

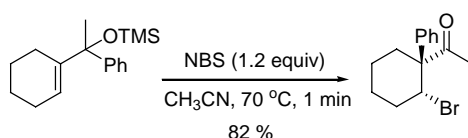
Supporting Information

An Efficient Total Synthesis of (±)-Lycoramine

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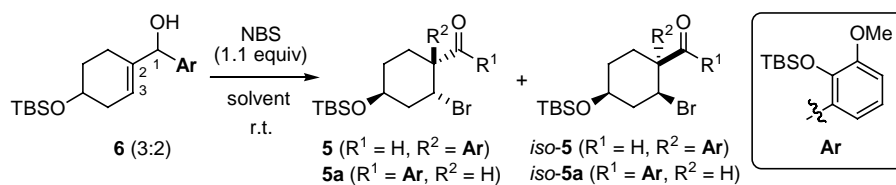
Scheme 1. NBS-Promoted Semipinacol Rearrangement of Tertiary Hydroxy-Protected Allylic Alcohol.



¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 7.41-7.37 (m, 4H), 7.30-7.27 (m, 1H), 5.48 (bs, 1H), 2.51-2.30 (m, 2H), 2.20-2.01 (m, 2H), 2.00 (s, 3H), 1.90-1.70 (m, 1H), 1.65-1.60 (m, 1H), 1.50-1.46 (m, 1H), 1.23-1.13 ppm (m, 1H); **¹³C NMR** (75 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 206.2, 137.5, 129.1, 129.1, 127.4, 127.4, 127.3, 60.3, 56.4, 30.7, 27.1, 24.1, 20.9, 20.8 ppm; **MS** (70 eV): m/z (%): 239 (0.1) [$M(\text{Br}^{81})-\text{CH}_3\text{CO}$]⁺, 237 (0.1) [$M(\text{Br}^{79})-\text{CH}_3\text{CO}$]⁺, 201 (0.1) [$M-\text{Br}$]⁺, 171 (0.8), 169 (0.8), 158 (100) [$M-\text{Br}-\text{CH}_3\text{CO}$]⁺, 143 (33), 130 (42), 129 (40), 115 (25), 91 (33), 43 (52); **HRMS** (ESI): m/z calcd for C₁₄H₂₁ONBr: 298.0801; found: 298.0800 [$M+\text{NH}_4$]⁺.

Note: ¹H and ¹³C NMR spectra were recorded in CDCl₃ solution on Varian Mercury-300 MHz. The MS data were obtained with EI (70 eV), and the relative intensity (%) is given in brackets. High-resolution mass spectral analysis (HRMS) data were measured on the Bruker ApexII by means of the ESI technique.

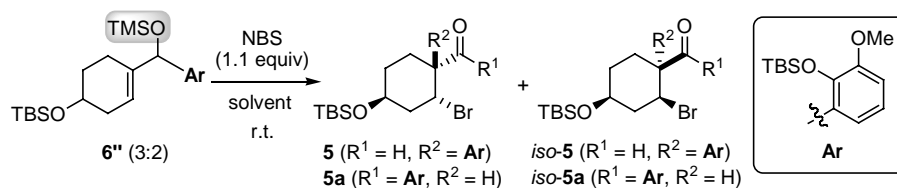
Table 1. NBS-Promoted Semipinacol Rearrangement of Secondary Allylic Alcohol **6**.



entry	solvent	5 : <i>iso</i> - 5 : 5a + <i>iso</i> - 5a ^a	time (min)	yield (%) ^b
1	CH ₃ CN	91:0:9	50	92
2	acetone	92:0:8	50	93
3	THF	>98:0:2	50	67
4	CH ₂ Cl ₂	97:0:3	30	62
5	CHCl ₃	>98:0:2	30	53
6	benzene	97:0:3	50	80
7	toluene	97:0:3	50	84
8	MeOH	93:0:7	30	93

^a The ratios were determined by ¹H NMR. ^b Total yield of isolated products **5**/*iso*-**5**/**5a**/*iso*-**5a**.

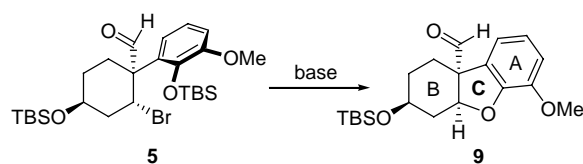
Table 2. NBS-Mediated Semipinacol Rearrangement of Secondary Hydroxy-Protected Allylic Alcohol **6''**.



entry	solvent	5:iso-5:5a+iso-5a^a	time (h)	yield (%) ^b
1	acetone	47:50:3	3.5	74
2	<i>i</i> -PrOH	98:0:2	2	61

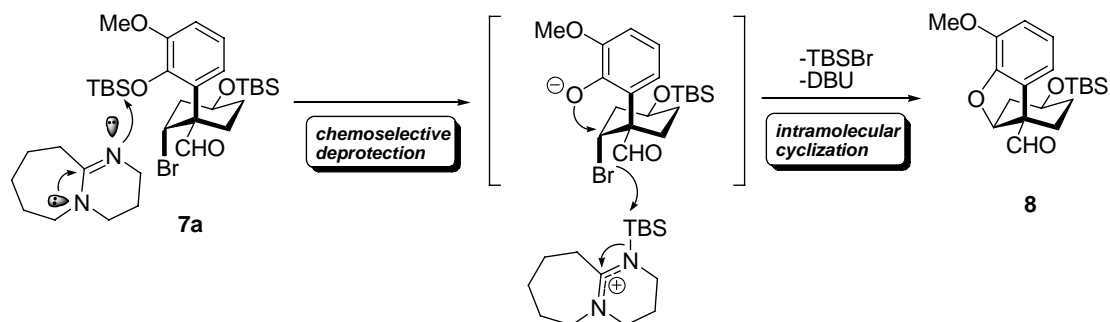
^a The ratios were established by ¹H NMR. ^b Total yield of isolated products **5/iso-5/5a/iso-5a**.

From the obtained results, we can see when TMS-protected allylic alcohol **6''** was subjected to this NBS-mediated rearrangement in the aprotic reaction medium of acetone (entry 1), the isomeric aldehyde *iso-5* could be distinctly observed in the absence of hydrogen bonds. In contrast, we could not find the formation of *iso-5* while proceeding in the protic solvent of *i*-PrOH (entry 2) in the presence of the hydrogen bonds between NBS and solvent. Combined with the above Table 1 of Supporting Information, these supporting experiments show that the formation of hydrogen bonds may be the important factor influencing the face-diastereoselectivity of NBS.

Table 3. Base-induced Desilylation/Cyclization Reaction for the Construction of C Ring.

entry	base (equiv)	solvent	<i>T</i> (°C)	Time (h)	yield (%) ^a
1	KOH (0.5)	DMF	r.t.	24	^b
2	KOH (1.5)	DMF	r.t.	24	25
3	CS ₂ CO ₃ (2.0)	DMF-H ₂ O	80	48	^b
4	Et ₃ N (2.0)	CH ₂ Cl ₂	reflux	12	— ^c
5	<i>i</i> -Pr ₂ NEt (2.0)	CH ₂ Cl ₂	reflux	12	— ^c
6	DMAP (2.0) ^d	CH ₂ Cl ₂	reflux	12	— ^c
7	DBU (2.0) ^e	DMSO	80	0.5	95
8	DBU (0.3)	DMSO	80	1.5	91
9	DBU (0.2)	DMSO	80	8	83
10		DMSO	80	24	— ^c

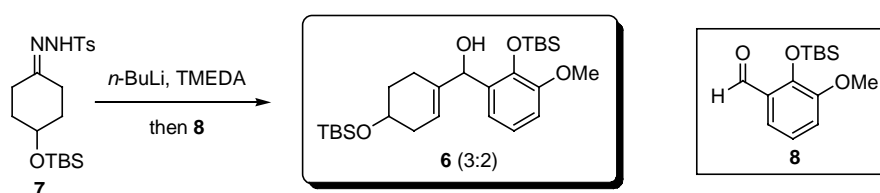
^a Isolated yield. ^b Only almost 40 % conversion. ^c No reaction. ^d DMAP = 4-dimethylaminopyridine. ^e DBU = 1,8-diazabicyclo[5.4.0]undec-7-ene.

Scheme 2. Proposed Mechanism of The Cyclization Induced by DBU

1. Experimental Procedures and Spectroscopic and Analytical Data of the Products

Note: ^1H and ^{13}C NMR spectra were recorded in CDCl_3 solution on Varian Mercury-300 or 400 MHz. The MS data were obtained with EI (70 eV), and the relative intensity (%) is given in brackets. High-resolution mass spectral analysis (HRMS) data were measured on the Bruker ApexII by means of the SIMS or ESI technique.

