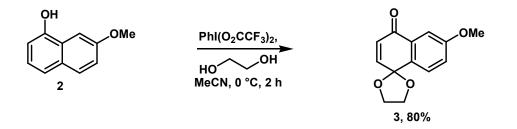
An Effective Enantioselective Route to the Platensimycin Core

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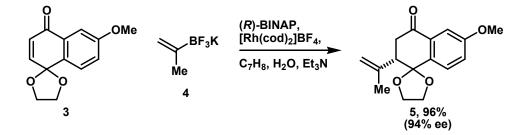
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Supplementary Materials

Materials and Methods. Unless stated otherwise, reactions were performed in flame-dried glassware under a positive pressure of nitrogen using freshly distilled dry solvents. Thin-layer chromatography (TLC) was performed using E. Merck silica gel 60 F_{254} precoated plates (0.25 μ m). Flash chromatography was performed using Baker silica gel (40 μ m particle size) and a Biotage SP1. NMR spectra were recorded on Varian Inova-500, or Inova-600 instruments and calibrated using residual undeuterated solvent as an internal reference. IR spectra were recorded on Avatar 360 FTIR spectrometer. Low-resolution and high-resolution mass spectral analyses were performed at the Harvard University Mass Spectrometry Center. Analytical high performance liquid chromatography (HPLC) was performed on an Isco 2350 Series or a Waters 626 HPLC using the indicated chiral column. Commercial grade reagents and solvents were used without further purification except as indicated below. Dichloromethane was distilled from CaH₂. Toluene, Et₂O and THF were purified by Seco Solvent Systems.

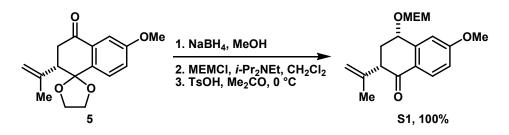


Enone 3: A solution of known phenol **2**¹ (7.90 g, 1.00 equiv, 45.3 mmol) in 150 mL of MeCN was added over a two hour period to a solution of PhI(O₂CCF₃)₂ (42.9 g, 2.20 equiv, 99.6 mmol) in ethyleneglycol (350 mL) and MeCN (100 mL) at 0 °C. After the addition was completed, aq. NaHCO₃ was added to the reaction mixture. The product was extracted with ether, and the extract was washed with brine, dried over anhydrous MgSO₄, filtered, and concentrated under reduced pressure. The crude product was purified by column chromatography (7% to 60% EtOAc in hexane) to yield **3** (7.9 g, 80% yield) as a yellow amorphous powder; FT-IR (thin film): 2961, 2891, 1670, 1313, 1288, 1108, 1023, 944 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.44-7.41 (m, 2H), 7.07 (dd, $J_1 = 9$ Hz, $J_2 = 3$ Hz, 1H), 6.73 (dd, $J_1 = 10$ Hz, $J_2 = 0.5$ Hz, 1H), 6.24 (dd, $J_1 = 10$ Hz, $J_2 = 0.5$ Hz, 1H), 4.17-4.14 (m, 2H), 3.77 (s, 3H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 184.3, 160.7, 143.1, 133.3, 132.4, 128.8, 128.5, 121.5, 108.9, 100.4, 66.0, 55.9; LRMS (ESI⁺) *m/z* calc'd C₁₃H₁₃O₄⁺ [M+H]⁺: 233.08, found 233.08.



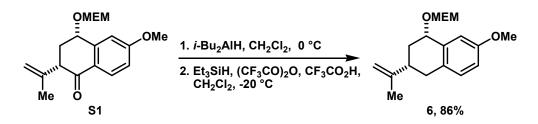
Ketone 5: To a Schlenk tube were added potassium trifluoroborate 4^2 (5.30 g, 2.00 equiv, 36.2 mmol), **3** (4.20 g, 1.00 equiv, 18.08 mmol), (*S*)-BINAP (0.248 g, 0.022 equiv, 0.398 mmol) and Rh(cod)₂BF₄ (0.147 g, 0.02 equiv, 0.362 mmol). The tube was evacuated and filled with nitrogen three times. To the mixture was then added Et₃N (10.1 mL, 4.00 equiv, 72.3 mmol), followed by toluene (65 mL) and degassed H₂O (16 mL). The Schlenk tube was sealed with a

