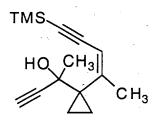
SUPPORTING INFORMATION

Supporting Information JACS Full Paper

$(Z) - Trimethyl - \{4-[1-(2-methyl-[1,3]dioxolan-2-yl)-cyclopropyl] - pent-3-en-1-yl-(2-methyl-[1,3]dioxolan-2-yl)-cyclopropyl] - pent-3-en-1-yl-(2-methyl-[1,3]dioxolan-2-yl)-cyclopropyl] - pent-3-en-1-yl-(2-methyl-[1,3]dioxolan-2-yl)-cyclopropyl] - pent-3-en-1-yl-(2-methyl-[1,3]dioxolan-2-yl)-cyclopropyl] - pent-3-en-1-yl-(2-methyl-[1,3]dioxolan-2-yl-(2-methyl$

ynyl\silane (8): To a flame-dried 100 mL round bottomed flask was added a solution of 1,3-bis(trimethylsilyl)propyne (2.12 g, 11.5 mmol) in THF (25 mL). The solution was stirred at rt and then cooled to -78 °C, and treated with t-BuLi (1.7 M, 6.2 mL, 10.6 mmol) dropwise. The resulting yellow solution was stirred at -78 °C for 1 h. A solution of ketone 7 (1.50 g, 8.85 mmol) in THF (15 mL) was first cooled to -78 °C and then added dropwise via canula. The reaction was stirred and allowed to warm gradually to -40 °C over a period of 4 h. The reaction was quenched with sat. NH₄Cl (10 mL) at -40 °C, and then warmed to rt. The mixture was partitioned between Et₂O (40 mL) and H₂O (30 mL) and the aqueous layer was separated and extracted with Et₂O (40 mL). The combined organic layers were dried with MgSO4; filtered and concentrated to afford a yellow crude mixture, which was purified by silica gel chromatography. The excess reagent was removed by eluting with 0.5% EtOAc/Hex and elution with 1% EtOAc/Hex afforded the desired product 8 as a yellow oil (0.976 g, 3.69 mmol, 42%); Rf: 0.36 (Hexane: EtOAc = 95:5); 1 H NMR (CDCl₃, 270 MHz) 0.18 (s, 9H), 0.71 (dd, J = 5.9, 4.0 Hz, 2H), 0.87 (dd, J = 5.9 4.0 Hz, 2H), 1.49 (s, 3H), 1.94 (d, J = 1.5 Hz, 3H), 3.89-4.00 (m, 4H), 5.50 (q, J = 1.5 Hz, 1H); ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 67.9 MHz) 153.4, 111.2, 110.6, 103.9, 99.9, 65.2, 31.2, 24.0, 23.9, 10.6, -0.1; IR (neat): 2144, 1692, 1605, 1440, 1374, 1292, 1176, 1094, 1050 cm $^{-1}$; HRMS calcd for $C_{15}H_{24}O_2Si$ MH $^+$: 265.1627. Found: 265.1624.

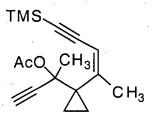
(Z)-1-{1-[1-methyl-4-(trimethylsilyl)-but-1-en-3-ynyl]-cyclopropyl}-ethanone (9): The ketal **8** (0.976 g, 3.69 mmol) was dissolved in acetone (10 mL) and H₂O (10 mL), and treated with PTSA•H₂O (106 mg, 0.55 mmol). The reaction was stirred at rt for 3 h. The organic solvent was removed *in vacuo* and the aqueous residue was extracted with EtOAc (2 x 20 mL). The combined organic layers were washed with saturated NaHCO₃ (20 mL), H₂O (20 mL), then dried with MgSO₄, and concentrated. The crude product was purified by silica gel chromatography (1% EtOAc/Hex) to yield a clear oil (0.771 g, 3.51 mmol, 95%); R_f: 0.33 (Hexane : EtOAc = 95:5); ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 270 MHz) 0.17 (s, 9H), 1.09 (dd, J = 7.2, 3.7 Hz, 2H), 1.44 (dd, J = 7.2, 3.7 Hz, 2H), 1.91 (d, J = 1.5 Hz, 3H), 2.24 (s, 3H), 5.64 (q, J = 1.5 Hz, 1H); ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 67.9 MHz) 207.3, 150.8, 112.3, 102. 4, 100.3, 36.3, 27.7, 23.4, 19.5, 18.3, -0.2; IR (neat): 2140, 1693, 1621, 1349, 1278, 1249 cm⁻¹; HRMS calcd for C₁₃H₂₀OSi MH⁺: 221.1362. Found: 221.1361.



(Z)-2-{1-[1-methyl-4-(trimethylsilyl)-but-1-en-3-ynyl]-cyclopropyl}-but-3-yn-2-ol

(10): CeCl₃•7H₂O (4.28 g, 11.5 mmol) was dried as described in the literature and suspended in THF (100 mL). The milky suspension was stirred at rt overnight, and then cooled to 0 °C. The suspension was treated with ethynylmagnesium bromide (0.5 M, 23 mL, 11.5 mmol) at 0 °C and stirred for 1.5 h. A solution of the ketone 9 (0.508 g, 2.31 mmol) in THF (10 mL) was added and the reaction was stirred at 0 °C for 1 h. The reaction was quenched with 10% citric acid (50 mL), and extracted with Et₂O (3 x 50 mL). The combined organic layers were washed with sat. NaHCO₃ (100 mL), H₂O (100 mL) and brine (100 mL) then dried with MgSO₄, filtered and concentrated. The crude product was purified by silica gel chromatography, eluting with 5-10% EtOAc/hex to afford a clear oil (0.539 g, 2.19 mmol, 95%); R_f: 0.16 (Hexane: EtOAc, 95:5); ¹H NMR

(CDCl₃, 270 MHz) 0.20 (s, 9H), 0.72-0.88 (m, 2H), 1.03-1.11 (m, 1H), 1.21-1.28 (m, 1H), 1.59 (s, 3H), 1.96 (d, J = 1.5 Hz, 3H), 2.39 (s, 1H), 2.78 (s, 1H), 5.59 (q, J = 1.5 Hz, 1H); ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 67.9 MHz) 152.2, 112.4, 104.1, 99.1, 85.6, 73.9, 71.6, 31.5, 27.9, 24.7, 12.1, 12.0, -0.2; IR (neat): 3446, 3303, 2133, 1641, 1241, 1095 cm⁻¹; HRMS calcd for C₁₅H₂₂OSi: 246.1440; Found: 246.1435.



(Z)-Acetic acid, 1-methyl-1-{1-[1-methyl-4-(trimethysilyl)-but-1-en-3-ynyl]-cyclopropyl}-prop-2-ynyl ester (11): Alcohol 10 (0.128 g, 0.519 mmol) was dissolved in Et₃N (0.73 mL, 5.2 mmol). The solution was treated with DMAP (0.063 g, 0.516 mmol), and then acetic anhydride (0.25 mL, 2.6 mmol). The reaction was stirred at rt for 1 h then filtered through a column of Florisil eluting with Et₂O (30 mL). The solvent was removed *in vacuo* and the resulting crude mixture was quickly purified by chromatography using Florisil (2% EtOAc/hex) to give a yellow oil (0.1410 g, 0.4896 mmol, 94%). This yellow oil was used immediately in the generation of the allene to prevent decomposition. R_f: 0.40 (Hexane: EtOAc, 95:5), alumina TLC plate.

