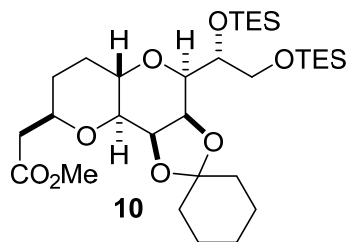


Supporting Information

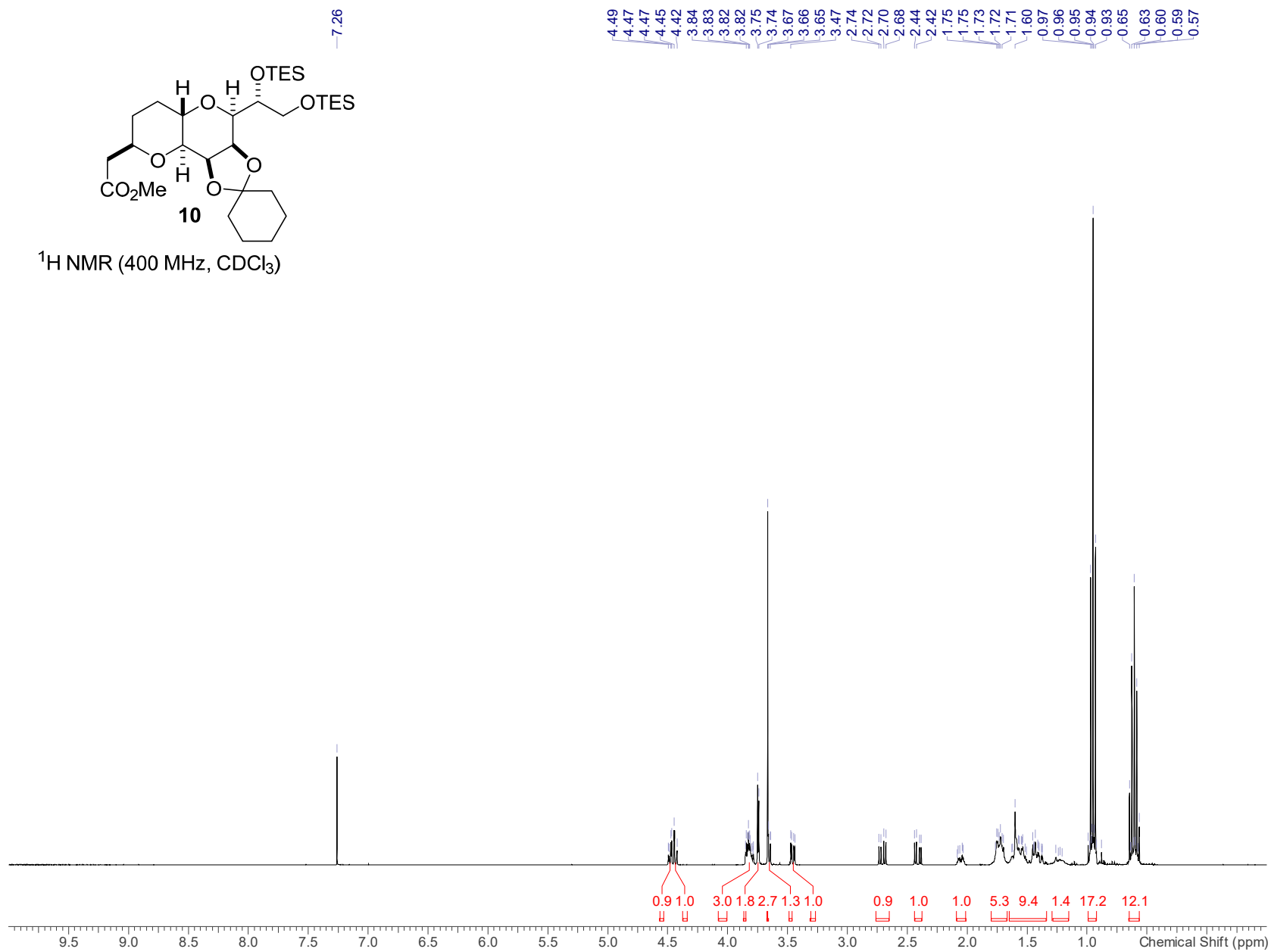
Synthesis of a Polycyclic Halichondrin C1-C14 Fragment via Intermolecular Oxy-Michael / Trans-Ketalization

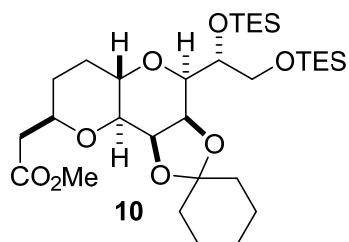
Dae-Shik Kim,* Francis G. Fang, Hyeong-wook Choi, and Hui Fang

Integrated Chemistry Engine, Eisai AiM Institute, 4 Corporate Drive, Andover, Massachusetts 01810, United States