teflon stopper and the reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature. After 36 h, the reaction mixture was poured to a mixture of ether and sat. aq. NH₄Cl. The organic layer was washed with brine, dried over MgSO₄, filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure. The crude product was purified by silica gel chromatography (4% to 30% EtOAc in hexane) to yield product **5** as a colorless oil (4.76 g, 96% yield, 94 % ee); HPLC (Chiralpac AD column, 3% *i*-PrOH/hexanes, 1.0 mL/min, 230 nm, tmajor = 14.8 min, tminor = 11.9 min; ee = 94%); $[\alpha]_D^{23}$ = +8.3 (*c* = 1.01, CHCl₃); FT-IR (thin film): 3076, 2953, 1683, 1282, 1249, 1031 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.48-7.45 (m, 2H), 7.13 (dd, *J*₁ = 8 Hz, *J*₂ = 3 Hz, 1H), 4.98-4.97 (m, 1H), 4.84 (s, 1H), 4.23-4.21 (m, 1H), 4.15-4.02 (m, 3H), 3.84 (s, 3H), 3.11-3.07 (m, 2H), 2.93-2.88 (m, 1H), 1.82 (s, 3H); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 197.4, 160.3, 143.4, 136.5, 133.2, 126.6, 121.8, 115.6, 109.4, 108.1, 66.5, 65.4, 55.8, 50.4, 41.9, 23.6; HRMS (ESI⁺) *m/z* calc'd C₁₆H₁₉O₄⁺ [M+H]⁺: 275.1283, found 275.1281.



Ketone S1: To a solution of 5 (4.96 g, 1.00 equiv, 18.08 mmol) in MeOH (50 mL) was added NaBH₄ (0.68 g, 1.00 equiv, 18.08 mmol). After 1 h, the reaction mixture was concentrated under reduced pressure. To the residue was added sat. aq. NH₄Cl solution and the product was extracted with ether. The organic extract was washed with brine, dried over MgSO₄, filtered, and concentrated under reduced pressure. The resulting crude alcohol was dissolved in CH_2Cl_2 (60 mL) and was added to a Schlenk tube containing TBAI (0.67 g, 0.10 equiv, 1.81 mmol). To the resulting solution was added Hünig's base (12.6 mL, 4.00 equiv, 72.3 mmol), followed by MEMCl (4.10 mL, 2.00 equiv, 36.2 mmol). The tube was sealed and placed into an oil bath at 80 °C. After 2 h, the reaction mixture was poured in to a separatory funnel containing 0.1 M HCl, and the product was extracted with ether. The organic layer was washed with saturated aq. NaHCO₃ and brine, dried over MgSO₄, filtered, and concentrated. The crude product was dissolved in acetone (150 mL) and to the resulting solution was added p–TsOH (6.60 g, 1.90 equiv, 34.7 mmol). The reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature and after

10 min saturated aq. NaHCO₃ was added. Acetone was removed from the reaction mixture under reduced pressure and the product was extracted with ether. The organic extract was washed with brine, dried over MgSO₄, filtered, and concentrated under reduced pressure to yield crude ketone **S1** in quantitative yield. The crude product was used without further purification in the next step while a small portion of the material was purified by column chromatography to yield ketone **S1** as a white amorphous powder. FT-IR (thin film): 2927, 2877, 1675, 1597, 1237, 1101, 1021 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 8.01 (d, *J* = 9 Hz, 1H), 7.12 (d, *J* = 1.5 Hz, 1H), 6.88 (dd, *J*₁ = 9 Hz, *J*₂ = 1.5 Hz, 1H), 5.10 (d, *J* = 7 Hz, 1H), 5.00-4.97 (m, 3H), 4.87 (s, 1H), 3.88-3.85 (m, 5H), 3.61-3.60 (m, 2H), 3.39 (s, 3H), 3.21 (dd, *J*₁ = 14 Hz, *J*₂ = 4 Hz, 1H), 2.55-2.52 (m, 1H), 2.22-2.12 (m, 1H), 1.77 (s, 3H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 195.6, 164.2, 147.4, 143.5, 130.3, 125.2, 114.8, 114.2, 110.1, 95.1, 74.0, 72.0, 67.8, 59.3, 55.7, 54.5, 36.2, 20.3; HRMS (ESI⁺) *m/z* calc'd C₁₈H₂₅O₅⁺ [M+H]⁺: 321.1696, found 321.1684.



