Supporting Information

Synthesis of γ , δ -Unsaturated Glycolic Acids via Sequenced Brook and Ireland-Claisen Rearrangements

Daniel C. Schmitt and Jeffrey S. Johnson*

Department of Chemistry, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, North Carolina 27599-3290

email: jsj@unc.edu

Table of Contents

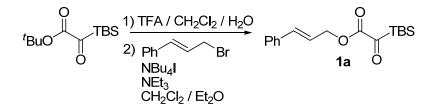
I.	General	S1-S2
II.	Synthesis of Silyl Glyoxylates	S2-S4
III	Synthesis of Glycolic Acid Derivatives	S4-S12
IV.	Cyclizations of Glycolic Acid Derivatives	S13-S15
V.	Literature Cited	S15
VI.	¹ H and 13C Spectra of Products	S16-S36
VI	I. 2D NOESY for 24-27	S37-S39

I. Materials and Methods: General. Infrared (IR) spectra were obtained using a Nicolet 560-E.S.P. infrared spectrometer. Proton and carbon nuclear magnetic resonance spectra (¹H and ¹³C NMR) were recorded on either a Bruker model Avance 500 (¹H at 500 MHz and ¹³C NMR at 125 MHz), Bruker model Avance 400 (¹H NMR at 400 MHz and ¹³C NMR at 100 MHz), or a Varian Gemini 300 (¹H NMR at 300 MHz and ¹³C at 75 MHz) spectrometer with solvent resonance as the internal standard (¹H NMR: CDCl₃ at 7.26 ppm; C_6D_6 at 7.15 ppm and ¹³C NMR: CDCl₃ at 77.0 ppm and C₆D₆ at 128.62 ppm). ¹H NMR data are reported as follows: chemical shift, multiplicity (s = singlet, br s = broad singlet, d = doublet, t = triplet, q = quartet, sept = septet, m = multiplet), coupling constants (Hz), and integration. Analytical thin layer chromatography (TLC) was performed on Whatman 0.25 mm silica gel 60 plates. Visualization was accomplished with UV light and aqueous ceric ammonium molybdate solution followed by heating. Purification of the reaction products was carried out by flash chromatography using Sorbent Technologies silica gel 60 (32-63 µm). All reactions were carried out under an atmosphere of nitrogen in oven-dried glassware with magnetic stirring. Yield refers to isolated yield of analytically pure material. Yields are reported for a specific experiment and as a result may differ slightly from those found in the tables, which are averages of at least two experiments. Diethyl ether, tetrahydrofuran, and toluene were dried by passage through a column of neutral alumina under nitrogen prior to use.¹ Unless otherwise noted, reagents were obtained from commercial sources and used without further

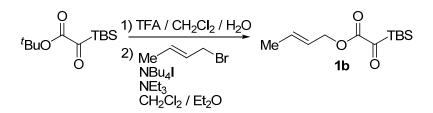
purification. Triethylamine and diisopropylamine were freshly distilled from CaH₂ under Ar prior to use.

II. Synthesis of Silyl Glyoxylates

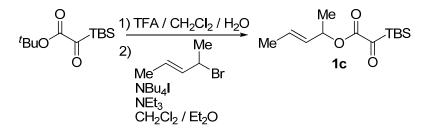
General esterification procedure A for formation of allylic silyl glyoxylates: To *t*-butyl *t*-butyldimethylsilyl glyoxylate,² (1.0 equiv) a solution of 20:10:1 CH₂Cl₂:TFA:H₂O (0.5 M) was added. After the yellow solution was stirred at room temperature for 1 h, the reaction mixture was concentrated *in vacuo*. The yellow oil was then dissolved in toluene and again concentrated *in vacuo*. The resulting yellow oil was added to a dry round bottom flask and the allylic bromide (1.3 equiv), and tetrabutylammonium iodide (0.1 equiv) were added. The mixture was dissolved in 1:1 Et₂O:CH₂Cl₂ (0.1 M) and NEt₃ (1.4 equiv) was added. The flask was fitted with a reflux condenser and the solution was heated to reflux for 10-16 h. The reaction was then allowed to cool to room temperature. The reaction was diluted with 30 mL saturated aqueous NH₄Cl solution. The layers were separated and the aqueous layer was extracted with Et₂O (2 X 30 mL) and then CH₂Cl₂ (2 X 30 mL). The organic extracts were combined, dried with MgSO₄, and concentrated *in vacuo*. The resulting yellow oil was purified as indicated.



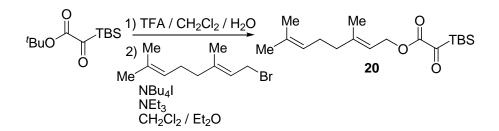
Cinnamyl *tert*-butyldimethylsilyl glyoxylate (1a). The general esterification procedure was performed using *t*-butyl *t*-butyldimethylsilyl glyoxylate (4.96 g, 20.3 mmol), cinnamyl bromide (5.20 g, 26.4 mmol), tetrabutylammonium iodide (750 mg, 2.03 mmol), and NEt₃ (3.95 mL, 28.4 mmol). Purification by flash chromatography (3:97 Et₂O:petroleum ether) furnished 3.07 g (50%) of **1a** as a yellow liquid: **IR** (thin film, cm⁻¹) 3029, 2930, 2860, 1718, 1654, 1558, 1541, 1254, 968; ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.41-7.28 (m, 5H), 6.73 (d, *J* = 15.6 Hz, 1H), 6.33 (dt, *J* = 15.9, 6.6 Hz, 1H), 4.89 (d, *J* = 6.6 Hz, 2H), 0.97 (s, 9H), 0.30 (s, 6H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 231.9, 162.8, 135.9, 135.7, 128.6, 128.3, 126.7, 121.8, 66.0, 26.4, 17.0, -6.9; **TLC** (5:95 EtOAc: petroleum ether) R_f 0.40. **LRMS** (ESI) exact mass calculated for C₁₇H₂₄O₃SiNa: 327.15. Found: 327.13.



Crotyl *tert*-**butyldimethylsilyl glyoxylate** (**1b**). The general esterification procedure was performed using *t*-butyl *t*-butyldimethylsilyl glyoxylate (780 mg, 3.19 mmol), *trans*-crotyl bromide³ (559 mg, 4.14 mmol), tetrabutylammonium iodide (118 mg, 0.319 mmol), and NEt₃ (622 µL, 4.47 mmol). Purification by flash chromatography (3:97 Et₂O:petroleum ether) furnished 335 mg (43%) of **1b** as a yellow liquid: **IR** (thin film, cm⁻¹) 2953, 2931, 2886, 2860, 2360, 1719, 1656, 1465, 1254; ¹**H NMR** (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 5.90-5.84 (m, 1H), 5.67-5.59 (m, 1H), 4.64 (d, *J* = 6.8 Hz, 2H), 1.73 (d, *J* = 6.8 Hz, 3H), 0.96 (s, 9H), 0.27 (s, 6H); ¹³**C NMR** (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 162.8, 133.0, 124.0, 66.1, 27.9, 26.4, 17.7, 16.9, -7.0; **TLC** (5:95 EtOAc: petroleum ether) **R**_f 0.52. **LRMS** (ESI) exact mass calculated for C₁₂H₂₂O₃SiNa: 265.13. Found: 265.12.



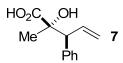
(*E*)-pent-3-en-2-yl-*tert*-butyldimethylsilyl glyoxylate (1c). The general esterification procedure was performed using *t*-butyl *t*-butyldimethylsilyl glyoxylate (1.09 g, 4.46 mmol), (*E*)-4-bromopent-2-ene (864 mg, 5.80 mmol), tetrabutylammonium iodide (165 mg, 0.446 mmol), and NEt₃ (870 µL, 6.24 mmol). Purification by flash chromatography (3:97 Et₂O:petroleum ether) furnished 337 mg (29%) of 1c as a yellow liquid: IR (thin film, cm⁻¹) 2954, 2932, 2886, 2860, 1715, 1658, 1558, 1541, 1254; ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 5.85-5.78 (m, 1H), 5.55-5.40 (m, 2H), 1.70 (d, *J* = 6.6, 3H), 1.38 (d, *J* = 6.3 Hz, 3H), 0.95 (s, 9H), 0.27 (s, 6H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 232.1, 162.6, 129.8, 73.2, 26.4, 20.2, 17.5, 16.9, -6.9; TLC (5:95 EtOAc: petroleum ether) R_f 0.54. LRMS (ESI) exact mass calculated for C₁₃H₂₄O₃SiNa: 279.15. Found: 279.13.



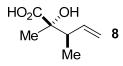
Geranyl *tert*-**butyldimethylsilyl glyoxylate** (**20**). The general esterification procedure was performed using *t*-butyl *t*-butyldimethylsilyl glyoxylate (1.21 g, 4.94 mmol), geranyl bromide (1.39 g, 6.42 mmol), tetrabutylammonium iodide (182 mg, 0.494 mmol), and NEt₃ (0.96 mL, 6.92 mmol). Purification by flash chromatography (2:98 Et₂O:petroleum ether) furnished 969 mg (60%) of **20** as a yellow liquid: **IR** (thin film, cm⁻¹) 2930, 2859, 1717, 1660, 1464, 1377, 1365, 1252, 990; ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 5.41 (t, *J* = 6.9 Hz, 1H), 5.09-5.07 (m, 1H), 4.75 (d, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 2H), 2.10-2.03 (m, 4H), 1.73 (s, 3H), 1.68 (s, 3H), 1.60 (s, 3H), 0.96 (s, 9H), 0.27 (s, 6H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 231.9, 163.1, 143.9, 131.9, 123.6, 117.3, 62.2, 39.5, 28.0, 26.4, 26.3, 25.6, 17.6, 17.0, 16.5, -6.9; TLC (5:95 EtOAc: petroleum ether) R_f 0.53. **LRMS** (ESI) exact mass calculated for C₁₈H₃₂O₃SiNa: 347.21. Found: 347.20.

III. Synthesis of Glycolic Acid Derivatives

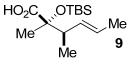
General procedure B for reaction of silyl glyoxylates with MeMgBr: A solution of MeMgBr (1.7 equiv) in Et₂O (3 M) was diluted with Et₂O to 0.18 M. The solution was cooled to 0 °C and a solution of silyl glyoxylate (1.0 equiv) in Et₂O (0.03 M) was added. The ice bath was removed and the reaction was stirred for 1 min. TMSOTf (2.0 equiv) was added and the reaction was stirred at room temperature for 2-8 h. The reaction was diluted with aqueous HCl (1 M, 5 mL). The layers were separated and the aqueous layer was extracted with CH₂Cl₂ (3 X 10 mL). The organic extracts were combined, dried with MgSO₄, and concentrated *in vacuo*. The resulting colorless oil was purified as indicated.