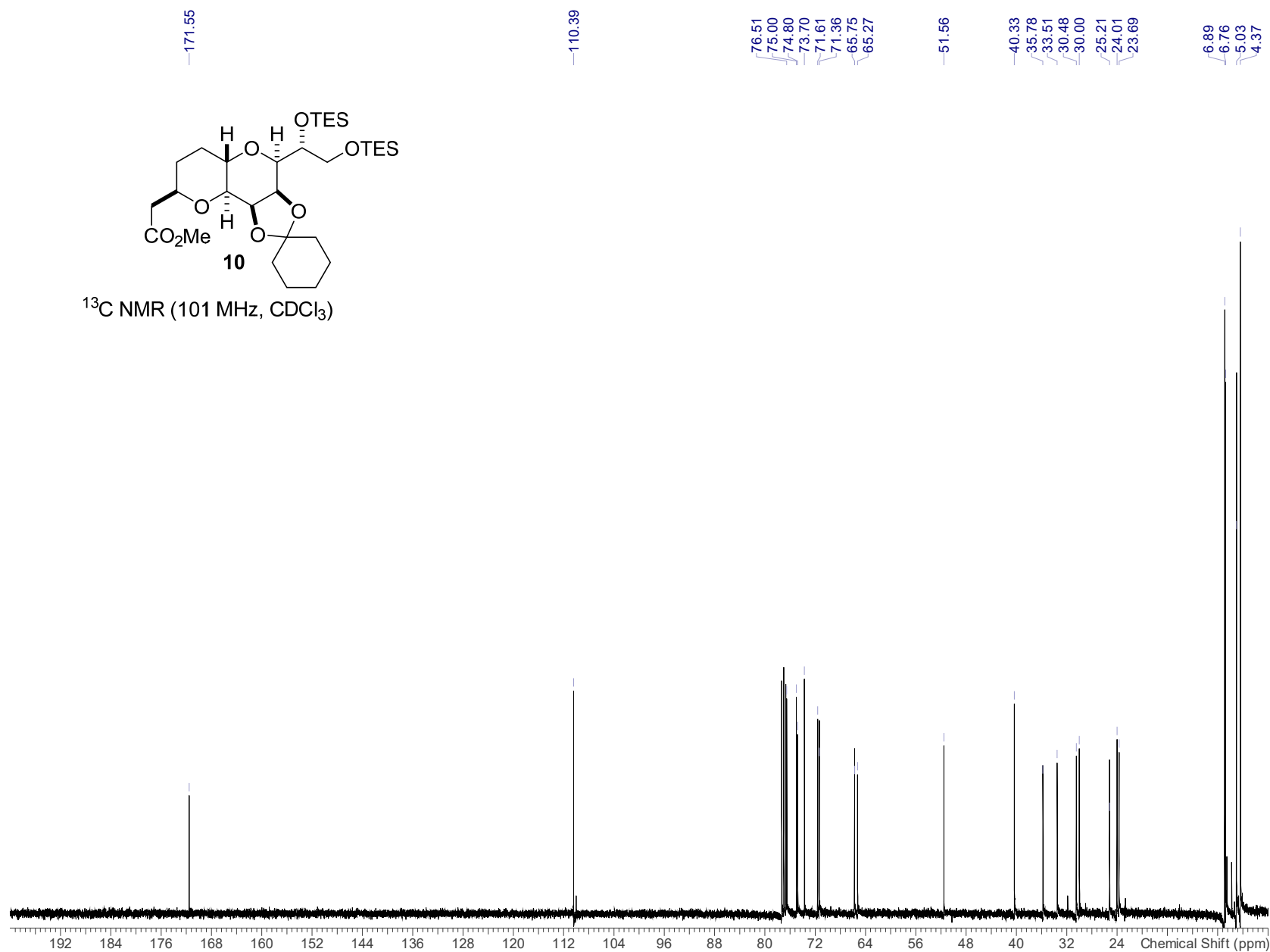


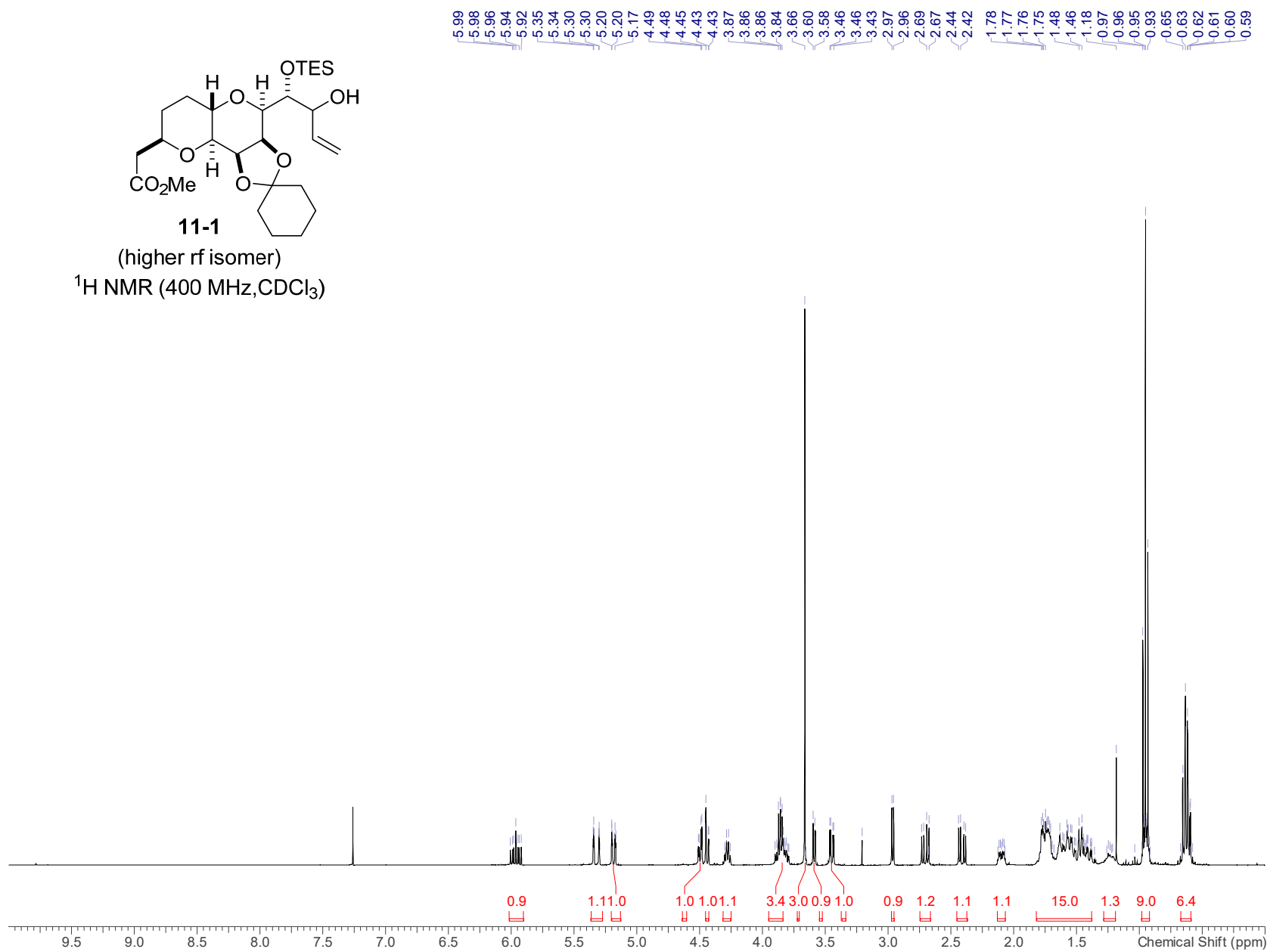
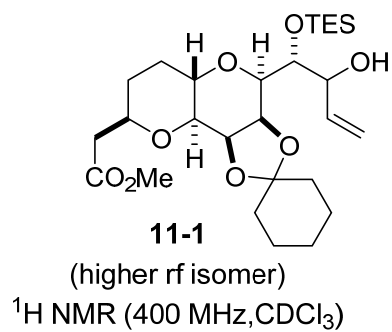
¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃)

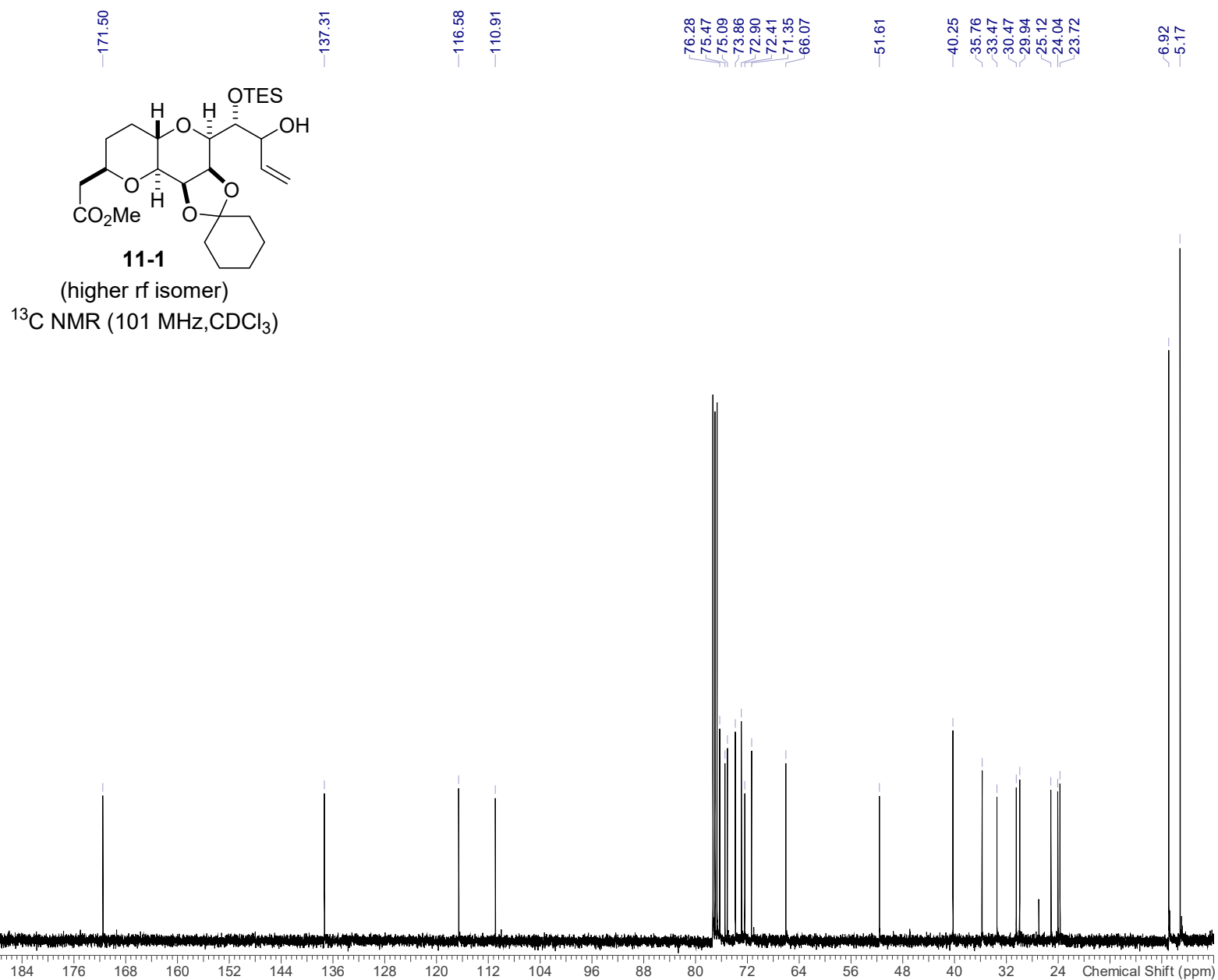


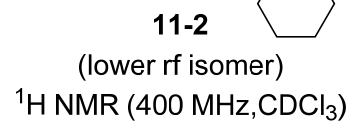


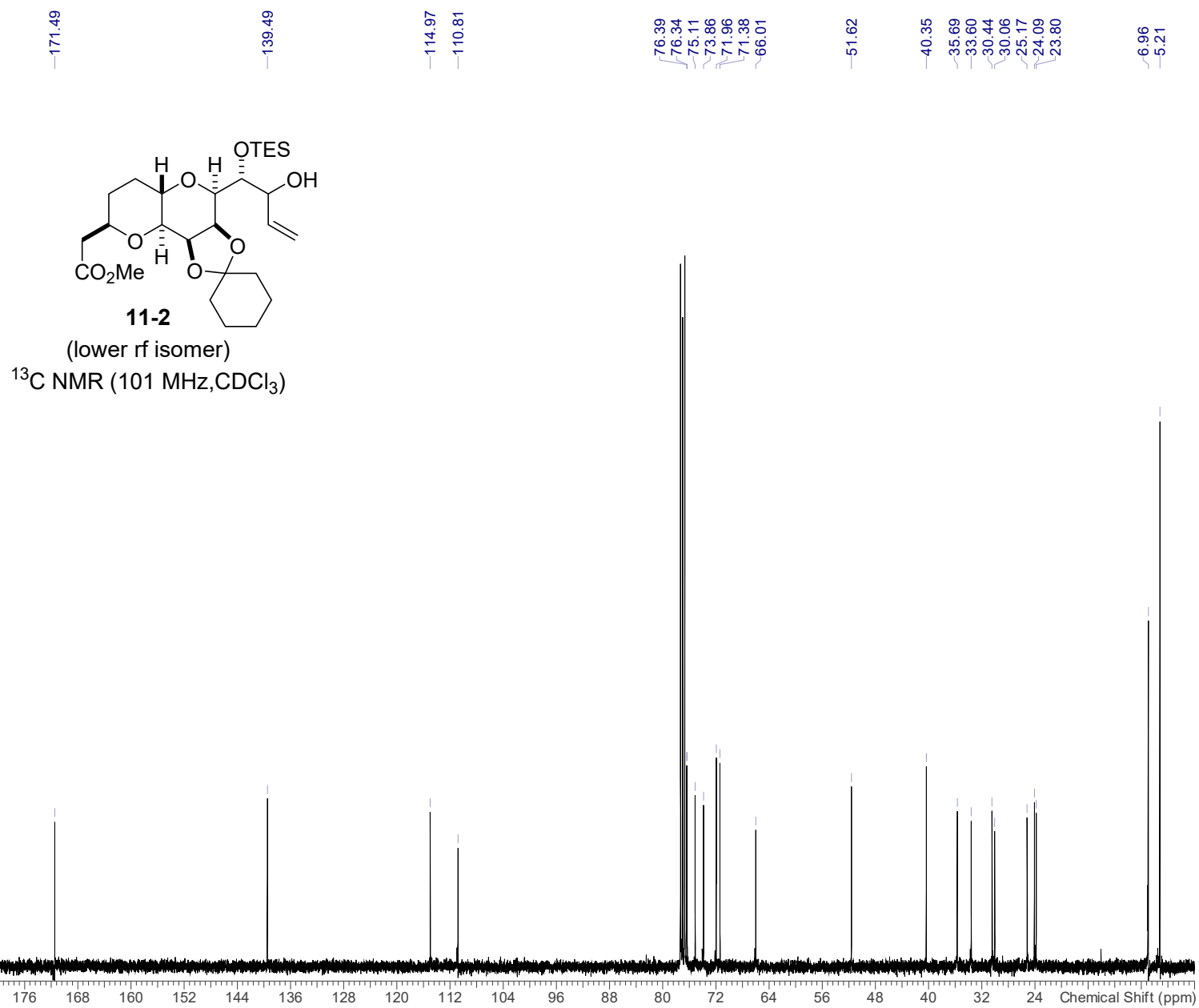
¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃)

