Supporting Information

Asymmetric Vinylogous Michael Reaction of Cyclic Enones with Silyloxy Furans

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General Information: Bruker AV-300 instrument (300 MHz and 75 MHz, respectively) was used to record ¹H and ¹³C NMR spectra in deuterated solvents with residual protonated solvent signals as internal reference.¹H NMR's data is reported as follows: chemical shift (δ , ppm), multiplicity (s, singlet; d, doublet; t, triplet; q, quartet; m, multiplet), integration, coupling constant (Hz). ¹³C NMR's data is recorded in terms of chemical shift (δ , ppm). IR spectra were recorded on an FT-IR spectrometer by taking solid samples as KBr pellets and liquids as thin films on KBr disks. Mass spectra were recorded on a high-resolution mass spectrometer (ESI-TOF) in positive-ion mode. Specific rotations were recorded on an Autopol III Automatic Polarimeter. Column chromatographic separations were carried out on silica gel (100–200 mesh). High performance liquid chromatography (HPLC) was performed on an Agilent 1200 Series chromatographs using a chiral column (AS-H, OJ-H, IA, IC) (250 x 4.6 mm) as noted. UV absorption was monitored at 209 nm, 230 nm or 254 nm.

Preparation of the Catalysts: Catalysts I-IV were purchased from Sigma Aldrich and used without further purification. Catalyst V was prepared according to known literature procedure.¹

Preparation of the Substrates: Cyclohex-2-enone (1a), 3-methylcyclohex-2-enone (1b), 3methylcyclopent-2-enone (1f) were purchased from Sigma Aldrich and used without further purification. Methyl-3-oxocyclohex-1-enecarboxylate (1c), (*E*)-3-styrylcyclohex-2-enone (1d), (*E*)-3-(4-fluorostyryl)cyclohex-2-enone (1e), 2-Cyclooctenone (1g), (*E*)-2-Cyclododecenone (1h), (*E*)-2-Cyclopentadecenone (1i) were prepared according to reported literature procedures.² 2-trimethylsilyloxy furan 2a was purchased from TCI-India and used without further purification. Trimethylsilyloxyfurans 2j and 2k were prepared according to reported literature methods.³



S-Figure 1. The Sructure of Cyclic Enones 1 and Trimethylsilyloxy furans 2



S-Figure 2. The Structure of Catalysts

Preparation of Racemic Michael Adducts:⁴ To a solution of cyclic enone (0.20 mmol) in anhydrous methylene chloride, 2-(trimethylsilyloxy) furan (0.30 mmol) was added. The

reaction mixture was cooled to -78 °C, stirred at the same temperature for 5 minutes and then $Bi(OTf)_3$ (0.04 mmol) was added all at once. The reaction mixture was stirred at -78 °C and the progress of the reaction was monitored by TLC (usually 2–3 h). After completion of the reaction, it was quenched with aqueous saturated NH₄Cl at -78 °C and the mixture was allowed to warm to room temperature. The resulting biphasic mixture was transferred in separating funnel. The organic layer was separated, and the aqueous layer was extracted with CH₂Cl₂ (3 mL × 3). The organic phases were combined, dried over Na₂SO₄ and concentrated under reduced pressure. The resulting residue was treated by THF/HCl (1 N) (1:1, v/v, 10 mLmmol⁻¹) at room temperature for 30 min and then was diluted with H₂O, extracted with EtOAc (3 mL × 3), dried with Na₂SO₄, filtered, and the solvent was evaporated. The crude mixture was purified by silica gel column chromatography by using ethyl acetate/hexane gradient as described below for the corresponding chiral reaction, and subjected to HPLC analysis.

General Procedure for Asymmetric Vinylogous Michael Addition:



In an ordinary dram vial equipped with a magnetic stirring bar, (1R, 2R)-1,2diphenylethylenediamine (8.5 mg, 0.04 mmol) was dissolved in 1 mL of methylene chloride. To the solution trichloroacetic acid (6.5 mg, 0.04 mmol) was added at room temperature and then stirred for 5 minutes at same temperature. In the resulting mixture, cyclic α , β unsaturated ketones (0.2 mmol), and water (20μ L) was added at room temperature and then stirred for the next 10 minutes at same temperature. Subsequently, silyloxyfuran (0.3 mmol) was drop wise added to the reaction mixture. The vial was closed with a cap and stirring was continued for the indicated time (48-96 h) at the room temperature. Once the reaction completed, the reaction mixture was transferred to a 25 mL conical flask with the help of CH₂Cl₂. The resulting solution was dried over Na₂SO₄. The crude solution was concentrated and the resulting organic residue was passed through a short plug of silica gel for the removal of the catalyst and the silica gel plug was washed with ethyl acetate. The eluent was concentrated in vacuo and the residue was subjected to silica gel flash chromatography (eluent: EtOAc/PE = 1/1, v/v) for the individual Michael adduct.

(*R*)-5-((*R*)-3-oxocyclohexyl)furan-2(5H)-one (3a):



Catalyst IV(8.5 mg, 0.04 mmol, 20 mol%) and TCA (6.5 mg, 0.04 mmol, 20 mol%) catalysed reaction of cyclohex-2-enone (20 μ L, 0.20 mmol) and 2-(trimethylsilyloxy) furan (51 μ L, 0.30 mmol) in CH₂Cl₂ and water (20 μ L) was run at room temperature for 48 h. The catalyst was removed according to the general procedure. The crude mixture was purified by flash chromatography (silica gel, ethyl acetate/hexane = 1/1) to give the product as

a colourless liquid (33.1 mg, 92% yield). The *syn/anti* ratio (95:5) was determined by HPLC analysis of the purified product. The er of the *syn* diastereomer was determined to be 98:2 [determined by HPLC, Chiralpak AS-H, hexanes:isopropanol = 55:45, 0.5 mL/min, λ = 230 nm, t (minor) = 36.3 min, t (major) = 49.27 min]. R_f = 0.40 (ethyl acetate/hexane = 1/1), [α] ^D ₃₈ = -84.91 ° (*c* 1.31, CHCl₃); ¹**H-NMR**(300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 1.63-1.82 (m, 2H), 1.94-1.98 (m, 1H), 2.12-2.16 (m, 2H), 2.22-2.25 (m, 2H), 2.28-2.40 (m, 2H), 5.03 (s, 1H), 6.16 (d, *J* = 6.00 Hz, 1H), 7.43 (d, *J* = 6.00 Hz, 1H); ¹³C-NMR(75 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 24.62, 27.66, 40.92, 41.16, 41.47, 85.43, 122.53, 154.04, 172.45, 209.41; **FTIR** (KBr) cm⁻¹: 2921, 1754, 1711, 1638, 1455, 1023, 818 cm⁻¹; **HRMS ESI:** [M+Na]⁺, Calcd for C₁₀H₁₂O₃Na 203.0679; found 203.0676.

