


 Cite this: *RSC Adv.*, 2023, **13**, 35920

Stereoselective total synthesis of (3*Z*)- and (3*E*)-elatenynes†

 Soo Yeon Kwak,^{‡a} Iljin Shin,^{‡a} Hongjun Jang,^{ID a} Youngjik Park,^{ID a} Seongju Lim,^{ID a} Dongjoo Lee,^a Hyongsu Kim,^{ID *a} and Deukjoon Kim^b

We describe here the highly stereoselective total synthesis of the *Laurencia* C₁₅ acetogenins (3*Z*)- and (3*E*)-elatenynes having a 7,12-dibromo-6,9-*cis*-10,13-*cis* adjacent bis-tetrahydrofuran (THF) core. The present synthesis features a highly stereoselective, protecting group-dependent, chelate-controlled intramolecular amide enolate alkylation (IAEA) for the synthesis of key intermediate 7-hydroxy-6,7-*cis*-6,9-*cis*-THF intermediate **10**, deployment of the sequential ate complex (*n*-BuLi/DIBAL-H) reduction/Keck allylation/cross metathesis (CM) protocol for the stereoselective introduction of the C(10)–C(15) unit, a sequential Sharpless asymmetric dihydroxylation (SAD)/intramolecular Williamson etherification for the construction of the 10,13-*cis*-THF ring, and a modified Nakata chloromethanesulfonate-mediated S_N2 displacement for the 7,12-dibromo functionality. Furthermore, our strategy based on chelate-controlled IAEA methodology would provide access to any member of the C₁₅ adjacent bis-THF acetogenin class.

Received 13th November 2023

Accepted 4th December 2023

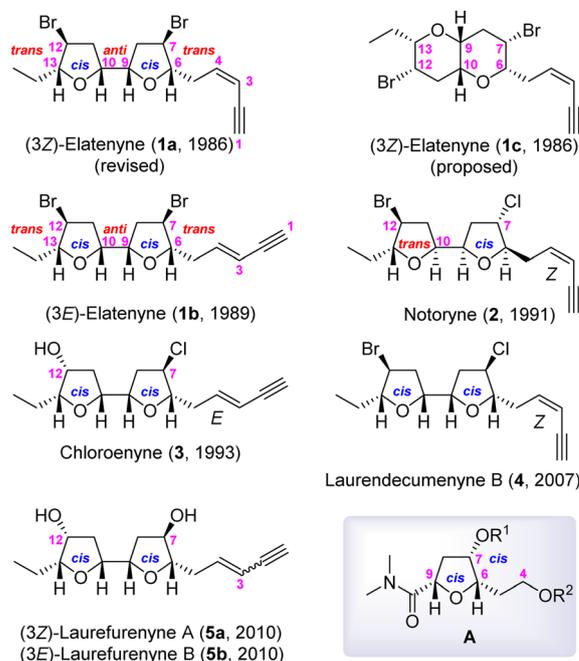
DOI: 10.1039/d3ra07741a

rsc.li/rsc-advances

Marine algae produce a diverse set of oxacyclic C₁₅ acetogenins, among which some, as shown in Fig. 1, have a 2,2'-bifuranyl (adjacent bis-THF) core structure.¹ (3*Z*)-Elatenyne (**1a**) was first isolated from the marine alga *Laurencia elata* by Hall and Reiss in 1986,^{2a} and Erickson reported isolating (3*E*)-elatenyne (**1b**) from the marine alga *Laurencia majuscula* in 1989.^{2b} Later, **1a** was re-isolated from *Laurencia decumbens* by Wang in 2007 (ref. 2c) and from *Laurencia elata* by Urban in 2011.^{2d} The isolation of several closely related *Laurencia* C₁₅ acetogenins has been reported, including notoryne (**2**),³ chloroenyne (**3**) from *L. majuscula*,⁴ laurendecumenyne B (**4**),⁵ and laurefurenynes A (**5a**) and B (**5b**).⁶ It is worth mentioning at this point that the structures depicted in Fig. 1 have been revised or confirmed by total synthesis.^{2h,3c-e,6b,c}

Based on extensive ¹H and ¹³C NMR spectroscopic analyses, the structure of (3*Z*)-elatenyne (**1a**) was initially proposed by Hall and Reiss to have a pyrano[3,2-*b*]pyran core (fused bis-THP), as depicted in **1c**.^{2a} However, the **1c** structure was shown by Burton, *et al.*, to be incorrect through the total synthesis thereof.^{2e,f} The Burton and the Goodman groups collaborated to predict the correct 2,2'-bifuranyl skeleton (adjacent bis-THF) structure and relative stereochemistry of **1a** through comparison of the ¹³C NMR chemical shifts of **1a** with

the Boltzmann-weighted GIAO ¹³C NMR chemical shifts determined through DFT methods.^{2g} Later, a collaborative effort by the Kim and Burton groups achieved the total synthesis of **1a** and *ent*-**1a** utilizing a modular and biomimetic approach, respectively.^{2h} Despite the collaborative effort, the unequivocal


 Fig. 1 *Laurencia* adjacent bis-tetrahydrofuranoid natural products.

