, 29.8, 39.4, 40.5, 108.7, 126.3, 128.4, 129.0, 132.1, 142.8, 178.7, 179.0;

HRMS (FD⁺): m/z calcd for [M]⁺ [C₂₄H₃₅NO₃Si]⁺ 413.2386, found 413.2391.

General procedure for hydropropargylation of silyl enol ethers.

A mixture of ReI(CO)₅ (1.7 mg, 0.0038 mmol, 3.1 mol%), propargyl ether **1** (0.15 mmol, 1.25 equiv.), and silyl enol ether (0.12 mmol, 1.0 equiv.) in 1,4-dioxane (1.5 mL) was stirred for 10 h at 100 °C. The reaction mixture was quenched with TMEDA (0.2 ml) and the reaction mixture was concentrated under reduced pressure in vacuo. The crude product was purified by preparative TLC or silica gel column chromatography to give the product.



3a

The crude product was purified by silica gel column chromatography (hexane) to give the title compound **3a** as a color-less oil in 85% yield (32.0 mg, 0.103 mmol).

IR (neat) 3313, 2965, 2946, 2892, 2869, 2117, 1466, 1388, 1366, 1119, 1056, 883, 812, 676 cm⁻¹;

¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 500 MHz) δ = 0.94 (d, *J* = 6.9 Hz, 3H), 1.00-1.05 (m, 9H), 1.09-1.17 (m, 21H), 1.93-2.02 (m, 2H), 2.19 (dd, *J* = 2.9, 16.6 Hz, 1H), 2.25 (dd, *J* = 2.6, 16.6 Hz, 1H), 3.64 (d, *J* = 2.0 Hz, 1H);

 13 C NMR (CDCl₃, 125 MHz) $\delta = 13.8, 18.2, 18.62, 18.64, 22.9, 23.7, 24.1, 29.8, 30.8, 39.9, 70.0, 82.96, 83.02; HRMS (FD⁺): m/z calcd for [M-^{$ *i*}Pr]⁺ [C₁₆H₃₁OSi]⁺ 267.2144, found 267.2148.





ReI(CO)₅ (3.4 mg, 0.0075 mmol, 5.0 mol%), propargyl ether **1** (67.1 mg, 0.30 mmol, 2.0 equiv.), and silyl enol ether **2b** (45.5 mg, 0.15 mmol, 1.0 equiv.) were used. The crude product was purified by silica gel column chromatography (CH₂Cl₂ : hexane = 3 : 97) to give the title compound **3b** as a colorless oil in 96% yield (49.6 mg, 0.144 mmol). IR (neat) 3311, 3063, 3030, 2944, 2867, 2116, 1603, 1464, 1385, 1247, 1198, 1096, 1064, 882, 822, 705, 680, 633 cm⁻¹.

¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 500 MHz) δ = 0.90 (s, 3H), 0.97 (s, 21H), 1.04 (s, 3H), 2.02 (t, *J* = 3.0 Hz, 1H), 2.08 (dd, *J* = 3.0, 17.0 Hz, 1H), 2.25 (dd, *J* = 3.0, 17.0 Hz, 1H), 4.72 (s, 1H), 7.20-7.36 (m, 5H); ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 125 MHz) δ = 12.8, 18.1, 22.7, 23.1, 29.0, 39.6, 70.4, 81.0, 82.9, 127.17, 127.19, 128.2, 141.9; HRMS (FD⁺): m/z calcd for [M]⁺ [C₂₂H₃₆OSi]⁺ 344.2535, found 344.2544.

3c

The crude product was purified by silica gel column chromatography (hexane) to give the title compound 3c as a colorless oil in 62% yield (20.1 mg, 0.075 mmol).

IR (neat) 3313, 2945, 2867, 2724, 2118, 1467, 1389, 1251, 1105, 999, 882, 809, 683 cm⁻¹;

¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 500 MHz) δ = 0.96 (s, 6H), 1.03-1.11 (m, 21H), 1.94 (t, *J* = 2.9 Hz, 1H), 2.17 (d, *J* = 2.9 Hz, 2H), 3.44 (s, 2H);

¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 125 MHz) δ = 12.0, 18.0, 18.1, 23.7, 28.1, 36.0, 69.5, 70.9, 82.8; HRMS (FD⁺): m/z calcd for [M+H]⁺ [C₁₆H₃₃OSi]⁺ 269.2301, found 269.2294.



The crude product was purified by silica gel column chromatography (CH_2Cl_2 : hexane = 3 : 97) to give the title compound (a single isomer) as a colorless oil containing unidentified product (ca. 6%, likely a mixture of vinylcyclopropanes) in 86% yield (29.0 mg, 0.103 mmol). The stereochemistry of the product was determined by comparing spectral data of the desilylated compound with literature values.^[7]

IR (neat) 3313, 2959, 2944, 2893, 2867, 2119, 1464, 1383, 1368, 1247, 1123, 1053, 882, 680, 634 cm⁻¹;

¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 500 MHz) δ = 1.06 (s, 21H), 1.34-1.43 (m, 1H), 1.53-1.63 (m, 2H), 1.69-1.79 (m, 1H), 1.79-1.88 (m, 1H), 1.88-2.03 (m, 3H), 2.16 (ddd, *J* = 3.0, 7.0, 16.5 Hz, 1H), 2.29 (ddd, *J* = 3.0, 6.0, 16.5 Hz, 1H), 4.03 (q, *J* = 5.5 Hz, 1H);

¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 125 MHz) δ = 12.3, 18.07, 18.10, 21.4, 21.6, 28.2, 34.6, 47.0, 68.7, 77.8, 83.3; HRMS (FD⁺): m/z calcd for [M+H]⁺[C₁₇H₃₃OSi]⁺281.2301, found 281.2308.



The crude product was purified by silica gel column chromatography (CH₂Cl₂ : hexane = 3 : 97) to give the title compound **3e** as a colorless oil containing a trace amount of vinylcyclopropane **4e** in 87% yield (30.8 mg, 0.105 mmol). Diastereomer ratio of **3e** was determined by ¹H-NMR (d.r. = 91 : 9). The stereochemistry of the major isomer was determined by comparing spectral data of the desilylated compound with literature values.^[8]

IR (neat) 3313, 2939, 2866, 2118, 1464, 1385, 1367, 1247, 1102, 883, 678 cm⁻¹; ILL NIAR (CDC): $500 \text{ MU}_{\text{T}}$) s = 1.02, 1.12 (m, 2111), 1.12, 1.80 (m, 711), 1.87, 1.00 (m, 211), 1.12, 1.80 (m, 711), 1.87, 1.00 (m, 211), 1.12, 1.80 (m, 711), 1.87, 1.00 (m, 211), 1.12, 1.80 (m, 711), 1.87, 1.00 (m, 7

¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 500 MHz) δ = 1.02-1.13 (m, 21H), 1.13-1.80 (m, 7H), 1.87-1.99 (m, 3H), 2.09-2.17 (m, 0.09H), 2.25 (ddd, *J* = 2.5, 7.5, 16.5 Hz, 0.91H), 2.33-2.40 (m, 0.09H), 2.53 (ddd, *J* = 3.0, 4.0, 16.5 Hz, 0.91H), 3.51 (dt, *J* = 4.0, 9.5 Hz, 0.91H), 4.06-4.11 (m, 0.09H);

¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 125 MHz) δ = 12.9, 18.2, 18.3, 21.7, 24.7, 25.1, 29.6, 35.6, 44.4, 69.2, 74.1, 83.5; HRMS (FD⁺): m/z calcd for [M+H]⁺ [C₁₈H₃₅OSi]⁺ 295.2457, found 295.2463.



The crude product was purified by silica gel column chromatography (CH_2Cl_2 : hexane = 3 : 97) to give the title compound as a colorless oil in 90% yield (33.3 mg, 0.108 mmol) as a single isomer. The stereochemistry of the product was determined by the coupling constant of *CH*-OTIPS (3.68 ppm, dd, J = 4.5, 11.5 Hz) and NOE as shown above. IR (neat) 3313, 2940, 2867, 2116, 1463, 1383, 1244, 1105, 882, 676, 636 cm⁻¹;

¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 500 MHz) δ = 0.94 (s, 3H), 1.07 (s, 21H), 1.16-1.29 (m, 1H), 1.29-1.62 (m, 5H), 1.63-1.76 (m, 2H), 1.97 (t, *J* = 3.0 Hz, 1H), 2.27 (d, *J* = 2.0 Hz, 2H), 3.68 (dd, *J* = 4.5, 11.5 Hz, 1H);

¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 125 MHz) δ = 13.0, 17.0, 18.27, 18.33, 21.2, 24.7, 30.6, 31.2, 35.1, 39.3, 70.2, 75.6, 82.7; HRMS (FD⁺): m/z calcd for [M-^{*i*}Pr]⁺ [C₁₆H₂₉OSi]⁺ 265.1988, found 265.1982.



