Supporting Information

for

Asymmetric synthesis of a highly functionalized bicyclo[3.2.2]nonene derivative

Toshiki Tabuchi, Daisuke Urabe and Masayuki Inoue*

 $Address: Graduate\ School\ of\ Pharmaceutical\ Sciences,\ The\ University\ of\ Tokyo,\ Hongo,$

Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo 133-0033 Japan

Email: Masayuki Inoue - inoue@mol.f.u-tokyo.ac.jp

* Corresponding author

Experimental procedures and NMR spectra of all newly synthesized compounds

Contents

Experimental procedure for syntheses of compound 9, 10, 12, 16, and 17a	S 2
¹ H and ¹³ C NMR spectra of newly synthesized compounds	S5

Allyl alcohol 9: Crotylchloride (10 mL, 0.10 mol) was added to a solution of acetylacetone (21 mL, 0.20 mol) and K₂CO₃ (18 g, 0.13 mol) in EtOH (200 mL) at 70 °C. The resulting solution was stirred at 70 °C for 22 h, and cooled to room temperature. H₂O (100 mL) was added to the mixture. The resultant mixture was extracted with Et₂O (30 mL × 3), and the organic layers were washed with H₂O (200 mL). The aqueous layer was re-extracted with Et₂O (150 mL \times 3) and pentane (150 mL \times 3). The combined organic layers were washed with H₂O (100 mL × 3), dried over Na₂SO₄, filtered and concentrated to afford the crude 2-hepten-6-one. A solution of vinylmagnesium bromide (1.0 M THF solution, 111 mL, 111 mmol) was added to the solution of the above crude 2-hepten-6-one in CH₂Cl₂ (180 mL) at 0 °C. The reaction mixture was stirred at 0 °C for 20 min, and then saturated aqueous NH₄Cl (40 mL) was added. The resultant solution was extracted with Et₂O (30 mL \times 3). The combined organic layers were washed with brine (30 mL), dried over Na₂SO₄, filtered and concentrated. The residue was purified by flash column chromatography (silica gel 250 g, pentane/Et₂O 20:1 to 1:1) to afford allyl alcohol 9 [11.7 g as a 1.8:1 mixture of 9 (65 mmol, E/Z = 4/1) and Et₂O] in 65% calculated yield from ¹H NMR over 2 steps: yellow oil. Characterization data were identical with those previously reported (Cane, D. E.; Thomas, P. J. J. Am. Chem. Soc. 1984, 106, 5295–5303).

Bromide 10: NBS (11.5 g, 64.5 mmol) was added to a solution of **9** [11.7 g as a 1.8:1 mixture of **9** (65 mmol, E/Z = 4/1) and Et₂O] in CCl₄ (110 mL) at 0 °C. The reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature for 23 h, and at 30 °C for 18 h. The mixture was directly subjected to a flash column chromatography (silica gel 400 g, pentane/Et₂O 100:1 to 20:1) to give **10** [15.4 g as a 1.1:1 mixture of **10** (53.4 mmol) and Et₂O] as a diastereomixture (13:4:3:1), which was used in the next reaction without further purification: ¹H NMR of the major isomer of **10** (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 1.30 (3H, s, CH₃C), 1.64–2.2 (4H, m, CCH₂CH₂), 1.76 (3H, d, J = 6.8 Hz, CH₃CHBr), 3.96–4.06 (2H, m, CHBr, CHO), 5.00 (1H, dd, J = 11.0, 1.4 Hz, CH_AH_B=CH), 5.19 (1H, dd, J = 17.4, 1.4 Hz, CH_AH_B=CH), 5.92 (1H, dd, J = 17.4, 11.0 Hz, CH₂=CH).