^aCollege of Pharmacy and Research Institute of Pharmaceutical Science and Technology (RIPST), Ajou University, Suwon 16499, Korea. E-mail: hkimajou@ajou.ac.kr

^bCollege of Pharmacy, Seoul National University, Seoul 08826, Korea

 † Electronic supplementary information (ESI) available. See DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1039/d3ra07741a>

‡ These authors contributed equally to this work.



assignment of the absolute stereochemistry of **1a** was still not possible. Eventually, Urban and Fujita confirmed the absolute stereochemistry of **1a** as that shown in Fig. 1 using the crystal-line sponge method.^{2f}

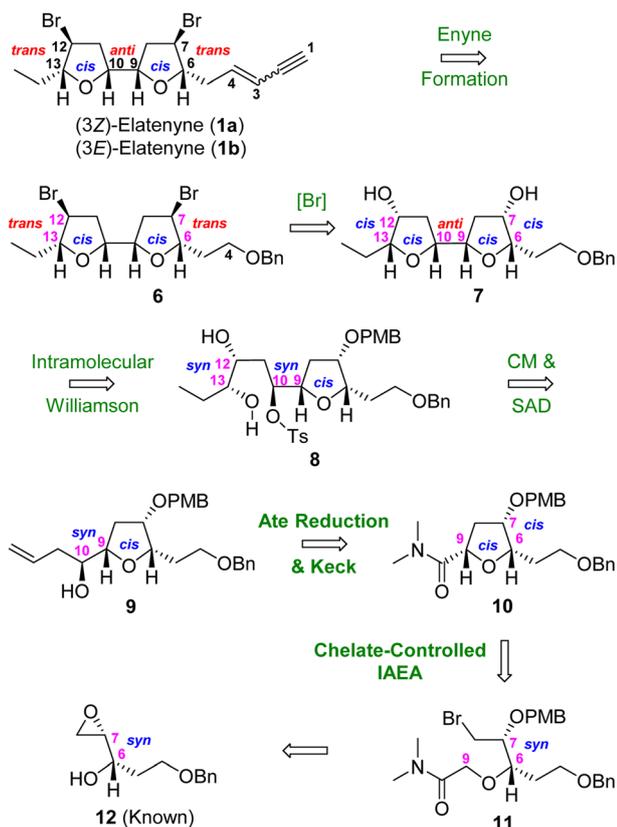
The structural features of these C₁₅ adjacent bis-THF acetogenins have received considerable attention from organic chemistry community, culminating to several total syntheses: the modular synthesis on the basis of analysis ¹³C NMR chemical shifts,^{2h,e,3e,6b} biomimetic approach,^{2e,h,3c,e} the cyclization of chlorohydrin derived from anti-aldol reaction,^{6c} the Sharpless asymmetric dihydroxylation (SAD)/Williamson cyclization sequence,^{4b} and the bromo-etherification.^{3d}

Based on the insights garnered from our highly stereoselective syntheses of oxylipids^{7a} and asimitrin,^{7b} we formulated a synthetic strategy which provides access to any member of this C₁₅ adjacent bis-THF acetogenin class through a highly stereoselective construction of the 2,5-disubstituted-3-oxygenated tetrahydrofuran moiety **A** (Fig. 1) *via* intramolecular amide enolate alkylation (IAEA).⁷ In addition, our strategy utilizes Marshall's protocol [cross metathesis (CM)/SAD/Williamson cyclization]⁹ for the efficient construction of 2nd THF skeleton in the adjacent bis-THF unit.

To demonstrate the synthetic potential of this strategy, we describe herein the asymmetric total synthesis of (3*Z*)-elatenyne (**1a**) and (3*E*)-elatenyne (**1b**) featuring a highly stereoselective and chelate-controlled IAEA for constructing key intermediate 7-hydroxy-6,7-*cis*-6,9-*cis*-THF **10**. This is followed by a sequential

