

[Supplementary Information]

Total Synthesis of (\pm)-Halichonine B

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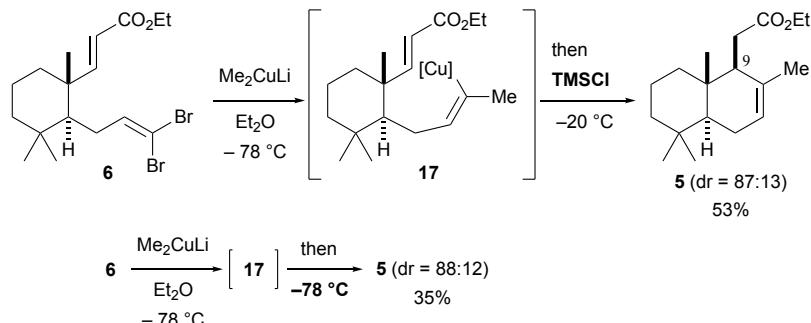
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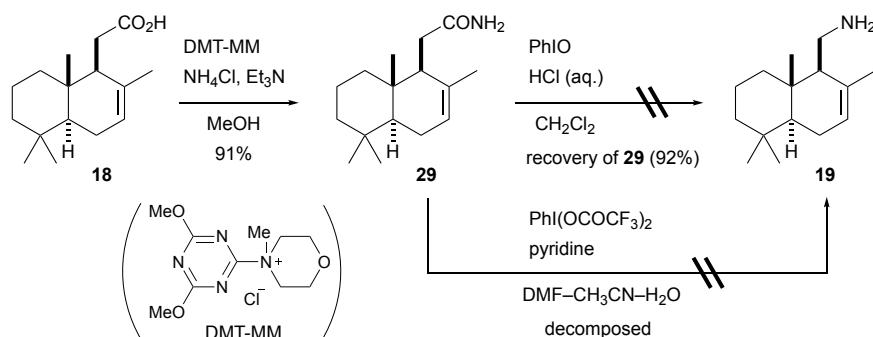
1. Supplementary schemes

Addition of TMSCl¹ in the methylative cyclization of **6** did not improve both yield and stereoselectivity of **5** (Scheme S1). Cyclization of **6** at -78 °C resulted in lower yield of **5** (35% yield) with similar stereoselectivity.



Scheme S1. Effects of additive and reaction temperature in the cyclization of dibromide **6**.

Attempts at Hofmann rearrangement of the primary carboxamide **29** derived from acid **18** did not proceed by using PhIO² with recovery of **29** (92% yield), whereas that by using PhI(OCOCF₃)₂³ resulted in decomposition of **29** (Scheme S2).



Scheme S2. Attempted Hofmann rearrangement of carboxylic amide **29**.

We also investigated a Curtius rearrangement-mediated two-step conversion from carboxylic acid **18** to amine **19** via the carbamate intermediates **30** (Scheme S3).

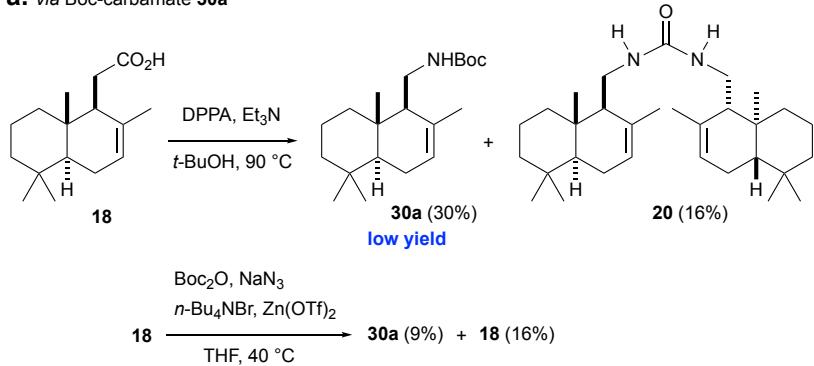
Trapping the isocyanate intermediate with *t*-BuOH gave Boc-carbamate **30a** in 30% yield with the undesired urea **20** (Scheme S3a). Conversion from **18** to **30a** by the Lebel and Leogane's procedure⁴ using Boc₂O, NaN₃, and Zn(OTf)₂ gave inferior results.

Alternatively, Curtius rearrangement of **18** and subsequent treatment with 2,2,2-trichloroethanol produced Troc-carbamate **30b** only in 14% yield with urea **20** as a major product (50% yield) (Scheme S3b).

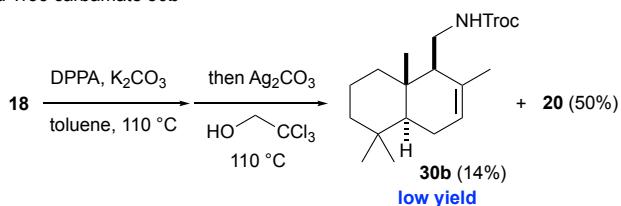
Curtius rearrangement of **18** and subsequent treatment with allyl alcohol efficiently gave Alloc-carbamate **30c** in 81% yield (Scheme S3c). However, deprotection of the Alloc group in **30c** resulted in low yield of amine **19** (<36% yield), probably due to high affinity of free amine **19** to the palladium center.

For the above reasons, we abandoned the conversion from **18** to **19** via the carbamate intermediates **30**.

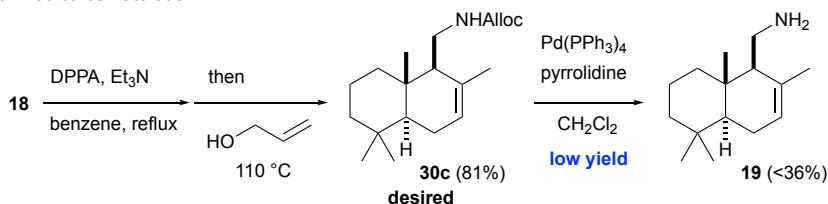
a. via Boc-carbamate 30a



b. via Troc-carbamate 30b



C. via Alloc-carbamate 30c



Scheme S3. Attempted conversion of carboxylic acid **18** to primary amine **19** via carbamate intermediates **30**.

References for schemes S1–S3:

1. E. Nakamura, S. Matsuzawa, Y. Horiguchi and I. Kuwajima, *Tetrahedron Lett.*, 1986, **27**, 4029.
2. P. Liu, Z. Wang and X. Hu, *Eur. J. Org. Chem.*, 2012, 1994.
3. D. E. DeMong and R. M. Williams, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 2003, **125**, 8561.
4. H. Lebel and O. Leogane, *Org. Lett.*, 2005, **7**, 4107.

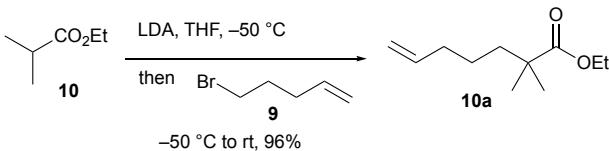
2. General information

All reactions were carried out in an oven-dried round-bottomed flask with an appropriate number of necks or test tube under an argon atmosphere. All vessels were first evacuated by a rotary pump and then flushed with argon prior to use. Analytical thin-layer chromatography (TLC) was performed on 0.25 mm E. Merck Silica gel (60F-254) plates. Reaction components were visualized by illumination with ultraviolet light (254 nm) and by staining with 6% ethanolic *p*-anisaldehyde (includes 6% conc. sulfuric acid and 1% acetic acid), 8% ethanolic phosphomolybdic acid, ceric ammonium molybdate in 10% sulfuric acid, or basic potassium permanganate solution. Fuji Sylysia silica gel PSQ 60B or PSQ 100B were used for flash column chromatography. Al_2O_3 column chromatography was performed on Sigma-Aldrich Aluminum oxide activated, basic, Brockmann I.

Anhydrous toluene, *N,N*-dimethylformamide (DMF), dichloromethane (CH_2Cl_2), diethyl ether (Et_2O), and tetrahydrofuran (THF) were purchased from Kanto Chemical Co., Inc. and further purified by passing through a solvent purification system (GlassContour) just prior to use. Anhydrous acetonitrile was purchased from Kanto Chemical Co., Inc. and further dried over MS3A. All other reagents and solvents were used as received from commercial sources without further purification unless otherwise noted.

