

Stereoselective Synthesis of the Rocaglamide Skeleton via a Silyl Vinylketene Formation / [4+1] Annulation Sequence

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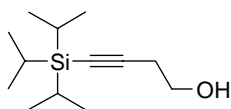
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Supporting Information

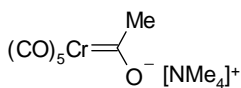
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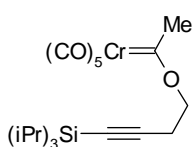
General Procedures. All ^1H and ^{13}C NMR were recorded at 300 MHz and 75.5 MHz, respectively, on a GE/Bruker QE 300 FT-NMR spectrometer. Chemical shifts are reported in ppm relative to $(\text{CH}_3)_4\text{Si}$ (0 ppm, ^1H) or CHCl_3 (77.0 ppm, ^{13}C). IR spectra were obtained on a Nicolet 5DXB FT-IR spectrometer. High resolution mass spectral analyses were performed at the Mass Spectroscopy Center at Indiana University, Bloomington, IN. Tetrahydrofuran (THF) and diethyl ether (Et_2O) were distilled from the sodium benzophenone ketyl radical prior to use. Benzene and dichloromethane (CH_2Cl_2) were distilled from calcium hydride and stored over 4Å molecular sieves prior to use. Chloroform (CHCl_3) and deuteriochloroform (CDCl_3) were passed through a column of grade I basic alumina prior to use. Hexanes, ethyl acetate (EtOAc), and methanol (MeOH) were used as obtained from commercial sources.



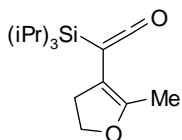
Alkynol 8. To a solution of 3-butyne-1-ol (2.27 mL, 30.0 mmol) and 3,4-dihydro-2H-pyran (6.31 g, 75.0 mmol) in CH_2Cl_2 (100 mL) was added a catalytic amount of *p*-toluenesulfonic acid (TsOH) (30 mg, 0.15 mmol). The resultant reaction mixture was allowed to stir for 1.5 h, affording a pale purple solution. The solution was then diluted with Et_2O and washed with a 1:1:2 mixture of sat. aq. NaCl / sat. aq. NaHCO_3 / H_2O . The organic layer was dried over MgSO_4 , filtered, and solvents were removed under reduced pressure. The residue was chromatographed on a short plug of silica gel (9:1 hexane: EtOAc eluent) to provide the purified tetrahydropyran (THP) ether as a yellow oil. A solution of the THP ether in THF (40 mL) was cooled to -78°C under argon atmosphere, and *n*-BuLi (22 mL of a 1.5M solution, 33 mmol) was added dropwise via syringe. The resultant pale orange solution was allowed to stir for 1 h at -78°C , and triisopropylsilyl chloride (7.1 mL, 33 mmol) was added dropwise via syringe. After slowly warming to room temperature overnight, the solution was diluted with Et_2O and washed successively with sat. aq. NaHCO_3 and sat. aq. NaCl . The organic layer was dried over MgSO_4 , filtered, and concentrated under reduced pressure. Without further purification, this material was dissolved in MeOH (50 mL) and treated with TsOH (2.3 g, 16 mmol) for 1.5 h. The MeOH was removed under reduced pressure, and the residue was partitioned between Et_2O and sat. aq. NaHCO_3 . The organic layer was dried over MgSO_4 , filtered, and concentrated under reduced pressure. Distillation of this crude product under reduced pressure afforded alkynol **8** (5.20 g, 76% yield over the three steps) as a clear, colorless oil. IR: 3345, 2174 cm^{-1} . ^1H NMR (CDCl_3): δ 3.68 (t, 2H), 2.51 (t, 2H), 1.79 (s, 1H), 1.05 (m, 21H). ^{13}C NMR (CDCl_3): δ 104.9, 83.0, 61.2, 24.3, 18.6, 11.2. HRMS (ESI): m/z calcd for $\text{C}_{13}\text{H}_{26}\text{OSi}$ $[\text{M}]^+$: 226.1753; found: 226.1754.



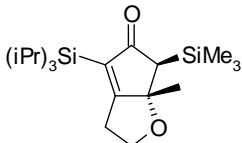
Tetramethylammonium chromium acylate complex 9.¹ A suspension of $\text{Cr}(\text{CO})_6$ (3.00 g, 13.6 mmol) in THF (30 mL) was cooled to -78°C under argon atmosphere, and MeLi (15 mL of a 1.0 M solution, 15 mmol) was added dropwise via syringe. The reaction mixture was allowed to warm to room temperature over 3 h, and the solvent was removed under reduced pressure. The oily residue was dissolved in H_2O (30 mL), and an aqueous solution of tetramethylammonium bromide (2.10 g, 13.6 mmol) was added dropwise via pipette. After stirring for 15 min, the mixture was diluted with CH_2Cl_2 , and the solids were collected by filtration. The solids were suspended in CHCl_3 and filtered over a plug of Celite. The filtrate was discarded, and the yellow-green solid was flushed through the Celite pad with acetone. Removal of the acetone under reduced pressure provided complex **9** (2.23 g, 53% yield) as a yellow solid. IR: 2031, 1887 cm^{-1} . ^1H NMR (CDCl_3): δ 3.45 (s, 12H), 2.28 (s, 3H).



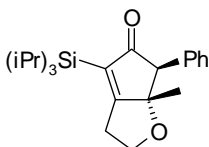
Alkoxy carbene complex 10. A suspension of chromium acylate complex **9** (1.81 g, 5.80 mmol) in CH_2Cl_2 (30 mL) was cooled to -78°C under argon atmosphere, and acetyl bromide (430 μL , 5.8 mmol) was added dropwise via syringe. After allowing to warm to -40°C over 1 h, a solution of alkynol **8** (1.31 g, 5.80 mmol) in CH_2Cl_2 (5 mL) was added via cannula. The resultant solution was warmed to room temperature and allowed to stir overnight. The solution was then washed successively with sat. aq. NaHCO_3 and sat. aq. NaCl . The organic layer was dried over MgSO_4 , filtered, and concentrated to an orange oil. Purification via flash chromatography (SiO_2 , 30:1 hexane: EtOAc eluent) provided **10** (1.39 g, 54% yield) as an orange oil. ^1H NMR (CDCl_3): δ 4.95 (br s, 2H), 2.95 (m, 5H), 1.04 (s, 21H). ^{13}C NMR (CDCl_3): δ 359.2, 223.2, 216.3, 102.6, 94.7, 83.9, 21.2, 18.5, 11.2. Due to the thermal instability of this complex, HRMS data could not be obtained.



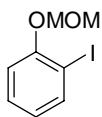
Silyl vinylketene 11. A solution of carbene complex **10** (200 mg, 0.45 mmol) in benzene (30 mL) was degassed by using three cycles of freeze-pump-thaw degassing. The solution was then heated to reflux for 18 h under argon atmosphere, affording a yellow-brown solution which was diluted with hexane and filtered through a plug of Celite, washing with additional hexane. Solvents were then removed under reduced pressure to provide silyl vinylketene **11** (125 mg) as a yellow oil. Further purification of **11** was precluded by instability on silica gel; however, ^1H NMR analysis of this material indicated essentially complete conversion and a high level of purity. IR: 2082 cm^{-1} . ^1H NMR (CDCl_3): δ 4.23 (t, $J = 9.6\text{ Hz}$, 2H), 2.60 (m, 2H), 1.78 (s, 3H), 1.09 (m, 21H). HRMS (ESI): m/z calcd for $\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{28}\text{O}_2\text{Si}$ $[\text{M}]^+$: 280.1859; found 280.1845.



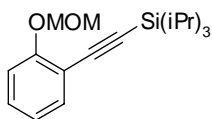
Cyclopentenone 12. To a solution of silyl vinylketene **11** (125 mg) in Et_2O (2 mL) was added (trimethylsilyl)diazomethane (2.25 mL, 4.5 mmol) via syringe. After allowing to stir overnight at room temperature under argon atmosphere, solvents were removed under reduced pressure. The residue was purified via flash chromatography (SiO_2 , ramp eluent from 19:1→9:1→4:1 hexane:EtOAc), followed by recrystallization (hexane) to provide **12** (119 mg, 73% yield from carbene complex **10**) as an orange solid. IR: $1691, 1617\text{ cm}^{-1}$. ^1H NMR (CDCl_3): δ 4.26 (m, 1H), 4.10 (m, 1H), 2.95 (m, 1H), 2.78 (m, 1H), 2.19 (s, 1H), 1.38 (septet, $J = 7.5\text{ Hz}$, 3H), 1.29 (s, 3H), 1.04 (d, $J = 7.4\text{ Hz}$, 18H), 0.16 (s, 9H). ^{13}C NMR (CDCl_3): δ 212.1, 192.6, 131.3, 90.6, 67.1, 55.8, 27.2, 23.5, 18.7, 18.6, 11.4, -1.0. HRMS (ESI): m/z calcd for $\text{C}_{19}\text{H}_{36}\text{O}_2\text{Si}_2$ $[\text{M}]^+$: 352.2239; found: 352.2189.



Cyclopentenone 13. A solution of silyl vinylketene **11** (125 mg) in Et_2O (5 mL) was added via cannula to an excess of freshly prepared phenyldiazomethane² in Et_2O (5 mL). After allowing to stir overnight at room temperature under argon atmosphere, solvents were removed under reduced pressure. The residue was dissolved in THF, and a small amount of silica gel was added to react with excess phenyldiazomethane. The silica gel was removed by filtration through a plug of Celite, washing with Et_2O . The solution was then washed successively with sat. aq. NaHCO_3 and sat. aq. NaCl . The organic layer was dried over MgSO_4 , filtered, and concentrated to a yellow oil. Purification via flash chromatography (SiO_2 , 9:1 hexane:Et₂O eluent), followed by recrystallization (hexane) afforded **13** (126 mg, 76% yield from carbene complex **10**) as a pale yellow solid. IR: 1705 cm^{-1} . ^1H NMR (CDCl_3): δ 7.27 (m, 5H), 4.28 (m, 1H), 4.18 (m, 1H), 3.94 (s, 1H), 2.98 (m, 2H), 1.44 (septet, $J = 7.4\text{ Hz}$, 3H), 1.07 (m, 18H), 0.93 (s, 3H). ^{13}C NMR (CDCl_3): δ 208.7, 189.6, 135.2, 131.3, 130.0, 128.2, 127.1, 90.5, 67.7, 66.9, 27.8, 22.1, 18.7, 18.6, 11.3. HRMS (ESI): m/z calcd for $\text{C}_{23}\text{H}_{34}\text{O}_2\text{Si}$ $[\text{M}]^+$: 370.2328; found: 370.2328.

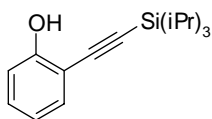


Methoxymethyl 2-iodophenyl ether 15.³ A solution of 2-iodophenol (5.00 g, 22.7 mmol) and N,N -diisopropylethylamine (5.15 mL, 29.5 mmol) in CH_2Cl_2 (25 mL) was cooled to $0\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ under argon atmosphere, and chloromethyl methyl ether (2.24 mL, 29.5 mmol) was added via syringe. The resultant mixture was allowed to warm to room temperature while stirring. After 2 h, the mixture was washed successively with H_2O , 10% aq. CuSO_4 , and sat. aq. NaCl . The organic layer was dried over MgSO_4 , filtered, and concentrated to an orange oil. Purification of this material via flash chromatography (SiO_2 , 19:1 hexane:EtOAc eluent) provided **15** (4.99 g, 83% yield) as a clear, colorless oil. ^1H NMR (CDCl_3): δ 7.78 (dd, $J = 1.8, 7.7\text{ Hz}$, 1H), 7.27 (dt, $J = 1.5, 7.7\text{ Hz}$, 1H), 7.06 (dd, $J = 1.5, 8.1\text{ Hz}$, 1H), 6.74 (dt, $J = 1.5, 7.7\text{ Hz}$, 1H), 5.23 (s, 2H), 3.50 (s, 3H). ^{13}C NMR (CDCl_3): δ 155.9, 139.3, 129.3, 123.5, 114.8, 94.8, 87.1, 56.2. HRMS (ESI): m/z calcd for $\text{C}_8\text{H}_9\text{IO}_2$ $[\text{M}]^+$: 263.9647; found 263.9642.

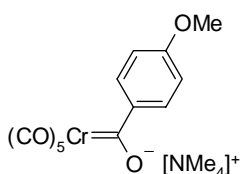


Alkyne 16. A solution of aryl iodide **15** (1.48 g, 5.62 mmol) and triisopropylsilyl acetylene (1.13 g, 6.18 mmol) in diethylamine (15 mL) was degassed using three freeze-pump-thaw cycles, and CuI (321 mg, 1.69 mmol) and $\text{PdCl}_2(\text{PPh}_3)_2$ (394 mg, 0.56 mmol) were added. The resultant slurry was warmed to $50\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ under argon atmosphere for 4 h. After cooling to room temperature, the mixture was diluted with hexane and washed successively with sat. aq. NH_4Cl and sat. aq. NaCl . The organic layer was dried over MgSO_4 , filtered, and concentrated to an oil. Purification via flash chromatography (SiO_2 , 19:1 hexane:EtOAc eluent) provided **16** (1.36 g, 76% yield) as a clear yellow oil. IR: 2158 cm^{-1} . ^1H NMR

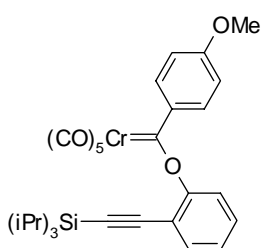
(CDCl₃): δ 7.44 (dd, J = 1.8, 7.7 Hz, 1H), 7.24 (dt, J = 1.8, 7.9 Hz, 1H), 7.05 (d, J = 7.4 Hz, 1H), 6.93 (t, J = 7.4 Hz, 1H), 5.23 (s, 2H), 3.50 (s, 3H), 1.14 (s, 21H); ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃): δ 158.2, 133.8, 129.5, 121.7, 115.3, 114.4, 103.1, 94.9, 94.8, 56.1, 18.6, 11.4. HRMS (ESI): m/z calcd for C₁₉H₃₀O₂Si [M]⁺: 318.2015; found 318.2008.



