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Total Synthesis of (+)-Ambruticin S: Probing the Pharmacophoric Subunit[†]

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Received May 14, 2010



An enantioselective synthesis of the antifungal natural product (+)-ambruticin S has been accomplished starting with the readily available methyl α -D-glucopyranoside, (*R*)-Roche ester, and (*S*)glycidol as chirons, which encompassed seven of the 10 stereogenic centers of the target molecule. The remaining three centers were set by a highly diastereoselective, asymmetric cyclopropanation employing a chiral, nonracemic phosphonamide reagent. Our strategy for the construction of the dihydropyran subunit involved a highly *syn*-selective Lewis acid catalyzed 6-*endo-trig* cyclization. Other key steps in the synthesis featured an epoxide opening with a dithiane anion, two efficient phosphonamide-anion based olefinations, and a late-stage *C*-glycosylation.

Introduction

(+)-Ambruticin S (1a) is an antifungal natural polyketide isolated in 1977 from myxobacterium *Polyangium cellulo*sum^{1,2} and belongs to a family that now consists of eight naturally occurring members (Figure 1).³⁻⁵ The amino analogues in the VS-series 1c-h were later isolated from a closely related myxobacterium strain, *Sorangium cellulosum* So ce10.⁴

The ambruticins show potent antifungal activity against a broad range of pathogens, such as *Aspergillus flavus*, *Blastomyces dermatitidis*, *Coccidioides immitis*, and *Hansenula anomala*, with MICs (minimal inhibition concentration) of

DOI: 10.1021/jo100956v © 2010 American Chemical Society Published on Web 07/20/2010

 $0.03-1.6 \,\mu g/mL$, and no observed toxicity in mice.² Further biological testing resulted in oral activity against histoplasmosis and coccidioidomycosis. The compounds inhibit fungal growth presumably by interfering with the osmoregulatory system. It is suggested that the ambruticins induce the high osmolarity glycerol (HOG) signaling pathway by targeting hik1, a histidine kinase.⁶

The structure and absolute stereochemistry of (+)-ambruticin S was determined through a series of degradative studies, aided by a single crystal X-ray of the triformate ester of the alcohol obtained from reduction of the natural product.^{1,7} The unique structural features of ambruticin S (1a) include 10 stereocenters, three *E*-double bonds, a tetrasubstituted

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FIGURE 1. The ambruticin family.



FIGURE 2. Retrosynthetic analysis and bond construction strategies of (+)-ambruticin S.

tetrahydropyran, a trisubstituted dihydropyran, and a trisubstituted cyclopropane, all encompassed in a linear array. The intriguing structure of ambruticin S has led to four total syntheses to date and some methodology studies.⁵ The first total synthesis was achieved by Kende and co-workers in 1990.⁸ Since then, total syntheses have been reported by the Martin,⁹ Lee,¹⁰ and Jacobsen¹¹ groups. Syntheses and

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biological evaluation of several structural analogues of the ambruticins have been published.^{3,12} These structure– activity relationship studies were mainly limited to modifications of the tetrahydropyran subunit, as all of the analogues were actually derived from the ambruticins themselves through semisynthesis.

Herein we report our efforts leading to the total synthesis of (+)-ambruticin S and a crystal structure of the previously reported triformate ester. On the basis of this data, we designed and synthesized selected truncated analogues with the intention to exploit the pharmacophore believed to be associated with ring C and the trisubstituted olefin (Figure 2).

Results

In our synthetic strategy outlined in Figure 2, we envisaged a convergent, late stage assembly of three advanced fragments through a phosphonamide anion based olefination reaction and a C-glycosylation, respectively. It was thought that the ring A tetrahydropyran diol could be derived from methyl α-D-glucopyranoside (2) through a C-4 deoxygenation of the hydroxyl group and a one-carbon homologation of the C-6 side chain. The synthesis of the middle fragment 3 containing the trisubstituted cyclopropane would arise from our phosphonamide-anion methodologies for cyclopropa-nation^{13,14} and olefination.^{15,16} Thus, phosphonamide 5^{13} could provide enantioselective and diastereoselective access to the cyclopropane ring of ambruticin S, while the second phosphonamide anion based olefination in our synthetic plan would be carried out using a reagent prepared from (R)-Roche ester (6). The construction of the ring C syndihydropyran would employ a highly diastereoselective Lewis acid catalyzed 6-endo-trig cyclization recently developed in our laboratories.¹⁷ The requisite diol **4** was anticipated to come from a dithiane anion addition to (R)-glycidol benzyl ether (7).

As shown in Scheme 1, our initial approach to build subunit A started from methyl α -D-glucopyranoside (2) and took advantage of an efficient, regioselective chlorination reductive dechlorination sequence to remove the superfluous C-4 hydroxyl group.¹⁸ Thus, treatment of **2** with sulfuryl chloride in the presence of pyridine, followed by hydrolysis with sodium iodide in aqueous methanol, delivered **8** in 86% yield.¹⁹ Selective removal of the secondary chloride was achieved by hydrogenation in the presence of Raney nickel to yield diol **9**,²⁰ which was converted to the dibenzyl ether **10** (67%

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SCHEME 2. Alternative Approaches to Intermediate 13



yield, two steps). After some experimentation, we found that selective substitution of the C-6 chloride could be achieved under free-radical conditions.²¹ Thus, treatment of **10** with allyltriphenylstannane in the presence of ACCN (1,1'-azobis-(cyclohexanecarbonitrile) led to the *C*-allyl derivative **11** in 52% yield with recovery of starting material (43%). Isomerization of **11** in the presence of Grubbs' second generation catalyst²² according to our recently reported method²³ afforded **12** in 84% yield, which was dihydroxylated with osmium tetroxide followed by oxidation and subsequent reduction to give alcohol **13** in 65% yield (last two steps). After protection of the free hydroxyl group with benzyl bromide, hydrolysis of

the methyl glycoside under acidic conditions, and PCC oxidation, the desired lactone **15** was obtained in 58% yield (three steps).²⁴ The entire sequence was realized in 10 steps from commercially available and inexpensive **2** in 10% overall yield (seven steps to intermediate **13**, 16% overall yield).

Two alternative syntheses of intermediate 13 were also explored (Scheme 2A). Displacement of the chloride 10 with NaCN was notoriously slow, leading to the homologated nitrile 16 in 37% yield with recovery of starting material (41%).²⁵ Nevertheless, reduction with DIBAL-H to the aldehyde, followed by treatment with NaBH₄ furnished 13 in 67% yield (two steps). A third approach to alcohol 13 is shown in Scheme 2B. Starting from the known intermediate 18, available from 17 in six steps and 55% overall

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yield,²⁶ we proceeded with the reduction of the $\alpha_{,\beta}$ -unsaturated aldehyde using Pd/BaCO₃ and subsequent epimerization in the presence of DBU. Treatment of the saturated aldehyde thus obtained with the ylid generated from methyl-triphenylphosphonium bromide gave vinyl tetrahydropyran **19**. Hydroboration of the double bond under oxidative conditions yielded primary alcohol **13** (59% yield, last three steps). These two approaches afforded intermediate **13** in six steps (14% overall yield) and nine steps (32% overall yield), respectively, from commercially available and inexpensive starting materials.

The construction of ring C of ambruticin S started from (R)-glycidol benzyl ether (7) and dithiane 20 and proceeded as shown in Scheme 3. The required dithiane 20 was obtained as a 9:1 mixture of E/Z isomers from treatment of 2-methyl-2-pentenal with 1,3-propanedithiol and BF₃·OEt₂.²⁷ Interestingly, only the anion derived from the E-isomer by deprotonation with butyllithium reacted with epoxide 7 to give adduct 21 in 97% yield. Protection of the hydroxyl group in **21** proved to be necessary in order to unmask the α,β unsaturated system. Thus, exposure of adduct 21 to TBSOTf in the presence of 2,6-lutidine provided the corresponding TBS-ether in 93% yield. After some optimization, we found that the dithiane moiety could be removed conveniently from the latter compound by treatment with benzeneseleninic acid anhydride,²⁸ giving the relatively unstable enone 22 in 79% yield. Other methods screened for this conversion from 21 (Dess–Martin periodinane,^{29a} HgO/HgCl₂,^{29b} HgCl₂/CaCO₃,^{29c} HgClO₄,^{29d} PhI(O₂CCF₃)₂,^{29e} and H₅IO₆^{29f}) either gave a lower yield or led to decomposition. Luche reduction of enone 22 and treatment with TBAF furnished diol 4 as a 3.6:1

SCHEME 4. Synthesis of Ring B



mixture of diastereomers in 79% yield (over two steps.) However, it was shown from preliminary studies that the configuration of the newly formed stereocenter is irrelevant for the subsequent 6-*endo-trig* cyclization forming dihydropyran 23.¹⁷ Thus, conversion of diol 4 in the presence of catalytic amounts of BF₃·OEt₂ proceeded smoothly on a multigram scale, furnishing the desired dihydropyran 23 in 81% yield. The benzyl group was then removed under Birch conditions, giving rise to alcohol 24 in 93% yield.¹¹ Oxidation under Swern conditions and reaction of the resulting aldehyde with MeMgBr, followed by a second Swern oxidation, provided the desired ketone 25 in 72% yield for three steps.^{9,30}

With a facile access to ring C ketone **25**, we turned our attention to the synthesis of the cyclopropane unit, which was accomplished through a highly stereoselective cyclopropanation of *tert*-butyl crotonate (**26**) using the *trans*-chloro-allyl phosphonamide **5** (Scheme 4).^{13b} Thus, deprotonation of **5** with *n*-butyllithium at low temperature followed by addition of *tert*-butyl crotonate gave the desired cyclopropane adduct **27** as a single diastereomer in 89% yield. The stereochemical outcome of the cyclopropanation was based on our previous study^{13b} and NMR analysis and ultimately proven by single-crystal X-ray analysis. Removal of the chiral auxiliary by ozonolysis of **27** afforded the crystalline cyclopropyl aldehyde **28** in 70% yield.

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SCHEME 5. Synthesis of Middle Segment, First Approach



SCHEME 6. Synthesis of Middle Segment, Second Approach



The synthesis of the middle segment containing the cyclopropane ring was first realized in a linear fashion commencing from ketone **25** (Scheme 5). The latter was reacted with phosphonamide **31**, which is derived from alkylation of 1,3dimethyl-2-oxo-1,3,2-diazaphospholidine (**30**)^{31a,b} with (*R*)-3-*tert*-butyldimethylsilyloxy-2-methylpropyl iodide (**29**).³² Deprotonation of **31** at low temperature followed by addition of ketone **25** and quenching with AcOH furnished a separable 6:1 mixture of E/Z isomers, with the desired compound as the major one.¹⁷ Subsequent removal of the TBS group with TBAF afforded the known alcohol **32** in 58% yield (two steps).^{9,10,30a} The latter was then converted into the corresponding iodide by treatment with iodine and PPh₃, followed by displacement of the iodide with the anion of phosphorus acid diamide **30** to give phosphonamide **34** (76% yield, two steps). Olefination of cyclopropyl aldehyde **28** with the lithium anion of **34** proceeded with excellent

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selectivity (E/Z > 25:1) to give diene **35** in 64% yield. Reduction of the *tert*-butyl ester to alcohol **36**, followed by oxidation under Swern conditions to the corresponding aldehyde, and treatment with the Ohira–Bestmann reagent³³ provided alkyne **37** (79%, last three steps).

An alternative, more convergent synthesis of advanced alkyne 37 was also explored using a reversed sequence of steps (Scheme 6). Thus, reaction of the crystalline aldehyde 28 with the anion prepared from phosphonamide epi-31 afforded 38 with excellent E/Z selectivity (>25:1). Conversion into alkyne 40 was achieved through a three-step sequence consisting of a DIBAL-H reduction to the alcohol, Swern oxidation to 39, and homologation with the Ohira-Bestmann reagent (71% overall yield). The alkyne moiety in 40 was then converted to its TIPS derivative 41, followed by selective cleavage of the TBS-ether using CSA in MeOH and CH₂Cl₂ at 0 °C. Treatment of the resulting alcohol with iodine and PPh₃ gave iodide 42 (64% yield for three steps). Conversion to 3 was achieved in 79% yield by treatment with the lithium anion of 1,3-dimethyl-2-oxo-1,3,2-diazaphospholidine (30) at low temperature. Phosphonamide 3 was then transformed into the corresponding lithium anion, and coupled with ketone 25 to give triene 43 as a separable 6:1 mixture of E/Z isomers in 45% yield (92% based on recovered starting material), with the desired *E*-olefin as major isomer. Finally, deprotection of 43 with TBAF furnished alkyne 37 in 88% yield.

With alkyne **37** in hand, we could now commence the final assembly of (+)-ambruticin S (**1a**), as shown in Scheme 7. Deprotonation of **37** with *n*-butyllithium, followed by addition of lactone **15**, led to a 1:1 diastereomeric mixture of the desired adduct. The removal of the anomeric hydroxyl group was subsequently achieved by treatment with triethylsilane and BF₃·OEt₂ at low temperature.^{24,34} Gratifyingly, the *C*-glycoside **44** was obtained in 66% yield as a single diaster-

eomer with the desired *syn*-stereochemistry of the newly formed tetrahydropyran. Next, we planned to perform a stereoselective reduction of the triple bond with concomitant removal of the three benzyl-protecting groups under dissolved metal conditions. Despite extensive experimentation, all of our attempts remained unsuccessful when using either lithium or sodium in liquid ammonia, leading to overreduced compounds. To circumvent this problem, we then decided to employ a two-step sequence instead: (a) reductive cleavage of the three benzyl-protecting groups, and (b) hydroxyl-directed *trans*-reduction of the triple bond. We were pleased to find that the use of lithium 4,4-di-tertbutylbiphenylide (LiDBB)³⁵ led to selective removal of the benzyl groups without adverse reactions to deliver alkyne 45 in 89% yield. Trans-reduction of the homopropargylic system was then cleanly achieved with sodium bis(2-methoxyethoxy)aluminum hydride in diethyl ether to furnish the known triol **46** (80% yield, E/Z > 10:1).^{11,36} For the final oxidation of the primary hydroxyl group of triol 46 in the presence of the two secondary ones we chose a method already employed by Liu and Jacobsen in the same context.^{11,37} Thus, platinum-catalyzed oxidation of **46** with oxygen in aqueous solution at 50 °C provided (+)-ambruticin S (1a) in 91% yield. The spectral data (¹H and ¹³C NMR) of synthetic (+)-ambruticin S (1a) thus obtained were identical with those reported for the natural product.³⁸

Little is known regarding the 3-dimensional nature of ambruticin S in the solid state despite an X-ray crystal structure of the triformate ester 47 prepared from triol 46, as the pertinent data are no longer accessible.¹ Still, an appreciation of the 3-dimensional topology of ambruticin S was needed before truncated and simplified analogues

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FIGURE 3. ORTEP drawing of X-ray crystal structure of triformate 47.

SCHEME 8. Synthesis of Truncated Analogues of Ambruticin S



could be designed. Therefore, we decided to generate new crystals of triformate ester 47 to perform another X-ray analysis. Thus, treatment of triol 46 with *N*-formyl benzotriazole ((*N*-CHO)Bt) gave 47 in 85% yield. Recrystallization from ethanol provided single crystals suitable for X-ray analysis (Figure 3).³⁸

While analogues of ambruticin S with variations in substituents on ring A still exhibit antifungal activity,¹² little is known regarding the functional requirements of the other subunits. We therefore prepared a series of truncated analogues of ambruticin S based on the ring C subunit, as a common scaffold, replacing the cyclopropane and ring A

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components with simple aromatic surrogates as shown in Scheme 8.³⁸ Oxidation of alcohol **32** to the corresponding aldehyde with Dess–Martin periodinane (DMP), ³⁹ followed by Pinnick oxidation, ⁴⁰ provided the carboxylic acid **48** in excellent yield with no detectable epimerization of the sensitive allylic stereocenter. Coupling with aniline derivatives using 3-(diethoxyphosphoryloxy)-1,2,3-benzotriazin-4(3*H*)-one (DEPBT)⁴¹ provided crystalline amides **49a**–**c** in moderate yields. Reaction of **32** with phenols under Mitsunobu conditions gave rise to aromatic ethers **50a,b**. However, preliminary testing of compounds **49a**–**c** and **50a,b**³⁸ showed no activity using ambruticin S as a control. Further studies on a larger panel of amides and ethers are in progress and will be reported in due course.

