

Supporting Information for

Catalytic Asymmetric Synthesis of Chiral Propargylic Alcohols for the Intramolecular Pauson-Khand Cycloaddition

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I. Analytical Instruments.	S-2
II. General Data.	S-2
III. General Procedures.	
1. Asymmetric Alkyne Addition Method I.	S-2
2. Asymmetric Alkyne Addition Method II.	S-3
3. Asymmetric Alkyne Addition Method III.	S-3
4. Preparation of Racemic Propargylic Alcohols.	S-4
5. Acetate Protection of Propargylic Alcohols.	S-4
6. Methyl Protection of Propargylic Alcohols.	S-4
7. Allyl Protection of Propargylic Alcohols.	S-5
8. Removal of Acetylene TMS Group.	S-6
9. Preparation of Mandelic Esters.	S-6
IV. Characterization Data for Propargylic Alcohols (SM1-SM15).	S-7
V. Characterization Data for Enyne Intermediates (I1-I16).	S-10
VI. Characterization Data for Pauson Khand Products (P1-P16).	S-13
VII. HPLC Plots for Determination of ee of SM 1, 2, 6, 7, 11, and 12 .	S-19
VIII. ¹ H NMR Spectra Used for ee Determination of SM3, 4, 8, 9, 13, 14, and 15 .	S-23
IX. HPLC Plots for Determination of dr for P1-P16 .	S-30
X. ¹ H NMR Spectra Used for dr Determination of P1-P16 .	S-39
XI. ¹ H NMR of SM1-SM15 .	S-53
XII. ¹ H NMR of I1-I16 .	S-60
XIII. ¹ H NMR and ¹³ C NMR of P1-16 .	S-68
XIV. NOESY Spectra of P6 and P11 .	S-84

I. Analytical Instruments:

NMR: Varian 300 MHz, 500 MHz.

HPLC: Waters 600 Pump and Waters 486 Tunable Absorbance Detector, Chiralcel OD, OB-H, or Chiralpak AD-H column.

Polarimeter: Jasco Digital Polarimeter P-2000.

High resolution mass spectra were obtained by ESI analysis and the $[MH^+]$ was observed.

II. General Data:

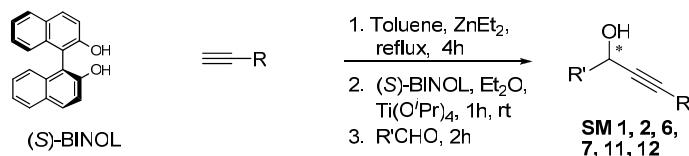
All commercial chemicals were used as received.

Toluene, THF, and 1,4-dioxane were distilled over sodium and benzophenone under nitrogen atmosphere. Methylene chloride and diethyl ether were dried by passing through activated alumina columns under nitrogen. Solvents were stored over 4 Å molecular sieves.

All alkynes and aldehydes were passed through a plug of alumina and distilled from 4 Å molecular sieves prior to use and stored under nitrogen atmosphere.

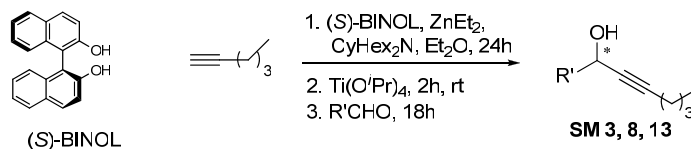
III. General Procedures:

1. Asymmetric Alkyne Addition Method I



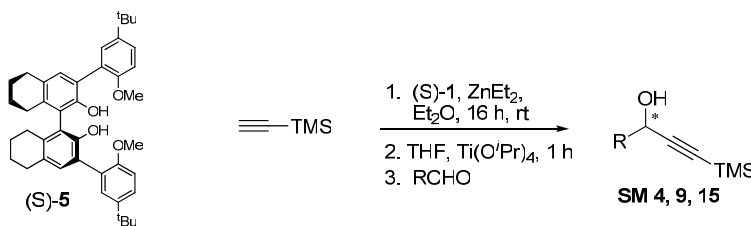
Under nitrogen, toluene (1 mL), alkyne (phenylacetylene or 4-phenyl-1-butyne, 2 mmol, 4 equiv), and $ZnEt_2$ (205 μ L, 2 mmol, 4 equiv) were combined in a 25 mL flame dried flask. The flask was mounted with a flame dried reflux condenser fitted with a stopcock vacuum/nitrogen adaptor. The reaction mixture was then heated at reflux (oil bath 120-130 $^{\circ}C$) for 4 h during which a gray precipitates formed. After cooled to rt, (S)-BINOL (>99% ee, 57.2 mg, 0.2 mmol, 40 mol%), Et_2O (8 mL), and $Ti(O^iPr)_4$ (150 μ L, 0.5 mmol, 1 equiv) were added and the resulting dark orange solution was stirred for 1 h. An aldehyde (0.5 mmol) was then added. After consumption of the aldehyde (typically 2 h, monitored by TLC or crude 1H NMR) the reaction was quenched with saturated aqueous ammonium chloride (5 mL). The reaction mixture was extracted three times with CH_2Cl_2 and the organic layer was dried with sodium sulfate and concentrated by rotary evaporation. The resultant oil was purified by flash column chromatography on silica gel, eluted with hexanes/ethylacetate (0-15% ethyl acetate) to give the product in 83-95% yield and 85-96% ee.

2. Asymmetric Alkyne Addition Method II



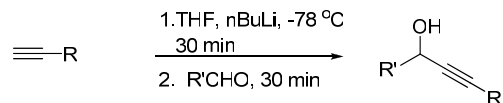
Under nitrogen, (S)-BINOL (57.2 mg, 0.2 mmol, 40 mol%), dicyclohexylamine (5 μ L, 0.025 mmol, 0.05 equiv), 1-hexyne (230 μ L, 2 mmol, 4 equiv), and ZnEt₂ (205 μ L, 2 mmol, 4 equiv) were combined in Et₂O (6 mL) in a 10 mL flame-dried flask and stirred at room temperature for 24 h. Ti(O^{*i*}Pr)₄ (150 μ L, 0.5 mmol, 1 equiv) was then added and the reaction mixture was stirred for 2 h. To the resulting dark orange solution, an aldehyde was added and the reaction was monitored by TLC or crude NMR. Upon consumption of the aldehyde (approximately 18 h), the reaction was quenched with saturated aqueous ammonium chloride (5 mL). The reaction mixture was extracted three times with CH₂Cl₂ and the organic layer was dried with sodium sulfate and concentrated by rotary evaporation. The resultant oil was purified by flash column chromatography eluted with hexanes/ethylacetate (0-10% ethyl acetate) to give the product as an oil in 73-83% yield and 81-89% ee.

2. Asymmetric Alkyne Addition Method III



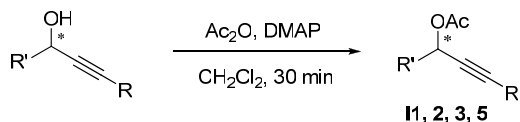
Under nitrogen, (S)-5 (61.9 mg, 0.1 mmol, 20 mol%) was dissolved in Et₂O (1 mL) in a 10 mL flame-dried flask. ZnEt₂ (103 μ L, 1 mmol, 2 equiv) and trimethylsilylacetylene (141 μ L, 1 mmol, 2 equiv) were added sequentially and the mixture was stirred for 16 h at room temperature, yielding a light tan solid. After the reaction flask was vented to release the build-up of the ethane gas, the solid was dissolved in THF (5 mL). Ti(O^{*i*}Pr)₄ (74 μ L, 0.25 mmol, 50 mol%) was then added and the reaction mixture was stirred for 1 h. To the resulting dark orange solution, an aldehyde was added and the reaction was monitored by TLC or crude NMR. Upon consumption of the aldehyde (typically 2 h), the reaction was quenched with saturated aqueous ammonium chloride (5 mL). The reaction mixture was extracted three times with CH₂Cl₂ and the organic layer was dried with sodium sulfate and concentrated by rotary evaporation. The resultant oil was purified by flash column chromatography on silica gel. First eluting with 2:1 CH₂Cl₂:hexanes cleanly separates the ligand from the product. After removal of the ligand, the column was eluted with hexanes/ethylacetate (5-10% ethyl acetate) to give the product as an oil in 79-90% yield and 88-91% ee.

3. Preparation of Racemic Propargylic Alcohols



Under nitrogen in a 10 mL flame dried flask, an alkyne (2 mmol, 2 equiv) in THF (5 mL) was cooled to -78°C . $n\text{BuLi}$ (2 mmol, 2 equiv) was added and the mixture was stirred for 30 min. An aldehyde was then added. After 30 min, the reaction was quenched with saturated aqueous ammonium chloride (5 mL). The reaction mixture was extracted three times with CH_2Cl_2 and the organic layer was dried with sodium sulfate and concentrated by rotary evaporation. The resultant oil was purified by flash column chromatography on silica gel eluted with hexanes/ethylacetate (0-15% ethyl acetate).

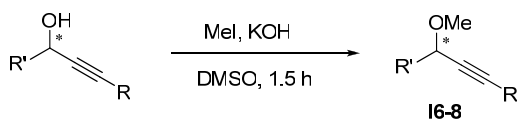
4. Acetate Protection of Propargylic Alcohols



Under nitrogen in a 10 mL flame-dried flask, a propargylic alcohol (~ 0.4 mmol, 1 equiv), DMAP (0.1 equiv), and acetic anhydride (2 equiv) were combined in CH_2Cl_2 (5 mL). After consumption of the starting material (30 min), the reaction mixture was directly loaded onto a short silica gel column and purified by flash chromatography eluted with hexanes/ethylacetate (0-5% ethyl acetate) to yield the product in 97-99% yield.

5. Methyl Protection of Propargylic Alcohols

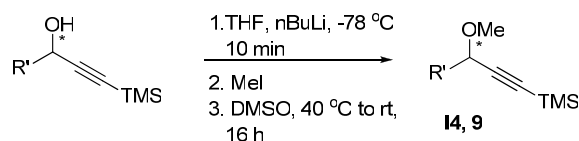
a. Method a:



Under nitrogen in a 10 mL flask, a propargylic alcohol (0.4 mmol) and methyl iodide (75 μL , 1.2 mmol, 3 equiv) were dissolved in DMSO (4 mL). KOH pellets (45 mg, 0.8 mmol, 2 equiv) were ground up and added to the flask. After 1.5 hours the reaction mixture was directly loaded onto a short silica gel column and purified by flash chromatography eluted with hexanes/ethylacetate (0-5% ethyl acetate) to yield the product in 83-87% yield.

b. Method b:¹

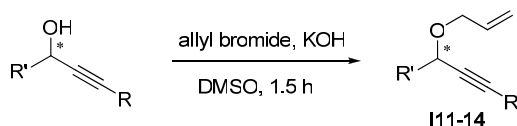
¹ Furstner, A.; Nevado, C.; Waser, M.; Tremblay, M.; Chevrier, C.; Teply, F.; Aissa, C.; Moulin, E.; Muller, O. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2007**, 129, 9150-9161.



Due to the incompatibility of the TMS group with the strongly basic conditions of Method a, Method b was employed for all substrates containing the TMS group. Under nitrogen in a 10 mL flask, a propargylic alcohol (0.4 mmol) was dissolved in THF (2 mL) and cooled to $-78\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$. $n\text{BuLi}$ (0.4 mmol, 1 equiv) was added and the mixture was stirred for 10 min. Methyl iodide (200 μL , 3.2 mmol, 8 equiv) was then added. The reaction flask was warmed to $-40\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ and DMSO (57 μL , 0.8 mmol, 2 equiv) was added resulting in white precipitates. The reaction flask was allowed to warm to room temperature over night. Upon consumption of the starting material, the reaction mixture was quenched with saturated aqueous ammonium chloride (5 mL), extracted three times with CH_2Cl_2 , dried with sodium sulfate, and concentrated by rotary evaporation. The resultant oil was purified by flash column chromatography on silica gel eluted with hexanes/ethylacetate (0-5% ethyl acetate) to give the product in 90-98% yield.

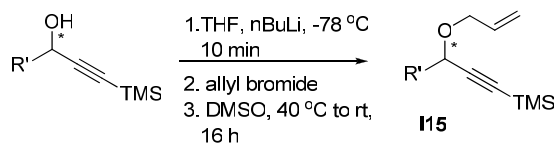
6. Allyl Protection of Propargylic Alcohols

a. Method a:



Under nitrogen, in a 10 mL flask, a propargylic alcohol (0.4 mmol) and allyl bromide (104 μL , 1.2 mmol, 3 equiv) were dissolved in DMSO (4 mL). KOH pellets (45 mg, 0.8 mmol, 2 equiv) were ground up and added to the flask. After 1.5 h the reaction mixture was directly loaded onto a short silica gel column and purified by flash chromatography eluted with hexanes/ethylacetate (0-5% ethyl acetate) to yield the product in 57-73% yield.

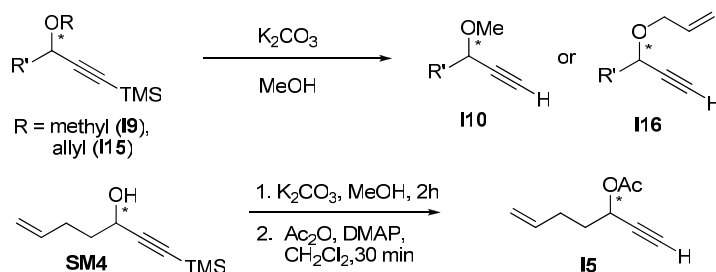
b. Method b:¹



Due to the incompatibility of the TMS group with the strongly basic conditions of Method a, Method b was employed for substrates containing the TMS group. Under nitrogen in a 10 mL flask, a propargylic alcohol (0.4 mmol) was dissolved in THF (2 mL) and cooled to $-78\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$. $n\text{BuLi}$ (0.4 mmol, 1 equiv) was added and the mixture was stirred for 10 min. Allyl bromide (277 μL , 3.2 mmol, 8 equiv) was then added. The reaction flask was warmed to $-40\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ and DMSO (57 μL , 0.8 mmol, 2 equiv) was added resulting in white precipitates. The reaction flask

was allowed to warm to room temperature over night. Upon consumption of the starting material, the reaction mixture was quenched with saturated aqueous ammonium chloride (5 mL), extracted three times with CH₂Cl₂, dried with sodium sulfate, and concentrated by rotary evaporation. The resultant oil was purified by flash column chromatography on silica gel eluted with hexanes/ethylacetate (0-5% ethyl acetate) to give the product in 73% yield.

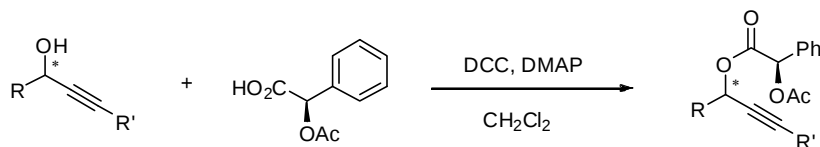
7. Removal of Acetylene TMS Group



The TMS group was removed under basic conditions. **I10** and **I16** were prepared from **I9** and **I15** respectively. The protected propargylic alcohol (0.4 mmol) was dissolved in MeOH (8 mL) and K₂CO₃ was added. The reaction mixture was stirred for 2 h and then purified by a short silica gel column eluted with hexanes/ethylacetate (0-10% ethyl acetate) to give the product in 80-94% yield. *Note: Due to the volatility of **I10** the rotovap water bath was kept below 25 °C during concentration of the product.*

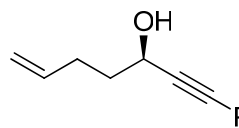
I5 was prepared from **SM4**. The TMS group was first removed under basic conditions (K₂CO₃, MeOH, see above). Following consumption of the starting material, the reaction mixture was filtered through a pad of silica gel, concentrated and redissolved in methylene chloride. Subsequent protection with acetic anhydride (see above) and purification by silica gel column chromatography eluted with hexanes/ethylacetate (0-10% ethyl acetate) produced **I5** in 80% yield over 2 steps.

8. Preparation of Mandelic Esters

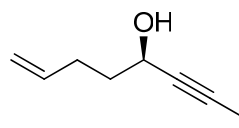


The propargylic alcohol (20 mg), DCC (2 equiv), DMAP (2 equiv), and (*R*)-O-acetylmandelic acid (2 equiv) were dissolved in CH₂Cl₂ (5 mL). The reaction was monitored by TLC. After consumption of the starting material (30 min to 1 h), the crude mixture was passed through a short silica gel column eluted with 30% EtOAc/hexanes. The ee determination was based on the integration of the proton signals at δ~5.9 ppm in the ¹H NMR spectrum.

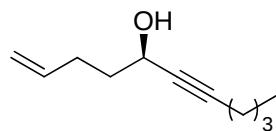
IV. Characterization Data for the Propargylic Alcohols (SM1-SM15)



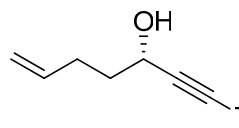
(R)-1-phenylhept-6-en-1-yn-3-ol (SM1, Table 1, entry 5). 88% yield. 94% ee determined by HPLC analysis: Chiralcel OD column, 90:10 hexanes:ⁱPrOH, flow rate = 1.0 mL/min, λ = 254 nm, retention time: t_{major} = 8.5, t_{minor} = 22.7. $[\alpha]_{\text{D}}^{25}$ = -3.5 (c = 1.19, CHCl₃). ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.44 (m, 2H), 7.32 (m, 3H), 5.86 (m, 1H), 5.09 (m, 2H), 4.64 (q, 1H, J = 6.0 Hz), 2.32 (q, 2H, J = 6 Hz), 1.92 (m, 3H). These data are consistent with those reported.²



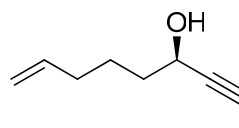
(R)-9-phenylnon-1-en-6-yn-5-ol (SM2, Table 1, entry 6). 95% yield. 95% ee determined by HPLC analysis: Chiralpak AD-H column, 99:1 hexanes:ⁱPrOH, flow rate = 0.3 mL/min, λ = 215 nm, retention time: t_{major} = 65.8, t_{minor} = 61.7. $[\alpha]_{\text{D}}^{25}$ = -4.8 (c = 0.87, CHCl₃). ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.25 (m, 5H), 5.82 (m, 1H), 5.02 (m, 2H), 4.36 (m, 1H), 2.83 (t, 2H, J = 9.0 Hz), 2.52 (td, 2H, J = 9.0, 3.0 Hz), 2.18 (q, 2H, J = 9.0 Hz), 1.75 (m, 2H), 1.67 (d, 1H, J = 9.0 Hz). These data are consistent with those reported.¹



(R)-undec-1-en-6-yn-5-ol (SM3, Scheme 4, text). 73% yield. 89% ee determined by analyzing the ¹H NMR spectrum of the (R)-mandalate ester derivative. $[\alpha]_{\text{D}}^{25}$ = -9.0 (c = 0.76, CHCl₃). ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 5.84 (m, 1H), 5.03 (m, 2H), 4.38 (m, 1H), 2.22 (m, 4H), 1.75 (m, 3H), 1.45 (m, 4H), 0.91 (t, 3H, J = 6.0 Hz). These data are consistent with those reported.³



(S)-1-(trimethylsilyl)hept-6-en-1-yn-3-ol (SM4, Figure 1). 90% yield. 88% ee determined by analyzing the ¹H NMR spectrum of the (R)-mandalate ester derivative. $[\alpha]_{\text{D}}^{25}$ = 10.3 (c = 1.21, CHCl₃). ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 5.84 (m, 1H), 5.04 (m, 2H), 4.39 (q, 1H, J = 9.0 Hz), 2.24 (q, 2H, J = 6.0 Hz), 1.80 (m, 3H), 0.17 (s, 9H). These data are consistent with those reported.¹

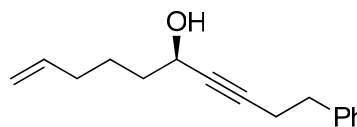


(R)-1-phenyloct-7-en-1-yn-3-ol (SM6, Table 1, entry 9). 87% yield. 93% ee determined by HPLC analysis: Chiralcel OD column, 90:10 hexanes:ⁱPrOH, flow rate =

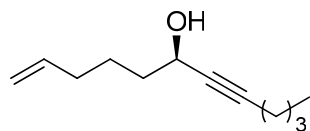
² Yue, Y.; Turlington, M.; Yu, X.-Q.; Pu, L. *J. Org. Chem.* **2009**, 74, 8681-8689.

³ Du, Y.H.; Turlington, M.; Zhou, X.; Pu, L. *Tetrahedron Lett.* **2010**, in press.

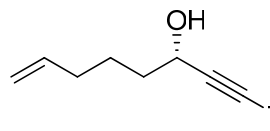
1.0 mL/min, $\lambda = 254$ nm, retention time: $t_{\text{major}} = 7.6$, $t_{\text{minor}} = 24.4$. $[\alpha]_{\text{D}}^{25} = -7.0$ ($c = 0.35$, CHCl_3). ^1H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 7.43 (m, 2H), 7.31 (m, 3H), 5.84 (m, 1H), 5.00 (m, 2H), 4.61 (q, 1H, $J = 6.0$ Hz), 2.14 (q, 2H, $J = 6.0$ Hz), 1.82 (m, 3H), 1.64 (m, 2H). These data are consistent with those reported.¹



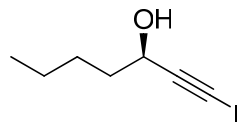
(R)-1-phenyldec-9-en-3-yn-5-ol (SM7, Table 2, entry 10). 83% yield. 90% ee determined by HPLC analysis: Chiralpak AD-H column, 99:1 hexanes: $^i\text{PrOH}$, flow rate = 0.3 mL/min, $\lambda = 215$ nm, retention time: $t_{\text{major}} = 62.6$, $t_{\text{minor}} = 58.4$. $[\alpha]_{\text{D}}^{25} = 2.7$ ($c = 1.17$, CHCl_3). ^1H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 7.26 (m, 5H), 5.80 (m, 1H), 5.00 (m, 2H), 4.44 (q, 1H, $J = 6.0$ Hz), 2.82 (t, 2H, $J = 9.0$ Hz), 2.51 (td, 2H, $J = 9.0, 3.0$ Hz), 2.08 (q, 2H, $J = 6.0$ Hz), 1.66 (m, 3H), 1.51 (m, 2H). These data are consistent with those reported.¹



(R)-dodec-1-en-7-yn-6-ol (SM8). 83% yield. 83% ee determined by analyzing the ^1H NMR spectrum of the (R)-mandalate ester derivative. $[\alpha]_{\text{D}}^{25} = 6.4$ ($c = 0.79$, CHCl_3). ^1H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 5.81 (m, 1H), 5.00 (m, 2H), 4.36 (q, 1H, $J = 6.0$ Hz), 2.21 (td, 2H, $J = 6.0, 3.0$ Hz), 2.10 (q, 2H, $J = 6.0$ Hz), 1.71-1.64 (m, 3H), 1.57-1.38 (m, 6H), 0.91 (t, 3H, $J = 6.0$ Hz). These data are consistent with those reported.⁴

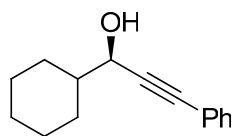


(S)-1-(trimethylsilyl)oct-7-en-1-yn-3-ol (SM9, Figure 1). 91% yield. 91% ee determined by analyzing the ^1H NMR spectrum of the (R)-mandalate ester derivative. $[\alpha]_{\text{D}}^{25} = -1.3$ ($c = 1.19$, CHCl_3). ^1H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 5.81 (m, 1H), 4.99 (m, 2H), 4.37 (q, 1H, $J = 6.0$ Hz), 2.10 (q, 2H, $J = 6.0$ Hz), 1.71 (m, 3H), 1.58 (m, 2H), 0.17 (s, 9H). These data are consistent with those reported.¹

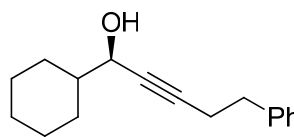


(R)-1-phenylhept-1-yn-3-ol (SM11, Table 2, propargylic alcohol 1). 89% yield. 95% ee determined by HPLC analysis: Chiralcel OD column, 90:10 hexanes: $^i\text{PrOH}$, flow rate = 1.0 mL/min, $\lambda = 254$ nm, retention time: $t_{\text{major}} = 7.0$, $t_{\text{minor}} = 17.8$. $[\alpha]_{\text{D}}^{25} = -1.4$ ($c = 1.50$, CHCl_3). ^1H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 7.44 (m, 2H), 7.29 (m, 3H), 4.60 (q, 1H, $J = 6.0$ Hz), 2.02 (bs, 1H), 1.81 (m, 2H), 1.50 (m, 2H), 1.39 (m, 2H), 0.94 (t, 3H, $J = 6.0$ Hz). These data are consistent with those reported.¹

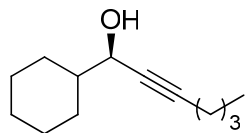
³Albert, B. J.; Koide, K. *J. Org. Chem.* **2008**, 73, 1093-1098.



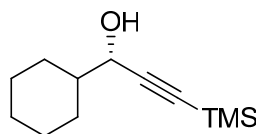
(R)-1-cyclohexyl-3-phenylprop-2-yn-1-ol (SM12, Table 2, propargylic alcohol 2). 88% yield. 96% ee determined by HPLC analysis: Chiralcel OD column, 90:10 hexanes:ⁱPrOH, flow rate = 1.0 mL/min, λ = 254 nm, retention time: t_{major} = 7.1, t_{minor} = 14.6. $[\alpha]_{\text{D}}^{25}$ = -10.8 (c = 0.64, CHCl_3). ^1H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 7.44 (m, 2H), 7.31 (m, 3H), 4.38 (t, 1H, J = 6.0 Hz), 1.88 (m, 2H), 1.80 (m, 3H), 1.70 (m, 2H), 1.23 (m, 5H). These data are consistent with those reported.¹



(R)-1-cyclohexyl-5-phenylpent-2-yn-1-ol (SM13, Table 2, propargylic alcohol 3). 94% yield. 84% ee determined by analyzing the ^1H NMR spectrum of the (R)-mandalate ester derivative. $[\alpha]_{\text{D}}^{25}$ = -0.7 (c = 1.07, CHCl_3). ^1H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 7.25 (m, 5H), 4.10 (m, 1H), 2.83 (t, 2H, J = 9.0 Hz), 2.53 (td, 2H, J = 9.0, 3.0 Hz), 1.71 (m, 4H), 1.60 (d, 1H, J = 3.0 Hz), 1.46 (m, 1H), 1.13 (m, 6H). These data are consistent with those reported.¹



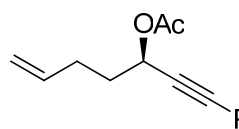
(R)-1-cyclohexylhept-2-yn-1-ol (SM14, Table 2, propargylic alcohol 4). 84% yield. 81% ee determined by analyzing the ^1H NMR spectrum of the (R)-mandalate ester derivative. $[\alpha]_{\text{D}}^{25}$ = -5.8 (c = 0.79, CHCl_3). ^1H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 4.13 (m, 1H), 2.22 (t, 2H, J = 6.0 Hz), 1.83 (m, 4H), 1.63 (d, 1H, J = 6.0 Hz), 1.40 (m, 5H), 1.18 (m, 6H), 0.91 (t, 3H, J = 6.0 Hz). These data are consistent with those reported.⁵



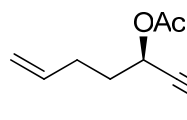
(S)-1-cyclohexyl-3-(trimethylsilyl)prop-2-yn-1-ol (SM15, Table 2, propargylic alcohol 5). 88% yield. 88% ee determined by analyzing the ^1H NMR spectrum of the (R)-mandalate ester derivative. $[\alpha]_{\text{D}}^{25}$ = 6.0 (c = 1.15, CHCl_3). ^1H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 4.13 (t, 1H, J = 6.0 Hz), 1.82 (m, 4H), 1.70 (d, 1H, J = 6.0 Hz), 1.53 (m, 1H), 1.15 (m, 6H), 0.17 (s, 9H). These data are consistent with those reported.¹

V. Characterization Data for the En-Yne Intermediates (I1-I16)

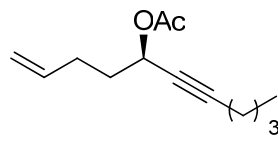
⁵Lettan, R.B. II; Scheidt, K.A. *Org. Lett.*, **2005**, 7, 3227–3230.



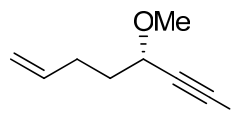
(R)-1-phenylhept-6-en-1-yn-3-yl acetate (I1, Table 3, enyne 2). 99% yield. $[\alpha]_D^{25} = 115.0$ ($c = 0.42$, CHCl_3). ^1H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 7.44 (m, 2H), 7.31 (m, 3H), 5.85 (m, 1H), 5.62 (t, 1H, $J = 6.0$ Hz), 5.06 (m, 2H), 2.28 (q, 2H, $J = 9.0$ Hz), 2.12 (s, 3H), 1.96 (m, 2H).



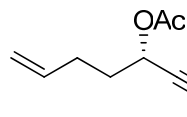
(R)-9-phenylnon-1-en-6-yn-5-yl acetate (I2, Table 3, enyne 3). 97% yield. $[\alpha]_D^{25} = 74.8$ ($c = 1.01$, CHCl_3). ^1H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 7.25 (m, 5H), 5.79 (m, 1H), 5.34 (tt, 1H, $J = 6.0, 3.0$ Hz), 5.01 (m, 2H), 2.82 (t, 2H, $J = 9.0$ Hz), 2.51 (td, 2H, $J = 9.0, 3.0$ Hz), 2.12 (q, 2H, $J = 6.0$ Hz), 2.07 (s, 3H), 1.80 (m, 2H).



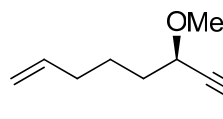
(R)-undec-1-en-6-yn-5-yl acetate (I3, Table 3, enyne 4). 98% yield. $[\alpha]_D^{25} = 84.8$ ($c = 0.76$, CHCl_3). ^1H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 5.81 (m, 1H), 5.36 (tt, 1H, $J = 6.0, 3.0$ Hz), 5.03 (m, 2H), 2.21 (m, 4H), 2.07 (s, 3H), 1.83 (m, 2H), 1.43 (m, 4H), 0.90 (t, 3H, $J = 6.0$ Hz).



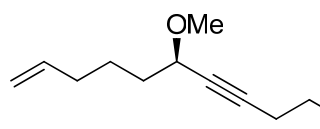
(S)-(3-methoxyhept-6-en-1-ynyl)trimethylsilane (I4, Table 3, enyne 8). 96% yield. $[\alpha]_D^{25} = -46.0$ ($c = 1.01$, CHCl_3). ^1H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 5.82 (m, 1H), 5.02 (m, 2H), 3.94 (t, 1H, $J = 6.0$ Hz), 3.40 (s, 3H), 2.21 (q, 2H, $J = 6.0$ Hz), 1.78 (m, 2H), 0.18 (s, 9H).



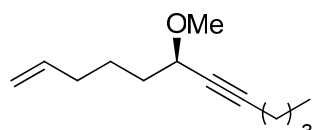
(S)-hept-6-en-1-yn-3-yl acetate (I5, Table 3, enyne 6). 85% yield over 2 steps. $[\alpha]_D^{25} = -68.9$ ($c = 1.07$, CHCl_3). ^1H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 5.81 (m, 1H), 5.36 (td, 1H, $J = 6.0, 3.0$ Hz), 5.04 (m, 2H), 2.47 (d, 1H, $J = 3.0$ Hz), 2.22 (q, 2H, $J = 9.0$ Hz), 2.09 (s, 3H), 1.88 (m, 2H).



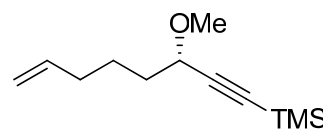
(R)-(3-methoxyoct-7-en-1-ynyl)benzene (I6, Table 4, enyne 2). 83% yield. $[\alpha]_D^{25} = 61.0$ ($c = 1.49$, CHCl_3). ^1H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 7.44 (m, 2H), 7.29 (m, 3H), 5.83 (m, 1H), 5.01 (m, 2H), 4.18 (t, 1H, $J = 6.0$ Hz), 3.47 (s, 3H), 2.12 (q, 2H, $J = 6.0$ Hz), 1.82 (m, 2H), 1.64 (m, 2H).