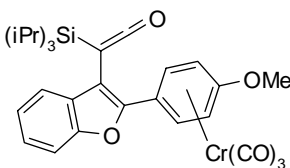
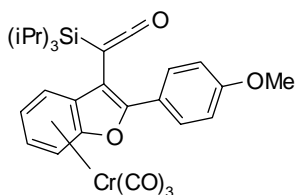
Phenol 6. A solution of compound **16** (5.50 g, 17.3 mmol) in 10% aq. HCl / acetone (170 mL) was allowed to stir at room temperature for 3 h. The reaction mixture was then diluted with Et₂O and washed successively with sat. aq. NaHCO₃ and sat. aq. NaCl. The organic layer was dried over MgSO₄, filtered, and concentrated to a yellow oil. Purification via flash chromatography (SiO₂, ramp eluent from hexane to 50:1 hexane:EtOAc) provided **6** (3.6 g, 76% yield) as a clear, colorless oil. IR: 3508, 2148 cm⁻¹. ¹H NMR (CDCl₃): δ 7.35 (dd, J = 1.5, 6.6 Hz, 1H), 7.24 (dt, J = 1.5, 6.6 Hz, 1H), 6.95 (d, J = 8.1 Hz, 1H), 5.88 (s, 1H), 1.13 (s, 21H). ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃): δ 157.2, 131.5, 130.5, 120.1, 114.4, 109.8, 100.9, 98.6, 18.6, 11.2. HRMS (ESI): m/z calcd for C₁₇H₂₆O₂Si [M]⁺: 274.1753; found 274.1744.



Tetramethylammonium chromium acylate complex 7. A solution of *p*-bromoanisole (2.81 g, 15.0 mmol) in THF (20 mL) was cooled to -78 °C under argon atmosphere, and *n*-BuLi (9.4 mL of a 1.6 M solution, 15.0 mmol) was added dropwise via syringe. After allowing to stir at -78 °C for 2 h, the resultant aryllithium solution was transferred via cannula to a suspension of Cr(CO)₆ (3.30 g, 15.0 mmol) in THF (20 mL) at -78 °C under argon atmosphere. The reaction mixture was then warmed to room temperature and allowed to stir for 2 h. The solvents were removed under reduced pressure, and the residue was suspended in H₂O. An aqueous solution of tetramethylammonium bromide (2.31 g, 15.0 mmol) was then added via addition funnel, and the reaction mixture was allowed to stir for an additional 30 min. The solids were collected by filtration, suspended in CH₂Cl₂, and collected by filtration again. Final trituration with acetone provided **7** (4.75 g, 79% yield) as a bright orange solid. IR: 2031, 1949, 1901, 1853 cm⁻¹. ¹H NMR (d₆-acetone): δ 7.50 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 2H), 6.82 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 2H), 3.77 (s, 3H), 3.41 (s, 12H). ¹³C NMR (d₆-acetone): δ 228.8, 224.6, 160.5, 148.7, 127.7, 112.9, 55.99, 55.94, 55.89, 55.4.

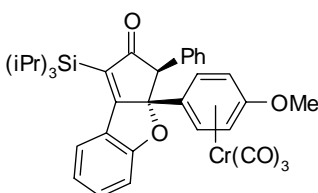
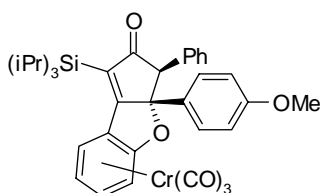


Aryloxy carbene complex 5. A solution of tetramethylammonium chromium acylate complex **7** (803 mg, 2.00 mmol) in CH₂Cl₂ (33 mL) was cooled to -40 °C under argon atmosphere, and freshly distilled acetyl bromide (163 μ L, 2.20 mmol) was added via syringe. The resultant red solution was allowed to stir for 1 h at -40 °C. In a separate flask, a solution of phenol **6** (604 mg, 2.20 mmol) in Et₂O (15 mL) was cooled to -78 °C under argon atmosphere and treated with sodium hydride (88 mg, 2.2 mmol, 60% dispersion in oil). This mixture was warmed to 0 °C, allowed to stir for 30 min, and then cooled to -40 °C. The sodium phenolate generated in this manner was then transferred via cannula to the aryloxy carbene complex solution, and the resultant solution was allowed to stir for 2 h at -40 °C. After warming to room temperature, the volume of solvent was reduced to approximately 10 mL, and then diluted with an additional 40 mL of hexane. This mixture was filtered through Celite, washing with hexane. Solvents were removed under reduced pressure, and the residue was purified via flash chromatography (SiO₂, 19:1 hexane:EtOAc) to provide **5** (878 mg, 75% yield) as a red crystalline solid. IR: 2056, 1935 cm⁻¹. ¹H NMR (CDCl₃): δ 7.99 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 2H), 7.61 (d, J = 8.1 Hz, 1H), 7.47 (t, J = 7.4 Hz, 1H), 7.32 (t, J = 7.4 Hz, 1H), 7.23 (d, J = 5.9 Hz, 1H), 6.91 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 2H), 3.89 (s, 3H), 0.94 (s, 21H). ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃): δ 342.6, 224.4, 216.0, 163.9, 159.8, 146.6, 134.8, 131.1, 129.6, 127.0, 122.7, 118.3, 113.0, 101.2, 97.7, 55.6, 18.5, 11.2. Due to the thermal instability of this complex, HRMS data could not be obtained.



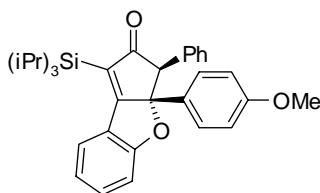
Silyl vinylketenes 17a and 17b. A solution of aryloxy carbene complex **5** (857 mg, 1.47 mmol) in benzene (100 mL) was degassed with three cycles of freeze-pump-thaw degassing. The solution was then heated to 65 °C under argon atmosphere for 2 h, after which time TLC analysis showed complete

consumption of starting material. The solvent was removed under reduced pressure to afford an approximately 2:1 mixture of **17a/17b** (820 mg) as a yellow-orange solid which was typically utilized without further purification. For characterization purposes, the major isomer **17a** could be crystallized in high purity from Et₂O solution at 0 °C. The mother liquor could then be subjected to a second crystallization at -78 °C, which removed remaining traces of **17a** and left minor isomer **17b** of high purity in solution. Spectral data for **17a**: IR: 2093, 1961, 1882 cm⁻¹. ¹H NMR (CDCl₃): δ 7.83 (d, *J* = 8.8 Hz, 2H), 6.95 (d, *J* = 8.8 Hz, 2H), 6.11 (m, 2H), 5.39 (t, *J* = 6.6 Hz, 1H), 5.02 (t, *J* = 5.9 Hz, 1H), 3.85 (s, 3H), 1.05 (m, 21H); ¹³C (CDCl₃): δ 232.9, 175.1, 160.8, 157.4, 134.5, 128.8, 121.8, 114.1, 104.3, 103.4, 91.0, 87.0, 85.9, 77.2, 55.4, 18.5, 12.8, 5.1. HRMS (ESI): *m/z* calcd for C₂₉H₃₂CrO₆Si [M]⁺: 556.1342; found 556.1357. Spectral data for **17b**: IR: 2091, 1967, 1891 cm⁻¹. ¹H NMR (CDCl₃): δ 7.52 (d, *J* = 7.4 Hz, 1H), 7.44 (d, *J* = 8.1 Hz, 1H), 7.28 (m, 2H), 6.36 (d, *J* = 7.4 Hz, 2H), 5.21 (d, *J* = 7.4 Hz, 2H), 3.76 (s, 3H), 1.07 (s, 21H). ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃): δ 232.1, 175.4, 153.8, 148.1, 142.4, 130.9, 125.5, 123.3, 120.2, 111.4, 104.9, 92.3, 91.4, 77.2, 55.8, 18.5, 12.9, 12.7, 5.7. HRMS (ESI): *m/z* calcd for C₂₉H₃₂CrO₆Si [M]⁺: 556.1342; found 556.1363.



Cyclopentenones 18a and 18b. A solution of silyl vinylketenes **17a/17b** (820 mg) in Et₂O (15 mL) was added via cannula to an excess of freshly prepared phenyldiazomethane² in Et₂O (15 mL). After allowing to stir overnight at room temperature under argon atmosphere, solvents were

removed under reduced pressure. The residue was dissolved in THF, and a small amount of silica gel was added to react with excess phenyldiazomethane. The silica gel was removed by filtration through a plug of Celite, washing with Et₂O. The solution was then washed successively with sat. aq. NaHCO₃ and sat. aq. NaCl. The organic layer was dried over MgSO₄, filtered, and concentrated to afford an approximately 2:1 mixture of **18a/18b** (855 mg) as a red solid which was typically utilized without further purification. For characterization purposes, the isomers could be separated by flash chromatography (SiO₂, 9:1 hexane:EtOAc), followed by final purification via crystallization (hexane). Spectral data for **18a**: IR: 1968, 1895, 1704 cm⁻¹. ¹H NMR (CDCl₃): δ 7.08 (m, 3H), 6.87 (d, *J* = 9.6 Hz, 2H), 6.72 (m, 2H), 6.59 (d, *J* = 8.8 Hz, 2H), 6.39 (d, *J* = 5.9 Hz, 1H), 5.60 (t, *J* = 6.3 Hz, 1H), 5.30 (d, *J* = 6.6 Hz, 1H), 4.78 (t, *J* = 6.3 Hz, 1H), 4.68 (s, 1H), 1.68 (septet, *J* = 7.4 Hz, 3H), 1.28 (m, 18H). ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃): δ 231.8, 205.5, 177.2, 159.7, 147.3, 137.3, 133.6, 130.3, 129.3, 127.8, 127.4, 127.3, 113.3, 104.3, 94.2, 93.8, 90.6, 83.2, 72.7, 67.5, 55.2, 19.5, 19.4, 12.6. HRMS (ESI): *m/z* calcd for C₃₆H₃₈CrO₆Si [M]⁺: 646.1843; found 646.1837. Spectral data for **18b**: IR: 1967, 1889, 1702 cm⁻¹. ¹H NMR (CDCl₃): δ 7.78 (d, *J* = 7.4 Hz, 1H), 7.44 (t, *J* = 7.4 Hz, 1H), 7.21 (m, 3H), 7.07 (m, 2H), 6.96 (m, 2H), 5.43 (dd, *J* = 2.2, 7.4 Hz, 1H), 5.27 (dd, *J* = 1.8, 6.9 Hz, 1H), 4.79 (dd, *J* = 2.2, 7.4 Hz, 1H), 4.55 (s, 1H), 4.52 (dd, *J* = 2.6, 7.4 Hz, 1H), 1.71 (septet, *J* = 7.4 Hz, 3H), 1.16 (m, 18H). ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃): δ 231.7, 204.9, 179.3, 163.7, 144.2, 134.7, 134.5, 133.8, 130.6, 128.1, 127.7, 126.8, 122.6, 122.0, 113.4, 101.8, 98.3, 94.3, 92.3, 74.4, 73.6, 69.8, 55.5, 19.1, 19.0, 12.1. HRMS (ESI): *m/z* calcd for C₃₆H₃₈CrO₆Si [M]⁺: 646.1843; found 646.1859.



Cyclopentenone 3. The approximately 2:1 mixture of cyclopentenones **18a/18b** (855 mg) was dissolved in MeOH (20 mL) containing several drops of THF. The solution was cooled to 0° C and ammonium cerium(IV) nitrate (2.42 g, 4.41 mmol) was added, resulting in essentially immediate loss of the red color. After stirring at 0° C for 30 min, the solution was diluted with Et₂O and washed successively with H₂O and sat. aq. NaCl. The organic layer was dried over MgSO₄, filtered, and solvents

were removed under reduced pressure. Purification of the residue via flash chromatography (SiO₂, 19:1 hexane:EtOAc) and recrystallization from hexane provided **3** (566 mg, 81% yield from carbene complex **5**) as a yellow solid. IR: 1703 cm⁻¹. ¹H NMR (CDCl₃): δ 7.70 (d, *J* = 7.4 Hz, 1H), 7.36 (t, *J* = 7.4 Hz, 1H), 7.10 (m, 3H), 7.01 (m, 4H), 6.85 (m, 2H), 6.59 (d, *J* = 8.8 Hz, 2H), 4.54 (s, 1H), 3.65 (s, 3H), 1.73 (septet, *J* = 7.4 Hz, 3H), 1.16 (d, 18H, *J* = 7.4 Hz). ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃): δ 206.5, 181.6, 164.6, 159.2, 134.5, 134.1, 132.7, 130.3, 127.7, 127.3, 127.0, 126.3, 122.6, 121.9, 113.2, 112.6, 101.8, 68.6, 55.1, 19.0, 18.96, 12.1. HRMS (ESI): *m/z* calcd for C₃₃H₃₈O₃Si [M]⁺: 510.2590; found 510.2593.

References

1. (a) Fischer, E.O.; Maasböl, A. *Chem. Ber.* **1967**, *100*, 2445. (b) Murray, C.K.; Yang, D.C.; Wulff, W.D. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **1990**, *112*, 5660.
2. Creary, X. In *Organic Syntheses*; Wiley & Sons: New York, 1990; Collect. Vol. VII, pp 438-443.
3. Tsang, K.Y.; Brimble, M.A. *Tetrahedron* **2007**, *63*, 6015.

Crystallographic data for 3. Yellow plate, 0.22 x 0.19 x 0.17 mm³, C₃₃H₃₈O₃Si, M=510.72, Triclinic P-1, a = 10.7432(12) Å, b = 14.6368(16) Å, c = 18.2598(19), V = 2803.3(5) Å³, ρ_{calc} = 1.210 Mg/m³, μ = 0.116 mm⁻¹. The data collection was carried out using Mo Kα radiation (graphite monochromator) with a frame time of 5 seconds and a detector distance of 5.0 cm. A complete sphere in reciprocal space was surveyed. Four major sections of frames were collected with 0.30° steps in ω at different φ settings and a detector position of -43° in 2θ. An additional set of 50 frames was collected in order to model decay. Data to a resolution of 0.77 Å were considered in the reduction. Final cell constants were calculated from the xyz centroids of 7116 strong reflections from the actual data collection after integration. The intensity data were corrected for absorption.