(Z)-Trimethyl-{4-[1-(1-methyl-prop-1,2-dienyl)-cyclopropyl]-pent-3-en-1-ynyl}silane (12): Following the general procedure for allene formation (*vide infra*), acetate 11 (0.141 g, 0.490 mmol) afforded allene 12 (0.043 g, 0.187 mmol, 38%) as a clear oil; R_f: 0.71 (Hexane : EtOAc, 95:5); 1 H NMR (CDCl₃, 270 MHz) 0.19 (s, 9H), 0.83 (dd, J = 6.6, 4.4 Hz, 2H), 1.00 (dd, J = 6.6, 4.4 Hz, 2H), 1.74 (t, J = 3.1 Hz, 3H), 1.79 (d, J = 1.5 Hz, 3H), 4.63 (q, J = 3.1 Hz, 2H), 5.44 (q, J = 1.5 Hz, 1H); 13 C NMR (CDCl₃, 67.9 MHz) 206.7,

153.2, 108.5, 103.5, 102.2, 97.9, 74.5, 27.9, 22.5, 16.6, 14.5, -0.1; IR (neat): 3434, 2142, 1956, 1643, 1424, 1372, 1247 cm⁻¹; HRMS calcd for $C_{15}H_{22}Si$ MH⁺: 231.1569. Found: 231.1562.

5,7-Dimethyl-6-spiro-cyclopropyl-4-methylidenyl-2-trimethylsilyloxy-1,7-dien-3-one

(14): Following the general procedure for the P-K reaction, allene 12 (0.039 g, 0.170 mmol) yielded the α -methylene cyclopentenone 14 (0.029 g, 0.113 mmol, 66%) as a pale yellow oil; R_f: 0.31 (Hexane: EtOAc, 90: 10); ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 270 MHz) 0.24 (s, 9H), 0.74-0.96 (m, 3H), 1.10-1.18 (m, 1H), 1.26 (s, 3H), 1.72 (d, J = 1.2 Hz, 3H), 4.73 (s, 1H), 5.80 (s, 1H), 6.46 (q, J = 1.2 Hz, 1H); ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 67.9 MHz) 200.7, 195.9, 163.7, 149.9, 129.4, 123.3, 110.3, 56.7, 38.4, 30.1, 14.2, 13.6, 8.0, -1.0; IR (neat): 3080, 1675, 1643, 1570, 1372 cm⁻¹; HRMS calcd for C₁₆H₂₂OSi MH⁺: 259.1518. Found: 259.1518.

Addition of 3-trimethylsilyl-1-[(1,1-dimethylethyl)dimethylsilyloxy]-2-propyne to 1,1-diacetylcyclopropane (16): To a 10 mL round-bottomed flask was added a solution of 3-trimethylsilyl-1-[(1,1-dimethylethyl)dimethylsilyloxy]-2-propyne (271 mg, 1.12 mmol) in THF (2 mL). The solution was cooled to -78 °C, and *t*-BuLi (1.7 M, 0.61 mL, 1.0 mmol) was added dropwise. The resulting light yellow solution was stirred at -78 °C for 1 h. Crucial to the success of the reaction was to cool the solution of 1,1-diacetylcyclopropane (15) (100.0 mg, 0.794 mmol) in THF (2 mL) to -78 °C and then add it to the anion via canula over a period of 5 min. After the reaction had been stirred at -78 °C for 3 h, it was quenched with H₂O (3 mL) at -78 °C and then warmed to rt. The reaction was then partitioned between Et₂O (10 mL) and H₂O (7 mL) and the aqueous layer was extracted with Et₂O (3 x 10 mL). The combined organic layers were dried (MgSO₄), filtered and concentrated. The crude product was purified by silica gel flash chromatography eluting first with 2% then 5% EtOAc/hexane to give *anti-16* (94.5 mg, 0.256 mmol, 32%) and *syn-16* (72.7 mg, 0.198 mmol, 25%).

1-{1-(1R*,2S*)-[2-(tert-Butyl-dimethylsilyloxy)-1-hydroxy-1-methyl-4-(trimethylsilyl)-but-3-ynyl]-cyclopropyl}-ethanone (anti-16) pale yellow oil; R_f 0.5 (90:10-hexane:EtOAc); 1H NMR (270 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 0.14 (s, 9H), 0.15 (s, 3H), 0.18 (s, 3H), 0.92 (s, 9H), 1.06-1.17 (m, 2H), 1.23-1.28 (m, 1H), 1.30 (s, 3H), 1.78-1.84 (m, 1H), 1.85 (s, 3H), 3.01 (bs, 1H), 5.06 (s, 1H); 13 C NMR (67.9 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 208.2, 105.1, 90.6, 73.1, 68.6, 38.5, 25.8, 24.4, 23.8, 18.2, 13.8, 11.7, -0.3, -4.5, -5.1; IR (neat) 3549, 2174, 1682, 1467, 1410, 1359, 1318, 1251, 1062 cm⁻¹; HRMS calcd for C₁₉H₃₇O₃Si₂ MH+: 369.2281. Found: 369.2281. Anal. calcd for C₁₉H₃₆O₃Si₂: C, 61.92; H, 9.85. Found: C, 62.06; 9.84.

 $1-\{1-(1R^*,2R^*)-[2-(tert-Butyl-dimethylsilyloxy)-1-hydroxy-1-methyl-4-hydroxy-1-methyl$

(trimethylsilyl)-but-3-ynyl]-cyclopropyl}-ethanone (syn-16) white crystals, mp 84-86 °C; R_f 0.4 (90:10-hexane:EtOAc); 1H NMR (270 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 0.06 (s, 3H), 0.14 (s, 3H), 0.16 (s, 9H), 0.89 (s, 9H), 0.99-1.26 (m, 3H), 1.37 (s, 3H), 1.34-1.44 (m, 1H), 1.84 (s, 3H), 2.77 (bs, 1H), 5.21 (s, 1H); ^{13}C NMR (67.9 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 208.3, 105.0, 91.0, 73.3, 68.3, 37.3, 25.7, 24.8, 22.5, 18.1, 13.4, 10.8, -0.2, -4.6, -5.0; IR (neat) 3436, 2164, 1662, 1467, 1354, 1318, 1246 cm⁻¹; HRMS calcd for $C_{19}H_{37}O_{3}Si_{2}$ MH+: 369.2281. Found: 369.2281. Anal. calcd for $C_{19}H_{36}O_{3}Si_{2}$: C, 61.92; H, 9.85. Found: C, 62.14; 9.77.

(1R*,2S*)-3-(tert-Butyl-dimethylsilyloxy)-2-[1-(1-hydroxy-1-methyl-prop-2-ynyl)-cyclopropyl]-5-trimethylsilyl)-pent-4-yn-2-ol (anti-17): To a 10 mL round-bottomed

flask was added CeCl₃•7H₂O (252 mg, 0.676 mmol). It was dried and suspended in THF (5 mL) as described in the literature. The suspension was stirred at rt overnight, then cooled to 0 °C and ethynylmagnesium bromide (0.5 M, 1.3 mL, 0.65 mmol) was added dropwise. The resulting clear solution was stirred at 0 °C for 1.5 h. A solution of anti-16 (50.0 mg, 0.136 mmol) in THF (1 mL) was added at 0 °C. The reaction was complete in 15 min as determined by TLC. The reaction was partitioned between ice-water (10 mL) and Et₂O (10 mL). The aqueous layer was extracted with Et₂O (3 x 10 mL). The combined ether layers were dried with MgSO₄, filtered and concentrated. The crude product was purified by flash chromatography eluting with 10% EtOAc/hexane to give the non-separable diastereomers anti-17 (dr 9.2/1, 52.0 mg, 0.132 mmol, 97%) as a pale yellow oil; Rf 0.3 (90:10-hexane:EtOAc); ¹H NMR (270 MHz, CDCl₃) for the major isomer, δ 0.18 (s, 9H), 0.20 (s, 6H), 0.63-0.78 (m, 1H), 0.80-0.98 (m, 1H), 0.93 (s, 9H), 1.04-1.55 (m, 1H), 1.33 (s, 3H), 1.37-1.44 (m, 1H), 1.54 (s, 3H), 2.47 (s, 1H), 3.05 (s, 1H), 3.98 (s, 1H), 4.80 (s, 1H); for the minor isomer, δ 0.17 (s, 9H), 0.19 (s, 6H), 0.63-0.78 (m, 1H), 0.80-0.98 (m, 1H), 0.93 (s, 9H), 1.04-1.55 (m, 1H), 1.33 (s, 3H), 1.37-1.44 (m, 1H), 1.54 (s, 3H), 2.46 (s, 1H), 3.19 (s, 1H), 4.11 (s, 1H), 4.80 (s, 1H); ¹³C NMR (67.9 MHz, CDCl₃) for the major isomer, δ 105.2, 92.7, 88.8, 75.9, 71.9, 71.5, 70.8, 31.4, 29.0, 25.8, 24.8, 18.2, 9.9, 8.0, -0.4, -4.2, -4.8; for the minor isomer, δ 104.8, 92.5, 88.2, 75.9, 71.4, 71.3, 70.5, 31.2, 28.3, 25.8, 24.5, 18.2, 9.4, 8.7, -0.4, -4.3, -4.9; IR (neat) 3549, 3426, 3303, 2164, 1463, 1369, 1245, 1059 cm⁻¹; HRMS calcd for C₂₁H₃₉O₃Si₂ MH+ 395.2438. Found: 395.2438.