1.1— Synthesis of Allylic Alcohol **6**

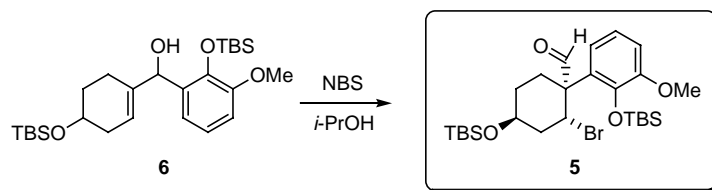


To a cold ($-78\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$) suspension of **7** (4.0 g, 10.1 mmol) in dried tetramethylethylenediamine (TMEDA, 30 mL) was added dropwise $n\text{-BuLi}$ (1.5 M in hexane, 23.6 mL, 35.4 mmol) under an argon atmosphere during 10 min. The reaction mixture stirred at room temperature for 4 h, and then cooled to $-78\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ again. The solution of TBS-protected *o*-Vanillin **8** (8.0 g, 30.3 mmol) in dried TMEDA (15 mL) was added dropwise. The mixture was poured into saturated aqueous solution of NH_4C (100 mL). The organic layer was separated, and the aqueous layer was extracted with Et_2O ($3\times 100\text{ mL}$). The combined organic phases were washed with brine (100 mL), dried over Na_2SO_4 and concentrated *in vacuo*. Purification of the residue by column chromatography on silica gel (petroleum/ EtOAc 40:1) provided the allylic alcohol **6** (3:2, 3.6 g, 75%).

^1H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl_3): δ = 6.90-6.86 (m, $2\times 2\text{H}$), 6.80-6.77 (m, $2\times 1\text{H}$), 5.64 (m, $2\times 1\text{H}$), 5.48 (bs, $2\times 1\text{H}$), 3.93-3.88 (m, $2\times 1\text{H}$), 3.79 (s, $2\times 3\text{H}$), 2.36-2.29 (m, $2\times 1\text{H}$), 2.17 (d, $J = 3.9\text{ Hz}$, $2\times 1\text{H}$; OH), 2.09-2.02 ($2\times 3\text{H}$), 1.82-1.77 (m, $2\times 1\text{H}$), 1.62-1.54 (m, $2\times 1\text{H}$) 1.00 (s, $2\times 9\text{H}$), 0.89 (s, $2\times 9\text{H}$), 0.22 (s, $2\times 3\text{H}$), 0.20 (s, $2\times 3\text{H}$), 0.06 (s, $2\times 3\text{H}$), 0.05 ppm (s, $2\times 3\text{H}$); **6** (*major*): **^{13}C NMR** (100 MHz, CDCl_3): δ = 149.6, 142.7, 138.0, 133.4, 121.0, 120.3, 119.4, 110.5, 71.0,

67.8, 54.6, 34.8, 31.5, 26.1, 26.1, 26.1, 25.8, 25.8, 25.8, 24.8, 18.9, 18.1, -3.8, -3.8, -4.7, -4.7 ppm; **6** (*minor*): ^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl_3): δ = 149.6, 142.7, 138.0, 133.4, 121.0, 120.3, 119.4, 110.5, 71.5, 68.0, 54.6, 34.8, 31.6, 26.1, 26.1, 26.1, 25.8, 25.8, 25.8, 24.5, 18.9, 18.1, -3.8, -3.8, -3.8, -4.7, -4.7, -4.7 ppm; **MS** (70 eV): m/z (%): 421 (2) $[M-t\text{-Bu}]^+$, 403 (2) $[M-t\text{-Bu-H}_2\text{O}]^+$, 329 (8), 298 (100), 271 (30), 256 (72), 230 (22), 73 (74); **HRMS** (SIMS): m/z calcd for $\text{C}_{26}\text{H}_{45}\text{O}_3\text{Si}_2$: 461.2902; found: 461.2882 $[M-\text{H}_2\text{O}+\text{H}]^+$.

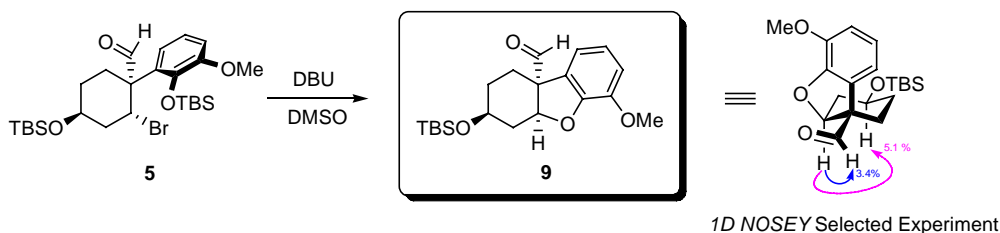
1.2— Synthesis of Aldehyde 5



To a solution of **6** (0.2 g, 0.4 mmol) in *i*-PrOH (8 mL) was added *N*-bromosuccinimide (NBS, 81.9 mg, 0.46 mmol) at room temperature. The reaction mixture was stirred for 30 min until allylic alcohol **6** had disappeared completely monitored by TLC. After direct removal of the solvent of *i*-PrOH *in vacuo* at ambient temperature, the residue was rapidly purified by column chromatography on silica gel (petroleum/EtOAc 100:1) to afford the aldehyde **5** (0.22 g, 93%).

^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3): δ = 9.78 (s, 1H), 7.02-6.97 (m, 2H), 6.85-6.83 (m, 1H), 5.27 (bs, 1H), 4.14 (m, 1H), 3.78 (s, 3H), 2.37-2.29 (m, 4H), 2.00-1.96 (m, 1H), 1.61-1.55 (m, 1H), 0.95 (s, 9H), 0.89 (s, 9H), 0.26 (s, 3H), 0.22 (s, 3H), 0.08 (s, 3H), 0.04 ppm (s, 3H); ^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl_3): δ = 202.6, 149.3, 142.8, 130.9, 121.1, 119.1, 110.4, 68.2, 54.5, 54.2, 51.1, 41.1, 30.1, 28.0, 26.7, 26.7, 26.7, 25.8, 25.8, 25.8, 19.7, 18.0, -1.9, -2.2, -4.9, -4.9 ppm; **MS** (70 eV): m/z (%): 501 (5) $[M(^{81}\text{Br})-t\text{-Bu}]^+$, 499 (5) $[M(^{79}\text{Br})-t\text{-Bu}]^+$, 419 (2) $[M-t\text{-Bu-HBr}]^+$, 369 (7) $[M(^{81}\text{Br})-t\text{-Bu-TBSOH}]^+$, 367 (7) $[M(^{79}\text{Br})-t\text{-Bu-TBSOH}]^+$, 287 (26) $[M-t\text{-Bu-TBSOH-HBr}]^+$, 209 (16), 171 (26), 135 (21), 73 (100), 57 (17), 41 (17); **HRMS** (SIMS): m/z calcd for $\text{C}_{22}\text{H}_{36}^{81}\text{BrO}_4\text{Si}_2$: 501.1317; found: 501.1320 $[M-t\text{-Bu}]^+$.

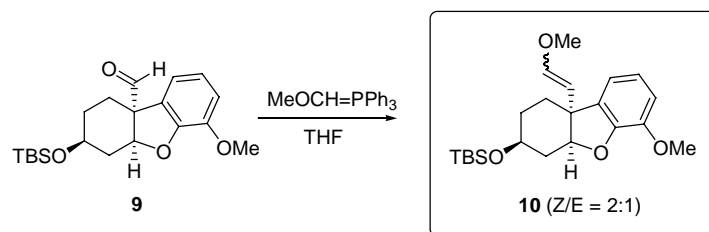
1.3— Synthesis of Aldehyde 9



To a solution of **5** (0.50 g, 0.9 mmol) in dried DMSO (10 mL) was added 1,8-diazabicyclo-[5.4.0]-undec-7-ene (DBU, 0.27 mL, 1.8 mmol) at room temperature under an argon atmosphere. The reaction mixture was heated at 80 °C for 30 min until aldehyde **5** had disappeared completely monitored by TLC. After cooled to ambient temperature, H₂O (4 mL) was added to the resulting mixture followed by EtOAc (40 mL). The organic phase was separated, and then the aqueous layer was extracted with EtOAc (4×40 mL). The combined extracts were dried over Na₂SO₄ and concentrated under reduced pressure. Purification of the residue through column chromatography on silica gel (petroleum/EtOAc 30:1) afforded the aldehyde **9** (0.31g, 95%).

¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 9.48 (s, 1H), 6.93-6.75 (m, 3H), 5.13 (dd, *J* = 6.3, 8.7 Hz, 1H), 3.86 (s, 3H), 3.69-3.61 (m, 1H), 2.30-2.18 (m, 2H), 1.91-1.81 (m, 1H), 1.76-1.65 (m, 2H), 1.47-1.38 (m, 1H), 0.82 (s, 9H), 0.03 (s, 3H), 0.01 ppm (s, 3H); **¹³C NMR** (75 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 197.9, 147.7, 145.7, 127.0, 122.0, 115.6, 113.1, 81.8, 66.0, 59.5, 56.0, 37.4, 30.0, 25.6, 25.6, 25.6, 22.7, 17.9, -4.9, -4.9 ppm; **MS** (70 eV): *m/z* (%): 362 (3) [*M*]⁺, 305 (62) [*M*-*t*-Bu]⁺, 287 (37), 201 (76), 73 (100), 57 (54), 41 (46); **HRMS** (SIMS): *m/z* calcd for C₂₀H₃₁O₄Si: 363.1986; found: 363.1996 [*M*+H]⁺.

