## Structurally Simple Benzylidene-Type Photolabile Diol Protecting Groups

Xiong Ding, Dattatray A. Devalankar, and Pengfei Wang\*

Department of Chemistry, University of Alabama at Birmingham, Birmingham, Alabama 35294, United States

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## **Experimental Section**

**General.** Organic solutions were concentrated by rotary evaporation at ca. 12 Torr. Flash column chromatography was performed employing 230-400 mesh silica gel. Thin-layer chromatography was performed using glass plates pre-coated to a depth of 0.25 mm with 230-400 mesh silica gel impregnated with a fluorescent indicator (254 nm). Infrared (IR) data are presented as frequency of absorption (cm<sup>-1</sup>). Proton and carbon-13 nuclear magnetic resonance (<sup>1</sup>H NMR or <sup>13</sup>C NMR) spectra were recorded on 300, 400 and 700 MHz NMR spectrometers; Chemical shifts are expressed in parts per million ( $\delta$  scale) downfield from tetramethylsilane and are referenced to residual protium in the NMR solvent (CHCl<sub>3</sub>:  $\delta$  7.26). Data are presented as follows: chemical shift, multiplicity (s = singlet, d = doublet, t = triplet, q = quartet, m = multiplet and/or multiple resonances), coupling constant in Hertz (Hz), integration.

**Materials.** Anhydrous solvents Tetrahydrofuran (THF), dimethylformamide (DMF), and dichloromethane (DCM) were used without distillation. Solvents for workup and column chromatography, such as petroleum ether (PE), hexanes (Hex), ethyl acetate (EA), methanol (MeOH), benzene, toluene (Tol) and triethylamine (TEA), camphor sulfonic acid (CAS), and other chemicals were obtained from commercial vendors and used without further purification.



To a solution of 3-dimethylaminobenzoic acid 4 (5 g, 30.3 mmol) in THF (100.0 mL), LiAlH<sub>4</sub> (1.7 g, 45.5 mmol) was added at room temperature under nitrogen atmosphere. The reaction mixture was stirred for 19 h, quenched with statured solution of NH<sub>4</sub>Cl, and filtered through sintered crucible. The filtrate was concentrated to provide the corresponding 3-dimethylaminobenzyl alcohol (3.9 g, 87%) as a brown liquid which was used for next step without further purification.

To a stirred solution of oxalyl chloride (4.3 mL, 51.7 mmol) in dry DCM (150.0 mL), DMSO (5.5 mL, 77.5 mmol) was added at -78 °C under nitrogen atmosphere. The reaction mixture was stirred for 15 min. followed by the addition of dimethylaminobenzyl alcohol (3.9 g, 25.8 mmol). After stirring for 1 h at -78 °C, triethyl amine (14.4 mL, 103.3 mmol) was added and reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature for additional 15 min, after which it was quenched with H<sub>2</sub>O (100 mL). The organic phase was separated and the aqueous phase was extracted with DCM (2 x 50 mL), the combined organic phase was dried over anhydrous Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> and concentrated under reduced pressure to give the corresponding crude benzaldehyde. The crude product was purified by column chromatography (PE/EA 19:1) to afford the product as a yellow liquid (3.4 g, 89%): Rf = 0.5 (PE/EA 19:1); <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  9.96 (s, 1H), 7.39 (t, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 1H), 7.19 (m, 2H), 6.69-6.99 (m, 2H), 3.02 (s, 6H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  193.2, 150.7,

137.2, 129.6, 118.9, 118.3, 111.5, 40.44; IR (neat) 2808, 1696, 1600, 1498, 1356, 1205; HRMS (ESI) m/e calcd for C<sub>9</sub>H<sub>12</sub>NO (M+H) 150.0919, found 150.0922.

