

Enantioselective Total Synthesis of Aplyviolene

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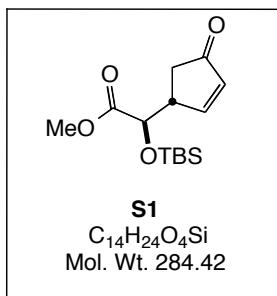
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Chemical Materials and Methods.

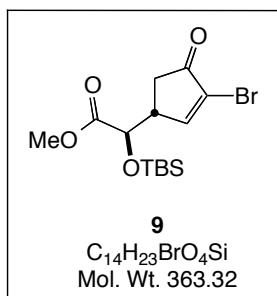
Unless stated otherwise, reactions were conducted in oven-dried glassware under an atmosphere of nitrogen or argon using anhydrous solvents (either freshly distilled or passed through activated alumina columns). Titanium(IV) chloride and methylene bromide were purified by distillation. TMEDA, HMPA, and bromine were purified by distillation over CaH₂. All other commercially obtained reagents were used as received. Reaction temperatures were controlled using an IKAmag temperature modulator. Thin-layer chromatography (TLC) was conducted with E. Merck silica gel 60 F254 pre-coated plates, (0.25 mm) and visualized by exposure to UV light (254 nm) or stained with anisaldehyde, ceric ammonium molybdate, potassium permanganate and iodine. Flash column chromatography was performed using normal phase silica gel (60 Å, 230-240 mesh, Merck KGA). ¹H NMR spectra were recorded on Bruker spectrometers (at 500 or 600 MHz) and are reported relative to deuterated solvent signals. Data for ¹H NMR spectra are reported as follows: chemical shift (δ ppm), multiplicity, coupling constant (Hz) and integration. ¹³C NMR spectra were recorded on Bruker Spectrometers (at 125 or 150 MHz). Data for ¹³C NMR spectra are reported in terms of chemical shift. IR spectra were recorded on a Varian 640-IR spectrometer and are reported in terms of frequency of absorption (cm⁻¹). Optical rotations

were measured with a Jasco P-1010 polarimeter. High resolution mass spectra were obtained from the UC Irvine Mass Spectrometry Facility with a Micromass LCT spectrometer. See *JOC Standard Abbreviations and Acronyms* for abbreviations (available at http://pubs.acs.org/userimages/ContentEditor/1218717864819/joceah_abbreviations.pdf).

Synthetic Experimental Procedures



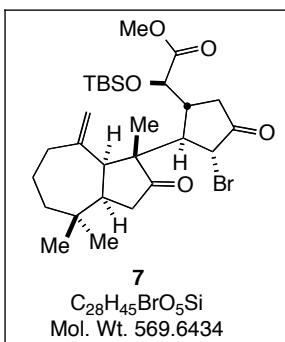
(R)-Methyl 2-(*tert*-butyldimethylsilyloxy)-2-((*R*)-4-oxocyclopent-2-enyl)ethanoate (S1): Alcohol **10** (1.90 g, 11.2 mmol)¹ was dissolved in CH₂Cl₂ (32 mL) at 0 °C. DMAP (4.09 g, 33.5 mmol) and TBSCl (5.03 g, 33.5 mmol) were added, the solution was allowed to warm rt. After 1h, the solution was added to 100 mL of saturated NH₄Cl (100 mL) and CH₂Cl₂ (50 mL) and the layers were separated. The aqueous layer was washed with additional CH₂Cl₂ (2 × 50 mL). The organic phases were combined, dried over Na₂SO₄, filtered, and concentrated. Purification of the residue by silica gel chromatography (5→15% EtOAc/hexanes) gave **S1** (2.63 g, 83%) as a clear oil: R_f. 0.56 (2:1 hexane:EtOAc); ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 500 MHz) δ 7.57 (dd, *J* = 5.7, 2.5 Hz, 1H), 6.22 (dd, *J* = 5.7, 1.9 Hz, 1H), 4.18 (d, *J* = 5.9 Hz, 1H), 3.74 (s, 3H), 3.34 (m, 1H), 2.44 (dd, *J* = 19, 6.8 Hz, 1H), 2.22 (dd, *J* = 19, 2.4 Hz, 1H), 0.85 (s, 9H), 0.03 (s, 3H), 0.02 (s, 3H); ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 125 MHz) δ 208.6, 172.6, 163.6, 135.9, 73.7, 52.3, 45.6, 37.4, 25.8, 25.6, 18.4, -4.8, -5.3; IR (thin film) 2954, 1754, 1717, 1254 cm⁻¹; HRMS (ESI) calculated for C₁₄H₂₄O₄SiNa (M+Na): 307.1342, observed: 307.1341; [α]_D²⁵+167, [α]₅₇₇²⁵+175, [α]₅₄₆²⁵+199, [α]₄₃₅²⁵+347, [α]₄₀₅²⁵+416, (*c* = 1.0, CHCl₃).



(R)-Methyl 2-((*R*)-3-bromo-4-oxocyclopent-2-enyl)-2-(*tert*-butyldimethylsilyloxy)ethanoate (9): Freshly distilled bromine (200 μL, 3.8 mmol) in CH₂Cl₂ (5 mL) was added slowly over 10 min to a solution of enone **S1** (1.00 g, 3.47 mmol) in CH₂Cl₂ (40 mL) at 0 °C. After 5 minutes the reaction was complete by TLC and was concentrated. Purification of the resulting oil by silica gel chromatography gave **21** (1.05 g, 84%) as a colorless oil: R_f 0.26 (15% EtOAc)/hexanes); ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 500 MHz) δ 7.63 (d, *J* = 2.8 Hz, 1H), 4.20 (d, *J* = 5.4 Hz, 1H), 3.75 (s, 3H), 3.30 (m, 1H), 2.62 (dd, *J* = 19, 6.7 Hz, 1H), 2.37 (dd, *J* = 19, 2.1 Hz, 1H), 0.84 (s, 9H), 0.04 (s, 3H),

¹ (a) Schnermann, M. J.; Beaudry, C. M.; Egovora, A. V.; Polishchuk, R. S.; Sütterlin, C.; Overman, L. E. *Proc. Nat. Acad. Sci. USA* **2010**, *107*, 6158. (b) submitted for publication

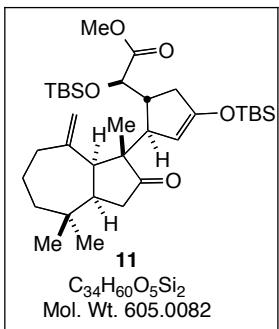
0.02 (s, 3H); ^{13}C NMR (CDCl_3 , 125 MHz) δ 200.1, 172.1, 160.6, 127.4, 77.3, 52.4, 44.7, 36.0, 25.7, 18.3, -4.8, -5.4; IR 1754, 1727 cm^{-1} ; HRMS (ESI) calculated for $\text{C}_{14}\text{H}_{23}\text{O}_4\text{SiBrNa}$ ($\text{M}+\text{Na}$): 385.0447, observed: 385.0449; $[\alpha]_D^{25} +99$, $[\alpha]_{577}^{25} +105$, $[\alpha]_{546}^{25} +118$, $[\alpha]_{435}^{25} +209$, $[\alpha]_{405}^{25} +255$, ($c = 1.0$, CHCl_3).



Bromide 7: Both **8** and **9** were dried azeotropically by dissolving in benzene (3mL) and concentrating. To a solution of **8** (200 mg, 0.97 mmol)² in THF (2 mL) and HMPA (2 mL) at rt was added dropwise a freshly prepared solution 0.6 M LDA in THF (1.3 mL, 0.78 mmol). The bright yellow solution was maintained at rt for 4 h and then cooled to -78 °C. Syringe pump addition of **9** (220 mg, 0.60 mmol) in THF (2 mL) over 25 min formed a red solution. After 30 min at -78 °C, the solution was added to saturated NH_4Cl (100 mL) and Et_2O (50 mL) and the layers were separated. The aqueous layer was washed with additional Et_2O (2×50 mL). The organic phases were combined, dried over Na_2SO_4 , filtered, and concentrated. Purification of the residue by pH 7 buffered silica gel chromatography³ ($1 \rightarrow 2\%$ EtOAc/hexanes) gave **7** (275 mg, 81%) as a white solid: m.p. 135–136 °C; R_f : 0.50 (20% EtOAc/hexanes); ^1H NMR (C_6D_6 , 500 MHz) δ 4.67 (m, 2H), 4.52 (s, 1H), 4.04 (d, $J = 4.9$ Hz, 1H), 3.35 (s, 3H), 3.09 (d, $J = 4.9$ Hz, 1H), 2.64 (m, 3H), 2.30 (m, 2H), 2.00 (m, 2H), 1.88 (d, $J = 17.9$ Hz, 1H), 1.47 (m, 1H), 1.25 (m, 2H), 1.11 (m, 2H), 1.10 (s, 3H), 1.00 (s, 9H), 0.69 (s, 3H), 0.58 (s, 3H), 0.15 (s, 3H), 0.10 (s, 3H); ^{13}C NMR (C_6D_6 , 125 MHz) δ 218.5, 205.7, 172.7, 152.6, 114.2, 76.8, 56.4, 54.9, 51.6, 49.7, 47.8, 43.1, 41.2, 40.9, 38.3, 36.6, 36.5, 34.7, 34.0, 29.0, 26.2, 25.2, 18.9, 14.5, -4.7, -5.0; IR (thin film) 2931, 1759, 1730, 1257, 1141 cm^{-1} ; HRMS (ESI/TOF) calculated for $\text{C}_{28}\text{H}_{45}\text{O}_5\text{SiBrNa}$ ($\text{M}+\text{Na}$)⁺ 591.2117, observed 591.2107; $[\alpha]_D^{25} +56.5$, $[\alpha]_{577}^{25} +58.6$, $[\alpha]_{546}^{25} +64.9$, $[\alpha]_{435}^{25} +114.7^\circ$, $[\alpha]_{405}^{25} +133.7^\circ$, ($c = 1$, CH_2Cl_2); X-ray quality crystals were obtained via vapour diffusion by dissolving **7** in EtOAc and exposing to hexanes vapour.

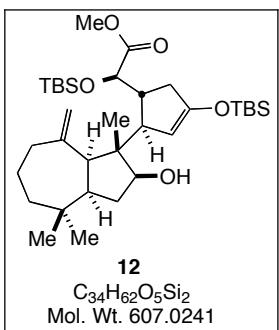
² Lebsack, A. D.; Overman, L. E.; Valentekovich, R. J. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2001**, *123*, 4851.

³ Deactivated silica gel can be prepared by adding 10% (by weight) pH 7, 0.2 M phosphate buffer to silica gel and mixing until homogenous. A convenient method for mixing is to let the mixture tumble on a spinning rotovap, without applying a vacuum. This procedure has been used to facilitate the purification of guanidine containing compounds, see: Coffey, D. S.; Overman, L. E.; Stappenbeck, F. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2000**, *122*, 4904. In this case, its use avoided the formation of the α -hydroxy ketone byproduct.



Enol Silane 11: A 0.5 M solution of Me_2CuCNLi in Et_2O (\sim 10 mL) was prepared by addition of 1.5 M MeLi in Et_2O (2.7 mL, 4.0 mmol) to a stirred mixture of CuCN (180 mg, 2.0 mmol) in Et_2O (7.5 mL) at 0 °C to form a clear homogenous solution. To a flask at -78 °C containing TBSCl (1.0 g, 6.8 mmol) was added THF (4.5 mL), HMPA (1 mL), and 0.2 M Me_2CuCNLi in Et_2O (4.6 mL, 0.92 mmol) to form a clear homogenous solution. A solution of 7 (260 mg, 0.46 mmol) in

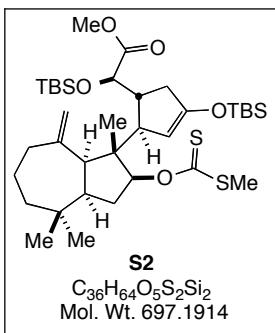
THF (4.5 mL) was added by syringe pump over 30 min to generate a persistent yellow solution. After 10 min, the solution was added to 10:1 saturated $\text{NH}_4\text{Cl}/\text{NH}_4\text{OH}$ (100 mL) and Et_2O (100 mL) and the layers were separated. The aqueous layer was washed with additional Et_2O ($2 \times$ 50 mL). The organic phases were combined, dried over Na_2SO_4 , filtered, and concentrated. Purification of the residue by silica gel chromatography (1 \rightarrow 5% EtOAc/hexanes) gave 11 (240 mg, 86%) as a clear oil: R_f : 0.44 (5% EtOAc/hexanes); ^1H NMR (C_6D_6 , 500 MHz) δ 4.73 (m, 2H), 4.68 (s, 1H), 4.28 (d, J = 4.1 Hz, 1H), 3.50 (s, 3H), 3.25 (bs, 1H), 2.88 (d, J = 8.2 Hz, 1H), 2.67 (m, 1H), 2.58 (m, 2H), 2.32 (d, J = 16.4 Hz, 1H), 2.20 (d, J = 11.6 Hz, 1H), 2.01 (dd, J = 12.8, 5.7 Hz, 1H), 1.49 (m, 1H), 1.33 (m, 4H), 1.22 (m, 1H), 1.20 (s, 3H), 1.00 (s, 9H), 0.99 (s, 9H), 0.96 (s, 3H), 0.79 (s, 3H), 0.32 (s, 3H), 0.24 (s, 3H), 0.14 (s, 3H), 0.04 (s, 3H); ^{13}C NMR (C_6D_6 , 125 MHz) δ 219.2, 173.0, 155.3, 153.5, 113.7, 102.2, 77.0, 58.8, 55.0, 51.4, 48.9, 44.2, 42.0, 38.45, 38.4, 36.8, 36.6, 35.0, 34.4, 29.1, 26.1, 25.9, 25.4, 18.7, 18.2, 15.0, -4.3, -4.5, -4.7, -5.1; IR (thin film) 2929, 2857, 1755, 1730, 1253, 839 cm^{-1} ; HRMS (ESI/TOF) calculated for $\text{C}_{34}\text{H}_{60}\text{O}_5\text{Si}_2\text{Na}$ ($\text{M}+\text{Na}$) $^+$ 627.3877, observed 627.3862; $[\alpha]_D^{25}$ +6.0, $[\alpha]_{577}^{25}$ +5.4, $[\alpha]_{546}^{25}$ +6.9, $[\alpha]_{435}^{25}$ +6.7, $[\alpha]_{405}^{25}$ +20.1, (c = 0.33, CH_2Cl_2).



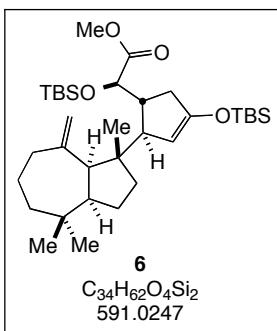
Alcohol 12: To a stirred solution of 11 (240 mg, 0.39 mmol) in EtOH (4 mL) at 0 °C was added $\text{CeCl}_3 \cdot 7\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (29 mg, 0.078 mmol) and NaBH_4 (120 mg, 3.1 mmol). After 2 h at 0 °C, saturated aqueous NH_4Cl (10 mL) and CH_2Cl_2 (5 mL). The biphasic mixture was stirred vigorously for 4 h and the layers were separated. The aqueous layer was washed with additional CH_2Cl_2 ($2 \times$ 10 mL). The organic phases were combined, dried over Na_2SO_4 , filtered, and concentrated.

Purification of the residue by silica gel chromatography (1 \rightarrow 5% EtOAc/hexanes) gave 12 (167 mg, 71%) as a clear oil: R_f : 0.38 (20% EtOAc/hexanes); ^1H NMR (C_6D_6 , 500 MHz) δ 5.09 (s, 1H), 4.94 (d, J = 2.4 Hz, 1H), 4.85 (s, 1H), 4.19 (d, J = 7.8 Hz, 1H),

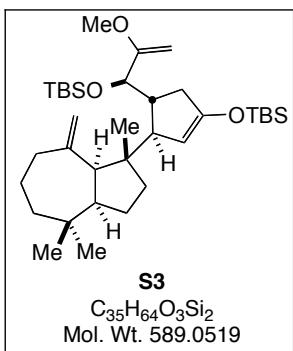
3.82 (m, 1H), 3.37 (s, 3H), 2.95 (m, 2H), 2.87 (m, 1H), 2.66 (m, 1H), 2.29 (m, 2H), 1.87 (apt t, J = 12.7 Hz, 1H), 1.75 (m, 2H), 1.64 (m, 1H), 1.52 (m, 3H), 1.19 (m, 1H), 1.11 (s, 3H), 1.04 (s, 9H), 1.01 (s, 9H), 0.98 (s, 3H), 0.95 (s, 3H), 0.23 (s, 6H), 0.13 (s, 3H), 0.10 (s, 3H); ^{13}C NMR (C₆D₆, 125 MHz) δ 173.3, 155.9, 154.9, 115.2, 103.4, 78.5, 76.8, 56.7, 55.8, 51.5, 51.2, 48.2, 40.5, 38.5, 37.5, 37.1, 36.9, 36.1, 34.9, 29.2, 26.1, 25.9, 18.6, 18.3, 14.4, -4.2, -4.4, -4.8, -4.9; IR (thin film) 2952, 2858, 1651, 1252, 839 cm⁻¹; HRMS (ESI/TOF) calculated for C₃₄H₆₂O₅Si₂Na (M+Na)⁺ 629.4034, observed 629.4038; $[\alpha]_D^{25}$ +57.2, $[\alpha]_{577}^{25}$ +59.4, $[\alpha]_{546}^{25}$ +65.6, $[\alpha]_{435}^{25}$ +118.5, $[\alpha]_{405}^{25}$ +141.9, (c = 0.5, CH₂Cl₂).