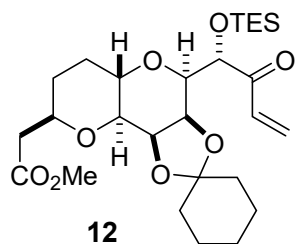




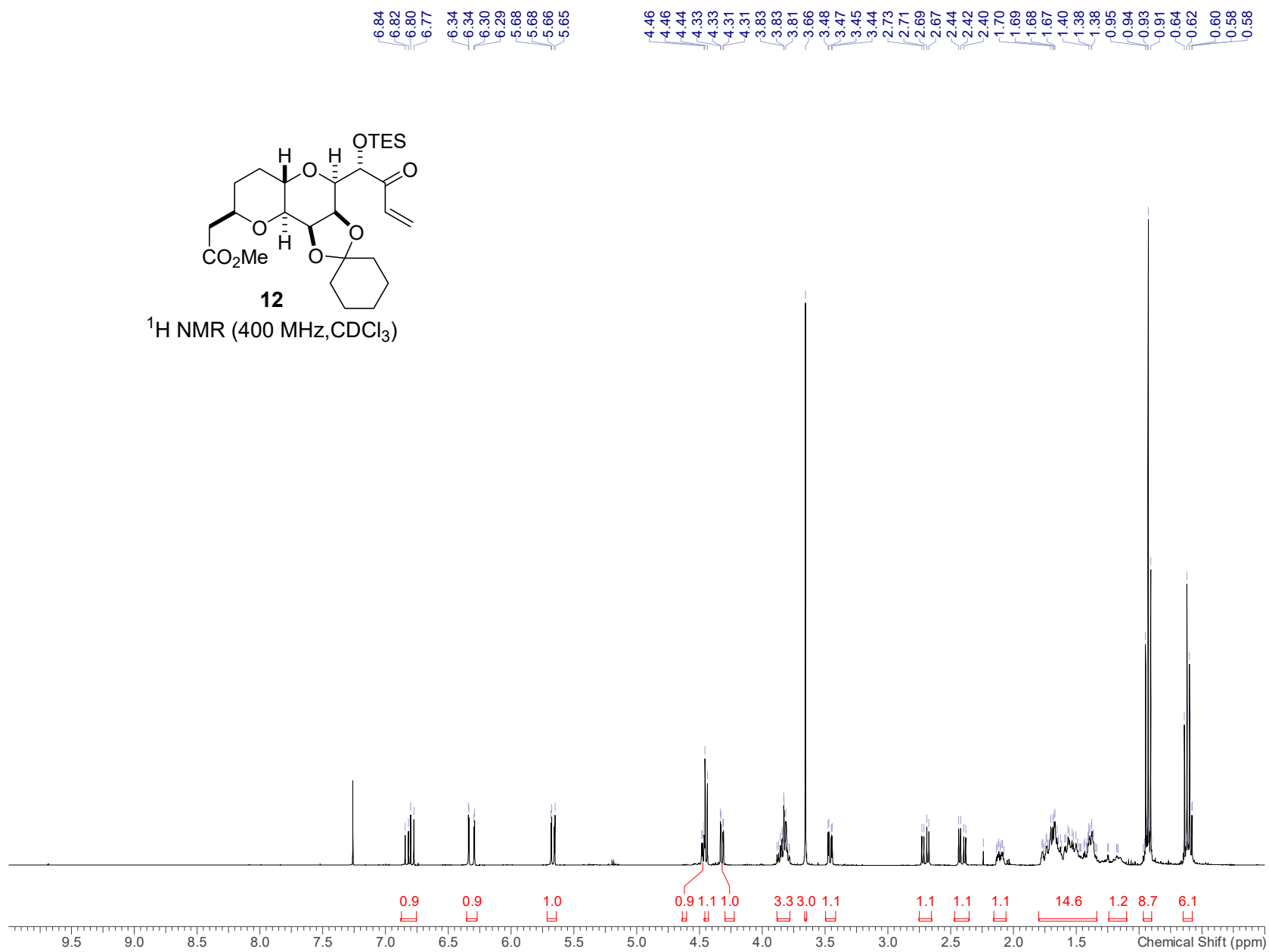


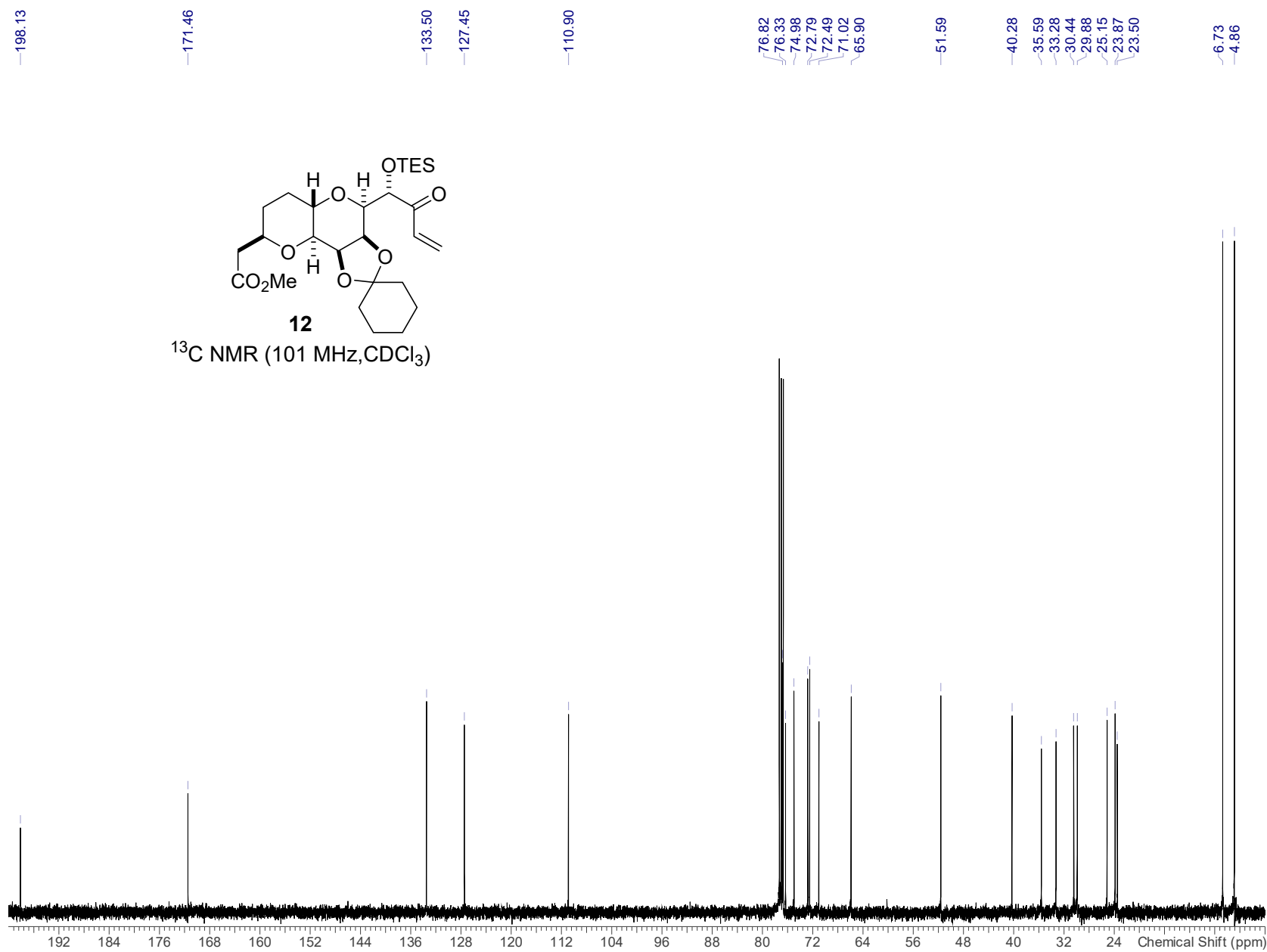


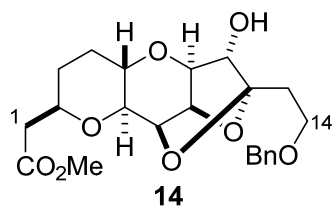




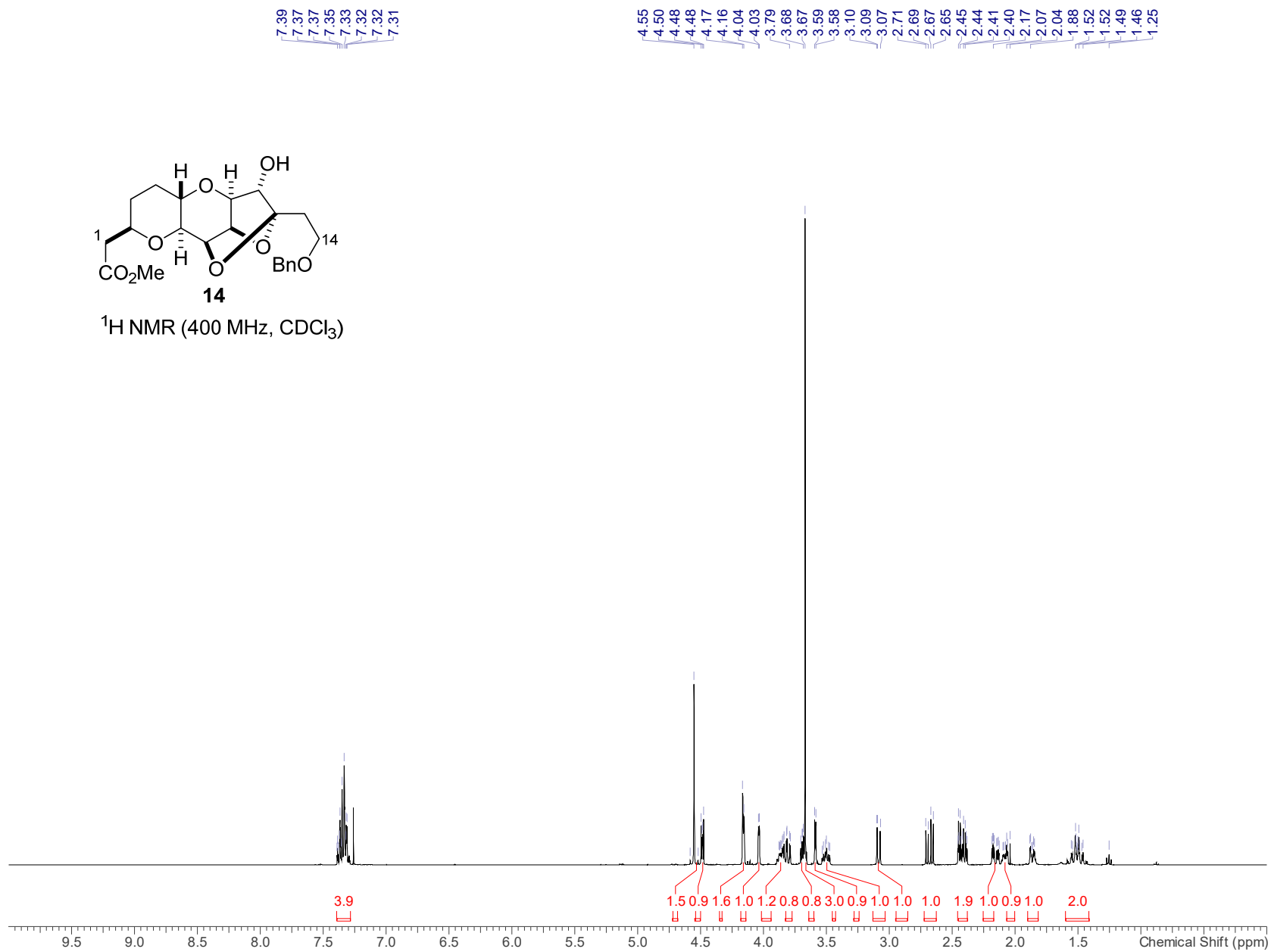
^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3)