2-hydroxy-2-methyl-3-phenylpent-4-enoic acid (7). General procedure B was performed using cinnamyl *tert*-butyldimethylsilyl glyoxylate **1a** (80 mg, 0.263 mmol), MeMgBr (3 M in Et₂O, 0.15 mL, 0.447 mmol), and TMSOTf (95 μ L, 0.526 mmol). The reaction was quenched after 2.5 h. Purification by flash chromatography (96:3:1 petroleum ether:Et₂O:HOAc) furnished 30 mg (55%) of **7** as a clear oil that matched analytical data previously reported.⁴

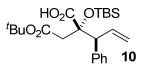


2-hydroxy-2,3-dimethylpent-4-enoic acid (8). General procedure B was performed using crotyl *t*-butyldimethylsilyl glyoxylate **1b** (80 mg, 0.33 mmol), MeMgBr (0.19 mL, 0.561 mmol), and TMSOTf (119 μ L, 0.66 mmol). The reaction was quenched after 3 h. Purification by flash chromatography (96:3:1 petroleum ether:Et₂O:HOAc) furnished 25 mg (53%) of **8** as a clear oil that matched analytical data previously reported.⁵



(E)-2-(tert-butyldimethylsilyloxy)-2,3-dimethylhex-4-enoic acid (9). General procedure B was performed using (*E*)-pent-3-en-2-yl 2-*tert*-butyldimethylsilyl glyoxylate 1c (70 mg, 0.273 mmol), MeMgBr (0.155 mL, 0.464 mmol), and TMSOTf (99 μL, 0.546 mmol). The reaction was quenched after 7.5 h. Purification by flash chromatography (96:3:1 petroleum ether:Et₂O:HOAc) furnished 48 mg (65%) of 9 as a white solid. Analytical data for 9: mp 83 °C; **IR** (thin film, cm⁻¹) 2930, 2857, 1715, 1472, 1462, 1410, 1371, 1282, 1198; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 5.54-5.45 (m, 1H), 5.34-5.26 (m, 1H), 2.46-2.41 (m, 1H), 1.69 (d, J = 6.3 Hz, 3H), 1.44 (s, 3H), 0.99 (d, J = 6.6 Hz, 3H), 0.93 (s, 9H), 0.16 (s, 3H), 0.14 (s, 3H); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 130.9, 127.7, 80.8, 46.2, 25.8, 24.2, 18.5, 18.0, 15.7, -2.5, -2.7; **TLC** (10:90 EtOAc: petroleum ether) R_f 0.25. **LRMS** (ESI) exact mass calculated for C₁₄H₂₈O₃SiNa: 295.18. Found: 295.17.

Proof of Stereochemistry: Product stereochemistry was determined by conversion to the known 2-hydroxy-2,3-dimethylhex-4-enoic acid. This was accomplished via TBAF deprotection. Spectral data of the minor diastereomer were identical to those reported in the literature (Wood, J. L.; Moniz, G. A.; Pflum, D. A.; Stoltz, B. M.; Holubec, A. A.; Dietrich, H. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **1999**, *121*, 1748-1749). Major diastereomer: ¹H **NMR** (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 5.63-5.55 (m, 1H), 5.42-5.36 (m, 1H), 2.52-2.47 (m, 1H), 1.72 (d, *J* = 6.4, 3 H), 1.42 (s, 3H), 1.02 (d, *J* = 6.8 Hz, 3H). Minor diastereomer: (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 5.63-5.55 (m, 1H), 2.52-2.47 (m, 1H), 1.42 (s, 3H), 1.08 (d, *J* = 6.8 Hz, 3H).



2-(2-tert-butoxy-2-oxoethyl)-2-(tert-butyldimethylsilyloxy)-3-phenylpent-4-enoic acid (10). To 56 mg LiCl in 2.2 mL THF at 0 °C was added diisopropylamine (55 µL, 0.395 mmol, 1.5 equiv) followed by ⁿBuLi (1.5 M in hexanes, 0.245 mL, 0.368 mmol, 1.4 equiv). The solution was stirred for 10 min at 0 °C and then warmed to room temperature and stirred 15 min. The solution was then cooled to -78 °C and ^tBuOAc (46 µL, 0.342 mmol, 1.3 equiv) was added. The solution was stirred for 1 h at -78 °C. Cinnamyl silvl glyoxylate 1a (80 mg, 0.263 mmol, 1.0 equiv) in 2.0 mL Et₂O was then added via syringe. The solution was slowly warmed to room temperature and stirred for 19 h. The reaction was diluted with 5 mL aqueous HCl (1 M). The layers were separated and the aqueous layer was extracted with CH_2Cl_2 (3 X 10 mL). The organic extracts were combined, dried with MgSO₄, and Purification by flash chromatography (93:6:1 petroleum concentrated in vacuo. ether:Et₂O:HOAc) furnished 34 mg (31%) of **10** as a white solid. Analytical data for **10**: mp 92 °C; IR (thin film, cm⁻¹) 2929, 2855, 1735, 1558, 1541, 1473, 1393, 1368, 1152; ¹H NMR $(300 \text{ MHz}, \text{CDCl}_3) \delta 7.26-7.20 \text{ (m, 5H)}, 6.36-6.24 \text{ (m, 1H)}, 5.27 \text{ (dd, } J = 10.2, 1.2 \text{ Hz}, 1\text{H}),$ 5.19 (d, J = 17.1, 1H), 3.81 (d, J = 9.6 Hz, 1H), 2.92 (d, J = 16.8 Hz, 1H), 2.72 (d, J = 16.8Hz, 1H), 1.46 (s, 9H), 0.93 (s, 1H), 0.12 (s, 3H), -0.06 (s, 3H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 170.6, 138.9, 135.9, 129.4, 128.0, 127.2, 118.9, 82.5, 80.9, 57.5, 44.7, 28.1, 26.2, 19.0, -2.6, -2.9; TLC (10:90 EtOAc: petroleum ether) $R_f 0.14$. LRMS (ESI) exact mass calculated for C₂₃H₃₆O₅SiNa: 443.23. Found: 443.21.

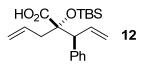
Proof of Stereochemistry: Product stereochemistry was determined by conversion to the iodolactone **24** and subsequent NOESY analysis. Experimental details are provided below.

2-(tert-butyldimethylsilyloxy)-3-phenylpent-4-enoic acid (11). ZnEt₂ (1 M in hexanes, 0.39 mL, 0.394 mmol, 1.5 equiv) was diluted with 1.2 mL Et₂O. The solution was cooled to 0 °C and a solution of cinnamyl *tert*-butyldimethylsilyl glyoxylate **1a** (80 mg, 0.263 mmol, 1.0 equiv) in 2.8 mL Et₂O was added. The reaction was warmed to room temperature and allowed to stir for 4 h. The reaction was diluted with 5 mL aqueous HCl (1 M). The layers were separated and the aqueous layer was extracted with CH₂Cl₂ (3 X 10 mL). The organic extracts were combined, dried with MgSO₄, and concentrated *in vacuo*. Purification by flash chromatography (96:3:1 petroleum ether:Et₂O:HOAc) furnished 56 mg (69%) of **11** as a white solid. Analytical data for **11**: mp 82 °C; **IR** (thin film, cm⁻¹) 3031, 2954, 2929, 2896, 2858, 2360, 1724, 1255, 1134; ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.32-7.21 (m, 5H), 6.19-6.07 (m, 1H), 5.19 (d, *J* = 3.3 Hz, 1H), 5.14 (s, 1H), 4.44 (d, *J* = 5.7 Hz, 1H), 3.71 (dd, *J* = 8.7, 6.0 Hz, 1H), 0.86 (s, 9H), 0.00 (s, 3H), -0.05 (s, 3H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 176.0,

139.0, 136.9, 128.9, 128.3, 127.1, 117.5, 76.6, 54.6, 25.6, 18.0, -5.4; **TLC** (10:90 EtOAc: petroleum ether) R_f 0.20. **LRMS** (ESI) exact mass calculated for $C_{17}H_{26}O_3SiNa$: 329.17. Found: 329.15.

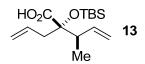
Proof of Stereochemistry: Product stereochemistry was determined by conversion to the known 2-hydroxy-3-phenylpent-4-enoic acid. This was accomplished via TBAF deprotection. Spectral data were identical to that reported in the literature (Kaur, P.; Singh, P.; Kumar, S. *Tetrahedron* **2005**, *61*, 8231-8240). ¹**H NMR** (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.31-7.24 (m, 5H), 6.27-6.18 (m, 1H), 5.27-5.23 (m, 2H), 4.59 (m, 1H), 3.87-3.86 (m, 1H).

General procedure C for reaction of silvl glyoxylates with allylzinc bromide and methallylzinc bromide: A solution of allylzinc bromide⁶ (1.5 equiv) or methallylzinc bromide⁷ (1.5 equiv) in THF (0.33 M) was diluted with Et₂O to 0.16 M. The solution was cooled to -78 °C and a solution of silvl glyoxylate (1.0 equiv) in Et₂O (0.10 M) was added. The reaction was allowed to slowly warm to room temperature over 1 h and then stir for 30 min to 3 h at room temperature. The reaction was diluted with 5 mL aqueous HCl (1 M). The layers were separated and the aqueous layer was extracted with CH₂Cl₂ (3 X 10 mL). The organic extracts were combined, dried with MgSO₄, and concentrated *in vacuo*. The resulting colorless oil was purified as indicated.



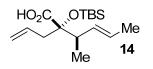
2-allyl-2-(*tert*-butyldimethylsilyloxy)-3-phenylpent-4-enoic acid (12). General procedure C was performed using cinnamyl *tert*-butyldimethylsilyl glyoxylate **1a** (40 mg, 0.131 mmol) and allylZnBr (0.33 M, 0.60 mL, 0.197 mmol). The reaction was quenched after 2 h. Purification by flash chromatography (96:3:1 petroleum ether:Et₂O:HOAc) furnished 31 mg (68%) of **12** as a clear oil. Analytical data for **12** (mix of diastereomers): **IR** (thin film, cm⁻¹) 3079, 3031, 2955, 2928, 2895, 1723, 1254, 1158; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.33-7.21 (m, 5H), 6.32-6.21 (m, 1H), 5.87-5.74 (m, 1H), 5.25-4.98 (m, 4H), 3.72-3.66 (m, 1H), 2.63-2.24 (m, 3H), 0.96 (s, 9H), 0.11 (s, 3H), -0.10 (s, 3H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 178.5, 139.9, 137.3, 136.1, 132.8, 129.8, 129.4, 128.0, 126.9, 119.1, 118.4, 83.3, 57.3, 44.1, 26.3, 19.2, -1.7, -2.7; **TLC** (10:90 EtOAc:petroleum ether) R_f 0.20. **LRMS** (ESI) exact mass calculated for C₂₀H₃₀O₃SiNa: 369.20. Found: 369.17.