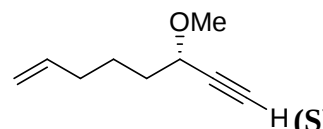
(R)-(5-methoxydec-9-en-3-ynyl)benzene (I7, Table 4, enyne 3). 87% yield. $[\alpha]_D^{25} = 40.6$ ($c = 0.95$, CHCl_3). ^1H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 7.27 (m, 5H), 5.80 (m, 1H), 4.99 (m, 2H), 3.90 (t, 1H, $J = 6.0$ Hz), 3.33 (s, 3H), 2.84 (t, 2H, $J = 9.0$ Hz), 2.53 (td, 2H, $J = 9.0, 3.0$ Hz), 2.06 (q, 2H, $J = 6.0$ Hz), 1.66 (m, 2H), 1.51 (q, 2H, $J = 9.0$ Hz).



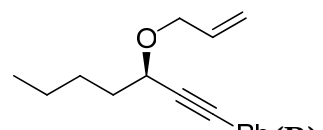
(R)-6-methoxydodec-1-en-7-yne (I8, Table 4, enyne 4). 84% yield. $[\alpha]_D^{25} = 51.0$ ($c = 1.27$, CHCl_3). ^1H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 5.81 (m, 1H), 4.99 (m, 2H), 3.92 (tt, 1H, $J = 6.0, 3.0$ Hz), 3.38 (s, 3H), 2.23 (td, 2H, $J = 6.0, 3.0$ Hz), 2.08 (q, 2H, $J = 6.0$ Hz), 1.68 (m, 2H), 1.47 (m, 6H), 0.91 (t, 3H, $J = 6.0$ Hz).



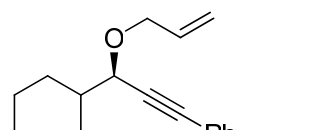
(S)-(3-methoxyoct-7-en-1-ynyl)trimethylsilane (I9, Table 4, enyne 5). 98% yield. $[\alpha]_D^{25} = -56.4$ ($c = 1.02$, CHCl_3). ^1H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 5.81 (m, 1H), 5.00 (m, 2H), 3.93 (t, 1H, $J = 6.0$ Hz), 3.39 (s, 3H), 2.08 (q, 2H, $J = 6.0$ Hz), 1.70 (m, 2H), 1.55 (m, 2H), 0.17 (s, 9H).



(S)-oct-7-en-1-yn-3-yl acetate (I10, Table 4, enyne 8). 80% yield. *Note: Due to volatility of product water bath is not heated above 25 °C during rotary evaporation.* $[\alpha]_D^{25} = -14.9$ ($c = 1.02$, CHCl_3). ^1H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 5.80 (m, 1H), 5.00 (m, 2H), 3.94 (td, 1H, $J = 6.0, 2.0$ Hz), 3.41 (s, 3H), 2.44 (dd, 1H, $J = 3.0, 0.6$ Hz), 2.09 (q, 2H, $J = 6.0$ Hz), 1.73 (m, 2H), 1.57 (m, 2H).

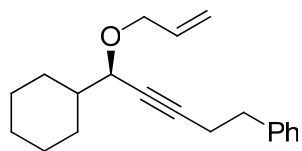


(R)-(3-(allyloxy)hept-1-ynyl)benzene (I11, Table 2, enyne 1). 73% yield. $[\alpha]_D^{25} = 112.4$ ($c = 1.18$, CHCl_3). ^1H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 7.44 (m, 2H), 7.31 (m, 3H), 5.97 (m, 1H), 5.28 (m, 2H), 4.32 (m, 2H), 4.04 (m, 1H), 1.83 (m, 2H), 1.51 (m, 2H), 1.38 (m, 2H), 0.94 (t, 3H, $J = 6.0$ Hz).

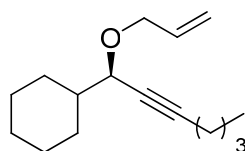


(R)-(3-(allyloxy)-3-cyclohexylprop-1-ynyl)benzene (I12, Table 2, enyne 2). 69% yield. $[\alpha]_D^{25} = 93.9$ ($c = 1.10$, CHCl_3). ^1H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 7.45 (m, 2H), 7.31

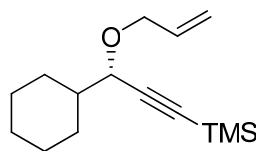
(m, 3H), 6.96 (m, 1H), 5.28 (m, 2H), 4.33 (m, 1H), 4.08 (d, 1H, J = 6.0 Hz), 4.03 (m, 1H), 1.94 (m, 2H), 1.71 (m, 4H), 1.21 (m, 5H).



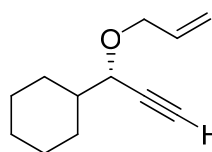
(R)-(5-(allyloxy)-5-cyclohexylpent-3-ynyl)benzene (I13, Table 2, enyne 3). 73% yield. $[\alpha]_D^{25} = 37.1$ ($c = 1.00$, CHCl_3). ^1H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 7.27 (m, 5H), 5.90 (m, 1H), 5.21 (m, 2H), 4.17 (m, 1H), 3.85 (m, 2H), 2.84 (t, 2H, J = 6.0 Hz), 2.54 (t, 2H, J = 6.0 Hz), 1.77 (m, 5H), 1.14 (m, 6H).



(R)-(1-(allyloxy)hept-2-ynyl)cyclohexane (I14, Table 2, enyne 4). 57% yield. $[\alpha]_D^{25} = 58.8$ ($c = 0.87$, CHCl_3). ^1H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 5.92 (m, 1H), 5.24 (m, 2H), 4.24 (m, 1H), 3.93 (m, 1H), 3.83 (dt, 1 H, J = 6.0, 3.0 Hz), 2.23 (td, 2H, J = 6.0, 3.0 Hz), 1.84 (m, 2H), 1.68 (m, 3H), 1.48 (m, 5H), 1.19 (m, 5H), 0.91 (t, 3H, J = 6.0 Hz).

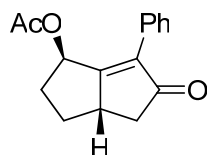


(S)-(3-(allyloxy)-3-cyclohexylprop-1-ynyl)trimethylsilane (I15, Table 2, enyne 5). 73% yield. $[\alpha]_D^{25} = -65.6$ ($c = 0.92$, CHCl_3). ^1H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 5.92 (m, 1H), 5.24 (m, 2H), 4.25 (m, 1H), 3.94 (m, 1H), 3.84 (d, 1H, J = 6.0 Hz), 1.85 (m, 2H), 1.74 (m, 1H), 1.60 (m, 2H), 1.17 (m, 6H), 0.18 (s, 9H).

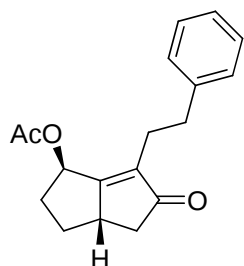


(S)-(1-(allyloxy)prop-2-ynyl)cyclohexane (I16, Table 5, enyne 8). 94% yield. $[\alpha]_D^{25} = -60.7$ ($c = 0.67$, CHCl_3). ^1H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 5.91 (m, 1H), 5.26 (m, 2H), 4.27 (m, 1H), 3.96 (m, 1H), 3.86 (dd, 1H, J = 6.0, 3.0 Hz), 2.42 (d, 1H, J = 3.0 Hz), 1.87 (m, 2H), 1.75 (m, 2H), 1.65 (m, 2H), 1.18 (m, 5H).

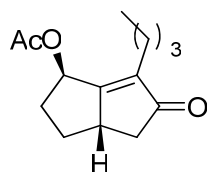
VI. Characterization Data for the PK Reaction Products (P1-P16)



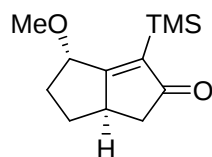
(1R,3aS)-5-oxo-6-phenyl-1,2,3,3a,4,5-hexahydropentalen-1-yl acetate (P1, Table 3, entry 2). 94% yield. 95:5 dr determined by HPLC analysis: Chiralpak AD-H column, 99:1 hexanes:PrOH, flow rate = 0.3 mL/min, λ = 254 nm, retention time: t_{major} = 56.3, t_{minor} = 77.1. 94% ee determined by HPLC analysis: Chiralpak AD-H column, 99:1 hexanes:PrOH, flow rate = 0.3 mL/min, λ = 254 nm, retention time: t_{major} = 56.3 t_{minor} = 60.1. $[\alpha]_{\text{D}}^{25}$ = -89.1 (c = 0.89, CHCl₃). ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.50 (m, 2H), 7.37 (m, 3H), 5.65 (m, 1H), 3.22 (m, 1H), 2.90 (dd, 1H, J = 18.0, 6.6 Hz), 2.65 (p, 1H, J = 7.2 Hz), 2.31 (m, 2H), 2.17 (s, 3H), 1.94 (m, 1H), 1.17 (m, 1H). ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 208.5, 175.7, 170.0, 138.3, 130.5, 128.8, 128.5, 128.0, 70.8, 43.1, 41.9, 35.1, 29.2, 21.2. HRMS (MH⁺) for C₁₆H₁₇O₃ Calcd: 257.1183 Found: 257.1179.



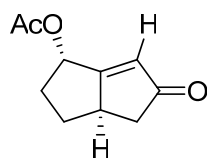
(1R,3aS)-5-oxo-6-phenethyl-1,2,3,3a,4,5-hexahydropentalen-1-yl acetate (P2, Table 3, entry 3). 81% yield. 93:7 dr determined by HPLC analysis: Chiralpak AD-H column, 99:1 hexanes:PrOH, flow rate = 0.3 mL/min, λ = 235 nm, retention time: t_{major} = 39.7, t_{minor} = 56.2. 94% ee determined by HPLC analysis: Chiralpak AD-H column, 99:1 hexanes:PrOH, flow rate = 0.3 mL/min, λ = 235 nm, retention time: t_{major} = 39.7 t_{minor} = 43.0. $[\alpha]_{\text{D}}^{25}$ = -84.5 (c = 1.00, CHCl₃). ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.17m, 5H), 5.17 (m, 1H), 2.94 (m, 1H), 2.85-2.75 (m, 1H), 2.66 (m, 4H), 2.11 (m, 3H), 2.01 (s, 3H), 1.82 (m, 1H), 0.95-0.82 (m, 1H). ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 210.6, 176.1, 170.1, 141.3, 138.1, 128.7, 128.2, 125.9, 68.6, 42.3, 40.8, 33.7, 33.2, 28.9, 25.8, 21.0. HRMS (MH⁺) for C₁₈H₂₁O₃ Calcd: 285.1496 Found: 285.1493.



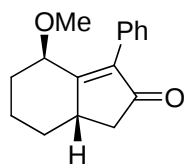
(1R,3aS)-6-butyl-5-oxo-1,2,3,3a,4,5-hexahydropentalen-1-yl acetate (P3, Table 3, entry 4). 85% yield. 95:5 dr determined by HPLC analysis: Chiralcel OD column, 98:2 hexanes:PrOH, flow rate = 1.0 mL/min, λ = 221 nm, retention time: t_{major} = 7.6 t_{minor} = 9.6. $[\alpha]_{\text{D}}^{25}$ = -91.9 (c = 1.14, CHCl₃). ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 5.74 (m, 1H), 3.02 (m, 1H), 2.69 (dd, 1H, J = 18.0, 6.0 Hz), 2.52 (p, 1H, J = 6 Hz), 2.24 (m, 3H), 2.07 (s, 3H), 2.06 (dd, 1H, J = 18.0, 3.0 Hz), 1.94 (m, 1H), 1.33 (m, 4H), 1.06 (p, 1H, J = 9.0 Hz), 0.88 (t, 3H, J = 6 Hz). ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 210.7, 174.9, 170.2, 139.9, 68.8, 42.1, 41.3, 34.1, 30.3, 29.2, 23.6, 22.5, 21.0, 13.8. HRMS (MH⁺) for C₁₄H₂₁O₃ Calcd: 237.1491 Found: 237.1485.



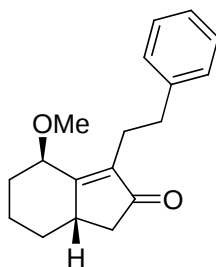
(4S,6aR)-4-methoxy-3-(trimethylsilyl)-4,5,6,6a-tetrahydropentalen-2(1H)-one (P4, Table 3, entry 8). 69% yield. >99:1 dr determined by HPLC analysis: Chiralpak AD-H column, 99:1 hexanes:PrOH, flow rate = 0.3 mL/min, λ = 235 nm, retention time: t_{major} = 19.3. $[\alpha]_{\text{D}}^{25}$ = 138.4 (c = 1.07, CHCl₃). ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 4.41 (m, 1H), 3.33 (s, 3H), 3.08 (m, 1H), 2.64 (dd, 1H, J = 18.0, 9.0 Hz), 2.24 (m, 2H), 2.03 (dd, 1H, J = 18.0, 3.0 Hz), 1.94 (m, 1H), 1.08 (m, 1H), 0.23 (s, 9H). ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 215.0, 192.0, 139.0, 76.4, 56.2, 43.9, 43.7, 32.8, 28.1, -1.1. HRMS (MH⁺) for C₁₂H₂₁O₂Si Calcd: 225.1311 Found: 225.1308.



(1S,3aR)-5-oxo-1,2,3,3a,4,5-hexahydropentalen-1-yl acetate (P5, Table 3, entry 6). 83% yield. 75:25 dr determined by HPLC analysis: Chiralcel OD column, 98:2 hexanes:PrOH, flow rate = 1.0 mL/min, λ = 215 nm, retention time: t_{major} = 24.7, t_{minor} = 29.3. $[\alpha]_{\text{D}}^{25}$ = 94.8 (c = 0.67, CHCl₃). ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 6.13 (m, 1H), 5.67-5.63 (m, 1H), 3.12 (m, 1H), 2.69 (dd, 1H, J = 18.0, 6.0 Hz), 2.50 (p, 1H, J = 7.2 Hz), 2.31-2.22 (m, 1H), 2.11 (dd, 1H, J = 18.0, 3.0 Hz), 2.07 (s, 3H), 2.05-1.95 (m, 1H), 1.21-1.10 (m, 1H). ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 210.6, 182.8, 170.3, 128.5, 69.5, 43.6, 42.6, 33.1, 28.9, 20.9. HRMS (MH⁺) for C₁₀H₁₃O₃ Calcd: 181.0865. Found: 181.0873.

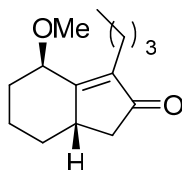


(4R,7aS)-4-methoxy-3-phenyl-5,6,7,7a-tetrahydro-1H-inden-2(4H)-one (P6, Table 4, entry 2). 93% yield. 92:8 dr determined by HPLC analysis: Chiralpak AD-H column, 99:1 hexanes:PrOH, flow rate = 0.3 mL/min, λ = 254 nm, retention time: t_{major} = 43.9, 45.8, t_{minor} = 56.8. 93% ee determined by HPLC analysis: Chiralcel OB-H column, 98:2 hexanes:PrOH, flow rate = 2 mL/min, λ = 254 nm, retention time: t_{major} = 17.10 t_{minor} = 12.78. $[\alpha]_{\text{D}}^{25}$ = -96.6 (c = 0.69, CHCl₃). ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.38 (m, 3H), 7.24 (m, 2H), 4.43 (t, 1H, J = 3.0 Hz), 3.19 (s, 3H), 3.10-3.04 (m, 1H), 2.74 (dd, 1H, J = 18.0, 6 Hz), 2.23 (m, 2H), 2.12 (dd, 1H, J = 18.0, 3.0 Hz), 1.92 (m, 1H), 1.57 (m, 2H), 1.18 (m, 1H). ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 206.9, 174.2, 139.6, 130.8, 129.0, 128.3, 127.9, 72.9, 56.1, 41.7, 36.1, 35.6, 31.9, 19.7. HRMS (MH⁺) for C₁₆H₁₉O₂ Calcd: 243.1385. Found: 243.1285.



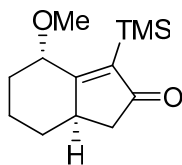
(4R,7aS)-4-methoxy-3-phenethyl-5,6,7,7a-tetrahydro-1H-inden-2(4H)-one

(P7, Table 4, entry 3). 77% yield. 93:7 dr determined by HPLC analysis: Chiralpak AD-H column, 99:1 hexanes:*i*PrOH, flow rate = 0.3 mL/min, λ = 221 nm, retention time: t_{major} = 37.5, 38.5, t_{minor} = 44.5. $[\alpha]_{\text{D}}^{25}$ = -58.3 (c = 0.86, CHCl_3). ^1H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 7.16 (m, 5H), 3.99 (t, 1H, J = 3.0 Hz), 3.09 (s, 3H), 2.62 (m, 6H), 2.05 (m, 1H), 1.93 (dd, 1H, J = 18.0, 3 Hz), 1.85 (m, 1H), 1.72 (m, 1H), 1.41 (m, 1H), 0.85 (m, 1H), 0.70 (m, 1H). ^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 208.9, 173.2, 141.2, 138.5, 128.7, 128.3, 126.0, 72.6, 55.9, 41.5, 36.2, 35.3, 34.0, 31.6, 25.0, 19.6. HRMS (MH^+) for $\text{C}_{18}\text{H}_{23}\text{O}_2$ Calcd: 271.1698. Found: 271.1688.



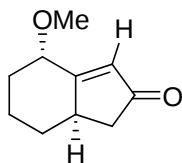
(4R,7aS)-3-butyl-4-methoxy-5,6,7,7a-tetrahydro-1H-inden-2(4H)-one (P8,

Table 4, entry 4). 79% yield. 95:5 dr determined by HPLC analysis: Chiralcel OD column, 98:2 hexanes:*i*PrOH, flow rate = 1.0 mL/min, λ = 221 nm, retention time: t_{major} = 5.7, 6.1, t_{minor} = 6.8. $[\alpha]_{\text{D}}^{25}$ = -118.0 (c = 1.335, CHCl_3). ^1H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 4.36 (t, 1H, J = 3 Hz), 3.24 (s, 3H), 2.86 (m, 1H), 2.56 (dd, 1H, J = 18.0, 6.3 Hz), 2.20 (m, 4H), 1.94 (dd, 1H, J = 18.0, 3 Hz), 1.84 (1H), 1.58 (m, 1H), 1.37 (m, 5H), 1.01 (m, 1H), 0.90 (t, 3H, J = 7.2 Hz). ^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 209.1, 172.2, 140.3, 72.8, 56.1, 41.5, 36.0, 35.5, 32.3, 31.1, 22.7, 22.5, 19.8, 13.9. HRMS (MH^+) for $\text{C}_{14}\text{H}_{23}\text{O}_2$ Calcd: 223.1698. Found: 223.1694.

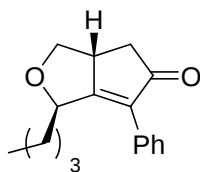


(4S,7aR)-4-methoxy-3-(trimethylsilyl)-5,6,7,7a-tetrahydro-1H-inden-2(4H)-

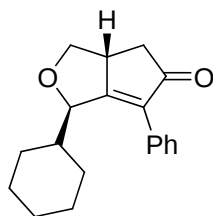
one (P9, Table 4, entry 5). 47% yield. 94:6 dr determined by HPLC analysis: Chiralcel OD column, 98:2 hexanes:*i*PrOH, flow rate = 1.0 mL/min, λ = 221 nm, retention time: t_{major} = 5.5, t_{minor} = 7.1. $[\alpha]_{\text{D}}^{25}$ = 100.8 (c = 0.70, CHCl_3). ^1H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 4.48 (t, 1H, J = 3 Hz), 3.26 (s, 3H), 2.97 (m, 1H), 2.53 (dd, 1H, J = 18.0, 6.9 Hz), 2.17 (m, 2H), 1.92 (dd, 1H, J = 18.0, 2.4 Hz), 1.85 (m, 1H), 1.49 (m, 2H), 1.09 (m, 1H), 0.24 (s, 9H). ^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 213.2, 188.4, 139.7, 74.5, 56.0, 42.6, 39.1, 36.1, 32.7, 19.5, -0.1. HRMS (MH^+) for $\text{C}_{13}\text{H}_{23}\text{O}_2\text{Si}$ Calcd: 239.1467. Found: 239.1468.



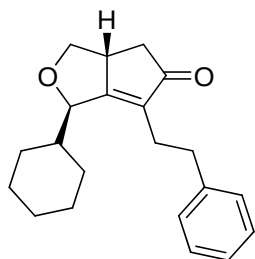
(4S,7aR)-4-methoxy-5,6,7,7a-tetrahydro-1H-inden-2(4H)-one (P10, Table 4, entry 8). 61% yield. 84:16 dr determined by HPLC analysis: Chiralcel OD column, 98:2 hexanes:*i*PrOH, flow rate = 1.0 mL/min, λ = 235 nm, retention time: t_{major} = 11.2, t_{minor} = 15.6. $[\alpha]_{\text{D}}^{25}$ = 76.9 (c = 0.37, CHCl_3). ^1H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 5.99 (m, 1H), 4.23 (bs, 1H), 3.25 (s, 3H), 2.95 (m, 1H), 2.61 (dd, 1H, J = 18.0, 6.0 Hz), 2.20 (m, 1H), 2.16 (m, 1H), 2.00 (dd, 1H, J = 18.0, 1.8 Hz), 1.83 (m, 1H), 1.55 (m, 2H), 1.10 (m, 1H). ^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 208.9, 181.2, 129.2, 75.0, 56.3, 42.2, 37.7, 35.2, 32.6, 19.6. HRMS (MH^+) for $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{15}\text{O}_2$ Calcd: 167.1072. Found: 167.1074.



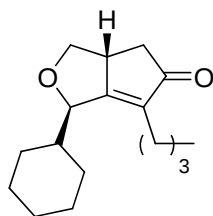
(1R,3aR)-1-butyl-6-phenyl-3a,4-dihydro-1H-cyclopenta[c]furan-5(3H)-one (P11, Table 5, entry 1). 82% yield. 87:13 dr determined by HPLC analysis: Chiralcel OD column, 98:2 hexanes:*i*PrOH, flow rate = 1.0 mL/min, λ = 254 nm, retention time: t_{major} = 14.5, 15.3, t_{minor} = 19.7. $[\alpha]_{\text{D}}^{25}$ = 165.1 (c = 1.28, CHCl_3). ^1H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 7.42 (m, 5H), 4.81 (m, 1H), 4.39 (t, 1H, J = 6.0 Hz), 3.32 (m, 2H), 2.82 (dd, 1H, J = 18.0, 6.0 Hz), 2.30 (dd, 1H, J = 18.0, 3.0 Hz), 1.82 (m, 2H), 1.42 (m, 4H), 0.90 (t, 3H, J = 7.2 Hz). ^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 207.4, 179.9, 135.0, 130.9, 128.5, 128.4, 128.2, 76.3, 71.2, 42.7, 39.7, 34.9, 27.5, 22.5, 13.9. HRMS (MH^+) for $\text{C}_{17}\text{H}_{21}\text{O}_2$ Calcd: 257.1542. Found: 257.1535.



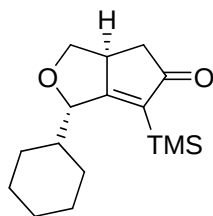
(1R,3aR)-1-cyclohexyl-6-phenyl-3a,4-dihydro-1H-cyclopenta[c]furan-5(3H)-one (P12, Table 5, entry 2). 83% yield. >99:1 dr determined by HPLC analysis: Chiralcel OD column, 98:2 hexanes:*i*PrOH, flow rate = 1.0 mL/min, λ = 254 nm, retention time: t_{major} = 17.00. 96% ee determined by HPLC analysis: Chiralcel OD column, 98:2 hexanes:*i*PrOH, flow rate = 1.0 mL/min, λ = 254 nm, retention time: t_{major} = 17.0, t_{minor} = 14.2. $[\alpha]_{\text{D}}^{25}$ = 247.0 (c = 2.18, CHCl_3). ^1H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 7.40 (m, 5H), 4.72 (d, 1H, J = 3.0 Hz), 4.38 (t, 1H, J = 6.0 Hz), 3.36-3.25 (m, 2H), 2.80 (dd, 1H, J = 18.0, 6.0 Hz), 2.28 (dd, 1H, J = 18.0, 3.0 Hz), 1.72-1.56 (m, 6H), 1.25-1.17 (m, 5H). ^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 207.3, 179.6, 135.9, 131.2, 128.4, 128.2, 80.7, 71.2, 43.4, 43.1, 39.5, 29.4, 28.0, 26.2, 26.0. HRMS (MH^+) for $\text{C}_{19}\text{H}_{23}\text{O}_2$ Calcd: 283.1698. Found: 283.1699.



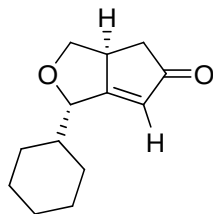
(1R,3aR)-1-cyclohexyl-6-phenethyl-3a,4-dihydro-1H-cyclopenta[c]furan-5(3H)-one (P13, Table 5, entry 3). 66% yield. >99:1 dr determined by HPLC analysis: Chiralcel OD column, 98:2 hexanes:PrOH, flow rate = 1.0 mL/min, λ = 254 nm, retention time: t_{major} = 11.3. $[\alpha]_{\text{D}}^{25}$ = 144.3 (c = 0.6, CHCl_3). ^1H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 7.20 (m, 5H), 4.21 (t, 1H, J = 6.0 Hz), 3.91 (d, 1H, J = 6.0 Hz), 3.01 (m, 2H), 2.80 (m, 2H), 2.56 (m, 3H), 2.05 (dd, 1H, J = 18.0, 3 Hz), 1.68 (m, 5H), 1.46 (m, 1H), 1.23 (m, 5H). ^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 209.2, 179.1, 141.2, 136.5, 128.5, 128.4, 126.2, 80.2, 71.4, 43.0, 42.6, 39.1, 33.4, 29.2, 26.2, 26.1, 25.9. HRMS (MH^+) for $\text{C}_{21}\text{H}_{27}\text{O}_2$ Calcd: 311.2011. Found: 311.2005.



(1R,3aR)-6-butyl-1-cyclohexyl-3a,4-dihydro-1H-cyclopenta[c]furan-5(3H)-one (P14, Table 5, entry 4). 64% yield. >99:1 dr determined by HPLC analysis: Chiralcel OD column, 98:2 hexanes:PrOH, flow rate = 1.0 mL/min, λ = 254 nm, retention time: t_{major} = 7.2. $[\alpha]_{\text{D}}^{25}$ = 71.18 (c = 1.16, CHCl_3). ^1H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 4.43 (d, 1H, J = 6.0 Hz), 4.29 (t, 1H, J = 6.0 Hz), 3.17 (m, 2H), 2.62 (dd, 1H, J = 18.0, 6.0 Hz), 2.20 (m, 2H), 2.06 (dd, 1H, J = 18.0, 2.7 Hz), 1.69 (m, 6H), 1.26 (m, 9H), 0.90 (t, 3H, J = 6.9 Hz). ^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 209.2, 177.7, 137.7, 80.3, 71.4, 42.9, 42.7, 38.9, 29.8, 29.1, 28.7, 26.1, 26.0, 25.9, 24.2, 22.7, 13.8. HRMS (MH^+) for $\text{C}_{17}\text{H}_{27}\text{O}_2$ Calcd: 263.2011. Found: 263.2007.



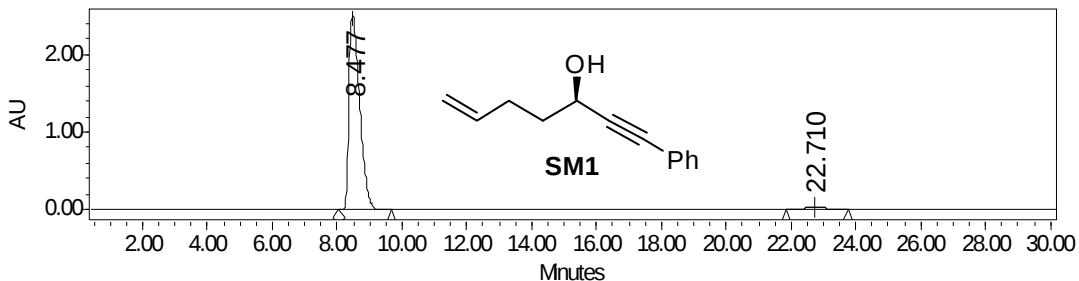
(1S,3aS)-1-cyclohexyl-6-(trimethylsilyl)-3a,4-dihydro-1H-cyclopenta[c]furan-5(3H)-one (P15, Table 5, entry 5). 50% yield. >99:1 dr determined by HPLC analysis: Chiralcel OD column, 98:2 hexanes:PrOH, flow rate = 1.0 mL/min, λ = 254 nm, retention time: t_{major} = 6.2. $[\alpha]_{\text{D}}^{25}$ = -152.9 (c = 0.95, CHCl_3). ^1H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 4.48 (d, 1H, J = 3.0 Hz), 4.29 (t, 1H, J = 6.9 Hz), 3.21 (m, 2H), 2.56 (dd, 1H, J = 18.0, 6 Hz), 2.05 (dd, 1H, J = 18.0, 3.6 Hz), 1.77 (m, 2H), 1.65 (m, 4H), 1.23 (m, 5H), 0.21 (s, 9H). ^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 213.3, 192.6, 136.3, 80.8, 71.0, 46.3, 42.8, 40.6, 30.0, 27.4, 26.5, 26.1, 26.0, -1.1. HRMS (MH^+) for $\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{27}\text{O}_2\text{Si}$ Calcd: 279.1780. Found: 279.1778.



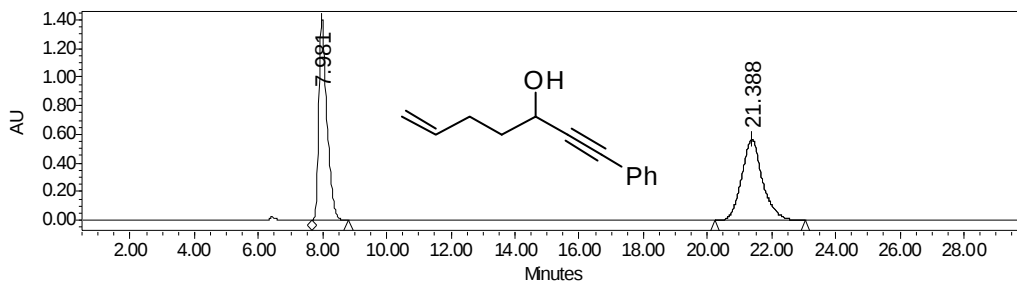
(1S,3aS)-1-cyclohexyl-3a,4-dihydro-1H-cyclopenta[c]furan-5(3H)-one (P16, Table 5, entry 8). 55% yield. 65:35 dr determined by HPLC analysis of the minor enantiomers since the peaks of these diastereomers are fully resolved: Chiralcel OD column, 98:2 hexanes:ⁱPrOH, flow rate = 1.0 mL/min, λ = 221 nm, retention time: t_{major} = 15.4, t_{minor} = 14.1. $[\alpha]_{\text{D}}^{25}$ = -151.2 (c = 0.62, CHCl_3). ^1H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 5.99 (s, 1H), 4.36 (d, 1H, J = 9.0 Hz), 4.31 (t, 1H, J = 6.0 Hz), 3.26 (m, 2H), 2.60 (dd, 1H, J = 18.0, 6 Hz), 2.11 (dd, 1H, J = 18.0, 3.0 Hz), 1.74 (m, 6H), 1.12 (m, 5H). ^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 209.1, 186.6, 125.3, 81.3, 71.3, 45.7, 41.7, 39.5, 29.1, 28.5, 26.2, 25.8. HRMS (MH^+) for $\text{C}_{13}\text{H}_{19}\text{O}_2$ Calcd: 207.1385. Found: 207.1377.

VII. HPLC Plots for the Determination of the ee's of SM 1, 2, 6, 7, 11, 12.

SM 1: Chiralcel OD column, 90:10 hexanes:ⁱPrOH, flow rate = 1.0 mL/min, λ = 254 nm, 94% ee.