(S)-5-((S)-3-oxocyclohexyl)furan-2(5H)-one (3a')



Catalyst V (8.5 mg, 0.04 mmol, 20 mol%) and TCA (6.5 mg, 0.04 mmol, 20 mol%) catalysed reaction of cyclohex-2-enone (20 μ L, 0.20 mmol) and 2-(trimethylsilyloxy) furan (51 μ L, 0.30 mmol) in CH₂Cl₂ and water (20 μ L) was run at room temperature for 48 h. The catalyst was removed according to the general procedure. The crude mixture was purified by flash chromatography (silica gel, ethyl acetate/hexane = 1/1) to give the product as

a colourless liquid (33.2 mg, 92% yield). The *syn/anti* ratio (92:8) was determined by HPLC analysis of the purified product. The er of the *syn* diastereomer was determined to be 98:2 [determined by HPLC, Chiralpak AS-H, hexanes:isopropanol = 55:45, 0.5 mL/min, λ = 230 nm, t (major) = 27.17 min, t (minor) = 39.64 min]. R_f = 0.40 (ethyl acetate/hexane = 1/1), [α] D_{38} = +89.51 ° (*c* 1.31, CHCl₃).

(S)-5-((R)-1-methyl-3-oxocyclohexyl)furan-2(5H)-one (3b):



Catalyst IV (8.5 mg, 0.04 mmol, 20 mol%) and TCA (6.5 mg, 0.04 mmol, 20 mol%) catalysed reaction of 3-methylcyclohex-2-enone (23 μ L,0.20 mmol) and 2-(trimethylsilyloxy) furan (51 μ L, 0.30 mmol) in CH₂Cl₂ and water (20 μ L) was run at room temperature for 48 h. The catalyst was removed according to the general procedure. The crude mixture was purified by flash chromatography (silica gel, ethyl acetate/hexane = 1/1) to give the product as

a colourless liquid (30.7 mg, 79% yield). The syn/anti ratio (99:1) was determined by HPLC

analysis of the purified product. The *er* of the *syn* diastereomer was determined to be 98.1:1.5 [determined by HPLC, Chiralpak AS-H, hexanes:isopropanol = 55:45, 0.5 mL/min, λ = 230 nm, t (minor) = 34.91 min, t (major) = 51.52 min]. *R_f*= 0.40 (ethyl acetate/hexane = 1/1),[α] ^D ₃₈ = -41.66 ° (*c* 1.56, CHCl₃); ¹**H-NMR** (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 0.96 (s, 3H), 1.59-1.63 (m, 1H), 1.86-2.01 (m, 4H), 2.25- 2.31 (m, 3H) 4.81 (s, 1H), 6.18 (d, *J* = 6.00 Hz, 1H), 7.46 (d, *J* = 6.00 Hz, 1H); ¹³**C-NMR** (75 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 20.24, 21.31, 32.87, 40.67, 42.44, 47.83, 89.42, 123.42, 152.77, 172.32, 209.75; **FTIR**(KBr) cm⁻¹: 2927, 1753, 1708, 1459, 1316, 1097, 824 cm⁻¹; **HRMS ESI:** [M+Na]⁺, Calcd for C₁₁H₁₄O₃Na 217.0835; found 217.0836.

(*R*)-5-((*S*)-1-methyl-3-oxocyclohexyl)furan-2(5H)-one (3b'):



Catalyst V (8.5 mg, 0.04 mmol, 20 mol%) and TCA (6.5 mg, 0.04 mmol 20 mol%) catalysed reaction of 3-methylcyclohex-2-enone (23 μ L, 0.2 mmol), 2-(trimethylsilyloxy) furan (51 μ L, 0.30 mmol) in CH₂Cl₂ and water (20 μ L) was run at room temperature for 48 h. The catalyst was removed according to the general procedure. The crude mixture was purified by flash chromatography (silica gel, ethyl acetate/hexane = 1/1) to give the product as

a colourless liquid (31.8 mg, 82% yield). The *syn/anti* ratio (99.9:0.1) was determined by HPLC analysis of the purified product. The er of the *syn* diastereomerwas determined to be 98:02 [determined by HPLC, Chiralpak AS-H, hexanes:isopropanol = 55:45, 0.5 mL/min, λ = 250 nm, t (major) = 38.17 min, t (minor) = 60.00 min]. R_f = 0.40 (ethyl acetate/hexane = 1/1), [α] $^{D}_{37}$ = +81.66 ° (*c* 1.50, CHCl₃); ¹**H-NMR** (300 MHz, CDCl3) δ 1.00 (s, 3H), 1.89-1.90 (m, 1H), 2.01-2.05 (m, 3H), 2.29- 2.34 (m, 3H) 4.81 (s, 1H), 6.23 (d, *J* = 6.00 Hz, 1H); ¹³**C-NMR** (75 MHz, CDCl3) δ 20.24, 21.31, 32.87, 40.66, 42.44, 47.83, 89.42, 123.42, 152.76, 172.31, 209.74; **FTIR** (KBr) cm⁻¹: 2927, 1753, 1708, 1459, 1316, 1097, 824 cm⁻¹; **HRMS ESI:** [M+Na]⁺, Calcd for C₁₁H₁₄O₃Na 217.0835; found 217.0836.