(IR*,2R*)-3-(tert-Butyl-dimethylsilyloxy)-2-[1-(1-hydroxy-1-methyl-prop-2-ynyl)-cyclopropyl]-5-trimethylsilyl)-pent-4-yn-2-ol (syn-17): Following the above addition procedure, syn-16 (62.0 mg, 0.168 mmol) gave the addition product syn-17 (65.6 mg, 0.166 mmol, 99%) as a pale yellow oil; R_f 0.3 (90:10-hexane:EtOAc); ¹H NMR (270 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 0.16 (s, 9H), 0.17 (s, 3H), 0.21 (s, 3H), 0.77-0.99 (m, 2H), 0.92 (s, 9H), 1.15-1.32 (m, 2H), 1.28 (s, 3H), 1.56 (s, 3H), 2.41 (s, 1H), 3.20 (s, 1H), 4.42 (s, 1H), 4.79 (s, 1H); ¹³C NMR (67.9 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 104.9, 92.5, 88.0, 72.5, 70.7, 68.7, 29.9, 29.4,

25.8, 22.6, 18.1, 9.1, 8.2, -0.5, -4.1, -4.9; IR (neat) 3436, 3303, 2174, 1467, 1374, 1246 cm⁻¹; HRMS calcd for $C_{21}H_{39}O_{3}Si_{2}$ MH⁺ 395.2438. Found: 395.2438.

General procedure for the acylation of the propargylic alcohol: According to the literature procedure, anti-17 (72.8 mg, 0.185 mmol) was acylated with Ac_2O (87 μ l, 0.92 mmol) in the presence of DMAP (12.0 mg, 0.09 mmol) and neat Et_3N (0.25 mL, 1.84 mmol) at rt for 2 h. The reaction mixture was diluted with Et_2O (5 mL), filtered through a Florisil column, and washed with Et_2O . The crude product was quickly purified by flash chromatography using Florisil eluting with 2% EtOAc/hexane to give the desired product anti-18. The product was immediately converted into the corresponding allene to prevent decomposition. Extensive purification leads to the decomposition of the product.

Acetic acid, 1- $\{1-[(1R*,2S*)-2-(tert-butyldimethylsilyloxy)-1-hydroxy-1-methyl-4-(trimethylsilyl)-but-3-ynyl]-cyclopropyl\}-1-methyl-prop-2-ynyl ester (anti-18) Following the general procedure for the acylation of the propargylic alcohol, anti-17 (72.8 mg, 0.185 mmol) was acylated to afford anti-18 (80.3 mg, 0.183 mmol, 99%) as a pale yellow oil; <math>R_f$ 0.3 (90:10-hexane:EtOAc, alumina plate).

Acetic acid, 1- $\{1-[(1R^*,2R^*)-2-(tert-butyldimethylsilyloxy)-1-hydroxy-1-methyl-4-(trimethylsilyl)-but-3-ynyl]-cyclopropyl\}-1-methyl-prop-2-ynyl ester (syn-18): Following the general procedure for the acylation of the propargylic alcohol, syn-17 (50.1 mg, 0.127 mmol) was acylated to afford syn-18 (54.2 mg, 0.124 mmol, 98%) as a pale yellow oil; R_f 0.3 (90:10-hexane:EtOAc, alumina plate).$

General procedure for the allene formation: A solution of anti-18 (0.353 g, 0.808 mmol), dissolved in deoxygenated toluene (20 mL) and H_2O (73 μ L), was added to a flask containing [(Ph₃P)CuH]₆ (0.791 g, 0.404 mmol) under N_2 . The reaction was stirred at rt for 20 min. The excess reagent was decomposed by allowing the reaction mixture to stir at rt open to the atmosphere for 3 h. The mixture was filtered through a short silica gel column, and washed with Et_2O to remove the major by-products. The filtrate was concentrated and the crude product was purified by flash chromatography, eluting with 0.5% EtOAc/hexane to remove Ph_3P followed by 1% EtOAc/hexane to provide and the desired product anti-19 (164 mg, 0.430 mmol, 53%).

 $(IR*,2S*)\text{-}3\text{-}(tert\text{-}Butyl\text{-}dimethylsilyloxy})\text{-}2\text{-}[1\text{-}(1\text{-}methyl\text{-}propa\text{-}1,2\text{-}dienyl})\text{-}(1\text{-}(1\text{-}methyl\text{-}propa\text{-}1,2\text{-}dienyl})\text{-}(1\text{-}(1\text{-}methyl\text{-}propa\text{-}1,2\text{-}dienyl})\text{-}(1\text{-}(1\text{-}methyl\text{-}propa\text{-}1,2\text{-}dienyl})\text{-}(1\text{-}(1\text{-}methyl\text{-}propa\text{-}1,2\text{-}dienyl})\text{-}(1\text{-}(1\text{-}methyl\text{-}propa\text{-}1,2\text{-}dienyl})\text{-}(1\text{-}(1\text{-}methyl\text{-}propa\text{-}1,2\text{-}dienyl})\text{-}(1\text{-}(1\text{-}methyl\text{-}propa\text{-}1,2\text{-}dienyl})\text{-}(1\text{-}(1\text{-}methyl\text{-}propa\text{-}1,2\text{-}dienyl})\text{-}(1\text{-}(1\text{-}methyl\text{-}propa\text{-}1,2\text{-}dienyl})\text{-}(1\text{-}(1\text{-}methyl\text{-}propa\text{-}1,2\text{-}dienyl})\text{-}(1\text{-}(1\text{-}methyl\text{-}propa\text{-}1,2\text{-}dienyl})\text{-}(1\text{-}(1\text{-}methyl\text{-}propa\text{-}1,2\text{-}dienyl})\text{-}(1\text{-}(1\text{-}methyl\text{-}propa\text{-}1,2\text{-}dienyl})\text{-}(1\text{-}(1\text{-}methyl\text{-}propa\text{-}1,2\text{-}dienyl})\text{-}(1\text{-}(1\text{-}methyl\text{-}propa\text{-}1,2\text{-}dienyl})\text{-}(1\text{-}(1\text{-}methyl\text{-}propa\text{-}1,2\text{-}dienyl})\text{-}(1\text{-}(1\text{-}methyl\text{-}propa\text{-}1,2\text{-}dienyl})\text{-}(1\text{-}(1\text{-}methyl\text{-}propa\text{-}1,2\text{-}dienyl})\text{-}(1\text{-}(1\text{-}methyl\text{-}propa\text{-}1,2\text{-}dienyl))\text{-}(1\text{-}(1\text{-}methyl\text{-}propa\text{-}1,2\text{-}dienyl))\text{-}(1\text{-}(1\text{-}methyl\text{-}propa\text{-}1,2\text{-}dienyl))\text{-}(1\text{-}(1\text{-}methyl\text{-}propa\text{-}1,2\text{-}dienyl))\text{-}(1\text{-}(1\text{-}methyl\text{-}propa\text{-}1,2\text{-}dienyl))\text{-}(1\text{-}(1\text{-}methyl\text{-}propa\text{-}1,2\text{-}dienyl))\text{-}(1\text{-}(1\text{-}methyl\text{-}propa\text{-}1,2\text{-}dienyl))\text{-}(1\text{-}(1\text{-}methyl\text{-}propa\text{-}1,2\text{-}dienyl))\text{-}(1\text{-}(1\text{-}methyl\text{-}propa\text{-}1,2\text{-}dienyl))\text{-}(1\text{-}(1\text{-}methyl\text{-}propa\text{-}1,2\text{-}dienyl))\text{-}(1\text{-}(1\text{-}methyl\text{-}propa\text{-}1,2\text{-}dienyl))\text{-}(1\text{-}(1\text{-}methyl\text{-}propa\text{-}1,2\text{-}dienyl))\text{-}(1\text{-}(1\text{-}methyl\text{-}propa\text{-}1,2\text{-}dienyl))\text{-}(1\text{-}(1\text{-}methyl\text{-}propa\text{-}1,2\text{-}dienyl))\text{-}(1\text{-}(1\text{-}methyl\text{-}propa\text{-}1,2\text{-}dienyl))\text{-}(1\text{-}(1\text{-}methyl\text{-}propa\text{-}1,2\text{-}dienyl))\text{-}(1\text{-}(1\text{-}methyl\text{-}propa\text{-}1,2\text{-}dienyl))\text{-}(1\text{-}(1\text{-}methyl\text{-}propa\text{-}1,2\text{-}dienyl))\text{-}(1\text{-}(1\text{-}methyl\text{-}propa\text{-}1,2\text{-}dienyl))\text{-}(1\text{-}(1\text{-}methyl\text{-}1,2\text{-}dienyl))\text{-}(1\text{-}(1\text{-}methyl\text{-}1,2\text{-}dienyl))\text{-$

