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Hindered ethers represent an underexplored area of chemical space due to the difficulty and inoperability associated with conventional reactions, despite the high-value of such structural motifs in a variety of societal applications. Demonstrated herein is an exceptionally simple solution to this problem that leverages the power of electrochemical oxidation to liberate high-energy carbocations from simple carboxylic acids. The controlled formation of these reactive intermediates takes place with low electrochemical potentials under non-acidic conditions to capture an alcohol donor thereby producing a range (>80) of ethers that would be extremely difficult to otherwise access. Simple nucleophiles can also intercept such cations, leading to hindered alcohols and even alkyl fluorides. This method has been field tested to solve the synthetic bottlenecks encountered on twelve real-world chemical scaffolds with documented societal impact, resulting in a dramatic reduction in step-count and labor required, accompanied with a higher yield (average step-count, time, and yield = 6.3, ca. 100 h, 19% vs. 1.5, 9.8 h, 43%). Finally, the use of molecular probes coupled to kinetic studies support the proposed mechanism and role of additives in the conditions employed.

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Hindered Dialkyl Ether Synthesis via Electrogenenerated Carbocations

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Abstract: Hindered ethers represent an underexplored area of chemical space due to the difficulty and inoperability associated with conventional reactions, despite the high-value of such structural motifs in a variety of societal applications. Demonstrated herein is an exceptionally simple solution to this problem that leverages the power of electrochemical oxidation to liberate high-energy carbocations from simple carboxylic acids. The controlled formation of these reactive intermediates takes place with low electrochemical potentials under non-acidic conditions to capture an alcohol donor thereby producing a range (>80) of ethers that would be extremely difficult to otherwise access. Simple nucleophiles can also intercept such cations, leading to hindered alcohols and even alkyl fluorides. This method has been field tested to solve the synthetic bottlenecks encountered on twelve real-world chemical scaffolds with documented societal impact, resulting in a dramatic reduction in step-count and labor required, accompanied with a higher yield (average step-count, time, and yield = 6.3, ca. 100 h, 19% vs. 1.5, 9.8 h, 43%). Finally, the use of molecular probes coupled to kinetic studies support the proposed mechanism and role of additives in the conditions employed.

Hindered ethers are highly coveted in medicinal chemistry, as extensive substitution about the ether bond prevents unwanted metabolic processes that can lead to rapid *in vivo* degradation¹⁻². While students of organic chemistry are taught the Williamson ether synthesis³⁻⁴ as a classic way to make primary alkyl ethers via S_N2 substitution (Fig. 1A), whereas in contexts involving secondary or tertiary alkyl halides the reaction often derails, leading to elimination byproducts or no reaction at all. Hindered ether **1**, a key intermediate for the synthesis of an aurora kinase modulator, exemplifies this commonly-faced challenge. Despite the documented utility of hindered ethers¹⁻², very little progress has been registered to bridge this gap in reactivity. The alternative workhorse method, the Mitsunobu reaction, also fails in such settings due to steric demands of the S_N2 process and pK_a requirements of the nucleophile⁵. To the best of our knowledge, the most often-employed method for the synthesis of hindered dialkyl ether bonds still uses carbocation chemistry accessed from olefins (S_N1) under strongly acidic conditions. While this transformation has been known for nearly a century, its use is drastically limited in scope due to a lack of chemoselectivity and sluggish reactivity⁶. Indeed, in preparing hindered ether **1**, a multi-step route via 4-hydroxyproline **2** (R = CO₂Me) was employed, requiring over 6 days of reaction time (<4% overall yield), wherein the key C–O bond-forming reaction—the treatment of methylenecyclobutane with BF₃•Et₂O in the presence of the requisite secondary alcohol—provides the ether in only 11% yield⁷.

Distinct from sterically-sensitive S_N2 and strongly acidic S_N1 pathways, a third class of ether synthesis has been known for many years, but has remained largely underexplored. This third reaction paradigm (Figure 1A, yellow inset) stems from the oldest synthetic organic electrochemical reaction, the Kolbe dimerization, discovered in 1847⁸. In the so-called interrupted Kolbe variant, known as the Hofer-Moest reaction⁹, electrolytic oxidation of a carboxylic acid under mildly alkaline conditions generates a carbocation that can be captured by incipient nucleophiles⁹⁻¹⁸. A distinct advantage of this reactivity paradigm is the *non-acidic* generation of high energy carbocations directly from ubiquitous carboxylic acids.

Based on this apparent advantage, we surveyed the literature, and were startled to observe an extremely limited application of the Hofer-Moest reaction in synthetic contexts (Figure 1B). Indeed, rather than using this reaction, much more complex catalytic systems that take advantage of photolytic conditions have been developed to make alkyl-aryl ethers¹⁹. There are likely two reasons for the limited exploration of electrolytic decarboxylative ether synthesis: First, the barrier to entry for electrosynthesis has traditionally been high for a practicing synthetic organic chemist²⁰. Second, all Hofer-Moest systems known to date required solvent-quantities of the alcoholic nucleophile, which is untenable for complex ethereal substrates. The alcoholic solvent, in addition to functioning as a reagent, permits current to pass and also acts as an electron-sink to balance the electrochemical process (liberating H₂ gas).

The development of a practical electrochemical decarboxylative etherification was predicated on the valuable examples that preceded this work. Specifically, we set out to invent a set of Hofer-Moest conditions that were amenable to the needs of an organic chemist working on elaborate substrates. Specifically, we aimed for: (1) a protocol that was compatible with complex alcohols that cannot be used in solvent quantity; (2) mild enough conditions to tolerate oxidizable and acid-sensitive functional groups; and (3) a practical electrolytic setup (e.g., non-Pt electrodes, low voltage/current) amenable to a commercial electrolytic cell, to be maximally approachable to new practitioners of electrosynthesis.

Herein, we report the discovery and optimization of conditions that meet these design criteria, allowing for generation of carbocations from unactivated, aliphatic carboxylic acids, and

their subsequent capture with alcoholic nucleophiles. Furthermore, we demonstrate how these electrogenerated carbocations can be intercepted with a range of other nucleophiles such as water, other carboxylic acids, or even fluoride. The reaction exhibits remarkable scope (>100 examples) across a range of valuable substrate classes (including previously inaccessible fluorinated ethers), is easily scalable in an undivided cell using inexpensive graphite electrodes, and has been studied in detail mechanistically. The power of this method is vividly demonstrated through 12 different real-world applications in which synthesis time and labor requirements are dramatically reduced.

Reaction discovery and development

Although conditions for the Hofer-Moest reaction that met the design criteria mentioned above were unknown at the outset of this project, the extensive body of electrochemical literature^{9-18, 20} around this reaction gave us key clues for initial reaction development. Specifically, it was known that carbon-based electrodes favored the desired carbocation generation, while platinum electrodes favored unproductive radical (Kolbe-type) dimerization²¹. It was also known that inert, non-oxidizable anions (e.g., ClO₄⁻) enhance cation-like reactivity in the Hofer-Moest reaction²². Third, literature precedence showed that mildly alkaline conditions would be beneficial for the desired carbocation formation^{22,23}. Finally, precedents generally relied on simple undivided cells, suggesting that cathodic reduction would not significantly interfere the reaction. However, all precedents relied on solvent quantities of the alcohol nucleophile (*vide supra*), not only to capture the generated carbocations, but also to balance electrons at the cathode by a proton reduction. The concomitant buildup of alkoxides also functions as an electrolyte.

With this literature background in mind, we set out to develop our own reaction manifold. (Fig. 1C). As the development of an electrochemical reaction somewhat differs from a standard chemical variant (i.e., heterogeneity of the reaction, overpotential and redox process of all reagents including solvent and electrolyte need to be taken into account), the invention and optimization studies depicted in Figure 1C summarize the results of *ca.* 1000 experiments (see Supporting Information for an extensive sampling). Several elementary processes need to occur simultaneously with high orthogonality. Using the proposed conversion of **3** and **4** to **5** as an example, the carboxylic acid must be primed for oxidation, necessitating the formation of a carboxylate. The oxidative process that subsequently converts this into a cation ensues after contact with the anode and subsequent loss of CO₂. The choice of electrolyte and base plays a crucial role in this step. This oxidative process must be tuned to avoid competitive alcohol oxidation (to furnish **6**), and in order to balance electrons, something must be reduced at the cathode. Electrogenerated acid, if formed, must also be quenched to avoid ionization of the alcohol to produce an ester byproduct (**7**). At the same time, judicious choice of solvent and anhydrous conditions are essential not only to facilitate the desired reaction, but also to avoid an undesirable radical pathway, elimination and hydration for the formation of **8**, **9**, or **10** respectively. Extensive optimization systematically addressed these considerations and resulted in a robust method displaying remarkably broad scope. Not surprisingly, initial exploratory experiments, based on the literature precedent available (*vide supra*)^{10,22}, led to only trace amounts of product (entry 1). The conversion of the carboxylate was improved by choosing K₂CO₃ or 2,4,6-collidine as a non-oxidizable base (entries 2,3), though **8** and **9** were identified as major byproducts due to the presence of radical intermediate²² and elimination pathways, respectively. These problems were effectively suppressed by changing solvents to CH₂Cl₂ (entry 4), resulting in the large increase of the desired ether product. In CH₂Cl₂, hydrolysis of the carbocation (leading to **10**) persisted (entry 4), which was suppressed with the addition of 3Å molecular sieves (entry 5). It was also found that CH₂Cl₂ was apparently reduced at the cathode

(see Figure S2 of Supporting Information), acting as an electron-sink. Past approaches using water or simple alcohols as solvent did not need to address this issue, as the solvent can serve as the reagent and an electron sink (*via* proton reduction). Accordingly, adding a better sacrificial oxidant AgPF₆ significantly improved the yield of **5**, leading to our optimized conditions (entry 6). Addition of AgPF₆ also completely suppressed the formation of **8** and **9**, though this effect varies by substrate and, in some cases (*vide infra*), silver additives are not necessary at all. Negative controls confirmed the necessity of a slight stoichiometric excess of the alcoholic partner (entry 7), and in the absence of base, no desired product was observed, with the major products being the ketone **6** and the ester **7** (entry 8).

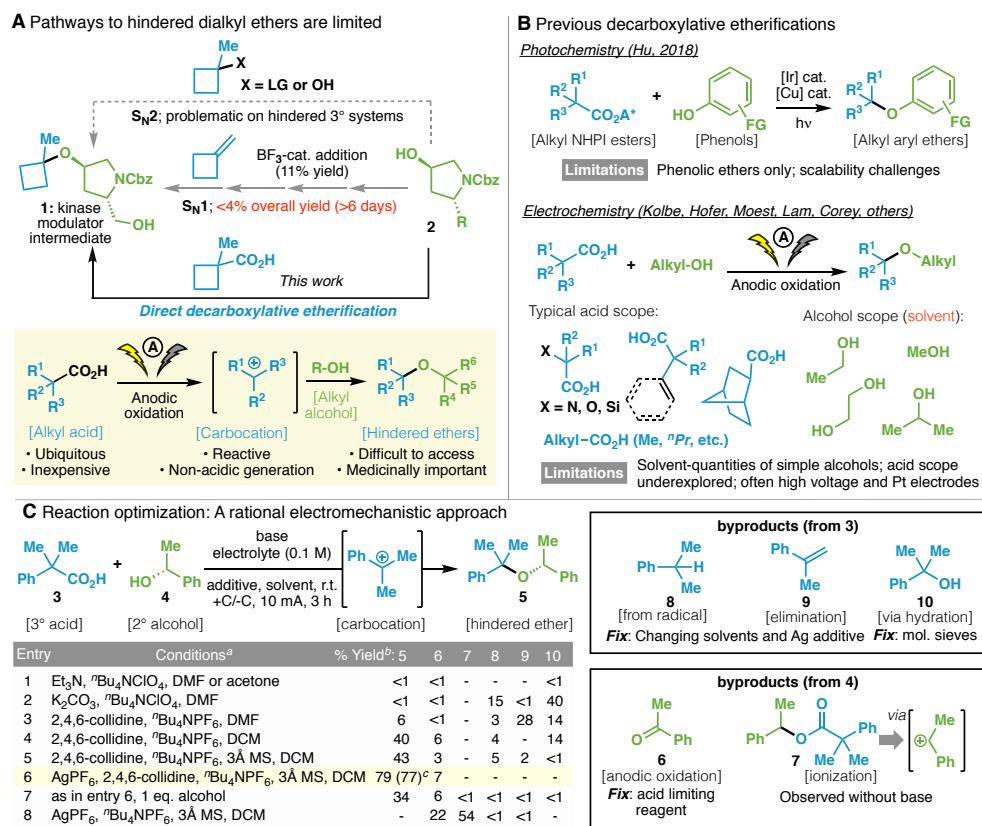


Figure 1. (A) The synthesis of hindered ethers is a long-standing challenge in organic synthesis; (B) Historical context and prior strategies for decarboxylative etherification; and (C) Development and optimization of hindered ether synthesis depicted through electromechanistic analysis. ^aCompound **3** (0.2 mmol), 3.0 eq. alcohol **4** was used (except where designated). ^bGC yield. All entries performed in triplicate. ^cIsolated yield. DMF, *N,N*-dimethylformamide; DCM, dichloromethane; 3Å MS, 3Å molecular sieves.

The optimized conditions are operationally simple, rapid and involve adding all of the components (carboxylic acid, alcohol (3.0 equiv), base (3.0 equiv of 2,4,6-collidine), electrolyte (0.1 M ⁿBu₄NPF₆), silver additive (1.5 equiv.), and 3 Å molecular sieves) to an open flask followed by addition of solvent. After 15 minutes of pre-stirring this mixture, current is applied using a commercial potentiostat. After 3 hours the reaction is simply diluted with water, partitioned with diethyl ether and subjected to standard purification techniques. It is worth emphasizing that although the silver additive improves the yields of this reaction (for discovery applications), it is not essential on a large scale (*vide infra*).

Electrogenerated cations for hindered ether synthesis: Applications and scope

The patent literature is replete with examples of hindered ethers of use in a variety of pharmaceutical and materials applications. While S_N1-based routes from olefins predominate in literature, electrochemical access to such compounds has notable advantages on the time, step count and overall yield to access such valuable entities. Illustrated in Table 1 is an abbreviated depiction (see Supporting Information for full listing of substrates as well as comparison to prior routes) of six such applications as well as the 80+ ethers prepared. For example, the kinase inhibitor intermediate **1** in Figure 1A that was previously accessed in 3.4% overall yield, in 3 steps, over 6 days, can now be prepared in 51% overall yield (63% for ether bond formation), in 2 steps, over 15 hours⁷. Glycogen phosphorylase inhibitors accessed from the hindered ether-containing amino acid **11** were previously prepared in 31% overall yield, in 5 steps, over 2.5 days²⁴. Now, they are accessible in 32% yield, in 1 step, over 3 hours. Wipf's elegant synthesis of the anti-tumor marine natural product trunkamide **A** relied on access to the serine-derived ether **12** which required 7 steps, proceeding in 37% overall yield after >3 days of effort²⁵. Alternatively, the same ether could be prepared in a single step, in 3 hours from commercially available Z-Ser-OMe (40% isolated yield). A recent report from Bristol-Meyers Squibb (BMS) on the synthesis of macrocyclic HIV-inhibitors utilized intermediate **13**, which required a 6-step route proceeding in 24% overall yield after 2 days, and necessitated expensive and moisture-sensitive reagents²⁶. In stark contrast, **13** can be prepared by our method in a single step (21% yield, 3 h). Cyclohexane derivatives such as **14**, which have found use as intermediates for the synthesis of liquid crystals, were synthesized through a 4-step sequence in 47% yield over 2 days⁷. Etherification through *via* the carboxylic acid enables a single step, 3-hour preparation in 42% yield. The simple brominated tertiary ether **15** used as an intermediate for the preparation of muscarinic acetylcholine receptor antagonists was accessed through a low-yielding (<2%), 2-step procedure requiring >5 days of reaction time²⁸. The same structure can now be accessed in a single step (81% yield, 3 h).

Table 1 also presents an abbreviated depiction of the scope of hindered ether synthesis (See Supporting Information for 30 additional substrates). In our hands, primary carboxylic acids and certain secondary systems are not compatible with electrochemical etherification, because the resultant carbocations are not sufficiently stable. However, this limitation is inconsequential from a synthetic perspective, as those ethers can be easily prepared through standard Williamson- or Mitsunobu-type approaches³⁻⁵. A range of acids bearing a variety of functional groups are tolerated such as Boc-protected amine (**17**), aryl and alkyl halides (**25**, **27**, **30**), olefins (**26**), esters (**29**, **39**), enones (**39**), ethers (**35**, **36**, **62**), and even oxidation-prone boronic esters (**28**). Similarly, the scope of viable alcohol coupling partners is vast and includes acid-labile and oxidation-prone chiral secondary benzylic alcohols (**17**), deuterated systems (**49**), azetidiny (**50**), protected sugars (**53**), olefin-containing (**48**, **51**, **59**), acetals and esters (**44**), halides (**15**), nitriles (**45**), nitro groups (see Supporting Information), and even Lewis-basic heterocycles (**42**, **43**, **45**). The ability to tolerate chiral, ionizable secondary alcohols is worth emphasizing, as acidic methods for ether synthesis would lead to elimination or racemization (**17** is formed in 95% *ee*). Electrogenerated cations bearing fluorine atoms can also be intercepted, opening up a range of new organofluorine-containing ether systems that were either difficult to access or simply unknown. For example, the methoxy ether analog of **60** was previously prepared from the corresponding thioester by treatment with DAST²⁹. The remaining 14 fluorinated ethers reported are new and have limited precedent in the literature (see Supporting Information for full listing). Finally, the synthesis of polyethyleneglycol (PEG) ethers, historically laborious to prepare, can

be modularly produced through this process. It would be extremely challenging to prepare such structures through any other route; indeed, no PEG ethers analogous to **66-69** are known. To ensure the robustness of the process, ten randomly selected examples in Table 1 were run in triplicate and exhibited no more than 5% yield variance between runs.

Electrogenerated cations for other tertiary systems: Applications, scope, and scalability

As mentioned at the outset, the use of simple alcohols such as methanol and water itself is already known in electrochemical decarboxylative processes (Figure 1B)⁹⁻¹⁸. However, the scope of such processes is quite limited. The conditions developed above were therefore adapted for these related reactions (see Supporting Information for optimization). In order to render this reaction general, the choice of electrolyte (*n*Bu₄NPF₆) and base (2,4,6-collidine) was crucial while silver additives were found to be unnecessary. As with hindered ether synthesis, the most convincing case for the use of this reaction stems from its ability to dramatically truncate synthetic pathways. Six such examples are illustrated in Table 2 (see Supporting Information for full comparison). During a recent campaign targeting GPR120 modulators, BMS employed a 7-step route to **72** (involving a variety of labor intensive reactions including the use of mercury) that proceeded in *ca.* 21% overall yield after 4 days^{30,31}. In contrast, commercially available **70** could be subjected to decarboxylative methoxylation to deliver **72** after ester hydrolysis in two steps over 9 hours (56% overall yield). The same starting material could be used to access bridged system **73** in a single decarboxylative step using water as the nucleophile (66% yield, 3 h); this compound was previously prepared in a 9-step process required more than 5 days (*ca.* 15% overall yield)³¹. Signal Pharmaceuticals, in the pursuit of JNK kinase inhibitors, prepared amino-ether **74** in a 7-step process, commencing with **71** proceeding in 12% overall yield after 3 days of reaction time³². This simple structure could instead be accessed in 2 intuitive steps (31% overall yield, 24 h) from the same starting material: Electrochemical methoxylation with a basic workup to hydrolyze the resulting ester, followed by Curtius rearrangement. Semi-ester starting materials such as **70** and **71** could also allow us to rapidly access valuable chemical space through decarboxylative hydroxylation. For instance, tertiary alcohol **75** (another GPR120 modulator intermediate) was historically prepared in a 14-step sequence requiring more than 9 days of labor in 5% overall yield by employing a range of inconvenient or expensive reagents including TMSCHN₂, BF₃, LiAlH₄, Dess-Martin periodinane, and Pd³³. Striking truncation of this sequence could be achieved by a 2-step sequence (22% overall, 27 h) involving electrochemical hydroxylation (with basic workup to hydrolyze the remaining ester), followed by decarboxylative Giese-type chemistry. The same logic could be applied to alcohol **76**, of use as an intermediate in the liquid-crystal arena, that was previously synthesized in a 7-step sequence (8% overall yield, 62 h)³⁴. Thus, a Ni-catalyzed decarboxylative Negishi coupling of **71**, followed by hydrolysis and electrochemical hydroxylation, furnished **76** in only 3 steps (17 % overall). The modularity of the routes to **75** and **76** are notable and, aside from reducing overall step count, the pathways enabled by this electrochemical approach allow for more convenient exploration of diverse chemical space. Finally, studies in the synthesis of steroidal dehydrogenase inhibitors required the semi-synthesis of enoxolone analogs **77**. A 5-step sequence from the natural product (enoxolone) featuring Barton decarboxylative halogenation was required (procedures and diastereomeric ratio were not reported), which could be streamlined in a single step from the same starting material (61% yield, 3 h, 1.1:1 dr)³⁵.

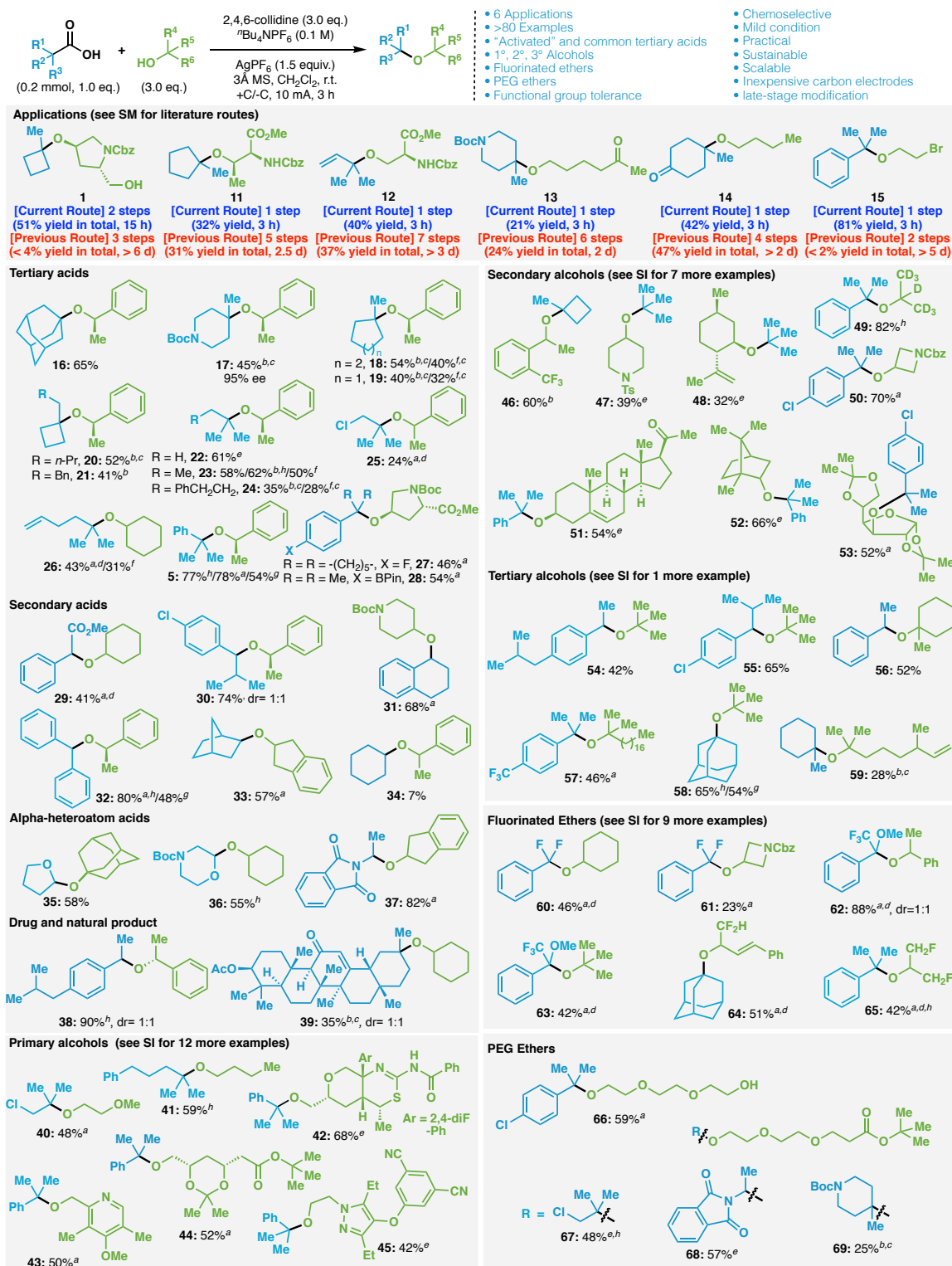


Table 1. Applications, and partial scope of hindered ether synthesis via electrochemical decarboxylation (see Supporting Information for full scope). ^aAgClO₄ (0.6 mmol) instead of AgPF₆, ^bBu₄NClO₄ (0.1 M) instead of ^cBu₄NPF₆, ^dAgSbF₆ (0.3 mmol) instead of AgPF₆, ^eDBU (0.6 mmol) instead of 2,4,6-collidine, ^f4.0 or 6.0 equiv. alcohol, ^gAlcohol as limiting reagent, conditions: alcohol (0.15 mmol), carboxylic acid (0.45 mmol), AgClO₄ (0.6 mmol), 2,4,6-collidine (0.675 mmol), ^hBu₄NClO₄ (0.2 M), 3Å MS (100 mg), CH₂Cl₂ (2 mL), I = 10 mA, 3 h. ^kKSbF₆ (0.3 mmol) instead of AgPF₆, ^gBu₄NClO₄ (0.1 M) instead of ^bBu₄NPF₆, no AgPF₆. ^hReaction performed in triplicate; yield is average of three runs.

The addition of water to generate various tertiary and secondary alcohols is a broadly applicable process with selected examples depicted in Table 2 (for additional examples, see Supporting Information). Again, the chemoselectivity is on par with that observed above; aryl bromides (**84**), boronic esters (**85**), electron rich aromatics (**87**), lactams (**88**), ethers (**79**), and esters (**81**) are tolerated. In preliminary studies, the potential of adding other nucleophiles to the putative electrogenerated carbocations was also studied. Carboxylates not capable of decarboxylation under these conditions could act as nucleophiles, to provide hindered esters (**89** and **90**)³⁶. Useful organofluorine building blocks could also be accessed (**91-94**) in a process that might be of use in radiolabeling studies, since the fluorine source utilized (inexpensive KF) is preferred in such situations³⁷. Finally, using benzonitrile as a nucleophile led to the expected Ritter-type product (**95**), albeit in lower yield³⁸. The robust and practical nature of this electrochemical process was also demonstrated with the gram-scale preparation of **5** and **81**

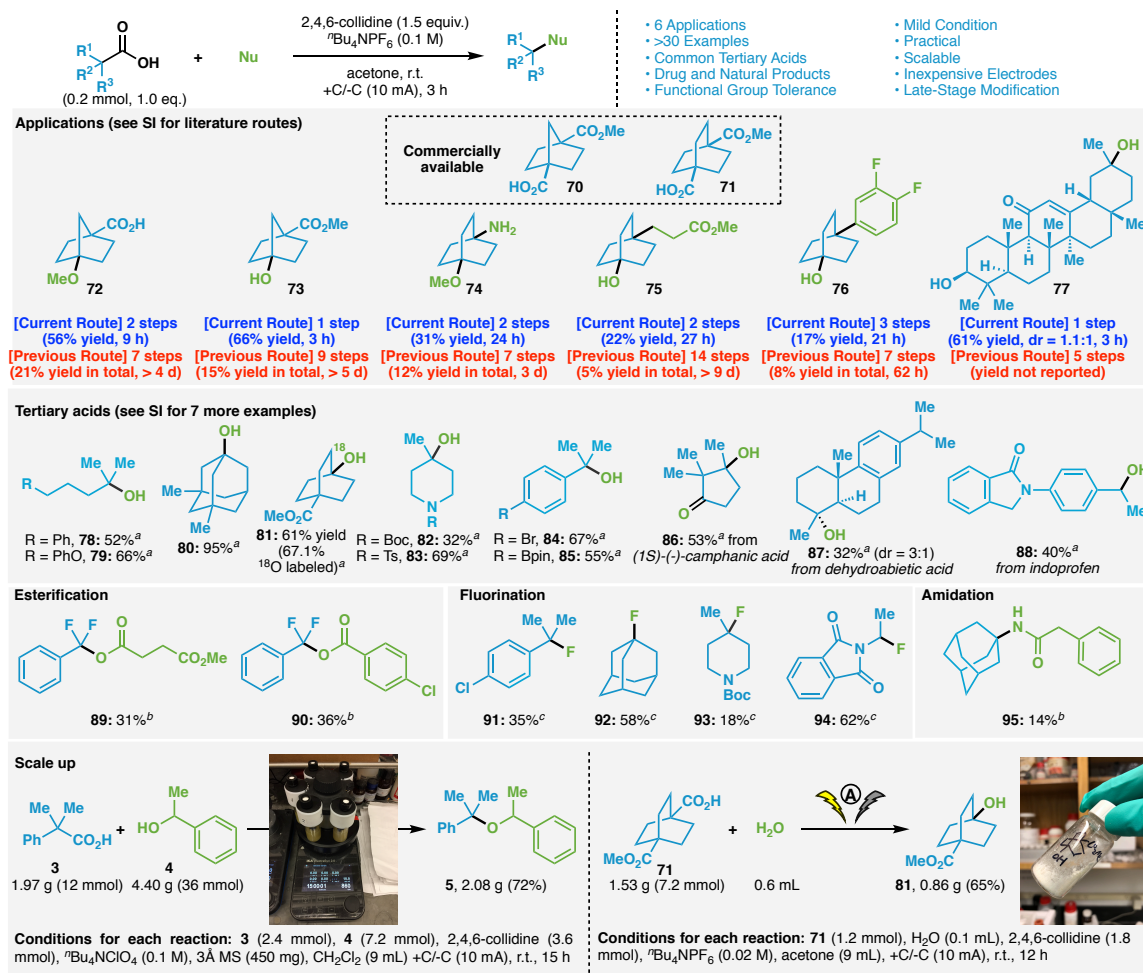


Table 2. Applications and partial scope of trapping electrogenerated carbocations with other nucleophiles along with scalability demonstration (see Supporting Information for full scope). ^aH₂O (0.1 mL) as nucleophile. ^bCarboxylic acid or phenylacetone nitrile as nucleophile (0.6 mmol, 3 eq.), conditions: AgClO₄ (0.6 mmol, 3 eq.), 2,4,6-collidine (0.6 mmol, 3 eq.), ^tBu₄NClO₄ (0.1 M), 3Å MS (150 mg), CH₂Cl₂ (3 mL). ^cKF (0.72 mmol, 3.6 eq.) as nucleophile, conditions: 18-Crown-6 (0.72 mmol, 3.6 eq.), AgClO₄ (0.6 mmol, 3 eq.), 2,4,6-collidine (0.6 mmol, 3 eq.), ^tBu₄NPF₆ (0.1 M), 3Å MS (150 mg), CH₂Cl₂ (3 mL).

through etherification and hydroxylation processes. In the case of large-scale etherification, it is worth noting that the silver salt additive could be left out with a minimal effect on yield (72 vs 78% yield).

Mechanistic study

Subjection of acids containing cyclobutane (**96**), β -alkoxy (**98**), and bridged substituents (**100**) gave rise to products that would be expected from a thermodynamically-favored ring contraction (to **97**), a 1,2-hydride shift (to **99**), and strain release (to **101**), respectively (Figure 2A). These studies, combined with the scope limitations (*vide supra*) and observation of ^{18}O labeling (Table 2, substrate **81**), confer confidence in the intermediacy of electrogenerated carbocation formation as postulated in Figure 1C.

In addition to these probe experiments, a series of kinetic studies was undertaken on the model reaction (Figure 1C) to shed light on the rate-determining step, as well as the role of the silver additive (Figure 2B). The reaction rate was found to be proportional to the current employed (Figure 2B, left) in the presence or absence of silver salt, indicating that a reaction occurring at the electrode is involved in the rate-determining step. Accordingly, the rate of product formation exhibits zero-order kinetics in concentrations of both acid and alcohol substrates under the standard conditions of 10 mA current. At higher currents, the reactions on the electrode surface become fast enough, and chemical steps not associated with the electrode begin to contribute to the observed rate of product formation. Hence, at 15 mA, the reaction remains zero-order in [acid] but begins to show positive rate dependence on the concentration of alcohol (Figure 2B, center), suggesting that carbocation capture contributes to the rate. Regarding the role of silver salt, it appears—consistent with original optimization efforts—that

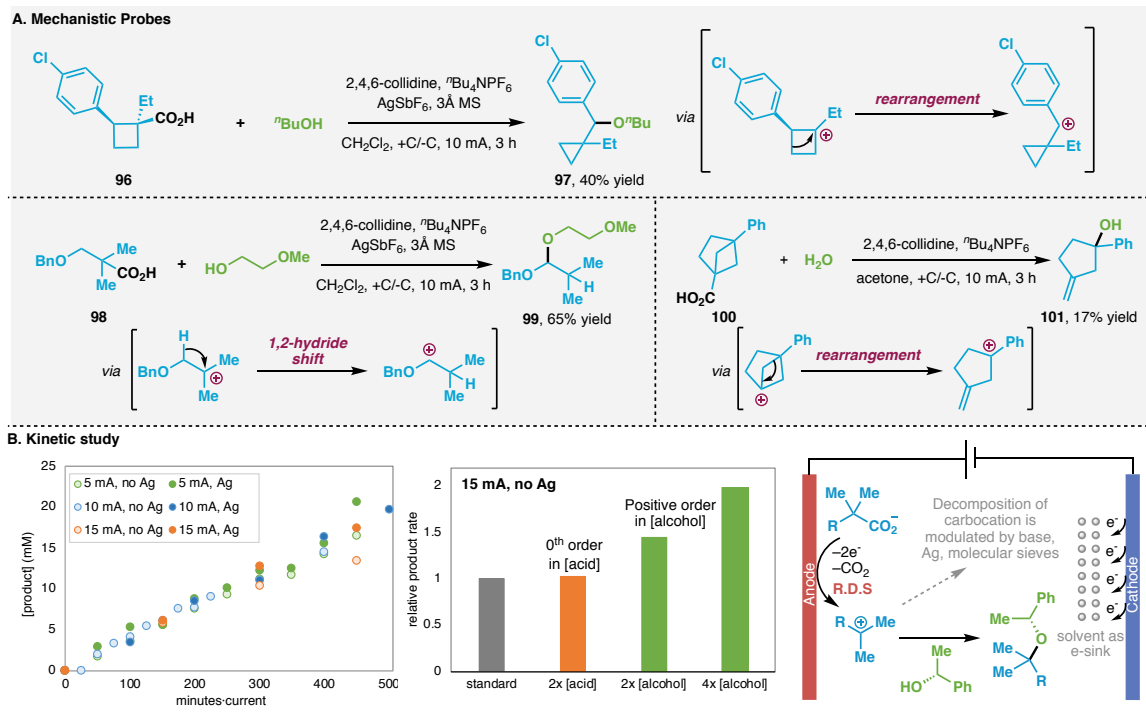


Figure 2. (A) Probe substrates verify the intermediacy of carbocations through well-known rearrangement pathways; and (B) Kinetic and mechanistic analysis of the process.

Ag⁺ suppresses the formation of elimination (α -methylstyrene **9**) byproducts (See Supporting Information for details). In summary, the mechanism is likely to be the rate-limiting oxidation of a carboxylate on the anode to generate a carbocation, followed by nucleophilic attack by an alcohol to afford the ether product (Figure 2B, right).

It is anticipated that the mild electrogeneration of carbocations reported herein will find use in numerous settings where standard S_N2 and S_N1-based approaches for forming hindered functionalized carbogenic frameworks fail. Drawing from over a century of precedent in the electrochemical literature on Kolbe-type reactivity, this work demonstrates that, through a rational electromechanistic approach, such classic processes with a lack of scope, operational simplicity and chemoselectivity can be rendered practical, and enable dramatic improvements in synthetic efficiency for applications in the modern-era.

Supporting Information is available in the online version of the paper.

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Author Contributions J.X., M.S. and P.S.B. conceived of the project. J.X., M.S., Y.K., H.L., D.B. and P.S.B. designed the experiments and analyzed the data. J.X., M.S., Y.K., H.L., S.H.R., M.C., P.M., G.B., M.R.C., A.D., M.D.B., G.M.G., J.E.S., J.S. and S.Y. performed the experiments. P.S.B. wrote the manuscript. J.X., M.S., Y.K., S.H.R., P.M., H.L. and D.B. assisted in writing and editing the manuscript.

Note Authors for this paper from independent organizations have all collaborated with the Baran lab independently on this work but are not collaborating with one another.

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Hindered Dialkyl Ether Synthesis via Electrogenenerated Carbocations

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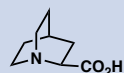
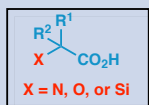
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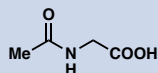
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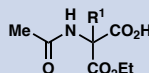
A Survey of Electrochemical Decarboxylative Etherification



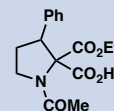
J. Org. Chem., **32**, 480 (1967)
NaOMe/MeOH, Pt(+)/Pt(-), 90 V
reflux, 9 h, N₂, 43% yield



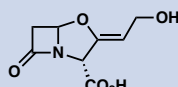
Tetrahedron, **28**, 4497 (1972)
Na/MeOH, Pt(+)/Pt(-), 2.0 A
0.609 F, 30% yield



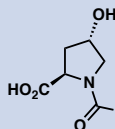
Tetrahedron Lett., **3**, 191 (1976)
Na salt, ROH (R = Me, Et, ^tPr), C(+)/C(-)
250 mA, 130 min, 79-97% yield



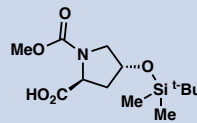
J. Org. Chem., **43**, 335 (1978)
NaOMe/MeOH, C(+)/C(-), 100 mA/cm²
2.0 F/mol, 98% yield



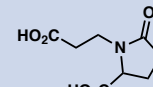
J. Chem. Soc., Perkin. Trans. 1, **0**, 2513 (1983)
Et₃N/MeOH, Pt(+)/Pt(-), 200-250 mA/cm²
-30 °C, 50 min, 1.2% yield



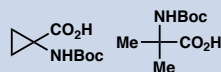
Synthesis, **5**, 424 (1986)
Et₃N/MeOH, Pt(+)/Pt(-), 260 mA/cm²
2.5 F/mol, 97% yield



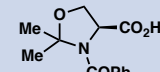
Helv. Chim. Acta, **69**, 1704 (1986)
Et₃N/MeOH, Pt(+)/Pt(-), 275 mA/cm²
3 F/mol, 89% yield



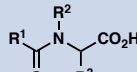
Heterocycles, **29**, 2089 (1989)
NaOAc, CH₃CN/MeOH (3/1)
Pt(+)/Pt(-), 2 F/mol, 75% yield



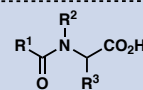
Synlett, **1991**, 737 (1991)
NaOEt/EtOH, Pt(+)/Pt(-), 9 mA/cm²
0 °C, 79%/73% yield



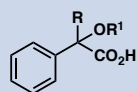
Org. Lett., **2**, 1689 (2000)
NaOMe/MeOH, C(+)/Pt(-), 50 mA
2 F/mol, -20 °C, 69% yield



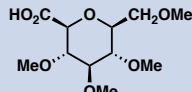
J. Am. Chem. Soc., **129**, 6680 (2007)
silica gel supported piperidine, MeOH,
Pt(+)/Pt(-), 75 mA/cm², 3 F/mol, 0 °C, 92-100%



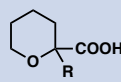
(59-98% yield)
J. Org. Chem., **77**, 1952 (2012)
1) NaOMe/MeOH, Pt(+)/Pt-Ti(-)
1.1 A/dm², 3-3.5 F/mol, 0 °C
2) SiO₂-Pip/MeOH, Pt(+)/Pt
0.3 A/dm², 2.4-3.75 F/mol, 10 °C



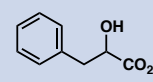
J. Org. Chem., **27**, 281 (1962)
Na/MeOH, Pt(+)/Pt(-)
1.2 A, 62-74% yield



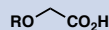
Chem. Pharm. Bull., **28**, 3078 (1980)
Et₂NH/MeOH, Pt(+)/Pt(-), 160 mA, 2 h
69% yield



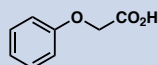
Tetrahedron Lett., **23**, 3987 (1982)
K₂CO₃, Et₄NClO₄/MeOH, Pt(+)/Pt(-)
0.1 A, 67-90% yield, **divided cell**



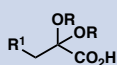
Helv. Chim. Acta, **70**, 292 (1987)
Et₃N/MeOH, Pt(+)/Pt(-), 260 mA/cm²
2.6 F/mol, 68% yield



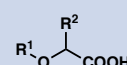
Chem. Ber., **126**, 1623 (1993)
KOH/MeOH or EtOH, Pt(+)/Pt(-)
20 mA/cm², 3.0 F/mol
0 °C, 12-66% yield



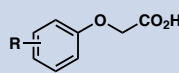
U.P.B. Sci. Bull., Series B, **69**, 3 (2007)
NaOH/Ethylene glycol or Diethylene glycol
C(+)/Pt(-), 0.015 A/cm², yield not reported



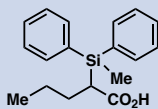
ECS Transactions, **13**, 1 (2008)
MeOH, Pt(+)/Pt(-), >95% yield



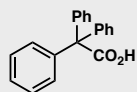
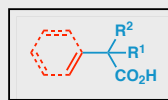
Chem. Commun., **54**, 9969 (2018)
NaOMe/MeOH, C(+)/C(-), 100 mA/cm²
70 min, 75-93% yield



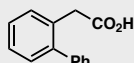
ChemElectroChem, **6**, xxxx (2019)
NaOMe/MeOH, C(+)/C(-), 20 mA/cm²
2.5 F/mol, 19-87% yield



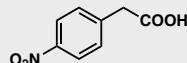
J. Org. Chem., **76**, 4710 (2011)
KOH, CH₃CN/MeOH (3/1), Pt(+)/Pt(-)
250 mA/cm², 3 F/mol, 35% yield



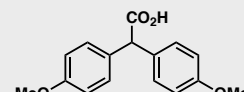
J. Chem. Soc., **0**, 3624 (1952)
NaOMe/MeOH, Pt(+)/Pt(-)
1.5 A, 60% yield



J. Chem. Soc., **0**, 1360 (1962)
Na/MeOH, Pt(+)/Pt(-), 1 A
6 h, 21% yield



J. Chem. Soc., **0**, 1037 (1964)
Na/MeOH, Pt(+)/Pt(-)
1.2 A, 3 h, 16% yield



J. Chem. Soc. B, **0**, 576 (1968)
Na/MeOH, Pt(+)/Pt(-), 1 A
65% yield

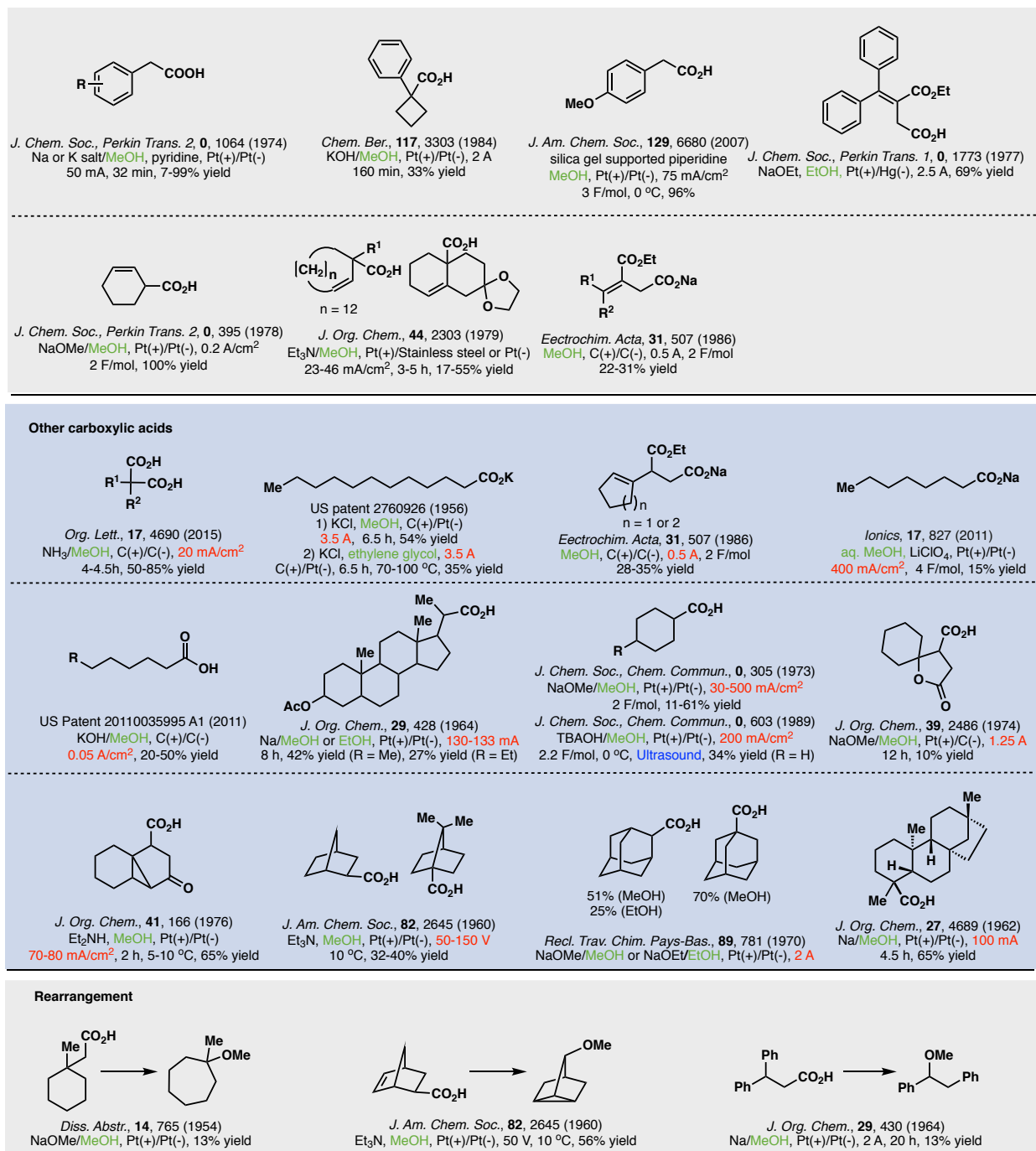
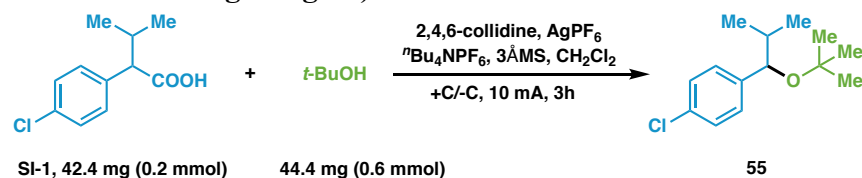


Figure S1: A Survey of Electrochemical Decarboxylative Etherification

General Experimental

Tetrahydrofuran (THF), dichloromethane (CH_2Cl_2), *N,N*-dimethylformamide (DMF), and acetonitrile (CH_3CN) were obtained by passing the previously degassed solvents through an activated alumina column. AgPF_6 was purchased from Alfa Aesar (lot #I17M26). AgClO_4 anhydrous was purchased from Alfa Aesar (lot #Y20D047). AgSbF_6 was purchased from Oakwood (lot #007268). $^n\text{Bu}_4\text{NPF}_6$ was purchased from Oakwood (lot #A034292920). $^n\text{Bu}_4\text{NClO}_4$ (>98%) was purchased from TCI (Product #T0836). 3 Å molecular sieves were purchased from Acros Organics (catalog lot #A034292920) and activated under flame dry for 30 min prior to use. 2,4,6-collidine (99%) was purchased from Sigma-Aldrich (batch # 13925DD). AgClO_4 was grinded prior to use. All the other reagents were purchased at the highest commercial quality and used without further purification, unless otherwise stated. Yields refer to chromatographically and spectroscopically (^1H NMR) homogeneous material. TLC was performed using 0.25 mm E. Merck Silica plates (60F-254), using short-wave UV light for visualization, and phosphomolybdic acid, $\text{Ce}(\text{SO}_4)_2$, acidic ethanolic anisaldehyde, or KMnO_4 as developing agents upon heating. NMR spectra were recorded on Bruker DRX-600, DRX-500, and AMX-400 instruments and are calibrated using residual undeuterated solvent (CHCl_3 at 7.26 ppm ^1H NMR, 77.16 ppm ^{13}C NMR). The following abbreviations were used to explain multiplicities: s = singlet, d = doublet, t = triplet, q = quartet, m = multiplet, br = broad. Column chromatography was performed using E. Merck silica gel (60, particle size 0.043–0.063 mm). High-resolution mass spectra (HRMS) were recorded on Waters LC with G2-XS TOF mass spectrometer by electrospray ionization time of flight reflectron experiments. GCMS (EI) was recorded on Agilent 7820A GC systems and 5975 Series MSD. Melting points were recorded on a Fisher-Johns 12-144 melting point apparatus and are uncorrected. The enantiomeric excesses were determined with Waters UPC² SFC equipped with a photodiode array detector or an Agilent Technologies 1220 Infinity II LC HPLC. Optical rotations were recorded on a Rudolph Research Analytical Autopol III Automatic Polarimeter.

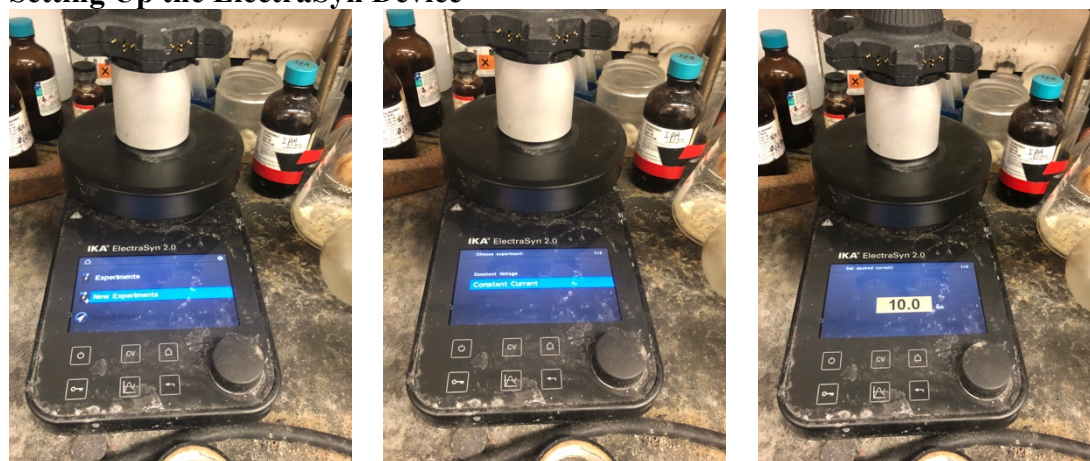
General Procedure for Electrochemical Decarboxylative Etherification (General Procedure A, Carboxylic Acid as Limiting Reagent):



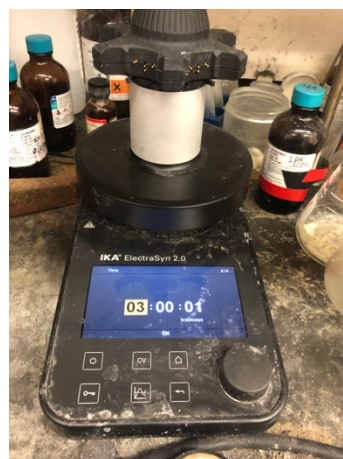
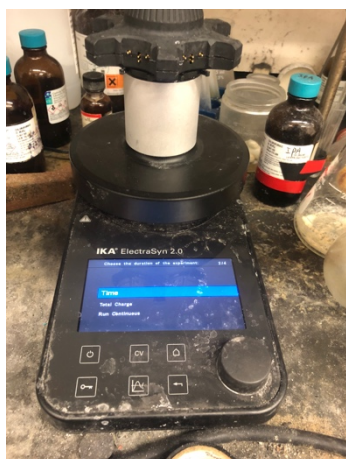
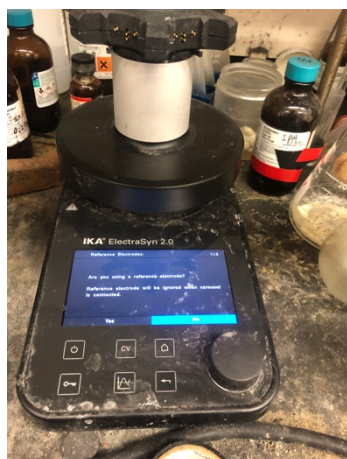
With no precautions to exclude air or moisture, the ElectraSyn vial (5 mL) with a stir bar was charged with carboxylic acid (42.4 mg, 0.2 mmol, 1 equiv.), alcohol (44.4 mg, 0.6 mmol, 3 equiv.), 2,4,6-collidine (72.6 mg, 0.6 mmol, 3 equiv.), tBu_4NPF_6 (116 mg, 0.3 mmol, 1.5 equiv.), 3 Å molecular sieves (150 mg), AgPF_6 (76 mg, 0.3 mmol, 1.5 equiv.), and CH_2Cl_2 (3.0 mL). The ElectraSyn vial cap equipped with anode (graphite) and cathode (graphite) were inserted into the mixture. The reaction mixture was electrolyzed at a constant current of 10 mA for 3 hours. After the reaction, the ElectraSyn vial cap was removed, and electrodes were rinsed with Et_2O (2 mL), which was combined with the crude mixture. Then, the crude mixture was further diluted with Et_2O (30 mL). The resulting mixture was washed with 2N HCl (20 mL) (for products containing pyridine moiety, washing with 2N HCl is omitted) and NaHCO_3 (aq) (20 mL), dried over Na_2SO_4 , and concentrated *in vacuo*. The crude material was purified by preparative thin-layer chromatography (PTLC) to furnish the desired product.

Graphical Guide for Electrochemical Decarboxylative Etherification:

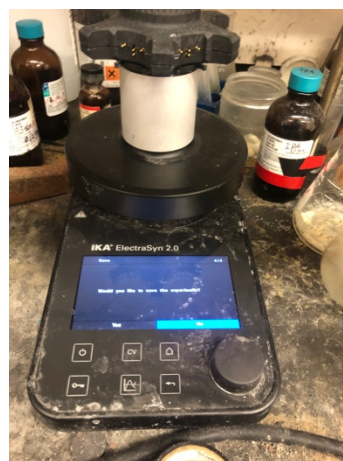
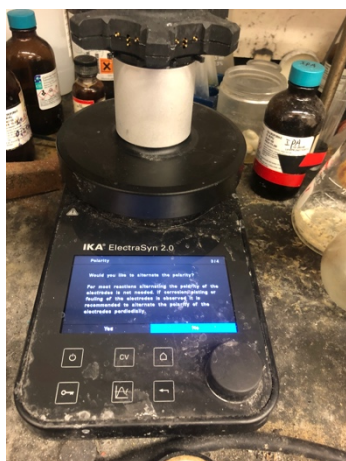
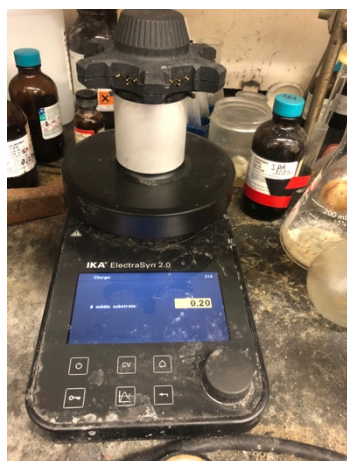
Setting Up the ElectraSyn Device



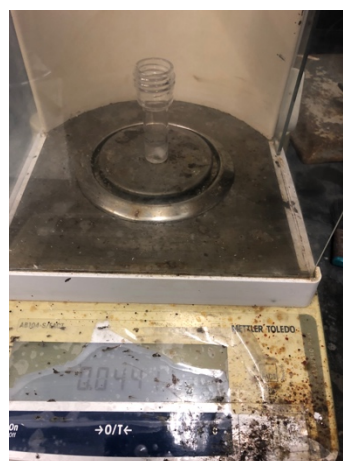
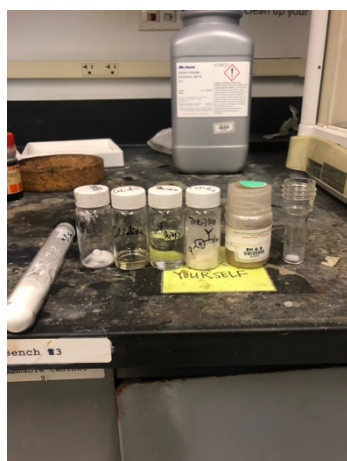
Left: select “New Experiment”. Center: select “Constant Current”. Right: set the current to 10 mA (for a 0.2 mmol scale).



Left: no need to use a reference electrode. Center: choose “Time”. Right: set reaction time to 3h.



Left: 0.2 mmol of carboxylic acid substrate was used. Center: no alternate polarity. Right: Saving data is up to the individual.



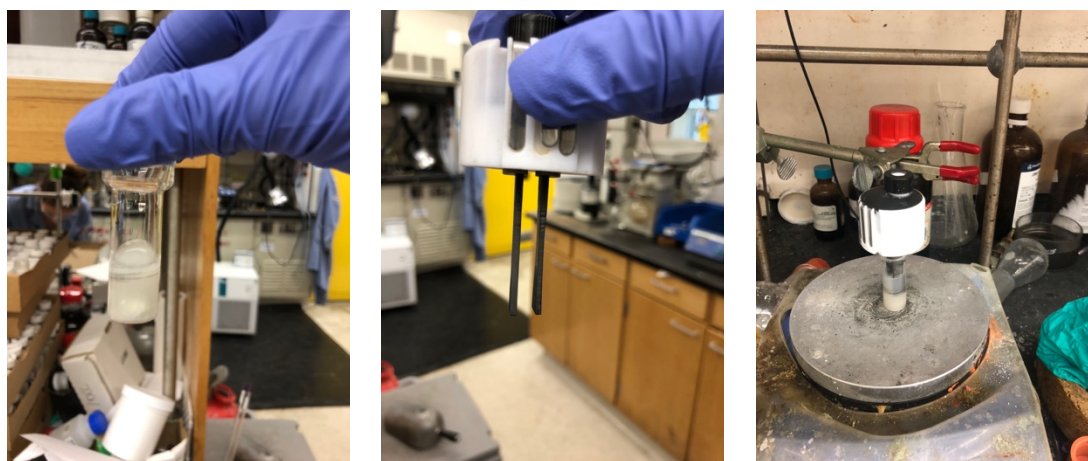
Left: all reagents for this reaction. Center: carboxylic acid (42.4 mg). Right: *t*-BuOH (44.4 mg).



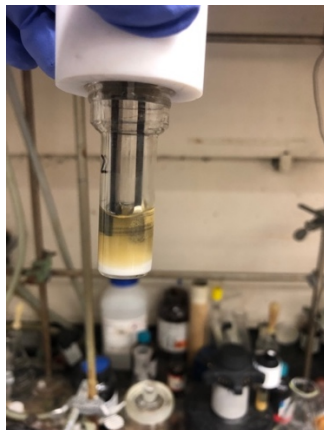
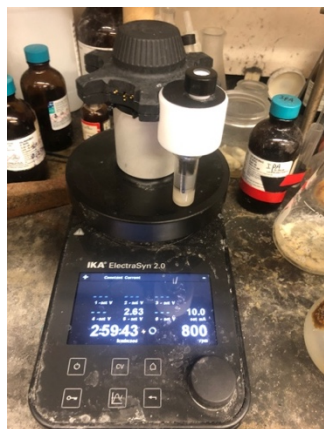
Left: AgPF_6 (76 mg). Center: $n\text{Bu}_4\text{NPF}_6$ (116 mg). Right: 3 Å MS (150 mg).



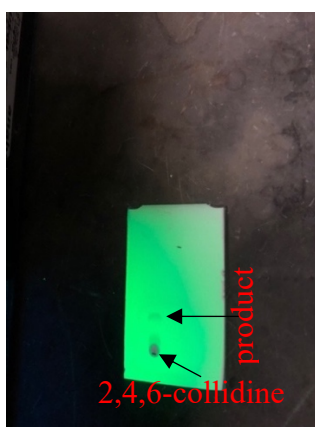
Left: 2,4,6-collidine (72 mg). Center: CH_2Cl_2 from solvent system. Right: CH_2Cl_2 (3 mL).



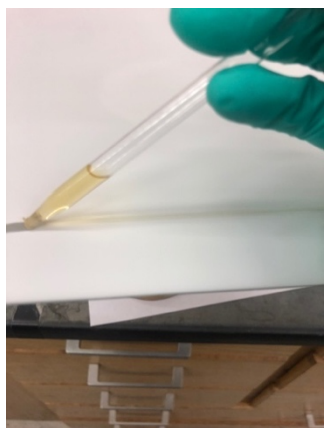
Left: after adding CH_2Cl_2 to the vial. Center: graphite electrodes. Right: pre-stir for 15 min.



Left: start the reaction on the ElectraSyn 2.0 with a stirring speed of 800 rpm. Center: reaction completed. Right: transfer reaction mixture to a separatory funnel with Et₂O. Then the organic phase was washed with 2N HCl (aq) and sat. NaHCO₃ (aq).



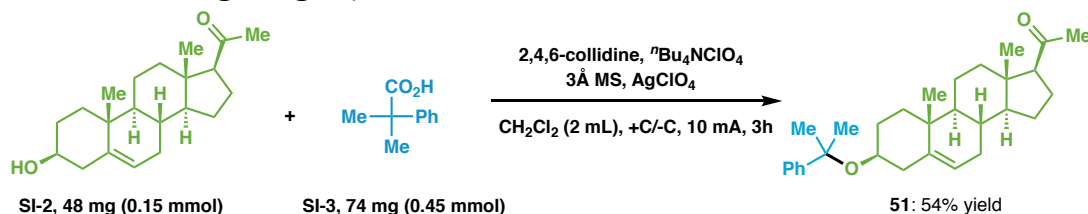
Left: dried over Na₂SO₄. Center: filter off Na₂SO₄. Right: crude TLC (Hexanes: Et₂O = 100:1), top spot is the product.



Left: purified by PTLC (Hexanes: Et₂O = 100:1) Center: removal of solvent. Right: weight of vial containing product (31.0 mg, 65% yield).

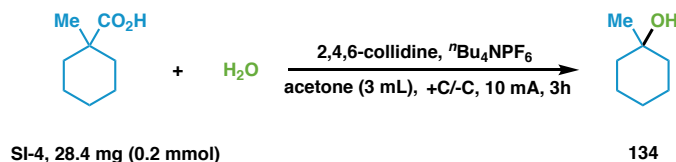
Note: For volatile ether products, a rotary evaporator was operated over a water bath at 20 °C, and a high vacuum pump was avoided during the whole workup sequence.

General Procedure for Electrochemical Decarboxylative Etherification (General Procedure B, Alcohol as Limiting Reagent):



Electrochemical Decarboxylative Etherification: With no precautions to exclude air or moisture, the ElectraSyn vial (5 mL) with a stir bar was charged with carboxylic acid **SI-3** (0.45 mmol, 3 equiv.), alcohol **SI-2** (0.15 mmol, 1 equiv.), 2,4,6-collidine (81.6mg, 0.675 mmol, 4.5 equiv.), $^t\text{Bu}_4\text{NClO}_4$ (137 mg, 0.4 mmol, 0.2 M), 3 Å molecular sieves (100 mg), AgClO_4 (124 mg, 0.6 mmol, 4 equiv.), and CH_2Cl_2 (2.0 mL). The ElectraSyn vial cap equipped with anode (graphite) and cathode (graphite) were inserted into the mixture. The reaction mixture was electrolyzed under a constant current at 10 mA for 3 hours. After the reaction, the ElectraSyn vial cap was removed, and electrodes were rinsed with Et_2O (2 mL), which was combined with crude mixture. Then, the crude mixture was further diluted with Et_2O (30 mL). The resulting mixture was washed with 2N HCl (20 mL) (for products containing pyridine moiety, washing with 2N HCl is omitted) and $\text{NaHCO}_3(\text{aq})$ (20 mL), dried over Na_2SO_4 , and concentrated *in vacuo*. The crude material was purified by preparative thin-layer chromatography (PTLC) to furnish the desired product.

General Procedure for Electrochemical Decarboxylative Hydroxylation: (General Procedure C):



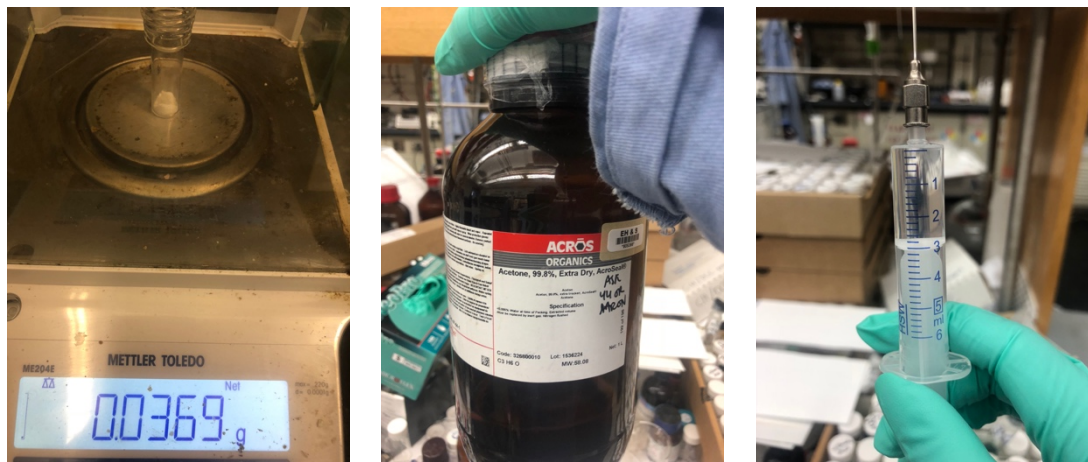
With no precautions to exclude air or moisture, the ElectraSyn vial (5 mL) with a stir bar was charged with carboxylic acid **SI-4** (28.4 mg, 0.2 mmol, 1 equiv.), 2,4,6-collidine (36.3 mg, 0.3 mmol, 1.5 equiv.), $^t\text{Bu}_4\text{NPF}_6$ (114 mg, 0.3 mmol, 0.1M), acetone (3.0 mL), and H_2O (0.1 mL). The ElectraSyn vial cap equipped with anode (graphite) and cathode (graphite) were inserted into the mixture. The reaction mixture was electrolyzed under a constant current of 10 mA for 3 hours.

After the reaction, the ElectraSyn vial cap was removed and electrodes were rinsed with Et₂O (2 mL). The resulting solution was diluted with Et₂O (40 mL), and then washed with saturated aqueous NH₄Cl (20 mL) and brine (20 mL), dried over Na₂SO₄, and concentrated *in vacuo*. The crude material was purified by preparative thin-layer chromatography (PTLC) to furnish the desired product. (Note: an empty balloon is attached for a large scale reaction to balance the pressure resulting from the H₂ generation on the cathode).

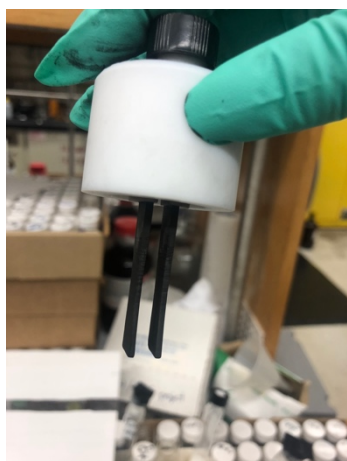
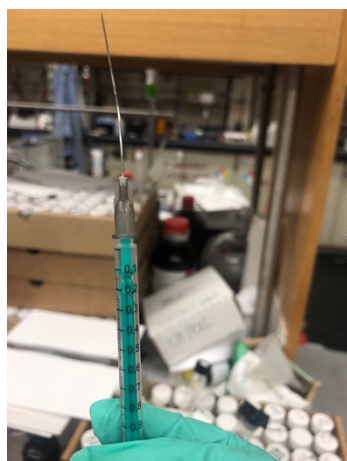
Graphic Procedure for Electrochemical Decarboxylative Hydroxylation:



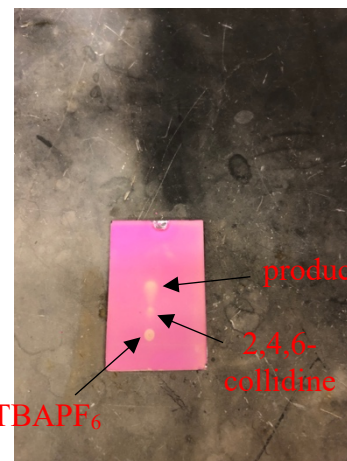
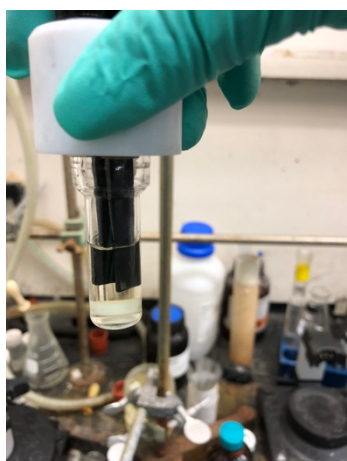
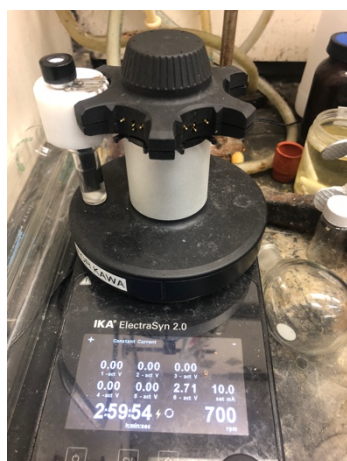
Left: all reagents for hydroxylation reaction. Center: carboxylic acid (28.5 mg, 0.2 mmol). Right: ⁿBu₄NPF₆ (114 mg, 0.3 mmol).



Left: 2,4,6-collidine (36.3 mg, 0.3 mmol). Center: acetone used in this reaction. Right: acetone (3 mL).



Left: H_2O (0.1 mL). Center: graphite electrode. Right: pre-stir the reaction mixture for 5 min.



Left: start the reaction on the ElectraSyn 2.0. Center: reaction completed. Right: crude TLC (Hexanes: EtOAc = 3:1).

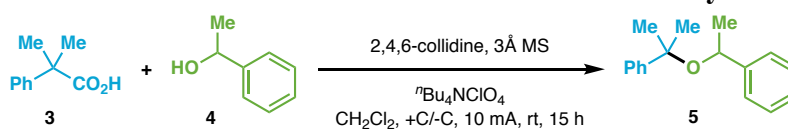


Left: dilute with Et_2O (30 mL) and washed with sat. NH_4Cl (aq). Center: washed with brine. Right: dried over Na_2SO_4 and filtered.



Left: concentrated *in vacuo*. Center: purified by PTLC. Right: weight of vial containing product (16.0 mg, 70% yield).

Experimental Procedure for Gram-Scale Electrochemical Decarboxylative Etherification



Left: reagents for etherification reaction. Center: ElectroSyn vials (25 mL). Right: Tare of the vial.



Left: **3** (394 mg, 2.4 mmol). Center: **4** (880 mg, 7.2 mmol). Right: 2,4,6-collidine (436 mg, 3.6 mmol)



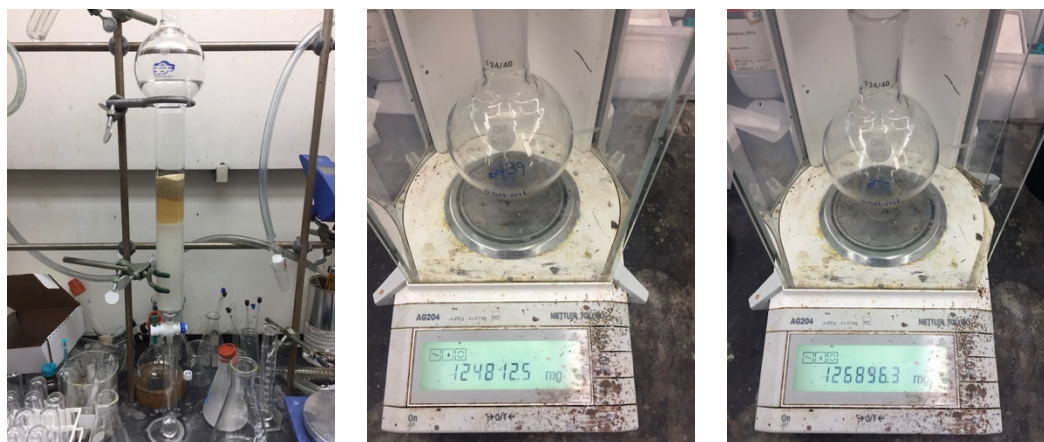
Left: Bu_4NClO_4 (308 mg, 0.9 mmol). Center: 3 Å molecular sieves (450 mg). Right: CH_2Cl_2 (9 mL)



Left: after adding CH_2Cl_2 and equipped with graphite electrodes for 5 reactions. Center: start the reaction on the ElectraSyn device (after 1 min). Right: reaction completed (15h).

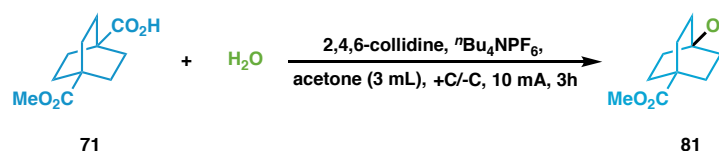


Left: crude TLC (Hexanes: Et_2O =30:1). Center: the suspension of 5 reactions was diluted with Et_2O and washed with 1 N HCl. Right: dried over Na_2SO_4 .

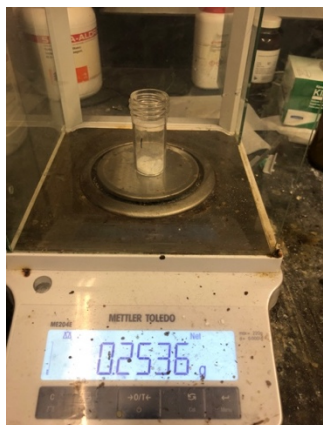


Left: column chromatography purification. Center: weight of empty flask. Right: weight of flask containing product (2.08 g, 72% yield).

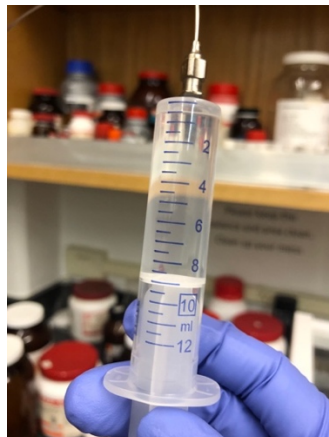
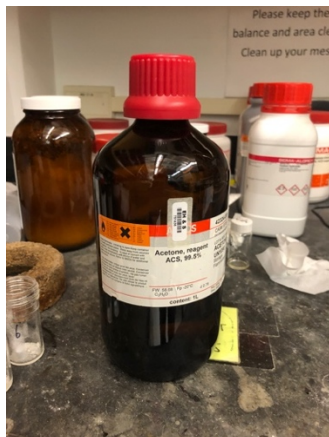
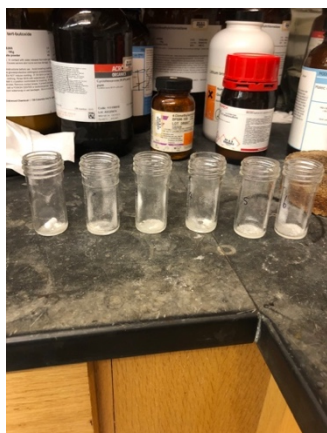
Experimental Procedure for Gram-Scale Electrochemical Decarboxylative Hydroxylation



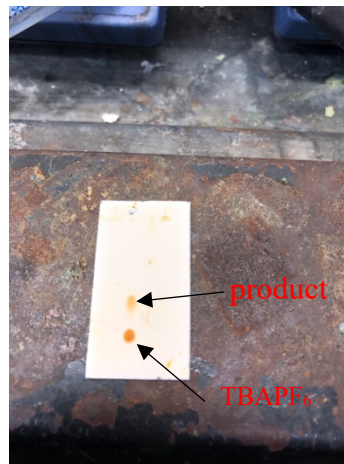
Left: reagents for hydroxylation reaction. Center: ElectraSyn vials (25 mL). Right: Tare of the vial.



Left: **71** (254 mg, 1.2 mmol). Center: $n\text{Bu}_4\text{NPF}_6$ (139 mg, 0.36 mmol). Right: 2,4,6-collidine (218 mg, 1.8 mmol)



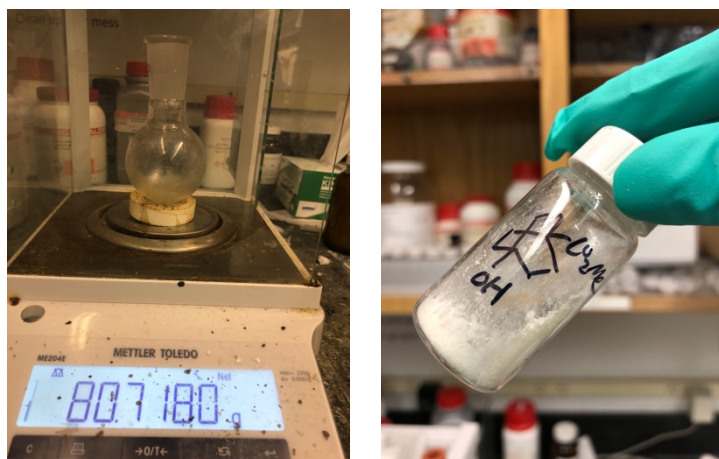
Left: after adding all reagents for 6 reactions. Center: acetone used in this reaction. Right: acetone (9 mL)



Left: after adding solvent and H_2O , and equipped with graphite electrodes. Center: reaction completed (12h). Right: crude TLC (Hexanes: EtOAc= 4:1).



Left: adding Et₂O to dilute 6 reactions and filtered, rinsed with Et₂O. Center: column chromatography purification. Right: weight of empty flask.

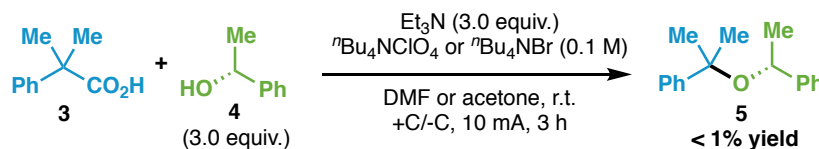


After purification. (864 mg, 65% yield).

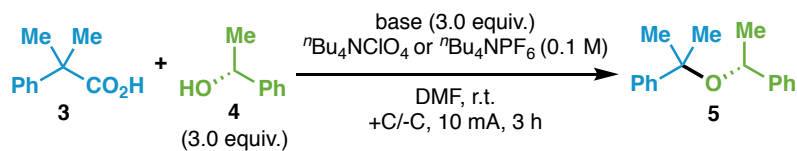
Optimization of Reaction Parameters for Electrochemical Decarboxylative Etherification

All optimization reactions were carried out on 0.20 mmol scale. The crude reaction mixture was analyzed by GC/FID using *n*-dodecane as internal standard.

Starting conditions

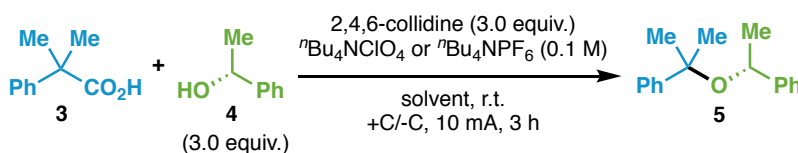


Primary evaluation of bases and electrolyte (Table S1)



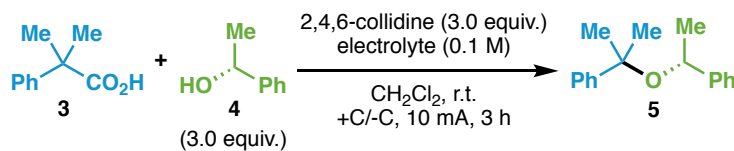
entry	electrolyte	base	yield (%)
1	$n\text{Bu}_4\text{NClO}_4$	K_2CO_3	<1
2	$n\text{Bu}_4\text{NClO}_4$	DBU	<1
3	$n\text{Bu}_4\text{NClO}_4$	2,4,6-collidine	4
4	$n\text{Bu}_4\text{NPF}_6$	2,4,6-collidine	6

Evaluation of solvents (Table S2)



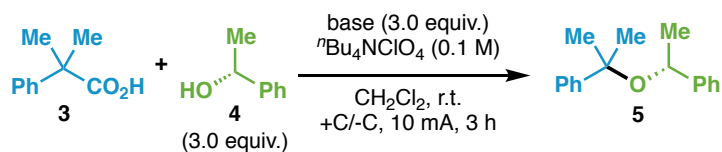
entry	electrolyte	solvent	yield (%)
1	$n\text{Bu}_4\text{NClO}_4$	CH_3CN	27
2	$n\text{Bu}_4\text{NClO}_4$	THF	5
3	$n\text{Bu}_4\text{NClO}_4$	PhCF_3	38
4	$n\text{Bu}_4\text{NClO}_4$	acetone	24
5	$n\text{Bu}_4\text{NClO}_4$	CH_2Cl_2	48
6	$n\text{Bu}_4\text{NClO}_4$	$\text{ClCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}$	47
7	$n\text{Bu}_4\text{NPF}_6$	CH_2Cl_2	40
8	$n\text{Bu}_4\text{NPF}_6$	$\text{ClCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}$	42

Further evaluation of electrolytes (Table S3)



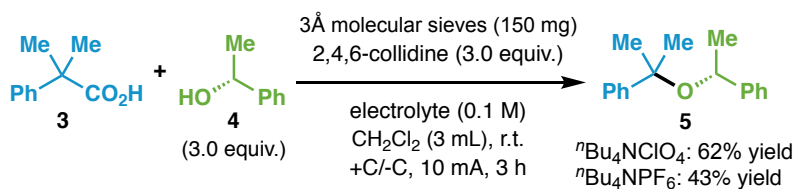
entry	electrolyte	yield (%)
1	LiClO ₄	16
2	ⁿ Bu ₄ NOTs	18
3	Et ₄ NCl	9

Further evaluation of bases (Table S4)

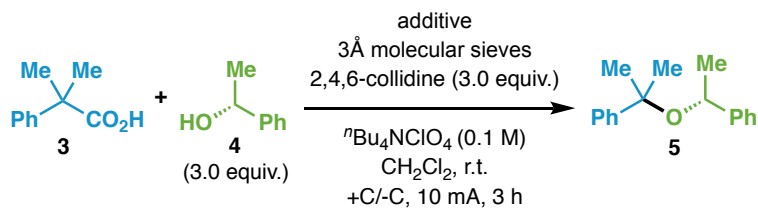


entry	base	yield (%)
1	^t BuOK	3
2	KOH	9
3	NaOAc	16
4	DBU	15
5	TMG	26
6	2,6-lutidine	46
7	DABCO	<1
8	DMAP	2
9	2,6-di- <i>tert</i> -butylpyridine	6

Adding 3Å molecular sieves



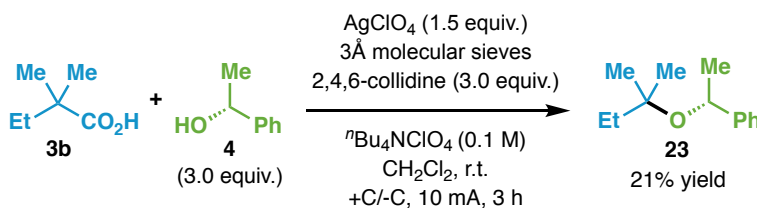
Evaluation of additives (Table S5)



entry	additive (1.5 equiv.)	yield (%)
1	K ₃ Fe(CN) ₆	53
2	MnCO ₃	50
3	ZnO	54
4	KSbF ₆	47
5	Ag ₂ SO ₄	47
6	AgPF ₆	79
7	AgBF ₄	72
8	Ag ₂ O	64
9	AgClO ₄	81(78) ^a
10	AgClO ₄ (0.3 equiv.)	63

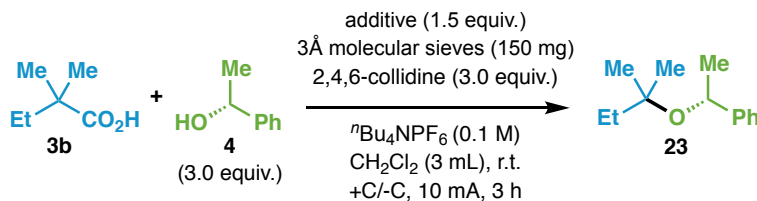
^a Isolated yield

However, under the aforementioned optimized conditions for 2-methyl-2-phenylpropanoic acid **3**, decarboxylative etherification of 2,2-dimethylbutanoic acid **3b** proceeded in low yield.



In order to identify a more general set of conditions, further optimization efforts were undertaken on 2,2-dimethylbutanoic acid **3b**.

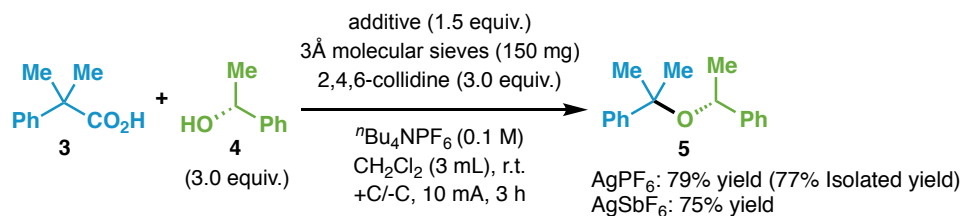
Evaluation of additives using ⁿBu₄NPF₆ as electrolyte (**Table S6**)



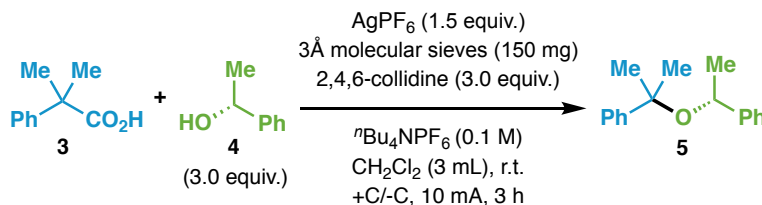
entry	Additive (1.5 equiv.)	yield (%)
1	none	26
2	CH ₂ Br ₂	17
3	KClO ₄	31
4	KPF ₆	47
5	AgPF ₆	58
6	AgSbF ₆	62(62) ^a
7	KSbF ₆	52
8	NaSbF ₆	46

^a Isolated yield

This optimized set of conditions for the decarboxylative etherification of non-benzylic carboxylic acid **3b** was more general, and was also suitable for 2-methyl-2-phenylpropanoic acid **3**.



Control experiments (Table S7)



entry	Variation from standard conditions	yield (%)
1	No AgPF ₆	43
2	No 3 Å molecular sieves	47
3	No 2,4,6-collidine	0
4	No electric current	0

CH₂Cl₂ Cathodic reduction

Conditions: 0.1 M ⁿBu₄NPF₆, CH₂Cl₂ solvent, GC working /Pt counter electrode, Ag/AgCl reference electrode. Scan rate = 200 mV/s.

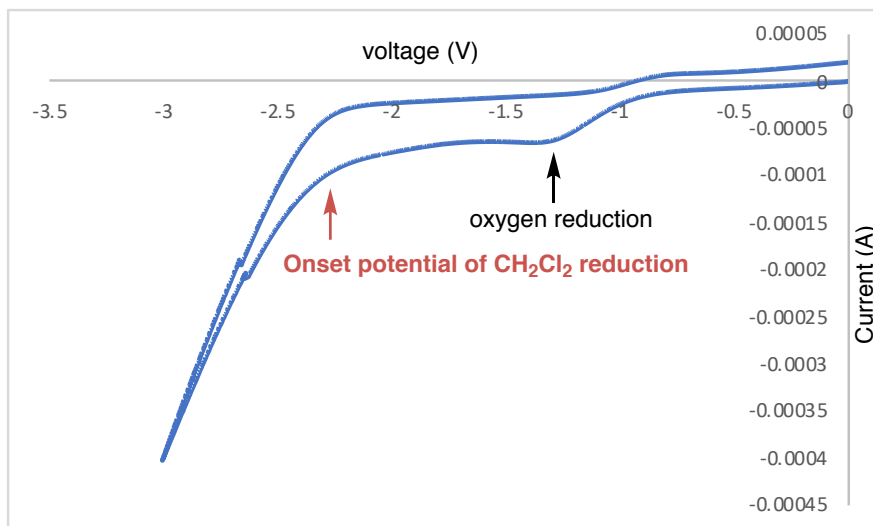
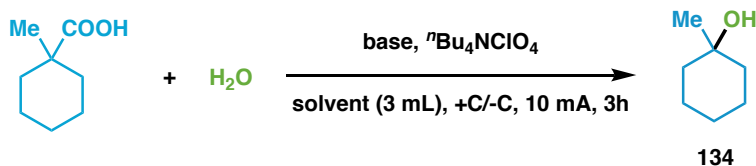


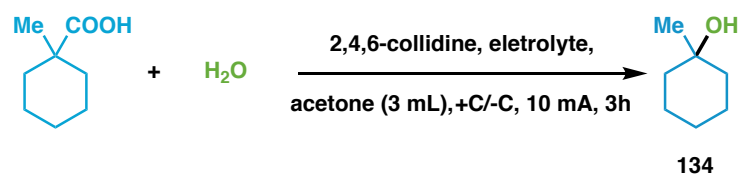
Figure S2: The cathodic potential of the reaction of **3** and **4** was measured as -2.2 V against Ag/AgCl reference electrode, which is in agreement with the reduction of CH_2Cl_2 observed in the cyclic voltammetric study.

Optimization of Reaction Parameters for Electrochemical Decarboxylative Hydroxylation

All optimization reactions were carried out on 0.20 mmol scale. The crude reaction mixture was analyzed by GC/FID using *n*-dodecane as internal standard.



entry	Base (3 eq)	[Ag]	H ₂ O	solvent	Yield (%)
1	2,4,6-collidine	-	0.1 mL	CH ₂ Cl ₂ 3 mL	21
2	2,4,6-collidine	Ag ₂ O (1.5 eq)	0.1 mL	CH ₂ Cl ₂ 3 mL	24
3	Cs ₂ CO ₃	Ag ₂ O (1.5 eq)	0.1 mL	CH ₂ Cl ₂ 3 mL	15
4	2,4,6-collidine	Ag ₂ O (1.5 eq)	0.1 mL	MeCN 3 mL	14
5	2,4,6-collidine	Ag ₂ O (1.5 eq)	0.1 mL	DMF 3 mL	trace
6	2,4,6-collidine	Ag ₂ O (1.5 eq)	0.1 mL	Dioxane 3 mL	15
7	2,4,6-collidine	Ag ₂ O (1.5 eq)	0.1 mL	Acetone 3 mL	50
8	2,4,6-collidine	-	0.1 mL	Acetone 3 mL	65
9	2,4,6-collidine	AgClO ₄ (3 eq)	0.1 mL	Acetone 3 mL	39
10	2,4,6-collidine	-	0.5 mL	Acetone 2.5 mL	49

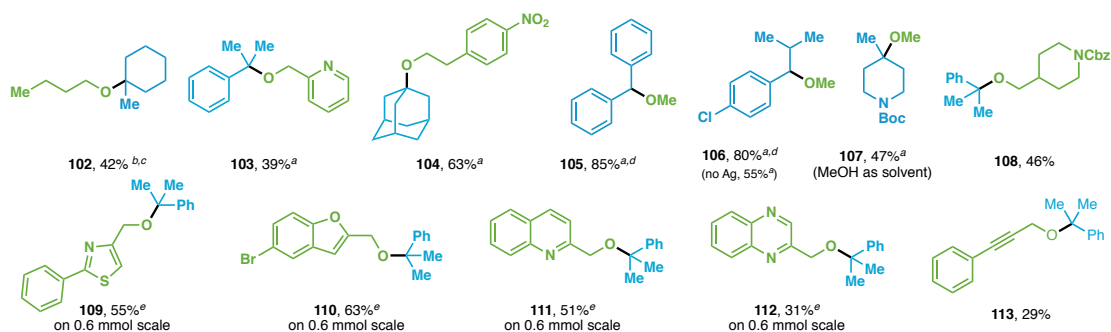


entry	Base	H ₂ O	eletrolyte	Yield (%)
1	2,4,6-collidine (3 eq)	0.2 mL	ⁿ Bu ₄ NCIO ₄	60
2	2,4,6-collidine (3 eq)	0.3 mL	ⁿ Bu ₄ NCIO ₄	59
3	2,4,6-collidine (3 eq)	0.1 mL	ⁿ Bu ₄ NCIO ₄	65
4	2,4,6-collidine (1.5 eq)	0.1 mL	ⁿ Bu ₄ NCIO ₄	71
5	2,4,6-collidine (4.5 eq)	0.1 mL	ⁿ Bu ₄ NCIO ₄	64
6	2,4,6-collidine (1.5 eq)	0.1 mL	ⁿ Bu ₄ NPF ₆	75(70) ^a
7	2,4,6-collidine (1.5 eq)	0.1 mL	Et ₄ NOTs	30
8	2,4,6-collidine (1.5 eq)	0.1 mL	ⁿ Bu ₄ NF.H ₂ O	47

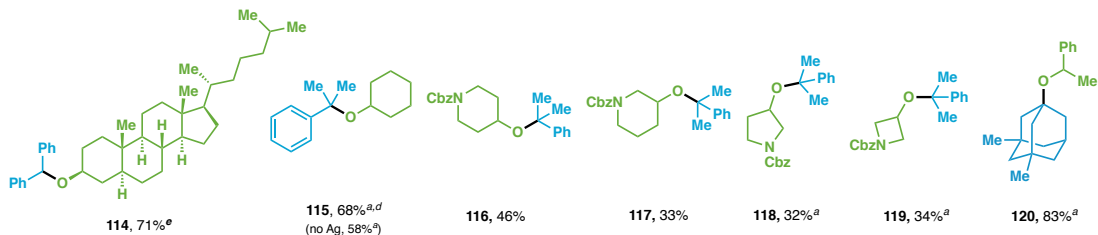
^a Isolated yield

Additional Scope for Decarboxylative Etherification and Hydroxylation

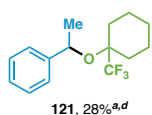
Primary alcohols (12 examples)



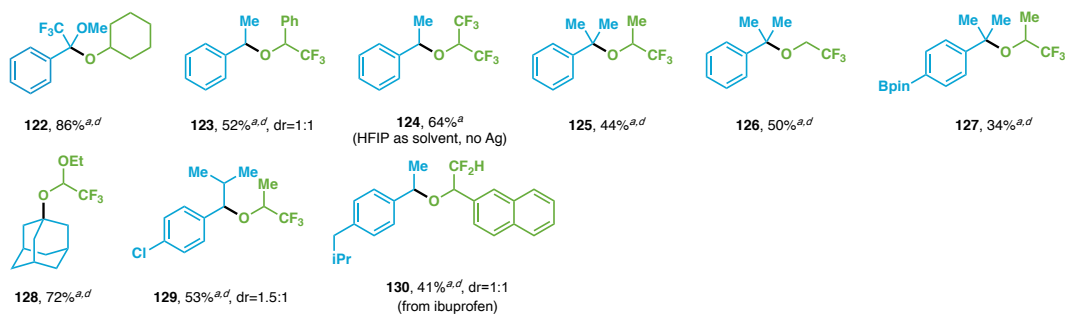
Secondary alcohols (7 examples)



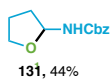
Tertiary alcohol (1 example)



Fluorinated Ethers (9 examples)



Intramolecular decarboxylative etherification example



Hydroxylation (7 examples)

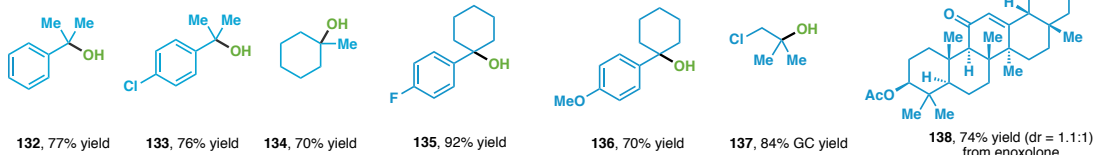
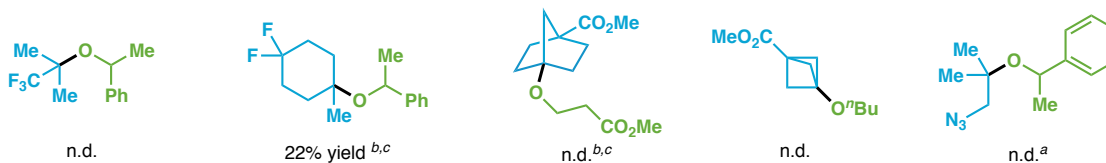


Figure S3: ^aAgClO₄ (0.6 mmol) instead of AgPF₆, ^bBu₄NClO₄ (0.1 M) instead of ^bBu₄NPF₆. ^bAgSbF₆ (0.3 mmol) instead of AgPF₆. ^cDBU (0.6 mmol) instead of 2,4,6-collidine. ^d4.0 or 6.0 equiv. alcohol. ^eAlcohol as limiting reagent, conditions: alcohol (0.15 mmol), carboxylic acid (0.45 mmol), AgClO₄ (0.6 mmol), 2,4,6-collidine (0.675 mmol), ^bBu₄NClO₄ (0.2 M), 3 Å MS (100 mg), CH₂Cl₂ (2 mL), I = 10 mA, 3 h.

Unsuccessful and Challenging Substrates for Decarboxylative Etherification and Hydroxylation

Etherification



Hydroxylation

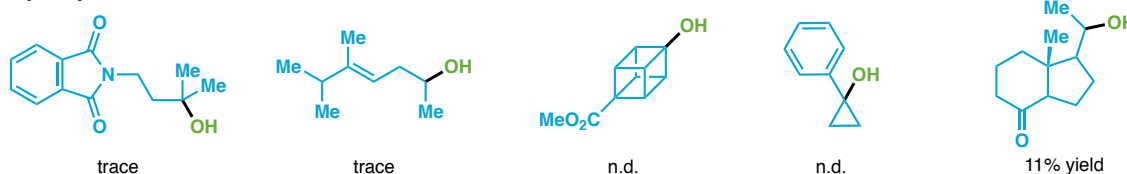


Figure S4: ^aAgClO₄ (0.6 mmol) instead of AgPF₆, ⁿBu₄NClO₄ (0.1 M) instead of ⁿBu₄NPF₆, ^bAgSbF₆ (0.3 mmol) instead of AgPF₆, ^cDBU (0.6 mmol) instead of 2,4,6-collidine.

Kinetic Study

General procedure

To a 10 mL ElectraSyn vial equipped with stir bar was added 2-methyl-2-phenylpropionic acid **3** (32.8 mg, 0.2 mmol), AgClO₄ (anhydrous, 124 mg, 0.6 mmol), ⁿBu₄NClO₄ (103 mg, 0.3 mmol) and 150 mg 3 Å molecular sieves (powder, flame-dried under vacuum). Dichloromethane (dry, 6 mL) was added to the vial, followed by 1-phenylethanol **4** (94 μL, 0.8 mmol) and 2,4,6-collidine (80 μL, 0.6 mmol). The vial cap, equipped with two graphite electrodes, was tightened and the mixture was subjected to 10 mA constant current conditions at a stir speed of 1000 rpm for 90 minutes during which aliquots (20 μL) were removed at indicated times.

Sample preparation

Each aliquot was injected into a filter vial housing and a solution of 4,4'-di-*tert*-butylbiphenyl in acetonitrile (0.5 mL, 1 mM) was added, the filter was inserted and the sample subjected to HPLC analysis.

Analysis

The samples were analyzed on an Agilent 1260 Infinity unit with a UV detector and an Agilent Eclipse Plus C18 column (3.5 μm, 4.6x100 mm). A method based on acetonitrile (A) and 0.1% formic acid in water (B) with a flow of 1 mL/min was used with the following gradient: 60% A

for 2 min, 60-95% A over 1 minute, hold 95% A for 13 min, 95-60% A over 10 seconds, hold 60% for 4 minutes.

Data

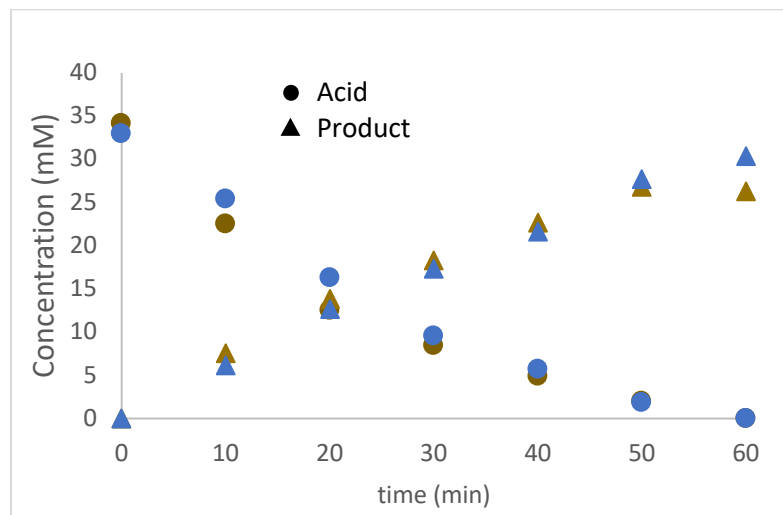


Figure S5: Good reproducibility between two different ElectraSyn Pro instruments

Standard conditions: Alcohol (132 mM), acid (33 mM, 0.2 mmol), AgClO_4 (100 mM), 2,4,6-collidine (99.9 mM), $n\text{Bu}_4\text{NClO}_4$ (49.5 mM), 3Å MS powder (150 mg), 6 mL CH_2Cl_2 (dry), 1000 rpm, 15 mA constant current, graphite electrodes

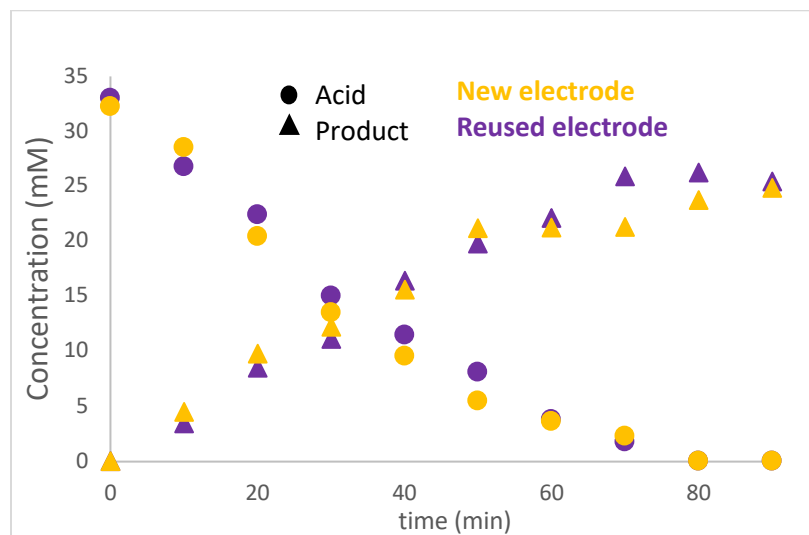


Figure S6: Good reproducibility between new and reused counter electrode (this electrode had been used in 4 reactions with Ag prior to the indicated run).

Standard conditions: Alcohol (132 mM), acid (33 mM, 0.2 mmol), AgClO_4 (100 mM), 2,4,6-collidine (99.9 mM), $n\text{Bu}_4\text{NClO}_4$ (49.5 mM), 3Å MS powder (150 mg), 6 mL CH_2Cl_2 (dry), 1000 rpm, 10 mA constant current, graphite electrodes

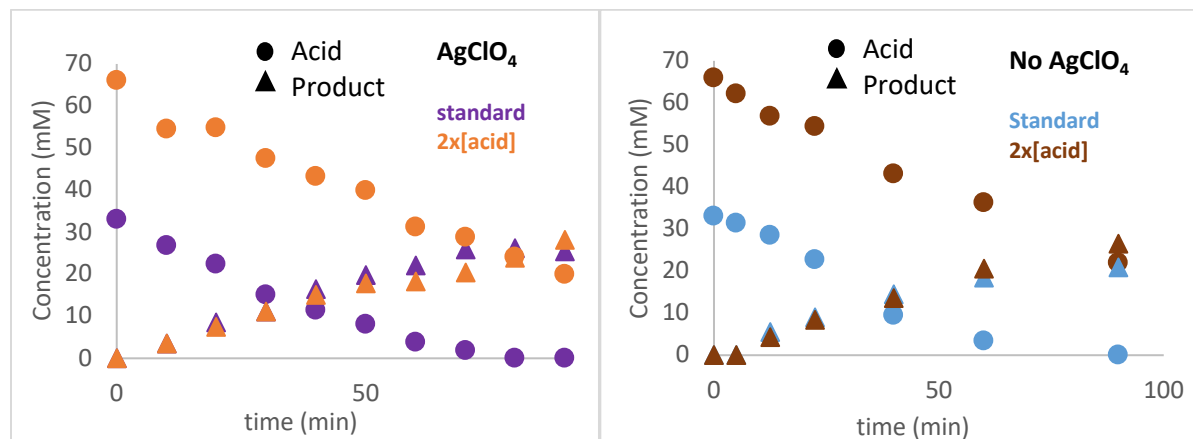


Figure S6: Zero order in [acid] at 10 mA

Standard conditions: Alcohol (132 mM), acid (33 mM, 0.2 mmol), AgClO_4 (100 or 0 mM), 2,4,6-collidine (99.9 mM), $n\text{Bu}_4\text{NClO}_4$ (49.5 mM), 3Å MS powder (150 mg), 6 mL CH_2Cl_2 (dry), 1000 rpm, 10 mA constant current, graphite electrodes

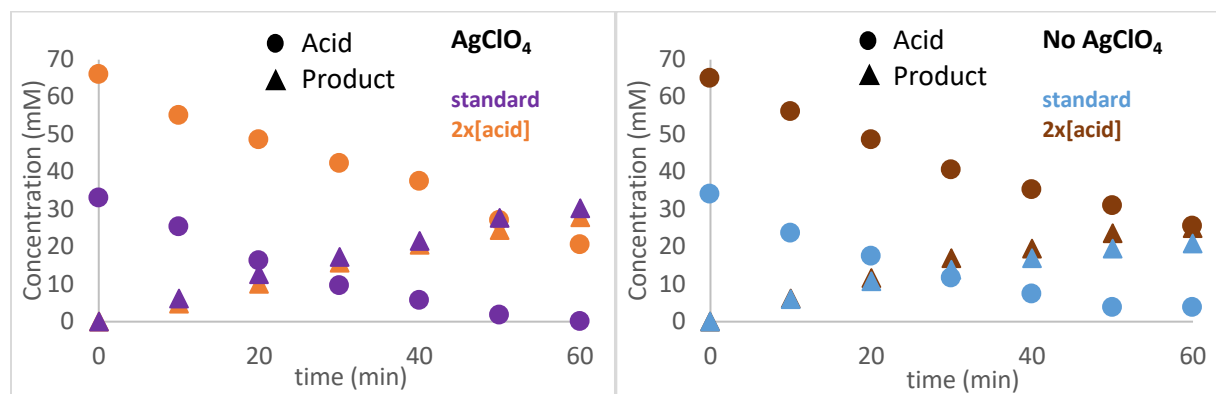


Figure S7: Zero order in [acid] at 15 mA

Standard conditions: Alcohol (132 mM), acid (33 mM, 0.2 mmol), AgClO_4 (100 or 0 mM), 2,4,6-collidine (99.9 mM), $n\text{Bu}_4\text{NClO}_4$ (49.5 mM), 3Å MS powder (150 mg), 6 mL CH_2Cl_2 (dry), 1000 rpm, 15 mA constant current, graphite electrodes

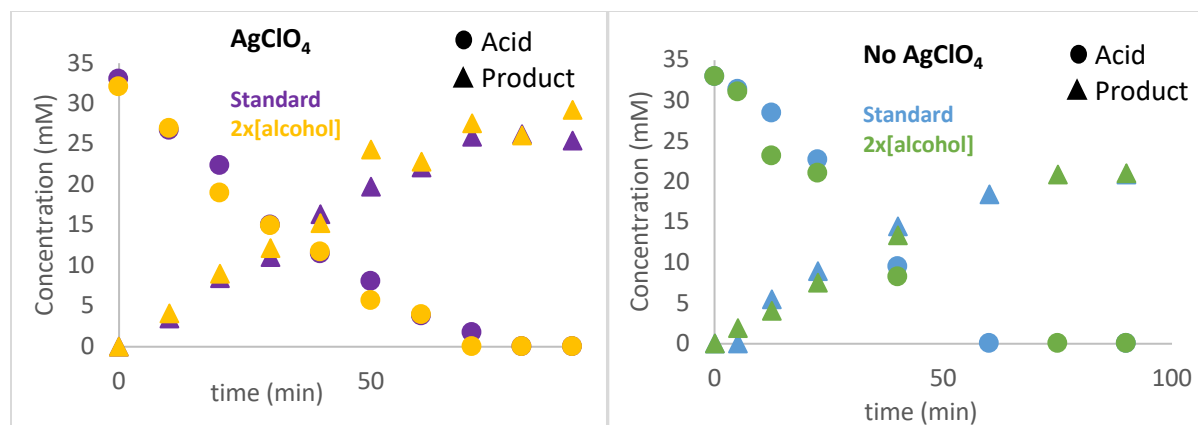


Figure S8: Zero order in [alcohol] at 10 mA

Standard conditions: Alcohol (132 mM), acid (33 mM, 0.2 mmol), AgClO₄ (100 or 0 mM), 2,4,6-collidine (99.9 mM), ⁿBu₄NClO₄ (49.5 mM), 3Å MS powder (150 mg), 6 mL CH₂Cl₂ (dry), 1000 rpm, 10 mA constant current, graphite electrodes

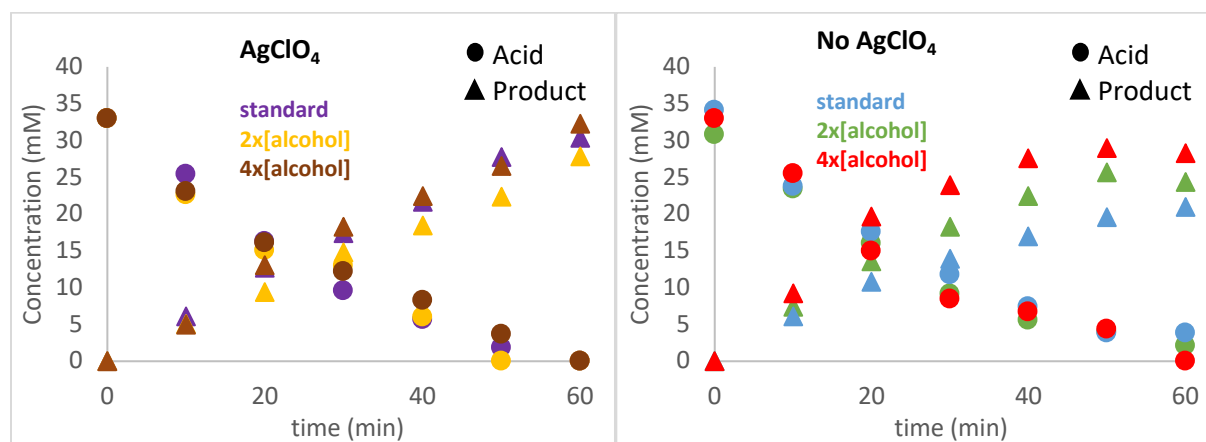


Figure S9: The effect of [alcohol] at 15 mA

Standard conditions: Alcohol (132 mM), acid (33 mM, 0.2 mmol), AgClO₄ (100 or 0 mM), 2,4,6-collidine (99.9 mM), ⁿBu₄NClO₄ (49.5 mM), 3Å MS powder (150 mg), 6 mL CH₂Cl₂ (dry), 1000 rpm, 15 mA constant current, graphite electrodes

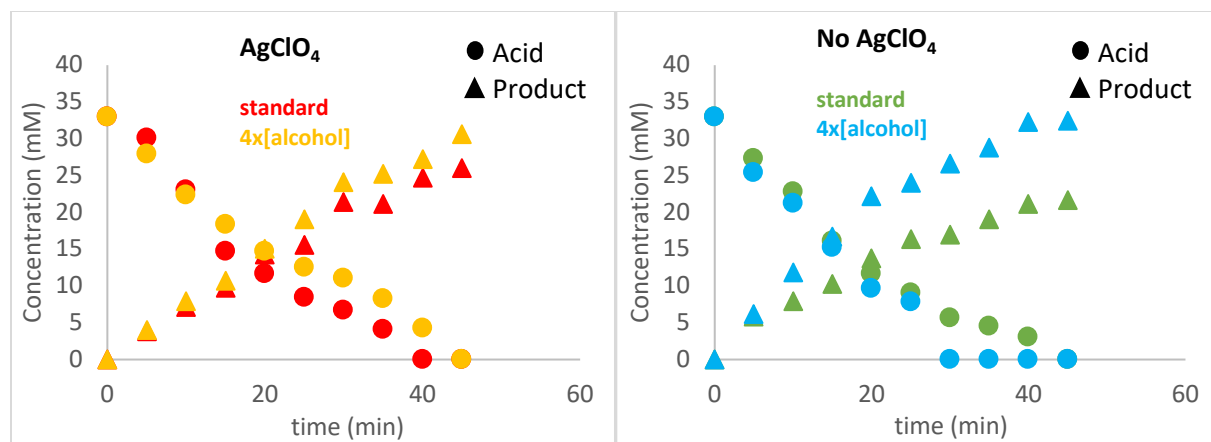


Figure S10: The effect of [alcohol] at 20 mA

Standard conditions: Alcohol (132 mM), acid (33 mM, 0.2 mmol), AgClO_4 (100 or 0 mM), 2,4,6-collidine (99.9 mM), $n\text{Bu}_4\text{NClO}_4$ (49.5 mM), 3Å MS powder (150 mg), 6 mL CH_2Cl_2 (dry), 1000 rpm, 15 mA constant current, graphite electrodes

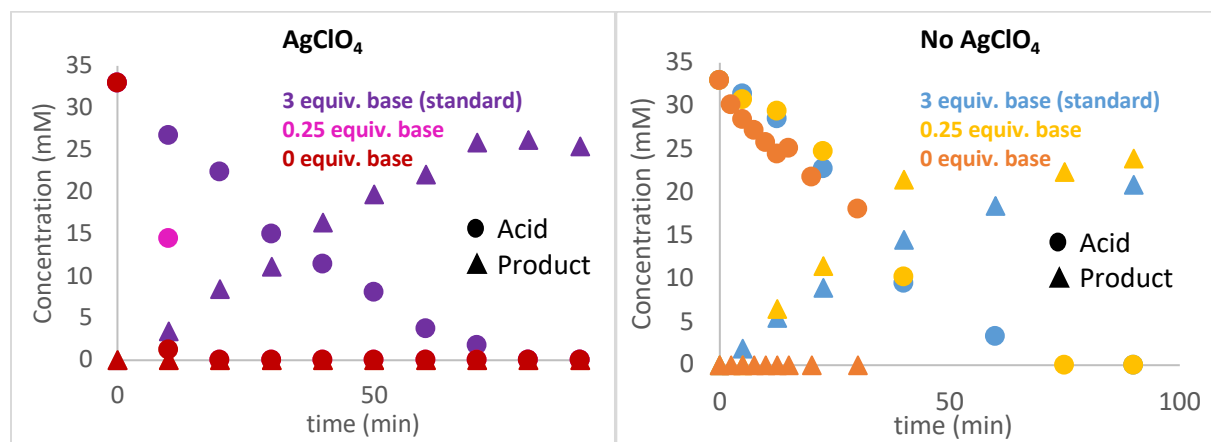


Figure S11: No product formation in absence of base and fast decomposition of acid at low [base] in the presence of Ag

Standard conditions: Alcohol (132 mM), acid (33 mM, 0.2 mmol), AgClO_4 (100 or 0 mM), 2,4,6-collidine (99.9 mM), $n\text{Bu}_4\text{NClO}_4$ (49.5 mM), 3Å MS powder (150 mg), 6 mL CH_2Cl_2 (dry), 1000 rpm, 10 mA constant current, graphite electrodes

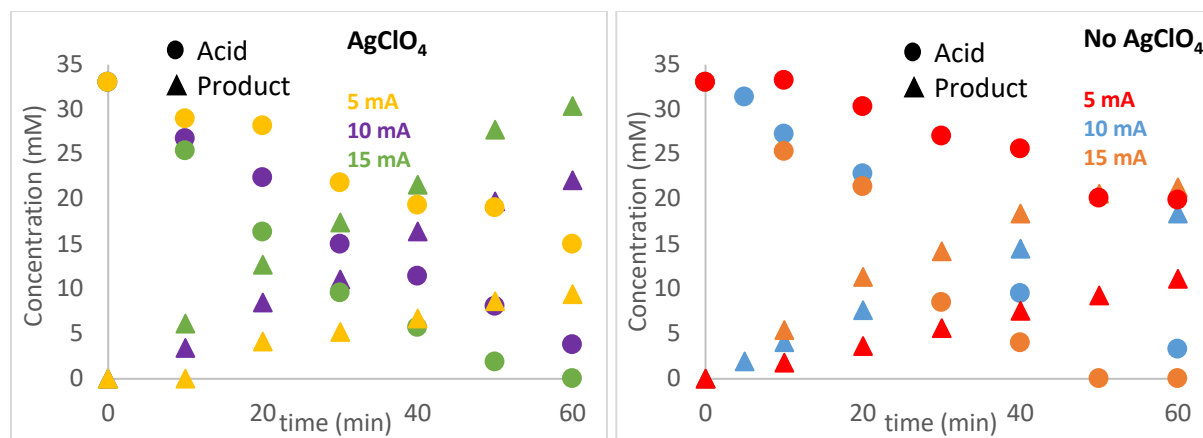


Figure S12: Increased rates with increased current

Standard conditions: Alcohol (132 mM), acid (33 mM, 0.2 mmol), AgClO_4 (100 or 0 mM), 2,4,6-collidine (99.9 mM), $n\text{Bu}_4\text{NClO}_4$ (49.5 mM), 3Å MS powder (150 mg), 6 mL CH_2Cl_2 (dry), 1000 rpm, constant current, graphite electrodes

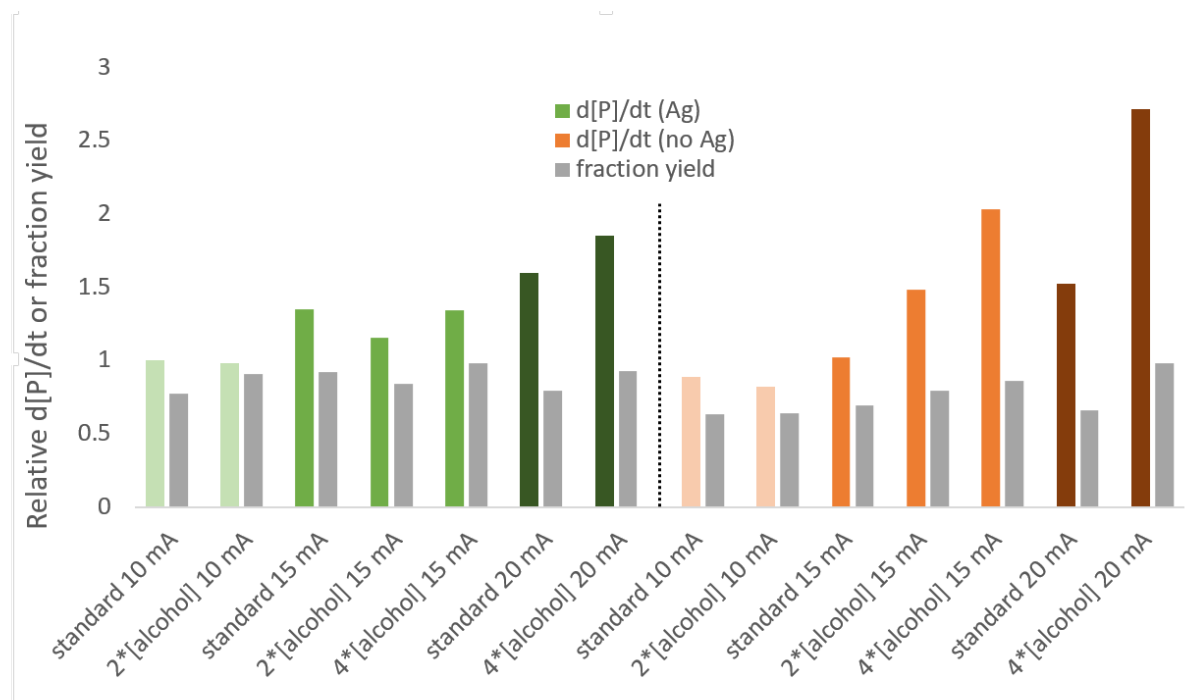


Figure S13: Relative reaction rates under different conditions (normalized to rate for standard conditions with Ag at 10 mA)

Standard conditions: Alcohol (132 mM), acid (33 mM, 0.2 mmol), AgClO_4 (100 or 0 mM), 2,4,6-collidine (99.9 mM), $n\text{Bu}_4\text{NClO}_4$ (49.5 mM), 3Å MS powder (150 mg), 6 mL CH_2Cl_2 (dry), 1000 rpm, constant current, graphite electrodes

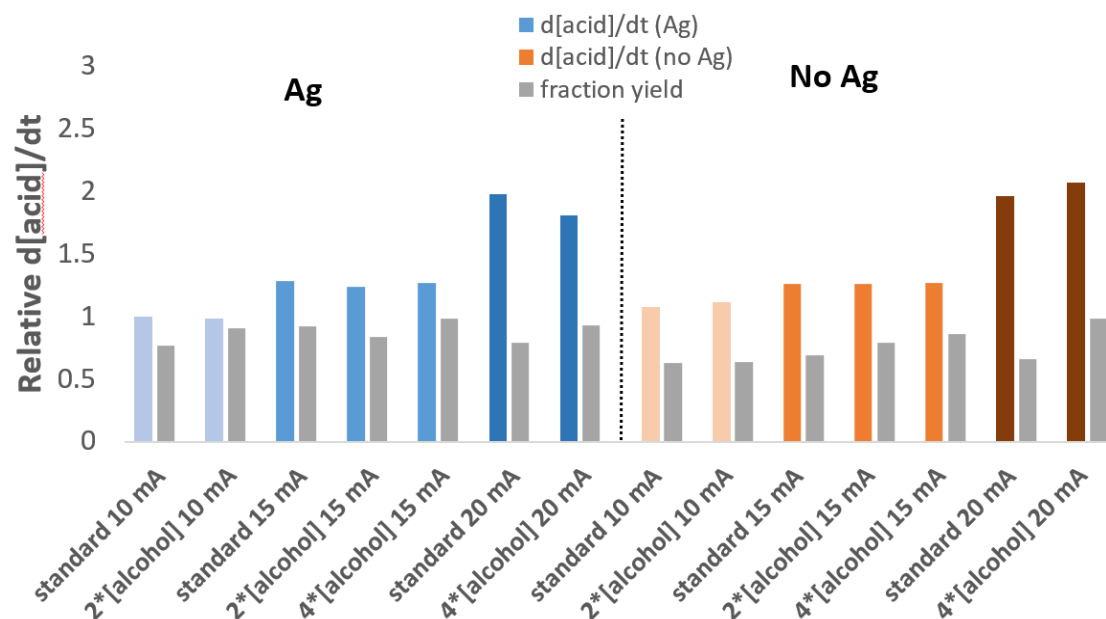


Figure S14: Relative rate of acid disappearance under different conditions (normalized to rate for standard conditions with Ag at 10 mA)

Standard conditions: Alcohol (132 mM), acid (33 mM, 0.2 mmol), AgClO₄ (100 or 0 mM), 2,4,6-collidine (99.9 mM), ⁿBu₄NClO₄ (49.5 mM), 3Å MS powder (150 mg), 6 mL CH₂Cl₂ (dry), 1000 rpm, constant current, graphite electrodes

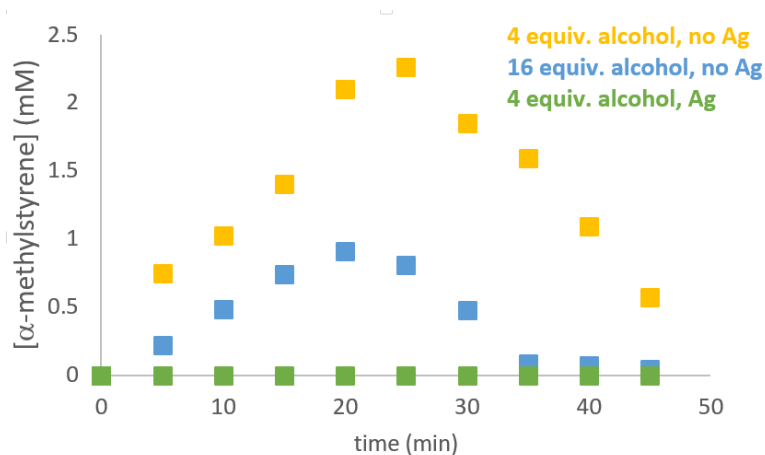


Figure S15: Concentration of α-methylstyrene over time under different conditions at 20 mA

Standard conditions: Alcohol (132 mM), acid (33 mM, 0.2 mmol), AgClO₄ (100 or 0 mM), 2,4,6-collidine (99.9 mM), ⁿBu₄NClO₄ (49.5 mM), 3Å MS powder (150 mg), 6 mL CH₂Cl₂ (dry), 1000 rpm, 20 mA constant current, graphite electrodes

Troubleshooting: Frequently Asked Questions

Question 1:

Are there any precautions that need to be taken for running this reaction?

Answer:

We used all the reagents without any special handling. But the 3Å molecular sieves were flame dried under vacuum for 10 min under vacuum prior to use. The reaction was performed under air without degassing, however, an empty balloon is attached for a large scale reaction of hydroxylation to balance the pressure resulting from the H₂ generation on the cathode.

Question 2:

Is stirring crucial for this reaction?

Answer:

Because the etherification reaction is heterogeneous, stirring is critical—without stirring, the potential of the reaction is high, leading to low yields. Our preferred stirring rate is from 600 to 1000 rpm.

Question 3:

What is the byproduct of this reaction?

Answer:

We have mentioned the common byproducts that we observed for etherification in the manuscript. In addition, one of the major byproducts when using difluorophenylacetic acid as electrophile is *difluoro(phenyl)methyl 2,2-difluoro-2-phenylacetate*, which is resulted from the nucleophilic attack of the difluoro-phenylacetic acid towards the corresponding carbocation.

Question 4:

What can I do if lots of starting materials remain after electrolysis?

Answer:

You can increase the reaction time, use a higher current to get a higher conversion. Alternatively, using more alcohol coupling partners such as 6 equiv. usually helps to get a better yield.

Question 5:

How do I monitor the reaction?

Answer:

We have evaluated the reaction time on the standard substrate, which indicates 3h is enough for full conversion in 0.2 mmol scale. So we chose to leave the reaction for each substrate for 3h

without monitoring. But if you want to speed up the process, you can use TLC analysis with UV visualization (254 nm) to see the starting material if it is UV active and I₂ stain for non-UV active substrates.

Question 6:

Dose longer reaction time cause decrease of yield?

Answer:

We left the reaction running for 6h during optimization and no significant decrease of yield was observed.

Question 7:

Are the etherification products volatile?

Answer:

Some etherification products that have low molecular weight or no functionalities are volatile. You can use Et₂O for work up and purification and keep the temperature of rotavap water bath below 30 °C.

Question 8:

How to clean up the electrodes after the reaction?

Answer:

Normally, after the reaction, you observe Ag plating on the cathode. To remove Ag plating, you can simply use a blade to scrape the graphite electrode. However, we didn't observe appreciable ill effect to the yield even without removing Ag plating.

Question 9:

This is a heterogeneous reaction. Does the yield drop in a larger scale?

Answer:

We obtained similar yield when scaling up the reaction to gram scale. Larger scale was not tested.

Question 10:

What's the limitation of current decarboxylative C-O bond forming reaction?

Answer:

“Non-activated” (we define “activated” carboxylic acids to be some acid substrates bearing stabilizing elements for the electrogenerated carbon cation such as phenyl group, N, O, Si heteroatom) primary and secondary carboxylic acids without any stabilizing effect for the corresponding carbon cation are generally not compatible probably because the electrogenerated

carbocation doesn't have a high enough lifetime to be attacked by the alcohol nucleophile; instead, it undergoes elimination, rearrangement etc. Tertiary alcohols gave low yield when they coupled with tertiary carboxylic acids to generate steric hindered tertiary alkyl-alkyl ethers. Please see “**Unsuccessful or Challenging Substrates in This Study**” section (see page 35) for the problematic substrates we've tried.

Question 11: How do we choose an appropriate conditions for the synthesis of hindered ether?

Answer: General procedure A and B are differentiated by which reagents (acid or alcohol) are used as limiting reagent. The criteria for how to choose conditions is first dependent on the value of the substrates. More specifically, if the carboxylic acid is much more precious, you should choose General procedure A. As for how to choose the [Ag], based on our experience, AgClO₄ is suitable for benzylic carboxylic acids, while AgSbF₆ is preferred for non-activated carboxylic acids. AgPF₆ is generally effective for all substrates, but yields are slightly lower than using AgClO₄ and AgSbF₆ respectively. We don't have a clear rule for how to choose the base, but 2,4,6-collidine is proven to be a general base for all types of substrates. Only in a few examples of non-activated carboxylic acids, we found that DBU gave better yields than 2,4,6-collidine.

Question 12: Can we use other electrodes?

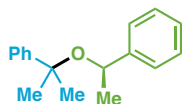
Answer: Among a variety of electrodes we have tested for both cathode and anode, we found nickel foam can be used as cathode instead of graphite to give the product in a comparable yield. However, the anode selection is more narrow as we found electrodes such as Pt, RVC, glass carbon etc gave much lower yield than graphite when they were used as anode.

Question 13: How can we scale up these reactions?

Answer: You can scale up to gram-scale for both of the etherification and hydroxylation according to the procedure we provided (page 23). An even larger scale reaction hasn't been tested. For gram-scale reaction, there are some extra tricks that need to be pointed out. First, the amount of electrolyte and base can be reduced without affecting the yield. Second, we found that double the concentration actually gave a better yield compared to the small scale reaction. Third, the reaction time can be shortened.

Experimental Procedures and Characterization Data

Compound 5



(*R*)-2-(1-phenylethoxy)propan-2-ylbenzene

Following General Procedure A. Purification by PTLC (silica, 50:1 Hexanes: Et₂O) afforded 37.0 mg (77%) of the title compound **5**.

Physical State: colorless oil.

¹H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.48 (d, J = 7.3 Hz, 2H), 7.34 (t, J = 7.6 Hz, 2H), 7.32 – 7.26 (m, 5H), 7.23 – 7.18 (m, 1H), 4.31 (q, J = 6.5 Hz, 1H), 1.52 (s, 3H), 1.38 (s, 3H), 1.33 (d, J = 6.5 Hz, 3H).

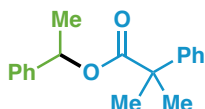
¹³C NMR (151 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 147.6, 147.0, 128.2, 128.1, 127.0, 126.6, 126.2, 125.8, 78.1, 71.9, 31.7, 27.2, 26.6.

GC/MS (EI): m/z (%) 240 (0.003%), 225 (7%), 119 (100%), 105 (100%), 91 (68%).

$[\alpha]_D^{24}$ = 153.6 (c = 1.0, CHCl₃).

TLC: R_f = 0.3 (50:1 Hexanes: Et₂O).

Compound 7



1-Phenylethyl 2-methyl-2-phenylpropanoate¹

Following General Procedure A, no 2,4,6-collidine. Purification by PTLC (silica, 8:1 Hexanes: Et₂O) afforded 28.0 mg (52%) of the title compound **7**.

Physical State: colorless oil.

¹H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.35 – 7.21 (m, 8H), 7.19 – 7.14 (m, 2H), 5.86 (q, J = 6.6 Hz, 1H), 1.61 (s, 3H), 1.58 (s, 3H), 1.44 (d, J = 6.8 Hz, 3H).

¹ März, M. et al. Azodicarboxylate-free Esterification with Triphenylphosphine Mediated by Flavin and Visible Light: Method Development and Stereoselectivity Control. *Org. Biomol. Chem.*, **16**, 6809–6817 (2018).

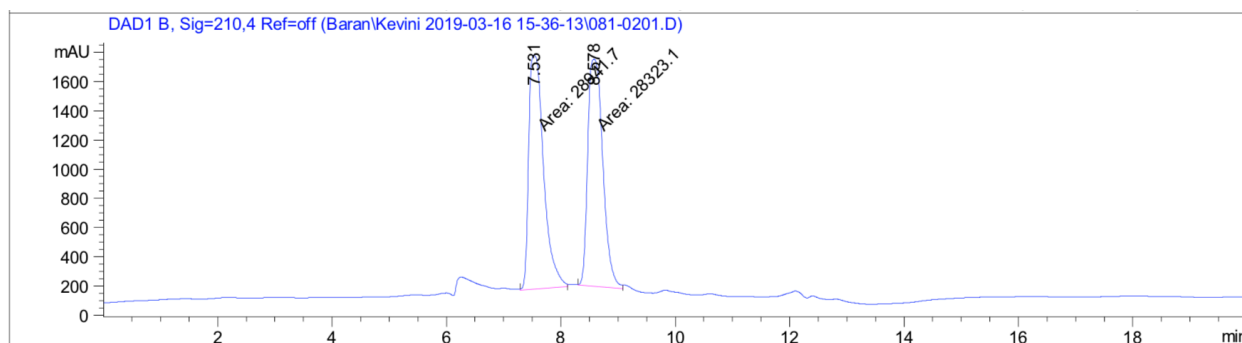
^{13}C NMR (151 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 175.9, 144.7, 141.9, 128.5, 128.4, 127.7, 126.7, 125.90, 125.87, 72.6, 46.7, 26.6, 26.5, 22.3.

TLC: R_f = 0.40 (8:1 Hexanes:Et₂O).

Note: when using (*R*)-1-phenylethan-1-ol as the nucleophile, the product **7** was isolated as racemic (er = 50:50).

Chiral HPLC: Chiralpak IA 4.6 x 250 mm; 5:95 *i*-PrOH : Hexanes, 0.5 mL/min, 212 nm; t_R (minor) = 7.5 min, t_R (major) = 8.5 min, 50:50 er.

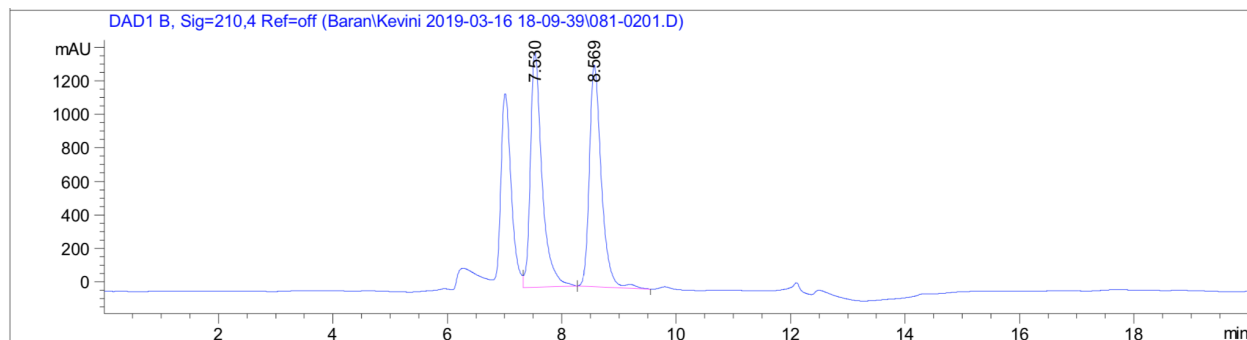
(rac)-1-phenylethan-1-ol as the nucleophile



Signal 2: DAD1 B, Sig=210,4 Ref=off

Peak #	RetTime [min]	Type	Width [min]	Area [mAU*s]	Height [mAU]	Area %
1	7.531	MM	0.3014	2.89417e4	1600.47656	50.5401
2	8.578	MM	0.3041	2.83231e4	1552.33069	49.4599

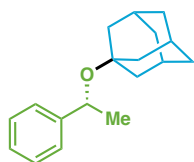
(*R*)-1-phenylethan-1-ol as the nucleophile



Signal 2: DAD1 B, Sig=210,4 Ref=off

Peak #	RetTime [min]	Type	Width [min]	Area [mAU*s]	Height [mAU]	Area %
1	7.530	VB	0.2111	1.98400e4	1402.32031	50.8606
2	8.569	BV R	0.2147	1.91686e4	1321.73340	49.1394

Compound 16



1-((*R*)-1-phenylethoxy)adamantane

Following General Procedure A. Purification by PTLC (silica, 50:1 Hexanes: Et₂O) afforded 33.4 mg (65%) of the title compound **16**.

Physical State: colorless oil.

¹H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.36 (d, J = 7.4 Hz, 2H), 7.30 (t, J = 7.6 Hz, 2H), 7.20 (t, J = 7.3 Hz, 1H), 4.83 (q, J = 6.5 Hz, 1H), 2.08 (s, 3H), 1.72 (q, J = 11.5 Hz, 6H), 1.59 – 1.55 (m, 6H), 1.37 (d, J = 6.6 Hz, 3H).

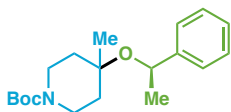
¹³C NMR (151 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 147.9, 128.2, 126.6, 125.7, 73.6, 67.9, 42.7, 36.6, 30.7, 26.9.

GC/MS (EI): m/z (%) 256 (0.03%), 241 (17%), 135 (100%), 105 (89%), 95 (23%).

TLC: R_f = 0.4 (30:1 Hexanes: Et₂O).

$[\alpha]_D^{24}$ = 58.0 (c = 0.33, CHCl₃).

Compound 17



tert-butyl (*R*)-4-methyl-4-(1-phenylethoxy)piperidine-1-carboxylate

Following General Procedure A without 2N HCl work up (washed twice with H₂O), using AgSbF₆ (103 mg, 1.5 equiv.), DBU (91.2 mg, 3.0 equiv.) instead of AgPF₆ and 2,4,6-collidine respectively.

Purification by PTLC (silica, 4:1 Hexanes: EtOAc) afforded 28.7 mg (45%) of the title compound **17**.

Physical State: colorless oil.

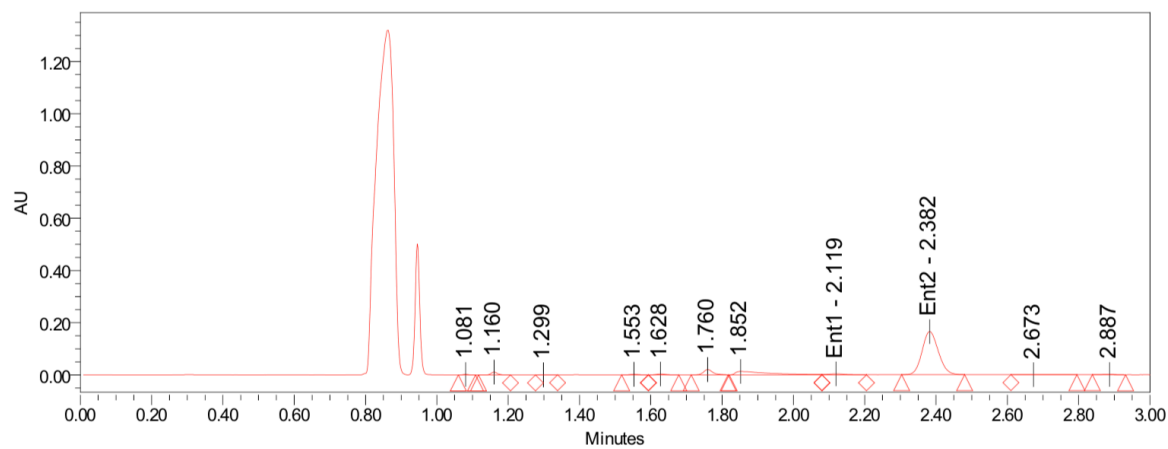
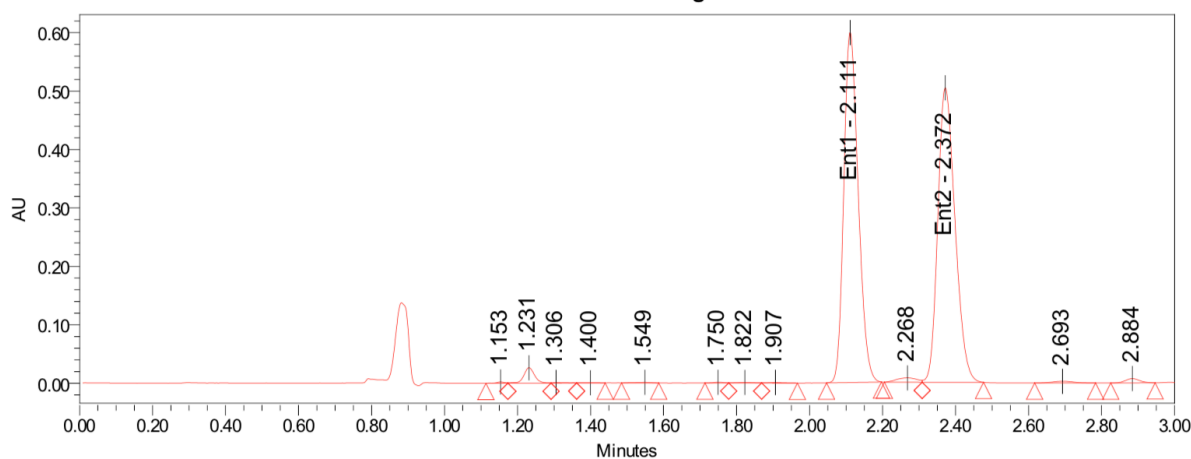
¹H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.35 – 7.28 (m, 3H), 7.24 – 7.19 (m, 1H), 4.61 (q, *J* = 6.5 Hz, 1H), 3.69 (s, 1H), 3.49 (s, 1H), 3.25 (t, *J* = 12.5 Hz, 1H), 2.95 (s, 1H), 1.80 (d, *J* = 13.7 Hz, 1H), 1.63 (d, *J* = 14.0 Hz, 1H), 1.44 – 1.40 (m, 10H), 1.37 (d, *J* = 6.5 Hz, 3H), 1.36 – 1.31 (m, 1H), 1.08 (s, 3H).

¹³C NMR (151 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 155.0, 147.1, 128.4, 126.9, 125.8, 79.3, 73.3, 69.8, 40.0, 36.6, 28.6, 26.9, 26.0.

HRMS (ESI-TOF): calc'd for C₁₉H₂₉NNaO₃ [*M* + Na]⁺: 342.2040; found 342.2044.

TLC: R_f = 0.63 (3:1 Hexanes: EtOAc).

Chiral HPLC: Chiralpak IG 4.6 x 250 mm; 5% MeOH/CO₂, 0.5 mL/min, 212 nm; *t*_R (minor) = 2.11 min, *t*_R (major) = 2.37 min, 95% *ee*.



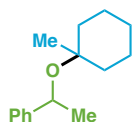
SAMPLE INFORMATION

Sample Name:	ms-1-rac, ms-1-chiral	Acquired By:	System
Sample Type:	Unknown	Sample Set Name	Samples_SFC
Vial:	1:A,7, 1:A,8	Acq. Method Set:	G_BAR0275
Injection #:	1	Processing Method	BAR0275
Injection Volume:	2.00 ul	Channel Name:	212nm
Run Time:	3.0 Minutes	Proc. Chnl. Descr.:	PDA Spectrum PDA 212.0 nm
Date Acquired:	3/5/2019 10:14:27 AM PST, 3/5/2019 10:18:22 AM PST		
Date Processed:	3/5/2019 10:17:31 AM PST, 3/5/2019 10:21:26 AM PST		

Area Summarized by Name

	ms-1-rac	49.89	50.11	-0.21	1644012	1650977
	ms-1-chiral	2.36	97.64	-95.28	12543	519472

Compound 18



(1-((1-methylcyclohexyl)oxy)ethyl)benzene

Following General Procedure **A**, using AgSbF₆ (103 mg, 1.5 equiv.), DBU (91.2 mg, 3.0 equiv.) instead of AgPF₆ and 2,4,6-collidine respectively. Purification by PTLC (silica, 30:1 Hexanes: Et₂O) afforded 23.6 mg (54%) of the title compound **18**.

Physical State: colorless oil.

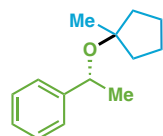
¹H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.38 – 7.35 (m, 2H), 7.32 – 7.28 (m, 2H), 7.22 – 7.19 (m, 1H), 4.66 (q, *J* = 6.5 Hz, 1H), 1.78 – 1.71 (m, 1H), 1.69 – 1.57 (m, 3H), 1.48 – 1.35 (m, 5H), 1.33 – 1.22 (m, 4H), 1.04 (s, 3H).

¹³C NMR (151 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 147.9, 128.2, 126.6, 125.9, 75.3, 69.1, 37.7, 37.3, 27.0, 26.0, 25.8, 22.8, 22.6.

GC/MS (EI): *m/z* 218 (0.5%), 203 (2%), 105 (100%), 77 (15%).

TLC: *R_f* = 0.56 (20:1 Hexanes: Et₂O).

Compound 19



(*R*)-(1-((1-methylcyclopentyl)oxy)ethyl)benzene

Following General Procedure A, using AgSbF₆ (103 mg, 1.5 equiv.), DBU (91.2 mg, 3.0 equiv.) instead of AgPF₆ and 2,4,6-collidine respectively. Purification by PTLC (silica, 50:1 Hexanes: Et₂O) afforded 16.3 mg (40%) of the title compound **19**.

Physical State: colorless oil.

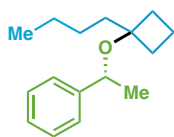
¹H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.35 (d, *J* = 6.7 Hz, 2H), 7.30 (t, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 2H), 7.21 (t, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 1H), 4.59 (q, *J* = 6.6 Hz, 1H), 1.93 – 1.86 (m, 1H), 1.81 – 1.69 (m, 2H), 1.63 – 1.54 (m, 2H), 1.53 – 1.42 (m, 2H), 1.37 (d, *J* = 6.6 Hz, 3H), 1.36 – 1.28 (m, 1H), 1.21 (s, 3H).

¹³C NMR (151 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 147.6, 128.2, 126.6, 125.7, 85.8, 71.0, 39.1, 38.6, 26.9, 25.0, 24.1, 23.9.

GC/MS (EI): *m/z* (%) 204 (0.9%), 105 (100%), 99 (3%), 83 (4%), 77 (13%).

TLC: *R_f* = 0.3 (30:1 Hexanes: Et₂O).

[α]_D²⁴ = 57.1 (*c* = 1.0, CHCl₃).

Compound 20**(*R*)-(1-(1-butylcyclobutoxy)ethyl)benzene**

Following General Procedure A, using AgSbF₆ (103 mg, 1.5 equiv.), DBU (91.2 mg, 3.0 equiv.) instead of AgPF₆ and 2,4,6-collidine respectively. Purification by PTLC (pure Hexanes) afforded 24.0 mg (52%) of the title compound **20**.

Physical State: colorless oil.

¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.36 (d, *J* = 7.3 Hz, 2H), 7.31 (t, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 2H), 7.22 (t, *J* = 7.3 Hz, 1H), 4.52 (q, *J* = 6.5 Hz, 1H), 2.09 (q, *J* = 10.1 Hz, 1H), 1.99 (q, *J* = 10.2 Hz, 1H), 1.91 – 1.82 (m, 1H), 1.76 – 1.69 (m, 1H), 1.69 – 1.61 (m, 2H), 1.56 – 1.43 (m, 2H), 1.40 (d, *J* = 6.5 Hz, 3H), 1.37 – 1.24 (m, 2H), 1.24 – 1.11 (m, 2H), 0.85 (t, *J* = 7.0 Hz, 3H).

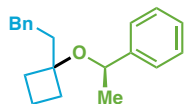
¹³C NMR (151 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 146.8, 128.3, 126.9, 126.1, 80.2, 70.9, 36.7, 33.0, 32.6, 26.0, 25.5, 23.2, 14.2, 13.2.

GC/MS (EI): *m/z* (%) 232 (0.005%), 127 (4%), 105 (100%), 85 (3%), 77 (8%).

TLC: *R_f* = 0.4 (50:1 Hexanes: Et₂O).

$[\alpha]_D^{24} = 52.4$ ($c = 1.0$, CHCl_3).

Compound 21



(R)-((1-(1-phenethylcyclobutoxy)ethyl)benzene

Following General Procedure A, using AgSbF_6 (103 mg, 1.5 equiv.) instead of AgPF_6 . Purification by PTLC (pure Hexanes) afforded 23.0 mg (41%) of the title compound **21**.

Physical State: colorless oil.

^1H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 7.40 (d, $J = 7.4$ Hz, 2H), 7.34 (t, $J = 7.6$ Hz, 2H), 7.27 (t, $J = 7.4$ Hz, 1H), 7.23 (t, $J = 7.5$ Hz, 2H), 7.15 (t, $J = 7.4$ Hz, 1H), 6.98 (d, $J = 7.4$ Hz, 2H), 4.57 (q, $J = 6.5$ Hz, 1H), 2.62 (td, $J = 13.0, 4.8$ Hz, 1H), 2.50 (td, $J = 13.0, 4.8$ Hz, 1H), 2.17 (q, $J = 10.0$ Hz, 1H), 2.07 (q, $J = 10.0$ Hz, 1H), 1.97 – 1.80 (m, 4H), 1.77 – 1.67 (m, 1H), 1.55 – 1.49 (m, 1H), 1.45 (d, $J = 6.5$ Hz, 3H).

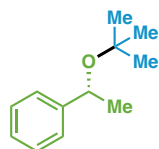
^{13}C NMR (151 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 146.6, 143.0, 128.5, 128.5, 128.4, 127.1, 126.2, 125.7, 80.1, 71.3, 39.3, 32.9, 32.6, 30.0, 26.2, 13.2.

GC/MS (EI): m/z (%) 175 (2%), 130 (5%), 105 (100%), 91 (27%), 77 (14%).

TLC: $R_f = 0.3$ (50:1 Hexanes: Et_2O).

$[\alpha]_D^{24} = 55.5$ ($c = 1.0$, CHCl_3).

Compound 22



(R)-1-(tert-butoxy)ethylbenzene

Following General Procedure B. Purification by PTLC (silica, 100:1 Hexanes: Et_2O) afforded 16.4 mg (61%) of the title compound **22**.

Physical State: colorless oil.

^1H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 7.35 (d, $J = 7.3$ Hz, 2H), 7.30 (t, $J = 7.6$ Hz, 2H), 7.20 (t, $J = 7.2$ Hz, 1H), 4.66 (q, $J = 6.5$ Hz, 1H), 1.37 (d, $J = 6.6$ Hz, 3H), 1.16 (s, 9H).

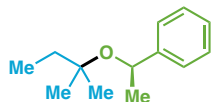
^{13}C NMR (126 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 147.7, 128.2, 126.6, 125.7, 74.3, 70.0, 28.7, 26.9.

GC/MS (EI): m/z (%) 178 (0.07%), 163 (30%), 105 (100%), 77 (20%), 57 (30%).

TLC: R_f = 0.4 (Hexanes).

$[\alpha]_D^{24}$ = 65.8 (c = 1.0, CHCl_3).

Compound 23



(*R*)-1-(*tert*-pentyloxy)ethylbenzene

Following General Procedure A, using AgSbF_6 (103 mg, 1.5 equiv.) instead of AgPF_6 . Purification by PTLC (silica, 30:1 Hexanes: Et_2O) afforded 23.8 mg (62%) of the title compound **23**.

Physical State: colorless oil.

^1H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 7.37 – 7.33 (m, 2H), 7.32 – 7.27 (m, 2H), 7.20 (ddt, J = 7.7, 6.7, 1.3 Hz, 1H), 4.64 (q, J = 6.5 Hz, 1H), 1.60 – 1.53 (m, 1H), 1.49 – 1.42 (m, 1H), 1.36 (d, J = 6.5 Hz, 3H), 1.10 (s, 3H), 1.05 (s, 3H), 0.87 (t, J = 7.5 Hz, 3H).

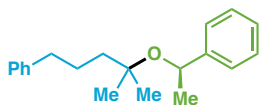
^{13}C NMR (151 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 147.9, 128.2, 126.6, 125.7, 76.5, 69.6, 34.2, 26.9, 26.1, 25.8, 8.8.

GC/MS (EI): m/z (%) 177 (1%), 163 (8%), 105 (100%), 77 (13%).

TLC: R_f = 0.50 (20:1 Hexanes: Et_2O).

$[\alpha]_D^{24}$ = +282.7 (c = 1.0, CHCl_3).

Compound 24



(*R*)-4-methyl-4-(1-phenylethoxy)pentylbenzene

Following General Procedure A, using AgSbF_6 (103 mg, 1.5 equiv.), DBU (91.2 mg, 3.0 equiv.) instead of AgPF_6 and 2,4,6-collidine respectively. Purification by PTLC (pure Hexanes) afforded 19.7 mg (35%) of the title compound **24**.

Physical State: colorless oil.

¹H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.35 – 7.26 (m, 6H), 7.24 – 7.16 (m, 2H), 7.14 (d, *J* = 7.4 Hz, 2H), 4.61 (q, *J* = 6.4 Hz, 1H), 2.57 – 2.47 (m, 2H), 1.68 – 1.53 (m, 3H), 1.51 – 1.44 (m, 1H), 1.35 (d, *J* = 6.5 Hz, 3H), 1.09 (d, *J* = 20.4 Hz, 6H).

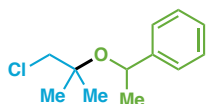
¹³C NMR (151 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 147.7, 142.9, 128.6, 128.4, 128.2, 126.6, 125.8, 125.7, 69.8, 41.4, 36.6, 26.9, 26.5, 26.5, 26.3.

GC/MS (EI): *m/z* (%) 177 (3%), 159 (9%), 105 (100%), 91 (31%), 77(13%).

TLC: *R_f* = 0.3 (Hexanes).

[α]_D²⁴ = 34.9 (*c* = 1.0, CHCl₃).

Compound 25



(1-((1-chloro-2-methylpropan-2-yl)oxy)ethyl)benzene

Following General Procedure A, using AgClO₄ (124 mg, 3 equiv.), ⁿBu₄NClO₄ (0.1 M) instead of AgPF₆ and ⁿBu₄NPF₆ respectively, and the amount of alcohol was 4 equiv. Purification by PTLC (silica, 30:1 Hexanes: Et₂O) afforded 10.4 mg (24%) of the title compound **25**.

Physical State: colorless oil.

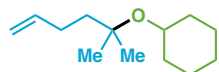
¹H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.37 – 7.28 (m, 4H), 7.22 (ddt, *J* = 7.6, 6.6, 1.5 Hz, 1H), 4.69 (q, *J* = 6.5 Hz, 1H), 3.49 (d, *J* = 11.1 Hz, 1H), 3.38 (d, *J* = 11.1 Hz, 1H), 1.40 (d, *J* = 6.5 Hz, 3H), 1.23 (s, 3H), 1.20 (s, 3H).

¹³C NMR (151 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 146.9, 128.4, 127.0, 125.7, 76.1, 70.8, 52.7, 26.7, 24.7, 24.4.

GC/MS (EI): *m/z* (%) 197 (5%), 163 (4%), 105 (100%), 77 (22%).

TLC: *R_f* = 0.47 (20:1 Hexanes: Et₂O).

Compound 26



((2-methylhex-5-en-2-yl)oxy)cyclohexane

Following General Procedure A using AgClO₄ (124 mg, 3 equiv.), ⁿBu₄NClO₄ (0.1 M) instead of AgPF₆ and ⁿBu₄NPF₆ respectively and the amount of alcohol was 6 equiv. Purification by PTLC (50:1 Hexanes: EtOAc) afforded 16.8 mg (43%) of the title compound **26**.

Physical State: colorless oil.

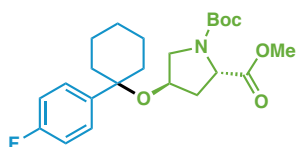
¹H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 5.84 (ddt, *J* = 16.8, 9.8, 6.6 Hz, 1H), 5.01 (d, *J* = 17.1 Hz, 1H), 4.92 (d, *J* = 10.2 Hz, 1H), 3.39 – 3.28 (m, 1H), 2.11 (q, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 2H), 1.78 – 1.69 (m, 4H), 1.55 – 1.50 (m, 3H), 1.25 (t, *J* = 7.4 Hz, 4H), 1.15 (s, 6H), 1.13 – 1.08 (m, 1H).

¹³C NMR (151 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 139.5, 114.0, 75.0, 69.9, 40.8, 35.7, 28.8, 26.4, 25.8, 25.2.

GC/MS (EI): *m/z* (%) 181 (0.2%), 141 (18%), 97 (16%), 81 (12%), 59 (100%).

TLC: *R_f* = 0.3 (50:1 Hexanes: EtOAc).

Compound 27



1-(*tert*-butyl) 2-methyl (2*S*,4*R*)-4-((1-(4-fluorophenyl)cyclohexyl)oxy)pyrrolidine-1,2-dicarboxylate

Following General Procedure A without 2*N* HCl work up (washed twice with H₂O), using AgClO₄ (124 mg, 3 equiv.), *n*Bu₄NClO₄ (0.1 M) instead of AgPF₆ and *n*Bu₄NPF₆ respectively. Purification by PTLC (3:1 Hexanes: EtOAc) afforded 39.0 mg (46%) of the title compound **27**.

Physical State: colorless oil.

¹H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃, for two rotamers): δ 7.38 – 7.35 (m, 2H), 7.03 – 6.99 (m, 2H), 4.33 – 4.22 (m, 1H), 3.86 – 3.79 (m, 1H), 3.64 (s, 1.21H), 3.62 (s, 1.75H), 3.45 – 3.30 (m, 1H), 3.22 – 3.11 (m, 1H), 2.16 – 1.96 (m, 3H), 1.84 – 1.57 (m, 6H), 1.57 – 1.49 (m, 2H), 1.42 (s, 3.47H), 1.37 (s, 5.82H), 1.30 – 1.20 (m, 1H).

¹³C NMR (151 MHz, CDCl₃, for two rotamers): δ 173.6, 173.4, 162.89, 162.87, 161.3, 161.2, 154.5, 153.7, 141.53, 141.45, 128.20, 128.15, 115.21, 115.16, 115.1, 115.0, 80.14, 80.11, 77.8, 77.6, 70.3, 69.5, 57.8, 57.4, 52.4, 52.24, 52.21, 52.0, 37.8, 37.1, 36.5, 36.2, 36.1, 28.5, 28.4, 25.7, 22.42, 22.36.

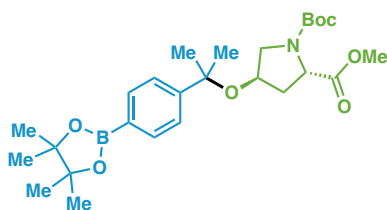
¹⁹F NMR (376 MHz, CDCl₃, for two rotamers): δ -115.57, -115.67.

HRMS (ESI-TOF): calc'd for C₂₃H₃₂FNO₅Na [M + Na]⁺: 444.2157; found 444.2165.

TLC: *R_f* = 0.49 (3:1 Hexanes: EtOAc).

[α]_D²⁴ = -3.5 (*c* = 1.0, CHCl₃).

Compound 28



1-(*tert*-butyl) 2-methyl (2*S*,4*R*)-4-((2-(4-(4,4,5,5-tetramethyl-1,3,2-dioxaborolan-2-yl)phenyl)propan-2-yl)oxy)pyrrolidine-1,2-dicarboxylate

Following General Procedure A without 2*N* HCl work up (washed twice with H₂O), using AgClO₄ (124 mg, 3 equiv.), *n*Bu₄NClO₄ (0.1 M) instead of AgPF₆ and *n*Bu₄NPF₆ respectively. Purification by PTLC (3:1 Hexanes: EtOAc) afforded 52.9 mg (54%) of the title compound **28**.

Physical State: colorless oil.

¹H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃, for two rotamers): δ 7.79 – 7.77 (m, 2H), 7.46 – 7.35 (m, 2H), 4.39 – 4.30 (m, 1H), 4.03 – 3.85 (m, 1H), 3.66 (s, 0.93H), 3.65 (s, 1.75H), 3.60 – 3.51 (m, 1H), 3.37 – 3.23 (m, 1H), 2.28 – 2.12 (m, 1H), 1.99 – 1.94 (m, 1H), 1.54 – 1.49 (m, 6H), 1.44 (s, 4H), 1.39 (s, 5H), 1.34 (s, 12H).

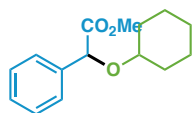
¹³C NMR (151 MHz, CDCl₃, for two rotamers): δ 173.7, 173.4, 154.5, 153.8, 149.6, 149.5, 135.0, 125.32, 125.28, 84.0, 83.9, 80.2, 78.1, 77.9, 71.3, 70.5, 58.0, 57.6, 53.2, 53.1, 52.3, 52.1, 38.3, 37.4, 29.5, 29.1, 28.9, 28.5, 28.4, 25.02, 24.99, 24.97.

HRMS (ESI-TOF): calc'd for C₂₆H₄₀BNO₇Na [M + Na]⁺: 511.2826; found 511.2841.

TLC: R_f = 0.39 (3:1 Hexanes: EtOAc).

$[\alpha]_D^{24} = +10.2$ (*c* = 1.0, CHCl₃).

Compound 29



methyl 2-(cyclohexyloxy)-2-phenylacetate

Following General Procedure A, using AgClO₄ (124 mg, 3 equiv.), *n*Bu₄NClO₄ (0.1 M) instead of AgPF₆ and *n*Bu₄NPF₆ respectively and the amount of alcohol was 6 equiv. Purification by PTLC (50:1 Hexanes: EtOAc) afforded 20.4 mg (41%) of the title compound **29**.

Physical State: colorless oil.

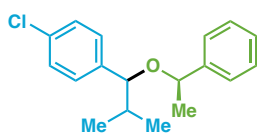
¹H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.47 (d, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 2H), 7.35 (t, *J* = 7.3 Hz, 2H), 7.33 – 7.30 (m, 1H), 5.05 (s, 1H), 3.71 (s, 3H), 3.35 (td, *J* = 9.7, 9.3, 4.5 Hz, 1H), 1.98 (d, *J* = 11.4 Hz, 1H), 1.88 (d, *J* = 11.9 Hz, 1H), 1.80 – 1.67 (m, 2H), 1.52 (s, 1H), 1.46 – 1.35 (m, 2H), 1.26 – 1.16 (m, 3H).

¹³C NMR (151 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 172.2, 137.5, 128.7, 128.5, 127.2, 78.2, 52.4, 32.3, 32.3, 25.8, 24.3.

GC/MS (EI): *m/z* (%) 248 (0.02%), 189 (30%), 121 (11%), 107 (100%), 55 (11%).

TLC: *R_f* = 0.3 (50:1 Hexanes: EtOAc).

Compound 30



1-chloro-4-((1*R*)-2-methyl-1-(1-phenylethoxy)propyl)benzene

Following General Procedure A, Purification by PTLC (silica, 100:1 Hexanes: Et₂O) afforded 42.5 mg (74%) of the title compound **30**.

Physical State: colorless oil.

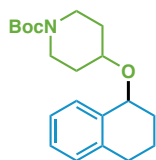
¹H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃, for both diastereomers) (the integration at 4.10 ppm, 3.67 ppm indicated the ratio of the two isomers of **30** to be 1:1): δ 7.38 – 7.26 (m, 5H), 7.26 – 7.24 (m, 4H), 7.24 – 7.19 (m, 5H), 7.17 (d, *J* = 8.3 Hz, 2H), 7.12 (d, *J* = 8.3 Hz, 2H), 4.35 (q, *J* = 6.3 Hz, 1H), 4.14 (q, *J* = 6.5 Hz, 1H), 4.10 (d, *J* = 6.9 Hz, 1H), 3.67 (d, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 1.98 – 1.91 (m, 1H), 1.90 – 1.82 (m, 1H), 1.43 (d, *J* = 6.4 Hz, 3H), 1.37 (d, *J* = 6.5 Hz, 3H), 1.03 (d, *J* = 6.7 Hz, 3H), 0.97 (d, *J* = 6.6 Hz, 3H), 0.79 (d, *J* = 6.8 Hz, 3H), 0.62 (d, *J* = 6.8 Hz, 3H).

¹³C NMR (151 MHz, CDCl₃, for both diastereomers): δ 144.5, 143.8, 140.5, 133.1, 132.8, 129.1, 128.9, 128.5, 128.4, 128.2, 128.1, 128.0, 127.6, 127.1, 126.9, 126.2, 84.4, 83.6, 75.1, 74.7, 34.9, 34.9, 24.6, 22.1, 19.4, 19.1, 18.9.

GC/MS (EI): *m/z* (%) 288 (0.02%), 247 (2%), 245 (7%), 125 (8%), 105 (21%).

TLC: *R_f* = 0.4 (100:1 Hexanes: Et₂O).

Compound 31



tert-butyl 4-((1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalen-1-yl)oxy)piperidine-1-carboxylate

Following General Procedure A without 2N HCl work up (washed twice with H₂O), using AgClO₄ (124 mg, 3 equiv.), ⁿBu₄NClO₄ (0.1 M) instead of AgPF₆ and ⁿBu₄NPF₆ respectively. Purification by PTLC (4:1 Hexanes: EtOAc) afforded 45.1 mg (68%) of the title compound **31**.

Physical State: colorless oil.

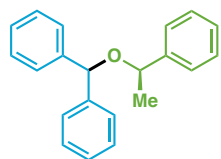
¹H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.35 – 7.31 (m, 1H), 7.19 – 7.14 (m, 2H), 7.10 – 7.06 (m, 1H), 4.53 (t, *J* = 5.1 Hz, 1H), 3.82 (s, 2H), 3.73 (tt, *J* = 8.1, 3.7 Hz, 1H), 3.19 – 3.07 (m, 2H), 2.83 (dt, *J* = 16.7, 5.9 Hz, 1H), 2.71 (ddd, *J* = 16.7, 7.9, 5.7 Hz, 1H), 2.05 – 1.95 (m, 1H), 1.94 – 1.91 (m, 2H), 1.84 (s, 1H), 1.75 – 1.71 (m, 1H), 1.67 – 1.56 (m, 3H), 1.46 (s, 9H).

¹³C NMR (151 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 155.0, 137.6, 137.5, 129.1, 127.5, 126.0, 79.6, 72.9, 72.7, 41.4, 32.8, 31.0, 29.3, 29.2, 28.6, 19.2.

HRMS (ESI-TOF): calc'd for C₂₀H₂₉NO₃Na [M + Na]⁺: 354.2040; found 354.2043.

TLC: R_f = 0.58 (3:1 Hexanes: EtOAc).

Compound 32



((*R*)-((1-phenylethoxy)methylene)dibenzene

Following General Procedure A, using AgClO₄ (124 mg, 3 equiv.), ⁿBu₄NClO₄ (0.1 M) instead of AgPF₆ and ⁿBu₄NPF₆ respectively. Purification by PTLC (50:1 Hexanes: Et₂O) afforded 46.1 mg (80%) of the title compound **32**.

Physical State: colorless oil.

¹H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.39 – 7.26 (m, 14H), 7.23 – 7.17 (m, 1H), 5.26 (s, 1H), 4.46 (q, *J* = 6.5 Hz, 1H), 1.49 (d, *J* = 6.5 Hz, 3H).

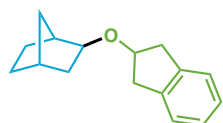
^{13}C NMR (151 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 143.8, 143.0, 142.2, 128.6, 128.6, 128.3, 127.7, 127.7, 127.6, 127.2, 127.1, 126.7, 80.1, 75.1, 24.4.

GC/MS (EI): m/z (%) 288 (0.004%), 183 (80%), 167 (100%), 105 (85%), 77 (27%).

TLC: R_f = 0.3 (50:1 Hexanes: Et_2O).

$[\alpha]_D^{24}$ = 79.9 (c = 1.0, CHCl_3).

Compound 33



2-((bicyclo[2.2.1]heptan-2-yl)oxy)-2,3-dihydro-1H-indene

Following General Procedure A, using AgClO_4 (124 mg, 3 equiv.), $n\text{Bu}_4\text{NClO}_4$ (0.1 M) instead of AgPF_6 and $n\text{Bu}_4\text{NPF}_6$ respectively. Purification by PTLC (20:1 Hexanes: Et_2O) afforded 26.0 mg (57%) of the title compound **33**.

Physical State: colorless oil.

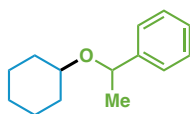
^1H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 7.21 – 7.18 (m, 2H), 7.16 – 7.13 (m, 2H), 4.39 (tt, J = 6.9, 5.7 Hz, 1H), 3.51 (dt, J = 7.0, 1.7 Hz, 1H), 3.15 (ddd, J = 15.9, 13.0, 6.8 Hz, 2H), 2.94 (ddd, J = 16.1, 10.8, 5.7 Hz, 2H), 2.33 (d, J = 4.9 Hz, 1H), 2.27 – 2.20 (m, 1H), 1.63 – 1.54 (m, 2H), 1.51 (tdd, J = 12.1, 4.9, 3.4 Hz, 1H), 1.47 – 1.37 (m, 2H), 1.10 (ddq, J = 9.7, 2.9, 1.5 Hz, 1H), 1.08 – 0.97 (m, 2H).

^{13}C NMR (151 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 141.3, 141.2, 126.5, 124.8, 124.8, 81.1, 78.0, 41.0, 40.1, 40.1, 39.8, 35.3, 35.0, 28.7, 24.9.

GC/MS (EI): m/z (%) 228 (5%), 117 (67%), 95 (100%), 67 (13%).

TLC: R_f = 0.47 (20:1 Hexanes: Et_2O).

Compound 34



(1-(cyclohexyloxy)ethyl)benzene

Following General Procedure A. Purification by PTLC (silica, 20:1 Hexanes: Et_2O) afforded 2.9 mg (7%) of the title compound **34**.

Physical State: colorless oil.

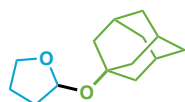
¹H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.33–7.32 (m, 4H), 7.27–7.23 (m, 1H), 4.59 (q, *J* = 6.5 Hz, 1H), 3.16 (tt, *J* = 9.7, 3.9 Hz, 1H), 1.97 (d, *J* = 12.4 Hz, 1H), 1.78–1.64 (m, 3H), 1.54–1.48 (m, 1H), 1.40 (d, *J* = 6.5 Hz, 3H), 1.34–1.24 (m, 2H), 1.21–1.10 (m, 3H).

¹³C NMR (151 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 145.3, 128.4, 127.2, 126.2, 75.0, 74.4, 33.6, 32.0, 26.0, 25.0, 24.6, 24.4.

GC/MS (EI): *m/z* (%) 204 (0.01%), 189 (21%), 105 (100%), 99 (7%), 77 (13%).

TLC: *R_f* = 0.42 (20:1 Hexanes: Et₂O).

Compound 35



2-((adamantan-1-yl)oxy)tetrahydrofuran

Following General Procedure A. Purification by PTLC (silica, 50:1 Hexanes: EtOAc) afforded 25.8 mg (58%) of the title compound **35**.

Physical State: colorless oil.

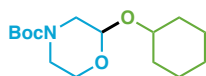
¹H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 5.54 (dd, *J* = 5.5, 1.8 Hz, 1H), 3.94 (q, *J* = 7.7 Hz, 1H), 3.78 (td, *J* = 7.8, 5.4 Hz, 1H), 2.12 (s, 3H), 2.03–1.96 (m, 1H), 1.96–1.88 (m, 1H), 1.86–1.74 (m, 8H), 1.64–1.59 (m, 6H).

¹³C NMR (151 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 97.4, 73.3, 66.7, 43.0, 36.5, 33.6, 30.8, 24.1.

GC/MS (EI): *m/z* (%) 222 (0.1%), 152 (28%), 135 (48%), 95 (100%), 71 (21%).

TLC: *R_f* = 0.2 (50:1 Hexanes: EtOAc).

Compound 36



tert-butyl 2-(cyclohexyloxy)morpholine-4-carboxylate

Following General Procedure A. Purification by PTLC (silica, 6:1 Hexanes: EtOAc) afforded 31.4 mg (55%) of the title compound **36**.

Physical State: colorless oil.

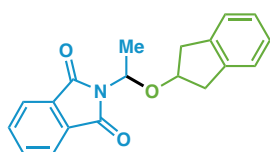
¹H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 4.63 (s, 1H), 3.93 (s, 1H), 3.75 – 3.56 (m, 2H), 3.52 – 3.44 (m, 2H), 3.39 – 2.93 (m, 2H), 1.87 (s, 2H), 1.73 (s, 2H), 1.53 – 1.48 (m, 1H), 1.45 (s, 9H), 1.41 – 1.35 (m, 1H), 1.29 – 1.18 (m, 4H).

¹³C NMR (151 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 155.1, 95.2, 94.4, 80.1, 75.4, 61.9, 48.6, 47.1, 43.8, 42.7, 33.7, 31.8, 29.8, 28.5, 25.8, 24.3, 24.1.

GC/MS (EI): m/z (%) 285 (0.6%), 147 (15%), 130 (17%), 102 (80%), 73 (55%), 57 (34%).

TLC: R_f = 0.4 (6:1 Hexanes: EtOAc).

Compound 37



2-(1-((2,3-dihydro-1H-inden-2-yl)oxy)ethyl)isoindoline-1,3-dione

Following General Procedure A, using AgClO₄ (124 mg, 3 equiv.), ⁿBu₄NClO₄ (0.1 M) instead of AgPF₆ and ⁿBu₄NPF₆ respectively. Purification by PTLC (2:1 Hexanes: EtOAc) afforded 50.4 mg (82%) of the title compound **37**.

Physical State: white solid.

m.p.: 124 – 126 °C.

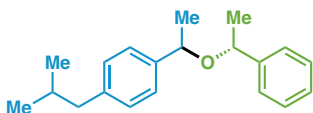
¹H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.94 – 7.86 (m, 2H), 7.79 – 7.73 (m, 2H), 7.20 – 7.10 (m, 4H), 5.74 (q, *J* = 6.4 Hz, 1H), 4.46 – 4.35 (m, 1H), 3.25 (dd, *J* = 16.0, 6.7 Hz, 1H), 3.10 – 3.00 (m, 2H), 2.94 (dd, *J* = 16.0, 5.6 Hz, 1H), 1.79 (d, *J* = 6.3 Hz, 3H).

¹³C NMR (151 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 168.1, 140.8, 140.3, 134.4, 131.9, 126.7, 126.7, 124.8, 124.7, 123.7, 78.5, 76.9, 39.8, 39.0, 19.7.

HRMS (ESI-TOF): calc'd for C₁₉H₁₇NO₃Na [M + Na]⁺: 330.1101; found 330.1112.

TLC: R_f = 0.47 (3:1 Hexanes: EtOAc).

Compound 38



1-isobutyl-4-((1R)-1-(1-phenylethoxy)ethyl)benzene

Following General Procedure A. Purification by PTLC (silica, 50:1 Hexanes: Et₂O) afforded 50.8 mg (90%) of the title compound **38**.

Physical State: colorless oil.

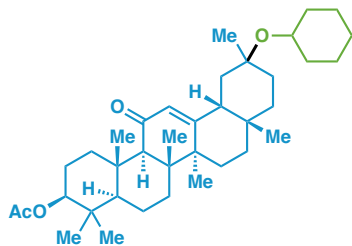
¹H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃, for both diastereomers): (the integration at 1.93 ppm, 1.88 ppm indicated the ratio of the two isomers of **38** to be 1:1): δ 7.40 – 7.34 (m, 2H), 7.34 – 7.27 (m, 7H), 7.27 – 7.17 (m, 5H), 7.15 (d, *J* = 7.9 Hz, 2H), 7.08 (d, *J* = 7.9 Hz, 2H), 4.59 – 4.51 (m, 2H), 4.32 – 4.21 (m, 2H), 2.51 (d, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 2H), 2.46 (d, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 2H), 1.93 – 1.91 (m, 1H), 1.88 – 1.83 (m, 1H), 1.49 (d, *J* = 6.4 Hz, 6H), 1.40 (d, *J* = 7.7 Hz, 6H), 0.95 (d, *J* = 6.6 Hz, 6H), 0.92 (d, *J* = 6.6 Hz, 6H).

¹³C NMR (151 MHz, CDCl₃, for both diastereomers): δ 144.5, 144.4, 141.5, 141.4, 140.9, 140.7, 129.3, 129.1, 128.6, 128.3, 127.5, 127.2, 126.5, 126.4, 126.2, 126.2, 74.6, 74.5, 74.5, 45.3, 45.3, 30.4, 30.3, 24.9, 24.8, 23.2, 22.9, 22.6, 22.6, 22.5.

GC/MS (EI): *m/z* (%) 282 (0.04%), 177 (16%), 161 (31%), 105 (100%), 91 (12%).

TLC: *R_f* = 0.4 (50:1 Hexanes: Et₂O).

Compound 39



(3*S*,4*aR*,6*aR*,6*bS*,8*aS*,12*aR*,14*aR*,14*bS*)-11-(cyclohexyloxy)-4,4,6*a*,6*b*,8*a*,11,14*b*-heptamethyl-14-oxo-1,2,3,4,4*a*,5,6,6*a*,6*b*,7,8,8*a*,9,10,11,12,12*a*,14,14*a*,14*b*-icosahydricen-3-yl acetate

Following General Procedure A, using AgSbF₆ (103 mg, 1.5 equiv.), DBU (91.2 mg, 3.0 equiv.) instead of AgPF₆ and 2,4,6-collidine respectively. Purification by PTLC (100% CH₂Cl₂) afforded 40.0 mg (35%) of the title compound **39**.

Physical State: colorless oil.

¹H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃ for two diastereomers) (the integration at 5.62 ppm, 5.59 ppm indicated the ratio of the two isomers of **39** to be 1:1): δ 5.62 (s, 1H), 5.59 (s, 1H), 4.52 – 4.49 (m, 2H), 3.44 – 3.28 (m, 2H), 2.81 – 2.77 (m, 2H), 2.41 – 2.31 (m, 3H), 2.12 (td, *J* = 13.8, 4.7 Hz, 1H), 2.043 (s, 3H), 2.040 (s, 3H), 2.02 – 1.97 (m, 1H), 1.93 (t, *J* = 13.3 Hz, 1H), 1.86 – 1.77 (m, 2H),

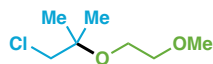
1.74 – 1.67 (m, 10H), 1.67 – 1.61 (m, 6H), 1.61 – 1.53 (m, 5H), 1.52 – 1.47 (m, 3H), 1.45 – 1.38 (m, 7H), 1.38 – 1.35 (m, 4H), 1.33 (s, 3H), 1.32 – 1.21 (m, 9H), 1.20 – 1.14 (m, 13H), 1.14 – 1.10 (m, 9H), 1.09 – 0.95 (m, 5H), 0.87 (s, 12H), 0.843 (s, 3H), 0.836 (s, 3H), 0.80 (d, $J = 1.8$ Hz, 1H), 0.78 (d, 1.8 Hz, 1H).

^{13}C NMR (151 MHz, CDCl_3 for two diastereomers): δ 200.4, 200.3, 171.2, 171.1, 170.8, 169.4, 128.3, 128.0, 80.8, 80.7, 75.8, 73.4, 69.62, 69.58, 61.84, 61.81, 55.2, 55.1, 49.1, 46.6, 45.5, 43.49, 43.48, 41.7, 38.9, 38.2, 37.9, 37.1, 36.0, 35.7, 35.6, 35.5, 33.5, 33.4, 32.84, 32.81, 32.7, 31.9, 28.7, 28.4, 28.20, 28.18, 27.7, 26.64, 26.62, 26.5, 26.4, 25.8, 25.7, 25.34, 25.32, 24.9, 24.8, 23.72, 23.69, 23.52, 23.50, 21.4, 21.3, 18.9, 18.8, 17.5, 16.8, 16.5.

HRMS (ESI-TOF): calc'd for $\text{C}_{37}\text{H}_{59}\text{O}_4$ $[\text{M} + \text{H}]^+$: 567.4408; found 567.4418.

TLC: $R_f = 0.66$ (3:1 Hexanes: EtOAc).

Compound 40



1-chloro-2-(2-methoxyethoxy)-2-methylpropane

Following General Procedure A, using AgClO_4 (124 mg, 3 equiv.), $n\text{Bu}_4\text{NClO}_4$ (0.1 M) instead of AgPF_6 and $n\text{Bu}_4\text{NPF}_6$ respectively. Purification by PTLC (50:1 Hexanes: Et_2O) afforded 16.0 mg (48%) of the title compound **40**.

Physical State: colorless oil.

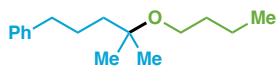
^1H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 3.56 – 3.50 (m, 4H), 3.48 (s, 2H), 3.38 (s, 3H), 1.28 (s, 6H).

^{13}C NMR (151 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 74.8, 72.4, 61.6, 59.3, 51.5, 23.7.

GC/MS (EI): m/z (%) 151 (0.6%), 117 (50%), 91 (30%), 59 (100%), 55 (40%).

TLC: $R_f = 0.4$ (30:1 Hexanes: Et_2O).

Compound 41



(4-butoxy-4-methylpentyl)benzene

Following General Procedure A. Purification by PTLC (silica, 50:1 Hexanes: Et_2O) afforded 27.6 mg (59%) of the title compound **41**.

Physical State: colorless oil.

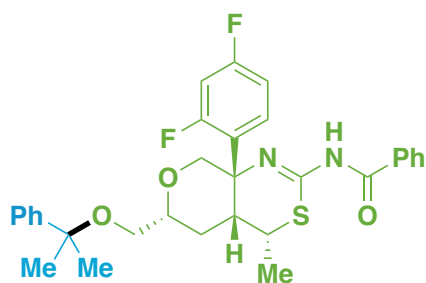
¹H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.28 (t, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 2H), 7.22 – 7.15 (m, 3H), 3.26 (t, *J* = 6.6 Hz, 2H), 2.61 (t, *J* = 7.7 Hz, 2H), 1.71 – 1.63 (m, 2H), 1.53 – 1.46 (m, 4H), 1.38 – 1.32 (m, 2H), 1.13 (s, 6H), 0.92 (t, *J* = 7.4 Hz, 3H).

¹³C NMR (151 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 142.8, 128.5, 128.4, 125.8, 74.2, 60.9, 40.0, 36.5, 32.9, 25.9, 25.7, 19.6, 14.1.

GC/MS (EI): *m/z* (%) 219 (1%), 160 (20%), 115 (35%), 104 (100%), 91 (55%), 59 (89%).

TLC: *R_f* = 0.5 (30:1 Hexanes: Et₂O).

Compound 42



***N*-((4*R*,4*aR*,6*S*,8*aR*)-8*a*-(2,4-difluorophenyl)-4-methyl-6-(((2-phenylpropan-2-yl)oxy)methyl)-4,4*a*,5,6,8,8*a*-hexahydropyrano[3,4-*d*][1,3]thiazin-2-yl)benzamide**

Following General Procedure B. Purification by PTLC (silica, 1:1 Hexanes: EtOAc) afforded 56.0 mg (68%) of the title compound **42**.

Physical State: Pale yellow oil.

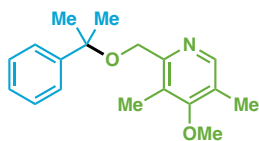
¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 8.23 (d, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 2H), 7.55 – 7.49 (m, 2H), 7.48 – 7.42 (m, 4H), 7.39 – 7.33 (m, 2H), 7.28 – 7.23 (m, 1H), 6.98 – 6.85 (m, 2H), 4.19 (d, *J* = 12.2 Hz, 1H), 3.86 – 3.80 (m, 2H), 3.39 (dd, *J* = 9.6, 6.2 Hz, 1H), 3.28 (dd, *J* = 7.1, 3.4 Hz, 1H), 3.15 (dd, *J* = 9.6, 5.1 Hz, 1H), 2.97 – 2.90 (m, 1H), 1.57 (d, *J* = 2.7 Hz, 6H), 1.27 (d, *J* = 7.0 Hz, 4H).

¹³C NMR (126 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 163.0 (dd, *J* = 251.5, 12.6 Hz), 158.7 (dd, *J* = 248.4, 11.5 Hz), 145.9, 132.0, 131.1 (dd, *J* = 9.4, 5.6 Hz), 129.3, 128.3, 128.2, 128.1, 127.0, 126.7, 125.8, 124.4, 112.3 (d, *J* = 20.6 Hz), 105.7 (t, *J* = 26.9 Hz), 73.2, 66.1, 61.2 (d, *J* = 6.9 Hz), 37.7, 36.5, 31.8, 28.7, 27.9, 23.5, 17.1.

HRMS (ESI): calc'd for C₃₁H₃₃F₂N₂O₃S [M + H]⁺: 551.2174; found 551.2150.

TLC: *R_f* = 0.72 (1:1, Heptanes: EtOAc).

Compound 43



4-methoxy-3,5-dimethyl-2-(((2-phenylpropan-2-yl)oxy)methyl)pyridine

Following General Procedure A without 2N HCl work up, using AgClO₄ (124 mg, 3 equiv.), ⁿBu₄NClO₄ (0.1 M) instead of AgPF₆ and ⁿBu₄NPF₆ respectively. Purification by PTLC (3:1 Hexanes: EtOAc) afforded 28.4 mg (50%) of the title compound **43**.

Physical State: colorless oil.

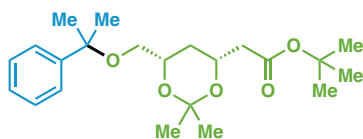
¹H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 8.21 (s, 1H), 7.51 (d, *J* = 7.7 Hz, 2H), 7.36 (t, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 2H), 7.28 – 7.26 (m, 1H), 4.31 (s, 2H), 3.75 (s, 3H), 2.24 (s, 3H), 2.23 (s, 3H), 1.65 (s, 6H).

¹³C NMR (151 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 164.3, 156.4, 149.1, 145.9, 128.4, 127.2, 126.1, 125.8, 65.7, 59.9, 28.4, 13.4, 11.1.

GC/MS (EI): *m/z* (%) 167 (100%), 152 (35%), 138 (51%), 123 (43%), 92 (44%).

TLC: *R_f* = 0.2 (3:1 Hexanes: EtOAc).

Compound 44



tert-butyl 2-(((4*R*,6*S*)-2,2-dimethyl-6-(((2-phenylpropan-2-yl)oxy)methyl)-1,3-dioxan-4-yl)acetate

Following General Procedure A without 2N HCl work up (washed twice with H₂O), using AgClO₄ (124 mg, 3 equiv.), ⁿBu₄NClO₄ (0.1 M) instead of AgPF₆ and ⁿBu₄NPF₆ respectively. Purification by PTLC (4:1 Hexanes: EtOAc) afforded 39.4 mg (52%) of the title compound **44**.