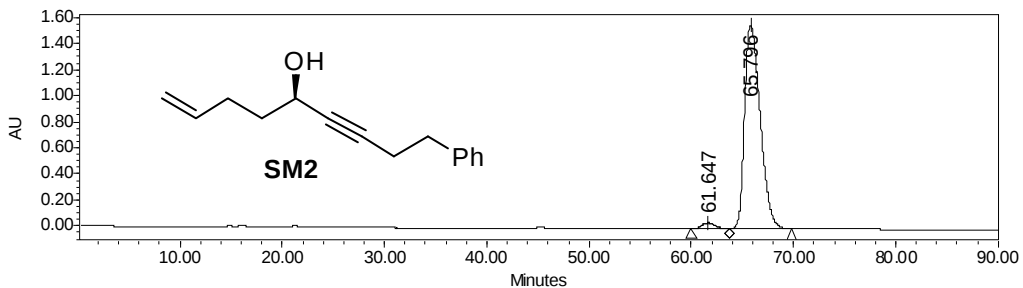


Name	Retention Time	Area	% Area
1	8.477	57847767	96.85
2	22.710	1879142	3.15

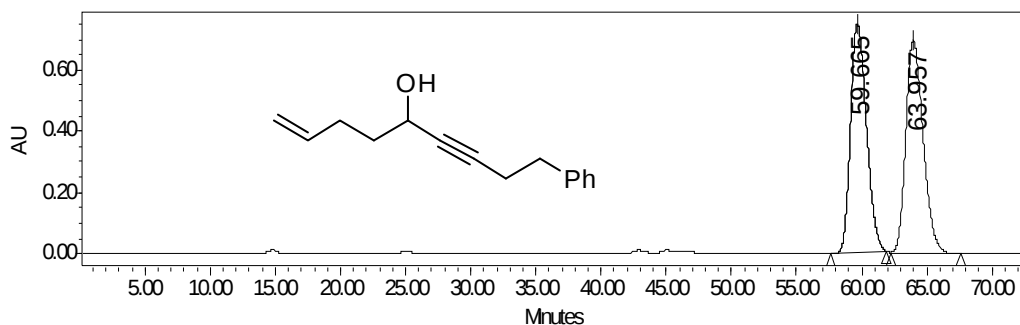


Name	Retention Time	Area	% Area
1	7.981	24208236	48.37
2	21.388	25842525	51.63

SM 2: Chiralpak AD-H column, 99:1 hexanes:ⁱPrOH, flow rate = 0.3 mL/min, λ = 215 nm, 95% ee.

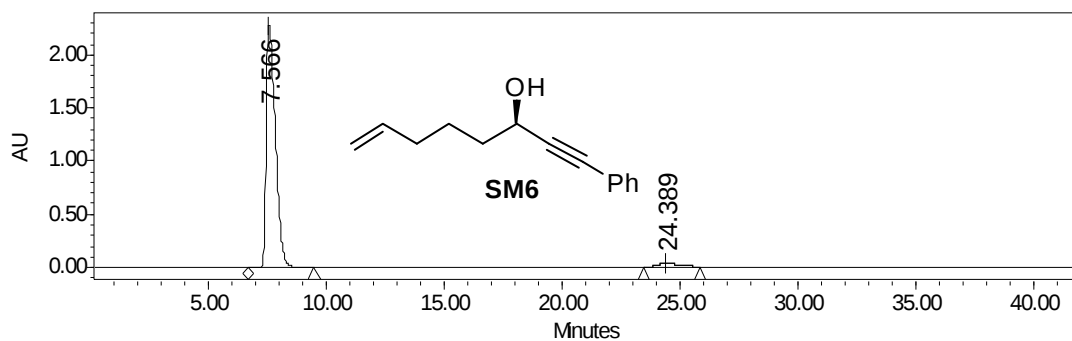


Name	Retention Time	Area	% Area
1	61.647	4023299	2.37
2	65.796	165866562	97.63

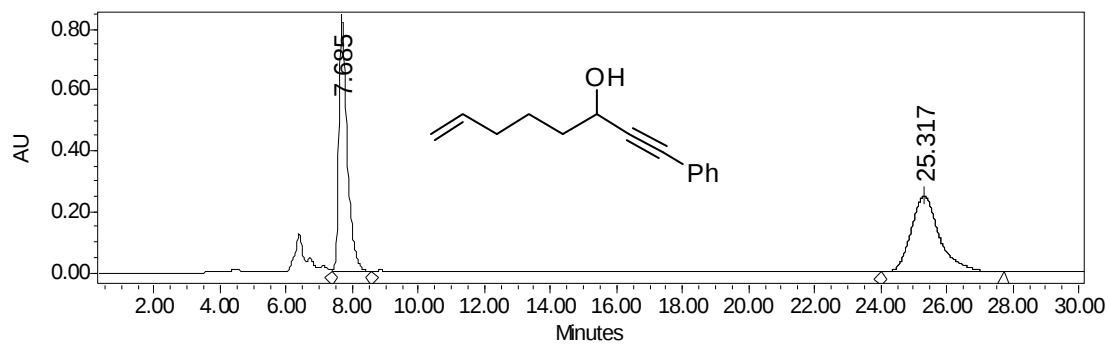


Name	Retention Time	Area	% Area
1	59.665	63512079	49.71
2	63.957	64256267	50.29

SM 6: Chiralcel OD column, 90:10 hexanes:PrOH, flow rate = 1.0 mL/min, λ = 254 nm, 93% ee.

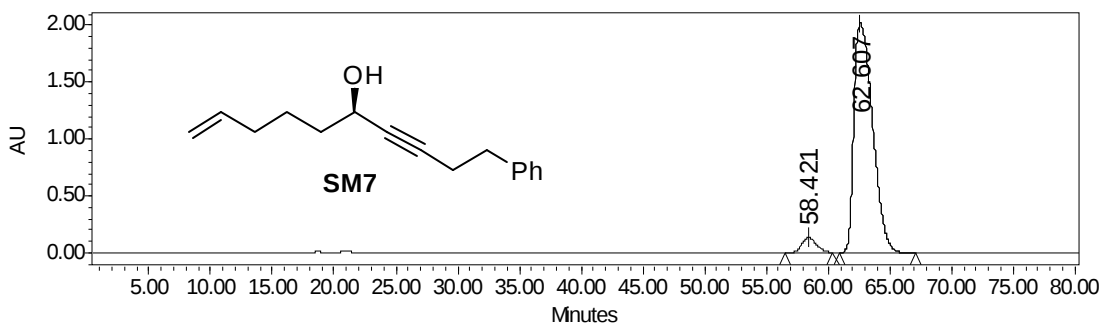


Name	Retention Time	Area	% Area
1	7.566	62043867	96.39
2	24.389	2325974	3.61

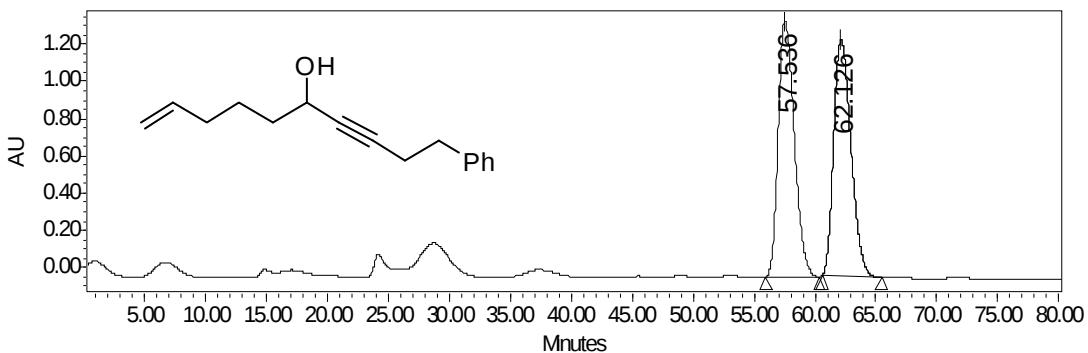


Name	Retention Time	Area	% Area
1	7.685	14684888	49.49
2	25.317	14988343	50.51

SM 7: Chiralpak AD-H column, 99:1 hexanes:PrOH, flow rate = 0.3 mL/min, λ = 215 nm, 90% ee.

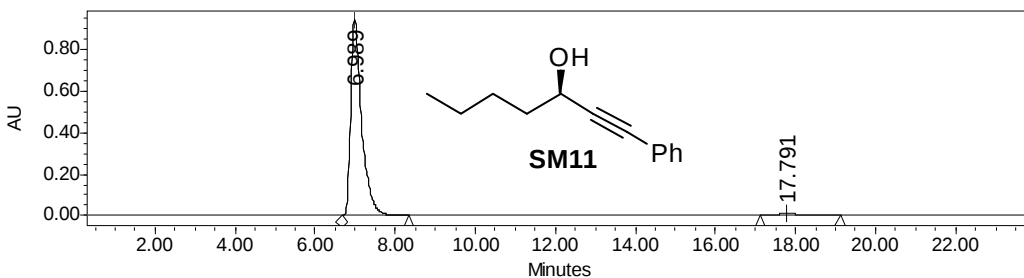


Name	Retention Time	Area	% Area
1	58.421	11703762	5.19
2	62.607	213944032	94.81

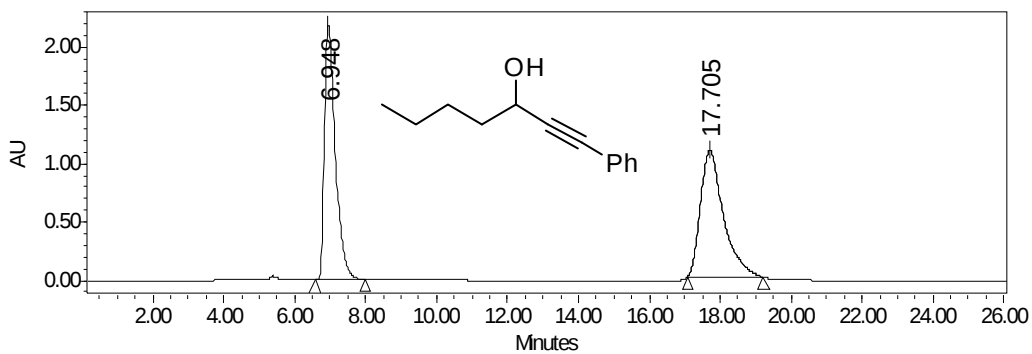


Name	Retention Time	Area	% Area
1	57.536	127134318	50.33
2	62.126	125459031	49.67

SM 11: Chiralcel OD column, 90:10 hexanes:PrOH, flow rate = 1.0 mL/min, λ = 254 nm, 95% ee.

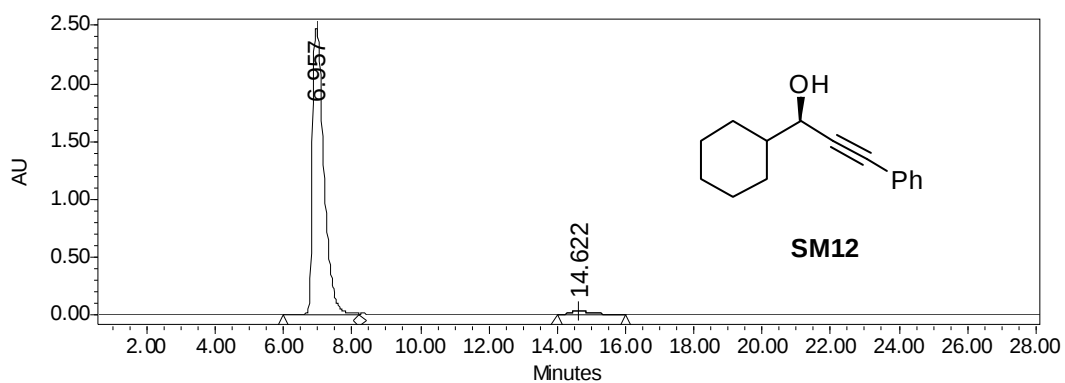


Name	Retention Time	Area	% Area
1	6.989	18029459	97.72
2	17.791	420771	2.28

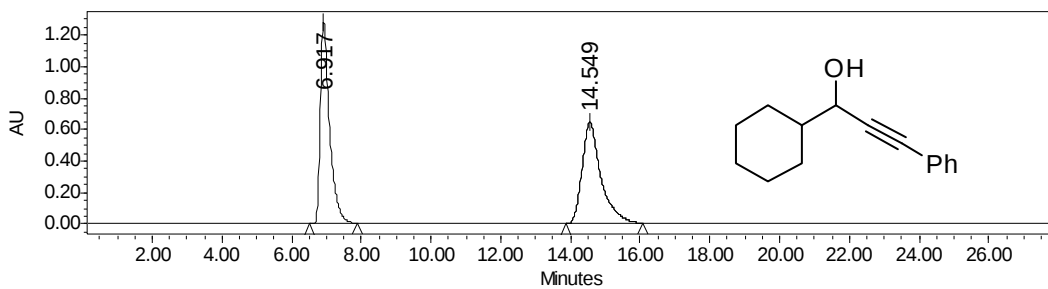


Name	Retention Time	Area	% Area
1	6.948	46653781	48.68
2	17.705	49183579	51.32

SM 12: Chiralcel OD column, 90:10 hexanes:ⁱPrOH, flow rate = 1.0 mL/min, λ = 254 nm, 96% ee.

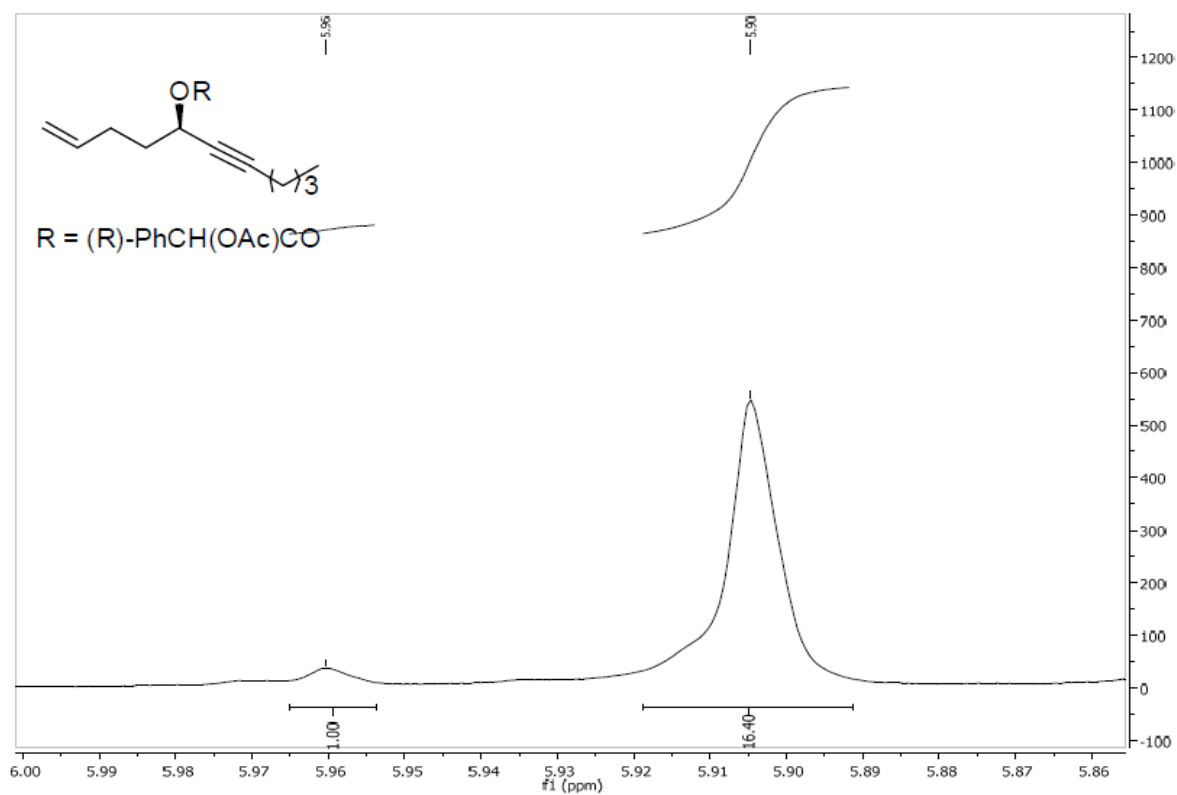
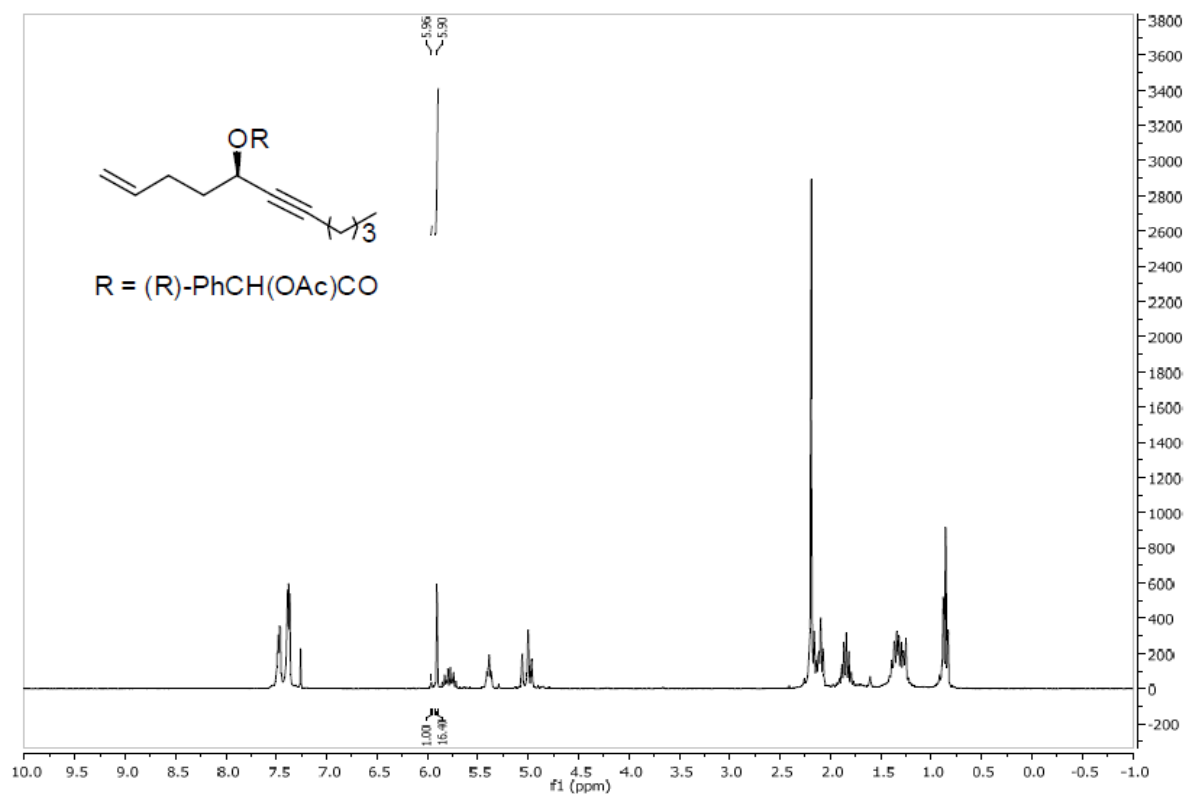


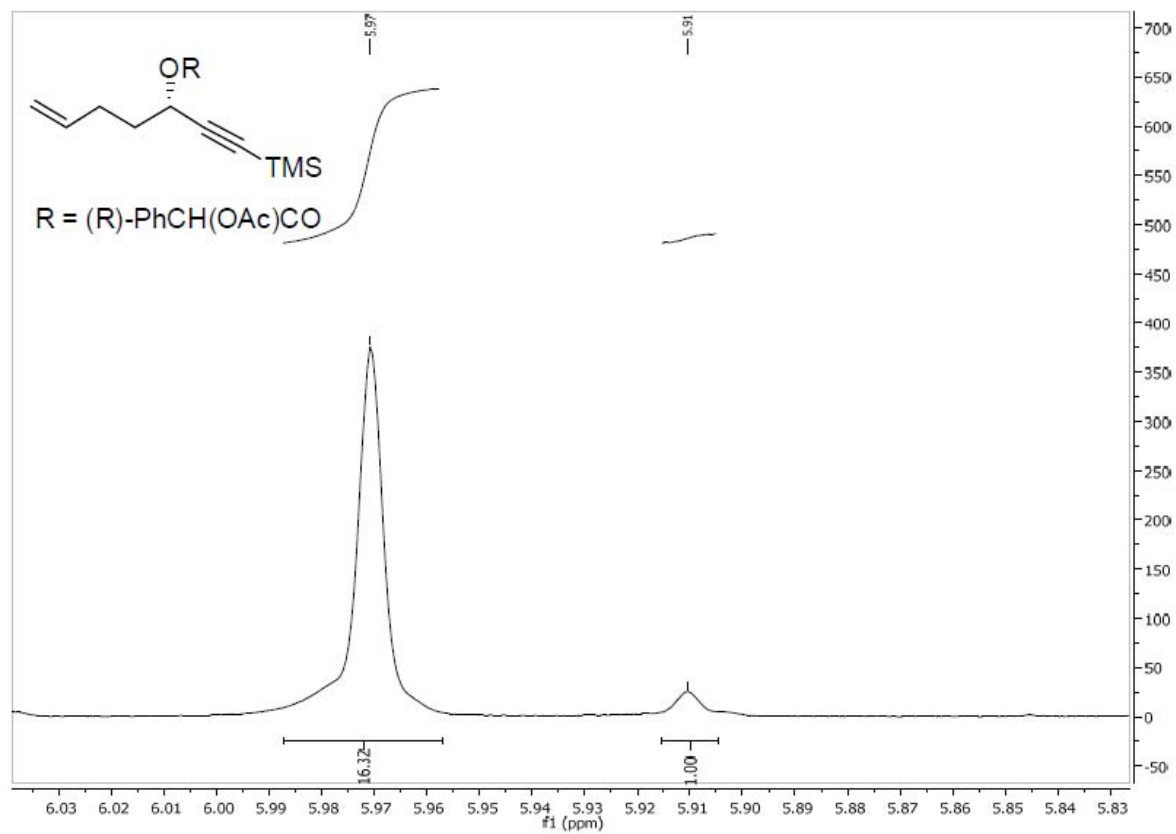
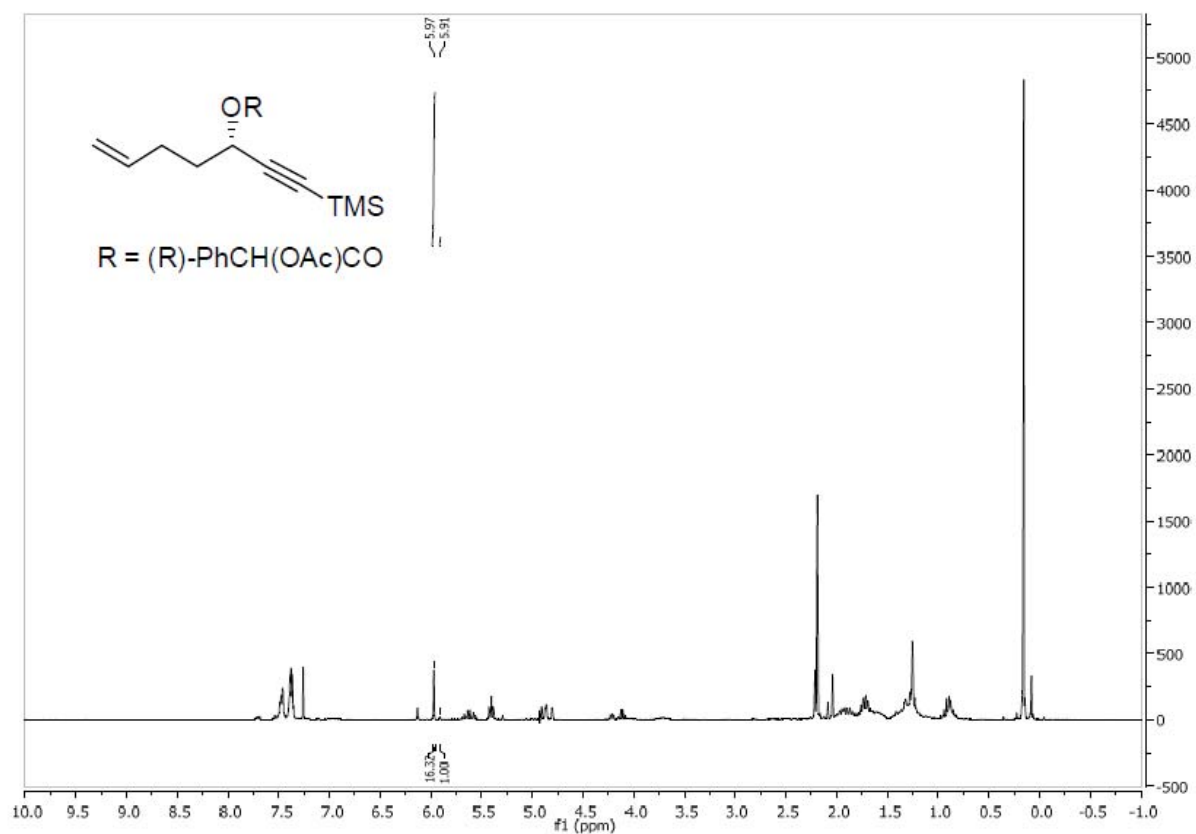
Name	Retention Time	Area	% Area
1	6.957	58360400	97.82
2	14.622	1298125	2.18

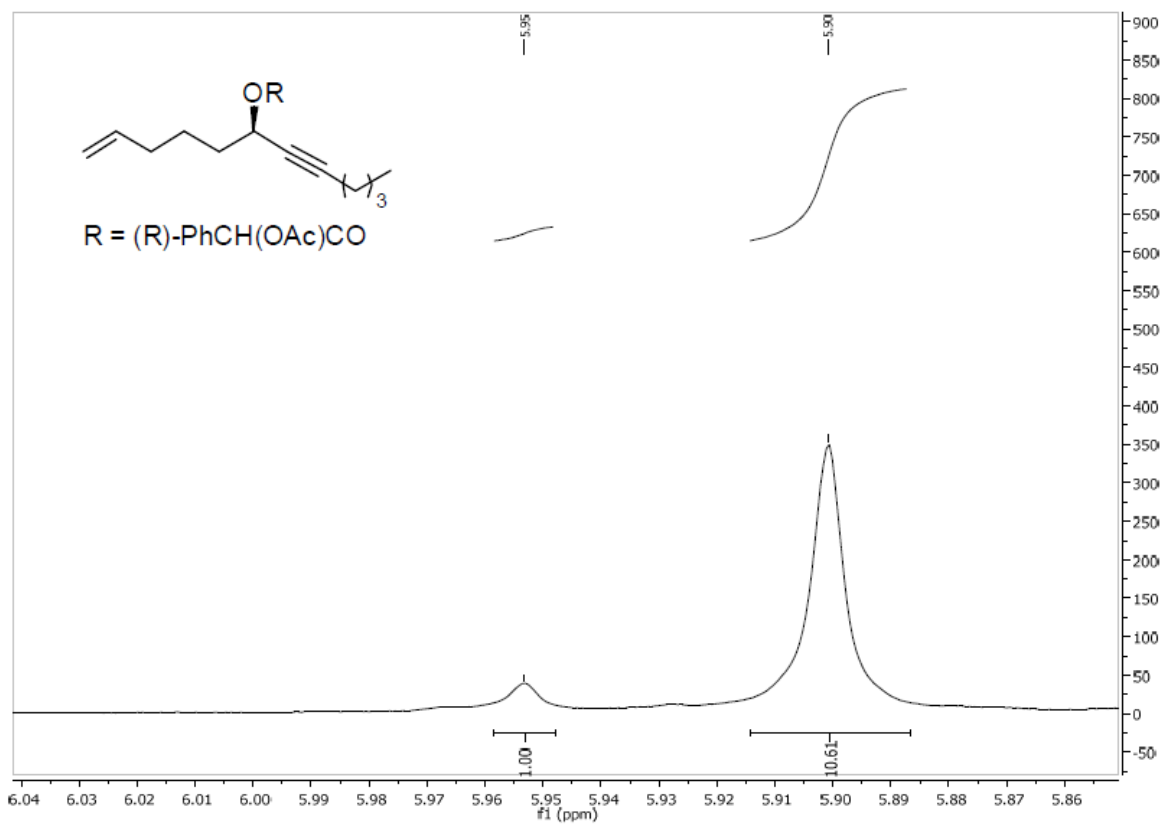
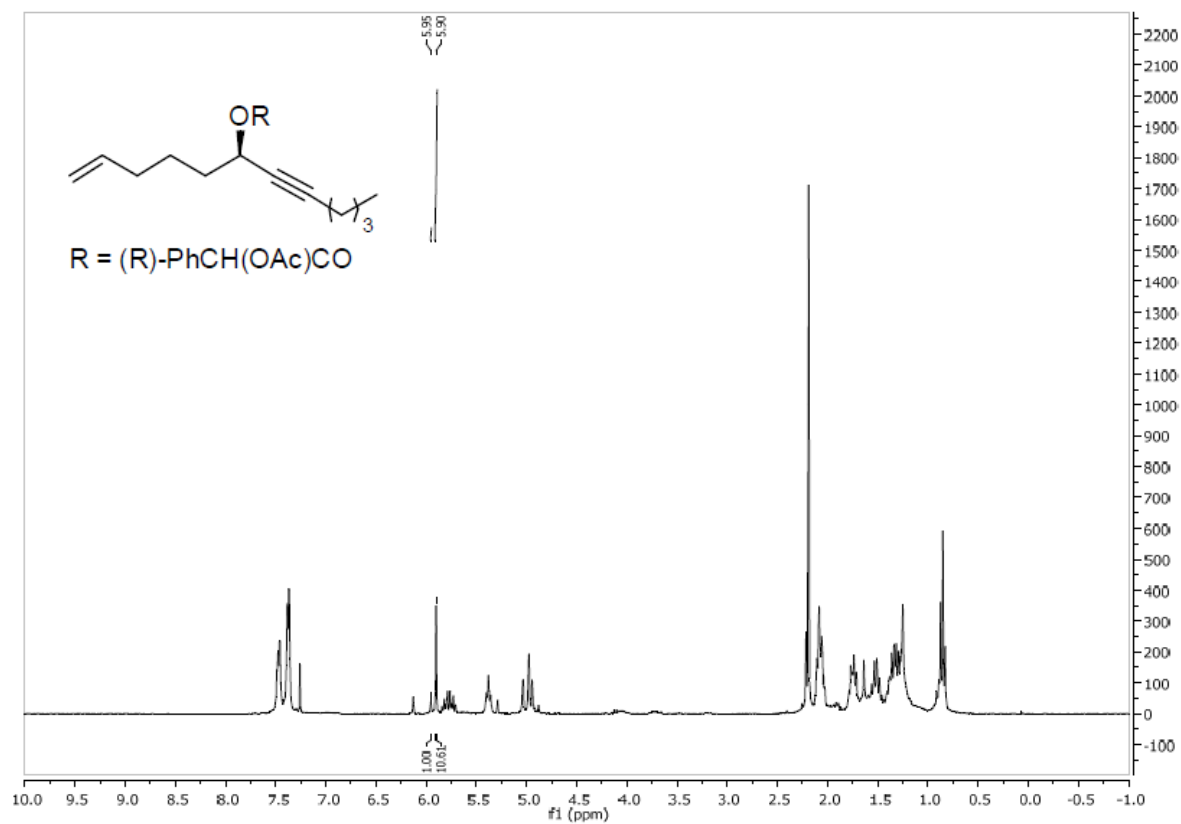