cyclopropyl]-5-(trimethylsilyl)-pent-4-yn-2-ol (*anti-19*): Following the general procedure for the allene formation reactions, *anti-18* (0.353 g, 0.808 mmol) gave *anti-19* (164 mg, 0.433 mmol, 54%) as a pale yellow oil; R_f 0.5 (90:10-hexane:EtOAc); ¹H NMR (270 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 0.13 (s, 3H), 0.15 (s, 9H), 0.16 (s, 3H), 0.37-0.45 (m, 1H), 0.49-0.56 (m, 1H), 0.81-0.89 (m, 1H), 0.90 (s, 9H), 1.08-1.13 (m, 1H), 1.22 (s, 3H), 1.75 (t, J = 3.2 Hz, 3H), 2.22 (s, 1H), 4.47 (s, 1H), 4.55 (q, J = 3.2 Hz, 2H); ¹³C NMR (67.9 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 210.2, 105.3, 100.2, 91.8, 75.2, 73.4, 69.9, 28.7, 25.8, 23.6, 18.9, 18.3, 11.1, 9.6, -0.4, -4.3, -5.1; IR (neat) 3569, 2174, 1949, 1467, 1364, 1246, 1062 cm⁻¹; HRMS calcd for C₂₁H₃₈O₂Si₂: 378.2410. Found: 378.2410.

(*1R**,2*R**)-3-(*tert*-Butyl-dimethylsilyloxy)-2-[1-(1-methyl-propa-1,2-dienyl)-cyclopropyl]-5-(trimethylsilyl)-pent-4-yn-2-ol (*syn*-19): Following the general procedure for the allene formation reactions, *syn*-18 (0.171 g, 0.390 mmol) gave *syn*-19 (81.6 mg, 0.216 mmol, 55%) as a pale yellow oil; R_f 0.5 (90:10-hexane:EtOAc); ¹H NMR (270 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 0.16 (s, 9H), 0.17 (s, 3H), 0.21 (s, 3H), 0.45-0.56 (m, 2H), 0.79-0.96 (m, 1H), 0.93 (s, 9H), 1.16-1.43 (m, 1H), 1.19 (s, 3H), 1.78 (t, J = 3.1 Hz, 3H), 2.53 (s, 1H), 4.56 (q, J = 3.1 Hz, 2H), 4.58 (s, 1H); ¹³C NMR (67.9 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 209.9, 105.1, 100.8, 91.2, 75.7, 73.4, 68.8, 28.3, 25.8, 21.9, 18.9, 18.2, 10.4, 10.2, -0.4, -4.1, -4.8; IR (neat) 3559, 2164, 1949, 1739, 1462, 1369, 1251, 1061 cm⁻¹; HRMS calcd for C₂₁H₃₈O₂Si₂: 378.2410. Found: 378.2414.

General procedure for the TMS deprotection: A mixture containing the alkynyl allene syn-19 (97.4 mg, 0.258 mmol) with K_2CO_3 (71 mg, 0.513 mmol) in CH_3OH (3 mL) and H_2O (0.75 mL) was stirred at 0 °C for 3 h. The reaction was partitioned between EtOAc (10 mL) and H_2O (5 mL). The aqueous layer was extracted with EtOAc (3 x 10 mL). The combined organic layers were concentrated. The residue was dissolved in EtOAc (15 mL), washed with H_2O (5 mL), dried (MgSO₄) and concentrated. The crude product was purified by flash chromatography eluting with 5% EtOAc/hexane to afford the deprotected product syn-20 (75.3 mg, 0.246 mmol, 95%).

(2R*,3S*)-3-(tert-Butyl-dimethylsilyloxy)-2-[1-(1-methyl-propa-1,2-dienyl)-

cyclopropyl]-pent-4-yn-2-ol (*anti-20*): Following the general procedure for the TMS deprotection, *anti-19* (0.147g, 0.389 mmol) yielded *anti-20* (0.111 g, 0.363 mmol, 93%) as a yellow oil; R_f 0.2 (95:5-hexane:EtOAc); 1 H NMR (270 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 0.15 (s, 3H), 0.19 (s, 3H), 0.47 (ddd, J = 9.5, 5.8, 3.7 Hz, 1H), 0.57 (ddd, J = 9.5, 5.8, 4.1 Hz, 1H), 0.84-0.94 (m, 1H), 0.93 (s, 9H), 1.21-1.28 (m, 1H), 1.26 (s, 3H), 1.77 (t, J = 3.2 Hz, 3H), 2.22 (s, 1H), 2.45 (d, J = 2.1 Hz, 1H), 4.54 (d, J = 2.1 Hz, 1H), 4.59 (q, J = 3.2 Hz, 2H); 13 C NMR (67.9 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 210.1, 100.1, 83.4, 76.5, 74.9, 73.6, 69.2, 28.6, 25.8, 23.5, 18.9, 18.2, 10.9, 9.5, -4.4, -5.2; IR (neat) 3569, 3303, 1954, 1471, 1359, 1251 cm⁻¹; HRMS calcd for $C_{18}H_{30}O_2Si$: 306.2015. Found: 306.2015

(2R*,3R*)-3-(tert-Butyl-dimethylsilyloxy)-2-[1-(1-methyl-propa-1,2-dienyl)-

cyclopropyl]-pent-4-yn-2-ol (*syn-20*): Following the general procedure for the TMS deprotection, *syn-19* (97.4 mg, 0.258 mmol) yielded *syn-20* (75.3 mg, 0.246 mmol, 95%) as a pale yellow oil; R_f 0.2 (95:5-hexane:EtOAc); 1 H NMR (270 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 0.18 (s, 3H), 0.22 (s, 3H), 0.48-0.57 (m, 2H), 0.81-0.89 (m, 1H), 0.90-0.97 (m, 1H), 0.93 (s, 9H), 1.22 (s, 3H), 1.78 (t, J = 3.2 Hz, 3H), 2.42 (d, J = 2.2 Hz, 1H), 2.53 (s, 1H), 4.58 (q, J = 3.2 Hz, 2H), 4.63 (d, J = 2.2 Hz, 1H); 13 C NMR (67.9 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 209.7, 100.7, 83.2, 75.6, 73.6, 68.0, 28.3, 25.8, 21.2, 18.9, 18.1, 10.2, 10.1, -4.2, -4.9; IR (neat) 3559, 3303, 1949, 1733, 1467, 1364, 1246 cm⁻¹; HRMS calcd for $C_{18}H_{31}O_{2}Si$, MH+: 307.2093. Found: 307.2093.

