

Supporting Information
for
Synthesis of *cis*-hydrindan-2,4-diones bearing an *all*-carbon
quaternary center by a Danheiser annulation

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Experimental procedures and copies of ¹H and ¹³C NMR spectra
of all compounds.

Table of contents

Experimental	S2
¹ H and ¹³ C NMR data of compounds 4–8	S6

General. All reactions were carried out under an argon atmosphere with dry, freshly distilled solvents under anhydrous conditions. All product mixtures were analyzed by thin-layer chromatography using TLC silica gel plates with a fluorescent indicator ($\lambda = 254$ nm). Analytical thin-layer chromatography was performed on SiO₂ (Merck silica gel 60 F₂₅₄), and the spots were located by UV light or/and a 1% KMnO₄ aqueous solution. Chromatography refers to flash chromatography and was carried out on SiO₂ (silica gel 60 ACC, 230–240 mesh). Drying of organic extracts during the reaction workup was performed over anhydrous Na₂SO₄. Chemical shifts of ¹H and ¹³C NMR spectra are reported in ppm downfield (δ) from Me₄Si. All NMR data assignments are supported by gCOSY and gHSQC experiments.

5-Methyl-2-{3-[*N*-benzyl-*N*-(4-methylphenylsulfonyl)]aminopropyl}cyclohex-2-enone (4**).**

Method A: Decahydroquinoline **1** (5.0 g) was prepared from β -ketoester **2** in 79% yield on a 15 mmol scale, following our previously reported procedure.¹ Compound **1** (2.0 g, 4.75 mmol) was treated with TFA (3.3 mL) for 15 min at room temperature, the solvent was removed, and the last traces of TFA were removed by azeotroping with toluene (2 \times 10 mL). The reaction flask was maintained on the rotatory evaporator in vacuo at 70 °C for 3 h. To a solution of the resulting ketone in THF (21 mL) were added successively LiOH (568 mg, 23.74 mmol, 5.0 equiv), KI (2.36 g, 14.24 mmol, 3.0 equiv) and benzyl bromide (1.7 mL, 14.24 mmol, 3.0 equiv), and the mixture was stirred at reflux temperature overnight. The mixture was allowed to reach room temperature, filtered through a pad of celite in vacuo and the filter cake was thoroughly washed with CH₂Cl₂. Volatiles were removed and the residue was purified by chromatography (2.5–10% EtOAc/hexane) to give cyclohexenone **4** (1.7 g, 86%, 68% overall yield from the starting material **2**); $R_f = 0.42$ (25% EtOAc/hexanes). ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 400 MHz) δ 1.00 (d, $J = 6.2$ Hz, 3H, CH₃), 1.46 (quint, $J = 7.7$ Hz, 2H, H-2'), 1.90-2.06 (m, 4H, H-4, H-6, H-1'), 2.27-2.43

¹ Bradshaw, B.; Luque-Corredera, C.; Bonjoch, J. *Org. Lett.* **2013**, *15*, 326–329.

(m, 5H, H-4, H-6, ArCH₃), 3.03 (m, 2H, H-3'), 4.30 (CH₂Ph), 6.46 (m, 1H, H-3), 7.28 (m, 7H, *o*-Ts, Ph), 7.71 (d, *J* = 8.3 Hz, 2H, *m*-Ts); ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 100 MHz) δ 21.2 (CH₃), 21.6 (ArCH₃), 26.5 (C-5), 26.7 (C-2'), 30.6 (C-1'), 34.4 (C-4), 46.6 (C-6), 47.6 (C-3'), 51.9 (CH₂Ph), 127.3 (*o*-Ts), 127.8 (*p*-Bn), 128.6 (*o*-Bn), 129.8 (*m*-Ts), 136.6 (*ipso*-Bn), 137.0 (*p*-Ts), 138.2 (*ipso*-Ts), 143.3 (C-2), 145.1 (C-3), 199.5 (C-1). HRMS (ESI-TOF) *m/z*: [M + H]⁺ Calcd for C₂₄H₃₀NO₃S 412.1941, found 412.1938.

Method B (one-pot procedure): To a cooled (0 °C) solution of keto ester **2** (1.05 g, 2.84 mmol, 1.0 equiv) in iPrOH (10 mL) and H₂O (0.5 mL, 28.4 mmol, 10 equiv) was added crotonaldehyde (0.26 mL, 3.13 mmol, 1.1 equiv) followed by LiOH·H₂O (119 mg, 2.84 mmol, 1 equiv). The reaction mixture was allowed to reach room temperature and stirred for 24 h. To this flask was added the resin (PS) of *p*-toluenesulfonic acid (4.3 g, 30–60 mesh, Aldrich) and the mixture was stirred for 2 h. After filtration and concentration the crude toluenesulfonamide **3** was processed as in Method A to give **4** (674 mg, 56% from **2**).

(1*RS*,4*SR*,6*RS*)-1-[*N*-Benzyl-*N*-(4-methylphenylsulfonyl)-3-aminopropyl]-4,9-dimethyl-8 trimethylsilylbicyclo[4.3.0]non-8-en-2-one (5**).** To a cooled (–78 °C) solution of **4** (471 mg, 1.14 mmol) and 1-methyl-1-(trimethylsilyl)allene (0.32 mL, 1.94 mmol) in CH₂Cl₂ (6 mL), TiCl₄ (0.21 mL, 1.7 mmol) was added dropwise. The resulting dark red solution was stirred at that temperature for 1 h and then transferred to a mixture of water (25 mL) and diethyl ether (25 mL). The aqueous layer was extracted with diethyl ether (3 × 25 mL) and the combined organic layers were washed with brine (25 mL), dried, and concentrated. The crude product was purified by chromatography (2.5–10% EtOAc/hexane) to give **5** (385 mg, 63%), followed by **6** (78 mg, 15%), as an epimeric mixture.