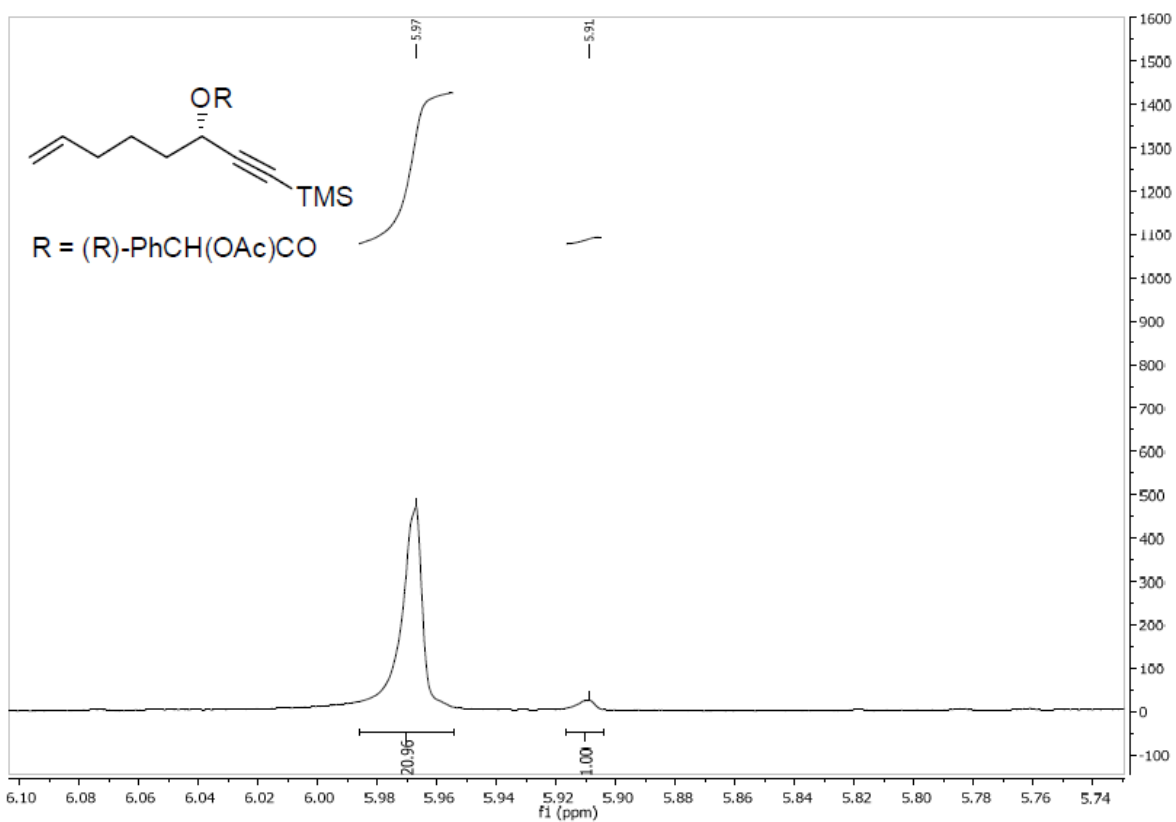
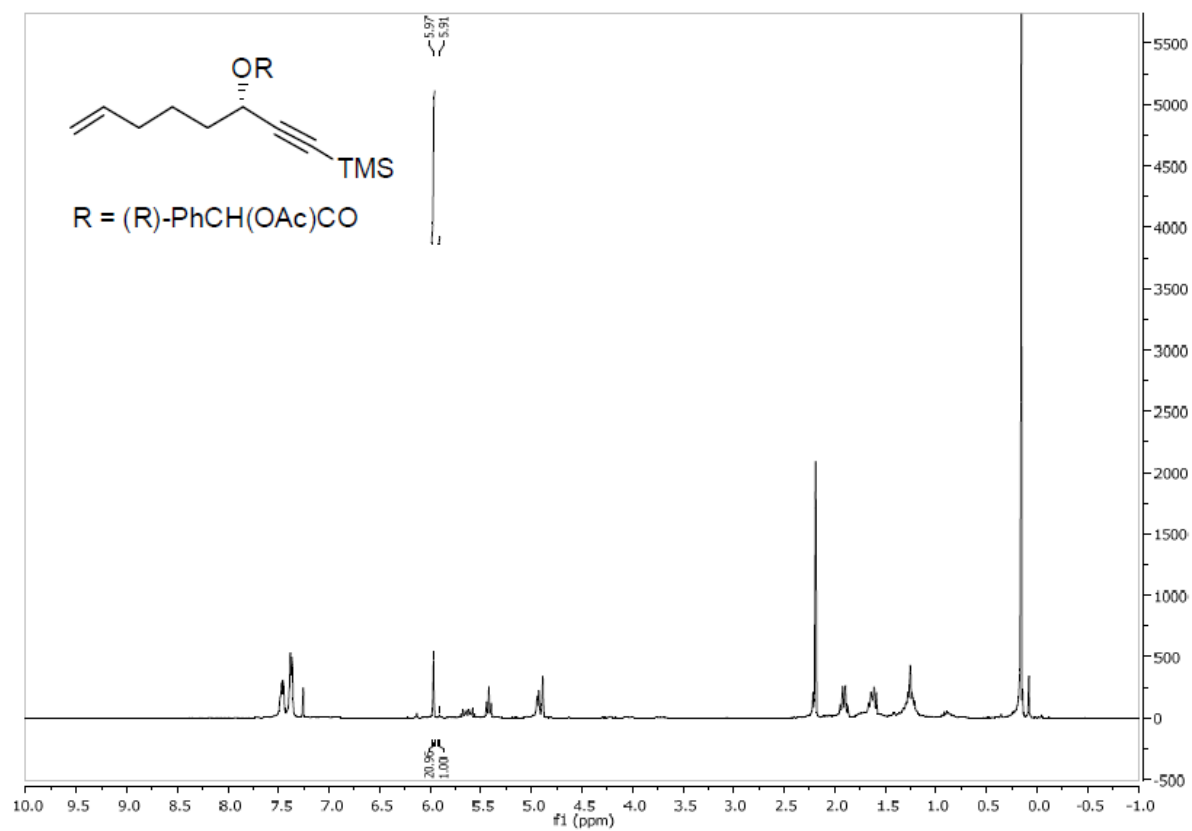
Name	Retention Time	Area	% Area
1	6.917	24114411	49.85
2	14.549	24255732	50.15

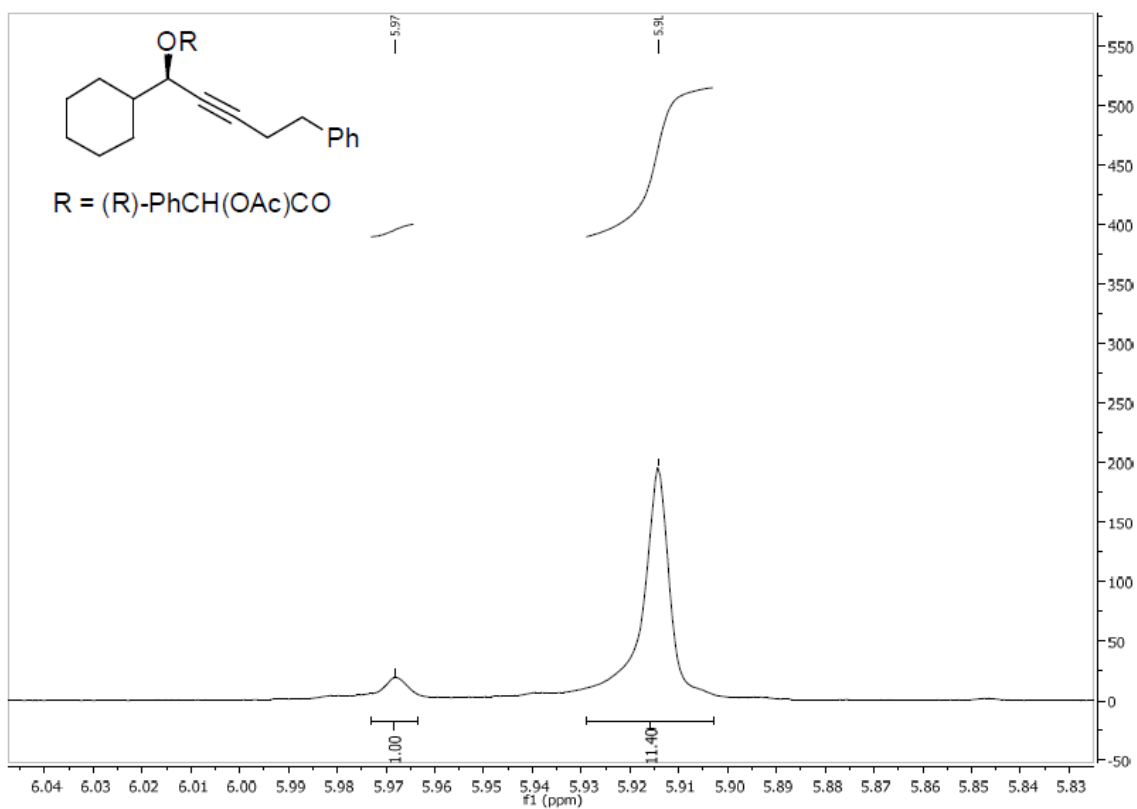
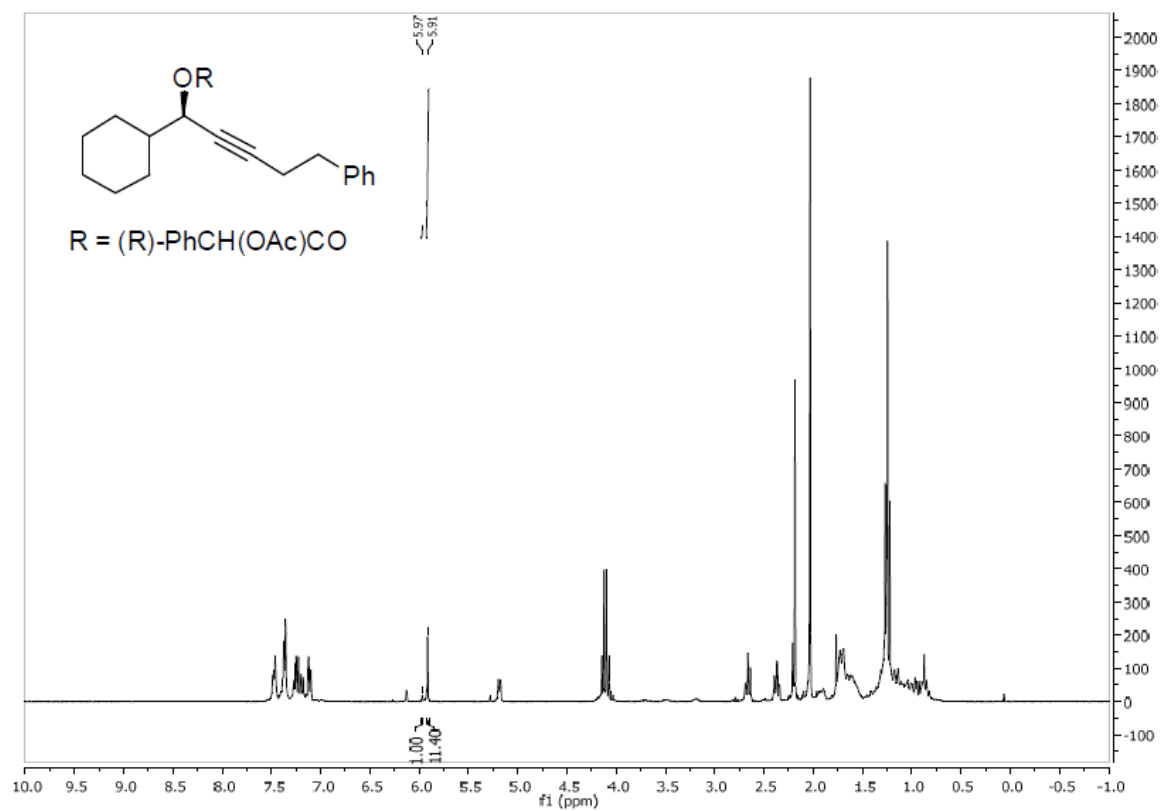
VIII. ^1H NMR spectra used for ee determination of SM 3, 4, 8, 9, 13, 14, 15.

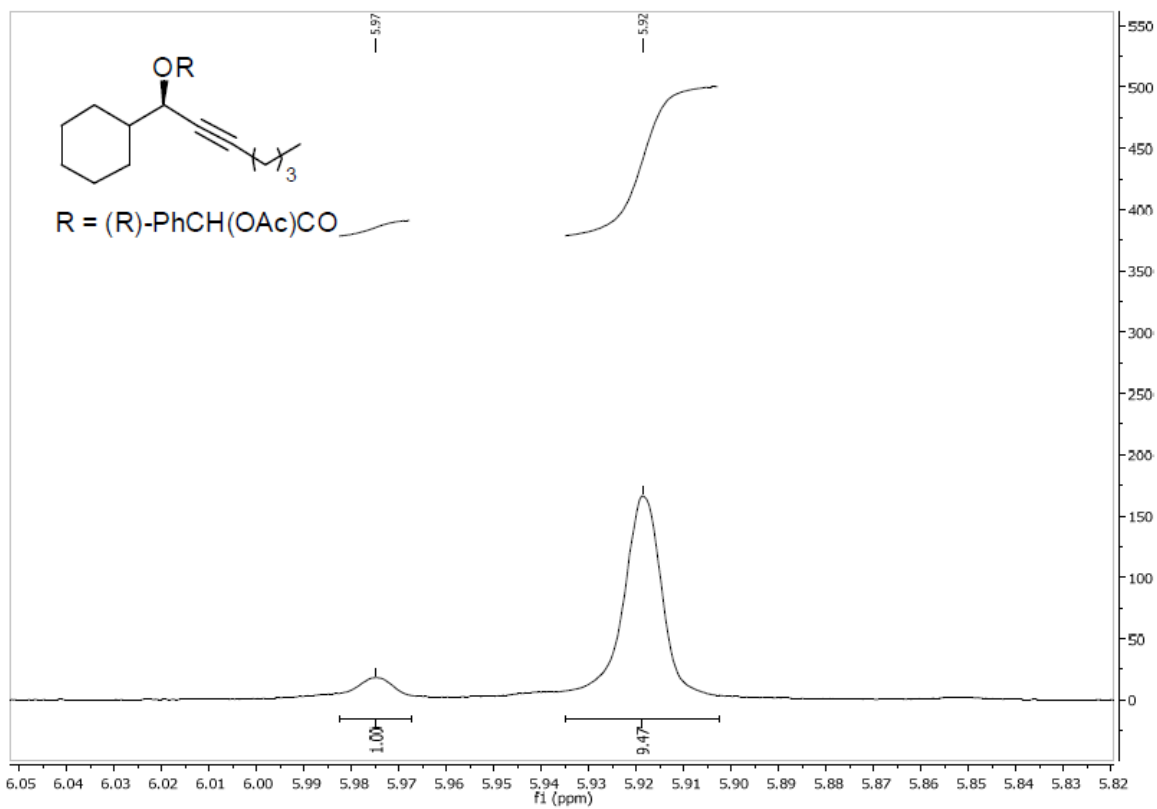
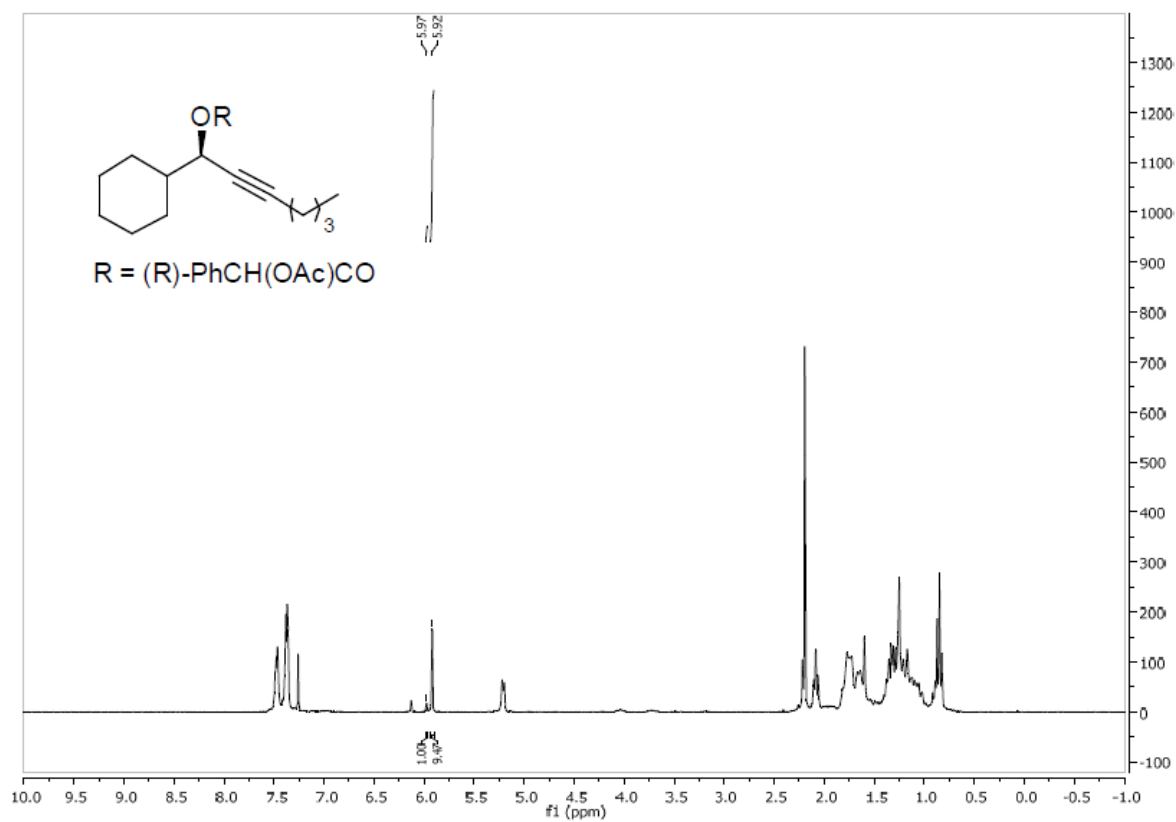


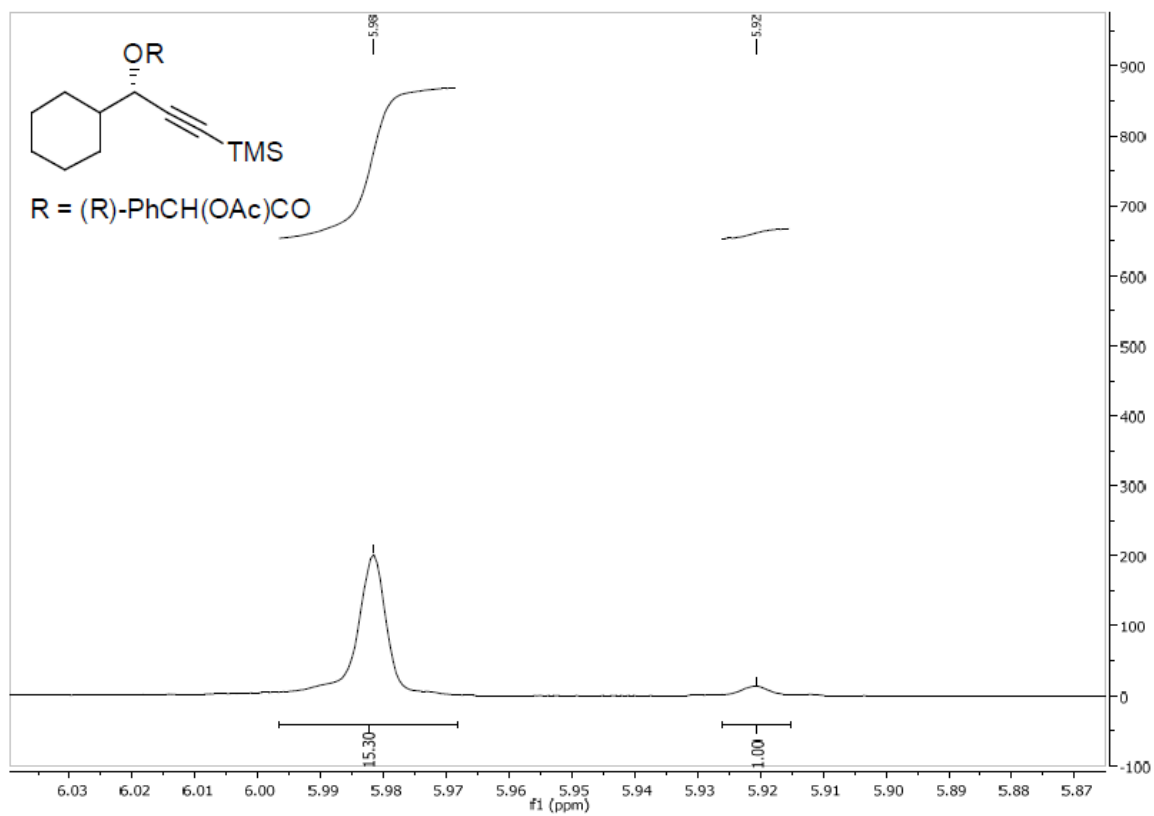
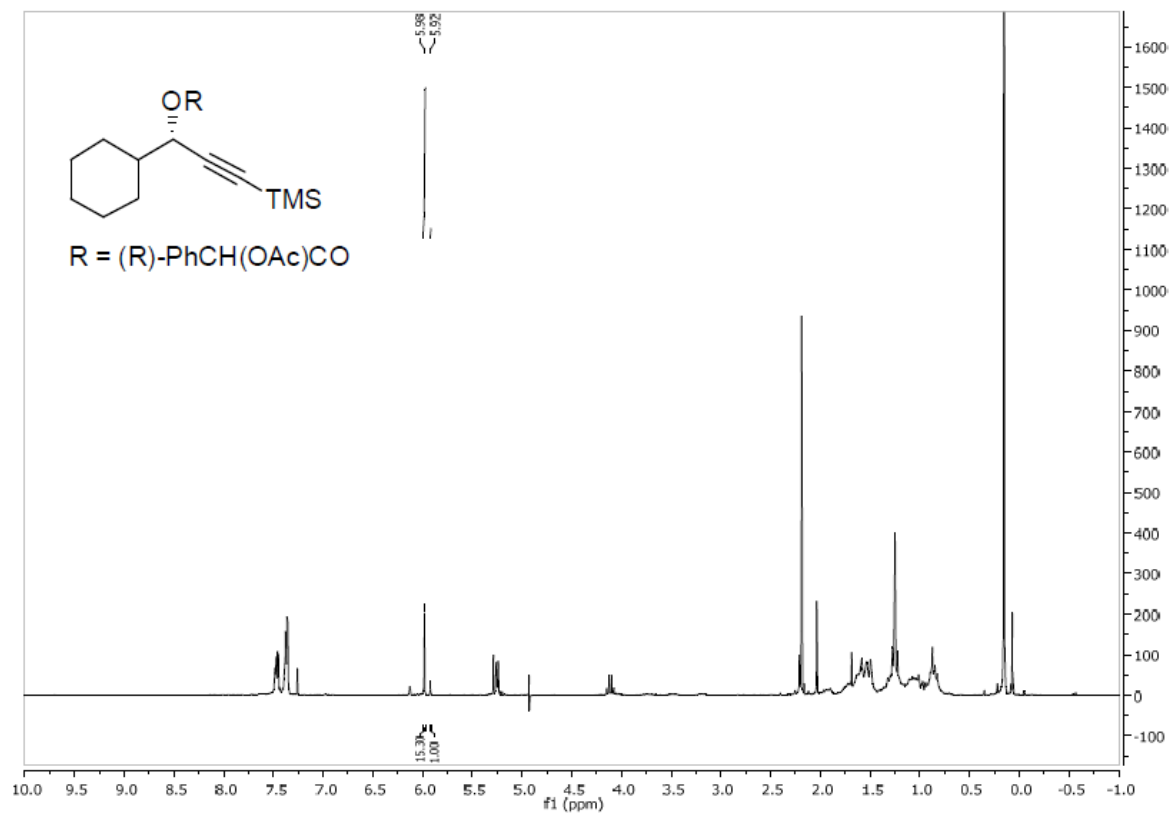






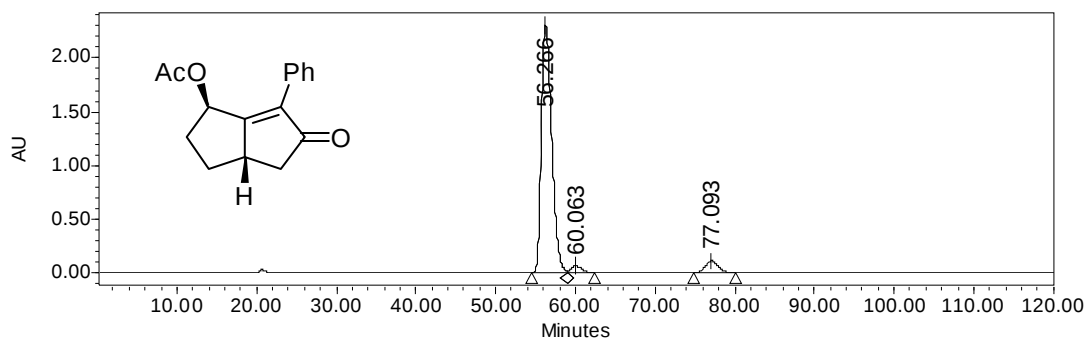






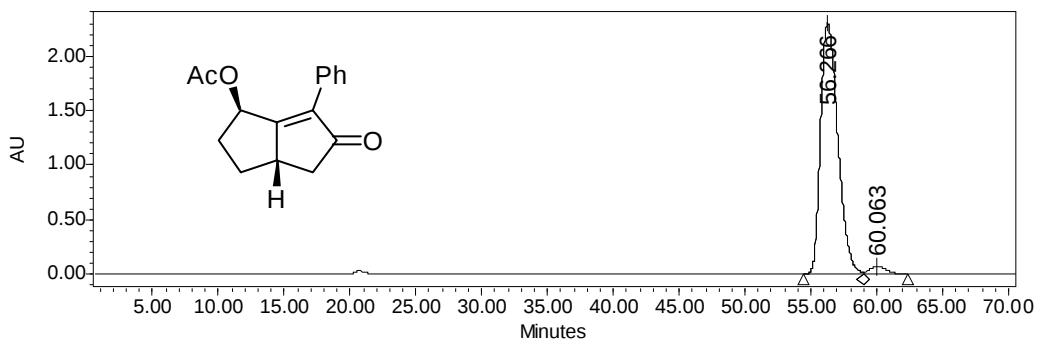
IX. HPLC Plots for the Determination of the dr for P1-P16.

P1: Chiralpak AD-H column, 99:1 hexanes:*i*PrOH, flow rate = 0.3 mL/min, λ = 254 nm, 95:5 dr.



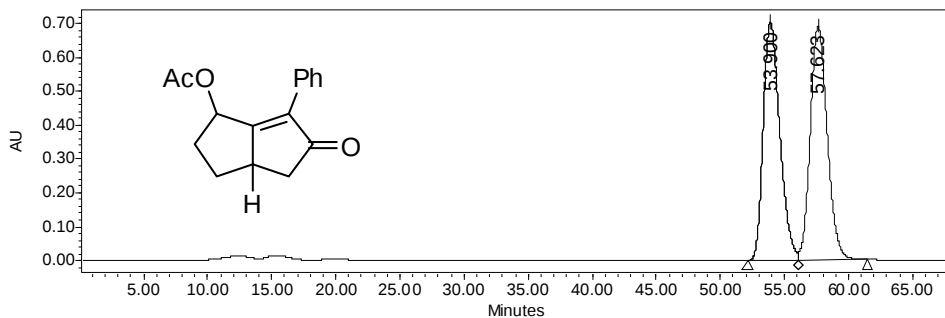
Name	Retention Time	Area	% Area
1	56.266	209747897	91.97
2	60.063	6097992	2.67
3	77.093	12226676	5.36

P1: Chiralpak AD-H column, 99:1 hexanes:*i*PrOH, flow rate = 0.3 mL/min, λ = 254 nm, 94% ee (ee is maintained from **SM1**).



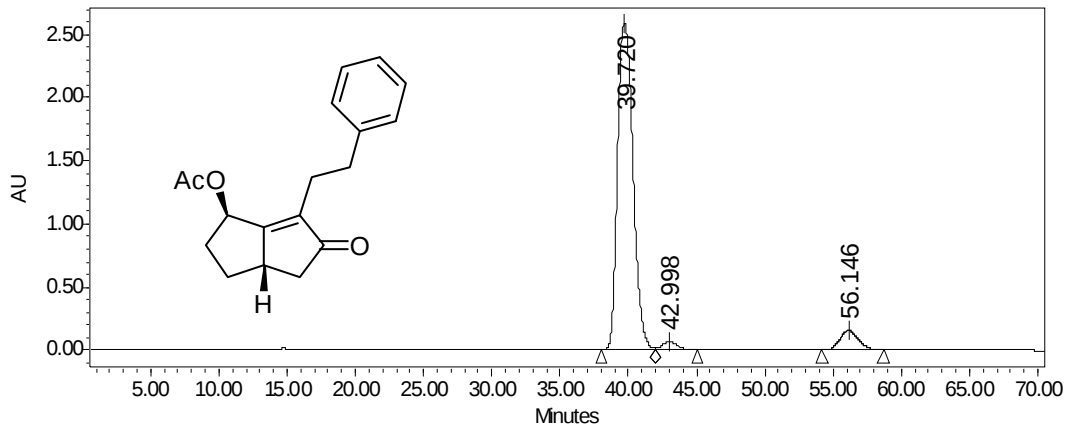
Name	Retention Time	Area	% Area
1	56.266	209747897	97.17
2	60.063	6097992	2.83

Racemic



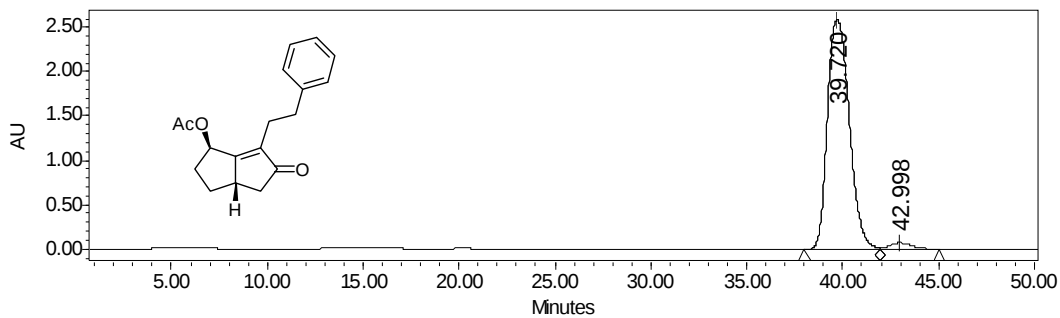
Name	Retention Time	Area	% Area
1	53.900	63272160	49.84
2	57.623	63670134	50.16

P2: Chiralpak AD-H column, 99:1 hexanes:*i*PrOH, flow rate = 0.3 mL/min, λ = 235 nm, 93:7 dr.



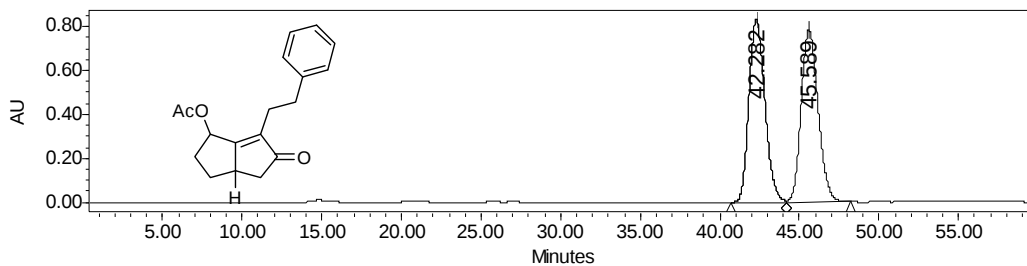
Name	Retention Time	Area	% Area
1	39.720	204681194	90.91
2	42.998	5486080	2.44
3	56.146	14986683	6.66

P2: Chiralpak AD-H column, 99:1 hexanes:*i*PrOH, flow rate = 0.3 mL/min, λ = 235 nm, 95% ee (ee is maintained from **SM2**).