General procedure for the allenic Pauson-Khand cyclization reactions: To a flame dried flask was added *anti-20* (0.100 g, 0.327 mmol) in deoxygenated toluene (8 mL) and DMSO (0.23 mL, 3.3 mmol). The solution was transferred into a two-necked flask containing $Mo(CO)_6$ (130 mg, 0.491 mmol), equipped with a condenser under N_2 . The reaction mixture was stirred in an oil-bath at 110 °C for 15 min, then cooled to rt, filtered through a plug of silica gel, and washed with Et_2O to remove the baseline material. The crude product was purified by flash chromatography eluting with 20% EtOAc/hexane to afford the desired product *cis-21* (75.5 mg, 0.226 mmol, 69%).

(8R*,9S*)-8-Hydroxy-6,8-dimethyl-7-spiro-cyclopropyl-9-[(1,1-dimethylethyl)-dimethylsilyloxy]-bicyclo[4.3.0]nona-1,5-dien-3-one (cis-21): Following the general

allenic Pauson-Khand procedure, *trans-20* (0.1002 g, 0.328 mmol) yielded the product *cis-21* (75.5 mg, 0.259 mmol, 69%) as white crystals, mp 95-96 °C; R_f 0.2 (80:20-hexane:EtOAc); 1 H NMR (270 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 0.04 (s, 3H), 0.15 (s, 3H), 0.78-0.83 (m, 2H), 0.88-0.97 (m, 1H), 0.89 (s, 9H), 1.02-1.12 (m, 1H), 1.08 (s, 3H), 1.55 (s, 3H), 2.43 (s, 1H), 2.94 (d, J = 21.3 Hz, 1 H), 3.02 (d, J = 21.3 Hz, 1H), 4.39 (s, 1H), 6.08 (s, 1H); 13 C NMR (67.9 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 204.8, 169.9, 137.7, 128.8, 128.7, 73.1, 72.7, 39.0, 28.9, 25.7, 21.9, 18.1, 15.7, 9.9, 6.2, -4.1, -4.7; IR (neat) 3436 (br), 1697, 1672, 1579, 1472, 1389, 1297, 1251, 1200 cm⁻¹; HRMS calcd for $C_{19}H_{31}O_{3}Si$ MH+ 335.2042. Found: 335.2042. Anal. calcd for $C_{19}H_{30}O_{3}Si$: C, 68.22; H, 9.05. Found: C, 68.04; 9.07.

(8R*,9R*)-8-Hydroxy-6,8-dimethyl-7-spiro-cyclopropyl-9-[(1,1-dimethylethyl)-dimethylsilyloxy]-bicyclo[4.3.0]nona-1,5-dien-3-one (*trans*-21): Following the general allenic Pauson-Khand cyclization procedure, *syn*-20 (60.1 mg, 0.196 mmol) afforded the product *trans*-21 (44.8 mg, 0.134 mmol, 68%) as white crystals, mp 127-129 °C; Rf 0.2 (80:20-hexane:EtOAc); 1H NMR (270 MHz, CDCl3) _ 0.14 (s, 6H), 0.45-0.53 (m, 1H), 0.55-0.73 (m, 0.26 H), 0.84-1.02 (m, 1H), 0.97 (s, 9H), 1.12 (s, 3H), 1.16-1.29 (m, 0.73 H), 1.33-1.40 (m, 1H), 1.54 (s, 3H), 1.61 (s, 1H), 2.92 (d, J = 21.2 Hz, 2H), 3.00 (d, J = 21.2 Hz, 1H), 4.58 (s, 1H), 6.09 (d, J = 1.7 Hz); 13 C NMR (67.9 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 204.5, 174.3, 137.2, 129.8, 125.9, 75.9, 73.9, 39.1, 31.2, 25.8, 19.8, 18.2, 15.6, 8.6, 6.3, -4.5, -4.7; IR (neat) 3446 (br), 1697, 1667, 1579, 1471, 1456, 1374, 1251, 1230, 1169 cm⁻¹; HRMS calcd for $C_{19}H_{31}O_{3}Si$ MH+ 335.2042. Found: 335.2042. Anal. calcd for $C_{19}H_{30}O_{3}Si$: C, 68.22; H, 9.05. Found: C, 68.00; 9.02.

General procedure for the addition of CH₃Li: To a 25 mL round-bottomed flask was added CeCl₃•7H₂O (290 mg, 0.78 mmol). It was dried and suspended in THF (8 mL) as described in the literature. The suspension was stirred at rt overnight, then cooled to -78 °C. CH₃Li (1.4 M, 0.56 mL, O.78 mmol) was added and the resultant yellow solution

was stirred at -78 °C for 1.5 h. A solution of *cis-21* (26.0 mg, 0.078 mmol) in THF (1 mL) was added dropwise and the reaction was stirred at -78 °C for 1 h. The reaction was quenched with 0.1 M HCl (10 mL) at -78 °C and warmed to rt. The mixture was partitioned between Et₂O (15 mL) and H₂O (4 mL). The aqueous layer was extracted with Et₂O (3 x 10 mL). The combined organic layers were dried with MgSO₄, filtered and concentrated. The residue was purified by flash chromatography eluting with 5% EtOAc/hexane to afford the product *cis-22* (24.8 mg, 0.075 mmol, 96%).

(8R*,9S*)-8-Hydroxy-3,6,8-trimethyl-7-spiro-cyclopropyl-9-[(1,1-dimethylethyl)-

dimethylsilyloxy]bicyclo[4.3.0]nona-1,3,5-triene (*cis*-22): Following the general procedure for the addition of CH₃Li, *cis*-21 (26.0 mg, 0.078 mmol) yielded *cis*-22 (24.8 mg, 0.075 mmol, 96%) as a yellow gum; R_f 0.4 (95:5-hexane:EtOAc); ¹H NMR (270 MHz, CDCl₃) δ -0.16 (s, 3H), 0.13 (s, 3H), 0.75-1.00 (m, 2H), 0.84 (s, 9H), 1.05-1.33 (m, 2H), 1.10 (s, 3H), 1.81 (s, 3H), 2.06 (d, J = 1.2 Hz, 3H), 3.01 (s, 1H), 4.41 (s, 1H), 6.06 (t, J = 1.4 Hz, 1H), 6.19 (d, J = 1.2 Hz, 1H); ¹³C NMR (67.9 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 150.6, 140.6, 138.5, 133.2, 131.1, 114.3, 73.3, 73.2, 30.7, 25.9, 22.8, 18.1, 16.0, 15.6, 13.5, 6.1, -4.2, -4.6; IR (neat) 3415, 1733, 1626, 1441, 1369, 1338, 1251 cm⁻¹; HRMS calcd for C₂₀H₃₂O₂Si: 332.2172. Found: 332.2174.

(8R*,9R*)-8-Hydroxy-3,6,8-trimethyl-7-spiro-cyclopropyl-9-[(1,1-dimethylethyl)-dimethylsilyloxy]bicyclo[4.3.0]nona-1,3,5-triene (trans-22): Following the general procedure for the addition of CH₃Li, trans-21 (36.0 mg, 0.108 mmol) yielded trans-22

(33.9 mg, 0.102 mmol, 94%) as a yellow gum; R_f 0.4 (95:5-hexane:EtOAc); $^1\mathrm{H}$ NMR (270 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 0.14 (s, 3H), 0.18 (s, 3H), 0.47-0.59 (m, 2H), 0.87-1.08 (m, 2H), 0.99 (s, 9H), 1.11 (s, 3H), 1.47-1.55 (m, 1H), 1.63 (bs, 1H), 1.78 (s, 3H), 2.07 (s, 3H), 4.66 (s, 1H), 5.98 (d, J=1.0 Hz, 1H), 6.05 (t, J=1.9 Hz, 1H); $^{13}\mathrm{C}$ NMR (67.9 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 148.4, 142.1, 140.2, 112.8, 76.0, 32.9, 26.0, 25.9, 19.9, 18.3, 16.0, 15.8, 9.5, 4.3, -4.7; IR (neat) 3518 (br), 1631, 1605, 1472, 1441, 1369, 1318, 1251 cm-1; HRMS calcd for $C_{20}H_{33}O_{2}Si$, MH+: 333.2249. Found: 333.2249.