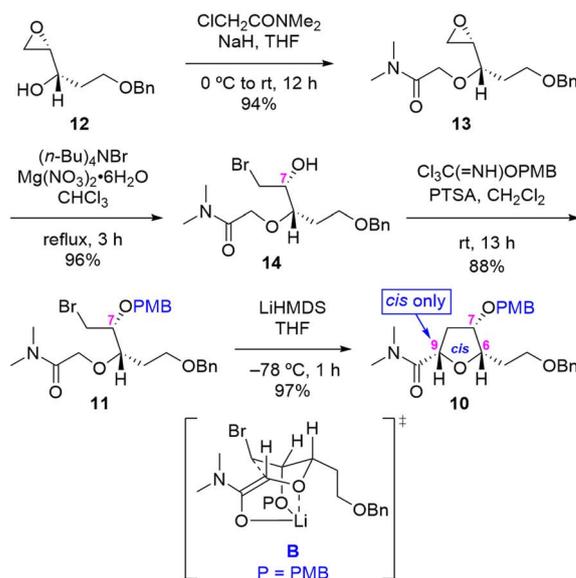
ate complex (*n*-BuLi/DIBAL-H) reduction/Keck allylation/cross metathesis (CM) protocol for stereoselective introduction of the C(10)–C(15) unit.

As shown in our retrosynthetic plan (Scheme 1), we envisioned that respective total syntheses of (3*Z*)-elatenyne (**1a**) and (3*E*)-elatenyne (**1b**) could be readily accomplished through stereoselective incorporation of the (*Z*)- and (*E*)-enyne units into 7,12-dibromo-adjacent bis-THF **6**. This intermediate could be accessed by bis-bromination of the adjacent 7,12-dihydroxy-bis-THF **7**, which in turn could be constructed from the tetrahydrofuran *syn*-diol **8** through an intramolecular Williamson etherification. We planned to synthesize **8** from homoallylic alcohol **9** by employing cross metathesis (CM) and Sharpless asymmetric dihydroxylation (SAD) as key steps. By this route, (1*S*)-9,10-*syn* homoallylic alcohol **9** could be stereoselectively prepared through application of ate complex (*n*-BuLi/DIBAL-H) reduction/Keck allylation protocols to yield α -alkoxy amide **10**

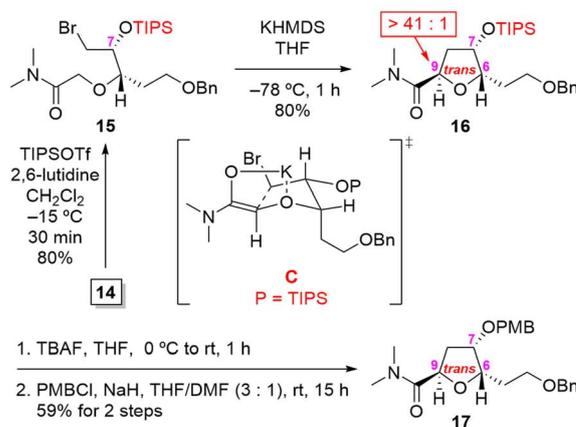


Scheme 1 Retrosynthetic plan.

Scheme 2a. Preparation of 6,7-*cis*-6,9-*cis*-THF **10**



Scheme 2b. Preparation of 6,7-*cis*-6,9-*trans*-THF **17** for comparison



Scheme 2 Stereoselective synthesis of 6,9-*cis*-THF **10** and 6,9-*trans*-THF **17** *via* IAEA.



(*vide infra*). Based on our previous work,⁷ we were confident that key 6,7-*cis*-6,9-*cis*-THF intermediate **10** could be accessed by subjecting 6,7-*syn*- ω -bromo- α -alkoxy amide **11** to our stereoselective chelate-controlled IAEA reaction. Finally, we imagined that IAEA substrate **11** could be prepared in a straightforward manner from the known 6,7-*syn* epoxy alcohol **12**.

Our synthesis began with the preparation of IAEA substrate **11**, as outlined in Scheme 2. Thus, known epoxy alcohol **12** (ref. 9) was subjected to *O*-alkylation with *N,N*-dimethyl chloroacetamide to afford the desired epoxy α -alkoxy amide **13** in 94% yield. The regioselective opening of the terminal epoxide **13** was achieved through the action of (*n*-Bu)₄NBr in the presence of Mg(NO₃)₂·6H₂O to furnish the 6,7-*syn*-bromoamide **14** with an excellent 96% yield.¹⁰ Protection of the hydroxyl group in **14** as the PMB ether with 4-methoxybenzyl 2,2,2-trichloroacetimidate in the presence of a catalytic amount of *p*-toluenesulfonic acid (PTSA)¹¹ gave rise to key IAEA substrate **11** in good yield (88%).