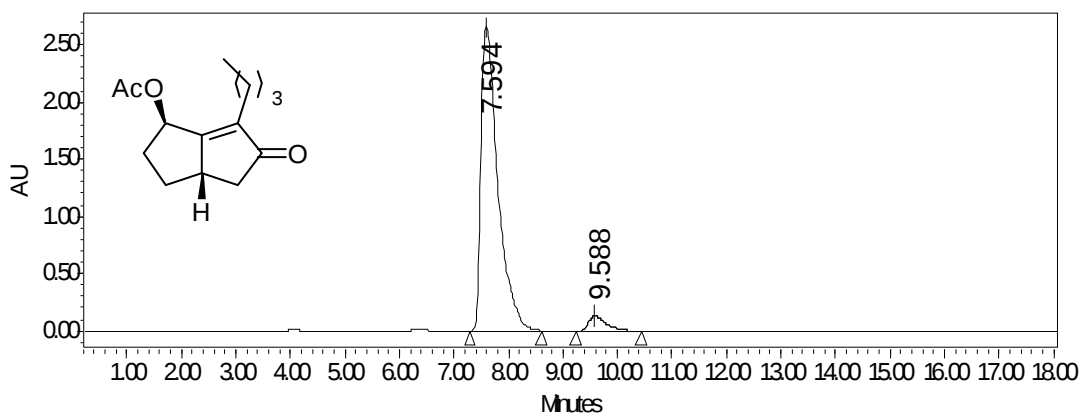
Name	Retention Time	Area	% Area
1	39.720	204681194	97.39
2	42.998	5486080	2.61

Racemic



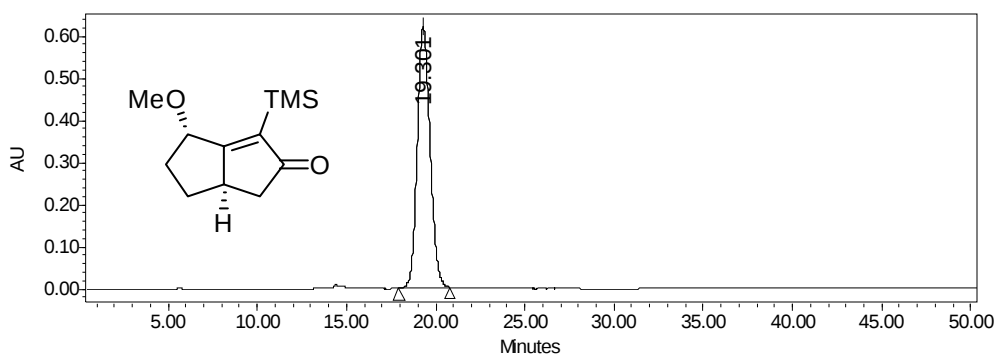
Name	Retention Time	Area	% Area
1	42.282	58270672	50.07
2	45.589	58109288	49.93

P3: Chiralcel OD column, 98:2 hexanes:/PrOH, flow rate = 1.0 mL/min, λ = 221 nm, 95:5 dr.



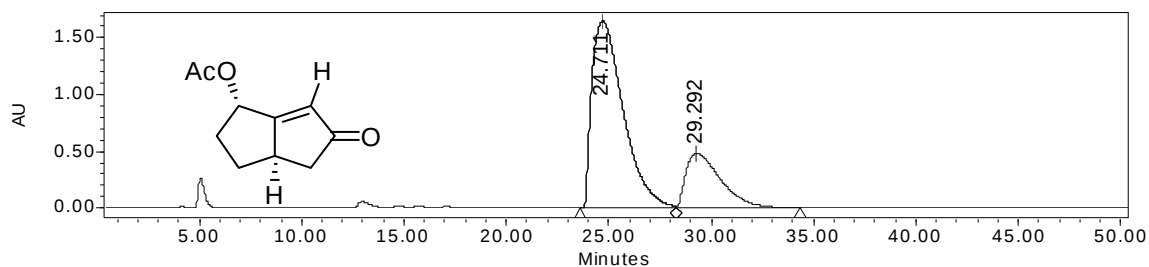
Name	Retention Time	Area	% Area
1	7.594	57232879	94.76
2	9.588	167817	5.24

P4: Chiralpak AD-H column, 99:1 hexanes:/PrOH, flow rate = 0.3 mL/min, λ = 235 nm, >99:1 dr.



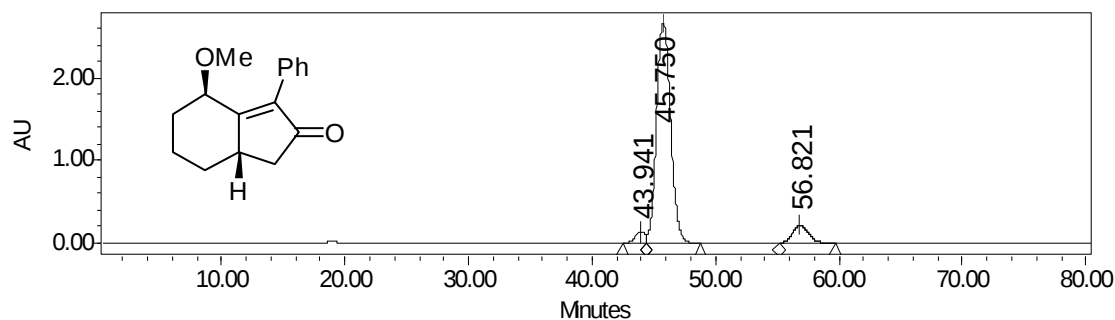
Name	Retention Time	Area	% Area
1	19.301	30857732	100.00

P5: Chiralcel OD column, 98:2 hexanes:/PrOH, flow rate = 1.0 mL/min, λ = 215 nm, 75:25 dr.



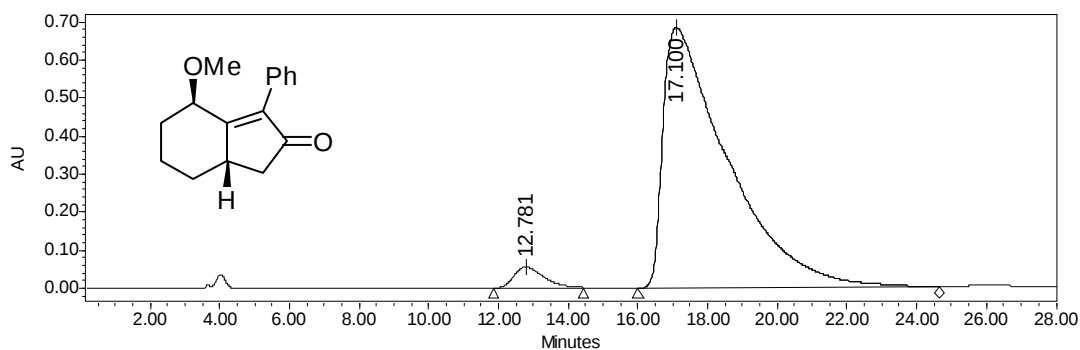
Name	Retention Time	Area	% Area
1	24.711	176525735	75.47
2	29.292	57375198	24.53

P6: Chiralpak ADH column, 99:1 hexanes:/PrOH, flow rate = 0.3 mL/min, λ = 254 nm, 92:8 dr.



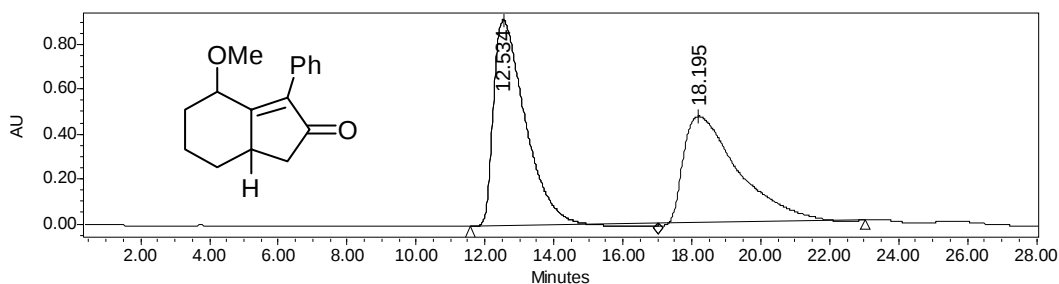
Name	Retention Time	Area	% Area
1	43.941	7725720	3.22
2	45.750	212367128	88.56
3	56.821	19697514	8.21

P6: Chiralcel OB-H column, 98:2 hexanes:/PrOH, flow rate = 1 mL/min, λ = 254 nm, 93% ee (ee is maintained from **SM6**).



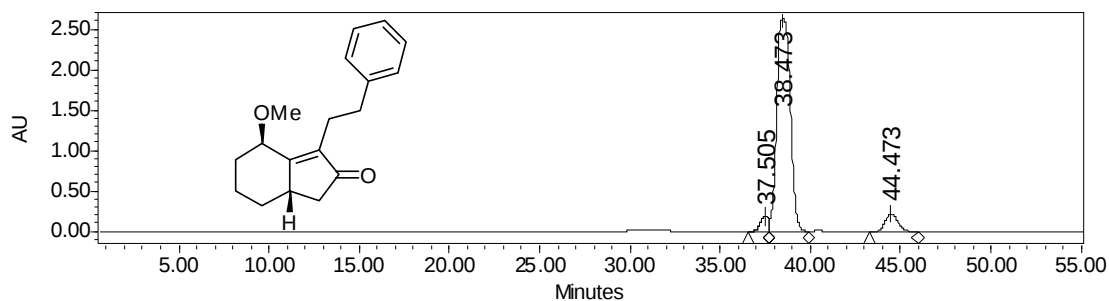
Name	Retention Time	Area	% Area
1	12.781	3229090	3.51
2	17.100	88779954	96.49

Racemic



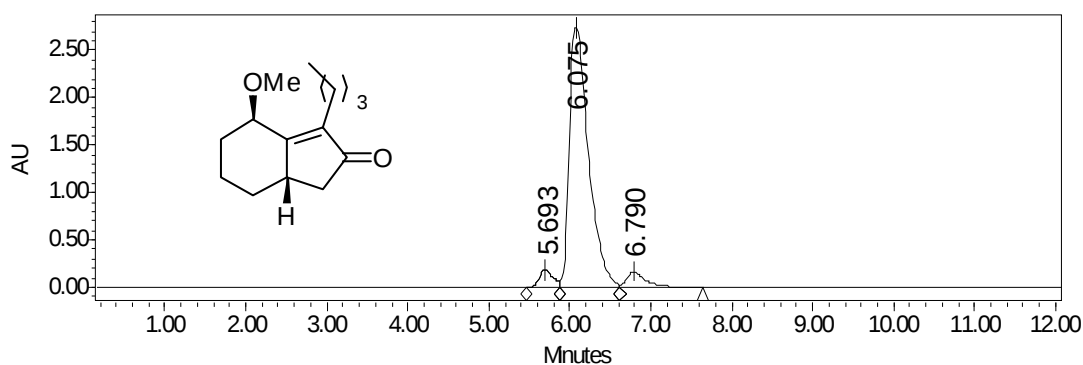
Name	Retention Time	Area	% Area
1	12.534	59465313	53.08
2	18.195	52558842	46.92

P7: Chiralpak AD-H column, 99:1 hexanes:*i*PrOH, flow rate = 0.3 mL/min, λ = 221 nm, 93:7 dr.



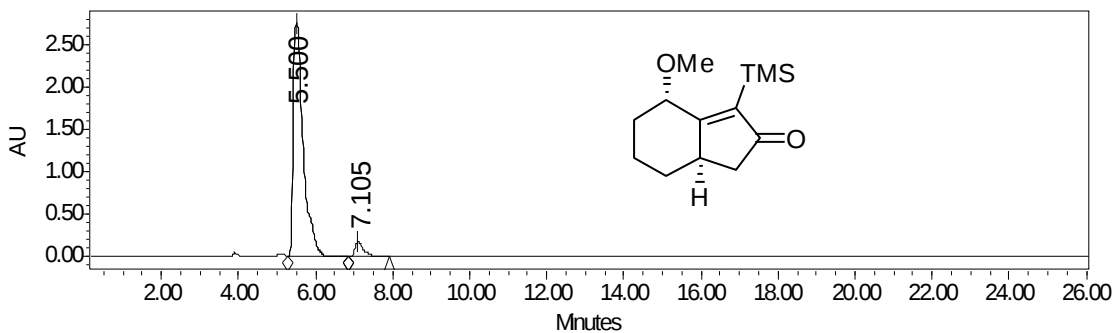
Name	Retention Time	Area	% Area
1	37.505	6040472	3.87
2	38.473	138389033	88.68
3	44.473	11621918	7.45

P8: Chiralcel OD column, 98:2 hexanes:*i*PrOH, flow rate = 1.0 mL/min, λ = 221 nm, 95:5 dr.



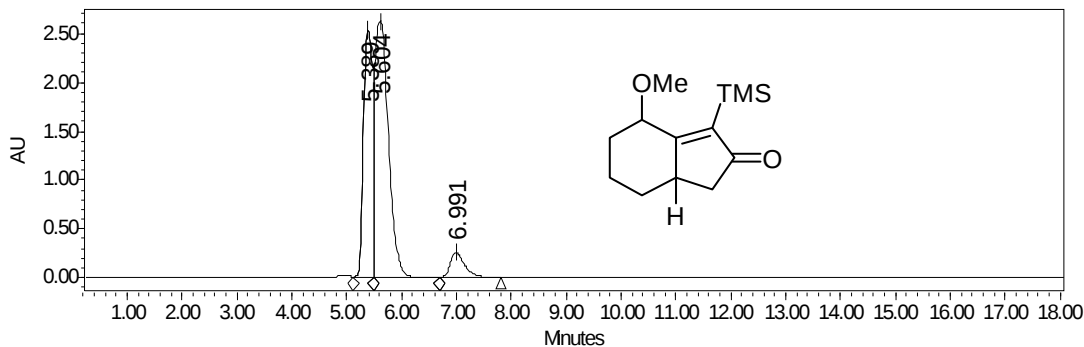
Name	Retention Time	Area	% Area
1	5.693	2124436	4.24
2	6.075	45299325	90.44
3	6.790	2666056	5.32

P9 (From Method B—heating in acetonitrile): Chiralcel OD column, 98:2 hexanes:*i*PrOH, flow rate = 1.0 mL/min, λ = 221 nm, 94:6 dr.



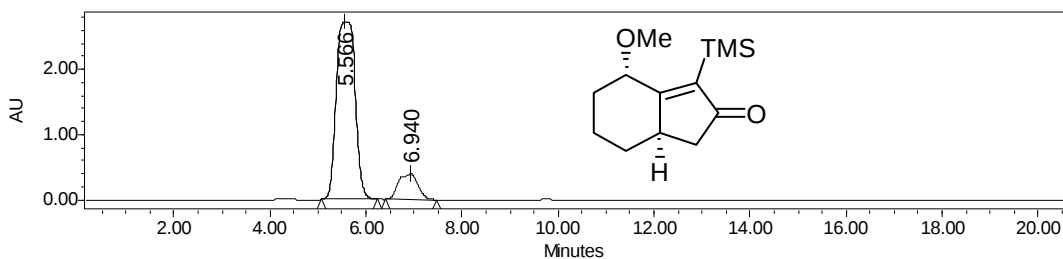
Name	Retention Time	Area	% Area
1	5.500	49271045	94.48
2	7.105	2876627	5.52

P9 (from Method C—ⁿBuSMe as additive in refluxing 1,4-dioxane): Chiralcel OD column, 98:2 hexanes:*i*PrOH, flow rate = 1.0 mL/min, λ = 221 nm, 94:6 dr. (racemic compound)



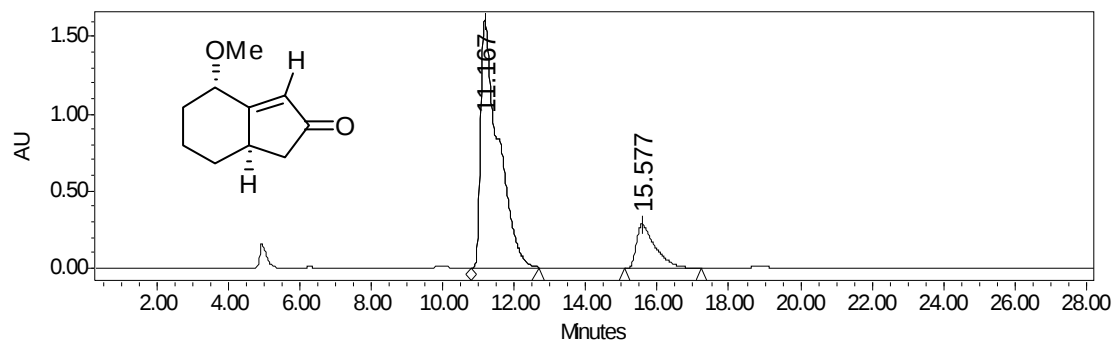
Name	Retention Time	Area	% Area
1	5.389	28150346	35.69
2	5.604	45908350	58.20
3	6.991	4823214	6.11

P9 (from Method D—TMTU as additive in refluxing toluene): Chiralcel OD column, 98:2 hexanes:*i*PrOH, flow rate = 1.0 mL/min, λ = 221 nm, 87:13 dr.



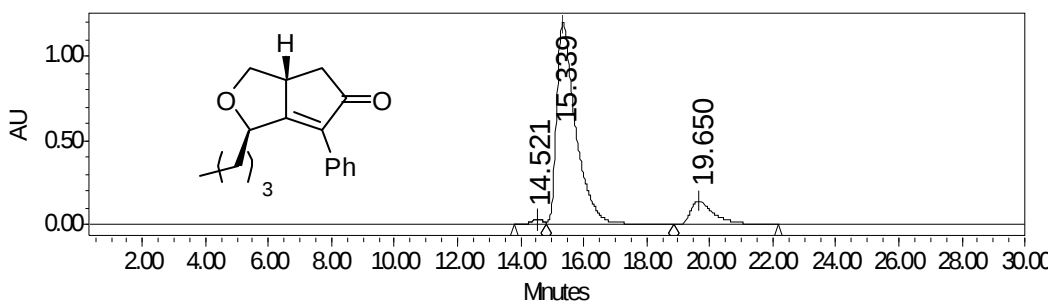
Name	Retention Time	Area	% Area
1	5.566	74063608	86.82
2	6.940	11240005	13.18

P10: Chiralcel OD column, 98:2 hexanes:*i*PrOH, flow rate = 1.0 mL/min, λ = 235 nm, 84:16 dr.



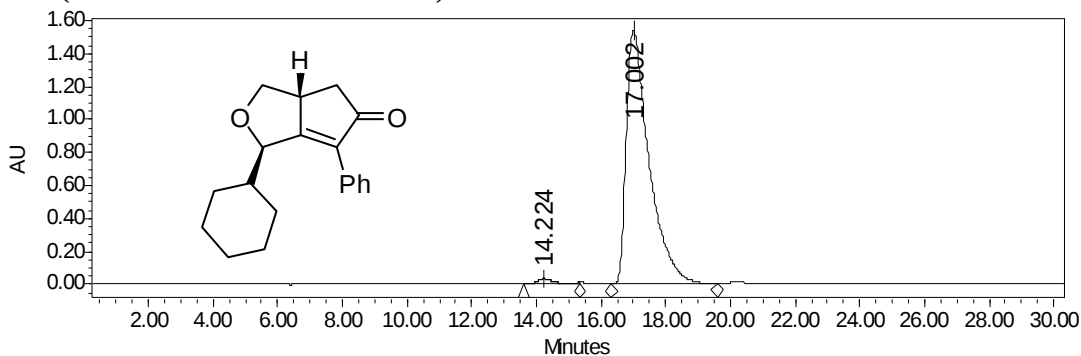
Name	Retention Time	Area	% Area
1	11.167	55056962	84.37
2	15.577	10202198	15.63

P11: Chiralcel OD column, 98:2 hexanes:/PrOH, flow rate = 1.0 mL/min, λ = 254 nm, 87:13 dr.



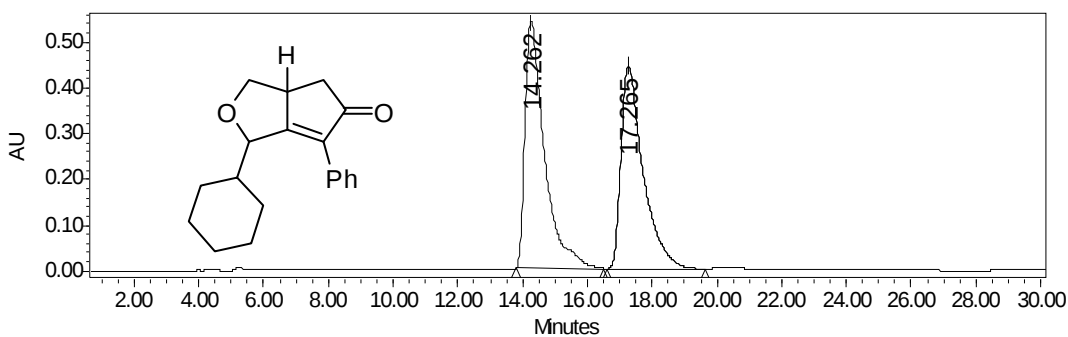
Name	Retention Time	Area	% Area
1	14.521	964117	1.62
2	15.339	50924237	85.58
3	19.650	7617144	12.80

P12: Chiralcel OD column, 98:2 hexanes:/PrOH, flow rate = 1.0 mL/min, λ = 254 nm, >99:1 dr, 96% ee (ee is maintained from **SM12**).



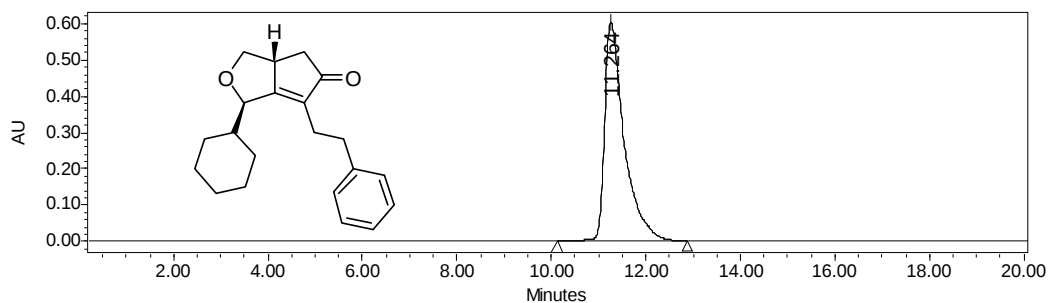
Name	Retention Time	Area	% Area
1	14.224	1440841	1.87
2	17.002	75694337	98.13

Racemic



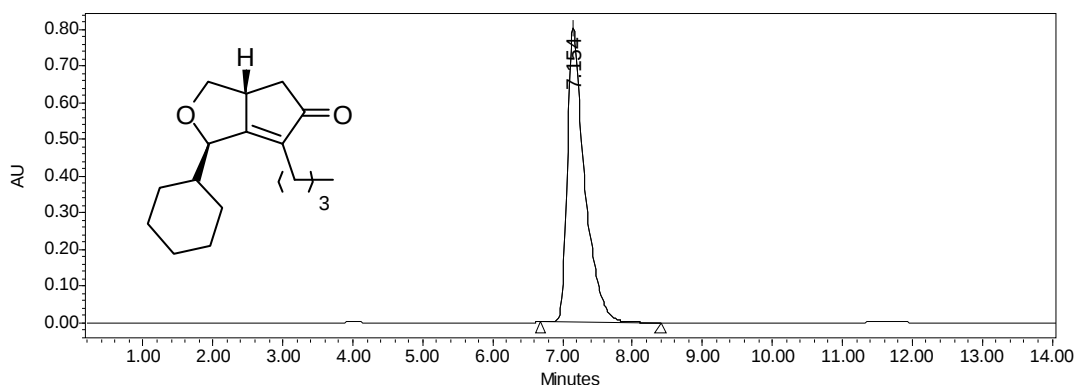
Name	Retention Time	Area	% Area
1	14.262	22530228	51.76
2	17.265	20993948	48.24

P13: Chiralcel OD column, 98:2 hexanes:/PrOH, flow rate = 1.0 mL/min, λ = 254 nm, >99:1 dr.



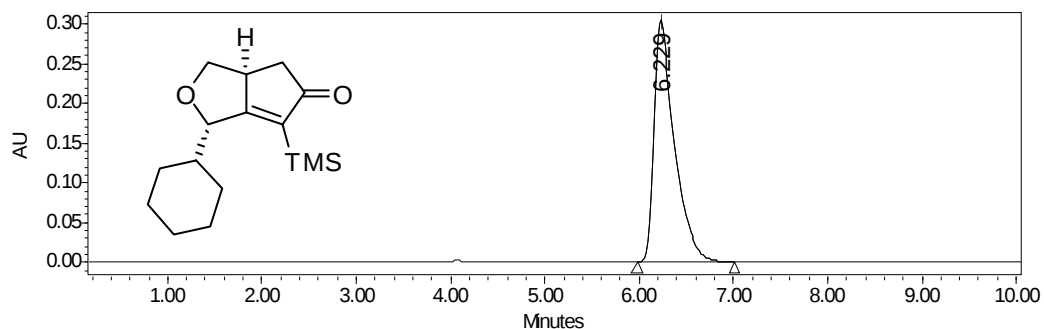
Name	Retention Time	Area	% Area
1	11.264	17318493	100.00

P14: Chiralcel OD column, 98:2 hexanes:/PrOH, flow rate = 1.0 mL/min, λ = 254 nm, >99:1 dr.



Name	Retention Time	Area	% Area
1	7.154	13833456	100.00

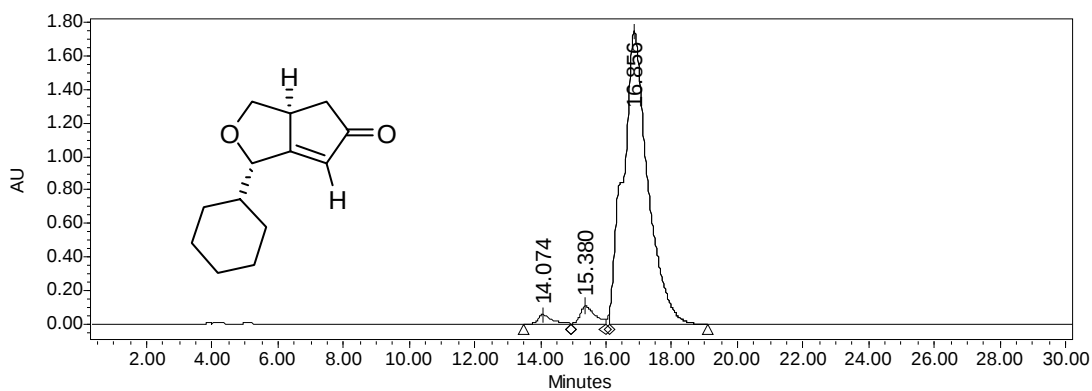
P15: Chiralcel OD column, 98:2 hexanes:/PrOH, flow rate = 1.0 mL/min, λ = 254 nm, >99:1 dr.



Name	Retention Time	Area	% Area
1	6.229	4570366	100.00

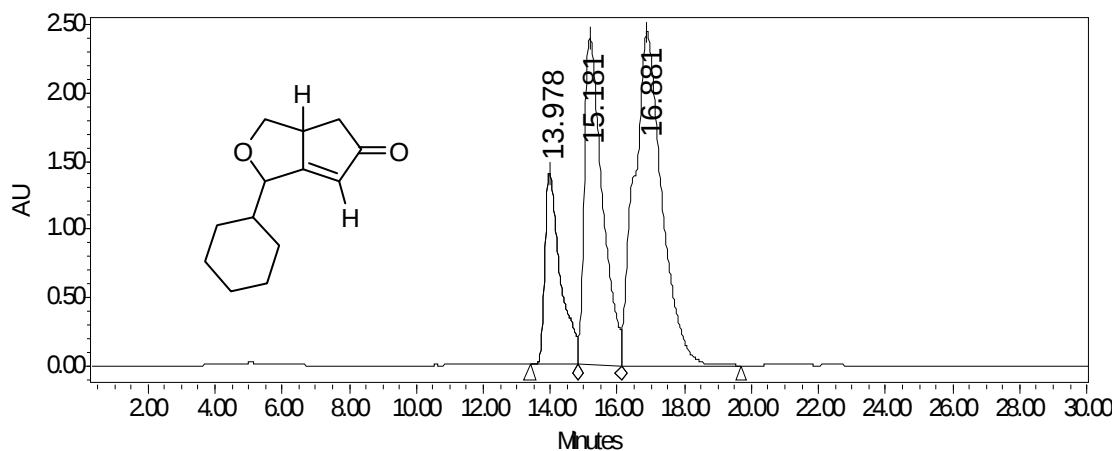
P16: Chiralcel OD column, 98:2 hexanes:/PrOH, flow rate = 1.0 mL/min, λ = 221 nm, 65:35 dr.

(Determined from area of the diastereomeric pair of the minor enantiomers, $t_{\text{major-diastereomer}} = 15.38$; $t_{\text{minor-diastereomer}} = 14.07$, since these peaks are fully resolved. This dr is confirmed by analysis of the ^1H NMR spectra of the combined diastereomers.)



