

Supplementary Information

The Formation of Benzoxacin-3-ones via Intramolecular Nicholas Reactions and Synthesis of 8-Membered Heliannuols

Brent. St. Onge and James R. Green*

Department of Chemistry and Biochemistry, University of Windsor, Windsor, ON, N9B 3P4, Canada

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General Considerations. Reagents were obtained from commercial sources otherwise stated. Reactions were conducted under inert atmosphere (N_2) using glassware dried in an oven ($110\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$, $>1\text{ h}$). The solvent for each reaction was acquired from a solvent purification system (Innovative Technologies). $\text{BF}_3\text{-OEt}_2$ was distilled prior to use and stored under an inert atmosphere (N_2). Flash chromatography was performed according to the method of Still. High- Resolution Mass Spectrometry (HRMS) results were obtained via a Direct Insertion Probe-Electron Ionization method (70 eV), on a GCT Time of Flight (Tof) Mass Spectrometer at the McMaster Regional Centre for Mass Spectrometry, on a GCT Time of Flight (Tof) Mass Spectrometer at Queen's University, and in the University of Windsor Mass Spectrometry lab with a Tof mass spectrometer using the Atmospheric Solids Analysis Probe (ASAP) and a corona discharge to facilitate ionization. ^1H NMR spectra were obtained on 300 or 500 MHz spectrometers. Chemical shifts (δ) are reported in parts per million (ppm), relative to the 7.27 ppm resonance for the residual CHCl_3 in CDCl_3 , unless otherwise indicated. Coupling constants are reported in Hertz (Hz). ^{13}C NMR data were obtained at either 75 or 125 MHz. Infrared spectra (IR) were recorded neat on a FT-IR spectrophotometer using an ATR attachment. Phenolic ether carboxylic acids **8a-g**,¹ and **8i**,² were made by literature methods.

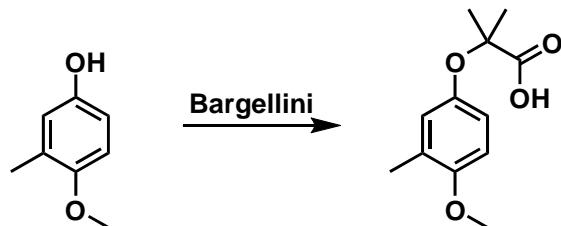
2-(2-Isopropylphenoxy)-2-methylpropanoic acid (8h)



General Procedure 1 (GP1): Sodium hydroxide (1.4623 g, 36.6 mmol, 5 equiv) was added with acetone (7 mL). To the resulting suspension, a solution of 2-isopropyl phenol (0.9950 g, 7.31 mmol) in acetone (7 mL) was added. The mixture was heated to reflux for 30 min, and chloroform (0.79 mL, 8.8 mmol, 1.2 equiv) in acetone (7 mL) was added. The resulting solution was further

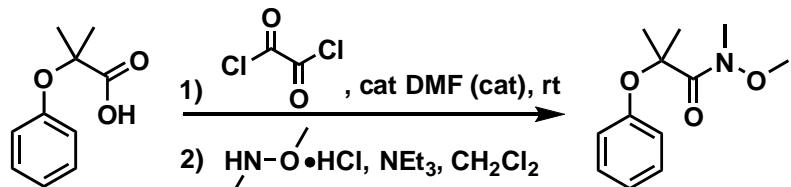
stirred at reflux for 3.5 hours and was subsequently concentrated under vacuum. The residue was dissolved using water and extracted with dichloromethane. The aqueous phase was acidified using 1M HCl. The resulting white suspension was extracted with dichloromethane. The combined CH₂Cl₂ phases were dried (MgSO₄) and concentrated under reduced pressure. The resulting **8h** was obtained as an off-white solid (1.1289 g, 70%) and of sufficient purity for subsequent use: **8h**, mp 85–86°C; ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 11.51 (br s, 1H), 7.33 – 7.30 (m, 1H) 7.17 – 7.15 (m, 1H) 7.12 – 7.02 (m, 1H) 6.87 – 6.84 (m, 1H) 3.44 (septet, J = 6.9 Hz, 1H) 1.72 (s, 6H) 1.30 (d, J = 6.9 Hz, 6H); ¹³C (75 MHz, CDCl₃) 180.6, 152.0, 139.7, 126.5, 126.0, 122.3, 116.9, 78.6, 26.9, 25.2, 22.8; IR v_{max}: 3102, 3081, 2997, 2963, 1701, 1487, 1450, 1237, 1155, 754; HRMS m/e for C₁₃H₁₈O₃ calcd (M⁺) 222.1255 found 222.1253.

2-(4-Methoxy-3-methylphenoxy)-2-methylpropanoic acid (8j)



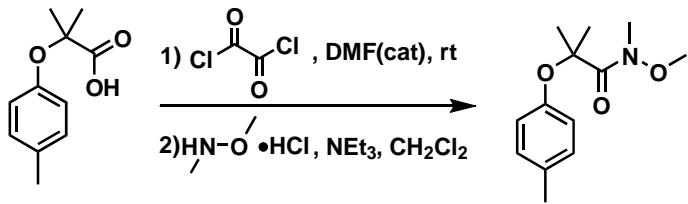
The application of **GP1** using 4-methyl-3-methoxyphenol (0.5376 g, 3.89 mmol). The resulting **8j** was obtained as a light tan oil (0.6694 g, 77%) and of sufficient purity for future use: **8j**, ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 9.69 (br s, 1H), 6.80 – 6.68 (m, 3H) 3.80 (s, 3H) 2.19 (s, 3H) 1.56 (s, 6H); ¹³C (125 MHz, CDCl₃) 177.5, 154.3, 146.8, 127.6, 124.6, 119.5, 110.2, 80.2, 55.6, 24.8, 16.3; IR v_{max}: 2983, 2940, 2835, 1708, 1497, 1465, 1256, 1142, 1033; HRMS m/e for C₁₂H₁₆O₄ calcd (M⁺) 224.1049 found 224.1051.

N-Methoxy-N,2-dimethyl-2-(phenoxy)propenamide (9a)



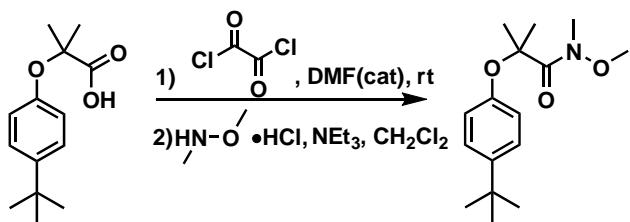
General Procedure 2 (GP2): To a 50mL 2-necked round bottom flask containing carboxylic acid **8a** (0.5250 g, 2.97 mmol) was added dry dichloromethane (25 mL) and a drying tube. To the resulting solution, a few drops of dimethylformamide (DMF) and oxalyl chloride (0.764 mL, 8.91 mmol, 3 equiv) was added dropwise (**HCl formation!**). The resulting solution was stirred at room temperature for 3.5 h and concentrated under reduced pressure to yield the crude acid chloride. The flask was fitted with a drying tube and dichloromethane (25 mL) was added. N,O -dimethylhydroxylamine hydrochloride was added (0.3475 g, 3.56 mmol, 1.2 equiv), followed by triethylamine (1.03 mL, 7.42 mmol, 2.5 equiv) at 0°C dropwise. Once the addition of triethylamine is complete, the resulted solution was allowed to stir overnight at room temperature. Saturated sodium bicarbonate was added and the mixture extracted with dichloromethane. The organic phase was then washed with 1M HCl (3x) and brine. The organic phase was dried using magnesium sulfate (MgSO_4) and concentrated under reduced pressure. The product **9a** was sufficient purity for future use as a tan oil (0.6492 g, 98%); ^1H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 7.23 (m, 2H) 6.97 – 6.92 (m, 1H) 6.86 (m, 2H) 3.58 (s, 3H) 3.28 (s, 3H) 1.61 (s, 6H); ^{13}C (75 MHz, CDCl_3) 172.8, 155.5, 129.2, 121.5, 118.1, 79.7, 60.4, 34.5, 25.0; IR ν_{max} : 2991, 2979, 1650, 1595, 1490, 1228, 1148, 753, 694; HRMS m/e for $\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_{17}\text{NO}_3$ calcd (M^++H) 224.1286 found 224.1282.

N-Methoxy-N,2-dimethyl-2-(p-tolyloxy)propenamide (9b)



GP2 was applied to carboxylic acid **8b** (0.5167 g, 2.66 mmol) employing oxalyl chloride (0.680 mL, 7.98 mmol, 3 equiv), N,O-dimethylhydroxylamine hydrochloride (0.3114 g, 3.19 mmol, 1.2 equiv) and triethylamine (0.930 mL, 6.65 mmol, 2.5 equiv). Once the addition of triethylamine was complete, the resulting solution was allowed to stir overnight at room temperature. The reaction was quenched with saturated sodium bicarbonate and extracted with dichloromethane. The organic phase was then washed with 1M HCl (3x) and brine. The organic phase was dried using magnesium sulfate (MgSO_4) and concentrated under reduced pressure. The product **9b** was isolated as a yellow oil (0.5921 g, 94%); ^1H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 7.00 (d, $J = 8.4$ Hz, 2H) 6.74 (d, $J = 8.4$ Hz, 2H) 3.59 (s, 3H) 3.27 (s, 3H) 2.24 (s, 3H) 1.57 (s, 6H); ^{13}C (75 MHz, CDCl_3) 172.7, 153.2, 130.9, 129.6, 118.1, 79.7, 60.4, 34.5, 24.9, 20.3; IR ν_{max} : 2974, 2924, 1652, 1611, 1583, 1506, 1227, 1150, 811; HRMS m/e for $\text{C}_{13}\text{H}_{19}\text{NO}_3$ calcd (M $^+ + \text{H}$) 238.1443 found 238.1440.

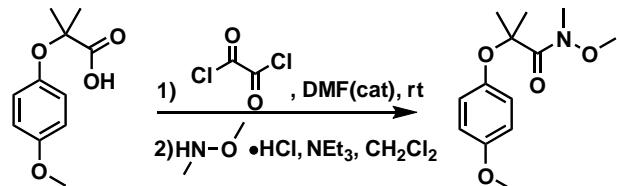
2-(4-tert-Butylphenoxy)-N-methoxy-N,2-dimethylpropanamide (**9c**)



GP2 was applied to carboxylic acid **8c** (0.6255 g, 2.64 mmol), using oxalyl chloride (0.680 mL, 7.94 mmol), N,O-dimethylhydroxylamine hydrochloride (0.3098 g, 3.17 mmol), and triethylamine (0.920 mL, 6.60 mmol). The product **9c** was isolated crude as a gold oil (0.6159 g, 83%); ^1H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 7.22 (d, $J = 7.5$ Hz, 2H) 6.78 (d, $J = 7.8$ Hz, 2H), 3.60 (s, 3H) 3.29 (s, 3H)

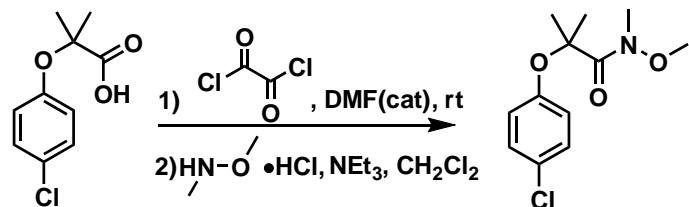
1.58 (s, 6H) 1.26 (s, 9H); ^{13}C (75 MHz, CDCl_3) 173.5, 153.2, 144.5, 126.1, 118.0, 79.9, 60.6, 34.8, 34.1, 31.5, 25.2; IR ν_{max} : 2961, 2903, 1652, 1607, 1509, 1461, 1290, 1176, 832; HRMS m/e for $\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{25}\text{NO}_3$ calcd (M^++H) 280.1912 found 280.1908.

N-Methoxy-2-(4-methoxyphenoxy)-N,2-dimethylpropanamide (9d)



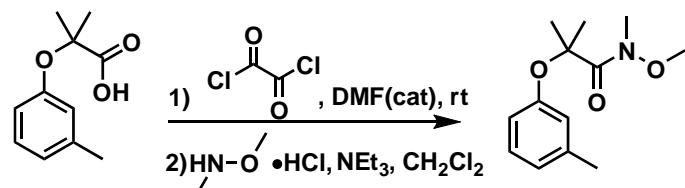
GP2 was applied to carboxylic acid **8d** (0.7593 g, 3.61 mmol), using oxalyl chloride (0.930 mL, 10.8 mmol), N,O-dimethylhydroxylamine hydrochloride (0.4228 g, 4.33 mmol), and triethylamine (1.26 mL, 9.03 mmol). The crude product subjected to flash chromatography using 5:1 petroleum ether : Et_2O , to afford **9d** as a yellow oil (0.6555 g, 72%); ^1H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 6.83 – 6.74 (m, 4H) 3.74 (s, 3H) 3.64 (s, 3H), 3.30 (br s, 3H), 1.55 (s, 6H); ^{13}C (125 MHz, CDCl_3) 173.5, 154.6, 149.1, 120.0, 114.3, 80.2, 60.5, 55.4, 34.6, 25.0; IR ν_{max} : 2993, 2936, 2835, 1650, 1504, 1441, 1216, 1149; HRMS m/e for $\text{C}_{13}\text{H}_{19}\text{NO}_4$ calcd (M^++H) 254.1392 found 254.1394.

2-(4-Chlorophenoxy)-N-methoxy-N,2-dimethylpropanamide (9e)



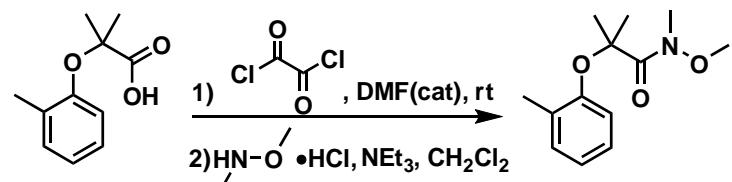
GP2 was applied to carboxylic acid derivative **8e** (0.8148 g, 3.79 mmol), using oxalyl chloride (0.980 mL, 11.3 mmol), N,O-dimethylhydroxylamine hydrochloride (0.4443 g, 4.55 mmol), and triethylamine (1.32 mL, 9.49 mmol). The crude product subjected to flash chromatography 10:1 petroleum ether : Et_2O , which gave **9e** as a yellow oil (0.6074 g, 62%); this material was spectroscopically identical to a literature report.³

N-Methoxy-N,2-dimethyl-2-(m-tolyloxy)propenamide (9f)



GP2 was applied to carboxylic acid derivative carboxylic acid **8f** (0.6328 g, 3.26 mmol), using oxalyl chloride (0.840 mL, 9.77 mmol), N,O-dimethylhydroxylamine hydrochloride (0.3814 g, 3.91 mmol), and triethylamine (1.14 mL, 8.14 mmol). The crude product was subjected to flash chromatography (10:1 petroleum ether : Et₂O) to afford **9f** a pale yellow oil (0.4559 g, 59%); ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.11 (m, 1H), 6.78 (m, 1H), 6.70 – 6.64 (m, 2H), 3.61 (s, 3H), 3.30 (s, 3H), 2.29 (s, 3H), 1.61 (s, 6H); ¹³C (125 MHz, CDCl₃) 173.4, 155.5, 139.3, 129.0, 122.5, 119.0, 114.9, 79.7, 60.5, 34.7, 25.1, 21.4; IR ν_{max} : 2980, 2923, 2866, 1652, 1601, 1487, 1258, 1171; HRMS m/e for C₁₃H₁₉NO₃ calcd (M⁺+H) 238.1443 found 238.1444.

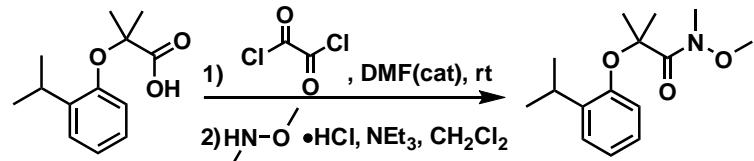
N-Methoxy-N,2-dimethyl-2-(o-tolyloxy)propenamide (9g)



GP2 was applied to carboxylic acid derivative carboxylic acid **8g** (0.7603 g, 3.91 mmol), using oxalyl chloride (1.00 mL, 11.7 mmol), N,O-dimethylhydroxylamine hydrochloride (0.4582 g, 4.70 mmol), and triethylamine (1.36 mL, 9.79 mmol). The crude product was subjected to flash chromatography (10:1 petroleum ether : Et₂O) to give **9g** as a white crystalline solid (0.6805 g, 73 %), mp 63–65°C; ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.13 (d, J = 7.4 Hz, 1H) 7.04 (apparent t, J = 7.8 Hz, 1H) 6.85 (apparent t, J = 7.4 Hz, 1H) 6.75 (d, J = 8.1 Hz, 1H) 3.56 (s, 3H) 3.28 (s, 3H) 2.22 (s, 3H) 1.63 (s, 6H); ¹³C (75 MHz, CDCl₃) 173.0, 153.7, 130.8, 128.3, 126.3, 121.1, 115.4,

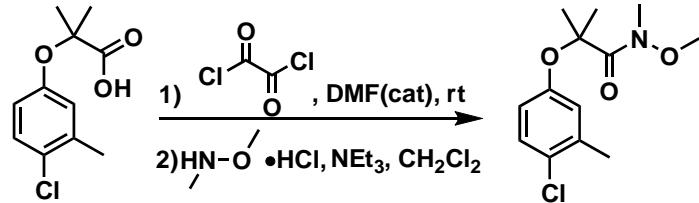
79.5, 60.2, 34.5, 25.1, 16.5; IR ν_{max} : 3005, 2992, 2818, 1644, 1599, 1488, 1454, 1201, 1154; HRMS m/e for $\text{C}_{13}\text{H}_{19}\text{NO}_3$ calcd (M^++H) 238.1443 found 238.1442.

2-(2-Isopropylphenoxy)-N-methoxy-N,2-dimethylpropanamide (9h)



GP2 was applied to carboxylic acid derivative carboxylic acid **8h** (0.5500 g, 2.47 mmol), with oxalyl chloride (0.640 mL, 7.42 mmol), N,O-dimethylhydroxylamine hydrochloride (0.2896 g, 2.97 mmol), and triethylamine (0.860 mL, 6.18 mmol). The crude product was purified using flash chromatography (15:1 hexanes : ethyl acetate) to afford **9h** as a white solid (0.5043 g, 77%), mp 52–53°C; ^1H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 7.19 (d, $J = 7.4$ Hz, 1H) 7.02 (dd, $J = 8.1, 7.4$ Hz, 1H) 6.92 (dd, $J = 8.1, 7.4$ Hz, 1H) 6.72 (d, $J = 8.1$ Hz, 1H) 3.57 (s, 3H) 3.32 (septet, $J = 6.9$ Hz, 1H) 3.30 (s, 3H) 1.63 (s, 6H) 1.23 (d, $J = 6.9$ Hz, 6H); ^{13}C (75 MHz, CDCl_3) 173.4, 152.7, 138.6, 126.5, 126.1, 121.4, 115.7, 79.5, 60.4, 34.5, 27.2, 25.1, 22.7; IR ν_{max} : 2965, 2949, 1650, 1597, 1583, 1487, 1442, 1236, 1152, 746; HRMS m/e for $\text{C}_{15}\text{H}_{23}\text{NO}_3$ calcd (M^++H) 266.1756 found 266.1756.

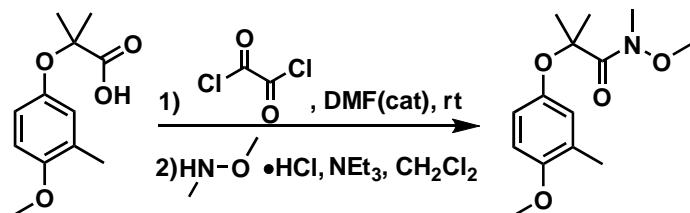
2-(4-Chloro-3-methylphenoxy)-N-methoxy-N,2-dimethylpropanamide (9i)



GP2 was applied to carboxylic acid derivative carboxylic acid **8i** (1.1940 g, 5.22 mmol), using oxalyl chloride (1.34 mL, 15.7 mmol), N,O-dimethylhydroxylamine hydrochloride (0.6112 g, 6.27 mmol), and triethylamine (1.82 mL, 13.1 mmol). The crude product was subjected to flash chromatography (10:1 petroleum ether : Et_2O) to afford **9i** a yellow oil (1.3071 g, 92%); ^1H NMR

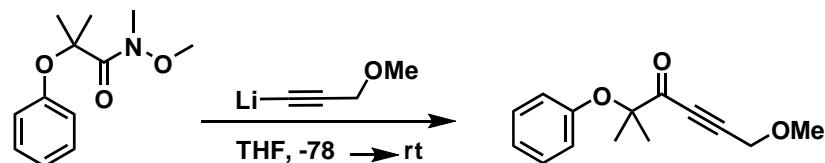
(300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.17 (d, J = 8.7 Hz, 1H) 6.76 (d, J = 2.9 Hz, 1H) 6.64 (dd, J = 8.7, 2.9 Hz, 1H) 3.60 (s, 3H) 3.29 (s, 3H) 2.30 (s, 3H) 1.60 (s, 6H); ¹³C (75 MHz, CDCl₃) 173.0, 154.1, 137.1, 129.5, 127.0, 120.9, 116.7, 80.2, 60.6, 34.6, 25.1, 20.2; IR v_{max} : 2980, 2937, 2866, 1652, 1477, 1240, 1177; HRMS m/e for C₁₃H₁₈ClNO₃ calcd (M⁺+H) 272.1053 found 272.1053.

N-Methoxy-2-(4-methoxy-3-methylphenoxy)-N,2-dimethylpropanamide (9j)



GP2 was applied to carboxylic acid derivative carboxylic acid **8j** (1.3011 g, 5.80 mmol), using oxalyl chloride (1.50 mL, 17.4 mmol), N,O-dimethylhydroxylamine hydrochloride (0.6791 g, 6.96 mmol), and triethylamine (2.00 mL, 14.5 mmol). The crude product was subjected to flash chromatography (5:1 petroleum ether : Et₂O) to afford **9j** as a pale yellow oil (1.4423 g, 93%); ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 6.70 – 6.66 (m, 3H) 3.75 (s, 3H) 3.65 (s, 3H) 3.32 (s, 3H) 2.15 (s, 3H) 1.55 (s, 6H); ¹³C (75 MHz, CDCl₃) 173.1, 152.9, 148.6, 127.5, 122.0, 116.3, 110.3, 80.0, 60.5, 55.5, 34.7, 25.0, 16.2; IR v_{max} : 2973, 2866, 1651, 1498, 1218, 1149; HRMS m/e for C₁₄H₂₁NO₄ calcd (M⁺+H) 268.1549 found 268.1554.

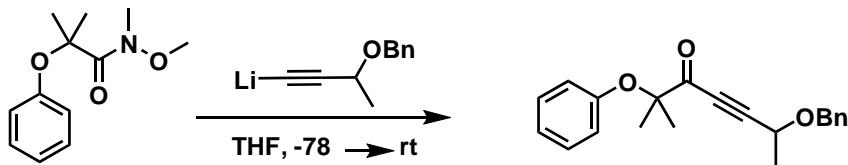
6-Methoxy-2-methyl-2-phenoxyhex-4-yn-3-one (10a)



General Procedure 3 (GP3): To a solution of methyl propargyl ether (0.27 mL, 3.2 mmol) dry tetrahydrofuran (15 mL) at -78 °C was added n-butyllithium (0.79 mL, 1.6 mmol). The solution was stirred at -78°C for 1 h. The Weinreb amide **9a** (0.1507 g, 0.67 mmol) was dissolved in dry

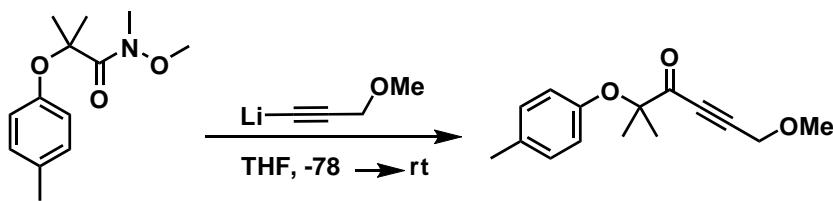
tetrahydrofuran and injected dropwise. The resulting solution was allowed to warm to room temperature with stirring overnight. Saturated NH₄Cl(aq) was added and the mixture was extracted with diethyl ether. The organic phase was dried (MgSO₄), filtered, and concentrated under reduced pressure. The crude material was filtered through a silica plug, giving **10a** as a yellow oil (0.1489g, 95%); ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.28 (t, J = 7.8 Hz, 2H), 7.03 (apparent t, J = 7.3 Hz, 1H), 6.91 (d, J = 7.9 Hz, 2H), 4.27 (s, 2H), 3.34 (s, 3H), 1.58 (s, 6H); ¹³C (75 MHz, CDCl₃) 189.9, 155.1, 129.2, 122.5, 119.7, 91.7, 83.74, 83.66, 59.5, 57.8, 23.7; IR ν_{max}: 3064, 3039, 2989, 2935, 2897, 2206, 1677, 1589, 1490, 1462, 1227, 1125, 1100, 752, 693; HRMS m/e for C₁₄H₁₆O₃Na calcd (M⁺ + Na) 255.0997, found 255.0991.

6-Methoxy-2-methyl-2-phenoxyhex-4-yn-3-one (10aa)



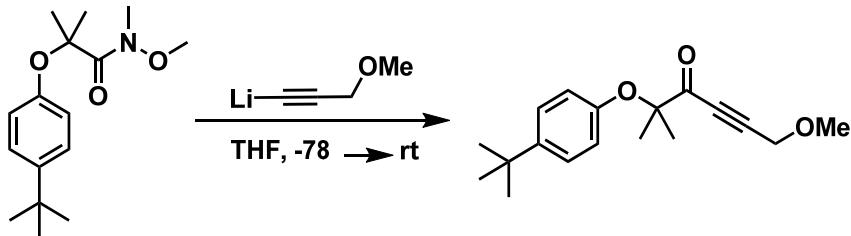
GP3 was applied to Weinreb amide **9a** (0.2081 g, 0.93 mmol) using the lithium acetylide generated from the 3-benzyloxybutyne and n-butyllithium. The crude product was subjected to column chromatography (25:1 hexane : Et₂O), to give **10aa** (0.2253 g, 75%) as a yellow oil; ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.36 – 7.29 (m, 7H) 7.05 (t, J = 7.4, 1H), 6.94 (m, 2H) 4.69 (d, J = 11.6 Hz, 1H) 4.40 (d, J = 11.6 Hz, 1H) 4.34 (q, J = 6.9 Hz, 1H) 1.64 (s, 3H) 1.63 (s, 3H) 1.49 (d, J = 6.9 Hz, 3H); ¹³C (75 MHz, CDCl₃) 190.3, 155.2, 137.1, 129.2, 128.3, 128.0, 127.8, 122.2, 119.1, 95.4, 83.7, 82.3, 70.7, 63.9, 24.2, 23.4, 21.0; IR ν_{max}: 3064, 3031, 2988, 2868, 2209, 1679, 1589, 1489, 1455, 1106, 1027, 750, 694; HRMS m/e for C₂₁H₂₂O₃ calcd 323.1647 (M⁺+H), found 323.1641.

6-Methoxy-2-methyl-2-(p-tolyloxy)hex-4-yn-3-one (10b)



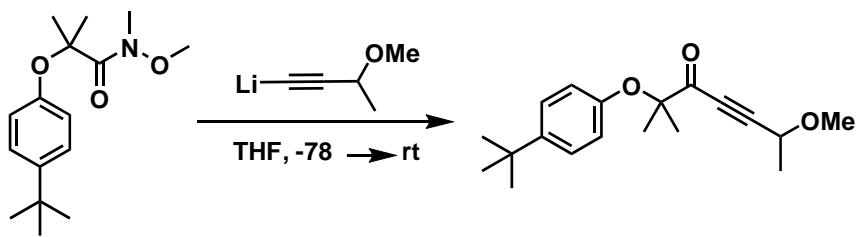
GP3 was applied to Weinreb amide **9b** (0.3909 g, 1.65 mmol) using methyl propargyl ether (0.70 mL, 8.25 mmol) and n-butyllithium (2.05 mL, 2.00 M, 4.12 mmol). Compound **10b** was isolated as a gold oil (0.3652 g, 90%) with sufficient purity for future use; ^1H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 7.04 (d, $J = 8.5$ Hz, 2H), 6.78 (d, $J = 8.5$ Hz 2H), 4.27 (s, 2H), 3.35 (s, 3H), 2.29 (s, 3H), 1.52 (s, 6H); ^{13}C (75 MHz, CDCl_3) 190.1, 152.7, 132.1, 129.7, 119.9, 91.5, 83.74, 83.71, 59.6, 57.8, 23.7, 20.5; IR ν_{max} : 2988, 2932, 2208, 1677, 1610, 1506, 1224, 1156, 1125, 1099, 809; HRMS m/e for $\text{C}_{15}\text{H}_{18}\text{O}_3$ calcd (M^++H) 247.1334 found 247.1336.

2-(4-tert-Butylphenoxy)-6-methoxy-2-methylhex-4-yn-3-one (10c)



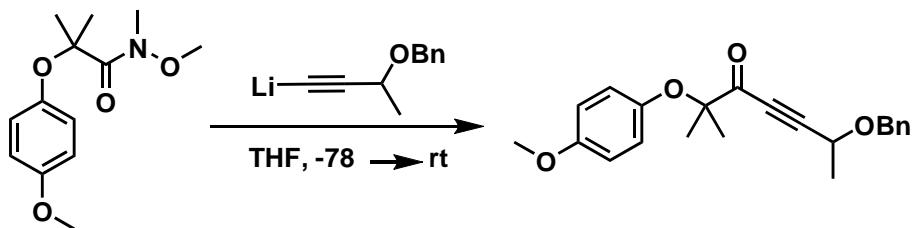
GP3 was applied to Weinreb amide **9c** (0.2212 g, 0.79 mmol). The crude product was subjected flash chromatography using (10:1 petroleum ether : Et_2O) to afford **10c** (0.0966 g, 42%) as a yellow oil; ^1H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 7.24 (d, $J = 8.7$ Hz, 2H), 6.80 (d, $J = 8.7$ Hz, 2H), 4.25 (s, 2H), 3.30 (s, 3H), 1.54 (s, 6H), 1.28 (s, 9H); ^{13}C (75 MHz, CDCl_3) 190.1, 152.6, 145.2, 125.9, 119.2, 91.5, 83.7, 83.6, 59.5, 57.7, 34.1, 31.4, 23.7; IR ν_{max} : 2963, 2904, 2869, 2208, 1678, 1607, 1509, 1462, 1160, 1128, 1102, 860; HRMS m/e for $\text{C}_{18}\text{H}_{24}\text{O}_3$ calcd (M^++H) 289.1804, found 289.1794.

2-(4-tert-Butylphenoxy)-6-methoxy-2-methylhept-4-yn-3-one (10cc)



GP3 was applied to Weinreb amide **9c** (0.2302 g, 0.82 mmol) using the lithium acetylide generated from the 3-methoxybutyne and n-butyllithium. Following filtration through a short silica plug using dichloromethane, **10cc** was isolated as a yellow oil (0.2472 g, 99%); ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.24 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 2H), 6.79 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 2H), 4.19 (q, J = 6.6 Hz, 1H), 3.28 (s, 3H) 1.54 (s, 6H), 1.40 (d, J = 6.9 Hz, 3H), 1.28 (s, 9H); ¹³C (75 MHz, CDCl₃) 190.4, 152.8, 145.1, 125.9, 118.9, 95.2, 83.6, 82.3, 66.7, 56.5, 34.0, 31.4, 24.1, 23.6, 20.9; IR v_{max} : 3096, 3041, 2964, 2823, 2207, 1679, 1607, 1509, 1461, 1235, 1139; HRMS m/e for C₁₉H₂₆O₃ calcd (M⁺+H) 303.1960 found 303.1948.

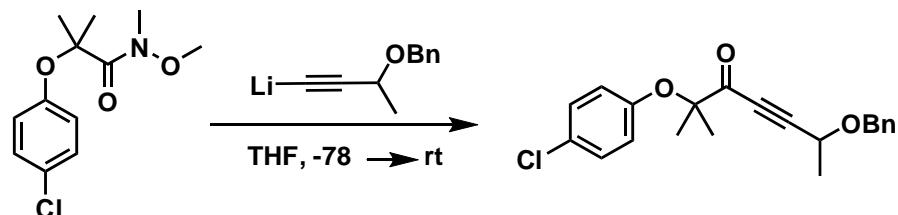
6-(Benzylxy)-2-(4-methoxyphenoxy)-2-methylhept-4-yn-3-one (**10d**)



GP3 was applied to Weinreb amide **9d** (0.2187 g, 0.86 mmol) using the lithium acetylide generated from the 3-benzylxybutyne and n-butyllithium. The crude product was subjected to column chromatography using 7.5:1 petroleum ether : Et₂O to afford **10d** as a yellow oil (0.2788 g, 92%); ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.39 – 7.29 (m, 5H), 6.91 (d, J = 9.2 Hz, 2H), 6.81 (d, J = 9.2 Hz, 2H), 4.75 (d, J = 11.6 Hz, 1H), 4.47 (d, J = 11.6 Hz, 1H), 4.40 (q, J = 6.7 Hz, 1H), 3.78 (s, 3H), 1.56 – 1.53 (m, 9H); ¹³C (75 MHz, CDCl₃) 190.2, 155.3, 148.6, 137.1, 128.3, 128.0, 127.8, 121.5, 114.2, 95.3, 84.0, 82.4, 70.8, 64.1, 55.4, 23.9, 23.4, 21.1; IR v_{max} : 3064, 3032, 2961, 2868, 2208,

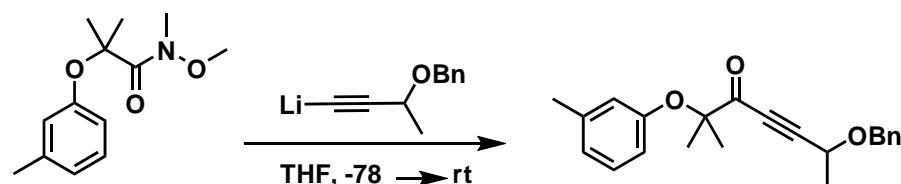
1679, 1596, 1450, 1257, 1147, 1100, 743, 698; HRMS m/e for C₂₂H₂₄O₄ calcd (M⁺) 352.1674 found 352.1681.

6-(BenzylOxy)-2-(4-chlorophenoxy)-2-methylhept-4-yn-3-one (10e)



GP3 was applied to Weinreb amide **9e** (0.2041 g, 0.82 mmol) using the lithium acetylidyne generated from the 3-benzyloxybutyne and n-butyllithium. The crude product was subjected to column chromatography using 7.5:1 petroleum ether : Et₂O to afford **10e** as a yellow oil (0.2414 g, 85%); ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.35 – 7.16 (m, 7H), 6.80 (m, 2H), 4.64 (d, J = 11.7 Hz, 1H), 4.36 (d, J = 11.7 Hz, 1H), 4.31 (q, J = 6.8 Hz, 1H), 1.56 (s, 3H), 1.55 (s, 3H), 1.45 (d, J = 6.8 Hz, 3H); ¹³C (75 MHz, CDCl₃) 189.6, 153.8, 137.0, 129.2, 128.4, 127.9, 127.8, 127.4, 120.6, 95.7, 84.1, 82.1, 70.8, 64.0, 24.0, 23.3, 21.0; IR v_{max} : 3063, 3030, 2982, 2844, 2207, 1679, 1616, 1487, 1223, 1146; HRMS m/e for C₂₁H₂₁ClO₃ calcd (M⁺+H) 357.1257 found 357.1247.

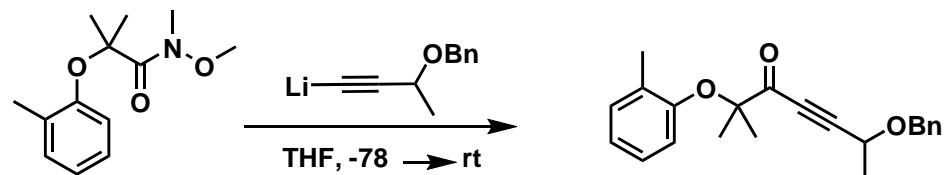
6-(BenzylOxy)-2-methyl-2-(m-tolyloxy)hept-4-yn-3-one (10f)



GP3 was applied to Weinreb amide **9f** (0.2443 g, 1.02 mmol). The crude product was subjected to column chromatography (25:1 hexane : Et₂O) to afford **10f** as a yellow oil (0.2761 g, 80%); ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.41 – 7.31 (m, 5H), 7.19 (m, 1H), 6.88 (m, 1H), 6.79 – 6.72 (m, 2H), 4.70 (d, J = 11.4 Hz, 1H), 4.40 (d, J = 11.4 Hz, 1H), 4.38 (q, J = 6.6 Hz, 1H), 2.34 (s, 3H), 1.65 (s, 3H), 1.64 (s, 3H), 1.52 (d, J = 6.9 Hz, 3H); ¹³C (75 MHz, CDCl₃) 190.4, 155.2, 139.3,

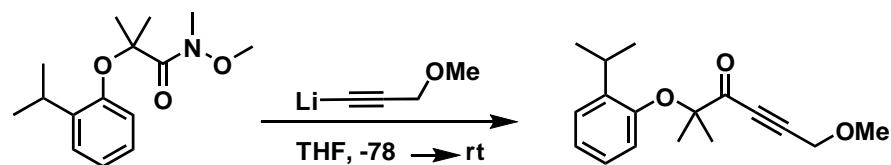
137.1, 128.9, 128.3, 128.0, 127.8, 123.1, 120.0, 115.9, 95.3, 83.6, 82.3, 70.7, 63.9, 24.2, 23.3, 21.3, 21.0; IR ν_{max} : 3023, 2982, 2937, 2844, 2209, 1679, 1583, 1455, 1146, 1098; HRMS m/e for $C_{22}H_{24}O_3$ calcd 337.1803 (M^++H) found 337.1800.

6-(Benzylxy)-2-methyl-2-(o-tolyloxy)hept-4-yn-3-one (10g)



GP3 was applied to Weinreb amide **9g** (0.2407 g, 1.01 mmol) using the lithium acetylid generated from the 3-benzylxybutyne and n-butyllithium. The crude product was subjected to column chromatography (25:1 hexane : Et₂O) to afford **10g** (0.3156 g, 92%) as a light orange oil; ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.33 – 7.17 (m, 7H), 6.91 (apparent t, J = 7.4, 1H), 6.71 (apparent d, J = 8.1, 1H), 4.64 (d, J = 11.6 Hz, 1H), 4.35 (d, J = 11.6 Hz, 1H), 4.31 (q, J = 6.7 Hz, 1H), 2.29 (s, 3H), 1.63 (s, 3H), 1.62 (s, 3H), 1.47 (d, J = 6.7 Hz, 3H); ¹³C (75 MHz, CDCl₃) 190.6, 153.5, 137.1, 131.0, 129.0, 128.2, 128.0, 127.7, 126.2, 121.7, 116.4, 95.3, 83.6, 82.2, 70.6, 63.8, 24.2, 23.3, 20.9, 16.7; IR ν_{max} : 3064, 3030, 2987, 2865, 2208, 1679, 1601, 1491, 1454, 1238, 1147, 1100, 777, 698; HRMS m/e for $C_{22}H_{24}O_4$ calcd 337.1804 (M^++H) found 337.1800.

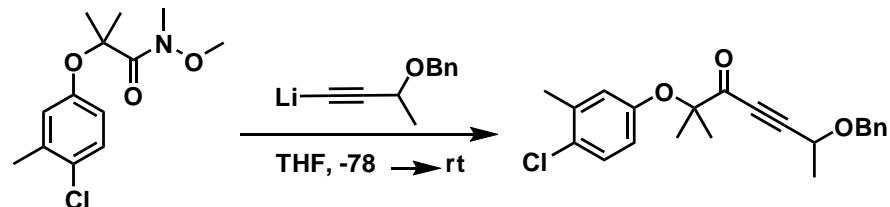
2-(2-Isopropylphenoxy)-6-methoxy-2-methylhex-4-yn-3-one (10h)



GP3 was applied to Weinreb amide **9h** (0.3350 g, 1.26 mmol). After filtration through a short silica plug, **10h** was isolated as a orange oil (0.3454 g, 99%); ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.23 (dd, J = 7.5, 1.9 Hz, 1H), 7.04 (apparent dt, J = 8.0, 1.9 Hz, 1H), 6.96 (apparent dt, J = 7.4, 1.2 Hz, 1H), 6.63 (dd, J = 8.0, 1.2 Hz, 1H), 4.21 (s, 2H), 3.38 (sept, J = 6.9 Hz, 1H), 3.26 (s, 3H), 1.59 (s, 6H),

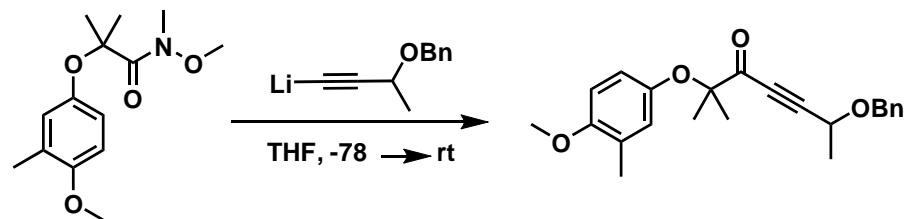
1.24 (d, $J = 6.9$ Hz, 6H); ^{13}C (75 MHz, CDCl_3) 190.6, 152.3, 139.3, 126.5, 125.9, 121.9, 116.5, 91.5, 83.7, 83.4, 59.5, 57.7, 27.0, 23.7, 22.7; IR ν_{max} : 2961, 2934, 2870, 2208, 1678, 1486, 1448, 1259, 1158, 1126, 1086, 749; HRMS m/e for $\text{C}_{17}\text{H}_{22}\text{O}_3$ calcd (M^++H) 275.1647 found 275.1649.

6-(Benzylxy)-2-(4-chloro-3-methylphenoxy)-2-methylhept-4-yn-3-one (10i)



GP3 was applied to Weinreb amide **9i** (0.1578 g, 0.58 mmol) using the lithium acetylide generated from the 3-benzyloxybutyne and n-butyllithium. The crude product was subjected to column chromatography using 30:1 petroleum ether : Et_2O to afford **10i** (0.1723 g, 80%), as a yellow oil; ^1H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 7.37 – 7.25 (m, 6H), 6.79 (d, $J = 1.9$ Hz, 1H), 6.65 (dd, $J = 8.6, 1.9$ Hz, 1H), 4.66 (d, $J = 11.7$ Hz, 1H), 4.40 – 4.30 (m, 2H), 2.30 (s, 3H), 1.58 (s, 6H), 1.48 (d, 6.6 Hz, 3H); ^{13}C (125 MHz, CDCl_3) 190.0, 153.7, 137.0, 129.4, 128.39, 128.0, 127.9, 127.7, 121.9, 117.8, 95.7, 84.0, 82.2, 70.8, 64.0, 24.1, 23.4, 21.0, 20.2; IR ν_{max} : 3087, 3064, 3031, 2987, 2936, 2865, 2208, 1679, 1596, 1478, 1159, 1098, 806, 734, 696; HRMS m/e for $\text{C}_{22}\text{H}_{23}\text{ClO}_3$ calcd 371.1414 (M^++H) 371.1411.

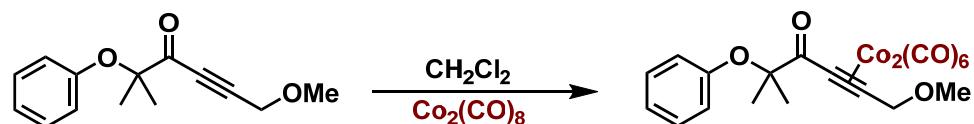
6-(Benzylxy)-2-(4-methoxy-3-methylphenoxy)-2-methylhept-4-yn-3-one (10j)



GP3 was applied to Weinreb amide **9j** (0.1758 g, 0.65 mmol) using the lithium acetylide generated from the 3-benzyloxybutyne and n-butyllithium. The crude product was subjected to column chromatography (20:1 hexane : Et_2O) to afford **10j** (0.2104 g, 87%) as a colorless oil; ^1H NMR

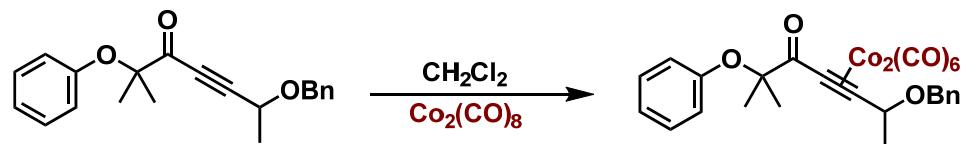
(300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.44 – 7.35 (m, 5H), 6.86 – 6.74 (m, 3H), 4.81 (d, J = 11.7 Hz, 1H), 4.53 (d, J = 11.7 Hz, 1H), 4.46 (q, J = 6.9 Hz, 1H), 3.86 (s, 3H), 2.26 (s, 3H), 1.60 (m, 9H); ¹³C (75 MHz, CDCl₃) 190.4, 153.5, 148.2, 137.2, 128.3, 128.1, 127.8, 127.4, 123.3, 117.9, 110.1, 95.2, 83.8, 82.5, 70.8, 64.1, 55.5, 24.0, 23.4, 21.1, 16.2; IR ν_{max} : 3064, 3032, 2985, 2868, 2208, 1679, 1598, 1487, 1450, 1147, 1092, 747, 697; HRMS m/e for C₂₃H₂₆O₄ calcd 367.1909 (M⁺+H) found 367.1909.

Hexacarbonyl[μ-η⁴-(6-methoxy-2-methyl-2-phenoxyhex-4-yn-3-one)]dicobalt (**6a**)



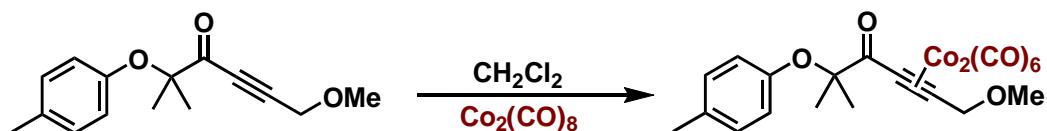
General Procedure 4 (GP4): To a solution of alkyne **10a** (0.1540 g, 0.66 mmol) in CH₂Cl₂ (15 mL) was added an unweighed amount of dicobalt octacarbonyl in portions, with monitoring by TLC. After 2 h, the deep red solution was concentrated under reduced pressure and filtered through a plug of silica using hexane, to remove excess Co₂(CO)₈, followed by diethyl ether. The residue of the diethyl ether washings was subjected to flash chromatography (25:1 hexanes : ethyl acetate), to afford **6a** was isolated as a dark red oil (0.2920 g, 85%); ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.27 (apparent t, J = 7.9 Hz, 2H), 7.06 (apparent t, J = 7.2 Hz, 1H), 6.88 (dd, J = 7.8 Hz, 2H), 4.40 (s, 2H), 3.46 (s, 3H), 1.60 (s, 6H); ¹³C (75 MHz, CDCl₃) 206.8, 198.3, 154.5, 129.4, 122.9, 120.7, 96.3, 85.2, 80.3, 72.8, 59.0, 25.3; IR ν_{max} : 2987, 2876, 2098, 2057, 2012, 1740, 1588, 1492, 1455, 1220, 1158, 753, 696; HRMS m/e for C₂₀H₁₆Co₂O₉ calcd (M⁺+H) 518.9536 found 518.9539.

Hexacarbonyl[μ-η⁴-(6-methoxy-2-methyl-2-phenoxyhex-4-yn-3-one)]dicobalt (**6aa**)



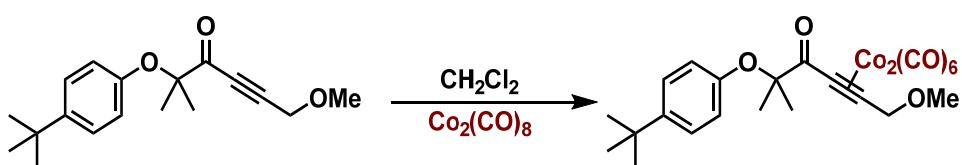
GP4 was applied to propargyl ether ketone **10aa** (0.2089 g, 0.65 mmol). Following the silica plug filtration, the compound was found to be sufficiently pure, and product **6aa** was isolated as a dark red oil (0.3660 g, 93%); ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.38 – 7.29 (m, 7H), 7.14 (apparent t, J = 7.4 Hz, 1H), 6.92 (m, 2H), 4.76 (q, J = 6.2 Hz, 1H), 4.75 (1/2 AB, J = 11.8 Hz, 1H), 4.68 (1/2 AB, J = 11.8 Hz, 3H), 1.64 (s, 3H), 1.60 (s, 3H), 1.59 (d, J = 6.2 Hz, 3H); ¹³C (125 MHz, CDCl₃) 207.1, 198.6, 153.9, 138.1, 129.3, 128.3, 127.5, 123.4, 121.8, 104.3, 85.7, 81.9, 74.6, 71.0, 25.7, 25.1, 22.6; IR ν_{max} : 3064, 3030, 2980, 2865, 2127, 2057, 2018, 1662, 1587, 1455, 1230, 1154; HRMS m/e for C₂₇H₂₂Co₂O₉ calcd (M -3CO) 524.0080 found 524.0097.

Hexacarbonyl[μ - η^4 -(6-methoxy-2-methyl-2-phenoxyhex-4-yn-3-one)]dicobalt (**6b**)



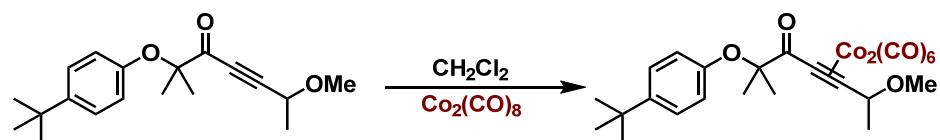
GP4 was applied to propargyl ether ketone **10b** (0.2571 g, 1.04 mmol). Following the silica plug filtration, the compound was found to be sufficiently pure and product **6b** was isolated as a dark red oil (0.3753 g, 68%); ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.07 (d, J = 8.1 Hz, 2H), 6.78 (d, J = 8.1 Hz, 2H), 4.46 (s, 2H), 3.48 (s, 3H), 2.31 (s, 3H), 1.56 (s, 6H); ¹³C (75 MHz, CDCl₃) 206.6, 198.5, 151.9, 132.7, 129.8, 121.2, 96.3, 85.3, 80.6, 72.9, 58.9, 25.2, 20.6; IR ν_{max} : 3030, 2987, 2931, 2874, 2129, 2056, 2007, 1664, 1608, 1583, 1506, 1462, 1157, 1127, 1101 ; HRMS m/e for C₂₁H₁₈Co₂O₉ calcd (M⁺+H) 532.9693 found 532.9692.

Hexacarbonyl[μ - η^4 -(2-(4-tert-butylphenoxy)-6-methoxy-2-methylhex-4-yn-3-one)]dicobalt (**6c**)



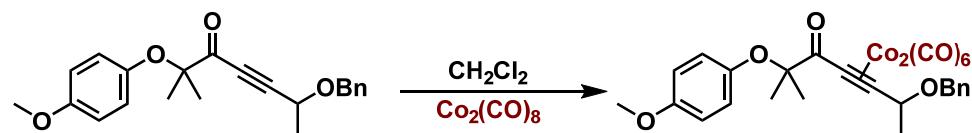
GP4 was applied to propargyl ether ketone **10c** (0.0722 g, 0.25 mmol). Subsequent flash chromatography (25:1 hexanes : ethyl acetate) afforded **6c** as a dark red oil (0.1424 g, 99%); ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.27(m, 2H), 6.79 (m, 2H), 4.36 (s, 2H), 3.45 (s, 3H), 1.60 (s, 6H), 1.30 (s, 9H); ¹³C (75 MHz, CDCl₃) 207.0, 198.5, 152.0, 145.6, 126.1, 119.9, 96.5, 85.0, 80.6, 72.7, 58.9, 34.2, 31.4, 25.3; IR ν_{max} : 2964, 2905, 2871, 2098, 2057, 2016, 1664, 1607, 1579, 1509, 1462, 1159, 1125, 1103, 832; HRMS m/e for C₂₄H₂₄Co₂O₉ calcd (M⁺+H) 575.0162 found 575.0154.

Hexacarbonyl[μ-η⁴-(2-(4-tert-butylphenoxy)-6-methoxy-2-methylhept-4-yn-3-one)]dicobalt (6cc)



GP4 was applied to propargyl ether ketone **10cc** (0.2040 g, 0.67 mmol). Following the silica plug filtration, the compound was found to be sufficiently pure and **6cc** was isolated as a dark red oil (0.3882 g, 98%); ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.28 (d, J = 8.7, 2H), 6.83 (d, J = 8.7, 2H), 4.45 (q, J = 6.2 Hz, 1H), 3.44 (s, 3H), 1.58 (s, 3H), 1.56 (s, 3H), 1.48 (d, J = 6.2 Hz, 3H), 1.30 (s, 9H); ¹³C (75 MHz, CDCl₃) 207.3, 198.7, 151.5, 146.2, 126.1, 121.2, 103.9, 85.6, 82.5, 57.0, 34.2, 31.4, 25.6, 25.2, 22.2; IR ν_{max} : 3096, 3041, 2964, 2869, 2097, 2057, 2016, 1662, 1509, 1225, 1158; HRMS m/e for C₂₅H₂₆Co₂O₉ calcd (M⁺+H-3CO) 504.0416 found 504.0393.

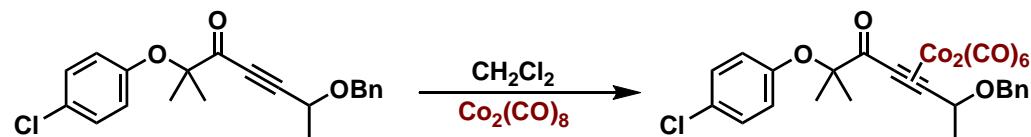
Hexacarbonyl[μ-η⁴-(2-(6-(benzyloxy)-2-(4-methoxyphenoxy)-2-methylhept-4-yn-3-one)]dicobalt (6d)



GP4 was applied to propargyl ether ketone **6d** (0.1750 g, 0.50 mmol). Following the silica plug filtration, the compound was found to be sufficiently pure and **3d** was isolated as a dark red oil

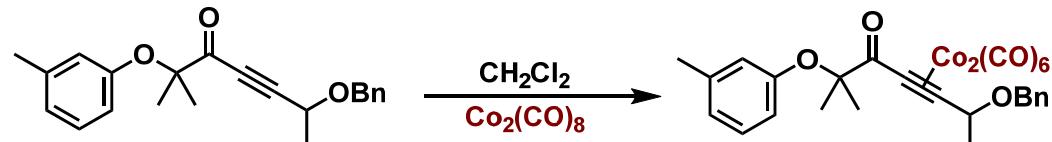
(0.3168 g, 99%); ^1H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 7.33 – 7.24 (m, 5H), 6.83 – 6.78 (m, 4H), 4.78 (q, J = 6.4 Hz, 1H), 4.69 (1/2 AB, J = 11.8 Hz, 1H), 4.65 (1/2 AB, J = 11.8 Hz, 1H), 3.79 (s, 3H), 1.55 (d, J = 6.4 Hz, 3H), 1.52 (s, 3H), 1.49 (s, 3H); ^{13}C (125 MHz, CDCl_3) 206.8, 198.7, 156.0, 146.8, 138.1, 128.3, 127.5, 124.0, 114.2, 103.8, 86.2, 82.0, 74.7, 71.1, 55.5, 25.6, 25.1, 22.8; IR ν_{max} : 3088, 3065, 3032, 2981, 2867, 2097, 2057, 2016, 1661, 1587, 1504, 1455, 1213, 1149; HRMS m/e for $\text{C}_{28}\text{H}_{24}\text{Co}_2\text{O}_{10}$ calcd (M -3CO) 554.0186 found 554.0193.

Hexacarbonyl[μ - η^4 -(6-(benzyloxy)-2-(4-chlorophenoxy)-2-methylhept-4-yn-3-one)]dicobalt (6e)



GP4 was applied to propargyl ether ketone **10e** (0.1548 g, 0.43 mmol). Following the silica plug filtration, the compound was found to be sufficiently pure and **6e** was isolated as a dark red oil (0.2146 g, 77%); ^1H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 7.37 – 7.31 (m, 5H), 7.25 (m, 2H), 6.83 (m, 2H), 4.75 (1/2 AB, J = 11.8 Hz, 1H), 4.73 (q, J = 6.1 Hz, 1H), 4.67 (1/2 AB, J = 11.8 Hz, 1H), 1.61 (s, 3H), 1.579 (d, J = 6.1 Hz, 3H), 1.576 (s, 9H); ^{13}C (125 MHz, CDCl_3) 206.6, 198.5, 152.4, 138.0, 129.3, 128.8, 128.3, 127.6, 127.5, 123.1, 104.3, 86.1, 81.5, 74.4, 71.0, 25.5, 24.9, 22.5; IR ν_{max} : 3065, 3031, 2980, 2867, 2097, 2057, 2016, 1661, 1487, 1455, 1234, 1153; HRMS m/e for $\text{C}_{27}\text{H}_{21}\text{ClCo}_2\text{O}_9$ calcd (M -3CO) 557.9690 found 557.9703.

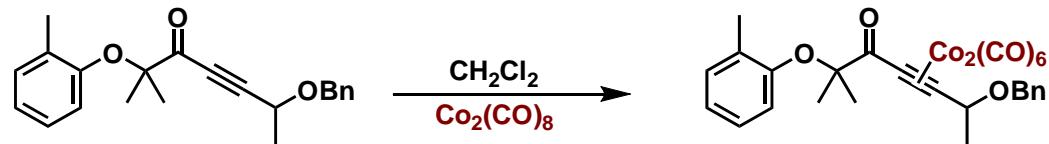
Hexacarbonyl[μ - η^4 -(6-(benzyloxy)-2-methyl-2-(m-tolyloxy)hept-4-yn-3-one)]dicobalt (6f)



GP4 was applied to propargyl ether ketone **6f** (0.1642 g, 0.49 mmol). Following the silica plug filtration, the compound was found to be sufficiently pure and **3f** was isolated as a dark red oil

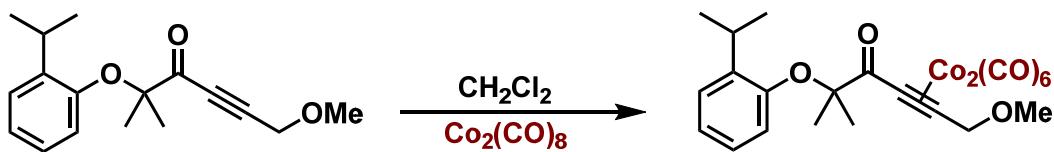
(0.2741 g, 90%); ^1H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl_3): 7.35-7.25 (m, 5H), 7.14 (dd, $J = 8.6, 7.7 \text{ Hz}$, 1H), 6.90 (d, $J = 7.5 \text{ Hz}$, 1H), 6.64-6.69 (m, 2H), 4.71 (q, $J = 6.2 \text{ Hz}$, 1H), 4.69 (1/2 AB, $J = 11.8 \text{ Hz}$, 1H), 4.64 (1/2 AB, $J = 11.8 \text{ Hz}$, 1H), 2.30 (s, 3H), 1.58 (s, 3H), 1.55 (s, 3H), 1.54 (d, $J = 6.2, 3 \text{ Hz}$); ^{13}C (125 MHz, CDCl_3) 207.3, 198.6, 154.0, 139.3, 138.1, 129.0, 128.3, 127.5, 124.2, 122.3, 118.7, 104.3, 85.5, 82.0, 74.7, 71.0, 25.7, 25.1, 22.6, 21.4; IR ν_{max} : 3086, 3064, 2981, 2866, 2097, 2058, 2024, 1662, 1584, 1497, 1456, 1254, 1140; HRMS m/e for $\text{C}_{28}\text{H}_{24}\text{Co}_2\text{O}_9$ calcd (M-3CO) 538.0237 found 538.0251.