Physical State: colorless oil.

¹H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.41 – 7.39 (m, 2H), 7.33 – 7.30 (m, 2H), 7.25 – 7.22 (m, 1H), 4.32 – 4.24 (m, 1H), 4.06 – 3.98 (m, 1H), 3.27 (dd, *J* = 9.1, 5.1 Hz, 1H), 3.02 (dd, *J* = 9.0, 6.7 Hz, 1H), 2.42 (dd, *J* = 15.0, 7.3 Hz, 1H), 2.31 (dd, *J* = 15.0, 5.9 Hz, 1H), 1.74 (dt, *J* = 12.8, 2.5 Hz, 1H), 1.52 (d, *J* = 2.2 Hz, 6H), 1.45 (s, 12H), 1.34 (s, 3H), 1.17 – 1.11 (m, 1H).

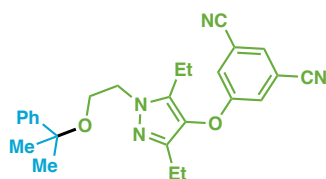
^{13}C NMR (151 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 170.4, 146.2, 128.2, 127.0, 126.0, 98.8, 80.7, 76.8, 68.6, 66.8, 66.2, 43.0, 34.3, 30.1, 28.5, 28.24, 28.22, 19.9.

HRMS (ESI-TOF): calc'd for $\text{C}_{22}\text{H}_{34}\text{O}_5\text{Na}$ $[\text{M} + \text{Na}]^+$: 401.2298; found 401.2299.

TLC: R_f = 0.65 (3:1 Hexanes: EtOAc).

$[\alpha]_{\text{D}}^{24}$ = -6.0 (c = 1.0, CHCl_3).

Compound 45



5-((3,5-diethyl-1-(2-((2-phenylpropan-2-yl)oxy)ethyl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)oxy)isophthalonitrile

Following General Procedure B. Purification by PTLC (silica, 1:1 heptanes: EtOAc) afforded 27.0 mg (42%) of the title compound **45**.

Physical State: Pale yellow oil.

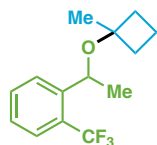
^1H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 7.56 (t, J = 1.4 Hz, 1H), 7.41 (d, J = 1.3 Hz, 2H), 7.30 – 7.26 (m, 2H), 7.24 – 7.19 (m, 3H), 4.14 (t, J = 5.4 Hz, 2H), 3.53 (t, J = 5.4 Hz, 2H), 2.60 (q, J = 7.7 Hz, 2H), 2.40 (q, J = 7.6 Hz, 2H), 1.48 (s, 6H), 1.16 – 1.06 (m, 6H).

^{13}C NMR (126 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 160.0, 145.6, 144.2, 136.5, 131.3, 128.4, 128.2, 127.0, 125.5, 122.5, 116.3, 115.2, 77.3, 62.1, 50.1, 28.2, 19.0, 16.8, 13.0, 12.9.

HRMS (ESI): calc'd for $\text{C}_{26}\text{H}_{29}\text{N}_4\text{O}$ $[\text{M} + \text{H}]^+$: 429.2285; found 429.2267.

TLC: R_f = 0.6 (1:1 Heptanes: EtOAc).

Compound 46



1-(1-(1-methylcyclobutoxy)ethyl)-2-(trifluoromethyl)benzene

Following General Procedure A, using AgSbF_6 (103 mg, 1.5 equiv.) instead of AgPF_6 . Purification by PTLC (silica, 50:1 Hexanes: EtOAc) afforded 31.1 mg (60%) of the title compound **46**.

Physical State: colorless oil.

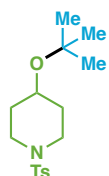
¹H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 8.48 (d, *J* = 7.9 Hz, 1H), 8.18 (q, *J* = 7.8 Hz, 2H), 7.94 (t, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 5.58 – 5.53 (m, 1H), 2.75 (q, *J* = 10.1 Hz, 1H), 2.63 (q, *J* = 10.2 Hz, 1H), 2.50 – 2.43 (m, 1H), 2.40 – 2.32 (m, 1H), 2.30 – 2.20 (m, 1H), 2.16 – 2.08 (m, 1H), 2.01 (d, *J* = 6.4 Hz, 3H), 1.82 (s, 3H).

¹³C NMR (151 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 146.7, 132.2, 128.4, 126.8, 125.7 (q, *J* = 30.2 Hz), 125.2 (q, *J* = 5.9 Hz), 124.7 (q, *J* = 271.8 Hz), 77.9, 66.7, 34.7, 34.5, 26.6, 24.6, 12.6.

GC/MS (EI): *m/z* (%) 258 (0.07%), 230 (15%), 173 (23%), 153 (68%), 133 (54%).

TLC: *R_f* = 0.3 (50:1 Hexanes: EtOAc).

Compound 47



4-(*tert*-butoxy)-1-tosylpiperidine

Following General Procedure **B**. Purification by PTLC (silica, 3:1 Hexanes: EtOAc) afforded 18.2 mg (39%) of the title compound **47**.

Physical State: colorless oil.

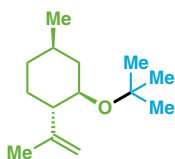
¹H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.64 (d, *J* = 8.2 Hz, 2H), 7.32 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 3.45 – 3.36 (m, 3H), 2.71 (t, *J* = 11.8 Hz, 2H), 2.43 (s, 3H), 1.81 – 1.72 (m, 2H), 1.63 – 1.57 (m, 2H), 1.11 (s, 9H).

¹³C NMR (151 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 143.5, 133.6, 129.7, 127.8, 73.8, 65.9, 44.3, 33.6, 28.4, 21.7.

HRMS (ESI-TOF): calc'd for C₁₆H₂₆NO₃S [M + H]⁺: 312.1633; found 312.1635.

TLC: *R_f* = 0.2 (4:1 Hexanes: EtOAc).

Compound 48



(1*S*,2*R*,4*R*)-2-(*tert*-butoxy)-4-methyl-1-(prop-1-en-2-yl)cyclohexane

Following General Procedure **B**. Purification by PTLC (silica, 50:1 Hexanes: Et₂O) afforded 10.0 mg (32%) of the title compound **48**.

Physical State: colorless oil.

¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 4.67 (d, *J* = 6.0 Hz, 2H), 3.03 (td, *J* = 10.2, 3.9 Hz, 1H), 2.02 – 1.89 (m, 2H), 1.79 – 1.74 (m, 1H), 1.70 (s, 3H), 1.68 – 1.61 (m, 1H), 1.28 (s, 2H), 1.20 (s, 9H), 1.16 – 1.03 (m, 2H), 0.95 (d, *J* = 6.5 Hz, 3H).

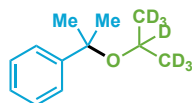
¹³C NMR (151 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 150.2, 108.6, 76.0, 73.4, 44.8, 41.2, 39.0, 34.1, 31.5, 29.2, 20.8, 19.7.

GC/MS (EI): *m/z* (%) 210 (2%), 154 (14%), 136 (16%), 97 (69%), 57 (100%).

TLC: *R_f* = 0.3 (50:1 Hexanes: Et₂O).

[α]_D²⁴ = -27.3 (*c* = 0.2, CHCl₃).

Compound 49



(2-((propan-2-yl-*d*7)oxy)propan-2-yl)benzene

Following General Procedure A. Purification by PTLC (silica, 30:1 Hexanes: Et₂O) afforded 30.2 mg (82%) of the title compound **49**.

Physical State: colorless oil.

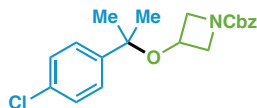
¹H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.49 (d, *J* = 7.4 Hz, 2H), 7.33 (t, *J* = 7.7 Hz, 2H), 7.24 (t, *J* = 7.3 Hz, 1H), 1.55 (s, 6H).

¹³C NMR (151 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 147.1, 128.0, 127.0, 126.4, 76.8, 65.0 – 64.7 (m), 29.1, 23.8 (dt, *J* = 38.3, 19.3 Hz).

GC/MS (EI): *m/z* (%) 185 (0.06%), 170 (49%), 122 (100%), 91 (33%), 77 (17%).

TLC: *R_f* = 0.39 (20:1 Hexanes: Et₂O).

Compound 50



benzyl 3-((2-((4-chlorophenyl)propan-2-yl)oxy)azetidine-1-carboxylate

Following General Procedure A, using AgClO₄ (124 mg, 3 equiv.), ⁿBu₄NClO₄ (0.1 M) instead of AgPF₆ and ⁿBu₄NPF₆ respectively. Purification by PTLC (3:1 Hexanes: EtOAc) afforded 50.1 mg (70%) of the title compound **50**.

Physical State: colorless oil.

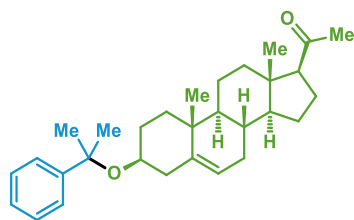
¹H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.36 – 7.26 (m, 9H), 5.07 (s, 2H), 4.12 – 4.02 (m, 3H), 3.97 – 3.92 (m, 2H), 1.48 (s, 6H).

¹³C NMR (151 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 156.5, 144.5, 136.8, 133.2, 128.7, 128.6, 128.13, 128.06, 127.2, 78.0, 66.8, 62.5, 58.7, 28.6.

HRMS (ESI-TOF): calc'd for C₂₀H₂₃ClNO₃ [M + H]⁺: 360.1361; found 360.1362.

TLC: R_f = 0.35 (3:1 Hexanes: EtOAc).

Compound 51



1-((3S,8S,9S,10R,13S,14S,17S)-10,13-dimethyl-3-((2-phenylpropan-2-yl)oxy)-2,3,4,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14,15,16,17-tetradecahydro-1H-cyclopenta[a]phenanthren-17-yl)ethenone

Following General Procedure B. Purification by PTLC (silica, 50:1 Hexanes: Et₂O) afforded 35.2 mg (54%) of the title compound **51**.

Physical State: colorless oil.

¹H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.48 (d, *J* = 7.3 Hz, 2H), 7.32 (t, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 2H), 7.23 (t, *J* = 7.3 Hz, 1H), 5.17 (d, *J* = 5.1 Hz, 1H), 3.10 – 3.03 (m, 1H), 2.49 (t, *J* = 8.9 Hz, 1H), 2.29 (t, *J* = 13.3 Hz, 1H), 2.19 – 2.11 (m, 2H), 2.10 (s, 3H), 2.01 (d, *J* = 11.1 Hz, 1H), 1.93 (d, *J* = 19.5 Hz, 1H), 1.72 (dt, *J* = 13.3, 3.6 Hz, 1H), 1.65 – 1.59 (m, 4H), 1.55 (d, *J* = 12.6 Hz, 6H), 1.45 – 1.30 (m, 4H), 1.22 – 1.05 (m, 3H), 0.97 (s, 3H), 0.91 – 0.83 (m, 2H), 0.60 (s, 3H).

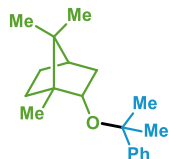
¹³C NMR (151 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 209.6, 147.0, 141.8, 127.9, 127.0, 126.3, 120.8, 76.9, 73.1, 63.8, 57.1, 50.1, 44.1, 41.8, 38.9, 37.7, 36.6, 31.9, 31.9, 31.6, 30.9, 29.5, 28.8, 24.6, 22.9, 21.1, 19.4, 13.3.

HRMS (ESI-TOF): calc'd for C₃₀H₄₃O₂ [M + H]⁺: 435.3263; found 435.3266.

TLC: R_f = 0.2 (50:1 Hexanes: Et₂O).

$[\alpha]_D^{24} = -0.5$ ($c = 1.0$, CHCl_3).

Compound 52



(2*S*)-1,7,7-trimethyl-2-((2-phenylpropan-2-yl)oxy)bicyclo[2.2.1]heptane

Following General Procedure B. Purification by PTLC (silica, pure hexanes) afforded 27.0 mg (66%) of the title compound **52**.

Physical State: colorless oil.

^1H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 7.51 (d, $J = 7.3$ Hz, 2H), 7.33 (t, $J = 7.7$ Hz, 2H), 7.23 (t, $J = 7.3$ Hz, 1H), 3.61 (dt, $J = 9.3, 2.5$ Hz, 1H), 2.21 – 2.15 (m, 1H), 2.02 – 1.96 (m, 1H), 1.73 – 1.65 (m, 1H), 1.57 (t, $J = 4.5$ Hz, 1H), 1.49 (d, $J = 11.7$ Hz, 6H), 1.30 (s, 1H), 1.20 (d, $J = 28.5$ Hz, 1H), 1.04 (dd, $J = 13.0, 3.4$ Hz, 1H), 0.83 (s, 3H), 0.76 (d, $J = 10.2$ Hz, 6H).

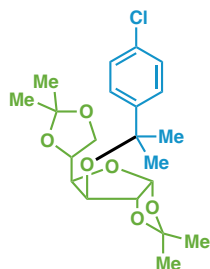
^{13}C NMR (151 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 148.4, 127.9, 126.6, 126.1, 77.0, 76.0, 49.5, 47.1, 45.5, 40.0, 29.7, 28.6, 27.9, 26.9, 20.0, 19.0, 14.0.

GC/MS (EI): m/z (%) 272 (0.01%), 153 (44%), 135 (7%), 119 (100%), 109 (81%), 91 (38%).

TLC: $R_f = 0.5$ (50:1 Hexanes: Et_2O).

$[\alpha]_D^{24} = -22.5$ ($c = 0.5$, CHCl_3).

Compound 53



(3*aR*,5*R*,6*S*,6*aR*)-6-((2-(4-chlorophenyl)propan-2-yl)oxy)-5-(2,2-dimethyl-1,3-dioxolan-4-yl)-2,2-dimethyltetrahydrofuro[2,3-*d*][1,3]dioxole

Following General Procedure A without 2N HCl work up (washed twice with H₂O), using AgClO₄ (124 mg, 3 equiv.), ⁿBu₄NClO₄ (0.1 M) instead of AgPF₆ and ⁿBu₄NPF₆ respectively. Purification by PTLC (4:1 Hexanes: EtOAc) afforded 43.2 mg (52%) of the title compound **53**.

Physical State: colorless oil.

¹H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.42 – 7.38 (m, 2H), 7.32 – 7.28 (m, 2H), 5.85 (d, *J* = 3.7 Hz, 1H), 4.34 (d, *J* = 3.7 Hz, 1H), 4.33 – 4.28 (m, 1H), 4.13 – 4.09 (m, 2H), 4.06 (d, *J* = 3.3 Hz, 1H), 3.99 (dd, *J* = 8.6, 6.3 Hz, 1H), 1.60 (s, 3H), 1.57 (s, 3H), 1.46 (s, 3H), 1.39 (s, 3H), 1.34 – 1.32 (s, 3H), 1.26 – 1.24 (s, 3H).

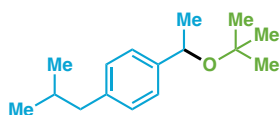
¹³C NMR (151 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 144.9, 133.2, 128.4, 127.3, 111.8, 109.0, 105.1, 84.9, 81.4, 77.6, 75.7, 72.4, 67.4, 28.3, 27.8, 27.0, 26.8, 26.4, 25.6.

HRMS (ESI-TOF): calc'd for C₂₁H₂₉ClO₆Na [M + Na]⁺: 435.1545; found 435.1550.

TLC: R_f = 0.54 (3:1 Hexanes: EtOAc).

[α]_D²⁴ = -16.4 (*c* = 1.0, CHCl₃).

Compound 54



1-(1-(*tert*-butoxy)ethyl)-4-isobutylbenzene

Following General Procedure A, Purification by PTLC (silica, 100:1 Hexanes: Et₂O) afforded 19.5 mg (42%) of the title compound **54**.

Physical State: colorless oil.

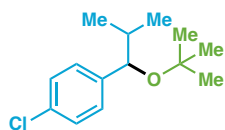
¹H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.24 (d, *J* = 7.9 Hz, 2H), 7.07 (d, *J* = 7.9 Hz, 2H), 4.63 (q, *J* = 6.5 Hz, 1H), 2.44 (d, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 2H), 1.89 – 1.80 (m, 1H), 1.36 (d, *J* = 6.5 Hz, 3H), 1.16 (s, 9H), 0.89 (d, *J* = 6.6 Hz, 6H).

¹³C NMR (151 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 144.9, 139.9, 128.9, 125.5, 74.2, 69.9, 45.3, 30.4, 28.7, 26.8, 22.6.

GC/MS (EI): m/z (%) 234 (4%), 219 (11%), 163 (100%), 161 (25%), 57 (18%).

TLC: R_f = 0.4 (100:1 Hexanes: Et₂O).

Compound 55



1-(1-(*tert*-butoxy)-2-methylpropyl)-4-chlorobenzene

Following General Procedure A. Purification by PTLC (silica, 100:1 Hexanes: Et₂O) afforded 31.0 mg (65%) of the title compound **55**.

Physical State: colorless oil.

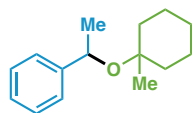
¹H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.25 (d, J = 8.5 Hz, 2H), 7.21 (d, J = 8.5 Hz, 2H), 4.06 (d, J = 6.8 Hz, 1H), 1.75 – 1.66 (m, J = 6.6 Hz, 1H), 1.07 (s, 9H), 0.92 (d, J = 6.7 Hz, 3H), 0.73 (d, J = 6.8 Hz, 3H).

¹³C NMR (151 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 144.4, 132.1, 128.5, 127.9, 78.9, 74.1, 36.0, 28.9, 19.3, 19.0.

GC/MS (EI): m/z (%) 240 (0.004%), 197 (18%), 141 (100%), 125 (13%), 57 (51%).

TLC: R_f = 0.3 (100:1 Hexanes: Et₂O).

Compound 56



1-((1-methylcyclohexyl)oxy)ethylbenzene

Following General Procedure A. Purification by PTLC (silica, 100:1 Hexanes: Et₂O) afforded 22.7 mg (52%) of the title compound **56**.

Physical State: colorless oil.

¹H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.36 (d, J = 7.4 Hz, 2H), 7.30 (t, J = 7.6 Hz, 2H), 7.21 (t, J = 7.3 Hz, 1H), 4.66 (q, J = 6.5 Hz, 1H), 1.79 – 1.72 (m, 1H), 1.62 (d, J = 31.1 Hz, 2H), 1.49 – 1.36 (m, 7H), 1.33 – 1.24 (m, 3H), 1.05 (s, 3H).

¹³C NMR (151 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 147.9, 128.2, 126.6, 125.8, 75.3, 69.1, 37.7, 37.3, 27.0, 26.0, 25.8, 22.8, 22.6.

GC/MS (EI): m/z (%) 218 (0.8%), 203 (3%), 114 (11%), 105 (100%), 77 (10%).

TLC: R_f = 0.4 (100:1 Hexanes: Et₂O).

Compound 57



1-(2-((2-methylnonadecan-2-yl)oxy)propan-2-yl)-4-(trifluoromethyl)benzene

Following General Procedure A, using AgClO₄ (124 mg, 3 equiv.), ⁿBu₄NClO₄ (0.1 M) instead of AgPF₆ and ⁿBu₄NPF₆ respectively. Purification by PTLC (10:1 Hexanes: Et₂O) afforded 44.5 mg (46%) of the title compound **57**.

Physical State: colorless oil.

¹H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.60 (d, *J* = 8.2 Hz, 2H), 7.55 (d, *J* = 8.3 Hz, 2H), 1.45 – 1.41 (m, 2H), 1.40 – 1.36 (m, 2H), 1.27 (d, *J* = 5.8 Hz, 34H), 1.01 (s, 6H), 0.88 (t, *J* = 7.1 Hz, 3H).

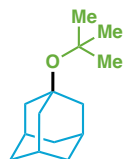
¹³C NMR (151 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 155.1 (q, *J* = 1.3 Hz), 128.7 (q, *J* = 30.2 Hz), 126.0, 124.9 (q, *J* = 4.5 Hz), 124.5 (q, *J* = 271.8 Hz), 77.2, 75.6, 45.40, 32.1, 31.75, 30.41, 29.9, 29.8, 29.5, 28.8, 24.5, 22.9, 14.3.

¹⁹F NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ -62.51.

GC/MS (EI): *m/z* (%) 297 (0.01%), 280 (3%), 187 (100%), 159 (9%), 69 (23%).

TLC: *R_f* = 0.3 (10:1 Hexanes: Et₂O).

Compound 58



1-(*tert*-butoxy)adamantane

Following General Procedure A. Purification by PTLC (silica, 30:1 Hexanes: Et₂O) afforded 27.1 mg (65%) of the title compound **58**.

Physical State: white solid.

m.p.: 49 – 51 °C.

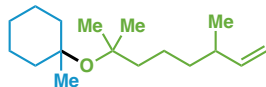
¹H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 2.09 (s, 3H), 1.87 (d, *J* = 3.1 Hz, 6H), 1.60 (t, *J* = 3.2 Hz, 6H), 1.29 (s, 9H).

¹³C NMR (151 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 74.2, 74.0, 45.4, 36.6, 32.4, 31.2.

GC/MS (EI): *m/z* (%) 208 (0.2%), 193 (8%), 152 (37%), 135 (82%), 95 (100%).

TLC: R_f = 0.47 (20:1 Hexanes: Et₂O).

Compound 59



1-((2,6-dimethyloct-7-en-2-yl)oxy)-1-methylcyclohexane

Following General Procedure A, using AgSbF₆ (103 mg, 1.5 equiv.), DBU (91.2 mg, 3.0 equiv.) instead of AgPF₆ and 2,4,6-collidine respectively. Purification by PTLC (silica, pure Hexanes) afforded 14.1 mg (28%) of the title compound **59**.

Physical State: colorless oil.

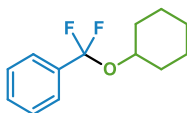
¹H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 5.71 (ddd, J = 17.5, 10.3, 7.5 Hz, 1H), 5.04 – 4.82 (m, 2H), 2.12 (dq, J = 13.9, 6.9 Hz, 1H), 1.71 – 1.61 (m, 4H), 1.47 – 1.38 (m, 5H), 1.36 – 1.21 (m, 16H), 0.99 (d, J = 6.8 Hz, 3H).

¹³C NMR (151 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 145.2, 112.3, 75.7, 74.8, 45.9, 40.8, 40.7, 37.9, 37.4, 29.4, 29.3, 26.2, 22.9, 22.1, 20.3.

GC/MS (EI): m/z (%) 252 (0.2%), 155 (16%), 114 (20%), 97 (100%), 83 (38%).

TLC: R_f = 0.3 (Hexanes).

Compound 60



((cyclohexyloxy)difluoromethyl)benzene

Following General Procedure A, using AgClO₄ (124 mg, 3 equiv.), ⁿBu₄NClO₄ (0.1 M) instead of AgPF₆ and ⁿBu₄NPF₆ respectively, and the amount of alcohol was 6 equiv. Purification by PTLC (neutral aluminum oxide, pure Hexanes) afforded 20.8 mg (46%) of the title compound **60**.

Physical State: colorless oil.

¹H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.62 (d, J = 7.2 Hz, 2H), 7.48 – 7.37 (m, 3H), 4.50 – 4.40 (m, 1H), 2.03 – 1.92 (m, 2H), 1.83 – 1.75 (m, 2H), 1.62 – 1.56 (m, 2H), 1.42 – 1.34 (m, 2H), 1.31 – 1.20 (m, 2H).

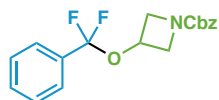
^{13}C NMR (151 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 135.2 (t, $J = 33.1$ Hz), 130.4, 128.4, 125.6 (t, $J = 3.6$ Hz), 123.3 (t, $J = 257.1$ Hz), 73.9, 33.5, 25.5, 24.1.

^{19}F NMR (376 MHz, CDCl_3): -66.27.

GC/MS (EI): m/z (%) 226 (0.1%), 127 (100%), 99 (29%), 77 (17%), 54 (10%).

TLC: $R_f = 0.4$ (50:1 Hexanes: Et_2O).

Compound 61



benzyl 3-(difluoro(phenyl)methoxy)azetidine-1-carboxylate

Following General Procedure A, using AgClO_4 (124 mg, 3 equiv.), $n\text{Bu}_4\text{NClO}_4$ (0.1 M) instead of AgPF_6 and $n\text{Bu}_4\text{NPF}_6$ respectively. Purification by PTLC (neutral aluminum oxide, pure Hexanes) afforded 15.3 mg (23%) of the title compound **61**.

Physical State: colorless oil.

^1H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 7.63 – 7.58 (m, 2H), 7.49 (t, $J = 7.3$ Hz, 1H), 7.44 (t, $J = 7.5$ Hz, 2H), 7.38 – 7.30 (m, 5H), 5.19 – 5.13 (m, 1H), 5.11 (s, 2H), 4.38 – 4.31 (m, 2H), 4.15 (dd, $J = 10.2, 4.5$ Hz, 2H).

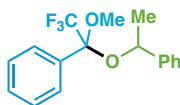
^{13}C NMR (151 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 156.4, 136.6, 133.3 (q, $J = 31.7$ Hz), 131.1, 128.7, 128.6, 128.3, 128.2, 125.5 (q, $J = 4.5$ Hz), 123.1 (q, $J = 261.2$ Hz), 67.1, 63.1 (q, $J = 6.0$ Hz), 57.3.

^{19}F NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3): δ -68.85.

HRMS (ESI-TOF): calc'd for $\text{C}_{18}\text{H}_{18}\text{F}_2\text{NO}_3$ $[\text{M} + \text{H}]^+$: 334.1255; found 334.1259.

TLC: $R_f = 0.2$ (Hexanes, aluminum TLC).

Compound 62



(2,2,2-trifluoro-1-methoxy-1-(1-phenylethoxy)ethyl)benzene

Following General Procedure A without 2N HCl work up (washed twice with H_2O), using AgClO_4 (124 mg, 3 equiv.), $n\text{Bu}_4\text{NClO}_4$ (0.1 M) instead of AgPF_6 and $n\text{Bu}_4\text{NPF}_6$ respectively, and the

amount of alcohol was 4 equiv. Purification by PTLC (silica, 30:1 Hexanes: Et₂O) afforded 54.8 mg (88%) of the title compound **62**.

Physical State: colorless oil.

¹H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃, for two diastereomers) (the integration at 5.32 ppm, 4.96 ppm indicated the ratio of the two isomers of **62** to be 1:1): δ 7.81 – 7.71 (m, 2H), 7.71 – 7.63 (m, 2H), 7.48 – 7.23 (m, 16H), 5.32 (q, *J* = 6.4 Hz, 1H), 4.96 (q, *J* = 6.5 Hz, 1H), 3.13 (s, 3H), 2.97 (s, 3H), 1.60 (d, *J* = 6.5 Hz, 3H), 1.53 (d, *J* = 6.5 Hz, 3H).

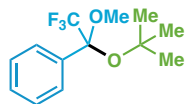
¹³C NMR (151 MHz, CDCl₃, for two diastereomers): δ 145.0, 144.4, 134.9, 134.2, 129.7, 129.6, 128.8, 128.7, 128.5, 128.3, 128.14, 128.10, 127.4, 127.3, 126.3, 125.7, 123.0 (q, *J* = 290.8 Hz), 122.5 (q, *J* = 291.1 Hz), 100.0 (q, *J* = 40.3 Hz), 99.8 (q, *J* = 40.1 Hz), 72.4, 71.8 (d, *J* = 1.7 Hz), 52.2, 51.9 (d, *J* = 1.7 Hz), 25.5, 24.9.

¹⁹F NMR (376 MHz, CDCl₃, for two diastereomers): δ -76.84, -78.04.

GC/MS (EI): *m/z* (%) 295 (0.2%), 241 (0.1%), 189 (37%), 105 (100%), 77 (32%).

TLC: *R_f* = 0.47 (20:1 Hexanes: Et₂O).

Compound 63



(1-(*tert*-butoxy)-2,2,2-trifluoro-1-methoxyethyl)benzene

Following General Procedure A without 2N HCl work up (washed twice with H₂O), using AgClO₄ (124 mg, 3 equiv.), ⁿBu₄NClO₄ (0.1 M) instead of AgPF₆ and ⁿBu₄NPF₆ respectively, and the amount of alcohol was 4 equiv. Purification by PTLC (silica, 30:1 Hexanes: Et₂O) afforded 22.0 mg (42%) of the title compound **63**.

Physical State: colorless oil.

¹H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.70 – 7.68 (m, 2H), 7.39 – 7.33 (m, 3H), 3.57 – 3.54 (m, 3H), 1.28 (s, 9H).

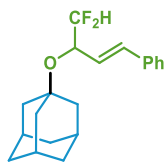
¹³C NMR (151 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 137.2, 129.3, 129.0, 127.6, 122.8 (q, *J* = 292.2 Hz), 99.3 (q, *J* = 29.5 Hz), 78.8, 52.0 (d, *J* = 2.2 Hz), 30.5.

¹⁹F NMR (376 MHz, CDCl₃): δ -76.72.

GC/MS (EI): *m/z* (%) 189 (84%), 137 (100%), 105 (41%), 77 (35%), 57 (45%).

TLC: *R_f* = 0.57 (20:1 Hexanes: Et₂O).

Compound 64



1-(((*E*)-1,1-difluoro-4-phenylbut-3-en-2-yl)oxy)adamantane

Following General Procedure A, using AgClO₄ (124 mg, 3 equiv.), ⁿBu₄NClO₄ (0.1 M) instead of AgPF₆ and ⁿBu₄NPF₆ respectively, and the amount of alcohol was 4 equiv. Purification by PTLC (silica, 30:1 Hexanes: Et₂O) afforded 32.6 mg (51%) of the title compound **64**.

Physical State: colorless oil.

¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.41 (d, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 2H), 7.33 (t, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 2H), 7.25 (d, *J* = 7.9 Hz, 1H), 6.75 (d, *J* = 16.0 Hz, 1H), 6.21 (dd, *J* = 16.1, 6.0 Hz, 1H), 5.60 (td, *J* = 56.2, 4.3 Hz, 1H), 4.54 – 4.33 (m, 1H), 2.16 (s, 3H), 1.87 – 1.76 (m, 6H), 1.67 – 1.58 (m, 6H).

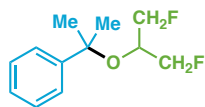
¹³C NMR (126 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 136.5, 133.6, 128.8, 128.1, 126.8, 125.1, 115.91 (t, *J* = 252.0 Hz), 75.1, 70.3 (t, *J* = 25.2 Hz), 42.5, 36.4, 30.8.

¹⁹F NMR (376 MHz, CDCl₃): δ -123.91 (d, *J* = 281.3 Hz), -128.95 (d, *J* = 281.3 Hz).

GC/MS (EI): *m/z* (%) 318 (0.3%), 267 (15%), 147 (14%), 135 (100%), 93 (10%).

TLC: *R_f* = 0.4 (30:1 Hexanes: Et₂O).

Compound 65



(2-((1,3-difluoropropan-2-yl)oxy)propan-2-yl)benzene

Following General Procedure A, using AgClO₄ (124 mg, 3 equiv.), ⁿBu₄NClO₄ (0.1 M) instead of AgPF₆ and ⁿBu₄NPF₆ respectively, and the amount of alcohol was 4 equiv. Purification by PTLC (silica, 50:1 Hexanes: Et₂O) afforded 18.0 mg (42%) of the title compound **65**.

Physical State: colorless oil.

¹H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.49 (d, *J* = 7.4 Hz, 2H), 7.36 (t, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 2H), 7.29 (t, *J* = 7.3 Hz, 1H), 4.40 – 4.33 (m, 2H), 4.33 – 4.24 (m, 2H), 3.71 – 3.62 (m, 1H), 1.61 (s, 6H).

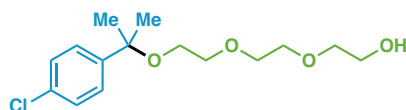
¹³C NMR (151 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 145.1, 128.3, 127.8, 126.3, 82.1 (d, *J* = 166.1 Hz), 82.0 (d, *J* = 166.1 Hz), 78.0, 69.6 (t, *J* = 20.2 Hz), 28.4.

¹⁹F NMR (376 MHz, CDCl₃): δ -231.04.

GC/MS (EI): *m/z* (%) 199 (100%), 121 (49%), 119 (52%), 91 (47%), 77 (25%).

TLC: *R_f* = 0.4 (100:1 Hexanes: Et₂O).

Compound 66



2-(2-(2-((2-(4-chlorophenyl)propan-2-yl)oxy)ethoxy)ethoxy)ethan-1-ol

Following General Procedure A, using AgClO₄ (124 mg, 3 equiv.), ⁿBu₄NClO₄ (0.1 M) instead of AgPF₆ and ⁿBu₄NPF₆ respectively. Purification by PTLC (100% Et₂O) afforded 36.0 mg (59%) of the title compound **66**.

Physical State: colorless oil.

¹H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.38 – 7.33 (m, 2H), 7.30 – 7.26 (m, 2H), 3.73 – 3.71 (m, 2H), 3.69 – 3.65 (m, 2H), 3.65 – 3.57 (m, 6H), 3.31 (t, *J* = 5.8 Hz, 2H), 2.60 (s, 1H), 1.51 (s, 6H).

¹³C NMR (151 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 144.9, 132.8, 128.4, 127.5, 76.6, 72.6, 71.0, 70.7, 70.5, 62.3, 61.9, 28.4.

HRMS (ESI-TOF): calc'd for C₁₅H₂₃ClO₄Na [M + Na]⁺: 325.1177; found 325.1188.

TLC: *R_f* = 0.29 (Et₂O).

Compound 67



tert-butyl 3-(2-(2-((1-chloro-2-methylpropan-2-yl)oxy)ethoxy)ethoxy)propanoate

Following General Procedure B without 2N HCl work up (washed twice with H₂O). Purification by PTLC (silica, 1:1 Hexanes: Et₂O) afforded 23.2 mg (48%) of the title compound **67**.

Physical State: colorless oil.

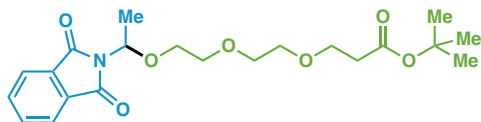
¹H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 3.71 (t, *J* = 6.6 Hz, 2H), 3.66 – 3.63 (m, 2H), 3.61 – 3.58 (m, 4H), 3.54 – 3.52 (m, 2H), 3.46 (s, 2H), 2.50 (t, *J* = 6.6 Hz, 2H), 1.44 (s, 9H), 1.26 (s, 6H).

¹³C NMR (151 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 171.1, 80.6, 74.8, 70.9, 70.8, 70.5, 67.1, 61.8, 51.6, 36.4, 28.2, 23.7.

HRMS (ESI-TOF): calc'd for C₁₅H₂₉ClO₅Na [M + Na]⁺: 347.1596; found 347.1602.

TLC: R_f = 0.39 (3:1 Hexanes: EtOAc).

Compound 68



tert-butyl (*R*)-3-(2-(2-(1-(1,3-dioxoisindolin-2-yl)ethoxy)ethoxy)ethoxy)propanoate

Following General Procedure B. Purification by PTLC (silica, 2:1 Hexanes: EtOAc) afforded 34.8 mg (57%) of the title compound **68**.

Physical State: colorless oil.

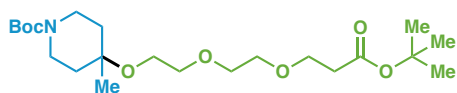
¹H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.86 (d, *J* = 8.5 Hz, 2H), 7.74 (d, *J* = 8.5 Hz, 2H), 5.60 (q, *J* = 6.3 Hz, 1H), 3.69 – 3.48 (m, 10H), 2.46 (t, *J* = 6.6 Hz, 2H), 1.80 (d, *J* = 6.3 Hz, 3H), 1.43 (s, 9H).

¹³C NMR (151 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 171.0, 168.1, 134.3, 131.9, 123.6, 80.6, 78.8, 70.7, 70.4, 70.3, 68.5, 67.0, 36.4, 28.2, 19.4.

HRMS (ESI-TOF): calc'd for C₂₁H₂₉NO₇Na [M + Na]⁺: 430.1842; found 430.1842.

TLC: R_f = 0.3 (2:1 Hexanes: EtOAc).

Compound 69



tert-butyl 4-(2-(2-(3-(*tert*-butoxy)-3-oxopropoxy)ethoxy)ethoxy)-4-methylpiperidine-1-carboxylate

Following General Procedure A without 2N HCl work up (washed twice with H₂O), using AgSbF₆ (103 mg, 1.5 equiv.), DBU (91.2 mg, 3.0 equiv.) instead of AgPF₆ and 2,4,6-collidine respectively. Purification by PTLC (silica, 1:1 Hexanes: EtOAc) afforded 21.7 mg (25%) of the title compound **69**.

Physical State: colorless oil.

¹H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 3.73 – 3.69 (m, 4H), 3.65 – 3.62 (m, 2H), 3.62 – 3.58 (m, 4H), 3.47 (t, *J* = 5.3 Hz, 2H), 3.13 (s, 2H), 2.50 (t, *J* = 6.6 Hz, 2H), 1.71 (d, *J* = 14.2 Hz, 2H), 1.44 (s, 9H), 1.44 (s, 9H), 1.42 – 1.37 (m, 2H), 1.15 (s, 3H).

¹³C NMR (151 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 171.1, 155.1, 80.6, 79.4, 71.8, 71.1, 70.8, 70.6, 67.1, 60.6, 39.8, 36.4, 35.7, 28.6, 28.2, 24.6.

HRMS (ESI-TOF): calc'd for C₂₂H₄₂NO₇ [M + H]⁺: 432.2956; found 432.2952.

TLC: R_f = 0.49 (1:1 Hexanes: EtOAc).

Compound 78



2-methyl-5-phenylpentan-2-ol

Following General Procedure C. Purification by PTLC (silica, 3:1 Hexanes: EtOAc) afforded 18.5 mg (52%) of the title compound **78**.

Physical State: colorless oil.

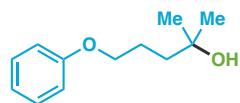
¹H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.29 (t, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 2H), 7.22 – 7.15 (m, 3H), 2.63 (t, *J* = 7.7 Hz, 2H), 1.74 – 1.67 (m, 2H), 1.55 – 1.49 (m, 2H), 1.21 (s, 6H).

¹³C NMR (151 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 142.6, 128.5, 128.4, 125.9, 71.1, 43.6, 36.5, 29.4, 26.4.

GC/MS (EI): m/z (%) 160 (12%), 145 (13%), 104 (100%), 91 (39%), 59 (36%).

TLC: R_f = 0.2 (3:1 Hexanes: EtOAc).

Compound 79



2-methyl-5-phenoxy-pentan-2-ol

Following General Procedure C. Purification by PTLC (silica, 4:1 Hexanes: EtOAc) afforded 25.6 mg (66%) of the title compound **79**.

Physical State: colorless oil.

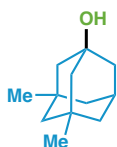
¹H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.28 (t, *J* = 6.8 Hz, 2H), 6.94 (t, *J* = 7.3 Hz, 1H), 6.90 (d, *J* = 7.9 Hz, 2H), 3.99 (t, *J* = 6.4 Hz, 2H), 1.92 – 1.84 (m, 2H), 1.68 – 1.63 (m, 2H), 1.27 (s, 6H).

¹³C NMR (151 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 159.1, 129.6, 120.8, 114.6, 70.8, 68.4, 40.4, 29.5, 24.5.

GC/MS (EI): m/z (%) 194 (2%), 176 (5%), 120 (15%), 94 (100%), 55 (46%).

TLC: R_f = 0.3 (4:1 Hexanes: EtOAc).

Compound 80



3,5-dimethyladamantan-1-ol

Following General Procedure C. Purification by PTLC (silica, 4:1 Hexanes: EtOAc) afforded 34.2 mg (95%) of the title compound **80**.

Physical State: colorless oil.

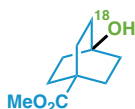
^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 2.21 – 2.14 (m, 1H), 1.56 (s, 2H), 1.44 (s, 1H), 1.39 – 1.24 (m, 8H), 1.11 (s, 2H), 0.86 (s, 6H).

^{13}C NMR (151 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 70.0, 51.6, 50.6, 43.9, 42.6, 33.9, 31.2, 30.0.

GC/MS (EI): m/z (%) 180 (53%), 165 (21%), 123 (100%), 109 (95%), 91 (18%).

TLC: R_f = 0.3 (4:1 Hexanes: EtOAc).

Compound 81



methyl 4-hydroxybicyclo[2.2.2]octane-1-carboxylate

Following General Procedure C. Purification by PTLC (silica, 4:1 Hexanes: EtOAc) afforded 22.7 mg (61%) of the title compound **81**.

Physical State: colorless oil.

^1H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 3.63 (s, 3H), 1.97 – 1.87 (m, 6H), 1.69 – 1.61 (m, 6H), 1.36 (s, 1H).

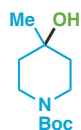
^{13}C NMR (151 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 177.9, 69.4, 51.9, 38.5, 33.4, 29.7.

GC/MS (EI): m/z (%) 184 (2%), 155 (8%), 124 (100%), 109 (13%), 95 (18%).

GC/MS (EI)(^{18}O): m/z (%) 186 (1%), 155 (9%), 126 (52%), 124 (13%), 115 (22%).

TLC: R_f = 0.3 (4:1 Hexanes: EtOAc).

Compound 82



tert-butyl 4-hydroxy-4-methylpiperidine-1-carboxylate

Following General Procedure C. Purification by PTLC (silica, 1:1 Hexanes: EtOAc) afforded 13.8 mg (32%) of the title compound **82**.

Physical State: colorless oil.

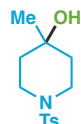
¹H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 3.69 (s, 2H), 3.23 (s, 2H), 1.54 (q, J = 5.0, 4.4 Hz, 4H), 1.45 (s, 9H), 1.26 (s, 3H).

¹³C NMR (151 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 155.0, 79.5, 68.2, 40.6, 38.6, 30.2, 28.6.

GC/MS (EI): m/z (%) 215 (3%), 141 (34%), 126 (37%), 82 (44%), 57 (100%).

TLC: R_f = 0.2 (2:1 Hexanes: EtOAc).

Compound 83



4-methyl-1-tosylpiperidin-4-ol

Following General Procedure C. Purification by PTLC (silica, 1:1 Hexanes: EtOAc) afforded 37.3 mg (69%) of the title compound **83**.

Physical State: colorless oil.

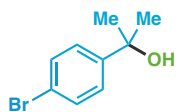
¹H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.63 (d, J = 8.2 Hz, 2H), 7.30 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 3.51 – 3.42 (m, 2H), 2.68 (t, J = 13.0 Hz, 2H), 2.42 (s, 3H), 1.71 (t, J = 10.5 Hz, 2H), 1.63 – 1.56 (m, 2H), 1.21 (s, 3H), 1.06 (s, 1H).

¹³C NMR (151 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 143.5, 133.4, 129.8, 127.8, 67.1, 42.5, 38.0, 30.5, 21.6.

HRMS (ESI-TOF): calc'd for C₁₃H₂₀NO₃S [M + H]⁺: 270.1164; found 270.1167.

TLC: R_f = 0.3 (2:1 Hexanes: EtOAc).

Compound 84



2-(4-bromophenyl)propan-2-ol

Following General Procedure C. Purification by PTLC (silica, 3:1 Hexanes: EtOAc) afforded 28.5 mg (67%) of the title compound **84**.

Physical State: colorless oil.

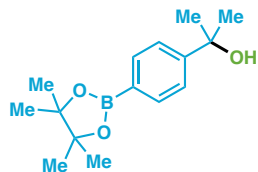
¹H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.45 (d, *J* = 8.5 Hz, 2H), 7.36 (d, *J* = 8.5 Hz, 2H), 1.73 (s, 1H), 1.56 (s, 6H).

¹³C NMR (151 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 148.3, 131.4, 126.5, 120.7, 72.5, 31.9.

GC/MS (EI): *m/z* (%) 216 (10%), 214 (10%), 201 (94%), 199 (100%), 115 (33%), 91 (23%).

TLC: *R_f* = 0.5 (3:1 Hexanes: EtOAc).

Compound 85



2-(4-(4,4,5,5-tetramethyl-1,3,2-dioxaborolan-2-yl)phenyl)propan-2-ol

Following General Procedure C. Purification by PTLC (silica, 3:1 Hexanes: EtOAc) afforded 28.8 mg (55%) of the title compound **85**.

Physical State: white solid.

m.p.: 118 – 120 °C.

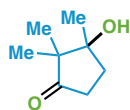
¹H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.80 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 7.50 (d, *J* = 8.1 Hz, 2H), 1.73 (s, 1H), 1.58 (s, 6H), 1.34 (s, 12H).

¹³C NMR (151 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 152.4, 135.0, 128.4, 123.8, 83.9, 72.8, 31.8, 25.0.

GC/MS (EI): *m/z* (%) 262 (0.7%), 247 (83%), 158 (87%), 144 (100%), 77 (20%).

TLC: *R_f* = 0.34 (3:1 Hexanes: EtOAc).

Compound 86



3-hydroxy-2,2,3-trimethylcyclopentanone

Following General Procedure C. Purification by PTLC (silica, 1:1 Hexanes: EtOAc) afforded 15.1 mg (53%) of the title compound **86**.

Physical State: colorless oil.

¹H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 2.50 – 2.40 (m, 1H), 2.37 – 2.29 (m, 1H), 2.09 – 1.94 (m, 2H), 1.30 (s, 3H), 1.25 (s, 1H), 1.03 (s, 3H), 0.93 (s, 3H).

¹³C NMR (151 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 221.8, 80.0, 53.1, 33.93, 33.85, 23.0, 21.7, 16.2.

GC/MS (EI): m/z (%) 142 (40%), 127 (3%), 109 (63%), 99 (60%), 71 (100%).

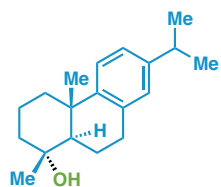
TLC: R_f = 0.19 (3:1 Hexanes: EtOAc).

Compound 87

(4a*S*,10a*R*)-7-isopropyl-1,4a-dimethyl-1,2,3,4,4a,9,10,10a-octahydrophenanthren-1-ol^{2,3}

Following General Procedure C. Purification by PTLC (silica, 4:1 Hexanes: EtOAc) afforded 13.1 mg (24%) of compound **87-major** and 4.4 mg (8%) compound **87-minor**.

Compound 87-major



(1*R*,4a*S*,10a*R*)-7-isopropyl-1,4a-dimethyl-1,2,3,4,4a,9,10,10a-octahydrophenanthren-1-ol

Physical State: colorless oil.

¹H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.18 (d, *J* = 8.2 Hz, 1H), 7.01 (dd, *J* = 8.2, 2.1 Hz, 1H), 6.92 – 6.90 (m, 1H), 2.98 – 2.87 (m, 2H), 2.86 – 2.81 (m, 1H), 2.30 – 2.23 (m, 1H), 2.11 (ddt, *J* = 12.9,

² Uyanik, M., Ishihara, K. & Yamamoto, H. Catalytic Diastereoselective Polycyclization of Homo(polyprenyl)arene Analogues Bearing Terminal Siloxyvinyl Groups. *Org. Lett.*, **8**, 5649–5652 (2006).

³ Lee, C.-K., Fang, J.-M. & Cheng, Y.-S. Norditerpenes from *Juniperus Chinensis*. *Phytochemistry*, **39**, 391–394 (1995).

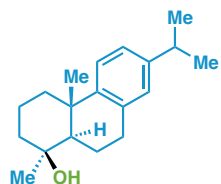
6.9, 1.9 Hz, 1H), 1.88 (dtd, $J = 12.5, 3.3, 1.4$ Hz, 1H), 1.81 – 1.74 (m, 1H), 1.73 – 1.64 (m, 2H), 1.61 (dd, $J = 12.6, 1.9$ Hz, 1H), 1.49 – 1.36 (m, 2H), 1.24 (s, 6H), 1.23 (s, 3H), 1.16 (s, 3H).

^{13}C NMR (151 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 146.5, 145.8, 134.9, 127.1, 124.7, 124.1, 72.6, 52.6, 42.9, 38.4, 38.1, 33.6, 30.5, 24.7, 24.12, 24.10, 23.1, 20.7, 18.1.

GC/MS (EI): m/z (%) 272 (4%), 257 (4%), 239 (100%), 157 (21%), 91 (19%).

TLC: $R_f = 0.42$ (3:1 Hexanes: EtOAc).

Compound 87-minor



(1S,4aS,10aR)-7-isopropyl-1,4a-dimethyl-1,2,3,4,4a,9,10,10a-octahydrophenanthren-1-ol^{2,3}

Physical State: white solid.

m.p.: 64 – 66 °C.

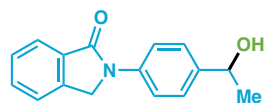
^1H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 7.18 (d, $J = 8.2$ Hz, 1H), 7.01 – 6.99 (m, 1H), 6.92 – 6.89 (m, 1H), 3.02 – 2.96 (m, 1H), 2.94 – 2.87 (m, 1H), 2.83 (p, $J = 6.9$ Hz, 1H), 2.33 – 2.30 (m, 1H), 2.07 – 1.99 (m, 1H), 1.97 (dt, $J = 13.8, 3.6$ Hz, 1H), 1.95 – 1.84 (m, 1H), 1.76 – 1.72 (m, 1H), 1.64 – 1.60 (m, 1H), 1.48 – 1.40 (m, 3H), 1.31 (d, $J = 0.9$ Hz, 3H), 1.26 (s, 3H), 1.23 (s, 3H), 1.22 (s, 3H).

^{13}C NMR (151 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 146.9, 145.8, 134.8, 127.0, 124.1, 124.0, 72.4, 48.8, 40.9, 38.3, 37.3, 33.6, 30.9, 29.6, 24.6, 24.2, 24.1, 18.6, 18.1.

GC/MS (EI): m/z (%) 272 (13%), 257 (19%), 239 (100%), 157 (51%), 91 (20%).

TLC: $R_f = 0.58$ (3:1 Hexanes: EtOAc).

Compound 88



2-(4-(1-hydroxyethyl)phenyl)isoindolin-1-one

Following General Procedure C. Purification by PTLT (silica, 1:1 Hexanes: EtOAc) afforded 20.1 mg (40%) of the title compound **88**.

Physical State: colorless oil.

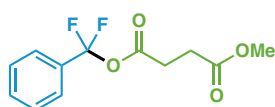
¹H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.93 (d, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 1H), 7.86 – 7.82 (m, 2H), 7.62 – 7.57 (m, 1H), 7.52 (d, *J* = 7.7 Hz, 2H), 7.46 – 7.42 (m, 2H), 4.96 – 4.90 (m, 1H), 4.86 (s, 2H), 1.87 (s, 1H), 1.52 (d, *J* = 6.4 Hz, 3H).

¹³C NMR (151 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 167.7, 142.1, 140.2, 138.8, 133.3, 132.2, 128.6, 126.4, 124.3, 122.8, 119.7, 70.1, 50.9, 25.3.

HRMS (ESI-TOF): calc'd for C₁₆H₁₆NO₂ [M + H]⁺: 254.1181; found 254.1176.

TLC: R_f = 0.2 (3:1 Hexanes: EtOAc).

Compound 89



difluoro(phenyl)methyl methyl succinate

Following General Procedure A, 3 equiv. of 4-methoxy-4-oxobutanoic acid was used as nucleophile, using AgClO₄ (124 mg, 3 equiv.), ⁿBu₄NClO₄ (0.1 M) instead of AgPF₆ and ⁿBu₄NPF₆ respectively. Purification by PTLC (silica, 5:1 Hexanes: EtOAc) afforded 16.0 mg (31%) of the title compound **89**.

Physical State: colorless oil.

¹H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.63 – 7.61 (m, 2H), 7.53 – 7.47 (m, 1H), 7.47 – 7.43 (m, 2H), 3.68 (s, 3H), 2.76 (dd, *J* = 7.3, 6.2 Hz, 2H), 2.63 (dd, *J* = 7.4, 6.1 Hz, 2H).

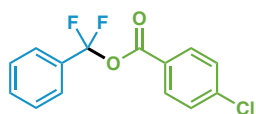
¹³C NMR (151 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 172.1, 167.2, 132.9 (t, *J* = 30.2 Hz), 131.2, 128.6, 125.6 (t, *J* = 4.5 Hz), 121.7 (t, *J* = 265.5 Hz), 52.1 (d, *J* = 2.4 Hz), 29.6, 28.4.

¹⁹F NMR (376 MHz, CDCl₃): δ -69.01.

HRMS (ESI-TOF): calc'd for C₁₂H₁₂F₂O₄Na [M + Na]⁺: 281.0596; found 281.0599.

TLC: R_f = 0.46 (3:1 Hexanes: EtOAc).

Compound 90



difluoro(phenyl)methyl 4-chlorobenzoate

Following General Procedure A, 3 equiv. of 4-chlorobenzoic acid was used as nucleophile, using AgClO₄ (124 mg, 3 equiv.), ⁿBu₄NClO₄ (0.1 M) instead of AgPF₆ and ⁿBu₄NPF₆ respectively. Purification by PTLC (silica, 10:1 Hexanes: EtOAc) afforded 20.0 mg (36%) of the title compound **90**.

Physical State: white solid.

m.p.: 61 – 63 °C.

¹H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 8.03 – 7.96 (m, 2H), 7.71 – 7.69 (m, 2H), 7.55 – 7.50 (m, 1H), 7.50 – 7.42 (m, 4H).

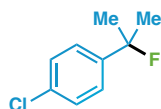
¹³C NMR (151 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 160.6, 141.1, 133.0 (t, *J* = 30.3 Hz), 131.7, 131.3, 129.3, 128.7, 127.0, 125.6 (t, *J* = 4.5 Hz), 122.3 (t, *J* = 265.5 Hz).

¹⁹F NMR (376 MHz, CDCl₃): δ -68.73.

GC/MS (EI): m/z (%) 282 (11%), 139 (100%), 127 (47%), 96 (96%), 77 (45%).

TLC: R_f = 0.68 (3:1 Hexanes: EtOAc).

Compound 91



1-chloro-4-(2-fluoropropan-2-yl)benzene

Following General Procedure A, KF (42 mg, 3.6 equiv.) was used as nucleophile, AgClO₄ (124 mg, 3 equiv.) was used instead of AgPF₆ and 18-Crown-6 (190 mg, 3.6 equiv.) was used as additive. Purification by PTLC (silica, 100% Hexanes) afforded 11.9 mg (35%) of the title compound **91**.

Physical State: colorless oil.

¹H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.35 – 7.29 (m, 4H), 1.69 (s, 3H), 1.65 (s, 3H).

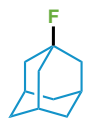
¹³C NMR (151 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 144.5 (d, *J* = 22.4 Hz), 133.3, 128.5, 125.5 (d, *J* = 9.1 Hz), 95.4 (d, *J* = 169.5 Hz), 29.4 (d, *J* = 25.7 Hz).

¹⁹F NMR (376 MHz, CDCl₃): δ -137.65.

GC/MS (EI): m/z (%) 172 (21%), 157 (100%), 137 (23%), 75 (21%).

TLC: R_f = 0.45 (Hexanes).

Compound 92



1-fluoroadamantane

Following General Procedure A, KF (42 mg, 3.6 equiv.) was used as nucleophile, AgClO₄ (124 mg, 3 equiv.) was used instead of AgPF₆ and 18-Crown-6 (190 mg, 3.6 equiv.) was used as additive. Purification by PTLC (silica, 100% Hexanes) afforded 18.0 mg (58%) of the title compound **92**.

Physical State: white solid (sublimation at room temperature).

¹H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 2.28 – 2.18 (m, 3H), 1.89 (dd, J = 5.7, 3.0 Hz, 6H), 1.68 – 1.56 (m, 6H).

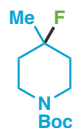
¹³C NMR (151 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 92.7 (d, J = 183.2 Hz), 42.9 (d, J = 17.0 Hz), 36.0, 31.6 (d, J = 9.9 Hz).

¹⁹F NMR (376 MHz, CDCl₃): δ -128.70.

GC/MS (EI): m/z (%) 154 (53%), 135 (0.6%), 111 (18%), 97 (100%), 79 (20%).

TLC: R_f = 0.47 (Hexanes).

Compound 93



tert-butyl 4-fluoro-4-methylpiperidine-1-carboxylate

Following General Procedure A without 2N HCl work up (washed twice with H₂O), KF (42 mg, 3.6 equiv.) was used as nucleophile, AgClO₄ (124 mg, 3 equiv.) was used instead of AgPF₆ and 18-Crown-6 (190 mg, 3.6 equiv.) was used as additive. Purification by PTLC (silica, 10:1 Hexanes: EtOAc) afforded 7.8 mg (18%) of the title compound **93**.

Physical State: colorless oil.

¹H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 3.86 (s, 2H), 3.10 (t, J = 12.4 Hz, 2H), 1.85 – 1.74 (m, 2H), 1.64 – 1.54 (m, 2H), 1.45 (s, 9H), 1.36 (d, J = 21.4 Hz, 3H).

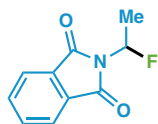
¹³C NMR (151 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 154.9, 92.5 (d, J = 168.3 Hz), 79.7, 39.9, 36.4 (d, J = 22.0 Hz), 28.6, 27.2 (d, J = 24.2 Hz).

¹⁹F NMR (376 MHz, CDCl₃): δ -153.97.

GC/MS (EI): m/z (%) 217 (1%), 144 (14%), 116 (11%), 57 (100%).

TLC: R_f = 0.61 (3:1 Hexanes: EtOAc).

Compound 94



2-(1-fluoroethyl)isoindoline-1,3-dione

Following General Procedure A, KF (42 mg, 3.6 equiv.) was used as nucleophile, AgClO₄ (124 mg, 3 equiv.) was used instead of AgPF₆ and 18-Crown-6 (190 mg, 3.6 equiv.) was used as additive. Purification by PTLC (silica, 100% CH₂Cl₂) afforded 24.0 mg (62%) of the title compound **94**.

Physical State: white solid.

m.p.: 134 – 136 °C.

¹H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.97 – 7.87 (m, 2H), 7.83 – 7.72 (m, 2H), 6.35 (dq, J = 48.2, 6.3 Hz, 1H), 2.00 (dd, J = 20.7, 6.3 Hz, 3H).

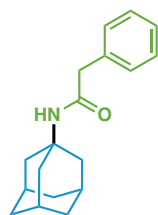
¹³C NMR (151 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 166.9, 134.8, 131.7, 124.0, 87.3 (d, J = 198.4 Hz), 18.3 (d, J = 28.0 Hz).

¹⁹F NMR (376 MHz, CDCl₃): δ -140.04.

GC/MS (EI): m/z (%) 193 (1%), 178 (2%), 173 (100%), 146 (9%), 76 (47%).

TLC: R_f = 0.45 (3:1 Hexanes: EtOAc).

Compound 95



N-(adamantan-1-yl)-2-phenylacetamide

Following General Procedure A, 3 equiv. of phenylacetonitrile was used as nucleophile, using AgClO₄ (124 mg, 3 equiv.), ⁿBu₄NClO₄ (0.1 M) instead of AgPF₆ and ⁿBu₄NPF₆ respectively. Purification by PTLC (silica, 1:1 Hexanes: Et₂O) afforded 7.5 mg (14%) of the title compound **95**.

Physical State: white solid.

m.p.: 172 – 174 °C.

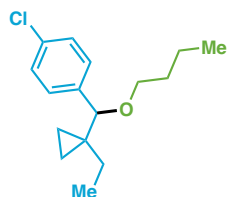
¹H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.36 – 7.32 (m, 2H), 7.29 – 7.26 (m, 1H), 7.25 – 7.23 (m, 2H), 5.02 (s, 1H), 3.48 (s, 2H), 2.06 – 2.00 (m, 3H), 1.91 (d, *J* = 3.0 Hz, 6H), 1.64 (t, *J* = 3.2 Hz, 6H).

¹³C NMR (151 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 170.2, 135.7, 129.4, 129.0, 127.3, 52.0, 45.2, 41.6, 36.4, 29.5.

HRMS (ESI-TOF): calc'd for C₁₈H₂₄NO [M + H]⁺: 270.1852; found 270.1863.

TLC: R_f = 0.32 (3:1 Hexanes: EtOAc).

Compound 97



1-(butoxy(1-ethylcyclopropyl)methyl)-4-chlorobenzene

Following General Procedure A, using AgSbF₆ (103 mg, 1.5 equiv.) instead of AgPF₆. Purification by PTLC (50:1 Hexanes: Et₂O) afforded 21.3 mg (40%) of the title compound **97**.

Physical State: colorless oil.

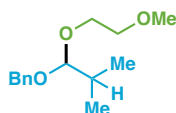
¹H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.35 – 7.26 (m, 2H), 7.26 – 7.20 (m, 2H), 4.13 (s, 1H), 3.26 (qt, *J* = 9.2, 6.5 Hz, 2H), 1.59 – 1.42 (m, 3H), 1.35 (ddt, *J* = 13.4, 10.0, 6.7 Hz, 2H), 1.13 (dq, *J* = 14.7, 7.4 Hz, 1H), 0.91 – 0.83 (m, 6H), 0.55 (ddd, *J* = 9.5, 4.9, 3.5 Hz, 1H), 0.43 (dt, *J* = 8.5, 4.3 Hz, 1H), 0.32 – 0.23 (m, 2H).

¹³C NMR (151 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 139.9, 129.0, 128.2, 83.7, 69.3, 32.2, 26.9, 25.2, 19.6, 14.1, 10.7, 8.9, 7.8.

GC/MS (EI): m/z (%) 266 (0.1%), 238 (24%), 197 (19%), 182 (44%), 166 (62%), 141(100%).

TLC: R_f = 0.4 (30:1 Hexanes: Et₂O).

Compound 99



((1-(2-methoxyethoxy)-2-methylpropoxy)methyl)benzene

Following General Procedure A, using AgSbF₆ (103 mg, 1.5 equiv.) instead of AgPF₆. Purification by PTLC (10:1 Hexanes: Et₂O) afforded 31.0 mg (65%) of the title compound **99**.

Physical State: colorless oil.

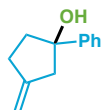
¹H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.39 – 7.31 (m, 4H), 7.30 – 7.26 (m, 1H), 4.69 (d, *J* = 11.8 Hz, 1H), 4.55 (d, *J* = 11.8 Hz, 1H), 4.28 (d, *J* = 7.3 Hz, 1H), 3.73 (dt, *J* = 10.8, 4.7 Hz, 1H), 3.66 (ddd, *J* = 10.7, 5.4, 4.1 Hz, 1H), 3.58 – 3.53 (m, 2H), 3.40 (s, 3H), 2.01 (dq, *J* = 13.7, 6.8 Hz, 1H), 0.96 (dd, *J* = 6.8, 4.7 Hz, 6H).

¹³C NMR (151 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 128.5, 127.9, 127.6, 107.5, 72.2, 68.1, 64.5, 59.2, 31.1, 18.1, 18.0.

GC/MS (EI): *m/z* (%) 162 (4%), 131 (5%), 107 (4%), 91 (100%), 59 (13%).

TLC: *R_f* = 0.3 (10:1 Hexanes: Et₂O).

Compound 101



3-methylene-1-phenylcyclopentan-1-ol

Following General Procedure C. Purification by PTLC (silica, 5:1 Hexanes: EtOAc) afforded 5.9 mg (17%) of the title compound **101**.

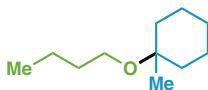
¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.50 (d, *J* = 7.4 Hz, 2H), 7.36 (t, *J* = 7.4 Hz, 2H), 7.27 (t, *J* = 7.4 Hz, 1H), 5.01 (broad s, 2H), 2.85 (dq, *J* = 16.3, 2.5 Hz, 1H), 2.78-2.64 (m, 2H), 2.85 (dq, *J* = 16.9, 2.5 Hz, 1H), 2.55 (dd, *J* = 16.3, 9.2 Hz, 1H), 2.22-2.07 (m, 2H), 1.70 (broad s, 2H).

¹³C NMR (151 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 150.2, 145.9, 128.5, 127.3, 125.3, 107.6, 82.4, 48.8, 41.1, 30.6.

HRMS (ESI-TOF): calc'd for C₁₂H₁₃ [M - OH]⁺: 157.1012, found: 157.1011.

TLC: *R_f* = 0.4 (5:1 Hexanes: EtOAc).

Compound 102



1-butoxy-1-methylcyclohexane

Following General Procedure A, using AgSbF₆ (103 mg, 1.5 equiv.), DBU (91.2 mg, 3.0 equiv.) instead of AgPF₆ and 2,4,6-collidine respectively. Purification by PTLC (silica, 30:1 Hexanes: Et₂O) afforded 14.3 mg (42%) of the title compound **102**.

Physical State: colorless oil.

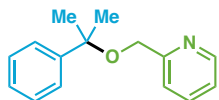
¹H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 3.29 (t, *J* = 6.6 Hz, 2H), 1.72 – 1.65 (m, 2H), 1.61 – 1.48 (m, 5H), 1.42 – 1.35 (m, 4H), 1.32 – 1.22 (m, 3H), 1.10 (s, 3H), 0.92 (t, *J* = 7.4 Hz, 3H).

¹³C NMR (151 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 73.1, 60.1, 36.7, 33.0, 26.0, 24.8, 22.4, 19.8, 14.2.

GC/MS (EI): *m/z* (%) 170 (6%), 155 (3%), 127 (22%), 71 (100%).

TLC: *R_f* = 0.47 (20:1 Hexanes: Et₂O).

Compound 103



2-(((2-phenylpropan-2-yl)oxy)methyl)pyridine

Following General Procedure A, using AgClO₄ (124 mg, 3 equiv.), ⁿBu₄NClO₄ (0.1 M) instead of AgPF₆ and ⁿBu₄NPF₆ respectively. Purification by PTLC (silica, 3:1 Hexanes: EtOAc) afforded 17.7 mg (39%) of the title compound **103**.

Physical State: colorless oil.

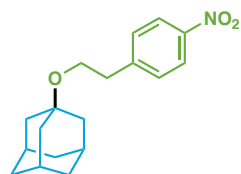
¹H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 8.56 (s, 1H), 8.51 (d, *J* = 4.9 Hz, 1H), 7.71 (d, *J* = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 7.48 (d, *J* = 7.7 Hz, 2H), 7.37 (t, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 2H), 7.31 – 7.26 (m, 2H), 4.25 (s, 2H), 1.65 (s, 6H).

¹³C NMR (151 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 148.6, 148.2, 145.7, 135.8, 135.3, 128.6, 127.4, 125.9, 123.6, 77.7, 62.8, 28.5.

GC/MS (EI): *m/z* (%) 212 (17%), 118 (76%), 103 (46%), 92 (100%), 65 (20%).

TLC: *R_f* = 0.3 (3:1 Hexanes: EtOAc).

Compound 104



1-(4-nitrophenethoxy)adamantane

Following General Procedure A, using AgClO₄ (124 mg, 3 equiv.), ⁿBu₄NClO₄ (0.1 M) instead of AgPF₆ and ⁿBu₄NPF₆ respectively. Purification by PTLC (silica, 4:1 Hexanes: Et₂O) afforded 38.0 mg (63%) of the title compound **104**.

Physical State: white solid.

m.p.: 50 – 52 °C.

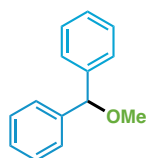
¹H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 8.18 – 8.11 (m, 2H), 7.43 – 7.37 (m, 2H), 3.65 (t, *J* = 6.7 Hz, 2H), 2.91 (t, *J* = 6.7 Hz, 2H), 2.15 – 2.08 (m, 3H), 1.68 (d, *J* = 3.0 Hz, 6H), 1.65 – 1.53 (m, 6H).

¹³C NMR (151 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 148.0, 146.6, 130.0, 123.5, 72.5, 60.1, 41.6, 37.3, 36.5, 30.6.

GC/MS (EI): *m/z* (%) 301 (0.01%), 271 (3%), 150 (5%), 135 (100%), 79 (9%).

TLC: *R_f* = 0.65 (3:1 Hexanes: EtOAc).

Compound 105



(methoxymethylene)dibenzene

Following General Procedure A, using AgClO₄ (124 mg, 3 equiv.), ⁿBu₄NClO₄ (0.1 M) instead of AgPF₆ and ⁿBu₄NPF₆ respectively and the amount of MeOH was 6 equiv. Purification by PTLC (silica, pure Hexanes) afforded 33.5 mg (85%) of the title compound **105**.

Physical State: colorless oil.

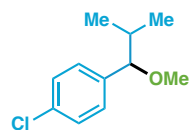
¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.39 – 7.31 (m, 8H), 7.28 – 7.24 (m, 2H), 5.26 (s, 1H), 3.40 (s, 3H).

¹³C NMR (126 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 142.2, 128.5, 127.6, 127.1, 85.6, 57.2.

GC/MS (EI): *m/z* (%) 198 (75%), 167 (100%), 121 (74%), 105 (38%), 77 (38%).

TLC: *R_f* = 0.4 (50:1 Hexanes: Et₂O).

Compound 106



1-chloro-4-(1-methoxy-2-methylpropyl)benzene

Following General Procedure A, using AgClO₄ (124 mg, 3 equiv.), ⁿBu₄NClO₄ (0.1 M) instead of AgPF₆ and ⁿBu₄NPF₆ respectively and the amount of MeOH was 6 equiv. Purification by PTLC (silica, 100:1 Hexanes: Et₂O) afforded 31.7 mg (80%) of the title compound **106**.

Physical State: colorless oil.

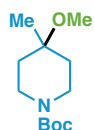
¹H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.31 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 7.18 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 3.74 (d, *J* = 7.1 Hz, 1H), 3.18 (s, 3H), 1.87 (hept, *J* = 6.8 Hz, 1H), 0.97 (d, *J* = 6.6 Hz, 3H), 0.73 (d, *J* = 6.8 Hz, 3H).

¹³C NMR (151 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 139.8, 133.1, 128.9, 128.4, 89.2, 57.2, 34.8, 18.9.

GC/MS (EI): m/z (%) 198 (0.7%), 157 (32%), 155 (100%), 139 (10%), 91 (15%).

TLC: R_f = 0.4 (100:1 Hexanes: Et₂O).

Compound 107



tert-butyl 4-methoxy-4-methylpiperidine-1-carboxylate

Following General Procedure A, using AgClO₄ (124 mg, 3 equiv.), ⁿBu₄NClO₄ (0.1 M) instead of AgPF₆ and ⁿBu₄NPF₆ respectively, and MeOH (3 mL) as solvent. Purification by PTLC (silica, 8:1 Hexanes: EtOAc) afforded 21.5 mg (47%) of the title compound **107**.

Physical State: colorless oil.

¹H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 3.69 (d, *J* = 13.1 Hz, 2H), 3.19 (s, 3H), 3.12 (t, *J* = 12.2 Hz, 2H), 1.71 (d, *J* = 13.7 Hz, 2H), 1.45 (s, 9H), 1.44 – 1.38 (m, 2H), 1.15 (s, 3H).

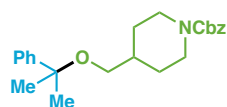
¹³C NMR (151 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 155.1, 79.4, 71.7, 48.8, 40.0, 35.4, 28.6, 23.9.

GC/MS (EI): m/z (%) 229 (2%), 141 (62%), 126 (51%), 82 (58%), 57 (100%).

HRMS (ESI-TOF): calc'd for C₁₂H₂₃NO₃Na [M + Na]⁺: 252.1576; found 252.1575.

TLC: R_f = 0.3 (8:1 Hexanes: EtOAc).

Compound 108



benzyl 4-[(1-methyl-1-phenylethoxy)methyl]piperidine-1-carboxylate

Following General Procedure A. Purification by PTLC (silica, 2:1 Hexanes: EtOAc) afforded 31.8 mg (43%) of the title compound **108**.

Physical State: colorless oil.

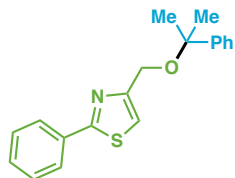
¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.37-7.11 (m, 10H), 5.03 (s, 2H), 4.08 (broad s, 2H), 2.90 (d, *J* = 6.1 Hz, 2H), 2.69 (broad s, 2H), 1.77 – 1.52 (m, 4H), 1.43 (s, 6H), 1.02 (d, *J* = 13.0 Hz, 2H).

¹³C NMR (151 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 155.4, 146.4, 137.1, 128.6, 128.3, 128.0, 127.9, 127.0, 125.8, 76.25, 67.2, 67.1, 44.1, 36.9, 29.2, 28.4.

HRMS (ESI-TOF): calc'd for C₂₃H₃₀NO₃ [*M* + *H*]⁺: 368.2226, found: 368.2244.

TLC: *R_f* = 0.65 (2:1 Hexanes: EtOAc).

Compound 109



2-phenyl-4-(((2-phenylpropan-2-yl)oxy)methyl)thiazole

Following General Procedure B (0.6 mmol scale). Purification by PTLC afforded 102 mg (55%) of the title compound **109**.

Physical State: white solid.

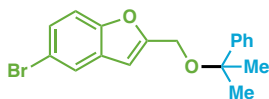
¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.85 (m, 2H), 7.45 (m, 2H), 7.35-7.25 (m, 5H), 7.20 (m, 2H), 4.40 (s, 2H), 1.60 (s, 6H).

¹³C NMR (126 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 168.1, 156.3, 150.0, 133.8, 129.9, 128.9, 128.3, 127.1, 126.5, 125.8, 114.4, 77.6, 62.2, 26.5.

HRMS (ESI-TOF): calc'd for C₁₉H₂₀NOS [*M* + *H*]⁺: 310.1260; found 310.1245.

TLC: *R_f* = 0.7 (7:3 heptane: MTBE).

Compound 110



5-bromo-2-(((2-phenylpropan-2-yl)oxy)methyl)benzofuran

Following General Procedure **B** (0.6 mmol scale). Purification by PTLC afforded 130 mg (63%) of the title compound **110**.

Physical State: colorless oil.

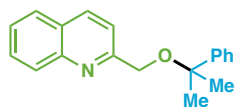
¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.66 (m, 1H), 7.55-7.50 (m, 2H), 7.41 (m, 2H), 7.35-7.25 (m, 3H), 6.57 (m, 1H), 4.32 (s, 2H), 1.66 (s, 6H).

¹³C NMR (126 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 157.1, 153.9, 145.4, 130.4, 128.4, 127.3, 126.9, 125.9, 123.5, 115.7, 112.7, 104.0, 78.1, 58.6, 28.4.

HRMS (ESI-TOF): calc'd for C₁₈H₁₈BrO₂ [M + H]⁺: 345.0490; found 345.0484.

TLC: R_f = 0.8 (7:3 Heptane: MTBE).

Compound 111



2-(((2-phenylpropan-2-yl)oxy)methyl)quinoline

Following General Procedure **B** (0.6 mmol scale). Purification by PTLC afforded 84 mg (51%) of the title compound **111**.

Physical State: colorless oil.

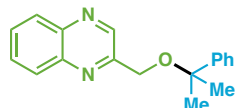
¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 8.19 (m, 1H), 8.01 (m, 1H), 7.82 (m, 1H), 7.77 (m, 1H), 7.69 (m, 1H), 7.60-7.50 (m, 3H), 7.37 (m, 2H), 7.25 (m, 1H), 4.59 (s, 2H), 1.70 (s, 6H).

¹³C NMR (126 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 160.3, 147.4, 145.9, 136.5, 129.4, 128.9, 128.3, 127.6, 127.4, 127.1, 126.0, 125.8, 119.4, 77.7, 67.0, 28.4.

HRMS (ESI-TOF): calc'd for C₁₉H₂₀NO [M + H]⁺: 278.1539; found 278.1550.

TLC: R_f = 0.4 (7:3 Heptane: MTBE).

Compound 112



2-(((2-phenylpropan-2-yl)oxy)methyl)quinoxaline

Following General Procedure **B** (0.6 mmol scale). Purification by PTLC afforded 52 mg (31%) of the title compound **112**.

Physical State: colorless oil.

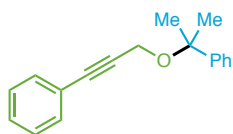
¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 9.12 (s, 1H), 8.12 (m, 1H), 8.01 (m, 1H), 7.75 (m, 2H), 7.53 (m, 2H), 7.39 (m, 2H), 7.29 (m, 1H), 4.61 (s, 2H), 1.71 (s, 6H).

¹³C NMR (126 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 154.4, 145.4, 144.8, 142.0, 141.6, 130.0, 129.4, 129.3, 129.0, 128.5, 127.3, 125.8, 78.1, 65.5, 28.3.

HRMS (ESI-TOF): calc'd for C₁₈H₁₉N₂O [M + H]⁺: 279.1492; found 279.1501.

TLC: R_f = 0.5 (7:3 Heptane: MTBE).

Compound 113



(2-((3-phenylprop-2-yn-1-yl)oxy)propan-2-yl)benzene

Following General Procedure A. Purification by PTLC (silica, 10:1 Hexanes: Et₂O) afforded 14.5 mg (29%) of the title compound **113**.

Physical State: colorless oil.

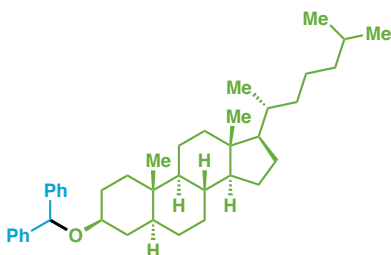
¹H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.51 – 7.47 (m, 2H), 7.43 (dd, *J* = 6.7, 2.9 Hz, 2H), 7.37 (t, *J* = 7.7 Hz, 2H), 7.29 (dq, *J* = 5.9, 2.3, 1.6 Hz, 4H), 4.08 (s, 2H), 1.63 (s, 6H).

¹³C NMR (151 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 145.5, 131.9, 128.5, 128.3, 128.3, 127.3, 126.0, 123.1, 86.7, 85.1, 78.3, 52.5, 28.6.

GC/MS (EI): m/z (%) 235 (50%), 192 (63%), 115 (100%), 105 (20%), 91 (27%).

TLC: R_f = 0.3 (10:1 Hexanes: Et₂O).

Compound 114



(3*S*,5*S*,8*R*,9*S*,10*S*,13*R*,14*S*,17*R*)-3-(benzhdryloxy)-10,13-dimethyl-17-((*R*)-6-methylheptan-2-yl)hexadecahydro-1*H*-cyclopenta[*a*]phenanthrene

Following General Procedure **B**. Purification by PTLC (40:1 Hexanes: Et₂O) afforded 79.1 mg (71%) of the title compound **114**.

Physical State: colorless oil.

¹H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.39 – 7.34 (m, 4H), 7.34 – 7.30 (m, 4H), 7.26 – 7.22 (m, 2H), 5.58 (s, 1H), 3.38 – 3.31 (m, 1H), 1.97 (dt, *J* = 12.6, 3.4 Hz, 1H), 1.92 (d, *J* = 10.5 Hz, 1H), 1.85 – 1.77 (m, 1H), 1.74 – 1.63 (m, 3H), 1.58 – 0.96 (m, 24H), 0.91 (d, *J* = 6.6 Hz, 3H), 0.88 (dd, *J* = 6.6, 2.7 Hz, 6H), 0.83 (s, 3H), 0.66 (s, 3H), 0.57 (td, *J* = 12.4, 4.0 Hz, 1H).

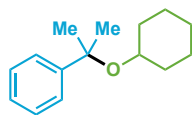
¹³C NMR (151 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 143.2, 128.4, 127.3, 127.2, 80.3, 76.5, 56.6, 56.4, 54.6, 45.0, 42.7, 40.2, 39.7, 37.2, 36.3, 35.9, 35.6, 35.2, 32.3, 29.0, 28.6, 28.4, 28.2, 24.4, 24.0, 23.0, 22.7, 21.4, 18.8, 12.5, 12.2.

GC/MS (EI): *m/z* (%) 491 (1%), 387 (4%), 371 (8%), 215 (10%), 119 (100%), 91 (34%).

TLC: *R_f* = 0.3 (40:1 Hexanes: Et₂O).

[α]_D²⁴ = 8.3 (*c* = 1.0, CHCl₃).

Compound 115



(2-(cyclohexyloxy)propan-2-yl)benzene

Following General Procedure **A**, using AgClO₄ (124 mg, 3 equiv.), ⁿBu₄NClO₄ (0.1 M) instead of AgPF₆ and ⁿBu₄NPF₆ respectively and the amount of alcohol was 6 equiv. Purification by PTLC (silica, pure Hexanes) afforded 29.6 mg (68%) of the title compound **115**.

Physical State: colorless oil.

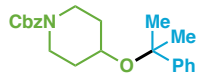
¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.50 (d, *J* = 7.3 Hz, 2H), 7.32 (t, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 2H), 7.24 (t, *J* = 7.3 Hz, 1H), 3.12 (tt, *J* = 10.1, 4.0 Hz, 1H), 1.77 – 1.68 (m, 2H), 1.68 – 1.62 (m, 2H), 1.55 (s, 6H), 1.47 – 1.42 (m, 1H), 1.31 – 1.22 (m, 2H), 1.15 – 1.03 (m, 3H).

¹³C NMR (126 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 147.4, 127.9, 126.9, 126.3, 76.7, 71.8, 35.3, 29.2, 25.7, 25.0.

GC/MS (EI): *m/z* (%) 218 (0.3%), 203 (14%), 119 (100%), 91 (30%), 77 (8%).

TLC: *R_f* = 0.5 (Hexanes).

Compound 116



benzyl 4-(1-methyl-1-phenylethoxy)piperidine-1-carboxylate

Following General Procedure A. Purification by PTLC (silica, 2:1 Hexanes: EtOAc) afforded 32.7 mg (46%) of the title compound **116**.

Physical State: colorless oil.

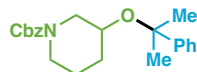
¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.50 – 7.45 (m, 2H), 7.37 – 7.24 (m, 8H), 5.11 (s, 2H), 3.88 – 3.78 (broad s, 2H), 3.38 (dt, J = 8.4, 4.4 Hz, 1H), 3.03 (ddd, J = 13.2, 9.5, 3.5 Hz, 2H), 1.68 – 1.58 (broad m, 2H), 1.55 (s, 6H), 1.53 – 1.41 (m, 2H).

¹³C NMR (151 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 155.4, 146.8, 137.1, 128.6, 128.1, 128.0, 127.9, 127.2, 126.2, 77.1, 68.4, 67.1, 41.9, 33.7, 29.0.

HRMS (ESI-TOF): calc'd for C₂₂H₂₈NO₃ [M + H]⁺: 354.2069, found: 354.2096.

TLC: R_f = 0.6 (2:1 Hexanes: EtOAc).

Compound 117



benzyl 3-(1-methyl-1-phenylethoxy)piperidine-1-carboxylate

Following General Procedure A. Purification by PTLC (silica, 2:1 Hexanes: EtOAc) afforded 21.4 mg (30%) of the title compound **117**.

Physical State: colorless oil.

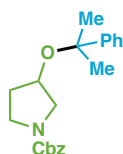
¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃, 2 rotamers): δ 7.57 – 7.39 (m, 2H), 7.39 – 7.24 (m, 8H), 5.05 (s, 2H), 4.09 – 3.66 (m, 2H), 3.3 – 2.7 (m, 3H), 1.86 – 1.19 (m, 11H).

¹³C NMR (151 MHz, CDCl₃, 2 rotamers): δ 155.4, 146.6, 137.0, 128.6, 128.1, 128.0, 127.9, 127.2, 126.2, 67.7, 67.1, 50.6, 44.2, 32.9, 30.1, 28.8, 28.7, 23.9, 23.4.

HRMS (ESI-TOF): calc'd for C₂₂H₂₇NO₃Na [M + Na]⁺: 376.1889, found: 376.1896.

TLC: R_f = 0.59 (2:1 Hexanes: EtOAc).

Compound 118



benzyl 3-(1-methyl-1-phenylethoxy)pyrrolidine-1-carboxylate

Following General Procedure A, using AgClO_4 (124 mg, 3 equiv.), ${}^n\text{Bu}_4\text{NClO}_4$ (0.1 M) instead of AgPF_6 and ${}^n\text{Bu}_4\text{NPF}_6$ respectively. Purification by PTLC (silica, 2:1 Hexanes: EtOAc) afforded 22.0 mg (32%) of the title compound **118**.

Physical State: colorless oil.

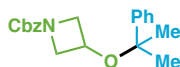
${}^1\text{H}$ NMR (600 MHz, CDCl_3 , 2 rotamers): δ 7.42 (d, J = 7.9 Hz, 2H), 7.38 – 7.24 (m, 8H), 5.11 (s, 2H), 3.87 – 3.84 (m, 1H), 3.61–3.39 (m, 2H), 3.37 – 3.20 (m, 2H), 1.91–1.85 (m, 2H), 1.55 – 1.53 (4 s, 6H).

${}^{13}\text{C}$ NMR (151 MHz, CDCl_3 , 2 rotamers): δ 155.0, 154.9, 146.6, 146.5, 137.2, 137.1, 128.6, 128.4, 128.0, 127.3, 126.1, 126.0, 77.9, 77.7, 72.3, 71.5, 66.8, 66.7, 52.9, 52.5, 44.3, 44.0, 33.5, 32.8, 29.4, 29.2, 29.0, 28.8.

HRMS (ESI-TOF): calc'd for $\text{C}_{21}\text{H}_{26}\text{NO}_3$ $[\text{M} + \text{H}]^+$: 340.1913, found: 340.1943.

TLC: R_f = 0.56 (2:1 Hexanes: EtOAc).

Compound 119



benzyl 3-(1-methyl-1-phenylethoxy)azetidine-1-carboxylate

Following General Procedure A, using AgClO_4 (124 mg, 3 equiv.), ${}^n\text{Bu}_4\text{NClO}_4$ (0.1 M) instead of AgPF_6 and ${}^n\text{Bu}_4\text{NPF}_6$ respectively. Purification by PTLC (silica, 2:1 Hexanes: EtOAc) afforded 22.0 mg (34%) of the title compound **119**.

Physical State: colorless oil.

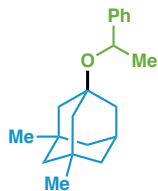
${}^1\text{H}$ NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 7.42 – 7.27 (m, 10H), 5.07 (s, 2H), 4.16 – 4.08 (m, 1H), 4.04 (dd, J = 9.1, 6.7 Hz, 2H), 3.95 (dd, J = 9.1, 4.9 Hz, 2H), 1.50 (s, 6H).

${}^{13}\text{C}$ NMR (151 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 156.5, 145.9, 136.8, 128.6, 128.5, 128.1, 128.0, 127.4, 125.7, 78.4, 66.8, 62.5, 58.8, 28.7.

HRMS (ESI-TOF): calc'd for $\text{C}_{20}\text{H}_{24}\text{NO}_3$ $[\text{M} + \text{H}]^+$: 326.1756, found: 326.1765.

TLC: R_f = 0.53 (2:1 Hexanes: EtOAc).

Compound 120



1,3-dimethyl-5-(1-phenylethoxy)adamantane

Following General Procedure A, using AgClO_4 (124 mg, 3 equiv.), $n\text{Bu}_4\text{NClO}_4$ (0.1 M) instead of AgPF_6 and $n\text{Bu}_4\text{NPF}_6$ respectively. Purification by PTLC (silica, 1:1 Hexanes: CH_2Cl_2) afforded 47.0 mg (83%) of the title compound **120**.

Physical State: colorless oil.

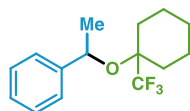
^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 7.35 (d, J = 7.3 Hz, 2H), 7.30 (t, J = 7.5 Hz, 2H), 7.20 (t, J = 7.2 Hz, 1H), 4.81 (q, J = 6.5 Hz, 1H), 2.12 (p, J = 3.2 Hz, 1H), 1.55 (dd, J = 10.7, 1.5 Hz, 2H), 1.45 (d, J = 10.7, 1H), 1.40 – 1.30 (m, 6H), 1.30 – 1.18 (m, 4H), 1.09 (s, 2H), 0.83 (s, 3H), 0.82 (s, 3H).

^{13}C NMR (151 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 147.7, 128.2, 126.6, 125.7, 75.3, 68.1, 50.9, 49.0, 48.5, 42.9, 41.2, 33.7, 33.6, 31.1, 30.3, 30.3, 26.9.

GC/MS (EI): m/z (%) 269 (7%), 163 (100%), 123 (10%), 105 (60%), 91 (5%), 77 (10%), 55 (5%).

TLC: R_f = 0.59 (1:1 Hexanes: CH_2Cl_2).

Compound 121



1-((1-(trifluoromethyl)cyclohexyl)oxy)ethylbenzene

Following General Procedure A, using AgClO_4 (124 mg, 3 equiv.), $n\text{Bu}_4\text{NClO}_4$ (0.1 M) instead of AgPF_6 and $n\text{Bu}_4\text{NPF}_6$ respectively, and the amount of alcohol was 4 equiv. Purification by PTLC (silica, 50:1 Hexanes: Et_2O) afforded 15.2 mg (28%) of the title compound **121**.

Physical State: colorless oil.

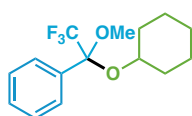
¹H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.36 – 7.30 (m, 4H), 7.24 (t, *J* = 6.9 Hz, 1H), 4.89 (q, *J* = 6.4 Hz, 1H), 1.95 (t, *J* = 17.5 Hz, 2H), 1.59 – 1.46 (m, 5H), 1.44 (d, *J* = 6.4 Hz, 3H), 1.31 – 1.27 (m, 1H), 1.14 – 1.05 (m, 1H), 0.96 – 0.86 (m, 1H).

¹³C NMR (151 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 145.9, 128.4, 127.1, 126.8 (q, *J* = 288.4 Hz), 125.8, 77.2 (q, *J* = 25.6 Hz), 72.2, 30.1, 27.0, 26.0, 25.1, 20.6, 20.3.

GC/MS (EI): *m/z* (%) 272 (0.2%), 257 (26%), 107 (100%), 105 (80%), 79 (27%).

TLC: *R_f* = 0.5 (40:1 Hexanes: Et₂O).

Compound 122



(1-(cyclohexyloxy)-2,2,2-trifluoro-1-methoxyethyl)benzene

Following General Procedure A, using AgClO₄ (124 mg, 3 equiv.), ⁿBu₄NClO₄ (0.1 M) instead of AgPF₆ and ⁿBu₄NPF₆ respectively, and the amount of alcohol was 4 equiv. Purification by PTLC (silica, 30:1 Hexanes: Et₂O) afforded 49.6 mg (86%) of the title compound **122**.

Physical State: colorless oil.

¹H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.69 – 7.61 (m, 2H), 7.44 – 7.36 (m, 3H), 4.07 – 3.95 (m, 1H), 3.37 (s, 3H), 1.97 – 1.83 (m, 2H), 1.81 – 1.74 (m, 2H), 1.58 – 1.47 (m, 3H), 1.33 – 1.25 (m, 3H).

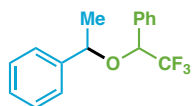
¹³C NMR (151 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 134.9, 129.5, 128.8, 128.0, 122.9 (q, *J* = 291.0 Hz), 99.5 (q, *J* = 29.7 Hz), 72.2, 51.7, 34.1, 33.2, 25.7, 24.4, 24.3.

¹⁹F NMR (376 MHz, CDCl₃): δ -77.32.

GC/MS (EI): *m/z* (%) 257 (0.06%), 219 (3%), 189 (100%), 137 (70%), 105 (32%).

TLC: *R_f* = 0.53 (20:1 Hexanes: Et₂O).

Compound 123



(2,2,2-trifluoro-1-(1-phenylethoxy)ethyl)benzene

Following General Procedure A, using AgClO₄ (124 mg, 3 equiv.), ⁿBu₄NClO₄ (0.1 M) instead of AgPF₆ and ⁿBu₄NPF₆ respectively, and the amount of alcohol was 4 equiv. Purification by PTLC (silica, 50:1 Hexanes: Et₂O) afforded 29.1 mg (52%) of the title compound **123**.

Physical State: colorless oil.

¹H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃, for both diastereomers) (the integration at 4.62 ppm, 4.44 ppm indicated the ratio of the two isomers of **123** to be 1:1): δ 7.47 – 7.27 (m, 15H), 7.25 – 7.13 (m, 5H), 4.83 – 4.75 (m, 1H), 4.62 (q, *J* = 6.7 Hz, 1H), 4.44 (q, *J* = 6.8 Hz, 1H), 4.38 – 4.25 (q, *J* = 6.7 Hz, 1H), 1.54 (d, *J* = 6.4 Hz, 3H), 1.48 (d, *J* = 6.5 Hz, 3H).

¹³C NMR (151 MHz, CDCl₃, for both diastereomers): δ 142.4, 141.7, 133.8, 133.0, 129.7, 129.2, 128.9,; 128.8, 128.7, 128.5, 128.4, 128.3, 128.2, 127.9, 126.8, 126.5, 124.7 (q, *J* = 283.9 Hz), 123.9 (q, *J* = 280.9 Hz), 78.8, 77.2 (q, *J* = 31.7 Hz), 76.8 (q, *J* = 31.7 Hz), 75.9, 24.4, 23.4.

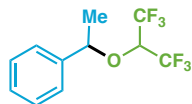
¹⁹F NMR (376 MHz, CDCl₃, for both diastereomers): δ -76.10, -76.71.

GC/MS (EI) for one diastereomer: *m/z* (%) 265 (0.2%), 159 (26%), 121 (100%), 105 (100%), 77 (35%).

GC/MS (EI) for the other diastereomer: *m/z* (%) 265 (15%), 159 (100%), 121 (49%), 105 (75%), 77 (18%).

TLC: *R_f* = 0.4 (40:1 Hexanes: Et₂O).

Compound 124



(1-((1,1,1,3,3,3-hexafluoropropan-2-yl)oxy)ethyl)benzene

Following General Procedure A, HFIP (3 mL) instead of CH₂Cl₂ as solvent, no AgClO₄ and 3 Å molecular sieves. Purification by PTLC (silica, 30:1 Hexanes: Et₂O) afforded 34.8 mg (64%) of the title compound **124**.

Physical State: colorless oil.

¹H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.45 – 7.31 (m, 5H), 4.85 (q, *J* = 6.5 Hz, 1H), 3.99 (hept, *J* = 6.0 Hz, 1H), 1.60 (d, *J* = 6.5 Hz, 3H).

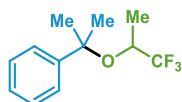
¹³C NMR (151 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 139.6, 129.1, 129.0, 127.3, 123.2 – 120.3 (m), 81.5, 73.0 (p, *J* = 32.1 Hz), 23.3.

¹⁹F NMR (376 MHz, CDCl₃): δ -73.54 (dq, *J* = 304.6, 9.4 Hz).

GC/MS (EI): m/z (%) 272 (11%), 257 (100%), 105 (69%), 77 (23%).

TLC: R_f = 0.53 (20:1 Hexanes: Et₂O).

Compound 125



(2-((1,1,1-trifluoropropan-2-yl)oxy)propan-2-yl)benzene

Following General Procedure A, using AgClO₄ (124 mg, 3 equiv.), ⁿBu₄NClO₄ (0.1 M) instead of AgPF₆ and ⁿBu₄NPF₆ respectively, and the amount of alcohol was 4 equiv. Purification by PTLC (silica, 40:1 Hexanes: Et₂O) afforded 20.5 mg (44%) of the title compound **125**.

Physical State: colorless oil.

¹H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.49 (d, *J* = 8.6 Hz, 2H), 7.35 (t, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 2H), 7.28 (t, *J* = 7.3 Hz, 1H), 3.80 – 3.71 (m, 1H), 1.62 (s, 3H), 1.59 (s, 3H), 1.12 (d, *J* = 6.4 Hz, 3H).

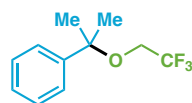
¹³C NMR (151 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 144.8, 128.2, 127.7, 126.5, 125.4 (q, *J* = 282.4 Hz), 78.6, 67.5 (q, *J* = 30.7 Hz), 29.6, 26.8, 16.4.

¹⁹F NMR (376 MHz, CDCl₃): δ -78.47.

GC/MS (EI): m/z (%) 232 (0.2%), 217 (100%), 119 (29%), 91 (24%), 77 (16%).

TLC: R_f = 0.5 (40:1 Hexanes: Et₂O).

Compound 126



(2-(2,2,2-trifluoroethoxy)propan-2-yl)benzene

Following General Procedure A, using AgClO₄ (124 mg, 3 equiv.), ⁿBu₄NClO₄ (0.1 M) instead of AgPF₆ and ⁿBu₄NPF₆ respectively, and the amount of alcohol was 4 equiv. Purification by PTLC (silica, pure Hexanes) afforded 21.6 mg (50%) of the title compound **126**.

Physical State: colorless oil.

¹H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.43 (d, *J* = 7.3 Hz, 2H), 7.37 (t, *J* = 7.7 Hz, 2H), 7.30 (d, *J* = 7.3 Hz, 1H), 3.52 (q, *J* = 8.7 Hz, 2H), 1.60 (s, 6H).

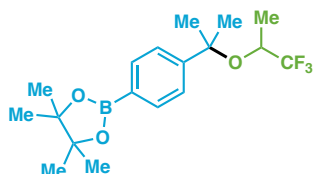
¹³C NMR (151 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 144.4, 128.7, 127.7, 125.9, 123.8 (q, *J* = 277.8 Hz), 78.6, 61.7 (q, *J* = 34.2 Hz), 28.1.

¹⁹F NMR (376 MHz, CDCl₃): δ -74.37.

GC/MS (EI): *m/z* (%) 218 (0.6%), 203 (100%), 119 (11%), 105 (9%), 91 (13%).

TLC: *R_f* = 0.4 (100:1 Hexanes: Et₂O).

Compound 127



4,4,5,5-tetramethyl-2-(4-(2-((1,1,1-trifluoropropan-2-yl)oxy)propan-2-yl)phenyl)-1,3,2-dioxaborolane

Following General Procedure A, using AgClO₄ (124 mg, 3 equiv.), ⁿBu₄NClO₄ (0.1 M) instead of AgPF₆ and ⁿBu₄NPF₆ respectively, and the amount of alcohol was 4 equiv. Purification by PTLC (silica, 10:1 Hexanes: Et₂O) afforded 24.4 mg (34%) of the title compound **127**.

Physical State: colorless oil.

¹H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.81 – 7.79 (m, 2H), 7.50 – 7.48 (m, 2H), 3.73 (p, *J* = 6.5 Hz, 1H), 1.61 (s, 3H), 1.58 (s, 3H), 1.35 (s, 12H), 1.11 (d, *J* = 6.5 Hz, 3H).

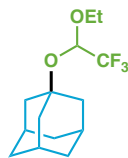
¹³C NMR (151 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 147.9, 134.7, 133.6, 125.8, 125.3 (q, *J* = 281.9 Hz), 84.0, 78.6, 67.7 (q, *J* = 30.7 Hz), 29.8, 26.7, 25.0 (d, *J* = 5.5 Hz), 16.3 (q, *J* = 2.4 Hz).

¹⁹F NMR (376 MHz, CDCl₃): δ -78.45.

GC/MS (EI): *m/z* (%) 358 (0.2%), 343 (100%), 245 (36%), 145 (52%).

TLC: *R_f* = 0.26 (20:1 Hexanes: Et₂O).

Compound 128



1-(1-ethoxy-2,2,2-trifluoroethoxy)adamantane

Following General Procedure A, using AgClO₄ (124 mg, 3 equiv.), ⁿBu₄NClO₄ (0.1 M) instead of AgPF₆ and ⁿBu₄NPF₆ respectively, and the amount of alcohol was 4 equiv. Purification by PTLC (silica, 30:1 hexanes: Et₂O) afforded 40.0 mg (72%) of the title compound **128**.

Physical State: colorless oil.

¹H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 4.97 (q, *J* = 4.3 Hz, 1H), 3.81 – 3.67 (m, 2H), 2.20 – 2.17 (m, 3H), 1.86 – 1.78 (m, 6H), 1.68 – 1.59 (m, 6H), 1.23 (t, *J* = 7.1 Hz, 3H).

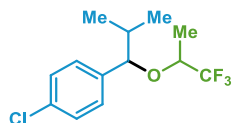
¹³C NMR (151 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 122.4 (q, *J* = 285.5 Hz), 90.4 (q, *J* = 34.6 Hz), 76.0, 62.1, 42.3, 36.2, 30.8, 15.5.

¹⁹F NMR (376 MHz, CDCl₃): δ -80.74.

GC/MS (EI): *m/z* (%) 278 (0.2%), 209 (2%), 151 (0.5%), 135 (100%), 95 (26%).

TLC: *R_f* = 0.50 (20:1 Hexanes: Et₂O).

Compound 129



1-chloro-4-(2-methyl-1-((1,1,1-trifluoropropan-2-yl)oxy)propyl)benzene

Following General Procedure A, using AgClO₄ (124 mg, 3 equiv.), ⁿBu₄NClO₄ (0.1 M) instead of AgPF₆ and ⁿBu₄NPF₆ respectively, and the amount of alcohol was 4 equiv. Purification by PTLC (40:1 Hexanes: Et₂O) afforded 29.6 mg (53%, dr=1.5:1) of the title compound **129**.

Physical State: colorless oil.

¹H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃, for both diastereomers) (the integration at 4.12 ppm, 4.00 ppm indicated the ratio of the two isomers of **129** to be 1.7:1): δ 7.32 (t, *J* = 8.2 Hz, 5.3H), 7.21 (d, *J* = 8.3 Hz, 5.4H), 4.12 (d, *J* = 7.9 Hz, 1.0H), 4.00 (d, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 1.7H), 3.65 – 3.55 (m, 2.7H), 1.94 – 1.84 (m, 2.7H), 1.30 (d, *J* = 6.4 Hz, 5.0H), 1.12 (d, *J* = 6.6 Hz, 3.1H), 1.05 (d, *J* = 6.6 Hz, 3.0H), 0.99 (d, *J* = 6.6 Hz, 5.1H), 0.74 (d, *J* = 6.8 Hz, 4.9H), 0.68 (d, *J* = 6.8 Hz, 3.0H).

¹³C NMR (151 MHz, CDCl₃, for both diastereomers): δ 139.3, 138.6, 133.8, 133.7, 129.1, 129.1, 128.6, 128.5, 125.9 (q, *J* = 283.9 Hz), 124.9 (q, *J* = 280.9 Hz), 88.7, 85.4, 71.7 (q, *J* = 30.0 Hz), 71.0 (q, *J* = 31.1 Hz), 35.1, 34.9, 19.0, 19.0, 18.9, 18.9, 15.4 (q, *J* = 2.1 Hz), 12.8 (q, *J* = 2.1 Hz).

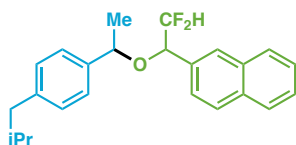
¹⁹F NMR (376 MHz, CDCl₃, for both diastereomers): δ -78.04, -79.12.

GC/MS (EI) for one diastereomer: m/z (%) 280 (0.5%), 239 (32%), 237 (100%), 141 (35%), 113 (16%).

GC/MS (EI) for the other diastereomer: m/z (%) 280 (0.7%), 239 (33%), 237 (100%), 141 (24%), 113 (10%).

TLC: R_f = 0.4 (100:1 Hexanes: Et₂O).

Compound 130



2-(2,2-difluoro-1-(1-(4-isobutylphenyl)ethoxy)ethyl)naphthalene

Following General Procedure A, using AgClO₄ (124 mg, 3 equiv.), ⁿBu₄NClO₄ (0.1 M) instead of AgPF₆ and ⁿBu₄NPF₆ respectively, and the amount of alcohol was 4 equiv. Purification by PTLC (50:1 Hexanes: Et₂O) afforded 30.2 mg (41%, dr = 1:1) of the title compound **130**.

Physical State: colorless oil.

¹H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃, for both diastereomers): the integration at 2.52 ppm, 2.41 ppm indicated the ratio of the two isomers of **130** to be 1:1): δ 7.93 – 7.73 (m, 8H), 7.56 – 7.46 (m, 5H), 7.42 (dd, J = 8.3, 1.7 Hz, 1H), 7.23 – 7.12 (m, 6H), 7.05 – 6.99 (m, 2H), 5.89 (td, J = 55.8, 28.5 Hz, 1H), 5.88 (td, J = 55.8, 28.5 Hz, 1H), 4.76 (q, J = 6.4 Hz, 1H), 4.68 (td, J = 10.0, 4.9 Hz, 1H), 4.48 (ddd, J = 11.6, 10.2, 4.4 Hz, 1H), 4.39 (q, J = 6.5 Hz, 1H), 2.52 (d, J = 7.3 Hz, 2H), 2.41 (d, J = 7.2 Hz, 2H), 1.94 – 1.86 (m, 1H), 1.84 – 1.76 (m, 1H), 1.56 (d, J = 6.4 Hz, 3H), 1.49 (d, J = 6.5 Hz, 3H), 0.95 (dd, J = 6.6, 0.9 Hz, 6H), 0.86 (dd, J = 6.6, 3.2 Hz, 6H).

¹³C NMR (151 MHz, CDCl₃): 141.6, 141.2, 140.2, 139.5, 133.8, 133.3, 133.1, 133.0, 132.3, 132.3, 129.5, 129.2, 128.6, 128.3, 128.2, 128.2, 128.2, 127.9, 127.8, 127.6, 126.6, 126.5, 126.5, 126.4, 126.3, 125.5, 125.3, 117.8, 116.2 (t, J = 120.8 Hz), 114.5 (t, J = 121.8 Hz), 78.5 (t, J = 24.2 Hz), 77.9 (t, J = 24.2 Hz), 77.6, 75.4, 45.3, 45.2, 30.4, 30.3, 24.5, 22.9, 22.6, 22.5, 22.5.

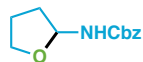
¹⁹F NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ -124.91, -125.31, -128.22.

GC/MS (EI) for one diastereomer: m/z (%) 368 (2%), 192 (35%), 177 (23%), 161 (100%), 117 (93%).

GC/MS (EI) for the other diastereomer: m/z (%) 368 (1%), 192 (30%), 177 (17%), 161 (100%), 117 (86%).

TLC: R_f = 0.4 (50:1 Hexanes: Et₂O).

Compound 131

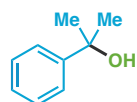


benzyl (tetrahydrofuran-2-yl)carbamate

The title product was synthesized by following General Procedure A with 2-(((benzyloxy)carbonyl)amino)-5-hydroxypentanoic acid as starting material⁴ (53 mg, 0.2 mmol) to yield the title product as a colorless oil (19 mg, 44%). Spectral data matched those published⁵. ¹H NMR data are reported here for convenience:

¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.40 – 7.28 (m, 5H), 5.57 (m, 1H), 5.25 – 5.03 (m, 3H), 3.90 (ddd, J = 8.4, 7.0, 6.7 Hz, 1H), 3.83 (ddd, J = 8.4, 7.0, 6.7 Hz, 1H), 2.19 (m, 1H), 1.93 (m, 2H), 1.68 (m, 1H).

Compound 132



2-phenylpropan-2-ol

Following General Procedure C. Purification by PTLC (silica, 4:1 Hexanes: EtOAc) afforded 21.0 mg (77%) of the title compound **132**.

Physical State: colorless oil.

¹H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.53 – 7.48 (m, 2H), 7.38 – 7.33 (m, 2H), 7.28 – 7.23 (m, 1H), 1.78 (s, 1H), 1.59 (s, 6H).

¹³C NMR (151 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 149.2, 128.4, 126.8, 124.5, 72.7, 31.9.

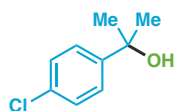
GC/MS (EI): m/z (%) 136 (5%), 121 (100%), 91 (9%), 77 (17%).

TLC: R_f = 0.39 (3:1 Hexanes: EtOAc).

⁴ Synthesized according to the literature procedure: Rosenthal, G. A., Dahlman, D. L., Crooks, P. A., Phuket, S. N. & Trifonov, L. S. Insecticidal Properties of Some Derivatives of L-Canavanine. *J. Agric. Food Chem.*, **43**, 2728–2734 (1995).

⁵ Sugiura, M. & Kobayashi, S. Lewis Acid-Catalyzed Ring-Opening Reactions of Semicyclic *N,O*-Acetals. *Org. Lett.*, **3**, 477–480 (2001).

Compound 133

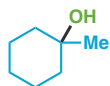


2-(4-chlorophenyl)propan-2-ol

The title product was synthesized by following General Procedure C with 2-(4-chlorophenyl)-2-methylpropanoic acid (39.6 mg, 0.2 mmol) to yield the title product as a colorless oil (25.8 mg, 76%). Spectral data matched the one published⁶.

¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.41 (d, J = 8.6 Hz, 2H), 7.29 (d, J = 8.6 Hz, 2H), 1.94 (s, 1H), 1.55 (s, 6H).⁶

Compound 134



1-methylcyclohexan-1-ol

Following General Procedure C. Purification by PTLC (silica, 8:1 Hexanes: EtOAc) afforded 16.0 mg (70%) of the title compound **134**.

Physical State: colorless oil.

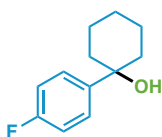
¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 1.62 – 1.38 (m, 9H), 1.27 (dq, J = 15.2, 6.1, 4.6 Hz, 1H), 1.18 (s, 3H).

¹³C NMR (126 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 70.0, 39.5, 29.6, 25.7, 22.8.

GC/MS (EI): m/z (%) 114 (5%), 99 (18%), 81 (23%), 71 (100%), 58 (28%).

TLC: R_f = 0.3 (6:1 Hexanes: EtOAc).

Compound 135



1-(4-fluorophenyl)cyclohexanol

⁶ Zhang, L. & Hu, X. Room temperature C(sp²)-H oxidative chlorination via photoredox catalysis. *Chem. Sci.*, **8**, 7009–7013 (2017).

Following General Procedure C. Purification by PTLC (silica, 4:1 Hexanes: EtOAc) afforded 36.0 mg (92%) of the title compound **135**.

Physical State: white solid.

m.p.: 72 – 74 °C.

¹H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.47 (dd, *J* = 8.2, 5.6 Hz, 2H), 7.01 (t, *J* = 8.6 Hz, 2H), 1.86 – 1.70 (m, 7H), 1.68 – 1.59 (m, 3H), 1.34 – 1.23 (m, 1H).

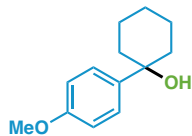
¹³C NMR (151 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 161.8 (d, *J* = 244.8 Hz), 145.3 (d, *J* = 3.3 Hz), 126.5 (d, *J* = 7.9 Hz), 115.0 (d, *J* = 20.9 Hz), 73.0, 39.1, 25.6, 22.3.

¹⁹F NMR (376 MHz, CDCl₃): δ -117.05.

GC/MS (EI): *m/z* (%) 194 (17%), 176 (39%), 151 (100%), 109 (36%).

TLC: *R_f* = 0.58 (3:1 Hexanes: EtOAc).

Compound 136



1-(4-methoxyphenyl)cyclohexanol

Following General Procedure C. Purification by PTLC (silica, 3:1 Hexanes: EtOAc) afforded 29.0 mg (70%) of the title compound **136**.

Physical State: colorless oil.

¹H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.43 (d, *J* = 8.8 Hz, 2H), 6.88 (d, *J* = 8.9 Hz, 2H), 3.80 (s, 3H), 1.87 – 1.68 (m, 7H), 1.67 – 1.58 (m, 3H), 1.35 – 1.23 (m, 1H).

¹³C NMR (151 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 158.4, 141.8, 125.9, 113.6, 72.9, 55.4, 39.0, 25.7, 22.4.

HRMS (ESI-TOF): calc'd for C₁₃H₁₉O₂ [M + H]⁺: 207.1380; found 207.1384.

TLC: *R_f* = 0.47 (3:1 Hexanes:EtOAc).

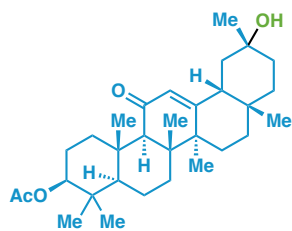
Compound 137



1-chloro-2-methylpropan-2-ol

Following General Procedure C. The yield (84%) was detected by GC-FID.

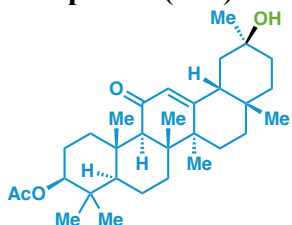
Compound 138



(3*S*,4*aR*,6*aR*,6*bS*,8*aS*,12*aR*,14*aR*,14*bS*)-11-hydroxy-4,4,6*a*,6*b*,8*a*,11,14*b*-heptamethyl-14-oxo-1,2,3,4,4*a*,5,6,6*a*,6*b*,7,8,8*a*,9,10,11,12,12*a*,14,14*a*,14*b*-icosahydricen-3-yl acetate

Following General Procedure C. Purification by PTLC (silica, 1:1 Hexanes: EtOAc) afforded 38.0 mg (39%) of compound **(11*S*)-138** and 34.0 mg (35%) of compound **(11*R*)-138**.

Compound (11*S*)-138



(3*S*,4*aR*,6*aR*,6*bS*,8*aS*,11*S*,12*aR*,14*aR*,14*bS*)-11-hydroxy-4,4,6*a*,6*b*,8*a*,11,14*b*-heptamethyl-14-oxo-1,2,3,4,4*a*,5,6,6*a*,6*b*,7,8,8*a*,9,10,11,12,12*a*,14,14*a*,14*b*-icosahydricen-3-yl acetate

Physical State: white solid.

m.p.: 242 – 244 °C.

¹H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 5.63 (s, 1H), 4.51 (dd, J = 11.8, 4.7 Hz, 1H), 2.78 (dt, J = 13.6, 3.7 Hz, 1H), 2.37 (dd, J = 13.7, 3.9 Hz, 1H), 2.34 (s, 1H), 2.04 (s, 3H), 2.00 (td, J = 13.6, 4.5 Hz, 1H), 1.86 – 1.80 (m, 2H), 1.75 – 1.49 (m, 6H), 1.50 – 1.28 (m, 9H), 1.27 – 1.10 (m, 10H), 1.09 – 0.96 (m, 2H), 0.87 (s, 9H), 0.79 (dd, J = 12.0, 1.9 Hz, 1H).

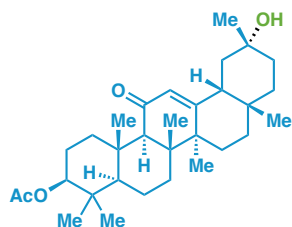
¹³C NMR (151 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 200.2, 171.2, 169.9, 128.3, 80.8, 69.5, 61.8, 55.1, 46.7, 45.6, 44.4, 43.4, 38.9, 38.2, 37.1, 35.6, 34.1, 32.8, 32.0, 31.7, 28.4, 28.2, 26.6, 26.1, 23.7, 23.6, 21.5, 18.8, 17.5, 16.8, 16.5.

HRMS (ESI-TOF): calc'd for C₃₁H₄₉O₄ [M + H]⁺: 485.3625; found 485.3628.

TLC: R_f = 0.41 (1:1 Hexanes: EtOAc).

$[\alpha]_D^{24}$ = +485.5 (c = 1.0, CHCl₃).

Compound (11*R*)-138



(3*S*,4*aR*,6*aR*,6*bS*,8*aS*,11*R*,12*aR*,14*aR*,14*bS*)-11-hydroxy-4,4,6*a*,6*b*,8*a*,11,14*b*-heptamethyl-14-oxo-1,2,3,4,4*a*,5,6,6*a*,6*b*,7,8,8*a*,9,10,11,12,12*a*,14,14*a*,14*b*-icosahydricen-3-yl acetate

Physical State: white solid.

m.p.: 279 – 281 °C.

¹H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 5.59 (s, 1H), 4.51 (dd, *J* = 11.8, 4.7 Hz, 1H), 2.78 (dt, *J* = 13.7, 3.7 Hz, 1H), 2.36 (s, 1H), 2.12 (td, *J* = 13.5, 4.4 Hz, 1H), 2.07 – 2.04 (m, 4H), 1.98 (t, *J* = 13.2 Hz, 1H), 1.82 (td, *J* = 13.8, 4.8 Hz, 1H), 1.74 – 1.58 (m, 5H), 1.51 – 1.45 (m, 3H), 1.44 – 1.39 (m, 3H), 1.37 (s, 3H), 1.24 (s, 3H), 1.22 – 1.18 (m, 1H), 1.16 (s, 3H), 1.13 (s, 3H), 1.09 – 0.98 (m, 3H), 0.87 (s, 6H), 0.86 (s, 3H), 0.80 (d, *J* = 11.6 Hz, 1H).

¹³C NMR (151 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 200.3, 171.1, 168.8, 128.4, 80.7, 71.5, 61.8, 55.1, 49.6, 45.8, 45.6, 43.5, 38.9, 38.4, 38.2, 37.1, 35.6, 32.8, 32.6, 28.3, 28.2, 26.52, 26.48, 25.3, 23.7, 23.5, 21.4, 18.9, 17.5, 16.8, 16.5.

HRMS (ESI-TOF): calc'd for C₃₁H₄₉O₄ [*M* + *H*]⁺: 485.3625; found 485.3632.

TLC: *R_f* = 0.29 (1:1 Hexanes: EtOAc).

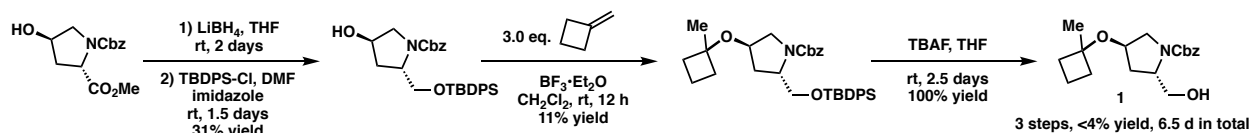
[α]_D²⁴ = +417.4 (*c* = 1.0, CHCl₃).

The structure of **compound (11*R*)-138** was unambiguously determined by an X-ray diffraction analysis (see the CIF file).

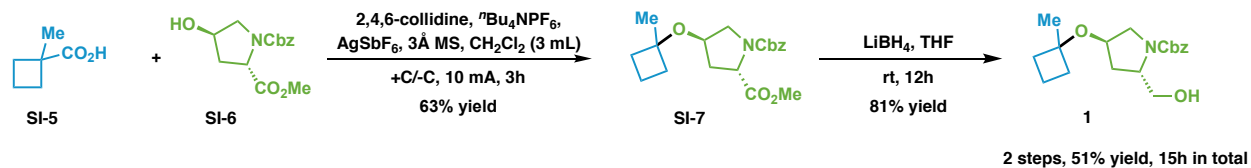
Experimental Procedures and Characterization for Applications

Application for Etherification No. 1

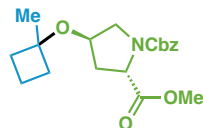
Previous synthesis of intermediate of aurora kinase modulator (compound **1**) (ref. *WO2011088045 A1*).



Scheme for the synthesis of compound **1**



Compound SI-7



1-benzyl 2-methyl (2*S*,4*R*)-4-(1-methylcyclobutoxy)pyrrolidine-1,2-dicarboxylate

With no precautions to exclude air or moisture, the ElectraSyn vial (5 mL) with a stir bar was charged with **SI-5** (23 mg, 0.2 mmol, 1 equiv.), **SI-6** (168 mg, 0.6 mmol, 3 equiv.), AgSbF₆ (103 mg, 1.5 equiv.), DBU (92.1 mg, 3 equiv.), ^tBu₄NPF₆ (232 mg, 0.6 mmol), 3 Å molecular sieves (150 mg), and CH₂Cl₂ (3.0 mL). The ElectraSyn vial cap equipped with anode (graphite) and cathode (graphite) were inserted into the mixture. The reaction mixture was pre-stirred for 30 min and electrolyzed under constant current at 10 mA for 3 hours. After the reaction, the ElectraSyn vial cap was removed, and electrodes were rinsed with Et₂O (2 mL), which was combined with crude mixture. Then, the crude mixture was further diluted with Et₂O (30 mL). The resulting mixture was washed with 2N HCl (20 mL) and saturated NaHCO₃ aq. (20 mL), dried over Na₂SO₄, and concentrated *in vacuo*. The crude material was purified by preparative thin-layer chromatography (PTLC) (3:1 Hexanes:EtOAc, v/v) to give the product **SI-7** as a colorless oil (44.0 mg, 63% yield).

Physical State: colorless oil.

¹H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃, for two rotamers): δ 7.42 – 7.27 (m, 5H), 5.20 – 5.01 (m, 2H), 4.49 – 4.42 (m, 1H), 4.25 – 4.12 (m, 1H), 3.81 – 3.70 (m, 2.5H), 3.55 (s, 1.5H), 3.51 – 3.34 (m, 1H), 2.33 – 2.15 (m, 1H), 2.14 – 1.99 (m, 3H), 1.92 – 1.81 (m, 2H), 1.76 – 1.66 (m, 1H), 1.65 – 1.50 (m, 2H), 1.37 – 1.29 (m, 3H).

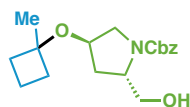
¹³C NMR (151 MHz, CDCl₃, for two rotamers): δ 173.4, 173.3, 155.1, 154.4, 136.7, 136.6, 128.6, 128.5, 128.14, 128.09, 128.06, 128.0, 77.5, 77.4, 70.5, 69.7, 67.3, 67.2, 58.0, 57.8, 53.6, 53.0, 52.5, 52.2, 38.4, 37.4, 34.9, 34.8, 24.3, 12.6.

HRMS (ESI-TOF): calc'd for C₁₉H₂₆NO₅ [M + H]⁺: 348.1805; found 348.1813.

TLC: R_f = 0.27 (3:1 Hexanes:EtOAc).

[α]_D²⁴ = -148.7 (*c* = 1.0, CHCl₃).

Compound 1



benzyl (2*S*,4*R*)-2-(hydroxymethyl)-4-(1-methylcyclobutoxy)pyrrolidine-1-carboxylate

A solution of ester **SI-7** (18 mg, 0.052 mmol, 1 equiv.) in THF (2 mL) was cooled to 0 °C. 4 M LiBH₄ in THF (52 μL, 0.207 mmol, 4 equiv.) was added. After stirring overnight at room temperature the reaction was quenched by adding water (5 mL), and hydrochloric acid (1 N) was added until neutral pH. The aqueous phase was extracted with ethyl acetate (15 mL × 3), the combined organic layers were dried over Na₂SO₄, and concentrated *in vacuo*. The crude material was purified by preparative thin-layer chromatography (PTLC) (1:1 Hexanes: EtOAc, v/v) to give the product as a colorless oil (13.4 mg, 81% yield).

Physical State: colorless oil.

¹H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.38 – 7.29 (m, 5H), 5.15 (s, 2H), 4.32 (dd, *J* = 8.6, 2.9 Hz, 1H), 4.23 – 4.14 (m, 1H), 4.10 – 4.07 (m, 1H), 3.73 (ddd, *J* = 10.9, 7.8, 2.8 Hz, 1H), 3.59 (ddd, *J* = 11.1, 7.4, 2.7 Hz, 1H), 3.50 (qd, *J* = 11.6, 4.4 Hz, 2H), 2.14 – 1.98 (m, 3H), 1.89 – 1.83 (m, 2H), 1.77 – 1.67 (m, 2H), 1.60 – 1.50 (m, 1H), 1.32 (s, 3H).

¹³C NMR (151 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 157.3, 136.6, 128.7, 128.2, 128.1, 77.2, 70.0, 67.5, 67.0, 59.7, 54.3, 36.5, 35.0, 24.3, 12.7.

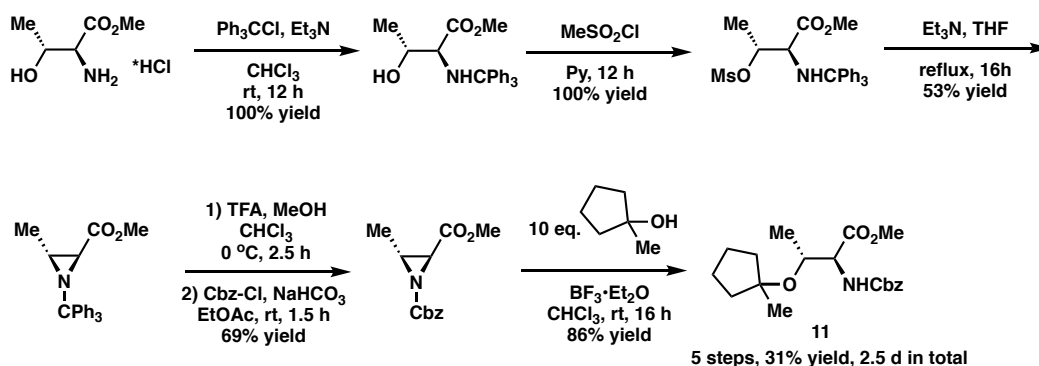
HRMS (ESI-TOF): calc'd for C₁₈H₂₆NO₄ [M + H]⁺: 320.1856; found 320.1860.

TLC: R_f = 0.47 (1:2 Hexanes:EtOAc).

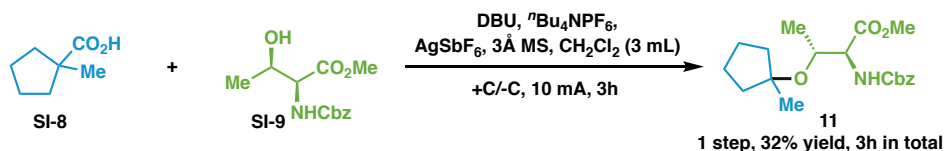
[α]_D²⁴ = -97.9 (*c* = 1.0, CHCl₃).

Application for Etherification No. 2

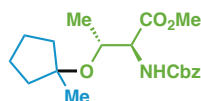
Previous synthesis of intermediate of Glycogen phosphorylase inhibitors (compound **11**) (ref. WO2006052722 A1).



Scheme for the synthesis of compound **11**



Compound **11**



methyl *N*-((benzyloxy)carbonyl)-*O*-(1-methylcyclopentyl)-*L*-threoninate

With no precautions to exclude air or moisture, the ElectraSyn vial (5 mL) with a stir bar was charged with **SI-8** (25.6 mg, 0.2 mmol, 1 equiv.), **SI-9** (160 mg, 0.6 mmol, 3 equiv.), AgSbF₆ (103 mg, 0.3 mmol, 1.5 equiv.), DBU (92.1 mg, 0.6 mmol, 3 equiv.), ⁿBu₄NPF₆ (232 mg, 0.6 mmol, 0.2M), 3 Å molecular sieves (150 mg), and CH₂Cl₂ (3.0 mL). The ElectraSyn vial cap equipped with anode (graphite) and cathode (graphite) were inserted into the mixture. The reaction mixture was electrolyzed under constant current at 10 mA for 3 hours. After the reaction, the ElectraSyn vial cap was removed, and electrodes were rinsed with Et₂O (2 mL), which was combined with crude mixture. Then, the crude mixture was further diluted with Et₂O (30 mL). The resulting mixture was washed with 2N HCl (20 mL) and saturated NaHCO₃ aq. (20 mL), dried over Na₂SO₄, and concentrated *in vacuo*. The crude material was purified by preparative thin-layer chromatography (PTLC) (4:1 Hexanes:EtOAc, v/v) to give the product **11** as a colorless oil (22.3 mg, 32% yield).

Physical State: colorless oil.

¹H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.40 – 7.32 (m, 5H), 5.55 (d, *J* = 9.6 Hz, 1H), 5.13 (s, 2H), 4.23 (dd, *J* = 9.6, 1.9 Hz, 1H), 4.19 (qd, *J* = 6.2, 1.9 Hz, 1H), 3.73 (s, 3H), 1.74 – 1.70 (m, 1H), 1.67 – 1.61 (m, 3H), 1.56 – 1.53 (m, 2H), 1.39 – 1.35 (m, 2H), 1.22 (d, *J* = 6.2 Hz, 3H), 1.17 (s, 3H).

¹³C NMR (151 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 171.8, 156.9, 136.5, 128.7, 128.3, 128.3, 85.6, 68.4, 67.2, 60.1, 52.4, 39.2, 38.4, 24.8, 23.8, 23.7, 21.0.

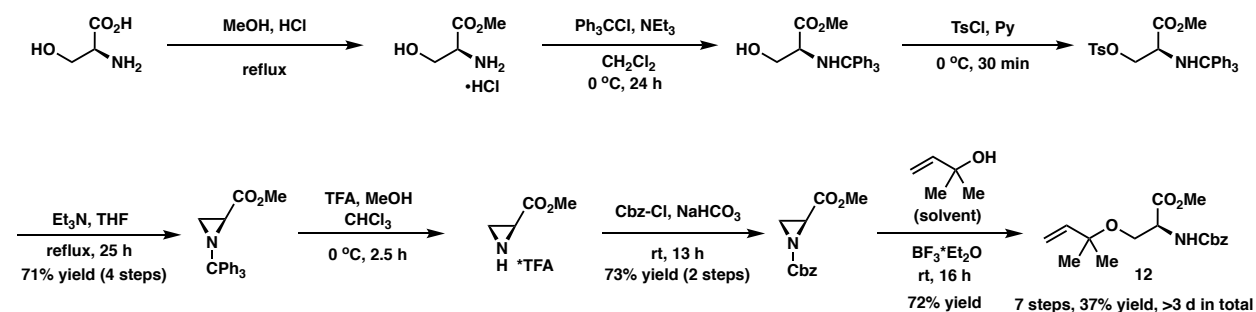
HRMS (ESI-TOF): calc'd for C₁₉H₂₇NO₅Na [M+Na]⁺: 372.1781, found: 372.1789.

TLC: R_f = 0.3 (4:1 Hexanes:EtOAc).

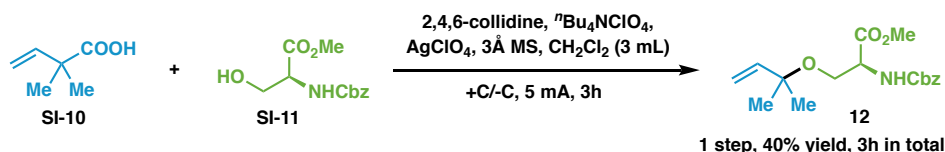
[α]_D²⁴ = 5.5 (*c* = 0.5, CHCl₃).

Application for Etherification No. 3

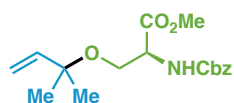
Previous synthesis of anti-tumor marine natural product trunkamide A (compound **12**) (ref. *J. Org. Chem.* **2000**, *65*, 1037–1049).



Scheme for the synthesis of compound **12**



Compound **12**



(2*S*)-2-(benzyloxycarbonylamino)-3-(1,1-dimethylallyloxy)propionic acid methyl ester

With no precautions to exclude air or moisture, the ElectraSyn vial (5 mL) with a stir bar was charged with **SI-10** (23 mg, 0.2 mmol, 1 equiv.), **SI-11** (152 mg, 0.6 mmol, 3 equiv.), AgClO₄ (124 mg, 3 equiv.), 2,4,6-collidine (72.7 mg, 0.6 mmol, 3 equiv.), ⁿBu₄NClO₄ (103 mg, 0.3 mmol, 0.1M), 3 Å molecular sieves (150 mg), and CH₂Cl₂ (3.0 mL). The ElectraSyn vial cap equipped

with anode (graphite) and cathode (graphite) were inserted into the mixture. The reaction mixture was pre-stirred for 30 min and electrolyzed under constant current at 5 mA for 3 hours. After the reaction, the ElectraSyn vial cap was removed, and electrodes were rinsed with Et₂O (2 mL), which was combined with crude mixture. Then, the crude mixture was further diluted with Et₂O (30 mL). The resulting mixture was washed with 2N HCl (20 mL) and saturated NaHCO₃ aq. (20 mL), dried over Na₂SO₄, and concentrated *in vacuo*. The crude material was purified by preparative thin-layer chromatography (PTLC) (4:1 Hexanes:EtOAc, v/v) to give the product **12** as a white solid (26.0 mg, 40% yield).

Physical State: white solid.

m.p.: 42 – 44 °C.

¹H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.42 – 7.29 (m, 5H), 5.70 (dd, *J* = 17.9, 10.6 Hz, 1H), 5.61 (d, *J* = 8.9 Hz, 1H), 5.20 – 5.05 (m, 4H), 4.45 (dt, *J* = 8.9, 3.1 Hz, 1H), 3.81 – 3.67 (m, 4H), 3.53 (dd, *J* = 9.2, 3.3 Hz, 1H), 1.21 (s, 3H), 1.20 (s, 3H).

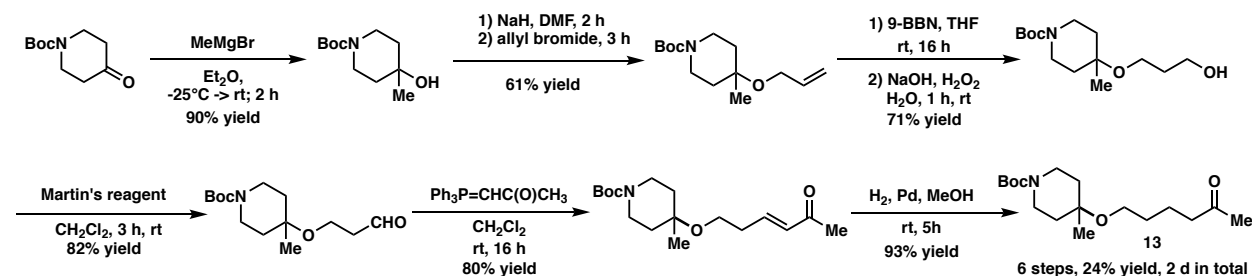
¹³C NMR (151 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 171.2, 156.2, 143.1, 136.4, 128.7, 128.31, 128.28, 114.4, 75.6, 67.1, 62.9, 54.7, 52.5, 25.7, 25.6.

TLC: R_f = 0.25 (CH₂Cl₂).

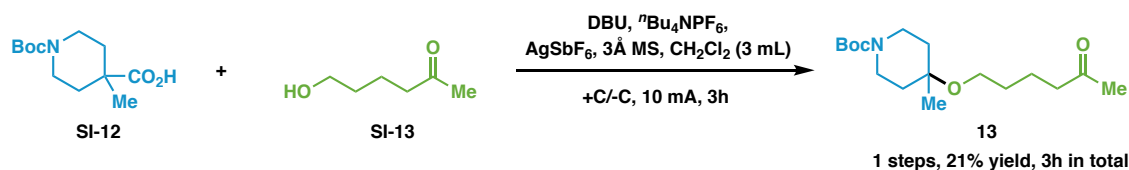
[α]_D²⁴ = +9.3 (*c* = 0.95, CHCl₃).

Application for Etherification No. 4

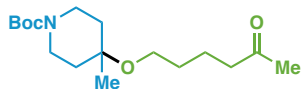
Previous synthesis of the intermediate of macrocyclic HIV-inhibitor (compound **13**) (ref. *US20150232481 A1*).



Scheme for the synthesis of compound **13**



Compound 13



***tert*-butyl 4-methyl-4-((5-oxohexyl)oxy)piperidine-1-carboxylate**

With no precautions to exclude air or moisture, the ElectraSyn vial (5 mL) with a stir bar was charged with **SI-12** (49 mg, 0.2 mmol, 1 equiv.), **SI-13** (70 mg, 0.6 mmol, 3 equiv.), AgSbF₆ (103 mg, 0.3 mmol, 1.5 equiv.), DBU (92.1 mg, 0.6 mmol, 3 equiv.), ⁿBu₄NPF₆ (232 mg, 0.6 mmol, 0.2 M), 3 Å molecular sieves (150 mg), and CH₂Cl₂ (3.0 mL). The ElectraSyn vial cap equipped with anode (graphite) and cathode (graphite) were inserted into the mixture. The reaction mixture was pre-stirred for 30 min and electrolyzed under constant current at 10 mA for 3 hours. After the reaction, the ElectraSyn vial cap was removed, and electrodes were rinsed with Et₂O (2 mL), which was combined with crude mixture. Then, the crude mixture was further diluted with Et₂O (30 mL). The resulting mixture was washed with H₂O (20 mL) twice, dried over Na₂SO₄, and concentrated *in vacuo*. The crude material was purified by preparative thin-layer chromatography (PTLC) (4:1 Hexanes:EtOAc, v/v) to give the product **13** as a colorless oil (13.2 mg, 21% yield).

Physical State: colorless oil.

¹H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 3.69 (d, *J* = 13.1 Hz, 2H), 3.30 (t, *J* = 6.3 Hz, 2H), 3.10 (t, *J* = 12.1 Hz, 2H), 2.46 (t, *J* = 7.4 Hz, 2H), 2.14 (s, 3H), 1.74 – 1.67 (m, 2H), 1.67 – 1.62 (m, 2H), 1.55 – 1.50 (m, 2H), 1.45 (s, 9H), 1.39 (ddd, *J* = 13.7, 11.5, 4.5 Hz, 2H), 1.14 (s, 3H).

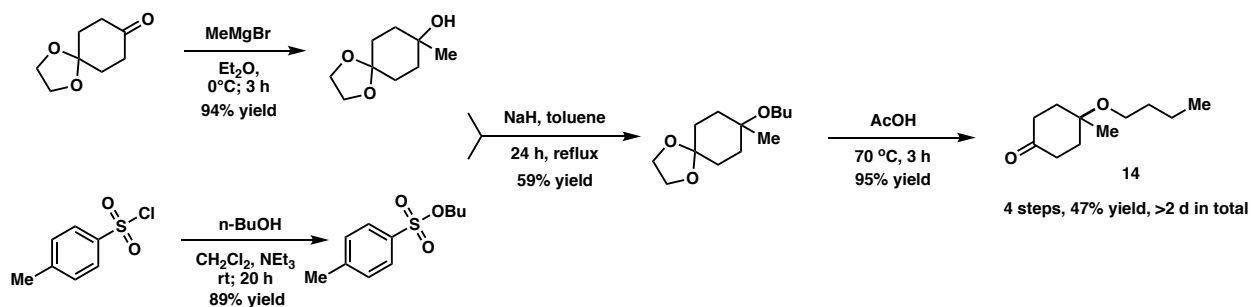
¹³C NMR (151 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 209.1, 155.1, 79.4, 71.3, 60.4, 43.7, 40.0, 35.8, 30.09, 30.05, 28.6, 24.7, 21.0.

HRMS (ESI-TOF): calc'd for C₁₇H₃₁NO₄Na [M + Na]⁺: 336.2145; found 336.2151.

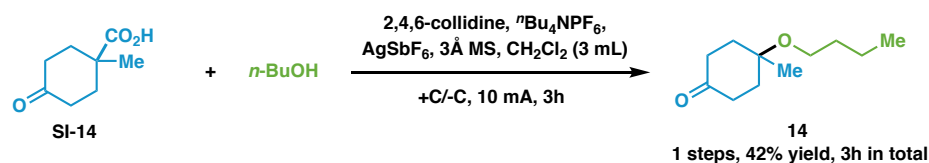
TLC: R_f = 0.21 (3:1 Hexanes:EtOAc).

Application for Etherification No. 5

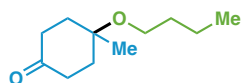
Previous synthesis of intermediate of liquid crystals material (compound **14**) (ref. WO2017116213 A1).



Scheme for the synthesis of compound **14**



Compound **14**



4-butoxy-4-methylcyclohexan-1-one

With no precautions to exclude air or moisture, the ElectraSyn vial (5 mL) with a stir bar was charged with **SI-14** (32 mg, 0.2 mmol, 1 equiv.), *n*-BuOH (360 mg, 4.8 mmol, 24 equiv.), AgSbF₆ (103 mg, 0.3 mmol, 1.5 equiv.), 2,4,6-collidine (72.7 mg, 0.6 mmol, 3 equiv.), ^tBu₄NPF₆ (232 mg, 0.6 mmol, 0.2 M), 3 Å molecular sieves (150 mg), and CH₂Cl₂ (3.0 mL). The ElectraSyn vial cap equipped with anode (graphite) and cathode (graphite) were inserted into the mixture. The reaction mixture was pre-stirred for 30 min and electrolyzed under constant current at 10 mA for 3 hours. After the reaction, the ElectraSyn vial cap was removed, and electrodes were rinsed with Et₂O (2 mL), which was combined with crude mixture. Then, the crude mixture was further diluted with Et₂O (30 mL). The resulting mixture was washed with H₂O (20 mL) twice, dried over Na₂SO₄, and concentrated *in vacuo*. The crude material was purified by preparative thin-layer chromatography (PTLC) (5:1 Hexanes:EtOAc, v/v) to give the product **14** as a colorless oil (15.6 mg, 42% yield).

Physical State: colorless oil.

¹H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 3.39 (t, *J* = 6.4 Hz, 2H), 2.61 (td, *J* = 14.1, 5.9 Hz, 2H), 2.19 – 2.11 (m, 4H), 1.68 (td, *J* = 14.0, 4.5 Hz, 2H), 1.61 – 1.54 (m, 2H), 1.46 – 1.37 (m, 2H), 1.23 (s, 3H), 0.93 (t, *J* = 7.4 Hz, 3H).

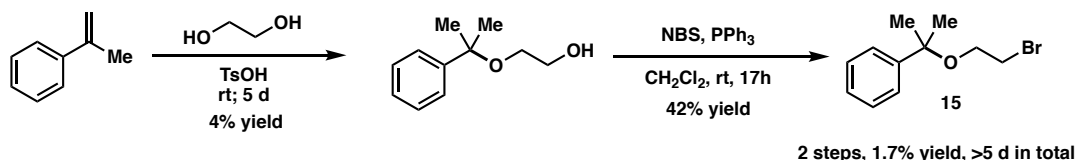
¹³C NMR (151 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 212.5, 71.6, 61.0, 37.1, 36.1, 32.8, 24.3, 19.8, 14.2.

GC/MS (EI): m/z (%) 184 (8%), 169 (0.6%), 127 (74%), 71 (100%), 55 (29%).

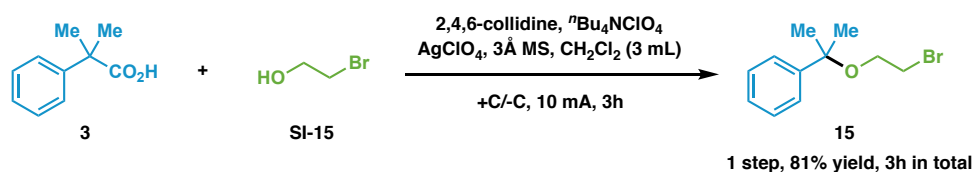
TLC: R_f = 0.54 (3:1 Hexanes:EtOAc).

Application for Etherification No. 6

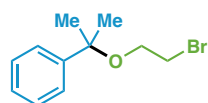
Previous synthesis of the intermediate of muscarinic acetylcholine receptor antagonist (compound **15**) (ref. *WO2005104745 A2*).



Scheme for the synthesis of compound **15**



Compound **15**



(2-(2-bromoethoxy)propan-2-yl)benzene

With no precautions to exclude air or moisture, the ElectraSyn vial (5 mL) with a stir bar was charged with **3** (33 mg, 0.2 mmol, 1 equiv.), **SI-15** (75 mg, 0.6 mmol, 3 equiv.), AgClO₄ (124 mg, 0.6 mmol, 3.0 equiv.), 2,4,6-collidine (72.7 mg, 0.6 mmol, 3 equiv.), ⁿBu₄NClO₄ (103 mg, 0.3 mmol, 0.1M), 3 Å molecular sieves (150 mg), and CH₂Cl₂ (3.0 mL). The ElectraSyn vial cap equipped with anode (graphite) and cathode (graphite) were inserted into the mixture. The reaction mixture was pre-stirred for 30 min and electrolyzed under constant current at 10 mA for 3 hours. After the reaction, the ElectraSyn vial cap was removed, and electrodes were rinsed with Et₂O (2 mL), which was combined with crude mixture. Then, the crude mixture was further diluted with Et₂O (30 mL). The resulting mixture was washed with H₂O (20 mL) twice, dried over Na₂SO₄, and concentrated *in vacuo*. The crude material was purified by preparative thin-layer chromatography (PTLC) (20:1 Hexanes:Et₂O, v/v) to give the product **15** as a colorless oil (39.5 mg, 81% yield).

Physical State: colorless oil.

¹H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.47 – 7.42 (m, 2H), 7.38 – 7.33 (m, 2H), 7.29 – 7.24 (m, 1H), 3.49 – 3.46 (m, 2H), 3.43 – 3.40 (m, 2H), 1.57 (s, 6H).

¹³C NMR (151 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 145.8, 128.4, 127.3, 125.9, 63.4, 31.4, 28.4.

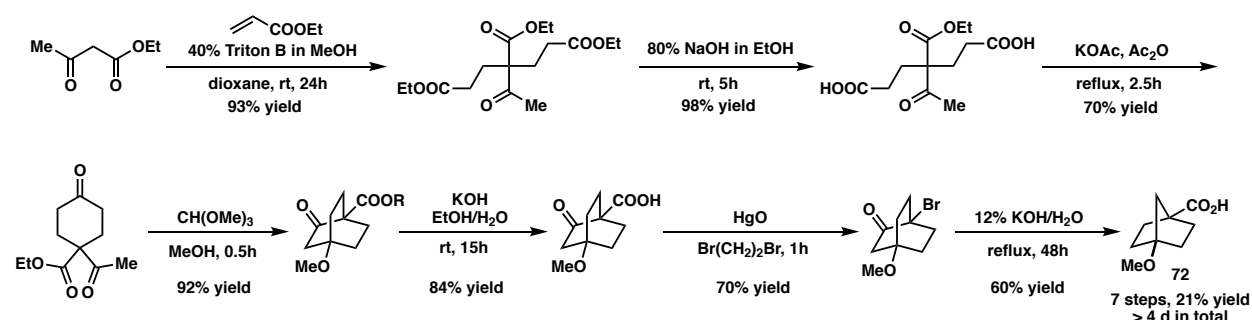
GC/MS (EI): m/z (%) 242 (0.1%), 227 (100%), 118 (63%), 91 (41%), 77 (28%).

TLC: R_f = 0.45 (20:1 Hexanes: Et₂O).

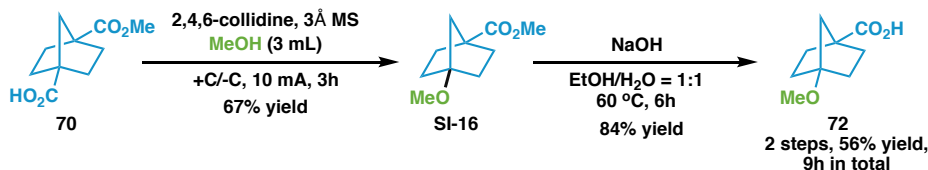
Application for Methoxylation No. 1

Previous synthesis of the intermediate for GPR120 modulator (compound **72**)

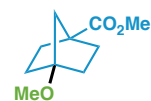
(ref. *WO2014159794 A2*; *J. Org. Chem.*, **1984** 49, 1387).



Scheme for the synthesis of compound **72**



Compound SI-16



methyl 4-methoxybicyclo[2.2.1]heptane-1-carboxylate

With no precautions to exclude air or moisture, the ElectraSyn vial (5 mL) with a stir bar was charged with carboxylic acid **70** (39.6 mg, 0.2 mmol, 1 equiv.), 2,4,6-collidine (72.6 mg, 0.6 mmol, 3 equiv.), 3Å MS (150 mg), MeOH (3.0 mL). The ElectraSyn vial cap equipped with anode (graphite) and cathode (graphite) were inserted into the mixture. The reaction mixture was electrolyzed under constant current at 10 mA for 3 hours. After the reaction, the ElectraSyn vial cap was removed and electrodes were rinsed with Et₂O (2 mL). The resulting solution was diluted with Et₂O (40 mL), and then washed with saturated aqueous NH₄Cl (20 mL) and brine (20 mL),

dried over Na₂SO₄, and concentrated *in vacuo*. The crude material was purified by preparative thin-layer chromatography (PTLC) (30:1 Hexanes:Et₂O, v/v) to furnish the desired product **SI-16** (24.7 mg, 67% yield).

Physical State: colorless oil.

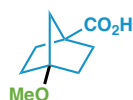
¹H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 3.67 (s, 3H), 3.31 (s, 3H), 2.10 – 2.02 (m, 2H), 1.87 – 1.80 (m, 2H), 1.78 (s, 2H), 1.76 – 1.71 (m, 2H), 1.64 – 1.59 (m, 2H).

¹³C NMR (151 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 176.0, 86.8, 53.0, 51.8, 48.6, 43.2, 32.7, 31.3.

GC/MS (EI): m/z (%) 169 (2%), 155 (21%), 141 (24%), 125 (100%), 109 (18%).

TLC: R_f = 0.3 (30:1 Hexanes: Et₂O).

Compound 72



4-methoxybicyclo[2.2.1]heptane-1-carboxylic acid

In a 25 mL round bottom flask, **SI-16** (36.8 mg, 0.2 mmol, 1.0 equiv) and NaOH (32.0 mg, 0.8 mmol, 4.0 eq) was added to a mixture of solvents (6 mL, EtOH/H₂O = 1:1). After stirred for 6 h at 60 °C, the reaction was then poured into 1 M HCl aq. to acidify to pH 1, and the aqueous phase was extracted with EtOAc (3 × 10 mL), washed with brine (10 mL), dried over Na₂SO₄ and concentrated *in vacuo*. The desired product **72** (28.6 mg, 84% yield) was purified by preparative thin-layer chromatography (PTLC) (1:1 Hexanes:EtOAc, v/v).

Physical State: colorless oil.

¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 3.31 (s, 3H), 2.10 (td, *J* = 13.8, 5.7 Hz, 2H), 1.89 – 1.82 (m, 2H), 1.81 (s, 2H), 1.79 – 1.73 (m, 2H), 1.67 – 1.59 (m, 2H).

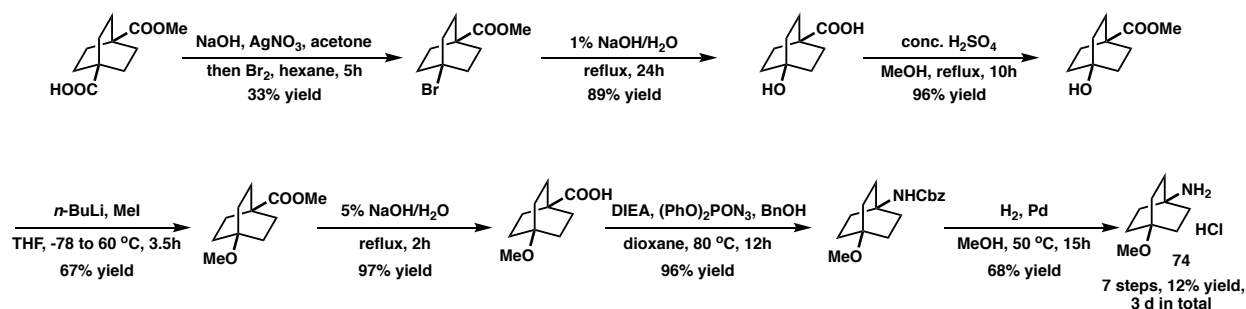
¹³C NMR (126 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 181.9, 87.0, 52.9, 48.4, 43.2, 32.5, 31.3.

GC/MS (EI): m/z (%) 170 (0.3%), 141 (21%), 125 (100%), 97 (20%), 67 (6.4%).

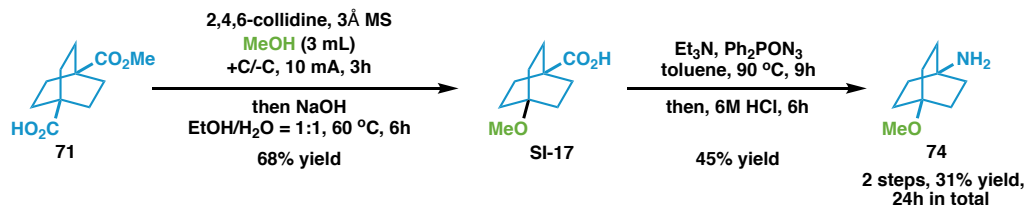
TLC: R_f = 0.2 (1:1 Hexanes: EtOAc).

Application for Methoxylation No. 2

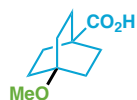
Previous synthesis of the intermediate of JNK protein kinase inhibitors (compound **74**) (ref. WO2012145569 A1).



Scheme for the synthesis of compound 74



Compound SI-17



4-methoxybicyclo[2.2.2]octane-1-carboxylic acid

With no precautions to exclude air or moisture, the ElectraSyn vial (5 mL) with a stir bar was charged with carboxylic acid **71** (42.4 mg, 0.2 mmol, 1 equiv.), 2,4,6-collidine (72.6 mg, 0.6 mmol, 3 equiv.), 3 Å MS (150 mg), MeOH (3.0 mL). The ElectraSyn vial cap equipped with anode (graphite) and cathode (graphite) were inserted into the mixture. The reaction mixture was electrolyzed under constant current at 10 mA for 3 hours. When completion, the reaction mixture was transferred to a 50 mL flask and solvent was removed *in vacuo*. And then NaOH (32mg, 0.8 mmol, 4 equiv.), EtOH (3 mL), H₂O (3 mL) were added to the flask. The reaction mixture was stirred at 60 °C for 6 h. After completion, the mixture was extracted with Et₂O to remove the organic impurities, the aqueous layer was acidified with 2M aq. HCl to pH=1 and extracted with EtOAc (3x). The combined organic layers were washed with brine, dried over Na₂SO₄ and concentrated *in vacuo*. The crude material was purified by preparative thin-layer chromatography (PTLC) (1:1 Hexanes:EtOAc, v/v) to give the desired product **SI-17** (25.0 mg, 68% yield).

Physical State: colorless oil

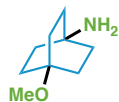
¹H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 3.18 (s, 3H), 1.97 – 1.91 (m, 6H), 1.72 – 1.66 (m, 6H).

¹³C NMR (151 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 183.0, 73.6, 49.3, 38.2, 29.2, 28.8.

HRMS (ESI-TOF): calc'd for C₁₀H₁₆O₃Na [M + Na]⁺: 207.0997; found 207.0998.

TLC: R_f = 0.2 (1:1 Hexanes: EtOAc).

Compound 74



4-methoxybicyclo[2.2.2]octan-1-amine

A suspension of **SI-17** (36.8 mg, 0.2 mmol, 1equiv.) in toluene (2 mL) was treated with triethylamine (42 μ L, 0.3 mmol, 1.5 eq) and diphenylphosphoryl azide (66 mg, 0.24 mmol, 1.2 equiv.) under Argon atmosphere. The solution was slowly and warmed to 90 °C and stirred at 90°C for 9h, then concentrated *in vacuo* to remove toluene. The residue was cooled on an ice bath and treated with 6N hydrochloric acid (2 mL). The bath was removed and the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 6h. After completion, the mixture was extracted with Et₂O to remove the organic impurities, the aqueous layer was basified with saturated NaHCO₃ (aq), and then extracted with EtOAc (3x). The combined organic layers were washed with brine, dried over Na₂SO₄ and concentrated *in vacuo*. The crude material was purified by preparative thin-layer chromatography (PTLC) (1:3 Hexanes:EtOAc, v/v) to give the desired product **74** (13.9 mg, 45% yield).

Physical State: colorless oil.

¹H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 3.16 (s, 3H), 1.86 – 1.68 (m, 6H), 1.68 – 1.59 (m, 6H), 1.55 – 1.14 (m, 2H).

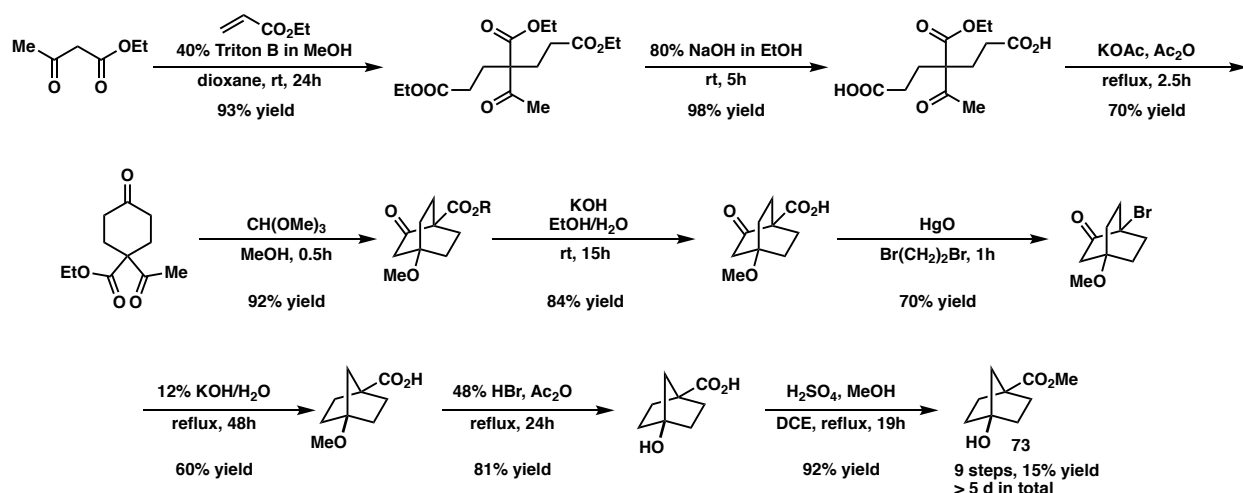
¹³C NMR (151 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 73.0, 49.4, 46.7, 35.6, 29.9.

GC/MS (EI): m/z (%) 155 (5 %), 125 (25%), 112 (32%), 96 (22%), 69 (100%).

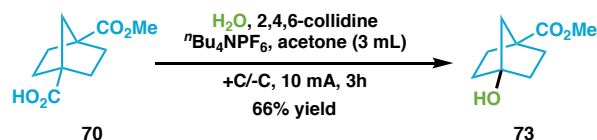
TLC: R_f = 0.1 (2:1 Hexanes:EtOAc).

Application for Hydroxylation No. 1

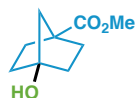
Literature scheme for the synthesis of intermediate for GPR120 modulators (compound **73**) (ref. *J. Org. Chem.*, **1984**, 49, 1387).



Synthesis of compound **73**, developed herein:



Compound **73**



4-methoxybicyclo[2.2.1]heptane-1-carboxylic acid

With no precautions to exclude air or moisture, the ElectraSyn vial (5 mL) with a stir bar was charged with compound **70** (39.6 mg, 0.2 mmol, 1 eq), 2,4,6-collidine (36.3 mg, 0.3 mmol, 1.5 equiv.), TBAPF₆ (116 mg, 0.3 mmol, 0.1M), acetone (3.0 mL), and H₂O (0.1 mL). The ElectraSyn vial cap, equipped with anode (graphite) and cathode (graphite), were inserted into the mixture. The reaction mixture was electrolyzed under a constant current of 10 mA for 3 hours. After the reaction, the ElectraSyn vial cap was removed and electrodes were rinsed with Et₂O (2 mL). The obtained suspension was diluted with Et₂O (40 mL), and the combined organic phase was washed with saturated aqueous NH₄Cl solution (20 mL), brine (20 mL), dried over Na₂SO₄, filtered, and concentrated *in vacuo*. The crude material was purified by preparative thin-layer chromatography (PTLC) (3:1 Hexanes:EtOAc, v/v) to furnish the desired product **73** (22.4 mg, 66% yield).

Physical State: colorless oil.

¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 3.64 (s, 3H), 2.60 (s, 1H), 2.13 – 1.99 (m, 2H), 1.80 – 1.59 (m, 8H).

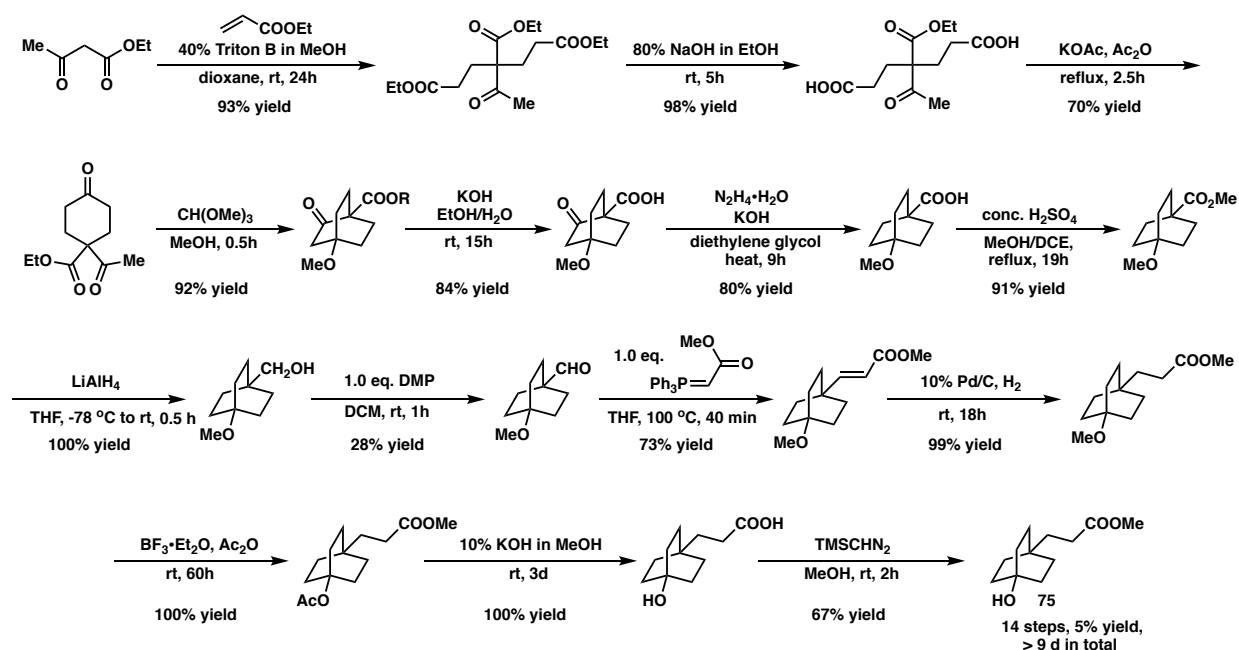
^{13}C NMR (126 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 176.0, 81.8, 51.8, 49.1, 46.8, 35.4, 33.0.

GC/MS (EI): m/z (%) 155 (0.2 %), 139 (7%), 127 (16%), 111 (100%), 95 (13%).

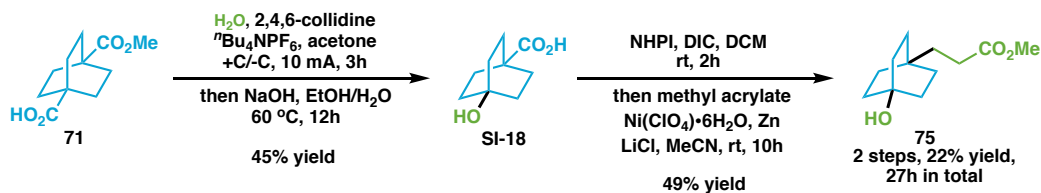
TLC: R_f = 0.2 (1:1 Hexanes: EtOAc).

Application for Hydroxylation No. 2

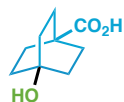
Literature synthesis of compound **75** – an intermediate for the preparation of GPR120 modulator (ref. *J. Org. Chem.*, **1982**, 47, 2951; WO2014159802 A1).



Scheme for the synthesis of compound **75**



Compound **SI-18**



4-hydroxybicyclo[2.2.2]octane-1-carboxylic acid

With no precautions to exclude air or moisture, the ElectraSyn vial (5 mL) with a stir bar was charged with carboxylic acid **71** (42.4 mg, 0.2 mmol, 1 equiv.), 2,4,6-collidine (36.3 mg, 0.3 mmol,

1.5 equiv.), TBAPF₆ (114 mg, 0.3 mmol, 0.1M), acetone (3.0 mL), and H₂O (0.1 mL). The ElectraSyn vial cap equipped with anode (graphite) and cathode (graphite) were inserted into the mixture. The reaction mixture was electrolyzed under a constant current of 10 mA for 3 hours. After completion, the reaction mixture was transferred to a 50 mL flask and the solvent was removed under a reduced pressure on a rotary evaporator. A solution of NaOH (32 mg, 0.8 mmol, 4 equiv.) in EtOH (3 mL) and H₂O (3 mL) was added to the residue. The reaction mixture was stirred at 60 °C for 6 h. After completion, the reaction mixture was extracted with Et₂O (3 x 20 mL). Etherial layer was discarded, while the aqueous layer was acidified with 1N aq. HCl to pH = 4. The reaction mixture was extracted with EtOAc (3 x 30 mL). The combined organic layers were washed with brine (50 mL), dried over Na₂SO₄ and concentrated *in vacuo*. The crude material was purified by preparative thin-layer chromatography (PTLC) (3:1 Hexanes:EtOAc, v/v) to give the desired product **SI-18** (15.3 mg, 45% yield).

Physical State: colorless oil.

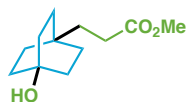
¹H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 2.02 – 1.92 (m, 6H), 1.75 – 1.66 (m, 6H), 1.58 (s, 1H).

¹³C NMR (151 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 181.7, 69.4, 38.2, 33.3, 29.6.

GC/MS (EI): m/z (%) 170 (6%), 152 (11%), 124 (100%), 109 (14%), 70 (65%).

TLC: R_f = 0.2 (1:1 Hexanes: EtOAc).

Compound 75



methyl 3-(4-hydroxybicyclo[2.2.2]octan-1-yl)propanoate

To a stirred solution of carboxylic acid **SI-18** (36 mg, 0.212 mmol, 1.0 equiv), *N*-hydroxyphthalimide (NHPI) (38 mg, 0.23 mmol, 1.1 equiv) in anhydrous CH₂Cl₂ (0.5 mL) was added dropwise DIC (36 μL, 0.25 mmol, 1.2 eq). The reaction was monitored by TLC; and usually it was completed within 2 hours. After consumption of the starting material, the solvent was removed under a reduced pressure on a rotary evaporator; and dried on a high-vacuum line (1 ppm) for at least 5 minutes to remove the residual solvents. Dry LiCl (27.6 mg, 0.64 mmol, 3.0 equiv), Zn powder (27.6 mg, 0.42 mmol, 2.0 equiv), and Ni(ClO₄)₂•6H₂O (15.7 mg, 0.042 mmol, 0.2 equiv) were added to the residue. Note: due to its hygroscopic nature, LiCl can be difficult to weigh on small scale. However, excess LiCl is not detrimental to the success of the reaction were added. A

stir bar was added, the culture tube was evacuated and backfilled with argon. Methyl acrylate (38.4 μL , 0.42 mmol, 2.0 eq) was added to the reaction mixture via syringe. Next, MeCN (0.6 mL) was added, and the mixture was stirred at room temperature for overnight. After 12 hours, H_2O (4 mL) and sat. aq. NH_4Cl solution (4 mL) were added. The mixture was extracted with EtOAc (3 x 30mL), and the combined organic phase dried over NaSO_4 . Evaporation of the solvent under a reduced pressure afforded a crude material that was purified by preparative thin-layer chromatography (PTLC) (3:1 Hexanes:EtOAc, v/v) to yield the pure product **75** (22.0 mg, 49% yield).

Physical State: colorless oil.

^1H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 3.65 (s, 3H), 2.21 (t, J = 6.3 Hz, 3H), 1.64 – 1.59 (m, 6H), 1.53 – 1.47 (m, 6H), 1.47 – 1.42 (m, 2H).

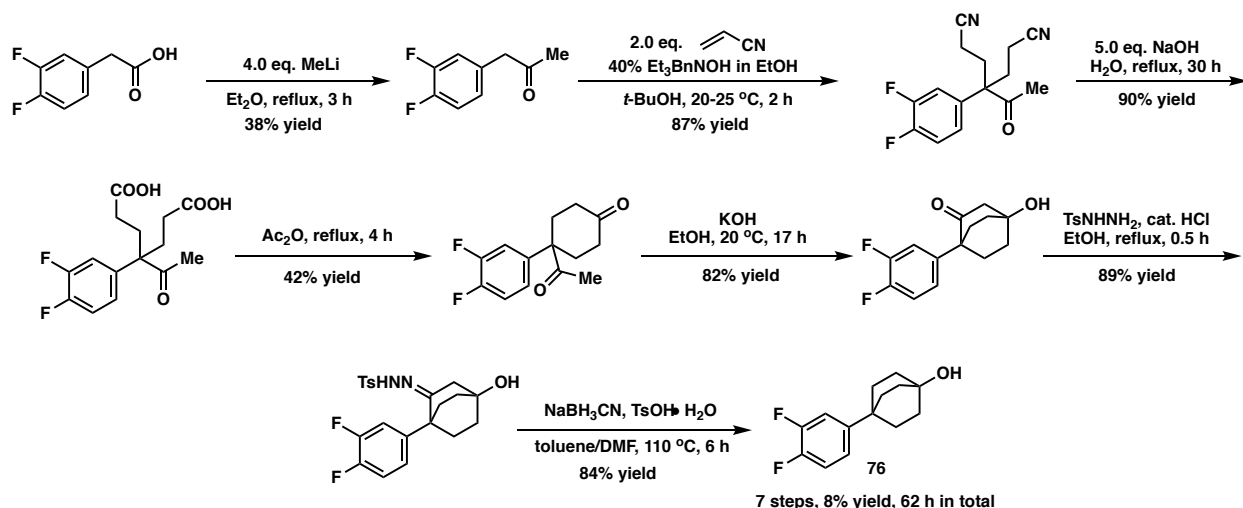
^{13}C NMR (151 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 174.8, 69.5, 51.7, 35.4, 34.1, 31.9, 30.1, 29.3.

GC/MS (EI): m/z (%) 212 (4%), 194 (28%), 166 (42%), 143 (40%), 125 (44%), 111 (100%), 95 (27%), 83 (66%).

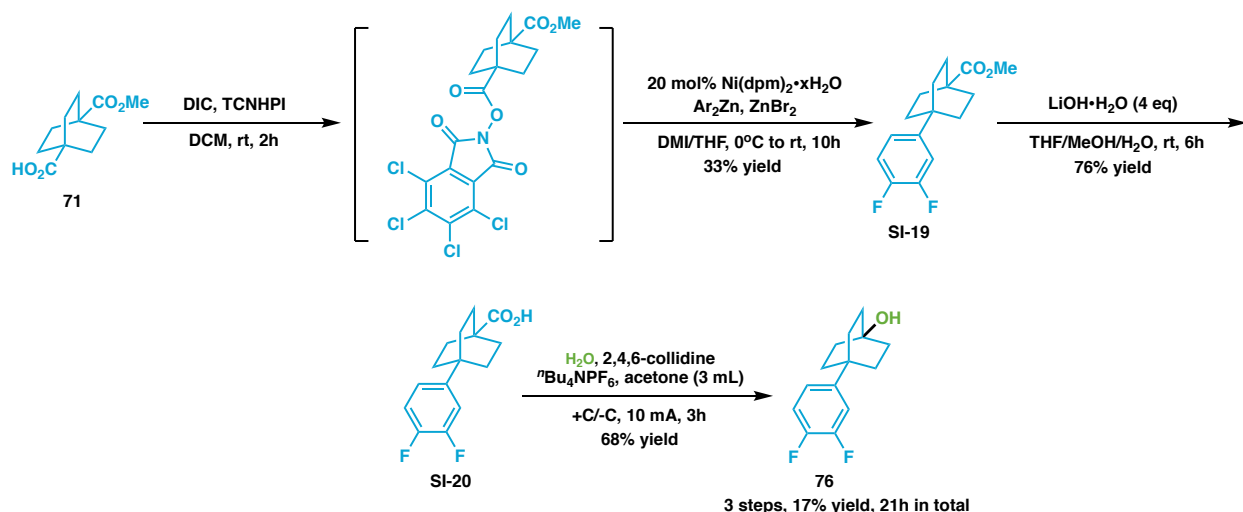
TLC: R_f = 0.3 (3:1 Hexanes:EtOAc).

Application for Hydroxylation No. 3

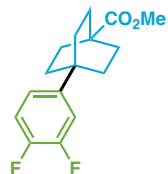
The literature synthesis of compound **76** - an intermediate in the synthesis of a kinase inhibitor (ref. *Mol. Cryst. Liq. Cryst.*, **2011**, 542, 106–114).



Synthesis of compound **76**, developed in this work:

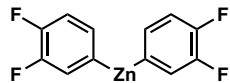


Compound SI-19



methyl 4-(3,4-difluorophenyl)bicyclo[2.2.2]octane-1-carboxylate

preparation of bis(3,4-difluorophenyl)zinc solution in THF



Diarylzinc reagent were prepared in a manner similar to that report by Knochel and coworkers. LiBr (636.0 mg, 25.0 mmol, 1.25 eq) was added to a 50.0 ml round-bottom flask. The flask was flame-dried under vacuum (to remove water), cooled to a room temperature and backfilled with argon. Magnesium turnings (435.0 mg, 18 mmol, 1.5 equiv.) and THF (anhydrous, 6.0 mL) were added, and the mixture was stirred vigorously for 5 min. DIBAL-H (1.0 M in THF, 0.12 mL, 0.12 mmol, 0.01 eq) was added via syringe, and the mixture was stirred vigorously for another 5 min. The flask was cooled to 0 °C in an ice/water bath, and 4-bromo-1,2-difluorobenzene (2.316 g, 12.0 mmol, 1.0 equiv.) was added via syringe. After 10 minutes the bath was removed, and the mixture was stirred at room temperature until a full consumption of the starting aryl bromide (as determined by GC/MS spectrum). Titration of the obtained Grignard reagent with I₂ in THF (2 mL) afforded the concentration of 1.28 M.

A Schlenk flask equipped with a stir bar was first flame-dried under vacuum, cooled to a room

temperature, and backfilled with nitrogen. ZnBr_2 (1.013 g, 4.5 mmol, 1.0 eq) was added. The reaction flask was placed under vacuum again, and heated a heat gun to remove the residual water in ZnBr_2 . After cooling to a room temperature, the flask was backfilled with nitrogen; and anhydrous THF (8.0 mL) was added. The mixture was vigorously stirred for 5-10 min, until a clear solution was formed. $\text{ArMgBr}\cdot\text{LiBr}$ (1.28 M, 7.0 ml, 9.0 mmol, 2.0 eq) was added dropwise via a syringe. Often a white precipitate forms during the addition. After addition, the reaction mixture was stirred for another 10 minutes at room temperature to obtain Ar_2Zn reagent ($c = 0.38$ M, determined by titration).

A flame-dried tube was charged with carboxylic acid **71** (42.4 mg, 0.2 mmol, 1.0 equiv), 3,4,5,6-tetrachloro-N-hydroxyphthalimide (TCNHPI) (66 mg, 0.22 mmol, 1.1 equiv), DMAP (2.4 mg, 0.1 equiv.), and CH_2Cl_2 (1 mL). DIC (36 μL , 0.24 mmol, 1.2 eq) was added dropwise to a stirred reaction mixture. The reaction was stirred for 2 hours at room temperature, and controlled by TLC. After consumption of the starting material, the solvent was removed under a reduced pressure on a rotary evaporator, and dried on a high-vacuum line (1 ppm) for at least 5 minutes to remove residual solvent. ZnBr_2 (45.0 mg, 0.2 mmol, 1.0 equiv.), $\text{Ni}(\text{dpm})_2\cdot x\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (18.6 mg, 0.04 mmol, 0.2 equiv.) were added at once to the reaction flask. The flask was evacuated and back-filled with argon, followed by an addition of DMI (1.2 mL) via a syringe. The mixture was stirred for 5 minutes at room temperature, and then was placed into an ice/water bath. The stirring was continued for another 5 minutes. Ar_2Zn in THF (1.6 mL, 0.38 M, 0.6 mmol) was added in one portion at 0°C , and the stirring was continued for 2 min at 0°C . The reaction mixture was removed from the ice/water bath and was allowed to stir at room temperature for 10 h. The mixture was diluted with EtOAc or Et_2O (40 mL) and quenched with 1N HCl (to pH=3). The organic layer was washed with H_2O (20 mL) and brine (20 mL), dried over anhydrous Na_2SO_4 , filtered, and concentrated under a reduced pressure. The crude material was purified by preparative thin-layer chromatography (PTLC) (50:1 Hexanes:EtOAc, v/v) to afford the title product **SI-19** (18.5 mg, 33% yield).

Physical State: colorless oil.

^1H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 7.14 – 6.95 (m, 3H), 3.67 (s, 3H), 1.98 – 1.89 (m, 6H), 1.85 – 1.75 (m, 6H)

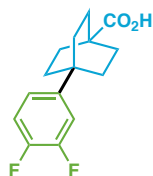
^{13}C NMR (151 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 178.3, 150.2 (dd, $J = 237.1, 12.1$ Hz), 148.5 (dd, $J = 237.1, 12.1$ Hz), 146.5 (t, $J = 4.5$ Hz), 121.4 (dd, $J = 5.8, 3.5$ Hz), 116.8 (d, $J = 16.6$ Hz), 114.8 (d, $J = 16.6$ Hz), 51.9, 39.1, 34.7, 31.9, 28.8.

^{19}F NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3): δ -138.46 (d, $J = 21.6$ Hz), -142.68 (d, $J = 21.5$ Hz).

GC/MS (EI): m/z (%) 280 (16%), 220 (100%), 205 (6%), 191 (30%), 127 (50%).

TLC: $R_f = 0.4$ (50:1 Hexanes: EtOAc).

Compound SI-20



4-(3,4-difluorophenyl)bicyclo[2.2.2]octane-1-carboxylic acid

In a 25 mL round bottom flask, **SI-19** (54.0 mg, 1.9 mmol, 1.0 equiv) and $\text{LiOH}\cdot\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (40.0 mg, 9.5 mmol, 5.0 eq) were placed. THF (1.5 mL), MeOH (0.75 mL) and water (0.75 mL) were added. The reaction mixture was stirred for 6 h at room temperature. The pH of the reaction mixture was adjusted to 1 by adding aq. HCl dropwise. The reaction mixture was extracted with EtOAc (3×10 mL). Water layer was discarded, while the organic phase was washed with brine (10 mL), dried over Na_2SO_4 , filtered, and concentrated *in vacuo*. The obtained crude product was purified by preparative thin-layer chromatography (PTLC) (5:1 Hexanes:EtOAc, v/v) to afford the pure desired product **SI-20** (39.1 mg, 76% yield).

Physical State: colorless oil.

^1H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 7.16 – 6.91 (m, 3H), 2.00 – 1.89 (m, 6H), 1.87 – 1.78 (m, 6H)

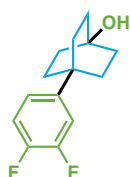
^{13}C NMR (151 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 183.6, 150.2 (dd, $J = 234.05, 13.59$ Hz), 148.6 (dd, $J = 234.05, 12.08$ Hz), 146.3 (t, $J = 4.2$ Hz), 121.4 (dd, $J = 5.9, 3.3$ Hz), 116.8 (d, $J = 16.6$ Hz), 114.8 (d, $J = 17.4$ Hz), 38.9, 34.7, 31.8, 28.6.

^{19}F NMR (376 MHz, CDCl_3): δ -138.37 (d, $J = 21.6$ Hz), -142.56 (d, $J = 20.9$ Hz).

GC/MS (EI): m/z (%) 266 (69%), 237 (48%), 220 (53%), 166 (20%), 127 (82%).

TLC: R_f = 0.2 (1:1 Hexanes: EtOAc).

Compound 76



4-(3,4-difluorophenyl)bicyclo[2.2.2]octan-1-ol

With no precautions to exclude air or moisture, the ElectraSyn vial (5 mL) was charged with **SI-20** (25.8 mg, 0.1 mmol, 1 equiv.), 2,4,6-collidine (35.2 mg, 0.3 mmol, 3 equiv.), NBu₄PF₆ (116 mg, 0.3 mmol, 0.1 M), acetone (3.0 mL), and H₂O (0.1 mL). The ElectraSyn vial cap equipped with anode (graphite) and cathode (graphite) was inserted into the mixture. The reaction mixture was electrolyzed under a constant current of 10 mA for 3 hours under a stirring. After the reaction, the ElectraSyn vial cap was removed and electrodes were rinsed with Et₂O (2 mL). The resulting suspension was diluted with Et₂O (40 mL), washed with saturated aqueous NH₄Cl (20 mL) and brine (20 mL). The organic phase was dried over Na₂SO₄, filtered and concentrated *in vacuo*. The crude material was purified by preparative thin-layer chromatography (PTLC) (2:1 Hexanes:EtOAc, v/v) to furnish the desired product **76** (15.7 mg, 68% yield).

Physical State: colorless oil.

¹H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.13 – 7.01 (m, 2H), 7.01 – 6.96 (m, 1H), 1.97 – 1.86 (m, 6H), 1.82 – 1.73 (m, 6H).

¹³C NMR (151 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 150.1 (dd, J = 246.9, 12.1 Hz), 148.5 (dd, J = 246.1, 12.1 Hz), 145.9 (t, J = 4.4 Hz), 121.4 (dd, J = 6.0, 3.3 Hz), 116.7 (d, J = 16.6 Hz), 114.8 (d, J = 17.5 Hz), 69.7, 34.3, 33.7.

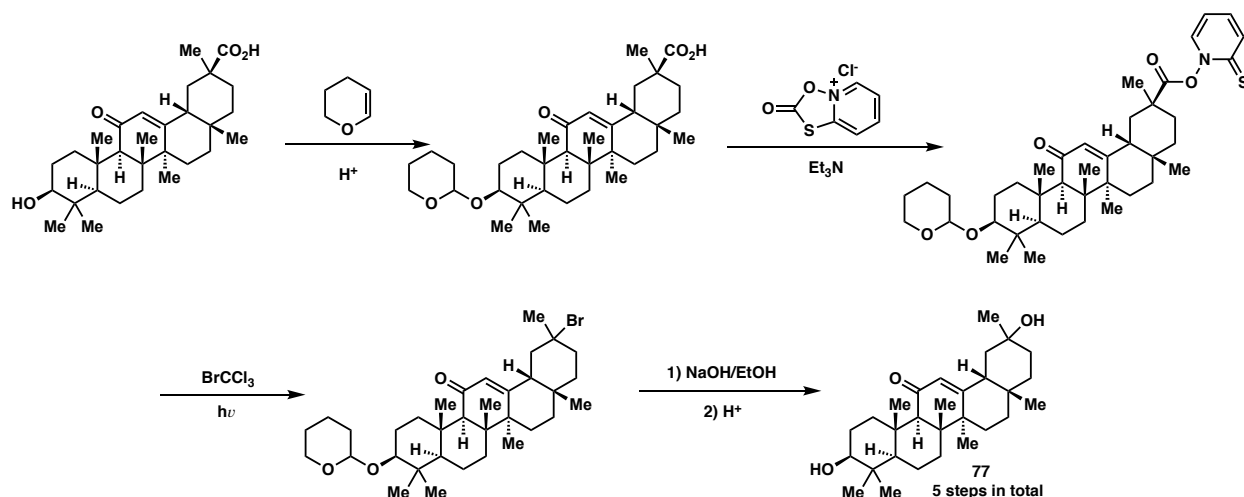
¹⁹F NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃): δ -138.46 (d, J = 21.7 Hz), -142.64 (d, J = 21.6 Hz).

GC/MS (EI): m/z (%) 238 (20%), 220 (7%), 168 (100%), 153 (28%), 127(37%).

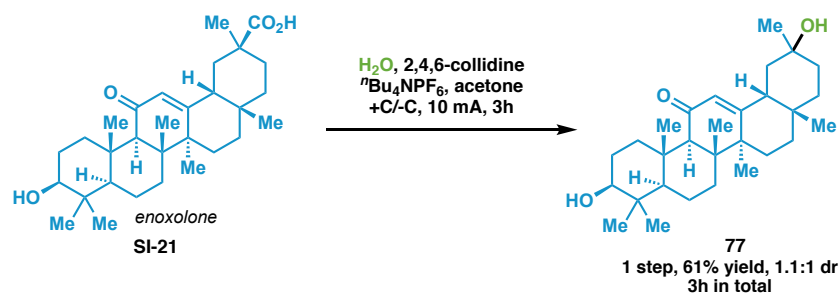
TLC: R_f = 0.3 (2:1 Hexanes:EtOAc).

Application for Hydroxylation No. 4

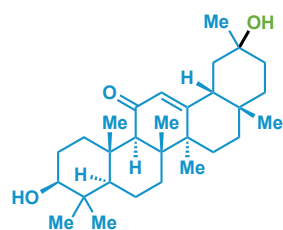
Literature synthesis of 11-*beta*-hydroxysteroid dehydrogenase 1 inhibitor (compound **77**) (ref. WO2008071169 A2):



Synthesis of compound **77** developed in this work:



Compound **77**

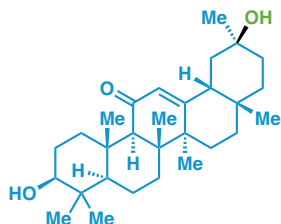


(4a*S*,6a*S*,6b*R*,8a*R*,10*S*,12a*S*,12b*R*,14b*R*)-2,10-dihydroxy-2,4a,6a,6b,9,9,12a-heptamethyl-1,3,4,4a,5,6,6a,6b,7,8,8a,9,10,11,12,12a,12b,14b-octadecahydricen-13(2*H*)-one

With no precautions to exclude air or moisture, the ElectraSyn vial (5 mL) was charged with **SI-21** (94 mg, 0.2 mmol, 1 equiv.), 2,4,6-collidine (35.2 mg, 0.3 mmol, 1.5 equiv.), $n\text{Bu}_4\text{PF}_6$ (116 mg, 0.3 mmol, 1.5 equiv.), acetone (3.0 mL), and H_2O (0.1 mL). The ElectraSyn vial cap equipped with anode (graphite) and cathode (graphite) was inserted into the mixture. The reaction mixture was electrolyzed under a constant current of 10 mA for 3 hours. After the reaction, the ElectraSyn vial cap was removed, and the electrodes were rinsed with Et_2O (2 mL). The resulting solution

was diluted with Et₂O (40 mL). The organic phase was washed with 1N HCl (20 mL), saturated aq. NaHCO₃ (20 mL), dried over Na₂SO₄, and concentrated *in vacuo*. The crude material was purified by preparative thin-layer chromatography (PTLC) (1:2 Hexanes:EtOAc, v/v) to furnish the desired products (2*S*)-**77** (25.8 mg, 29% yield) and (2*R*)-**77** (28.4 mg, 32% yield).

Compound (2*S*)-**77**



(2*S*,4*aS*,6*aS*,6*bR*,8*aR*,10*S*,12*aS*,12*bR*,14*bR*)-2,10-dihydroxy-2,4*a*,6*a*,6*b*,9,9,12*a*-heptamethyl-1,3,4,4*a*,5,6,6*a*,6*b*,7,8,8*a*,9,10,11,12,12*a*,12*b*,14*b*-octadecahydropicen-13(2*H*)-one

Physical State: white solid.

m.p.: > 270 °C.

¹H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 5.63 (s, 1H), 3.22 (dd, *J* = 11.3, 5.0 Hz, 1H), 2.78 (dt, *J* = 13.5, 3.6 Hz, 1H), 2.38 – 2.34 (m, 1H), 2.32 (s, 1H), 2.00 (td, *J* = 13.6, 4.6 Hz, 1H), 1.89 – 1.78 (m, 2H), 1.73 – 1.51 (m, 6H), 1.49 – 1.37 (m, 4H), 1.37 – 1.26 (m, 6H), 1.26 – 1.16 (m, 4H), 1.14 (s, 3H), 1.13 (s, 3H), 1.06 – 0.93 (m, 5H), 0.88 (s, 3H), 0.80 (s, 3H), 0.69 (dt, *J* = 13.9, 3.5 Hz, 1H).