Methyl-3-oxo-1-5-oxo-2,(5-dihydrofuran-2-yl)cyclohexanecarboxylate (3c):



Catalyst IV (8.5 mg, 0.04 mmol, 20 mol%) and TCA (6.5 mg, 0.04 mmol, 20 mol%) catalysed reaction of methyl 3-oxocyclohex-1-enecarboxylate(27 μ L, 0.20 mmol) and 2-(trimethylsilyloxy) furan (51 μ L, 0.30 mmol) in CH₂Cl₂ and water (20 μ L) was run at room temperature for 48 h. The catalyst was removed according to the general procedure. The crude mixture was purified by flash chromatography (silica gel, ethyl acetate/hexane = 3/2) to give the

product as a colourless liquid (29.5 mg, 62% yield). The *syn/anti* ratio (98:2) was determined by HPLC analysis of the purified product. The *er* of the *syn* diastereomer was determined to be 99.9:0.1 [determined by HPLC, Chiralpak IC, hexanes:isopropanol = 50:50, 1.0 mL/min, λ = 250 nm, t (major) = 38.97 min, t (minor) = 90.37 min]. R_f = 0.40 (ethyl acetate/hexane = 3/2), [α] ^D ₃₈ = -91.82 ° (*c* 1.59, CHCl₃); ¹**H-NMR** (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 1.61-1.72 (m, 1H), 1.96-2.10 (m, 2H), 2.17-2.23 (m, 3H), 2.29-2.40 (m, 2H), 3.73 (s, 3H), 5.30-5.34 (m, 1H), 6.17 (d, *J* = 6.00 Hz, 1H), 7.26 (d, *J* = 6.00 Hz, 1H); ¹³C-NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 21.36, 31.33, 39.67, 40.92, 52.80, 53.20, 85.12, 123.29, 152.83, 171.75, 172.63, 206.66; **FTIR**(KBr) cm⁻¹: 2923, 1742, 1457, 1252, 1159, 1097, 819 cm⁻¹; **HRMS ESI:** $[M+Na]^+$, Calcd for $C_{12}H_{14}O_5Na$ 261.0733; found 261.0733.

(E)-5-(3-oxo-1-styrylcyclohexyl)furan-2(5H)-one (3d) :



Catalyst IV(8.5 mg, 0.04 mmol, 20 mol%) and TCA (6.5 mg, 0.04 mmol, 20 mol%) catalysed reaction of (E)-3-styrylcyclohex-2-enone (39.6 mg, 0.20mmol) and 2-(trimethylsilyloxy) furan (51 μ L, 0.30 mmol) in CH₂Cl₂ and water (20 μ L) was run at room temperature for 72 h. The catalyst was removed according to the general procedure. The crude mixture was purified by flash chromatography (silica gel, ethyl acetate/hexane = 2/3) to give the product as a colourless liquid (29.0 mg, 51.36% yield). The *syn/anti*

ratio (99:1) was determined by HPLC analysis of the purified product. The er of the *syn* diastereomer was determined to be 98:02 [determined by HPLC, Chiralpak IB, hexanes:isopropanol = 80:20, 0.75 mL/min, λ = 205 nm, t (major) = 52.53 min, t (minor) = 61.92 min]. R_f = 0.5 (ethyl acetate/hexane = 2/3),[α] ^D₃₀ = -93.33 ° (*c* 1.80, CHCl₃); ¹**H-NMR** (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 1.65-1.74 (m,2H), 1.85-1.89 (m, 2H), 2.15-2.29 (m, 5H), 4.89 (s, 1H), 5.89 (d, *J* = 16.32 Hz, 1H), 6.10 (d, *J* = 4.22 Hz, 1H), 6.40 (d, *J* = 16.51 Hz, 1H), 7.18-7.25 (m, 4H), 7.30-7.31 (m, 2H); ¹³**C-NMR** (75 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 21.05, 32.97, 40.72, 43.19, 48.00, 87.79,123.21, 126.41, 128.33, 128.68, 129.05, 134.56, 135.81, 153.48, 172.43, 209.23; **FTIR** (KBr) cm⁻¹: 2924, 1748, 1636, 1459, 1260, 1078, 890 cm⁻¹; **HRMS ESI:** [M+Na]⁺, Calcd for C₁₈H₁₈O₃Na 305.1148; found 305.1146.

(E)-5-(1-(4-fluorostyryl)-3-oxocyclohexyl)furan-2(5H)-one (3e):



Catalyst IV(8.5 mg, 0.04 mmol, 20 mol%) and TCA (6.52 mg, 0.04 mmol, 20 mol%) catalysed reaction of (E)-3-(4-fluorostyryl)cyclohex2-enone (43.2 mg, 0.20mmol) and 2-(trimethylsilyloxy) furan (51 μ L, 0.30 mmol) in CH₂Cl₂ and water (20 μ L) was run at room temperature for 72 h. The catalyst was removed according to the general procedure. The crude mixture was purified by flash chromatography (silica gel, ethyl acetate/hexane =

2/3) to give the product as a colourless liquid (33.0 mg, 55.05% yield). The *syn/anti* ratio (96:4) was determined by HPLC analysis of the purified product. The er of the *syn*diastereomerwas determined to be 99:01 [determined by HPLC, Chiralpak IB, hexanes:isopropanol =80:20, 0.75 mL/min, λ = 230 nm, t (major) = 30.17 min, t (minor) =38.79 min]. R_f = 0.5 (ethyl acetate/hexane = 2/3), [α] ^D ₂₀ = -126.11 ° (*c* 1.80, CHCl₃); ¹**H**-**NMR** (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 1.70-1.74 (m,1H), 1.85-1.95 (m, 2H), 2.14-2.37 (m, 5H), 4.90 (s, 1H), 5.81 (d, *J* = 16.32 Hz, 1H), 6.10 (d, *J* = 4.22 Hz, 1H), 6.38 (d, *J* = 16.51 Hz, 1H), 6.92-6.98 (m, 2H), 7.21-7.34 (m, 3H); ¹³**C-NMR** (75 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 21.10, 32.91, 40.74, 43.37, 48.01, 87.75, 115.47, 115.75, 123.29, 127.95, 128.05, 128.79, 133.41, 153.28, 161.01, 164.30, 172.28, 209.05; **FTIR** (KBr) cm⁻¹: 2924, 2359, 1752, 1643, 1463, 1160, 1032 cm⁻¹; **HRMS ESI:** [M+Na]⁺, Calcd for C₁₈H₁₇FO₃Na 323.1059; found. 323.1063.