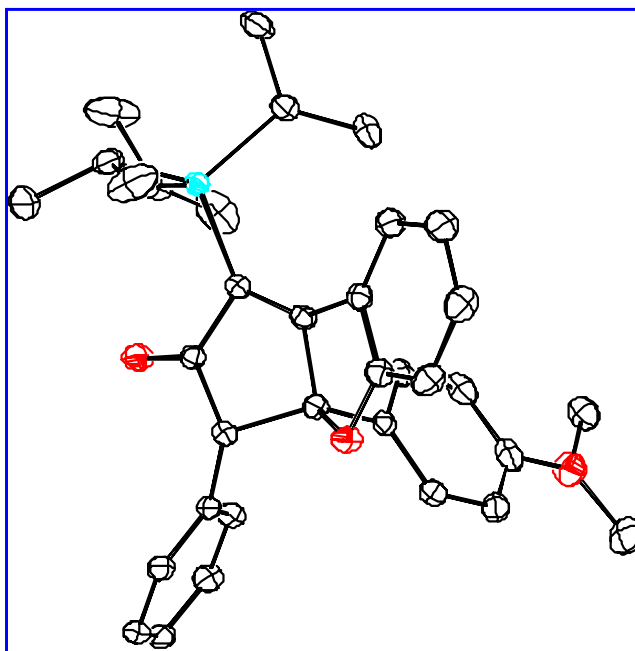


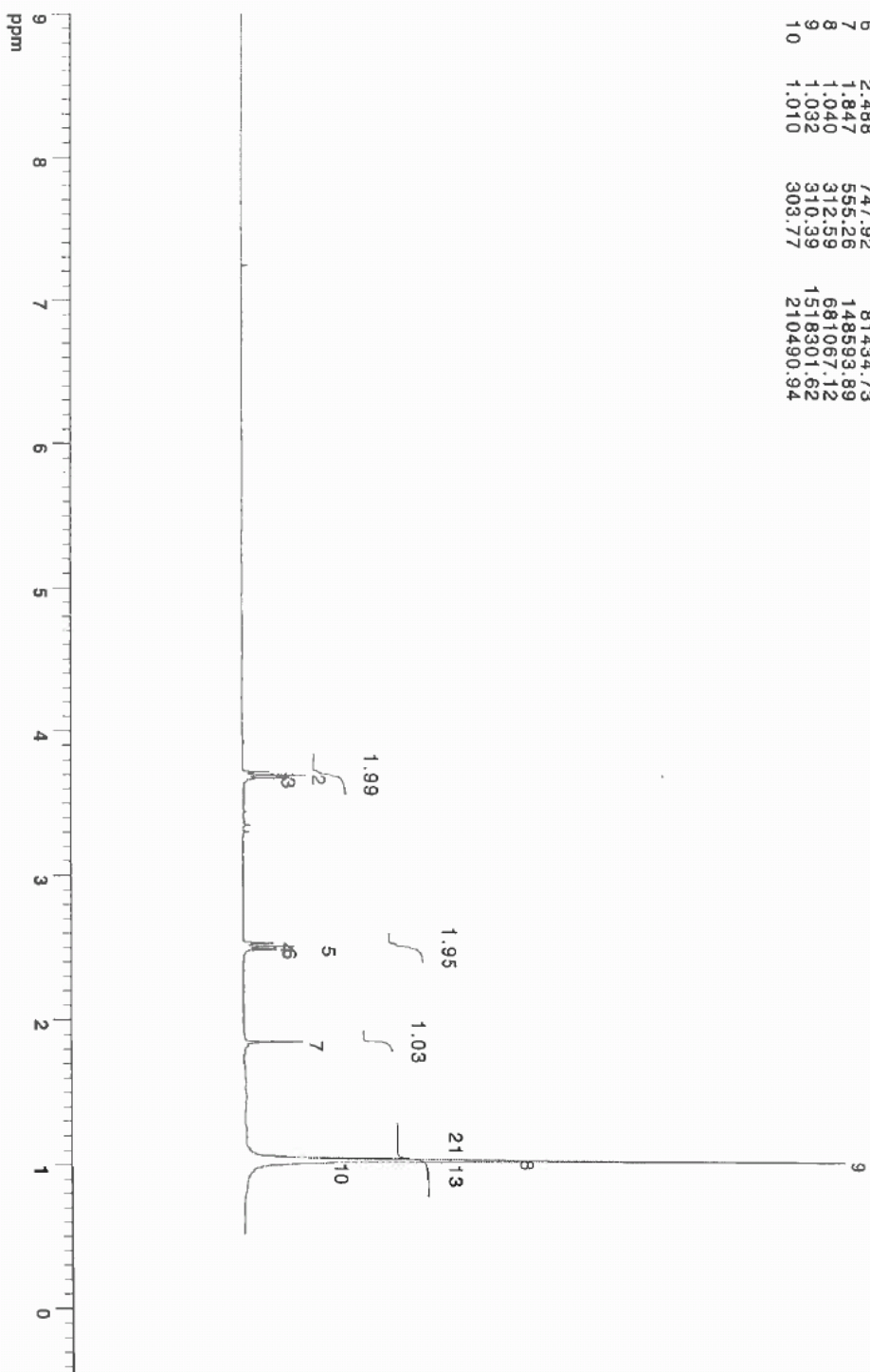
Figure 1. Crystal Structure of cyclopentenone **3** verifying the cis arrangement of the adjacent phenyl and aryl substituents.



8

10 peaks found in Unlited

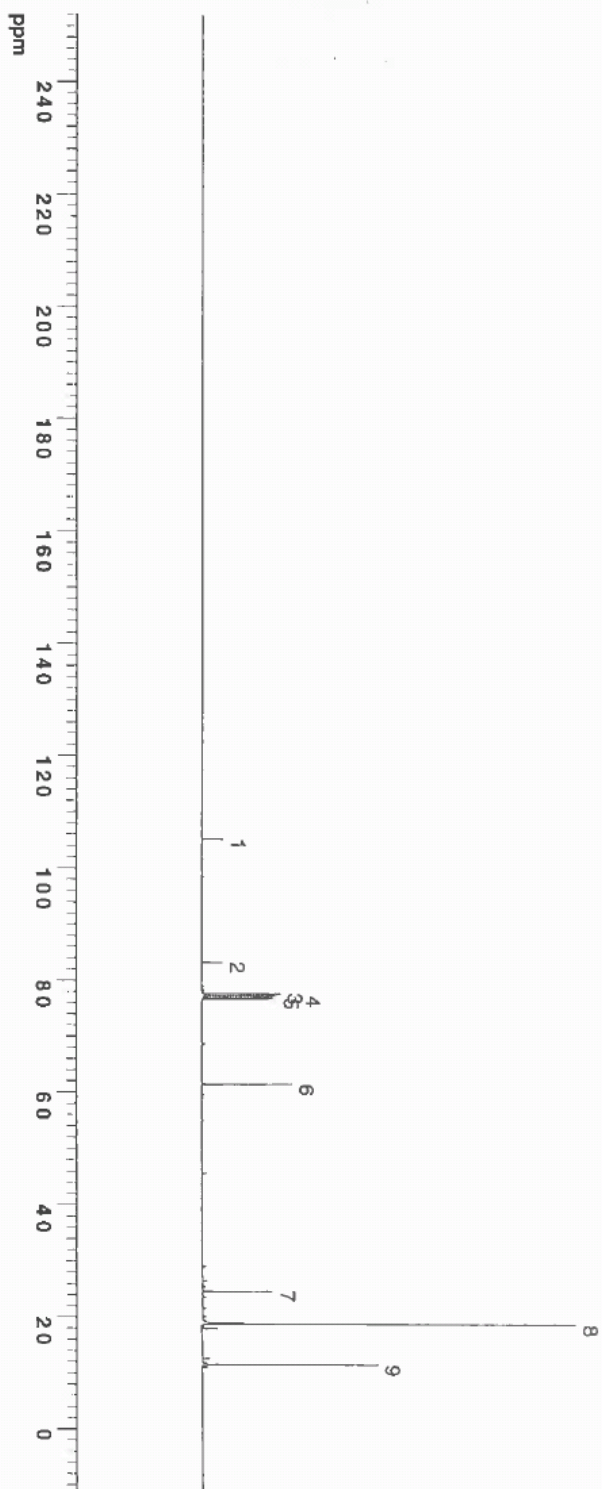
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1	3.716	1117.07	65199.50
2	3.693	1110.45	157399.52
3	3.674	1104.57	80039.69
4	2.529	760.42	75507.26
5	2.507	753.80	127015.69
6	2.488	747.92	81434.73
7	1.847	555.26	148593.89
8	1.040	312.59	681067.12
9	1.032	310.39	1518301.62
10	1.010	303.77	210490.94

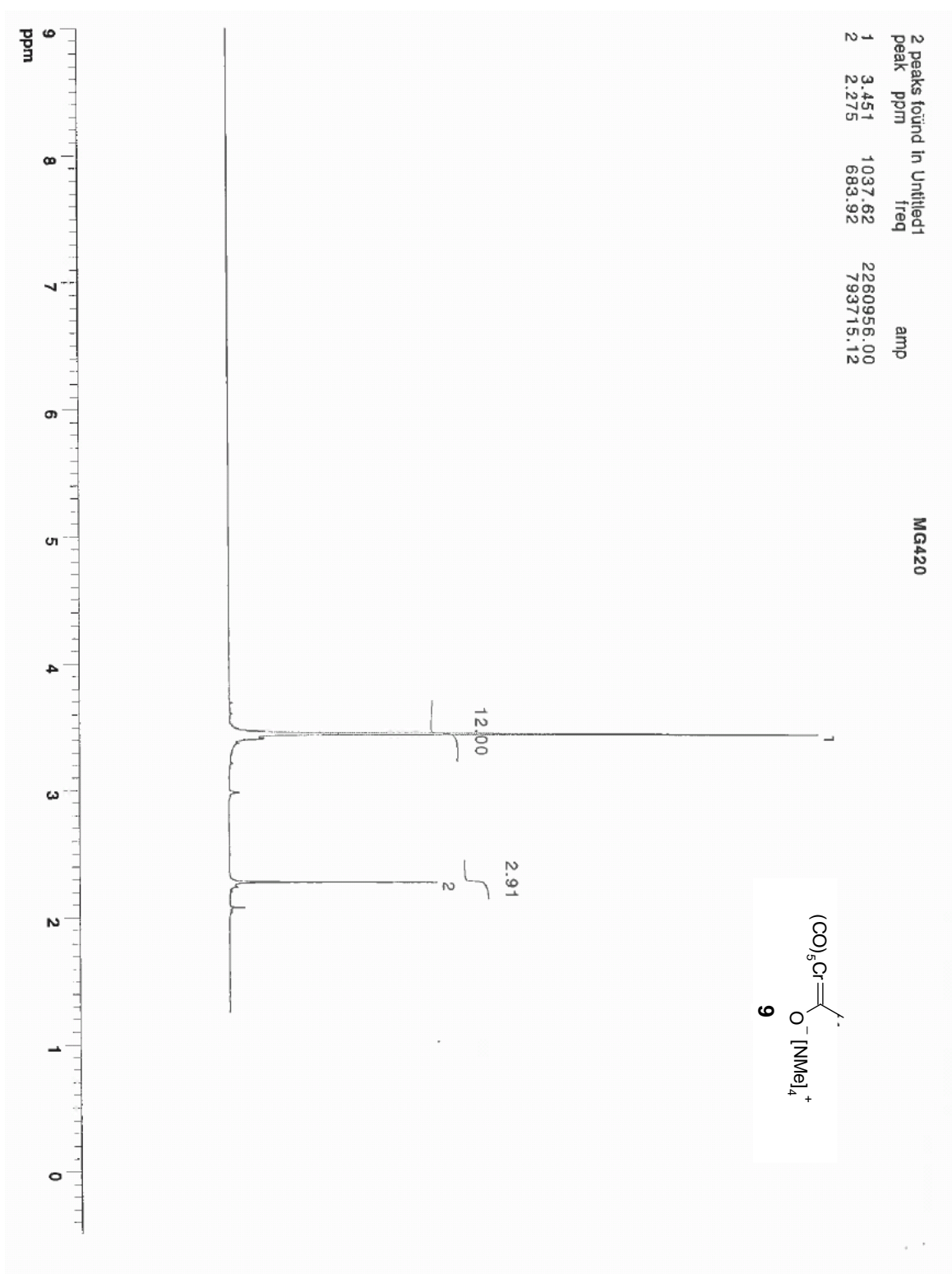


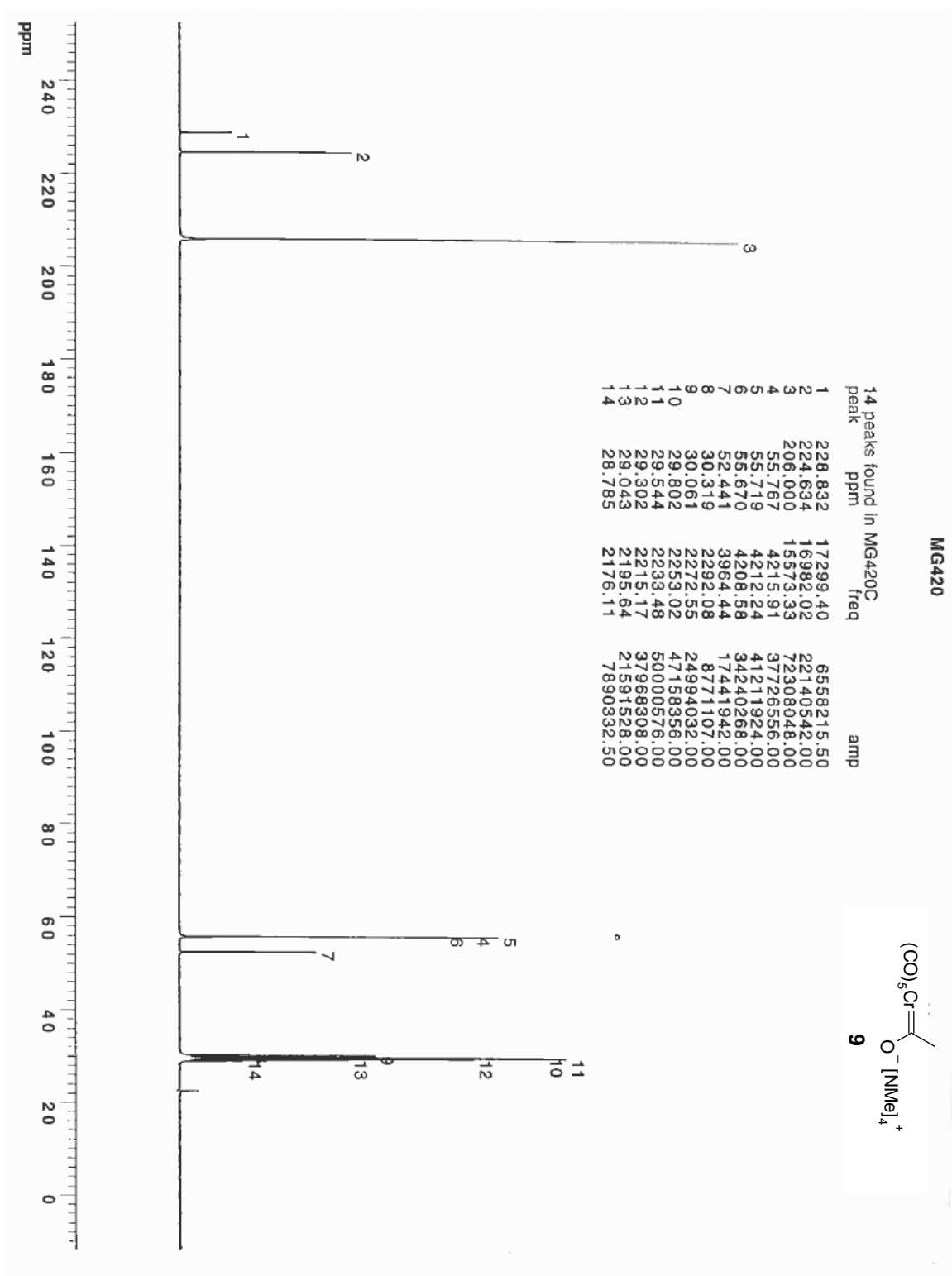


9 peaks found in MG421C

peak	ppm	freq	amp
1	104.935	7932.91	6155182.00
2	82.974	6272.76	5838683.00
3	77.420	5852.83	22862046.00
4	77.000	5821.10	21771480.00
5	76.564	5788.14	21852840.00
6	61.160	4623.59	26374234.00
7	24.328	1839.16	20508244.00
8	18.580	1404.59	111913488.00
9	11.184	845.51	52045392.00