Discussion

As previously mentioned, there are four published total syntheses of ambruticin S, each involving a number of distinctive features. Key disconnections and methods employed in bond constructions are shown in Figure 4. For the elaboration of ring A of ambruticin S, Kende,⁸ Martin,⁹ and Lee¹⁰ started with carbohydrate precursors, which possessed the required diol unit, and then proceeded to manipulate existing functionality to effect deoxygenation and chain extension. Jacobsen, however, relied on a catalytic asymmetric hetero-Diels-Alder cyclization between a suitably functionalized diene and an aldehyde.11 While Kende and Lee utilized a Yamamoto dianion-mediated formation of the trisubstituted cyclopropane (ring B),⁴² Martin relied on methodology developed with Doyle,⁴³ and Jacobsen applied the Charette cyclopropanation^{14a,44} protocol to achieve the same. Access to ring C of ambruticin S was realized in a variety of ways including ring-closing metathesis (Martin, Lee, Markó^{30a,b}) and catalytic (Jacobsen) or noncatalytic (Kende, Donaldson^{30c}) hetero-Diels–Alder cyclization. The three trans-configured olefinic appendages were introduced by a combination of well-established methods.⁵ Of the four total syntheses of ambruticin S, arguably that of Liu and Jacobsen is most innovative in terms of conceptual design. Other approaches to various subunits have been reviewed by Michelet and Genêt.5

Inherent in our design strategy toward the total synthesis of ambruticin S was the desire to introduce flexibility in the nature of the components to be assembled with the intention to probe structure activity relationships of analogues. Having chosen a lactone branching strategy to create the *C*-glycoside corresponding to ring A, we found it practical to take advantage of the two-step synthesis of the 4-deoxy glycoside **9** from readily available methyl α -D-glucopyranoside (**2**)

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FIGURE 4. Overview of the four previous syntheses of ambruticin S and key bond construction strategies.



FIGURE 5. Formation of syn-dihydropyran 23 from diols 4.

(Scheme 1).⁴⁵ Intermediates **11** and **12** were viewed as potential precursors to ring A-modified analogues. Likewise, the 6-endo-trig Lewis acid mediated cycloetherification approach to ring C would allow the synthesis of a variety of substituted analogues (Scheme 3).¹⁷ The diol precursor to ring C was conveniently prepared from the commercially available glycidol **7**. Remarkably, the stereochemistry of the allylic alcohol was of no consequence in the cyclization reaction, strongly suggesting a cationic mechanism. Indeed, subjecting the individual diastereomers of **4** to the conditions of cycloetherification (BF₃·OEt₂ in CH₂Cl₂) afforded the same product **23** in excellent yields.⁴⁶ It should be noted that the observed *syn*-isomer **23** is formed in high yields even though it is subject to $A^{1,2}$ strain (Figure 5). The results can be rationalized considering a transition state model A leading to the preponderant formation of the *syn*-isomer **23**, despite the inherent $A^{1,2}$ strain effect experienced by the juxtaposition of the vicinal methyl and ethyl groups. Although $A^{1,2}$ strain can be avoided in transition state model B, there may be a more significant energetic penalty associated with a 1,3-diaxial interaction, hence the prevalence of the *syn*isomer **23**.

Our elaboration of the trisubstituted cyclopropane ring B was admirably suited to test a methodology relying on the highly stereocontrolled conjugate addition of a chiral phosphonamide lithium anion to an α , β -unsaturated ester followed by an intramolecular attack of the resulting enolate upon the intermediate allylic chloride.¹³ Remarkably, the reaction furnished a single diastereomer **27**, which was

⁽⁴⁵⁾ For a related approach, see: Hanessian, S.; Mi, X. Synlett 2010, 761-764.

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converted to the crystalline aldehyde 28. The formation of trans-olefins linking rings C and B was achieved by relying on phosphonamide anion methodology, which provided a practical solution in delivering the trans-olefins 32 as a preponderant isomer and 38 quasi-exclusively. Extension to the acetylene 40 was achieved uneventfully, following which the iodide 42 was converted to phosphonamide 3. Conversion to its lithium anion and condensation with the methyl ketone 25 gave a 6:1 E/Z ratio of chromatographically separable olefins albeit in modest yields with recovery of starting materials. In our hands, a corresponding Julia-Kocienski olefination⁴⁷ employing a phenyltetrazole sulfone gave, at best, a 3:1 ratio of olefins. Employing the classical Julia-Lythgoe conditions⁴⁸ reportedly gave an E/Z ratio of 95:1.^{30a} The fully elaborated acetylene 37 was then used as the Cglycosylation component to access the coupled product 44. Further functional group manipulations led to ambruticin S (1a) in excellent yields.

In summary, we have accomplished an enantioselective, highly convergent total synthesis of ambruticin S (1a) in 17 steps and 5% yield (15% based on recovered starting material) in the longest linear sequence starting from glycidol 7. With an emphasis on late stage couplings of highly advanced fragments, our approach provides a flexible and convenient access to a variety of ambruticin derivatives.

Experimental Section

Methyl 4,6-Dichloro-4,6-dideoxy-α-D-glucopyranoside (8). To a suspension of methyl α -D-glucopyranoside (2) (1.0 g, 5.15 mmol) in pyridine (4.4 mL, 54.4 mmol) and chloroform (10 mL) was added dropwise under vigorous stirring sulfuryl chloride (2.6 mL, 32.4 mmol) at -40 °C. The reaction mixture was stirred for 3 h at that temperature, after which it was allowed to warm to room temperature and stirred overnight. The mixture was diluted with chloroform and washed with 10% aqueous H₂SO₄ solution, followed by saturated NaHCO₃ solution, water, and brine. The organic phase was dried (Na₂SO₄) and concentrated in vacuo to yield an oily residue, which was dissolved in methanol (15 mL). To this mixture was added a solution of sodium iodide (1.12 g, 7.5 mmol) in MeOH/water (2 mL, 1:1). The resulting solution was left to stand for 8 h and then neutralized with NaHCO₃. Evaporation of all volatiles gave a residue, which was extracted with hot chloroform and hot ethyl acetate. The combined organic layers were dried (MgSO₄) and recrystallized (ethyl acetate/hexanes) to give dichloride 8 as colorless needles (1.02 g, 86%): mp 156–157 °C;¹⁹ ¹H NMR $(400 \text{ MHz}, \text{CDCl}_3) \delta 4.73 \text{ (d}, J = 5.2 \text{ Hz}, 1\text{H}), 4.45 \text{ (d}, J = 4.8$ Hz, 1H), 4.15 (t, J = 4.86 Hz, 1H), 3.99 (dd, J = 13.2, 4.8 Hz, 1H), 3.78 (dd, J = 13.2, 5.2 Hz, 1H), 3.68 (dd, J = 7.6, 2.8 Hz, 2H), 3.43 (s, 3H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 101.6, 71.0, 70.0, 69.7, 65.0, 55.9, 44.5; IR (film, NaCl) 3429, 2067, 1641, 1363, 1261, 1196, 1135, 1076, 1045, 1032, 986 cm⁻¹; $[\alpha]_{\rm D}$ + 187.8° (c 2.00, H₂O); LRMS (ESI) calcd for C₇H₁₃Cl₂O₄ (M + H)⁺ 231.0, 233.0, found 231.1, 233.1.

Methyl 6-Chloro-4,6-dideoxy-\alpha-D-glucopyranoside (9). A solution of dichloride **8** (1.00 g, 4.35 mmol) in MeOH (30 mL) containing triethylamine (1.3 mL, 9.3 mmol) and Raney-nickel (Raney2800, 2.00 g) was subjected to a hydrogen pressure of

90 psi for 24 h. Raney-nickel was filtered off, and the filtrate was concentrated in vacuo. Brine was added to the residue and the aqueous layer was extracted with warm ethyl acetate. The combined organic extracts were dried (Na₂SO₄) and concentrated in vacuo. The residue thus obtained was purified by column chromatography (hexanes/EtOAc, 1:1) to give 9 as a white solid (596 mg, 70%): mp 106–107 °C;²⁰ ¹H NMR (400 MHz. CDCl₃) δ 4.85 (d, J = 4.0 Hz, 1H), 3.99 (ddt, J = 17.2, 5.6,2.0 Hz, 1H), 3.89 (ddd, J = 11.4, 9.2, 4.8 Hz, 1H), 3.58 (d, J =5.2 Hz, 2H), 3.47 (s, 3H), 3.43 (dd, J = 9.2, 3.6 Hz, 1H), 2.10 $(ddd, J = 12.4, 4.8, 2.0 \text{ Hz}, 1\text{H}), 1.53 (q, J = 12.0 \text{ Hz}, 1\text{H}); {}^{13}\text{C}$ NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 99.3, 73.9, 68.3, 67.6, 55.1, 46.2, 35.1; IR (film, NaCl) 3306, 2955, 2920, 1645, 1468, 1451, 1382, $1355, 1339, 1190, 1130, 1081, 1047, 906, 775, 729 \text{ cm}^{-1}; [\alpha]_{\text{D}} + 159.0^{\circ}$ $(c 0.50, CH_3OH)$; LRMS (ESI) calcd for $C_7H_{14}ClO_4(M + H)^+$ 196.1, 198.0, found 196.2, 198.1.

Methyl 6-Chloro-4,6-dideoxy-2,3-di-O-benzyl-α-D-glucopyranoside (10). Sodium hydride (500 mg of a 60% dispersion in mineral oil, 12.5 mmol) was added portionwise to a solution of diol 9 (980 mg, 5.0 mmol) and benzyl bromide (1.50 mL, 12.5 mmol) in DMF (12.5 mL) at 0 °C. The resulting suspension was allowed to warm up to room temperature and stirred overnight. The reaction mixture was then diluted with ether, and saturated NH₄Cl solution was added carefully. The organic layer was separated and washed with saturated NH₄Cl solution, brine (10 mL), and dried (Na₂SO₄). Concentration in vacuo gave a yellowish oil, which was purified by column chromatography (hexanes/EtOAc, 4:1) to yield 1.80 g (96%) of dibenzyl ether 10 as a colorless oil: ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.41–7.30 (m, 10H), 4.87 (d, J = 12.0 Hz, 1H), 4.79 (d, J = 11.6 Hz, 1H), 4.73-4.69 (m, 3H), 4.00-3.94 (m, 2H), 3.53 (d, J = 5.2 Hz, 2H),3.50 (dd, J = 9.2, 3.6 Hz, 1H), 3.42 (s, 3H), 2.16 (ddd, J = 12.8, 4.8, 2.0 Hz, 1H), 1.52 (q, J = 12.0 Hz, 1H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) & 138.4, 138.1, 128.0, 128.0, 127.7, 127.4, 127.3, 127.2, 98.7, 79.9, 74.5, 73.0, 72.3, 67.0, 54.9, 46.3, 34.5; IR (film, NaCl) 3030, 2919, 1496, 1454, 1372, 1354, 1199, 1182, 1111, 1047, 999, 914, 737, 697 cm⁻¹; [α]_D +47.4° (*c* 2.00, CHCl₃); HRMS (ESI) calcd for $C_{21}H_{25}CINaO_4 (M + Na)^+$ 399.1334, found 399.1330.

Methyl 6-C-(1-Propenyl)-4,6-dideoxy-2,3-di-O-benzyl-α-Dglucopyranoside (11). To a solution of dibenzyl ether 10 (1.00 g, 2.7 mmol) in toluene (15 mL) was added allyltriphenyltin (8.34 g, 21.3 mmol) and 1,1'-azobis(cyclohexanecarbonitrile) (714 mg, 2.9 mmol). The reaction mixture was heated in a sealed tube to 150 °C for 1 h. Evaporation of all volatiles gave a residue. which was redissolved in ethyl acetate and filtered from any insoluble material. The syrup obtained after concentration in vacuo was purified by flash chromatography (hexanes/ethyl acetate, 95:5) to provide 427 mg (43%) of starting material 10 and 528 mg (52%) of alkene 11 as a colorless oil: ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.42-7.30 (m, 10H), 5.89-5.79 (m, 1H), 5.06 (d, J = 16.8 Hz, 1H), 5.00 (d, J = 10.4 Hz, 1H), 4.87 (d, J =12.0 Hz, 1H), 4.80 (d, J = 11.6 Hz, 1H), 4.73 (d, J = 12.0 Hz, 1H), 4.71 (d, J = 11.6 Hz, 1H), 4.68 (d, J = 3.6 Hz, 1H), 3.94 (ddd, J = 11.2, 9.6, 4.8 Hz, 1H), 3.78-3.72 (m, 1H), 3.49 (dd,)J = 9.2, 3.6 Hz, 1H), 3.39 (s, 3H), 2.28–2.19 (m, 1H), 2.15–2.06 (m, 2H), 1.65–1.53 (m, 2H), 1.60 (q, J = 11.6 Hz, 1H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 138.6, 138.3, 137.8, 128.0, 127.7, 127.3, 127.3, 127.1, 114.4, 98.6, 80.4, 75.0, 72.9, 72.1, 66.2, 54.7, 37.2, 34.2, 29.5; IR (film, NaCl) 3390, 2928, 2855, 1721, 1496, 1454, 1381, 1355, 1273, 1195, 1114, 1048, 930, 913, 738, 698 cm⁻¹; $[\alpha]_D$ +41.7° (c 2.26, CHCl₃); HRMS (ESI) calcd for $C_{24}H_{30}NaO_4 (M + Na)^+ 405.2036$, found 405.2037.

Methyl 6-*C*-(2*E*-Propenyl)-4,6-dideoxy-2,3-di-*O*-benzyl- α -D-glucopyranoside (12). To a solution of alkene 11 (833 mg, 2.18 mmol) and triethylamine (0.43 mL, 3.05 mmol) in methanol (75 mL) was added Grubbs second generation catalyst (187 mg, 0.22 mmol), and the reaction mixture was heated to 60 °C for 18 h. After removal of all volatiles *in vacuo*, the residue thus

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obtained was purified by flash chromatography (hexanes/ EtOAc, 95:5) to yield 700 mg (84%) of alkene **12** as a colorless oil: ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.42–7.29 (m, 10H), 5.57– 5.41 (m, 2H), 4.85 (d, J = 12.4 Hz, 1H), 4.75 (d, J = 11.6 Hz, 1H), 4.74–4.67 (m, 3H), 3.98–3.92 (m, 1H), 3.78–3.72 (m, 1H), 3.50 (dd, J = 11.2, 3.6 Hz, 1H), 3.40 (s, 3H), 2.28–2.21 (m, 1H), 2.17–2.08 (m, 2H), 1.74–1.64 (m, 3H), 1.39 (q, J = 11.6 Hz, 1H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 138.7, 138.3, 128.0, 127.7, 127.4, 127.3, 127.2, 127.1, 126.4, 98.6, 80.4, 75.1, 72.9, 72.1, 66.9, 54.6, 38.1, 36.6, 17.6; IR (film, NaCl) 3499, 2926, 2872, 1722, 1496, 1454, 1372, 1358, 1276, 1190, 1106, 1048, 733, 698 cm⁻¹; [α]_D +35.1° (*c* 1.66, CHCl₃); HRMS (ESI) calcd for C₂₄H₃₀-NaO₄ (M + Na)⁺ 405.2036, found 405.2041.

Methyl 6-C-(Hydroxymethyl)-4,6-dideoxy-2,3-di-O-benzyl- α -D-glucopyranoside (13). Method A (from 12): To a stirred solution of OsO₄ (0.35 mL of a 2.5 wt % solution in *t*-BuOH, 0.0276 mmol) and N-methylmorpholine-N-oxide (485 mg, 4.14 mmol) in THF and water (15 mL, 9:1) was added a solution of alkene 12 (527 mg, 1.38 mmol) in THF (8 mL). The reaction mixture was stirred overnight and then cooled to 0 °C. A solution of NaIO₄ (886 mg, 4.14 mmol) in THF (4 mL) and water (4 mL) was added dropwise to the mixture. After stirring for 30 min at 0 °C, ethyl acetate was added, and the solution was filtered through a pad of Celite. The filtrate was washed with saturated Na₂S₂O₃ solution, water, and brine, dried (MgSO₄), and concentrated in vacuo. The crude aldehyde thus obtained was then dissolved in ethanol (16 mL) and water (4 mL), to which NaBH₄ (131 mg, 3.45 mmol) was added in one portion at 0 °C. The reaction mixture was allowed to warm to room temperature and stirred for 1 h. After addition of ice-cold water, the aqueous layer was extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic phase was dried (MgSO₄) and concentrated in vacuo. Purification of the crude alcohol by flash chromatography (hexanes/ EtOAc, 3:2) afforded 335 mg (65%) of 13 as a colorless oil. In addition, 128 mg (24%) of starting material 12 was recovered.

Method B (from 16): To a 0 °C solution of nitrile 16 (184 mg, 0.5 mmol) in toluene (5 mL) was added DIBAL-H (0.6 mL of a 1 M in hexanes, 0.6 mmol). After stirring for 30 min at that temperature, the reaction mixture was quenched by addition of methanol. Aqueous HCl solution (2 N, 1.0 mL) was then added, and the mixture stirred for 45 min and filtered. After phase separation of the filtrate, the aqueous layer was extracted with diethyl ether. The combined organic phase was washed with 2 N HCl solution, saturated NaHCO₃ solution, and water, dried (Na₂SO₄), and concentrated *in vacuo* to afford a colorless syrup. This residue was dissolved in methanol (5 mL), and sodium borohydride (38 mg, 1.0 mmol) was added to it. The mixture was stirred at room temperature for 30 min, before excess sodium borohydride was destroyed by the addition of acetone. Evaporation *in vacuo* gave a residue, which was coevaporated three times with methanol to remove boron byproduct. The residue was dissolved in ethyl acetate, washed with 2 N HCl solution, saturated NaHCO₃ solution, and water, dried (Na₂SO₄), and concentrated in vacuo. Purification by flash chromatography (hexanes/EtOAc, 1:1) afforded 125 mg (67%) of alcohol 13 as a colorless oil.