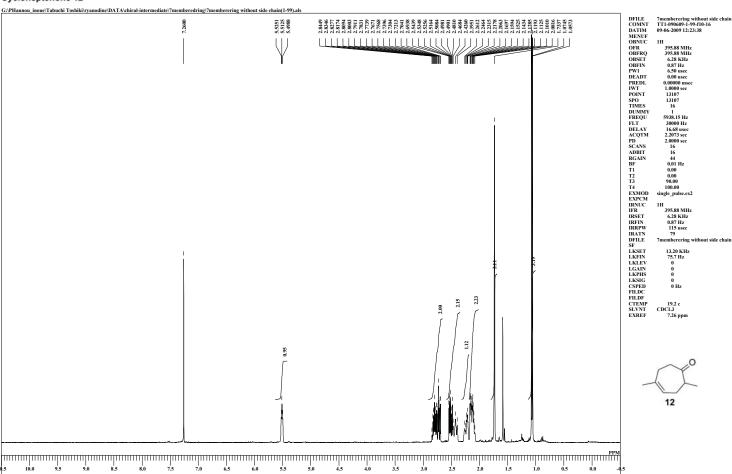
Cycloheptenone 12: The mixture of the above diastereomixture of 10 [15.4 g as a 1.1:1 mixture of **10** (53.4 mmol) and Et₂O] and DBU (16.0 mL, 107 mmol) in 2,4,6-collidine (90 mL) was stirred at 110 °C for 3.5 h, and 170 °C for 16 h. After being cooled to room temperature, the reaction mixture was poured into an ice-cold 10% aqueous HCl (100 mL). The resulting mixture was extracted with Et₂O (100 mL \times 3). The combined organic layers were washed with 10% aqueous HCl (100 mL × 2), saturated aqueous NaHCO₃ (100 mL) and brine (100 mL), dried over Na₂SO₄, filtered and concentrated. The residue was purified by flash column chromatography (silica gel 250 g, pentane/Et₂O 20:1 to 1:1) to afford cycloheptenone 12 [10.6 g as a 0.63:1 mixture of 12 (41 mmol) and Et₂O] in 63% calculated yield from ¹H NMR over 2 steps. For a characterization of 12, Et₂O was completely removed from the mixture: red oil; IR (neat) ν_{max} : 2967, 2930, 1706, 1450 cm $^{-1}$; ^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 1.07 (3H, d, J = 6.8 Hz, H20), 1.73 (3H, s, H17), 2.08–2.17 (2H, m, H2a and 14a), 2.21-2.26 (1H, m, H14b), 2.40-2.49 (1H, m, H2b), 2.51 (1H, ddd, J = 14.2, 7.3, 3.6 Hz, H3a), 2.73 (1H, ddd, J = 14.2, 11.0, 4.1 Hz, H3b), 2.80 (1H, dqd, J = 11.0, 6.8, 4.1 Hz, H5), 5.51(1H, m, H15); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 16.3, 25.8, 29.5, 32.2, 40.8, 45.9, 122.7, 137.2, 214.9; HRMS-ESI (m/z): $[M + Na]^+$ calcd for $C_9H_{14}ONa$, 161.0937; found, 161.0943.

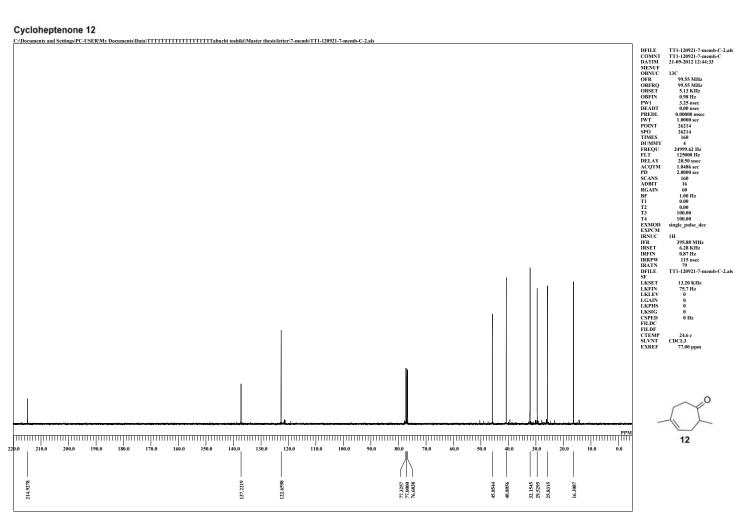
MTPA ester 16: DMAP in CH₂Cl₂ (82 mM, 20 μL, 1.7 μmol) was added to a solution of 15 (2.3 mg, 17 μmol), Et₃N (18 μL, 0.13 mmol), and (R)-MTPACl (12 μL, 64 μmol) in CH₂Cl₂ (0.83 mL). The reaction mixture was stirred for 15 h at room temperature, and Et₃N (18 μL, 0.13 mmol) and (R)-MTPACl (12 μL, 64 μmol) were added. After being stirred for 8 h, the reaction mixture was quenched with H₂O (2 mL). The resultant solution was extracted with CH₂Cl₂ (3 mL × 4). The combined organic layers were dried over Na₂SO₄, filtered and concentrated to afford MTPA ester 16a. According to this procedure, MTPA ester 16b was synthesized from 15 (2.8 mg, 20 μmol) by using (S)-MTPACl (30 μL, 160 μmol), Et₃N (44 μL, 310 μmol), DMAP (82 mM, 25 μL, 2.1 μmol) in CH₂Cl₂ (1 mL). 16a: ¹H NMR (400 MHz, acetone- d_6) δ 1.77 (3H, s, H17), 1.83 (1H, dddd, J = 14.6, 11.4, 2.8, 2.3 Hz, H3a), 1.87 (3H, s, H20), 2.02–2.16 (3H, m, H2ab and 3a), 3.59 (3H, br s, OC H_3), 5.54 (1H, d, J = 7.8 Hz, H15), 5.63 (1H, br d, J = 5.0 Hz, H4), 5.78 (1H, d, J = 7.8 Hz, H14), 7.46–7.57 (5H, m,