1.4— Synthesis of Vinyl Ether **10**

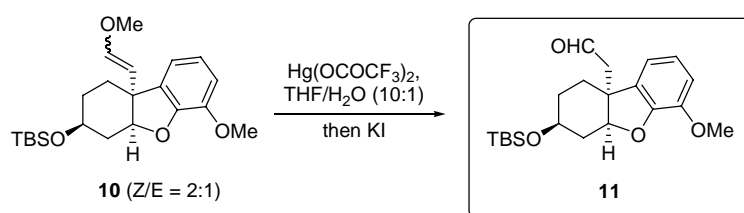


Methoxymethyltriphenyl phosphonium chloride (MeOCH₂-P⁺Ph₃•Cl⁻, 2.8 g, 8.2 mmol) was suspended in dried THF (20 mL), and cooled to -10 °C by ice-salt bath. *n*-BuLi (1.5 M in hexane, 5.5 mL, 8.2 mmol) was added slowly, and then the bright organic resulting mixture was stirred at room temperature for 1 h. Aldehyde **9** (0.49 g, 1.36 mmol) was dissolved in dried THF (15 mL), and added dropwise to the resulting phosphorane solution via syringe at 0 °C. After stirring at room temperature for 30 min, the reaction mixture was quenched with H₂O (10 mL) followed by addition of EtOAc (80 mL). The organic layer was separated, and the aqueous phase was further extracted with EtOAc (4×80 mL). The combined organic phases were dried over Na₂SO₄. After removal of the solvent *in vacuo*, the residue was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (petroleum/EtOAc 50:1) to give the vinyl ether **10** (Z/E = 2:1, 0.39 g, 75%).

¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 6.88-6.68 (m, 2×3H), 5.98 (d, *J* = 12.9 Hz, 1H(*E*)), 5.76 (d, *J* = 6.9 Hz, 1H(*Z*)), 4.88 (t, *J* = 6.9 Hz, 1H(*Z*)), 4.82 (d, *J* = 12.9 Hz, 1H(*E*)), 4.54 (dd, *J* = 6.6,

8.1 Hz, 1H(*E*)), 4.33 (d, *J* = 6.9 Hz, 1H(*Z*)), 3.87 (s, 3H(*E*)), 3.85 (s, 3H(*Z*)), 3.79-3.67 (m, 2×1H), 3.56 (s, 3H(*Z*)), 3.43 (s, 3H(*E*)), 2.32-1.26 (m, 2×6H), 0.84 (s, 2×9H), 0.04 (s, 2×3H), 0.02 ppm (s, 2×3H); **10** (*E* isomer): ^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl_3): δ = 148.2, 146.9, 145.6, 134.4, 121.3, 115.4, 111.7, 109.7, 88.6, 67.0, 56.0, 56.0, 47.6, 37.5, 31.0, 29.4, 25.7, 25.7, 25.7, 18.0, -4.8, -4.8 ppm; **10** (*Z* isomer): ^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl_3): δ = 146.8, 146.3, 145.3, 136.5, 121.0, 115.0, 111.2, 111.2, 87.6, 66.6, 59.9, 56.0, 48.0, 37.3, 31.0, 28.3, 25.7, 25.7, 25.7, 18.0, -4.8, -4.8 ppm; **MS** (70 eV): *m/z* (%): 390 (9) [*M*]⁺, 333 (26) [*M*-*t*-Bu]⁺, 315 (54), 301 (27), 268 (100), 73 (89).

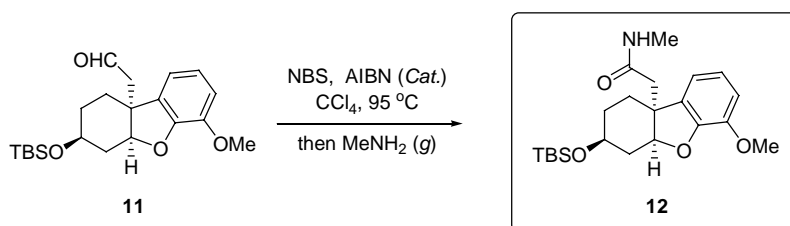
1.5— Synthesis of Aldehyde **11**



To a solution of **10** (0.20 g, 0.51 mmol) in THF/ H_2O (10:1, 5 mL) was slowly added $\text{Hg}(\text{OCOCF}_3)_2$ (0.28 g, 0.67 mmol) at 0 °C under an argon atmosphere. After stirring for 10 min at ambient temperature, excess saturated aqueous solution of KI (1 mL) was added. The resulting reaction mixture was stirred for additional 15 min, and then extracted with EtOAc (3×30 mL). The combined extracts were dried over Na_2SO_4 , and concentrated under reduced pressure. Purification of the residue through column chromatography on silica gel (petroleum/EtOAc 20:1) afforded the aldehyde **11** (0.17 g, 91%).

^1H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl_3): δ = 9.57 (dd, *J* = 2.1, 2.4 Hz, 1H), 6.92-6.87 (m, 1H), 6.81-6.75 (m, 2H), 4.68 (dd, *J* = 6.6, 9.3 Hz, 1H), 3.86 (s, 3H), 3.62-3.59 (m, 1H), 2.64 (dd, *J* = 2.1, 15.6 Hz, 1H), 2.46 (dd, *J* = 2.4, 15.6 Hz, 1H), 2.36-2.24 (m, 2H), 1.77-1.68 (m, 2H), 1.50-1.25 (m, 2H), 0.83 (s, 9H), 0.02 ppm (s, 6H); ^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl_3): δ = 201.3, 146.4, 146.0, 132.7, 121.8, 115.0, 112.0, 86.9, 67.2, 55.9, 53.7, 46.6, 38.3, 31.2, 28.4, 25.7, 25.7, 25.7, 18.0, -4.8, -4.8 ppm; **MS** (70 eV): *m/z* (%): 376 (4) [*M*]⁺, 343 (2), 319 (6) [*M*-*t*-Bu]⁺, 301 (100), 242 (22), 268 (24), 209 (50), 181 (37), 75 (49); **HRMS** (SIMS): *m/z* calcd for $\text{C}_{21}\text{H}_{33}\text{O}_4\text{Si}$: 377.2143; found: 377.2152 [*M*+H]⁺.

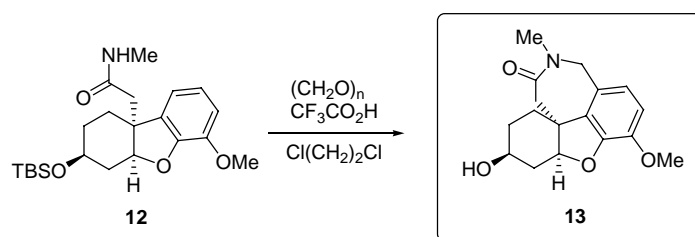
1.6— Synthesis of Amide **12**



To a solution of **11** (86 mg, 0.23 mmol) in dried CCl₄ (6 mL) was added, sequentially, 2,2'-azobisisobutyronitrile (AIBN, 1.9 mg, 0.01 mmol) and *N*-bromosuccinimide (NBS, 53 mg, 0.30 mmol) under an argon atmosphere. The flask was then placed in an oil-bath **preheated** at 95 °C, and the heterogeneous mixture was stirred for 12 min. The crude reaction mixture was cooled to 0 °C, and then bubbled by MeNH₂ gas, which was prepared *in situ* from MeNH₂•HCl and NaOH and dried by basic drying tower. Keeping on the continuous MeNH₂ bubble, the suspension was stirred at room temperature for additional 10 min. After direct removal of CCl₄ *in vacuo* at ambient temperature, the residue was rapidly purified by column chromatography on silica gel (petroleum/EtOAc 2:1) to give the amide **12** (66 mg, 71%).

¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 6.85-6.81 (m, 1H), 6.76-6.74 (m, 1H), 6.69-6.67 (m, 1H), 5.21 (bs, 1H), 4.84 (dd, *J* = 6.8, 9.6 Hz, 1H), 3.84 (s, 3H), 3.59-3.55 (m, 1H), 2.65 (d, *J* = 4.8 Hz, 3H), 2.36-2.20 (m, 2H), 2.29, 2.23 (ABq, *J* = 14.0 Hz, 2H), 1.90 (td, *J* = 3.6, 14.0 Hz, 1H), 1.73-1.68 (m, 1H), 1.41-1.33 (m, 1H), 1.28-1.19 (m, 1H), 0.80 (s, 9H), 0.01 ppm (s, 6H); **¹³C NMR** (75 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 170.7, 146.4, 145.9, 133.8, 121.4, 115.0, 111.9, 86.6, 67.3, 55.9, 47.4, 46.8, 38.5, 31.4, 27.4, 26.0, 25.7, 25.7, 25.7, 17.9, -4.8, -4.8 ppm; **MS** (70 eV): *m/z* (%): 405 (6) [*M*]⁺, 372 (3), 348 (19) [*M*-*t*-Bu]⁺, 303 (100), 275 (60), 174 (16), 73 (40); **HRMS** (ESI): *m/z* calcd for C₂₂H₃₅O₄NSiNa: 428.2228; found: 428.2238 [*M*+Na]⁺.