The crude product was purified by silica gel column chromatography (CH₂Cl₂ : hexane = 3 : 97) to give the title compound **3g** as a colorless oil containing a trace amount of vinylcyclopropane **4g** in 88% yield (32.5 mg, 0.105 mmol). Diastereomer ratio of **3g** was determined by ¹H-NMR (d.r. = 67 : 33). These compounds were separated by GPC (Ac-OEt). The stereochemistry of the major isomer was determined by comparing spectral data of the compound **S1** with literature values (see page S11).

3g-major (a colorless oil)

IR (neat) 3313, 2929, 2866, 2117, 1463, 1384, 1365, 1246, 1101, 1065, 882, 677 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 500 MHz) δ = 1.07 (s, 21H), 1.32-1.53 (m, 4H), 1.61-1.83 (m, 7H), 1.92 (t, *J* = 2.7 Hz, 1H), 2.24 (ddd, *J* = 2.6, 7.8, 16.6 Hz, 1H), 2.39 (ddd, *J* = 2.6, 7.2, 16.6 Hz, 1H), 3.81 (dt, *J* = 2.6, 7.2 Hz, 1H); ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 125 MHz) δ = 12.8, 18.2, 18.3, 21.6, 23.4, 26.0, 28.6, 35.2, 46.6, 68.8, 75.8, 83.9; HRMS (FD⁺): m/z calcd for [M+H]⁺ [C₁₉H₃₇OSi]⁺ 309.2614, found 309.2614.

3g-minor (a colorless oil)

IR (neat) 3312, 2940, 2866, 2118, 1462, 1383, 1366, 1246, 1090, 882, 678 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 500 MHz) δ = 1.07 (s, 21H), 1.38-1.59 (m, 5H), 1.59-1.80 (m, 5H), 1.81-1.89 (m, 1H), 1.93 (t, *J* = 2.6 Hz, 1H), 2.13 (ddd, *J* = 2.6, 8.9, 16.6 Hz, 1H), 2.42 (ddd, *J* = 2.6, 6.3, 16.6 Hz, 1H), 4.12-4.17 (m, 1H); ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 125 MHz) δ = 12.8, 18.2, 18.3, 21.8, 22.9, 25.4, 27.2, 27.8, 35.9, 44.6, 68.5, 73.6, 84.9; HRMS (FD⁺): m/z calcd for [M+H]⁺ [C₁₉H₃₇OSi]⁺ 309.2614, found 309.2614.



The crude product was purified by preparative TLC (TLC plate was deactivated by treatment with hexane containing 0.5% Et₃N before use, CH_2Cl_2 : hexane = 20 : 80) to give the title compound **3h** as a single isomer along with vinylcyclopropane **4h** (**3h** : **4h** = 88 : 12) as a colorless oil in 78% yield (30.6 mg, 0.093 mmol). The ratio of these compounds was determined by ¹H-NMR. $CH=CH_2$ of **4h**: 5.82 (dt, J=9.8, 16.9 Hz) and $CH=CH_2$ of the other isomer of **4h**: 4.68-4.76 (m). The stereochemistry of the product was determined by X-ray crystal structure analysis of the desilylated compound **S2** (see page S11).

IR (neat) 3311, 3072, 3027, 2944, 2893, 2866, 2119, 1462, 1123, 1089, 1065, 882, 743, 679 cm⁻¹;

¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 500 MHz) δ = 1.09-1.24 (m, 21H), 2.00 (t, *J* = 2.6 Hz, 1H), 2.34-2.47 (m, 2H), 2.47-2.56 (m, 1H), 2.75 (dd, *J* = 6.6, 15.8 Hz, 1H), 3.17 (dd, *J* = 7.5, 15.8 Hz, 1H), 5.19 (d, *J* = 5.2 Hz, 1H), 7.18-7.25 (m, 3H), 7.33-7.39 (m, 1H);

¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 125 MHz) δ = 12.9, 18.3, 21.2, 35.0, 48.4, 70.2, 80.2, 82.5, 124.7, 124.9, 126.5, 127.9, 141.6, 144.8; HRMS (FD⁺): m/z calcd for [M]⁺ [C₂₁H₃₂OSi]⁺ 328.2222, found 328.2229.



The crude product was purified by preparative TLC (TLC plate was deactivated by treatment with hexane containing 0.5% Et₃N before use, CH_2Cl_2 : hexane = 10 : 90) to give the title compound as a colorless oil in 86% yield (35.1 mg, 0.102 mmol) as a single isomer. The stereochemistry of the product was determined by X-ray crystal structure analysis of the desilylated compound **S3** (see page S12).

IR (neat) 3311, 3072, 3026, 2961, 2944, 2895, 2867, 2118, 1462, 1135, 1106, 1091, 1066, 882, 837, 739, 678, 635 cm⁻¹;

¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 500 MHz) δ = 1.03 (s, 3H), 1.09 (d, *J* = 6.6 Hz, 9H), 1.13 (d, *J* = 6.6 Hz, 9H), 1.13-1.23 (m, 3H), 2.05 (t, *J* = 2.6 Hz, 1H), 2.29 (dd, *J* = 2.6, 16.9 Hz, 1H), 2.37 (dd, *J* = 2.6, 16.9 Hz, 1H), 2.71 (d, *J* = 15.5 Hz, 1H), 2.93 (d, *J* = 15.5 Hz, 1H), 5.21 (s, 1H), 7.14-7.21 (m, 3H), 7.30-7.35 (m, 1H);

¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 125 MHz) δ = 13.3, 18.3, 18.4, 19.9, 28.2, 41.8, 49.0, 71.2, 81.0, 82.4, 124.6, 125.0, 126.2, 127.5, 140.9, 144.8;

HRMS (FD⁺): m/z calcd for $[M+H]^+[C_{22}H_{35}OSi]^+ 343.2457$, found 343.2466.



The crude product was purified by silica gel column chromatography (CH₂Cl₂ : hexane = 3 : 97) to give the title compound **3j** as a single isomer along with vinylcyclopropane **4j** (**3j** : **4j** = 90 : 10) as a colorless oil in 89% yield (36.7 mg, 0.107 mmol). The ratio of these compounds was determined by ¹H-NMR. CH=CH₂ of **4j**: 5.90 (dt, J = 9.2, 17.5 Hz). The stereochemistry of the product was determined by NOE as shown above.

IR (neat) 3311, 3019, 2941, 2892, 2866, 2118, 1458, 1362, 1247, 1085, 1061, 881, 741, 677, 634 cm⁻¹;

¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 500 MHz) δ = 1.02 (d, *J* = 6.9 Hz, 9H), 1.05-1.18 (m, 12H), 1.69-1.77 (m, 1H), 1.97 (t, *J* = 2.6 Hz, 1H), 2.05 (dd, *J* = 2.6, 7.7 Hz, 2H), 2.26-2.41 (m, 2H), 2.68 (ddd, *J* = 6.4, 10.5, 17.2 Hz, 1H), 2.82 (ddd, *J* = 3.5, 6.6, 17.2 Hz, 1H), 4.77 (d, *J* = 3.2 Hz, 1H), 7.08 (d, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 1H), 7.11-7.20 (m, 2H), 7.23-7.27 (m, 1H);

¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 125 MHz) δ = 12.8, 18.2, 18.3, 19.9, 21.4, 24.5, 39.8, 69.3, 71.9, 82.9, 125.6, 127.5, 128.8, 130.6, 136.4, 136.8;

HRMS (FD⁺): m/z calcd for $[M+H]^+[C_{22}H_{35}OSi]^+343.2457$, found 343.2449.





The crude product was purified by preparative TLC (TLC plate was deactivated by treatment with hexane containing 0.5% Et₃N before use, CH₂Cl₂ : hexane = 10 : 90) to give the title compound as a colorless oil in 91% yield (38.9 mg, 0.109 mmol) as a single isomer. The stereochemistry of the product was determined by NOE as shown above. IR (neat) 3310, 3064, 3021, 2943, 2891, 2866, 2117, 1459, 1384, 1375, 1243, 1085, 1065, 883, 819, 681, 634 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 500 MHz) δ = 0.84-0.91 (m, 9H), 1.03-1.06 (m, 12H), 1.22 (s, 3H), 1.60 (ddd, *J* = 3.5, 7.5, 13.5 Hz, 1H), 1.91 (dd, *J* = 3.3, 15.9 Hz, 1H), 1.95-2.01 (m, 2H), 2.11 (ddd, *J* = 7.8, 9.5, 13.5 Hz, 1H), 2.67-2.76 (m, 1H), 2.90 (ddd, *J* = 3.5, 7.8, 17.8 Hz, 1H), 4.57 (s, 1H), 7.06-7.13 (m, 2H), 7.18 (dt, *J* = 1.2, 7.5 Hz, 1H), 7.23 (d, *J* = 7.8 Hz, 1H);

¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 125 MHz) δ = 13.4, 18.1, 18.5, 23.4, 25.6, 26.9, 27.7, 38.1, 70.1, 76.3, 81.8, 125.3, 127.6, 128.7, 129.8, 136.3, 138.0;

HRMS (FD⁺): m/z calcd for $[M+H]^+[C_{23}H_{37}OSi]^+357.2614$, found 357.2615.