Name	Retention Time	Area	% Area
1	14.074	1697586	1.75
2	15.380	3348589	3.46
3	16.856	91821526	94.79

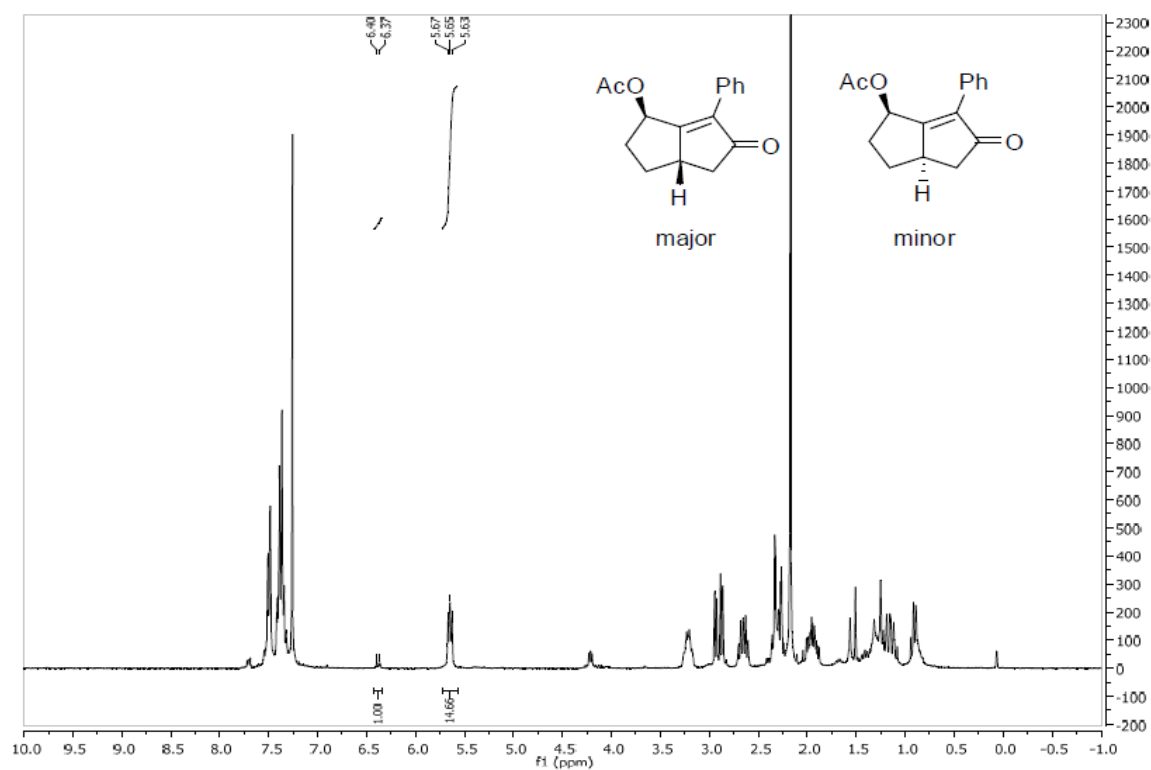
Racemic



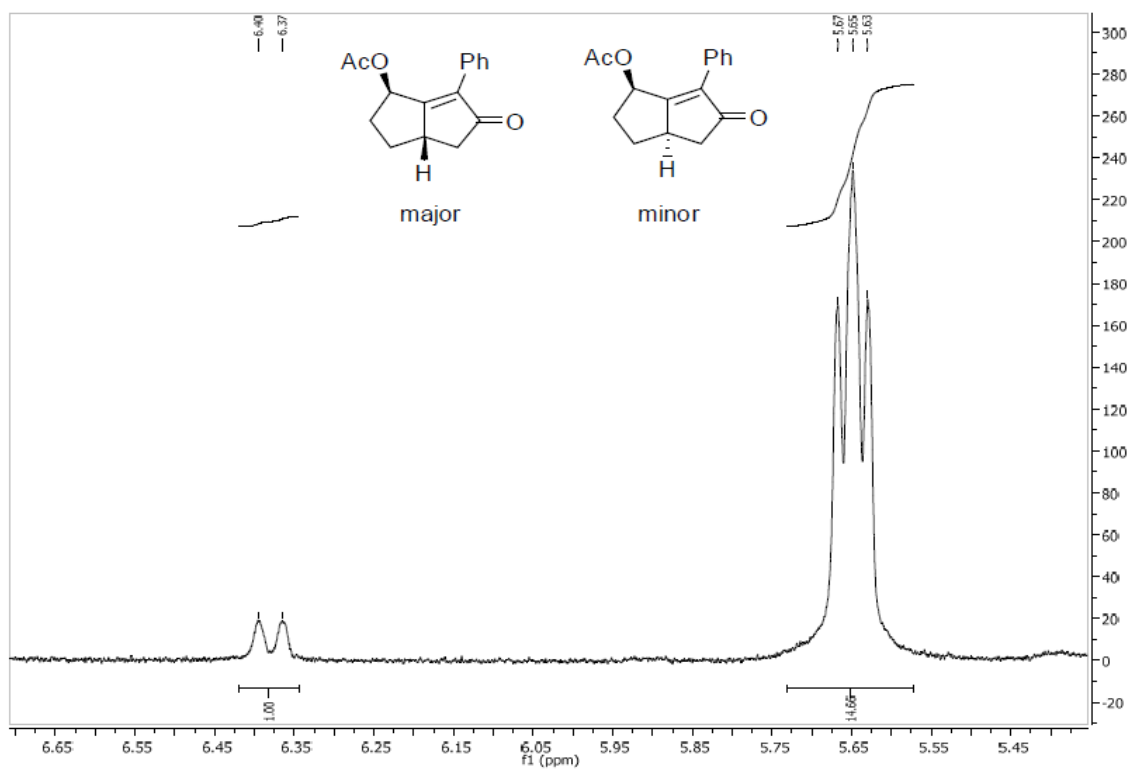
Name	Retention Time	Area	% Area
1	13.978	45568969	16.50
2	15.181	90435663	32.76
3	16.881	140087853	50.74

X. ^1H NMR spectra used for the dr determination of P1-P16.

P1



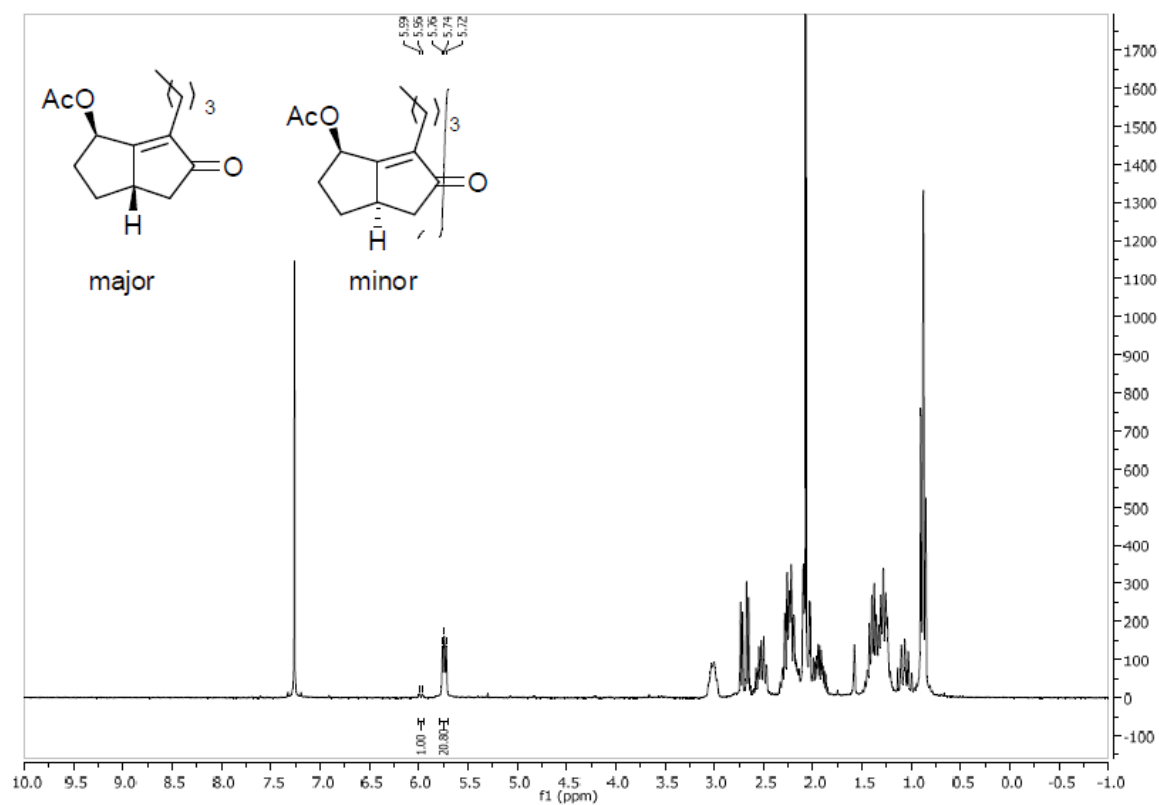
P1



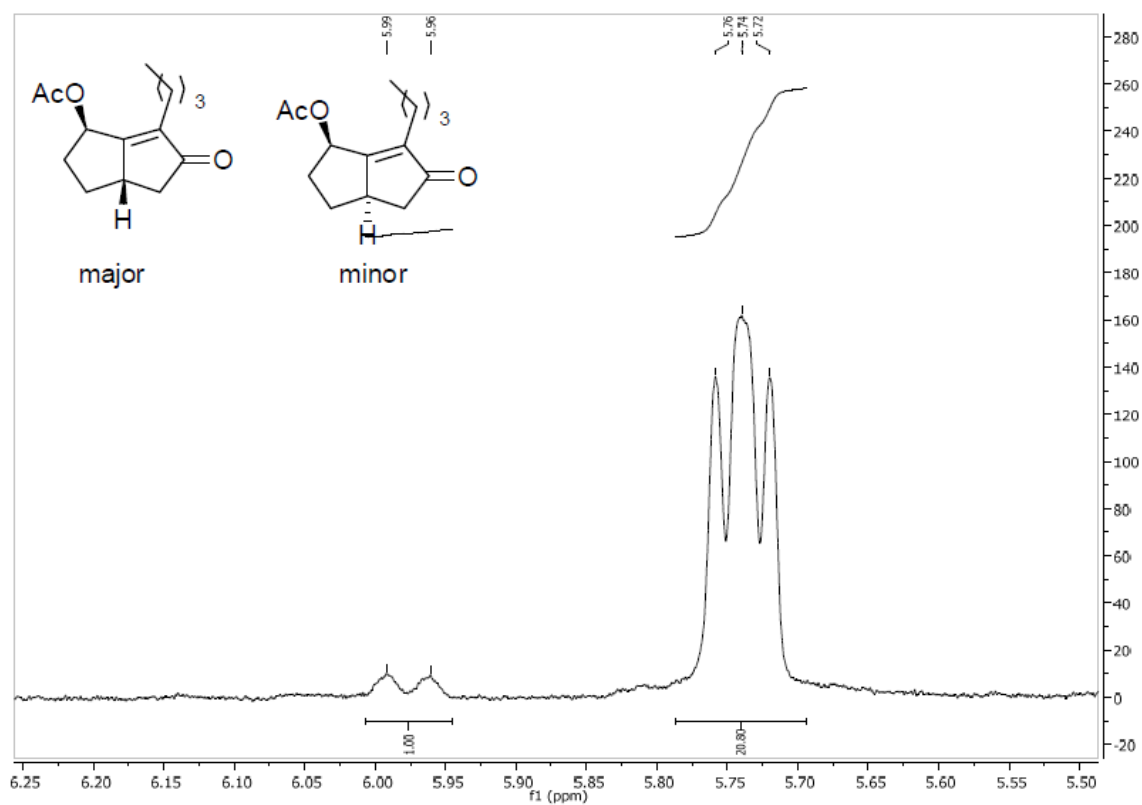
The figure displays the ^1H NMR spectrum of the major and minor diastereomers of compound **1**. The chemical structures of the diastereomers are shown above the spectrum. The major diastereomer is labeled "major" and the minor diastereomer is labeled "minor". The spectrum shows peaks from 0 to 10 ppm, with integration values of 1.00 and 16.16 for the aromatic region. The x-axis is labeled "f1 (ppm)" and the y-axis is labeled "Intensity".

Chemical structures of the major and minor diastereomers of 1-acetoxy-2-benzyl-5,6-dihydro-1H-indene are shown. The major isomer has a wedged hydrogen at C5 and a dashed hydrogen at C6. The minor isomer has a dashed hydrogen at C5 and a wedged hydrogen at C6. The ¹H NMR spectrum (CDCl₃) shows two sets of peaks corresponding to these diastereomers. The major isomer peaks are at 5.62 ppm (1H, d) and 5.59 ppm (1H, d). The minor isomer peaks are at 5.19 ppm (1H, d), 5.17 ppm (1H, d), 5.16 ppm (1H, d), and 5.15 ppm (1H, d). The x-axis is chemical shift in ppm from 5.90 to 4.70. The y-axis is intensity from 0 to 500. Integration values are 1.00 for the major peaks and 16.12 for the minor peaks.