Xanthate ester S2: To a solution of **12** (210 mg, 0.34 mmol) in THF (3.4 mL) at -78 °C was added CS₂ (0.13 mL, 1.7 mmol) and 1 M NaHMDS in THF (1.1 mL, 1.1 mmol). After 5 min, MeI (0.10 mL, 1.7 mmol) was added. The solution was maintained at -78 °C for 10 min and then added to saturated aqueous ammonium chloride (30 mL) and Et₂O (20 mL) and the layers were separated. The aqueous layer was washed with additional Et₂O (2 × 10 mL). The organic phases were combined, dried over Na₂SO₄, filtered, and concentrated. Purification of the residue by silica gel chromatography (0→4% EtOAc/hexanes) gave **S2** (220 mg, 93%) as a clear oil: R_f: 0.51 (5% EtOAc/hexanes); ¹H NMR (C₆D₆, 500 MHz) δ 6.09 (dd, J = 9.4, 6.6 Hz, 1H), 5.01 (s, 1H), 4.95 (s, 1H), 4.93 (s, 1H), 4.23 (d, J = 6.5 Hz, 1H), 3.36 (s, 3H), 3.09 (bs, 1H), 2.97 (d, 1H), 2.71 (m, 2H), 2.41 (m, 1H), 2.31 (d, J = 11.2 Hz, 1H), 2.27 (dd, J = 12.0, 4.8 Hz, 1H), 2.21 (s, 3H), 1.98 (m, 1H), 1.86 (m, 1H), 1.75 (m, 1H), 1.62 (m, 1H), 1.39 (m, 2H), 1.13 (s, 3H), 1.10 (m, 1H), 1.08 (s, 3H), 0.98 (s, 9H), 0.97 (s, 9H), 0.87 (s, 3H), 0.26 (s, 3H), 0.25 (s, 3H), 0.12 (s, 3H), 0.08 (s, 3H); ¹³C NMR (C₆D₆, 125 MHz) δ 215.9, 173.0, 156.9, 154.0, 115.8, 102.5, 89.6, 76.9, 56.0, 55.9, 52.0, 51.3, 48.3, 41.0, 38.0, 37.3, 37.0, 36.2, 34.5, 33.0, 29.1, 26.1, 25.9, 25.8, 18.7, 18.6, 18.3, 16.0, -4.2, -4.4, -4.8, -4.9; IR (thin film) 2953, 2929, 2857, 1754, 1650, 1252, 1227 cm⁻¹; HRMS (ESI/TOF) calculated for C₃₆H₆₄O₅Si₂S₂Na (M+Na)⁺ 719.3632, observed 719.3612; $[\alpha]_D^{25}$ +29.8, $[\alpha]_{577}^{25}$ +30.3, $[\alpha]_{546}^{25}$ +28.5, $[\alpha]_{435}^{25}$ +8.2, $[\alpha]_{405}^{25}$ -37.3, (c = 0.5, CH₂Cl₂).



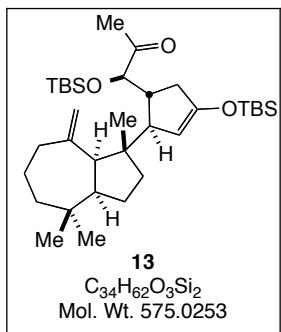
Ester 6: To a solution of **S2** (210 mg, 0.30 mmol) in toluene (6 mL) was added Bu₃SnH (0.40 mL, 1.5 mmol) and the solution was degassed with Ar for 10 min. AIBN (14 mg, 0.090 mmol) was added to the solution and the yellow solution was placed in a 100 °C oil bath. After 5 min, the now clear solution was allowed to cool to r.t. and concentrated. Purification of the residue by silica gel chromatography (0→4% EtOAc/hexanes) gave **6** (150 mg, 85%) as a clear oil: R_f: 0.53 (5% EtOAc/hexanes); ¹H NMR (C₆D₆, 500 MHz) δ 5.07 (d, *J* = 2.2 Hz, 1H), 4.93 (d, *J* = 2.2 Hz, 1H), 4.79 (s, 1H), 4.22 (d, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 1H), 3.38 (s, 3H), 2.95 (d, 1H), 2.75 (m, 1H), 2.60 (m, 1H), 2.32 (m, 2H), 2.04 (m, 1H), 1.82 (t, *J* = 12.6 Hz, 1H), 1.55 (m, 7H), 1.20 (m, 1H), 1.14 (s, 3H), 1.02 (s, 9H), 1.00 (s, 3H), 0.98 (s, 3H), 0.97 (s, 3H); ¹³C NMR (C₆D₆, 125 MHz) δ 173.2, 155.7, 155.4, 114.6, 103.8, 76.9, 56.2, 55.8, 55.1, 51.2, 50.5, 41.3, 38.6, 38.4, 37.6, 37.1, 36.4, 34.9, 29.3, 27.2, 26.2, 26.1, 25.9, 20.9, 18.6, 18.3, -4.2, -4.4, -4.8, -4.9; IR (thin film) 2930, 1652, 1252, 838 cm⁻¹; HRMS (ESI/TOF) calculated for C₃₄H₆₂O₄Si₂Na (M+Na)⁺ 613.4084, observed 613.4083; [α]_D²⁵ +39.0, [α]₅₇₇²⁵ +36.7, [α]₅₄₆²⁵ +43.7, [α]₄₃₅²⁵ +82.7, [α]₄₀₅²⁵+102.0, (*c* = 0.5, CH₂Cl₂).



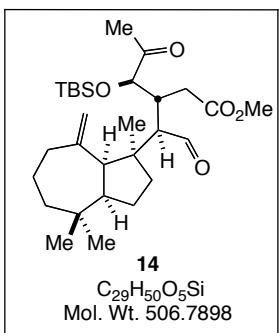
Enol Ether S3: The general procedure of Rainier was followed.⁴ A stirring solution of TiCl₄ (0.19 mL, 1.70 mmol) in CH₂Cl₂ (5 mL) was cooled to 0 °C and THF (0.5 mL) was added dropwise to generate a yellow solution. After 5 min, TMEDA (1.5 mL, 10 mmol) was added dropwise to form a red mixture. After 15 min, the solution was allowed to warm to rt and a mixture of Zn (230 mg, 3.5 mmol) and PbCl₂ (55 mg, 0.20 mmol) was added. The resulting mixture became a blue solution. After 15 min, a solution of ester **6** (150 mg, 0.25 mmol) and CH₂Br₂ (0.12 mL, 1.7 mmol) in CH₂Cl₂ (0.5 mL) was added. The solution became a dark mixture while refluxed for 1.5 h. The reaction mixture was cooled to rt and saturated aqueous K₂CO₃ (10 mL) was very slowly added. The dark colored heterogenous mixture was filtered through a pad of silica with Et₂O and the eluent was concentrated *in vacuo*. Purification of the residue by silica gel chromatography (0→4% EtOAc/hexanes) gave **S3** (145 mg, 97%): R_f: 0.8 (5% EtOAc/hexanes); ¹H NMR (C₆D₆, 500 MHz) δ 5.14 (d, *J* = 2.4 Hz, 1H), 4.97 (d, *J* = 2.4 Hz, 1H), 4.82 (s, 1H), 4.20 (d, *J* = 1.7 Hz, 1H), 4.01 (d, *J* = 7.7 Hz, 1H), 3.93 (d, *J* = 1.7 Hz, 1H),

⁴. Roberts, S.W.; Rainier, J. D. *Org. Lett.* **2007**, 9, 2227.

3.18 (s, 3H), 3.04 (d, J = 9.1 Hz, 1H), 2.96 (bs, 1H), 2.72 (apt t, J = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 2.60 (m, 1H), 2.35 (dd, J = 12.0, 4.4 Hz, 1H), 2.23 (d, J = 16.5 Hz, 1H), 2.07 (m, 1H), 1.87 (apt t, J = 12.8 Hz, 1H), 1.63 (m, 5H), 1.50 (m, 2H), 1.23 (m, 1H), 1.22 (s, 3H), 1.04 (s, 9H), 1.01 (s, 6H), 0.97 (s, 9H), 0.21 (s, 3H), 0.205 (s, 3H), 0.19 (s, 3H), 0.12 (s, 3H); ^{13}C NMR (C_6D_6 , 125 MHz) δ 165.0, 155.9, 155.7, 114.5, 104.3, 83.4, 78.3, 56.4, 55.4, 55.2, 54.4, 50.7, 41.2, 39.0, 38.5, 38.0, 37.7, 36.5, 35.1, 29.4, 27.3, 26.4, 25.9, 21.0, 18.7, 18.3, -4.1 (2C), -4.4 (2C); IR(thin film) 2954, 1756, 1738, 1651, 1252 cm^{-1} ; HRMS (ESI/TOF) calculated for $\text{C}_{35}\text{H}_{64}\text{O}_3\text{Si}_2\text{Na}$ ($\text{M}+\text{Na}$) $^+$ 611.4292, observed 611.4269; $[\alpha]_D^{25}$ +37.1, $[\alpha]_{577}^{25}$ +44.2, $[\alpha]_{546}^{25}$ +46.2, $[\alpha]_{435}^{25}$ +79.6, $[\alpha]_{405}^{25}$ +90.5 (c = 0.5, CH_2Cl_2).

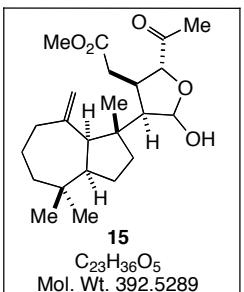


Ketone 13: To a solution of enol ether **S3** (100 mg, 0.17 mmol) in *t*-BuOH (1.7 mL) and H_2O (0.75 mL) at 0 °C was added oxalic acid (24 mg, 0.22 mmol) and the solution was allowed to warm to rt. After 2 h, saturated aqueous NaHCO_3 (10 mL) and Et_2O (10 mL) were added to the solution. The layers were separated and the aqueous layer was washed with additional Et_2O (10 mL). The organic phases were combined, dried over Na_2SO_4 , filtered, and concentrated. Purification of the residue by silica gel chromatography (1→2% EtOAc/hexanes) gave ketone **13** (56 mg, 57%) as a colorless oil: R_f 0.53 (5% EtOAc/hexanes); ^1H NMR (C_6D_6 , 500 MHz) δ 4.96 (d, J = 2.4 Hz, 1H), 4.88 (d, J = 2.3 Hz, 1H), 4.76 (s, 1H), 3.86 (d, J = 8.5 Hz, 1H), 2.97 (d, J = 9.1 Hz, 1H), 2.87 (bs, 1H), 2.45 (m, 2H), 2.30 (dd, J = 12.1, 4.2 Hz, 1H), 2.20 (m, 1H), 2.06 (s, 3H), 2.00 (m, 1H), 1.82 (apt t, J = 12.4 Hz, 1H), 1.68 (m, 1H), 1.59 (m, 3H), 1.48 (m, 2H), 1.39 (m, 1H), 1.23 (m, 1H), 1.16 (s, 3H), 1.00 (s, 3H), 0.95 (s, 12H), 0.94 (s, 9H), 0.19 (s, 6H), 0.23 (s, 3H), -0.01 (s, 3H); ^{13}C NMR (C_6D_6 , 125 MHz) δ 209.1, 156.0, 155.9, 114.3, 103.7, 82.9, 56.6, 56.1, 55.3, 50.6, 40.1, 38.9, 38.4, 37.6, 36.4, 36.1, 35.0, 29.4, 27.2, 26.2, 26.1, 25.9, 24.6, 20.7, 18.4, 18.3, -4.3, -4.4, -4.7, -4.8; IR (thin film) 2953, 2930, 1714, 1649, 1253 cm^{-1} ; HRMS (ESI/TOF) calculated for $\text{C}_{34}\text{H}_{62}\text{O}_3\text{Si}_2\text{Na}$ ($\text{M}+\text{Na}$) $^+$ $\text{C}_{34}\text{H}_{62}\text{O}_3\text{Si}_2$ 597.4135, observed 597.4137; $[\alpha]_D^{25}$ +59.9, $[\alpha]_{577}^{25}$ +62.2, $[\alpha]_{546}^{25}$ +70.8, $[\alpha]_{435}^{25}$ +141.8, $[\alpha]_{405}^{25}$ +181.3 (c = 1.0, CH_2Cl_2).



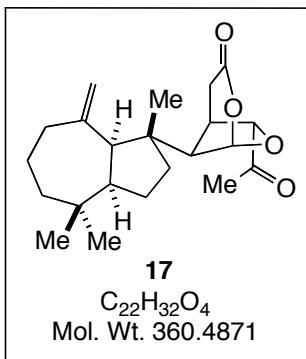
Tricarbonyl 14: To a mixture of **13** (16 mg, 0.028 mmol) in THF (0.3 mL) and H₂O (30 μ L) at 0 °C was added NMO (4.9 mg, 0.042 mmol). The mixture was stirred for 5 min until the NMO dissolved. A 2.5% solution of OsO₄ in *t*-BuOH (27 μ L, 0.0028 mmol) was added and the mixture was allowed to warm to rt. After 8 h, solid sodium sulfite (5 mg) was added and the mixture was stirred for an additional 5 min. The mixture was diluted with H₂O (2 mL) and Et₂O (2 mL). The layers

were separated and the aqueous layer was washed with additional Et₂O (2 mL) to afford the crude α -hydroxy-ketone. To a solution of crude α -hydroxy-ketone in MeOH (0.015 mL) and benzene (0.015 mL) at 0 °C was added Pb(OAc)₄ (23 mg, 0.054 mmol). After 10 min, saturated aqueous NaHCO₃ (0.3 mL) was added to the yellow solution, and a brown precipitate was formed. After being stirred for 5 min, the mixture was diluted with Et₂O (2 mL) and passed through a glass pipette contained NaSO₄ on top of a short layer (~1 cm) of SiO₂ using Et₂O as an eluent. The resulting light yellow solution was concentrated. Rapid purification of the residue by silica gel chromatography (1→5% EtOAc/hexanes) gave tricarbonyl **14** (11 mg, 81%) as a colorless oil: R_f: 0.46 (10% EtOAc/hexanes); ¹H NMR (C₆D₆, 500 MHz) δ 9.94 (d, *J* = 2.7 Hz, 1H), 4.95 (s, 1H), 4.91 (s, 1H), 4.32 (d, *J* = 2.7 Hz, 1H), 3.30 (s, 3H), 3.16 (m, 1H), 2.88 (dd, *J* = 17.8, 1.8 Hz, 1H), 2.82 (d, *J* = 2.4 Hz, 1H), 2.79 (d, *J* = 10.2 Hz, 1H), 2.73 (dd, *J* = 17.8, 10.2 Hz, 1H), 2.17 (s, 3H), 2.16 (m, 1H), 1.94 (m, 1H), 1.47 (m, 8H), 1.15 (m, 1H), 1.10 (s, 3H), 1.05 (s, 3H), 0.95 (s, 9H), 0.93 (s, 3H), -0.01 (s, 6H); ¹³C NMR (C₆D₆, 125 MHz) δ 208.7, 204.1, 173.2, 153.4, 115.3, 81.6, 56.9, 56.6, 53.3, 51.4, 49.3, 39.2, 38.4, 38.0, 37.2, 36.2, 34.5, 33.9, 29.2, 26.5, 26.0, 25.9, 25.8, 22.9, 18.4, -4.7, -5.3; IR (thin film) 2952, 2848, 1732, 1695, 1254, 839 cm⁻¹; HRMS (ESI/TOF) calculated for C₂₉H₅₀O₅Si (M+Na)⁺ 529.3325, observed 529.3323; [α]_D²⁵ +19.8, [α]₅₇₇²⁵ +22.6, [α]₅₄₆²⁵ +24.4, [α]₄₃₅²⁵ +46.2, [α]₄₀₅²⁵ +62.5 (*c* = 0.2, CHCl₃).



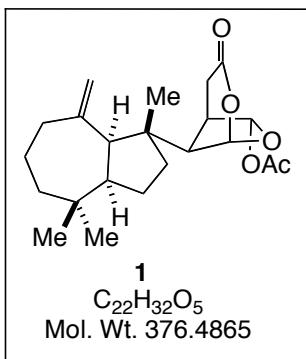
Lactol 15: To a solution of aldehyde **14** (13 mg, 0.026 mmol) in THF (0.25 mL) at 0 °C was added 1M TBAF in THF (28 μ L, 0.028 mmol). The solution was maintained at 0 °C for 30 min and then SiO₂ (~200 mg) was added. The mixture was stirred for 5 min, loaded onto an SiO₂ column, and eluted with 20–40% EtOAc/hexanes to afford **15** (7.0 mg, 69%) as a clear oil and a ~10:1 mixture of unassigned lactol diastereomers: R_f: 0.35 (30% EtOAc/hexanes); ¹H NMR (C₆D₆, 500 MHz, for major isomer) δ 5.43 (bs, 1H), 4.76 (d, *J* = 2.1 Hz, 1H), 4.71 (s, 1H), 4.45 (bs, 1H), 4.38 (s, 1H), 3.43 (s, 3H), 2.89 (m, 1H), 2.59 (dd, *J* =

16.5, 2.8 Hz, 1H), 2.40 (dd, J = 10.2, 5.6 Hz, 1H), 2.25 (t, J = 5.3 Hz, 1H), 2.20 (dd, J = 12.3, 5.0 Hz, 1H), 1.91 (s, 3H), 1.83 (m, 1H), 1.50 (m, 9H), 1.23 (m, 1H), 1.04 (s, 3H), 0.94 (s, 3H), 0.79 (s, 3H); ^{13}C NMR (C_6D_6 , 125 MHz) δ 210.2, 172.9, 154.1, 114.7, 101.4, 88.1, 58.9, 55.4, 54.1, 51.3, 46.6, 42.1, 38.1, 38.0, 37.7, 36.2, 34.6, 34.4, 28.9, 27.3, 25.9, 25.7, 24.2; IR (thin film) 2954, 2848, 1736, 1437, 1260 cm^{-1} ; HRMS (ESI/TOF) calculated for $\text{C}_{23}\text{H}_{36}\text{O}_5\text{Na}$ ($\text{M}+\text{Na}$) $^+$ 415.2460, observed 415.2458; $[\alpha]_D^{25}$ +20.6, $[\alpha]_{577}^{25}$ +17.6, $[\alpha]_{546}^{25}$ +18.8, $[\alpha]_{435}^{25}$ +29.3, $[\alpha]_{405}^{25}$ +35.4 (c = 0.3, CHCl_3).