Method C (from **19**): To a solution of **19** (545 mg, 1.54 mmol) in THF (10 mL) was added a 9-BBN (24.6 mL of a 0.5 M solution in THF, 12.3 mmol), and the reaction mixture was stirred overnight at room temperature. Hydrogen peroxide (3.2 mL of a 30% aqueous solution, 30.8 mmol) and 3 M NaOH solution (5.1 mL, 15.4 mmol) were then added, and the resulting mixture was heated for 2 h at 55 °C. After phase separation, the aqueous phase was extracted with EtOAc. The combined organic phase was washed with water and brine, dried (MgSO₄), and concentrated *in vacuo*. The residue was purified by flash chromatography (hexanes/EtOAc, 2:1) to give 516 mg (90%) of **13** as a colorless oil: ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.40–7.30 (m, 10H), 4.86 (d, J = 12.0 Hz, 1H), 4.78 (d, J = 11.6 Hz, 1H), 4.72 (d, J = 11.6 Hz, 1H), 4.70 (d, J = 12.0 Hz, 1H), 4.66 (d, J = 2.4 Hz, 1H), 4.00–3.91 (m, 2H), 3.79–3.76 (m, 2H), 3.48 (dd, J = 9.6, 3.2 Hz, 1H), 3.38 (s, 3H), 2.07 (ddd, J = 12.8, 4.8, 2.0 Hz, 1H), 1.78–1.72 (m, 2H), 1.48 (q, J = 12.0 Hz, 1H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 138.5, 138.1, 128.0, 128.0, 127.6, 127.4, 127.3, 127.1, 98.6, 80.1, 74.8, 73.0, 72.2, 66.7, 60.5, 54.8, 37.7, 36.9; IR (film, NaCl) 3435, 3062, 3030, 2923, 1604, 1496, 1454, 1356, 1200, 1186, 1099, 1048, 996, 911, 736, 698 cm⁻¹; [α]_D + 39.1° (c 3.00, CHCl₃); HRMS (ESI) calcd for C₂₂H₂₈NaO₅ (M + Na)⁺ 395.1829, found 395.1820.

Methyl 6-C-(Benzyloxymethyl)-4,6-dideoxy-2,3-di-O-benzyl- α -D-glucopyranoside (14). To a 0 °C solution of alcohol 13 (320 mg, 0.86 mmol) and benzyl bromide (0.52 mL, 4.3 mmol) in DMF (7 mL) was added sodium hydride (86 mg of a 60% dispersion in mineral oil, 2.15 mmol). The reaction mixture was allowed to warm to room temperature and stirred overnight. After diluting the mixture with diethyl ether, it was quenched by careful addition of saturated NH₄Cl solution. The organic layer was separated, washed with saturated NH₄Cl solution and brine, and dried (Na₂SO₄). Concentration in vacuo gave a residue that was purified by flash chromatography (hexanes/ EtOAc, 4:1) to yield 364 mg (92%) of tribenzyl ether 14 as a colorless oil: ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.45–7.28 (m, 15H), 4.89 (d, J = 12.2 Hz, 1H), 4.80 (d, J = 11.7 Hz, 1H), 4.74-4.68 (m, 2H), 4.68 (d, J = 3.6 Hz, 1H), 4.53 (br s, 2H), 3.97-3.91 (m, 2H), 3.66-3.57 (m, 2H), 3.51 (dd, J = 9.4, 3.6 Hz)1H), 3.38 (s, 3H), 2.11 (ddd, J = 12.8, 5.0, 2.1 Hz, 1H), 1.84-1.78 (m, 2H), 1.43 (q, J = 12.1 Hz, 1H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 138.6, 138.3, 138.0, 128.0, 127.97, 127.6, 127.3, 127.29, 127.3, 127.2, 127.1, 98.5, 80.3, 75.1, 72.9, 72.7, 72.1, 66.3, 63.8, 54.5, 37.3, 35.1; IR (film, NaCl) 3062, 3030, 2922, 2861, 1604, 1586, 1496, 1454, 1357, 1245, 1204, 1188, 1099, 1048, 913, 783, 735, 698 cm⁻¹; $[\alpha]_{\rm D}$ +40.0° (*c* 1.00, CHCl₃); HRMS (ESI) calcd for $C_{29}H_{34}O_5Na(M + Na)^+$ 485.2299, found 485.2275.

(3R,4S,6R)-3,4-Bis(benzyloxy)-6-(2-(benzyloxy)ethyl)-tetrahydropyran-2-one (15). A solution of tribenzylether 14 (600 mg, 1.3 mmol) in a mixture of acetic acid (130 mL) and diluted sulfuric acid (2 M, 34 mL) was heated for 18 h to 80 °C. After removal of all volatiles in vacuo, the residue was dissolved in dichloromethane (150 mL). The organic phase was washed with saturated NaHCO₃ and brine, dried (MgSO₄), and concentrated in vacuo. The residue thus obtained was purified by flash chromatography (hexanes/EtOAc, 7:3) to give the hemiacetal as a colorless oil (524 mg, 90%): ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.38–7.30 (m, 15H), 5.23 (d, J = 3.6 Hz, 1H), 4.95–4.85 (m, 2H), 4.76-4.69 (m, 2H), 4.61-4.58 (m, 1H), 4.52-4.50 (m, 2H), 3.66–3.56 (m, 3H), 3.52–3.47 (m, 1H), 2.16–2.06 (m, 1H), 1.89–1.77 (m, 2H), 1.49–1.38 (m, 1H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 138.4, 138.3, 138.2, 138.1, 138.09, 137.9, 128.1, 128.0, 127.7, 127.6, 127.44, 127.4, 127.36, 127.3, 127.24, 127.2, 127.17, 97.0, 91.7, 83.6, 80.2, 78.2, 74.9, 74.5, 72.9, 72.6, 71.7, 71.7, 68.4, 66.2, 65.8, 64.6, 53.0, 36.6, 35.0; IR (film, NaCl) 3392, 3062, 3030, 2921, 2862, 1496, 1454, 1362, 1207, 1096, 911, 736, 697 cm^{-1} ; $[\alpha]_D$ +23.1° (c 2.00, CHCl₃); LRMS (ESI) calcd for $C_{28}H_{32}NaO_5 (M + Na)^+ 471.2$, found 471.2.

To a solution of the hemiacetal (400 mg, 0.89 mmol) in CH₂Cl₂ (10 mL) was added 4 Å molecular sieves (1.0 g), and the resulting mixture was stirred for 15 min. It was then was cooled to 0 °C, PCC (880 mg, 4.02 mmol) was added, and the reaction mixture was stirred for 2 h at 0 °C. After dilution with diethyl ether (10 mL) and pentane (10 mL), the mixture was filtered over Celite. The filter cake was washed with Et₂O/ pentane (1:1), and the combined filtrate was concentrated *in vacuo*. Purification of the residue by flash chromatography (hexanes/EtOAc, 4:1) yielded 280 mg (70%) of lactone **15** as a colorless oil: ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.45–7.31 (m, 15H), 50.7 (d, J = 11.6 Hz, 1H), 4.77 (d, J = 11.6 Hz, 1H),

4.69–4.60 (m, 3H), 4.56 (d J = 11.8 Hz, 1H), 4.51 (d, J = 11.8 Hz, 1H), 4.07 (d, J = 6.8 Hz, 1H), 3.96–3.90 (m, 1H), 3.74–3.67 (m, 1H), 3.65–3.60 (m, 1H), 2.33 (ddd, J = 14.0, 5.6, 3.2 Hz, 1H), 2.06–1.89 (m, 2H), 1.77 (q, J = 12.0 Hz, 1H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 169.9, 137.8, 137.4, 136.9, 128.1, 128.07, 128.0, 127.6, 127.4, 127.3, 127.28, 79.0, 75.3, 73.7, 73.3, 72.8, 71.6, 65.3, 35.5, 34.6; IR (film, NaCl) 3063, 3030, 2924, 2865, 1745, 1496, 1454, 1392, 1212, 1179, 1101, 1028, 911, 737, 698 cm⁻¹; [α]_D +69.4° (*c* 2.00, CHCl₃); HRMS (ESI) calcd for C₂₈H₃₁O₅ (M + H)⁺ 447.2166, found 447.2155.

Methyl 6-Cyano-4,6-dideoxy-2,3-di-O-benzyl-α-D-glucopyranoside (16). To a solution of chloride 10 (376 mg, 1.0 mmol) in N-methylpyrrolidone (10 mL) were added NaCN (490 mg, 10.0 mmol) and n-Bu₄NI (3.70 g, 10.0 mmol). The reaction mixture was heated to 60 °C for 48 h, after which it was diluted with ether and saturated NaHCO3 solution was added. The organic layer was separated, washed with brine, dried (Na₂SO₄), and concentrated in vacuo. Purification of the residue by flash chromatography (hexanes/EtOAc, 4:1) gave as the first fraction 154 mg (41%) of chloride 10 and as the second fraction 136 mg (37%) of **16** as a colorless oil: ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.38-7.26 (m, 10H), 4.85 (d, J = 12.4 Hz, 1H), 4.77 (d, J = 11.6 Hz, 1H), 4.69 (d, J = 12.4 Hz, 1H), 4.68 (d, J = 11.6 Hz, 1H), 4.66 (d, J = 3.6 Hz, 1H), 4.03-3.90 (m, 2H), 3.48 (dd, J = 9.6,3.6 Hz, 1H), 3.40 (s, 3H), 2.52-2.50 (m, 2H), 2.16 (ddd, J = 12.8, 5.2, 2.4 Hz, 1H), 1.50 (q, J = 12.0 Hz, 1H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 138.4, 138.1, 128.3, 128.28, 127.9, 127.7, 127.5, 116.7, 99.0, 79.8, 74.3, 73.3, 72.6, 63.1, 55.4, 36.5, 23.7; IR (film, NaCl) 3063, 3031, 2925, 2252, 1722, 1602, 1496, 1454, 1356, 1275, 1190, 1107, 1044, 919, 804, 739, 714, 699 cm⁻¹; $[\alpha]_{\rm D}$ + 23.2° (c 1.75, CHCl₃); HRMS (ESI) calcd for C₂₂H₂₆NO₄ (M + H)⁺ 368.1856, found 368.1838.

(2S,3R,4S,6S)-3,4-Bis(benzyloxy)-2-methoxy-6-vinyl-tetrahydro-2H-pyran (19). A mixture of methyl 2,3-di-O-benzyl-4-dexoy-β-L-threo-hex-4-endodialdopyranoside (18) (500 mg, 1.41 mmol) and 5% palladium on barium carbonate (540 mg) in methanol (16 mL) was stirred under an atmosphere of hydrogen (14.5 psi) for 12 h. Palladium was then removed by filteration through a pad of Celite, the filtrate was concentrated in vacuo to a volume of approximately 8 mL, and 1,8-diazabicycloundec-7-ene (1.2 mL, 8.5 mmol) was added to it. The reaction mixture was stirred for additional 12 h, before it was concentrated to dryness in vacuo. The residue was dissolved in dichloromethane, washed with 2 M aqueous HCl solution, saturated NaHCO₃ solution, and brine, dried (Na₂SO₄), and concentrated *in vacuo*. Purification of the residue by flash chromatography (hexanes/EtOAc, 4:1 to 3:1) gave 432 mg (86%) of methyl 2,3-di-O-benzyl-4deoxy- α -D-xylo-hexodialdopyranoside as a colorless oil: ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 9.62 (s, 1H), 7.34-7.29 (m, 10 H), 4.87 (d, J = 12.4 Hz, 1H), 4.77 - 4.74 (m, 3H), 4.69 (d, J = 2.0Hz, 1H), 4.18 (dd, J = 12.4, 2.8 Hz, 1H), 3.98 (ddd, J = 10.8, 9.2, 5.2 Hz, 1H), 3.48 (dd, J = 9.2, 3.2 Hz, 1H), 3.41 (s, 3H), 2.36 (ddd, J = 13.2, 5.2, 2.8 Hz, 1H), 1.48 (q, J = 12.4 Hz, 1H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 199.5, 138.3, 138.1, 128.3, 128.2, 127.9, 127.7, 127.5, 99.3, 79.7, 74.5, 73.5, 72.4, 72.2, 55.6, 31.6; $[\alpha]_{D}$ +35.0° (c 1.05, CHCl₃); LRMS (ESI) calcd for C₂₁H₂₅O₅ $(M + H)^+$ 357.2, found 357.1.

To a suspension of methyltriphenylphosphonium bromide (6.0 g, 16.9 mmol) in THF (60 mL) was added slowly *n*-BuLi (10.5 mL of a 1.6 M solution in hexanes, 16.9 mmol) at -78 °C. After 10 min of stirring at that temperature, the resulting solution was warmed to 0 °C and stirred for 1 h. A solution of methyl 2,3-di-*O*-benzyl-4-deoxy- α -D-*xylo*-hexodialdopyranoside (2.0 g, 5.6 mmol) in THF (60 mL) was then added slowly to the ylide at 0 °C. The reaction mixture was allowed to warm to temperature, stirred overnight, and subsequently quenched by addition of saturated NH₄Cl solution. After extraction of the aqueous layer with diethyl ether, the combined organic phase

was dried (Na₂SO₄) and concentrated in vacuo. Purification of the residue by flash chromatography (hexanes/EtOAc, 10:1 to 8:1) yielded 1.51 g (76%) of **19** as a colorless oil: ¹H NMR $(400 \text{ MHz}, \text{CDCl}_3) \delta 7.40 - 7.26 \text{ (m, 10H)}, 5.82 \text{ (ddd, } J = 17.6,$ 9.6, 6.0 Hz, 1H), 5.76 (dt, J = 17.2, 1.6 Hz, 1H), 5.14 (dt, J =10.4, 1.2 Hz, 1H), 4.86 (d, J = 12.0 Hz, 1H), 4.78 (d, J =12.4 Hz, 1H), 4.72 (d, J = 11.6 Hz, 1H), 4.70 (d, J = 11.4 Hz, 1H), 4.69 (d, J = 3.6 Hz, 1H), 4.21 (dd, J = 11.6, 5.6 Hz, 1H), 3.97 (ddd, J = 11.2, 9.2, 4.8 Hz, 1H), 3.49 (dd, J = 5.6, 3.6 Hz)1H), 3.39 (s, 3H), 2.14 (ddd, J = 12.8, 4.8, 2.0 Hz, 1H), 1.49 (q, J = 12.0 Hz, 1H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 138.7, 138.4, 138.3, 128.2, 127.9, 127.6, 128.5, 127.4, 115.7, 99.0, 80.3, 75.1, 73.2, 72.4, 67.6, 55.1, 37.1; [α]_D+34.1° (*c* 0.50, CHCl₃); IR (film, NaCl) 3063, 3030, 2922, 2854, 1683, 1650, 1604, 1496, 1454, 1358, 1259, 1192, 1099, 1044, 924, 813, 733, 696 cm⁻¹; HRMS (ESI) calcd for $C_{22}H_{26}NaO_4$ (M + Na)⁺ 377.1723, found 377.1722.

2-((E)-Pent-2-en-2-yl)-1,3-dithiane (20). A mixture of 1,3-propanedithiol (7.50 mL, 75.0 mmol), boron trifluoride etherate (9.5 mL, 75.0 mmol), and glacial acetic acid (18.0 mL, 0.32 mol) in dichloromethane (125 mL) was cooled to -20 °C. To the vigorously stirred mixture was added slowly a solution of 2-methyl-2-pentenal (8.55 mL, 75.0 mmol) in CH₂Cl₂ (50 mL) while maintaining the temperature between -20 to -15 °C. The reaction mixture was stirred for 1 h at -20 °C and then siphoned into ice-cold 10% aqueous KOH solution. The temperature should be maintained below 5 °C during the quench. After dilution with diethyl ether, the organic phase was separated, washed with 10% KOH, water $(3 \times)$, brine, and dried (Na_2SO_4) . Concentration *in vacuo* yielded 13.9 g (99%) of the crude dithiane **20** as a 10:1 mixture of E/Z isomers. The dithiane was used without further purification in the next step: ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃, major isomer) & 5.65-5.61 (m, 1H), 4.56 (s, 1H), 2.98-2.90 (m, 3H), 2.87-2.81 (m, 2H), 2.08-2.01 (m, 2H), 1.78 (d, J = 3.1 Hz, 4H), 0.97 (t, J = 7.5 Hz, 3H);¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃, major isomer) δ 132.3, 131.6, 55.3, 31.6, 25.5, 21.3, 14.9, 13.7; IR (film, NaCl) 2957, 2935, 2891, 1457, 1424, 1422, 1378, 1275, 1172, 745, 679 cm⁻¹; LRMS (ESI) calcd for $C_9H_{17}S_2 (M + H)^+$ 189.1, found 189.1.