Proof of Stereochemistry: Reaction proceeded with low diastereoselectivity.



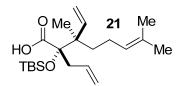
2-allyl-2-(*tert*-butyldimethylsilyloxy)-3-methylpent-4-enoic acid (13). General procedure C was performed using crotyl *tert*-butyldimethylsilyl glyoxylate **1b** (80 mg, 0.33 mmol) and allylZnBr (0.33 M, 1.52 mL, 0.50 mmol). the reaction was quenched after 1.5 h. Purification by flash chromatography (96:3:1 petroleum ether:Et₂O:HOAc) furnished 54 mg (58%) of **13** as a clear oil. Analytical data for **13**: **IR** (thin film, cm⁻¹) 3079, 2956, 2929, 2857, 1719, 1644, 1558, 1254, 1170; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 5.84-5.73 (m, 2H), 5.13-5.07 (m, 4H), 2.63-2.60 (m, 1H), 2.48 (d, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 1H), 1.01 (d, *J* = 6.8 Hz, 1H), 0.91 (s, 9H), 0.17 (s, 3H), 0.14 (s, 3H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 179.0, 138.5, 132.9, 118.8, 116.8, 83.5, 46.2, 43.5, 26.2, 19.1, 16.0, -2.0, -2.5; **TLC** (10:90 EtOAc: petroleum ether) R_f 0.28. **LRMS** (ESI) exact mass calculated for C₁₅H₂₈O₃SiNa: 307.18. Found: 307.17.

Proof of Stereochemistry: Product stereochemistry was determined by ring closing metathesis and NOESY analysis of the resulting cyclopentene **25**. Experimental details are provided below.



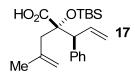
2-allyl-2-(*tert*-butyldimethylsilyloxy)-3-methylhex-4-enoic acid (14). General procedure C was performed using (*E*)-pent-3-en-2-yl 2-*tert*-butyldimethylsilyl glyoxylate **1c** (80 mg, 0.312 mmol) and allylZnBr (0.33 M, 1.42 mL, 0.468 mmol). Reaction was quenched after 4 h. Purification by flash chromatography (94:5:1 petroleum ether:Et₂O:HOAc) furnished 61 mg (67%) of **14** as a clear oil. Analytical data for **14**: **IR** (thin film, cm⁻¹) 3080, 2956, 2929, 2857, 1642, 1416, 1377, 1277, 1106; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 5.82-5.72 (m, 1H), 5.54-5.39 (m, 2H), 5.13-5.07 (m, 2H), 2.59-2.55 (m, 1H), 2.49-2.45 (m, 2H), 1.70 (d, *J* = 6 Hz, 3H), 0.99 (d, *J* = 6.8 Hz, 3H), 0.92 (s, 9H), 0.17 (s, 3H), 0.16 (s, 3H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 179.5, 133.0, 131.0, 127.4, 118.6, 83.8, 45.7, 43.5, 26.2, 19.1, 18.1, 16.4, -2.0, -2.5; **TLC** (10:90 EtOAc: petroleum ether) R_f 0.26. **LRMS** (ESI) exact mass calculated for C₁₆H₃₀O₃SiNa: 321.20. Found: 321.18.

Proof of Stereochemistry: Product stereochemistry was determined by ring closing metathesis, which provided cyclopentene **25.** Experimental details are provided below.



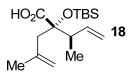
2-allyl-2-(*tert*-butyldimethylsilyloxy)-3,7-dimethyl-3-vinyloct-6-enoic acid (21). General procedure C was performed using geranyl *tert*-butyldimethylsilyl glyoxylate 20 (80 mg, 0.247 mmol) and allylZnBr (0.33 M, 1.12 mL, 0.370 mmol). The reaction was quenched after 2.5 h. Purification by flash chromatography (96:3:1 petroleum ether:Et₂O:HOAc) furnished 59 mg (65%) of **21** as a clear oil. Analytical data for **21**: **IR** (thin film, cm⁻¹) 3081, 2956, 2928, 2856, 1714, 1640, 1471, 1415, 1155; ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 5.90 (dd, *J* = 17.4, 10.8 Hz, 1H), 5.77-5.70 (m, 1H), 5.22-5.01 (m, 5H), 2.71 (dd, *J* = 14.4, 7.2 Hz, 1H), 2.43 (dd, *J* = 14.0, 7.2 Hz, 1H), 1.80-1.75 (m, 2H), 1.71-1.61 (m, 1H) 1.67 (s, 3H), 1.56 (s, 3H), 1.40-1.36 (m, 1H), 1.19 (s, 3H), 0.91 (s, 9H), 0.20 (s, 3H), 0.09 (s, 3H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 178.0, 141.8, 133.9, 133.8, 131.4, 124.6, 119.2, 115.3, 86.9, 48.2, 39.4, 34.7, 26.4, 25.7, 22.9, 19.4, 17.6, 17.1, -1.85, -2.06; TLC (10:90 EtOAc: petroleum ether) R_f 0.32. LRMS (ESI) exact mass calculated for C₂₁H₃₈O₃SiNa: 389.26. Found: 389.24.

Proof of Stereochemistry: Product stereochemistry was determined by ring closing metathesis followed by LiAlH₄ reduction and NOESY analysis of the resulting cyclopentene **27**. See below for experimental details.



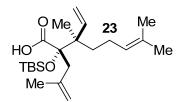
2-(tert-butyldimethylsilyloxy)-4-methyl-2-(1-phenylallyl)pent-4-enoic acid (17). General procedure C was performed using cinnamyl *tert*-butyldimethylsilyl glyoxylate (80 mg, 0.263) mmol) and methallylZnBr (0.33 M, 1.19 mL, 0.394 mmol). The reaction was guenched after 2 h. Purification by flash chromatography (96:3:1 petroleum ether: Et₂O:HOAc) furnished 70 mg (74%) of 17 as a clear oil. Analytical data for 17 (1:1 mix of diastereomers): IR (thin film, cm⁻¹) 3077, 3031, 2957, 2928, 2856, 1721, 1646, 1472, 1151; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.37-7.21 (m, 5H), 6.39-6.33 (m, 1H), 6.27-6.18 (m, 1H), 5.28 (d, J = 10.4 Hz, 1H), 5.17 (d, J = 17.2 Hz, 1H), 5.09 (d, J = 4.0 Hz, 1H), 5.06 (d, J = 10.8 Hz, 1H), 4.88 (d, J = 14.8 Hz, 2H), 4.76 (d, J = 49.6 Hz, 2H), 3.76 (d, J = 9.6 Hz, 1H), 3.71 (d, J = 9.2 Hz, 1H), 2.69 (d, J = 13.6 Hz, 1H), 2.59 (d, J = 13.6 Hz, 1H), 2.56 (d, J = 13.6 Hz, 1H), 2.21 (d, J = 13.6 13.6 Hz, 1H), 1.72 (s, 3H), 1.67 (s, 3H), 0.97 (s, 9H), 0.92 (s, 9H), 0.11 (s, 3H), 0.10 (s, 3H), 0.05 (s, 3H), -0.19 (s, 3H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 140.1, 140.0, 139.9, 137.8, 136.6, 129.8, 129.4, 128.2, 127.9, 127.0, 126.9, 118.7, 117.3, 116.8, 116.5, 83.8, 83.1, 60.1, 58.2, 48.0, 47.4, 27.0, 26.8, 26.7, 23.6, 23.5, 19.5, -1.7, -1.8, -2.1, -2.5; TLC (10:90 EtOAc: petroleum ether) R_f 0.21. LRMS (ESI) exact mass calculated for $C_{21}H_{32}O_3SiNa$: 383.21. Found: 383.20.

Proof of Stereochemistry: Product was obtained as a 1:1 mixture of diastereomers.



2-(2-methyl-2-propen-1-yl)-2-(*tert***-butyldimethylsilyloxy)-4-methylpent-4-enoic** acid (18). General procedure C was performed using crotyl tert-butyldimethylsilyl glyoxylate 1b (40 mg, 0.165 mmol) and methallylZnBr (0.33 M, 0.75 mL, 0.248 mmol). The reaction was quenched after 13 h. Purification by flash chromatography (96:3:1 petroleum ether:Et₂O:HOAc) furnished 30 mg (61%) of 18 as a clear oil. Analytical data for 18: IR (thin film, cm⁻¹) 3078, 2957, 2929, 2856, 2360, 1719, 1646, 1472, 1161; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 5.90-5.81 (m, 1H), 5.14-5.07 (m, 2H), 4.84 (s, 1H), 4.77 (s, 1H), 2.65-2.61 (m, 1H), 2.55 (d, *J* = 14.0 Hz, 1H), 2.46 (d, *J* = 14.0, 1H), 1.71 (s, 3H), 1.02 (d, *J* = 6.8 Hz, 3H), 0.91 (s, 9H), 0.18 (s, 3H), 0.16 (s, 3H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 178.1, 140.4, 138.7, 117.1, 115.7, 83.3, 47.2, 46.8, 26.4, 23.6, 19.3, 16.3, -2.0, -2.1; TLC (10:90 EtOAc: petroleum ether) R_f 0.28. LRMS (ESI) exact mass calculated for C₁₆H₃₀O₃SiNa: 321.20. Found: 321.18.

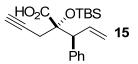
Proof of Stereochemistry: Product stereochemistry was assigned by analogy to allylzinc example with crotyl silyl glyoxylate.