ReI(CO)₅ (3.4 mg, 0.0075 mmol, 5.0 mol%), propargyl ether **1** (67.1 mg, 0.30 mmol, 2.0 equiv.), and silyl enol ether **21** (47.0 mg, 0.15 mmol, 1.0 equiv.) were used. The crude product was purified by silica gel column chromatography (ethyl acetate : hexane = 2.5 : 97.5) to give the title compound as a colorless oil in 89% yield (47.1 mg, 0.134 mmol). Diastereomer ratio was determined by ¹H-NMR (d.r. = 82 : 18). The stereochemistry of the product was determined by the coupling constant of CH-OTIPS (3.67 ppm, dt, J = 4.0, 9.0 Hz) and by comparing the coupling pattern of CH-OTIPS with that of compound **3e**.

IR (neat) 3310, 2944, 2866, 2116, 1634, 1463, 1380, 1253, 1108, 1064, 881, 680, 639 cm⁻¹;

¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 500 MHz) δ = 1.05-1.10 (m, 21H), 1.49-1.74 (m, 3H), 1.75-1.83 (m, 1H), 1.83-2.01 (m, 4H), 2.14 (ddd, *J* = 3.0, 7.5, 17.5 Hz, 0.18H), 2.29-2.47 (m, 1.82H) 3.67 (dt, *J* = 4.0, 9.0 Hz, 0.82H), 3.89-4.00 (m, 4H), 4.15 (brs, 0.18H);

¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 125 MHz) Major isomer δ = 12.8, 18.2, 21.4, 31.7, 32.5, 36.9, 41.5, 64.2, 64.4, 69.8, 72.2, 82.7, 108.4; Minor isomer δ = 12.8, 18.2, 21.6, 29.3, 31.0, 34.8, 40.8, 64.2, 64.3, 68.0, 69.2, 83.6, 108.9; HRMS (FD⁺): m/z calcd for $[M]^+[C_{20}H_{36}O_3Si]^+$ 352.2434, found 352.2439.



3m ReI(CO)₅ (3.4 mg, 0.0075 mmol, 5.0 mol%), propargyl ether **1** (67.1 mg, 0.30 mmol, 2.0 equiv.), and silyl enol ether **2m** (61.7 mg, 0.15 mmol, 1.0 equiv.) were used. The crude product was purified by silica gel column chromatography (ethyl acetate : hexane = 15 : 85) to give the title compound as a yellow oil in 88% yield (59.9 mg, 0.132 mmol). Two diastereomers were obtained in 93 : 7 ratio and the ratio was determined by integration of CH-OTIPS signal at δ = 3.96 and 3.76. From the result of the related product **3f**, the stereochemistry of the hydropropargylated product moiety was assumed to be *trans* as shown in **3m**, and two diastereomers were thought to be isomers concerning the succinimide moiety. However, the relative stereochemistry could not be determined.

IR (neat) 3308, 2943, 2891, 2866, 2114, 2017, 1920, 1844, 1715, 1598, 1501, 1459, 1379, 1186, 1110, 881, 752, 681 cm⁻¹;

¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 500 MHz) δ = 0.99 (s, 3H), 1.02-1.15 (m, 21H), 1.89-1.99 (m, 2H), 2.06 (t, *J* = 2.9 Hz, 1H), 2.16-2.24 (m, 2H), 2.25 (dd, *J* = 2.3, 13.8 Hz, 1H), 2.34 (dd, *J* = 2.9, 16.7 Hz, 1H), 2.96-3.12 (m, 2H), 3.96 (dd, *J* = 4.0, 9.2 Hz, 1H), 7.27-7.31 (m, 2H), 7.35-7.41 (m, 1H), 7.43-7.50 (m, 2H);

¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 125 MHz) δ = 12.9, 18.3, 19.8, 28.9, 29.4, 31.1, 37.6, 38.2, 38.6, 71.4, 71.9, 81.0, 126.3, 128.4, 129.1, 132.0, 177.7, 178.3;



The crude product was purified by silica gel column chromatography (CH_2Cl_2 : hexane = 3 : 97) to give the title compound as a colorless oil in 86% yield (33.1 mg, 0.103 mmol). Two diastereomers were obtained in 80 : 20 ratio, which were thought to be isomers concerning the methyl group at C-6.

IR (neat) 3312, 2944, 2929, 2867, 2116, 1459, 1385, 1253, 1107, 1013, 883, 787, 677, 636 cm⁻¹;

¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 500 MHz) δ = 0.94-0.98 (m, 6H), 1.06-1.15 (m, 22H), 1.27-1.46 (m, 3H), 1.56-1.70 (m, 3H), 1.98 (t, *J* = 2.9 Hz, 1H), 2.12 (dd, *J* = 2.9, 16.6 Hz, 0.2H), 2.20 (dd, *J* = 2.3, 16.1 Hz, 0.8H), 2.28 (dd, *J* = 2.9, 16.0 Hz, 0.8H), 2.33 (dd, *J* = 2.9, 16.6 Hz, 0.2H), 3.30 (d, *J* = 9.8 Hz, 0.8H), 3.76 (d, *J* = 3.5 Hz, 0.2H);

¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 125 MHz)

Major isomer δ = 14.2, 17.2, 18.6, 20.4, 21.0, 31.3, 34.5, 35.4, 36.1, 39.9, 70.5, 82.6, 82.8; Minor isomer δ = 13.8, 17.7, 18.51, 18.54, 20.0, 23.4, 28.7, 28.9, 32.9, 33.4, 39.2, 70.4, 78.2, 82.3; HRMS (FD⁺): m/z calcd for [M-^{*i*}Pr]⁺ [C₁₇H₃₁OSi]⁺ 279.2144, found 279.2148.



The crude product was purified by silica gel column chromatography (CH₂Cl₂ : hexane = 3 : 97) to give the title compound **30** (a single isomer) containing vinylcyclopropane **40** (**30** : **40** = 95 : 5) as a colorless oil in 86% yield (31.5 mg, 0.103 mmol). The ratio of these compounds was determined by ¹H-NMR. C*H*=CH₂ of **40**: 5.60 (dt, J = 10.0, 17.2 Hz). The stereochemistry of the product was determined by NOE as shown above.

IR (neat) 3313, 2946, 2890, 2868, 2119, 1367, 1237, 1105, 1067, 882, 832, 633 cm⁻¹;

¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 500 MHz) δ = 1.05 (s, 21H), 1.15-1.21 (m, 1H), 1.24-1.37 (m, 3H), 1.44-1.50 (m, 1H), 1.54-1.63 (m, 1H) 1.92 (t, *J* = 2.6 Hz, 1H), 1.93-2.00 (m, 1H), 2.03 (ddd, *J* = 2.6, 10.6, 16.6 Hz, 1H), 2.16 (brd, *J* = 2.7 Hz, 1H), 2.21 (brs, 1H), 2.32 (ddd, *J* = 2.6, 4.3, 16.6 Hz, 1H), 3.72 (t, *J* = 3.3 Hz, 1H);

¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 125 MHz) δ = 12.3, 18.1, 19.7, 23.3, 30.0, 34.2, 41.1, 43.8, 51.0, 68.2, 79.7, 84.0;

HRMS (FD⁺): m/z calcd for [M+H]⁺ [C₁₉H₃₅OSi]⁺ 307.2457, found 307.2454.





BOM ether of 3-butyn-2-ol was used instead of propargyl ether **1**. The yield was determined by ¹H-NMR analysis of the crude product using 1,1,2,2-tetrachloroethane as the internal standard (45%) because the product cannot be purified completely by preparative TLC (hexane). Two diastereomers were obtained in 83 : 17 ratio, which were thought to be isomers concerning the methyl group. The ratio was determined by integration of *CH*-OTIPS signal at $\delta = 3.96$ and 4.14. The stereochemistry of the two contiguous stereogenic centers on the bicyclo[2.2.1]heptane ring of the major isomer of **3p** was determined by NOE as shown above. Spectra of the major isomer of **3p** were shown below. IR (neat) 3310, 2949, 2869, 2721, 2112, 1462, 1244, 1125, 1100, 883, 847, 632 cm⁻¹;

¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 500 MHz) δ = 1.06 (s, 21H), 1.11-1.16 (m, 2H), 1.21-1.35 (m, 5H), 1.52-1.61 (m, 1H), 1.72 (dt, *J* = 10.5, 1.5 Hz, 1H), 1.88-1.96 (m, 1H), 2.03 (d, *J* = 3.0 Hz, 1H), 2.21 (br s, 1H), 2.25 (br d, *J* = 4.0 Hz, 1H), 2.41-2.49 (m, 1H), 3.96 (dt, *J* = 4.5, 1.0 Hz, 1H);

¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 125 MHz) δ = 12.5, 18.1, 18.2, 20.0, 20.1, 29.1, 31.2, 34.7, 39.3, 43.4, 56.4, 69.2, 79.4, 88.3; HRMS (FD⁺): m/z calcd for [M+H]⁺ [C₂₀H₃₇OSi]⁺ 321.26137, found 321.26116.