To a solution of 3-dimethylaminobenzaldehyde (1.5 g, 10.1 mmol) and trimethylorthoformate (5.9 mL, 50.3 mmol) in methanol (25 mL) was added NH<sub>4</sub>Cl (16 mg, 0.3 mmol) at room temperature. Reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature for 72 h and the reaction solution was concentrated. The crude mixture was purified by column chromatography (benzene/EA 95:5) to afford the acetal **5** (1.8 m, 87%) as a yellow liquid: Rf = 0.5 (benzene/EA 95:5); <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  7.25 (t, *J* = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 6.83 (m, 2H), 6.69 (dd, *J* = 8.0, 2.5 Hz, 1H), 5.33 (s, 1H), 3.34 (s, 6H), 2.96 (s, 6H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  150.5, 138.7, 128.8, 115.0, 112.6, 110.6, 103.7, 52.7, 40.6; IR (neat) 2935, 2887, 2827, 1604, 1582, 1497, 1435, 1350; HRMS (ESI) m/e calcd for C<sub>11</sub>H<sub>18</sub>NO<sub>2</sub> (M+H) 196.1338, found 196.1342.



To a solution of the diol **3a** (134 mg, 0.75 mmol) and the PPG reagent **5** (293 mg, 1.50 mmol) in toluene (2 mL) was added a catalytic amount of CSA (35 mg, 0.15 mmol) and 4A molecular sieve (25 mg) at room temperature under N<sub>2</sub>. The reaction mixture was refluxed for 24 h. After completion of reaction, the reaction solution was neutralized with TEA at room temperature and concentrated under reduced pressure. The crude reaction mixture was purified by column chromatography (PE/EA 10:1) to provide the desired product **1a** (165 mg, 71%) as a colorless liquid: Rf = 0.25 (PE/EA 10:1); <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  7.26 (t, *J* = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 6.96 (s, 1H), 6.90 (d, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 1H), 6.77 (dd, *J* = 8.2, 2.0 Hz, 1H), 6.11 (s, 1H), 4.98 (d, *J* = 4.0 Hz, 1H), 4.86 (d, J = 3.7 Hz, 1H), 3.87 (s, 3H), 3.82 (s, 3H), 2.96 (s, 6H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (176 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  170.2, 169.6, 150.7, 136.0, 129.2, 115.3, 114.2, 111.0, 107.3, 52.9, 40.6; IR (neat) 2954, 2905, 2803, 1754, 1677, 1609, 1585, 1503, 1438; HRMS (ESI) m/e calcd for C<sub>15</sub>H<sub>20</sub>NO<sub>6</sub> (M+H) 310.1291, found 310.1285.



To a solution of the diol **3b** (70 mg, 0.530 mmol) and the PPG reagent **5** (155 mg, 0.795 mmol) in CHCl<sub>3</sub>(3 mL) was added a catalytic amount of CSA (25 mg, 0.106 mmol) and 4A molecular

sieve (25 mg) at room temperature under N<sub>2</sub>. The reaction mixture was refluxed for 4 h. After completion of the reaction, the reaction mixture was neutralized with TEA and then concentrated under reduced pressure. The crude product was purified by column chromatography (PE/EA 20:1) to provide the desired product **1b** (121 mg, 87%) as a colorless liquid: Rf =0.2 (PE/EA 20:1); <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  7.22 (m, 1H), 6.84 (m, 2H), 6.72 (m,1H), 5.78-5.94 (m, 2H), 5.30-5.33 (m, 1H), 5.16-5.22 (m, 1H), 4.38-4.46 (m, 1H), 3.98-4.26 (m, 4H), 3.52-3.67 (m, 2H), 2.96 (s, 6H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  150.6, 138.6, 138.0, 134.4, 129.0, 117.3, 114.7, 114.5, 113.5, 113.3, 110.5, 110.2, 104.7, 104.1, 75.2, 74.8, 72.4, 70.9, 70.4, 67.9, 67.6, 40.6; IR (neat) 2872, 2804, 1680, 1607, 1584, 1500, 1440; HRMS (ESI) m/e calcd for C<sub>15</sub>H<sub>22</sub>NO<sub>3</sub> (M+H) 264.1600, found 264.1603.