2-(*tert***-butyldimethylsilyloxy)-3,7-dimethyl-2-(2-methylallyl)-3-vinyloct-6-enoic acid (23).** General procedure C was performed using geranyl *tert*-butyldimethylsilyl glyoxylate **20** (80 mg, 0.247 mmol) and methallylZnBr (0.33 M, 1.12 mL, 0.370 mmol). The reaction was quenced after 2 h. Purification by flash chromatography (96:3:1 petroleum ether:Et₂O:HOAc) furnished 52 mg (55%) of **23** as a clear oil. Analytical data for **23**: **IR** (thin film, cm⁻¹) 2960, 2928, 2856, 1712, 1647, 1471, 1414, 1377, 1145; ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 5.94 (dd, J = 17.7, 11.1 Jz, 1H), 5.24 (d, J = 11.1 Hz, 1H), 5.08-5.03 (m, 2H), 4.85 (s, 1H), 4.77 (s, 1H), 2.74 (d, J = 13.5 Hz, 1H), 2.47 (d, J = 13.8 Hz, 1H), 1.79-1.72 (m, 2H), 1.67 (s, 6H), 1.56 (s, 3H), 1.36-1.30 (m, 2H), 1.14 (s, 3H), 0.91 (s, 9H), 0.20 (s, 3H), 0.09 (s, 3H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 178.0, 142.0, 140.4, 131.3, 124.6, 116.9, 115.5, 86.1, 49.0, 43.0, 34.7, 26.9, 25.6, 23.7, 23.1, 19.9, 17.6, 17.1, -1.4, -1.9; **TLC** (10:90 EtOAc: petroleum ether) R_f 0.32. **LRMS** (ESI) exact mass calculated for C₂₂H₄₀O₃SiNa: 403.27. Found: 403.25.

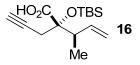
Proof of Stereochemistry: Product stereochemistry was assigned by analogy to allylzinc example with geranyl silyl glyoxylate.

General Procedure D for reaction of silyl glyoxylates with allenylzinc bromide: A solution of allenylzinc bromide⁸ (1.5 equiv) in THF (0.33 M) was diluted with Et₂O to 0.10 M. The solution was cooled to -78 °C and a solution of silyl glyoxylate (1.0 equiv) in Et₂O (0.10 M) was added. The reaction was allowed to slowly warm to room temperature over 1 h and then stir for 30 min to 2 h at room temperature. The reaction was diluted with 5 mL aqueous HCl (1 M). The layers were separated and the aqueous layer was extracted with CH₂Cl₂ (3 X 10 mL). The organic extracts were combined, dried with MgSO₄, and concentrated *in vacuo*. The resulting colorless oil was purified as indicated.



2-(*tert***-butyldimethylsilyloxy)-3-phenyl-2-(prop-2-ynyl)pent-4-enoic acid (15).** General procedure D was performed using cinnamyl *tert*-butyldimethylsilyl glyoxylate **1a** (80 mg, 0.263 mmol) and allenylZnBr (0.33 M, 2.39 mL, 0.525 mmol). The reaction was quenched after 1.5 h. Purification by flash chromatography (96:3:1 petroleum ether:Et₂O:HOAc) furnished 53 mg (58%) of **15** as a clear oil. Analytical data for **15**: **IR** (thin film, cm⁻¹) 3310, 3063, 3032, 2954, 2929, 2895, 2856, 1725, 1158; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.32-7.21 (m, 5H), 6.31-6.22 (m, 1H), 5.26 (d, J = 1.6 Hz), 5.23 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 1H), 3.84 (d, J = 9.6 Hz, 1H), 2.79 (d, J = 17.2 Hz, 1H), 2.65 (d, J = 16.8 Hz, 1H), 2.10 (t, J = 2.8 Hz, 1H), 0.96 (s, 9H), 0.19 (s, 3H), 0.04 (s, 3H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 176.9, 139.0, 136.5, 135.5, 129.7, 129.2, 128.1, 127.3, 127.2, 118.9, 117.8, 82.4, 79.8, 72.2, 57.6, 29.7, 26.2, 19.0, -2.1, -3.0; **TLC** (10:90 EtOAc: petroleum ether) R_f 0.20. **LRMS** (ESI) exact mass calculated for C₂₀H₂₈O₃SiNa: 367.18. Found: 367.16.

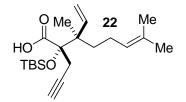
Proof of Stereochemistry: Product was formed with low diastereoselectivity.



2-(tert-butyldimethylsilyloxy)-3-methyl-2-(prop-2-ynyl)pent-4-enoic acid (16). General procedure D was performed using crotyl *tert*-butyldimethylsilyl glyoxylate **1b** (80 mg, 0.330 mmol) and allenylZnBr (0.33 M, 3.0 mL, 0.66 mmol). The reaction was quenched after 3.5 h. Purification by flash chromatography (96:3:1 petroleum ether:Et₂O:HOAc) furnished 31 mg (33%) of **16** as a clear oil. Analytical data for **16**: **IR** (thin film, cm⁻¹) 3313, 2955, 2929, 2857, 1725, 1471, 1420, 1254, 1168; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 5.81-5.72 (m, 1H), 5.14 (d, *J* = 14.0 Hz, 2H), 2.71-2.59 (m, 3H), 2.06 (s, 1H), 1.05 (d, *J* = 6.8 Hz, 3H), 0.93 (s, 9H), 0.24 (s, 3H), 0.22 (s, 3H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 176.9, 137.6, 117.6, 82.7, 79.8,

72.1, 46.4, 29.1, 26.1, 18.9, 15.7, -2.2, -2.7; **TLC** (10:90 EtOAc: petroleum ether) R_f 0.18. **LRMS** (ESI) exact mass calculated for $C_{15}H_{26}O_3SiNa$: 305.17. Found: 305.12.

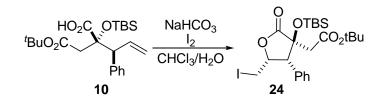
Proof of Stereochemistry: Product stereochemistry was determined by Lindlar reduction to afford 2-allyl-2-(tert-butyldimethylsilyloxy)-3-methylpent-4-enoic acid **13** characterized above.



2-(*tert***-butyldimethylsilyloxy)-3,7-dimethyl-2-(prop-2-ynyl)-3-vinyloct-6-enoic acid (22)**. General procedure D was performed using geranyl *tert*-butyldimethylsilyl glyoxylate **20** (80 mg, 0.247 mmol) and allenylZnBr (0.30 M, 1.64 mL, 0.493 mmol). The reaction was quenched after 2 h. Purification by flash chromatography (96:3:1 petroleum ether:Et₂O:HOAc) furnished 24 mg (27%) of **22** as a clear oil. Analytical data for **22**: **IR** (thin film, cm⁻¹) 3312, 2956, 2928, 2856, 1717, 1471, 1415, 1378, 1150; ¹H **NMR** (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 5.85 (dd, J = 17.6, 10.8 Hz, 1H), 5.23 (d, J = 11.2 Hz, 1H), 5.06-5.02 (m, 2H), 2.94 (dd, J = 16.8, 2.4 Hz, 1H), 2.46 (dd, J = 16.8, 2.4 Hz, 1H), 2.00-1.98 (m, 1H), 1.78-1.70 (m, 2H), 1.66 (s, 3H), 1.55 (s, 3H), 1.39-1.31 (m, 1H), 1.10 (s, 3H), 0.94 (s, 9H), 0.28 (s, 3H), 0.23 (s, 3H). ¹³C **NMR** (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 175.4, 140.8, 131.5, 124.4, 116.0, 86.2, 81.2, 72.1, 48.1, 34.5, 26.3, 25.7, 19.2, 17.6, 17.1, -2.3, -2.4; **TLC** (10:90 EtOAc: petroleum ether) R_f 0.24. **LRMS** (ESI) exact mass calculated for C₂₁H₃₆O₃SiNa: 387.24. Found: 387.22.

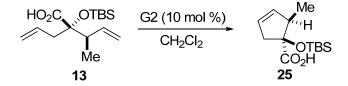
Proof of Stereochemistry: Product stereochemistry was determined by Lindlar reduction to afford 2-allyl-2-(tert-butyldimethylsilyloxy)-3,7-dimethyl-3-vinyloct-6-enoic acid **21** characterized above.

IV. Experimental Details for Cyclizations:

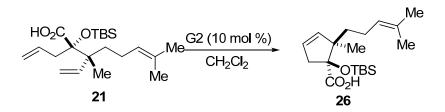


tert-Butyl-3-(tert-butyldimethylsilyloxy)-5-(iodomethyl)-2-oxo-4-

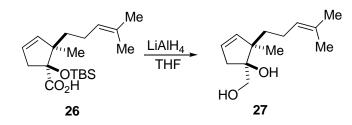
phenyltetrahydrofuran-3-yl)acetate (24). To acid **10** (12 mg, 0.0285 mmol, 1.0 equiv) in 2.0 mL CHCl₃ was added NaHCO₃ (20 mg, 0.239 mmol, 8.4 equiv) in 2.0 mL H₂O. The reaction was cooled to 0 °C and iodine (62 mg, 0.245 mmol, 8.6 equiv) was added. The reaction was allowed to warm to room temperature and stirred 24 h. The reaction was diluted with 5 mL CH₂Cl₂ and the layers were separated. The organic phase was washed with 3 mL 10% Na₂S₂O₃ (aq), then 3 mL H₂O, then 3 mL brine. The organic phase was dried with MgSO₄ and concentrated *in vacuo*. Purification by flash chromatography (90:10 petroleum ether:EtOAc) furnished 12 mg (77%) of **24**. Analytical data for **24**: **IR** (thin film, cm⁻¹) 2953, 2930, 2857, 1786, 1737, 1558, 1495, 1257, 1153; ¹**H NMR** (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.29-7.27 (m, 3H), 7.14-7.12 (m, 2H), 5.25-5.20 (m, 1H), 4.15 (d, *J* = 4.8 Hz, 1H), 3.30 (dd, *J* = 10.0, 6.0 Hz, 1H), 2.83-2.79 (m, 2H), 2.19 (d, *J* = 17.6 Hz, 1H), 1.33 (s, 9H), 0.92 (s, 9H), 0.20 (s, 3H), 0.14 (s, 3H); ¹³C **NMR** (125 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 175.4, 167.4, 133.0, 128.6, 128.0, 82.1, 80.9, 80.2, 57.6, 38.1, 28.0, 25.5, 18.3, 0.9, -3.3, -4.9; TLC (5:95 EtOAc: petroleum ether) **R**_f 0.30. **LRMS** (ESI) exact mass calculated for C₂₃H₃₅IO₅SiNa: 569.13. Found: 569.11.