Compound **5**: *R*_f = 0.54 (25% EtOAc/hexanes); ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 400 MHz) δ 0.09 (s, 9H, (CH₃)₃Si), 0.85 (d, *J* = 6.8 Hz, 3H, CH₃), 1.15–1.25 (m, 4H, H-5eq, H-1', 2H-2'), 1.39 (td, *J* = 12.4, 3.3 Hz, 1H, H-5ax), 1.44 (t, *J* = 2.1 Hz, 3H, 9-CH₃), 1.50 (dm, *J* = 13.6 Hz, 1H, H-1'), 1.77 (dd, *J* = 16.0, 8.5 Hz, 1H, H-3ax), 1.99–2.05 (m, 2H, H-4, H-7), 2.11 (dddd, *J* = 10, 5, 5, 5 Hz, 1H, H-6), 2.27 (ddd, *J* = 16.0, 5.6, 1.4 Hz, 1H, H-3eq), 2.43 (s, 3H, ArCH₃), 2.44 (ddq, *J* = 11.0, 5.5, 2.1

Hz, 1H, H-7), 3.06 (t, $J = 7.4$ Hz, 2H, H-3'), 4.30 (2d, $J = 14.8$ Hz, 2H, CH₂Ph), 7.30-7.35 (m, 7H, *o*-Ts, Ph), 7.73 (d, $J = 8.3$ Hz, 2H, *m*-Ts); ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 100 MHz) δ -0.6 ((CH₃)₃Si), 14.0 (9-CH₃), 21.6 (CH₃), 21.6 (ArCH₃), 23.4 (C-2'), 26.9 (C-4), 31.0 (C-5), 37.0 (C-1'), 41.6 (C-6), 43.5 (C-7), 47.3 (C-3), 49.0 (C-3'), 52.4 (NCH₂Ar), 69.7 (C-1), 127.3 (*o*-Ts), 127.8 (Ph), 128.4 (Ph), 128.7 (Ph), 129.8 (*m*-Ts), 136.8 (*ipso*-Ph), 137.1 (*p*-Ts), 138.7 (*ipso*-Ts), 143.3 (C-8), 148.8 (C-9), 214.7 (C-2). HRMS (ESI-TOF) m/z : [M + H]⁺ Calcd for C₃₁H₄₄NO₃SSi 538.2806, found 538.2798.

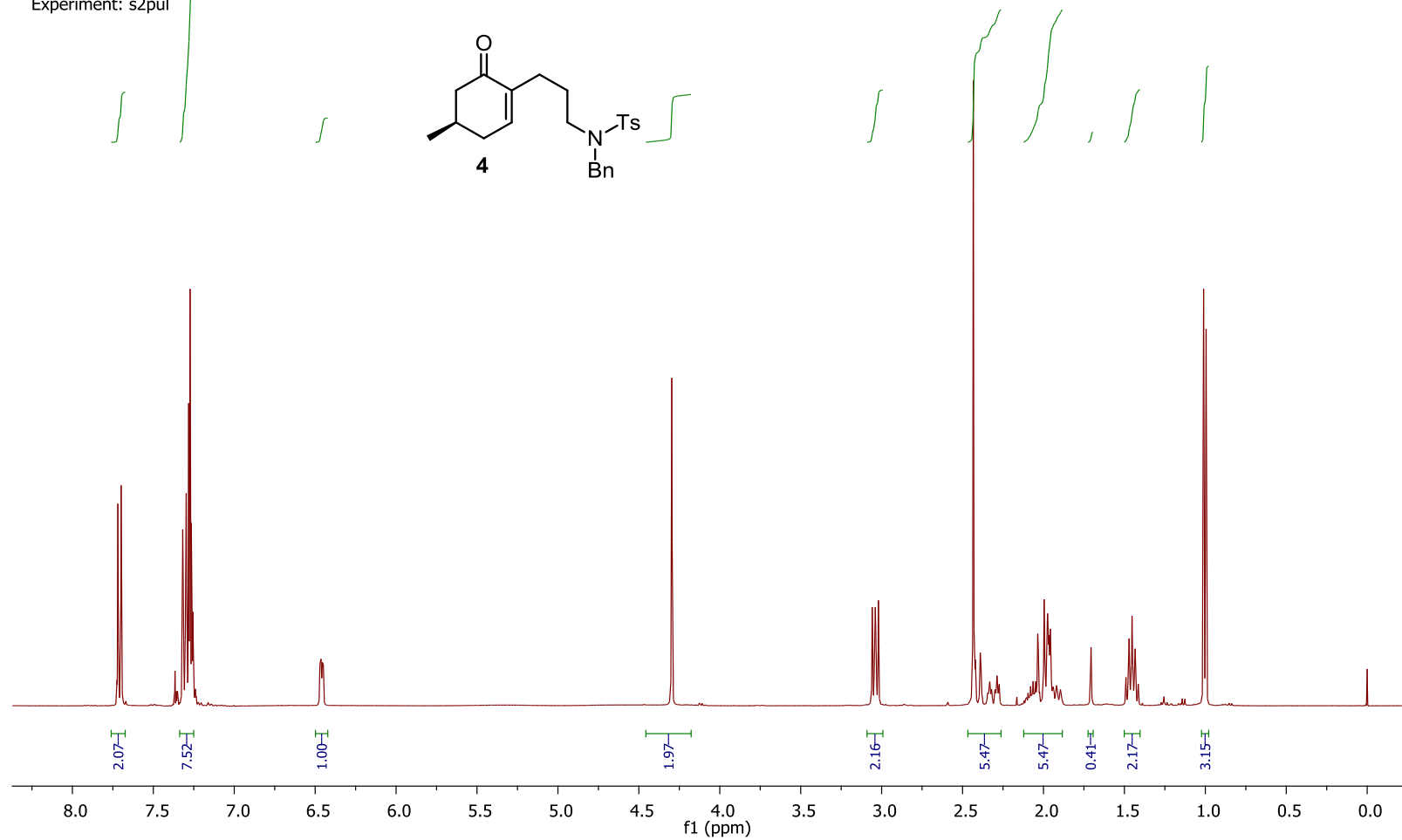
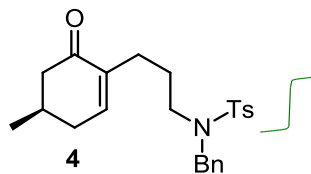
Data for 3-(2-butynyl)-5-methyl-2-[(*N*-benzyl-*N*-(4-methylphenylsulfonyl)-3-aminopropyl]cyclohexanone (**6**): $R_f = 0.39$ (25% EtOAc/hexanes); ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 400 MHz, major isomer) δ 0.99 (d, $J = 6.8$ Hz, 5-CH₃), 1.14-1.54 (m, 4H, H-1' 2H-2', H-4), 1.63 (2dd, $J = 11.0, 2.6$ Hz, 1H, H-1'), 1.75 (t, $J = 2.4$ Hz, CH₃), 1.93 (m, 1H, H-1''), 2.07 (m, 3H, H-1', H-4, H-5), 2.26 (m, 2H, H-3, H-6, H-2), 2.43 (s, ArCH₃), 3.06 (m, 2H, H-3'), 4.23 (s, 2H, CH₂Ph), 7.29 (m, 5H, Ph, *m*-Ts), 7.71 (d, $J = 8.0$ Hz, 2H *o*-Ts). ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 100 MHz) δ 3.6 (CH₃), 18.0 (C-1''), 21.6 (CH₃Ts), 22.4 (5-CH₃), 23.2 (C-1'), 26.1 (C-2'), 29.8 (C-5), 38.7 (C-4), 40.2 (C-3), 47.6 (C-3'), 50.2 (C-6), 51.4 (NCH₂Ar), 52.6 (C-2), 76.5 (C-3''), 77.8 (C-2''), 127.3 (*o*-Ts), 127.8 (*p*-Bn), 128.5 (*m*-Bn), 128.6 (*o*-Bn), 129.8 (*m*-Ts), 136.6 (*ipso*-Bn), 136.7 (*p*-Ts), 137.1 (*ipso*-Ts), 143.3 (*p*-Ts), 211.8 (C-1). HRMS (ESI-TOF) m/z : [M + H]⁺ Calcd for C₂₈H₃₆NO₃S 466.2410, found 466.2415.