To a solution of the diol 3c (69 mg, 0.50 mmol) and the PPG 5 (146 mg, 0.75 mmol) in CHCl<sub>3</sub> (3 mL) was added catalytic amount of CSA (23 mg, 0.10 mmol) and 4A MS (25 mg) at room temperature under N<sub>2</sub>. The reaction mixture was refluxed for 5 h. After completion of reaction, the reaction solution was neutralized with TEA at room temperature and then concentrated under reduced pressure. The crude product was purified by column chromatography (PE/EA 100:1 to 20:1) to provide product 1c (29 mg) and its diastereomer 1c' (98 mg) as a colorless liquid with a combined 94% yield.

For **1c**, Rf = 0.5 (PE/EA 50:1); <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  7.43-7.44 (m, 2H), 7.25-7.38 (m, 5H), 6.94 (m, 2H), 6.77 (m, 1H), 5.98 (s, 1H), 5.20 (t, *J* = 7.0 Hz, 1H), 4.37 (t, *J* = 7.0 Hz, 1H), 3.94 (t, *J* = 6.5 Hz, 1H), 2.96 (s, 6H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  150.7, 139.6, 139.0, 129.1, 128.6, 128.0, 126.1, 114.5, 113.4, 110.2, 104.9, 77.8, 72.7, 40.6; IR (neat) 3031, 2871, 2804, 1738, 1679, 1606, 1584, 1497; HRMS (ESI) m/e calcd for C<sub>17</sub>H<sub>20</sub>NO<sub>2</sub> (M+H) 270.1494, found 270.1495.

For **1c'**, Rf = 0.45 (PE/EA 50:1); <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  7.26-7.43 (m. 6H), 6.90 (m, 2H), 6.75 (d, *J* = 7.3 Hz, 1H), 6.18 (s, 1H), 5.22 (t, *J* = 6.8 Hz, 1H), 4.52 (t, *J* = 7.0 Hz, 1H), 3.87 (t, *J* = 8.3 Hz, 1H), 2.97 (s, 6H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  150.6, 139.3, 138.2, 129.1, 128.5, 128.1, 126.4, 114.8, 113.5, 110.6, 105.0, 78.7, 72.1, 40.6; IR (neat) 3031, 2879, 2805, 1679, 1607, 1583, 1500, 1453; HRMS (ESI) m/e calcd for C<sub>17</sub>H<sub>20</sub>NO<sub>2</sub> (M+H) 270.1494, found 270.1497.



To a solution of the diol **3d** (45mg, 0.591 mmol) and the PPG reagent **5** (173 mg, 0.887 mmol) in CHCl<sub>3</sub> (3 mL) was added a catalytic amount of CSA (27 mg, 0.118mmol) and 4A molecular sieve (25 mg) under N<sub>2</sub> at room temperature. The reaction mixture was refluxed for 2 h, and was then neutralized with TEA at room temperature. The solution was concentrated under reduced pressure and the crude reaction mixture was purified by column chromatography (PE/EA 10:1) to provide **1d** (109 mg, 89%) as a colorless liquid: Rf = 0.25 (PE/EA 4:1); <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  7.22 (t, *J* = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 6.83 (m, 2H), 6.72 (dd, *J* = 8.0, 2.5 Hz, 1H), 5.46 (s, 1H), 4.26 (dd, *J* = 10.8, 5.0 Hz, 2H), 3.98 (dt, *J* = 11.8, 2.0 Hz, 2H), 2.94 (s, 6H), 2.17-2.29 (m, 1H), 1.45 (d, *J* = 13.3 Hz, 1H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  150.6, 139.4, 128.9, 114.3, 113.2, 109.9, 102.1, 67.3, 40.6, 25.7; IR (neat) 2985, 2922, 2850, 2802, 1680, 1608, 1584, 1499, 1438; HRMS (ESI) m/e calcd for C<sub>12</sub>H<sub>18</sub>NO<sub>2</sub> (M+H) 208.1338, found 208.1342.