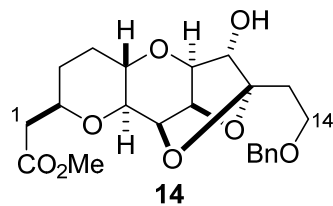




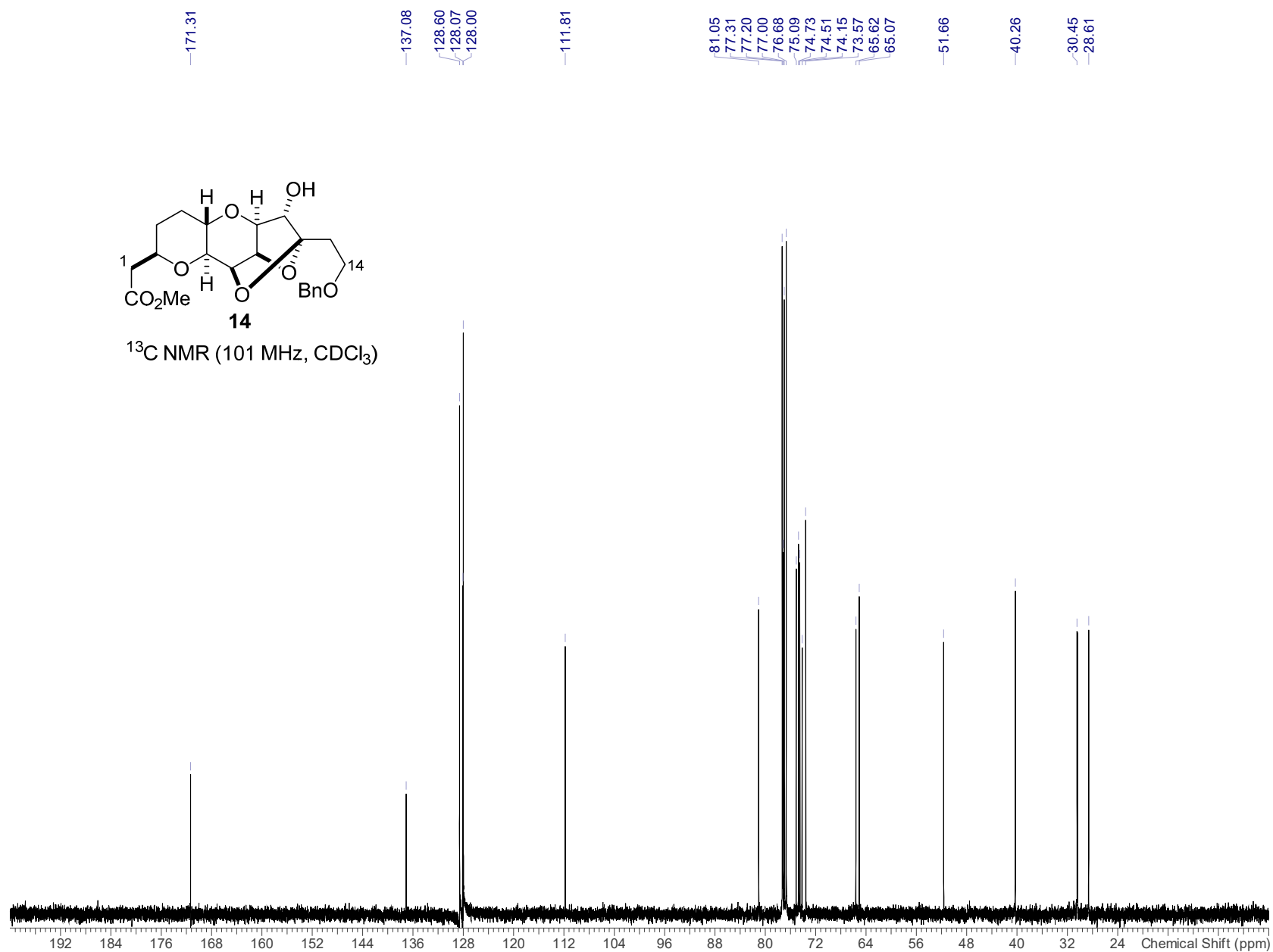


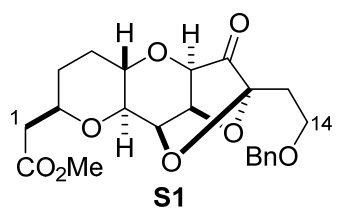
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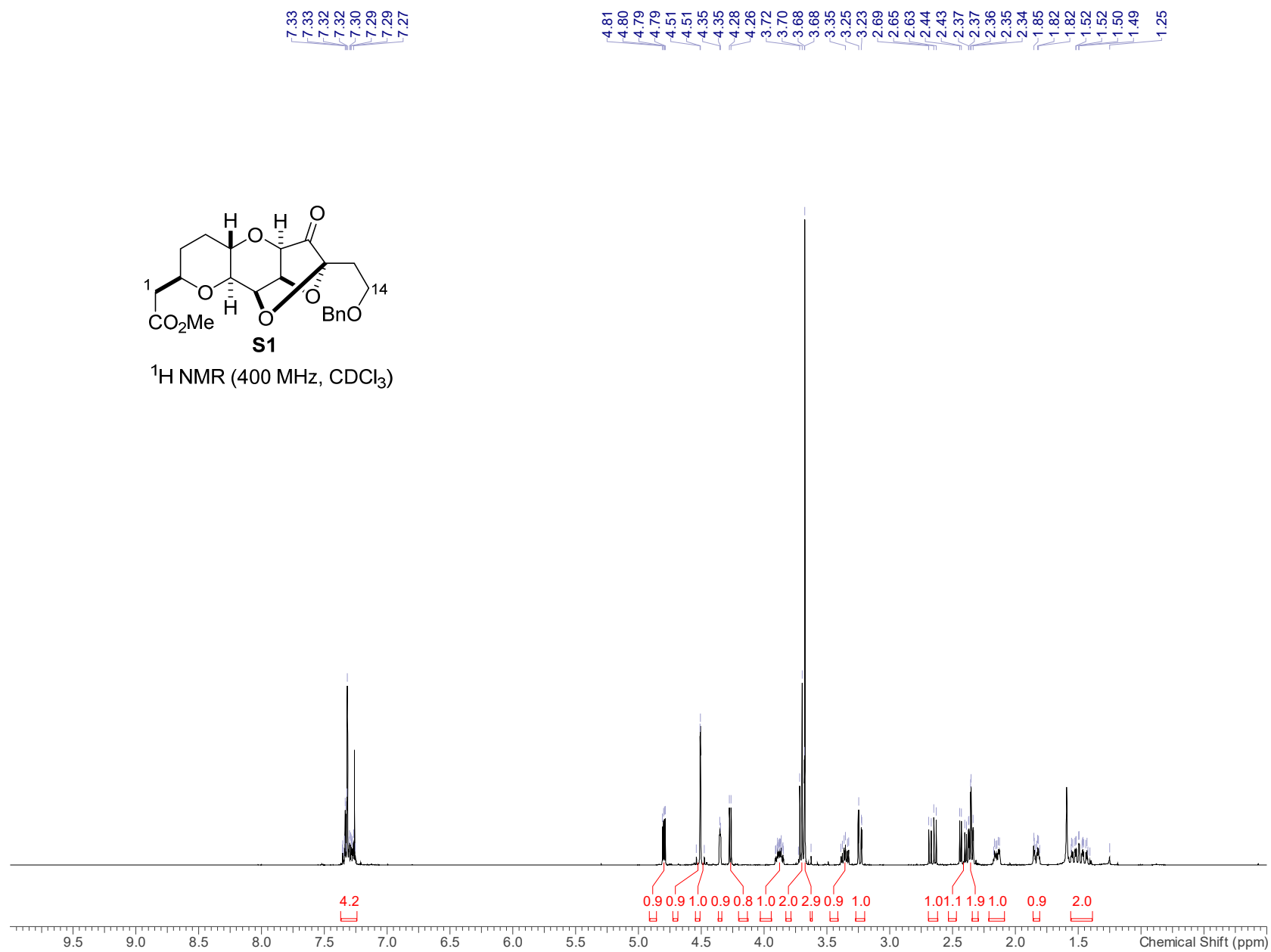


^{13}C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl_3)