5-(1-methyl-3-oxocyclopentyl)furan-2(5H)-one (3f):



Catalyst IV (8.5 mg, 0.04 mmol, 20 mol%) and TCA (6.5 mg, 0.04 mmol, 20 mol%) catalysed reaction of 3-methylcyclopent-2-enone (19.8 μ L , 0.20mmol) and 2-(trimethylsilyloxy) furan (51 μ L, 0.30 mmol) in CH₂Cl₂ and water (20 μ L) was run at room temperature for 72 h. The catalyst was removed according to the general procedure. The crude mixture was purified by flash chromatography (silica gel, ethyl acetate/hexane = 2/3) to give the product as a colourless liquid (18.4 mg, 51.00% yield). The *syn/anti* ratio (93:7) was determined by HPLC

analysis of the purified product. The *er* of the *syn* diastereomer was determined by HPLC, Chiralpak AS-H, hexanes:isopropanol = 55:45, 0.5 mL/min, λ = 250 nm, t (major) = 56.63 min, t (minor) = 106.40 min]. R_f = 0.45 (ethyl acetate/hexane = 2/3), [α] D_{38} = -8.88 ° (*c* 0.91, CHCl₃); ¹**H-NMR**(300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 1.12 (s, 3H), 1.81-1.90 (m, 1H), 1.97-2.03 (m, 1H), 2.18-2.24 (m, 2H), 2.36-2.42 (m, 2H), 4.95 (s, 1H), 6.25 (d, *J* = 6.00 Hz, 1H) 7.49 (d, *J* = 6.00 Hz, 1H); ¹³**C-NMR** (75 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 21.90, 31.84, 36.18, 42.74, 47.18, 88.59, 123.43, 153.09, 172.30, 216.45; **FTIR** (KBr) cm⁻¹: 2924, 1746, 1601, 1459, 1164, 1096, 824 cm⁻¹; **HRMS ESI:** [M+Na]⁺, Calcd for C₁₀H₁₂O₃Na 203.0679; found 203.0681.

5-(3-oxocyclooctyl)furan-2(5H)-one (3g):



Catalyst IV(8.5 mg, 0.04 mmol, 20 mol%) and TCA (6.5 mg, 0.04 mmol,20 mol%) catalysed reaction of (Z)-cyclooct-2-enone (26.4 μ L, 0.20 mmol) and 2-(trimethylsilyloxy) furan (51 μ L, 0.30 mmol) in CH₂Cl₂ and water (20 μ L) was run at room temperature for 48 h. The catalyst was removed according to the general procedure. The crude mixture was purified by flash chromatography (silica gel, ethyl

acetate/hexane = 2/3) to give the product as a colourless liquid (22.9 mg, 55.0% yield). The *syn/anti* ratio (78:22) was determined by HPLC analysis of the purified product. The *er* of the *syn* diastereomer was determined to be 94:06 [determined by HPLC, Chiralpak ASH, hexanes:isopropanol = 55:45, 0.5 mL/min, λ = 230 nm, t (major) = 39.83min, t (minor) = 63.89 min]. R_f = 0.40 (ethyl acetate/hexane = 2/3),[α] ^D ₃₈ = +22.22 ° (*c* 0.90, CHCl₃); ¹**H**-**NMR** (300 MHz, CDCl3) δ 1.30-1.39 (m, 1H), 1.41-1.55 (m, 2H), 1.62-1.67 (m, 2H), 1.83-1.96 (m, 3H), 2.22-2.59 (m, 5H), 4.99-5.00 (m, 1H), 6.17 (d, *J* = 6.00 Hz, 1H), 7.48 (d, *J* = 6.00 Hz, 1H); ¹³**C-NMR** (75 MHz, CDCl3) δ 22.97, 24.18, 27.35, 29.61, 40.65, 42.63, 42.89, 86.37, 122.65, 154.35, 172.53, 215.04; **FTIR** (KBr) cm⁻¹: 2929, 1753, 1695, 1461, 1331, 1164, 823 cm⁻¹; **HRMS ESI:** [M+Na]⁺, Calcd for C₁₂H₁₆O₃Na 231.0992; found 231.0998.

5-(3-oxocyclododecyl)furan-2(5H)-one (3h):



Catalyst IV (8.5 mg, 0.04 mmol, 20 mol%) and TCA (6.5 mg, 0.04 mmol, 20 mol%) catalysed reaction of (E)-cyclododec-2-enone (40.5 μ L, 0.20 mmol), 2-(trimethylsilyloxy) furan (51 μ L,0.30 mmol) in CH₂Cl₂ and water (20 μ L) was run at room temperature for 48 h. The

catalyst was removed according to the general procedure. The crude mixture was purified by flash chromatography (silica gel, ethyl acetate/hexane = 1/3) to give the product as a colourless liquid (27.4 mg, 52.00% yield). The *syn/anti* ratio (97:03) was determined by HPLC analysis of the purified product. The *er* of the *syn* diastereomerwas determined to be 92:08 [determined by HPLC, Chiralpak AS-H, hexanes:isopropanol = 55:45, 0.5 mL/min, λ = 230 nm, t (major) = 50.27 min, t (minor) = 56.85 min]. *R*_f= 0.5 (ethyl acetate/hexane = 1/3), [α] $^{D}_{38}$ = +59.28 ° (*c* 1.40, CHCl₃); ¹**H-NMR**(300 MHz, CDCl3) δ 1.25-1.49 (m, 14H), 1.55-1.76 (m, 2H), 2.22-2.29 (m, 1H), 2.39-2.52 (m, 3H), 2.70-2.76 (m, 1H), 5.11-5.13 (m, 1H), 6.14 (d, *J* = 6.00 Hz, 1H), 7.53 (d, *J* = 6.00 Hz, 1H); ¹³**C-NMR** (75 MHz, CDCl3) δ 22.12, 22.77, 23.17, 23.81, 25.42, 25.50, 28.17, 36.55, 38.89, 42.85, 85.95, 122.11, 155.59, 172.90, 211.01; **FTIR** (KBr) cm⁻¹: 2923, 1753, 1704, 1465, 1161, 1020, 652 cm⁻¹; **HRMS ESI:** [M+Na]⁺, Calcd for C₁₆H₂₄O₃Na 287.1618; found 287.1618.