Determination of the stereochemistry of 3g-major, 3h, and 3i



A mixture of Lindlar's cat. (300 mg), **3g** (463 mg, 1.5 mmol, 1.0 equiv.), and quinoline (375 μ l, 3.15 mmol, 2.1 equiv.) in hexane (9 ml) was stirred under H₂ atmosphere (balloon) for 30 min at room temperature. The reaction mixture was filtered through Celite pad and concentrated under reduced pressure. The crude material was filtered through silica gel column chromatography (hexane) to remove quinoline. The obtained product (407 mg, ca. 1.3 mmol) was used for the next reaction without further purification.

To a THF solution (5 ml) of the crude material was added TBAF (1 M THF solution, 1.8 ml, 1.8 mmol, 1.4 equiv.) slowly at 0 °C, and the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 4 h. The reaction mixture was quenched with sat. aqueous NH₄Cl and the aqueous layer was extracted with diethyl ether three times. The combined organic layer was washed with brine and dried over MgSO₄. The solvent was removed under reduced pressure. The crude material was purified by silica gel column chromatography (ethyl acetate : hexane = 20 : 80) to give **S1** as a colorless oil in 56% yield (130 mg, 0.84 mmol). Spectral data of the major diastereomer of **S1** were in good agreement with literature values.^[9]



To a THF solution (8 ml) of **3h** (259 mg, 0.79 mmol, 1.0 equiv.) was added TBAF (1 M THF solution, 1.2 ml, 1.2 mmol, 1.5 equiv.) slowly at 0 °C, and the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 1 h. The reaction mixture was quenched with sat. aqueous NH₄Cl and the aqueous layer was extracted with diethyl ether three times. The combined organic layer was washed with brine and dried over MgSO₄. The solvent was removed under reduced pressure. The crude material was purified by silica gel column chromatography (ethyl acetate : hexane = 25 : 75) to give **S2** as a pale yellow solid in 65% yield (88.6 mg, 0.51 mmol).



IR (neat) 3295, 3072, 3025, 2909, 2849, 2116, 1607, 1460, 1323, 1206, 1059, 747, 637 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 500 MHz) δ = 2.03-2.07 (m, 2H), 2.39-2.49 (m, 1H), 2.49-2.61 (m, 2H), 2.72 (dd, *J* = 8.6, 15.5 Hz, 1H), 3.14 (dd, *J* = 8.0, 15.5 Hz, 1H), 5.05 (t, *J* = 6.9 Hz, 1H), 7.19-7.29 (m, 3H), 7.36-7.42 (m, 1H); ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 125 MHz) δ = 21.3, 35.2, 48.9, 70.2, 80.1, 82.5, 123.9, 124.7, 126.9, 128.2, 141.1, 144.2; HRMS (FD⁺): m/z calcd for [M]⁺ [C₁₂H₁₂O]⁺ 172.0888, found 172.0884.



ORTEP of S2



To a THF solution (8 ml) of **3i** (548 mg, 1.60 mmol, 1.0 equiv.) was added TBAF (1 M THF solution, 2.4 ml, 2.4 mmol, 1.5 equiv.) slowly at 0 °C, and the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 1 h. The reaction mixture was quenched with sat. aqueous NH₄Cl and the aqueous layer was extracted with diethyl ether three times. The combined organic layer was washed with brine and dried over MgSO₄. The solvent was removed under reduced pressure. The crude material was purified by silica gel column chromatography (ethyl acetate : hexane = 16 : 84) to give **S3** as a white solid in 59% yield (175 mg, 0.94 mmol).



IR (neat) 3297, 3073, 3026, 2964, 2901, 2846, 2116, 1609, 1460, 1377, 1297, 1208, 1177, 1054, 741, 638 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 500 MHz) δ = 1.11 (s, 3H), 1.83 (d, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 1H), 2.08 (t, *J* = 2.9 Hz, 1H), 2.38 (dd, *J* = 2.3, 16.6 Hz, 1H), 2.43 (dd, *J* = 2.3, 16.6 Hz, 1H), 2.75 (d, *J* = 15.5 Hz, 1H), 2.92 (d, *J* = 15.5 Hz, 1H), 5.01 (d, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 1H), 7.17-7.26 (m, 3H), 7.35-7.40 (m, 1H);

¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 125 MHz) δ = 19.2, 28.8, 42.5, 47.5, 70.9, 81.1, 82.2, 124.3, 125.0, 126.7, 128.1, 140.6, 143.6; HRMS (FD⁺): m/z calcd for [M]⁺[C₁₃H₁₄O]⁺ 186.1045, found 186.1042.



Mechanistic studies

Deuterium-labelling experiment

Propargyl ether 1_D (96%-D) was synthesized according to the same procedure for the preparation of 1 (see page S2) by using deuterated benzhydrol, which was prepared by the reduction of benzophenone with sodium borodeuteride. Degree of deuteration was determined by integration of ¹H-NMR ($\delta = 5.67$ vs 4.16).

Propargyl ether 1_D' (>98%-D) was synthesized by the deuteration of propargyl ether 1 by treatment of 1 with "BuLi followed by addition of D₂O. Degree of deuteration was determined by integration of ¹H-NMR (δ = 2.45 vs 4.16).



A mixture of ReI(CO)₅ (1.7 mg, 0.0038 mmol, 3.1 mol%), propargyl ether **1**_D (33.8 mg, 0.15 mmol, 1.25 equiv.), and silyl enol ether **2a** (32.5 mg, 0.12 mmol, 1.0 equiv.) in 1,4-dioxane (1.5 mL) was stirred for 10 h at 100 °C. The reaction mixture was quenched with TMEDA (0.2 ml) and the mixture was concentrated under reduced pressure in vacuo. The crude product was purified by silica gel column chromatography (hexane) to give silyl ether **3a**_D in 87% yield (32.5 mg, 0.104 mmol). Degree of deuteration was determined to be 95% by integration of ¹H-NMR (δ = 3.64 vs 2.22).





A mixture of ReI(CO)₅ (1.7 mg, 0.0038 mmol, 3.1 mol%), propargyl ether **1**_D' (33.5 mg, 0.15 mmol, 1.25 equiv.), and silyl enol ether **2a** (32.5 mg, 0.12 mmol, 1.0 equiv.) in 1,4-dioxane (1.5 mL) was stirred for 10 h at 100 °C. The reaction mixture was quenched with TMEDA (0.2 ml) and the mixture was concentrated under reduced pressure in vacuo. The crude product was purified by silica gel column chromatography (hexane) to give silyl ether **3a**_D' in 73% yield (27.3 mg, 0.088 mmol). Degree of deuteration was determined to be 93% by integration of ¹H-NMR ($\delta = 1.79$ vs 3.68)Loss of deuterium (ca. 5%) probably occurred during the reaction by exchange with a small amount of H₂O in the solvent. C₆D₆ was used as a deuterated solvent to determine the deuteration ratio of **3a**_D'. Chemical shifts of **3a** in C₆D₆ was shown below.

¹H NMR (C₆D₆, 500 MHz) $\delta = 0.95$ (d, J = 7.2 Hz, 3H), 1.01 (d, J = 6.9 Hz, 3H), 1.04 (s, 3H), 1.11 (s, 3H), 1.13-1.18 (m, 21H), 1.79 (t, J = 2.6 Hz, 1H), 1.82-1.90 (m, 1H), 2.17 (dd, J = 16.3, 2.3 Hz, 1H), 2.25 (dd, J = 16.6, 2.6 Hz, 1H), 3.69 (d, J = 2.0 Hz, 1H)







>98%-D

A mixture of ReI(CO)₅ (1.7 mg, 0.0038 mmol, 3.1 mol%), propargyl ether **1**_D (16.7 mg, 0.075 mmol, 0.50 equiv.), propargyl ether **1**_D' (16.6 mg, 0.075 mmol, 0.50 equiv.), and silyl enol ether **2a** (40.6 mg, 0.15 mmol, 1.0 equiv.) in 1,4-dioxane (1.5 mL) was stirred for 10 h at 100 °C. The reaction mixture was quenched with TMEDA (0.2 ml) and the mixture was concentrated under reduced pressure in vacuo. The crude material was filtered through silica gel column chromatography (hexane) to afford a mixture of silyl ethers **3a**_D, **3a**_D' and unreacted silyl enol ether **2a**. The yield of the product was estimated by integration of ¹H NMR to be 53%, and the ratio of **3a**_D and **3a**_D' was about 6 : 4. The isotope ratio was determined by GC-MS.

A theoretical isotope ratio was calculated by following formula: $%(M+1) = (1.1 \times C_n) + (5.1 \times Si_n) = (1.1 \times 16) + (5.1) = 22.7\%$.

An actual isotope ratio was determined by comparing intensity of m/z = 268 ($3a_D$ -^{*i*}Pr and $3a_D$ '-^{*i*}Pr) with m/z = 269: $100 \times 8.22/36.17 = 22.73\%$, which coincided with the theoretical value.

This result suggested that di-deuterated product was not formed to an appreciable amount and hydride transfer occurred in an intramolecular manner.