Hexacarbonyl[μ - η^4 -(6-(benzyloxy)-2-methyl-2-(o-tolyloxy)hept-4-yn-3-one)]dicobalt (6g)



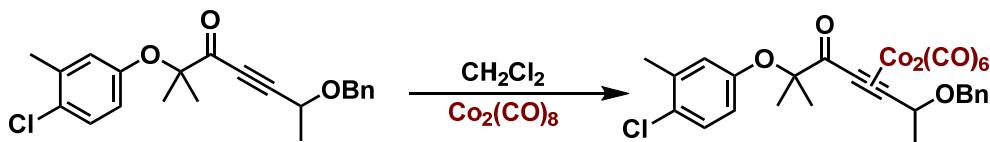
GP4 was applied to propargyl ether ketone **6g** (0.2005 g, 0.60 mmol). Following the silica plug filtration, the compound was found to be sufficiently pure and **3g** was isolated as a dark red oil (0.3639 g, 98%); ^1H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 7.35 – 7.29 (m, 5H), 7.16 (d, $J = 7.5 \text{ Hz}$, 1H), 6.99 (apparent t, $J = 7.5 \text{ Hz}$, 1H), 6.91 (apparent t, $J = 7.5 \text{ Hz}$, 1H), 6.65 (d, $J = 8.0 \text{ Hz}$, 1H), 4.69 (1/2 AB, $J = 11.8 \text{ Hz}$, 1H), 4.64 (q, $J = 6.2 \text{ Hz}$, 1H), 4.61 (1/2 AB, $J = 11.8 \text{ Hz}$, 1H) 2.22 (s, 3H) 1.63 (s, 3H) 1.60 (s, 3H) 1.50 (d, $J = 6.2 \text{ Hz}$, 3H); ^{13}C (125 MHz, CDCl_3) 208.5, 198.5, 153.0, 138.1, 131.3, 129.4, 128.3, 127.6, 127.5, 126.2, 122.1, 117.8, 105.3, 84.5, 81.7, 74.4, 71.0, 25.6, 25.0, 22.3, 16.6; IR ν_{max} : 3065, 3030, 2981, 2864, 2097, 2057, 2016, 1659, 1587, 1492, 1445, 1240, 1155; HRMS m/e for $\text{C}_{28}\text{H}_{24}\text{Co}_2\text{O}_9$ calcd (M -6CO) 454.0389 found 454.0393.

Hexacarbonyl[μ - η^4 -(2-(2-isopropylphenoxy)-6-methoxy-2-methylhex-4-yn-3-one)]dicobalt (6h)



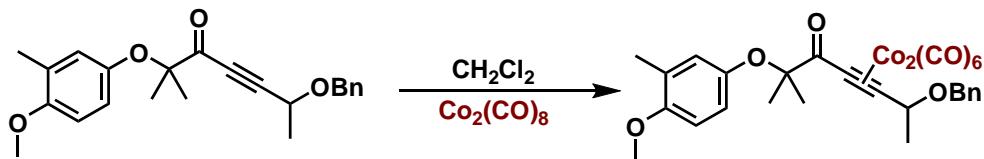
GP4 was applied to propargyl ether ketone **10h** (0.2242 g, 0.81 mmol). Subsequent flash chromatography (25:1 hexanes : ethyl acetate) afforded **6h** as a dark red solid (0.3603 g, 79%), mp 51–53°C; ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.25 (dd, J = 7.2, 2.4 Hz, 1H), 7.04 – 6.94 (m, 2H), 6.57 (dd, J = 7.5, 1.2 Hz, 1H), 4.25 (s, 2H), 3.43 (s, 3H), 3.39 (sept, J = 7.2 Hz, 1H), 1.65 (s, 6H), 1.23 (d, J = 7.2 Hz, 6H); ¹³C (75 MHz, CDCl₃) 207.8, 198.4, 152.0, 139.3, 126.8, 125.9, 122.2, 117.0, 96.1, 84.2, 80.0, 72.6, 58.9, 26.5, 25.6, 23.0; IR ν_{max} : 2966, 2941, 2870, 2096, 2041, 2006, 1658, 1609, 1584, 1486, 1160, 1126, 752; HRMS m/e for C₂₃H₂₂Co₂O₉ calcd (M⁺+H) 561.0006 found 561.0001.

Hexacarbonyl[μ-η⁴-(6-(benzyloxy)-2-(4-chloro-3-methylphenoxy)-2-methylhept-4-yn-3-one)]dicobalt (6i**)**



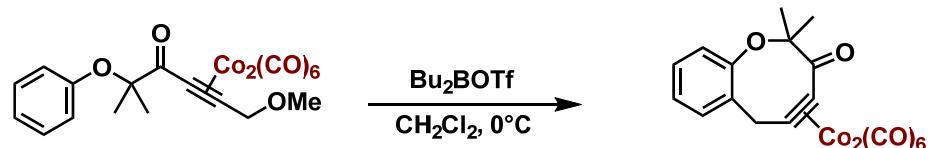
GP4 was applied to propargyl ether ketone **10i** (0.1250 g, 0. mmol). Following the silica plug filtration, the compound was found to be sufficiently pure and **6i** was isolated as a dark red oil (0.1920 g, 90%); ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.32–7.27 (m, 5H), 7.20 (d, J = 8.7 Hz, 1H) 6.72 (d, J = 2.5 Hz, 1H), 6.63 (m, 1H), 4.72 – 4.67 (m, 2H), 4.63 (1/2 AB, J = 11.9 Hz, 1H), 2.31 (s, 3H), 1.56 (s, 6H), 1.54 (obscured d, J = 6.1 Hz, 3H), 1.52 (s, 3H); ¹³C: (125 MHz, CDCl₃) 206.8, 198.6, 152.4, 138.0, 137.0, 129.5, 128.9, 128.3, 127.6, 127.5, 124.1, 120.5, 104.3, 85.9, 81.6, 74.5, 71.0, 25.6, 25.0, 22.6, 20.2; IR ν_{max} : 3064, 3030, 2981, 2936, 2866, 2097, 2057, 2019, 1662, 1596, 1455, 1154, 1092, 736, 697; HRMS m/e for C₂₅H₂₃ClCo₂O₆ calcd (M-3CO) 571.9847 found 571.9851.

Hexacarbonyl[μ - η^4 -(6-(benzyloxy)-2-(4-methoxy-3-methylphenoxy)-2-methylhept-4-yn-3-one)]dicobalt (6j)



GP4 was applied to propargyl ether ketone **10j** (0.1750 g, 0.48 mmol). Following the silica plug filtration, the compound was found to be sufficiently pure and **6j** was isolated as a dark red solid (0.2742 g, 88%), mp 52-55°C; ^1H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl_3) 7.40-7.30 (m, 5H), 6.71-6.74 (m, 3H), 4.84 (q, $J = 6.2$ Hz, 1H), 4.75 (1/2 AB, $J = 11.8$ Hz, 1H), 4.71 (1/2 AB, $J = 11.8$ Hz, 1H), 3.86 (s, 3H), 2.23 (s, 3H), 1.61 (d, $J = 6.2$ Hz, 3H), 1.57 (s, 3H), 1.54 (s, 3H); ^{13}C (125 MHz, CDCl_3) 207.0, 198.7, 154.2, 146.4, 138.2, 128.3, 127.5, 127.3, 125.4, 120.6, 110.1, 103.9, 86.0, 82.2, 74.8, 71.1, 55.6, 25.6, 25.2, 22.8, 16.3; IR ν_{max} : 3030, 3006, 2975, 2869, 2096, 2057, 2013, 1665, 1497, 1455, 1217, 1143; HRMS m/e for $\text{C}_{29}\text{H}_{26}\text{Co}_2\text{O}_{10}$ calcd (M -3CO) 568.0342 found 568.0344.

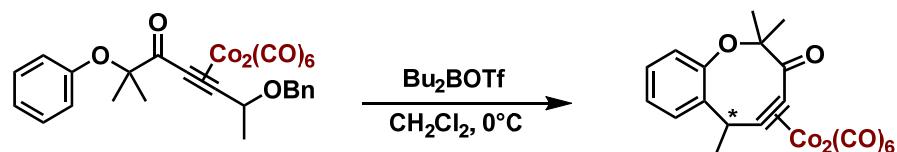
Hexacarbonyl[μ - η^4 -(4,5-didehydro-2,2-dimethyl-2H-benzo[b]oxocin-3(6H)-one)]dicobalt (7a)



General Procedure 5 (GP5): To a solution of cobalt alkynyl ether complex **6a** (0.0614 g, 0.12 mmol) in dichloromethane (50 mL), at 0°C was added dibutyl boron triflate (178 uL, 1M in CH_2Cl_2 , 1.5 equiv). The solution was stirred for 15 min with monitoring by TLC. Saturated aqueous ammonium chloride was added and the mixture extracted with dichloromethane. The organic phase was dried (MgSO_4) and concentrated under reduced pressure. Flash chromatography (25:1 hexanes : Et_2O) afforded **7a** isolated as a dark red solid (0.0365g, 63%), mp 59-61°C; ^1H

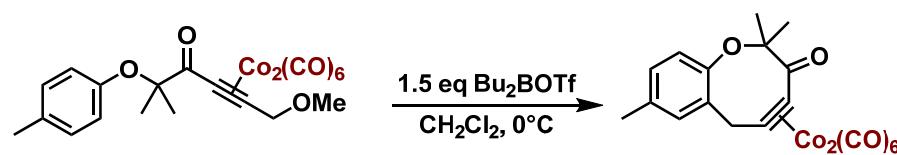
NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.18-7.23 (m, 2H), 7.12 (dd, J = 8.4, 1.2 Hz, 1H), 7.01 (apparent dt, J = 1.2, 7.3 Hz, 1H), 4.28 (br, 2H), 1.73 (s, 6H); ¹³C (75 MHz, CDCl₃) 207.2, 198.3, 154.3, 136.3, 129.3, 128.1, 125.2, 124.1, 98.3, 88.2, 78.3, 38.5, 27.8 (br); IR ν_{max} : 3066, 2983, 2873, 2097, 2040, 2015, 1659, 1593, 1454, 1152, 1133; HRMS m/e for C₁₉H₁₂Co₂O₈ calcd (M⁺+H) 486.9274 found 486.9277.

Hexacarbonyl[μ-η⁴-(4,5-didehydro-2,2,6-trimethyl-2H-benzo[b]oxocin-3(6H)-one)]dicobalt (7aa)



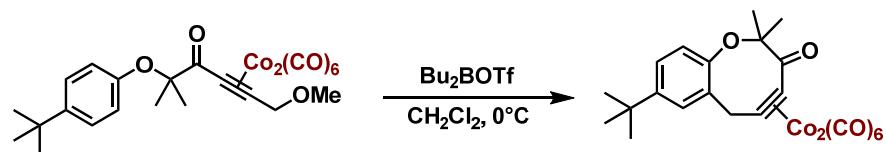
GP5 was applied to cobalt protected alkynyl ether complex **6aa** (0.0721 g, 0.12 mmol) using dibutyl boron triflate (178 uL, 1M in CH₂Cl₂, 1.5 equiv). The product **7aa** was purified using Flash chromatography (25:1 petroleum ether : Et₂O) followed by preparative TLC (25:1 petroleum ether:diethyl ether) afforded **7aa** as a dark red crystalline solid (0.0480 g, 81%), mp 84-85°C; ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.25 (m, 1H), 7.13 – 7.20 (m, 2H), 7.05 (m, 1H), 4.70 (broad s, 1H), 1.77 (s, 3H), 1.75 (obscured d, 3H); ¹³C (125 MHz, CDCl₃) 207.1, 198.4, 154.1, 140.4, 127.6, 125.3, 124.7, 124.0, 107.3, 88.5, 78.6, 36.5, 29.9, 25.8, 17.8; IR ν_{max} : 2986, 2877, 2095, 2052, 2006, 1665, 1594, 1481, 1456, 1138, 1067; HRMS m/e for C₂₀H₁₄Co₂O₈ calcd (M⁺+H) 500.9431 found 500.9429.

Hexacarbonyl[μ-η⁴-(4,5-didehydro-2,2,8-trimethyl-2H-benzo[b]oxocin-3(6H)-one)]dicobalt (7b)



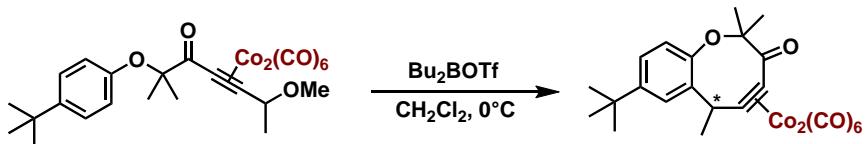
GP5 was applied to cobalt protected alkynyl ether complex **6b** (0.0601 g, 0.11 mmol) using dibutyl boron triflate (1.5 equiv, 170 uL, 1 M in CH₂Cl₂, 1.5 equiv). Flash chromatography and preparative thin-layer chromatography (25:1 hexanes : ethyl acetate) afforded **7b** as a red oil (0.0485 g, 86%); ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃): 6.99 (m, 3H), 4.21 (br, 2H), 2.27 (s, 3H), 1.70 (s, 6H); at -30 °C the 4.21 resonance decoalesces to 4.55 (d, J = 15.2 Hz, 1H), 3.84 (d, J = 15.2 Hz, 1H); ¹³C (75 MHz, CDCl₃) 208.4, 198.1, 151.3, 135.8, 133.5, 129.7, 128.3, 124.5, 98.2, 87.8, 38.1, 29.6, 25.3, 20.6; IR ν_{max} : 3020, 2995, 2928, 2098, 2060, 2027, 1661, 1601, 1527, 1493, ; HRMS m/e for C₂₀H₁₄Co₂O₈ calcd (M⁺+H) 500.9430 found 500.9423.

Hexacarbonyl[μ-η⁴-(8-tert-butyl-4,5-didehydro-2,2-dimethyl-2H-benzo[b]oxocin-3(6H)-one)]dicobalt (7c)



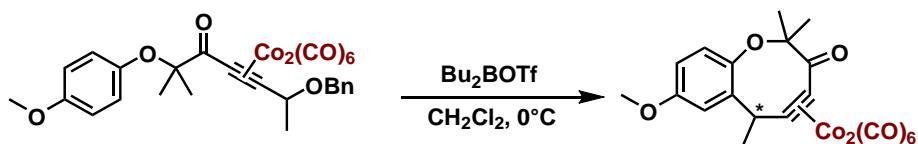
GP5 was applied to cobalt protected alkynyl ether complex **6c** (0.0627 g, 0.11 mmol) using dibutyl boron triflate (0.160 uL, 1M in CH₂Cl₂, 1.5 equiv). Flash chromatography (25:1 hexanes : ethyl acetate) afforded **7c** as a dark red solid (0.0446g, 75%), mp 59-60°C; ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃): 7.16-7.20 (m, 2H), 7.03 (m, 1H), 4.24 (br, 2H), 1.71 (s, 6H), 1.27 (s, 9H); ¹³C (75 MHz, CDCl₃) 207.4, 198.2, 151.8, 147.0, 135.7, 126.3, 124.7, 124.5, 99.0, 88.0, 78.7, 38.8, 34.2, 31.3; IR ν_{max} : 2961, 2932, 2869, 2093, 2047, 2006, 1653, 1605, 1494, 1461, 832; HRMS m/e for C₂₃H₂₀Co₂O₈ calcd (M⁺+H) 542.9900 found 542.9902.

Hexacarbonyl[μ-η⁴-(8-tert-butyl-4,5-didehydro-2,2,6-trimethyl-2H-benzo[b]oxocin-3(6H)-one)]dicobalt (7cc)



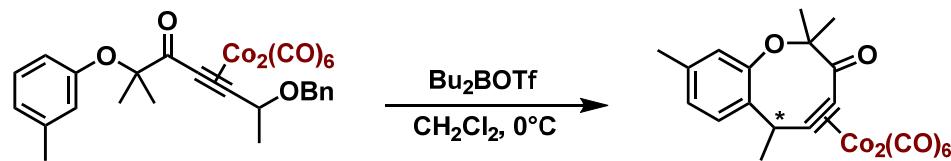
GP5 was applied to cobalt protected alkynyl ether complex **6cc** (0.1057 g, 0.18 mmol) using dibutyl boron triflate (270 uL, 1M in CH₂Cl₂, 1.5 equiv) Flash chromatography (25:1 hexanes : Et₂O) afforded **7cc** as a dark red solid (0.0748g, 75%), mp 86-87°C; ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃): 7.27-7.15 (m, 2H), 7.04 (d, J = 8.7 Hz, 1H), 4.69 (br, 1H), 1.76 (br s, 6H), 1.72 (obscured d, 3H), 1.27 (s, 9H); ¹³C (75 MHz, CDCl₃) 207.4, 198.1, 151.7, 146.6, 139.6, 128.8, 124.1, 122.0, 107.8, 88.2, 79.1, 36.6, 34.4, 31.3, 30.0, 25.8, 17.8; IR ν_{max} : 3116, 3074, 3044, 2966, 2869, 2096, 2058, 2019, 1662, 1586, 1490, 1463, 1140, 1125; HRMS m/e for C₂₄H₂₂Co₂O₈ calcd (M⁺+H) 557.0057 found 557.0043.

Hexacarbonyl[μ-η⁴-(4,5-didehydro-8-methoxy-2,2,6-trimethyl-2H-benzo[b]oxocin-3(6H)-one)]dicobalt (7d**)**



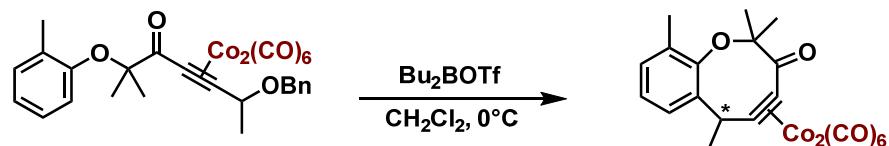
GP5 was applied to cobalt protected alkynyl ether complex **6c** (0.0614 g, 0.10 mmol) using dibutyl boron triflate (144 uL, 1M in CH₂Cl₂, 1.5 equiv) Flash chromatography (25:1 petroleum ether : Et₂O) followed by prep TLC (25:1 ether:diethyl ether) which afforded **7d** as a dark red crystalline solid (0.0405 g, 79%), mp 136-137°C (dec.). ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.06 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 1H), 6.79 (s, 1H), 6.68 (dd, J = 8.8, 2.9 Hz, 1H), 4.68 (br q, J = 6.2 Hz, 1H), 3.76 (s, 3H), 1.75 (s, 3H), 1.73 (s, 3H), 1.71 (br, 3H); ¹³C (125 MHz, CDCl₃) 207.3, 198.2, 155.7, 147.7, 141.6, 125.2, 112.1, 111.1, 107.0, 88.1, 78.9, 55.6, 36.5, 29.9, 25.7, 17.8; IR ν_{max} : 3066, 2983, 2873, 2097, 2061, 2015, 1659, 1583, 1454, 1152, 1133; HRMS m/e for C₂₁H₁₆Co₂O₉ calcd (M⁺+H) 530.5936 found 530.5942.

Hexacarbonyl[μ - η^4 -(4,5-didehydro-2,2,6,9-tetramethyl-2H-benzo[b]oxocin-3(6H)-one)]dicobalt (7f)



GP5 was applied to cobalt protected alkynyl ether complex **6f** (0.0758 g, 0.12 mmol) using dibutyl boron triflate (182 uL, 1M in CH₂Cl₂, 1.5 equiv). Flash chromatography (25:1 petroleum ether : Et₂O) followed by prep TLC (25:1 ether:diethyl ether) afforded **7f** as a dark red crystalline solid (0.0385 g, 61%), mp 54-56°C; ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.10 (d, J = 7.3 Hz, 1H), 6.94 (s, 1H), 6.85 (d, J = 7.3 Hz, 1H), 4.64 (broad s, 1H), 2.29 (s, 3H), 1.77 (s, 3H), 1.72 (obscured d, 3H), 1.72 (s, 3H); ¹³C (125 MHz, CDCl₃) 207.2, 198.1, 154.0, 137.6, 137.4, 125.4, 124.9, 124.6, 107.8, 88.2, 78.9, 36.3, 30.0, 25.8, 21.1, 17.9; IR ν_{max} : 2979, 2873, 2095, 2054, 2005, 1661, 1588, 1491, 1454, 1136, 1065; HRMS m/e for C₂₁H₁₆Co₂O₈ calcd (M⁺+H) 548.9207 found 548.9198.

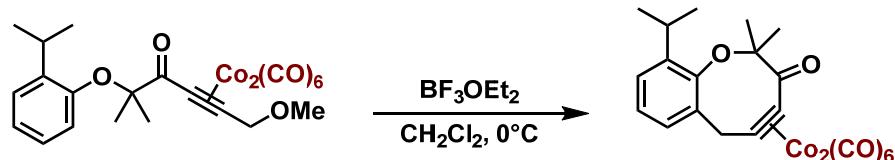
Hexacarbonyl[μ - η^4 -(4,5-didehydro-2,2,6,10-tetramethyl-2H-benzo[b]oxocin-3(6H)-one)]dicobalt (7g)



GP5 was applied to cobalt protected alkynyl ether complex **6g** (0.0647 g, 0.10 mmol) using dibutyl boron triflate (155 uL, 1M in CH₂Cl₂, 1.5 equiv). Flash chromatography (25:1 petroleum ether : Et₂O) followed by prep TLC (25:1 ether:diethyl ether) which yielded **7g** as a dark red crystalline solid (0.0441 g, 82%), mp 76-77°C; ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.11-7.14 (m, 2H), 7.01 (apparent t, J = 7.5 Hz, 1H), 4.40 (q, J = 7.0 Hz, 1H), 2.37 (s, 3H), 1.71 (d, J = 7.0 Hz, 3H), 1.64 (br s, 3H), 1.56 (br s, 3H); ¹³C (75 MHz, CDCl₃) 206.7, 198.5, 153.0, 139.9, 134.1, 130.6, 125.4,

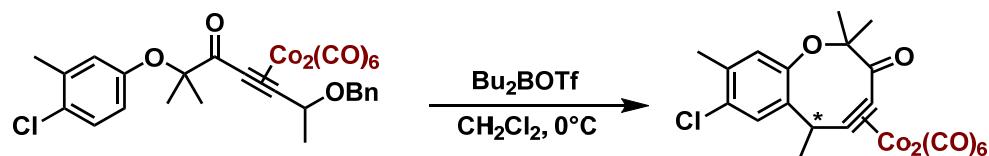
124.1, 104.4, 88.6, 77.9, 29.7, 25.6, 25.1, 22.5, 19.2; IR ν_{max} : 3003, 2937, 2865, 2096, 2052, 2007, 1659, 1578, 1481, 1456, 1151, 1121; HRMS m/e for $C_{21}H_{16}Co_2O_8$ calcd (M^++H) 514.9587 found 514.9600.

Hexacarbonyl[μ - η^4 -(4,5-didehydro-10-isopropyl-2,2-dimethyl-2H-benzo[b]oxocin-3(6H)-one)]dicobalt (7h)



A modified **GP5** was applied to cobalt protected alkynyl ether complex **6h** (0.0946 g, 0.17 mmol) using boron trifluoride diethyl etherate (0.68 mmol, 85 μ L, 4.0 equiv), and allowing the reaction to progress for 1.5 h. Flash chromatography and preparative thin-layer chromatography (25:1 hexanes : ethyl acetate) afforded **7h** as a red oil (0.0512 g, 57%). Product indicated by 1H NMR (300 MHz, $CDCl_3$): δ 7.22 (m, 1H), 7.08 – 7.04 (m, 2H) 4.39 (s, 2H) 3.40 (sept, J = 6.9 Hz, 1H) 1.57 (s, 6H) 1.20 (d, J = 6.9 Hz, 6H); ^{13}C (75 MHz, $CDCl_3$) 207.7, 198.5, 151.0, 145.3, 133.2, 127.8, 125.6, 124.7, 96.3, 88.9, 79.5, 39.5, 27.6, 25.3, 23.5; IR ν_{max} : 2967, 2936, 2870, 2097, 2057, 2018, 1669, 1614, 1584, 1457, 1135, 777; HRMS m/e for $C_{22}H_{18}Co_2O_8$ calcd (M^++H) 528.9743 found 528.9742.

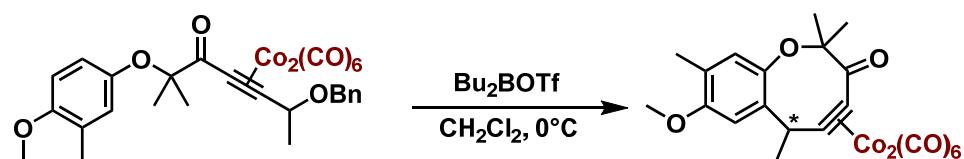
Hexacarbonyl[μ - η^4 -(4,5-didehydro-2,2,6,8,9-pentamethyl-2H-benzo[b]oxocin-3(6H)-one)]dicobalt (7i)



GP5 was applied to cobalt protected alkynyl ether complex **6i** (0.0815 g, 0.12 mmol) using dibutyl boron triflate (186 μ L, 1 M in CH_2Cl_2 , 1.5 equiv). Flash chromatography (30:1 petroleum ether :

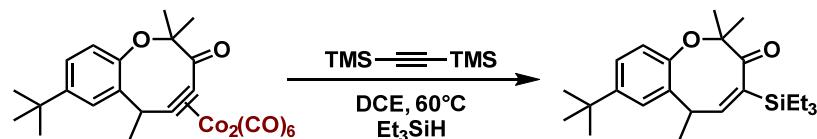
Et_2O) followed by prep TLC yielded (30:1 petroleum ether : Et_2O) **7i** as a dark red crystalline solid (0.0401 g, 59%), mp 56–57°C; ^1H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 7.19 (s, 1H), 7.00 (s, 1H), 4.61 (br, 1H), 2.30 (s, 3H), 1.75 (s, 3H), 1.72 (d, $J = 7.1$ Hz, 3H), 1.71 (s, 3H); ^{13}C (125 MHz, CDCl_3) 206.7, 198.0, 152.4, 139.5, 135.1, 129.3, 127.0, 125.8, 106.5, 88.6, 78.6, 36.2, 29.8, 25.7, 20.0, 17.8; IR ν_{max} : 2985, 2877, 2095, 2054, 2010, 1666, 1594, 1482, 1456, 1137, 1067; HRMS m/e for $\text{C}_{21}\text{H}_{16}\text{Co}_2\text{O}_8$ calcd (M^++H) 514.9587 found 514.9581.

Hexacarbonyl[μ - η^4 -(4,5-didehydro-8-methoxy-2,2,6,9-tetramethyl-2H-benzo[b]oxocin-3(6H)-one)]dicobalt (7j)



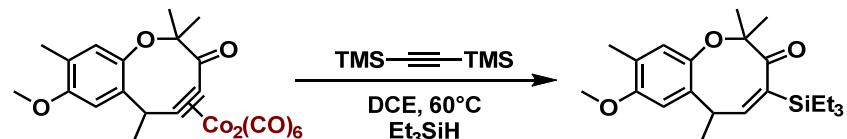
GP5 was applied to cobalt protected alkynyl ether complex **6j** (0.0647 g, 0.10 mmol) using dibutyl boron triflate (150 μL , 1 M in CH_2Cl_2 , 1.5 equiv). Flash chromatography (25:1 petroleum ether : Et_2O) followed by prep TLC (25:1 petroleum ether : Et_2O) afforded **7j** as a dark red crystalline solid (0.0426 g, 79%), mp 54–56°C; ^1H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 6.92 (s, 1H), 6.67 (s, 1H), 4.66 (br, 1H), 3.79 (s, 3H), 2.14 (s, 3H), 1.70–1.75 (m, 9H); ^{13}C (75 MHz, CDCl_3) 207.4, 198.2, 153.9, 147.2, 138.3, 126.94, 126.92, 125.6, 107.5, 87.8, 55.9, 36.5, 30.0, 25.8, 18.0, 16.0; IR ν_{max} : 2998, 2850, 2095, 2055, 2001, 1671, 1589, 1495, 1463, 1135, 1061; HRMS m/e for $\text{C}_{22}\text{H}_{18}\text{Co}_2\text{O}_9$ calcd (M^++H) 544.9693 found 544.9692

8-tert-Butyl-2,2,6-trimethyl-4-(triethylsilyl)-2H-benzo[b]oxocin-3(6H)-one (11cc)



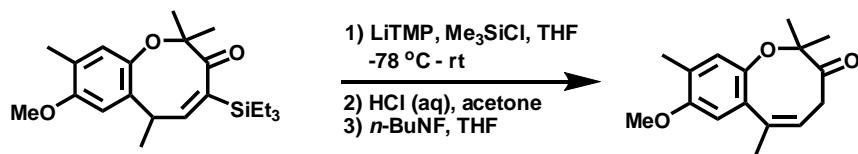
General procedure 6 (GP6): Triethylsilane (102 uL, 0.64 mmol) was added to a mixture containing cyclooctyne complex **7cc** (71.4 mg, 0.13 mmol) and bis(trimethylsilyl)acetylene (55 uL, 0.26 mmol) in degassed 1,2-dichloroethane (15 mL) at room temperature. The reaction mixture was heated to 60°C until TLC showed complete consumption of the complexed cyclooctyne (3 h). The resulting mixture was concentrated under reduced pressure and the residue was passed through a plug of silica using hexane as solvent. Preparative thin-layer chromatography (20:1 hexanes : Et₂O) afforded vinyltriethylsilane **11cc** (35.8 mg, 0.09 mmol, 72%) as an off-white solid, mp 45–47°C; ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) 7.11–7.17 (m, 2H), 6.90 (d, J = 8.1 Hz, 1H), 6.07 (d, J = 6.3 Hz, 1H), 3.70 (br m, 1H), 1.48 (d, J = 6.9, 3H), 1.46 (s, 3H), 1.45 (s, 3H), 1.28 (s, 9H), 0.94 (t, J = 7.8 Hz, 9H), 0.66 (m, 6H); ¹³C (75 MHz, CDCl₃) 210.8, 151.9, 147.7, 147.5, 139.4, 135.2, 124.2, 124.13, 124.10, 85.9, 40.2, 34.4, 31.5, 26.5, 23.5, 19.0, 7.1, 3.5; IR ν_{max} : 2955, 2872, 1672, 1608, 1496, 1459, 1145, 1080; HRMS m/e for C₂₄H₃₈O₂Si calcd (M⁺+H) 387.2719 found 387.2719.

8-Methoxy-2,2,6,9-tetramethyl-4-(triethylsilyl)-2H-benzo[b]oxocin-3(6H)-one (**11j**)



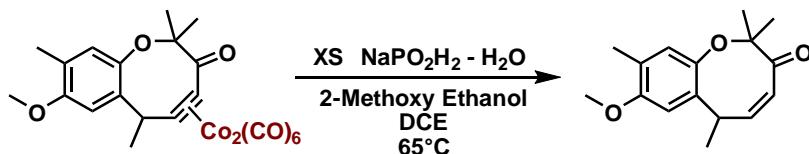
GP6 was applied to cyclic cobalt complex **7j** (41.4 mg, 0.08 mmol). The residue was passed through a plug of silica using hexane as solvent. Preparative thin-layer chromatography (20:1 hexanes : Et₂O) afforded the vinyltriethylsilane **11j** (26.2 mg, 92%) as an colorless oil; ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃): 6.79 (s, 1H), 6.55 (s, 1H), 6.08 (d, J = 6.0 Hz, 1H), 3.79 (s, 3H), 3.71 (br m, 1H), 2.15 (s, 3H), 1.48 (d, J = 7.2 Hz, 3H), 1.46 (s, 3H), 1.43 (s, 3H), 0.93 (t, J = 7.8 Hz, 9H), 0.62 (m, 6H); ¹³C(75 MHz, CDCl₃): 210.6, 154.7, 147.4, 139.6, 134.0, 128.4, 126.9, 125.5, 109.1, 85.8, 40.1, 26.1, 23.6, 19.1, 15.7, 7.2, 3.5; HRMS m/e for C₂₂H₃₄O₃Si calcd (M⁺+H) 374.2277 found 261.1491.

8-Methoxy-2,2,6,9-tetramethyl-2H-benzo[b]oxocin-3(4H)-one (13)



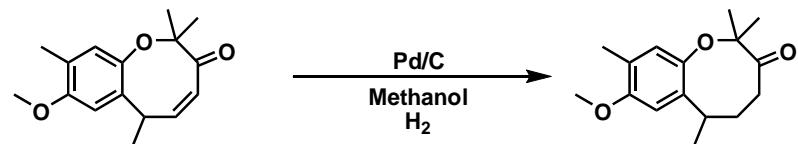
To a solution of 2,2,6,6-tetramethylpiperidine (0.16 mL, 0.94 mmol, 5 equiv) in THF (5 mL) at 0 °C was added *n*-BuLi (0.37 mL, 2.5 M, 0.93 mmol, 5 equiv). The solution was stirred at 0 °C for 30 min and added by syringe to a solution of **11j** (0.0687 g, 0.183 mmol) and chlorotrimethylsilane (0.14 mL, 1.1 mmol, 6 equiv) in THF (3 mL) at -78 °C. The solution was stirred at -78 °C for 1 h and allowed to warm to rt for 30 min. NH₄Cl (aq) was added and the mixture subjected to a conventional extractive workup. The crude material was dissolved in acetone (10 mL) and 3 M HCl (1 mL) was added. The mixture was stirred for 1 h, and NaHCO₃ (aq) was added. Following the removal of acetone under reduced pressure, the mixture was subjected to a conventional extractive workup. The crude product was dissolved in THF (5 mL), and NH₄Cl(aq) (7 drops) and *n*-Bu₄NF (0.27 mL, 1 M, 0.27 mmol, 1.5 equiv) was added. After 10 h, the mixture was subjected to a conventional extractive workup. Following preparative TLC (15:1 petroleum ether : Et₂O) afforded **13** (0.0350 g, 73%) as a colorless oil, which was spectroscopically identical to the literature report;^{4,5} ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) 6.88 (s, 1H), 6.64 (s, 1H), 5.75 (dq, J = 7.7, 1.5 Hz, 1H), 3.83 (s, 3H), 2.98 (d, J = 7.7 Hz, 2H), 2.21 (s, 3H), 2.06 (m, 3H), 1.47 (s, 6H); ¹³C (75 MHz, CDCl₃) 208.7, 154.6, 145.1, 137.2, 132.9, 127.5, 126.4, 119.4, 108.5, 81.7, 55.6, 41.0, 24.6, 23.8, 16.1.

8-Methoxy-2,2,6,9-tetramethyl-2H-benzo[b]oxocin-3(6H)-one (14)



Sodium hypophosphite monohydrate (112.4 mg, 1.27 mmol) was added to a mixture of the cyclooctyne complex **7j** (139.0 mg, 0.26 mmol) in 1,2-dichloroethane/2-methoxyethanol (5 mL + 15 mL) at room temperature. The reaction was heated to 65°C for 4 hours (with monitoring by TLC). The mixture was cooled to room temperature and filtered through a plug of Celite®. The resulting solution was washed with brine and extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic phase was dried using magnesium sulfate and concentrated under reduced pressure to afford an orange oil. Preparative TLC (10:1 hexanes : Et₂O) gave, in order of elution, recovered **7j** (3.8 mg, 3%) and **14** as a light yellow oil (36.3 mg, 55%, 57% BRSM); ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) 6.86 (s, 1H), 6.56 (s, 1H), 6.23 (dd, J = 12.9, 5.1 Hz, 1H), 5.77 (dd, J = 12.9, 2.1 Hz, 1H), 3.88 (br m, 1H), 3.78 (s, 3H), 2.16 (s, 3H), 1.55 (s, 3H), 1.54 (s, 3H), 1.51 (d, J = 7.5 Hz, 3H); ¹³C (75 MHz, CDCl₃) 206.0, 154.8, 147.5, 144.2, 135.6, 126.8, 126.2, 125.5, 109.5, 87.3, 55.7, 38.5, 25.6, 24.7, 19.5, 15.8; C₁₆H₂₁O₃ calcd (M⁺+H) 261.1491 found 261.1491.

Heliannuol K methyl ether (3b**)**



To a round bottom flask containing the enone (36.3 mg, 0.14 mmol) in methanol (5 mL) added 5% Pd/C (10 mg) and was allowed to stir at room temperature under a hydrogen atmosphere. The reaction mixture was filtered through a glass-frit which was then concentrated under reduced pressure. The following crude product was filtered through a plug of silica to give Heliannuol K methyl ether (**3b**) (32.8 mg, 90%) as a colorless oil. Product indicated by ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃): 6.74 (s, 1H), 6.58 (s, 1H), 3.80 (s, 3H), 3.12 (m, 1H), 2.40-2.55 (m, 2H), 2.16 (s, 3H), 2.02 (m, 1H), 1.71 (m, 1H), 1.50 (s, 3H), 1.47 (s, 3H), 1.33 (d, J = 7.1 Hz, 3H); ¹³C (75 MHz, CDCl₃): 206.0, 154.8, 147.5, 144.2, 135.6, 126.8, 126.2, 125.5, 109.5, 87.3, 55.7, 38.5, 25.6, 24.7, 19.5, 15.8; C₁₆H₂₁O₃ calcd (M⁺+H) 261.1491 found 261.1491.

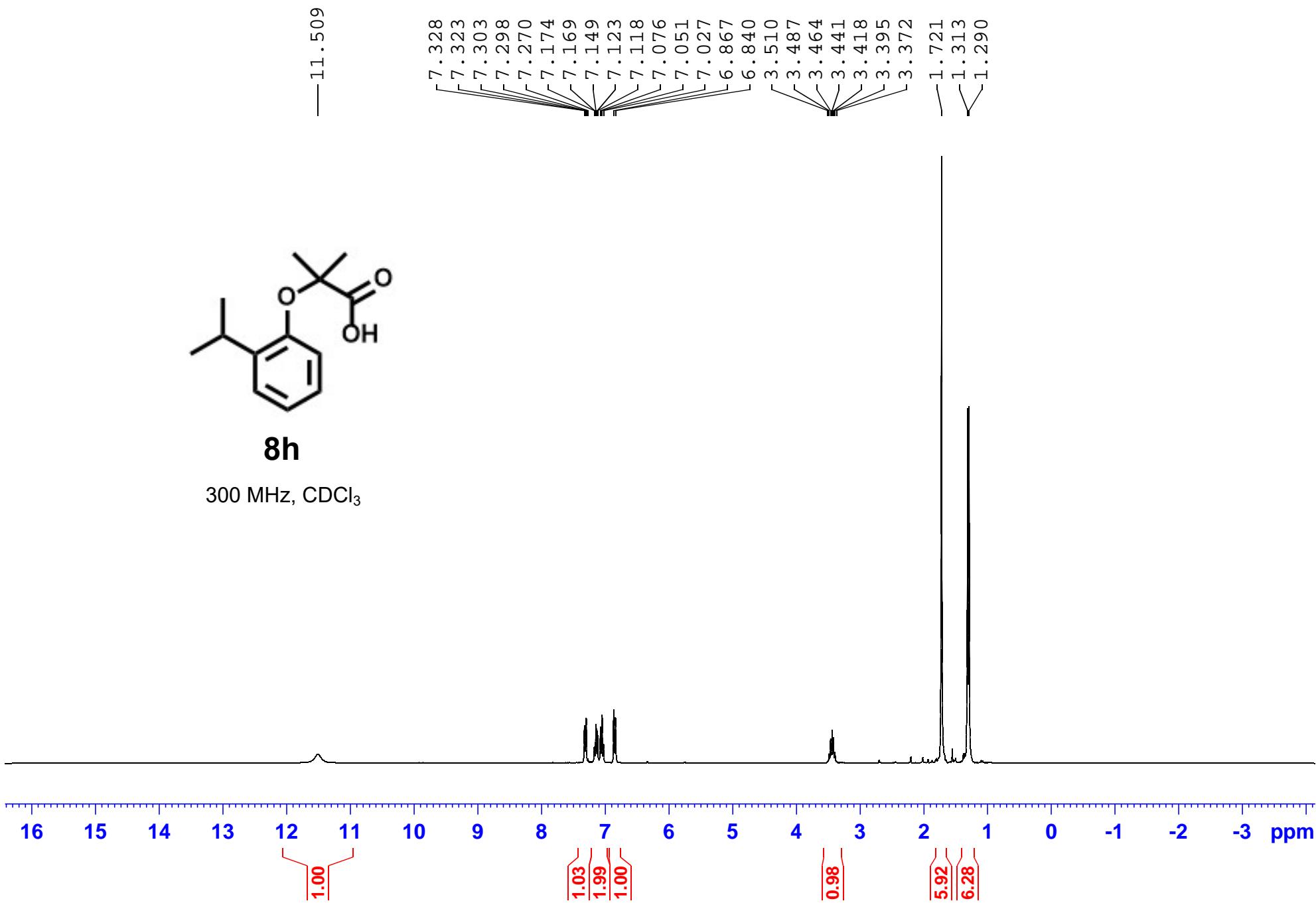
CDCl_3) 213.0, 154.0, 146.0, 137.0, 127.5, 124.4, 108.8, 86.0, 55.5, 36.1, 34.7, 34.5, 24.4, 23.5, 20.5, 15.8.⁵

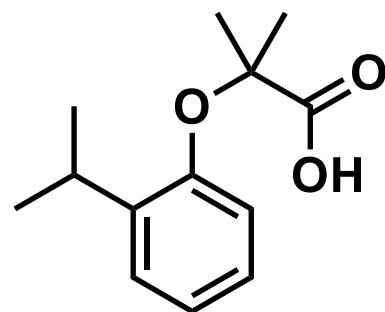
The following is a ^1H and ^{13}C NMR spectra comparison between the currently prepared **3b** and the literature report.⁵

^1H NMR current work	^1H NMR ⁵	^{13}C NMR current work		^{13}C NMR ⁵	
6.74 (s, 1H)	6.74 (s, 1H)	213.0	34.5	212.98	34.46
6.58 (s, 1H)	6.58 (s, 1H)	154.0	24.4	154.86	24.36
3.80 (s, 3H)	3.80 (s, 3H)	146.0	23.5	145.96	23.45
3.12 (m, 1H)	3.02-3.20 (m, 1H)	137.0	20.5	136.90	20.43
2.40-2.55 (m, 2H)	2.39-2.61 (m, 2H)	127.5	15.8	127.46	15.78
2.16 (s, 3H)	2.15 (s, 3H)	124.4		124.37	
2.02 (m, 1H)	1.90-2.07 (m, 1H)	108.8		108.71	
1.71 (m, 1H)	1.61-1.79 (m, 1H)	86.0		85.91	
1.50 (s, 3H)	1.49 (s, 3H)	55.5		55.45	
1.47 (s, 3H)	1.45 (s, 3H)	36.1		36.03	
1.33 (d, $J = 7.1$ Hz, 3H)	1.34 (d, $J = 7.1$ Hz, 3H)	34.7		34.65	

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- (1) Wang, B.; Tang, C.; Han, Y.; Guo, R.; Qian, H.; Huang, W. Synthesis and Preliminary Antihyperlipidaemic Activities Evaluation of Andrographolide Derivatives. *Med. Chem.* **2012**, 293–298.
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- (3) Shimizu, T.; Osako, K.; Nakata, T. Efficient Method for Preparation of N-Methoxy-N-methyl Amides by Reaction of Lactones or Esters with $\text{Me}_2\text{AlCl}\text{-MeONHMe}\text{-HCl}$. *Tetrahedron Lett.* **1997**, 38, 2685–2688.
- (4) Lecornue, F.; Paugam, R.; Ollivier, J. Strategies for the Total Asymmetric Synthesis of Heliannuols K and L: Scope and Limitations. *Eur. J. Org. Chem.* **2005**, 2589-2598.
- (5) Lecornue, F.; Ollivier, J. Convergent Formal Synthesis of (\pm)-Heliannuols A, K, and L From a Common Intermediate. *Synlett* **2004**, 1613-1615.





8h

75 MHZ, CDCl₃

— 180.634

— 152.048

— 139.734

126.529

< 125.987

/ 122.322

— 116.877

77.425
77.003
76.578

26.864
25.220
22.792

200 190 180 170 160 150 140 130 120 110 100 90 80 70 60 50 40 30 20 10 ⁸⁴ ppm

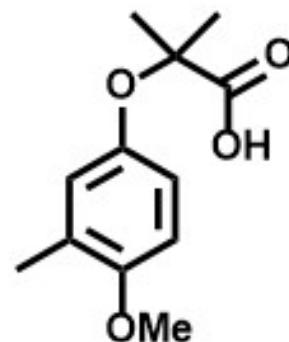
bso.0708 2 300 B82, bargellini prod, 7/8/21