(*R*,*E*)-1-(Benzyloxy)-3-(2-(pent-2-en-2-yl)-1,3-dithian-2-yl)propan-2-ol (21). To a -78 °C solution of dithiane 20 (11.5 g, 61.0 mmol) in THF (60 mL) was added n-BuLi (33.3 mL of a 1.6 M solution in hexanes, 53.3 mmol) dropwise. The reaction mixture was stirred for 5 min at that temperature, warmed to 0 °C, and stirred for 30 min, before it was recooled to -78 °C. A solution of (R)-benzyl glycidol (7) (5.0 g, 30.5 mmol) in THF (40 mL) was then added slowly. The reaction mixture was stirred for 30 min and quenched by addition of saturated NH₄Cl solution. The aqueous layer was extracted with EtOAc, and the combined organic phase was dried (Na_2SO_4) and concentrated. The residue was purified by flash chromatography (hexanes/EtOAc, 10:1 to 4:1) to give 10.5 g (97%) of dithiane adduct **21** as a colorless oil: ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.39-7.25 (m, 5H), 6.05 (tq, J = 7.1, 1.2 Hz, 1H), 4.55 (s, 2H),4.07-3.98 (m, 1H), 3.44 (dd, J = 9.6, 4.8 Hz, 1H), 3.39 (dd, J =9.6, 6.3 Hz, 1H), 2.88-2.65 (m, 5H), 2.25-2.04 (m, 4H), 2.00-1.88 (m, 2H), 1.77 (d, J = 0.6 Hz, 3H), 1.04 (t, J = 7.5Hz, 3H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 138.0, 133.8, 132.5, 128.3, 127.6, 127.6, 74.1, 73.2, 67.5, 58.3, 42.8, 27.3, 27.2, 25.0, 22.1, 14.0, 13.5; IR (film, NaCl) 2957, 2935, 2909, 2870, 1453, 1422, 1100, 1089, 736, 699 cm⁻¹; $[\alpha]_D$ -6.3° (c 1.58, CHCl₃); HRMS (ESI) calcd for $C_{19}H_{28}NaO_2S_2$ (M + Na)⁺ 375.1423, found 375.1434.

(*R*,*E*)-1-(Benzyloxy)-2-((*tert*-butyldimethylsilyl)oxy)-5-methyloct-5-en-4-one (22). A cold (0 °C) solution of dithiane adduct 21 (10.4 g, 29.5 mmol) and 2,6-lutidine (8.6 mL, 74.1 mmol) in $CH_2Cl_2(380 \text{ mL})$ was treated with TBSOTf (13.6 mL, 59.2 mmol) for 1 h. The reaction mixture was quenched with saturated NH₄Cl solution, the aqueous layer was extracted with CH₂Cl₂, and the combined organic phase was dried (Na_2SO_4) and concentrated. The residue was purified by flash chromatography (hexanes/EtOAc, 20:1 to 9:1) to yield 12.8 g (93%) of the TBSether as a colorless oil: ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.38–7.32 (m, 4H), 7.32-7.26 (m, 1H), 6.05-6.00 (m, 1H), 4.53 (s, J = 12.2)Hz, 1H), 4.51 (d, J = 12.4 Hz, 1H), 3.99-3.93 (m, 1H), 3.42 (dd, J)J = 9.9, 4.1 Hz, 1H), 3.36 (dd, J = 9.9, 5.6 Hz, 1H), 2.86–2.71 (m, 2H), 2.70-2.60 (m, 2H), 2.33 (dd, J = 14.9, 6.4 Hz, 1H), 2.18-2.09 (m, 2H), 2.06 (dd, J = 14.9, 3.9 Hz, 1H), 2.02-1.84(m, 2H), 1.74 (s, 3H), 1.06 (t, J = 7.5 Hz, 3H), 0.89 (s, 9H), 0.10(s, 3H), 0.05 (s, 3H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 138.5, 134.1, 131.7, 128.2, 127.5, 127.3, 74.9, 73.1, 68.6, 58.6, 44.1, 27.5, 27.3, 26.0, 25.2, 22.2, 18.1, 14.2, 13.7, -4.0, -4.5; IR (film, NaCl) 2957, 2928, 2855, 1478, 1456, 1454, 1251, 1097, 1004, 836, 776, 733, 697 cm⁻¹; $[\alpha]_D$ -6.4° (*c* 0.94, CHCl₃); LRMS (ESI) calcd for $C_{25}H_{43}O_2S_2Si (M + H)^+$ 467.3, found 467.3.

To a solution of the TBS-ether (5.0 g, 10.7 mmol) in CH₂Cl₂ (140 mL) was added benzeneseleninic acid anhydride (70%, 5.51 g, 10.7 mmol) and propylene oxide (1 mL). The reaction mixture was stirred for 16 h at room temperature, and solid NaHCO₃ (5.0 g) was added. The solvent was removed, and the residue was purified by flash chromatography (hexane/EtOAc, 10:1 to 4:1) to give enone 22 (3.20 g, 79%) as a colorless to light yellowish oil: ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.39–7.27 (m, 5H), 6.67 (dt, J = 7.0, 0.9 Hz, 1H), 4.56 (s, 2H), 4.43 (dddd, J = 7.4, 5.2, 5.2,5.2 Hz, 1H), 3.49 (dd, J = 9.8, 5.1 Hz, 1H), 3.42 (dd, J = 9.7, 5.4 Hz, 1H), 2.95 (dd, J = 15.3, 7.4 Hz, 1H), 2.82 (dd, J = 15.3, 4.9 Hz, 1H), 2.27 (dq, J = 7.4, 7.4 Hz, 2H), 1.78 (s, 3H), 1.10 (t, J = 7.6 Hz, 3H), 0.86 (s, 9H), 0.07 (s, 3H), 0.02 (s, 3H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 200.3, 145.0, 138.3, 137.4, 128.3, 127.5, 127.47, 74.4, 73.2, 69.0, 42.0, 25.8, 22.4, 18.0, 13.0, 11.1, -4.6, -5.0; IR (film, NaCl) 2957, 2930, 2857, 1668, 1252, 1112, 4.6, 5.6, IR (IIIII, Rule) 2557, 2550, 2657, 1006, 1252, 1112, 836 cm⁻¹; [α]_D +28.5° (c 2.0, CHCl₃); HRMS (ESI) calcd for C₂₂H₃₇O₃Si (M + H)⁺ 377.2506, found 377.2526.

(2R,4S,E)-1-(Benzyloxy)-5-methyloct-5-ene-2,4-diol (4). To a stirred solution of 22 (13.27 g, 35.2 mmol) and cerium chloride heptahydrate (15.74 g, 42.2 mmol) in 300 mL of methanol was added sodium borohydride (1.6 g, 42.2 mmol) portionwise at 0 °C. The reaction mixture was stirred for 1 h at 0 °C, after which acetone was added to destroy residual sodium borohydride. All volatiles were evaporated in vacuo, and the residue was partitioned between water and CH₂Cl₂. The aqueous phase was extracted with CH₂Cl₂, and the combined organic phase was washed with saturated NaCl solution, dried (Na₂SO₄), and concentrated in vacuo to give crude mono-TBS diol (13.3 g, 100%, dr = 3.6:1 by ¹H NMR), which was used in the next step without further purification. To a solution of crude mono-TBS diol (12.3 g, 32.5 mmol) in THF (300 mL) was added TBAF (42.2 mL of a 1 M solution in THF, 42.2 mmol). The reaction mixture was stirred for 2 h, and subsequently quenched by addition of saturated NH₄Cl solution. After evaporation of all volatiles and extraction of the remaining aqueous layer with EtOAc, the combined organic phase was dried (Na₂SO₄) and concentrated. Purification of the residue by flash chromatography (hexanes/EtOAc, 4:1 to 1:1) gave 7.30 g (79% over 2 steps) of diol 4 as a colorless oil (dr 3.6:1 by ¹H NMR). Major isomer: ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.38–7.27 (m, 5H), 5.42 (bt, J = 7.0 Hz, 1H), 4.55 (s, 2H), 4.25 (dd, J = 9.2, 3.6 Hz, 1H),4.06-3.99 (m, 1H), 3.45 (dd, J = 9.5, 4.1 Hz, 1H), 3.40 (dd, J = 9.5, 6.9 Hz, 1H, 3.29 (br s, OH), 2.99 (br s, OH), 2.08–1.95 (m, 2H), 1.73-1.58 (m, 2H), 1.60 (dt, J = 1.4, 0.8 Hz, 3H), 0.95 (t, J = 7.5 Hz, 3H); ${}^{13}C$ NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 137.8, 136.1, 128.4, 128.2, 127.8, 127.7, 77.5, 74.4, 73.3, 70.9, 37.9, 20.7, 14.0, 11.4; IR (film, NaCl) 3391, 2960, 2930, 2917, 2871, 1454, 1364, 1306, 1091, 1074, 1028, 999, 860 cm⁻¹; $[\alpha]_D = 11.0^\circ$ (*c* 1.7, CHCl₃); HRMS (ESI) calcd for $C_{16}H_{24}NaO_3 (M + Na)^+ 287.1618$, found 287.1611.

(2R,6R)-2-(Benzyloxymethyl)-6-ethyl-5-methyl-3,6-dihydro-**2H-pyran** (23). To a solution of diol 4 (4.53 g, 17.1 mmol, dr 3.6:1) in CH₂Cl₂ (220 mL) was added BF₃·OEt₂ (0.22 mL, 1.7 mmol) in one portion. The reaction mixture was stirred for 18 h at room temperature. After evaporation of all volatiles in vacuo, the residue was purified by flash chromatography (hexanes/EtOAc, 20:1 to 10:1) to give 3.40 g (81%) of diastereomerically pure syn-pyran 23 as a colorless oil: ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.42-7.34 (m, 4H), 7.34-7.27 (m, 1H), 5.60-5.56 (m, 1H), 4.68 (d, J = 12.3 Hz, 1H), 4.61 (d, J = 12.3 Hz, 1H), 4.12 (br s, 1H), 3.78 (dddd, J = 10.2, 6.4, 3.8, 3.8 Hz, 1H), 3.60 (dd, J = 10.3, 6.4 Hz, 1H), 3.50 (dd, J = 10.3, 4.2 Hz, 1H),2.10-1.88 (m, 2H), 1.83 (ddq, J = 14.7, 7.4, 3.6 Hz, 1H), 1.63 (brs, 3H), 1.54 (ddq, J = 14.2, 7.2, 7.2 Hz, 1H), 0.95 (t, J = 7.3 Hz, 3H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 138.5, 135.4, 128.3, 127.6, 127.4, 120.1, 77.9, 73.3, 73.2, 72.8, 28.1, 25.5, 19.0, 8.4; IR (film, NaCl) 2964, 2934, 2858, 1454, 1368, 1118, 1062, 1028, 1005 ; $[\alpha]_D$ +74.7° (c 1.96, CHCl₃); HRMS (ESI) calcd for cm^{-} $C_{16}H_{22}NaO_2 (M + Na)^+$ 269.1512, found 269.1514.

((2R,6R)-6-Ethyl-5-methyl-3,6-dihydro-2H-pyran-2-yl)methanol (24). To a -78 °C solution of sodium (0.70 g, 30.4 mmol) in liquid ammonia (50 mL) was added a solution of benzyloxymethyl pyran 23 (1.50 g, 6.1 mmol) in THF (10 mL). The reaction was warmed to -33 °C and stirred for 1 h. Subsequently, the mixture was recooled to -78 °C and quenched by addition of solid NH₄Cl. The resulting mixture was allowed to warm to room temperature and evaporated to dryness. Remaining traces of ammonia were removed in vacuo. The residue was dissolved in the minimum amount of water, adjusted to pH 7 with 1 N HCl, and extracted with dichloromethane. The combined organic phase was dried over sodium sulfate, and all volatiles were removed in vacuo. Purification of the residue by flash chromatography (hexanes/EtOAc, 4:1 to 2:1) yielded hydroxymethyl pyran 24 as a colorless oil (0.887 g, 93%): ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 5.54 (ddd, J = 5.7, 3.1, 1.6 Hz, 1H), 4.07 (br s, 1H), 3.66-3.58 (m, 2H), 3.57-3.51 (m, 1H), 2.46 (s, OH), 2.07-1.90 (m, 1H), 1.84-1.80 (m, 1H), 1.75 (ddg, J = 14.7, 7.3, 3.5 Hz, 1H), 1.59 (dd, J = 2.2, 1.1 Hz, 3H), 1.54 (ddq, J = 14.2, 7.3, 7.3 Hz, 1H), 0.89 (t, J = 7.4 Hz, 3H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 135.2, 120.0, 77.8, 73.7, 65.7, 26.9, 25.4, 18.9, 8.3; IR (film, NaCl) 3415, 2965, 2936, 2880, 1455, 1438, 1374, 1117, 1056, 1023, 1002 cm⁻¹; $[\alpha]_D$ +108.2° (*c* 2.5, CHCl₃). HRMS (ESI) calcd for C₉H₁₆NaO₂ (M + Na)⁺ 179.1043, found 179.1043.

1-((2R,6R)-6-Ethyl-5-methyl-3,6-dihydro-2H-pyran-2-yl)ethanone (25). To a -78 °C solution of DMSO (1.0 mL, 14.1 mmol) in CH₂Cl₂ (40 mL) was added dropwise oxalyl chloride (4.65 mL of a 2 M solution in CH₂Cl₂, 9.3 mmol). After 15 min, a solution of hydroxymethyl pyran 24 (1.11 g, 7.16 mmol) in CH_2Cl_2 (10 mL) was added, and the mixture was stirred for 1 h -78 °C. Triethylamine (4.0 mL, 28.7 mmol) was then added, and the mixture maintained for 15 min at -78 °C before it was warmed to 0 °C. After another 15 min at 0 °C, the reaction mixture was diluted with Et₂O, water was added, and the layers were separated. The organic layer was washed with water and brine and dried (MgSO₄). Concentration in vacuo yielded crude (2R, 6R)-6ethyl-5-methyl-3,6-dihydro-2H-pyran-2-carbaldehyde as a yellowish oil (1.10 g, 100%), which was used in the next step without further purification: ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CD_2Cl_2) δ 9.72 (s, 1H), 5.64 (s, 1H), 4.20 (s, 1H), 3.99 (dd, J = 8.7, 6.1 Hz, 1H), 2.17-2.11 (m, 2H), 1.86 (ddq, J = 14.7, 7.4, 3.4 Hz, 1H), 1.66 (s, 3H), 1.65–1.55 (m, 1H), 0.97 (t, J = 7.4 Hz, 3H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CD₂Cl₂) δ 202.0, 136.0, 119.1, 78.2, 77.6, 25.8, 25.5, 18.8, 8.1; IR (film, NaCl) 2965, 2934, 2877, 1738, 1455, 1435, 1116, 1057, 1025 cm⁻¹; HRMS (ESI) calcd for C₉H₁₅O₂ $(M + H)^+$ 155.1067, found 155.1062.

To a solution of the crude aldehyde (1.10 g, 7.16 mmol) in THF (60 mL) was added slowly methylmagnesium bromide

(7.2 mL of a 3 M solution in Et₂O, 21.6 mmol) at 0 °C. The reaction mixture was stirred for 2 h at 0 °C before it was quenched by addition of wet acetone followed by saturated NH₄Cl solution. After evaporation of all volatiles, the remaining aqueous phase was extracted with EtOAc. The combined organic phase was washed with brine, dried (Na₂SO₄), and concentrated. The residue thus obtained (1.22 g, 100%) was pure enough to be used in the next step without further purification (1:1 mixture of diastereomers by ¹H NMR): ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃, mixture of diastereomers) δ 5.60–5.54 (m, 1H), 5.54– 5.49 (m, 1H), 4.07 (br s, 1H), 4.03 (br s, 1H), 3.94–3.86 (m, 1H), 3.66-3.58 (m, 1H), 3.41 (ddd, J = 10.8, 3.4, 3.4 Hz, 1H), 3.26-3.19 (m, 1H), 2.94 (d, J = 1.5 Hz, OH), 2.35 (d, J = 3.8 Hz, OH), 2.21-2.09 (m, 1 H), 1.94-1.68 (m, 5H), 1.63-1.57 (m, 6H), 1.56-1.43 (m, 2H), 1.14 (d, J = 7.0 Hz, 6H), 0.91 (t, J = 7.4 Hz, 3H), 0.88 (t, J = 7.4 Hz, 3H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃, mixture of diastereomers) & 135.4, 134.9, 120.4, 119.8, 78.03, 78.0, 76.0, 70.4, 69.1, 27.2, 25.5, 24.3, 18.83, 18.8, 17.8, 17.4, 8.6, 8.4; LRMS (ESI) calcd for $C_{10}H_{19}O_2$ (M+H)⁺:171.1, found 171.2

To a -78 °C solution of DMSO (1.0 mL, 14.1 mmol) in CH₂Cl₂ (40 mL) was added dropwise oxalyl chloride (4.6 mL of a 2 M solution in CH₂Cl₂, 9.2 mmol). After 15 min, a solution of crude 1-[(2R,6R)-6-ethyl-5-methyl-3,6-dihydro-2H-2-pyranyl]ethan-1-ol (1.22 g, 7.16 mmol) in CH₂Cl₂ (10 mL) was added, and the mixture was stirred for 1 h -78 °C. Triethylamine (4.0 mL, 28.7 mmol) was then added, and the mixture was maintained for 15 min at -78 °C before it was warmed to 0 °C. After another 15 min at 0 °C, the reaction mixture was diluted with Et₂O, water was added, and the layers were separated. The organic layer was washed with water and brine and dried (MgSO₄). After careful concentration in vacuo, the residue was purified by flash chromatography (pentane/Et₂O, 1:0 to 10:1) to yield ketone 25 as a volatile, light yellow liquid (0.87 g, 72% over three steps from hydroxymethyl pyran 21): ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 5.61-5.54 (m, 1H), 4.15 - 4.07 (m, 1H), 3.93 (dd, J = 10.5, 4.2 Hz, 1H),2.26 (s, 3H), 2.22-2.01 (m, 2H), 1.83 (ddq, J = 14.6, 7.4, 3.4 Hz,1H), 1.61 (br s, 3H), 1.54 (ddq, J = 14.3, 7.15, 7.15 Hz, 1H), 0.96 $(t, J = 7.3 \text{ Hz}, 3\text{H}); {}^{13}\text{C} \text{ NMR} (100 \text{ MHz}, \text{CDCl}_3) \delta 210.0, 135.6,$ 119.5, 78.7, 78.3, 27.3, 25.7, 25.6, 18.9, 8.6; IR (film, NaCl) 2968, 2937, 1722, 1435, 1354, 1117, 1058 cm⁻¹; $[\alpha]_{\rm D}$ +191.7° (*c* 1.97, CHCl₃); HRMS (ESI) calcd for $C_{10}H_{17}O_2 (M + H)^+$ 169.1223, found 169.1222.