Isomerization of 3g



A mixture of ReI(CO)₅ (1.0 mg, 0.0022 mmol, 20 mol%) and **3g-major** (0.011 mmol, 1.25 equiv.) in 1,4-dioxane (0.75 mL) was stirred for 13 h at 100 °C. The reaction mixture was quenched with TMEDA (0.2 ml) and the reaction mixture was concentrated under reduced pressure in vacuo. The crude product was purified by silica gel column chromatography to give **3g** as a colorless oil in 69% yield (2.4 mg, 0.0078 mmol). Diastereomer ratio was determined by ¹H-NMR (d.r. = 67 : 33).

Isomerization of 3g-Me



To a THF solution (6 ml) of **3g-major** (90.3 mg, 0.29 mmol, 1.0 equiv.) was added "BuLi (1.6 M THF solution, 280 μ l, 0.44 mmol, 1.5 equiv.) at -78 °C and the mixture was stirred at the same temperature for 3 h. MeI (36 μ l, 0.59 mmol, 2.0 equiv.) was added slowly to the reaction mixture at -78 °C and the resulting mixture was gradually warmed up to room temperature over 4 h with stirring. The reaction mixture was quenched with sat. aqueous NH₄Cl and the aqueous layer was extracted with diethyl ether three times. The combined organic layer was washed with brine and dried over MgSO₄. The solvent was removed under reduced pressure. The crude mixture was purified by silica gel column chromatography (hexane) to give **3g-Me** as a colorless oil in 71% yield (63.2 mg, 0.21 mmol).



IR (neat) 2926, 2865, 2236, 1462, 1384, 1248, 1098, 1064, 998, 884, 677 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 500 MHz) δ = 1.07 (s, 21H), 1.23-1.54 (m, 4H), 1.60-1.82 (m, 7H), 1.77 (t, *J* = 2.9 Hz, 3H), 2.10-2.19 (m, 1H), 2.23-2.32 (m, 1H), 3.83 (dt, *J* = 6.3, 2.9 Hz, 1H); ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 125 MHz) δ = 3.49, 12.8, 18.2, 18.3, 21.5, 23.7, 25.7, 28.8, 28.9, 34.9, 46.9, 75.6, 76.0, 78.4; HRMS (FD⁺): m/z calcd for [M+H]⁺ [C₂₀H₃₉OSi]⁺ 323.2770, found 323.2774.



A mixture of $\text{ReI}(\text{CO})_5$ (1.1 mg, 0.0025 mmol, 2.5 mol%) and **3g-Me** (32.5 mg, 0.10 mmol, 1.25 equiv.) in 1,4dioxane (1.0 mL) was stirred for 10 h at 100 °C. The reaction mixture was quenched with TMEDA (0.2 ml) and the reaction mixture was concentrated under reduced pressure in vacuo. The starting material was recovered without change in nearly quantitative yield as judged by ¹H-NMR analysis of the crude product using 1,1,2,2-tetrachloroethane as the internal standard.

Intramolecular hydropropargylation reaction

Synthesis of substrate.



S4a^[10] and S4b^[11] were prepared according to the reported procedures.

Synthesis of alcohol S5a and S5b.

Typical procedure was described for preparation of S5a.

To a THF solution (30 ml) of triisopropylsilylacetylene (12 ml, 53 mmol, 1.1 equiv.) was added "BuLi (1.6 M THF solution, 33 ml, 53 mmol, 1.1 equiv.) at -78 °C and the mixture was stirred at the same temperature for 30 min. A THF solution (18 ml) of aldehyde **S4a** (9.0 g, 48 mmol, 1.0 equiv.) was added slowly to the reaction mixture at -78 °C and the resulting mixture was gradually warmed up to room temperature over 2 h with stirring. The reaction mixture was quenched with water and the aqueous layer was extracted with ethyl acetate three times. The combined organic layer was washed with brine and dried over MgSO₄. The solvent was removed under reduced pressure. The crude alcohol was used for the next reaction without further purification.

To a THF suspension (100 ml) of sodium hydride (60%, 2.5 g, 62 mmol, 1.3 equiv.) was added a THF solution (20 ml) of crude alcohol at 0 °C and the mixture was stirred at the same temperature for 30 min. Benzyl bromide (6.8 ml, 58 mmol, 1.2 equiv.) was added slowly to the reaction mixture at 0 °C and the resulting mixture was stirred at room temperature for 16 h. The reaction mixture was quenched with sat. aqueous NH₄Cl and the aqueous layer was extracted with ethyl acetate three times. The combined organic layer was washed with brine and dried over MgSO₄. The solvent was removed under reduced pressure. The crude propargyl ether was used for the next reaction without further purification.

To an acetone (152 ml) and water (8 ml) solution of crude propargyl ether was added *p*-toluenesulfonic acid monohydrate (3.7 g, 19 mmol, 0.4 equiv.) and the solution was stirred at room temperature for 4 h. Pyridine (1.6 ml, 19 mmol, 0.4 equiv.) was added to the reaction mixture and the solvent was removed under reduced pressure. The residue was dissolved in ethyl acetate, which was washed with brine. The organic layer was dried over MgSO₄ and the solvent was removed under reduced pressure. The crude material was purified by silica gel column chromatography (ethyl acetate : hexane = 25 : 75) to give alcohol **S5a** as a yellow oil in 61% yield (in 3 steps, 10 g, 29 mmol).



Spectral data were in good agreement with literature values.^[12]



S4b (10 g, 50 mmol) was used. a yellow oil (12 g, 33 mmol, 66% yield in 3 steps). IR (neat) 3437, 3032, 2943, 2892, 2865, 2163, 1462, 1381, 1054, 882, 736, 676 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 500 MHz) δ = 1.11 (s, 21H), 1.59 (s, 3H), 2.00 (ddd, *J* = 3.5, 6.0, 14.5 Hz, 1H), 2.11 (ddd, *J* = 4.0, 8.5, 14.5 Hz, 1 H), 2.94 (br s, 1H), 3.80-3.88 (m, 1H), 4.06-4.14 (m, 1H), 4.58 (d, *J* = 10.5 Hz, 1H), 4.82 (d, *J* = 11.0 Hz, 1H), 7.26-7.38 (m, 5H);

¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 125 MHz) δ = 11.0, 18.5, 26.8, 44.2, 60.1, 66.6, 75.1, 87.4, 107.9, 127.6, 127.8, 128.2, 138.3; HRMS (FD⁺): m/z calcd for [M+H]⁺ [C₂₂H₃₇O₂Si]⁺ 361.2563, found. 361.2565

Synthesis of malonate S6a and S6b.

Typical procedure was described for preparation of S6a.

To a DMF solution (145 ml) of alcohol **S5a** (10 g, 29 mmol, 1.0 equiv.) and *N*,*N*-diisopropylethylamine (8.6 ml, 49 mmol, 1.7 equiv.) was added methanesulfonyl chloride (3.4 ml, 44 mmol, 1.5 equiv.) slowly at 0 °C, and the mixture was stirred at room temperature overnight. To the reaction mixture was added lithium bromide (13 g, 145 mmol, 5.0 equiv.) and the mixture was stirred at 70 °C for 7 h. The reaction mixture was quenched with water and the aqueous layer was extracted with diethyl ether three times. The combined organic layer was washed with water and brine and dried over MgSO₄. The solvent was removed under reduced pressure. The crude alkyl bromide was used for the next reaction without further purification.

To a DMF suspension (84 ml) of sodium hydride (60%, 1.1 g, 27 mmol, 1.1 equiv.) was slowly added a DMF solution (20 ml) of diethyl malonate (4.4 g, 27 mmol, 1.1 equiv.) at 0 °C and the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 30 min. A DMF solution (20 ml) of the crude alkyl bromide and tetrabutylammonium iodide (2.7 g, 7,4 mmol, 30 mol%) was added to the reaction mixture and the resulting mixture was stirred at 120 °C for 8 h. The reaction mixture was quenched with sat. aqueous NH₄Cl and the aqueous layer was extracted with diethyl ether three times. The combined organic layer was washed with water and brine and dried over MgSO₄. The solvent was removed under reduced pressure. The crude malonate was used for the next reaction without further purification.

To a THF solution (49 ml) of the crude malonate was added TBAF (1 M THF solution, 30 ml, 30 mmol, 1.2 equiv.) slowly at 0 °C, and the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 1 h. The reaction mixture was quenched with sat. aqueous NH₄Cl and the aqueous layer was extracted with ethyl acetate three times. The combined organic layer was washed with brine and dried over MgSO₄. The solvent was removed under reduced pressure. The crude material was purified by silica gel column chromatography (ethyl acetate : hexane = 10 : 90) to give malonate **S6a** as a yellow oil in 65% yield (in 3 steps, 6.3 g, 19 mmol).