5-(3-oxocyclopentadecyl)furan-2(5H)-one (3i) :



Catalyst IV (8.5 mg, 0.04 mmol, 20 mol%) and TCA (6.5 mg, 0.04 mmol, 20 mol%) catalysed reaction of (E)-cyclopentadec-2enone (51.2 μ L, 0.20 mmol) and 2-(trimethylsilyloxy) furan (51 μ L, 0.30mmol) in CH₂Cl₂ and water (20 μ L) was run at room temperature for 48 h. The catalyst was removed according to the general procedure. The crude mixture was purified by flash

chromatography (silica gel, ethyl acetate/hexane = 1/3) to give the product as a white solid (37.9 mg, 62.00% yield). The *syn/anti* ratio (80:20) was determined by HPLC analysis of the purified product. The *er* of the *syn* diastereomer was determined to be 97:3 [determined by HPLC, Chiralpak IC, hexanes:isopropanol = 90:10, 0.75 mL/min, λ = 250 nm, t (major) = 103.61 min, t (minor) = 111.58 min]. R_f = 0.35 (ethyl acetate/hexane = 1/3),[α] ^D₃₈ = +68.66 ° (*c* 1.50, CHCl₃); ¹**H-NMR** (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 1.24-1.29 (m, 19H), 1.49-1.52 (m, 2H), 1.73-1.75 (m, 1H), 2.19-2.25 (m, 2H), 2.44-2.51 (m, 3H), 5.08-5.12 (m, 1H), 6.09 (d, *J* = 6.00 Hz, 1H); ¹³C-NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 22.98, 25.42, 25.65, 26.13, 26.49, 26.66, 27.46, 31.33, 35.84, 40.84, 42.21, 85.92, 121.92, 155.66, 172.93, 209.95; **FTIR** (KBr) cm⁻¹: 2928, 1754, 1703, 1457, 1163, 1097, 830 cm⁻¹**HRMS ESI:** [M+Na]⁺, Calcd for C₁₉H₃₀O₃Na 329.2087; found 329.2088.

3-bromo-5-(3-oxocyclohexyl)furan-2(5H)-one (3j):



Catalyst IV (8.5 mg, 0.04 mmol, 20 mol%) and TCA (6.5 mg, 0.04 mmol, 20 mol%) catalysed reaction of cyclohex-2-enone ($20 \ \mu L$, 0.20mmol) and (3-bromofuran-2-yloxy)trimethylsilane (55 $\ \mu L$, 0.30 mmol) in CH₂Cl₂ and water ($20 \ \mu L$) was run at room temperature for 48 h. The catalyst was removed according to the general procedure. The crude mixture was purified by flash chromatography (silica gel, ethyl acetate/hexane = 2/3)

to give the product as a yellow solid (28.3 mg, 55% yield). The *syn/anti* ratio (72:28) was determined by HPLC analysis of the purified product. The er of the *syn* diastereomer was determined to be 99:01[determined by HPLC, Chiralpak AS-H, hexanes:isopropanol = 55:45,

0.5 mL/min, λ = 250 nm, t (minor) = 30.21 min, t (major) = 64.64 min]. R_f = 0.4 (ethyl acetate/hexane = 2/3),[α] ^D ₃₈ = -102.44 ° (*c* 2.86, CHCl₃); ¹H-NMR(300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 1.69-1.72 (m, 3H), 1.90-1.99 (m, 1H), 2.11-2.19 (m, 1H), 2.21-2.30 (m, 2H), 2.38-2.45 (m, 2H), 4.87-4.97 (m, 1H), 7.48 (d, *J* = 2.99 Hz, 1H); ¹³C-NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 24.58, 27.39, 40.93, 41.38, 41.57, 84.83, 114.14, 150.41, 167.78, 208.76; FTIR(KBr) cm⁻¹: 2928, 1766, 1606, 1370, 1223, 991, 515 cm⁻¹; HRMS ESI: [M+Na]⁺, Calcd for C₁₀H₁₁O₃BrNa 280.9784; found 280.9785.

3-methyl-5-(3-oxocyclohexyl)furan-2(5H)-one (3k):



Catalyst **IV**(8.5 mg, 0.04 mmol, 20 mol%) and TCA (6.5 mg, 0.04 mmol, 20 mol%) catalysed reaction of cyclohex-2-enone ($20 \ \mu\text{L}$, 0.20 mmol) and (3-methylfuran-2-yloxy)trimethylsilane (52.7 $\ \mu\text{L}$, 0.30 mmol) in CH₂Cl₂ and water ($20 \ \mu\text{L}$) was run at room temperature for 48 h. The catalyst was removed according to the general procedure. The crude mixture was purified by flash chromatography (silica gel, ethyl acetate/hexane = 2/3) to

give the product as a colourless liquid (17.5 mg, 45.0% yield). The *syn/anti* ratio (65:35) was determined by HPLC analysis of the purified product. The *er* of the *syn* diastereomer was determined to be 92:08 [determined by HPLC, Chiralpak AS-H, hexanes:isopropanol = 55:45, 0.5 mL/min, λ = 250 nm, t (minor) = 19.98 min, t (major) = 33.37 min]. R_f = 0.4 (ethyl acetate/hexane = 2/3), [α] ^D ₃₈ = +19.42 ° (*c* 1.39, CHCl₃); ¹**H-NMR** (300 MHz, CDCl3) δ 1.41-1.50 (m, 1H), 1.62-1.71 (m, 2H), 1.94 (s, 3H), 2.11-2.14 (m, 2H), 2.22-2.43 (m 4H), 4.78-4.88 (m, 1H), 7.00-7.03 (m, 1H); ¹³**C-NMR** (75 MHz, CDCl3) δ 10.68, 24.40, 25.69, 41.11, 41.92, 43.96, 83.16, 131.27, 146.16, 173.58, 209.43; **FTIR** (KBr) cm⁻¹: 2924, 1753, 1646, 1456, 1223, 1030, 861 cm⁻¹; **HRMS ESI:** [M+Na]⁺, Calcd for C₁₁H₁₄O₃Na 217.0835; found 217.0836.