— 7.270
6.800
6.775
6.766
6.736
6.705

— 3.813

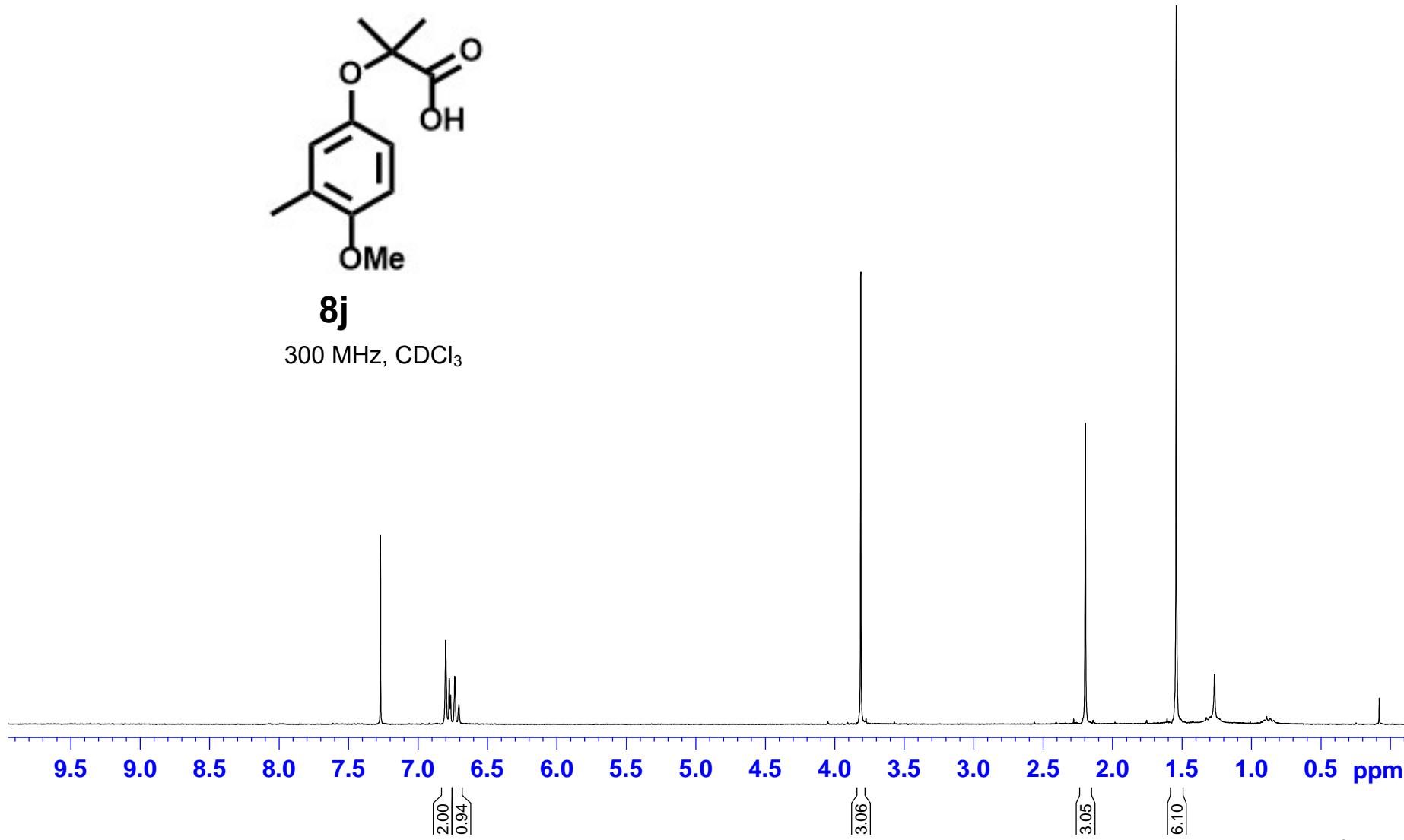
— 2.196

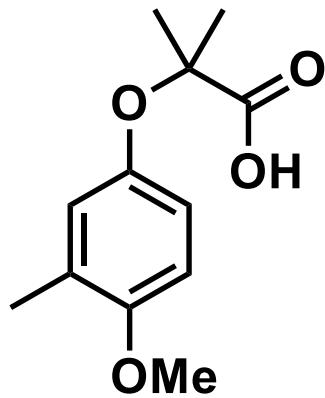
— 1.541



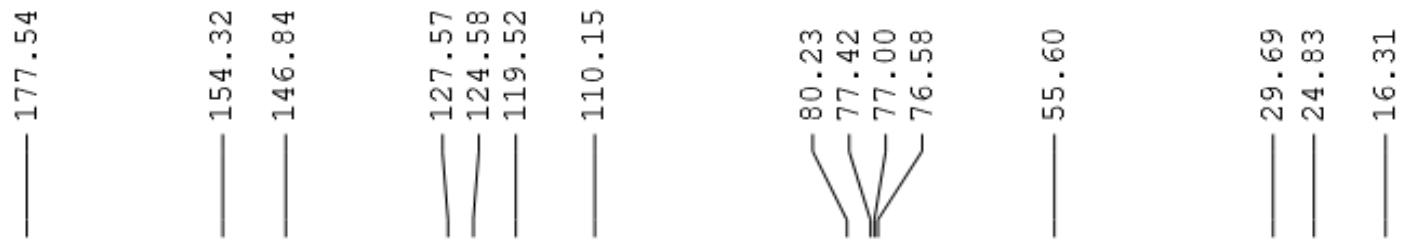
8j

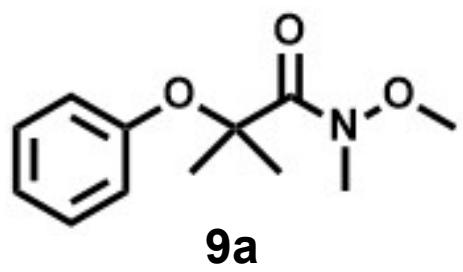
300 MHz, CDCl_3





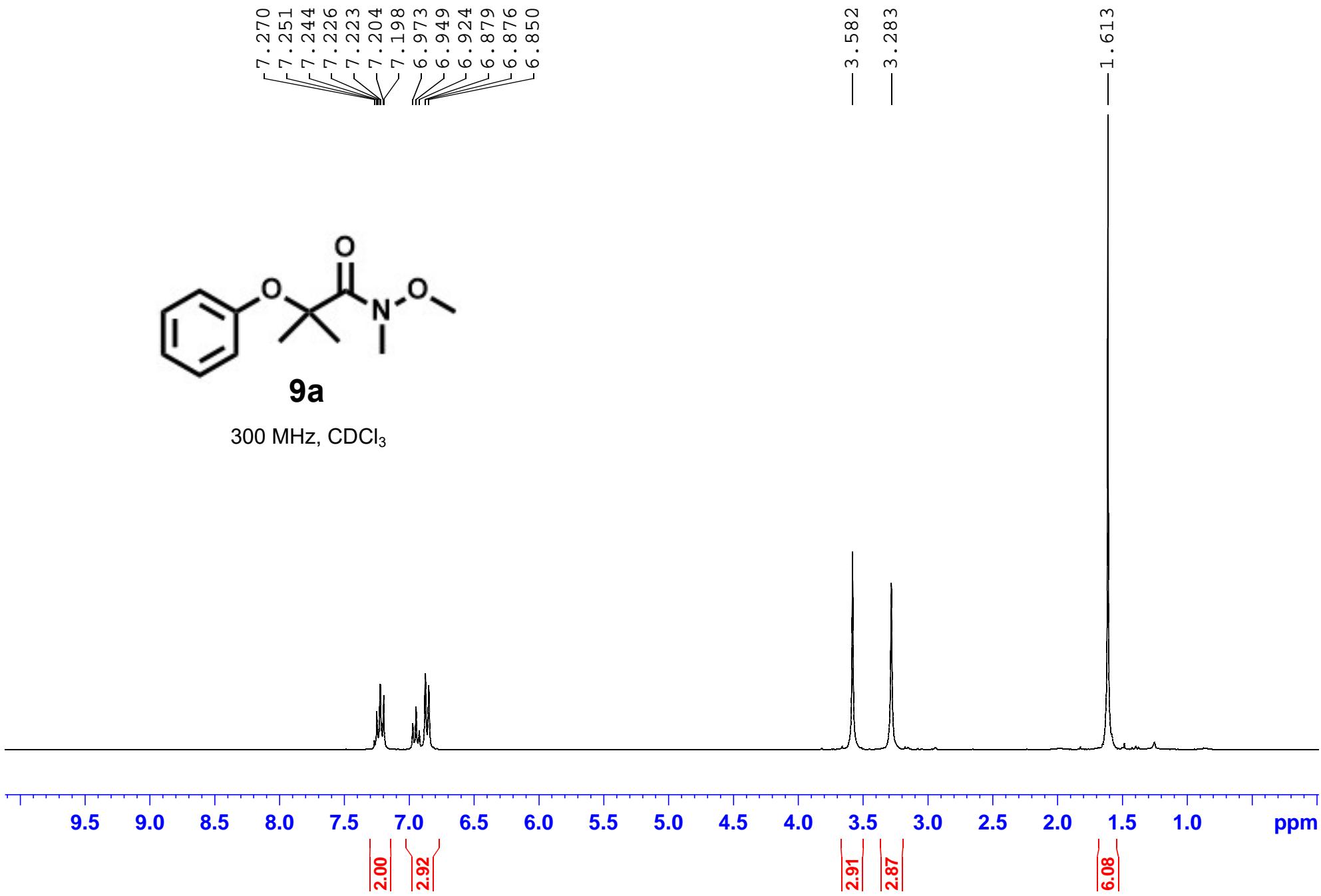
75 MHZ, CDCl_3

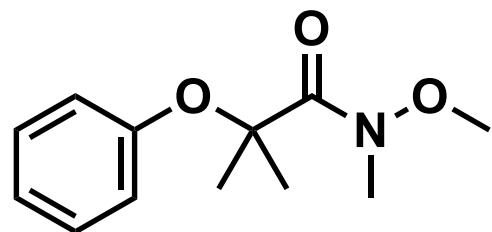




9a

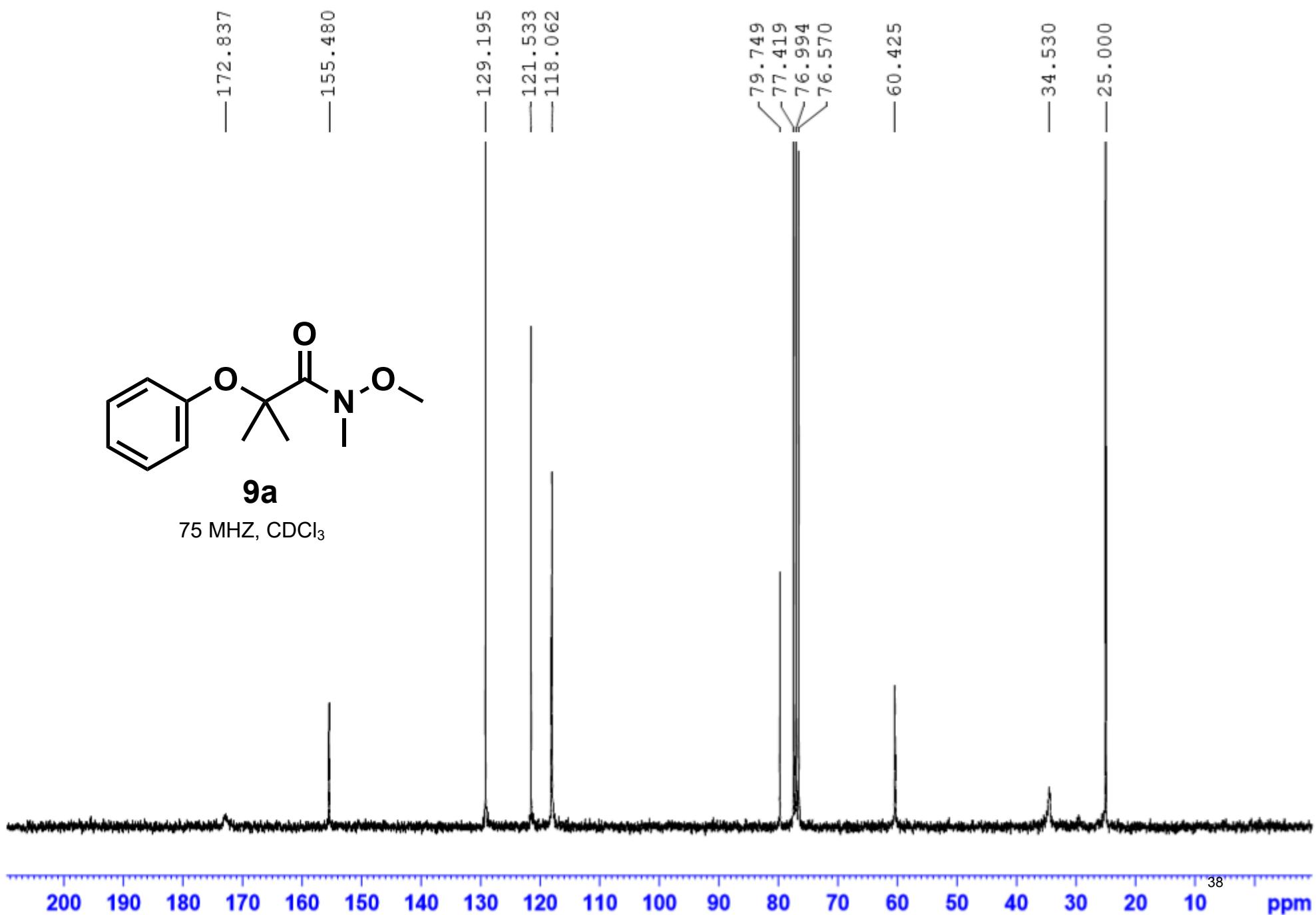
300 MHz, CDCl_3

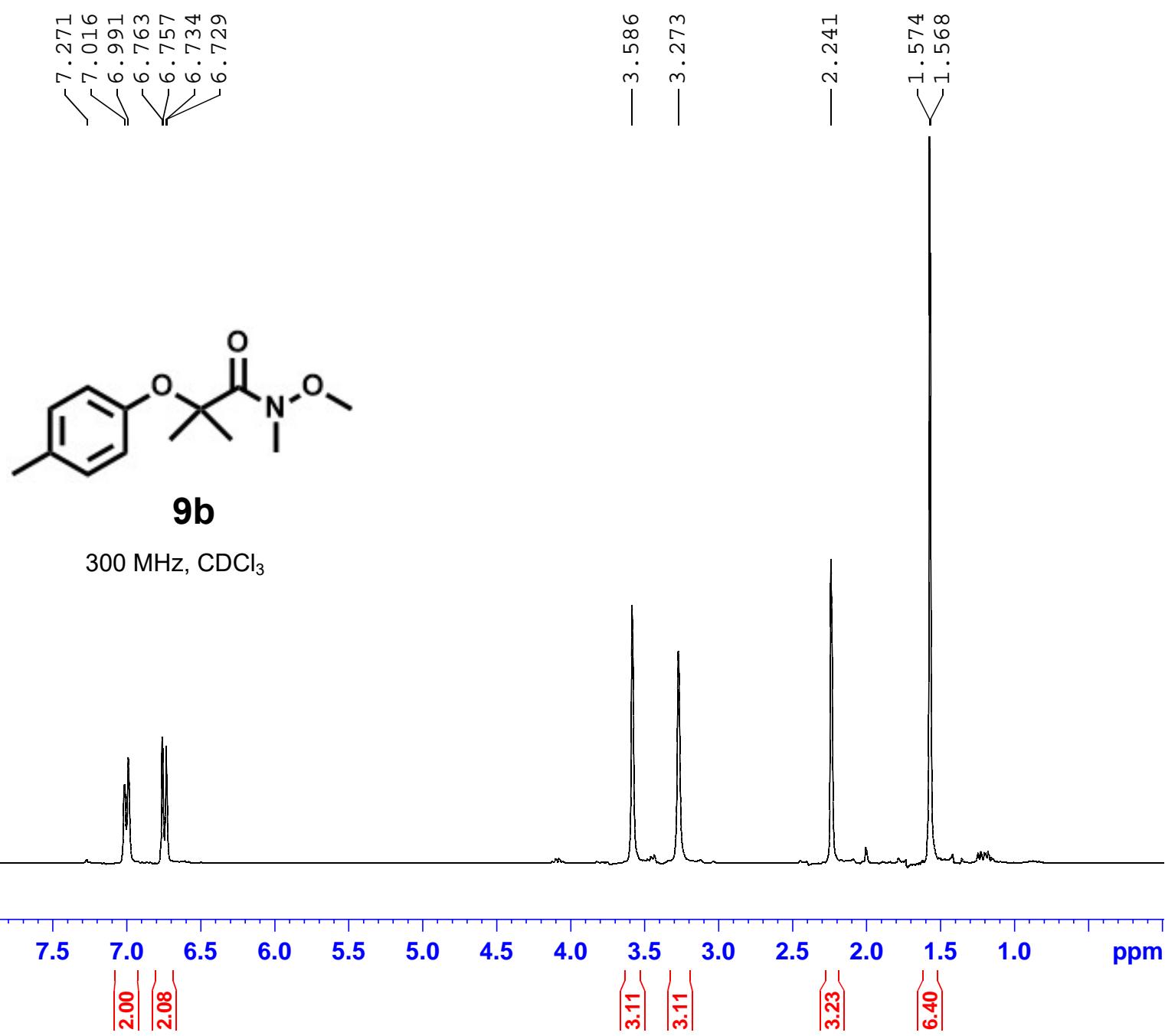


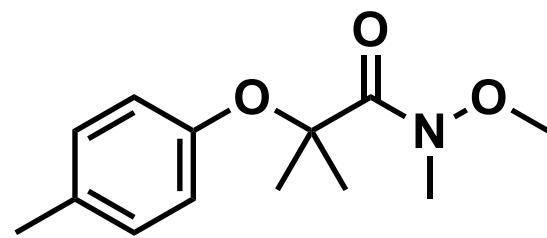


9a

75 MHZ, CDCl₃

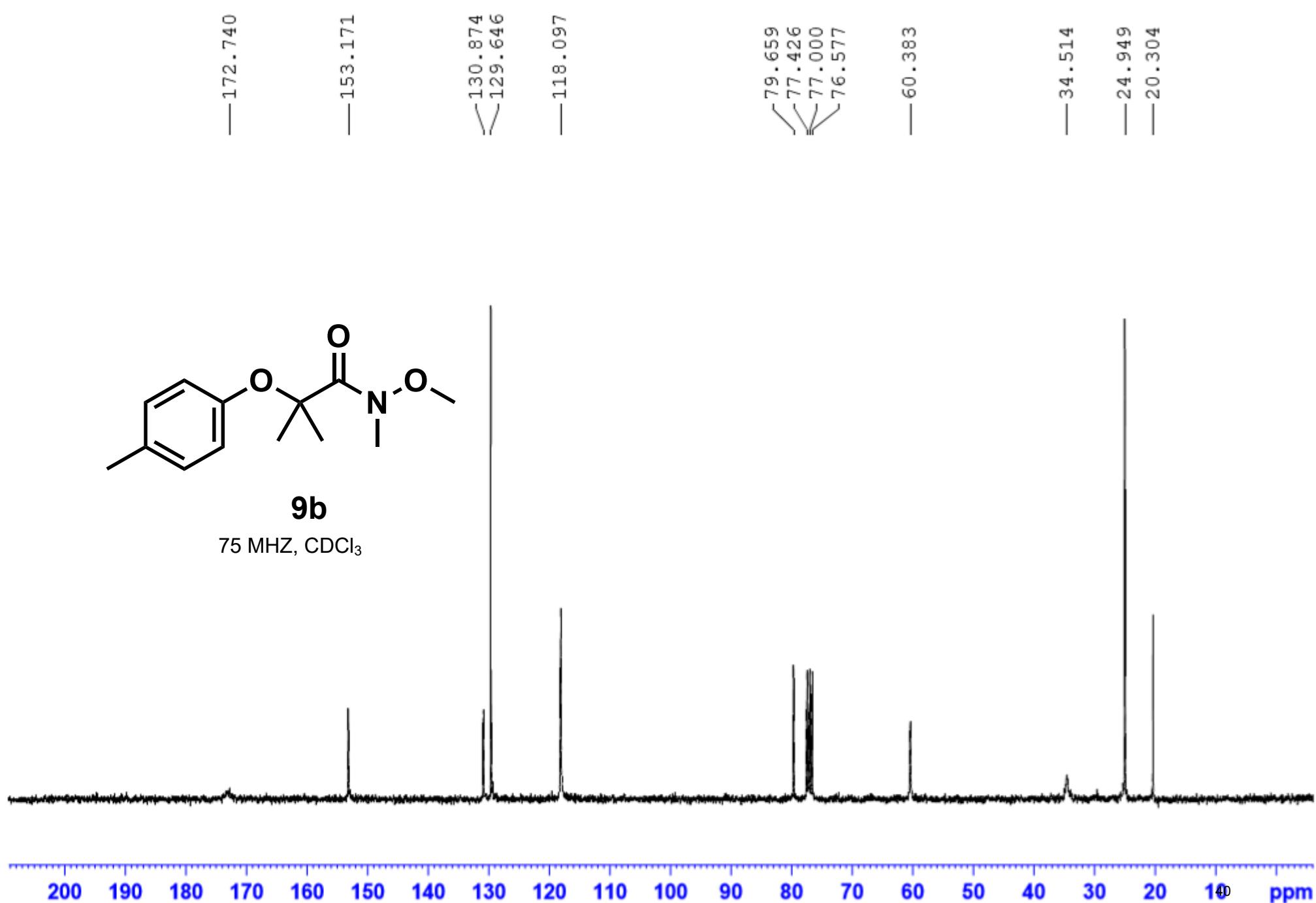






9b

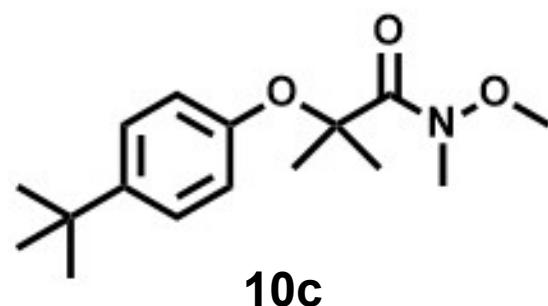
75 MHZ, CDCl₃



7.270
7.231
7.206
6.794
6.768

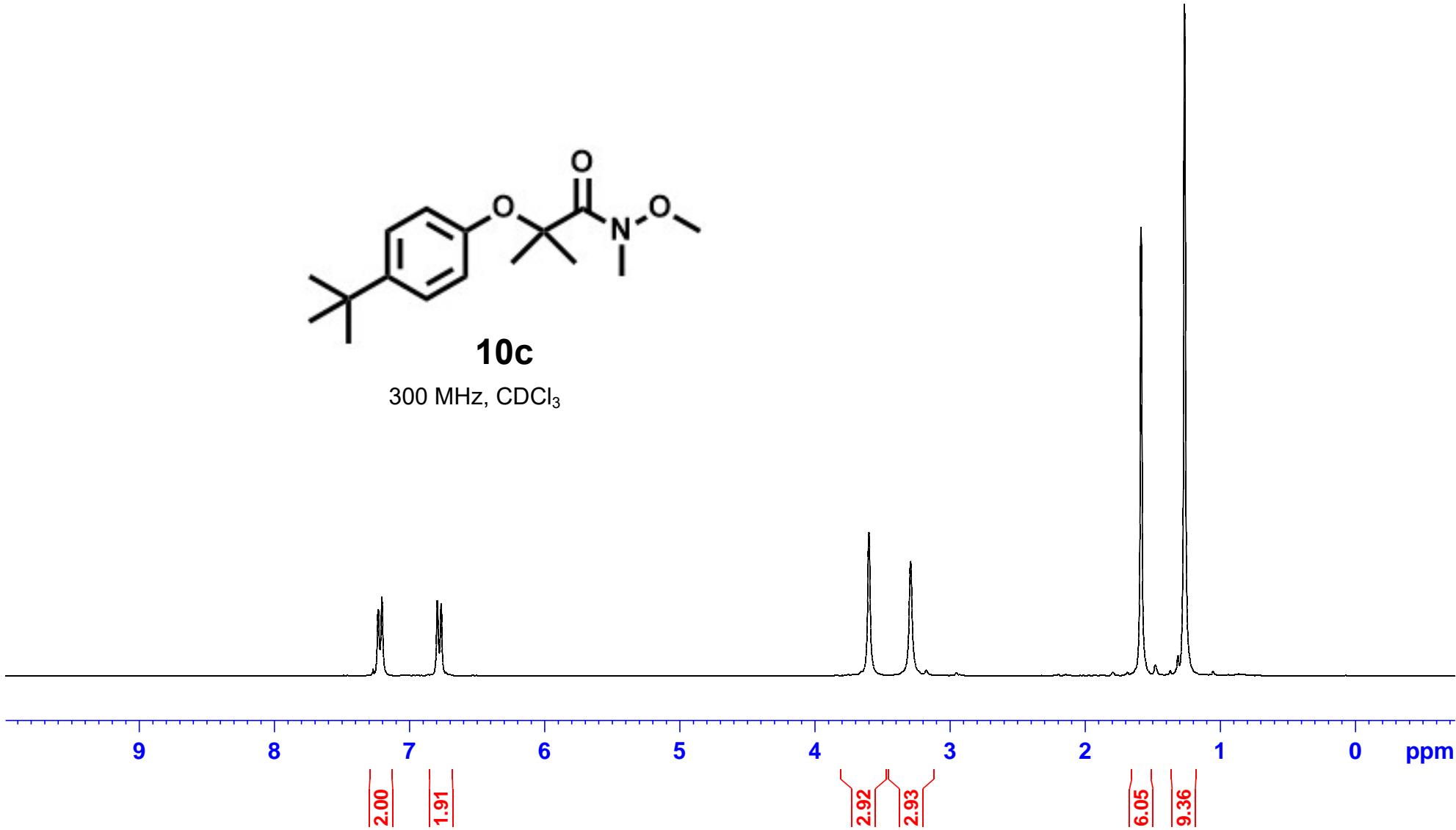
3.600
3.292

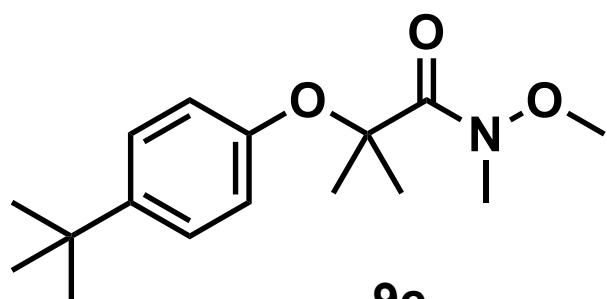
1.588
1.585
1.266
1.263



10c

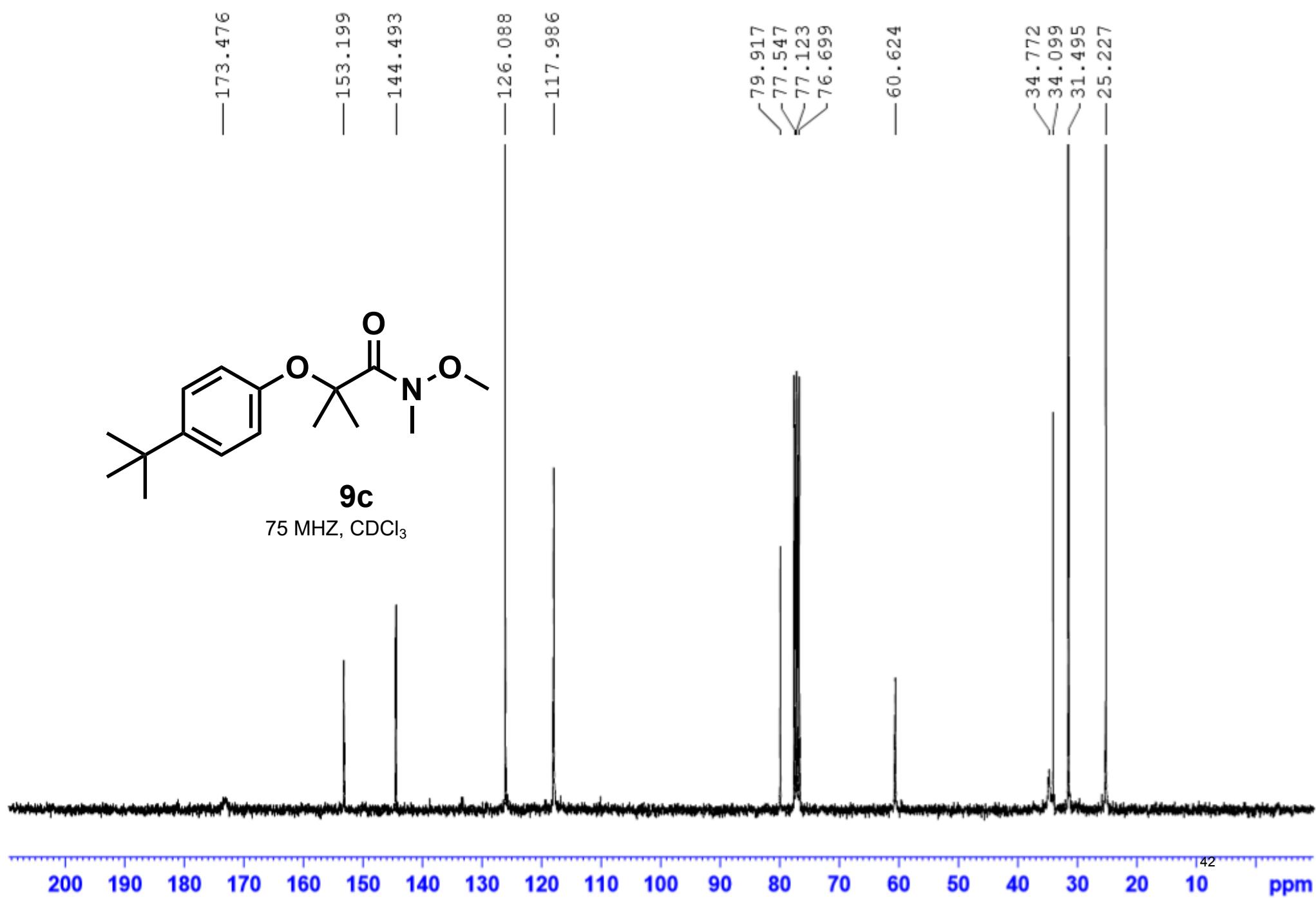
300 MHz, CDCl_3





9c

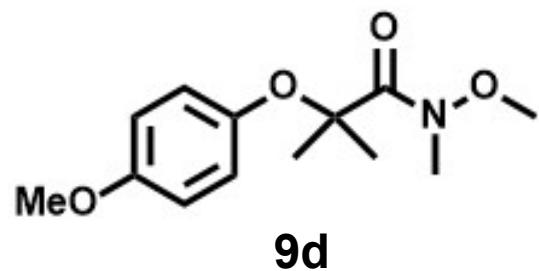
75 MHZ, CDCl₃



7.270
6.826
6.816
6.804
6.795
6.786
6.783
6.775
6.765
6.753
6.745

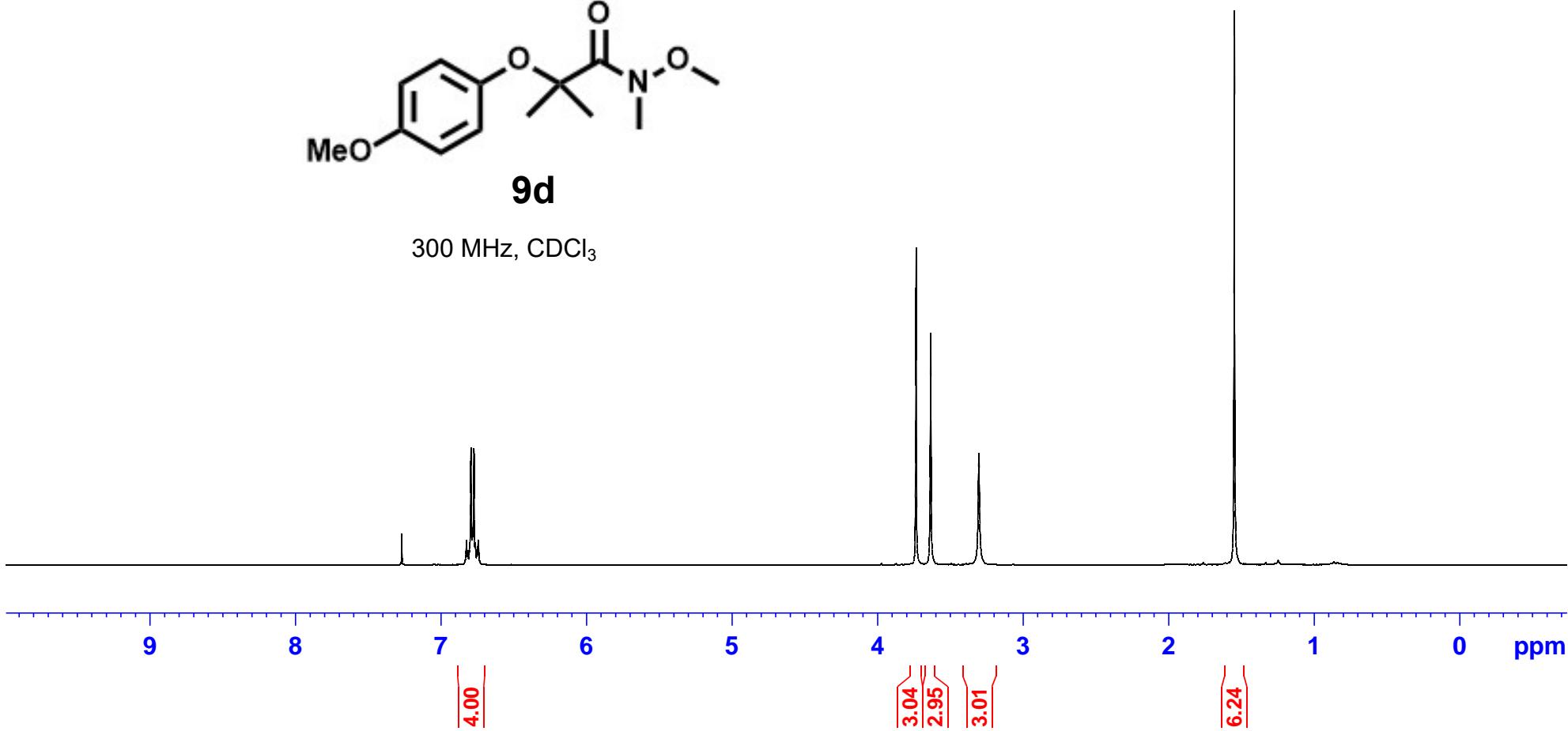
— 3.735
— 3.635
— 3.304

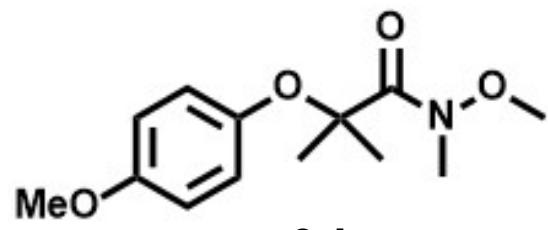
— 1.548



9d

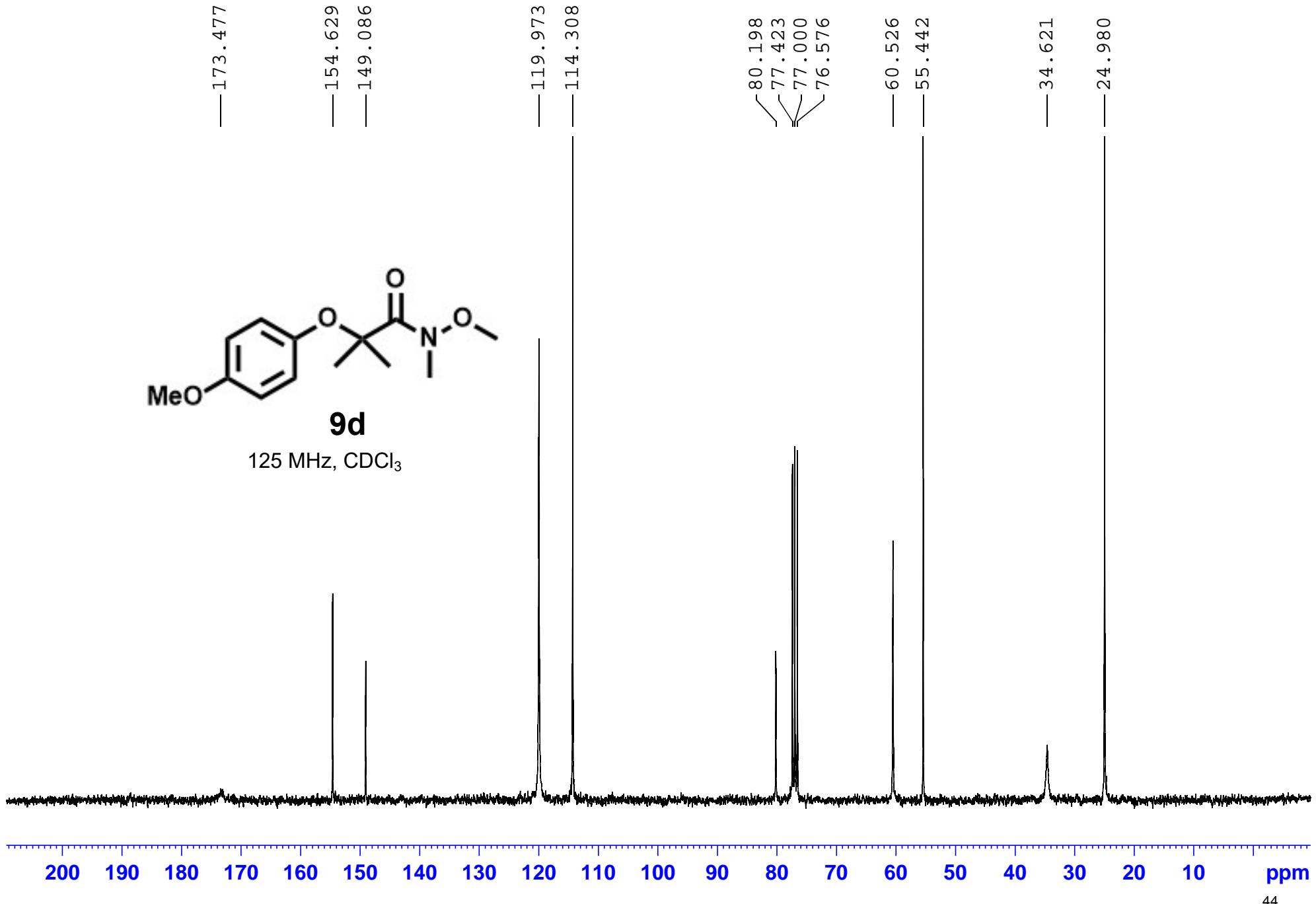
300 MHz, CDCl_3





9d

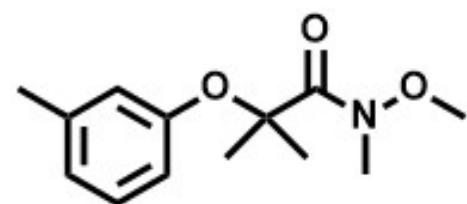
125 MHz, CDCl_3



7.270
7.134
7.108
7.082
6.792
6.767
6.766
6.697
6.695
6.682
6.674
6.655
6.647

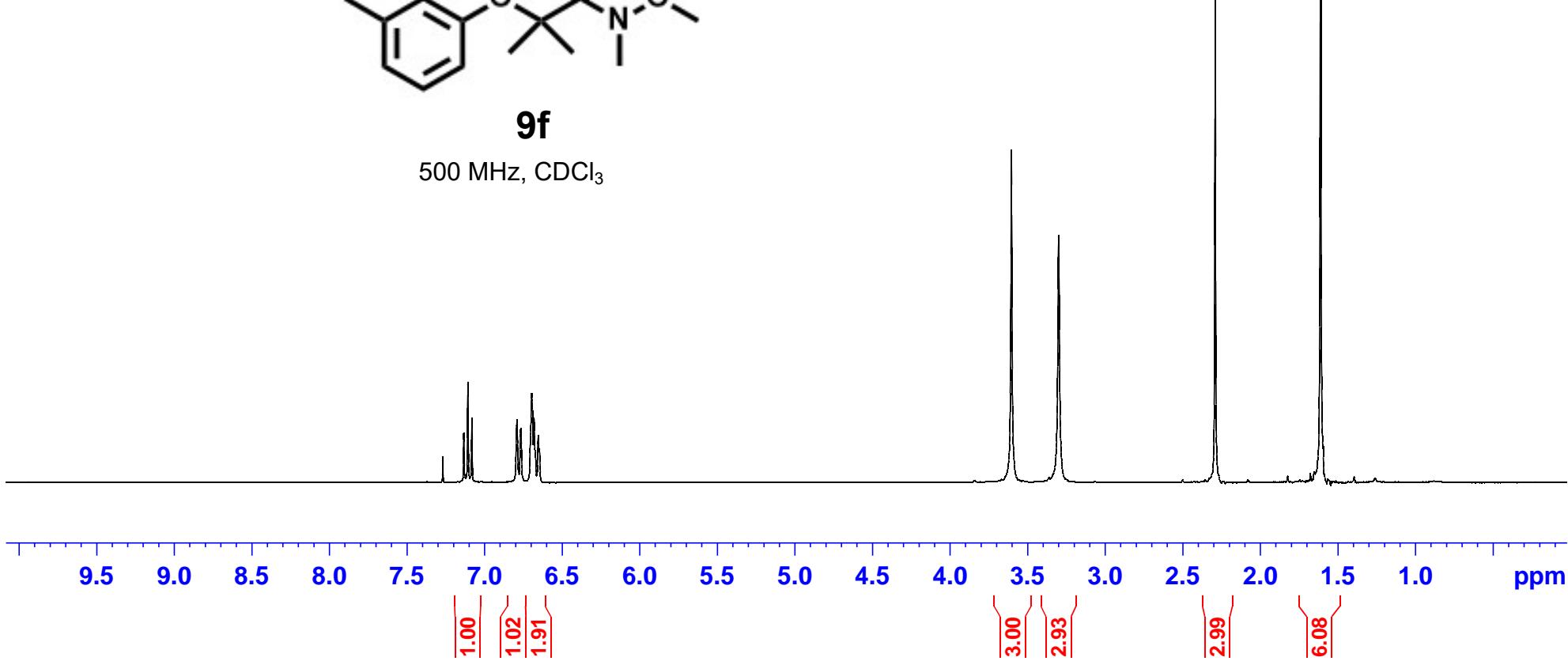
— 3.605
— 3.300

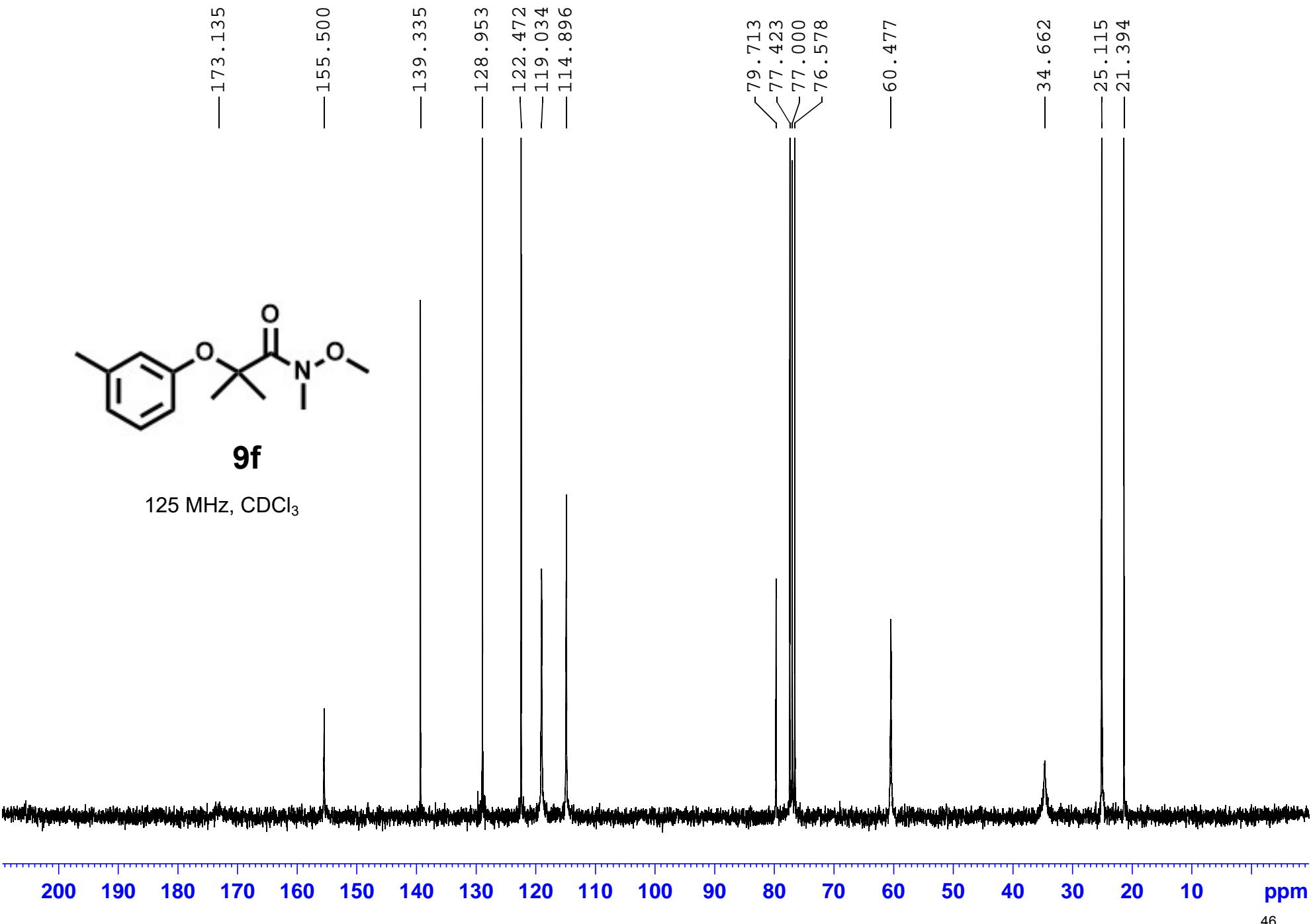
— 2.291
— 1.612



9f

500 MHz, CDCl₃

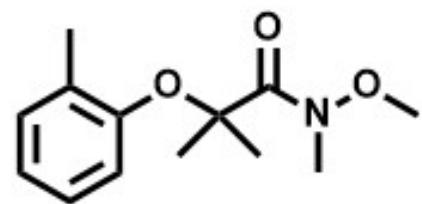




7.270
7.145
7.143
7.121
7.119
7.067
7.063
7.042
7.016
7.012
6.872
6.848
6.823
6.760
6.733

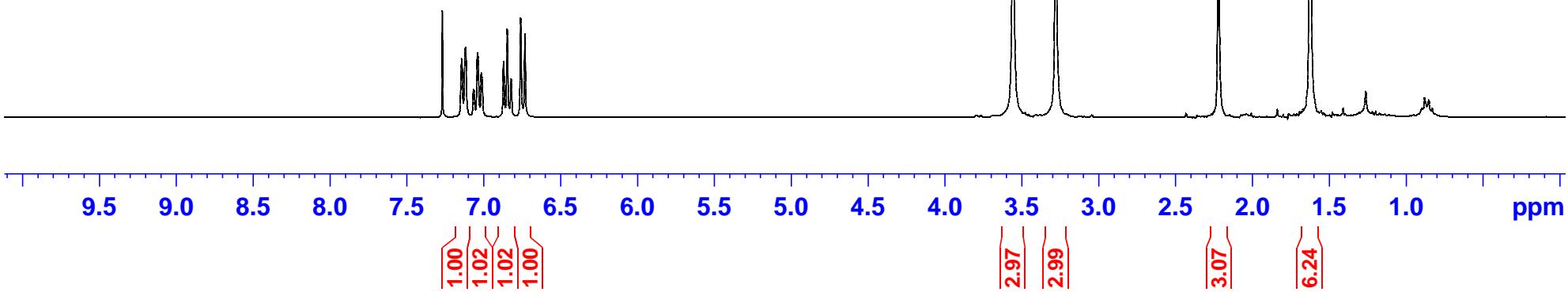
— 3.558
— 3.279

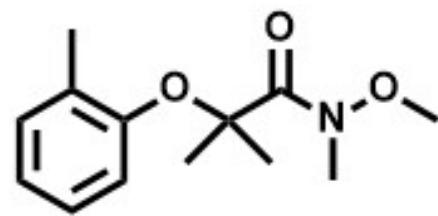
— 2.222
— 1.626



9g

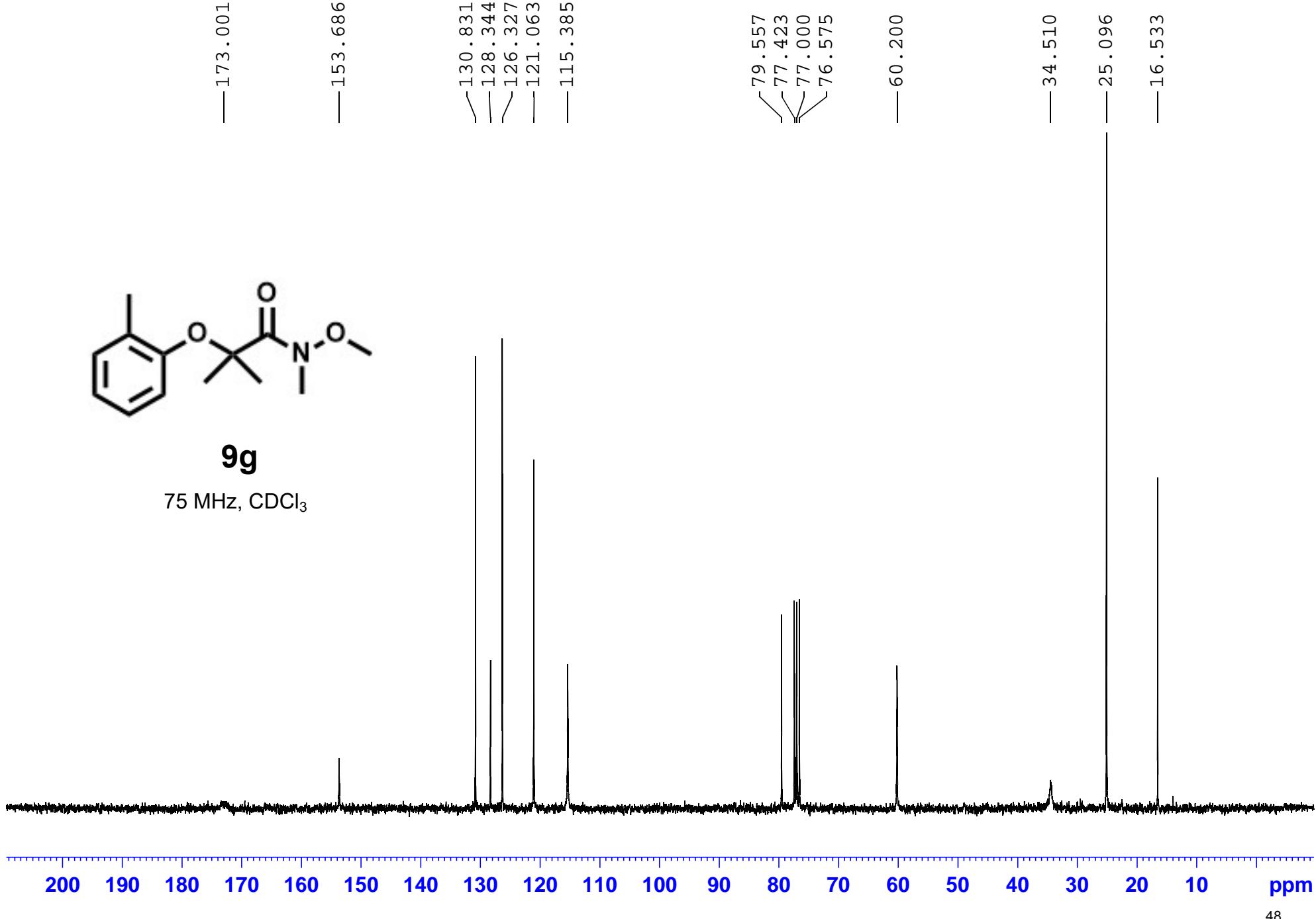
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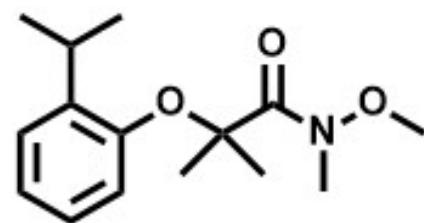
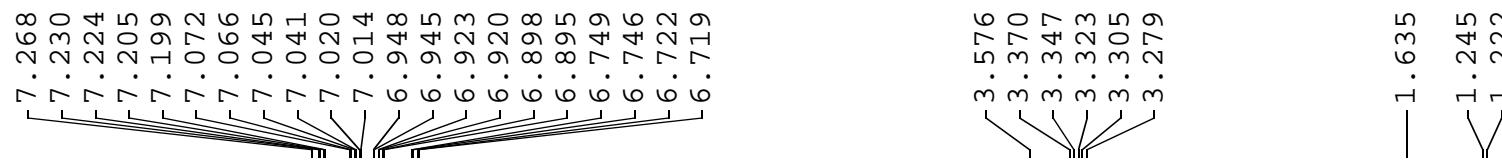




9g

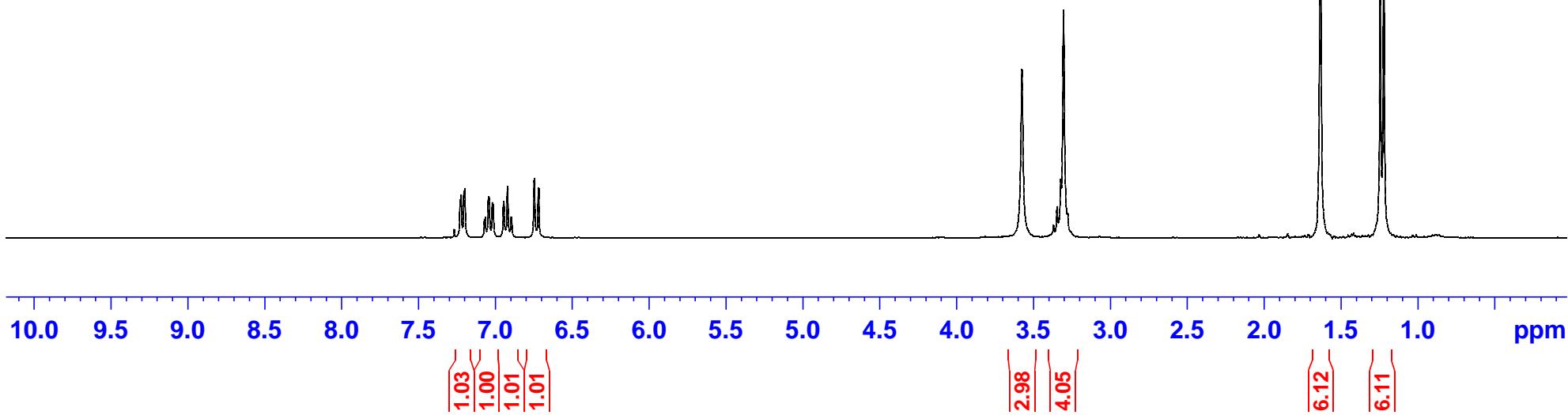
75 MHz, CDCl_3

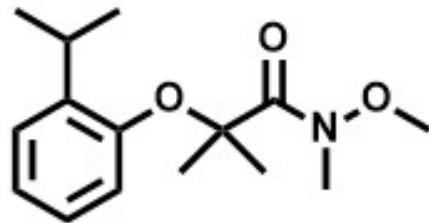




9h

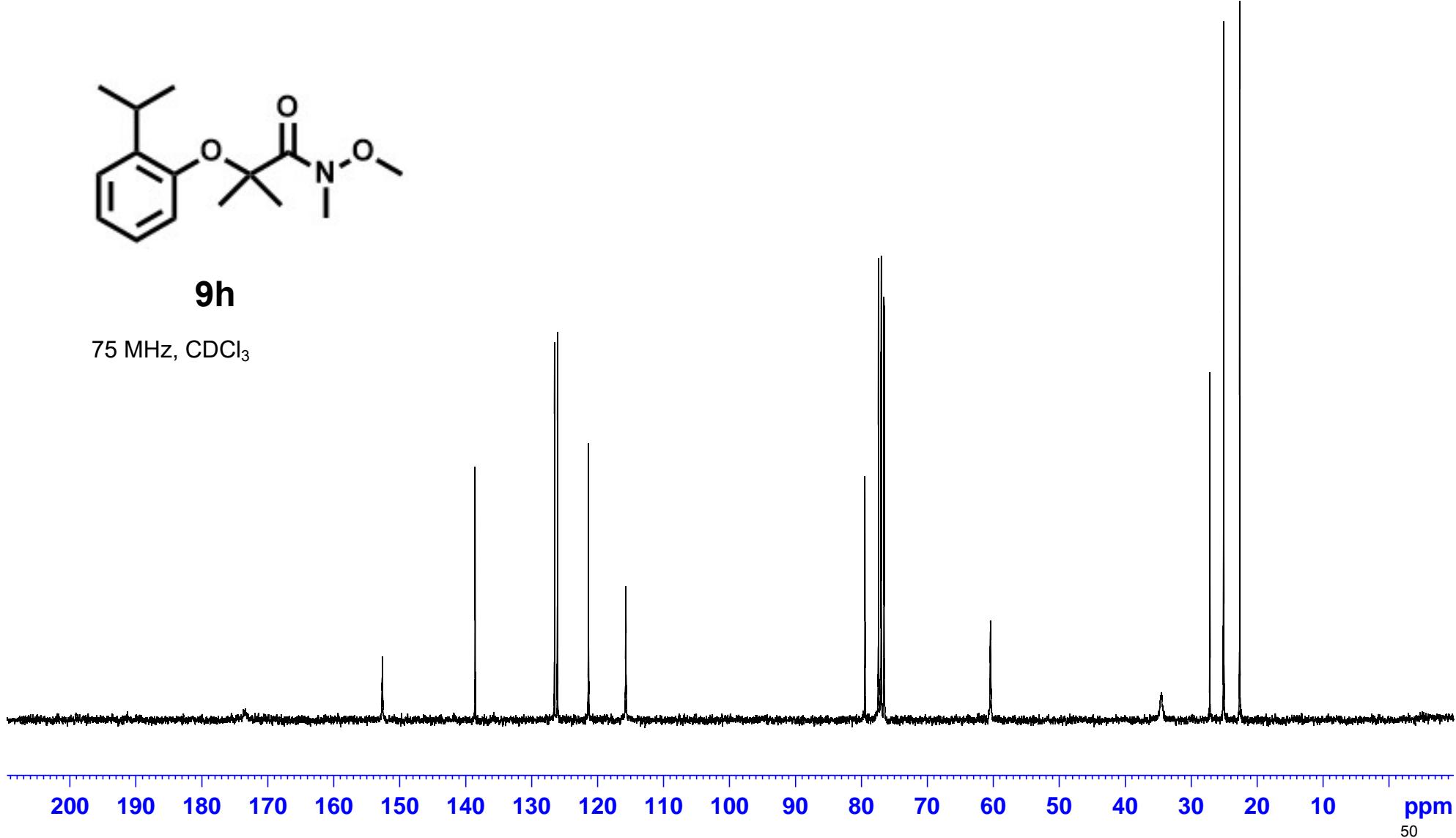
300 MHz, CDCl_3



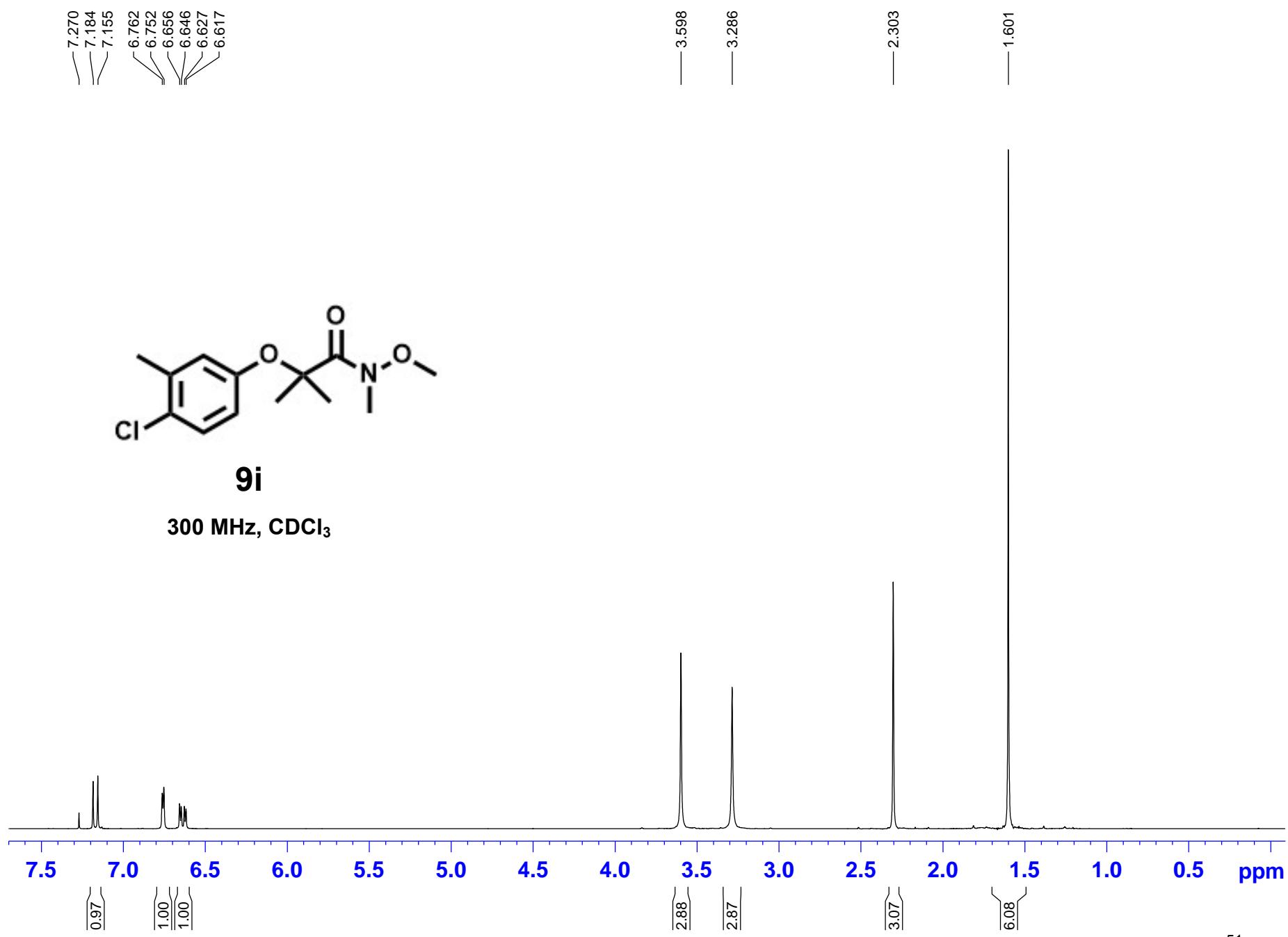


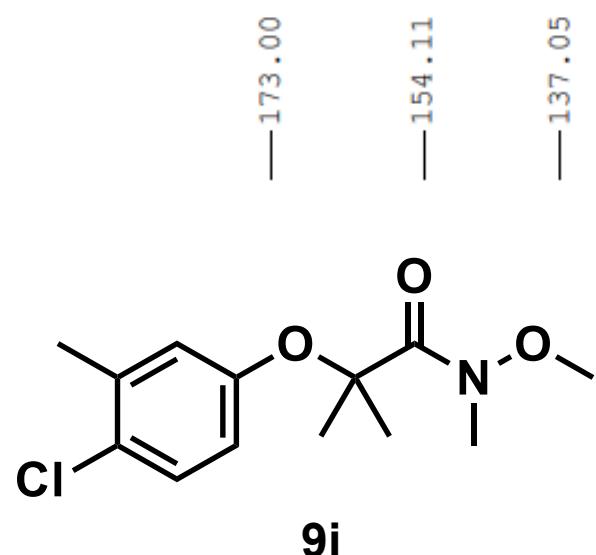
9h

75 MHz, CDCl₃

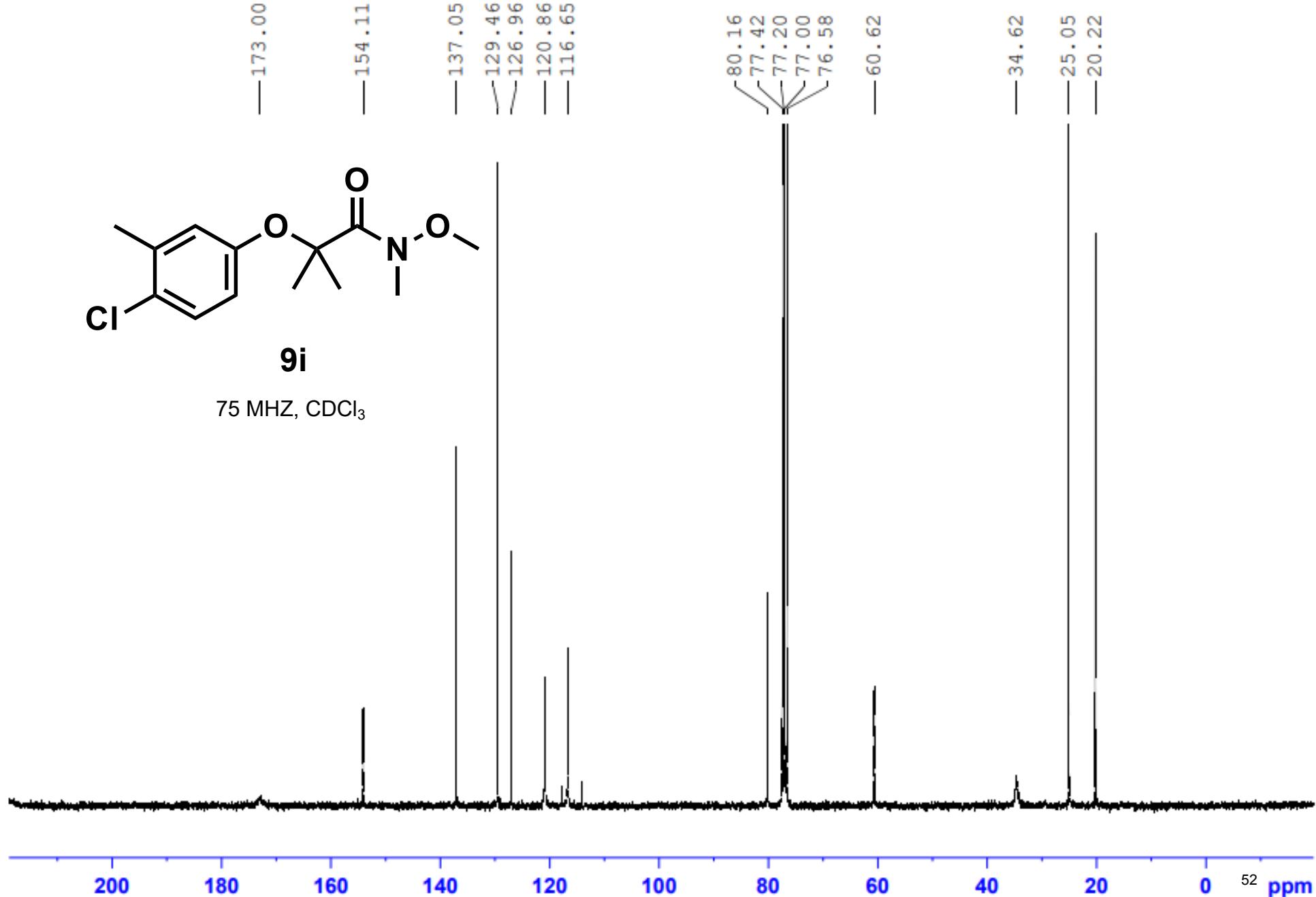


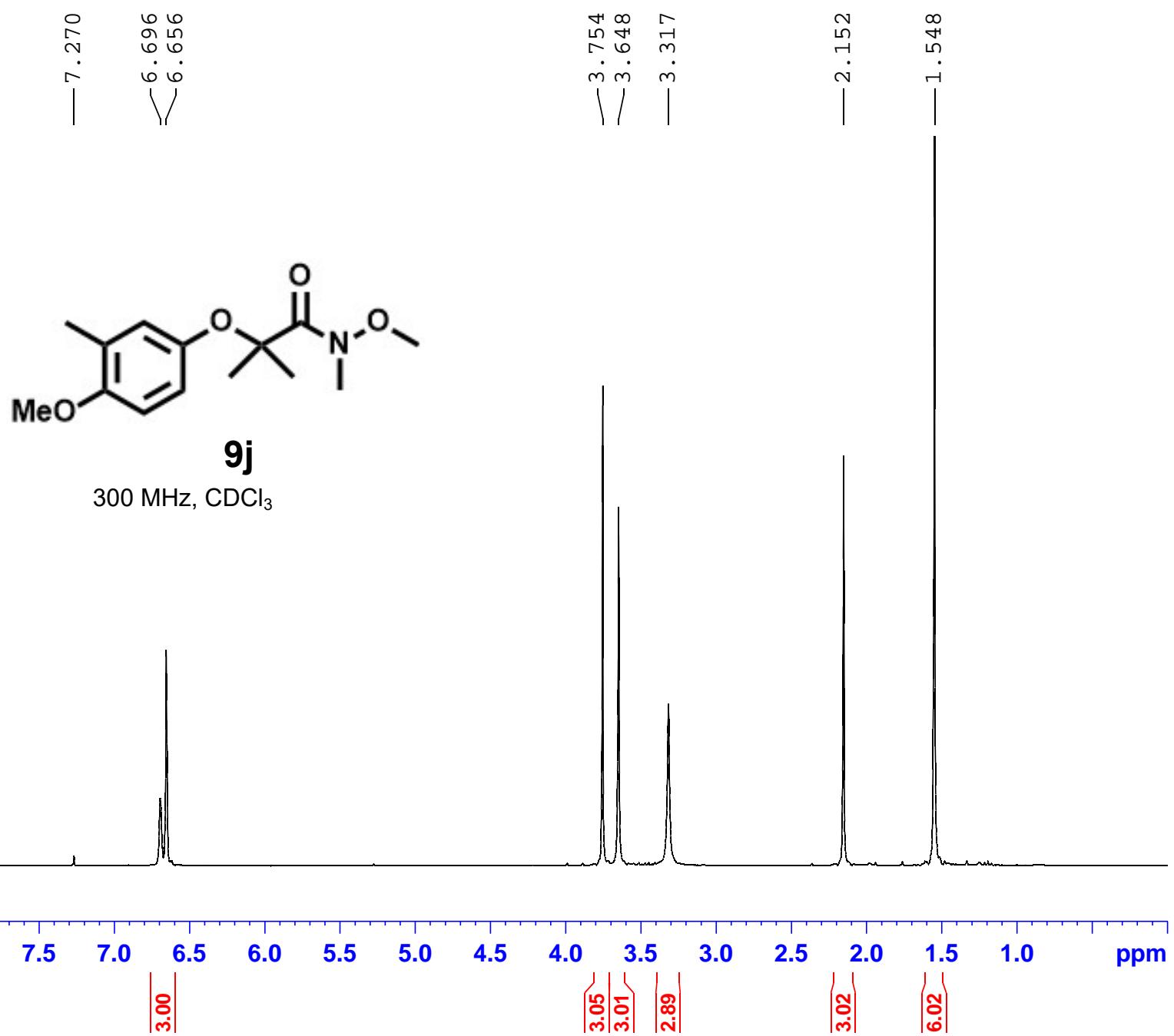
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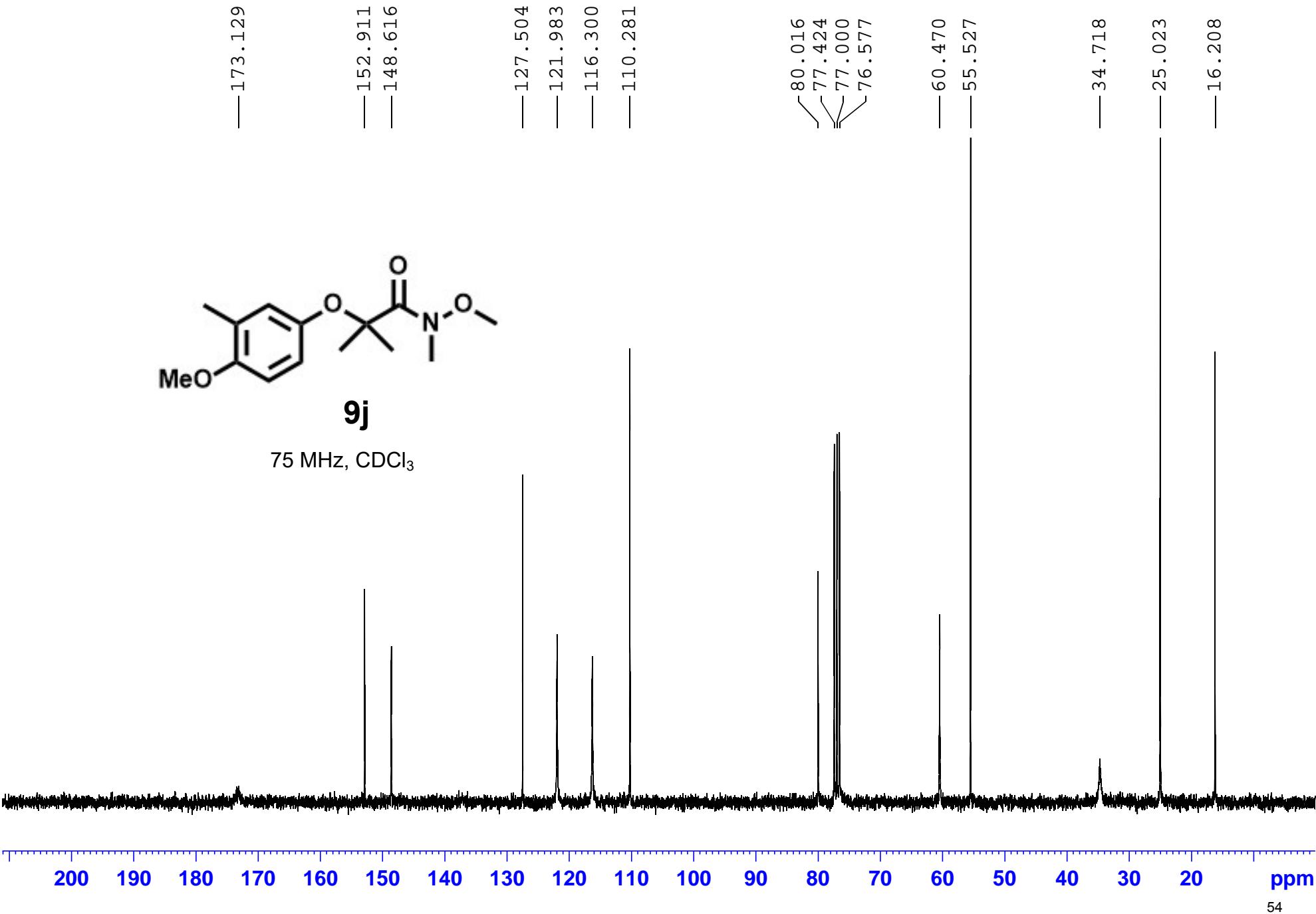