S6a

IR (neat) 3278, 2981, 2938, 2870, 2112, 1731, 1453, 1370, 1301, 1253, 1157, 1095, 1027, 859, 699 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 500 MHz) $\delta = 1.25$ (t, J = 7.5 Hz, 3H), 1.26 (t, J = 6.9 Hz, 3H), 1.74-1.90 (m, 2H), 2.02-2.16 (m, 2H), 2.49 (d, J = 1.7 Hz, 1H), 3.35 (t, J = 7.5 Hz, 1H), 4.11(dt, J = 1.8, 6.3 Hz, 1H), 4.13-4.26 (m, 4H), 4.49 (d, J = 1.2.1 Hz, 1H), 4.80 (d, J = 11.5 Hz, 1H), 7.26-7.39 (m, 5H);

¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 125 MHz) δ = 14.1, 24.5, 33.1, 51.5, 61.4, 67.8, 70.5, 74.4, 82.1, 127.7, 128.0, 128.4, 137.6, 169.2; HRMS (FD⁺): m/z calcd for [M]⁺ [C₁₉H₂₄O₅]⁺ 332.1624, found. 332.1617



S6b

S5b (12 g, 33 mmol) was used. a yellow oil (5.4 g, 16 mmol, 48% yield in 3 steps).

IR (neat) 3277, 3064, 3032, 2982, 2937, 2871, 2108, 1731, 1452, 1371, 1179, 1055, 737, 697 cm⁻¹;

¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 500 MHz) δ = 1.26 (t, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 6H), 1.52 (s, 3H), 1.75-1.88 (m, 2H), 2.08-2.23 (m, 2H), 2.52 (s, 1H), 3.36 (t, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 1H), 4.13-4.26 (m, 4H), 4.58 (d, *J* = 10.9 Hz, 1H), 4.67 (d, *J* = 11.5 Hz, 1H), 7.23-7.29 (m, 1H), 7.30-7.38 (m, 4H);

¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 125 MHz) δ = 14.1, 23.7, 26.2, 39.0, 51.8, 61.3, 66.2, 73.1, 73.9, 84.5, 127.3, 127.6, 128.3, 138.8, 169.3;

HRMS (FD⁺): m/z calcd for [M]⁺ [C₂₀H₂₆O₅]⁺ 346.1780, found. 346.1779

Synthesis of 5a and 5b.

Typical procedure was described for preparation of 5a.



Solution 1: To a THF suspension (3 ml) of sodium hydride (60%, 60 mg, 1.5 mmol, 1.5 equiv.) was added a THF solution (2 ml) of malonate **S6a** (365 mg, 1.1 mmol, 1.1 equiv.) at 0 °C and the mixture was stirred at the same temperature for 45 min.

Solution 2: To a THF solution (5 ml) of cyclohexenone (100 μ l, 1.0 mmol, 1.0 equiv.) was added TIPSOTf (300 μ l, 1.1 mmol, 1.1 equiv.) slowly at 0 °C and the mixture was stirred at the same temperature for 30 min. Solution 1 was added slowly to solution 2 with syringe at 0 °C and the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 3.5 h. The reaction mixture was quenched with sat. aqueous NaHCO₃ and the aqueous layer was extracted with ethyl acetate three times. The combined organic layer was washed with brine and dried over MgSO₄. The solvent was removed under reduced pressure. The crude material was purified by silica gel column chromatography (ethyl acetate : hexane = 5 : 95) to give the silyl enol ether **5a** as a yellow oil in 72% yield (422 mg, 0.72 mmol).



5a

Diastereomer ratio was determined by ¹H-NMR (d.r. = ca.50 : 50).

IR (neat) 3304, 3063, 3032, 2942, 2867, 2759, 2112, 1726, 1663, 1461, 1370, 1194, 1096, 883, 739, 685 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 500 MHz) δ = 1.06 (d, *J* = 6.5 Hz, 18H), 1.09-1.21 (m, 3H), 1.21-1.26 (m, 6H), 1.26-1.34 (m, 1H), 1.49-1.60 (m, 1H), 1.68-1.86 (m, 4H), 1.90-2.18 (m, 4H), 2.46 (d, *J* = 2.5 Hz, 0.5H), 2.47 (d, *J* = 2.5 Hz, 0.5H), 2.92-2.99 (m, 1H), 4.03-4.09 (m, 1H), 4.10-4.21 (m, 4H), 4.50 (d, *J* = 11.5 Hz, 1H), 4.78 (d, *J* = 12.0 Hz, 0.5H), 4.79 (d, *J* = 12.0 Hz, 0.5 H), 4.89 (br s, 1H), 7.26-7.37 (m, 5H);

¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 125 MHz) δ = 12.4, 14.02, 14.04, 17.9, 22.5, 24.1, 28.2, 29.5, 30.8, 30.9, 39.47, 39.51, 60.7, 60.78, 60.82, 68.4, 70.28, 70.30, 74.06, 74.12, 82.25, 82.27, 104.1, 127.6, 127.8, 128.3, 137.7, 151.9, 170.78, 170.80; HRMS (FD⁺): m/z calcd for [M+H]⁺ [C₃₄H₅₃O₆Si]⁺ 585.3611, found 585.3613



5b

a yellow oil (467 mg, 0.78 mmol, 78% yield). Diastereomer ratio was determined by ¹H-NMR (d.r. = ca.50 : 50). IR (neat) 3305, 3064, 3031, 2942, 2867, 2726, 2108, 1727, 1663, 1462, 1370, 1197, 1065, 914, 883, 736, 686 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 500 MHz) δ = 1.05 (d, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 18H), 1.09-1.20 (m, 3H), 1.20-1.26 (m, 6H), 1.26-1.36 (m, 1H), 1.50 (s, 3H), 1.51-1.60 (m, 1H), 1.69 (dt, *J* = 4.5, 13.0 Hz, 0.5H), 1.74-1.86 (m, 3.5H), 1.94 (br dd, *J* = 5.5, 17.0 Hz, 1H), 2.02-2.17 (m, 2.5H), 2.21 (dt, *J* = 4.5, 13.5 Hz, 0.5H), 2.485 (s, 0.5H), 2.489 (s, 0.5H), 2.91-2.98 (m, 1H), 4.10-

4.26 (m, 4H), 4.59 (d, *J* = 11.0 Hz, 1H), 4.65 (d, *J* = 11.0 Hz, 1H), 4.91 (br s, 1H), 7.22-7.28 (m, 1H), 7.29-7.36 (m, 4H);

¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 125 MHz) δ = 12.4, 14.1, 18.0, 22.5, 24.1, 24.2, 26.1, 26.2, 27.4, 27.5, 29.6, 36.2, 36.3, 39.3, 39.4, 60.7, 60.79, 60.83, 66.0, 73.19, 73.23, 73.6, 73.7, 84.7, 84.8, 104.1, 104.3, 127.2, 127.5, 128.2, 138.9, 151.86, 151.92, 170.9;

HRMS (FD⁺): m/z calcd for [M+H]⁺ [C₃₅H₅₅O₆Si]⁺ 599.3768, found 599.3776

Synthesis of 5c.



To a DMF solution (20 ml) of alcohol **S5a** (1.4 g, 4.0 mmol, 1.0 equiv.) and *N*,*N*-diisopropylethylamine (1.2 ml, 6.8 mmol, 1.7 equiv.) was added methanesulfonyl chloride (0.46 ml, 6.0 mmol, 1.5 equiv.) slowly at 0 °C, and the mixture was stirred at room temperature overnight. To the reaction mixture was added lithium bromide (1.7 g, 20 mmol, 5.0 equiv.) and the mixture was stirred at 70 °C for 7 h. The reaction mixture was quenched with water and the aqueous layer was extracted with diethyl ether three times. The combined organic layer was washed with water and brine and dried over MgSO₄. The solvent was removed under reduced pressure. The crude alkyl bromide was used for the next reaction without further purification.

To a DMF solution (10 ml) of sodium hydride (60%, 180 mg, 4.4 mmol, 1.1 equiv.) was added a DMF solution (10 ml) of ethyl 2-oxocyclohexanecarboxylate (0.70 ml, 4.4 mmol, 1.1 equiv.) at 0 °C and the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 30 min. A DMF solution (10 ml) of the crude alkyl bromide and tetrabutylammonium iodide (440 mg, 1,2 mmol, 30 mol%) was added to the reaction mixture and the resulting mixture was stirred at 120 °C for 10 h. The reaction mixture was quenched with sat. aqueous NH₄Cl and the aqueous layer was extracted with diethyl ether three times. The combined organic layer was washed with water and brine and dried over MgSO₄. The solvent was removed under reduced pressure. The crude β -keto ester was used for the next reaction without further purification.

To a THF solution (8 ml) of the crude β -keto ester was added TBAF (1 M THF solution, 4.8 ml, 4.8 mmol, 1.2 equiv.) slowly at 0 °C, and the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 1 h. The reaction mixture was quenched with sat. aqueous NH₄Cl and the aqueous layer was extracted with ethyl acetate three times. The combined organic layer was washed with brine and dried over MgSO₄. The solvent was removed under reduced pressure. The crude material was filtered through silica gel column chromatography (ethyl acetate/hexane = 1/9), and the obtained material was used for the next reaction without further purification.