MEM-Ether 6: To a solution of **S1** (5.80 g, 1.00 equiv, 18.08 mmol) in CH_2Cl_2 (120 mL) was added 1M solution of *i*-Bu₂AlH (36.2 mL, 2.00 equiv, 36.2 mmol) in hexane, at 0 °C. The appearance of the reaction mixture during the addition changes from colorless, to yellow, to colorless and the addition was stopped after the first drop that makes the reaction mixture colorless. The reaction was then quenched with a saturated aqueous solution of sodium potassium tartarate (200 mL) and the biphasic mixture was vigorously stirred for 2 hours at room temperature. The product was extracted from the reaction mixture with ether and the extract was washed with brine, dried over MgSO₄, filtered, and concentrated under reduced pressure to yield 5.40 g (92% yield) of the crude alcohol that was used in the following step without further purification.

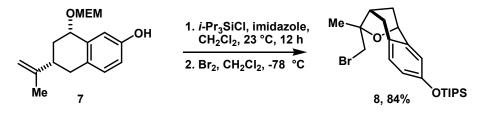
To a cooled solution (-20 °C) of the alcohol (5.40 g, 1.00 equiv, 16.8 mmol) in CH_2Cl_2 (85 mL) was added triethylsilane (21.4 mL, 8.00 equiv, 134 mmol), and trifluoroacetic anhydride (3.03 mL, 1.30 equiv, 21.8 mmol), followed by a slow addition of trifluoroacetic acid (0.65 mL,

0.50 equiv, 8.37 mmol). After 3 h at -20 °C, the reaction mixture was warmed to 0 °C and after an additional 0.5 hours sat. aq. NaHCO₃ solution was added. The product was extracted from the reaction mixture with ether and the extract was washed with brine, dried over MgSO₄, filtered, and concentrated under reduced pressure. The crude product was purified by column chromatography over silica gel (5% to 30% EtOAc in hexane) to yield **6** (4.41 g, 86% yield) as a colorless oil; $[\alpha]_D^{23} = +61.1$ (c = 1.20, CHCl₃); FT-IR (thin film): 2953, 1262, 1104, 1033 cm⁻¹, ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.03 (d, J = 3 Hz, 1H), 7.00 (d, J = 8 Hz, 1H), 6.76 (dd, $J_1 = 7$ Hz, $J_2 = 3$ Hz, 1H), 5.06 (d, J = 7 Hz, 1H), 4.93 (d, J = 7 Hz, 1H), 4.85-4.79 (m, 3H), 3.89-3.85 (m, 2H), 3.84 (s, 3H), 3.62-3.60 (m, 2H), 3.41 (s, 3H), 2.76-2.67 (m, 2H), 2.45-2.40 (m, 2H), 1.80 (s, 3H), 1.66-1.61 (m, 1H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 158.3, 148.9, 138.6, 129.9, 129.2, 113.9, 111.8, 109.7, 95.0, 76.1, 72.1, 67.5, 59.3, 55.5, 40.8, 35.4, 34.5, 20.8; HRMS (ESI⁺) *m/z* calc'd for C₁₈H₂₆KO₄⁺ [M+K]⁺: 345.1468, found 345.1449.

