

Supporting Information for

Formal Total Synthesis of Actinoranone and Asymmetric Synthesis of Labda-7,13-(*E*)-dien-15-ol

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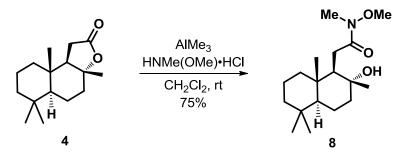
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I. General Information.

Starting materials and reagents were obtained from commercial sources and used as received unless otherwise specified. Dichloromethane, triethylamine and pyridine were treated with calcium hydride and distilled before use. Tetrahydrofuran and diethylether were treated with metallic sodium and benzophenone and distilled before use. Anhydrous N.N-dimethylformamide, dimethylsulfoxide and diglyme were obtained from Aldrich. Anhydrous methanol, isopropyl alcohol, acetonitrile and toluene were dried over molecular sieves 3A (10% w/v) for more than one week before use. Anhydrous reactions were carried out with continuous stirring under atmosphere of dry nitrogen or argon. Progress of the reactions was monitored by thin-layer chromatography (TLC) analysis (Merck, silica gel 60 F254 on aluminum plates), unless otherwise stated. Flash chromatography purifications were performed with silica gel 60, 220-440 mesh, Sigma-Aldrich. ¹H NMR and ¹³C NMR were recorded on Bruker 250, the chemical shifts (δ) were reported in parts per million (ppm) relative to deuterated solvent as the internal standard (CDCl₃: 7.26 ppm for ¹H NMR and 77.0 ppm for ¹³C NMR), coupling constants (J) are in hertz (Hz). The following abbreviations were used to designate chemical shift multiplicities: s = singlet, d = doublet, t = triplet, q = quartet, quint = quintet, m = multiplet, br. = broad signal. NMR spectra were processed using ACD/NMR Processor Academic Edition version 12.01. High resolution mass spectra (HRMS) were recorded on a Waters Xevo Q-Tof apparatus operating in electrospray mode (ES). Infrared spectra with Fourier transform (FTIR) were recorded on a Therm Scientific Nicolet iS5, the principal absorptions are listed in cm^{-1} . Optical rotation were measured at 25 °C in a Perkin–Elmer 341 polarimeter, with sodium lamp, the measure is described as follow $\left[\alpha\right]_{D}^{T}$ (c (g/100 mL), solvent). GC/MS analyses were carried out on an Agilent 9870A gas chromatography with quadrupole mass analyzer (GC-MS) equipped with a split/splitless injector; the column set for all runs consisted of a 30 m \times 0.250 mm HP-5MS column; the oven temperature was increased from 60 to 180 °C at the rate of 20 °C/min and was then further increased to 280 °C at 30 °C/min; the injector and MS transfer lines were at 280 and 230 °C, respectively, and the MS ionization source was maintained at 230 °C using 70 eV; the spectrometer was operated with a mass scan range of 30-400 m/z, resulting in an acquisition rate of 25 spectra/s; the data acquisitions were processed via the GC-MS 5975C data analysis. X-Ray analysis was performed on a Bruker Apex CCD Detector Diffractometer, the data were refined using the software Olex2 v 1.2, and the 3D structure was generated with the software Mercury 3.8. IUPAC names of the compounds were generated using ChemBioDraw Ultra 13.0.

II. Experimental procedures and spectral data.

2-((1*R*,2*R*,4a*S*,8a*S*)-2-hydroxy-2,5,5,8a-tetramethyldecahydronaphthalen-1-yl)-*N*-methoxy-*N*-methylacetamide (8).



Me₃Al (1 M in heptane, 8.0 mL, 8.0 mmol, 2 equiv) was added to a suspension of MeONHMe•HCl (756 mg, 7.7 mmol, 1 equiv) in dry CH₂Cl₂ (20 mL) at 0 °C (*CAUTION! gas evolution*). After addition, the cooling bath was removed and the mixture was kept under magnetic stirring at room temperature for 2 h. Next, a solution of (+)-sclareolide (**4**, 97%, 1000 mg, 3.88 mmol, 1 equiv) in dry CH₂Cl₂ (10 mL) was added to the reaction, and the stirring continued for 18 h at room temperature. After cooling to 0 °C, an aqueous solution of HCl (1 M, 30 mL) was slowly added (*CAUTION! gas evolution*). The organic phase was separated and the aqueous phase was extracted with CH₂Cl₂ (2 x 25 mL). The organic phases were combined, dried over anhydrous Na₂SO₄ and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by flash chromatography (SiO₂, hexanes/EtOAc 50:50 to 30:70) to furnish amide **8** (908 mg, 2.9 mmol) as a white solid in 75% yield.

TLC (SiO₂): $R_f = 0.30$ (hexanes/EtOAc 50:50);

M.p.: 102-106 °C;

 $[\alpha]_{D}^{25} = +37 \ (c \ 1.0, \ CHCl_3), \ [\alpha]_{D,lit} = +39.3 \ (c \ 0.98, \ CHCl_3);^{1}$

¹**H NMR** (250 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 0.78 (s, 3H), 0.81 (s, 3H), 0.86 (s, 3H), 1.14 (s, 3H), 0.89-1.73 (m, 10H), 1.86-2.03 (m, 2H), 2.37-2.63 (m, 3H), 3.17 (s, 3H), 3.71 (s, 3H);

¹³C NMR (62.9 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 15.7 (CH₃), 18.4 (CH₂), 20.5 (CH₂), 21.3 (CH₃), 23.2 (CH₃), 26.8 (CH₂), 33.1 (C), 33.2 (2CH₃), 38.5 (C), 39.2 (CH₂), 41.7 (CH₂), 44.4 (CH₂), 55.8 (CH), 56.1 (CH), 61.1 (CH₃), 72.7 (C), 176.0 (C).

¹ Kumar, C. N. S. S. P.; Chein, R.-J. *Org. Lett.* **2014**, *16*, 2990-2992.

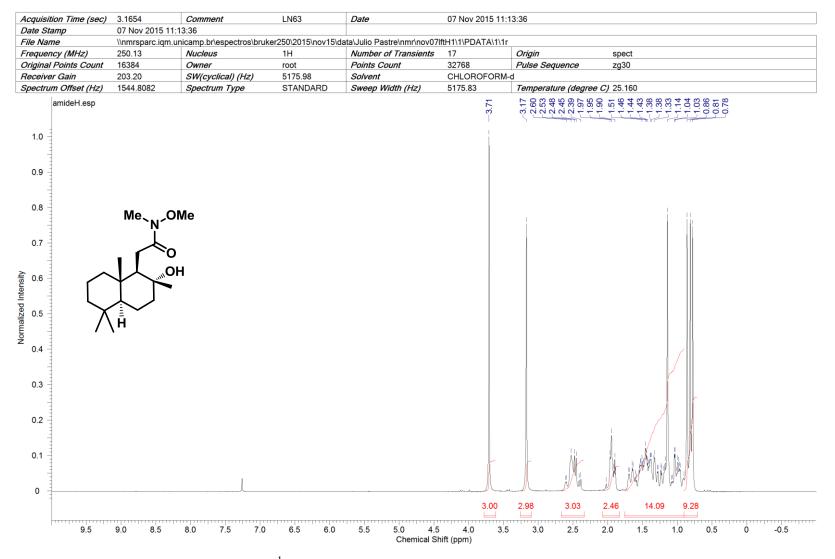


Figure S1. ¹H NMR spectrum (CDCl₃, 250 MHz) of compound 8.

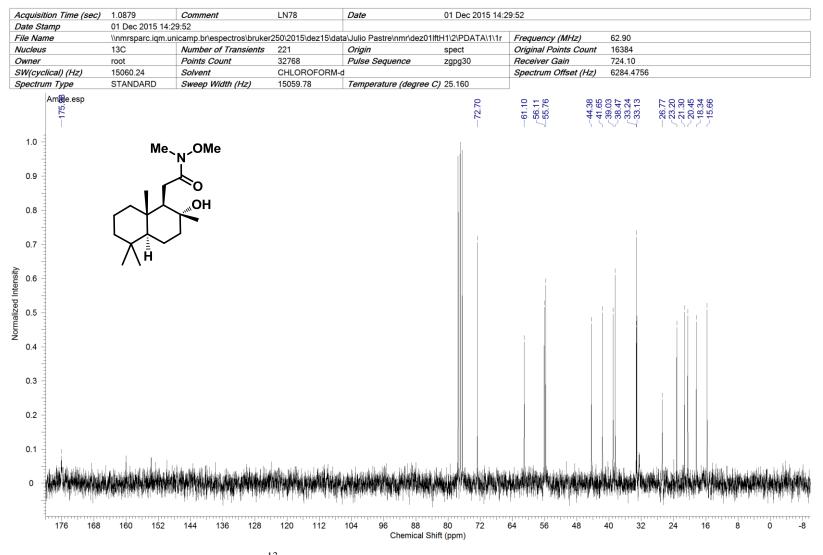


Figure S2. ¹³C NMR spectrum (CDCl₃, 62.9 MHz) of compound 8.

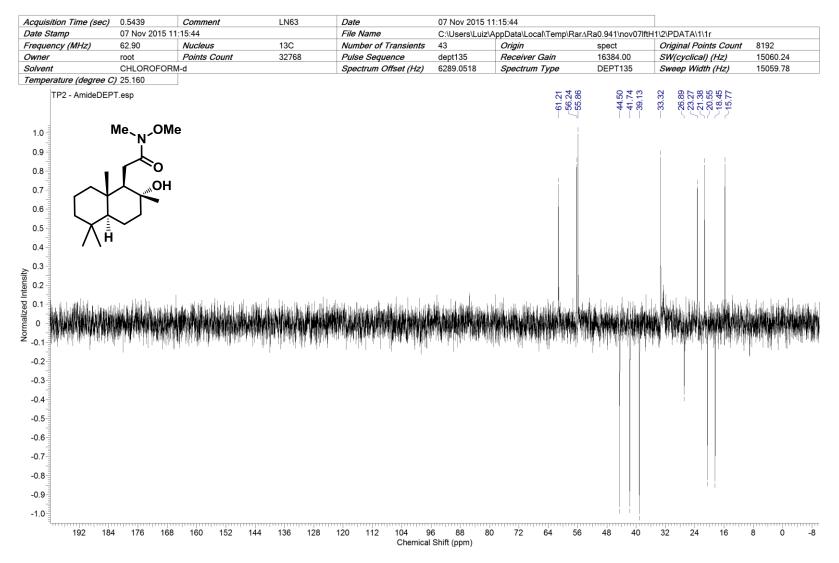
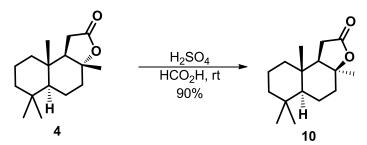


Figure S3. DEPT 135 NMR spectrum (CDCl₃, 62.9 MHz) of compound 8.

(3aS,5aS,9aS,9bR)-3a,6,6,9a-tetramethyldecahydronaphtho[2,1-b]furan-2(3aH)one (10).



Solid (+)-sclareolide (**4**, 97%, 2.58 g, 10.0 mmol, 1 equiv) was added to a solution of sulfuric acid (95%, 1.68 mL, 30.0 mmol, 3 equiv) in formic acid (98%, 42 mL) at room temperature. After 4 h, the mixture was diluted with cold H_2O (100 mL) and extracted with Et₂O (2 x 100 mL). The combined organic phases were washed with saturated aqueous solution of NaHCO₃ (30 mL), brine (30 mL), dried over anhydrous Na₂SO₄ and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by flash chromatography (SiO₂, hexanes/EtOAc 85:15) to furnish lactone **10** (2253 mg, 9.0 mmol) as a white solid in 90% yield.

Note: The high purity of formic acid (>97%) was essential for full conversion. The use of formic acid of 85% purity led to incomplete conversion even with prolonged reaction time.

TLC (SiO₂): $R_f = 0.70$ (hexanes/EtOAc 50:50);

M.p.: 87-89 °C;

 $[\alpha]_{D}^{25} = -27 (c \ 1.0, \text{CHCl}_{3}), [\alpha]_{D,\text{lit}} = -31.7 (c \ 0.4, \text{CHCl}_{3});^{2}$

¹**H** NMR (250 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 0.78 (s, 3H), 0.82 (s, 6H), 0.75-0.87 (m, 2H), 1.01-1.15 (m, 1H), 1.23 (s, 3H), 1.26-1.61 (m, 7H), 1.69 (d, *J* = 7.7 Hz, 1H), 2.14-2.26 (m, 1H), 2.27 (d, *J* = 18.0 Hz, 1H), 2.64 (dd, *J* = 17.9, 7.9 Hz, 1H);

¹³C NMR (62.9 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 14.3 (CH₃), 17.8 (CH₂), 18.0 (CH₂), 21.9 (CH₃), 29.7 (CH₃), 32.1 (CH₂), 32.6 (C), 33.3 (CH₃), 34.8 (CH₂), 35.7 (C), 40.5 (CH₂), 41.4 (CH₂), 51.2 (CH), 54.4 (CH), 85.3 (C), 177.4 (C).

² Quideau, S.; Lebon, M.; Lamidey, A.-M. Org. Lett. **2002**, *4*, 3975-3978.

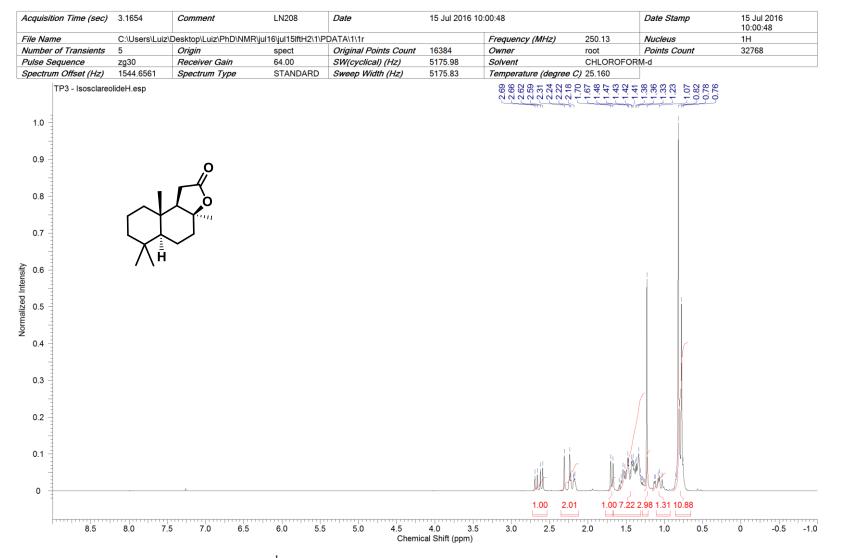


Figure S4. ¹H NMR spectrum (CDCl₃, 250 MHz) of compound 10.

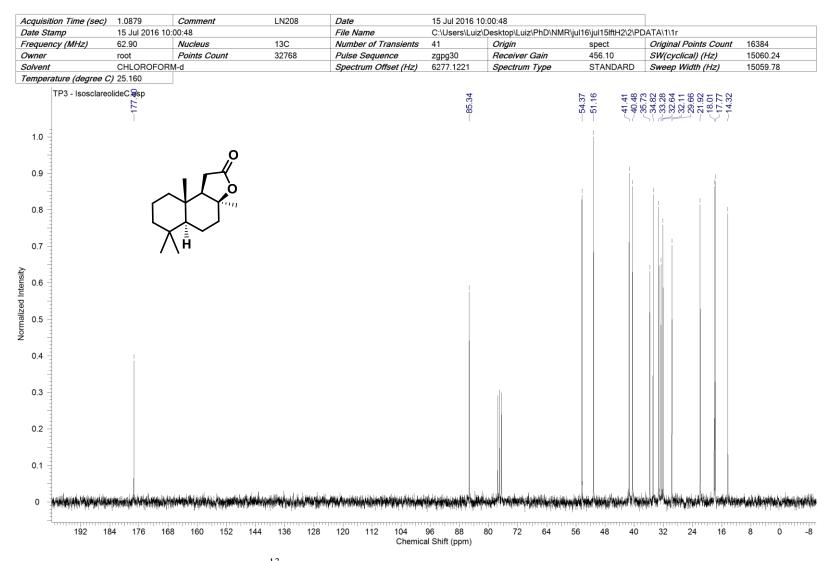


Figure S5. ¹³C NMR spectrum (CDCl₃, 62.9 MHz) of compound 10.

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Frequency (MHz)	62.90	Nucleus	13C	Number of Transients	22	Origin	spect	Original Points Count	8192
Owner	root	Points Count	32768	Pulse Sequence	dept135	Receiver Gain	16384.00	SW(cyclical) (Hz)	15060.24
Solvent	CHLOROFORM-d				6289.0518	Spectrum Type	DEPT135	Sweep Width (Hz)	15059.78
Temperature (degree C) 25.160									

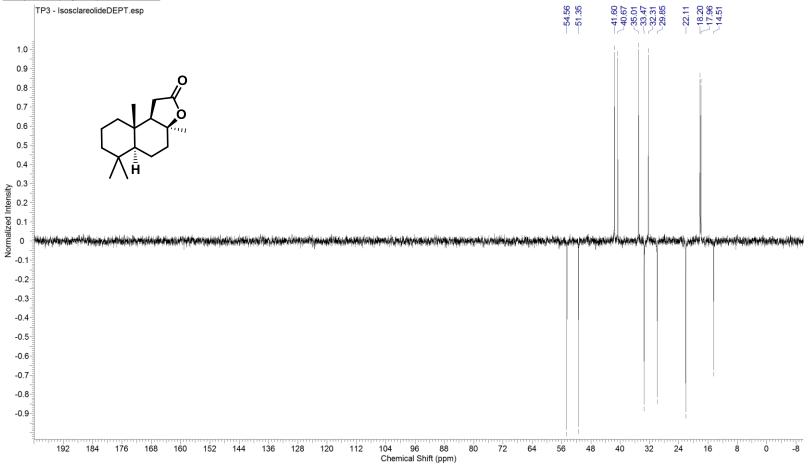
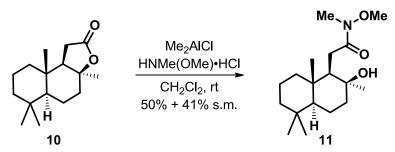


Figure S6. DEPT 135 NMR spectrum (CDCl₃, 62.9 MHz) of compound 10.

2-((1*R*,2*S*,4a*S*,8a*S*)-2-hydroxy-2,5,5,8a-tetramethyldecahydronaphthalen-1-yl)-*N*-methoxy-*N*-methylacetamide (11).



Me₂AlCl (0.9 M in heptane, 8.0 mL, 7.2 mmol, 3 equiv) was added to a suspension of MeONHMe•HCl (702 mg, 7.2 mmol, 1 equiv) in dry CH₂Cl₂ (20 mL) at 0 °C (*CAUTION! gas evolution*). After addition, the cooling bath was removed and the mixture was kept under magnetic stirring at room temperature for 2 h. Next, a solution of isosclareolide (**10**, 619 mg, 2.4 mmol, 1 equiv) in dry CH₂Cl₂ (20 mL) was added to the reaction, and the stirring continued at room temperature for 18 h. After cooling to 0 °C, an aqueous solution of HCl (1 M, 50 mL) was slowly added (*CAUTION! gas evolution*). The organic phase was separated and the aqueous phase was extracted with CH₂Cl₂ (2 x 50 mL). The organic phases were combined, dried over anhydrous Na₂SO₄ and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by flash chromatography (SiO₂, hexanes/EtOAc 85:15 to 30:70) to furnish amide **11** (375 mg, 1.2 mmol) as a white solid in 50% yield (85% yield based on the recovery of starting material), along recovered isosclareolide (**10**, 254 mg, 1.0 mmol) as a white solid in 41% yield.

Note: Use of Me₃Al led to little conversion (<5%) and the use of Me₂AlCl for prolonged reaction time at room temperature or use of refluxing conditions did not improve the yield.

TLC (SiO₂): $R_f = 0.30$ (hexanes/EtOAc 50:50);

M.p.: 140-144 °C;

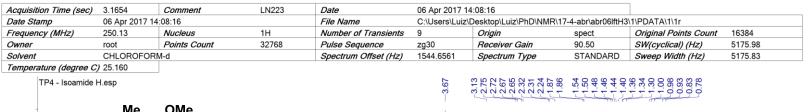
 $[\alpha]_{D}^{25} = +24 (c \ 1.0, \text{CHCl}_{3});$

IR (**ATR, cm⁻¹**): 3450, 2919, 2850, 1644, 1459, 1418, 1387, 1172, 1125, 1001, 915, 899;

¹**H NMR** (250 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 0.78 (s, 3H), 0.83 (s, 3H), 0.93 (s, 3H), 1.00 (s, 3H), 0.87-1.07 (m, 2H), 1.08-1.76 (m, 10H), 1.81-1.89 (m, 1H), 2.28 (dd, *J* = 18.0, 2.7 Hz, 1H), 2.70 (dd, *J* = 18.0, 5.8 Hz, 1H), 3.13 (s, 3H), 3.67 (s, 3H);

¹³C NMR (62.9 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 15.6 (CH₃), 18.1 (CH₂), 18.2 (CH₂), 21.5 (CH₃), 26.8 (CH₂), 30.4 (CH₃), 32.7 (CH₃), 33.1 (C), 33.3 (CH₃), 38.0 (C), 38.7 (CH₂), 41.7 (CH₂), 42.3 (CH₂), 52.2 (CH), 55.3 (CH), 61.1 (CH₃), 72.7 (C), 175.3 (C);

HRMS (ESI +): m/z calculated for C₁₈H₃₃O₃NNa⁺ [M+Na]⁺ 334.2353, found 334.2367.



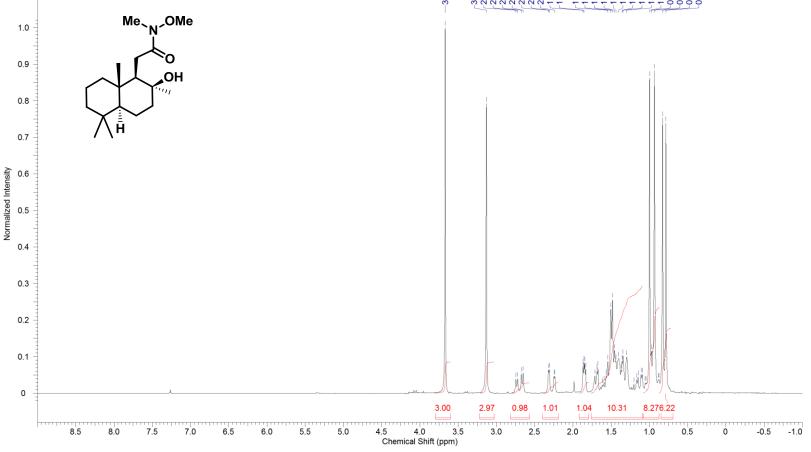


Figure S7. ¹H NMR spectrum (CDCl₃, 250 MHz) of compound 11.