To a solution of the diol 3e (99 mg, 0.650 mmol) and the PPG reagent 5 (190 mg, 0.975 mmol) in CH<sub>3</sub>Cl (3 mL) was added a catalytic amount of CSA (30 mg, 0.130 mmol) and 4A MS (25 mg) at room temperature under N<sub>2</sub>. The reaction mixture was refluxed for 2 h. After completion of reaction, the reaction mixture was neutralized with TEA at room temperature and then was concentrated under reduced pressure. The crude product was purified by column chromatography (PE/EA 50:1 to 20:1) to provide 1e (115 mg) and its diastereomer 1e' (42 mg) as colorless liquid in a combined 85% yield.

For **1e**, Rf = 0.4 (PE/EA 20:1); <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  7.34 (m, 2H), 7.23-7.30 (m, 5 H), 6.93 (s, 1 H), 6.88 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 1 H), 6.74 (dd, *J* = 8.0, 4.0 Hz, 1 H), 5.55 (s, 1H), 4.37 (dd, *J* = 12.0, 4.0 Hz, 2H), 4.04 (t, *J* = 12.0 Hz, 2H) 3.43-3.35 (m, 1H), 2.97 (s, 6H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  150.8, 139.0, 137.8, 129.1, 128.8, 127.7, 127.4, 114.5, 113.4, 110.1, 102.1, 72.4, 41.2, 40.7; IR (neat) 3029, 2959, 2917, 2850, 2802, 1679, 1605, 1583, 1495; HRMS (ESI) m/e calcd for C<sub>18</sub>H<sub>22</sub>NO<sub>2</sub> (M+H) 284.1651, found 284.1652.

For **1e**', Rf = 0.35 (PE/EA 20:1); <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  7.62 (d, J = 7.7, 2 H), 7.33 (t, J = 7.7, 2 H), 7.26-7.24 (m, 2 H), 6.91 (s, 1 H), 6.89 (d, J = 7.7 Hz, 1 H), 6.73 (dd, J = 8.4, 2.1 Hz, 1 H), 5.63 (s, 1 H), 4.39-4.34 (m, 4 H), 2.95 (s, 6 H), 2.76 (s, 1 H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (176 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)

δ 150.8, 142.9, 139.3, 129.1, 128.6, 128.3, 126.5, 114.5, 113.3, 110.4, 102.1, 71.1, 40.7, 39.4; IR (neat); HRMS (ESI) m/e calcd for C<sub>18</sub>H<sub>22</sub>NO<sub>2</sub> (M+H) 284.1651, found 284.1648.



To a solution of the diol **3f** (120 mg, 0.659 mmol) and the PPG reagent **5** (193 mg, 0.988 mmol) in toluene (2 mL) was added a catalytic amount of CSA (31 mg, 0.132 mmol) and 4A MS (25 mg) at room temperature under N<sub>2</sub>. The reaction mixture was refluxed for 3.5 h. After completion of reaction, the reaction mixture was neutralized with TEA at room temperature and then was concentrated under reduced pressure. The crude product was purified by column chromatography (PE/EA 20:1 to 5:1) to provide **1g** (138 mg) and its isomer **1g'** (50 mg) as a colorless liquid in a combined 91% yield.

For **1f**, Rf = 0.2 (PE/EA 20:1); <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  7.31-7.39 (m. 5H), 7.19-7.25 (t, *J* = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 6.81 (m, 2H), 6.70 (dd, *J* = 8.3, 2.7 Hz, 1H), 5.35 (s, 1H), 4.60 (s, 2H), 4.35 (dd, J = 10.6, 4.8 Hz, 2H), 3.79 (m, 1H), 3.62-3.67 (m, 2H), 2.94 (s, 6H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  150.6, 136.3, 137.9, 128.9, 128.5, 128.0, 127.7, 114.3, 113.3, 109.9, 101.8, 71.7, 70.1, 67.9, 40.6; IR (neat) 2858, 1678, 1608, 1100; HRMS (ESI) m/e calcd for C<sub>19</sub>H<sub>24</sub>NO<sub>3</sub> (M+H) 314.1756, found 314.1755.