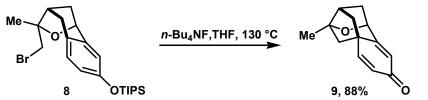


Phenol 7: To a Schlenk tube was added Cs₂CO₃ (5.32 g, 2.50 equiv, 16.3 mmol) and **6** (2.00 g, 1.00 equiv, 6.53 mmol) as a solution in degassed anhydrous DMF (25 mL). To the resulting suspension was added thiophenol (1.34 mL, 2.00 equiv, 13.1 mmol), and the reaction mixture was placed in the oil bath preheated to 180 °C. After evolution of CO₂ stopped, the tube was sealed with a teflon stopper and the reaction mixture was stirred at the same temperature. After 12 h, the reaction mixture was cooled to room temperature and sat. aq. NH₄Cl was added. The product was extracted with ether and the organic extract was washed with brine, dried over MgSO₄, filtered, and concentrated under reduced pressure. The crude product was purified by column chromatography over silica gel (10% to 50% EtOAc in Hexane) to yield phenol 7 (1.90 g, 99% yield) as a colorless oil. $[\alpha]_D^{23} = +60.3$ (*c* = 1.00, CHCl₃); FT-IR (thin film): 3364 (br), 2922, 2884, 1091, 1033 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.03 (d, *J* = 2.5 Hz, 1H), 6.94 (d, *J* = 8.5 Hz, 1H), 6.68 (dd, *J*₁ = 8.5 Hz, *J*₂ = 2.5 Hz, 1H), 5.60 (s, 1H), 5.03 (d, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 1H), 4.90 (d, *J* = 8.5 Hz, 1H), 4.80-4.78 (m, 3H), 3.95-3.92 (m, 1H), 3.79-3.77 (m, 1H), 3.65-3.63 (m, 2H),

3.49 (s, 3H), 2.78-2.68 (m, 1H), 2.66-2.62 (m, 1H), 2.40-2.37 (m, 2H), 1.79 (s, 3H), 1.63-1.61 (m, 1H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 154.5, 148.9, 138.6, 130.0, 128.9, 114.9, 113.9, 109.7, 95.3, 76.8, 72.3, 67.6, 59.4, 40.9, 35.5, 34.5, 20.8; HRMS (ESI⁺) *m/z* calc'd for C₁₇H₂₈NO₄⁺ [M+NH₄]⁺: 310.2013, found 310.2023.



Bromo ether 8: To a solution of 7 (1.79 g, 1.00 equiv, 6.13 mmol) and imidazole (0.773 g, 2.00 equiv, 12.3 equiv) in CH₂Cl₂ (15 mL) was added TIPSCl (1.44 mL, 1.10 equiv, 6.74 mmol) at room temperature. After 16 h, the reaction mixture was diluted with ether and was washed with 0.1 M HCl, sat. aq. NaHCO₃, and brine. The organic extract was dried over MgSO₄, filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure. The crude reaction product was dissolved in CH_2Cl_2 (60 mL) and to the resulting solution, cooled to -78 °C, was slowly added a solution of Br₂ in CH₂Cl₂ (10% v/v). After the addition was completed sat. aq. Na₂S₂O₃ was added and the reaction mixture was warmed to room temperature. The resulting solution was extracted with ether and the organic extract was washed with brine, dried over MgSO₄, filtered, and concentrated under reduced pressure. The crude product was purified by column chromatography over silica gel (2% to 12% EtOAc in hexane) to yield 8 as an inseparable mixture of diastereoisomers (>10:1) (2.25 g, 84% yield). $[\alpha]_D^{23} = +113.1$ (c = 1.01, CHCl₃); FT-IR (thin film): 2943, 2866, 1272, 880 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (500 MHz, C₆D₆): δ 6.76-6.77 (m, 2H), 6.70 (t, J = 1.5 Hz, 1H), 4.59 (d, J = 4.5 Hz, 1H), 3.19-3.21 (m, 2H), 3.16 (d, J = 17.5 Hz, 1H), 2.66 (dd, $J_1 = 17.5$ Hz, $J_2 = 4$ Hz, 1H), 2.13-2.17 (m, 1H), 2.04-2.11 (m, 1H), 1.55 (d, J = 11.5Hz 1H), 1.34 (s, 3H), 1.12-1.20 (m, 3H), 1.12-1.04 (m, 18H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, C₆D₆): δ 154.4, 142.3, 129.8, 126.7, 119.8, 118.7, 84.2, 78.5, 41.7, 38.6, 35.1, 31.5, 26.3, 18.1, 13.0; HRMS (ESI⁺) m/z calc'd for C₂₂H₃₆BrO₂Si⁺ [M+H]⁺: 439.1662, found 439.1669.