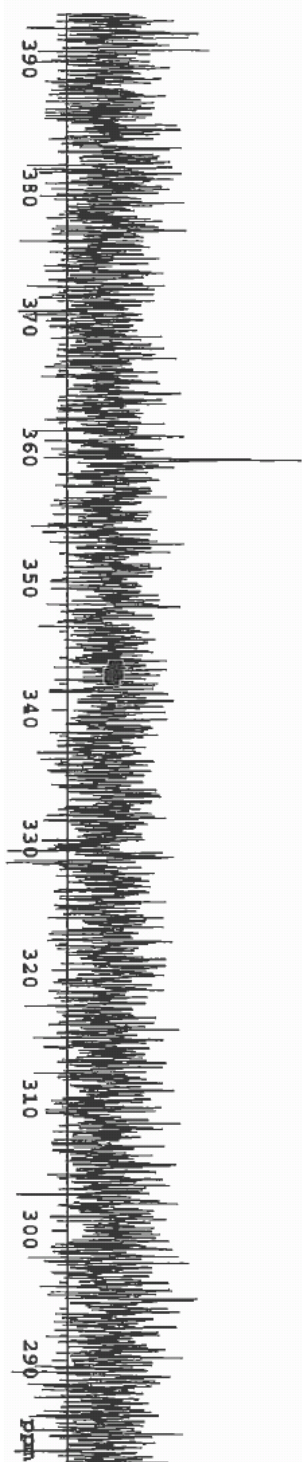
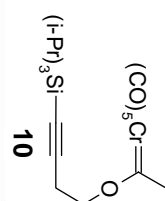
CC(=C(Cr(CO)5)OCC#CSi(C)(C)C(C)(C)C