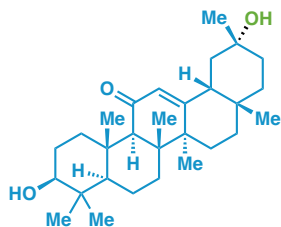
¹³C NMR (151 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 200.4, 169.8, 128.4, 78.9, 69.5, 62.0, 55.1, 46.7, 45.6, 44.4, 43.5, 39.3, 37.2, 35.7, 34.1, 32.9, 32.0, 31.7, 28.4, 28.2, 27.5, 26.6, 26.1, 23.7, 18.9, 17.6, 16.5, 15.7.

HRMS (ESI-TOF): calc'd for C₂₉H₄₇O₃ [M + H]⁺: 443.3520; found 443.3523.

TLC: R_f = 0.39 (2:1, EtOAc:Hexanes).

[α]_D²⁴ = +450.9 (*c* = 1.0, CHCl₃).

Compound (2*R*)-**77**



(2*R*,4*aS*,6*aS*,6*bR*,8*aR*,10*S*,12*aS*,12*bR*,14*bR*)-2,10-dihydroxy-2,4*a*,6*a*,6*b*,9,9,12*a*-heptamethyl-1,3,4,4*a*,5,6,6*a*,6*b*,7,8,8*a*,9,10,11,12,12*a*,12*b*,14*b*-octadecahydropicen-13(2*H*)-one

Physical State: white solid.

m.p.: 249 – 251 °C.

¹H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 5.59 (s, 1H), 3.22 (dd, *J* = 11.2, 5.1 Hz, 1H), 2.77 (dt, *J* = 13.5, 3.6 Hz, 1H), 2.33 (s, 1H), 2.12 (td, *J* = 13.6, 4.6 Hz, 1H), 2.07 – 2.03 (m, 1H), 1.97 (t, *J* = 13.3 Hz, 1H), 1.82 (td, *J* = 13.8, 4.8 Hz, 1H), 1.71 – 1.56 (m, 6H), 1.50 – 1.44 (m, 3H), 1.43 – 1.35 (m, 7H), 1.24 (s, 3H), 1.21 – 1.18 (m, 1H), 1.13 (s, 3H), 1.12 (s, 3H), 1.04 – 0.95 (m, 5H), 0.86 (s, 3H), 0.80 (s, 3H), 0.69 (dd, *J* = 11.9, 1.8 Hz, 1H).

¹³C NMR (151 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 200.4, 168.8, 128.4, 78.9, 71.5, 61.9, 55.0, 49.5, 45.8, 45.6, 43.4, 39.3, 38.4, 37.2, 35.6, 32.9, 32.6, 28.3, 28.2, 27.4, 26.53, 26.49, 25.3, 23.6, 18.9, 17.6, 16.5, 15.7.

HRMS (ESI-TOF): calc'd for C₂₉H₄₇O₃ [M + H]⁺: 443.3520; found 443.3514.

TLC: R_f = 0.25 (2:1, EtOAc:Hexanes).

[α]_D²⁴ = +370.1 (*c* = 1.0, CHCl₃).

X-Ray of Compound (11*R*)-138

The single crystal X-ray diffraction studies were carried out on a Bruker Microstar APEX II CCD diffractometer equipped with Cu K_α radiation (λ = 1.54178 Å). Crystals of the subject compound were used as received (grown from CH₂Cl₂/Ethyl Acetate). A 0.025 x 0.025 x 0.125 mm piece of a colorless crystal was mounted on a Cryoloop with Paratone oil. Data were collected in a nitrogen gas stream at 100(2) K using φ and ω scans. Crystal-to-detector distance was 45 mm and exposure time was 4, 10, and 30 seconds depending on the 2θ range per frame using a scan width of 1.20°. Data collection was 98.4 % complete to 67.679° in θ. A total of 16527 reflections were collected covering the indices, -8 ≤ h ≤ 5, -17 ≤ k ≤ 11, -30 ≤ l ≤ 25. 4963 reflections were found to be symmetry independent, with a R_{int} of 0.0265. Indexing and unit cell refinement indicated a Primitive, Orthorhombic lattice. The space group was found to be *P*2₁2₁2₁. The data were integrated using the Bruker SAINT Software program and scaled using the SADABS software program. Solution by direct methods (SHELXT) produced a complete phasing model consistent with the proposed structure.

All nonhydrogen atoms were refined anisotropically by full-matrix least-squares (SHELXL-2014). All carbon bonded hydrogen atoms were placed using a riding model. Their positions were constrained

relative to their parent atom using the appropriate HFIX command in SHELXL-2014. Crystallographic data are summarized in Table 1.

Absolute Structure Parameter: 0.05(4) (Conclusive)

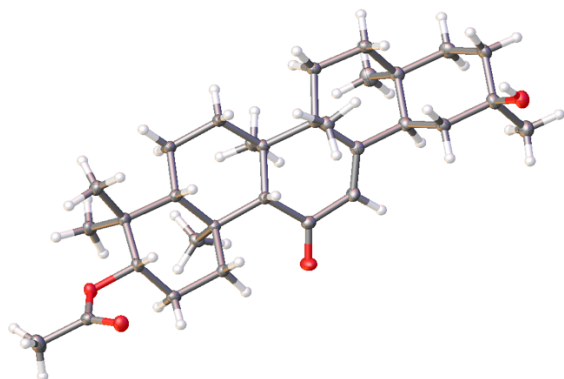
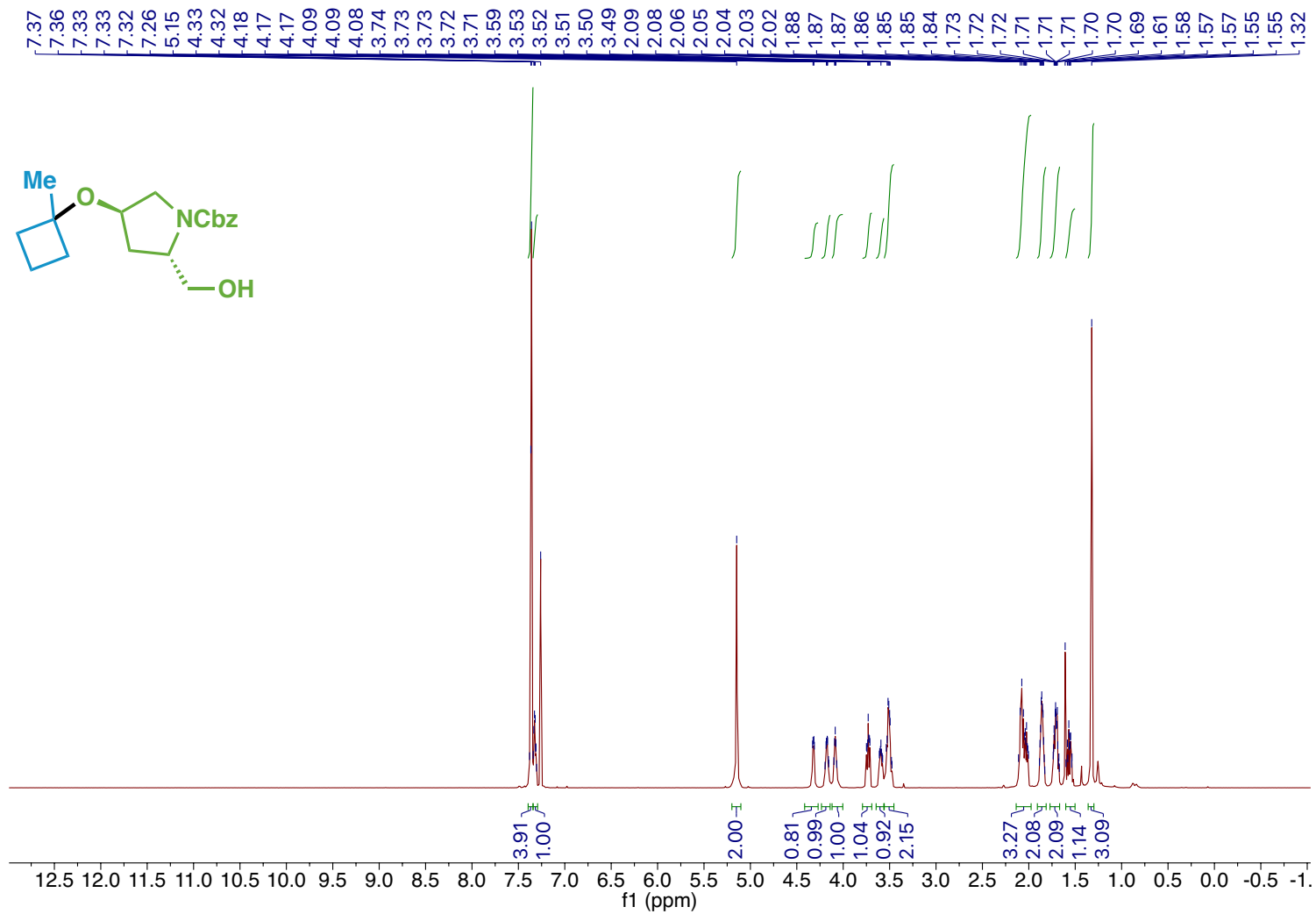


Table 1. Crystal data and structure refinement for **(11*R*)-138**.

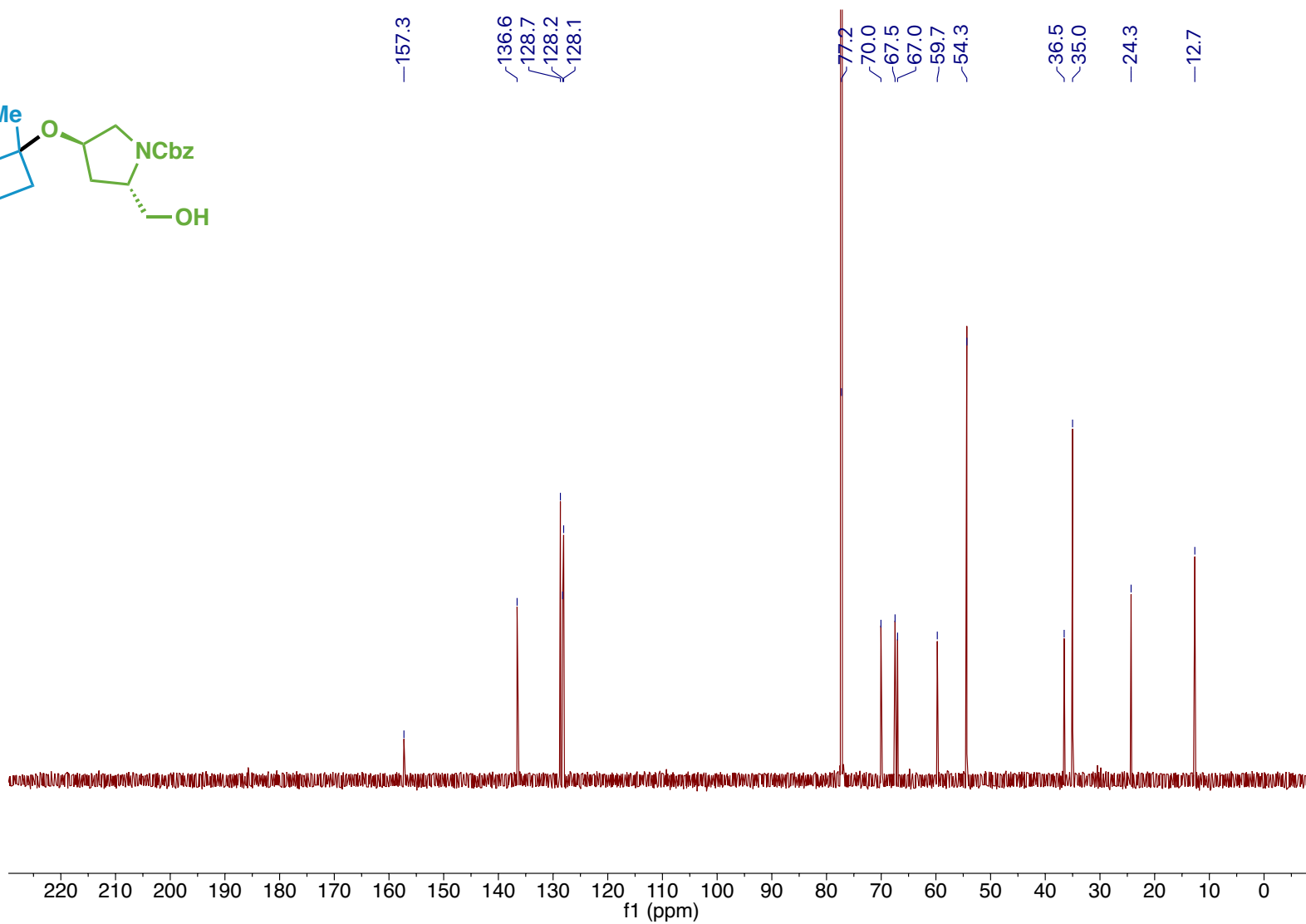
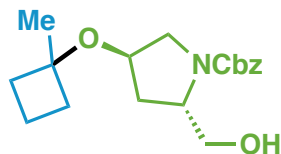
Identification code	(11<i>R</i>)-138	
Empirical formula	C ₃₁ H ₄₈ O ₄	
Formula weight	484.69	
Temperature	100.0 K	
Wavelength	1.54178 Å	
Crystal system	Orthorhombic	
Space group	P2 ₁ 2 ₁ 2 ₁	
Unit cell dimensions	a = 7.2653(2) Å	α = 90°.
	b = 14.7204(5) Å	β = 90°.
	c = 25.3911(8) Å	γ = 90°.
Volume	2715.53(15) Å ³	
Z	4	
Density (calculated)	1.186 Mg/m ³	
Absorption coefficient	0.594 mm ⁻¹	
F(000)	1064	
Crystal size	0.125 x 0.025 x 0.025 mm ³	
Theta range for data collection	3.470 to 69.705°.	
Index ranges	-8 ≤ h ≤ 5, -17 ≤ k ≤ 11, -30 ≤ l ≤ 25	
Reflections collected	16527	
Independent reflections	4963 [R(int) = 0.0265]	

Completeness to theta = 67.679°	98.4 %
Absorption correction	Semi-empirical from equivalents
Max. and min. transmission	0.7533 and 0.6932
Refinement method	Full-matrix least-squares on F ²
Data / restraints / parameters	4963 / 0 / 325
Goodness-of-fit on F ²	1.049
Final R indices [I>2sigma(I)]	R1 = 0.0286, wR2 = 0.0764
R indices (all data)	R1 = 0.0289, wR2 = 0.0767
Absolute structure parameter	0.05(4)
Largest diff. peak and hole	0.222 and -0.151 e.Å ⁻³

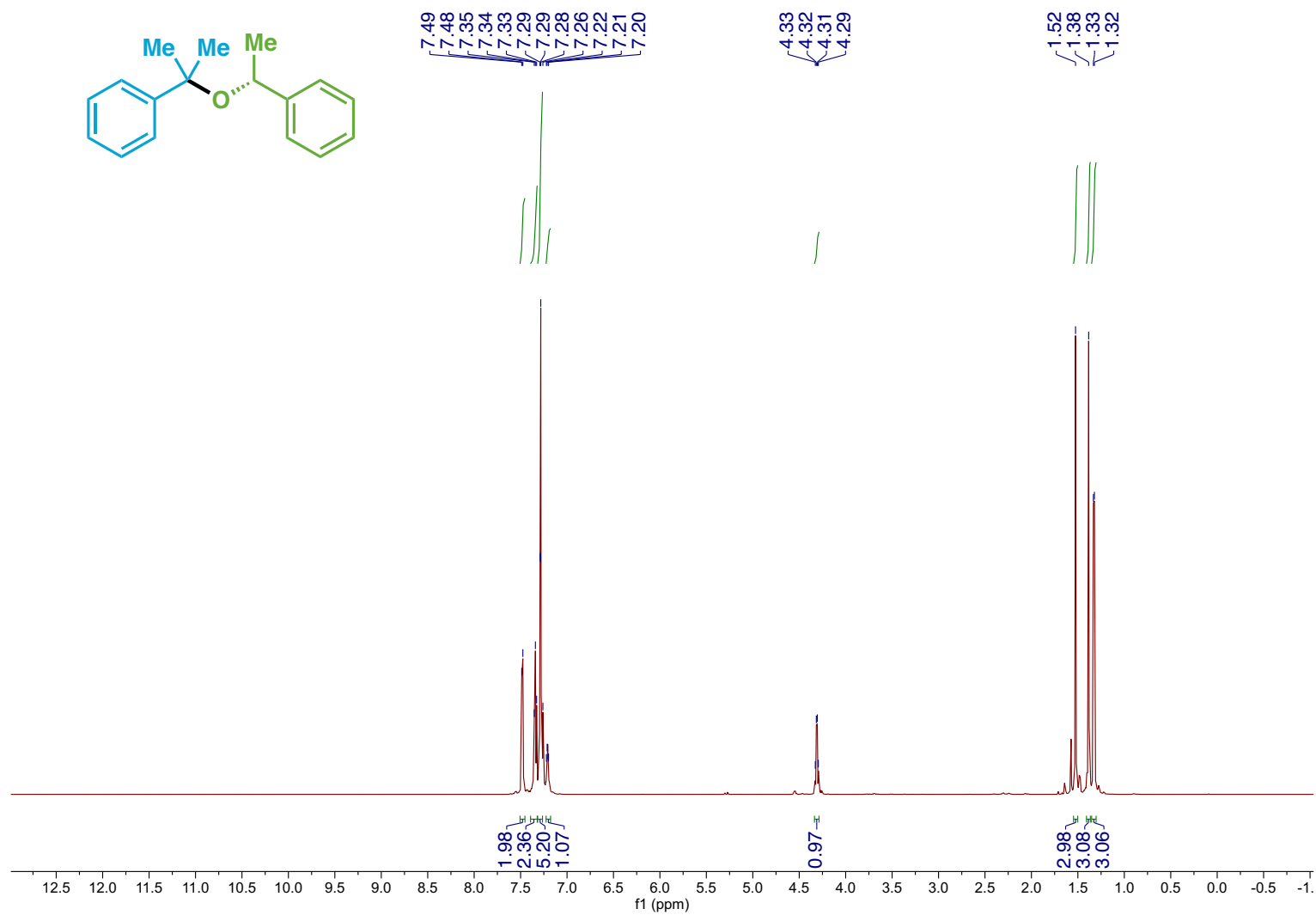
NMR Spectra
Compound 1 ^1H NMR



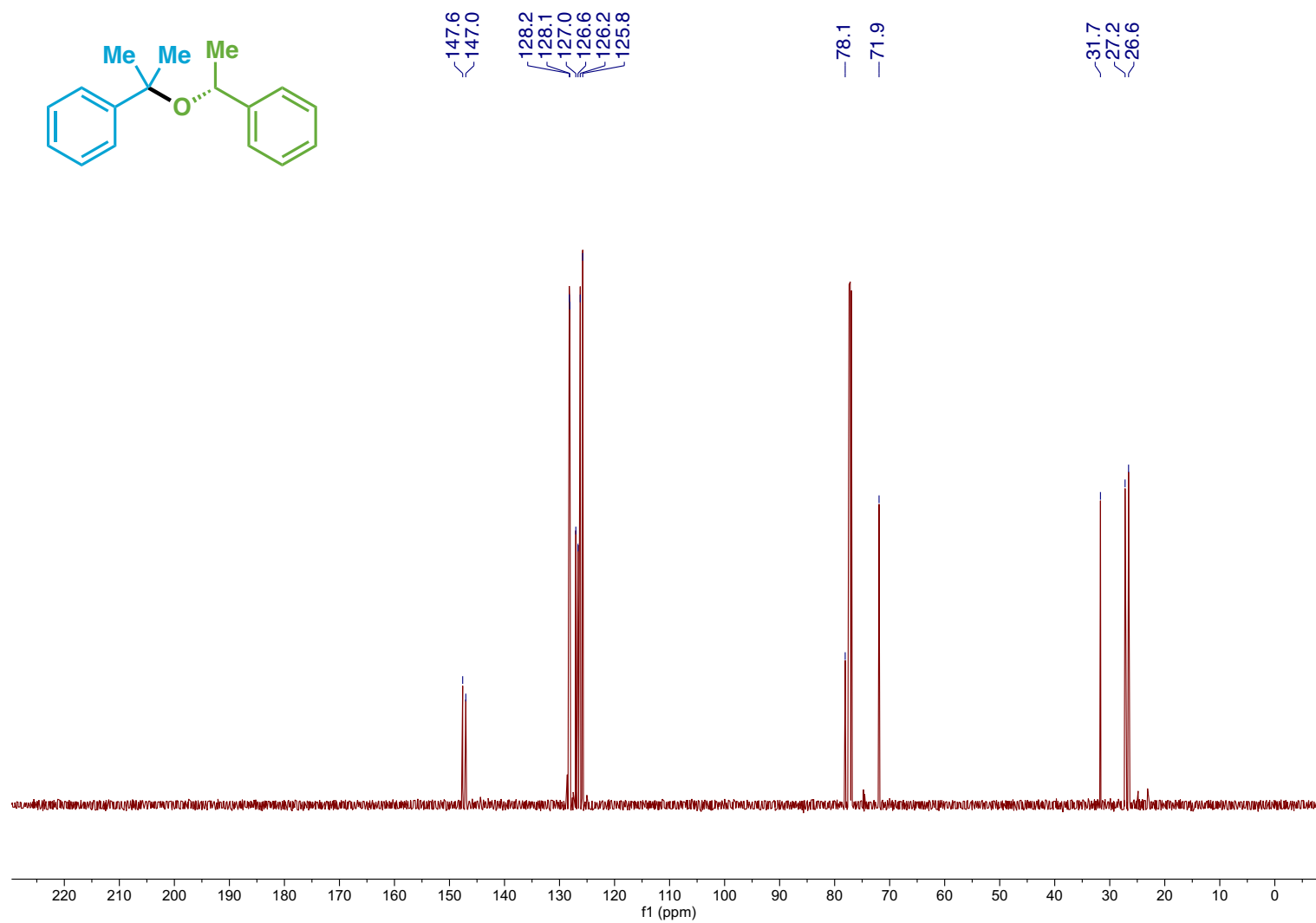
Compound 1 ^{13}C NMR



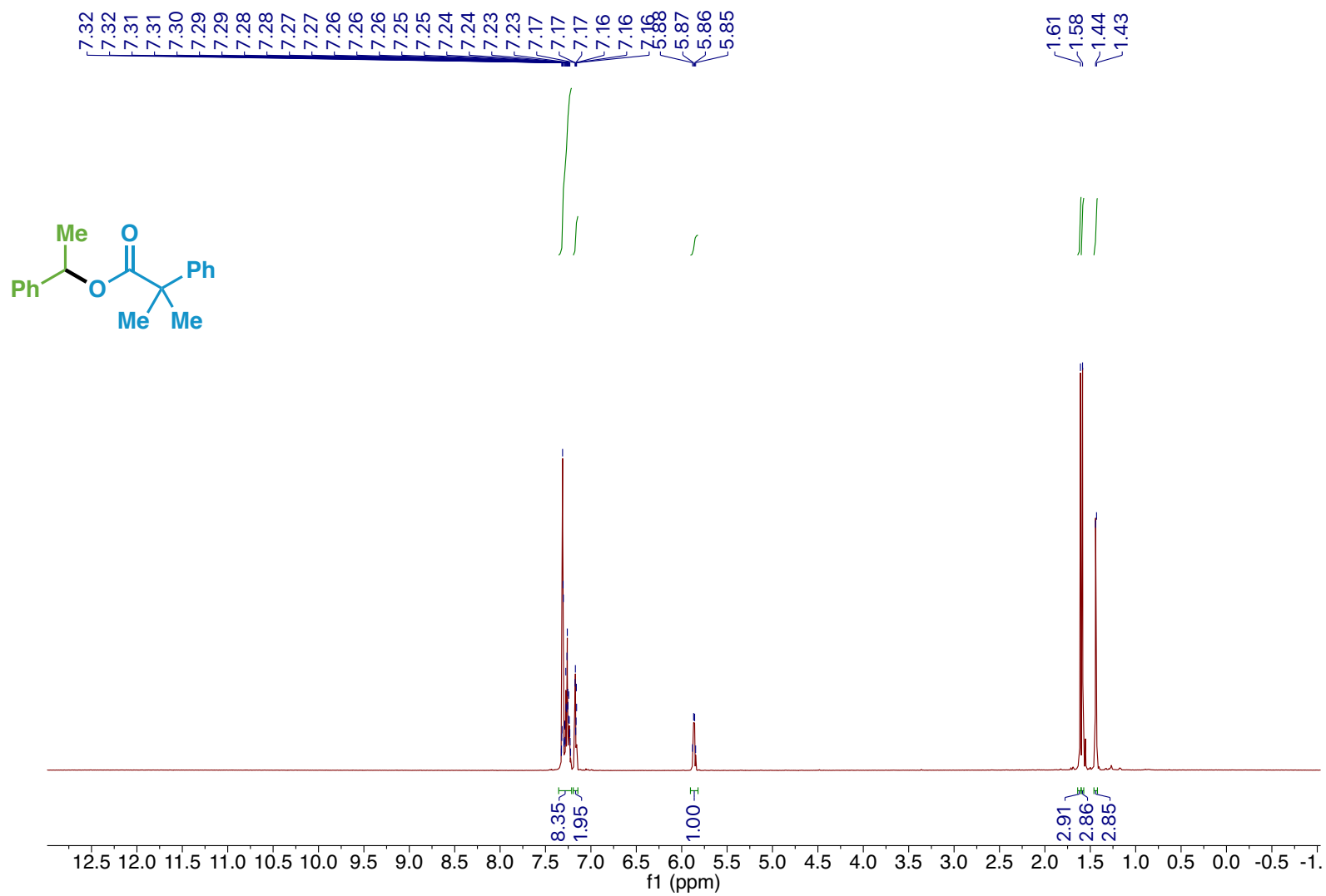
Compound 5 ¹H NMR



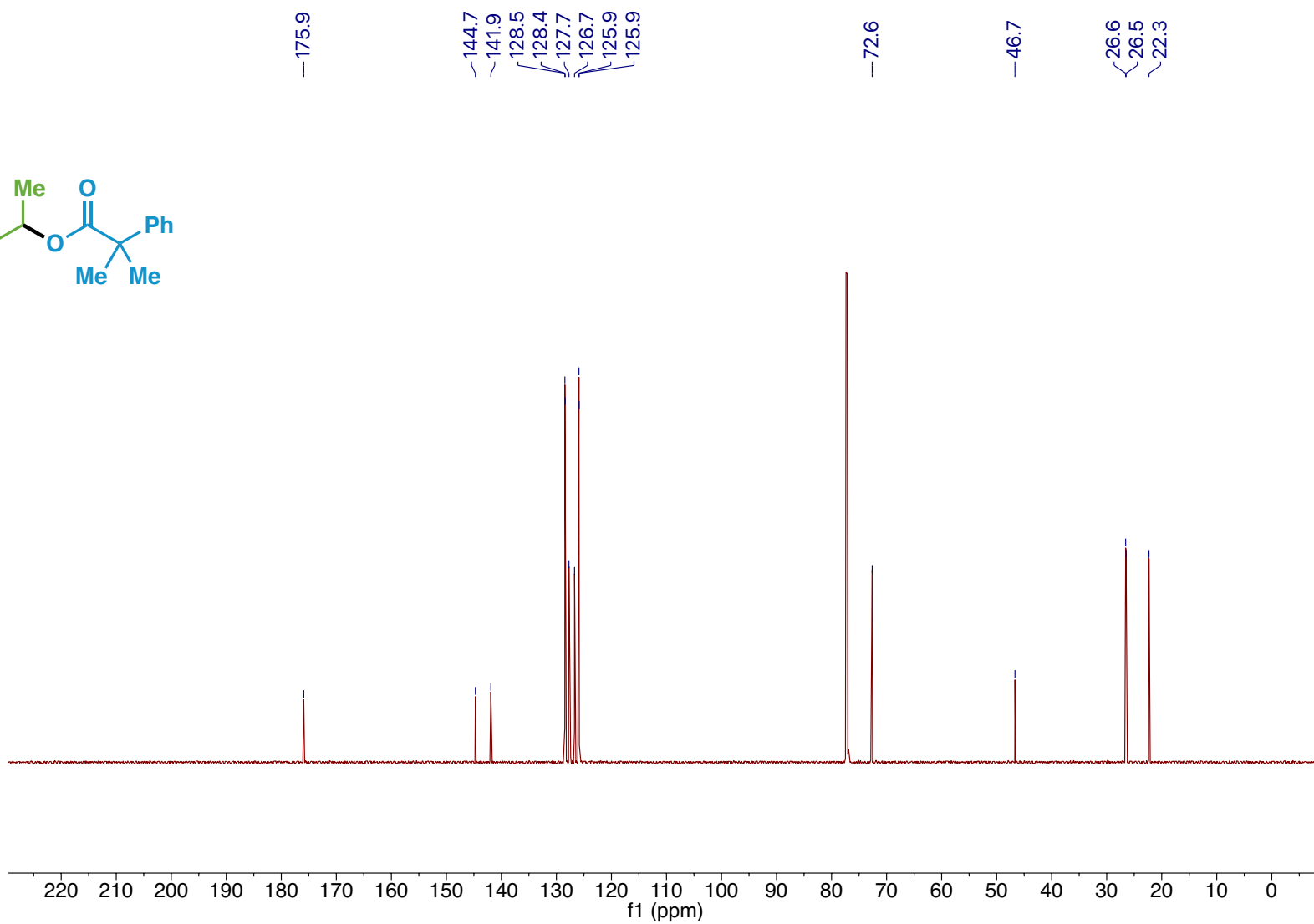
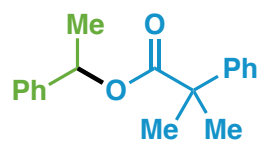
Compound 5 ¹³C NMR



Compound 7 ¹H NMR

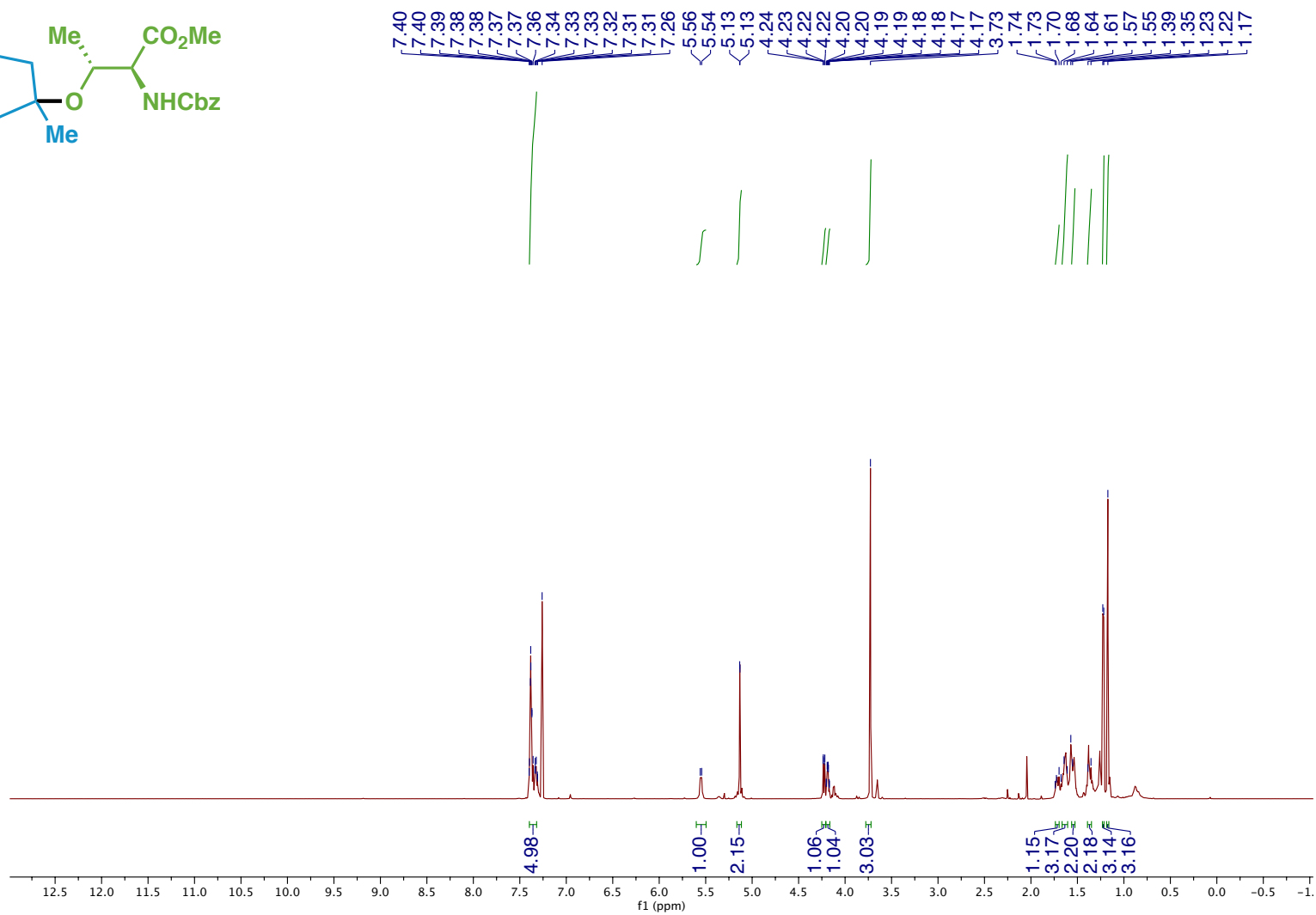
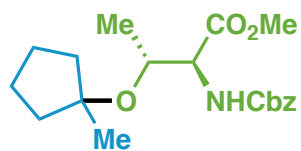


Compound 7 ¹³C NMR

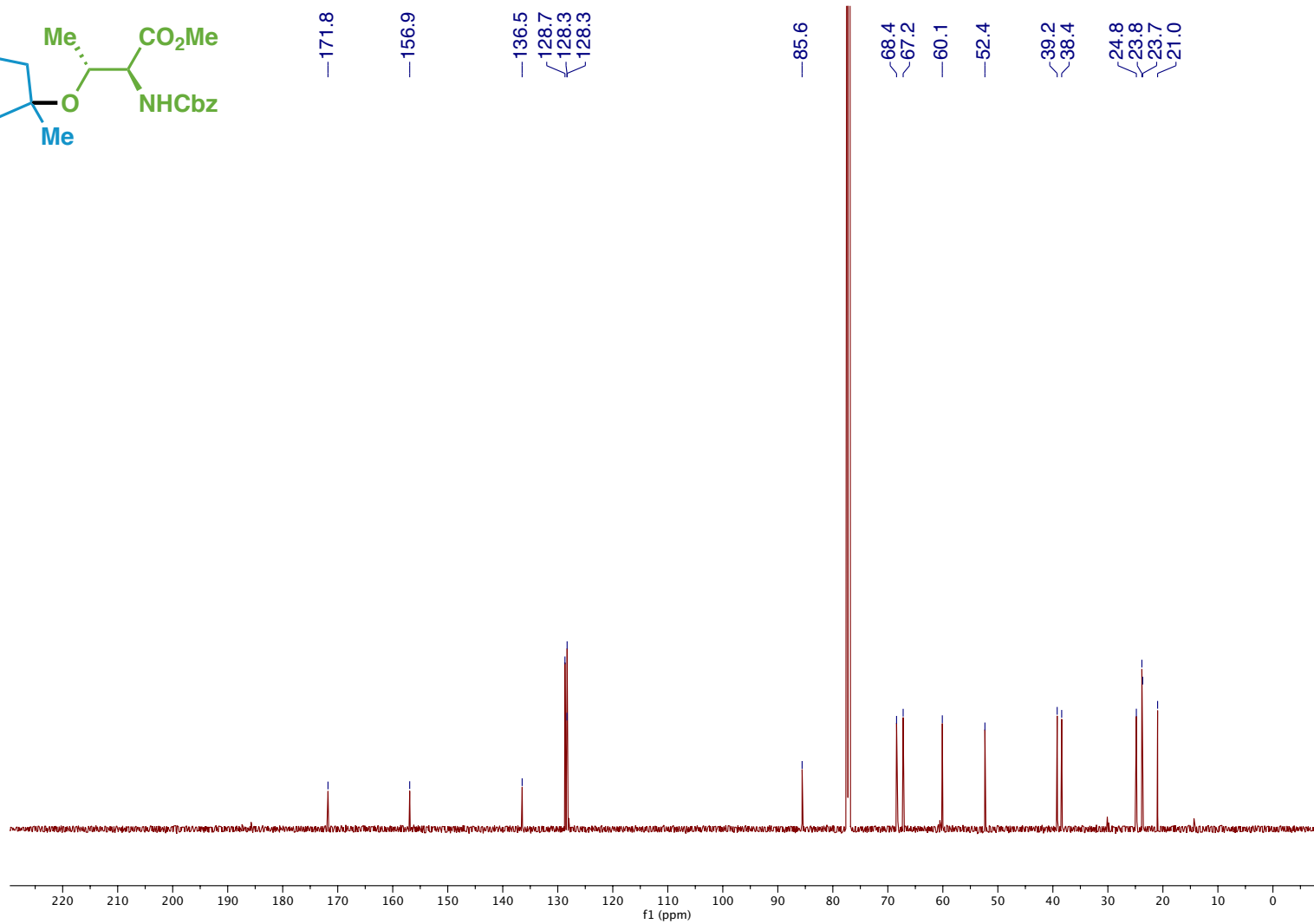
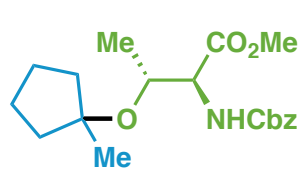


S142

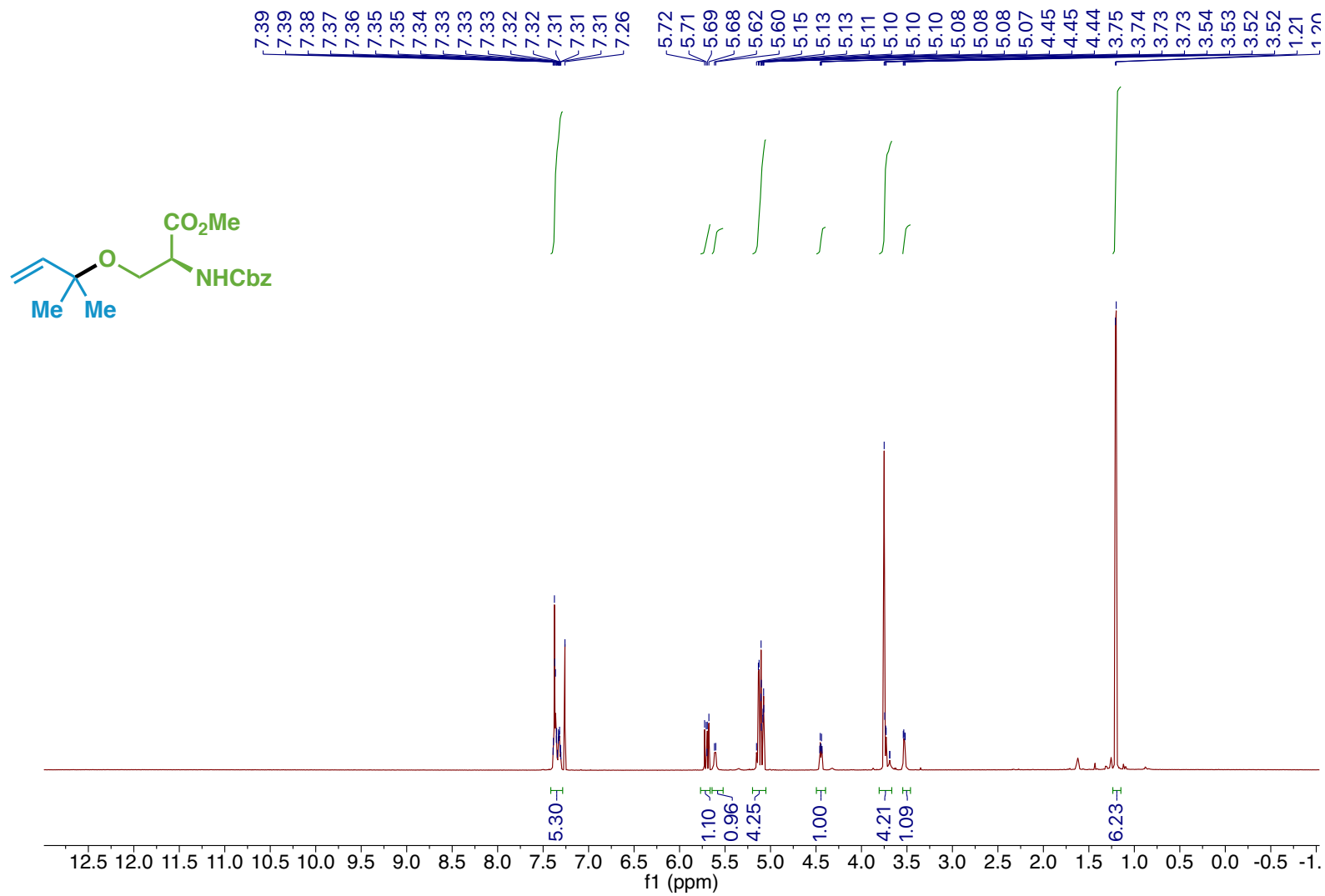
Compound 11 ¹H NMR



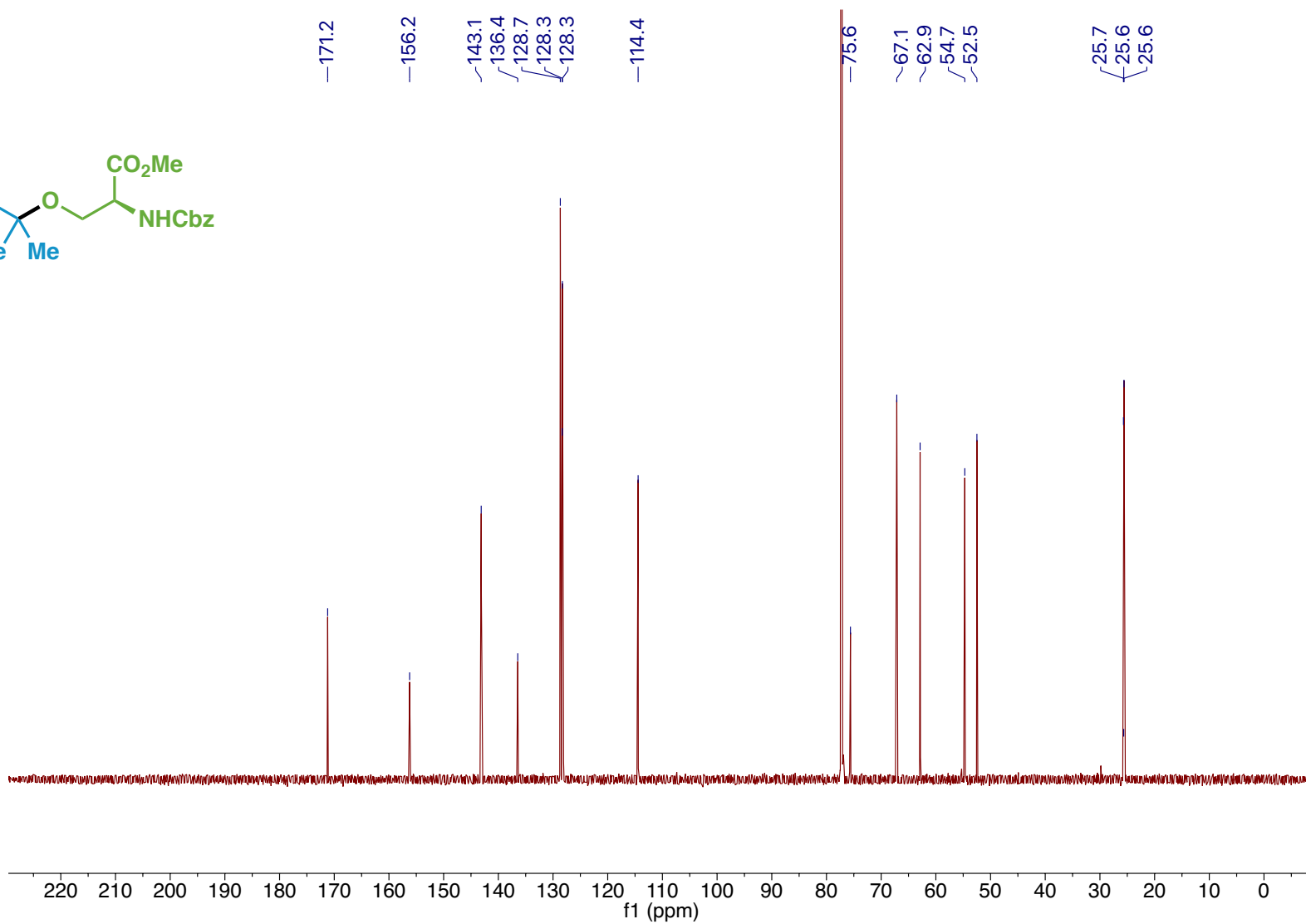
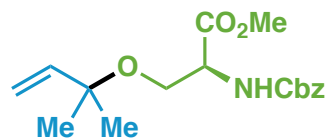
Compound 11 ¹³C NMR



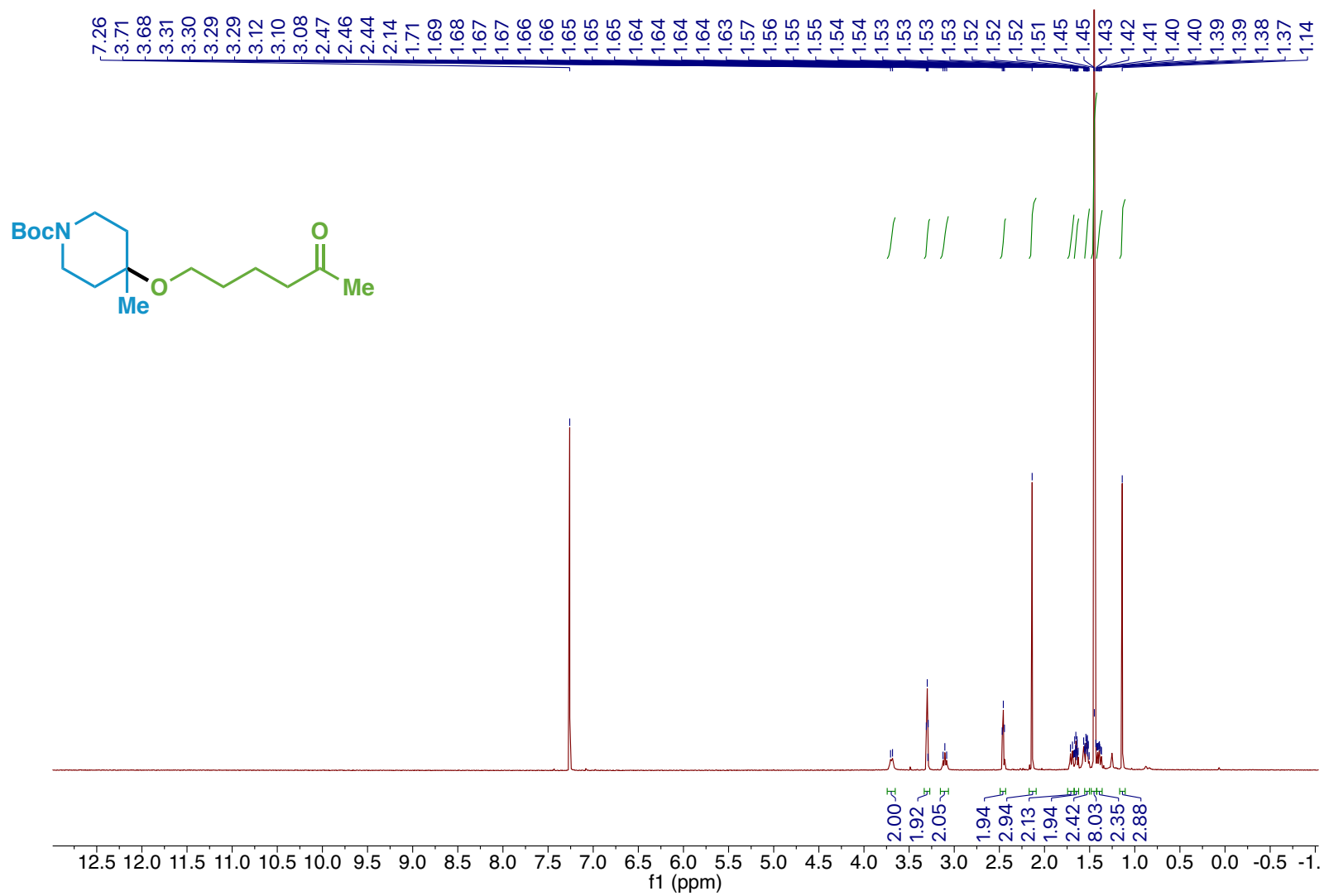
Compound 12 ¹H NMR



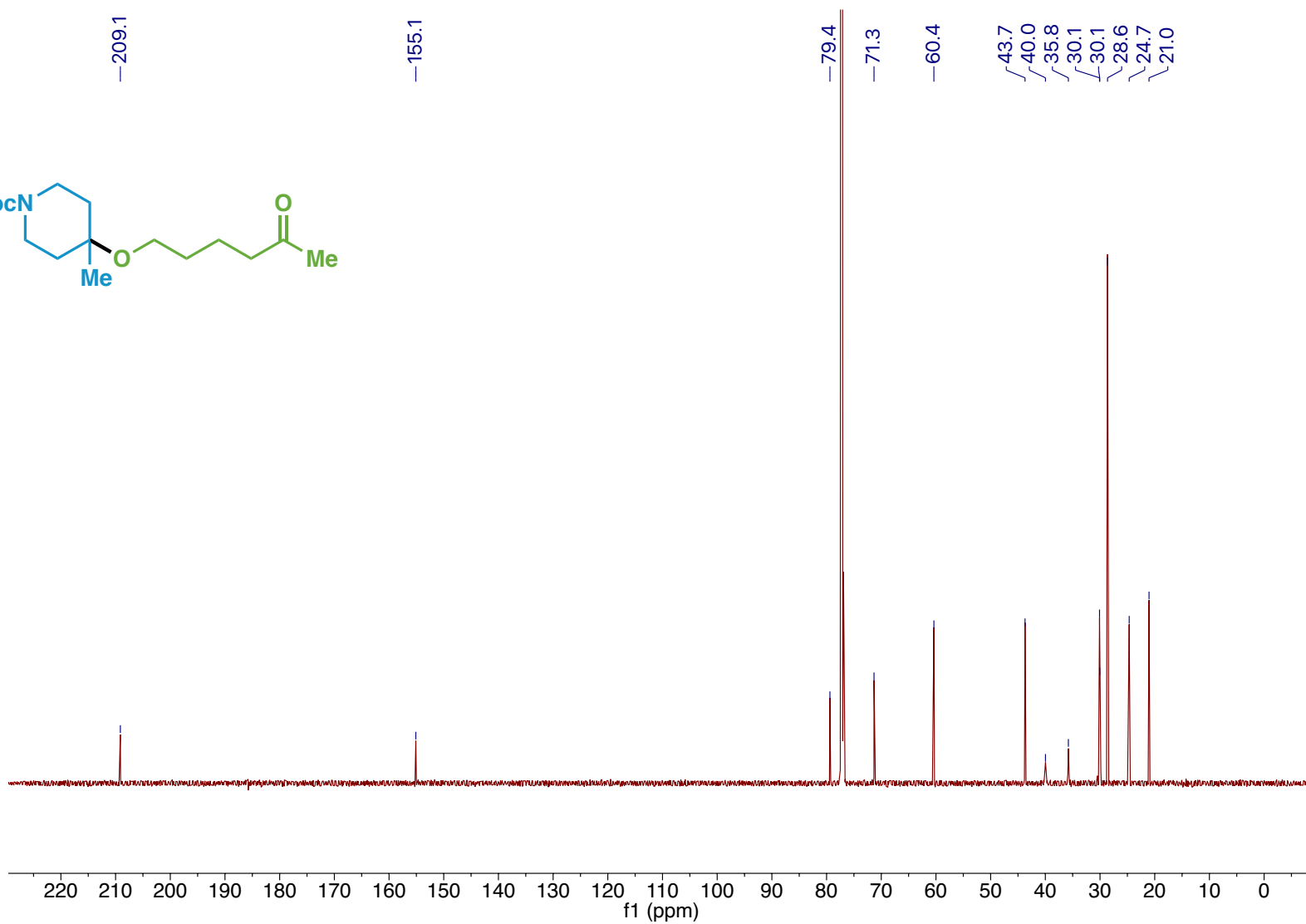
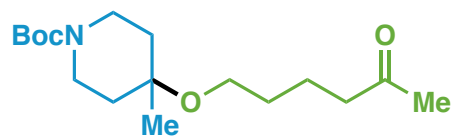
Compound 12 ¹³C NMR



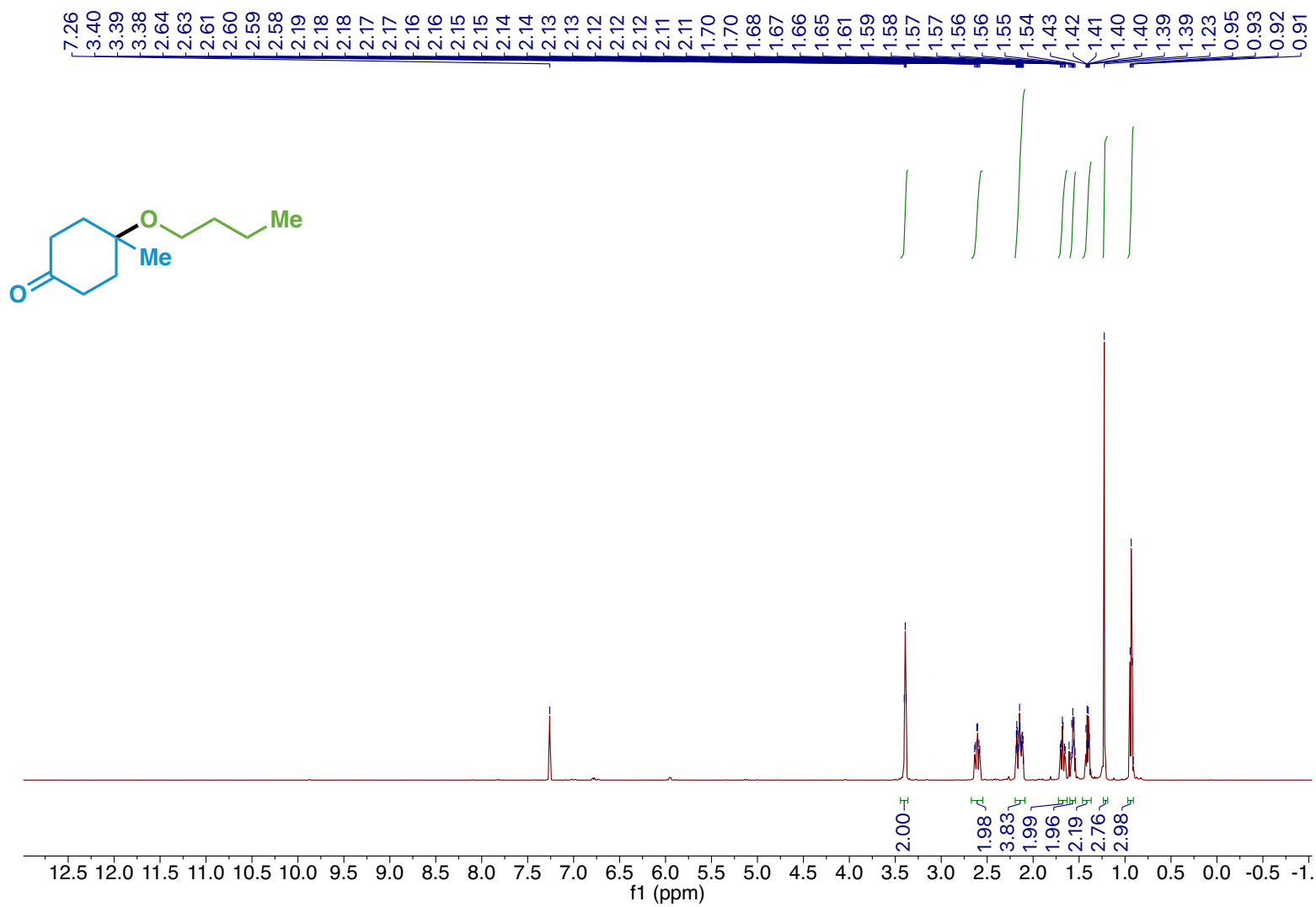
Compound 13 ¹H NMR



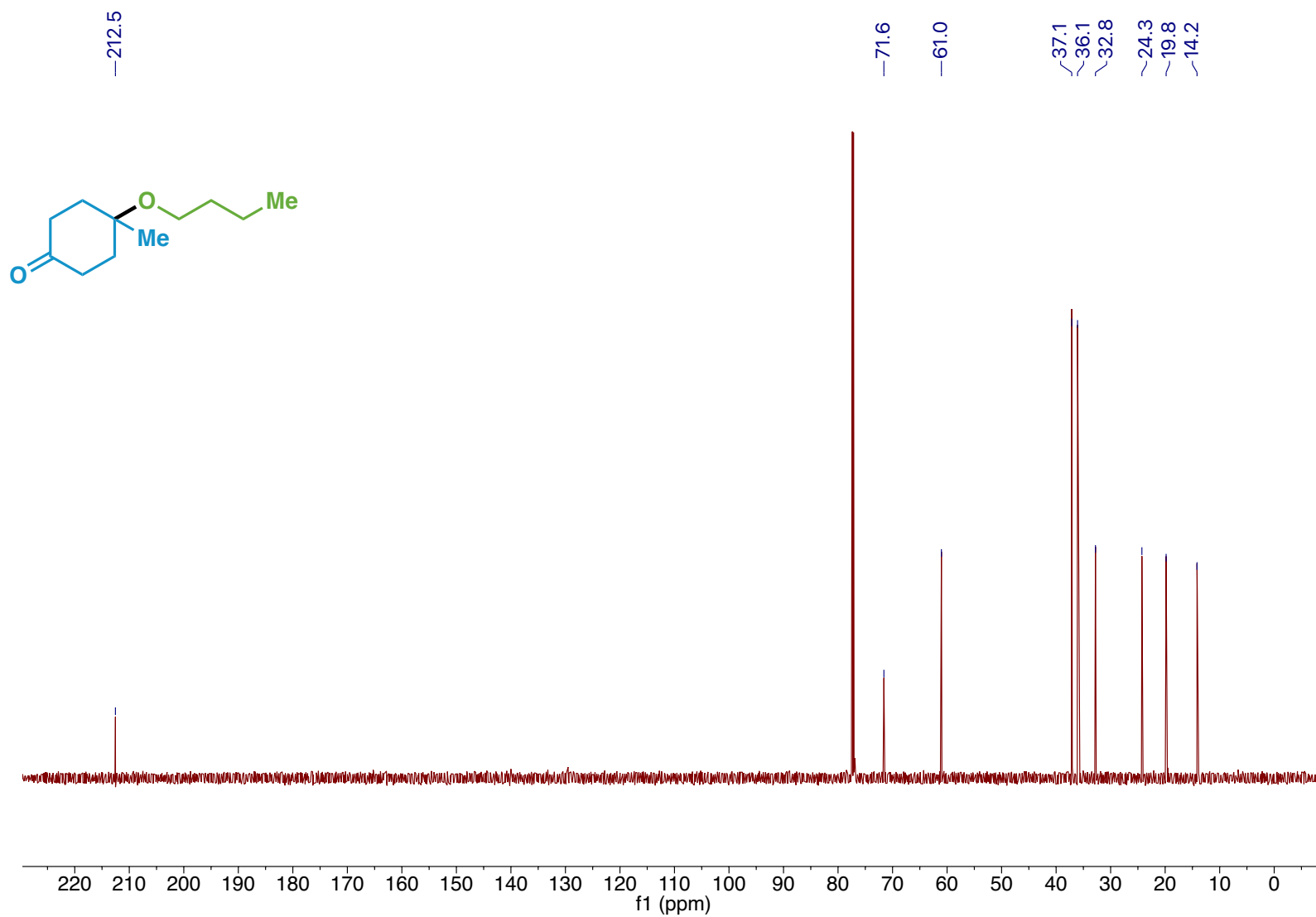
Compound 13 ¹³C NMR



Compound 14 ¹H NMR

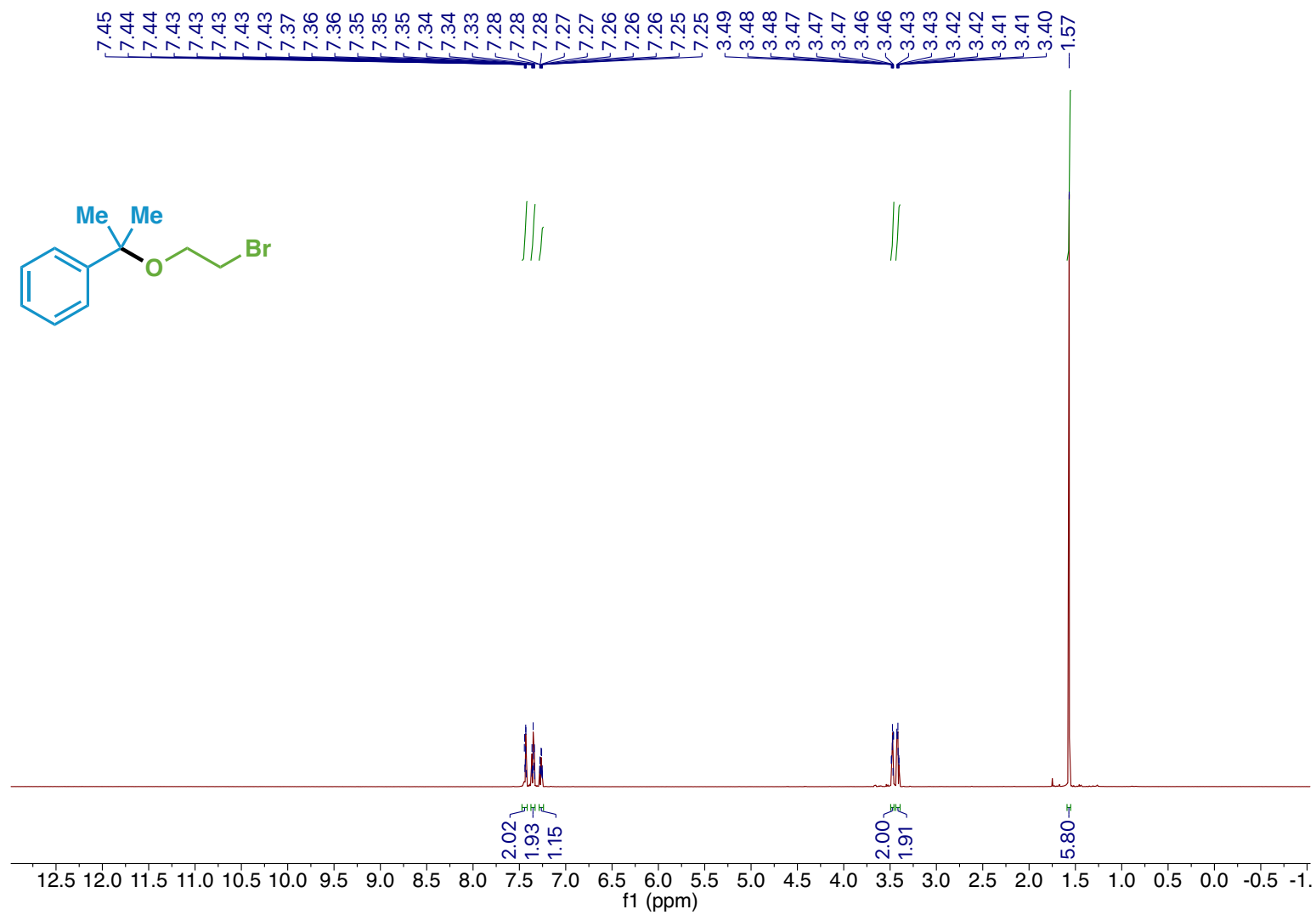


Compound 14 ¹³C NMR

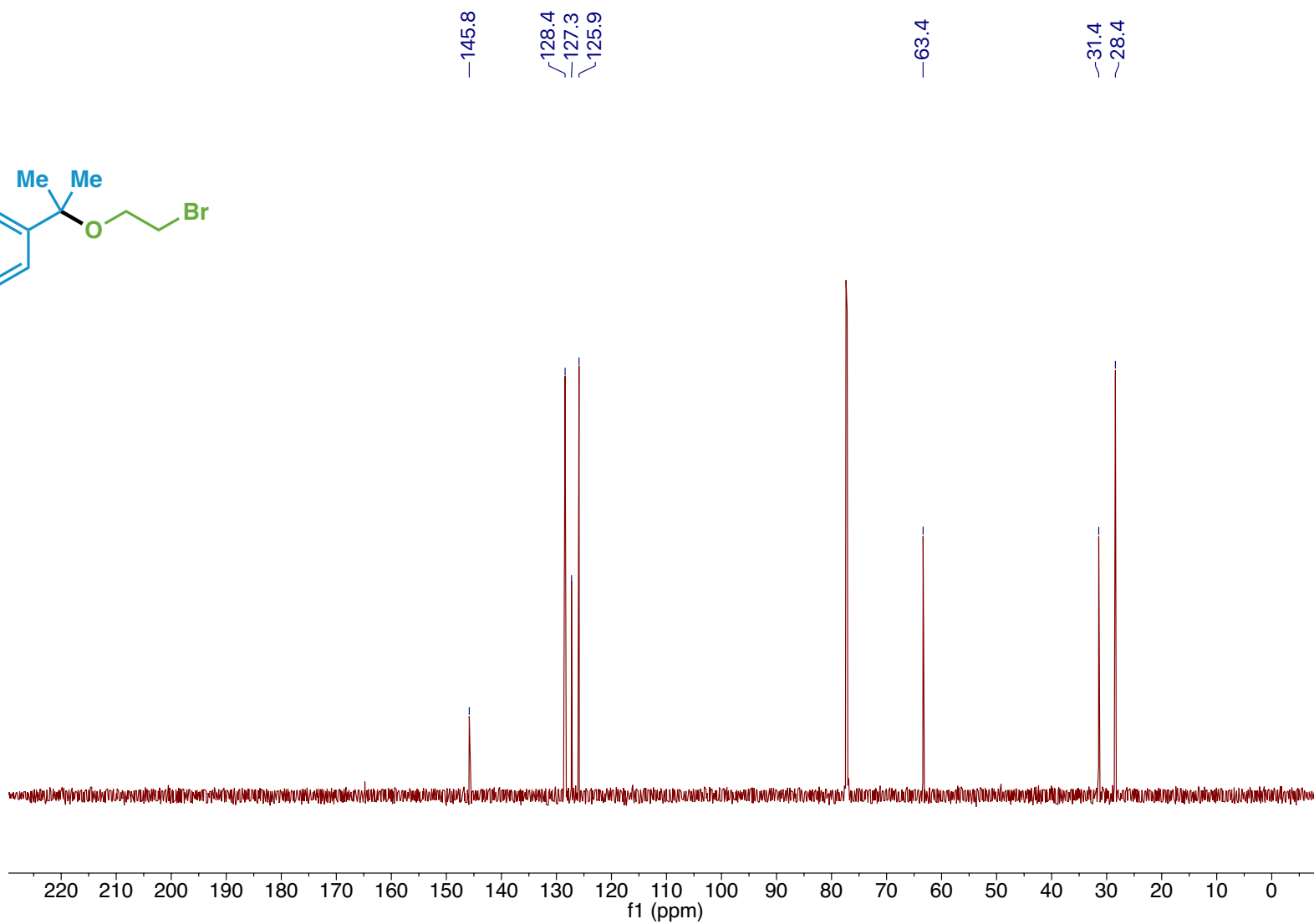
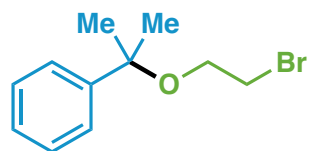


S150

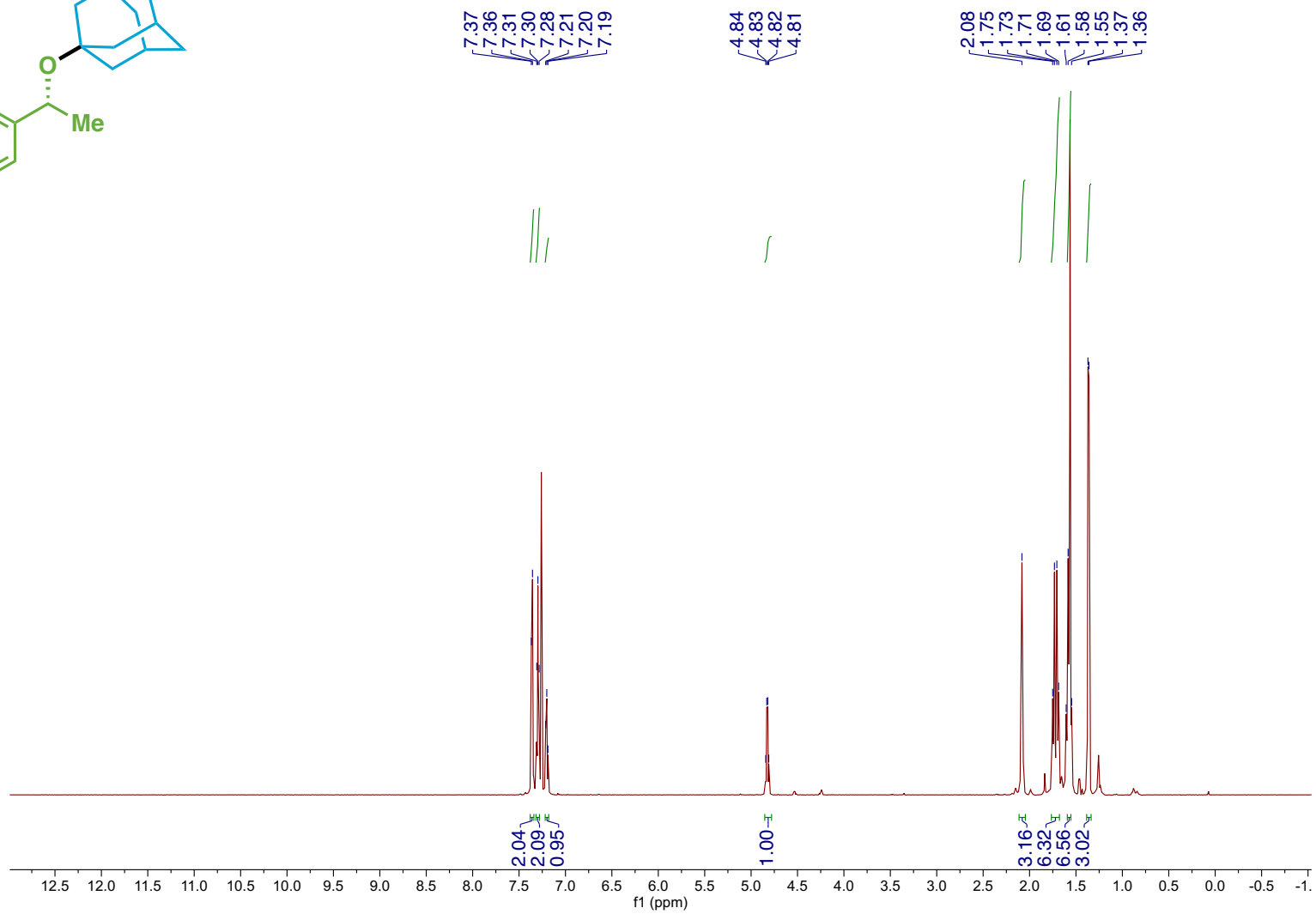
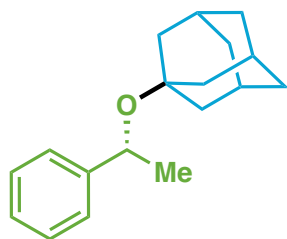
Compound 15 ¹H NMR



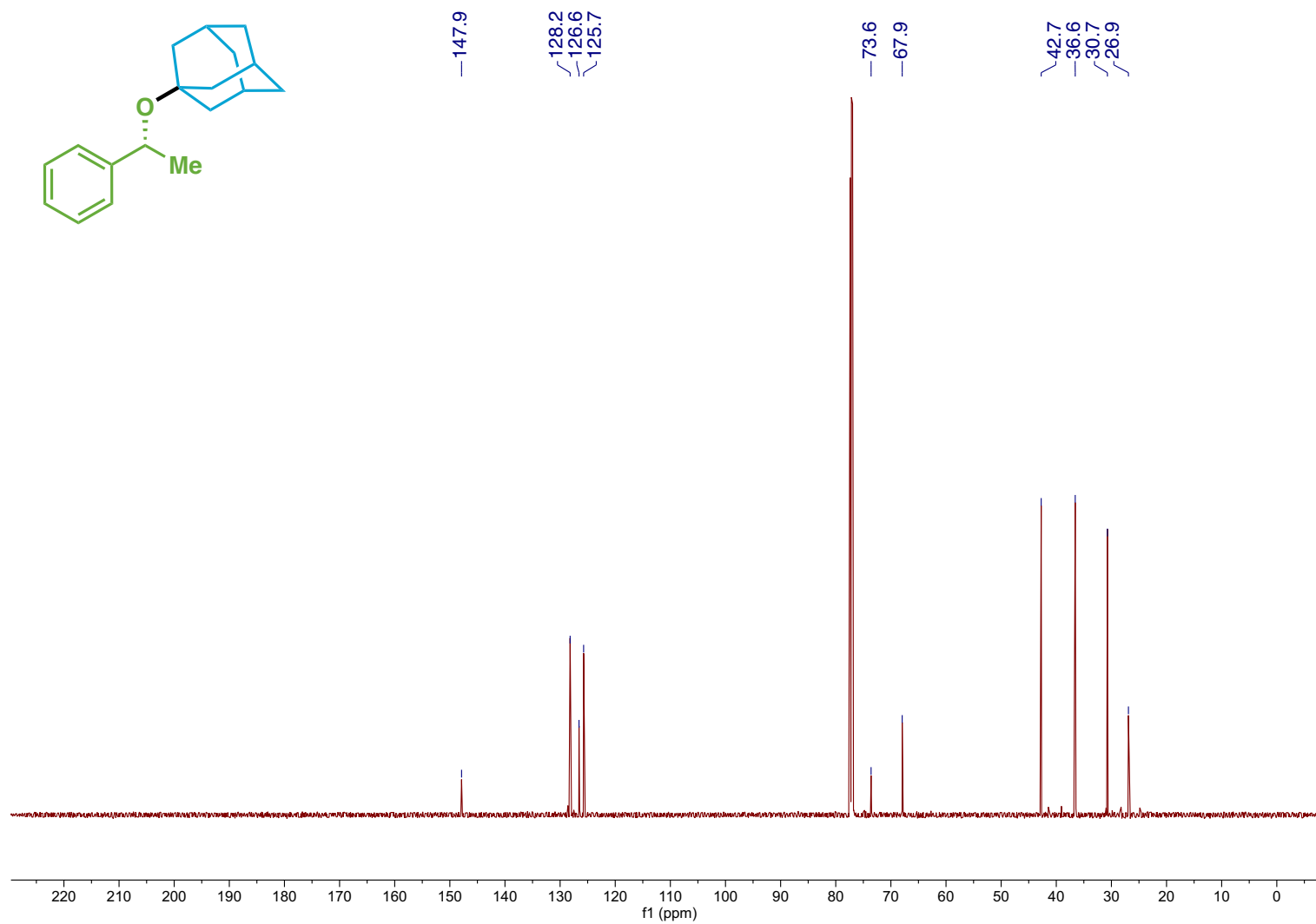
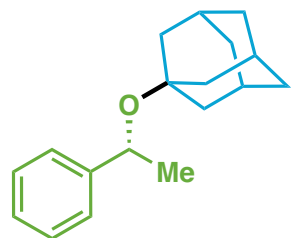
Compound 15 ^{13}C NMR



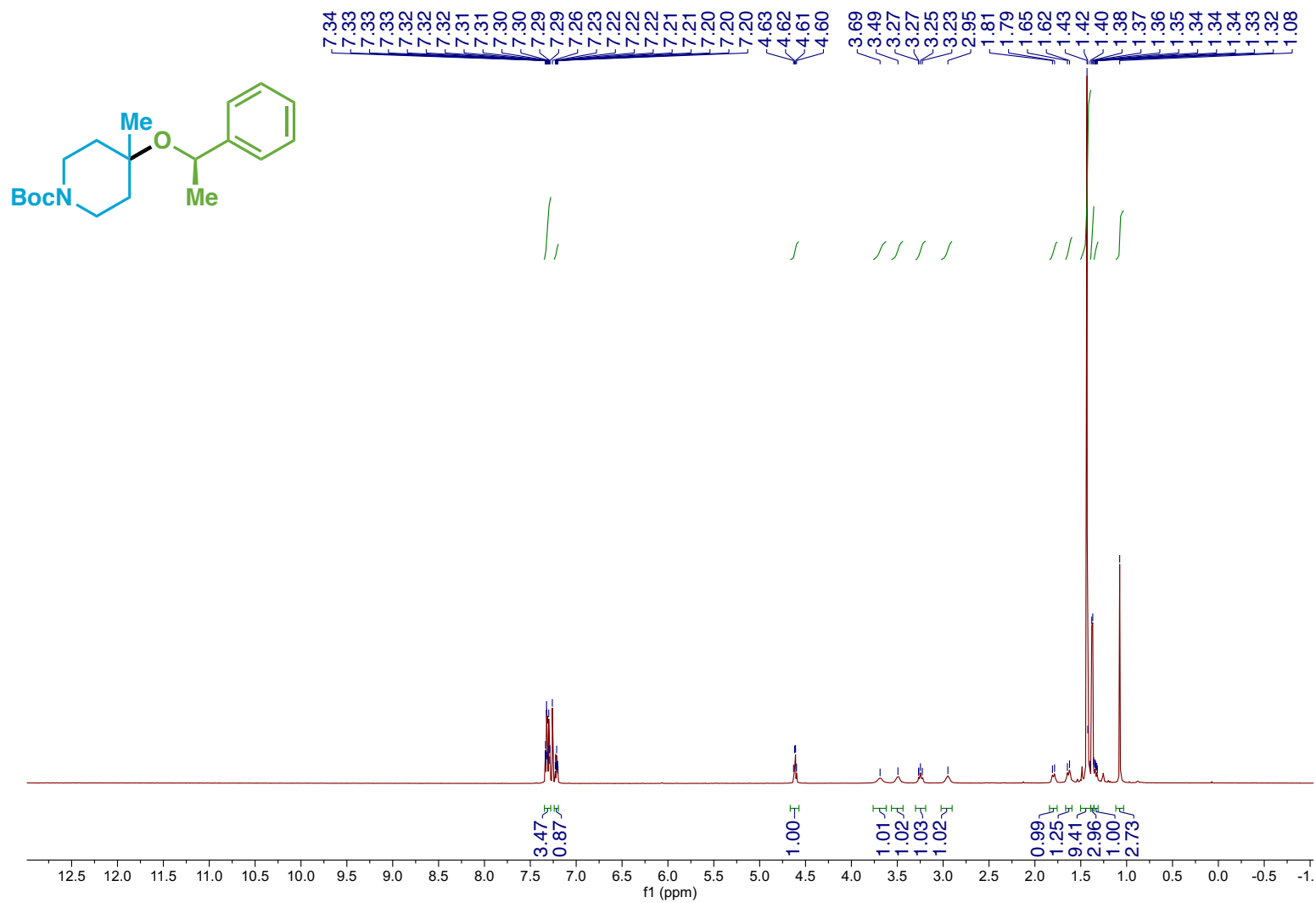
Compound 16 ¹H NMR



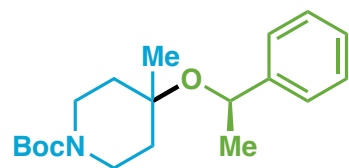
Compound 16 ^{13}C NMR



Compound 17 ¹H NMR



Compound 17 ¹³C NMR



— 155.0

— 147.1

128.4

126.9

125.8

~79.3

~73.3

~69.8

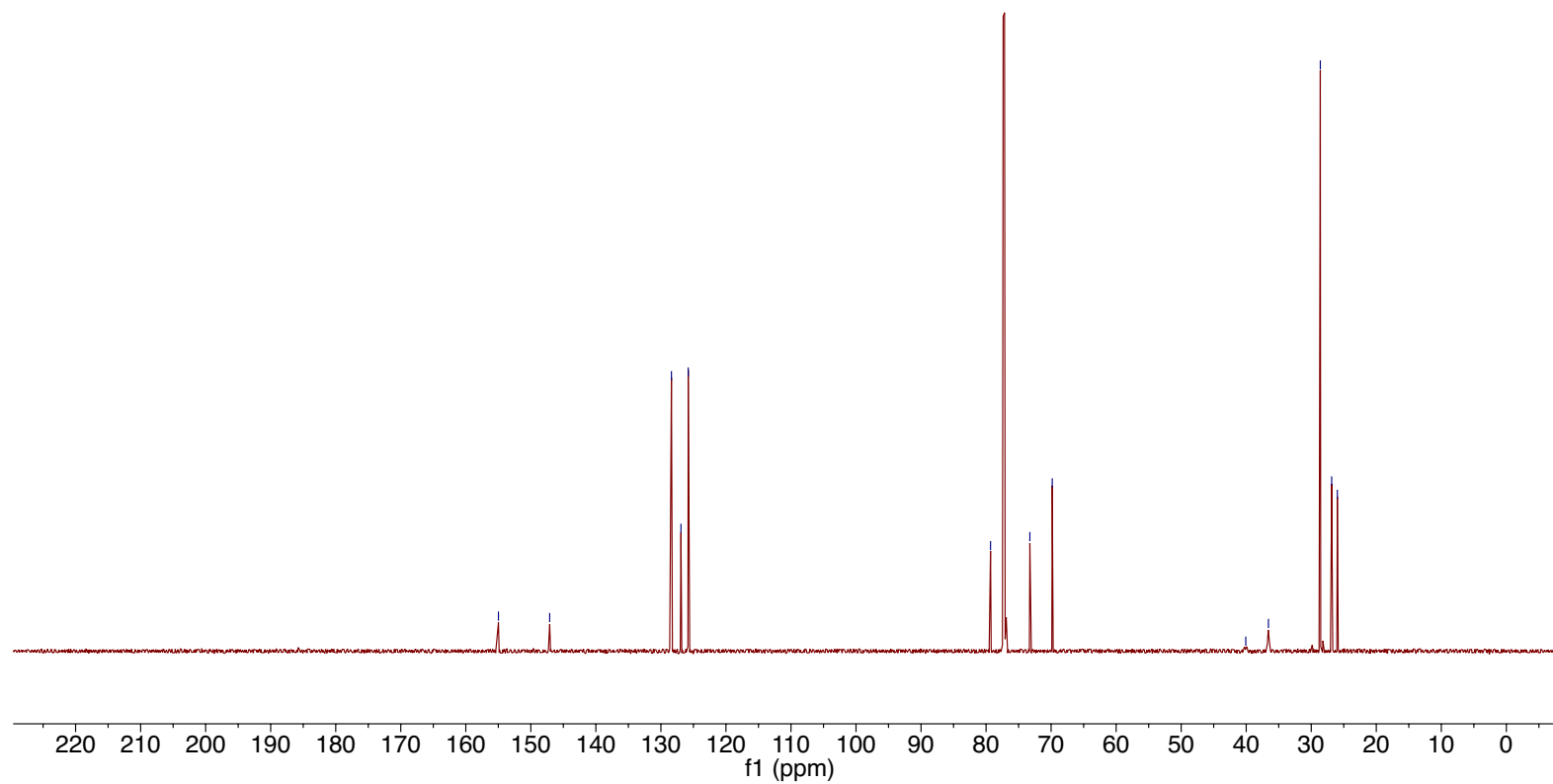
~40.1

~36.6

28.6

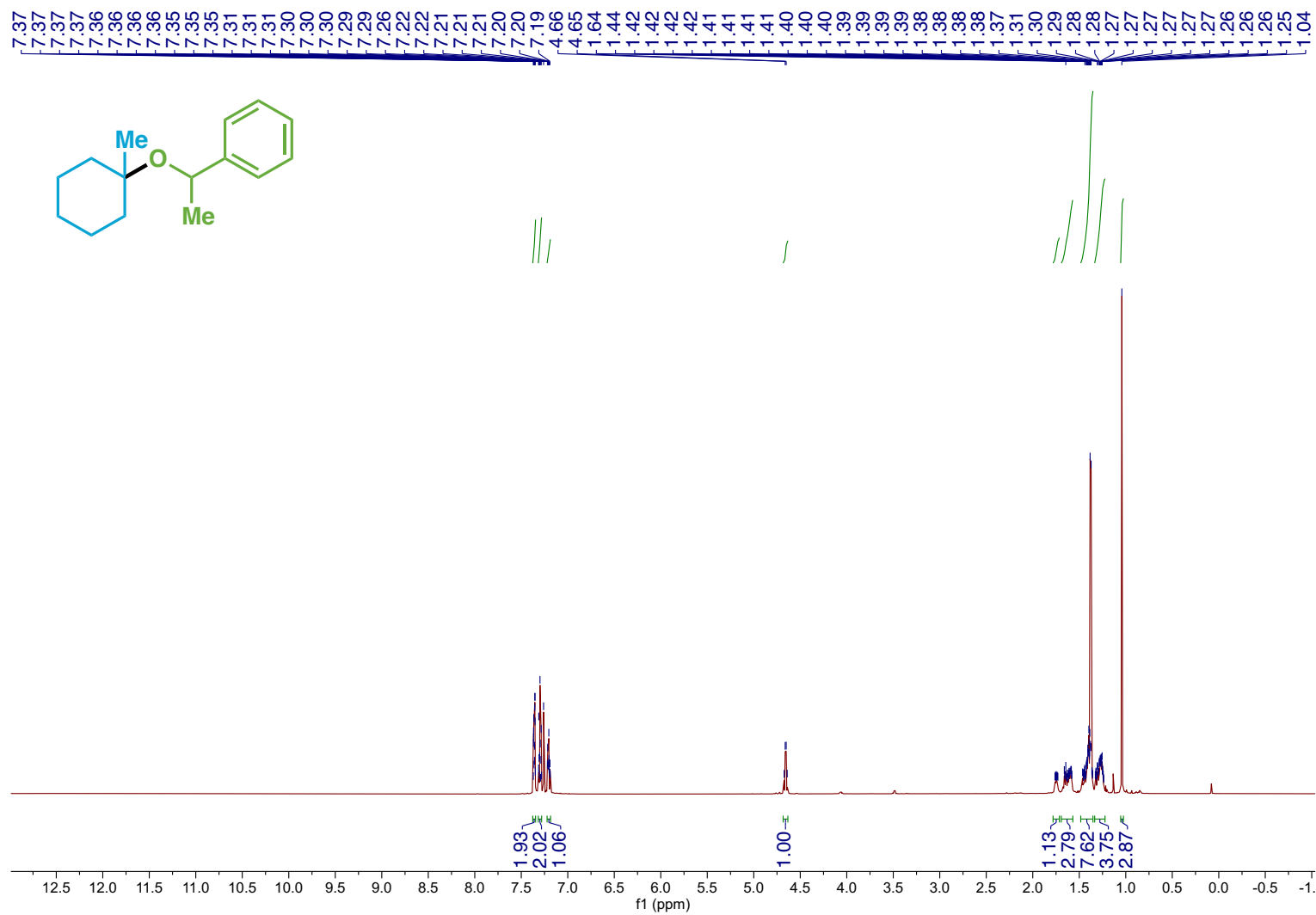
26.9

26.0

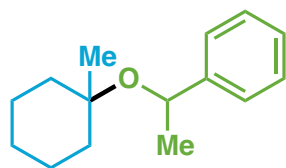


S156

Compound 18 ¹H NMR



Compound 18 ¹³C NMR



—147.9

128.2

126.6

125.9

—75.3

—69.1

37.7

37.3

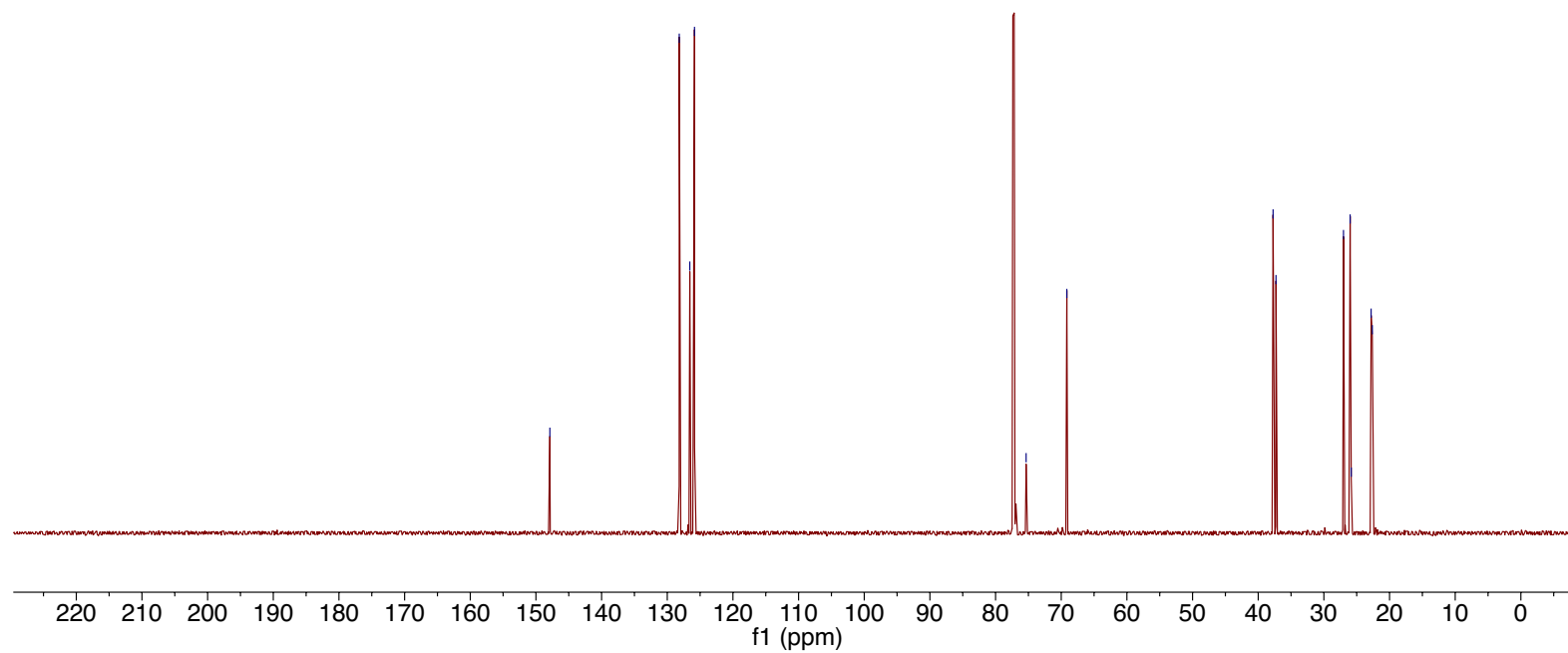
27.0

26.0

25.8

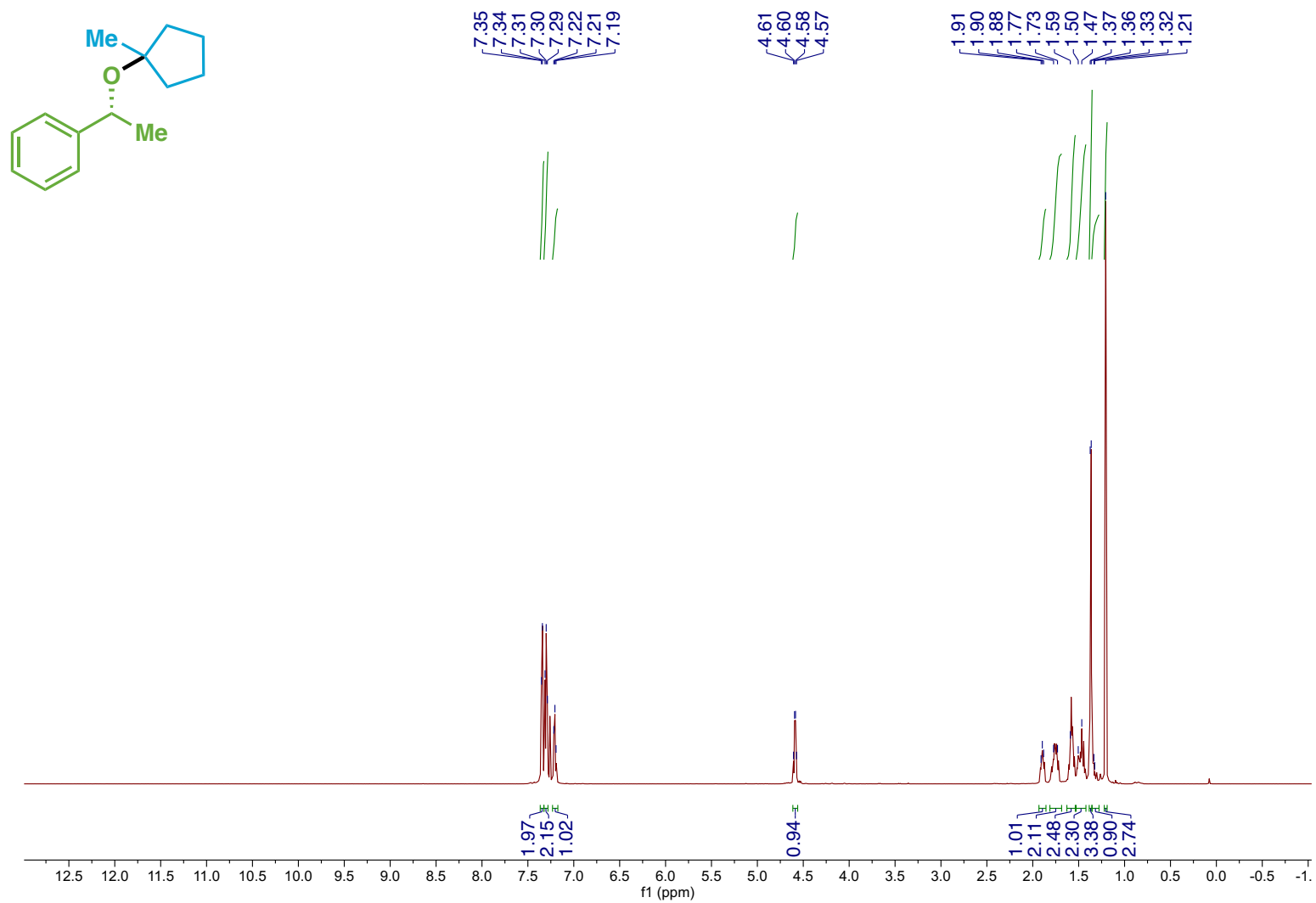
22.8

22.6

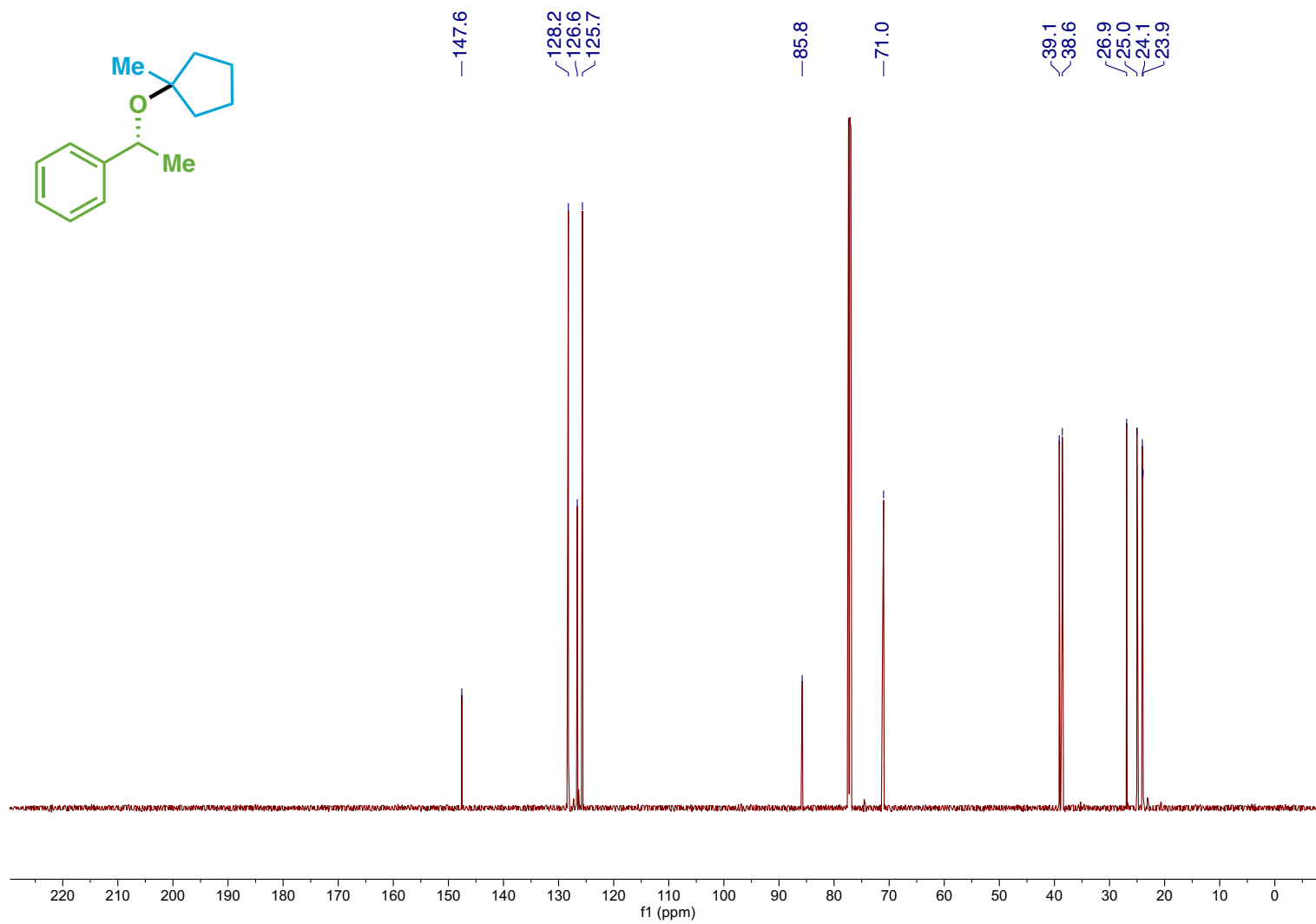


S158

Compound 19 ¹H NMR

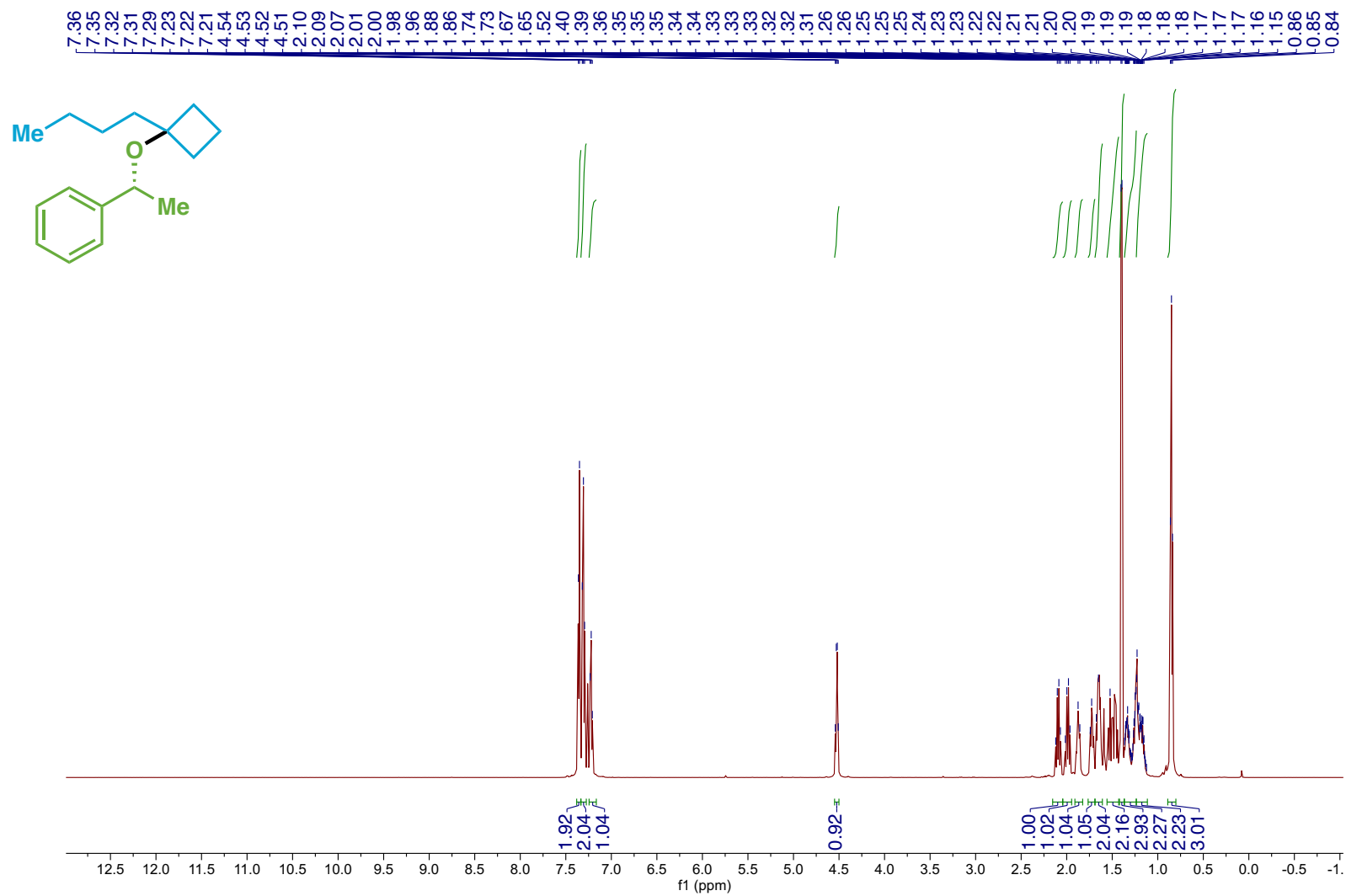


Compound 19 ¹³C NMR

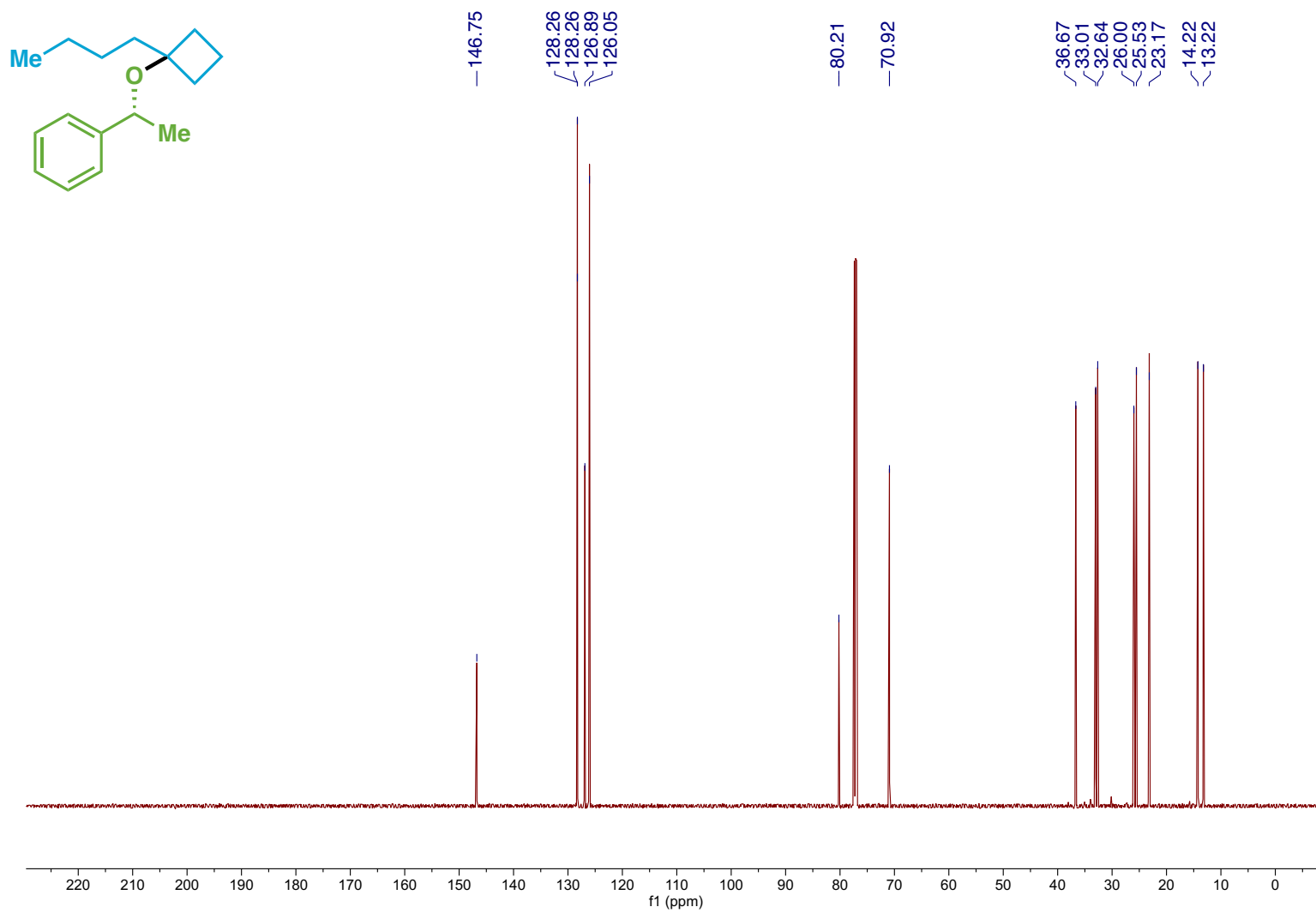


S160

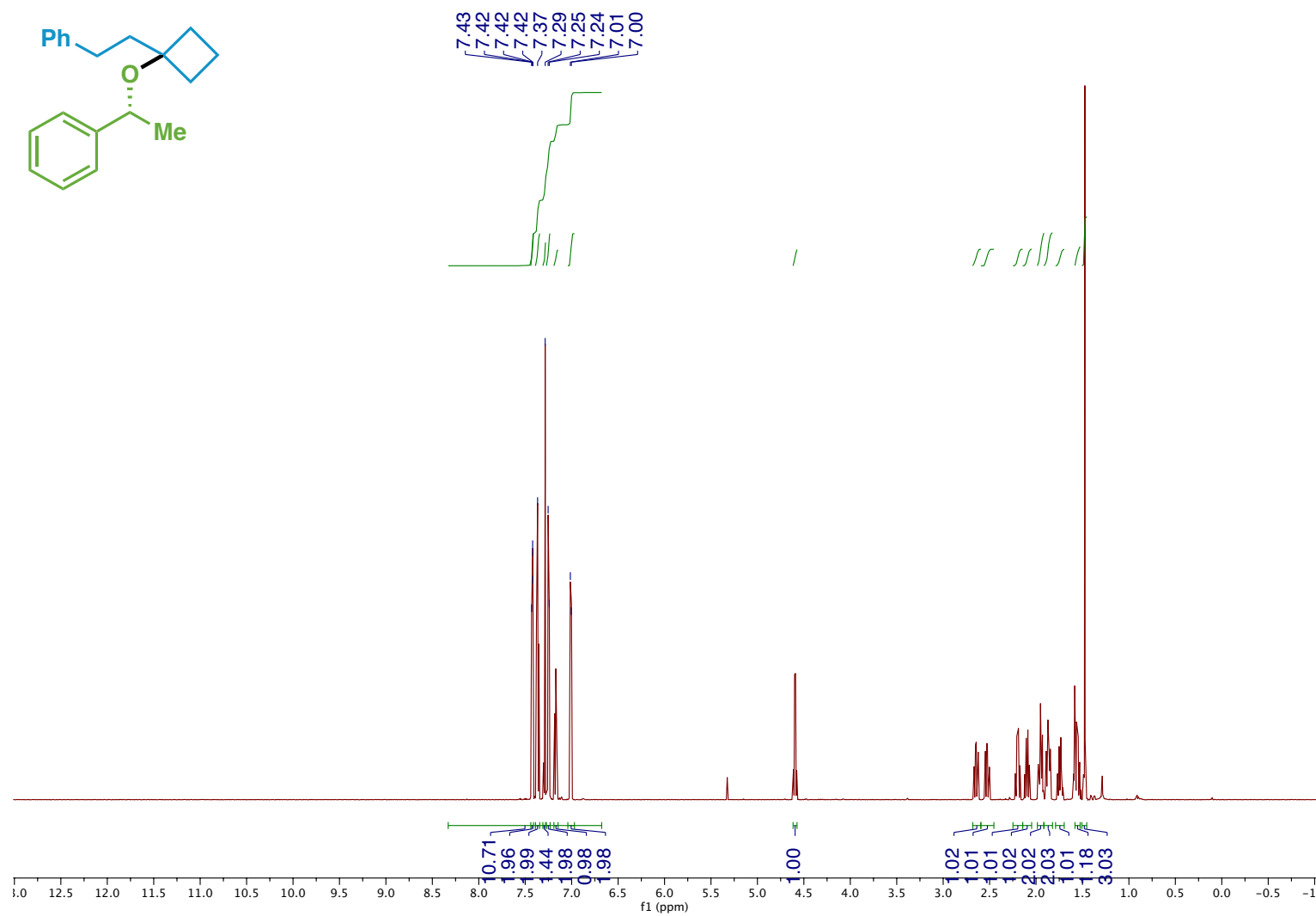
Compound 20 ¹H NMR



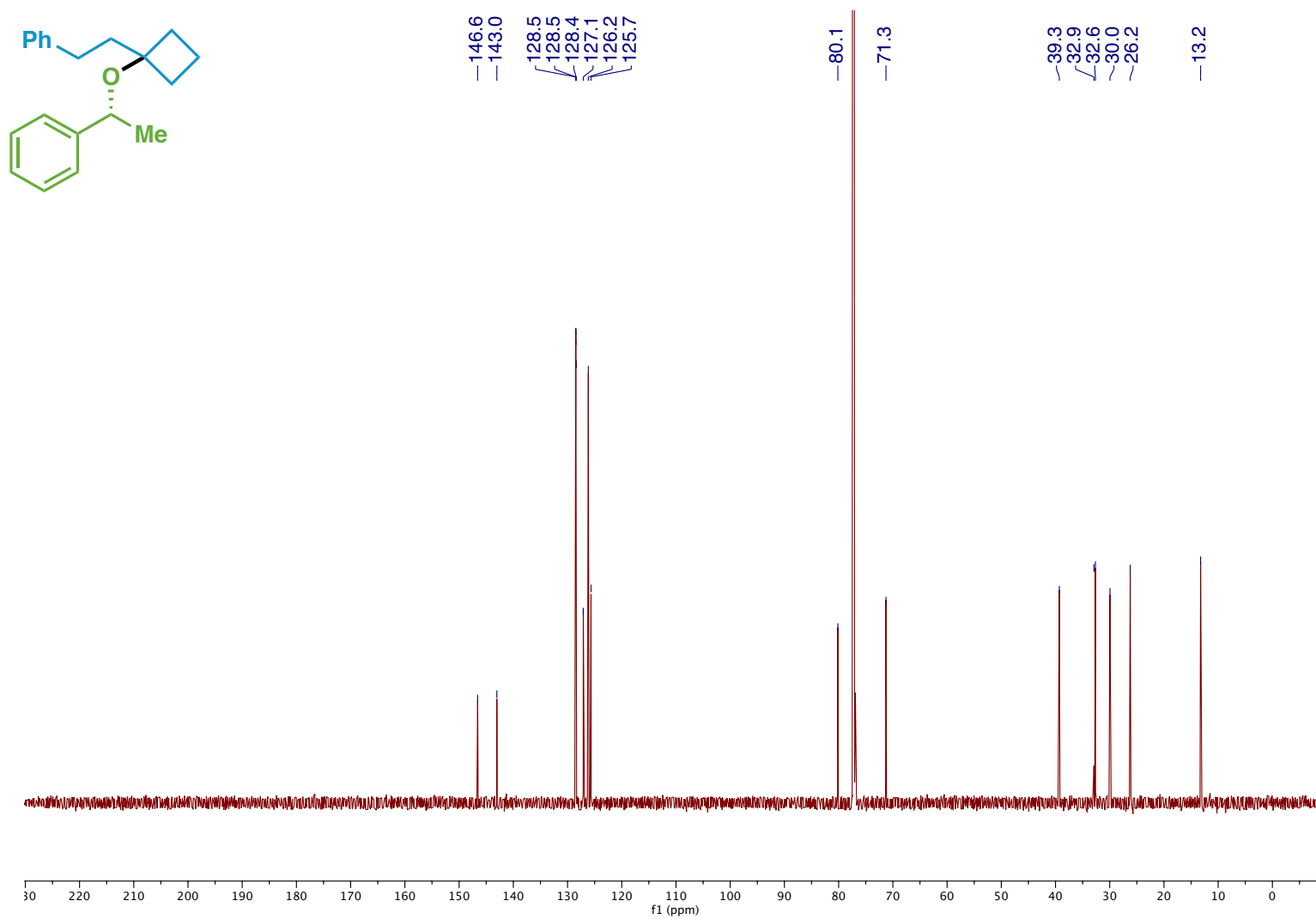
Compound 20 ¹³C NMR



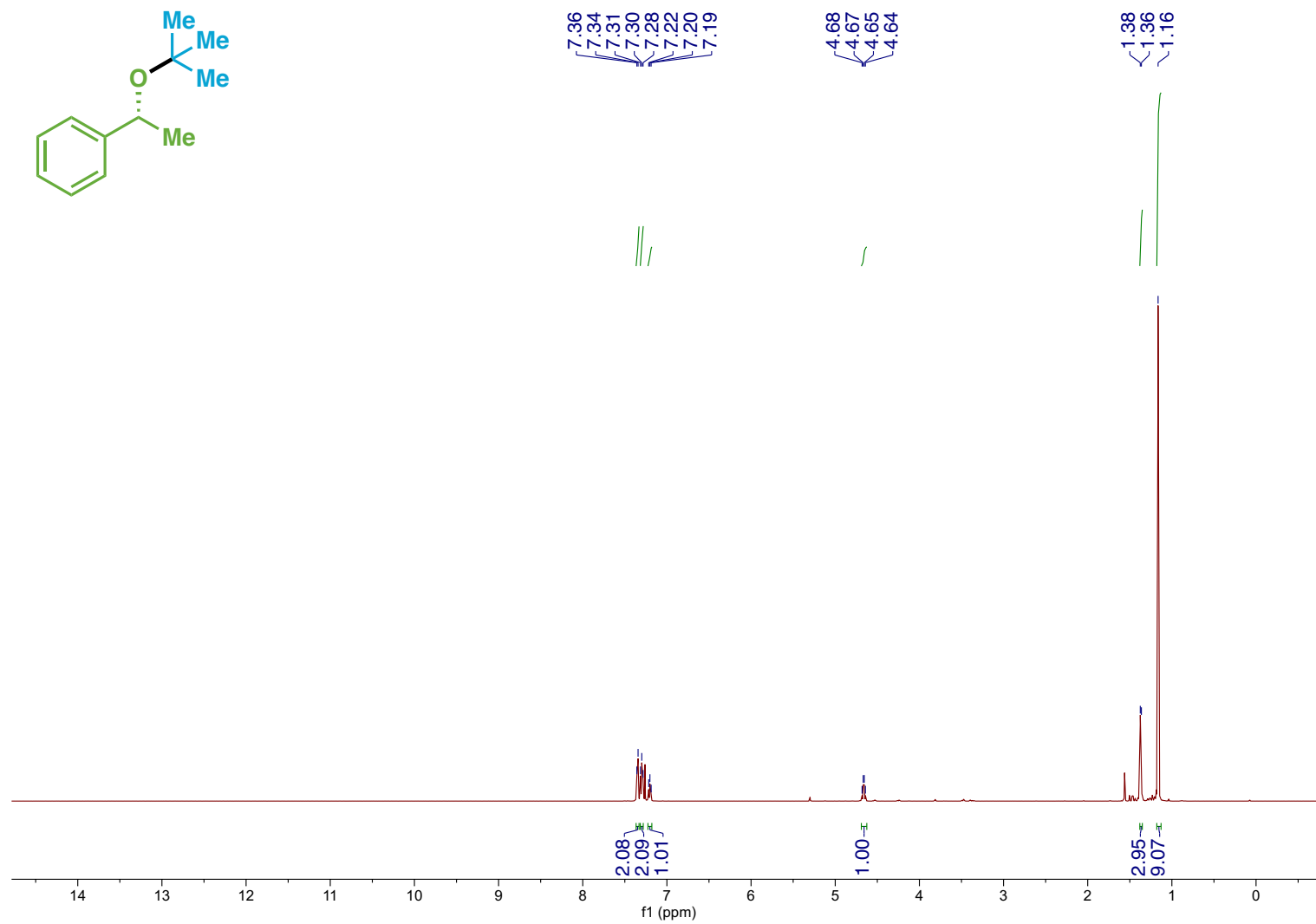
Compound 21 ¹H NMR



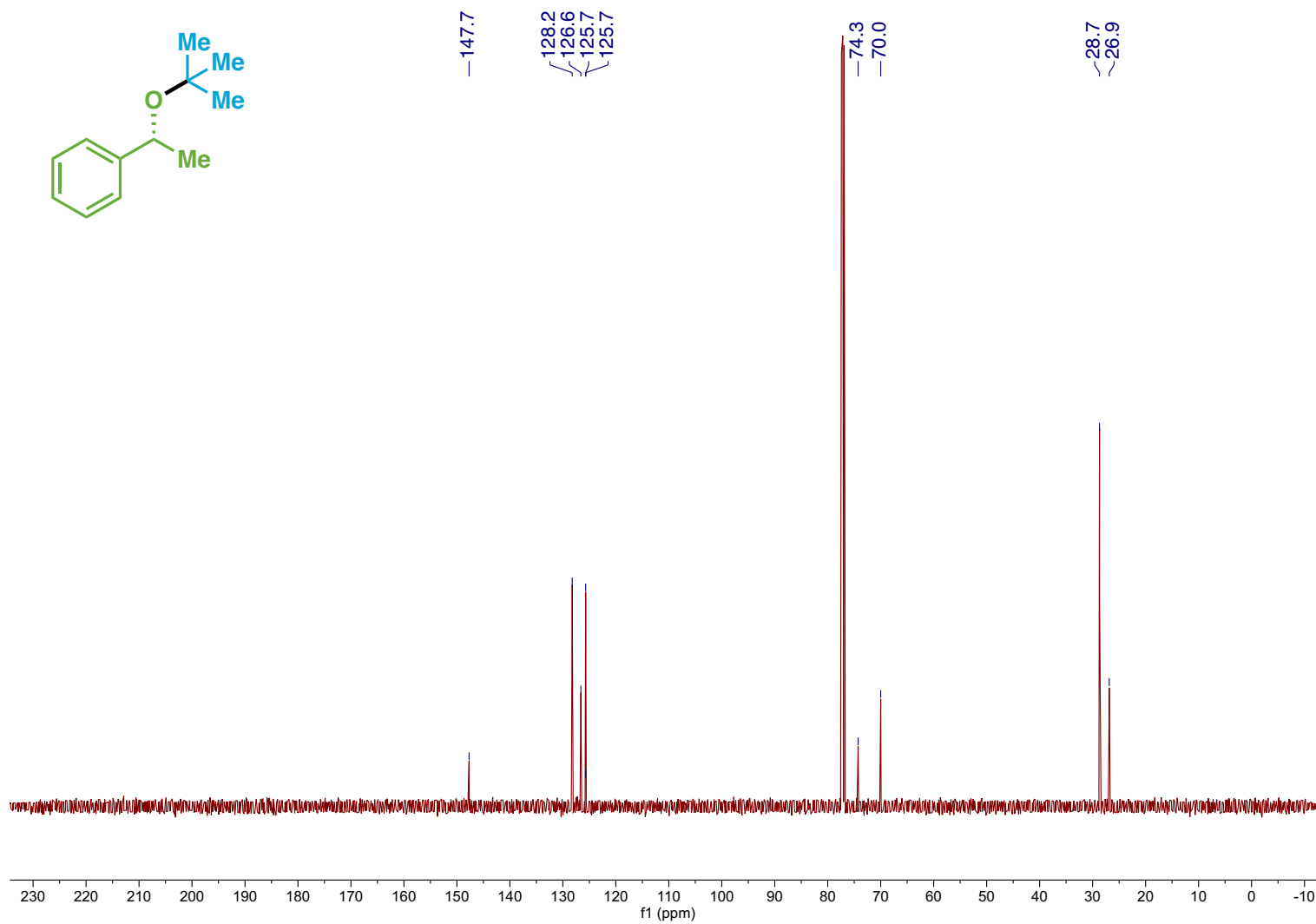
Compound 21 ¹³C NMR



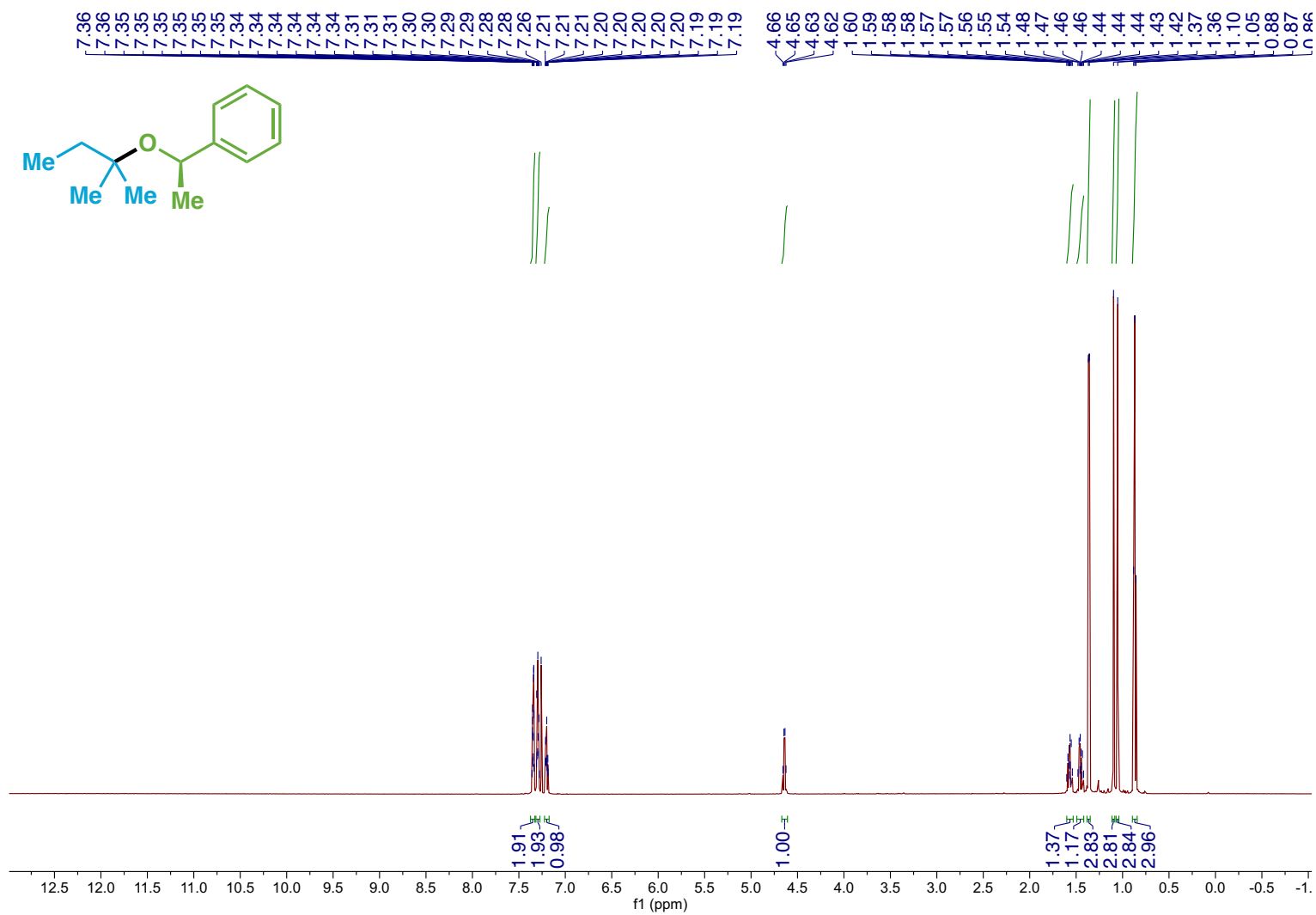
Compound 22 ^1H NMR



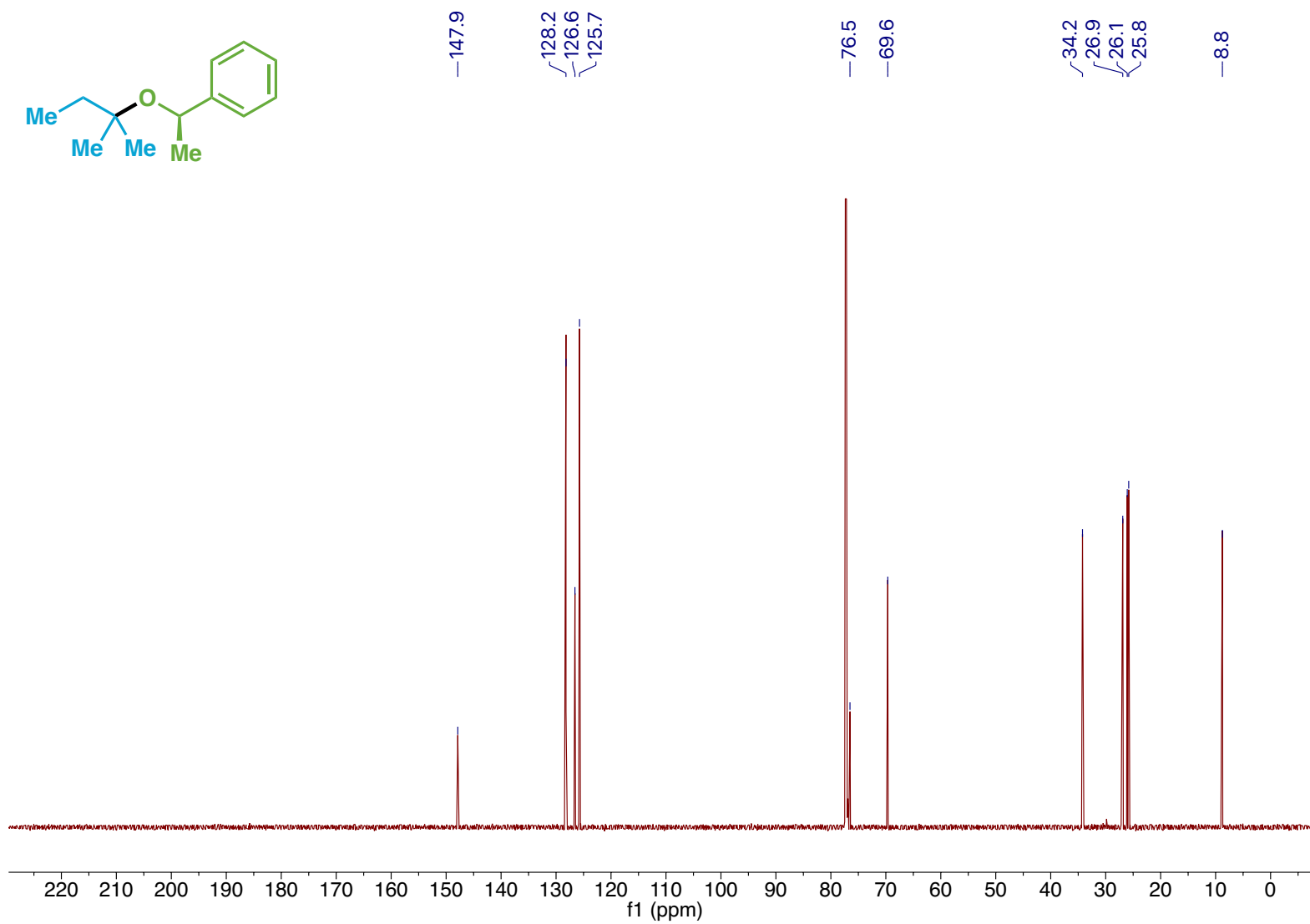
Compound 22 ¹³C NMR



Compound 23 ¹H NMR

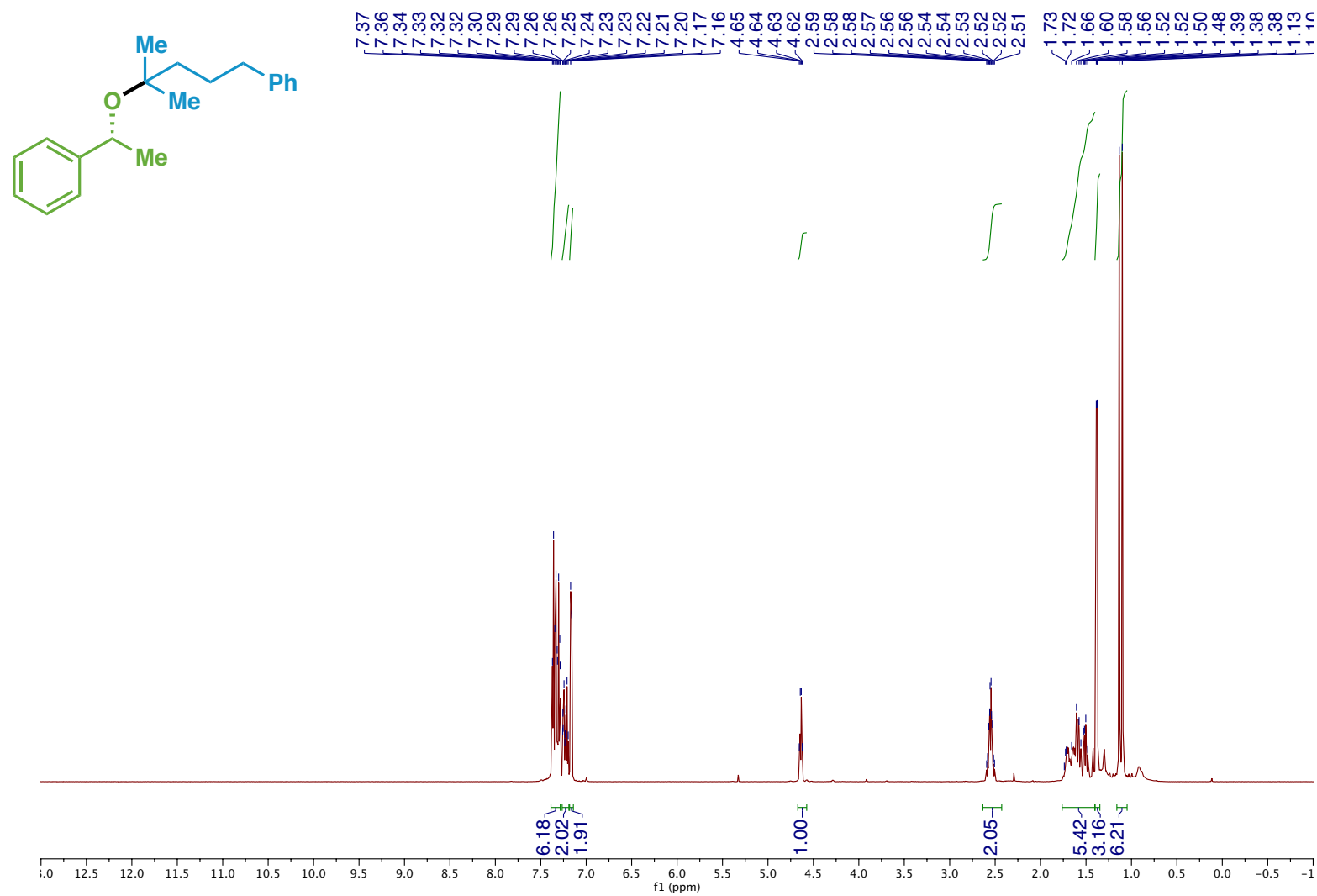


Compound 23 ¹³C NMR

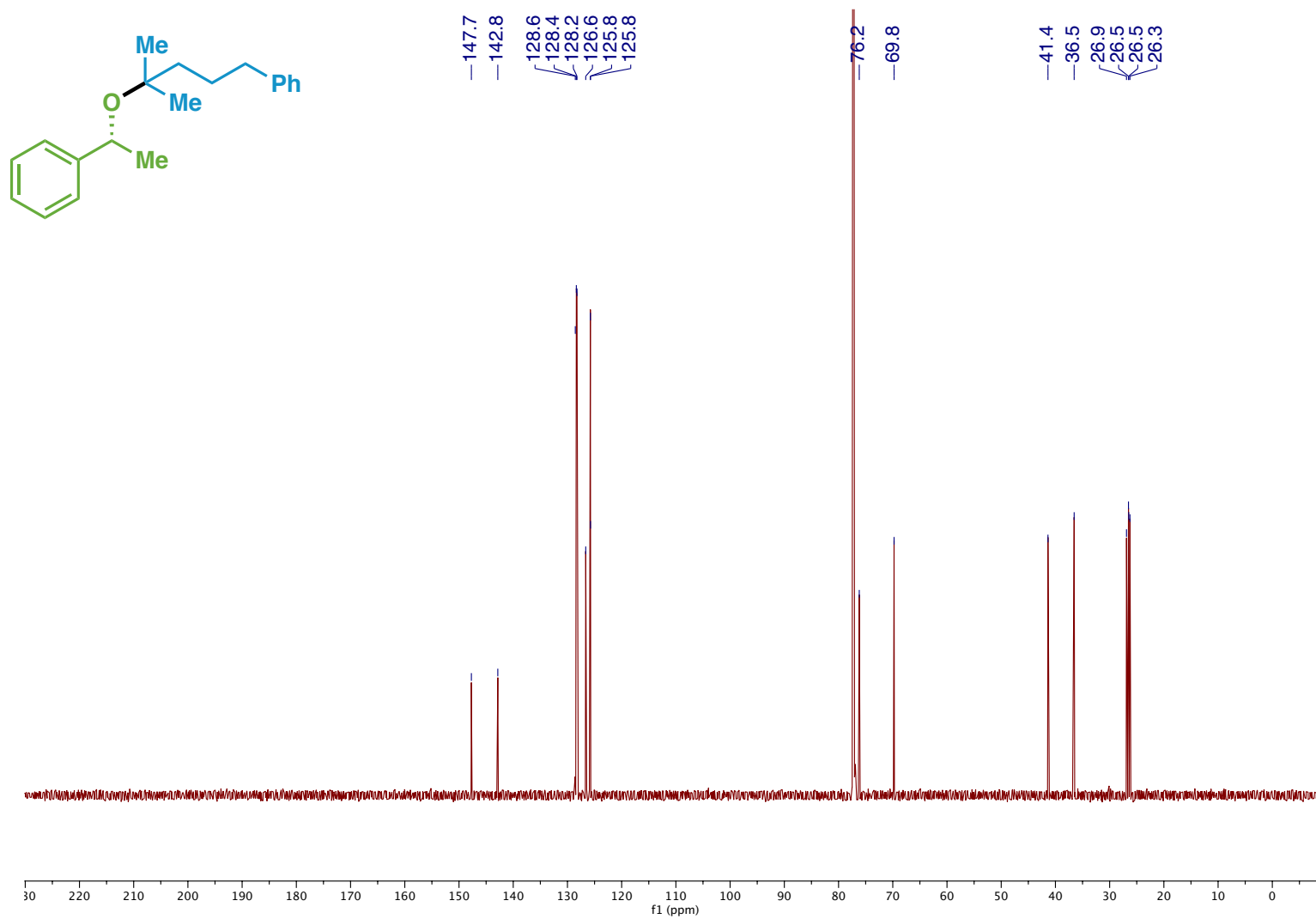


S168

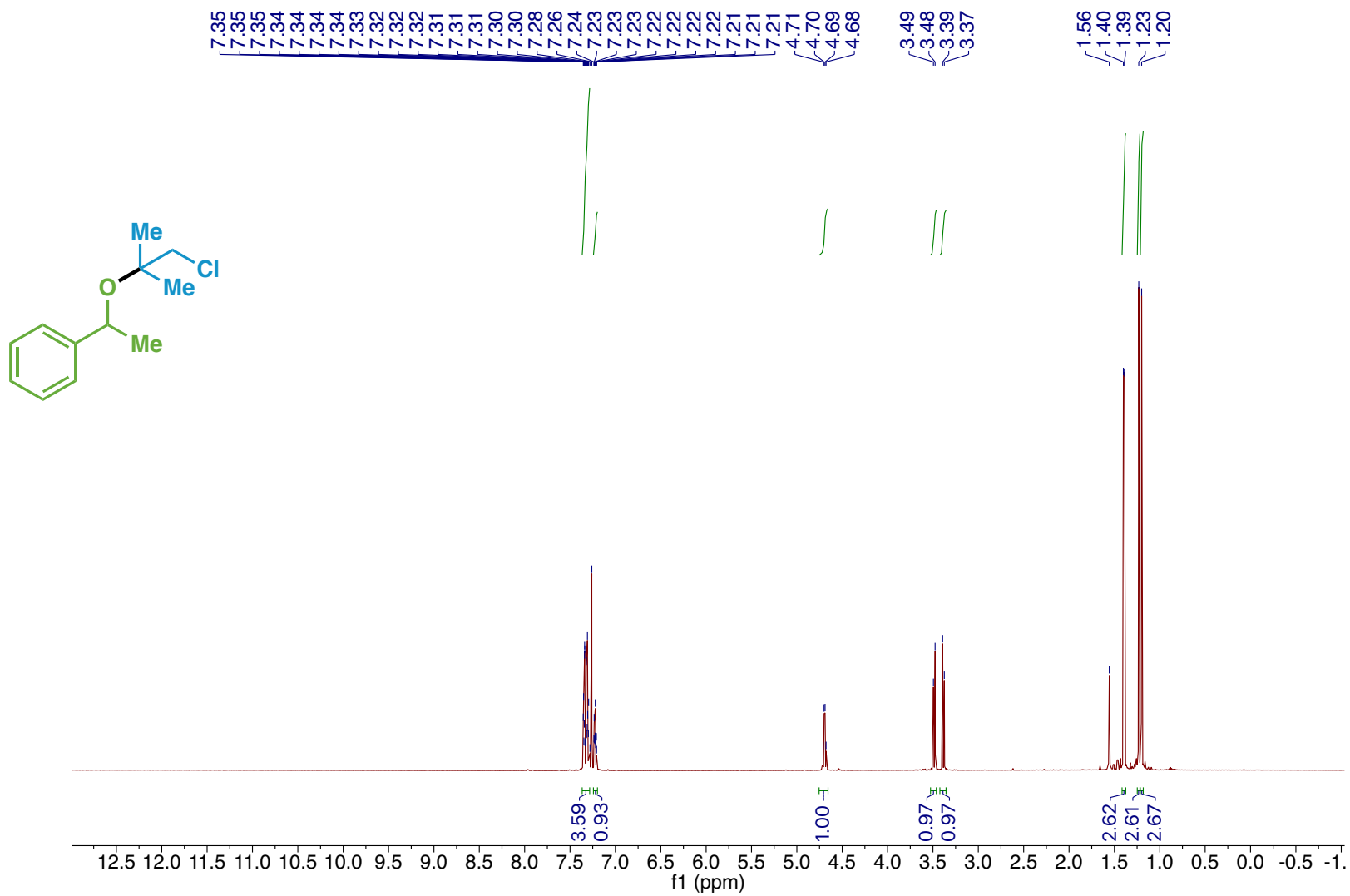
Compound 24 ¹H NMR



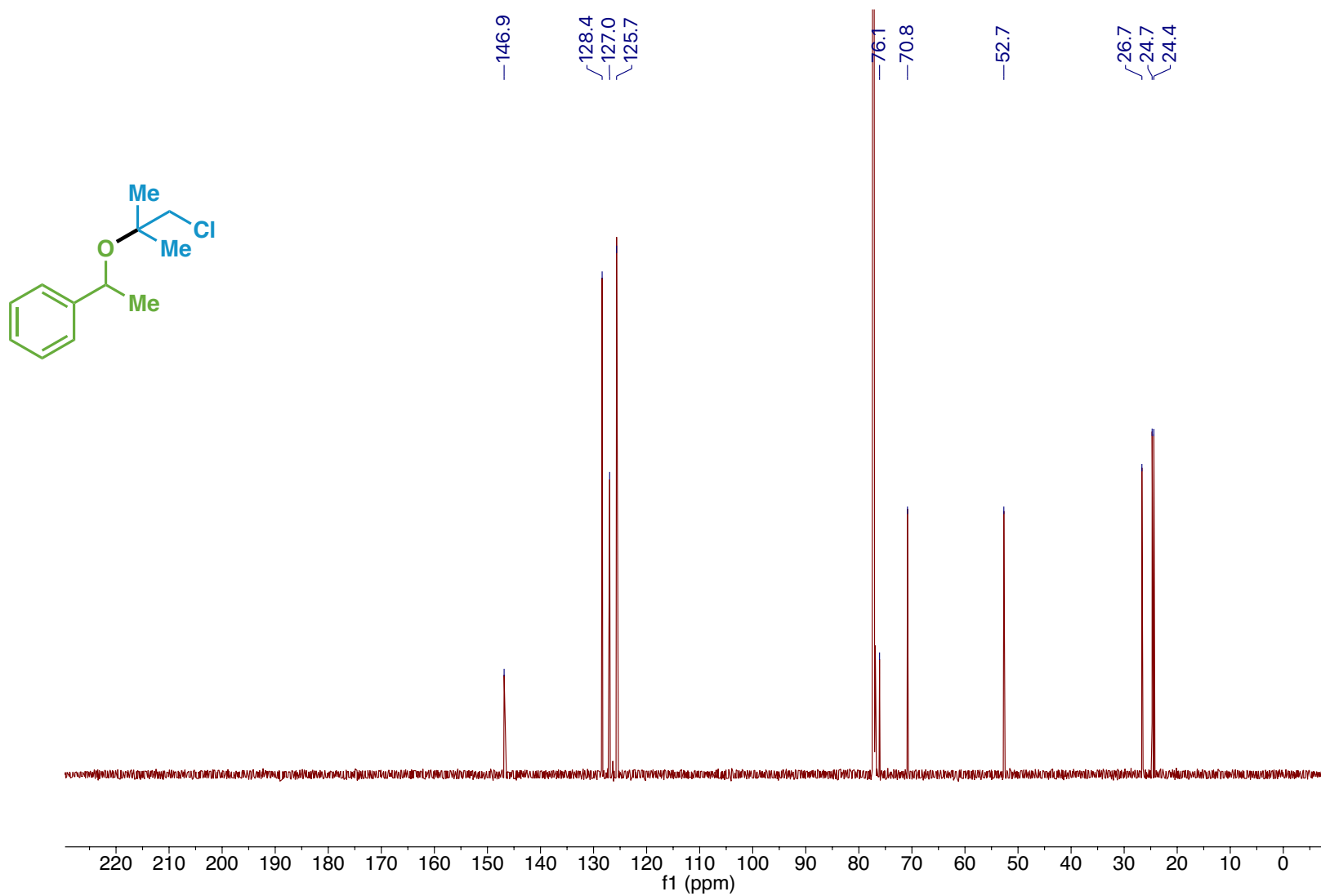
Compound 24 ¹H NMR



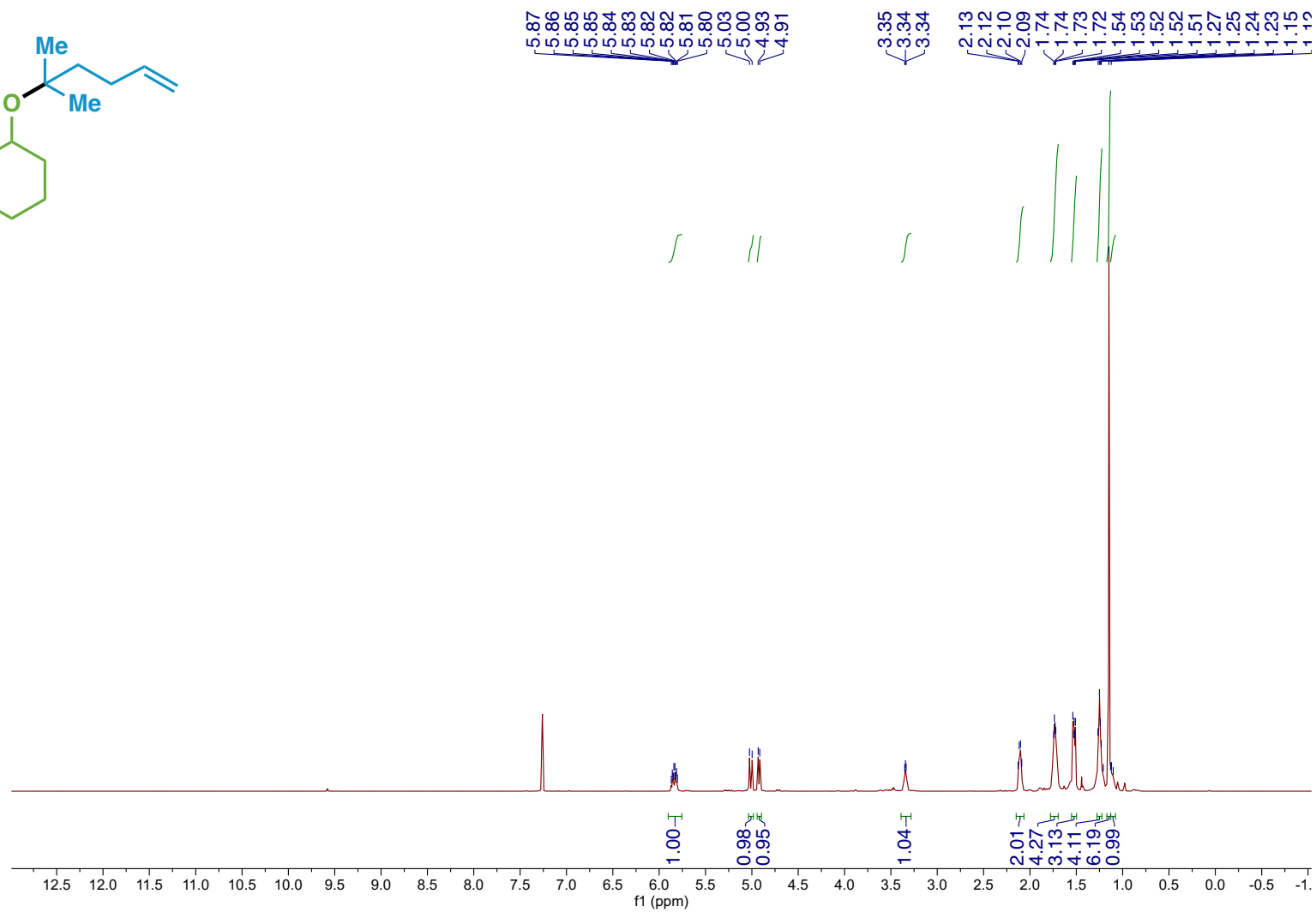
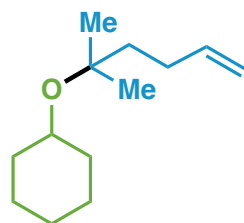
Compound 25 ^1H NMR



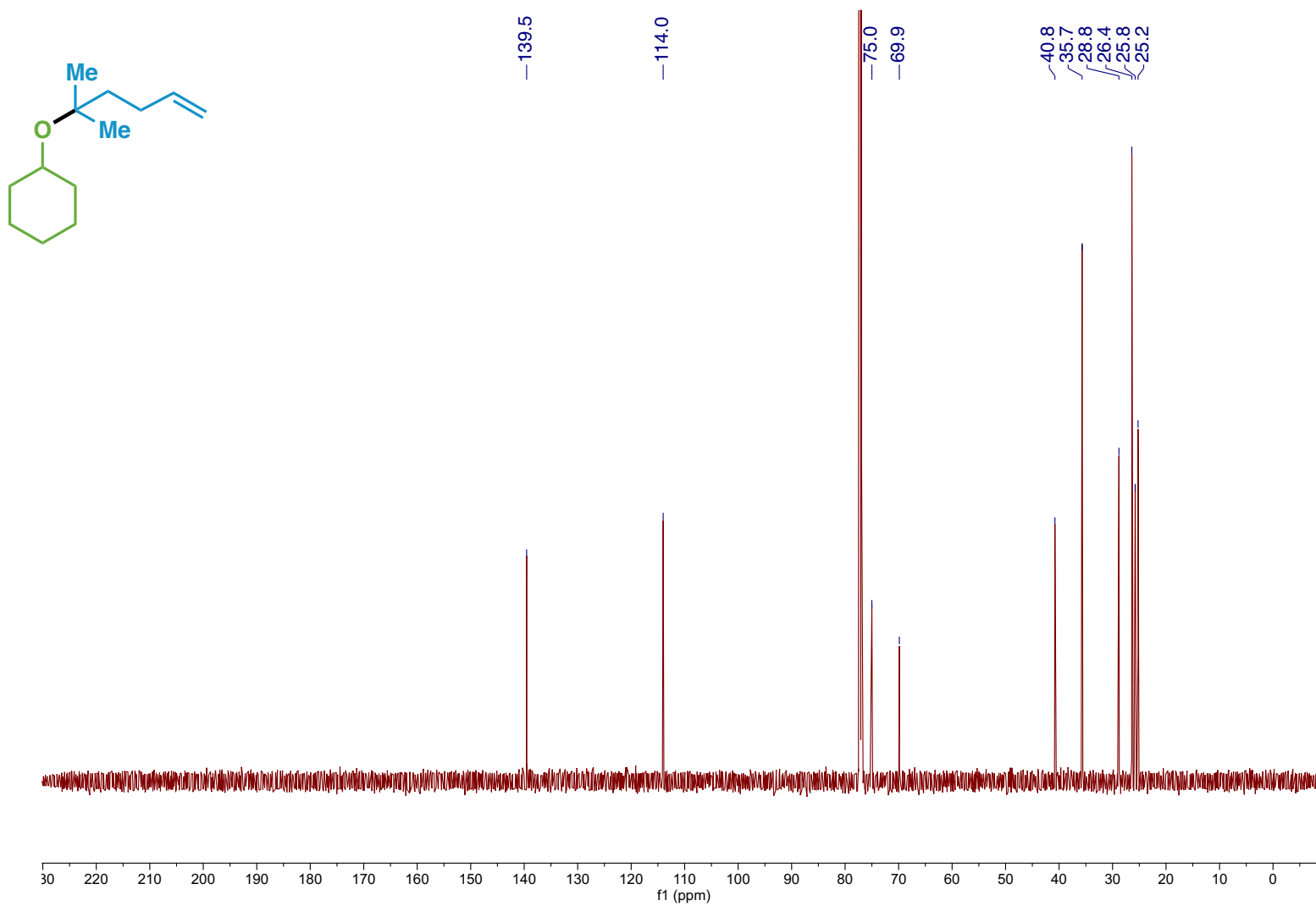
Compound 25 ^{13}C NMR



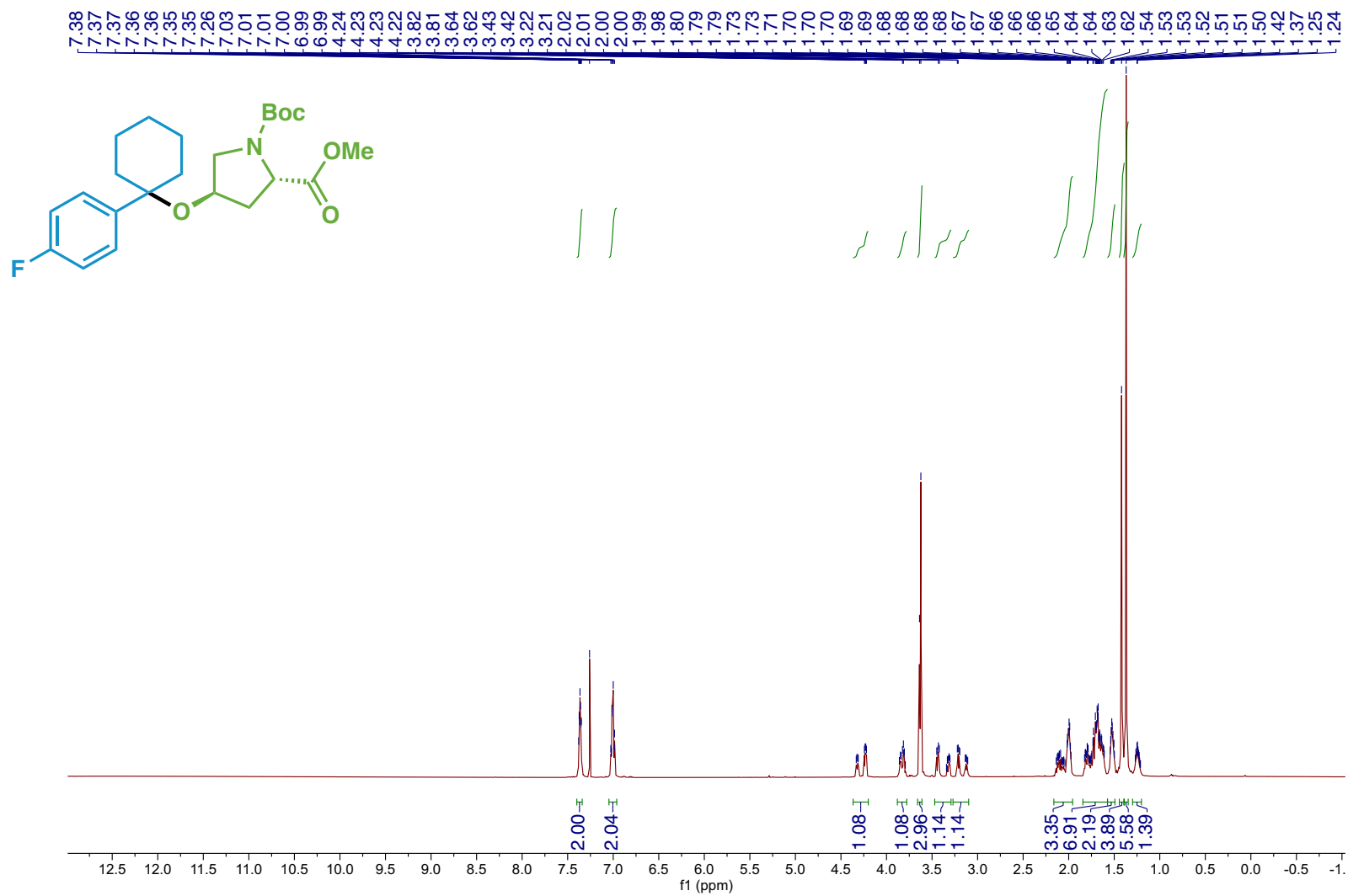
Compound 26 ¹H NMR



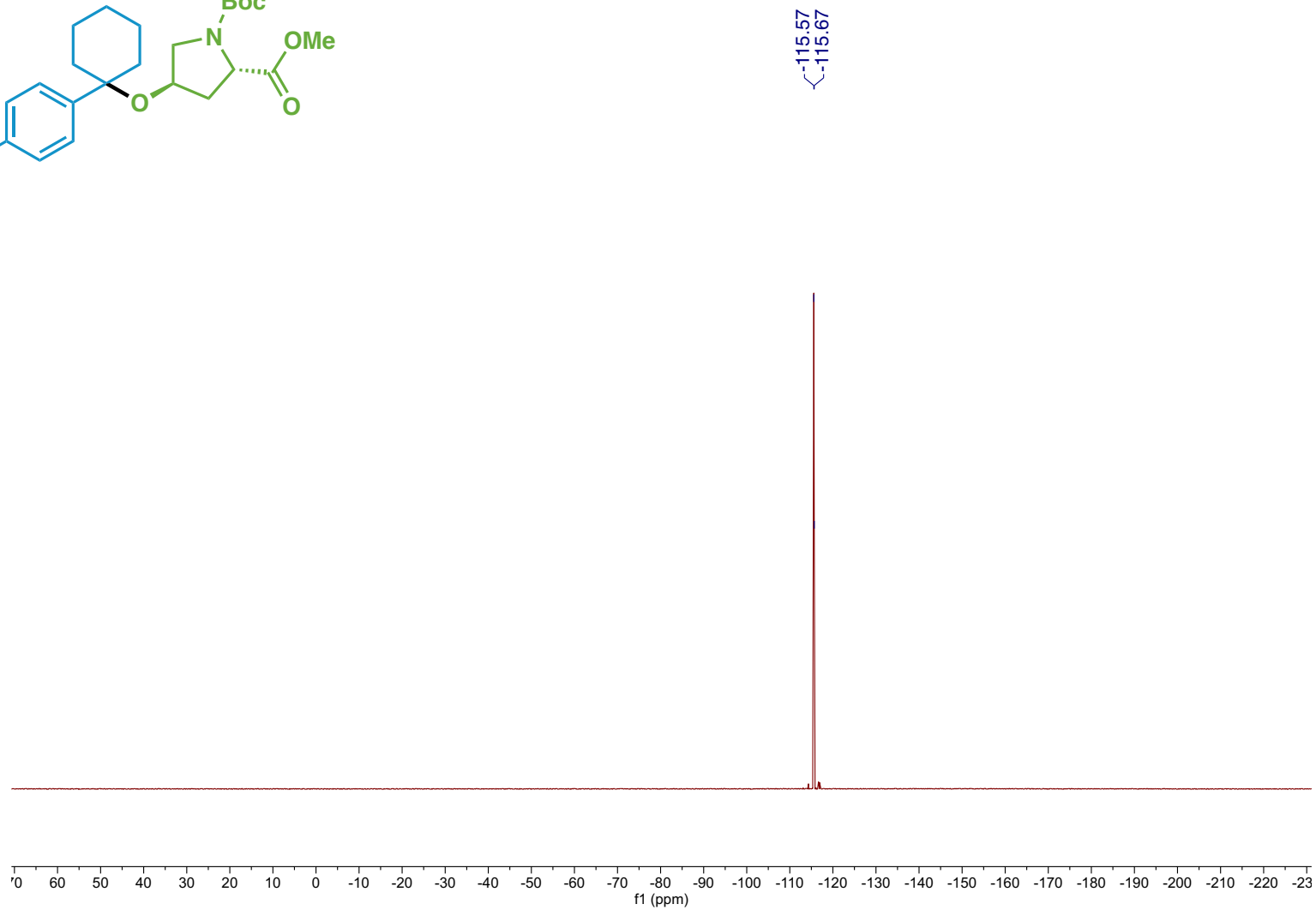
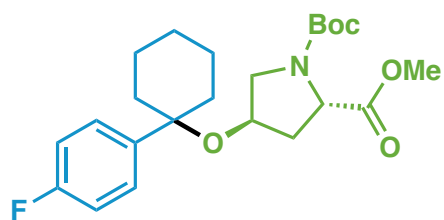
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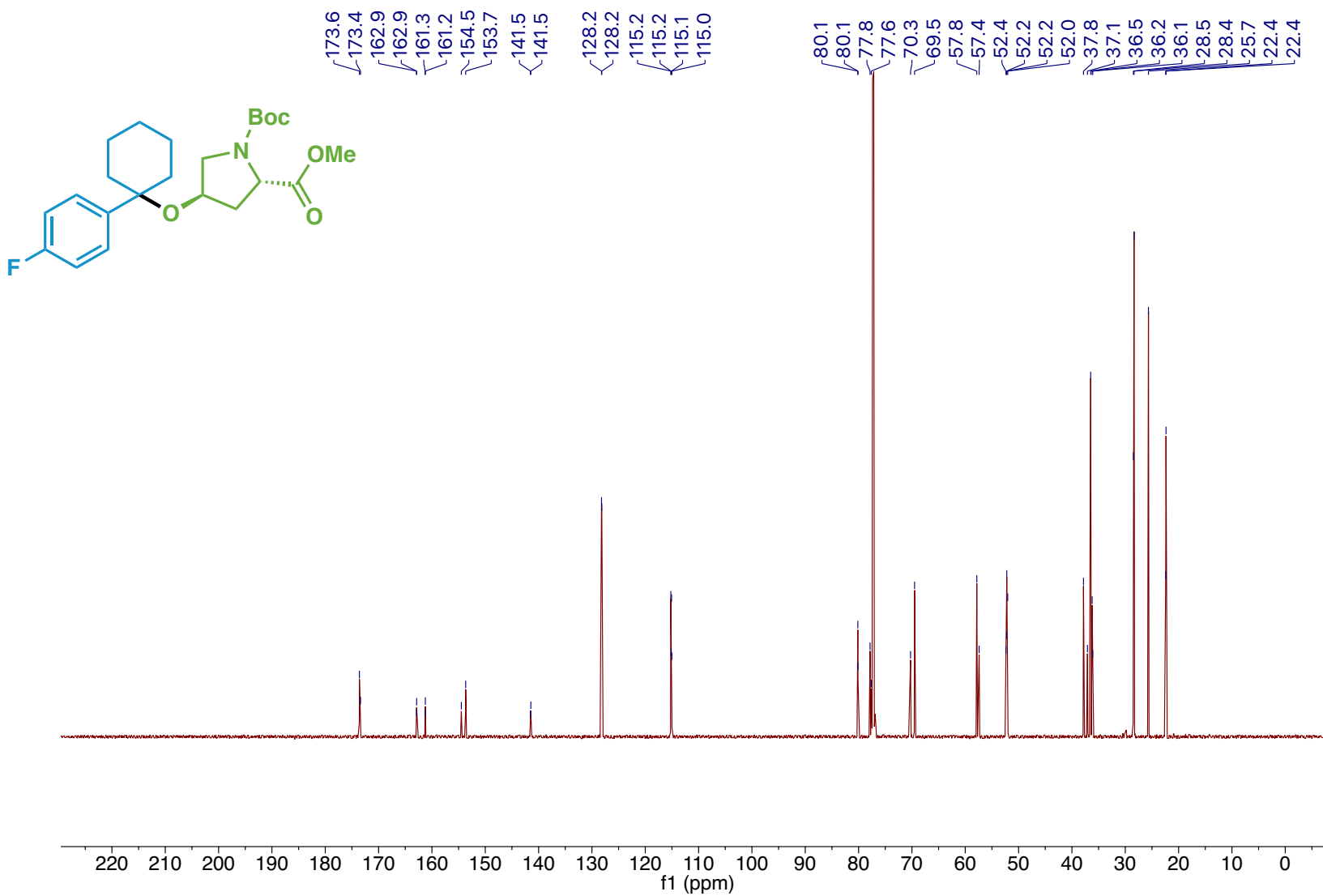
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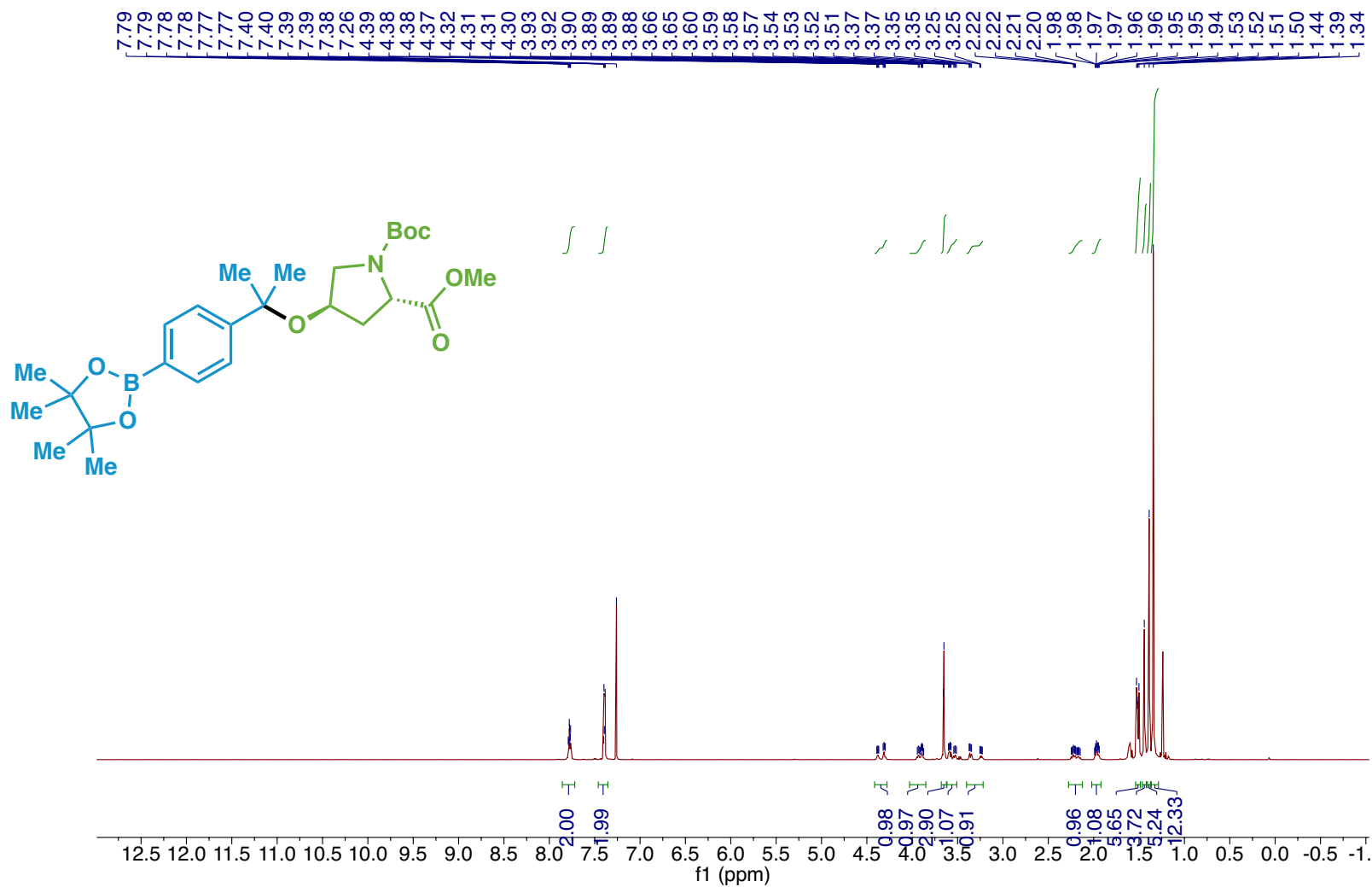
Compound 27 ¹⁹F NMR



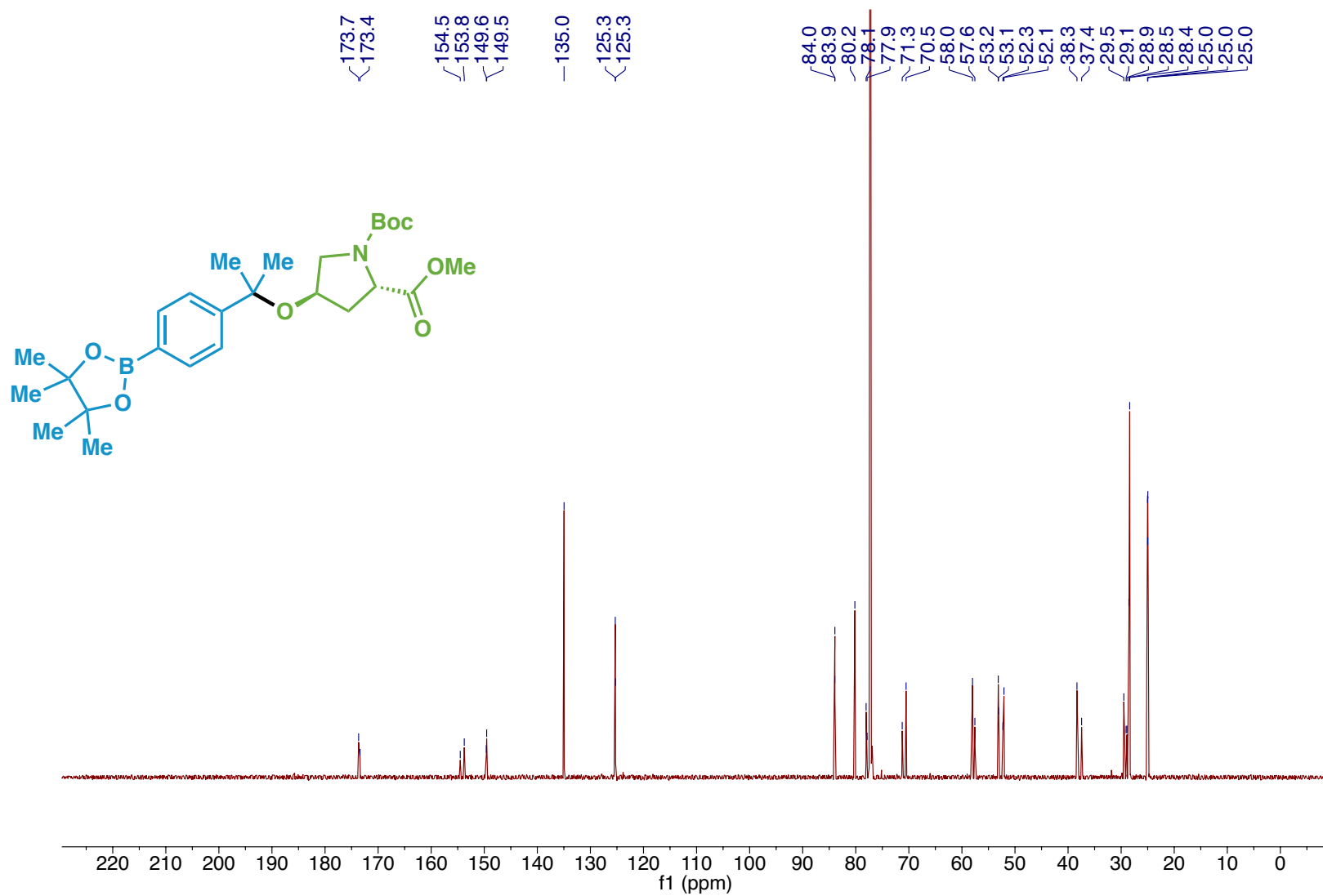
Compound 27 ¹³C NMR



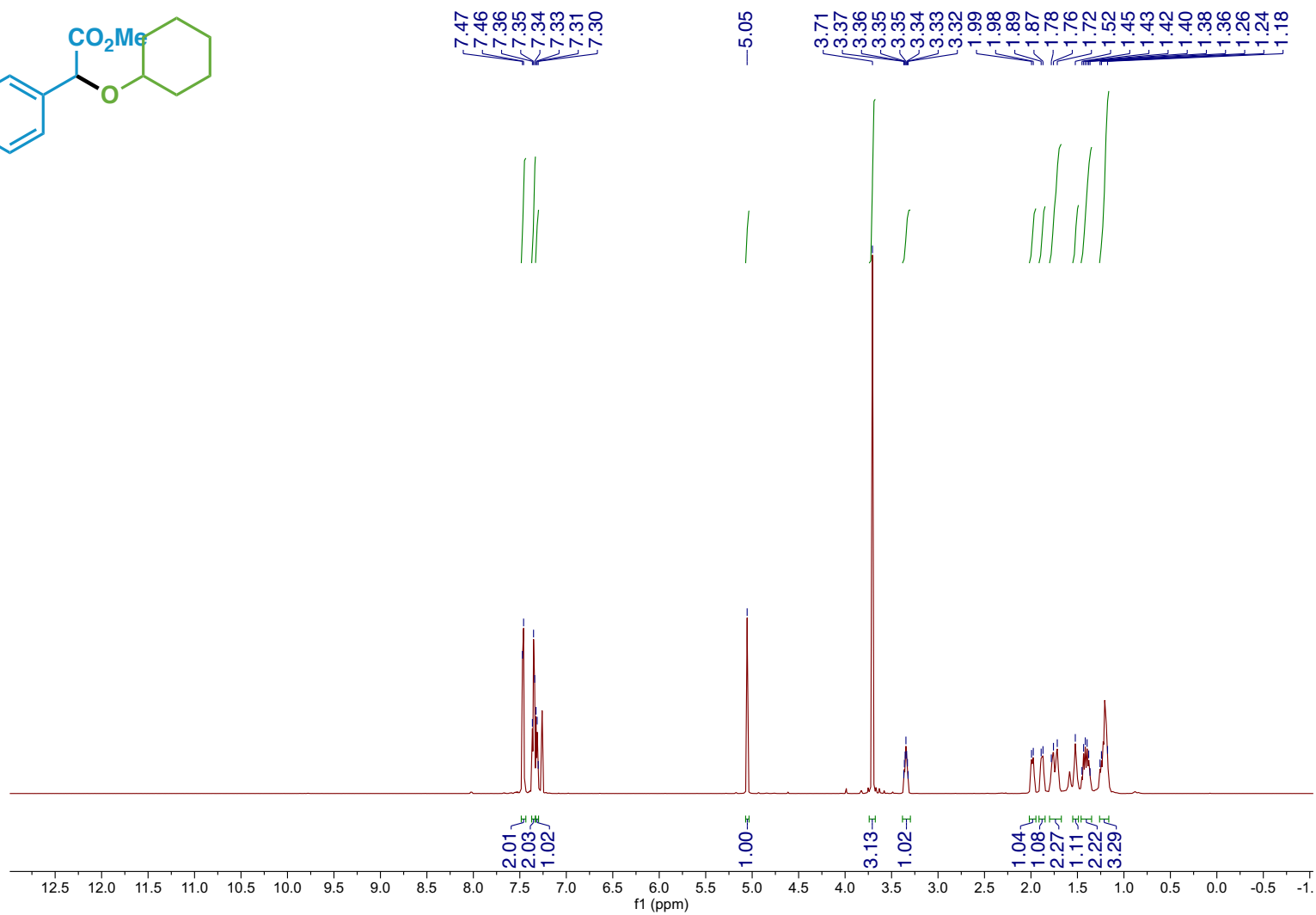
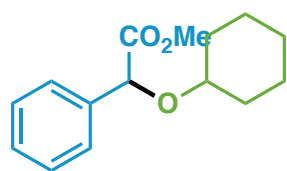
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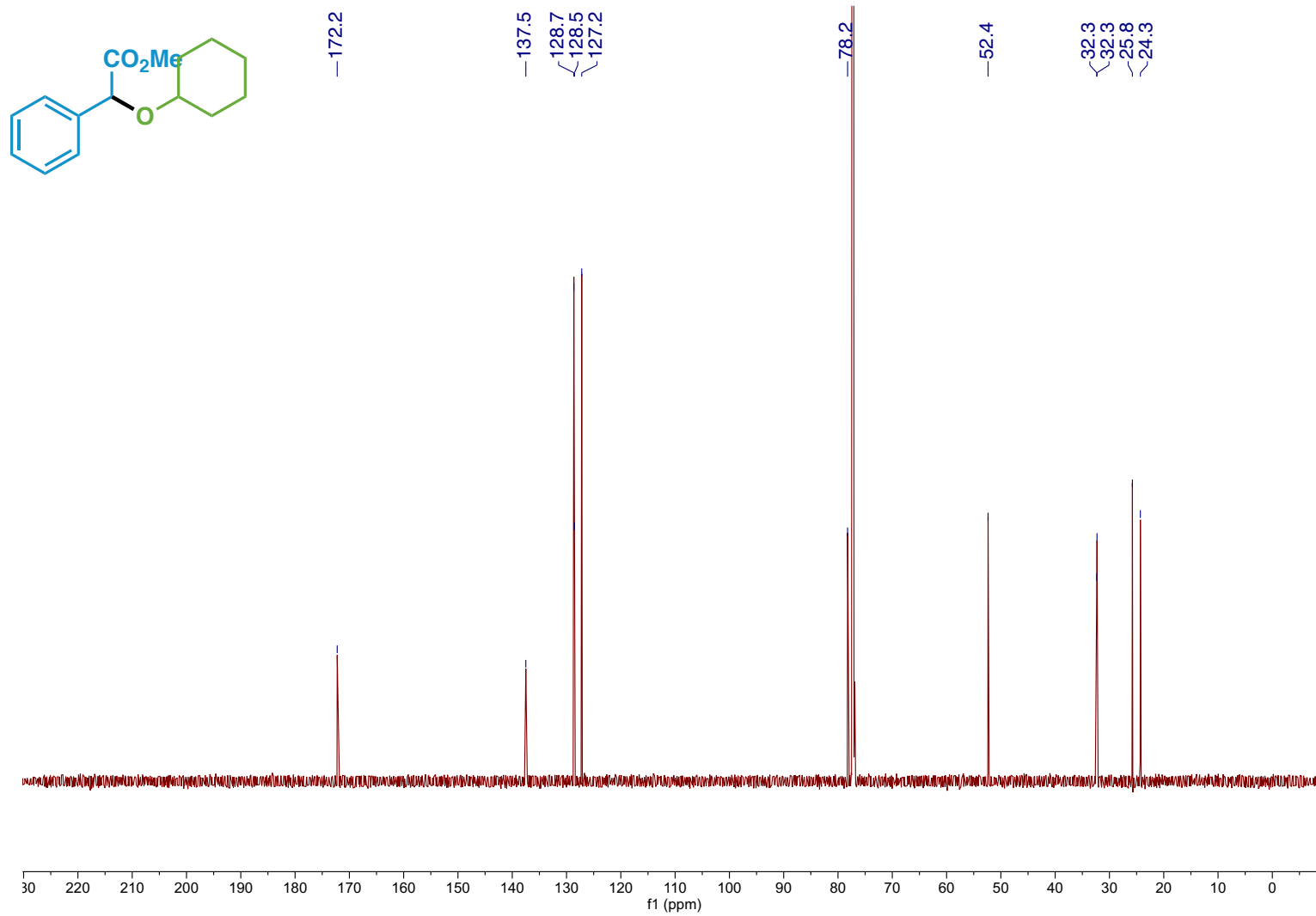
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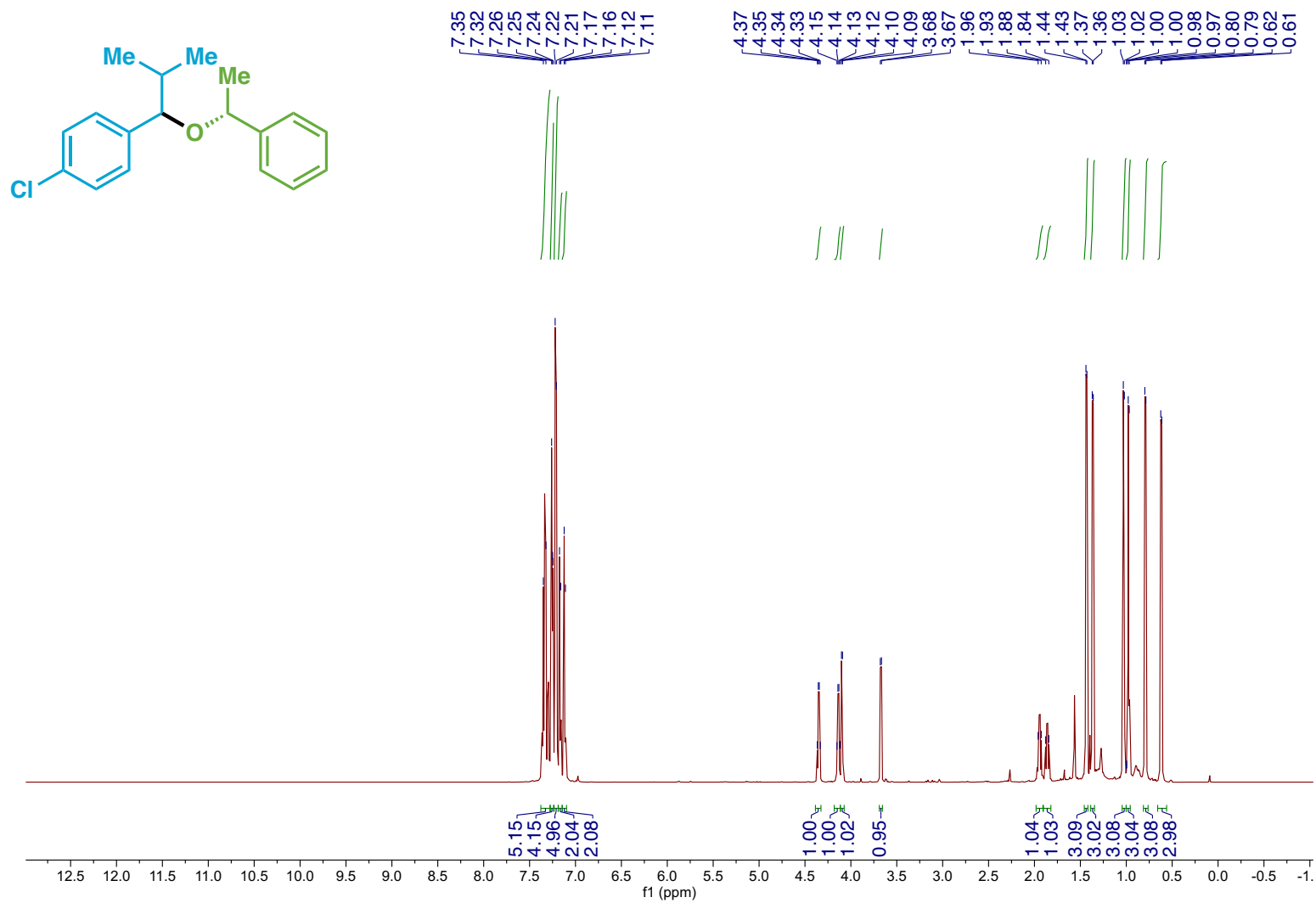
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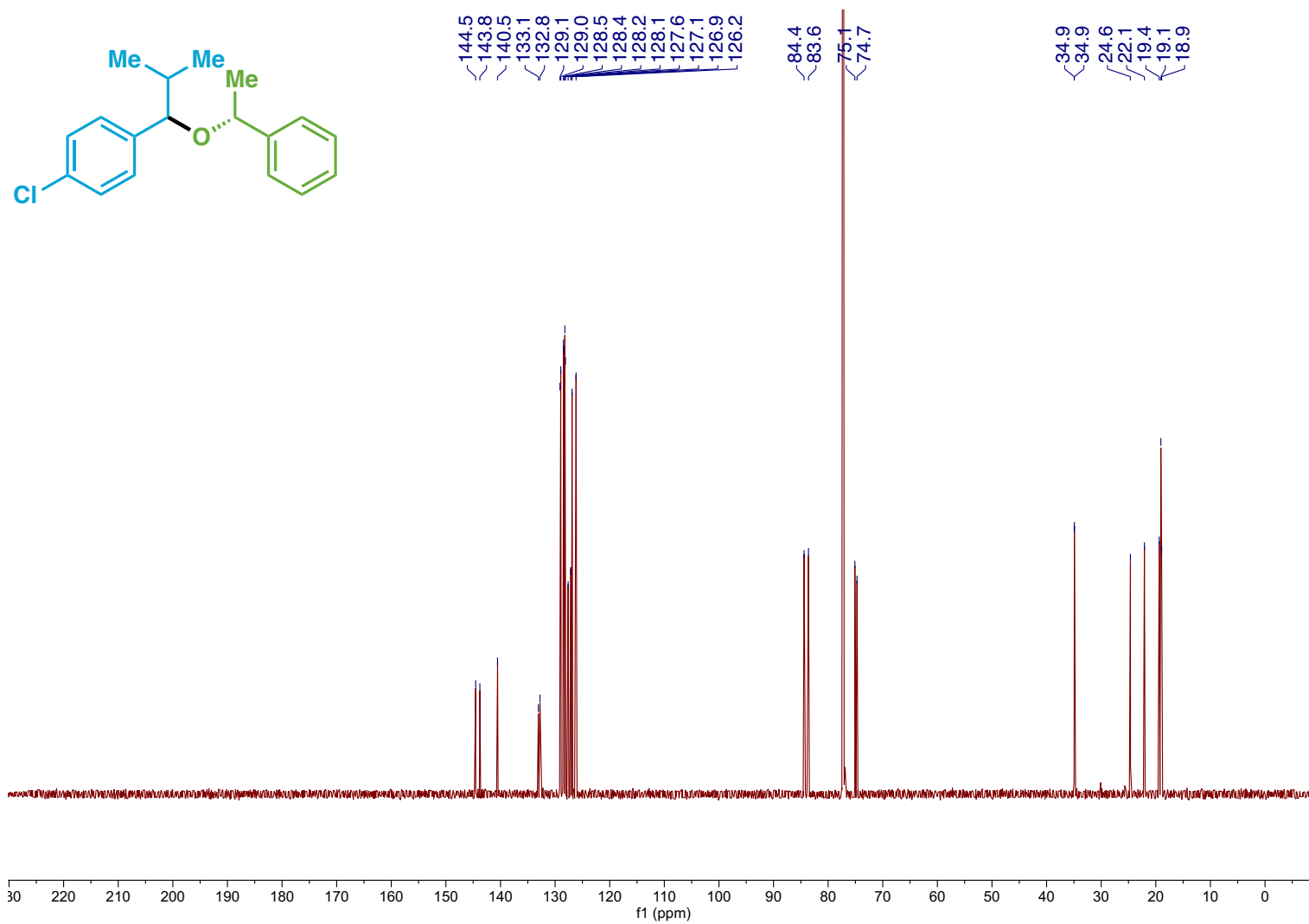
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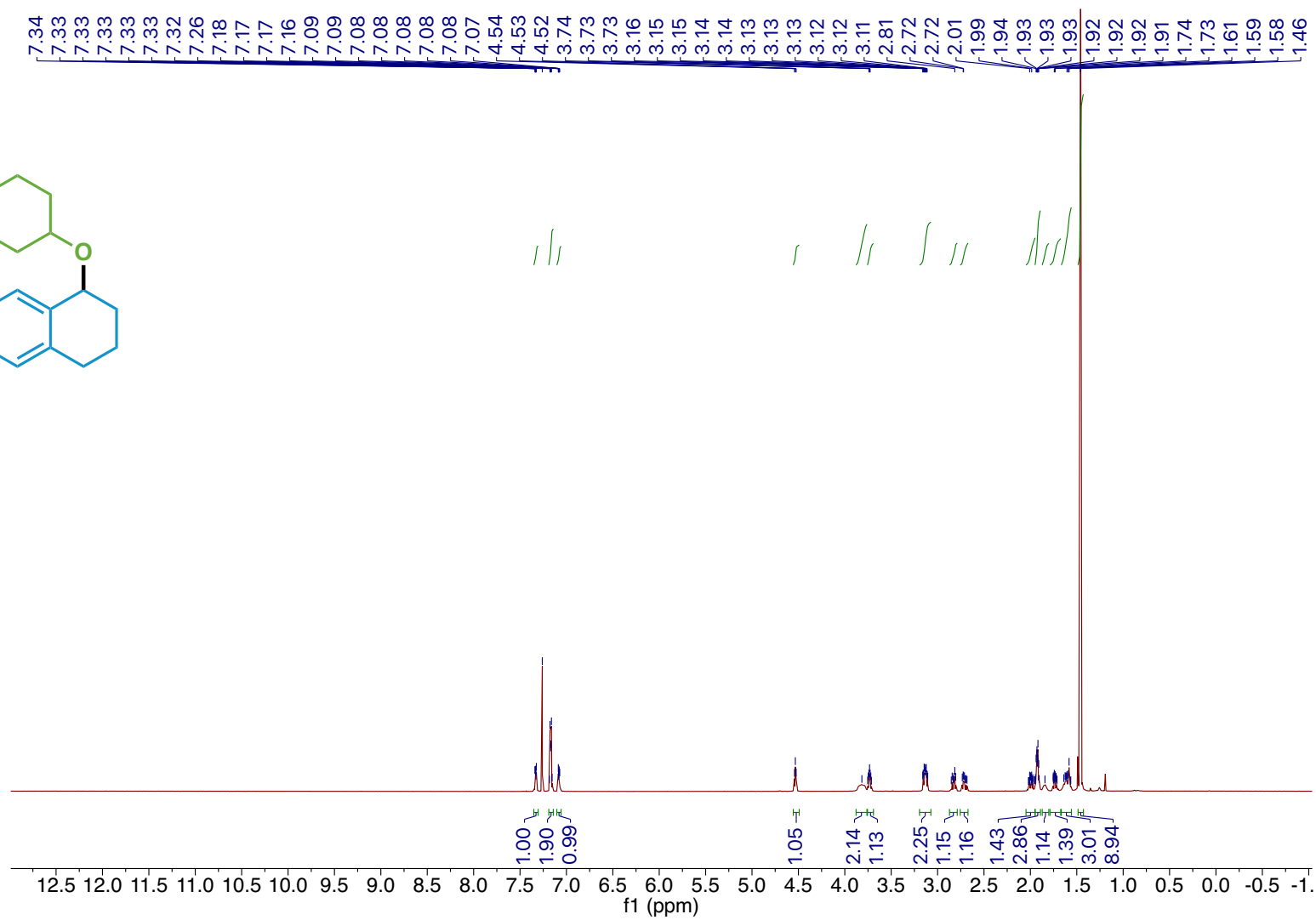
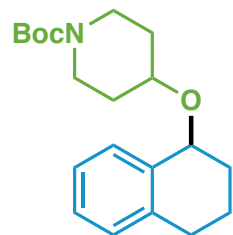
Compound 30 ¹H NMR