5-(1,4-dioxaspiro[4.5]decan-7-yl)furan-2(5H)-one (4a):^{5a}



To a solution of Michael adduct **3a** (36 mg, 0.2 mmol) in ethylene glycol (1 ml), 4Å molecular sieves was added at room temperature. In the resulting mixture *p*-TsOH (34.5 mg, 1 eq) was added all at once, and then stirred at room temperature for 30 min. The progress of the reaction was monitored by TLC. Once the reaction completed, it was quenched with saturated aqueous NaHCO₃. The resulting biphasic mixture was transferred in separating funnel and extracted with EtOAc (3 mL x 3). The combined organic layers were

washed with brine and the brine layer was back-extracted with EtOAc, dried over Na₂SO₄ and concentrated in vacuum. The crude organic residue was purified by flash chromatography (silica gel, ethyl acetate/petroleum ether = 5/95 to 40/60) to give the product **4a** as a pale yellow oil (32.5 mg, 72% yield). The *syn/anti* ratio (98:2) was determined by HPLC analysis of the purified product. The *er* of the *syn* diastereomer was determined to be 99.9:0.1 [determined by HPLC, Chiralpak OJ-H, hexanes:isopropanol = 98:02, 1.00 mL/min, λ = 205 nm, t (minor) = 42.59 min, t (major) = 46.24 min]. R_f = 0.6 (ethyl acetate/hexane = 2/3), [α] ^D ₂₈ = -79.50 ° (*c* 2.00, CHCl₃); ¹**H-NMR** (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 1.16-1.29 (m, 2H),

1.33-1.46(m, 2H), 1.70-1.74 (m, 4H), 2.01-2.02 (m, 1H), 3.91 (s,4H), 4.89 (d, J = 6.00 Hz, 1H), 6.12 (d, J = 6.00 Hz, 1H), 7.45 (d, J = 6.00 Hz, 1H); ¹³C-NMR (75 MHz, CDCl3) δ 22.49, 27.38, 34.58, 36.18, 38.97, 64.26, 86.49, 108.46, 122.01, 154.74, 172.84; FTIR (KBr) cm⁻¹: 2924,1753, 1460, 1163, 1323, 1024, 816 cm⁻¹; HRMS ESI: [M+Na]⁺, Calcd for C₁₂H₁₆O₄Na 247.0941; found 247.0936.

5-(1,5-dithiaspiro[5.5]undecan-8-yl)furan-2(5H)-one (4b):^{5b}



To the solution of Michael adduct **3a** (36 mg, 0.2 mmol) and 1,3propanedithiol (30.0 μ L, 0.3mmol) in anhydrous CH₂Cl₂ (0.5 ml), BF₃.OEt₂ (2.8 mg, 0.02 mmol) was added at room temperature. The resulting solution was stirred at same temperature for 16 hours. The progress of the reaction was monitored by TLC. Once the reaction was completed, it was quenched with sodium bicarbonate solution. The resulting biphasic mixture was transferred in separating funnel and extracted with CH₂Cl₂ (3 ml x 3). The

combined organic layer was dried over Na₂SO₄, filtered and evaporated under reduced pressure. The crude organic residue was purified by flash chromatography (silica gel, ethyl acetate/petroleum ether = 2/98 to 25/75) to give the product **4b** as a white solid (38.3 mg, 71% yield). The *syn/anti* ratio (91.3:8.7) was determined by HPLC analysis of the purified product. The *er* of the *syn* diastereomer was determined to be 98:02 [determined by HPLC, Chiralpak IA, hexanes:isopropanol = 90:10, 0.5.0 mL/min, λ = 230 nm, t (minor) = 32.55 min, t (major) = 35.49 min]. R_f = 0.5 (ethyl acetate/hexane = 1/3), [α] ^D ₂₈ = -58.33 ° (*c* 1.20, CHCl₃); ¹**H-NMR** (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 1.20-1.28 (m, 1H), 1.45-1.69 (m, 3H), 1.78-1.81 (m, 2H), 1.97-2.00 (m, 2H), 2.19-2.31 (m, 2H), 2.47-2.51 (m, 1H), 2.72-2.76 (m, 2H), 2.79-2.87 (m, 1H), 2.91-2.95 (m, 1H), 4.85-4.87 (d, *J* = 6 Hz, 1H), 6.15-6.17 (d, *J* = 6 Hz, 1H), 7.46-7.48 (d, *J* = 6 Hz, 1H); ¹³**C-NMR** (75 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 21.06, 25.70, 25.83, 26.10, 28.24, 36.98, 37.64, 38.85, 49.49, 86.62, 122.25, 154.57, 172.78; **FTIR** (KBr) cm⁻¹ 2926, 2364, 1750, 1640, 1461, 1095, 822 cm⁻¹; **HRMS ESI:** [M+Na]⁺, Calcd for C₁₃H₁₈NaO₂S₂ 293.0640; found 293.0650.

5-(8-methyl-1,5-dithiaspiro[5.5]undecan-8-yl)furan-2(5H)-one (4c):^{5b}



To a solution of Michael adduct **3b** (39 mg, 0.2 mmol) and 1,3propanedithiol (30.0 μ L, 0.3mmol) in anhydrous CH₂Cl₂ (0.5 ml), BF₃.OEt₂ (2.8 mg, 0.02 mmol) was added at room temperature. The resulting reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature for 16 hours. The progress of the reaction was monitored by TLC. Once the reaction was completed, it was quenched by aqueous sodium bicarbonate solution. The resulting biphasic mixture was transferred in separating funnel and extracted with CH₂Cl₂ (3 ml

x 3). The combined organic layer was dried over Na₂SO₄, filtered and evaporated under reduced pressure. The crude organic residue was purified by flash chromatography (silica gel, ethyl acetate/petroleum ether = 2/98 to 25/75) to give the product **4c** as a white solid (35

mg, 62% yield). R_{f} = 0.5 (ethyl acetate/hexane = 1/3), The *syn/anti* ratio (99.9:0.1) was determined by HPLC analysis of the purified product. The *er* of the *syn* diastereomer was determined to be 99:01 [determined by HPLC, Chiralpak IB, hexanes:isopropanol = 95:05, 0.5.0 mL/min, λ = 230 nm, t (minor) = 37.45 min, t (major) = 43.53 min]. [α] ^D₂₃= -80.00 ° (*c* 1.20, CHCl₃); ¹**H-NMR** (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 0.91 (s, 3H) 1.39-1.45 (m, 1H), 1.75-1.79 (m, 3H), 1.85-2.04 (m, 5H), 2.39-2.44 (m, 1H), 2.73-2.76(m, 2H), 2.80-3.10 (m, 2H), 5.52 (s, 1H), 6.14-6.16 (d, *J* = 6 Hz, 1H), 7.44-7.46 (d, *J* = 6 Hz, 1H); ¹³**C-NMR** (75 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 18.25, 22.30, 25.43, 26.40, 34.52, 38.21, 38.36, 43.73, 48.58, 88.76, 122.54, 153.98, 173.04; **FTIR** (KBr) cm⁻¹: 3459, 2925, 2362, 1750, 1637, 1460, 1094 cm⁻¹; **HRMS ESI:** [M+Na]⁺, Calcd for C₁₄H₂₀NaO₂S₂ 307.0802; found 307.0807.