1.7— Synthesis of Lactam **13**

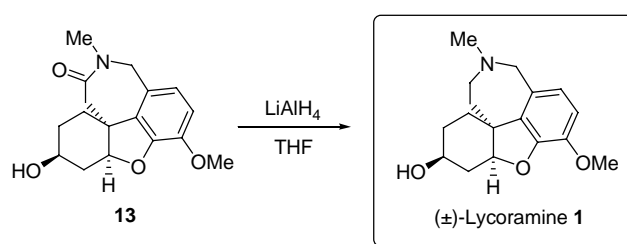


To a solution of **12** (78 mg, 0.19 mmol) in dried Cl(CH₂)₂Cl (6 mL) was added, sequentially, paraformaldehyde (23.1 mg, 0.77 mmol) and CF₃CO₂H (0.19 mL, 2.5 mmol) at room temperature. The reaction mixture was stirred at ambient temperature for 1.5 h, and then quenched with saturated aqueous NaHCO₃ (10 mL) followed by addition of CH₂Cl₂ (40 mL). The organic layer was separated, and the aqueous phase was extracted with CH₂Cl₂ (3×40 mL). The combined organic phases were washed by brine, and dried over Na₂SO₄. After removal of the solvent under reduced pressure, the residue was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (CHCl₃/MeOH 20:1) to give the lactam **13** (47.3 mg, 81%).

¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 6.66, 6.64 (ABq, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 4.39, 4.31 (ABq, *J* = 16.4 Hz, 2H), 4.37 (bs, 1H), 4.10-4.08 (m, 1H), 3.85 (s, 3H), 3.01 (s, 3H), 2.84, 2.80 (ABq, *J* = 14.0 Hz, 2H), 2.63 (bs, 1H; OH), 2.56-2.51 (m, 1H), 1.96-1.87 (m, 2H), 1.82-1.77 (m, 1H), 1.69-1.53 ppm (m, 2H); **¹³C NMR** (75 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 171.8, 146.2, 144.8, 136.9, 124.4,

119.6, 111.3, 89.1, 64.6, 56.0, 51.9, 41.6, 39.8, 36.1, 30.8, 27.5, 27.5 ppm; **MS** (70 eV): m/z (%): 303 (100) $[M]^+$, 272 (3) $[M-\text{MeO}]^+$, 260 (5) $[M-\text{MeCO}]^+$, 244 (20), 231 (46) $[M-\text{MeCONMe}]^+$, 213 (11), 188 (27), 84 (52); **HRMS** (ESI): m/z calcd for $\text{C}_{17}\text{H}_{22}\text{O}_4\text{N}$: 304.1543; found: 304.1544 $[M+\text{H}]^+$.