General procedure for the TBS deprotection: A solution of *cis-22* (24.2 mg, 0.073 mmol) in THF (2 mL) with TBAF (1.0 M, 0.16 mL, 0.16 mmol) was stirred at 0 °C for 2 h. The solvent was evaporated and the residue was purified by flash chromatography eluting with 20% EtOAc/hexane to give diol *cis-23* (15.3 mg, 0.070 mmol, 96%).

(8R*,9S*)-8,9-Dihydroxy-3,6,8-trimethyl-7-spiro-cyclopropylbicyclo-[4.3.0]nona-

1,3,5-triene (*cis-23*): Following the general procedure for TBS deprotection, *cis-22* (24.2 mg, 0.073 mmol) yielded *cis-23* (15.3 mg, 0.070 mmol, 96%) as a yellow gum; R_f 0.1 (80:20-hexane:EtOAc); ¹H NMR (270 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 0.80-0.88 (m, 1H), 0.91-1.06 (m, 2H), 1.16 (s, 3H), 1.21-1.28 (m, 1H), 1.62 (d, J = 7.7 Hz, 1H), 1.84 (s, 3H), 2.07 (d, J = 0.9 Hz, 3H), 2.86 (s, 1H), 4.33 (d, J = 7.7 Hz, 1H), 6.08 (t, J = 1.5 Hz, 1H), 6.34 (s, 1H); ¹³C NMR (67.9 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 150.7, 141.7, 138.4, 133.2, 130.1, 114.3, 73.1, 72.4, 30.1, 23.2, 16.1, 15.6, 12.9, 6.4; IR (neat) 3405, 1631, 1446, 1374, 1328 cm⁻¹; HRMS calcd for $C_{14}H_{19}O_{2}$ MH+ 219.1385. Found: 219.1385.

$$H_3C$$
 OH
 CH_3
 CH_3

(8R*,9R*)-8,9-Dihydroxy-3,6,8-trimethyl-7-spiro-cyclopropylbicyclo-[4.3.0]nona-

1,3,5-triene (*trans-23*): Following the general procedure for TBS deprotection, *trans-22* (14.0 mg, 0.042 mmol) yielded *trans-23* (8.9 mg, 0.041 mmol, 98%) as a yellow gum; R_f 0.2 (65:35-hexane:EtOAc); ¹H NMR (270 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 0.53-0.60 (m, 1H), 0.86-0.94 (m, 1H), 1.06-1.16 (m, 1H), 1.13 (s, 3H), 1.45-1.52 (m, 1H), 1.80 (s, 3H), 1.88 (bs, 1H), 1.97 (d, J = 6.6 Hz, 1H), 2.07 (s, 3H), 4.66 (d, J = 6.6 Hz, 1H), 6.01 (q, J = 1.6 Hz, 1H), 6.20 (t, J = 1.9 Hz, 1H); ¹³C NMR (67.9 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 149.0, 142.2, 140.3, 113.2, 76.5, 33.0, 19.5, 16.2, 15.7, 9.7; IR (neat) 3415, 1626, 1600, 1441, 1369, 1328, 1303, 1108 cm⁻¹; HRMS calcd for C₁₄H₁₉O₂ MH+ 219.1385. Found: 219.1385.

$$OOOCH_3$$

(E)-Trimethyl- $\{4-[1-(2-methyl-[1,3]dioxolan-2-yl)-cyclopropyl]-pent-3-en-1-ynyl\}$

silane (27): A solution of the diethyl (3-trimethylsilyl-2-propynyl) phosphonate (4.12 g, 16.6 mmol) in THF (20 mL) in a flame-dried flask was cooled to -78 °C. It was treated with sodium hexamethyldisilazide (1.0 M, 15.4 mL, 15.4 mmol) and the resulting mixture was stirred at -78 °C for 1 h. A solution of ketone 7 (2.09 g, 12.3 mmol) in THF (20 ml) was cooled to -78 °C, then added via a canula. The reaction was stirred at -78 °C for 1 h, and then it was warmed gradually to rt over a period of 3 h. It was quenched with H₂O (10 mL), partitioned between EtOAc (60 mL) and H₂O (50 mL). The organic layer was washed with 0.5 M HCl (2 x 40 mL), 5% NaHCO₃ (40 mL), H₂O (50 mL) and brine (60 mL) then it was dried with MgSO₄, filtered and concentrated. The crude mixture was purified by silica gel column chromatography, eluting first with 0.5% EtOAc/hex to remove the faster moving impurities, then the product was eluted with 1-2% EtOAc/hex to give the enyne 27 (2.85 g, 10.8 mmol, 88%) as a clear oil; R_f : 0.33 (hexane : EtOAc = 95:5); ${}^{1}H$ NMR (CDCl₃, 270 MHz) 0.19 (s, 9H), 0.48 (dd, J = 6.1, 4.0 Hz, 2H), 0.82 (dd, J = 6.1, 3.8 Hz, 2H), 1.34 (s, 3H), 2.06 (d, J = 1.2 Hz, 3H), 3.92 (s, 4H), 5.57 (q, J = 1.2 Hz) Hz, 1H); ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 67.9 MHz) 154.4, 110.3, 110.1, 103.1, 98.9, 65.1, 34.4, 23.5, 20.0, 9.6, 0.1; IR (neat): 2133, 1621, 1441, 1369, 1246 cm⁻¹; HRMS calcd for C₁₅H₂₄O₂Si MH⁺: 265.1627. Found: 265.1624.

$$H_3C$$
 CH_3

(*E*)-{1-[1-Methyl-4-(trimethylsilyl)-but-1-en-3-ynyl]-cyclopropyl}-ethanone (29): Ketal 27 (0.409 g, 1.55 mmol) was dissolved in acetone (2 mL). The solution was treated with H₂O (2 mL) and PTSA•H₂O (0.044 g, 0.232 mmol), and stirred at rt for 3 h. Acetone was removed *in vacuo* and the aqueous residue was diluted with H₂O (5 ml) and extracted with Et₂O (3 x 10 mL). The combined organic layers were dried with MgSO₄, filtered and concentrated to give a clear oil (0.330 g, 1.50 mmol, 97%), which solidified to a white solid upon setting in refrigerator; mp 36-37 °C; R_f: 0.33 (Hexane : EtOAc = 95:5); 1 H NMR (CDCl₃, 270 MHz) 0.21 (s, 9H), 0.94 (dd, J = 6.7, 3.7 Hz, 2H), 1.36 (dd, J = 6.7, 3.7 Hz, 2H), 2.04 (d, J = 1.2 Hz, 3H), 2.17 (s, 3H), 5.59 (q, J = 1.2 Hz); 13 C NMR (CDCl₃, 67.9 MHz) 207.1, 151:1, 110.8, 102.1, 100.2, 39.4, 27.7, 20.1, 17.5, 0.0; IR (neat): 2133, 1697, 1615, 1415, 1354, 1272, 1246, 1144, 1082 cm⁻¹; HRMS calcd for C₁₃H₂₀OSi MH+: 221.1362. Found: 221.1362.