For **1f**<sup>\*</sup>, Rf = 0.5 (PE/EA 5:1); <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  7.20-7.42 (m, 6H), 6.91 (s, 1H), 6.86 (d, J = 7.3 Hz, 1H), 6.71 (dd, J = 8.0, 2.2 Hz, 1H), 5.52 (s, 1h), 4.71 (s, 2H), 4.35 (d, J = 12.3 Hz, 2H), 4.02 (d, J = 12.6 Hz, 2H), 3.34 (s, 1H), 2.95 (s, 6H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$ 150.6, 138.8, 138.2, 128.8, 128.4, 127.7, 127.6, 114.6, 113.3, 110.2, 101.9, 70.2, 69.3, 68.9, 40.7; IR (neat) 2969; 2852, 1607, 14981343; HRMS (ESI) m/e calcd for C<sub>19</sub>H<sub>24</sub>NO<sub>3</sub> (M+H) 314.1756, found 314.1757.



To a solution of the methyl glucoside **3g** (97 mg, 0.5 mmol) and the PPG reagent **5** (146 mg, 0.75 mmol) in DMF (2 mL) was added a catalytic amount of CSA (23 mg, 0.1mmol) and 4A molecular sieve (25 mg) at room temperature under  $N_2$ . The reaction mixture was stirred at 60 °C for 2 h. After completion of reaction, the reaction mixture was neutralized with TEA and purified

with column chromatography (DCM/MeOH 20:1) to produce **1g** as a colorless liquid which solidifies at 0 °C (138 mg, 85%). Rf = 0.4 (DCM/MeOH = 20:1); <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  7.21 (t, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 6.82 (m, 2H), 6.72 (dd, J = 8.0, 2.5 Hz, 1H), 5.47 (s, 1H), 4.78 (d, *J* = 3.7 Hz, 1H), 4.29 (dd, *J* = 10.1, 4.8 Hz, 1H), 3.94 (t, *J* = 9.3 Hz, 1H), 3.80 (m, 1H), 3.72 (m, 1H), 3.63 (m, 1H), 3.46 (s, 3H), 2.95 (s, 6H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  150.6, 137.7, 129.0, 114.5, 113.6, 110.2, 102.6, 99.7, 81.0, 72.7, 71.7, 68.9, 62.3, 55.5, 40.6; IR (neat) 3433, 2912, 1608, 1501, 1073; HRMS (ESI) m/e calcd for C<sub>16</sub>H<sub>24</sub>NO<sub>6</sub> (M+H) 326.1604, found 326.1607.



To a solution of the benzaldehyde **6** (2.0 g, 12.0 mmol) and and trimethylorthoformate (7.0 mL, 60.2 mmol) in methanol (20 mL) was added NH<sub>4</sub>Cl (64.0 mg, 1.2 mmol). The reaction mixture was stirred for 24 h. After completion, the reaction mixture was concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by column chromatography (PE/EA 19:1) to provide the desired acetal **7** (2.4 g, 98%) as a colorless oil. Rf = 0.5 (PE/EA = 19:1); <sup>1</sup>H NMR (700 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  6.62 (s, 2H), 6.43 (s, 1H), 5.31 (s, 1H), 3.80 (s, 6H), 3.34 (s, 6H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (176 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  160.8, 140.5, 104.5, 103.1, 100.7, 55.4, 52.8; IR (neat) 2943, 2833, 1599, 1460, 1356, 1298; HRMS (ESI) m/e calcd for C<sub>11</sub>H<sub>16</sub>O<sub>4</sub>Na (M+Na) 235.0946, found 235.0936.

To a solution of the diol **3e** (100.0 mg, 0.66 mmol) and the PPG reagent **7** (278.0 mg, 1.31 mmol) in DCM (2 mL) was added a catalytic amount of *p*-TsOH (25 mg, 0.13 mmol) at room temperature under N<sub>2</sub>. The reaction mixture was stirred for 7 h. After completion of reaction, the reaction mixture was concentrated and purified with column chromatography (PE/EA 39:1) to produce **8** (178 mg, 90%) as a white solid. Rf = 0.2 (PE/EA = 39:1); <sup>1</sup>H NMR (700 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  7.36 (t, *J* = 7.4 Hz, 2H), 7.30 (t, *J* = 7.4 Hz, 1H), 7.24 (d, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 2H), 6.72 (s, 2H), 6.46 (s, 1H), 5.53 (s, 1H), 4.37 (dd, *J* = 11.3, 4.5 Hz, 2H), 4.04 (t, *J* = 11.3 Hz, 1H), 3.82 (s, 6H), 3.38 (m, 1H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (176 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  160.8, 140.4, 137.6, 128.9, 127.7, 127.5, 103.9, 101.6, 101.4, 72.4, 55.4, 41.1; IR (neat) 3007, 2964, 2940, 2854, 1597, 1461, 1378,1201; HRMS (ESI) m/e calcd for C<sub>18</sub>H<sub>21</sub>O<sub>4</sub> (M+H) 301.1440, found 301.1435.