Nuclear magnetic resonance (NMR) spectra were measured on a JEOL ECZ-500 spectrometer (^1H NMR: 500 MHz, $^{13}\text{C}\{^1\text{H}\}$ NMR: 125 MHz) in deuterated solvents. Chemical shifts for ^1H NMR spectra are reported in parts per million (ppm) by reference to tetramethylsilane (δ_{H} 0.00) or the residual solvent signal (δ_{H} 7.26 in CDCl_3 and δ_{H} 3.30 in CD_3OD), and signals are expressed as singlet (s), doublet (d), triplet (t), quartet (q), multiplet (m), and broad (br). Coupling constants (J) are reported in Hz. Chemical shifts for $^{13}\text{C}\{^1\text{H}\}$ NMR spectra were reported in ppm by reference to the residual solvent signal (δ_{C} 77.0 in CDCl_3 and δ_{C} 49.0 in CD_3OD). Infrared (IR) spectra were recorded on a JASCO FT/IR-4700. High resolution mass spectra (HRMS) were measured on a Bruker Daltonics micrOTOF spectrometer (ESI). X-ray crystallographic data was recorded on a Rigaku XtaLAB Synergy Diffractometer.

3. Experimental procedures and characterization data



Synthesis of compound 10a: To a stirred solution of *i*-Pr₂NH (16.2 mL, 115 mmol) in THF (300 mL) was added *n*-BuLi (2.6 M in hexane, 42.3 mL, 110 mmol) at 0 °C, and the solution was stirred at 0 °C for 30 min. After cooled to –50 °C, ethyl isobutyrate (**9**) (13.4 mL, 100 mmol) was slowly added to the resulting LDA solution at –50 °C. After stirred at the same temperature for 1.5 h, 5-bromo-1-pentene (**9**) (15.4 mL, 130 mmol) was added to the mixture. The resulting mixture was gradually warmed to room temperature and stirred for 24 h. The reaction mixture was quenched with saturated aqueous NH₄Cl. After the layers were separated, the aqueous layer was extracted with Et₂O. The combined organic layers were washed with brine, dried over anhydrous MgSO₄, filtered, and concentrated under reduced pressure. Purification by flash column chromatography (SiO₂, hexane/EtOAc = 7:1) afforded ester **10a** (17.6 g, 95.7 mmol, 96%) as a yellow oil.

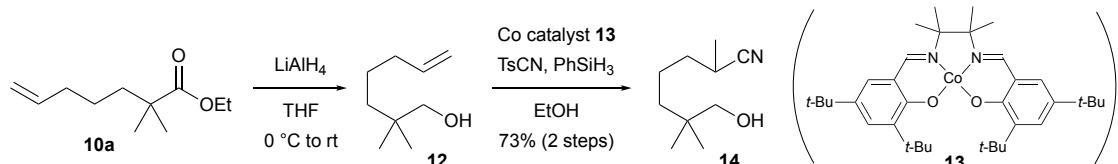
Data for 10a:

IR (film, cm^{–1}): 2978, 1728, 910.

¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): 5.78 (ddt, *J* = 17.5, 10.5, 7.0 Hz, 1H), 5.00 (dd, *J* = 17.5, 1.5 Hz, 1H), 4.95 (dd, *J* = 10.5, 1.5 Hz, 1H), 4.11 (q, *J* = 7.1 Hz, 2H), 2.03 (q, *J* = 6.9 Hz, 2H), 1.54–1.50 (m, 2H), 1.35–1.28 (m, 2H), 1.24 (t, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 3H), 1.16 (s, 6H).

¹³C{¹H} NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃): 178.0, 138.6, 114.5, 60.2, 42.1, 40.1, 34.1, 25.1, 24.2, 14.2.

HRMS (ESI(+)): Calcd for C₁₁H₂₀O₂Na [M+Na]⁺ 207.1356, found 207.1361.



Synthesis of compound 14: To a mixture of LiAlH₄ (491 mg, 12.9 mmol) in THF (16 mL) was added dropwise a solution of ester **10a** (2.37 g, 12.9 mmol) in THF (10 mL) at 0 °C. The mixture was stirred at room temperature for 2 h. The reaction mixture was quenched by successive addition of water (0.49 mL), 15% aqueous NaOH (0.49 mL), and H₂O (1.47 mL) at 0 °C. After stirred at room temperature for 30 min, the mixture was diluted with Et₂O, dried over MgSO₄, filtered through a pad of Celite (Et₂O rinse), and concentrated under reduced pressure. The crude alcohol **12** (1.54 g, colorless oil) was used for the next step without further purification.

To a mixture of the above crude ester **10a** (1.54 g), cobalt catalyst **13** (65.4 mg, 0.108 mmol), and TsCN (2.17 g, 11.9 mmol) in EtOH (53.9 mL) was added PhSiH₃ (1.34 mL, 10.8 mmol) at room temperature, and the mixture was stirred at this temperature for 3 h. The reaction mixture was concentrated under reduced pressure, and the residue was diluted with Et₂O (15 mL). The mixture was successively washed with saturated aqueous

NaHCO_3 (5mL) and brine (5 mL), dried over MgSO_4 , and concentrated under reduced pressure. Purification by flash column chromatography (SiO_2 , hexane/EtOAc = 20:1 to 1:1) afforded nitrile **14** (1.59 g, 9.40 mmol, 73% for 2 steps) as a colorless oil.

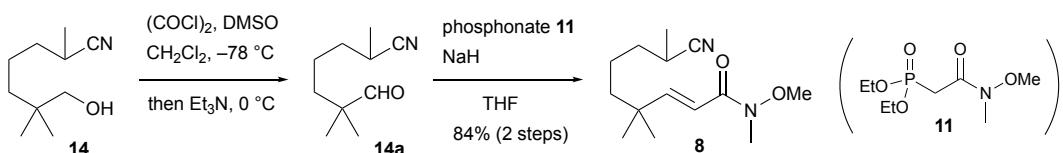
Data for **14**:

IR (film, cm^{-1}): 3460, 2946, 2241, 1041.

^1H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl_3): 3.33 (br s, 2H), 2.67–2.59 (m, 1H), 1.65–1.34 (m, 5H), 1.32 (d, J = 7.4 Hz, 3H), 1.30–1.21 (m, 2H), 0.89 (s, 6H).

$^{13}\text{C}\{\text{H}\}$ NMR (125 MHz, CDCl_3): 122.7, 70.8, 37.5, 34.6, 34.4, 25.0, 23.5, 21.1, 17.6.

HRMS (ESI(+)): Calcd for $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{19}\text{NONa} [\text{M}+\text{Na}]^+$ 191.1359, found 192.1363.



Synthesis of compound 8: To a stirred solution of $(\text{COCl})_2$ (5.8 mL, 67.4 mmol) in CH_2Cl_2 (50 mL) was slowly added a solution of DMSO (8.44 mL, 124 mmol) in CH_2Cl_2 (50 mL) at -78°C . After stirred at -78°C for 20 min, alcohol **14** (8.77 g, 51.8 mmol) in CH_2Cl_2 (160 mL) was added to the mixture at -78°C , and the resulting mixture was stirred at the same temperature for 3 h. Et_3N (36.1 mL, 259 mmol) was added to the mixture. After stirred at -78°C for 30 min, the resulting mixture was gradually warmed to 0°C and stirred at this temperature for 30 min. The reaction mixture was quenched with H_2O (50 mL). After the layers were separated, the aqueous layer was extracted with Et_2O (three times). The combined organic layers were washed with H_2O and brine, dried over anhydrous MgSO_4 , and concentrated under reduced pressure. The crude aldehyde **14a** (9.53 g) was used for the following reaction without further purification.

To a mixture of NaH (60% dispersion in mineral oil, 1.56 g, 64.8 mmol) in THF (70 mL) was added slowly diethyl (N -methoxy- N -methylcarbamoylmethyl) phosphonate (**11**) (13.9 mL, 67.3 mmol) at 0°C . After stirred at 0°C for 30 min, the above crude aldehyde **14a** (9.53 g, as 51.8 mmol) in THF (59.5 mL) was added at 0°C . The resulting mixture was stirred at room temperature for 3 h. The reaction mixture was quenched with saturated aqueous NH_4Cl and extracted with EtOAc . The combined organic layers were dried over MgSO_4 and concentrated under reduced pressure. Purification by flash column chromatography (SiO_2 , hexane/EtOAc = 10:1 to 1:1) afforded (*E*)-unsaturated amide **8** (11.0 g, 43.5 mmol, 84% for 2 steps) as a yellow oil.