(1S,2S,3R)-tert-Butyl 2-((E)-2-((3aS,7aS)-1,3-Dimethyl-2-oxidohexahydro-1H-benzo[d][1,3,2]diazaphosphol-2(3H)-yl)vinyl)-3-methylcyclopropanecarboxylate (27). To a -78 °C solution of chloroallylphosphonamide 5 (0.788 g, 3.0 mmol) in THF (25 mL) was added n-butyl lithium (2.44 mL of a 1.6 M solution in hexanes, 3.90 mmol). Subsequently, a -78 °C solution of tertbutyl crotonate (0.597 g, 4.20 mmol) in THF (5 mL) was added slowly via cannula. The reaction mixture was stirred for 2 h at -78 °C and then quenched by addition of a saturated ammonium chloride solution. The layers were separated, and the aqueous phase was extracted with ethyl acetate. The combined organic phase was washed with brine, dried over Na₂SO₄ and concentrated in vacuo. Purification of the residue by flash chromatography (short plug of silica gel, EtOAc/EtOH, 1:0 to 4:1) provided adduct 27 (0.98 g, 89%) as a light yellow solid: mp $111-113 \,^{\circ}\text{C}; ^{1}\text{H NMR} (400 \,\text{MHz}, \text{CDCl}_3) \,\delta \, 6.34 \,(\text{ddd}, J = 19.8,$ 16.5, 9.6 Hz, 1H), 5.56 (dd, J = 20.9, 16.5 Hz, 1H), 2.75–2.67 (m, 1H), 2.45 (d, J = 11.1 Hz, 3H), 2.44 (d, J = 11.1 Hz, 3H), 2.42-2.34 (m, 1H), 2.13 (ddd, J = 9.5, 4.3 Hz, 1H), 2.02-1.89 (m, 2H), 1.73-1.70 (m, 2H), 1.68-1.58 (m, 1H), 1.52 (t, J = 4.7)Hz, 1H), 1.40 (s, 9H), 1.33–1.16 (m, 3H), 1.12 (d, J = 6.4 Hz, 3H), 1.08–0.94 (m, 1H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 171.8, 149.5 (d, J = 4.9 Hz), 120.7 (d, $J_{P-C} = 153.7$ Hz), 80.5, 64.5 (d, J = 7.4 Hz), 63.5 (d, J = 5.4 Hz), 30.9, 30.6 (d, J = 24.8 Hz), 28.6 (d, J = 5.0 Hz), 28.5 (d, J = 7.9 Hz), 28.5, 28.0, 27.9, 24.1,

24.0, 23.2, 12.6. ³¹P NMR (162 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 32.4; IR (film, NaCl) 2936, 2865, 1717, 1448, 1367, 1322, 1251, 1215, 1157, 1010, 818, 759 cm⁻¹; [α]_D+114.1° (*c* 1.49, CHCl₃); HRMS (ESI) calcd for C₁₉H₃₄N₂O₃P (M + H)⁺ 369.2302, found 369.2297.

(1S,2S,3R)-tert-Butyl 2-Formyl-3-methylcyclopropanecarboxylate (28). A -78 °C solution of phosphonamide 27 (477 mg, 1.29 mmol) in CH₂Cl₂ (20 mL) was treated with a stream of ozone for 1-2 h until a light blue color persisted and starting material could no longer be detected by TLC. The reaction mixture was flushed with argon to remove excess ozone, dimethyl sulfide was added at -78 °C, and the mixture was allowed to warm to room temperature. After dilution with dichloromethane, the organic phase was washed with saturated ammonium chloride solution and brine and dried over Na2SO4. Concentration in vacuo gave a residue, which was purified by column chromatography (hexanes/Et₂O, 4:1). The product (166 mg, 70%) was obtained as a colorless oil, which slowly crystallized upon standing in the cold to give thick, colorless needles: mp 31-32 °C; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 9.56 (d, J = 4.0 Hz, 1H), 2.42 (ddd, J = 9.3, 4.2, 4.2 Hz, 1H), 2.22 (dd, J = 5.9, 4.6 Hz, 1H), 1.96 (ddq, J = 9.4, 6.4, 6.3 Hz, 1H), 1.44 (s, 9H), 1.26 (d, J = 6.5 Hz, 3H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 198.4, 170.3, 81.3, 35.8, 30.2, 28.0, 25.5, 11.6; IR (film, NaCl) 2979, 1721, 1369, 1311, 1292, 1215, 1158 cm⁻¹; $[\alpha]_{D}$ +155.8° (*c* 0.95, CHCl₃); HRMS (ESI) calcd for $C_{10}H_{16}NaO_3 (M + Na)^+ 207.0992$, found 207.1000.

1,3-Dimethyl-1,3,2-diazaphospholidine 2-Oxide (30). To a cold (0 °C) solution of N, N'-dimethylethylenediamine (2.69 mL, 25 mmol) and NEt₃ (13.9 mL, 100 mmol) in a mixture of benzene (30 mL) and THF (30 mL) was added dropwise phosphorus trichloride (2.18 mL, 25 mmol) under vigorous stirring. The suspension was allowed to warm to room temperature and stirred for 1 h, after which it was recooled to 0 °C. Water (0.45 mL, 25 mmol) was then added slowly under vigorous stirring, and the reaction mixture was stirred for 16 h at room temperature. Filtration through a small pad of MgSO4 and concentration gave an oily residue, which was redissolved in benzene/THF and filtered again (Celite). After concentration in vacuo, the crude phosphorus acid diamide **30** (2.18 g, 65%) was obtained as an yellowish oil, which was used without further purification:³¹¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.21 (d, $J_{P-H} = 603.4$ Hz, 1H), 3.33-3.26 (m, 2H), 3.19-3.12 (m, 2H), 2.73 (dd, J = 10.6, 0.6Hz, 6H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 47.9 (d, J = 9.3 Hz), 31.8 (d, J = 3.2 Hz); ³¹P NMR (162 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 19.9; IR (film, NaCl) 2917, 2826, 2329, 2228, 1472, 1352, 1269, 1224, 1166, 1033, 934, 927, 890, 730, 692 cm⁻¹; LRMS (ESI) calcd for $C_5H_{16}N_2O_2P (M + H + MeOH)^+$ 167.1, found 167.1.

(R)-2-(3-((tert-Butyldimethylsilyl)oxy)-2-methylpropyl)-1,3dimethyl-1,3,2-diazaphospholidine 2-Oxide (31). To a cold (0 °C) solution of phosphorus acid diamide 30 (3.07 g, 22.9 mmol) and (R)-3-tert-butyldimethylsilyloxy-2-methylpropyl iodide (29) (3.14 g, 10.0 mmol) in a mixture of THF (40 mL) and DMF (10 mL) was added portionwise NaH (0.8 g of a 60% dispersion in mineral oil, 20.0 mmol). The reaction mixture was allowed to warm to room temperature and stirred overnight. After careful addition of saturated NH₄Cl solution, the aqueous layer was extracted with EtOAc. The combined organic phase was washed with water and brine, dried (Na₂SO₄), and concentrated in vacuo. After purification of the residue by flash chromatography (EtOAc, then EtOAc/EtOH, 9:1), 3.05 g (95%) of phosphonamide 31 was obtained as a light yellow oil: ¹H NMR (400 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 3.42 (ddd, J = 9.4, 5.7, 2.2 Hz, 1H), 3.34 (dd, J = 9.6, 6.7 Hz, 1H), 3.23-3.15 (m, 2H), 3.12-3.02 (m, 2H), 2.64 (d, J = 9.5 Hz, 3H), 2.63 (d, J = 9.4 Hz, 3H), 2.10 (ddd, J = 17.1, 16.0, 3.7 Hz, 1H), 1.85–1.70 (m, 1H), 1.53 (ddd, J = 15.7, 15.7, 8.7 Hz, 1H), 0.96 (d, J = 6.7 Hz, 3H), 0.87 (s, 9H), 0.02 (s, 6H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 68.4 (d, J = 14.7 Hz), 48.2 (d, J = 7.9 Hz), 48.0 (d, J = 7.7 Hz), 31.9 (d, J = 5.2 Hz), 31.7 (d, J = 5.3 Hz), 31.5 (d, J = 4.0 Hz), 29.8 (d, J = 117 Hz), 25.8, 18.1, 17.7 (d, J = 4.9 Hz), -5.4, -5.5. ³¹P NMR (162 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 42.0; IR (film, NaCl) 2954, 2929, 2856, 1472, 1251, 1225, 1157, 1087, 1035, 942, 836, 806, 776 cm⁻¹; [α]_D -6.3° (*c* 3.6, CHCl₃); LRMS (ESI) calcd for C₁₄H₃₄N₂O₂PSi (M + H)⁺ 321.2, found 321.2.

(S,E)-4-((2R,6R)-6-Ethyl-5-methyl-3,6-dihydro-2H-pyran-2yl)-2-methylpent-3-en-1-ol (32). To a solution of phosphonamide 31 (3.4 g, 10.6 mmol) in THF (30 mL) was added n-BuLi (5.6 mL of a 1.6 M solution in hexanes, 8.96 mmol) at -78 °C. The mixture was stirred for 2 h at -78 °C, and then ketone 25 (800 mg, 4.76 mmol) was added to it. The reaction mixture was stirred for 1 h at -78 °C, after which it was allowed to warm to room temperature, AcOH (3.0 mL) was added, and stirring was continued for 20 min. After addition of saturated NaHCO₃ solution and extraction with CH₂Cl₂, the combined organic phase was dried and concentrated. The residue was purified by flash chromatography (hexanes/Et₂O, 10:1 to 4:1) to give a 1.01 g (62%) of a E/Z-mixture of TBS-olefins as a colorless oil $(E/Z = 6:1 \text{ by }^{1}\text{H NMR})$. As second fraction, 220 mg of ketone 25 (28%) was recovered. An analytical pure sample of the E-TBS-olefin was obtained by flash chromatography (hexanes/ Et₂O, 100:1 to 20:1): ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 5.61–5.57 (m, 1H), 5.23 (d, J = 9.3 Hz, 1H), 4.12 (br s, 1H), 3.85 (dd, J =10.7, 2.8 Hz, 1H), 3.47 (dd, J = 9.7, 6.0 Hz, 1H), 3.37 (dd, J = 9.7, 7.4 Hz, 1H), 2.66-2.54 (m, 1H), 2.19-2.08 (m, 1H), 1.93-1.84 (m, 1H), 1.84-1.72 (m, 1H), 1.62-1.60 (m, 3H), 1.70 (d, J = 1.17 Hz, 3H), 1.60-1.50 (m, 1H), 0.99 (d, J = 6.7)Hz, 3H), 0.92 (t, J = 7.3 Hz, 3H), 0.91 (s, 9H), 0.053 (s, 3H), 0.05(s, 3H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 136.3, 135.1, 128.0, 121.0, 77.94, 77.9, 67.8, 35.0, 30.1, 25.9, 25.6, 19.0, 18.3, 17.2, 12.6, 8.2, -5.3, -5.4; IR (film, NaCl) 2958, 2929, 2895, 2856, 1471, 1462, 1255, 1118, 1091, 1051, 1030, 836, 774, 665 cm⁻ $[\alpha]_{D}$ +47.7° (c 1.37, CHCl₃); LRMS (ESI) calcd for C₂₀H₃₉O₂Si $(M + H)^+$ 339.3, found 339.2.

To a cold (0 °C) solution of the E-TBS-olefin (1.76 g, 5.2 mmol) in THF (50 mL) was added TBAF (7.8 mL of a 1 M solution in THF, 7.8 mmol). The mixture was stirred for 3 h at room temperature, and then saturated NH₄Cl solution was added. After evaporation of all volatiles in vacuo, the remaining aqueous layer was extracted with EtOAc. The combined organic phase was dried (Na₂SO₄) and concentrated. Purification of the residue by flash chromatography (hexanes/EtOAc, 10:1 to 4:1) gave 1.09 g (93%) of alcohol **32** as a colorless oil: ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 5.61–5.57 (m, 1H), 5.24 (d, J = 9.5 Hz, 1H), 4.11 (br s, 1H), 3.87 (dd, J = 10.7, 3.0 Hz, 1H), 3.54–3.46 (m, 1H), 3.39 (dd, J = 10.4, 7.8 Hz, 1H), 2.74–2.62 (m, 1H), 2.19-2.07 (m, 1H), 2.00-1.88 (m, 1H), 1.85-1.75 (m, 1H), 1.73 (d, J = 1.4 Hz, 3H), 1.62 (ddd, J = 2.4, 2.4, 1.2 Hz, 3H),1.60-1.48 (m, 2H), 0.99 (d, J = 6.7 Hz, 3H), 0.93 (t, J = 7.3 Hz,3H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 138.3, 135.1, 127.1, 120.7, 78.0, 77.5, 67.7, 35.0, 30.3, 25.6, 18.9, 16.9, 13.1, 8.3; IR (film, NaCl) 3392, 2963, 2932, 2872, 1454, 1378, 1337, 1116, 1054, $1031, 847 \text{ cm}^{-1}; [\alpha]_{D}: +57.1^{\circ} (c \ 1.52, \text{CHCl}_{3}); \text{LRMS (ESI) calcd}$ for $C_{14}H_{25}O_2 (M + H)^+$ 225.2, found 225.1.

(2R,6R)-6-Ethyl-2-((S,E)-5-iodo-4-methylpent-2-en-2-yl)-5methyl-3,6-dihydro-2*H*-pyran (33). A solution of triphenylphosphine (1.23 g, 4.69 mmol) and imidazole (0.53 g, 7.78 mmol) in CH₂Cl₂ (10 mL) was treated with iodine (1.19 g, 4.69 mmol) at 0 °C under exclusion of light. To this mixture was then added slowly a solution of alcohol 32 (0.35 g, 1.56 mmol) in Et₂O (10 mL). The reaction mixture was allowed to warm to room temperature, stirred for 2 h, diluted with Et₂O, and subsequently quenched by addition of a 1:1 mixture of saturated Na₂S₂O₃ and saturated NaHCO₃ solutions. The organic phase was separated, washed with water and brine, and dried over MgSO₄. Concentration gave a residue that was purified by flash chromatography (short plug of silica gel, hexanes/Et₂O, 20:1). The title compound **33** was obtained as a colorless oil (505 mg, 97%): ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 5.59 (d, J = 4.9 Hz, 1H), 5.24 (d, J = 9.1 Hz, 1H), 4.12 (s, 1H), 3.88 (dd, J = 10.8, 1.9 Hz, 1H), 3.18–3.11 (m, 1H), 3.11–3.05 (m, 1H), 2.71–2.62 (m, 1H), 2.19–2.08 (m, 1H), 1.96–1.87 (m, 1H), 1.85–1.73 (m, 1H), 1.70 (s, 3H), 1.61 (s, 3H), 1.60–1.49 (m, 1H), 1.12 (d, J = 6.6 Hz, 3H), 0.92 (t, J = 7.3 Hz, 3H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 137.3, 135.1, 128.5, 120.7, 77.8, 77.6, 34.3, 30.1, 25.6, 21.2, 18.9, 15.2, 12.6, 8.2; IR (film, NaCl) 2962, 2929, 2972, 2868, 1453, 1373, 1192, 1115, 1050 cm⁻¹; [α]_D – 6.3° (*c* 1.43, CHCl₃); HRMS (ESI) calcd for C₁₄H₂₃INaO (M + Na)⁺ 357.0686, found 357.0683.