aromatic). **16b**: ¹H NMR (400 MHz, acetone- d_6) δ 1.66 (3H, s, H20), 1.83 (3H, s, H17), 1.89–1.97 (1H, m, H3a), 2.17 (2H, m, H2a and 3b), 2.32–2.38 (1H, m, H2b), 3.59 (3H, br s, OC H_3), 5.54 (1H, d, J = 7.8 Hz, H15), 5.66 (1H, br s, H4), 5.72 (1H, d, J = 7.8 Hz, H14), 7.46–7.59 (5H, m, aromatic).

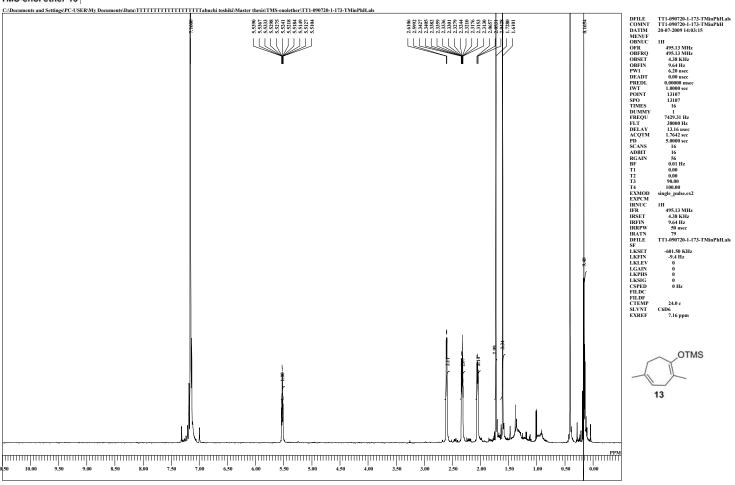
Cyclopropane 17a: BF₃·OEt₂ (5.0 µL, 40 µmol) was added to a solution of 7 (18 mg, 71 µmol) and acrolein (24 µL, 0.36 mmol) in toluene (0.14 mL) at room temperature. The reaction mixture was stirred for 20 min, and then quenched with saturated aqueous NaHCO₃ (1 mL). The resultant mixture was extracted with CH₂Cl₂ (2 mL × 4). The combined organic layers were dried over Na₂SO₄, filtered and concentrated. The residue was purified by flash column chromatography (silica gel 0.7 g pentane/Et₂O 1:0 to 5:1) to afford impure cyclopropane 17ab. The material was further purified by preparative-TLC (hexane/CH₂Cl₂ 6:1) to afford cyclopropane 17ab as a 2.9:1 diastereomixture (2.4 mg, 14 µmol) in 20% combined yield. The diasteromixture was further purified by preparative-TLC (hexane/CH₂Cl₂ 6:1) to afford pure cyclopropane **17a** (1 mg) for the characterization: colorless oil; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 0.05–0.08 (2H, m, CHCH₂CH), 0.71–0.75 (2H, m, CHCH₂CH), 1.28 (3H, s, H17 or 20), 1.32 (3H, s, H17 or 20), 1.41 (1H, dd, J = 12.8, 4.1Hz, CC H_A H $_B$ CHCHO), 1.71 (1H, dd, J = 12.8, 9.6 Hz, CCH $_A$ H $_B$ CHCHO), 2.42 (1H, ddd, J = 12.8) 9.6, 4.6, 4.1 Hz, CHCHO), 5.43 (1H, d, J = 8.2 Hz, CH=CHCCHCHO), 5.61 (1H, d, J = 8.2Hz, CH=CHCCHCHO), 9.29 (1H, d, J = 4.6 Hz, CHO); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 1.2, 17.1, 17.4, 22.6, 24.1, 35.6, 36.7, 38.5, 59.1, 130.2, 135.0, 205.5; HRMS-ESI (*m/z*): $[M + Na]^{+}$ calcd for $C_{12}H_{16}ONa$, 199.1093; found, 199.1092.