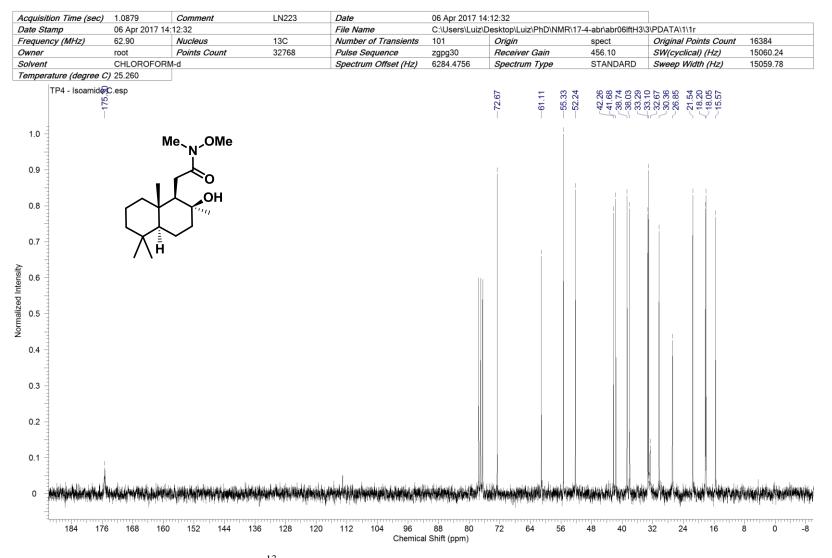


Figure S8. ¹³C NMR spectrum (CDCl₃, 62.9 MHz) of compound 11.

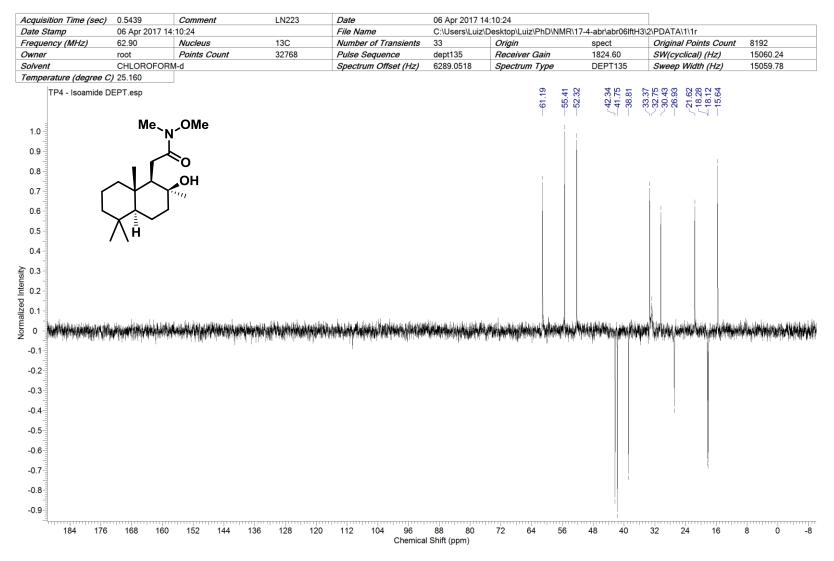
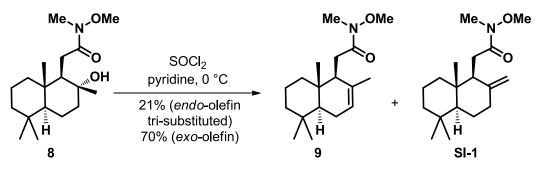


Figure S9. DEPT 135 NMR spectrum (CDCl₃, 62.9 MHz) of compound 11.

X-Ray crystal structure of compound 11 (CCDC1543718)

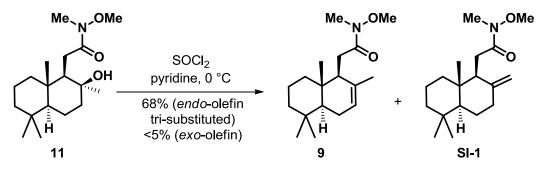
Me OMe OH H	
Empirical formula	C ₁₈ H ₃₃ NO ₃
Formula weight	311.47
Temperature/K	150.0
Crystal system	monoclinic
Space group	P2 ₁
a/Å	10.7535(5)
b/Å	6.9720(3)
c/Å	12.6570(6)
α/°	90
β° γ°	110.710(2) 90
γ/ Volume/Å ³	
Z	887.62(7) 2
$\rho_{calc}g/cm^3$	1.1653
μ/mm^{-1}	0.614
F(000)	345.0
Crystal size/mm ³	$0.253 \times 0.048 \times 0.044$
Radiation	Cu K_{α} ($\lambda = 1.54184$)
2Θ range for data collection/°	7.46 to 135.98
Index ranges	$-12 \le h \le 12, -7 \le k \le 8, -14 \le l \le 11$
Reflections collected	6361
Independent reflections	2757 [$R_{int} = 0.0329$, $R_{sigma} = 0.0378$]
Data/restraints/parameters	2757/0/205
Goodness-of-fit on F ²	0.908
Final R indexes [I>= 2σ (I)]	$R_1 = 0.0341, wR_2 = 0.1014$
Final R indexes [all data]	$R_1 = 0.0349, wR_2 = 0.1034$
Largest diff. peak/hole / e Å ⁻³	0.22/-0.21
Flack parameter	0.15(17)

 $\label{eq:N-methyl-2-((1S,4aS,8aS)-2,5,5,8a-tetramethyl-1,4,4a,5,6,7,8,8a-octahydronaphthalen-1-yl)acetamide (9) and N-methoxy-N-methyl-2-((1S,4aS,8aS)-5,5,8a-trimethyl-2-methylenedecahydronaphthalen-1-yl)acetamide (SI-1).$



SOCl₂ (1.16 mL, 16 mmol, 10 equiv) was added to dry pyridine (7.5 mL) at 0 °C (*CAUTION! exothermic process*), this solution was stirred for 5 min, then was transferred to a solution of alcohol **8** (498 mg, 1.60 mmol, 1 equiv) in dry pyridine (7.5 mL) at 0 °C. After 30 min, H₂O (30 mL) was slowly added. The mixture was extracted with CH₂Cl₂ (2 x 30 mL), the organic phases were combined, dried over anhydrous Na₂SO₄ and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by flash chromatography (SiO₂, hexanes/EtOAc 85:15) to furnish *endo*-olefin **9** (100 mg, 0.34 mmol) as a colorless oil in 21% yield, along *exo*-olefin **SI-1** (330 mg, 1.12 mmol) as a white solid in 70% yield.

Note: Attempts to isomerize the *exo*-olefin **SI-1** into the *endo*-olefin **9** as described by de la Torre and coworkers³ led to poor results, obtaining at the best run 20% of the desired product as an inseparable mixture with isosclareolide (10).



The experimental procedure was conducted as reported for its epimer (see above) to furnish the *endo*-olefin **9** (319 mg, 1.09 mmol) as a colorless oil in 68% yield, and trace amounts (less than 5% yield) of the *exo*-olefin **SI-1**.

Data for endo-olefin 9:

TLC (SiO₂): $R_f = 0.26$ (hexanes/EtOAc 85:15);

 $[\alpha]_{D}^{25} = +21 \ (c \ 1.0, \text{CHCl}_3), \ [\alpha]_{D,\text{lit}} = +15.2 \ (c \ 0.25, \text{CHCl}_3);^3$

³ de la Torre, M. C.; García, I.; Sierra, M. A. J. Nat. Prod. **2002**, 65, 661-668.

¹**H** NMR (250 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 0.79 (s, 3H), 0.85 (s, 3H), 0.87 (s, 3H), 1.52 (s, 3H), 1.00-2.06 (m, 9H), 2.28 (dd, J = 16.7, 2.5 Hz, 1H), 2.46 (dd, J = 16.7, 9.2 Hz, 1H), 2.61-2.72 (m, 1H), 3.17 (s, 3H), 3.68 (s, 3H), 5.40 (br. s, 1H);

¹³C NMR (62.9 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 14.0 (CH₃), 18.5 (CH₂), 21.1 (CH₃), 21.6 (CH₃), 23.5 (CH₂), 28.9 (CH₂), 32.6 (CH₃), 32.7 (C), 32.9 (CH₃), 35.7 (C), 38.7 (CH₂), 41.9 (CH₂), 48.8 (CH), 49.5 (CH), 60.9 (CH₃), 121.9 (CH), 134.0 (C), 175.2 (C).

Data for *exo*-olefin SI-1:

TLC (SiO₂): $R_f = 0.19$ (hexanes/EtOAc 85:15);

M.p.: 82-85 °C (lit.: 84-86 °C);

 $[\alpha]_{D}^{25} = -29 (c \ 1.0, \text{CHCl}_{3}), [\alpha]_{D,\text{lit}} = -30.9 (c \ 0.99, \text{CHCl}_{3});^{1}$

¹**H** NMR (250 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 0.64 (s, 3H), 0.72 (s, 3H), 0.79 (s, 3H), 0.98-1.70 (m, 9H), 1.93-2.11 (m, 1H), 2.21-2.34 (m, 2H), 2.39 (d, *J* = 10.3 Hz, 1H), 2.59 (dd, *J* = 15.5, 9.8 Hz, 1H), 3.05 (s, 3H), 3.62 (s, 3H), 4.34 (s, 1H), 4.62 (s, 1H);

¹³C NMR (62.9 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 14.4 (CH₃), 18.9 (CH₂), 21.4 (CH₃), 23.7 (CH₂), 26.8 (CH₂), 32.1 (CH₃), 33.1 (C), 33.2 (CH₃), 37.2 (CH₂), 38.47 (CH₂), 38.53 (C), 41.7 (CH₂), 51.2 (CH), 54.7 (CH), 60.9 (CH₃), 105.5 (CH₂), 149.2 (C), 174.2 (C).

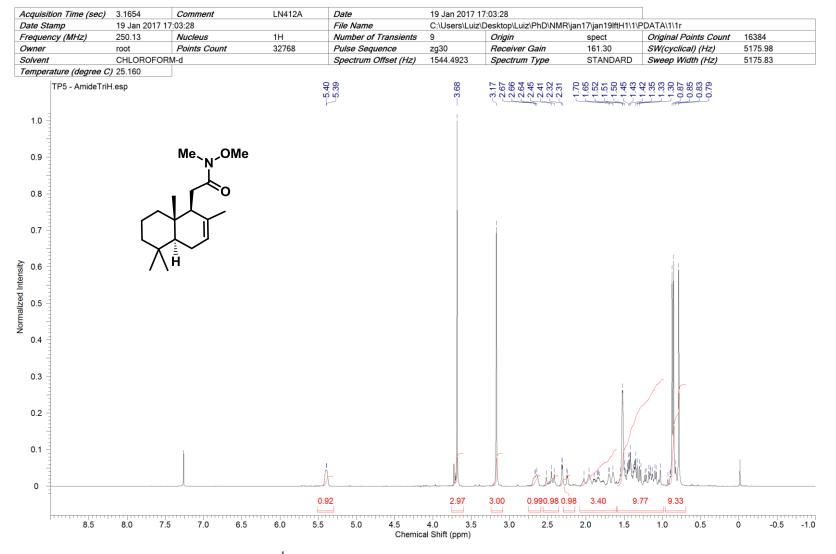


Figure S10. ¹H NMR spectrum (CDCl₃, 250 MHz) of compound 9.

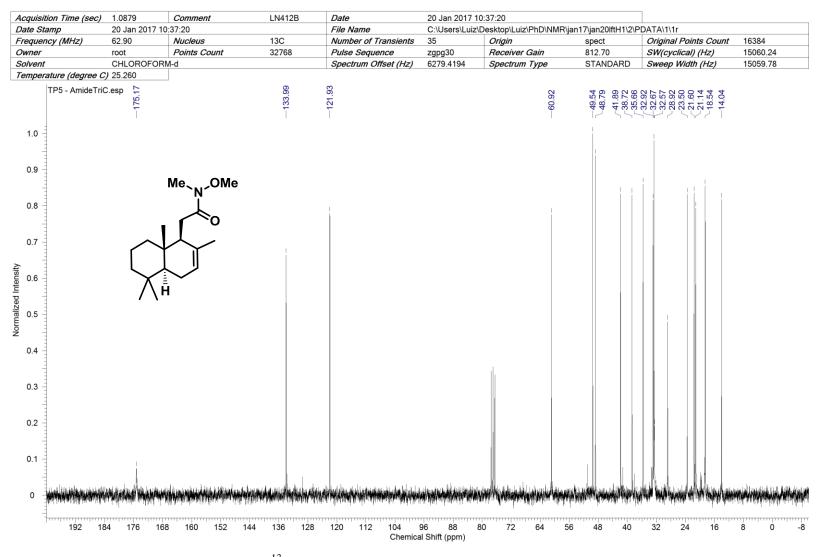
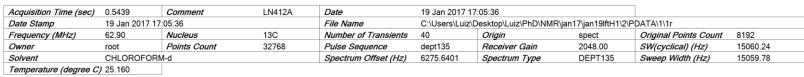


Figure S11. ¹³C NMR spectrum (CDCl₃, 62.9 MHz) of compound 9.



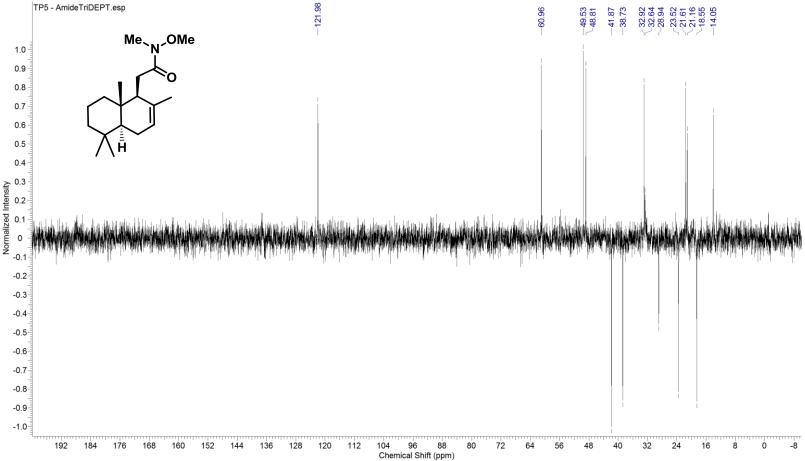


Figure S12. DEPT 135 NMR spectrum (CDCl₃, 62.9 MHz) of compound 9.

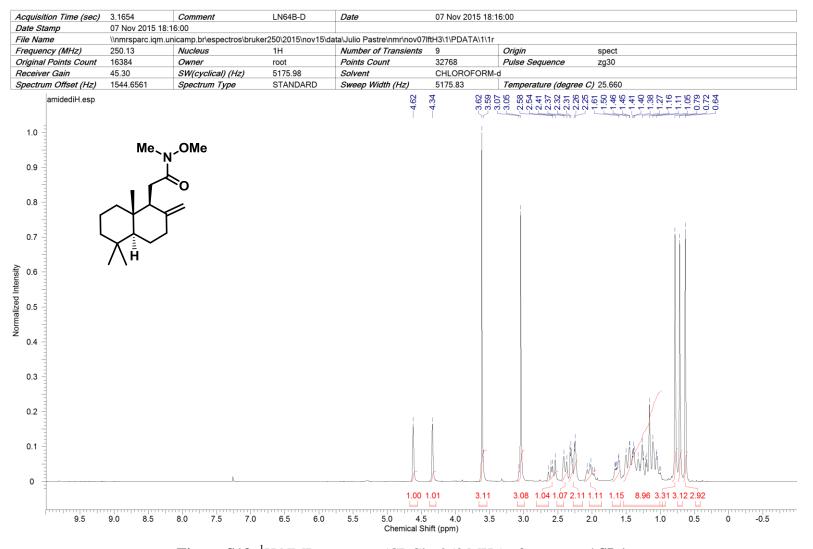


Figure S13. ¹H NMR spectrum (CDCl₃, 250 MHz) of compound **SI-1**.

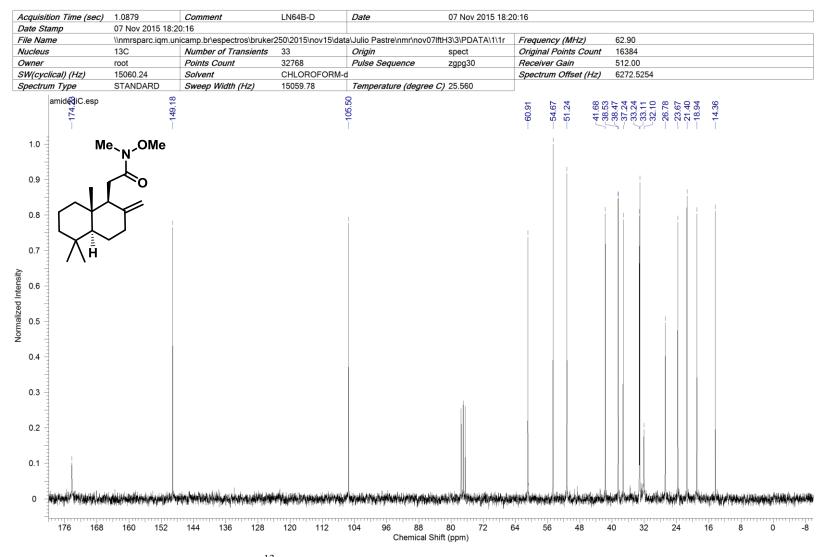


Figure S14. ¹³C NMR spectrum (CDCl₃, 62.9 MHz) of compound SI-1.

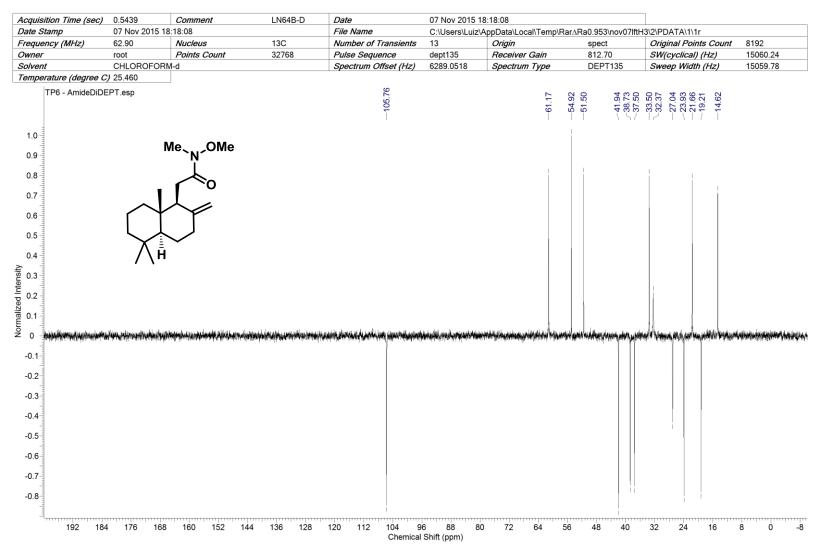
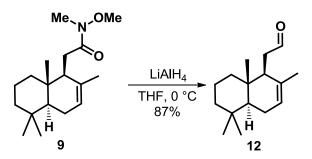


Figure S15. DEPT 135 NMR spectrum (CDCl₃, 62.9 MHz) of compound SI-1.

2-((1*S*,4a*S*,8a*S*)-2,5,5,8a-tetramethyl-1,4,4a,5,6,7,8,8a-octahydronaphthalen-1-yl)acetaldehyde (12).



Solid LiAlH₄ (361 mg, 9.5 mmol, 5 equiv) was added to a solution of amide 9 (558 mg, 1.90 mmol, 1 equiv) in dry THF (38 mL) at 0 °C. After 2 h at the same temperature, an aqueous solution of HCl (1 M, 40 mL) was slowly added (*CAUTION! gas evolution*). The mixture was extracted with EtOAc (80 mL), the organic phase was dried over anhydrous MgSO₄ and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by flash chromatography (SiO₂, hexanes/EtOAc 95:5) to furnish aldehyde **12** (388 mg, 1.65 mmol) as a colorless oil in 87% yield.

TLC (SiO₂): $R_f = 0.32$ (hexanes/EtOAc 95:5);

 $[\alpha]_{D}^{25} = -15 (c \ 1.0, \text{CHCl}_3), [\alpha]_{D,\text{lit}} = -29.2 (c \ 0.161, \text{CHCl}_3);^4$

¹**H NMR** (250 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 0.77 (s, 3H), 0.87 (s, 3H), 0.88 (s, 3H), 1.51 (s, 3H), 1.00-2.06 (m, 9H), 2.37-2.59 (m, 3H), 5.46 (br. s, 1H), 9.84 (t, *J* = 1.6 Hz, 1H);

¹³C NMR (62.9 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 14.2 (CH₃), 18.7 (CH₂), 21.8 (CH₃), 22.5 (CH₃), 23.6 (CH₂), 32.9 (C), 33.1 (CH₃), 36.0 (C), 39.5 (CH₂), 42.0 (CH₂), 42.3 (CH₂), 48.5 (CH), 49.8 (CH), 123.4 (CH), 132.9 (C), 203.5 (CH).

⁴ de la Torre, M. C.; García, I.; Sierra, M. A. *Tetrahedron Lett.* **2002**, *43*, 6351-6353.

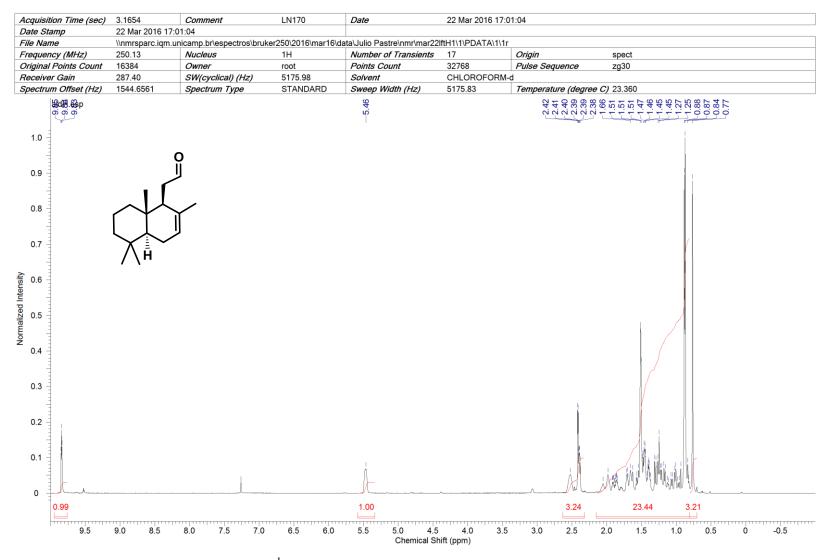


Figure S16. ¹H NMR spectrum (CDCl₃, 250 MHz) of compound 12.

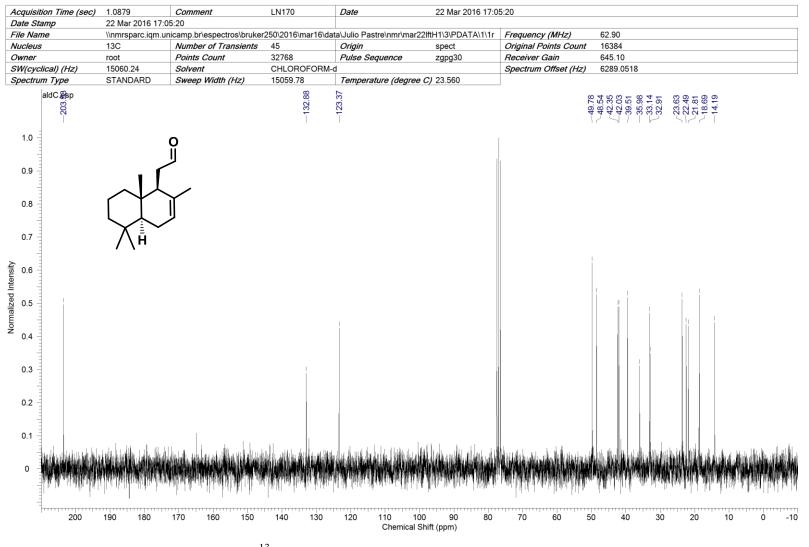


Figure S17. ¹³C NMR spectrum (CDCl₃, 62.9 MHz) of compound 12.