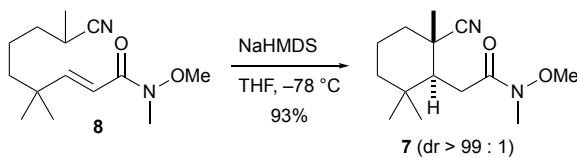
Data for **8**:

IR (film, cm^{-1}): 2953, 2351, 1662, 1629, 1379, 1178, 1004.

^1H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl_3): 6.91 (d, J = 16.0 Hz, 1H), 6.30 (d, J = 16.0 Hz, 1H), 3.71 (s, 3H), 3.26 (s, 3H), 2.64–2.54 (m, 1H), 1.66–1.32 (m, 6H), 1.30 (d, J = 7.5 Hz, 3H), 1.09 (s, 6H).

$^{13}\text{C}\{\text{H}\}$ NMR (125 MHz, CDCl_3): 166.7, 155.7, 122.6, 115.0, 61.3, 41.4, 36.3, 34.2, 32.0, 26.2, 26.1, 25.1, 21.9, 17.7.

HRMS (ESI(+)): Calcd for $\text{C}_{14}\text{H}_{24}\text{N}_2\text{O}_2\text{Na}^+ [\text{M}+\text{Na}]^+$ 275.1730, found 275.1733.



Synthesis of compound 7: To a solution of Weinreb amide **8** (11.0 g, 43.5 mmol) in THF (36 mL) was slowly added NaHMDS (1.9 M in THF, 34.3 mL, 65.3 mmol) at $-78\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ over 50 min. The resulting mixture was stirred at $-78\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ for 2.5 h. The reaction mixture was quenched with saturated aqueous NH₄Cl. After the layers were separated, the aqueous layer was extracted with EtOAc. The combined organic layers were dried over anhydrous MgSO₄ and concentrated under reduced pressure. Purification by flash column chromatography (SiO₂, hexane/EtOAc = 3:1 to 1:1) afforded cyclic nitrile **7** (10.3 g, 40.8 mmol, 93%, dr > 99:1) as a pale yellow oil.

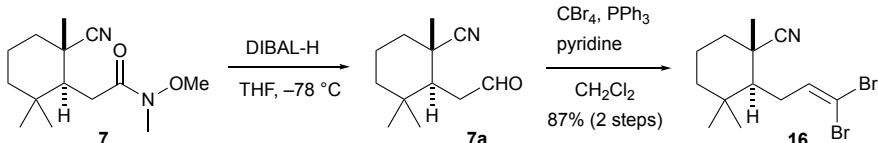
Data for **7**:

IR (film, cm⁻¹): 2937, 2372, 2227, 1670, 1458, 1386, 999.

¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): 3.75 (s, 3H), 3.21 (s, 3H), 2.66–2.61 (m, 1H), 2.49 (dt, *J* = 12.4, 4.9 Hz, 2H), 1.92–1.87 (m, 2H), 1.61–1.51 (m, 2H), 1.43 (dt, *J* = 13.7, 3.7 Hz, 1H), 1.39 (s, 3H), 1.36–1.30 (m, 1H), 0.94 (s, 3H), 0.91 (s, 3H).

¹³C{¹H} NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃): 172.7, 125.4, 60.8, 45.0, 39.3, 36.7, 36.2, 33.4, 32.0, 31.3, 29.5, 22.4, 19.9, 17.0.

HRMS (ESI(+)): Calcd for C₁₄H₂₄N₂O₂Na⁺ [M+Na]⁺ 275.1730, found 275.1733.



Synthesis of compound 16: To a solution of cyclic Weinreb amide **14** (577 mg, 2.28 mmol) in THF (4.5 mL) was slowly added diisobutylaluminum hydride (DIBAL-H, 1.0 M in toluene, 3.0 mL, 3.00 mmol) at $-78\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$, and the mixture was stirred at $-78\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ for 3 h. The reaction mixture was quenched by dropwise addition of EtOAc (3.5 mL) at $-78\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$, and the mixture was stirred at this temperature for 20 min. Then, to the mixture was added a saturated aqueous sodium potassium tartrate solution (5 mL) at $-78\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$, and the mixture was vigorously stirred at room temperature until both phases became clear (ca. 1.5 h). After the layers were separated, the aqueous layer was extracted with EtOAc. The combined organic layers were washed with brine, dried over MgSO₄, and concentrated under reduced pressure. The crude aldehyde **7a** (564 mg, white powder) was used for the next step without further purification.

To a mixture of CBr₄ (1.132 g, 2.28 mmol), PPh₃ (1.86 g, 7.09 mmol) in CH₂Cl₂ (10 mL) was added pyridine (0.70 mL, 9.12 mmol) at 0 °C, and the mixture was stirred at this temperature for 5 min. To the mixture was added a solution of the above crude aldehyde **7a** (564 mg, as 2.28 mmol) in CH₂Cl₂ (5 mL) at 0 °C. After stirred at room temperature for 4 h, the reaction mixture was quenched with a saturated aqueous NaHCO₃ solution. After the layers were separated, the aqueous layer was extracted with Et₂O. The combined organic

layers were washed successively with brine, 5% aqueous KHSO_4 solution (four times), brine, dried over MgSO_4 , and concentrated under reduced pressure. Purification by flash column chromatography (SiO_2 , hexane/EtOAc = 6:1 to 4:1) afforded dibromoalkene **16** (690 mg, 1.98 mmol, 87% for 2 steps) as a yellow solid.

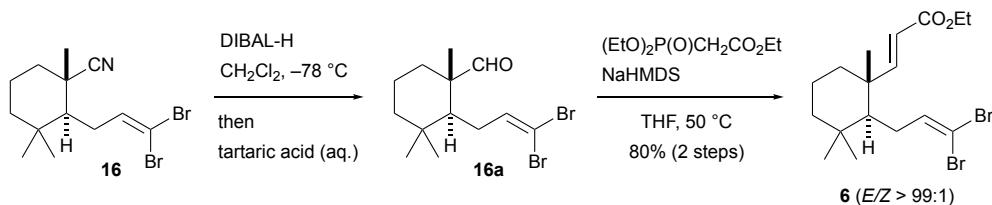
Data for **16**:

IR (film, cm^{-1}): 2900, 2229, 1462, 1384, 848, 790.

^1H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl_3): 6.56 (dd, $J = 7.7, 6.3$ Hz, 1H), 2.43 (ddd, $J = 16.2, 7.7, 6.3$ Hz, 1H), 2.26 (ddd, $J = 16.2, 6.3, 6.3$ Hz, 1H), 1.99–1.93 (m, 1H), 1.87–1.80 (m, 1H), 1.72 (t, $J = 6.3$ Hz, 1H), 1.57–1.50 (m, 1H), 1.48–1.43 (m, 1H), 1.38 (s, 3H), 1.32–1.23 (m, 2H), 0.99 (s, 3H), 0.92 (s, 3H).

$^{13}\text{C}\{\text{H}\}$ NMR (125 MHz, CDCl_3): 138.6, 126.2, 88.9, 49.9, 40.7, 38.2, 36.5, 34.1, 32.9, 32.1, 22.3, 19.4, 17.2.

HRMS (ESI(+)): Calcd for $\text{C}_{13}\text{H}_{19}\text{Br}_2\text{NNa}^+$ [M+Na]⁺ 369.9776, found 369.9717.



Synthesis of compound 6: To a solution of nitrile **16** (469 mg, 1.34 mmol) in CH_2Cl_2 (6.8 mL) was slowly added DIBAL-H (1.0 M in hexane, 2.02 mL, 2.02 mmol) at -78°C , and the mixture was stirred at -78°C for 1.5 h. The reaction mixture was quenched by dropwise addition of EtOAc (2 mL) at -78°C , and the mixture was stirred at -78°C for 13 h. Then, to the mixture was added a 10% aqueous tartaric acid solution (20 mL) at -78°C , and the mixture was stirred vigorously at room temperature until both phases became clear (ca. 2.5 h). After the layers were separated, the aqueous layer was extracted with EtOAc. The combined organic layers were washed with brine, dried over MgSO_4 , concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was then dried by azeotropic removal of water with benzene. The crude aldehyde **16a** (471 mg, yellow oil) was used for the next step without further purification.