5-(1,4-dioxaspiro[4.5]decan-7-yl)dihydrofuran-2(3H)-one (4d):^{5c}



To a solution of **4a** (44.8 mg, 0.2 mmol) in THF/MeOH=1/1 (2.0 mL) was added NiCl₂.6H₂O (99.8 mg, 0.42 mmol, 2.1 equiv.) and NaBH₄ (8.4 mg, 0.22 mmol, 1.1 equiv.) at -78 °C. The reaction mixture was stirred at same temperature for 5 minutes, then warmed at 0°C and stirred at same temperature for 1 h. Subsequently, reaction mixture was warmed to room temperature and stirred at same temperature for 12 h. The progress of the

reaction was monitored by TLC. Once the reaction was completed, it was quenched by sat. NH₄Cl (5 mL). The resulting biphasic mixture was transferred in separating funnel and seprated water layer was extracted with ethyl acetate (3 mL x 3). The combined organic layers were dried over Na₂SO₄, filtered and concentrated. The crude mixture was purified by flash chromatography (silica gel, ethyl acetate/petroleum ether = 5/95 to 50/50) to give the product **4d** (37.1mg, yield 82%), R_f = 0.6 (ethyl acetate/hexane = 2/3), [α] ^D₂₈ = +19.16 ° (*c* 2.40, CHCl₃); ¹**H-NMR**(300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 1.02-1.10 (m, 1H), 1.25-1.34 (m, 1H), 1.46-1.63 (m, 2H), 1.67-1.72 (m, 4H), 1.78-2.02 (m, 2H), 2.23-2.30 (m, 1H), 2.49-2.55 (m, 2H), 3.92 (s, 4H), 4.20-4.28 (m, 1H); ¹³**C-NMR** (75 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 22.54, 25.92, 26.53, 28.81, 34.84, 37.21, 40.68, 64.30, 84.12, 108.47, 177.00; **FTIR** (KBr) cm⁻¹: 2924, 1769, 1457, 1354, 1083, 915, 812 cm⁻¹; **HRMS ESI:** [M+Na]⁺, Calcd for C₁₂H₁₈O₄Na 249.1097; found 249.1090.

5-(3-oxocyclohexyl)dihydrofuran-2(3H)-one (5):^{5d}



To a magnetically stirred solution of **4b** (45.2 mg, 0.2 mmol) in anhydrous acetone (1.5 mL) was added a catalytic amount (6.9 mg, 20 mol %) of *p*-toluene sulfonic acid and stirred at room temperature for 30 h, and then is quenched by the addition of saturated aqueous solution of NaHCO₃. The resulting solution was extracted with EtOAc (3mL x 3). The combined organic layers were washed with brine, dried (Na₂SO₄) and concentrated.

The crude mixture was purified by flash chromatography (silica gel, ethyl acetate/petroleum ether = 5/95 to 45/55) to give the product **3c** as a pale yellow oil (29.8 mg, 82% yield), R_f = 0.4 (ethyl acetate/hexane = 2/3), [α] ^D ₂₈ = +41.22 ° (*c* 1.14, CHCl₃);¹**H-NMR**(300 MHz, CDCl3) δ 1.53-1.71 (m, 2H), 1.87-2.03 (m, 3H), 2.11-2.27 (m, 2H), 2.20-2.39 (m, 3H), 2.52-2.60 (m, 3H), 4.34-4.42 (m, 1H); ¹³C-NMR (75 MHz, CDCl3) δ 24.70, 25.44, 26.92, 28.65,

41.13, 42.91, 43.21, 83.09, 176.46, 209.65; **FTIR**(KBr) cm⁻¹: 2930, 1769, 1709, 1348, 1185, 1017, 807 cm⁻¹,**HRMS ESI:** [M+Na]⁺, Calcd for C₁₀H₁₄O₃Na 205.0835; found 205.0846.

5-(1,4-dioxaspiro[4.5]decan-7-yl)-4-vinyldihydrofuran-2(3H)-one (6):5e



To a suspension of CuBr.DMS (1 mmol) in THF (0.5 ml), vinyl magnesium bromide (1ml, 1M in THF, 1 mmol) was added at -78 °C and the solution was stirred at the same temperature for 30 min. To the resulting mixture was added trimethylsilyl chloride (60 μ L) followed by a solution of **4a** (0.2 mmol, 44.8 mg) in dichloromethane (0.5 ml). The reaction mixture was stirred at -78°C for 2.5 h and the progress of the reaction was monitored by TLC. Once the reaction was completed, it was quenched with saturated

NH₄Cl and warmed to room temperature for 1h. The mixture was partitioned between saturated NH₄Cl and dichloromethane. The organic layer was washed with H₂O and combined aqueous layer were extracted with dichloromethane (3mLx3). The combined organic layers were dried over Na₂SO₄, filtered and concentrated. The crude organic residue was purified by flash chromatography (silica gel, ethyl acetate/petroleum ether = 5/95 to 30/70) to give the colourless liquid (22.5 mg, yield =44.58 %, R_f = 0.7 (ethyl acetate/hexane = 2/3); [α] ^D ₂₈ = + 28.33° (*c* 1.20, CHCl₃); ¹**H-NMR**(300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 1.24-1.30 (m, 1 H), 1.33-1.49 (m, 3H), 1.57-1.62 (m, 2H), 1.73-1.81 (m, 3H), 1.82-1.99 (m, 2H), 2.39-2.48 (m, 1H), 2.67-2.75 (m, 1H), 2.94-3.00 (m, 1H), 3.94 (s, 4H), 4.03-4.08 (m, 1H), 5.14-5.20 (m, 2H), 5.77 (ddd, J1 = 17.6 Hz, J2 = 10.4 Hz, J3 = 7.2 Hz, 1H); ¹³C-NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 22.70, 27.81, 34.76, 35.49, 36.46, 39.41, 42.88, 64.34, 87.82, 108.67, 117.54, 136.85, 175.53; **FTIR**(KBr) cm⁻¹: 2924, 2361, 1776, 1460, 1210, 1015, 922 cm⁻¹; **HRMS ESI:** [M+Na]⁺, Calcd for C₁₄H₂₀O₄Na 275.1254; found 275.1263.