6-acyl-2,7-dioxabicyclo[3.2.1]octan-3-one (17) To a solution of **15** (4.5 mg, 0.011 mmol) in CH_2Cl_2 (200 μL) at -78 °C was added DAST (3.0 μL , 0.017 mmol). After 10 min, saturated aqueous NaHCO_3 (1 mL) and CH_2Cl_2 (1 mL) were added and the layers were separated. The layers were separated and the aqueous layer was washed with additional CH_2Cl_2 (2 \times 2 mL). The organic phases were combined, dried over Na_2SO_4 , filtered, and concentrated to yield crude **16** as clear oil and a ~5:1 mixture of unassigned lactol diastereomers. Characteristic $^1\text{H-NMR}$ and M.S. data for **16**: R_f : 0.37, 0.44 (30% EtOAc/hexanes); ^1H NMR (C_6D_6 , 500 MHz, for major isomer) δ 5.96 (dd, J = 57, 2.4 Hz, 1H), 4.68 (s, 1H), 4.66 (s, 1H), 4.52 (s, 1H), 3.29 (s, 3H), 3.00 (m, 1H), 2.86 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 2.85 (s, 1H), 2.72 (m, 2H), 2.20 (m, 2H), 1.96 (s, 3H), 1.86 (m, 2H), 1.44 (m, 6H), 1.13 (m, 2H), 0.94 (s, 3H), 0.91 (s, 3H), 0.86 (s, 3H); HRMS (ESI/TOF) calculated for $\text{C}_{23}\text{H}_{34}\text{O}_4\text{F}$ ($\text{M}+\text{Na}$) $^+$ 383.2198, observed 383.2202. Crude **16** was dissolved in EtOH (200 μL) and 1N NaOH was added (22 μL , 0.022 mmol). The mixture was stirred for 1 h at r.t. and 1N HCl (4 mL) and CH_2Cl_2 (2 mL) was added. The layers were separated and the aqueous layer was washed with additional CH_2Cl_2 (5 \times 2 mL). The organic phases were combined, dried over Na_2SO_4 , filtered, and concentrated to yield the crude carboxylic acid, which was used without further purification. The crude acid was dissolved in benzene and concentrated (3 \times). The acid was then dissolved in DMF (300 μL) and SnCl_2 (3.0 mg, 0.017 mmol) was added. The mixture was stirred at rt during which time a clear solution was formed. After 18 h, saturated aqueous NaHCO_3 (2 mL) and CH_2Cl_2 (2 mL) were added. The layers were separated and the aqueous layer was washed with additional CH_2Cl_2 (2 \times 2 mL). The organic phases were combined, dried over Na_2SO_4 , filtered, and concentrated. Purification of the residue by silica gel chromatography (20 \rightarrow 30% EtOAc/hexanes) gave ketone **17** (3.5 mg, 76%) as a film: R_f : 0.46 (30% EtOAc/hexanes); ^1H

NMR (C_6D_6 , 500 MHz) δ 5.53 (d, J = 1.8 Hz, 1H), 4.77 (d, J = 1.9 Hz, 1H), 4.50 (d, J = 1.9 Hz, 1H), 3.62 (s, 1H), 2.73 (m, 1H), 2.66 (dd, J = 18.9, 5.0 Hz, 1H), 2.61 (d, J = 9.4 Hz, 1H), 2.25 (m, 1H), 2.21 (d, J = 19.2 Hz, 1H), 1.88 (s, 3H), 1.79 (m, 2H), 1.67 (m, 3H), 1.46 (m, 4H), 1.25 (m, 2H), 1.06 (s, 3H), 0.94 (s, 3H), 0.89 (s, 3H); ^{13}C NMR (C_6D_6 , 125 MHz) δ 205.4, 167.2, 153.2, 114.7, 100.9, 89.2, 57.8, 53.9, 51.3, 45.7, 38.2, 37.7, 36.0, 35.9, 35.2, 34.3, 30.2, 28.5, 26.9, 26.4, 26.1, 23.8; IR (thin film) 2922, 1755, 1712, 1377, 945 cm^{-1} ; HRMS (ESI/TOF) calculated for $C_{22}H_{32}O_4$ ($M+Na$) $^+$ 383.2198, observed 383.2202; $[\alpha]_D^{25} -6.8$, $[\alpha]_{577}^{25} -5.8$, $[\alpha]_{546}^{25} -13.4$, $[\alpha]_{435}^{25} -17.2$, $[\alpha]_{405}^{25} -26.6$. (c = 0.23, CH_2Cl_2).



Aplyviolene (1): To a stirred mixture of **17** (3.0 mg, 0.0083 mmol) and $NaHCO_3$ (17 mg, 0.21 mmol) in CH_2Cl_2 (150 μ L) at 0 °C was added *m*-CPBA (1.8 mg, 0.012 mmol) in CH_2Cl_2 (150 μ L). The stirred mixture was maintained at 0 °C. After 18 h, saturated aqueous sodium thiosulfate was added and the mixture was stirred at rt for 30 min. The mixture was diluted with H_2O (0.5 mL) and CH_2Cl_2 (1 mL) and the layers were separated. The aqueous layer was

washed with additional CH_2Cl_2 (2 \times 2 mL). The organic phases were combined, dried over Na_2SO_4 , filtered, and concentrated. Purification of the residue by silica gel chromatography (1→2% EtOAc/hexanes) gave **1** (1.9 mg, 61%) as a film. The NMR and IR data was good match for published data.⁵ However, we found a slight frame shift between the published 1H NMR data and our own suggesting a slightly different benzene solvent reference value was used. The carbon data matched almost exactly (Table S1), however it was found that to observe the C20 carbon (δ 34.3), the sample had to be heated to 40 °C. Our 1H -NMR spectra matched precisely with that obtained by the Gerwick lab when they kindly purified a small sample (~30 μ g) for us from the original sample from the Faulkner isolation studies (Figure S1).⁶ The NMR data we obtained at 40°C follows: 1H NMR (C_6D_6 , 500 MHz, 40 °C) δ 6.05 (s, 1H), 5.48 (d, J = 1.6 Hz, 1H), 4.69 (d, J = 2.1 Hz, 1H), 4.41 (d, J = 2.1 Hz, 1H), 2.51 (d, J = 9.3 Hz, 1H), 2.47 (dd, J = 19.5, 5.8 Hz, 1H), 2.29 (m, 1H), 2.15 (m, 1H), 2.12 (d, J = 19.5 Hz, 1H), 2.02 (m, 1H), 1.71 (m, 1H), 1.57 (m, 3H), 1.53 (s, 3H), 1.37 (m, 4H), 1.15 (m, 2H), 0.92 (s, 3H), 0.83 (s, 3H), 0.80 (s, 3H); ^{13}C NMR

⁵ Hambley, T.W.; Poiner, A.; Taylor, W. *Aus. J. Chem.* **1990**, *43*, 1861.

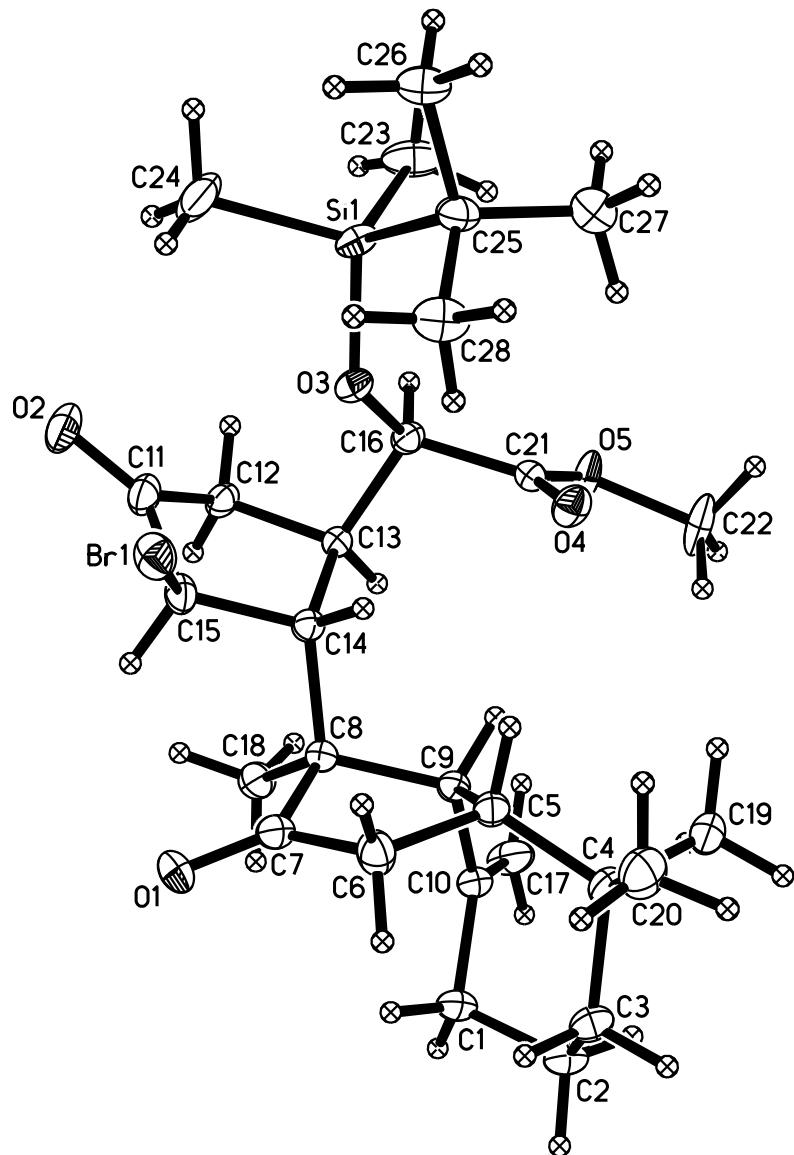
⁶ Bobzin, S. C.; Faulkner, D. J. *J. Nat. Prod.* **1991**, *54*, 225.

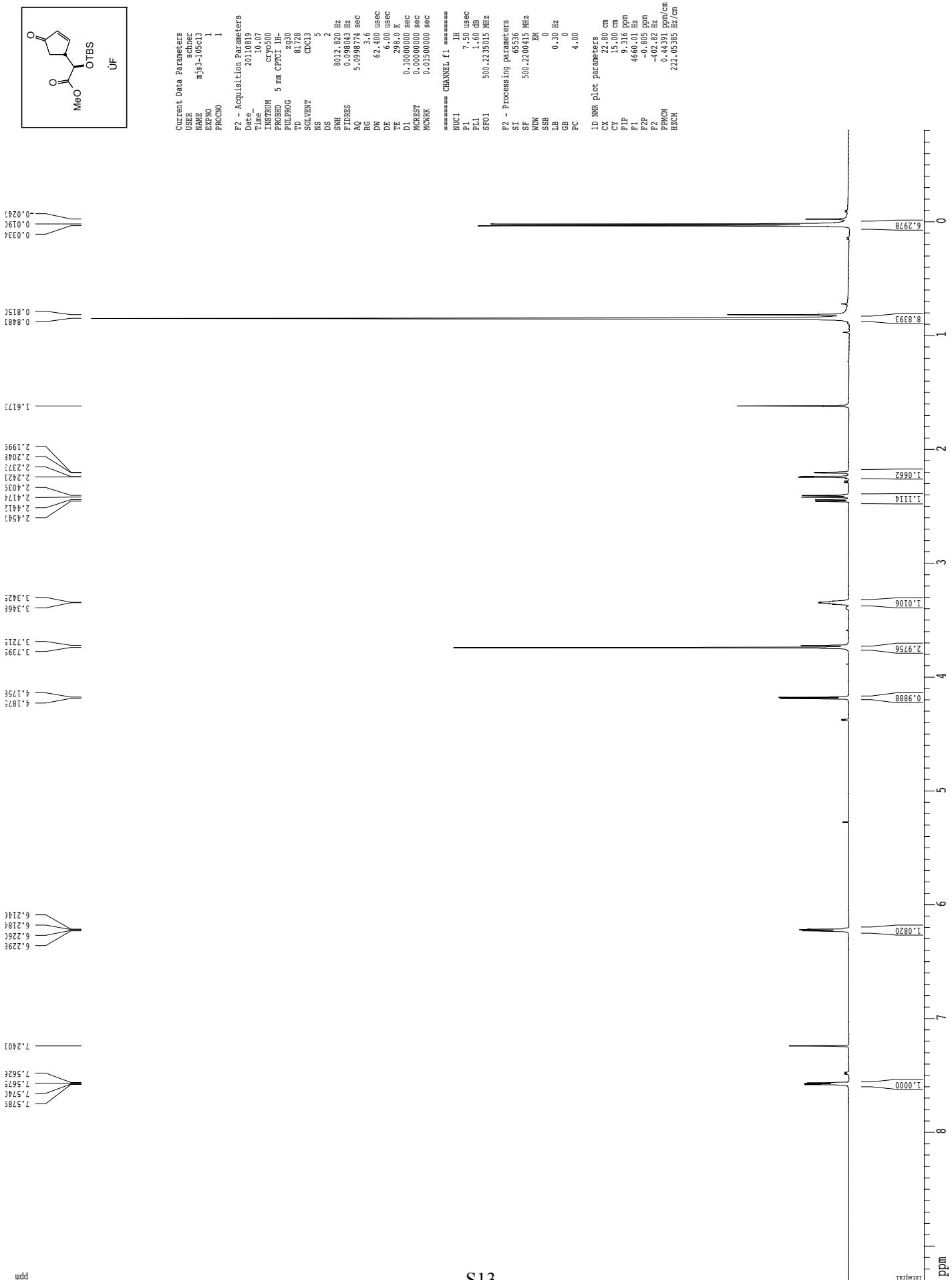
(C₆D₆, 125 MHz) δ 168.5, 166.4, 153.5, 114.7, 101.1, 100.6, 58.1, 54.3, 49.6, 45.8, 38.7, 38.5, 38.2, 37.8, 36.1, 34.3, 33.3, 28.6, 27.0, 26.1, 23.9, 20.5.

Table S1. Comparison of published and synthetic C¹³ spectra

carbon #	Published ⁵	Synthetic
COMe	21.1	20.5
18	23.8	23.9
19	26.0	26.1
6	26.9	27.0
2	28.3	28.6
12	33.1	33.3
20	34.3	34.3
4	36.0	36.1
1	37.6	37.8
3	38.0	38.2
13	38.2	38.5
7	38.5	38.7
8	45.5	45.8
14	49.2	49.6
5	54.1	54.3
9	57.8	58.1
15	100.8	100.6
16	100.9	101.1
17	114.7	114.7
10	153.1	153.5
11	167.7	166.4
CO	169.5	168.5

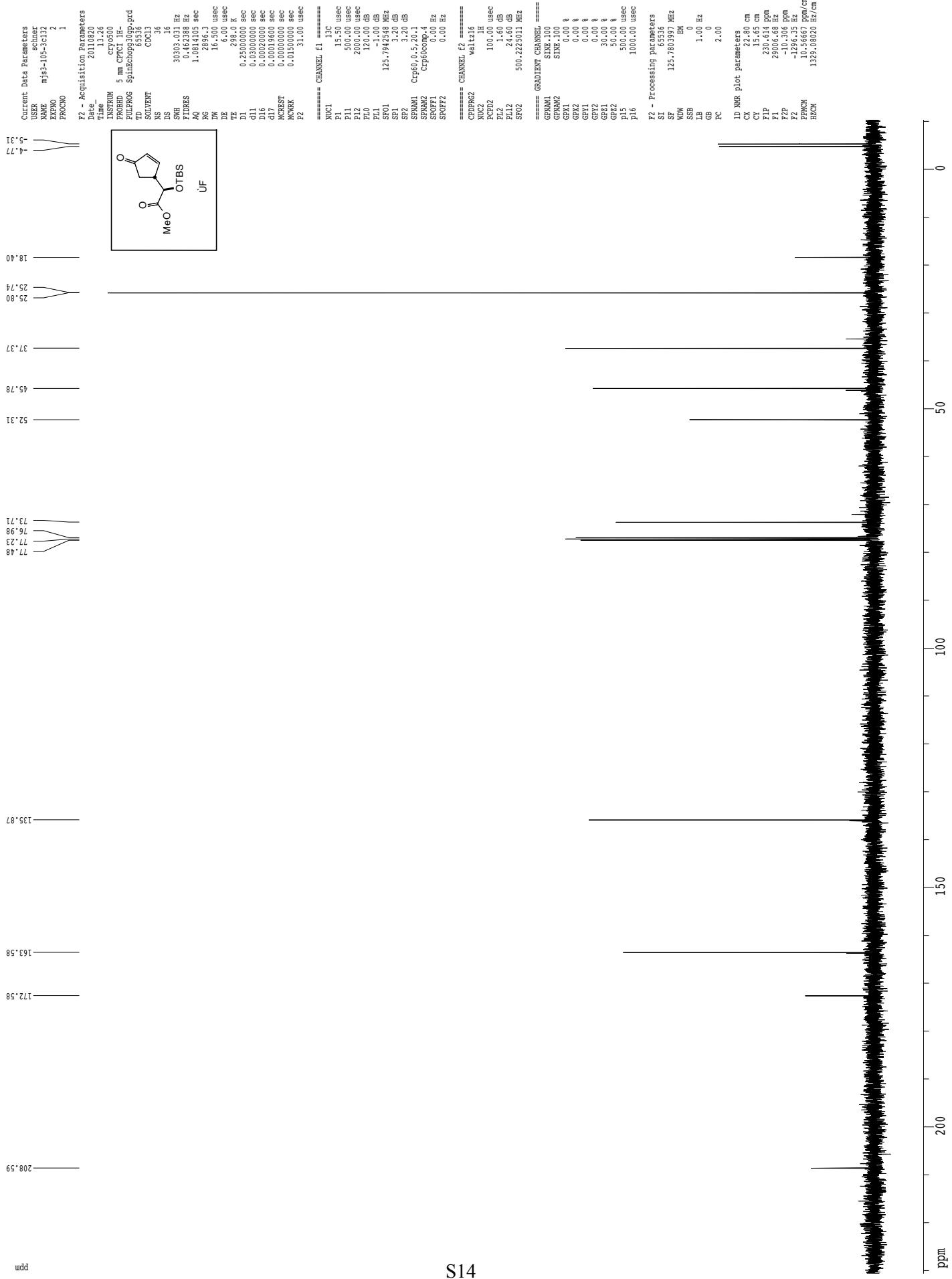
X-ray structure of 7 (CCDC-840473)



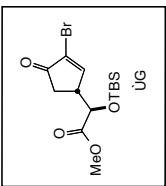


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Z-restored spin-echo ^{13}C spectrum with ^1H decoupling