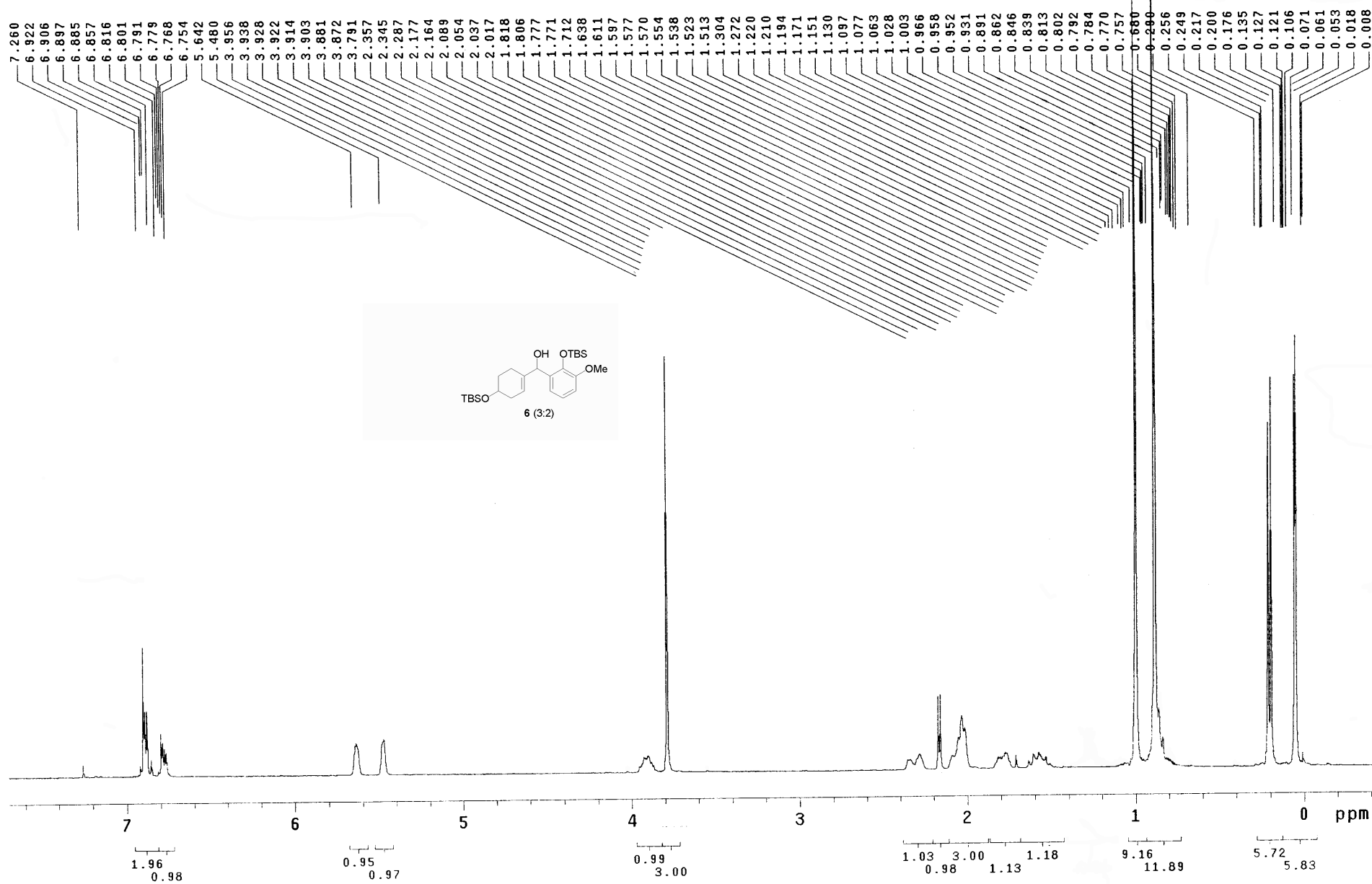
1.8— Synthesis of (±)-Lycoramine 1

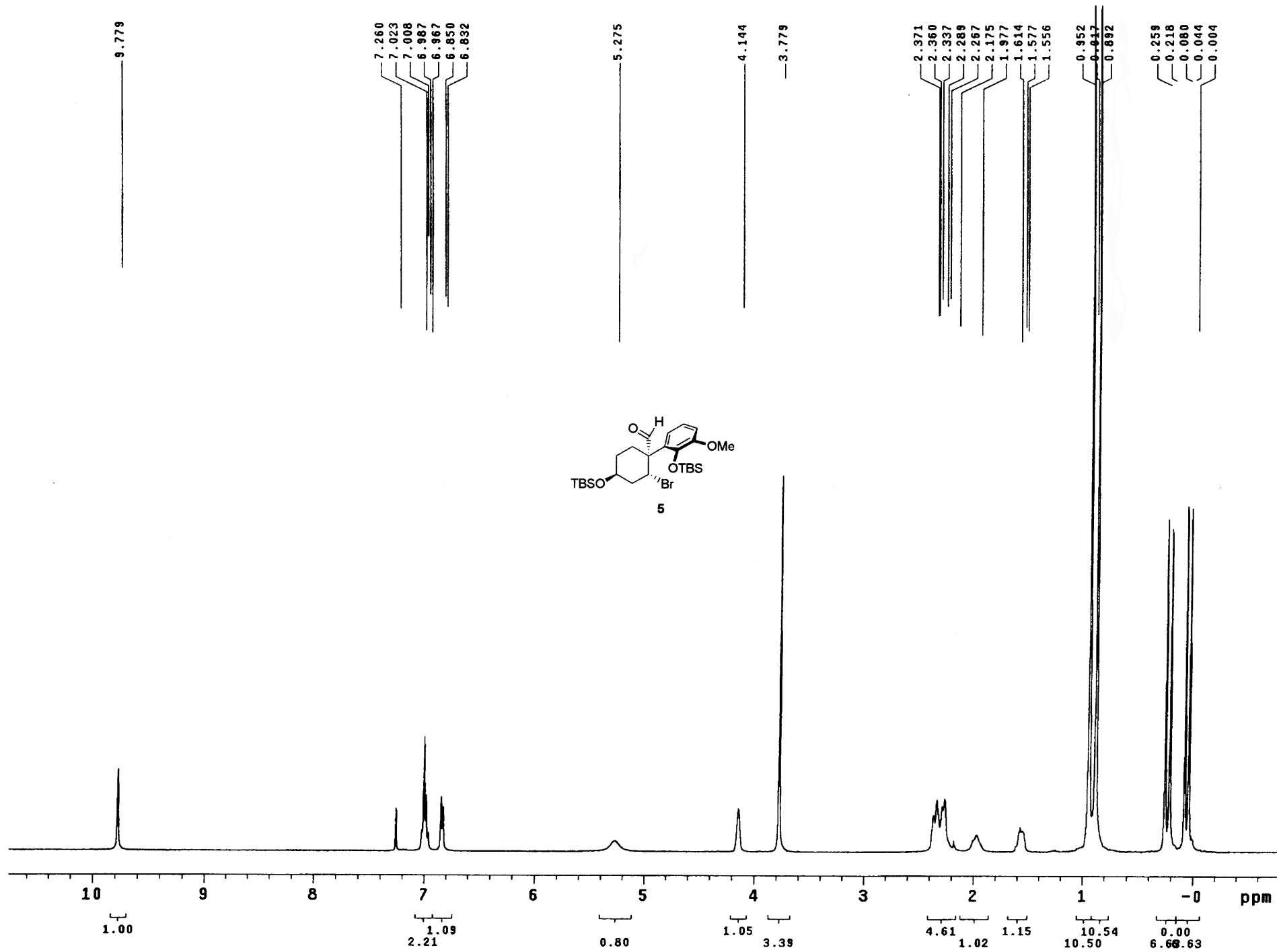


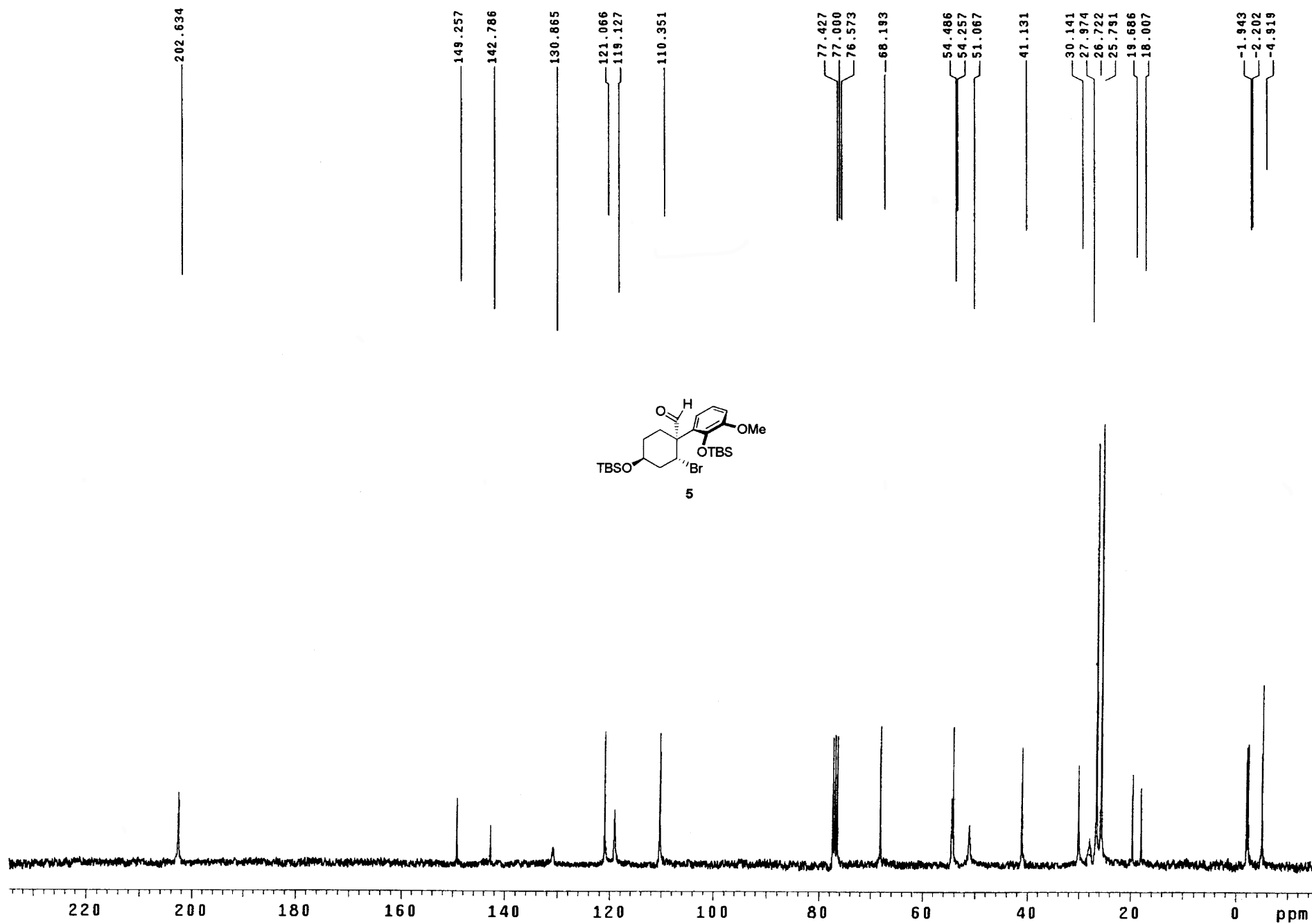
To a suspension of LiAlH_4 (34 mg, 0.89 mmol) in dried THF (2 mL) at -78°C under an argon atmosphere was added slowly a solution of **13** (30 mg, 0.10 mmol) in dried THF (3 mL). The reaction mixture was stirred at reflux for 4 h, cooled to room temperature, and carefully quenched with aqueous NaOH (3N, 4 mL) followed by addition of EtOAc (40 mL). The organic layer was separated, and the aqueous phase was carefully extracted with EtOAc (5×30 mL). The combined extracts was dried over K_2CO_3 , and concentrated *in vacuo*. The residue was purified by column chromatography on silica gel ($\text{CHCl}_3/\text{MeOH}$ 15:1) to afford (±)-Lycoramine **1** (23.7 mg, 83%).

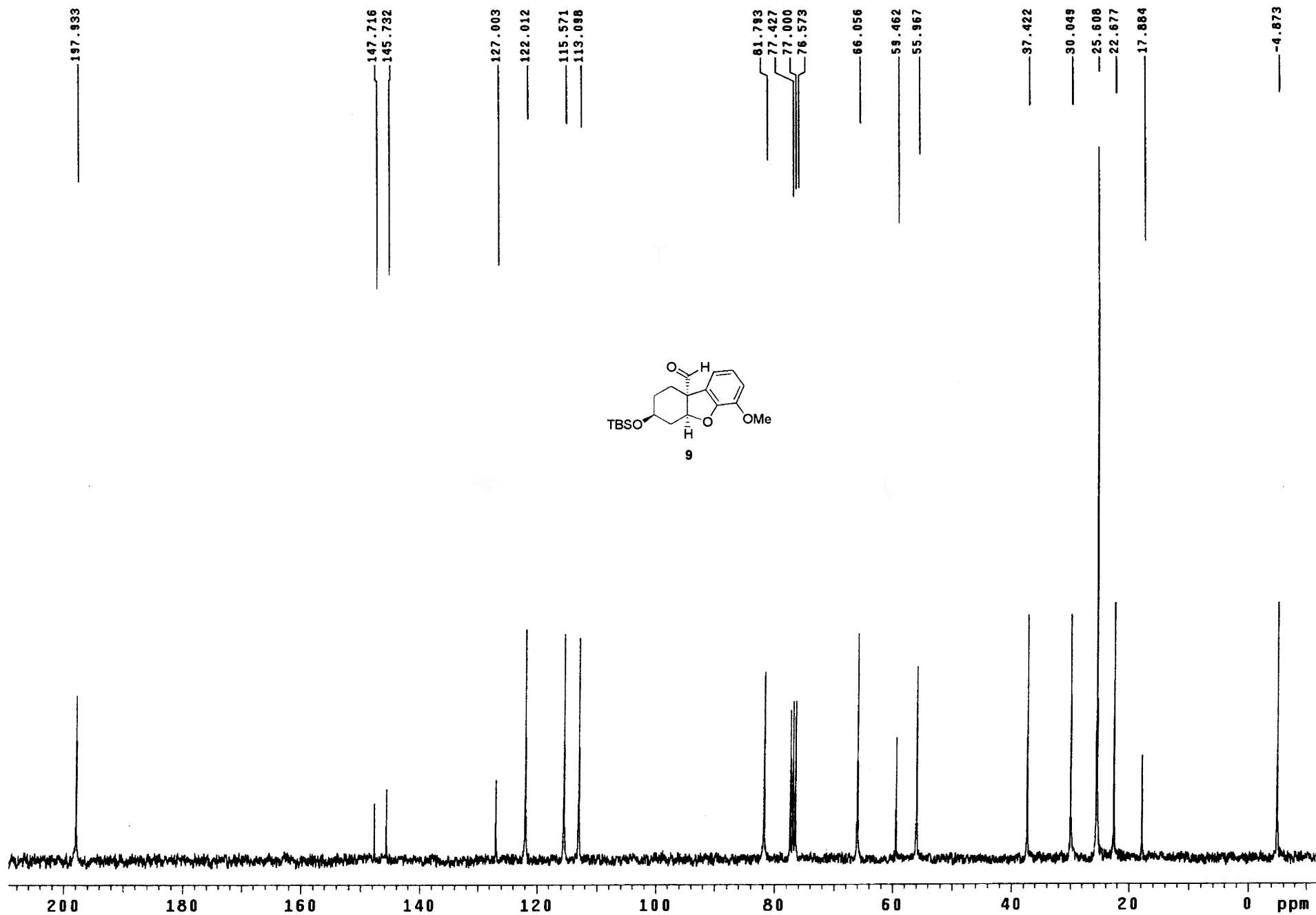
^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3): δ = 6.64, 6.59 (ABq, J = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 4.36 (t, J = 2.8 Hz, 1H), 4.08-4.06 (m, 1H), 3.99, 3.62 (ABq, J = 15.2 Hz, 2H), 3.84 (s, 3H), 3.24-3.17 (m, 1H), 3.05-3.01 (m, 1H), 2.63 (bs, 1H; OH), 2.52-2.46 (m, 1H), 2.36 (s, 3H), 2.00-1.52 ppm (m, 7H); **^{13}C NMR** (100 MHz, CDCl_3): δ = 146.0, 144.1, 136.3, 128.8, 121.8, 110.8, 90.0, 65.4, 60.4, 55.9, 54.0, 46.7, 41.8, 31.6, 31.2, 27.7, 23.7 ppm; **MS** (70 eV): m/z (%): 290 (10) $[M+\text{H}]^+$, 289 (57) $[M]^+$, 288 (100) $[M-\text{H}]^+$, 232 (8), 202 (10), 115 (13), 84 (50); **HRMS** (ESI): m/z calcd for $\text{C}_{17}\text{H}_{24}\text{O}_3\text{N}$: 290.1751; found: 290.1747 $[M+\text{H}]^+$.