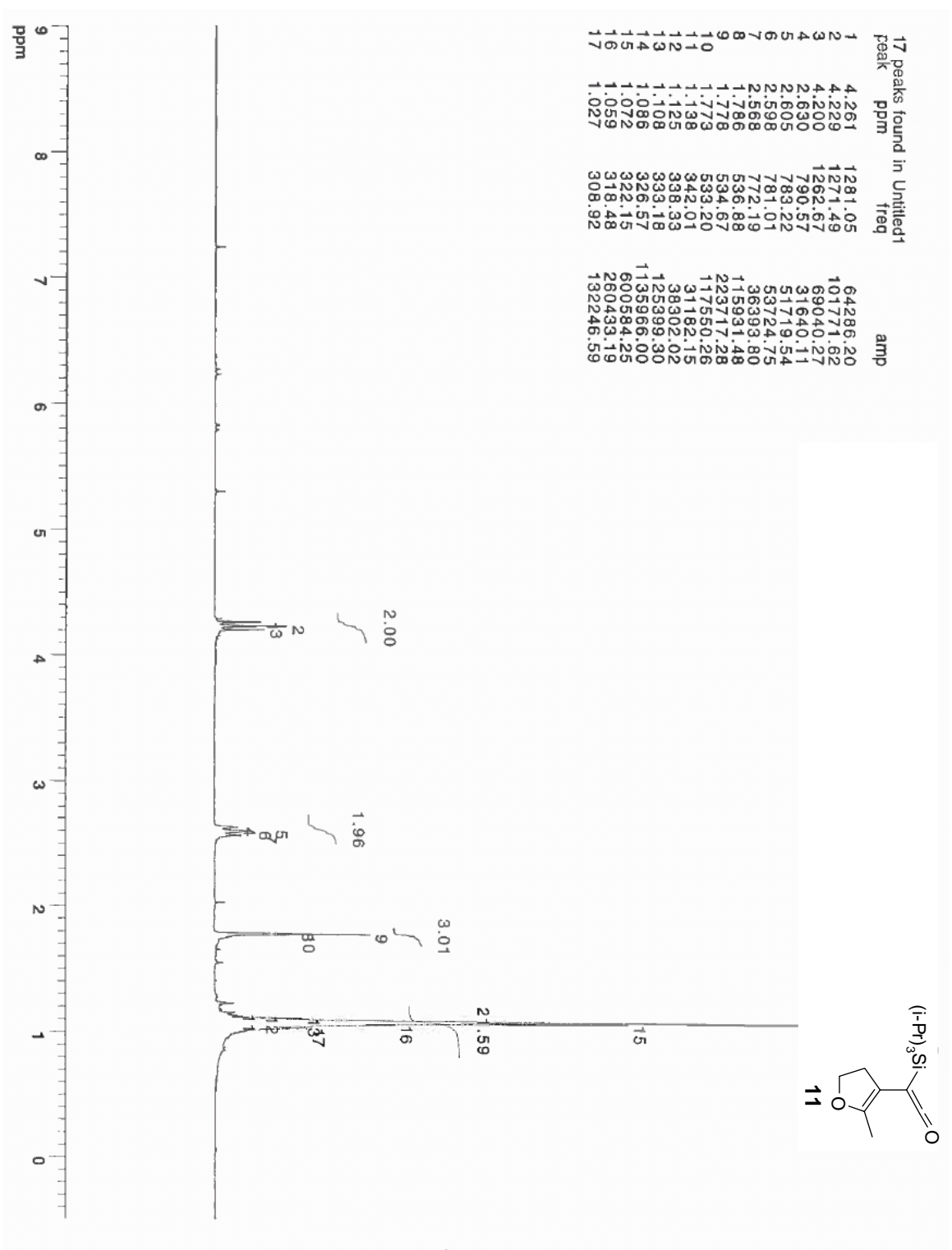
10

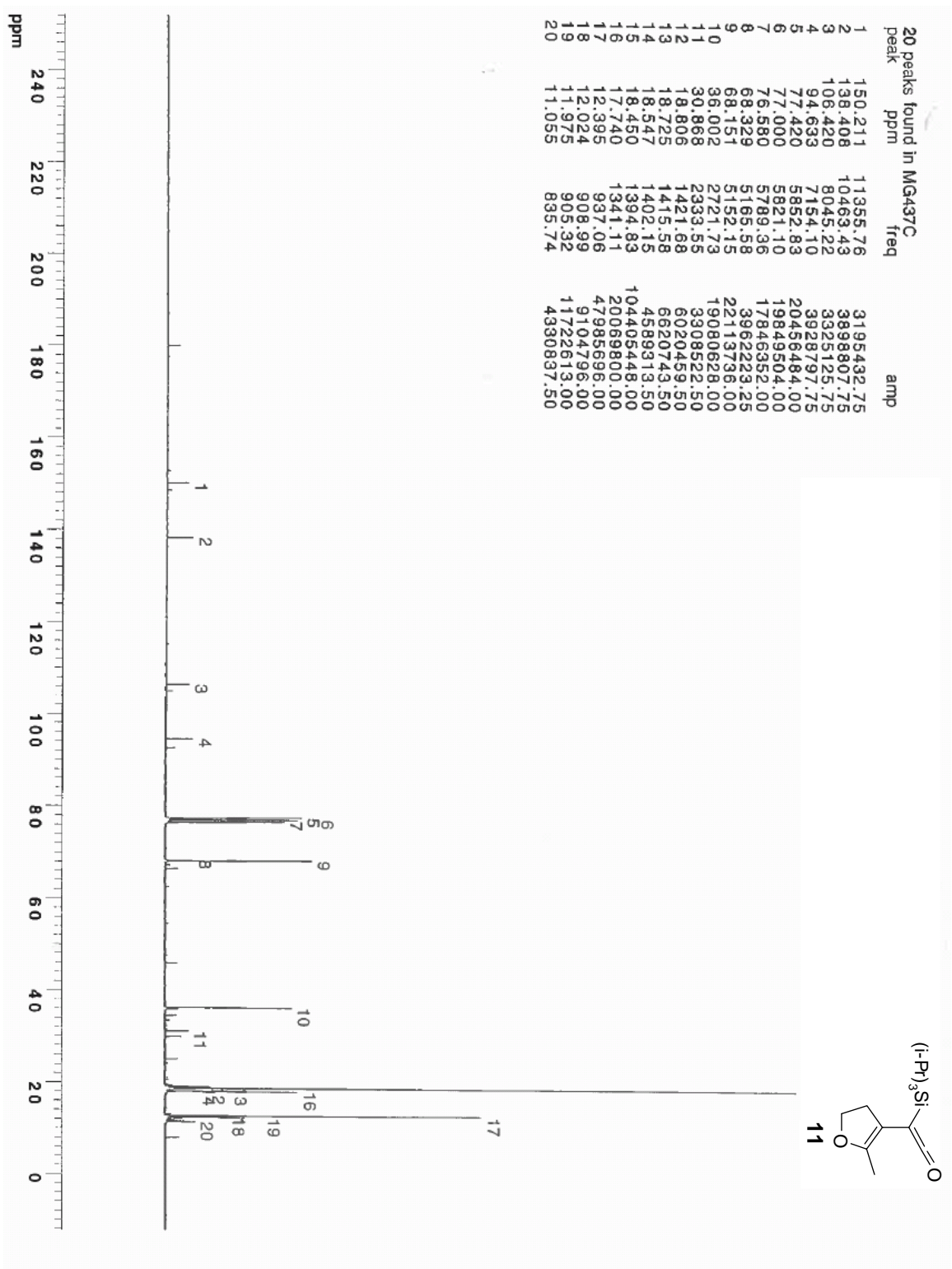


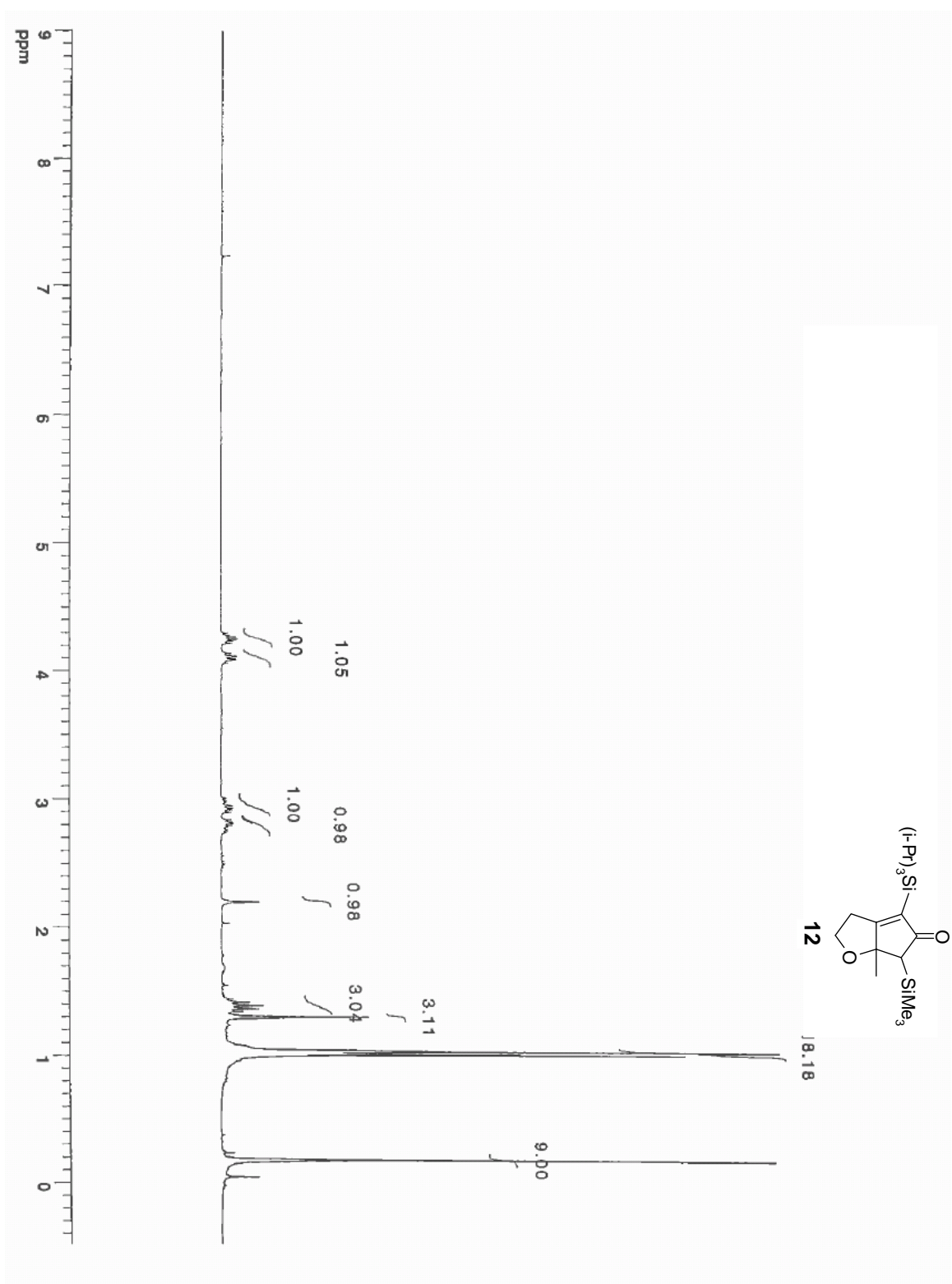
CC(=O)OCC#CSi(C)(C)C(C)(C)C

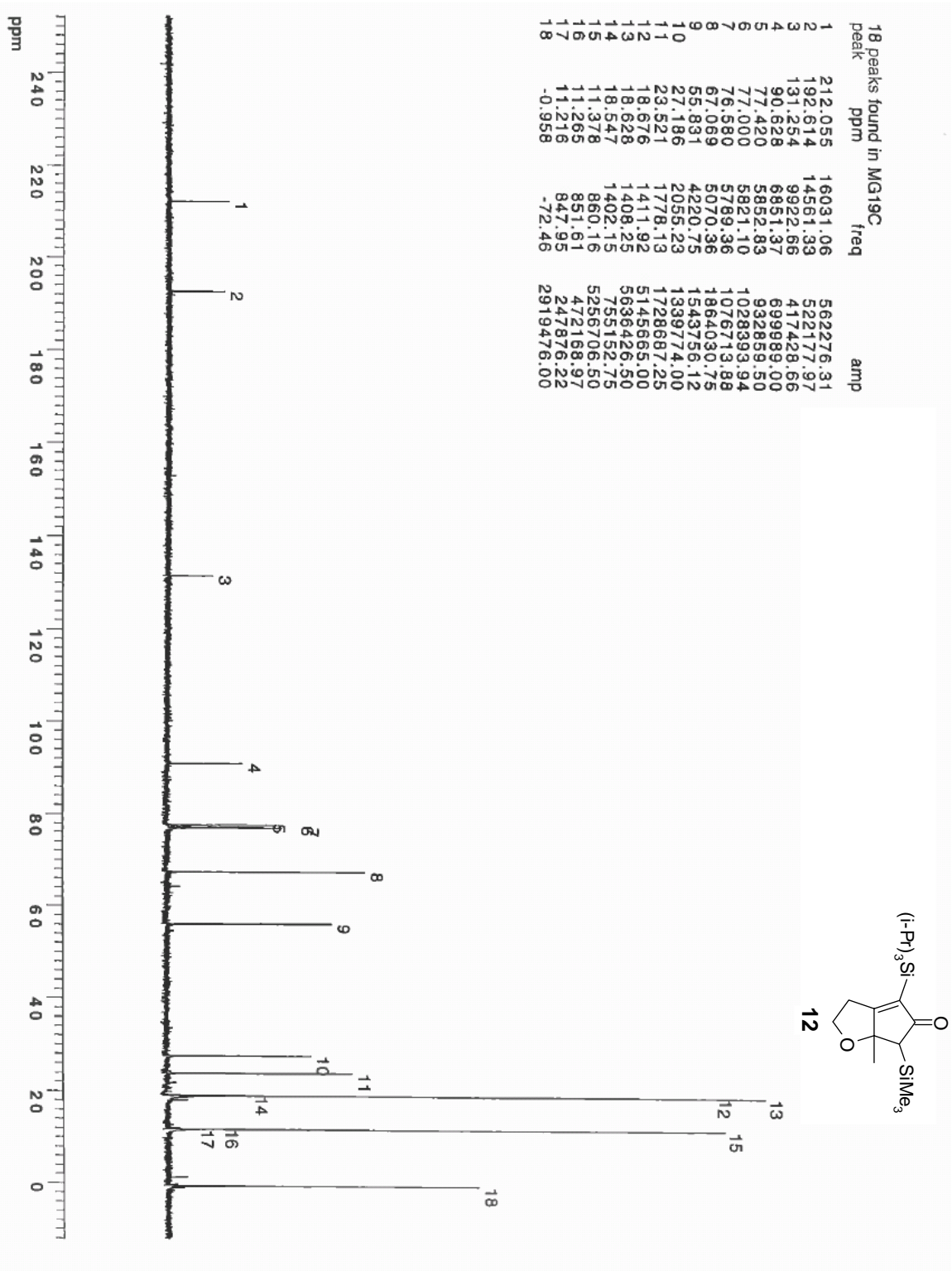
INDEX	FREQUENCY	PPM	HEIGHT
1	18060.571	359.173	35.1