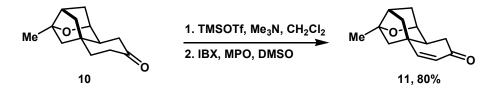


Dienone 9: To a solution of **8** (3.77 g, 1.00 equiv, 8.58 mmol) in THF (60 mL) in a Schlenk flask was added 1M solution of TBAF in THF (10.3 mL, 1.20 equiv, 10.3 mmol) at room temperature. The flask was sealed and placed in a 130 °C oil bath. After 4 h, the reaction mixture was cooled to room temperature, diluted with EtOAc, and washed with sat. aq. NH₄Cl and brine. The aqueous phase was extracted with EtOAc, and the combined organic extracts were dried over MgSO₄, filtered, and concentrated under reduced pressure. The crude product was purified by column chromatography (10% to 80% EtOAc in hexane) to yield **9** as a white amorphous powder (1.53 g, 88% yield). $[\alpha]_D^{23} = +33.7$ (c = 1.25, CHCl₃); FT-IR (thin film): 2963, 1655, 1626, 1147 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 6.66 (d, J = 10 Hz, 1H), 6.31 (dd, $J_1 = 10$ Hz, $J_2 = 2$ Hz, 1H), 6.11 (d, J = 10 Hz, 1H), 4.71 (d, J = 5 Hz, 1H), 2.58 (t, J = 6 Hz, 1H), 2.26-2.20 (m, 1H), 2.14-2.19 (m, 1H), 1.92-1.99 (m, 2H), 1.77 (d, J = 11.5 Hz, 1H), 1.72-1.50 (m, 4H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 187.1, 160.4, 150.9, 130.0, 121.8, 87.1, 80.0, 54.8, 49.9, 48.6, 44.4, 42.5, 22.2; LRMS (ESI⁺) *m/z* calc'd for C₁₃H₁₅O₂⁺ [M+H]⁺: 203.11, found 203.11.



Ketone 10: To a flask containing **9** (0.60 g, 1.00 equiv, 2.97 mmol), $[Rh(cod)_2]BF_4$ (0.24 g, 0.20 equiv, 0.59 mmol) and (4R,5R)-DIOP (0.30 g, 0.20 equiv, 0.59 mmol) was added CH₂Cl₂ (60 mL). The flask was quickly transferred to a hydrogenation apparatus. The hydrogenation apparatus was flushed with hydrogen three times and filled with 600 psi of hydrogen. After 12 h the reaction mixture was placed under a nitrogen atmosphere and Dess-Martin reagent was added in small portions until all of the alcohol byproduct (less than 0.1 equiv) disappeared. To the resulting reaction mixture was added silica gel (3 g) and the solvent was removed under reduced pressure. The desired product **10** was obtained after the column chromatography (5% to 60% Et₂O in hexane) as a white amorphous powder (0.44 g, 72% yield). $[\alpha]_D^{23} = -10.8$ (c = 0.84,

CHCl₃); FT-IR (thin film): 2944, 1709, 1040 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 4.07 (t, *J* = 10 Hz, 1H), 2.40-2.29 (m, 3H), 2.26-2.22 (m, 2H), 2.12-2.02 (m, 2H), 1.90-1.78 (m, 3H), 1.68 (dd, *J*₁ = 11 Hz, *J*₂ = 3 Hz, 1H), 1.65-1.59 (m, 1H), 1.52 (d, *J* = 11 Hz, 1H), 1.43-1.40 (m, 4H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 210.6, 86.0, 79.2, 52.6, 45.1, 44.9, 44.3, 41.5, 39.9, 39.2, 37.0, 35.0, 23.1; HRMS (ESI⁺) *m/z* calc'd for C₁₃H₁₉O₂⁺ [M+H]⁺: 207.1385, found 207.1380.