4-(nitromethyl)-5-(1,4-dioxaspiro[4.5]decan-7-yl)dihydrofuran-2(3H)-one (7):^{5f}



To a solution of compound **4a** (44.8 mg, 0.2 mmol) in anhydrous nitromethane (0.66 mL, 12.4 mmol, , 62 equiv.) was added distilled DBU (0.04 mmol, 06μ L, 0.2 equiv.) and the reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature for 16 h. The solvent was evaporated off under reduced pressure and the crude mixture was purified by flash chromatography (silica gel, ethyl acetate/petroleum ether = 5/95 to

30/70) to give **8** (52.4 mg, 92% yield) as a yellow oil. $R_f = 0.6$ (ethyl acetate/hexane = 1/3), [α] ^D ₃₀ = +06.07 ° (*c* 2.80, CHCl₃); ¹**H-NMR**(300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 1.24-1.57 (m, 4H), 1.72-1.90 (m, 5H), 2.40 (dd, J_I = 4.95 Hz, J_2 = 18.34 Hz, 1H), 2.82-2.92 (m, 1H), 3.05-3.12(m, 1H), 3.94 (s, 4H), 4.09-4.12 (m, 1H), 4.40-4.56 (m, 2H); ¹³C-NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 22.42, 27.40, 32.25, 32.39, 34.53, 35.76, 36.08, 39.70, 64.34, 84.94, 108.32, 173.96; **FTIR** (KBr) cm⁻¹: 2923, 1747, 1553, 1460, 1162, 1078, 729 cm⁻¹; **HRMS ESI:** [M+Na]⁺, Calcd for C₁₃H₁₉NO₆Na 308.1105; found 308.1092.

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Assignment of the absolute configuration of syn-4b by X-ray analysis:



X-Ray data collection, solution, and refinement for Compound syn-4b:

X-ray intensity data measurements of compound *syn*-4b was carried out on a Bruker SMART Apex2 CCD diffractometer with graphite-monochromatized (MoK_{α}= 0.71073Å) radiation at 150(2) K. The X-ray generator was operated at 50 kV and 30 mA. A preliminary set of cell constants and an orientation matrix were calculated from three sets of 36 frames (12 frames from each set). The optimized strategy used for data collection consisted of one φ and four ω scan sets, with 0.5° steps in φ or ω ;completeness achieved was100% with redundancy3.98. Data were collected with a frame time of 15 sec keeping the sample-to-detector distance fixed at 5.00 cm. A total of 1552 frames were collected. The X-ray data collection was monitored by APEX2 program (Bruker, 2006).¹Final unit cell parameters were obtained from 9923 reflections after integration.

Crystal data of *syn*-4b: C₁₃H₁₈O₂S₂, M=270.39, colorless plate, 0.45 x 0.36 x 0.29 mm³, orthorhombic, space group *P*2₁2₁2₁, *a* =6.6349(2), *b*=8.9609(3), *c*=21.6859(6)Å, $V = 1289.33(7)Å^3$, Z = 4, T = 150(2) K, $2\theta_{max}=50.00^\circ$, D_{calc} (g cm⁻³) = 1.393, *F*(000) = 576, μ (mm⁻¹) = 0.400, 8835 reflections collected, 2245 unique reflections ($R_{int} = 0.0305$), 2215 observed ($I > 2\sigma$ (I)) reflections, multi-scan absorption correction, $T_{min} = 0.841$, $T_{max} = 0.893$, 154 refined parameters, S = 1.137, R1 = 0.0252, wR2 = 0.0624 (all data R = 0.0257, wR2 = 0.0626), maximum and minimum residual electron densities; $\Delta \rho_{max} = 0.30$, $\Delta \rho_{min} = -0.16$ (eÅ⁻³).

All the data were corrected for Lorentzian, polarization and absorption effects using SAINT and SADABS programs (Apex2, Bruker, 2006). SHELX-97 was used for structure solution and full matrix least-squares refinement on $F^{2,2}$ All the hydrogen atoms were placed in geometrically idealized positionand constrained to ride on their

parent atoms. The absolute configuration established by anomalous dispersion effects in diffraction measurements on the crystal which could become possible due to the presence of heavy atom Sin the molecule. The absolute configuration of the molecule was found by using Flack parameter refinement.³ A value of Flack parameter of 0.03(7) established that the configuration of atoms C5 and C8' is *R*.

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Assignment of the absolute configuration of syn-4c by X-ray analysis:





Scheme S1: A plausible transition state for IV-catalysed vinylogous Michael Reaction



























































— 7.27





HPLC, Chiralpak AS-H, hexanes: isopropanol = 55:45, 0.5 mL/min, λ = 230 nm.





HPLC, Chiralpak AS-H, hexanes: isopropanol = 55:45, 0.5 mL/min, λ = 230 nm.





HPLC, Chiralpak AS-H, hexanes: isopropanol = 55:45, 0.5 mL/min, λ = 230 nm.













HPLC, Chiralpak IC, hexanes: isopropanol = 50:50, 1.0 mL/min, λ = 250 nm





HPLC, Chiralpak IB, hexanes: isopropanol = 80:20, 0.75 mL/min, λ = 205 nm





HPLC, Chiralpak IB, hexanes: isopropanol = 75:25, 0.75 mL/min, λ = 230 nm





HPLC, Chiralpak AS-H, hexanes: isopropanol = 55:45, 0.5 mL/min, λ = 250 nm





HPLC, Chiralpak ASH, hexanes: isopropanol = 55:45, 0.5 mL/min, λ = 250 nm















racemic 3i

















HPLC, Chiralpak OJ-H, hexanes: isopropanol = 98:02, 1.0 mL/min, λ = 205 nm





HPLC, Chiralpak IA, Hexanes: Isopropanol = 90:10, 0.5 mL/min, λ = 230 nm