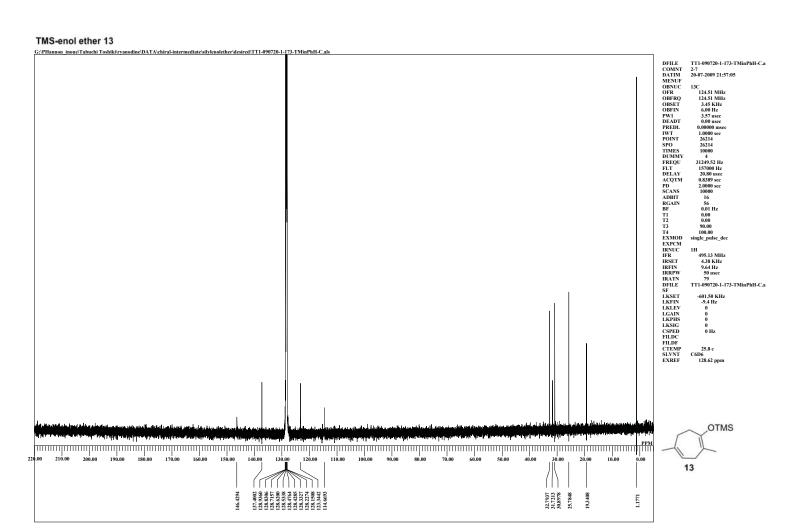




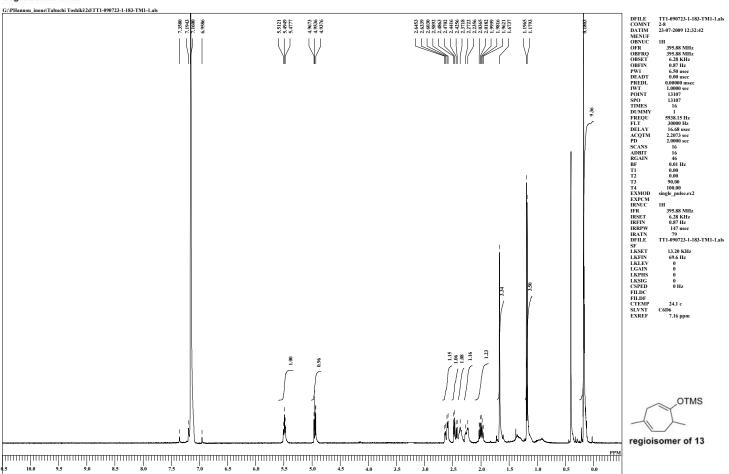




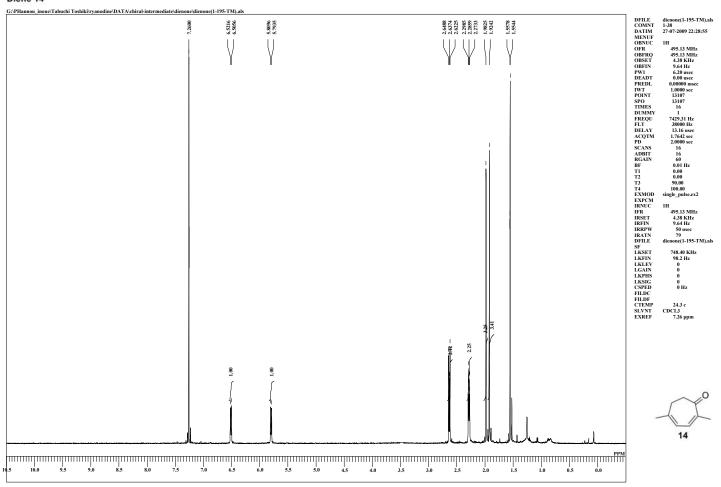


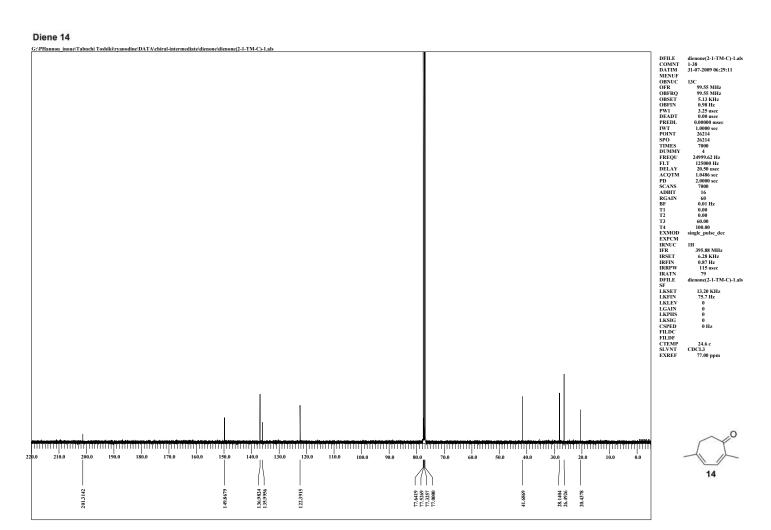