(1*RS*,4*SR*,6*RS*,9*SR*)-1-[*N*-Benzyl-*N*-(4-methylphenylsulfonyl)-3-aminopropyl]-4,9-dimethylbicyclo[4.3.0]non-2,8-dione (8**).** To a solution of **5** (30 mg, 0.056 mmol) in CH₂Cl₂ (1 mL) was added NaHCO₃ (9 mg, 0.112 mmol) followed by *m*-CPBA (12 mg, 0.053 mmol) at 0 °C. After stirring for 1 h at 0 °C, 2-methyl-2-butene (0.12 mL) was added to quench the remaining traces of *m*-CPBA and the mixture was allowed to stir for 10 min at 0 °C. Filtration and concentration afforded a 3:1 mixture of diastereomeric epoxy silanes **7**, which was directly used in the following step without any further purification. An analytical sample of **7** was obtained by chromatography (5–25% EtOAc in hexanes): ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 400 MHz) δ 0.08 (s, 9H, (CH₃)₃Si), 0.95 (d, $J = 6.4$ Hz, 3H, CH₃), 1.24 (m, 2H, H-1', H-5), 1.35 (s, 3H, 9-CH₃), 1.38-1.67 (m, 6H,

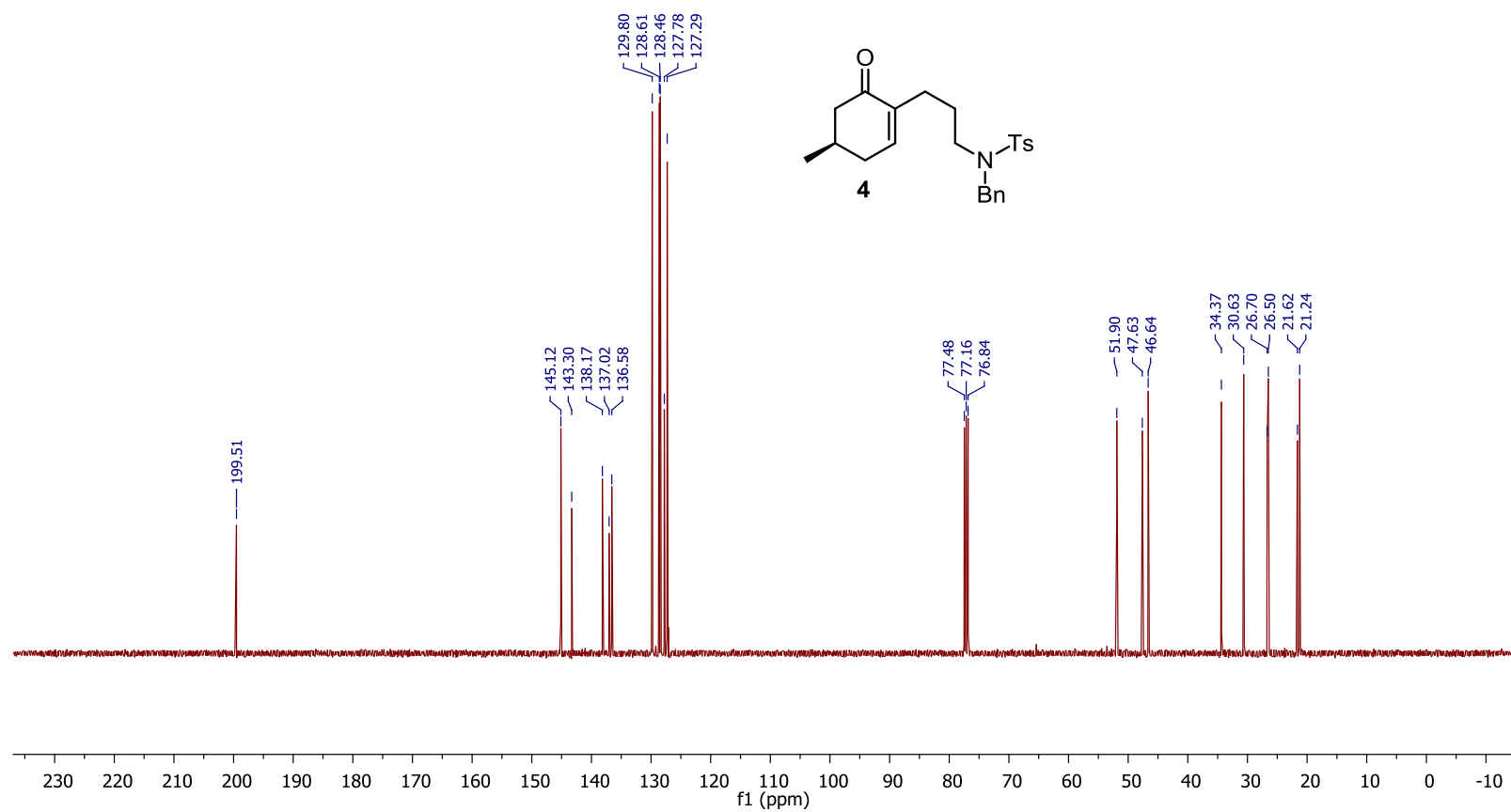
2H-2', 2H-7, H-5, H-1'), 1.84 (m, 2H, H-4, H-6), 1.95 (m, 2H, H-3), 3.06 (m, 2H, H-3'), 4.25 and 4.33 (2d, $J = 14.8$ Hz, 1H each, CH₂Ph), 7.32 (m, 7H, *o*-Ts, Ph), 7.73 (d, 2H, $J = 8.0$ Hz, *m*-Ts); ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 100 MHz) δ -2.3 ((CH₃)₃Si), 16.2 (9-CH₃), 21.6 (ArCH₃), 22.4 (CH₃), 23.0 (C-2'), 28.0 (C-7), 31.4 (C-6), 31.6 (C-5), 33.3 (C-1'), 37.1 (C-4), 47.9 (C-3), 48.9 (C-3'), 52.4 (CH₂Ph), 59.5 (C-1), 61.4 (C-9), 69.3 (C-8), 127.3 (*o*-Ts), 127.9 (*p*-Bn), 128.7 (*m*-Bn), 128.8 (*o*-Bn), 129.9 (*m*-Ts), 136.5 (*ipso*-Bn), 137.0 (*p*-Ts), 143.4 (*ipso*-Ts), 214.7 (C-2), 217.8 (C-9). HRMS (ESI-TOF) m/z : [M + H]⁺ Calcd for C₃₁H₄₄NO₄SSi 554.2755, found 554.2744.