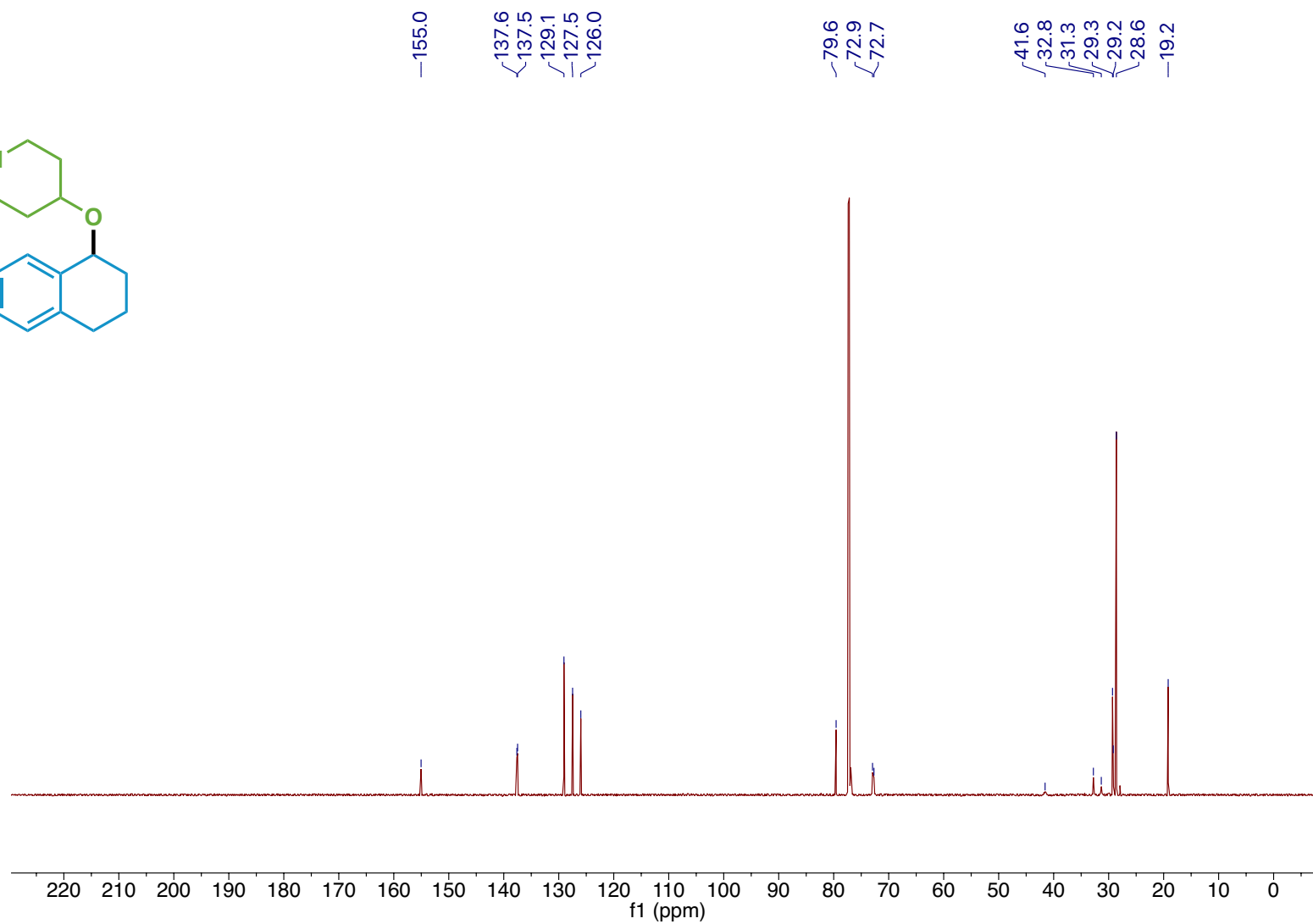
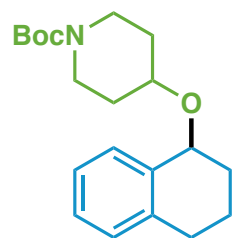
Compound 30 ¹³C NMR



Compound 31 ¹H NMR

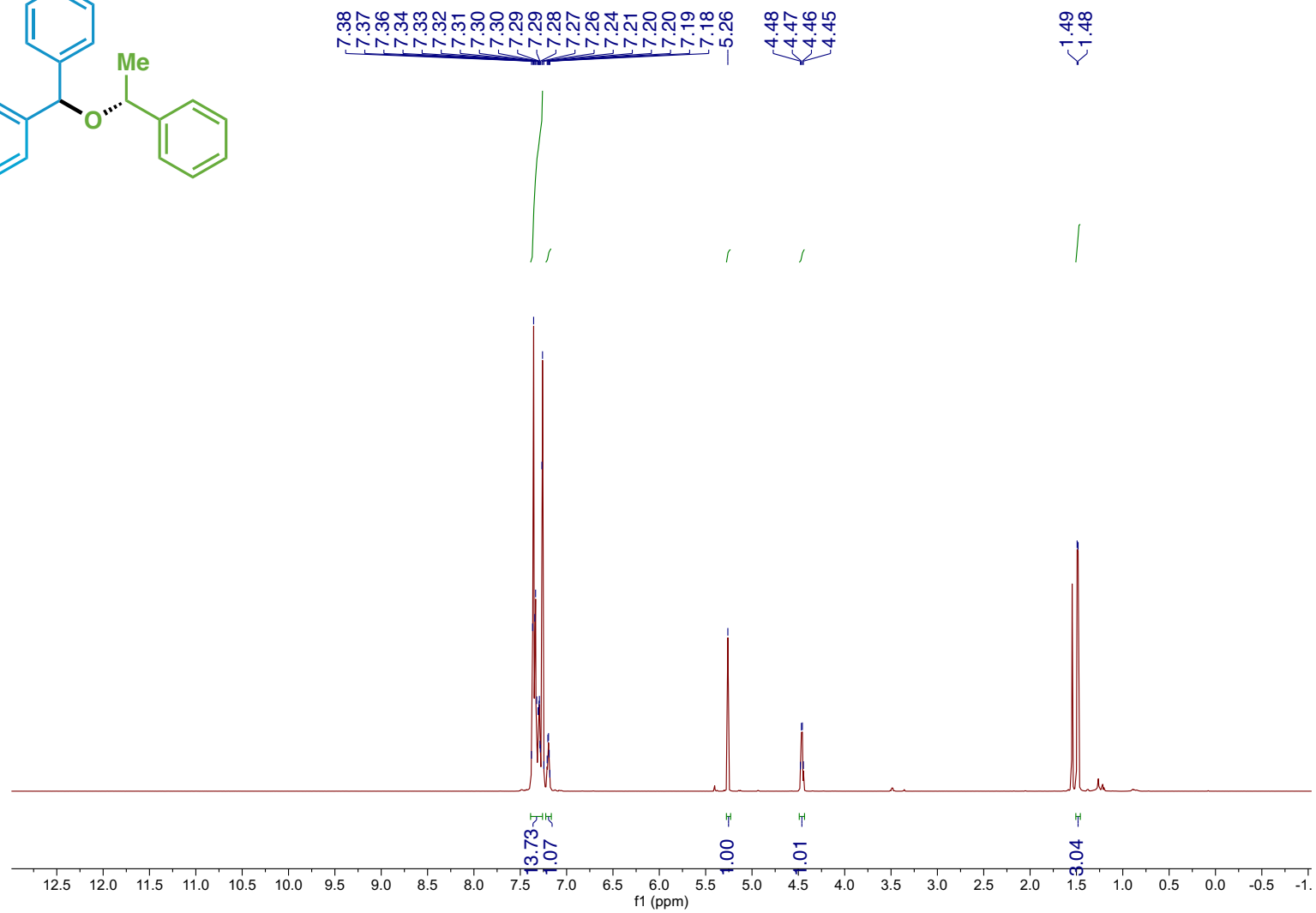
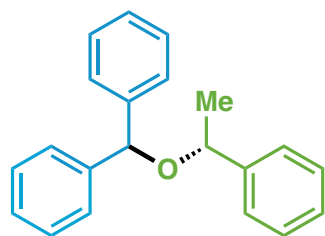


Compound 31 ^{13}C NMR

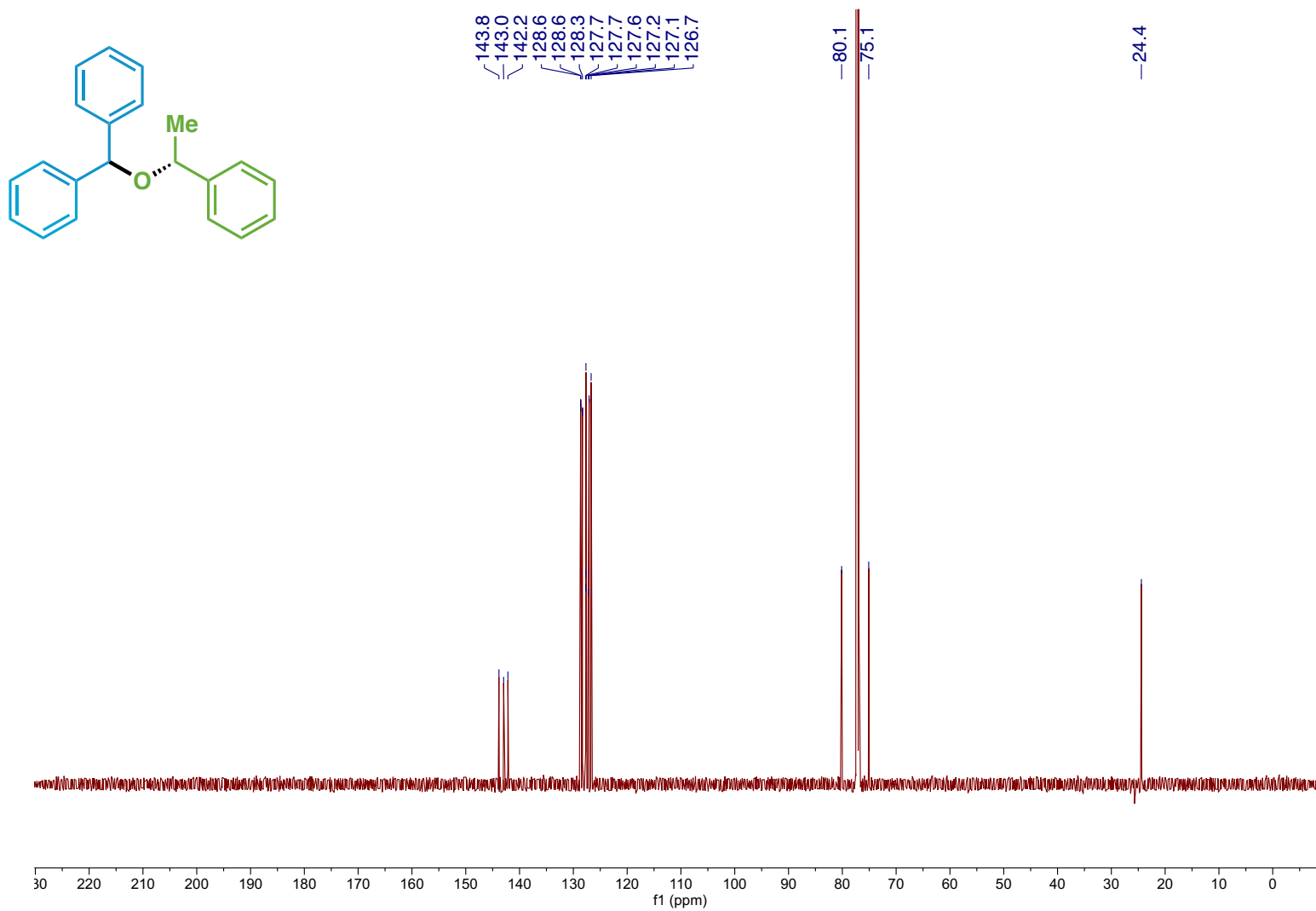


S185

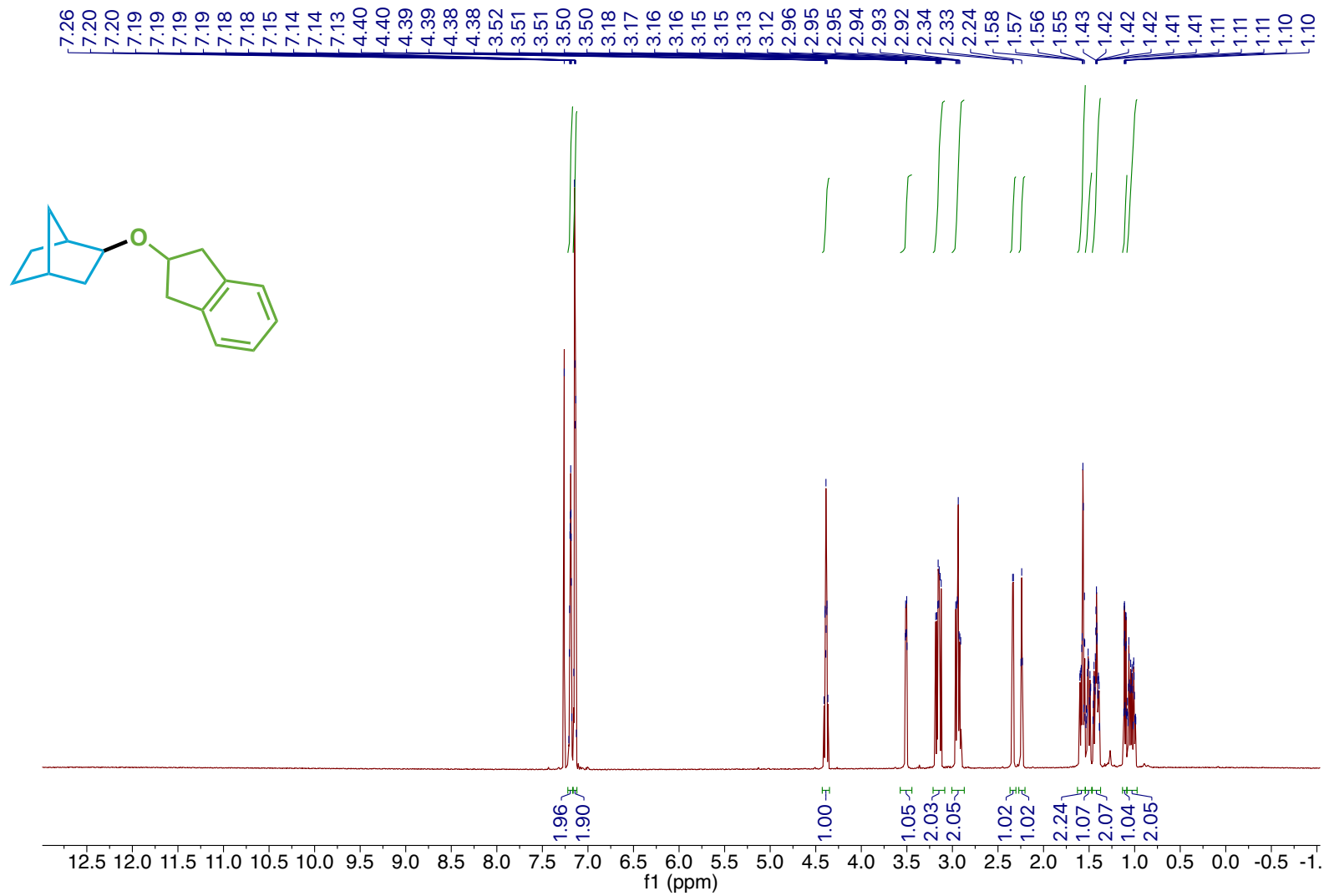
Compound 32 ¹H NMR



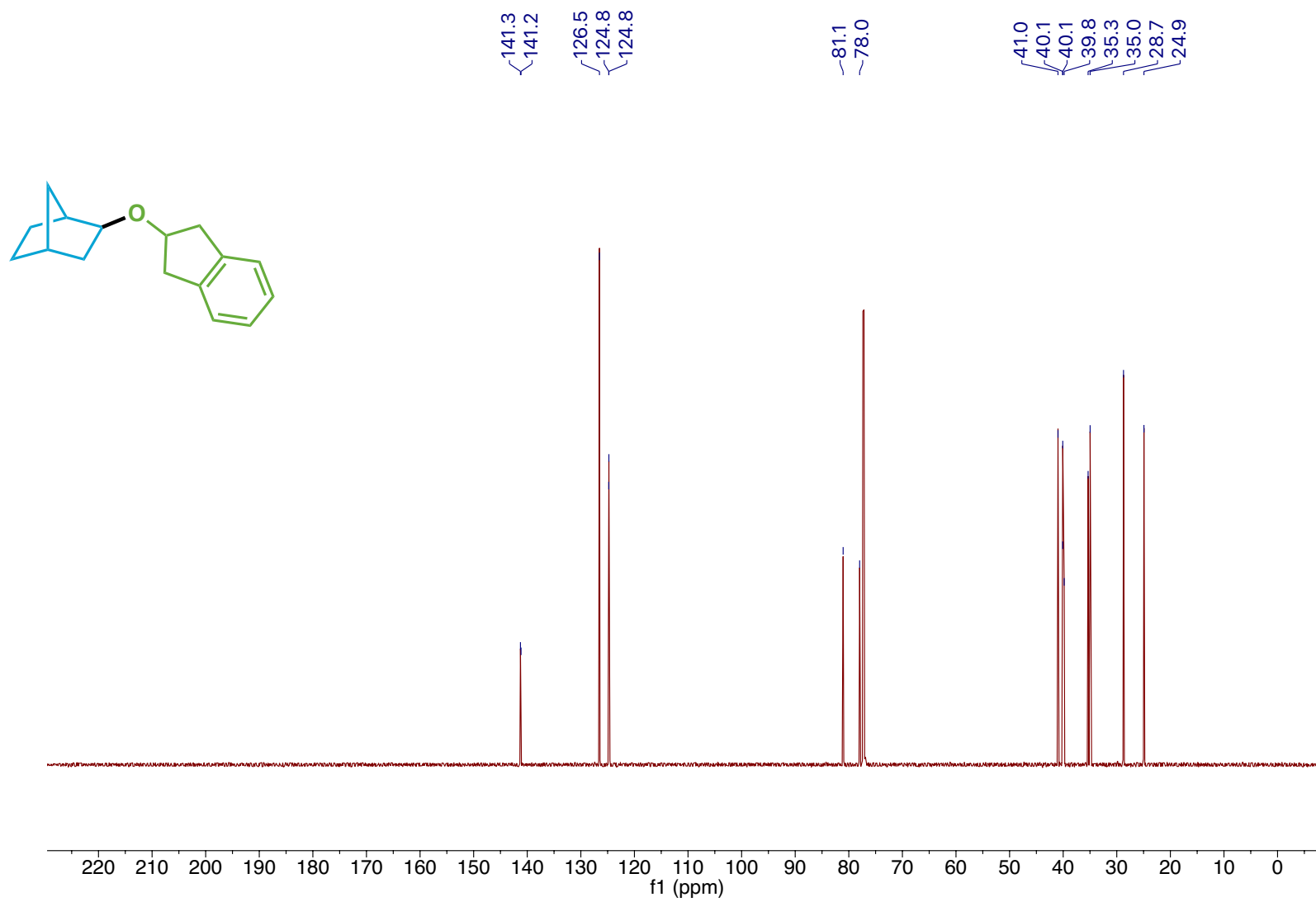
Compound 32 ^{13}C NMR



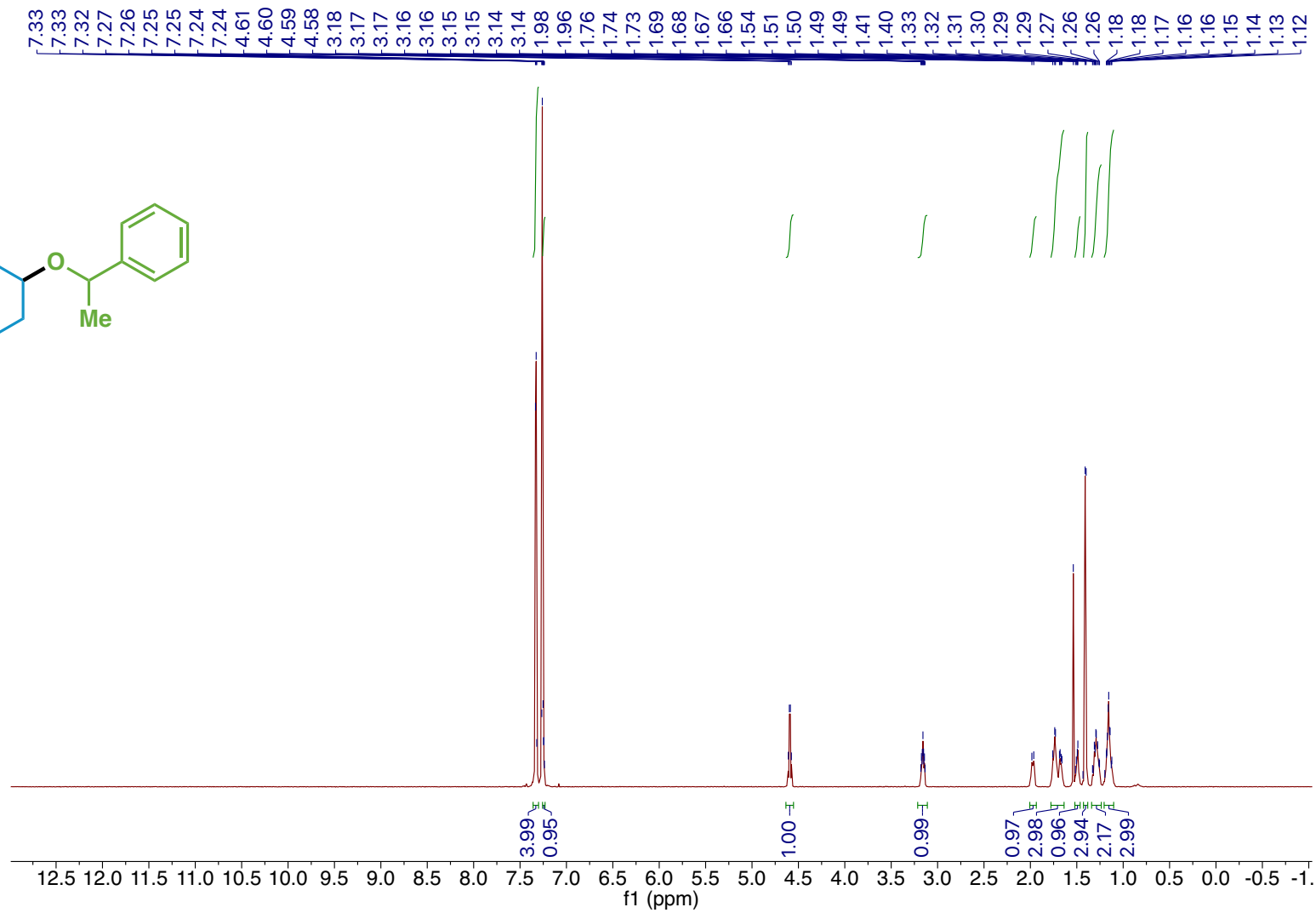
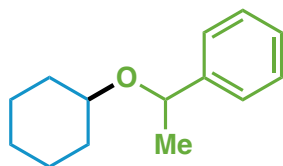
Compound 33 ^1H NMR



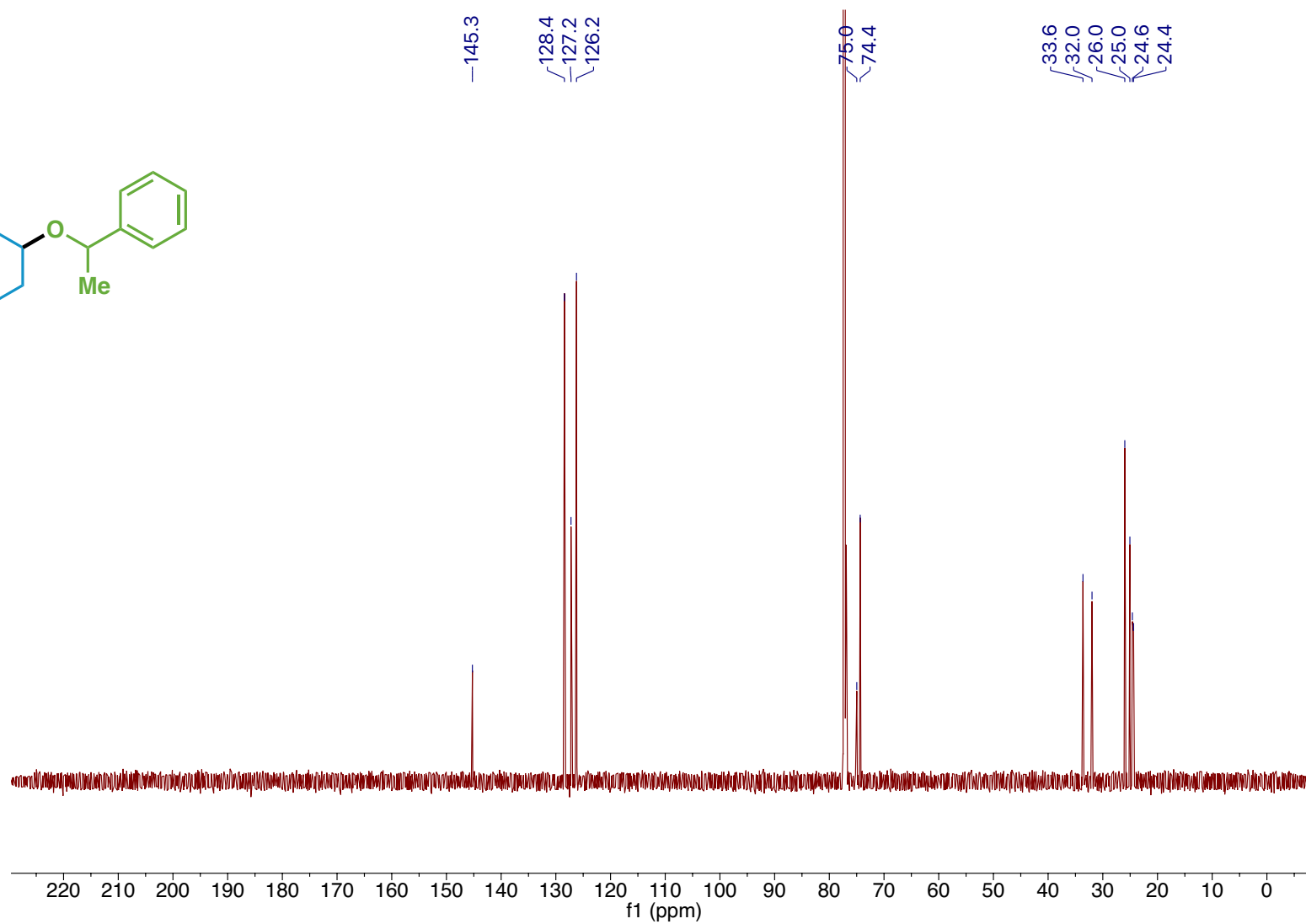
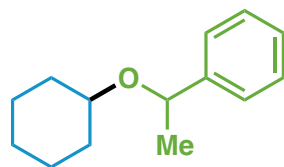
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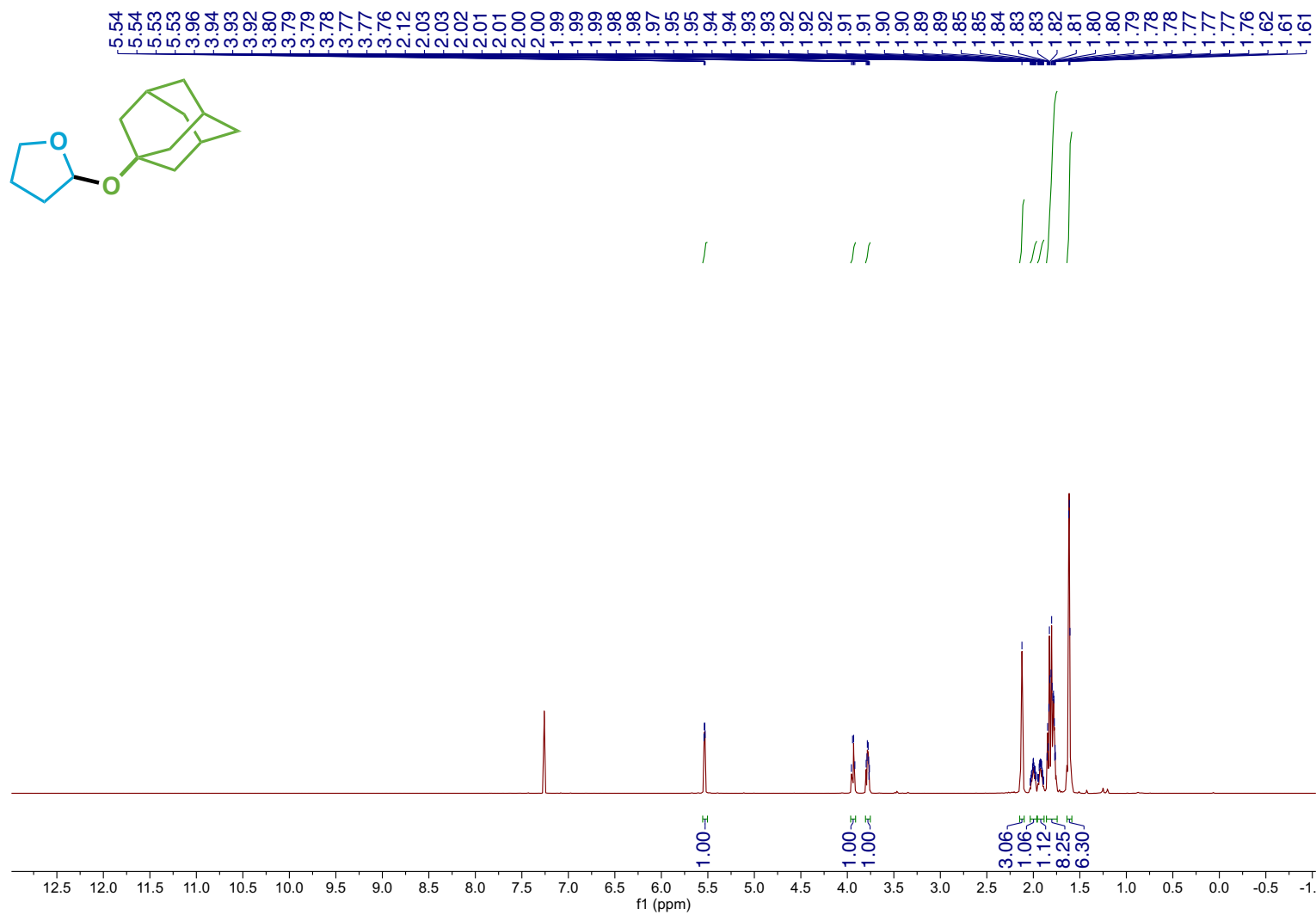
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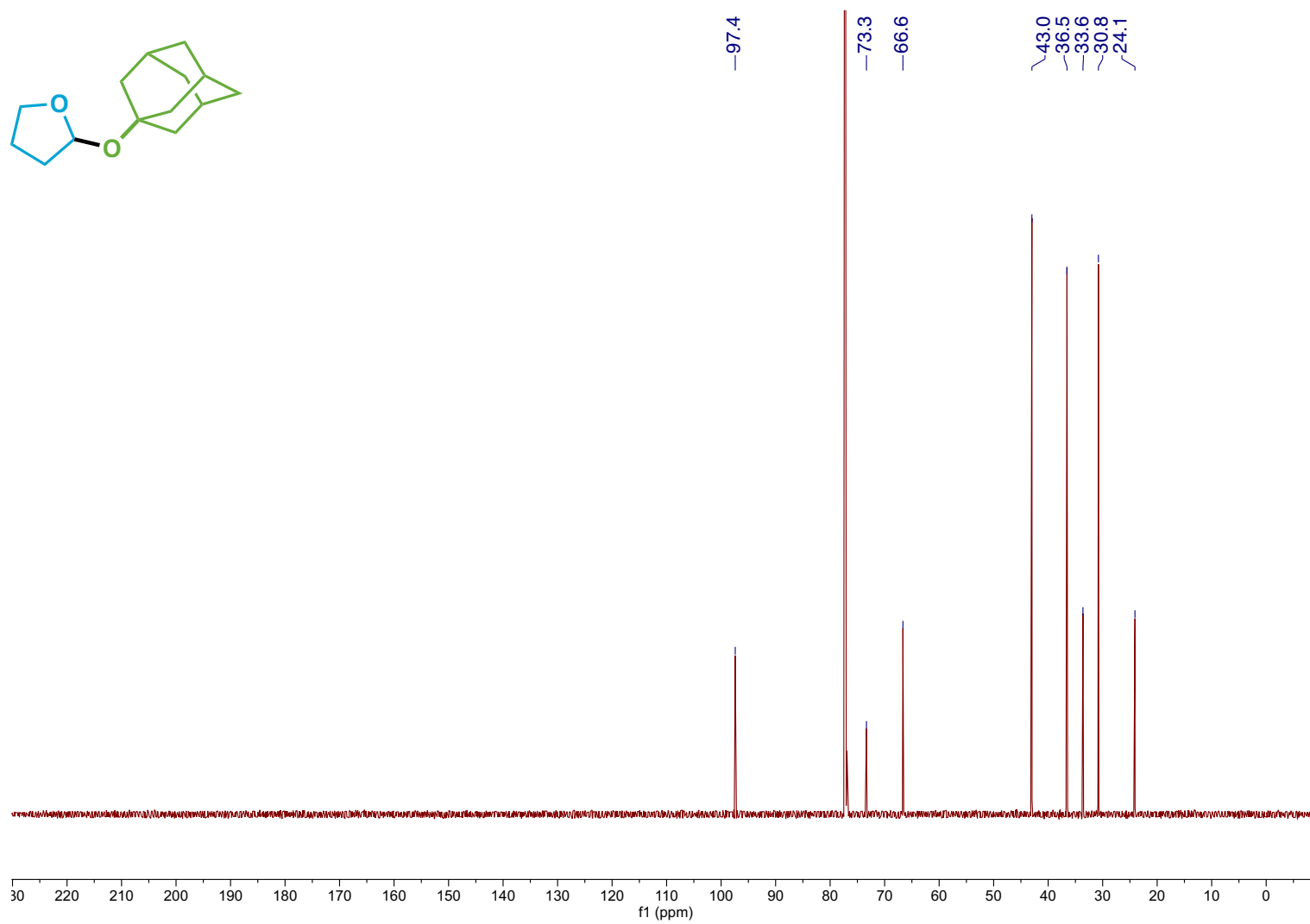
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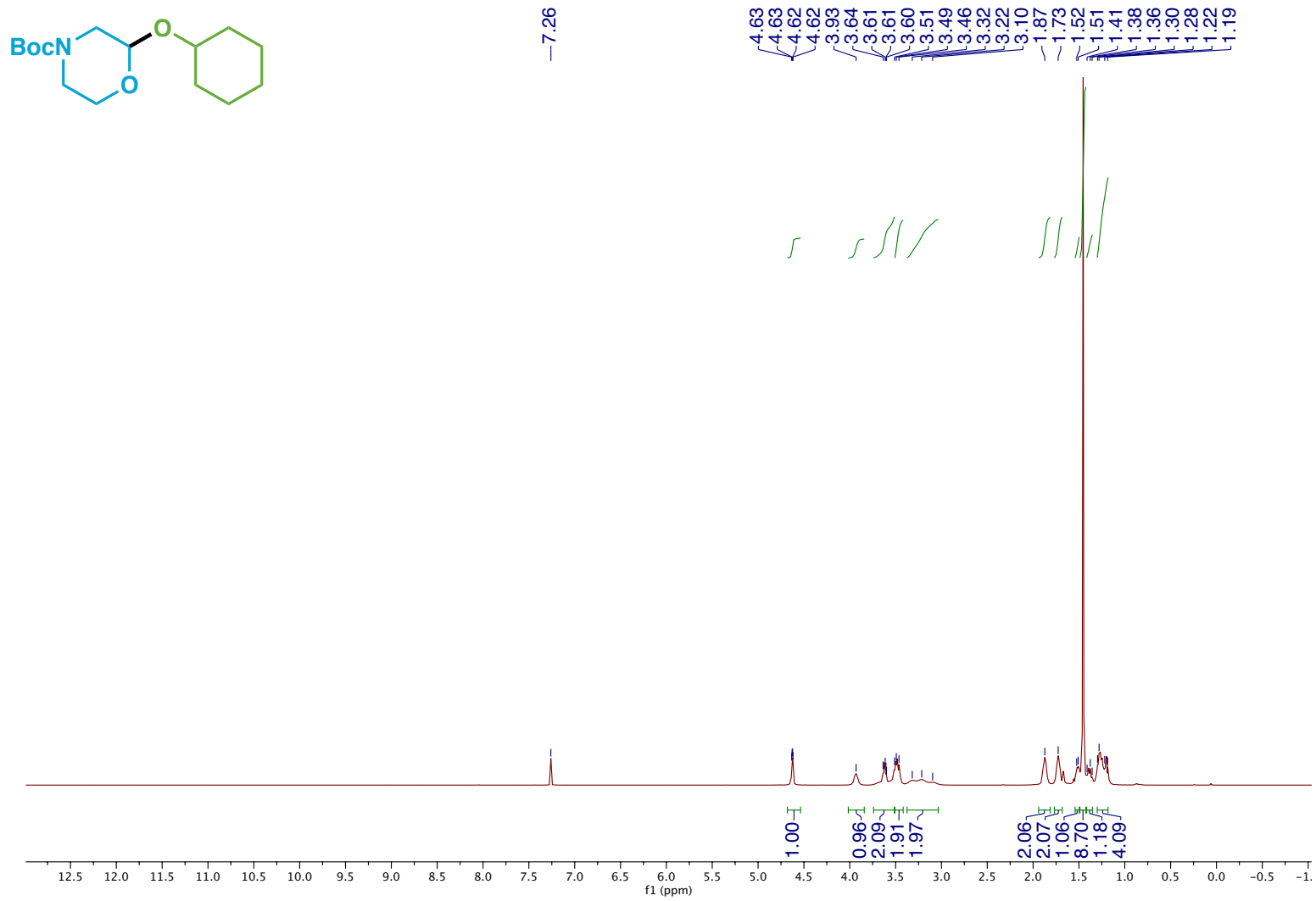
Compound 35 ¹H NMR



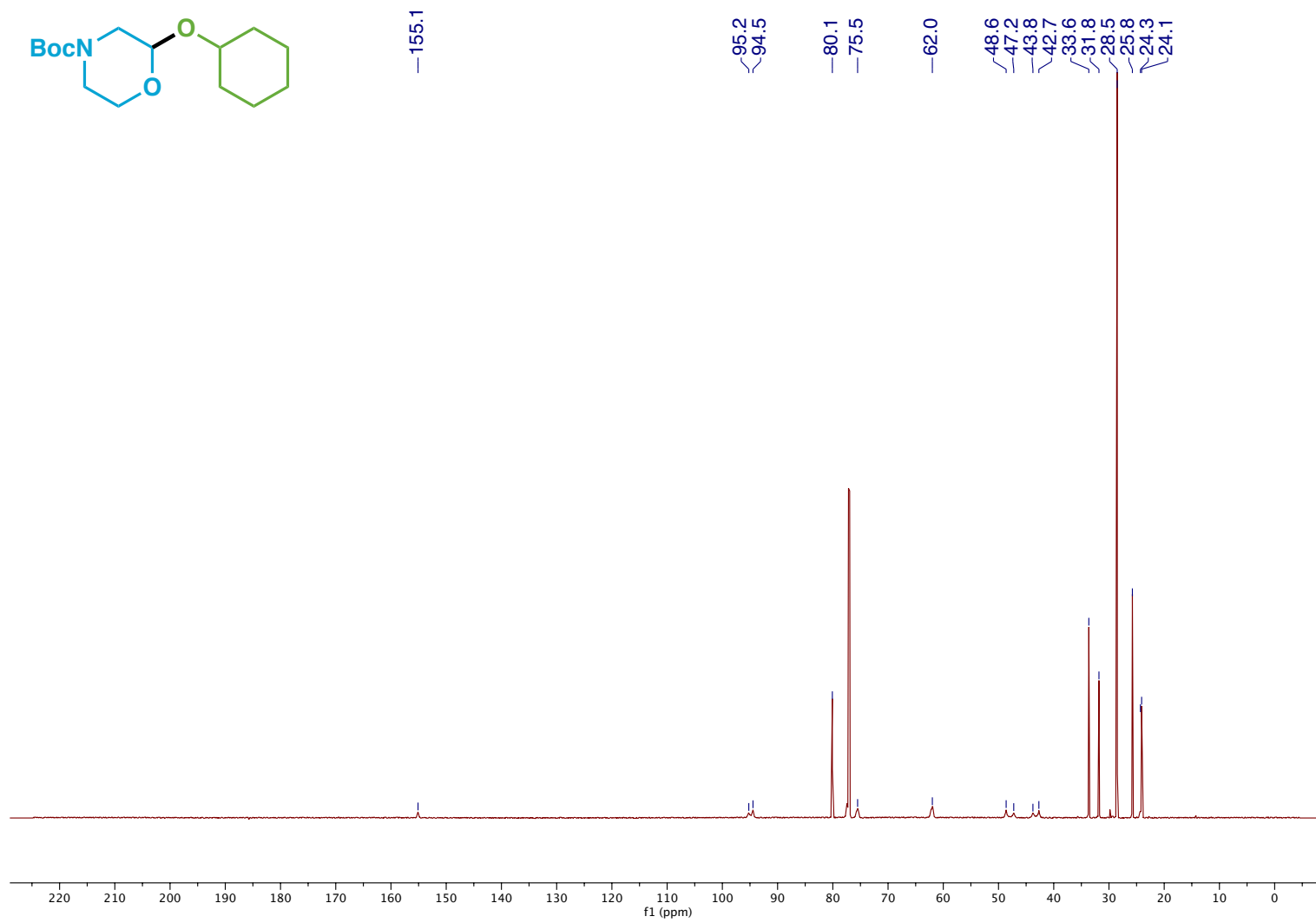
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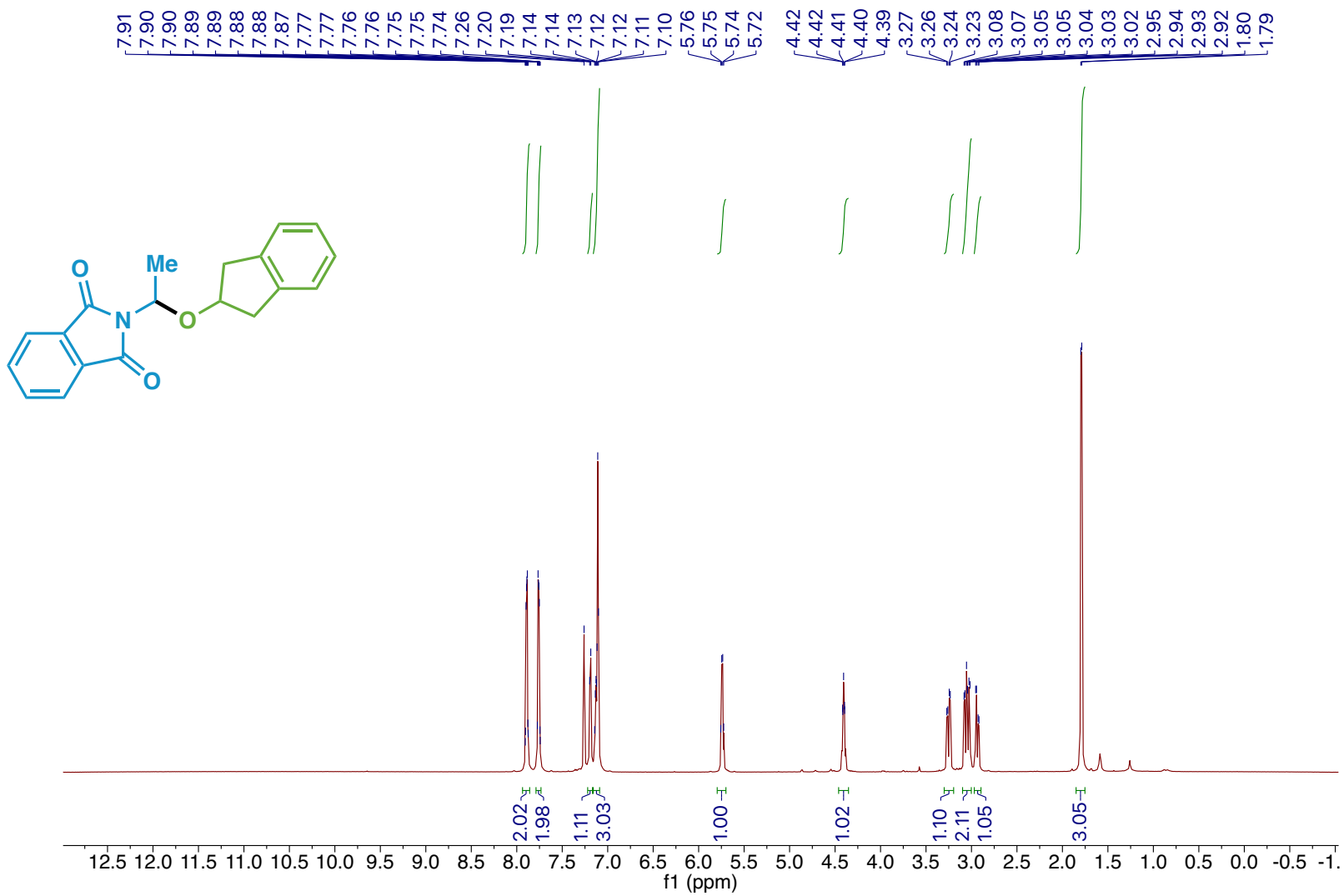
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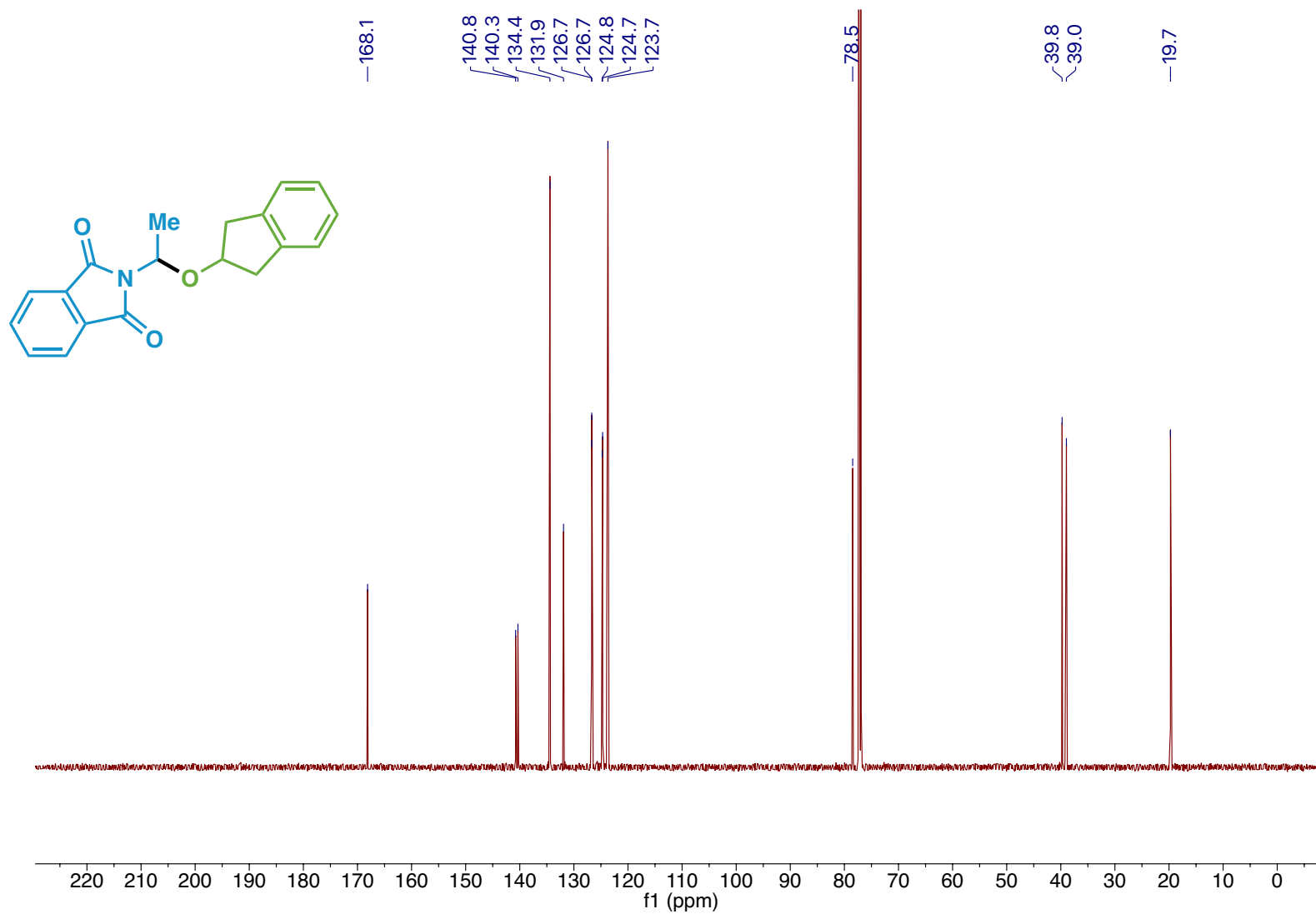
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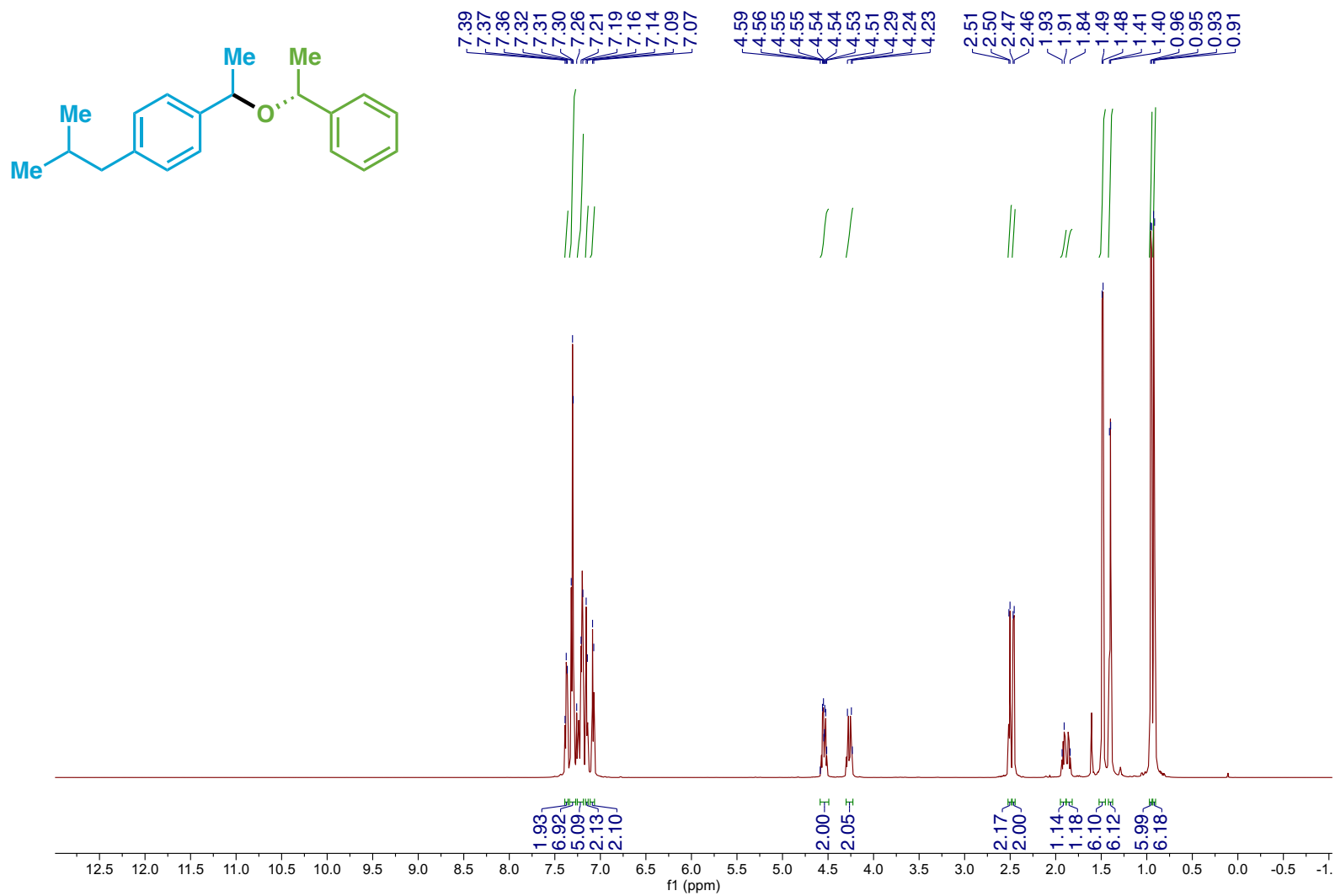
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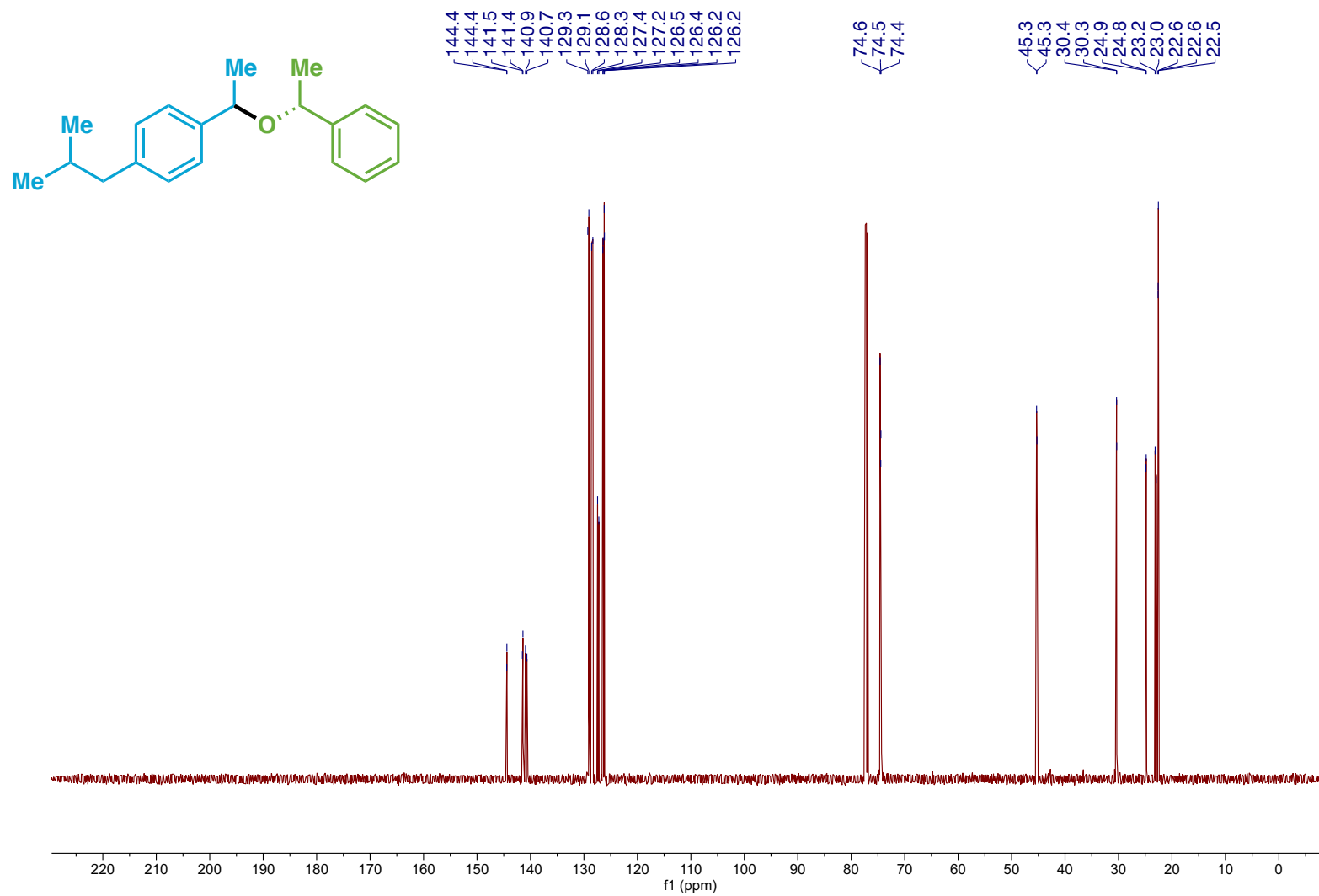
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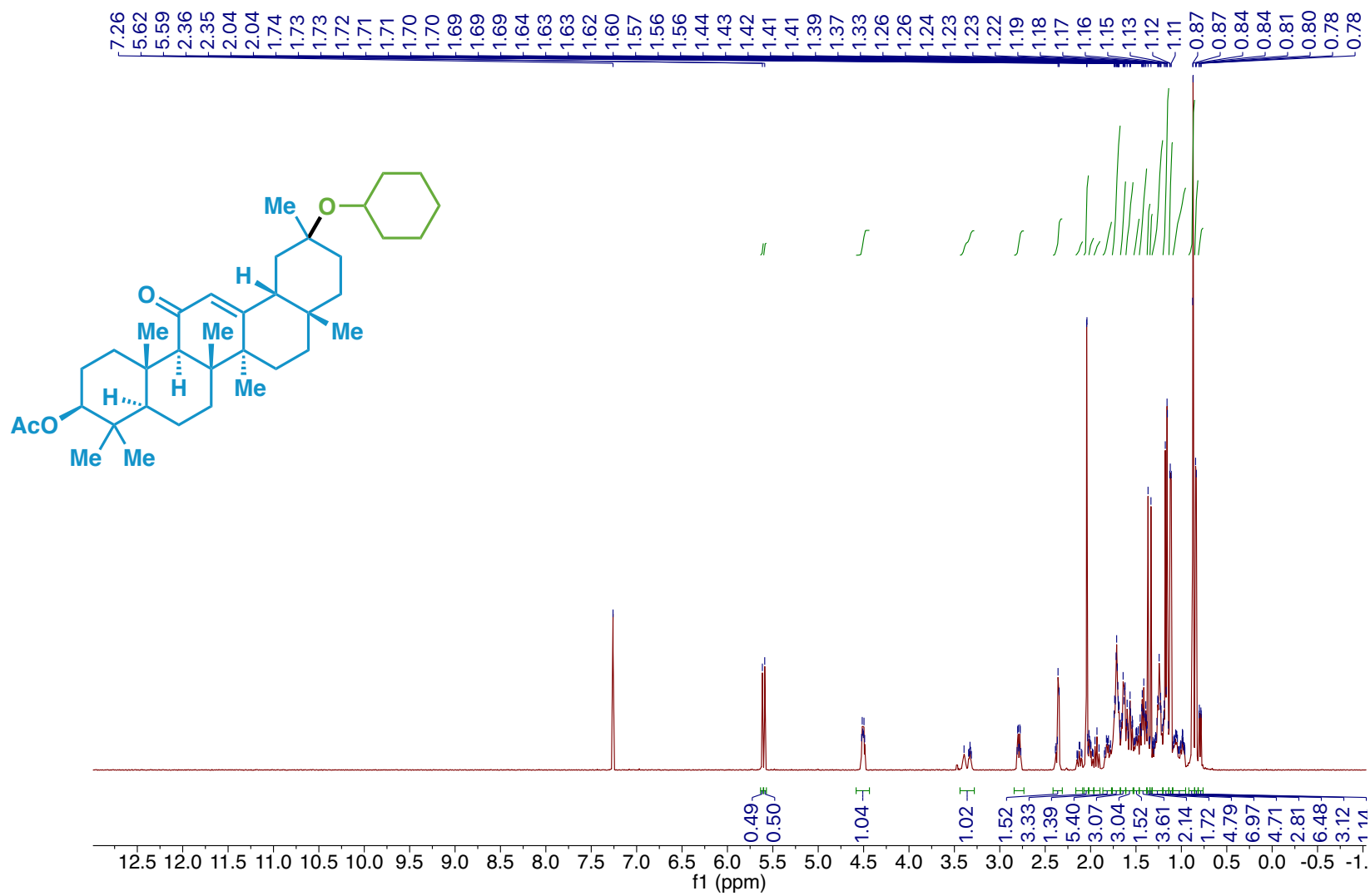
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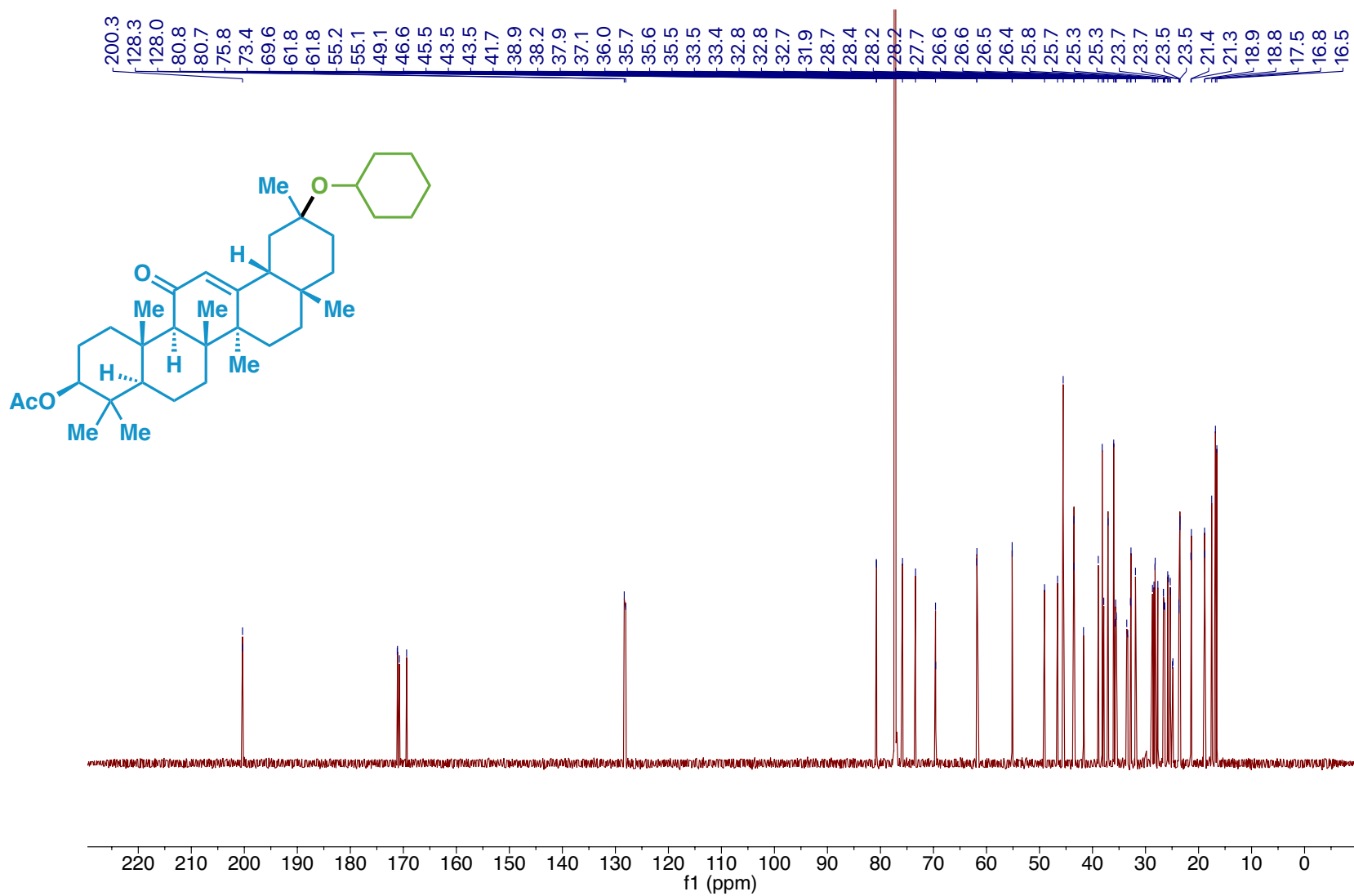
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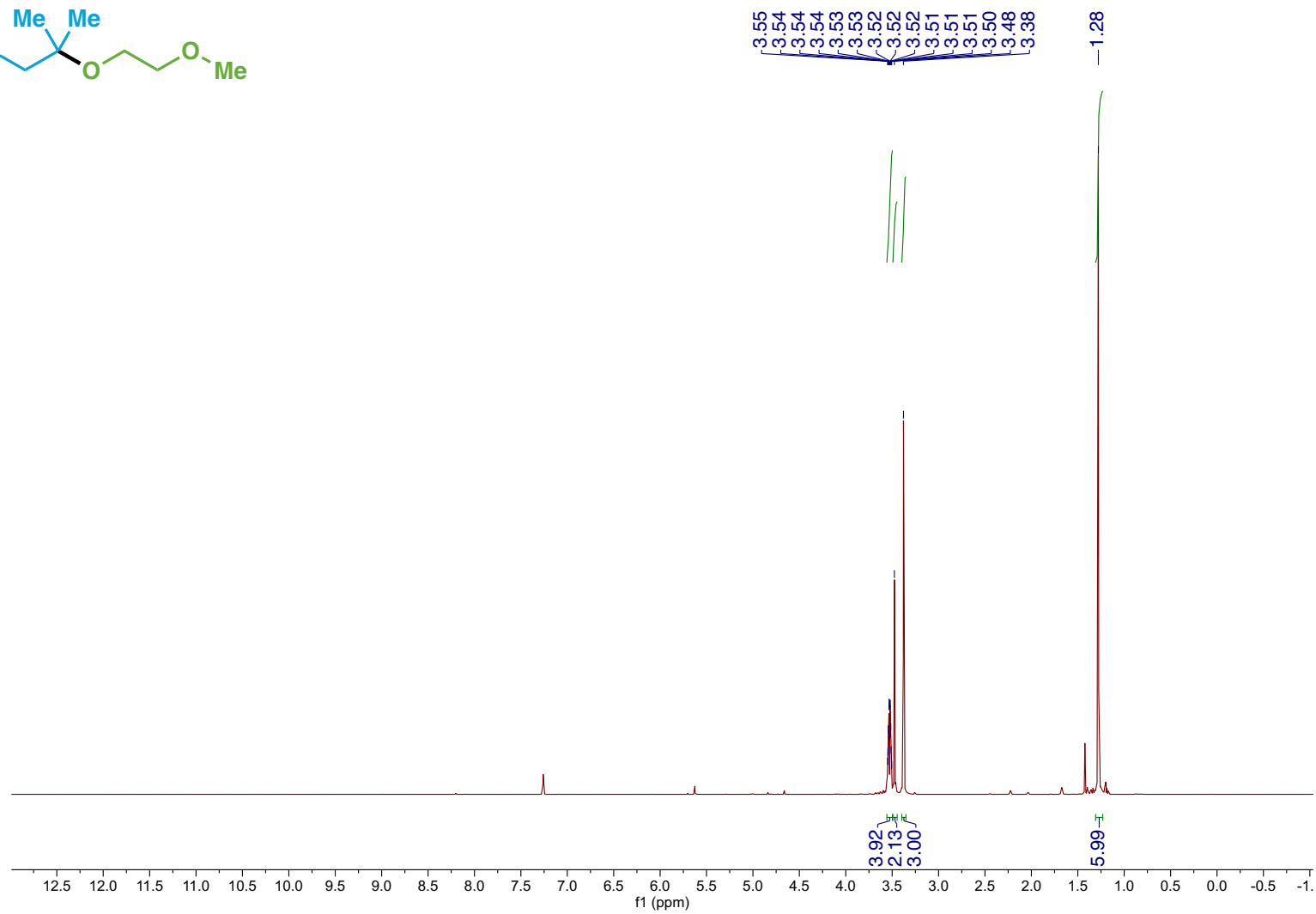
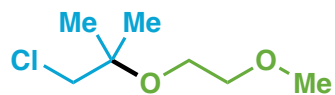
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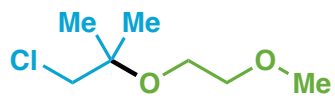
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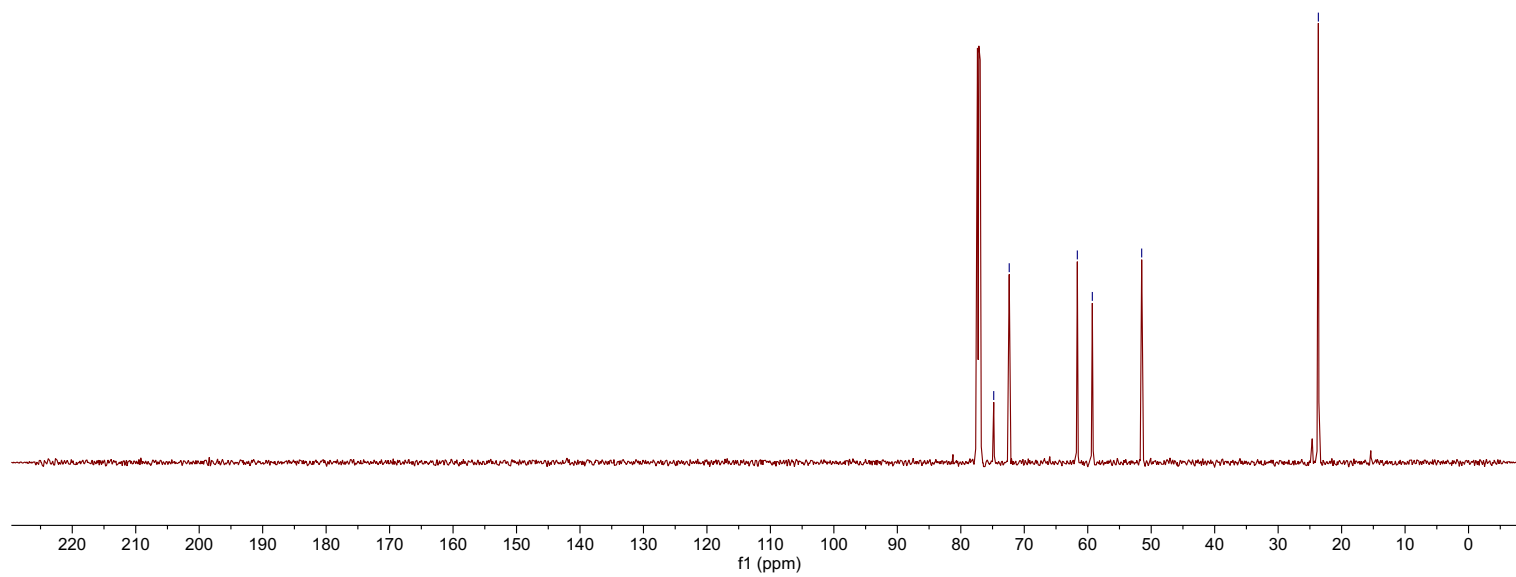
Compound 40 ¹H NMR



Compound 40 ¹³C NMR

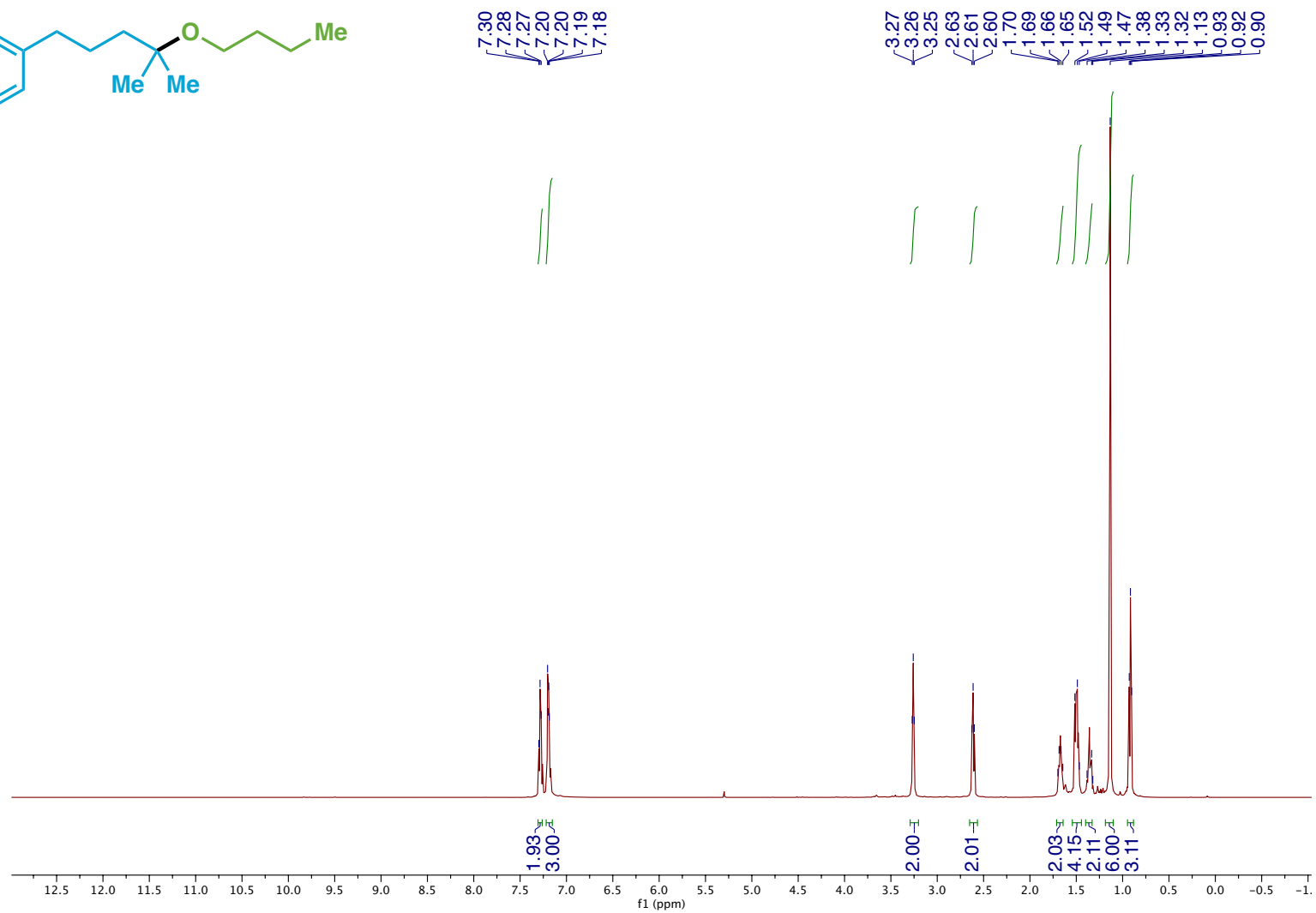
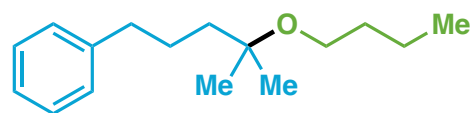


~74.8
~72.4
~61.6
~59.3
~51.5
~23.7

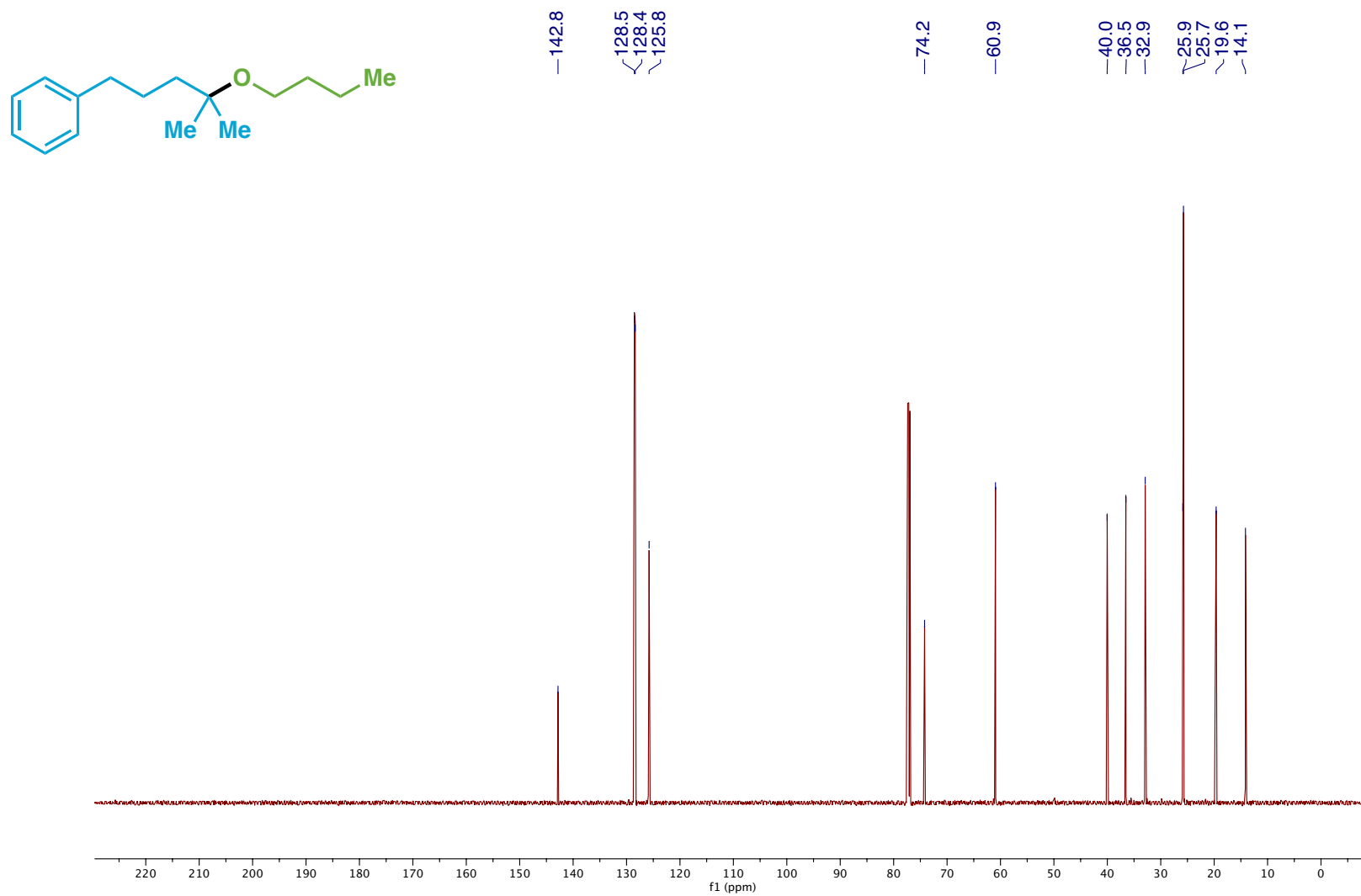


S203

Compound 41 ¹H NMR

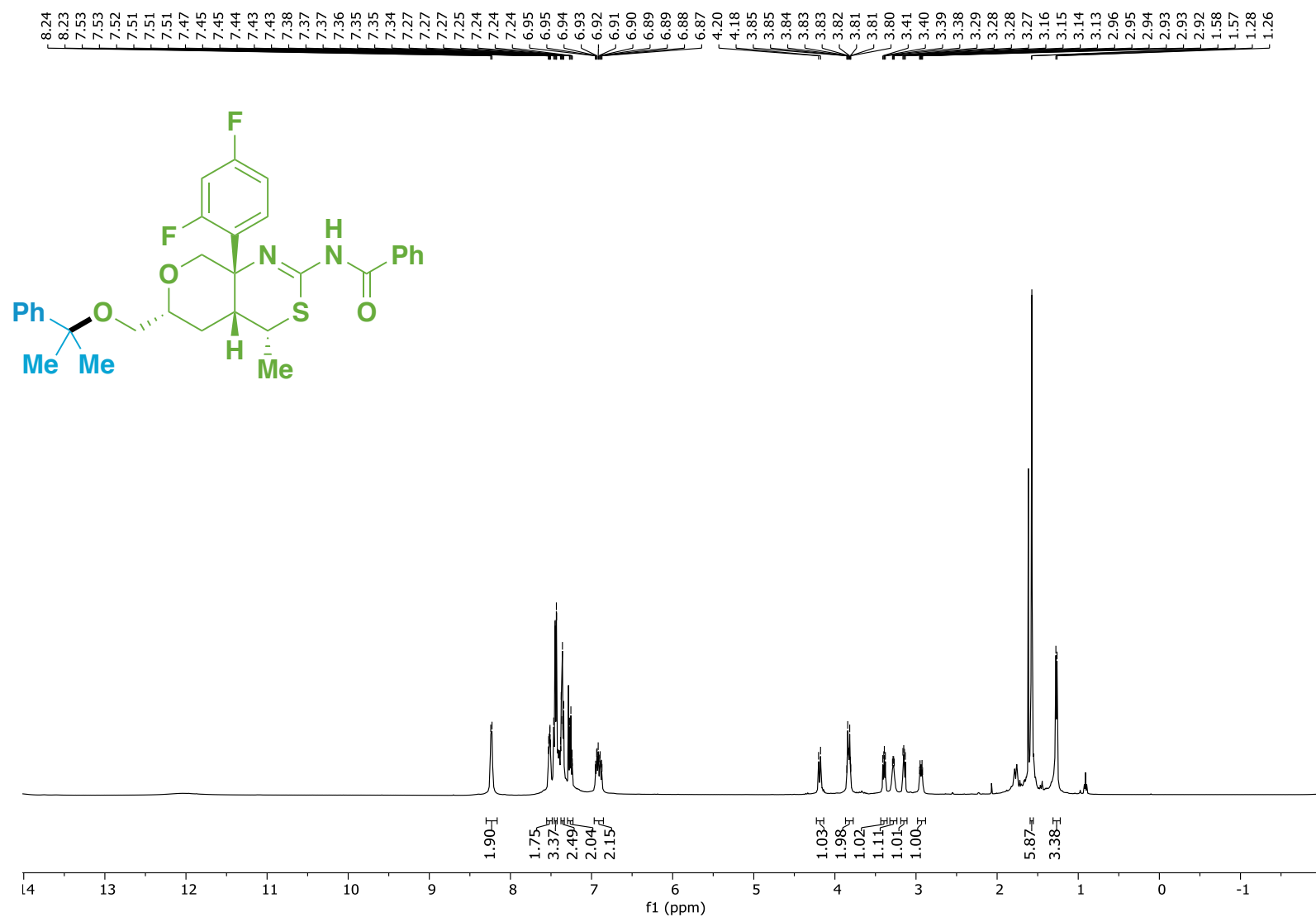


Compound 41 ¹³C NMR



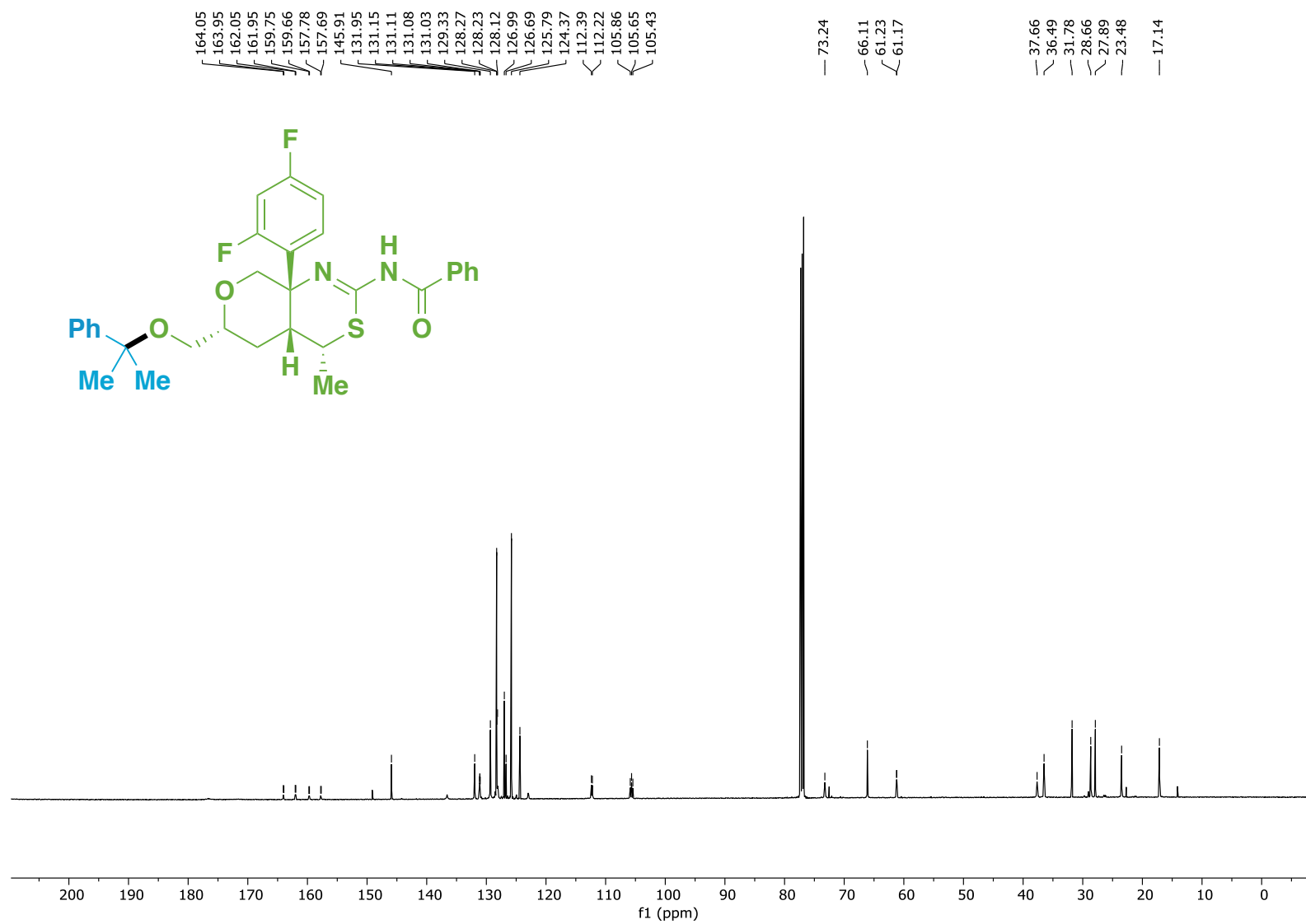
S205

Compound 42 ¹H NMR

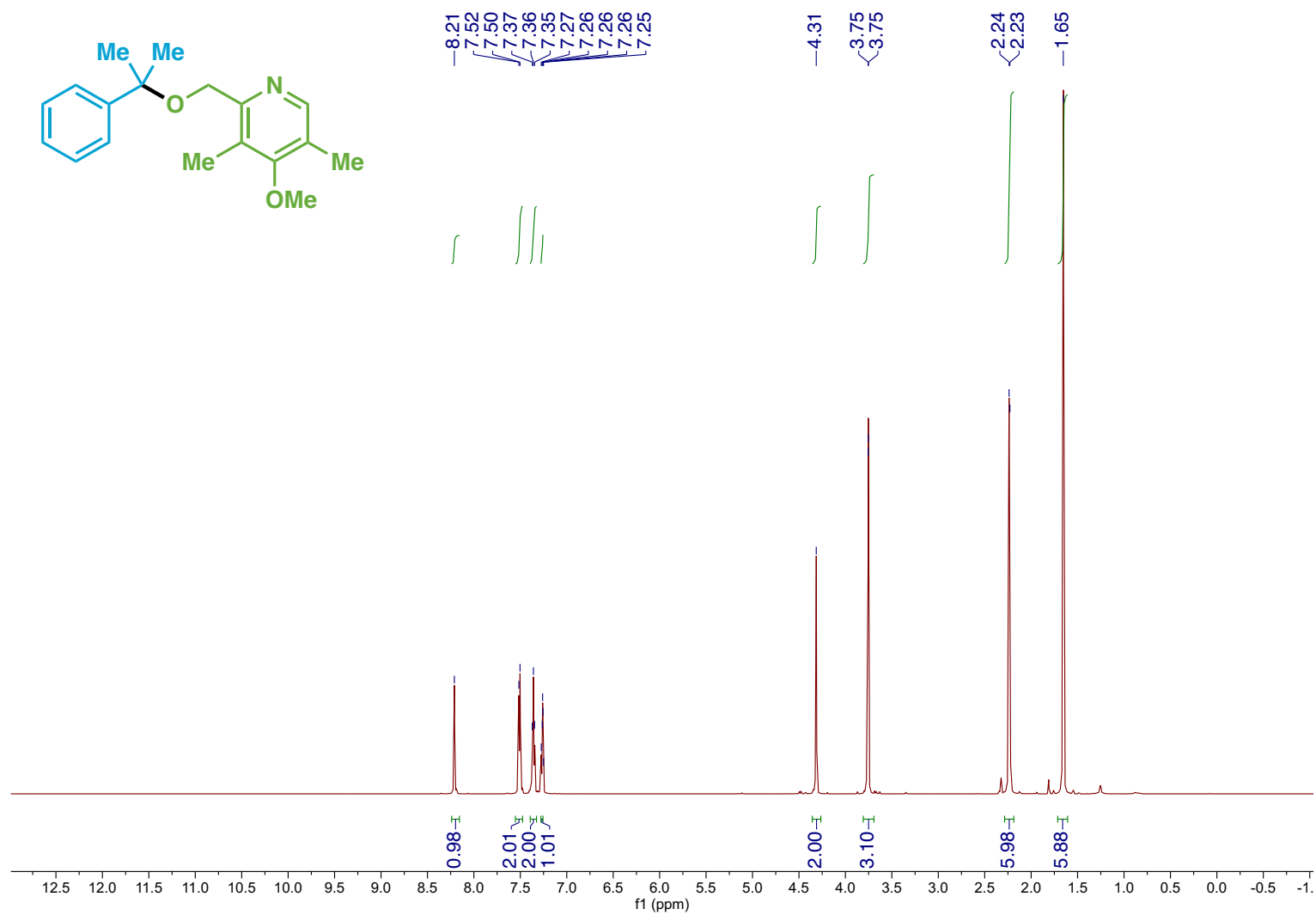


S206

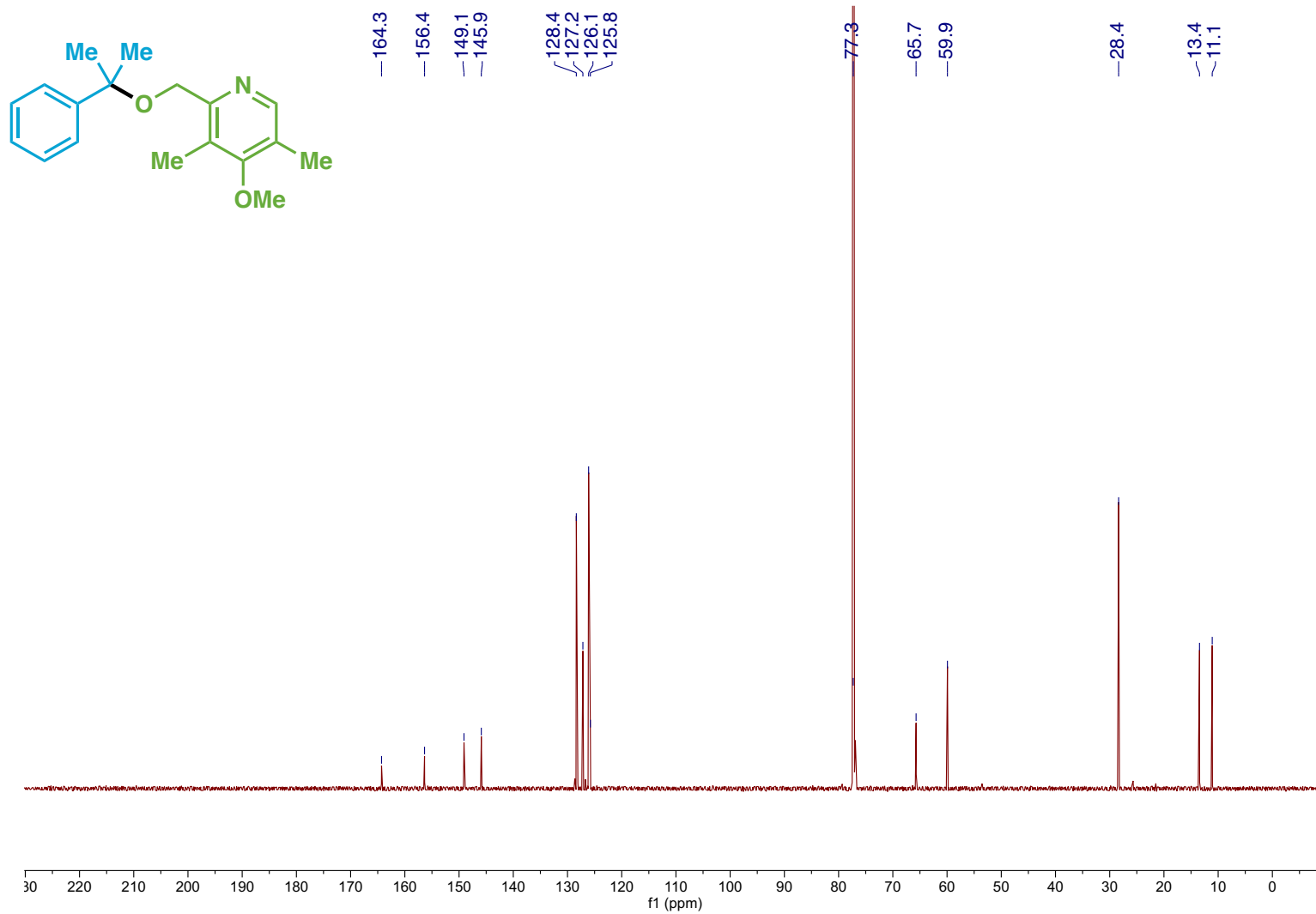
Compound 42 ¹³C NMR



Compound 43 ¹H NMR

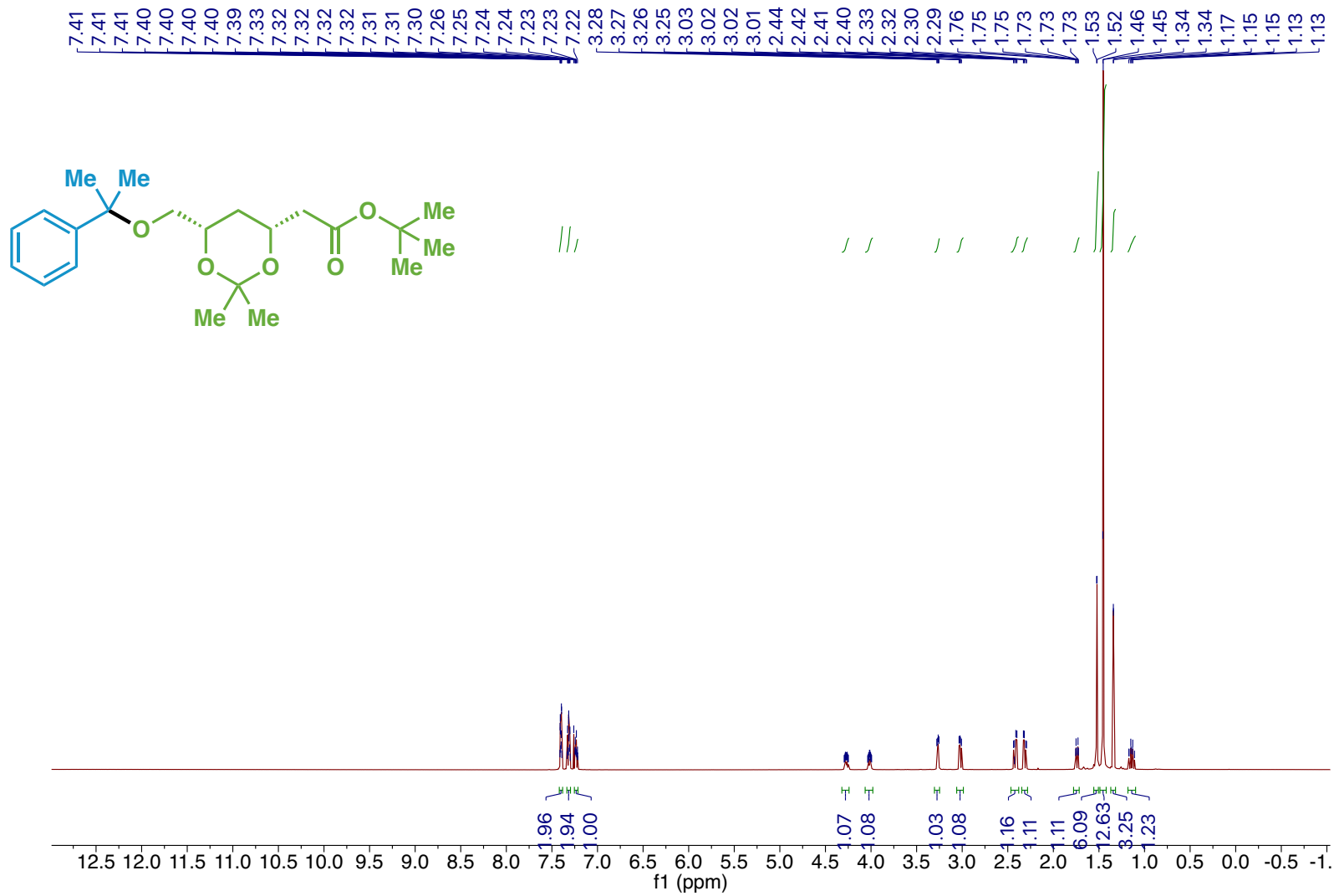


Compound 43 ¹³C NMR

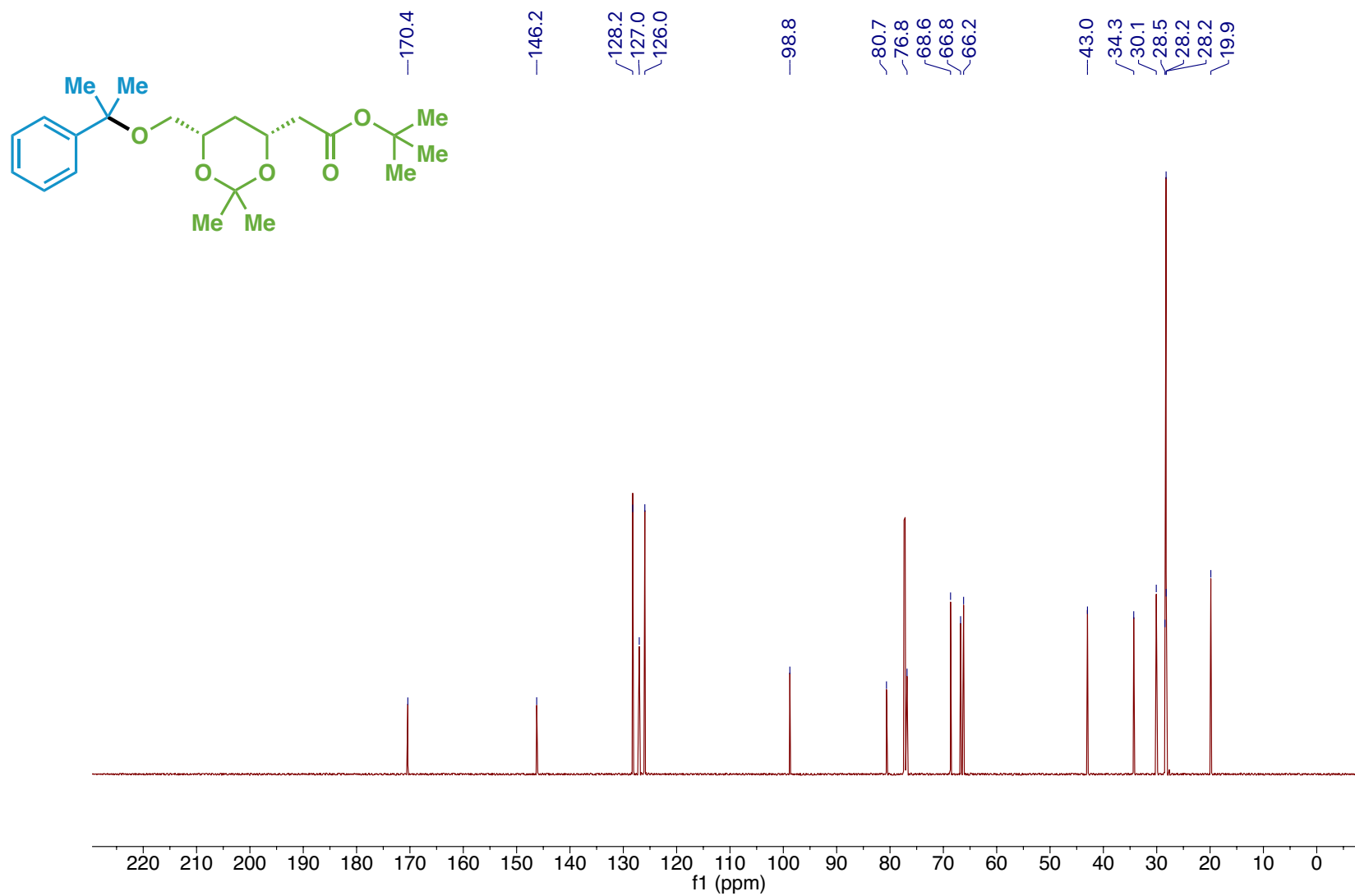


S209

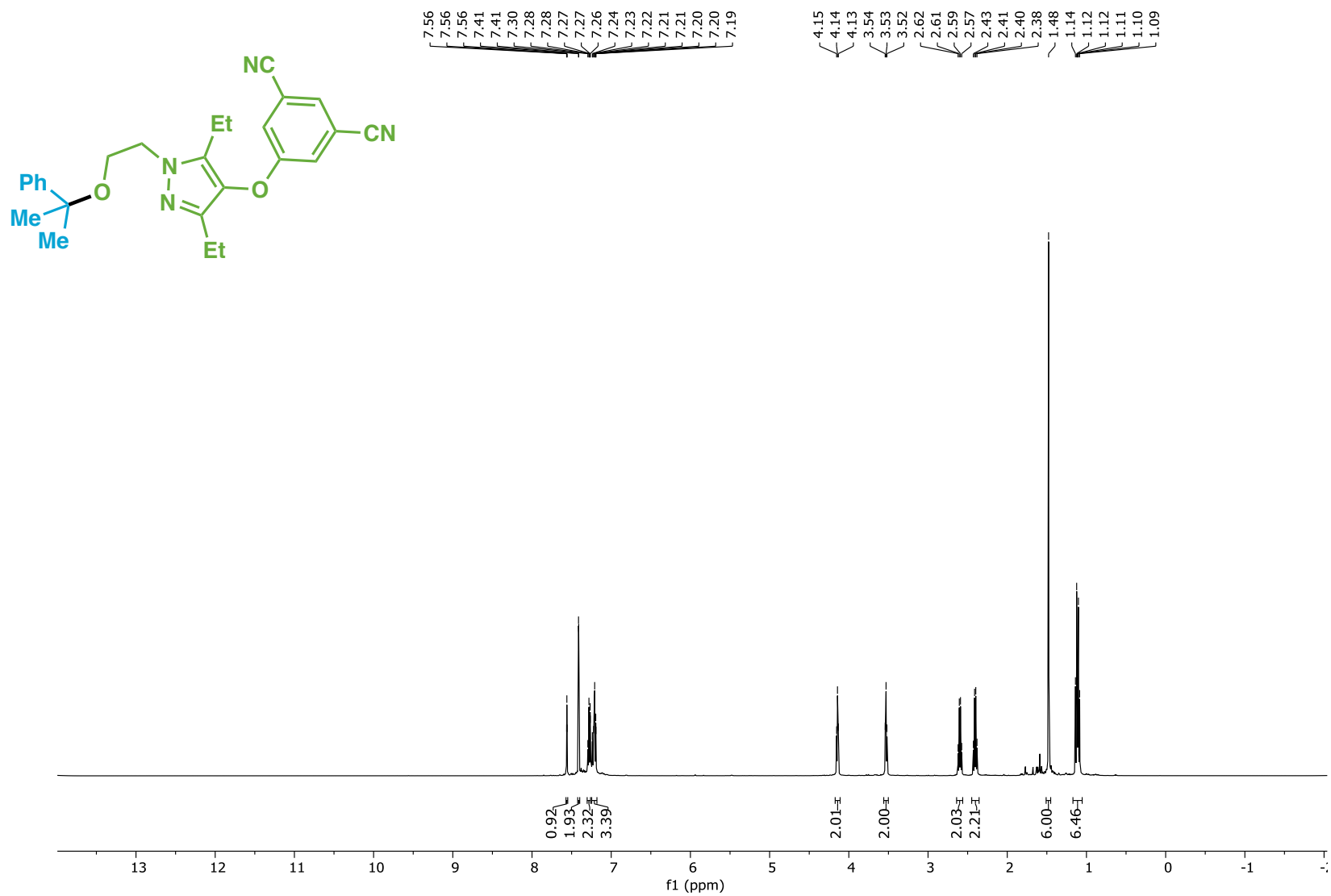
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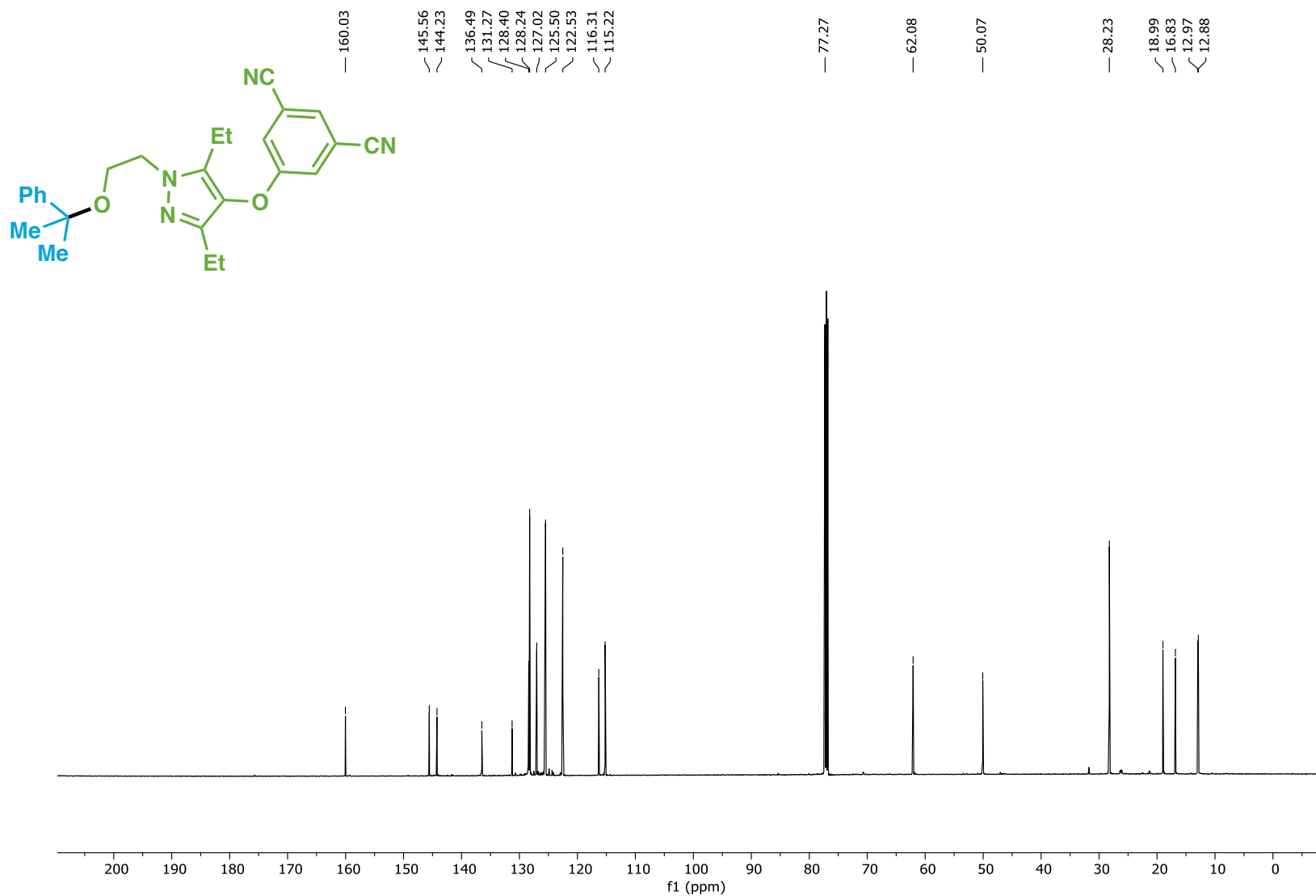
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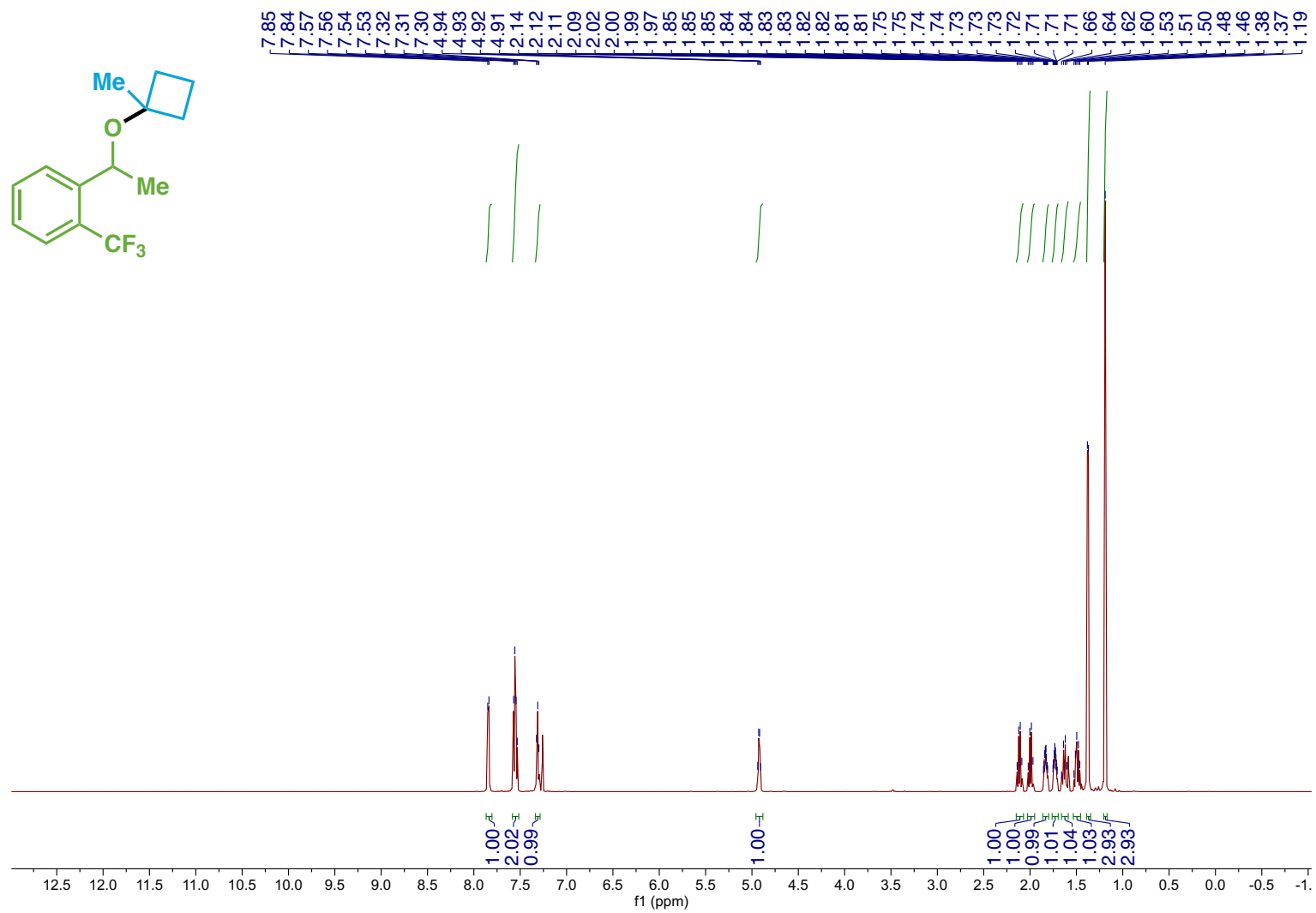
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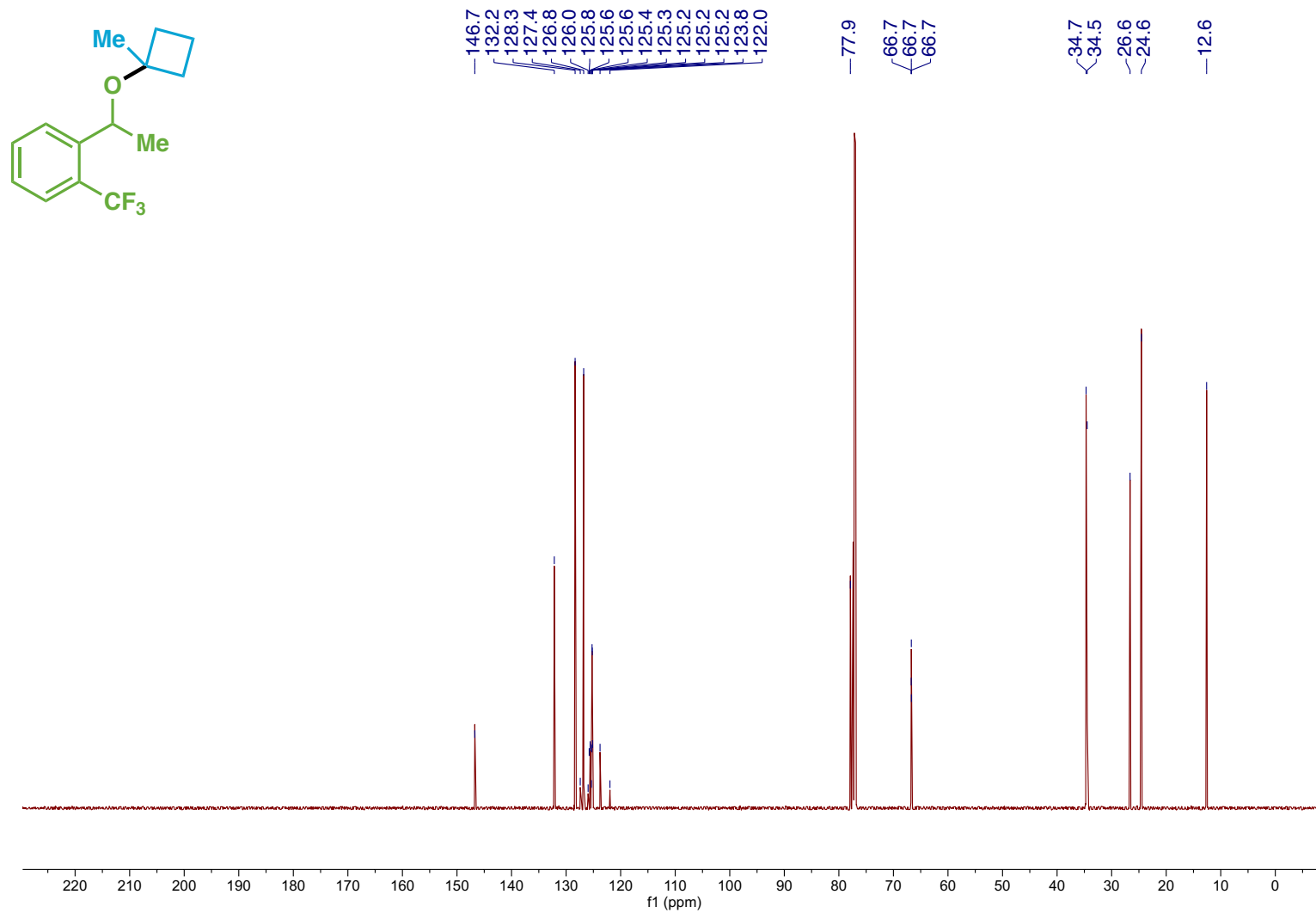
Compound 45 ¹³C NMR



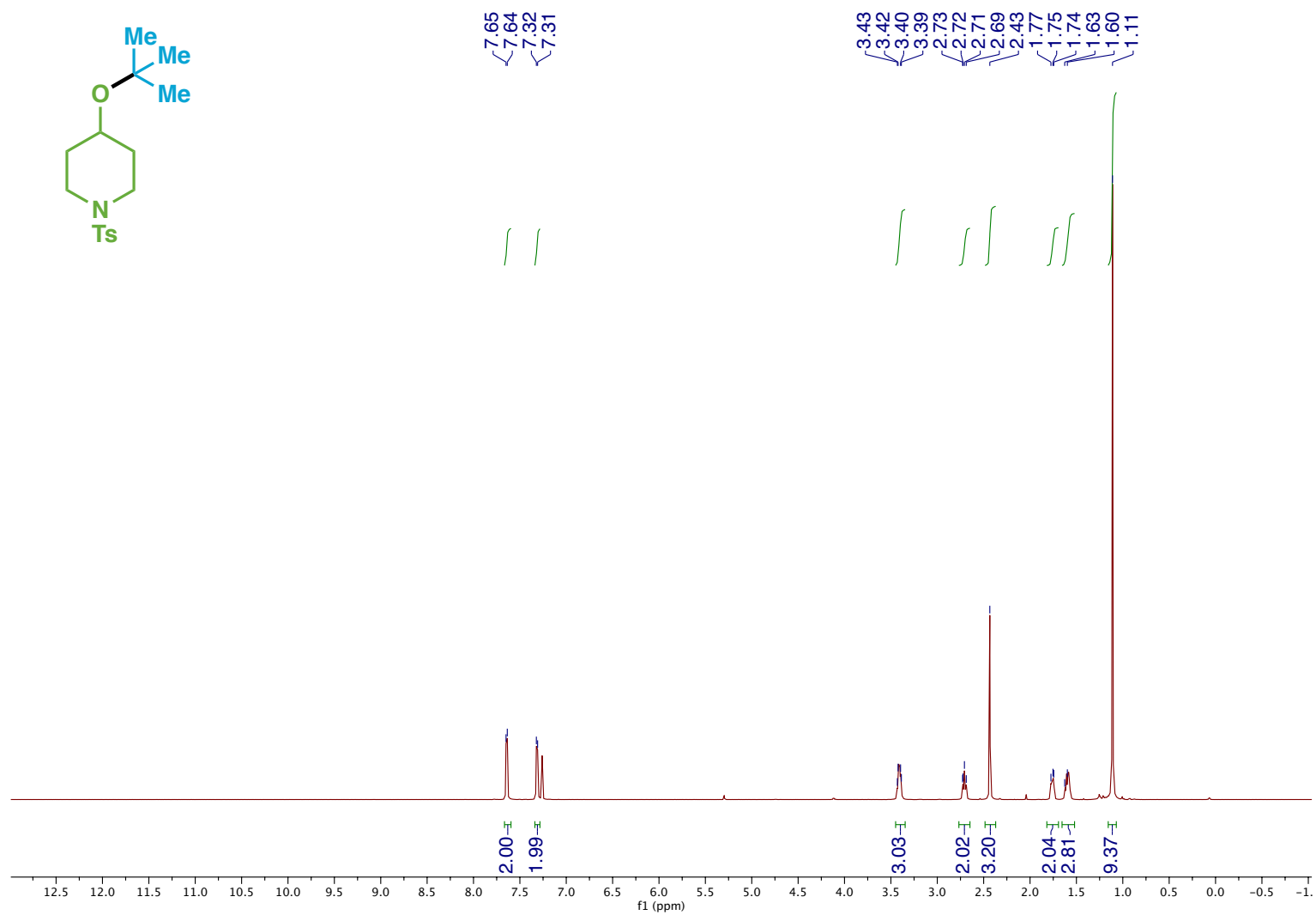
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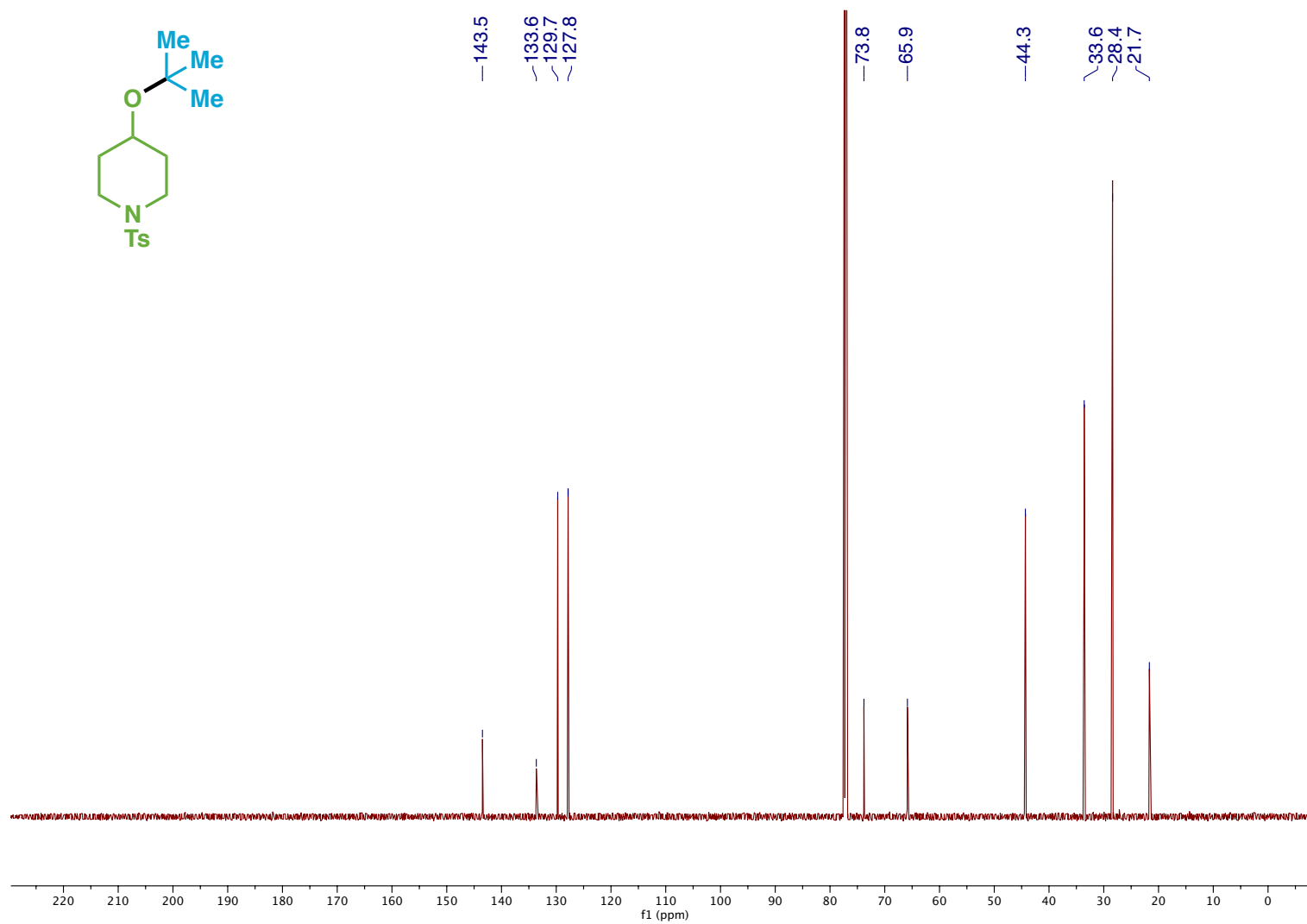
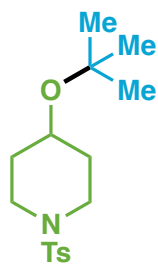
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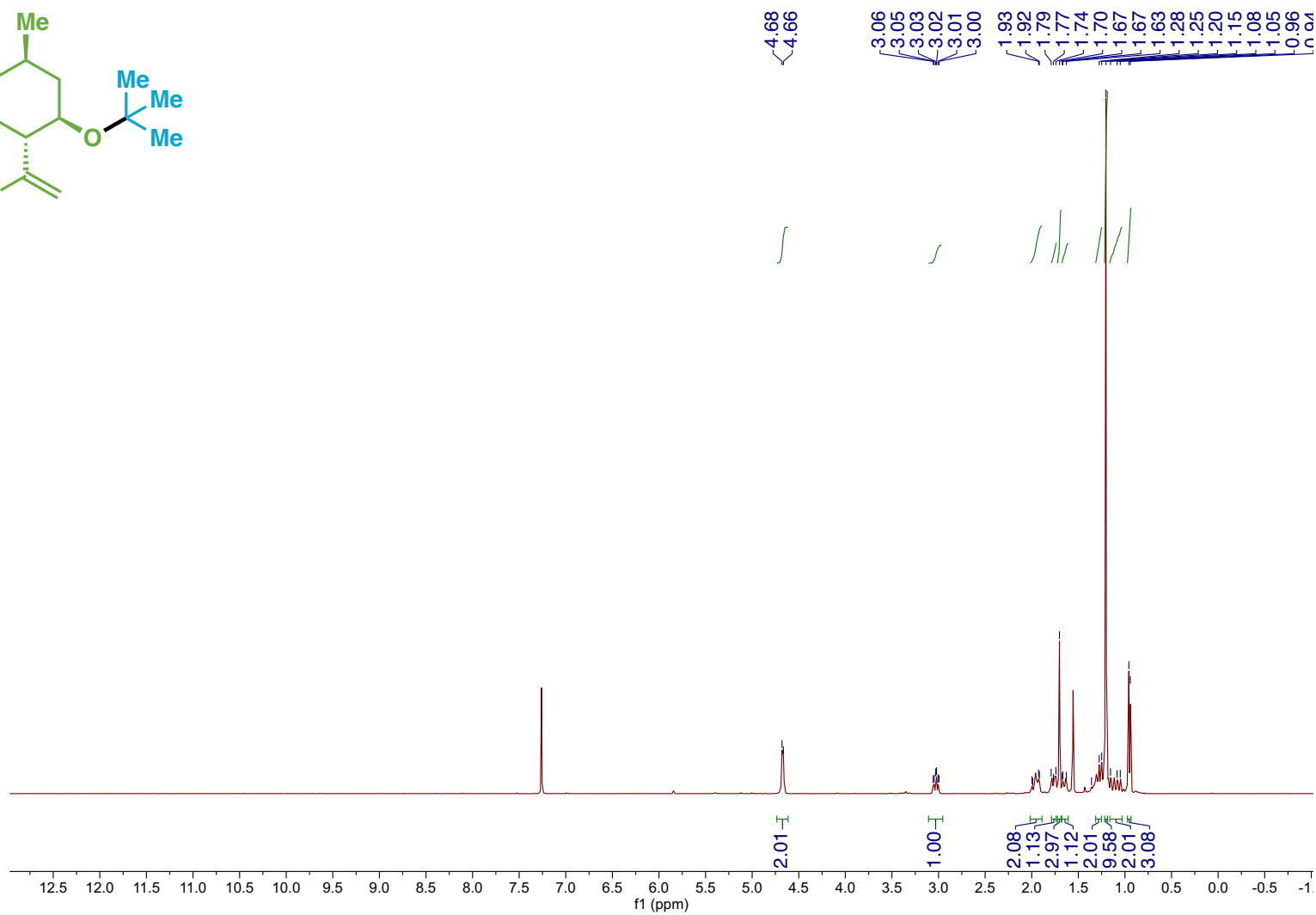
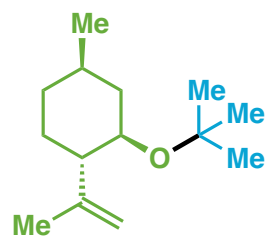
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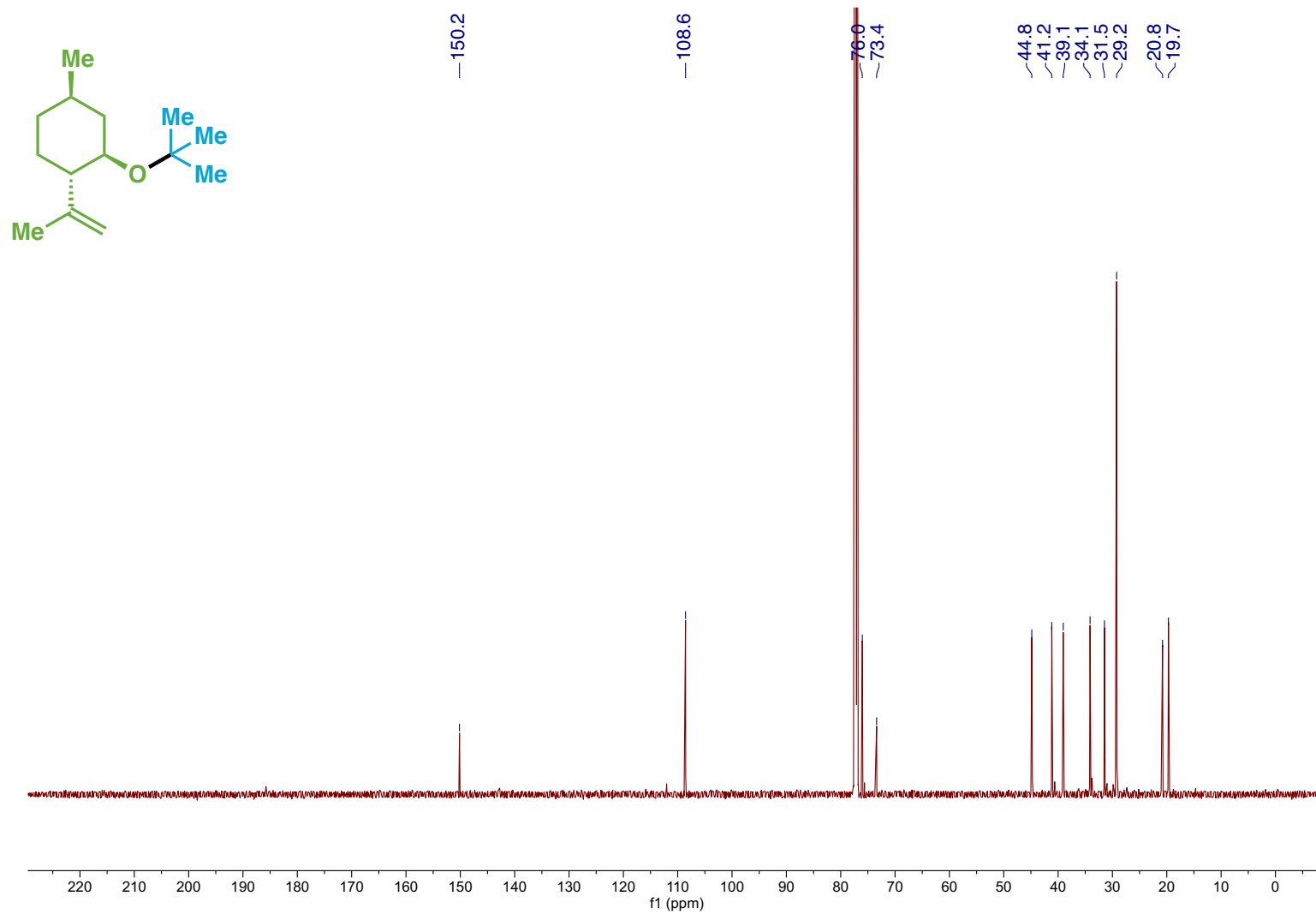
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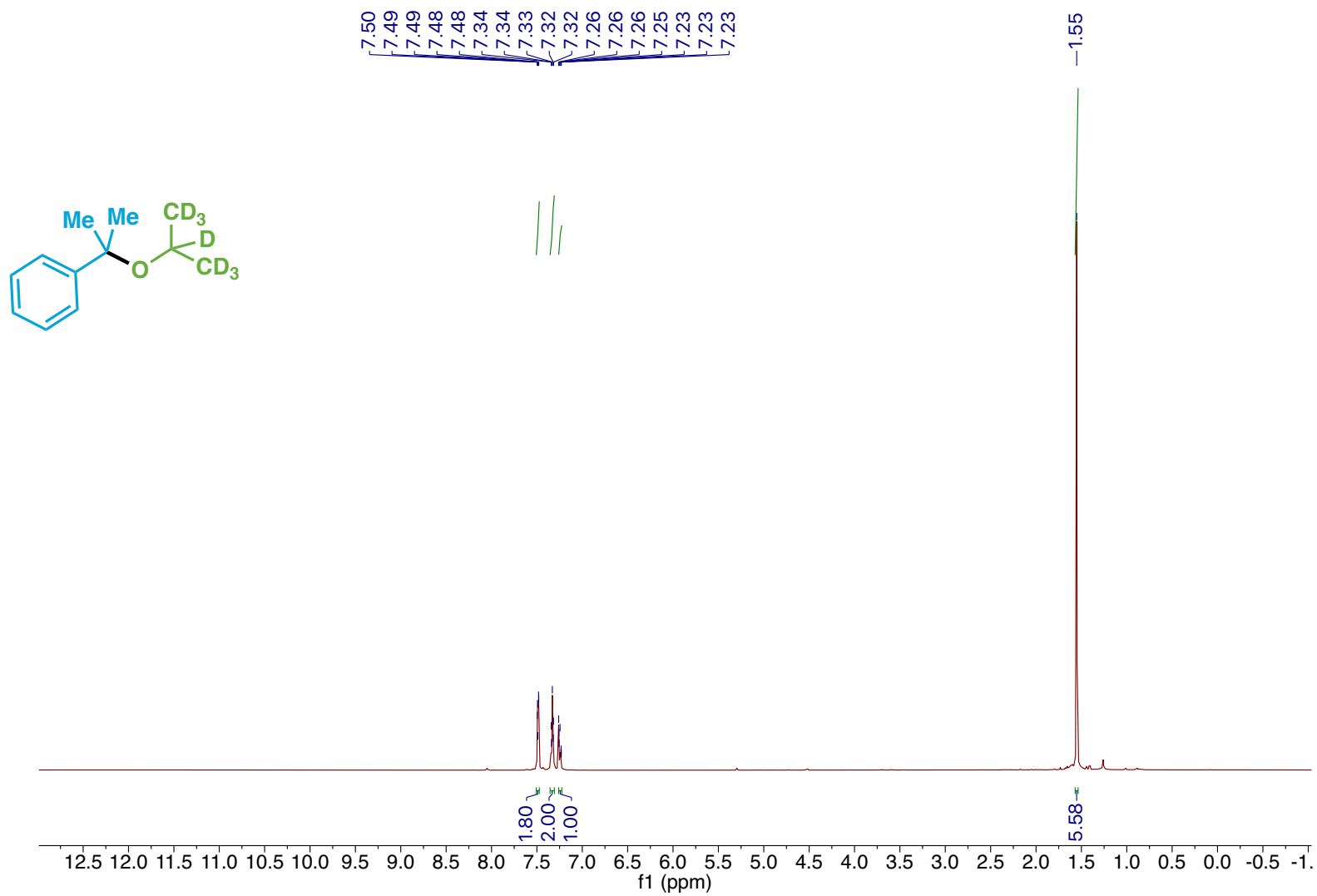
Compound 48 ¹H NMR



Compound 48 ¹³C NMR

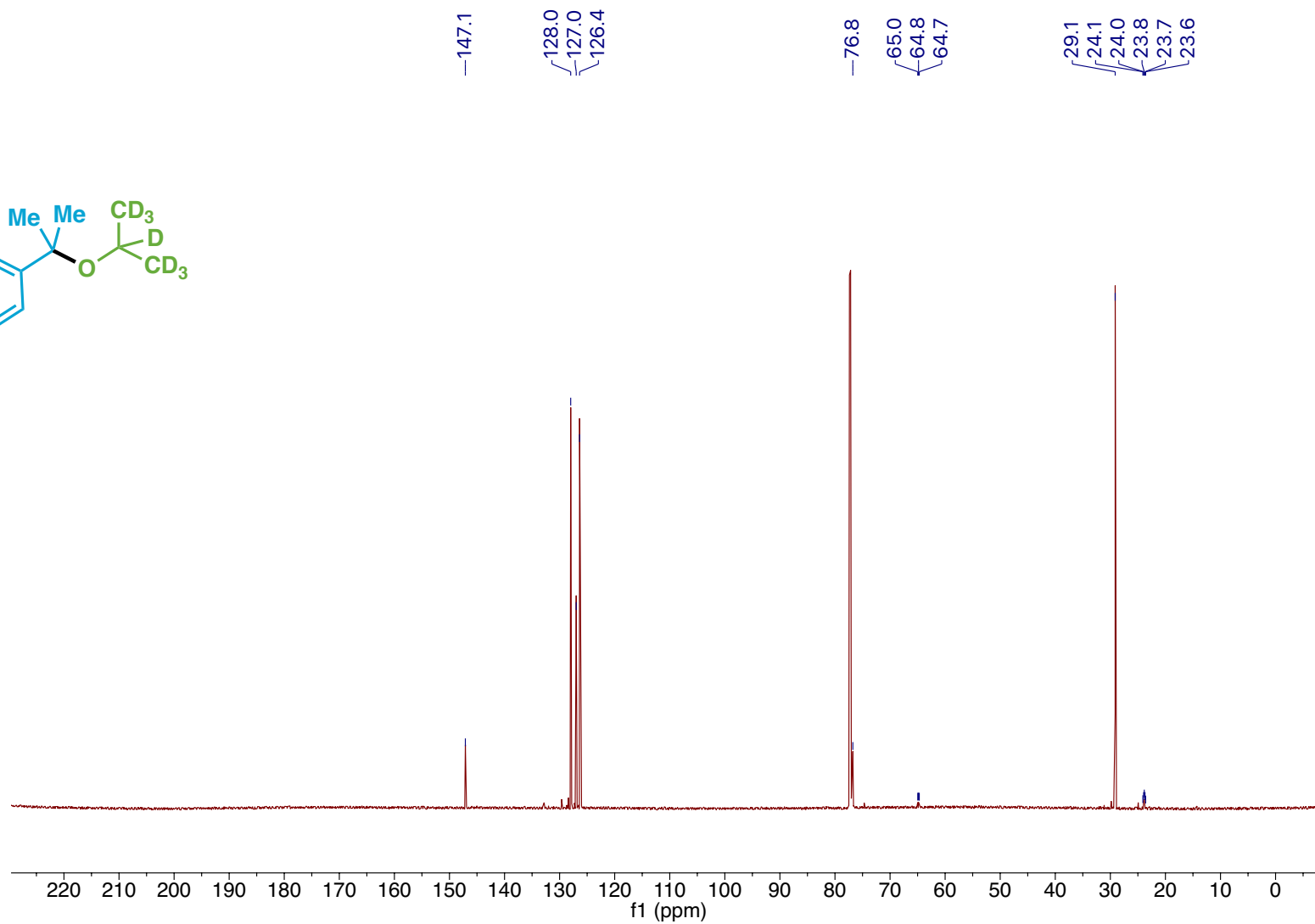
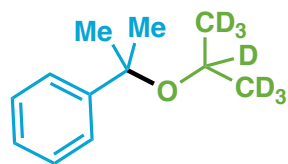


Compound 49 ^1H NMR

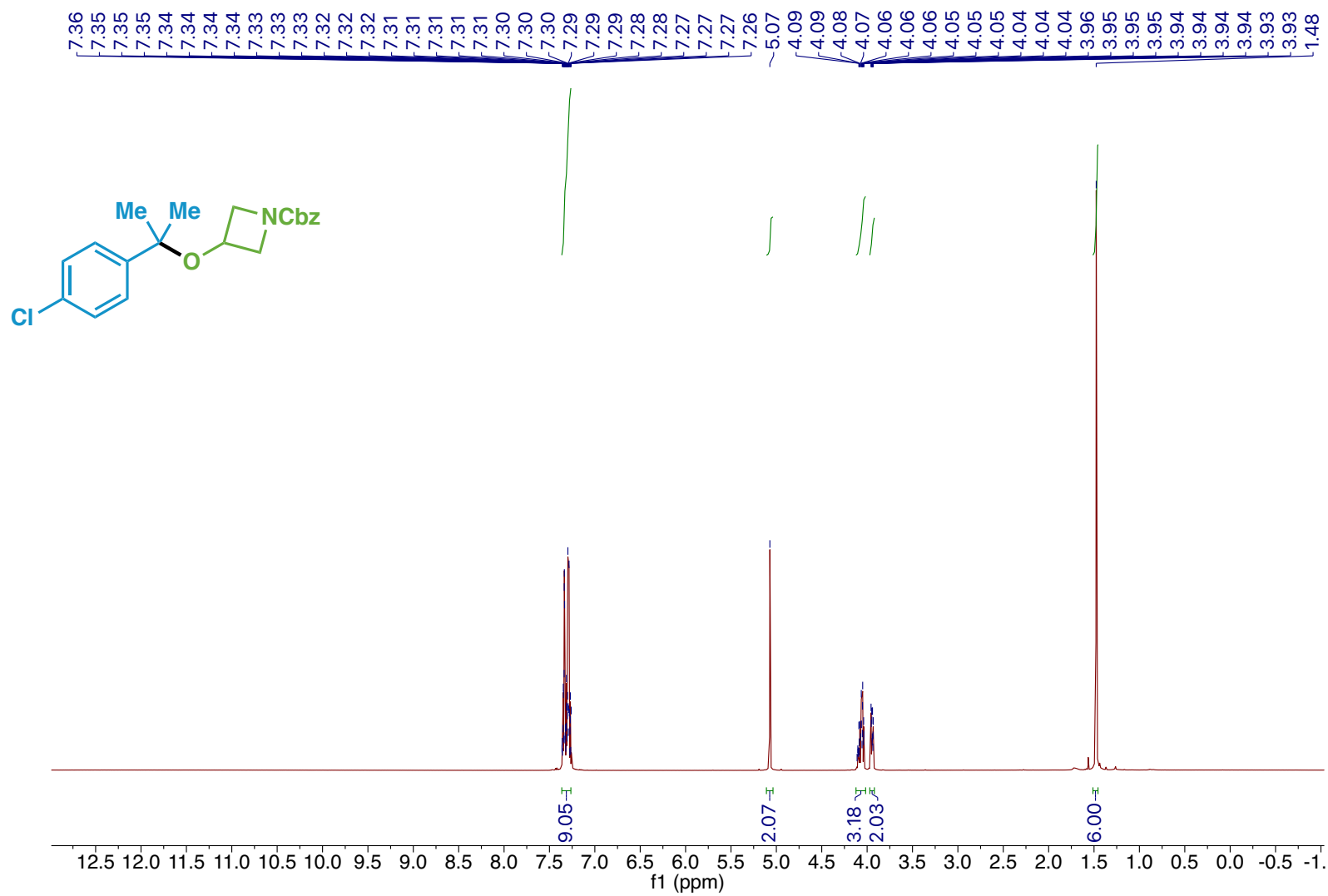


S220

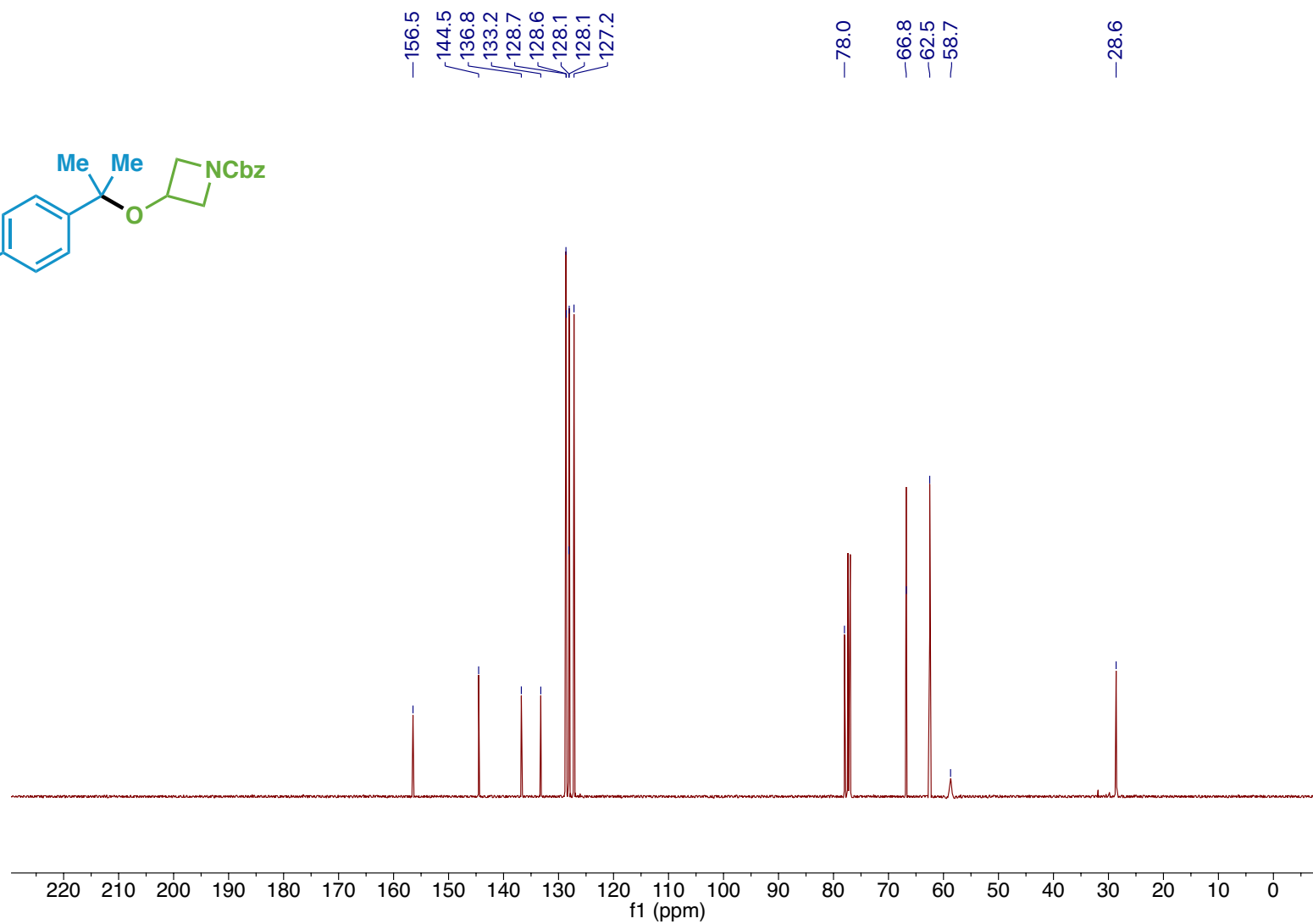
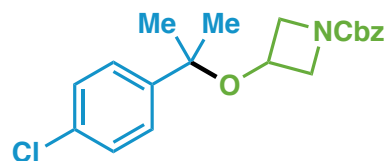
Compound 49 ^{13}C NMR



Compound 50 ¹H NMR

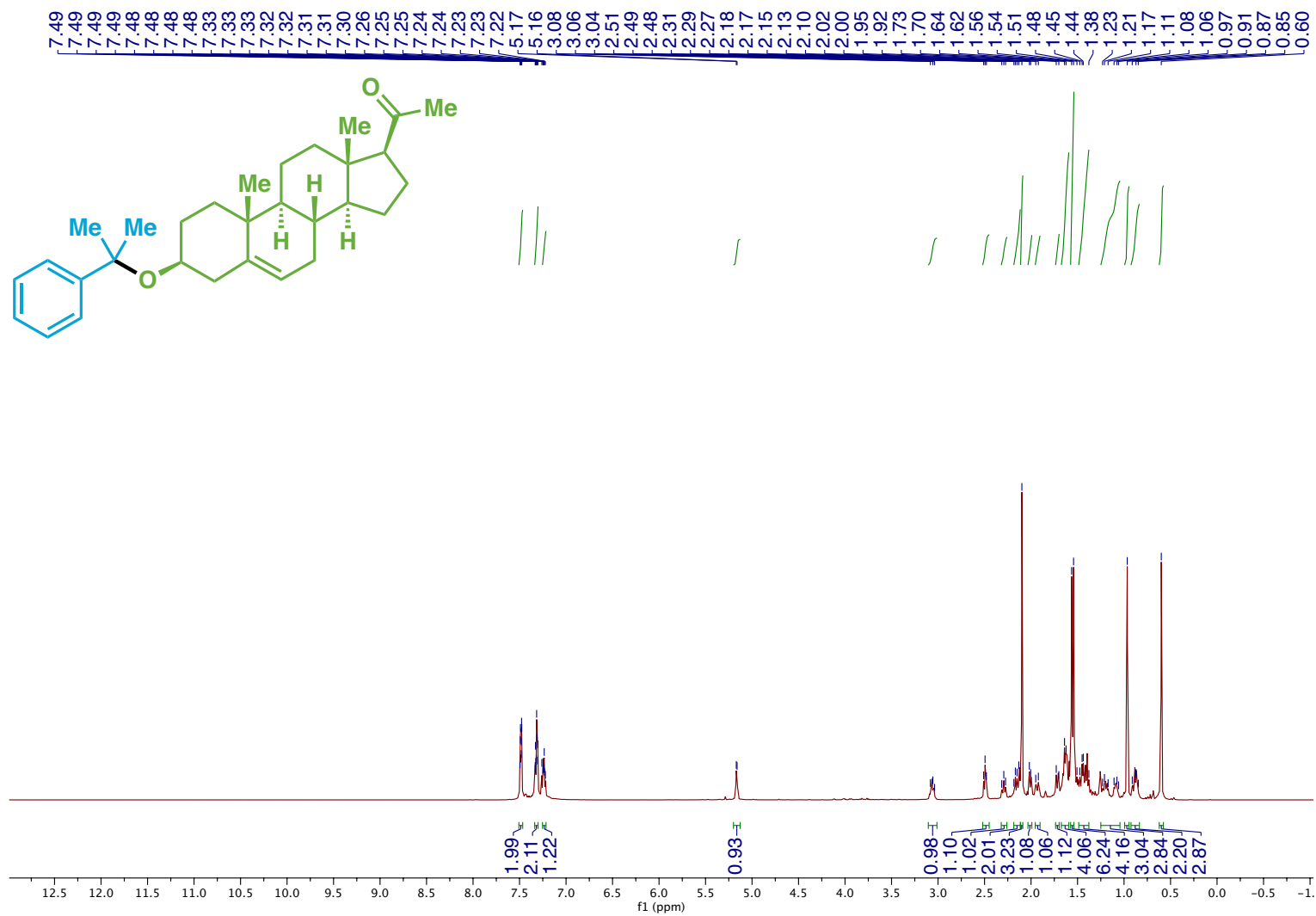


Compound 50 ¹³C NMR

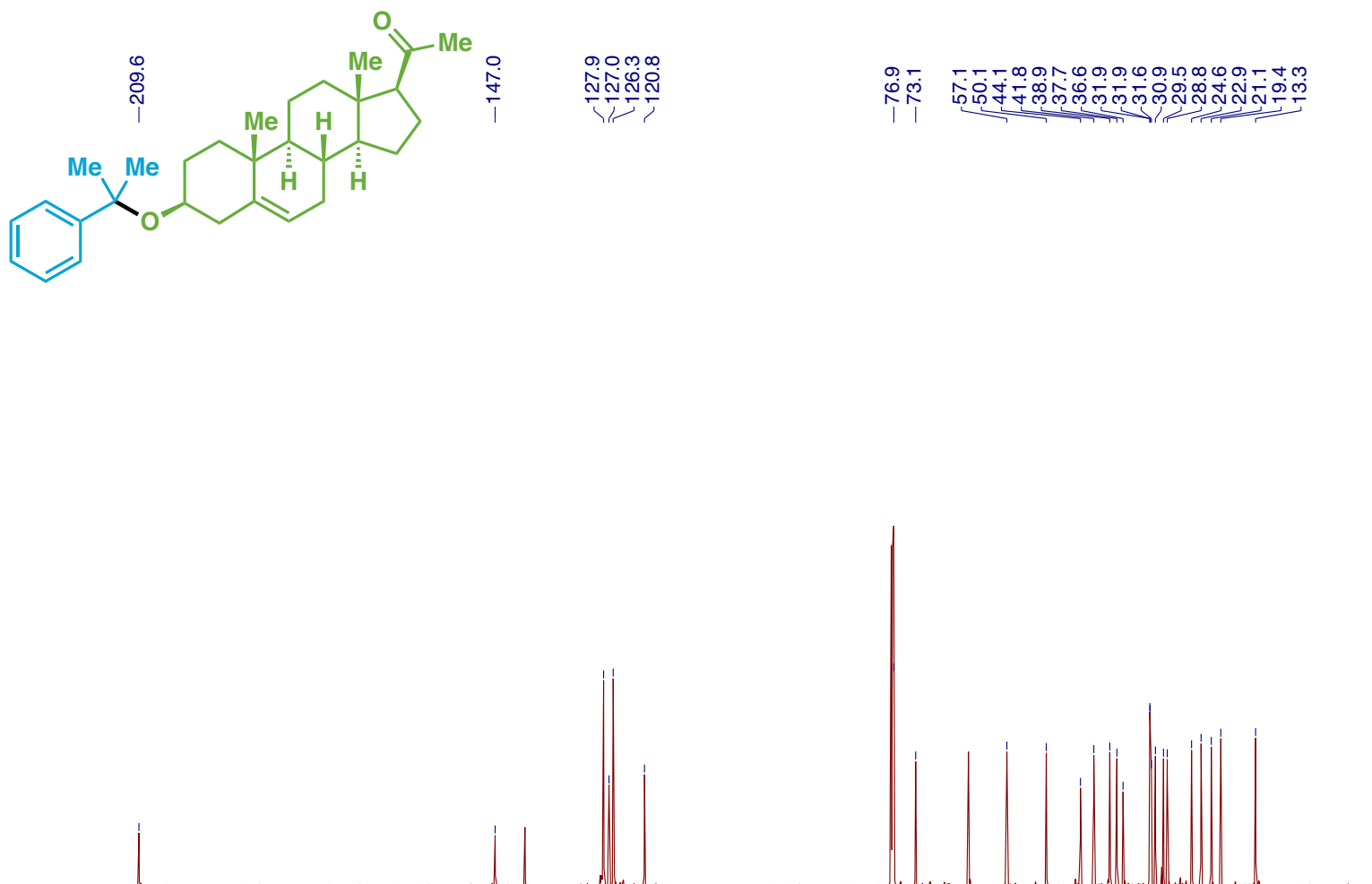


S223

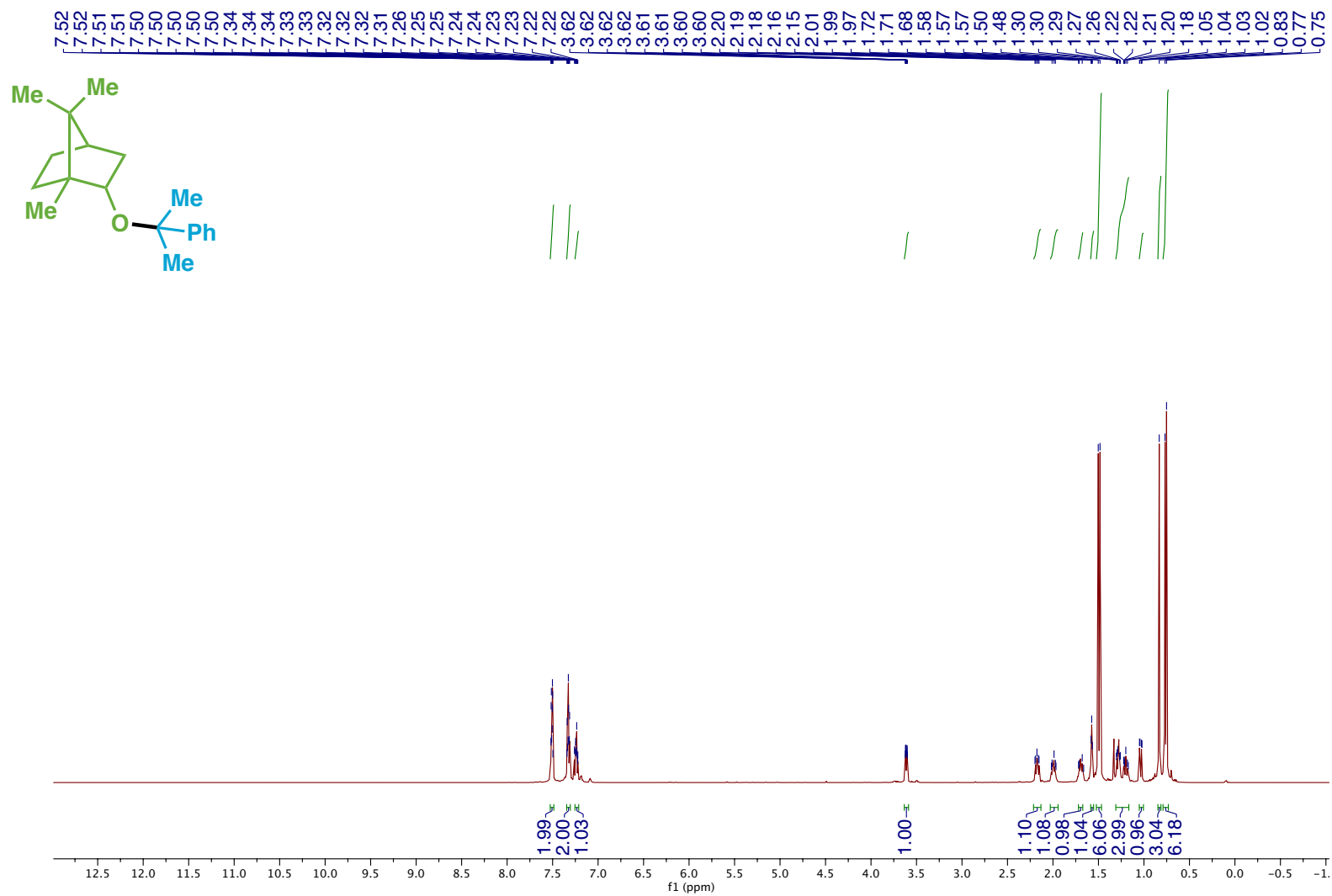
Compound 51 ¹H NMR



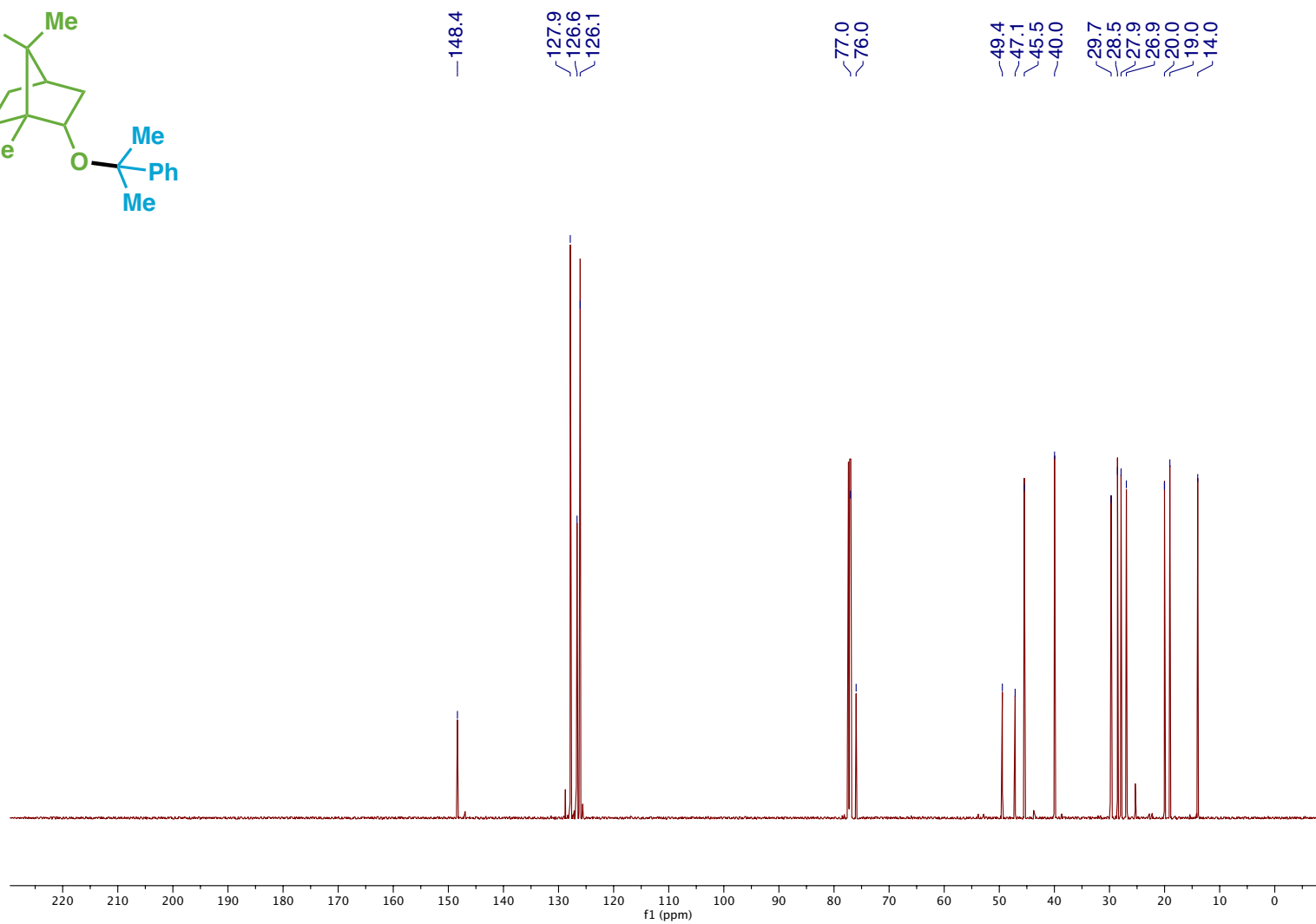
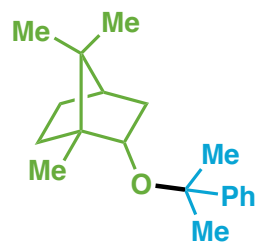
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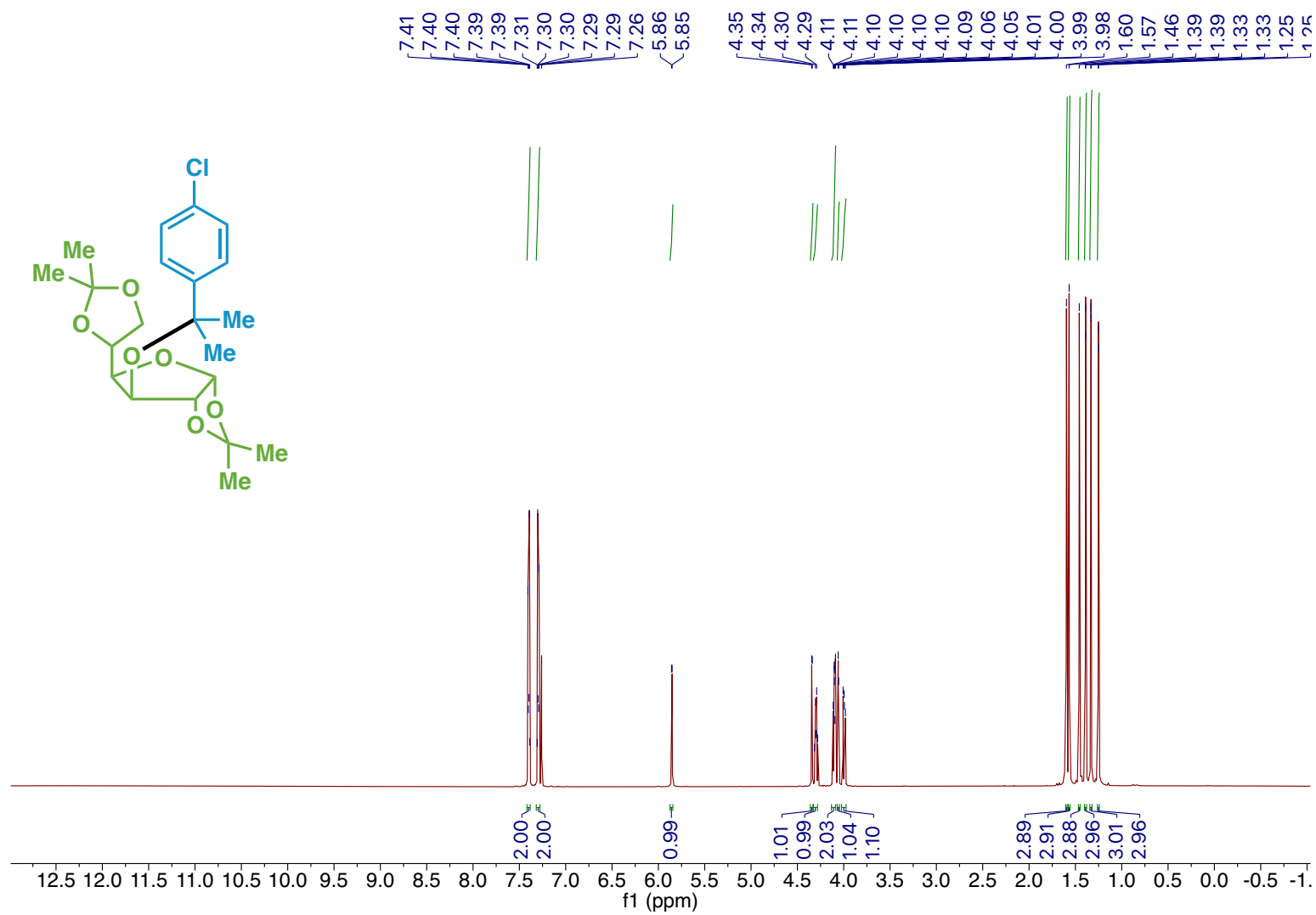
Compound 52 ¹H NMR



Compound 52 ¹³C NMR

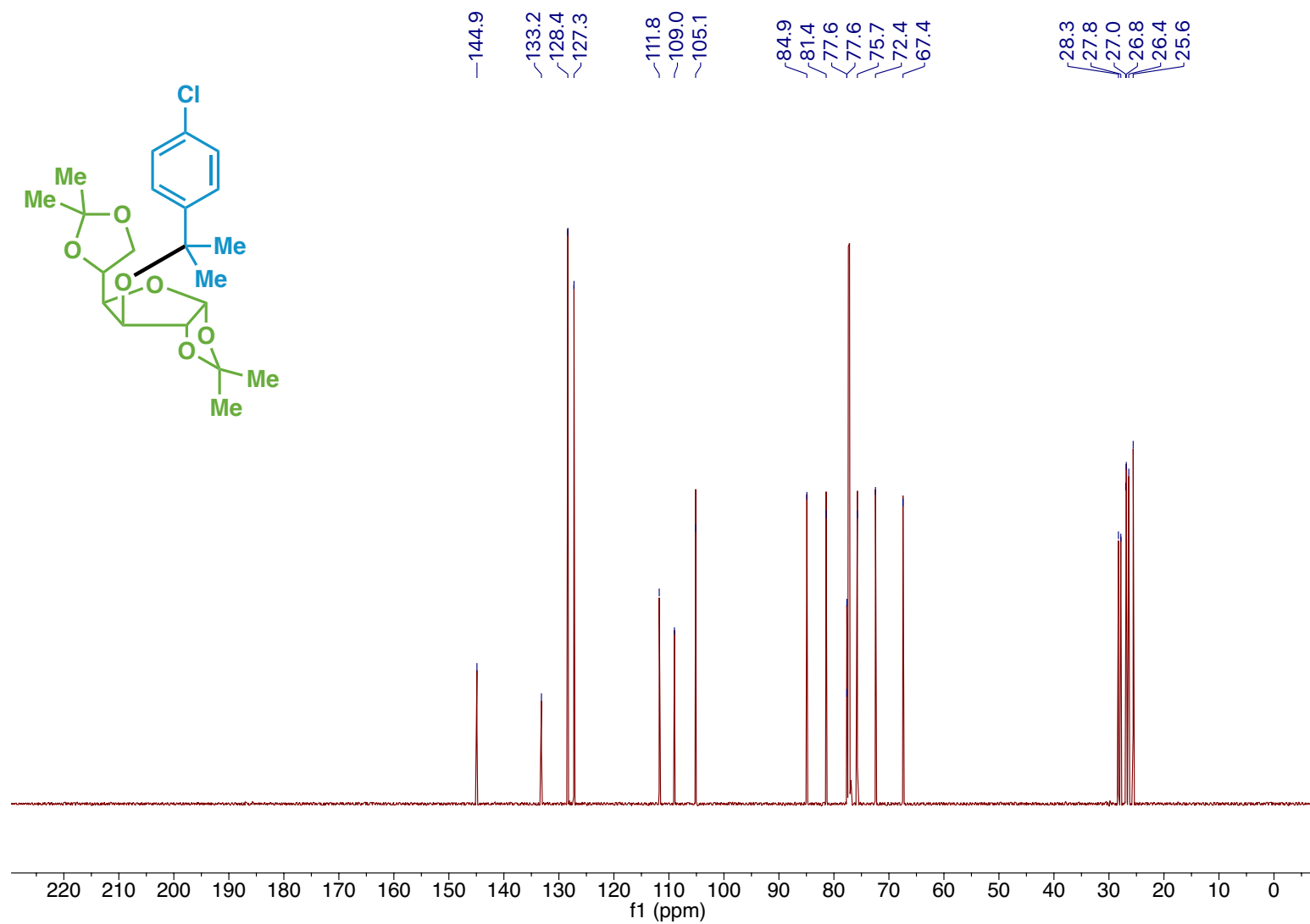


Compound 53 ¹H NMR

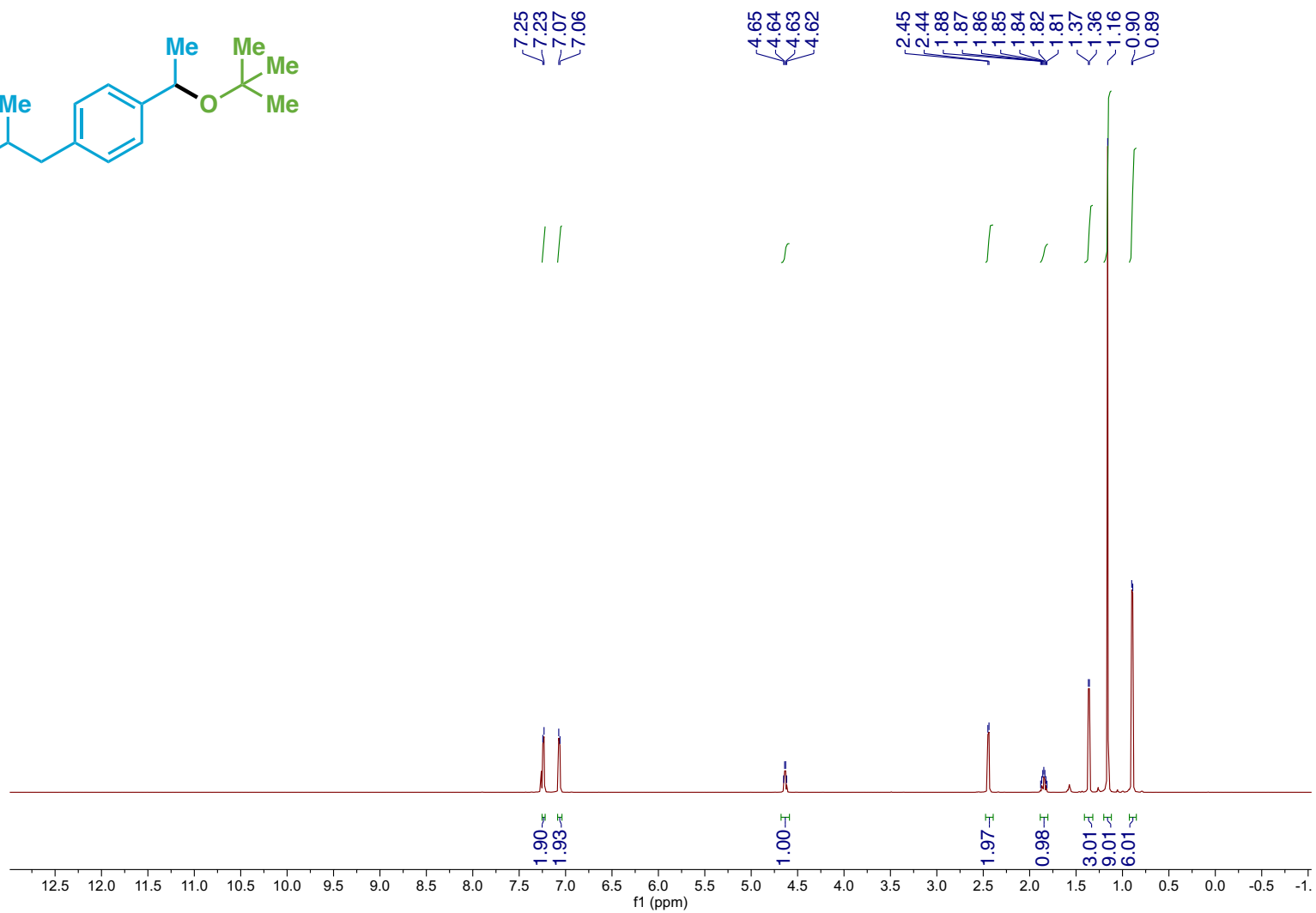
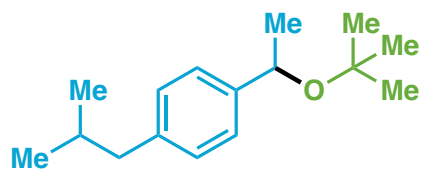


S228

Compound 53 ¹³C NMR

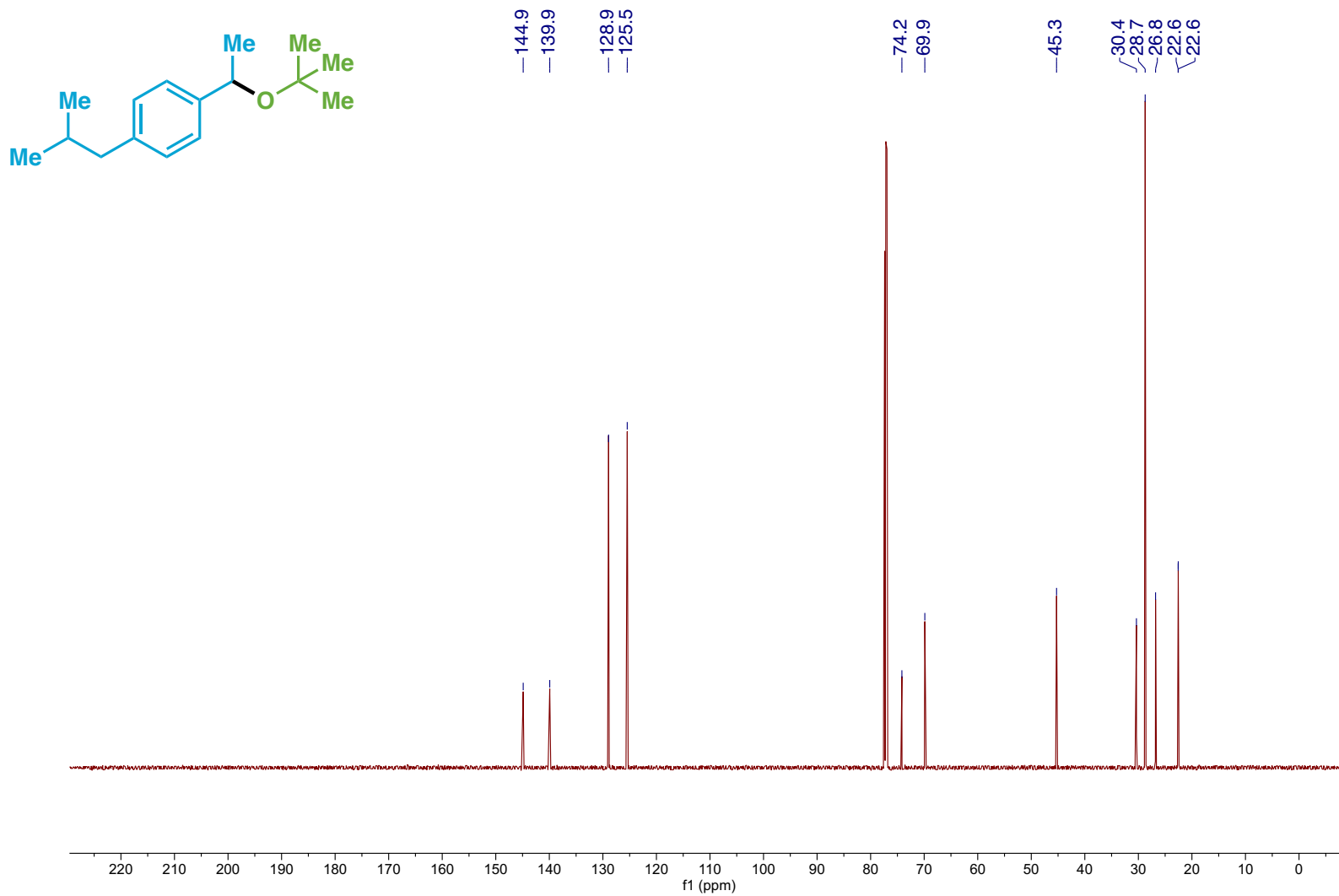


Compound 54 ¹H NM

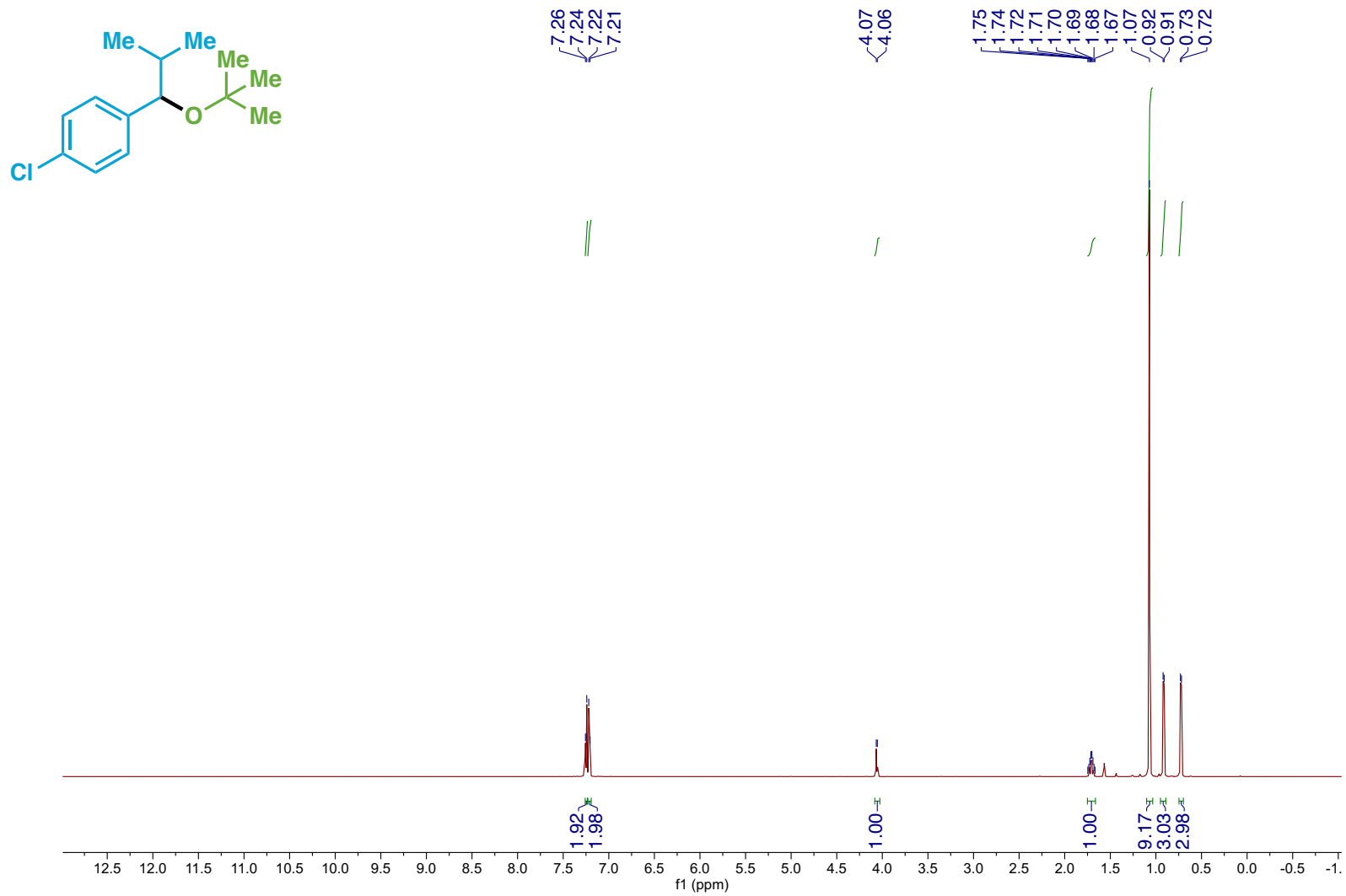


S230

Compound 54 ¹³C NMR

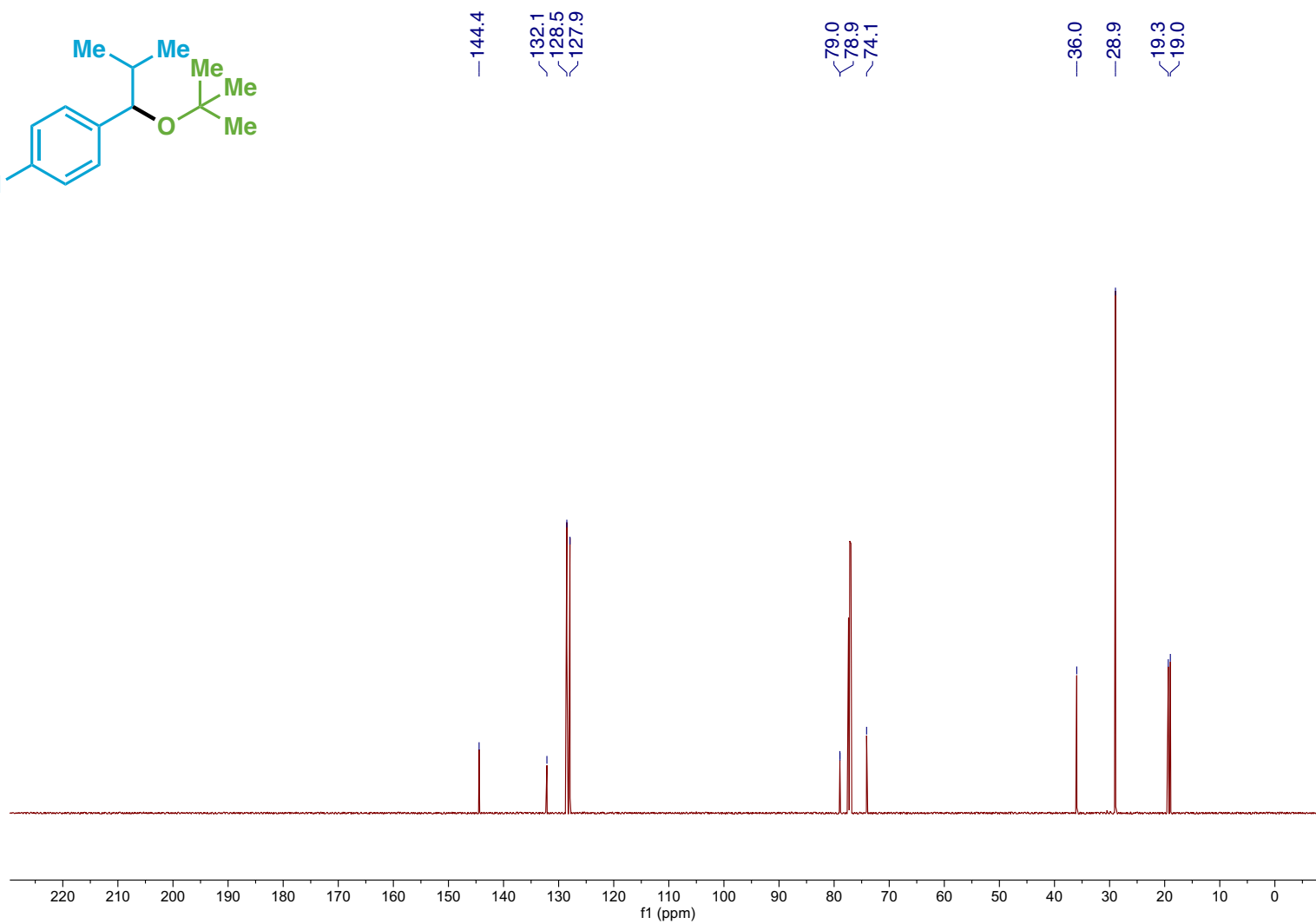
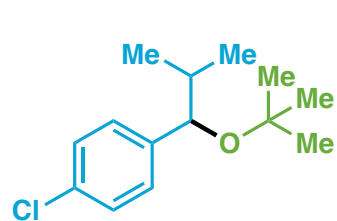