1-(*tert*-butyldimethylsilyloxy)-2-methylcyclopent-3-enecarboxylic acid (25). To diene 13 (12 mg, 0.0421 mmol, 1.0 equiv) in 1.9 mL CH₂Cl₂ was added Grubbs 2nd generation catalyst (3.6 mg, 0.00421 mmol, 0.10 equiv) in 0.90 mL CH₂Cl₂. The reaction was diluted with 2.8 mL CH₂Cl₂ and stirred at room temperature for 50 h. Approximately 200 mg silica was added and the reaction was stirred for 15 min. The slurry was filtered through a silica plug and concentrated *in vacuo* to afford 5 mg (46%) cyclopentene 25. Analytical data for 25: IR (thin film, cm⁻¹) 2930, 2858, 2349, 1708, 1472, 1256, 1201, 837; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 5.70-5.69 (m, 1H), 5.56-5.54 (m, 1H), 3.02-2.97 (m, 2H), 2.54 (d, *J* = 18.0 Hz, 1H), 1.05 (d, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 3H), 0.93 (s, 9H), 0.31 (s, 3H), 0.30 (s, 3H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 177.5, 133.9, 126.6, 81.9, 49.1, 46.1, 25.4, 17.7, 15.3, 12.6, -4.9, -5.0; TLC (10:90 EtOAc: petroleum ether) R_f 0.27. LRMS (ESI) exact mass calculated for C₁₃H₂₄O₃SiNa: 279.15. Found: 279.13.



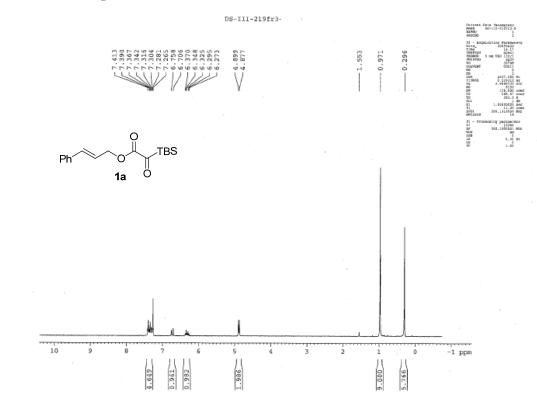
1-(*tert*-butyldimethylsilyloxy)-2-methyl-2-(4-methylpent-3-enyl)cyclopent-3enecarboxylic acid (26). To triene 21 (24 mg, 0.0654 mmol, 1.0 equiv) in 2.9 mL CH₂Cl₂ was added Grubbs 2nd generation catalyst (5.6 mg, 0.00654 mmol, 0.10 equiv) in 1.4 mL CH₂Cl₂. The reaction was diluted with 4.3 mL CH₂Cl₂ and stirred at room temperature for 15 h. Approximately 300 mg silica was added and the reaction was stirred for 15 min. The slurry was filtered through a silica plug (CH₂Cl₂) and concentrated *in vacuo*. Purification by flash chromatography (94:5:1 petroleum ether: Et₂O: HOAc) afforded 13 mg (59%) cyclopentene 26. Analytical data for 26: IR (thin film, cm⁻¹) 2926, 2349, 1700, 1684, 1653, 1558, 1541, 1507, 1457; ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 5.65-5.58 (m, 2H), 5.11-5.06 (m, 1H), 3.22 (d, *J* = 17.4 Hz, 1H), 2.54 (dd, *J* = 16.8, 6.3 Hz, 1H), 2.04-1.95 (m, 2H), 1.68 (s, 3H), 1.63 (s, 3H), 1.54-1.44 (m, 2H), 1.00 (s, 3H), 0.91 (s, 9H), 0.14 (s, 3H), 0.10 (s, 3H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 170.0, 137.4, 125.2, 124.9, 100.1, 55.5, 42.7, 35.1, 29.7, 25.9, 25.6, 23.7, 22.7, 21.1, 18.5, 17.7, -3.1, -3.6; TLC (10:90 EtOAc: petroleum ether) R_f 0.21. LRMS (ESI) exact mass calculated for C₁₉H₃₄O₃SiCs: 471.13. Found: 471.27.

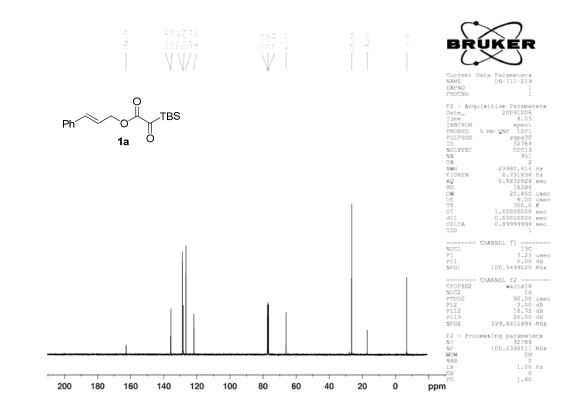


1-(hydroxymethyl)-2-methyl-2-(4-methylpent-3-enyl)cyclopent-3-enol (27). To acid 26 (10 mg, 0.0295 mmol, 1.0 equiv) in 0.5 mL THF at 0 °C was added LiAlH₄ (44 μ L, 0.044 mmol, 1.5 equiv, 1 M in THF). The reaction was allowed to warm to room temperature and stirred 19 h. The reaction was quenched with 1 mL 3 M NaOH (aq). The aqueous layer was extracted with CH₂Cl₂ (3 X 3 mL). The organic extracts were combined, dried with MgSO₄, and concentrated *in vacuo*. Purification by flash chromatography (49:50:1 petroleum ether:Et₂O:HOAc) furnished 5 mg (52%) of **27**. Analytical data for **27**: **IR** (thin film, cm⁻¹) 2958, 2922, 1771, 1732, 1635, 1558, 1489, 1376, 1078; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 5.69-5.64 (m, 2H), 5.15-5.11 (m, 1H), 3.79-3.75 (m, 1H), 3.66-3.60 (m, 1H), 2.62 (d, *J* = 16.8 Hz, 1H), 2.10-1.95 (m, 2H), 1.68 (s, 3H), 1.64 (s, 3H), 1.51-1.46 (m, 2H), 0.93 (s, 3H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 139.2, 131.3, 125.7, 125.1, 84.0, 66.3, 52.1, 43.5, 35.0, 25.6, 23.9, 20.0, 17.6; TLC (30:70 EtOAc: petroleum ether) R_f 0.15. **LRMS** (ESI) exact mass calculated for C₁₃H₂₂O₂Na: 233.26. Found: 233.12.

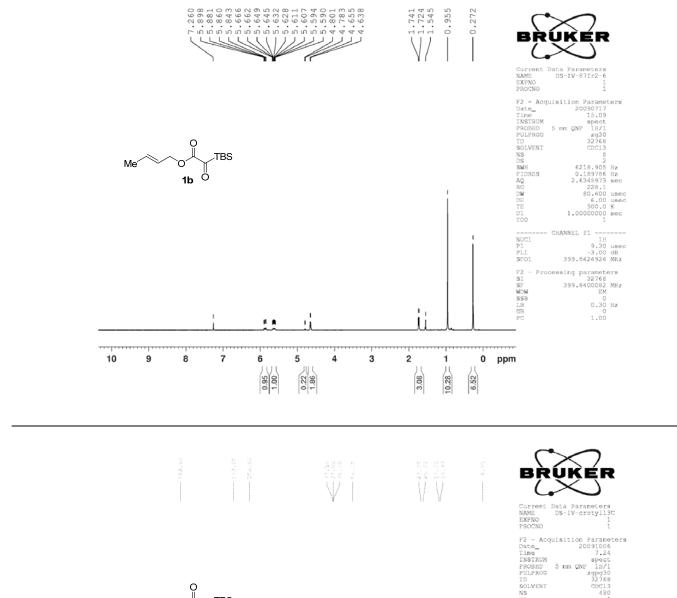
V. Literature Cited

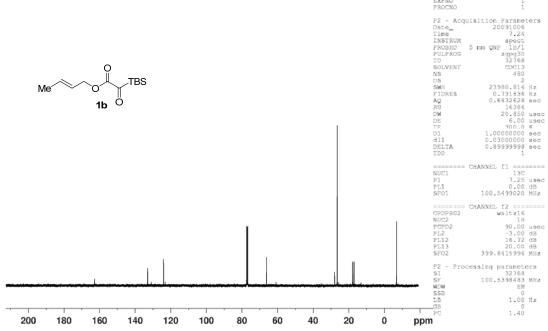
- (1) Alaimo, P. J.; Peters, D. W.; Arnold, J.; Bergman, R. G., J. Chem. Ed. 2001, 78, 64.
- (2) Nicewicz, D. A.; Breteche, G.; Johnson, J. S. Org. Synth. 2008, 85, 278-286.
- (3) Haynes, R. K.; Au-Yeung, T.; Chan, W.; Lam, W.; Li, Z.; Yeung, L.; Chan, A. S. C.; Li, P.; Koen, M.; Mitchell, C. R.; Vonwiller, S. C. Eur. J. Org. Chem. 2000, 2000, 3205-3216.
- (4) Kaur, P.; Singh, P.; Kumar, S. Tetrahedron, 2005, 61, 8231-8240.
- (5) Bartlett, P. A.; Tanzella, D. J.; Barstow, J. F. J. Org. Chem. 1982, 47, 3941-3945.
- (6) Yanagisawa, A.; Habaue, S.; Yamamoto, H. J. Am. Chem. Soc. 1989, 111, 366-368.
- (7) Methallylzinc bromide was prepared from methallyl bromide using the same procedure as for allylzinc bromide.
- (8) Petrini, M.; Profeta, R.; Righi, P. J. Org. Chem. 2002, 67, 4530-4535.