A solution of the crude epoxide **7** in formic acid (1.0 mL) was heated at reflux for 1 h, cooled, concentrated, and purified by chromatography (2.5–10% EtOAc in hexanes) to afford diketone **8** as a 3.5:1 mixture of diastereomers (15 mg, 55% yield, over 2 steps). Data for the major diastereomer: $R_f = 0.23$ (50% EtOAc/hexanes); ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 400 MHz) δ 0.75 (d, $J = 7.6$ Hz, 3H, 9-CH₃), 0.97 (d, $J = 6.4$ Hz, 3H, 4-CH₃), 0.99 (m, 1H, H-2'), 1.04 (dd, $J = 6.8, 4.0$ Hz, 1H, H-2'), 1.36 (m, 2H, H-1'), 1.63-1.71 (m, 2H, H-5), 1.91-2.01 (m, 2H, H-7eq, H-3ax), 2.11 (m, 1H, H-4), 2.17 (m, 1H, H-7ax), 2.29 (dd, $J = 13.6, 4.0$ Hz, 2H, H-3eq), 2.45 (masked, 1H, H-6), 2.77 (q, $J = 7.6$ Hz, 1H, H-9), 2.97 (m, 1H, H-3'), 3.09 (q, $J = 7.2$ Hz, 1H, H-3'), 4.12-4.33 (2d, $J = 14.8$ Hz, 2H, CH₂Ph), 7.30-7.35 (m, 6H, *m*-Ts, Ph), 7.73 (d, $J = 8.3$ Hz, 2H, *o*-Ts); ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 100 MHz) δ 9.9 (9-CH₃), 21.1 (4-CH₃), 21.7 (CH₃Ar), 23.8 (C-2'), 28.0 (C-1'), 29.9 (C-4), 32.5 (C-5), 38.6 (C-6), 40.7 (C-7), 45.5 (C-3), 46.5 (C-9), 49.0 (C-3'), 53.0 (NCH₂Ar), 58.1 (C-1), 127.3 (*o*-Ts), 128.2 (Ph), 128.7 (Ph), 128.8 (Ph), 129.9 (*m*-Ts), 136.5 (*ipso*-Ph), 136.6 (*p*-Ts), 143.6 (*ipso*-Ts), 212.6 (C-8), 217.8 (C-2). HRMS (ESI-TOF) m/z : [M + H]⁺ Calcd for C₂₈H₃₆NO₄S 482.2360, found 482.2359.