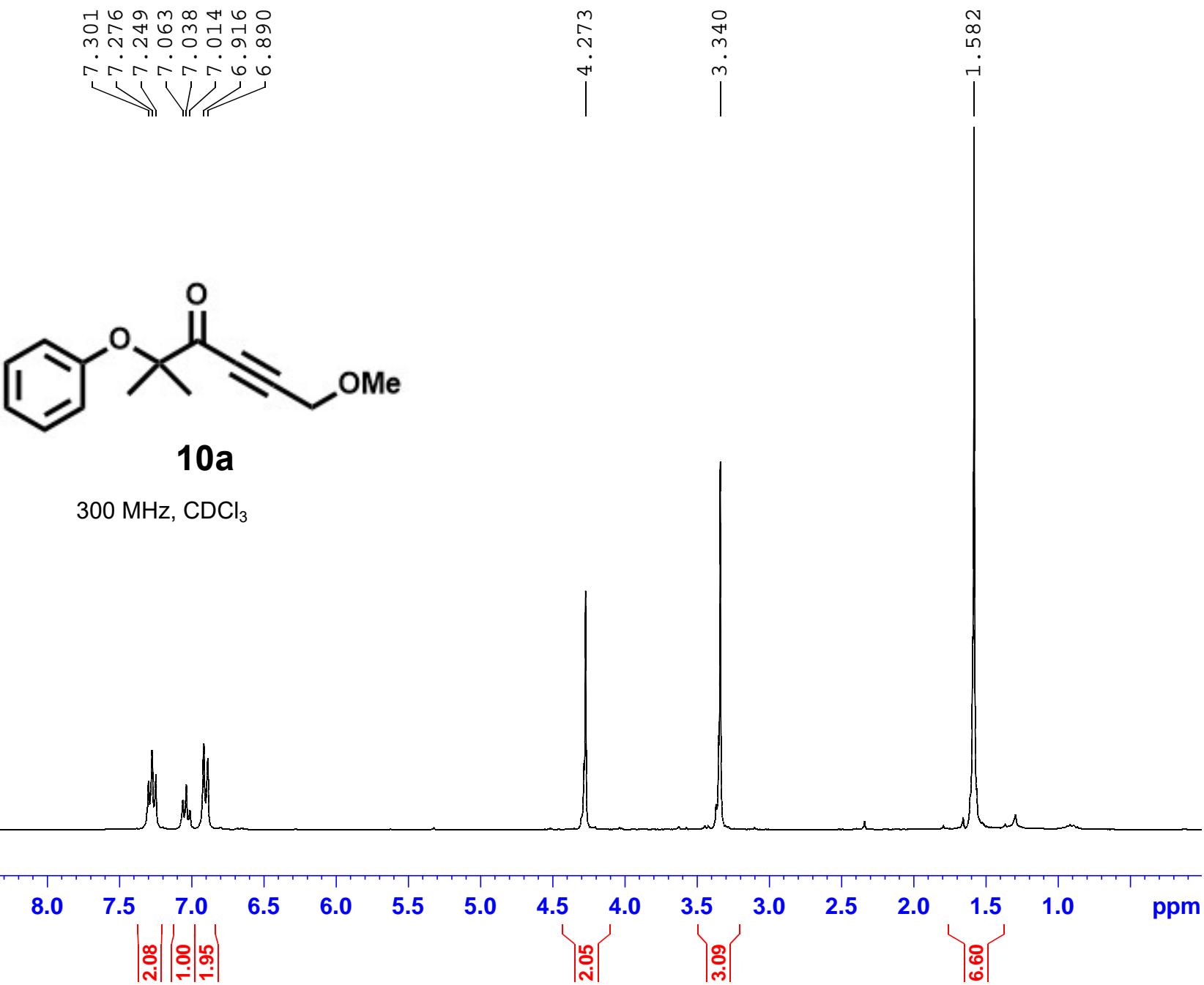


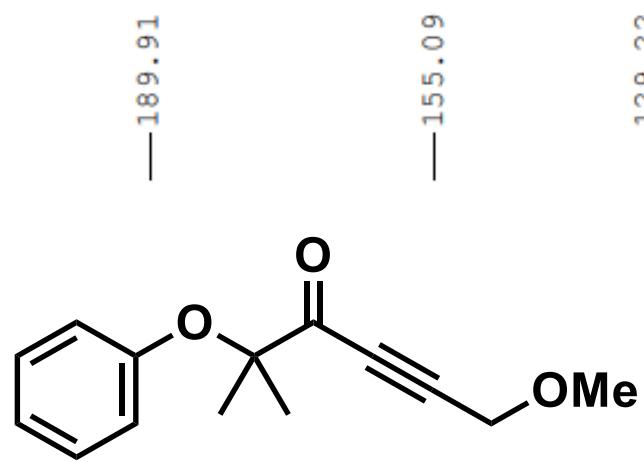
75 MHZ, CDCl_3



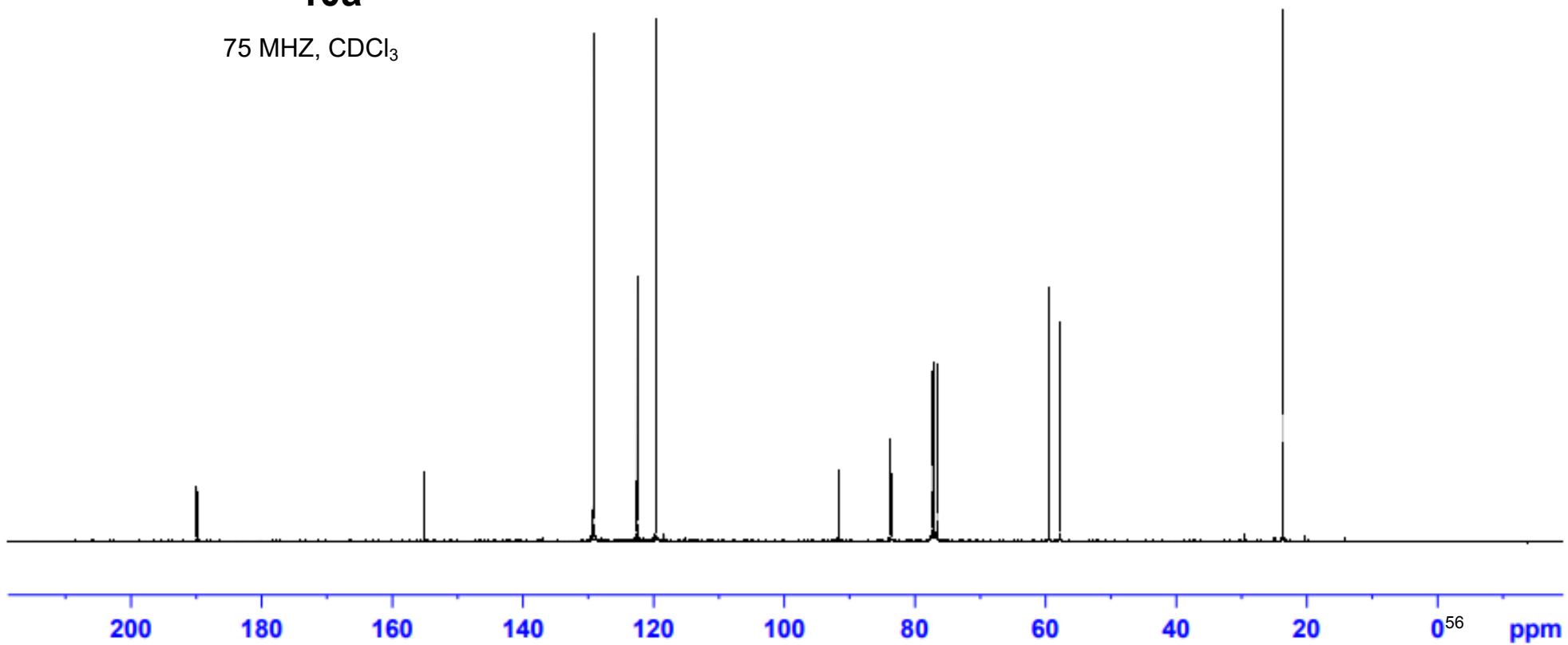








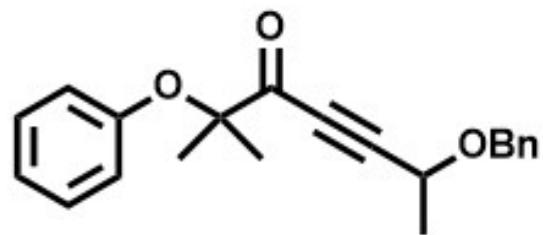
75 MHZ, CDCl₃



7.361
7.355
7.336
7.330
7.320
7.293
7.267
7.071
7.047
7.022
6.955
6.952
6.930
6.926
6.923

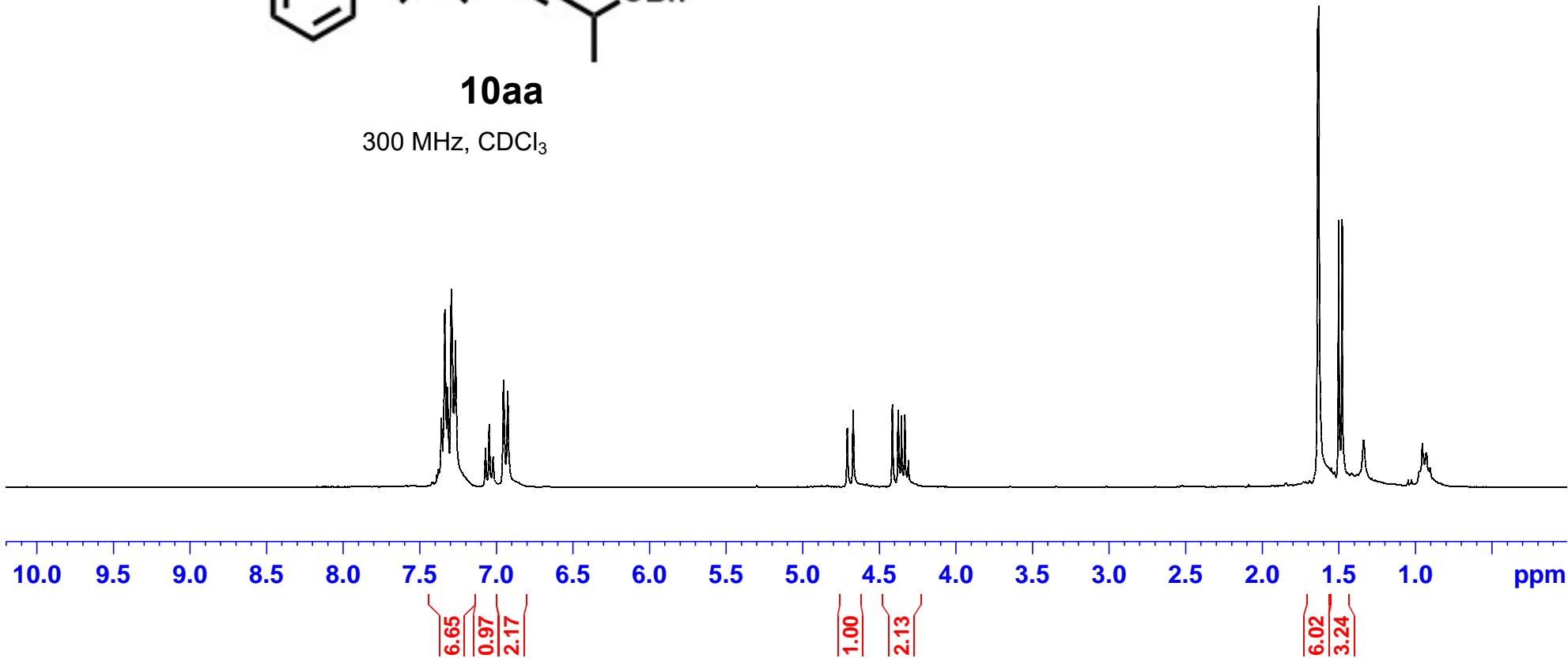
4.709
4.670
4.414
4.376
4.356
4.333

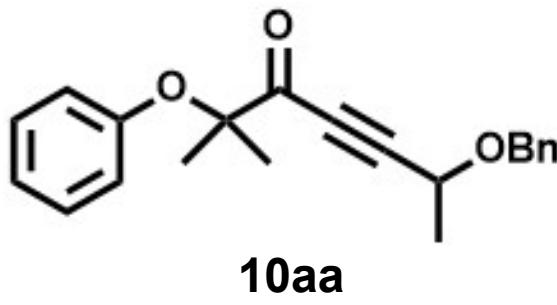
1.637
1.631
1.501
1.479



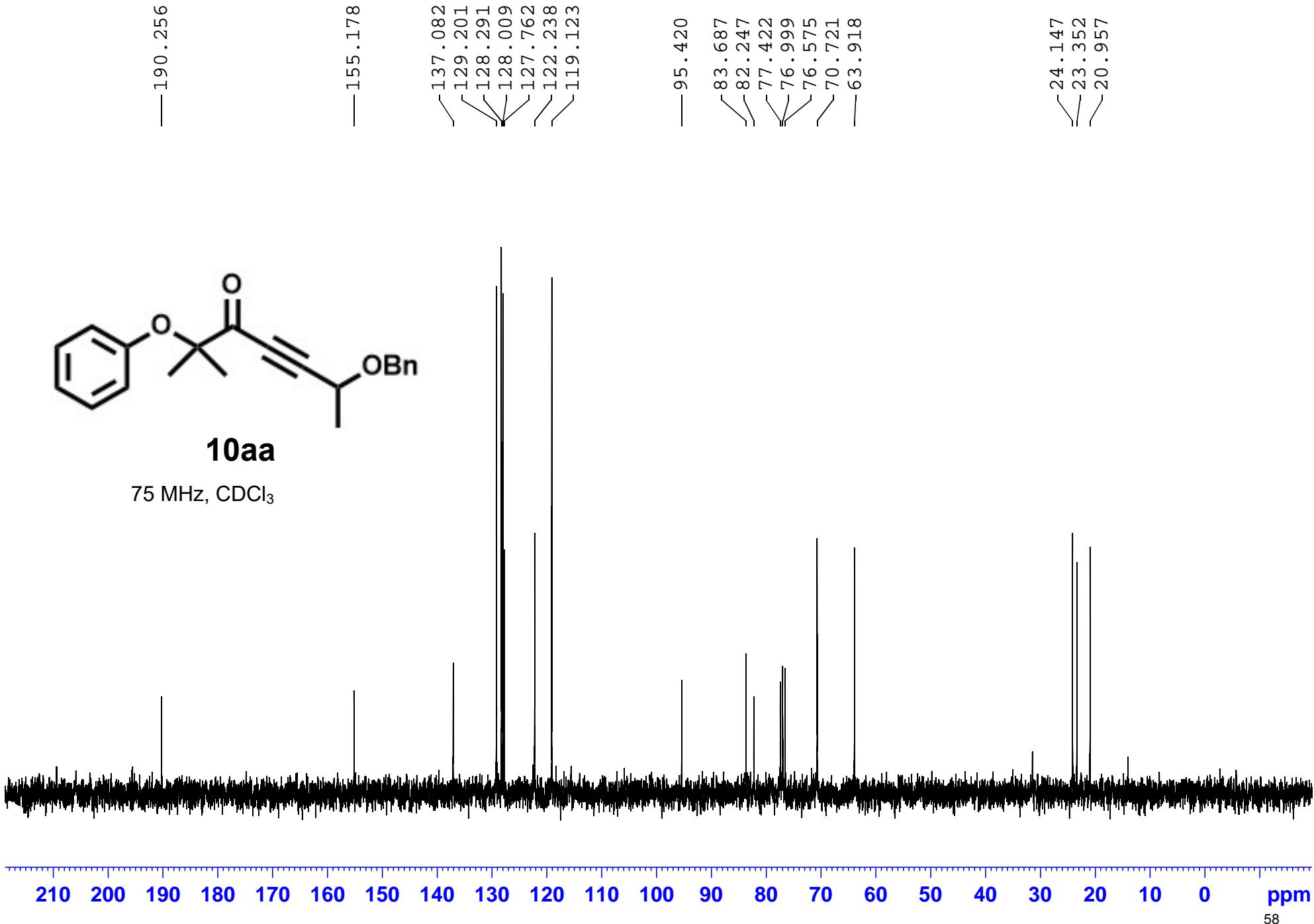
10aa

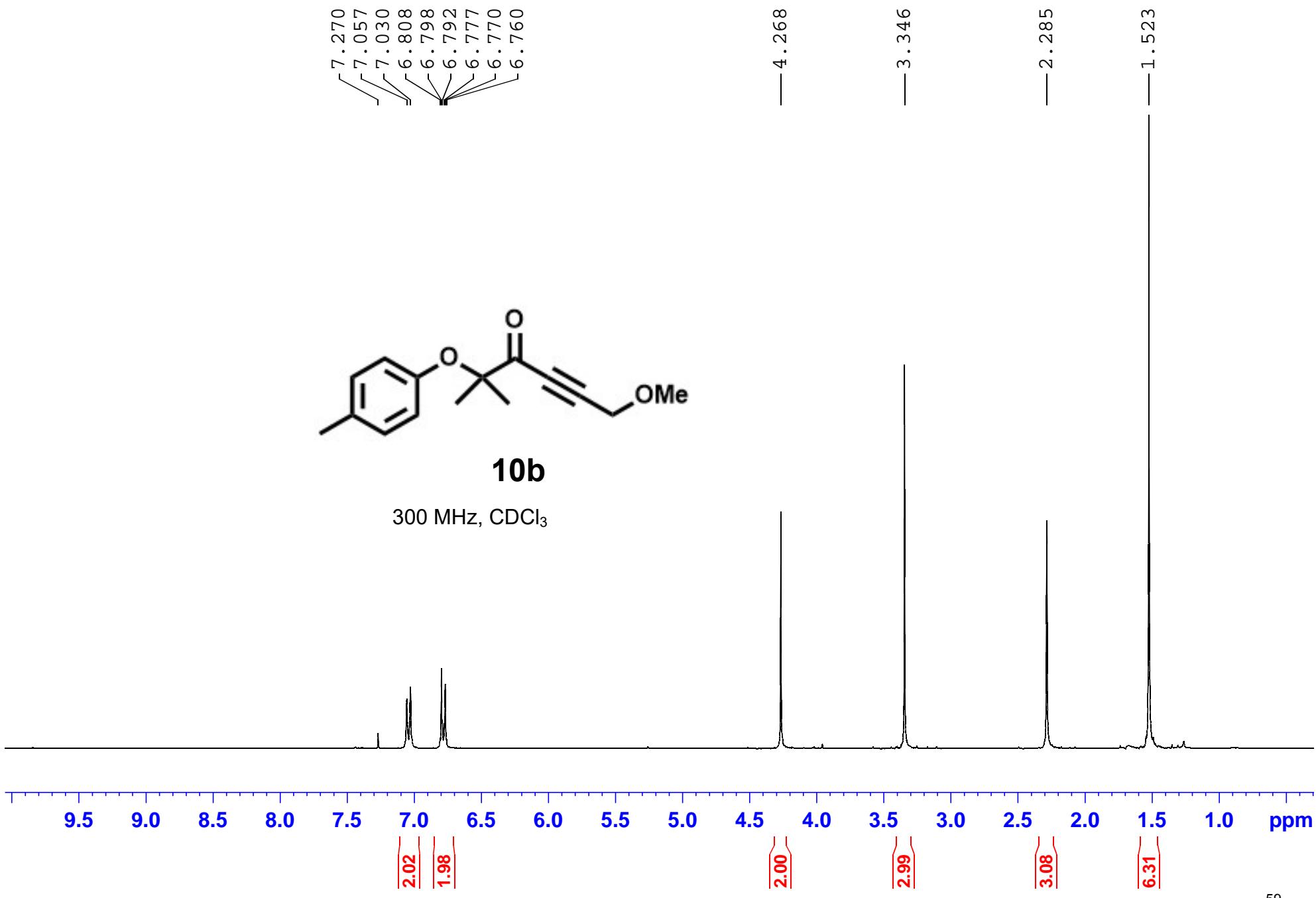
300 MHz, CDCl_3

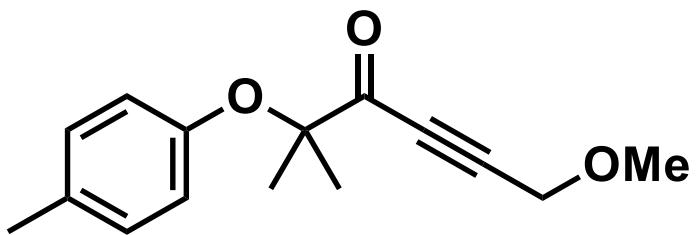




75 MHz, CDCl₃

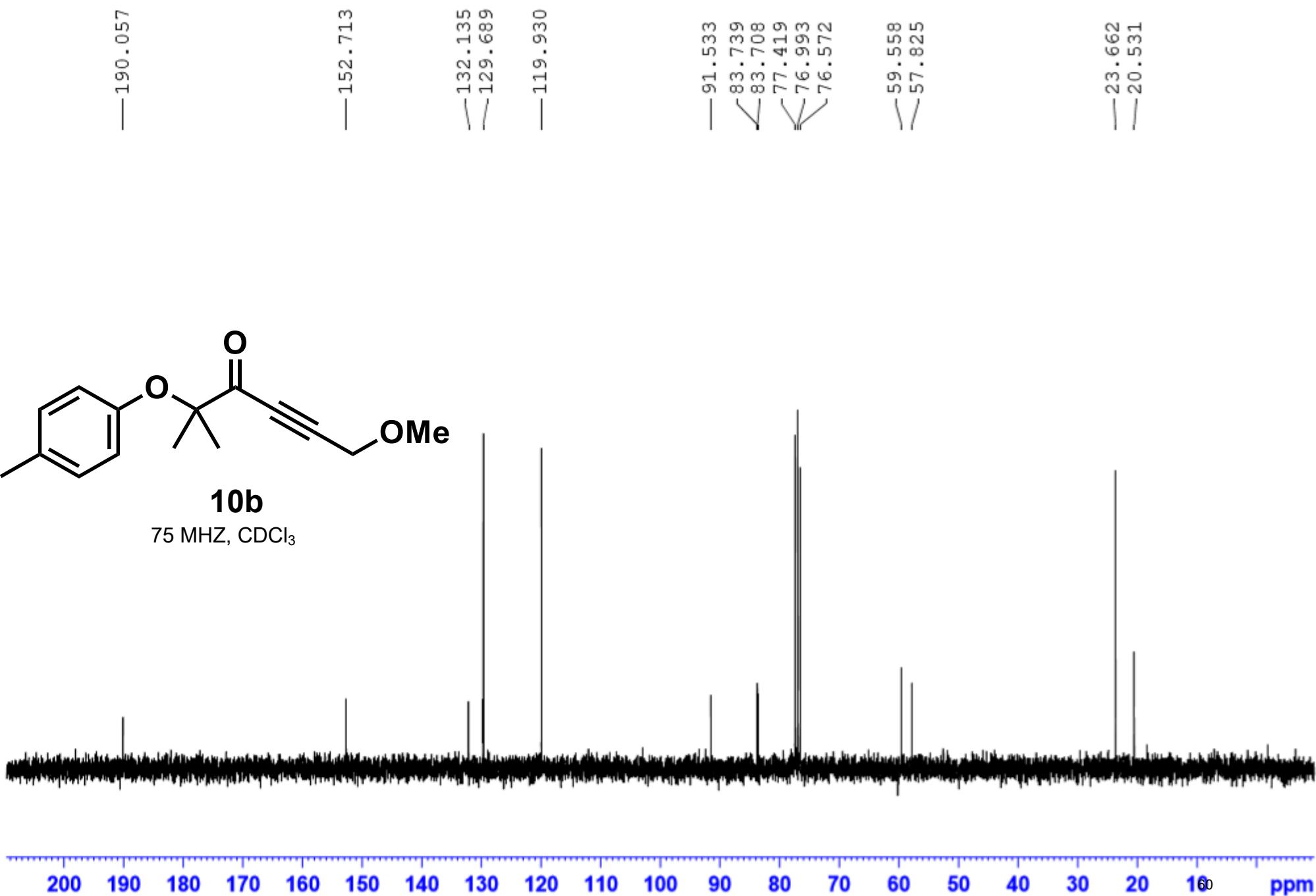


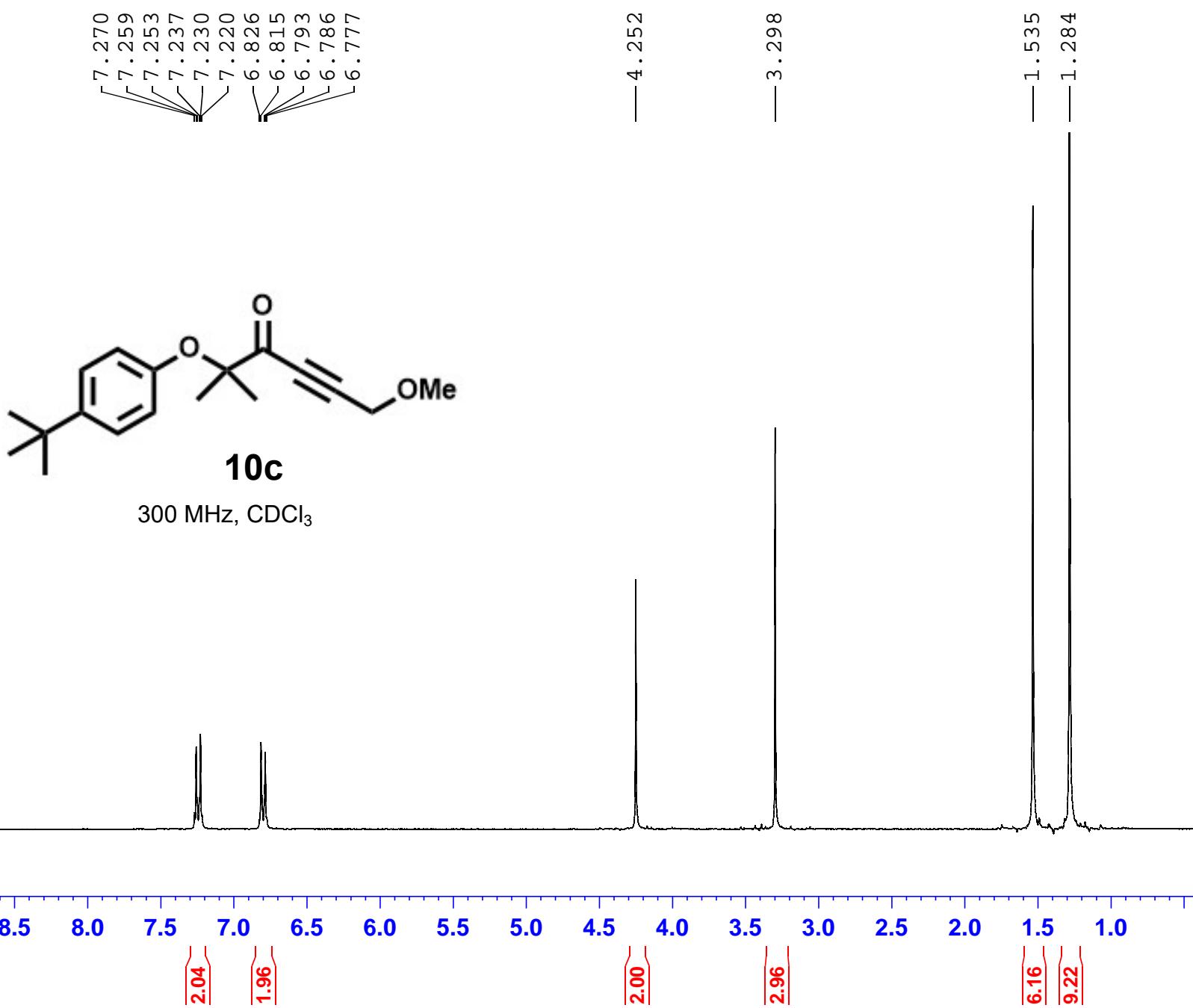


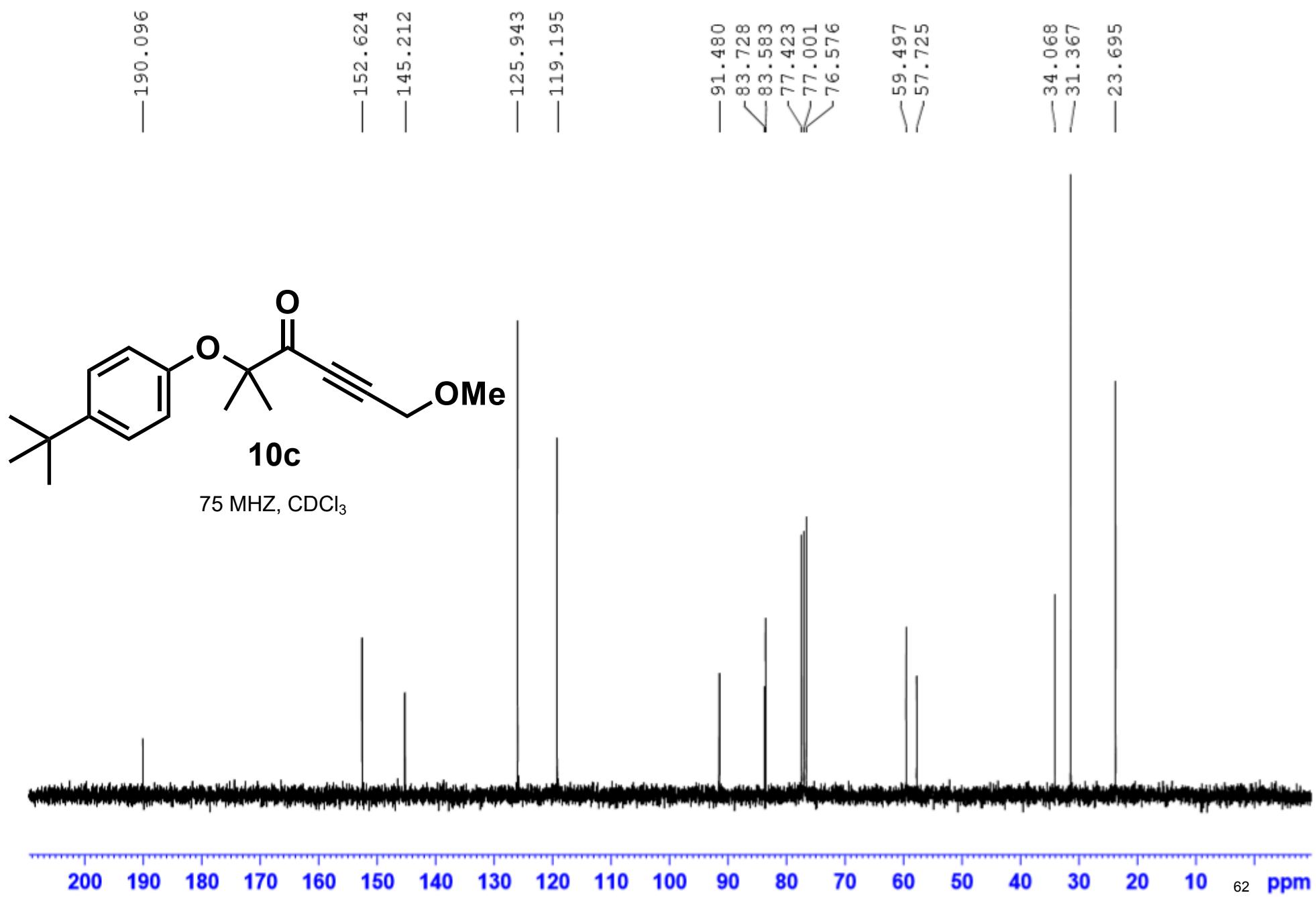


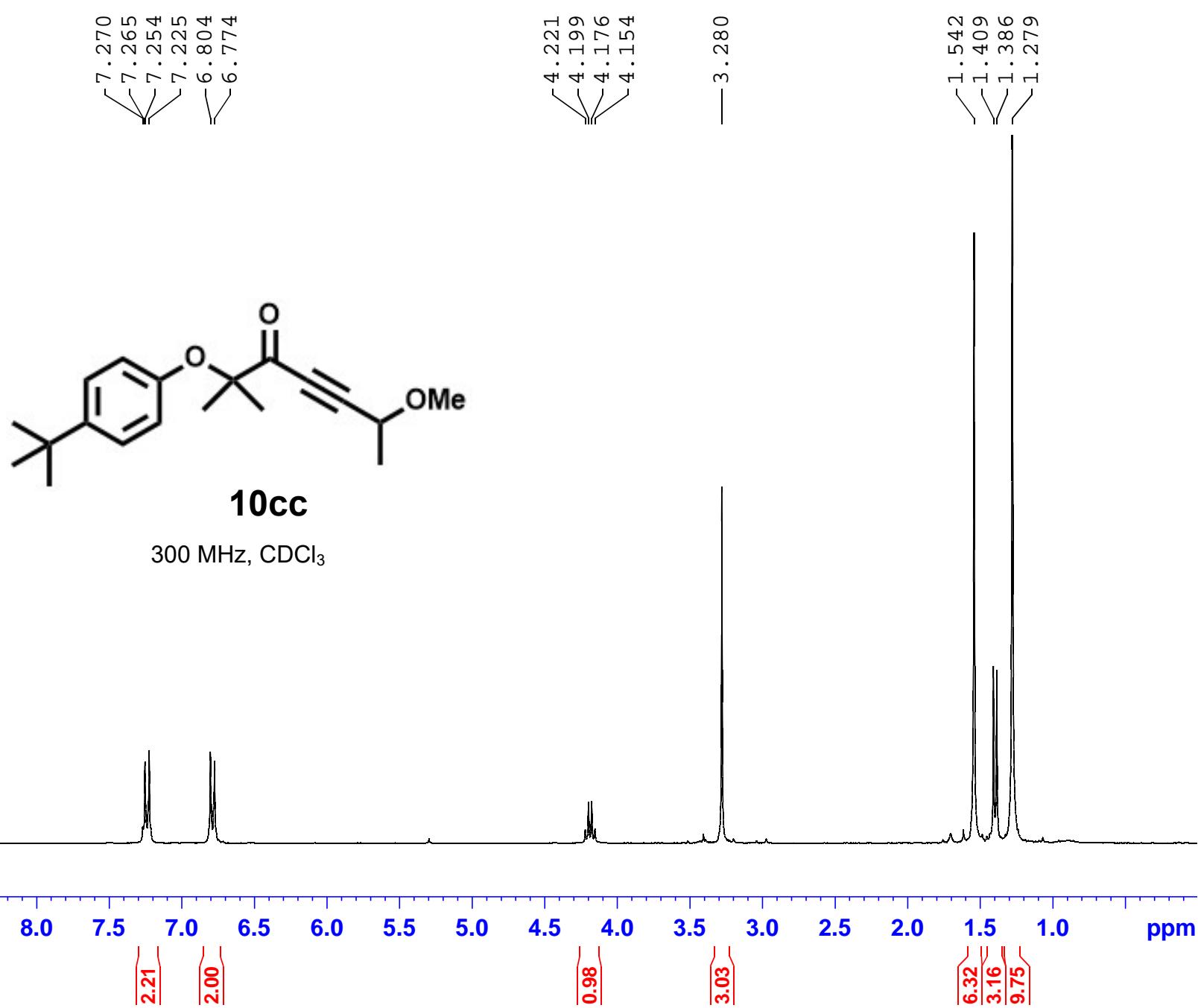
10b

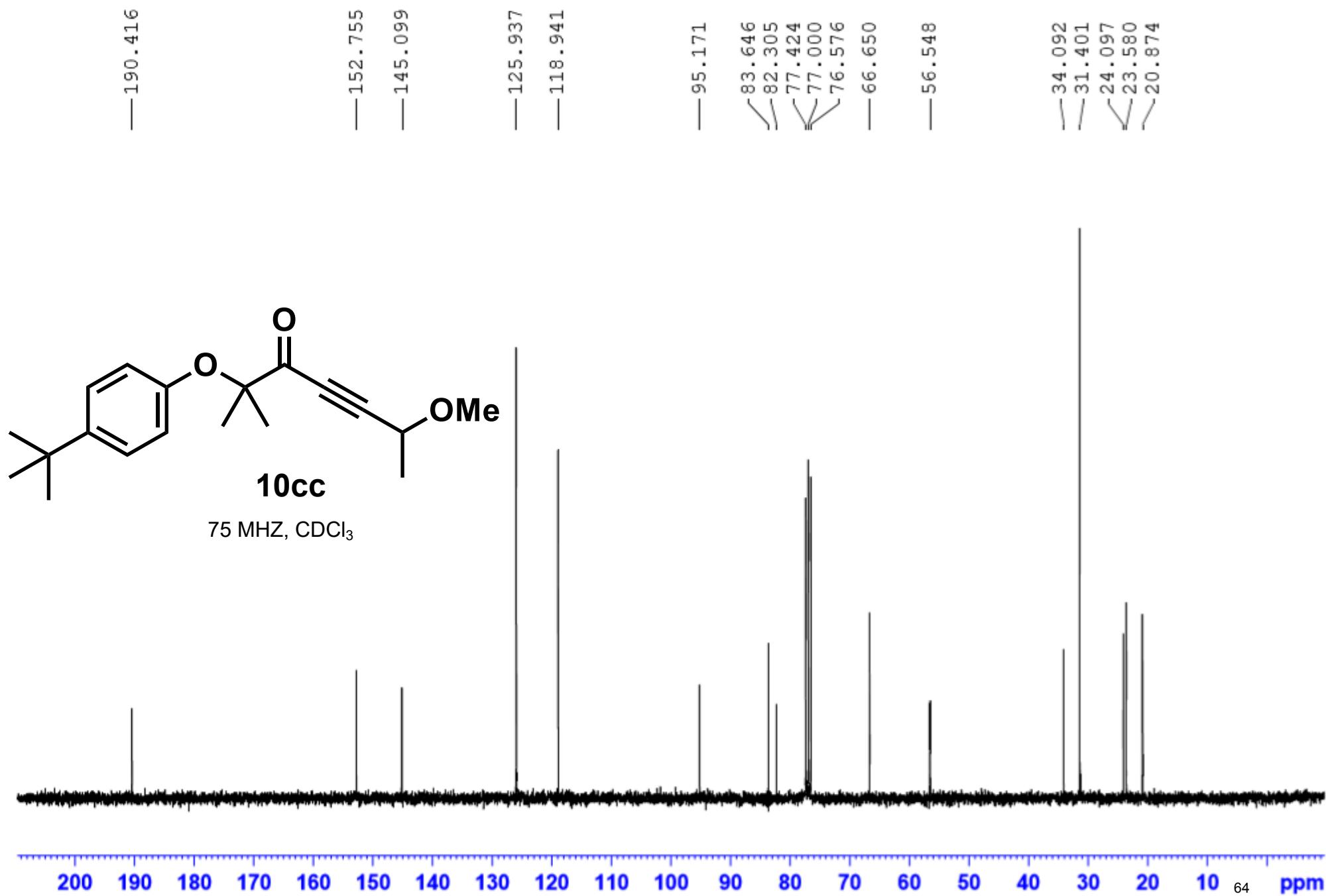
75 MHz, CDCl₃

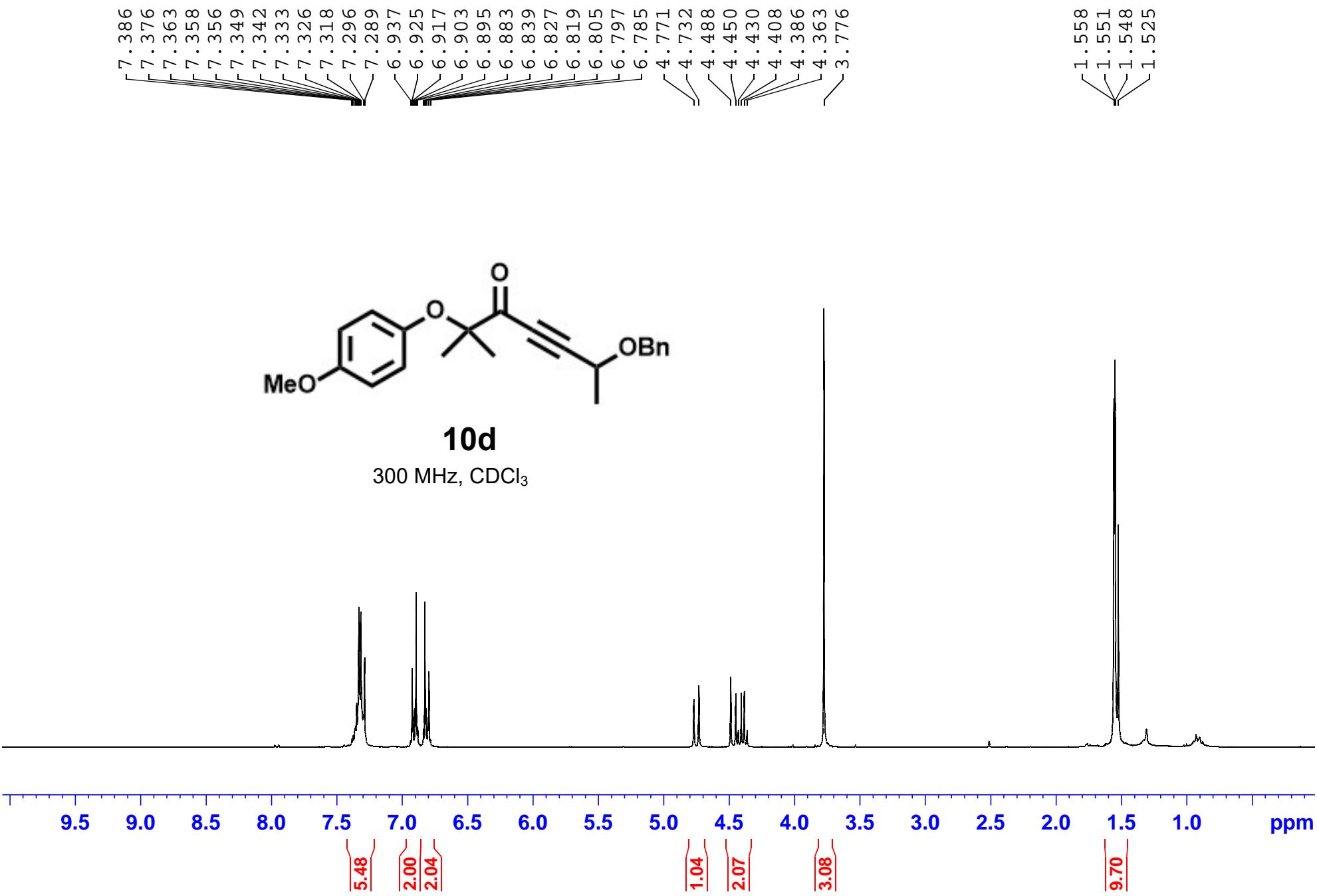


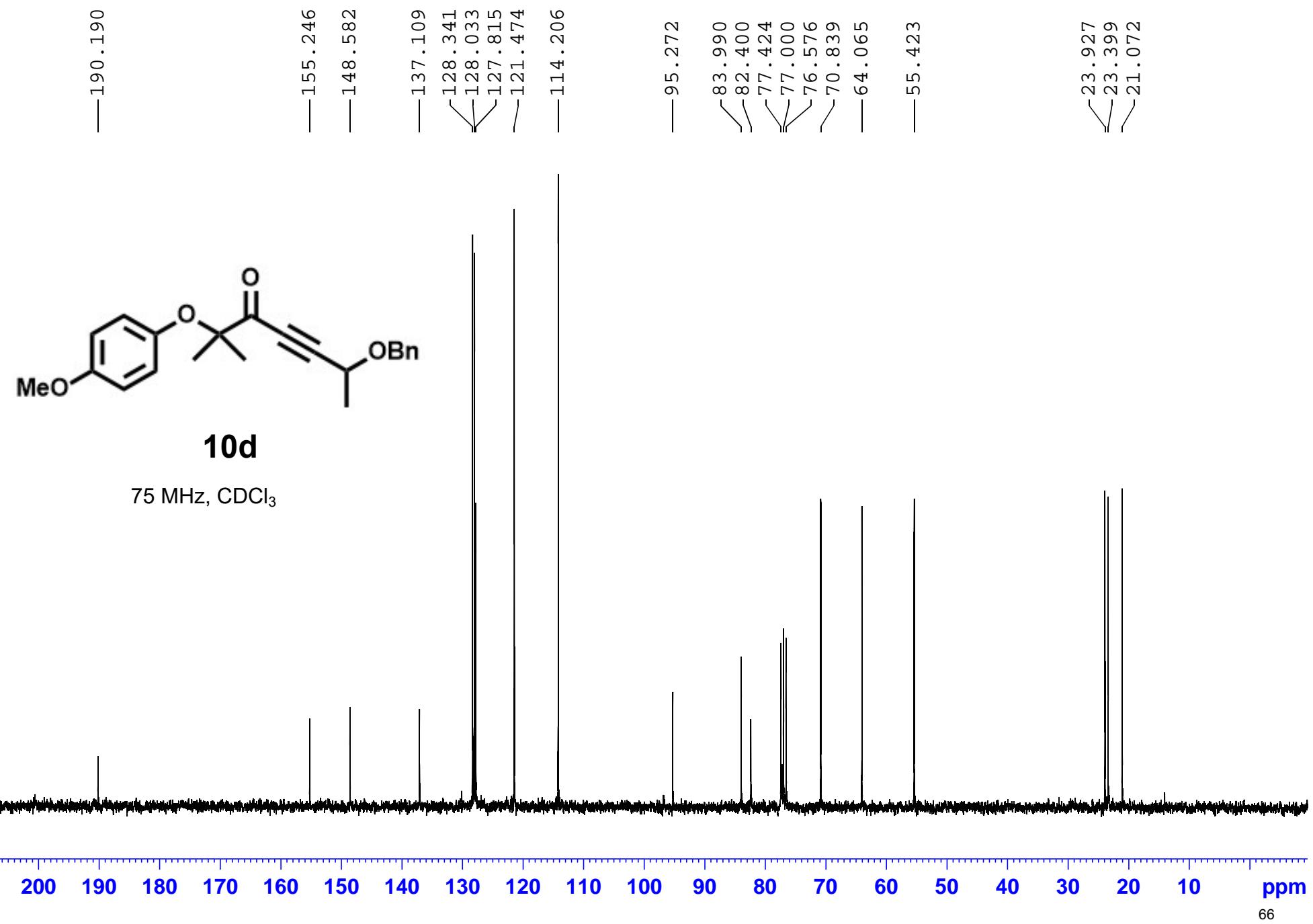


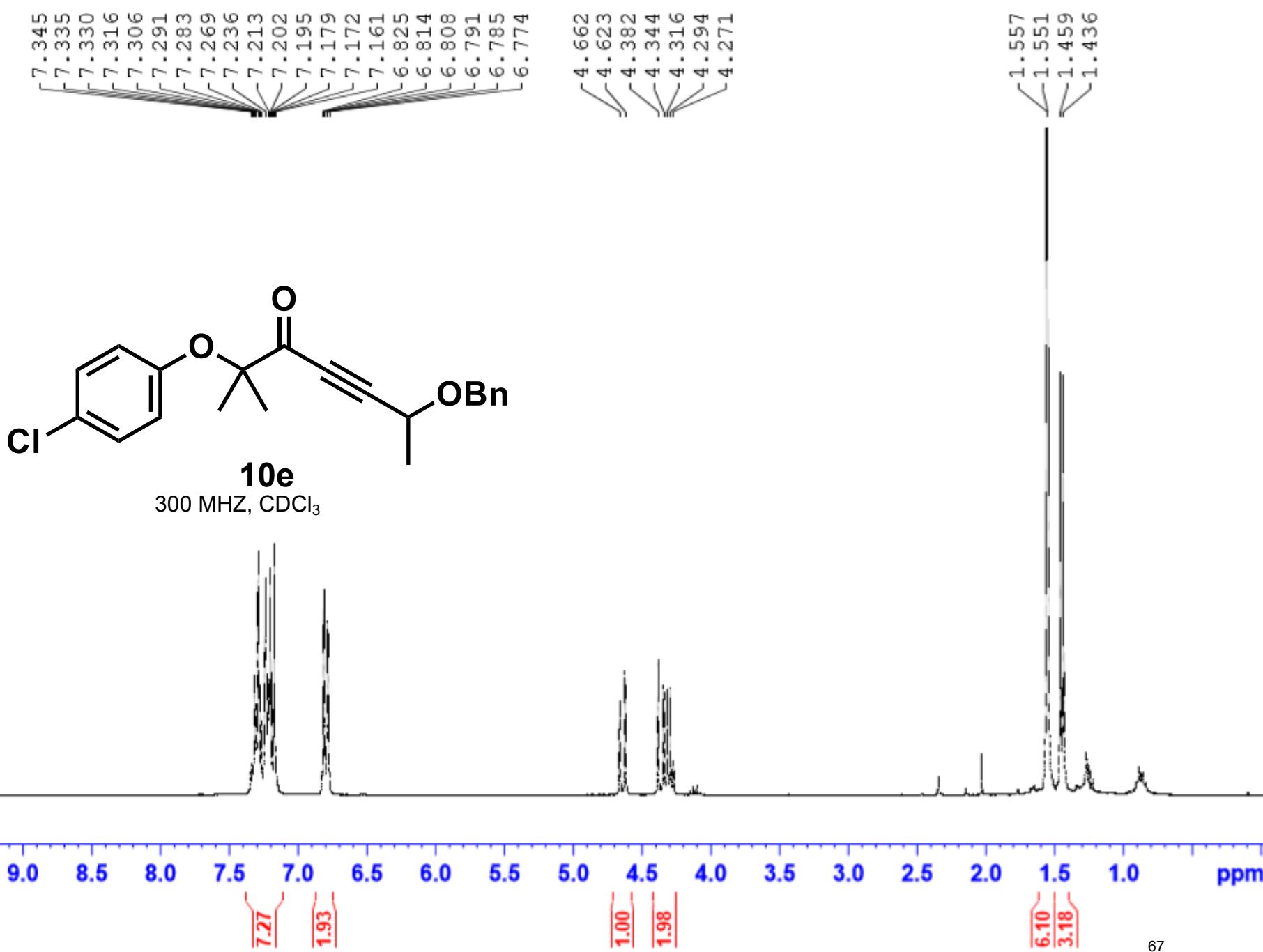


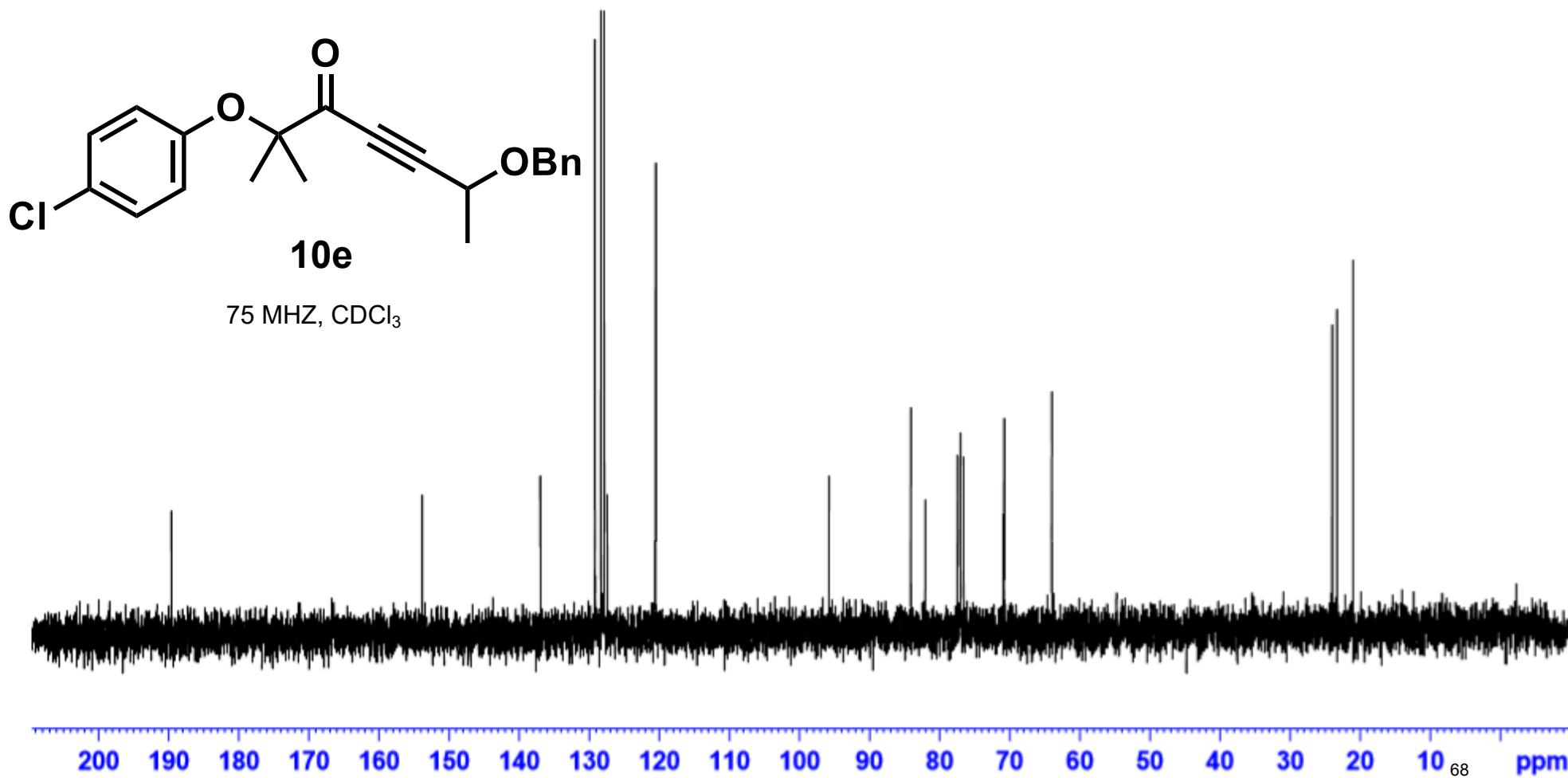


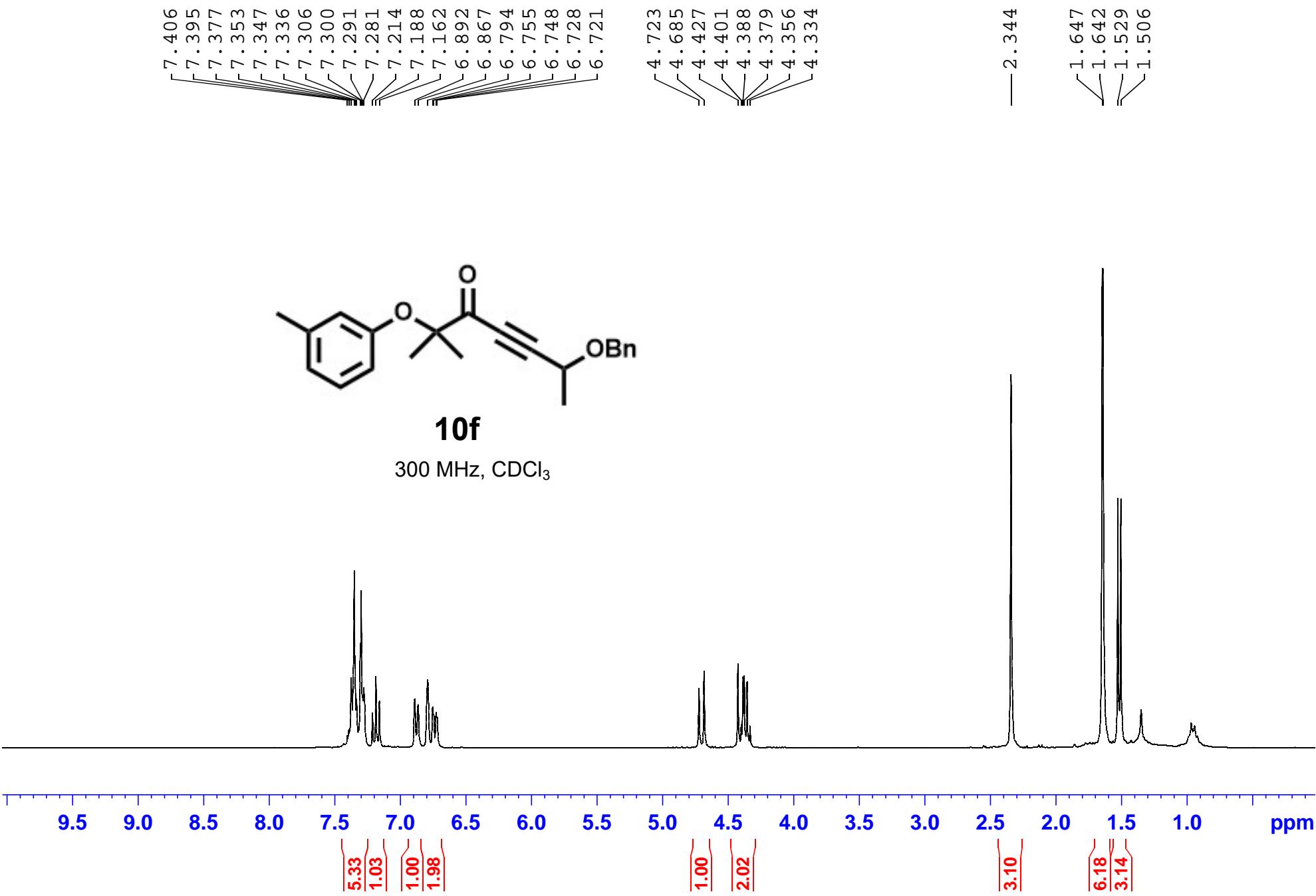


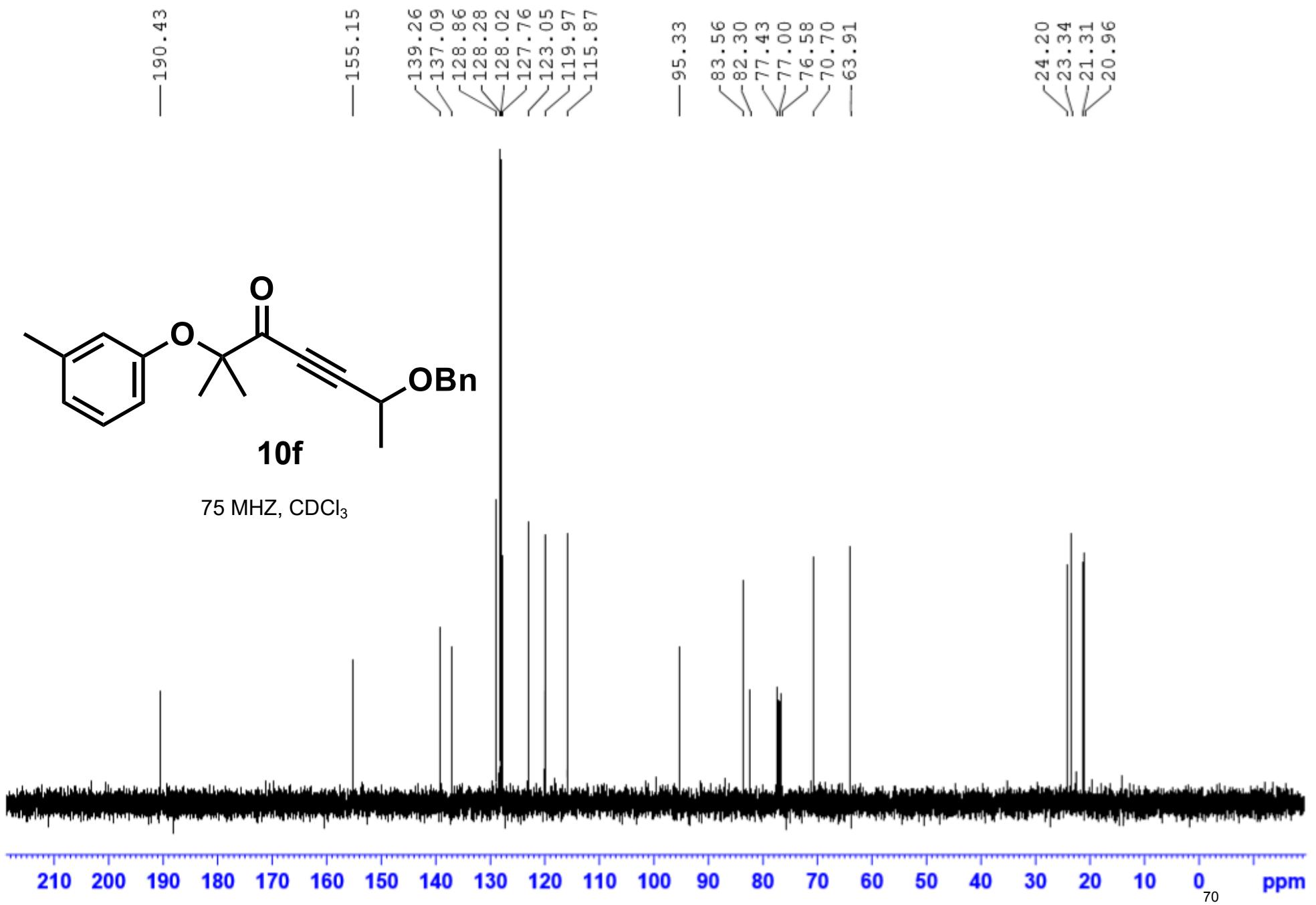


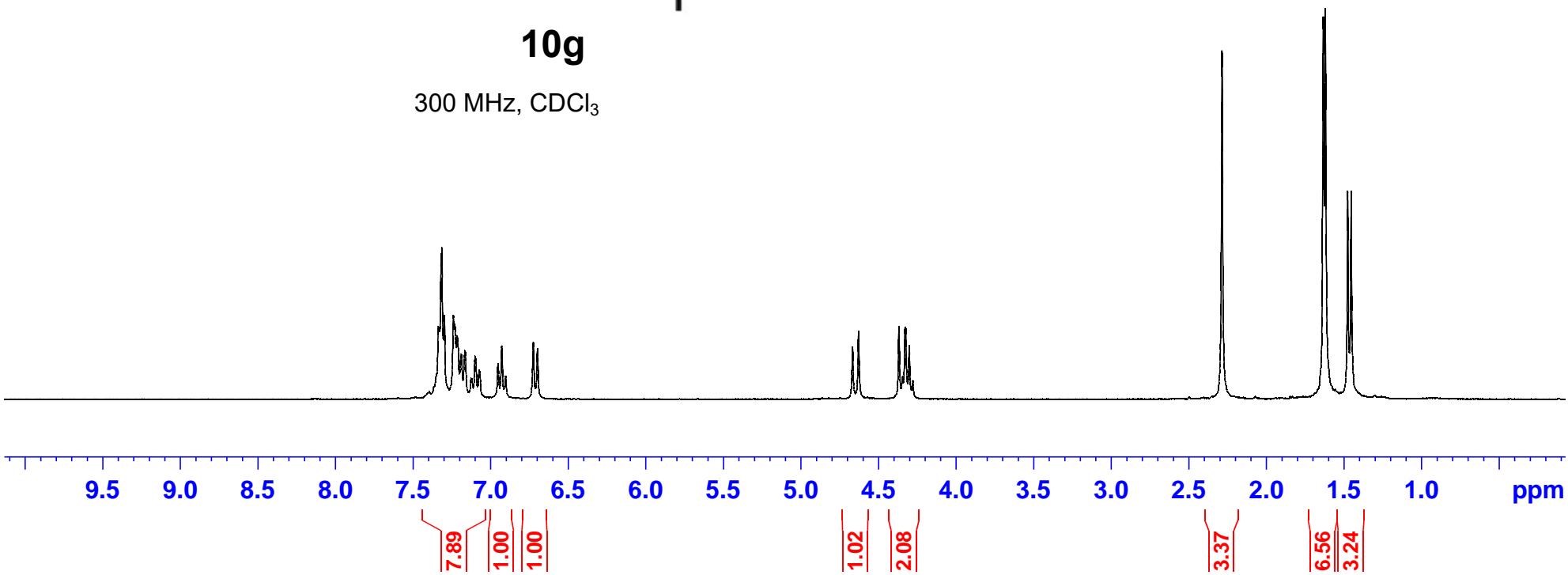
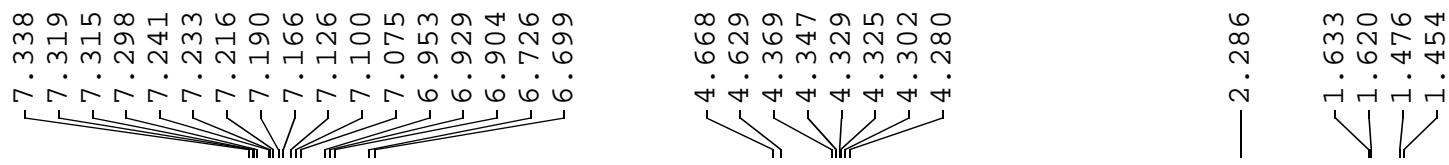