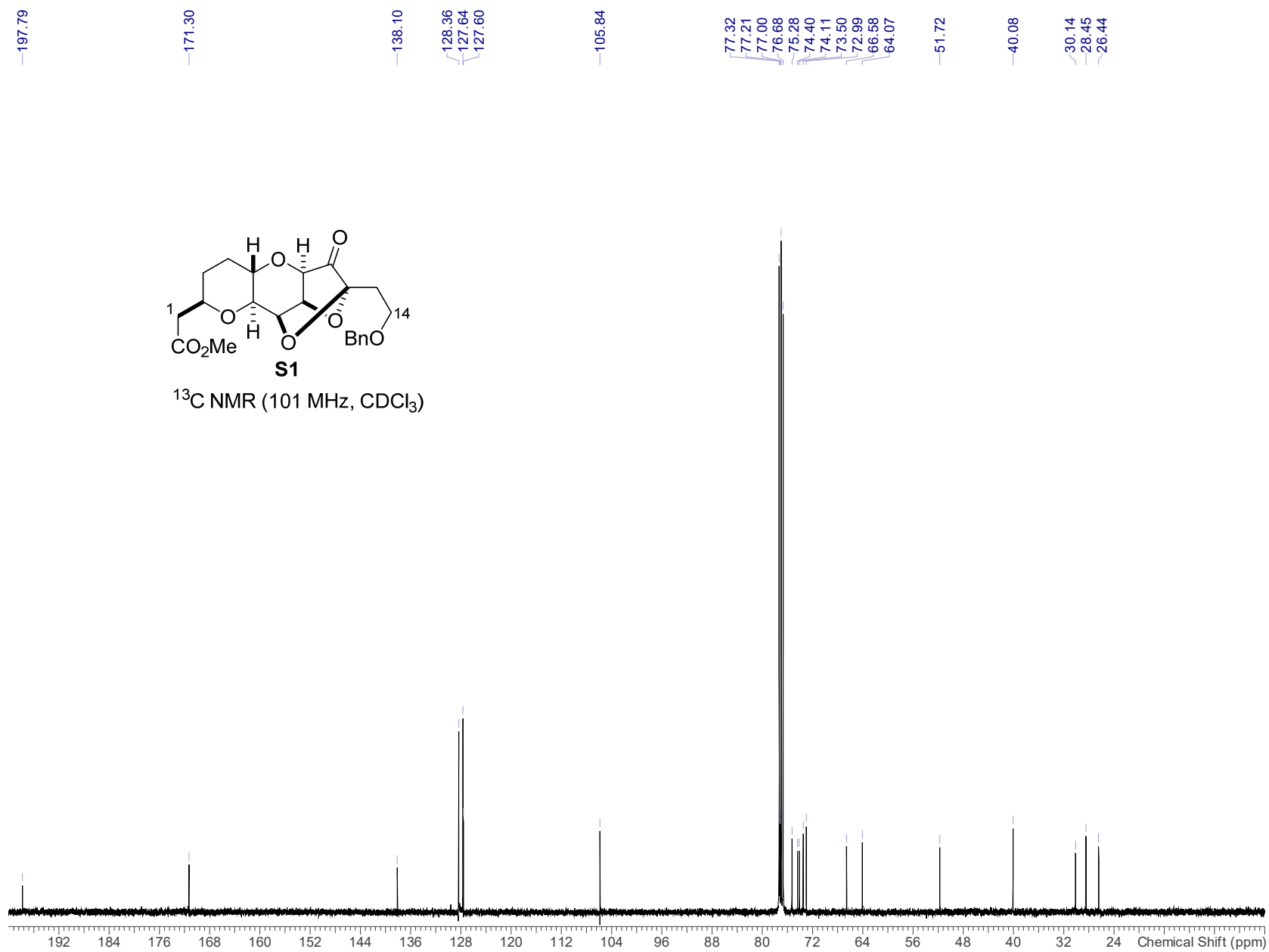


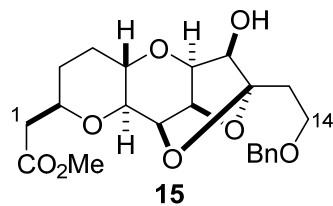
^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3)



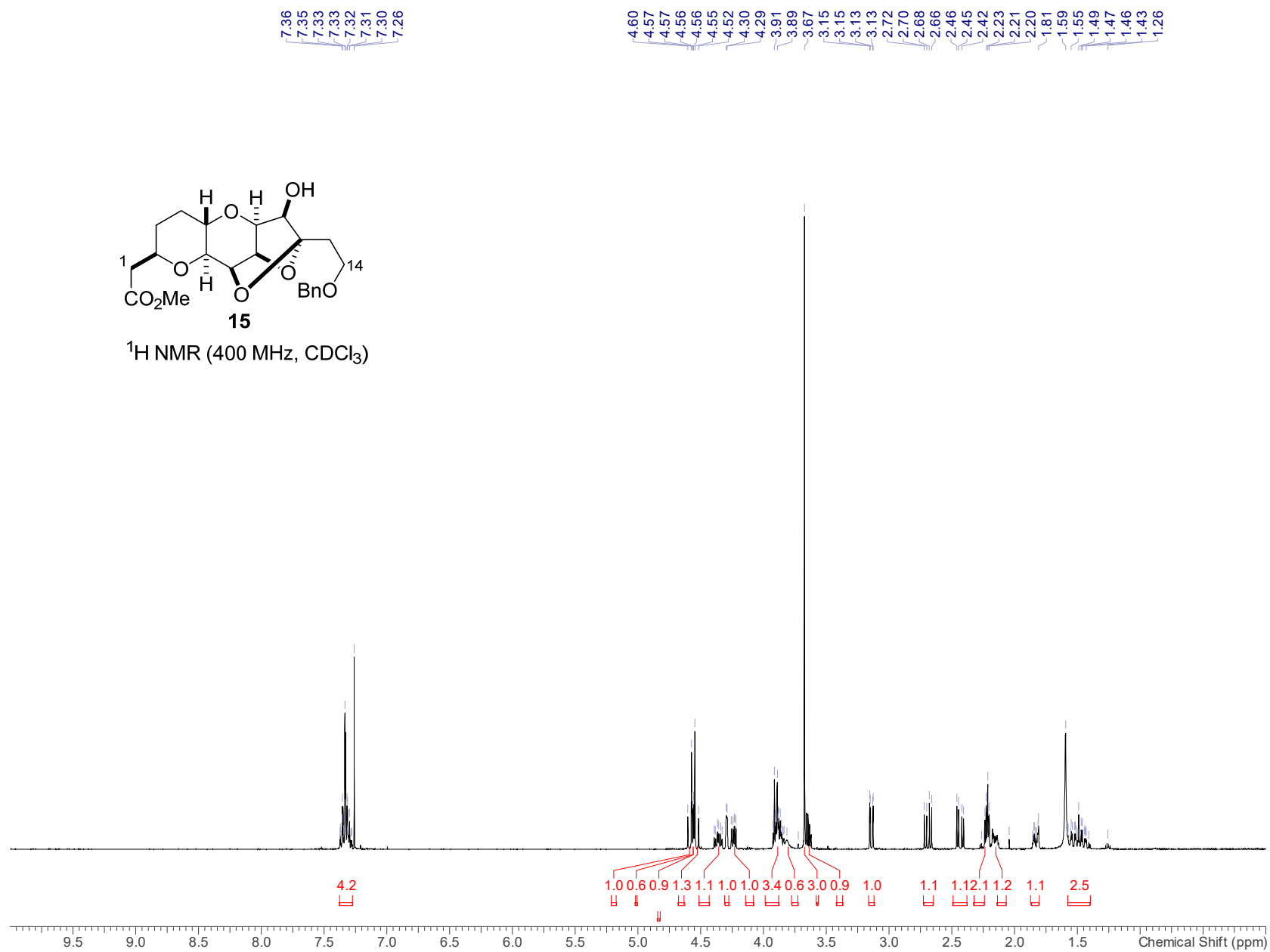
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7.33
7.32
7.32
7.30
7.29
7.29
7.27

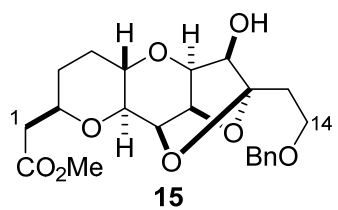
4.81
4.80
4.79
4.79
4.51
4.51
4.35
4.35
4.28
4.26
3.72
3.70
3.68
3.68
3.35
3.25
3.23
2.69
2.65
2.63
2.44
2.43
2.37
2.37
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2.35
2.34
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1.82
1.82
1.52
1.52
1.50
1.49
1.25



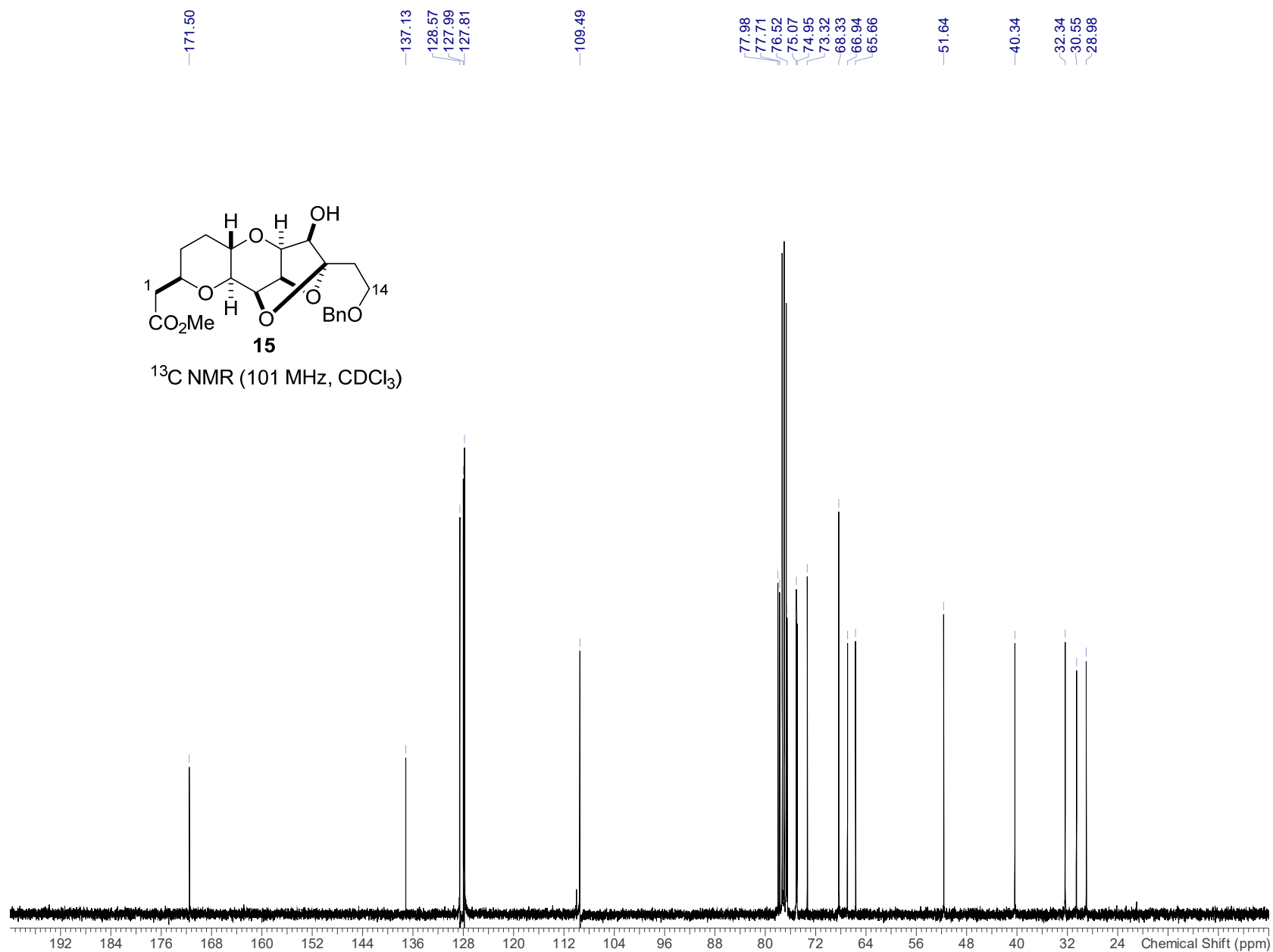


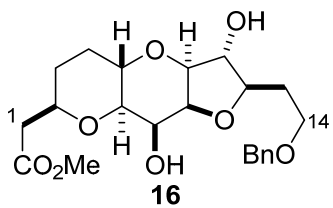
^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3)