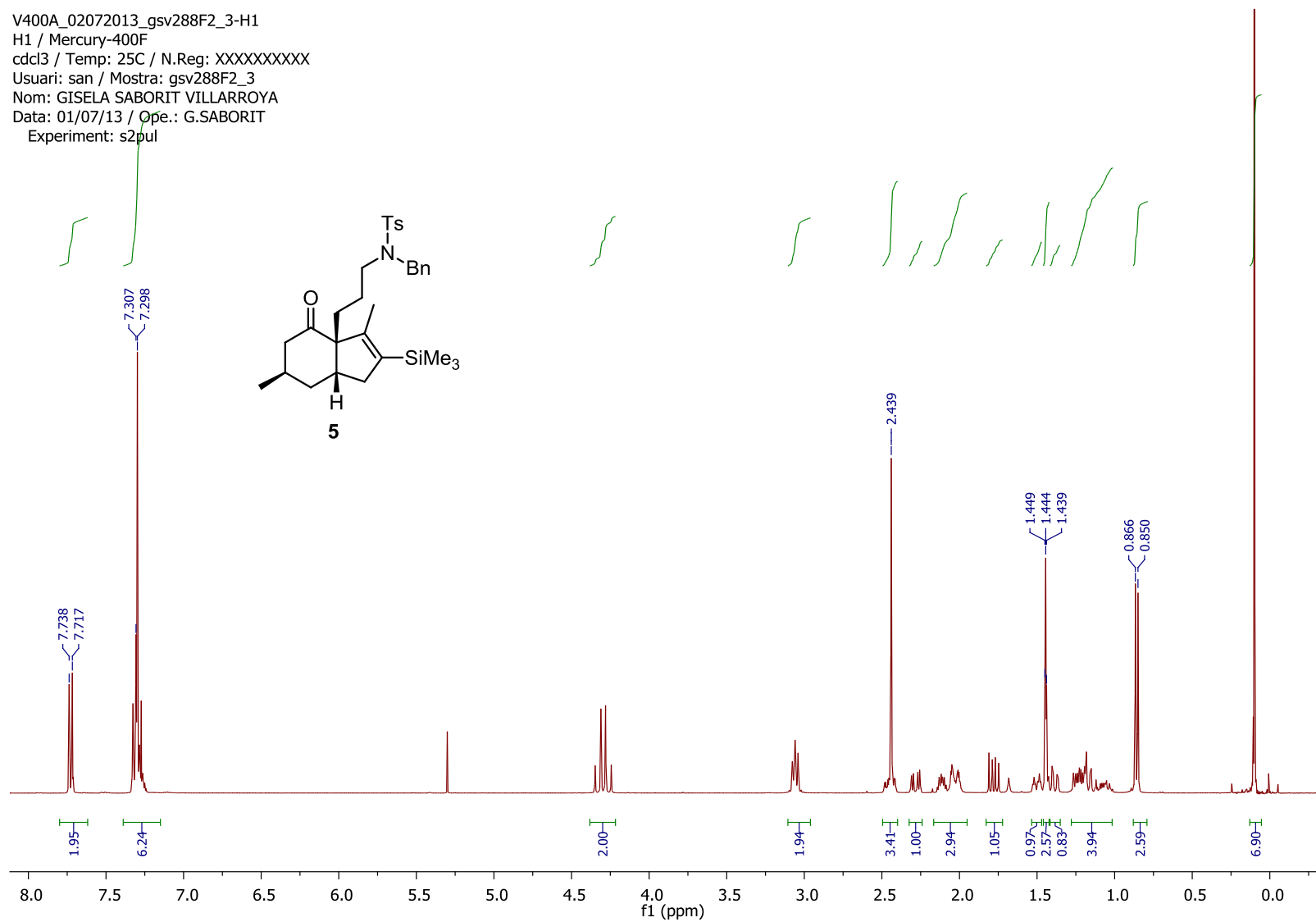
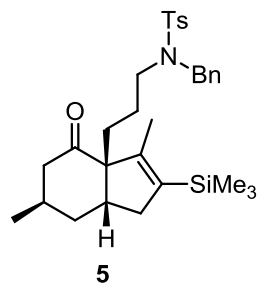
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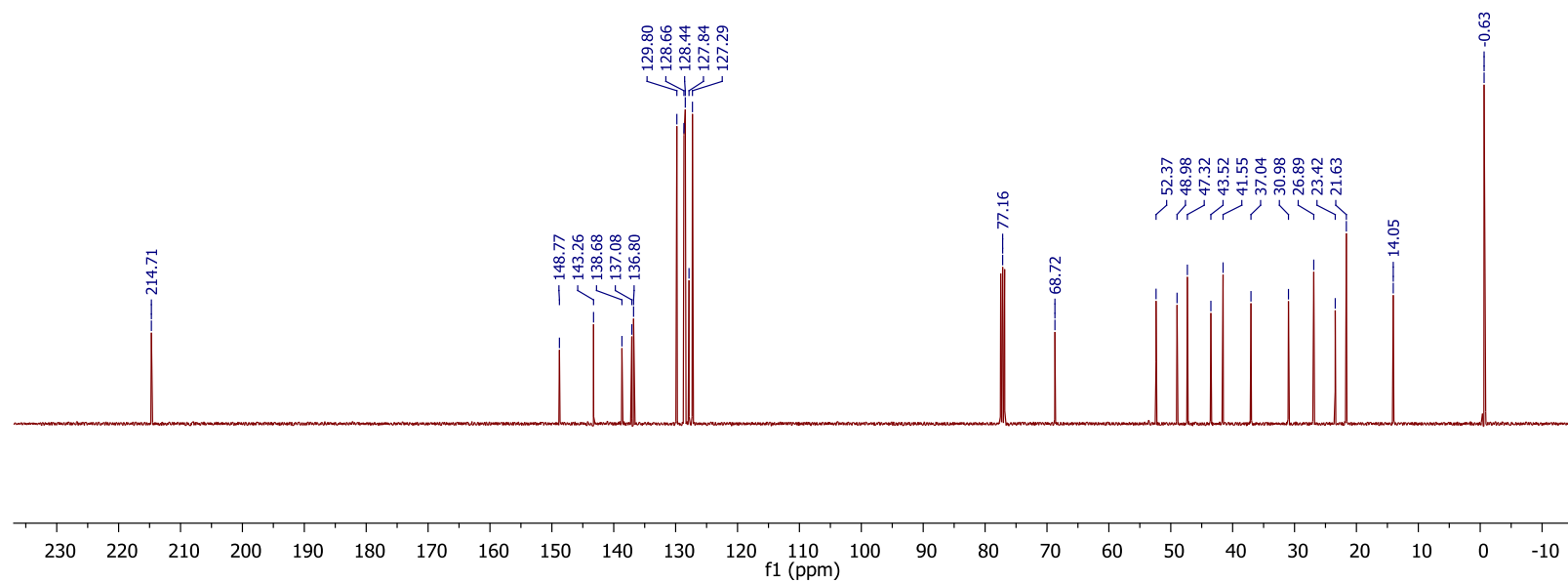
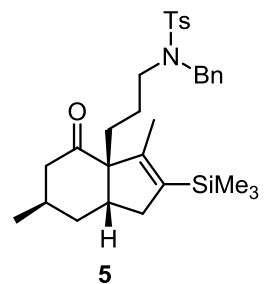