To a solution of triethyl phosphonoacetate (0.536 mL, 2.68 mmol) in THF (2 mL) was slowly added NaHMDS (1.9 M in THF, 1.34 mL, 2.54 mmol) at 0°C . After the mixture was stirred at 0°C for 30 min, to the mixture was added a solution of the above crude aldehyde **16a** (471 mg, as 1.34 mmol) in THF (4.7 mL) at 0°C . After stirred at 50°C for 24 h, the reaction mixture was quenched with a saturated aqueous NH_4Cl solution (8 mL) at room temperature. After the layers were separated, the aqueous layer was extracted with EtOAc. The combined organic layers were washed with brine, dried over MgSO_4 , and concentrated under reduced pressure. Purification by flash column chromatography (SiO_2 , hexane/EtOAc = 20:1) afforded (*E*)-unsaturated ester **6** (452 mg, 1.07 mmol, 80% for 2 steps) as a yellow oil.

Data for **6**:

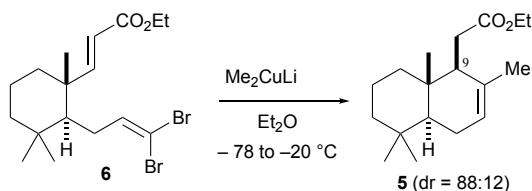
IR (film, cm^{-1}): 2927, 1716, 1643, 1462, 1388, 1273, 1037, 794.

^1H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl_3): 6.79 (d, $J = 16.0$ Hz, 1H), 6.29 (t, $J = 7.4$ Hz, 1H), 5.72 (d, $J = 16.0$ Hz, 1H),

4.20 (q, $J = 7.5$ Hz, 2H), 2.20–2.13 (m, 1H), 1.99–1.92 (m, 1H), 1.60–1.44 (m, 3H), 1.38–1.20 (m, 4H), 1.32 (t, $J = 7.5$ Hz, 3H), 1.11 (s, 3H), 0.93 (s, 6H).

$^{13}\text{C}\{\text{H}\}$ NMR (125 MHz, CDCl_3): 167.0, 160.3, 140.3, 117.7, 87.9, 60.2, 52.3, 42.0, 41.3, 39.5, 34.0, 33.7, 31.4, 22.1, 18.3, 17.6, 14.3.

HRMS (ESI(+)): Calcd for $\text{C}_{17}\text{H}_{26}\text{Br}_2\text{O}_2\text{Na}^+ [\text{M}+\text{Na}]^+$ 443.0192, found 443.0189.



Synthesis of compound 5: Commercially available copper (I) iodide (95.0+%, purchased from FUJIFILM Wako Chemicals) was purified according to the literature procedure (G. B. Kauffman and L. Y. Fang, *Inorg. Synth.*, 1983, **22**, 101.) and stored in the dark under argon atmosphere.

To a mixture of the purified CuI (984 mg, 5.18 mmol) in freshly purified Et_2O (1.2 mL) was slowly added MeLi (1.04 M in Et_2O , 9.95 mL, 10.4 mmol) at 0 °C over 15 min, and the mixture was stirred at 0 °C for 30 min. To the resulting Me_2CuLi solution was added dropwise a solution of (*E*)-unsaturated ester **6** (437 mg, 1.04 mmol) in freshly purified Et_2O (3.0 mL + 1.0 mL rinse) at –78 °C over 10 min via cannula, and the mixture was stirred at –78 °C for 1 h. Then, the reaction mixture was gradually warmed to –20 °C over 20 min, and the mixture was stirred at –20 °C for additional 2 h. The reaction mixture was quenched with saturated aqueous NH_4Cl (10 mL) and 25% aqueous NH_3 (10 mL) at –20 °C, and the mixture was stirred vigorously at room temperature until the aqueous layer became clear dark blue. After the layers were separated, the aqueous layer was extracted with Et_2O (three times). The combined organic layers were washed with brine, dried over MgSO_4 , and concentrated under reduced pressure. Purification by flash column chromatography (SiO_2 , hexane/ Et_2O = 30:1) afforded ester **5** (238 mg, 0.855 mmol, 83%, dr = 88:12) as a yellow oil.

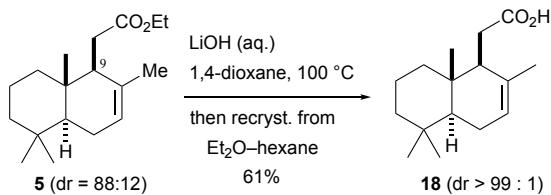
Data for major isomer of 5:

IR (film, cm^{-1}): 2927, 1720, 1643, 1458, 1369, 1261, 1172, 1037, 806.

^1H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl_3): 5.44–5.41 (m, 1H), 4.20–4.11 (m, 2H), 2.49 (d, $J = 9.7$ Hz, 1H), 2.38 (dd, $J = 16.6, 2.9$ Hz, 1H), 2.15 (dd, $J = 16.9, 3.2$ Hz, 1H), 2.07–1.94 (m, 1H), 1.88–1.80 (m, 1H), 1.75–1.66 (m, 1H), 1.57–1.55 (m, 3H), 1.54–1.39 (m, 3H), 1.30–1.24 (m, 1H), 1.26 (t, $J = 7.2$ Hz, 3H), 1.18 (ddd, $J = 13.4, 13.4, 3.6$ Hz, 1H), 1.09 (ddd, $J = 13.2, 13.2, 4.0$ Hz, 1H), 0.88 (s, 3H), 0.87 (s, 3H), 0.75 (s, 3H).

$^{13}\text{C}\{\text{H}\}$ NMR (125 MHz, CDCl_3): 174.8, 133.8, 122.6, 60.3, 50.4, 49.7, 42.0, 39.0, 35.9, 33.1, 32.9, 32.6, 23.7, 21.8, 21.4, 18.7, 14.1, 13.9.

HRMS (ESI(+)): Calcd for $\text{C}_{18}\text{H}_{30}\text{O}_2\text{K}^+ [\text{M}+\text{K}]^+$ 317.1877, found 317.1839.



Synthesis of compound 18: To a solution of ester **5** (389 mg 1.40 mmol, dr = 88:12) in 1,4-dioxane (7.0 mL) was added saturated aqueous LiOH (7.0 mL) at room temperature, and the mixture was vigorously stirred at the 100 °C for 48 h. After cooled to room temperature, the reaction mixture was acidified with 5% aqueous KHSO₄ at room temperature. After the layers were separated, the aqueous layer was extracted with EtOAc (three times). The combined organic layers were washed with brine, dried over Na₂SO₄, and concentrated under reduced pressure. Recrystallization of the crude acid (348 mg, white powder) from Et₂O–hexane (1/5) gave pure carboxylic acid **18** (212 mg, 0.846 mmol, 61%, dr > 99:1) as a white solid.

Further recrystallization of **18** from EtOAc afforded colorless needles, which were analyzed by X-ray crystallographic analysis.

Data for **18**:

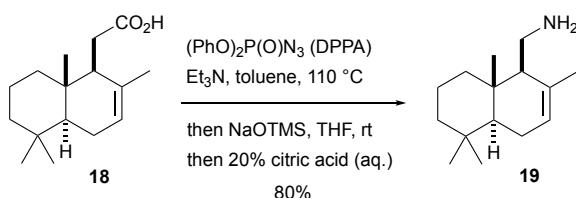
IR (film, cm⁻¹): 2924, 2359, 2339, 2339, 1731, 1698, 1651, 1539, 1455.

¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): 5.46–5.42 (m, 1H), 2.51–2.42 (m, 2H), 2.21 (dd, *J*=17.2, 9.7 Hz, 1H), 2.00 (d, *J*=17.8 Hz, 1H), 1.89–1.80 (m, 1H), 1.73 (d, *J*=12.0 Hz, 1H), 1.61 (s, 3H), 1.59–1.39 (m, 3H), 1.28 (dd, *J*=12.0, 4.6 Hz, 1H), 1.18 (ddd, *J*=13.1, 13.1, 4.0 Hz, 1H), 1.09 (ddd, *J*=13.1, 13.1, 4.0 Hz, 1H), 0.89 (s, 3H), 0.87 (s, 3H), 0.76 (s, 3H).