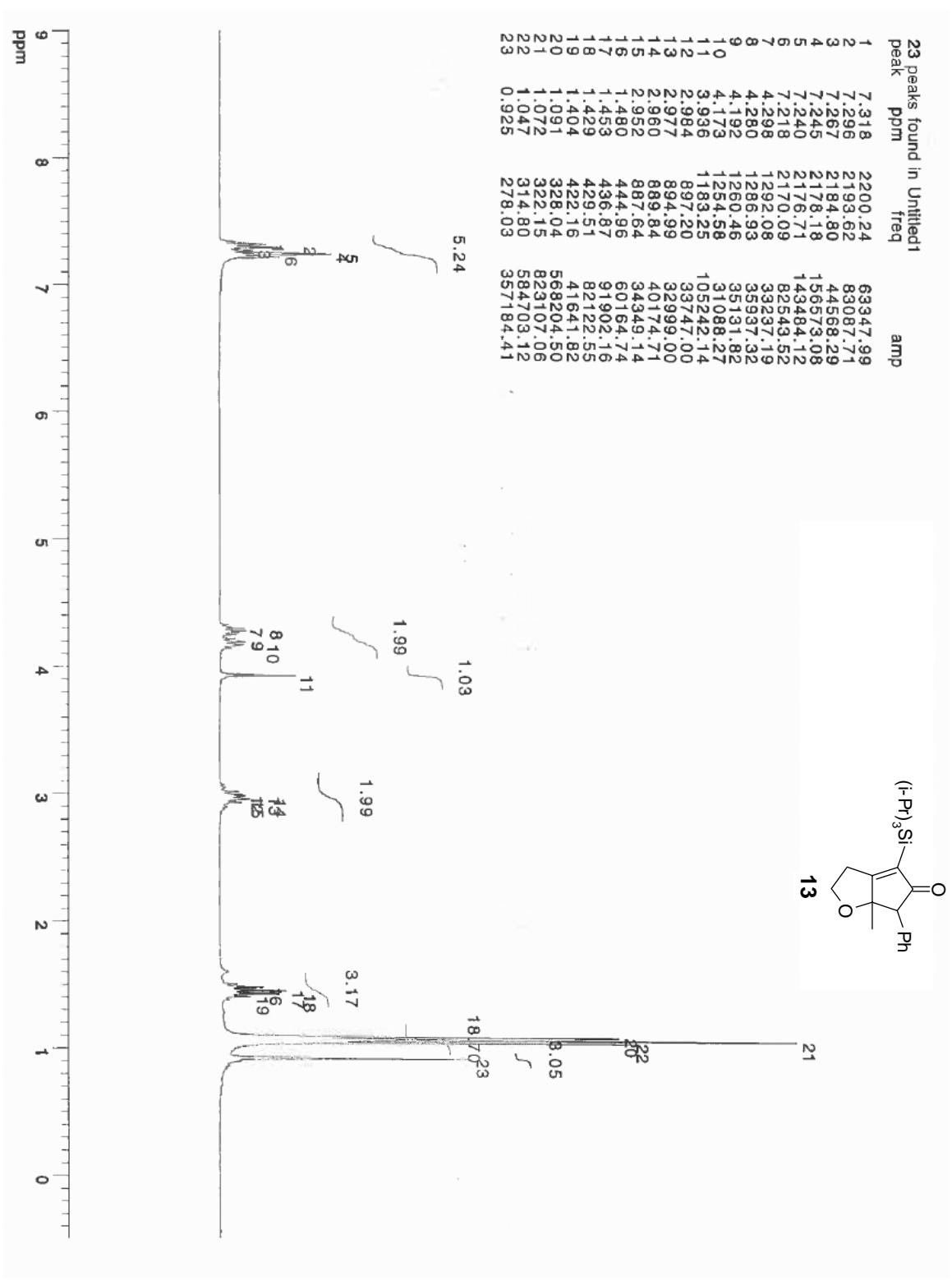


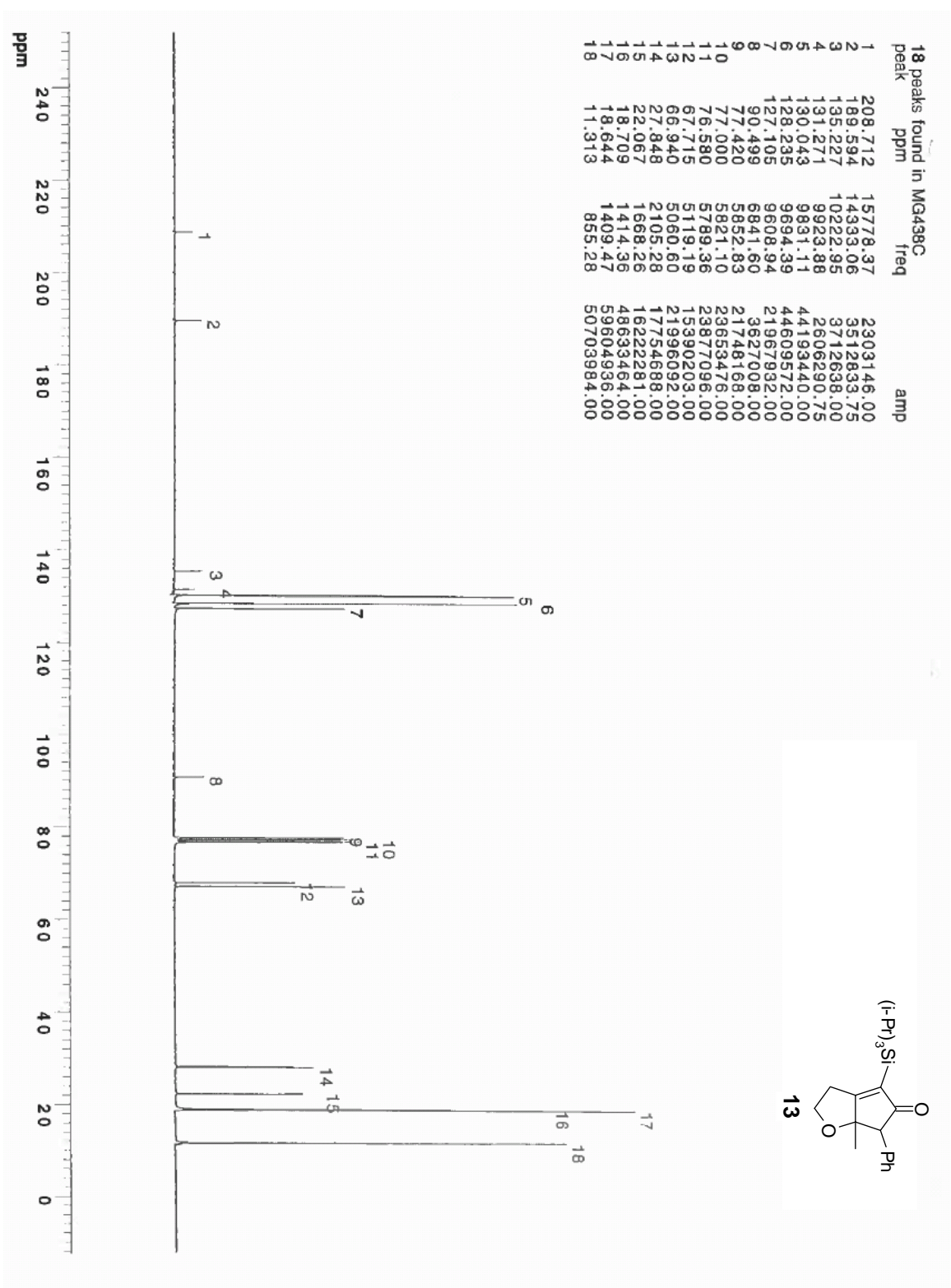


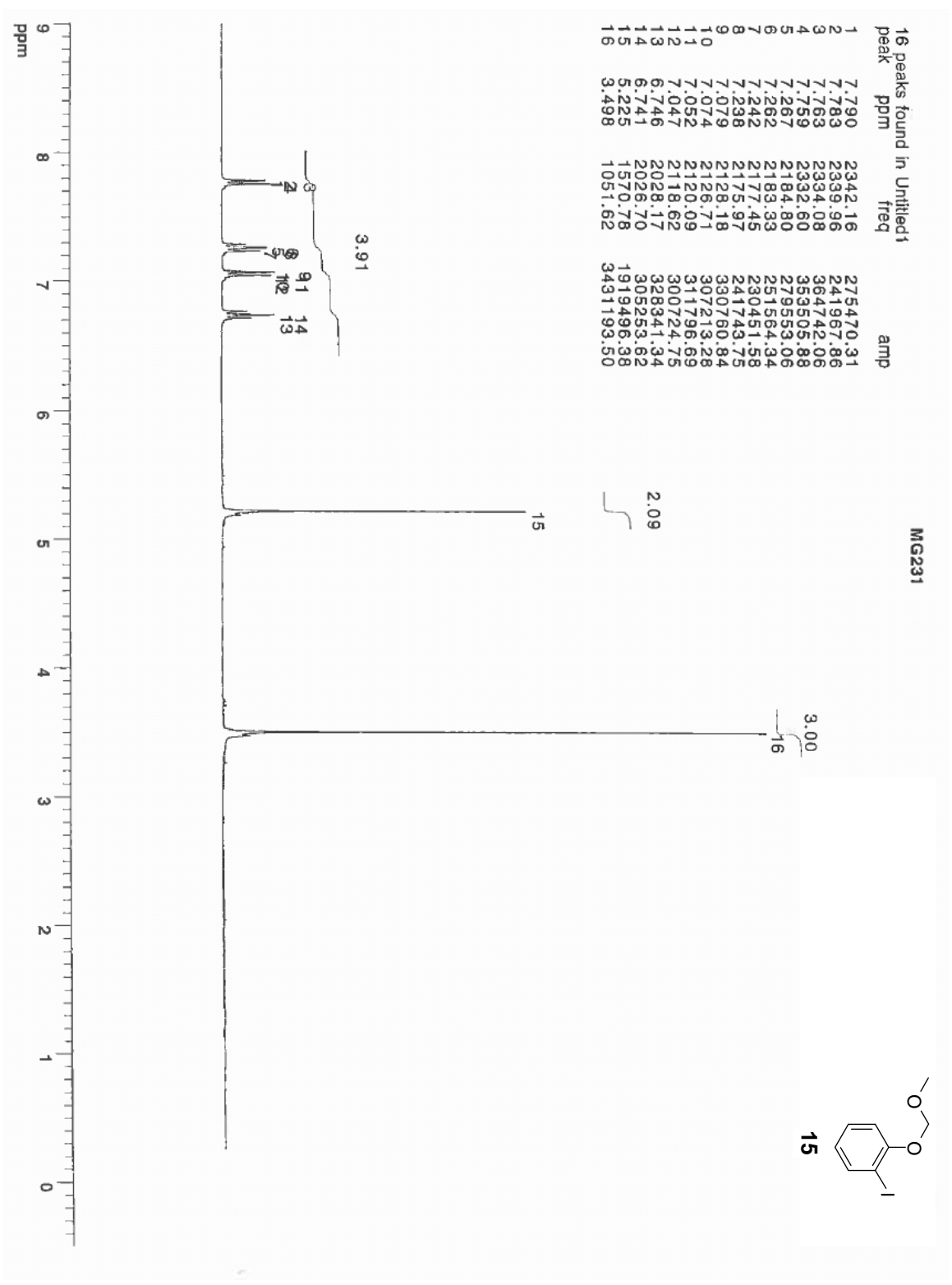


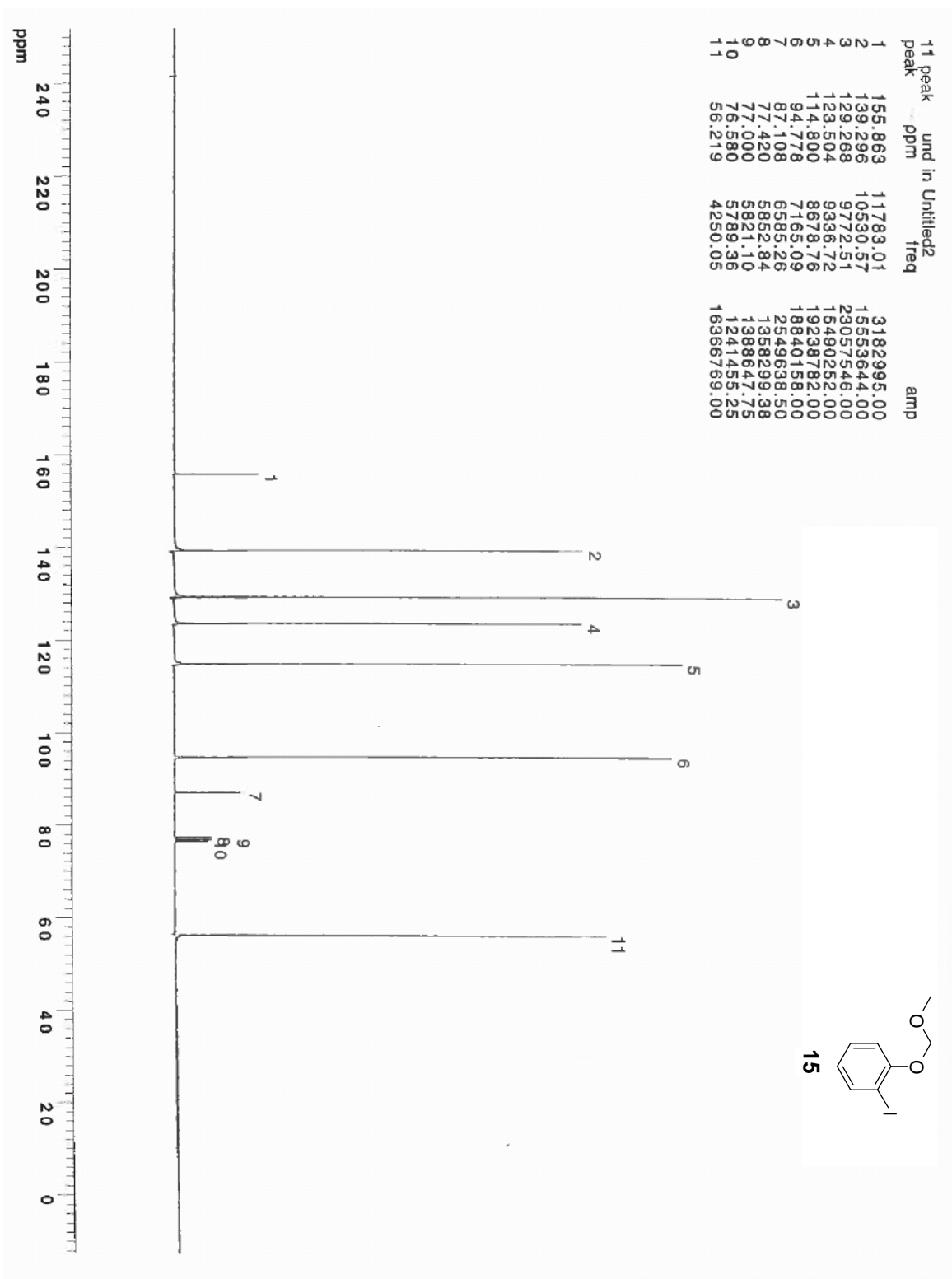


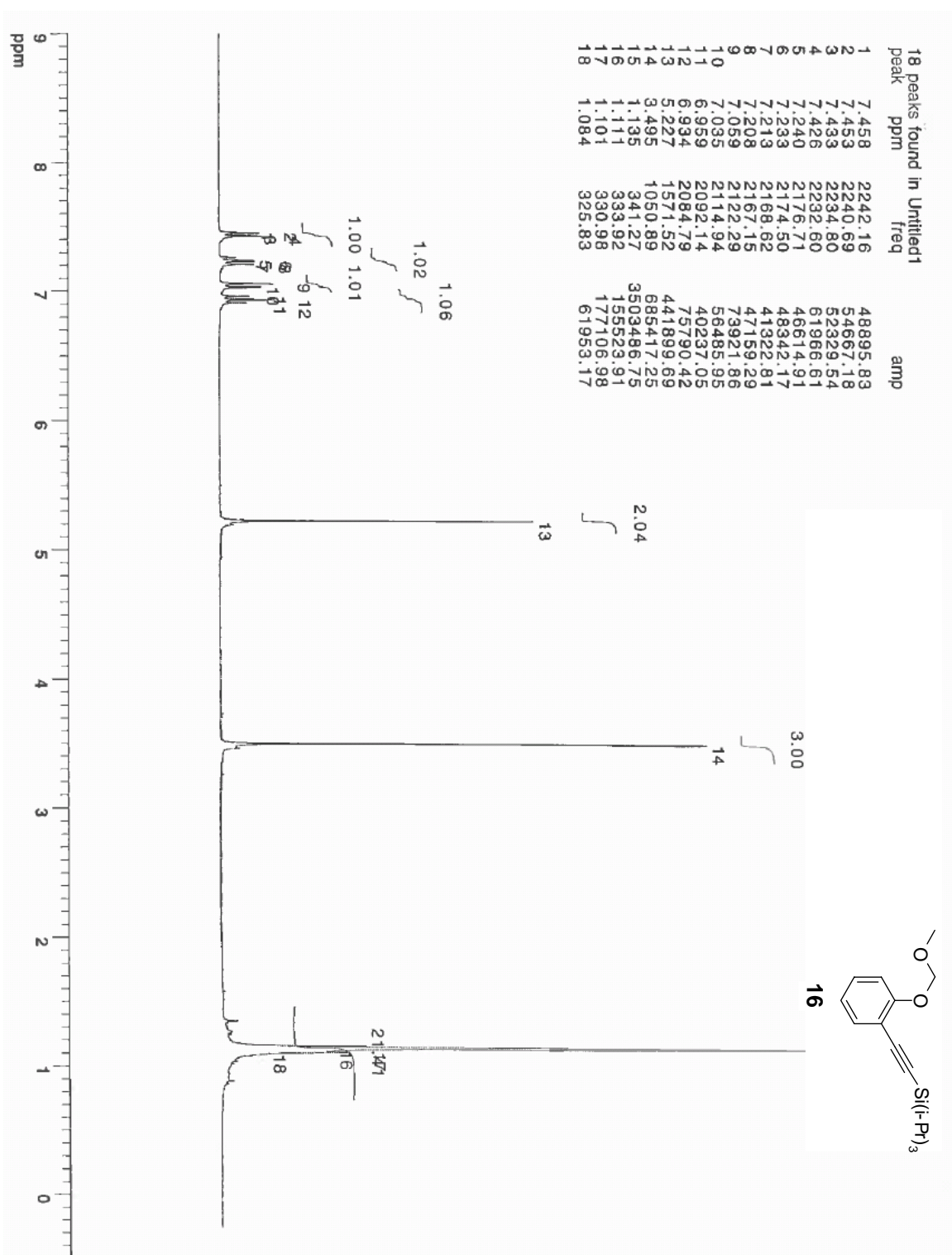








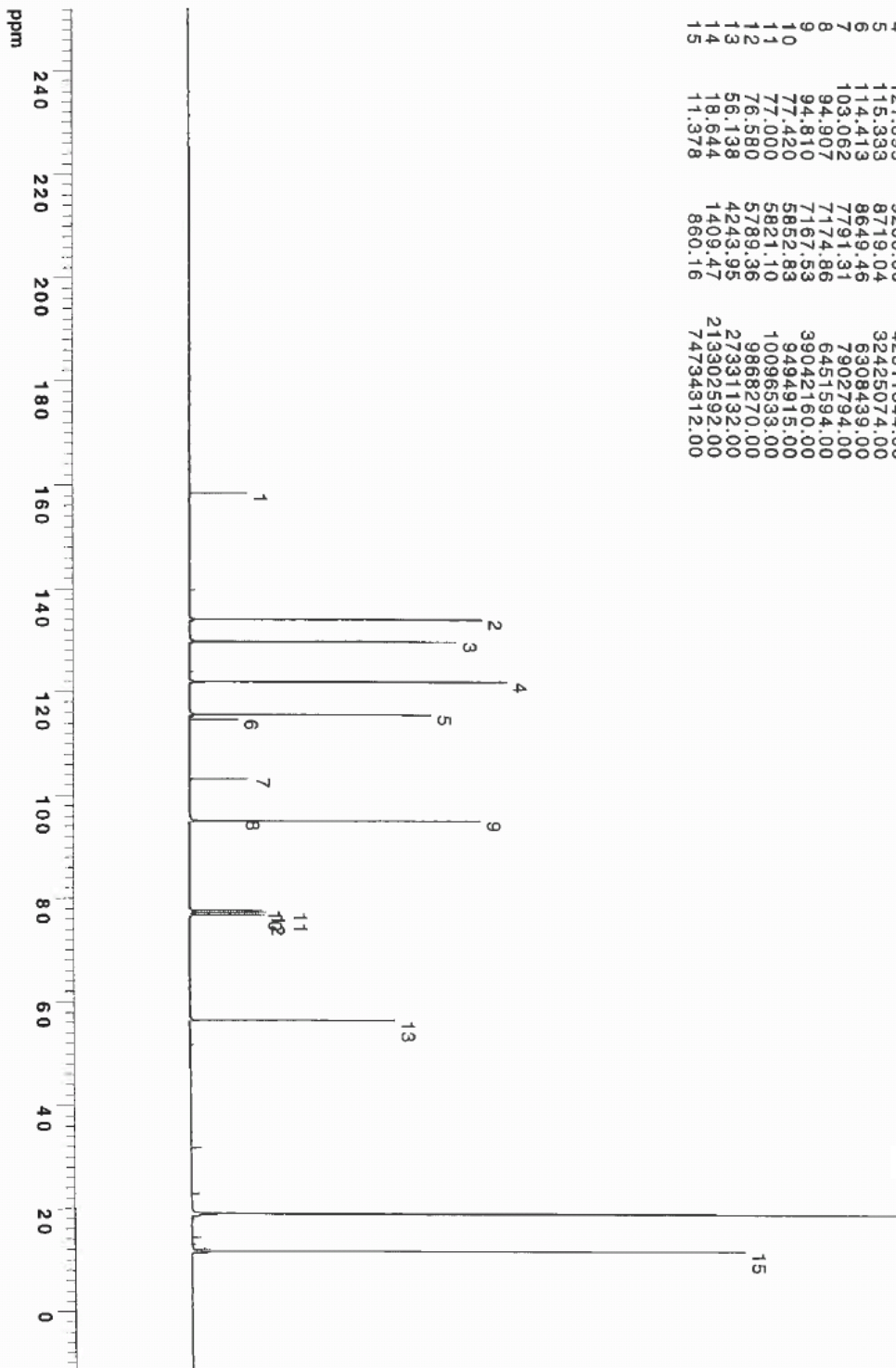
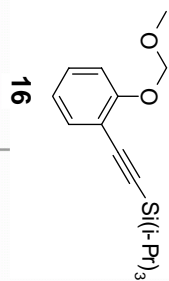