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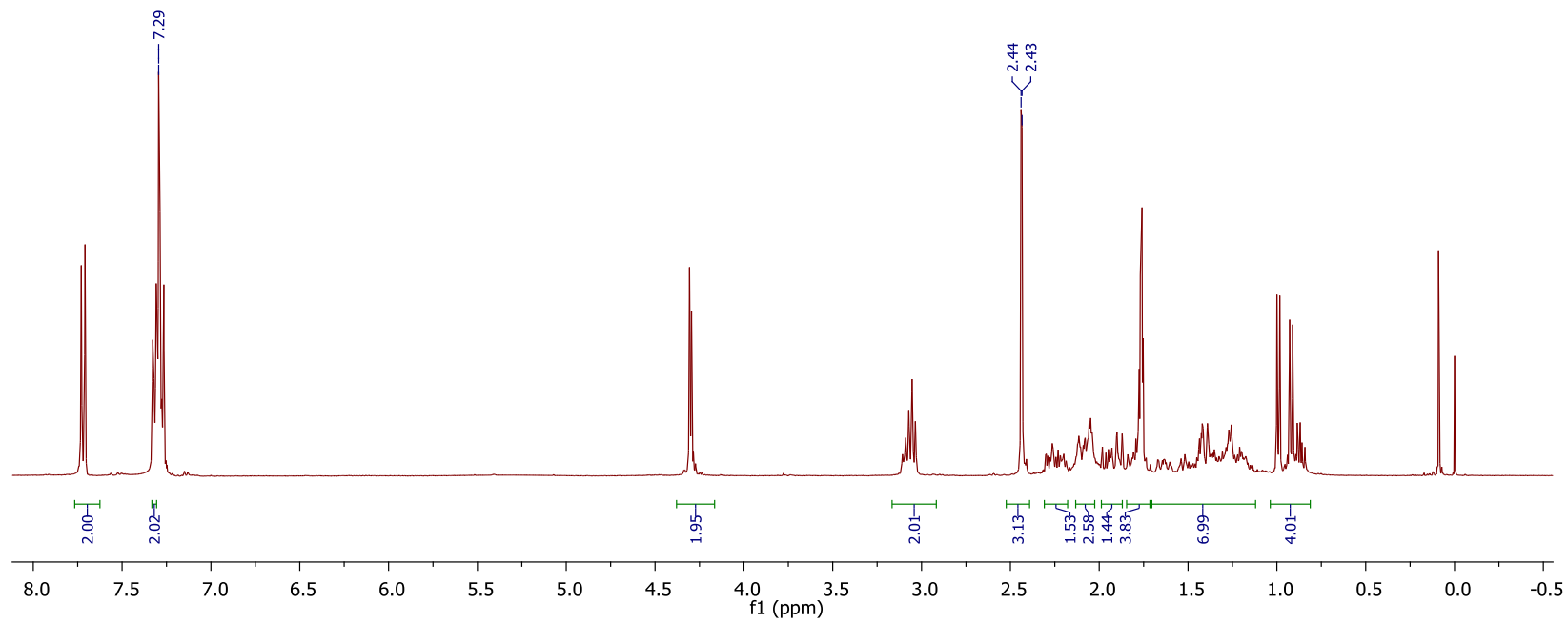
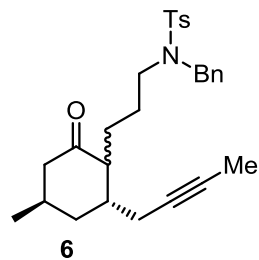
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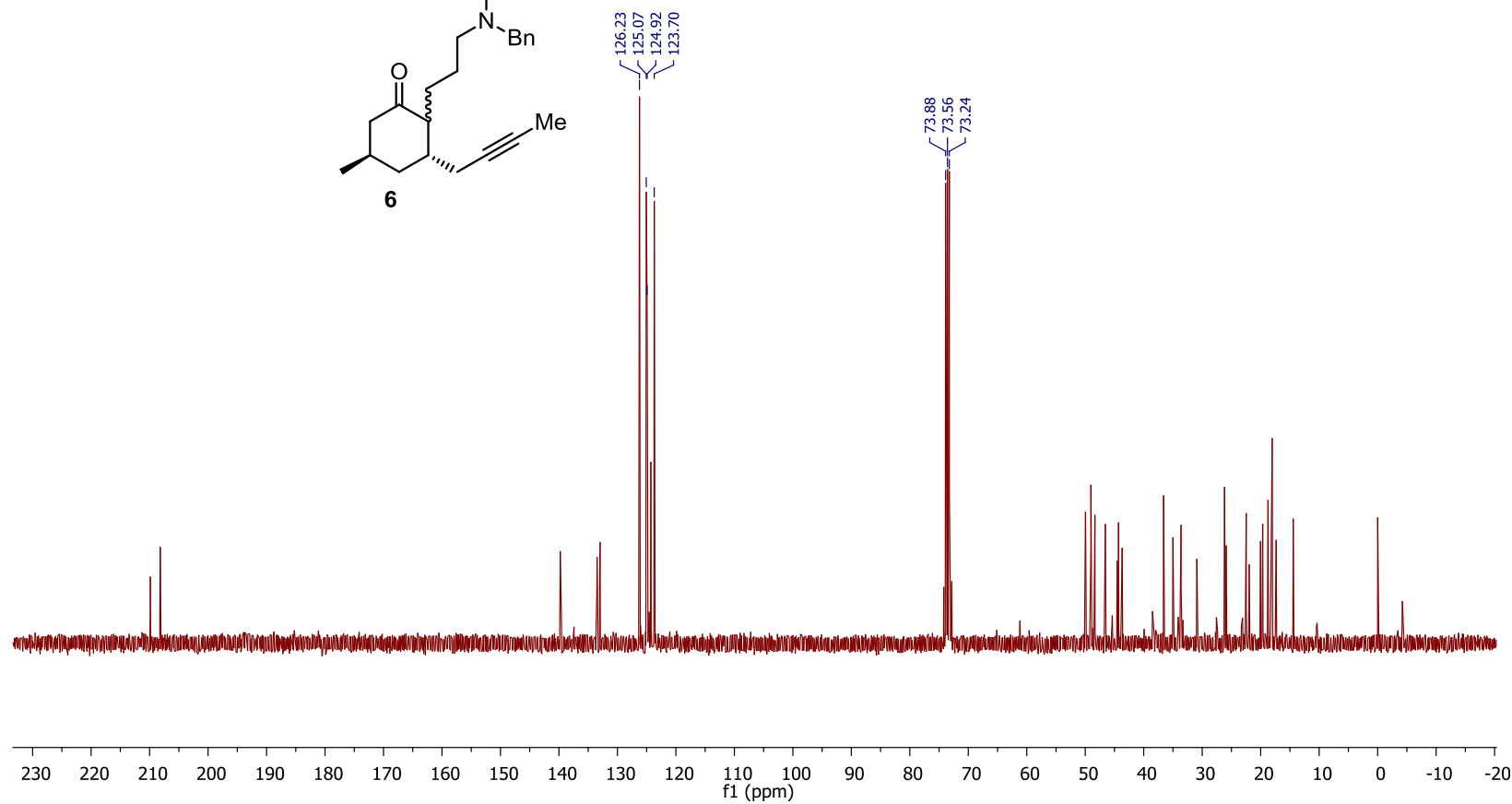