Compound 55 ¹H NMR

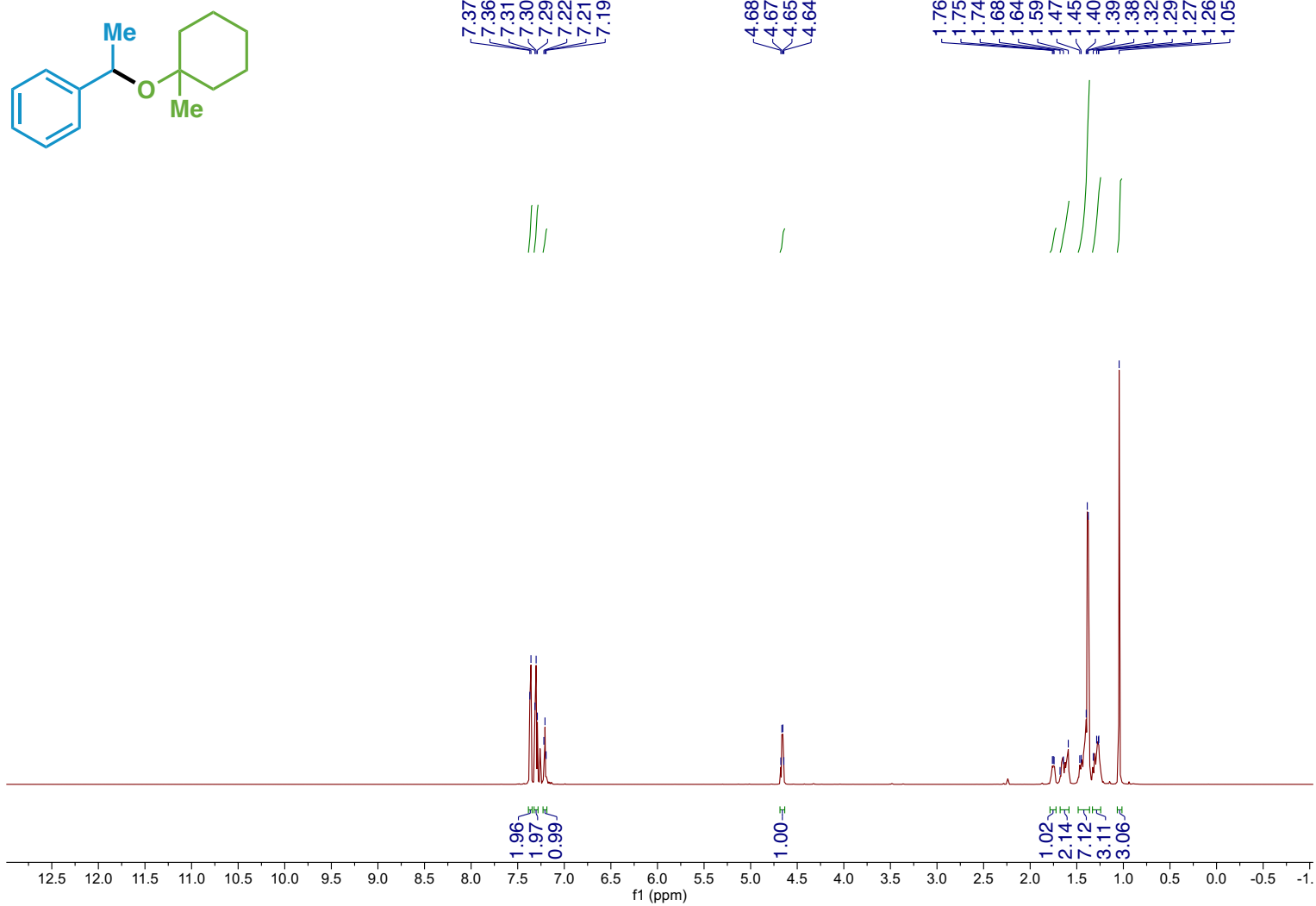


S232

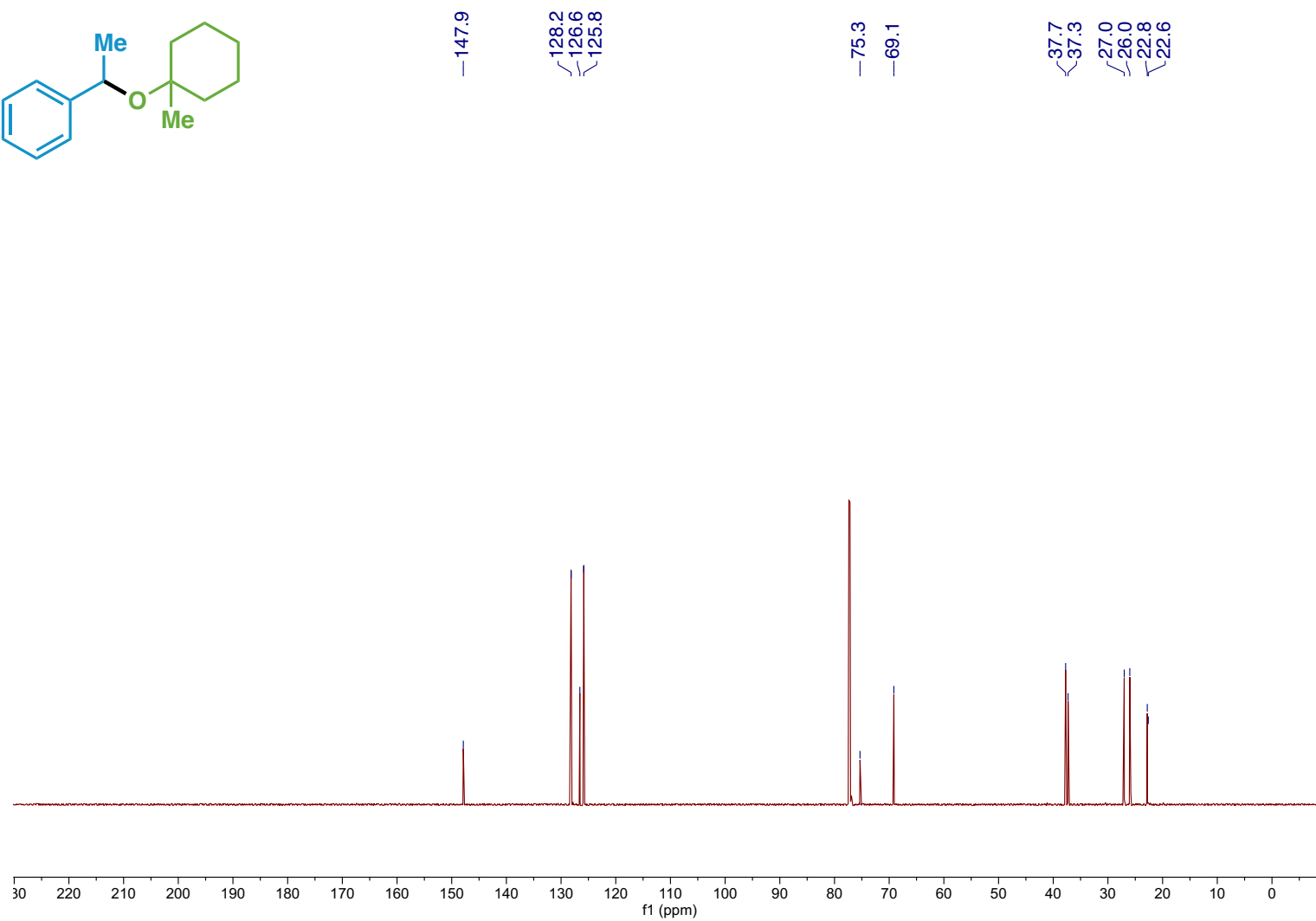
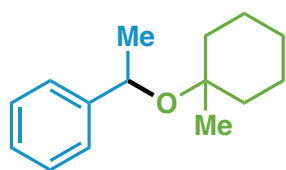
Compound 55 ¹³C NMR



Compound 56 ¹H NMR

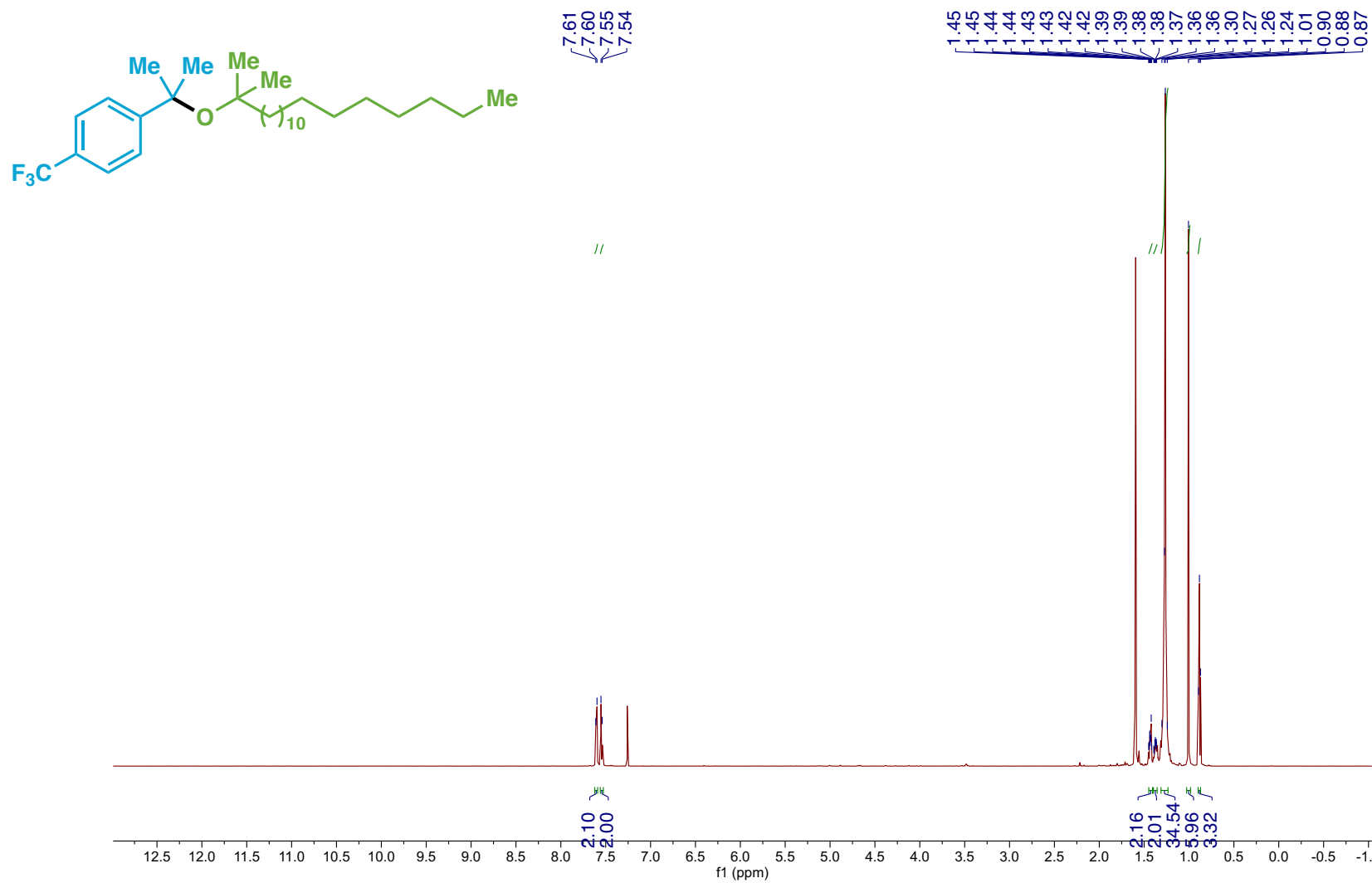


Compound 56 ¹³C NMR

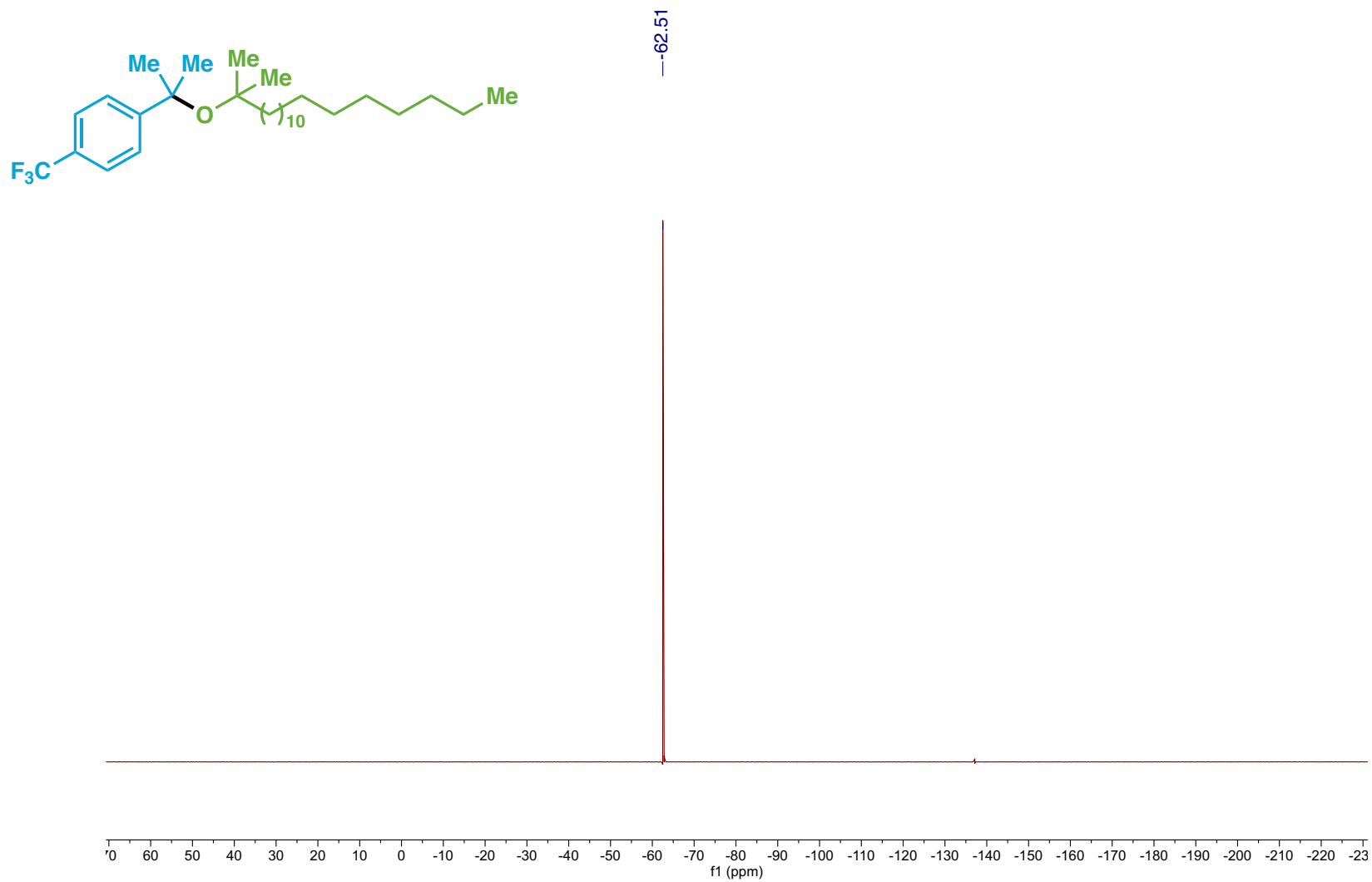


S235

Compound 57 ¹H NMR

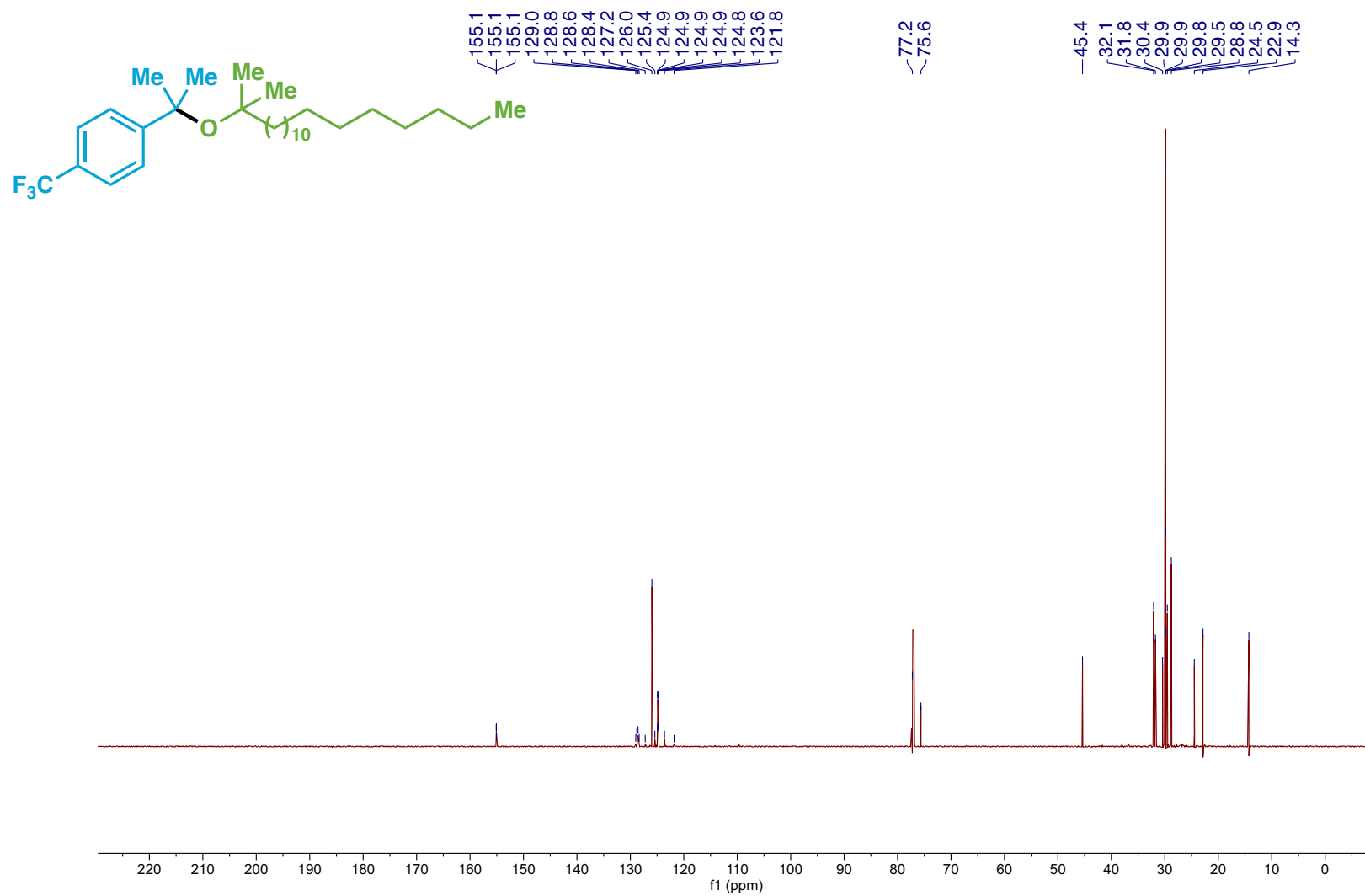


Compound 57 ^{19}F NMR

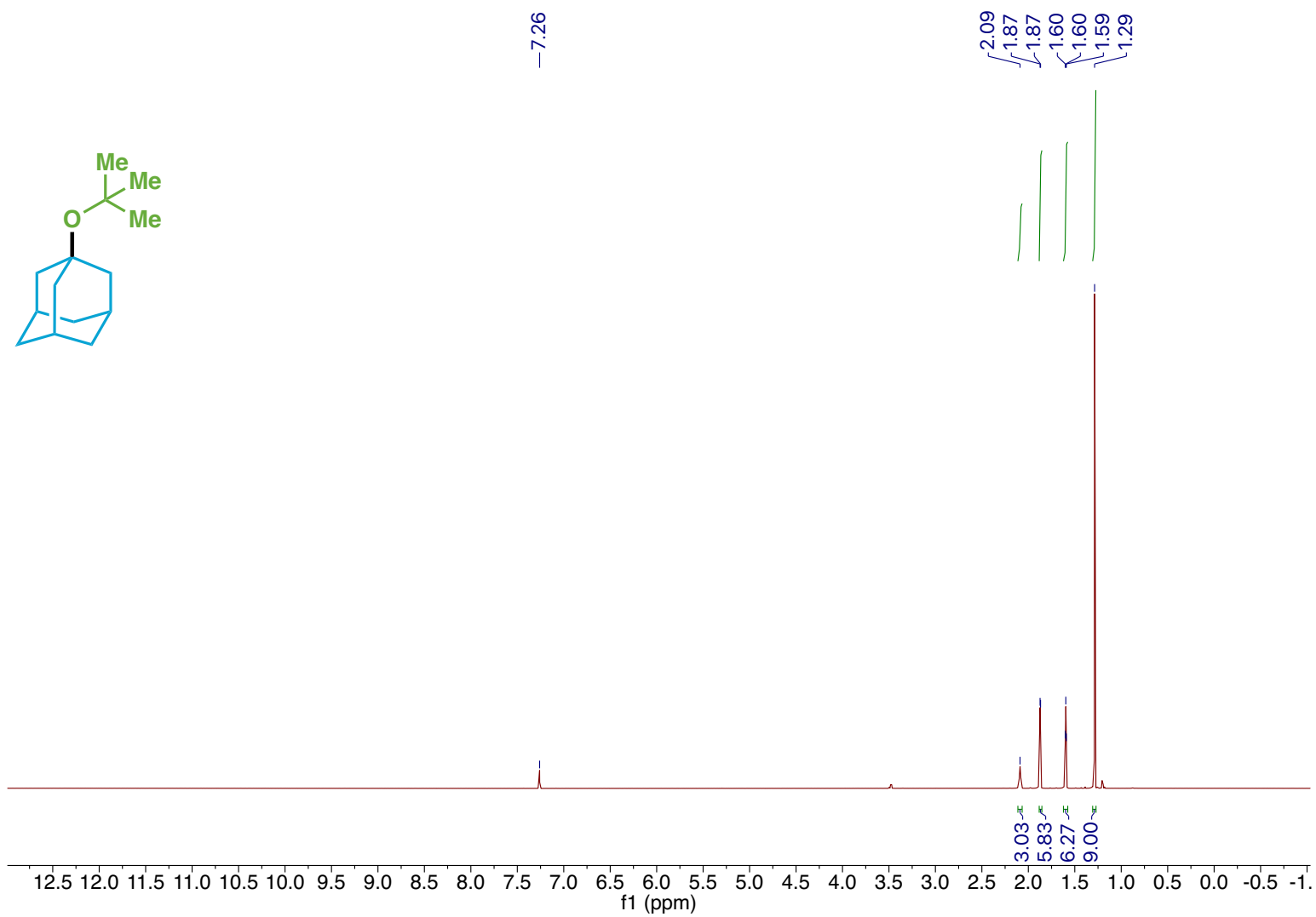


S237

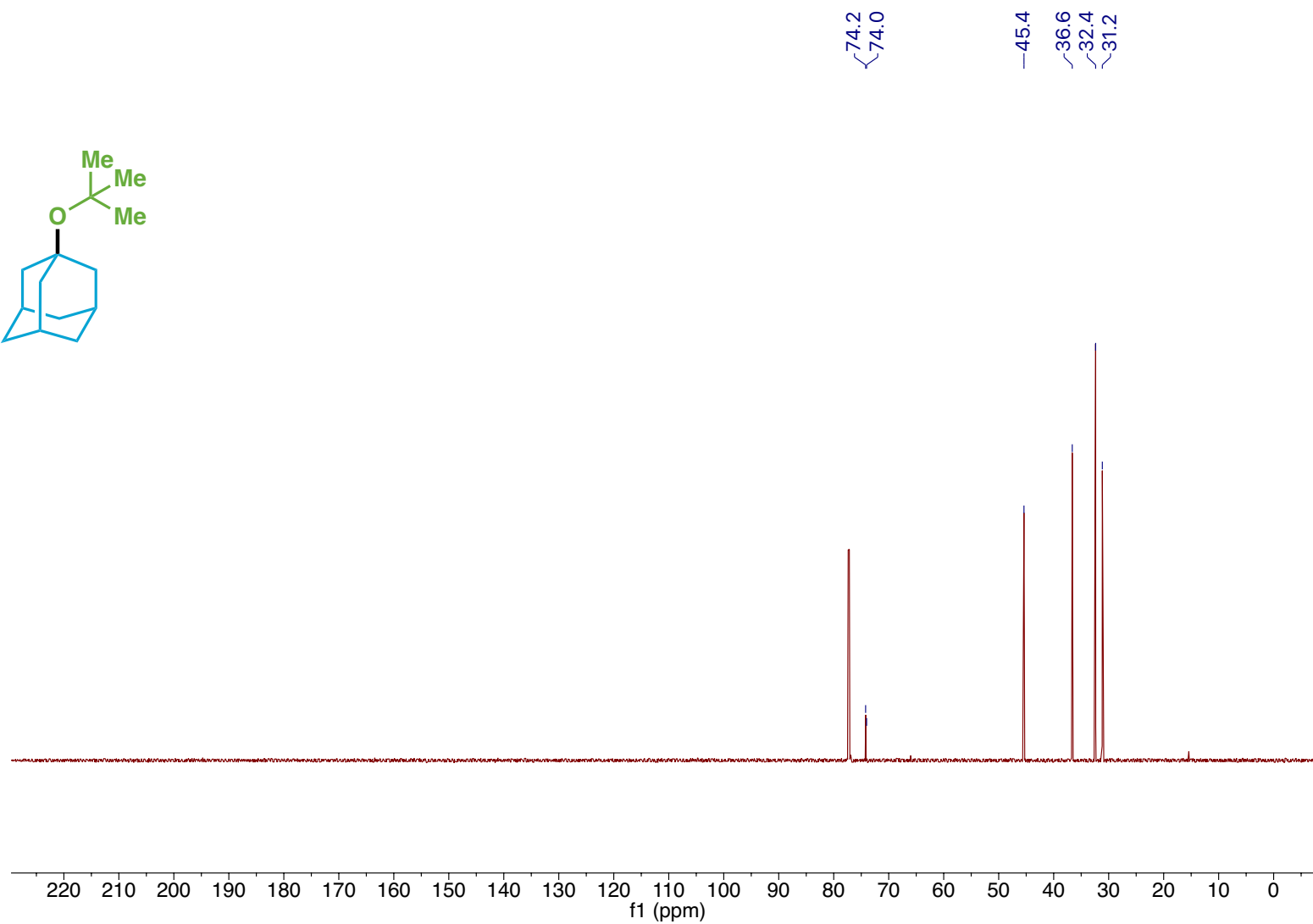
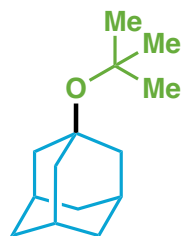
Compound 57 ¹³C NMR



Compound 58 ^1H NMR

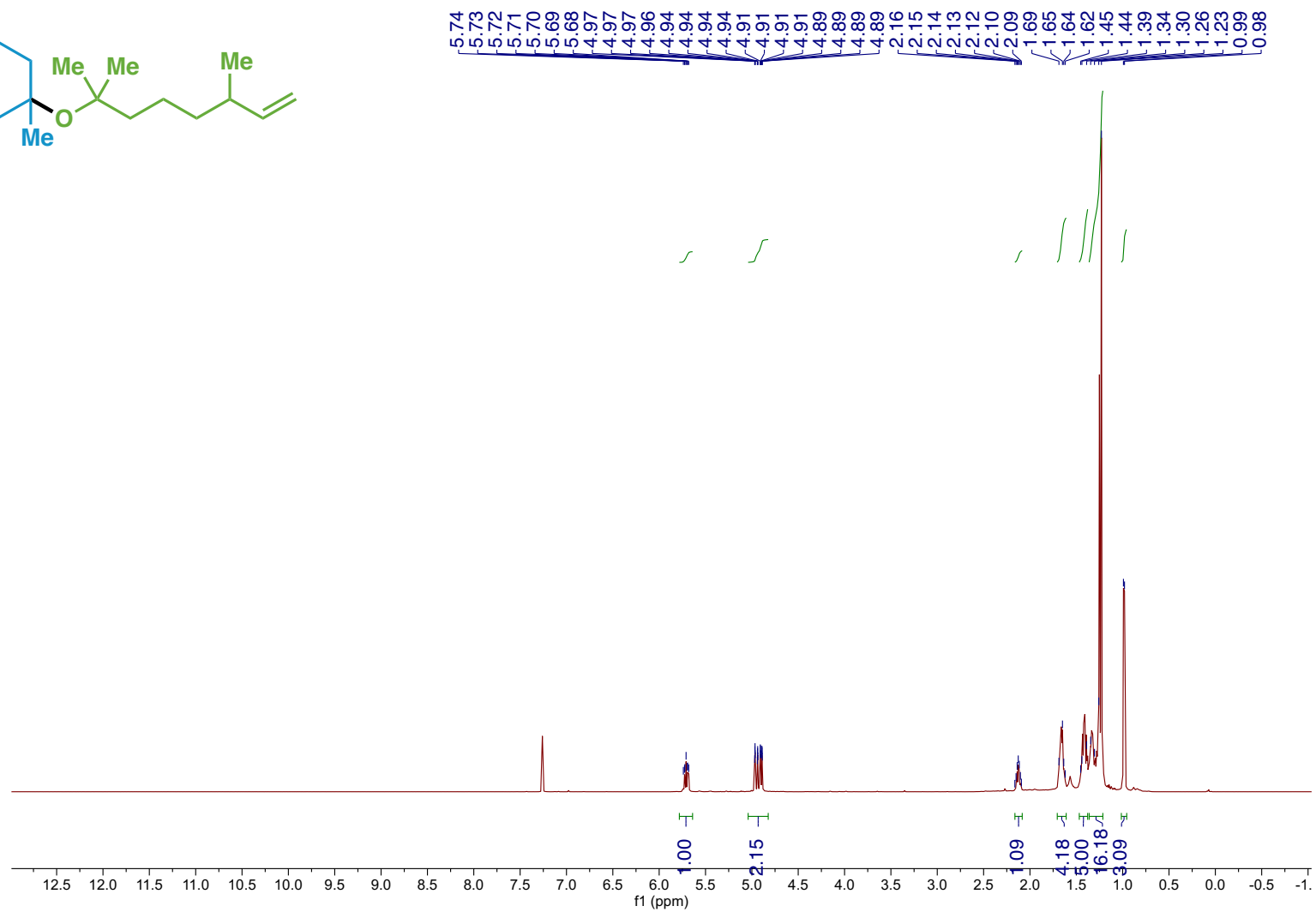
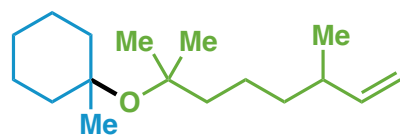


Compound 58 ^{13}C NMR

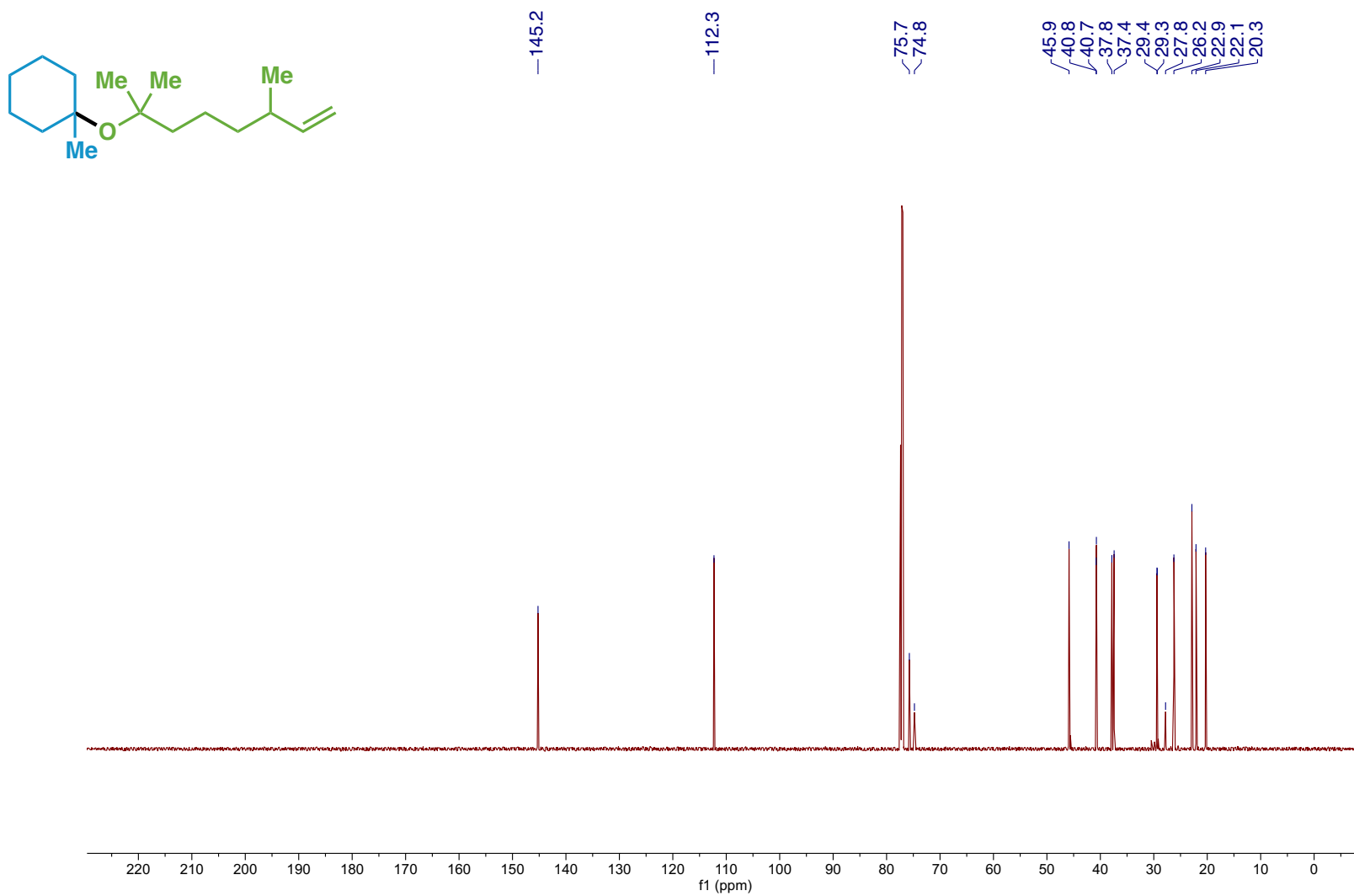


S240

Compound 59 ¹H NMR

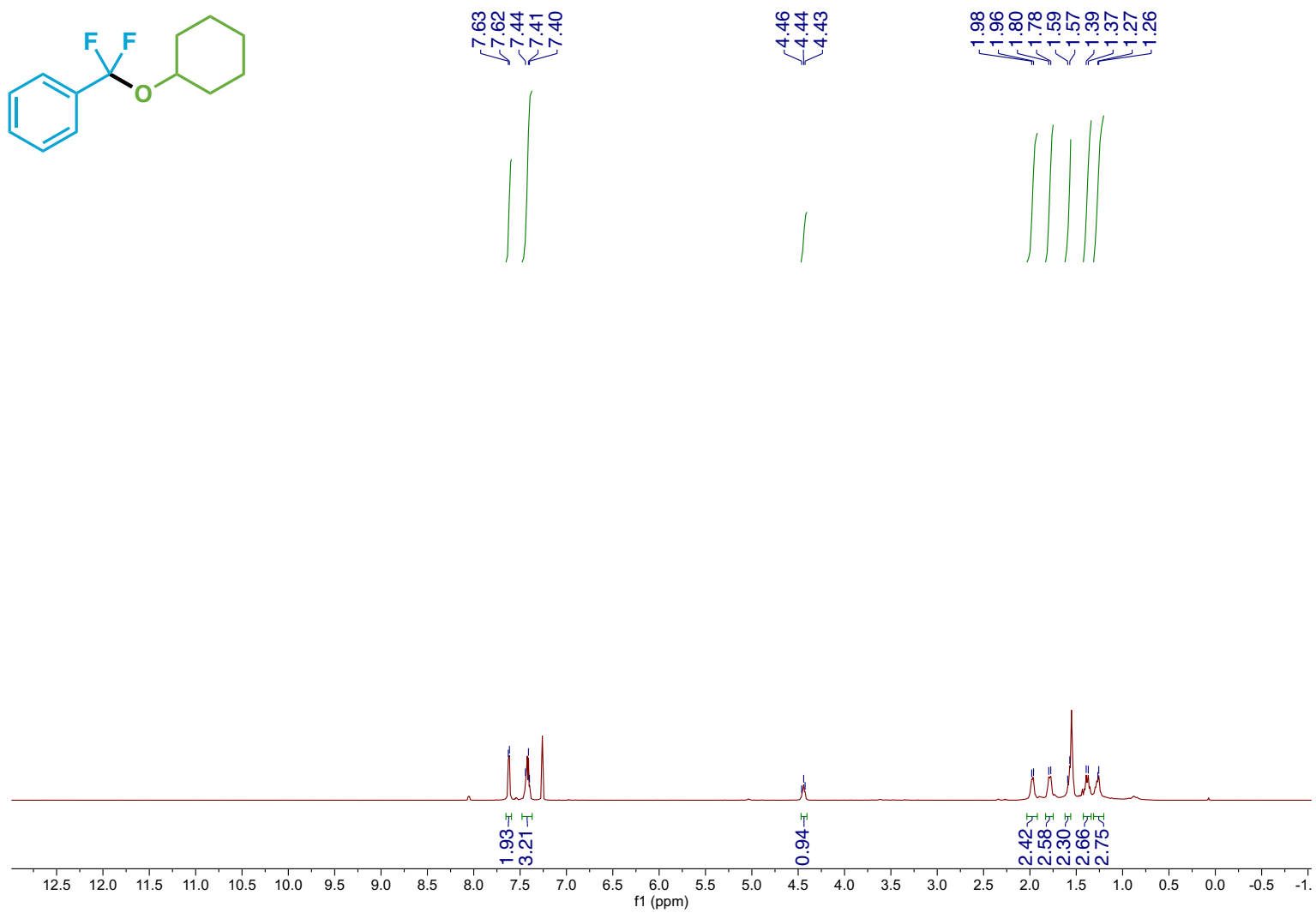
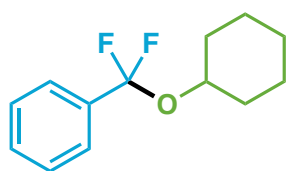


Compound 59 ¹³C NMR

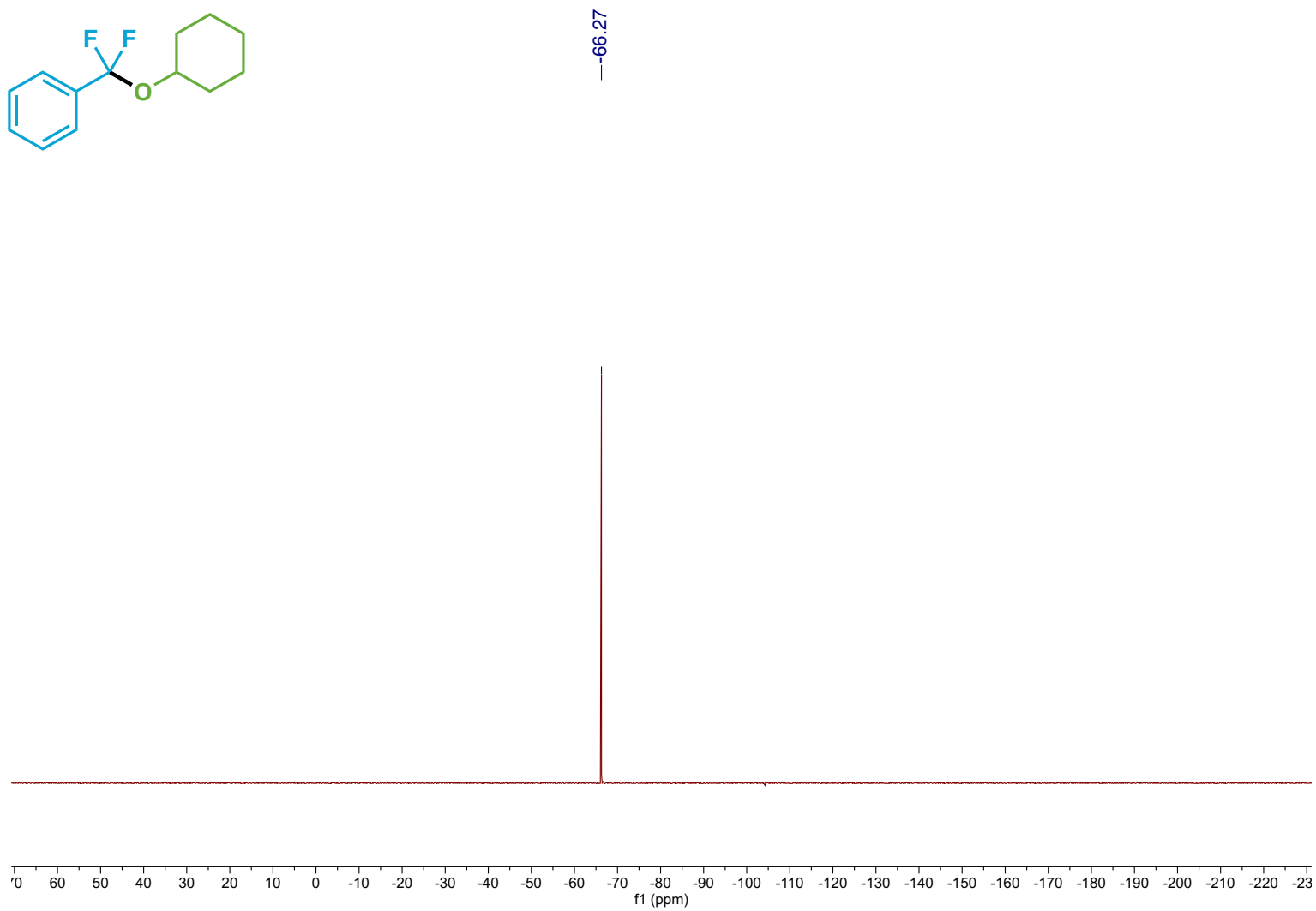
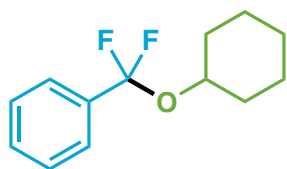


S242

Compound 60 ¹H NMR

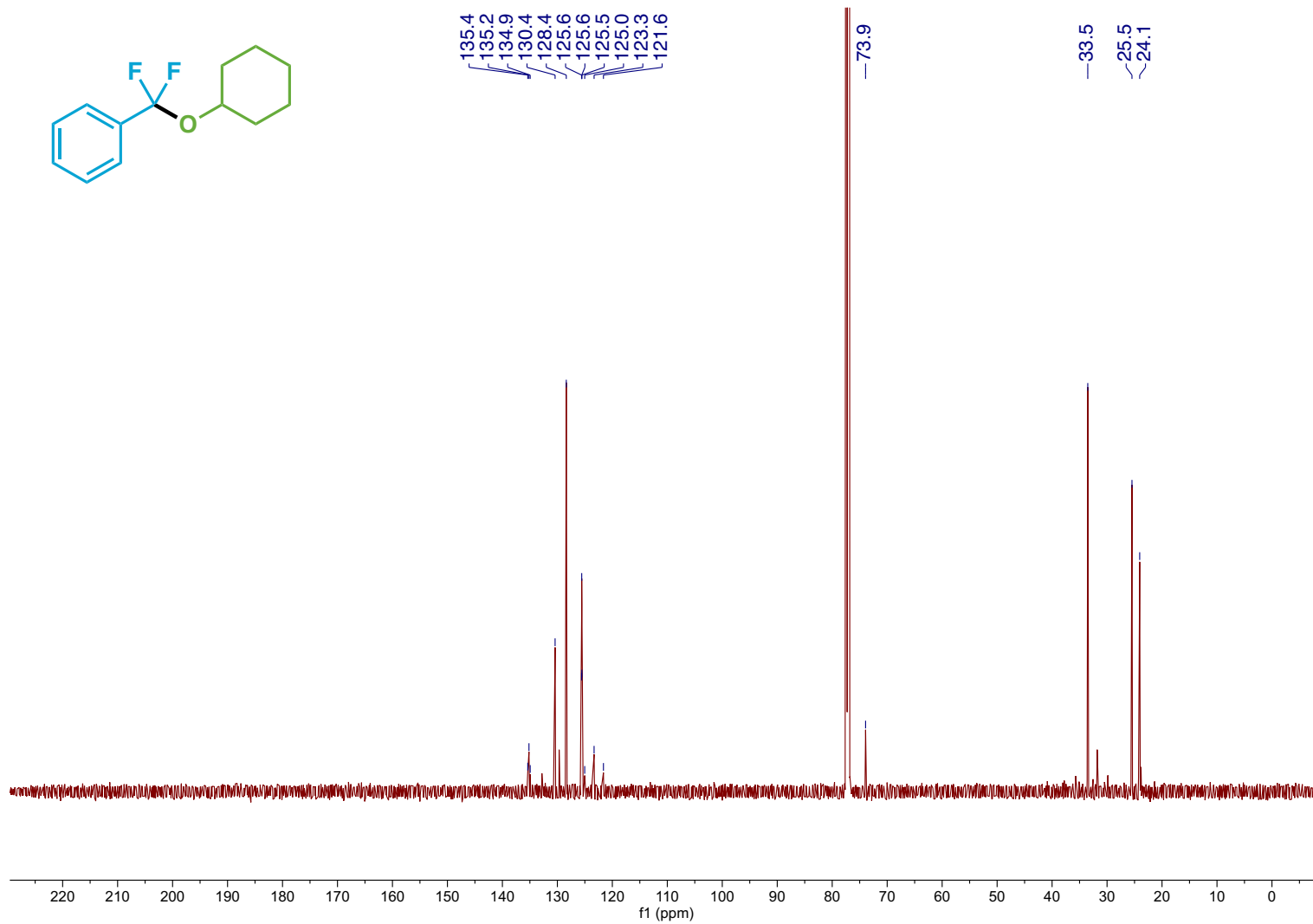


Compound 60 ^{19}F NMR



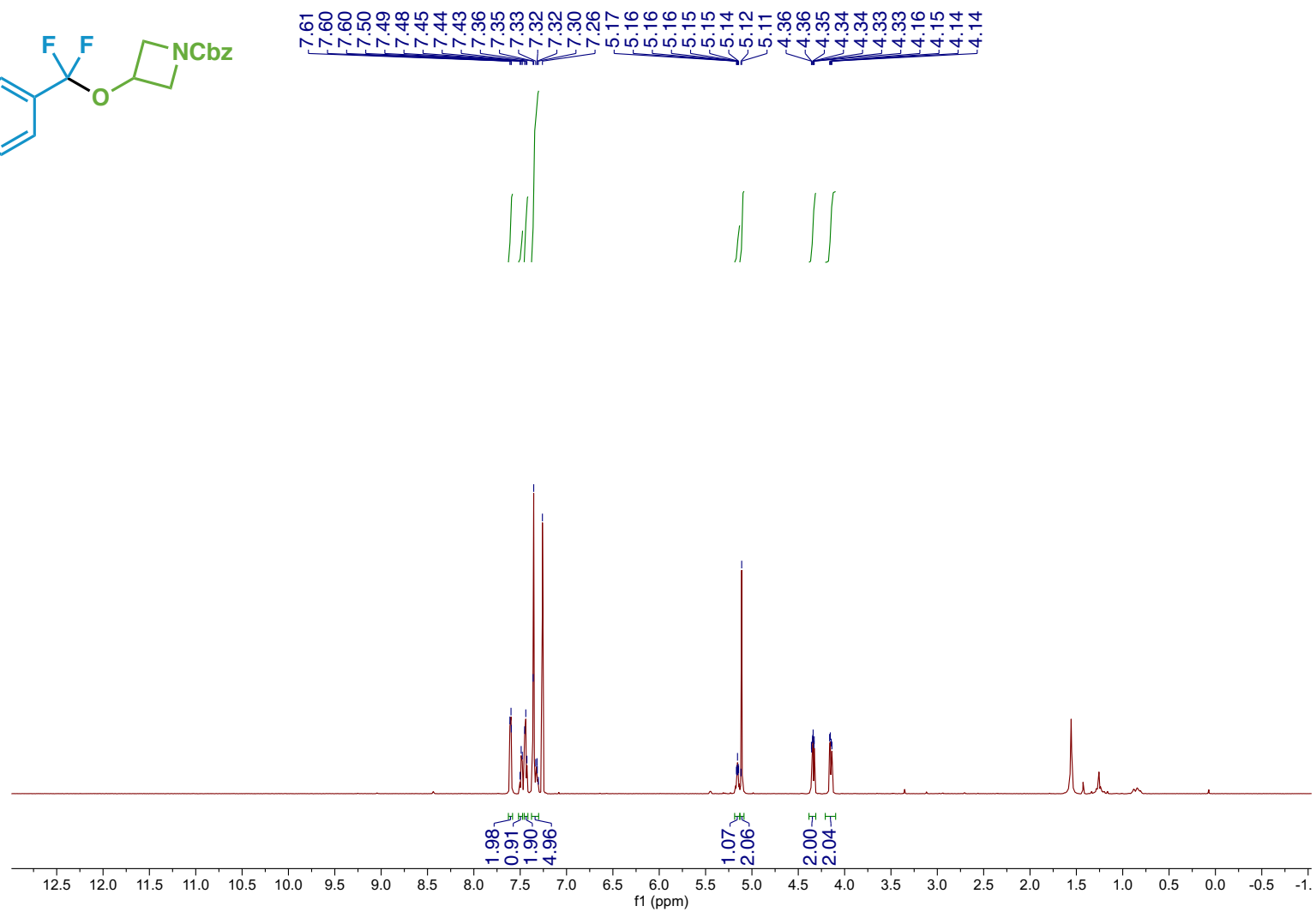
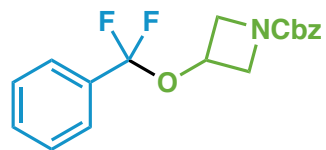
S244

Compound 60 ^{13}C NMR

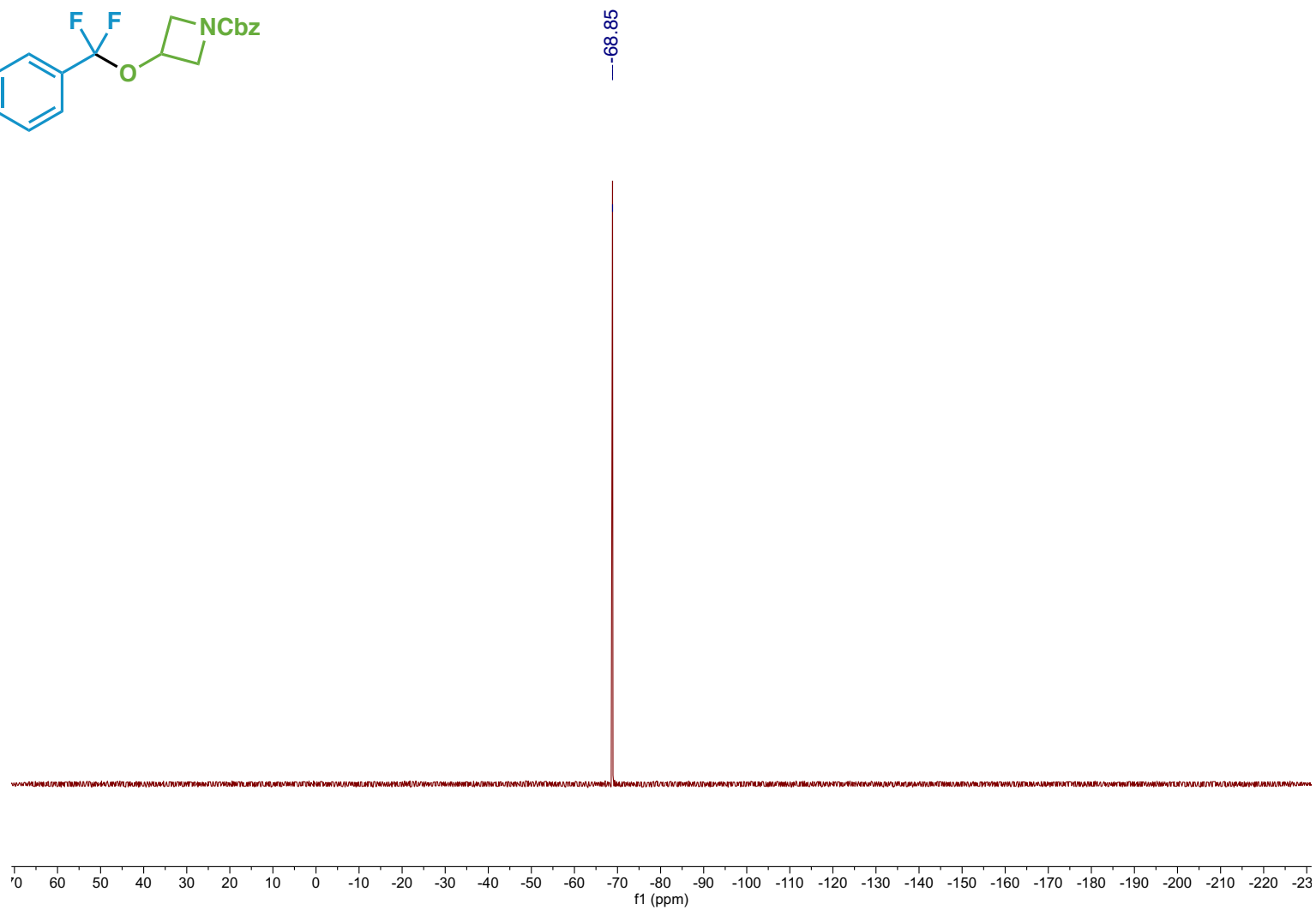
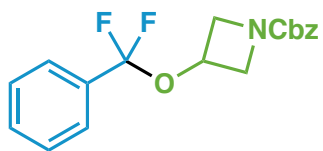


S245

Compound 61 ¹H NMR

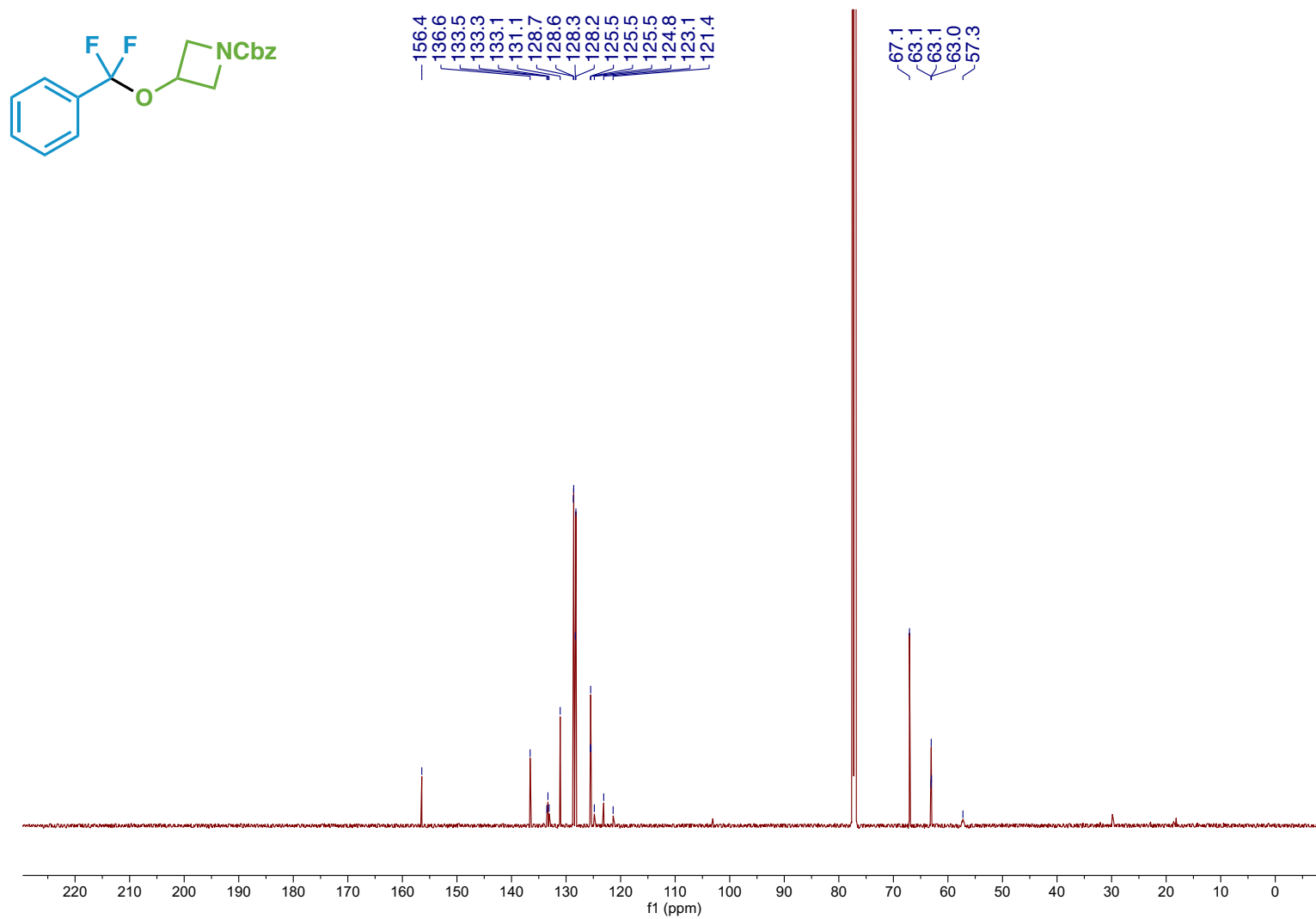


Compound 61 ^{19}F NMR

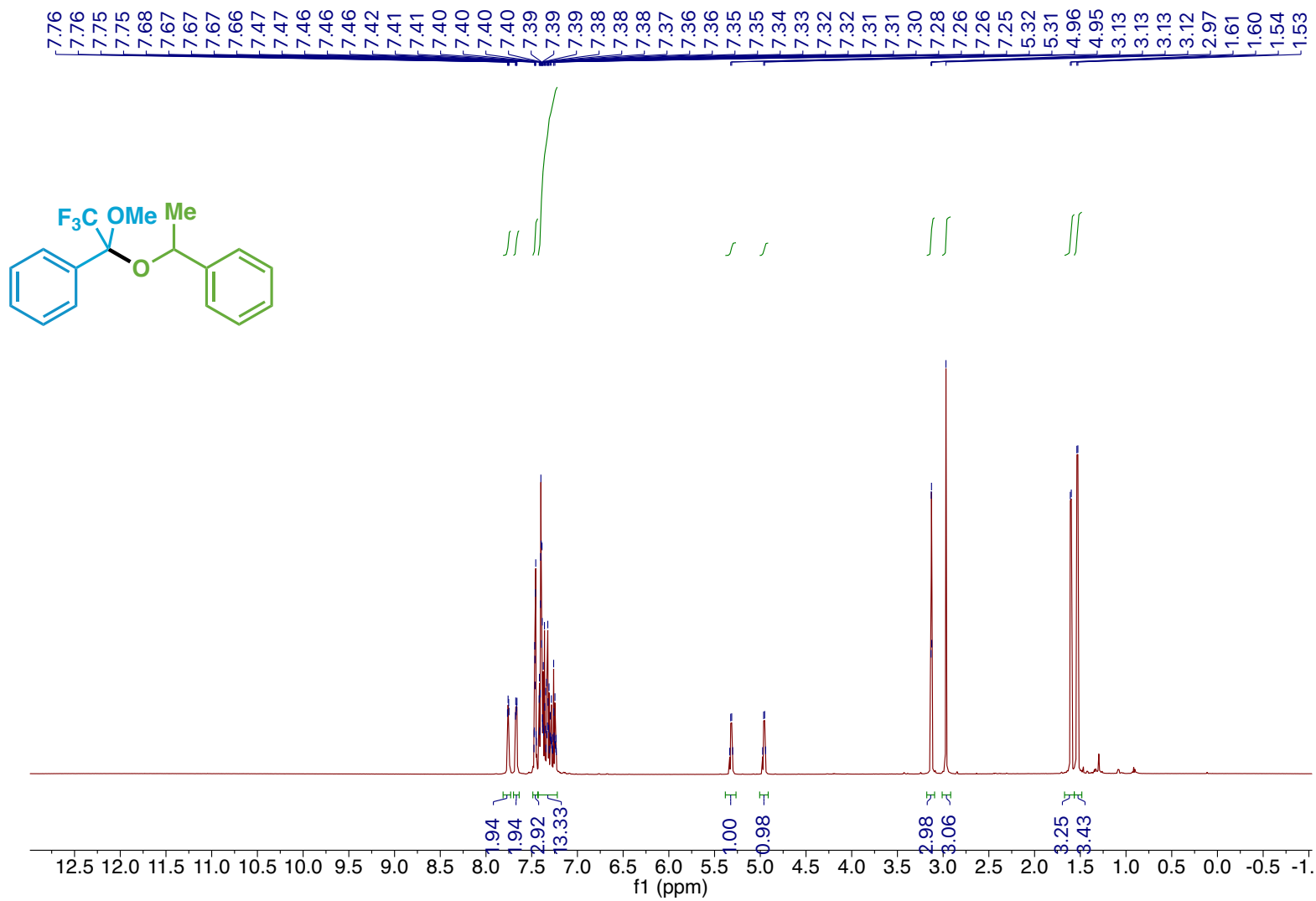


S247

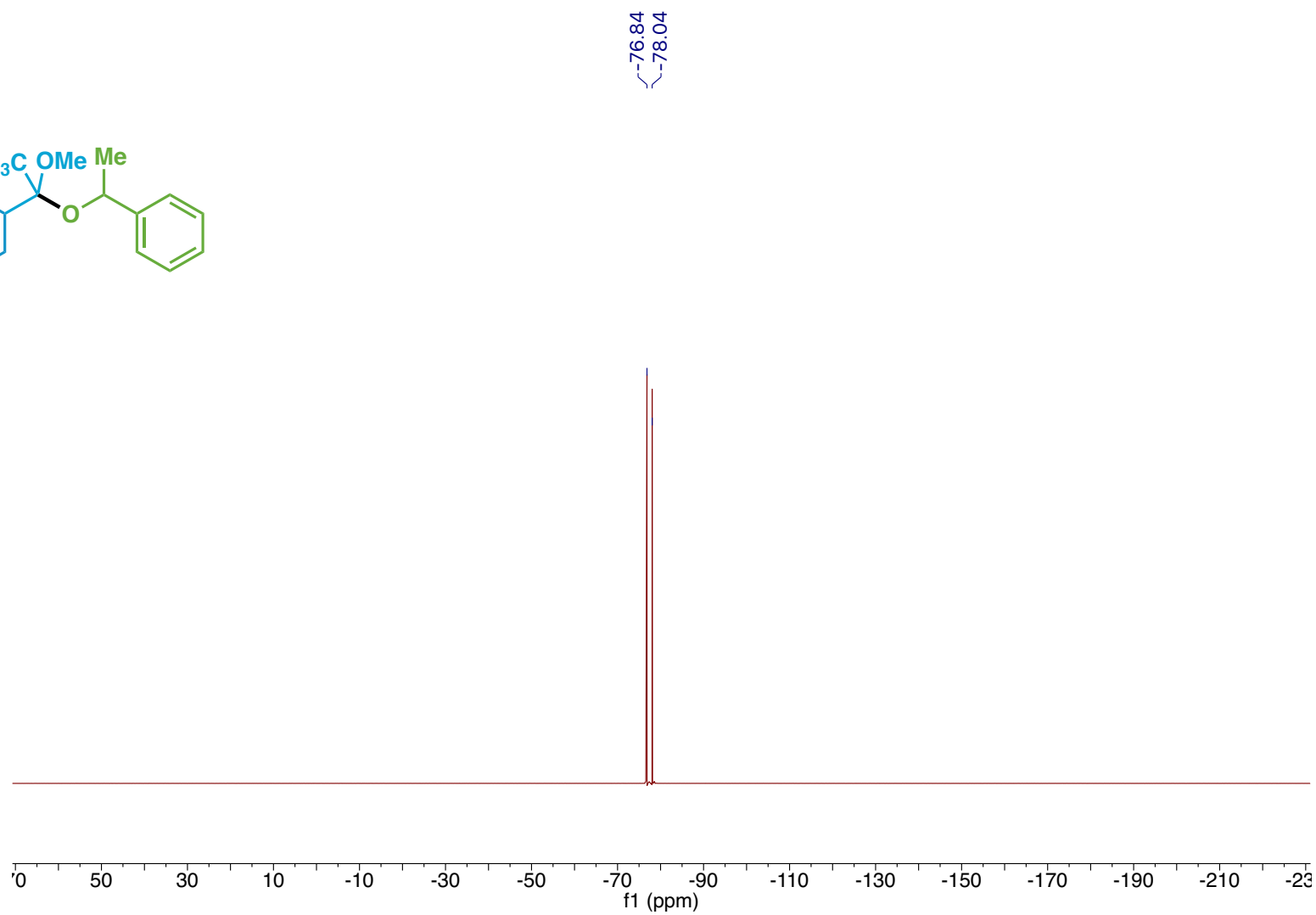
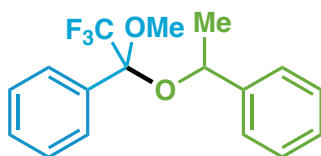
Compound 61 ¹³C NMR



Compound 62 ¹H NMR

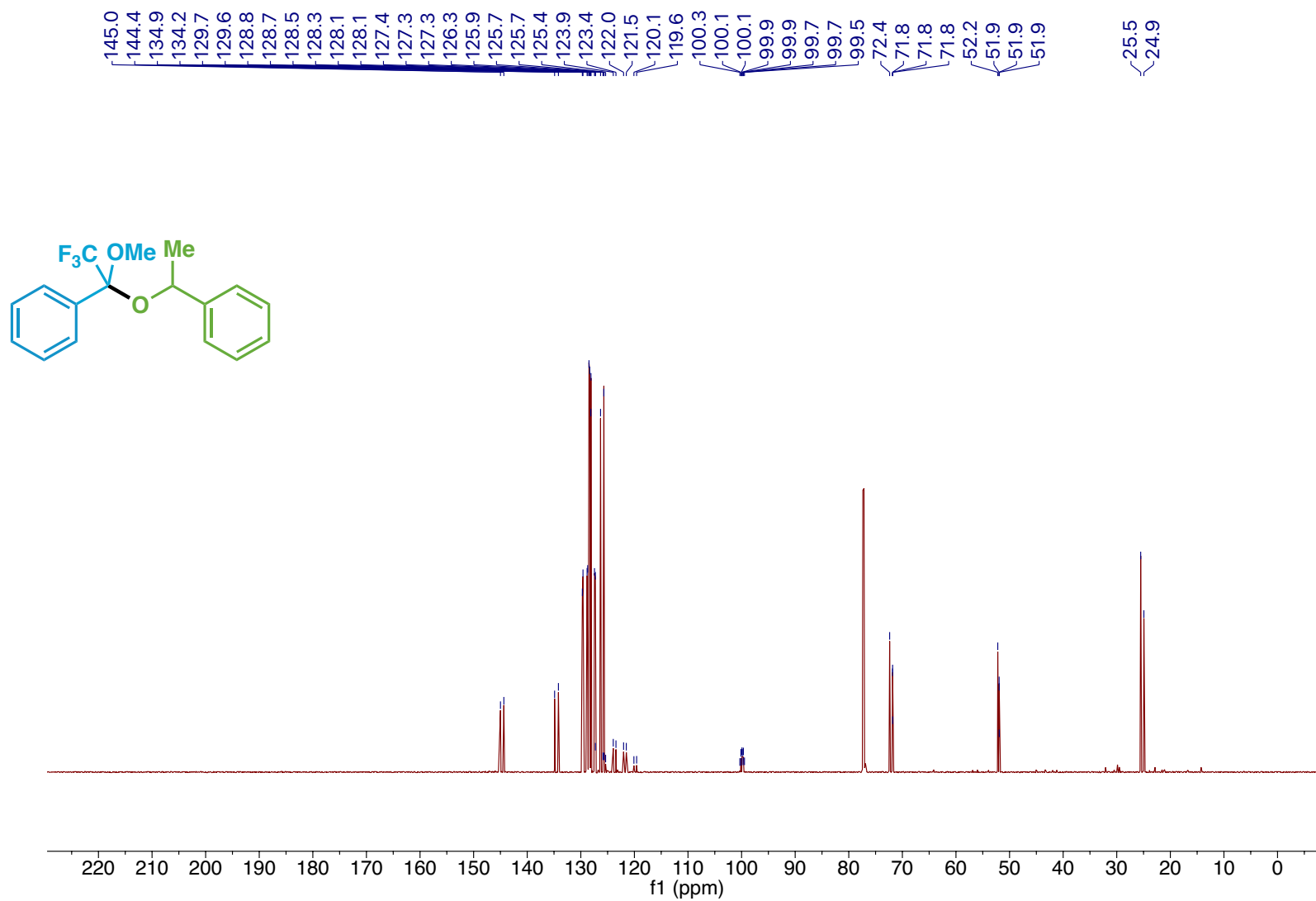


Compound 62 ^{19}F NMR

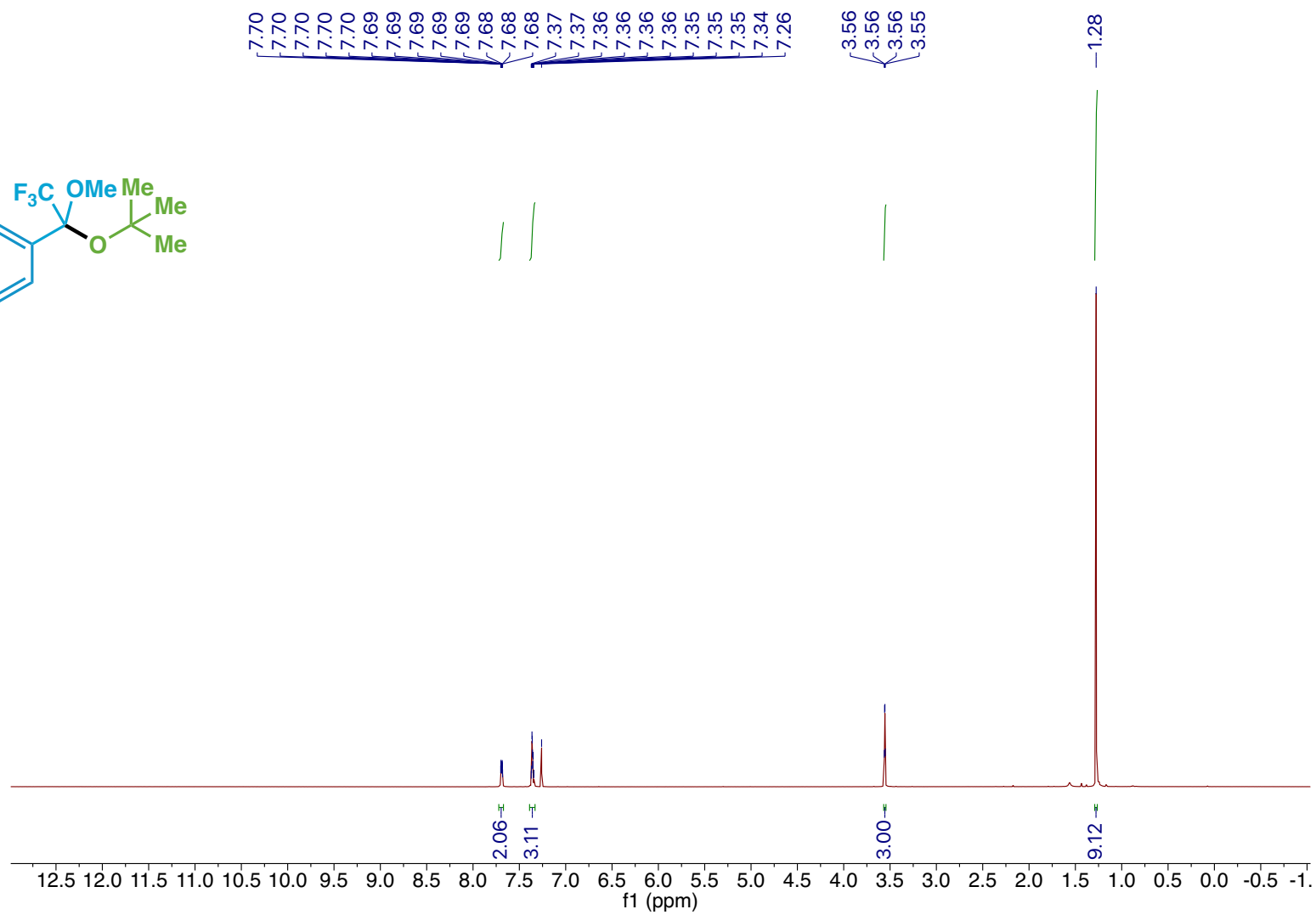
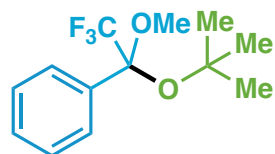


S250

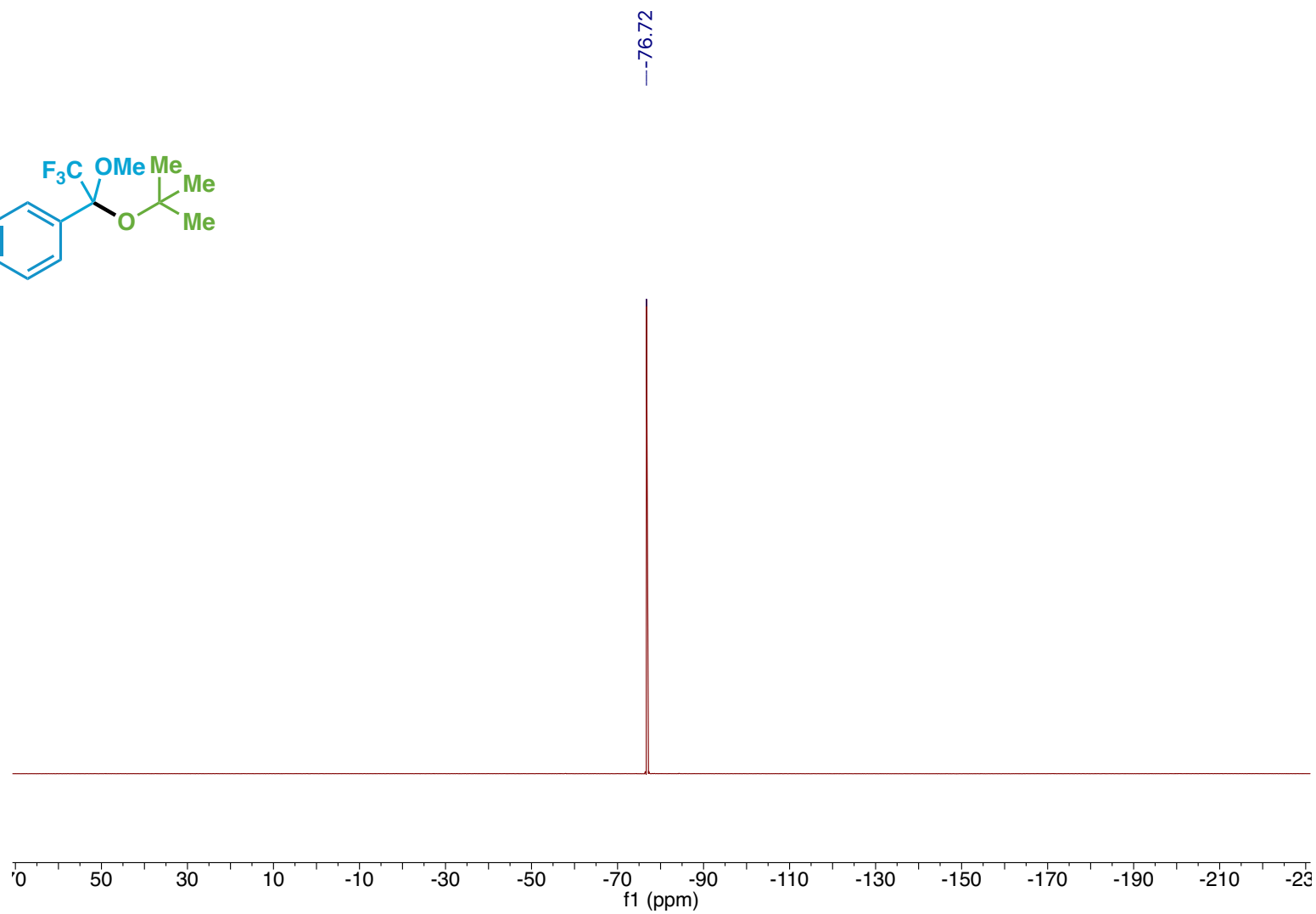
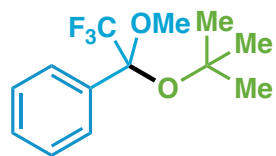
Compound 62 ¹³C NMR



Compound 63 ¹H NMR

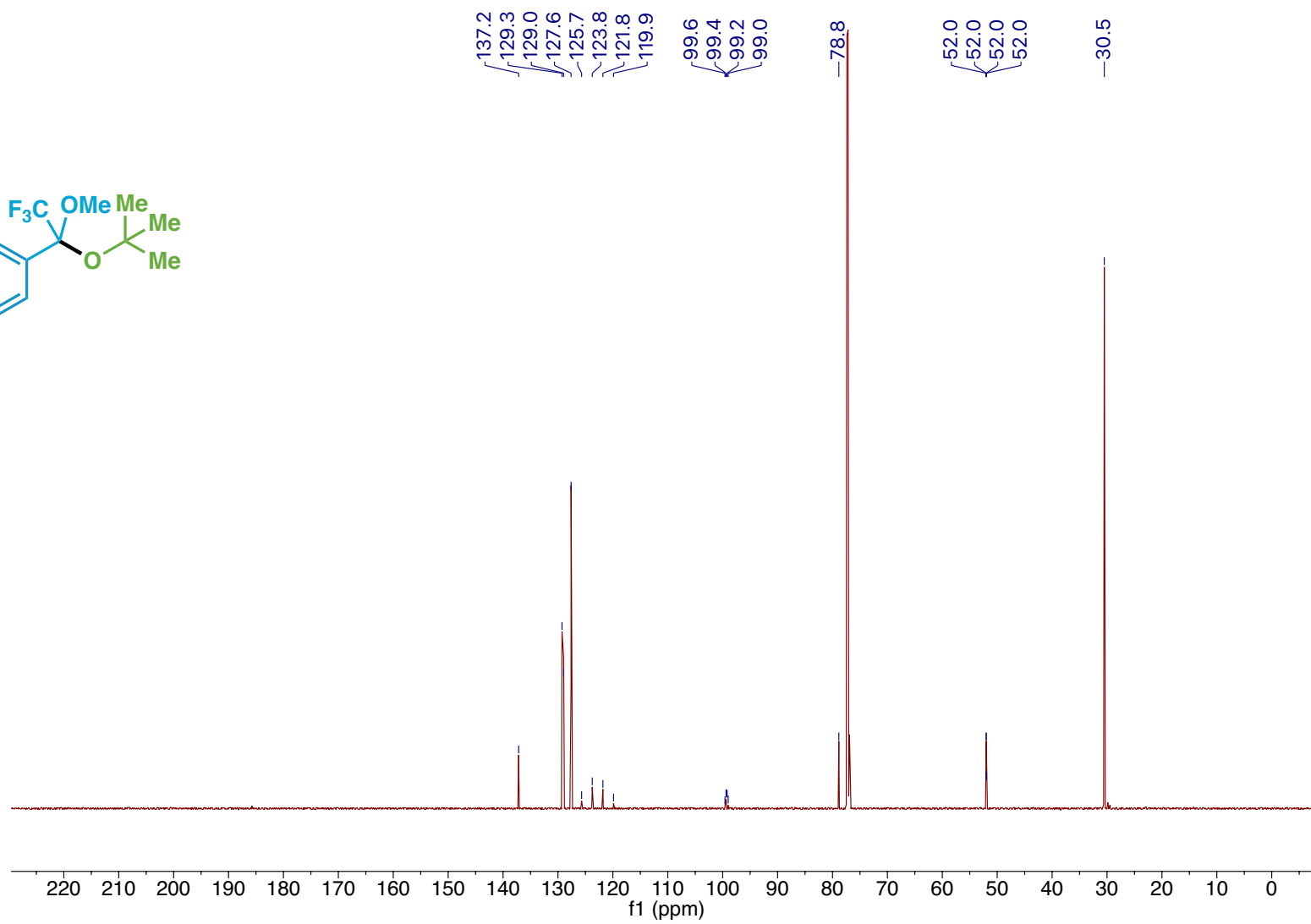
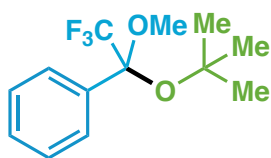


Compound 63 ^{19}F NMR



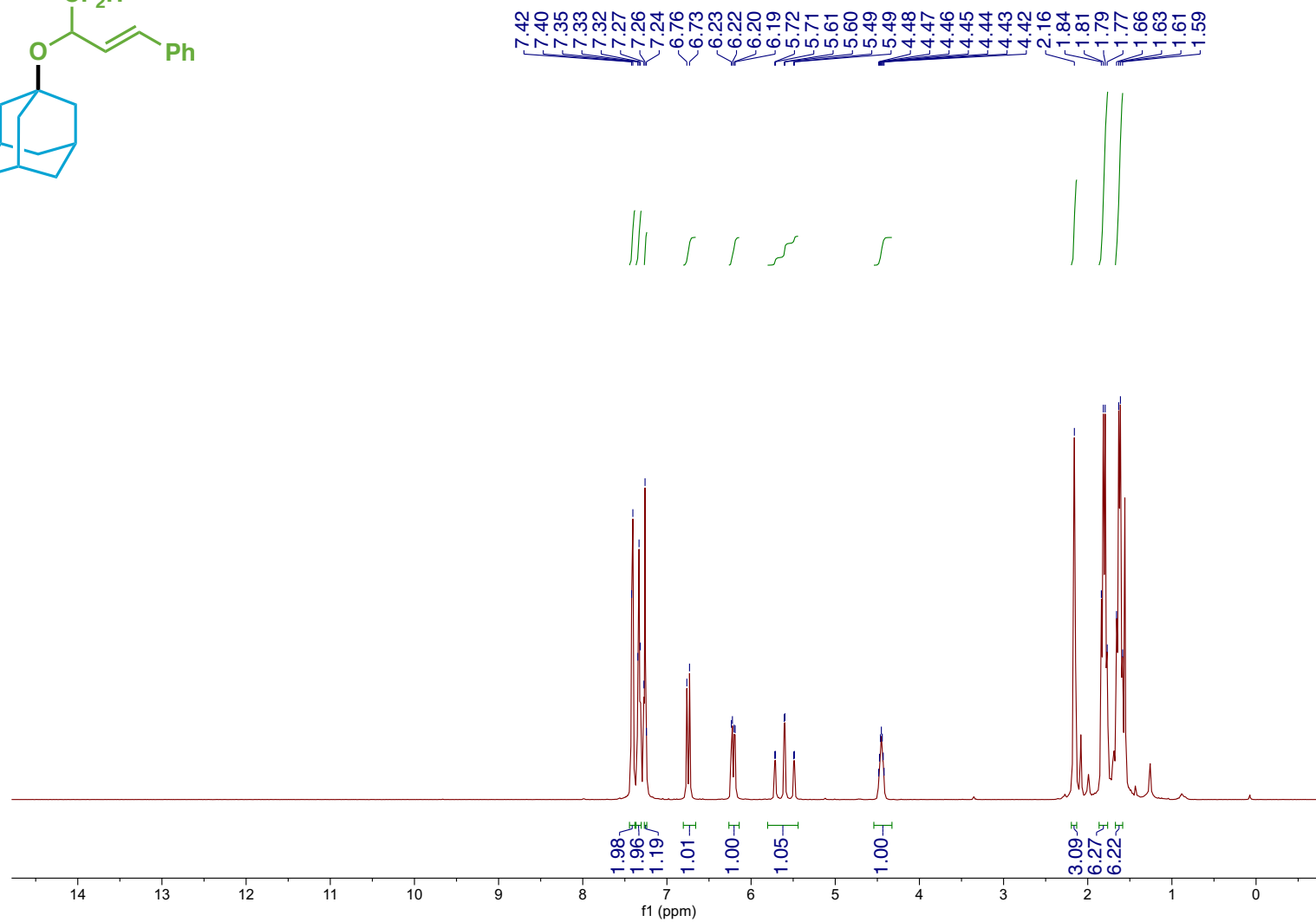
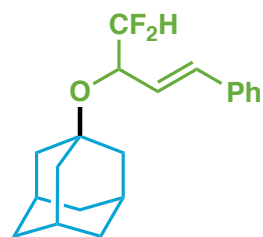
S253

Compound 63 ^{13}C NMR

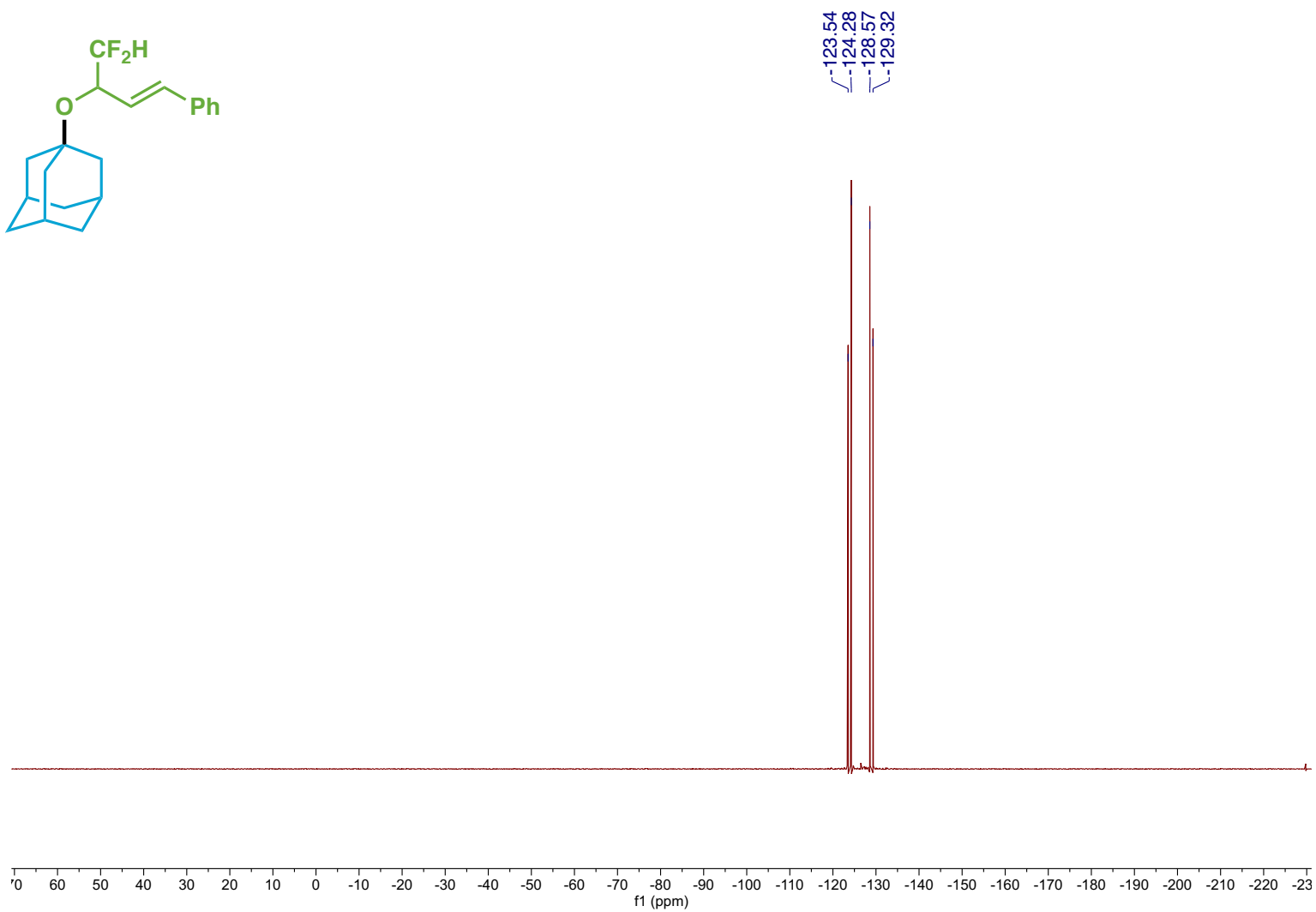
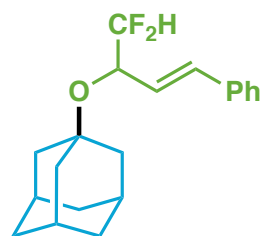


S254

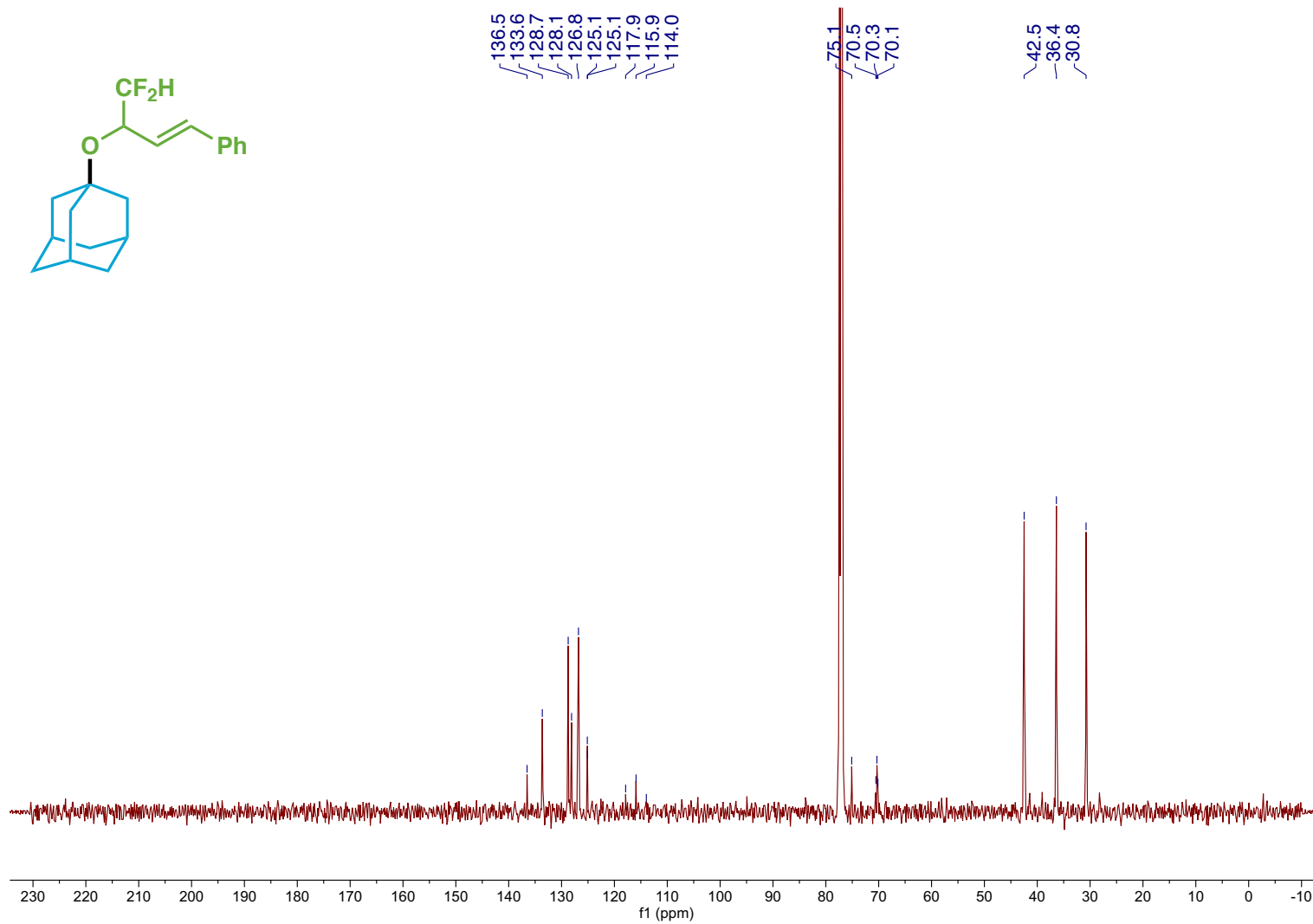
Compound 64 ¹H NMR



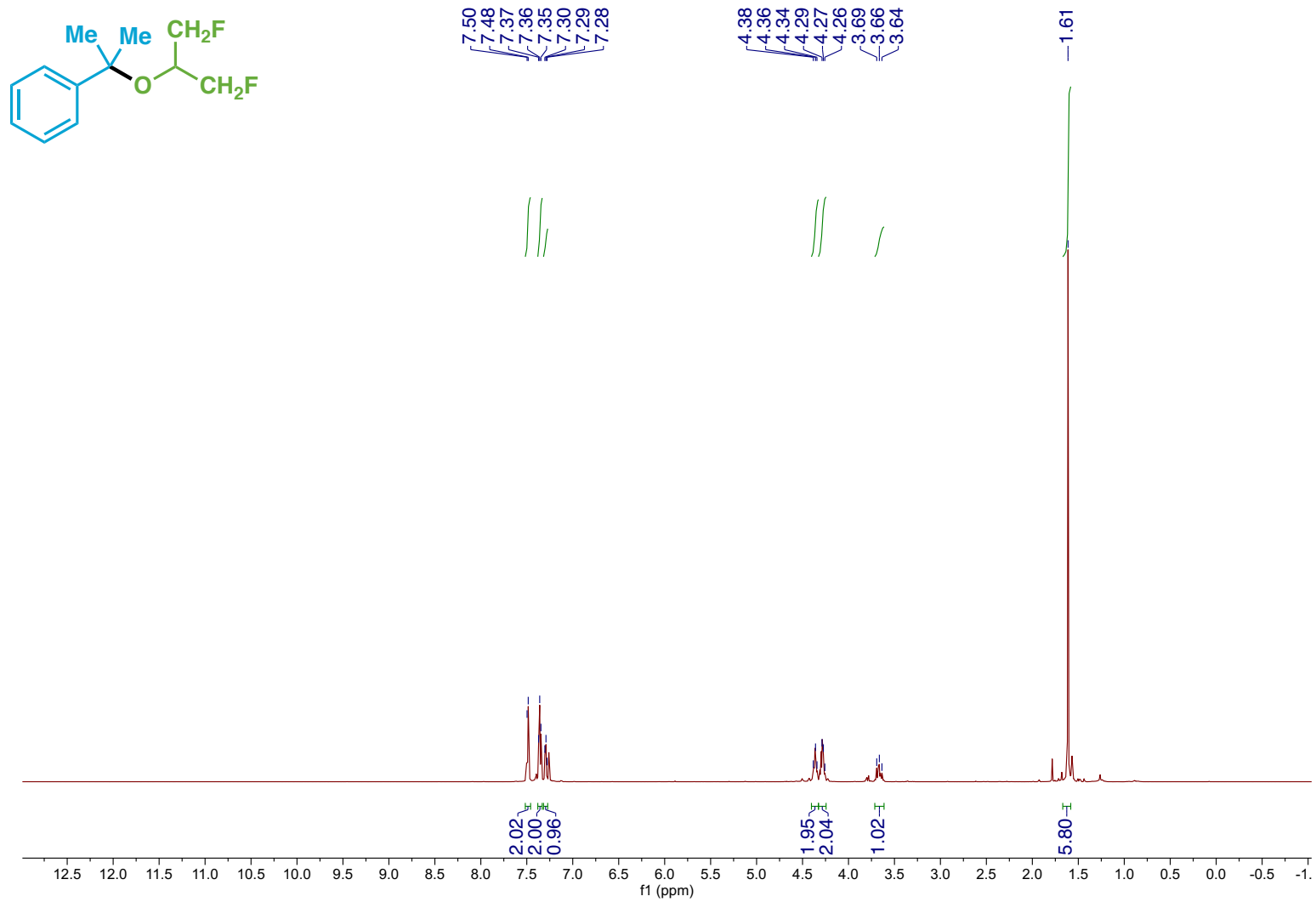
Compound 64 ^{19}F NMR



Compound 64 ¹³C NMR

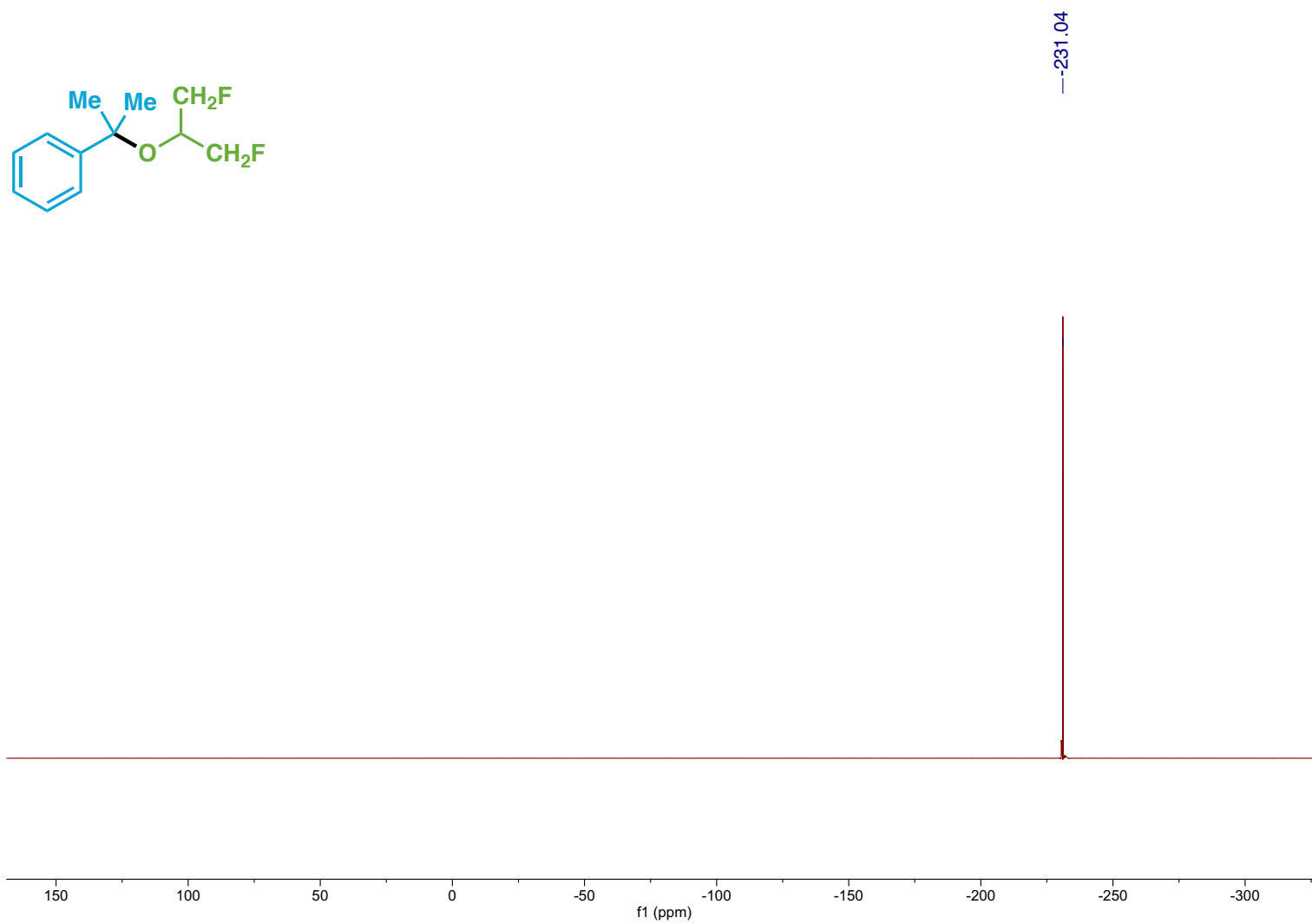


Compound 65 ^1H NMR



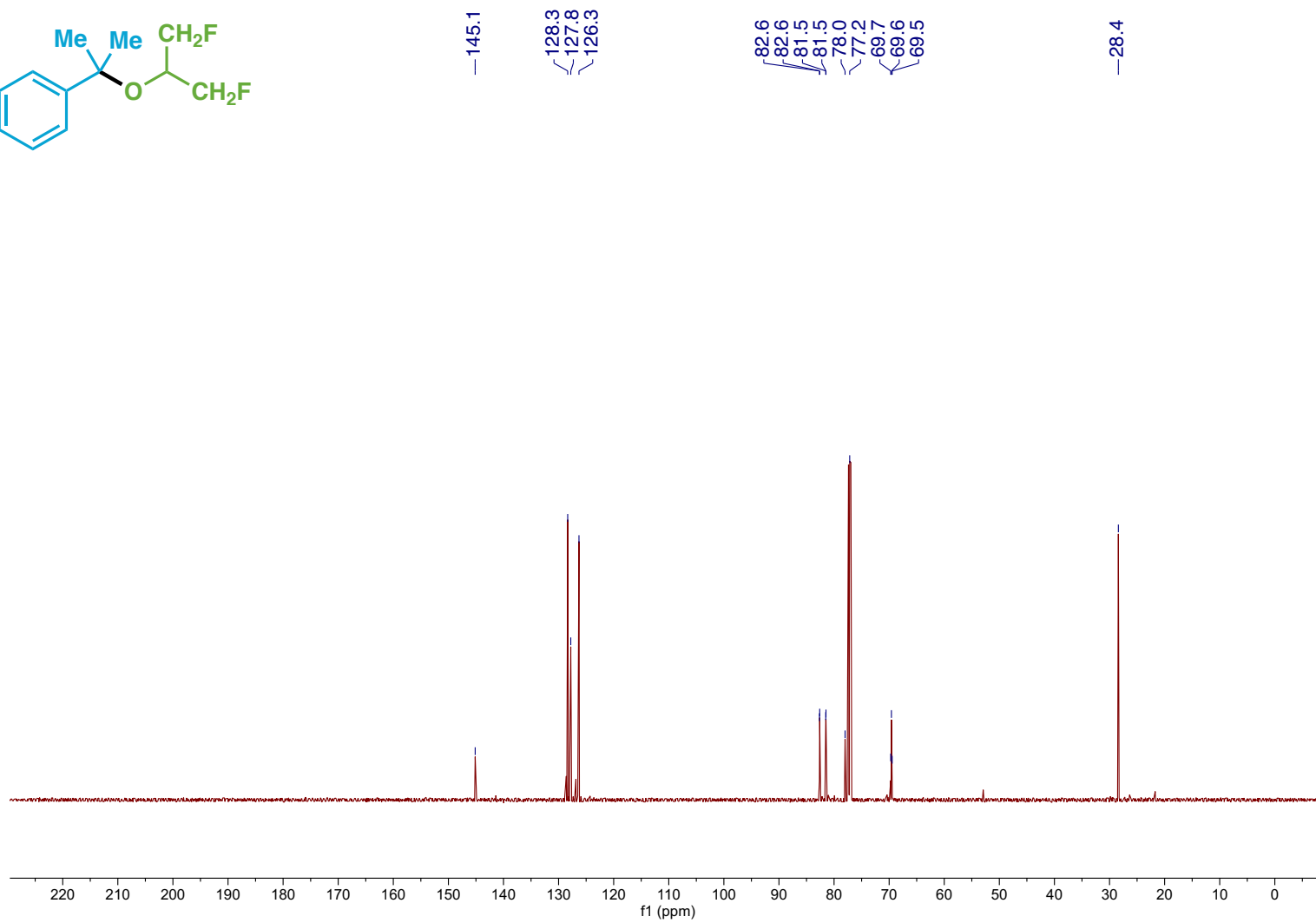
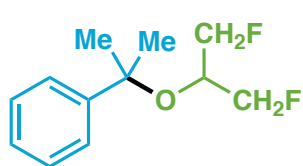
S258

Compound 65 ^{19}F NMR



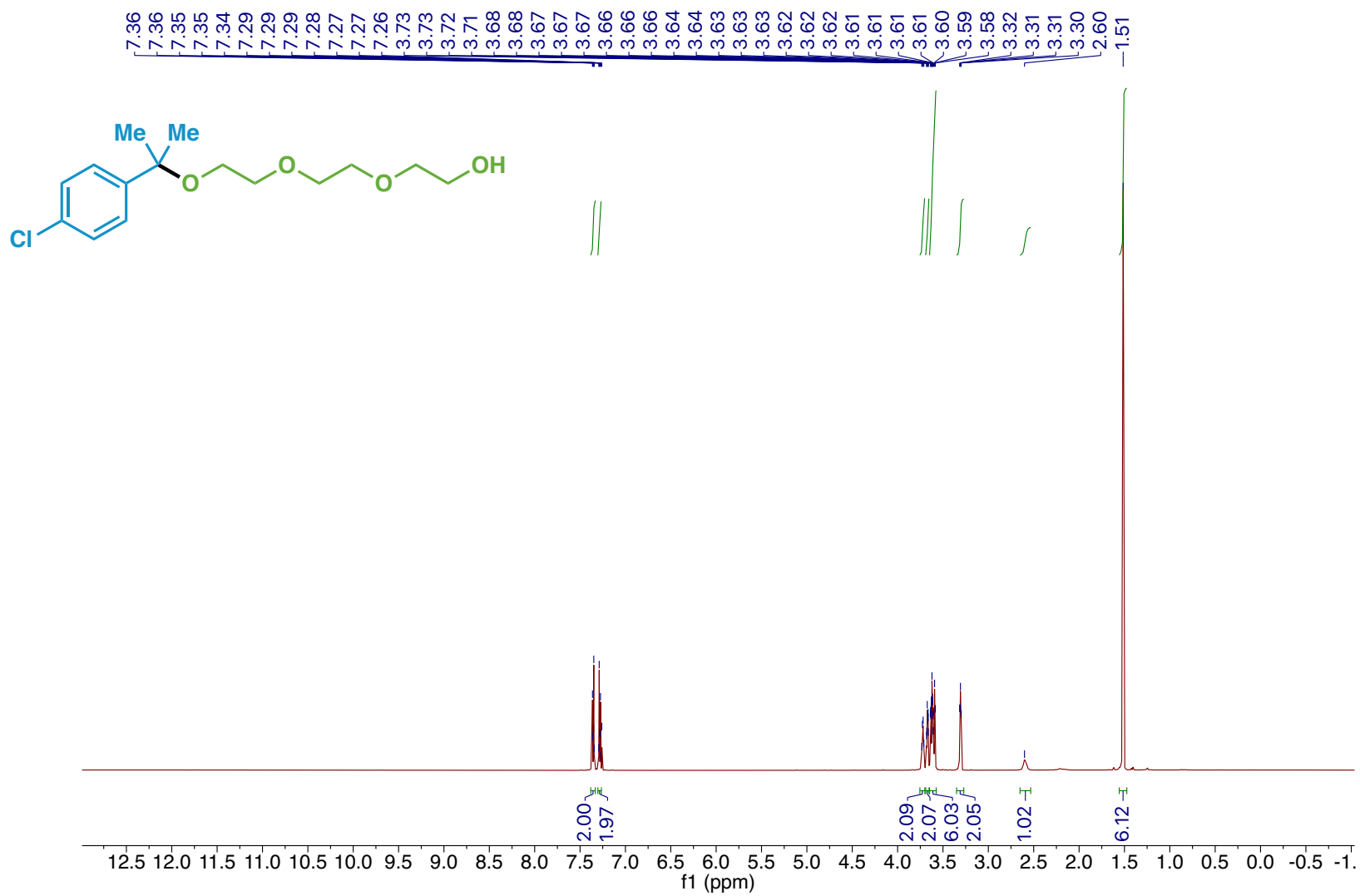
S259

Compound 65 ¹³C NMR

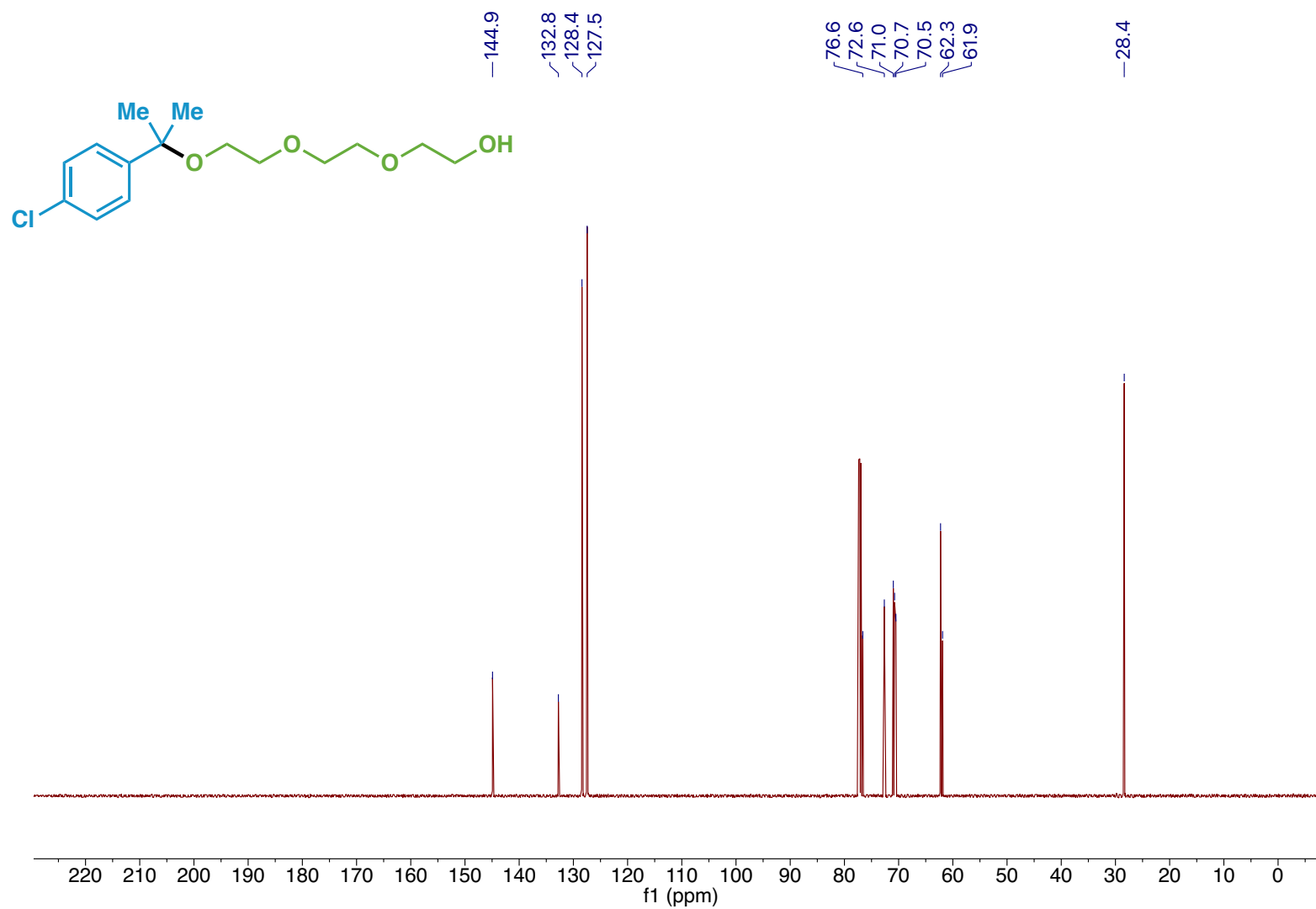


S260

Compound 66 ¹H NMR

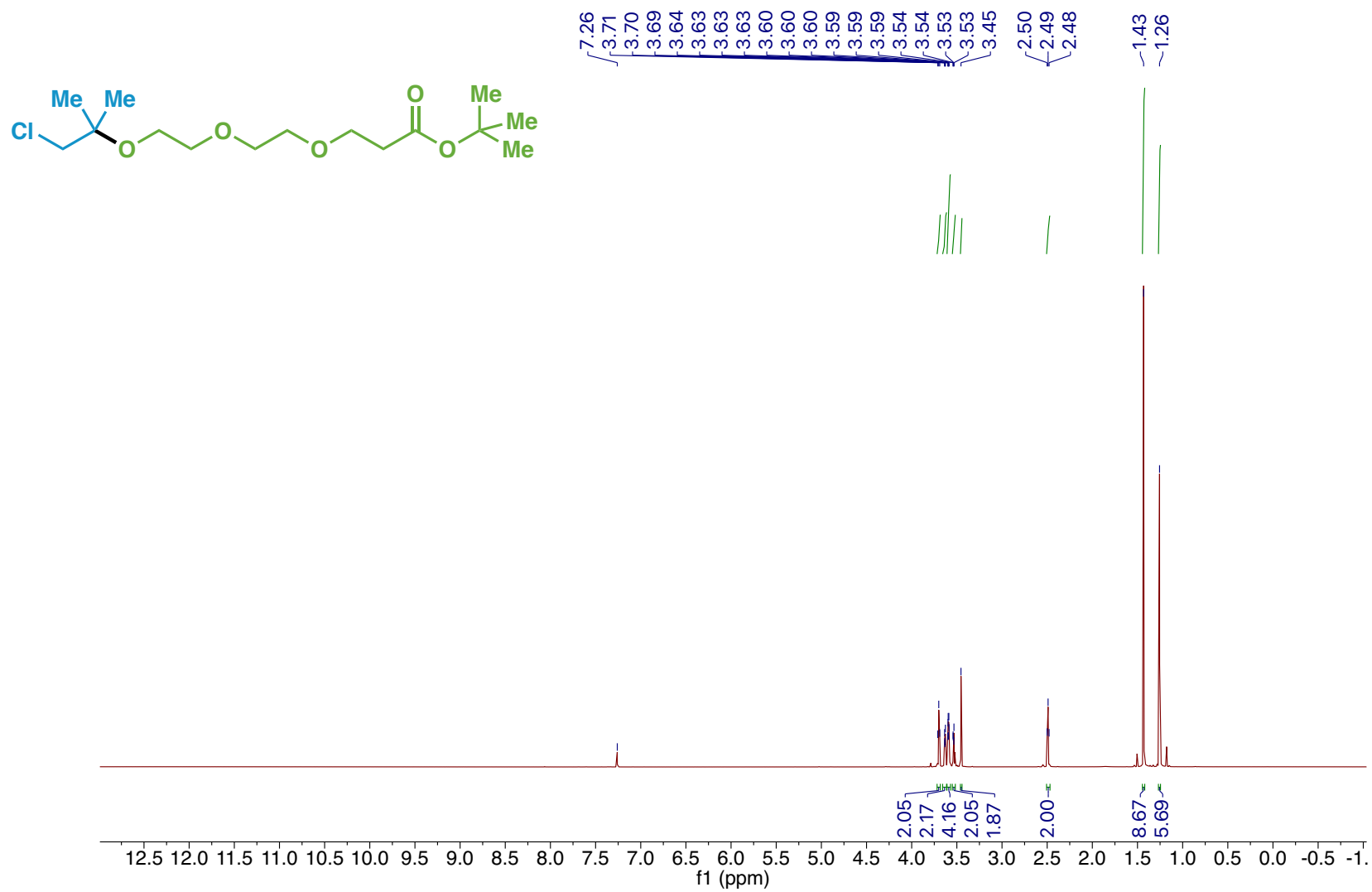


Compound 66 ^{13}C NMR

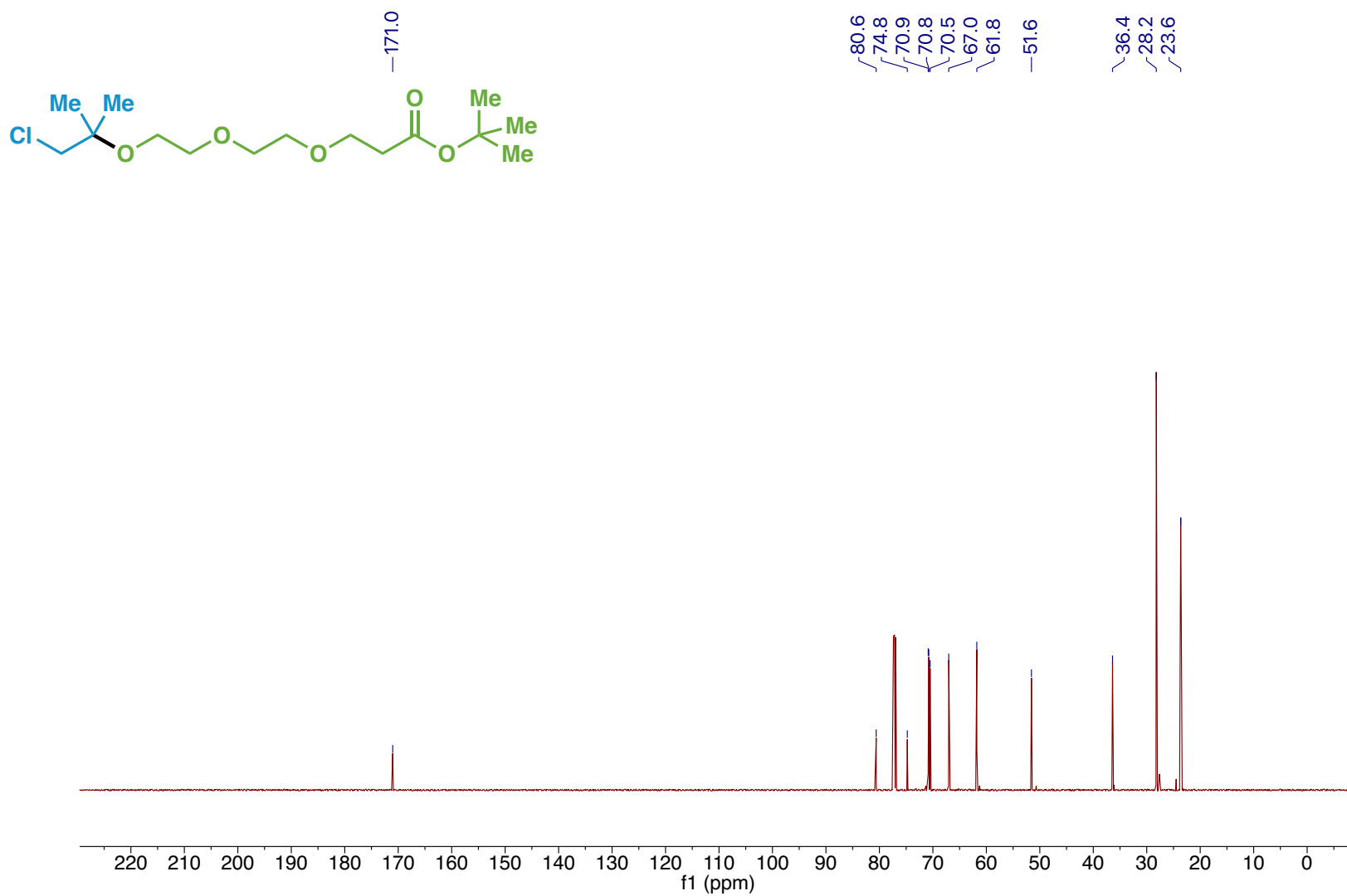


S262

Compound 67 ¹H NMR

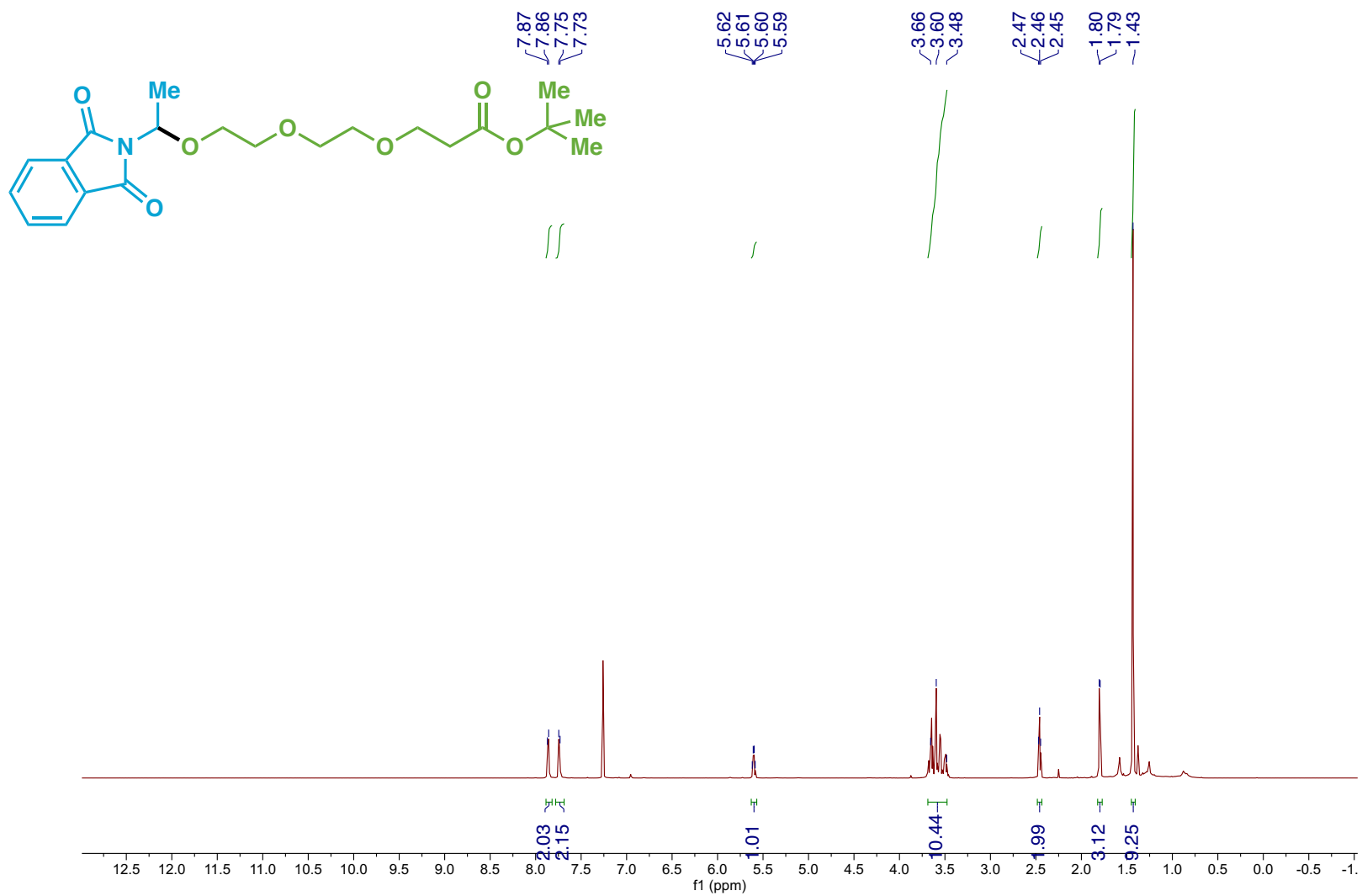


Compound 67 ¹³C NMR

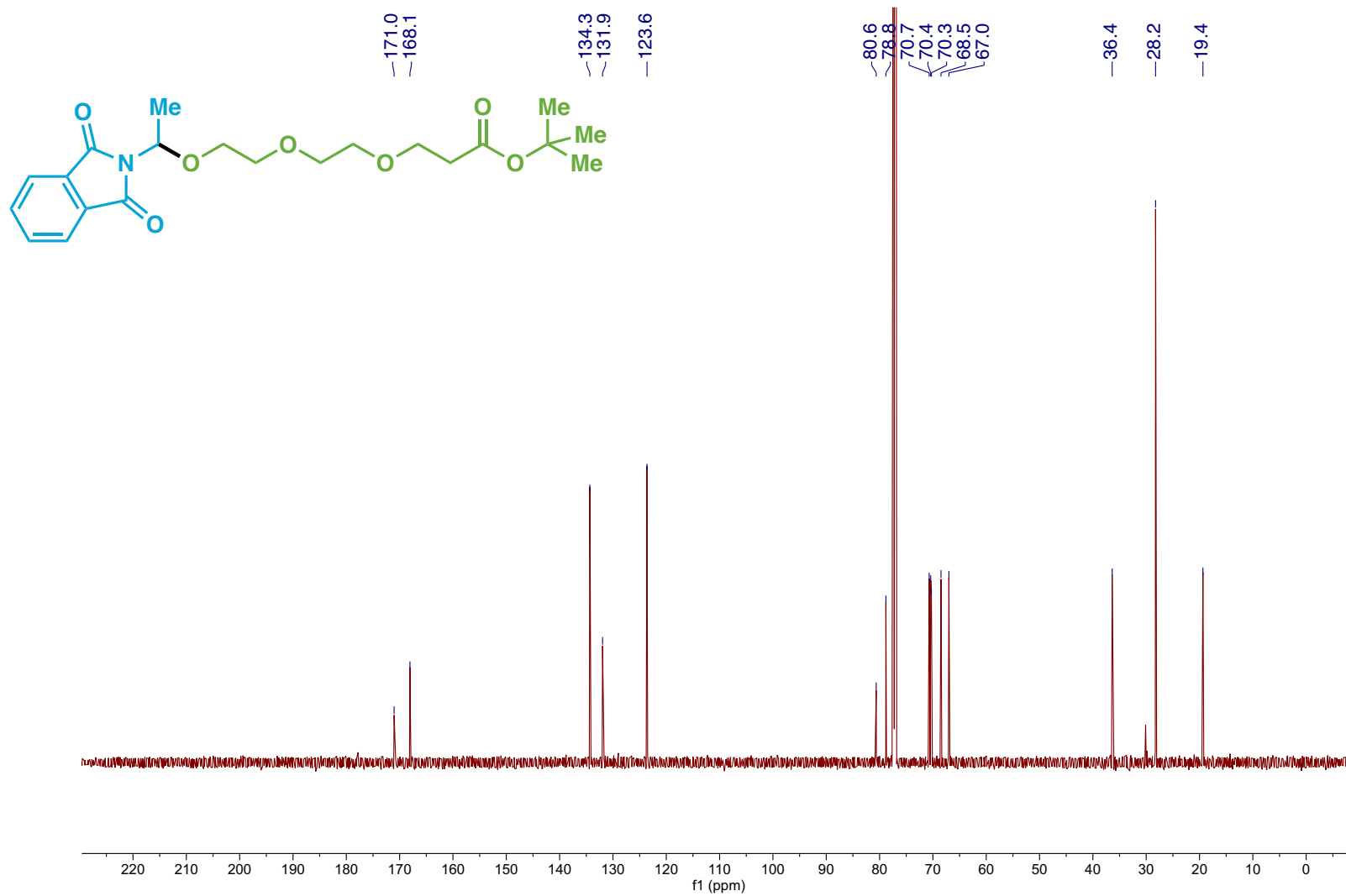


S264

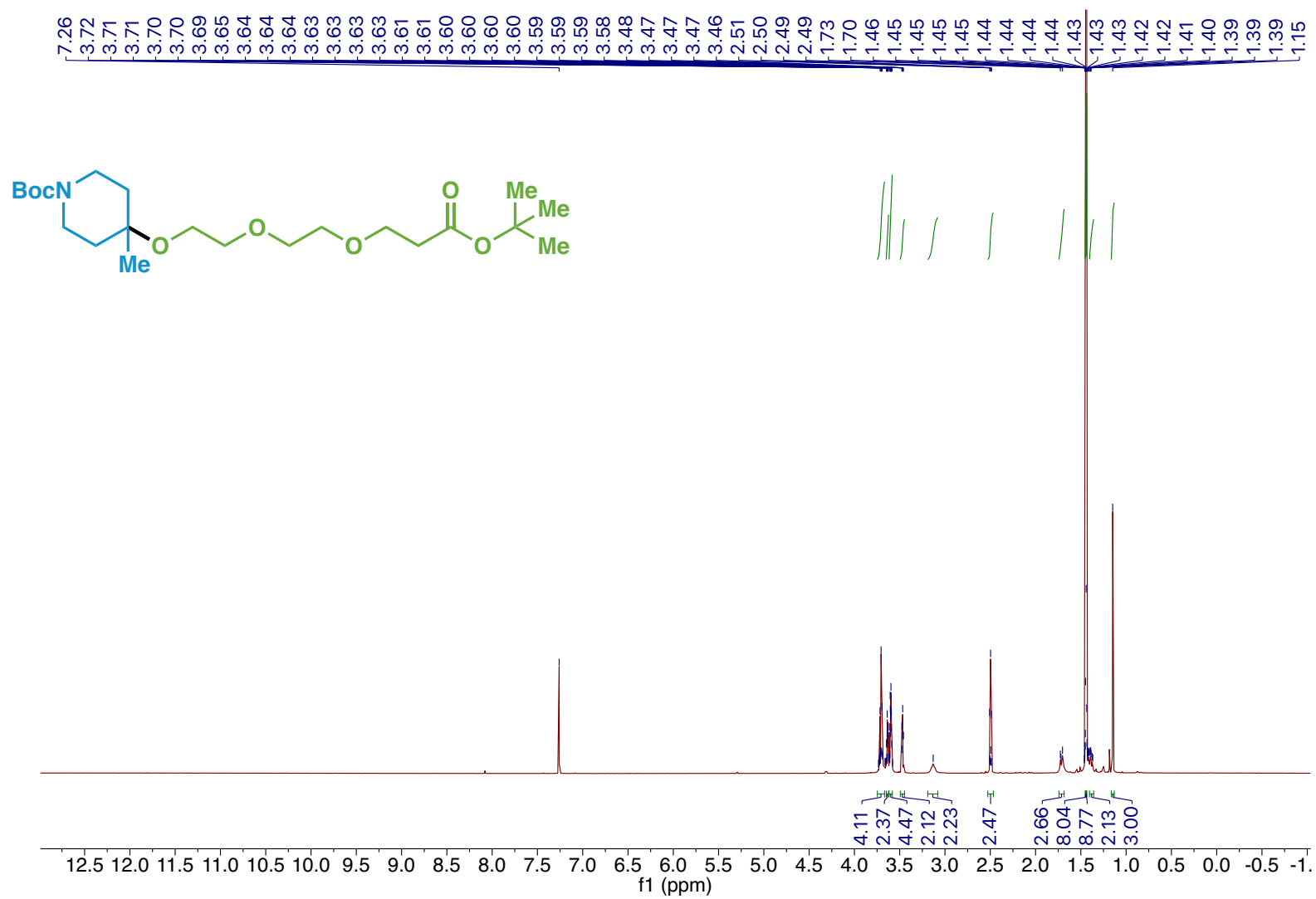
Compound 68 ¹H NMR



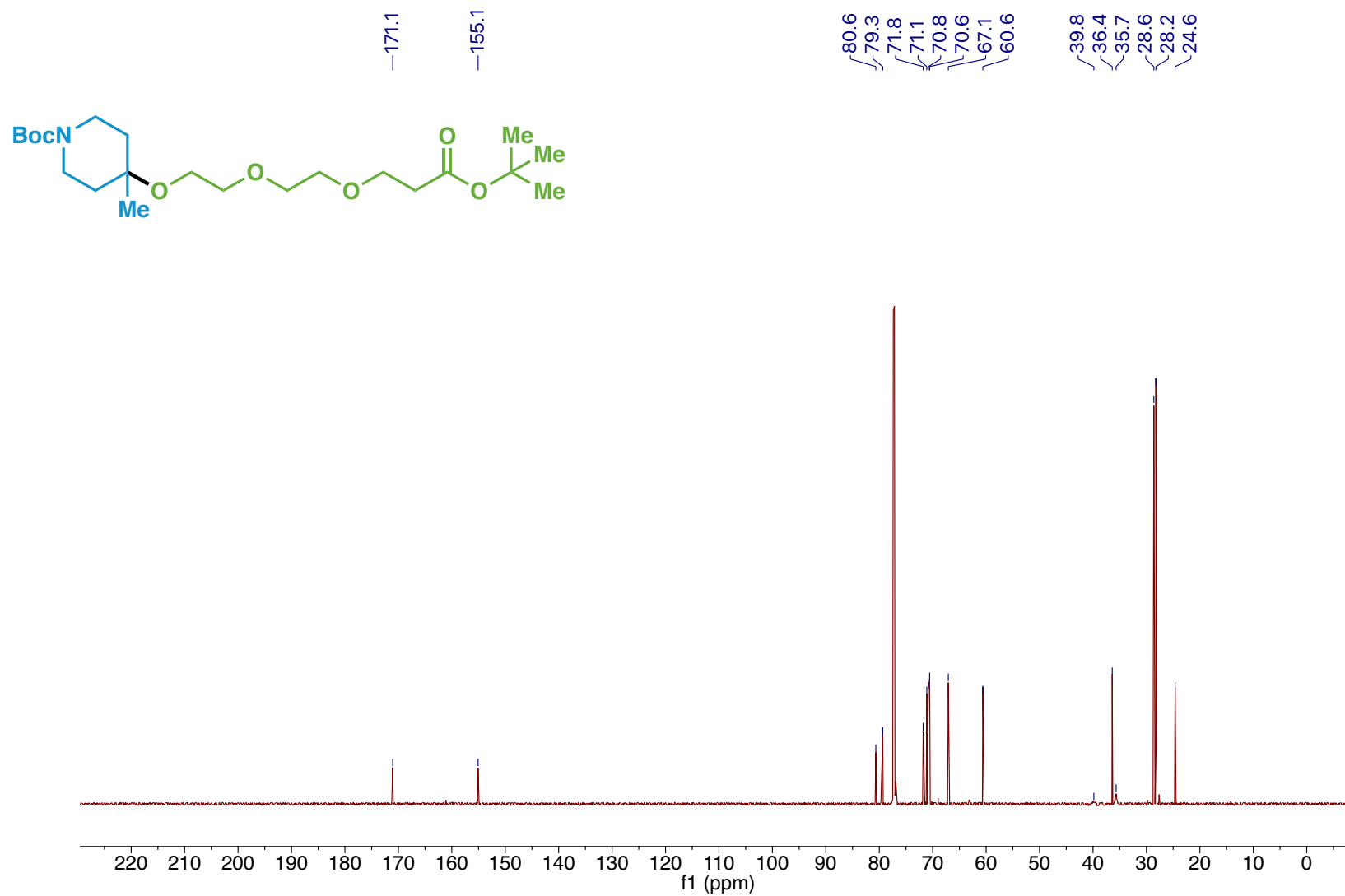
Compound 68 ¹³C NMR



Compound 69 ¹H NMR

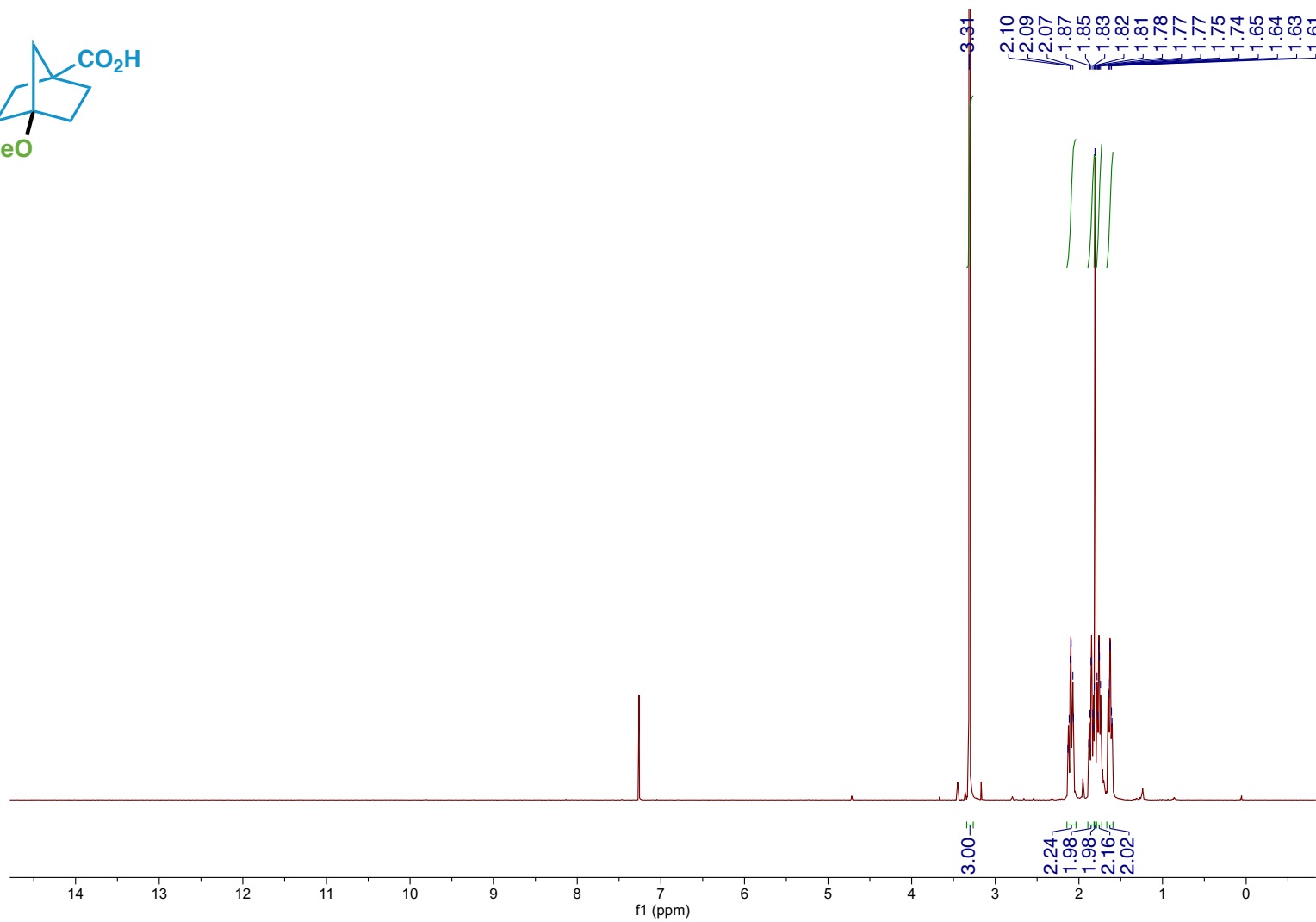
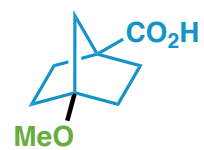


Compound 69 ^{13}C NMR

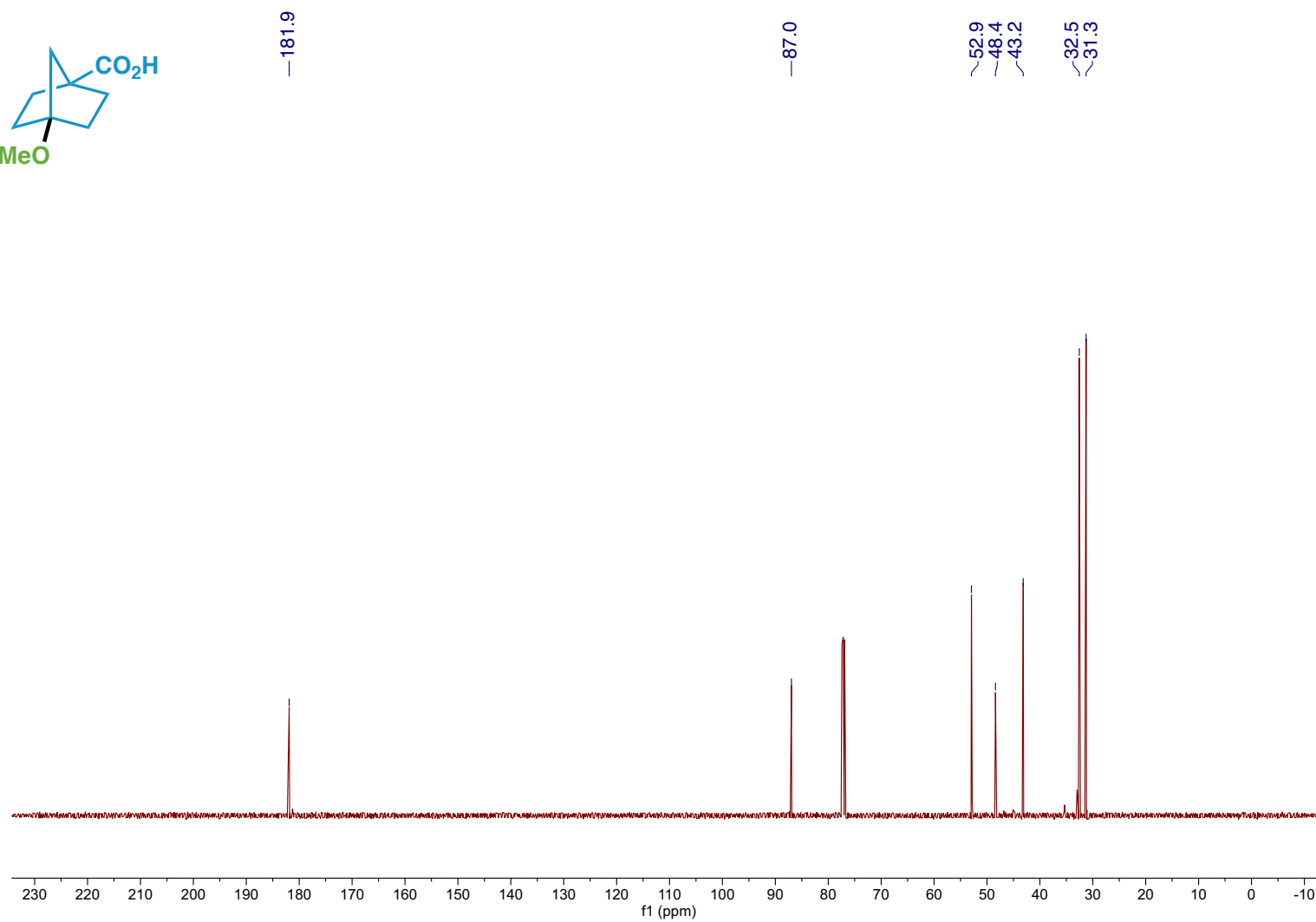
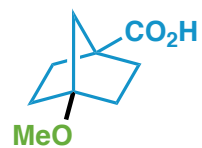


S268

Compound 72 ^1H NMR

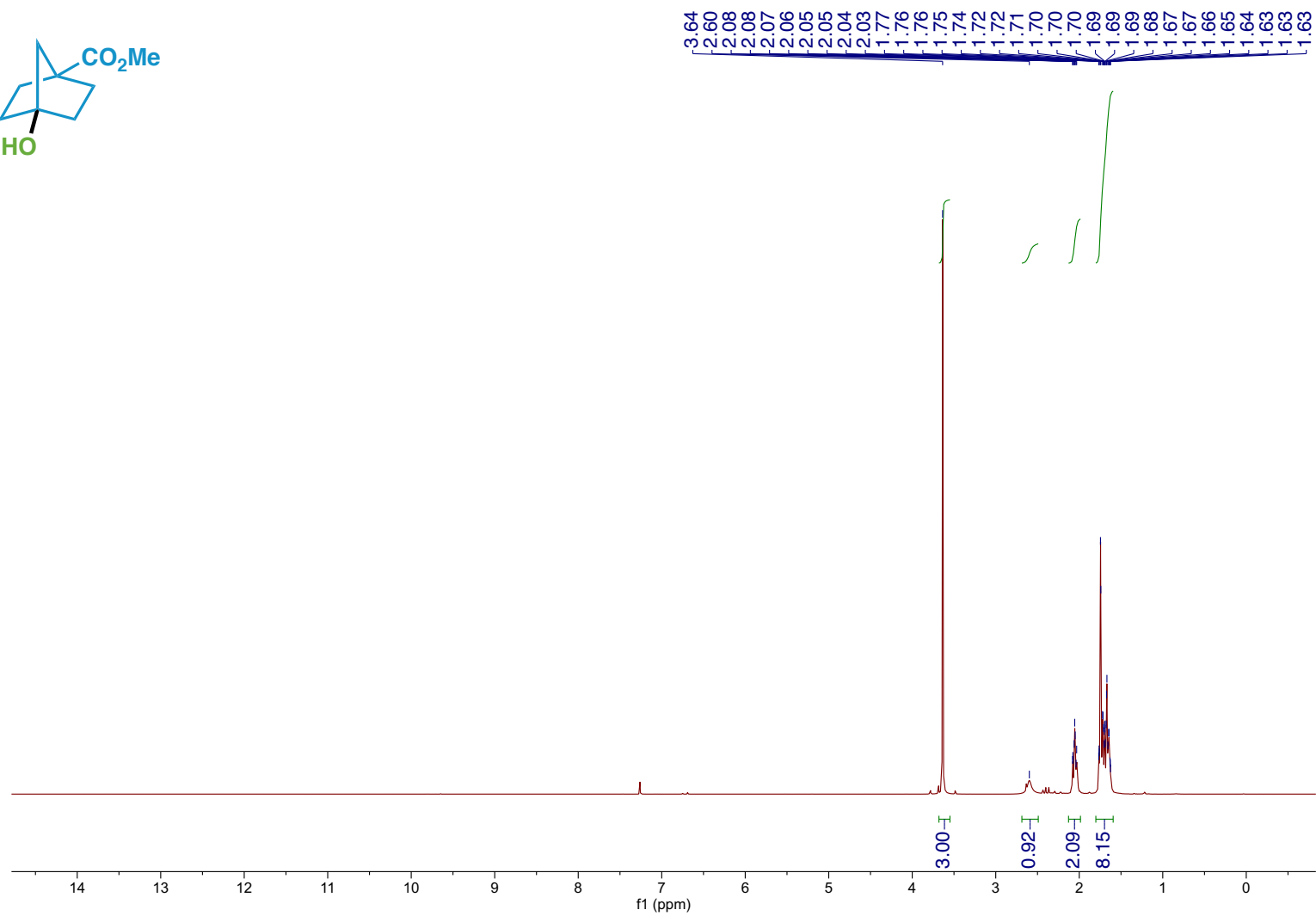
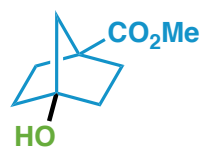


Compound 72 ¹³C NMR



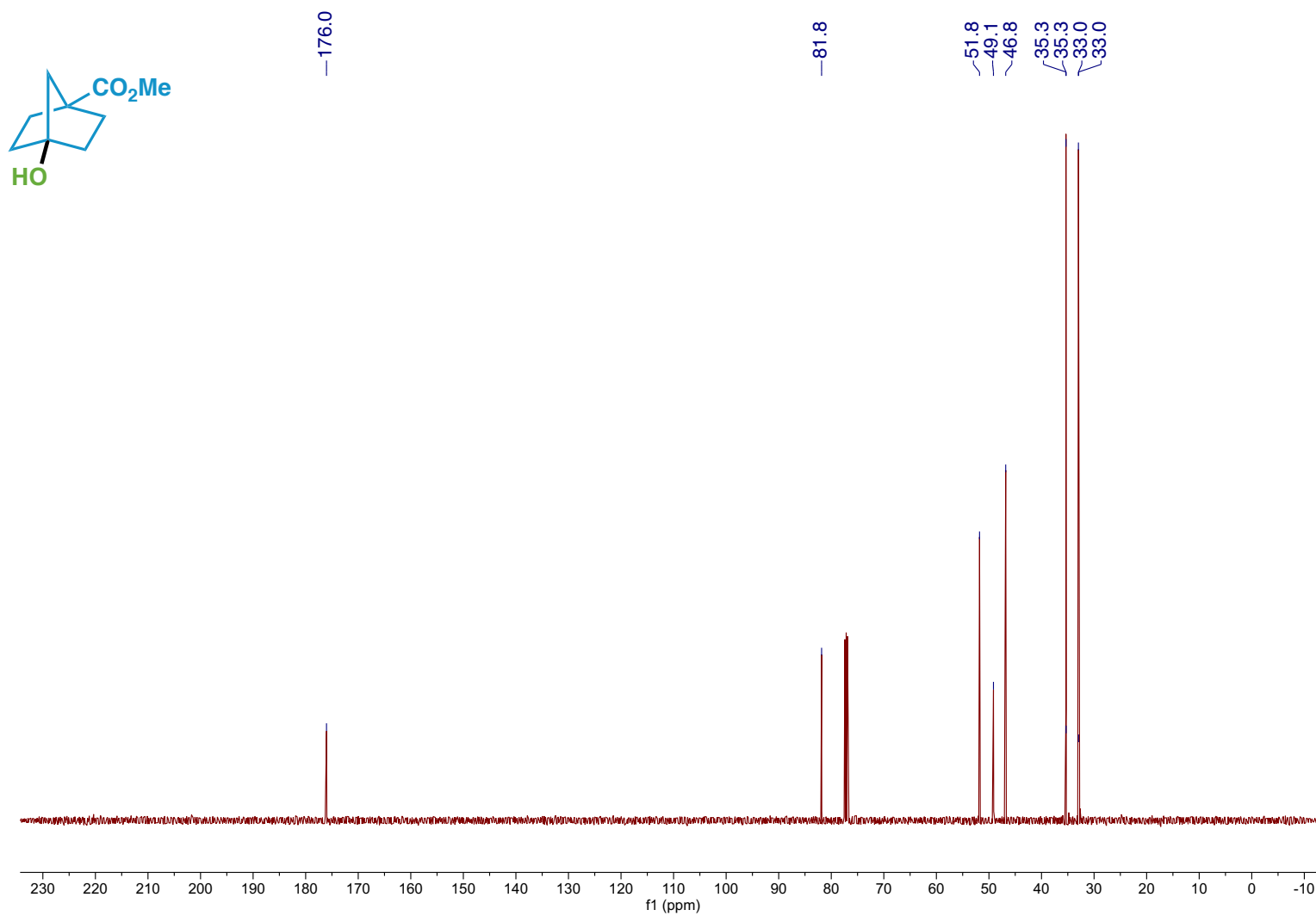
S270

Compound 73 ¹H NMR

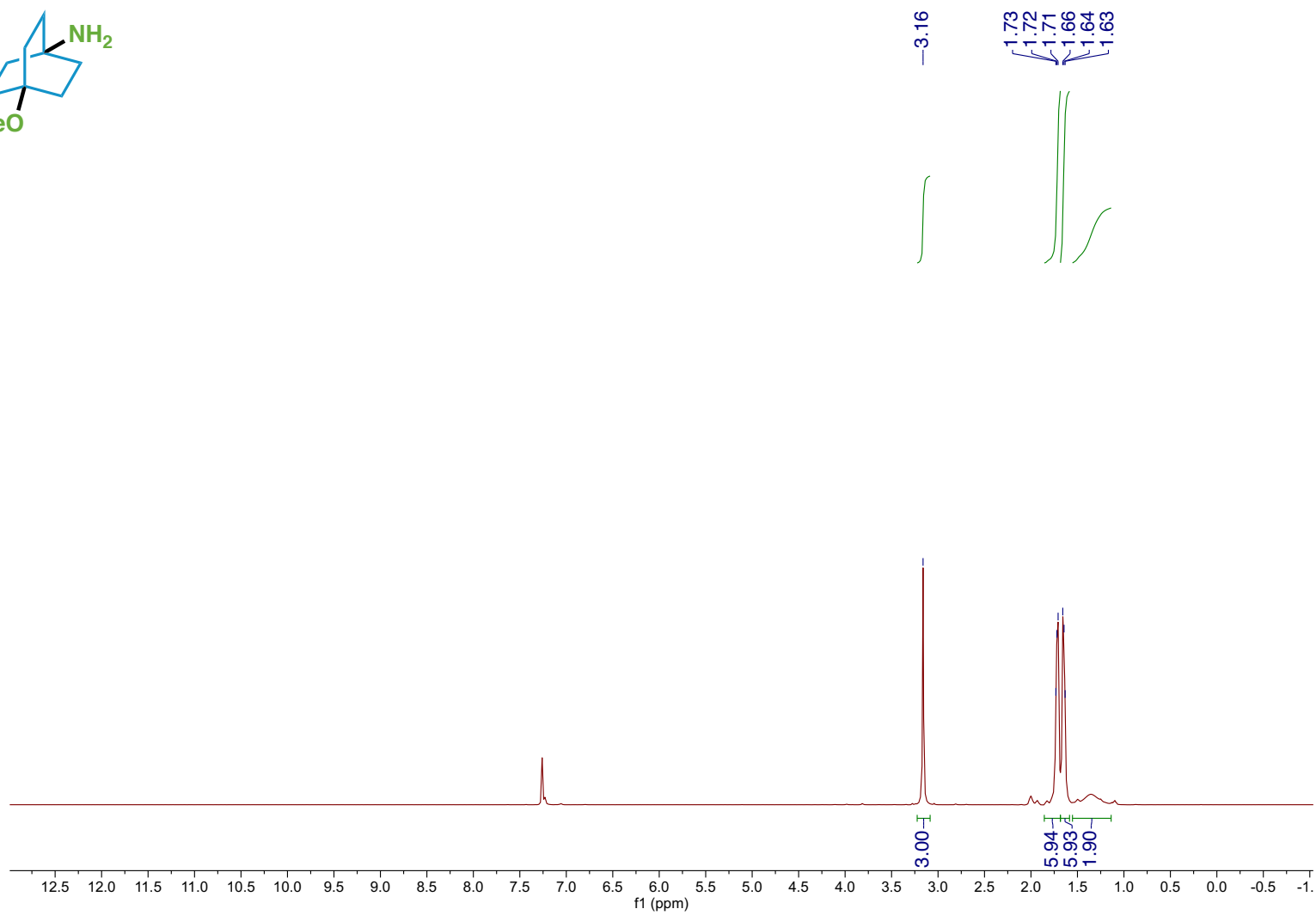
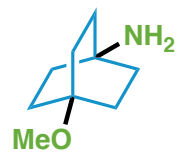


S271

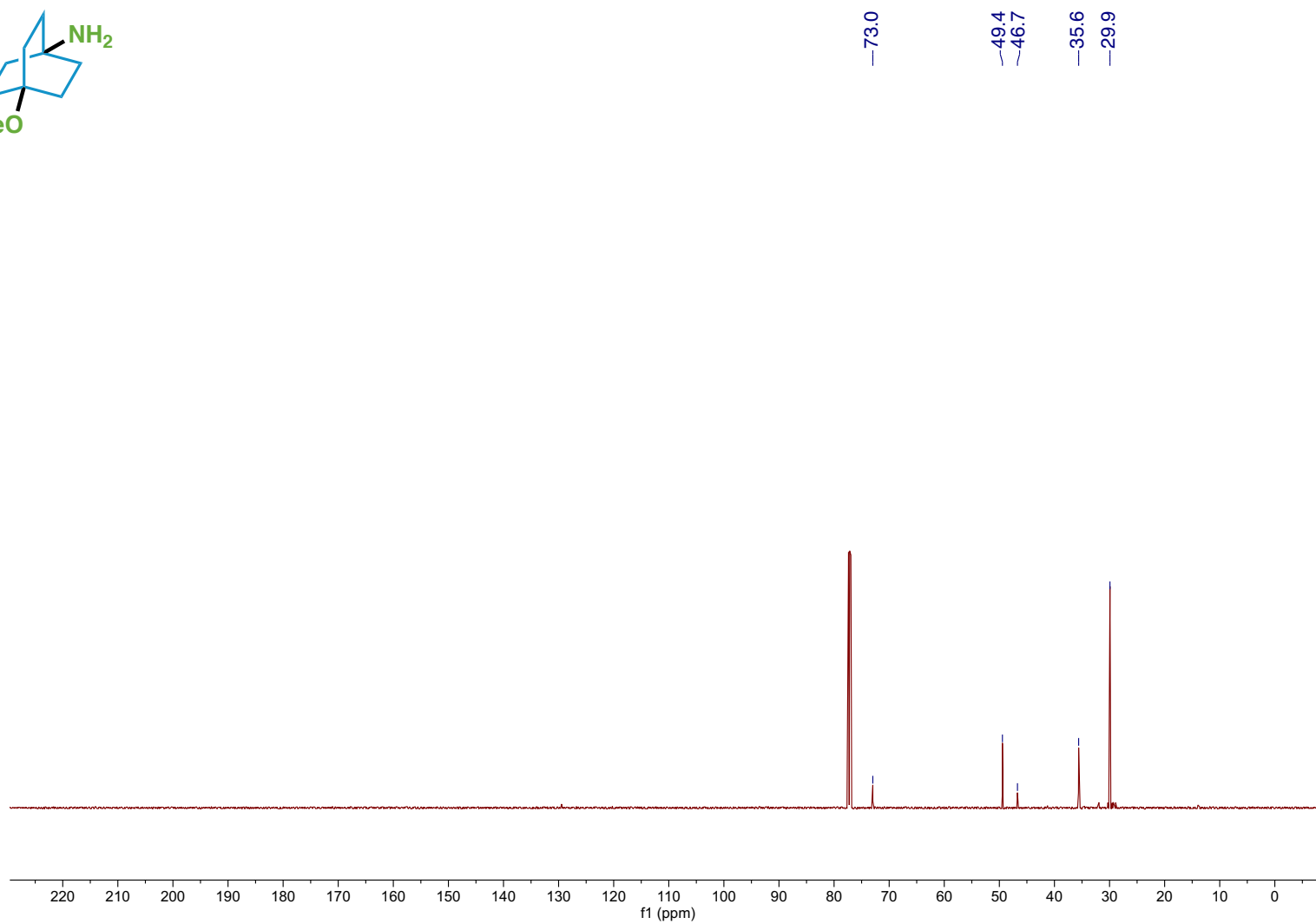
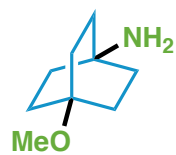
Compound 73 ¹³C NMR



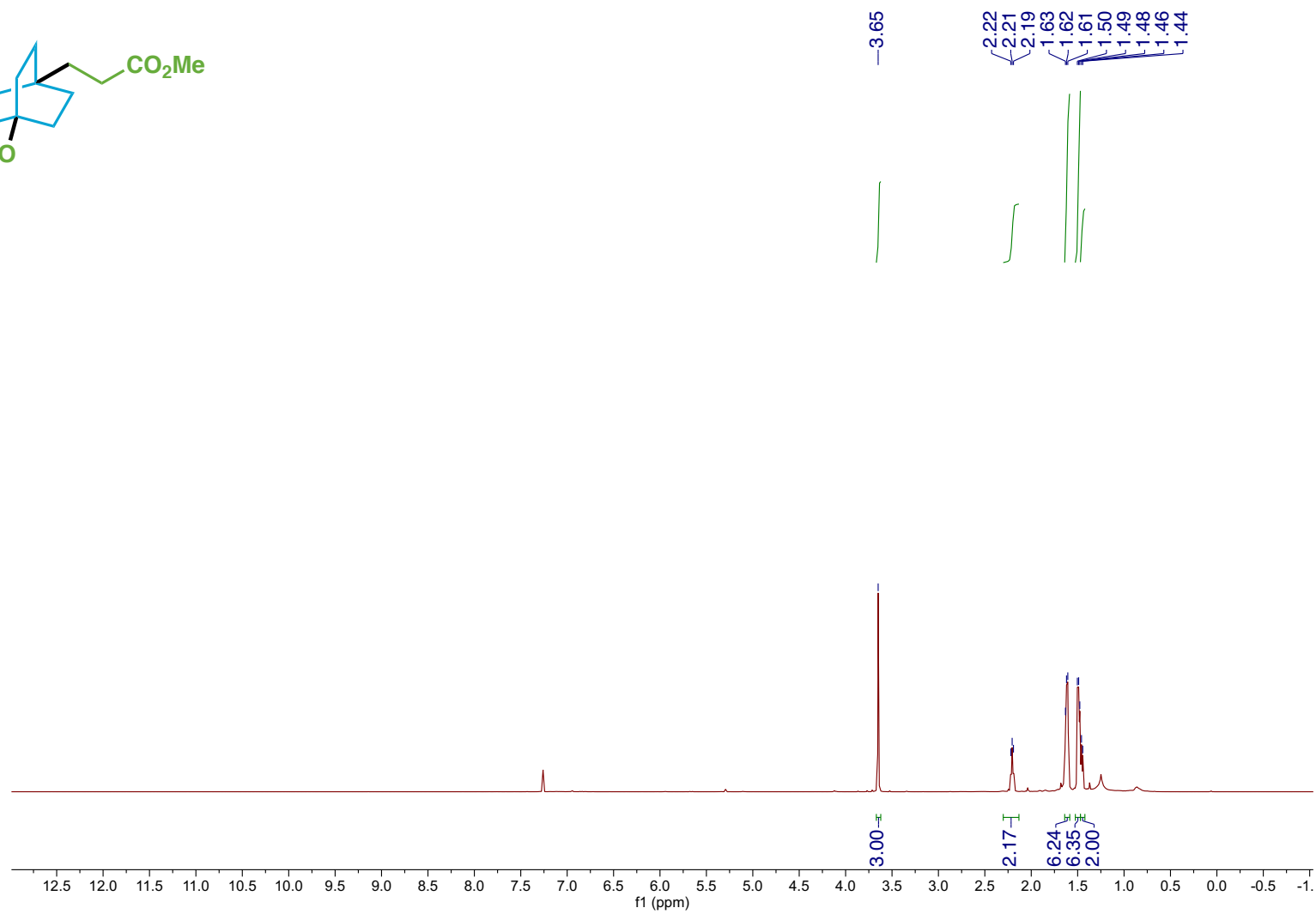
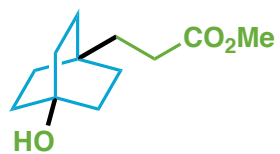
Compound 74 ^1H NMR



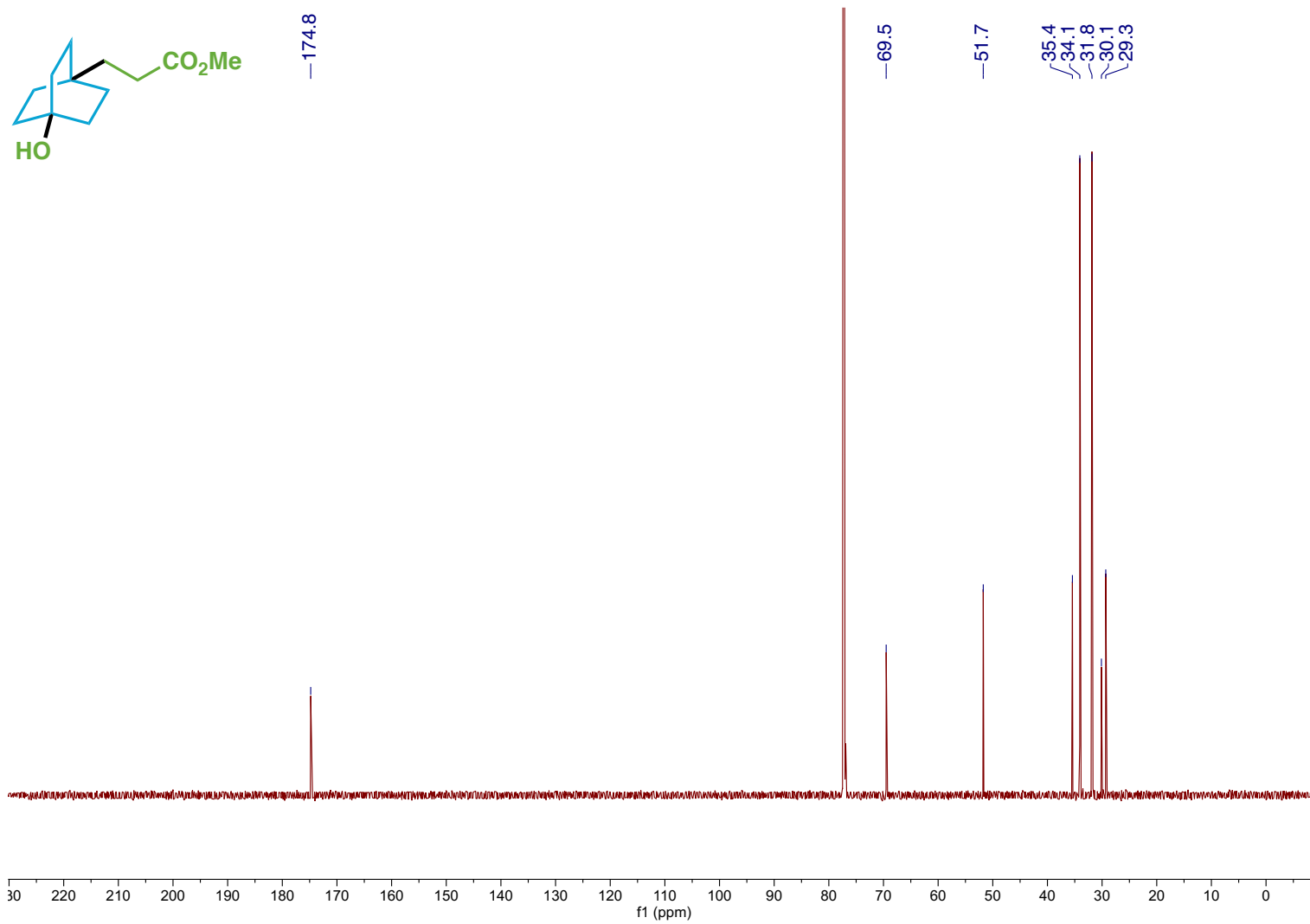
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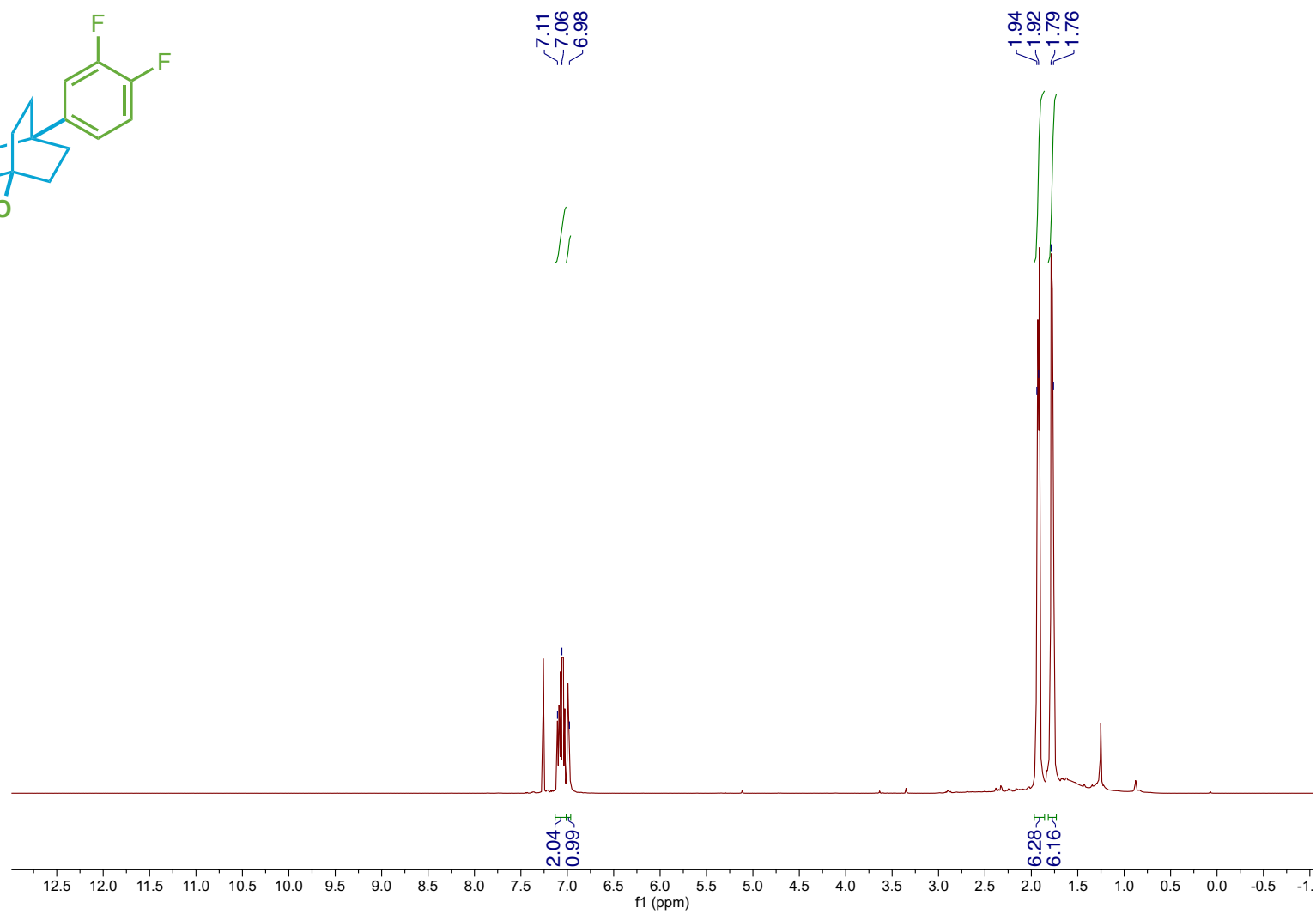
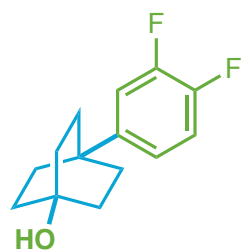
Compound 75 ¹H NMR



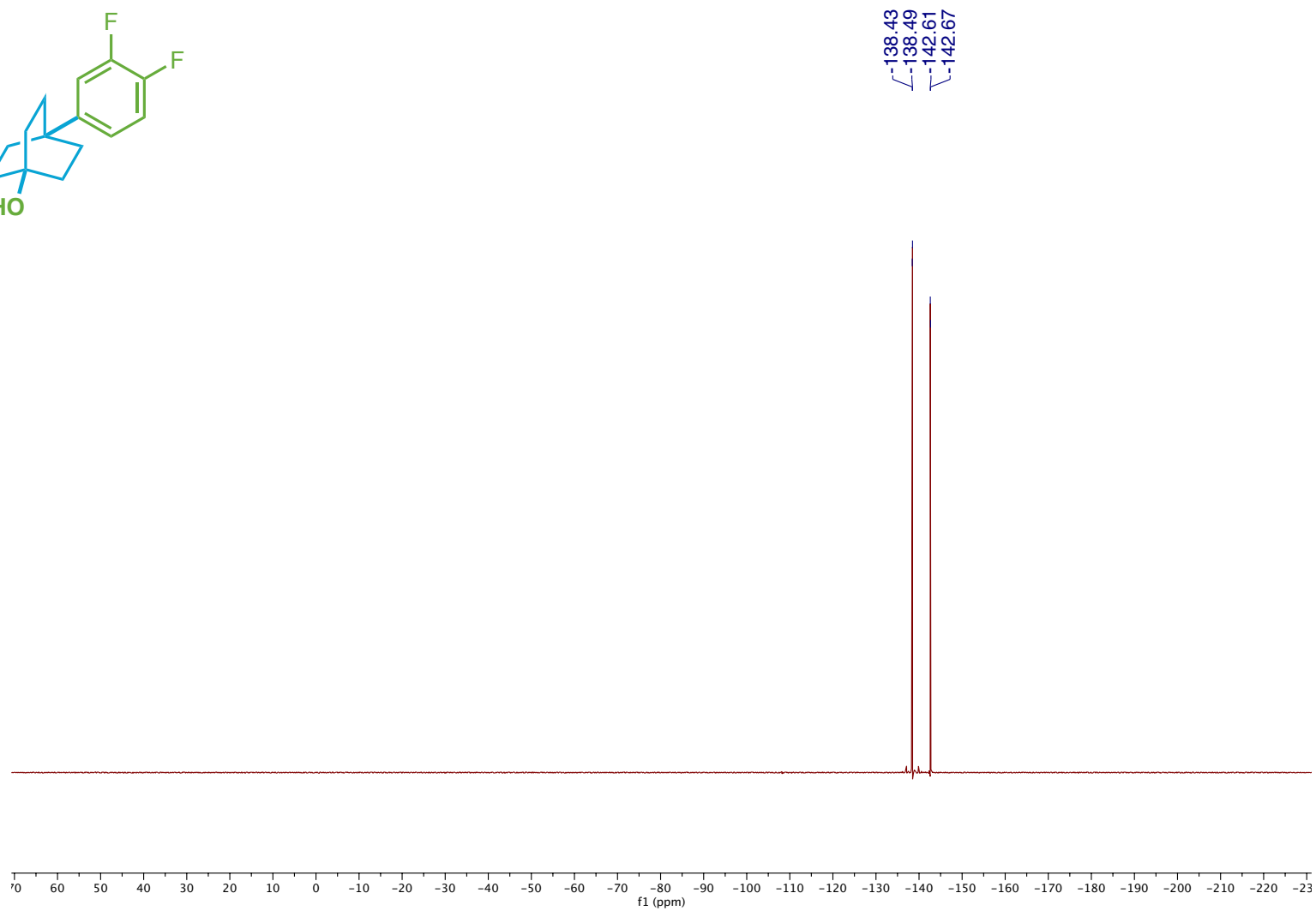
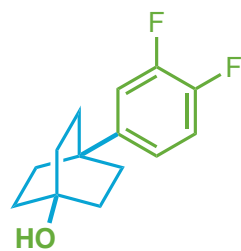
Compound 75 ¹³C NMR



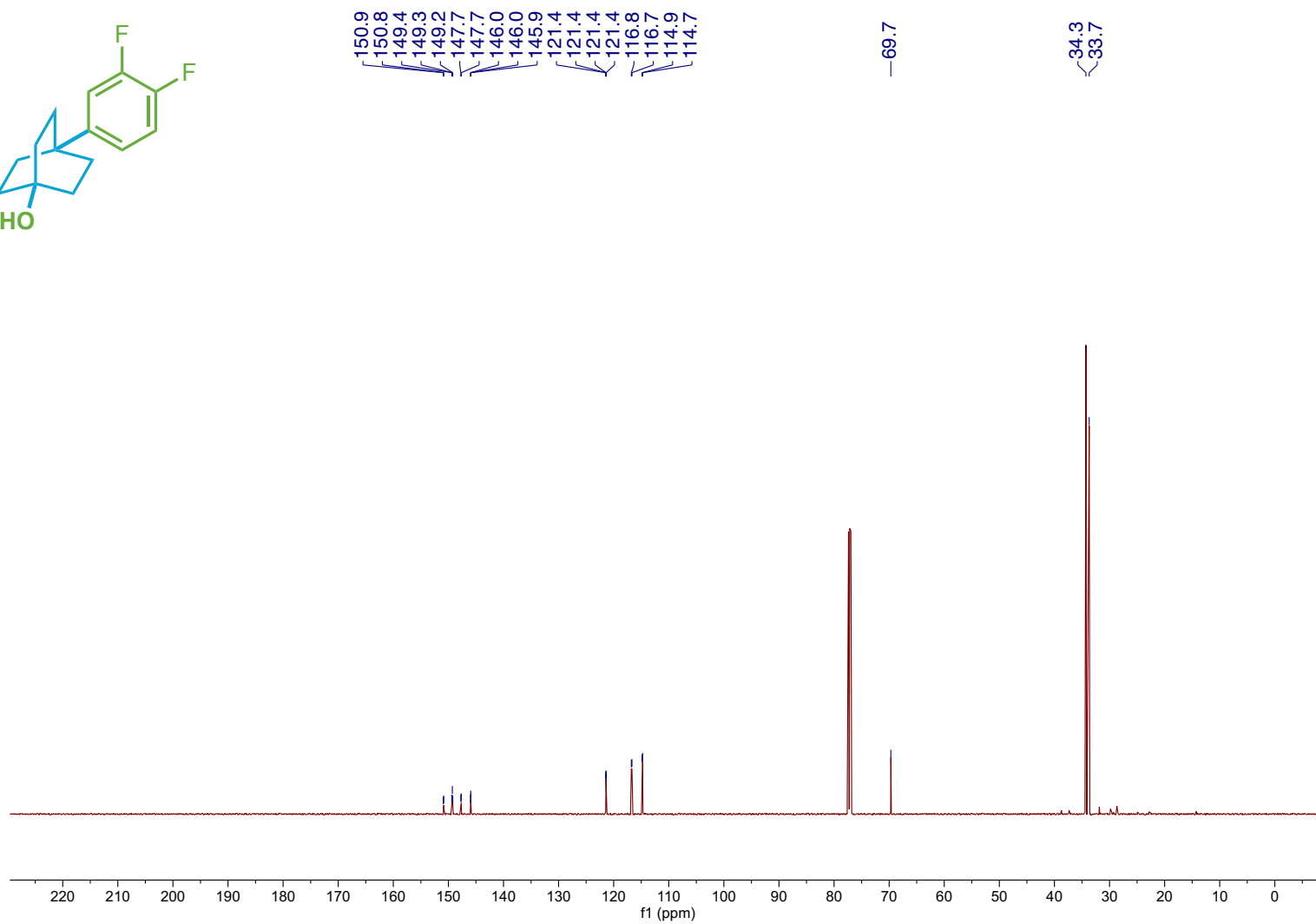
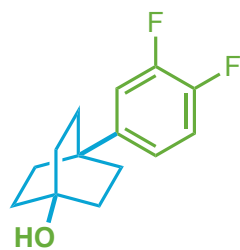
Compound 76 ^1H NMR