Acquisition Time (sec)	0.5439	Comment	LN170	Date	22 Mar 2016 1	17:03:12				
Date Stamp	22 Mar 2016 17	:03:12		File Name	C:\Users\Luiz	C:\Users\Luiz\Desktop\Luiz\PhD\NMR\mar16\mar22lftH1\2\PDATA\1\1r				
Frequency (MHz)	62.90	Nucleus	13C	Number of Transients	32	Origin	spect	Original Points Count	8192	
Owner	root	Points Count	32768	Pulse Sequence	dept135	Receiver Gain	2048.00	SW(cyclical) (Hz)	15060.24	
Solvent	CHLOROFORM	∕l-d		Spectrum Offset (Hz)	6289.0518	Spectrum Type	DEPT135	Sweep Width (Hz)	15059.78	
Temperature (degree C) 23.360										

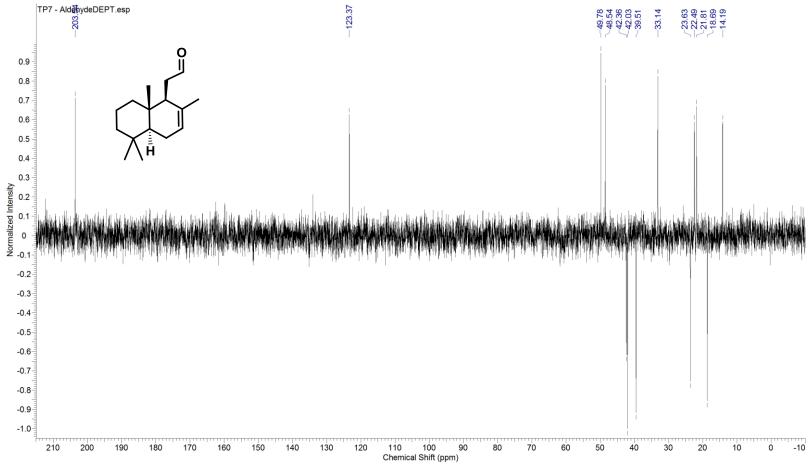
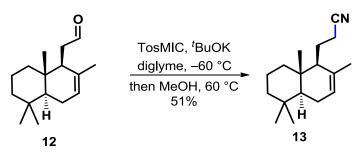


Figure S18. DEPT 135 NMR spectrum (CDCl₃, 62.9 MHz) of compound 12.

3-((1*S*,4a*S*,8a*S*)-2,5,5,8a-tetramethyl-1,4,4a,5,6,7,8,8a-octahydronaphthalen-1-yl)propanenitrile (13).



TosMIC (83.7 mg, 0.42 mmol, 2 equiv) in dry diglyme (2 mL) was added dropwise to a mixture of *t*-BuOK (74.4 mg, 0.63 mmol, 3 equiv) in diglyme (1 mL) at -60 °C, and the resulting mixture was stirred for 10 min. A solution of aldehyde **12** (49.2 mg, 0.21 mmol, 1 equiv) in diglyme (2 mL) was added dropwise to the reaction at -60 °C, the medium was stirred at this temperature for 1 h, and for 30 min at room temperature. Next, dry MeOH (2.5 mL) was added, and the reaction was stirred at 60 °C for 1 h. After that, the volatiles were removed under reduced pressure, and the residue was diluted with a saturated solution of NH₄Cl and the mixture was extracted with EtOAc (2 x 15 mL). The organic layers were combined, dried over anhydrous Na₂SO₄, and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was subjected to flash chromatography (SiO₂, hexanes/EtOAc 95:5 to 90:10) to give the nitrile **13** (26.5 mg, 0.108 mmol) as a colorless oil in 51% yield.

TLC (SiO₂): $R_f = 0.31$ (hexanes/EtOAc 95:5);

 $[\alpha]_{D}^{25} = -1 \ (c \ 1.0, \text{CHCl}_{3});$

IR (**ATR**, **cm**⁻¹): 2923, 2848, 2245, 1457, 1388, 1168, 1051, 805;

¹**H NMR** (250 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 0.76 (s, 3H), 0.86 (s, 3H), 0.88 (s, 3H), 0.80-1.30 (m, 3H), 1.67 (s, 3H), 1.36-2.08 (m, 9H), 2.25-2.43 (m, 1H), 2.44-2.60 (m, 1H), 5.46 (br. s, 1H);

¹³C NMR (62.9 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 13.6 (CH₃), 18.6 (CH₂), 18.9 (CH₂), 21.8 (CH₃), 22.0 (CH₃), 23.1 (CH₂), 23.7 (CH₂), 32.9 (C), 33.1 (CH₃), 36.6 (C), 39.0 (CH₂), 42.0 (CH₂), 49.8 (CH), 53.8 (CH), 119.9 (C), 123.9 (CH), 132.9 (C);

HRMS (ESI +): m/z calculated for C₁₇H₂₇NNa⁺ [M+Na]⁺ 268.2036, found 268.2031.

Acquisition Time (sec)	3.1654	Comment	LN212	Date	18 Jul 2016 1	6:31:12			
Date Stamp	18 Jul 2016 16	:31:12		File Name	C:\Users\Lui	z\Desktop\Luiz\PhD\NMF	R\jul16\jul18lftH1\1\P	DATA\1\1r	
Frequency (MHz)	250.13	Nucleus	1H	Number of Transients	17	Origin	spect	Original Points Count	16384
Owner	root	Points Count	32768	Pulse Sequence	zg30	Receiver Gain	362.00	SW(cyclical) (Hz)	5175.98
Solvent	CHLOROFOR	M-d		Spectrum Offset (Hz)	1544.9661	Spectrum Type	STANDARD	Sweep Width (Hz)	5175.83
Temperature (dearee C	25 160								

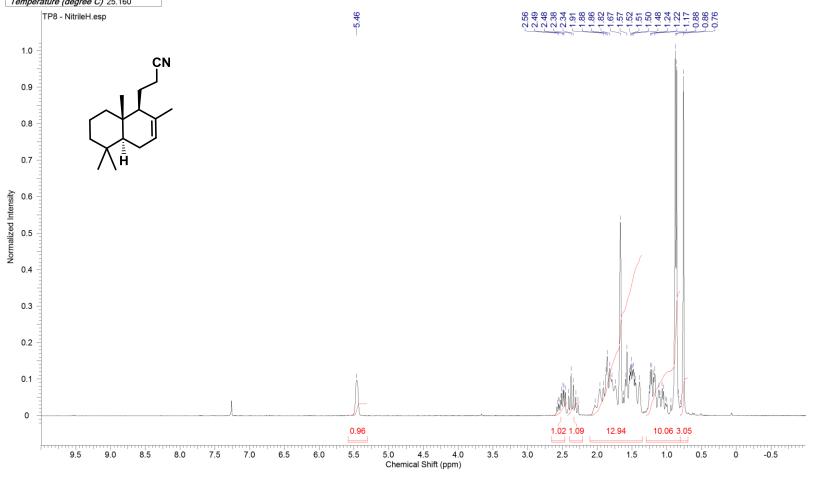


Figure S19. 1 H NMR spectrum (CDCl₃, 250 MHz) of compound 13.

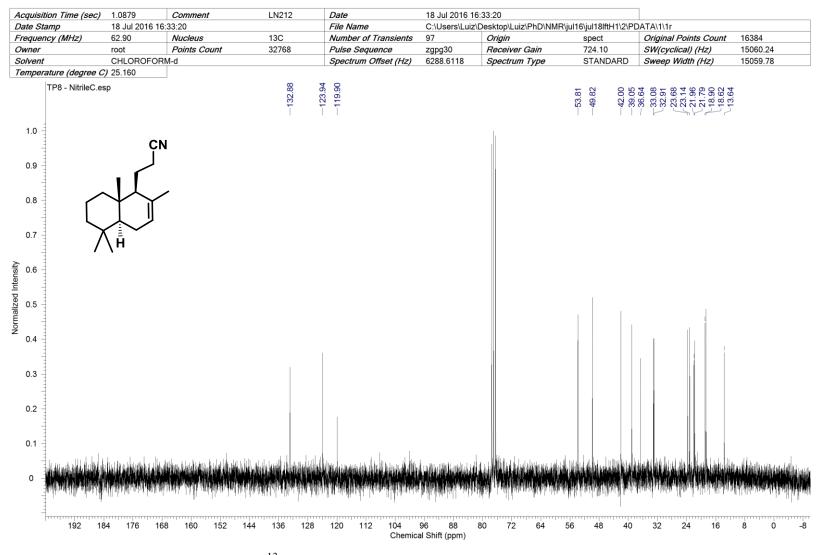


Figure S20. ¹³C NMR spectrum (CDCl₃, 62.9 MHz) of compound 13.

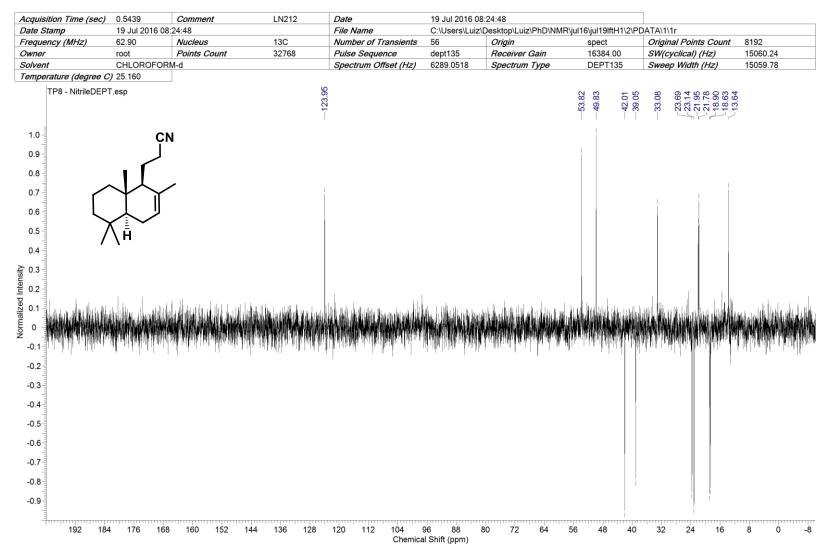
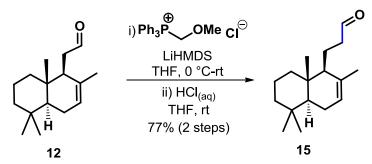


Figure S21. DEPT 135 NMR spectrum (CDCl₃, 62.9 MHz) of compound 13.

3-((1*S*,4a*S*,8a*S*)-2,5,5,8a-tetramethyl-1,4,4a,5,6,7,8,8a-octahydronaphthalen-1-yl)propanal (15).



To a suspension of (methoxymethyl)triphenylphosphonium chloride (163 mg, 0.46 mmol, 2 equiv) in dry THF (2 mL) was added a solution of LiHMDS (1 M in THF, 345 μ L, 0.345 mmol, 1.5 equiv) at 0 ° and the reaction was stirred at this temperature for 30 min. After this period, the brownish mixture was transferred *via* cannula to a flask containing a solution of aldehyde **12** (53.9 mg, 0.230 mmol, 1 equiv) in dry THF (2 mL) at 0 °C, and the resulting mixture was stirred for 30 min at 0 °C and 4 h at room temperature. Next, the reaction was quenched by addition of saturated aqueous solution of NH₄Cl (10 mL), and was extracted with EtOAc (10 mL). The organic phase was washed with brine (5 mL), dried over anhydrous MgSO₄ and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue obtained was subjected to flash chromatography (SiO₂, hexanes/EtOAc 95:5) to afford a mixture of (*E*) and (*Z*)-enol ethers, which were immediately used in the next reaction.

TLC (SiO₂): $R_f = 0.45$ (hexanes:EtOAc 95:5).

The mixture of (*E*) and (*Z*)-enol ethers obtained above was diluted in THF (2 mL) and a solution of HCl (6 M in H₂O, 0.4 mL, 2.4 mmol, 10 equiv) was added dropwise at 0 °C. The mixture was stirred at room temperature for 2 h, and was diluted with H₂O (8 mL), followed by an extraction with EtOAc (8 mL). The organic phase was washed with brine (5 mL), dried over anhydrous Na₂SO₄ and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was subjected to flash chromatography (SiO₂, hexanes/EtOAc 95:5) to give aldehyde **15** (44.0 mg, 0.177 mmol) as a colorless oil in 77% yield.

TLC (SiO₂): $R_f = 0.30$ (hexanes/EtOAc 95:5);

 $[\alpha]_{D}^{25} = +21 \ (c \ 1.0, \text{CHCl}_{3});$

IR (**ATR**, **cm**⁻¹): 2923, 2846, 1726, 1457, 1387, 1050, 983;

¹**H** NMR (250 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 0.79 (s, 3H), 0.85 (s, 3H), 0.88 (s, 3H), 0.81-1.04 (m, 1H), 1.15 (dd, J = 11.8, 5.0 Hz, 2H), 1.66 (s, 3H), 1.36-1.71 (m, 5H), 1.79-2.03 (m, 4H), 2.43 (dddd, J = 17.4, 8.8, 6.5, 1.9 Hz, 1H), 2.65 (dddd, J = 17.2, 9.9, 5.5, 1.6 Hz, 1H), 5.42 (br. s, 1H), 9.76 (t, J = 1.7 Hz, 1H);

¹³C NMR (62.9 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 13.6 (CH₃), 18.7 (CH₂), 19.1 (CH₂), 21.8 (CH₃), 22.1 (CH₃), 23.7 (CH₂), 32.9 (C), 33.1 (CH₃), 36.9 (C), 39.4 (CH₂), 42.2 (CH₂), 46.0 (CH₂), 50.0 (CH), 54.3 (CH), 123.2 (CH), 134.1 (C), 202.4 (CH);

HRMS (ESI +): m/z calculated for C₁₇H₂₈ONa⁺ [M+Na]⁺ 271.2032, found 271.2013.

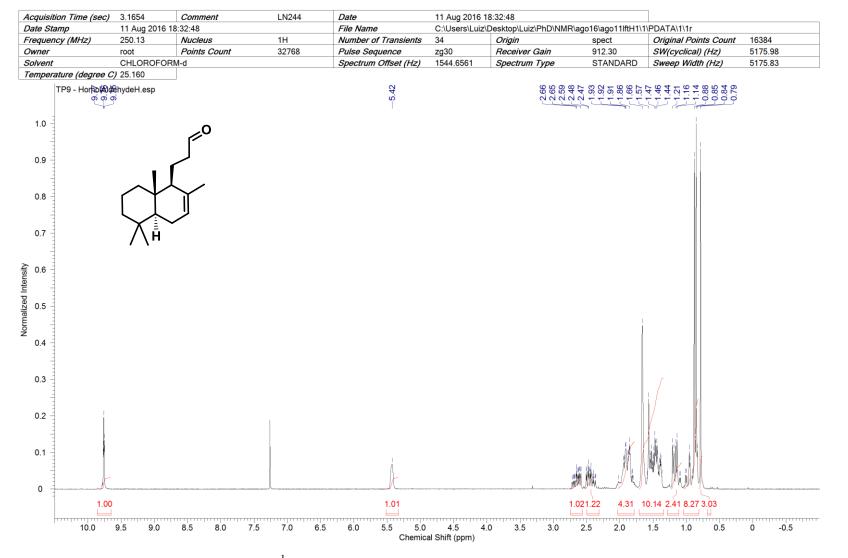


Figure S22. ¹H NMR spectrum (CDCl₃, 250 MHz) of compound 15.

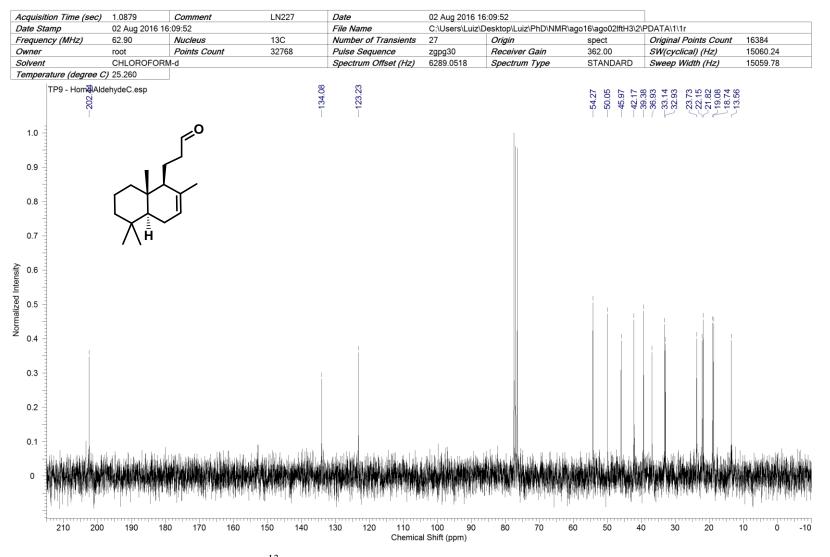


Figure S23. ¹³C NMR spectrum (CDCl₃, 62.9 MHz) of compound 15.

Acquisition Time (sec)	0.5439	Comment	LN227	Date	02 Aug 2016	16:07:44			
Date Stamp	02 Aug 2016 16			File Name		\Desktop\Luiz\PhD\NMR	NPDATA\1\1r		
Frequency (MHz)	62.90	Nucleus	13C	Number of Transients	42	Origin	spect	Original Points Count	8192
Owner	root	Points Count	32768	Pulse Sequence	dept135	Receiver Gain	2580.30	SW(cyclical) (Hz)	15060.24
Solvent	CHLOROFORM	И-d		Spectrum Offset (Hz)	6289.0518	Spectrum Type	DEPT135	Sweep Width (Hz)	15059.78
Temperature (degree C) 25.160									

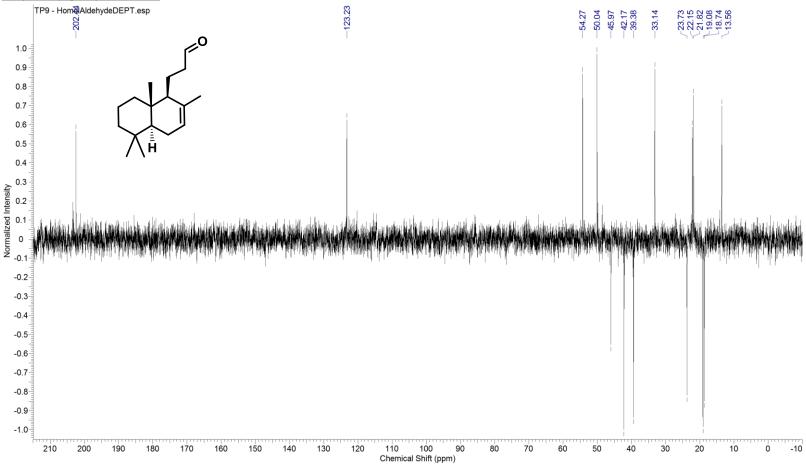
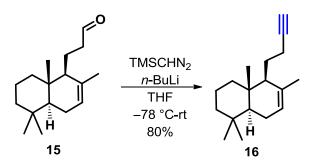


Figure S24. DEPT 135 NMR spectrum (CDCl₃, 62.9 MHz) of compound 15.

(4a*S*,5*S*,8a*S*)-5-(but-3-yn-1-yl)-1,1,4a,6-tetramethyl-1,2,3,4,4a,5,8,8a-octahydronaphthalene (16).



TMSCHN₂ solution (2 M in hexanes, 0.76 mL, 1.52 mmol, 4 equiv) was added to THF (5 mL), the resulting mixture was cooled to -78 °C, then a solution of *n*-BuLi (2.5 M in hexanes, 0.46 mL, 1.15 mmol, 3 equiv) was added dropwisely and the reaction was stirred at the same temperature for 30 min. Next, a solution of aldehyde **15** (94.4 mg, 0.38 mmol, 1 equiv) in THF (3 mL) was added to the reaction and the resulting mixture was stirred at -78 °C for 1 h, and then at room temperature for 1 h. The reaction was quenched by addition of saturated aqueous solution of NH₄Cl (10 mL), followed by the extraction with Et₂O (2 x 10 mL). The combined organic extracts were dried over anhydrous MgSO₄ and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was subjected to flash chromatography (SiO₂, hexanes) to afford the alkyne **16** (74.4 mg, 0.30 mmol) as a colorless oil in 80% yield.

TLC (SiO₂): $R_f = 0.72$ (hexanes);

 $[\alpha]_{D}^{25} = +12 (c \ 1.0, \text{CHCl}_{3});$

IR (**ATR**, **cm**⁻¹): 3312, 2923, 2847, 2118, 1457, 1387, 1050, 983;

¹**H** NMR (250 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 0.76 (s, 3H), 0.86 (s, 3H), 0.88 (s, 3H), 0.80-1.29 (m, 4H), 1.96 (t, *J* = 2.6 Hz, 1H), 1.35-2.06 (m, 11H), 2.10-2.27 (m, 1H), 2.37 (dddd, *J* = 16.8, 9.0, 5.0, 2.5 Hz, 1H), 5.40 (br. s, 1H);

¹³C NMR (62.9 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 13.6 (CH₃), 18.7 (CH₂), 20.3 (CH₂), 21.8 (CH₃), 22.1 (CH₃), 23.8 (CH₂), 26.2 (CH₂), 32.9 (C), 33.1 (CH₃), 36.6 (C), 39.1 (CH₂), 42.2 (CH₂), 50.0 (CH), 53.7 (CH), 68.3 (CH), 84.8 (C), 122.8 (CH), 134.5 (C);

GC/MS (EI): m/z calculated for C₁₇H₂₅ [M–CH₃]⁺ 229, found: 229.

Acquisition Time (sec)	3.1654	Comment	LN378	Date	09 Dec 2016	16:42:08			
Date Stamp	09 Dec 2016 16:42:08 File Name				C:\Users\Luiz\Desktop\Luiz\PhD\NMR\dez16\dez09lftH2\1\PDATA\1\1r				
Frequency (MHz)	250.13	Nucleus	1H	Number of Transients	17	Origin	spect	Original Points Count	16384
Owner	root	Points Count	32768	Pulse Sequence	zg30	Receiver Gain	362.00	SW(cyclical) (Hz)	5175.98
Solvent	t CHLOROFORM-d Spe			Spectrum Offset (Hz)	1544.6561	Spectrum Type	STANDARD	Sweep Width (Hz)	5175.83
Temperature (dearee C) 25,160									

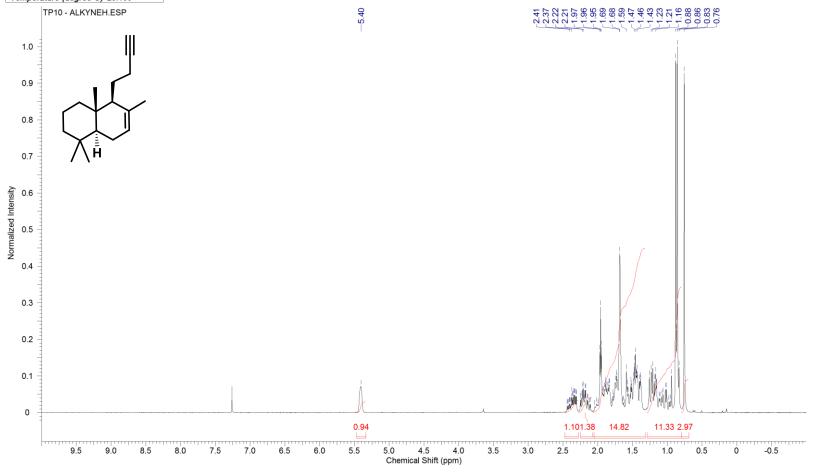


Figure S25. 1 H NMR spectrum (CDCl₃, 250 MHz) of compound 16.