regioisomer of 13

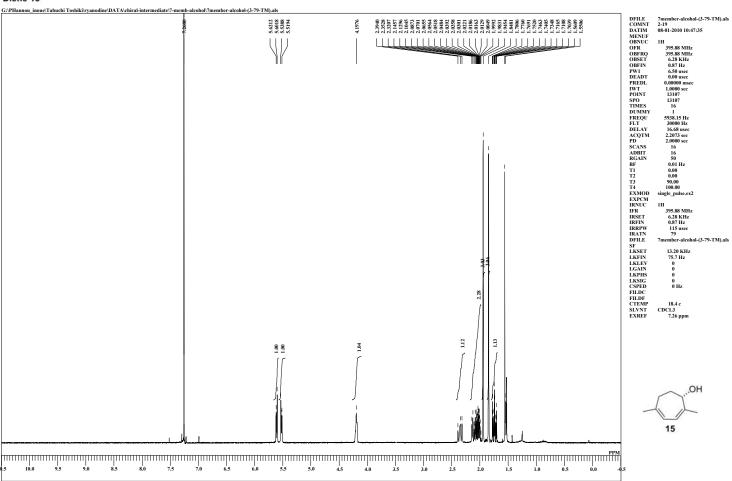


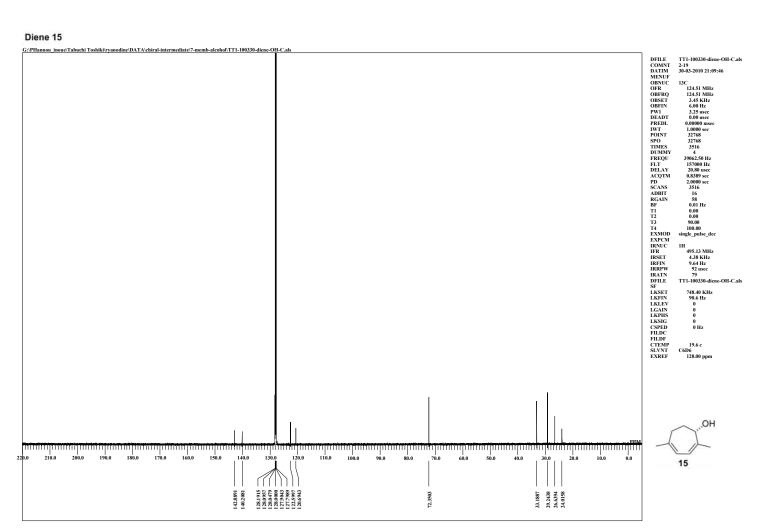
Diene 14



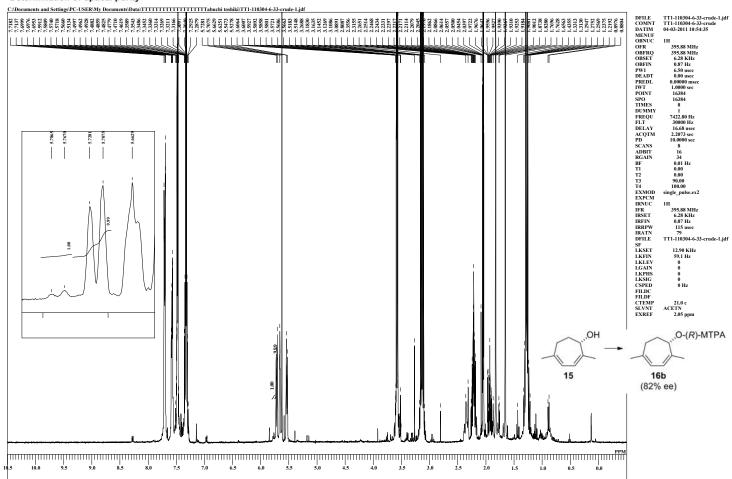


Diene 15