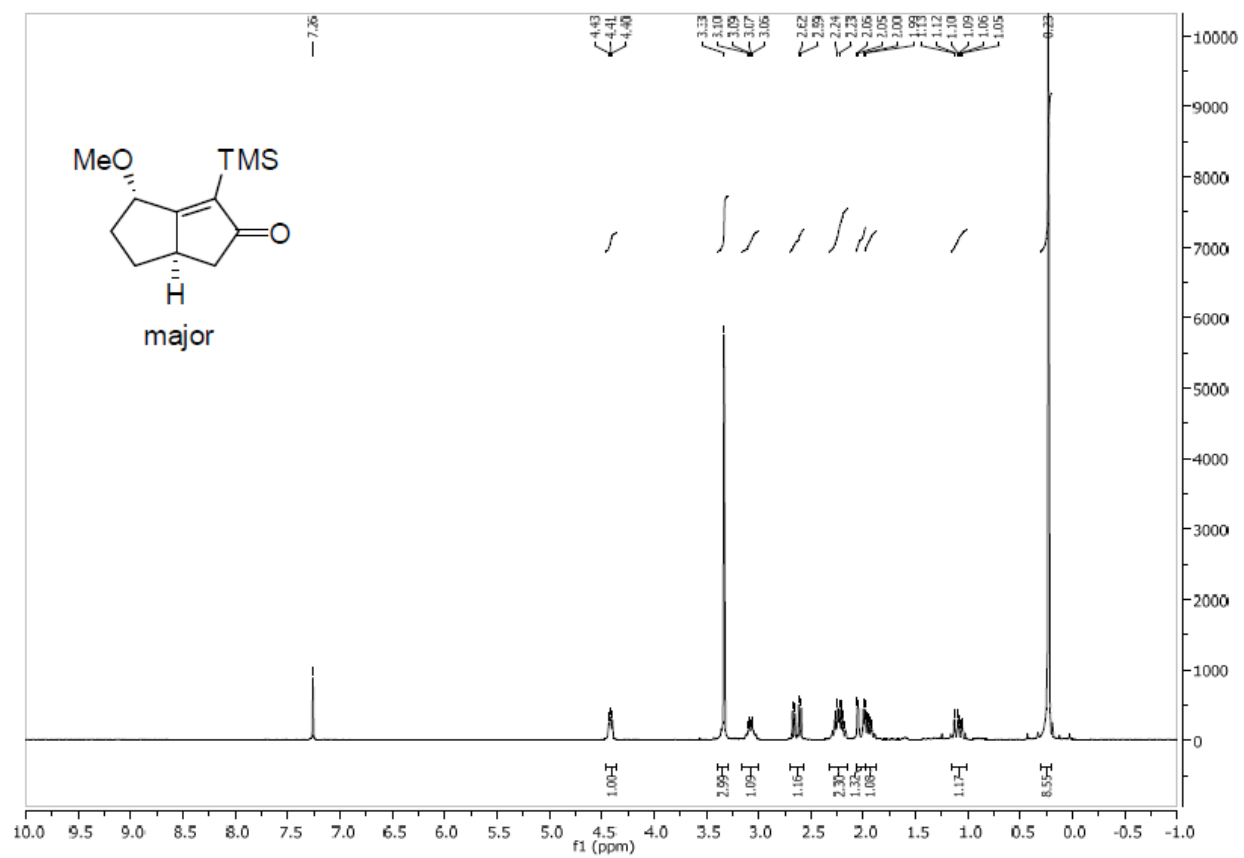
P3



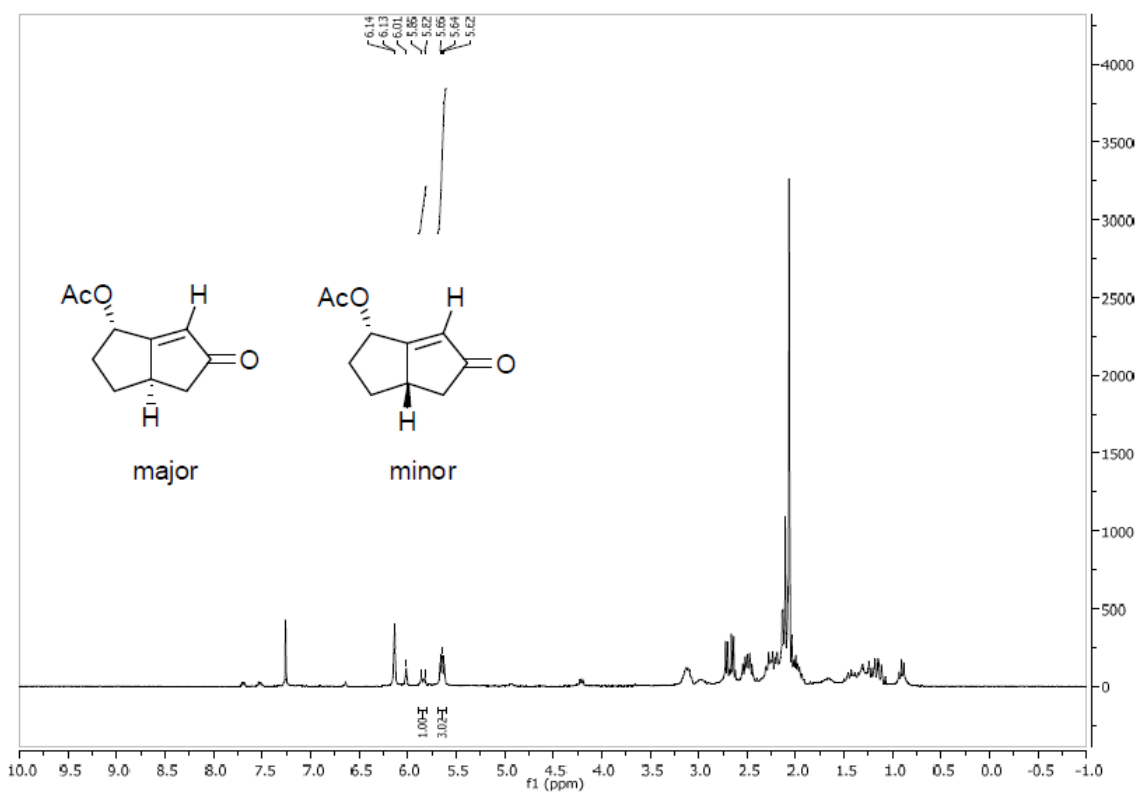
P3



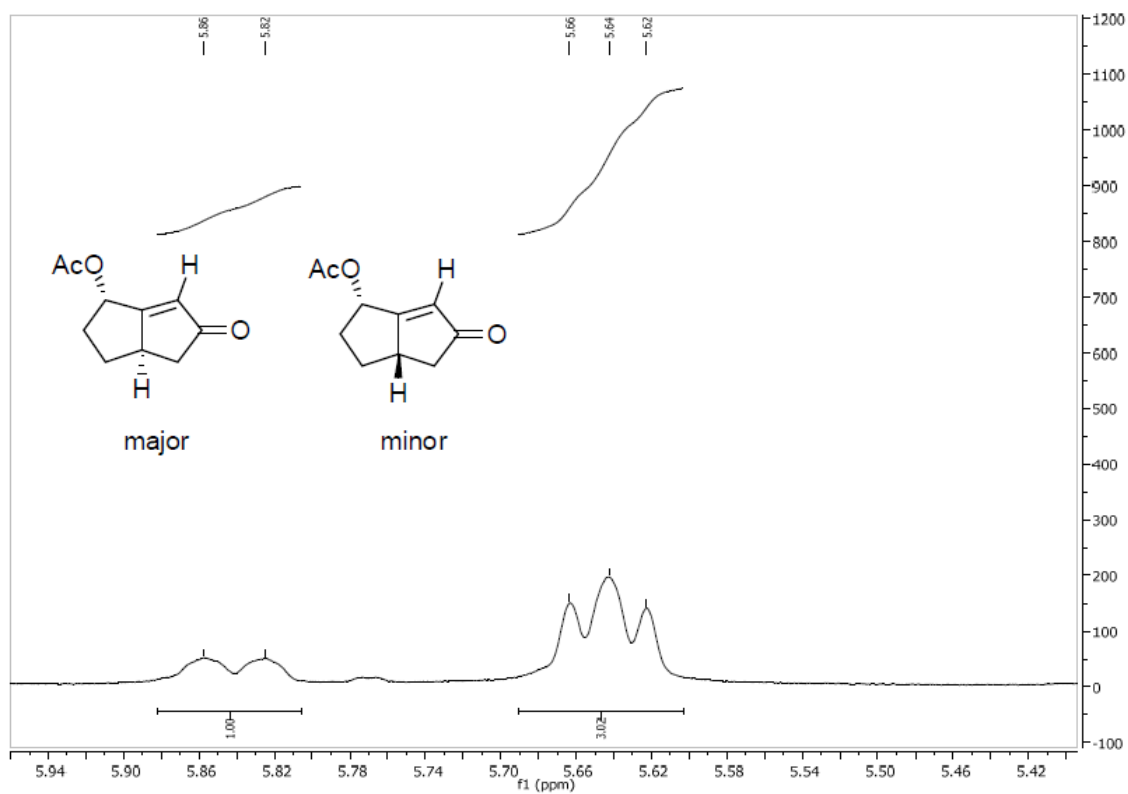
P4



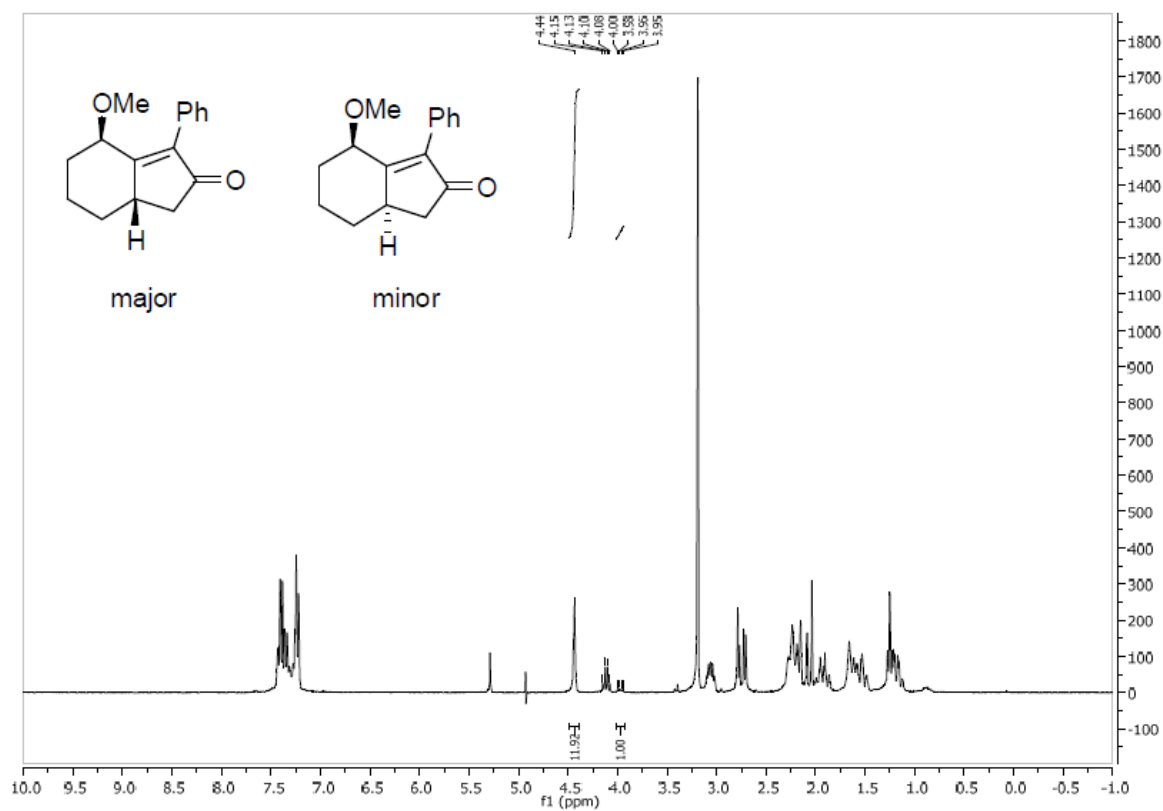
P5



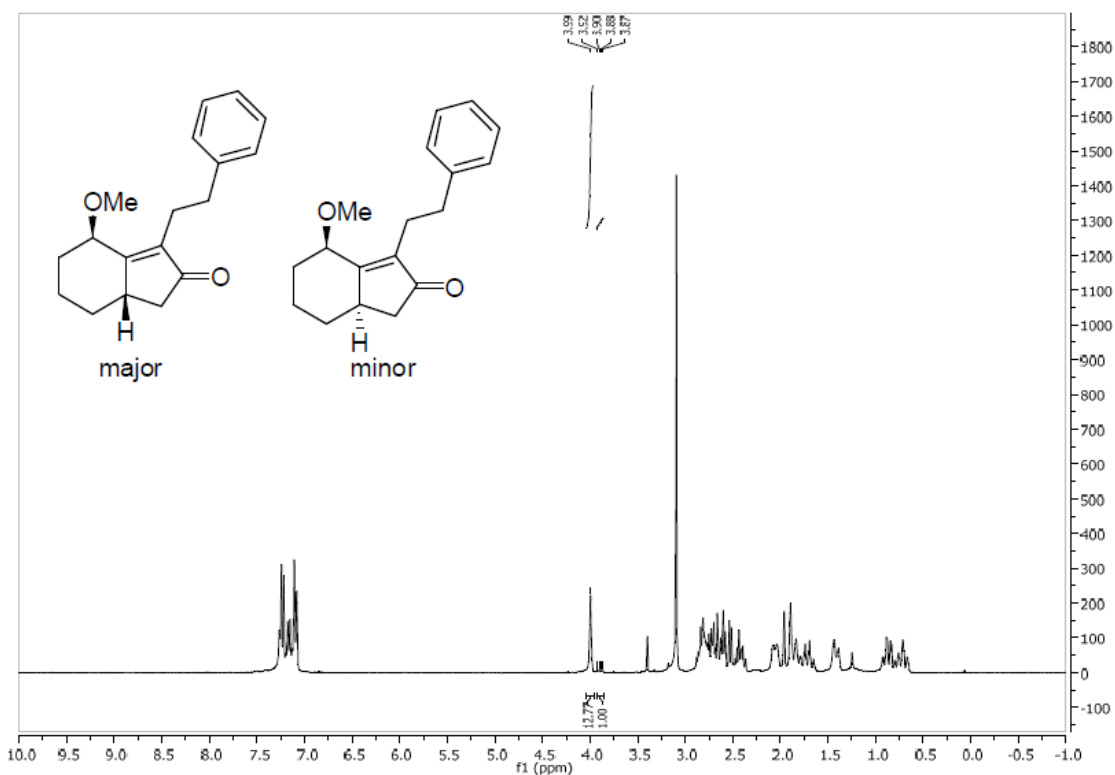
P5



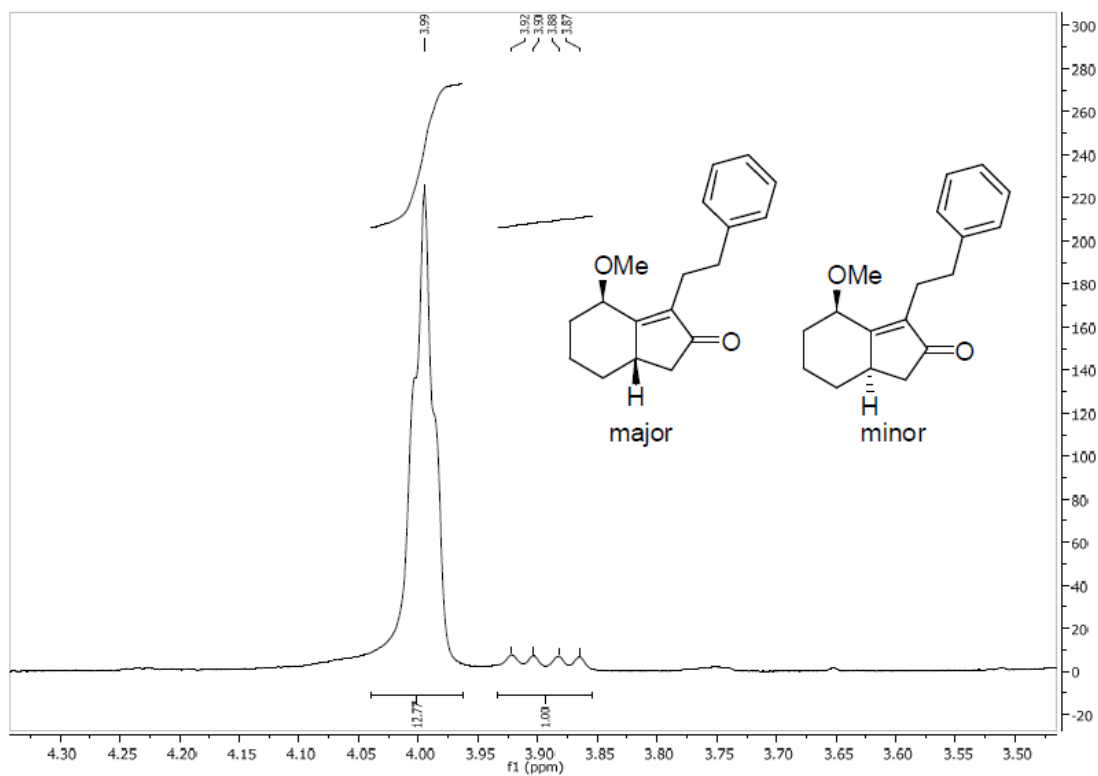
P6



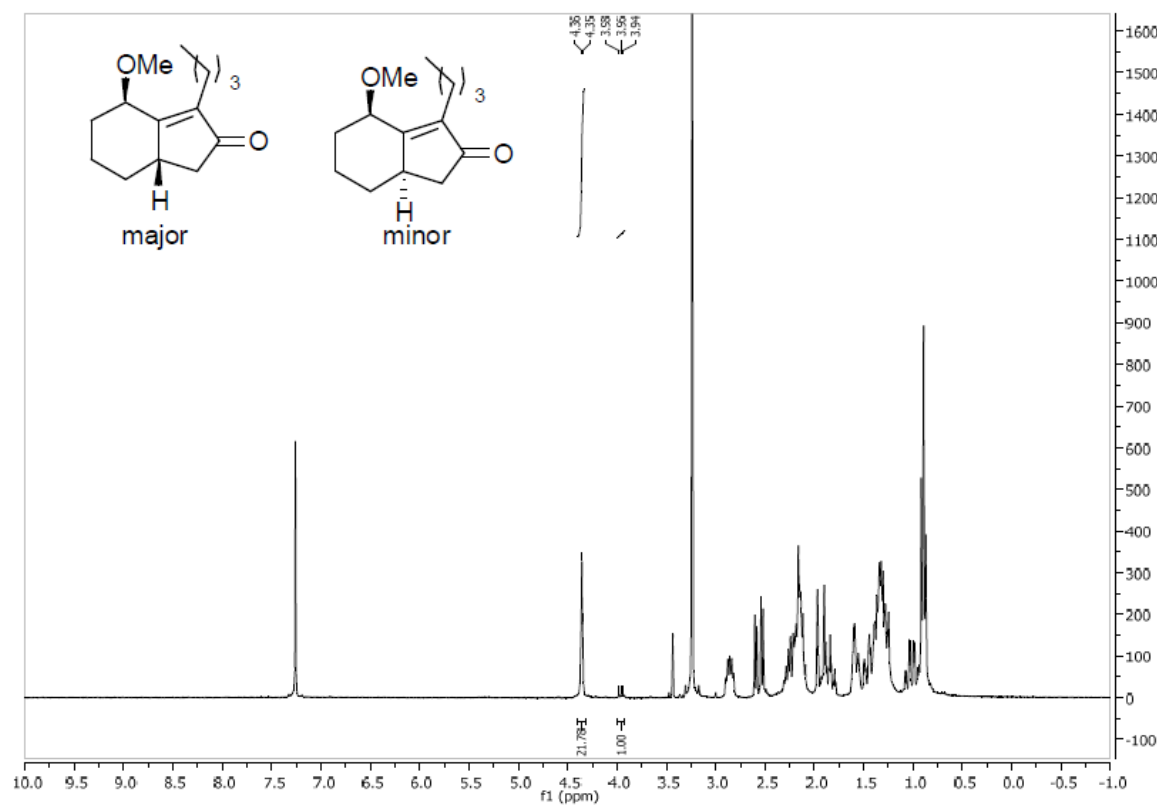
P7



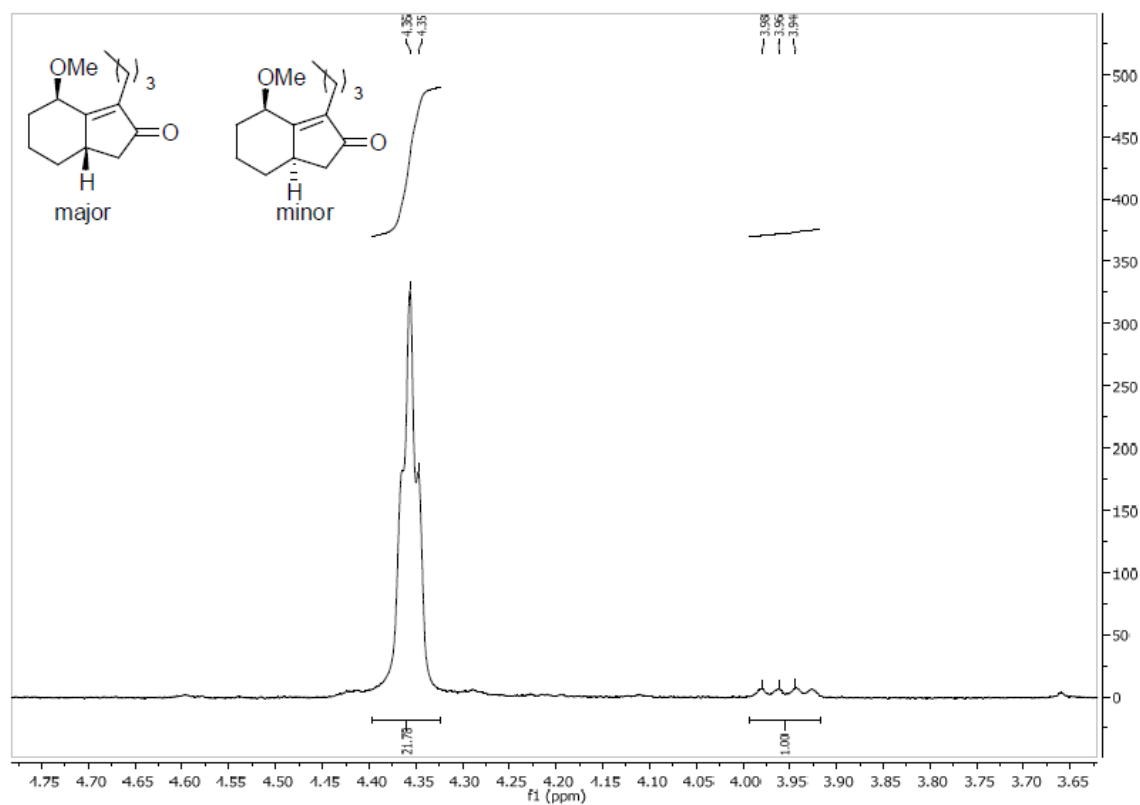
P7



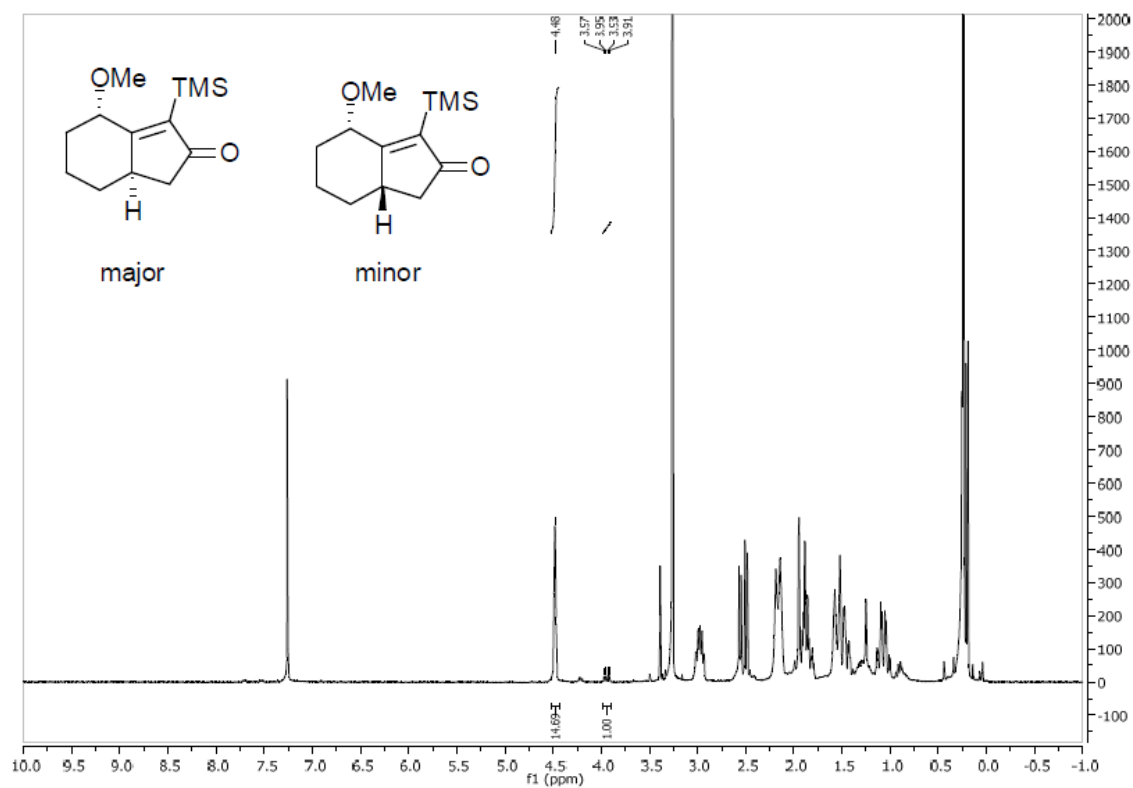
P8



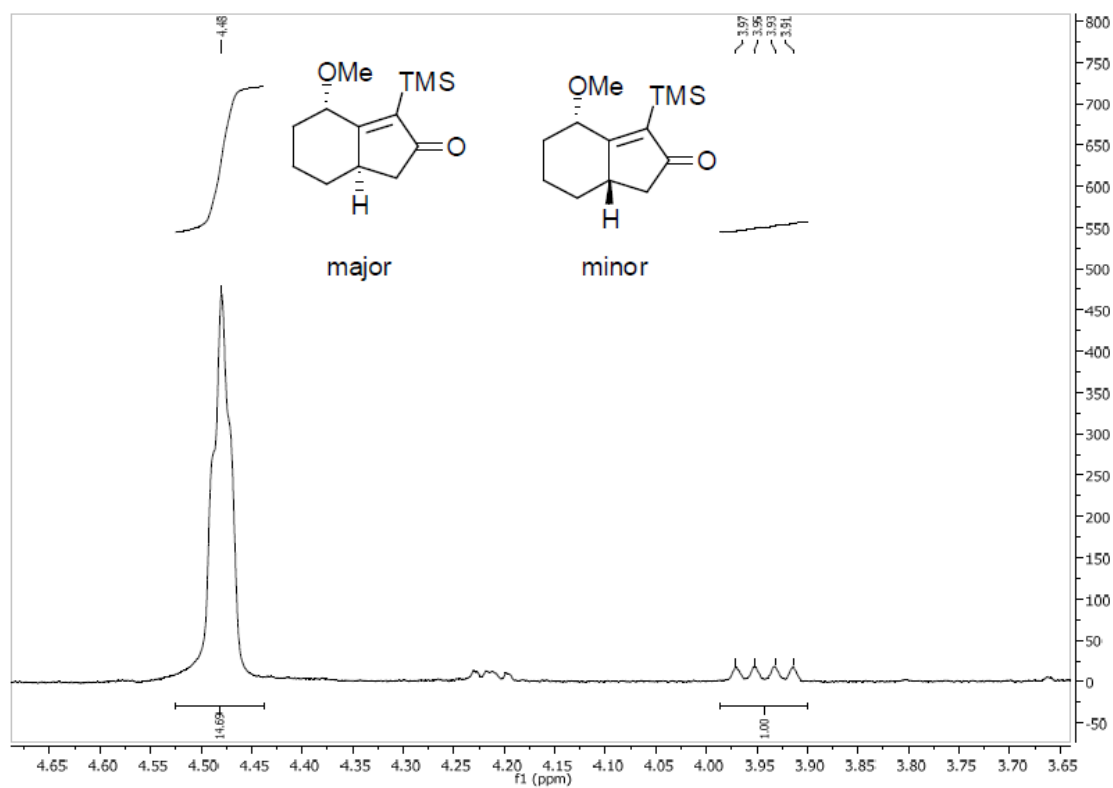
P8



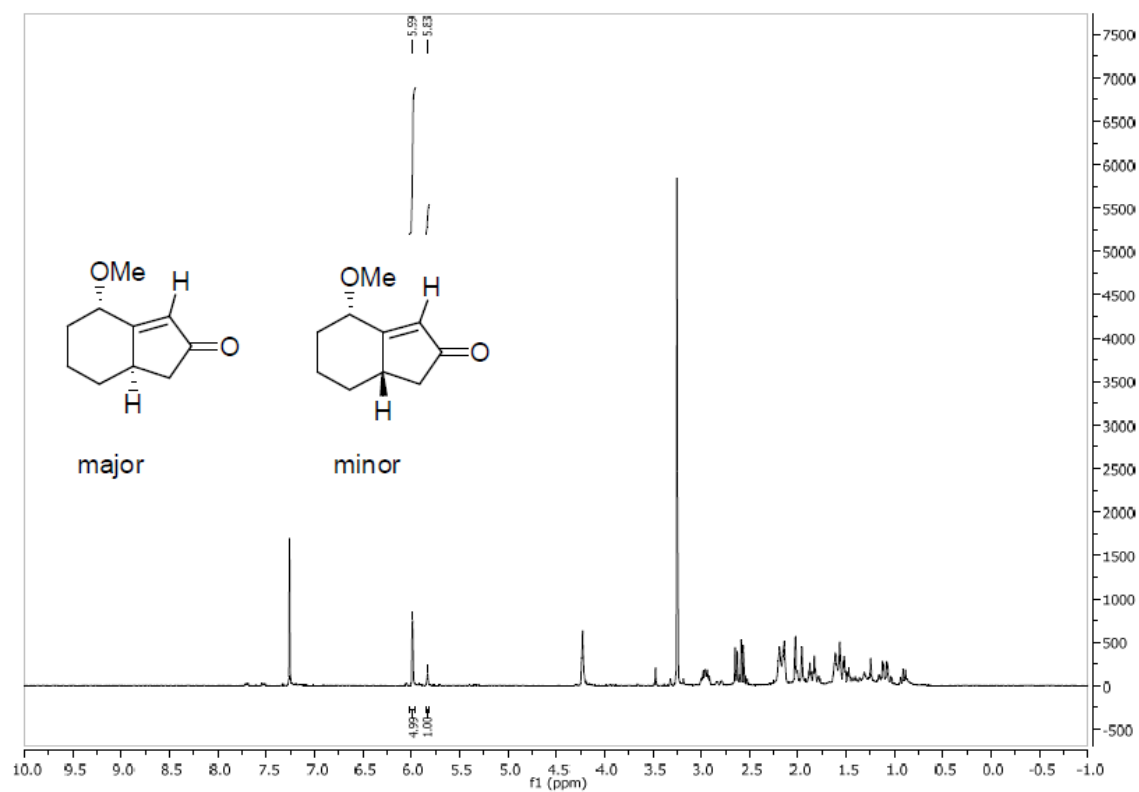
P9



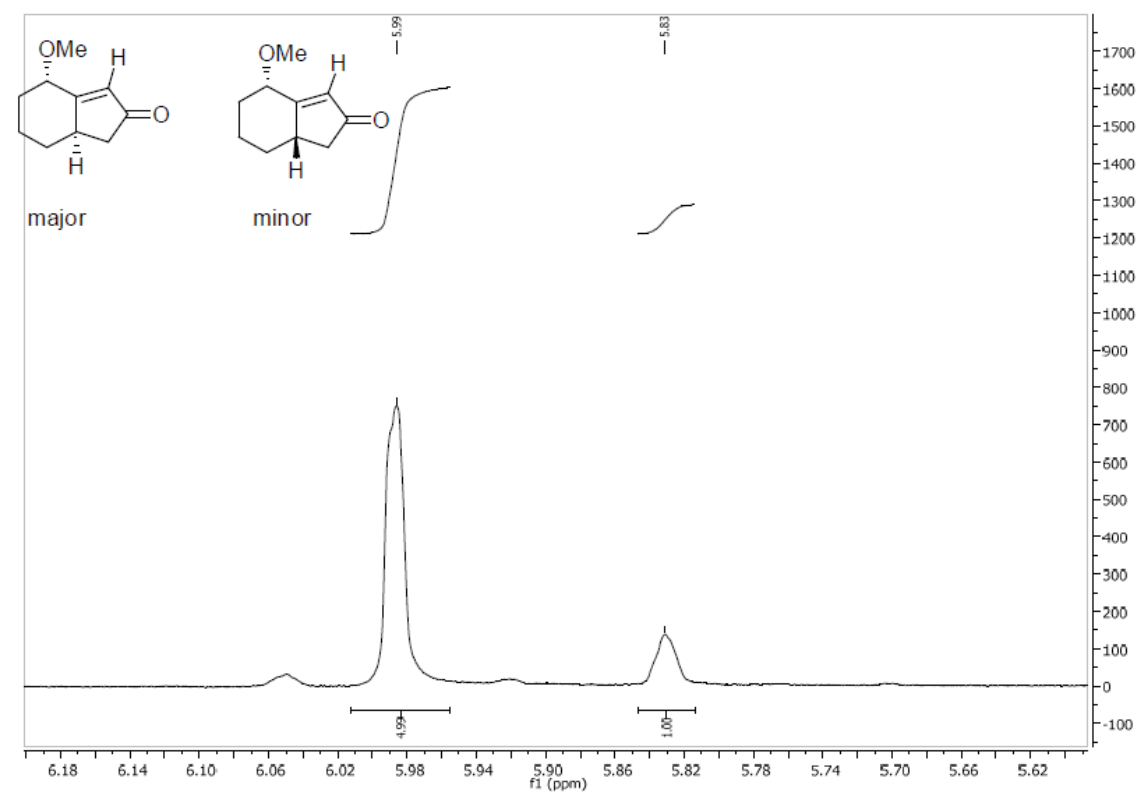
P9



P10



P10



major

minor

10.01

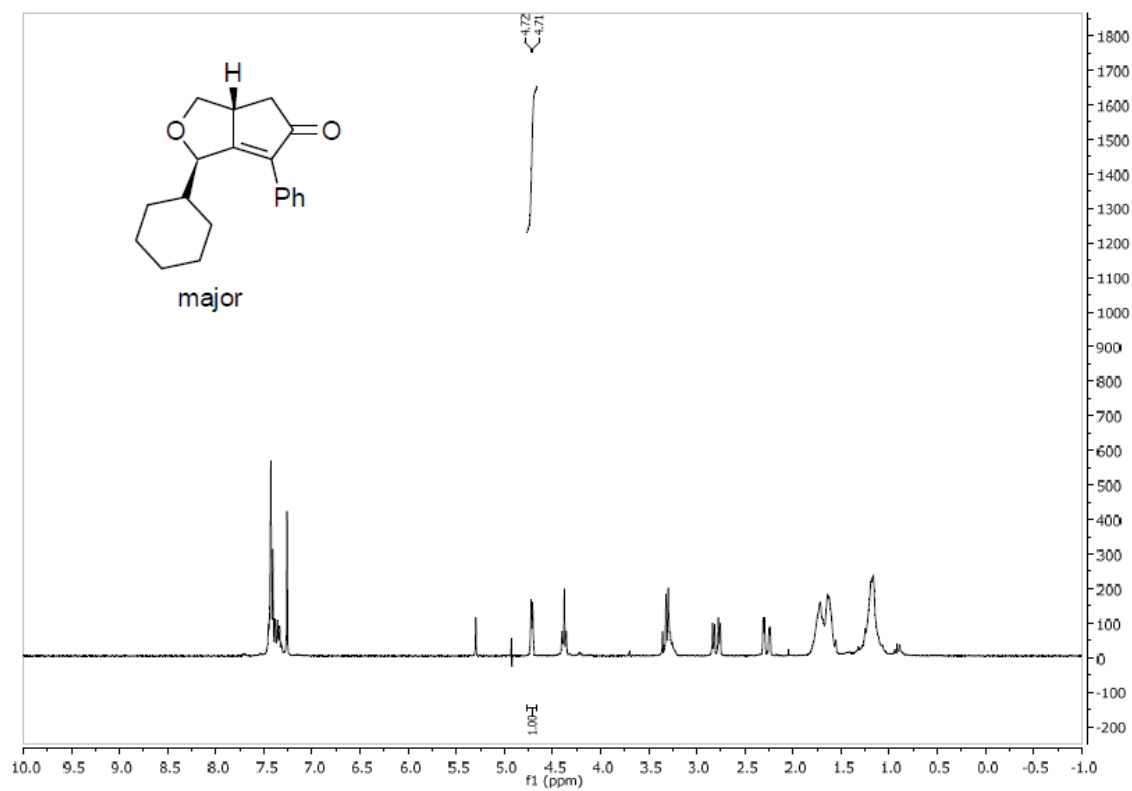
4.59

f1 (ppm)

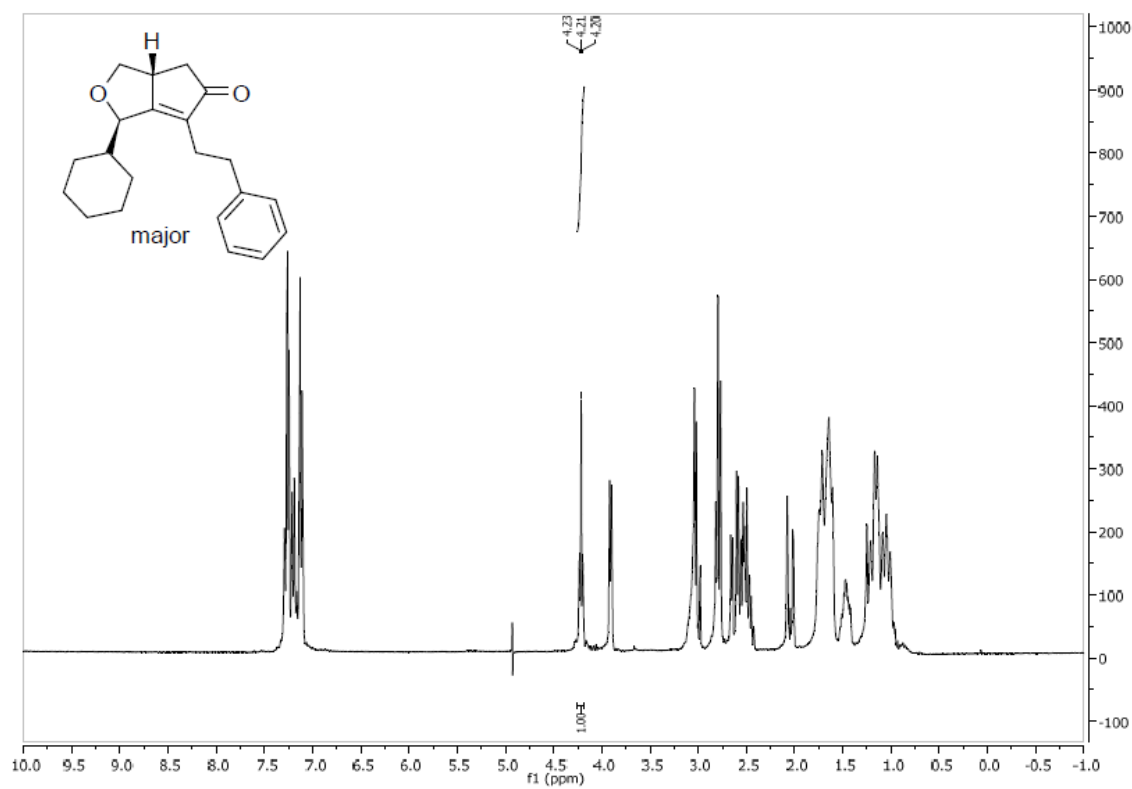
4.79 4.80 4.81 4.83 5.10

Chemical structures of the major and minor isomers of poly(2-phenyl-2,3-dihydro-4H-benzofuran-4-one) are shown. The major isomer has a wedged bond to the hydrogen at C4, and the minor isomer has a dashed bond. The ^1H NMR spectrum displays two main signals: a broad peak at approximately 5.1 ppm (integral 1.00) and a multiplet at approximately 4.8 ppm (integral 6.00). The x-axis represents chemical shift in ppm (f1), ranging from 5.30 to 4.55. The y-axis represents intensity, ranging from -10 to 160.

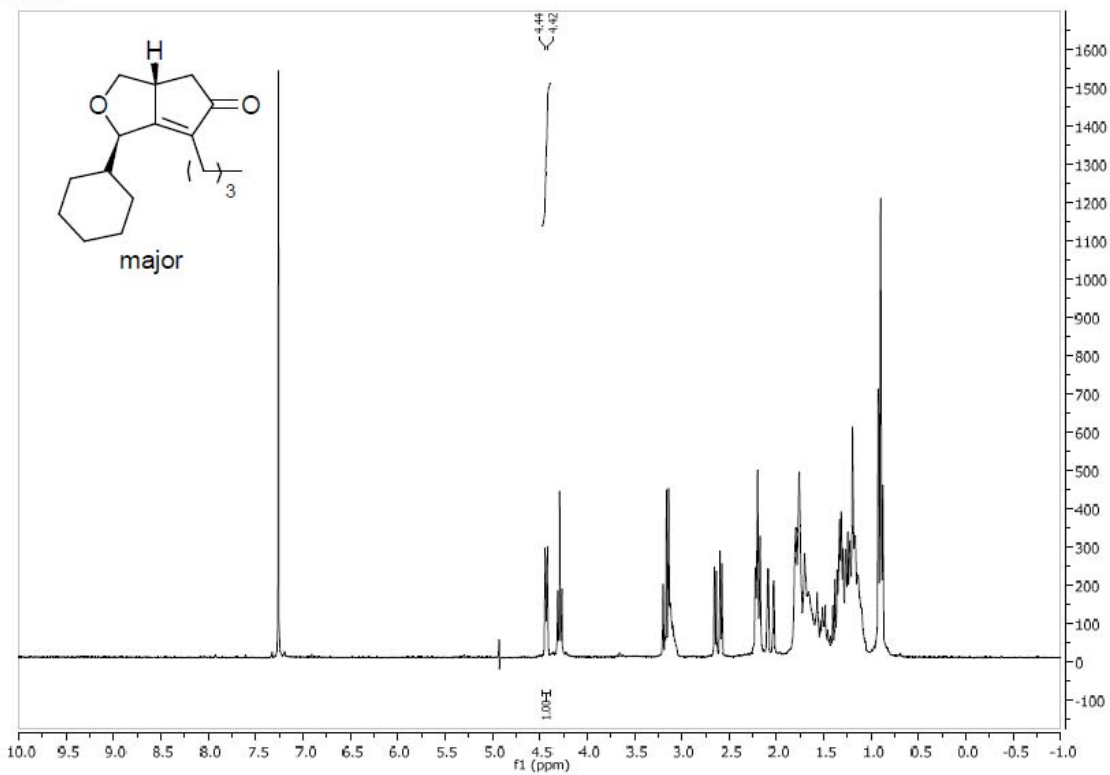
P12



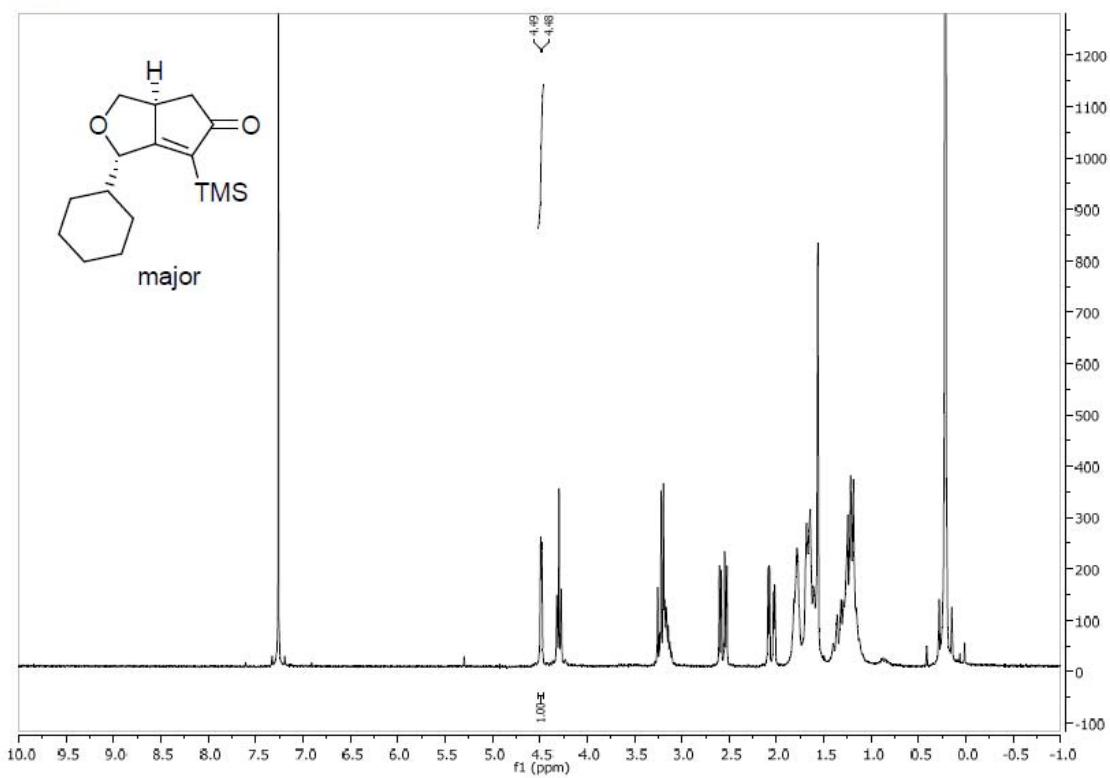
P13



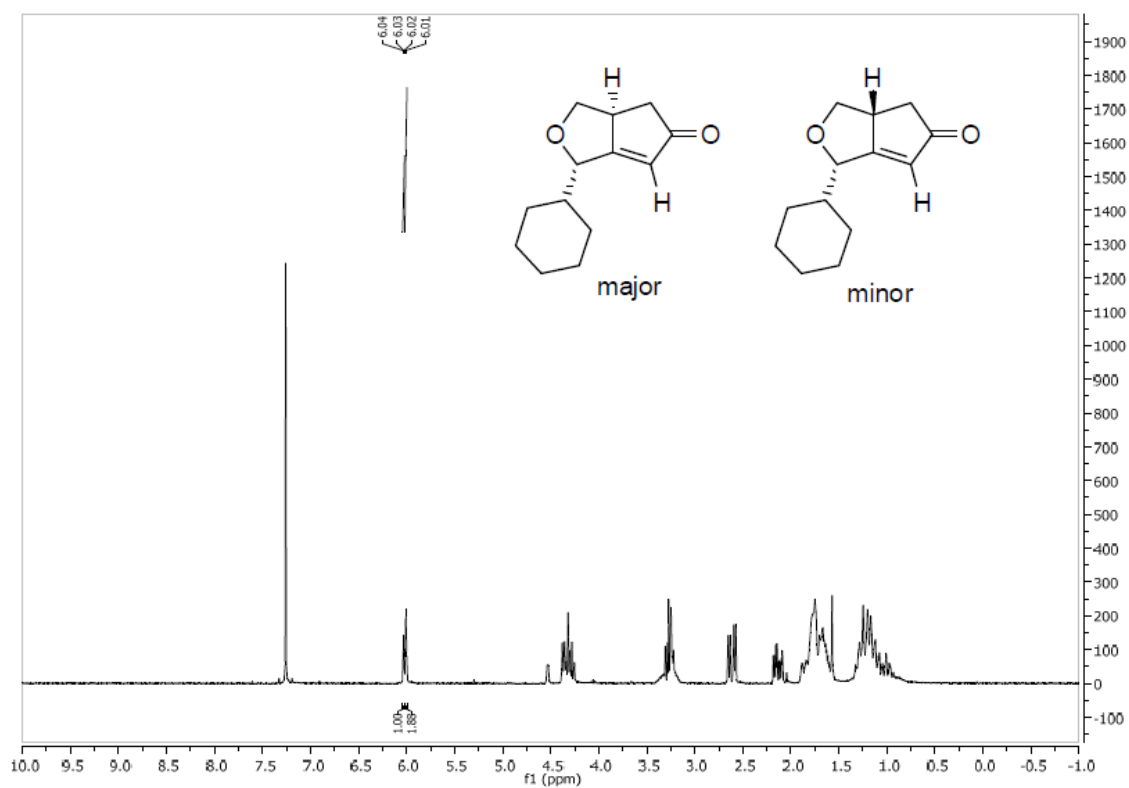
P14



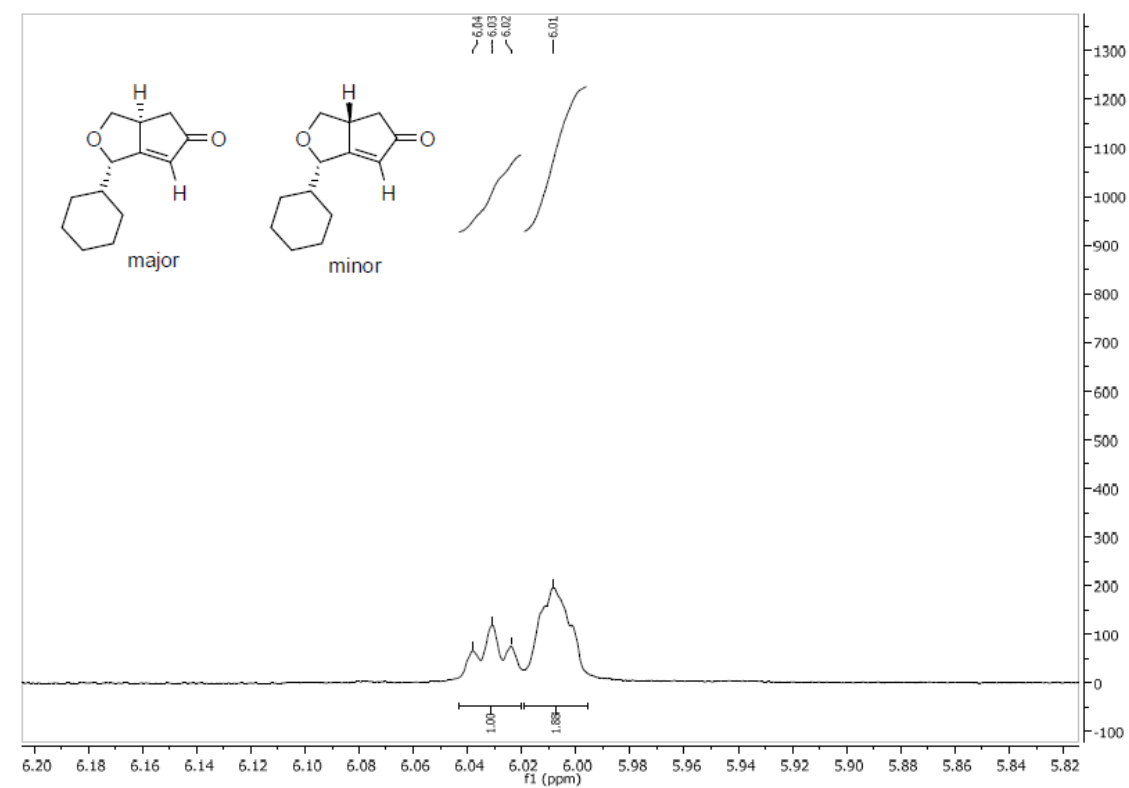
P15



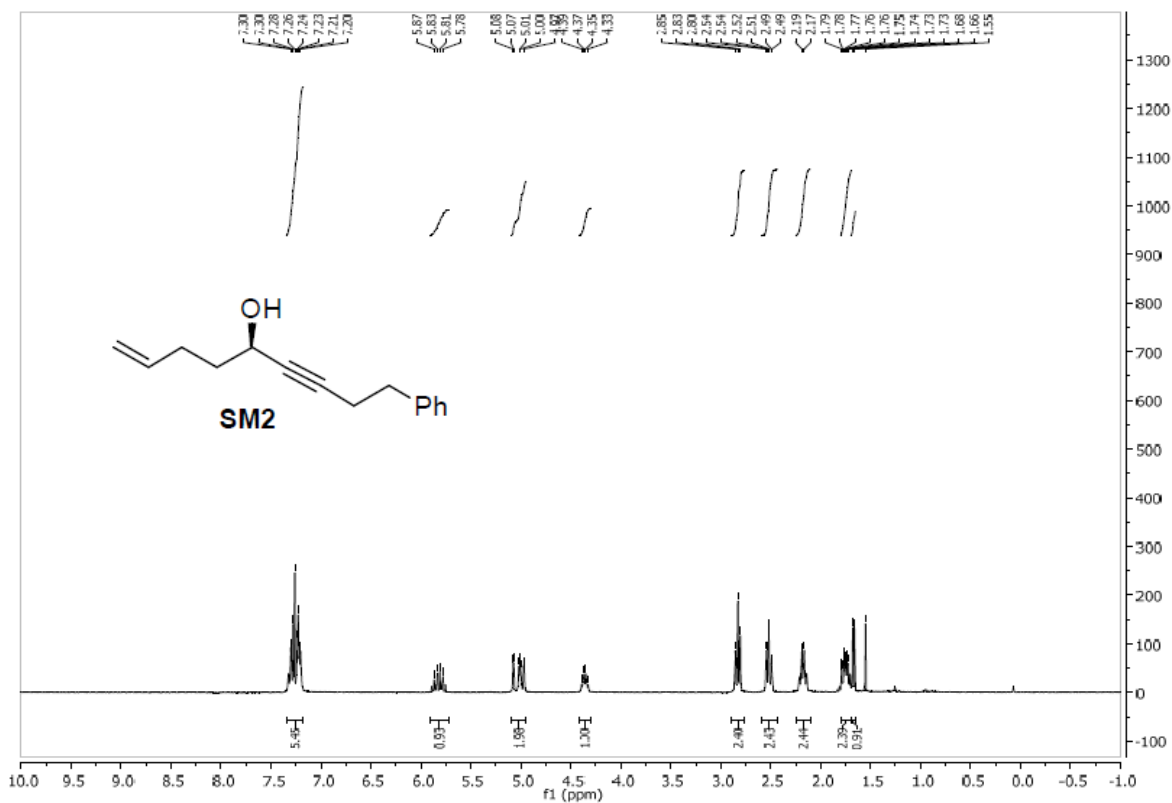
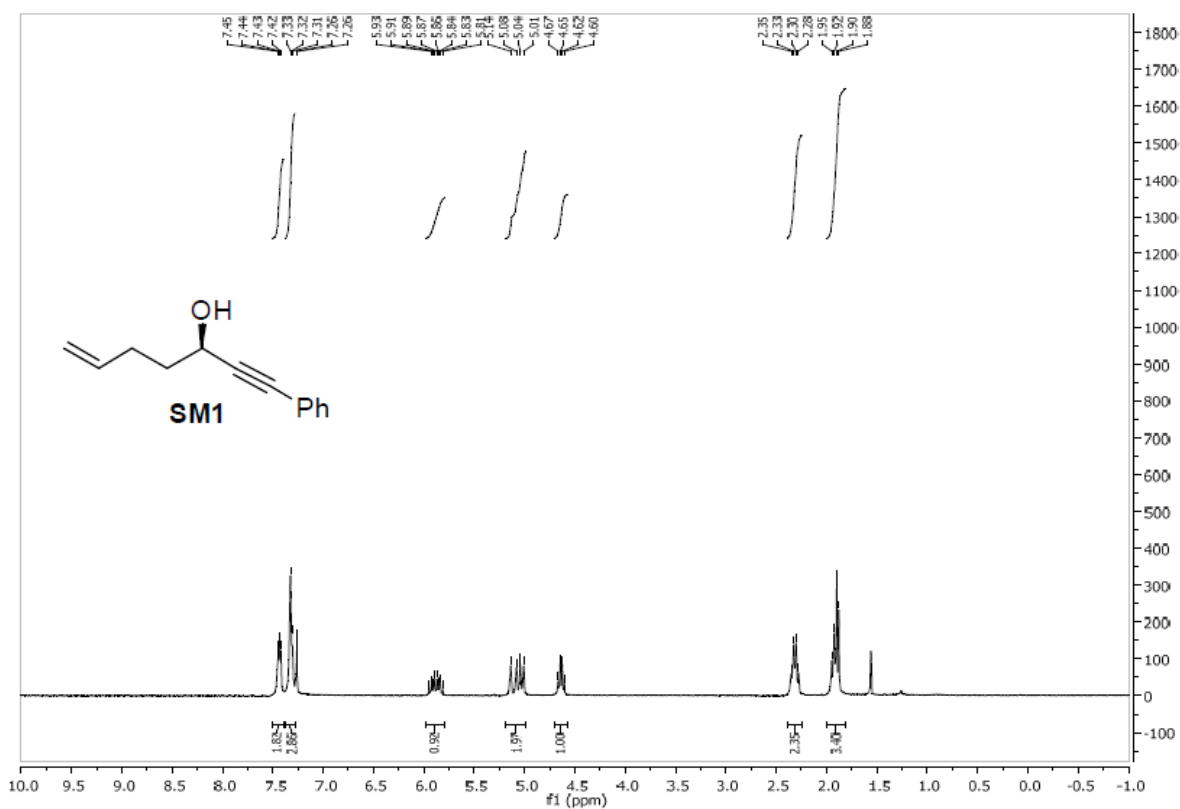
P16