To a stirred solution of oxalyl chloride (0.68 mL, 7.5 mmol) in dry DCM (50 mL) at -78 °C under nitrogen atmosphere, DMSO (1.065mL, 15 mmol) was added. The reaction mixture was stirred for 30 min before addition of the alcohol **9** (0.523 g, 2.5 mmol). After stirring for 1 h at -78 °C, DIPEA (3.48 mL, 20 mmol) was added and the reaction mixture was stirred for another 30 min. The reaction mixture was then gradually warmed up to 0 °C and was quenched with H<sub>2</sub>O (25 mL). The organic phase was separated and the aqueous phase was extracted with DCM (1x25 mL). The combined organic phase was washed with water (3x15mL) and brine, dried over anhydrous Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>, and concentrated under reduced pressure. The crude product was purified by column chromatography (PE/EA 30:1) to provide the desired dialdehyde **15** (418 mg, 81%) as a yellow solid. Rf = 0.2 (PE/EA 30:1); <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  10.01 (s, 2H), 7.58 (s, 1H), 7.37 (s, 2H), 3.46 (q, *J* = 7.1 Hz, 4H), 1.22 (t, *J* = 7.1 Hz, 6H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (176 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  192.2, 148.6, 138.0, 119.4, 116.0, 44.6, 12.3; IR (neat) 2972, 2833, 1687, 1592; HRMS (ESI) m/e calcd for C<sub>12</sub>H<sub>16</sub>NO<sub>2</sub> (M+H) 206.1181, found 206.1178.

To a solution of the dialdehyde (250 mg, 1.22 mmol) and trimethylorthoformate (1.1 mL, 9.736 mmol) in methanol (5 mL) was added NH<sub>4</sub>Cl (13 mg, 0.24 mmol) at room temperature under N<sub>2</sub>. The reaction mixture was refluxed and stirred for 24 h. After completion, the reaction mixture was concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by column chromatography (Hex/Tol/EA 15:15:1) to provide the desired diacetal **10** (319 mg, 88%) as a yellow solid. Rf = 0.2 (Hex/Tol/EA 15:15:1); <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  6.79 (s, 1H), 6.73 (s, 2H), 5.29 (s, 2H), 3.40-3.34 (m, 16H), 1.14 (t, *J* = 7.0 Hz, 6H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (176 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  147.9, 138.9, 112.6, 110.0, 103.8, 52.9, 44.3, 12.6; IR (neat) 2967, 2933, 2894, 2827, 1602, 1465; HRMS (ESI) m/e calcd for C<sub>16</sub>H<sub>28</sub>NO<sub>4</sub> (M+H) 298.2018, found 298.2020.



To a solution of diol 3e (202 mg, 1.33 mmol) and the PPG reagent 10 (158 mg, 0.53 mmol) in CH<sub>3</sub>Cl (3 mL) was added a catalytic amount of CSA (25 mg, 0.11 mmol) and 4A MS (25 mg) at room temperature under N<sub>2</sub>. The reaction mixture was refluxed for 3 h. After completion of reaction, the reaction solution was neutralized with TEA at room temperature and then concentrated under reduced pressure. The crude product was purified by column chromatography (PE/EA 30:1 to 10:1) to provide the pure diacetal **11e** (95 mg), **11e'** (62mg), and a mixture of **11e** and **11e'** (58 mg) in a combined 86% yield.