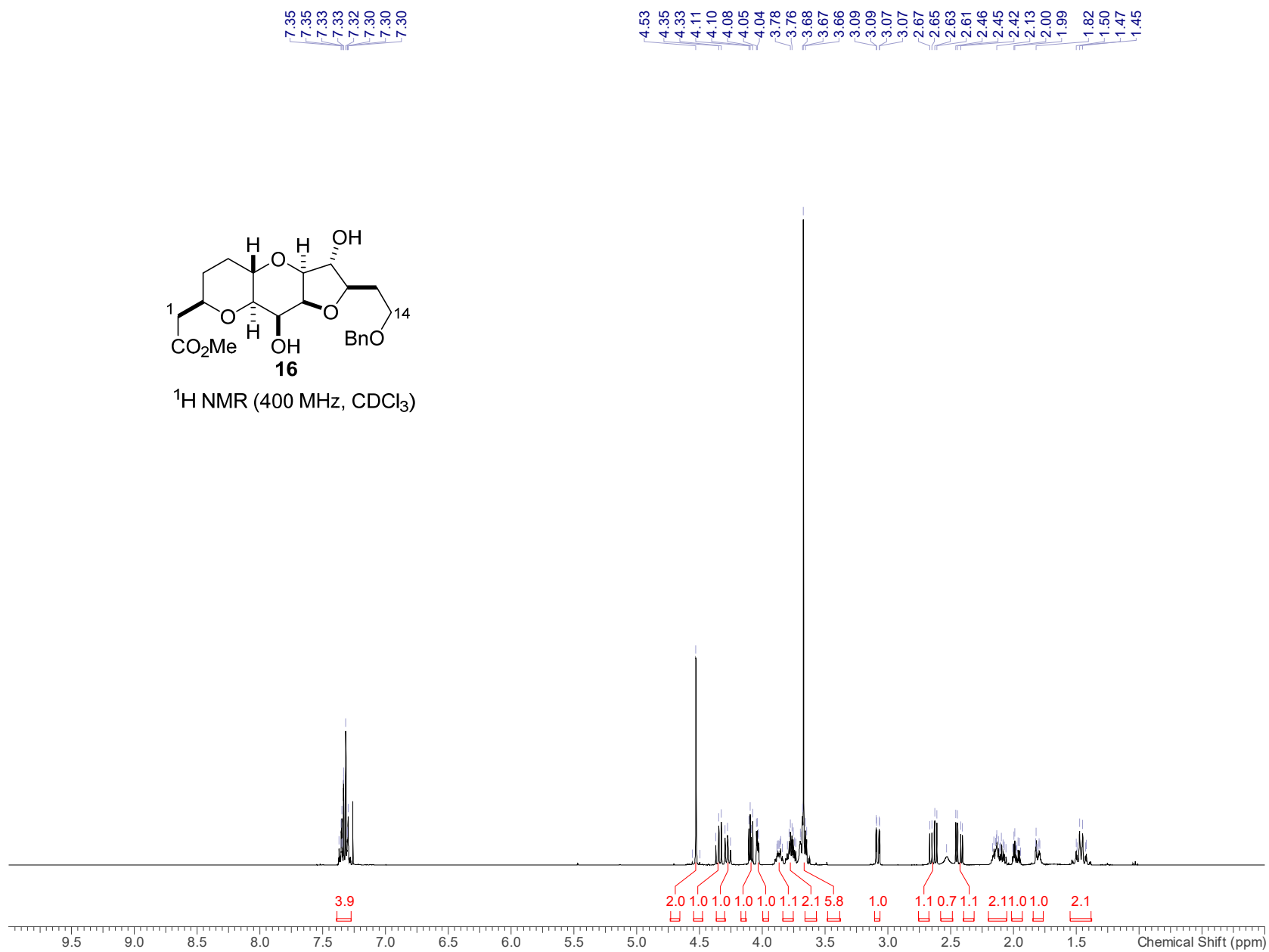


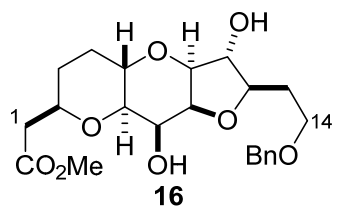
^{13}C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl_3)



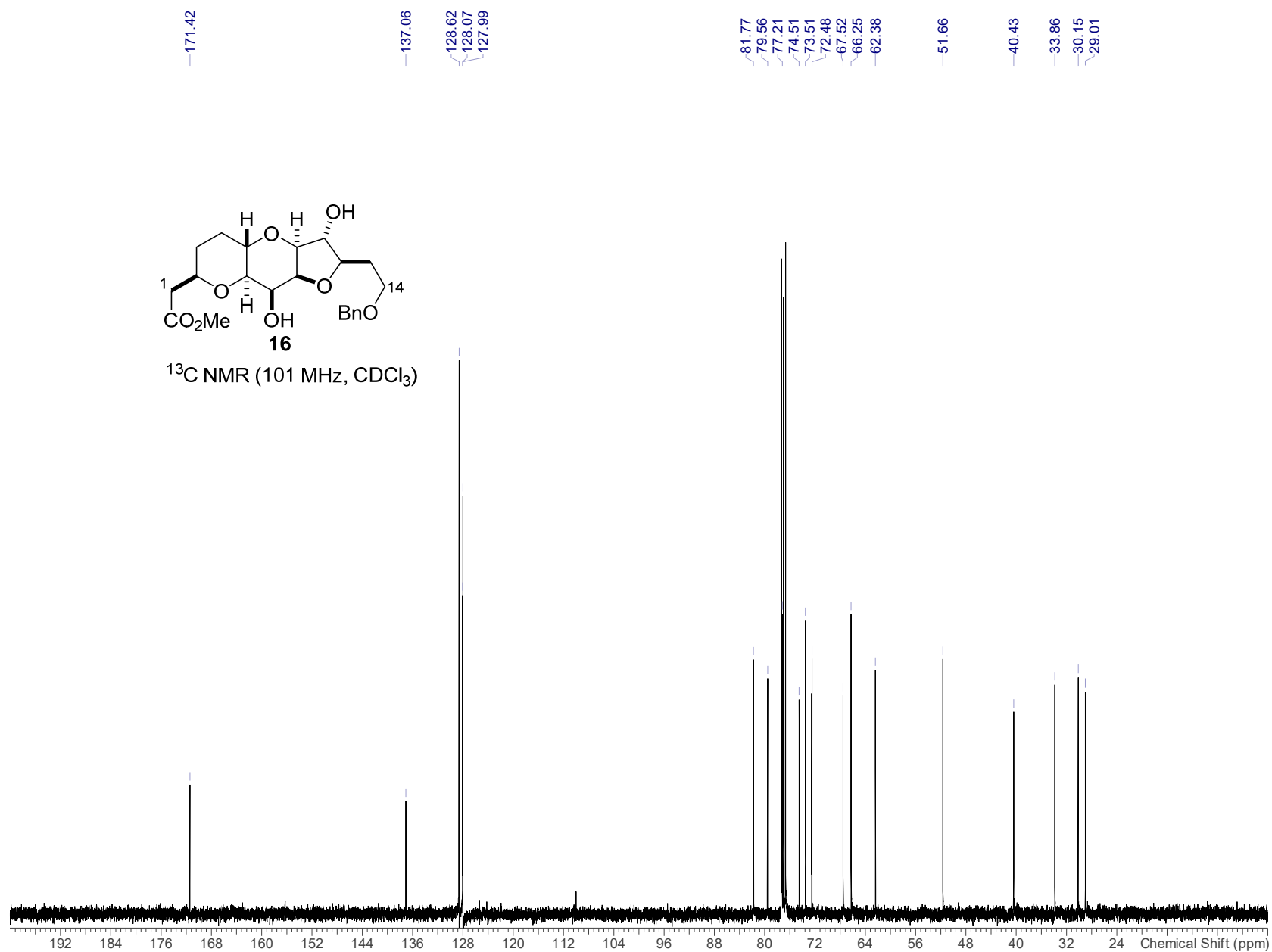


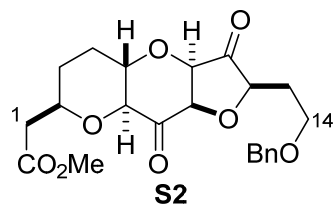
^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3)