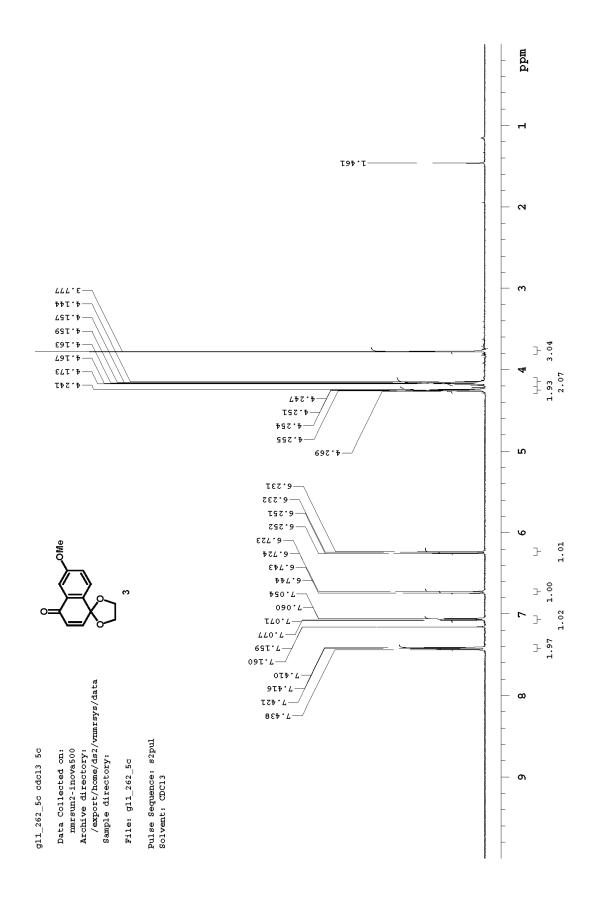


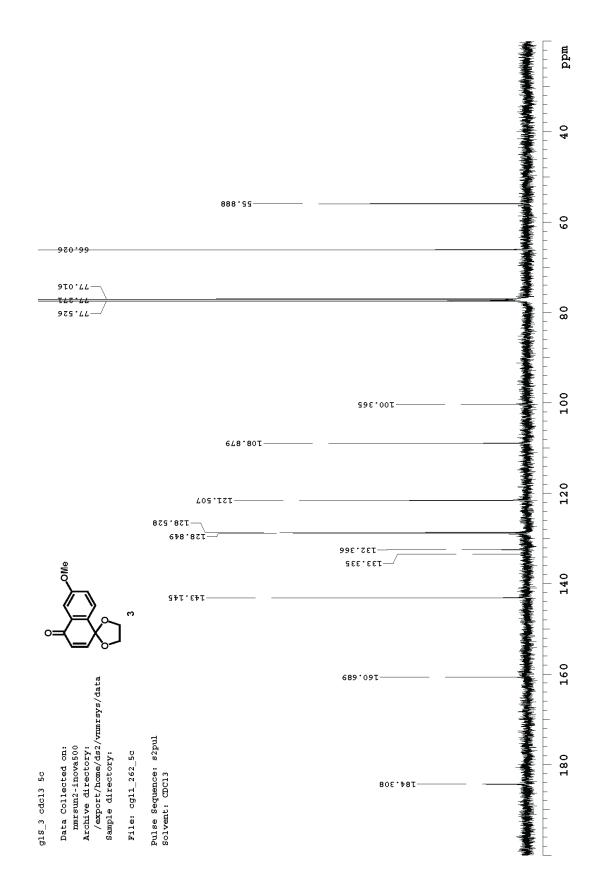
Enone 11: To a solution of 10 (0.054 g, 1.00 equiv, 0.262 mmol) and Me₃N (0.15 mL, 6.00 equiv, 1.57 mmol) in CH₂Cl₂ (2.6 mL) at 0 °C was added TMSOTf (0.14 mL, 3.00 equiv, 0.78 mmol). After 1.5 h pentane was added and the resulting mixture was extracted with aq. NaHCO₃ and brine, dried over Na₂SO₄, and concentrated under reduced pressure. The crude product was dissolved in DMSO (0.10 mL) and 0.4 M solution of IBX and MPO (4-Methoxy pyridine-Noxide) in DMSO (0.98 mL, 1.5 equiv, 0.39 mmol) was added at room temperature. After 1.5 h, to the reaction mixture was added sat. aq. NaHCO₃ and the resulting solution was extracted with EtOAc. The organic extracts were combined and were extracted with brine, dried over MgSO₄, filtered, and concentrated under reduced pressure. The crude product obtained