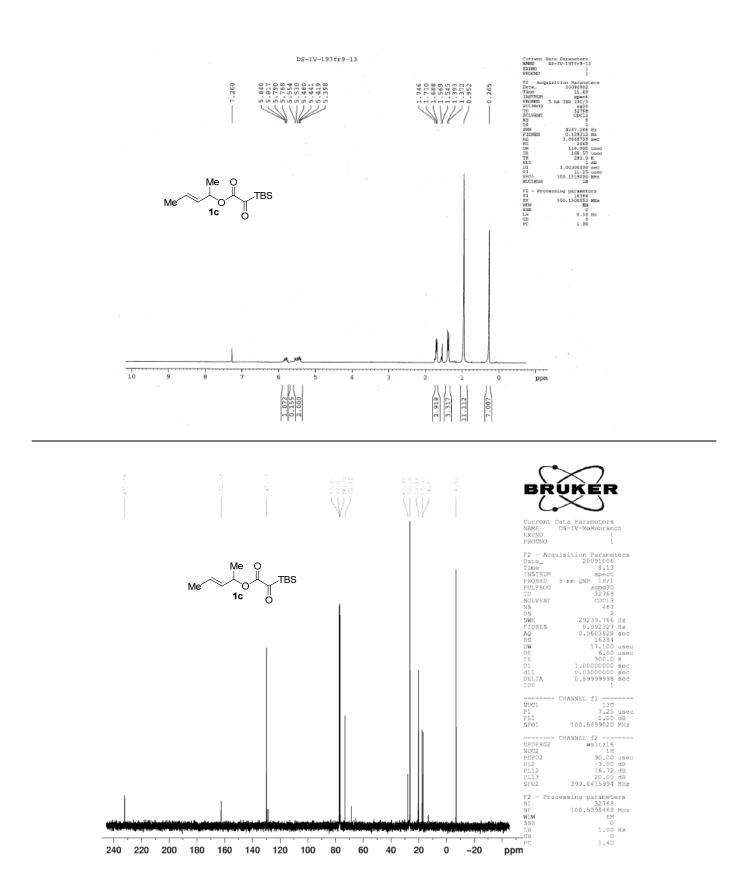


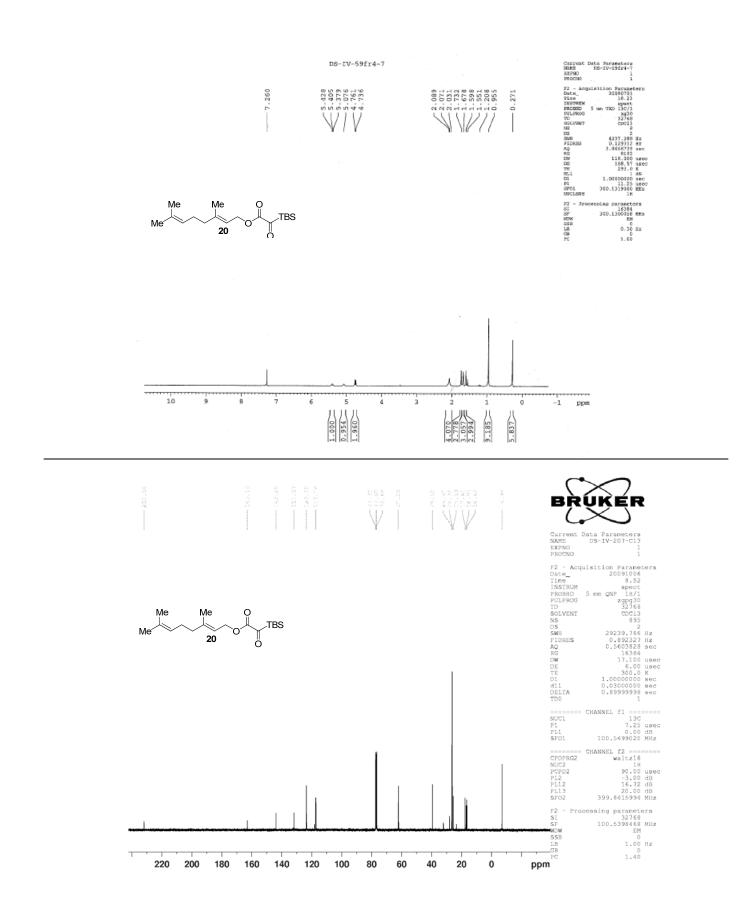


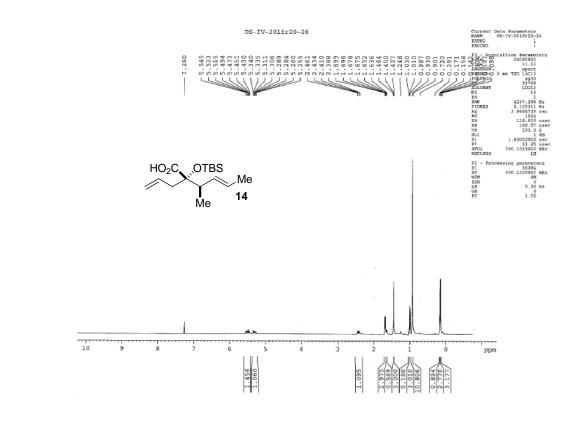
S16

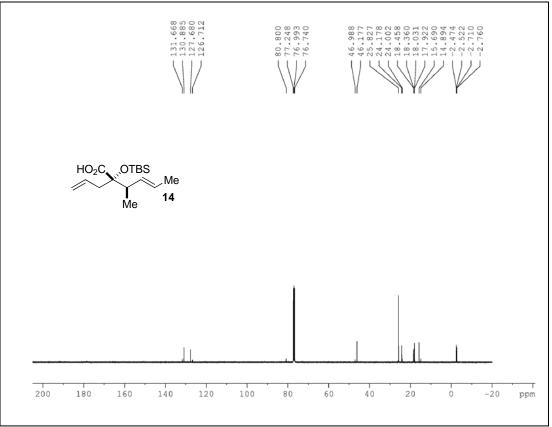


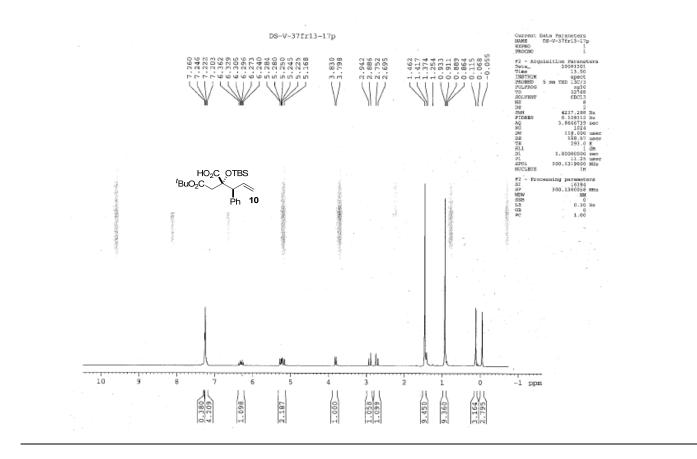


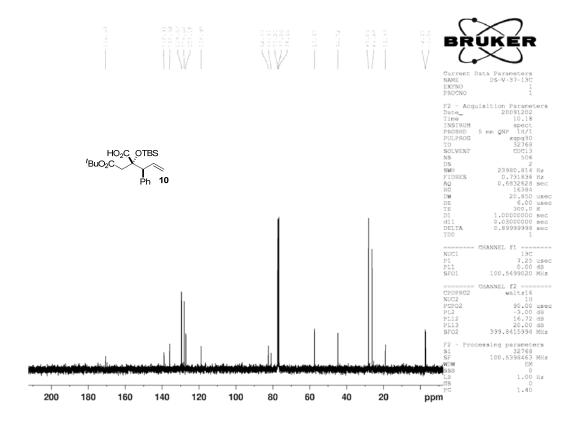


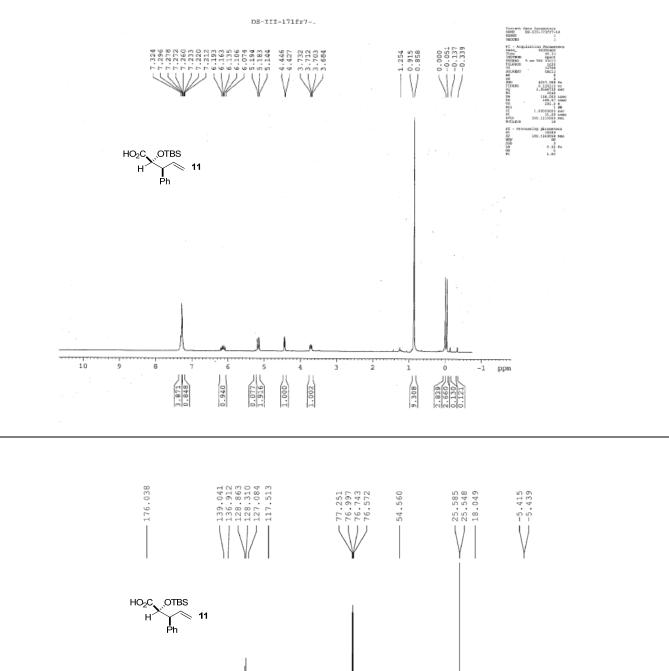


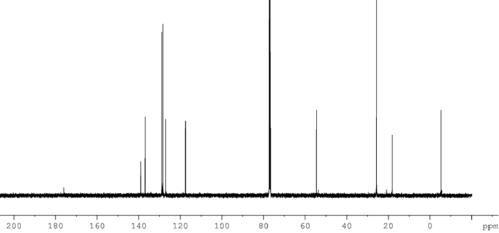


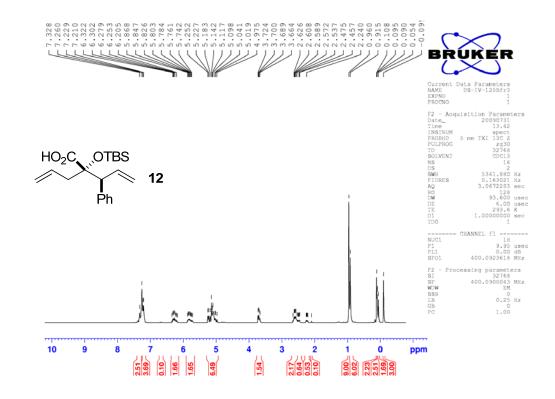


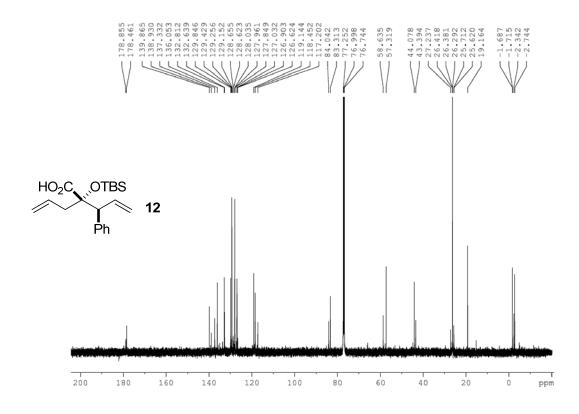


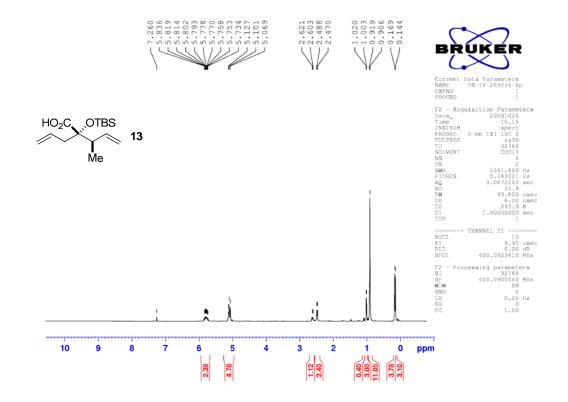