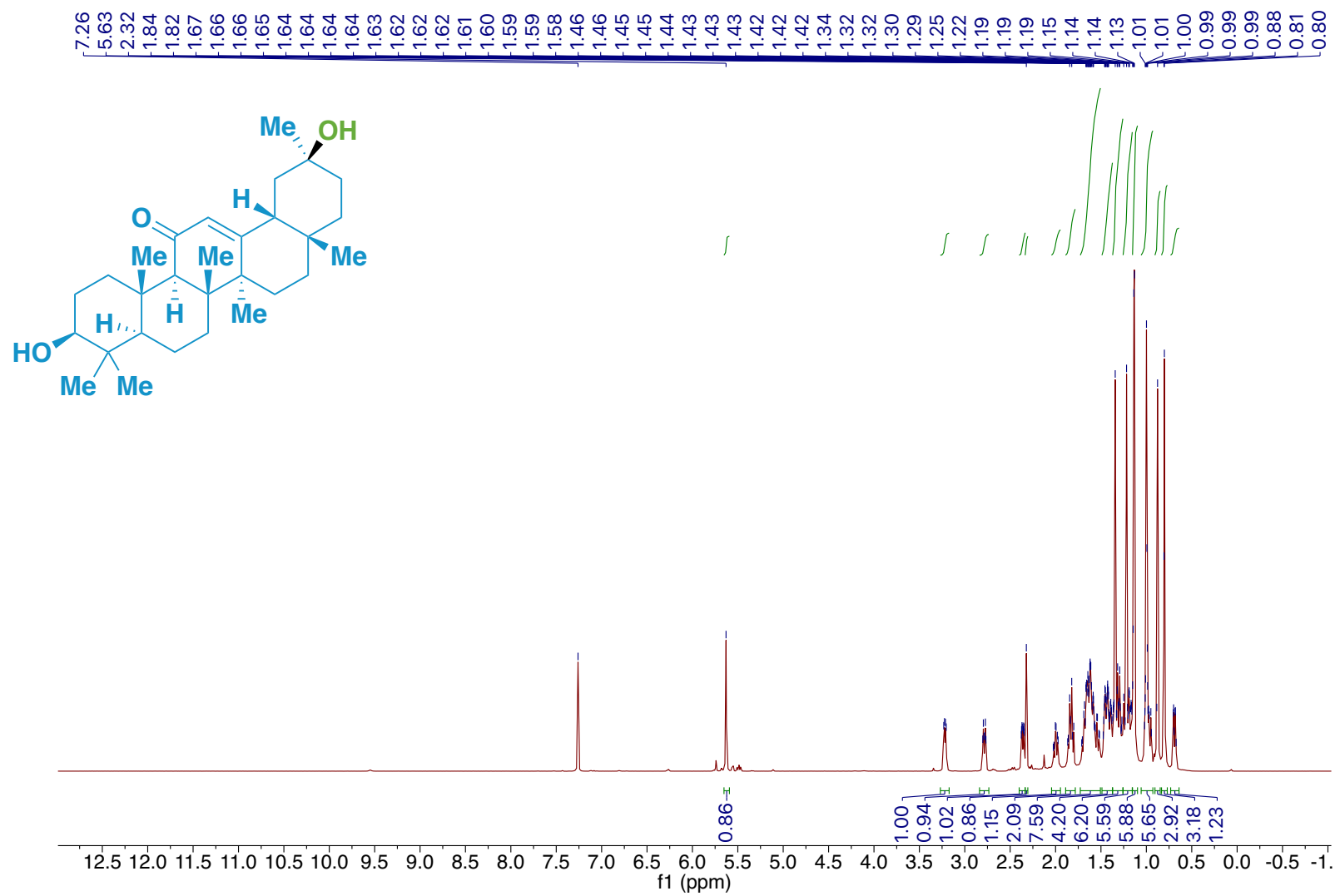
Compound 76 ^{19}F NMR



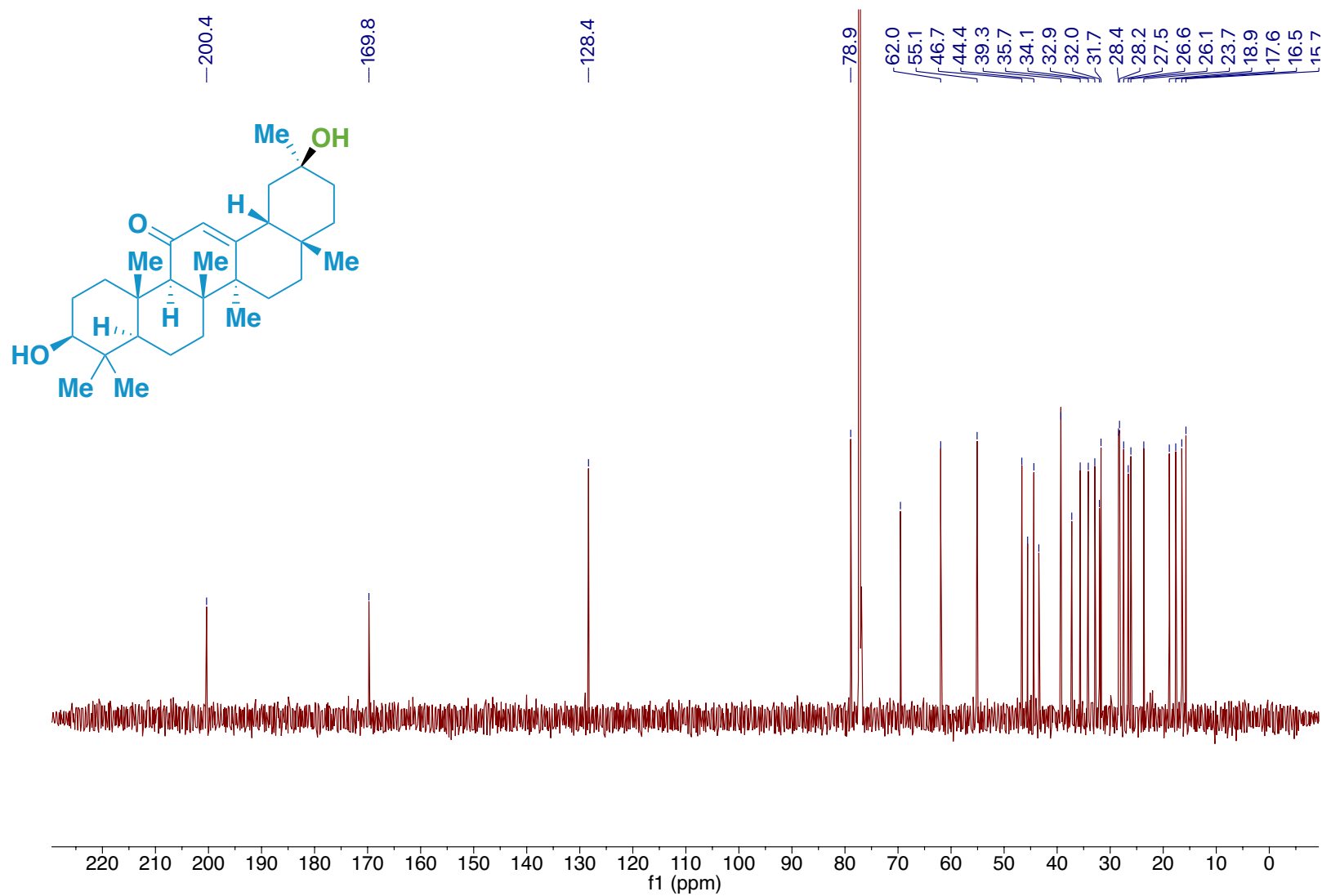
Compound 76 ^{13}C NMR



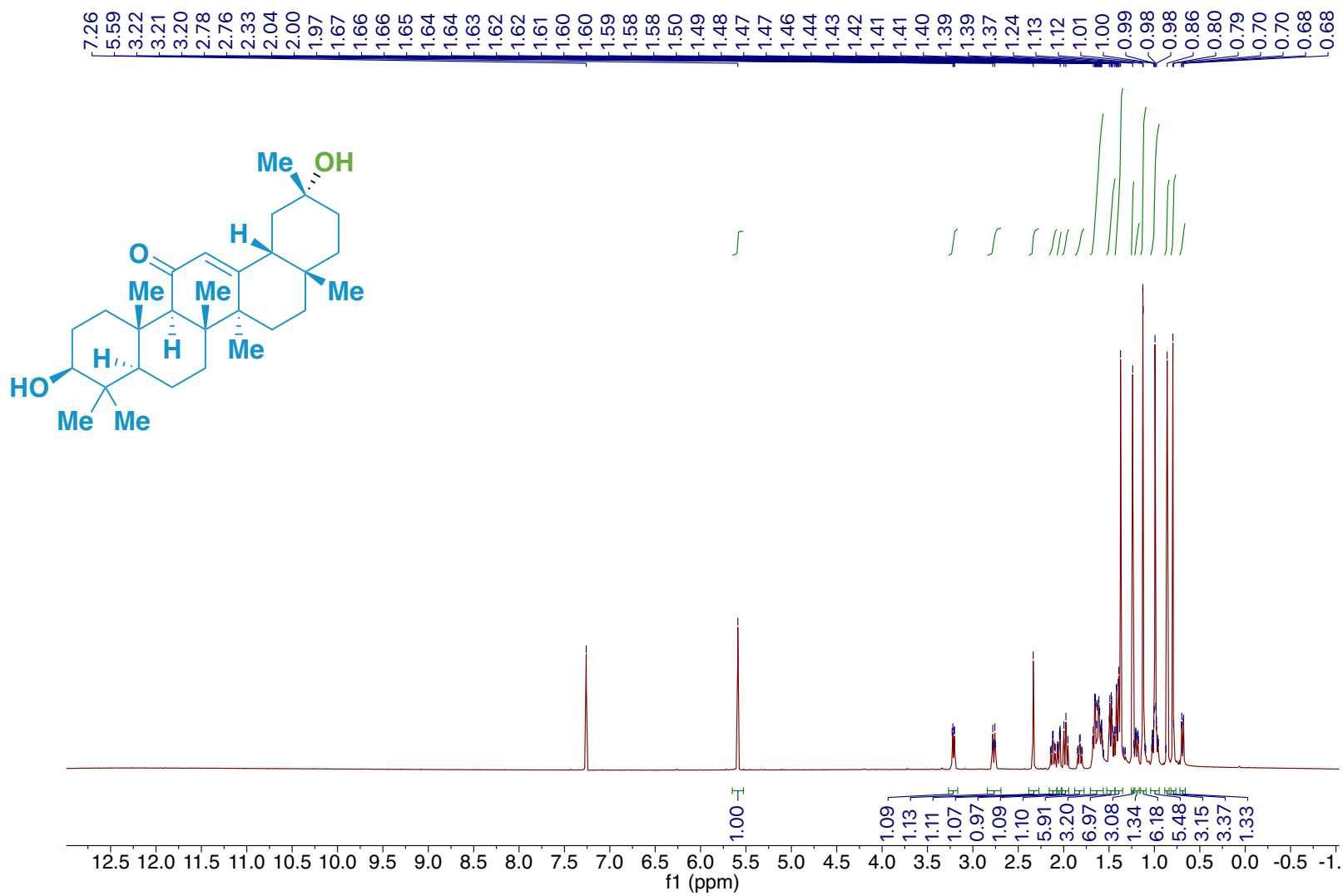
Compound (2S)-77 ^1H NMR



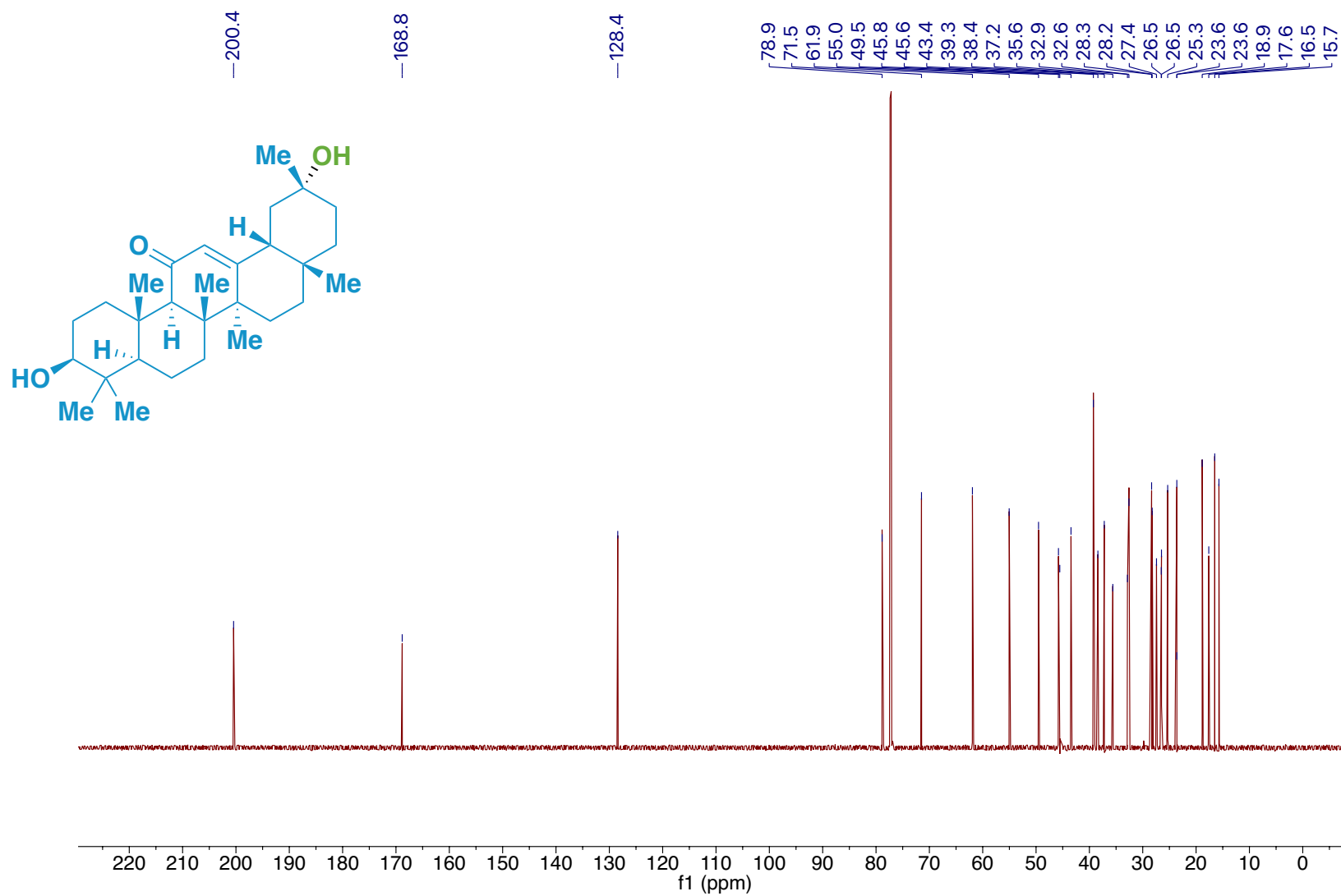
Compound (2*S*)-77 ¹³C NMR



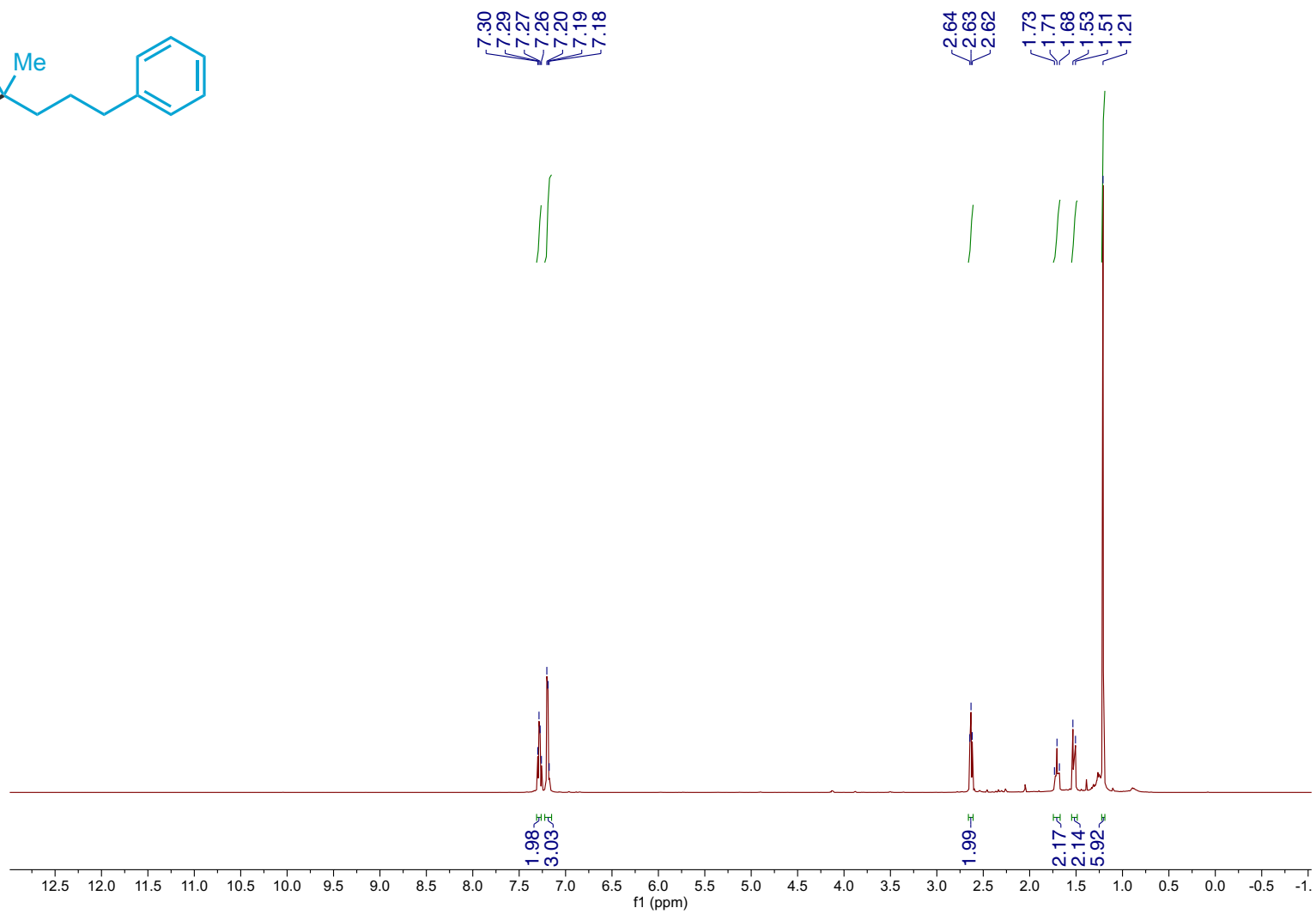
Compound (2*R*)-77 ¹H NMR



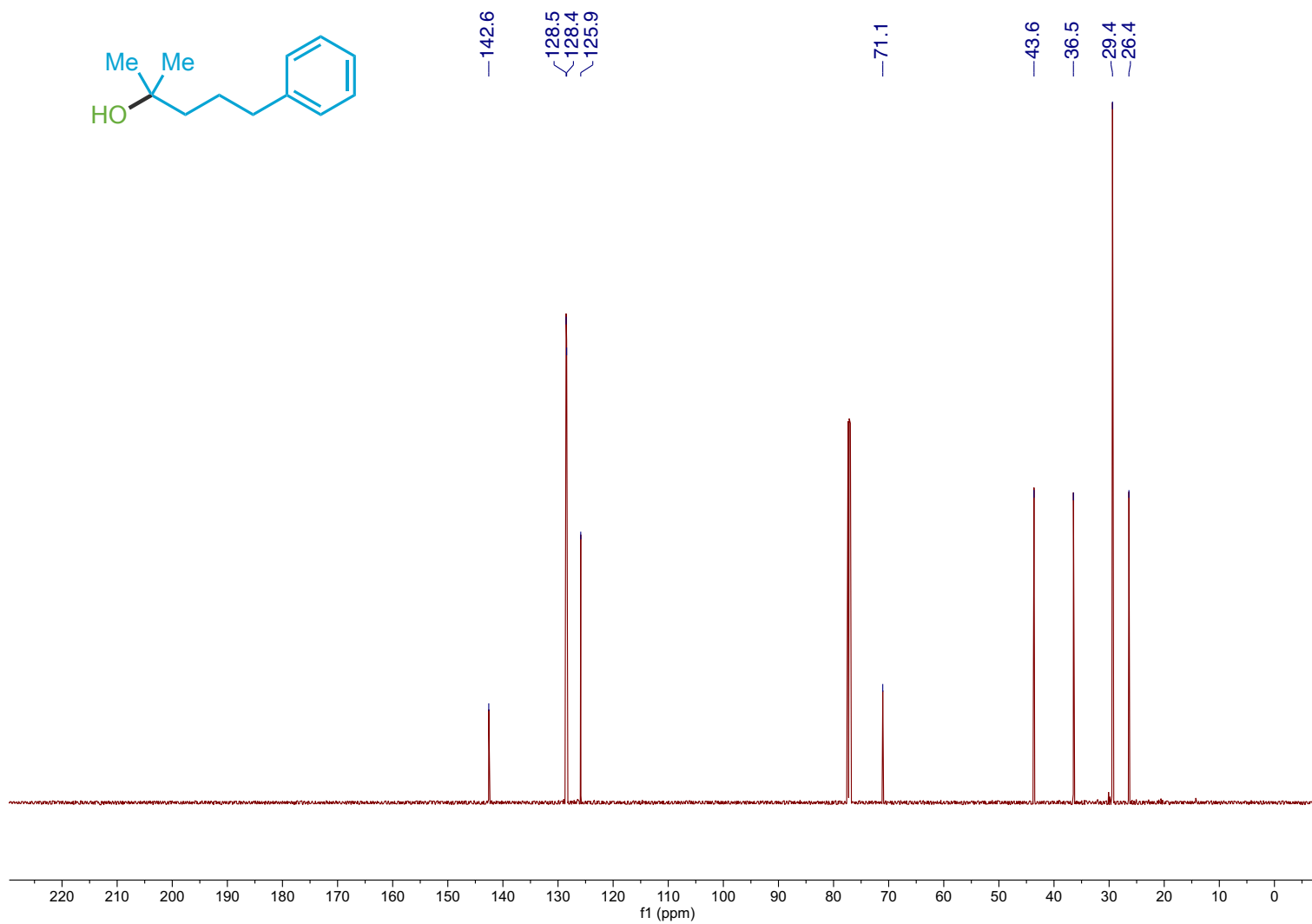
Compound (2*R*)-77 ¹³C NMR



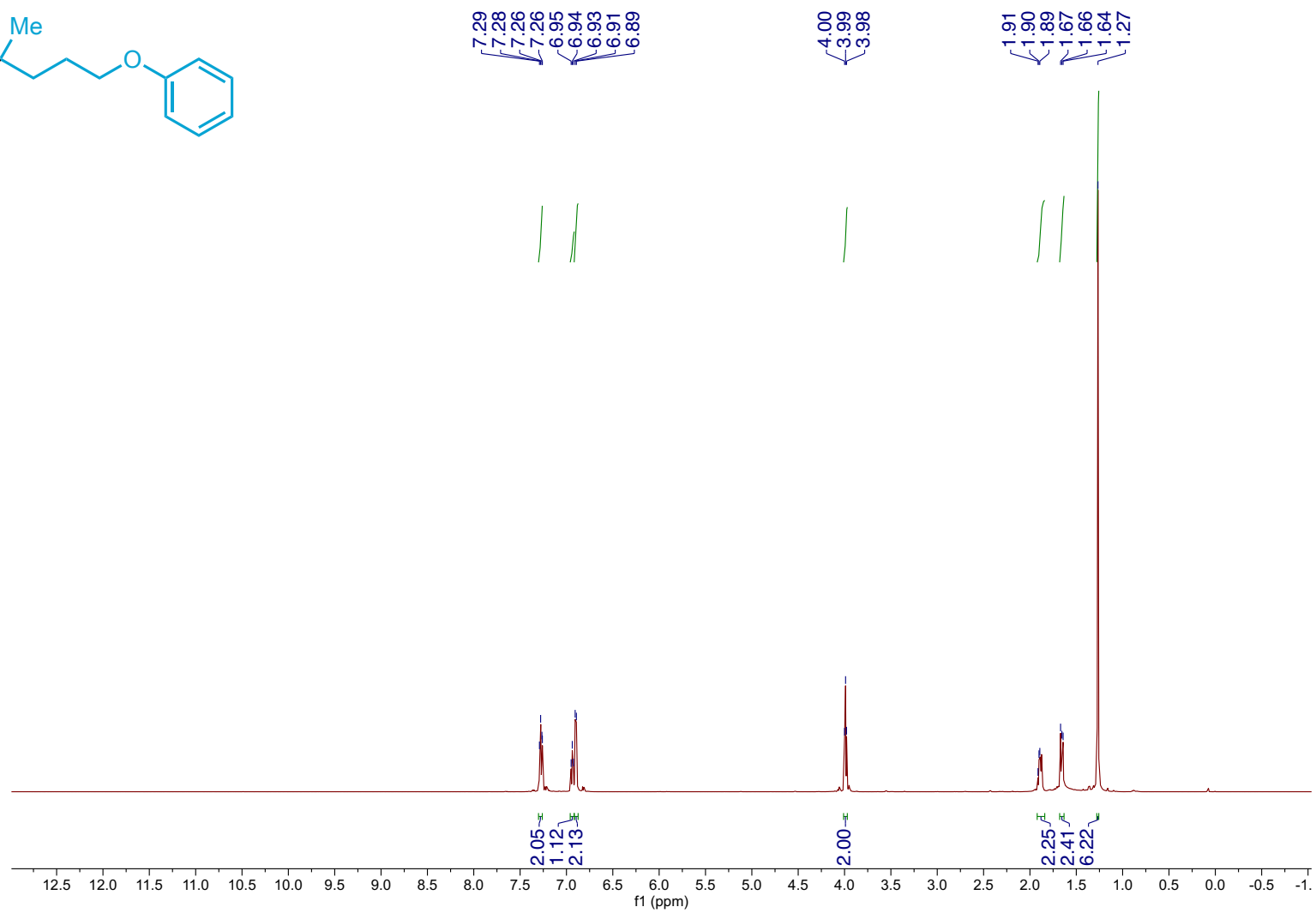
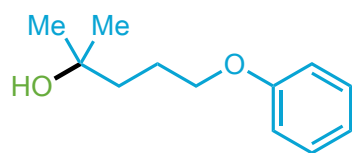
Compound 78 ¹H NMR



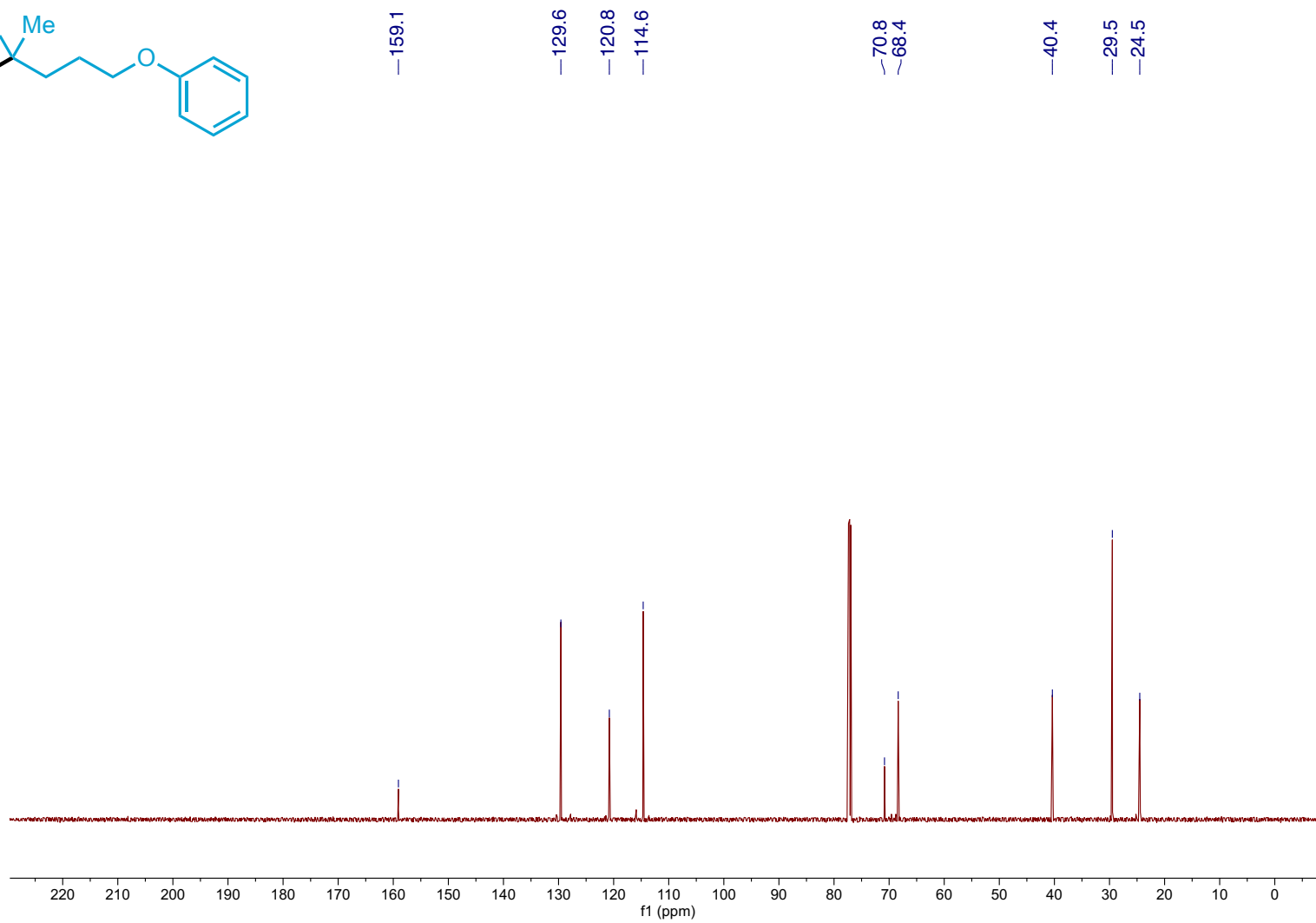
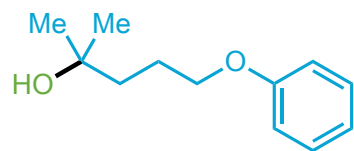
Compound 78 ¹³C NMR



Compound 79 ¹H NMR

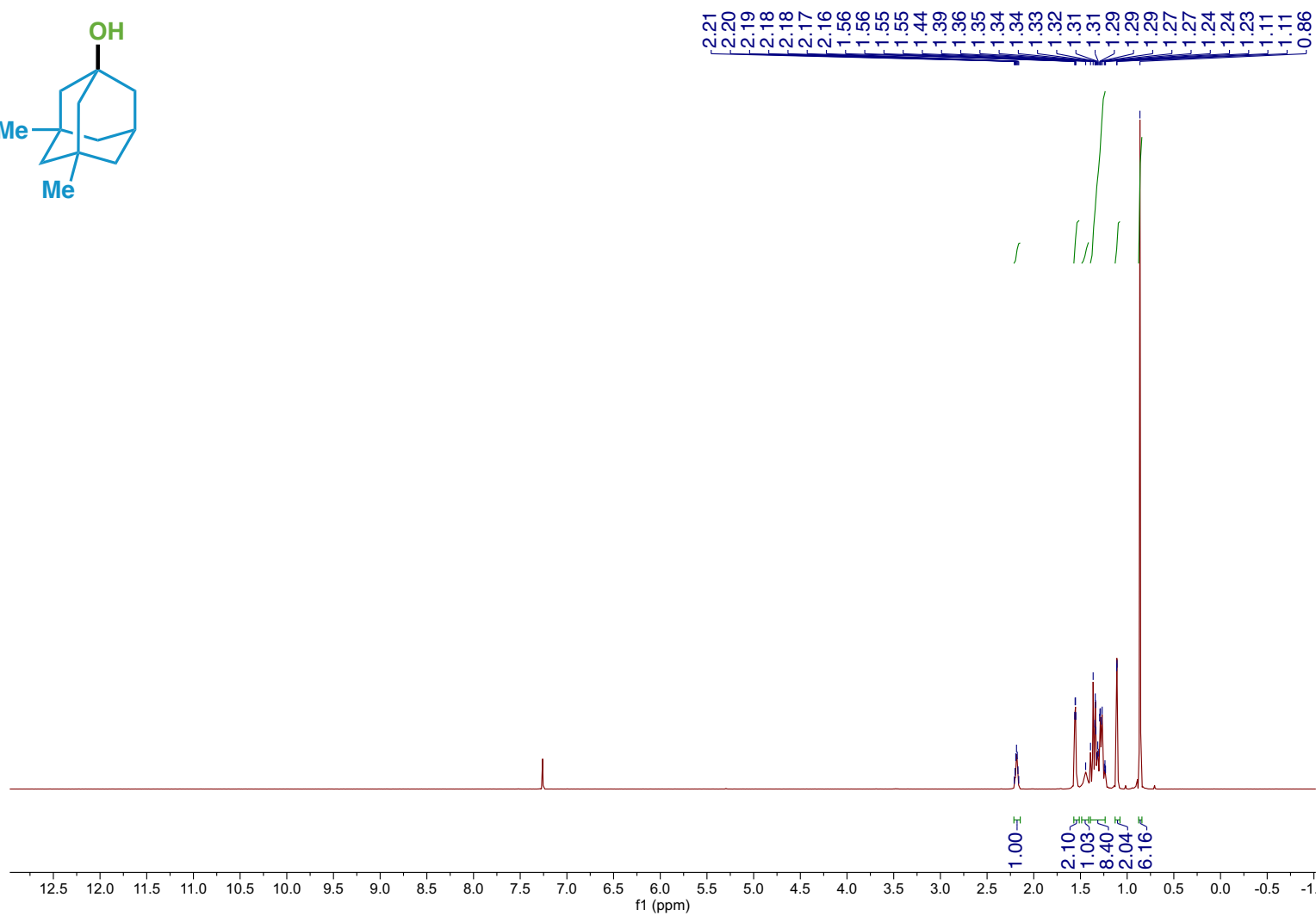
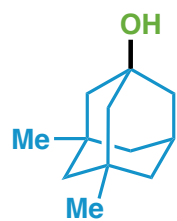


Compound 79 ¹³C NMR



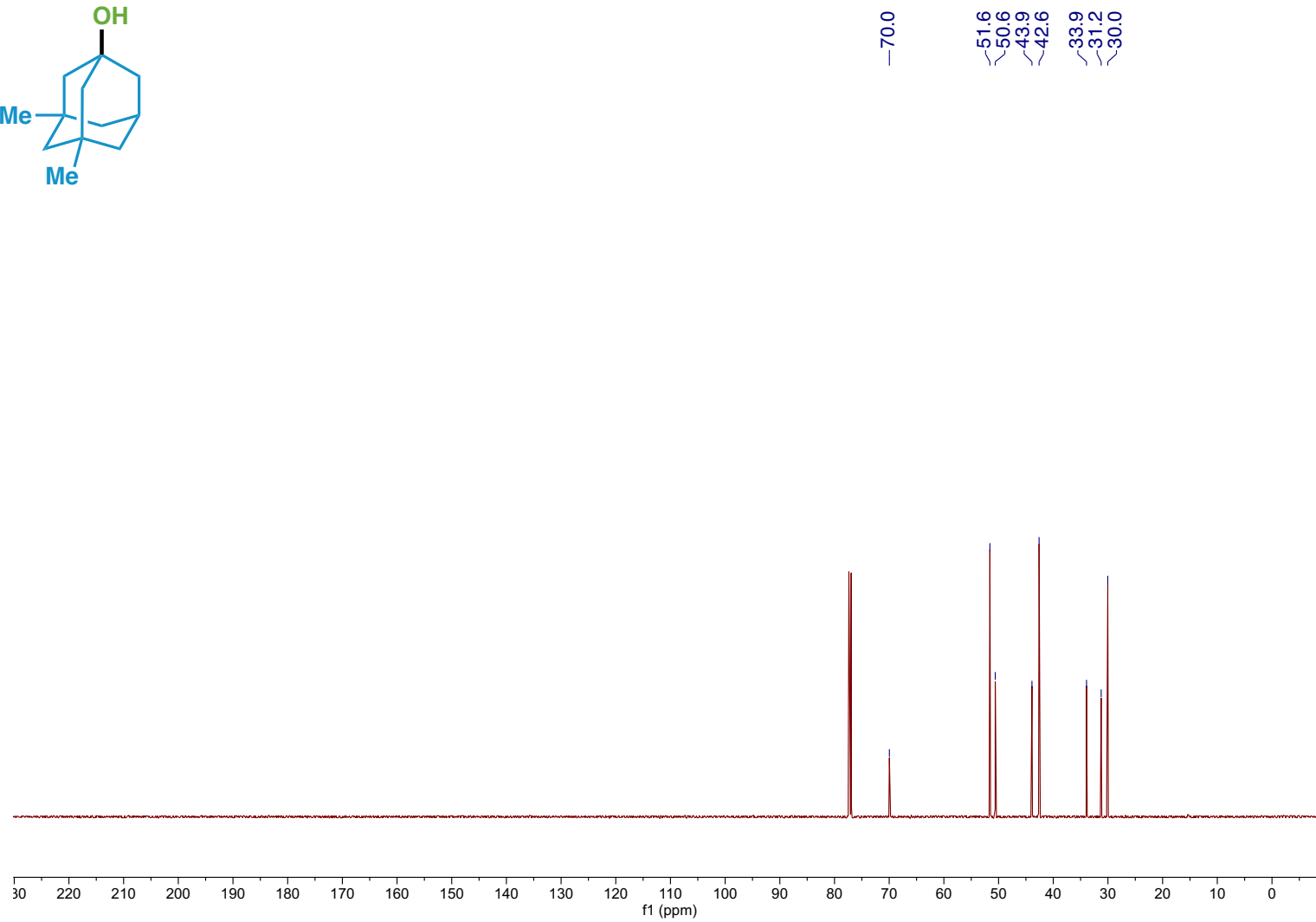
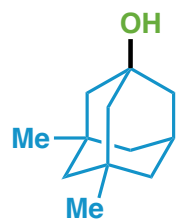
S287

Compound 80 ¹H NMR

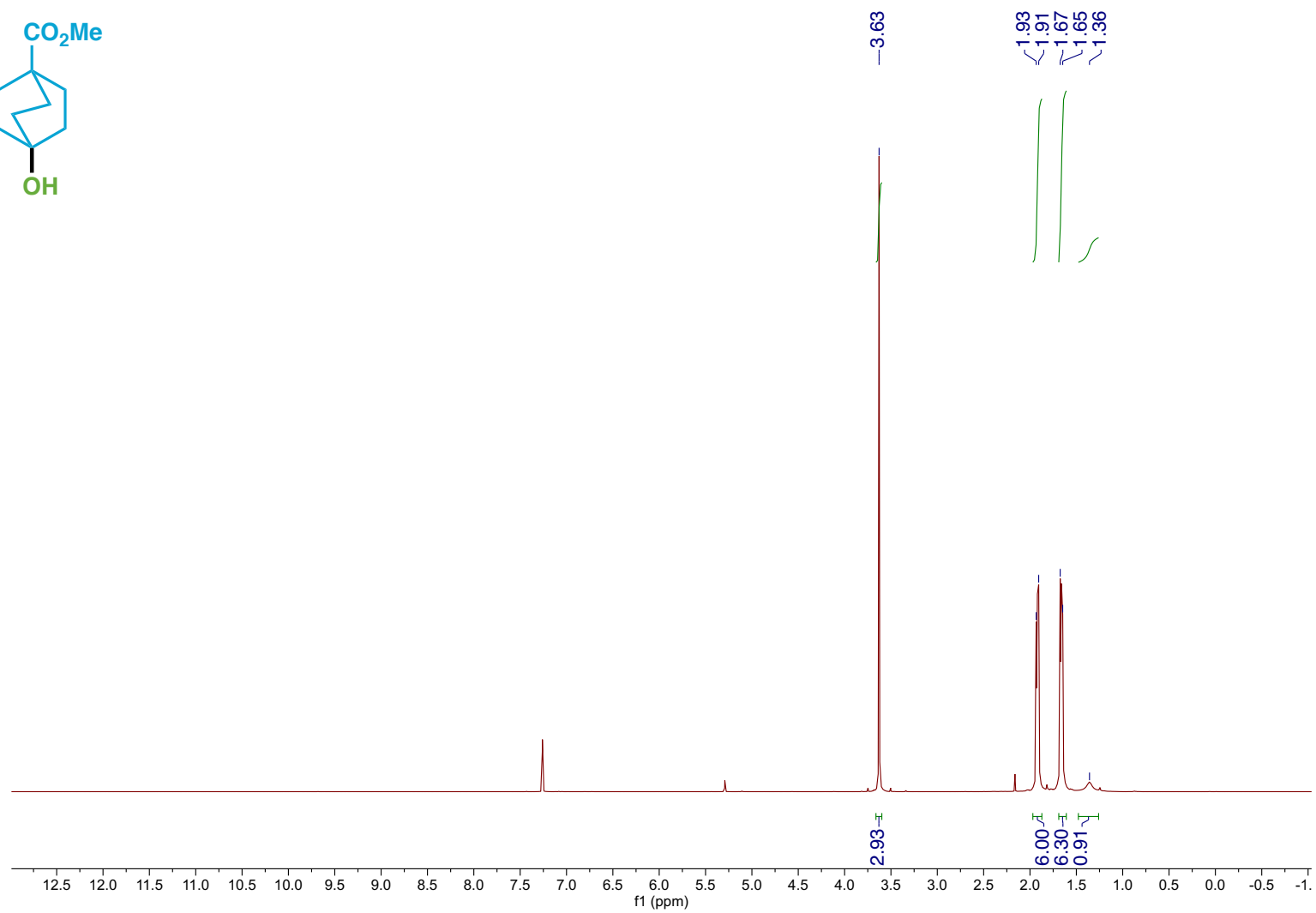
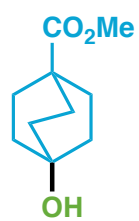


S288

Compound 80 ¹³C NMR

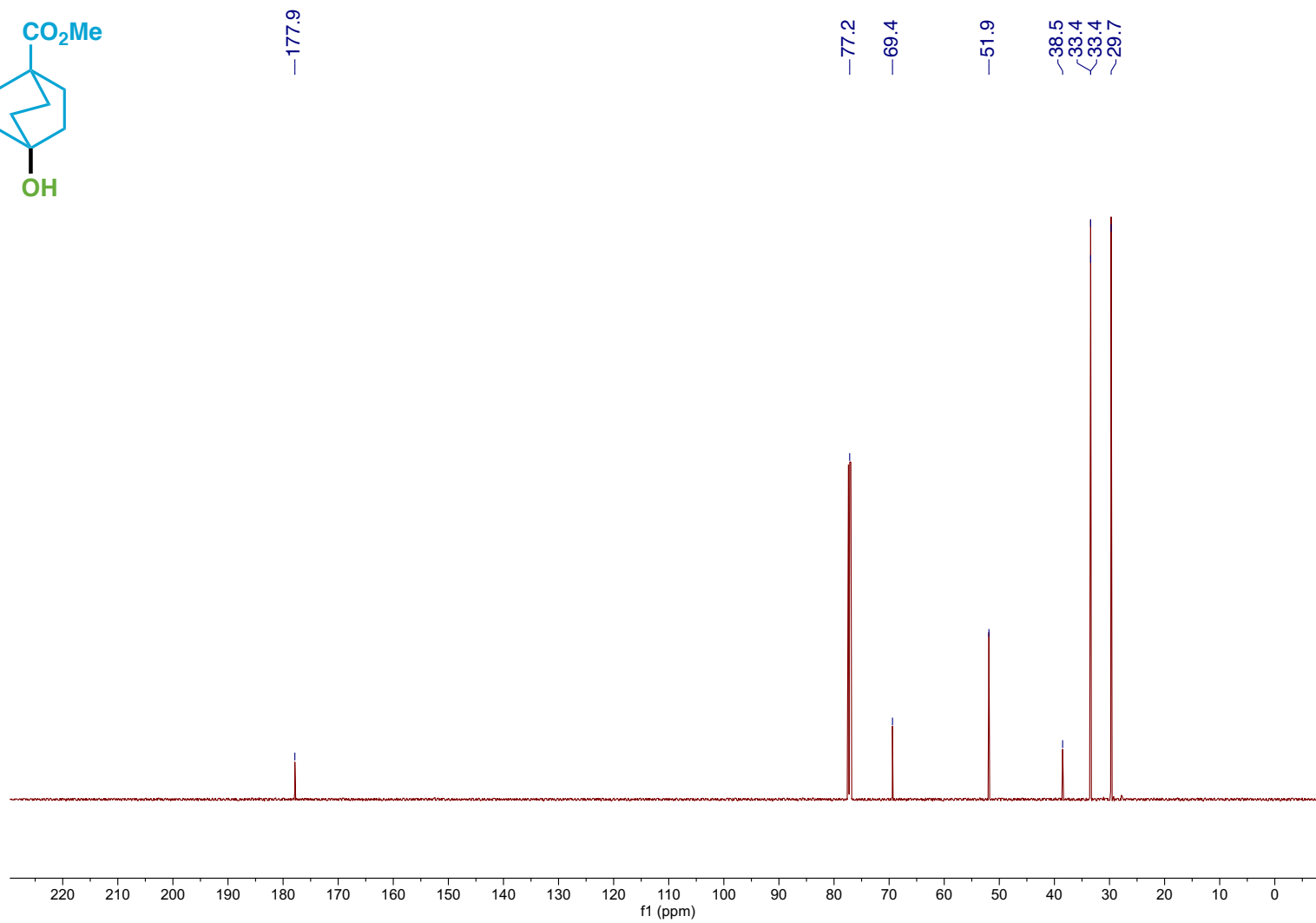
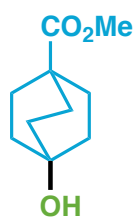


Compound 81 ^1H NMR



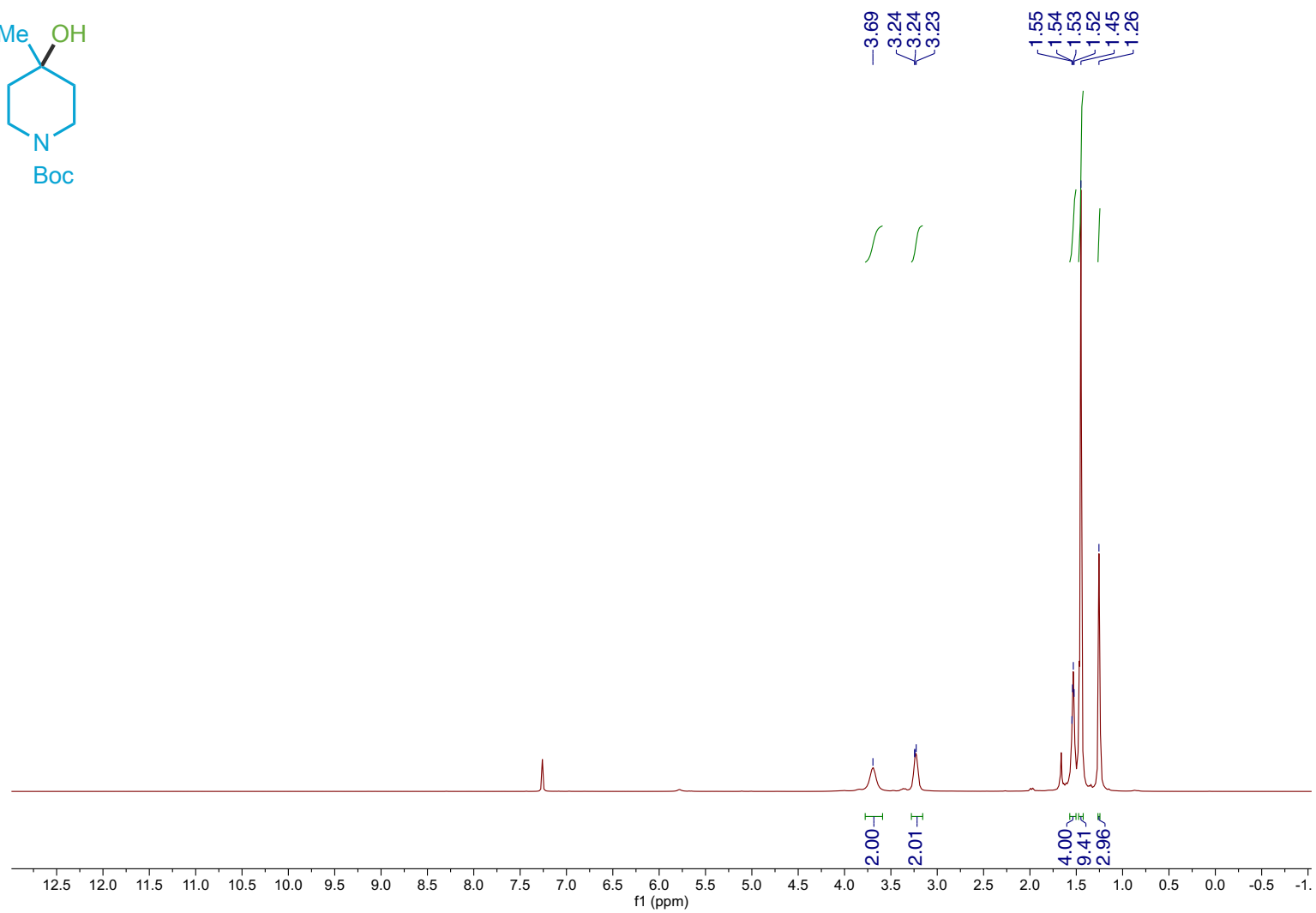
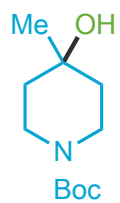
S290

Compound 81 ¹³C NMR



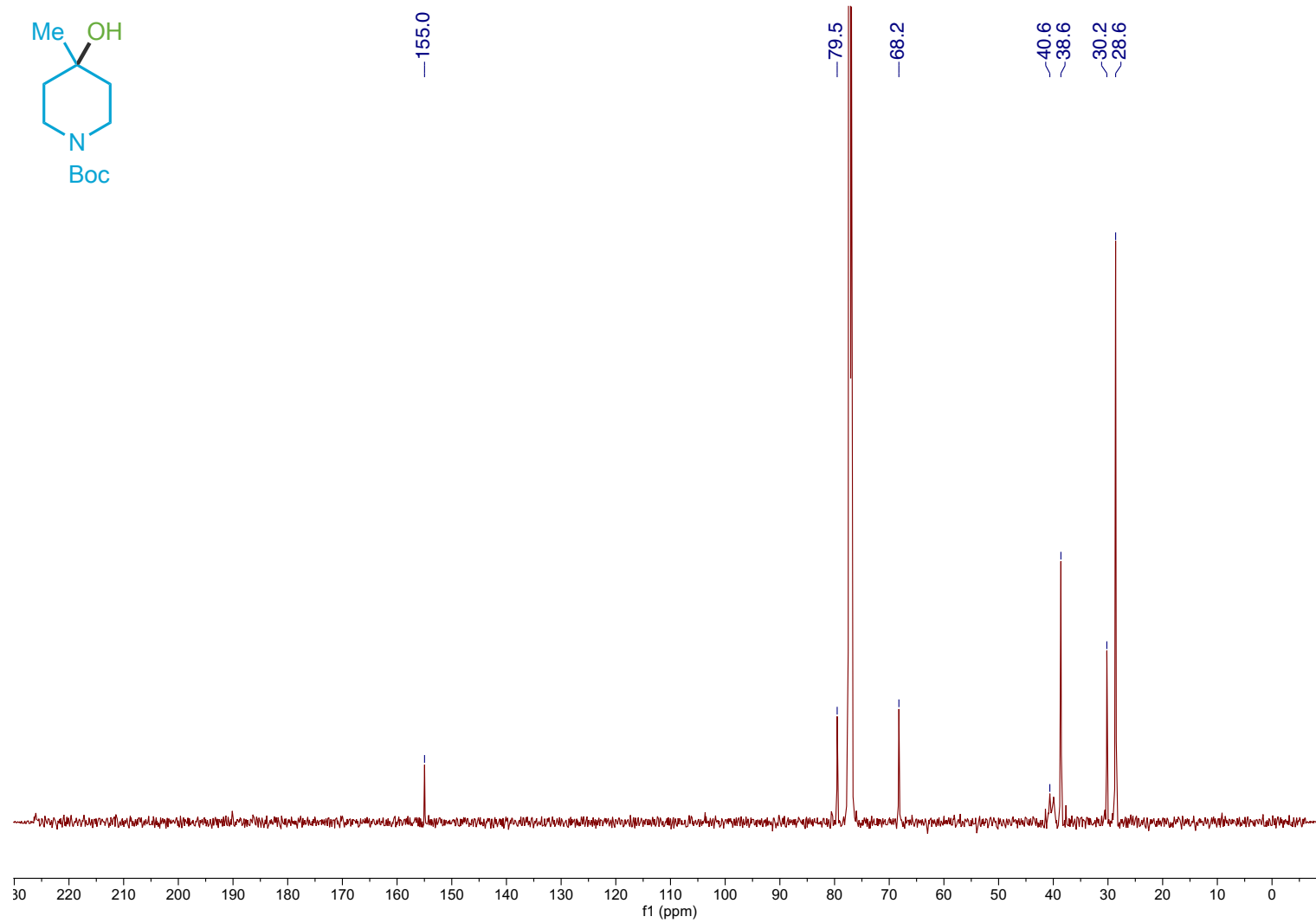
S291

Compound 82 ¹H NMR



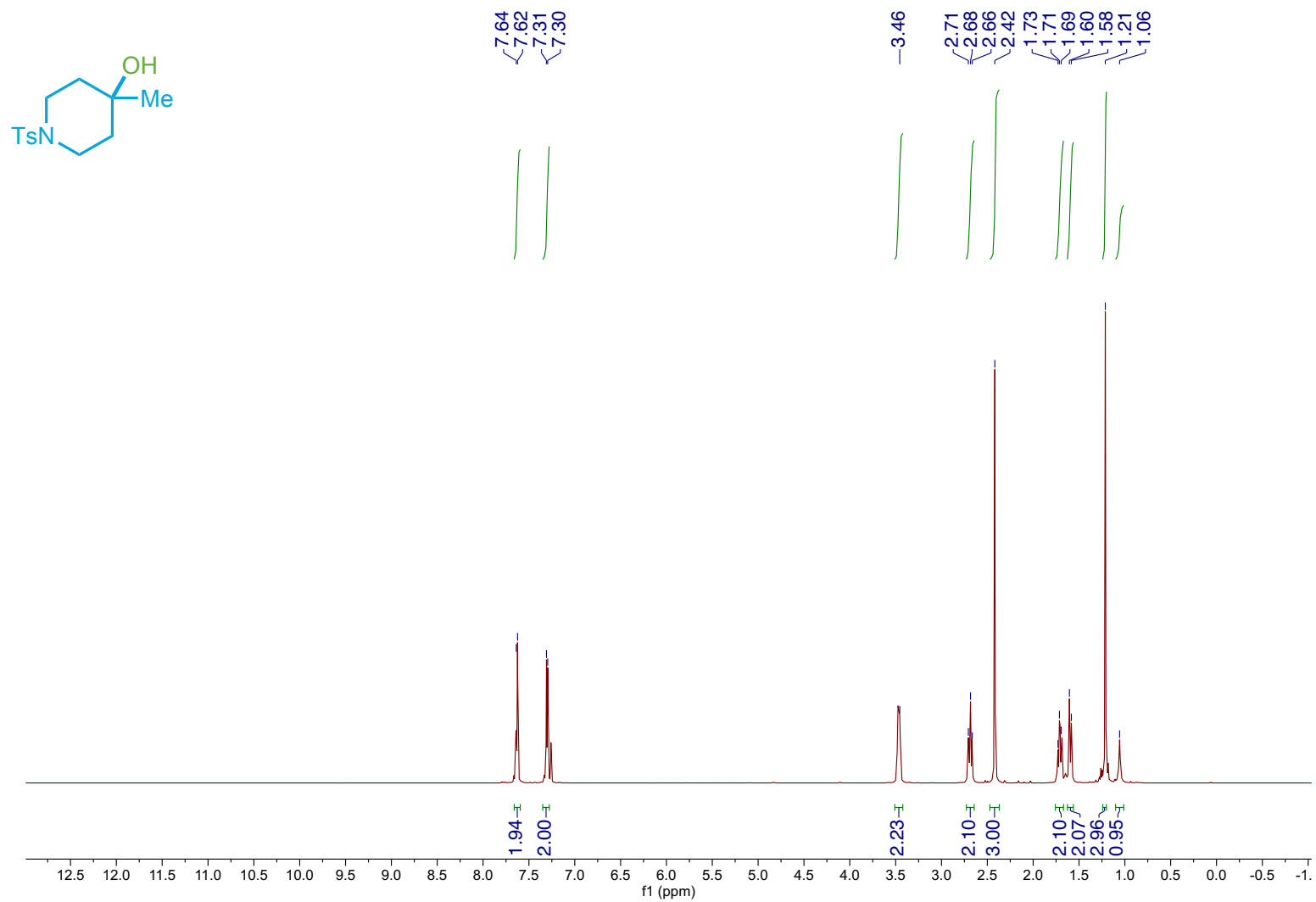
S292

Compound 82 ¹³C NMR

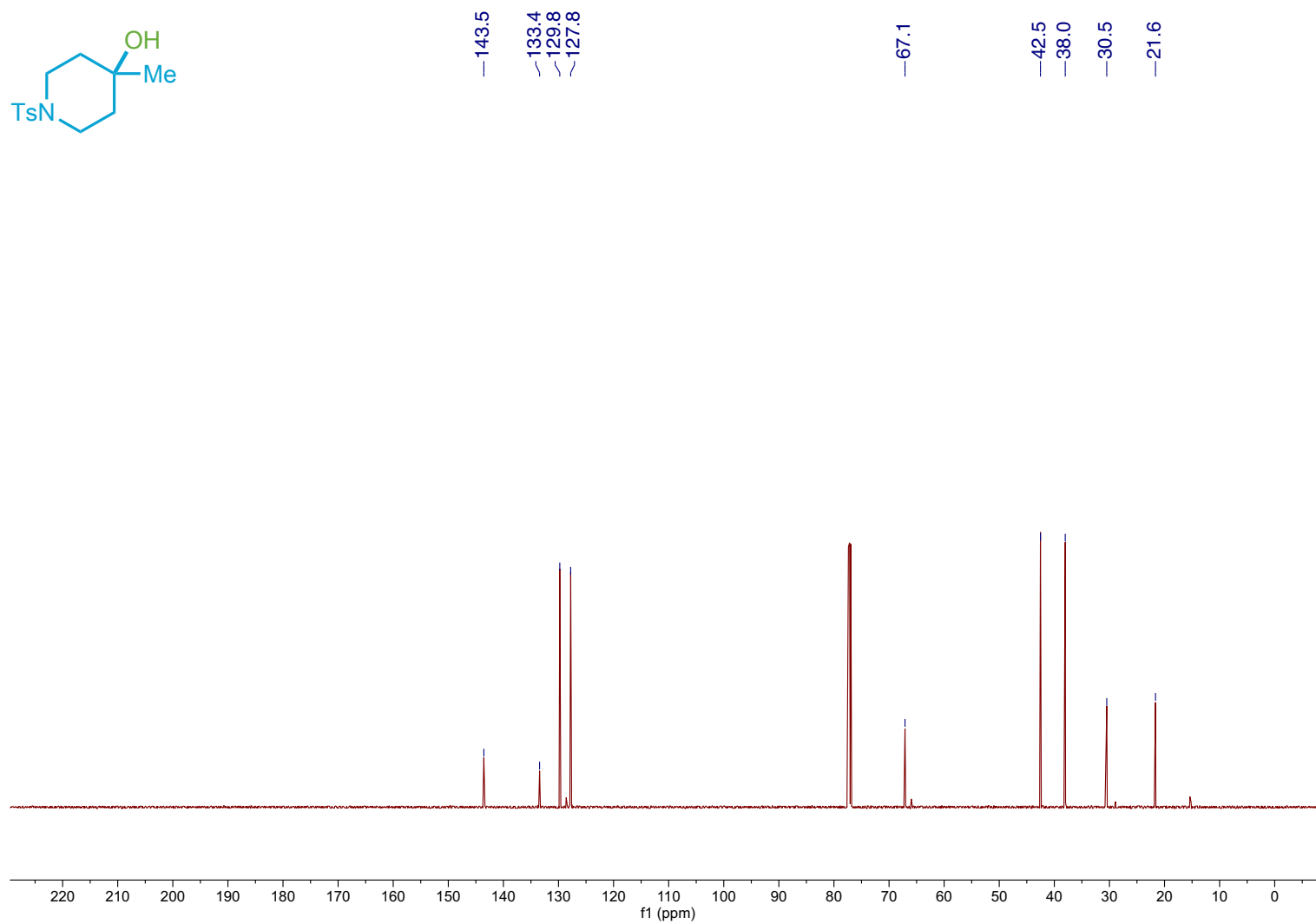
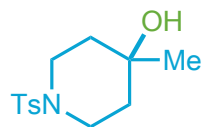


S293

Compound 83 ¹H NMR

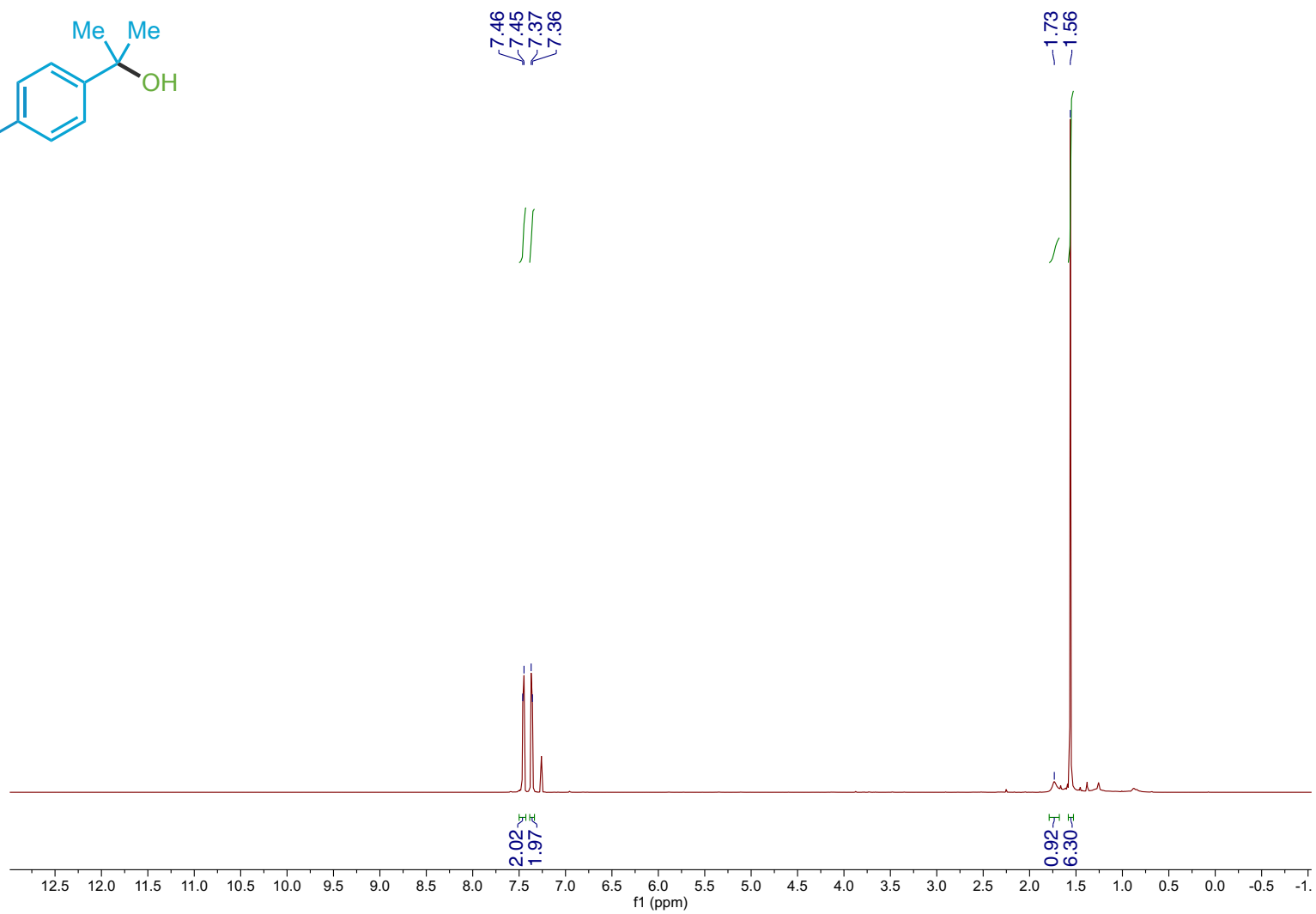
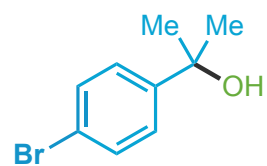


Compound 83 ¹³C NMR



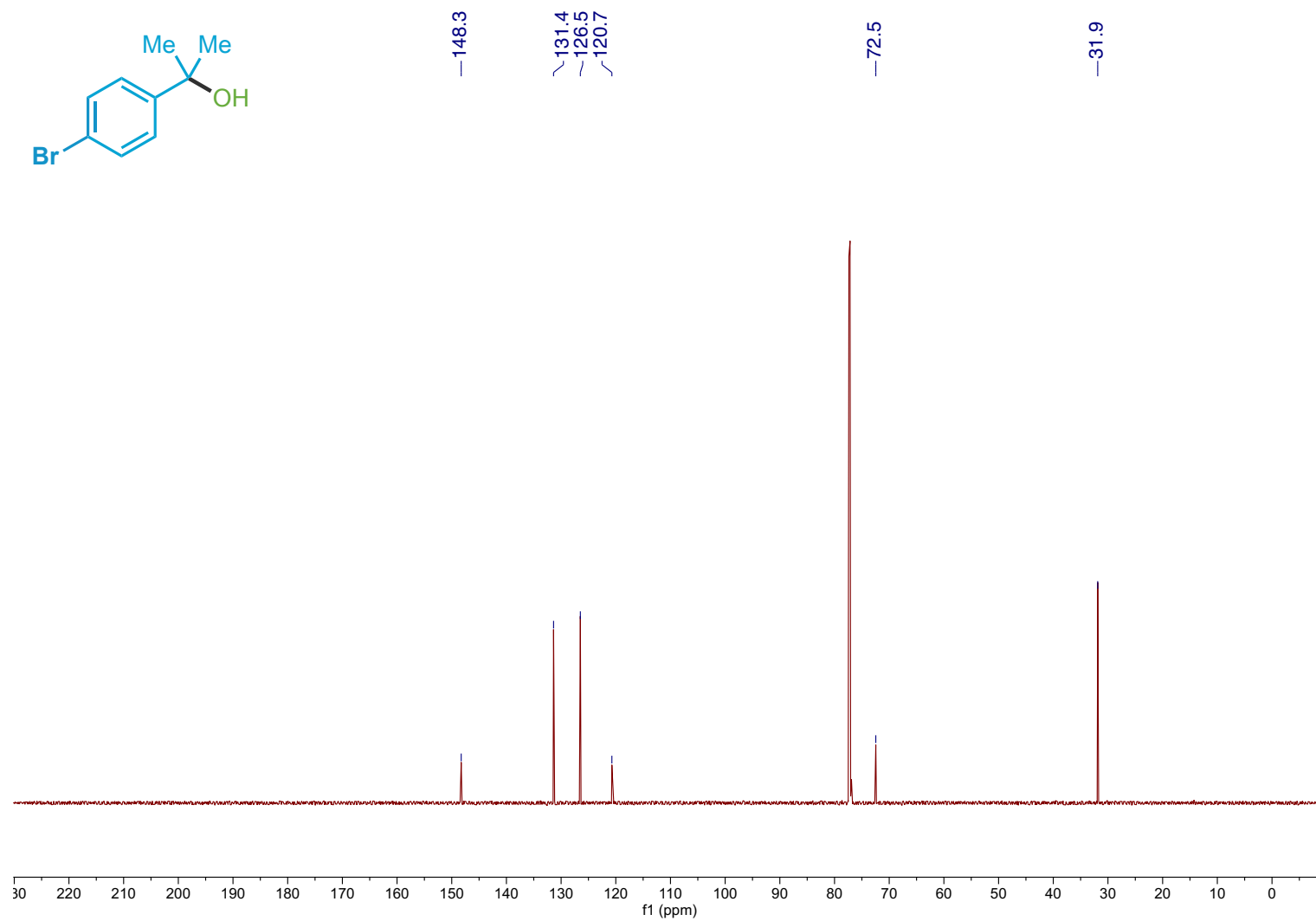
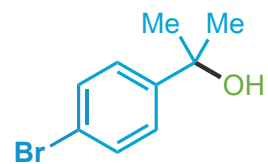
S295

Compound 84 ¹H NMR

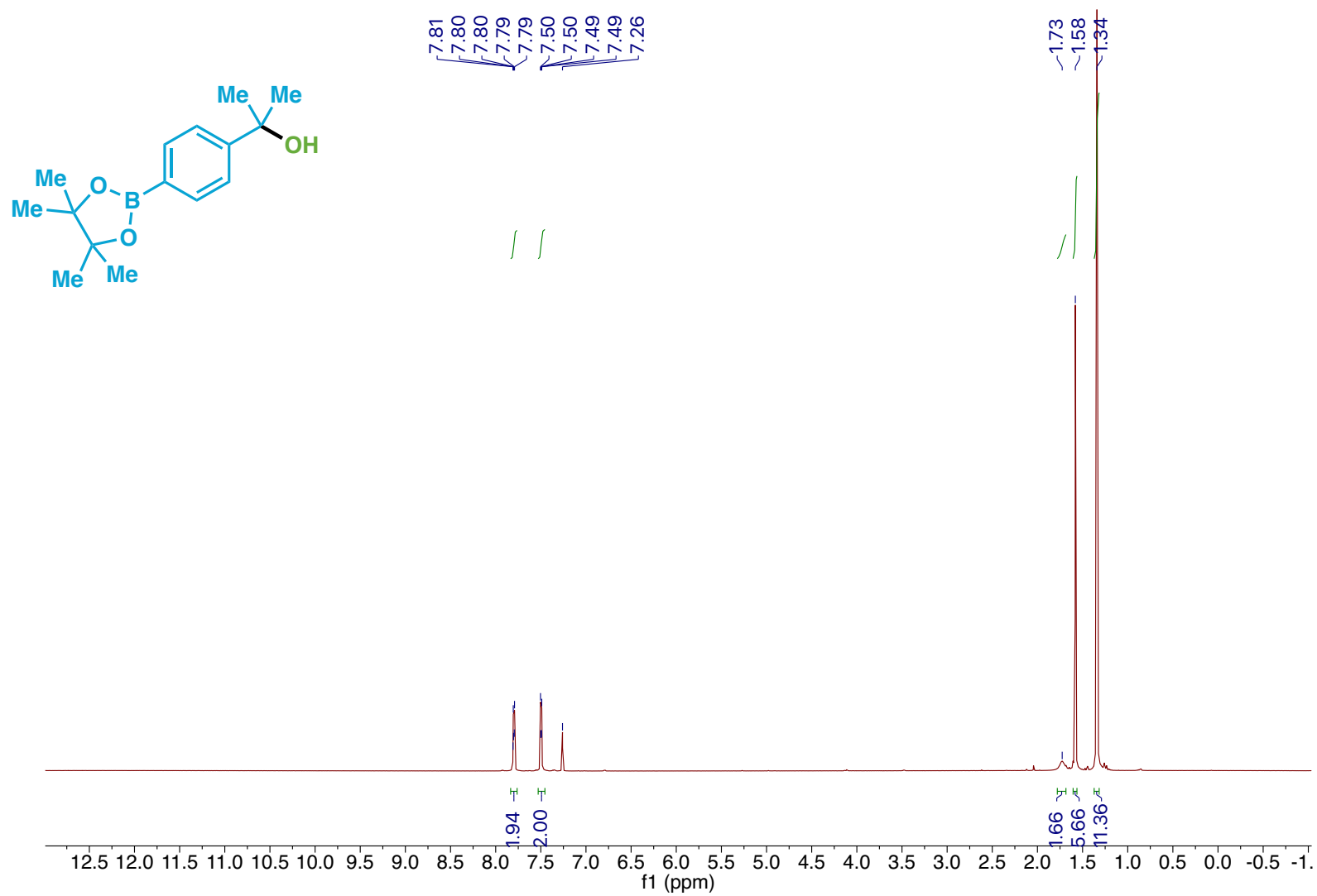


S296

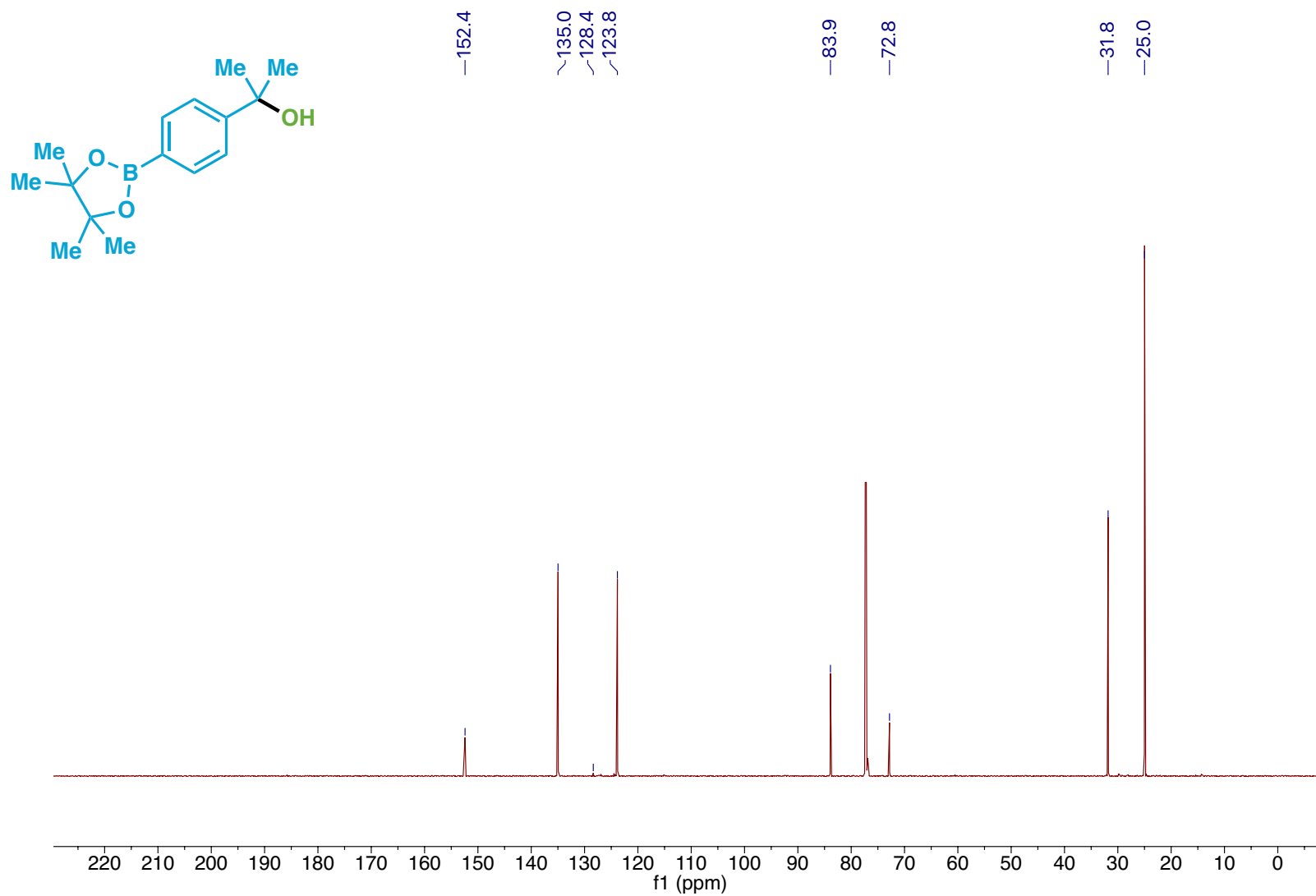
Compound 84 ^{13}C NMR



Compound 85 ^1H NMR

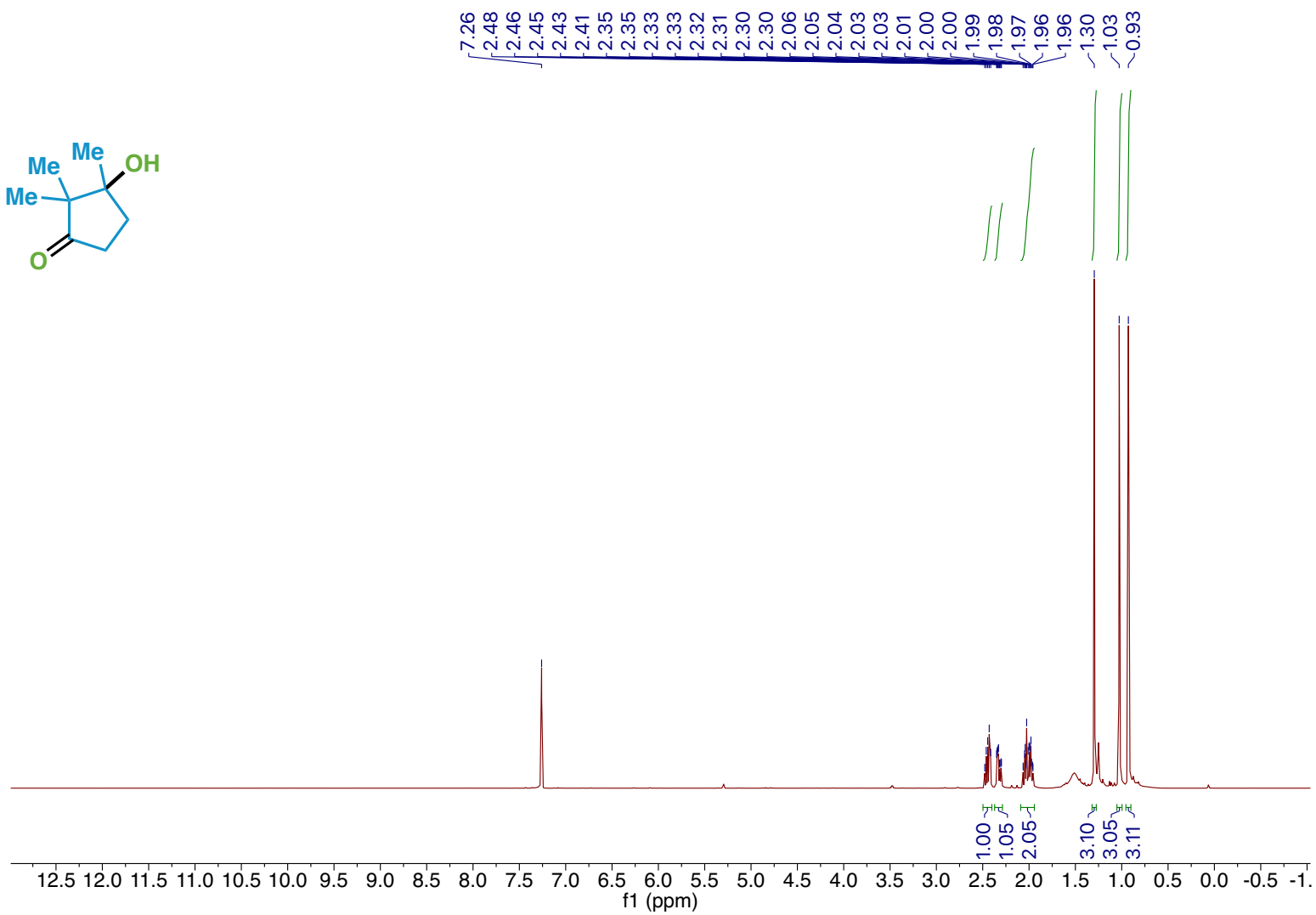
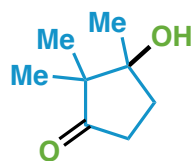


Compound 85 ¹³C NMR



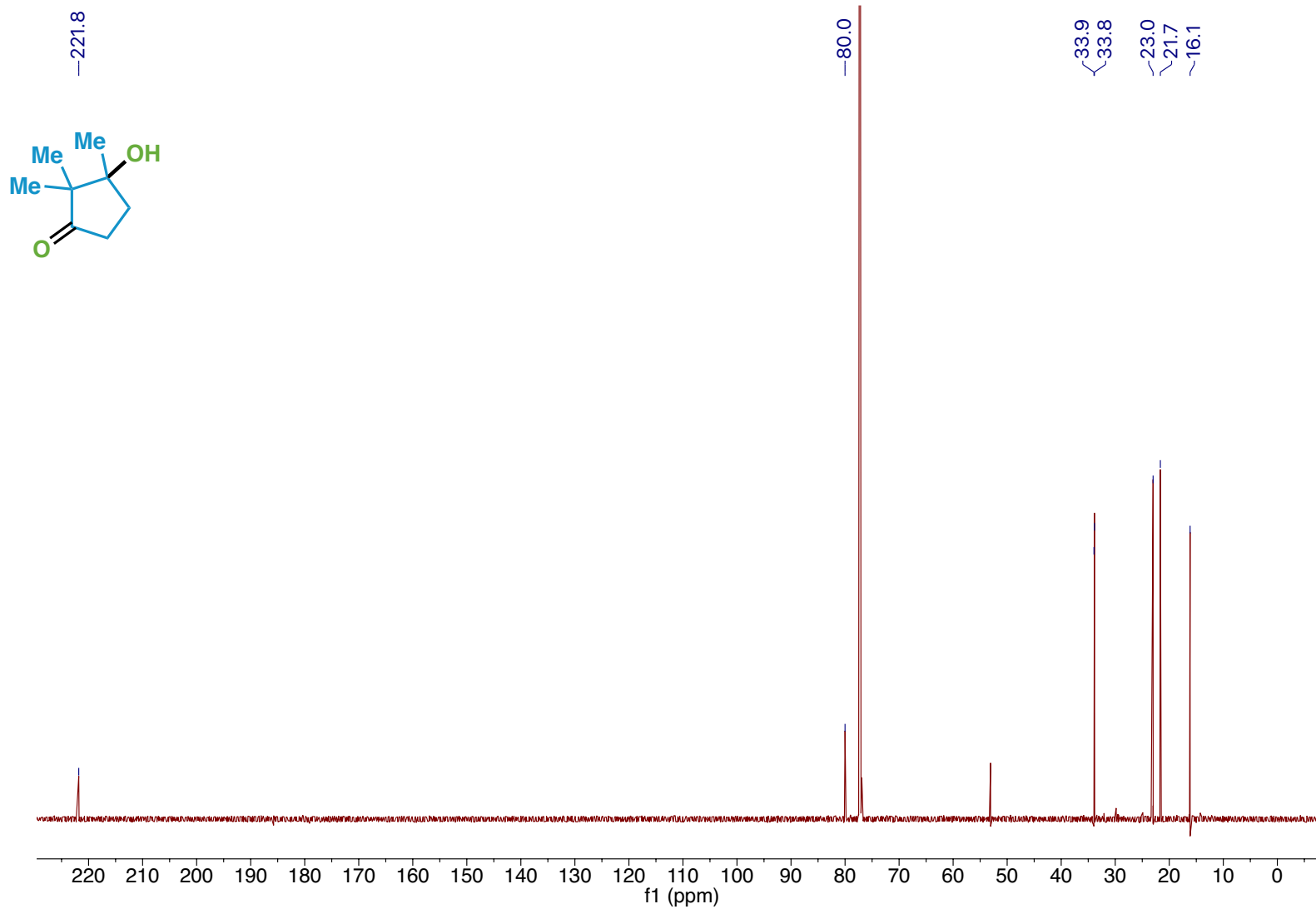
S299

Compound 86 ¹H NMR



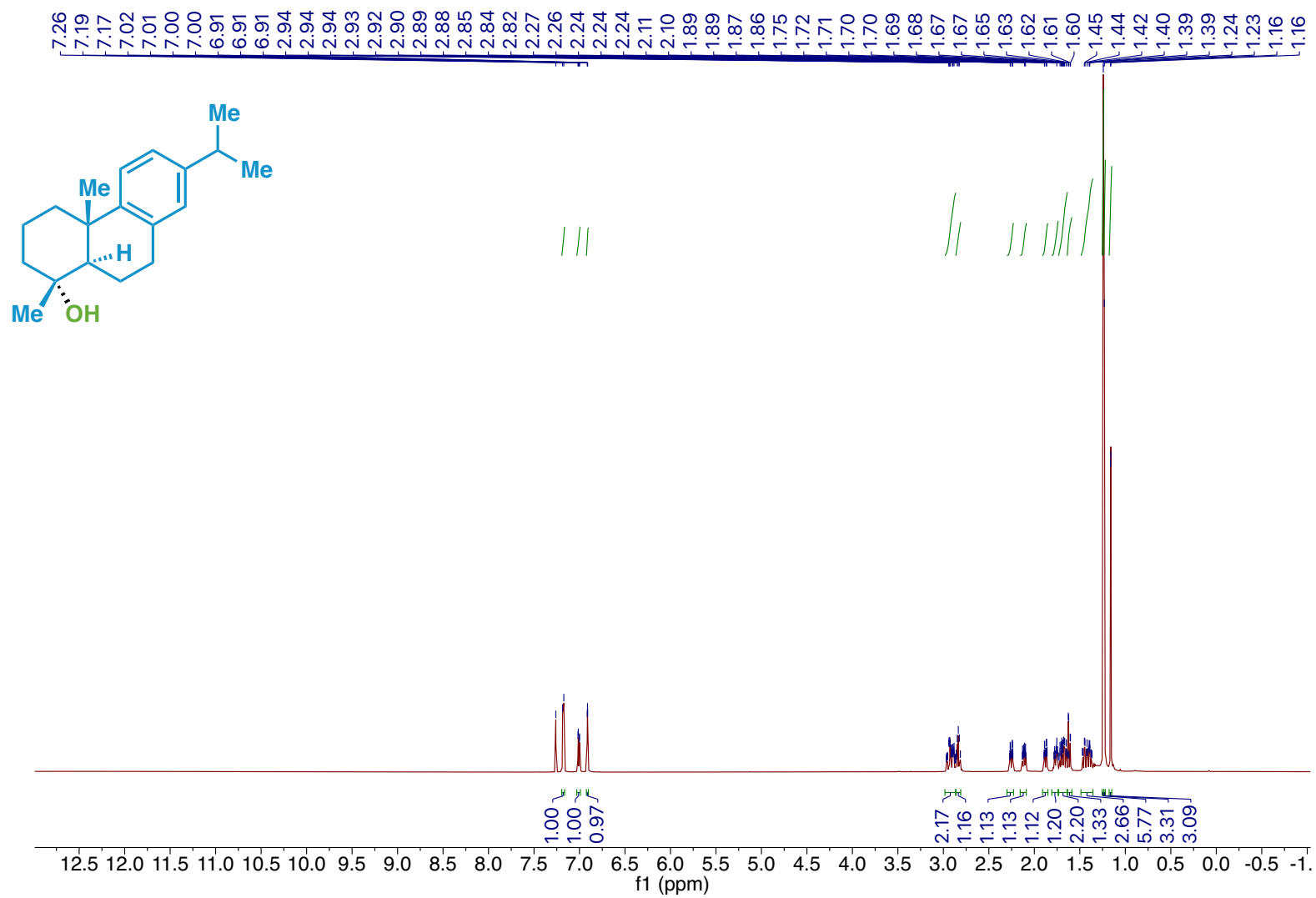
S300

Compound 86 ^{13}C NMR

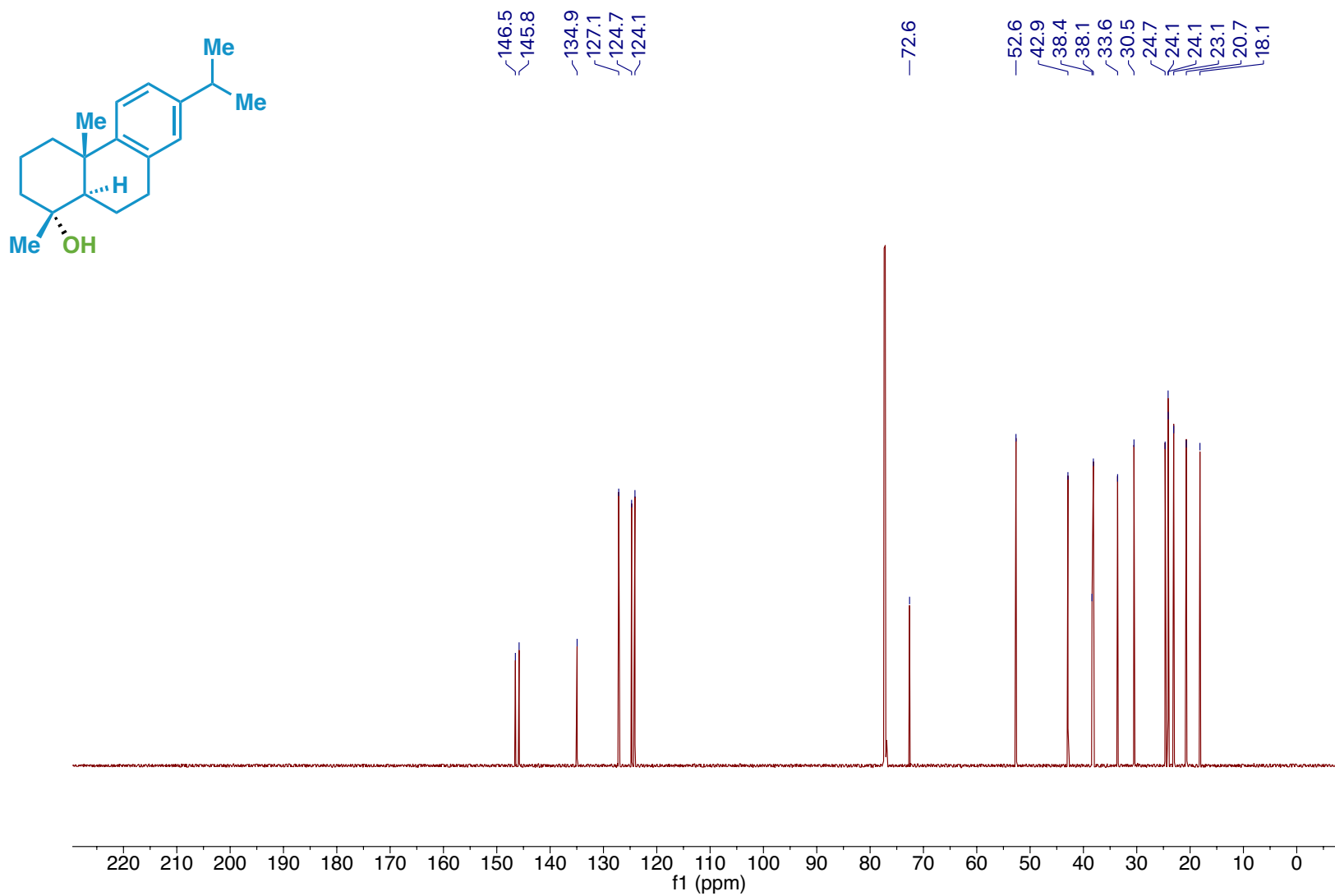


S301

Compound 87-major ¹H NMR

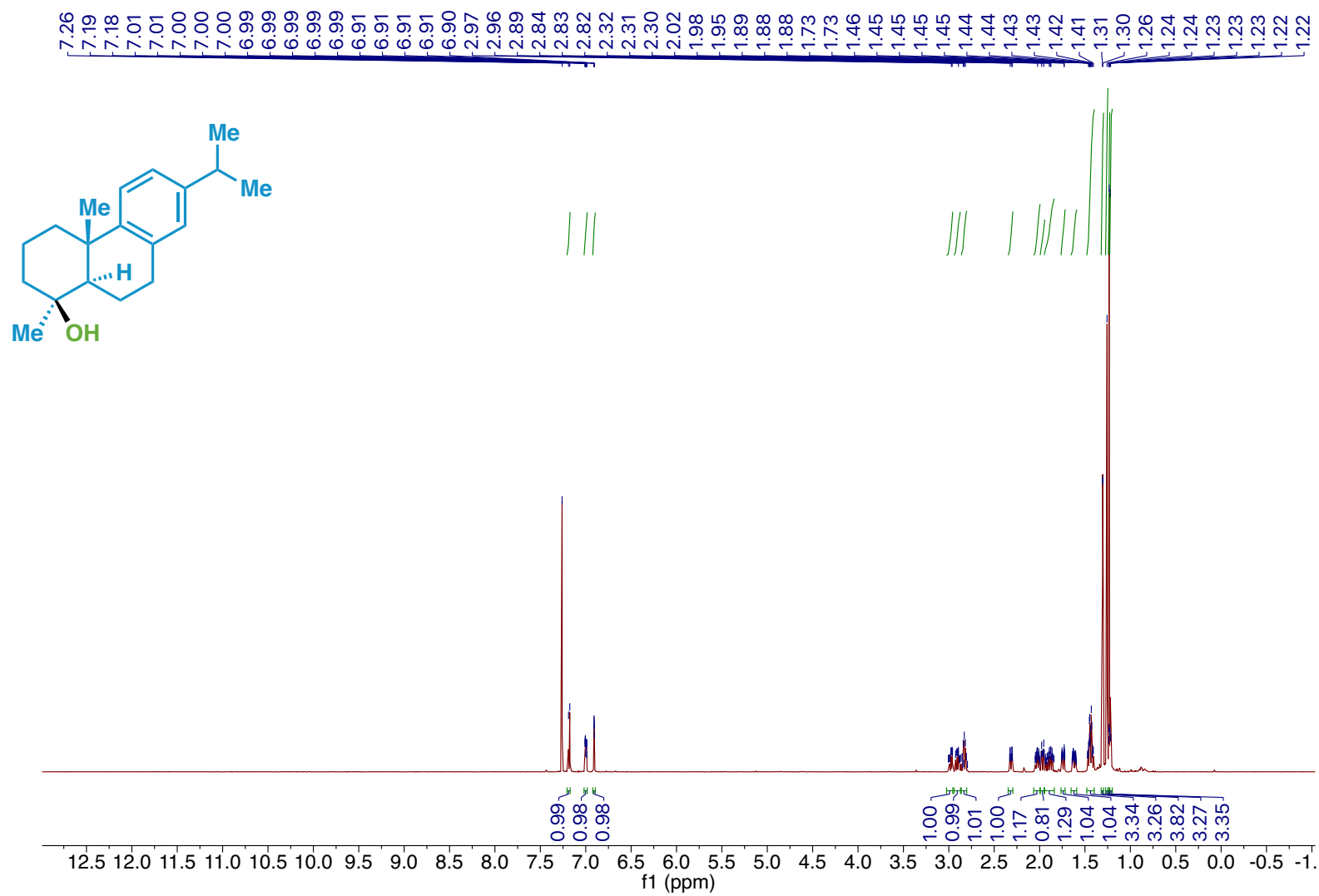


Compound 87-major ^{13}C NMR



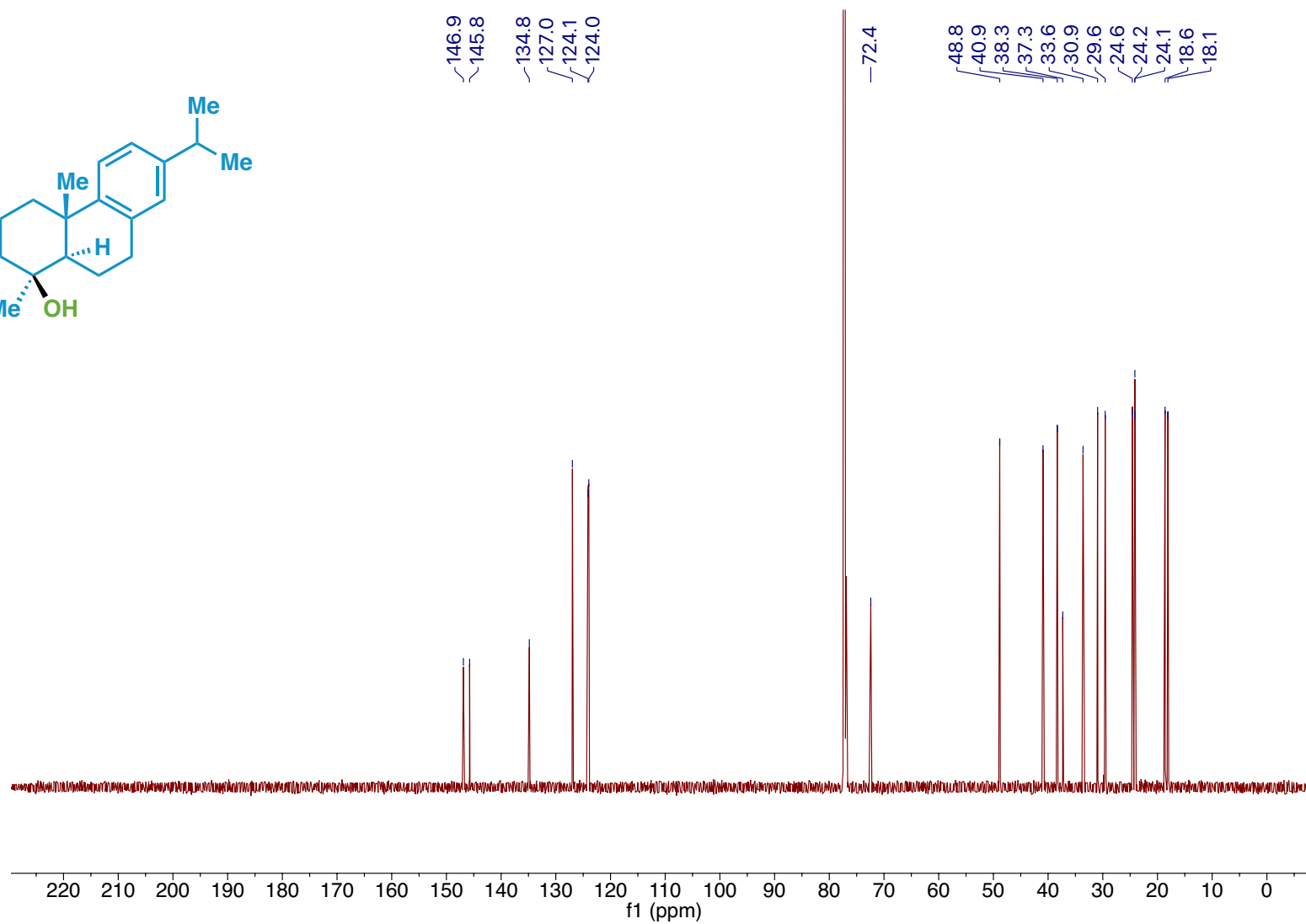
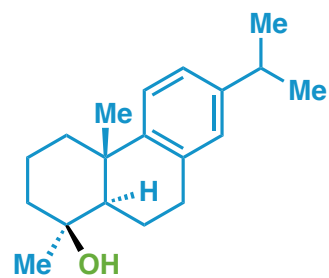
S303

Compound 87-minor ¹H NMR



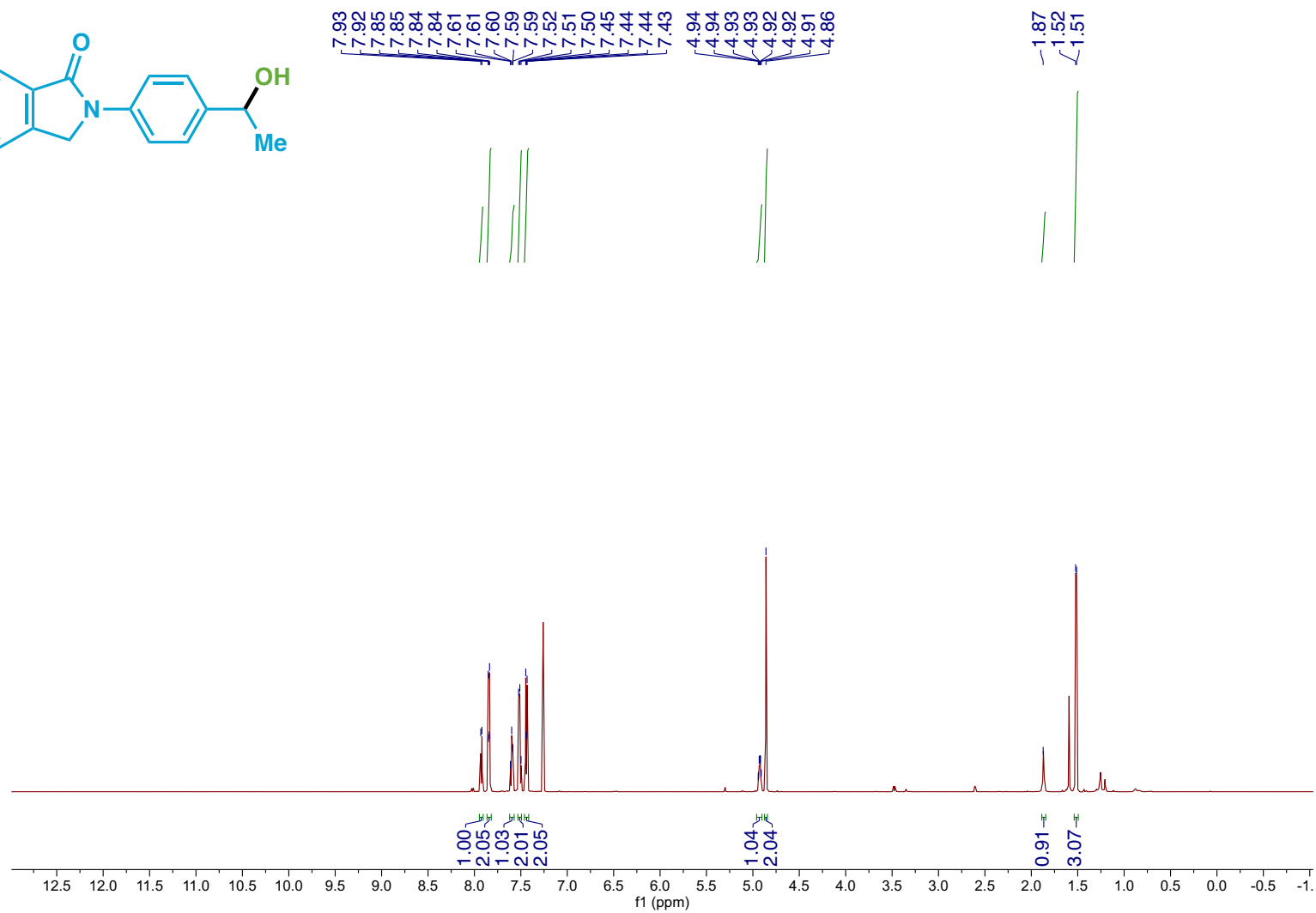
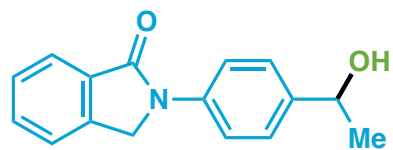
S304

Compound 87-minor ¹³C NMR

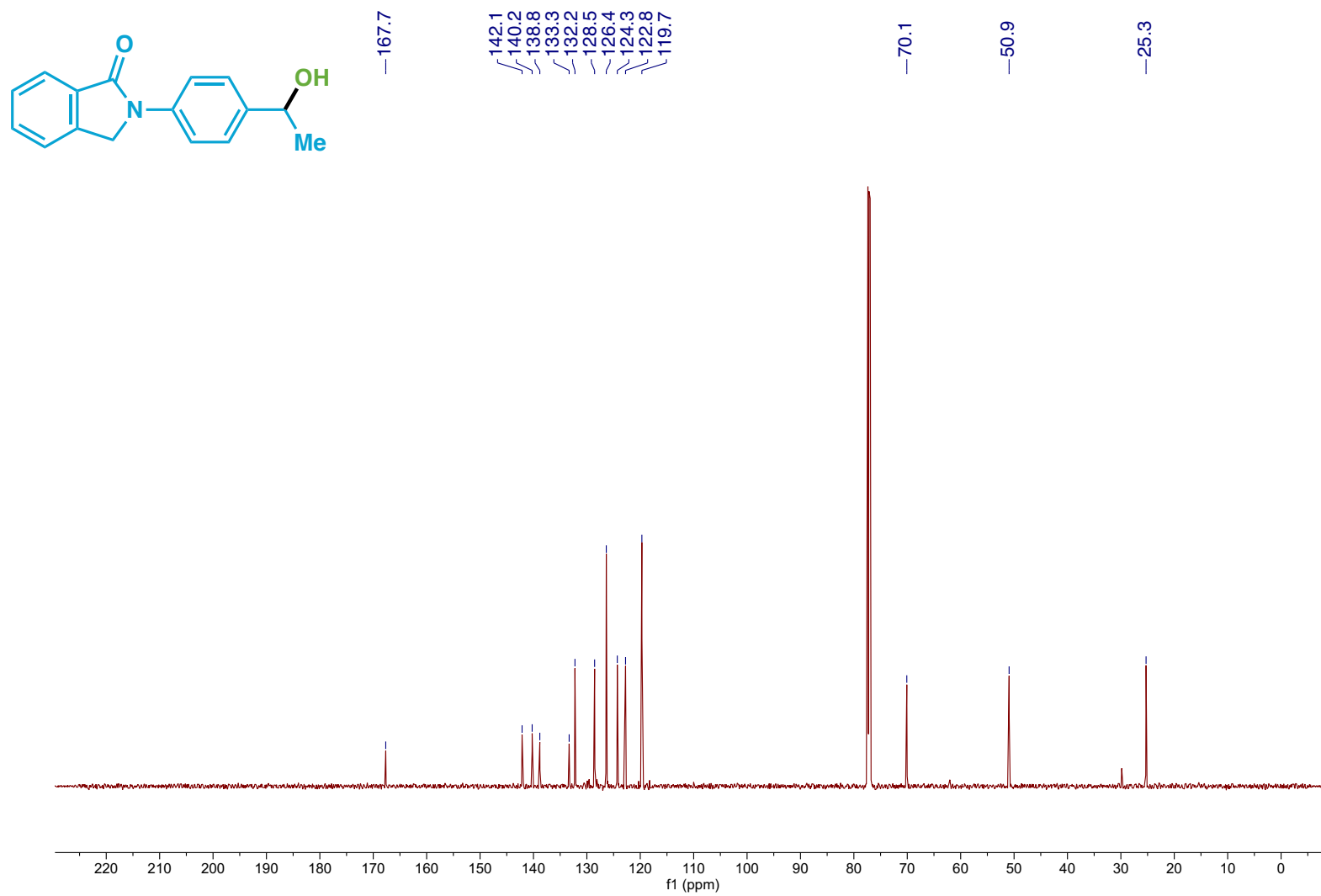


S305

Compound 88 ¹H NMR

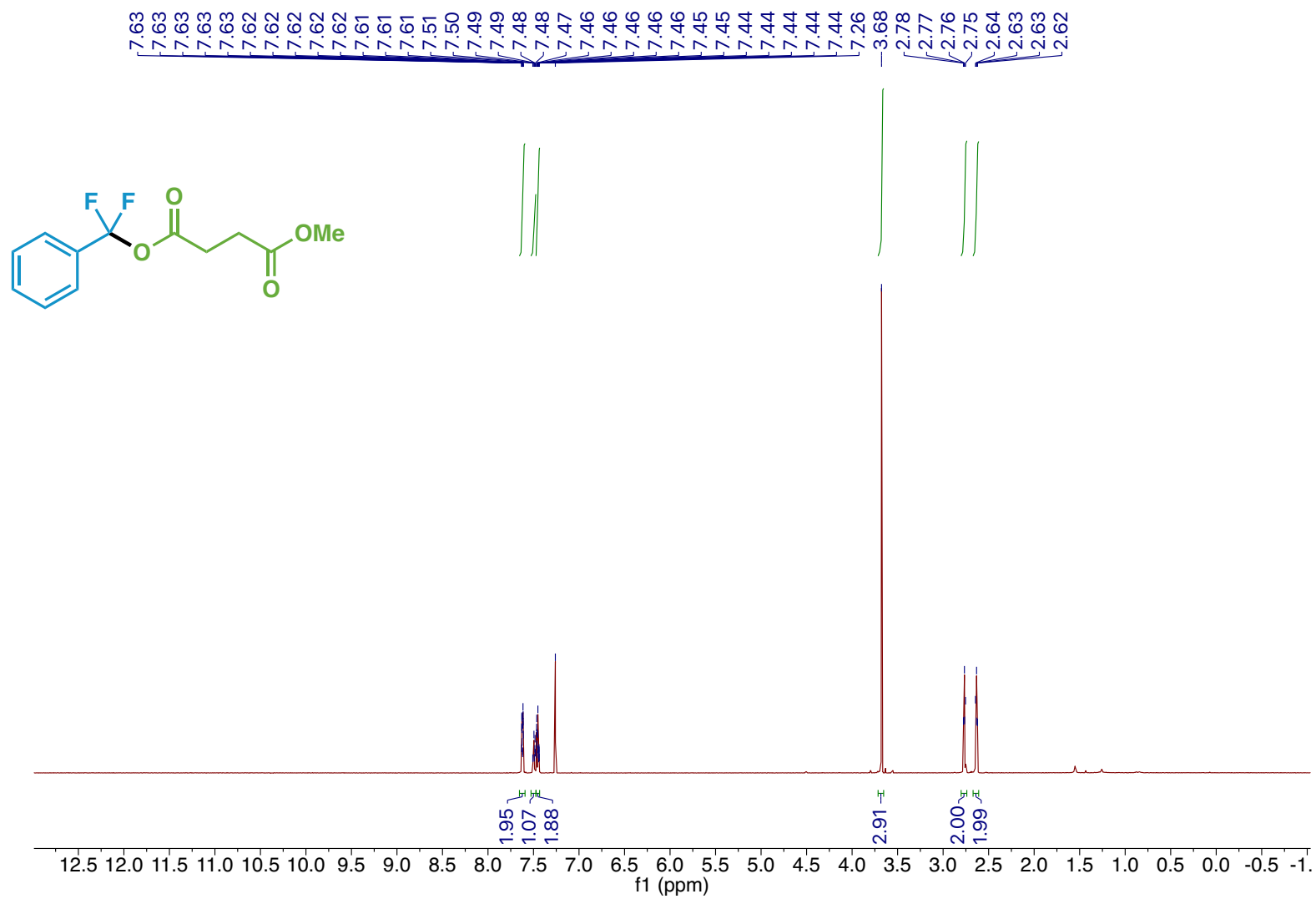


Compound 88 ¹³C NMR

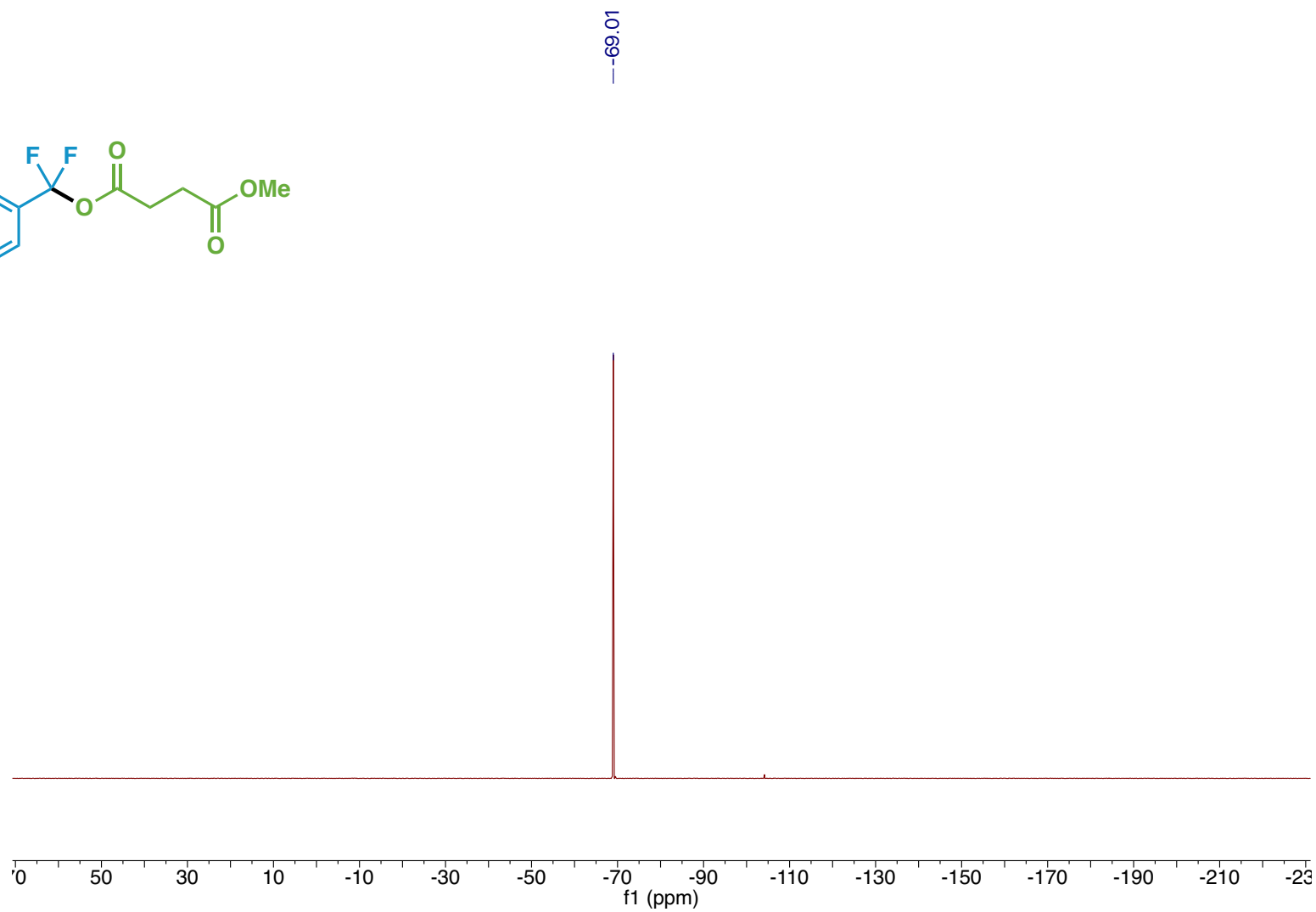
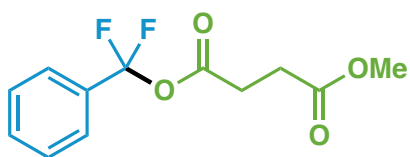


S307

Compound 89 ¹H NMR

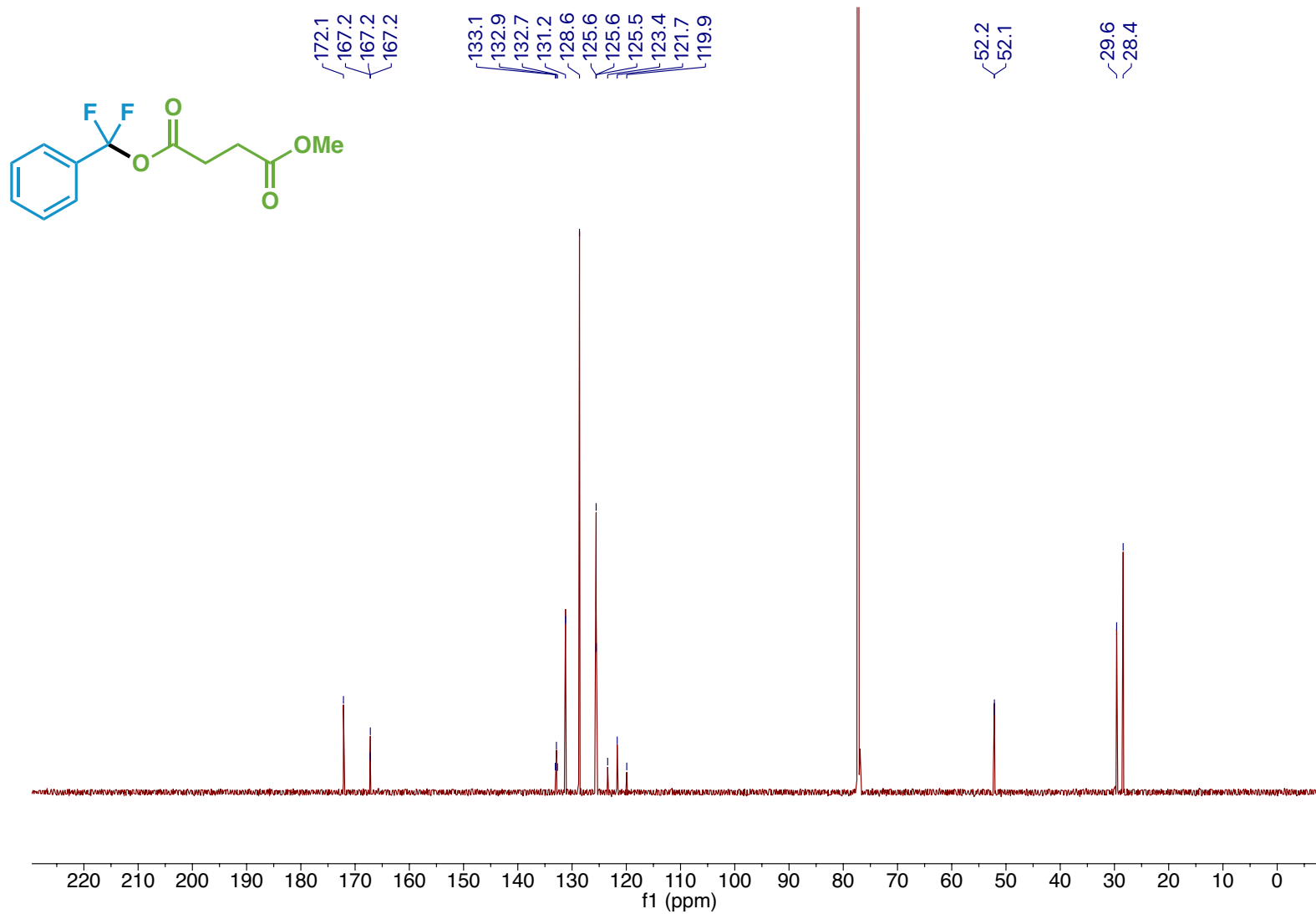


Compound 89 ^{19}F NMR



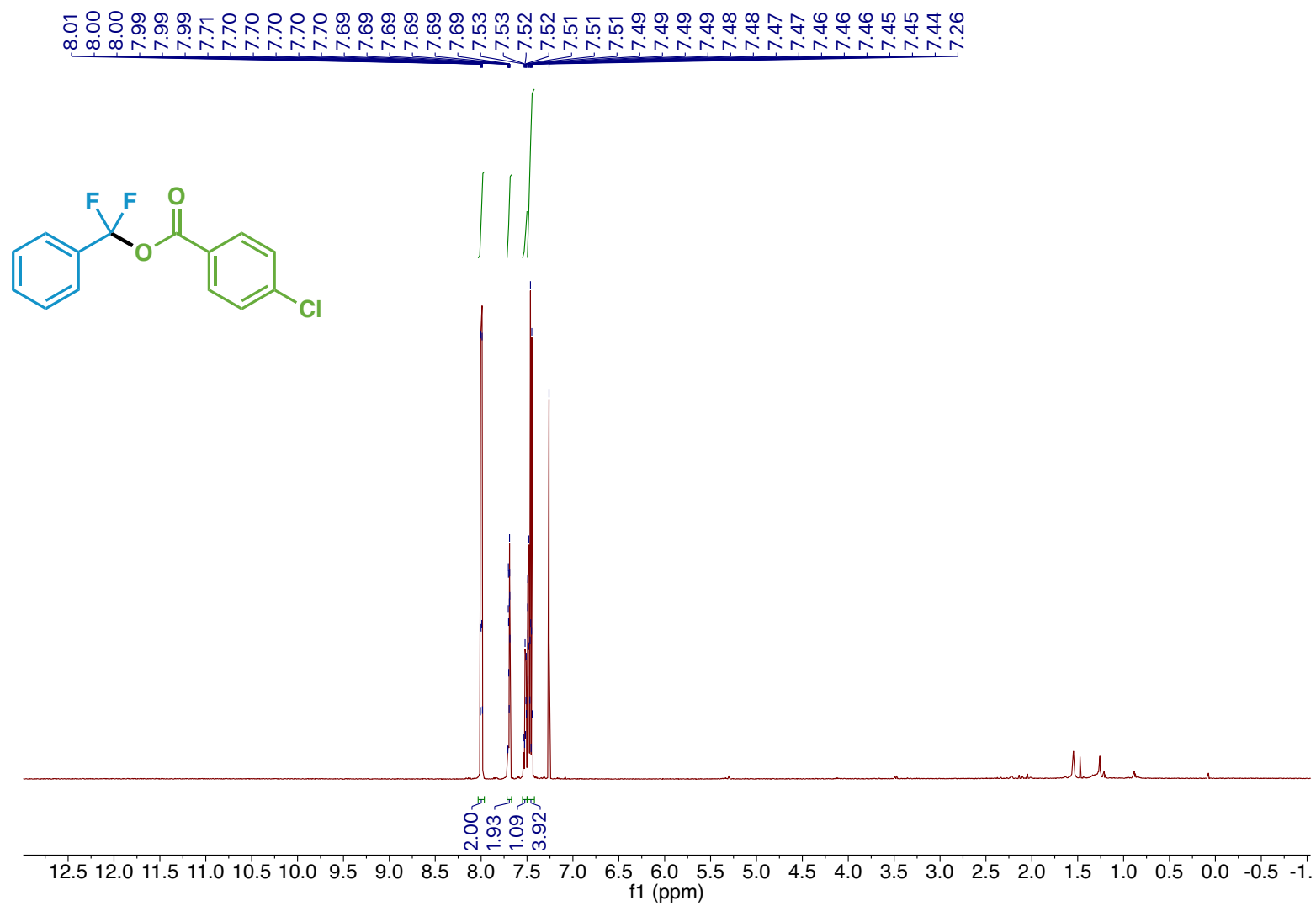
S309

Compound 89 ¹³C NMR

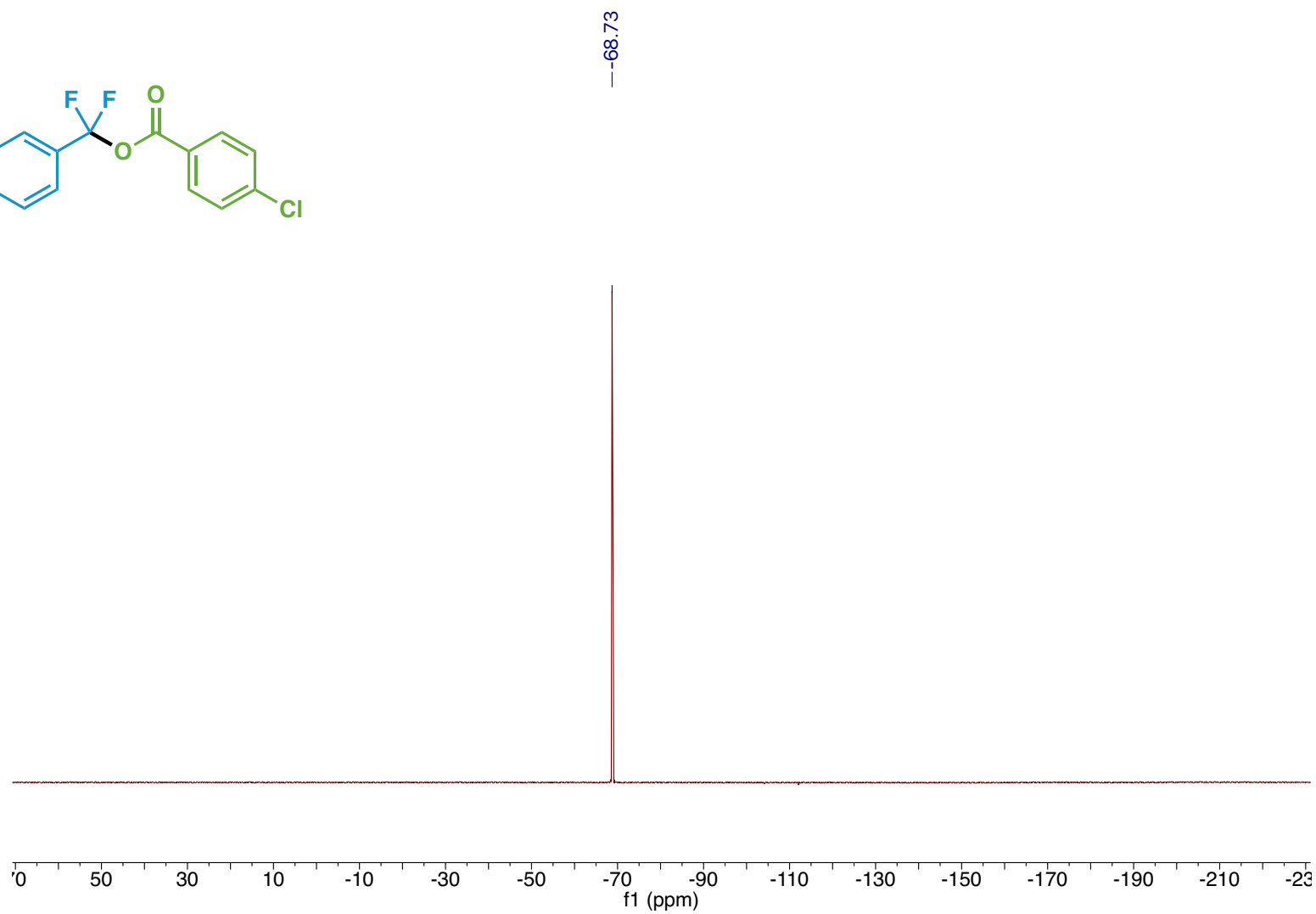
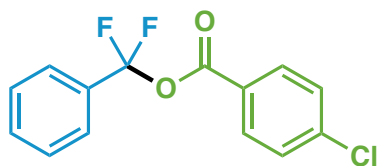


S310

Compound 90 ¹H NMR

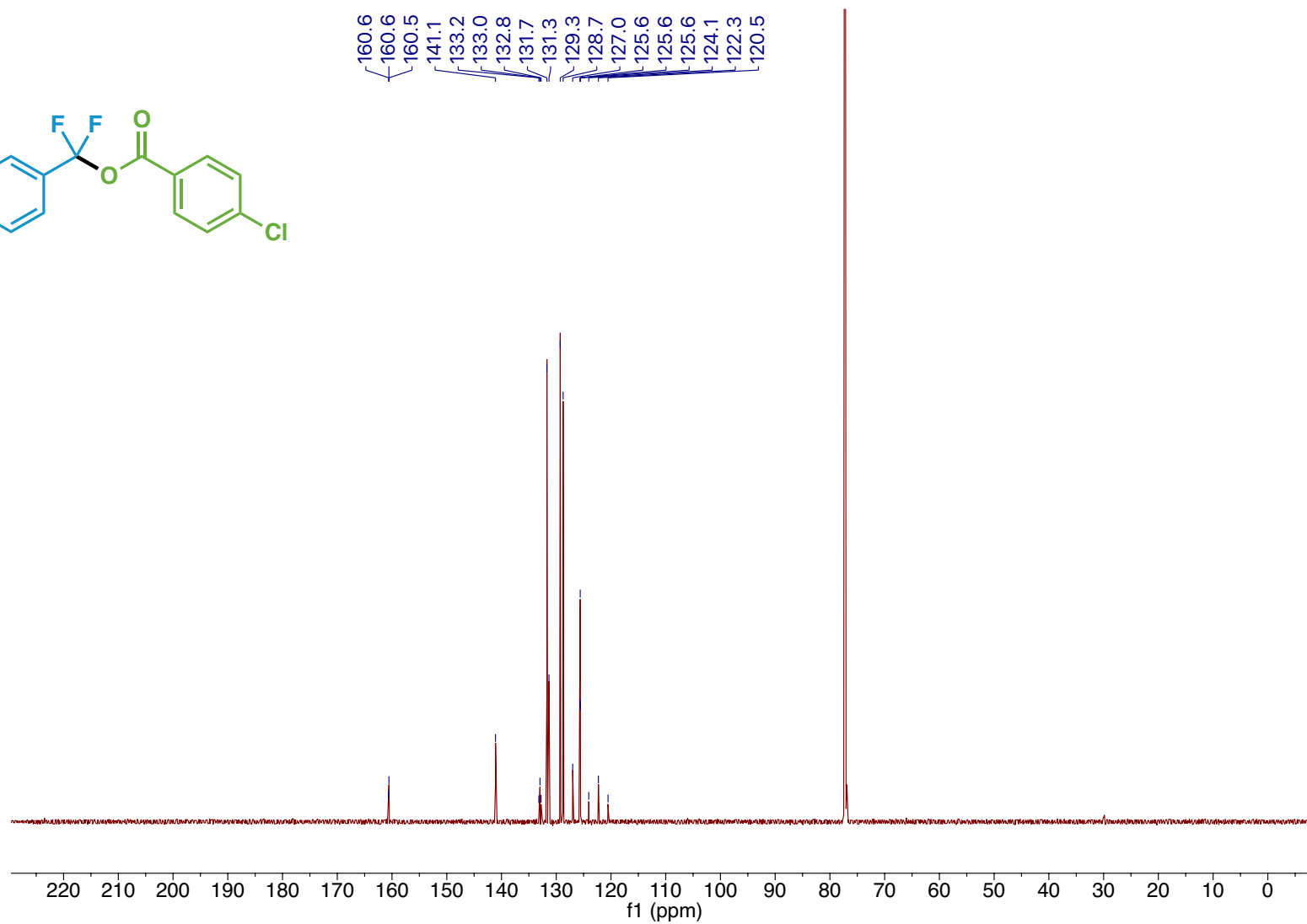
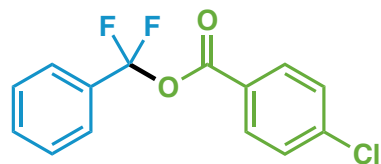


Compound 90 ^{19}F NMR



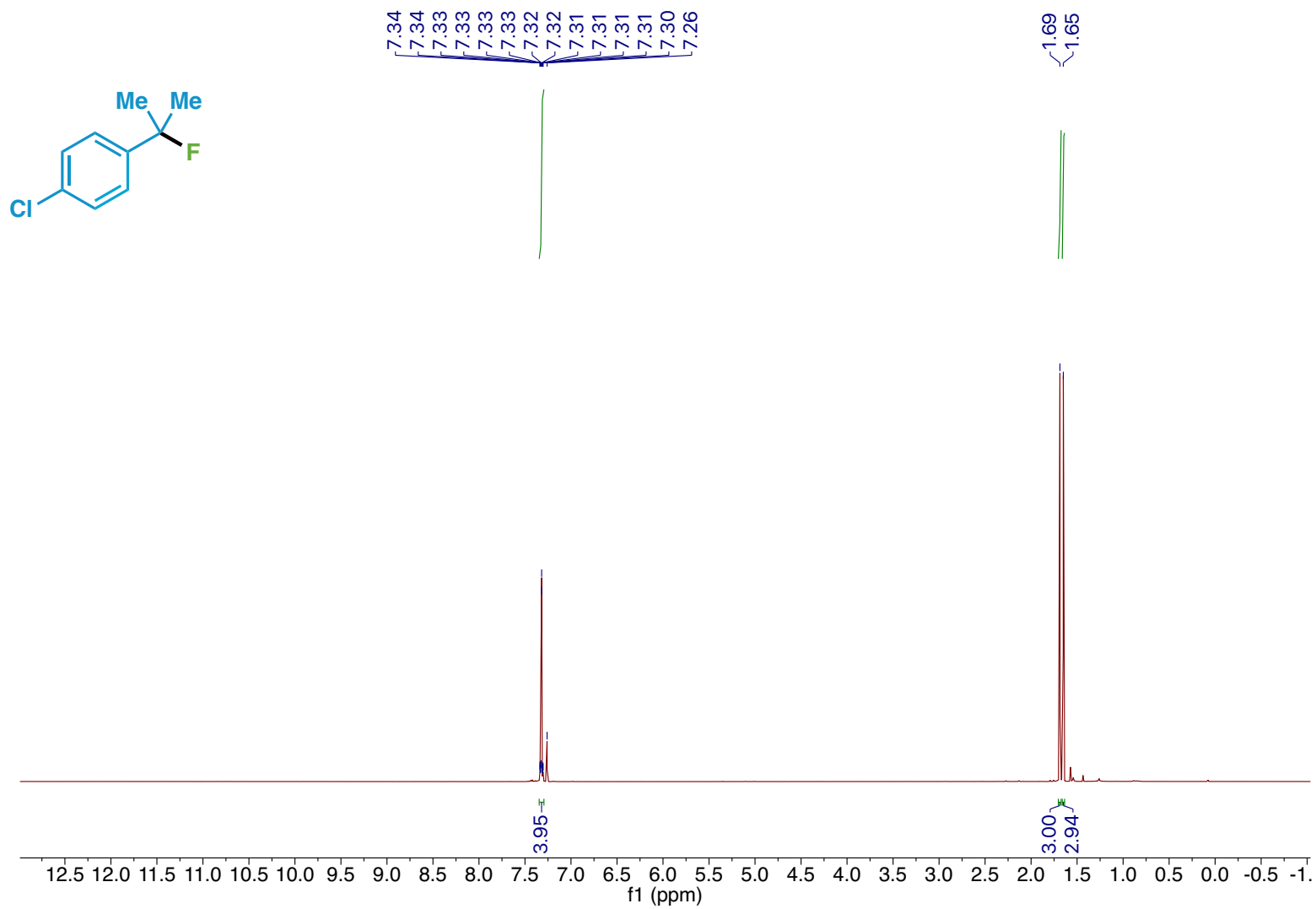
S312

Compound 90 ¹³C NMR



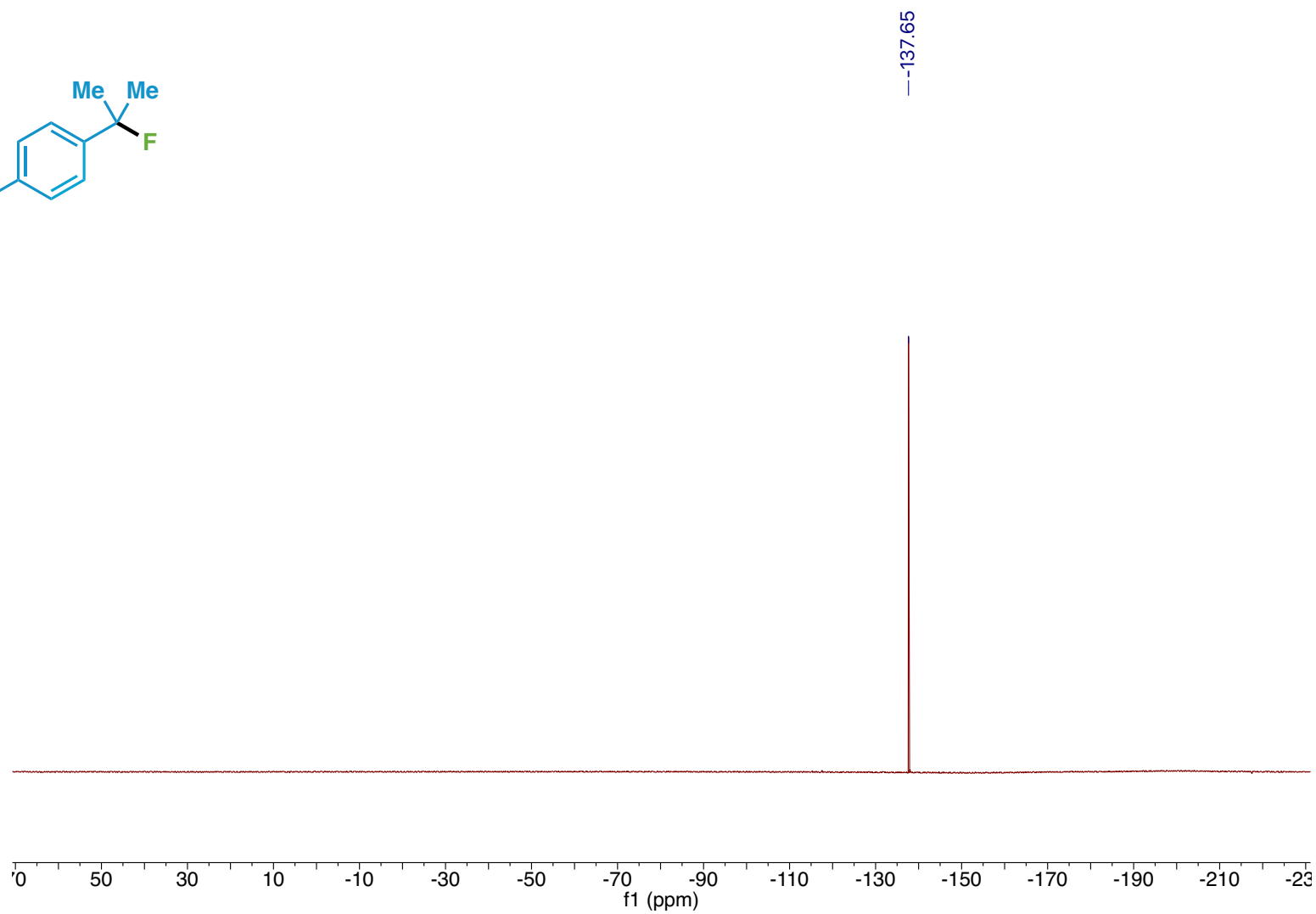
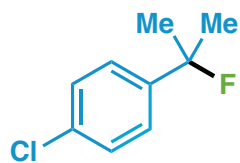
S313

Compound 91 ^1H NMR



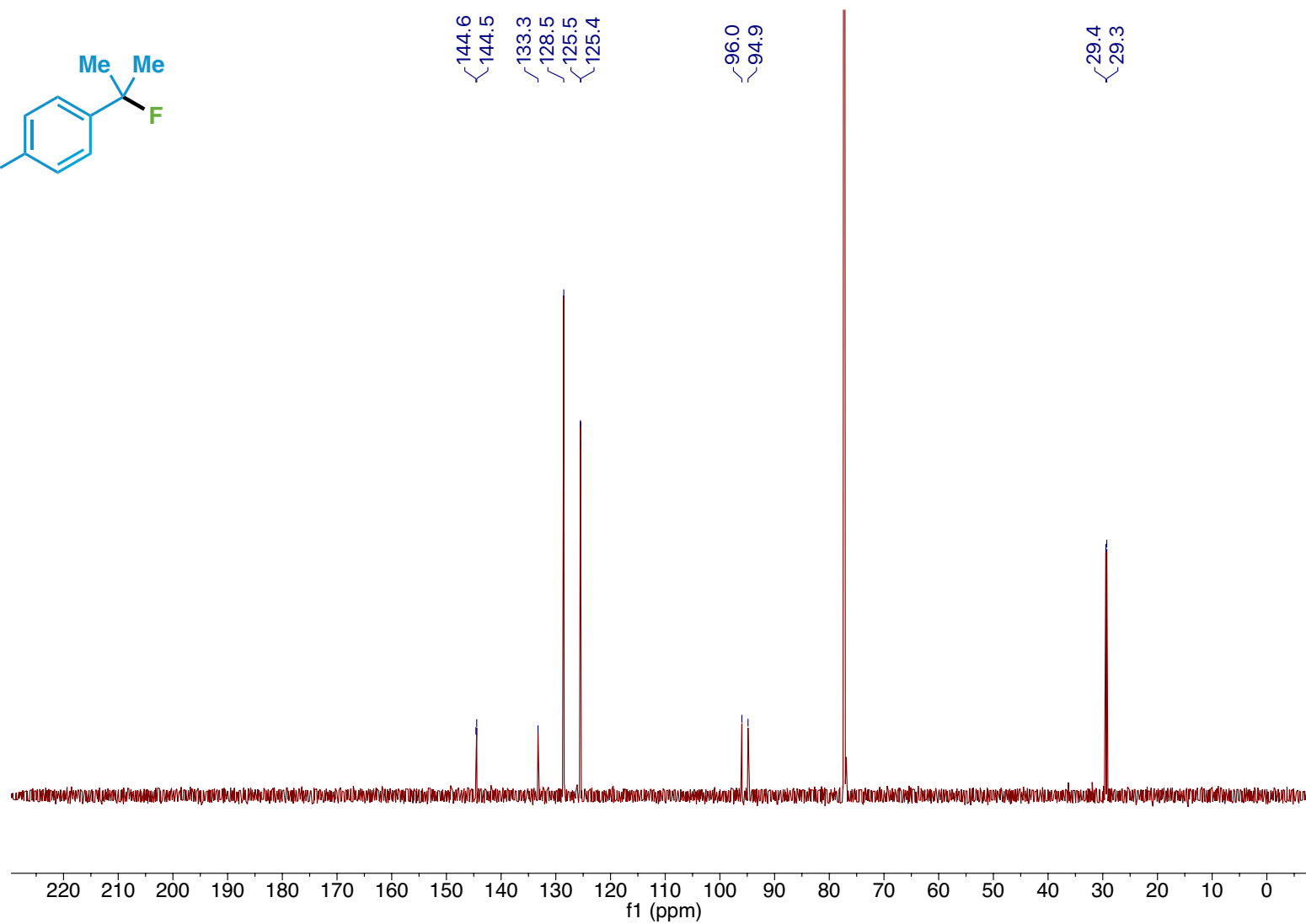
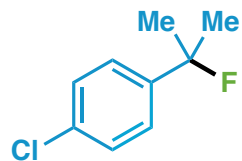
S314

Compound 91 ^{19}F NMR



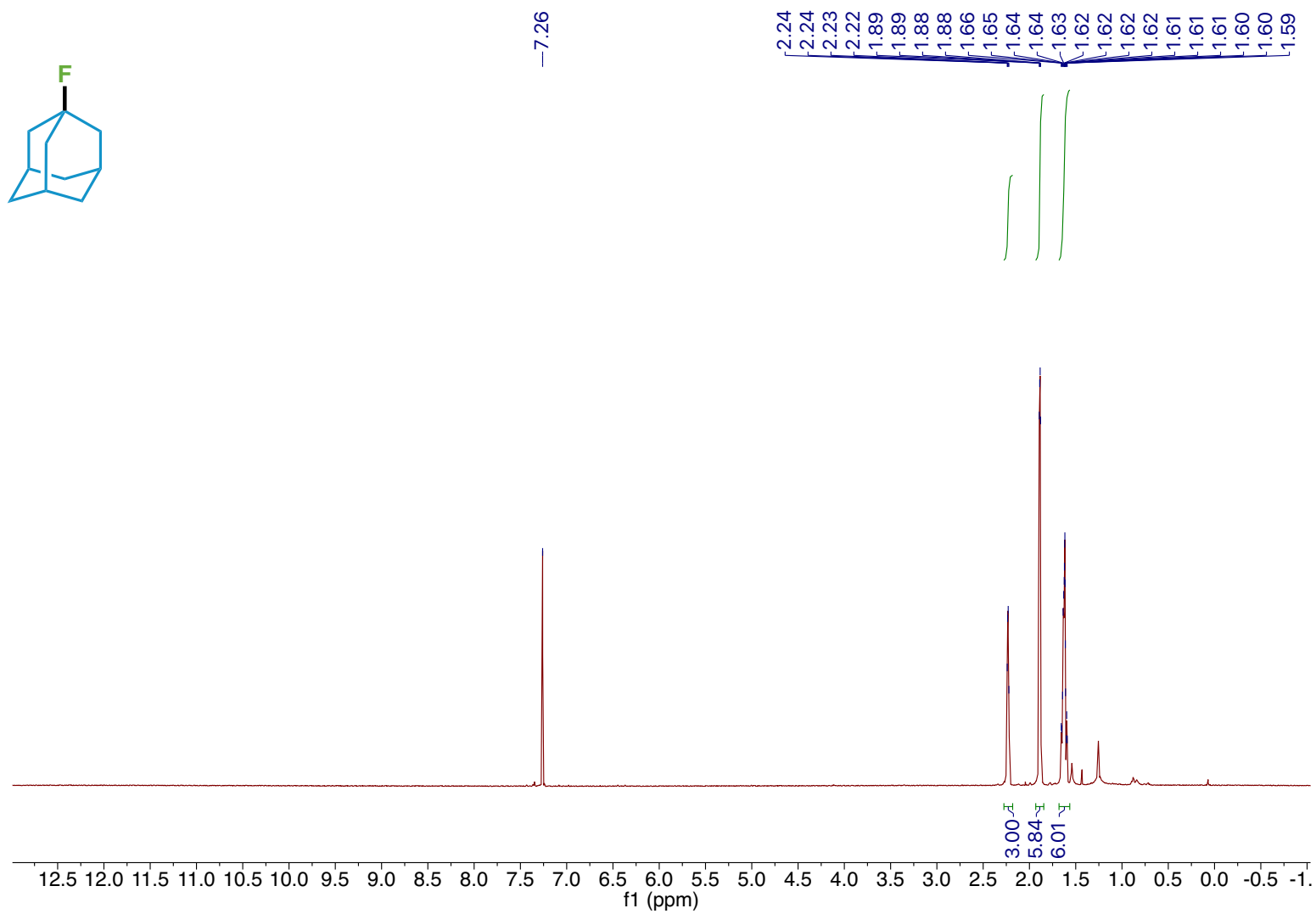
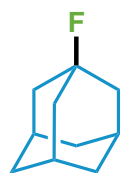
S315

Compound 91 ¹³C NMR

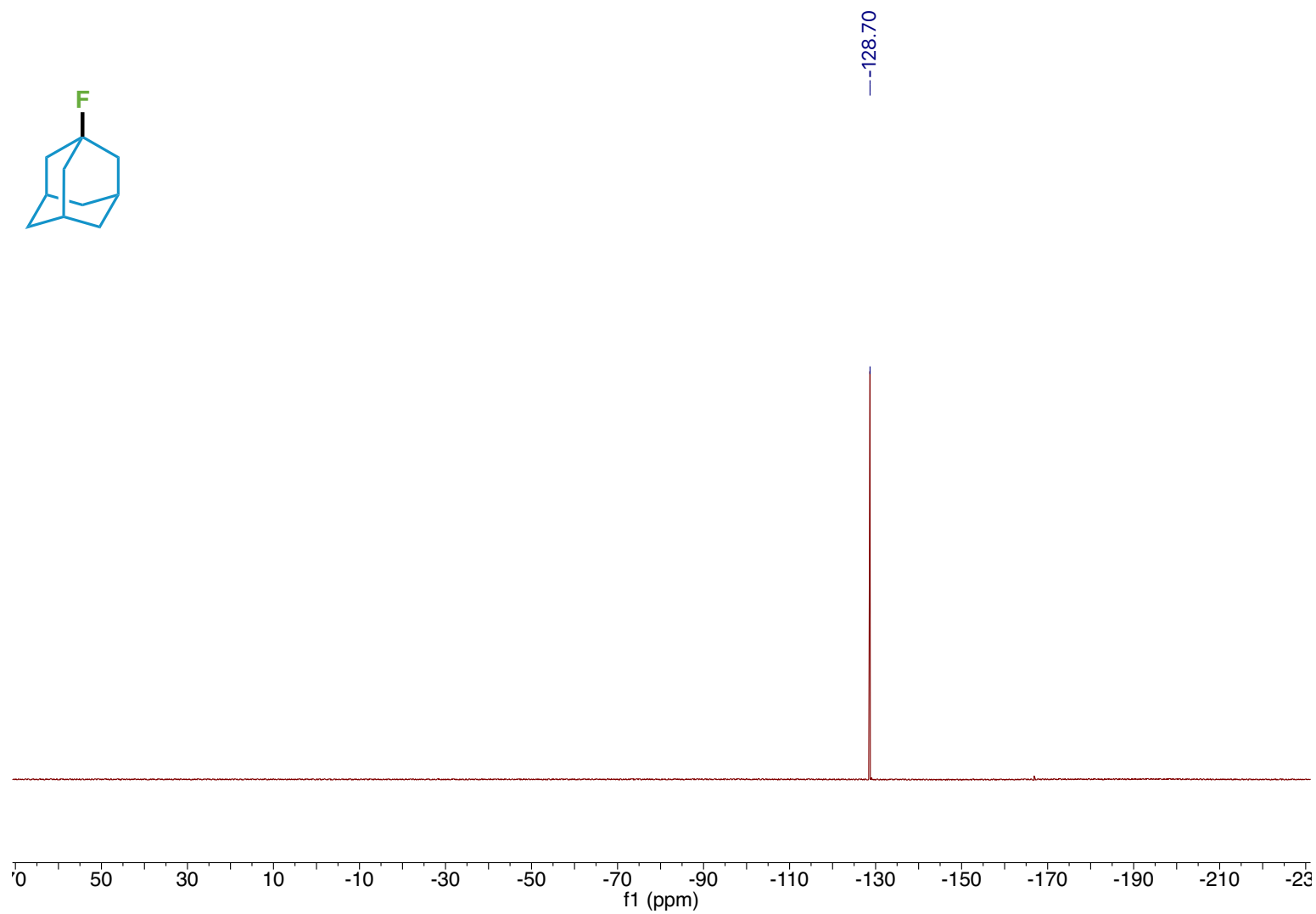
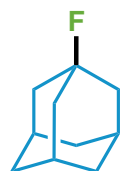


S316

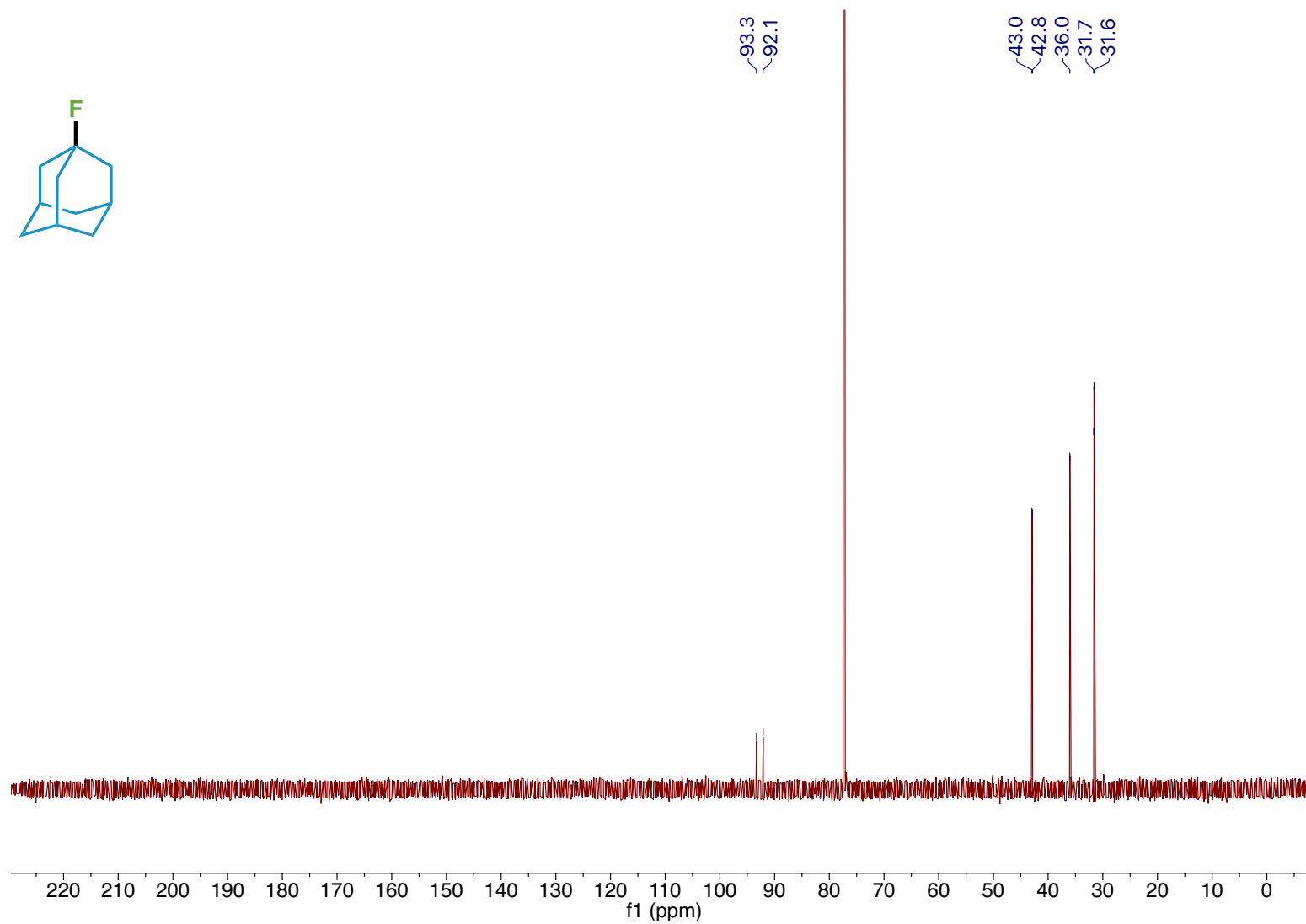
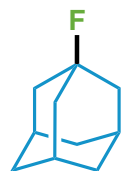
Compound 92 ¹H NMR



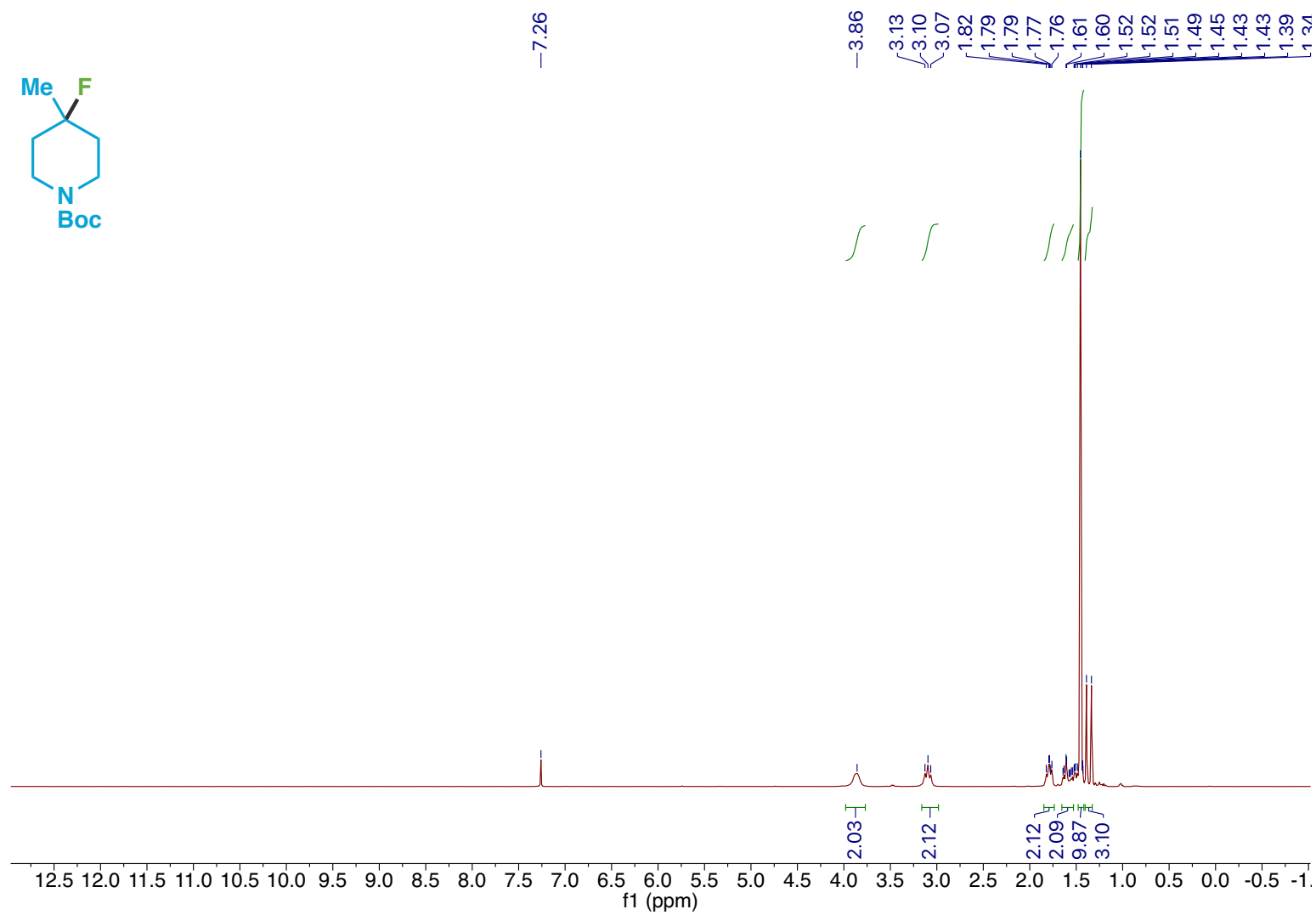
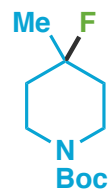
Compound 92 ^{19}F NMR



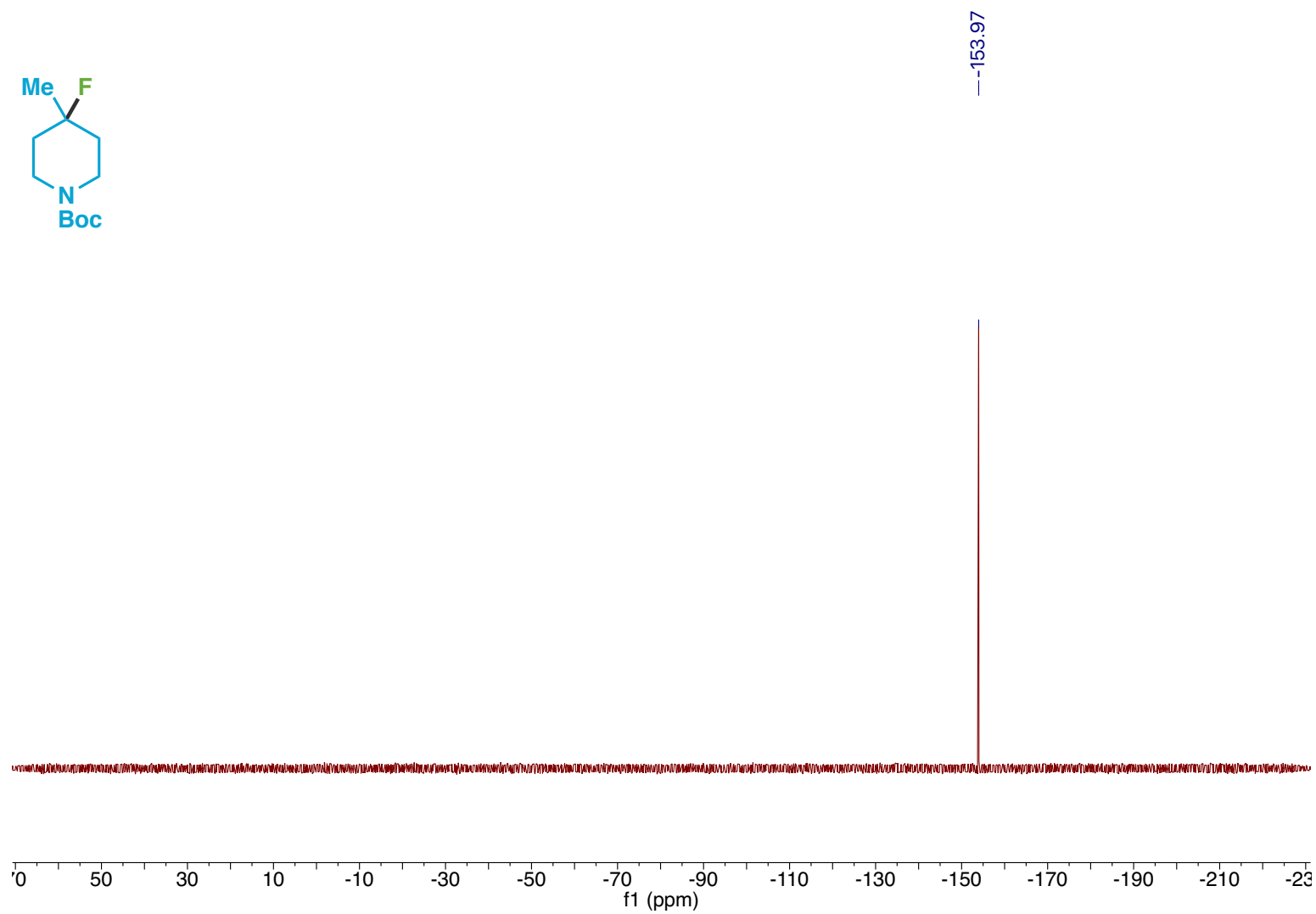
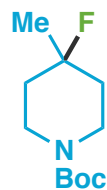
Compound 92 ^{13}C NMR



Compound 93 ¹H NMR

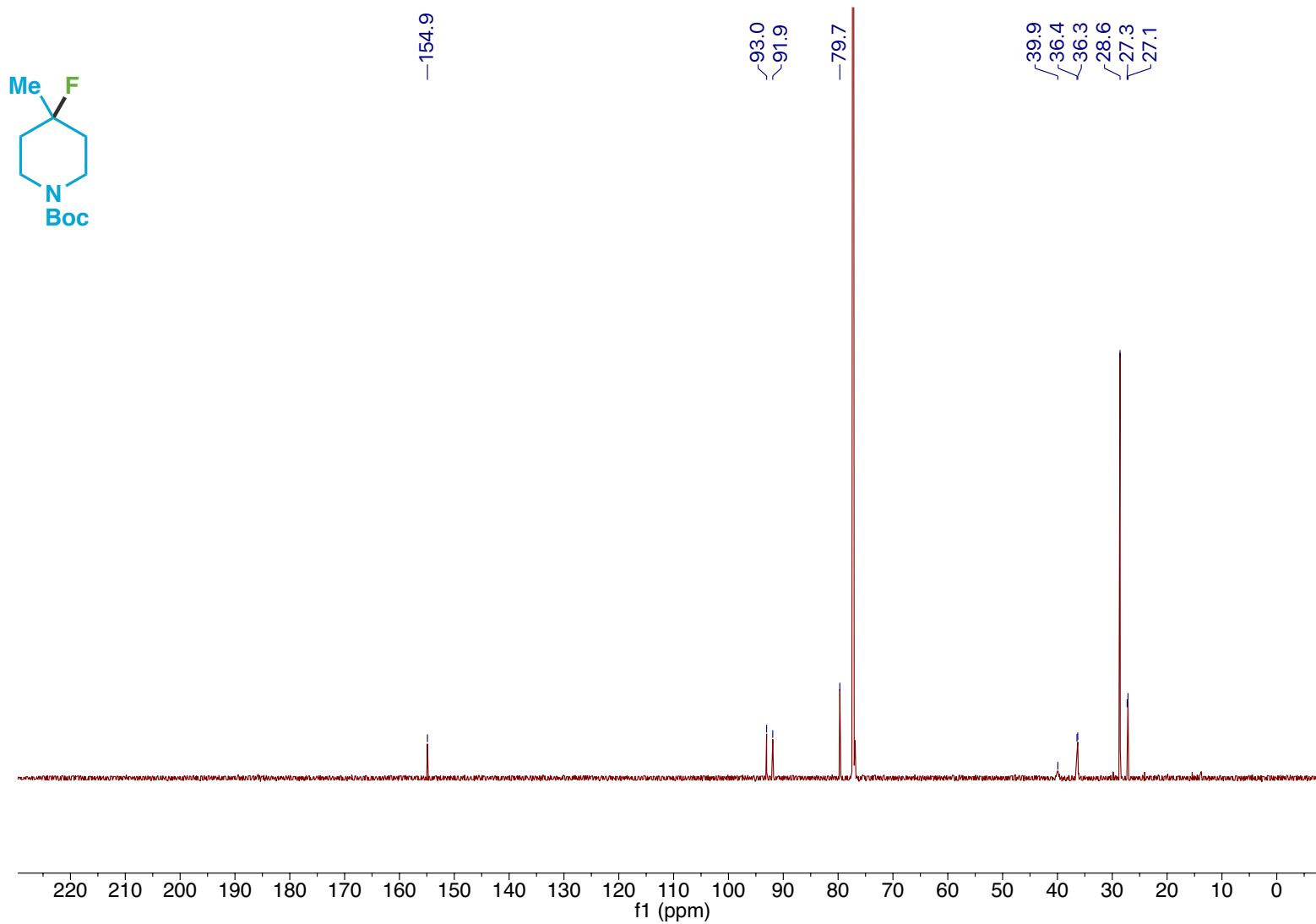


Compound 93 ^{19}F NMR



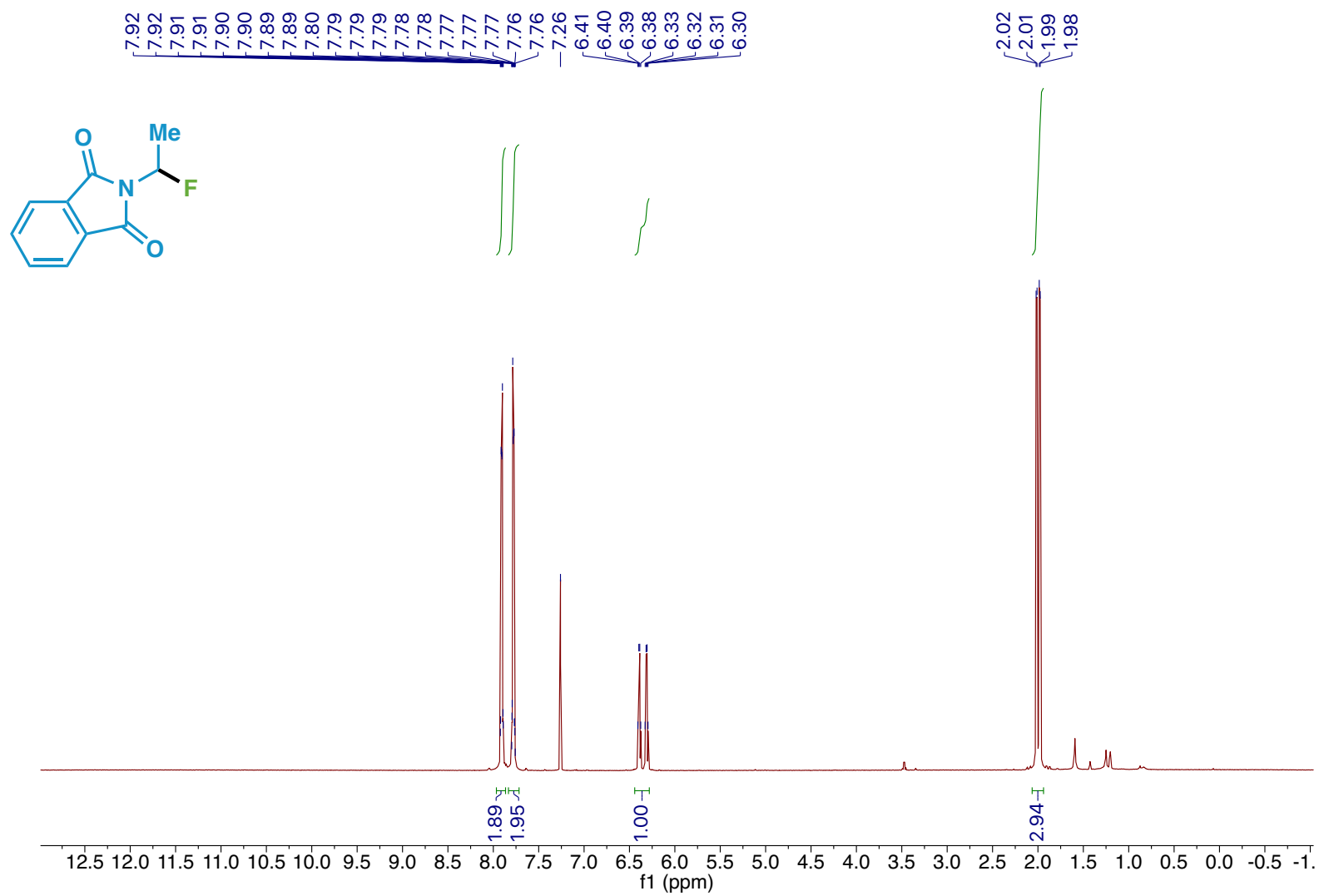
S321

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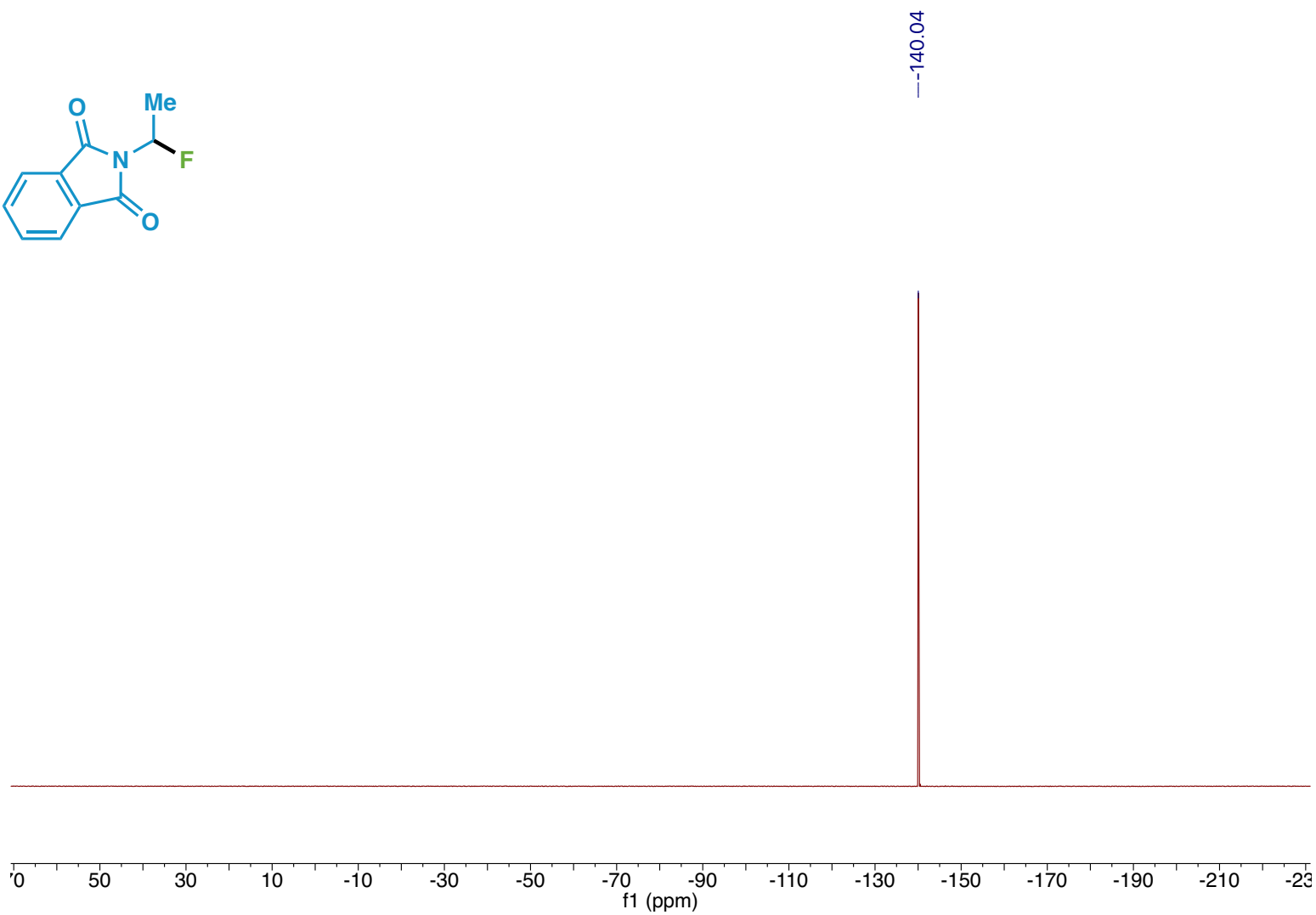
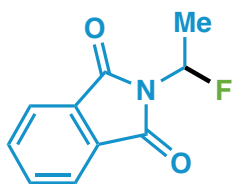


S322

Compound 94 ¹H NMR

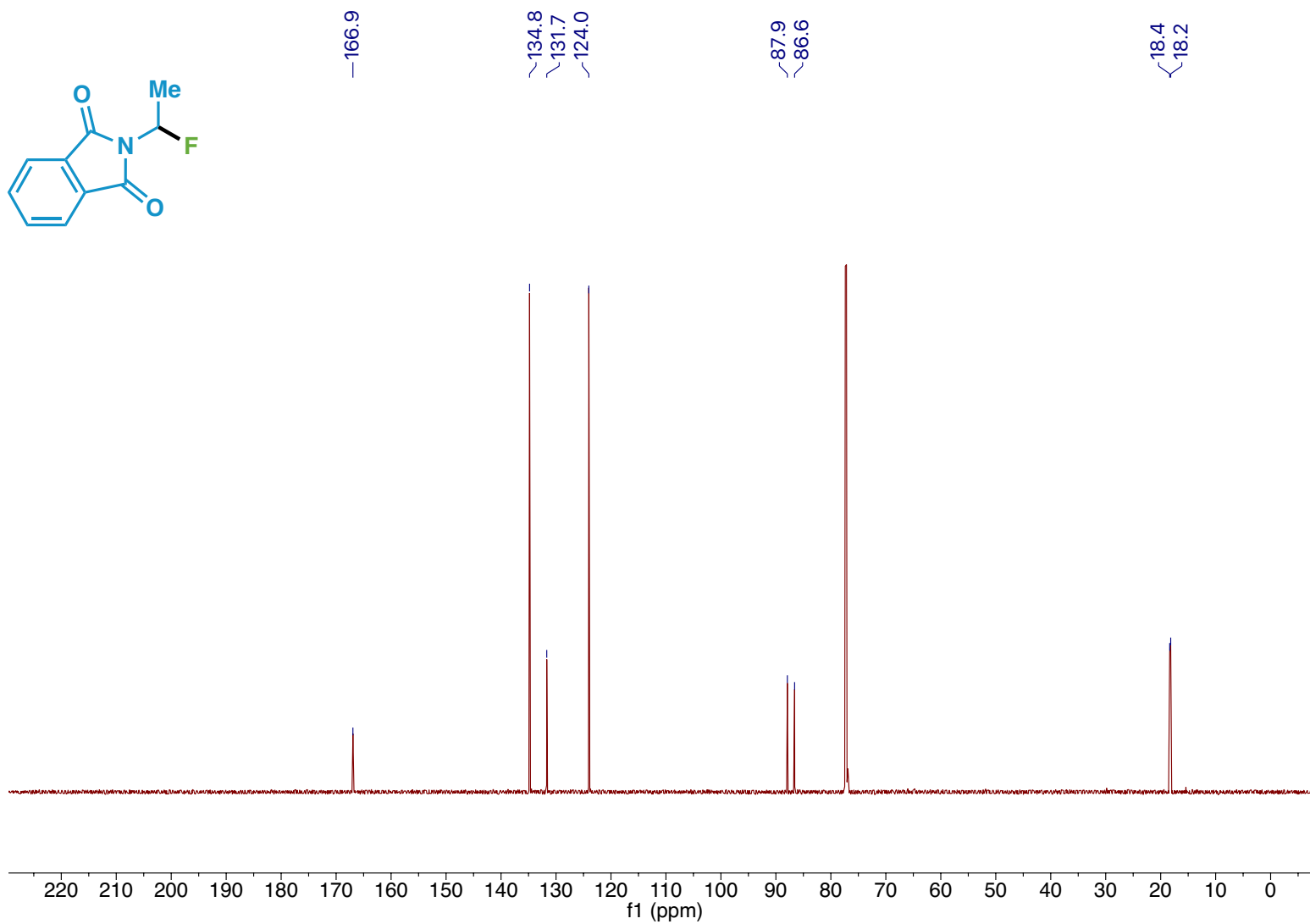


Compound 94 ^{19}F NMR



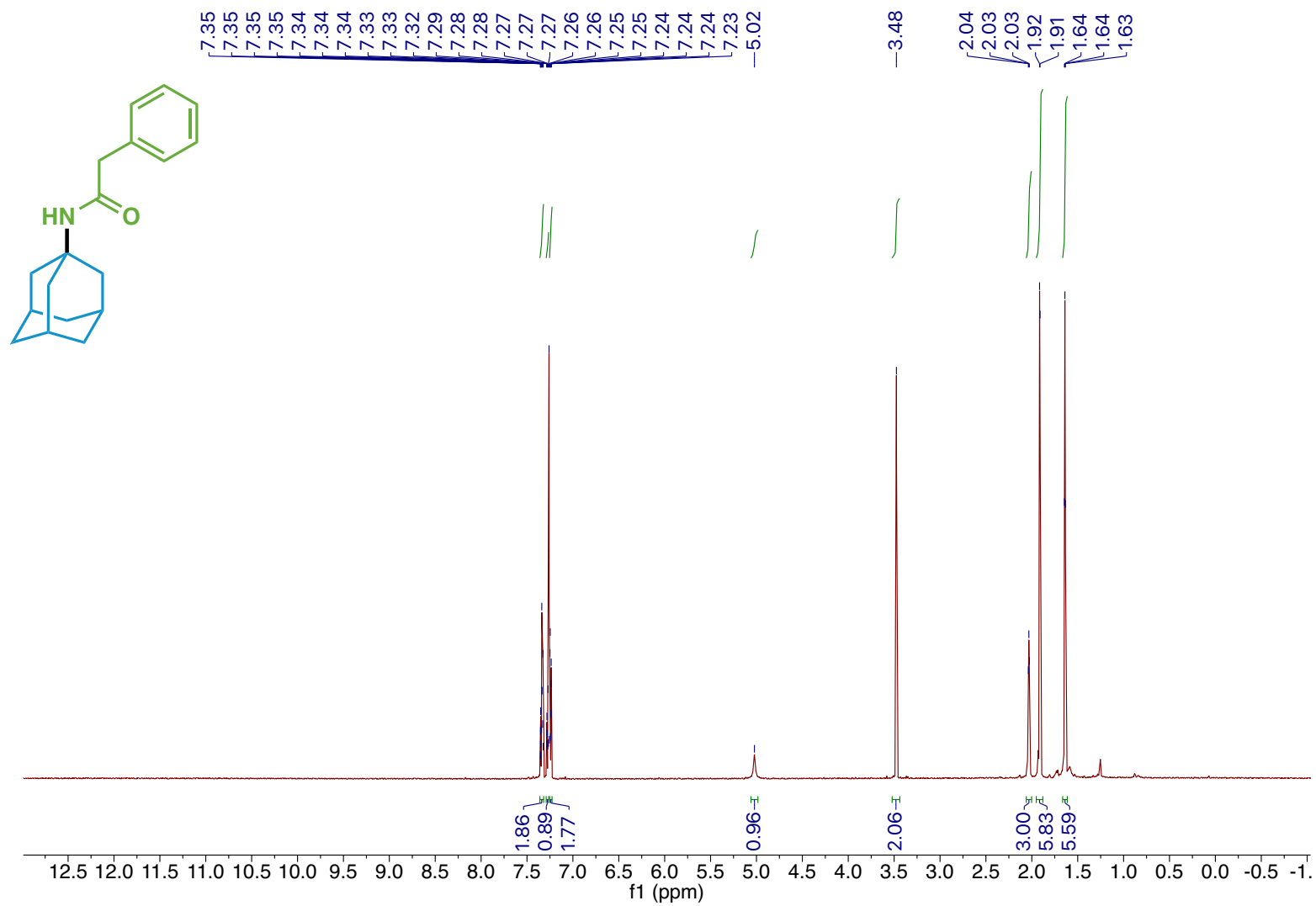
S324

Compound 94 ¹³C NMR

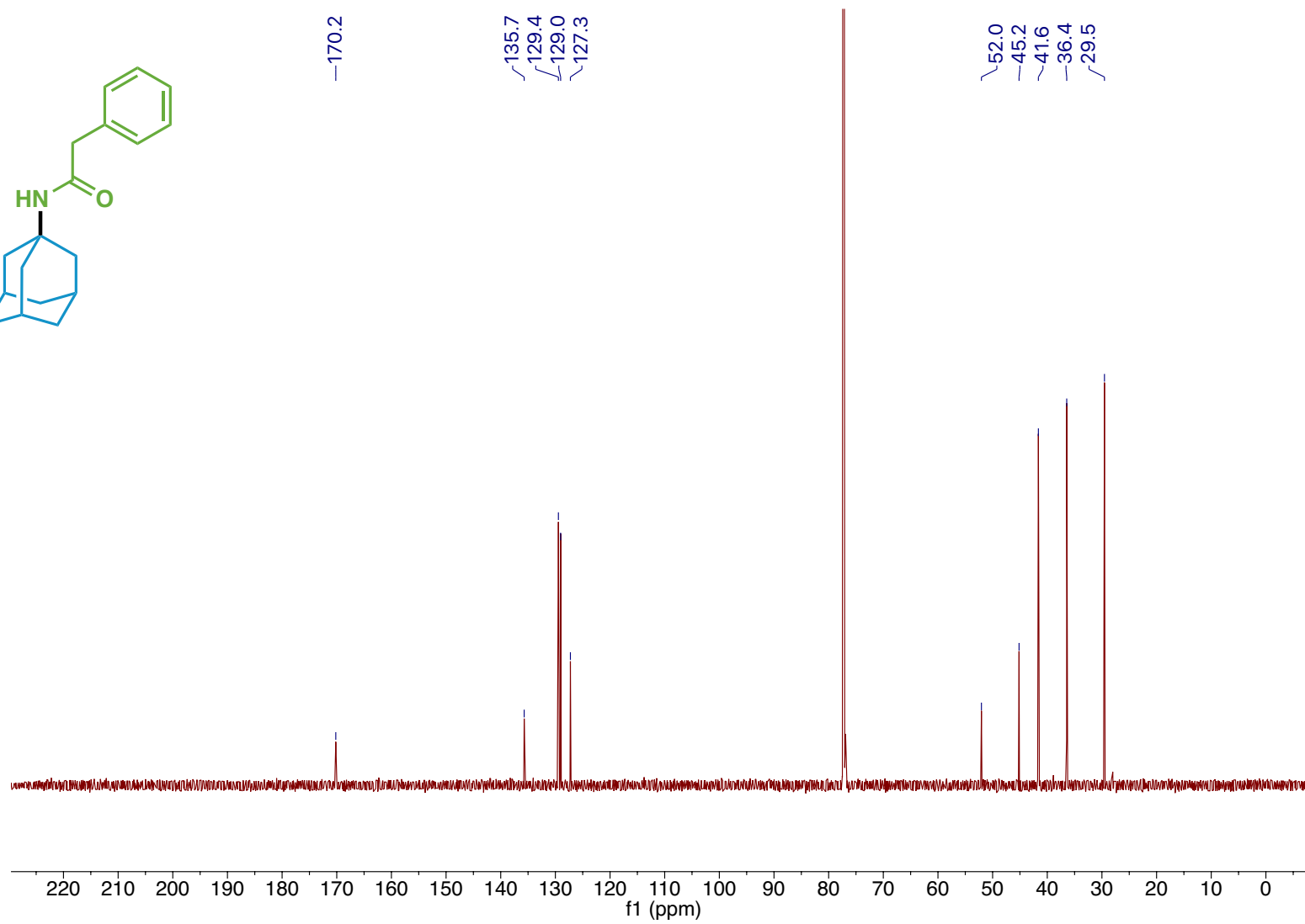
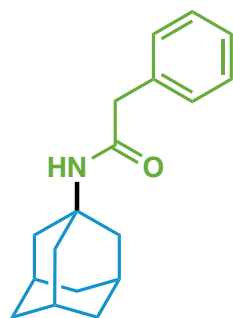


S325

Compound 95 ^1H NMR

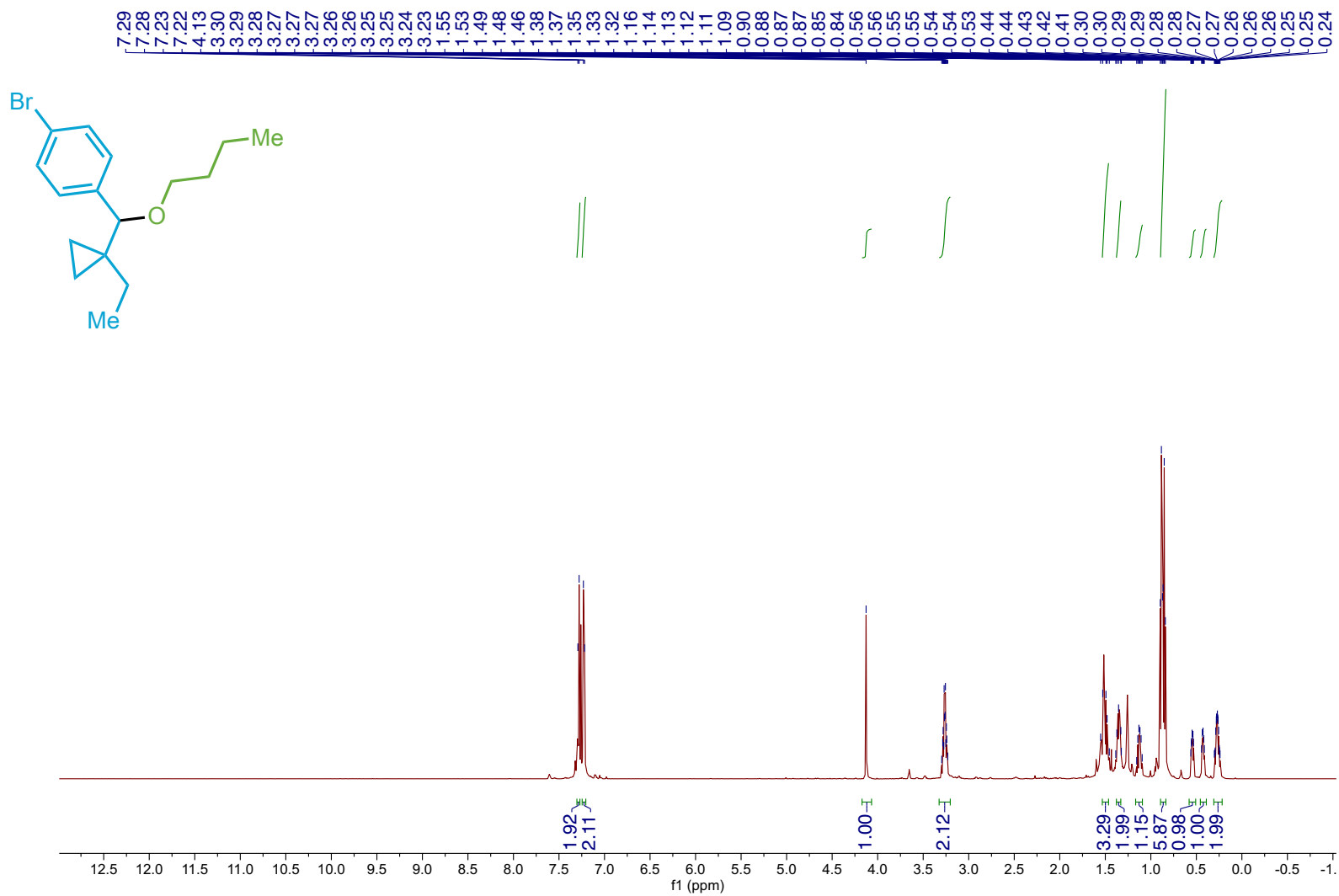


Compound 95 ^{13}C NMR



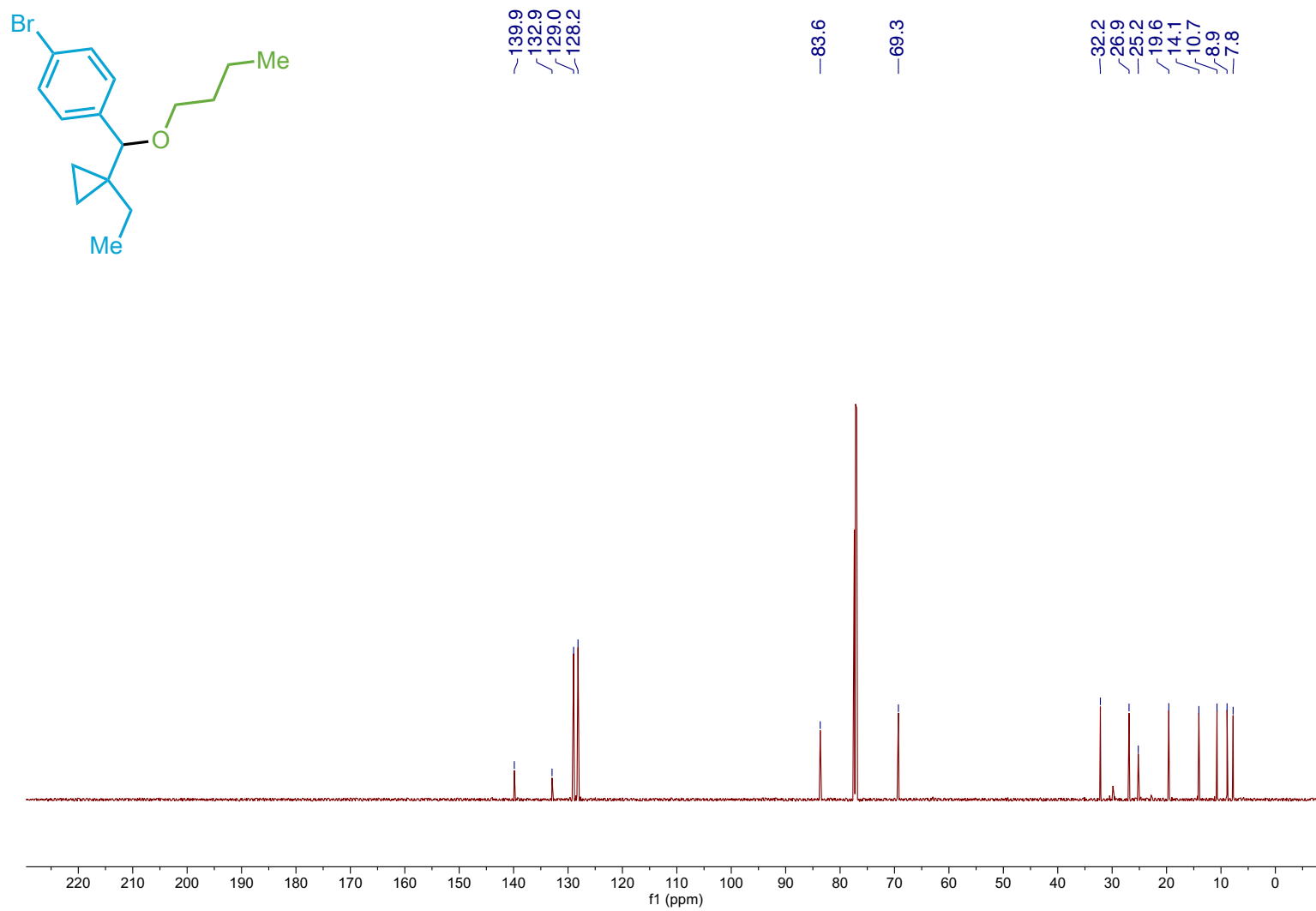
S327

Compound 97 ¹H NMR



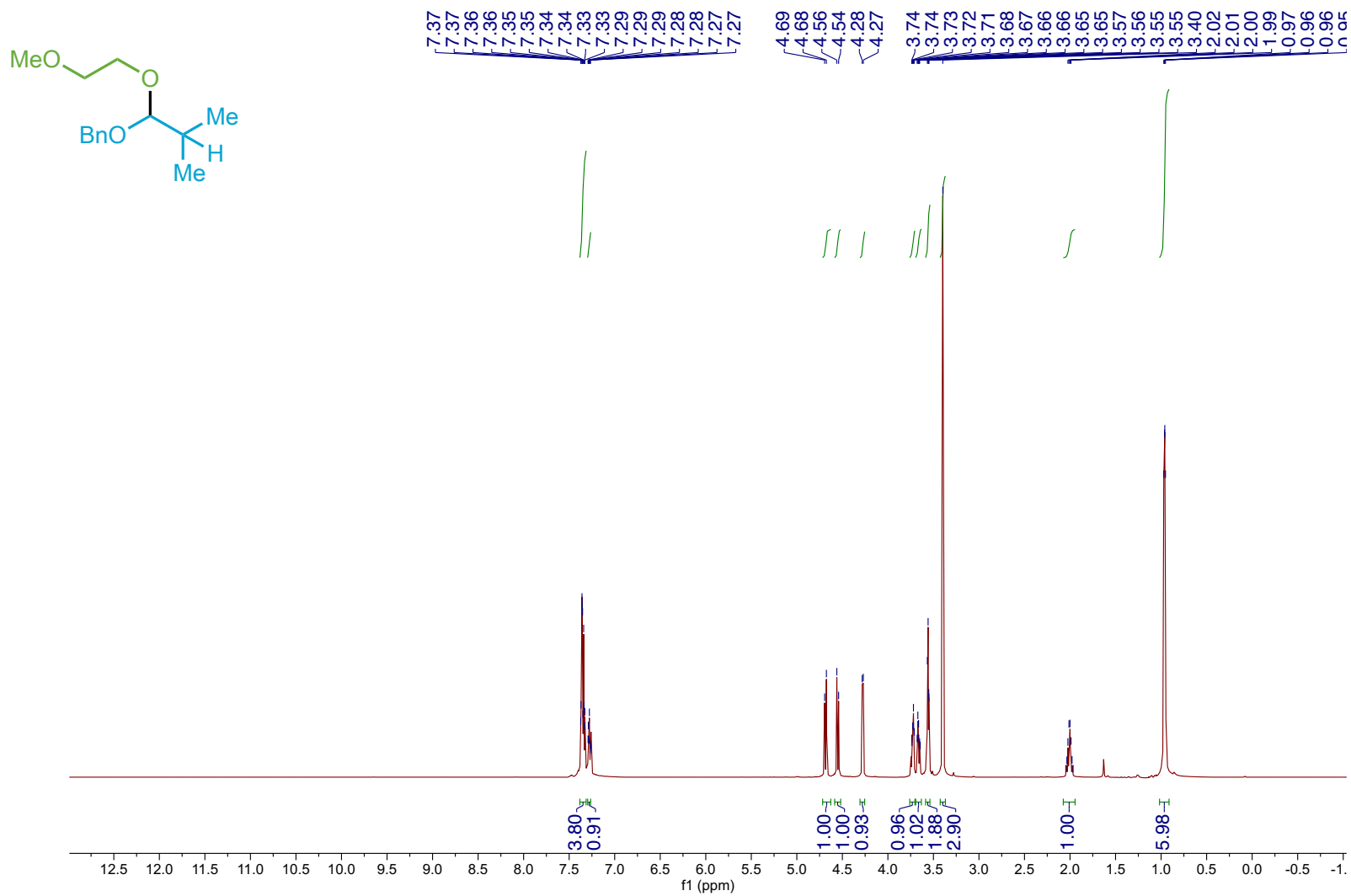
S328

Compound 97 ¹³C NMR



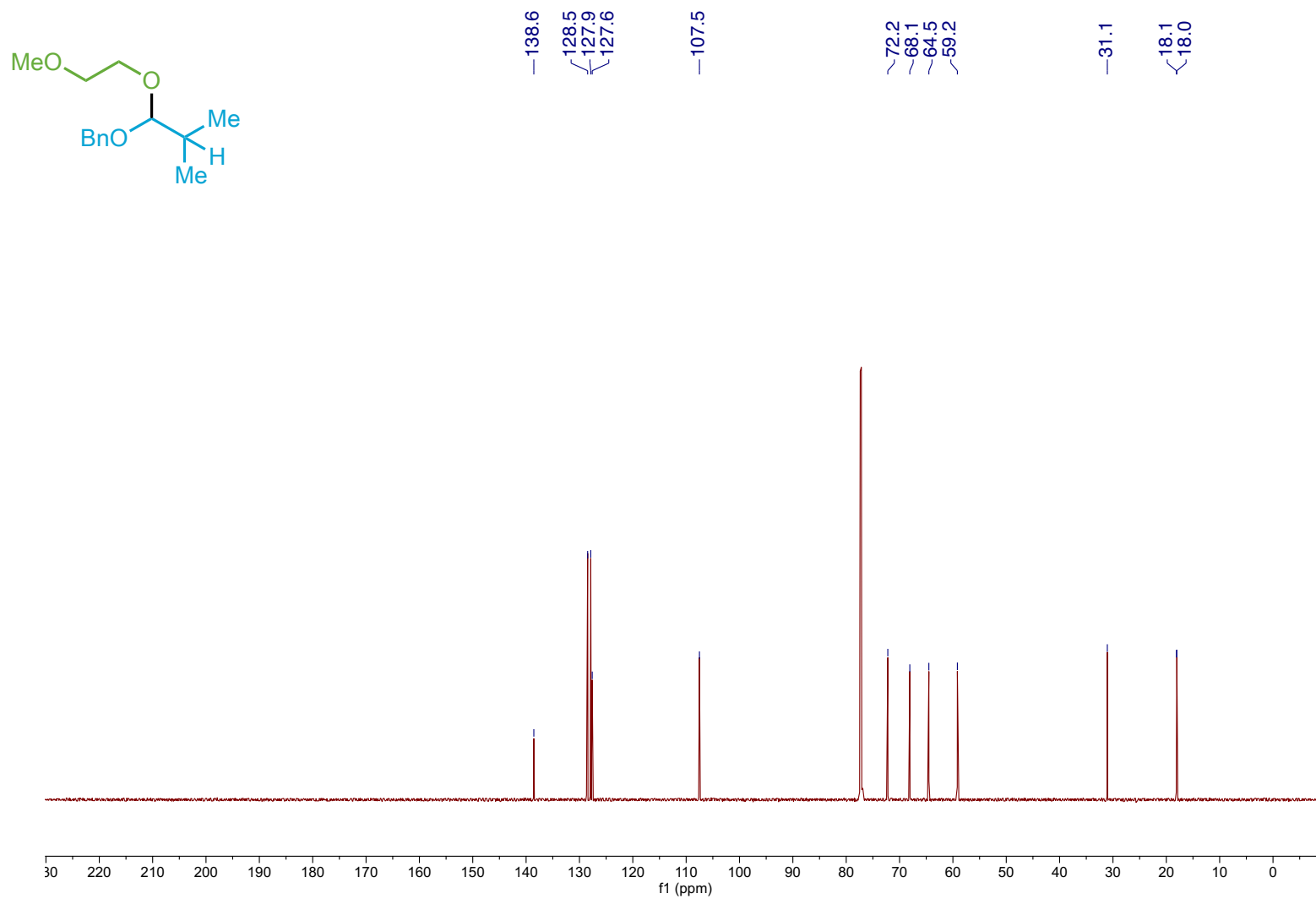
S329

Compound 99 ¹H NMR

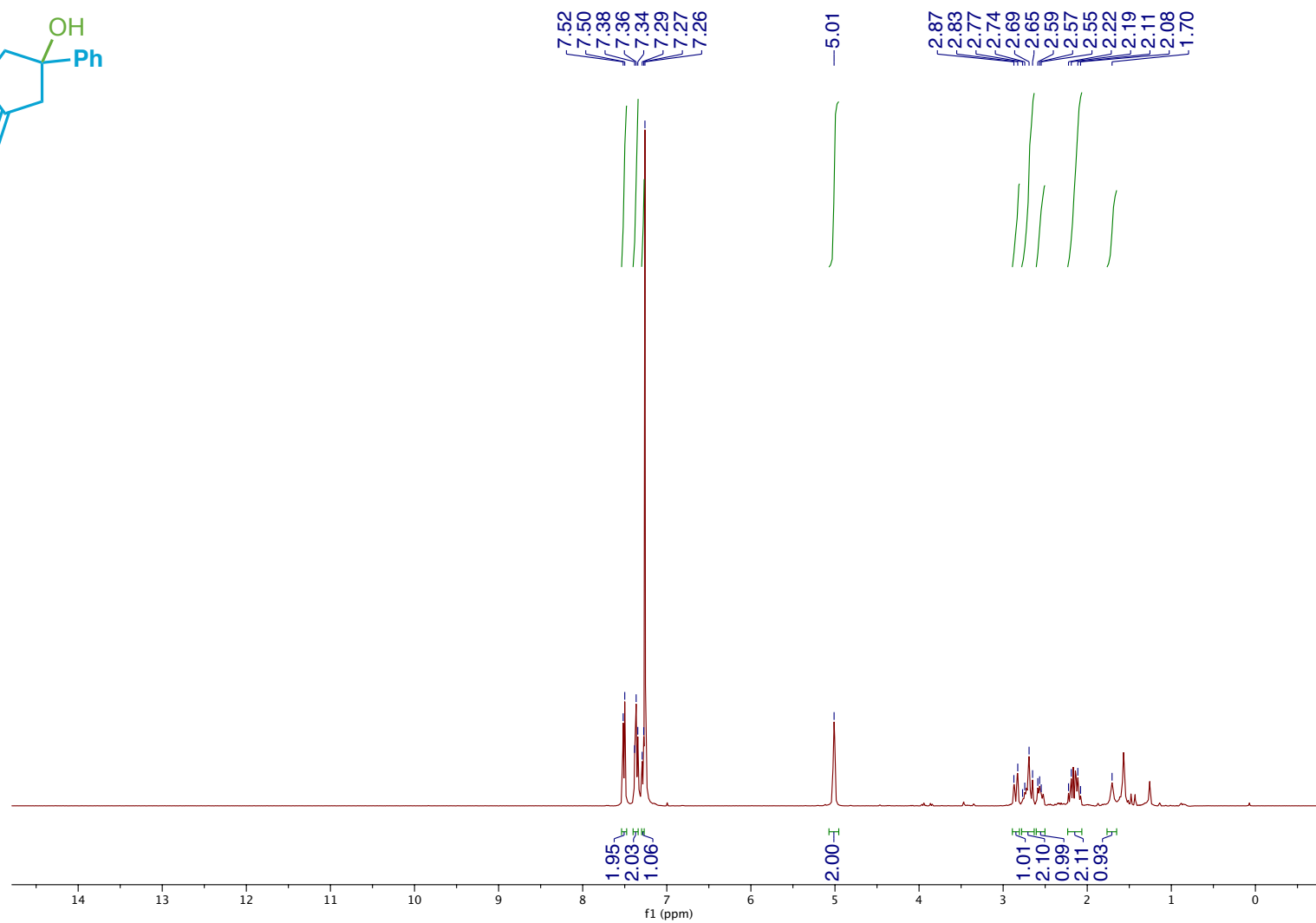
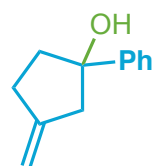