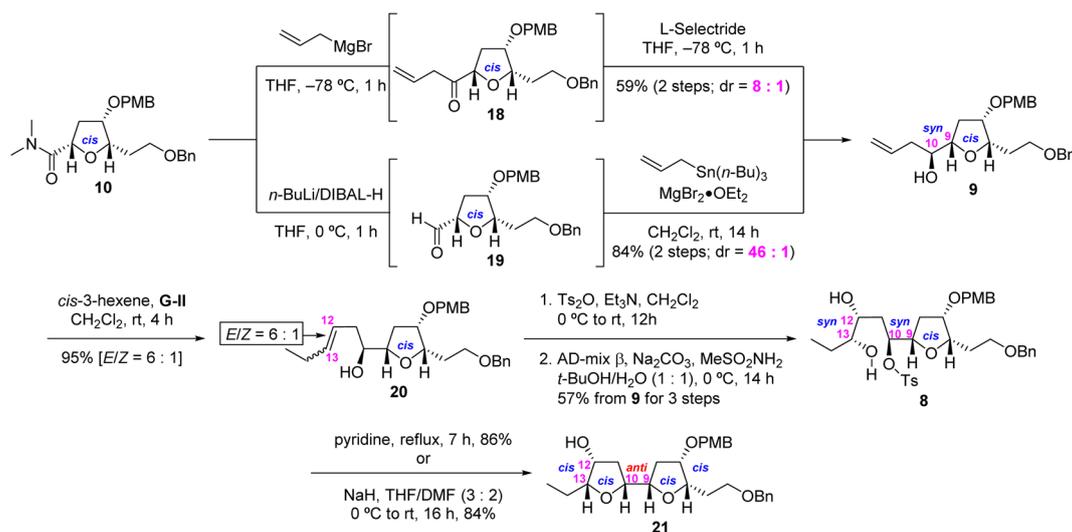
With IAEA substrate **11** in hand, we proceeded to address the pivotal stereoselective IAEA reaction of PMB-protected bromo α -alkoxy amide **11** for the construction of key intermediate **10**. Treatment of **11** with LiHMDS in THF at -78 °C for 1 h led to the desired 6,7-*cis*-6,9-*cis*-THF **10** in 97% yield as a single stereoisomer (by ¹H NMR analysis, see ESI† for details), presumably *via* chelated transition state geometry **B**. The NOE interaction between protons on [C(6) and C(7)] and [C(6) and C(9)] in **10** was supportive of the assigned *cis* relative stereochemistry.

To establish the diastereoselectivity of the IAEA reaction in a rigorous manner, we decided to synthesize the corresponding 6,9-*trans* isomer **17** for comparison purposes as shown at the bottom of Scheme 2. To this end, subjection of TIPS-protected bromo α -alkoxy amide **15** (prepared by TIPS protection of alcohol **14**) to KHMDS in THF at -78 °C for 1 h gave rise to the desired 6,9-*trans*-THF **16** in 80% yield as the major isomer (dr > 41 : 1 by ¹H NMR analysis), presumably *via* transition state **C**. Deprotection of the TIPS protecting group in **16** by exposure to TBAF and subsequent protection of the resultant alcohol as the

PMB ether provided the 6,9-*trans*-THF **17** in 59% yield (two steps).

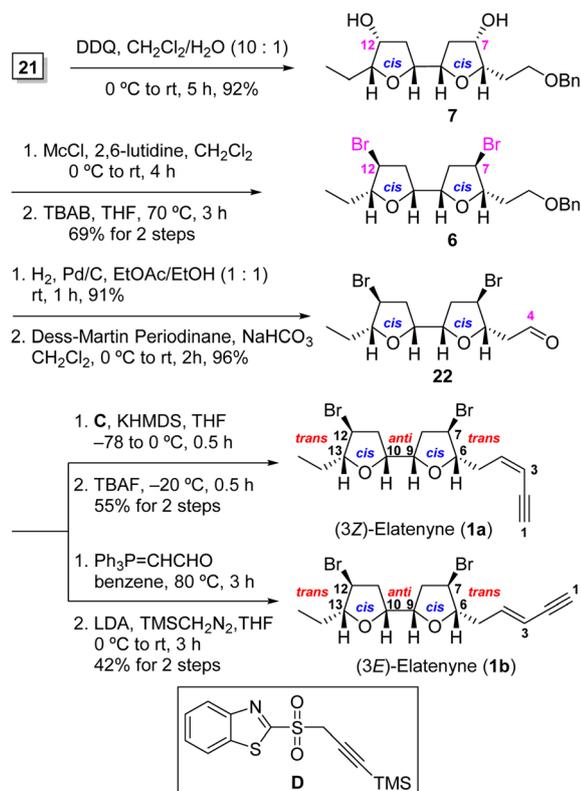
Having accomplished a highly stereoselective synthesis of the desired 6,9-*cis*-THF **10**, we turned our attention to the construction of the crucial adjacent bis-THF **21** as shown in Scheme 3. This requires the stereoselective synthesis of 9,10-*syn* homoallylic alcohol **9** from α -alkoxy amide **10** through application of our direct ketone synthesis/*L*-Selectride protocol.⁷ Thus, the Grignard reaction of **10** with CH₂=CHCH₂MgBr, and the subsequent *L*-Selectride reduction of the resulting ketone **18**, afforded the desired 9,10-*syn*-homoallylic alcohol **9** in moderate yield (59% for two steps) and good selectivity (dr = 8 : 1 by ¹H NMR analysis). In an alternative approach, **10** was reduced using the ate complex derived from *n*-BuLi and DIBAL-H¹² and subjected to Keck allylation¹³ to afford homoallylic alcohol **9** in improved yield (75% for two steps) and improved selectivity (dr = 46 : 1 by ¹H NMR analysis)¹⁴ CM reaction of the alcohol **9** with *cis*-3-hexene in the presence of Grubbs second-generation catalyst [G-II, (H₂IMes)(Cy₃P)Cl₂Ru=CHPh]¹⁵ afforded alkene **20** as an inseparable mixture of stereoisomers (95% total yield, *E/Z* = 6 : 1 by ¹H NMR analysis). Tosylation of alkene **20** (*E/Z* = 6 : 1) and subsequent AD-mix β -mediated SAD reaction¹⁶ of the resulting tosylate afforded the pure *syn*-diol **8** in 57% overall yield from **9** (three steps) after separation. Internal Williamson cyclization of **8** in refluxing pyridine or NaH in THF/DMF (3 : 2) furnished the desired adjacent bis-THF **21** in 86% or 84% yield, respectively.