as a 7.2:1 mixture of regioisomers was purified by column chromatography (4% to 60% EtOAc in benzene) to yield 11 (0.043 g, 80% yield, 98% ee) as a white solid. HPLC (Chiralpac AD-H column, 2% i-PrOH/hexanes, 1.0 mL/min, 230 nm, $t_{major} = 16.3 \text{ min}$, $t_{minor} = 18.4 \text{ min}$; ee = 98%); $[\alpha]_D^{23} = -16.3 \text{ min}$ 16.6 (c = 1.00, CHCl₃); FT-IR (thin film): 2948, 1674, 1137, 1082, 1036 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 6.62 (d, J = 10.0 Hz, 1H), 5.94 (d, J = 10.0 Hz, 1H), 4.16 (dd, $J_{I} = 3.4$ Hz, $J_{2} =$ 3.4 Hz, 1H), 2.44-2.27 (m, 4H), 1.97-1.92 (m, 2H), 1.89 (d, J= 11.5 Hz, 1H), 1.78-1.73 (m, 2H), 1.66 (d, J = 11 Hz, 1H), 1.44 (s, 3H); ¹³C NMR (120 MHz, CDCl₃); $\delta = 199.1$, 155.2, 128.9, 87.0, 79.0, 51.7, 46.2, 44.1, 42.7, 42.2, 37.9, 37.5, 23.1; LRMS (ESI⁺) m/z calc'd for C₁₃H₁₇O₂⁺ [M+H]⁺: 205.12, found 205.12.