¹³C{¹H} NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃): 181.6, 133.4, 122.9, 50.4, 49.7, 42.0, 39.1, 35.9, 33.1, 32.9, 32.4, 23.7, 21.8, 21.4, 18.7, 13.9.

HRMS (ESI(+)): Calcd for C₁₆H₂₆O₂Na⁺ [M+Na]⁺ 273.1825, found 273.1818.

Mp: 145–147 °C (EtOAc).



Synthesis of 19: To a solution of carboxylic acid **18** (60.4 mg, 0.241 mmol) in toluene (1.21 mL) were added Et₃N (50.4 μL, 0.362 mmol) and diphenylphosphoryl azide (DPPA) (77.8 μL, 0.362 mmol), and the reaction mixture was heated to reflux for 11 h. After cooled to rt, to the mixture was added a solution of sodium trimethylsilanolate (NaOTMS) (4.0 M in THF, 1.21 mL, 4.84 mmol), and the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 12 h. The reaction mixture was quenched with 20% aqueous citric acid. To the mixture was added 15% aqueous NaOH until the pH of the mixture was 11. The mixture was extracted with Et₂O (four times). The combined organic layers were washed successively with 15% aqueous NaOH and brine, dried over Na₂SO₄, and concentrated under reduced pressure. Purification by column chromatography on basic

Al_2O_3 ($\text{CHCl}_3/\text{MeOH} = 1:0$ to $5:1$) gave amine **19** (42.5 mg, 0.188 mmol, 80%) as a yellow oil.

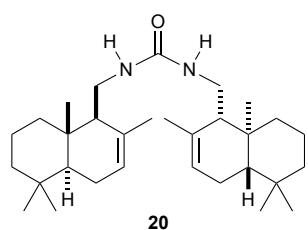
Data for 19:

IR (film, cm^{-1}): 2922, 2848, 1728, 1578, 1457, 1386, 1364, 1220.

^1H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl_3): 5.49–5.46 (m, 1H), 2.88 (dd, $J = 13.2, 2.3$ Hz, 1H), 2.68 (dd, $J = 13.2, 6.3$ Hz, 1H), 2.01–1.91 (m, 2H), 1.89–1.81 (m, 1H), 1.77 (s, 3H), 1.71–1.67 (m, 1H), 1.60–1.39 (m, 5H), 1.20–1.13 (m, 2H), 1.06 (ddd, $J = 13.2, 13.2, 3.4$ Hz, 1H), 0.88 (s, 3H), 0.86 (s, 3H), 0.79 (s, 3H).

$^{13}\text{C}\{\text{H}\}$ NMR (125 MHz, CDCl_3): 133.8, 123.4, 59.0, 49.9, 42.1, 40.0, 39.5, 36.4, 33.2, 32.9, 23.6, 22.1, 22.0, 18.7, 14.4.

HRMS (ESI(+)): Calcd for $\text{C}_{15}\text{H}_{28}\text{N}^+$ $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$ 222.2216, found 222.2219.



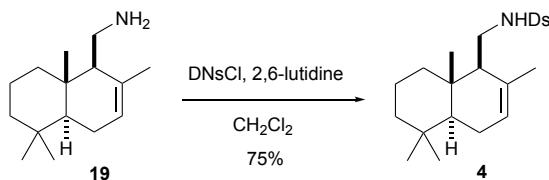
Data for compound 20:

IR (ATR, cm^{-1}): 3355, 3306, 2920, 2846, 1624, 1565, 1456, 1253, 638.

^1H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl_3): 5.53 (d, $J = 4.6$ Hz, 2H), 4.11–4.06 (m, 2H), 3.44–3.35 (m, 2H), 3.21–3.11 (m, 2H), 2.03–1.95 (m, 4H), 1.90–1.81 (m, 4H), 1.70 (s, 6H), 1.52–1.39 (m, 6H), 1.20–1.13 (m, 4H), 1.11–1.03 (m, 2H), 0.88 (s, 6H), 0.86 (s, 6H), 0.82 (s, 6H).

$^{13}\text{C}\{\text{H}\}$ NMR (125 MHz, CDCl_3): 157.5, 132.7, 124.6, 54.8, 49.9, 42.0, 39.7, 38.6, 38.5, 36.3, 33.3, 32.9, 23.6, 22.0, 18.7, 14.4.

HRMS (ESI(+)): Calcd for $\text{C}_{31}\text{H}_{52}\text{N}_2\text{ONa}^+$ $[\text{M}+\text{Na}]^+$ 491.3977, found 491.3972.



Synthesis of compound 4: To a solution of amine **19** (39.1mg, 0.177 mmol) in CH_2Cl_2 (0.88 mL) were added 2,4-dinitrobenzenesulfonyl chloride (DNsCl) (70.6 mg, 0.265 mmol) and 2,6-lutidine (58.3 μL , 0.530 mmol) at room temperature. After stirred at room temperature for 6 h, the reaction mixture was quenched with 10% aqueous KHSO_4 . After the layers were separated, the aqueous layer was extracted with CH_2Cl_2 (four times). The combined organic layers were dried over Na_2SO_4 and concentrated under reduced pressure. Purification by flash column chromatography (SiO_2 , hexane/EtOAc = 93:17 to 15:1) afforded DNs-amide **4** (59.7 mg, 0.132 mmol, 75%) as a white solid.

Data for 4:

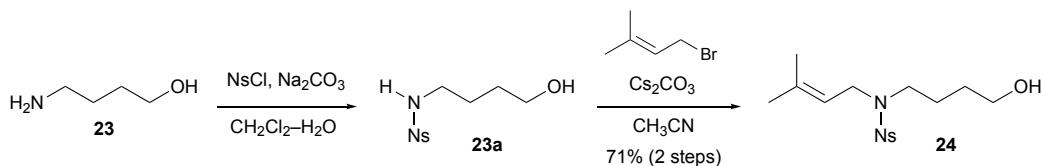
IR (film, cm^{-1}): 3747, 3671, 3380, 3103, 2923, 2849, 1552, 1349, 1170.

¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): 8.68 (d, *J* = 2.5 Hz, 1H), 8.58 (dd, *J* = 8.5, 2.5 Hz, 1H), 8.37 (d, *J* = 8.5 Hz, 1H), 5.57–5.53 (m, 1H), 5.34 (t, *J* = 6.0 Hz, 1H), 3.36 (ddd, *J* = 12.6, 5.7, 2.9 Hz, 1H), 3.31 (ddd, *J* = 12.3, 5.7, 5.7 Hz, 1H), 2.00 (d, *J* = 17.2 Hz, 1H), 1.89–1.80 (m, 2H), 1.68 (s, 3H), 1.64–1.40 (m, 3H), 1.30–1.25 (m, 1H), 1.17–1.10 (m, 2H), 0.99 (ddd, *J* = 13.2, 13.2, 4.0 Hz, 1H), 0.87 (s, 3H), 0.85 (s, 3H), 0.79 (s, 3H).

¹³C{¹H} NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃): 149.8, 148.3, 139.0, 132.7, 130.8, 127.0, 125.6, 120.8, 54.5, 49.6, 42.0, 41.8, 39.6, 36.3, 33.2, 32.9, 23.4, 21.9, 21.7, 18.6, 14.5.

HRMS (ESI(–)): Calcd for C₂₁H₂₈N₃O₆S₁[–] [M–H][–] 450.1704, found 450.1693.

Mp: 154–155 °C.



Synthesis of 24: To a solution of 4-amino-1-butanol (**23**) (0.928 mL, 10.0 mmol) in CH₂Cl₂ (20 mL) and water (20 mL) were added Na₂CO₃ (1.06 g, 10.0 mmol) and 2-nitrobenzenesulfonyl chloride (NsCl) (2.20 g, 9.93 mmol) at room temperature. The mixture was stirred at room temperature for 3 h. The reaction mixture was quenched with saturated aqueous NH₄Cl. After the layers were separated, the aqueous layer was extracted with CH₂Cl₂ (two times). The combined organic layers were dried over anhydrous Na₂SO₄ and concentrated under reduced pressure. The crude Ns-amide **23a** (2.72 g, white solid) was used for the next step without further purification.