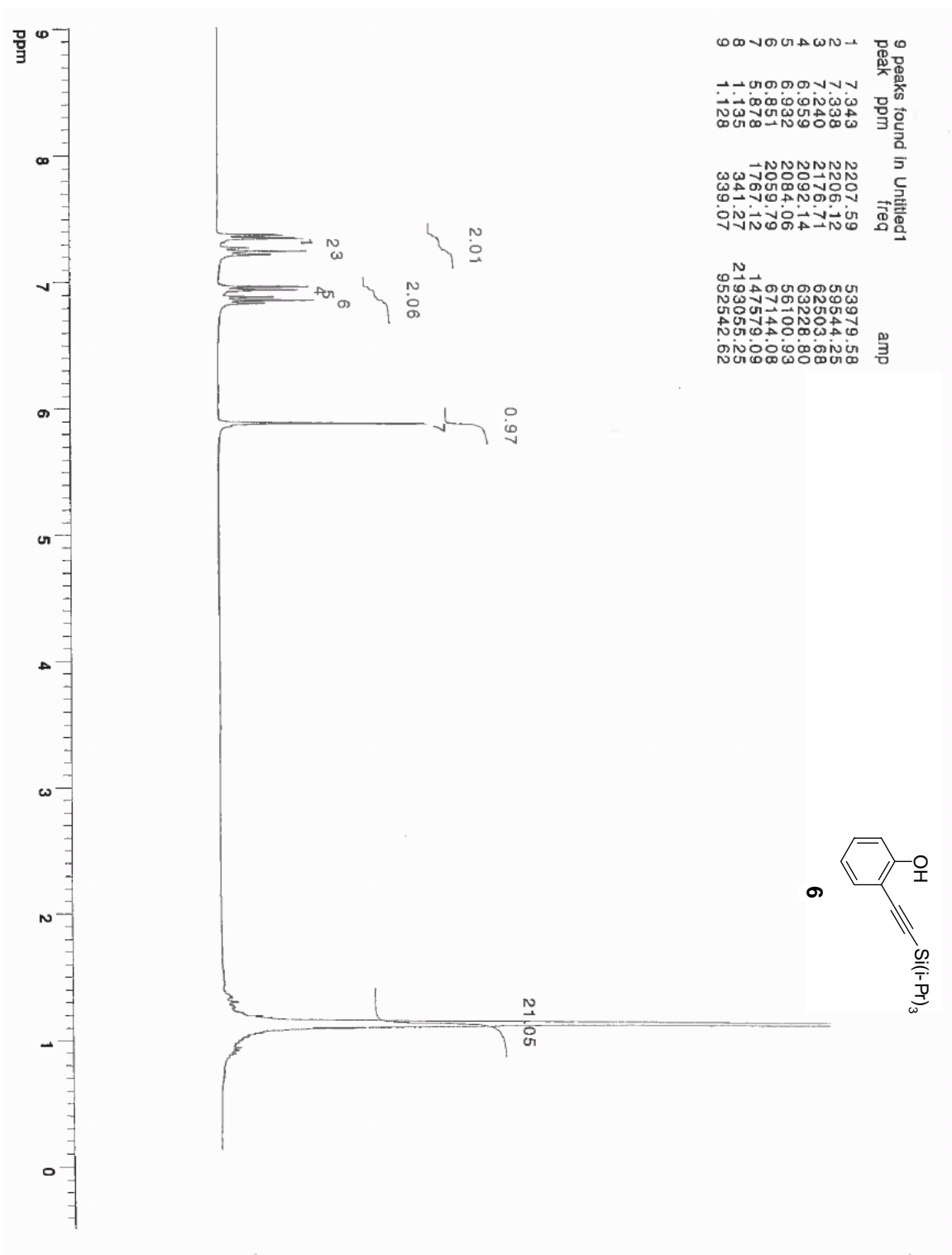


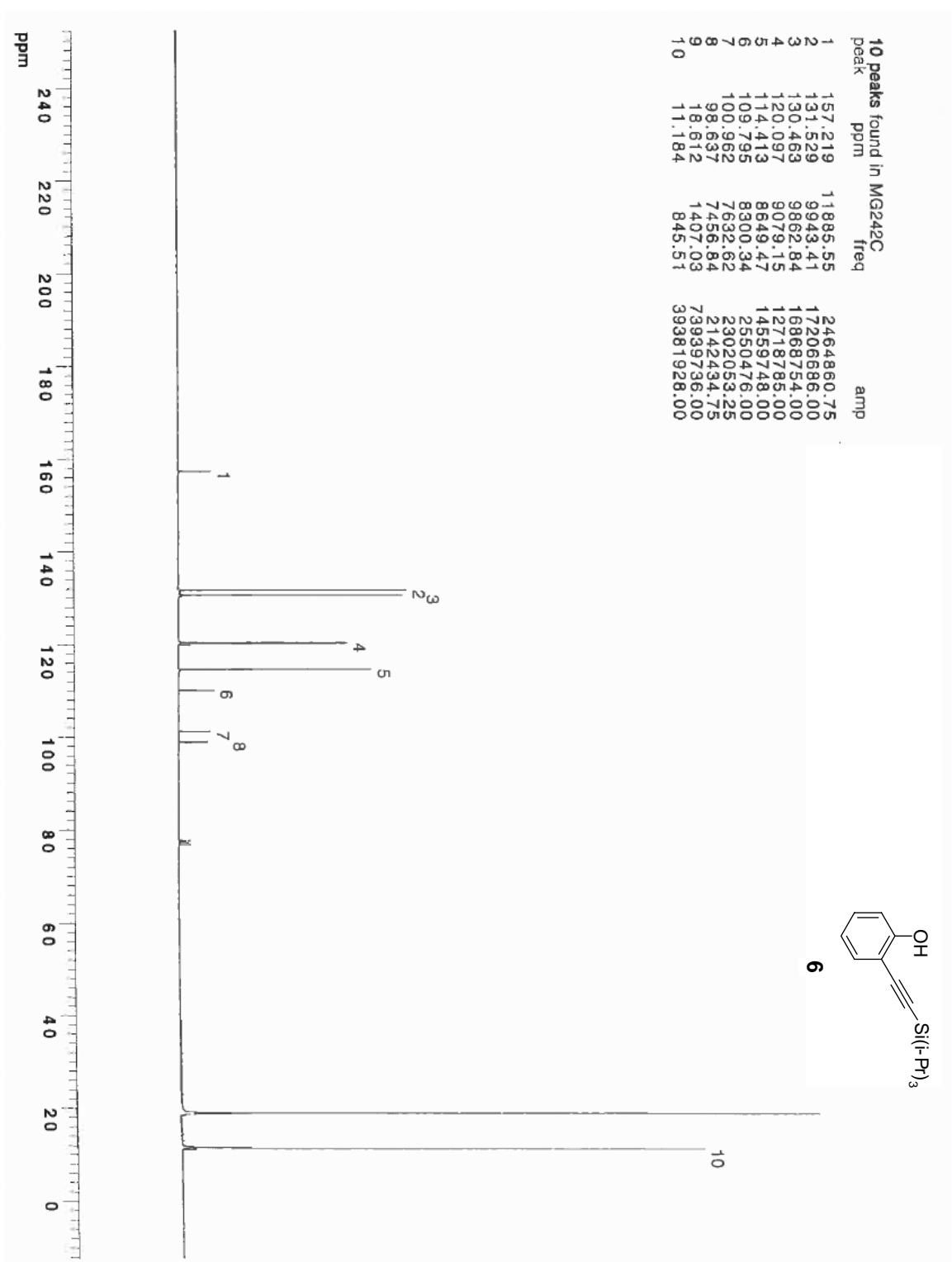
15 peaks found in Untitled2

peak	ppm	freq	amp
1	158.204	11960.01	7654480.00
2	138.790	10114.31	39364252.00
3	129.494	9789.80	35904936.00
4	121.695	9200.00	42811644.00
5	115.333	8719.04	32425074.00
6	114.413	8648.46	6308439.00
7	103.062	7791.31	7902784.00
8	94.907	7174.86	6451594.00
9	94.810	7167.53	39042160.00
10	77.420	5852.83	9494915.00
11	77.000	5821.10	10096538.00
12	76.580	5789.36	9868270.00
13	56.138	4243.95	27331132.00
14	18.644	1409.47	213302592.00
15	11.378	860.16	74734312.00

MG:

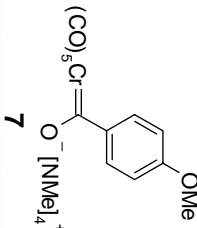
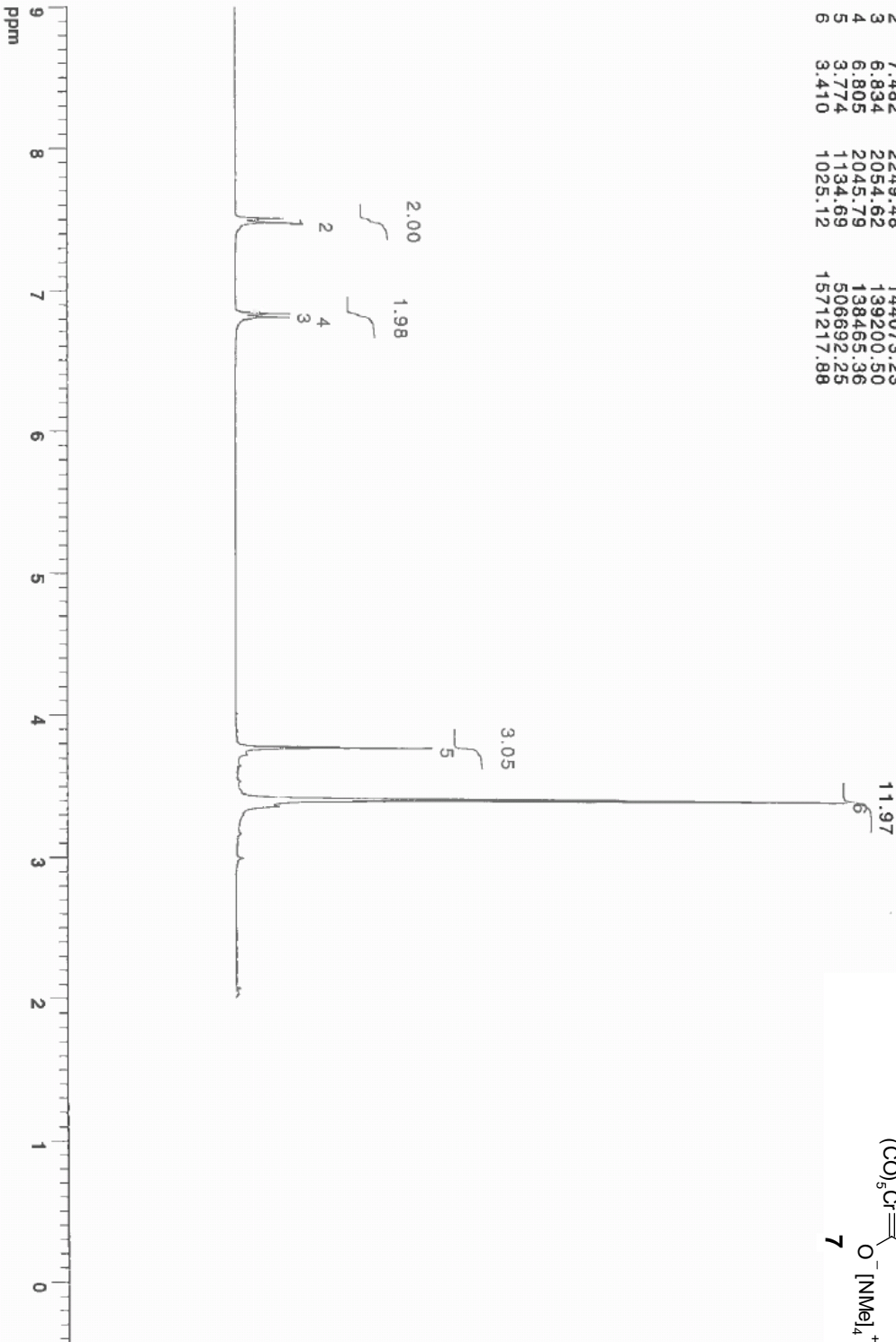