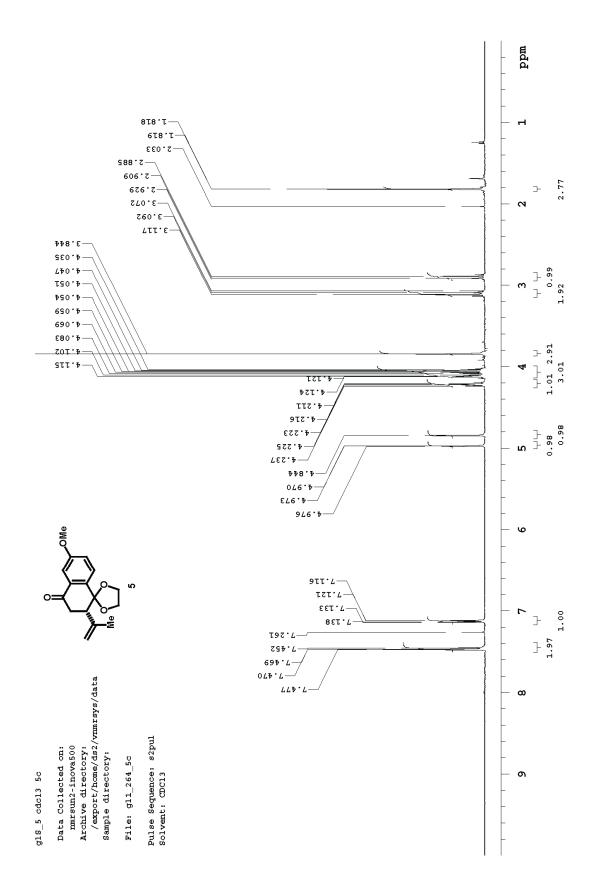
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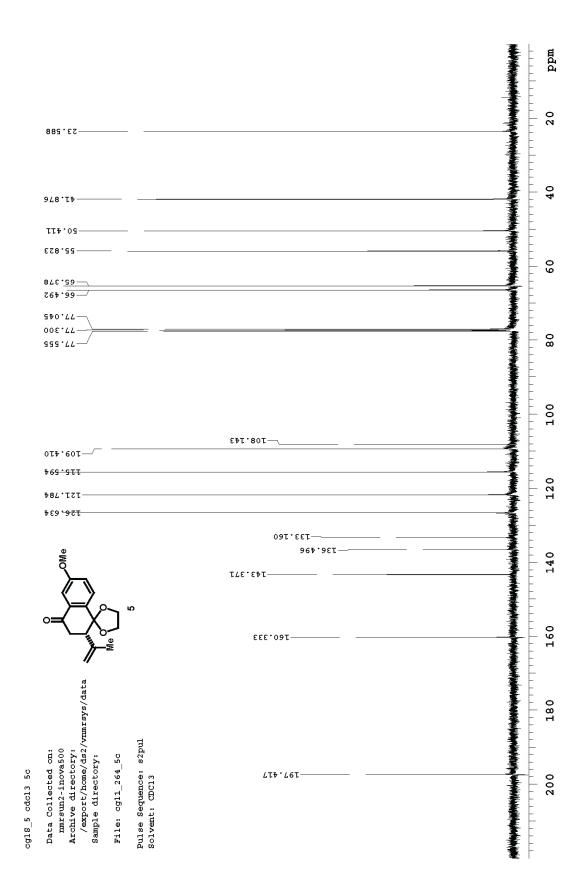
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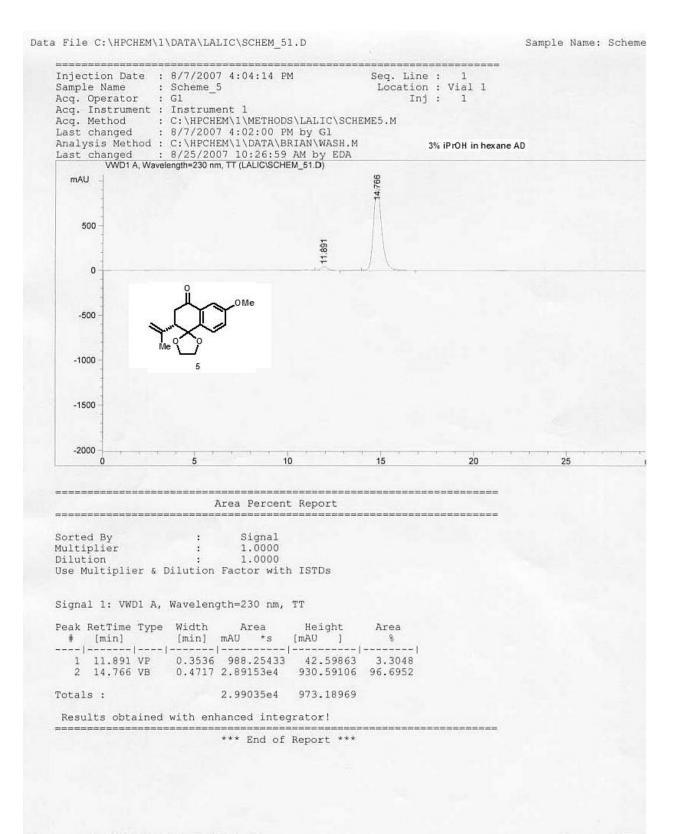
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