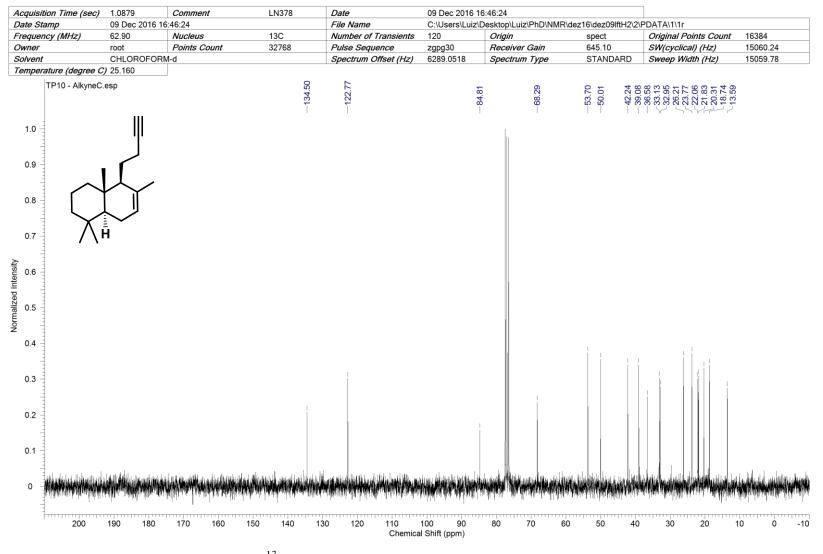


Figure S26. ¹³C NMR spectrum (CDCl₃, 62.9 MHz) of compound 16.

Acquisition Time (sec)	0.5439	Comment	LN378	Date	09 Dec 2016 1	6:52:48			
Date Stamp	09 Dec 2016 16:52:48			File Name	C:\Users\Luiz\Desktop\Luiz\PhD\NMR\dez16\dez09lftH2\3\PDATA\1\1r				
Frequency (MHz)	62.90	Nucleus	13C	Number of Transients	163	Origin	spect	Original Points Count	8192
Owner	root	Points Count	32768	Pulse Sequence	dept135	Receiver Gain	16384.00	SW(cyclical) (Hz)	15060.24
Solvent CHLOROFORM-d S			Spectrum Offset (Hz)	6289.0518	Spectrum Type	DEPT135	Sweep Width (Hz)	15059.78	
Temperature (degree C)	25.160								

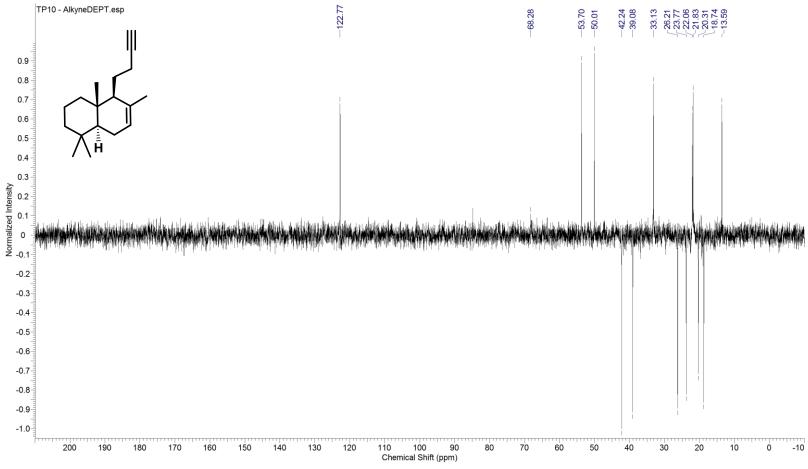
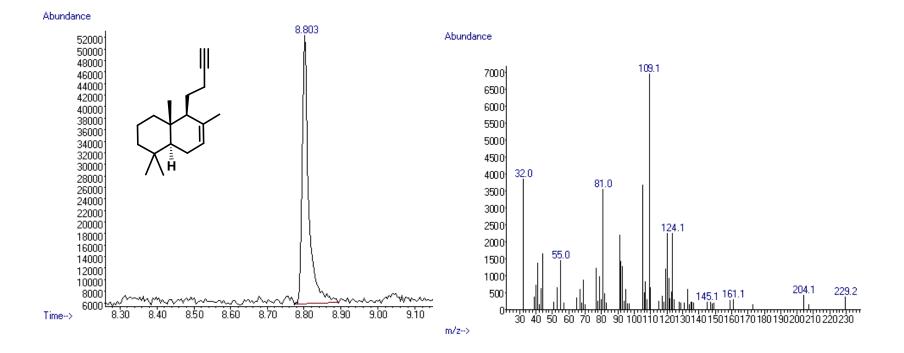


Figure S27. DEPT 135 NMR spectrum (CDCl₃, 62.9 MHz) of compound 16.

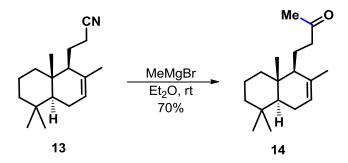


 $t_R = 8.803 \text{ min}, [M-CH_3]^+ = 229$

Figure S28. GC/MS analysis of compound 16.

4-((1*S*,4a*S*,8a*S*)-2,5,5,8a-tetramethyl-1,4,4a,5,6,7,8,8a-octahydronaphthalen-1-yl)butan-2-one (14).

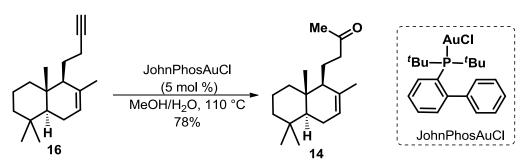
Procedure A:



MeMgBr solution (3 M in Et₂O, 1.6 mL, 4.8 mmol, 3 equiv) was added dropwise to a solution of nitrile **13** (393 mg, 1.6 mmol, 1 equiv) in dry Et₂O (15 mL) at 0 °C, the reaction was warmed to room temperature and was stirred for 16 h. The reaction was quenched by addition of saturated aqueous solution of NH₄Cl (10 mL), followed by extraction with EtOAc (2 x 20 mL). The combined organic extracts were dried over anhydrous MgSO₄ and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was subjected to flash chromatography (SiO₂, hexanes/EtOAc 90:10) to give the ketone **14** (295 mg, 1.1 mmol) as a colorless oil in 70% yield.

Note: Nitrile 13 and ketone 14 presented similar R_f using TLC with SiO₂ and different eluents, the progress of reaction was monitored by GC/MS analysis.

Procedure B:



A pressure tube was charged with alkyne **16** (16.0 mg, 64 μ mol, 1 equiv), methanol (2 mL) and H₂O (1 mL) were added followed by JohnPhosAuCl (1.7 mg, 3.2 μ mol, 5 mol %), the pressure tube was sealed and heated at 110 °C for 90 min. The mixture was cooled to room temperature, then methanol was removed under reduced pressure. The remaining residue was extracted with CH₂Cl₂ (2 x 5 mL), the combined organic phases were dried over anhydrous Na₂SO₄ and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was subjected to flash chromatography (SiO₂, hexanes/EtOAc 95:5 to 90:10) to give ketone **14** (13.1 mg, 50 μ mol) as a colorless oil in 78% yield.

TLC (SiO₂): $R_f = 0.40$ (hexanes/EtOAc 90:10);

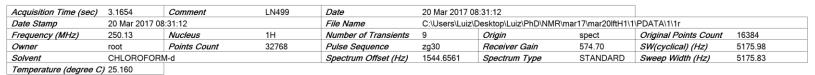
 $[\alpha]_{D}^{25} = +20 (c \ 1.0, \text{CHCl}_{3});$

IR (**ATR**, **cm**⁻¹): 2924, 2851, 1717, 1662, 1463, 1365, 1331, 1162;

¹**H** NMR (250 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 0.77 (s, 3H), 0.85 (s, 3H), 0.88 (s, 3H), 0.81-1.24 (m, 4H), 1.66 (s, 3H), 1.33-1.71 (m, 4H), 1.72-2.05 (m, 4H), 2.14 (s, 3H), 2.41 (ddd, J = 16.1, 9.9, 6.0 Hz, 1H), 2.64 (ddd, J = 16.7, 10.7, 5.3 Hz, 1H), 5.41 (br. s, 1H);

¹³C NMR (62.9 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 13.6 (CH₃), 18.7 (CH₂), 20.9 (CH₂), 21.8 (CH₃), 22.1 (CH₃), 23.7 (CH₂), 29.9 (CH₂), 32.9 (C), 33.2 (CH₃), 36.9 (C), 39.3 (CH₂), 42.2 (CH₂), 45.9 (CH₂), 50.1 (CH), 54.3 (CH), 123.0 (CH), 134.4 (C), 208.8 (C);

HRMS (ESI +): m/z calculated for C₁₈H₃₀ONa⁺ [M+Na]⁺ 285.2189, found 285.2200.



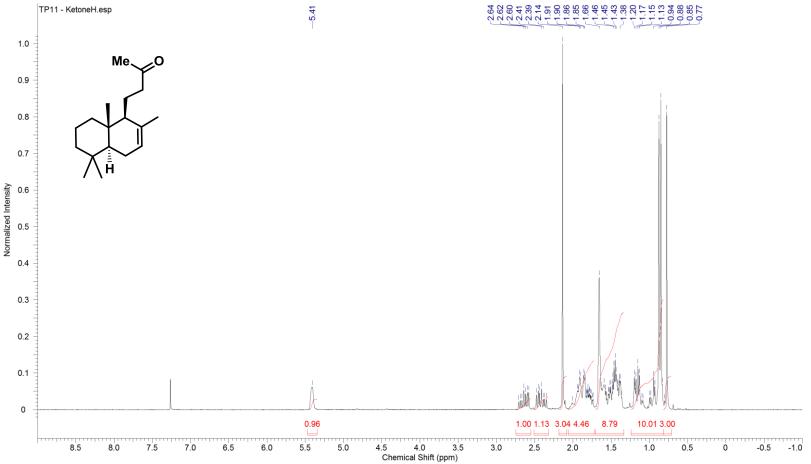


Figure S29. ¹H NMR spectrum (CDCl₃, 250 MHz) of compound 14.

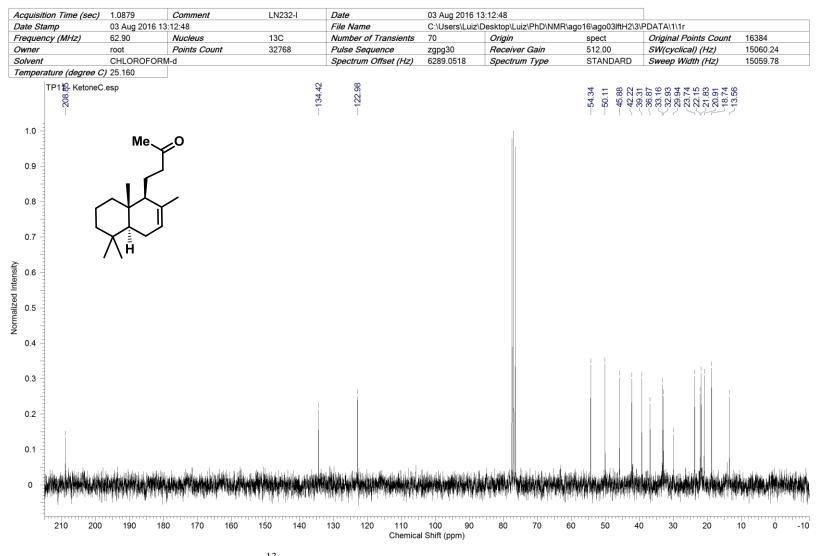


Figure S30. ¹³C NMR spectrum (CDCl₃, 62.9 MHz) of compound 14.

Acquisition Time (sec)	0.5439	Comment	LN246	Date	22 Aug 2016	19:26:08			
Date Stamp	22 Aug 2016 19:26:08 File			File Name	C:\Users\Luiz\Desktop\Luiz\PhD\NMR\ago16\ago22lftH1\2\PDATA\1\1r				
Frequency (MHz)	62.90	Nucleus	13C	Number of Transients	166	Origin	spect	Original Points Count	8192
Owner	root	Points Count	32768	Pulse Sequence	dept135	Receiver Gain	2580.30	SW(cyclical) (Hz)	15060.24
Solvent	CHLOROFORM-d Spectrum Off				6289.0518	Spectrum Type	DEPT135	Sweep Width (Hz)	15059.78
Temperature (degree C) 25.160									

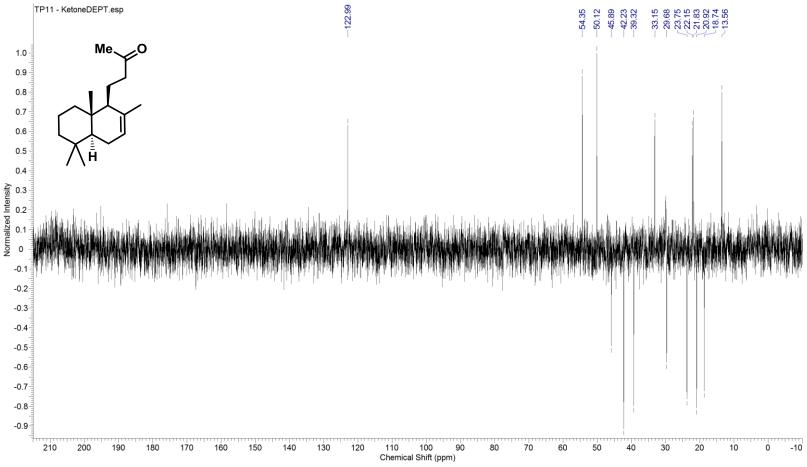
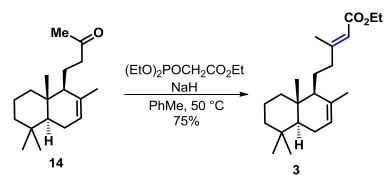


Figure S31. DEPT 135 NMR spectrum (CDCl₃, 62.9 MHz) of compound 14.

 $(E)-ethyl \qquad 3-methyl-5-((1S,4aS,8aS)-2,5,5,8a-tetramethyl-1,4,4a,5,6,7,8,8a-octahydronaphthalen-1-yl)pent-2-enoate (3).$



Triethyl phosphonoacetate (583 μ L, 2.85 mmol, 3 equiv) was added to a solution of ketone **14** (249 mg, 0.95 mmol, 1 equiv) in dry toluene (9.5 mL) at room temperature. Next, sodium hydride (60% w/w in mineral oil, 110 mg, 2.75 mmol, 2.9 equiv) was added to the mixture, which was then stirred for 10 min at room temperature and for 14 h at 50 °C. After cooling to room temperature, the reaction was quenched by the addition of brine (20 mL) and EtOAc (20 mL) was added to the mixture. The organic phase was separated, dried over anhydrous MgSO₄ and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was subjected to flash chromatography (SiO₂, hexanes/EtOAc 97:3) to give the ester **3** (236 mg, 0.71 mmol) as a colorless oil in 75% yield.

Note: The minor (*Z*)-isomer was detected by GC/MS analysis of the crude (ca. 5.5% of the product) and was separated from the (*E*)-isomer during the chromatographic separation.

TLC (SiO₂): $R_f = 0.48$ (hexanes/EtOAc 95:5);

 $[\alpha]_{D}^{25} = +27 (c \ 1.0, \text{CHCl}_{3});$

IR (**ATR**, **cm**⁻¹): 2923, 1716, 1648, 1457, 1386, 1221, 1143, 1040, 861;

¹**H** NMR (250 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 0.75 (s, 3H), 0.85 (s, 3H), 0.87 (s, 3H), 1.27 (t, J = 7.1Hz, 3H), 1.69 (s, 3H), 0.79-1.74 (m, 9H), 2.16 (d, J = 1.3 Hz, 3H), 1.74-2.22 (m, 4H), 2.26-2.43 (m, 1H), 4.15 (q, J = 7.2 Hz, 2H), 5.40 (br. s, 1H), 5.66 (q, J = 1.0 Hz, 1H);

¹³C NMR (62.9 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 13.5 (CH₃), 14.3 (CH₃), 18.7 (CH₂), 18.9 (CH₃), 21.8 (CH₃), 22.1 (CH₃), 23.8 (CH₂), 25.3 (CH₂), 32.9 (C), 33.1 (CH₃), 36.8 (C), 39.1 (CH₂), 42.2 (CH₂), 43.4 (CH₂), 50.1 (CH), 54.4 (CH), 59.4 (CH₂), 115.5 (CH), 122.7 (CH), 134.7 (C), 160.3 (C), 166.8 (C);

HRMS (ESI +): m/z calculated for C₂₂H₃₆O₂Na⁺ [M+Na]⁺ 355.2608, found 355.2613.

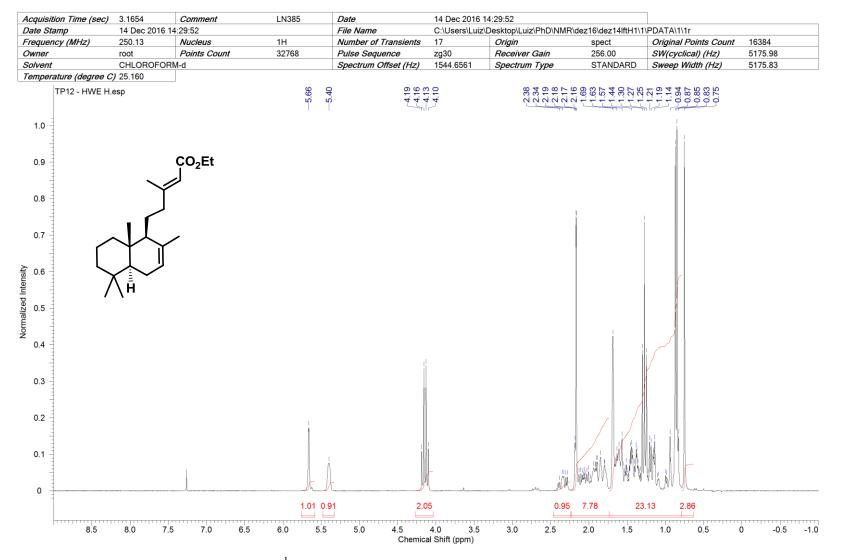


Figure S32. ¹H NMR spectrum (CDCl₃, 250 MHz) of compound 3.

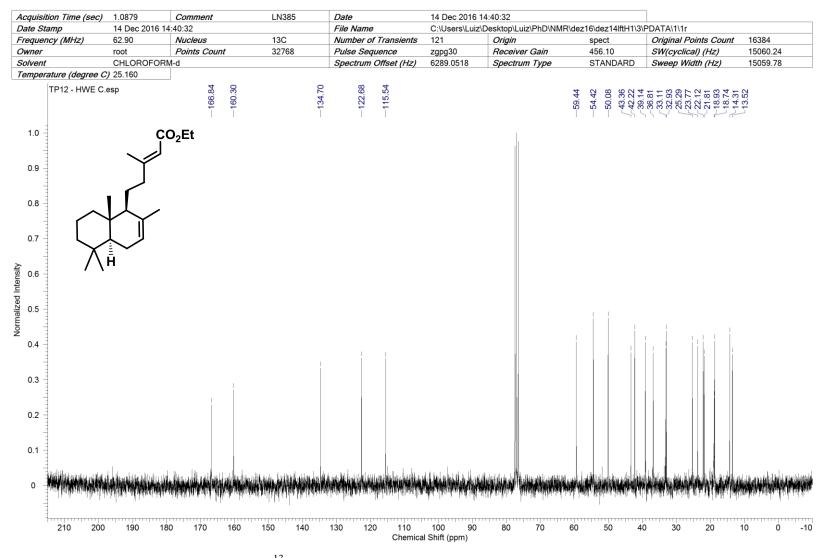


Figure S33. ¹³C NMR spectrum (CDCl₃, 62.9 MHz) of compound 3.

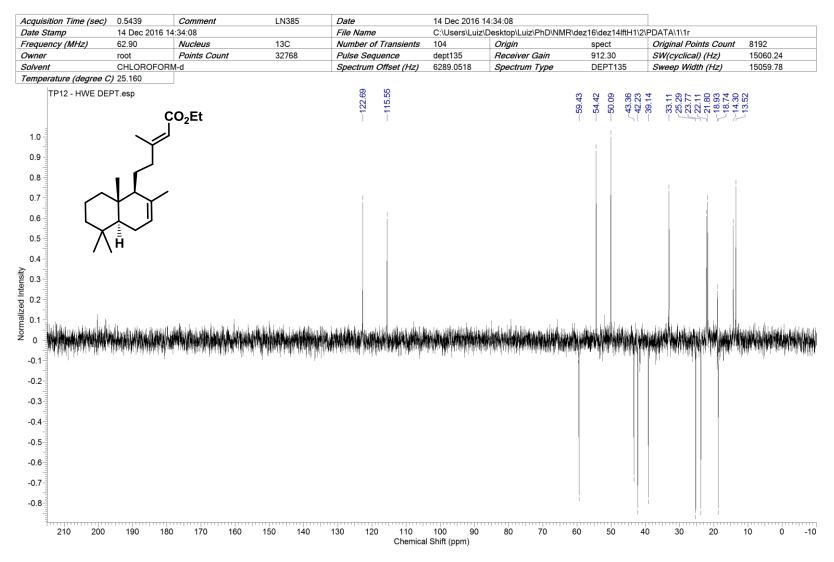
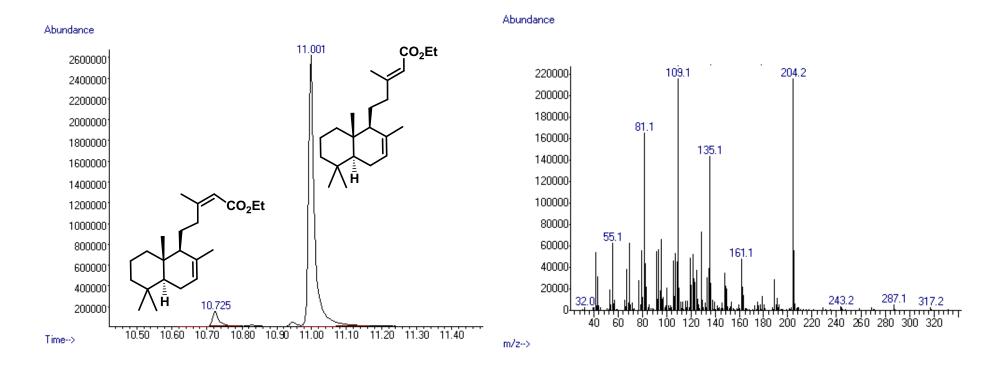


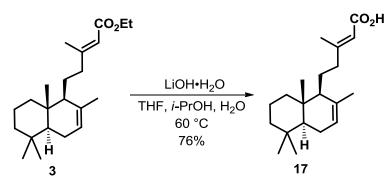
Figure S34. DEPT 135 NMR spectrum (CDCl₃, 62.9 MHz) of compound 3.



 t_R (Z-isomer) = 10.725 min, $[M-CH_3]^+$ = 317.2, area: 5.5% t_R (E-isomer) = 11.001 min, $[M-CH_3]^+$ = 317.2, area: 94.5%

Figure S35. GC/MS analysis of compound 3 before the chromatographic separation.