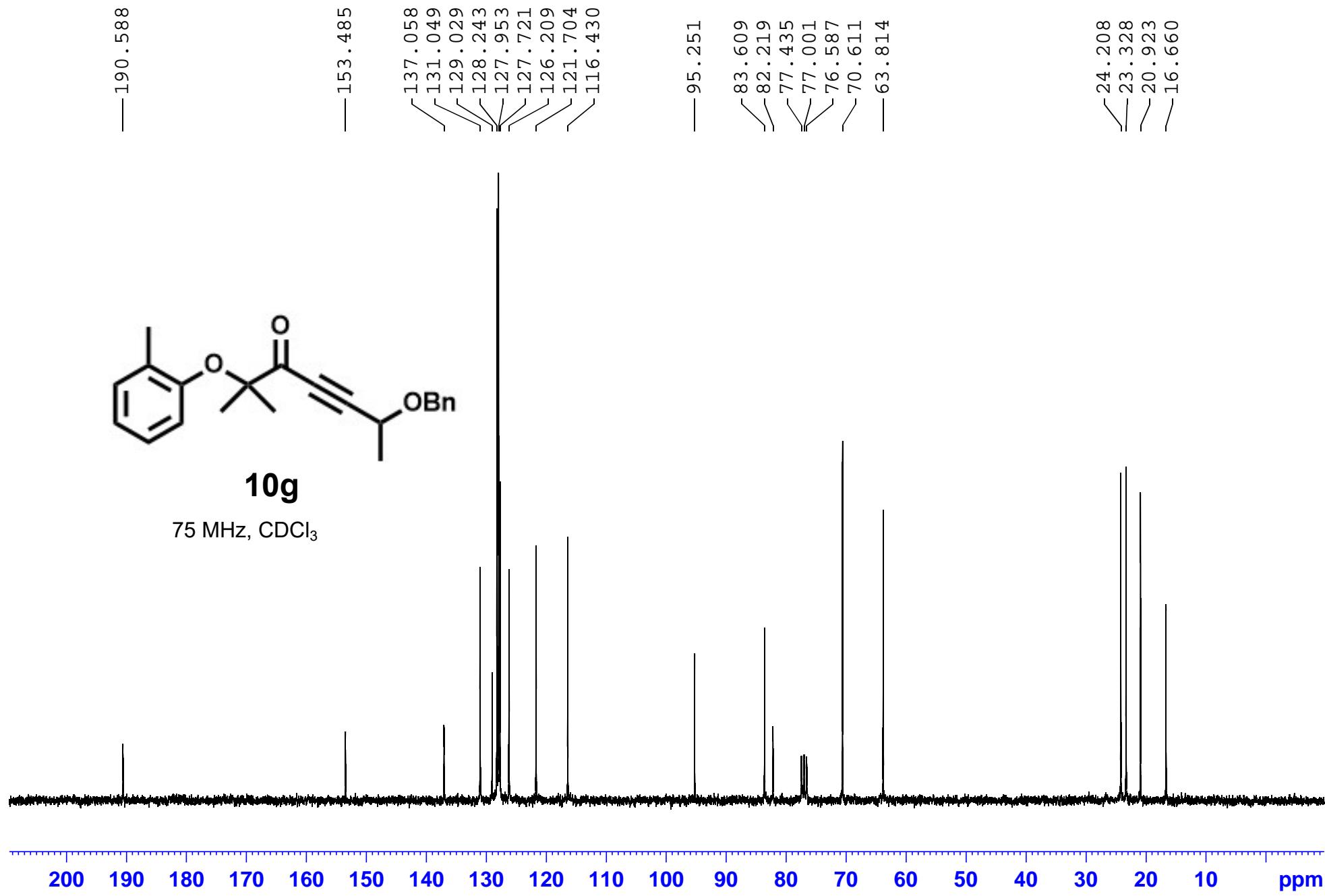


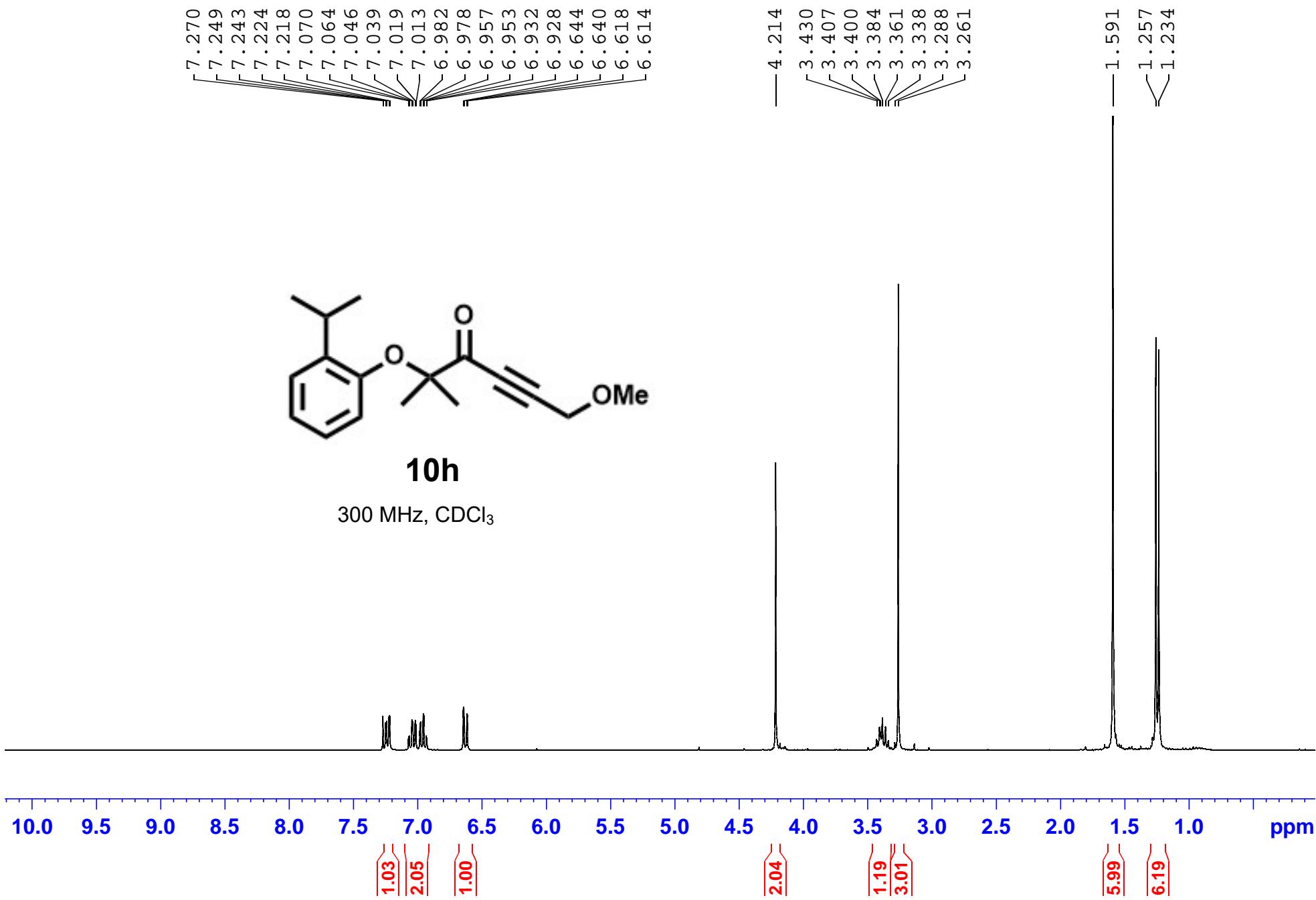


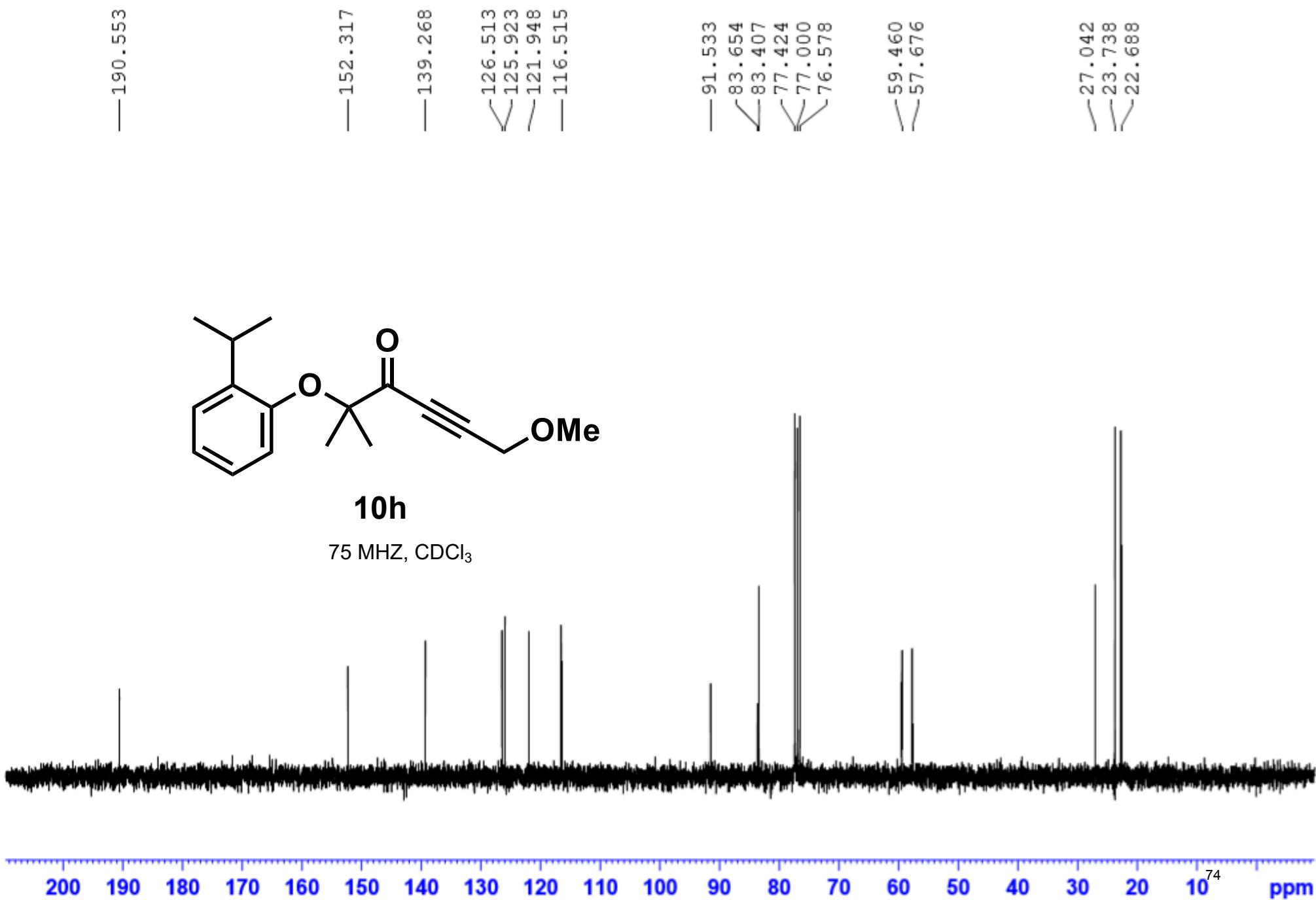


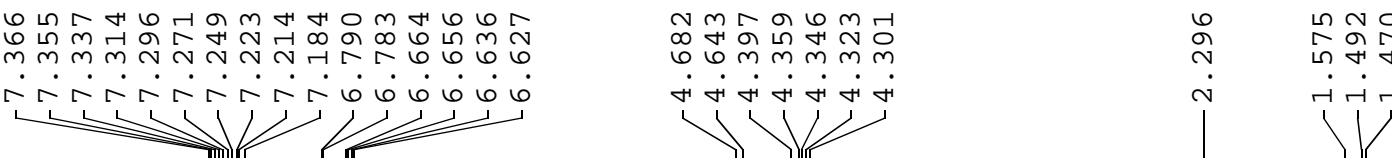




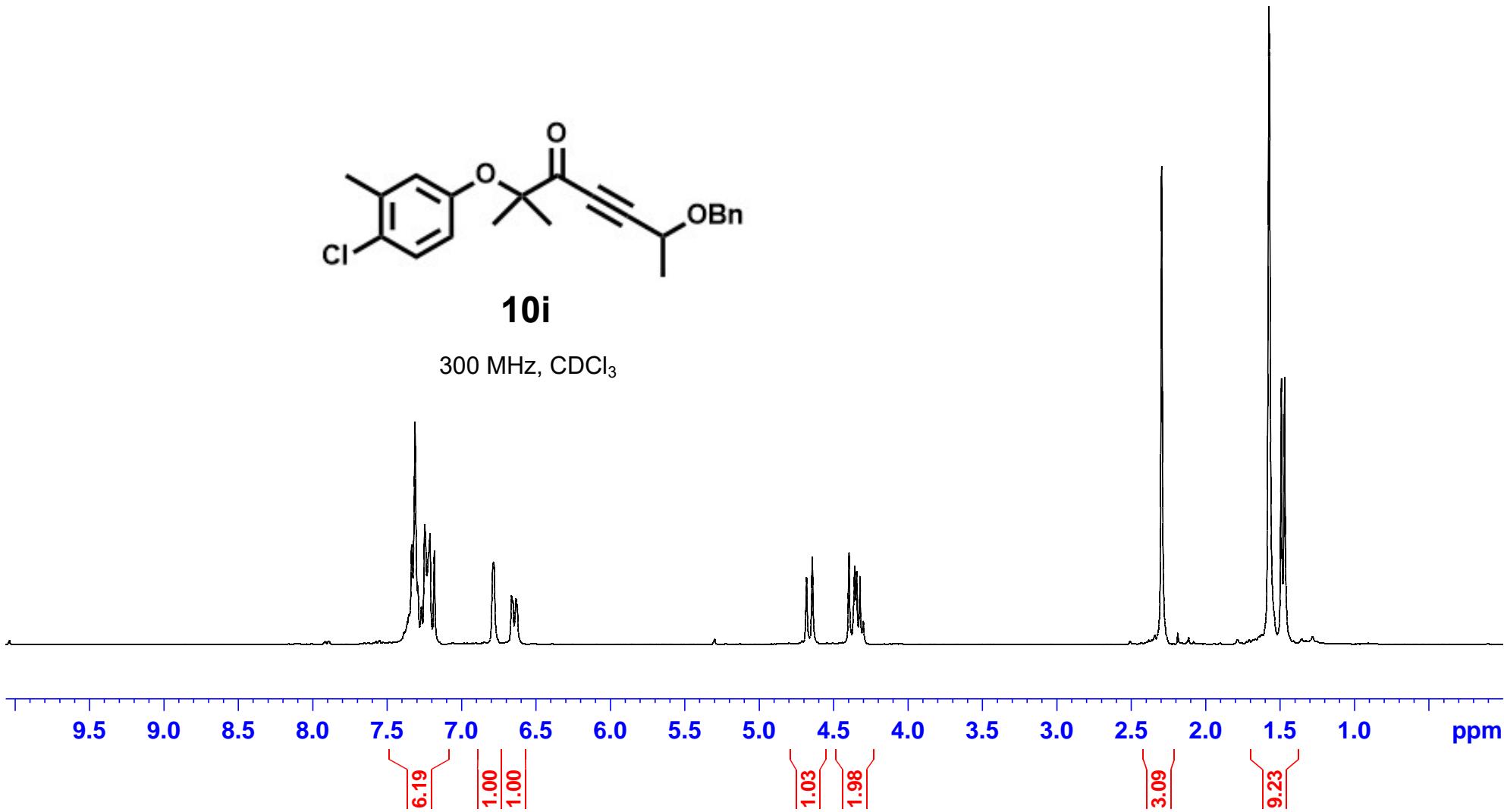


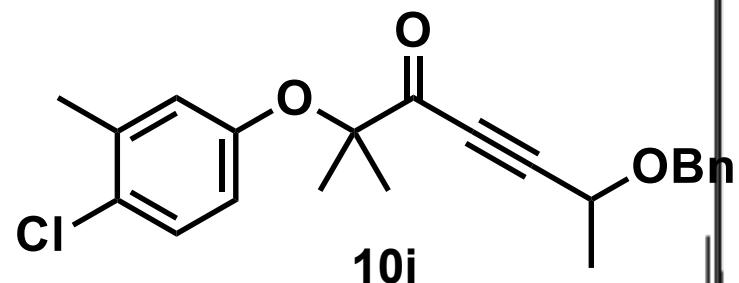






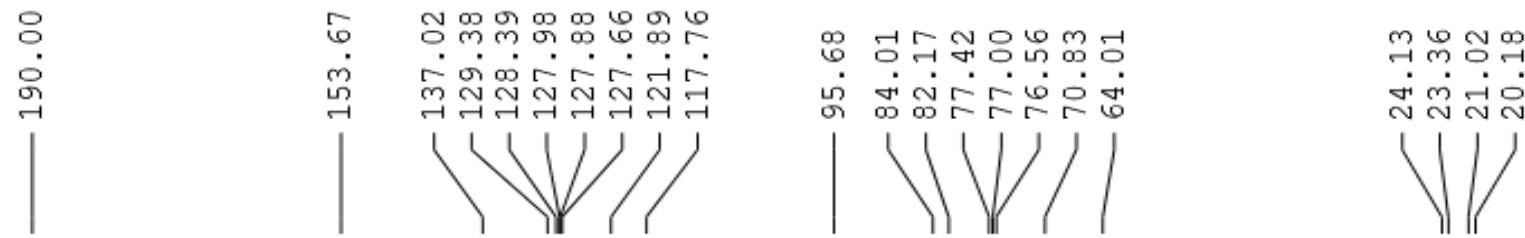
300 MHz, CDCl_3



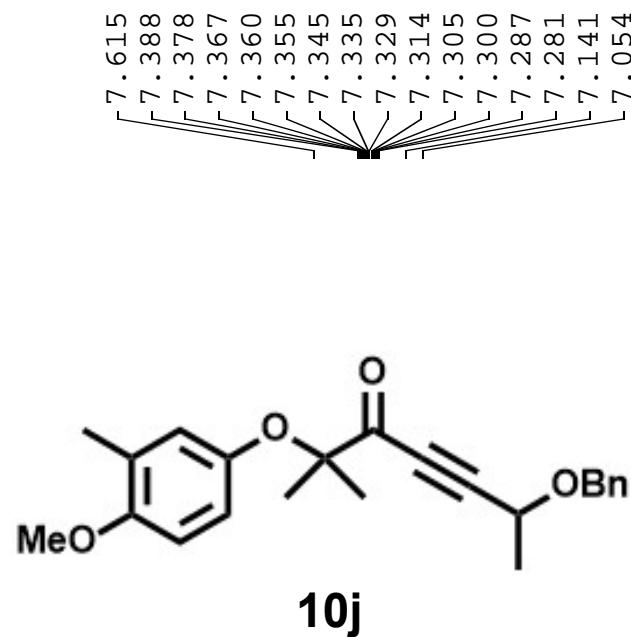


10i

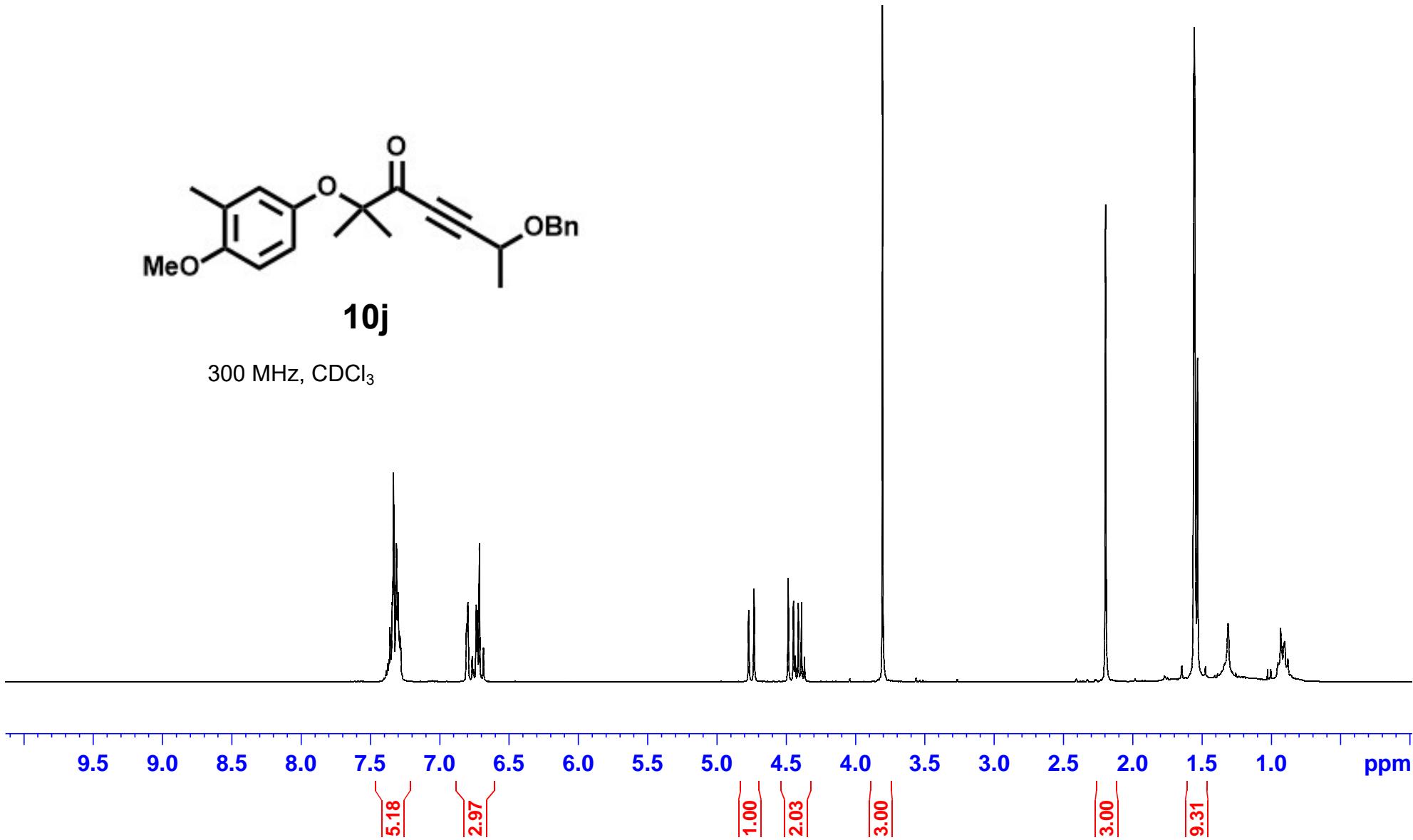
75 MHZ, CDCl₃

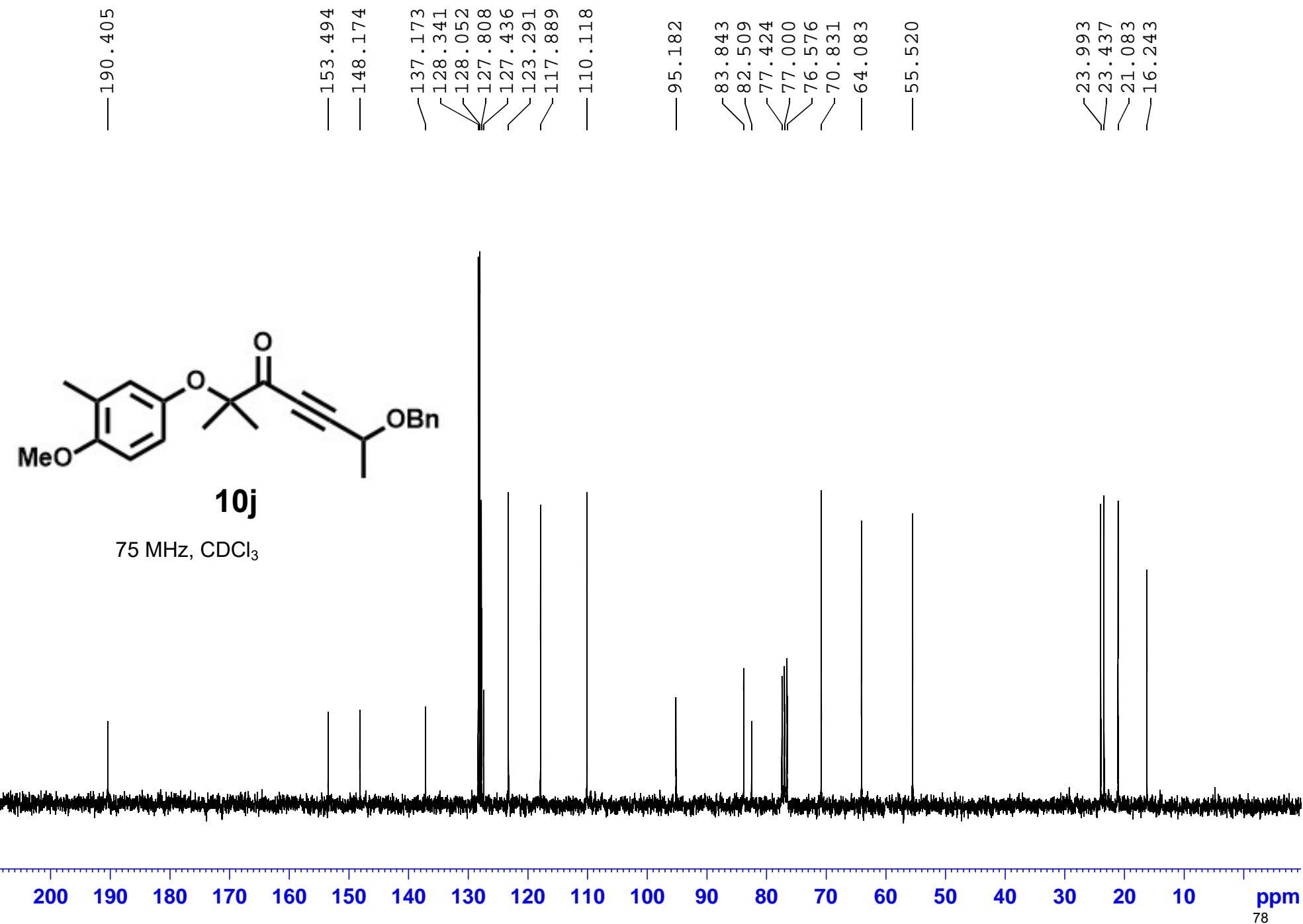


200 180 160 140 120 100 80 60 40 20 0 76 ppm

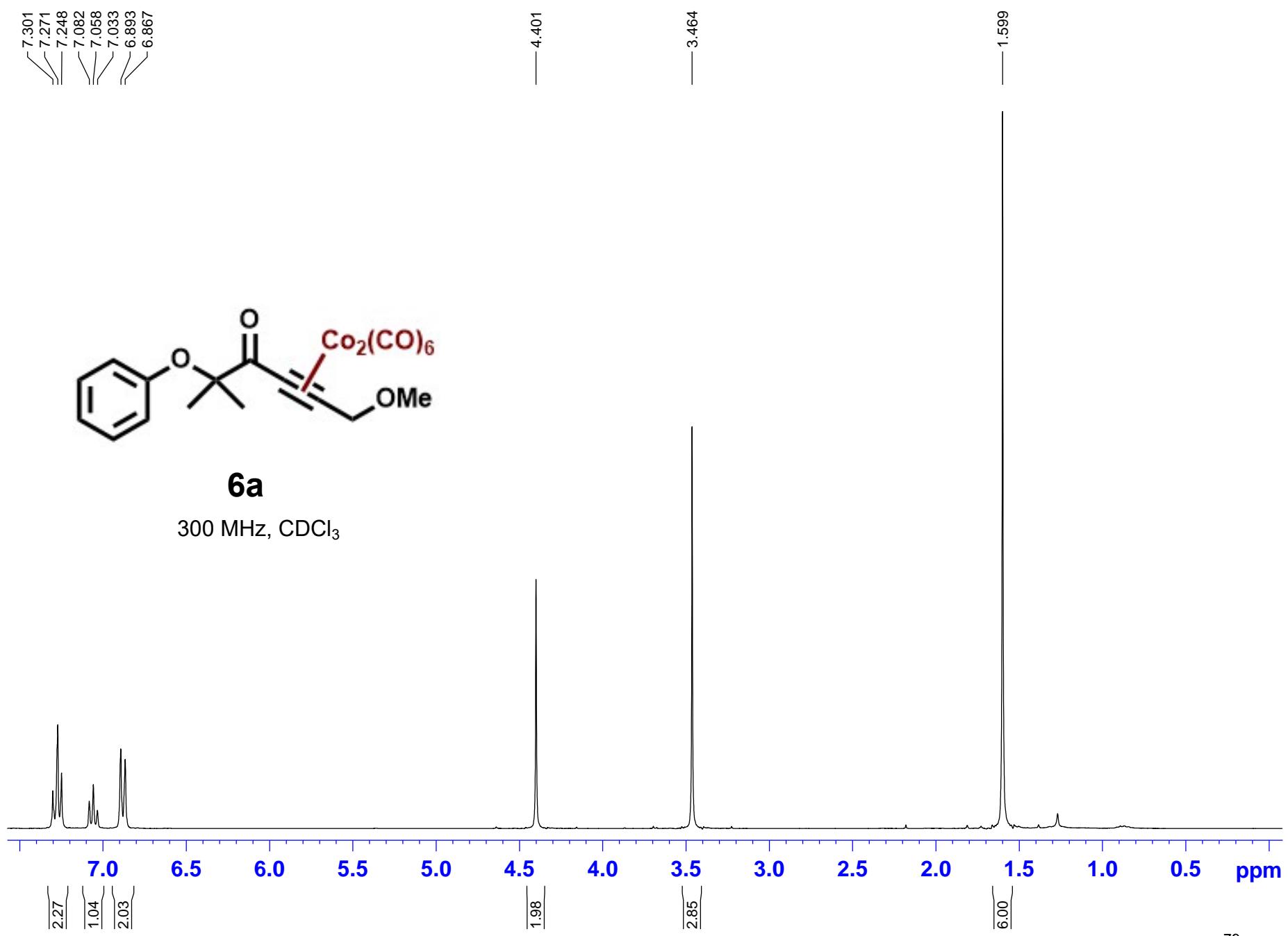


300 MHz, CDCl_3

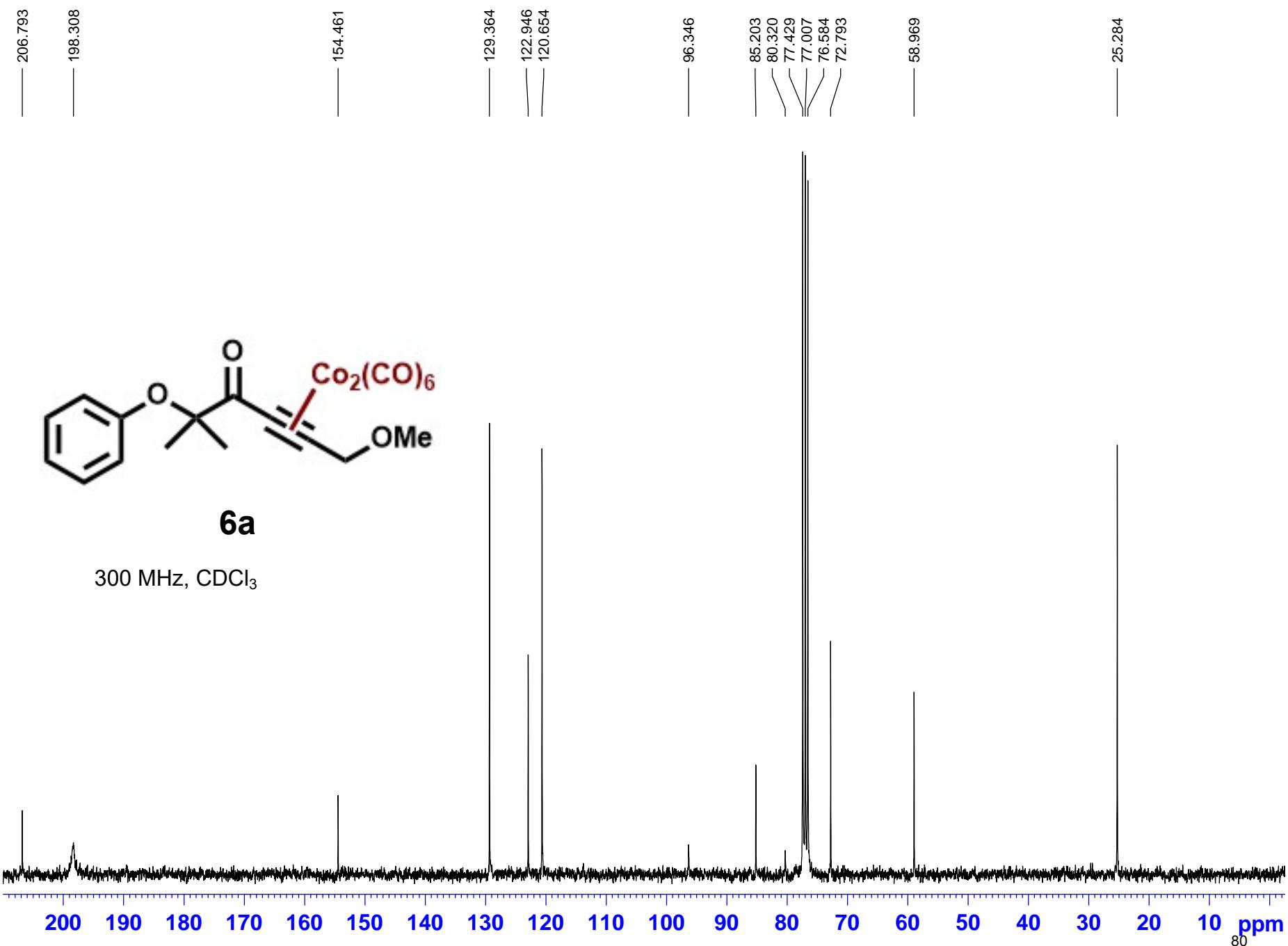


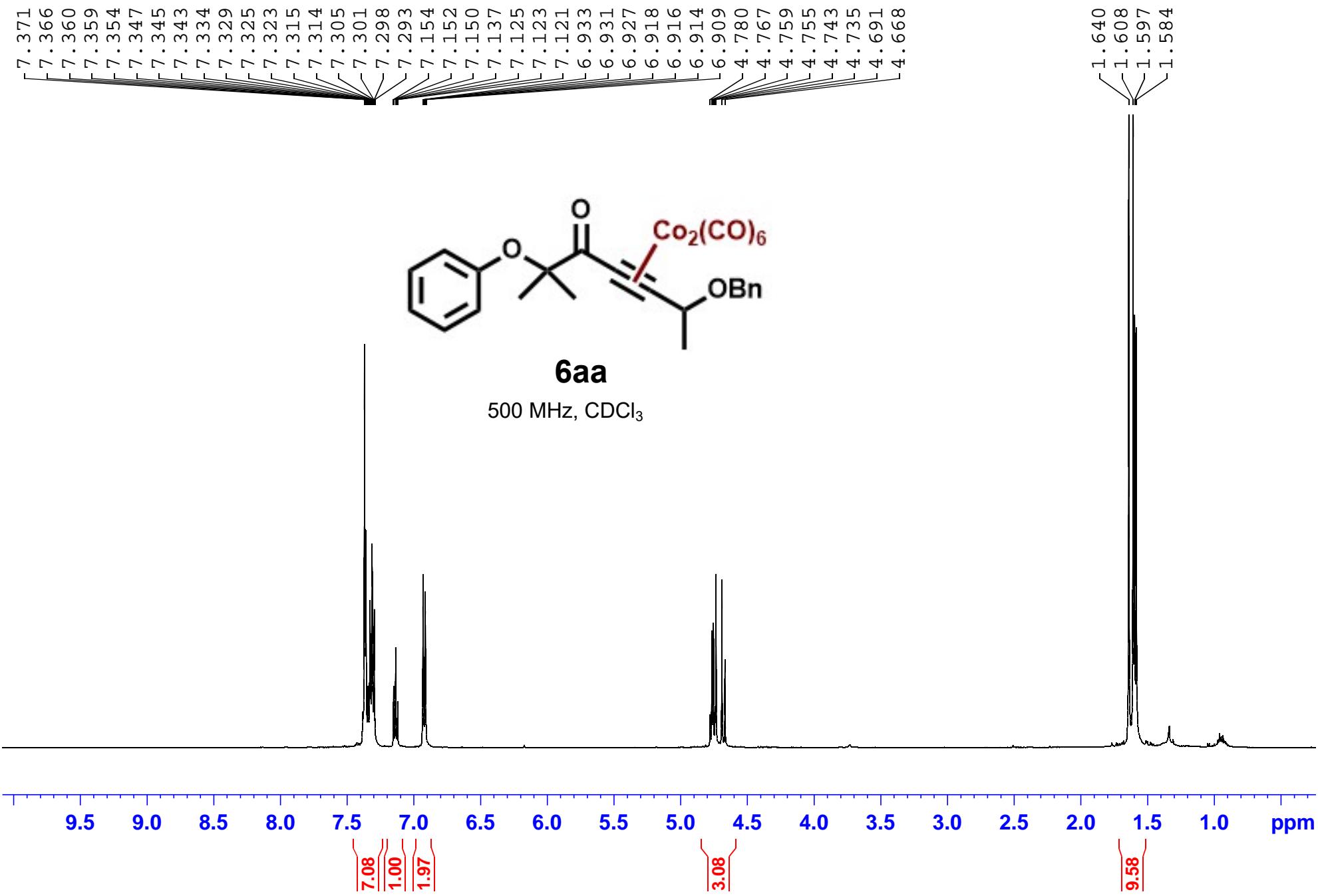


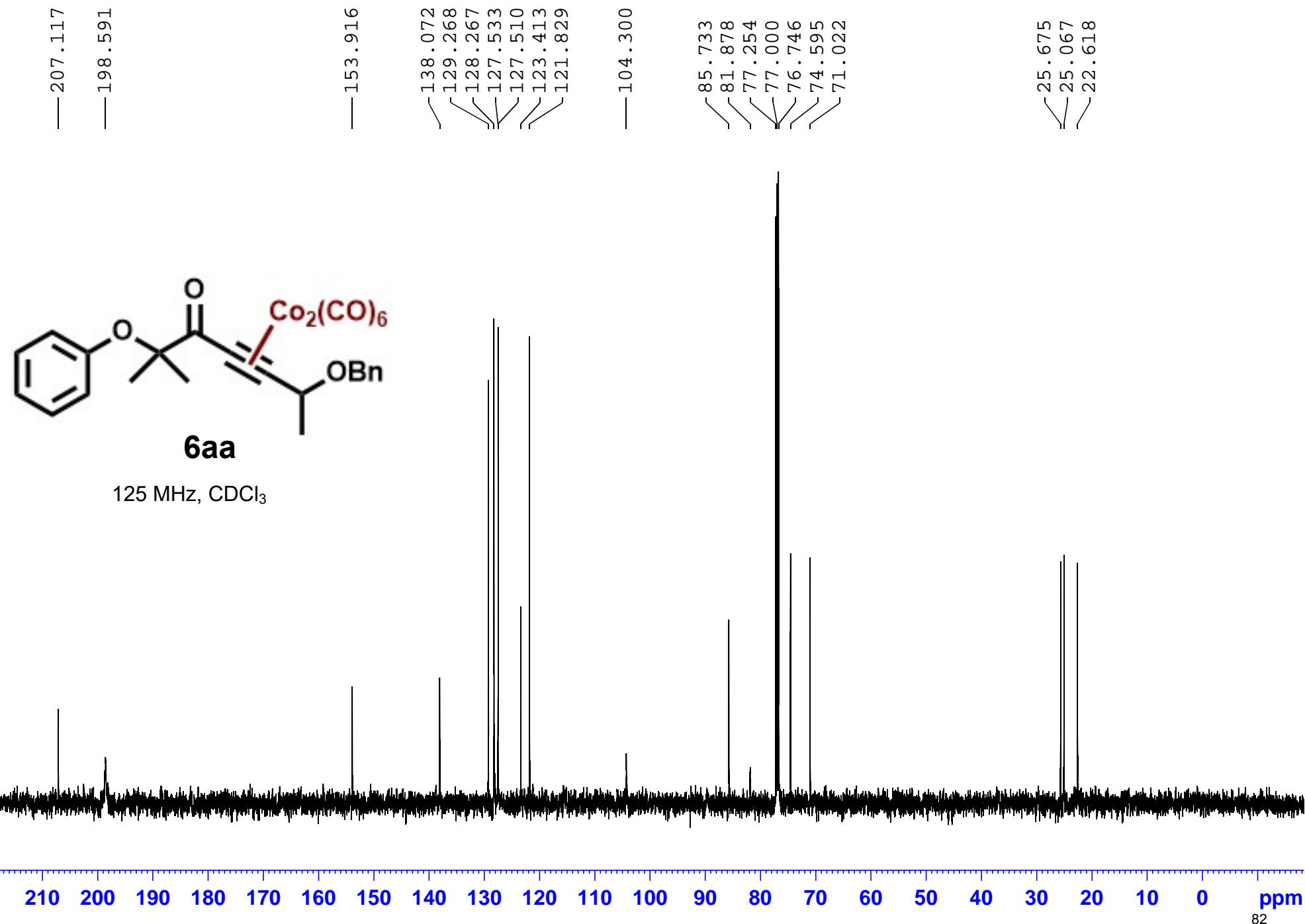
bso.0604 1, unsubst SM complex, 300B82, 6/4/21



bso.0604 2 13C, unsubstituted complex SM, 6/4/21







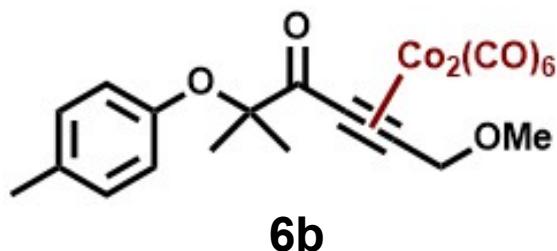
— 7.270
— 7.087
— 7.060
— 6.799
— 6.771

— 4.457

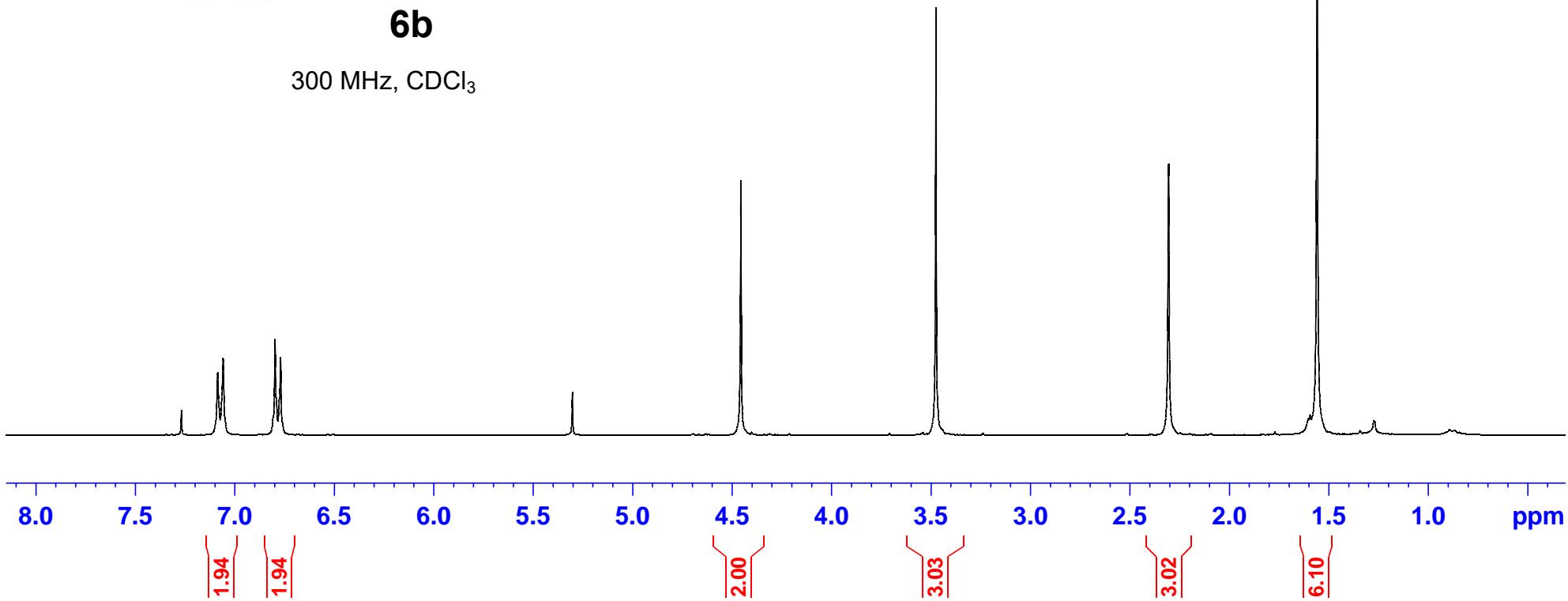
— 3.476

— 2.306

— 1.559



300 MHz, CDCl_3



— 206.588

— 198.522

— 151.948

— 132.686

— 129.781

— 121.162

— 96.274

— 85.341

— 80.576

— 77.423

— 77.000

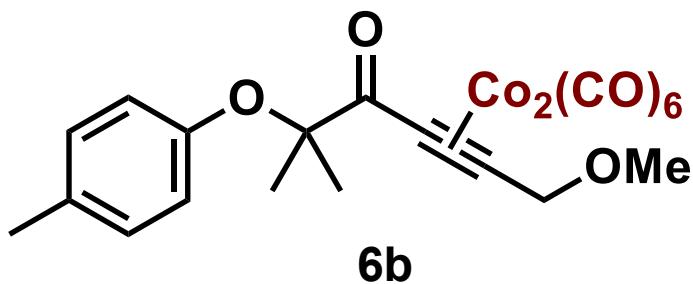
— 76.576

— 72.896

— 58.940

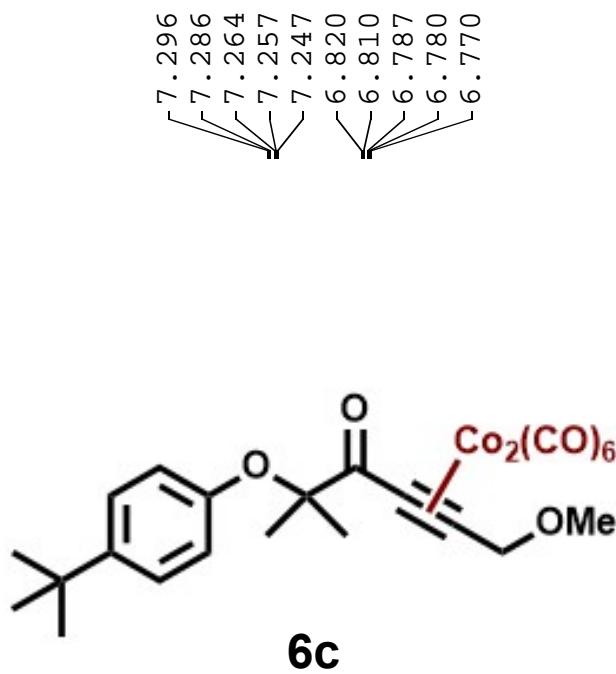
— 25.209

— 20.554

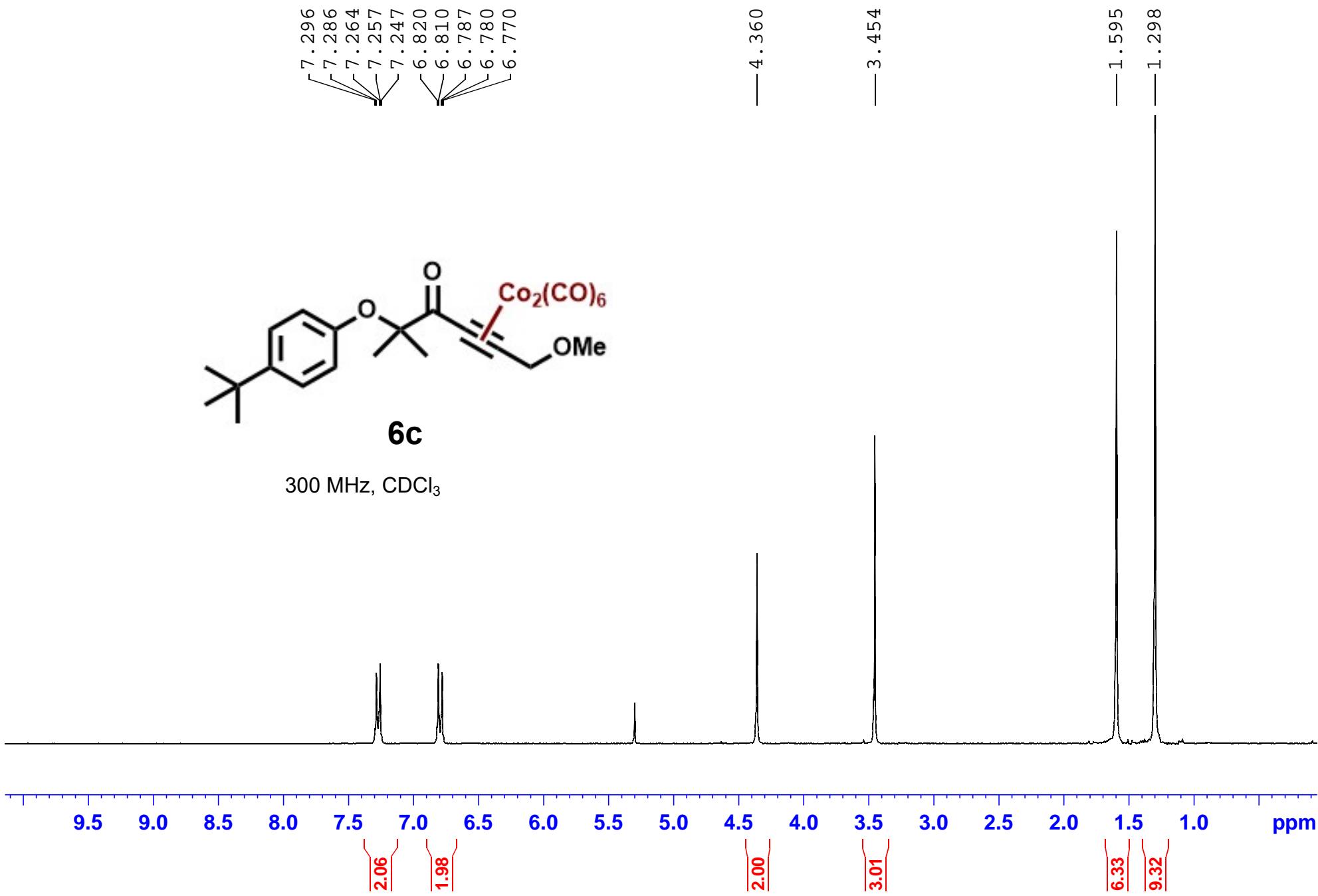


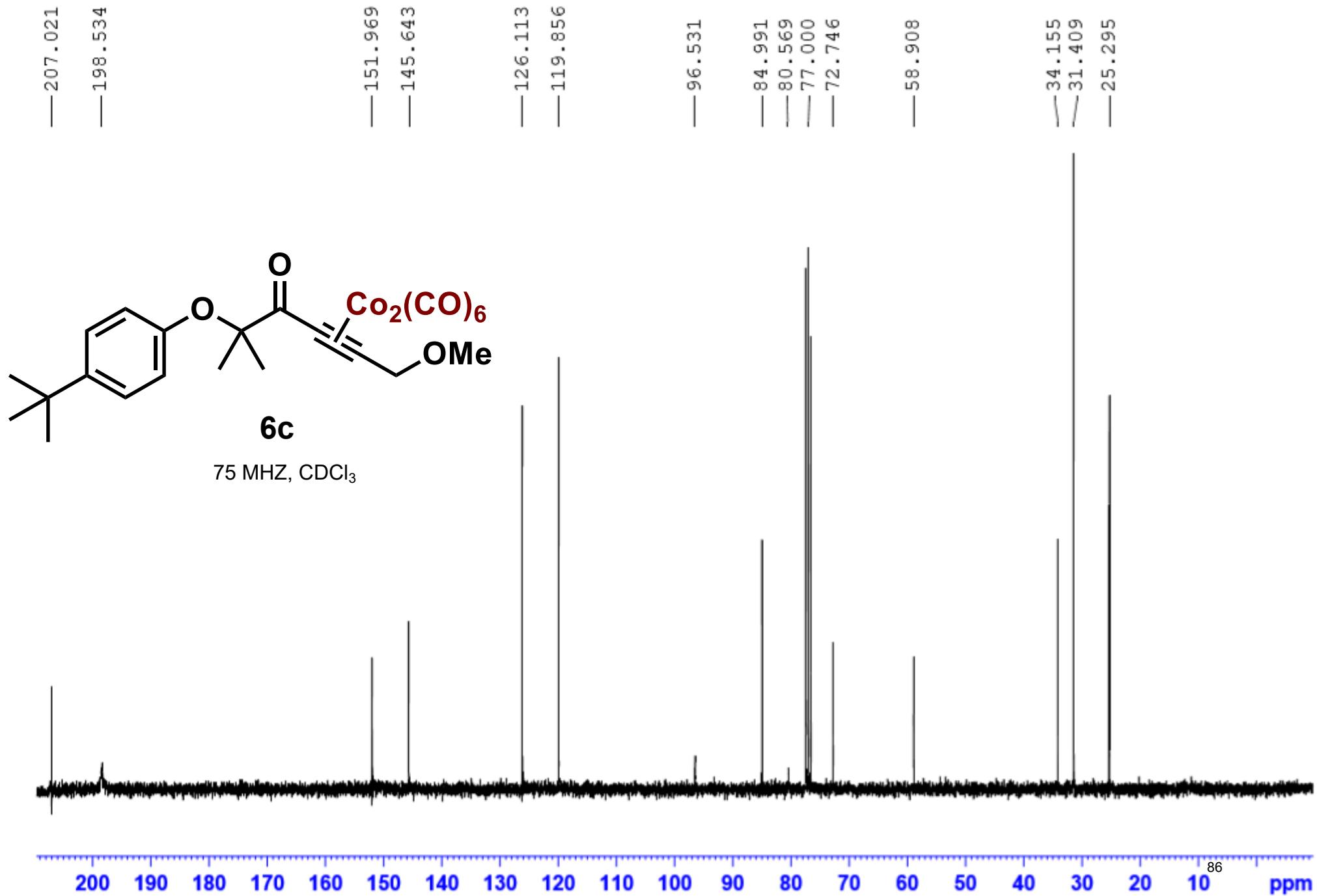
75 MHZ, CDCl_3

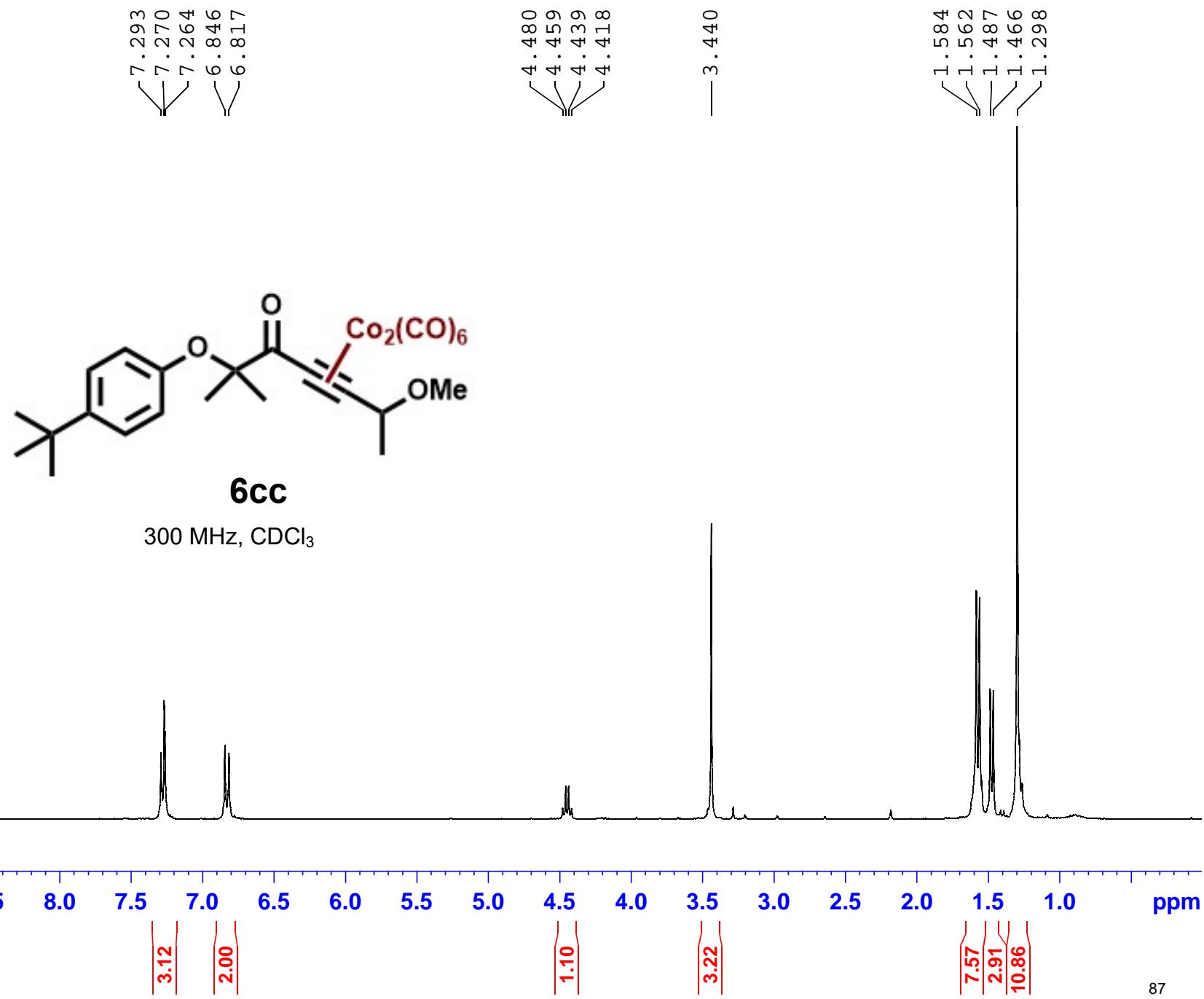
200 190 180 170 160 150 140 130 120 110 100 90 80 70 60 50 40 30 20 10 ppm