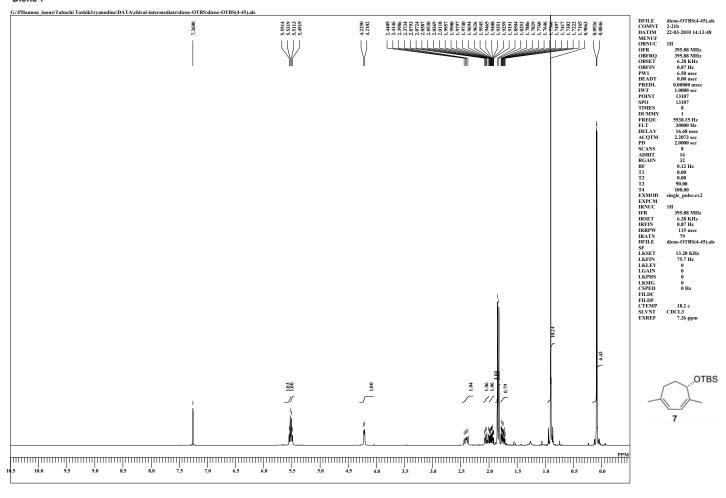


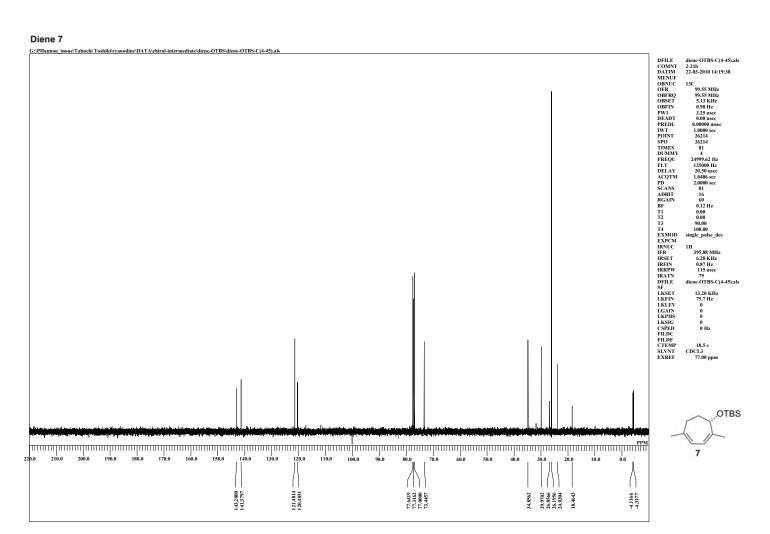


Determination of optical purity

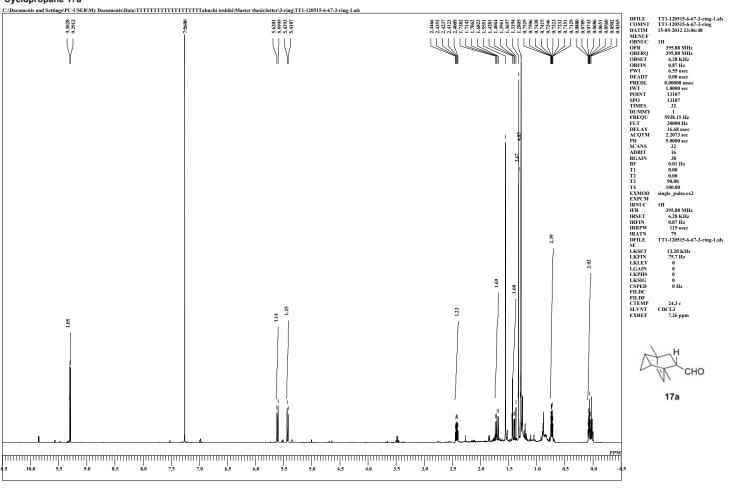