(*E*)-3-methyl-5-((1*S*,4a*S*,8a*S*)-2,5,5,8a-tetramethyl-1,4,4a,5,6,7,8,8a-octahydrona-phthalen-1-yl)pent-2-enoic acid (17).



Solid LiOH•H₂O (298 mg, 12.2 mmol, 20 equiv) was added to a solution of ester **3** (203 mg, 0.610 mmol, 1 equiv) in a mixture of THF, *i*-PrOH and H₂O (21 mL, 1:1:1). The reaction was stirred at 60 °C for 20 h, then the volatiles were removed under reduced pressure. To the remaining residue, EtOAc (30 mL) and HCl solution (1 M, 30 mL) were added. The organic phase was separated, washed with brine (20 mL), dried over anhydrous MgSO₄ and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was subjected to flash chromatography (SiO₂, hexanes/EtOAc 85:15) to give the carboxylic acid **17** (141 mg, 0.463 mmol) as a white solid in 76% yield.

TLC (SiO₂): $R_f = 0.46$ (hexanes/EtOAc 75:25);

 $[\alpha]_{D}^{25} = +34 (c \ 1.0, \text{CHCl}_{3});$

IR (**ATR, cm**⁻¹): 3441 (broad), 2946 (broad), 2924, 2849, 1693, 1639, 1437, 1257, 1173, 867;

¹**H** NMR (250 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 0.76 (s, 3H), 0.86 (s, 3H), 0.88 (s, 3H), 0.80-1.03 (m, 2H), 1.08-1.73 (m, 7H), 1.70 (s, 3H), 2.19 (d, *J* = 1.1 Hz, 3H), 1.75-2.25 (m, 4H), 2.30-2.46 (m, 1H), 5.41 (br. s, 1H), 5.70 (q, *J* = 0.8 Hz, 1H), 11.46 (br. s, 1H);

¹³C NMR (62.9 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 13.5 (CH₃), 18.7 (CH₂), 19.3 (CH₃), 21.8 (CH₃), 22.1 (CH₃), 23.8 (CH₂), 25.3 (CH₂), 32.9 (C), 33.1 (CH₃), 36.8 (C), 39.2 (CH₂), 42.2 (CH₂), 43.6 (CH₂), 50.1 (CH), 54.4 (CH), 115.1 (CH), 122.8 (CH), 134.6 (C), 163.6 (C), 172.2 (C);

HRMS (ESI +): m/z calculated for C₂₀H₃₂O₂Na⁺ [M+Na]⁺ 327.2295, found 327.2286.

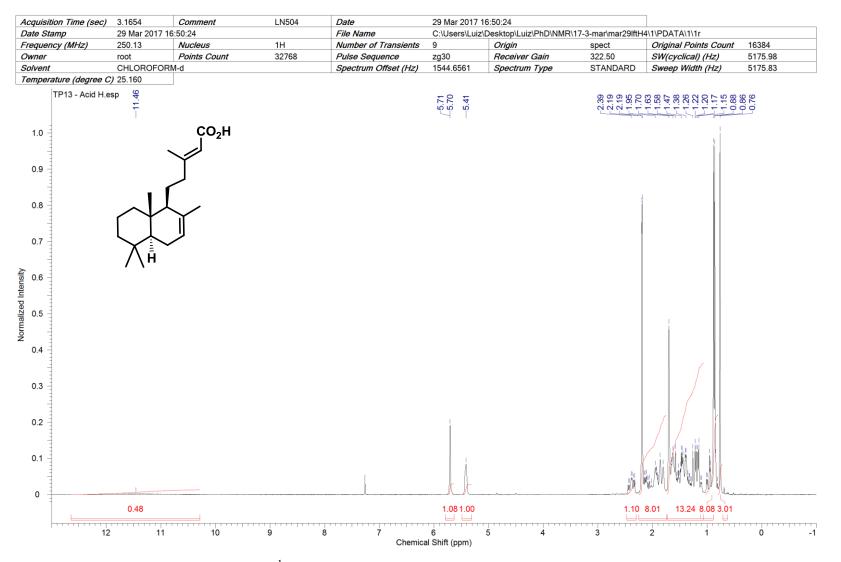


Figure S36. ¹H NMR spectrum (CDCl₃, 250 MHz) of compound 17.

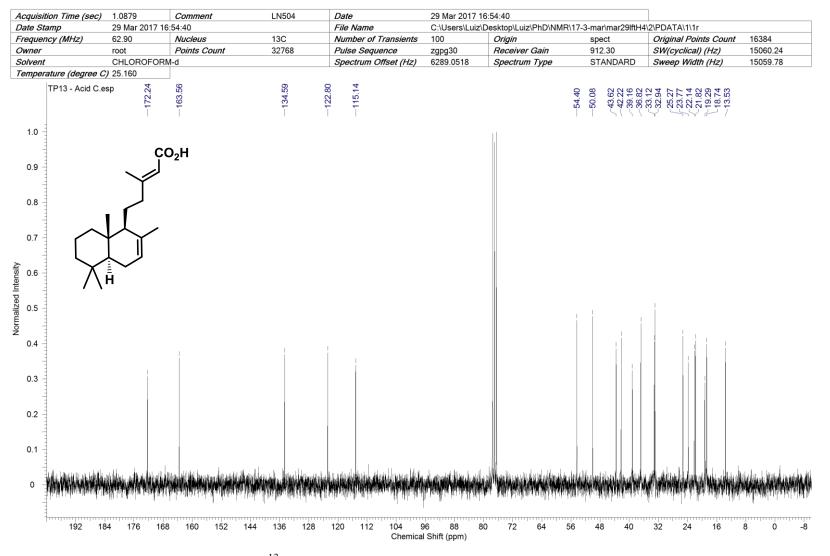


Figure S37. ¹³C NMR spectrum (CDCl₃, 62.9 MHz) of compound 17.

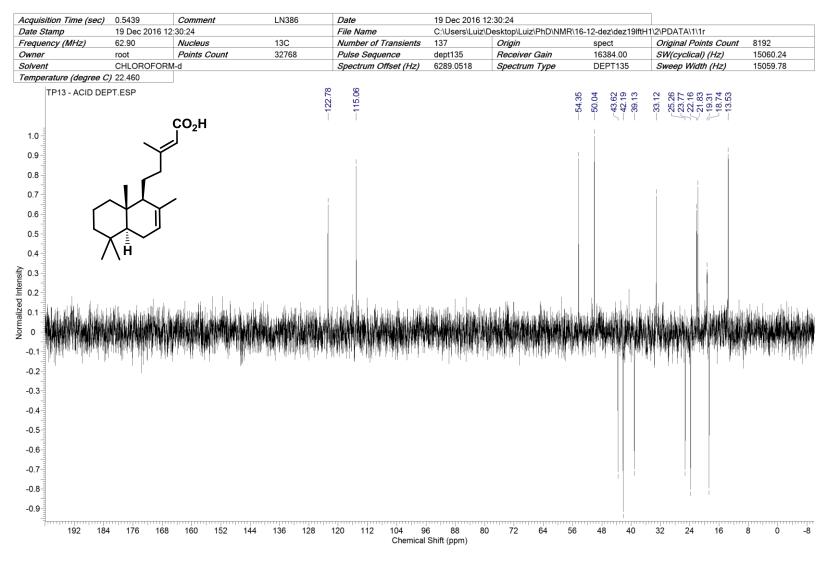
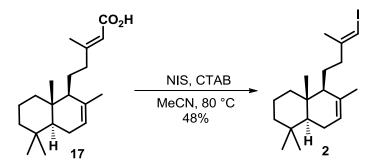


Figure S38. DEPT 135 NMR spectrum (CDCl₃, 62.9 MHz) of compound 17.

(4a*S*,5*S*,8a*S*)-5-((*E*)-4-iodo-3-methylbut-3-en-1-yl)-1,1,4a,6-tetramethyl-1,2,3,4,4a,5,8,8a-octahydronaphthalene (2).



A flask was charged with carboxylic acid **17** (93.2 mg, 0.306 mmol, 1 equiv) and CTAB (113 mg, 0.306 mmol, 1 equiv), the flask was purged with nitrogen, and dry acetonitrile (7 mL) was added followed by NIS (138 mg, 0.612 mmol, 2 equiv). The reaction mixture was heated at 80 °C for 1 h and, after cooling to room temperature, solvent was partially removed under reduced pressure to ~1 mL of crude reaction mixture. This residue was subjected to flash chromatography (SiO₂, hexanes) to give the iodide **2** (56.5 mg, 0.146 mmol) as a colorless oil in 48% yield.

TLC (SiO₂): $R_f = 0.90$ (hexanes);

 $[\alpha]_{D}^{25} = +35 \ (c \ 1.0, \ CHCl_3), \ [\alpha]_{D,lit}^{20} = +33 \ (c \ 0.8, \ CHCl_3);^5$

¹**H NMR** (250 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 0.75 (s, 3H), 0.86 (s, 3H), 0.88 (s, 3H), 0.80-1.02 (m, 2H) 1.07-1.64 (m, 10H), 1.68 (s, 3H), 1.85 (d, *J* = 0.8 Hz, 3H), 1.75-2.06 (m, 3H), 2.16 (ddd, *J* = 14.1, 10.3, 6.3 Hz, 1H), 2.40 (ddd, *J* = 14.4, 11.4, 4.6 Hz, 1H), 5.40 (br. s, 1H), 5.90 (q, *J* = 0.8 Hz, 1H);

¹³C NMR (62.9 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 13.6 (CH₃), 18.8 (CH₂), 21.8 (CH₃), 22.2 (CH₃), 23.8 (CH₂), 24.0 (CH₃), 25.6 (CH₃), 32.9 (C), 33.1 (CH₃), 36.8 (C), 39.2 (CH₂), 42.0 (CH₂), 42.3 (CH₂), 50.1 (CH), 54.3 (CH), 74.9 (CH), 122.6 (CH), 134.8 (C), 148.5 (C).

⁵ Guo, Y.-a.; Zhao, M.; Xu, Z.; Ye, T. *Chem. Eur. J.* **2017**, *23*, 3572-3576.



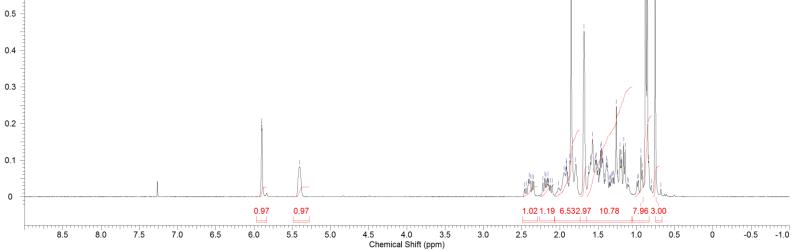


Figure S39. ¹H NMR spectrum (CDCl₃, 250 MHz) of compound 2.

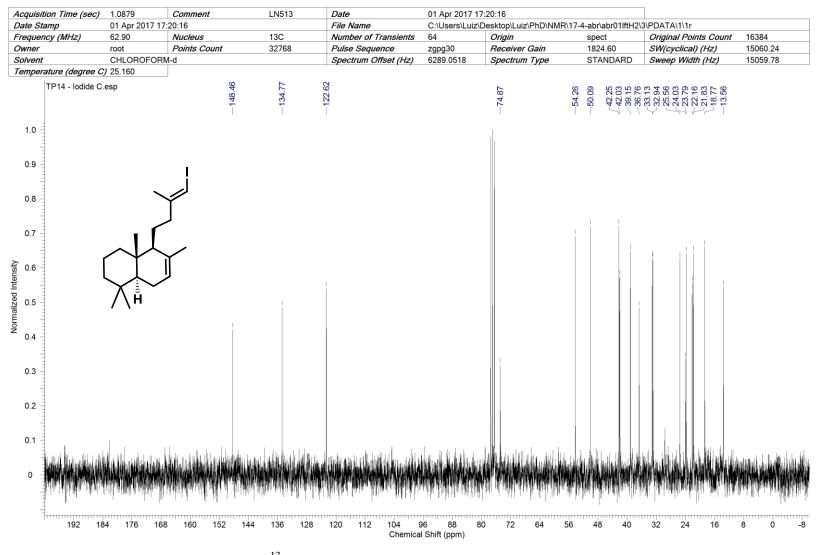


Figure S40. ¹³C NMR spectrum (CDCl₃, 62.9 MHz) of compound 2.

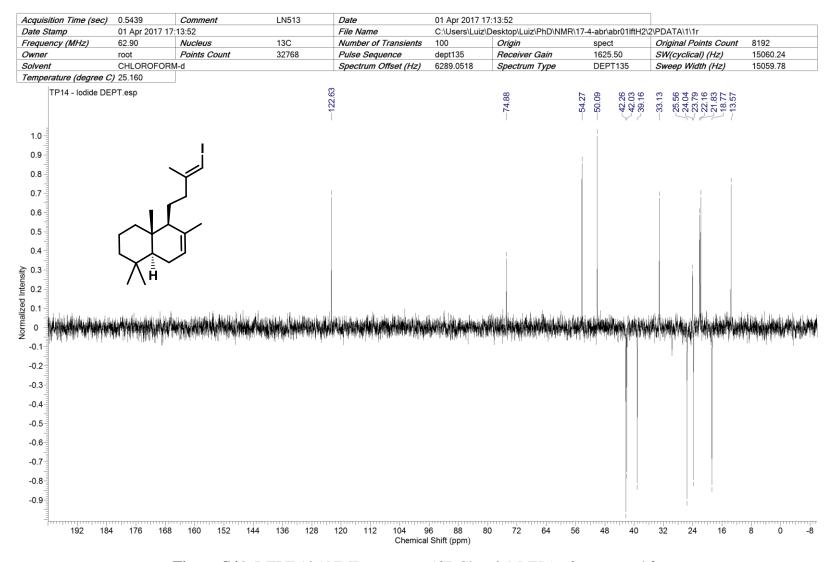
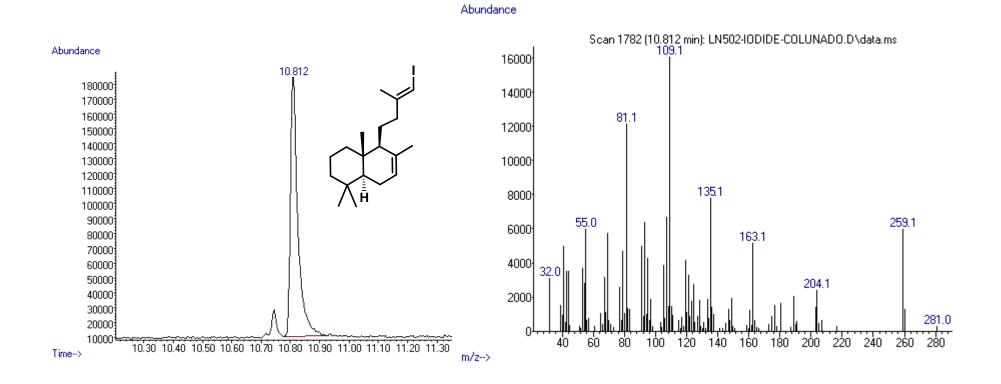


Figure S41. DEPT 135 NMR spectrum (CDCl₃, 62.9 MHz) of compound 2.



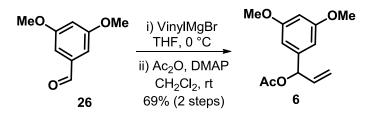
 $t_R = 10.812 \text{ min}, [M-I]^+ = 259.1$

Figure S42. GC/MS analysis of compound 2.

Pastre (this work)	Xu and Ye ⁵	Δδ
13.6	13.6	0.0
18.8	18.8	0.0
21.8	21.9	-0.1
22.2	22.2	0.0
23.8	23.8	0.0
24.0	24.1	0.0
25.6	25.6	0.0
32.9	33.0	-0.1
33.1	33.1	0.0
36.8	36.8	0.0
39.2	39.2	0.0
42.0	42.0	0.0
42.3	42.3	0.0
50.1	50.1	0.0
54.3	54.2	+0.1
74.9	74.9	0.0
122.6	122.6	0.0
134.8	134.8	0.0
148.5	148.5	0.0

Table 1. Comparison between 13 C NMR spectra of compound 2 and reported by
Xu and Ye⁵

1-(3,5-dimethoxyphenyl)allyl acetate (6).



VinylMgBr (1 M in THF, 7.2 mL, 7.2 mmol, 2 equiv) was added dropwise to a solution of aldehyde **26** (610 mg, 3.6 mmol, 1 equiv) in THF (30 mL) at 0 °C. The reaction was stirred for 30 min at the same temperature and was then quenched by addition of saturated aqueous solution of NH₄Cl (50 mL). The mixture was extracted with EtOAc (2 x 50 mL), the organic phases were combined, dried over anhydrous MgSO₄ and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was subjected to flash chromatography (SiO₂, hexanes/EtOAc 90:10 to 60:40) to give the allylic alcohol intermediate along with minor impurities (550 mg, 2.83 mmol), this material was used in the next reaction.

The allylic alcohol was diluted in dry CH_2Cl_2 (20 mL) and to this mixture were added Et_3N (0.79 mL, 5.6 mmol, 2 equiv), DMAP (17 mg, 0.14 mmol, 5 mol %) and Ac_2O (0.40 mL, 4.2 mmol, 1.5 equiv) at room temperature, and the reaction mixture was stirred for 1 h. The reaction was quenched by the addition of brine (20 mL) and was extracted with CH_2Cl_2 (2 x 20 mL). The organic phases were combined, dried over anhydrous Na_2SO_4 and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was subjected to flash chromatography (SiO₂, hexanes/EtOAc 90:10) to give the acetate **6** (587 mg, 2.48 mmol) as a colorless oil in 69% overall yield (for 2 steps).

TLC (SiO₂): $R_f = 0.39$ (hexanes/EtOAc 90:10);

IR (ATR, cm⁻¹): 2955, 2941, 2909, 2840, 1737, 1598, 1460, 1372, 1229, 1206, 1067, 933, 750;

¹**H** NMR (250 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 2.06 (s, 3H), 3.71 (s, 6H), 5.18 (dt, *J* = 10.3, 1.1 Hz, 1H), 5.27 (dt, *J* = 17.2, 1.1 Hz, 1H), 5.95 (ddd, *J* = 17.0, 10.4, 6.0 Hz, 1H), 6.17 (d, *J* = 6.0 Hz, 1H), 6.37 (t, *J* = 2.3 Hz, 1H), 6.50 (d, *J* = 2.2 Hz, 2H);

¹³C NMR (62.9 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 20.9 (CH₃), 55.1 (2CH₃), 76.0 (CH), 99.8 (CH), 105.0 (2CH), 116.7 (CH₂), 136.2 (CH), 141.3 (C), 160.9 (2C), 169.6 (C);

HRMS (ESI +): m/z calculated for C₁₃H₁₆O₄Na⁺ [M+Na]⁺ 259.0941, found 259.0949.

Acquisition Time (sec)	3.1654	Comment	LN482	Date	06 Mar 2017	11:43:12			
Date Stamp	06 Mar 2017 11:43:12 File Name				C:\Users\Luiz\Desktop\Luiz\PhD\NMR\17-3-mar\mar07lftH1\1\PDATA\1\1r				
Frequency (MHz)	250.13	Nucleus	1H	Number of Transients	9	Origin	spect	Original Points Count	16384
Owner	root	Points Count	32768	Pulse Sequence	zg30	Receiver Gain	50.80	SW(cyclical) (Hz)	5175.98
Solvent	Ivent CHLOROFORM-d			Spectrum Offset (Hz)	1544.6561	Spectrum Type	STANDARD	Sweep Width (Hz)	5175.83
Temperature (degree C) 25.160									

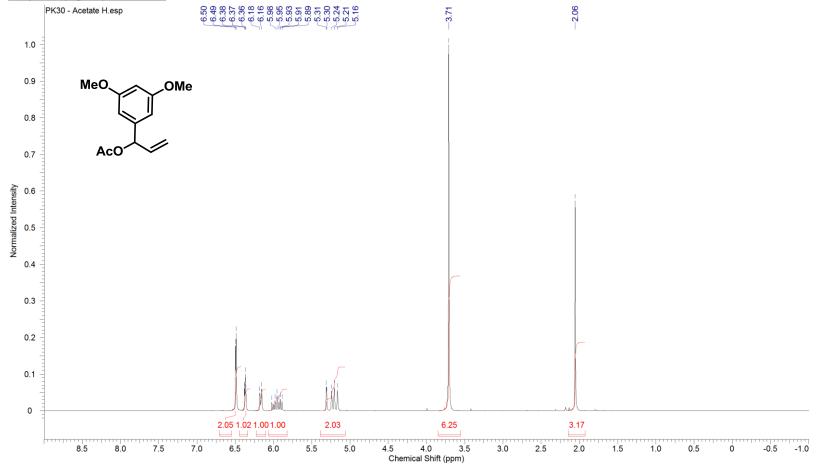


Figure S43. ¹ NMR spectrum (CDCl₃, 250 MHz) of compound 6.

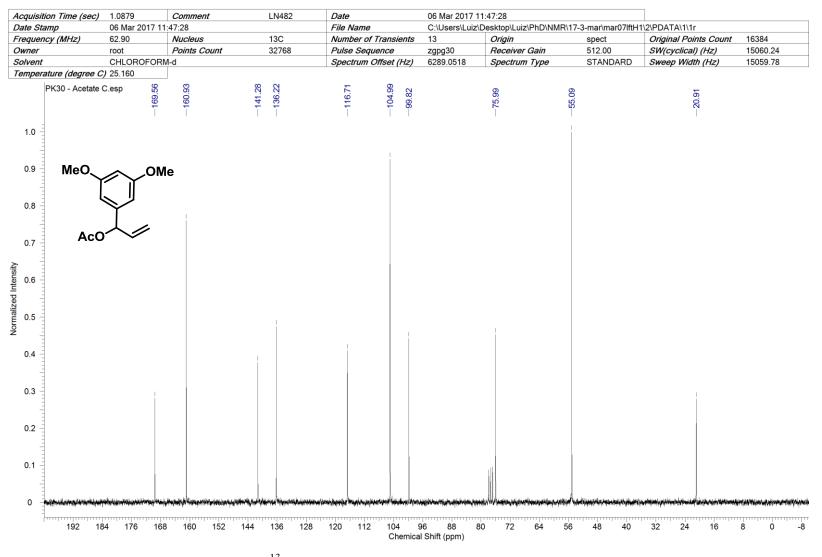


Figure S44. ¹³C NMR spectrum (CDCl₃, 62.9 MHz) of compound 6.