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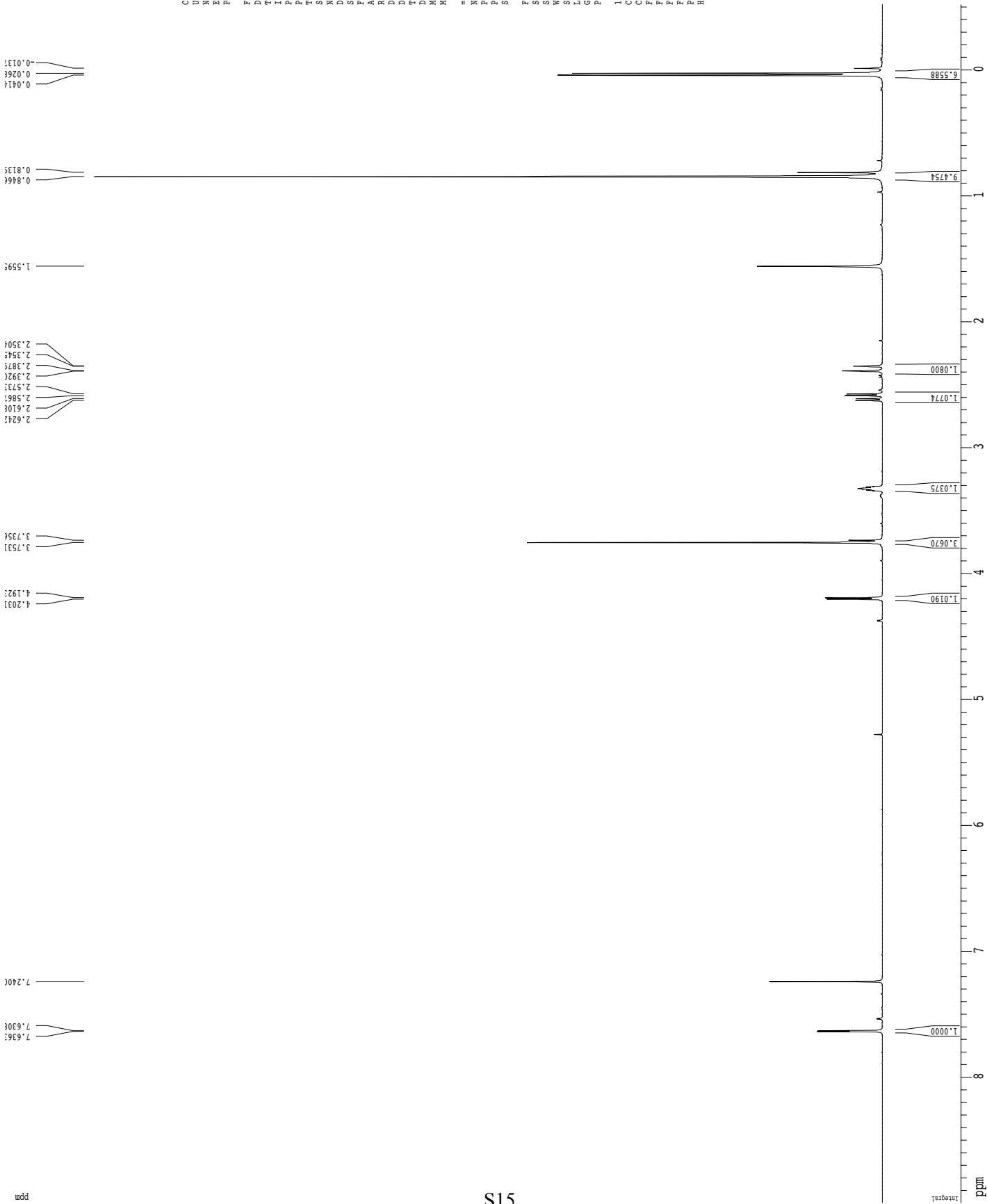
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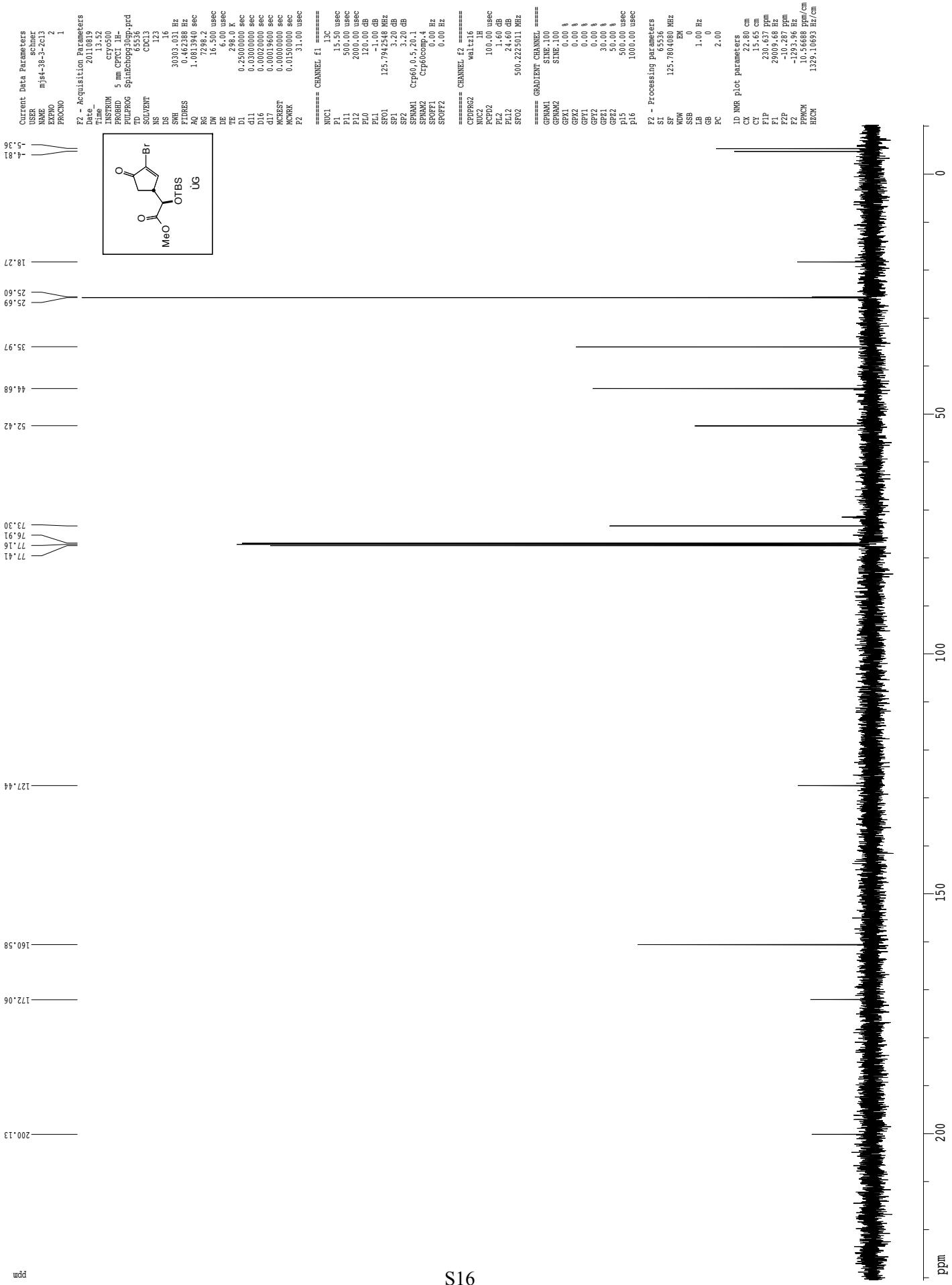
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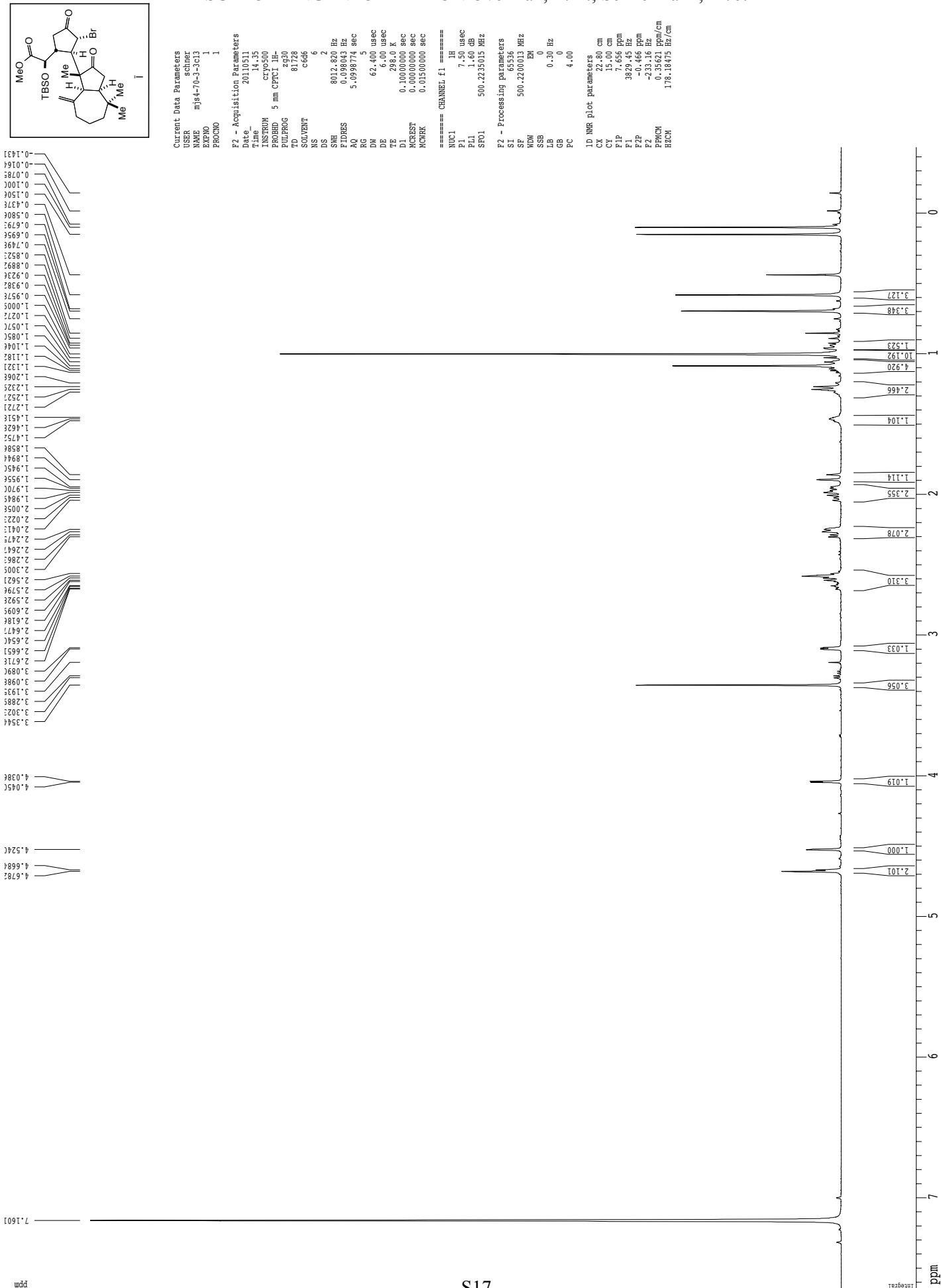
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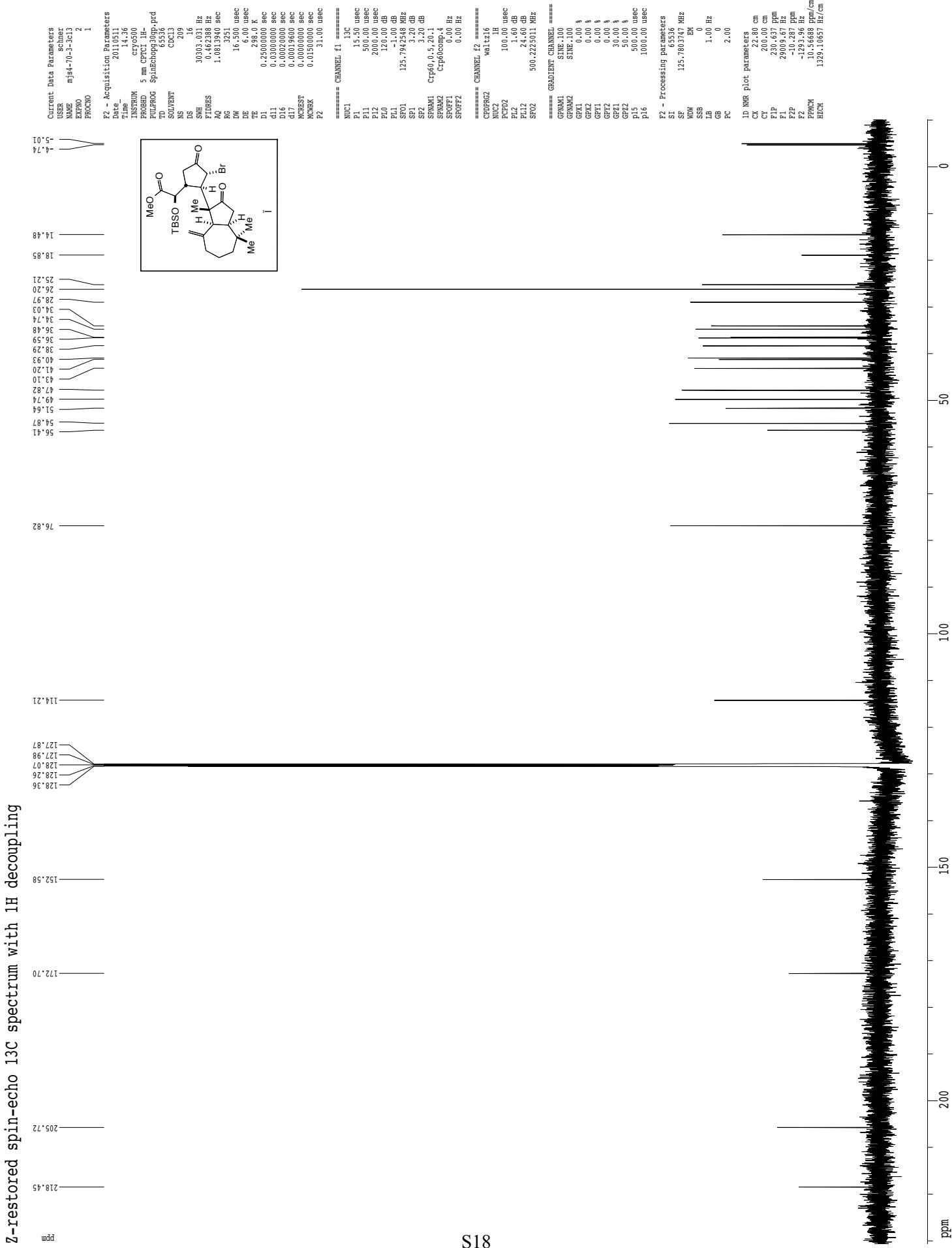
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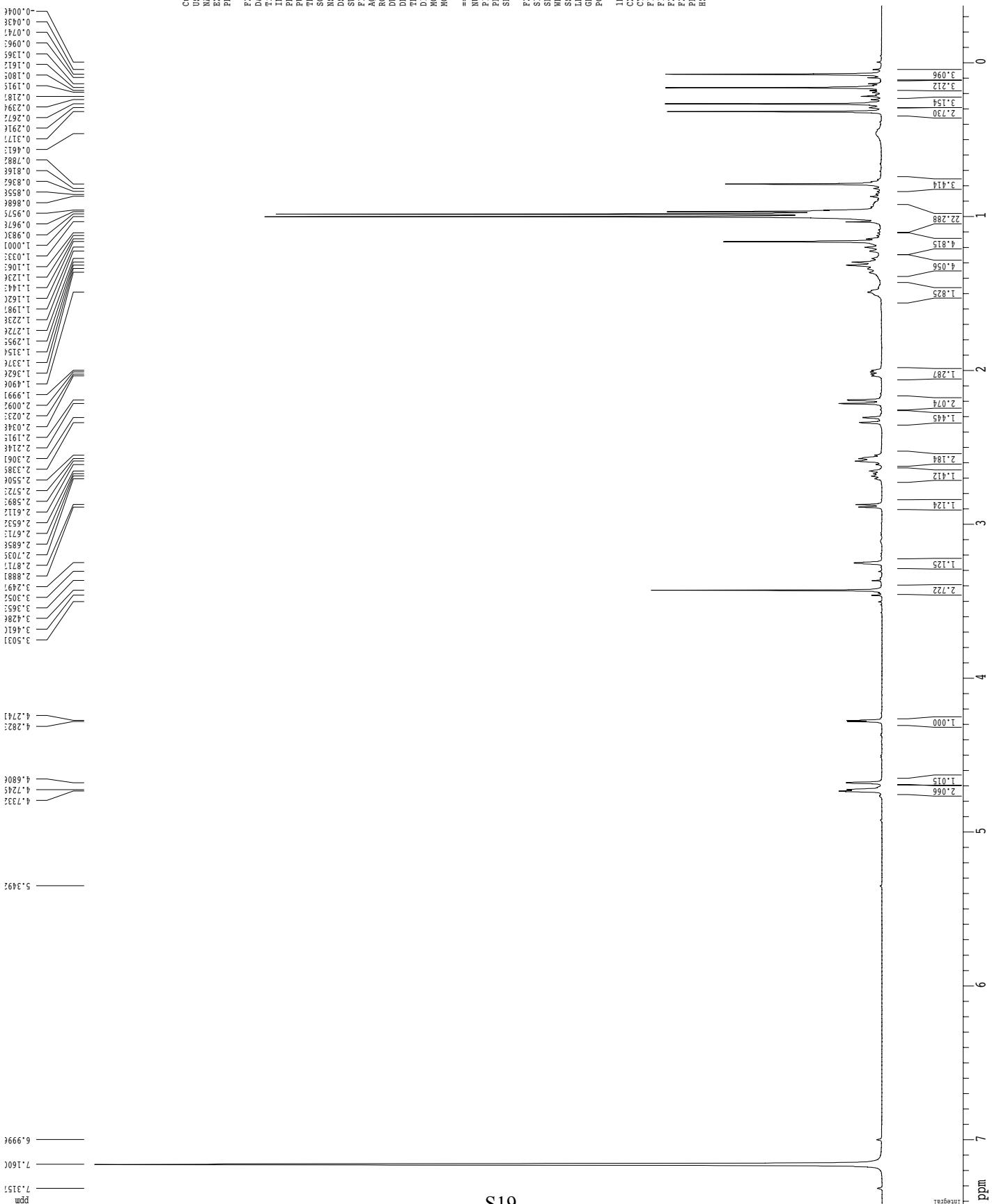
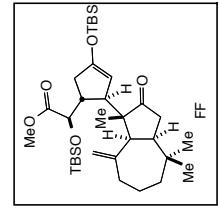
Z-restored spin-echo ^{13}C spectrum with ^1H decoupling