To a dichloromethane solution (40 ml) of the crude material and 2,6-lutidine (4.6 ml, 40 mmol, 10 equiv.) was added TIPSOTf (1.6 ml, 6.0 mmol, 1.5 equiv.) slowly at 0 °C, and the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 24 h. The reaction mixture was quenched with sat. aqueous NaHCO₃ and the aqueous layer was extracted with dichloromethane three times. The combined organic layer was dried over MgSO₄. The solvent was removed under reduced pressure. The crude material was purified by silica gel column chromatography (ethyl acetate : hexane = 10 : 90) to give silyl enol ether **5c** as a yellow oil in 23% yield (in 4 steps, 460 mg, 0.92 mmol).



Diastereomer ratio was determined by ¹H-NMR (d.r. = 58 : 42).

IR (neat) 3306, 3032, 2943, 2867, 2759, 2720, 2111, 1728, 1662, 1460, 1188, 927, 882, 738, 684 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 500 MHz) δ = 1.02-1.10 (m, 18H), 1.12-1.20 (m, 3H), 1.23 (t, *J* = 7.0 Hz, 3H), 1.50-1.71 (m, 3H), 1.73-2.09 (m, 7H), 2.44 (d, *J* = 2.0 Hz, 0.42H), 2.46 (d, *J* = 2.0 Hz, 0.58H), 4.00-4.10 (m, 2H), 4.11-4.19 (m, 1H), 4.50 (d, *J* = 11.5 Hz, 0.42H), 4.51 (d, *J* = 12.0 Hz, 0.58H), 4.78 (d, *J* = 12.0 Hz, 0.58H), 4.80 (d, *J* = 12.0 Hz, 0.42H), 4.83-4.87 (m, 1H), 7.26-7.30 (m, 1H), 7.30-7.38 (m, 4H); ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 125 MHz) δ = 12.8, 14.2, 18.1, 18.2, 19.2, 23.9, 30.7, 30.81, 30.83, 31.7, 31.8, 50.3, 60.4, 68.9, 69.0, 70.35, 70.38, 73.8, 73.9, 82.8, 103.2, 127.6, 127.9, 128.0, 128.3, 137.9, 138.0, 149.8, 175.5; HRMS (FD⁺): m/z calcd for [M]⁺ [C₃₀H₄₆O₄Si]⁺ 498.3165, found 498.3169

Synthesis of 5d.



Solution 1: To a THF suspension (3 ml) of sodium hydride (60%, 80 mg, 2.0 mmol, 2.0 equiv.) was added a THF solution (2 ml) of **S6a** (500 mg, 1.5 mmol, 1.5 equiv.) at 0 °C and the mixture was stirred at the same temperature for 45 min.

Solution 2: To a THF solution (5 ml) of benzalacetone (150 mg, 1.0 mmol, 1.0 equiv.) was added TIPSOTf (400 μ l, 1.5 mmol, 1.5 equiv.) and dimethyl sulfide (220 μ l, 3.0 mmol, 3 equiv.) slowly at -78 °C and the mixture was stirred at the same temperature for 30 min. Solution 1 was added slowly to solution 2 with syringe at -78 °C and the mixture was stirred at the same temperature for 5 h. The reaction mixture was quenched with sat. aqueous NaHCO₃ and the aqueous layer was extracted with ethyl acetate three times. The combined organic layer was washed with brine and dried over MgSO₄. The solvent was removed under reduced pressure. The crude material was purified by silica gel column chromatography (ethyl acetate : hexane = 5 : 95) and GPC (AcOEt) to give silyl enol ether **5d** as a yellow oil in 42% yield (260 mg, 0.42 mmol).



Diastereomer ratio was determined by ¹H-NMR (d.r. = 50:50)

IR (neat) 3285, 3087, 3063, 3030, 2944, 2867, 2758, 2112, 1728, 1659, 1458, 1384, 1194, 1030, 883, 699 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 500 MHz) δ = 1.04 (d, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 9H), 1.06 (d, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 9H), 1.13-1.25 (m, 9H), 1.61-2.10 (m, 4H), 1.757 (d, *J* = 1.0 Hz, 1.5H), 1.763 (d, *J* = 0.5 Hz, 1.5H), 2.44 (d, *J* = 2.0 Hz, 0.5H), 2.46 (d, *J* = 2.5 Hz, 0.5H), 3.94-4.03 (m, 2H), 4.06-4.25 (m, 4H), 4.476 (d, *J* = 11.5 Hz, 0.5H), 4.481 (d, *J* = 12.0 Hz, 0.5H), 4.76 (d, *J* = 12.0 Hz, 0.5H), 4.77 (d, *J* = 12.0 Hz, 0.5H), 5.38-5.43 (m, 1H), 7.13-7.25 (m, 5H), 7.26-7.38 (m, 5H); ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 125 MHz) δ = 12.5, 13.9, 17.9, 18.0, 31.1, 31.21, 31.23, 49.2, 49.3, 60.87, 60.92, 62.1, 62.2, 68.2, 68.3, 70.2, 73.9, 74.1, 82.2, 82.3, 105.58, 105.61, 126.5, 127.6, 127.8, 127.86, 127.89, 128.3, 129.0, 129.1, 137.72, 137.74, 140.8, 150.0, 170.1, 170.2, 170.48, 170.53; HRMS (FD⁺): m/z calcd for [M+H]⁺ [C₃₈H₅₅O₆Si]⁺ 635.3768, found 635.3762

General procedure for intramolecular hydropropargylation

A mixture of $\text{ReI}(\text{CO})_5$ (2.3 mg, 0.005 mmol, 5 mol%) and silyl enol ether (0.10 mmol) in 1,4-dioxane (1.0 ml) was stirred for 5 h at 100 °C. The reaction mixture was quenched with TMEDA (0.2 ml) and concentrated under reduced pressure in vacuo. The crude material was purified by silica gel column chromatography (ethyl acetate : hexane = 5 : 95) to give the product.



6a

a white solid. (38.2 mg, 0.080 mmol, 80%). Diastereomer ratio was determined by ¹H-NMR (d.r. = 88 : 12). The stereochemistry of the product was determined by NOE of the desilylated compound **S7** (see page S18). IR (neat) 3306, 2940, 2866, 2109, 1734, 1462, 1234, 1096, 1035, 882, 680 cm⁻¹;

¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 500 MHz) δ = 0.90-1.16 (m, 22H), 1.21 (t, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 3H), 1.23 (t, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 3H), 1.26-1.66 (m, 3H), 1.72-2.00 (m, 3H), 2.02-2.50 (m, 4H), 2.04 (d, *J* = 2.5 Hz, 0.12H), 2.14 (d, *J* = 2.5 Hz, 0.88H), 2.65 (br s, 1H), 2.89 (dt, *J* = 4.0, 14.0 Hz, 0.88H) 2.94-3.01 (m, 0.12H), 3.94 (d, *J* = 2.0 Hz, 0.88H), 4.06-4.26 (m, 4H), 4.45 (br s, 0.12H);

¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 125 MHz)

Major isomer δ = 12.3, 14.0, 14.1, 18.1, 18.2, 20.4, 23.0, 23.6, 27.7, 29.2, 29.5, 35.1, 42.3, 59.0, 60.96, 60.98, 71.4, 72.3, 88.5, 170.9, 171.3;

Minor isomer δ = 12.3, 14.0, 14.1, 18.1, 18.2, 19.7, 25.7, 26.8, 28.1, 29.9, 34.0, 44.5, 58.7, 61.08, 61.13, 68.5, 69.9, 86.5, 170.3, 171.0;

HRMS (FD⁺): m/z calcd for [M+H]⁺ [C₂₇H₄₇O₅Si]⁺ 479.3193, found 479.3192



6b

a white solid. (34.3 mg, 0.070 mmol, 70%). The stereochemistry of the product was determined by X-ray crystal structure analysis.

IR (neat) 3305, 2866, 2103, 1734, 1462, 1237, 1147, 1038, 882, 680 cm⁻¹;

¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 500 MHz) δ = 0.89-0.96 (m, 1H), 1.04-1.30 (m, 31H), 1.45-1.59 (m, 2H), 1.72-1.86 (m, 2H), 1.96-2.13 (m, 3H), 2.22 (s, 1H), 2.33-2.45 (m, 2H), 2.94 (dt, *J* = 13.7, 3.5 Hz, 1H) 4.06-4.24 (m, 4H), 4.27 (br d, *J* = 1.7 Hz, 1H);

¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 125 MHz) δ = 12.3, 14.0, 14.1, 18.1, 18.2, 20.0, 23.0, 24.2, 28.8, 30.7, 31.7, 34.9, 39.0, 48.6, 59.2, 60.87, 60.93, 67.4, 72.6, 91.6, 170.8, 171.3;

HRMS (FD⁺): m/z calcd for [M+H]⁺ [C₂₈H₄₉O₅Si]⁺ 493.3349, found 493.3358



6c

a white solid (32.1 mg, 0.082 mmol, 82%). The stereochemistry of the product was determined by X-ray crystal structure analysis.