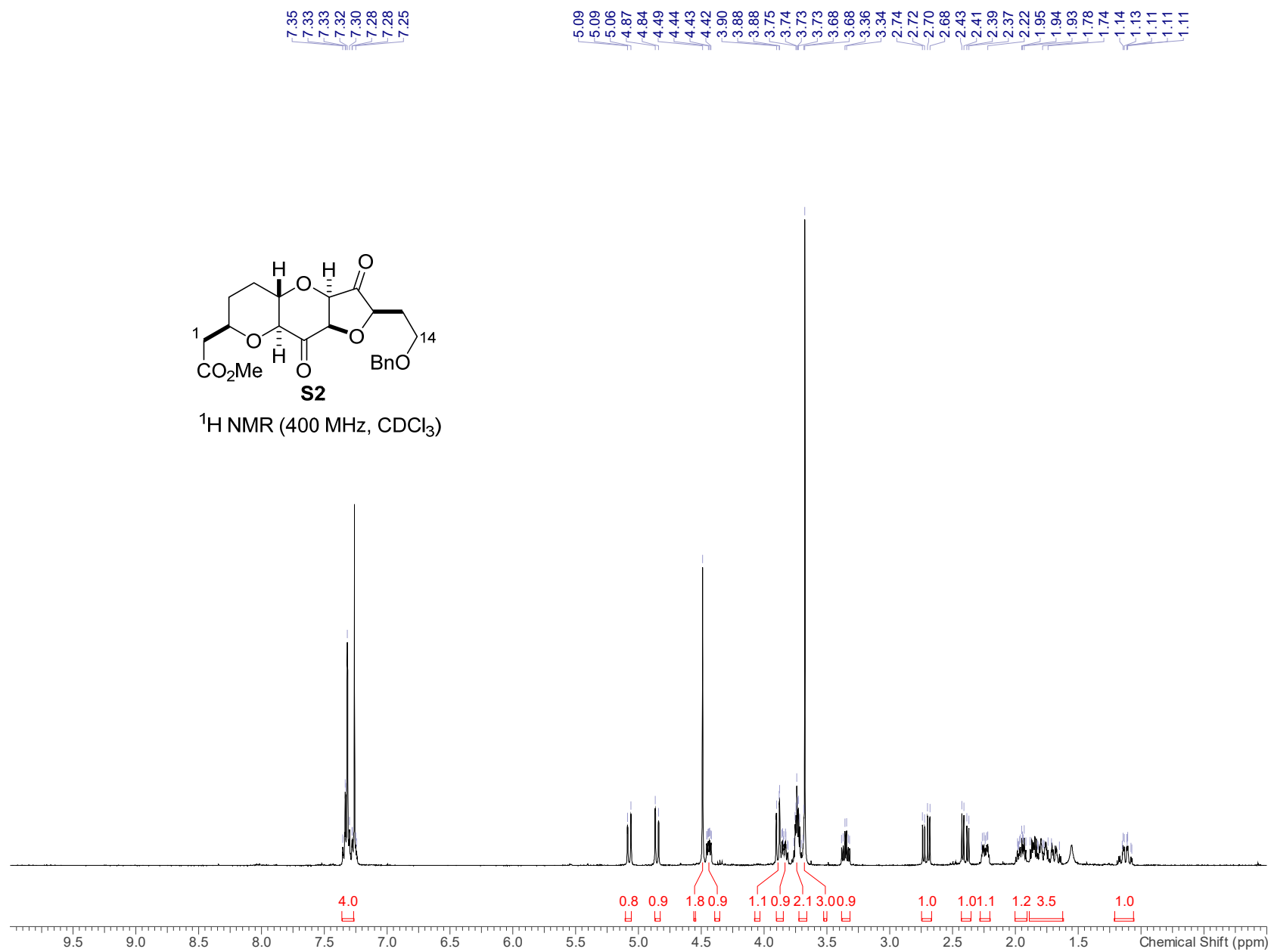


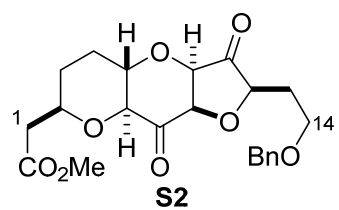
^{13}C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl_3)



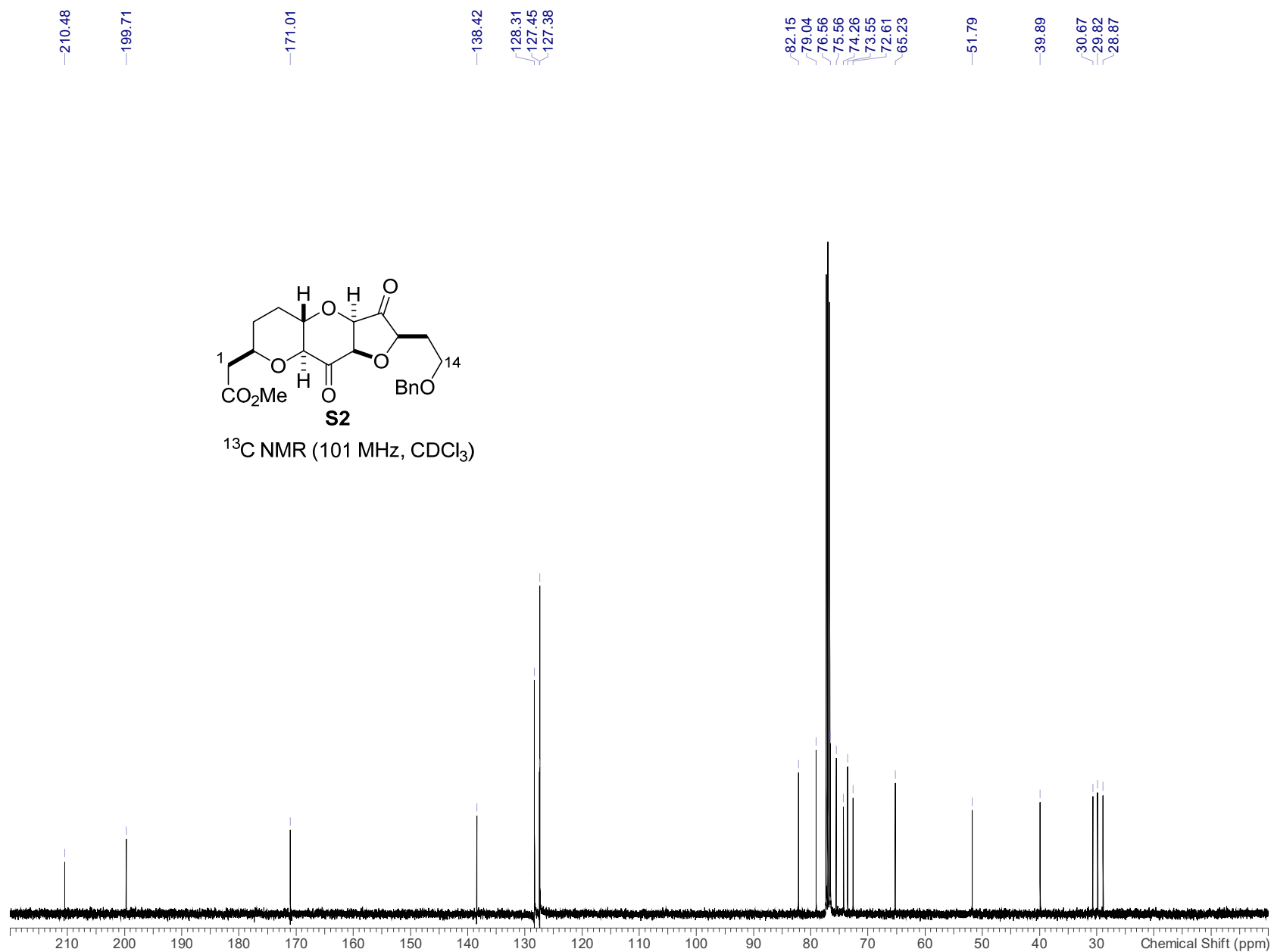


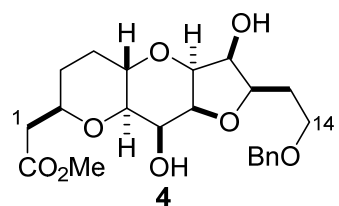
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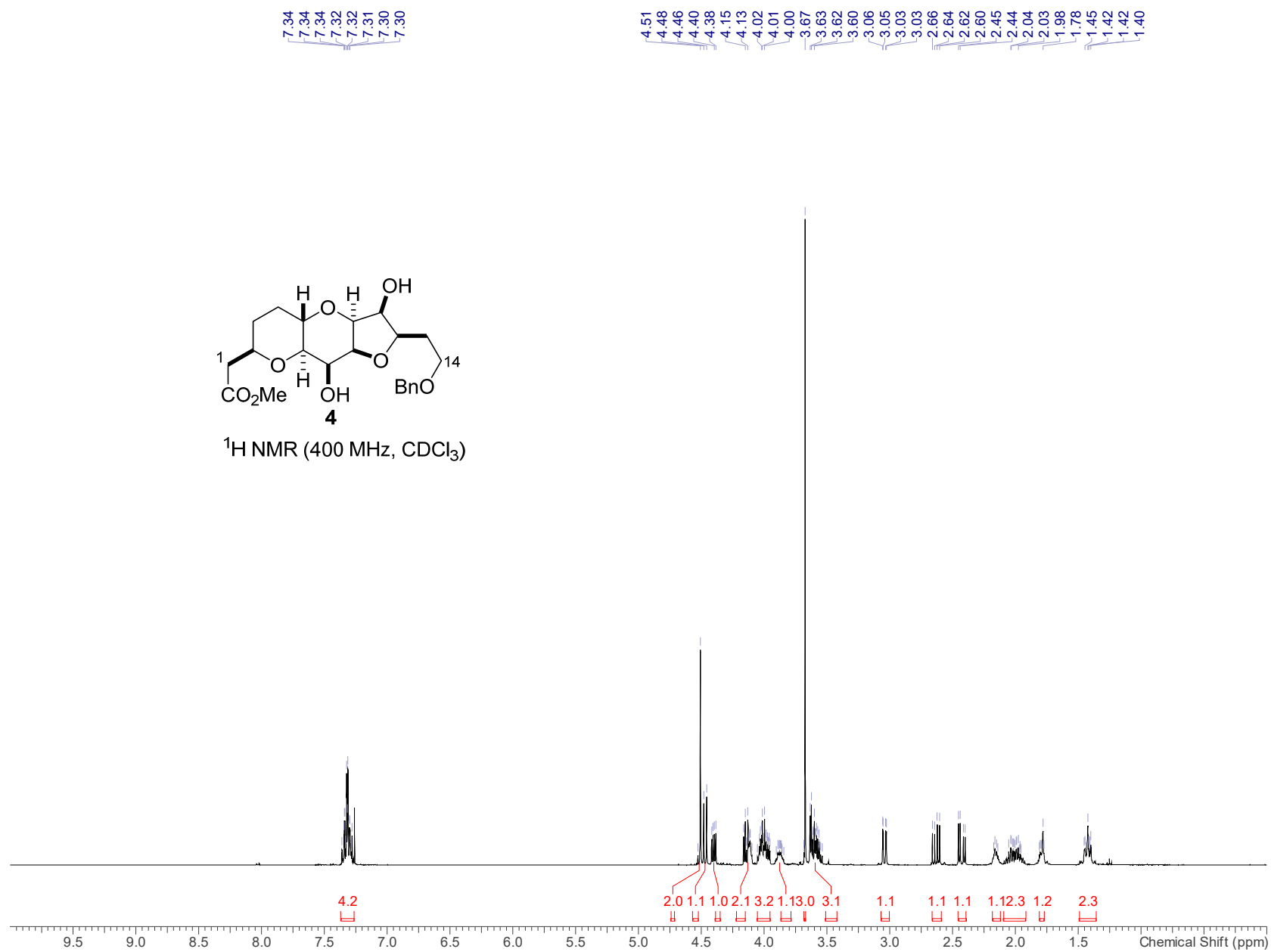