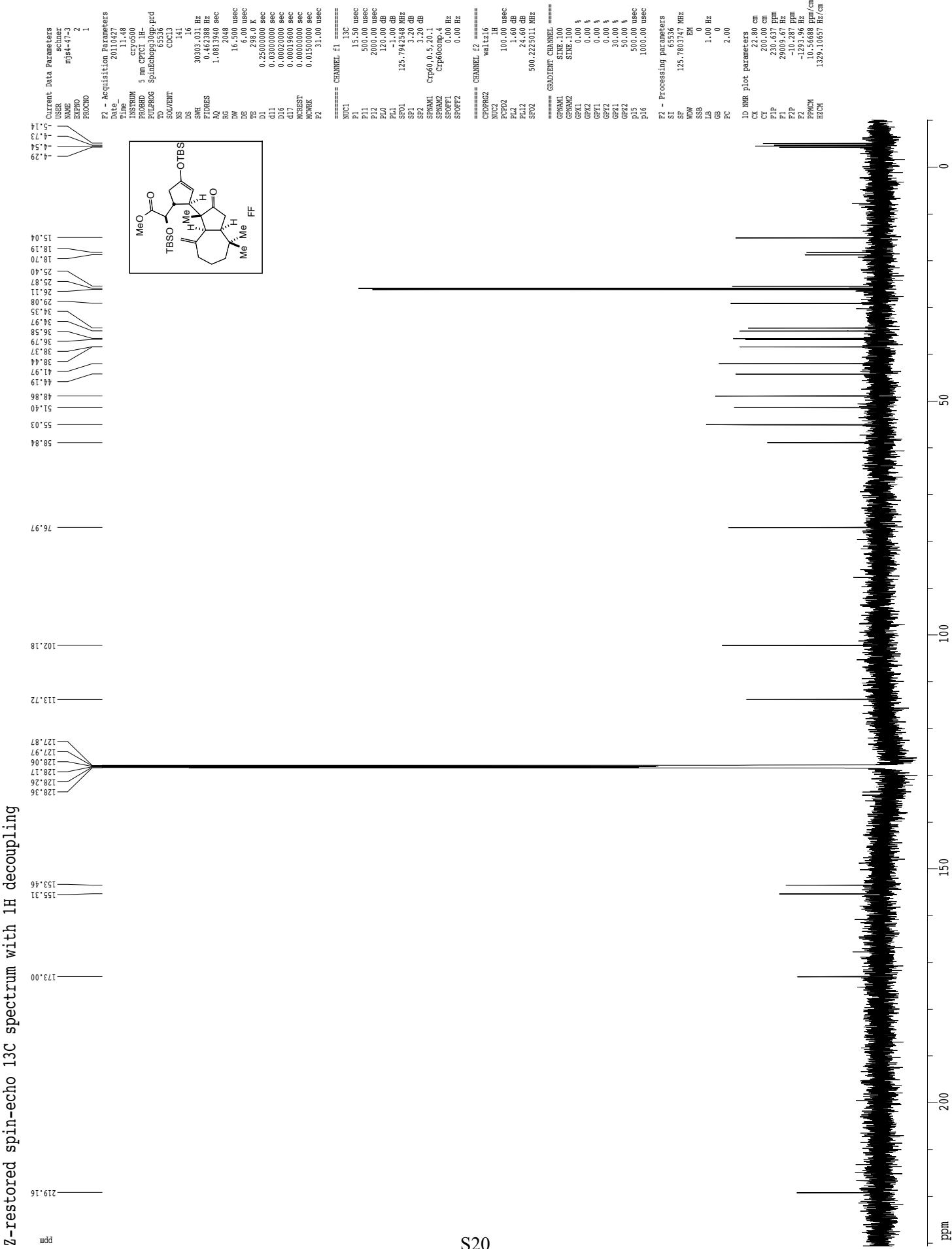


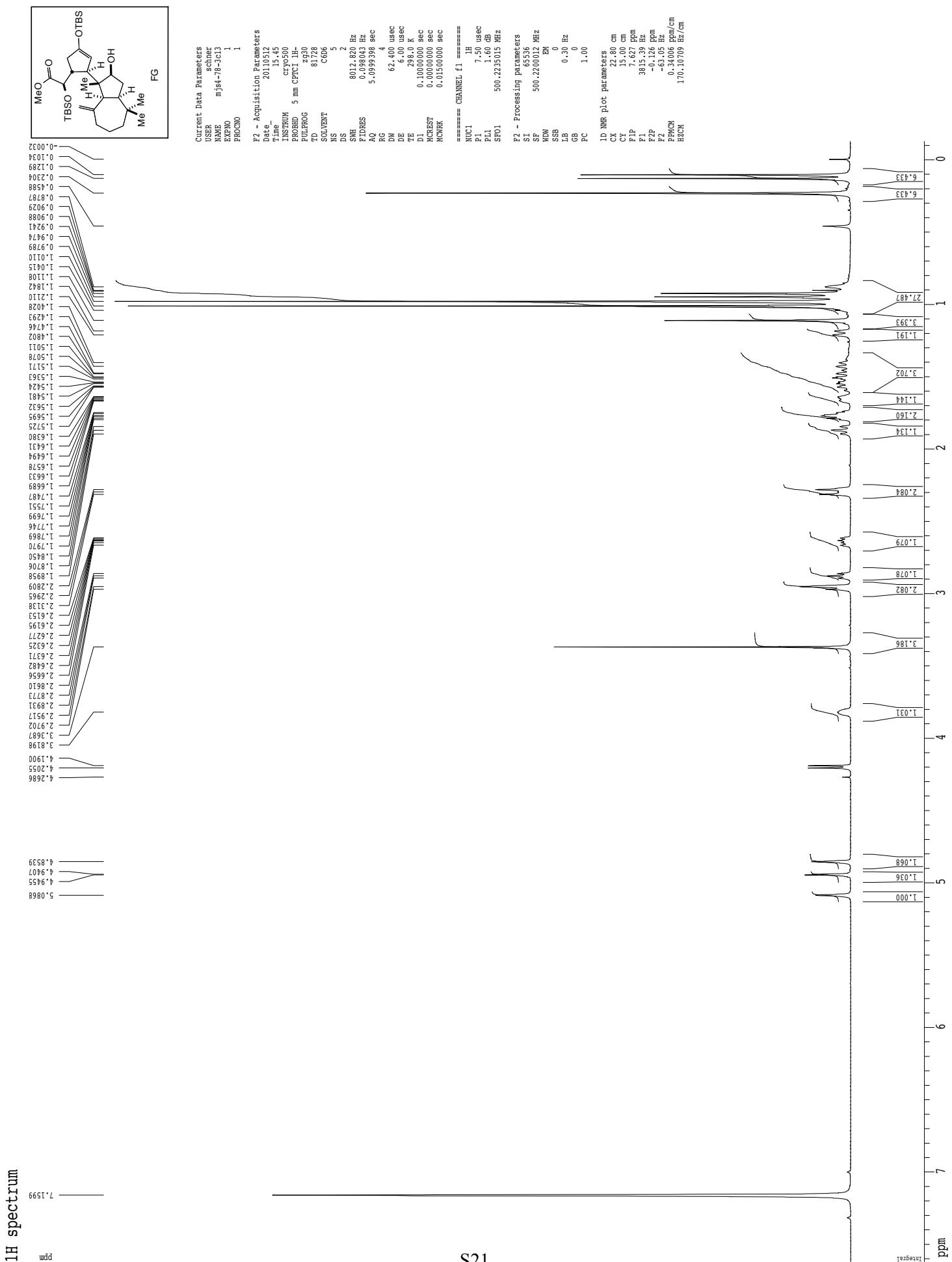
SUPPORTING INFORMATION Overman, L. E.; Schnermann, M. J.



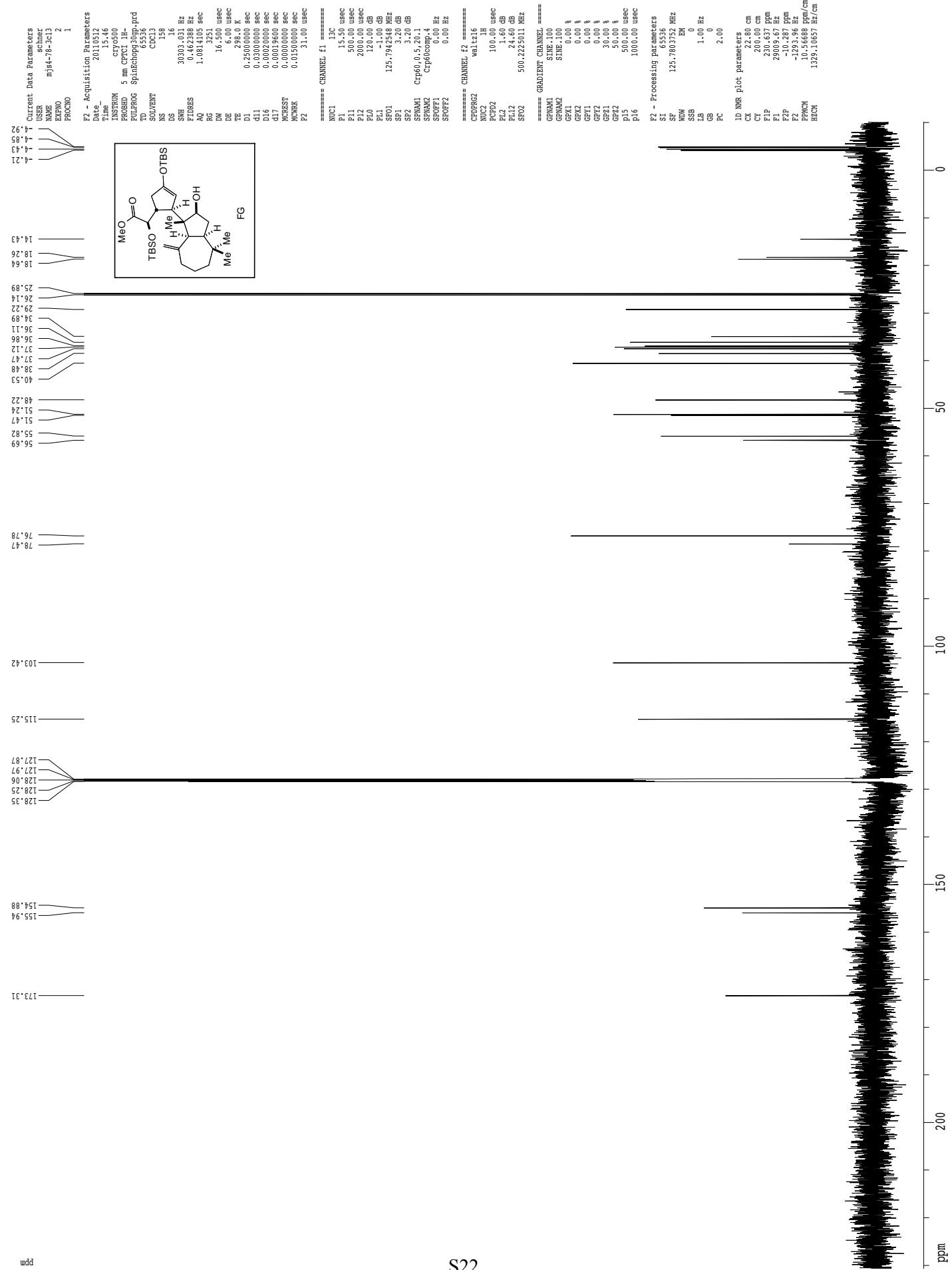


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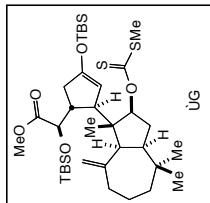




SUPPORTING INFORMATION Overman, L. E.; Schnermann, M. J.



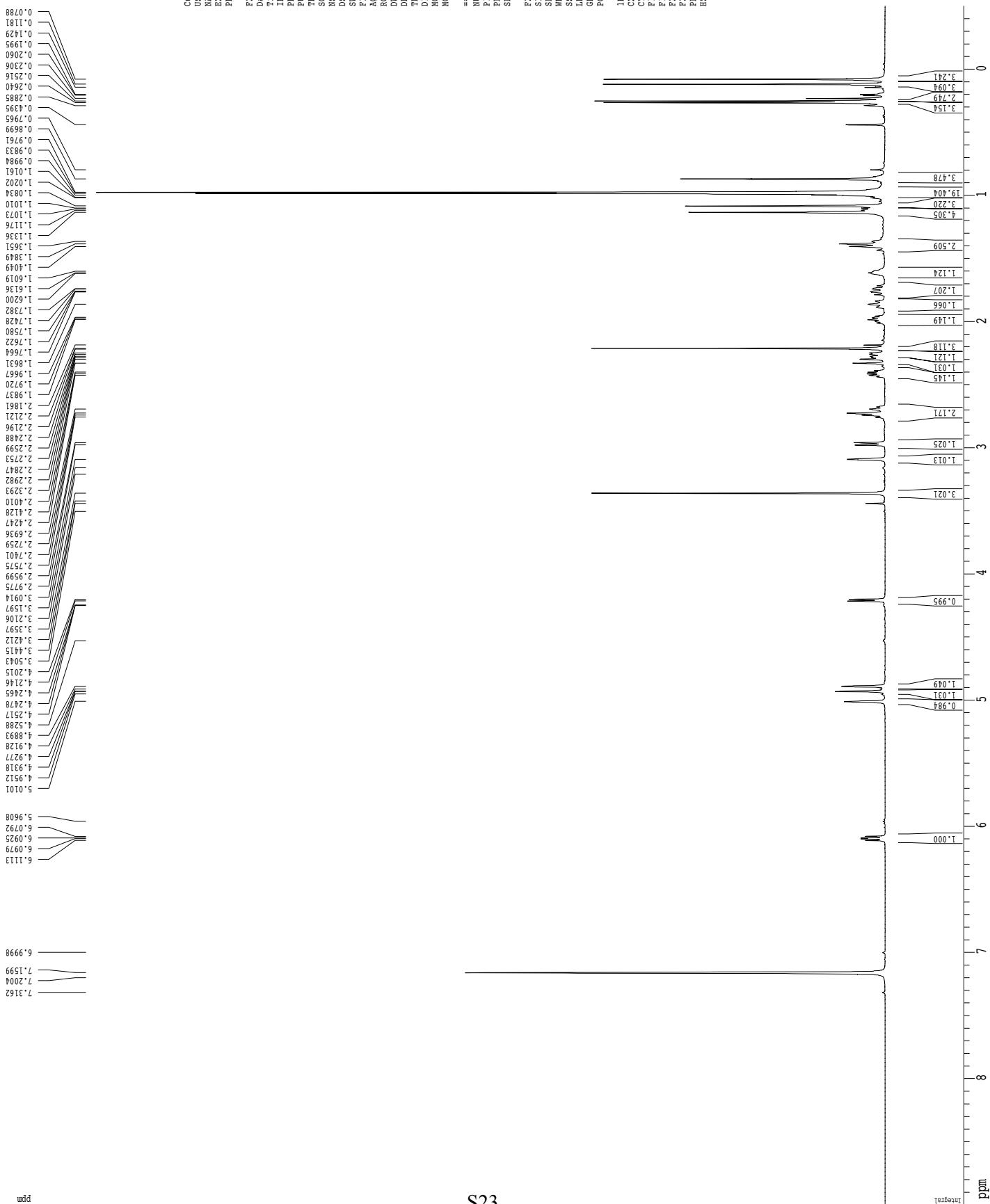
SUPPORTING INFORMATION Overman, L. E.; Schnermann, M. J.

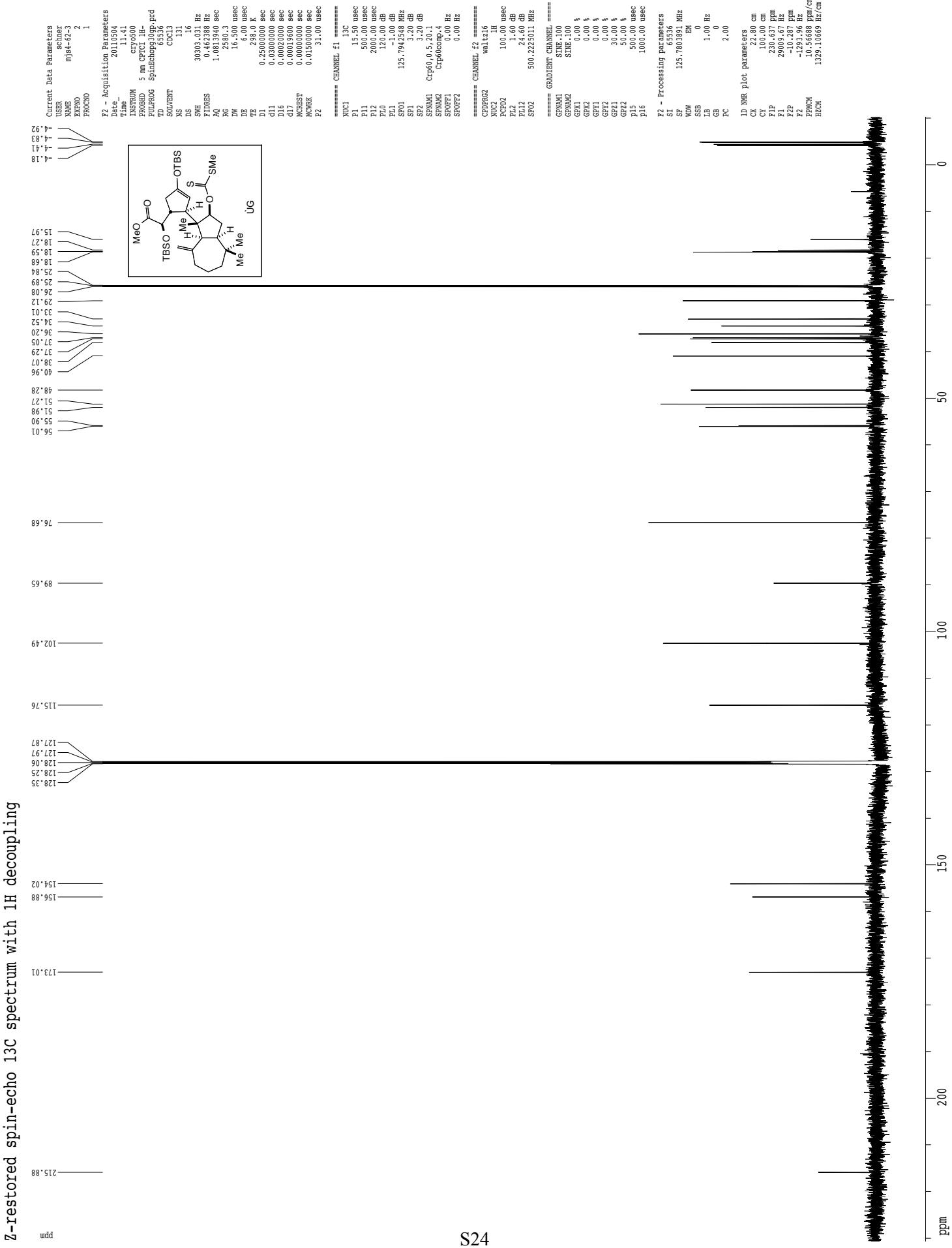


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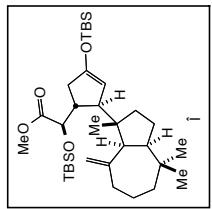
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F2BM	208.4232 Hz/cm