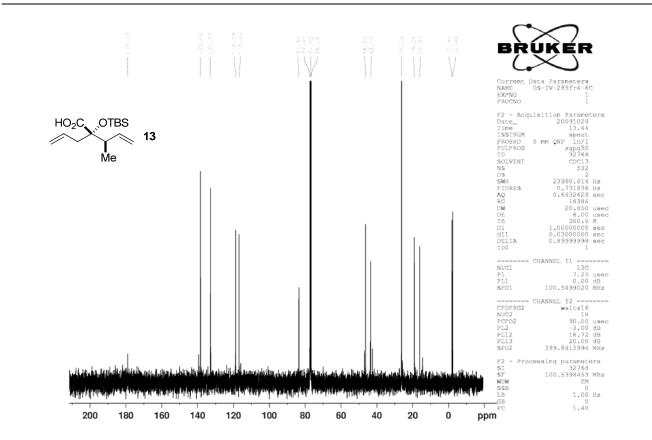


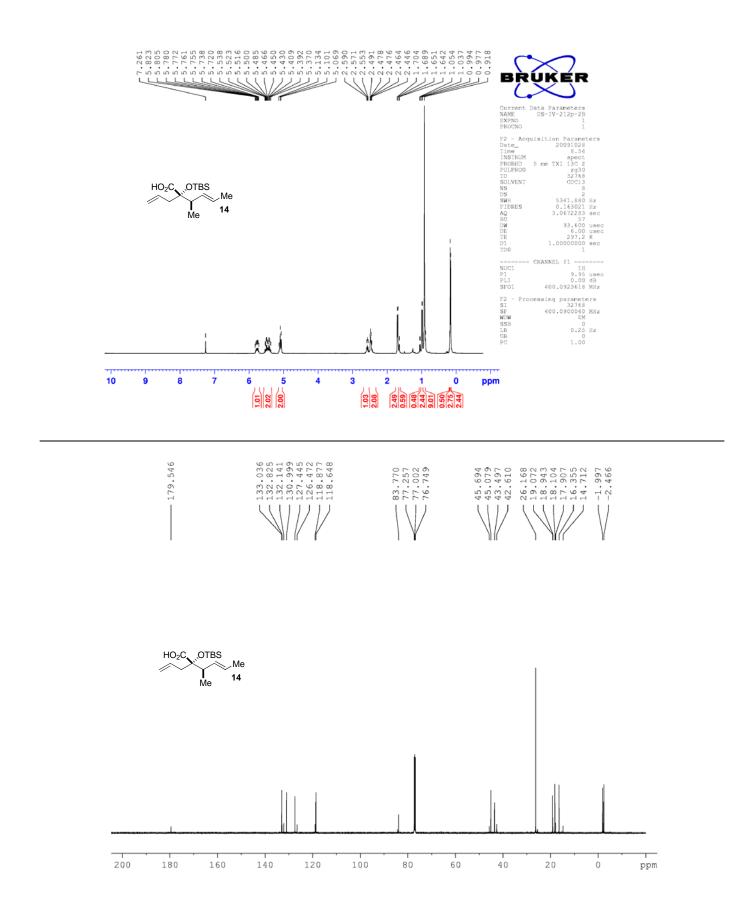


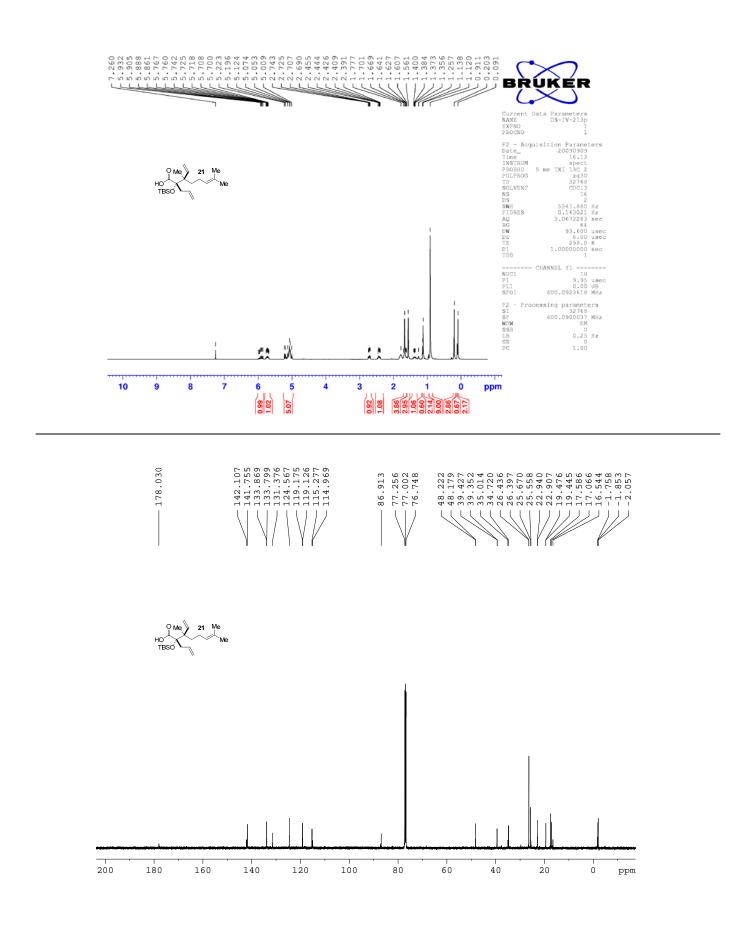


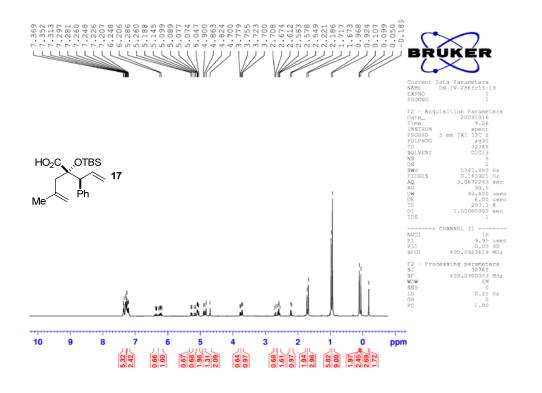


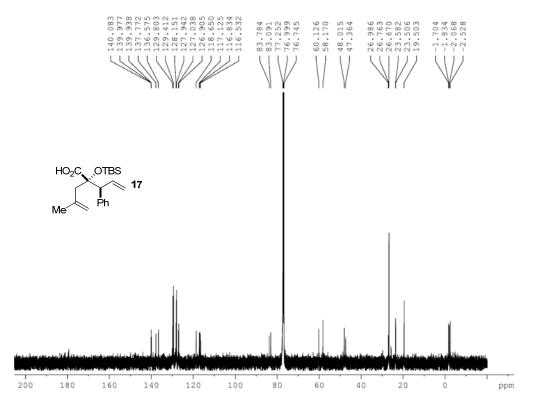


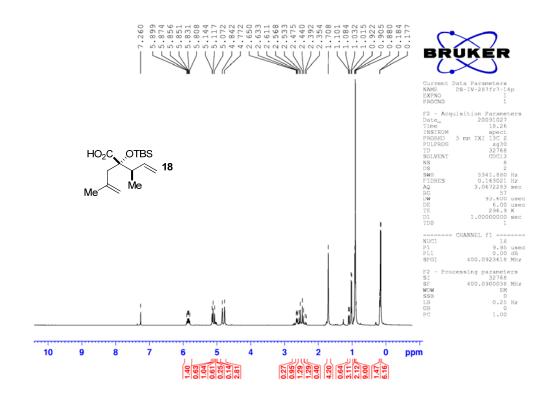


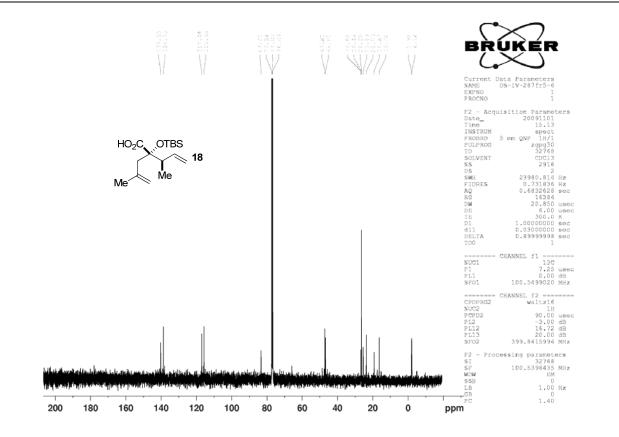


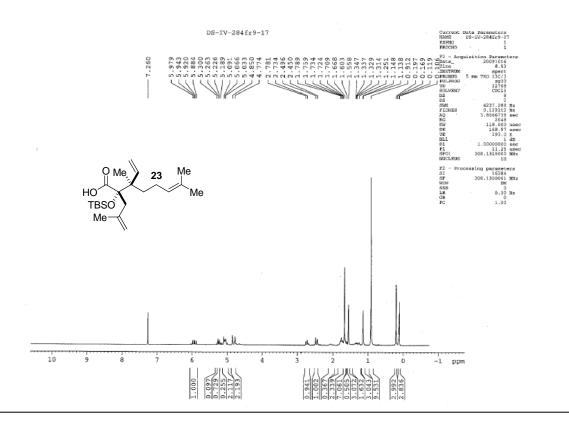


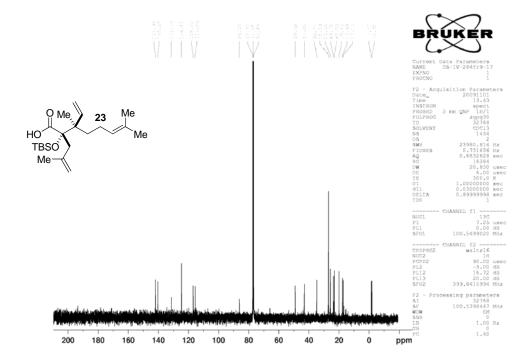


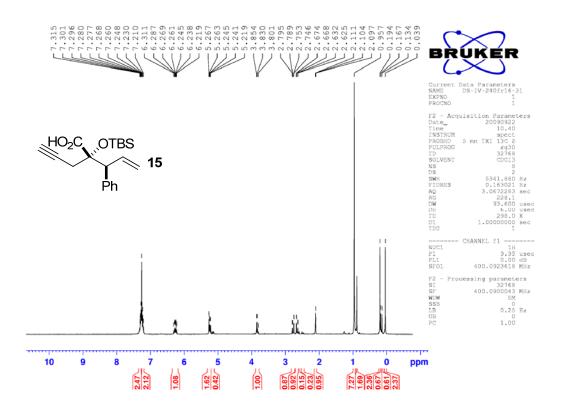


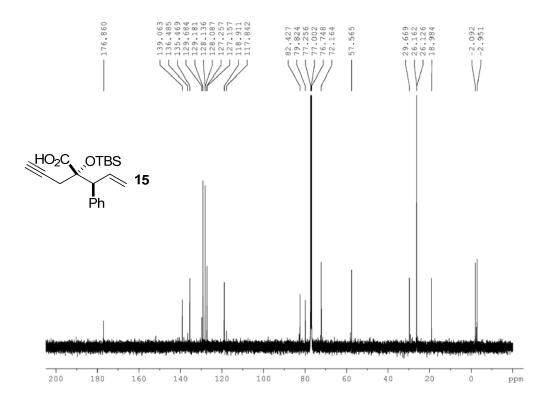


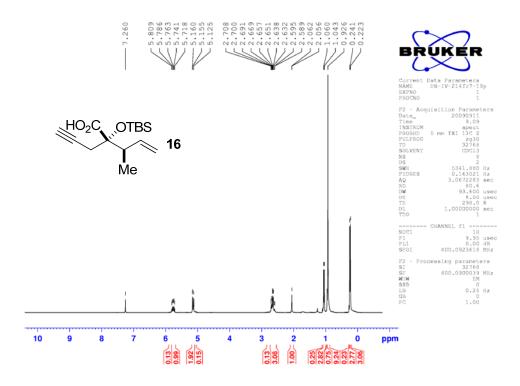