Having acquired adjacent bis-THF **21**, we proceeded to introduce the bis-bromide functionality to both the C(7) and C(12) positions utilizing the two-step modified Nakata chloromethanesulfonate-mediated S_N2 displacement protocol^{2h,7b,17} (Scheme 4). To this end, treatment of bis secondary alcohol **7**, obtained from **21** after PMB deprotection (92%), with chloromethanesulfonyl chloride (MsCl) in the presence of 2,6-lutidine and subsequent exposure of the resulting sulfonate to (*n*-Bu)₄NBr in refluxing THF furnished the desired 7,12-dibromo-bis-THF **6** in an overall yield of 63% from **21** in two



Scheme 3 Construction of 7,12-dihydroxy adjacent bis-THF **21**.



Scheme 4 Completion of total synthesis of **1a** and **1b**.

steps. It is of note that the two-step Nakata protocol was superior to Hooz bromination in term of yield and purification in our hands [69% vs. 58%; see ESI† for details].¹⁸

Having successfully installed both the C(7) and C(12) bromide atoms in **1a** and **1b**, the remaining task was attaching the C(4) enyne appendages. Catalytic hydrogenolysis of benzyl ether **6**, followed by Dess–Martin oxidation¹⁹ of the resultant primary alcohol gave rise to aldehyde **22**. The stereoselective Julia–Kocienski olefination²⁰ of aldehyde **22** with benzothiazole sulfone **C** by treatment with KHMDS in THF at -78 to 0 °C for 0.5 h gave rise to the (3Z)-TMS-enyne ($Z/E = 31 : 1$ by ¹H NMR analysis), which was desilylated with TBAF to afford (3Z)-elatenyne (**1a**) in 55% overall yield for the two steps from **22**. For the second target, Wittig olefination of aldehyde **22** with Ph₃P=CHCHO [(triphenylphosphoranylidene)acetaldehyde] gave exclusively the (E)- α,β -unsaturated aldehyde, which was then subjected to the condition of Colvin–Ohira homologation²¹ using trimethylsilyldiazomethane and LDA to afford (3E)-elatenyne (**1b**) in 42% overall yield for two steps. The spectral characteristics of our synthetic material **1a** and **1b** were in good agreement with those reported for both the natural and synthetic (3Z)-^{2a,d,h} and (3E)^{2b,h}-elatenynes, respectively.

Conclusions

In summary, we have accomplished the total synthesis of both (3Z)-elatenyne (**1a**) and (3E)-elatenyne (**1b**), featuring the protecting group-dependent chelate-controlled IAEA methodology

for a highly stereoselective construction of key intermediate 6,7-*cis*-6,9-*cis*-THF **10**. Other key features of the synthesis include the sequential ate complex reduction/Keck allylation for stereoselective establishment of 9,10-*syn* configuration, the CM/SAD/Williamson cyclization sequence for the efficient construction of the bis-THF moiety, and the chloromethanesulfonate-mediated S_N2 displacement for installation of the 7,12-dibromo functionality. Application of our strategy on the basis of chelate-controlled IAEA and the Marshall's protocol to the synthesis of other members of the adjacent C₁₅ bis-THF acetogenin class in Fig. 1 is currently under investigation in our laboratories.