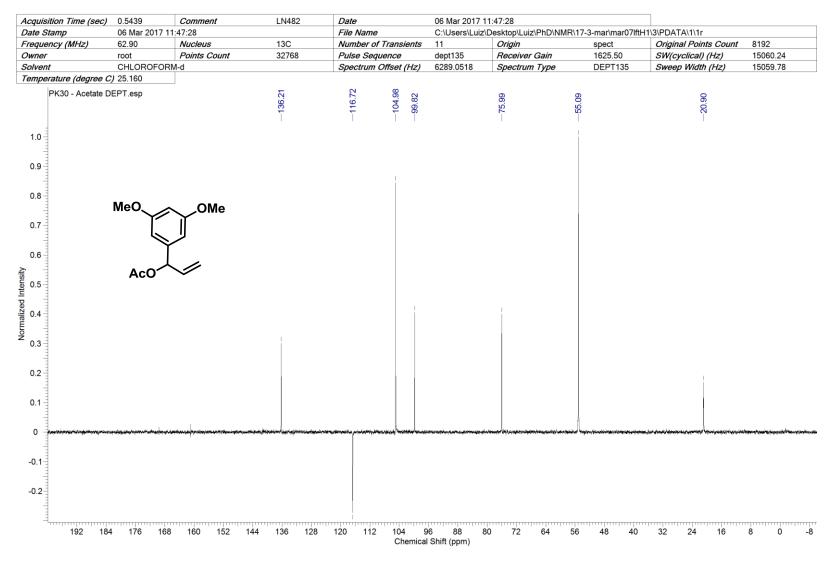
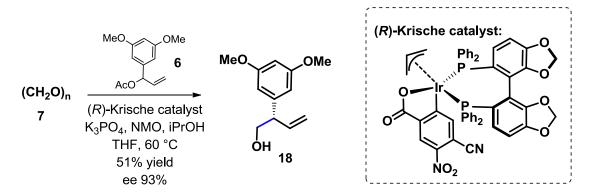


Figure S45. DEPT 135 NMR spectrum (CDCl₃, 62.9 MHz) of compound 6.

(S)-2-(3,5-dimethoxyphenyl)but-3-en-1-ol (18).



A pressure tube was charged with paraformaldehyde (7, 12.6 mg, 0.42 mmol of CH₂O units, 1 equiv), K₃PO₄ (45.5 mg, 0.21 mmol, 0.5 equiv), (*R*)-Krische catalyst⁶ (21.7 mg, 0.021 mmol, 5 mol %), NMO (39.4 mg, 0.34 mmol, 0.8 equiv) and allylic acetate **6** (149 mg, 0.63 mmol, 1.5 equiv). The tube was purged with argon, and dry THF (1.0 mL) was added followed by dry isopropyl alcohol (64.3 μ L, 0.84 mmol, 2 equiv), the pressure tube was sealed and heated at 60 °C for 36 h. After this period, the mixture was cooled to room temperature, the volatiles were removed under reduced pressure, and the residue was subjected to flash chromatography (SiO₂, hexanes/EtOAc 90:10 to 75:25) to give alcohol **18** (45 mg, 0.216 mmol) as a colorless oil in 51% yield.

TLC (SiO₂): $R_f = 0.23$ (hexanes/EtOAc 75:25);

ee = 93% (determined by ¹⁹F NMR of Mosher ester derivatives);

 $[\alpha]_D^{25} = +28 (c \ 1.0, \text{CHCl}_3);$

IR (**ATR**, **cm**⁻¹): 3393 (broad), 3003, 2395, 2831, 1602, 1466, 1434, 1208, 1153, 1067, 917, 840;

¹**H** NMR (250 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 1.59 (br. s, 1H), 3.46 (q, *J* = 7.1 Hz, 1H), 3.78 (s, 6H), 3.76-3.87 (m, 2H), 5.14-5.27 (m, 2H), 5.89-6.07 (m, 1H), 6.36 (t, *J* = 2.1 Hz, 1H), 6.39 (d, *J* = 2.2 Hz, 2H);

¹³C NMR (62.9 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 52.7 (CH), 55.3 (2CH₃), 65.9 (CH₂), 98.6 (CH), 106.1 (2CH), 117.1 (CH₂), 137.9 (CH), 143.0 (C), 161.0 (2C);

HRMS (ESI +): m/z calculated for C₁₂H₁₆O₃Na⁺ [M+Na]⁺ 231.0992, found 231.0994.

⁶ The catalyst was synthesized, with similar results, according to the procedure described in: Garza, V. J.; Krische, M. J. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2016**, *138*, 3655-3658.

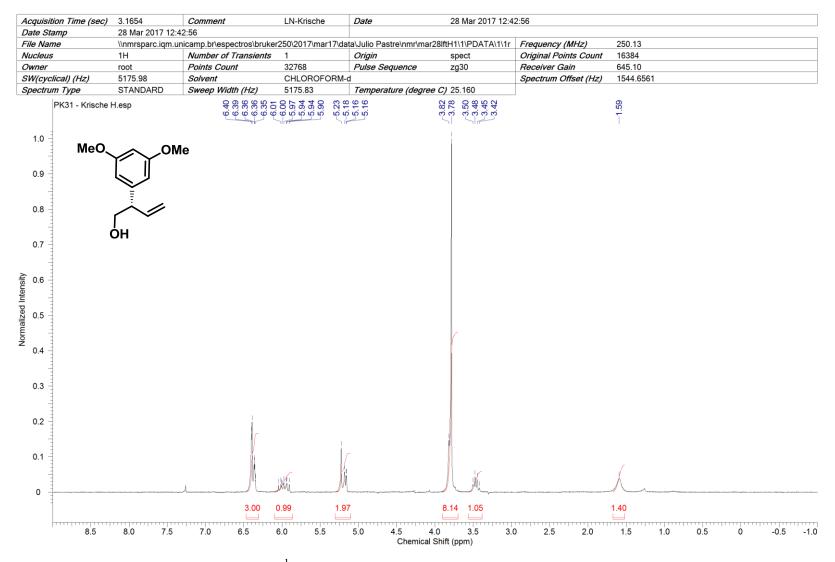


Figure S46.¹ NMR spectrum (CDCl₃, 250 MHz) of compound **18**.

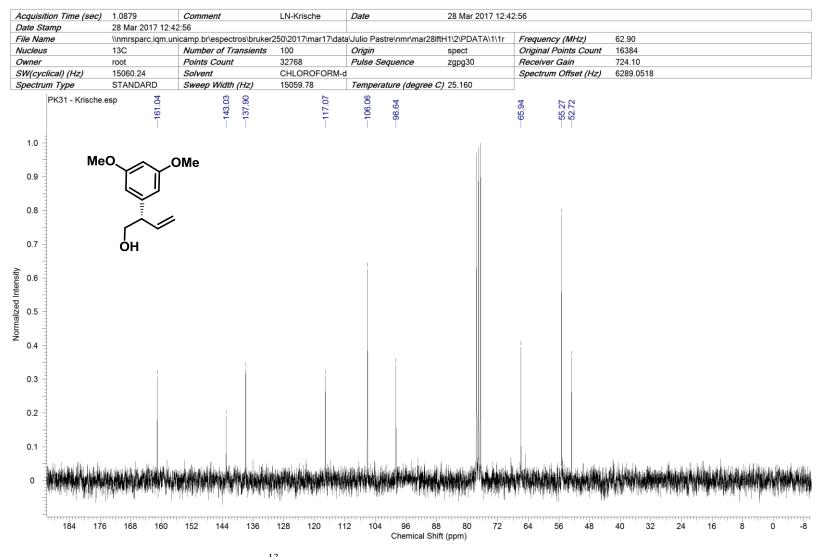


Figure S47. ¹³C NMR spectrum (CDCl₃, 62.9 MHz) of compound 18.

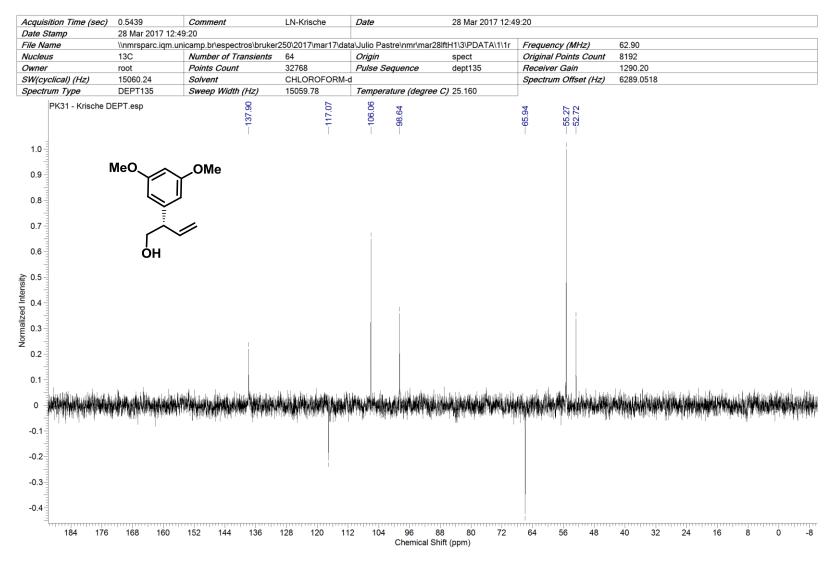


Figure S48. DEPT 135 NMR spectrum (CDCl₃, 62.9 MHz) of compound 18.

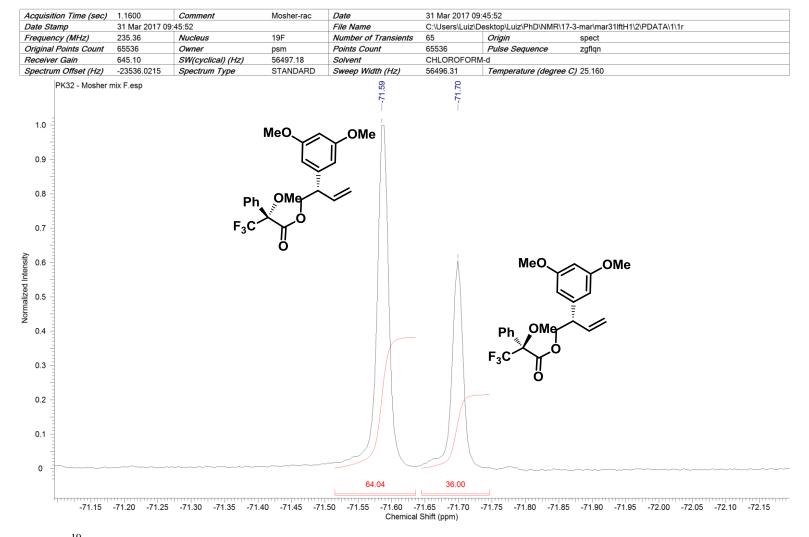


Figure S49. ¹⁹F NMR spectrum (CDCl₃, 235 MHz) of Mosher's esters prepared with a mixture (2:1) of (*S*) and (*R*) Mosher's acyl chloride.

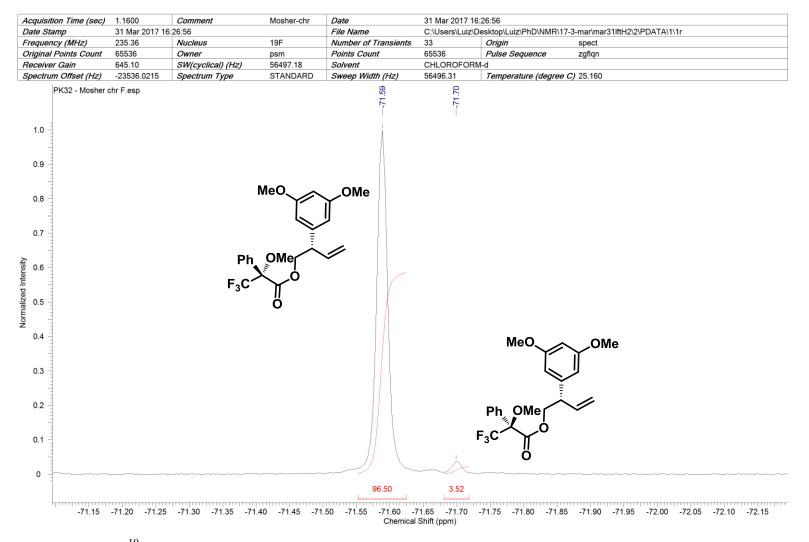
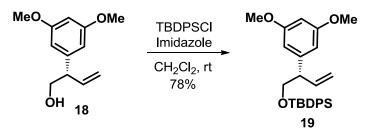


Figure S50. ¹⁹F NMR spectrum (CDCl₃, 235 MHz) of Mosher's esters prepared with (*S*)-Mosher acyl chloride.

(S)-tert-butyl((2-(3,5-dimethoxyphenyl)but-3-en-1-yl)oxy)diphenylsilane (19).



Imidazole (27 mg, 0.40 mmol, 2 equiv) and TBDPSCl (80 μ L, 0.30 mmol, 1.5 equiv) were added to a solution of alcohol **18** (41.7 mg, 0.20 mmol, 1 equiv) in CH₂Cl₂ (10 mL) at room temperature. After stirring the reaction for 18 h, H₂O (15 mL) was added, and the mixture was extracted with CH₂Cl₂ (20 mL). The combined organic phase was dried over anhydrous Na₂SO₄ and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by flash chromatography (SiO₂, hexanes/EtOAc 90:10) to give the silyl ether **19** (70 mg, 0.16 mmol) as a colorless oil in 78% yield.

TLC (SiO₂): R_f = 0.40 (hexanes/EtOAc 90:10);

 $[\alpha]_D^{25} = +10 (c \ 1.0, \text{CHCl}_3);$

IR (**ATR, cm**⁻¹): 3073, 2955, 2933, 2859, 1598, 1463, 1430, 1206, 1156, 1113, 1070, 1000, 828, 705, 616;

¹**H** NMR (250 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 1.07 (s, 9H), 3.50 (q, *J* = 7.0 Hz, 1H), 3.78 (s, 6H), 3.84-4.00 (m, 2H), 5.13-5.24 (m, 2H), 6.10 (ddd, *J* = 16.4, 11.2, 7.4 Hz, 1H), 6.39 (s, 3H), 7.33-7.50 (m, 6H), 7.58-7.69 (m, 4H);

¹³C NMR (62.9 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 19.3 (C), 29.9 (3CH₃), 52.5 (CH), 55.2 (2CH₃), 67.6 (CH₂), 98.6 (CH), 106.4 (2CH), 116.2 (CH₂), 127.6 (4CH), 129.6 (2CH), 133.7 (C), 133.8 (C), 135.66 (2CH), 135.70 (2CH), 138.6 (CH), 144.2 (C), 160.7 (2C);

HRMS (ESI +): m/z calculated for $C_{28}H_{34}O_3SiNa^+$ [M+Na]⁺ 469.2169, found 469.2158.

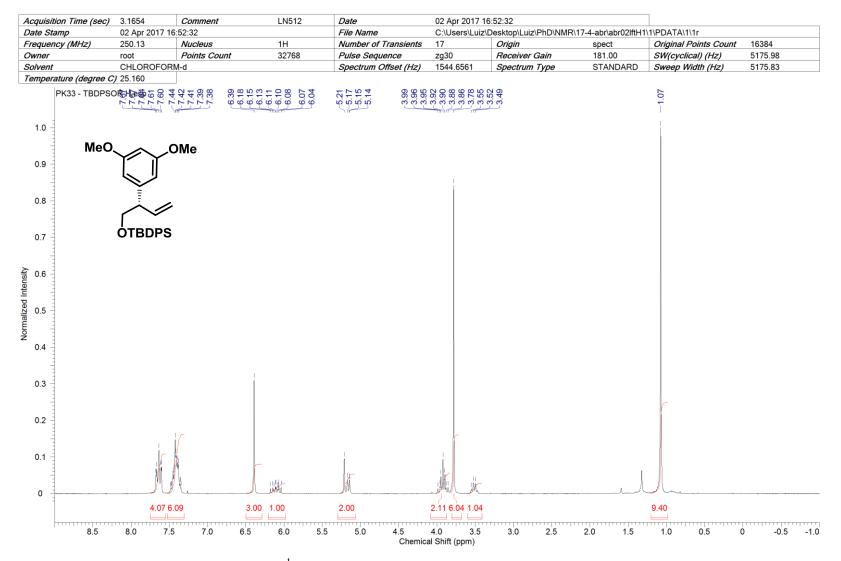


Figure S51.¹ NMR spectrum (CDCl₃, 250 MHz) of compound 19.

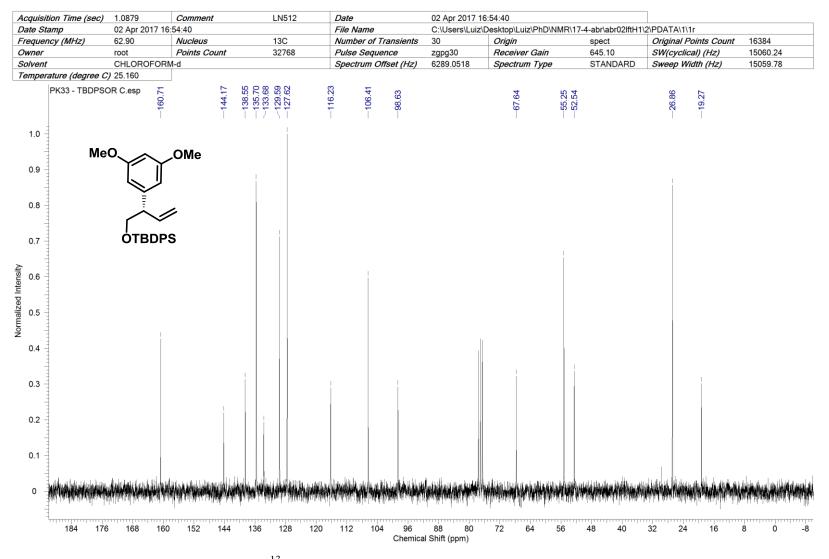


Figure S52. ¹³C NMR spectrum (CDCl₃, 62.9 MHz) of compound 19.

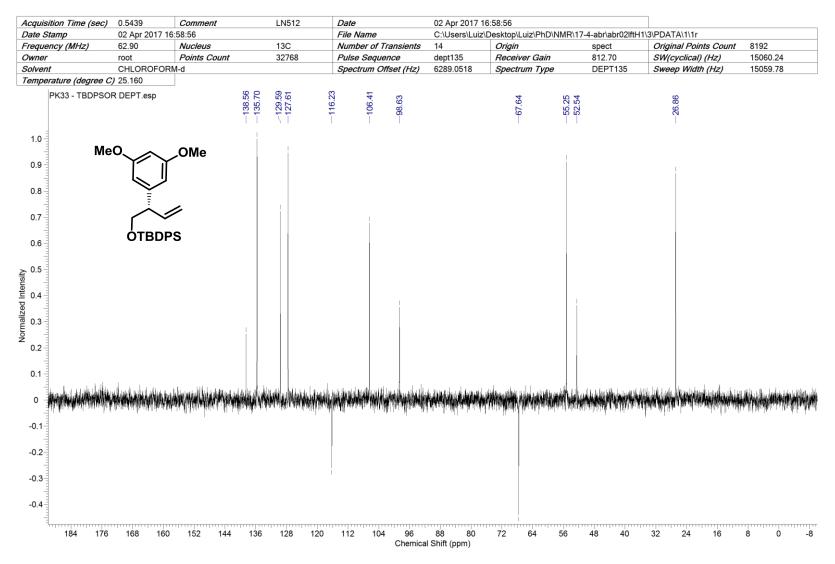
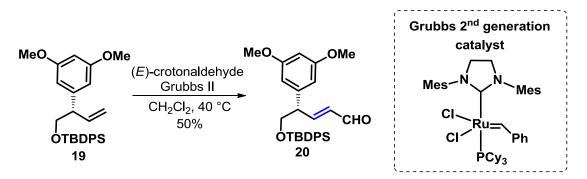


Figure S53. DEPT 135 NMR spectrum (CDCl₃, 62.9 MHz) of compound 19.

(S,E)-5-((tert-butyldiphenylsilyl)oxy)-4-(3,5-dimethoxyphenyl)pent-2-enal (20).



Freshly distilled (*E*)-crotonaldehyde (60 μ L, 0.65 mmol, 5 equiv) was added to a solution of alkene **19** (58 mg, 0.13 mmol, 1 equiv) in CH₂Cl₂ (1.3 mL). Next, 2nd generation Grubbs' catalyst (11 mg, 13 μ mol, 10 mol %) was added and the mixture was stirred at 40 °C for 18 h. The reaction contents were directly subjected to flash chromatography (SiO₂, hexanes/EtOAc 90:10) to give enal **20** (31 mg, 65 μ mol) as a colorless oil in 50% yield.

TLC (SiO₂): R_f = 0.20 (hexanes/EtOAc 90:10);

 $[\alpha]_{D}^{25} = +10 (c \ 1.0, \text{CHCl}_{3});$

IR (**ATR, cm**⁻¹): 2954, 2929, 2857, 1693, 1598, 1460, 1430, 1206, 1156, 1115, 826, 745, 704;

¹**H** NMR (250 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 1.04 (s, 9H), 3.67 (q, J = 6.9 Hz, 1H), 3.74 (s, 6H), 3.92-3.99 (m, 2H), 6.17 (ddd, J = 15.8, 7.9, 1.3 Hz, 1H), 6.26 (d, J = 2.2 Hz, 2H), 6.36 (t, J = 2.2 Hz, 1H), 6.99 (dd, J = 15.8, 6.9 Hz, 1H), 7.32-7.48 (m, 6H), 7.54-7.63 (m, 4H), 9.52 (d, J = 7.7 Hz, 1H);

¹³C NMR (62.9 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 19.2 (C), 26.8 (3CH₃), 51.4 (CH), 55.3 (2CH₃), 66.6 (CH₂), 99.0 (CH), 106.4 (2CH), 127.7 (4CH), 129.8 (2CH), 133.2 (2C), 133.6 (CH), 135.58 (2CH), 135.61 (2CH), 141.1 (C), 157.6 (CH), 161.0 (2C), 193.9 (CH);

HRMS (ESI +): m/z calculated for $C_{29}H_{34}O_4SiNa^+$ [M+Na]⁺ 497.2119, found 497.2117.

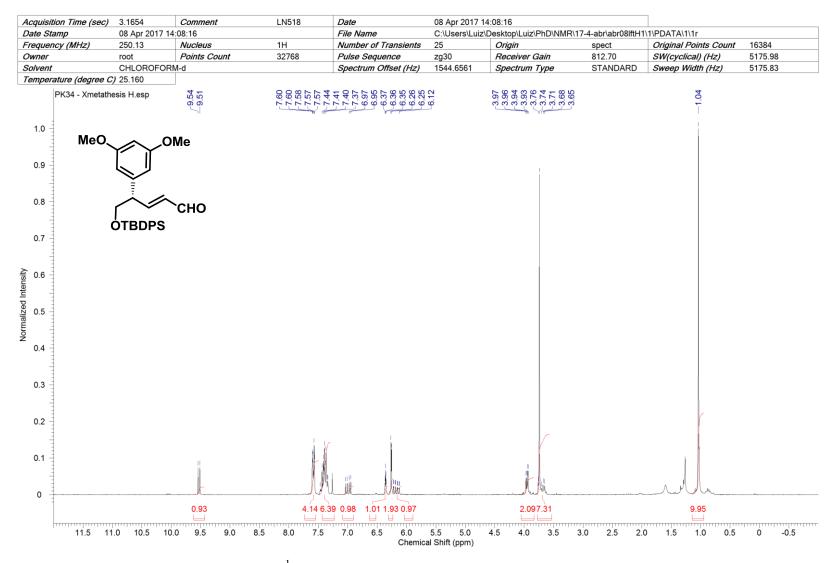


Figure S54.¹ NMR spectrum (CDCl₃, 250 MHz) of compound **20**.