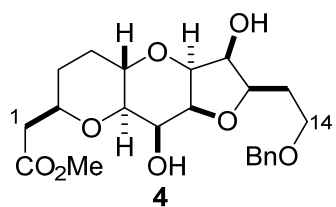
^{13}C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl_3)



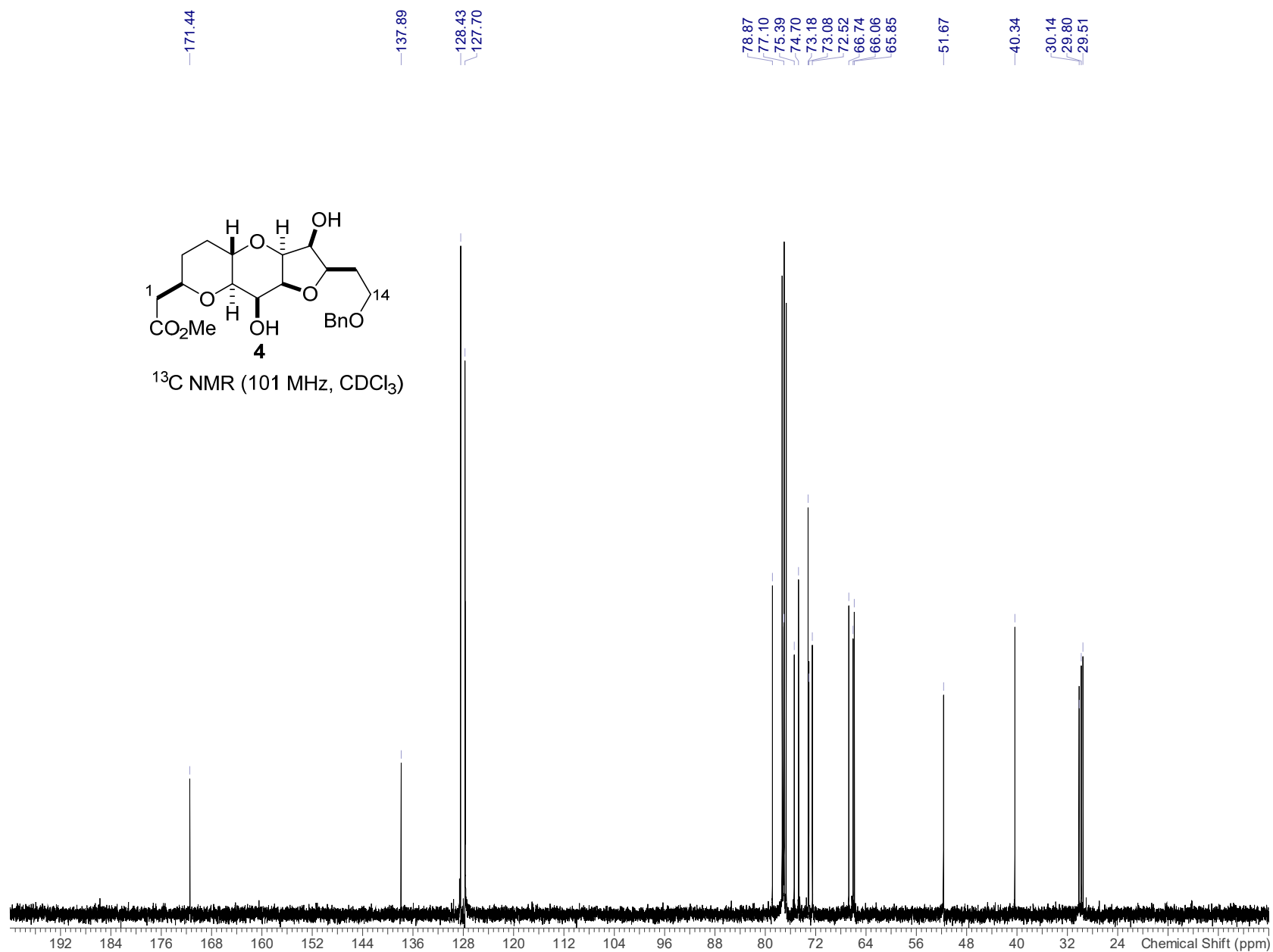


^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3)





^{13}C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl_3)



X-ray data of compound 14

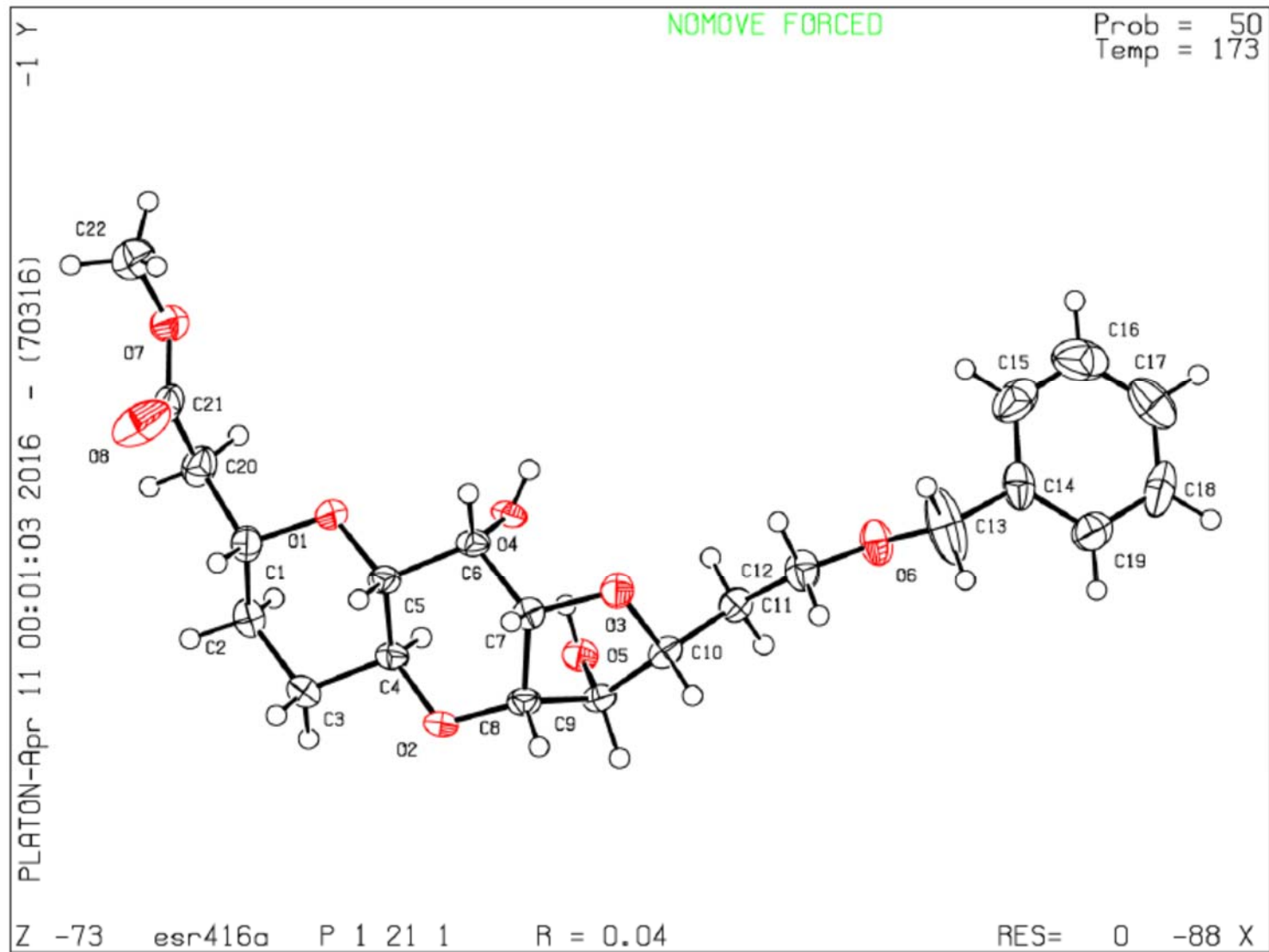
Experimental. Single colourless needle-shaped crystals of compound **14** were used as received. A suitable crystal ($0.44 \times 0.10 \times 0.07$) mm³ was selected and mounted on a nylon loop with paratone oil on a Bruker APEX-II CCD diffractometer. The crystal was kept at $T = 173(2)$ K during data collection. Using **Olex2** (Dolomanov et al., 2009), the structure was solved with the **ShelXS** (Sheldrick, 2008) structure solution program, using the Direct Methods solution method. The model was refined with version of **XL** (Sheldrick, 2008) using Least Squares minimisation.

Crystal Data. C₂₂H₂₈O₈, Mr = 420.44, monoclinic, C2 (No. 5), $a = 33.1345(5)$ Å, $b = 5.78770(10)$ Å, $c = 10.7579(2)$ Å, $\beta = 92.1810(10)^\circ$, $\alpha = \gamma = 90^\circ$, $V = 2061.58(6)$ Å³, $T = 173(2)$ K, $Z = 4$, $Z' = 1$, $\mu(\text{CuK}\alpha) = 0.859$, 11841 reflections measured, 3862 unique ($R_{\text{int}} = 0.0391$) which were used in all calculations. The final wR_2 was 0.0945 (all data) and R_1 was 0.0367 ($I > 2(I)$).

X-ray data of compound 4

Experimental. Single colourless plate-shaped crystals of compound **4** were used as received. A suitable crystal ($0.27 \times 0.17 \times 0.03$) mm³ was selected and mounted on a nylon loop with paratone oil on a Bruker APEX-II CCD diffractometer. The crystal was kept at $T = 173(2)$ K during data collection. Using Olex2 (Dolomanov et al., 2009), the structure was solved with the ShelXS (Sheldrick, 2008) structure solution program, using the Direct Methods solution method. The model was refined with version of XL (Sheldrick, 2008) using Least Squares minimisation.

Crystal Data. C₂₂H₃₀O₈, $M_r = 422.46$, monoclinic, P2₁ (No. 4), $a = 6.12890(10)$ Å, $b = 9.1873(2)$ Å, $c = 18.5609(3)$ Å, $\beta = 97.5180(10)^\circ$, $a = c = 90^\circ$, $V = 1036.14(3)$ Å³, $T = 173(2)$ K, $Z = 2$, $Z' = 1$, $m(\text{CuK}\alpha) = 0.855$, 9574 reflections measured, 3976 unique ($R_{\text{int}} = 0.0335$) which were used in all calculations. The final wR_2 was 0.0979 (all data) and R_1 was 0.0403 ($I > 2(I)$).



X-ray crystal structure of compound **4** (ellipsoids at 50% probability)