Conflicts of interest

There are no conflicts to declare.

Acknowledgements

This work was supported by the National Research Foundation of Korea (NRF) grant funded by the Korean government (MSIT) (NRF-2020R1A2C2010329) and a grant (21153MFDS602 & 21163MFDS369) from the Ministry of Food and Drug Safety.

Notes and references

- (a) B.-G. Wang, J. B. Gloer, N.-Y. Ji and J.-C. Zhao, Halogenated Organic Molecules of Rhodamelaceae Origin: Chemistry and Biology, *Chem. Rev.*, 2013, **113**, 3632–3685; (b) T. Wanke, A. C. Philippus, G. A. Zatelli, L. F. O. Vieira, C. Lhullier and M. Falkenberg, C₁₅ Acetogenins from the Laurencia Complex: 50 Years of Research-An Overview, *Rev. Bras. Farmacogn.*, 2015, **25**, 569–587; (c) Z. F. Zhou, M. Menna, Y.-S. Cai and Y. W. Guo, Polyacetylenes of Marine Origin: Chemistry and Bioactivity, *Chem. Rev.*, 2015, **115**, 1543–1596; (d) M. Harizani, E. Ioannou and V. Roussis, The Laurencia paradox: An endless source of chemodiversity, in *Progress in the Chemistry of Organic Natural Products*, ed. A. D. Kinghorn, H. Galk, S. Gibbons and J. Kobayashi, Springer, Berlin, 2016, vol. 102, pp. 91–252.
- (a) J. G. Hall and J. A. Reiss, Elatenyne – a Pyrano[3,2-B] Pyranyl Vinyl Acetylene from the Red Alga Laurencia elata, *Aust. J. Chem.*, 1986, **39**, 1401–1409; (b) The absolute configuration of natural (E)-elatenyne was not determined because no optical rotation data were reported in the original isolation paper; see, K. Kim, M. R. Brennan and K. L. Erickson, Lauroxolanes from the marine alga Laurencia majuscula, *Tetrahedron Lett.*, 1989, **30**, 1757–1760; (c) N. Y. Ji, X. M. Li, K. Li and B. G. Wang, Laurendecumallenes A–B and Laurendecumenynes A–B, Halogenated Nonterpenoid C₁₅-Acetogenins from the Marine Red Alga Laurencia decumbens, *J. Nat. Prod.*, 2007, **70**, 1499–1502; (d) D. A. Dias and S. Urban, Phytochemical studies of the southern Australian marine alga, Laurencia elata, *Phytochemistry*, 2011, **72**, 2081–2089; (e) H. M. Sheldrake, C. Jamieson and J. W. Burton, The Changing Faces of Halogenated Marine Natural Products:



- Total Synthesis of the Reported Structures of Elatenyne and an Enyne from *Laurencia majuscula*, *Angew. Chem., Int. Ed.*, 2006, **45**, 7199–7202; (f) H. M. Sheldrake, C. Jamieson, S. I. Pascu and J. W. Burton, Synthesis of the Originally Proposed Structures of Elatenyne and an Enyne from *Laurencia Majuscula*, *Org. Biomol. Chem.*, 2009, **7**, 238–252; (g) S. G. Smith, R. S. Paton, J. W. Burton and J. M. Goodman, Stereostructure Assignment of Flexible Five-Membered Rings by GIAO ^{13}C NMR Calculations: Prediction of the Stereochemistry of Elatenyne, *J. Org. Chem.*, 2008, **73**, 4053–4062; (h) B. S. Dyson, J. W. Burton, T. I. Sohn, B. Kim, H. Bae and D. Kim, Total Synthesis and Structure Confirmation of Elatenyne: Success of Computational Methods for NMR Prediction with Highly Flexible Diastereomers, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 2012, **134**, 11781–11790; (i) S. Urban, R. Brkljača, M. Hoshino, S. Lee and M. Fujita, Determination of the Absolute Configuration of the Pseudo-Symmetric Natural Product Elatenyne by the Crystalline Sponge Method, *Angew. Chem., Int. Ed.*, 2016, **55**, 2678–2682.
- 3 (a) For the isolation and structure determination of notoryne see: H. Kikuchi, T. Suzuki, E. Kurosawa and M. Suzuki, The Structure of Notoryne, a Halogenated C15 Nonterpinoid with a Novel Carbon Skeleton from the Red Alga *Laurencia Nipponica* Yamada, *Bull. Chem. Soc. Jpn.*, 1991, **64**, 1763–1775; (b) 3(*E*)-Notoryne has also been reported as a natural product, see: A. Fukuzawa, M. Aye, M. Nakamura, M. Tanura and A. Murai, Structure elucidation of laureoxanyne, a new nonisoprenoid C-15-enyne, using lactoperoxidase, *Tetrahedron Lett.*, 1990, **31**, 4895–4898; For total synthesis of **3**, see: (c) M. Lee, First Asymmetric Total Synthesis of (*Z*)- and (*E*)-Notorynes, *M.S. thesis*, Seoul National University, Seoul, Korea, 2009; (d) S. Senapati, S. Das and C. V. Ramana, Total Synthesis of Notoryne, *J. Org. Chem.*, 2018, **83**, 12863–12868; (e) E. D. Shepherd, B. S. Dyson, W. E. Hak, Q. N. N. Nguyen, M. Lee, M. J. Kim, T. I. Sohn, D. Kim, J. W. Burton and R. S. Paton, Structure Determination of a Chloroenyne from *Laurencia majuscula* Using Computational Methods and Total Synthesis, *J. Org. Chem.*, 2019, **84**, 4971–4991.
- 4 (a) A. D. Wright, G. M. König, R. Denys and O. Sticher, Seven New Metabolites From The Marine Red Alga *Laurencia Majuscula*, *J. Nat. Prod.*, 1993, **56**, 394–401; (b) For total synthesis of **3**, see: S. Senapati, N. A. Unmesh, M. N. Shet, I. Ahmad, N. Ajikumar and C. V. Ramana, Unified Approach for the Total Synthesis of Bis-THF C15 Acetogenins: A Chloroenyne from *Laurencia majuscula*, *Laurendecumenyne B* and *Laurefurenynes A/B*, *Synthesis*, 2021, **53**, 2903–2910; and also see: ref. 3e.
- 5 (a) For isolation of **4**, see: ref. 2c; (b) For total synthesis of **4**, see: ref. 2h and 4b.
- 6 (a) W. M. Abdel-Mageed, R. Ebel, F. A. Valeriote and M. Jaspars, Laurefurenynes A–F, new Cyclic Ether Acetogenins from a Marine Red Alga, *Laurencia* sp, *Tetrahedron*, 2010, **66**, 2855–2862; For total synthesis of **5a** and **5b**, see: (b) D. J. Shepherd, P. A. Broadwith, B. S. Dyson, R. S. Paton and J. W. Burton, Structure Reassignment of Laurefurenynes A and B by Computation and Total Synthesis, *Chem. – Eur. J.*, 2013, **19**, 12644–12648; (c) M. T. Holmes and R. A. Britton, Total Synthesis and Structural Revision of Laurefurenynes A and B, *Chem. – Eur. J.*, 2013, **19**, 12649–12652.
- 7 (a) H. Jang, I. Shin, D. Lee, H. Kim and D. Kim, Stereoselective Substrate-Controlled Asymmetric Syntheses of both 2,5-*cis*- and 2,5-*trans*-Tetrahydrofuranoid Oxylipids: Stereodivergent Intramolecular Amide Enolate Alkylation, *Angew. Chem., Int. Ed.*, 2016, **55**, 6497–6501; (b) S. Y. Kwak, Y. Park, S. Lim, H. Jang, D. Lee, H. Kim and D. Kim, Total Synthesis and Structure Confirmation of (–)-Asimitrin, a C₃₇ Annonaceous Acetogenin with a Hydroxylated Adjacent Bis-Tetrahydrofuran Core, *Org. Lett.*, 2023, **25**, 6659–6664; (c) I. Shin, D. Lee and H. Kim, Substrate-Controlled Asymmetric Total Synthesis and Structure Revision of (–)-Bisezakyne A, *Org. Lett.*, 2016, **18**, 4420–4423; (d) I. Shin, H. Jang, S. Y. Kwak, Y. Park, D. Lee, H. Kim and D. Kim, Highly Stereodivergent Construction of C₂-Symmetric *cis,cis*- and *trans,trans*-2,6-dioxabicyclo [3.3.0]octane Framework by Double Intramolecular Amide Enolate Alkylation: Total Synthesis of (+)-Laurenidificin and (+)-Aplysiallene, *Org. Lett.*, 2022, **24**, 8780–8785.
- 8 J. A. Marshall and J. J. Sabatini, Synthesis of *cis*- and *trans*-2,5-Disubstituted Tetrahydrofurans by a Tandem Dihydroxylation-SN₂ Cyclization Sequence, *Org. Lett.*, 2005, **7**, 4819–4822.
- 9 (a) H. Lee, H. Kim, S. Baek, S. Kim and D. Kim, Total Synthesis and Determination of the Absolute Configuration of (+)-Neoisoprelaufucin, *Tetrahedron Lett.*, 2003, **44**, 6609–6612; (b) The *ee* value of known epoxy alcohol **12** was determined as >86.9% by analysis of the ^1H NMR spectrum of the corresponding Mosher esters, see the ESI† for the details.
- 10 Y.-G. Suh, B.-A. Koo, J.-A. Ko and Y.-S. Cho, A Facile and Highly Regioselective of Epoxides to Bromohydrins Using Tetrabutylammonium Bromide and Magnesium Nitrate, *Chem. Lett.*, 1993, **22**, 1907–1910.
- 11 T. Iversen and D. R. Bundle, Benzyl trichloroacetimidate, a versatile reagent for acid-catalysed benzylation of hydroxy-groups, *J. Chem. Soc. Chem. Commun.*, 1981, 1240–1241.
- 12 S. Kim and K. H. Ahn, Ate complex from diisobutylaluminum hydride and *n*-butyllithium as a powerful and selective reducing agent for the reduction of selected organic compounds containing various functional groups, *J. Org. Chem.*, 1984, **49**, 1717–1724.
- 13 G. E. Keck and E. P. Boden, Stereocontrolled additions of allyltri(*n*-butyl)stannane to α -hydroxyaldehyde derivatives. A useful route to monoprotected erythro or threo diols, *Tetrahedron Lett.*, 1984, **25**, 265–268.
- 14 The stereochemistry of C(10) in **9** was confirmed unambiguously utilizing Mosher ester analysis. (a) I. Ohtani, T. Kusumi, Y. Kashman and H. Kakisawa, High-Field FT NMR Application of Mosher's Method. The Absolute Configuration of Marine Terpenoids, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 1991, **113**, 4092–4096; (b) J. A. Dale and H. S. Mosher,