(2R,3R)-2-[1-(2-Methyl-[1,3]dioxolan-2-yl)-cyclopropyl]-5-(trimethylsilyl)-pent-4-yn-2,3-diol (28): This compound was prepared using the general procedure for the asymmetric dihydroxylation of enynes (*vide infra*). White solid, mp 75-77 °C; R_f: 0.21 (Hexane: EtOAc = 80:20); 1 H NMR (CDCl₃, 270 MHz) 0.17 (s, 9H), 0.56-0.69 (m, 3H), 0.83-1.00 (m, 1H), 1.33 (s, 6H), 2.79 (s, 1H), 3.64 (d, J = 3.8 Hz, 1H), 3.83-4.13 (m, 4H), 4.68 (d, J = 3.8 Hz, 1H); 13 C NMR (CDCl₃, 67.9 MHz) 111.5, 103.6, 91.0, 74.9, 68.8, 64.5, 63.6, 30.3, 23.4, 23.1, 7.4, 6.8, -0.2; IR (neat): 3467, 3323, 2164, 1410, 1374, 1312, 1241 cm⁻¹; $[\alpha]^{25}$ D = -15.243 ° (c 1.00, CH₂Cl₂); HRMS calcd for C₁₅H₂₆O₄Si MH+: 299.1679. Found: 299. 1676. The enantiomeric excesses were established by the 1 H NMR

of the corresponding Mosher ester (spectra for racemic and optically pure samples are included in the supporting information section).

 R_f : 0.35 (Hexane : EtOAc = 80:20); 1 H NMR (CDCl₃, 270 MHz) δ 0.15 (s, 9H), 0.66-0.74 (m, 2H), 0.78-0.86 (m, 2H), 1.14 (s, 3H), 1.43 (s, 3H), 3.64 (d, J = 1.0 Hz, 3H), 3.87 (s, 1H), 3.91-4.12 (m, 4H), 6.23 (s, 1H), 7.39-7.41 (m, 3H), 7.62-7.64 (m, 2H); 13 C NMR (CDCl₃, 67.9 MHz) δ 165.8, 132.4, 129.5, 128.5, 128.2, 127.7, 112.0, 100.2, 92.9, 76.2, 71.5, 64.3, 64.2, 55.7, 29.9, 24.3, 19.5, 9.5, 6.4, -0.5.

General Procedure for the Asymmetric Dihyroxylation of Enynes.

1-{(IR,2R)-1-[1,2-Dihydroxy-1-methyl-4-(trimethylsilyl)-but-3-ynyl]-cyclopropyl} ethanone (30): To a 10 mL round bottomed flask was added K₂OsO₂(OH)₄ (3.4 mg, 9.2x10⁻³ mmol), (DHQD)₂PYR (40.7 mg, 4.17x10⁻² mmol), K₃Fe(CN)₆ (456 mg, 1.39 mmol), K₂CO₃ (191 mg 1.39 mmol), t-BuOH (2 mL) and H₂O (2 mL). The bi-phasic mixture was stirred at rt for 10 min, then CH₃SO₂NH₂ (48.3 mg, 0.5081 mmol) was added and the mixture was stirred at rt 5 min. Enyne **29** (101.6 mg, 0.4619 mmol) was added to the AD-mix-β mixture and stirred at rt for 48 h. The reaction mixture was partitioned between EtOAc (20 mL) and H₂O (10 mL). The aqueous layer was separated and extracted with EtOAc (2 x 10 mL) and the combined organic layers were washed with KOH (1 M, 10 mL), H₂O (10 mL) then dried with Na₂SO₄, filtered and concentrated. The crude product was purified by silica gel chromatography, eluting (20% EtOAc/Hex) to give the diols **30** and **31**. Diol **30**: (57.9 mg, 0.228 mmol, 49%) white solid, mp 81-82.5 °C; R_f: 0.19 (Hexane : EtOAc = 80 : 20); ¹H NMR (C₆D₆, 270 MHz) 0.09 (s, 9H), 0.11 (s, 18H), 0.12 (s, 9H), 0.15-0.22 (m, 2H), 0.30-0.38 (m, 2H), 0.42-0.55

(m, 2H), 0.60-0.67 (m, 6H), 0.69 (s, 6H), 0.71-0.84 (m, 2H), 0.91 (s, 3H), 1.04-1.11 (m, 1H), 1.07 (s, 6H), 1.25 (s, 3H), 1.27-1.30 (m, 1H), 1.32 (s, 3H), 139 (s, 3H), 2.16 (bs, 1H), 2.17 (bs, 1H), 2.92 (bs, 0.5 H), 2.94 (bs, 0.5 H), 3.07 (s, 2H), 3.18 (s, 1H), 4.24 (bs, 2H), 4.39 (s, 2H), 4.74 (s, 1H), 5.14 (s, 0.5), 5.17 (s, 0.5H); 13 C NMR (C₆D₆, 67.9 MHz) 209.2, 107.2, 106.1, 104.9, 102.2, 101.6, 93.4, 90.6, 79.6, 78.9, 78.4, 76.8, 74.7, 68.5, 38.2, 37.0, 36.7, 27.0, 24.3, 23.2, 22.0, 21.6, 19.6, 12.6, 11.4, 8.8, 8.3, 7.0, 4.1, -0,1, -0.2, -0.3; IR (KBr): 3481, 3427, 2177, 1749, 1398, 1312, 1279, 1242 cm⁻¹; [α]²⁵ D = -8.10 ° (c 1.00, CH₂Cl₂, 1 h); HRMS calcd for C₁₃H₂₂O₃Si MH+: 255.1416. Found: 255.1416. The enantiomeric excesses were established by the 1 H NMR of the corresponding Mosher ester (spectra for racemic and optically pure samples are included in the supporting information section).

 R_f : 0.28 (Hexane : EtOAc = 80:20); 1 H NMR (CDCl₃, 270 MHz) δ 0.16 (s, 9H), 0.92-1.00 (m, 1H), 1.22 (S, 3H), 1.25-1.33 (m, 2H), 1.40-1.48 (m, 1H), 1.87 (S, 3H), 3.54 (d, J = 1.0 Hz, 3H), 3.62 (bs, 1H), 6.29 (s, 1H), 7.37-7.43 (m, 3H), 7.54-7.56 (m, 2H); 13 C NMR (CDCl₃, 67.9 MHz) δ 209.7, 165.4, 132.0, 129.5, 128.3, 127.8, 99.0, 93.9, 85.4, 85.0, 84.6, 74.1, 71.3, 55.4, 36.6, 24.6, 20.3, 12.9, 12.3, -0.4.

1-{(IR,2R)-1-[1,2-Dihydroxy-1-methyl-3-butynyl]-cyclopropyl} ethanone (31): (9.1 mg, 0.05 mmol, 11%); white solid; mp 103-105 °C; R_f: 0.19 (Hexane: EtOAc = 65: 35); ¹H NMR (C₆D₆, 270 MHz) 0.09-0.17 (m, 1H), 0.27-0.44 (m, 2H), 0.48 (s, 2H), 0.51-0.71 (m, 9H), 0.80 (s, 1H), 0.94-0.99 (m, 1.5H), 1.04 (s, 3H), 1.18-1.23 (m, 2.5H), 1.26 (s, 3H), 1.32 (s, 4H), 1.70 (s, 0.36H), 1.84 (s, 0.36H), 1.94 (d. J = 2.2 Hz, 1.52H), 1.98 (d, J = 2.2 Hz, 0.36H), 2.01 (d, J = 2.2 Hz, 1H), 2.56 (s, 0.76H), 2.59 (s, 0.76H), 2.68 (s, 1H), 2.84 (s, 1.52H), 4.02 (s, 1H), 4.24 (d, J = 2.2 Hz, 1H), 4.57 (d, J = 2.2 Hz, 0.36H), 5.06 (d, J = 2.2 Hz, 0.76H), 5.08 (d, J = 2.2 Hz, 0.76H); ¹³C NMR (C₆D₆, 67.9 MHz) 107.2, 104.9, 83.5, 80.1, 79.6, 79.4, 79.0, 77.6, 76.4, 76.3, 76.0, 74.4, 74.3, 67.9, 38.1, 36.9, 36.6, 26.9, 24.2, 23.1, 22.1 21.2, 19.3, 14.8, 12.5, 11.1, 8.8, 8.3, 6.9, 4.0; IR (neat): 3415, 3292, 2113, 1667, 1451, 1425, 1369, 1322 cm⁻¹; $[\alpha]^{25}$ D = -15.40 ° (c 1.00, CH₂Cl₂, 1 h); The enantiomeric excesses were established by the ¹H NMR of the corresponding Mosher ester (spectra for racemic and optically pure samples are included in the supporting information section).