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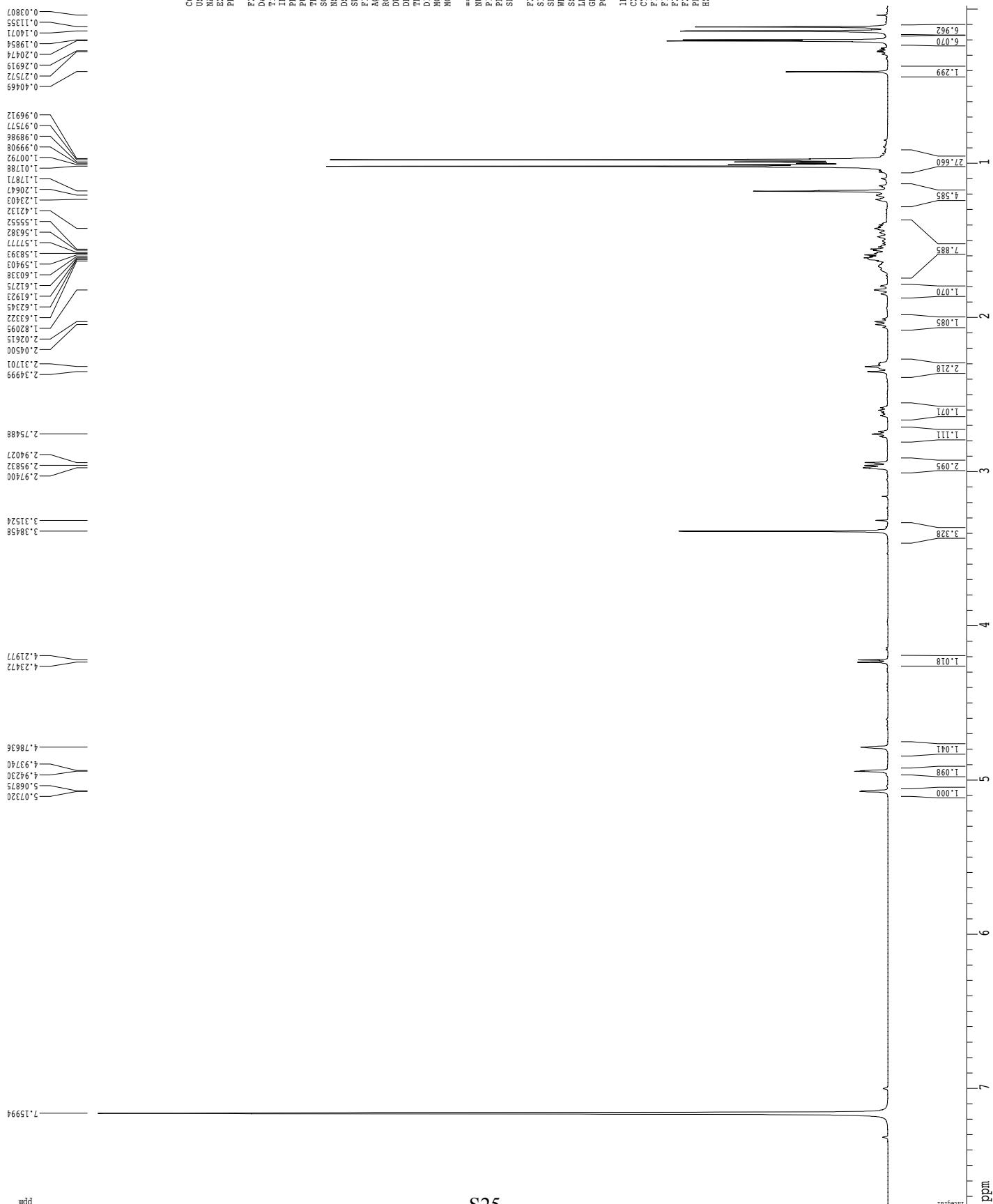


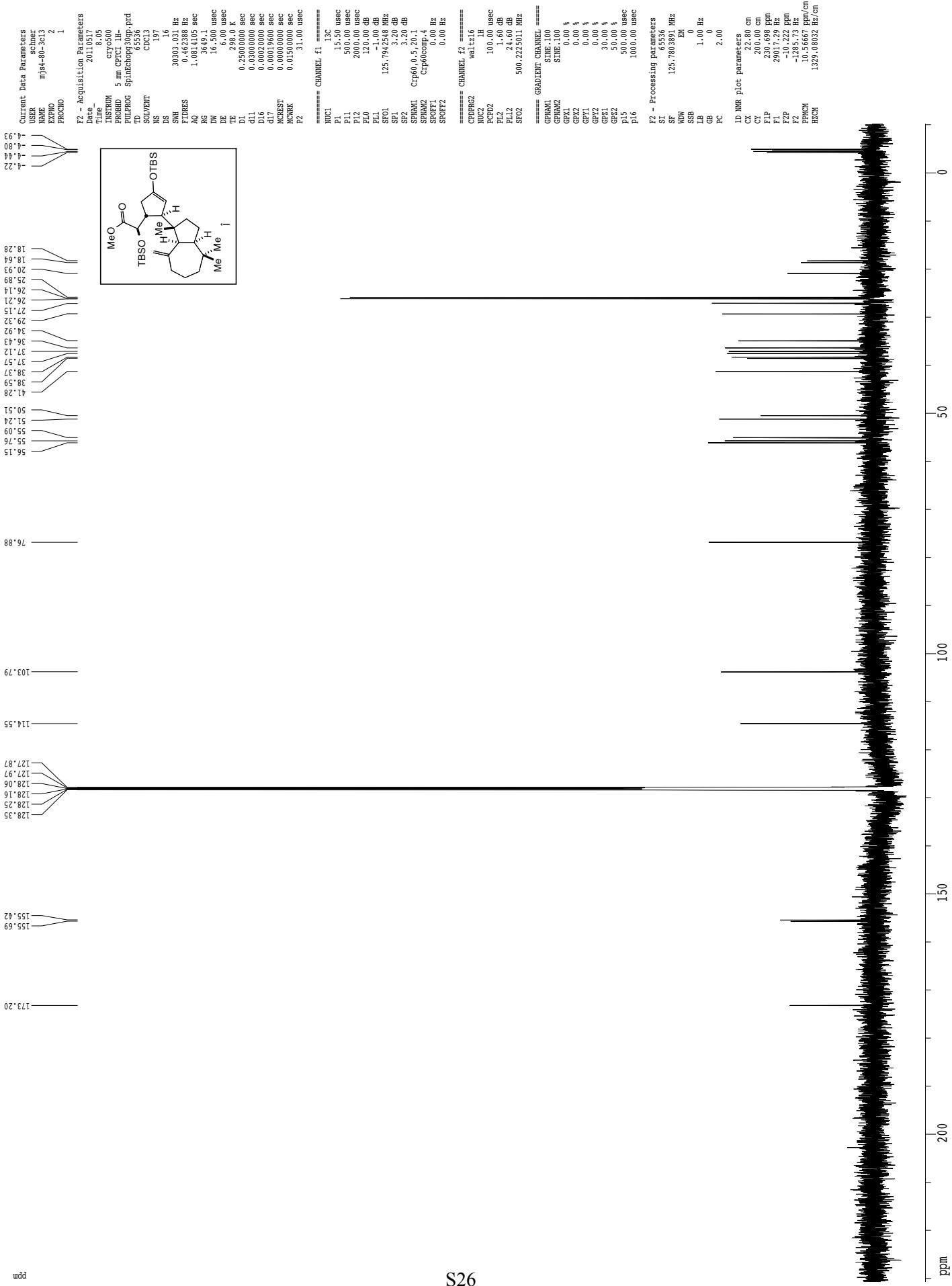
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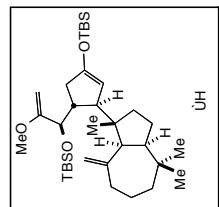
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1P	-9.91 Hz
12P	34.179 ppm
1PCH	10.97058 ppm
12PCH	170.971508 ppm

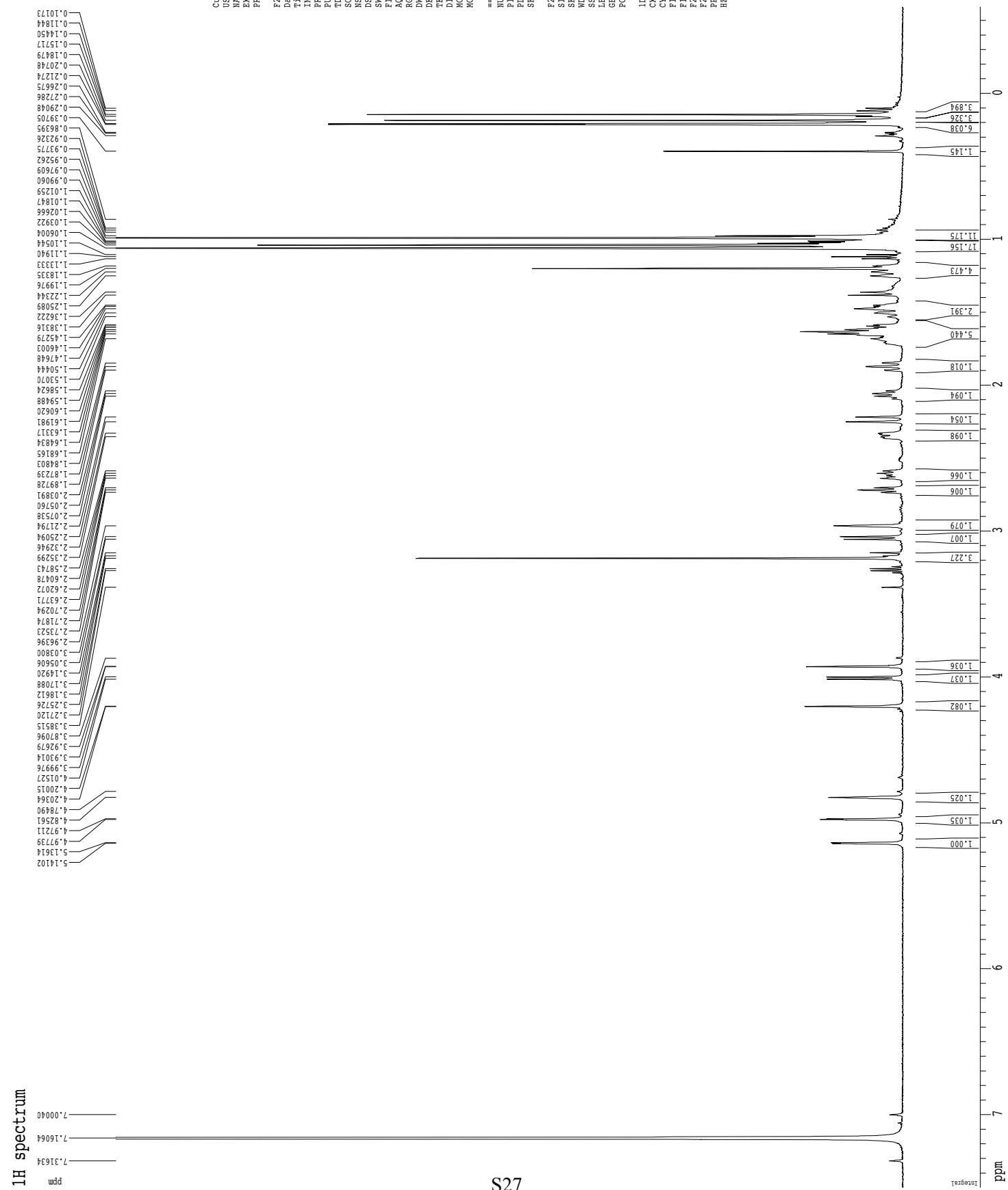


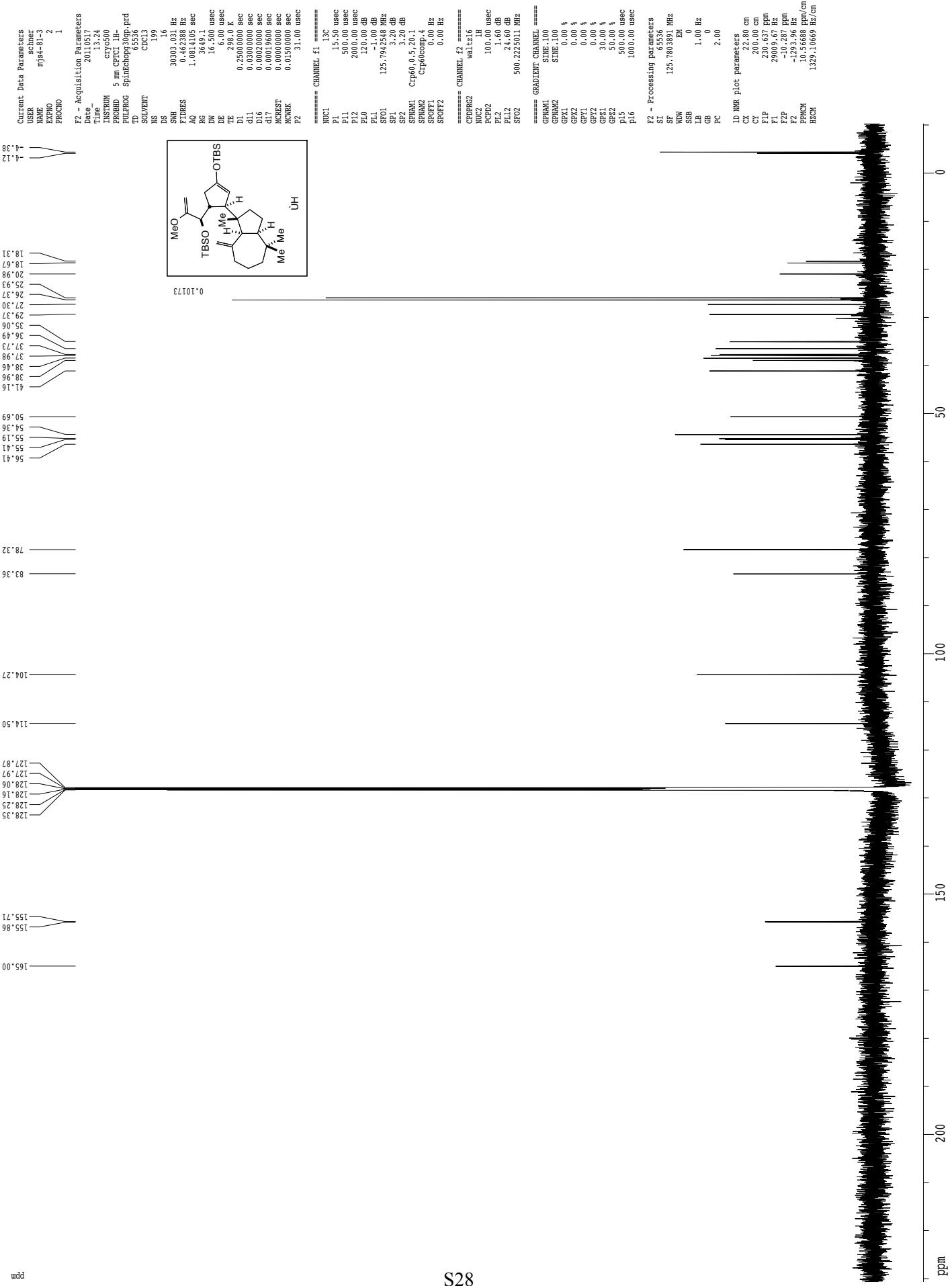
Z-restored spin-echo ^{13}C spectrum with 1H decoupling

SUPPORTING INFORMATION Overman, L. E.; Schnermann, M. J.

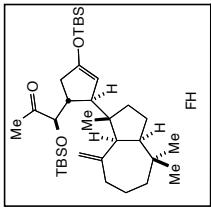


Current Data Parameters



Z-restored spin-echo ^{13}C spectrum with ^1H decoupling

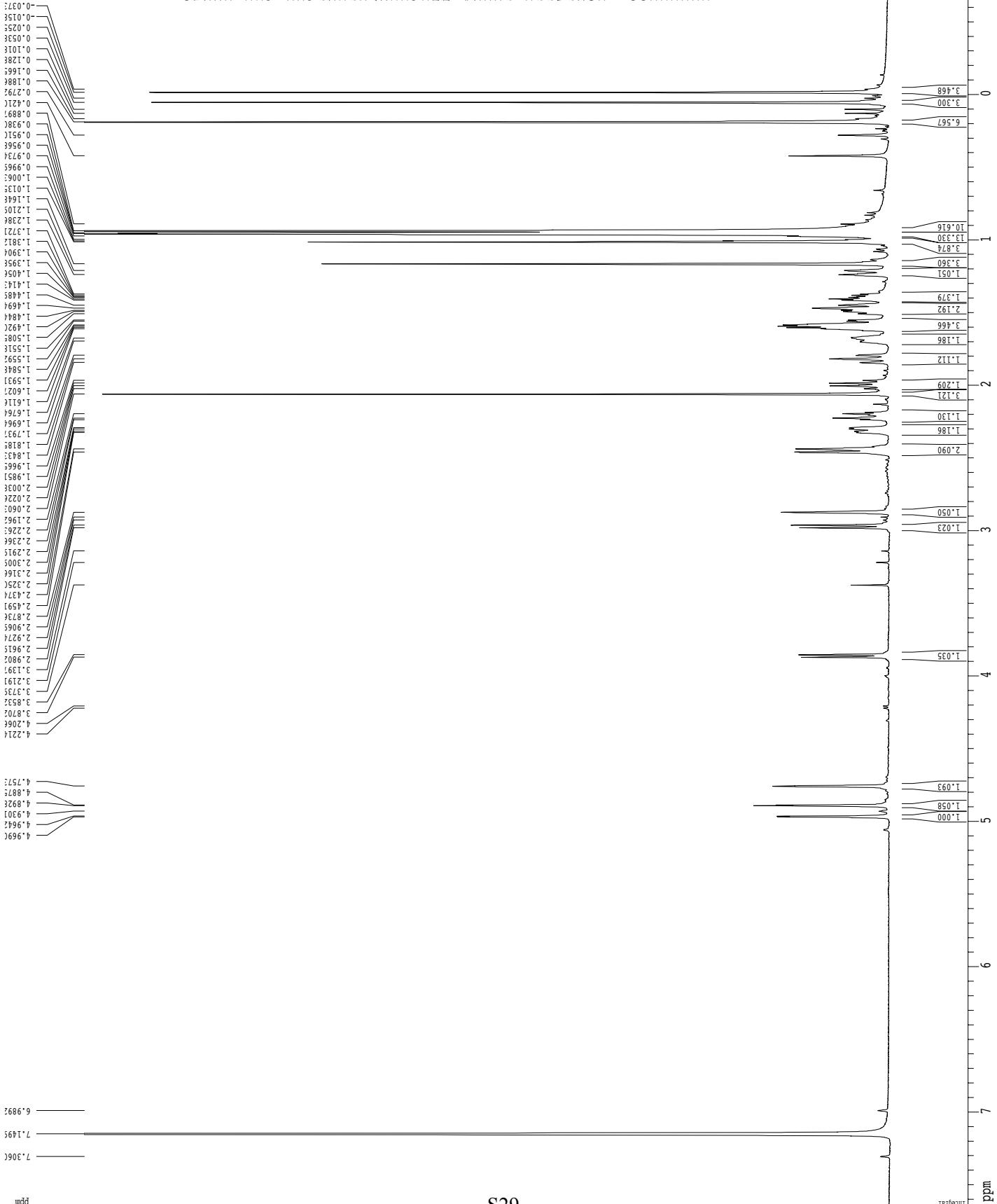
SUPPORTING INFORMATION Overman, L. E.; Schnermann, M. J.