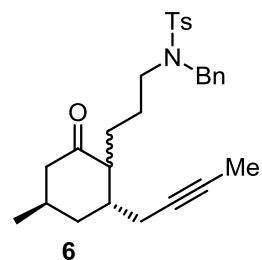
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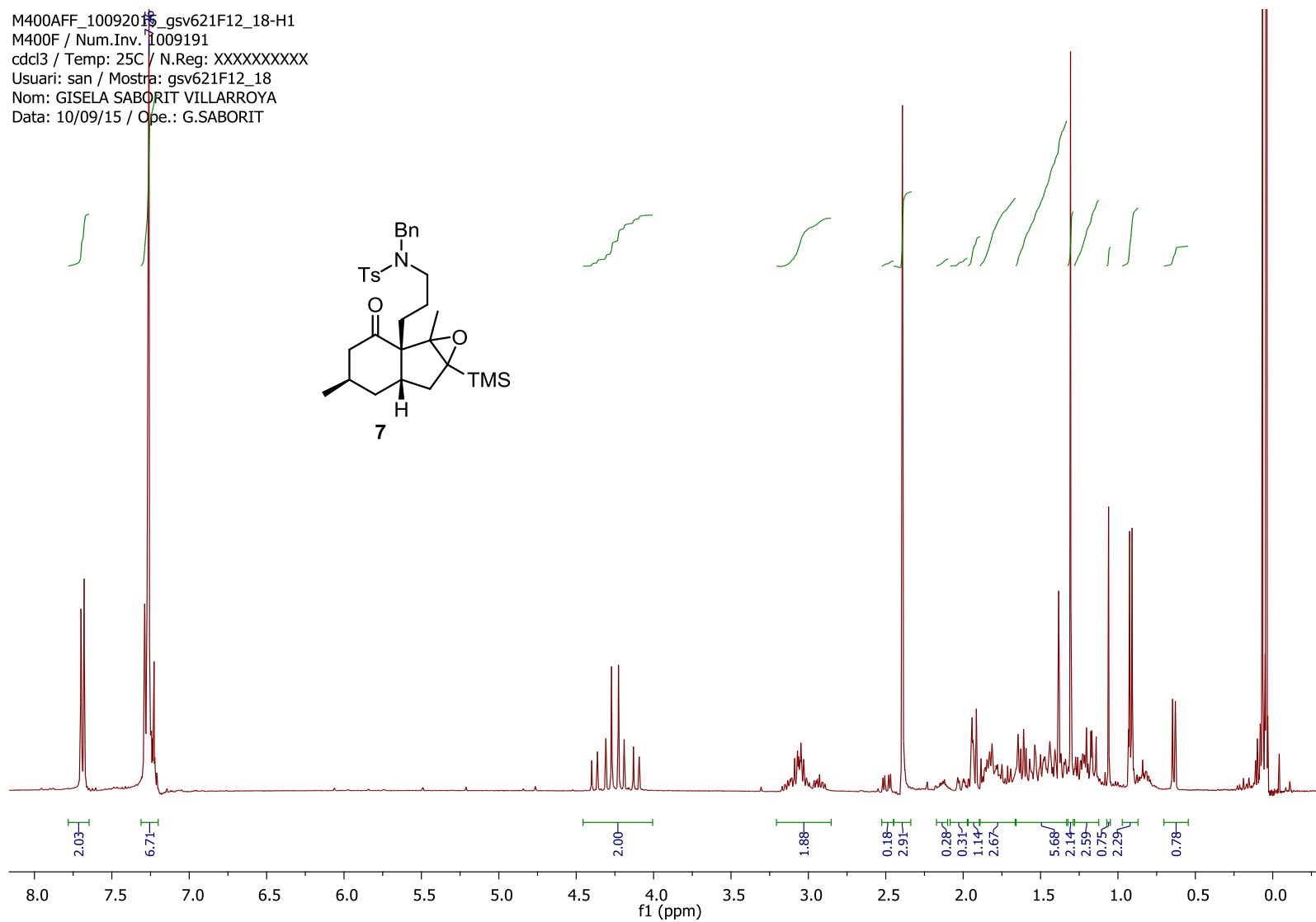
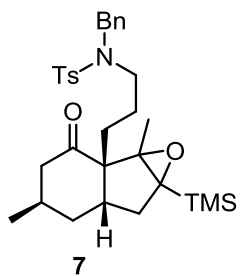
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