 R_f : 0.2 (Hexane : EtOAc = 80:20); ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 270 MHz) δ 0.89-1.01 (m, 1H), 1.21-1.34 (m, 2H), 1.28 (s, 3H), 1.39-1.47 (m, 1H), 1.86 (s, 3H), 2.56 (d, J = 2.2 Hz, 1H), 3.41 (s, 1H), 3.57 (d, J = 0.7 Hz, 3H), 6.34 (d, J = 2.2 Hz, 1H), 7.39-7.43 (m, 3H), 7.54-7.57 (m, 2H).

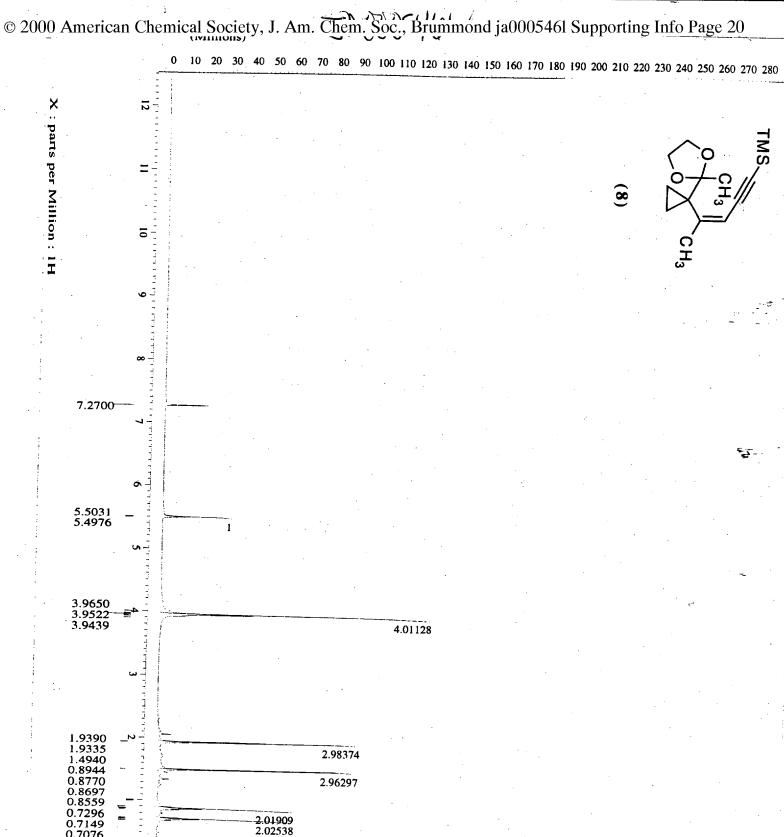
Conversion of the terminal alkyne 31 to TMS protected alkyne 30: Alkyne 31 (0.92 g, 5.1 mmol) was dissolved in THF (20 mL) in a flame-dried flask, and cooled to 0 °C. This solution was treated with freshly prepared LDA (1.0 M, 22.8 mL, 22.8 mmol) and stirred at 0 °C for 1 h. The resulting solution was treated with TMSCl (2.90 mL, 22.8 mmol) at 0 °C, and allowed to stir at 0 °C for 1 h. The reaction was quenched with sat. NH4Cl (50 mL) and partitioned between Et₂O (60 mL) and H₂O (40 mL). The aqueous layer was separated and extracted with Et₂O (2 x 40 mL). The combined organic layers were concentrated and the residue was dissolved in THF (15 mL) and the solution was treated with 1.0 M HCl (15 mL). This mixture was stirred at rt for 1.5 h. It was then diluted with Et₂O (50 mL). The organic layer was washed with sat. NaHCO₃ (20 mL), H₂O (20 mL) and brine (20 mL), dried with Na₂SO₄, filtered, and concentrated. Purification of the crude product by silica gel chromatography (20% EtOAc/Hex) afforded the TMS protected product 30 (0.940 g, 3.70 mmol, 73%).

TBS protection of the Diol:

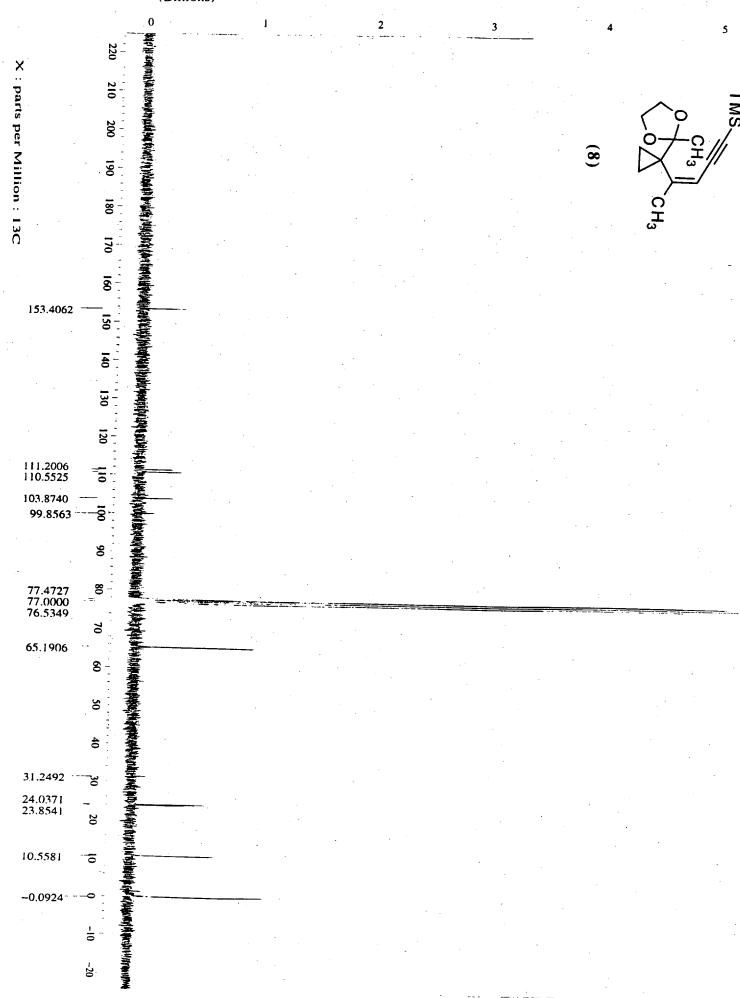
1-{1-[2-(tert-butyl-dimethylsiloxy)-1-hydroxy-1-methyl-4-(trimethylsilyl)-but-3-ynyl-cyclopropyl) ethanone (R,R-16): To a flame dried flask was added diol 30 (263 mg, 0.104 mmol) in CH₂Cl₂ (2 mL). It was stirred at rt until a homogeneous solution formed then cooled to -78 °C. The solution was then treated with freshly distilled 2,6-lutidine (24 μ l, 0.21 mmol) and followed by the addition of freshly distilled TBSOTf (29 μ l, 0.12 mmol). The reaction was stirred at -78 °C for 1h, and it was warmed gradually to 0 °C. It was quenched with 0.1 M HCl (10 mL), partitioned between Et₂O (20 mL) and H₂O (5 mL). The aqueous layer was extracted with Et₂O (2 x 10 mL). The combined organic layers were washed with 0.1 M HCl (20 mL), H₂O (10 mL) and brine (30 mL) then dried with MgSO₄, filtered and concentrated. The crude mixture was purified by silica gel chromatography (10% EtOAc/Hex) to afford the TBS protected product (29.3 mg, 0.079 mmol, 77%). [α]²⁵ D = -47.342 ° (c 0.997, CH₂Cl₂)

X : parts per Million : 1H

1.9390 1.9335 1.4940 0.8944 0.8770 0.8657 0.7296 0.7149 0.7076 0.6902 0.1775



9.06704



64 scans. 4.0cm-1

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