For **11e**, Rf = 0.3 (PE/EA 10:1); <sup>1</sup>H NMR (700 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  7.35 (t, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 4H), 7.28 (t, *J* = 7.3 Hz, 2H), 7.24 (d, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 4H), 6.99 (s, 1H), 6.85 (s, 2H), 5.54 (s, 2H), 4.36 (dd, *J* = 11.5, 4.6 Hz, 4H), 4.02 (t, *J* = 11.5 Hz, 4H), 3.41-3.36 (m, 6H), 1.17 (t, *J* = 7.0 Hz, 6H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (176 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  148.1, 139.3, 137.9, 128.8, 127.7, 111.2, 110.0, 101.9, 72.3, 44.2,

41.1, 12.7; IR (neat) 2966, 2921, 2872, 1598,1488, 1089; HRMS (ESI) m/e calcd for  $C_{30}H_{36}NO_4$  (M+H) 474.2644, found 474.2635.

For **11e'**, Rf = 0.28 (PE/EA 10:1); <sup>1</sup>H NMR (700 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  7.64 (d, *J* = 7.0 Hz, 2H), 7.37 (t, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 2H), 7.34 (t, *J* = 7.8 Hz, 2H), 7.31 (t, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 1H), 7.26 (d, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 3H), 6.97 (s, 1H), 6.90 (s, 1H), 6.87 (s, 1H), 5.68 (s, 1H), 5.56 (s, 1H), 4.39-4.36 (m, 6H), 4.04 (t, *J* = 11.0 Hz, 2H), 3.43-3.40 (m, 5H), 1.19 (t, *J* = 7.0 Hz, 6H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (176 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  148.1, 142.9, 139.5, 139.2, 137.9, 128.8, 128.6, 128.3, 127.7, 127.4, 126.5, 111.4, 110.1, 109.8, 102.0, 101.7, 72.4, 70.9, 44.4, 41.2, 39.6, 12.7; IR (neat) 2968, 2922, 2865, 1600, 1488, 1404; HRMS (ESI) m/e calcd for C<sub>30</sub>H<sub>36</sub>NO<sub>4</sub> (M+H) 474.2644, found 474.2633.



To a solution of **3g** (158 mg, 0.81 mmol) and the PPG reagent **10** (97 mg, 0.33 mmol) in DMF (3 mL) was added a catalytic amount of CSA (15 mg, 0.065mmol) and 4A molecular sieve (25 mg) at room temperature under N<sub>2</sub>. The reaction mixture was heated at 60°C for 4 h. After completion, the reaction mixture was neutralized with TEA and directly purified with column chromatography (DCM/MeOH 50:1) to provide **11g** (66 mg, 29%) and **12g** (54 mg, 35%).

For **11g**, Rf = 0.25 (DCM/MeOH 50:1); <sup>1</sup>H NMR (700 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>/CD<sub>3</sub>CN 5:2)  $\delta$  6.85 (s, 1H), 6.74 (s, 2H), 5.44 (s, 2H), 4.74 (d, *J* = 3.8 Hz, 2H); 4.22 (dd, *J* = 10.2, 4.8 Hz, 2H); 3.80 (td, *J* = 9.1, 3.5 Hz, 2H); 3.74 (td, *J* = 9.8, 4.2 Hz, 2H); 3.69 (t, *J* = 9.2 Hz, 2H); 3.53 (td, *J* = 9.2, 4.2 Hz, 2H); 3.43 (s, 6H), 3.42 (t, *J* = 9.1 Hz, 2H); 3.38-3.35 (m, 6H), 2.88 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 2H); 1.13 (t, *J* = 7.0 Hz, 3H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (700 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>/CD<sub>3</sub>CN 5:2)  $\delta$  152.9, 143.9, 116.8, 115.8, 107.54, 107.52, 105.5, 86.5, 78.2, 76.4, 74.1, 67.8, 60.6, 49.5, 17.6; IR (neat) 3347, 2926, 2867, 1606, 1364; HRMS (ESI) m/e calcd for C<sub>26</sub>H<sub>40</sub>NO<sub>12</sub> (M+H) 558.2551, found 558.2548.