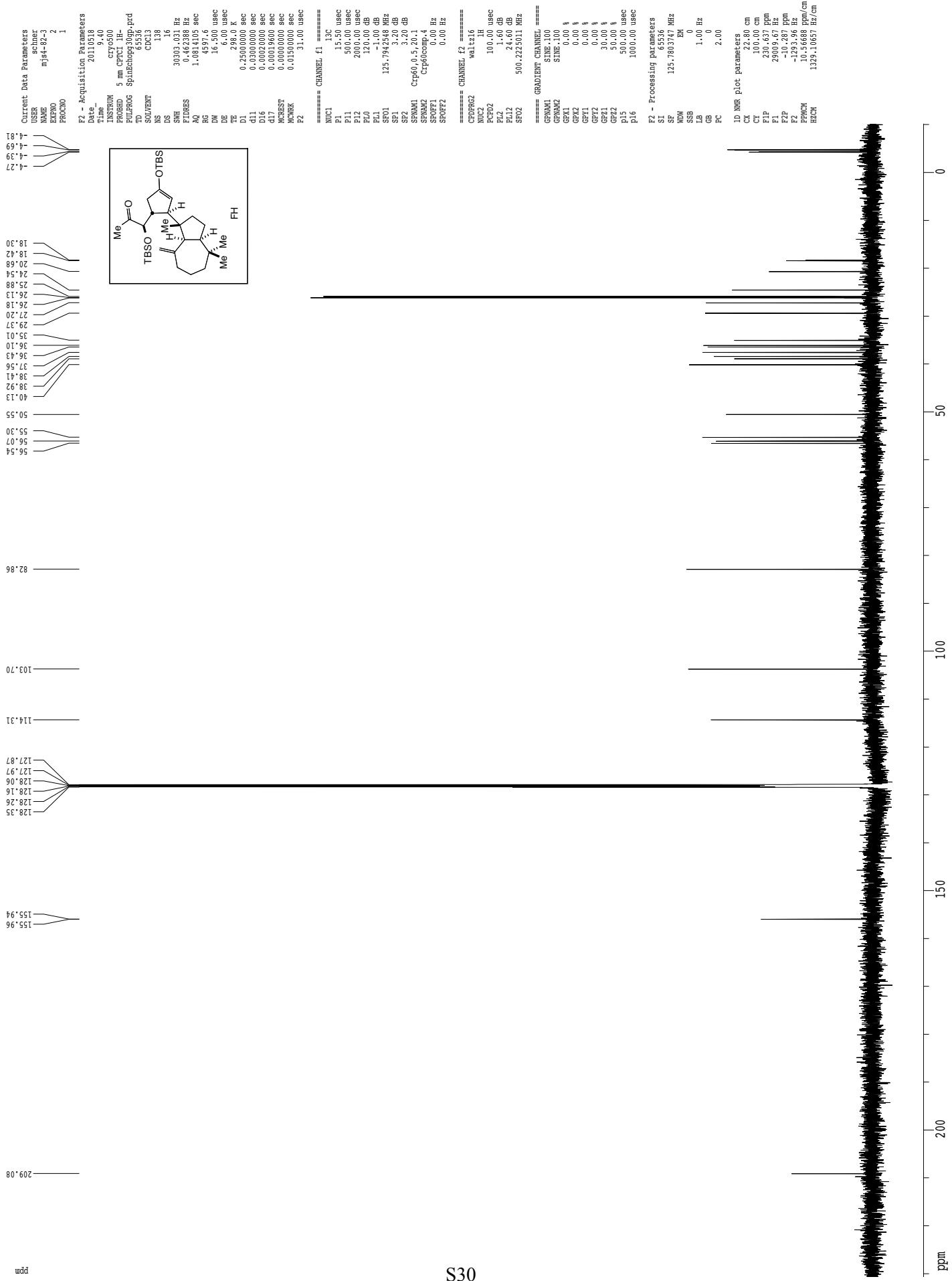


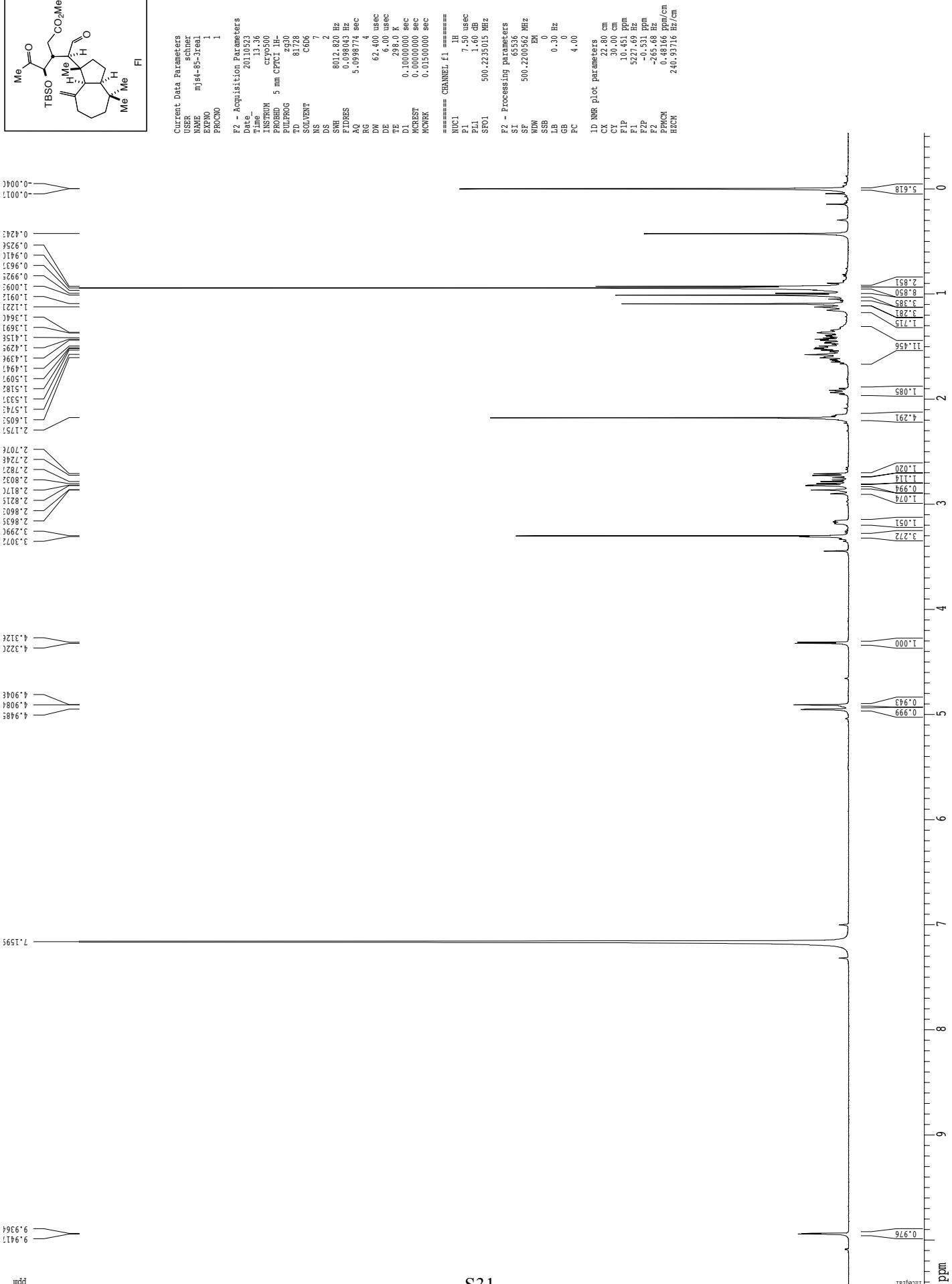
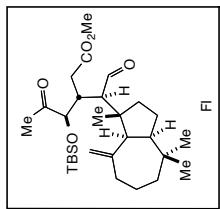
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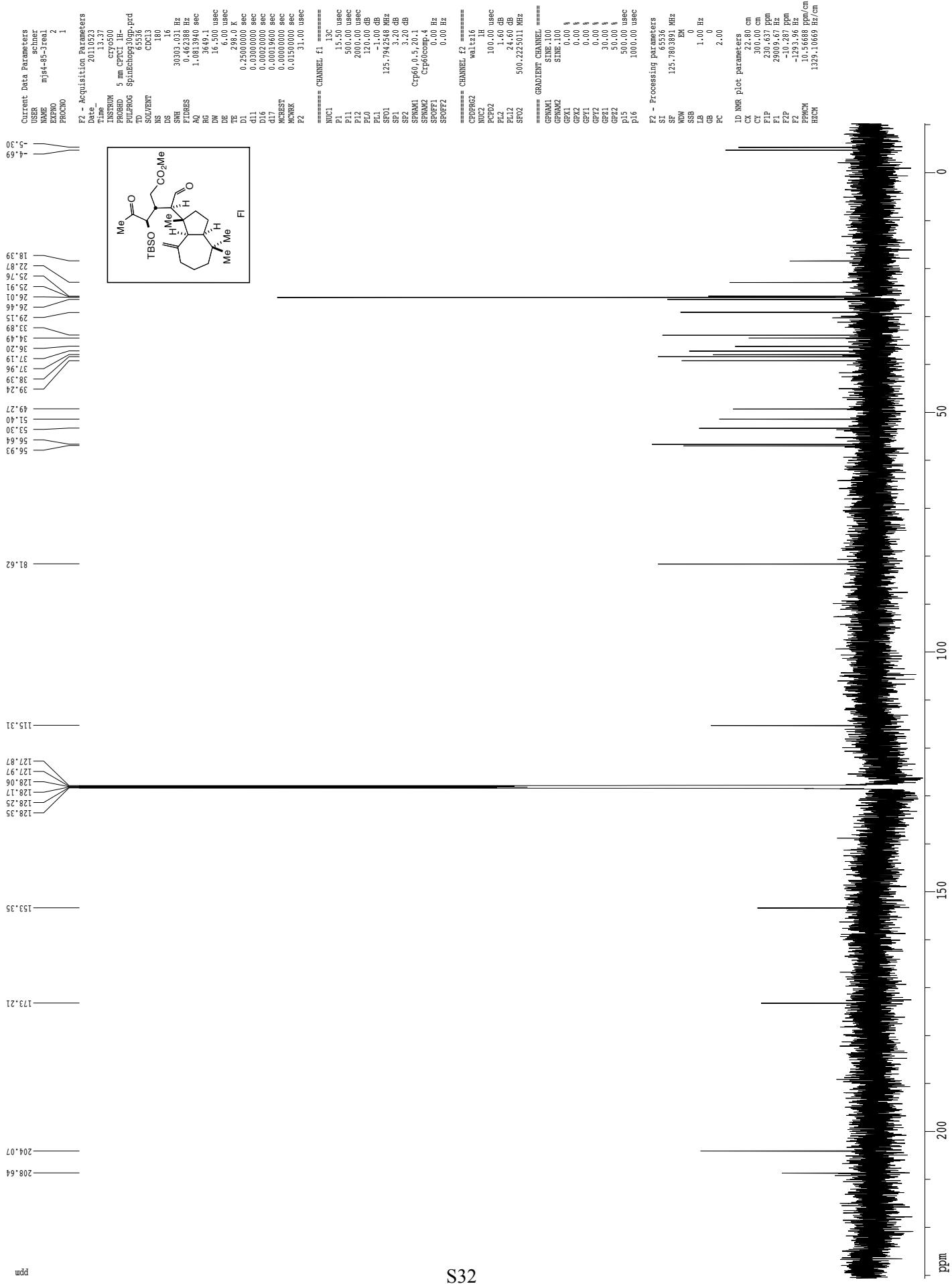
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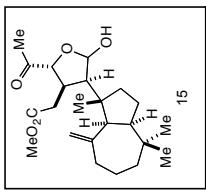
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Z-restored spin-echo ^{13}C spectrum with 1H decoupling



Z-restored spin-echo ^{13}C spectrum with ^1H decoupling



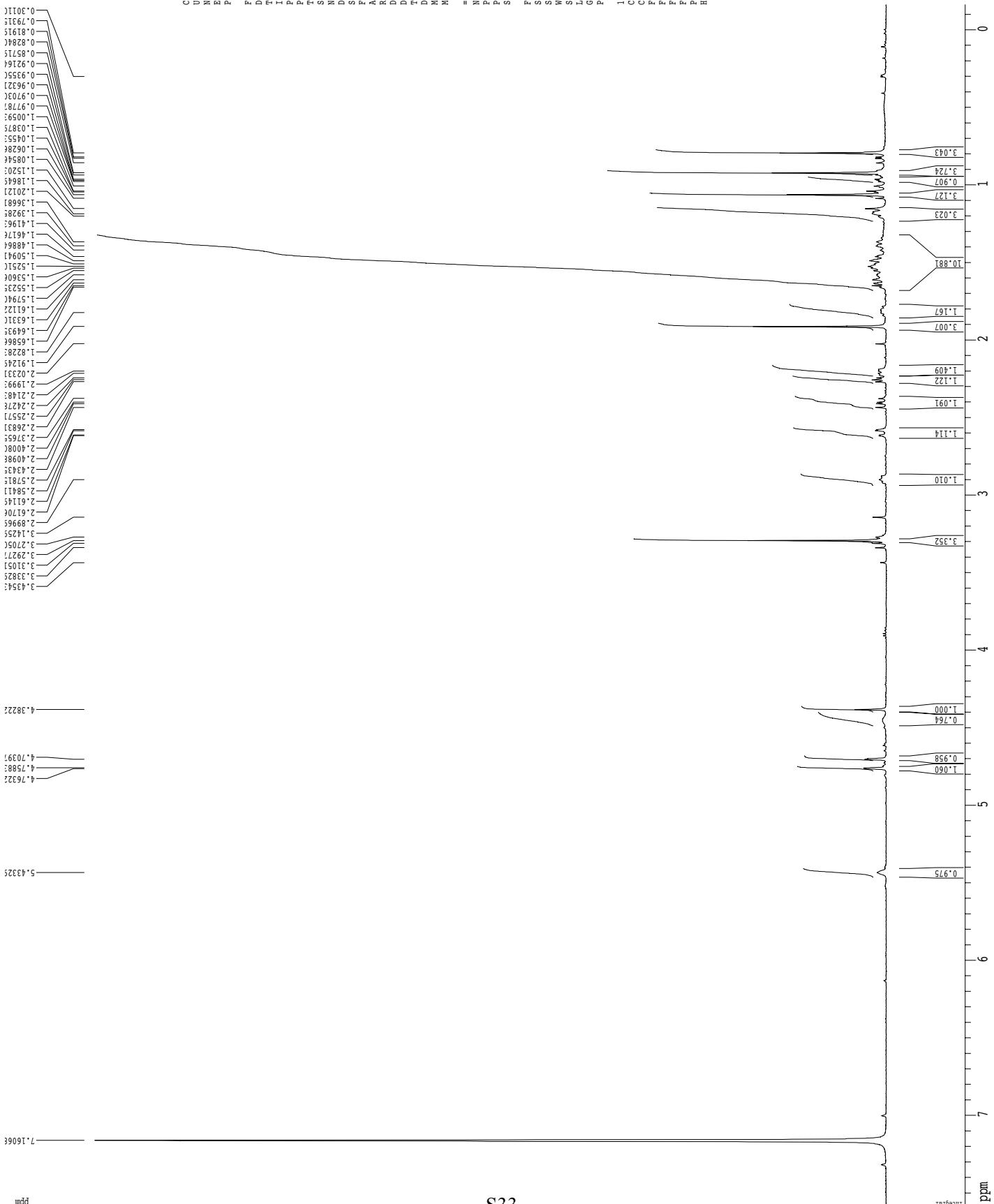
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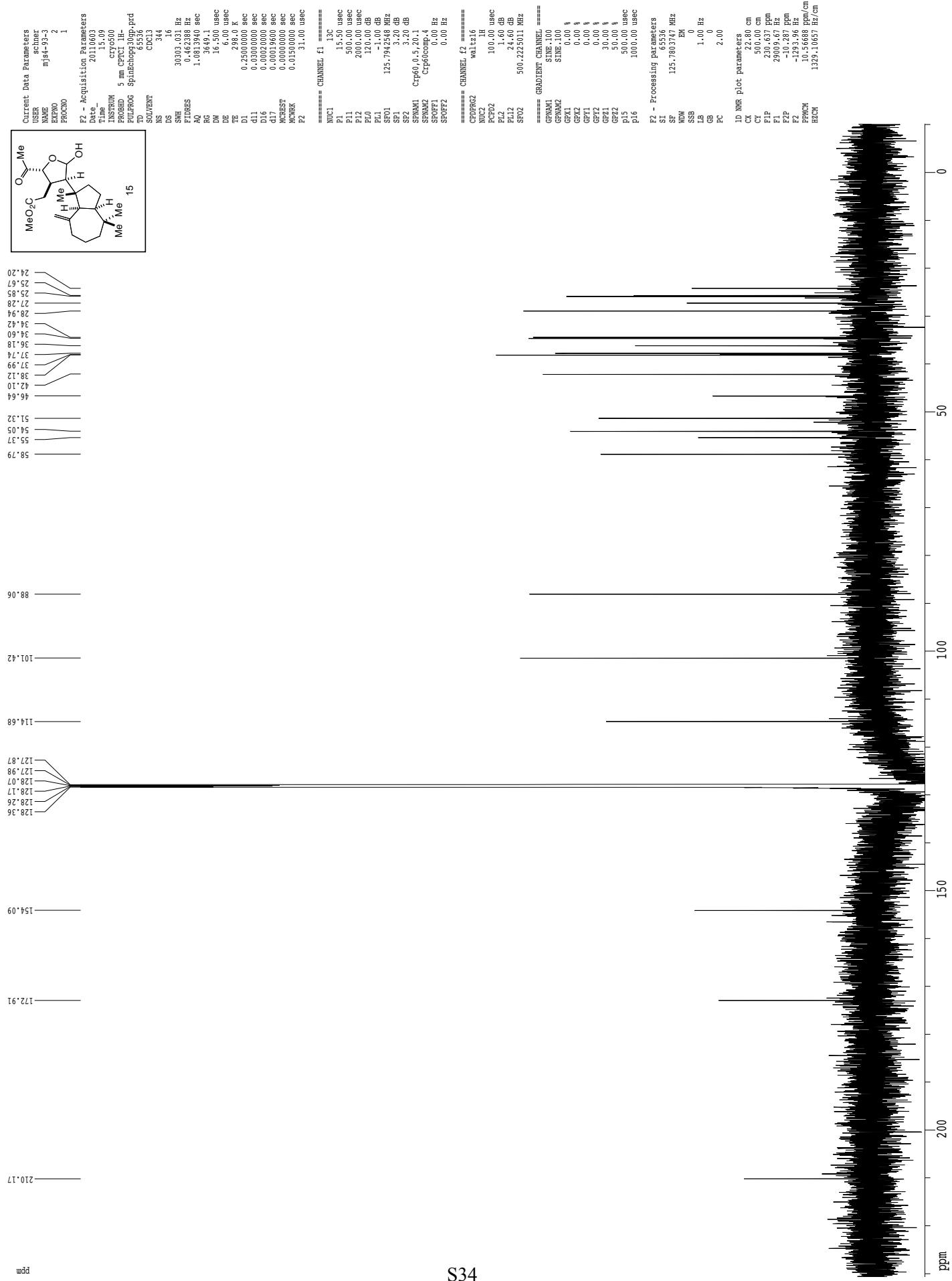
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PROCNO   1