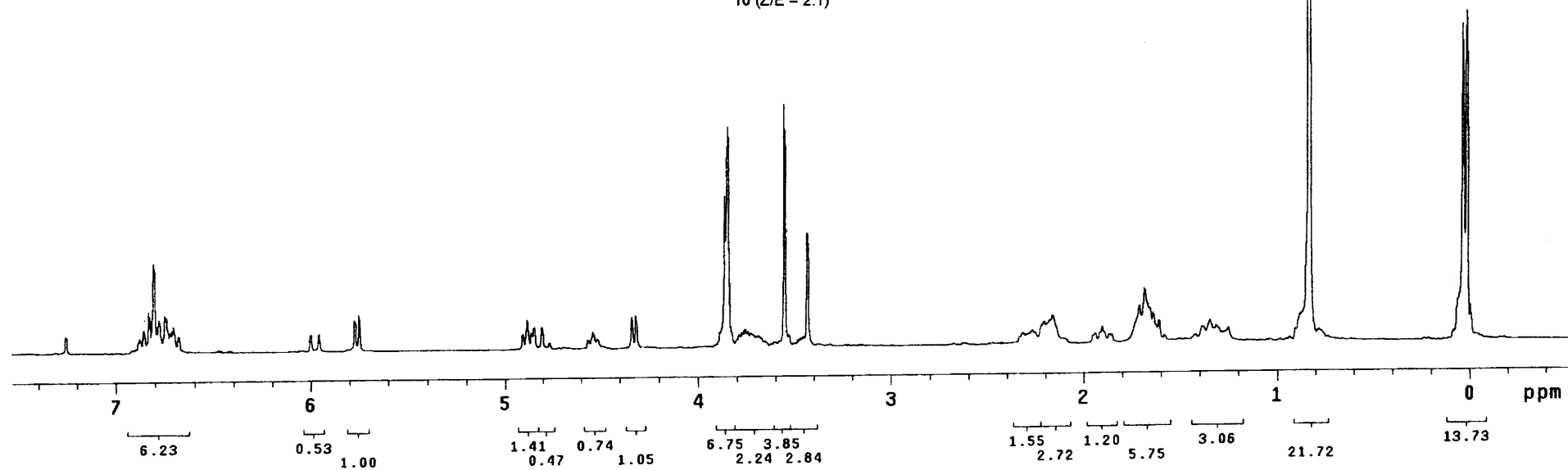
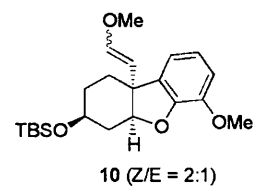
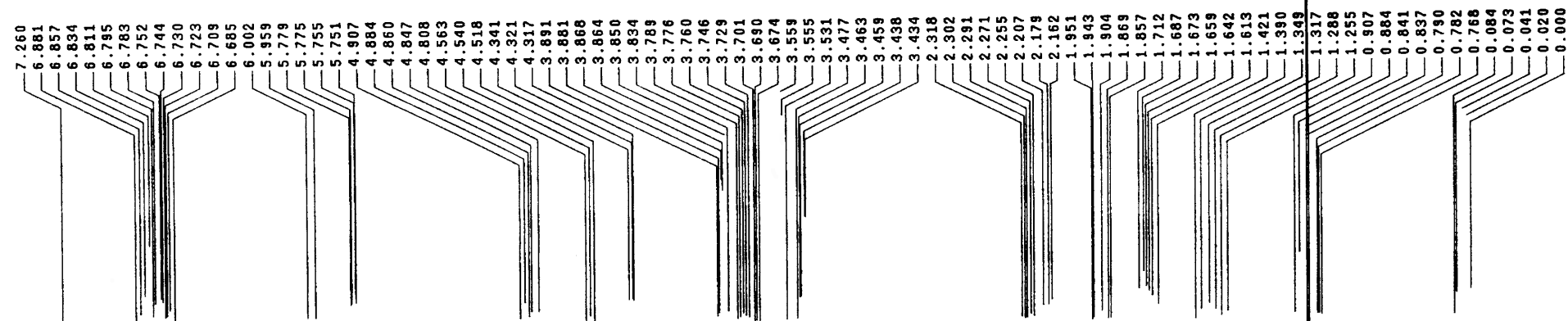
2. Copies of NMR Spectra of the Products