2-((S,E)-4-((2R,6R)-6-Ethyl-5-methyl-3,6-dihydro-2H-pyran-2-yl)-2-methylpent-3-en-1-yl)-1,3-dimethyl-1,3,2-diazaphospholidine 2-Oxide (34). To a mixture of iodide 33 (505 mg, 1.51 mmol) and phosphorus acid diamide 30 (1.22 g, 9.1 mmol) in THF (5.0 mL) was added LiHMDS (6.0 mL of a 1 M solution in THF, 6.0 mmol) at -78 °C. The reaction mixture was stirred for 15 min at that temperature, after which it was slowly warmed to room temperature. Purification by flash chromatography (EtOAc, then EtOAc/EtOH, 9:1) gave 391 mg (76%) of 34 as a light yellow oil: ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 5.47 (d, J = 4.9 Hz, 1H), 5.19 (d, J = 9.3 Hz, 1H), 3.98 (br s, 1H), 3.70 (dd, J = 10.5, 2.3 Hz, 1H), 3.18-3.02 (m, 2H), 3.02-2.90 (m, 2H), 2.62-2.50 (m, 7H), 2.06-1.90 (m, 1H), 1.90-1.72 (m, 3H), 1.71-1.61 (m, 1H), 1.57 (s, 3H), 1.50 (s, 3H), 1.48–1.36 (m, 1H), 0.96 (d, J = 6.7Hz, 3H), 0.80 (t, J = 7.3 Hz, 3H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 135.0, 134.0, 130.2 (d, J = 7.5 Hz), 120.5, 77.9, 76.9, 47.8 (d, J = 7.8 Hz), 47.4 (d, J = 8.6 Hz), 34.2 (d, J = 115.2 Hz), 31.8 (d, J =5.3 Hz), 31.3 (d, J = 5.9 Hz), 29.8, 27.5 (d, J = 3.9 Hz), 25.4, 22.5 (d, J = 13.1 Hz), 18.7, 12.7, 8.2; ³¹P NMR (162 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 40.5; IR (film, NaCl) 2961, 2918, 1450, 1376, 1349, 1263, 1226, 1210, 1163, 1115, 1036, 942, 798 cm⁻¹; $[\alpha]_D$ +31.0° (*c* 0.97, CHCl₃); LRMS (ESI) calcd for $C_{18}H_{34}N_2O_2P(M + H)^+$ 341.2, found 341.2.

(1S,2S,3R)-tert-Butyl 2-((R,1E,4E)-5-((2R,6R)-6-Ethyl-5-methyl-3,6-dihydro-2H-pyran-2-yl)-3-methylhexa-1,4-dien-1-yl)-3-methylcyclopropanecarboxylate (35). To a solution of phosphonamide 34 (107 mg, 0.31 mmol) in THF (2 mL) was added t-BuLi (0.24 mL of a 1.7 M solution in hexanes, 8.96 mmol) at -78 °C. The mixture was stirred for 2 h at -78 °C, and then aldehyde 28 (91 mg, 0.49 mmol) was added to it. The reaction mixture was stirred for 1 h at -78 °C, AcOH (0.3 mL) was then added, and the reaction mixture was allowed to warm to room temperature. After addition of saturated NaHCO₃ solution and extraction with CH₂Cl₂, the combined organic phase was dried and concentrated. The residue was purified by flash chromatography (hexanes/Et₂O, 20:1 to 10:1) to give 74 mg (64%) of triene 35 as a colorless oil (E/Z > 20:1 by ¹H NMR). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 5.62–5.54 (m, 2H), 5.28 (d, J = 8.9 Hz, 1H), 5.09 (dd, J = 15.3, 8.8 Hz, 1H), 4.11 (br s, 1H), 3.86 (dd, J = 10.5, 2.3 Hz, 1H), 3.16-3.05 (m, 1H), 2.19-2.07 (m, 1H), 2.00 (ddd, J = 9.0, 9.0, 4.3 Hz, 1H), 1.93–1.84 (m, 1H), 1.83–1.73 (m, 1H), 1.66 (s, 3H), 1.61 (s, 3H), 1.59–1.48 (m, 2H), 1.46 (s, 9H), 1.27 (dd, J = 4.4, 4.4 Hz, 1H), 1.09 (d, J = 6.4 Hz, 3H), 1.07 (d, J = 6.8 Hz, 3H), 0.91 (t, J = 7.3 Hz, 3H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 173.0, 137.0, 135.3, 135.1, 129.0, 123.8, 120.8, 80.1, 77.8, 77.77, 35.0, 30.2, 29.8, 29.6, 28.2, 25.6, 22.1, 21.0, 18.9, 12.5, 12.4, 8.2; IR (film, NaCl) 2963, 2917, 1718, 1366, 1154, 1117, 1062, 1049 cm^{-1} ; $[\alpha]_{D}$ +154.5° (c 0.49, CHCl₃); LRMS (ESI) calcd for $C_{24}H_{38}NaO_3 (M + Na)^+$ 397.3, found 397.2.

((1S,2S,3R)-2-((R,1E,4E)-5-((2R,6R)-6-Ethyl-5-methyl-3,6dihydro-2*H*-pyran-2-yl)-3-methyl-hexa-1,4-dien-1-yl)-3-methylcyclopropyl)methanol (36). To a solution of *tert*-butyl ester 35 (47 mg, 0.126 mmol) in CH₂Cl₂ (2 mL) was added DIBAL-H (0.38 mL of a 1 M solution in CH₂Cl₂, 0.38 mmol) at 0 °C. The reaction mixture was stirred for 2 h at that temperature and subsequently quenched with saturated NaK tartrate solution. The resulting mixture was warmed to room temperature and stirred vigorously until two clear layers were obtained. The layers were separated, and the aqueous phase was extracted with CH₂Cl₂. The combined organic phase was washed with brine, dried (Na₂SO₄), and concentrated in vacuo. Purification of the residue by flash chromatography (hexanes/EtOAc, 4:1) vielded hydroxymethyl vinyl cyclopropane 36 (37 mg, 96%) as a colorless oil: ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 5.60-5.57 (m, 1H), 5.49 (ddd, J = 15.4, 6.4, 0.5 Hz, 1H), 5.28 (dddd, J = 9.0, 2.4,1.2, 1.2 Hz, 1H), 5.13 (ddd, J = 15.4, 8.6, 1.3 Hz, 1H), 3.86 (dd, J = 10.7, 2.8 Hz, 1H), 4.12 (br s, 1H), 3.53–3.50 (m, 2H), 3.15-3.05 (m, 1H), 2.19-2.09 (m, 1H), 1.93-1.83 (m, 1H), 1.83 - 1.74 (m, 1H), 1.67 (d, J = 1.3 Hz, 3H), 1.62 - 1.60 (m, 3H), 1.60-1.50 (m, 1H), 1.36-1.29 (m, 1H), 1.07 (d, J = 6.8 Hz, 3H),1.06 (d, J = 5.9 Hz, 3H), 0.91 (t, J = 7.3 Hz, 3H), 0.91-0.84 (m, J)2H); 13 C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 135.3, 135.1, 135.0, 129.5, 125.7, 120.9, 77.9, 77.8, 66.6, 34.9, 30.1, 29.7, 25.6, 24.3, 21.1, 19.0, 17.6, 13.1, 12.3, 8.2; IR (film, NaCl) 3368, 2962, 2929, 2871, 1452, 1411, 1368, 1115, 1089, 1071, 1054, 1049, 1022 cm $^{-1}$; [α]_D + 95.6° (c 0.25, CHCl₃); LRMS (ESI) calcd for C₂₀H₃₂NaO₂ (M + Na)⁺ 327.2, found 327.2.

(2R,6R)-6-Ethyl-2-((R,2E,5E)-6-((1S,2S,3R)-2-ethynyl-3-methylcyclopropyl)-4-methylhexa-2,5-dien-2-yl)-5-methyl-3,6-dihydro-**2H-pyran** (37). Method A (from 36): To a -78 °C solution of DMSO (25 µL, 0.356 mmol) in CH₂Cl₂ (1 mL) was added dropwise oxalyl chloride (0.12 mL of a 2 M solution in CH₂Cl₂, 0.24 mmol). After 20 min, a solution of 36 (35 mg, 0.115 mmol) in CH₂Cl₂ (1 mL) was added, and the resulting mixture was stirred for 1 h at -78 °C. Triethylamine (64 μ L, 0.46 mmol) was then added, and the mixture maintained for 15 min at -78 °C before it was allowed to warm to room temperature. The reaction mixture was diluted with CH₂Cl₂, water was added, and the layers were separated. The organic layer was washed with water and brine and dried (Na₂SO₄). Concentration in vacuo yielded the crude aldehyde as a light yellow oil (35 mg, 100%), which was used in the next step without further purification. To a suspension of the aldehyde (35 mg, 0.115 mmol) and anhydrous K₂CO₃ (48 mg, 0.35 mmol) in methanol (1 mL) was added dimethyl-1-diazo-2-oxypropylphosphonate (40 mg, 0.21 mmol), and the reaction mixture was stirred overnight at room temperature. After dilution with diethyl ether, water was added, and the layers were separated. The organic layer was washed with brine, dried (MgSO₄), and concentrated in vacuo. Purification of the residue by flash chromatography (hexanes/ Et₂O, 100:1 to 40:1) gave alkyne **37** (28 mg, 82% over two steps from hydroxymethyl vinyl cyclopropane 36) as a colorless oil.

Method B (from 43): To a 0 °C solution of E,E-TIPS-alkyne 43 (101 mg, 0.22 mmol) in THF (4 mL) was added TBAF (0.33 mL of a 1 M solution in THF, 0.33 mmol). The mixture was warmed to room temperature and stirred for 1 h. After addition of saturated NH₄Cl solution and evaporation of all volatiles in vacuo, the remaining aqueous layer was extracted with EtOAc. The combined organic phase was washed (brine), dried (Na_2SO_4), and concentrated. The residue thus obtained was purified by flash chromatography (hexanes/Et₂O, 100:1 to 50:1) to give alkyne 37 (58 mg, 88%) as a colorless oil: ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 5.61-5.55 (m, 2H), 5.28 (d, J = 8.9 Hz, 1H), 5.05 (ddd, J = 15.3, J)8.6, 1.2 Hz, 1H), 4.12 (br s, 1H), 3.86 (dd, J = 10.7, 2.9 Hz, 1H), 3.15-3.05 (m, 1H), 2.19-2.08 (m, 1H), 1.92-1.83 (m, 2H), 1.83-1.73 (m, 2H), 1.66 (d, J = 1.2 Hz, 3H), 1.63-1.60 (m, 3H), 1.60-1.50 (m, 1H), 1.38-1.27 (m, 1H), 1.08 (d, J = 6.3 Hz, 3H), 1.07 (d, J = 6.9 Hz, 3H), 0.97–0.94 (m, 1H), 0.92 (t, J = 7.3Hz, 3H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 137.1, 135.3, 135.1, 129.1, 123.8, 120.9, 86.6, 77.9, 77.8, 64.7, 35.0, 30.1, 29.7, 25.6, 22.6, 21.0, 19.0, 14.8, 12.8, 12.3, 8.2; IR (film, NaCl) 3315, 2963, 2930, 2872, 2119, 1454, 1368, 1115, 1050, 962 cm⁻¹; $[\alpha]_{\rm D}$ +187.7° (c 1.0, CHCl₃); HRMS (ESI) calcd for $C_{21}H_{31}O (M + H)^+$ 299.2369, found 299.2363.

(1S,2S,3R)-tert-Butyl-2-((R,E)-4-((tert-butyldimethylsilyl)oxy)-3-methylbut-1-en-1-yl)-3-methyl-cyclopropanecarboxylate (38). To a -78 °C solution of phosphonamide *epi*-31 (538 mg, 1.67 mmol) in THF (7 mL) was added n-BuLi (1.0 mL of a 1.6 M solution in hexanes, 1.60 mmol), and the mixture was stirred for 2 h at that temperature. A solution of aldehyde 28 (155 mg, 0.84 mmol) in THF (3 mL) was then added, and the reaction mixture was stirred for 1 h at -78 °C. After quench with acetic acid (1.0 mL), the mixture was warmed to room temperature, diluted with CH₂Cl₂, and neutralized by addition of saturated NaHCO₃ solution. The aqueous layer was extracted with CH₂Cl₂, and the combined organic phase was dried over Na₂SO₄. After evaporation of all volatiles *in vacuo*, the residue was purified by flash chromatography (hexanes/EtOAc, 20:1) to give ester 38 (214 mg, 72%) as a colorless oil (E/Z ratio >20:1 by ¹H NMR): ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 5.55 (dd, J = 15.4, 7.4 Hz, 1H), 5.18 (dd, J = 15.4, 8.7 Hz, 1H), 3.47 (dd, J = 9.7, 6.5 Hz, 1H), 3.41 (dd, J = 9.7, 6.8 Hz, 1H), 2.38-2.26 (m, 1H), 2.00 (ddd, J = 9.0, 9.0, 4.3 Hz, 1H), 1.59-1.49 (m, 1H), 1.45 (s, 10.14), 1.45 (s, 10.14)9H), 1.28 (dd, J = 4.5, 4.5 Hz, 1H), 1.11 (d, J = 6.4 Hz, 3H), 0.98 $(d, J = 6.7 \text{ Hz}, 3\text{H}), 0.90 (s, 9\text{H}), 0.05 (s, 6\text{H}); {}^{13}\text{C NMR} (100)$ MHz, CDCl₃) δ 172.6, 135.3, 125.4, 79.7, 67.7, 39.2, 29.6, 29.4, 27.8, 25.6, 25.4, 21.6, 18.0, 16.3, 12.2, -5.66, -5.7; IR (film, NaCl) 2958, 2931, 2858, 2867, 1720, 1367, 1258, 1155, 1107, 1088, 837, 776 cm⁻¹; $[\alpha]_D$ +83.2° (*c* 1.19, CHCl₃); HRMS (ESI) calcd for $C_{20}H_{38}NaO_3Si (M + Na)^+ 377.2482$, found 377.2480.

(1S,2S,3R)-2-((R,E)-4-((tert-Butyldimethylsilyl)oxy)-3-methylbut-1-en-1-yl)-3-methyl-cyclopropanecarbaldehyde (39). To a -78 °C solution of tert-butyl ester 38 (380 mg, 1.07 mmol) in CH₂Cl₂ (10 mL) was added DIBAL-H (4.3 mL of a 1 M solution in CH₂Cl₂, 4.3 mmol). The reaction mixture was warmed to -30 °C, stirred for 2 h at that temperature, and subsequently quenched with saturated NaK tartrate solution. The resulting mixture was warmed to room temperature and stirred vigorously until two clear layers were obtained. The layers were separated, and the aqueous phase was extracted with CH₂Cl₂. The combined organic phase was washed with brine, dried over Na₂SO₄, and concentrated in vacuo. Purification of the residue by flash chromatography (hexanes/EtOAc, 4:1) yielded the hydroxymethyl vinyl cyclopropane (254 mg, 83%) as a colorless oil: ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 5.46 (dd, J = 15.4, 7.3 Hz, 1H), 5.22 (ddd, J = 15.4, 8.5, 1.0 Hz, 1H), 3.49 (dd, J = 9.7, 6.2 Hz, 1H), 3.53-3.48 (m, 2H), 3.38 (dd, J = 9.7, 7.1 Hz, 1H), 2.36-2.25 (m, 1H), 1.59 (br s, OH), 1.33 (ddd, J = 8.5, 8.5, 5.1Hz, 1H), 1.08 (d, J = 5.9 Hz, 3H), 0.99 (d, J = 6.8 Hz, 3H), 0.90 (s, 9H), 0.93-0.84 (m, 2H), 0.05 (s, 6H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) & 133.4, 127.4, 67.9, 66.2, 39.2, 29.6, 29.3, 25.6, 24.1, 18.0, 17.2, 16.5, 12.8, -5.64, -5.67; IR (film, NaCl) 3339, 2956, 2930, 2886, 2858, 1472, 1463, 1386, 1256, 1116, 1087, 1025, 964, 837, 775 cm⁻¹; $[\alpha]_{\rm D}$ +45.8° (*c* 1.62, CHCl₃); LRMS (ESI) calcd for $C_{16}H_{33}O_2Si(M + H)^+$ 285.2, found 285.1.