300 MHz, CDCl_3







— 207.309

— 198.696

— 151.491

— 146.179

— 126.076

— 121.158

— 103.863

— 56.973

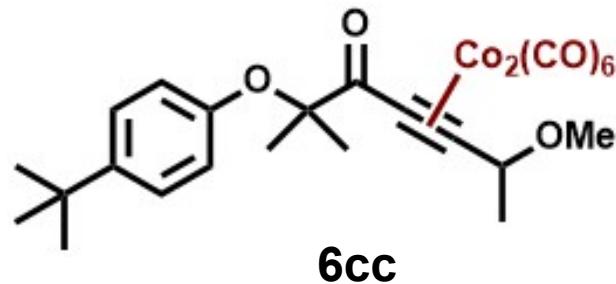
— 34.209

— 31.418

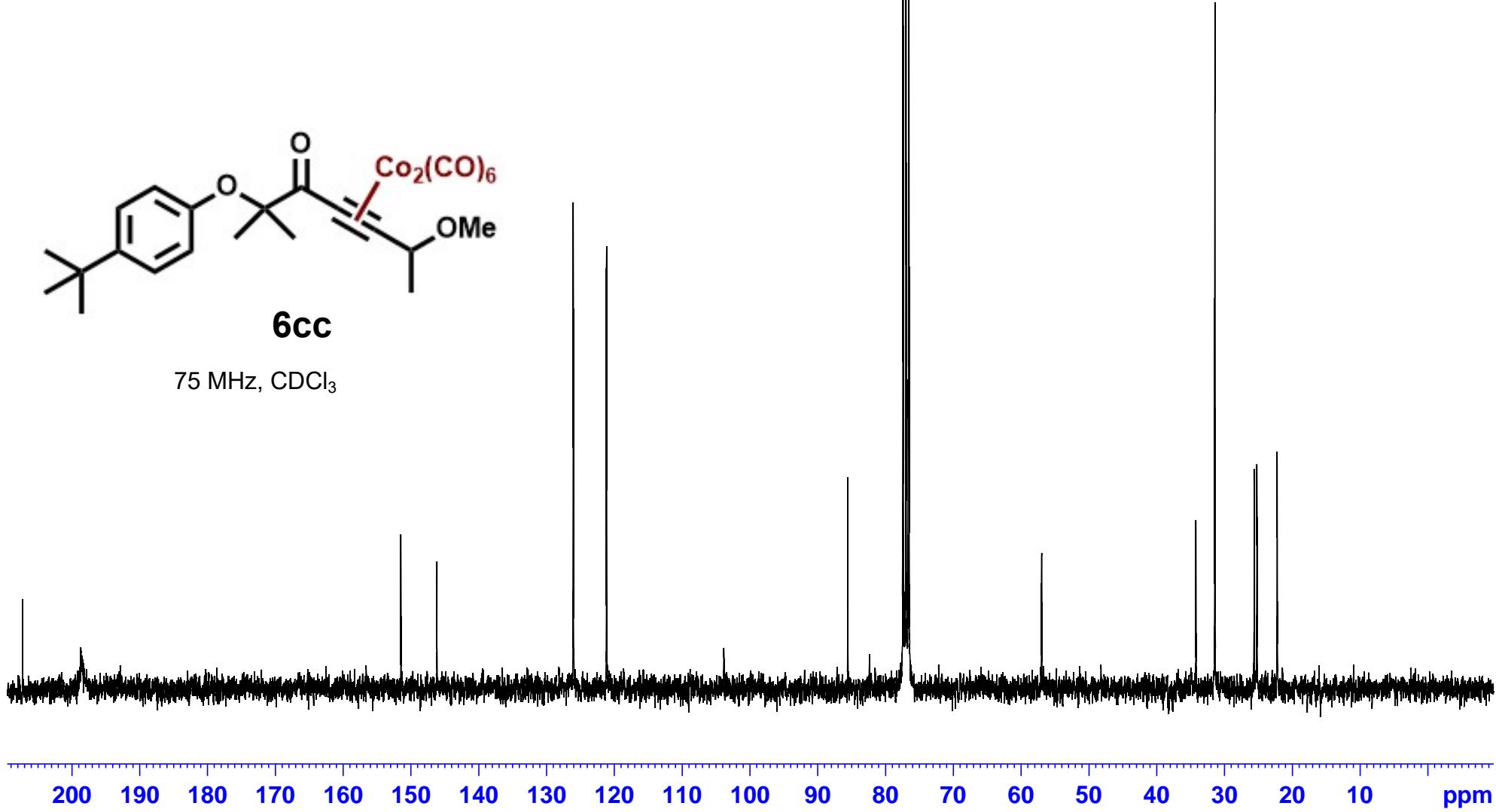
— 25.633

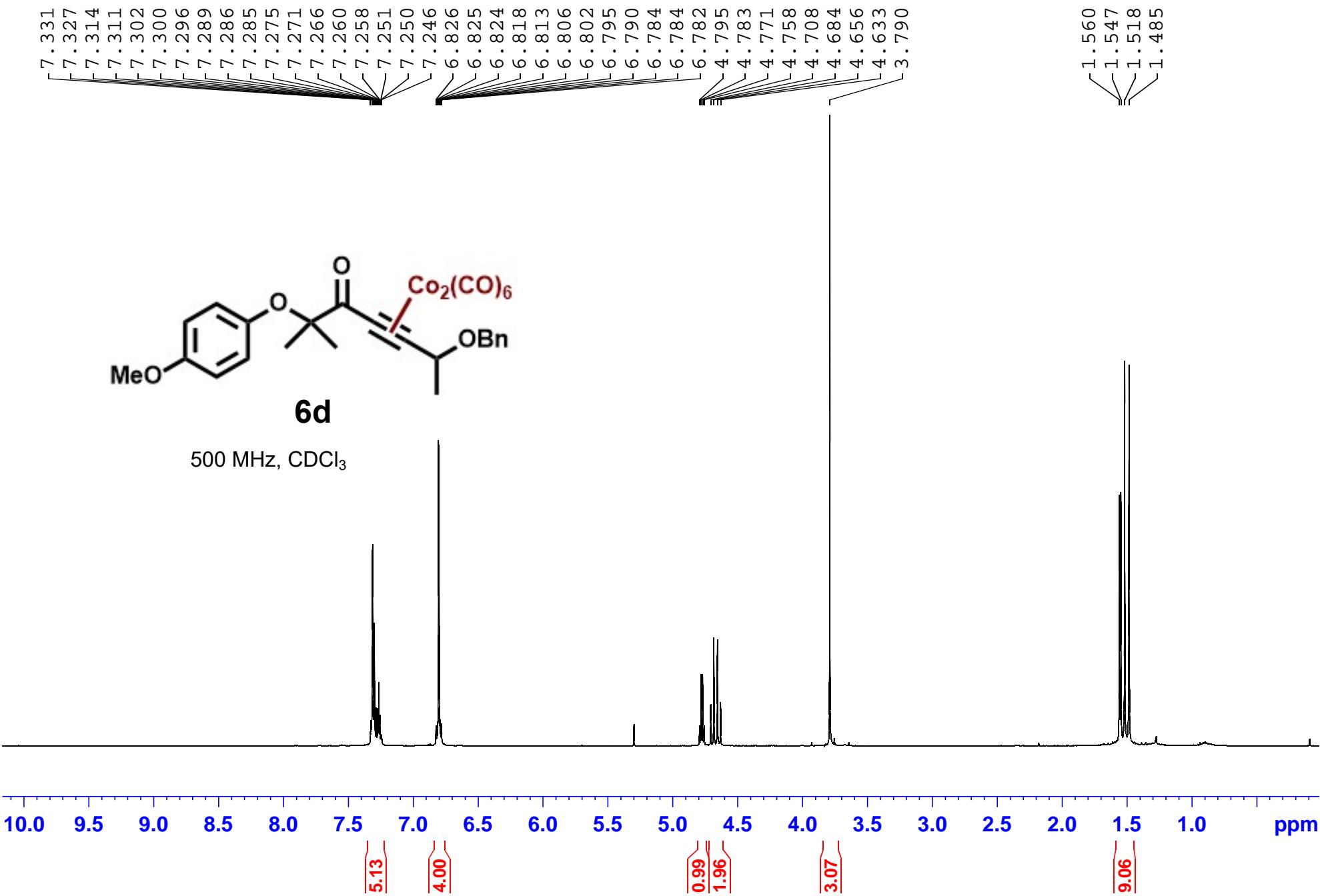
— 25.221

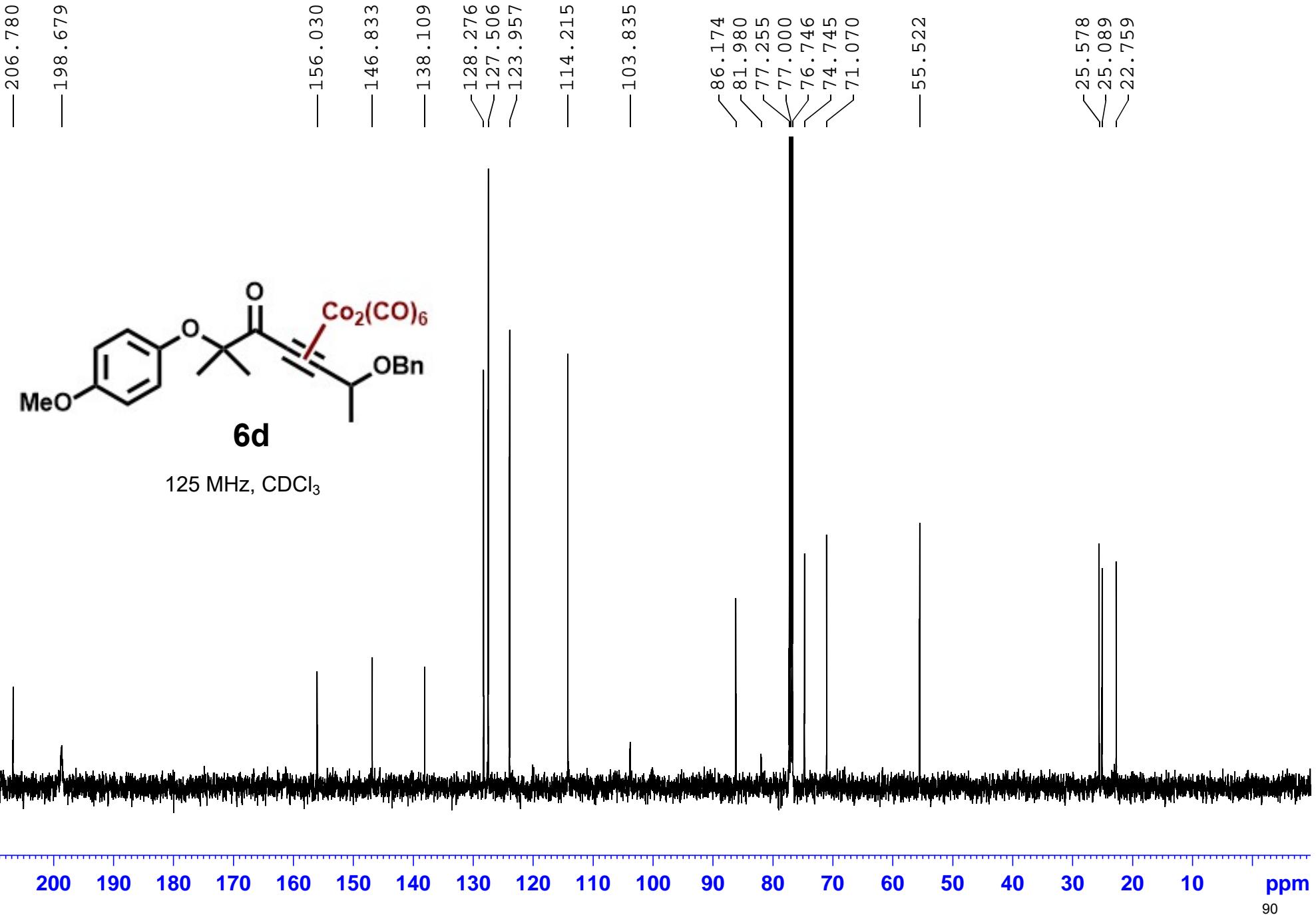
— 22.235

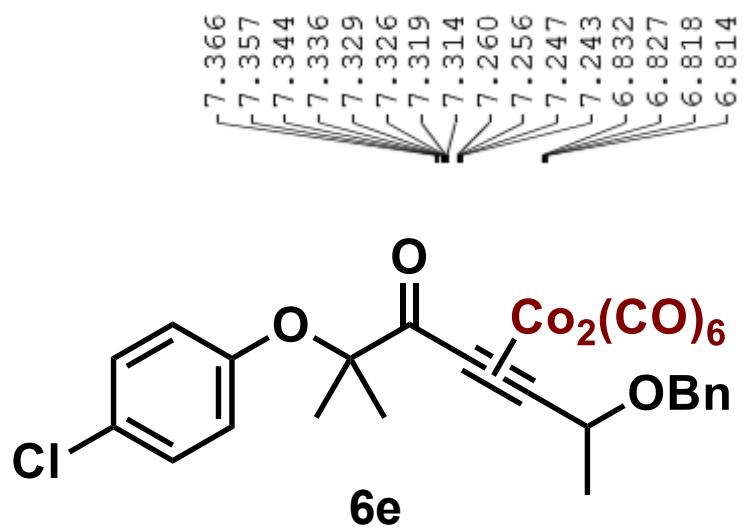


75 MHz, CDCl₃

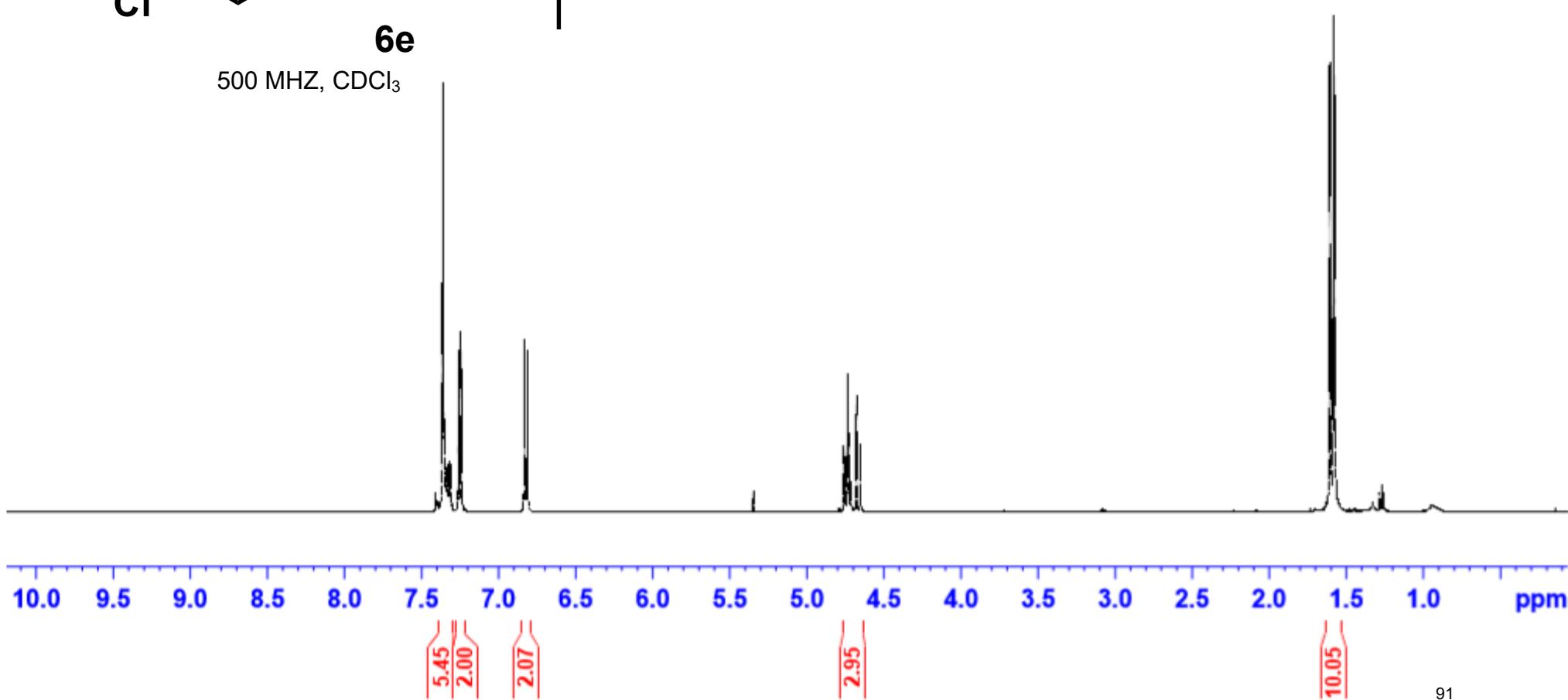








500 MHZ, CDCl_3

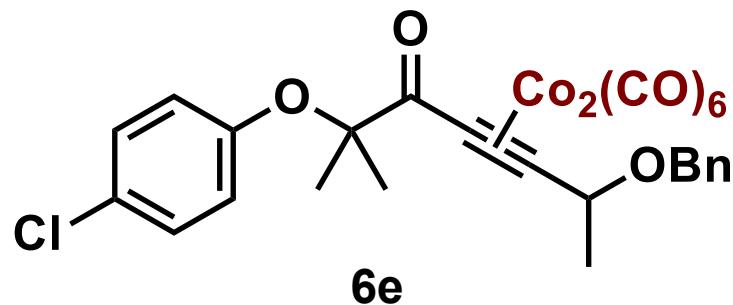


— 206.620
— 198.518

— 152.453

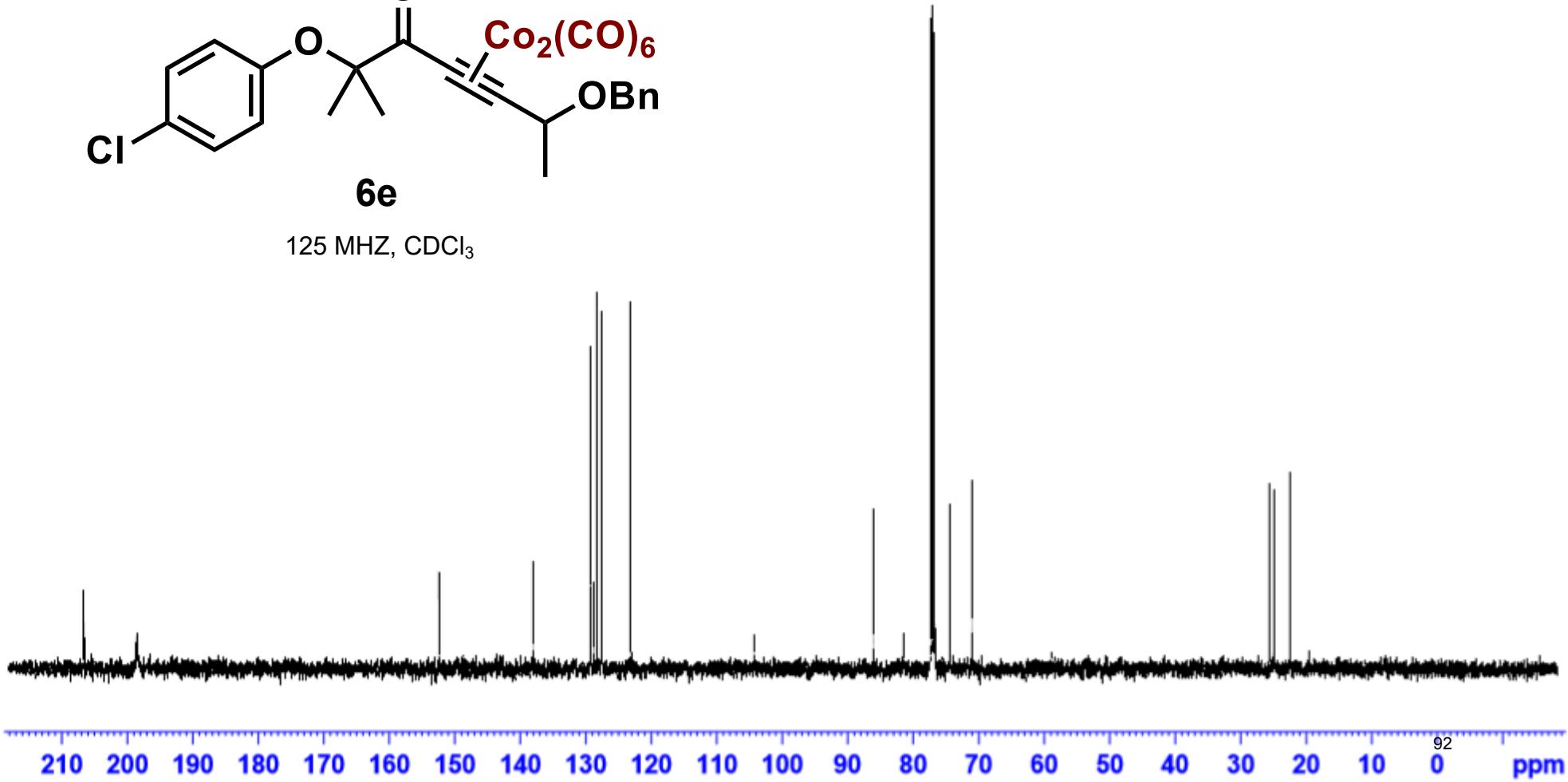
— 104.269

— 25.511
— 24.941
— 22.520

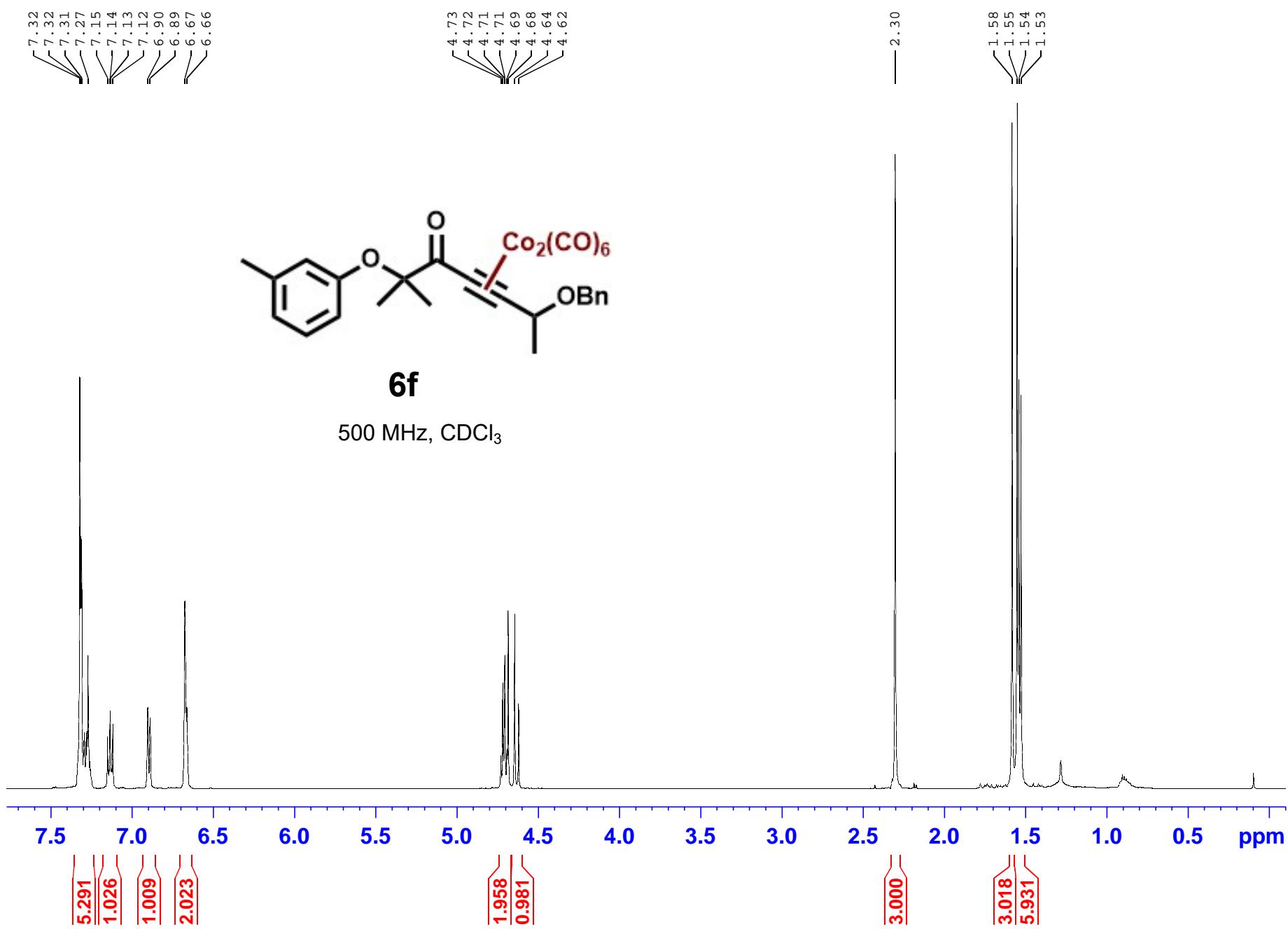


6e

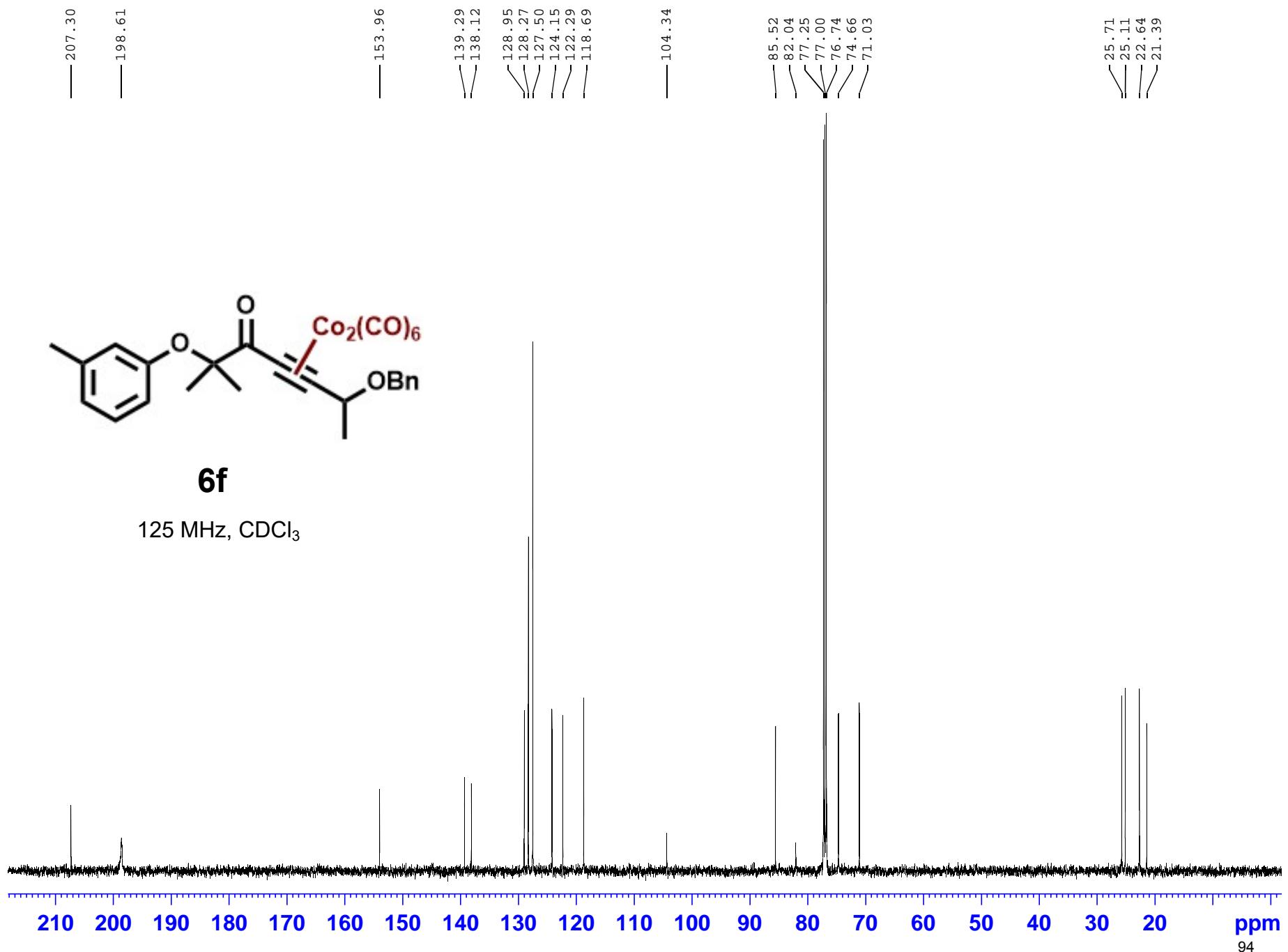
125 MHZ, CDCl_3



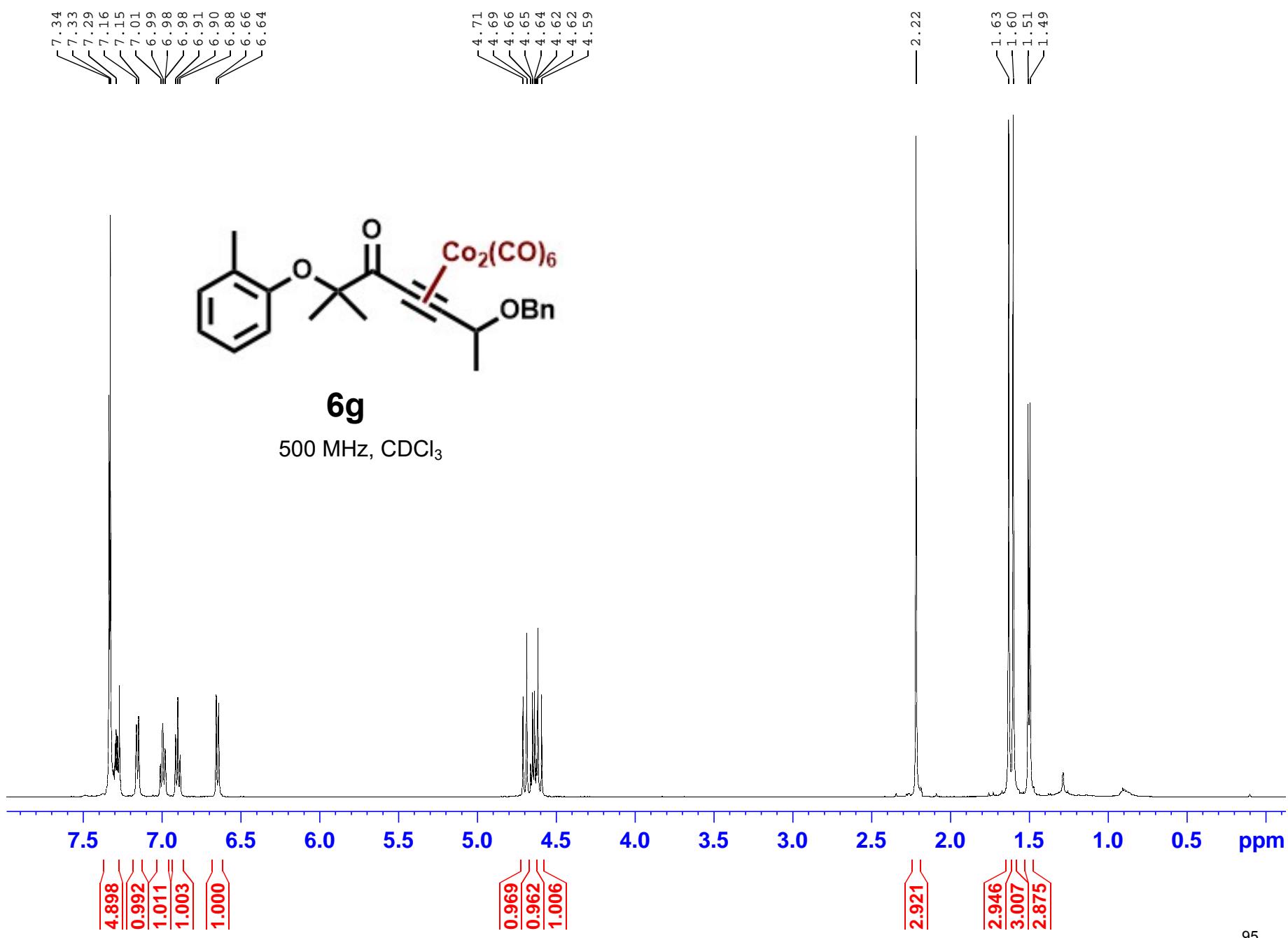
bso.0608 1 m-Me propargyl Me SM complex, 6/8/21



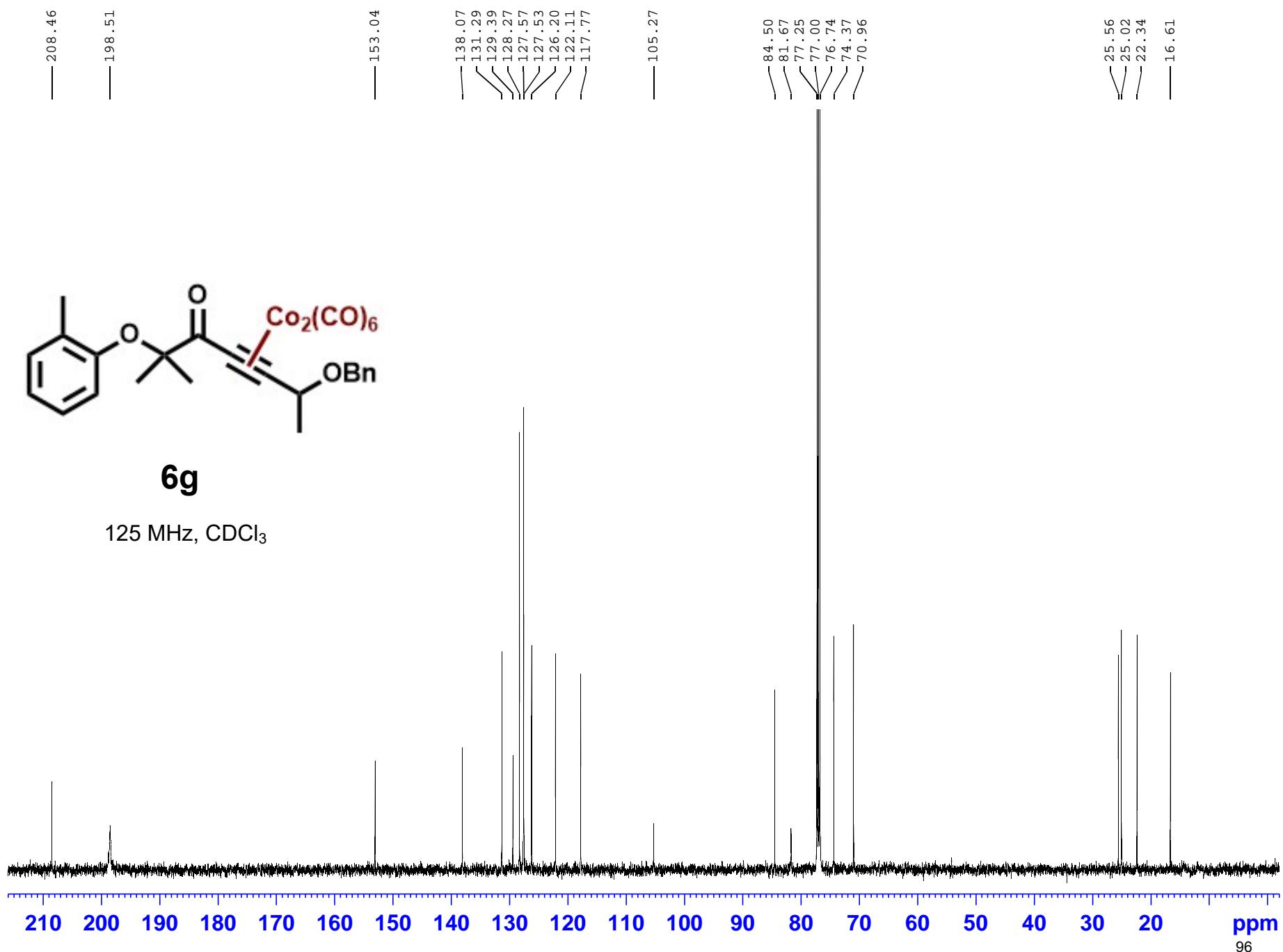
bso.0608 2 13C m-Me progr Me SM complex, 125 MHz, 6/8/21

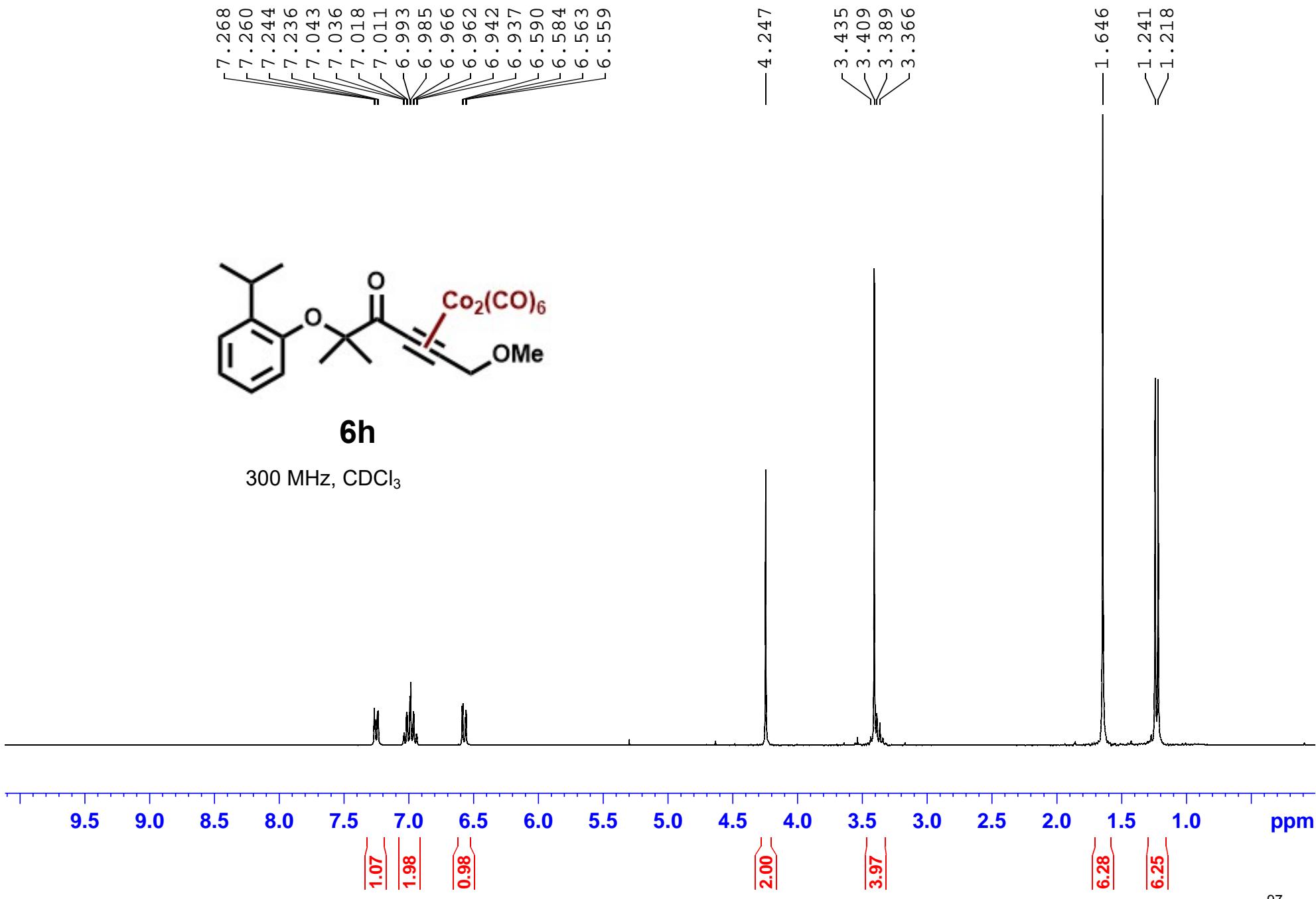


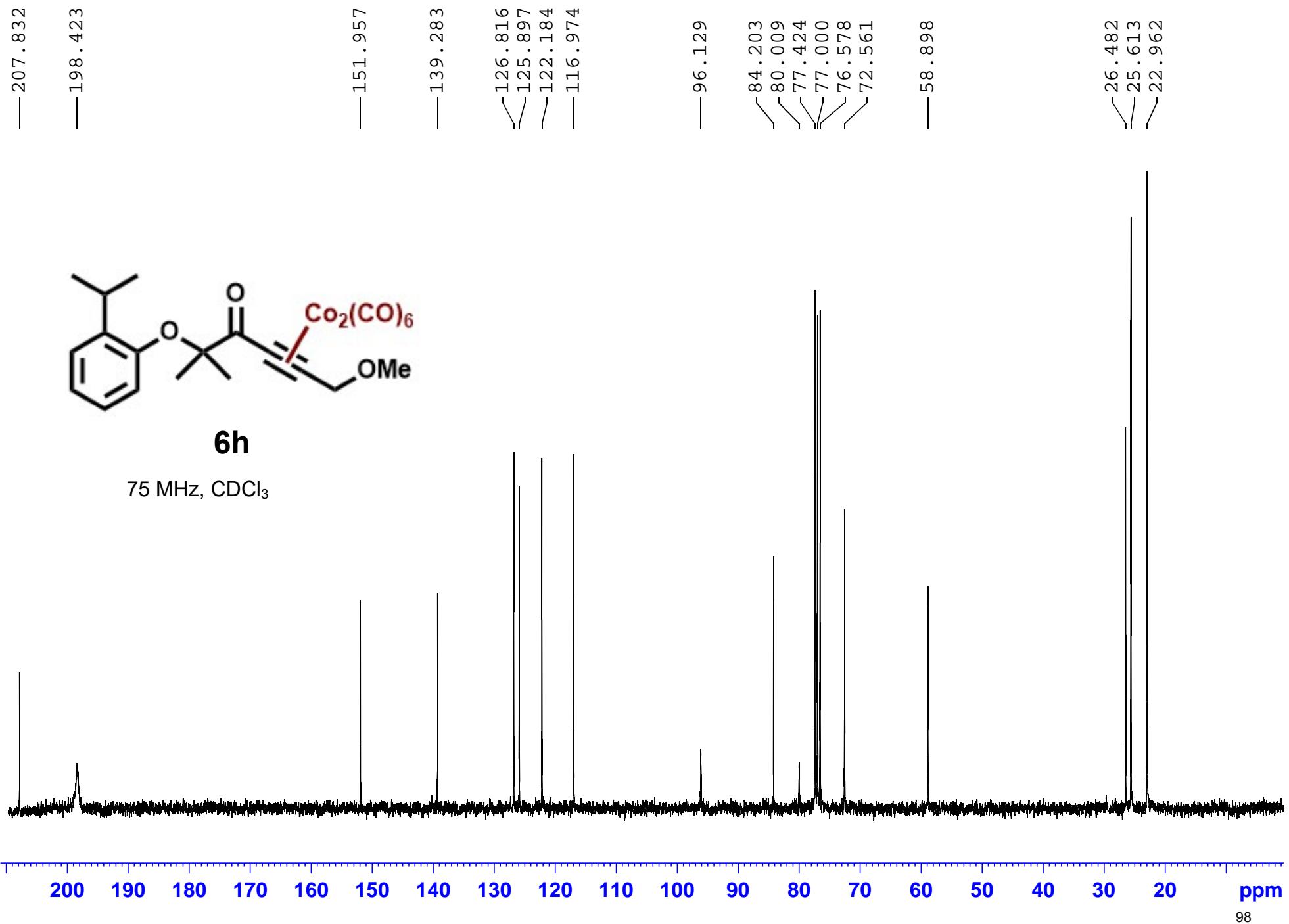
bso.0609 1 o-Me propargyl Me SM complex, 6/9/21

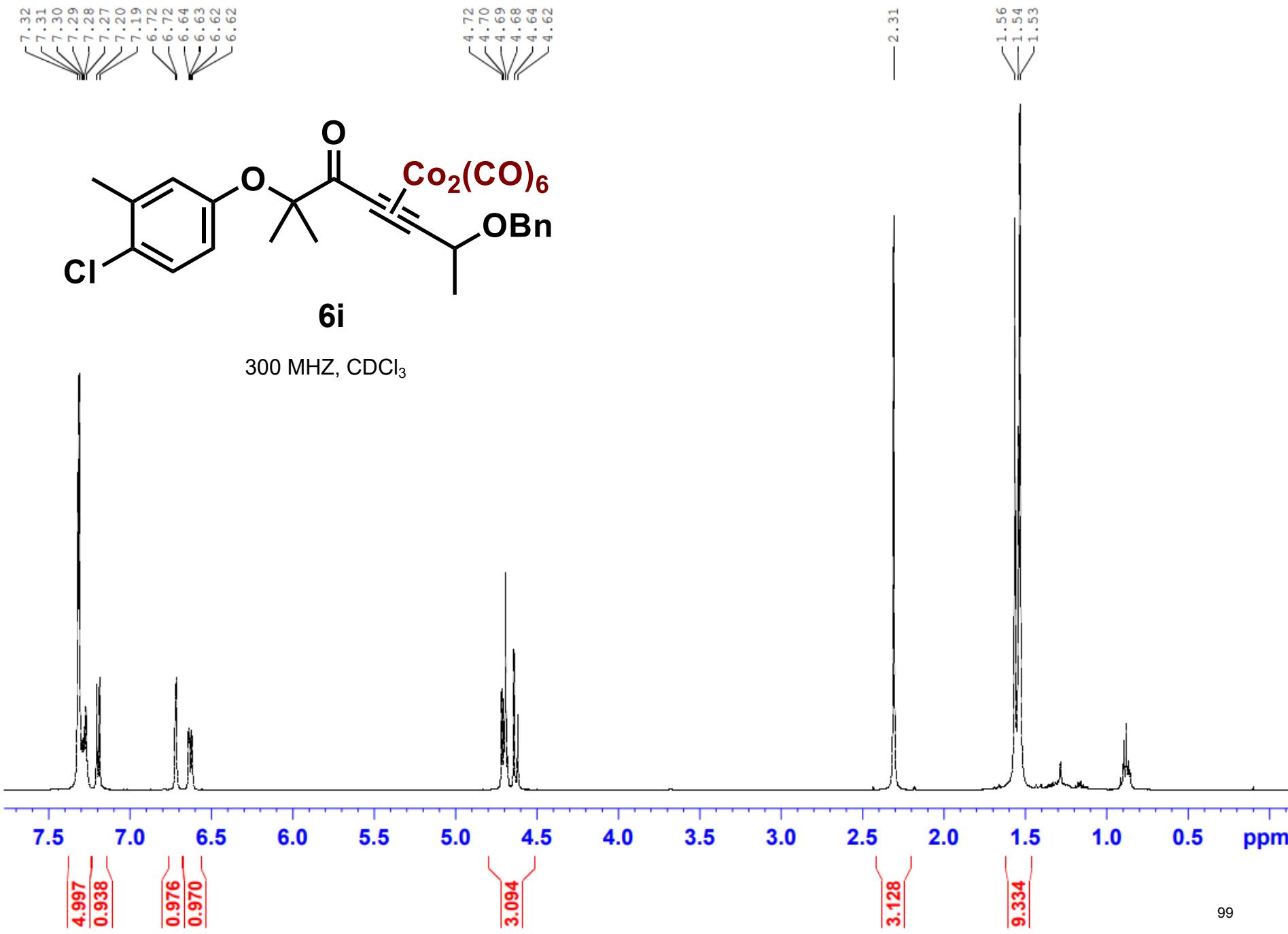


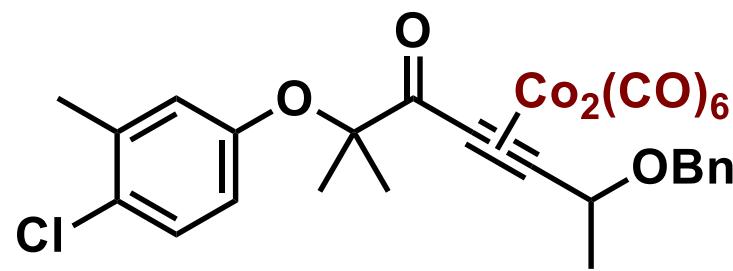
bso.0609 2 13C o-Me proparg Me SM complex, 125 MHz, 6/9/21





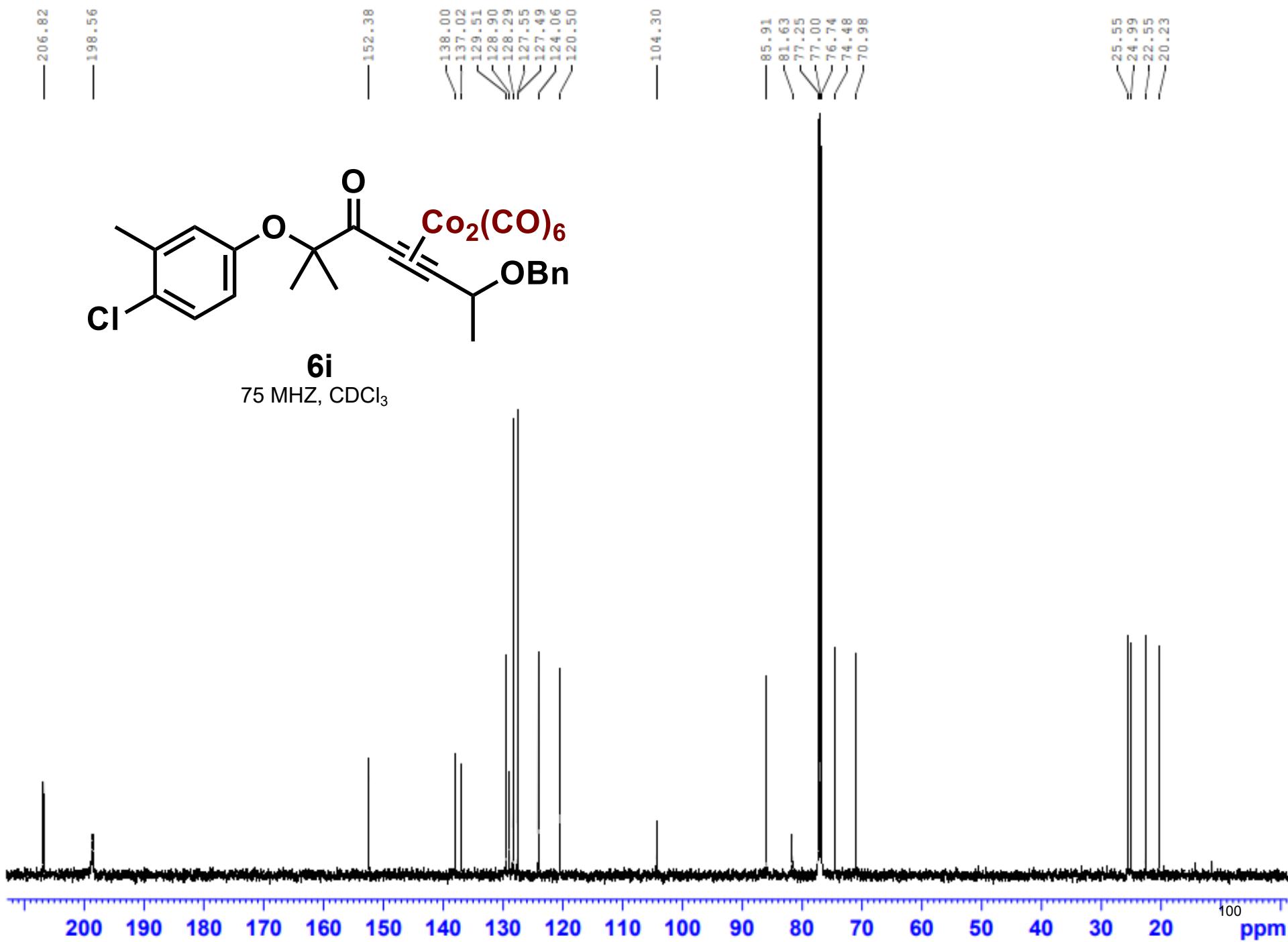


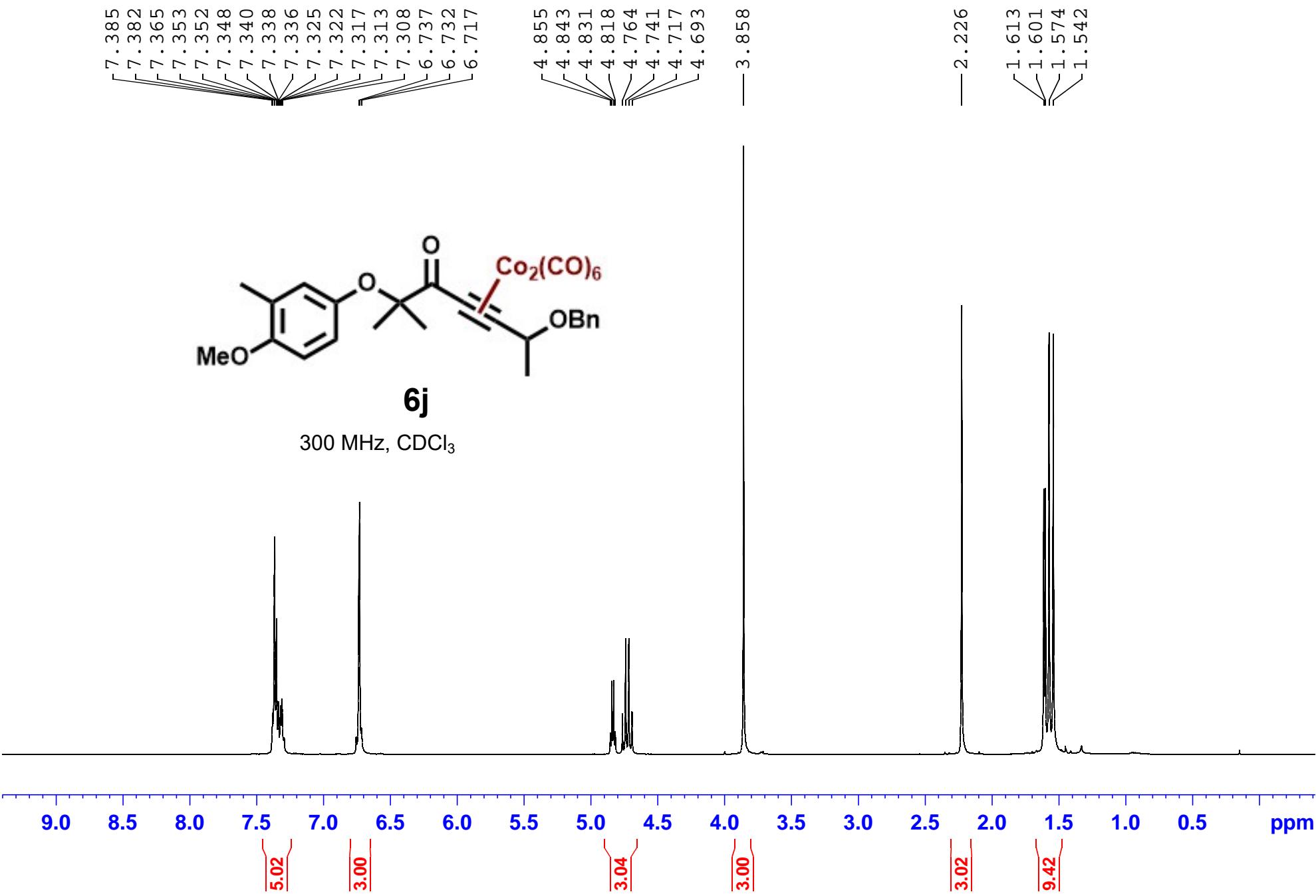




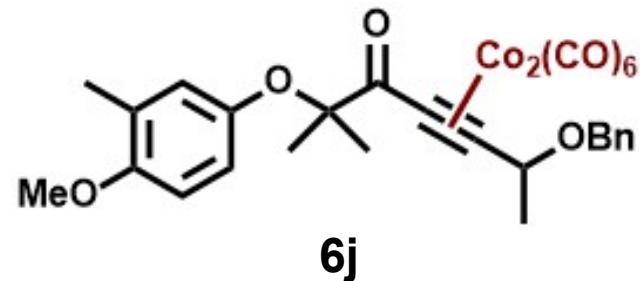
6i

75 MHZ, CDCl_3

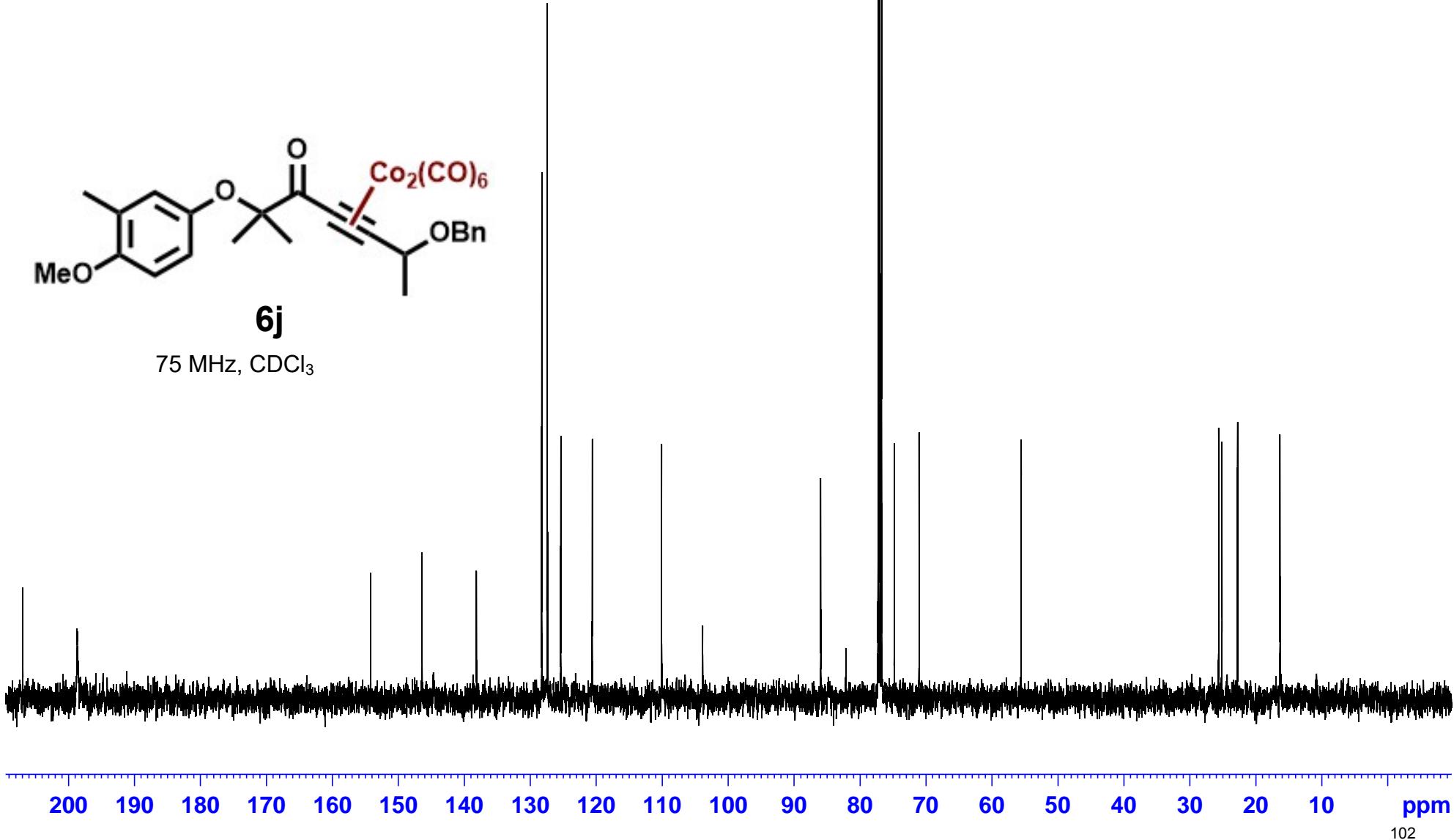


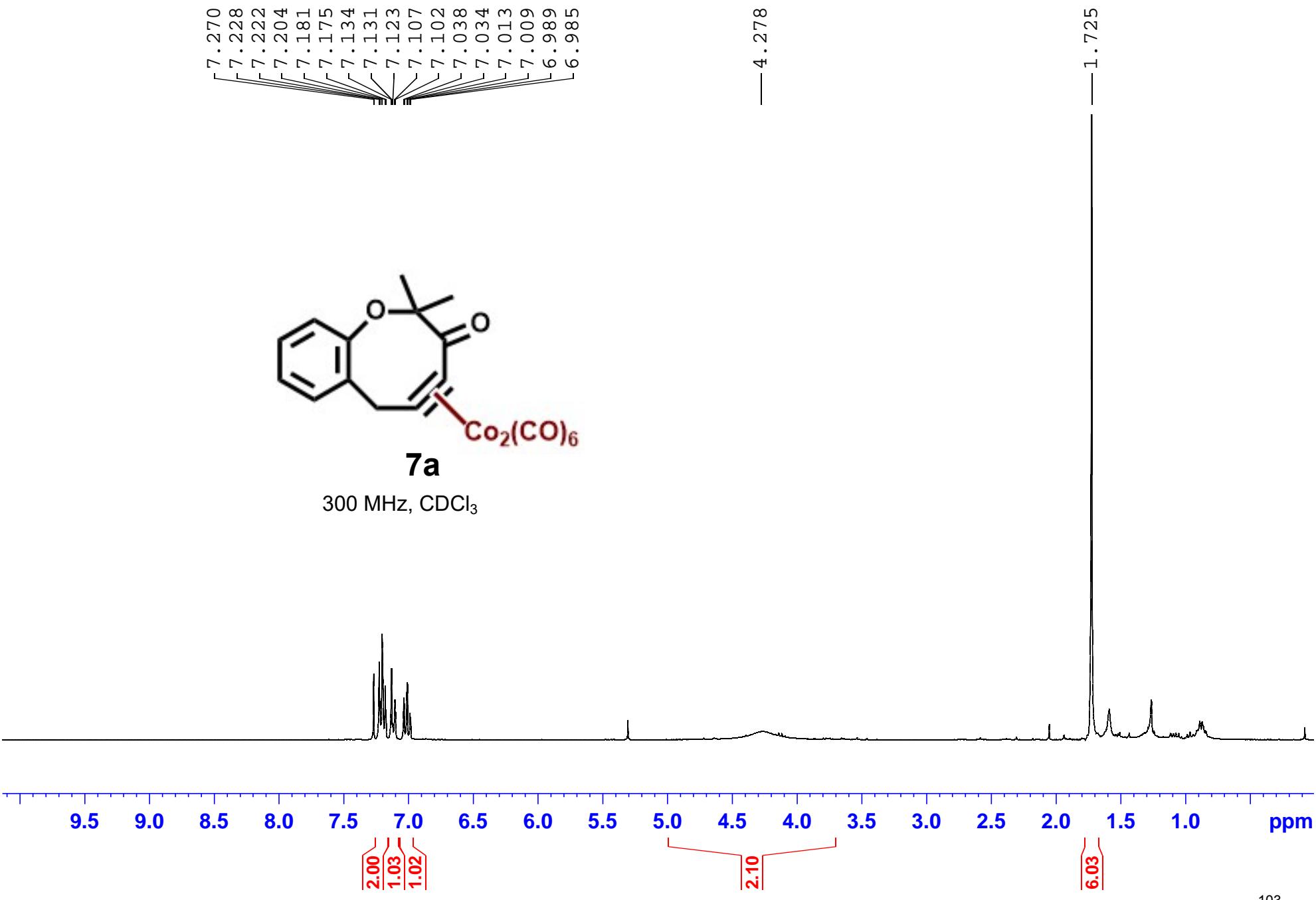


— 206.967
— 198.716
— 154.224
— 146.422
— 138.161
— 128.259
— 127.459
— 127.337
— 125.386
— 120.615
— 110.093
— 103.861
— 55.572
— 25.635
— 25.152
— 22.787
— 16.329