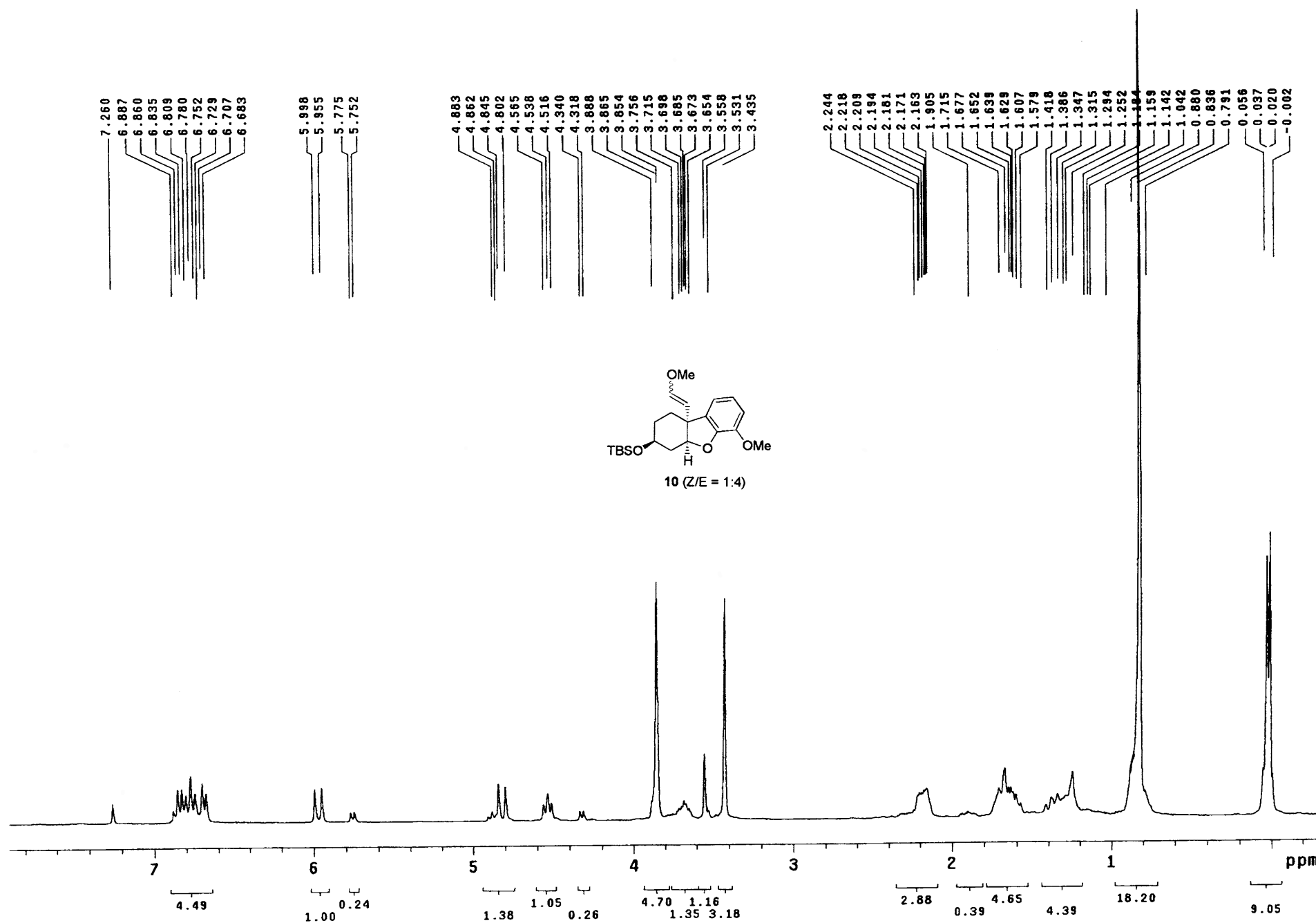


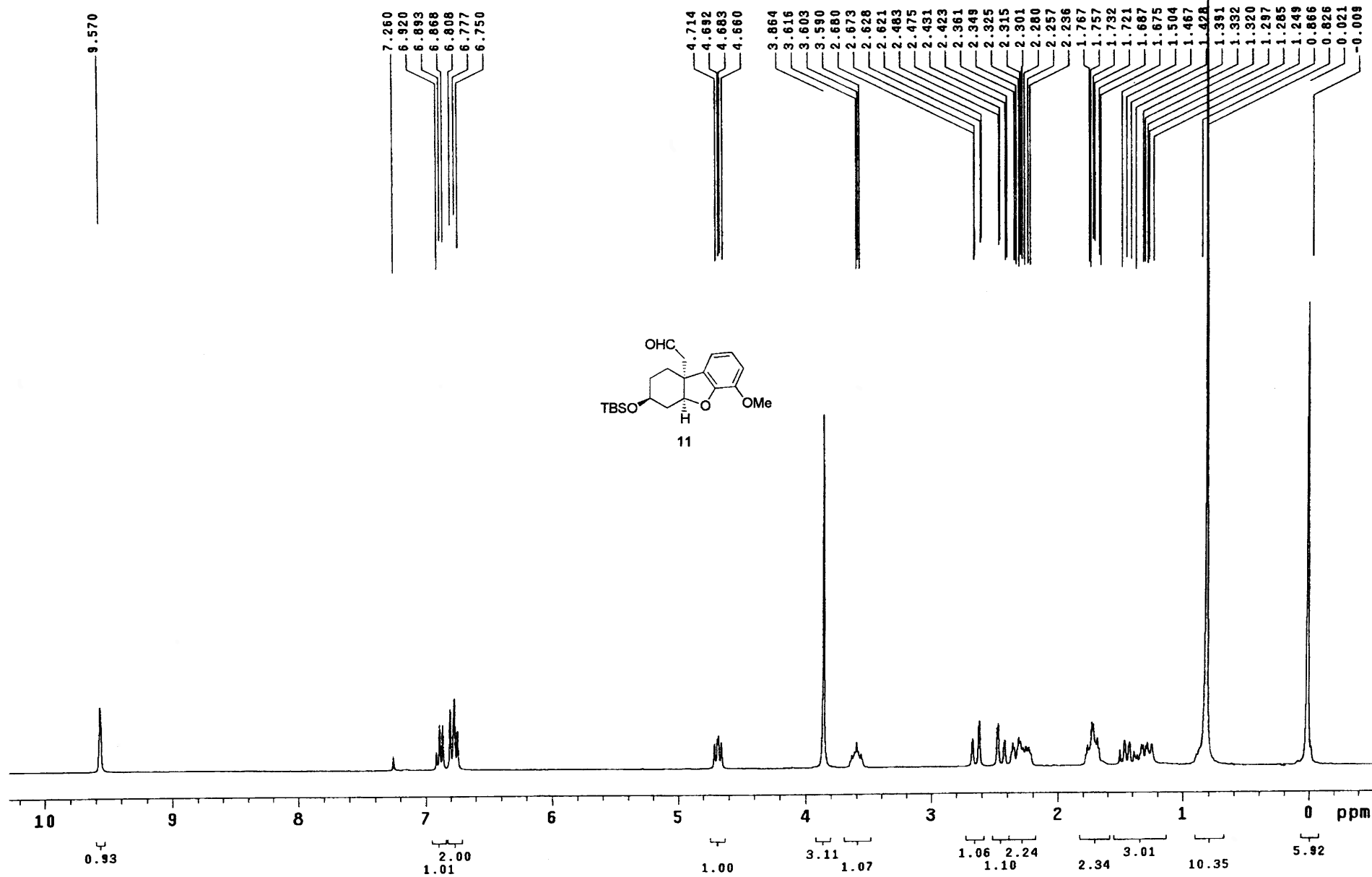


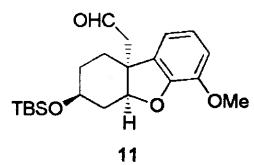
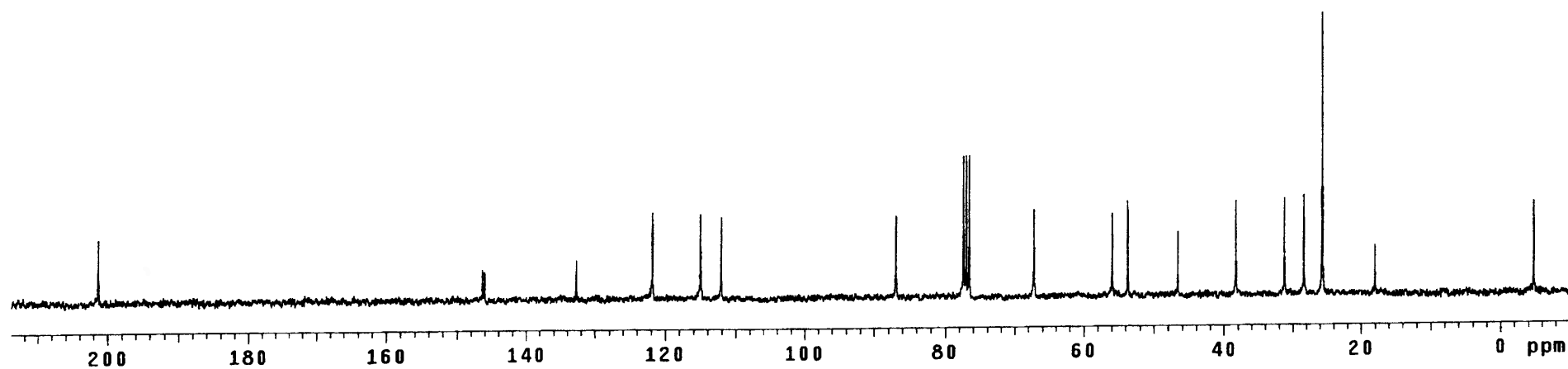