S330

Compound 99 ¹³C NMR

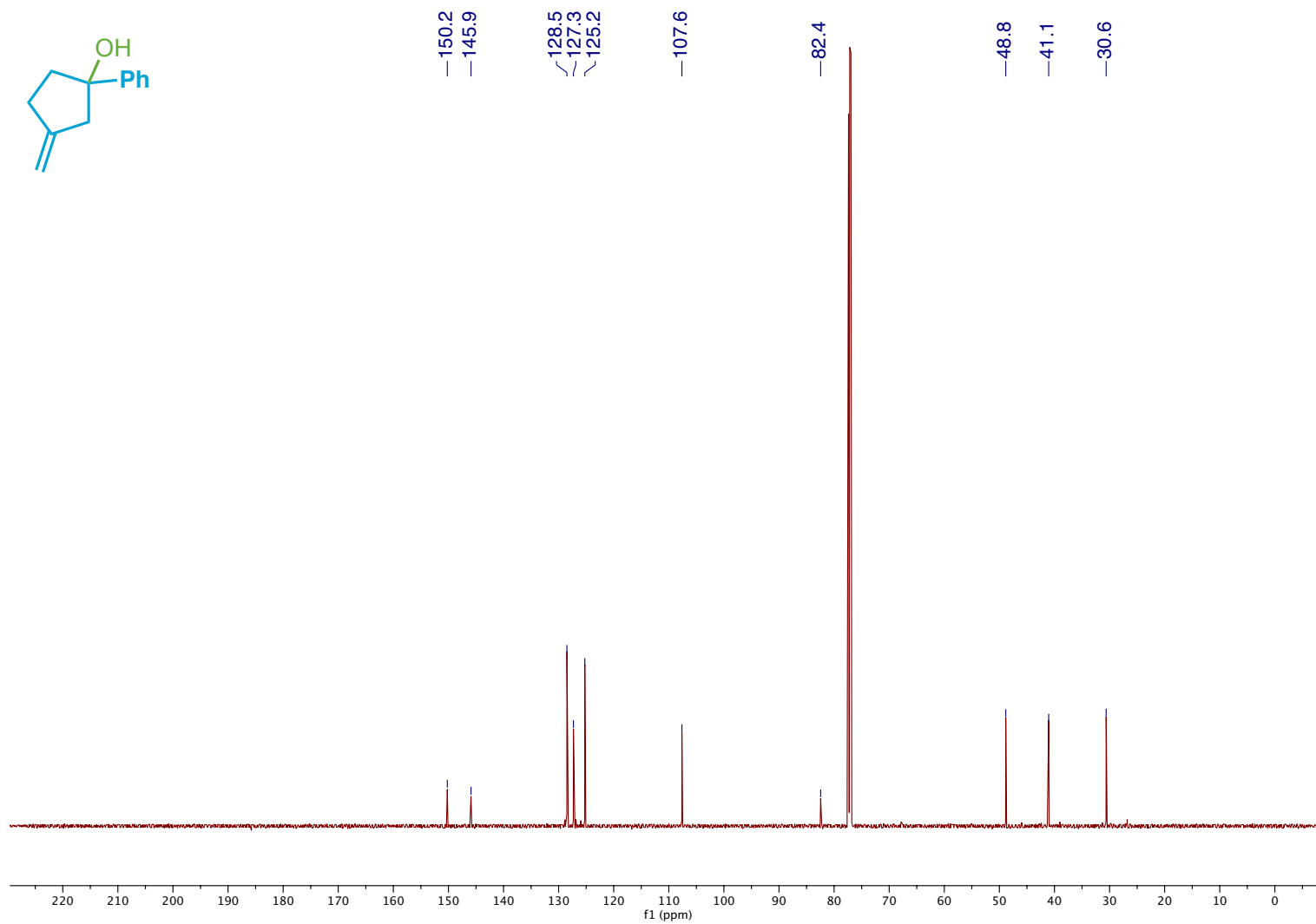


Compound 101 ¹H NMR



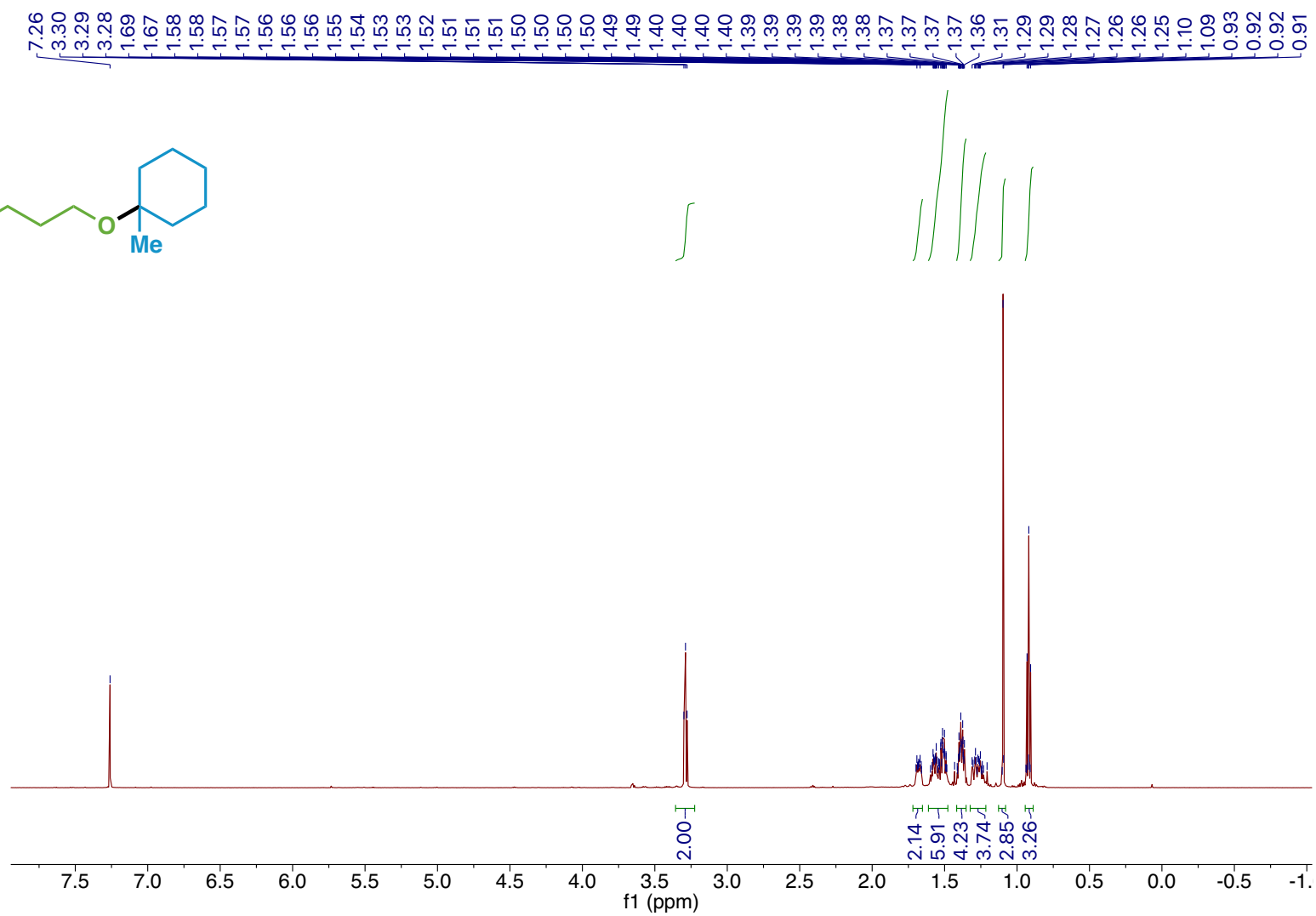
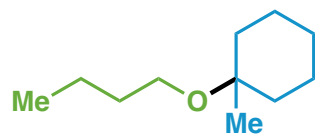
S332

Compound 101 ¹³C NMR



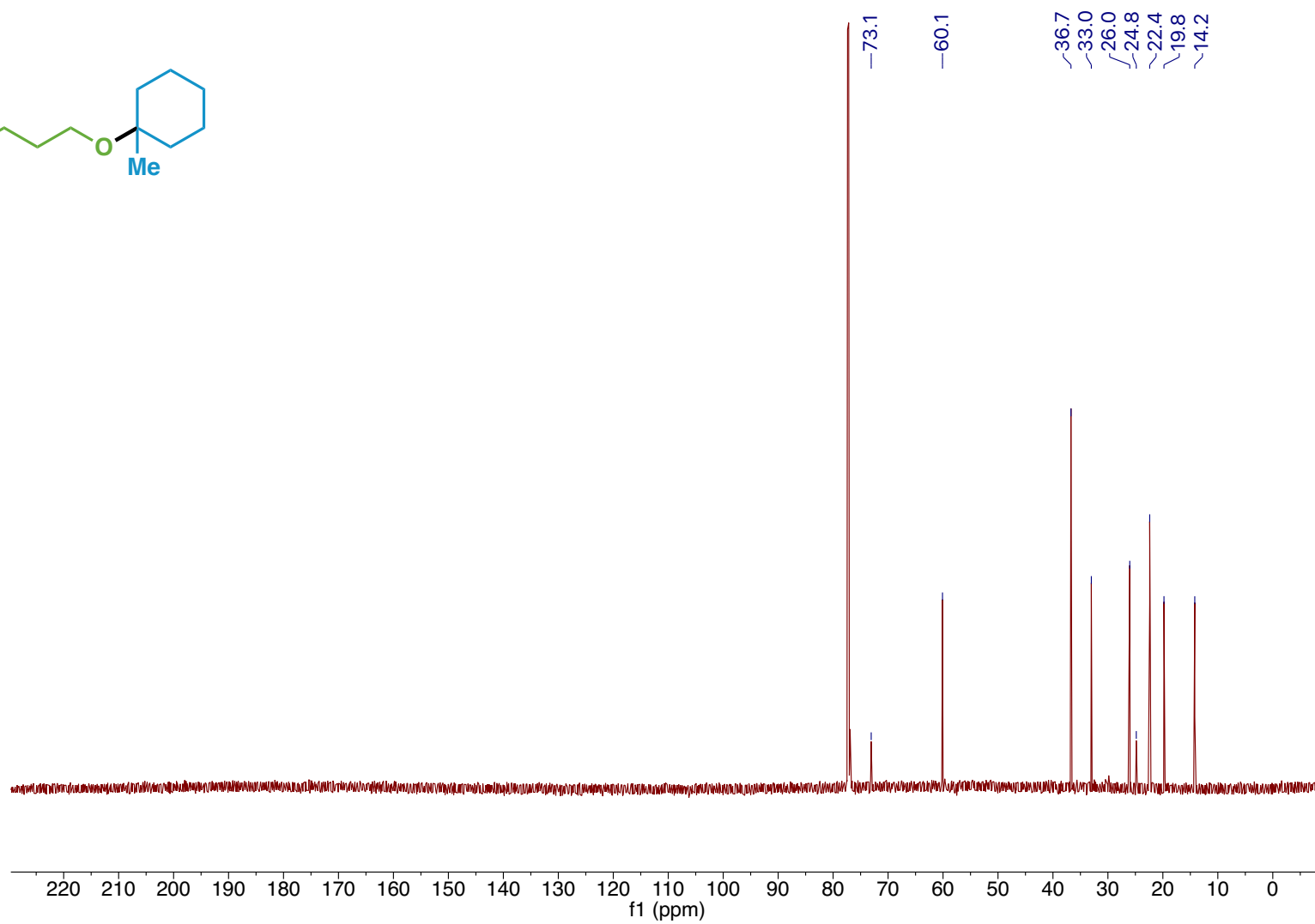
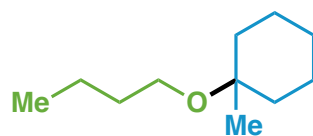
S333

Compound 102 ¹H NMR



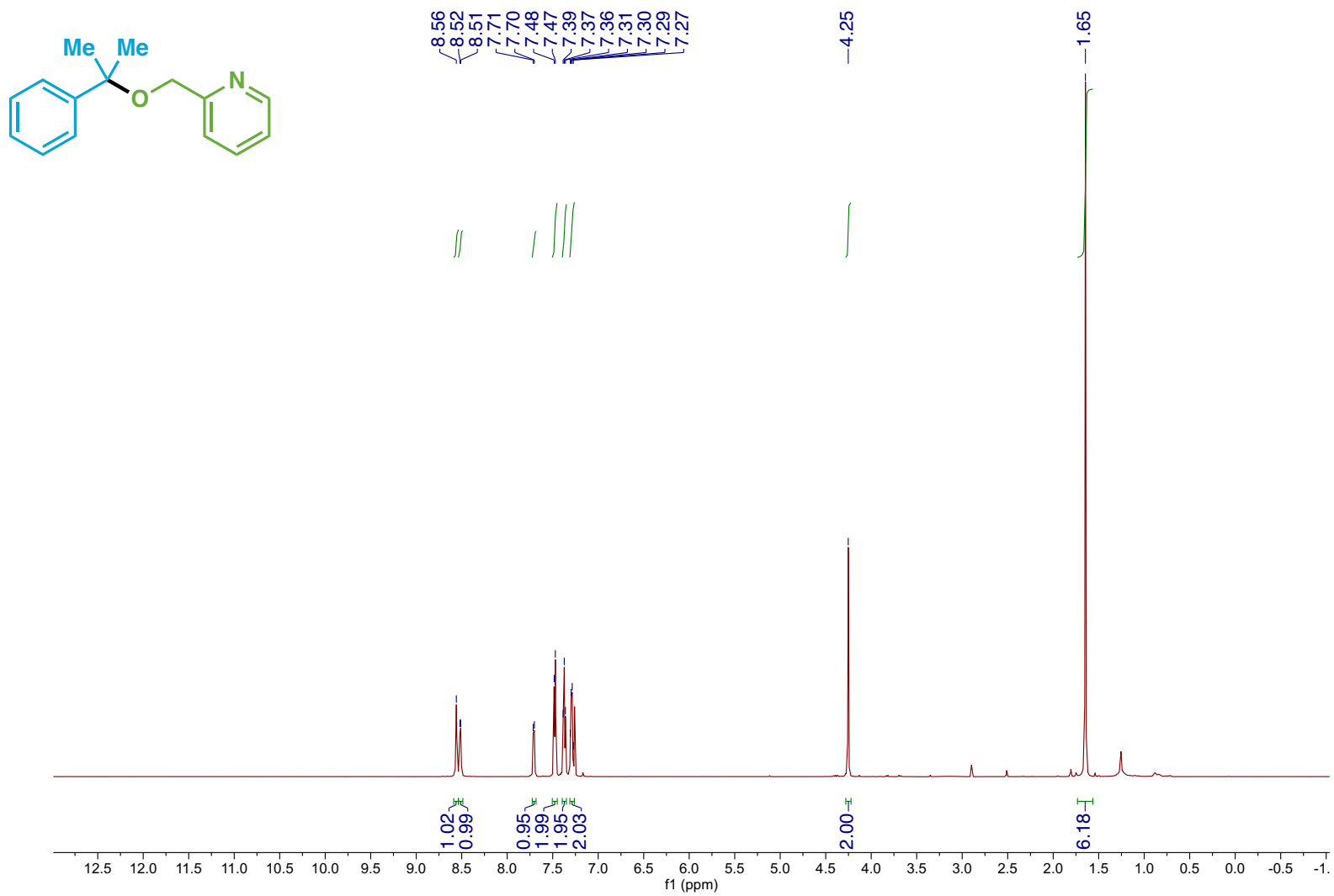
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Compound 102 ^{13}C NMR



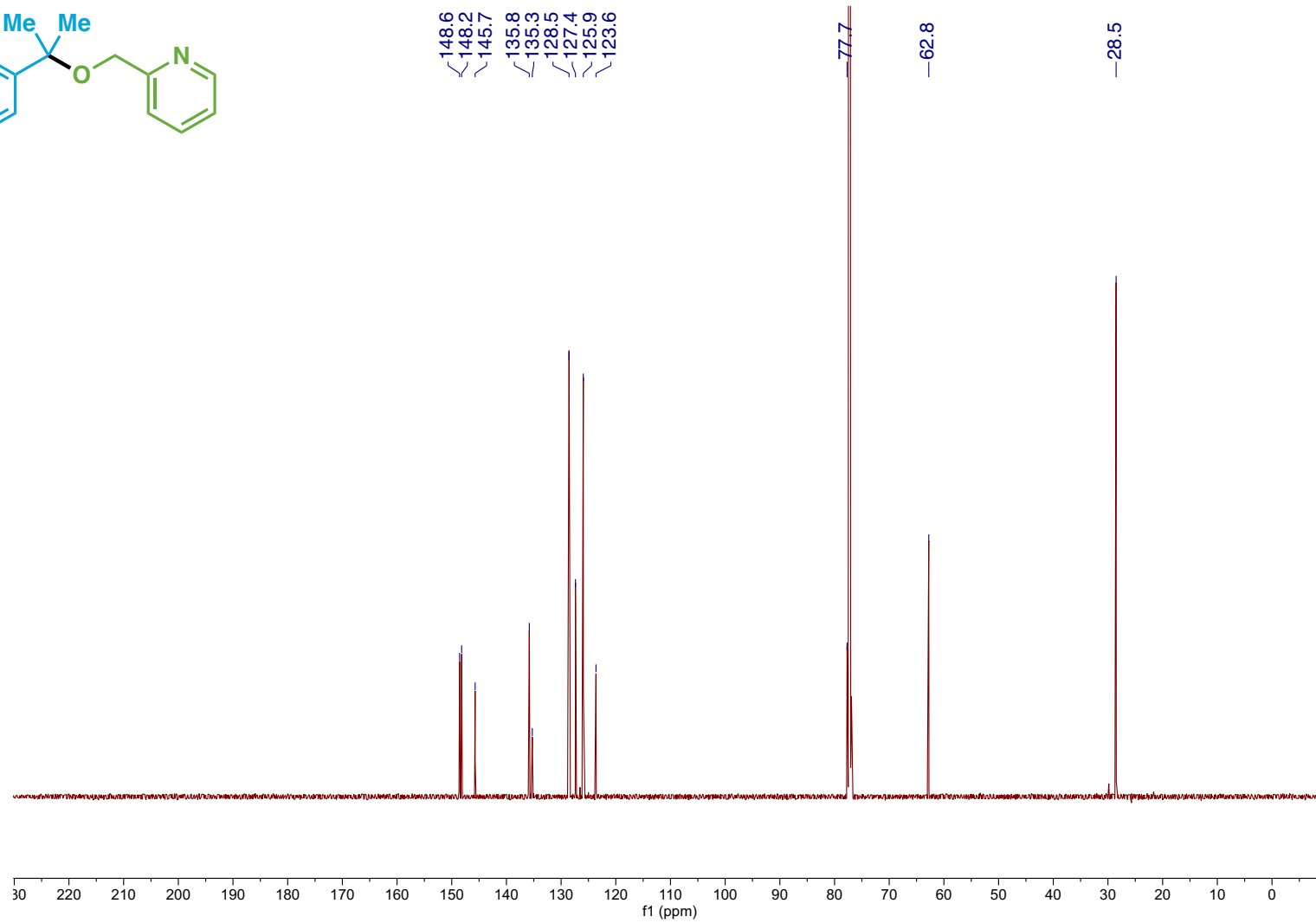
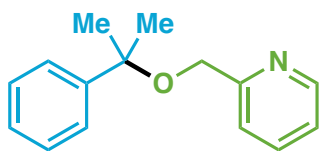
S335

Compound 103 ¹H NMR



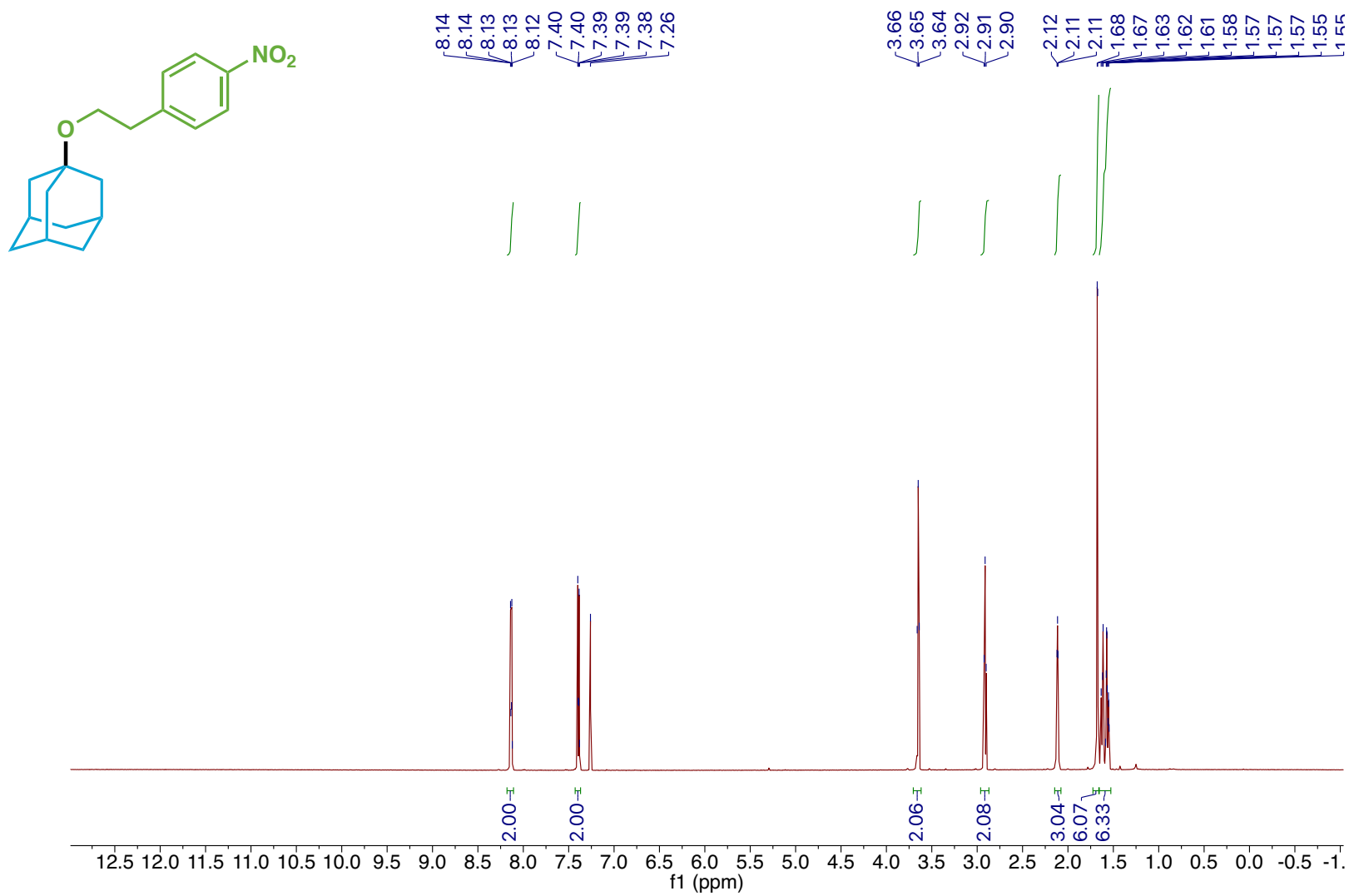
S336

Compound 103 ¹³C NMR

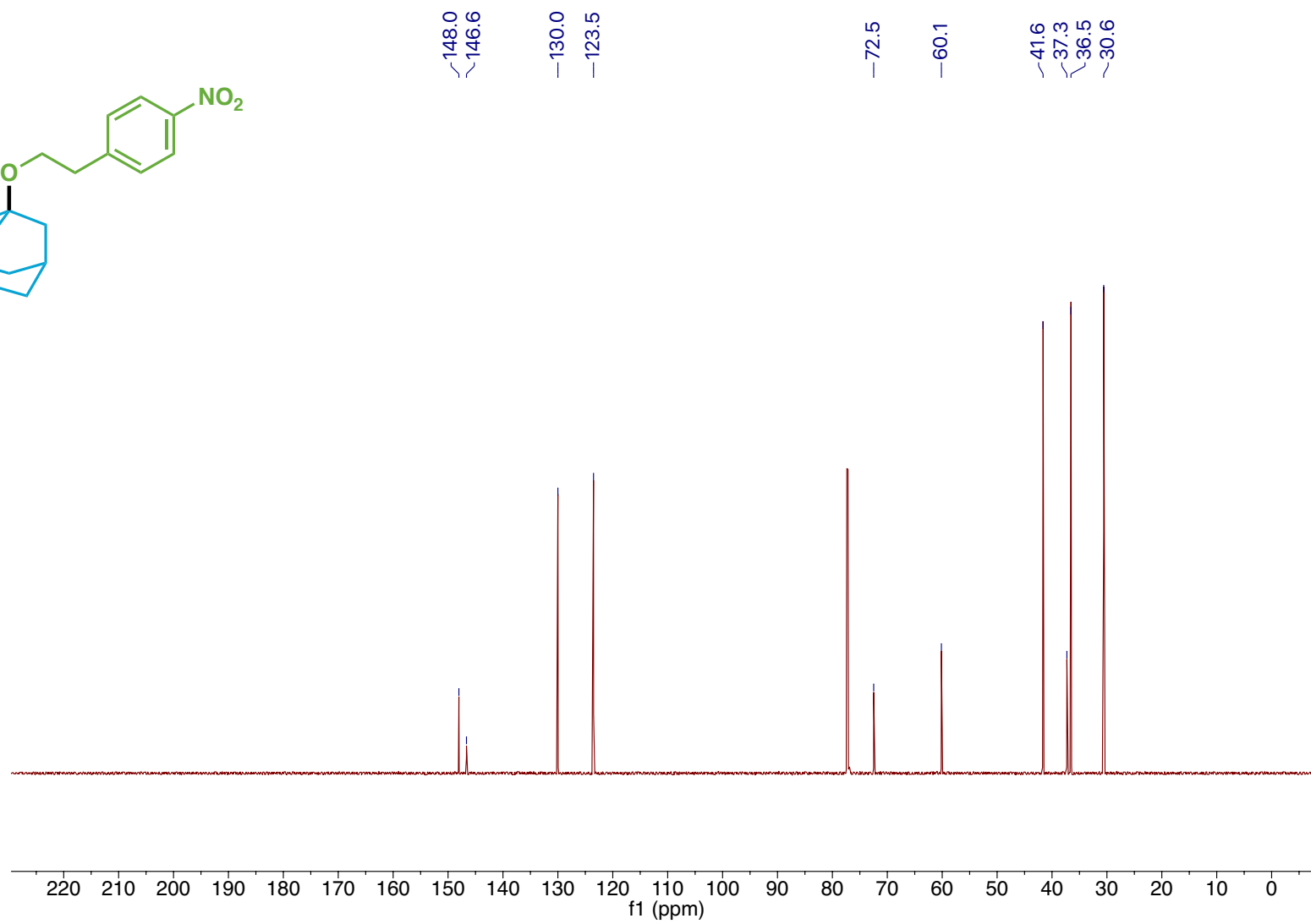
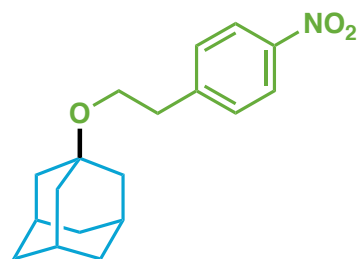


S337

Compound 104 ^1H NMR

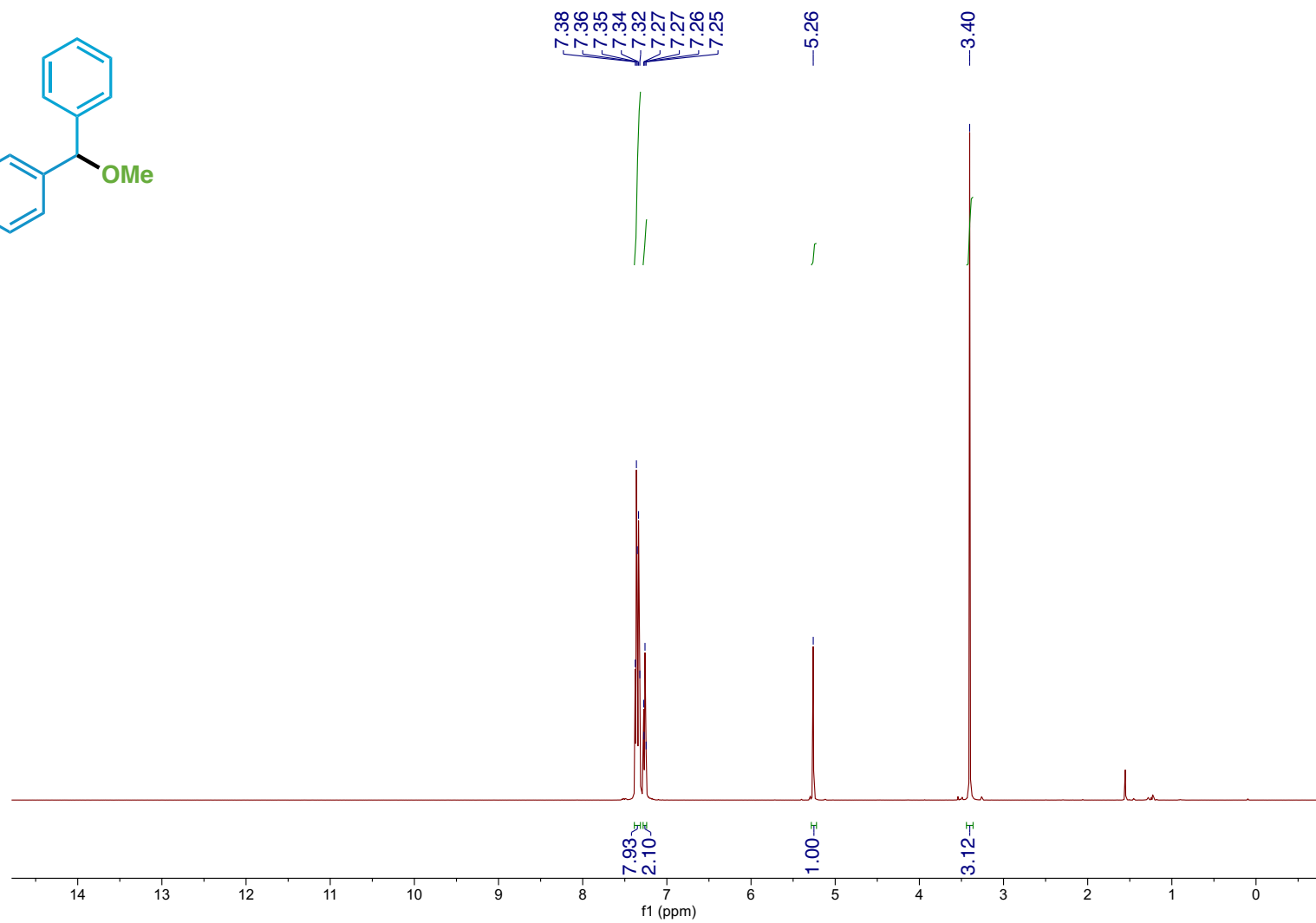
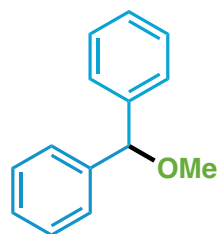


Compound 104 ^{13}C NMR



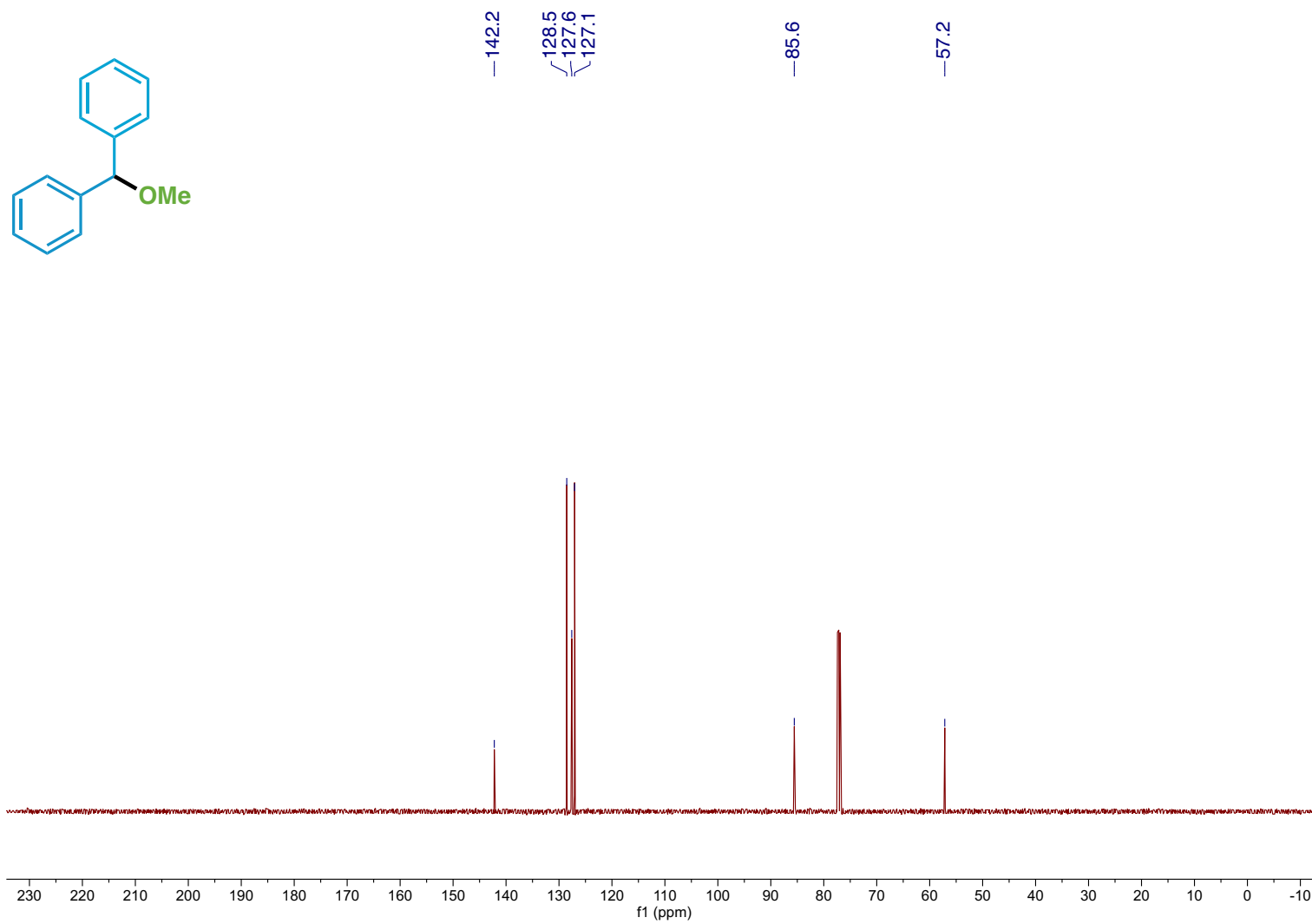
S339

Compound 105 ^1H NMR



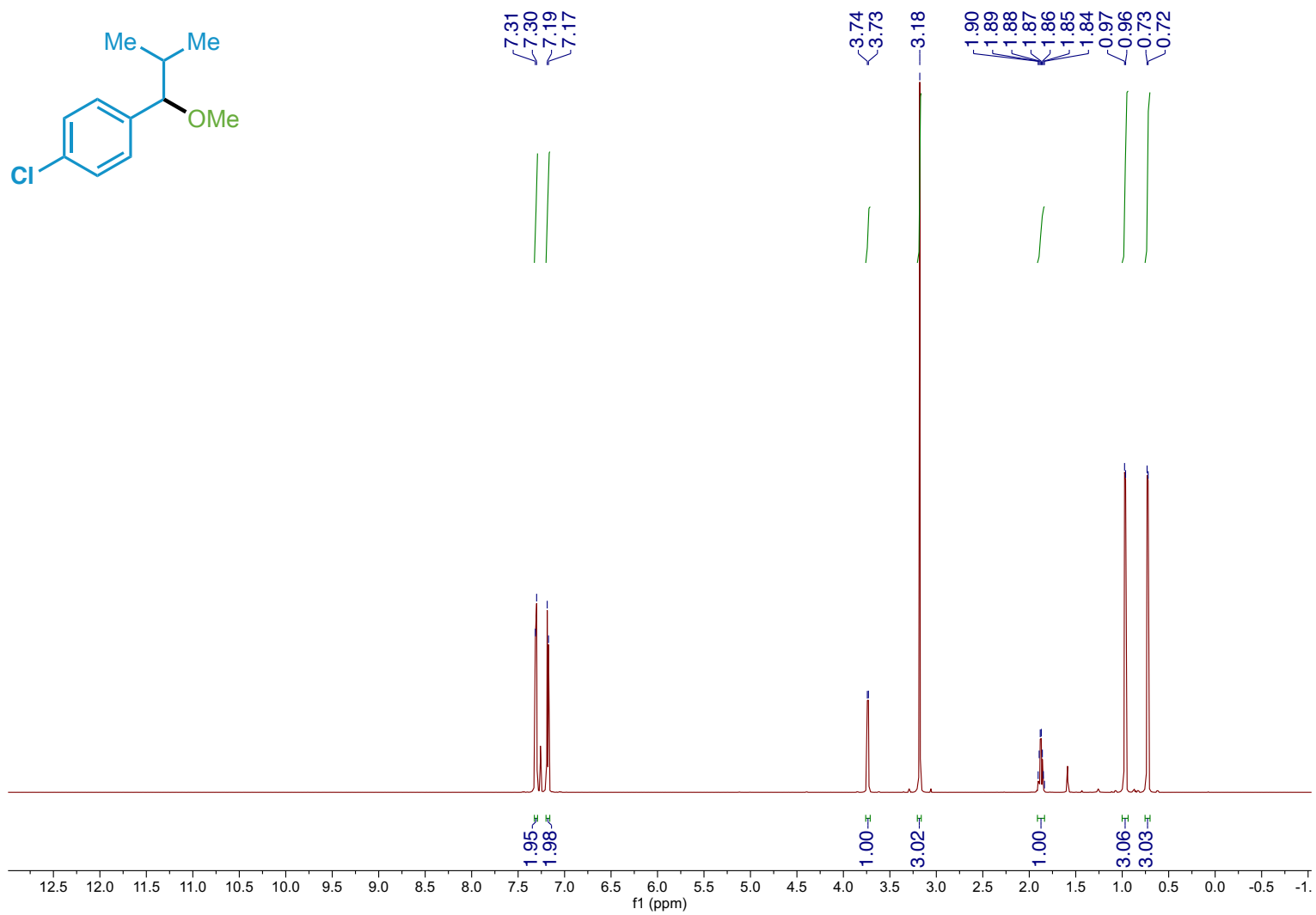
S340

Compound 105 ¹³C NMR



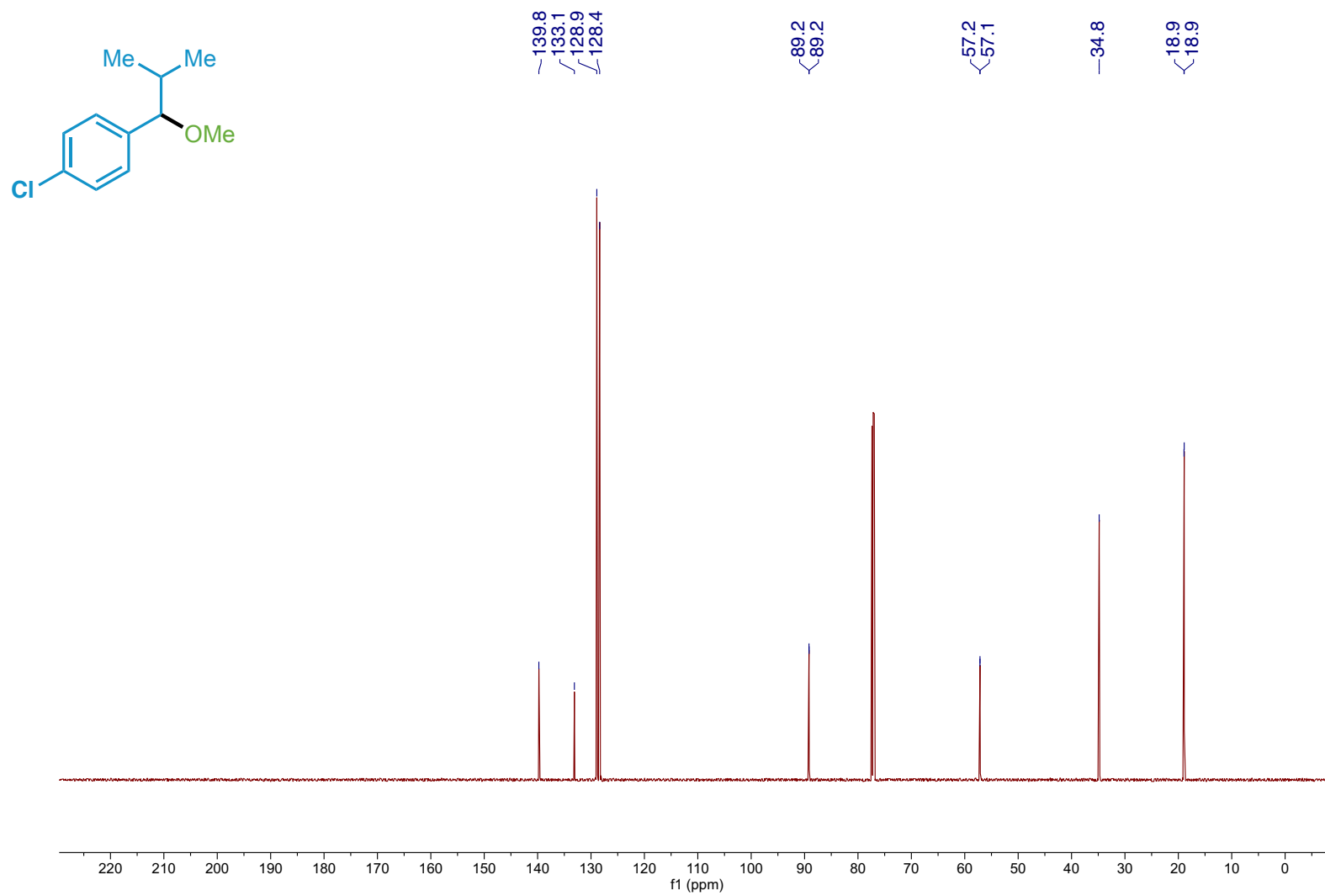
S341

Compound 106 ¹H NMR



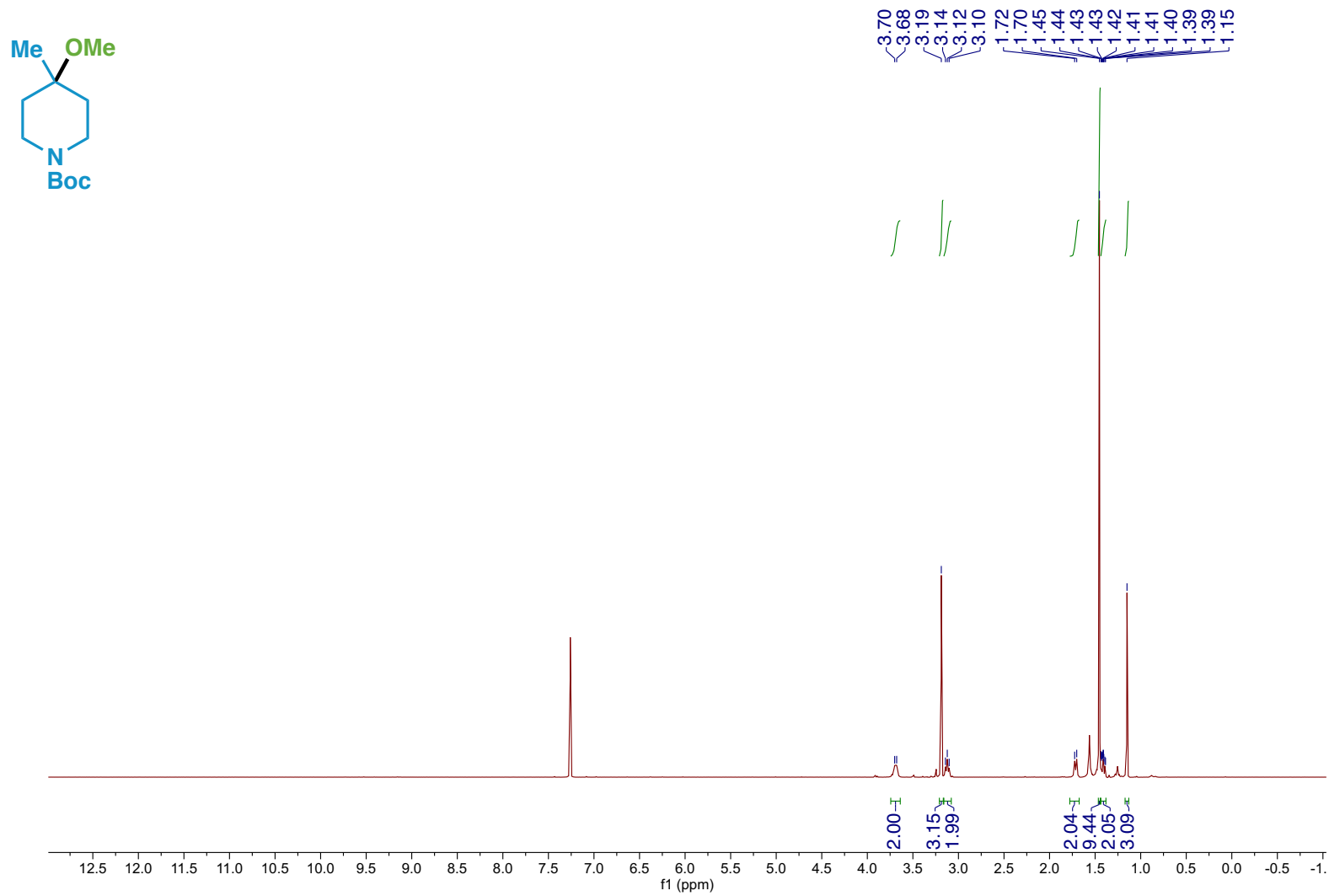
S342

Compound 106 ¹³C NMR



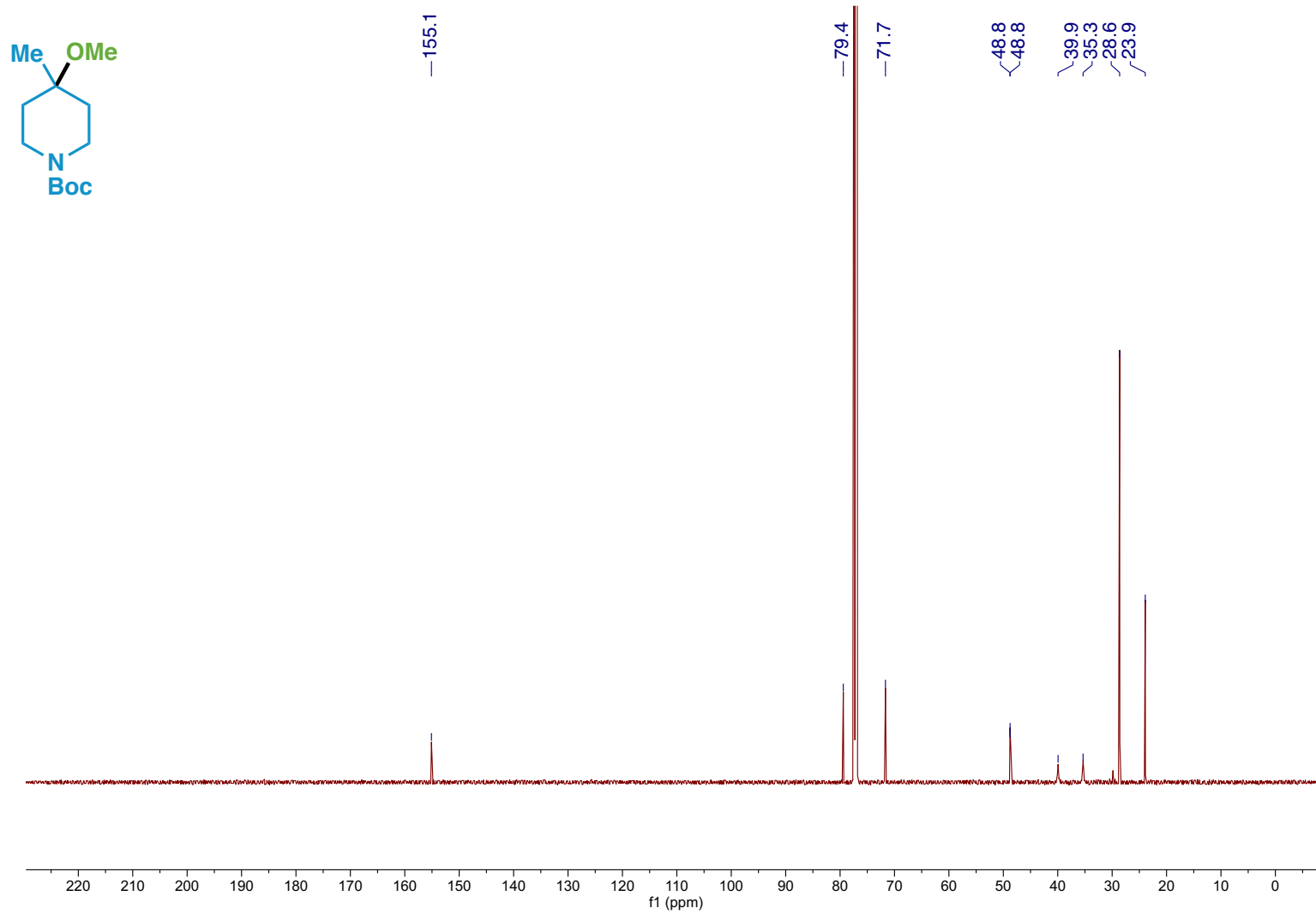
S343

Compound 107 ¹H NMR



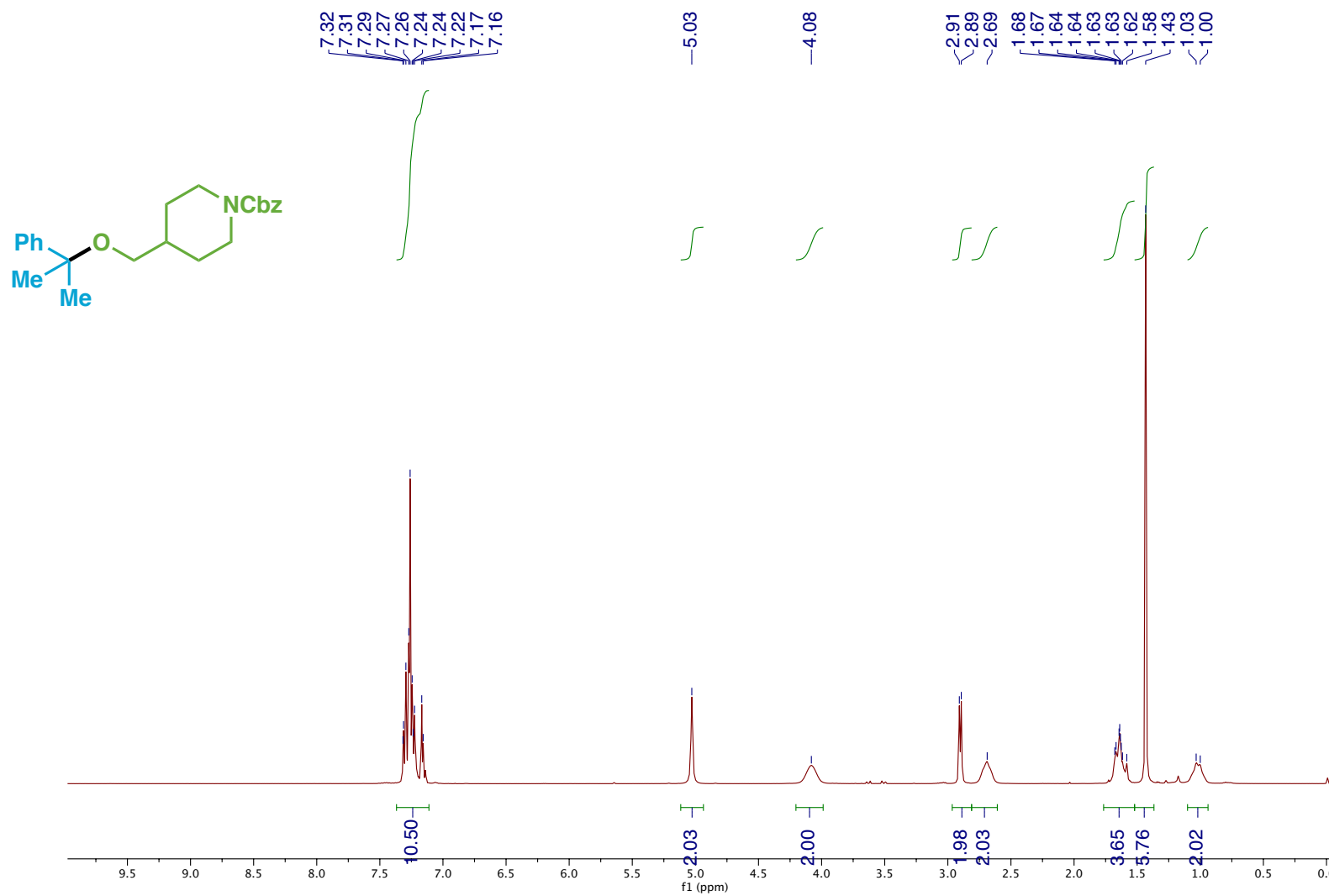
S344

Compound 107 ¹³C NMR



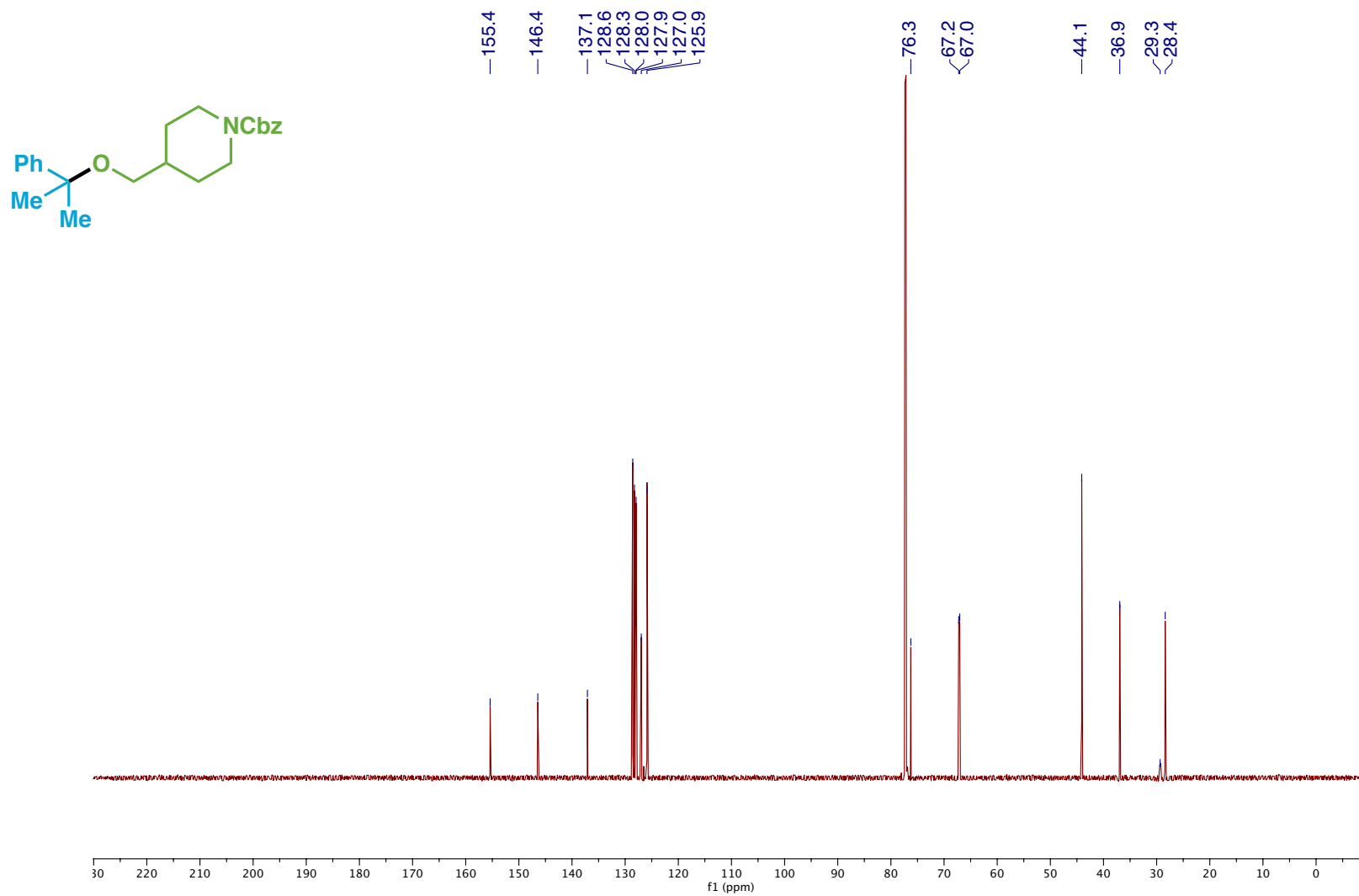
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Compound 108 ¹H NMR



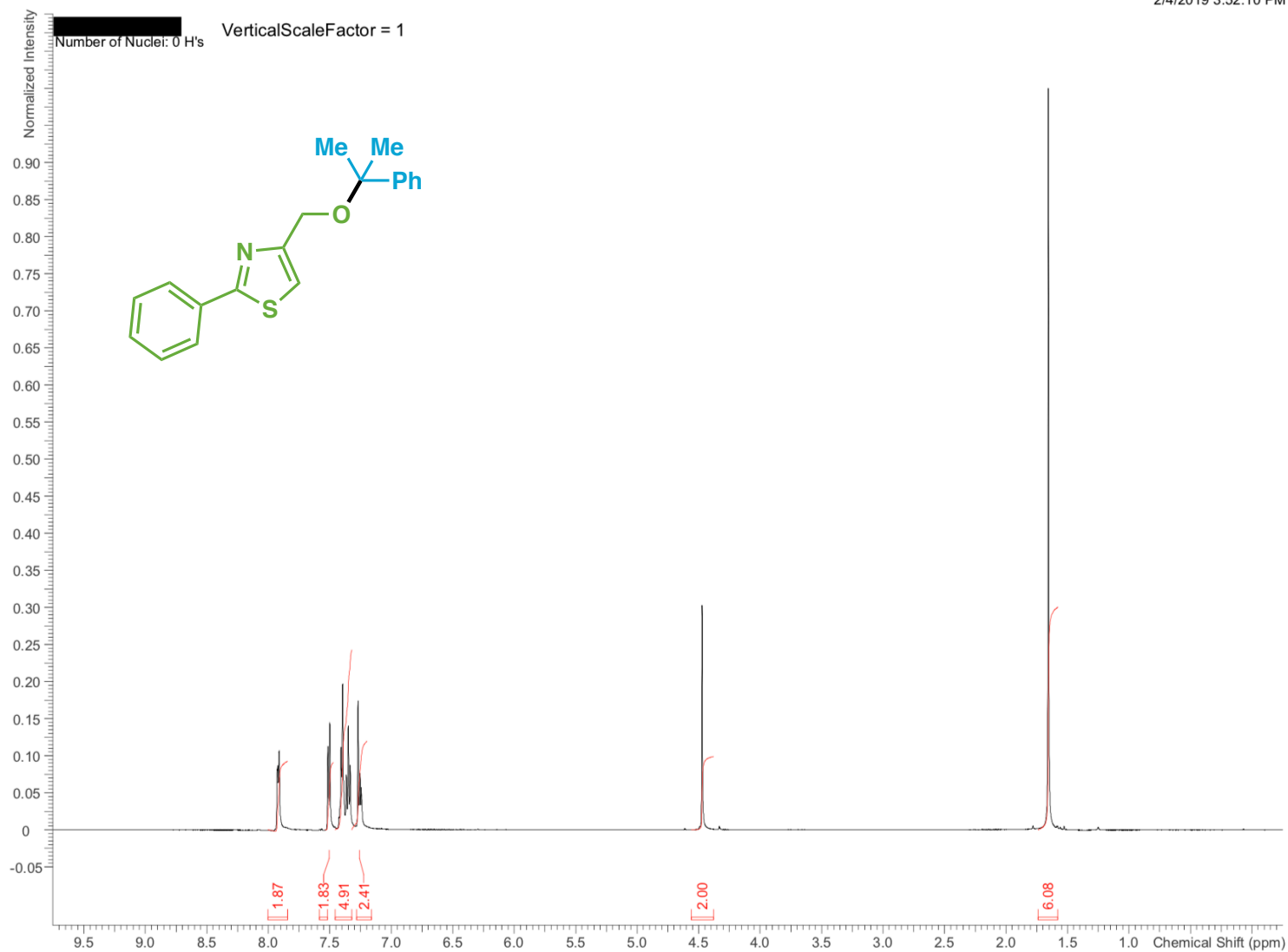
S346

Compound 108 ¹³C NMR



Compound 109 ¹H NMR

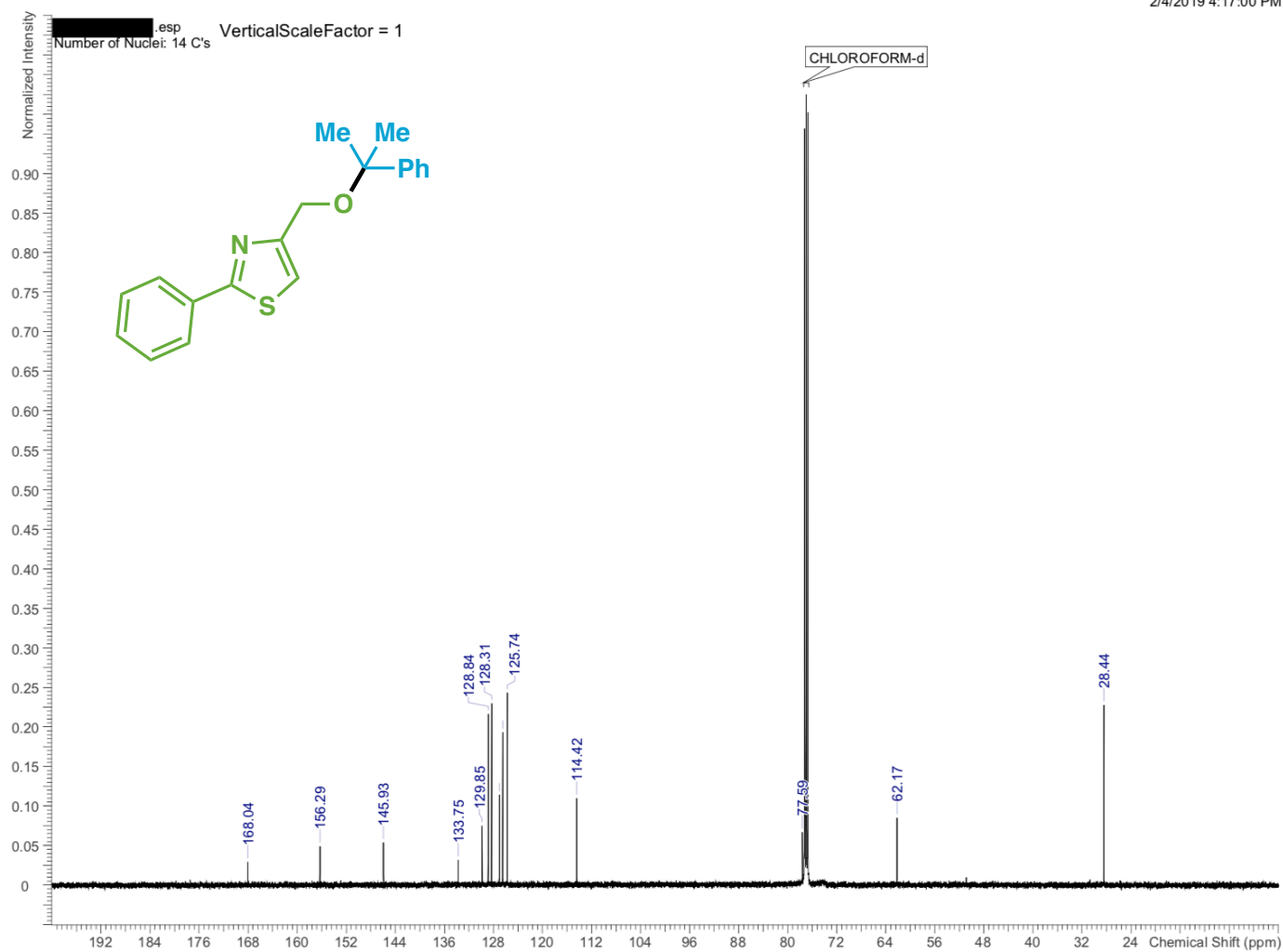
2/4/2019 3:52:10 PM



S348

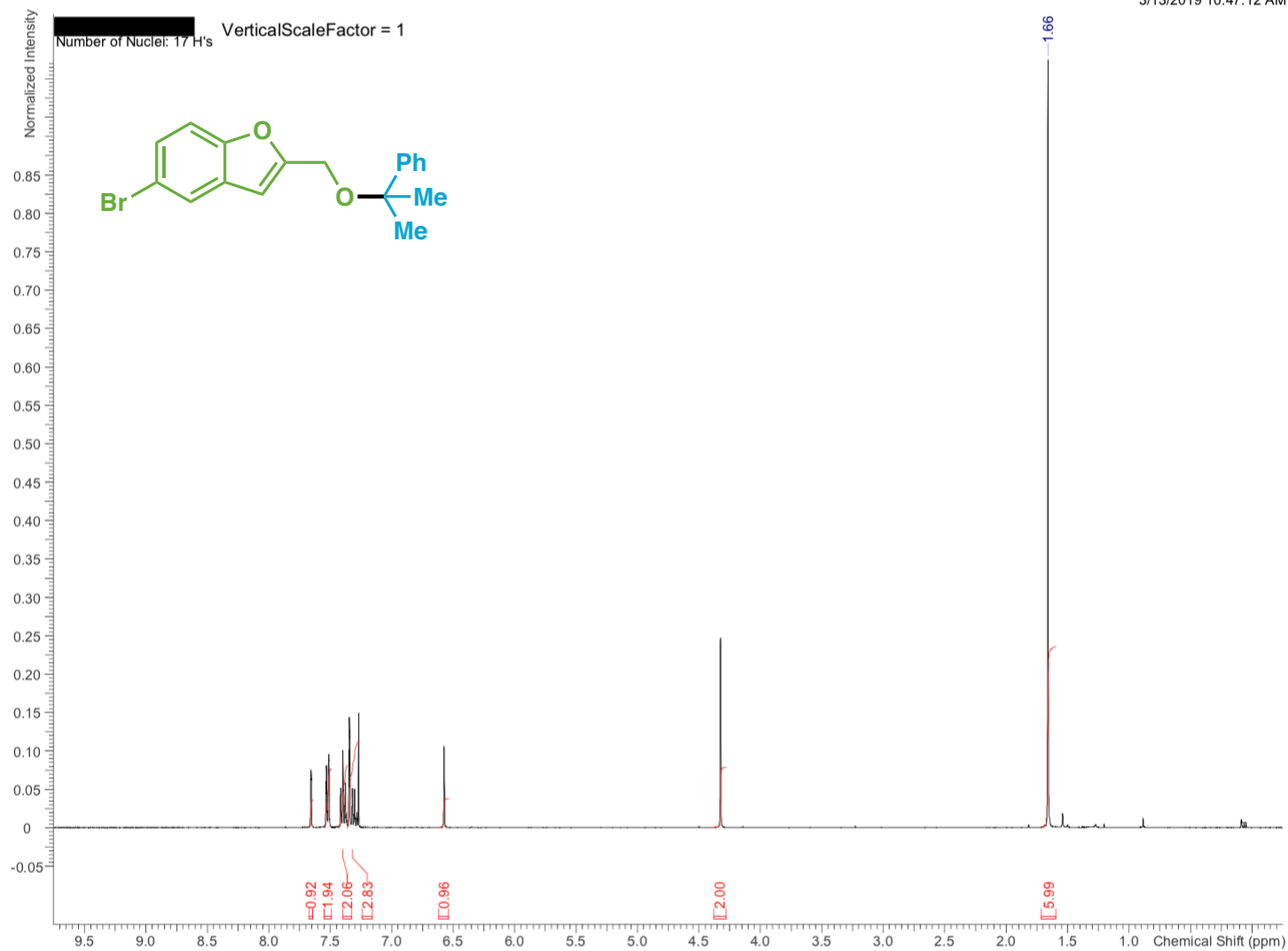
Compound 109 ¹³C NMR

2/4/2019 4:17:00 PM



Compound 110 ¹H NMR

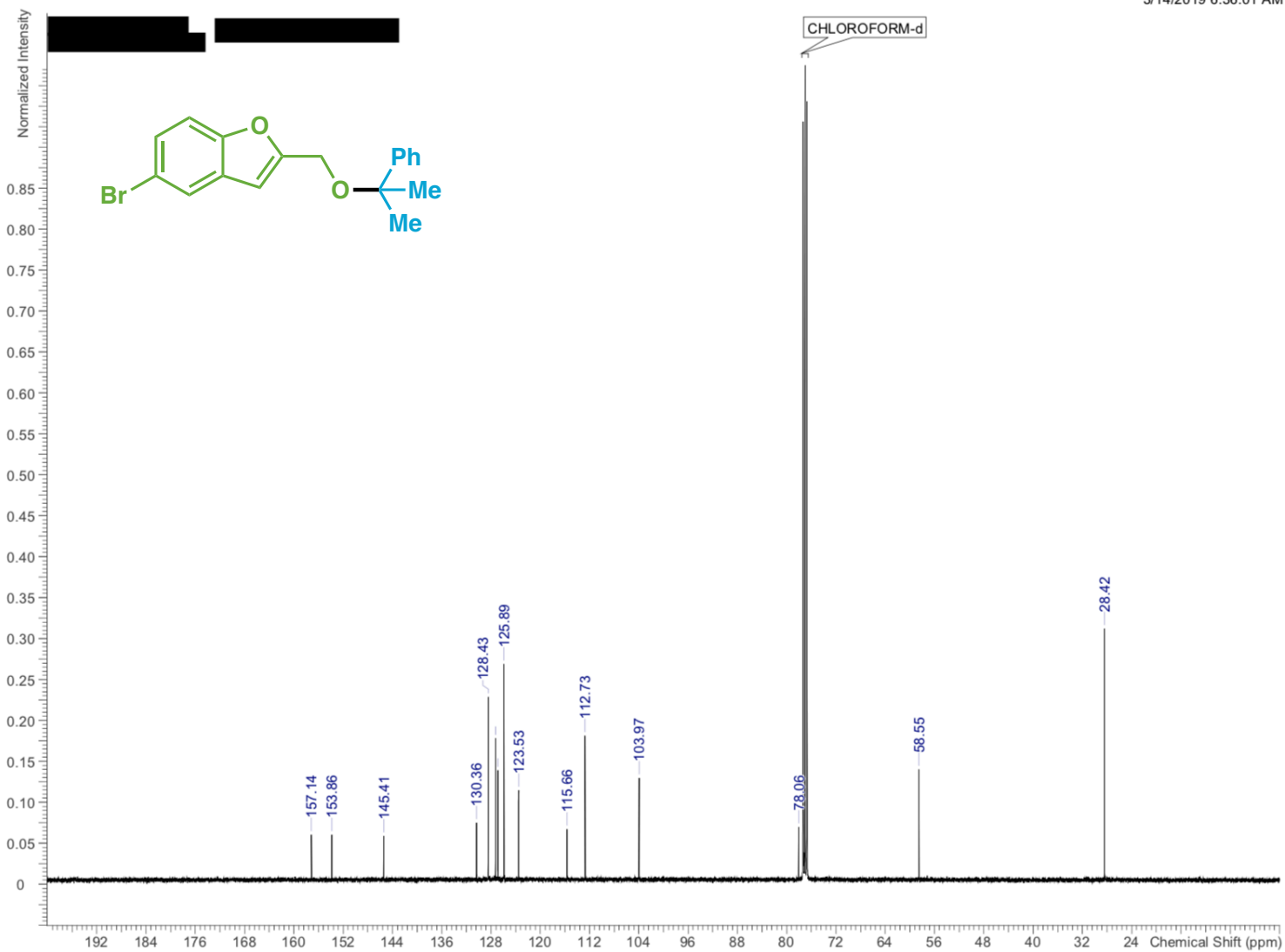
3/13/2019 10:47:12 AM



S350

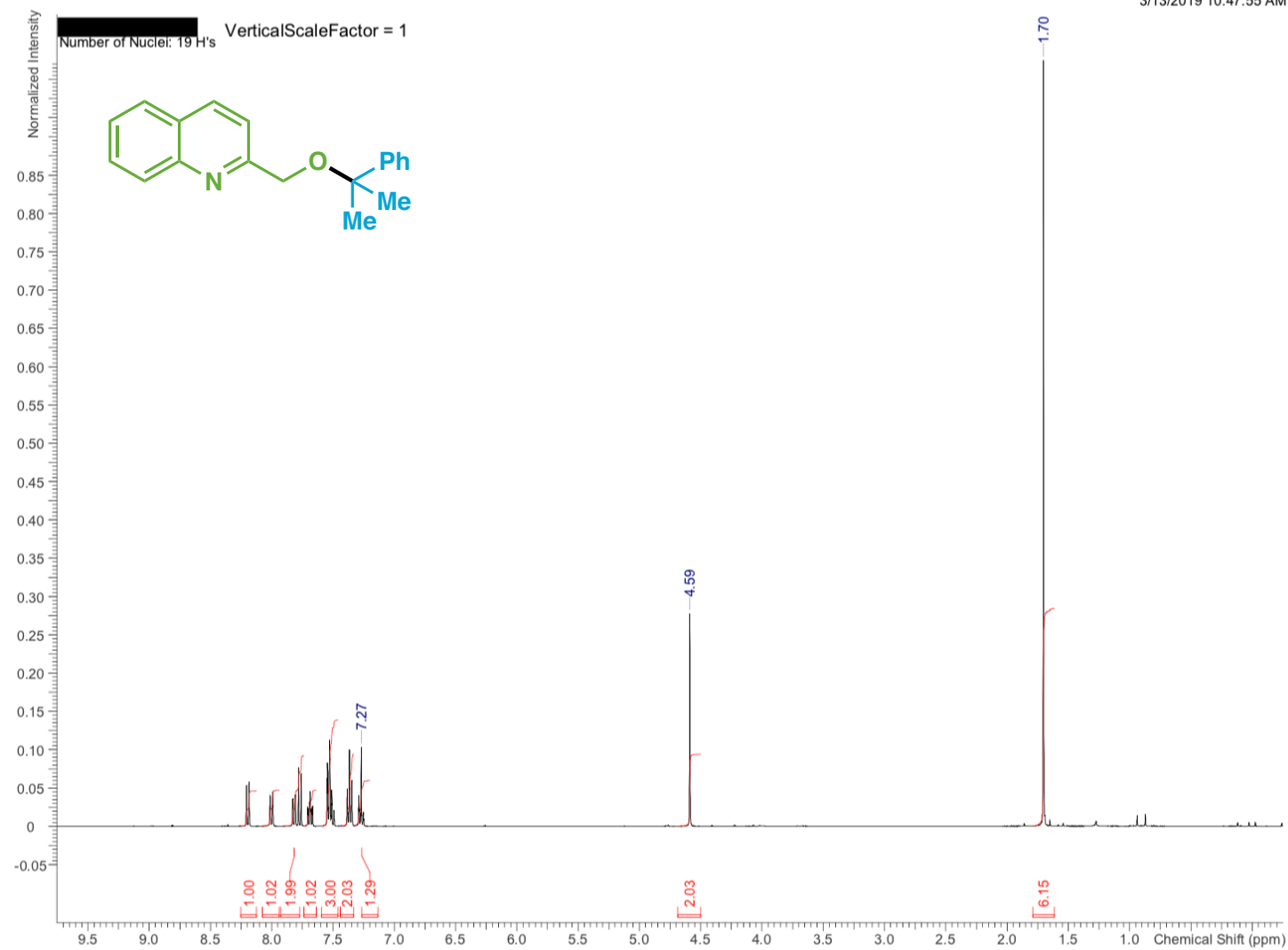
Compound 110 ¹³C NMR

3/14/2019 6:36:01 AM



Compound 111 ¹H NMR

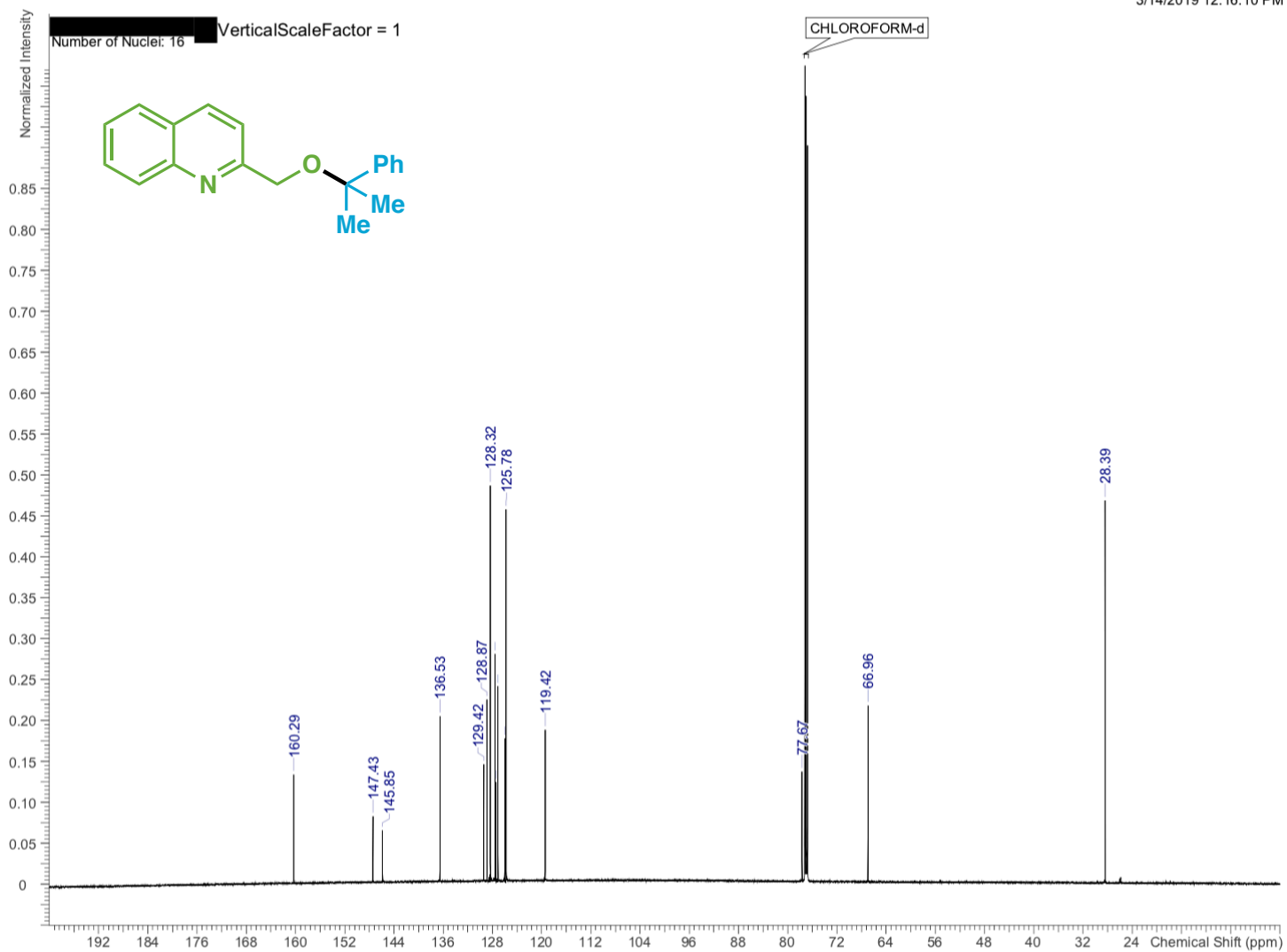
3/13/2019 10:47:55 AM



S352

Compound 111 ¹³C NMR

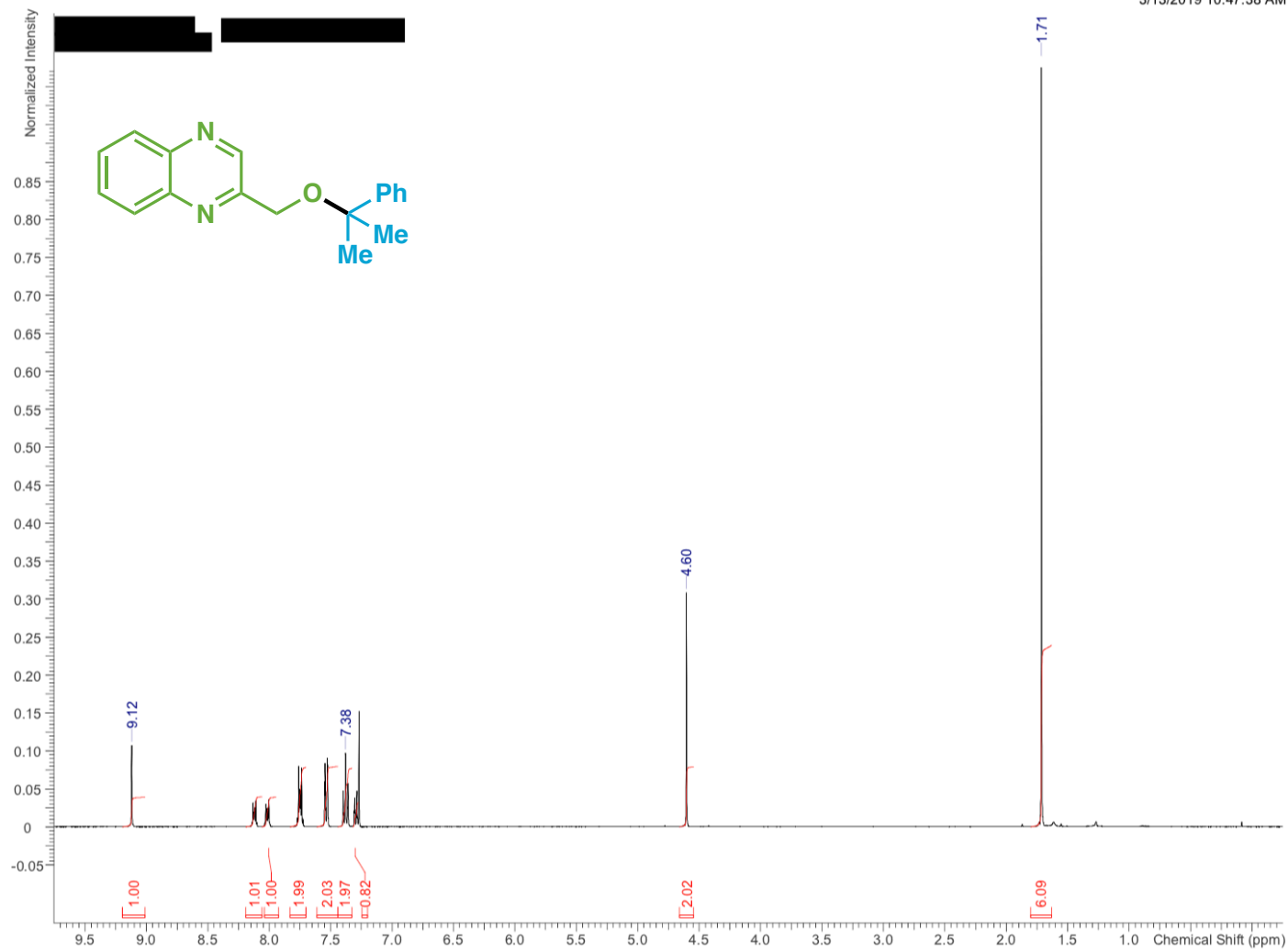
3/14/2019 12:16:10 PM



S353

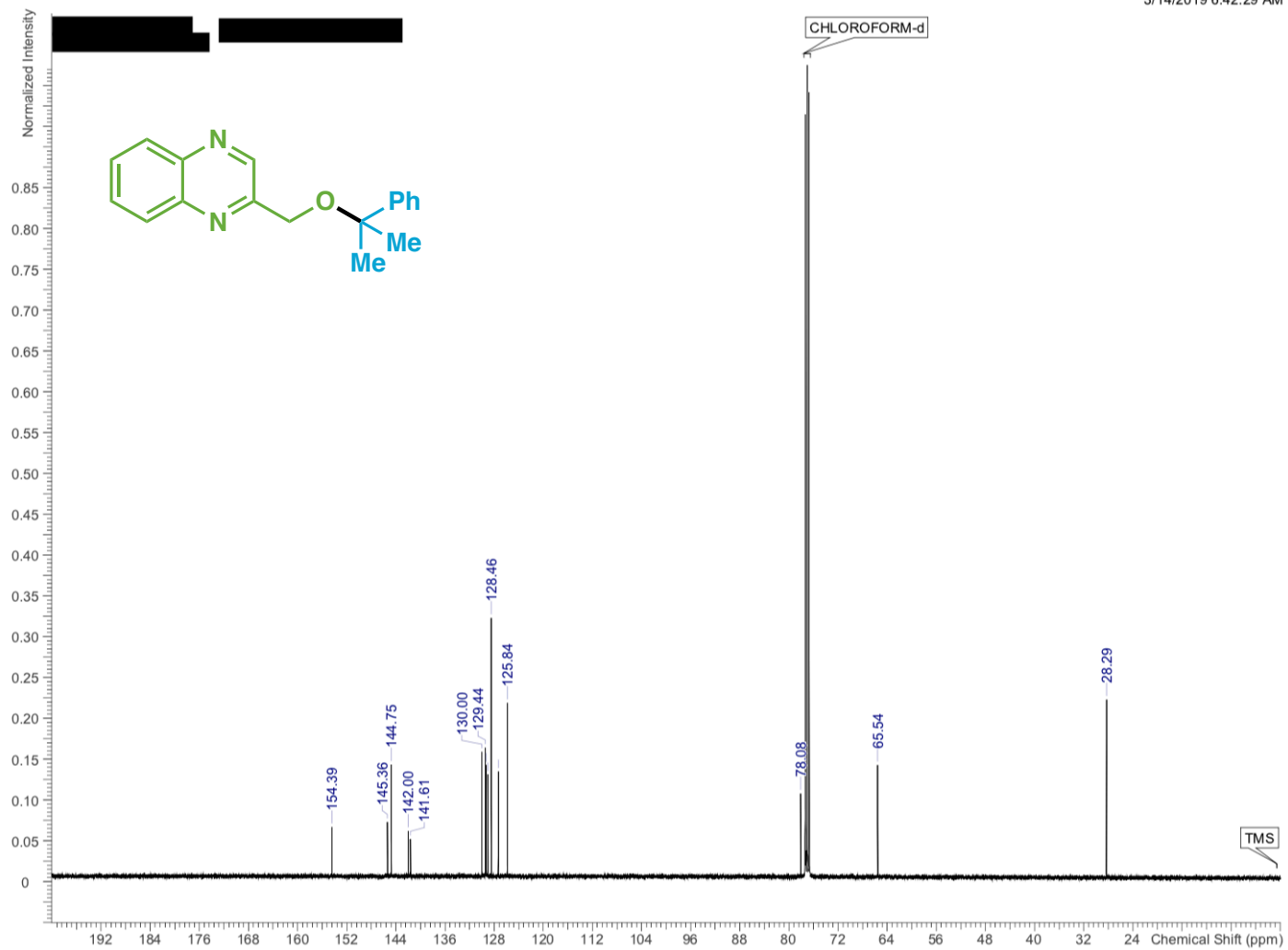
Compound 112 ¹H NMR

3/13/2019 10:47:38 AM

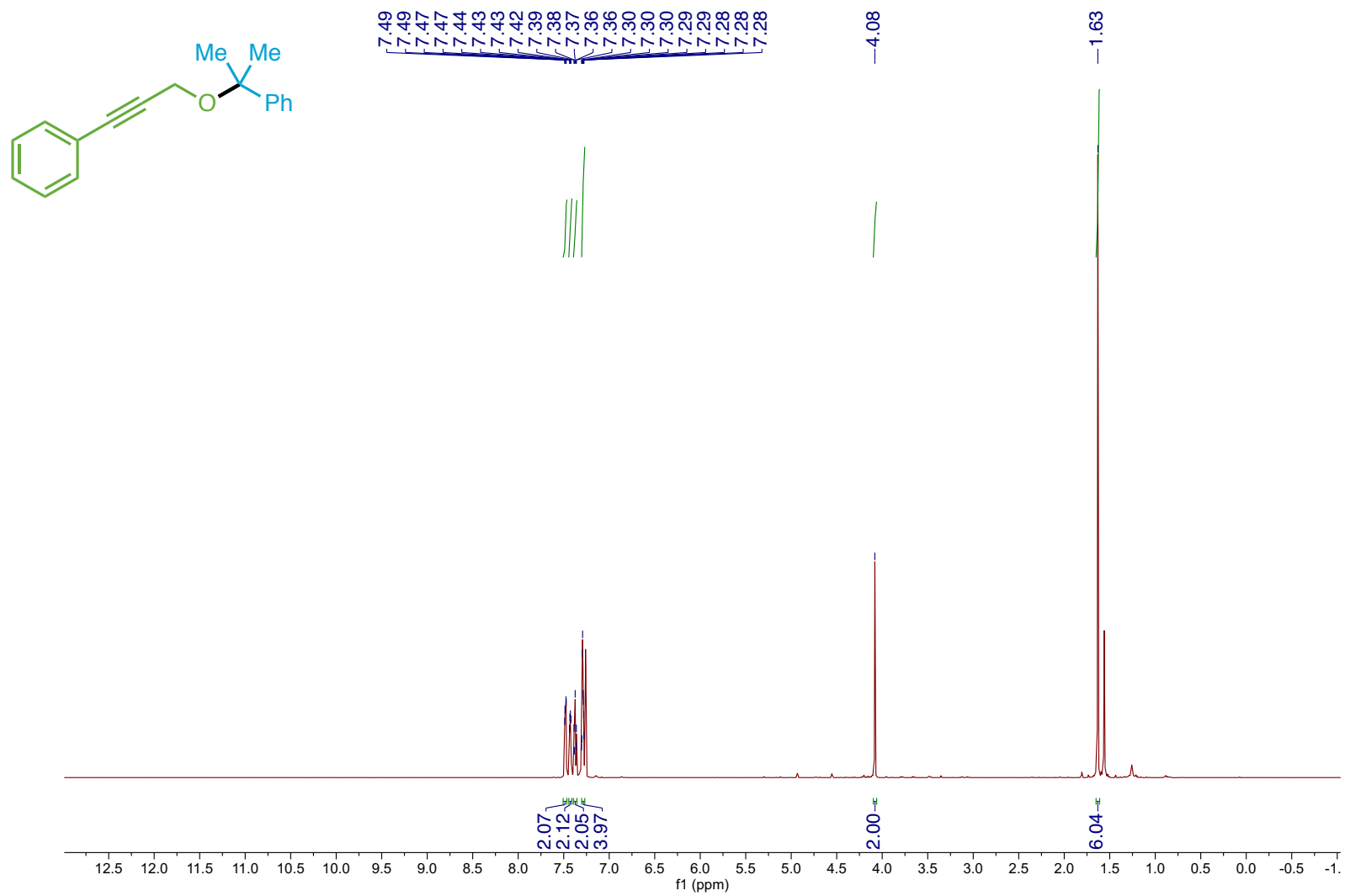


Compound 112 ¹³C NMR

3/14/2019 6:42:29 AM

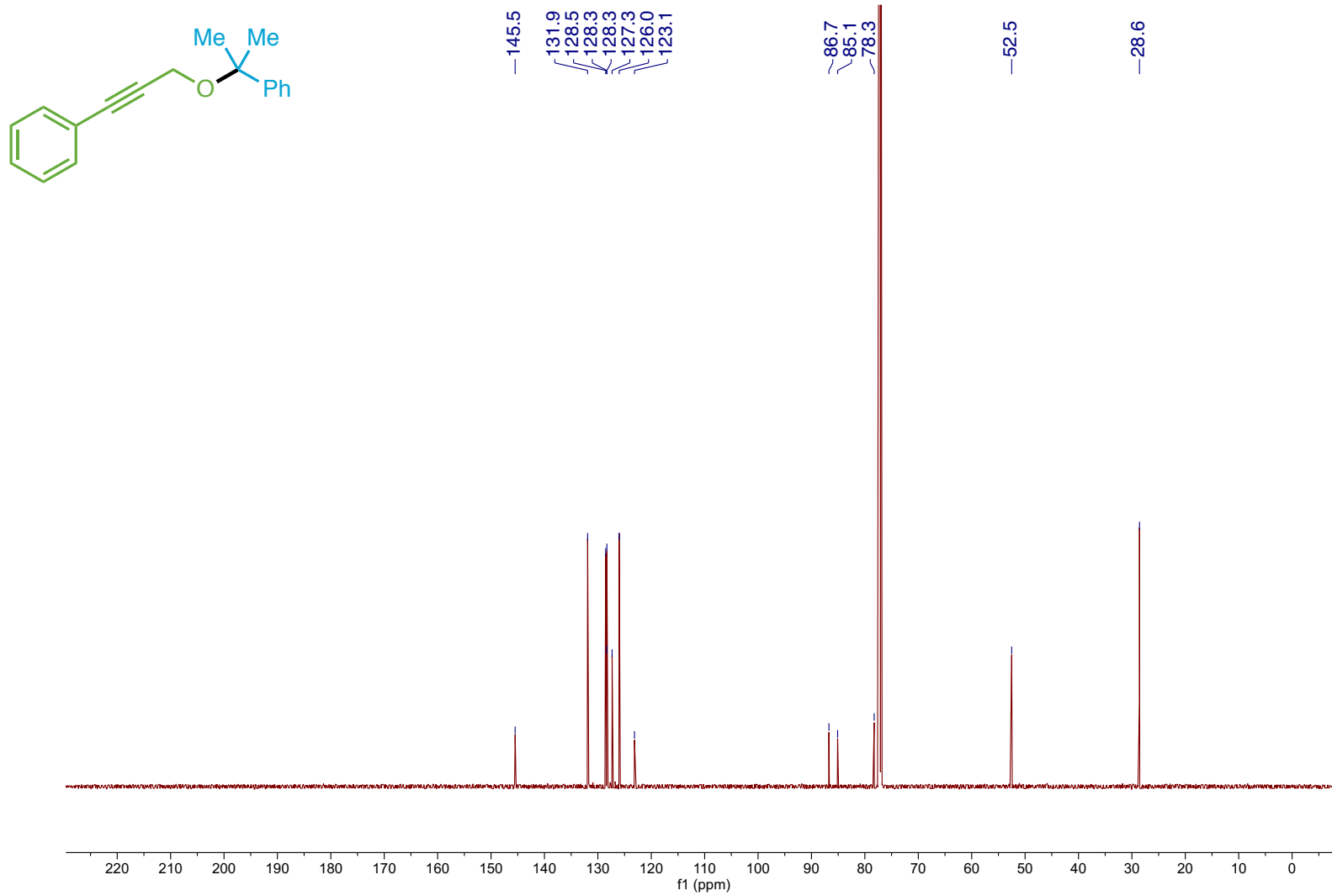


Compound 113 ^1H NMR



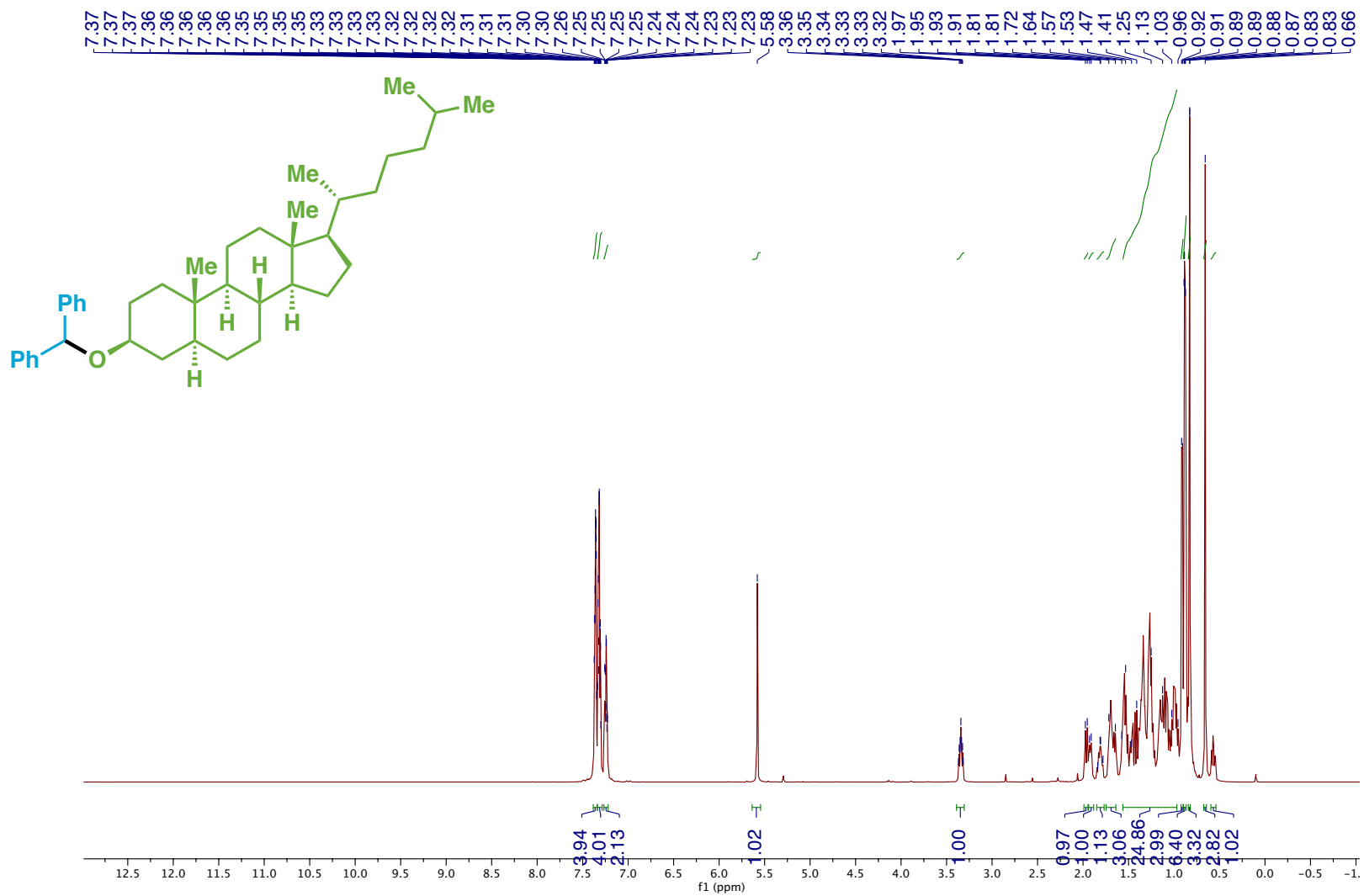
S356

Compound 113 ¹³C NMR



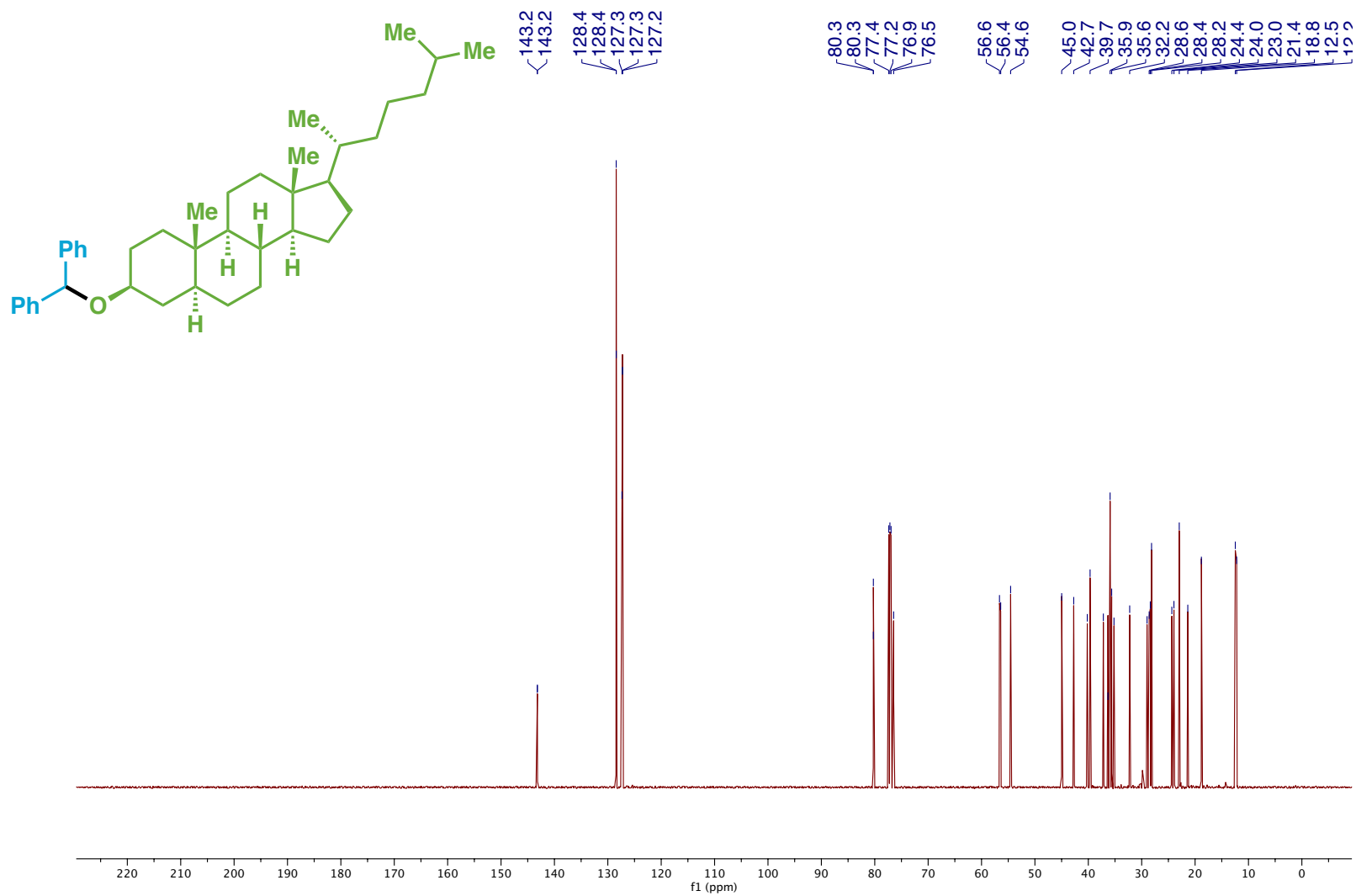
S357

Compound 114 ¹H NMR

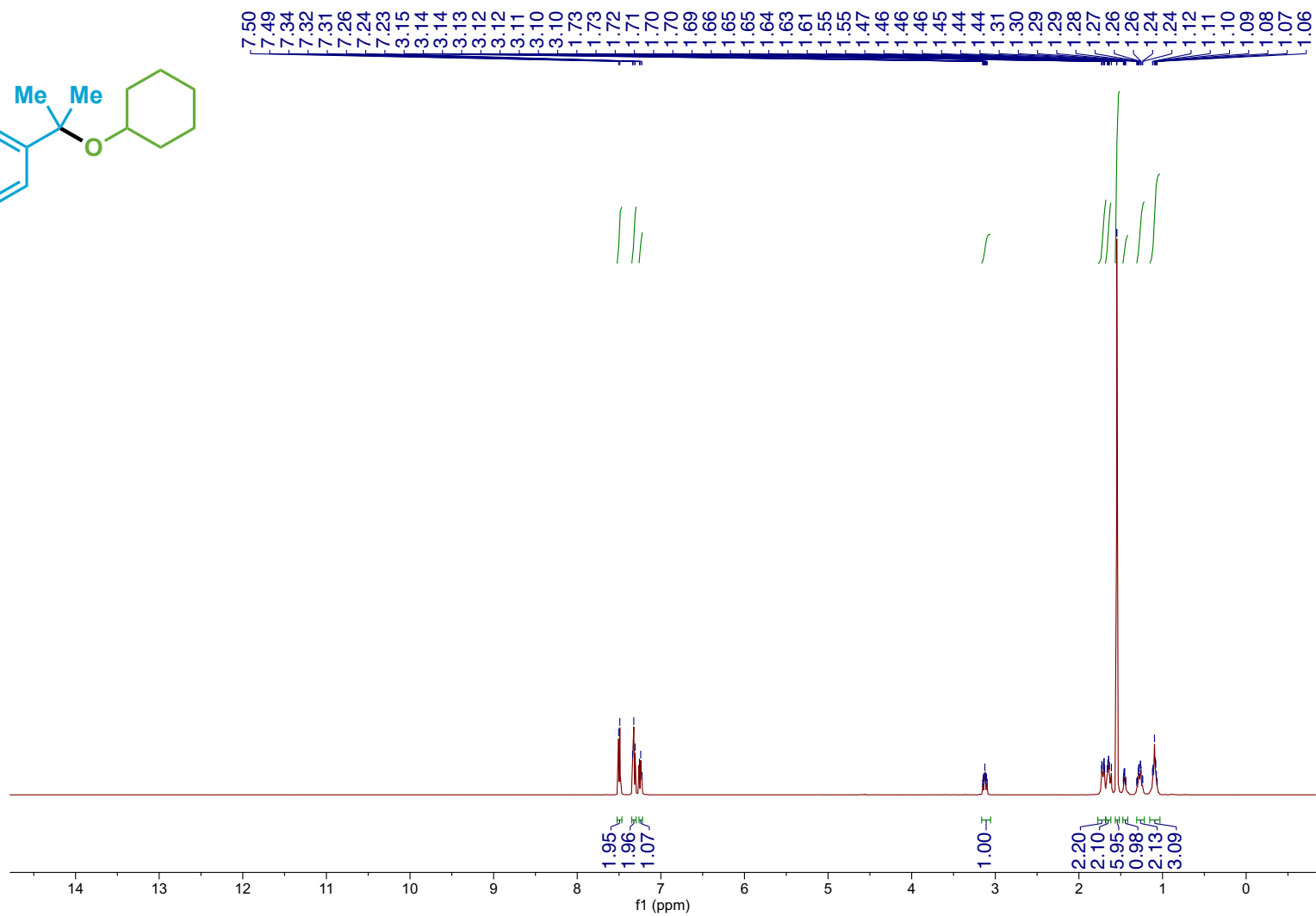
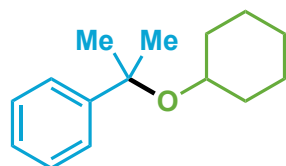


S358

Compound 114 ¹³C NMR

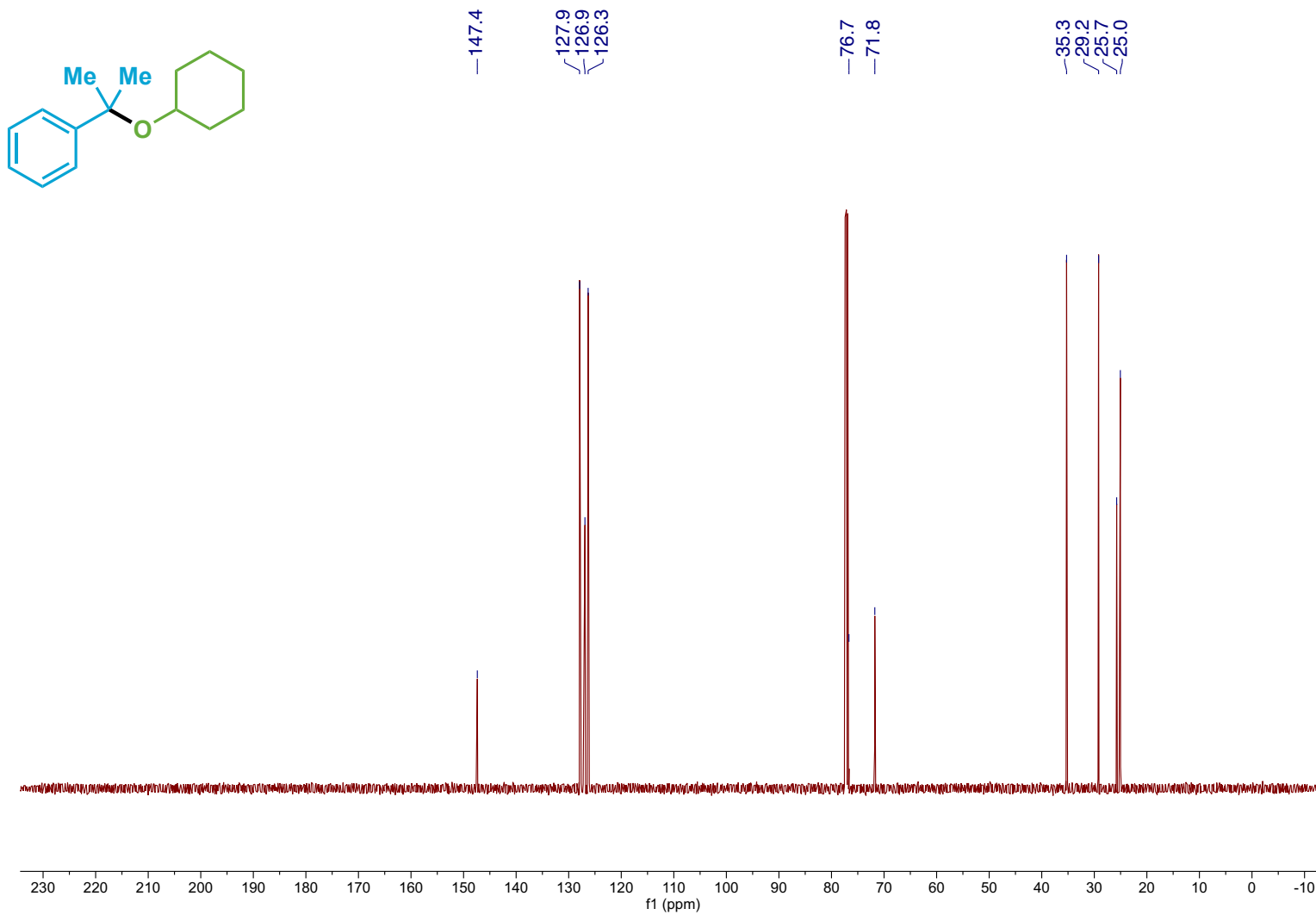


Compound 115 ¹H NMR



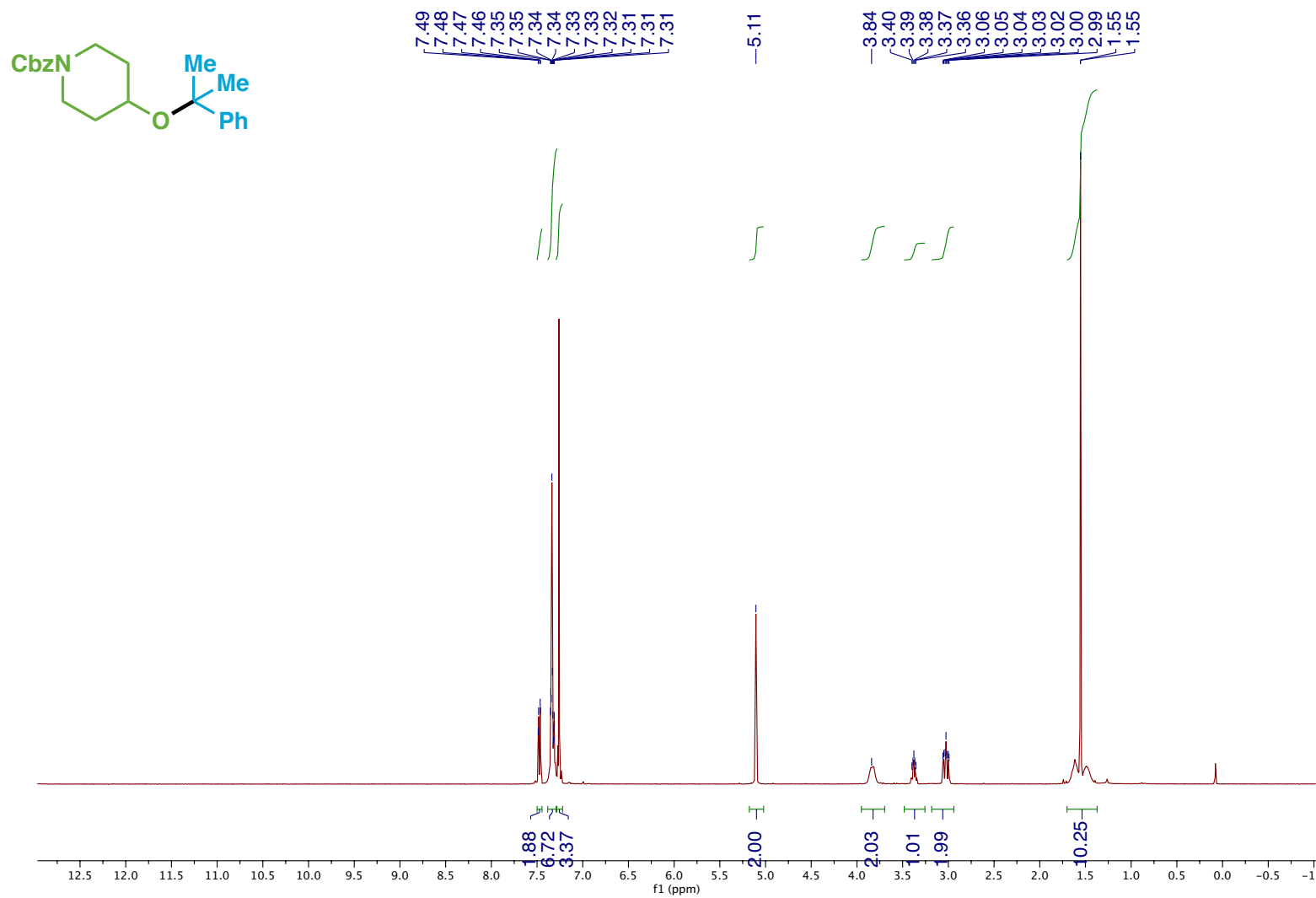
S360

Compound 115 ¹³C NMR

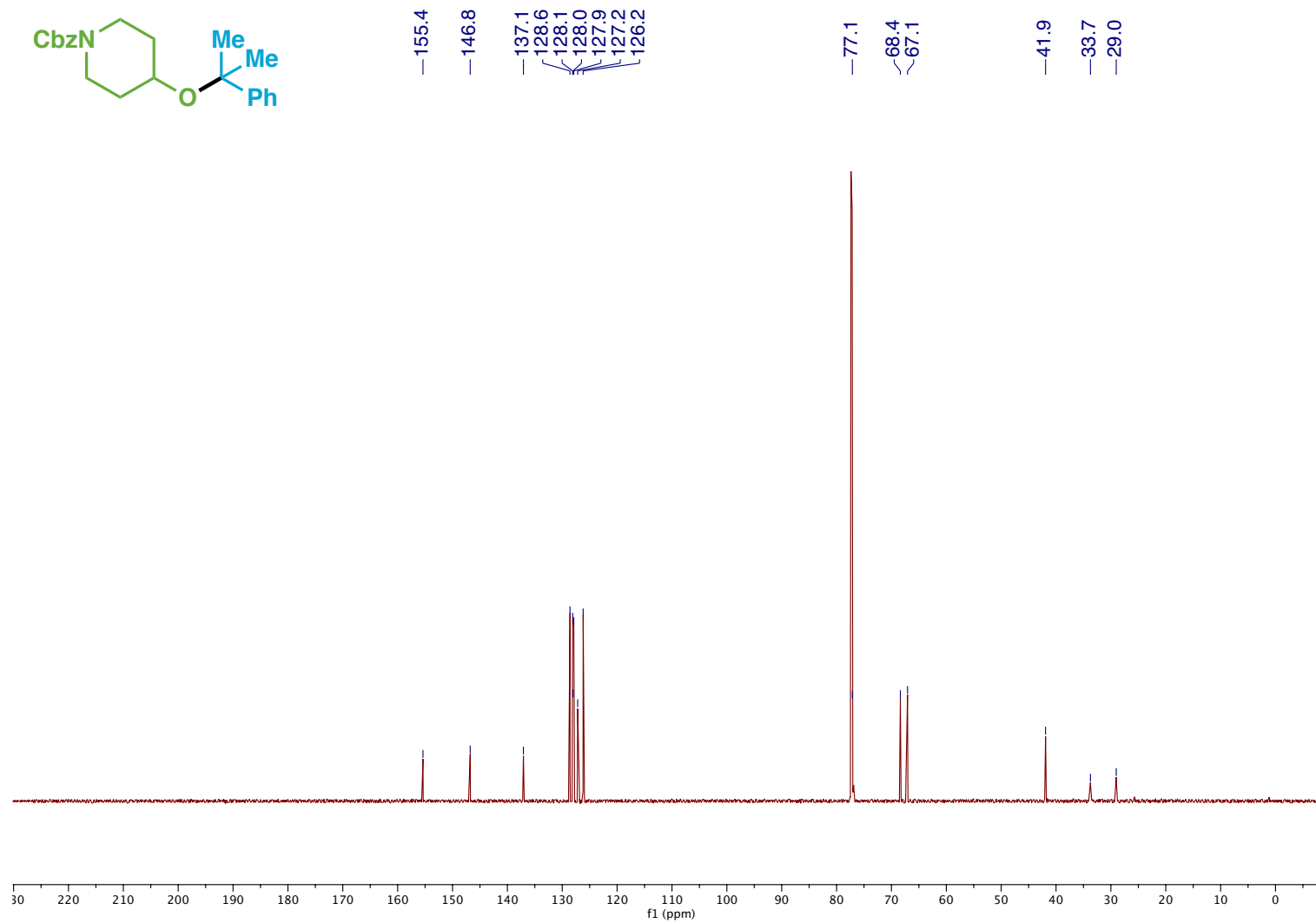


S361

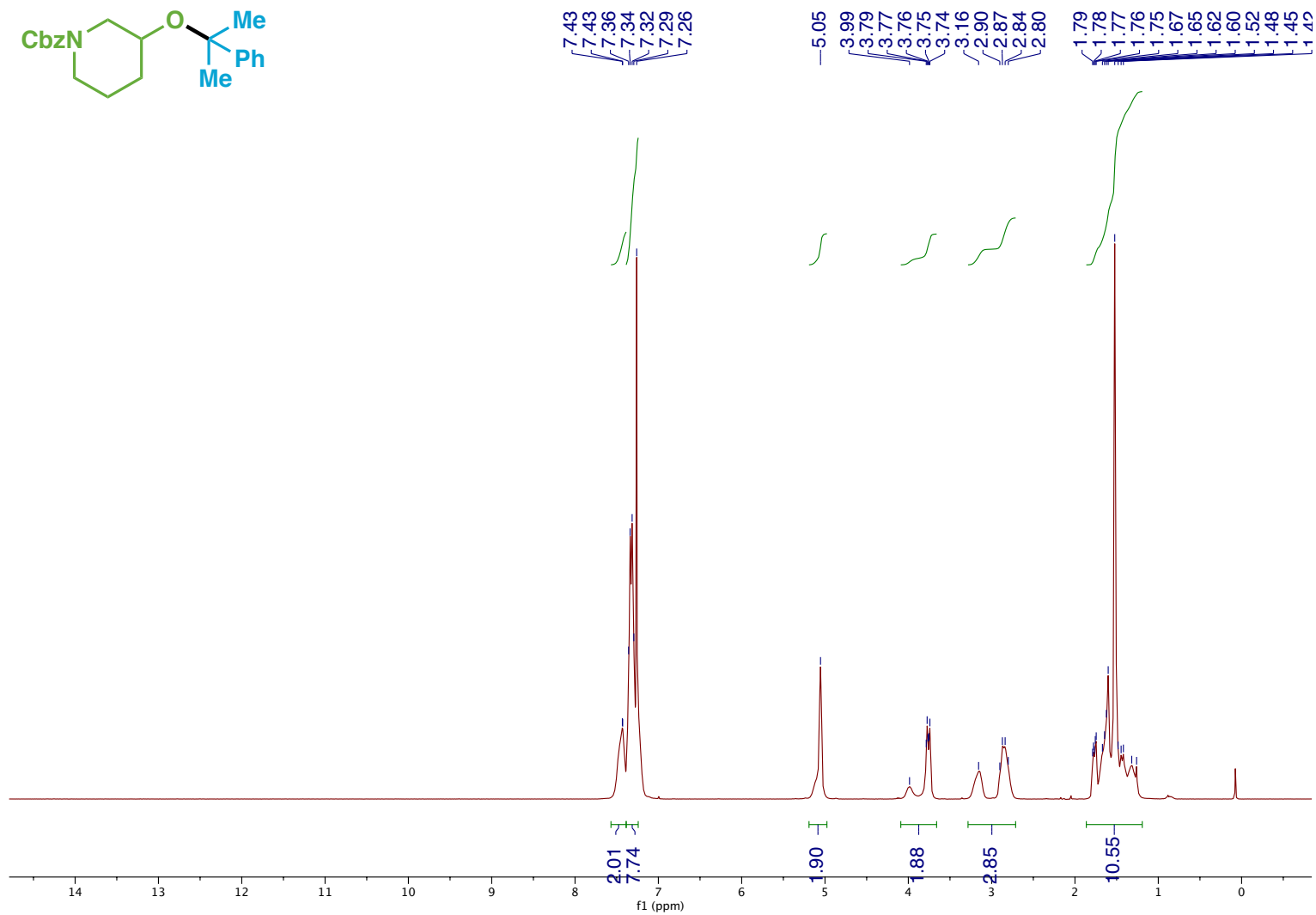
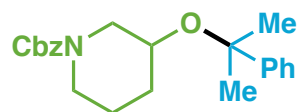
Compound 116 ¹H NMR



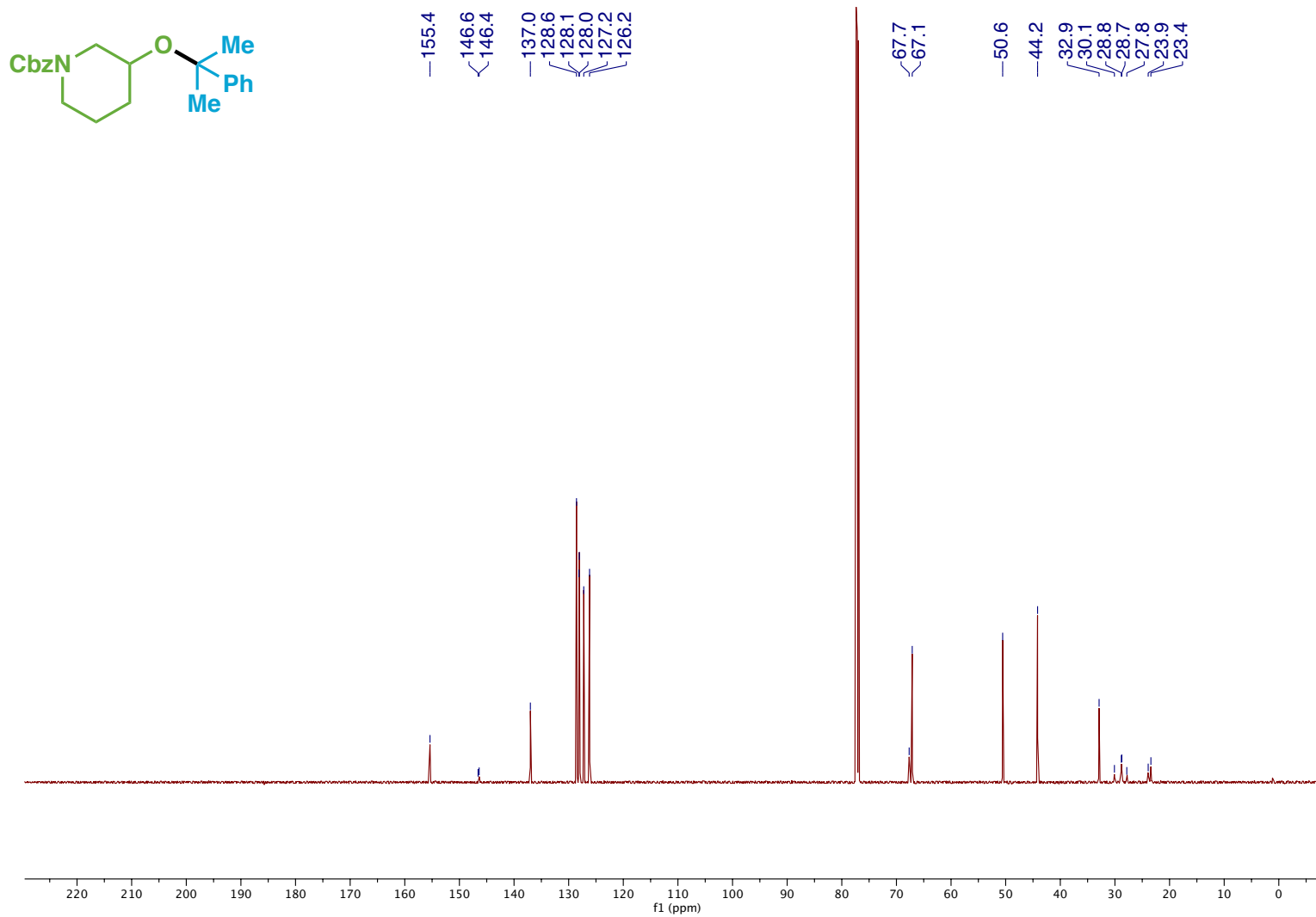
Compound 116 ¹³C NMR



Compound 117 ¹H NMR

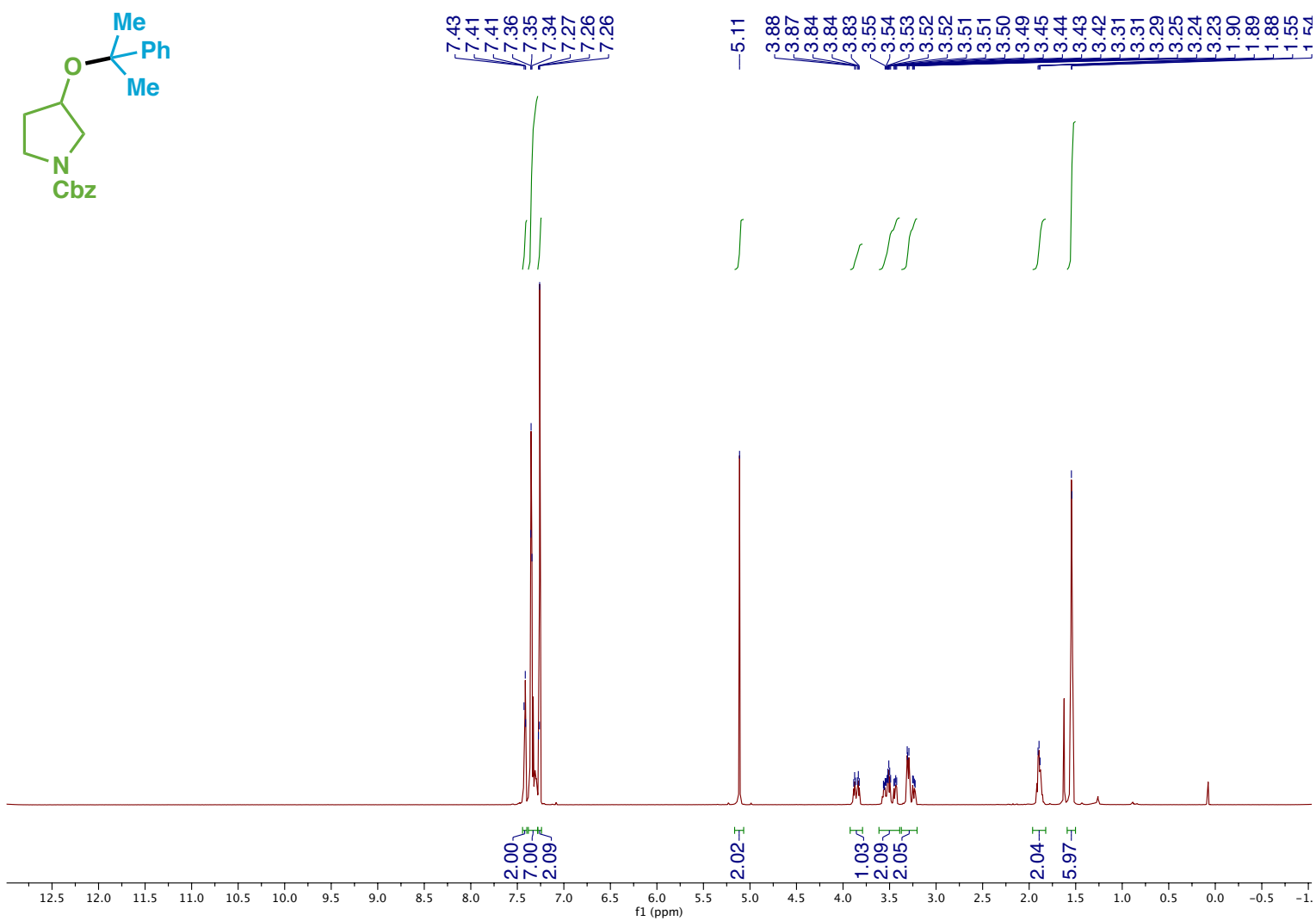


Compound 117 ¹³C NMR

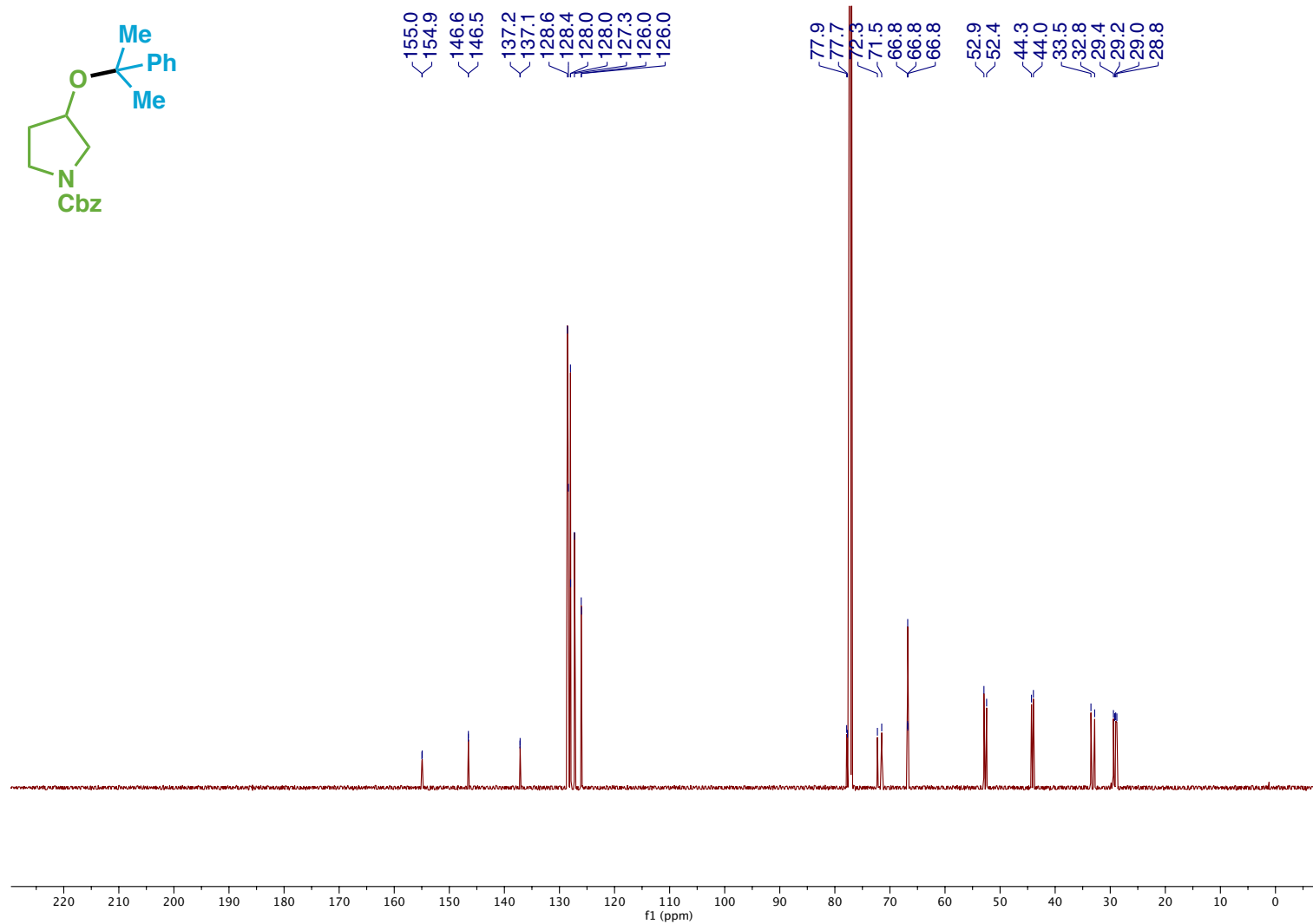
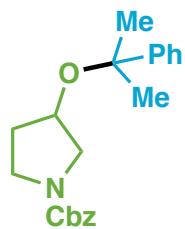


S365

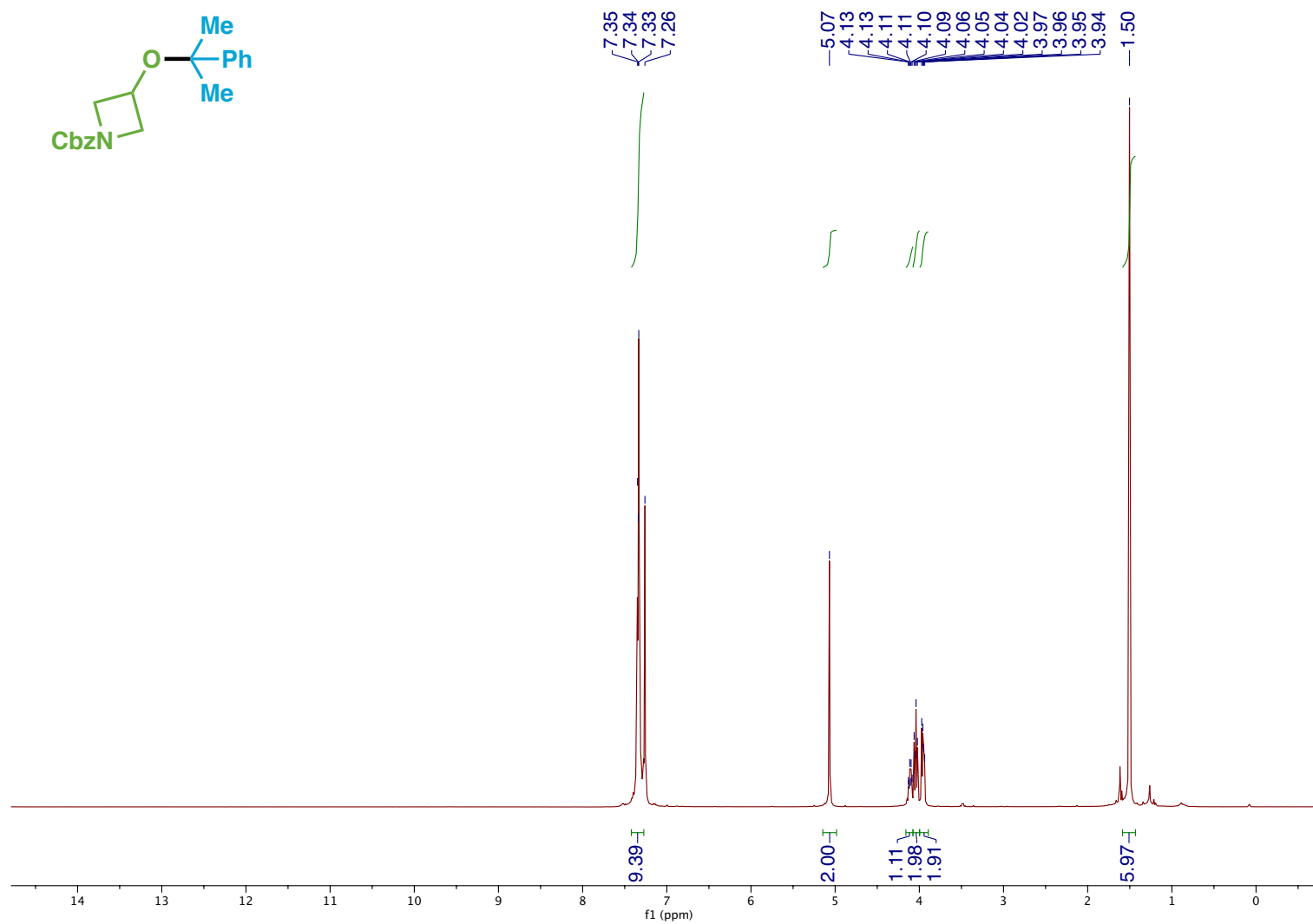
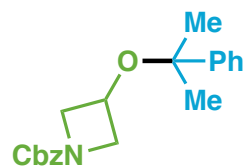
Compound 118 ¹H NMR



Compound 118 ¹³C NMR

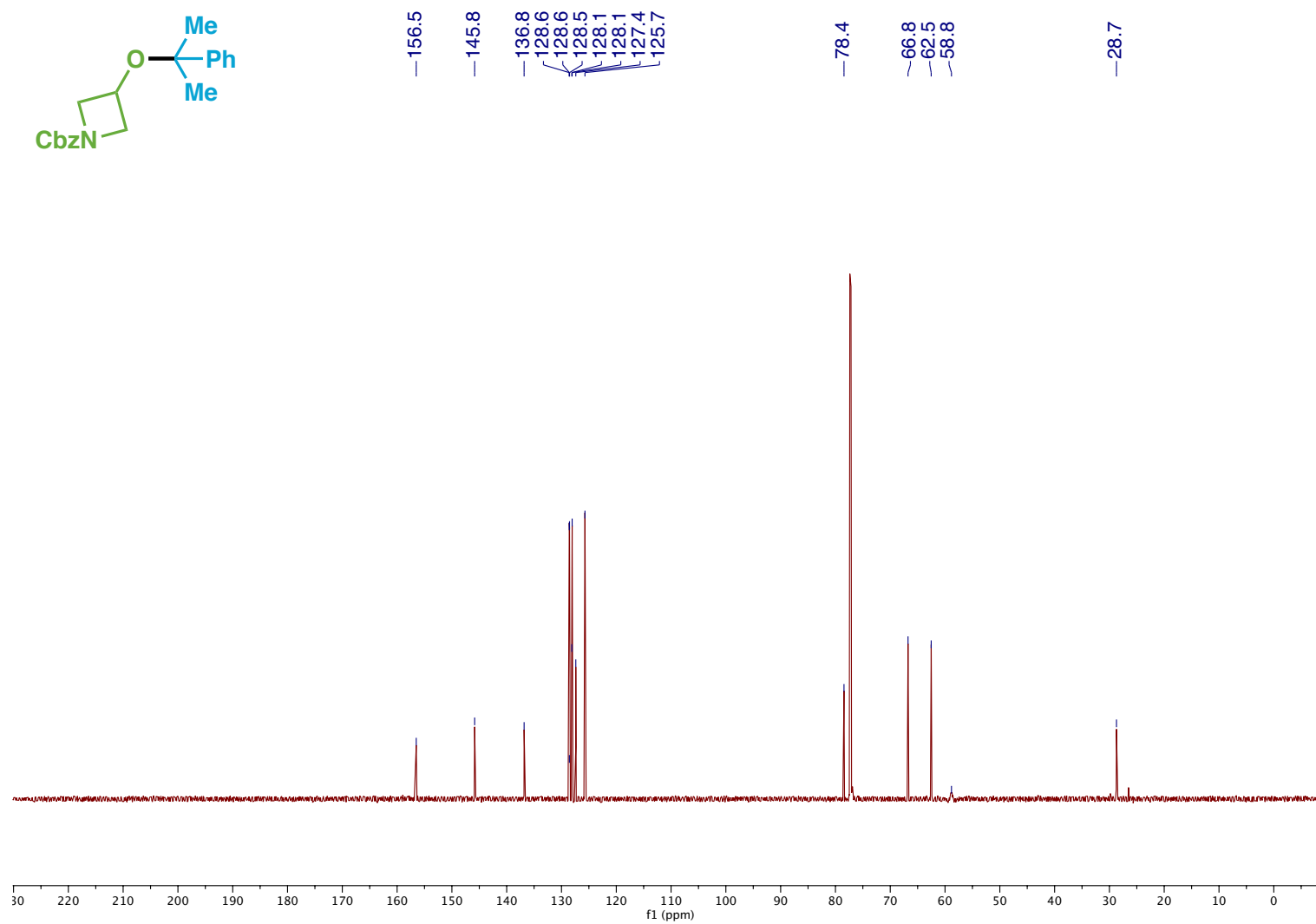


Compound 119 ¹H NMR

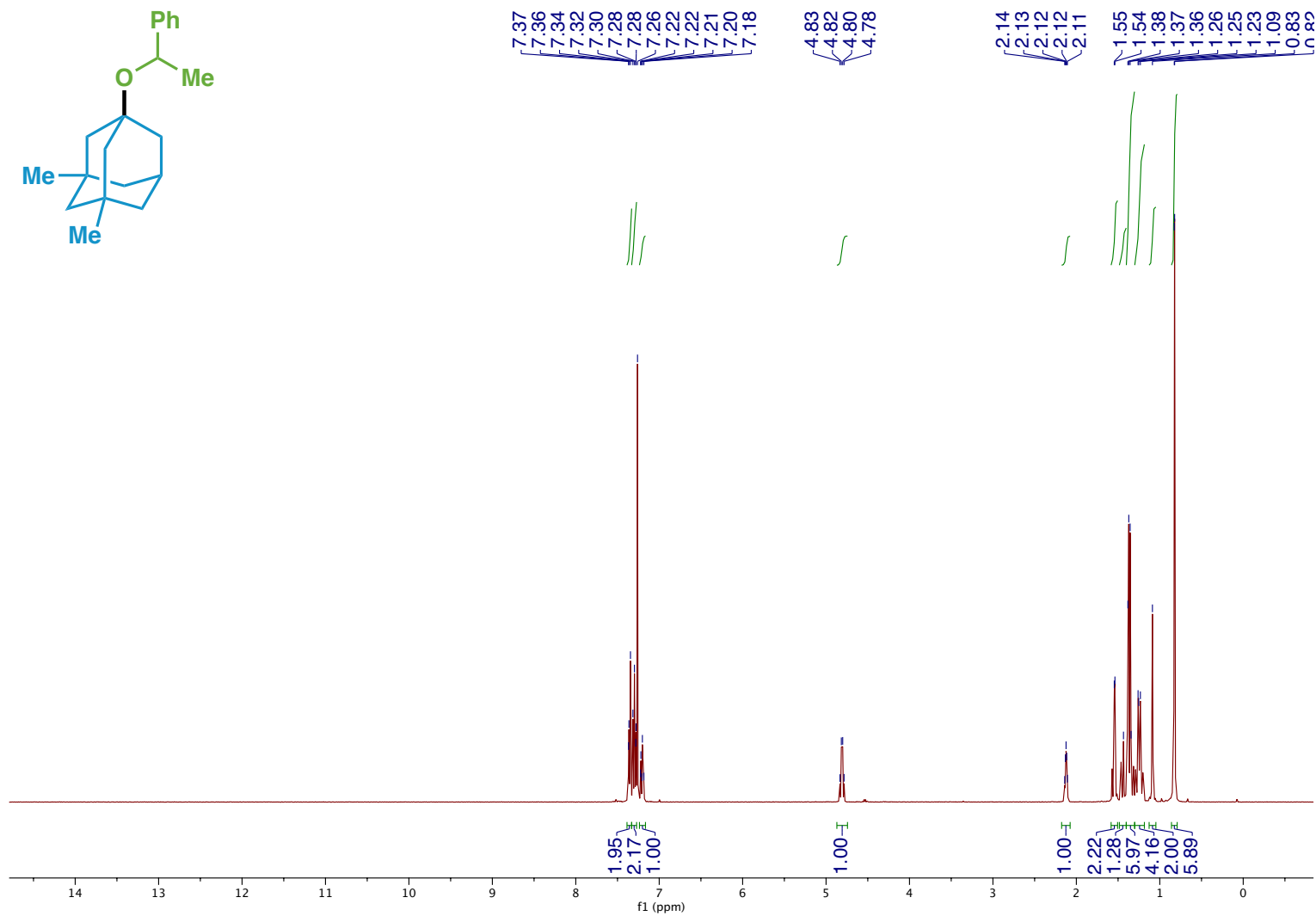
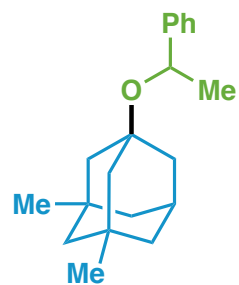


S368

Compound 119 ¹³C NMR

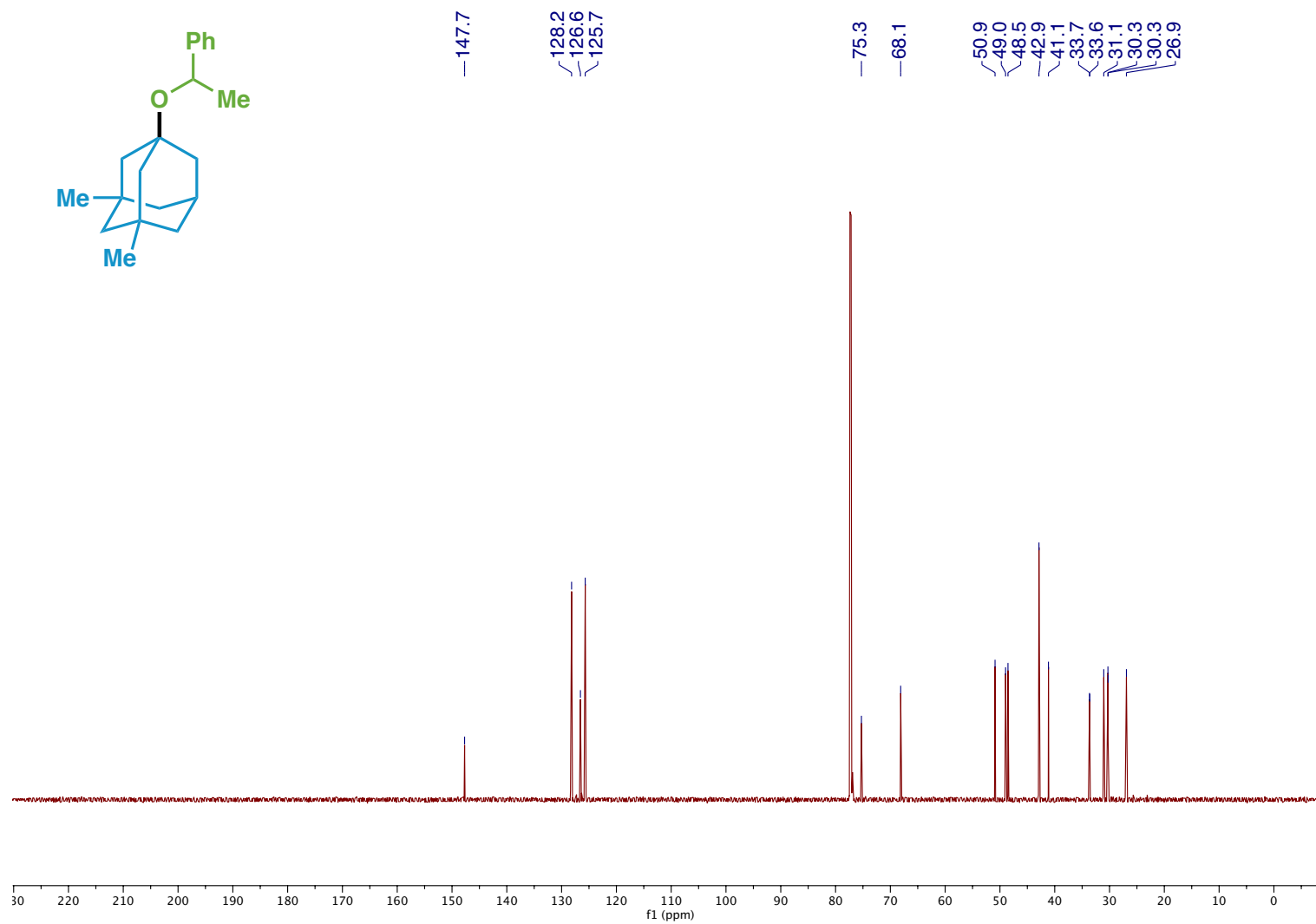


Compound 120 ¹H NMR

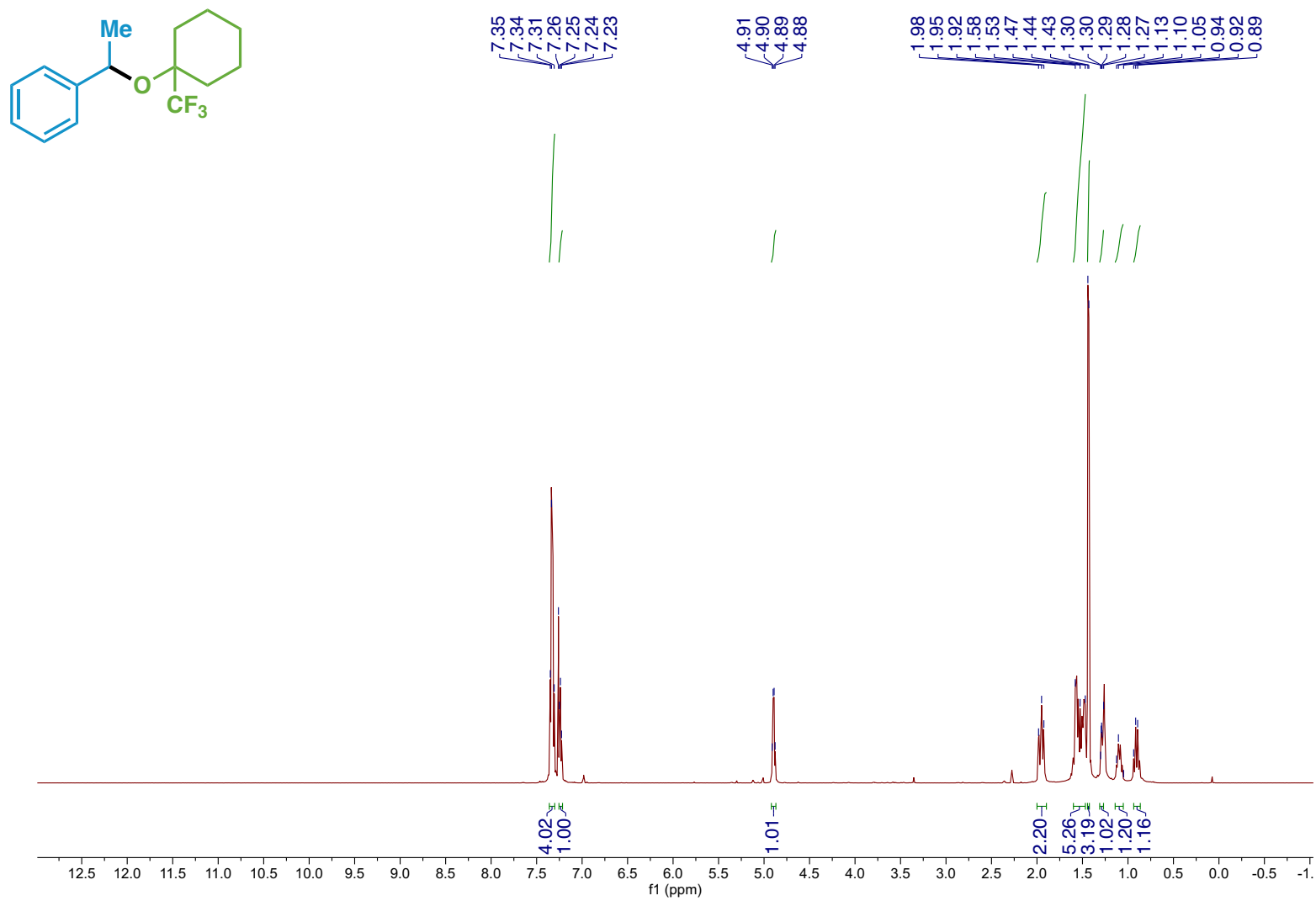


S370

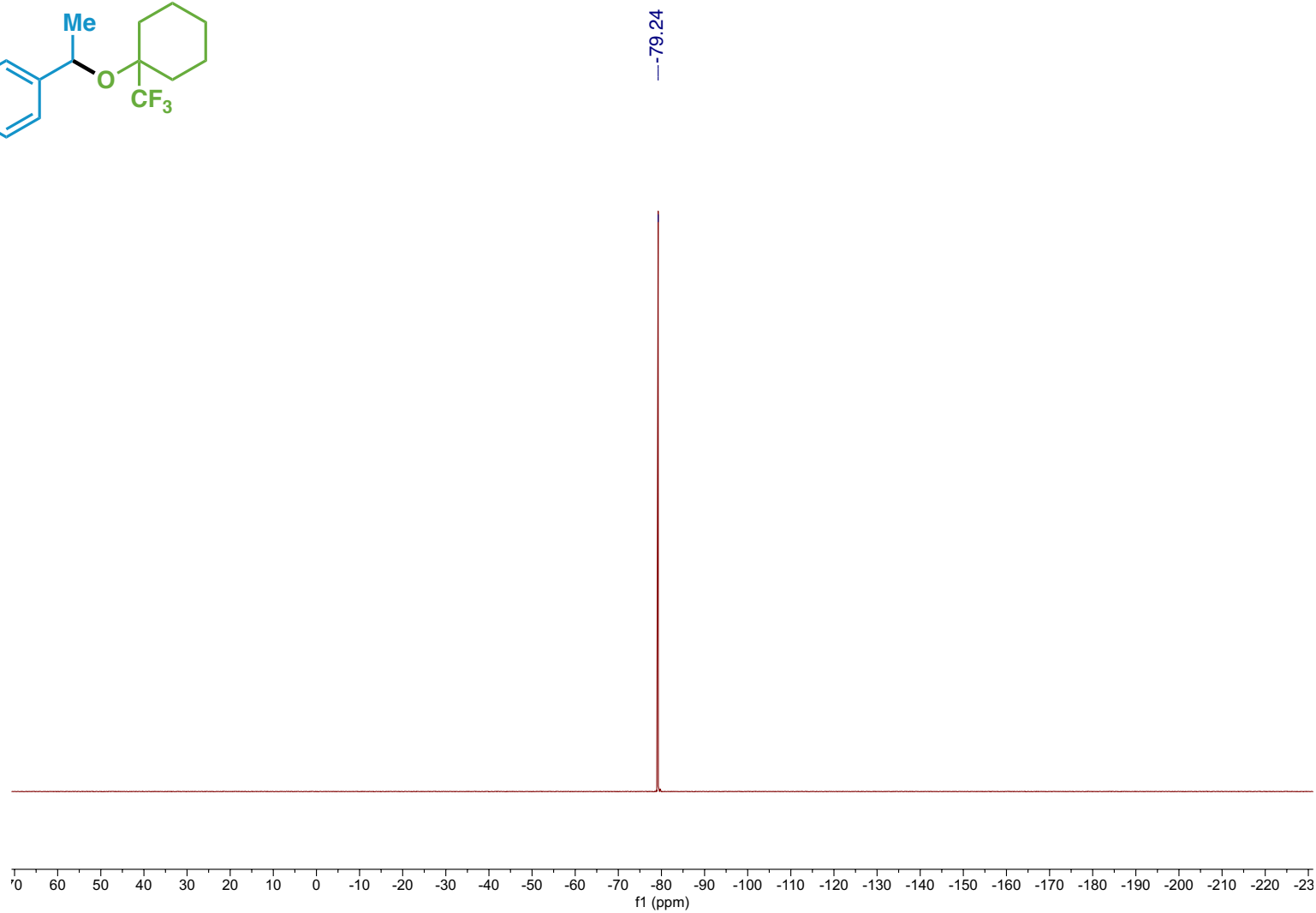
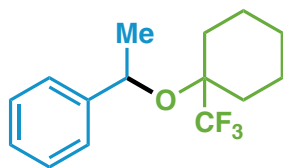
Compound 120 ¹³C NMR



Compound 121 ¹H NMR

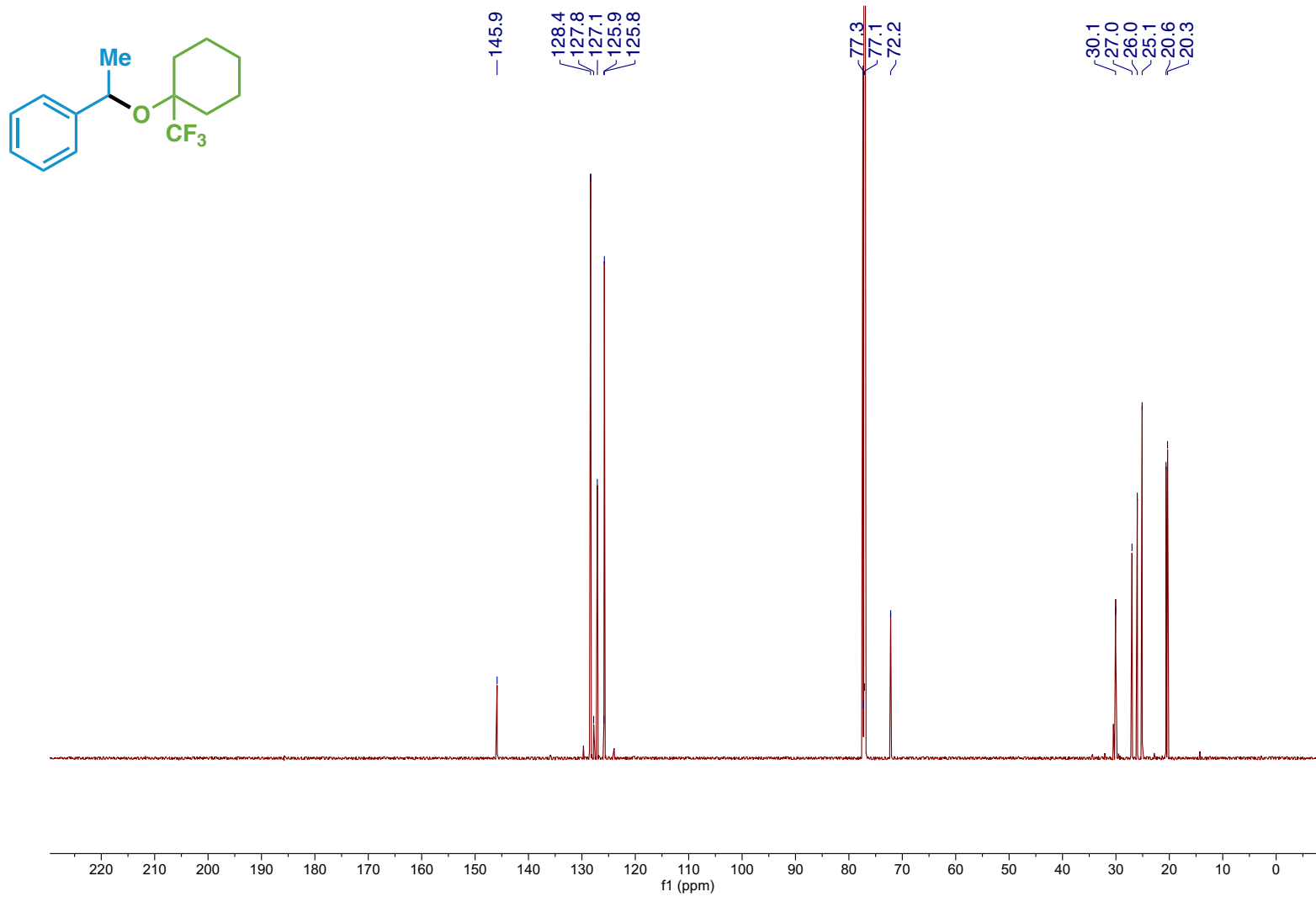


Compound 121 ^{19}F NMR



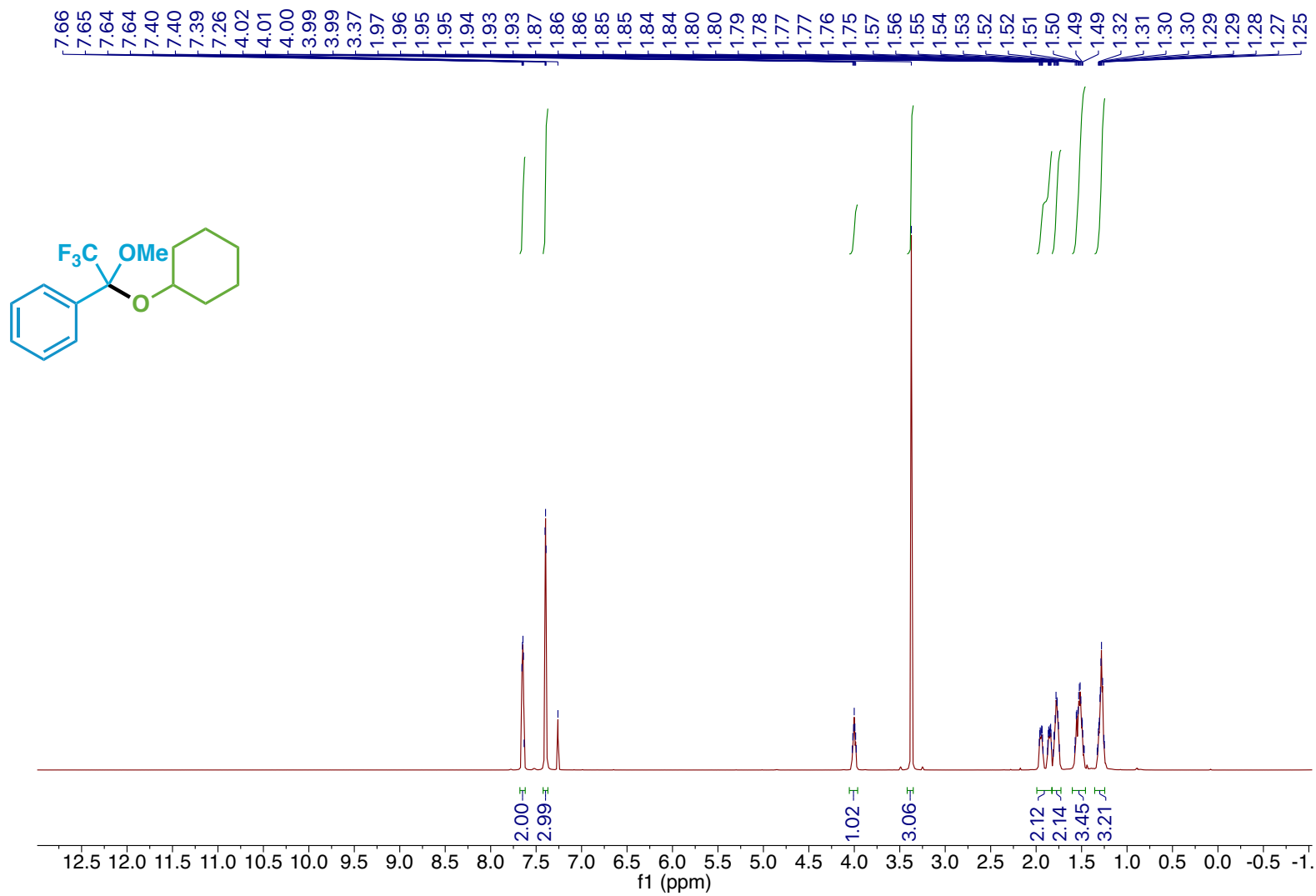
S373

Compound 121 ¹³C NMR

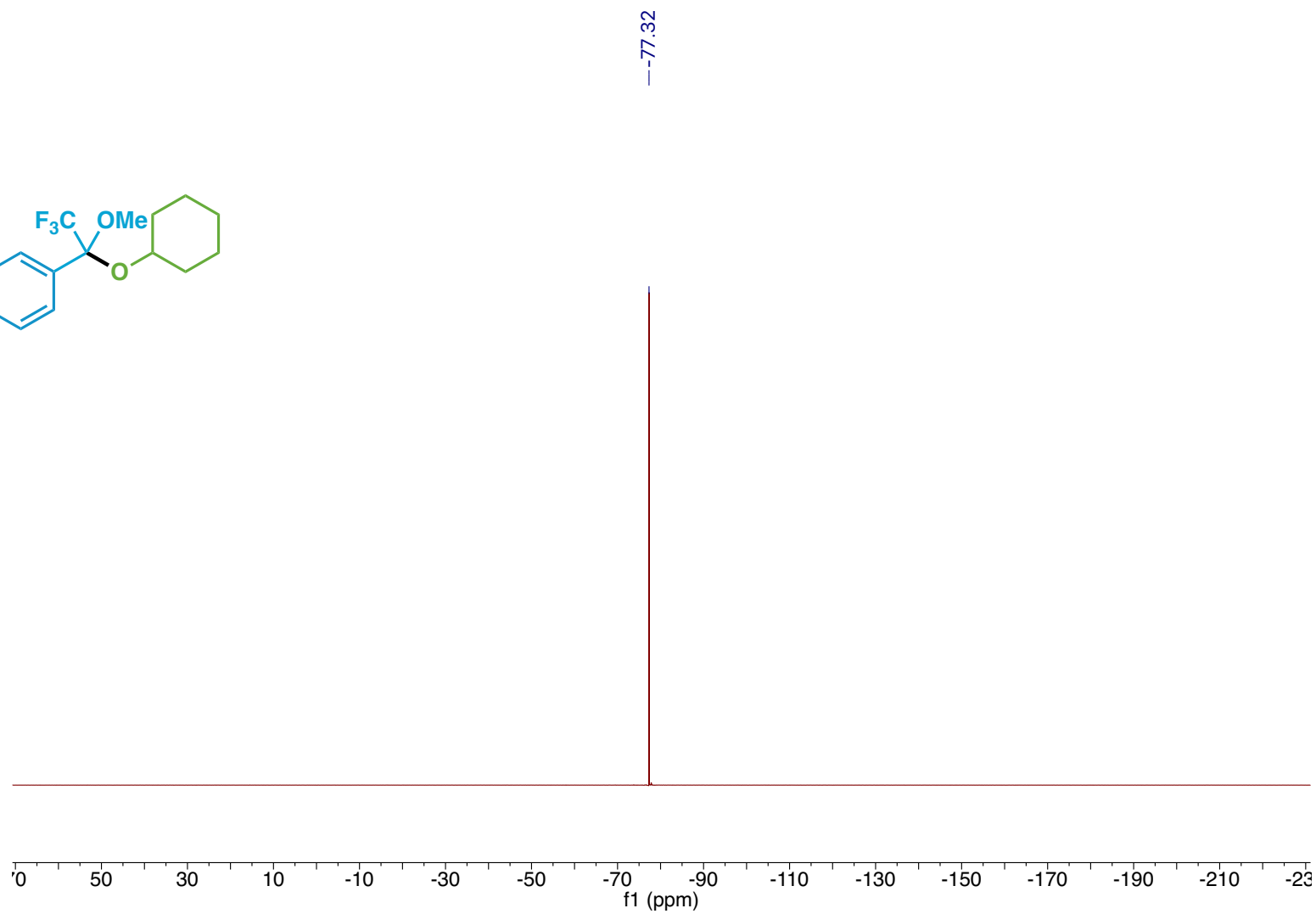
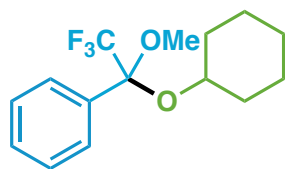


S374

Compound 122 ¹H NMR

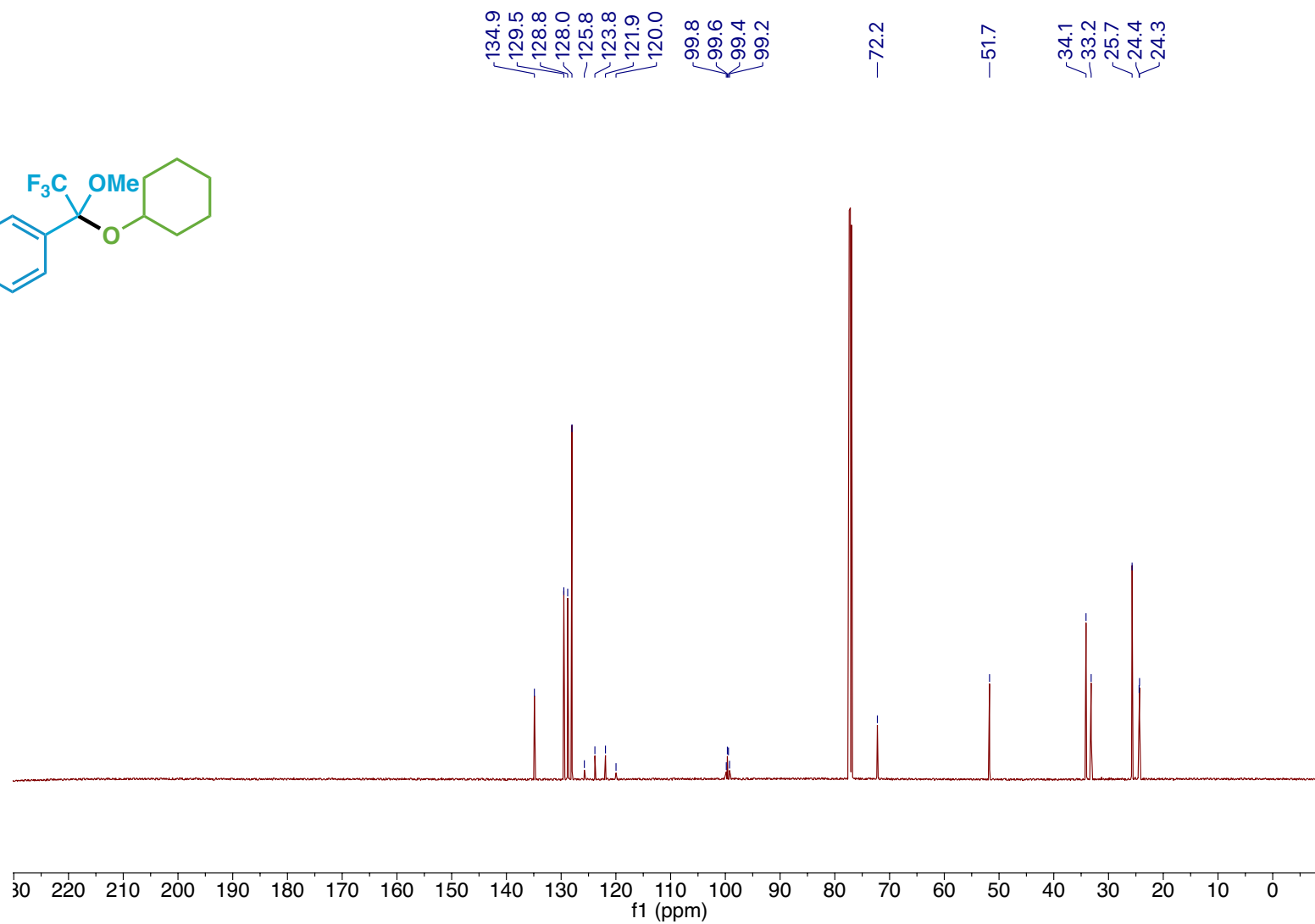
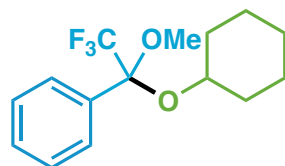


Compound 122 ^{19}F NMR

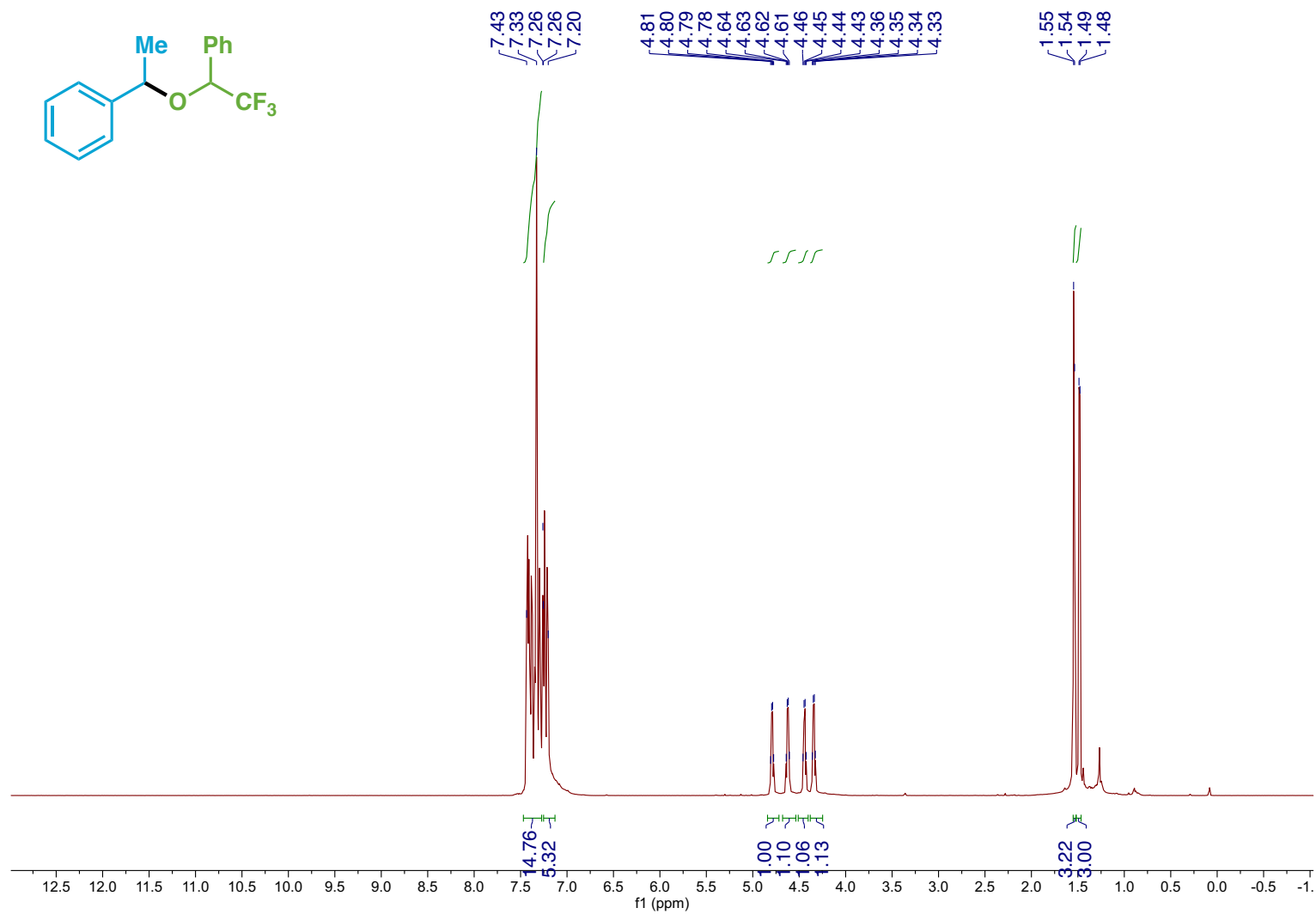
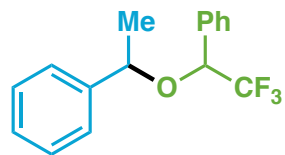


S376

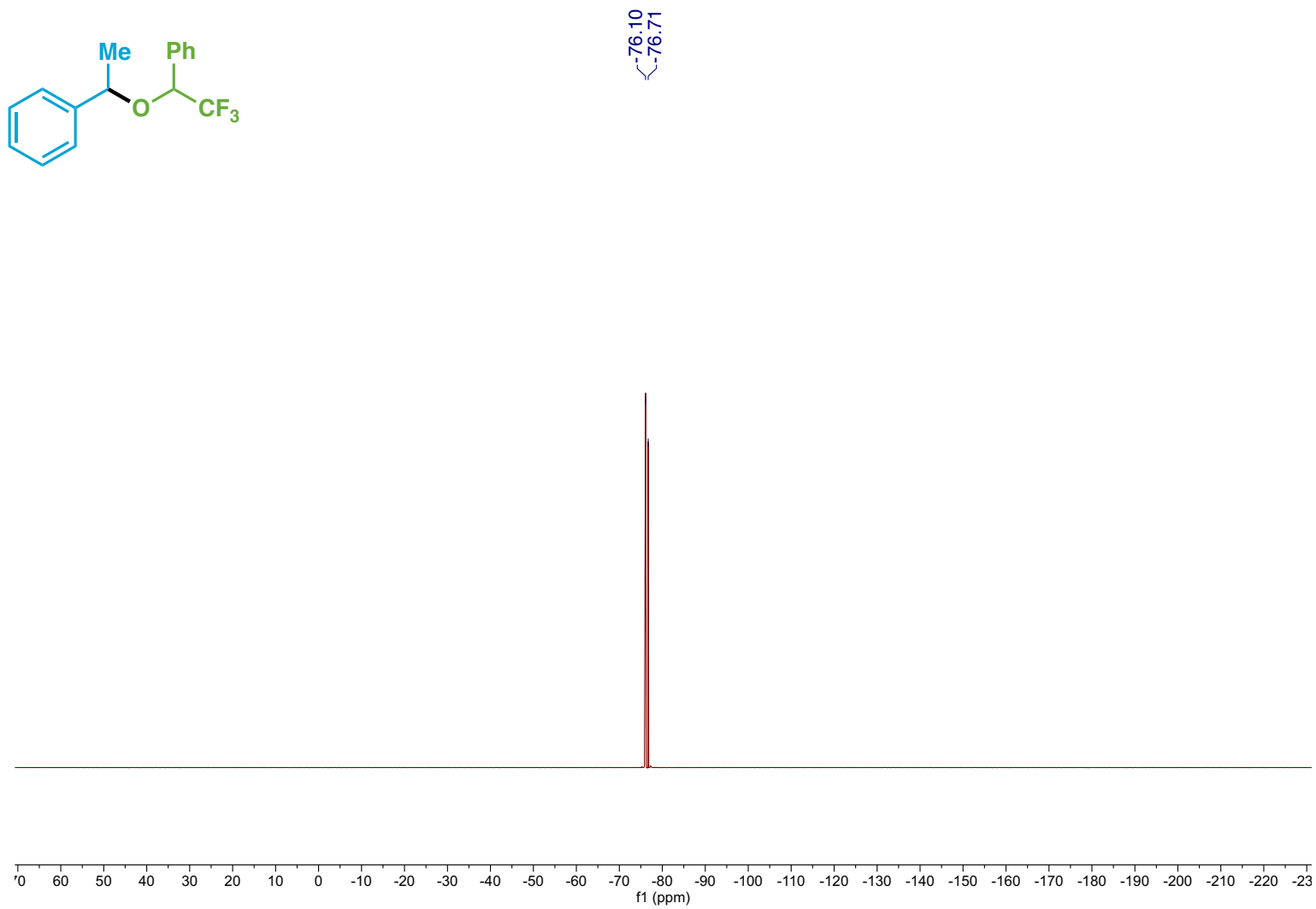
Compound 122 ^{13}C NMR



Compound 123 ¹H NMR

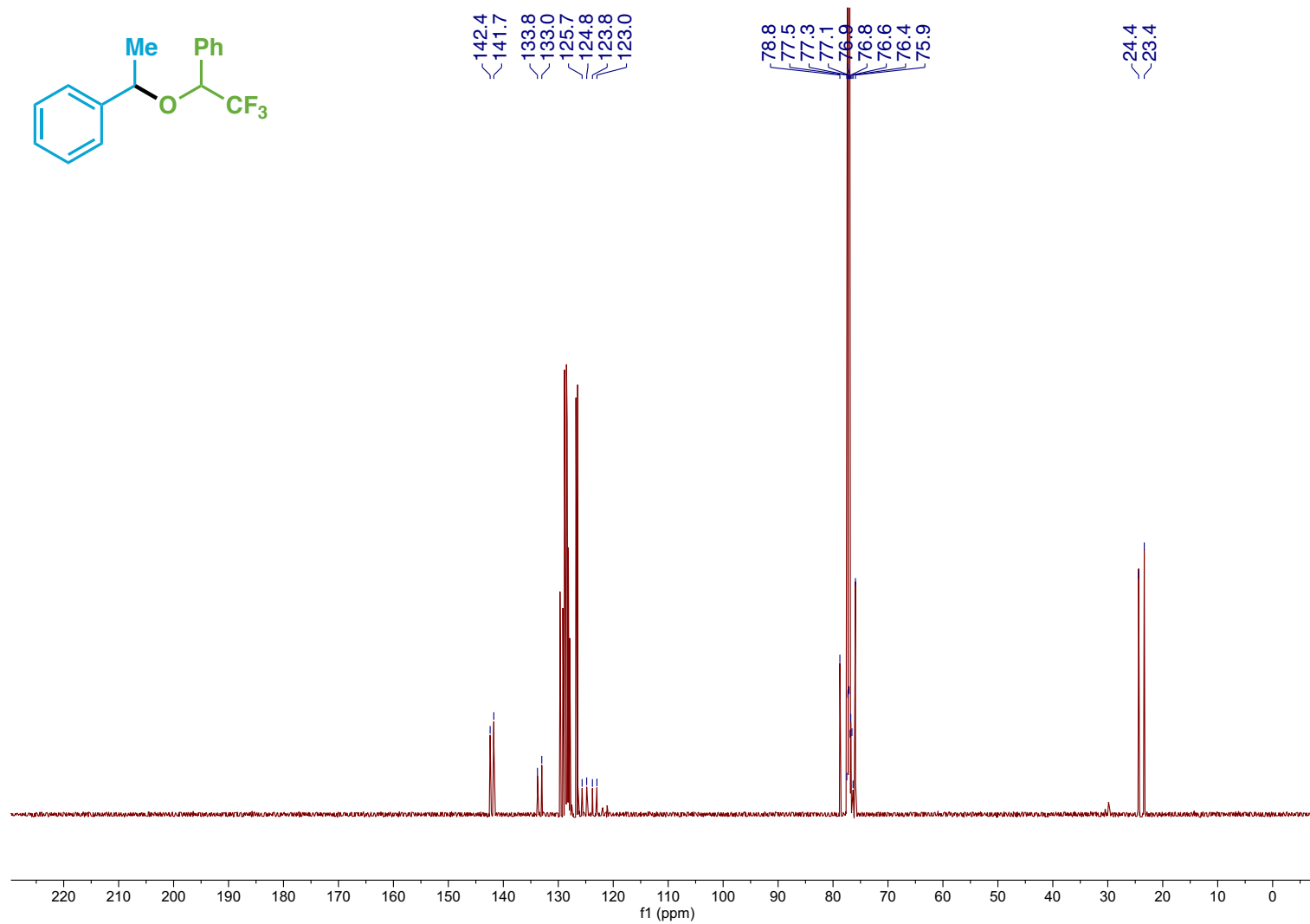
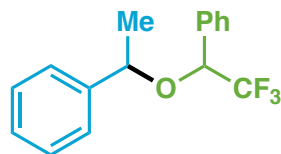