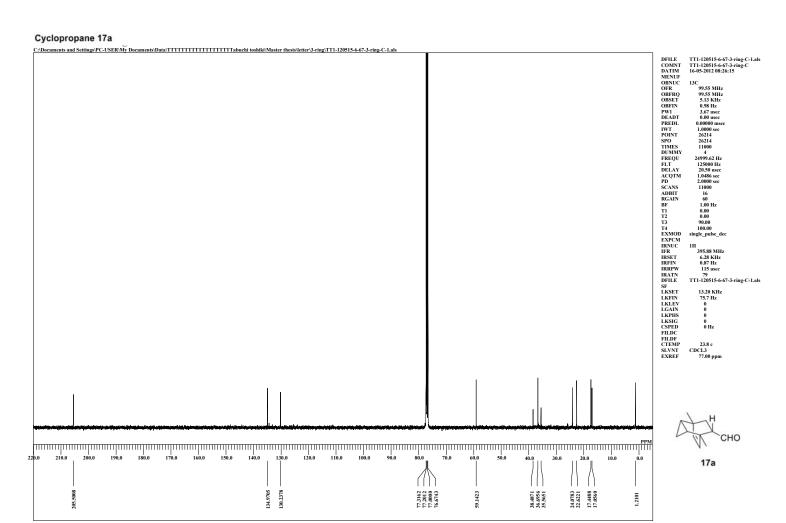
Diene 7



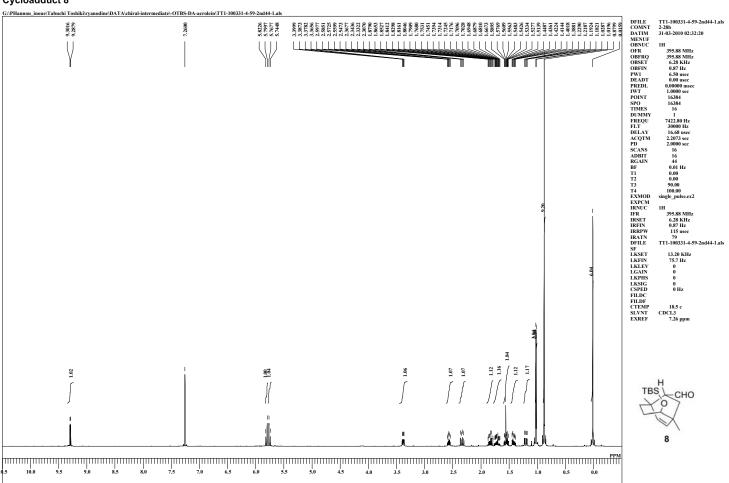




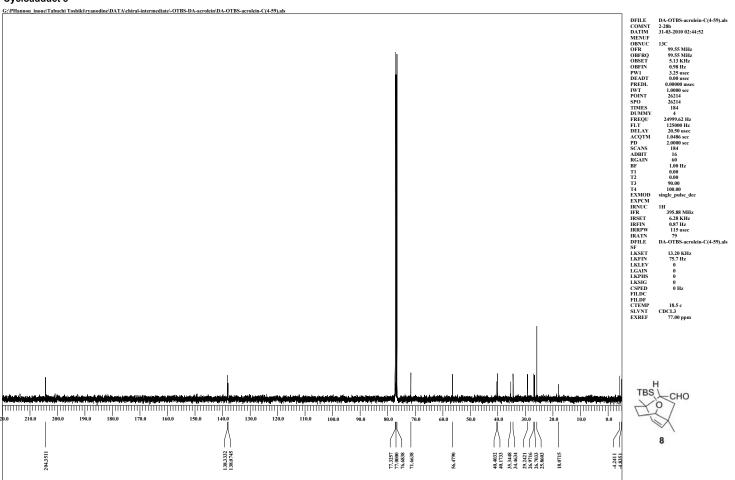




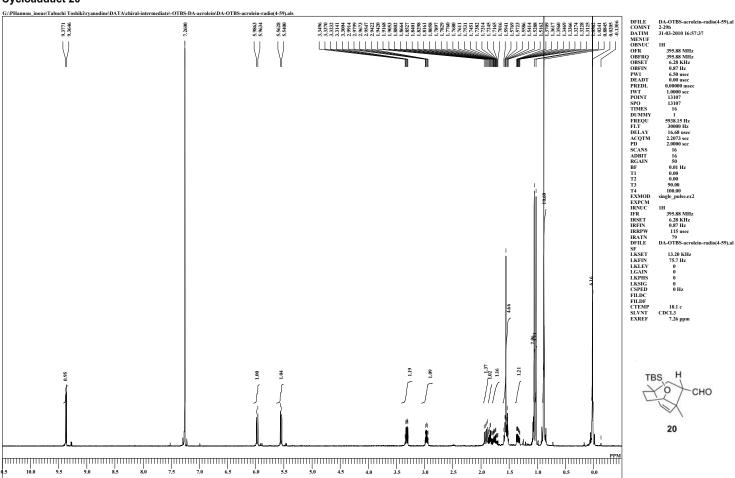
Cycloadduct 8