IR (neat) 3309, 2942, 2866, 2111, 1728, 1462, 1239, 1102, 884, 803, 677 cm⁻¹;

¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 500 MHz) δ = 1.01-1.10 (m, 21H), 1.25 (t, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 3H), 1.32-1.38 (m, 1H), 1.56-1.84 (m, 5H), 2.03-2.16 (m, 3H), 2.13 (d, *J* = 2.5 Hz, 1H), 2.20-2.30 (m, 2H), 2.90 (br d, *J* = 6.0 Hz, 1H), 4.00 (dq, *J* = 7.0, 11.0 Hz, 1.56-1.84 (m, 5H), 2.03-2.16 (m, 3H), 2.13 (d, *J* = 2.5 Hz, 1H), 2.20-2.30 (m, 2H), 2.90 (br d, *J* = 6.0 Hz, 1H), 4.00 (dq, *J* = 7.0, 11.0 Hz, 1.56-1.84 (m, 5H), 2.03-2.16 (m, 3H), 2.13 (d, *J* = 2.5 Hz, 1H), 2.20-2.30 (m, 2H), 2.90 (br d, *J* = 6.0 Hz, 1H), 4.00 (dq, *J* = 7.0, 11.0 Hz, 1.56-1.84 (m, 5H), 2.20-2.30 (m, 2H), 2.90 (br d, *J* = 6.0 Hz, 1H), 4.00 (dq, *J* = 7.0, 11.0 Hz, 1.56-1.84 (m, 5H), 1

1H), 4.17 (dq, *J* = 7.0, 11.0 Hz, 1H), 4.73 (d, *J* = 3.5 Hz, 1H);

¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 125 MHz) δ = 12.8, 14.0, 18.17, 18.21, 20.3, 23.6, 25.5, 26.3, 32.3, 33.2, 39.9, 47.3, 60.3, 69.2, 70.1, 87.8, 177.0;

HRMS (FD⁺): m/z calcd for $[M^{-i}Pr]^+ [C_{20}H_{33}O_3Si]^+ 349.2199$, found 349.2194



ORTEP of 6c



6d-major: a white solid. **6d-minor**: a colorless oil. (32.6 mg, 0.062 mmol, 62%). Diastereomer ratio was determined by ¹H-NMR (d.r. = 84 : 16). These compounds were separated by GPC (AcOEt). The stereochemistry of **6d-major** was determined by X-ray crystal structure analysis. The stereochemistry of the three contiguous stereogenic centers on the cyclohexane ring of **6d-minor** was proposed by the coupling constant as shown above and the stereochemistry of OTIPS group on the side chain was not determined.

6d-major

IR (neat) 3309, 2941, 2866, 2111, 1725, 1464, 1368, 1254, 1154, 1064, 884, 679 cm⁻¹;

¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 400 MHz) δ = 0.73-0.88 (m, 3H), 0.89-1.00 (m, 21H), 1.09 (t, *J* = 6.8 Hz, 3H), 1.14 (d, *J* = 6.4 Hz, 3H), 1.80-1.93 (m, 2H), 2.08, (d, *J* = 2.4 Hz, 1H), 2.19 (dt, *J* = 13.6, 2.4 Hz, 1H), 2.54-2.69 (m, 2H), 3.11-3.19 (m, 1H), 3.66 (d, *J* = 12.4 Hz, 1H), 3.76 (dq, *J* = 10.8, 7.2 Hz, 1H), 3.91-4.03 (m, 2H), 4.03-4.13 (m, 2H), 7.09-7.22 (m, 3H), 7.38 (br s, 2H);

¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 125 MHz) δ = 12.9, 13.5, 13.8, 18.2, 18.4, 22.0, 27.1, 29.0, 30.0, 44.9, 47.6, 60.3, 60.7, 61.0, 68.0, 71.7, 86.0, 126.5, 127.2, 129.9 (br), 132.3 (br), 138.7, 171.0, 171.7;

HRMS (FD⁺): m/z calcd for $[M+H]^+$ $[C_{31}H_{49}O_5Si]^+$ 529.3349, found 529.3362

6d-minor

IR (neat) 3309, 2942, 2865, 2113, 1726, 1458, 1367, 1261, 1160, 1063, 884, 703 cm⁻¹;

¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 400 MHz) δ = 0.71 (d, *J* = 6.4 Hz, 3H), 0.83 (t, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 3H), 0.99-1.09 (m, 21H), 1.19 (t, *J* = 6.8 Hz, 3H), 1.60-1.74 (m, 1H), 1.97-2.12 (m, 2H), 2.05 (d, *J* = 2.4 Hz, 1H), 2.25-2.36 (m, 1H), 2.56-2.66 (m, 1H), 2.79 (t, *J* = 6.8 Hz, 3H), 1.60-1.74 (m, 1H), 1.97-2.12 (m, 2H), 2.05 (d, *J* = 2.4 Hz, 1H), 2.25-2.36 (m, 1H), 2.56-2.66 (m, 1H), 2.79 (t, *J* = 6.8 Hz, 3H), 1.60-1.74 (m, 1H), 1.97-2.12 (m, 2H), 2.05 (d, *J* = 2.4 Hz, 1H), 2.25-2.36 (m, 1H), 2.56-2.66 (m, 1H), 2.79 (t, *J* = 6.8 Hz, 3H), 1.60-1.74 (m, 1H), 1.97-2.12 (m, 2H), 2.05 (d, *J* = 2.4 Hz, 1H), 2.25-2.36 (m, 1H), 2.56-2.66 (m, 1H), 2.79 (t, *J* = 6.8 Hz, 3H), 1.60-1.74 (m, 1H), 1.97-2.12 (m, 2H), 2.05 (d, *J* = 2.4 Hz, 1H), 2.25-2.36 (m, 2H), 2.56-2.66 (m, 2H), 2.79 (t, *J* = 6.8 Hz, 3H), 1.60-1.74 (m, 2H), 2.79 (t, *J* = 6.8 Hz, 3H), 1.60-1.74 (m, 2H), 2.79 (t, *J* = 6.8 Hz, 3H), 1.60-1.74 (m, 2H), 2.79 (t, J), 2.56-2.66 (m, 2H), 2.79 (t, J), 2.56-2.66 (m, 2H), 2.57-2.66 (m, 2H), 2.57-2

J = 12.0 Hz, 1H), 3.06 (d, J = 12.0 Hz, 1H), 3.62 (dq, J = 10.8, 7.2 Hz, 1H), 3.85 (dq, J = 10.8, 7.2 Hz, 1H), 4.15 (q, J = 6.8 Hz, 2H), 4.31 (q, J = 6.4 Hz, 1H), 7.10-7.22 (m, 3H), 7.50 (br, 2H);

¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 125 MHz) δ = 12.6, 13.4, 14.0, 18.2, 18.3, 22.4, 28.7, 31.8, 33.5, 47.7, 50.5, 60.6, 60.7, 61.0, 69.4, 70.0, 87.9, 126.8, 127.4, 130.4 (br), 131.9 (br), 140.1, 170.6, 171.6;

HRMS (FD⁺): m/z calcd for $[M+H]^+ [C_{31}H_{49}O_5Si]^+ 529.3349$, found 529.3349



ORTEP of 6d-major

Determination of the stereochemistry of decalin 6a.



To a THF solution (3 ml) of **6a** (92 mg, 0.19 mmol, 1.0 equiv.) was added TBAF (1 M THF solution, 960 μ l, 0.96 mmol, 5.0 equiv.) slowly at 0 °C, and the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 24 h. The reaction mixture was quenched with sat. aqueous NH₄Cl and the aqueous layer was extracted with ethyl acetate three times. The combined organic layer was washed with brine and dried over MgSO₄. The solvent was removed under reduced pressure. The crude material was purified by silica gel column chromatography (ethyl acetate : hexane = 50 : 50) and GPC (AcOEt) to give major diastereomer of **S7** as a yellow oil in 30% yield (18 mg, 0.057 mmol). The stereochemistry of the product was determined by NOE as shown below.



IR (neat) 3526, 3284, 2932, 2868, 2106, 1729, 1449, 1238, 1176, 626 cm⁻¹;

¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 500 MHz) δ = 0.95-1.05 (m, 1H), 1.225 (t, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 3H), 1.228 (t, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 3H), 1.36-1.45 (m, 1H), 1.54-1.79 (m, 3H), 1.88 (dq, *J* = 13.8, 2.7 Hz, 1H), 2.01 (dq, *J* = 4.0, 13.2 Hz, 1H), 2.01 (br d, *J* = 14.5 Hz, 1H), 2.15 (d, *J* = 2.9 Hz, 1H), 2.24 (br s, 1H), 2.41 (dt, *J* = 3.0, 14.5 Hz, 1H), 2.46-2.56 (m, 1H), 2.73 (br s, 1H), 2.83 (dt, *J* = 13.5, 4.0 Hz, 1H), 3.92 (br d, *J* = 2.0 Hz, 1H), 4.09-4.26 (m, 4H);

¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 125 MHz) δ = 14.0, 14.1, 20.3, 22.8, 23.2, 27.6, 27.9, 29.3, 35.2, 41.6, 58.6, 61.1, 61.3, 70.9, 72.5, 87.9, 170.9, 171.1;

HRMS (FD⁺): m/z calcd for $[M]^+$ $[C_{18}H_{26}O_5]^+$ 322.1780, found 322.1786

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