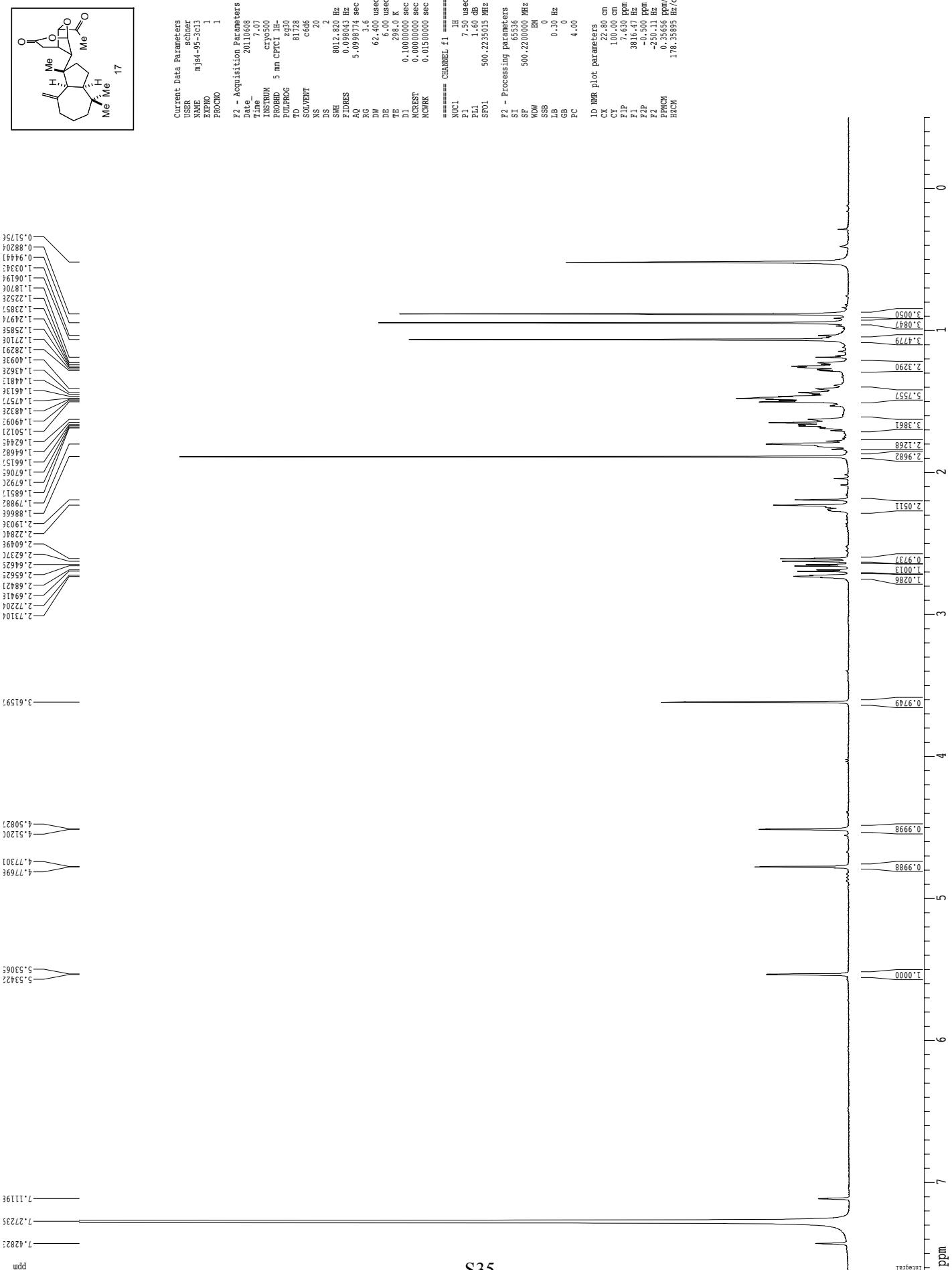
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Time_	15:04
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PROBOD	5 mm CPTC1 LH-
PULFRQ	2430
B1	81728
SOLVENT	C6D6
NS	11
DS	2
TD	801,820 Hz
TE	0.008043 sec
ETR	5.099939 sec
RG	5
DD	62,400 usc
DE	6,00 usc
TEC	299.0 sec
D1	0.1000000 sec
INCRST	0.0000000 sec
INCRSTW	0.0150000 sec

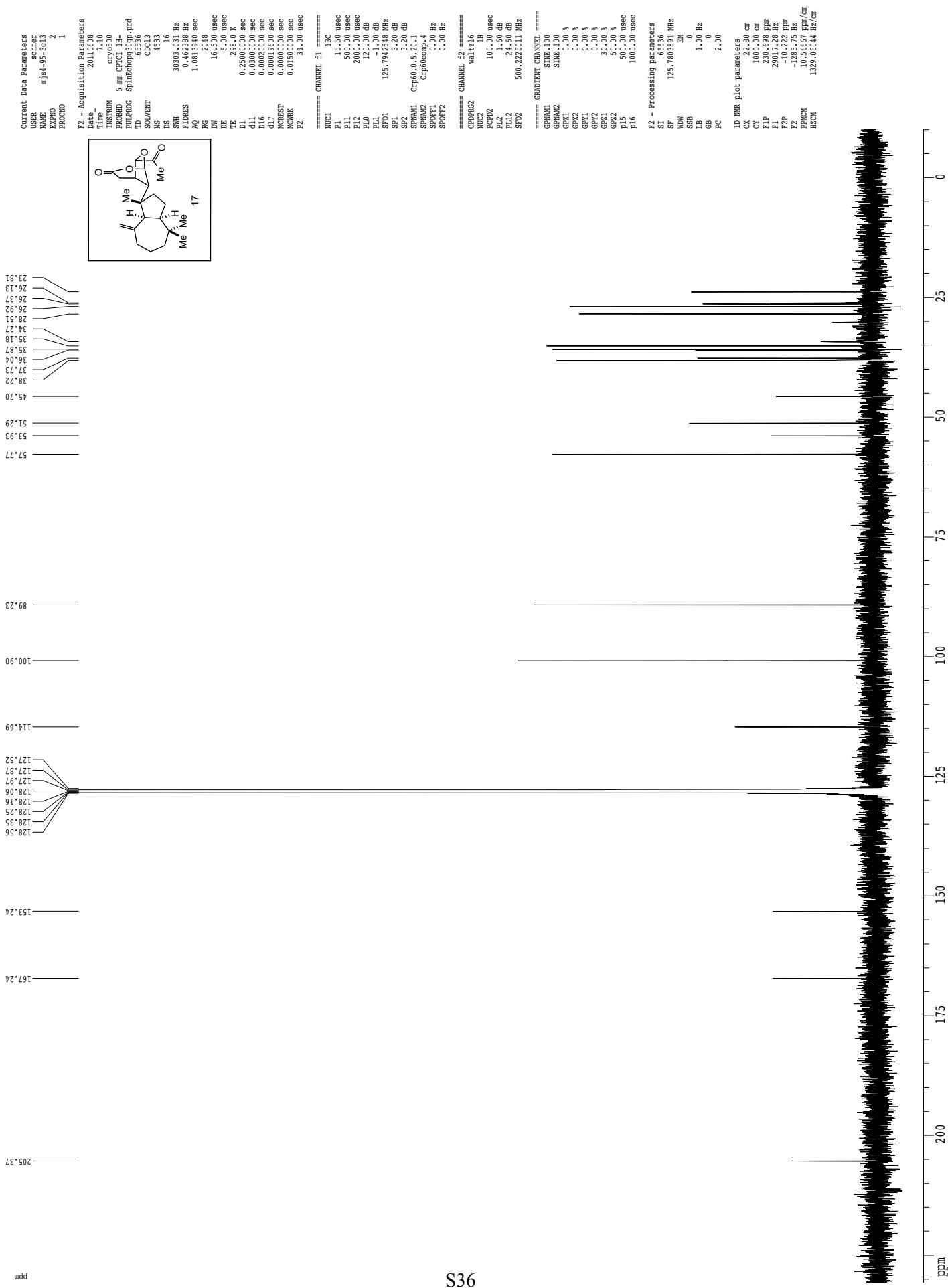
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SP1 - Processing parameters		
EN	65305	MHz
SP	500.2230005 MHz	
NOW	0	
SSB	0	
LB	0.30	Hz
GB	0	
PC	4.00	
1D NMR plot parameters		
CX	22.80	cm
CY	15.00	cm
F1P	7.95	Hz
F1L	3799.05	Hz
F2P	-0.16	Hz
F2L	-81.02	Hz
PPCM	0.0121	ppm/cm
PHCM	170.1804	ppm/cm

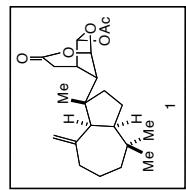


Z-restored spin-echo ^{13}C spectrum with ^1H decoupling



Z-restored spin-echo 13C spectrum with 1H decoupling





Current Data Parameters
scher
usr
name mjs4-101-jdg
exno 3
procno 1

F2 - Acquisition Parameters
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Time 10:13
INSTRUM cryo500
PROBID 5 mm CPTCI 1H-
PULPROG 2g30
TD 81728
SOLVENT cd66
NS 50
DS 2
SWH 8012.320 Hz
ETRATES 0.098043 Hz
AQ 5.099877 sec
RG 4
DW 62.400 usec
DE 6.00 usec
TE 1111.0 K
D1 0.100000 sec
MCREST 0.000000 sec
MCRK 0.0150000 sec

===== CHANNEL f1 =====

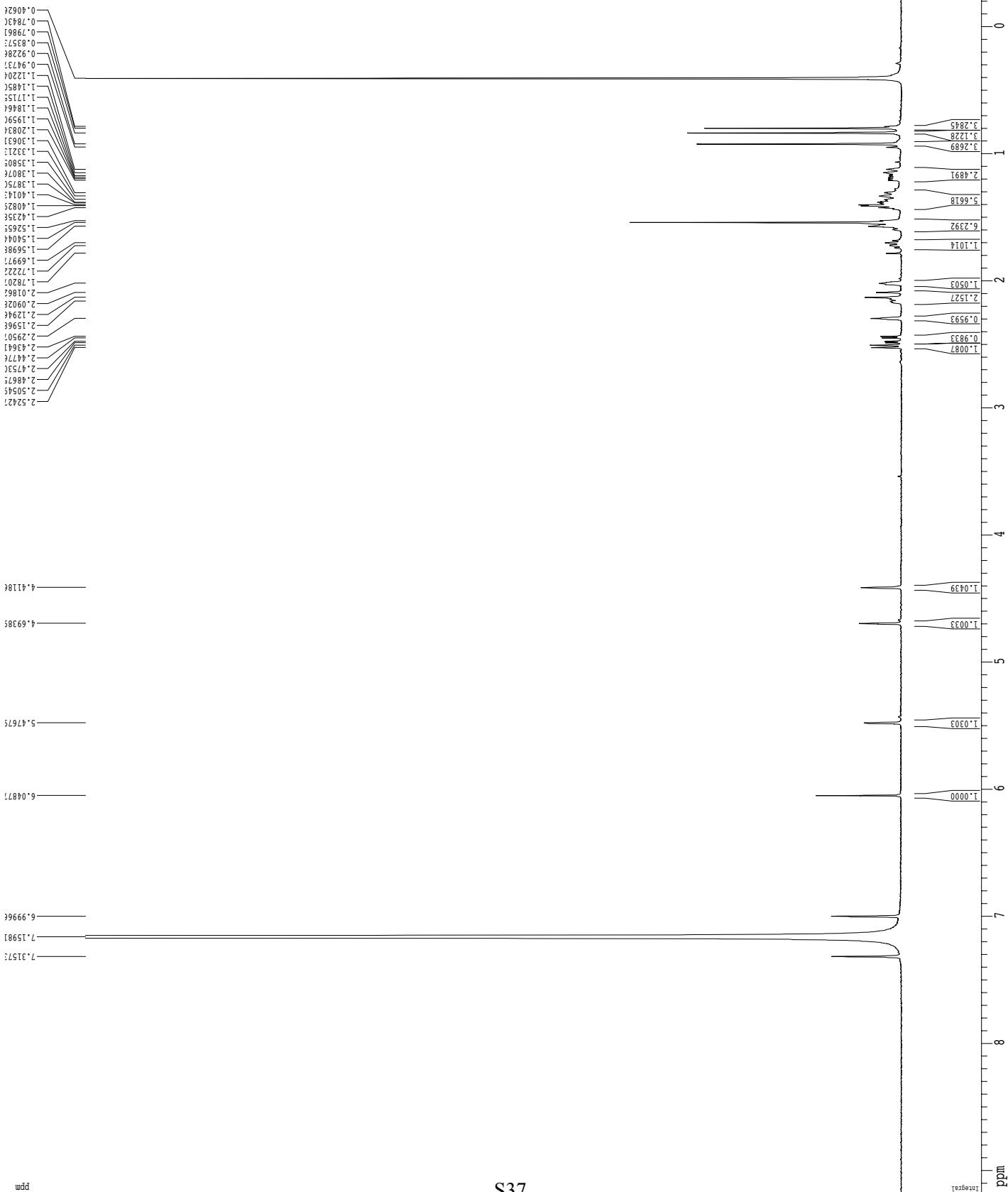
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P1 7.50 usec
PL1 1.60 dB
SF01 500.223501 MHz

F2 - Processing parameters

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SF 500.2200000 MHz
W0W 0
SSB 0
LB 0.30 Hz
GB 0
PC 4.00
HZCM 211.21341 Hz/cm

1D NMR plot parameters

CX 22.80 cm
C1 200.00 cm
F1P 9.176 ppm
P1 4589.85 Hz
F2P -1.451 ppm
F2 -225.81 Hz
PPCM 0.42224 ppm/cm
HZCM 211.21341 Hz/cm



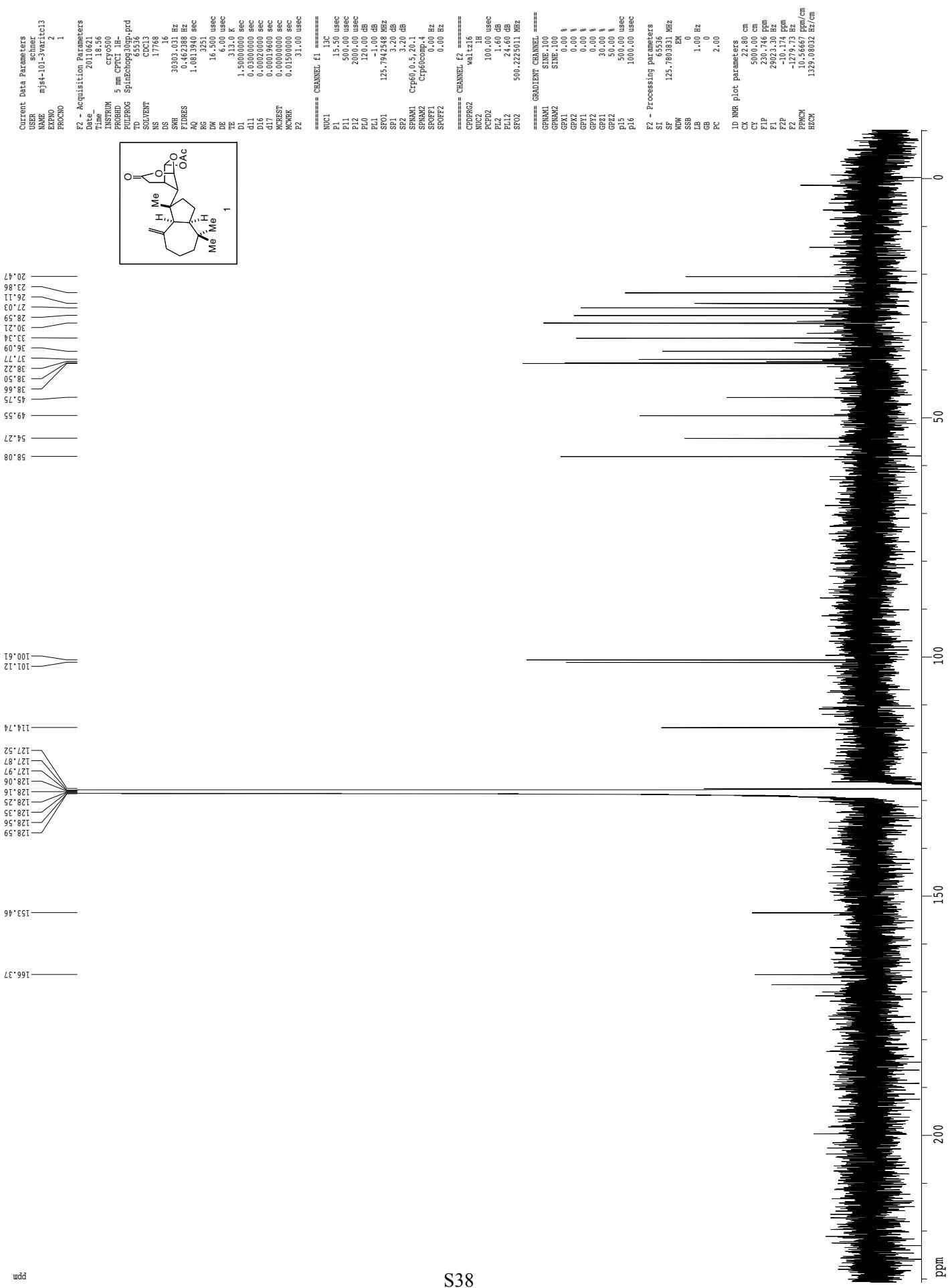
Z-restored spin-echo ^{13}C spectrum with ^1H decoupling

Figure S1. Comparison H1 NMR of synthetic and natural aplyviolene (1)