For **12g**, Rf = 0.35 (DCM/MeOH 15:1); <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  9.92 (s, 1H), 7.27 (s, 1H), 7.12 (s, 1H), 7.00 (s, 1H), 5.52 (s, 1H), 4.81 (s, 1H), 4.31 (dd, *J* = 10.1, 4.8 Hz, 1H); 3.94 (t, *J* = 8.2 Hz, 1H); 3.83 (m, 1H), 3.75 (t, *J* = 10.3 Hz, 1H); 3.64 (m, 1H), 3.51 (t, *J* = 9.4 Hz, 1H); 3.47 (s, 3H), 3.44-3.36 (m, 5H), 2.88 (s, 1H), 2.39 (d, *J* = 14 Hz, 1H); 1.69 (s, 1H); 1.17 (t, *J* = 7.0 Hz, 3H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (700 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  193.1, 148.2, 139.0, 137.6, 116.0, 115.5, 111.5, 101.8, 99.8, 81.0, 72.9, 71.8, 69.0, 62.3, 55.7, 44.4, 12.6; IR (neat) 3385, 3246, 2935, 2869, 1699, 1600, 1075; HRMS (ESI) m/e calcd for C<sub>19</sub>H<sub>28</sub>NO<sub>7</sub> (M+H) 382.1866, found 382.1859.

**General procedure of photoreaction in NMR tubes:** A 5.0 mM solution of **1g** (39 mg in 24 mL of MeOH) was equally distributed into 16 of 5 mm NMR tubes (1.5 mL x 16) in order to be irradiated under the same optimal conditions. (Typically, we first conducted photoreactions in NMR tubes to optimize the reaction conditions because we use <sup>1</sup>H NMR to monitor the reactions. Photo-deprotection reactions can also be carried out in other reaction vessels, for example, in a 250 mL reaction vessel in the regular setting of a Hanovia photoreactor.<sup>[1]</sup>) The NMR tubes were sealed and bound to the immersion well condenser of a Hanovia photoreactor with a 450 W medium pressure UV lamp. The reaction solution was irradiated with the UV light filtered through a Pyrex filter sleeve for 30 min. The reaction solutions in all NMR tubes were combined, concentrated and purified with column chromatography (DCM/MeOH 15:1 to 10:1) to provide the methyl glucoside **3g** (22 mg, 94%).

For the photo deprotection reaction of **1b**, the product **3b** was derivatized with TBSOTf/Et<sub>3</sub>N, and isolated as the corresponding TBS-protected diol **S1** in 81% yield. Rf = 0.80 (PE/EA 19:1); <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  5.81 (m, 1H), 5.18 (dd, *J* = 17.2, 1.6 Hz, 1H), 5.08 (dd, *J* = 10.4, 1.4 Hz, 1H), 3.91 (m, 2H), 3.75 (m, 1H), 3.50-3.41 (m, 3H), 3.30 (m, 1H), 0.8 (s, 18H), -0.03 (s, 12H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  135.0, 116.5, 72.7, 72.3, 65.1, 25.9, 18.3, 18.2; IR (neat) 2954, 2929, 2885, 2857, 1472, 1253; HRMS (ESI) m/e calcd for C<sub>18</sub>H<sub>41</sub>O<sub>3</sub>Si<sub>2</sub> (M+H) 361.2594, found 361.2594.

**Quantum yield determination**: A 5.0 mM solution of **1** (in methanol) and a 5.0 mM solution of DEABnprotected ethylene glycol monoallyl ether (with known quantum yield of 0.26)<sup>[2]</sup> (CD<sub>3</sub>CN/D<sub>2</sub>O 4:1) in NMR tube were placed behind a standard 1 cm quartz UV cuvette contain the filter solution. Filtered light centered at 312 nm was obtained by passing light from the 450 W medium pressure mercury lamp through a solution of 2.0 mM K<sub>2</sub>CrO<sub>4</sub> in a 5% K<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> aqueous solution.<sup>[3]</sup> The yields of photo reactions were determined by <sup>1</sup>H NMR analysis.

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