To a -78 °C solution of DMSO (0.255 mL, 3.6 mmol) in CH₂Cl₂ (15 mL) was added dropwise oxalyl chloride (1.2 mL of a 2 M solution in CH₂Cl₂, 2.4 mmol). After 20 min, a solution of the hydroxymethyl vinyl cyclopropane (340 mg, 1.2 mmol) in CH₂Cl₂ (5 mL) was added, and the resulting mixture stirred for 1 h at -78 °C. Triethylamine (0.67 mL, 4.8 mmol) was added, and the mixture was maintained for 15 min at -78 °C before it was warmed to room temperature. The reaction mixture was diluted with CH₂Cl₂, water was added, and the layers were separated. The organic layer was washed with water, brine, and dried (Na₂SO₄). Concentration in vacuo yielded the crude aldehyde **39** as a light yellow oil (340 mg, 100%), which was used in the next step without further purification. Alternatively, the crude product can be purified by flash chromatography (hexanes/ Et₂O, 10:1) to give aldehyde **39** as a colorless oil: ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 9.22 (d, J = 4.8 Hz, 1H), 5.62 (dd, J =15.5, 7.4 Hz, 1H), 5.25 (ddd, J = 15.4, 8.5, 0.6 Hz, 1H), 3.49

(dd, J = 9.7, 6.4 Hz, 1H), 3.42 (dd, J = 9.7, 6.7 Hz, 1H), 2.39–2.29 (m, 1H), 2.25 (ddd, J = 9.0, 9.0, 4.2 Hz, 1H), 1.84–1.75 (m, 1H), 1.68 (ddd, J = 4.5, 4.5, 4.5 Hz, 1H), 1.19 (d, J = 6.8 Hz, 3H), 1.00 (d, J = 6.8 Hz, 3H), 0.91 (s, 9H), 0.05 (s, 6H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 200.1, 136.8, 124.2, 67.9, 39.5, 39.2, 31.1, 25.9, 22.7, 18.3, 16.6, 12.4, -5.3, -5.33; IR (film, NaCl) 2957, 2930, 2857, 1712, 1255, 1088, 836, 775 cm⁻¹; LRMS (ESI) calcd for C₁₆H₃₁O₂Si (M + H)⁺ 283.2, found 283.1.

tert-Butyl(((R,E)-4-((1S,2S,3R)-2-ethynyl-3-methylcyclopropyl)-2-methylbut-3-en-1-yl)oxy)dimethylsilane (40). To a suspension of crude aldehyde 39 (340 mg, 1.2 mmol) and anhydrous K2CO3 (500 mg, 3.6 mmol) in methanol (6 mL) was added dimethyl-1diazo-2-oxypropylphosphonate (415 mg, 2.16 mmol), and the reaction mixture was stirred overnight at room temperature. After dilution with diethyl ether, water was added, and the layers were separated. The organic layer was washed with brine, dried (MgSO₄), and concentrated in vacuo. Purification of the residue by flash chromatography (hexanes/ Et_2O , 20:1 to 10:1) gave alkyne 40 (286 mg, 85% over two steps from the hydroxymethyl vinyl cyclopropane) as a colorless oil: ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 5.57 (ddd, J = 15.4, 7.4, 0.6 Hz, 1H), 5.15 (ddd, J = 15.4, 8.5, 1.1 Hz, 1H), 3.50 (dd, J = 9.7, 6.2 Hz)1H), 3.40 (dd, J = 9.7, 7.0 Hz, 1H), 2.38–2.26 (m, 1H), 1.89 (d, J = 2.1 Hz, 1H), 1.80 (ddd, J = 8.8, 8.5, 4.8, 0.6 Hz, 1H), 1.38-1.29 (m, 1H), 1.10 (d, J = 6.4 Hz, 3H), 0.99 (d, J = 6.8 Hz, 3H)3H), 0.99–0.94 (m, 1H), 0.91 (s, 9H), 0.06 (s, 6H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 135.7, 125.8, 86.6, 68.1, 64.7, 39.6, 29.8, 25.9, 22.6, 18.4, 16.7, 14.8, 12.9, -5.3, -5.33; IR (film, NaCl) 3317, 2956, 2930, 2896, 2886, 2857, 1471, 1462, 1256, 1114, 1087, 1062, 962, 837, 775 cm⁻¹; $[\alpha]_{D}$ +110.3° (*c* 1.94, CHCl₃); LRMS (ESI) calcd for $C_{17}H_{31}OSi (M + H)^+$ 279.2, found 279.1.

tert-Butyldimethyl(((R,E)-2-methyl-4-((1S,2R,3S)-2-methyl-3-((triisopropylsilyl)ethynyl)cyclopropyl)but-3-en-1-yl)oxy)silane (41). To a solution of alkyne 40 (81 mg, 0.29 mmol) in THF (3 mL) was added n-BuLi (0.27 mL of a 1.6 M solution, 0.43 mmol) at -78 °C. The reaction mixture was stirred for 1 h at that temperature, and then TIPSCl (140 mg, 0.73 mmol) was added. The mixture was stirred for 30 min at -78 °C, warmed to room temperature, and stirred for another 30 min. After quenching the mixture with saturated NH₄Cl solution, the layers were separated, and the aqueous one was extracted with EtOAc. The combined organic phase was washed with brine, dried (Na₂SO₄), and concentrated. The residue thus obtained was purified by flash chromatography (hexanes/EtOAc, 80:1 to 40:1) to yield 120 mg (95%) of TIPS-alkyne **41** as a colorless oil: ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 5.55 (dd, J = 15.4, 7.4 Hz, 1H), 5.15 (dd, J = 15.4, 8.6 Hz, 1H), 3.50 (dd, J = 9.7, 6.3 Hz, 1H), 3.41 (dd, J = 9.7, 6.9 Hz, 1H, 2.38–2.27 (m, 1H), 1.77 (ddd, J = 8.8, 8.8, 4.7 Hz, 1H), 1.37-1.26 (m, 1H), 1.10 (d, J = 6.4 Hz, 3H), 1.08-1.01 (m, 22H), 1.00 (d, J = 6.7 Hz, 3H), 0.92 (br s, 9H), $0.06 (s, 6H); {}^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl_3) \delta 135.4, 126.3, 111.1,$ 76.4, 68.2, 39.6, 30.7, 25.9, 23.4, 18.6, 18.4, 16.7, 16.4, 13.0, 11.4, -5.28, -5.3; IR (film, NaCl) 2957, 2978, 2935, 2892, 2864, 2148, 1463, 1255, 1114, 1087, 883, 836, 775 cm⁻¹; $[\alpha]_D$ +120.6° (*c* 1.22, CHCl₃); LRMS (ESI) calcd for $C_{26}H_{51}OSi_2$ (M + H)⁺ 435.3, found 435.3.

(((15,25,3*R*)-2-((*R*,*E*)-4-Iodo-3-methylbut-1-en-1-yl)-3-methylcyclopropyl)ethynyl)triisopropylsilane (42). A solution of TIPSalkyne 41 (120 mg, 0.28 mmol) in a mixture of CH₂Cl₂ (2 mL) and MeOH (2 mL) was treated at 0 °C with camphorsulfonic acid (6 mg, 0.026 mmol) for 1 h. The reaction mixture was quenched by addition of saturated NaHCO₃ solution and extracted with CH₂Cl₂. The combined organic phase was washed (brine), dried (Na₂SO₄), and concentrated. The residue was purified by flash chromatography (hexanes/EtOAc, 10:1 to 4:1) to give 73 mg (81%) of the alcohol as a colorless oil: ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 5.52 (dd, J = 15.4, 7.9 Hz, 1H), 5.23 (ddd, J = 15.4, 8.7, 0.7 Hz, 1H), 3.56-3.46 (m, 1H), 3.46-3.38 (m, 1H), 2.42-2.31 (m, 1H), 1.80 (dddd, J = 9.0, 9.0, 4.7, 0.5 Hz, 1H), 1.47 (br s, OH), 1.39-1.28 (m, 1H), 1.11 (d, J = 6.4 Hz, 3H), 1.09-1.03 (m, 22H), 1.02 (d, J = 6.8 Hz, 3H); 13 C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 134.6, 128.3, 110.7, 76.7, 67.3, 39.9, 30.4, 23.5, 18.6, 16.65, 16.6, 13.0, 11.3; IR (film, NaCl) 3346, 2957, 2942, 2891, 2865, 2146, 1462, 1034, 994, 882, 676 cm⁻¹; $[\alpha]_D + 171.8^{\circ}$ (c 1.14, CHCl₃); LRMS (ESI) calcd for C₂₀H₃₇OSi (M + H)⁺ 321.3, found 321.2.

To a cold (0 °C) mixture of triphenylphosphine (120 mg, 0.46 mmol), imidazole (47 mg, 0.69 mmol), and iodine (116 mg, 0.46 mmol) in CH₂Cl₂ (4 mL) was added a solution of the alcohol (73 mg, 0.23 mmol) in CH₂Cl₂ (1 mL). The resulting mixture was allowed to slowly warm to room temperature and stirred overnight. The mixture was the diluted with CH₂Cl₂, and 10% aqueous Na₂S₂O₃ solution was added. After phase separation, the organic layer was washed with water and brine, dried (Na₂SO₄), and concentrated. The residue was purified by flash chromatography (hexanes/Et₂O, 100:0 to 20:1) to yield 82 mg (83%) of iodide 42 as a colorless oil: ¹H NMR (400 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 5.53 (dd, J = 15.3, 7.3 Hz, 1H), 5.20 (ddd, J = 15.3,8.5, 0.7 Hz, 1H), 3.21 (dd, J = 9.5, 5.6 Hz, 1H), 3.12 (d 6.9 Hz, 1H), 2.44-2.33 (m, 1H), 1.79 (ddd, J = 8.8, 8.8, 4.8 Hz, 1H), 1.39–1.30 (m, 1H), 1.13 (d, J = 6.7 Hz, 3H), 1.11 (d, J = 6.4 Hz, 3H), 1.09–1.03 (m, 22H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 135.3, 127.4, 110.7, 76.7, 38.8, 30.2, 23.6, 20.8, 18.6, 16.5, 25.4, 13.1, 11.3; IR (film, NaCl) 2958, 2942, 2864, 2147, 1462, 1194, 1057, 995, 960, 882, 666 cm⁻¹; $[\alpha]_{\rm D}$ +167.8° (*c* 1.29, CHCl₃); HRMS (ESI) calcd for $C_{20}H_{36}ISi (M + H)^+$ 431.1626, found 431.1644.

1,3-Dimethyl-2-((*R*,*E*)-2-methyl-4-((1*S*,2*R*,3*S*)-2-methyl-3-((triisopropylsilyl)ethynyl)cyclopropyl)but-3-en-1-yl)-1,3,2-diazaphospholidine 2-Oxide (3). To a mixture of iodide 42 (117 mg, 0.27 mmol) and freshly prepared phosphorus acid diamide 30 (217 mg, 1.62 mmol) in THF (1 mL) was added LiHMDS (1.08 mL of a 1 M solution in THF, 1.08 mmol) at -78 °C. The reaction mixture was stirred for 10 min at that temperature, subsequently allowed to warm to room temperature, and stirred for another 30 min. After addition of saturated NH₄Cl solution and extraction with CH₂Cl₂, the combined organic phase was washed (brine), dried (Na₂SO₄), and concentrated in vacuo. The residue thus obtained was purified by flash chromatography (EtOAc, then EtOAc/EtOH, 9:1) to give 93 mg (79%) of phosphonamide 3 as a pale yellow oil: ¹H NMR (400 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 5.49 (dd, J = 15.2, 8.1 Hz, 1H), 5.02 (dd, J = 15.2, 9.2 Hz, 1H), 3.18–3.10 (m, 2H), 3.10–3.00 (m, 2H), 2.61 (d, J = 9.6 Hz, 3H), 2.59 (d, J = 9.2 Hz, 3H), 2.44–2.31 (m, 1H), 1.93-1.74 (m, 2H), 1.68 (ddd, J = 9.1, 9.1, 4.7 Hz, 1H), 1.33-1.24 (m, 1H), 1.08-0.89 (m, 28H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 138.0 (d, J = 7.7 Hz), 125.0, 110.4, 76.5, 48.0 (d, J =7.9 Hz), 47.5 (d, J = 8.7 Hz), 34.3 (d, J = 115.9 Hz), 32.6 (d, J =4.0 Hz), 32.0 (d, J = 5.2 Hz), (d, J = 5.8 Hz), 31.5, 30.8, 23.2, 22.9 (d, J = 12.6 Hz), 18.4, 16.7, 12.9, 11.1. ³¹P NMR (162 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 39.9; IR (film, NaCl) 2942, 2892, 2865, 2144, 1463, 1263, 1225, 1162, 1035, 882, 665 cm⁻¹; $[\alpha]_D$ +153.2° (*c* 1.1, CHCl₃); LRMS (ESI) calcd for $C_{24}H_{46}N_2OPSi (M + H)^+ 437.3$, found 437.3.

(((15,25,3*R*)-2-((*R*,1*E*,4*E*)-5-((2*R*,6*R*)-6-Ethyl-5-methyl-3,6dihydro-2*H*-pyran-2-yl)-3-methyl-hexa-1,4-dien-1-yl)-3-methylcyclopropyl)ethynyl)triisopropylsilane (43). To a -78 °C solution of phosphonamide 3 (210 mg, 0.44 mmol) in THF (3 mL) was added *n*-BuLi (0.18 mL of a 2.5 M solution in THF, 0.45 mmol). The mixture was stirred for 3 h at that temperature, after which ketone 25 (110 mg, 0.65 mmol) was added. The reaction mixture was stirred for 1 h at -78 °C, warmed to room temperature, and subsequently quenched by addition of AcOH (0.4 mL). The mixture was diluted with CH₂Cl₂, washed with saturated NaH-CO₃ solution and brine, and dried (Na₂SO₄). Concentration

gave a residue that was purified by flash chromatography (hexanes/EtOAc, 20:1 to 10:1, then EtOAc/EtOH, 10:0 to 9:1). Olefin 43 (88 mg, 44%) was isolated as the first fraction as a 6:1 mixture of E/Z isomers. The isomers can be separated by flash chromatography (hexanes/EtOAc, 80:1). As second fraction, ketone 25 (56 mg, 51%), and as third fraction, phosphonamide 3 (98 mg, 45%) were recovered. *E*,*E*-Alkene 43, colorless oil: 1 H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 5.63–5.54 (m, 2H), 5.28 (d, J = 8.9Hz, 1H), 5.05 (ddd, J = 15.3, 8.6, 0.8 Hz, 1H), 4.12 (br s, 1H), 3.87 (dd, J = 10.6, 2.7 Hz, 1H), 3.16-3.06 (m, 1H), 2.20-2.08(m, 1H), 1.95-1.84 (m, 1H), 1.84-1.71 (m, 2H), 1.67 (d, J = 0.9)Hz, 3H), 1.61 (s, 3H), 1.60-1.50 (m, 1H), 1.36-1.25 (m, 1H), 1.11–0.97 (m, 28H), 0.92 (t, J = 7.3 Hz, 3H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 136.7, 135.3, 135.1, 129.2, 124.3, 120.9, 111.1, 77.9, 77.8, 76.3, 35.0, 30.4, 30.2, 25.6, 23.4, 21.0, 19.0, 18.6, 16.4, 12.9, 12.3, 11.3, 8.2; IR (film, NaCl) 2960, 2941, 2865, 2146, 1462, 1115, 1050, 883, 976, 665 cm⁻¹; $[\alpha]_D + 176.3^{\circ}$ (*c* 0.89, CHCl₃); LRMS (ESI) calcd for $C_{30}H_{51}OSi (M + H)^+ 455.4$, found 455.3. E,Z-Alkene, colorless oil: ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 5.63–5.56 (m, 2H), 5.11–5.03 (m, 2H), 4.34 (dd, J =10.7, 3.0 Hz, 1H), 4.10 (br s, 1H), 3.21-3.13 (m, 1H), 2.29-2.18 (m, 1H), 1.81–1.71 (m, 6H), 1.61 (br s, 3H), 1.59–1.50 (m, 1H), 1.34-1.26 (m, 1H), 1.10-0.97 (m, 28H), 0.89 (t, J = 7.3 Hz, 3H); 13 C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 137.0, 135.3, 135.2, 130.5, 124.6, 121.0, 111.1, 77.5, 76.3, 72.1, 34.8, 30.5, 29.6, 25.5, 23.4, 21.6, 19.0, 18.6, 18.58, 16.5, 13.0, 11.3, 8.1; IR (film, NaCl) 2960, 2942, 2865, 2146, 1462, 1053, 882 cm⁻¹; LRMS (ESI) calcd for $C_{30}H_{51}OSi (M + H)^+ 455.4$, found 455.4.