75 MHz, CDCl₃





— 207.236

— 198.260

— 154.275

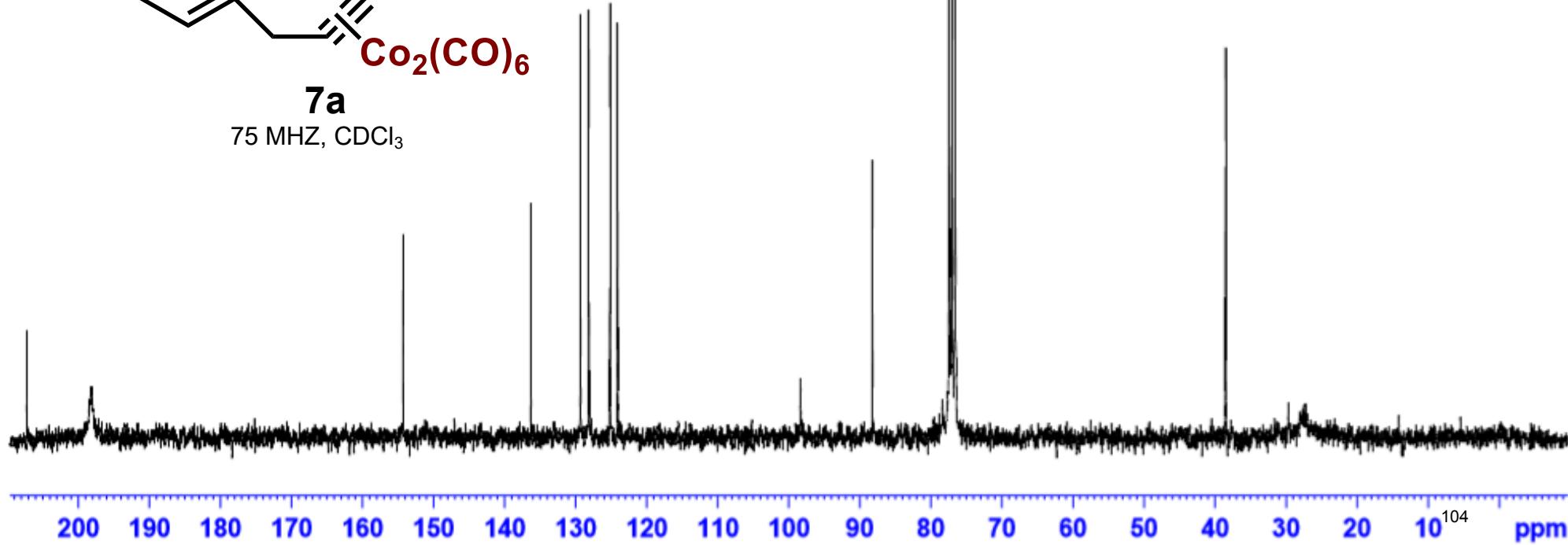
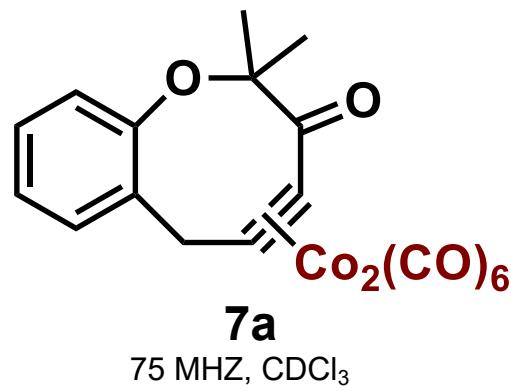
— 136.293
— 129.317
— 128.139
— 125.156
— 124.100

— 98.338

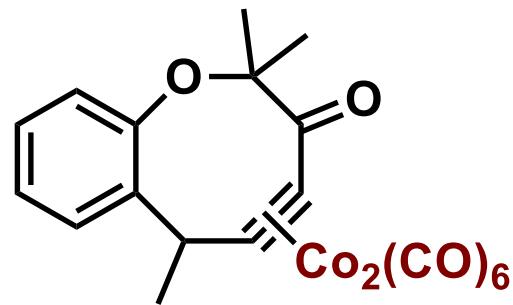
— 88.203
— 78.313
— 77.424
— 77.000
— 76.578

— 38.501

— 27.756

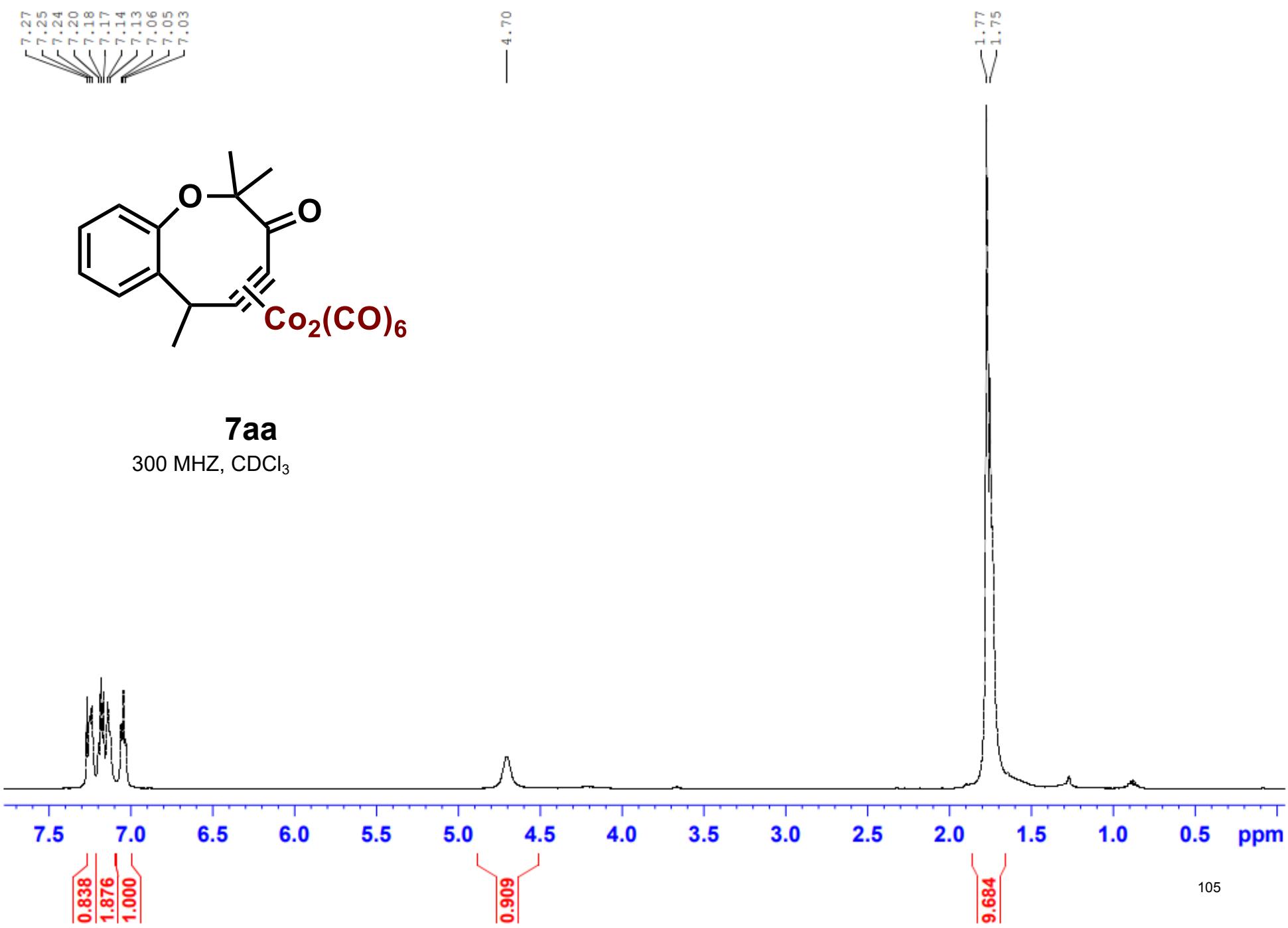


7.27
7.24
7.20
7.18
7.17
7.14
7.13
7.11
7.06
7.05
7.03



7aa

300 MHZ, CDCl₃



— 207.12

— 198.42

— 154.14

— 140.43

— 127.60
— 125.26
— 124.65
— 123.97

— 107.28

— 88.45

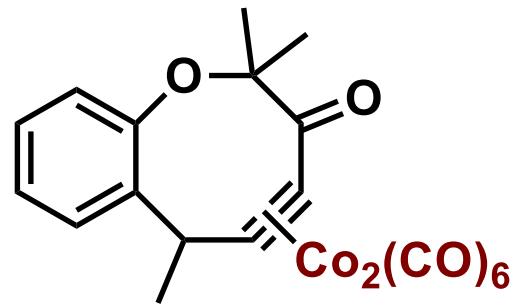
— 78.60
— 77.25
— 77.00
— 76.74

— 36.48

— 29.93

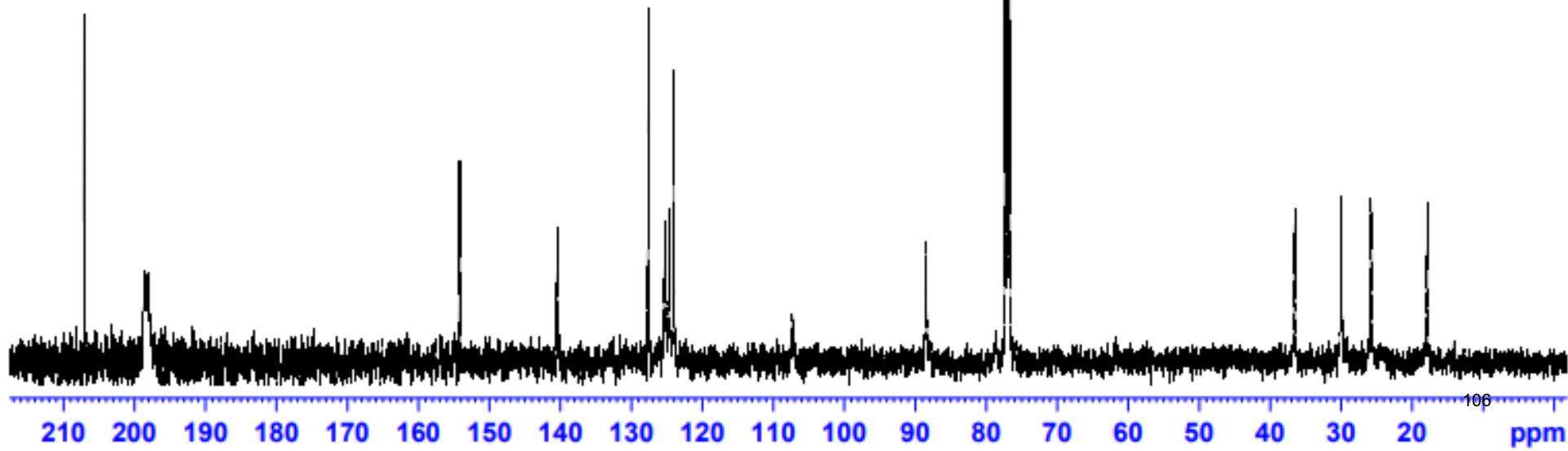
— 25.76

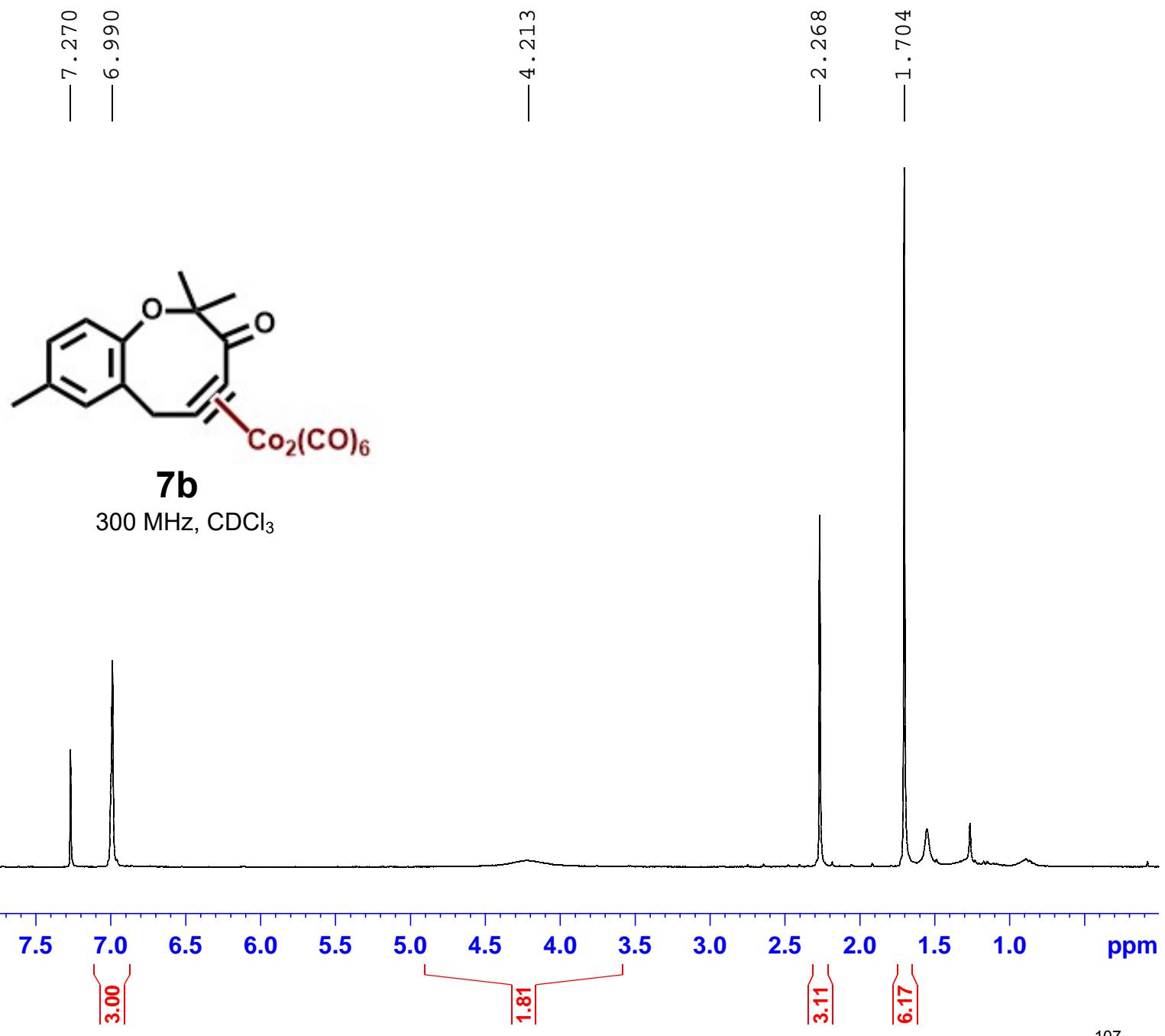
— 17.82

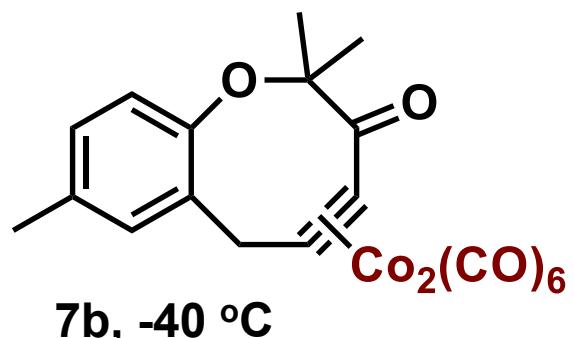


7aa

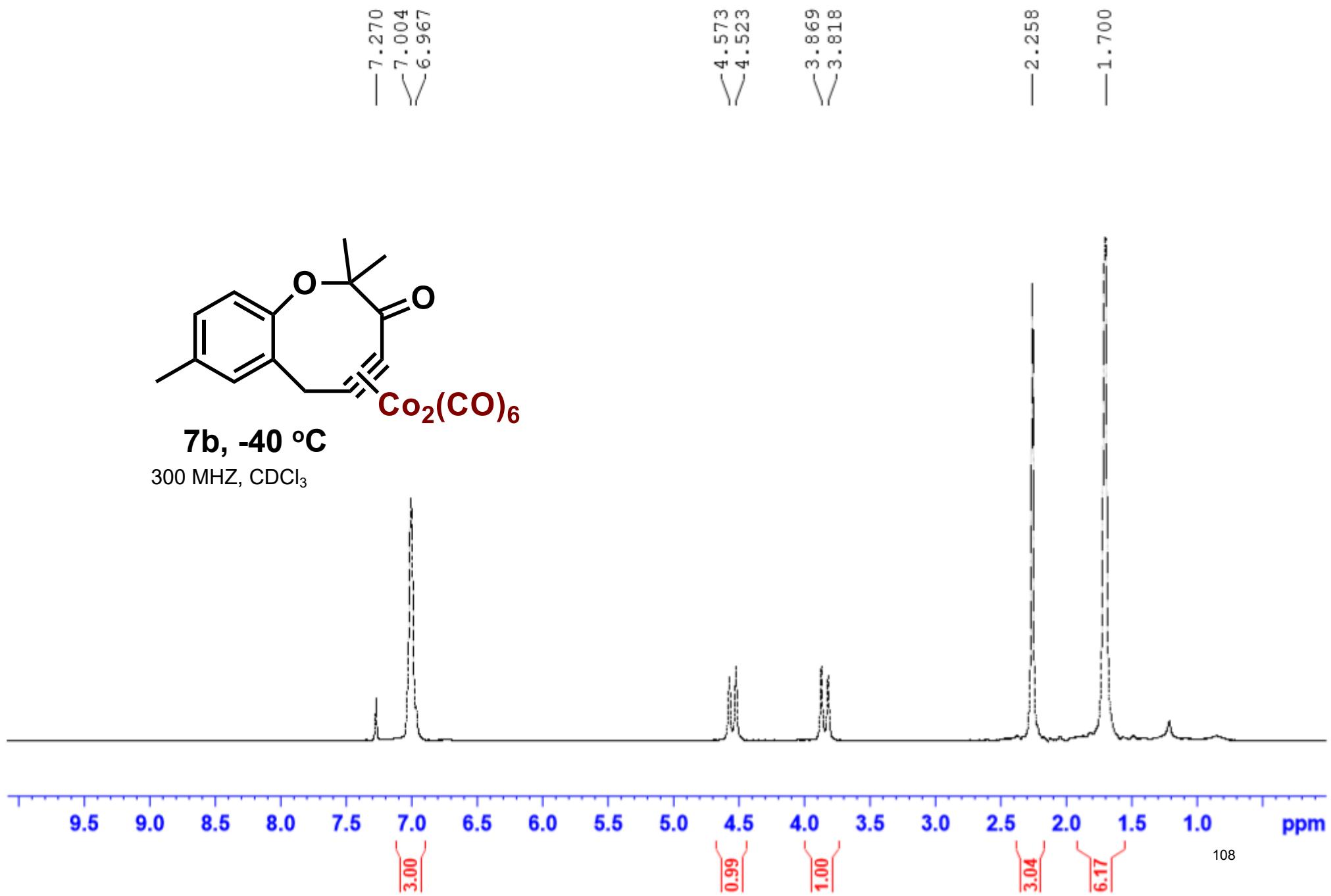
75 MHZ, CDCl_3

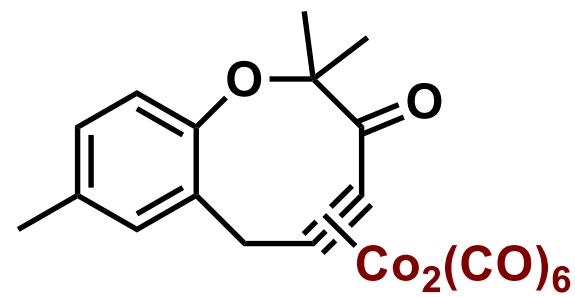






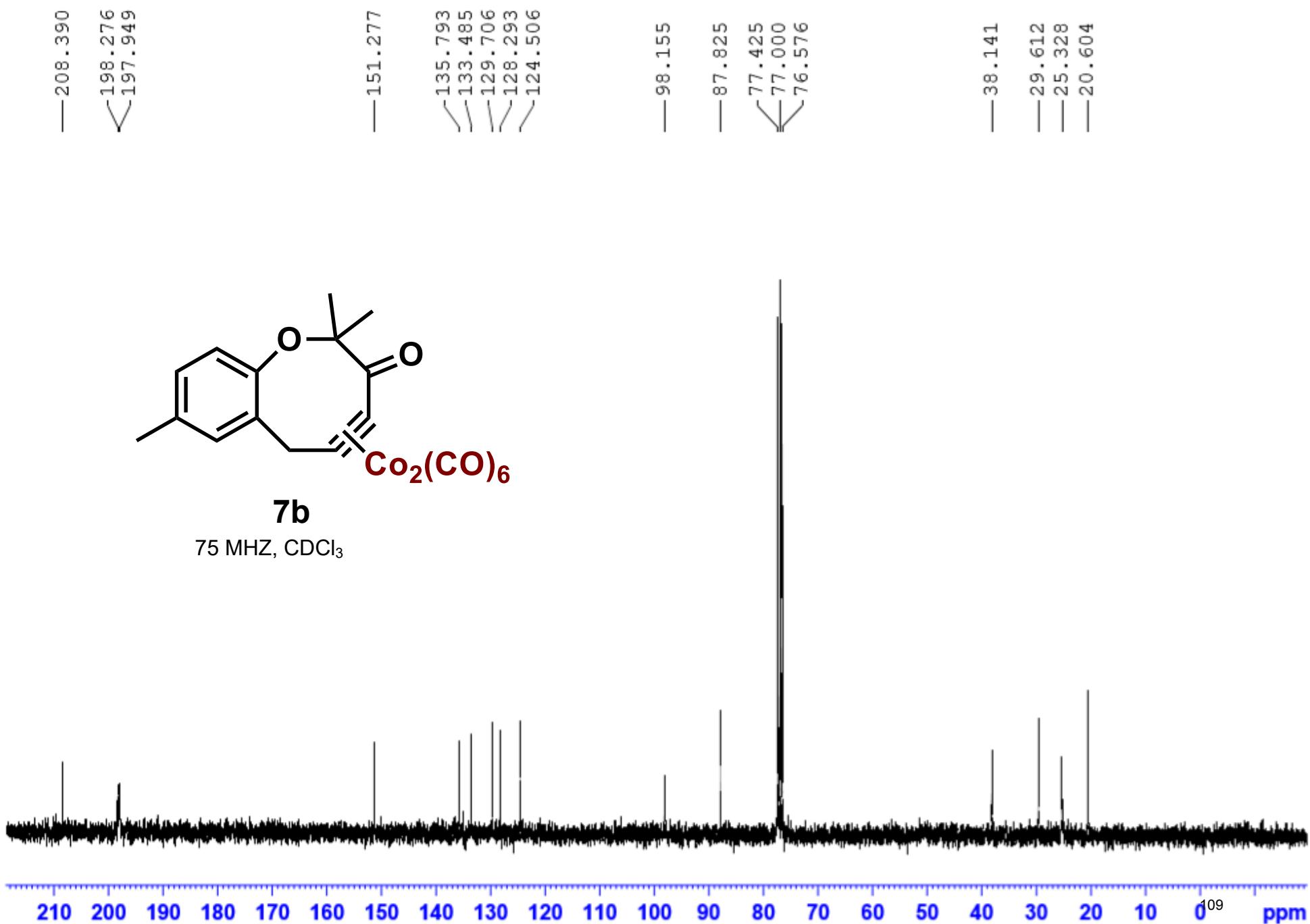
300 MHZ, CDCl₃



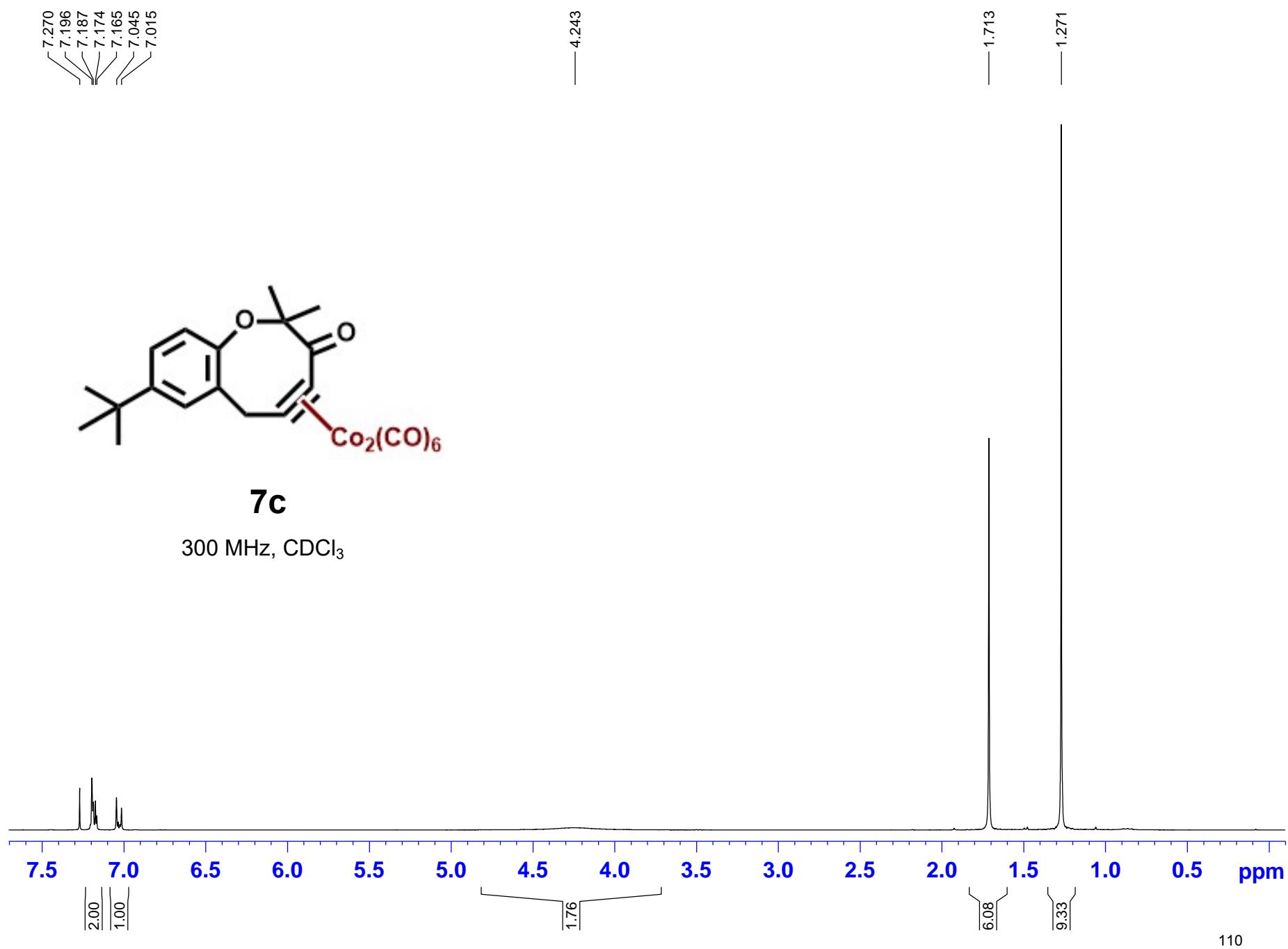


7b

75 MHZ, CDCl_3



bso.0607 1, p-tBu-propargyl cycliz prod, 6/7/21



— 207.440

— 198.245

— 151.802

— 146.987

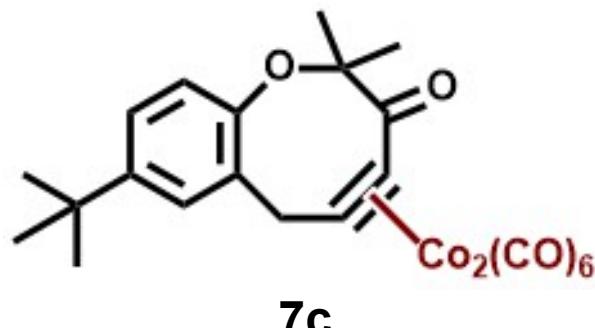
— 135.704

— 126.292
— 124.699
— 124.496

— 98.954

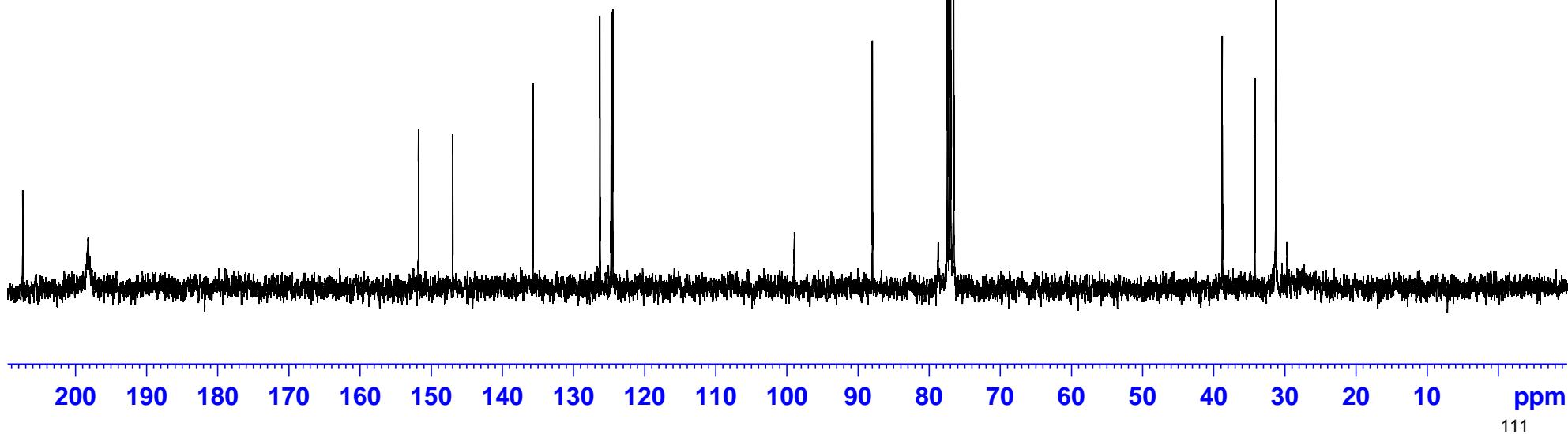
— 87.965
— 78.747
— 77.424
— 77.000
— 76.578

— 38.786
— 34.208
— 31.264



7c

75 MHz, CDCl_3



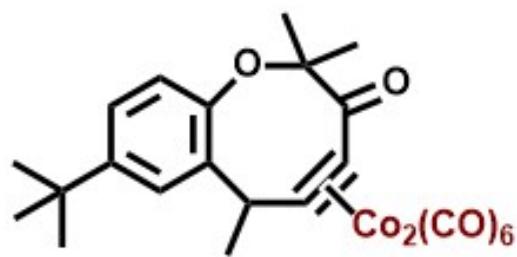
bso.0601 1,

7.270
7.227
7.184
7.176
7.156
7.148
7.057
7.029

— 4.692

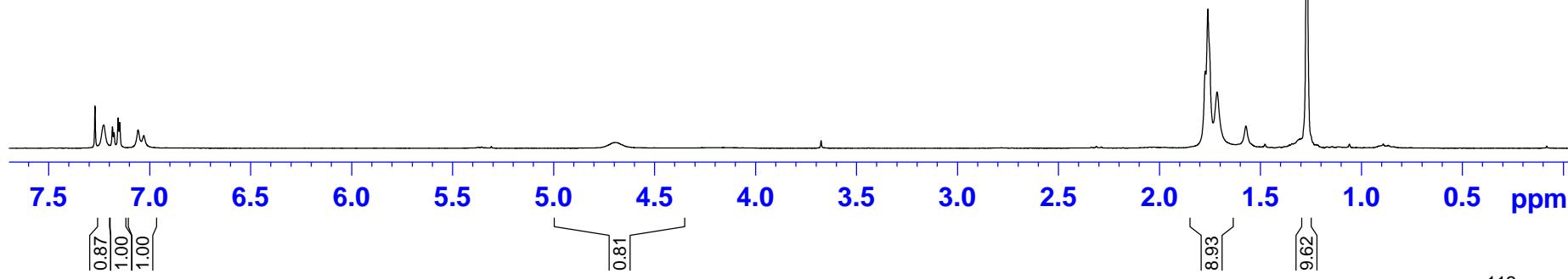
1.773
1.760
1.714

— 1.270



7cc

300 MHz, CDCl_3



— 207.362

— 198.124

— 151.676

— 146.633

— 139.613

— 128.783

— 124.097

— 122.032

— 107.773

— 88.206

— 79.100

— 77.424

— 77.200

— 77.000

— 76.578

— 36.566

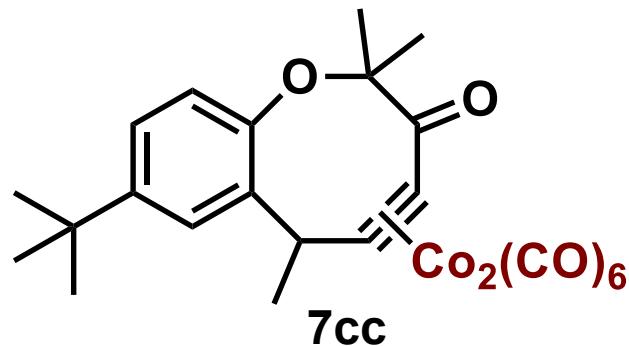
— 34.405

— 31.294

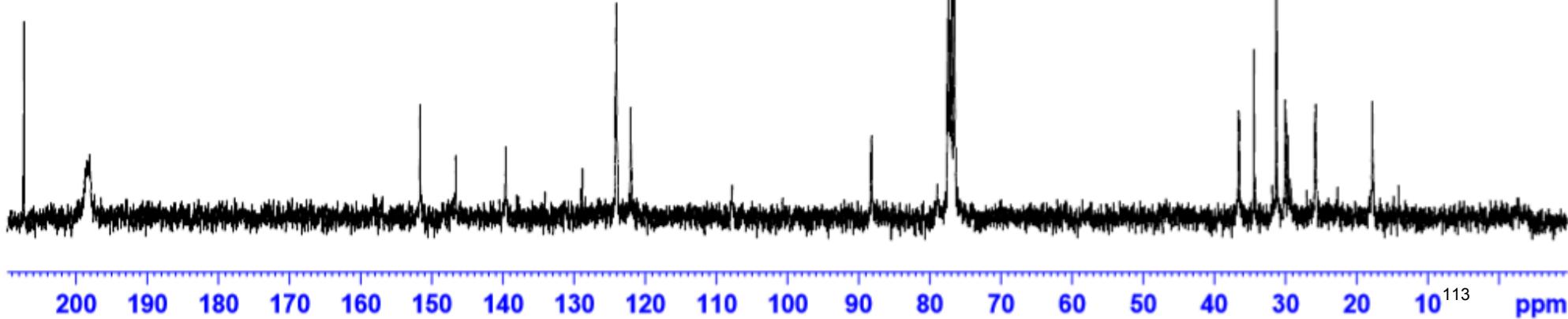
— 29.991

— 25.786

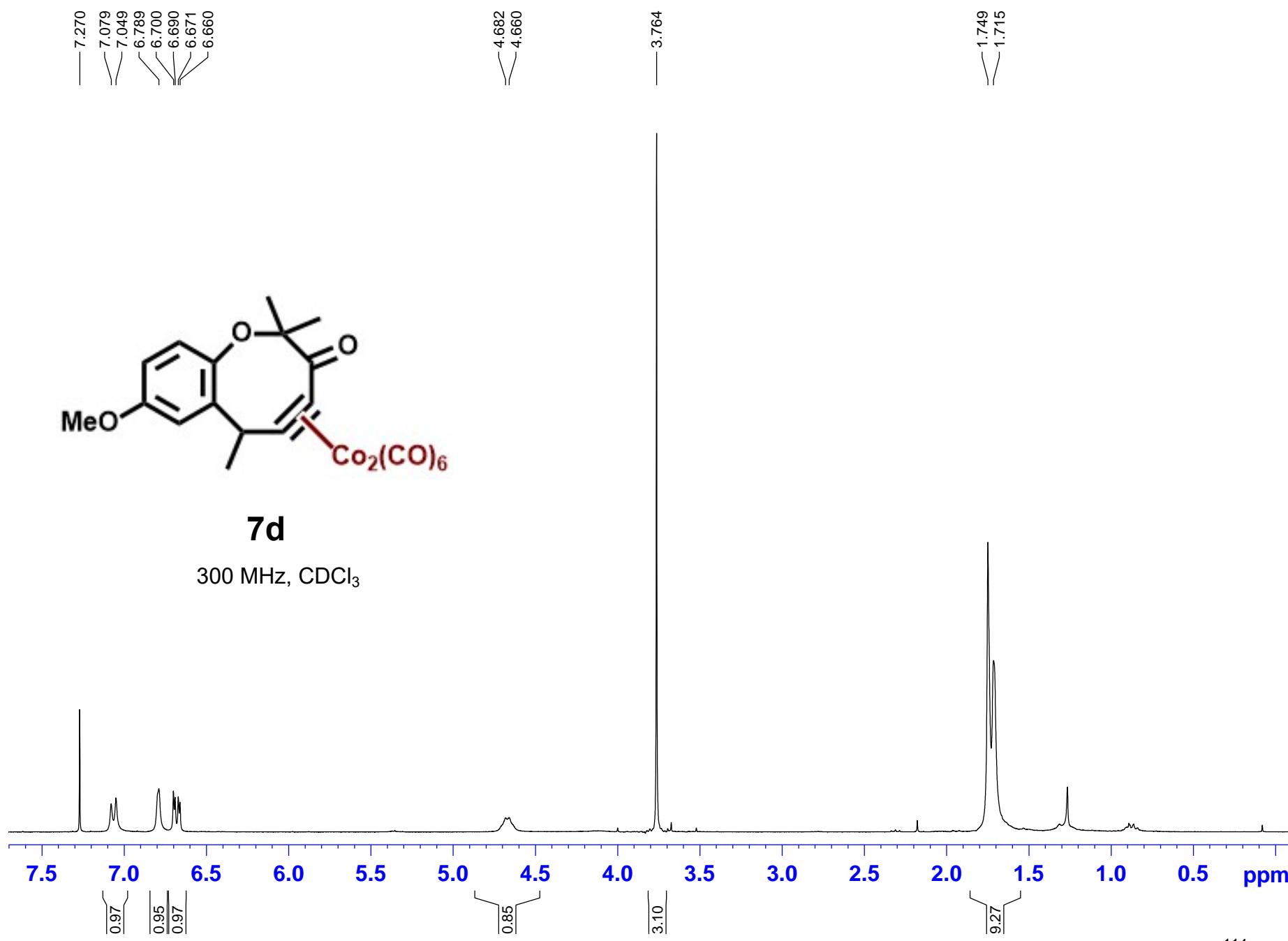
— 17.813

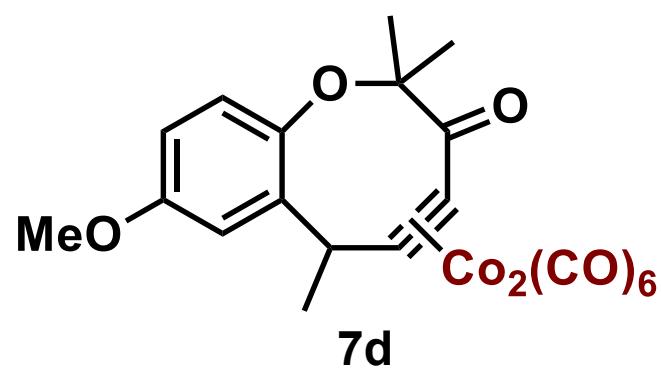


75 MHZ, CDCl_3



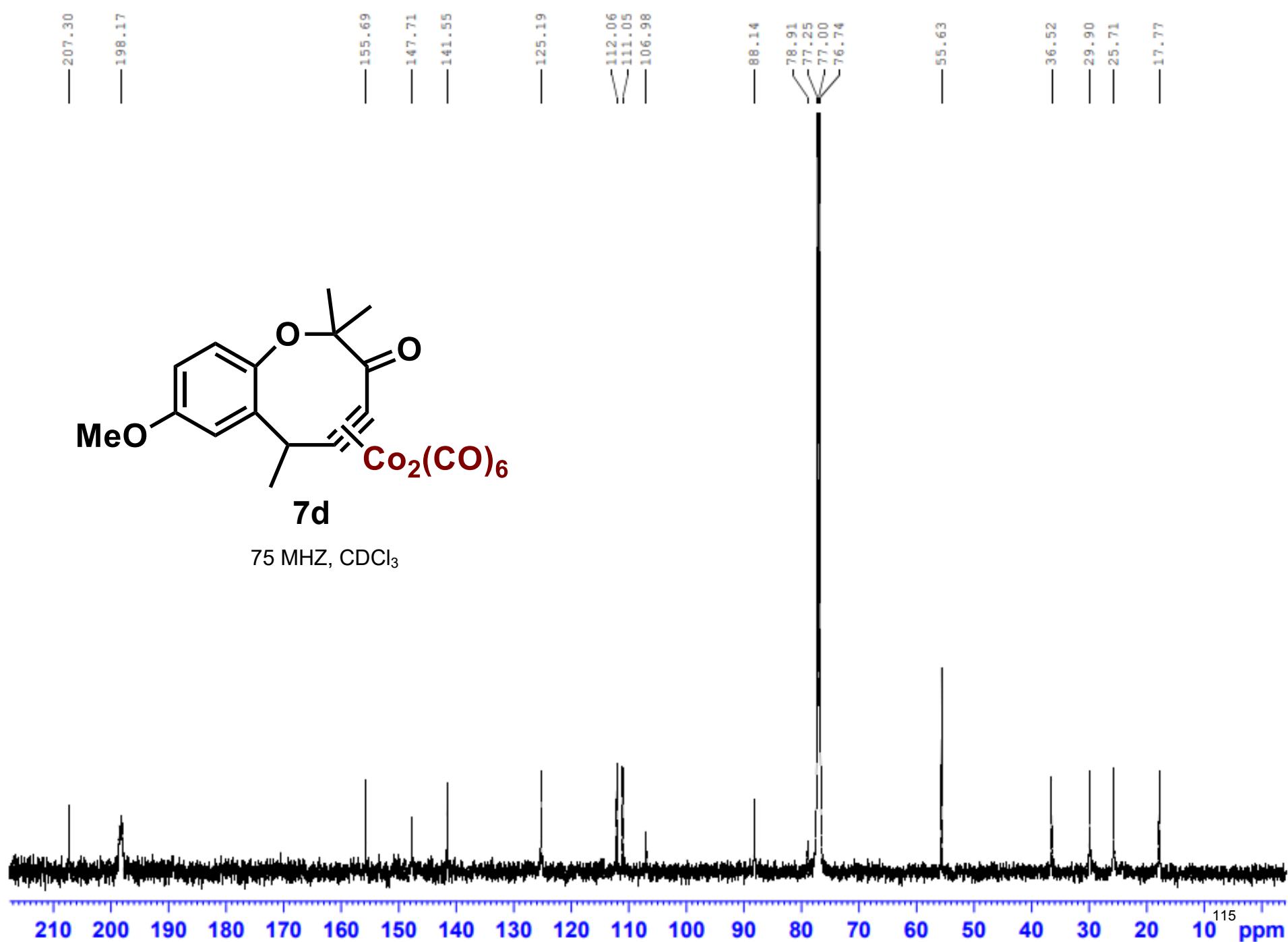
bso.0605 1, p-MeO proparg Me cycliz prod, 300B82, 6/5/21