To a solution of the above crude Ns-amide **23a** (2.72 g) in CH₃CN (40 mL) were added Cs₂CO₃ (8.97 g, 27.5 mmol) and prenyl bromide (2.14 mL, 20.9 mmol) at room temperature. After stirred at room temperature for 17 h, the reaction mixture was diluted with H₂O (5 mL) and extracted with EtOAc (three times). The combined organic extracts were washed with brine, dried over Na₂SO₄, and concentrated under reduced pressure. Purification by flash column chromatography (SiO₂, hexane/EtOAc = 2:1 to 1:2) afforded alcohol **24** (2.41 g, 7.04 mmol, 71% for 2 steps) as a yellow oil.

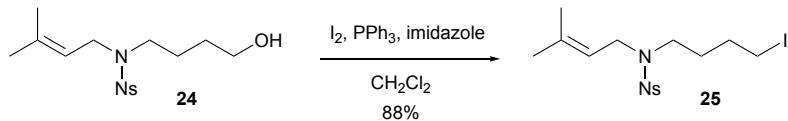
Data for **24**:

IR (film, cm^{–1}): 3348, 2935, 1674, 1550, 1442, 1338, 1161, 1026, 852, 767, 586.

¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): 8.00 (dd, *J* = 7.2, 2.0 Hz, 1H), 7.72–7.60 (m, 3H), 5.06–5.00 (m, 1H), 3.91 (d, *J* = 6.9 Hz, 2H), 3.63 (t, *J* = 6.3 Hz, 2H), 3.30 (t, *J* = 7.4 Hz, 2H), 1.66 (s, 3H), 1.63 (s, 3H), 1.68–1.50 (m, 4H).

¹³C{¹H} NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃): 147.9, 137.5, 133.7, 133.3, 131.5, 130.6, 124.0, 118.5, 62.1, 46.8, 44.7, 29.4, 25.7, 24.4, 17.7.

HRMS (ESI(+)): Calcd for C₁₅H₂₂N₂O₅SNa⁺ [M+Na]⁺ 365.1142, found 365.1112.



Synthesis of 25: To a solution of alcohol **24** (1.36 g, 3.97 mmol) in CH_2Cl_2 (9.9 mL) were added PPh_3 (1.25 g, 4.77 mmol), imidazole (351 mg, 5.16 mmol), and iodine (56.6 mg, 0.125 mmol) at room temperature. After stirred at room temperature in the dark for 24 h, the reaction mixture was quenched with saturated aqueous Na_2SO_3 and extracted with CH_2Cl_2 (three times). The combined organic extracts were washed successively with H_2O and brine, dried over Na_2SO_4 , and concentrated under reduced pressure. Purification by flash column chromatography (SiO_2 , hexane/EtOAc = 4:1) afforded alkyl iodide **25** (1.58 g, 3.49 mmol, 88%) as a yellow oil.

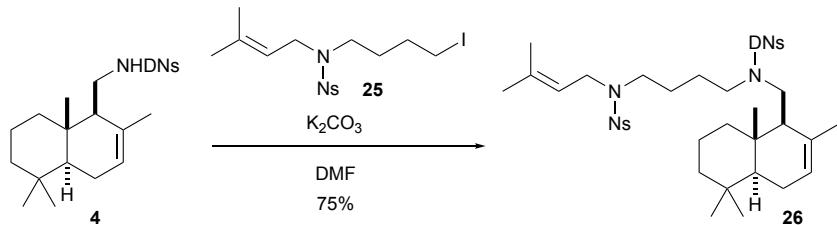
Data for 25:

IR (film, cm^{-1}): 3901, 3744, 2914, 1542, 1372, 1345, 1161.

^1H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl_3): 8.02 (dd, $J = 6.9, 2.3$ Hz, 1H), 7.71–7.62 (m, 3H), 5.05–5.00 (m, 1H), 3.91 (d, $J = 6.9$ Hz, 2H), 3.30 (t, $J = 7.5$ Hz, 2H), 3.18 (t, $J = 6.9$ Hz, 2H), 1.82–1.62 (m, 4H), 1.68 (s, 3H), 1.65 (s, 3H).

$^{13}\text{C}\{\text{H}\}$ NMR (125 MHz, CDCl_3): 147.9, 137.7, 133.8, 133.3, 131.5, 130.8, 124.1, 118.5, 45.8, 44.8, 30.2, 28.8, 25.8, 17.9, 6.3.

HRMS (ESI(+)): Calcd for $\text{C}_{15}\text{H}_{21}\text{N}_2\text{O}_5\text{SK}^+$ $[\text{M}+\text{K}]^+$ 490.9896, found 490.9898.



Synthesis of compound 26: To a mixture of DNs-amide **4** (11.3 mg, 25.0 μmol) and K_2CO_3 (17.3 mg, 0.125 mmol) was added a solution of alkyl iodide **25** (56.6 mg, 0.125 mmol) in DMF (125 μL) at room temperature. After stirred at room temperature in the dark for 24 h, the reaction mixture was diluted with H_2O and extracted with Et_2O (three times). The combined organic extracts were washed successively with H_2O and brine, dried over Na_2SO_4 , and concentrated under reduced pressure. Purification by flash column chromatography (SiO_2 , hexane/EtOAc = 4:1) afforded alkylation product **26** (14.5 mg, 18.6 μmol , 75 %) as a pale yellow solid.

Data for 26:

IR (film, cm^{-1}): 2923, 1541, 1455, 1349, 1162.

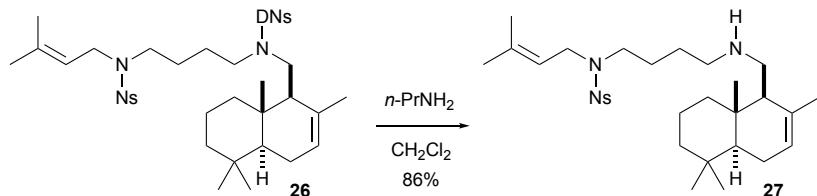
^1H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl_3): 8.52 (dd, $J = 8.6, 2.3$ Hz, 1H), 8.42 (d, $J = 1.7$ Hz, 1H), 8.21 (d, $J = 8.6$ Hz, 1H), 7.94 (dd, $J = 8.6, 2.3$ Hz, 1H), 7.71–7.64 (m, 2H), 7.61 (dd, $J = 6.9, 2.3$ Hz, 1H), 5.51–5.47 (m, 1H), 4.95–4.91 (m, 1H), 3.81 (d, $J = 7.5$ Hz, 2H), 3.58 (dd, $J = 13.2, 9.2$ Hz, 1H), 3.39–3.32 (m, 1H), 3.31–3.21 (m, 4H), 2.12–1.82 (m, 4H), 1.76 (s, 3H), 1.65 (s, 3H), 1.61 (s, 3H), 1.67–1.38 (m, 6H), 1.27–1.14 (m, 3H), 1.01 (ddd, $J = 12.6, 12.6, 3.4$ Hz, 1H), 0.89 (s, 3H), 0.88 (s, 3H), 0.84 (s, 3H).

$^{13}\text{C}\{\text{H}\}$ NMR (125 MHz, CDCl_3): 149.7, 148.2, 147.9, 137.9, 137.5, 133.5, 133.4, 132.6, 132.5, 131.6, 130.8,

126.2, 124.5, 124.1, 119.6, 118.1, 49.9, 49.5, 47.8, 46.4, 46.2, 44.7, 41.8, 39.4, 36.5, 33.2, 33.1, 25.7, 25.4, 25.1, 23.5, 22.4, 22.0, 18.7, 17.7, 13.6.

HRMS (ESI(+)): Calcd for $C_{36}H_{49}N_5O_{10}S_2Na^+ [M+Na]^+$ 798.2813, found 798.2813.

Mp: 51–53 °C.



Synthesis of compound 27: To a solution of DNs-amide **26** (126 mg, 0.162 mmol) in CH_2Cl_2 (0.81 mL) was added *n*-propylamine (266 μ L, 3.24 mmol) at room temperature. After stirred at room temperature for 25.5 h, the reaction mixture was concentrated under reduced pressure. Purification of the residue by flash column chromatography (SiO_2 , $CHCl_3/MeOH/Et_3N = 80:2:1$) afforded secondary amine **27** (76.1 mg, 0.139 mmol, 86%) as a yellow oil.