(2R,6R)-2-((R,2E,5E)-6-((1S,2S,3R)-2-(((2S,3R,4S,6R)-3,4-Bis(benzyloxy)-6-(2-(benzyloxy)-ethyl)tetrahydro-2H-pyran-2yl)ethynyl)-3-methylcyclopropyl)-4-methylhexa-2,5-dien-2-yl)-6ethyl-5-methyl-3,6-dihydro-2H-pyran (44). To a -78 °C solution of alkyne 37 (58 mg, 0.19 mmol) in THF (1 mL) was added n-BuLi (0.14 mL of a 1.6 M solution in hexanes, 0.22 mmol). After stirring for 2 h at that temperature, a solution of lactone 15 (100 mg, 0.22 mol) in THF (1 mL) was added to the solution of the generated anion. Stirring was continued for 1.5 h at -78 °C, and the reaction mixture subsequently quenched by addition of saturated NH₄Cl solution and then diluted with EtOAc. After phase separation, the aqueous layer was extracted with EtOAc. The combined organic phase was washed with brine, dried (Na_2SO_4) , and concentrated *in vacuo*. The residue was partially purified by flash chromatography (hexanes/EtOAc, 20:1 to 2:1) to give unreacted alkyne 37 (19 mg, 33%) as the first fraction and the alkyne lactone adduct (136 mg) as second fraction (dr 1:1 by ¹H NMR). The alkyne lactone adduct was contaminated with unreacted lactone and butyl lactone adduct. The impure adduct was used in the next step without further purification.

To a -50 °C solution of the alkyne lactone adduct thus prepared in a mixture of CH₂Cl₂ (3 mL) and CH₃CN (3 mL) was added triethylsilane (0.12 mL, 0.75 mmol). After stirring for 1 h at that temperature, BF₃·OEt₂ (50 μ L, 0.40 mmol) was added. The reaction mixture was stirred for an additional 1 h at -50 °C and then quenched by addition of triethylamine (0.14 mL, 1.0 mmol). The mixture was diluted with dichloromethane, washed with saturated NH₄Cl solution and brine, dried (Na₂SO₄), and concentrated in vacuo. Purification of the residue by flash chromatography (hexanes/EtOAc, 10:1 to 4:1) yielded 91 mg (66% over two steps) of pure tribenzyl alkyne 44 as a colorless oil: ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.49-7.43 (m, 2H), 7.42-7.29 (m, 13H), 5.62 (d, J = 4.9 Hz, 1H), 5.54 (dd, J =15.3, 6.5 Hz, 1H), 5.30 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 1H), 5.08 (dd, J = 15.3, 8.6 Hz, 1H, 4.96 (d, J = 10.6 Hz, 1H), 4.91 (d, J = 10.5 Hz, 1H),4.71 (s, 2H), 4.54 (s, 2H), 4.16 (br s, 1H), 3.99 (dd, J = 9.5, 1.3Hz, 1H), 3.90 (dd, J = 10.7, 2.7 Hz, 1H), 3.70-3.53 (m, 4H),3.44 (t, J = 9.2 Hz, 1H), 3.16 - 3.07 (m, 1H), 2.23 - 2.08 (m, 2H),1.99-1.75 (m, 5H), 1.69 (s, 3H), 1.64 (s, 3H), 1.62-1.52 (m, 1H), 1.51-1.32 (m, 2H), 1.11 (s, 3H), 1.09 (s, 3H), 1.07-1.02 (m, 1H),

0.95 (t, J = 7.3 Hz, 3H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 138.5, 138.4, 138.3, 137.0, 135.3, 135.0, 129.2, 128.32, 128.3, 128.28, 128.2, 127.6, 127.57, 127.54, 127.5, 123.9, 120.8, 87.9, 83.0, 79.5, 77.9, 77.7, 75.5, 74.4, 72.9, 72.7, 71.9, 70.2, 66.4, 37.1, 35.6, 34.9, 30.1, 29.7, 25.6, 22.5, 21.0, 18.9, 15.3, 12.9, 12.2, 8.2; IR (film, NaCl) 3063, 3029, 2960, 2920, 2866, 2239, 1496, 1454, 1361, 1293, 1207, 1177, 1099, 1028, 962, 735, 697 cm⁻¹; [α]_D +73.2° (*c* 1.0, CHCl₃); HRMS (ESI) calcd for C₄₉H₆₀NaO₅ (M + Na)⁺ 751.4333, found 751.4342.

(2S,3R,4S,6R)-2-(((1S,2S,3R)-2-((R,1E,4E)-5-((2R,6R)-6-Ethyl-5-methyl-3,6-dihydro-2H-pyran-2-yl)-3-methylhexa-1,4-dien-1-yl)-3-methylcyclopropyl)ethynyl)-6-(2-hydroxyethyl)tetrahydro-**2H-pyran-3,4-diol** (45). To a -78 °C solution of alkyne 44 (52 mg, 0.071 mmol) in THF (5 mL) was added freshly prepared LDBB (2.1 mL of a 0.5 M solution in THF, 1.05 mmol) until a green color persisted. After stirring for 1 h at -78 °C, analysis by TLC indicated complete conversion of tribenzyl alkyne 34, and saturated NH₄Cl solution was added. Removal of all volatiles *in vacuo* gave an aqueous mixture, which was extracted by EtOAc. The combined organic phase was washed with brine, dried (Na₂SO₄), and concentrated. Purification of the residue by flash chromatography (hexanes/EtOAc, 2:1, then EtOAc) yielded 29 mg (89%) of triol 45 as a colorless oil: ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CD₃OD) δ 5.64–5.53 (m, 2H), 5.28 (d, J = 9.0 Hz, 1H), 5.14 (ddd, J = 15.2, 8.6, 1.0 Hz, 1H), 4.11 (br s, 1H), 3.85 (dd, J =10.7, 2.9 Hz, 1H), 3.80 (dd, J = 9.5, 1.7 Hz, 1H), 3.72–3.55 (m, 3H), 3.53-3.45 (m, 1H), 3.16-3.09 (m, 2H), 2.18-2.08 (m, 1H), 1.96 (ddd, J = 12.9, 5.0, 1.7 Hz, 1H), 1.93-1.84 (m, 1H), 1.82-1.67 (m, 3H), 1.66 (d, J = 1.2 Hz, 3H), 1.62 (dd, J =2.3, 1.2 Hz, 3H), 1.60–1.50 (m, 1H), 1.39–1.27 (m, 3H), 1.08 (d, J = 6.3 Hz, 3H), 1.07 (d, J = 6.8 Hz, 3H), 1.02 (ddd, J = 4.9, 4.9, 1.8 Hz, 1H), 0.91 (t, J = 7.3 Hz, 3H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CD₃OD) δ 137.9, 136.4, 136.3, 130.6, 125.6, 122.1, 88.8, 79.5, 77.2, 75.1, 74.1, 73.1, 72.7, 59.4, 40.6, 39.4, 36.3, 31.2, 31.0, 26.6, 23.8, 21.6, 19.1, 16.2, 13.2, 12.7, 8.8; IR (film, NaCl) 3391, 2963, 2928, 2872, 2238, 1453, 1368, 1303, 1065, 962, 930 cm⁻¹; [α]_D $+138.7^{\circ}$ (c 0.53, CHCl₃); HRMS (ESI) calcd for C₂₈H₄₂NaO₅ $(M + Na)^+$ 481.2925, found 481.2929.

(2S, 3R, 4S, 6R)-2-((E)-2-((1S, 2S, 3R)-2-((R, 1E, 4E)-5-((2R, 6R)-6-Ethyl-5-methyl-3,6-dihydro-2H-pyran-2-yl)-3-methylhexa-1,4dien-1-yl)-3-methylcyclopropyl)vinyl)-6-(2-hydroxyethyl)tetrahydro-2H-pyran-3,4-diol (46). To a solution of triol 45 (30 mg, 0.065) mmol) in diethyl ether (6 mL) was added sodium bis(2-methoxyethoxy)aluminum hydride (0.21 mL of a 65% solution in toluene, 0.7 mmol) at 0 °C. The reaction mixture was allowed to warm to room temperature and stirred for 4 h. The reaction mixture was then cooled to 0 °C, carefully quenched by addition of saturated Rochelle salt solution, and vigorously stirred at room temperature until two clear layers were obtained. After phase separation, the aqueous layer was extracted with EtOAc. The combined organic phase was washed with brine, dried (Na₂SO₄), and concentrated in vacuo. Purification of the residue by flash chromatography (EtOAc) yielded 24 mg (80%) of triol **46** as a colorless oil: ¹H NMR (700 MHz, CD₃OD) δ 5.59 (ddd, J = 5.8, 3.1, 1.7 Hz, 1H), 5.51 (dd, J = 15.4, 6.7 Hz, 1H), 5.46 (dd, J = 15.2, 6.5 Hz, 1H), 5.38 (ddd, J = 15.3, 9.0, 0.7 Hz, 1H),5.26 (dddd, J = 9.1, 2.6, 1.4, 1.4 Hz, 1H), 5.16 (ddd, J = 15.3, 8.8, 1.1 Hz, 1H), 4.09 (br s, 1H), 3.84 (dd, J = 10.7, 2.8 Hz, 1H), 3.69-3.60 (m, 3H), 3.56-3.48 (m, 2H), 3.15-3.09 (m, 1H), 2.97 (dd, J = 9.0, 9.0 Hz, 1H), 2.17-2.10 (m, 1H), 1.96 (ddd, J =12.6, 5.0, 1.6 Hz, 1H), 1.89-1.85 (m, 1H), 1.79-1.69 (m, 2H), 1.65 (d, J = 1.3 Hz, 3H), 1.67-1.62 (m, 1H), 1.60 (dt, J = 3.4)1.2 Hz, 3H), 1.59–1.52 (m, 1H), 1.50–1.46 (m, 1H), 1.34 (q, J = 12.1 Hz, 1H), 1.15-1.12 (m, 1H), 1.06 (d, J = 1.3 Hz, 3H), 1.05(d, J = 6.8 Hz, 3H), 1.06–1.02 (m, 1H), 0.89 (t, J = 7.3 Hz, 3H); ¹³C NMR (176 MHz, CD₃OD) δ 138.3, 136.3, 136.2, 136.1, 131.0, 127.0, 126.4, 122.1, 81.8, 79.6, 79.5, 77.3, 73.7, 73.6, 59.7, 40.9, 39.5, 36.4, 31.8, 31.2, 29.9, 26.6, 22.4, 21.7, 19.2, 13.5, 12.7, 8.7; IR (film, NaCl) 3368, 2960, 2920, 2872, 1668, 1451, 1368, 1062, 963 cm⁻¹; $[\alpha]_D$ +83.0° (*c* 1.25, CHCl₃); HRMS (ESI) calcd for C₂₈H₄₄NaO₅ (M + Na)⁺ 483.3081, found 483.3097.

(+)-Ambruticin S (1a). A suspension of PtO₂ (20 mg) in water (15 mL) was treated with hydrogen at 100 psi using a stainless steel autoclave for 1 h. The mixture of Pt (black) in water was then added to a solution of triol 46 (10 mg, 0.022 mmol) and NaHCO₃ (20 mg) in acetone (12 mL) and 2-propanol (3 mL). The reaction mixture was heated to 50 °C while oxygen was bubbled through the solution, until analysis by LC-MS indicated complete conversion of triol **36** (about 2-3 h). The catalyst was filtered off, and the solution was concentrated to dryness. The residue was dissolved in EtOAc, washed with saturated NH₄Cl and brine, dried (Na₂SO₄), and concentrated in vacuo. The residue thus obtained was purified by preparative TLC (EtOAc/i-PrOH/H₂O, 85:10:5) to give 9.5 mg (91%) of (+)ambruticin S (1a) as an amorphous, off-white solid: ¹H NMR (700 MHz, CD₃OD) δ 5.61–5.60 (m, 1H), 5.52 (dd, J = 15.4, 6.6 Hz, 1H), 5.48 (dd, J = 15.2, 6.5 Hz, 1H), 5.39 (dd, J = 15.4, 8.7 Hz, 1H, 5.27 (dq, J = 9.0, 1.1 Hz, 1H), 5.18 (ddd, J = 15.3, J)8.8, 1.1 Hz, 1H), 4.11 (br s, 1H), 3.90-3.87 (m, 1H), 3.85 (dd, J = 10.8, 2.9 Hz, 1H), 3.56 (ddd, J = 11.5, 8.8, 5.0 Hz, 1H), 3.53 (dd, J = 9.2, 7.0 Hz, 1H), 3.13-3.09 (m, 1H), 2.99 (dd, J = 9.0, 1H)9.0 Hz, 1H), 2.52 (dd, J = 15.3, 7.6 Hz, 1H), 2.46 (dd, J = 15.5, 5.3 Hz, 1H), 2.16-2.11 (m, 1H), 2.06 (ddd, J = 12.6, 5.0, 1.6 Hz, 1H), 1.91-1.86 (m, 1H), 1.81-1.75 (m, 1H), 1.66 (d, J = 1.3 Hz, 3H), 1.62 (d, J = 1.1 Hz, 3H), 1.59-1.52 (m, 1H), 1.51-1.48 (m, 1H)1H), 1.36 (q, J = 12.0 Hz, 1H), 1.15–1.13 (m, 1H), 1.07–1.06 (m, 3H), 1.06 (d, J = 6.8 Hz, 3H), 1.06–1.04 (m, 1H), 0.91 (t, J = 7.3 Hz, 3H); ¹³C NMR (176 MHz, CD₃OD) δ 174.8, 138.2, 136.20, 136.18, 136.0, 130.9, 126.9, 126.1, 122.1, 81.8, 79.5, 79.4, 77.0, 73.32, 73.27, 41.6, 40.2, 36.3, 31.7, 31.1, 29.8, 26.6, 22.3, 21.7, 19.1, 13.4, 12.6, 8.7; IR (film, NaCl) 3368, 2959, 2920, 2851, 1713, 1452, 1378, 1063, 963 cm⁻¹; $[\alpha]_{\rm D}$ +54.2° (*c* 0.24, CHCl₃); HRMS (ESI) calcd for $C_{28}H_{41}O_6$ (M-H)⁻ 473.2909, found 473.2895.

(2S,3R,4S,6R)-2-((E)-2-((IS,2S,3R)-2-((R,1E,4E)-5-((2R,6R)-6-Ethyl-5-methyl-3,6-dihydro-2H-pyran-2-yl)-3-methylhexa-1,4-dien-1-yl)-3-methylcyclopropyl)vinyl)-6-(2-(formyloxy)ethyl)-tetrahydro-2H-pyran-3,4-diyl Diformate (47). To a cold (0 °C)

solution of triol 46 (6 mg, 0.013 mmol), DMAP (5 mg, 0.041 mmol), and i-Pr2NEt (47 µL, 0.27 mmol) in CH2Cl2 (2 mL) was added N-formylbenzotriazole (33 mg, 0.22 mmol). The reaction mixture was allowed to warm to room temperature and stirred for 4 h. The residue obtained after concentration of the reaction mixture in vacuo was purified by flash chromatography (hexane/ EtOAc, 4:1 to 2:1) to yield 6 mg (85%) of triformate 47 as an offwhite solid. Recrystallization from ethanol gave colorless crystals: mp 93-94 °C; ¹H NMR (700 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.07 (s, 1H), 8.05 (s, 2H), 5.60 (d, J = 4.7 Hz, 1H), 5.49 (dd, J = 15.1, 6.4 Hz, 1H), 5.42 (dd, J = 15.3, 8.6 Hz, 1H), 5.35 (dd, J = 15.3, 7.4 Hz, 1H), 5.28 (d, J = 8.9 Hz, 1H), 5.18–5.14 (m, 1H), 5.08 (dd, J =15.2, 8.9 Hz, 1H, 4.94 (t, J = 9.5 Hz, 1H), 4.35 - 4.27 (m, 2H), 4.13(br s, 1H), 3.87 (dd, J = 10.8, 2.4 Hz, 1H), 3.70 - 3.65 (m, 1H), 3.76(dd, J = 9.1, 7.8 Hz, 1H), 3.12-3.06 (m, 1H), 2.24 (dd, J = 11.9),4.5 Hz, 1H), 2.17-2.11 (m, 1H), 1.98-1.92 (m, 1H), 1.90-1.84 (m, 2H), 1.83-1.77 (m, 1H), 1.67 (s, 3H), 1.62 (s, 3H), 1.61-1.53 (m, 2H), 1.50–1.44 (m, 1H), 1.15–1.09 (m, 1H), 1.10–1.03 (m, 7H), 0.92 (t, J = 7.3 Hz, 3H); ¹³C NMR (176 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 160.9, 160.1, 159.8, 140.0, 135.6, 135.08, 135.03, 129.5, 125.0, 122.2, 120.9, 79.0, 78.0, 77.8, 71.8, 71.6, 71.5, 60.4, 36.4, 35.0, 34.1, 30.1, 29.7, 29.3, 25.6, 21.3, 21.1, 19.0, 13.0, 12.2, 8.2; HRMS (ESI) calcd for $C_{31}H_{48}NO_8 (M + NH_4)^+$ 562.3374, found 562.3365.

Acknowledgment. We thank Syngenta (Basel, Switzerland) for generous financial assistance and testing of analogues. We also acknowledge funding from NSERC and FQRNT. We thank Benoît Deschênes Simard for X-ray structure determinations and the "Centre regional de spectroscopie de masse de l'Universite de Montreal" for the mass spectral analysis.

Supporting Information Available: Experimental procedures for compounds **5**, **29**, and **48–50**, spectroscopic data, details of the crystallographic analysis, including CIF files, of compounds **28** and **47**, and copies of ¹H and ¹³C NMR spectra for all new compounds. This material is available free of charge via the Internet at http://pubs.acs.org.