201.291

146.373
146.022

132.681

121.814

114.991
112.045

86.891

77.412
77.000
76.573

67.201

55.921
53.723

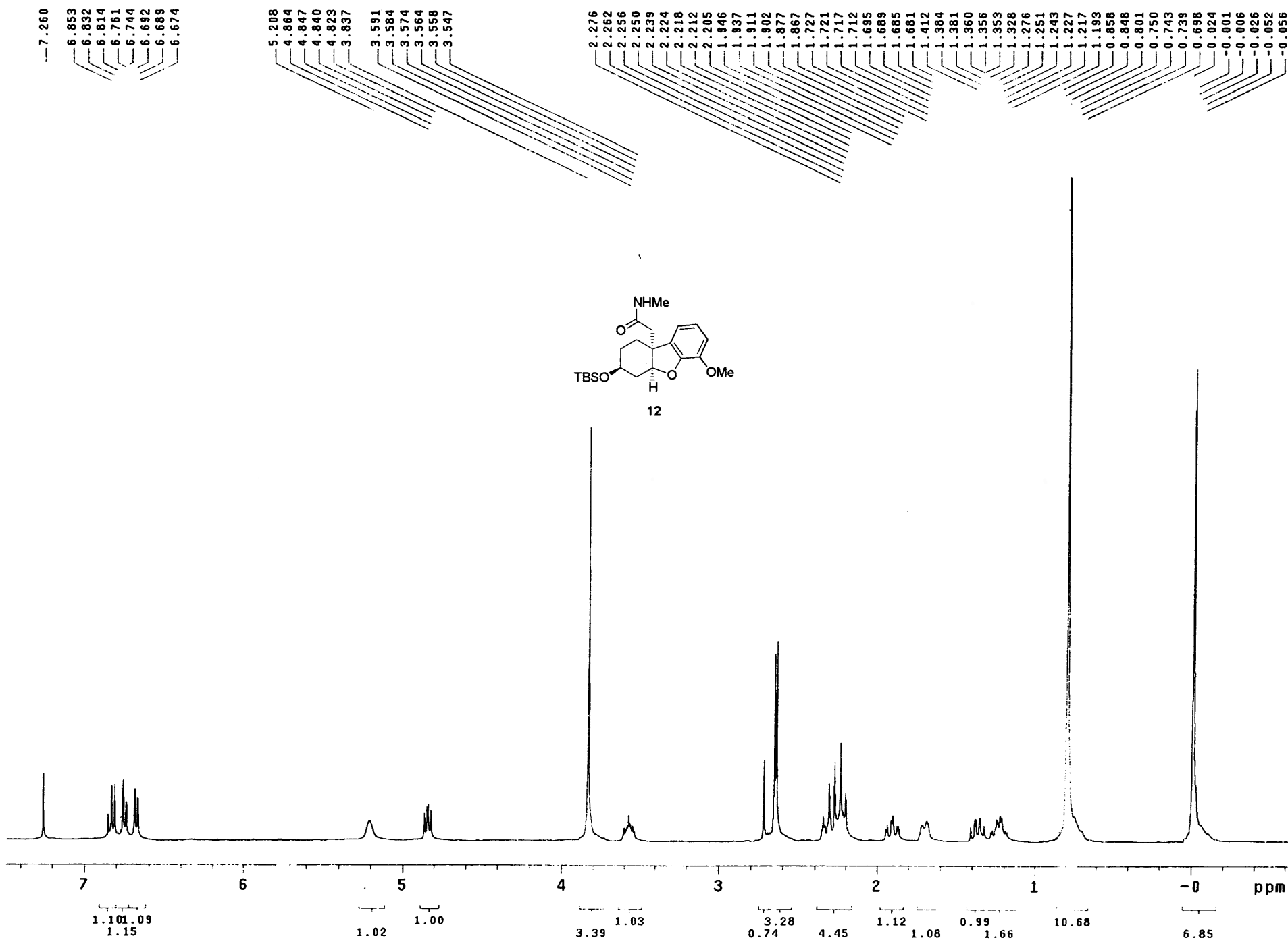
46.595

38.307

31.225
28.386
25.669

17.976

-4.797

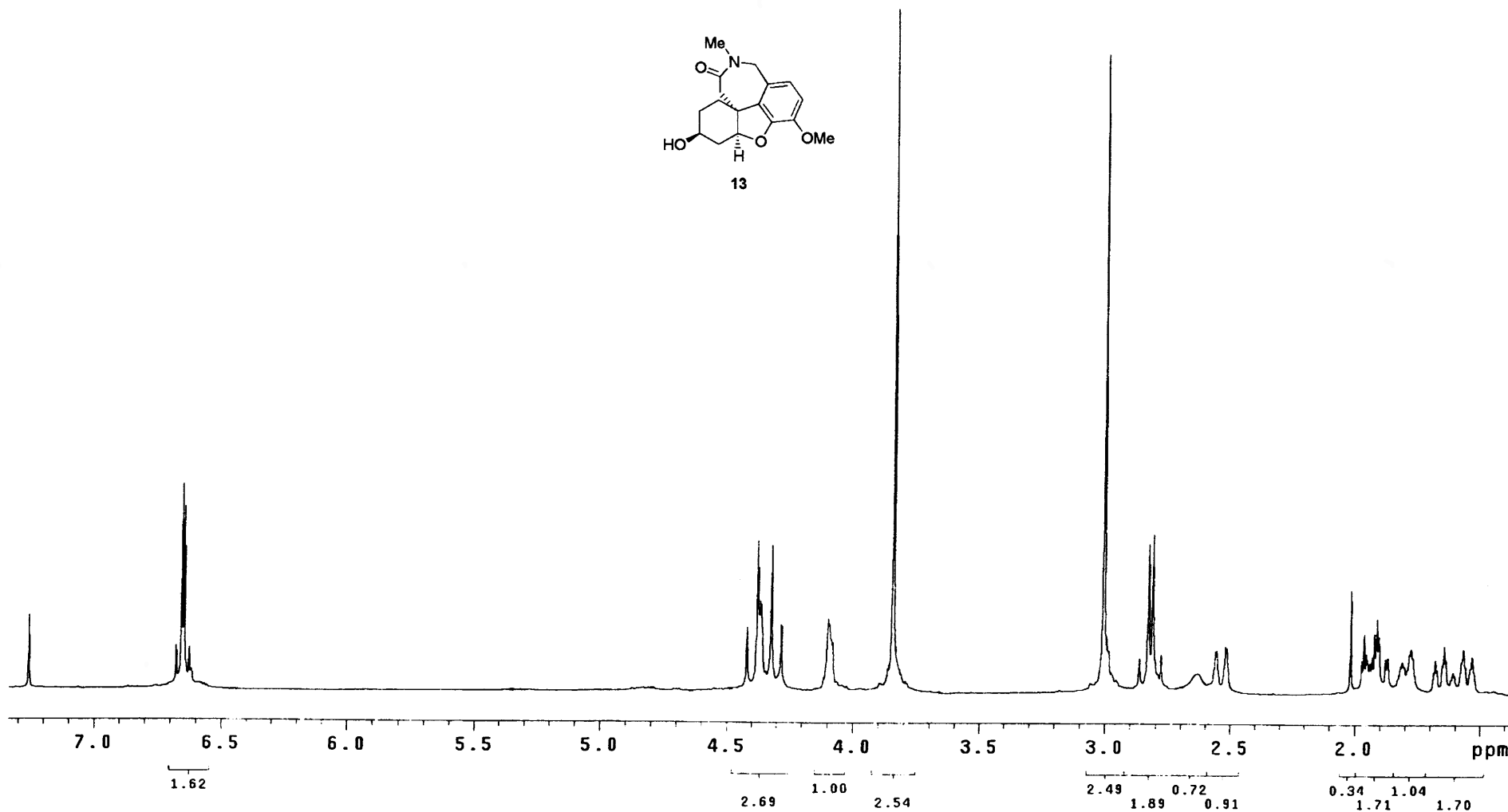
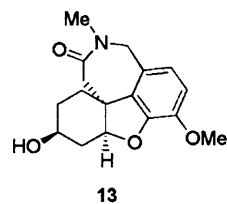


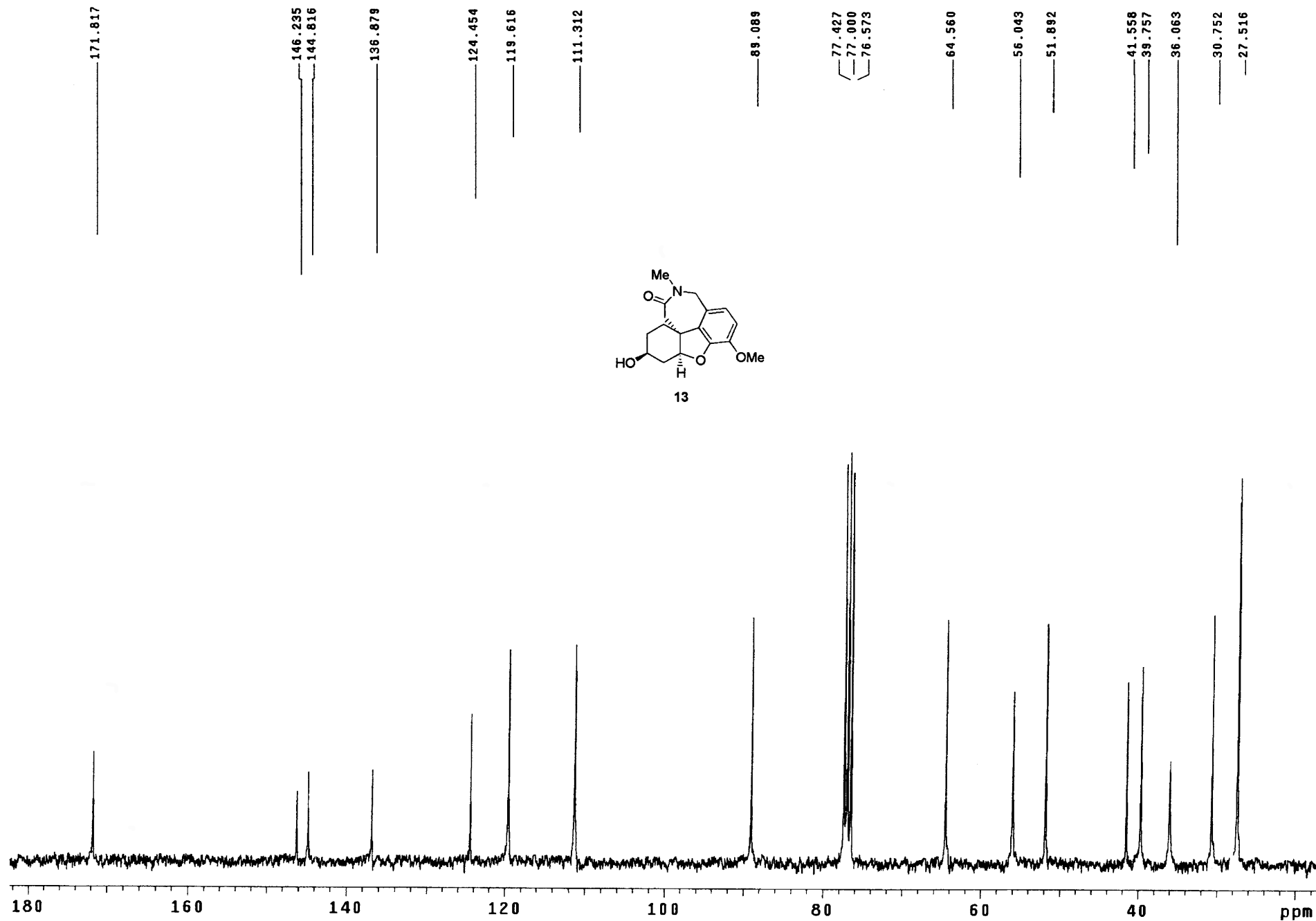
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4.094
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1.568
1.533





— 7.260

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6.597
6.576

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1.565