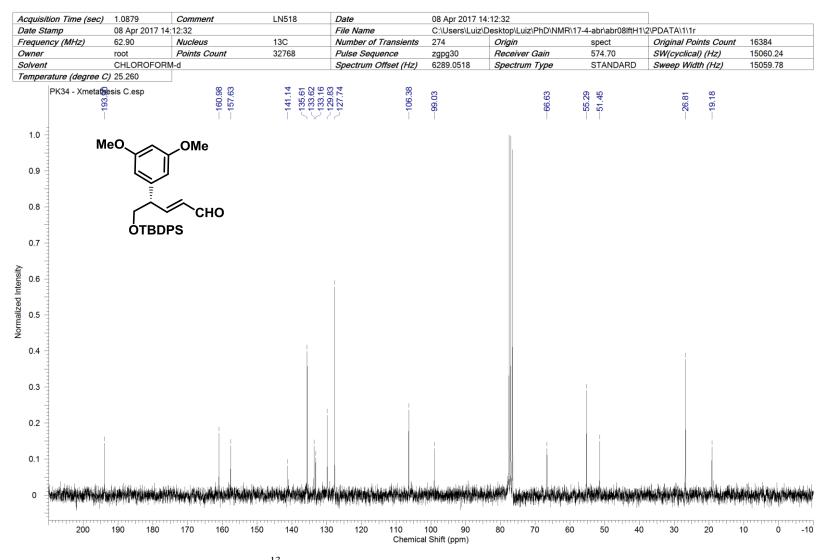


Figure S55. ¹³C NMR spectrum (CDCl₃, 62.9 MHz) of compound 20.

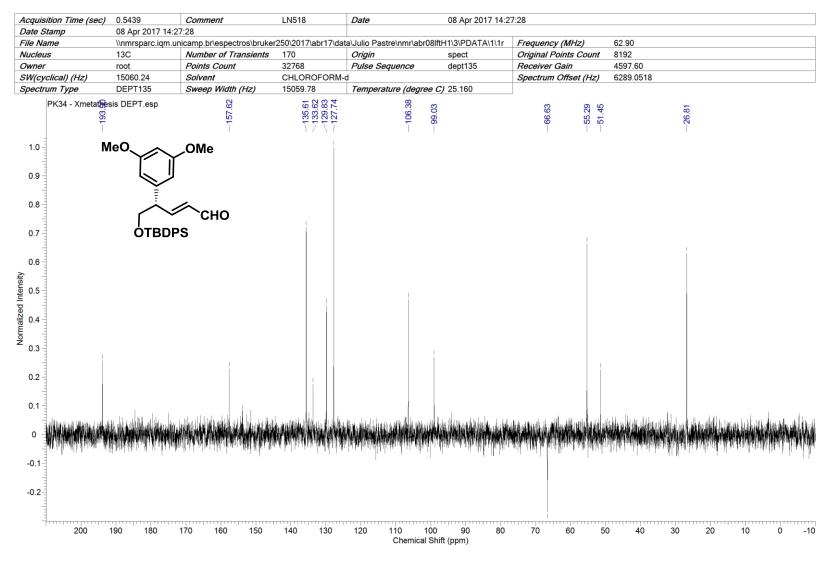
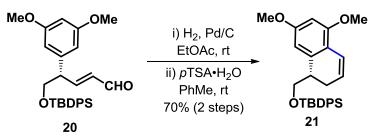


Figure S56. DEPT 135 NMR spectrum (CDCl₃, 62.9 MHz) of compound 20.

(S)-tert-butyl((5,7-dimethoxy-1,2-dihydronaphthalen-1-yl)methoxy)diphenylsilane (21).



Pd/C (5% w/w, 5.6 mg, 2.6 μ mol, 5 mol %) was added to a solution of enal **20** (25.2 mg, 53.0 μ mol, 1 equiv) in EtOAc (5 mL) at room temperature. This mixture was purged with H₂ and was stirred for 2 h. Next, the reaction contents were directly filtered through a plug of silica using EtOAc as eluent to furnish the saturated aldehyde, which was used in the next step without further purification.

TLC (SiO₂): $R_f = 0.60$ (hexanes/EtOAc 75:25).

The saturated aldehyde obtained above was diluted in dry toluene (2.5 mL), and pTSA.H₂O (9.2 mg, 53 µmol, 1 equiv) was added to the reaction at room temperature. The mixture was stirred for 1 h, then saturated aqueous solution of NaHCO₃ (5 mL) and EtOAc (15 mL) were added. The organic phase was separated, washed with brine (5 mL), dried over anhydrous Na₂SO₄, and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was subjected to flash chromatography (SiO₂, hexanes/EtOAc 95: 5 to 90:10) to give the bicycle **21** (17.0 mg, 37.1 µmol) as a colorless oil in 70% yield.

TLC (SiO₂): $R_f = 0.40$ (hexanes/EtOAc 90:10);

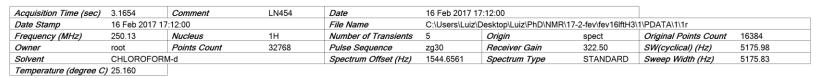
 $[\alpha]_{D}^{25} = +5 (c \ 1.0, \text{CHCl}_{3});$

IR (**ATR, cm**⁻¹): 2955, 2926, 2857, 1726, 1605, 1579, 1465, 1428, 1270, 1151, 1087, 830, 704, 616;

¹**H** NMR (250 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 1.10 (s, 9H), 2.35-2.69 (m, 2H), 2.83-2.97 (m, 1H), 3.75 (s, 3H), 3.57-3.77 (m, 2H), 3.80 (s, 3H), 5.64-5.75 (m, 1H), 6.21 (d, *J* = 2.0 Hz, 1H), 6.31 (d, *J* = 2.0 Hz, 1H), 6.68 (dd, *J* = 9.8, 2.7 Hz, 1H), 7.32-7.48 (m, 6H), 7.59-7.70 (4H);

¹³C NMR (62.9 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 19.3 (C), 24.4 (CH₂), 26.9 (3CH₃), 40.8 (CH), 55.3 (CH₃), 55.5 (CH₃), 67.1 (CH₂), 96.9 (CH), 105.5 (CH), 116.1 (C), 120.5 (CH), 122.5 (CH), 127.6 (4CH), 129.5 (2CH), 133.8 (C), 133.9 (C), 135.7 (4CH), 138.1 (C), 155.8 (C), 159.3 (C);

HRMS (ESI +): m/z calculated for $C_{29}H_{34}O_3SiNa^+$ [M+Na]⁺ 481.2169, found 481.2153.



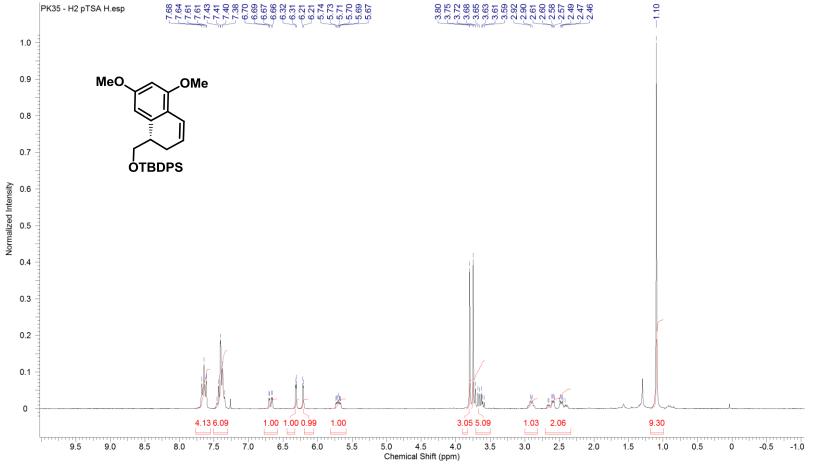


Figure S57. ¹H NMR spectrum (CDCl₃, 250 MHz) of compound **21**.

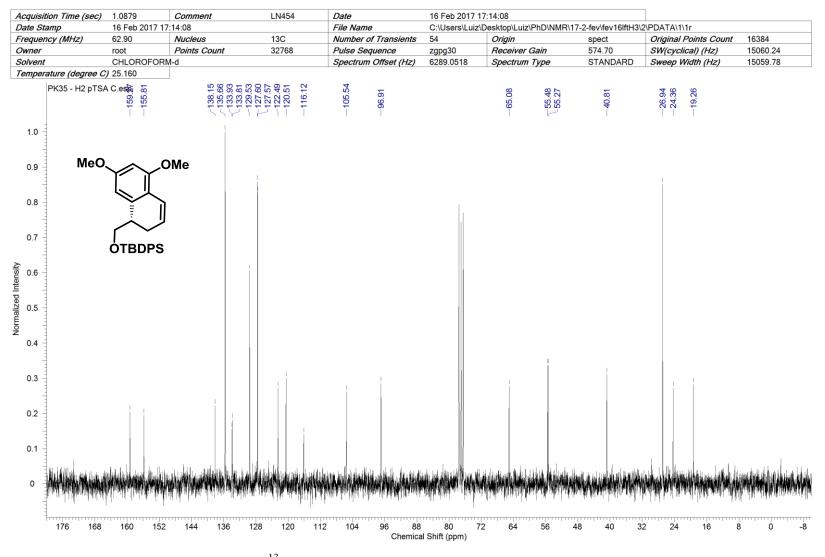


Figure S58. ¹³C NMR spectrum (CDCl₃, 62.9 MHz) of compound 21.

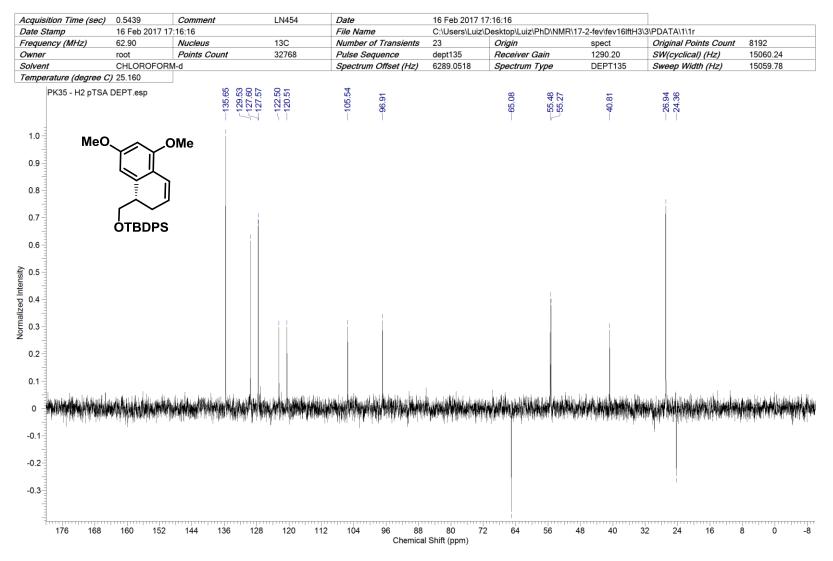
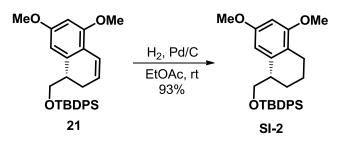


Figure S59. DEPT 135 NMR spectrum (CDCl₃, 62.9 MHz) of compound 21.

(S)-tert-butyl((5,7-dimethoxy-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalen-1-yl)methoxy)diphenylsilane (SI-2).



Pd/C (5% w/w, 72 mg, 34 μ mol, 5 mol %) was added to a solution of alkene **21** (312 mg, 0.68 mmol, 1 equiv) in EtOAc (34 mL) at room temperature. This mixture was purged with H₂ and was stirred for 14 h. Next, the solvent was removed under reduced pressure, and the residue was subjected to flash chromatography (SiO₂, hexanes:EtOAc, 90:10) to afford the tetraline **SI-2** (290 mg, 0.63 mmol) as a colorless oil in 93% yield.

TLC (SiO₂): $R_f = 0.44$ (hexanes/EtOAc 90:10);

 $[\alpha]_{D}^{25} = -20 \ (c \ 1.0, \ CHCl_3);$

IR (**ATR, cm**⁻¹): 2933, 2859, 1609, 1594, 1465, 1430, 1203, 1147, 1115, 1087, 826, 705;

¹**H** NMR (250 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 1.11 (s, 9H), 1.62-1.85 (m, 3H), 2.01-2.18 (m, 1H), 2.36-2.53 (m, 1H), 2.62 (dt, *J* = 17.4, 4.9 Hz, 1H), 2.87-3.01 (m, 1H), 3.69 (s, 3H), 3.78 (s, 3H), 3.70-3.89 (m, 2H), 6.16 (d, *J* = 2.2 Hz, 1H), 6.29 (d, *J* = 2.2 Hz, 1H), 7.33-7.48 (m, 6H), 7.63-7.76 (4H);

¹³C NMR (62.9 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 18.5 (CH₂), 19.3 (C), 22.6 (CH₂), 24.3 (CH₂), 26.9 (3CH₃), 41.0 (CH), 55.2 (2CH₃), 67.9 (CH₂), 96.2 (CH), 104.7 (CH), 119.2 (C), 127.6 (4CH), 129.6 (2CH), 133.8 (C), 134.0 (C), 135.65 (2CH), 135.69 (2CH), 138.9 (C), 158.0 (2C);

HRMS (ESI +): m/z calculated for $C_{29}H_{36}O_3SiNa^+$ [M+Na]⁺ 483.2326, found 483.2321.

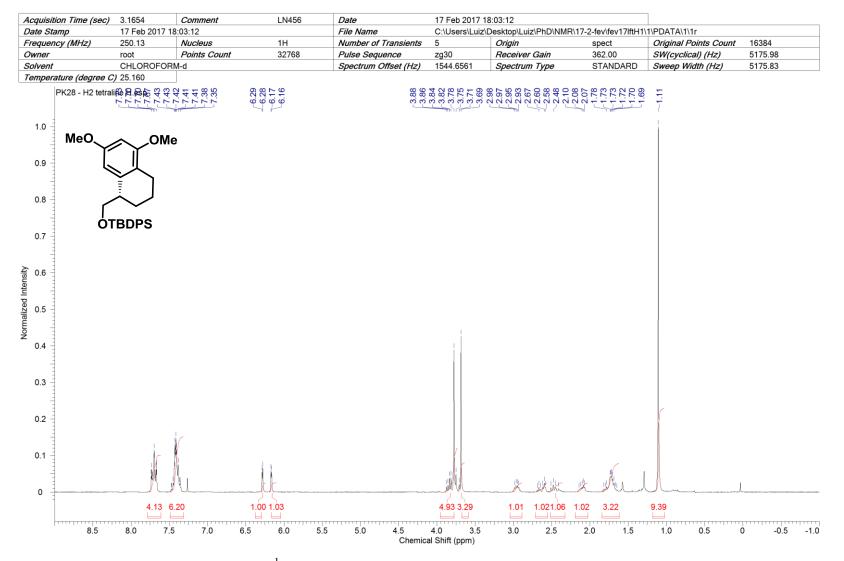


Figure S60. ¹H NMR spectrum (CDCl₃, 250 MHz) of compound **SI-2**.

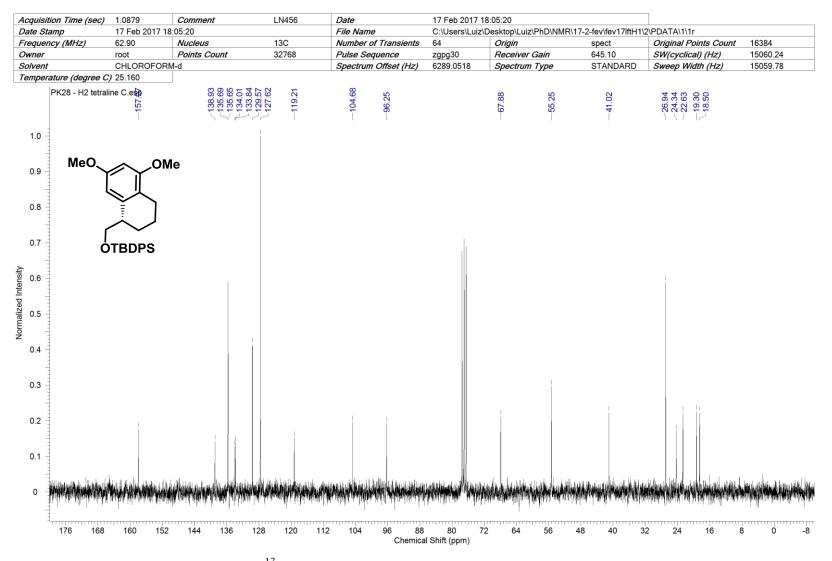


Figure S61. ¹³C NMR spectrum (CDCl₃, 62.9 MHz) of compound SI-2.

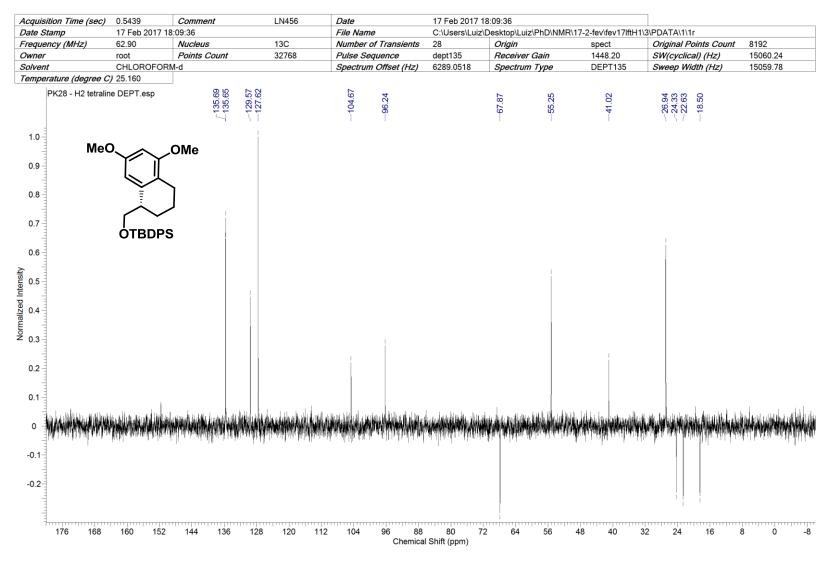
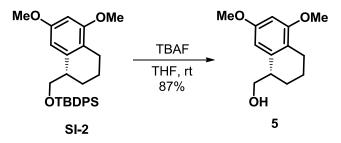


Figure S62. DEPT 135 NMR spectrum (CDCl₃, 62.9 MHz) of compound SI-2.

(S)-(5,7-dimethoxy-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalen-1-yl)methanol (5).



TBAF solution (1 M in THF, 1.4 mL, 1.4 mmol, 2 equiv) was added to a mixture of silyl ether **SI-2** (322 mg, 0.70 mmol, 1 equiv) in dry THF (14 mL) at room temperature. This mixture was stirred for 2 h, then was quenched by addition of saturated aqueous solution of NH₄Cl (30 mL). The mixture was extracted with EtOAc (2 x 30 mL). The organic phases were combined, dried over anhydrous MgSO₄, and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was subjected to flash chromatography (SiO₂, hexanes/EtOAc 85:15 to 75:25) to furnish alcohol **5** (135 mg, 0.61 mmol) as a colorless oil in 87% yield.

TLC (SiO₂): $R_f = 0.27$ (hexanes/EtOAc 75:25);

 $[\alpha]_{D}^{25} = -2 \ (c \ 1.0, \text{CHCl}_{3}), \text{ for } ent-5 \ [\alpha]_{D,\text{lit}}^{20} = +3.5 \ (c \ 1.0, \text{CHCl}_{3});^{6}$

¹**H** NMR (250 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 1.59 (br. s, 1H), 1.68-1.98 (m, 4H), 2.42-2.70 (m, 2H), 2.93 (quint, *J* = 5.3 Hz, 1H), 3.79 (s, 6H), 3.77-3.84 (m, 2H), 6.32 (d, *J* = 2.2 Hz, 1H), 6.39 (d, *J* = 2.2 Hz, 1H);

¹³C NMR (62.9 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 19.1 (CH₂), 22.6 (CH₂), 24.9 (CH₂), 40.8 (CH), 55.3 (2CH₃), 67.0 (CH₂), 96.2 (CH), 104.2 (CH), 119.4 (C), 138.4 (C), 158.3 (2C).

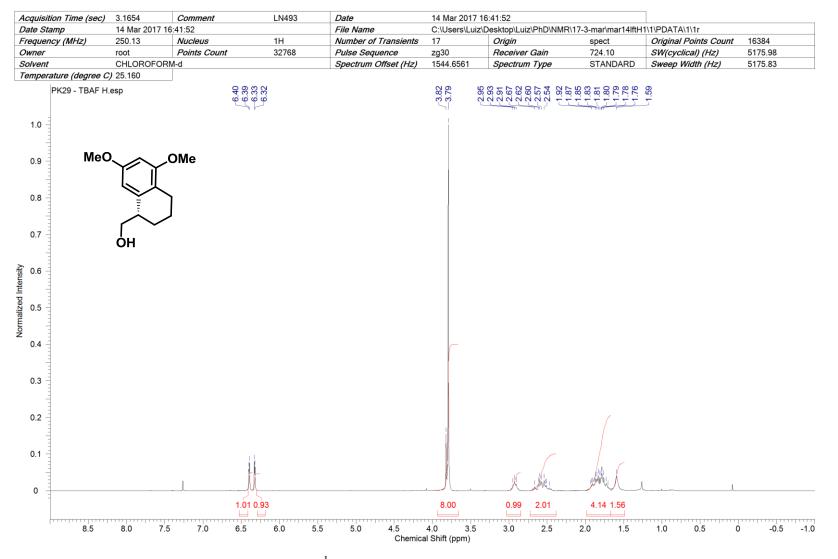


Figure S63. ¹H NMR spectrum (CDCl₃, 250 MHz) of compound 5.

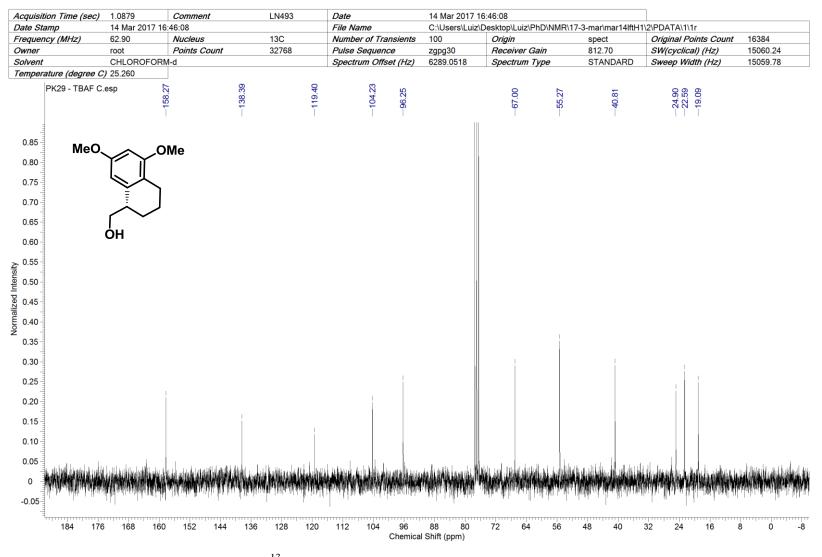


Figure S64. ¹³C NMR spectrum (CDCl₃, 62.9 MHz) of compound 5.