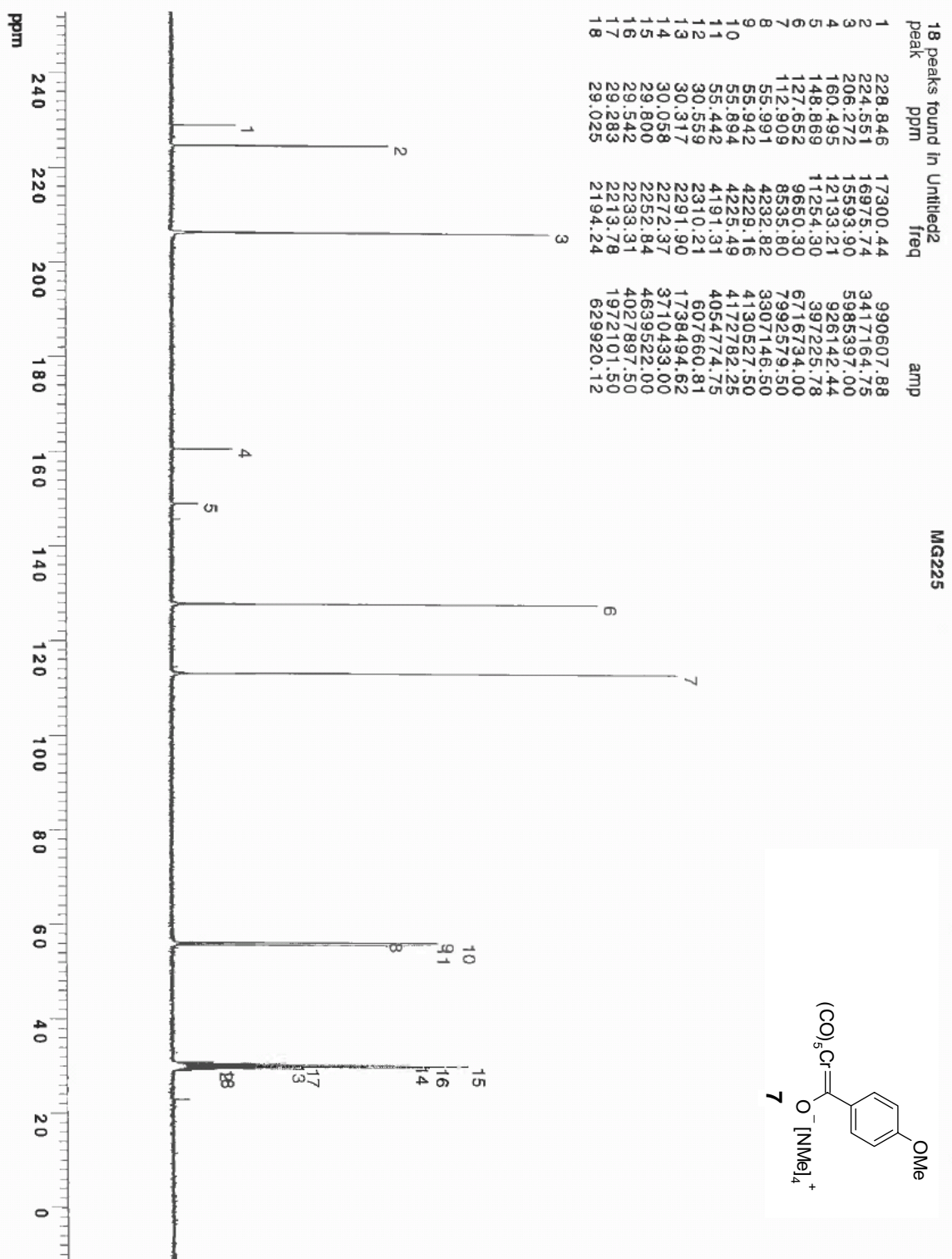




MG225

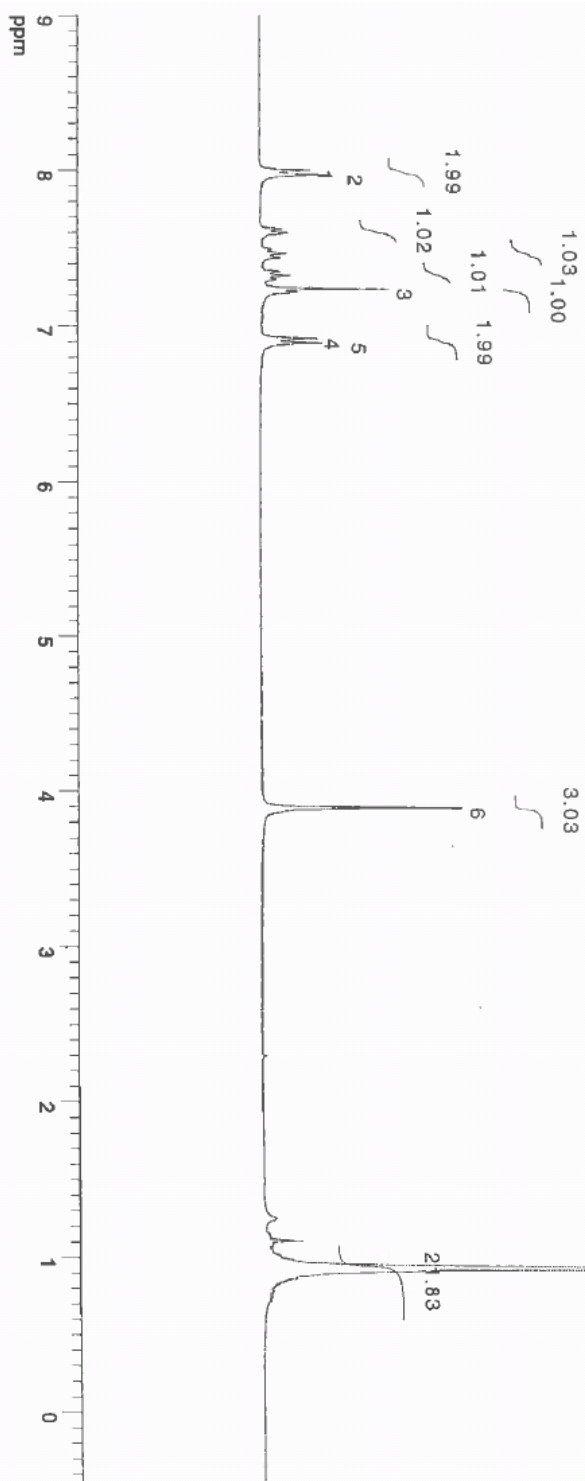
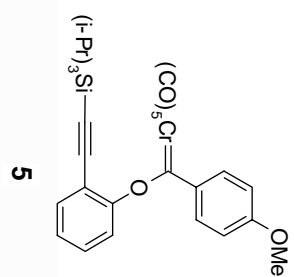
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
7.511	7.482	6.884	6.805	3.774	3.410	
25.8.31	25.9.48	20.4.62	20.5.79	13.4.66	12.5.12	
122508.271	144073.238	139200.452	138445.368	506892.988	157121.721	





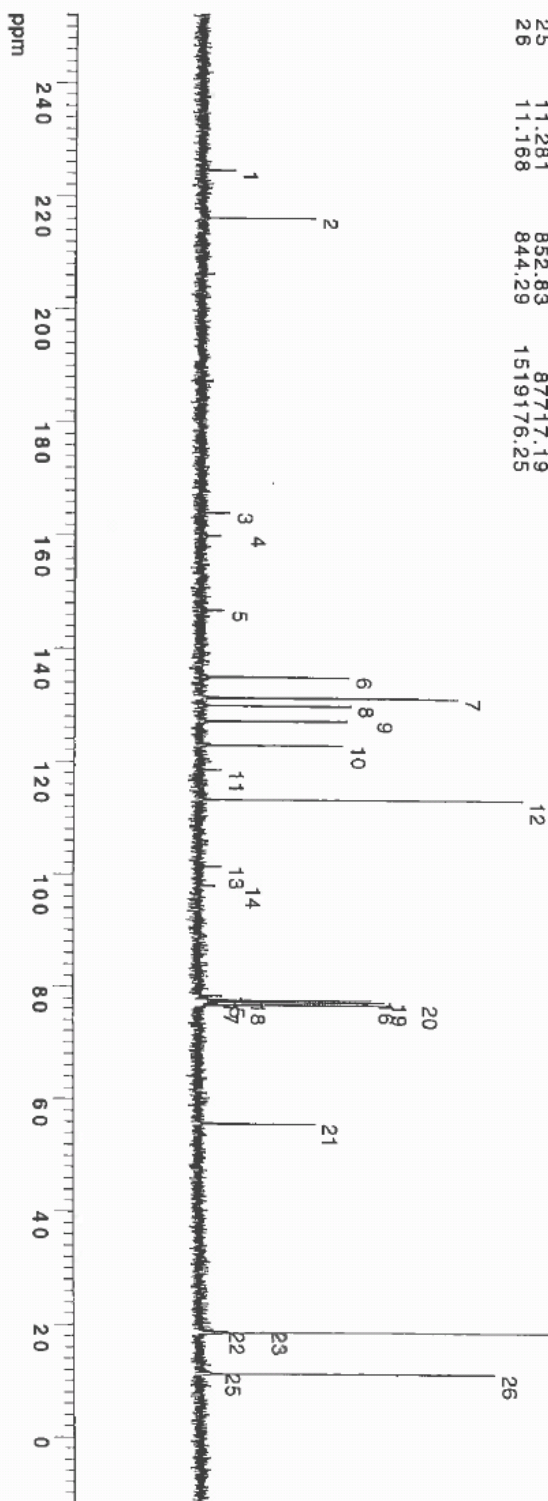
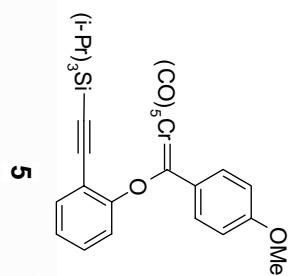
7 peaks found in Untitled1

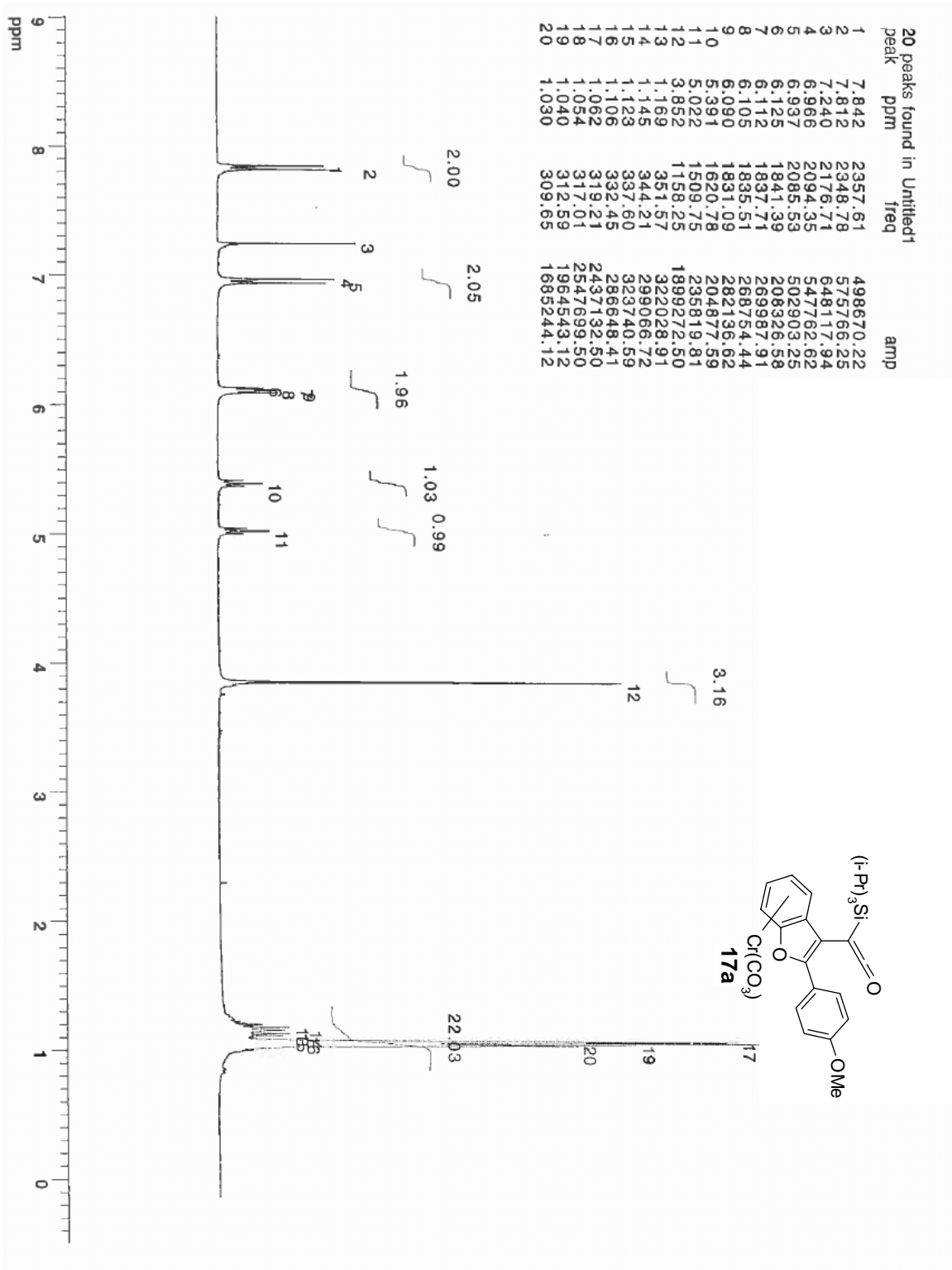
peak	ppm	freq	amp
1	8.001	2405.40	56889.11
2	7.971	2396.58	66459.20
3	7.240	2176.71	150181.52
4	6.920	2080.98	64845.24
5	6.890	2071.55	69777.49
6	3.892	1170.01	234538.61
7	0.939	282.44	1075606.12

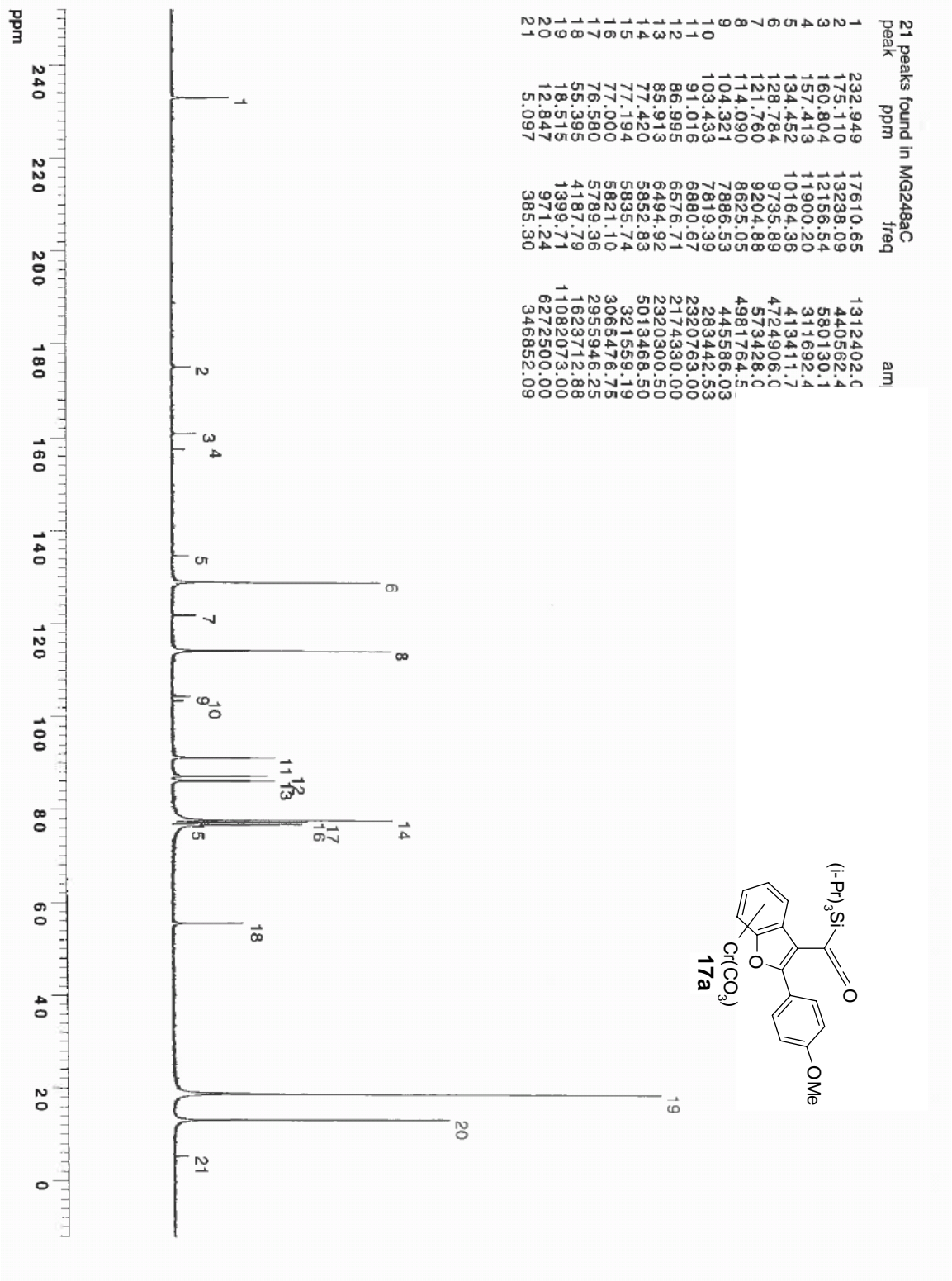


26 peaks found in MG244C

peak	freq	amp
1	224.407	16964.89
2	215.979	16327.69
3	163.888	12389.70
4	159.786	12079.64
5	146.562	11079.88
6	134.758	10187.55
7	131.061	9908.01
8	129.640	9800.59
9	126.959	9597.95
10	122.680	9274.46
11	118.288	8942.43
12	113.008	8543.26
13	101.172	7648.49
14	97.701	7386.04
15	78.227	5913.87
16	77.420	5852.83
17	77.210	5836.96
18	77.129	5830.86
19	77.000	5821.10
20	76.580	5789.36
21	55.621	4204.88
22	18.693	1413.14
23	18.628	1408.25
24	18.483	1397.27
25	11.281	852.83
26	11.168	844.29







10 peaks found in Untitled1

peak	ppm	freq	amp
1	7.240	2176.71	941606.44
2	6.372	1915.66	306439.47
3	6.347	1908.31	306019.38
4	5.222	1570.05	291116.33
5	5.198	1562.69	310794.47
6	3.757	1129.57	1074130.12
7	1.189	357.45	252843.36
8	1.069	321.42	2929287.90
9	1.047	314.80	2224273.75
10	1.010	303.77	306899.06