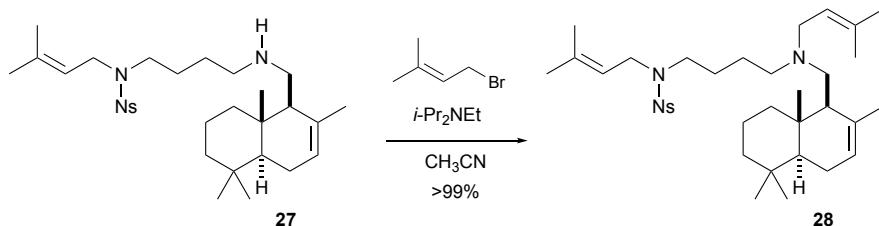
Data for **27**:

IR (film, cm^{-1}): 3337, 2923, 2848, 2341, 1671, 1671, 1546, 1371, 1347, 1441, 1161.

1H NMR (500 MHz, $CDCl_3$): 8.01 (dd, $J = 5.7, 1.7$ Hz, 1H), 7.70–7.63 (m, 2H), 7.61 (dd, $J = 6.3, 1.7$ Hz, 1H), 5.45–5.41 (m, 1H), 5.04 (t, $J = 6.9$ Hz, 1H), 3.91 (d, $J = 6.9$ Hz, 2H), 3.27 (t, $J = 7.5$ Hz, 2H), 2.67 (dd, $J = 11.5, 1.2$ Hz, 1H), 2.60 (ddd, $J = 11.5, 6.9, 6.9$ Hz, 1H), 2.51 (ddd, $J = 12.0, 6.9, 6.9$ Hz, 1H), 2.44 (ddd, $J = 12.0, 6.9, 6.9$ Hz, 1H), 2.00–1.80 (m, 3H), 1.71 (s, 3H), 1.67 (s, 3H), 1.62 (s, 3H), 1.60–1.38 (m, 8H), 1.20–1.12 (m, 2H), 1.05 (ddd, $J = 9.7, 9.7, 3.4$ Hz, 1H), 0.88 (s, 3H), 0.85 (s, 3H), 0.76 (s, 3H).

$^{13}C\{^1H\}$ NMR (125 MHz, $CDCl_3$): 148.0, 137.5, 134.0, 133.4, 133.2, 131.5, 130.8, 124.1, 123.4, 118.6, 54.5, 49.8, 49.2, 47.8, 46.8, 44.8, 42.1, 39.2, 36.2, 33.2, 32.9, 26.2, 25.9, 25.8, 23.7, 22.0, 21.9, 18.7, 17.8, 13.9.

HRMS (ESI(+)): Calcd for $C_{30}H_{48}N_3O_4S^+ [M+H]^+$ 546.3374, found 546.3360.



Synthesis of compound 28: To a stirred solution of secondary amine **27** (21.5 mg, 39.4 μ mol) in CH_3CN (197 μ L) were added *i*-Pr₂NEt (6.86 μ L, 39.4 μ mol) and prenyl bromide (5.01 μ L, 43.3 μ mol) at room temperature. After stirred at room temperature for 13 h, the reaction mixture was diluted with H_2O and extracted with EtOAc (four times). The combined organic extracts were dried over Na_2SO_4 and concentrated. The residue was purified by column chromatography on basic Al_2O_3 (hexane/Et₂O = 19:1 to 3:1) to give

tertiary amine **28** (24.3 mg, 39.4 µmol, >99%) as a yellow oil.

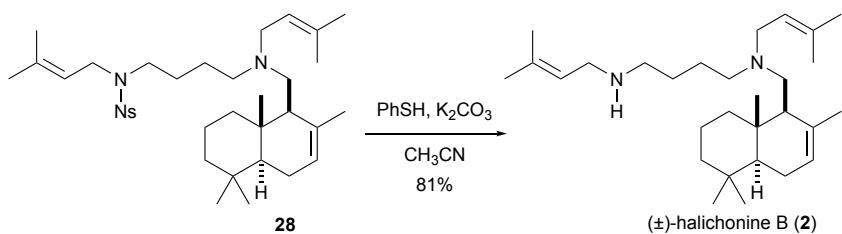
Data for 28:

IR (film, cm⁻¹): 2922, 2852, 1544, 1440, 1372, 1349, 1161.

¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): 8.01 (dd, *J* = 7.5, 1.7 Hz, 1H), 7.69–7.62 (m, 2H), 7.61 (dd, *J* = 6.9, 2.3 Hz, 1H), 5.38 (d, *J* = 4.0 Hz, 1H), 5.21–5.17 (m, 1H), 5.06–5.02 (m, 1H), 3.90 (d, *J* = 6.9 Hz, 2H), 3.25 (t, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 2H), 3.06 (dd, *J* = 14.3, 5.7 Hz, 1H), 2.80 (dd, *J* = 14.3, 8.0 Hz, 1H), 2.47 (ddd, *J* = 13.1, 7.5, 7.5 Hz, 1H), 2.30–2.21 (m, 2H), 2.20–2.13 (m, 1H), 2.02–1.92 (m, 2H), 1.87–1.77 (m, 2H), 1.72 (s, 3H), 1.71 (s, 3H), 1.67 (s, 3H) 1.62 (s, 3H), 1.61 (s, 3H), 1.60–1.30 (m, 7H), 1.22–1.13 (m, 2H), 0.98 (ddd, *J* = 12.6, 12.6, 3.4 Hz, 1H), 0.87 (s, 3H), 0.86 (s, 3H), 0.72 (s, 3H).

$^{13}\text{C}\{\text{H}\}$ NMR (125 MHz, CDCl_3): 148.0, 137.2, 136.0, 134.2, 134.0, 133.1, 131.4, 130.8, 124.1, 121.9, 121.8, 118.9, 53.7, 52.9, 51.5, 51.1, 50.2, 47.1, 44.7, 42.3, 39.1, 36.1, 33.3, 33.0, 26.2, 25.9, 25.8, 24.1, 23.7, 22.5, 22.0, 18.8, 17.9, 17.7, 13.6.

HRMS (ESI(+)): Calcd for C₃₅H₅₆N₃O₄S⁺ [M+H]⁺ 614.3988, found 614.3986.



Synthesis of (\pm)-halichonine B (2): To a solution of tertiary amine **28** (19.9 mg, 32.4 μmol) in CH_3CN (0.162 mL) were added PhSH (4.30 μL , 42.1 μmol) and K_2CO_3 (5.82 mg, 42.1 μmol) at room temperature, and the mixture was stirred at 40 °C for 14 h. After cooled to room temperature, the reaction mixture was diluted with saturated aqueous NaHCO_3 and extracted with EtOAc (three times). The combined organic extracts were dried over Na_2SO_4 and concentrated. The residue was purified by column chromatography on basic Al_2O_3 ($\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2/\text{MeOH} = 98:2$) to give (\pm)-halichonine B (**2**) (11.2 mg, 26.1 μmol , 81%) as a yellow oil.

Data for synthetic (\pm)-halichonine B (2):

IR (film, cm⁻¹): 2923, 2853, 1731, 1671, 1557, 1454.

¹H NMR (500 MHz, CD₃OD): 5.38–5.35 (m, 1H), 5.28–5.21 (m, 2H), 3.19 (d, *J* = 6.9 Hz, 2H), 3.13 (dd, *J* = 14.0, 6.3 Hz, 1H), 2.88 (dd, *J* = 14.0, 7.5 Hz, 1H), 2.60–2.52 (m, 3H), 2.37–2.29 (m, 2H), 2.27–2.22 (m, 1H), 2.08–2.02 (m, 1H), 2.01–1.94 (m, 1H), 1.90–1.82 (m, 2H), 1.75 (s, 3H), 1.73 (s, 3H), 1.71 (s, 3H), 1.66 (s, 3H), 1.64 (s, 3H), 1.63–1.40 (m, 7H), 1.24–1.16 (m, 2H), 1.04 (ddd, *J* = 12.6, 12.6, 4.0 Hz, 1H), 0.89 (s, 3H), 0.86 (s, 3H), 0.75 (s, 3H).