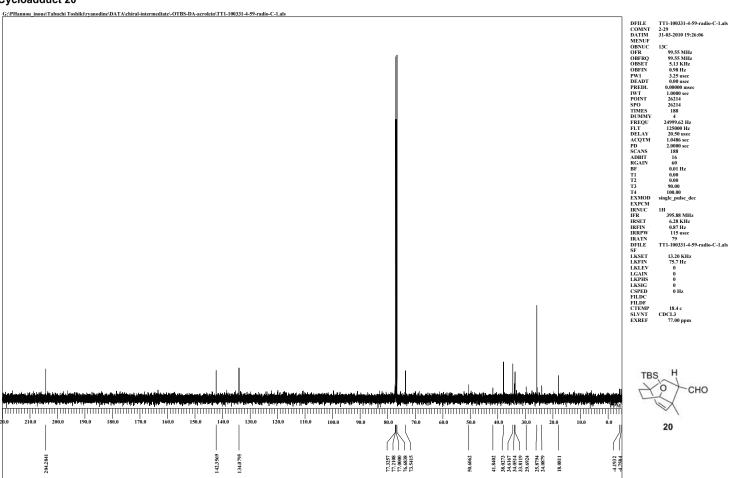




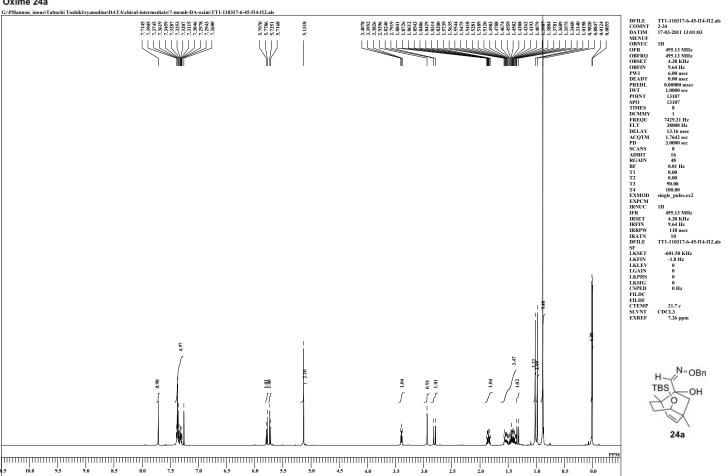
Cycloadduct 20



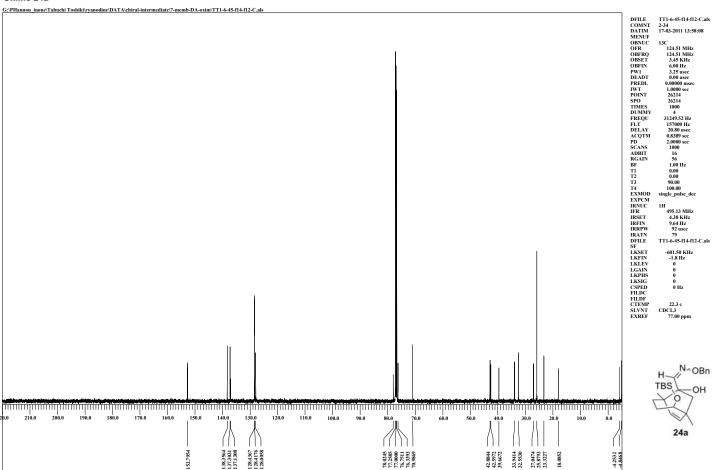












Oxime 24b