- Nuclear Magnetic Resonance Enantiomer Regents. Configurational Correlations via Nuclear Magnetic Resonance Chemical Shifts of Diastereomeric Mandelate, O-Methylmandelate, and α -Methoxy- α -trifluoromethylphenylacetate (MTPA) Esters, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 1973, **95**, 512–519.
- 15 A. K. Chatterjee, T. L. Choi, D. P. Sanders and R. H. Grubbs, A General Model for Selectivity in Olefin Cross Metathesis, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 2003, **125**, 11360–11370.
- 16 H. C. Kolb, M. S. VanNieuwenhze and K. B. Sharpless, Catalytic Asymmetric Dihydroxylation, *Chem. Rev.*, 1994, **94**, 2483–2547.
- 17 T. Shimizu, S. Hiranuma and T. Nakata, Efficient Method for Inversion of Secondary Alcohols by Reaction of Chloromethanesulfonates with Cesium Acetate, *Tetrahedron Lett.*, 1996, **37**, 6145–6148.
- 18 The five-step bromination of **21** utilizing modified Nakata chloromethanesulfonate-mediated S_N2 displacement afforded bis-bromide **6** in 41% yield over five steps, see ESI† for details.
- 19 D. B. Dess and J. C. Martin, A useful 12-I-5 triacetoxyperiodinane (the Dess-Martin periodinane) for the selective oxidation of primary or secondary alcohols and a variety of related 12-I-5 species, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 1991, **113**, 7277–7287.
- 20 (a) C. Bonini, L. Chiummiento and V. Videtta, Direct Preparation of Z-1,3-Enyne Systems with a TMS-Propargylic Sulfone: Application of a One-Pot Julia Olefination, *Synlett*, 2006, 2079–2082; (b) G. Kim, T. I. Sohn, D. Kim and R. S. Paton, Asymmetric Total Synthesis of (+)-Bermudenynol, a C15 Laurencia Metabolite with a Vinyl Chloride Containing Oxocene Skeleton, through Intramolecular Amide Enolate Alkylation, *Angew. Chem., Int. Ed.*, 2014, **53**, 272–276.
- 21 (a) E. W. Colvin and B. J. Hamill, One-Step Conversion of Carbonyl Compounds into Acetylenes, *J. Chem. Soc., Chem. Commun.*, 1973, 151–152; (b) E. W. Colvin and B. J. Hamill, A Simple Procedure for the Elaboration of Carbonyl Compounds into Homologous Alkynes, *J. Chem. Soc., Perkin Trans. 1*, 1977, 869–874; (c) S. Ohira, K. Okai and T. Moritani, Generation of Alkylidenecarbenes by the Alkenation of Carbonyl Compounds with Lithiotrimethylsilyldiazomethane, *J. Chem. Soc., Chem. Commun.*, 1992, 721–722; (d) K. Miwa, T. Aoyama and T. Shioiri, Extension of the Colvin rearrangement using trimethylsilyldiazomethane. A new synthesis of alkynes, *Synlett*, 1994, 107–108.