¹³C{¹H} NMR (125 MHz, CD₃OD): 136.9, 135.9, 135.2, 123.1, 123.0, 54.9, 54.5, 53.1, 52.3, 51.7, 50.0, 47.6, 43.5, 40.5, 37.4, 34.0, 33.9, 28.5, 26.1, 26.0, 25.8, 24.8, 22.9, 22.4, 19.9, 18.1, 18.0, 14.2.

HRMS (ESI(+)): Calcd for C₂₉H₅₃N₂⁺ [M+H]⁺ 429.4213, found 429.4203.

4. Comparison of ^1H NMR and ^{13}C NMR spectra between natural and synthetic halichonine B (2)

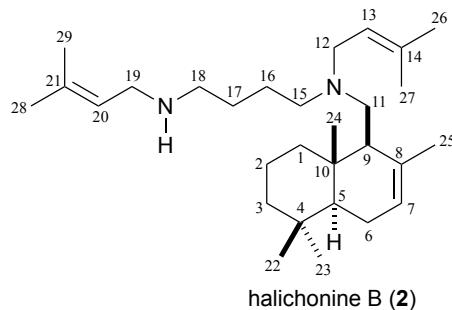


Table S1. Comparison of ^1H NMR spectra of natural halichonine B (2) by Suenaga–Uemura group, and synthetic halichonine B (2) by Hayakawa–Kigoshi, Li, and our groups.

Carbon No.	^1H NMR (CD_3OD)			
	Chemical shifts in ppm (multiplicity, J [Hz])			
	Suenaga–Uemura (600 MHz) ^a	Hayakawa–Kigoshi (600 MHz) ^b	Li (500 MHz) ^c	This synthesis (500 MHz)
1a	1.01 (m)	1.03 (ddd, 13.1, 13.1, 3.3)	1.07–1.00 (m)	1.04 (ddd, 12.6, 12.6, 4.0)
1b	2.03 (m)	2.04 (br m)	2.08–2.03 (m)	2.08–2.02 (m)
2a	1.39 (m)	1.61–1.36 (m)	1.51–1.44 (m)	1.63–1.40 (m)
2b	1.55 (m)	1.61–1.36 (m)	1.60–1.56 (m)	1.63–1.40 (m)
3a	1.16 (m)	1.23–1.16 (m)	1.24–1.17 (m)	1.24–1.16 (m)
3b	1.38 (m)	1.61–1.36 (m)	1.44–1.40 (m)	1.63–1.40 (m)
4	—	—	—	—
5	1.18 (m)	1.23–1.16 (m)	1.24–1.17 (m)	1.24–1.16 (m)
6	1.95 (m, 2H)	1.90–1.80 (m, 2H)	1.91–1.82 (m, 2H)	1.90–1.82 (m, 2H)
7	5.34 (s)	5.36 (m)	5.39–5.36 (m)	5.38–5.35 (m)
8	—	—	—	—
9	1.84 (m)	1.96 (br m)	2.00–1.94 (m)	2.01–1.94 (m)
10	—	—	—	—
11	2.31 (m, 2H)	2.36–2.28 (m, 2H)	2.37–2.29 (m, 2H)	2.37–2.29 (m, 2H)
12a	2.86 (dd, 7.8, 13.9)	2.88 (dd, 14.1, 7.7)	2.89 (dd, 14.2, 7.7)	2.88 (dd, 14.0, 7.5)
12b	3.11 (dd, 5.7, 13.9)	3.13 (dd, 14.1, 6.1)	3.14 (dd, 14.2, 6.2)	3.13 (dd, 14.0, 6.3)
13	5.22 (m)	5.28–5.20 (m)	5.28–5.23 (m)	5.28–5.21 (m)
14	—	—	—	—
15a	2.22 (m)	2.27–2.20 (m)	2.27–2.22 (m)	2.27–2.22 (m)
15b	2.52 (m)	2.59–2.51 (m)	2.61–2.53 (m)	2.60–2.52 (m)

16	1.43 (m, 2H)	1.61–1.36 (m, 2H)	1.51–1.44 (m, 2H)	1.63–1.40 (m, 2H)
17	1.45 (m, 2H)	1.61–1.36 (m, 2H)	1.55–1.51 (m) 1.51–1.44 (m)	1.63–1.40 (m, 2H)
18	2.55 (m, 2H)	2.59–2.51 (m, 2H)	2.61–2.53 (m, 2H)	2.60–2.52 (m, 2H)
19	3.18 (d, 6.5, 2H)	3.18 (d, 7.0, 2H)	3.20 (d, 7.0, 2H)	3.19 (d, 6.9 2H)
20	5.22 (m)	5.28–5.20 (m)	5.28–5.23 (m)	5.28–5.21 (m)
21	—	—	—	—
22	0.88 (s, 3H)	0.89 (s, 3H)	0.90 (s, 3H)	0.89 (s, 3H)
23	0.85 (s, 3H)	0.86 (s, 3H)	0.87 (s, 3H)	0.86 (s, 3H)
24	0.74 (s, 3H)	0.76 (s, 3H)	0.77 (s, 3H)	0.75 (s, 3H)
25	1.74 (s, 3H)	1.75 (s, 3H)	1.76 (s, 3H)	1.75 (s, 3H)
26	1.70 (s, 3H)	1.71 (s, 3H)	1.72 (s, 3H)	1.71 (s, 3H)
27	1.63 (s, 3H)	1.64 (s, 3H)	1.65 (s, 3H)	1.64 (s, 3H)
28	1.74 (s, 3H)	1.73 (s, 3H)	1.74 (s, 3H)	1.73 (s, 3H)
29	1.68 (s, 3H)	1.66 (s, 3H)	1.67 (s, 3H)	1.66 (s, 3H)

a) O. Ohno, T. Chiba, S. Todoroki. H. Yoshimura, N. Maru, K. Maekawa, H. Imagawa, K. Yamada, A. Wakamiya, K. Suenaga and D. Uemura, *Chem. Commun.*, 2011, **47**, 12453.

b) I. Hayakawa, T. Nakamura, O. Ohno, K. Suenaga and H. Kigoshi, *Org. Biomol. Chem.*, 2015, **13**, 9969.

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Table S2. Comparison of ^{13}C NMR spectra of natural halichonine B (**2**) by Suenaga–Uemura group, and synthetic halichonine B (**2**) by Hayakawa–Kigoshi, Li, and our groups.

Carbon No.	^{13}C NMR (CD ₃ OD)			
	Chemical shifts in ppm			
	Suenaga–Uemura (100 MHz) ^a	Hayakawa–Kigoshi (150 MHz) ^b	Li (126 MHz) ^c	This synthesis (125 MHz)
1	39.2	40.6	40.5	40.5
2	18.5	19.9	19.9	19.9
3	42.2	43.5	43.5	43.5
4	32.5	33.9	33.9	33.9
5	50.4	51.7	51.7	51.7
6	23.5	24.8	24.8	24.8
7	121.7	123.1	123.1	123.1
8	135.4	136.0	136.3	135.9
9	51.7	53.1	53.0	53.1
10	36.1	37.4	37.4	37.4
11	53.6	55.0	55.0	54.9

12	51.0	52.4	52.3	52.3
13	121.5	123.0	123.01	123.0
14	134.0	135.2	135.2	135.2
15	53.0	54.5	54.5	54.5
16	24.3	25.8	25.8	25.8
17	26.2	28.5	28.4	28.5
18	48.0	49.9	49.9	50.0
19	45.8	47.6	47.6	47.6
20	119.0	123.0	122.7	123.1
21	137.4	136.8	136.9	136.9
22	21.1	22.4	22.5	22.4
23	32.6	34.0	34.0	34.0
24	12.8	14.2	14.2	14.2
25	21.6	22.9	23.0	22.9
26	24.7	26.1	26.1	26.1
27	16.7	18.0	18.0	18.0
28	24.6	25.9	26.0	26.0
29	16.7	18.1	18.1	18.1

a) O. Ohno, T. Chiba, S. Todoroki, H. Yoshimura, N. Maru, K. Maekawa, H. Imagawa, K. Yamada, A. Wakamiya, K. Suenaga and D. Uemura, *Chem. Commun.*, 2011, **47**, 12453.

b) I. Hayakawa, T. Nakamura, O. Ohno, K. Suenaga and H. Kigoshi, *Org. Biomol. Chem.*, 2015, **13**, 9969.

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