Compound 123 ^{19}F NMR



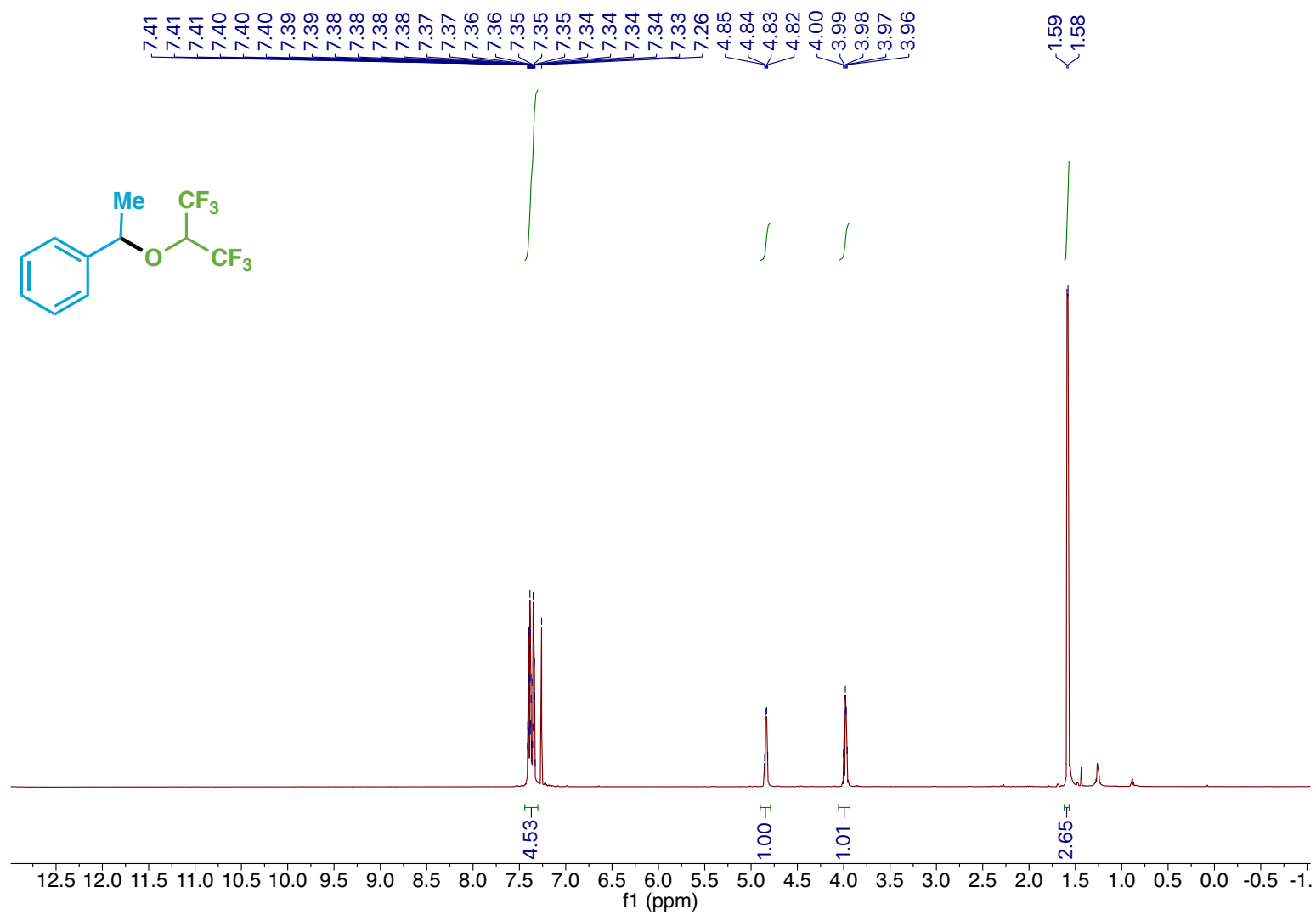
S379

Compound 123 ¹³C NMR

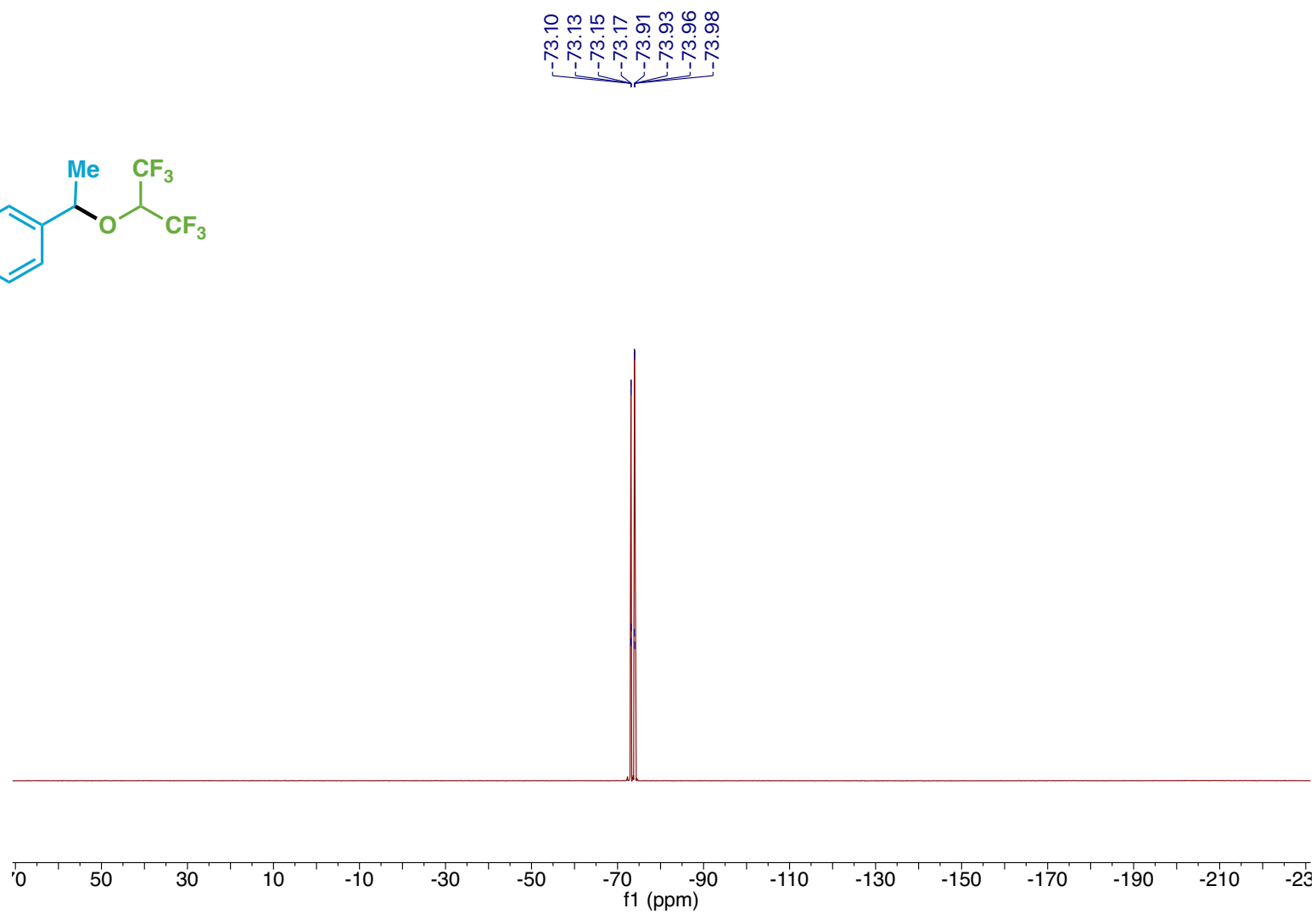
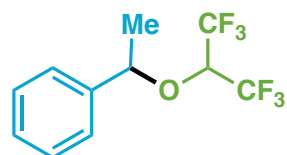


S380

Compound 124 ^1H NMR

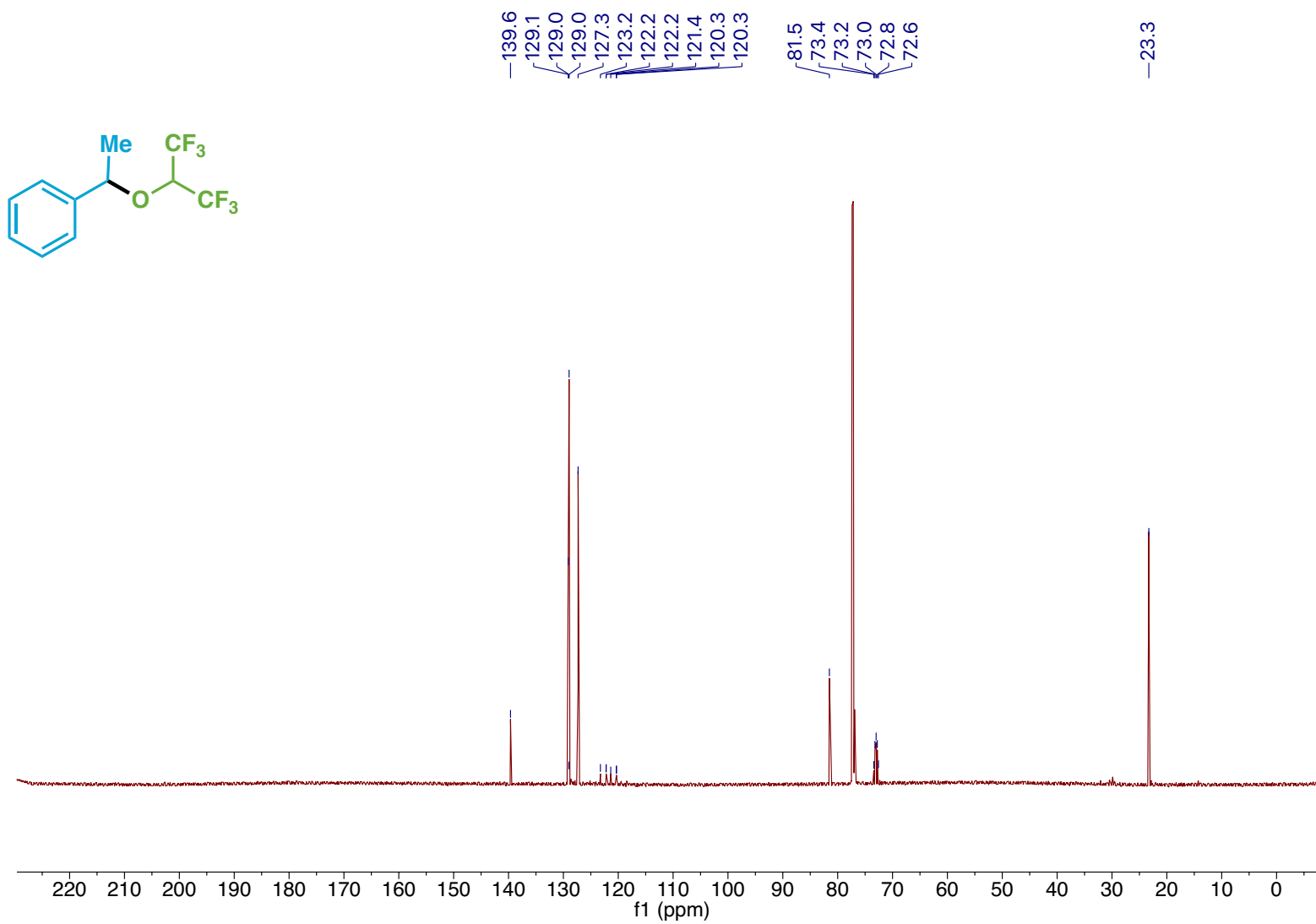


Compound 124 ^{19}F NMR



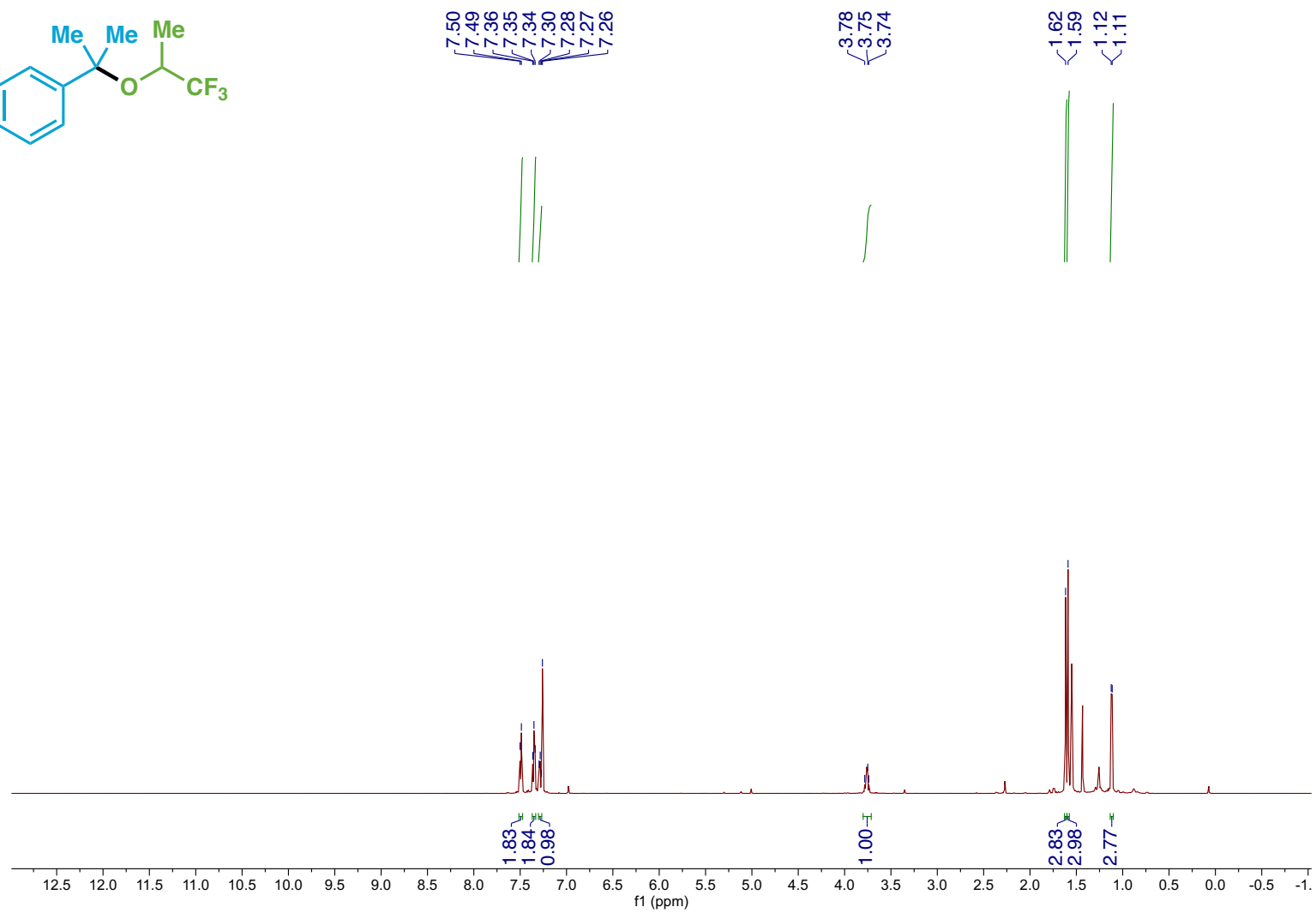
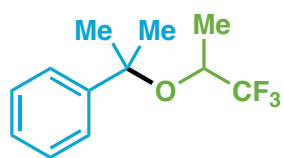
S382

Compound 124 ¹³C NMR



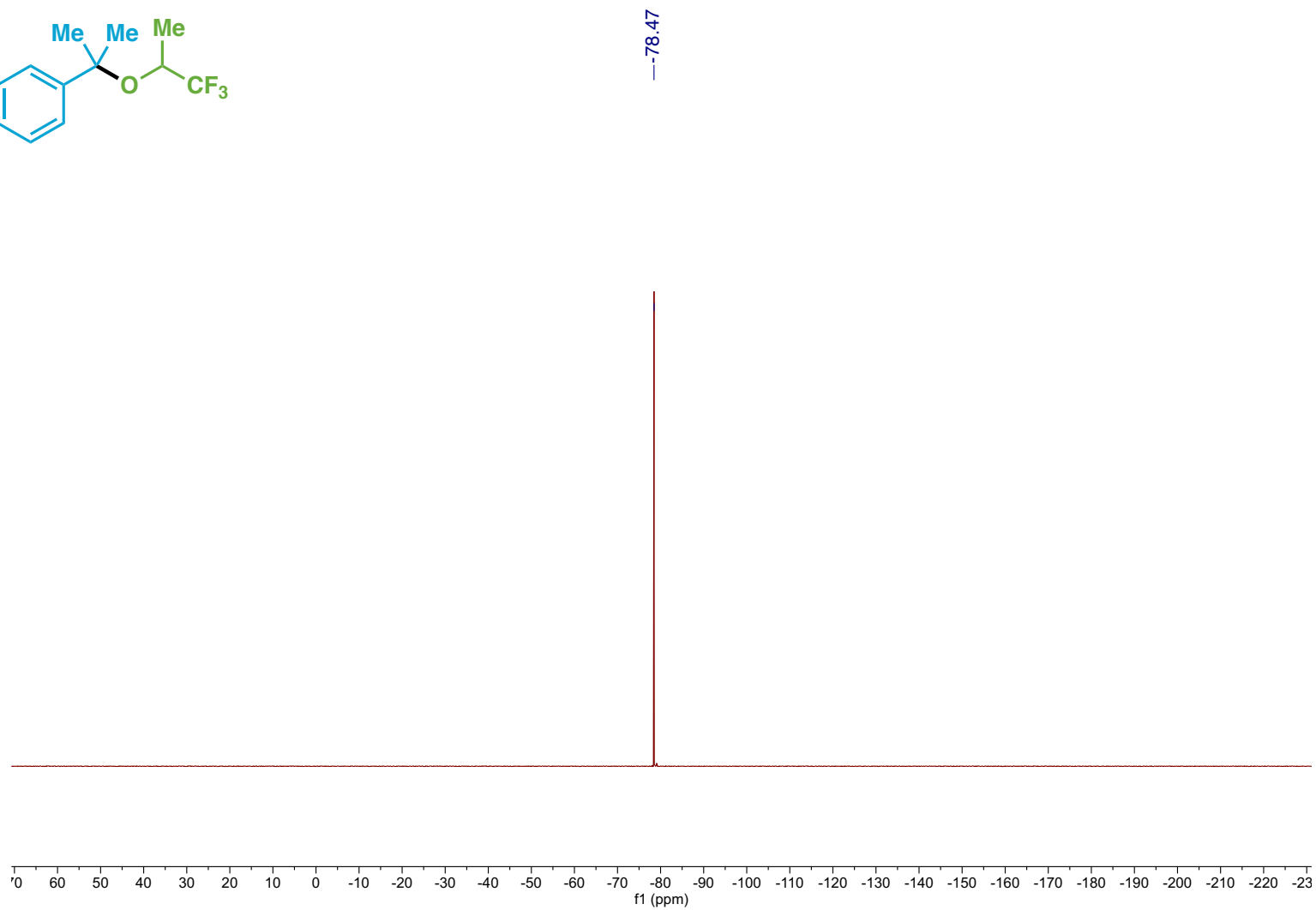
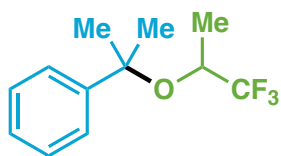
S383

Compound 125 ^1H NMR



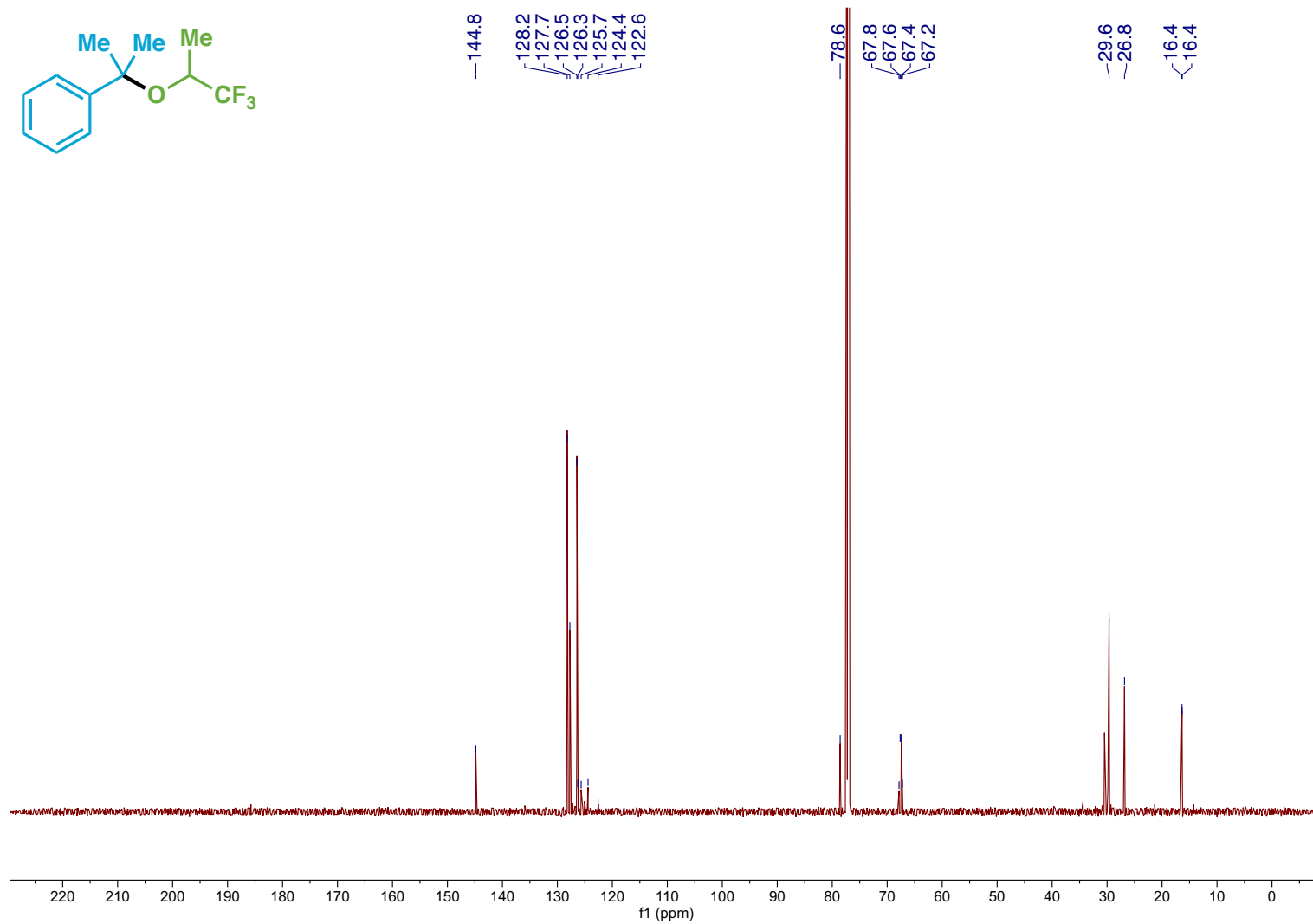
S384

Compound 125 ^{19}F NMR



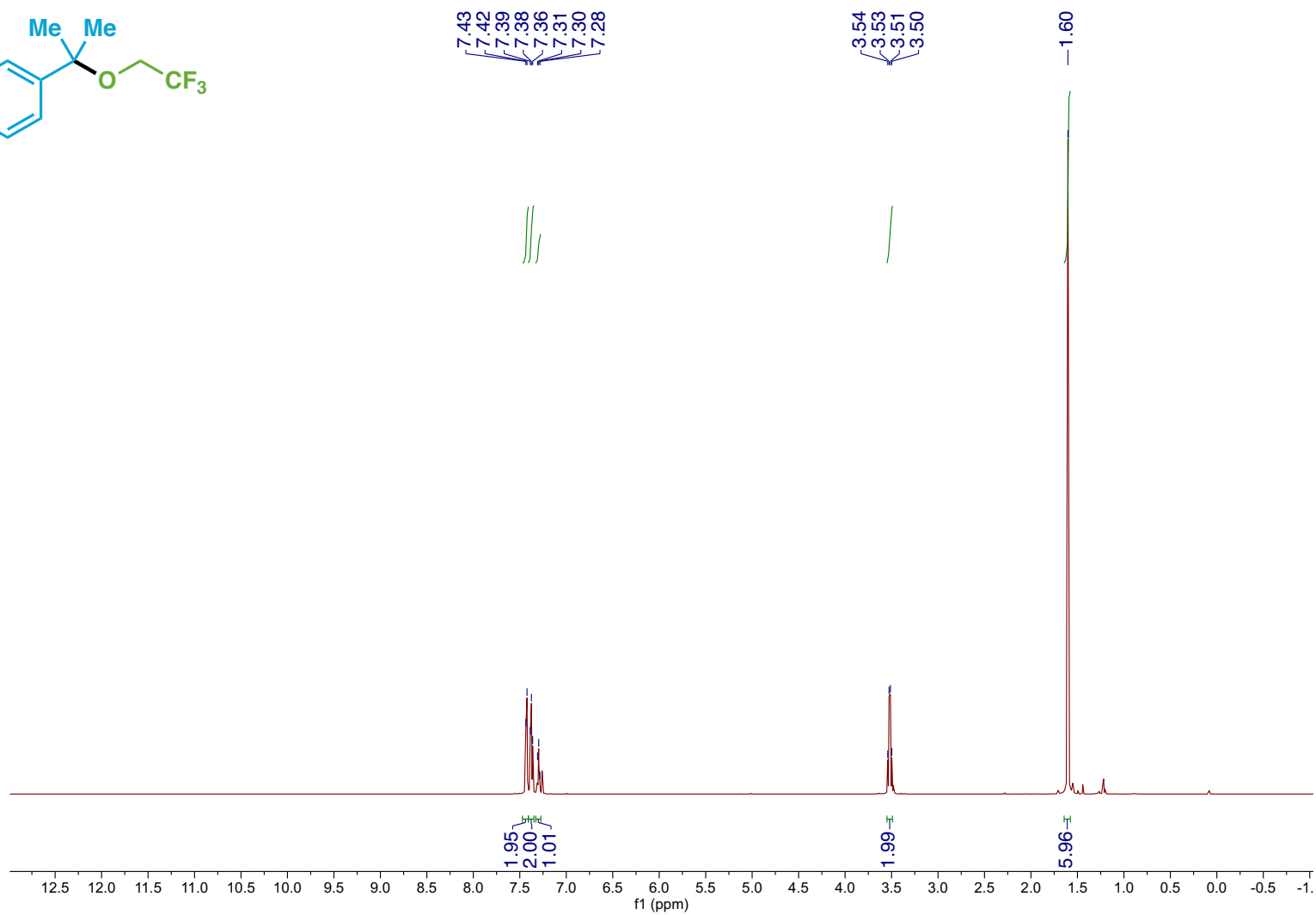
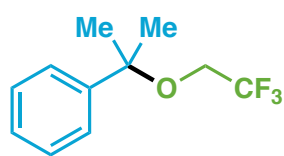
S385

Compound 125 ^{13}C NMR

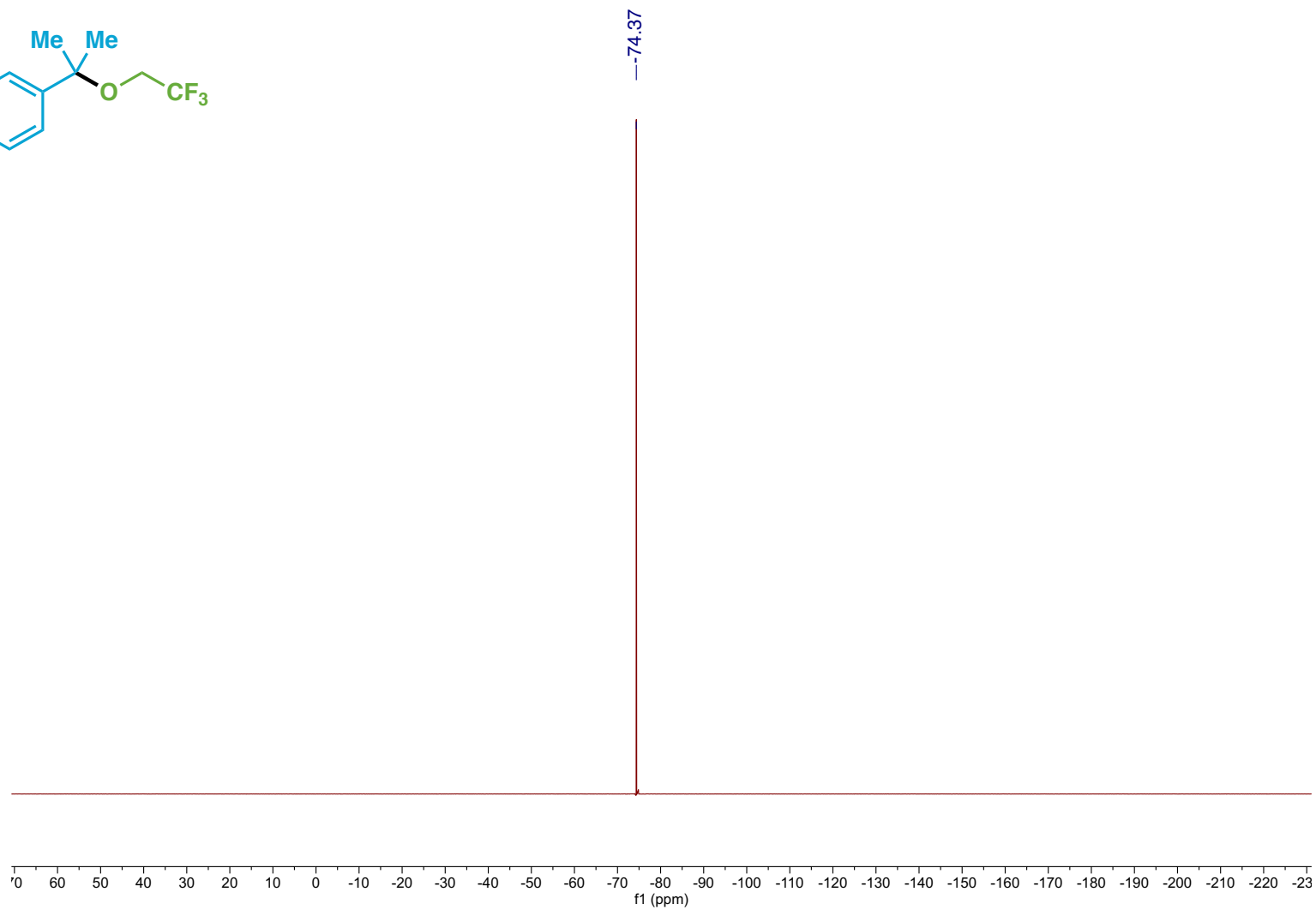
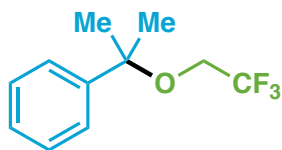


S386

Compound 126 ^1H NMR

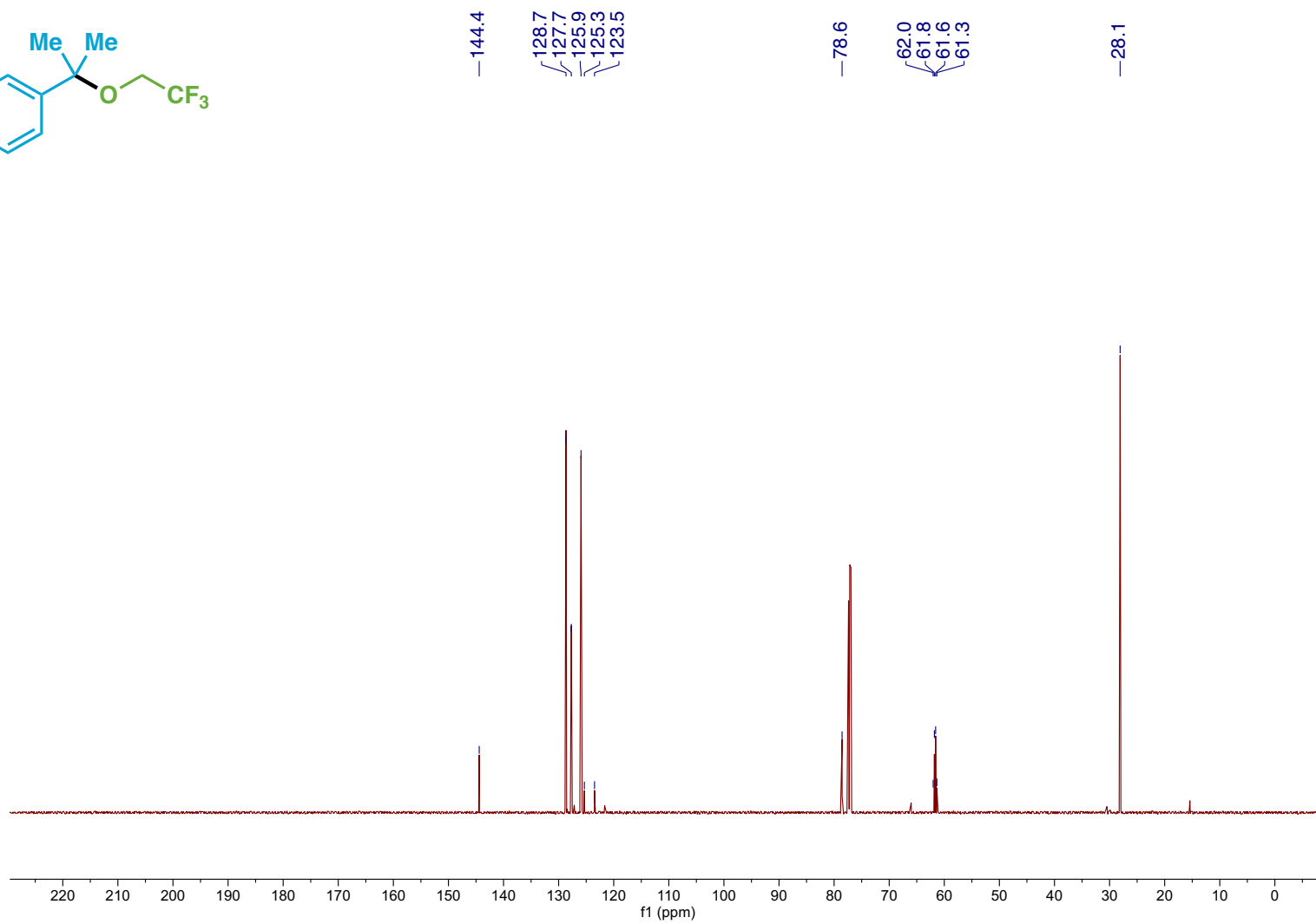
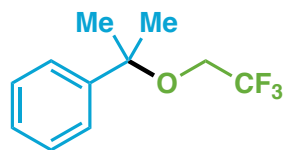


Compound 126 ^{19}F NMR



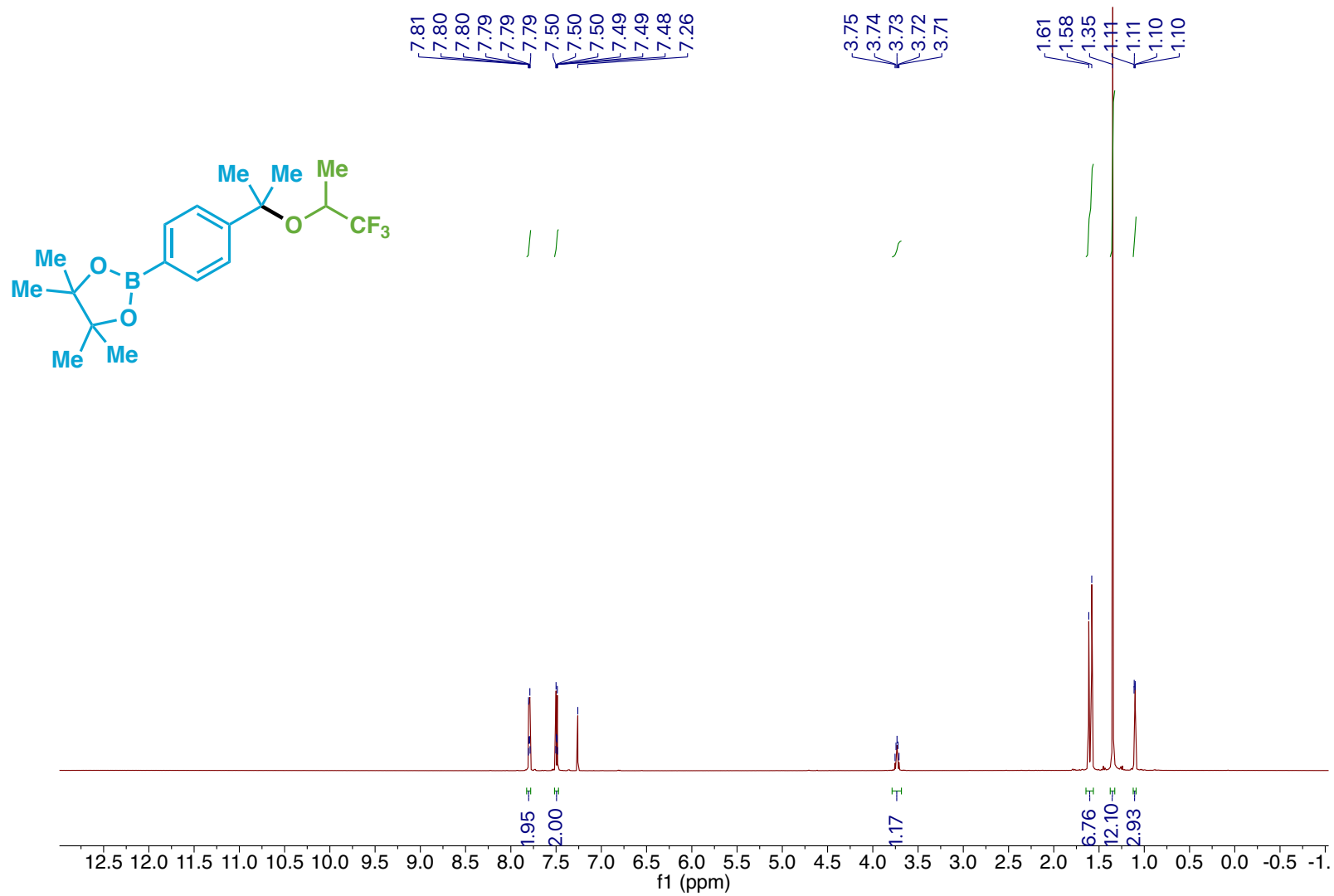
S388

Compound 126 ¹³C NMR

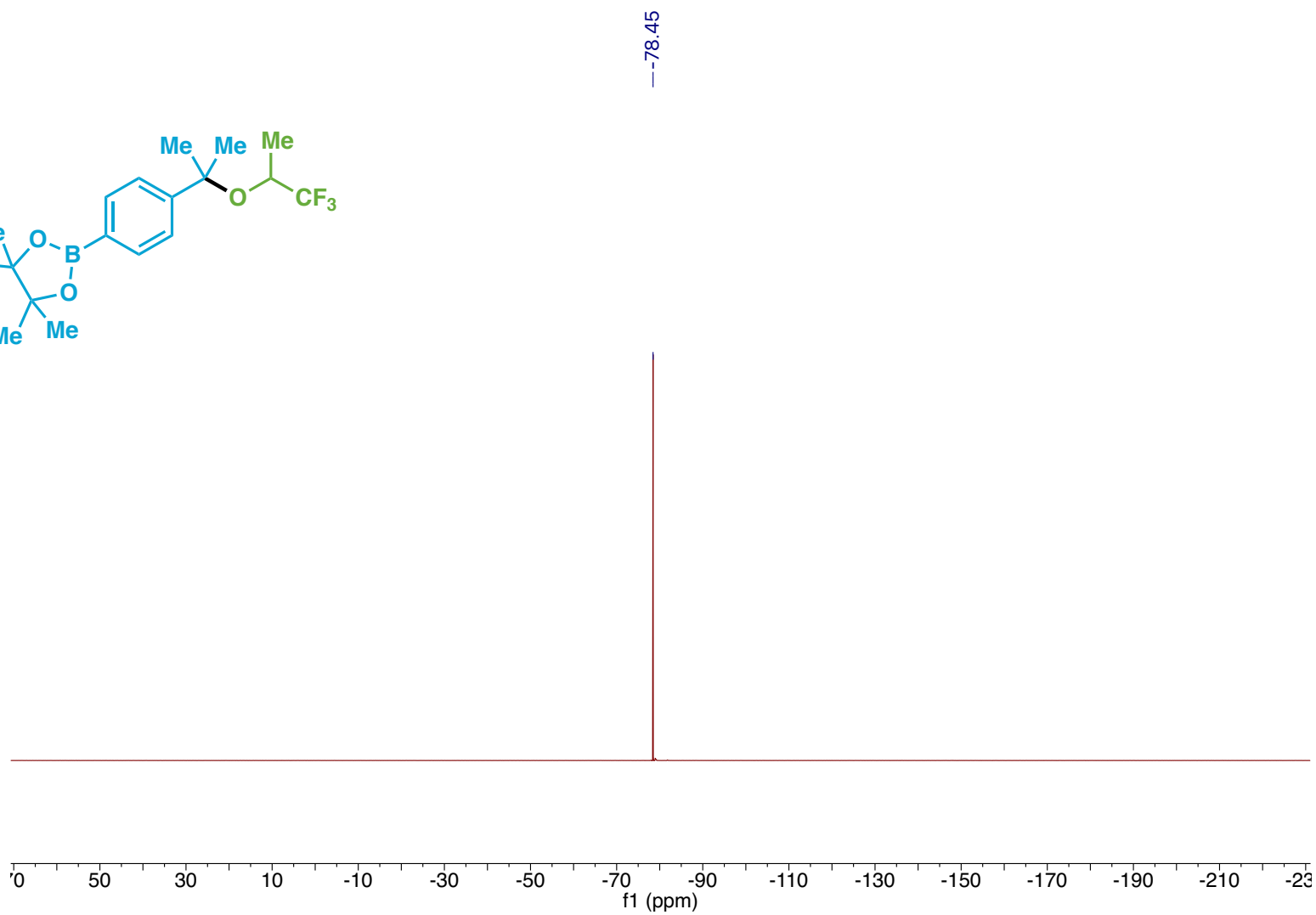
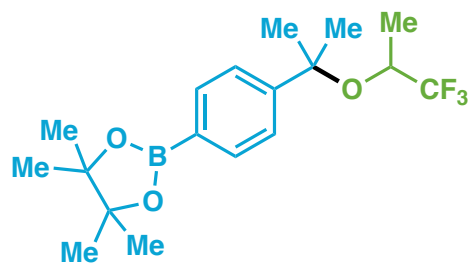


S389

Compound 127 ¹H NMR

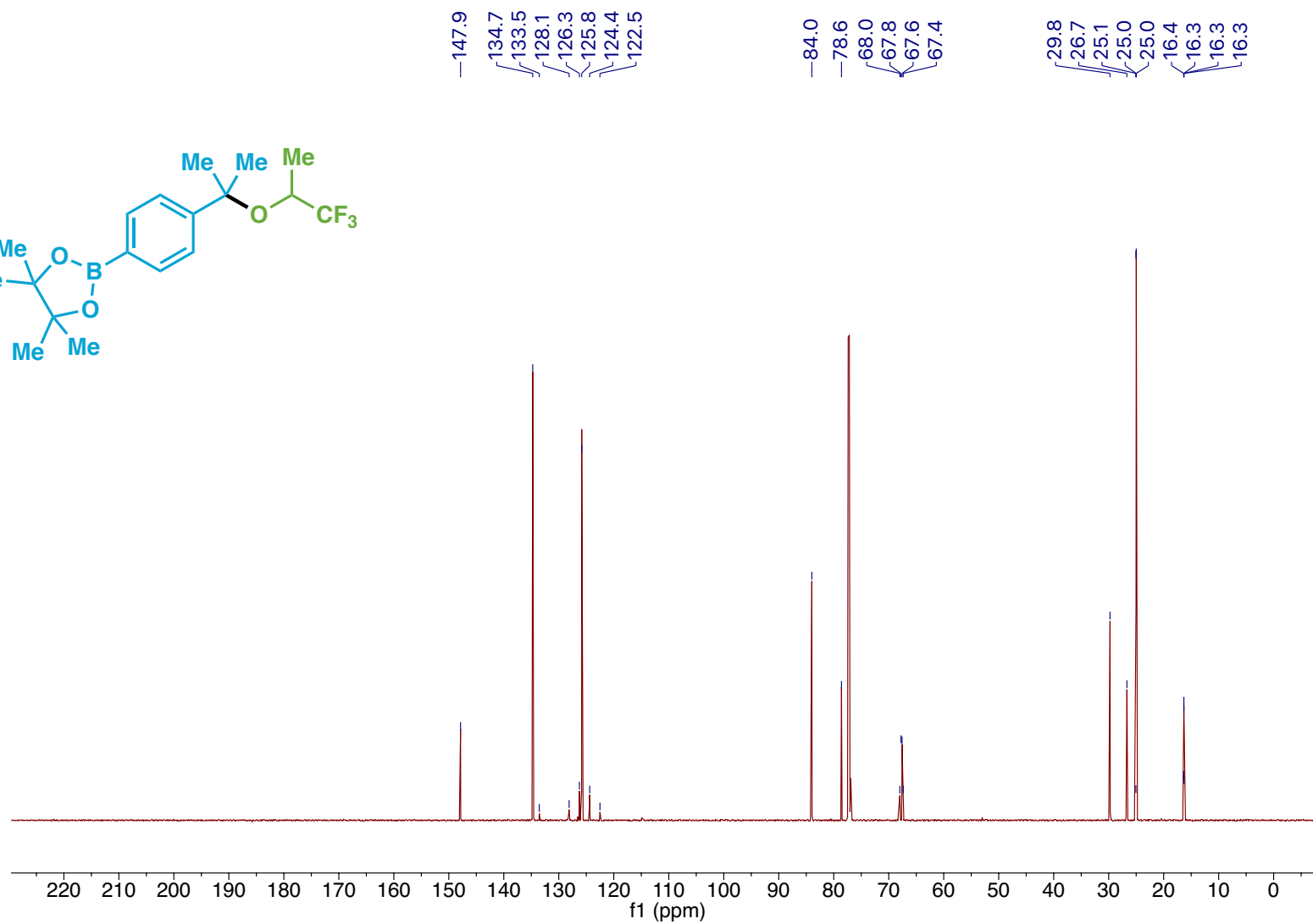
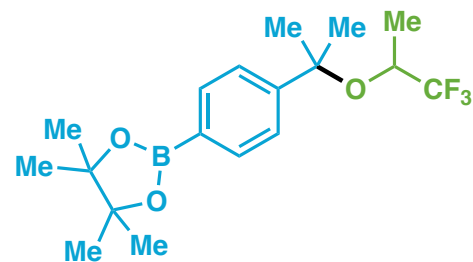


Compound 127 ^{19}F NMR

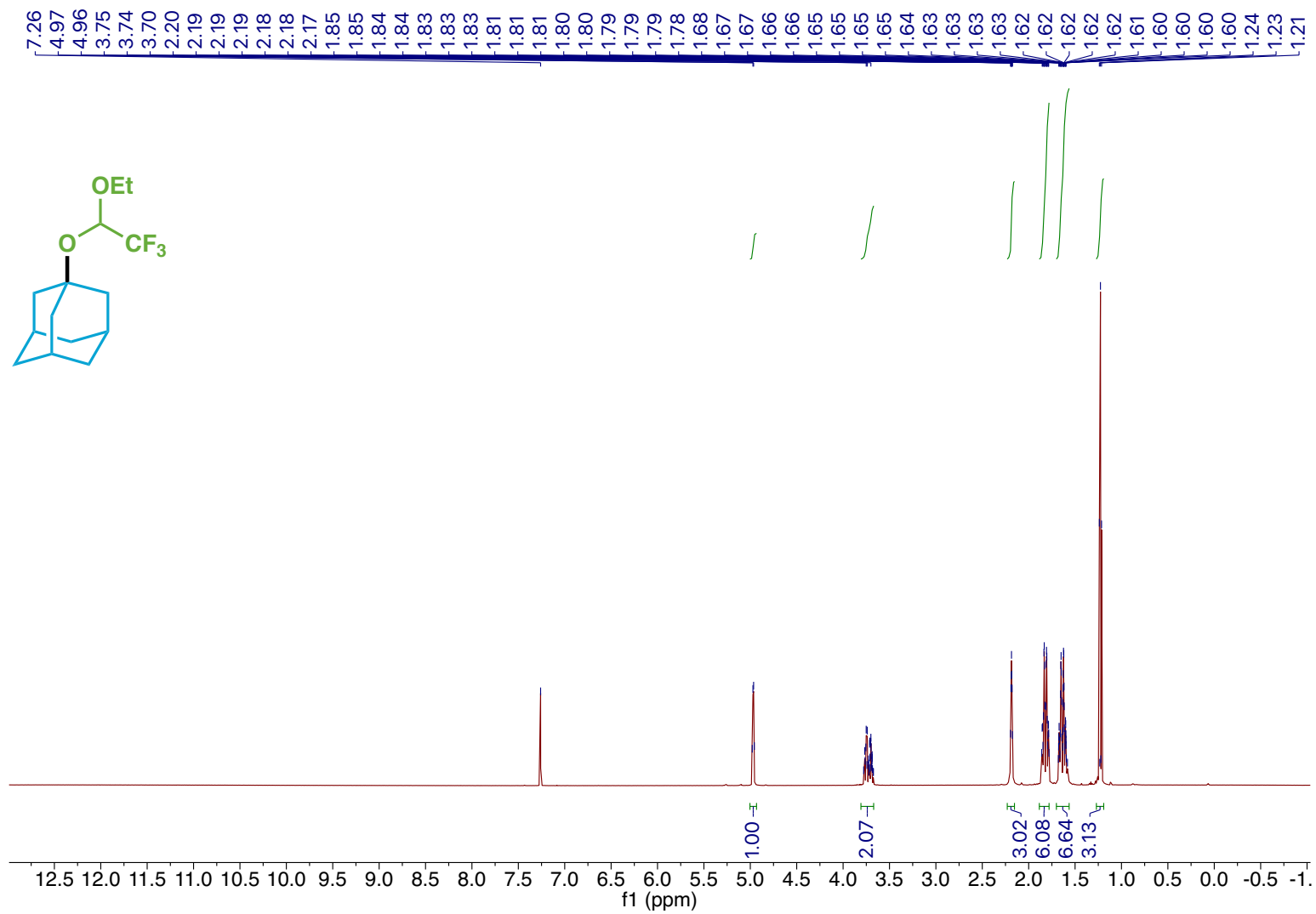


S391

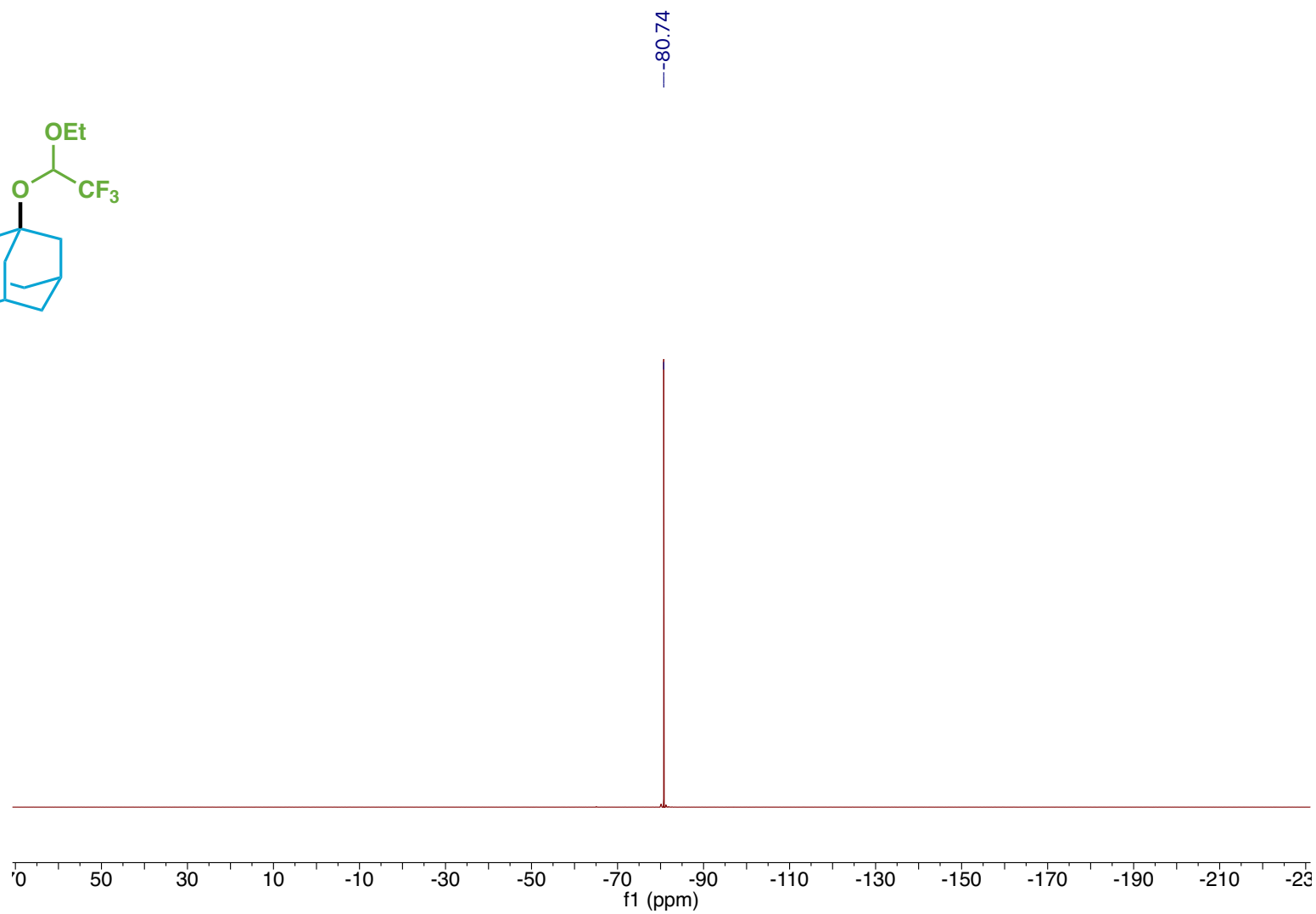
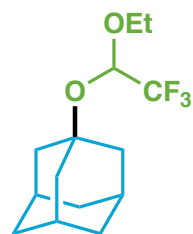
Compound 127 ¹³C NMR



Compound 128 ¹H NMR

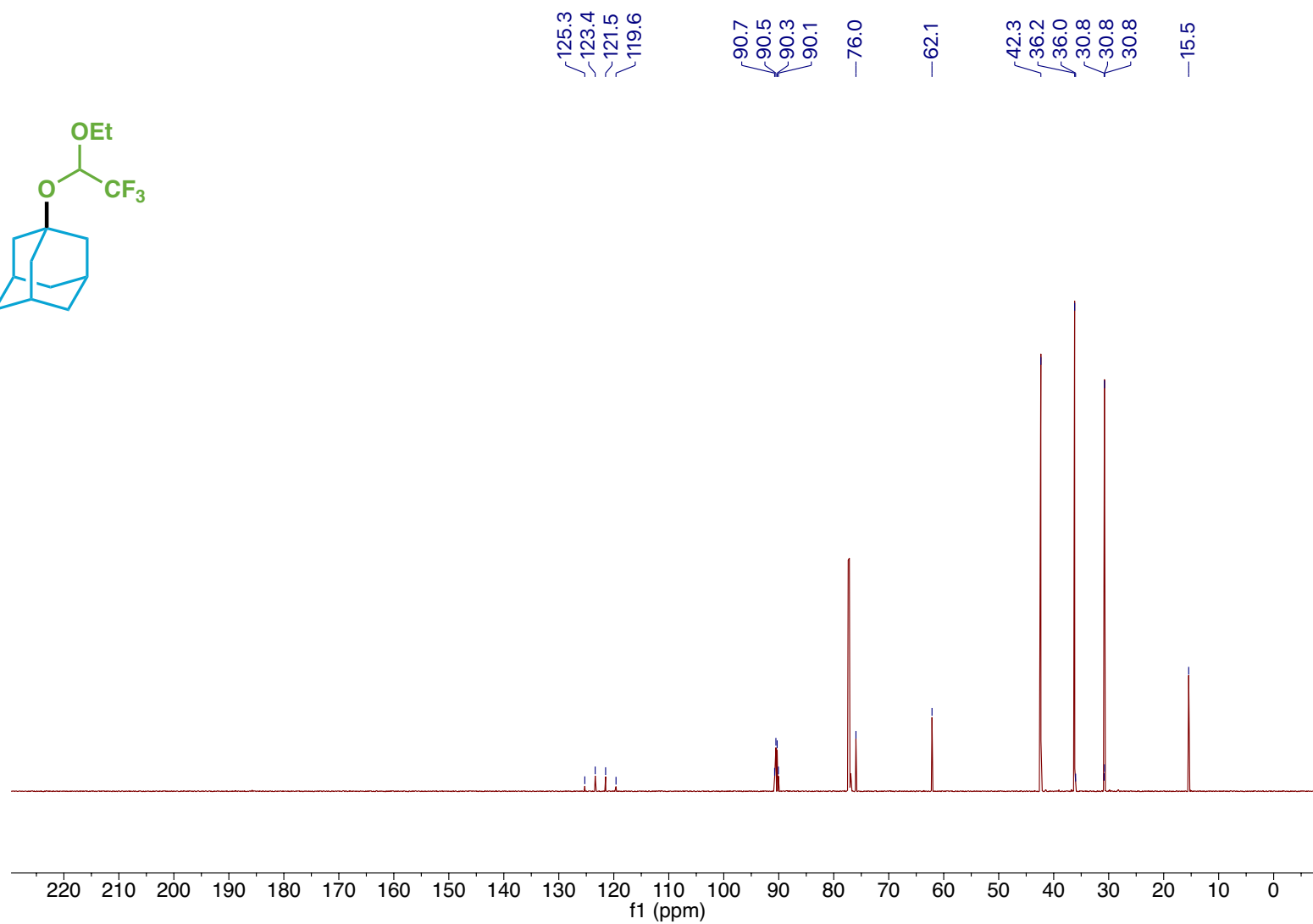
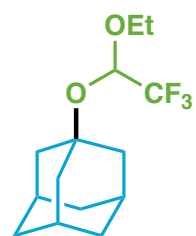


Compound 128 ^{19}F NMR



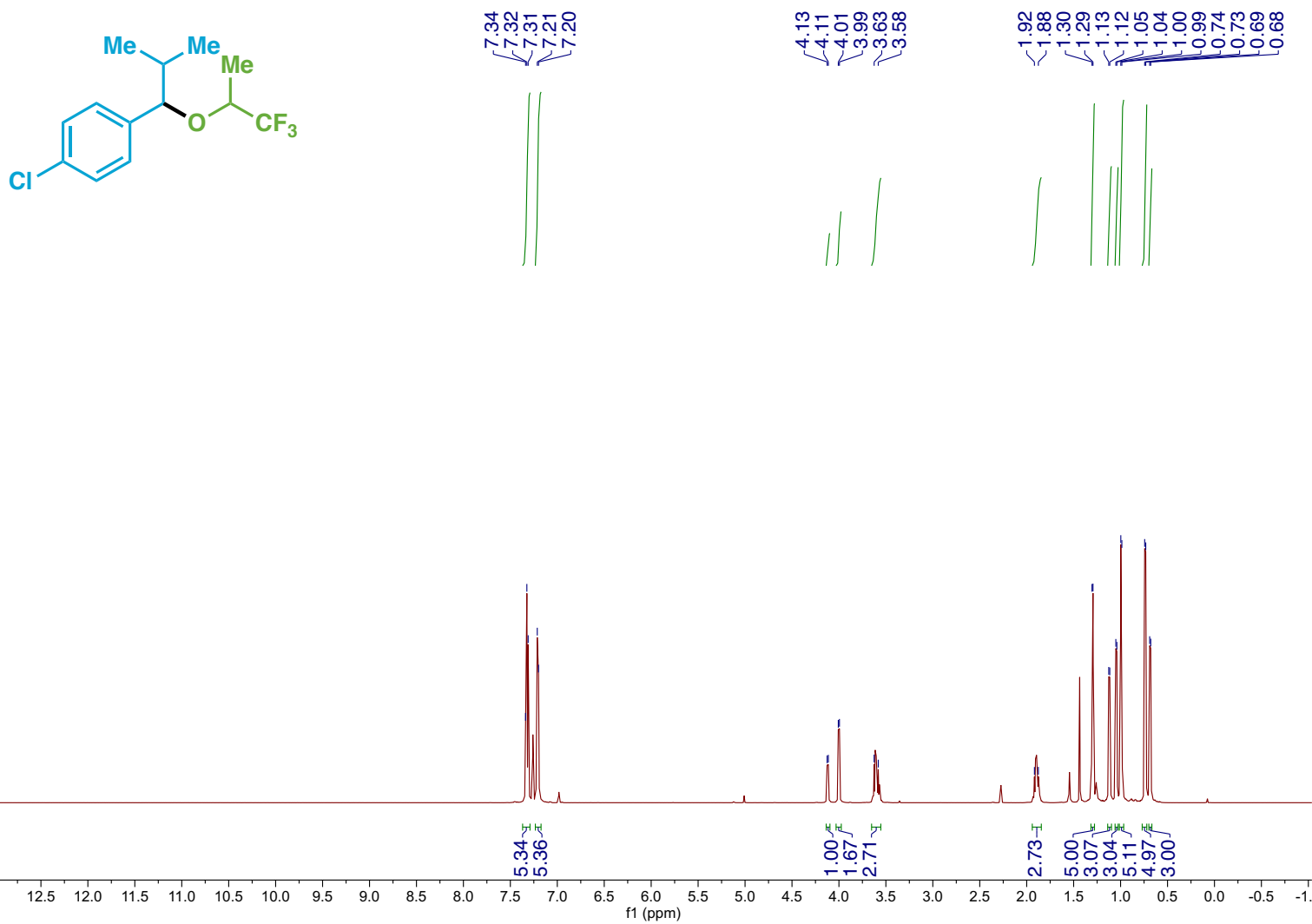
S394

Compound 128 ^{13}C NMR

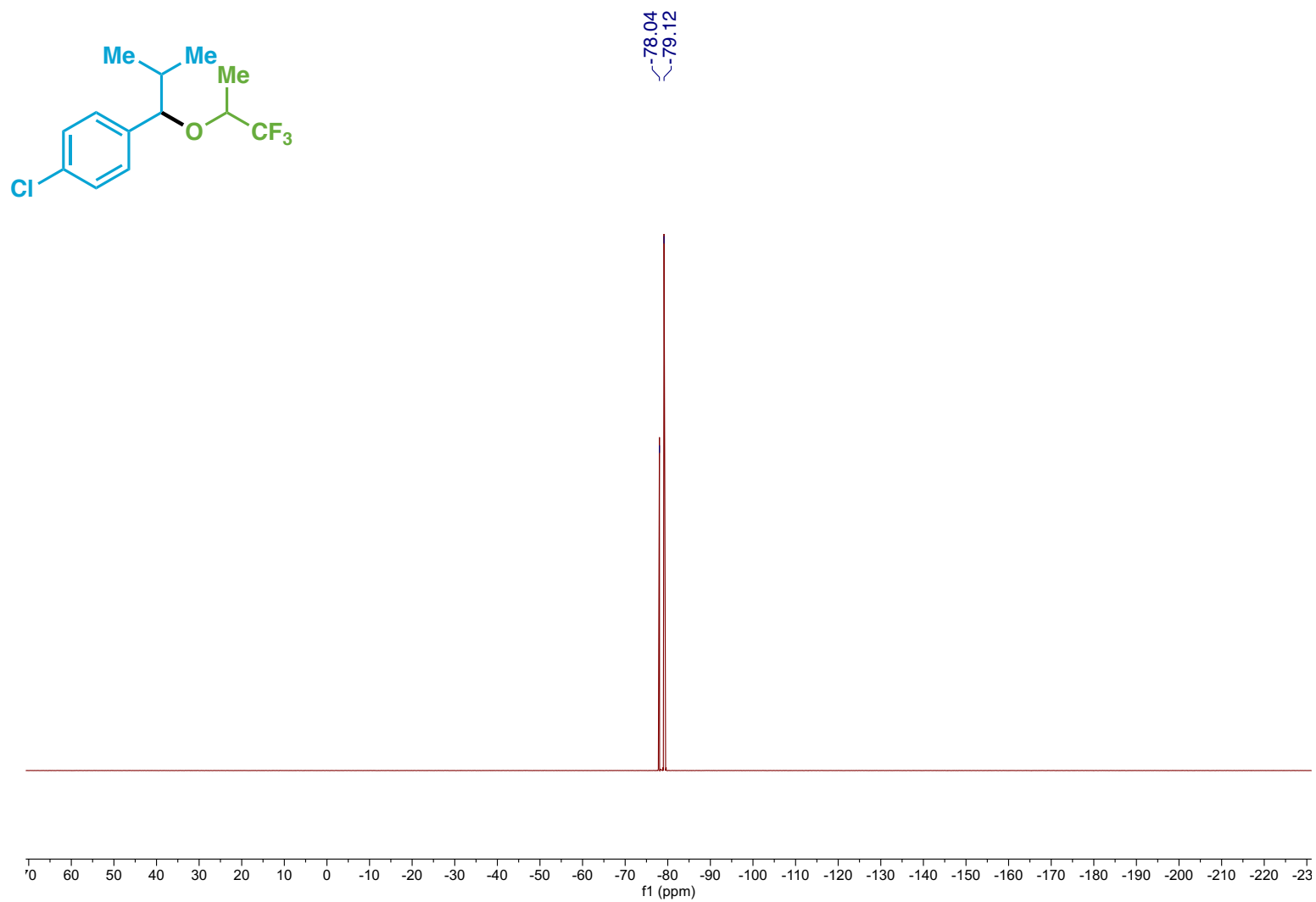


S395

Compound 129 ¹H NMR

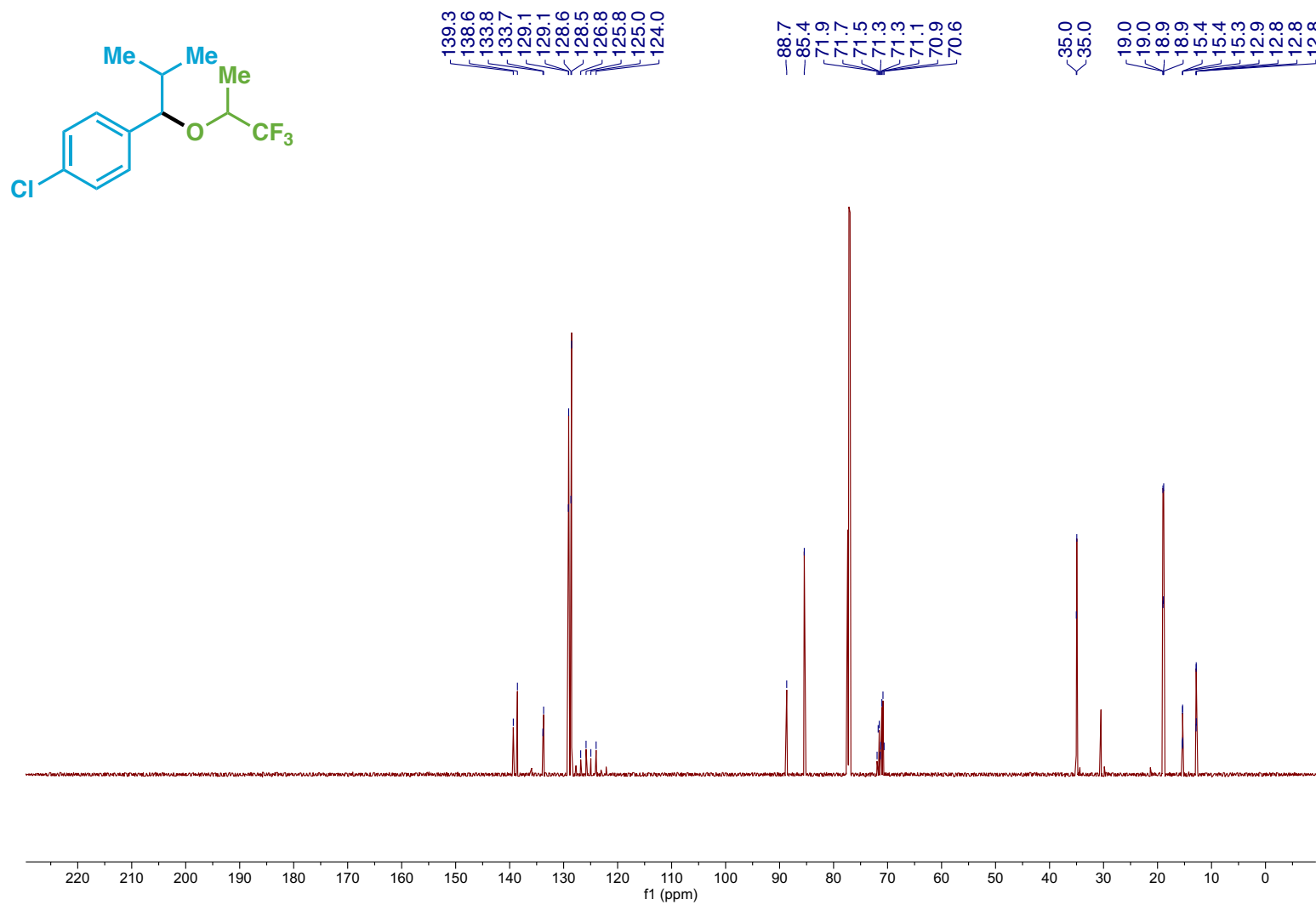


Compound 129 ^{19}F NMR



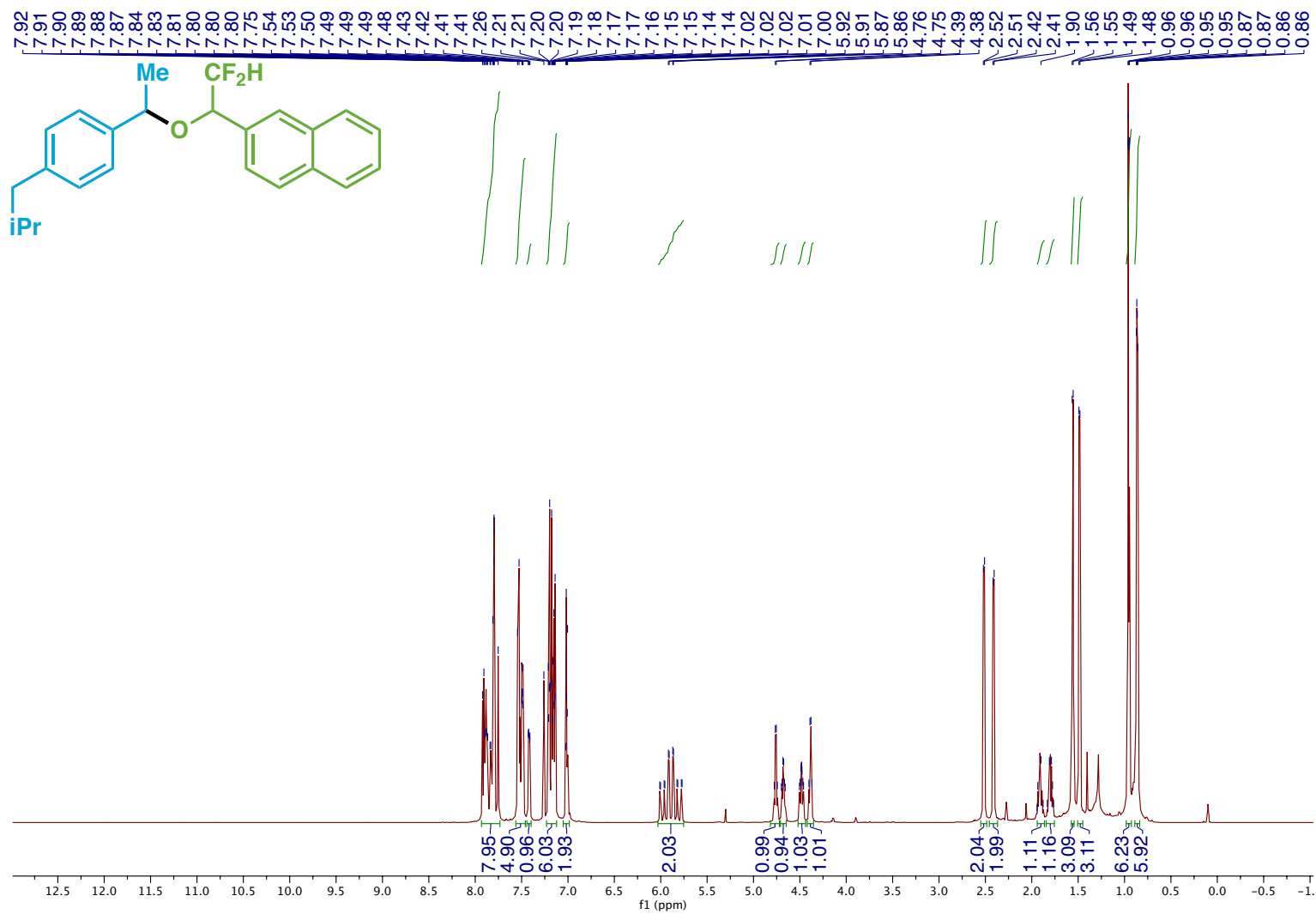
S397

Compound 129 ¹³C NMR

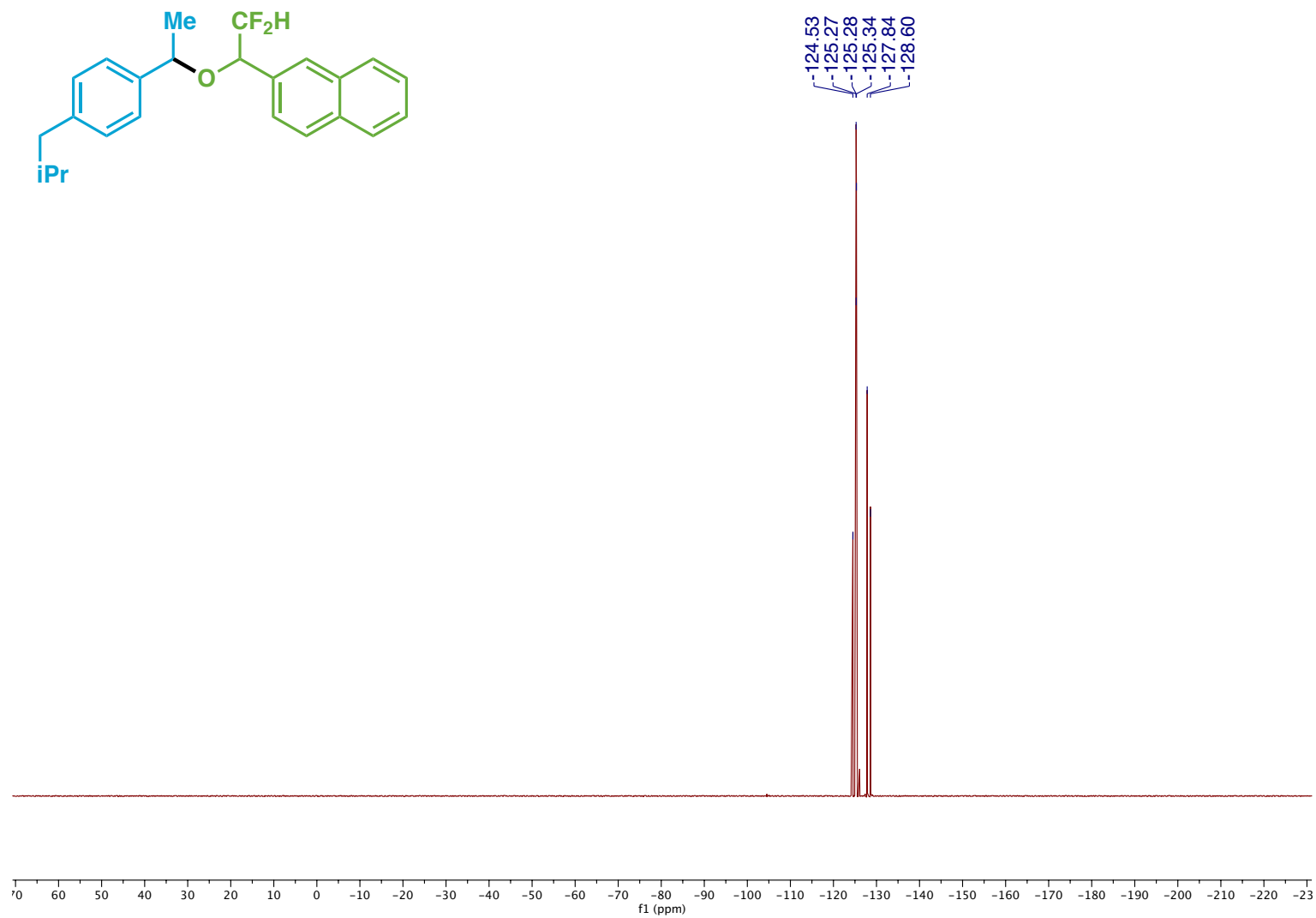


S398

Compound 130 ¹H NMR

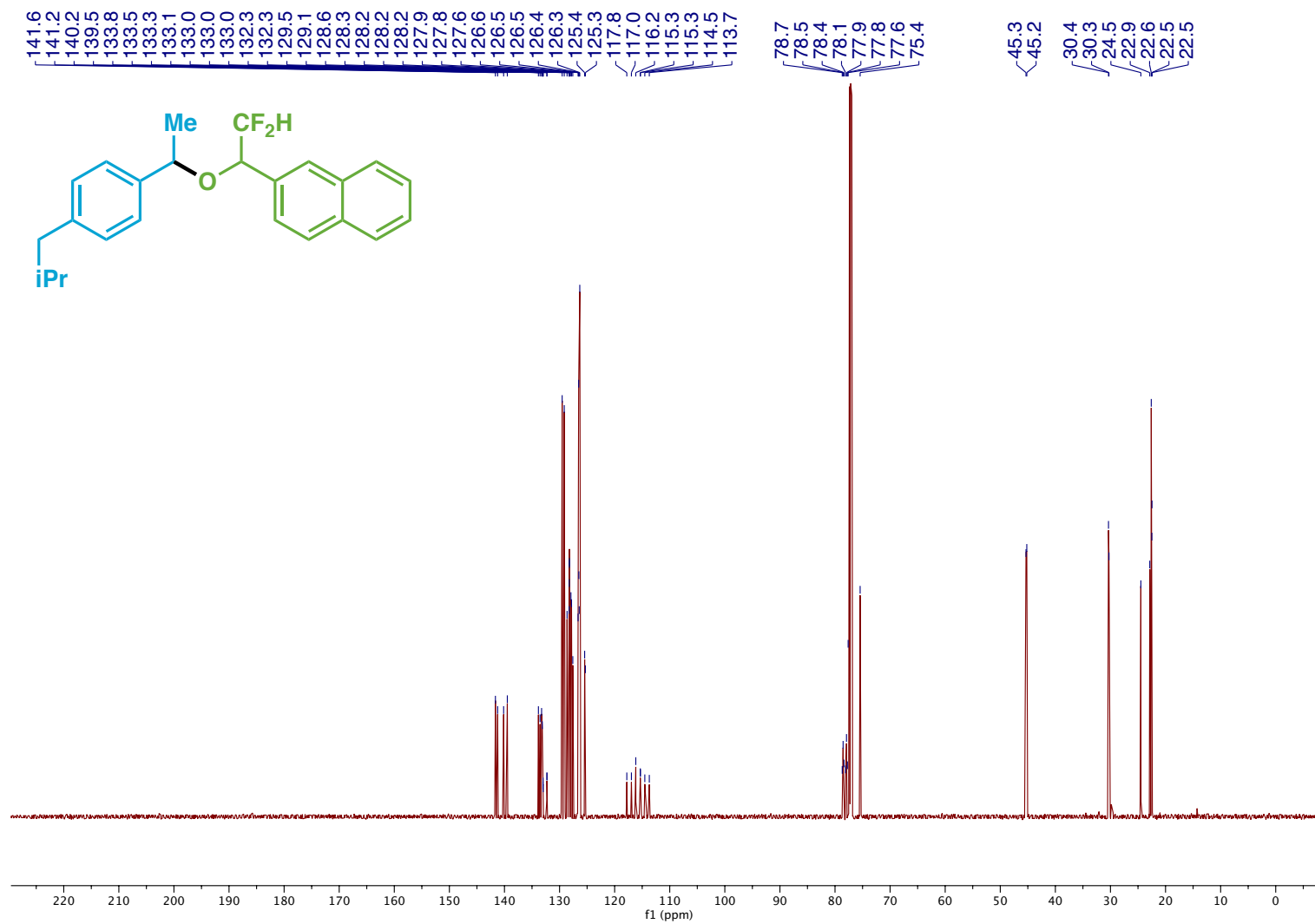


Compound 130 ^{19}F NMR

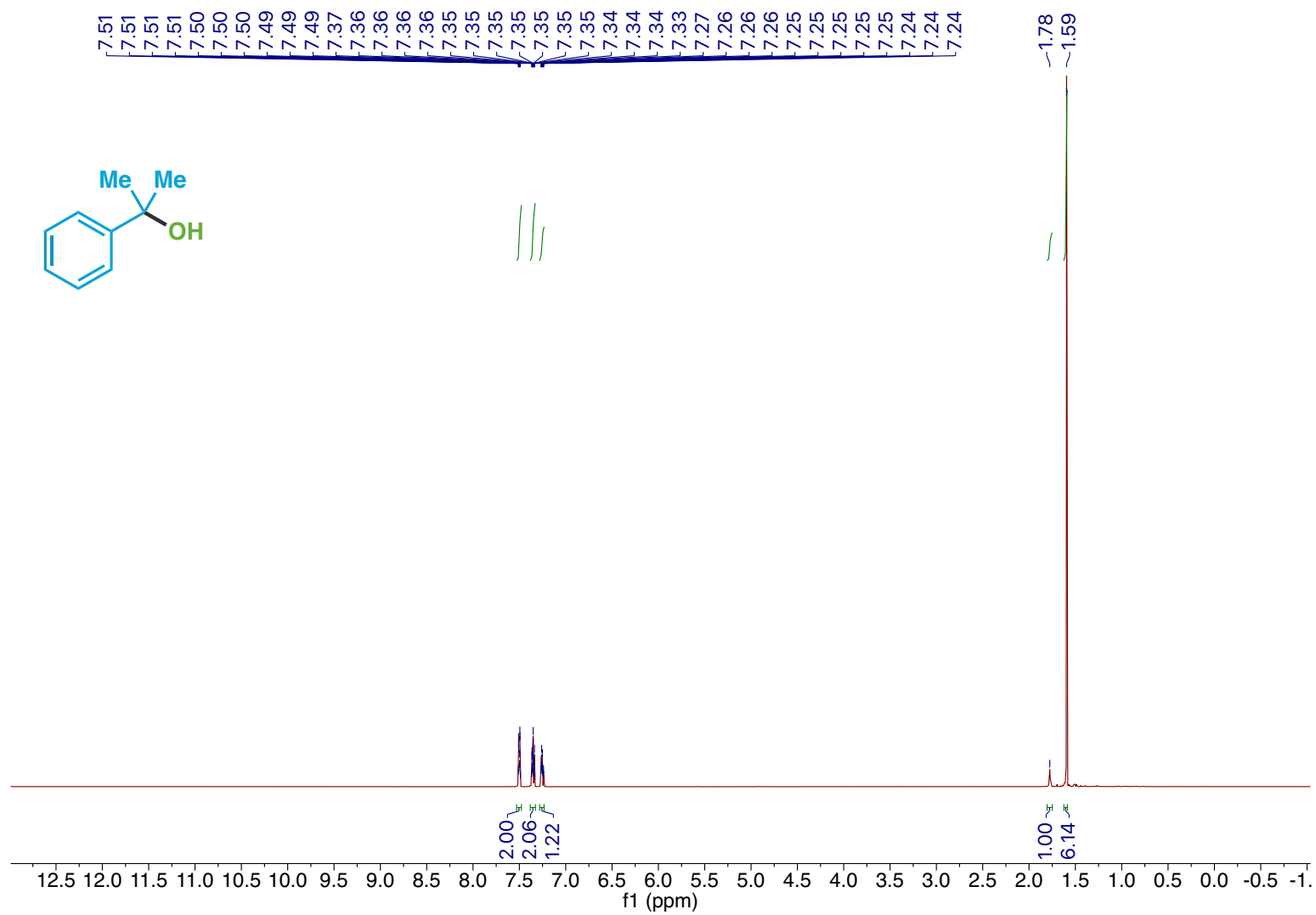


S400

Compound 130 ¹³C NMR

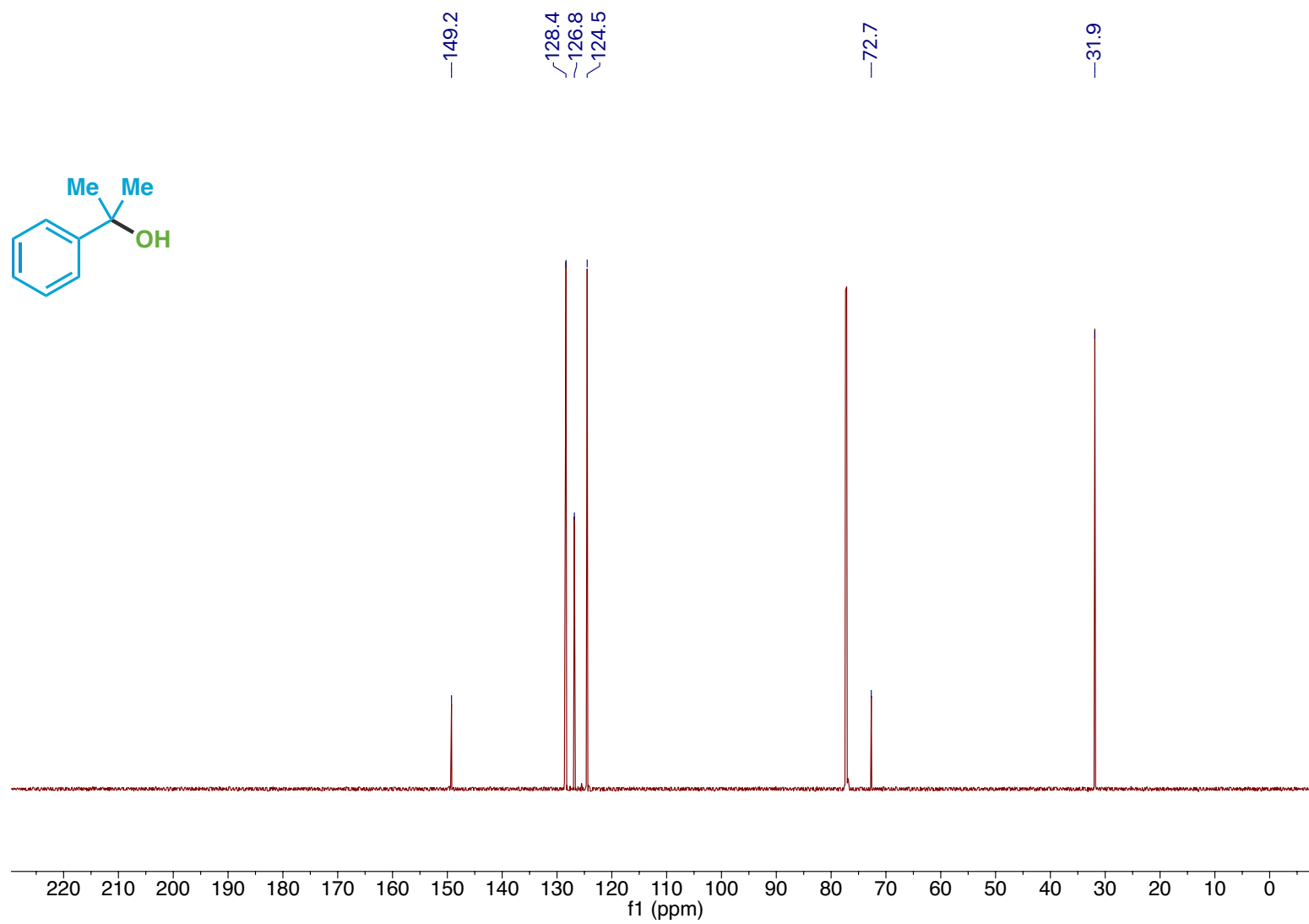


Compound 132 ^1H NMR



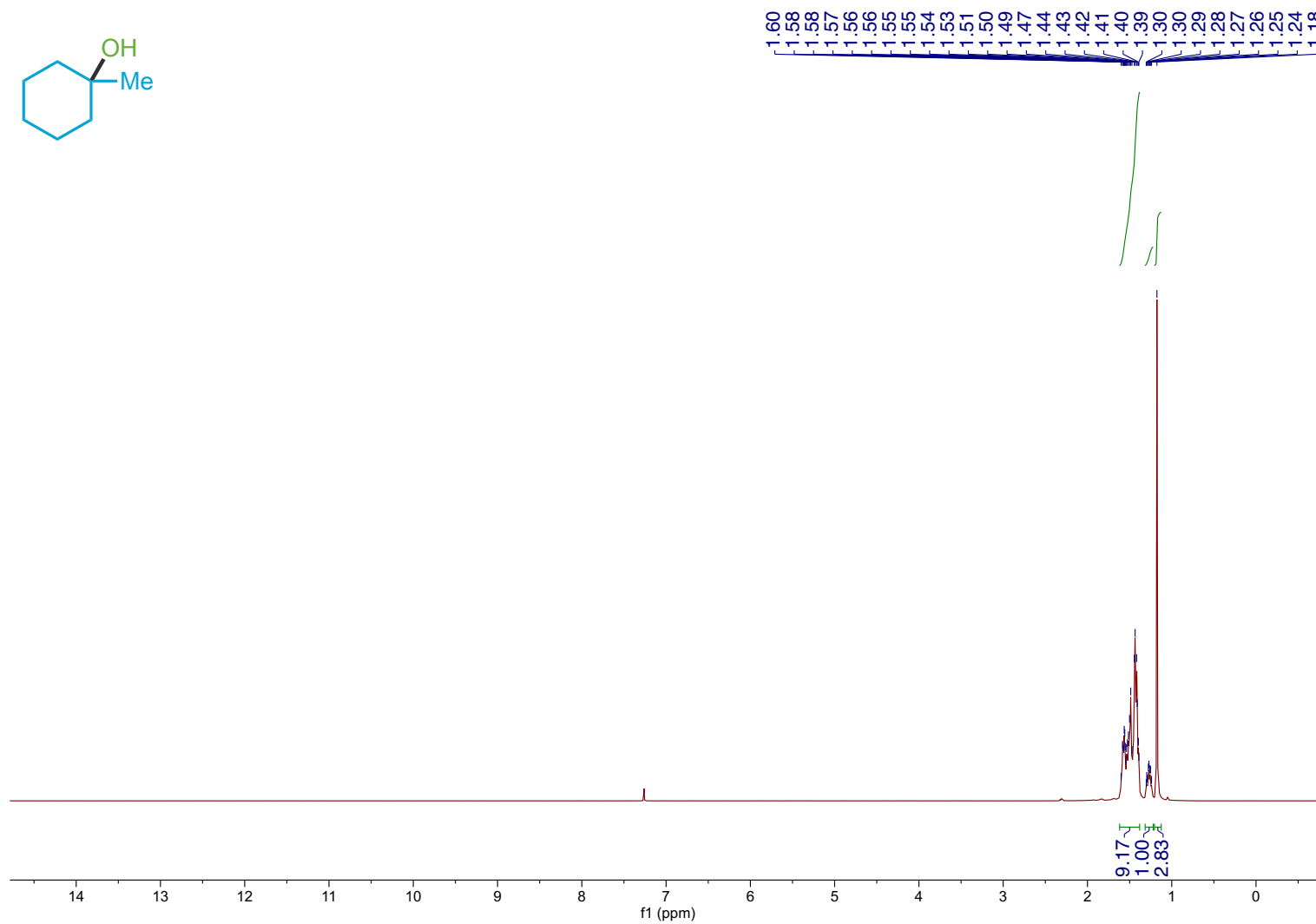
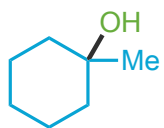
S402

Compound 132 ¹³C NMR



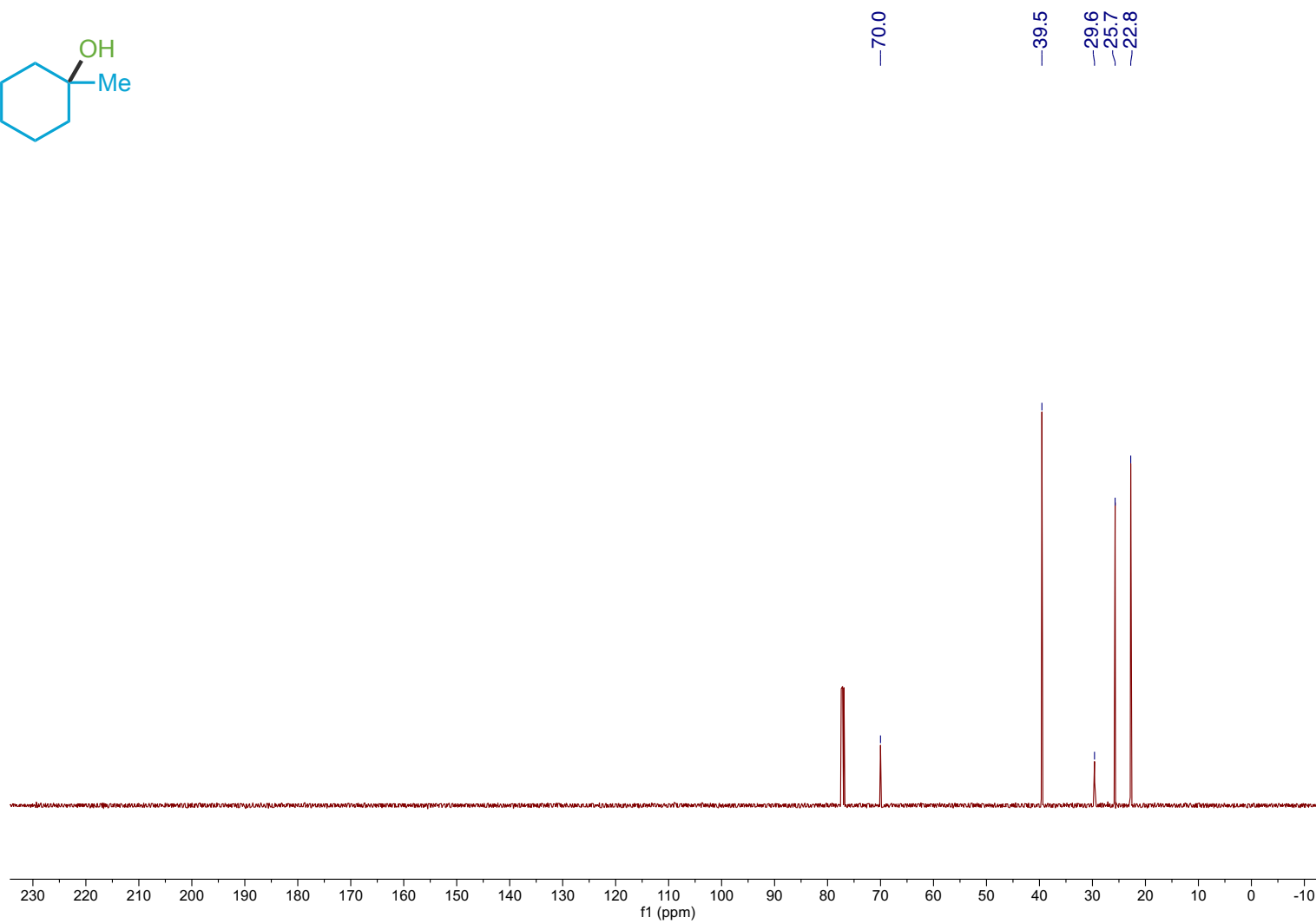
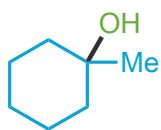
S403

Compound 134 ¹H NMR



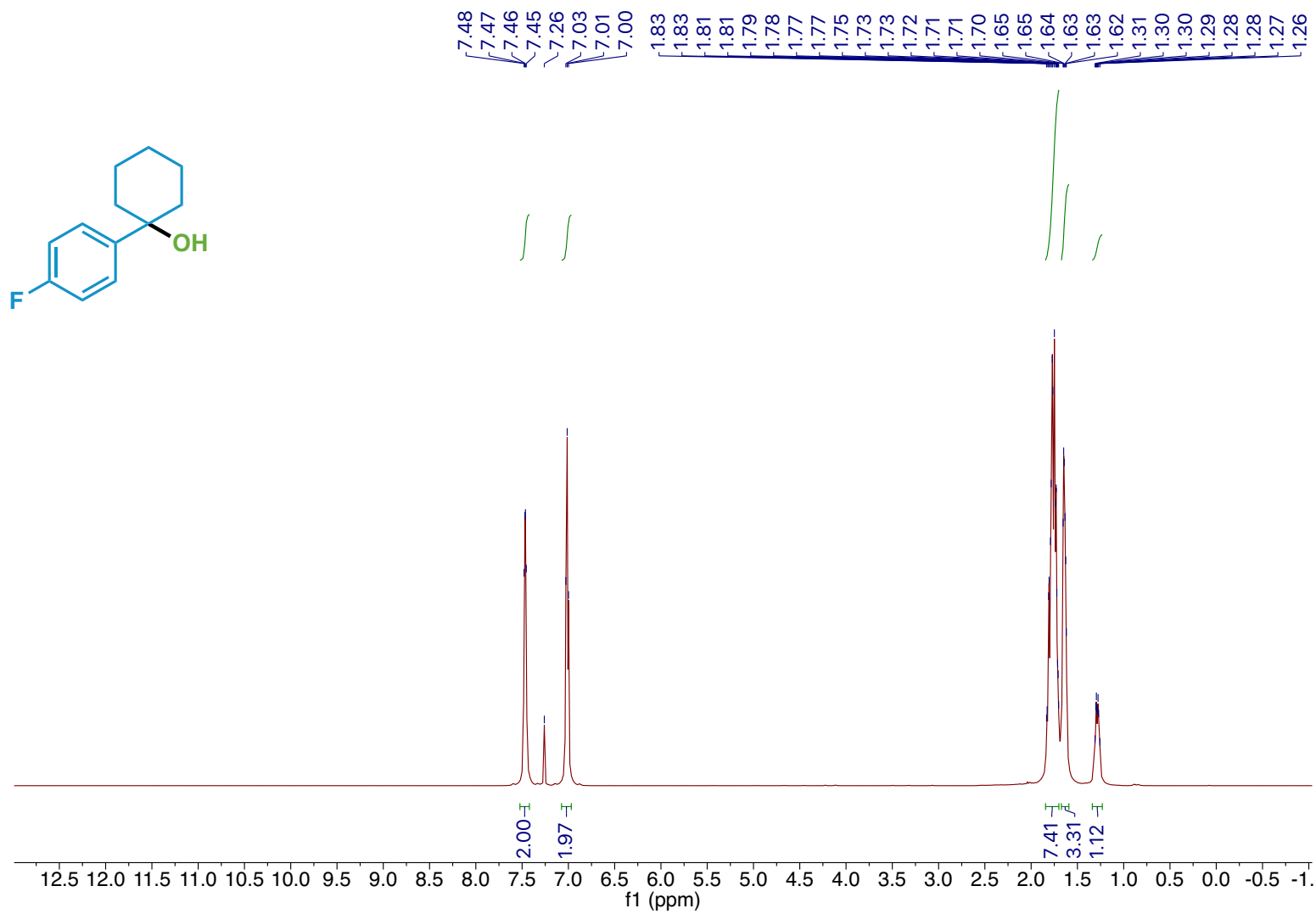
S404

Compound 134 ¹³C NMR



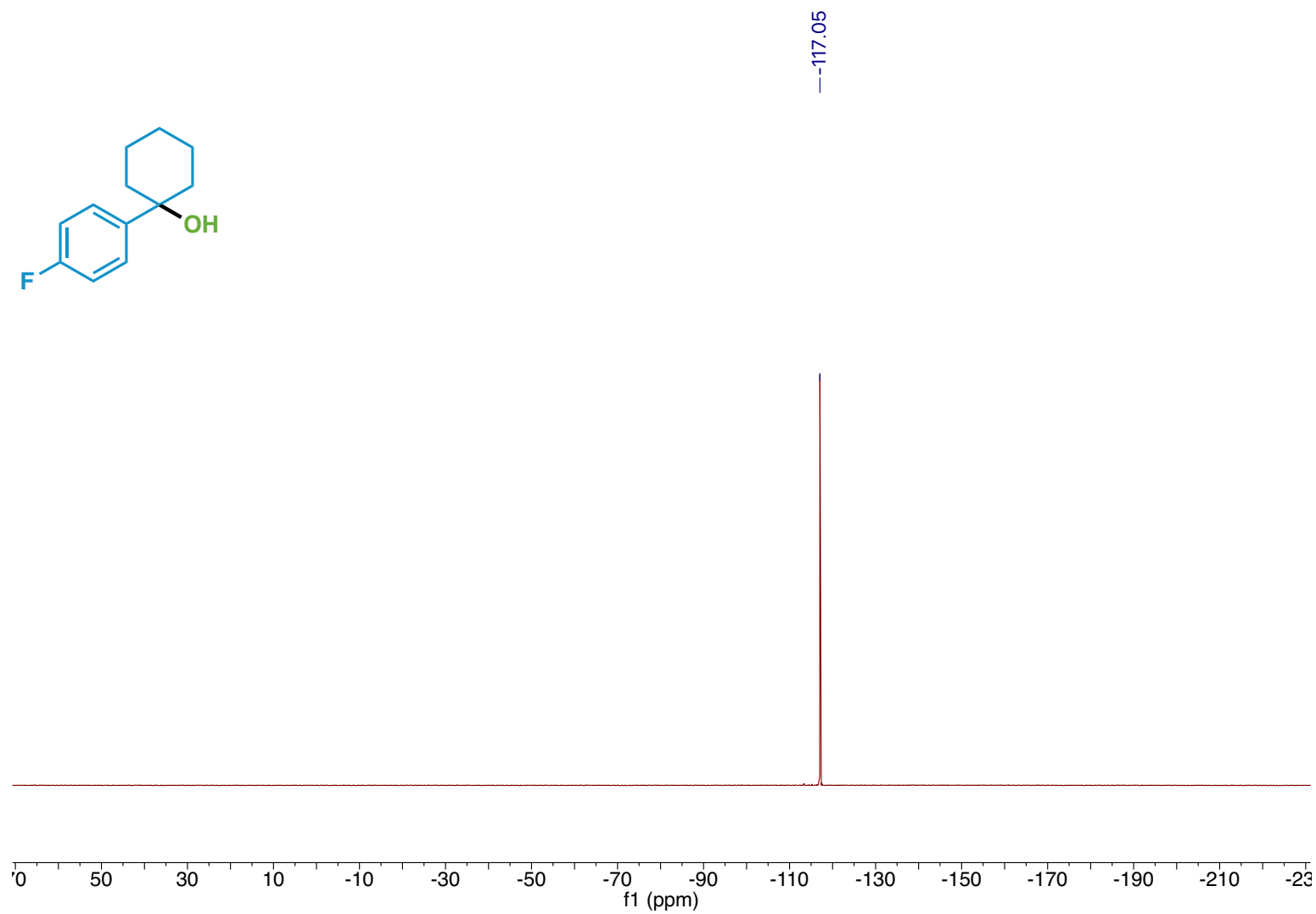
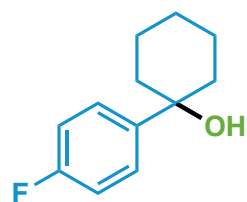
S405

Compound 135 ^1H NMR



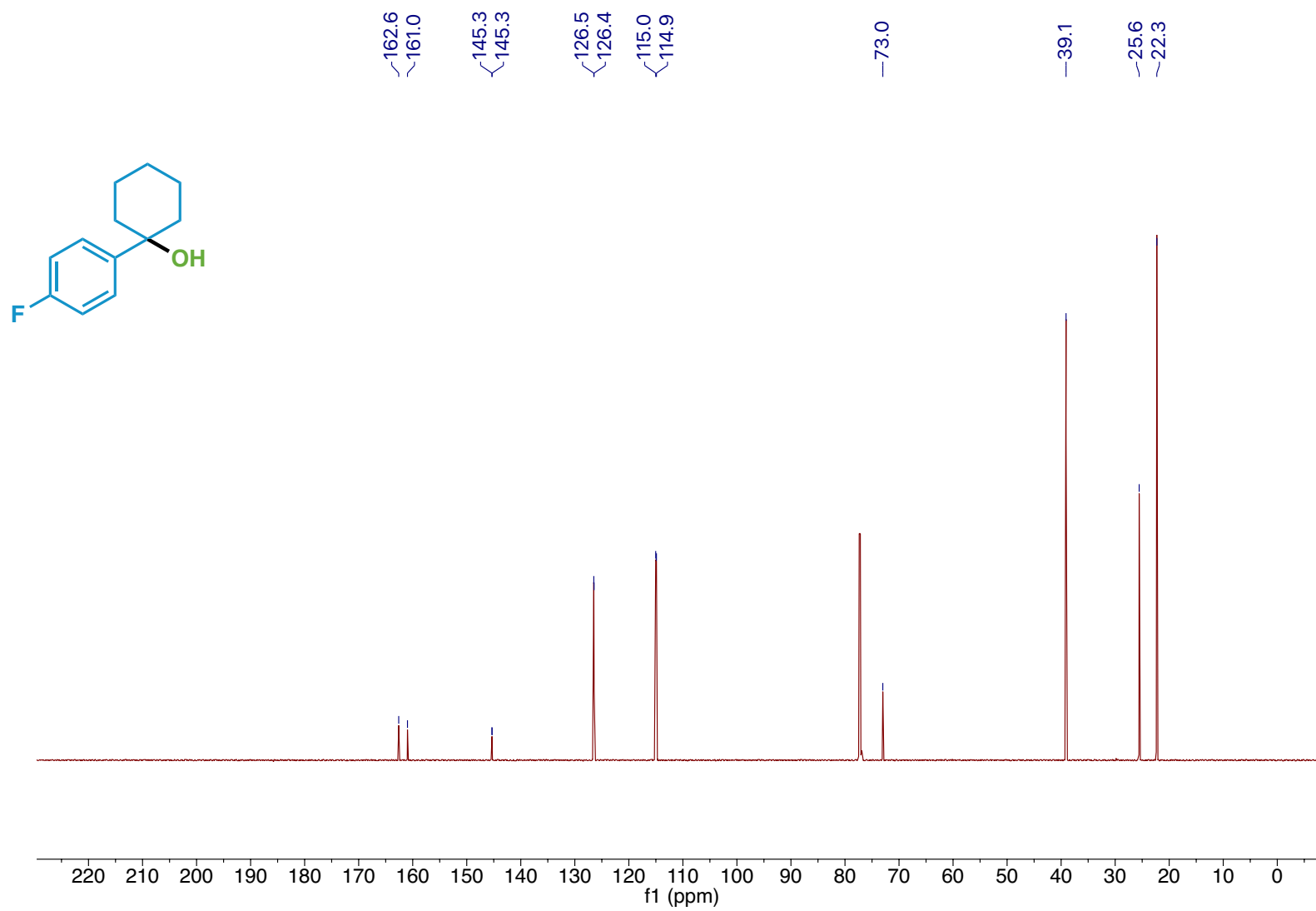
S406

Compound 135 ^{19}F NMR



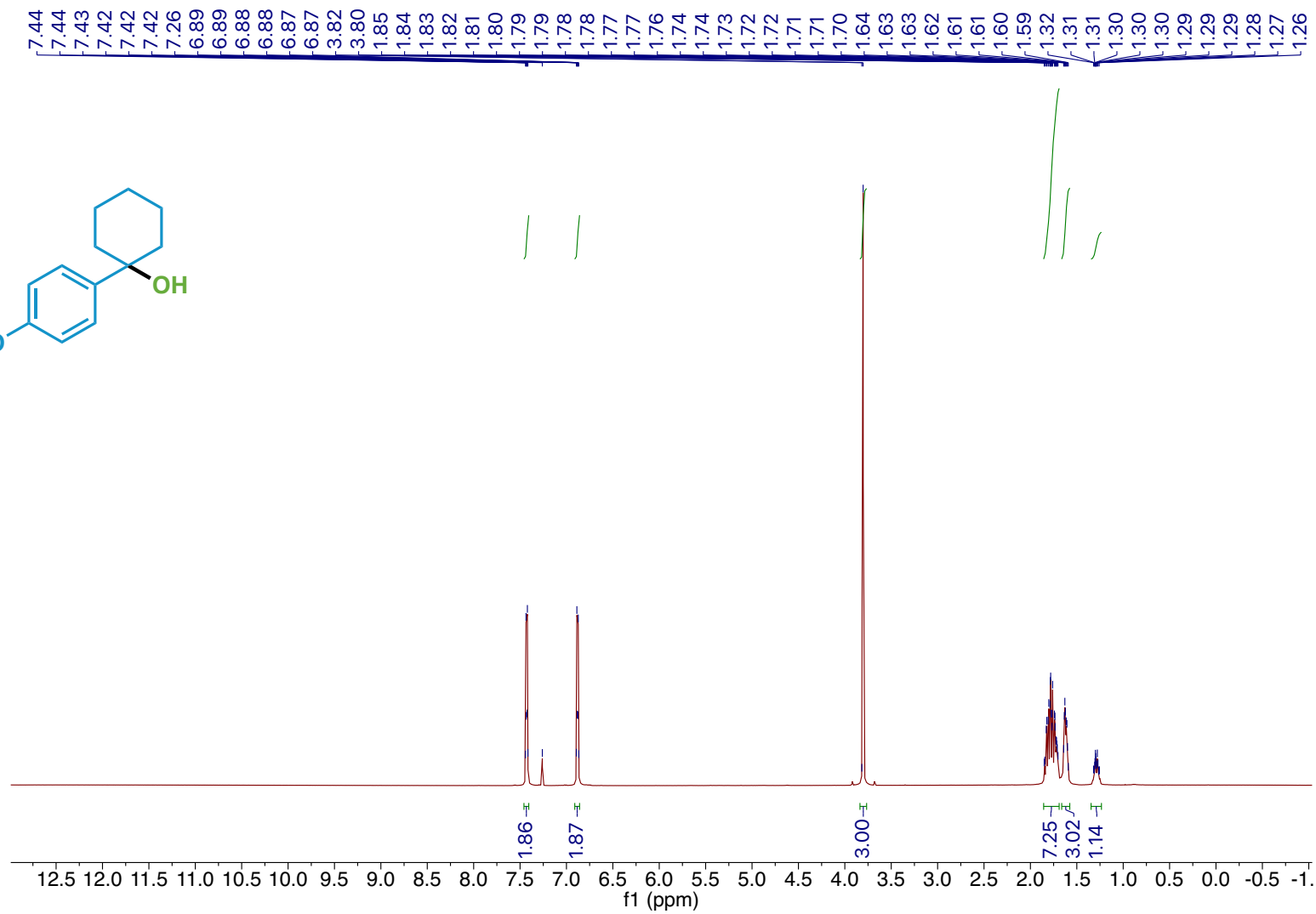
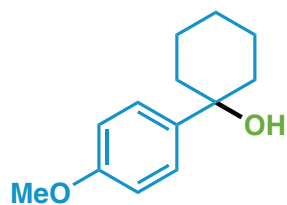
S407

Compound 135 ¹³C NMR

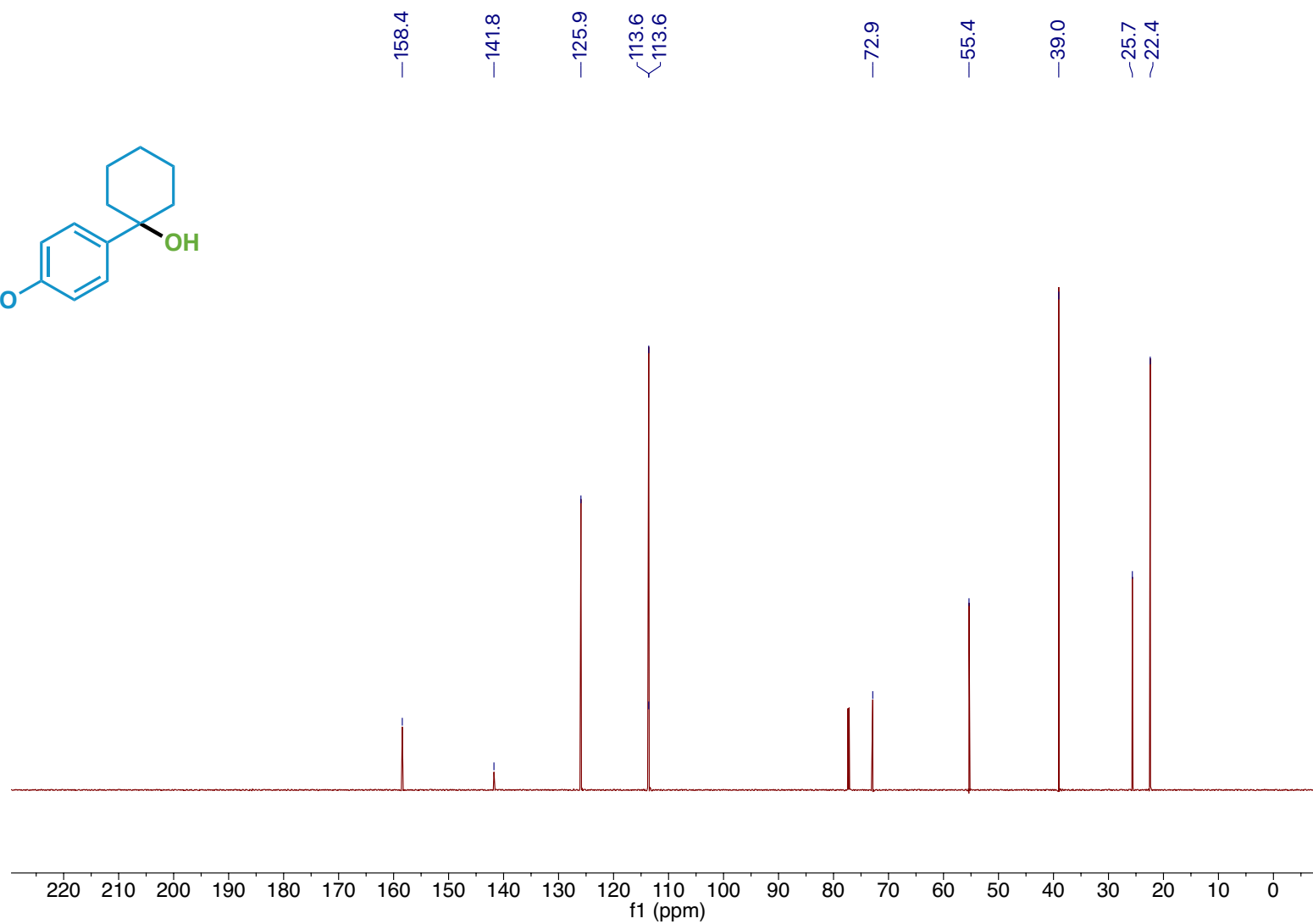
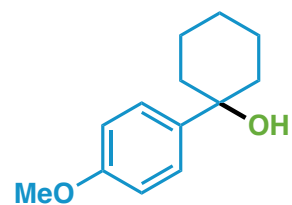


S408

Compound 136 ¹H NMR

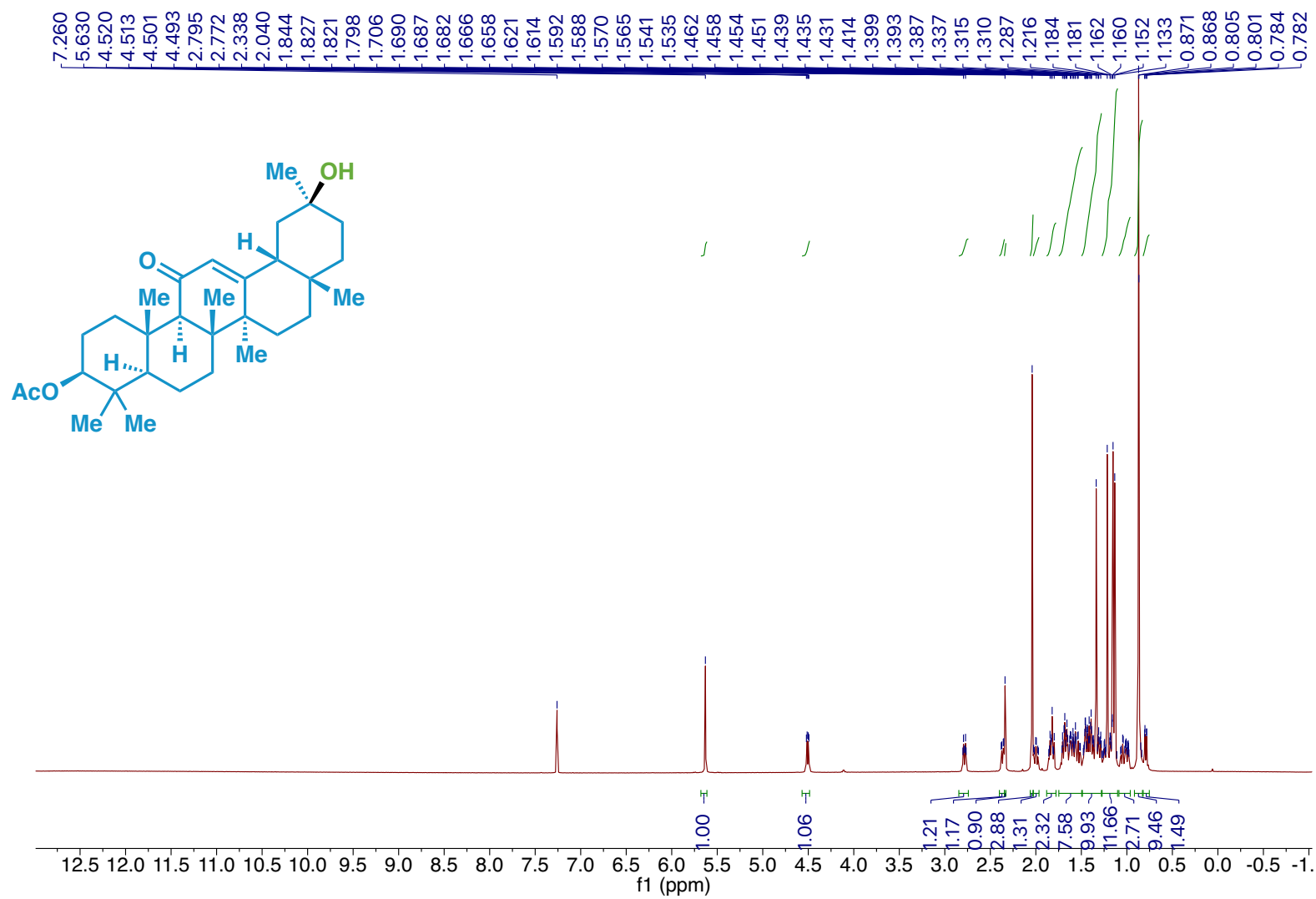


Compound 136 ^{13}C NMR

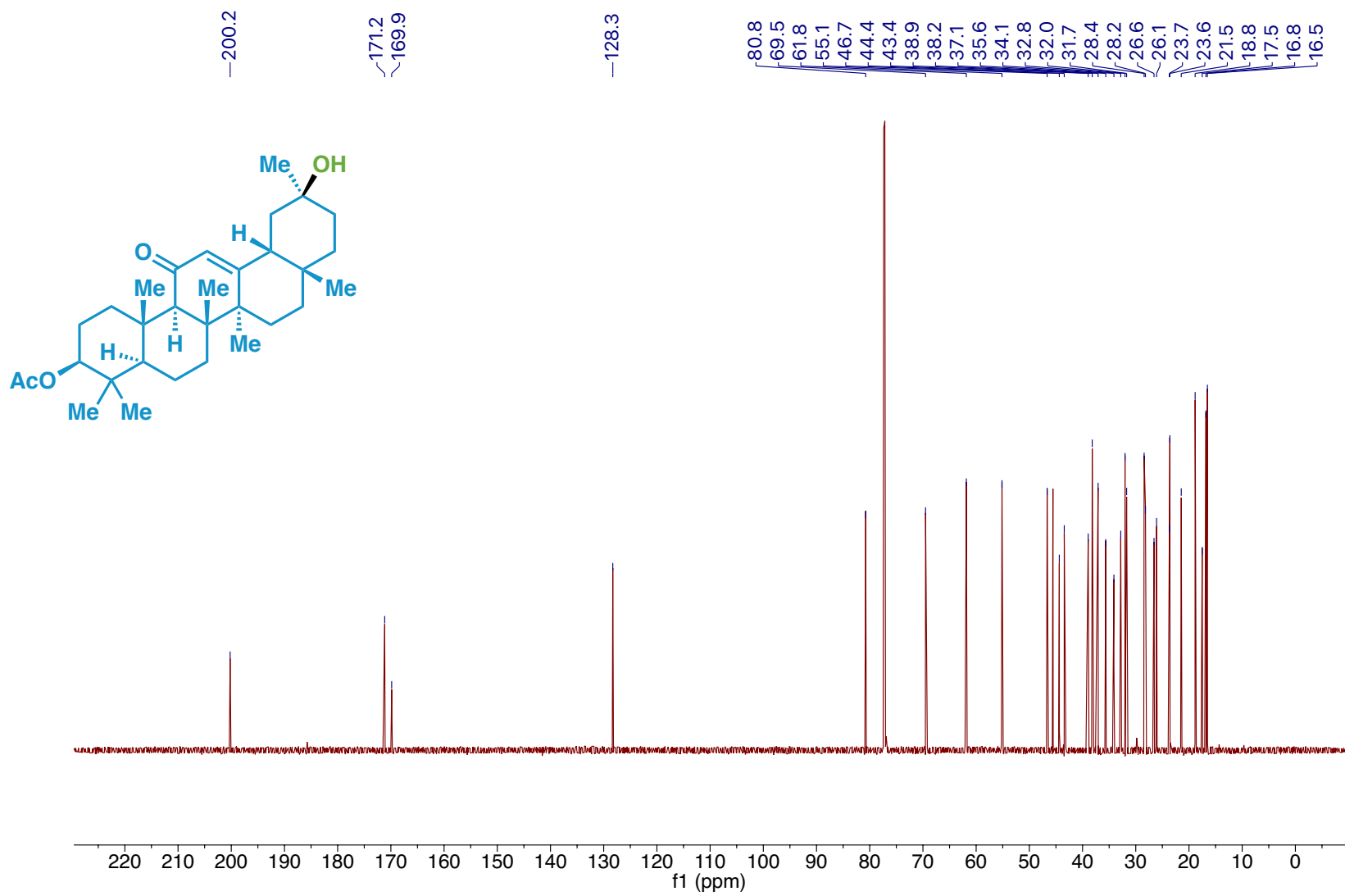


S410

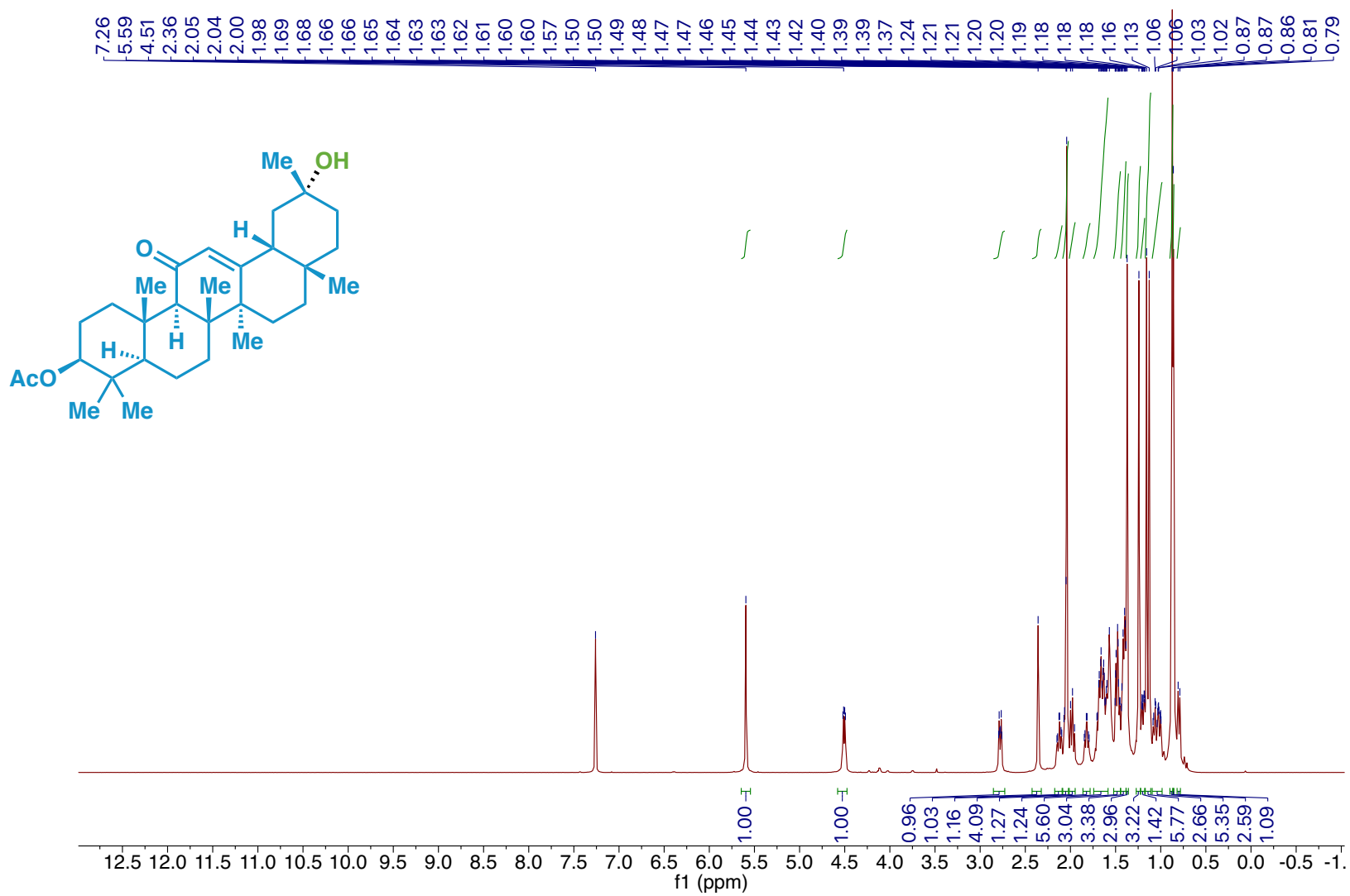
Compound (11S)-138 ^1H NMR



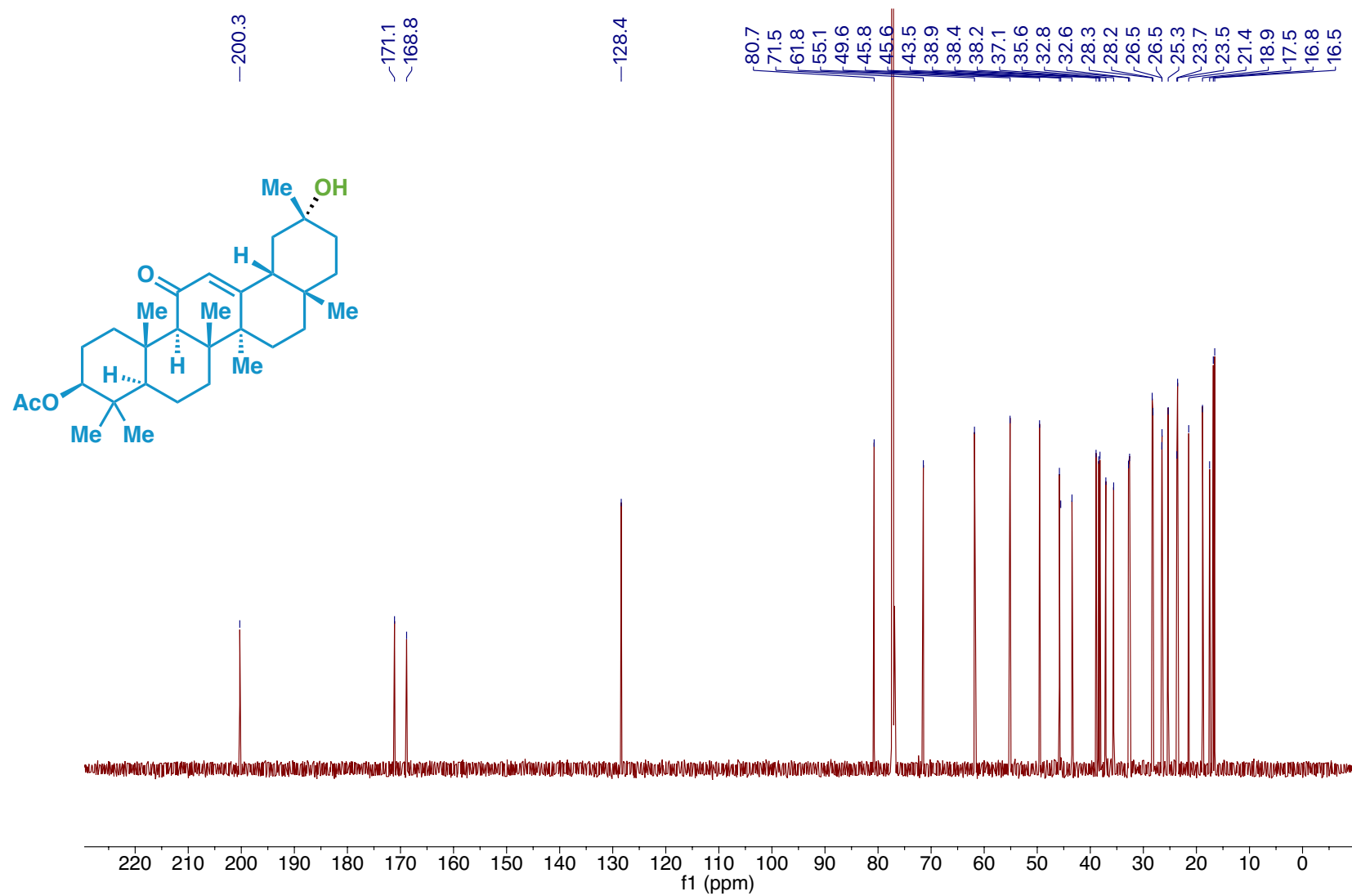
Compound (11*S*)-138 ¹³C NMR



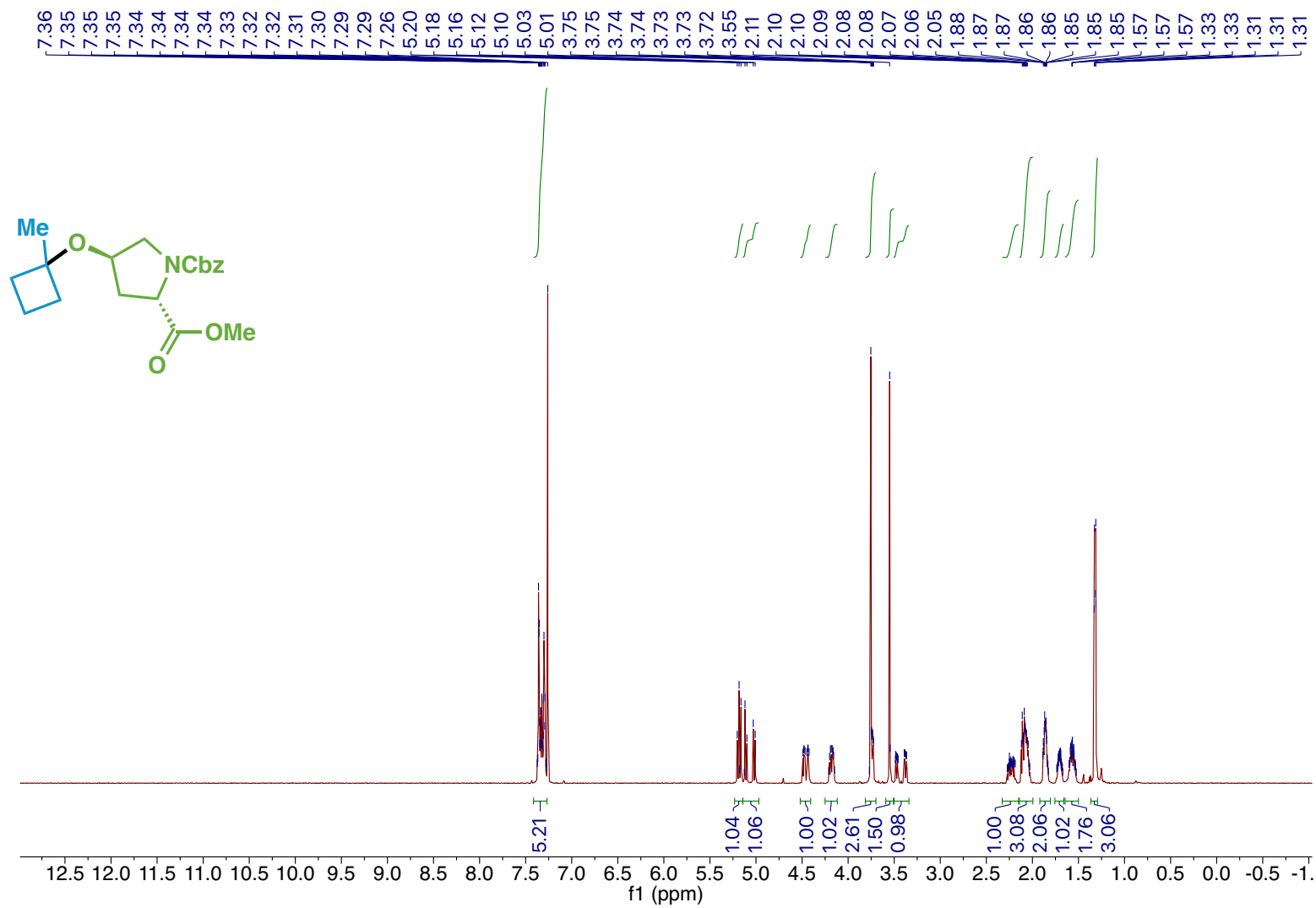
Compound (11*R*)-138 ¹H NMR



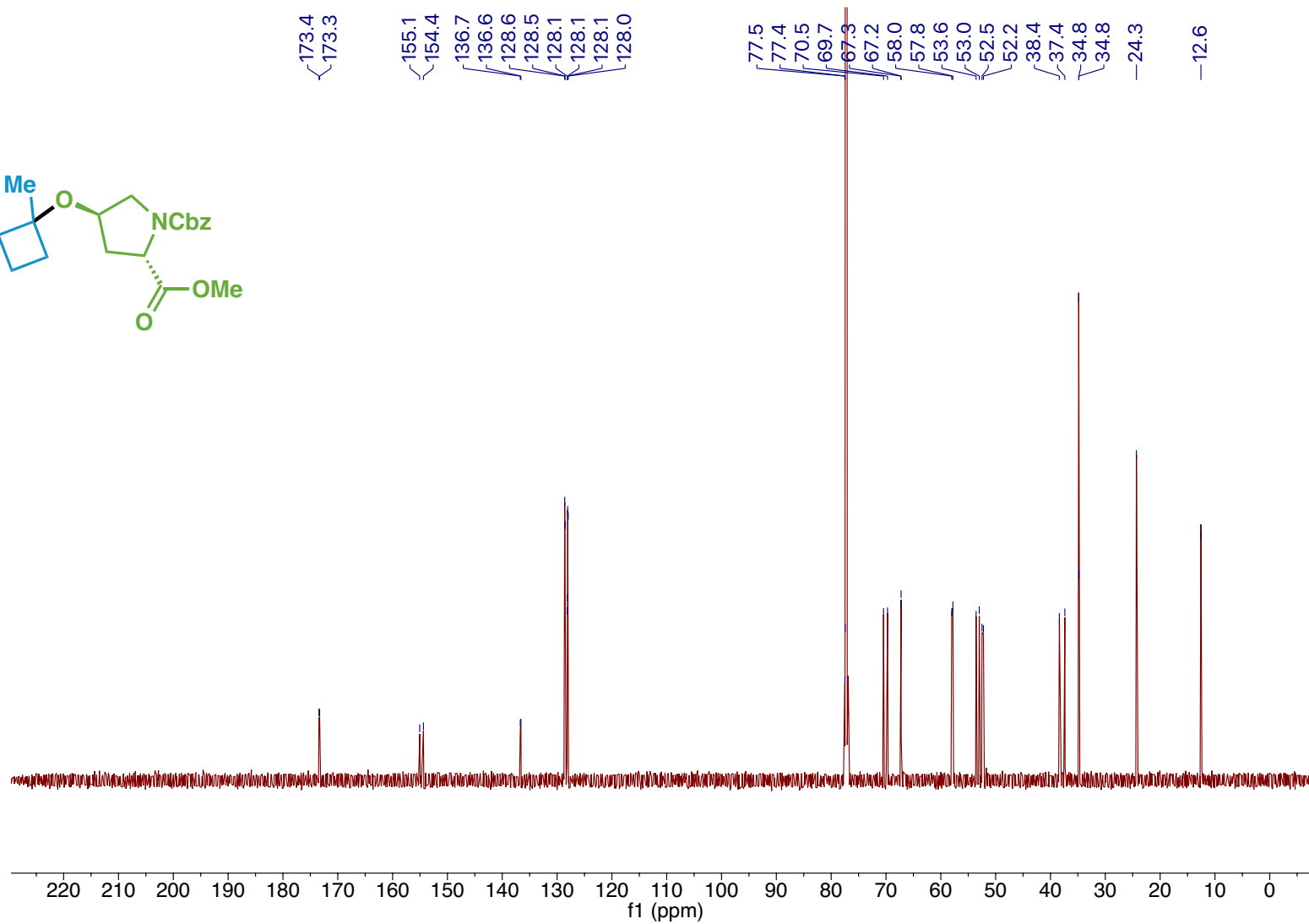
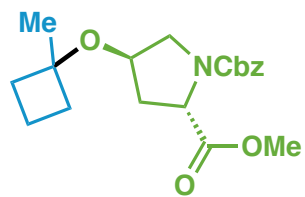
Compound (11*R*)-138 ¹³C NMR



Compound SI-7 ¹H NMR

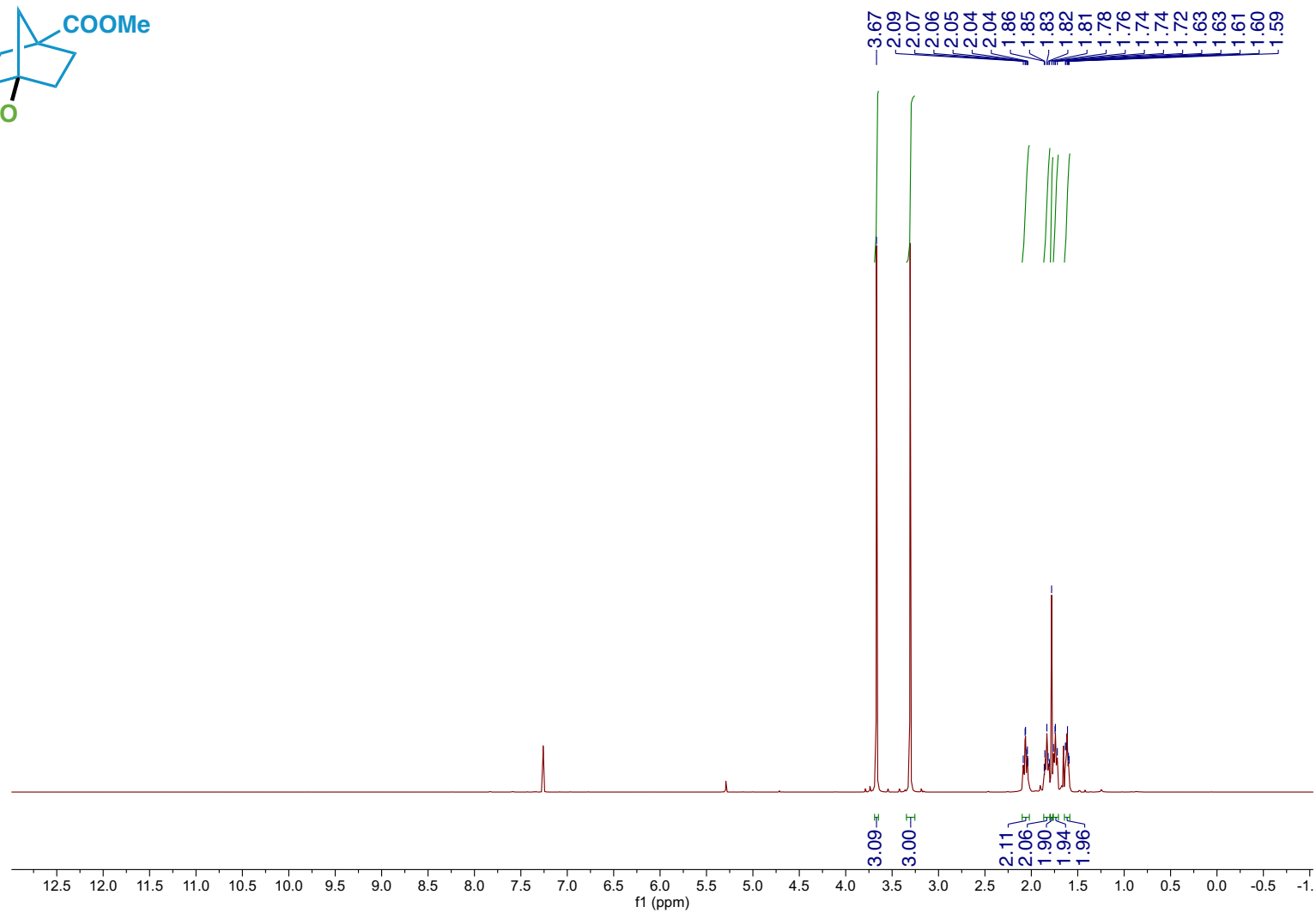
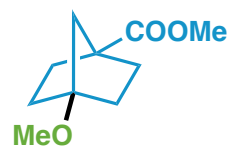


Compound SI-7 ¹³C NMR

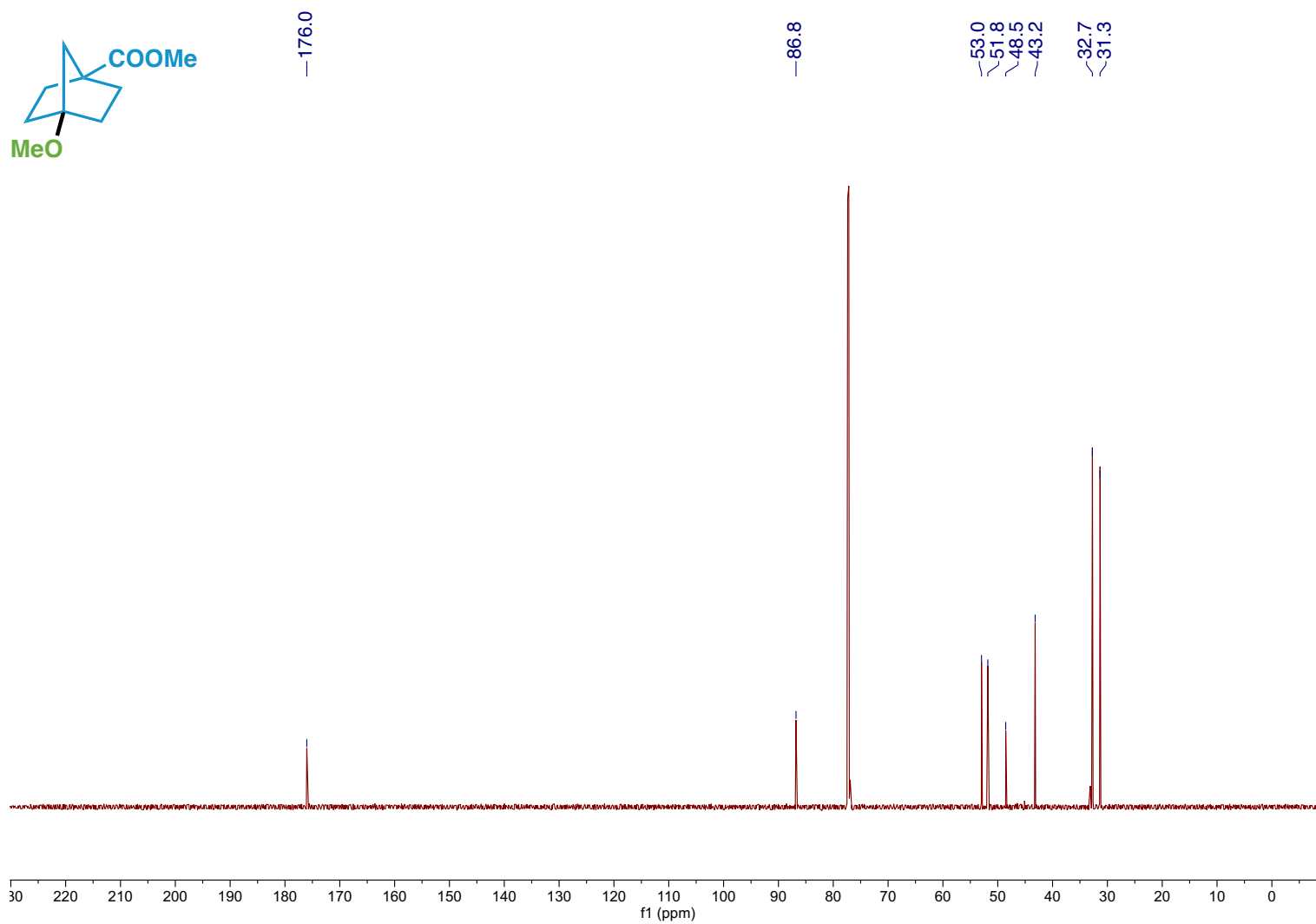


S416

Compound SI-16 ¹H NMR

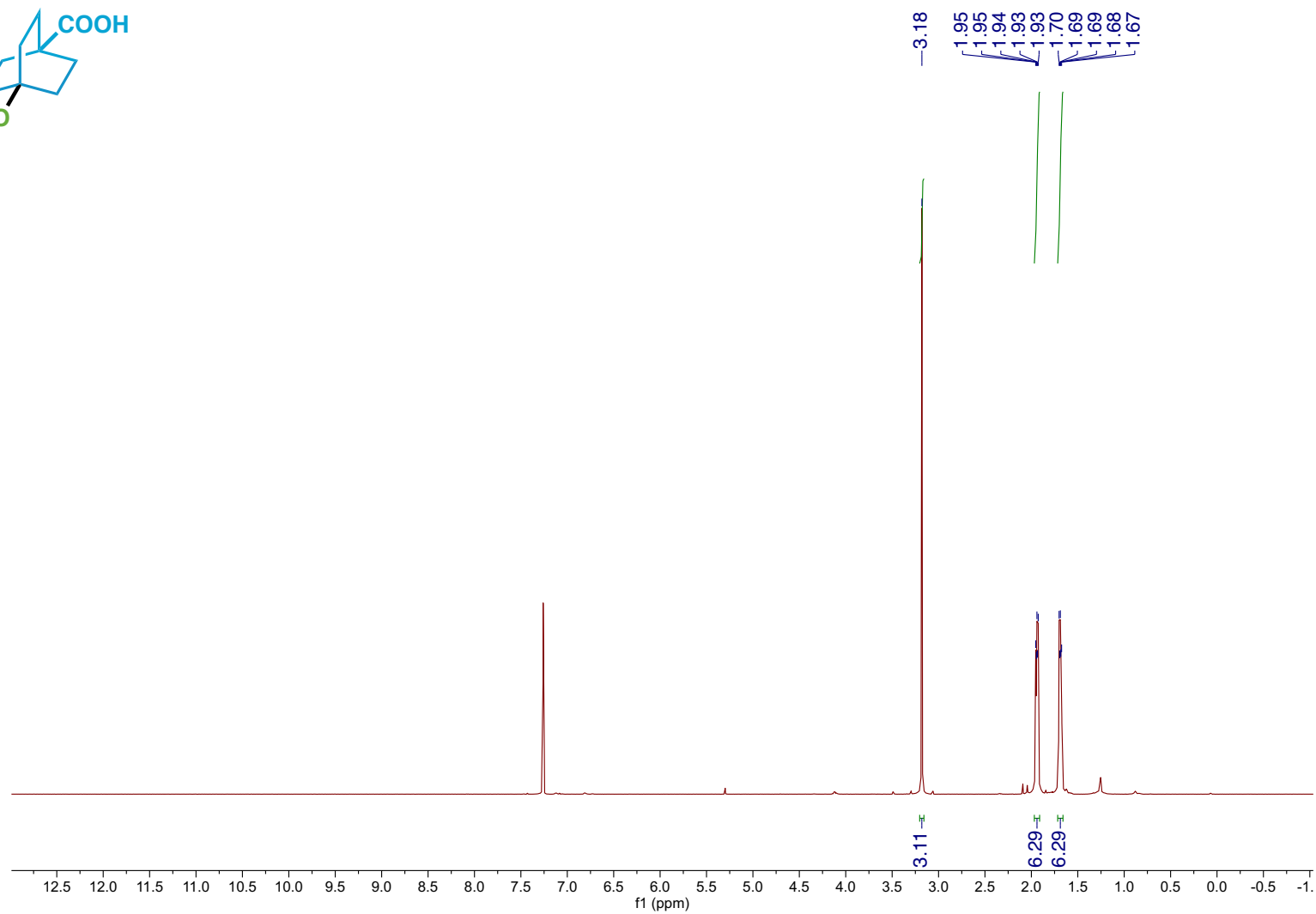
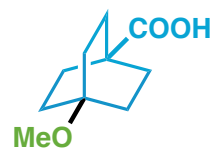


Compound SI-16 ¹³C NMR

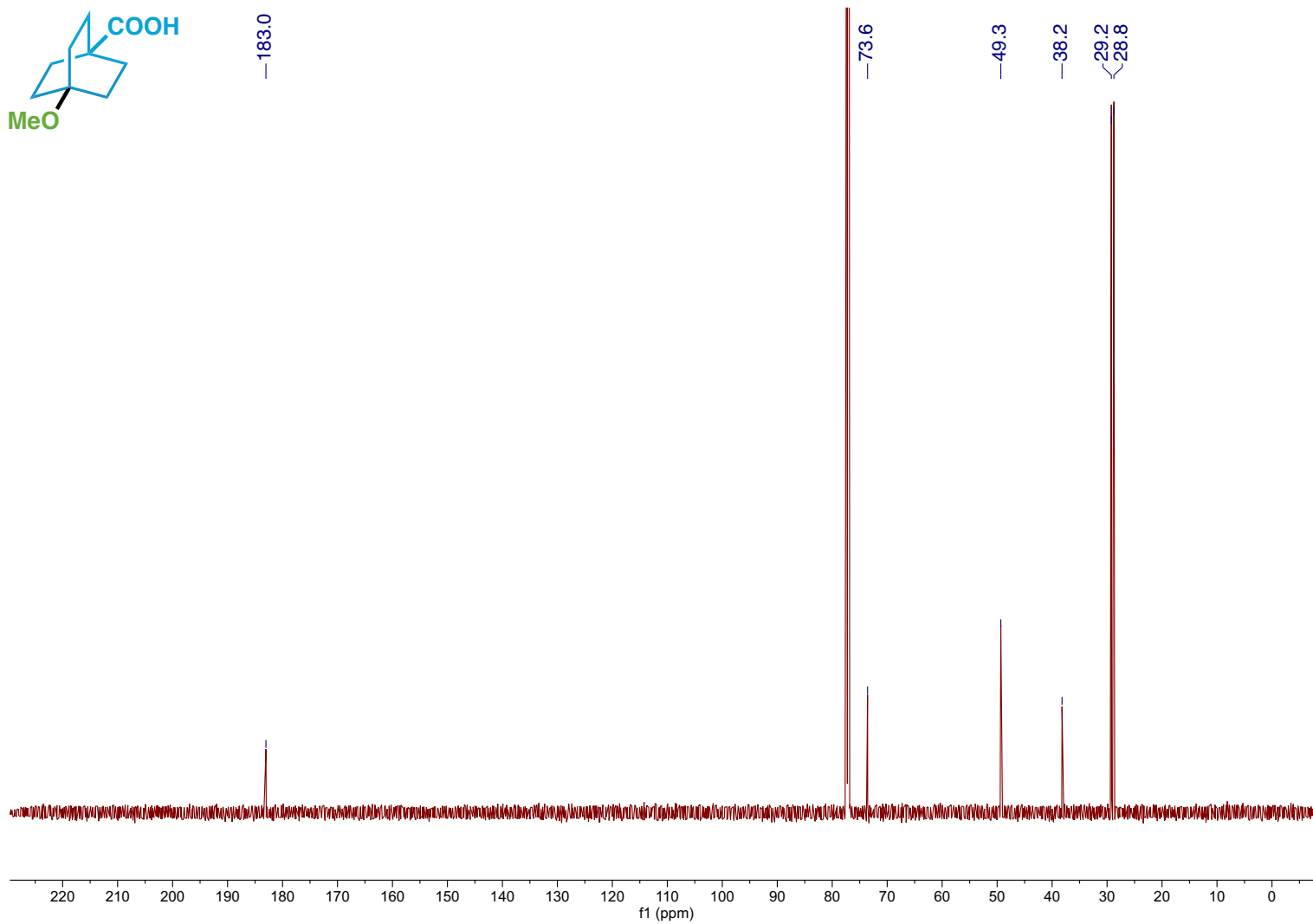
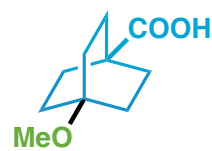


S418

Compound SI-17 ¹H NMR

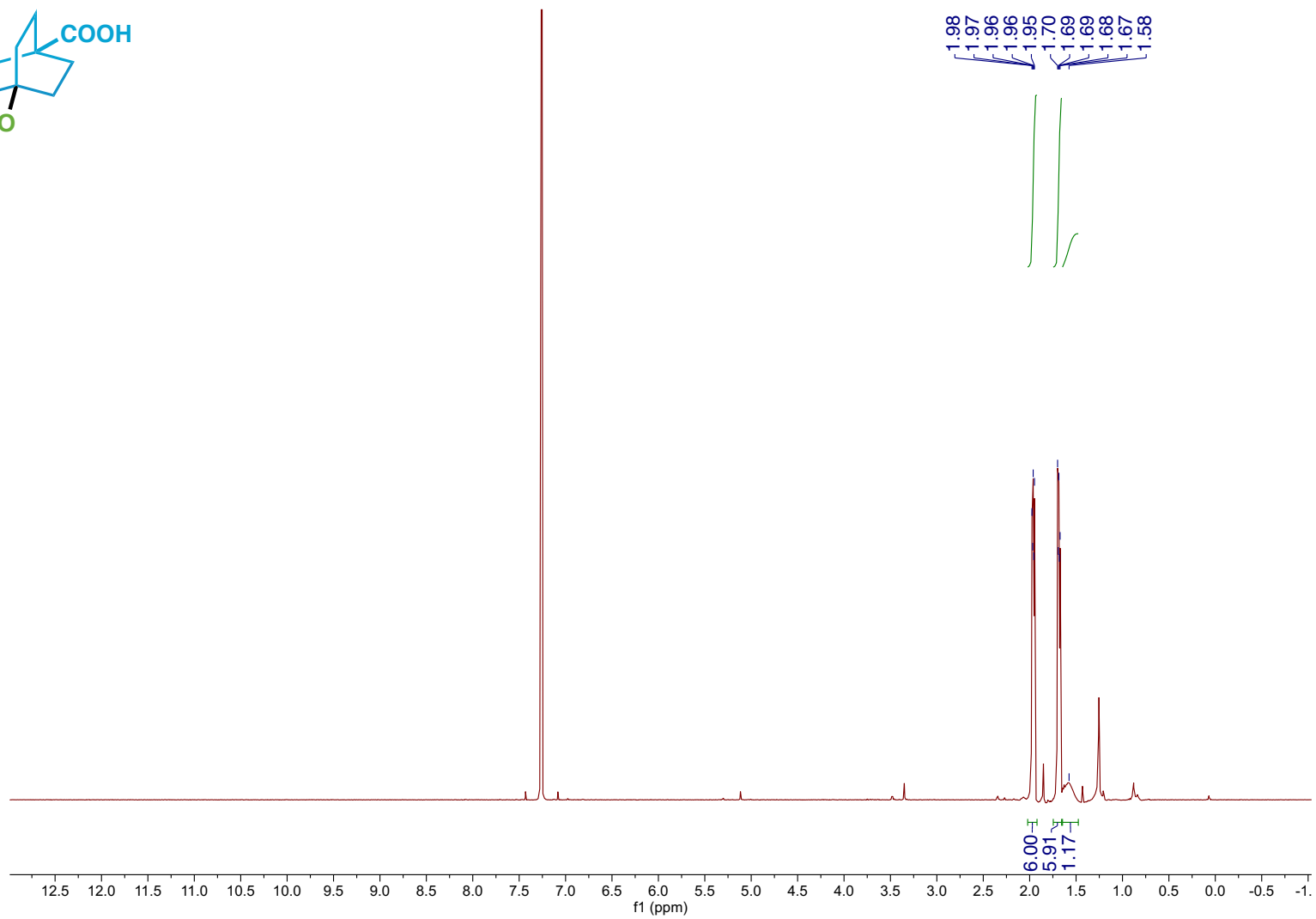
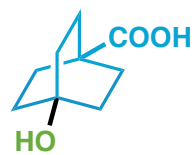


Compound SI-17 ¹³C NMR

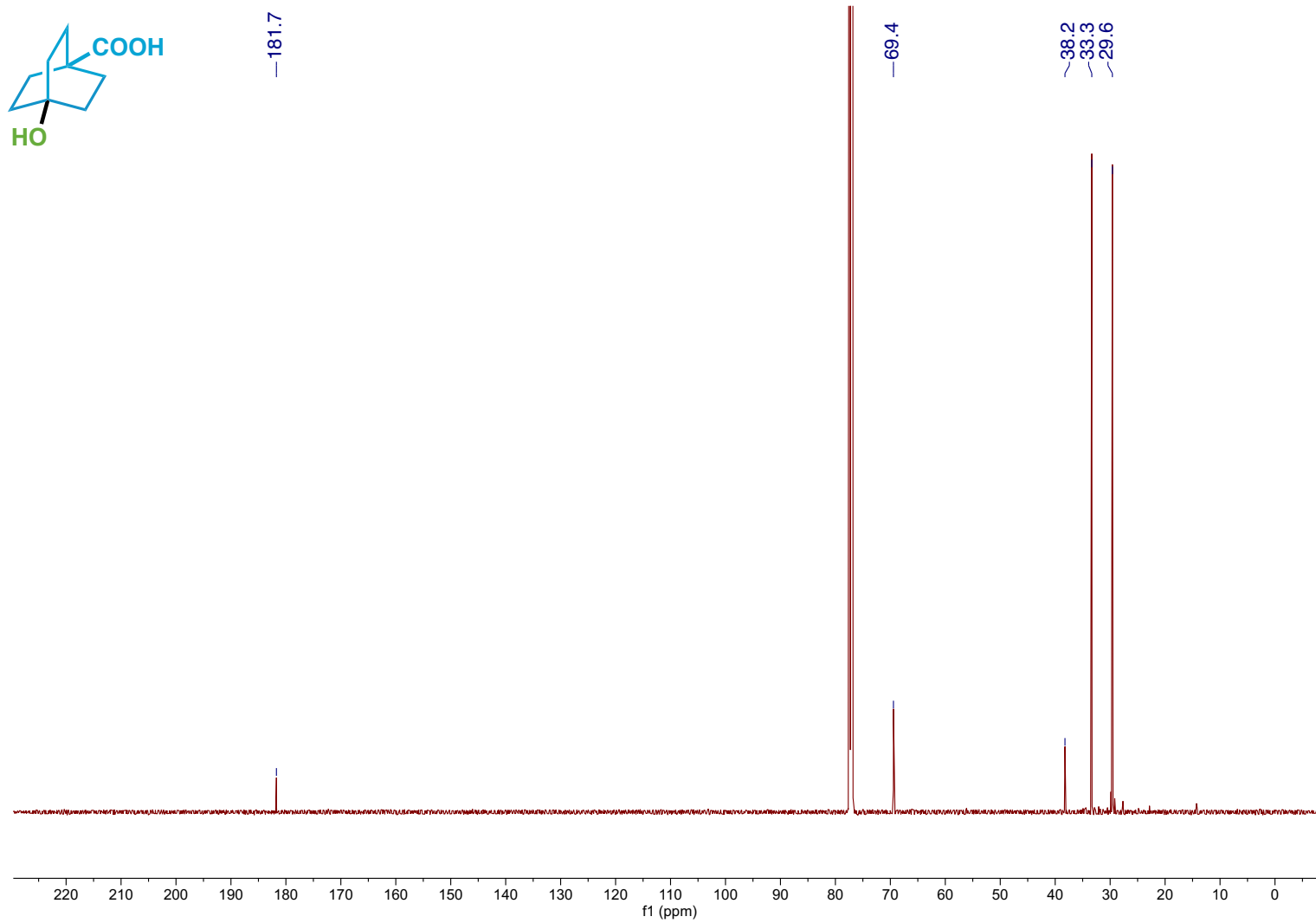


S420

Compound SI-18 ^1H NMR

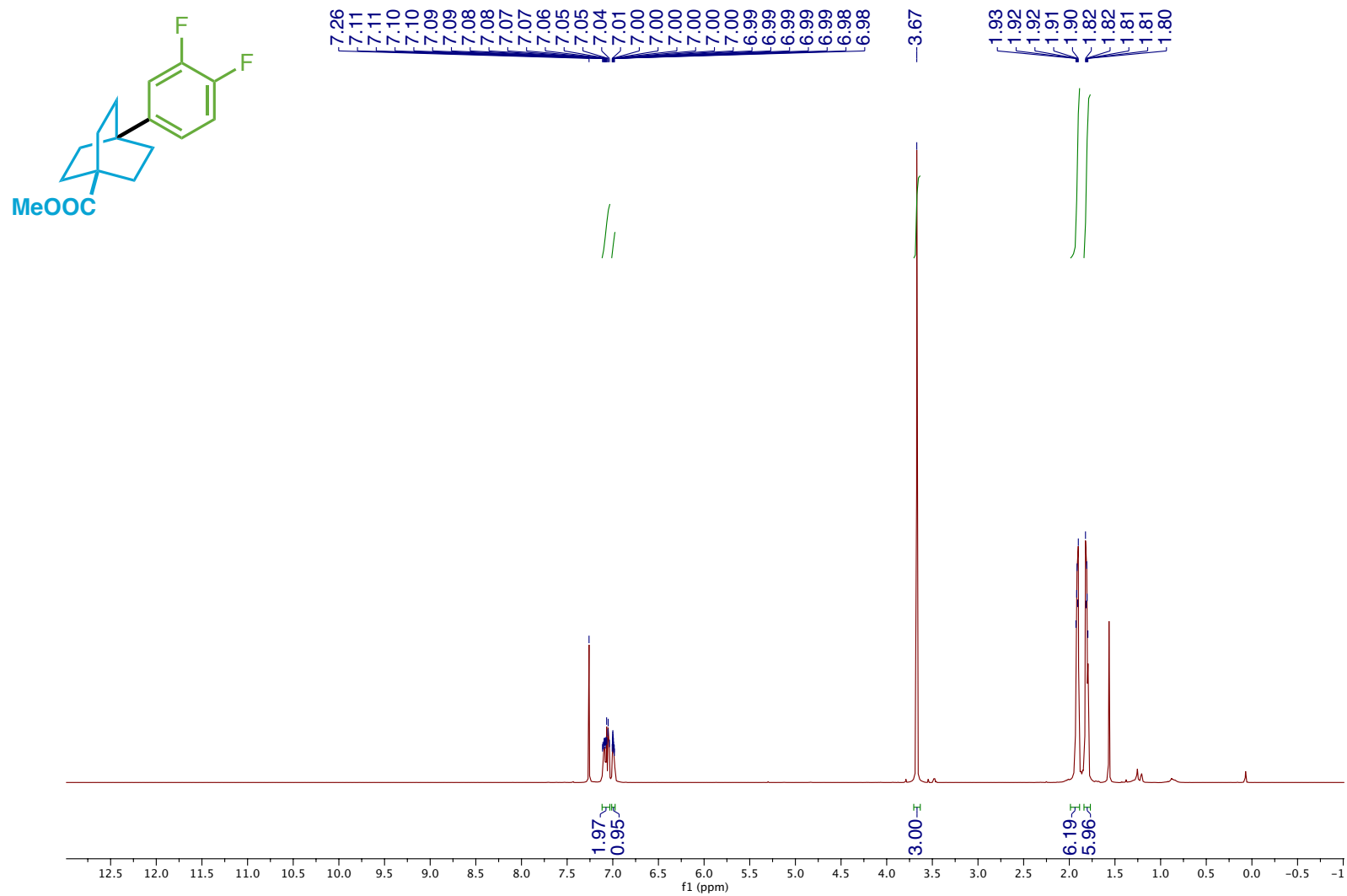


Compound SI-18 ¹³C NMR

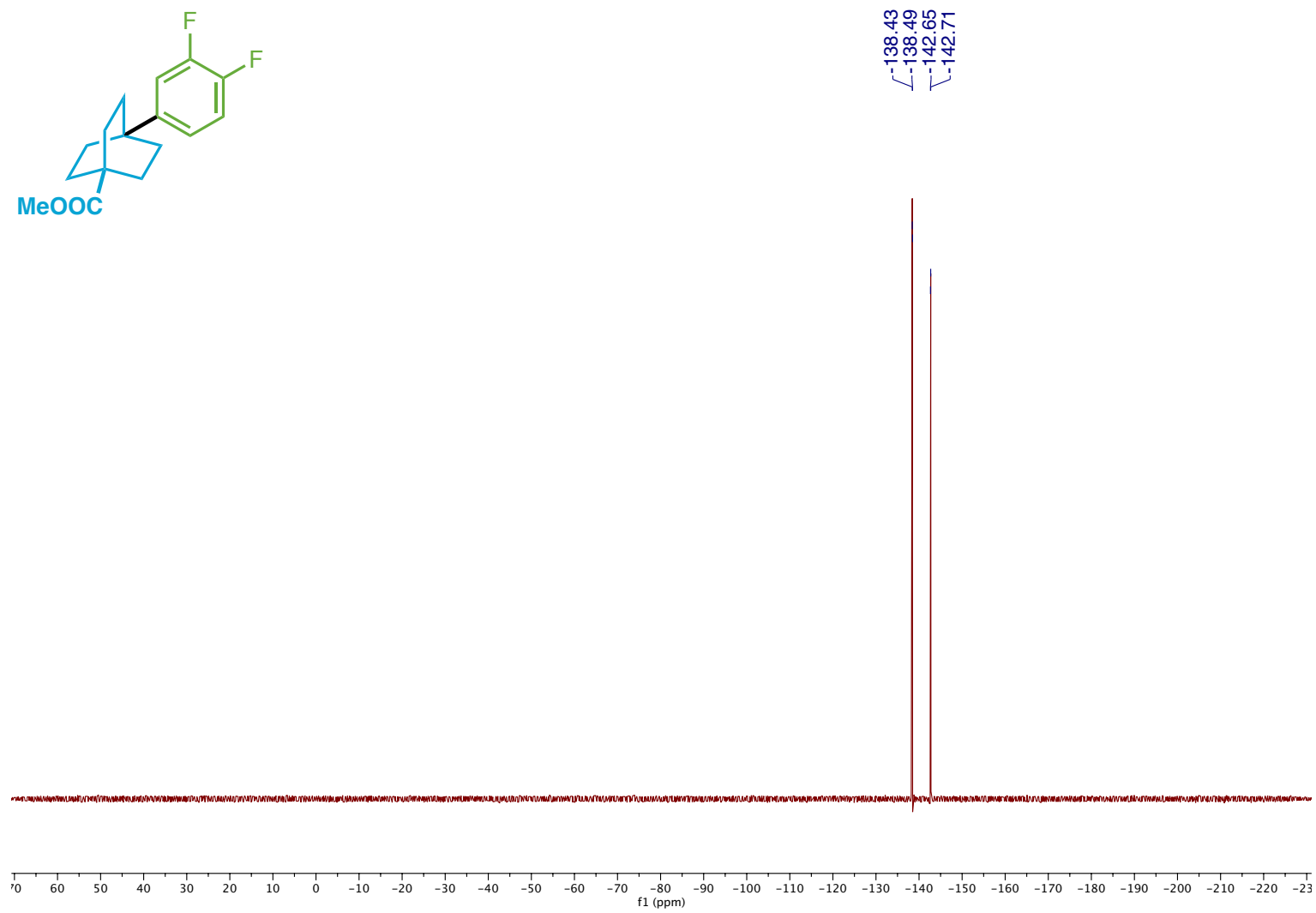
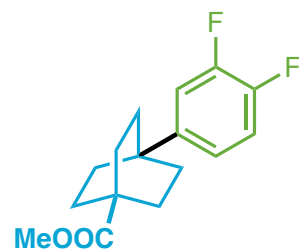


S422

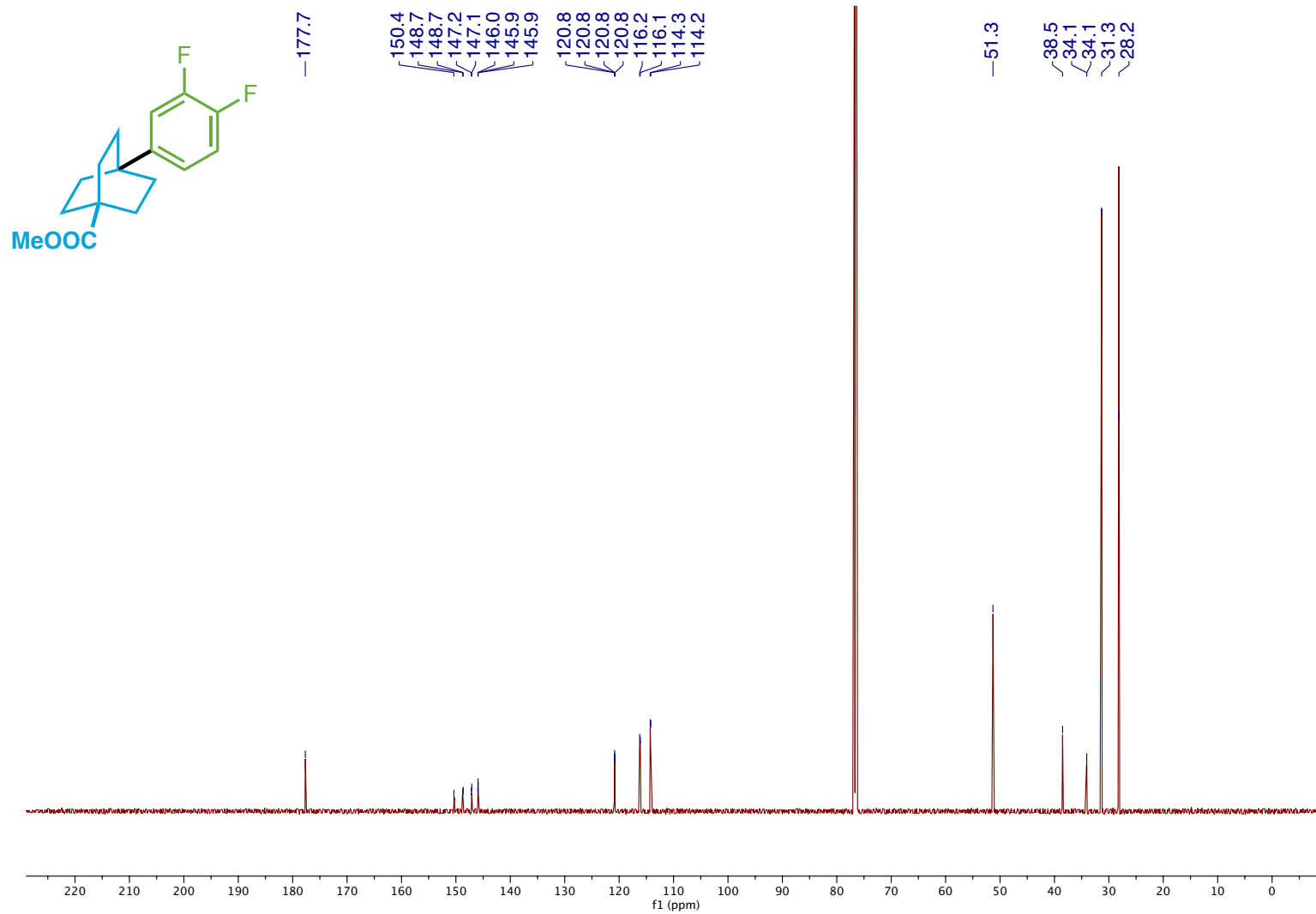
Compound SI-19 ¹H NMR



Compound SI-19 ¹⁹F NMR

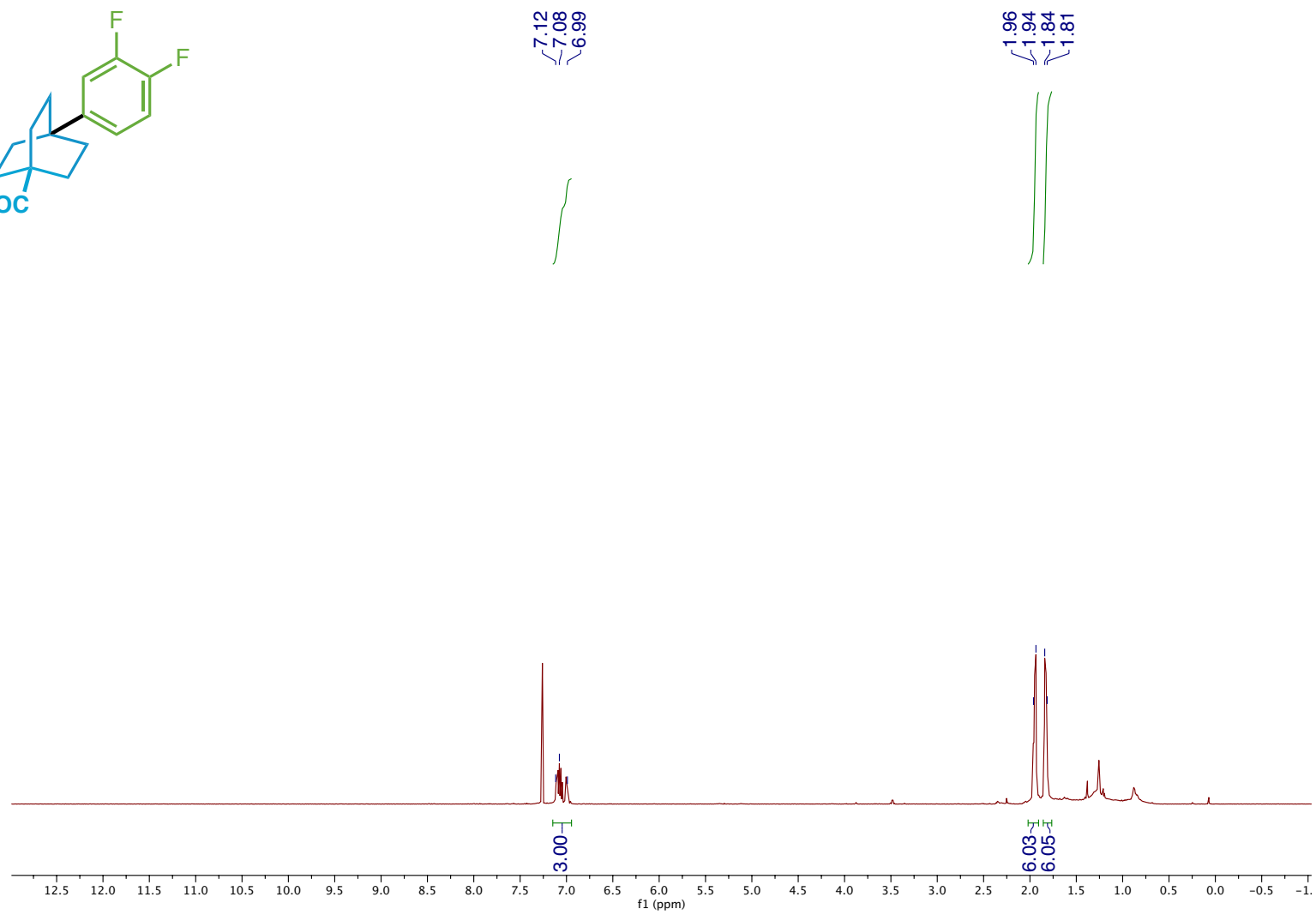
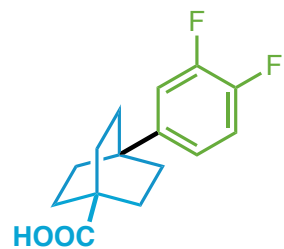


Compound SI-19 ¹³C NMR

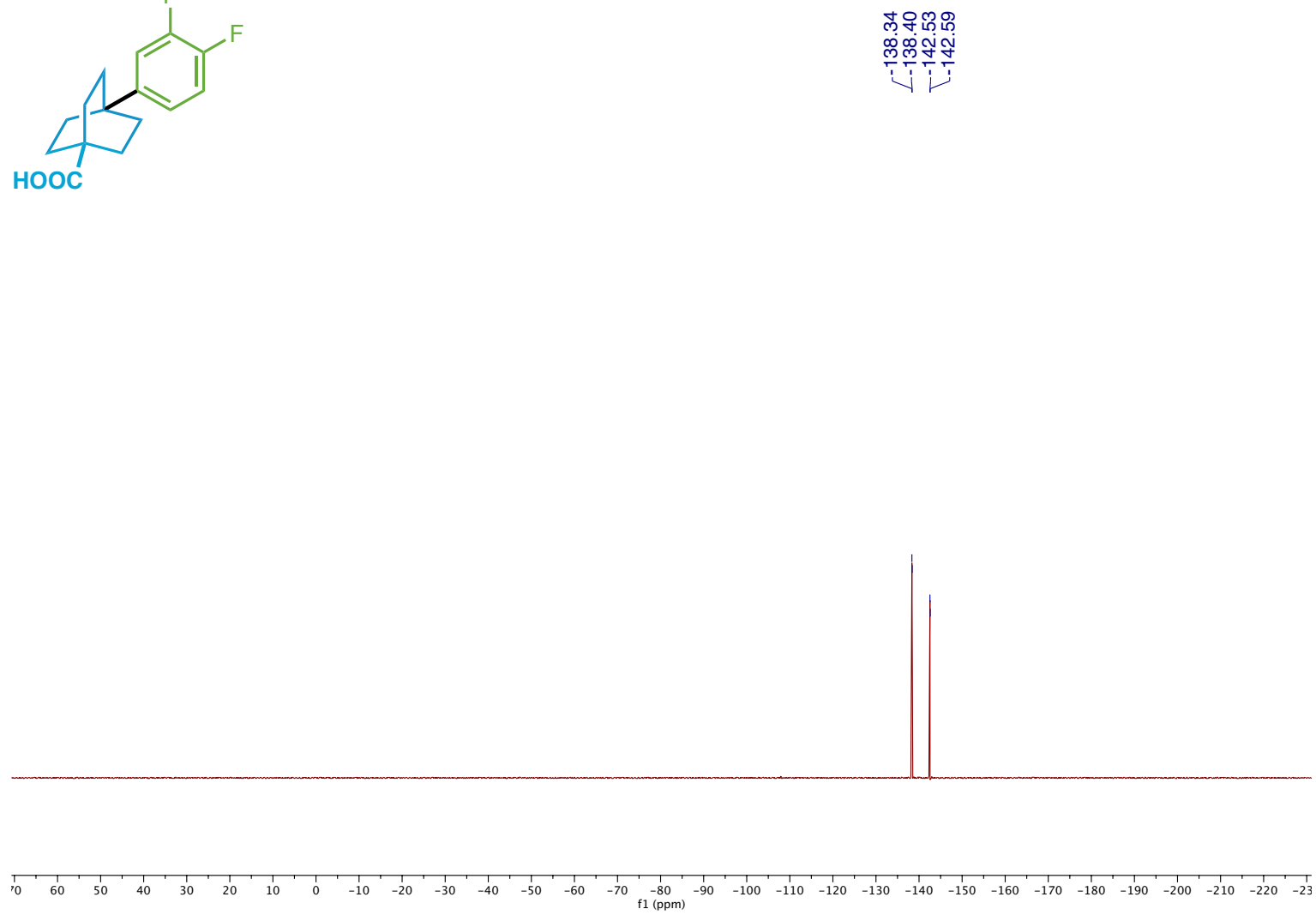
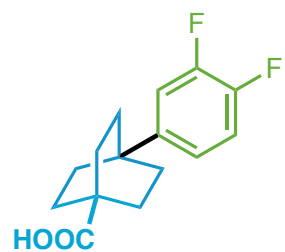


S425

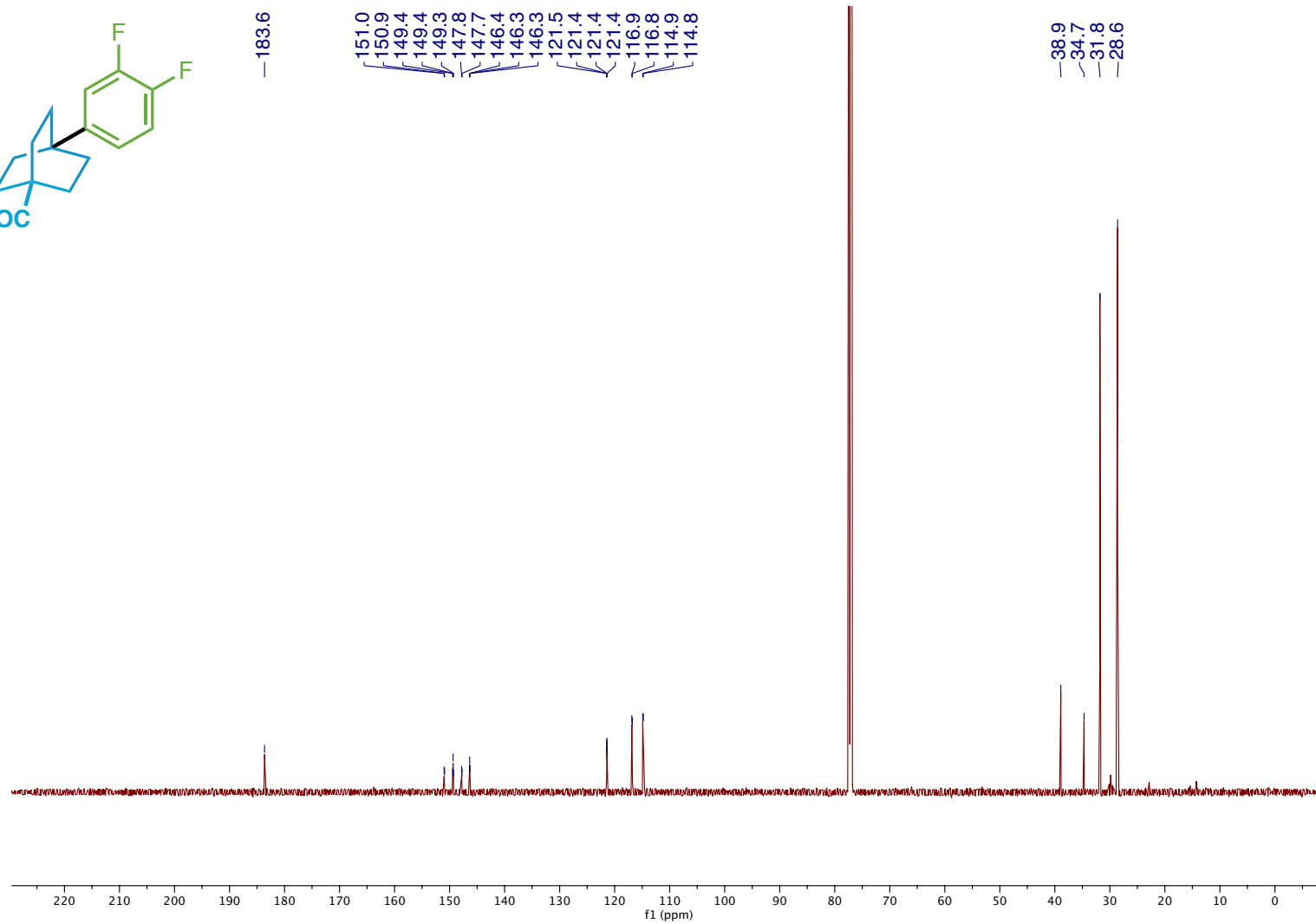
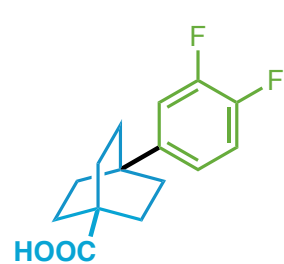
Compound SI-20 ¹H NMR



Compound SI-20 ^{19}F NMR



Compound SI-20 ¹³C NMR



SI-Final chemrxiv.pdf (21.73 MiB)

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