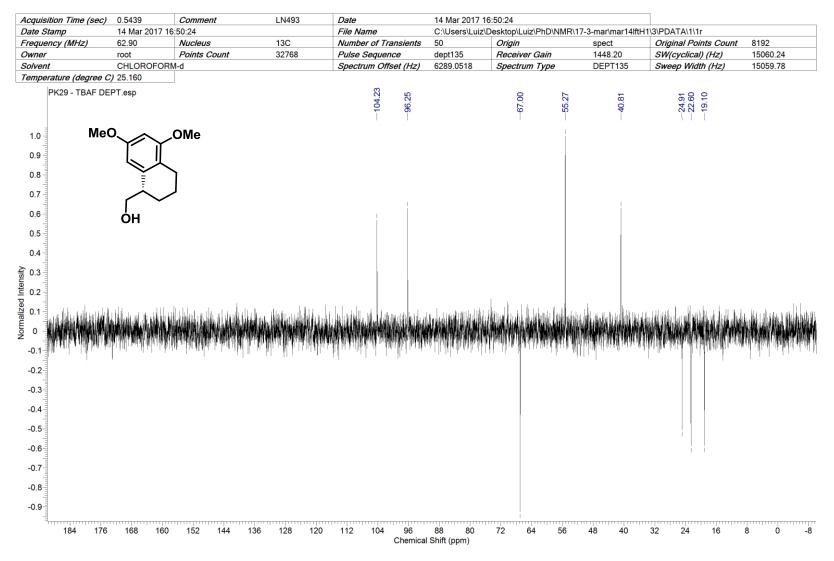
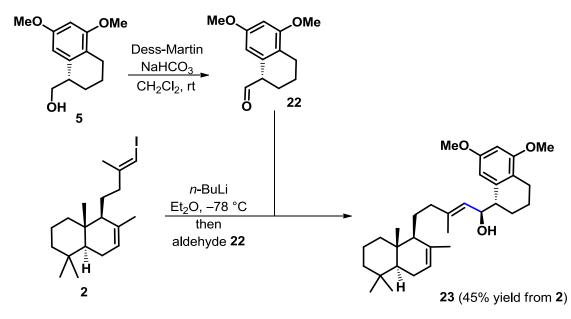


Figure S65. DEPT 135 NMR spectrum (CDCl₃, 62.9 MHz) of compound 5.

Pastre (this work)	Xu and Ye ⁵	Δδ
19.1	19.1	0.0
22.6	22.6	0.0
24.9	25.0	-0.1
40.8	40.9	-0.1
55.3 (2CH ₃)	55.3 (2CH ₃)	0.0
67.0	67.0	0.0
96.2	96.3	-0.1
104.2	104.3	-0.1
119.4	119.4	0.0
138.4	138.4	0.0
158.3 (2C)	158.3 (2C)	0.0

Table 2. Comparison between 13 C NMR spectra of compound 5 and reported by
Xu and Ye⁵

(S,E)-1-((S)-5,7-dimethoxy-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalen-1-yl)-3-methyl-5-((1S,4aS,8aS)-2,5,5,8a-tetramethyl-1,4,4a,5,6,7,8,8a-octahydronaphthalen-1-yl)pent-2-en-1-ol (23).



Solid NaHCO₃ (23.0 mg, 0.27 mmol, 2.2 equiv) and Dess-Martin periodinane (79.1 mg, 0.19 mmol, 1.5 equiv) were added to a solution of alcohol **5** (41.4 mg, 0.19 mmol, 1.5 equiv) in dry CH_2Cl_2 (5 mL) at room temperature. This mixture was stirred for 1 h, then the solvent was removed under reduced pressure, and the aldehyde was purified by flash chromatography (SiO₂, hexanes/EtOAc 90:10) to furnish aldehyde **22**, which was immediately used in the next step.

TLC (SiO₂): $R_f = 0.60$ (hexanes/EtOAc 75:25);

n-BuLi solution (2.14 M in hexanes, 118 μ L, 0.25 mmol, 2 equiv) was added dropwisely to a solution of iodide **2** (48.0 mg, 0.12 mmol, 1 equiv) in Et₂O (2 mL) at -78 °C, the resulting mixture was stirred for 1 h at the same temperature. Next, a solution of the freshly prepared aldehyde **22** in dry Et₂O (2 mL) was added dropwisely to the vinyl lithium solution, the reaction was stirred for 1 h at -78 °C, and 16 h at -60 °C (cryostat bath). The reaction was quenched by addition of NH₄Cl saturated solution (10 mL), and was extracted with EtOAc (2 x 10 mL). The combined organic phases were dried over anhydrous MgSO₄, and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was subjected to flash chromatography (SiO₂, hexanes/EtOAc 90:10) to furnish alcohol **23** (27.0 mg, 56 µmol) as a colorless oil in 45% yield.

Note: Analysis of a crude sample showed dr = 3:1, after chromatography the alcohol **23** was obtained as a single isomer in 45% yield. Substitution of *n*-BuLi by *t*-BuLi led to 25% yield of alcohol **23** and the same dr = 3:1 (crude sample). The analyses were performed with CHCl₃ or CDCl₃ treated with anhydrous K_2CO_3 to remove residual acidity, in order to prevent decomposition. *n*-BuLi and *t*-BuLi were recently titrated using cyclohexanol (75 mg, 0.75 mmol) diluted in dry THF (5 mL), with 2,2'-bipyridine (bipy) as indicator.

TLC (SiO₂): $R_f = 0.21$ (hexanes/EtOAc 90:10);

 $[\alpha]_{D}^{25} = +16 (c \ 1.0, \text{CHCl}_3), [\alpha]_{D,\text{lit}}^{20} = +19.2 (c \ 1.6, \text{CHCl}_3);^6$

¹**H** NMR (250 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 0.76 (s, 3H), 0.86 (s, 3H), 0.88 (s, 3H), 0.79-1.04 (m, 1H), 1.58 (d, *J* = 1.1 Hz, 3H), 1.69 (s, 3H), 1.05-1.73 (m, 11H), 1.73-2.07 (m, 6H), 2.21 (td, *J* = 12.8, 4.5 Hz, 1H), 2.43-2.71 (m, 2H), 2.86 (q, *J* = 5.6 Hz, 1H), 3.78 (s, 3H), 3.79 (s, 3H), 4.76 (dd, *J* = 8.2, 4.9 Hz, 1H), 5.30 (dq, *J* = 8.2, 0.9 Hz, 1H), 5.39 (br. s, 1H), 6.32 (d, *J* = 2.4 Hz, 1H), 6.48 (d, *J* = 2.4 Hz, 1H);

¹³C NMR (62.9 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 13.5 (CH₃), 16.8 (CH₃), 18.8 (CH₂), 20.2 (CH₂), 21.8 (CH₃), 22.2 (CH₃), 22.6 (CH₂), 23.4 (CH₂), 23.8 (CH₂), 25.6 (CH₂), 33.0 (C), 33.1 (CH₃), 36.8 (C), 39.2 (CH₂), 42.3 (2CH₂), 44.2 (CH), 50.2 (CH), 54.6 (CH), 55.3 (2CH₃), 71.6 (CH), 96.0 (CH), 104.6 (CH), 120.3 (C), 122.3 (CH), 125.8 (CH), 135.3 (C), 138.5 (C), 138.9 (C), 158.1 (2C).

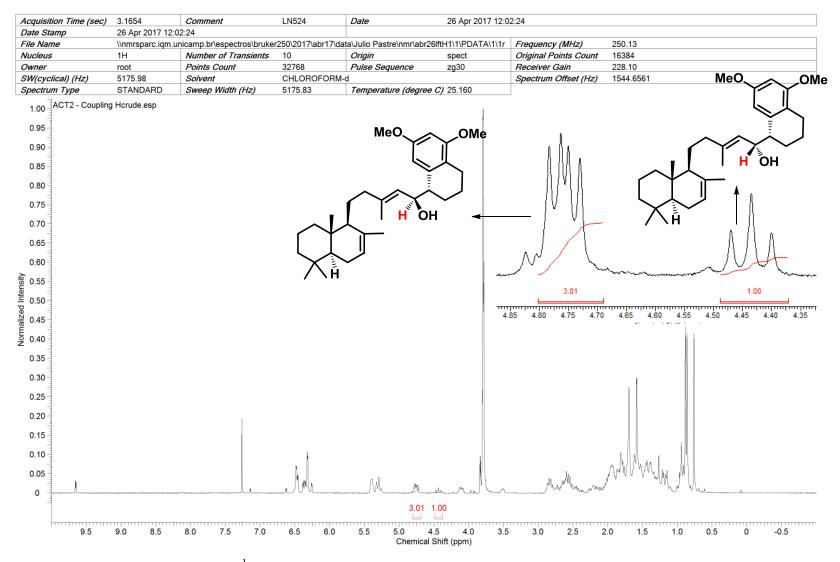


Figure S66. ¹H NMR spectrum (CDCl₃, 250 MHz) of crude mixture (dr = 3:1).

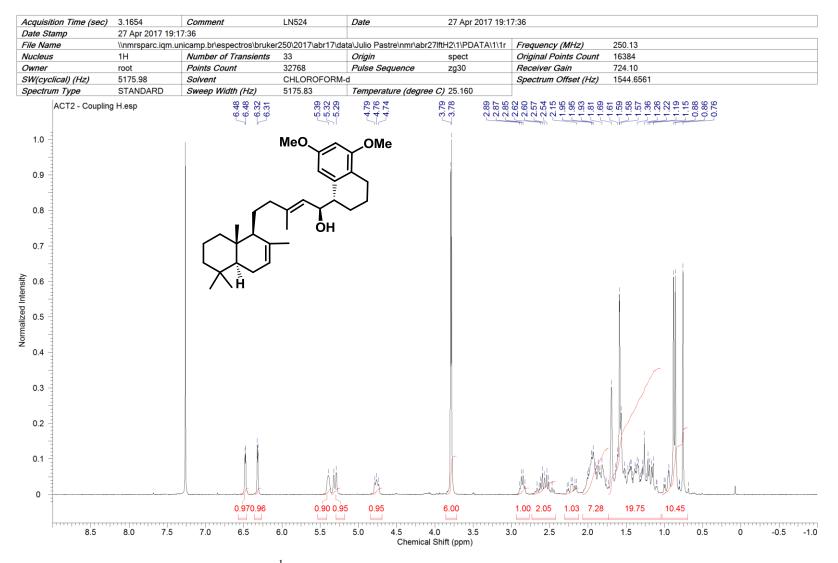


Figure S67. ¹H NMR spectrum (CDCl₃, 250 MHz) of compound 23.

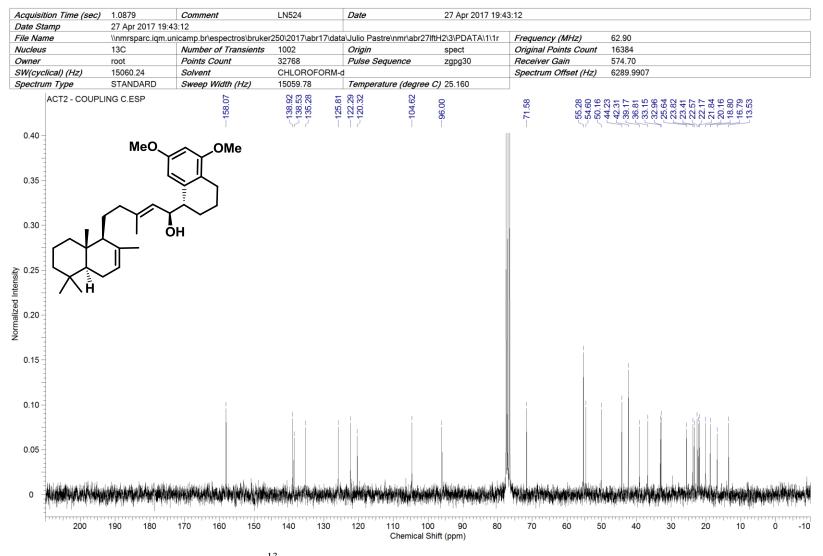


Figure S68. ¹³C NMR spectrum (CDCl₃, 62.9 MHz) of compound 23.

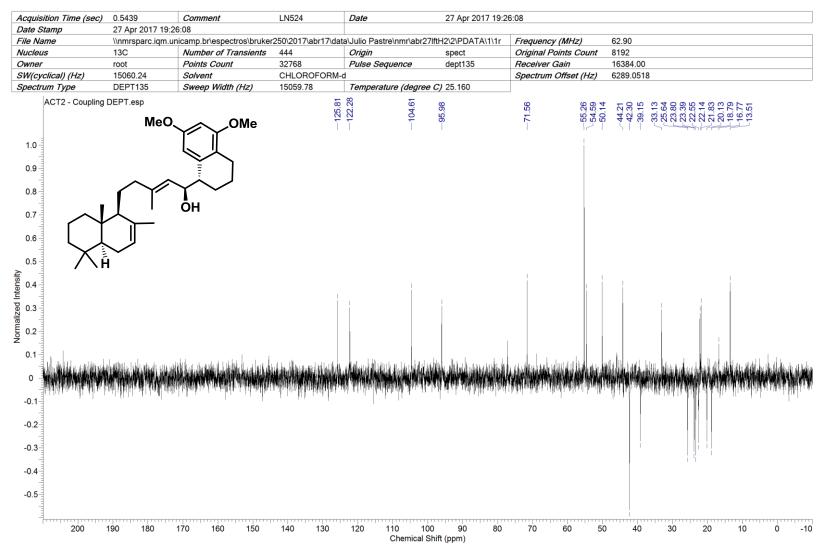


Figure S69. DEPT 135 NMR spectrum (CDCl₃, 62.9 MHz) of compound 23.

Pastre (this work)	Xu and Ye ⁵	Δδ
13.5	13.5	0.0
16.8	16.8	0.0
18.8	18.8	0.0
20.2	20.1	+0.1
21.8	21.8	0.0
22.2	22.1	+0.1
22.6	22.6	0.0
23.4	23.5	-0.1
23.8	23.8	0.0
25.6	25.6	0.0
33.0	33.0	0.0
33.1	33.1	0.0
36.8	36.8	0.0
39.2	39.2	0.0
42.3	42.3	0.0
42.3	42.4	-0.1
44.2	44.3	-0.1
50.2	50.2	0.0
54.6	54.7	-0.1
55.3 (2CH ₃)	55.3 (2CH ₃)	0.0
-	67.9*	-
71.6	71.6	0.0
96.0	96.1	-0.1
104.6	104.8	-0.2
120.3	120.3	0.0
122.3	122.3	0.0
125.8	125.9	-0.1
135.3	135.3	0.0
138.5	138.6	-0.1
138.9	138.9	0.0
158.1 (2C)	158.1 (2C)	0.0

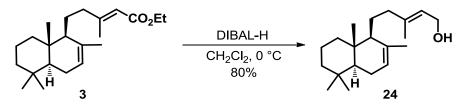
Table 3. Comparison between ¹³C NMR spectra of compound **23** and reported
by Xu and Ye⁵

*Misassigned signal, probably referent to THF as impurity. Signal at 25.6 ppm is common to THF and **23**. Such impurity can also be seen in the ¹H NMR spectrum.⁵

 ^{13}C NMR of THF in CDCl_3: 25.62 (CH_2) and 67.97 $\left(\text{CH}_2\text{O}\right)^7$

⁷ Gottlieb, H. E.; Kotlyar, V.; Nudelman, A. *J. Org. Chem.* **1997**, *62*, 7512-7515.

(*E*)-3-methyl-5-((1*S*,4a*S*,8a*S*)-2,5,5,8a-tetramethyl-1,4,4a,5,6,7,8,8a-octahydronaphthalen-1-yl)pent-2-en-1-ol (24).



A freshly prepared solution of DIBAL-H (1.0 M in CH₂Cl₂, 215 μ L, 215 μ mol, 5 equiv) was added to a solution of ester **3** (14.3 mg, 43 μ mol, 1 equiv) in dry CH₂Cl₂ (2 mL) at 0 °C. After stirring the reaction for 1 h at 0 °C, Et₂O (10 mL) and saturated aqueous solution of Rochelle's salt were added, and the reaction was vigorously stirred for 30 min at 0 °C and 1 h at room temperature. After separation of phases, the aqueous layer was extracted with Et₂O (10 mL). The organic phases were combined, dried over anhydrous MgSO₄ and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was subjected to flash chromatography (SiO₂, hexanes/EtOAc 97:3 to 90:10) to afford the alcohol **24** (10 mg, 34 μ mol) as a colorless oil in 80% yield.

TLC (SiO₂): $R_f = 0.27$ (hexanes/EtOAc 90:10);

 $[\alpha]_{D}^{25} = +5 \ (c \ 0.5, \text{CHCl}_3), \ [\alpha]_{D,\text{lit}}^{25} = +12 \ (c \ 0.690, \text{CHCl}_3);^8$

¹**H NMR** (250 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 0.76 (s, 3H), 0.86 (s, 3H), 0.88 (s, 3H), 0.80-1.04 (m, 2H), 1.56 (s, 3H), 1.69 (s, 3H), 1.05-2.09 (m, 12H), 2.13-2.31 (m, 1H), 4.09-4.20 (m, 2H), 5.33-5.47 (m, 2H);

¹³C NMR (62.9 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 13.5 (CH₃), 16.4 (CH₃), 18.8 (CH₂), 21.8 (CH₃), 22.2 (CH₃), 23.8 (CH₂), 25.6 (CH₂), 32.9 (C), 33.1 (CH₃), 36.8 (C), 39.1 (CH₂), 42.0 (CH₂), 42.3 (CH₂), 50.1 (CH), 54.4 (CH), 59.4 (CH₂), 122.3 (CH), 123.3 (CH), 135.2 (C), 140.4 (C).

⁸ Suzuki, H.; Noma, M.; Kawashima, N. *Phytochemistry*, **1983**, *22*, 1294-1295.

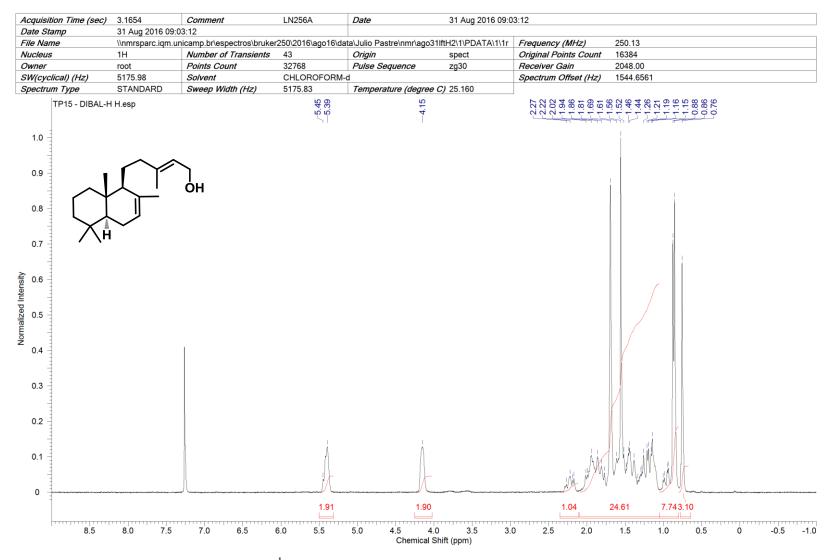


Figure S70. ¹H NMR spectrum (CDCl₃, 250 MHz) of compound 24.

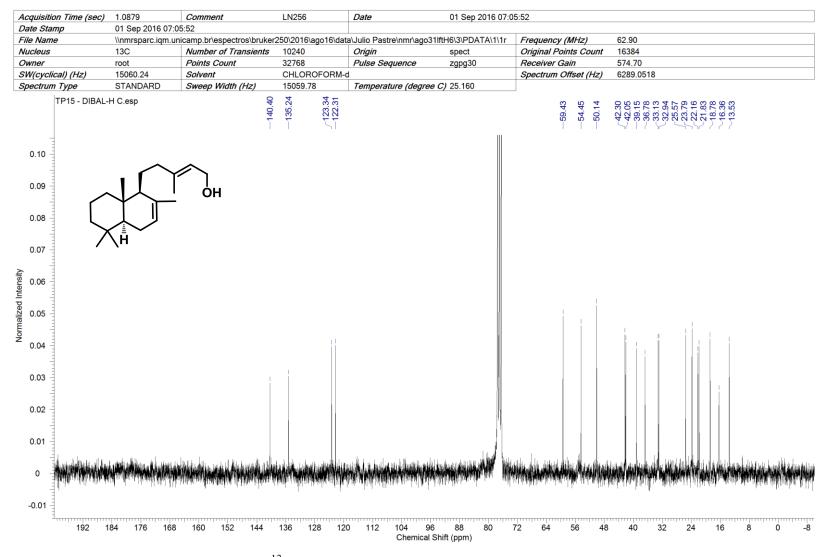


Figure S71. ¹³C NMR spectrum (CDCl₃, 62.9 MHz) of compound 24.

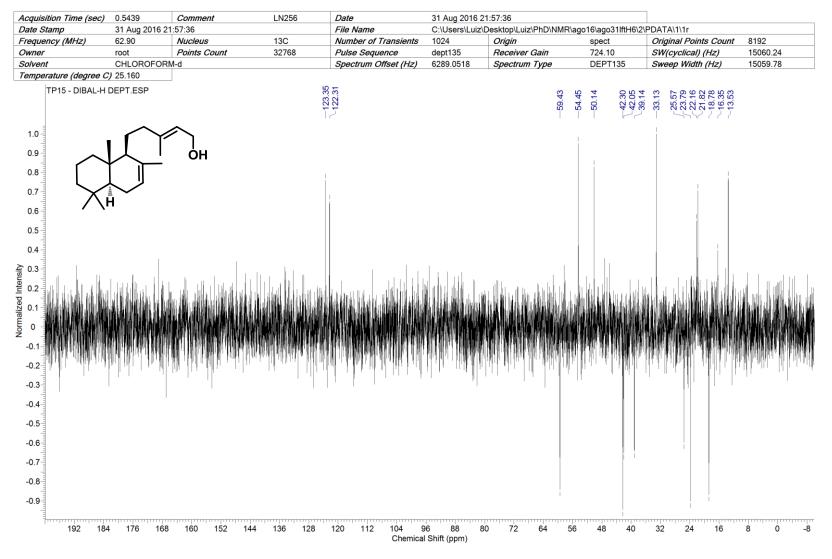


Figure S72. DEPT 135 NMR spectrum (CDCl₃, 62.9 MHz) of compound 24.

Pastre (this work)	Kawashima ⁸	Δδ
13.5	13.5	0.0
16.4	16.3	+0.1
18.8	18.8	-0.1
21.8	21.9	0.0
22.2	22.2	0.0
23.8	23.8	0.0
25.6	25.6	0.0
32.9	32.9	0.0
33.1	33.2	-0.1
36.8	36.7	+0.1
39.1	39.2	-0.1
42.0	42.2	-0.2
42.3	42.3	0.0
50.1	50.1	0.0
54.4	54.5	-0.1
59.4	59.0	+0.4
122.3	122.3	0.0
123.3	123.7	-0.4
135.2	135.1	-0.1
140.4	139.6	-0.8

Table 4. Comparison between 13 C NMR spectra of compound labda-7,13-(*E*)-
dien-15-ol (24) and reported by Kawashima and co-workers 8