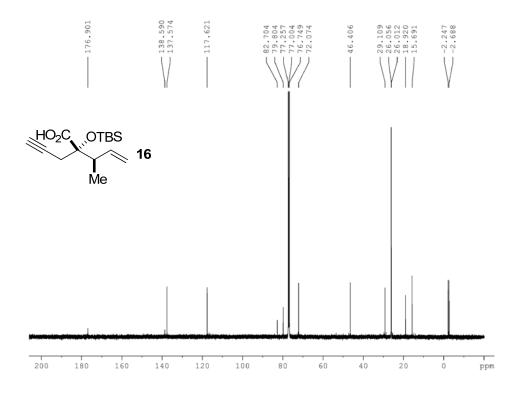


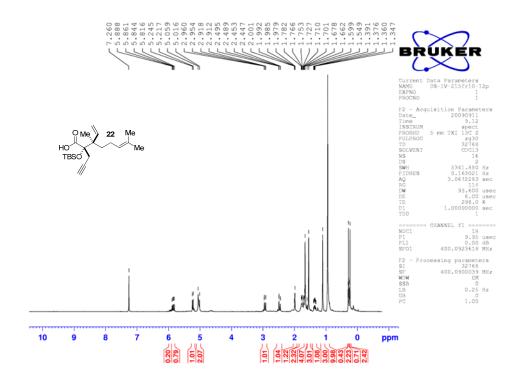


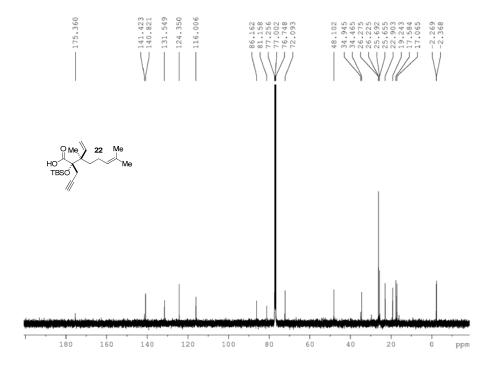


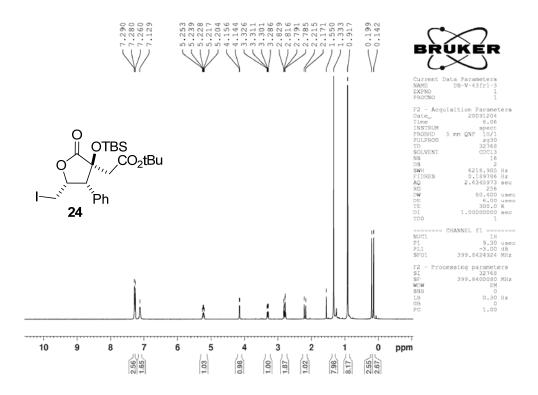


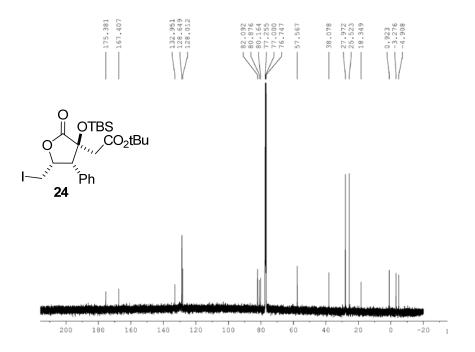


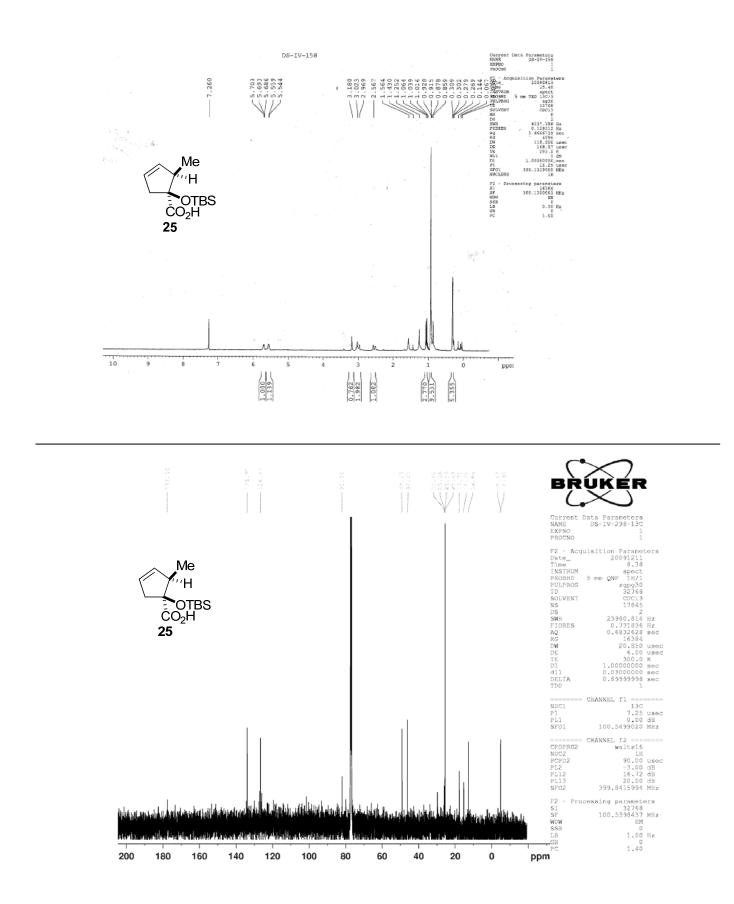


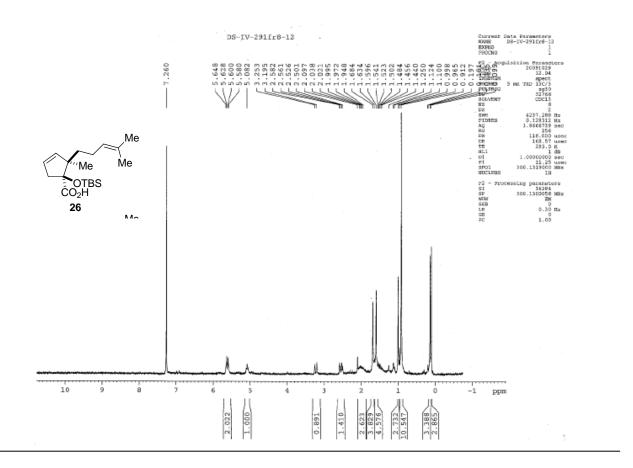


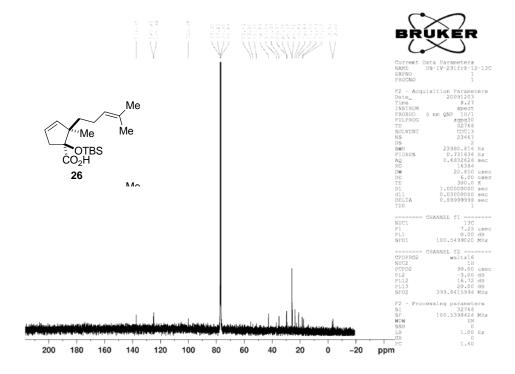


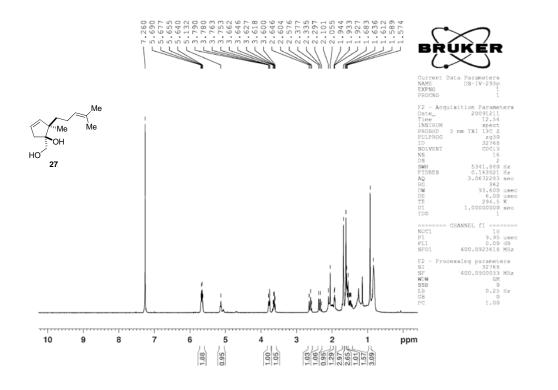


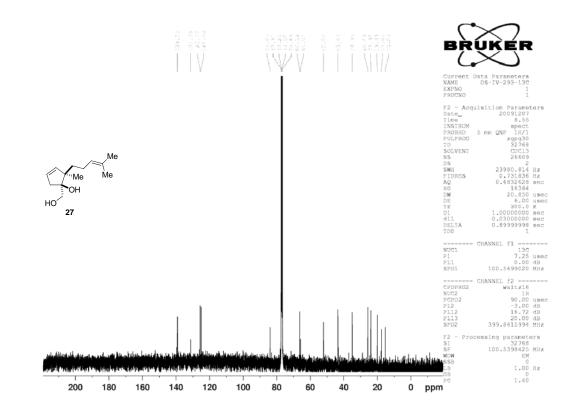












VII. 2D NOESY for Cyclized Products