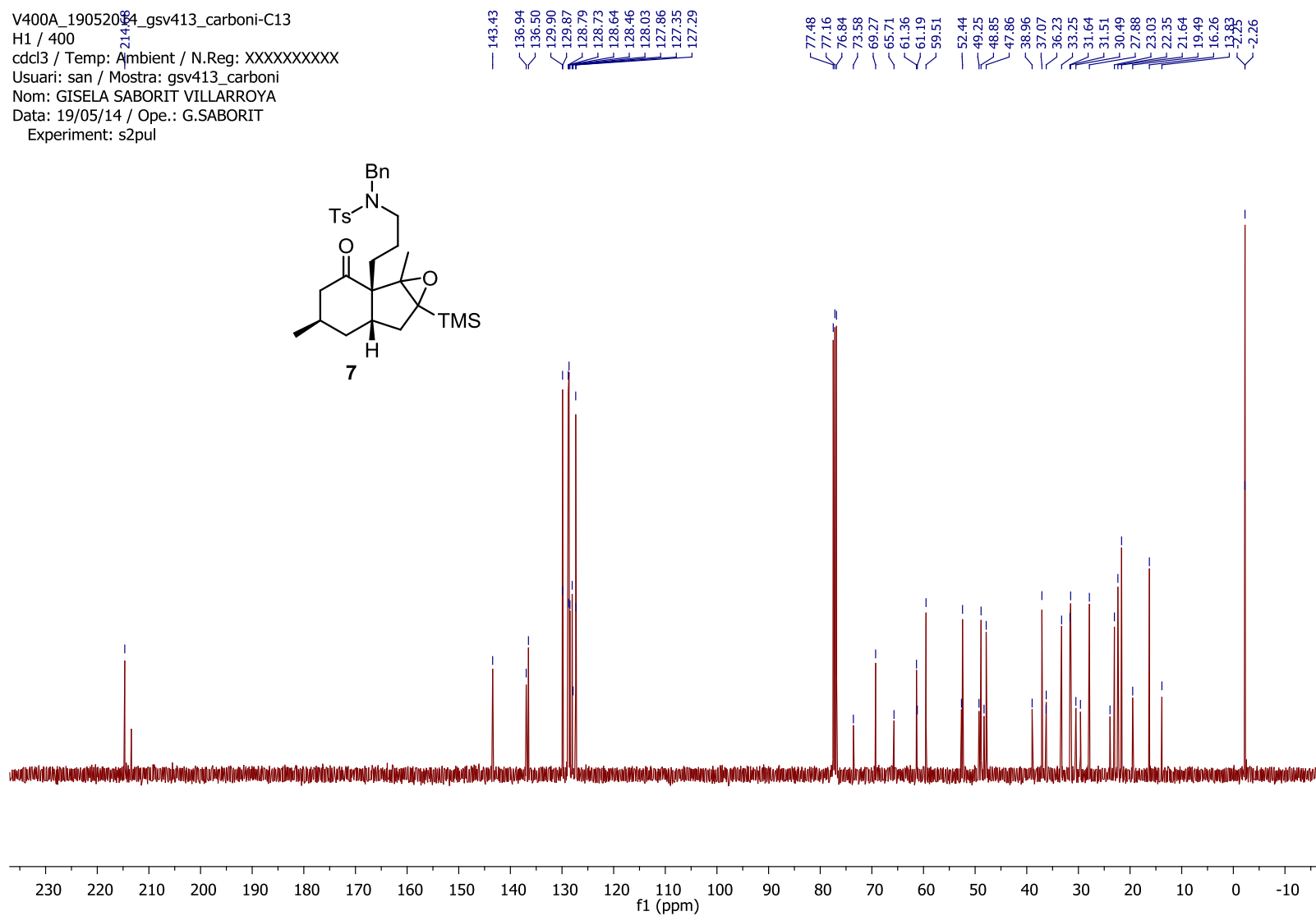
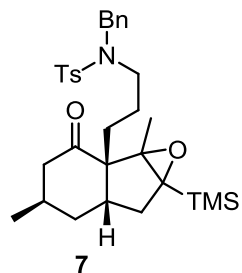
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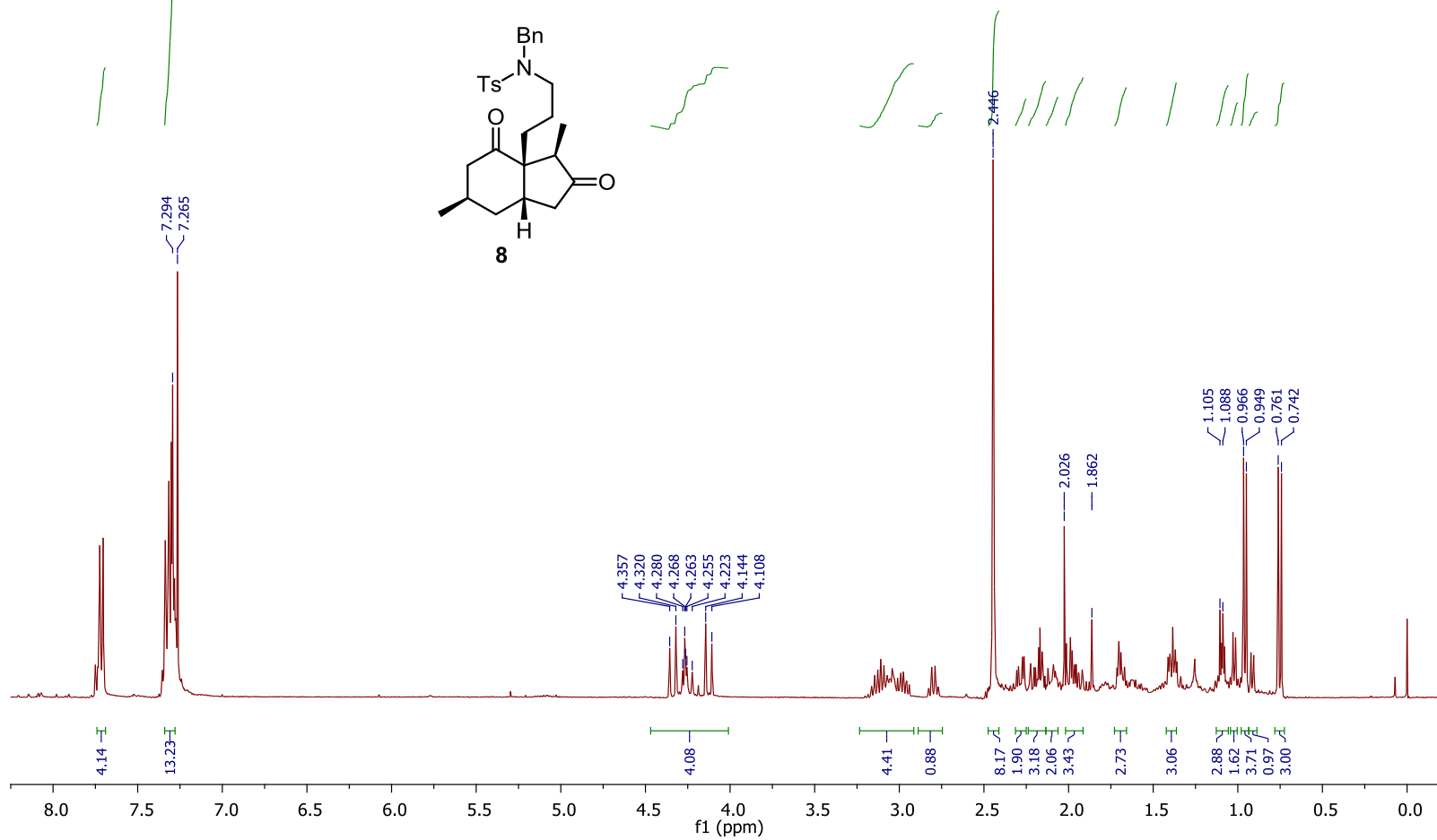
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