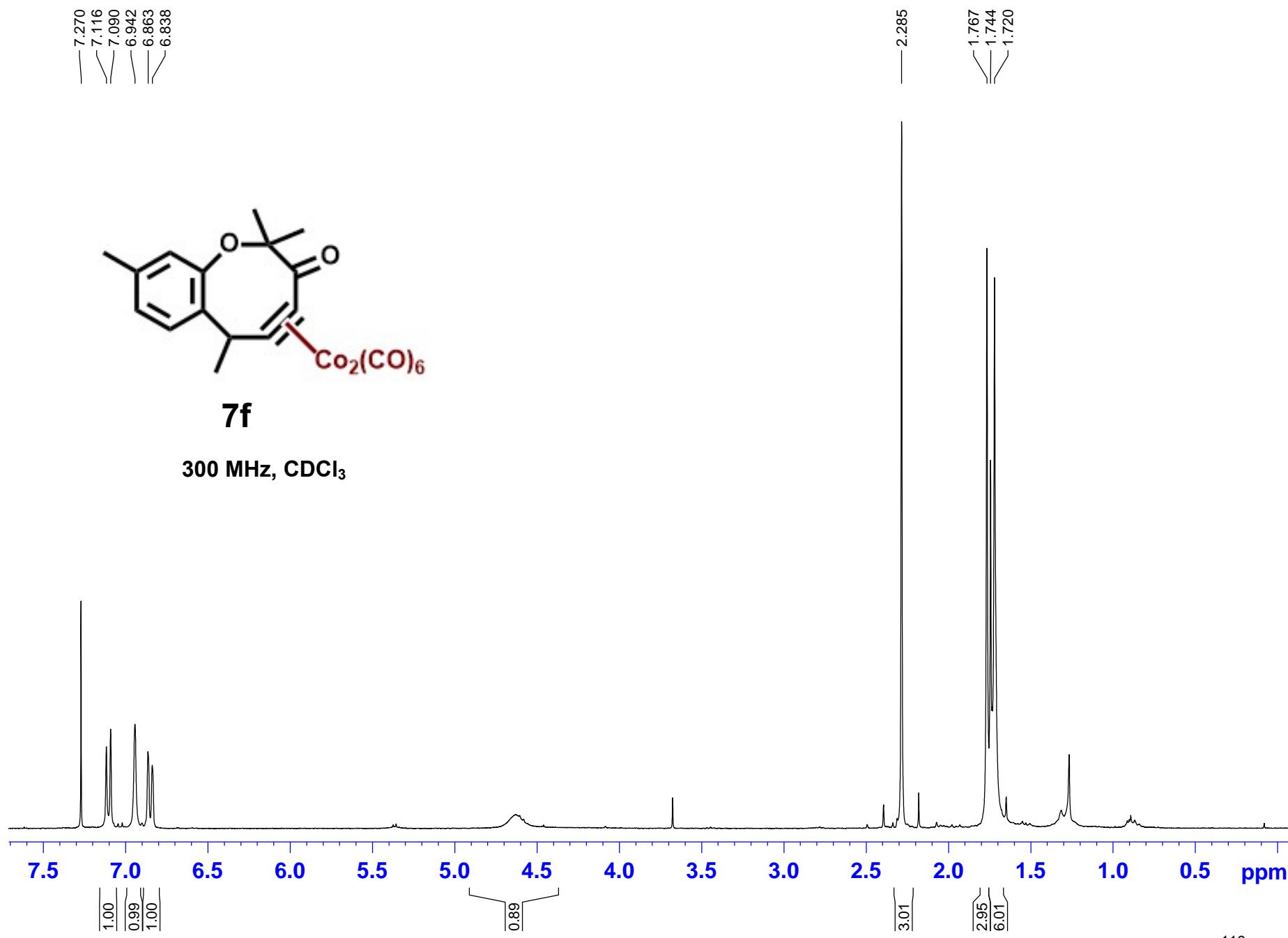


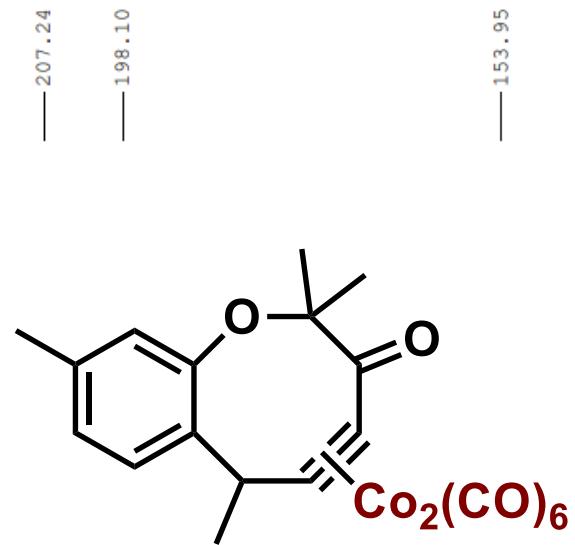
7d

75 MHZ, CDCl_3

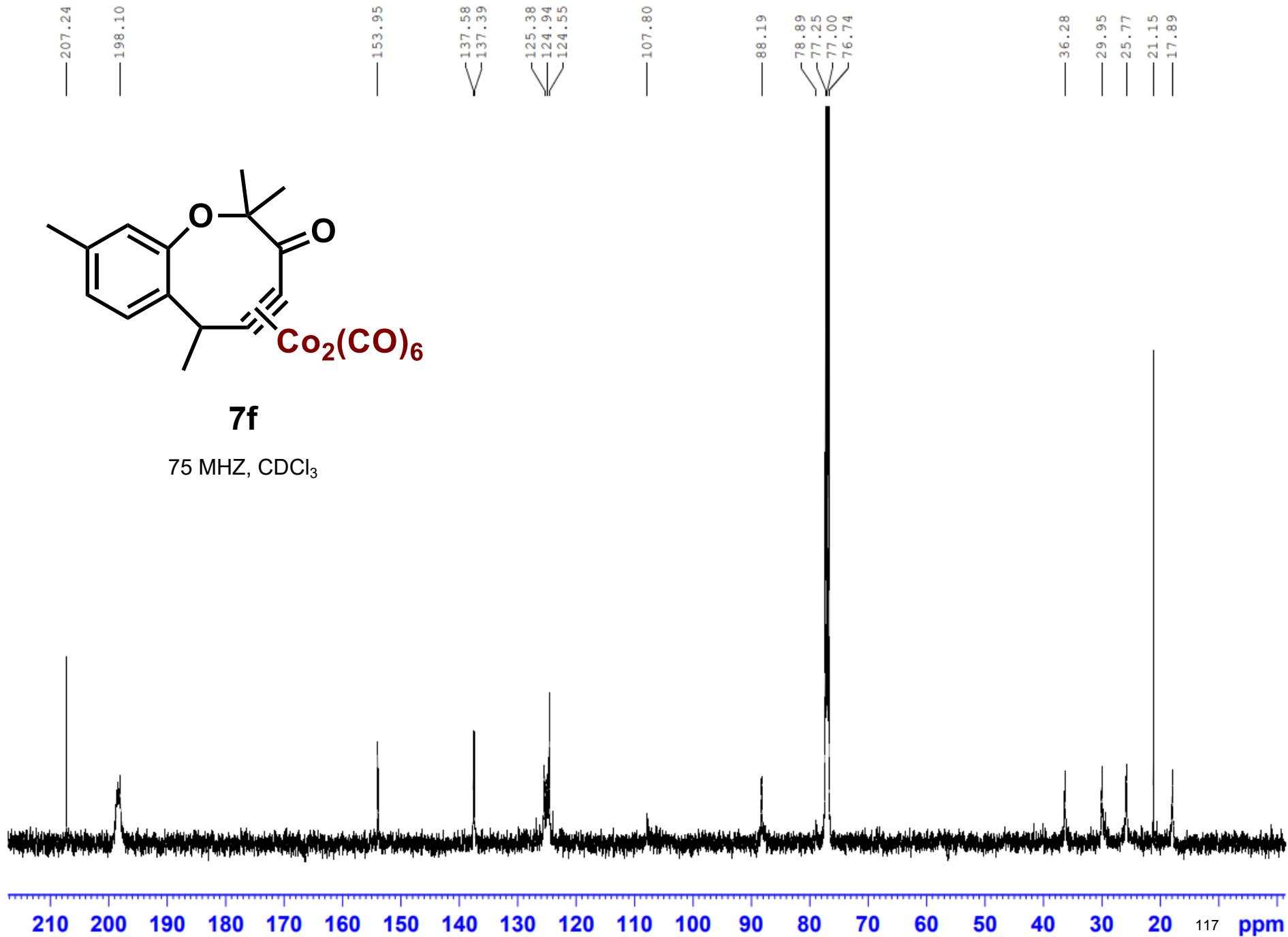


bso.0603 3, m-Me-propargyl Me cycliz prod, again 6/6/21

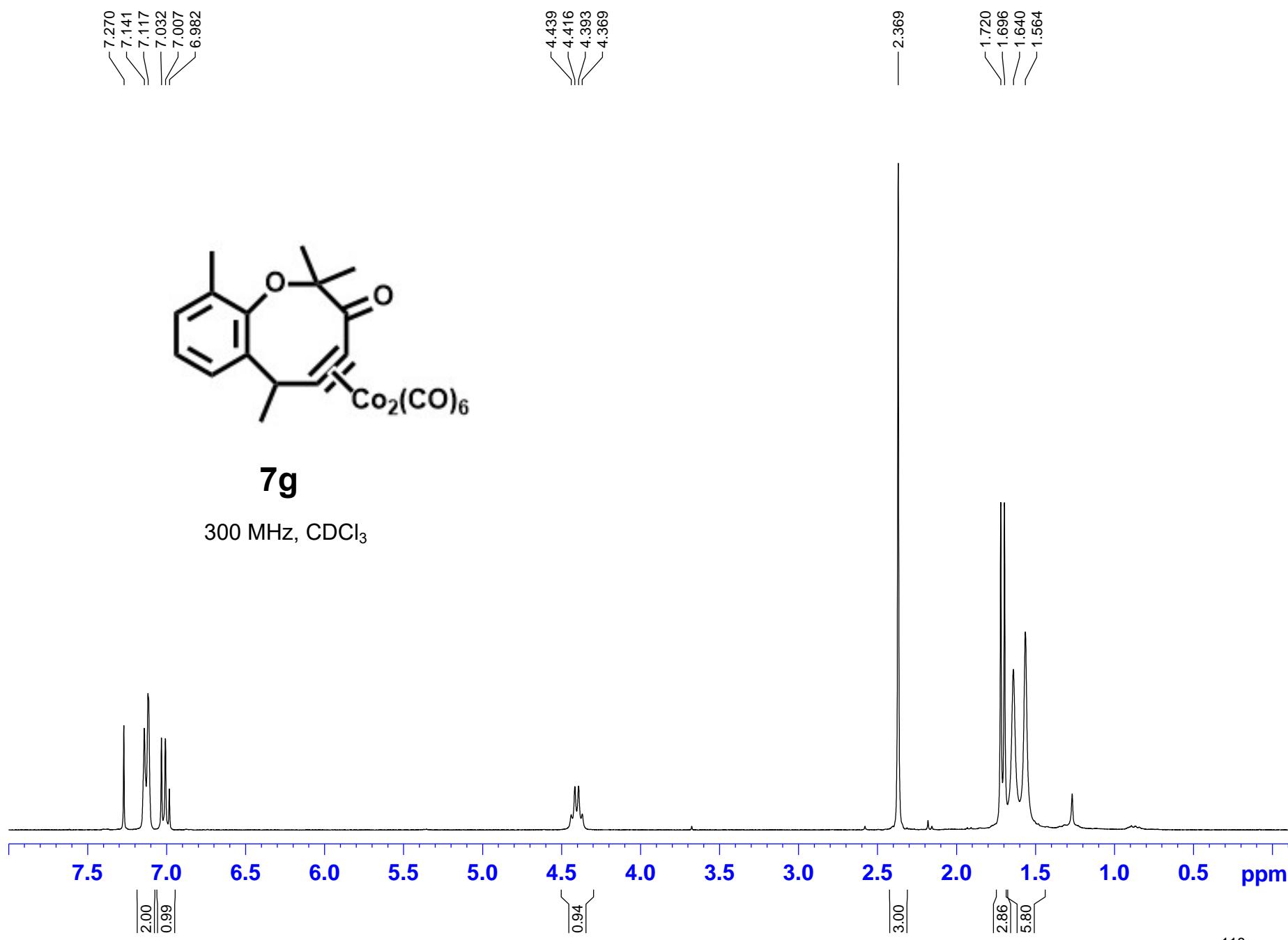


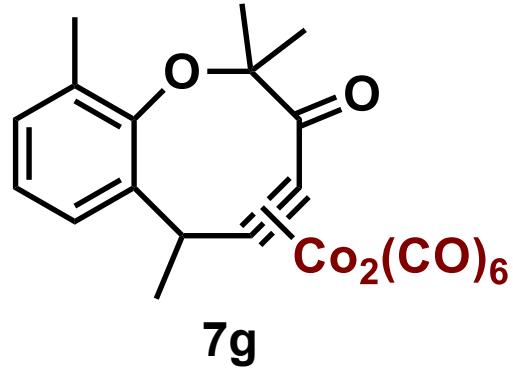


75 MHZ, CDCl_3

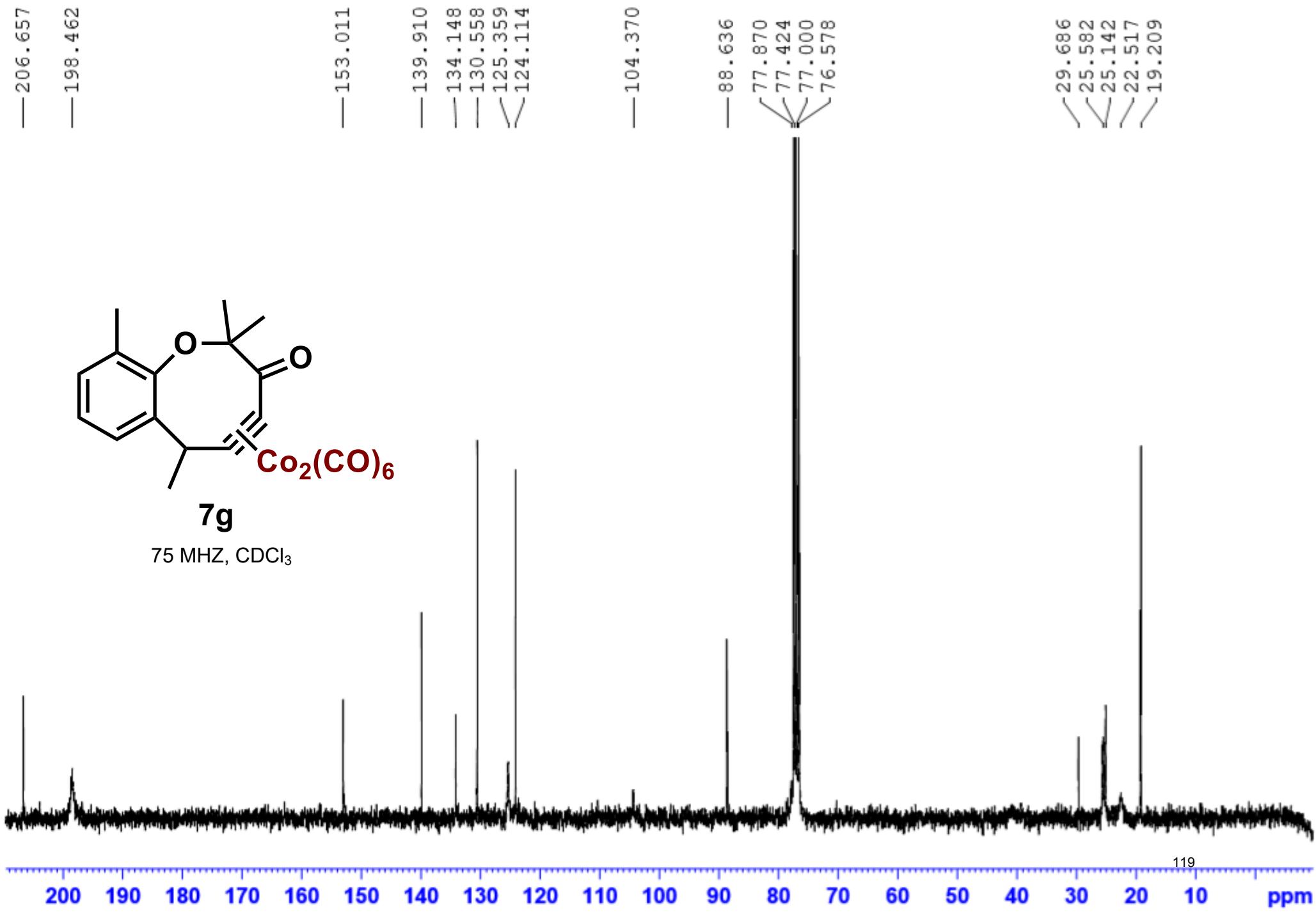


bso.0602 1, o-Me/propargyl Me cycliz prod, 6/2/21





75 MHZ, CDCl_3



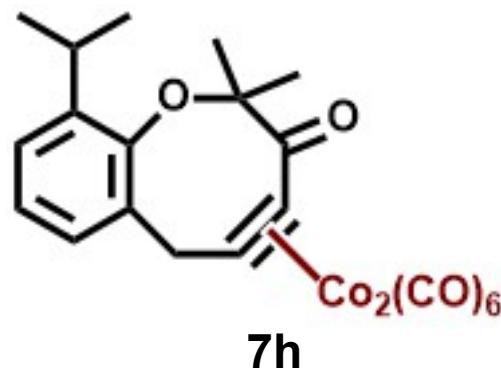
bso.161M-1 2-isopropyl

7.250
7.237
7.225
7.219
7.206
7.195
7.105
7.080
7.074
7.061
7.049

— 4.394

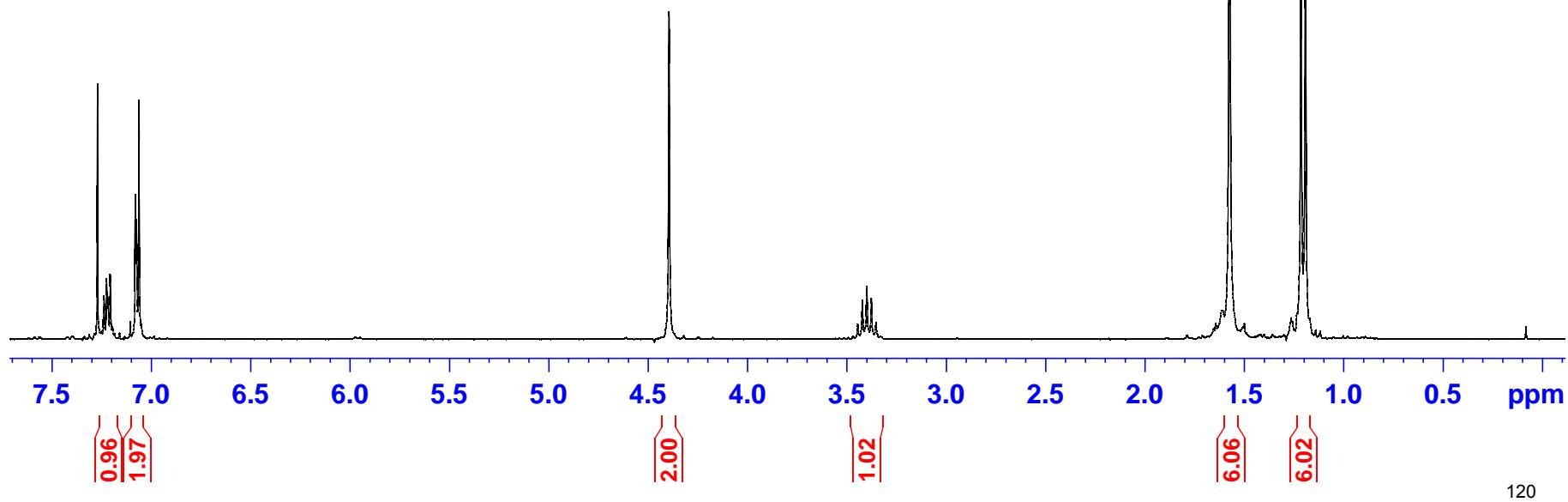
3.444
3.421
3.407
3.398
3.376
3.353

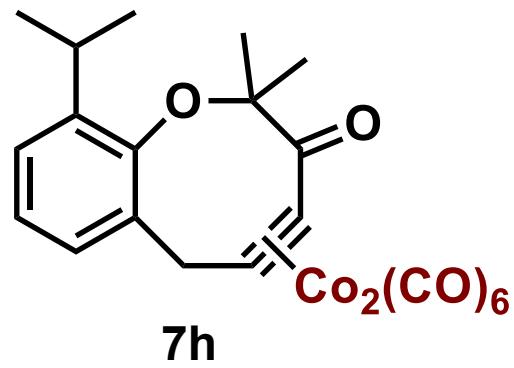
— 1.573
— 1.213
— 1.190



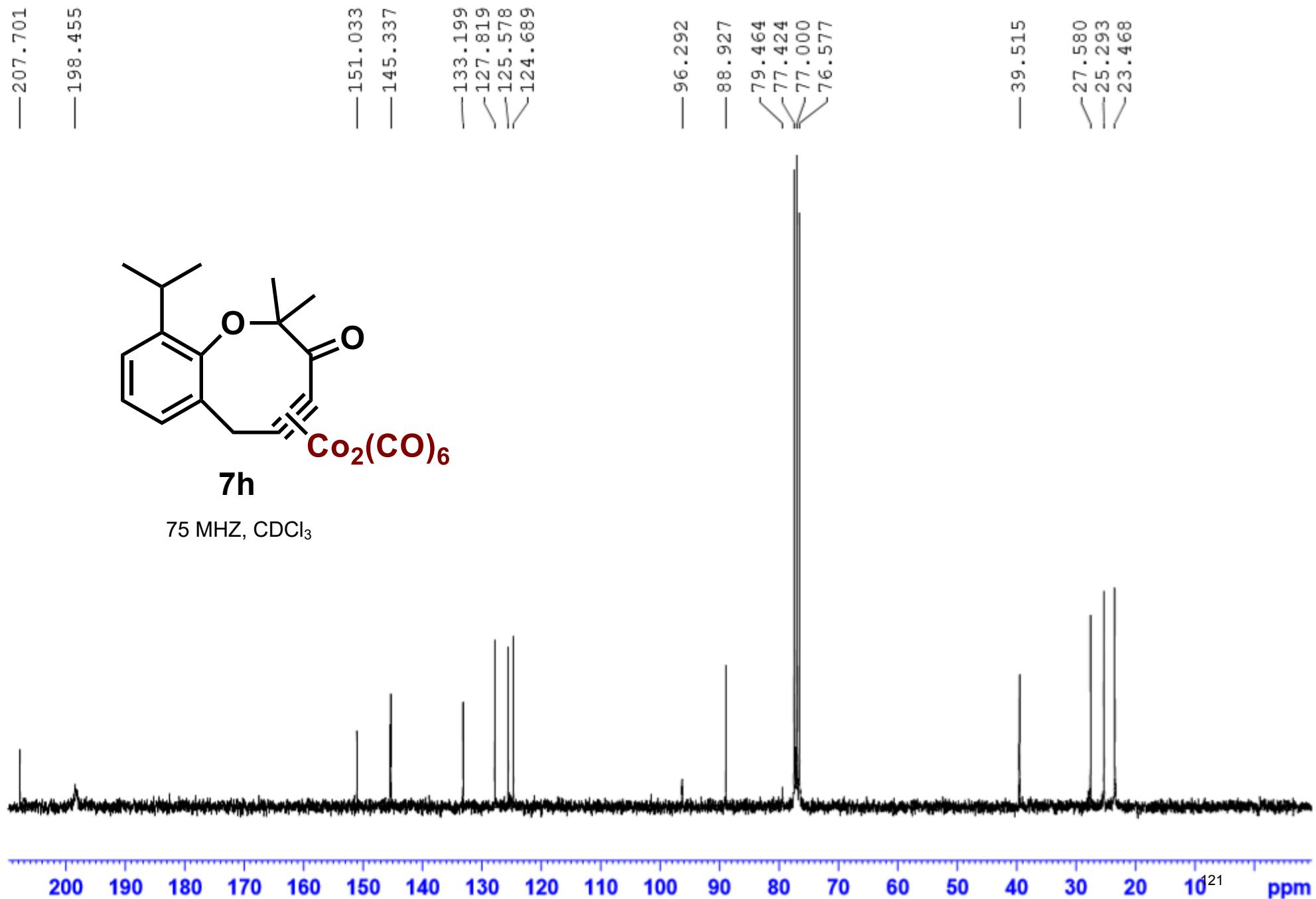
7h

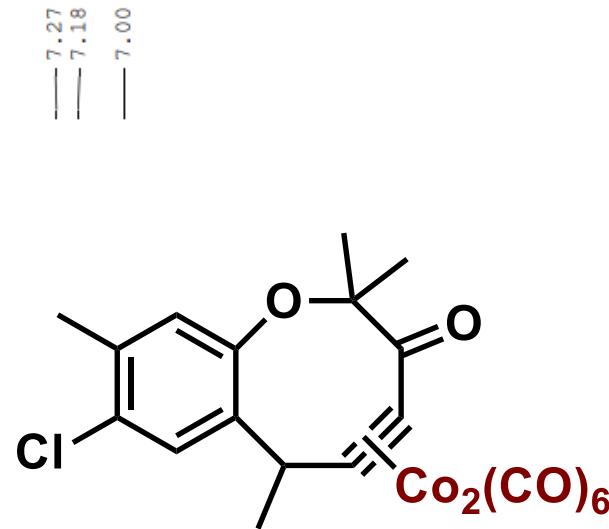
300 MHz, CDCl₃





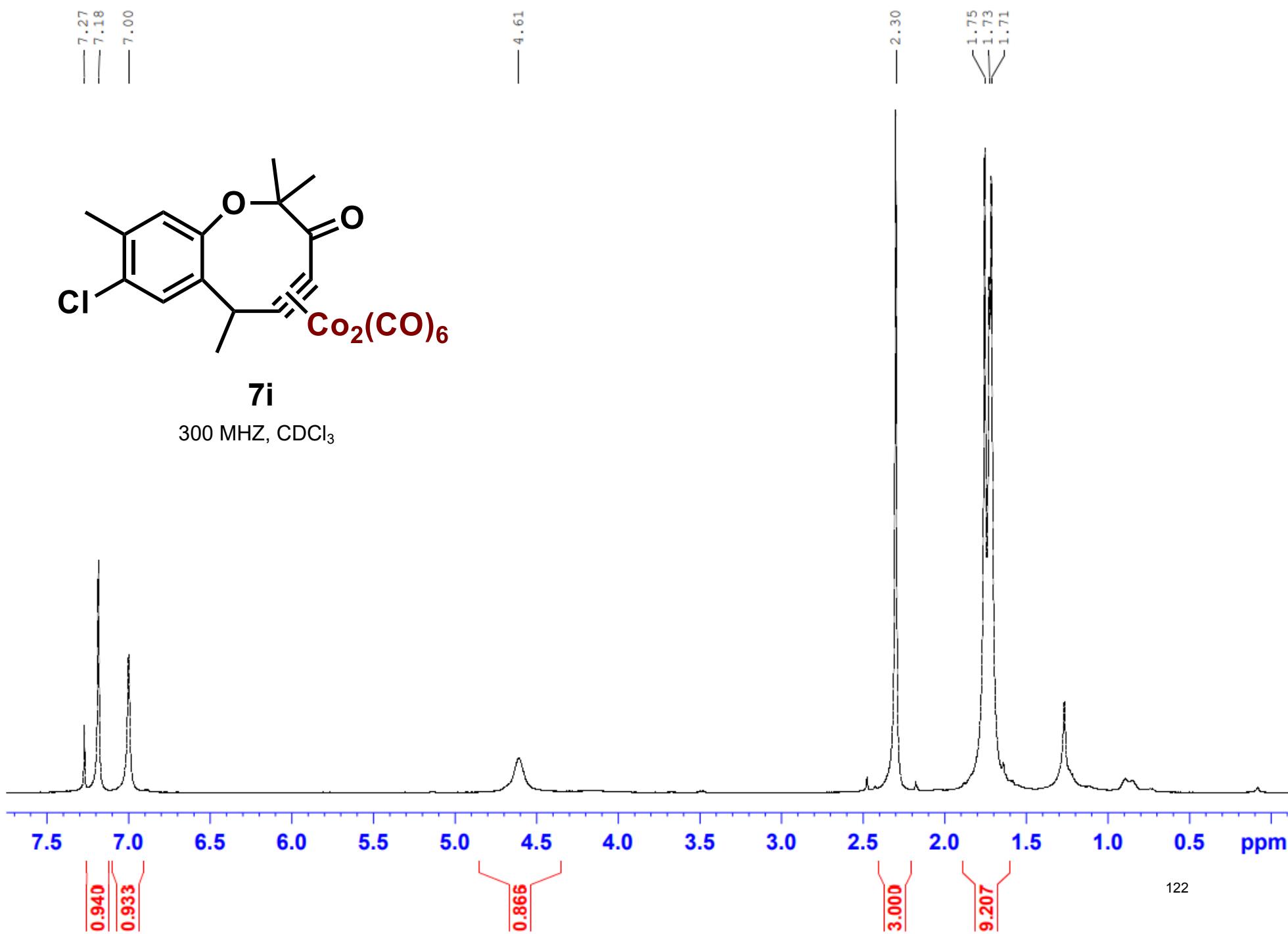
75 MHZ, CDCl_3



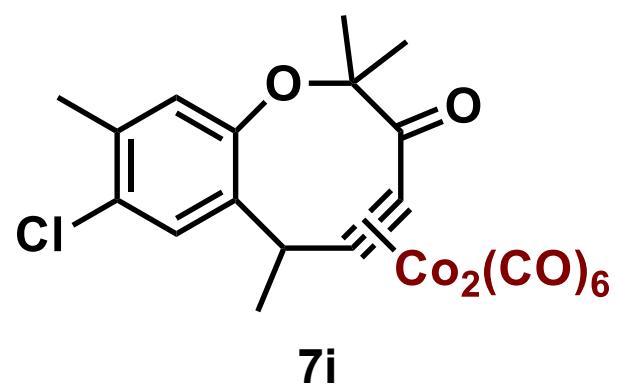


7i

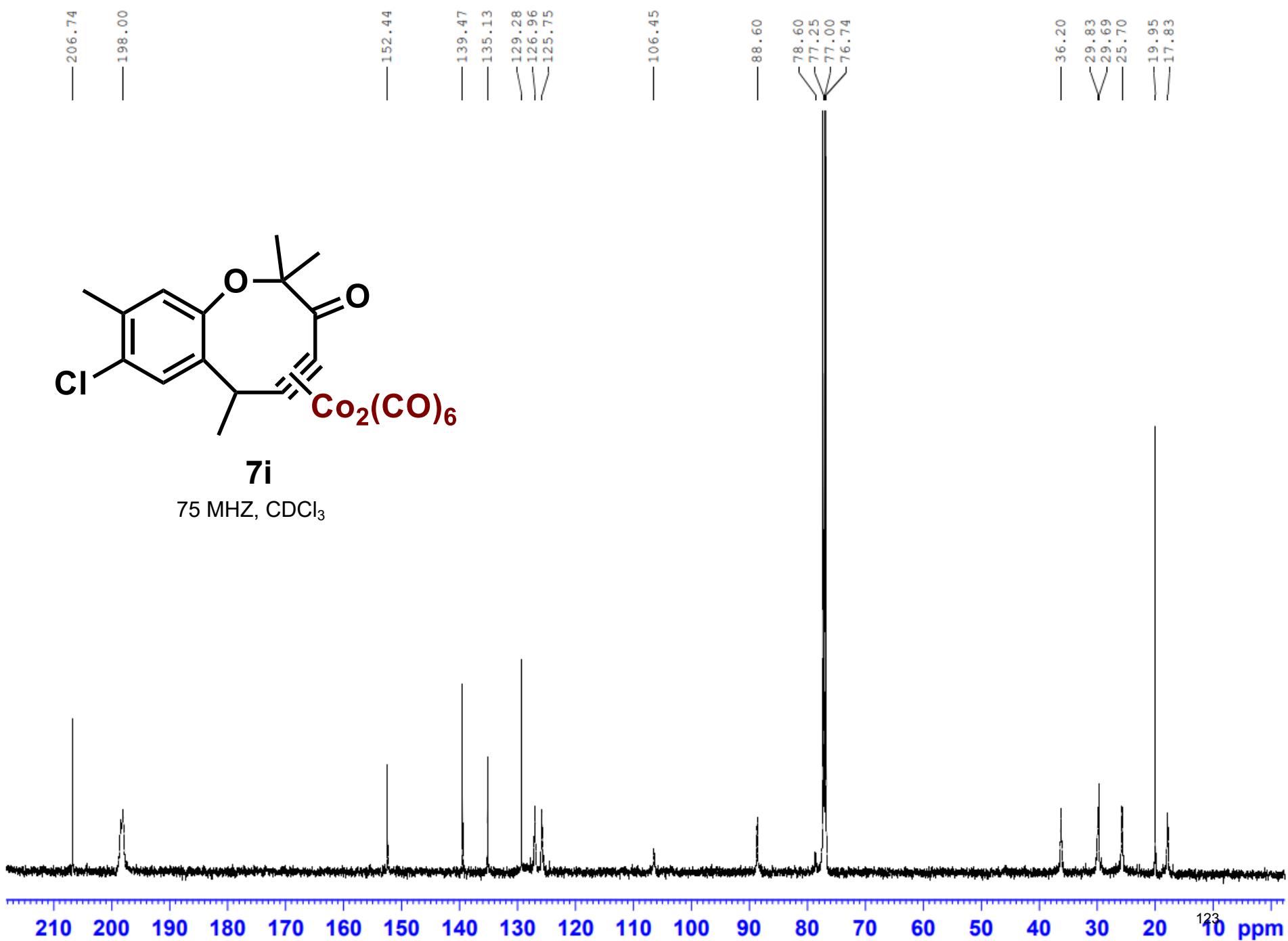
300 MHZ, CDCl_3

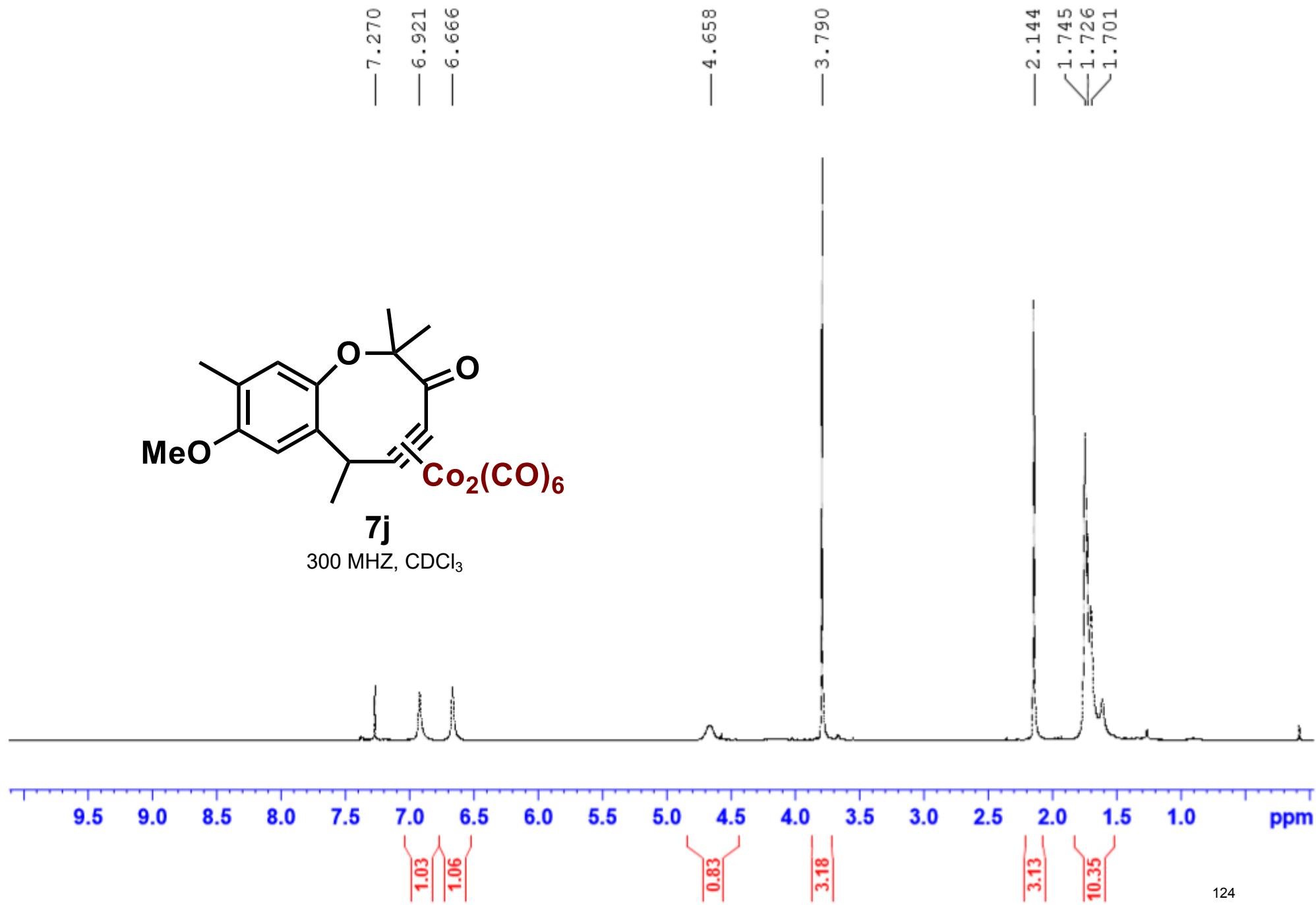
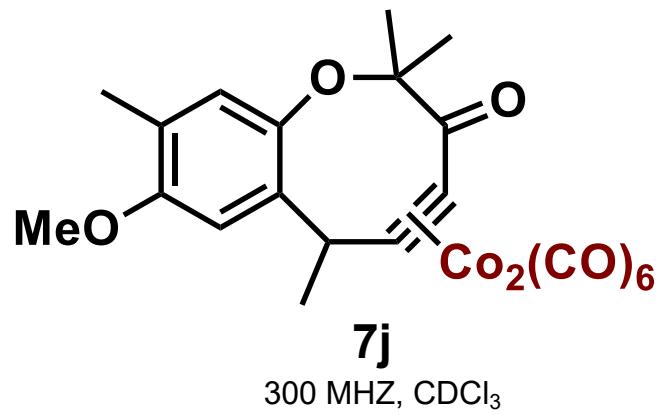


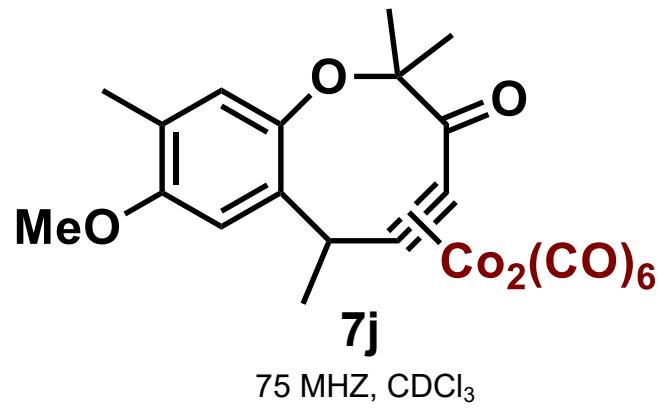
122



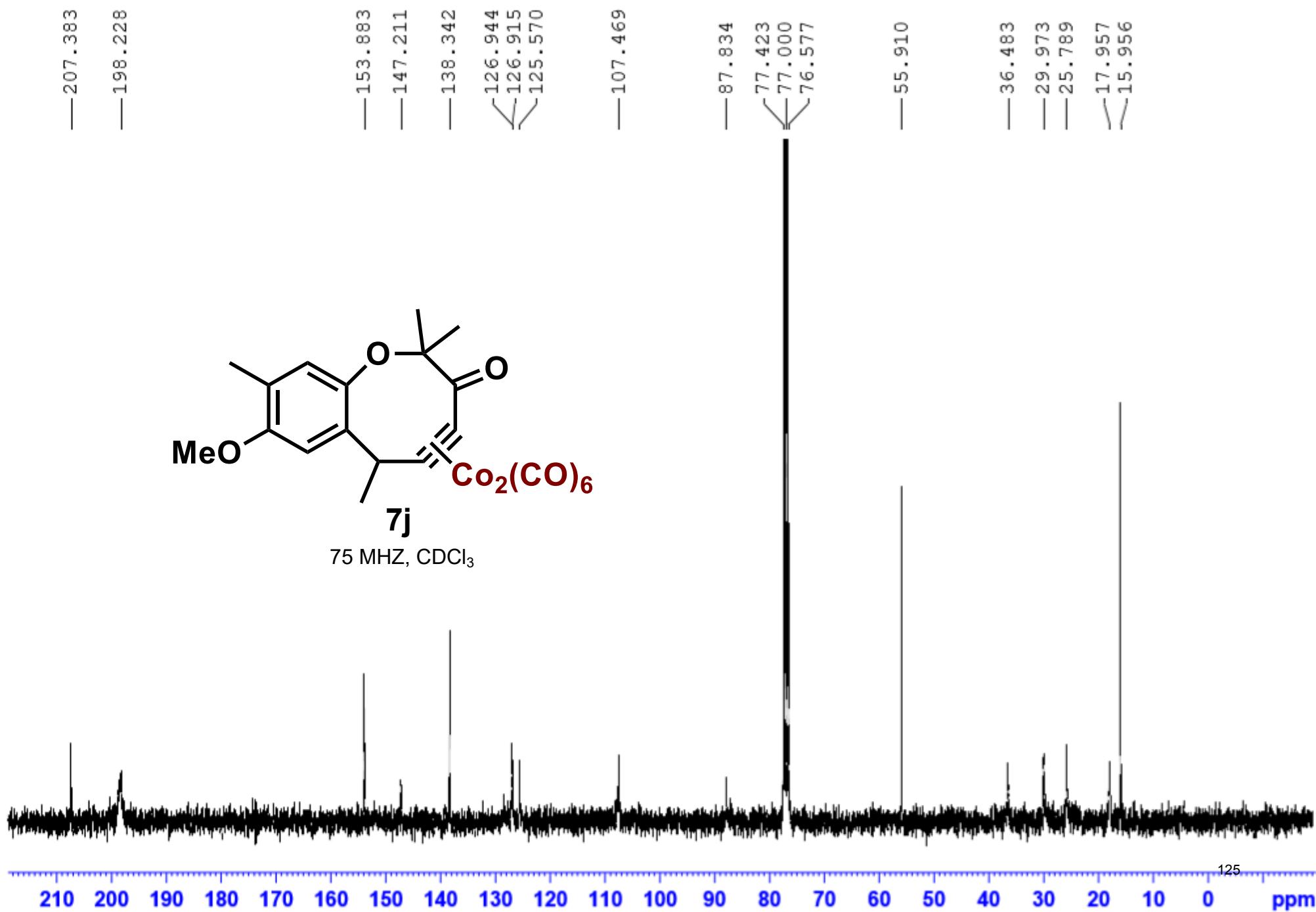
75 MHZ, CDCl_3

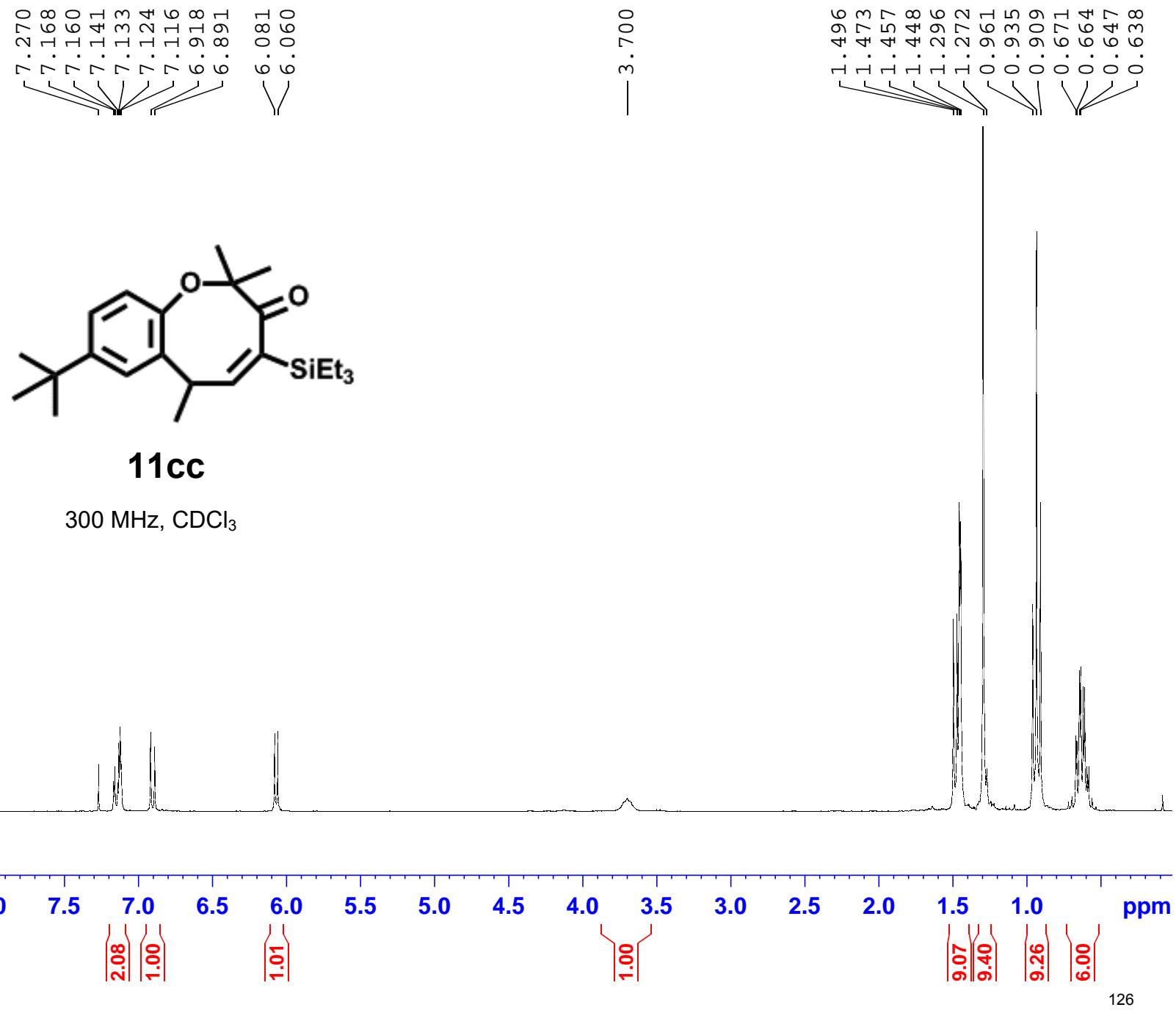


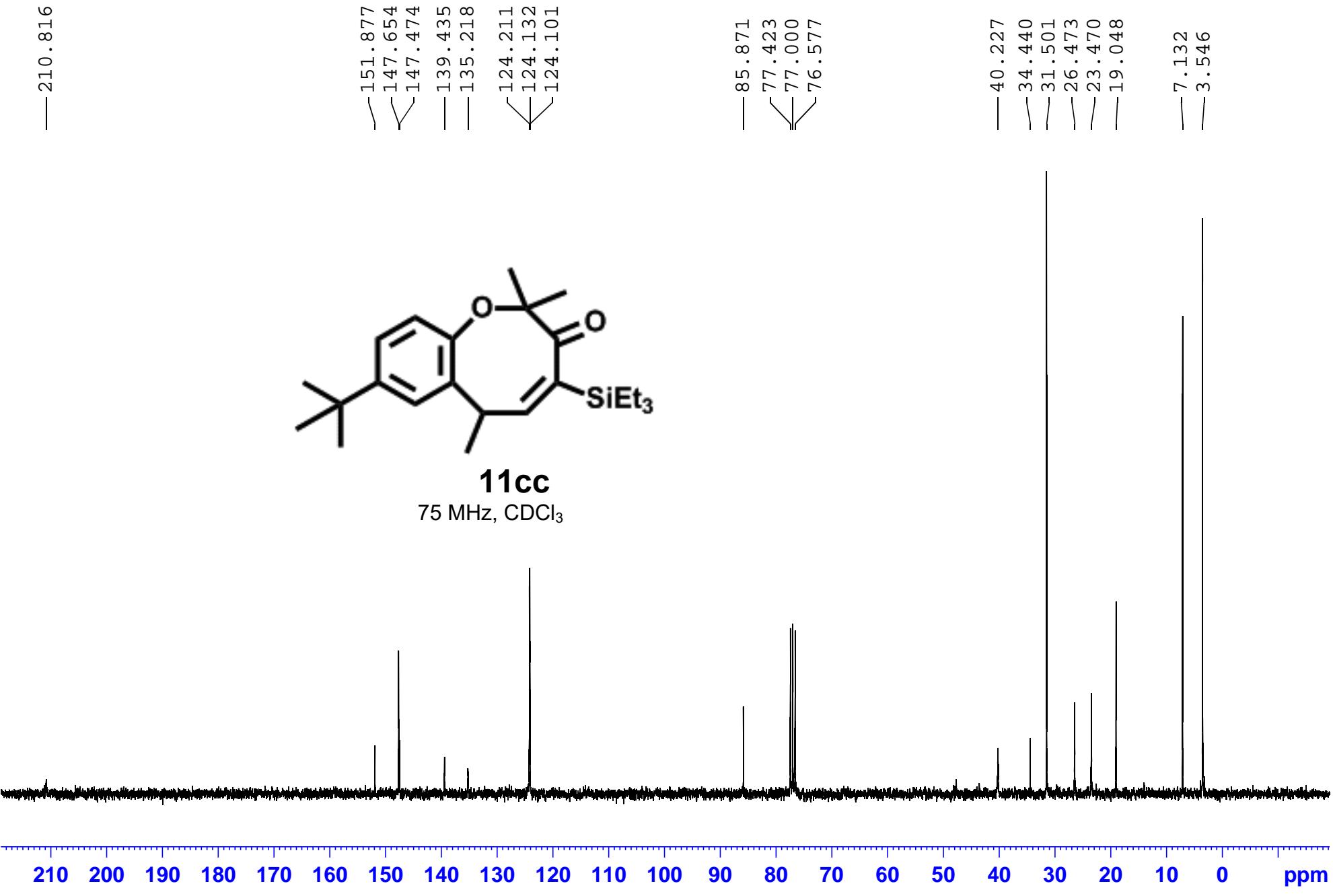


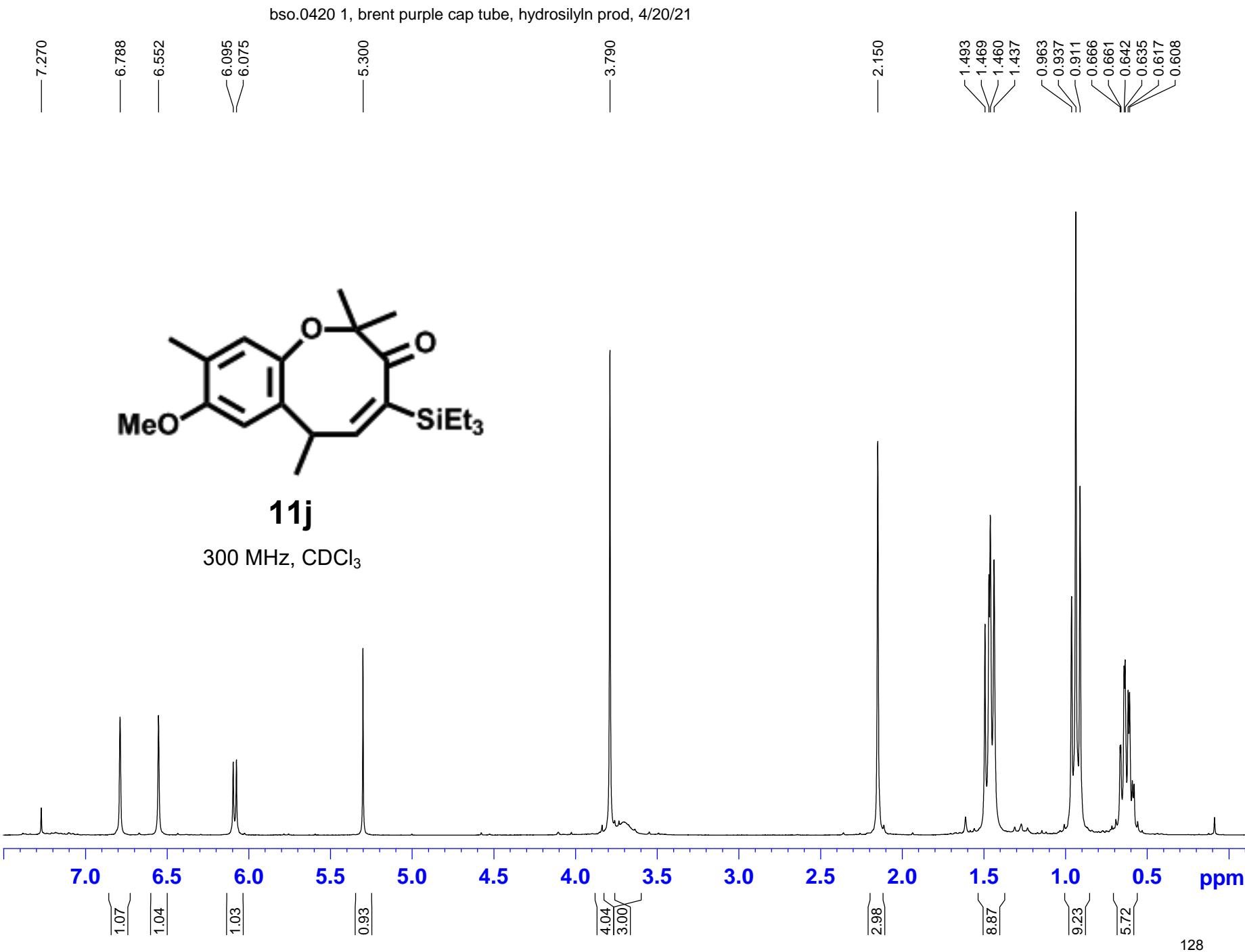


75 MHZ, CDCl_3









— 210.560

— 154.727
— 147.389
— 139.597
— 133.971
— 128.383
— 126.862
— 125.499

— 109.096

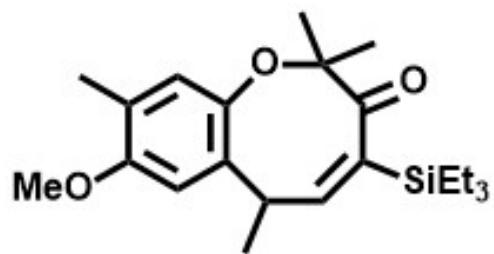
— 85.832
— 77.423
— 77.000
— 76.577

— 55.691

— 40.107

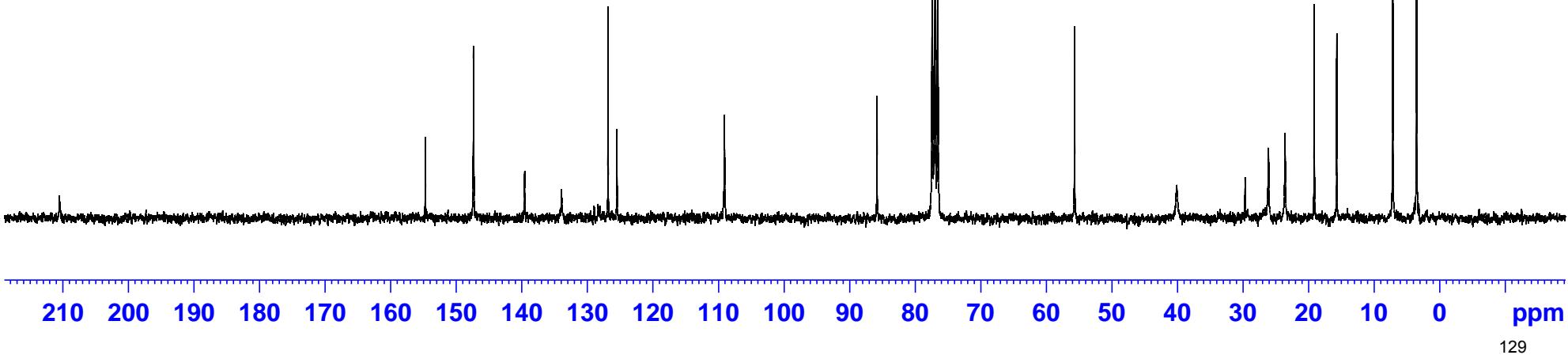
— 29.692
— 26.119
— 23.576
— 19.144
— 15.698

— 7.153
— 3.521

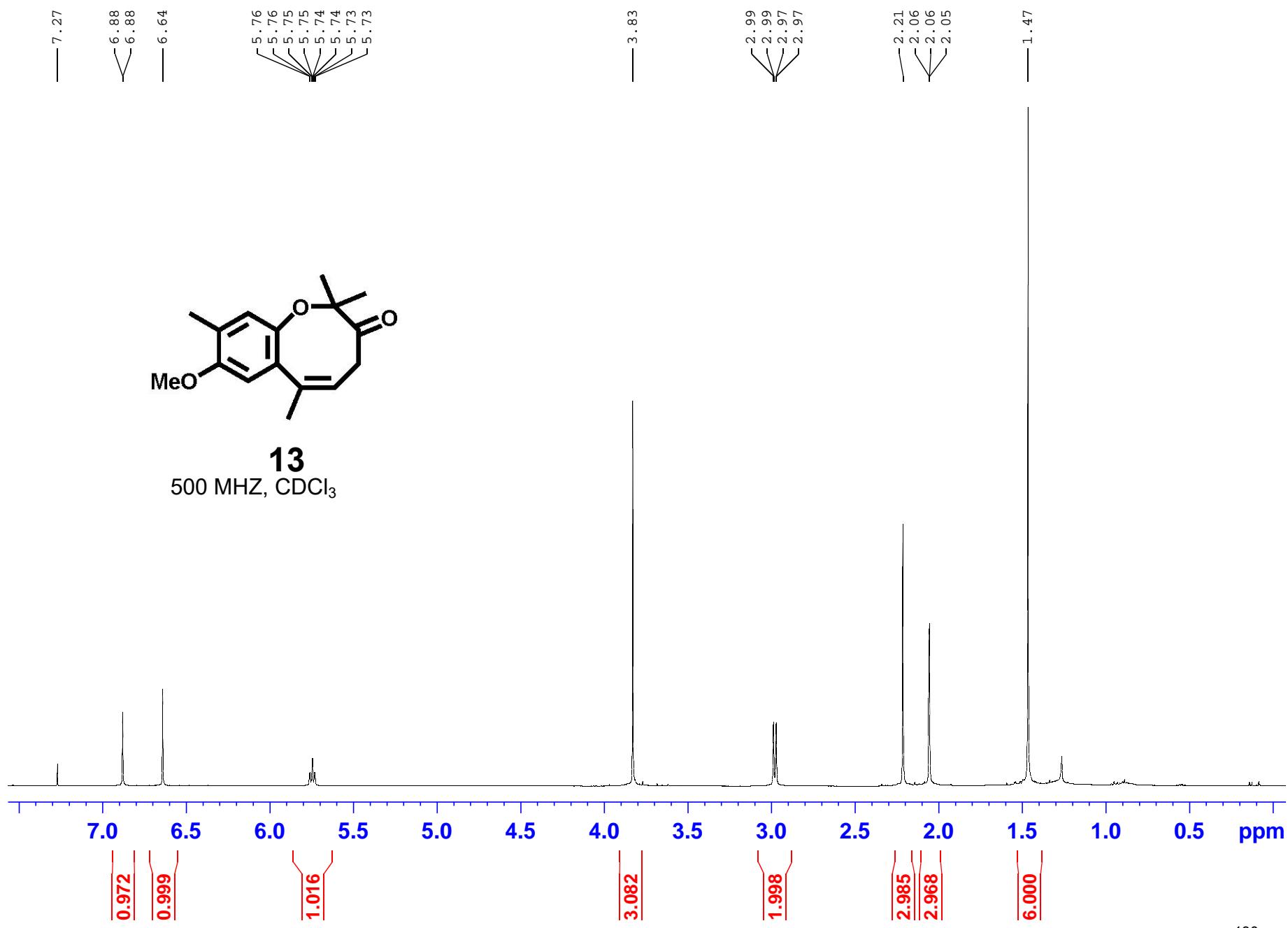


11j

75 MHz, CDCl₃



bso.0510 5, deconj ketone formal synth, 1H, 5/10/21



bso.0505 2, 13C, deconj enone, formal synth, 5/5/21

— 208.695

— 154.573

— 145.112

— 137.151

— 132.876

— 127.521

— 126.444

— 119.353

— 108.537

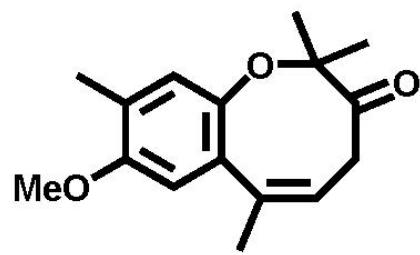
— 81.695
— 77.429
— 77.007
— 76.583

— 55.557

— 41.006

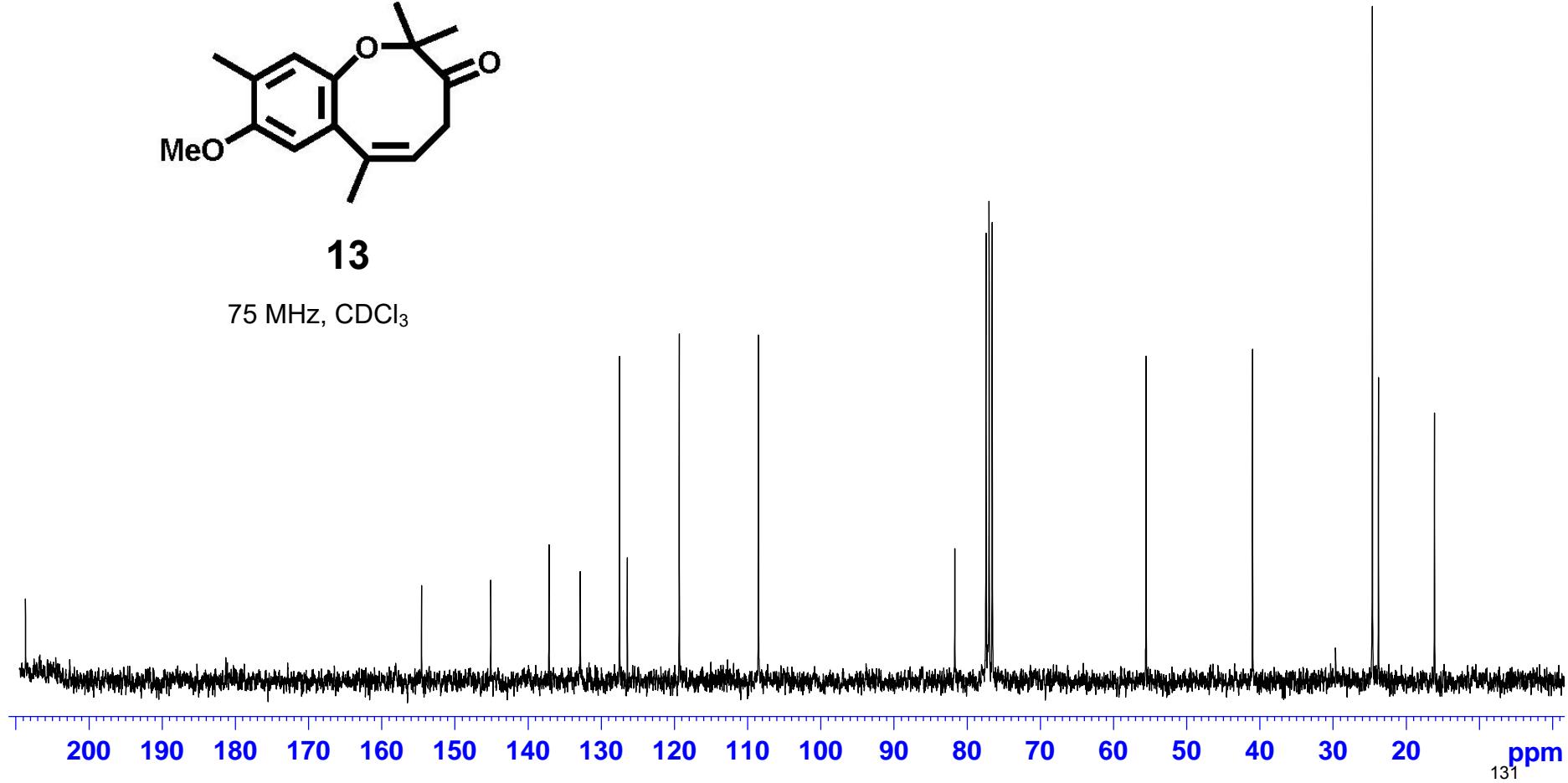
— 24.632
— 23.801

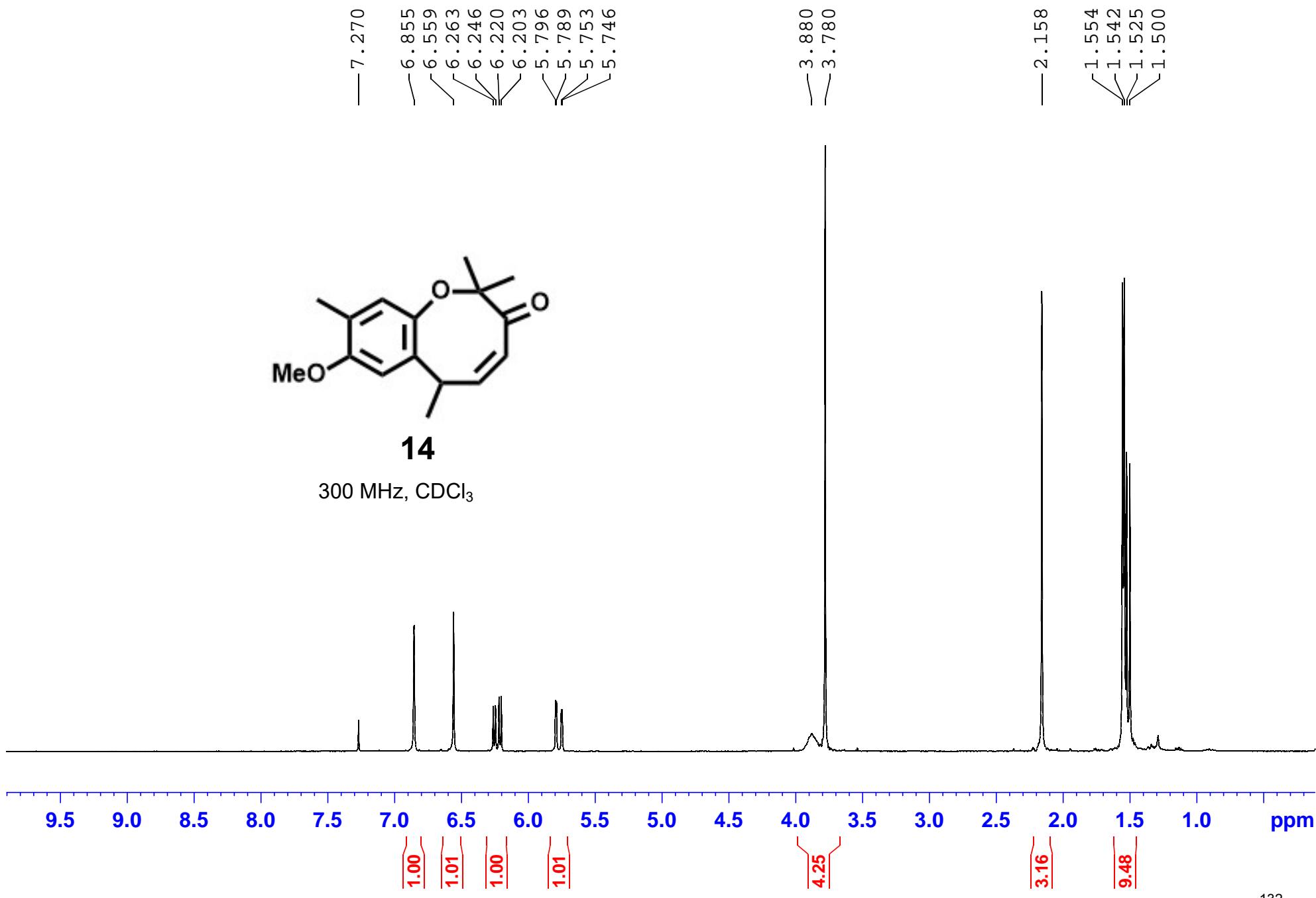
— 16.142



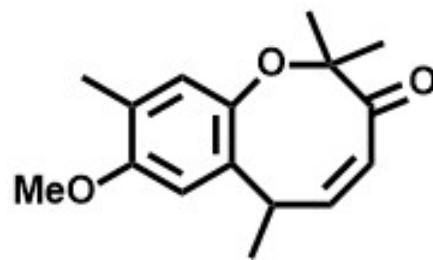
13

75 MHz, CDCl₃



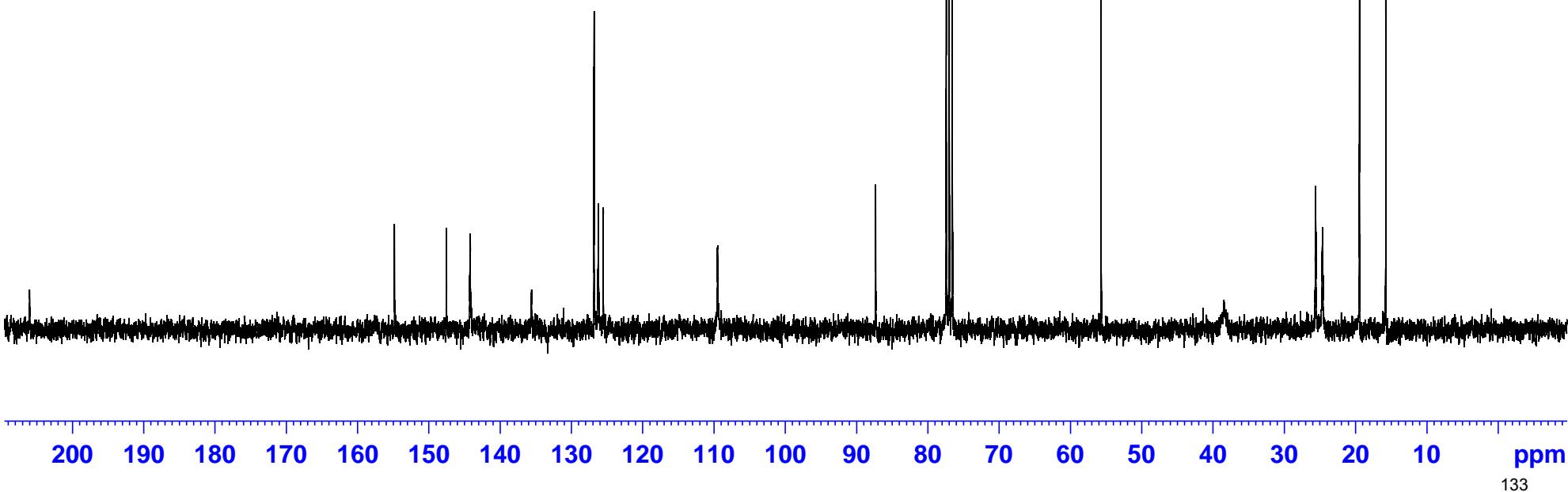


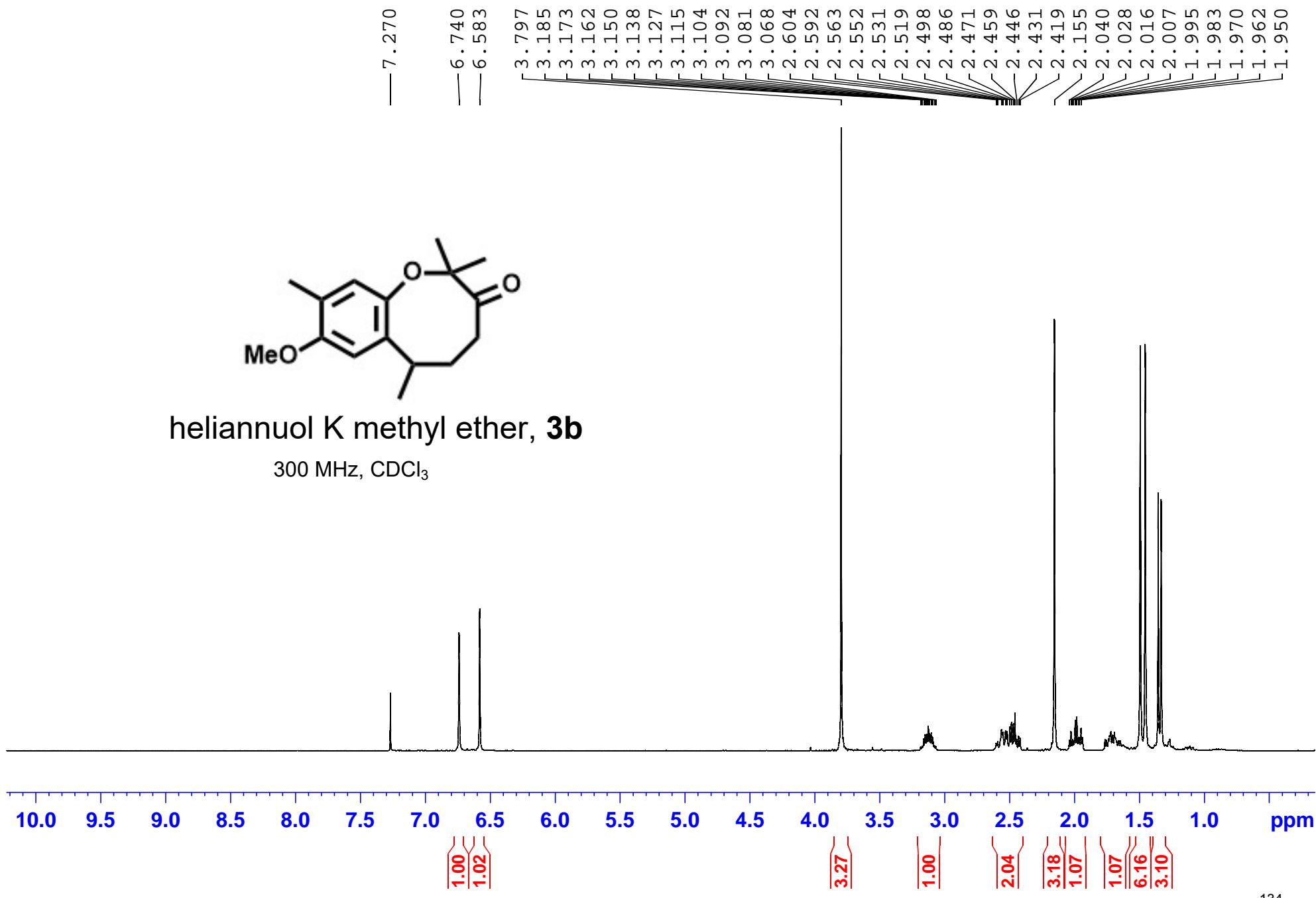
— 206.022



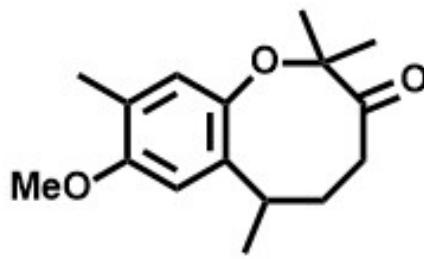
14

75 MHz, CDCl₃





— 213.026



heliannuol K methyl ether, **3b**

75 MHz, CDCl₃