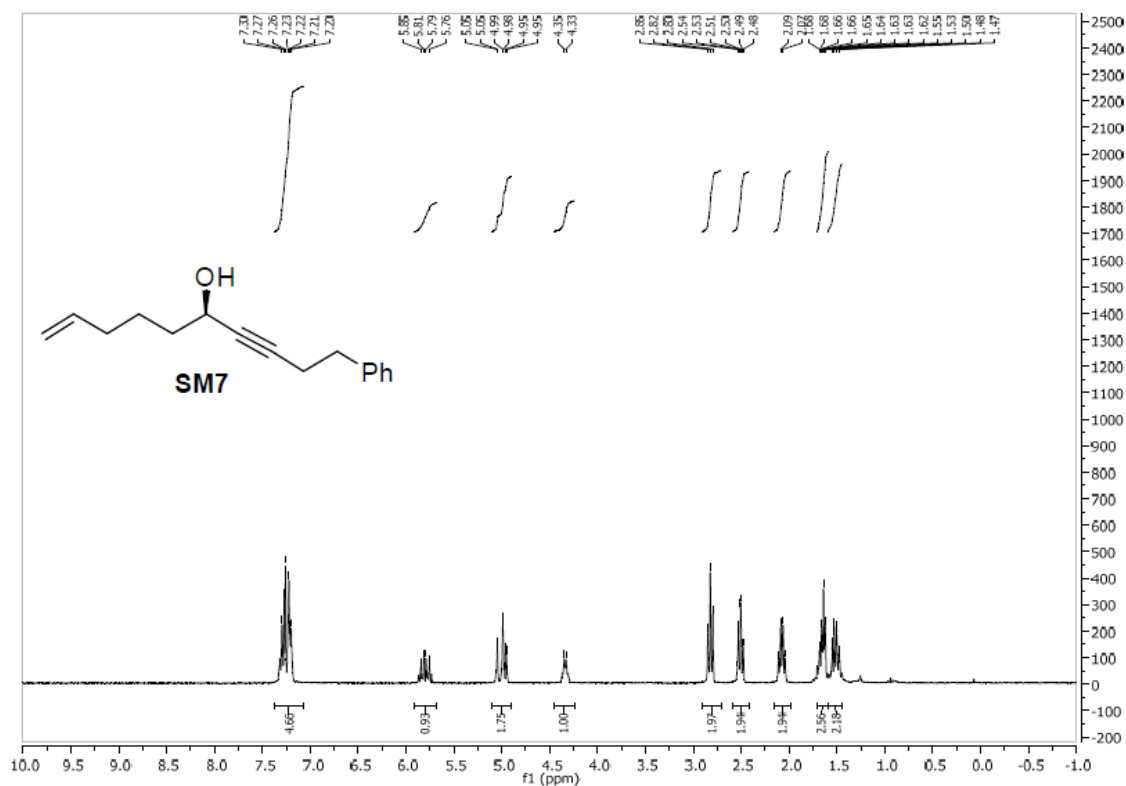
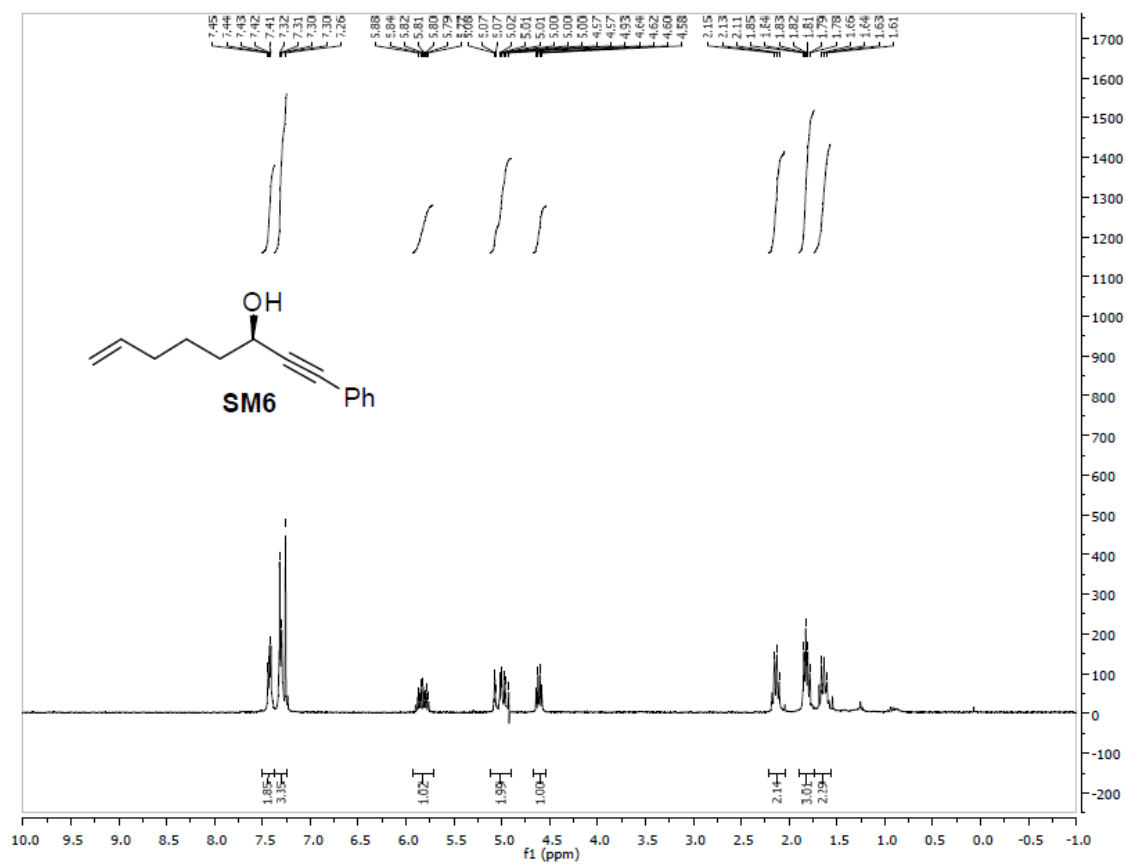


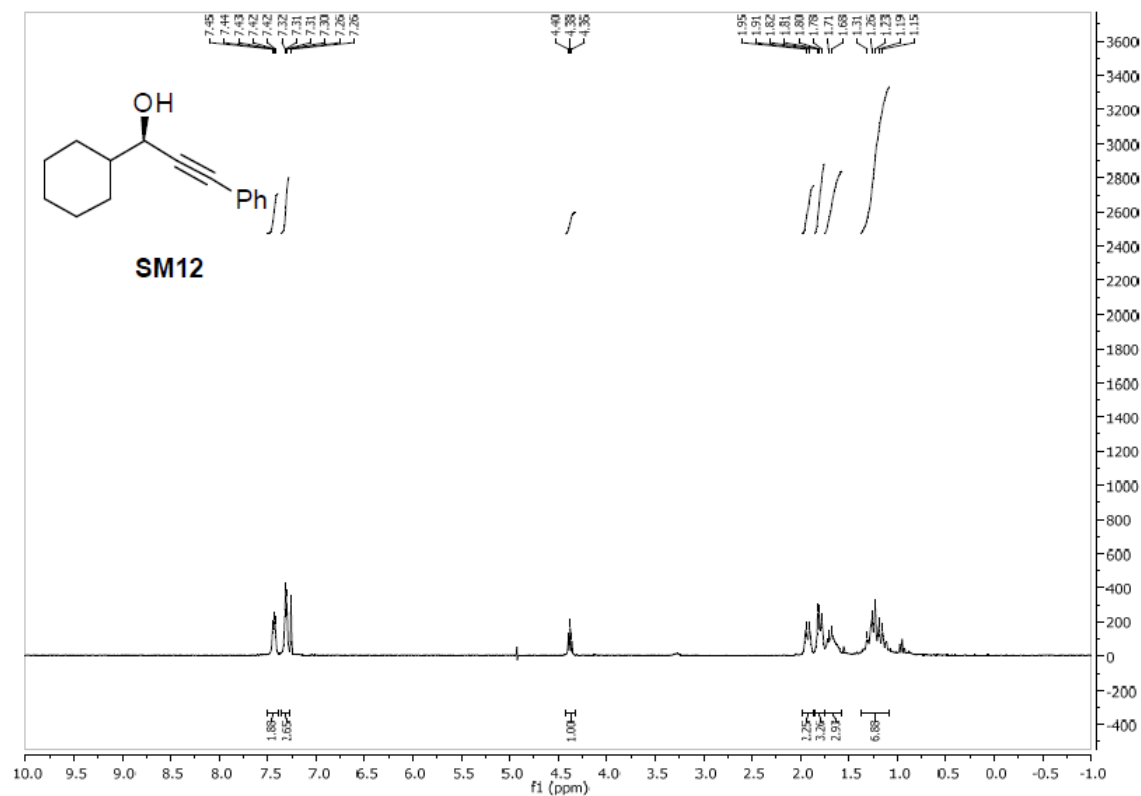
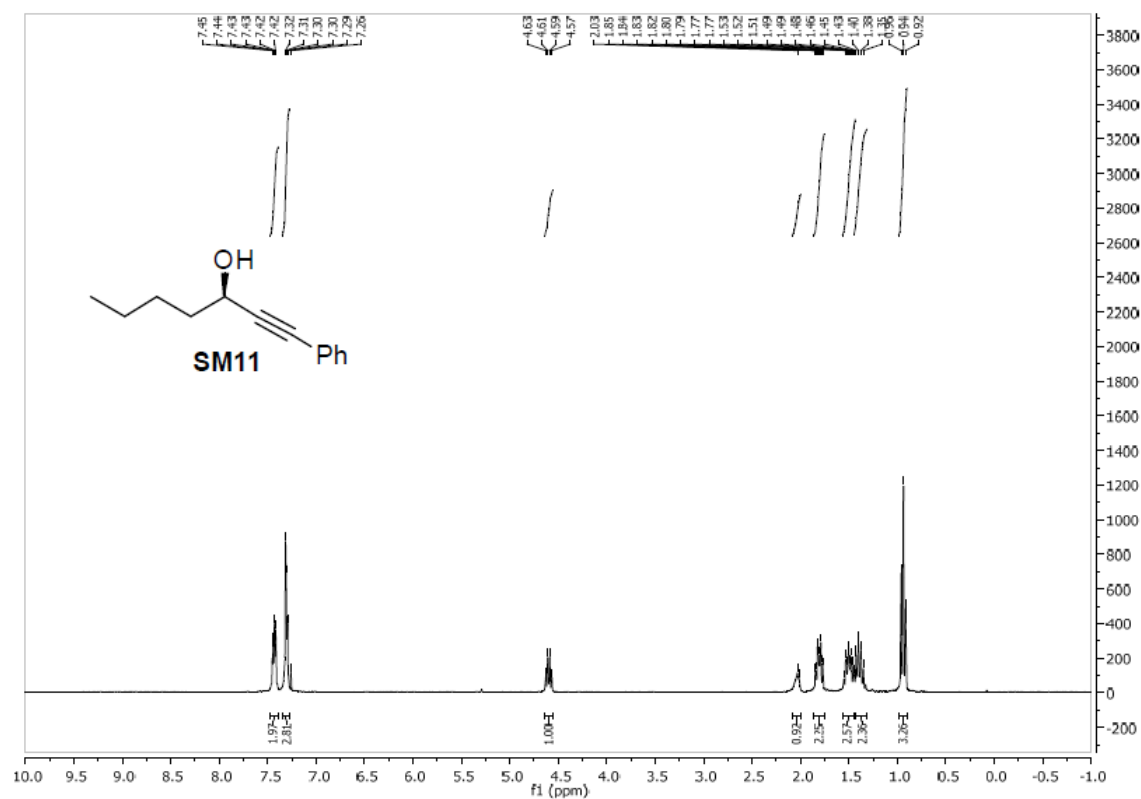
P16

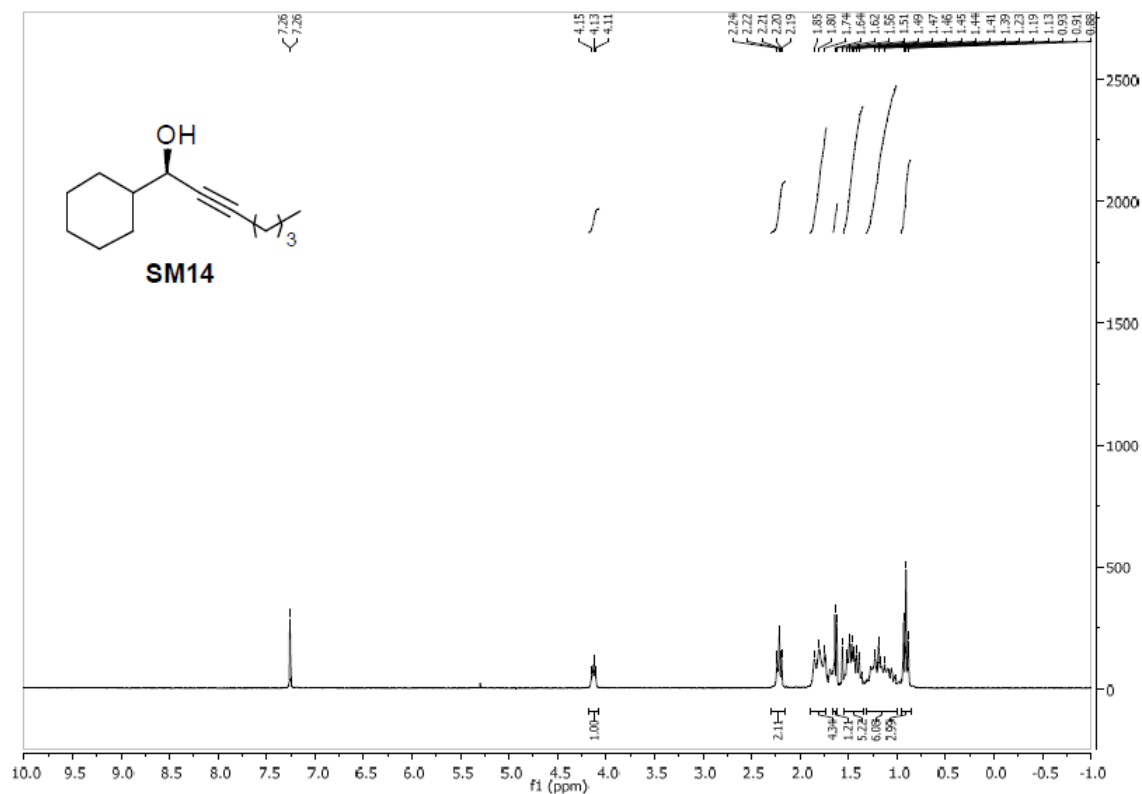
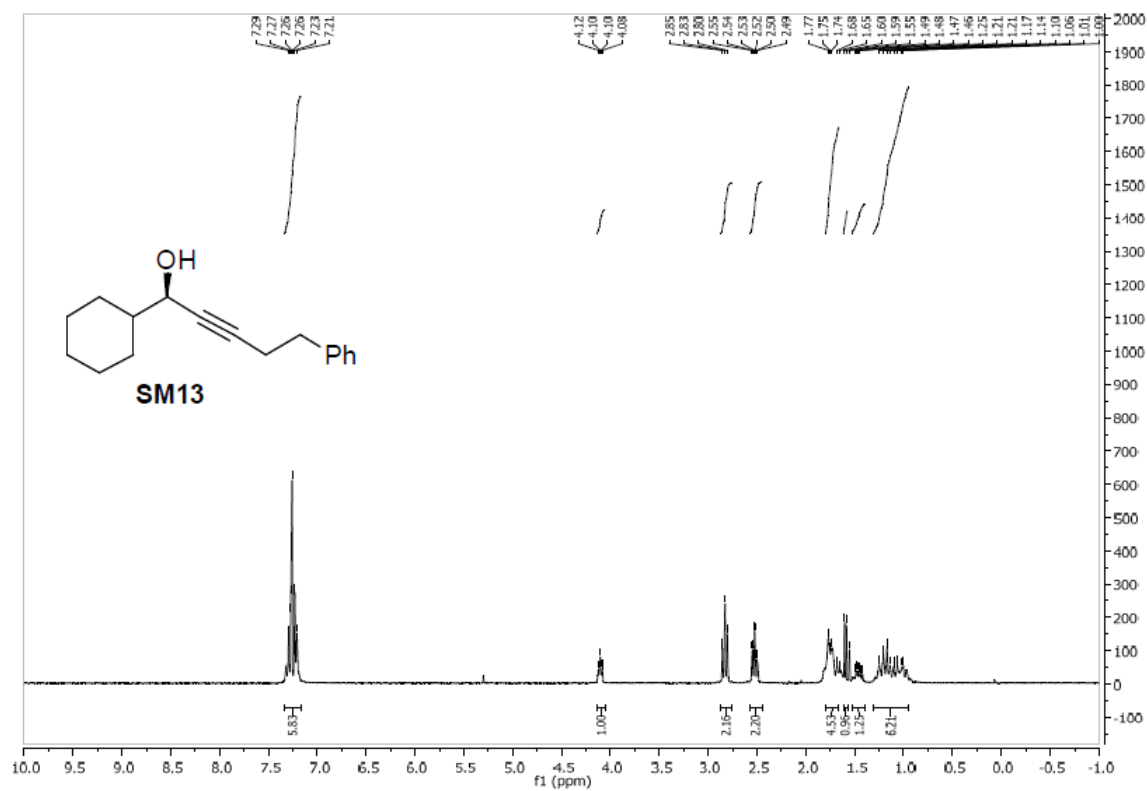


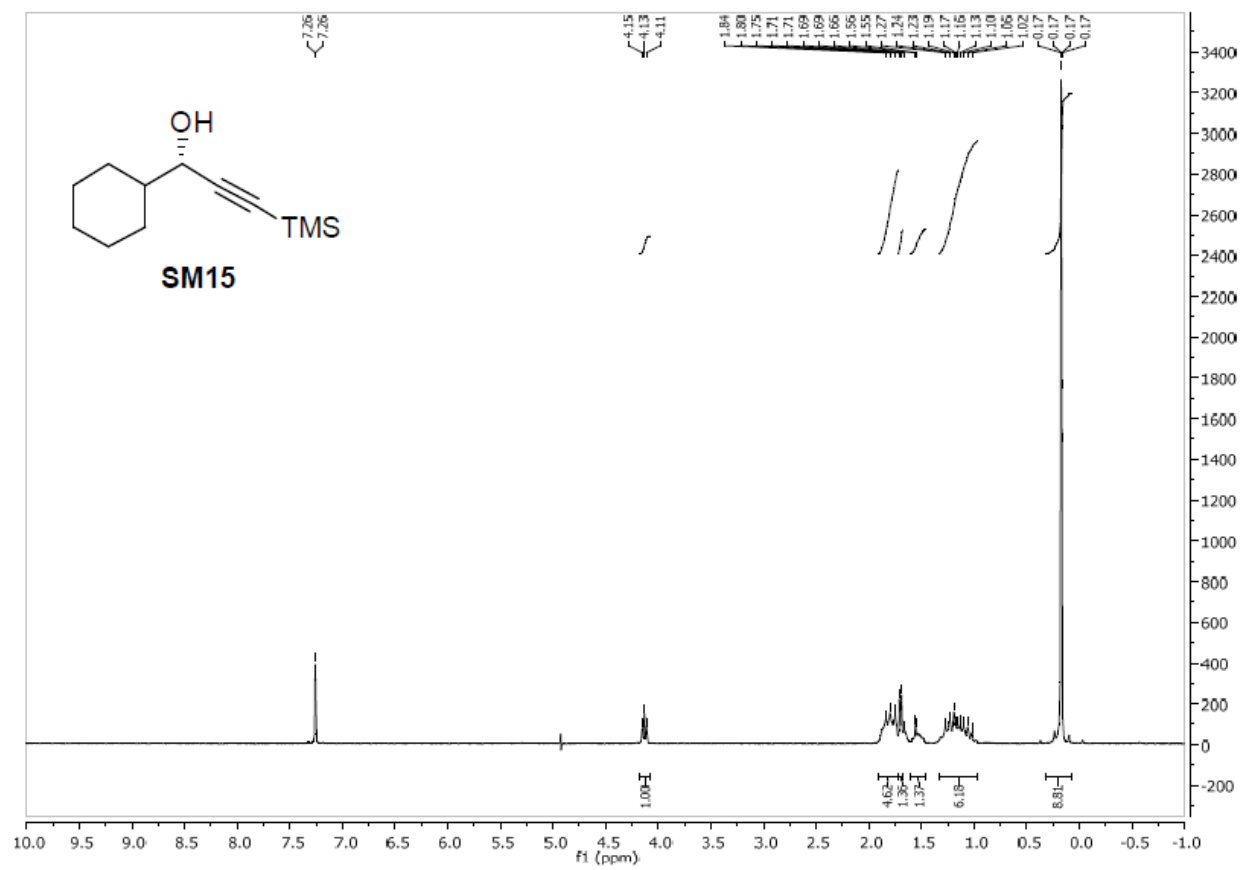
XI. ^1H NMR of SM 1-15.



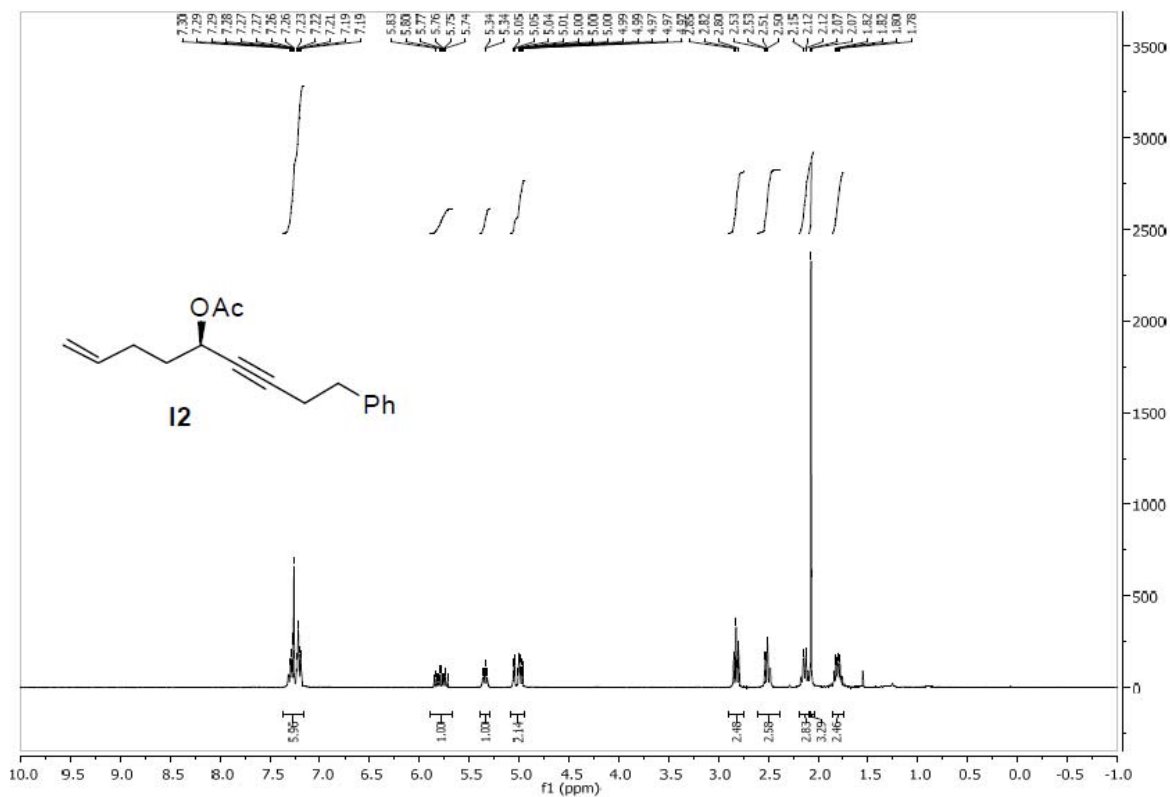
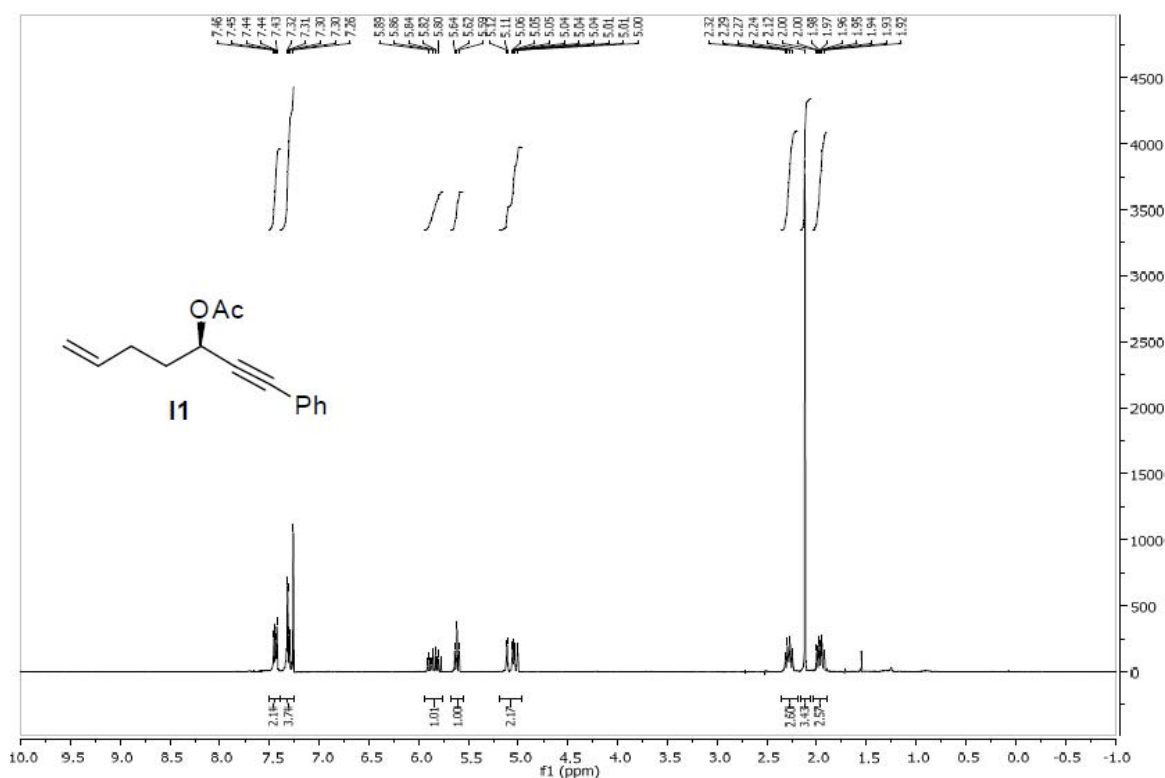


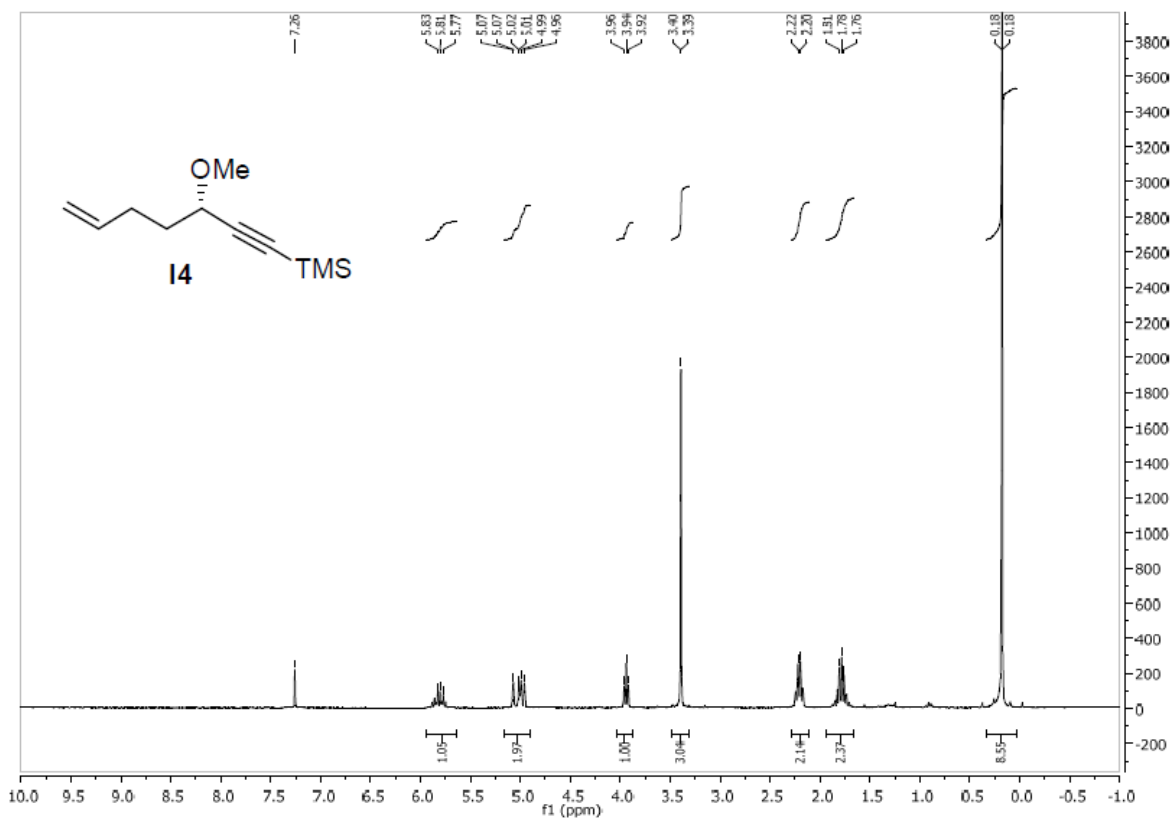
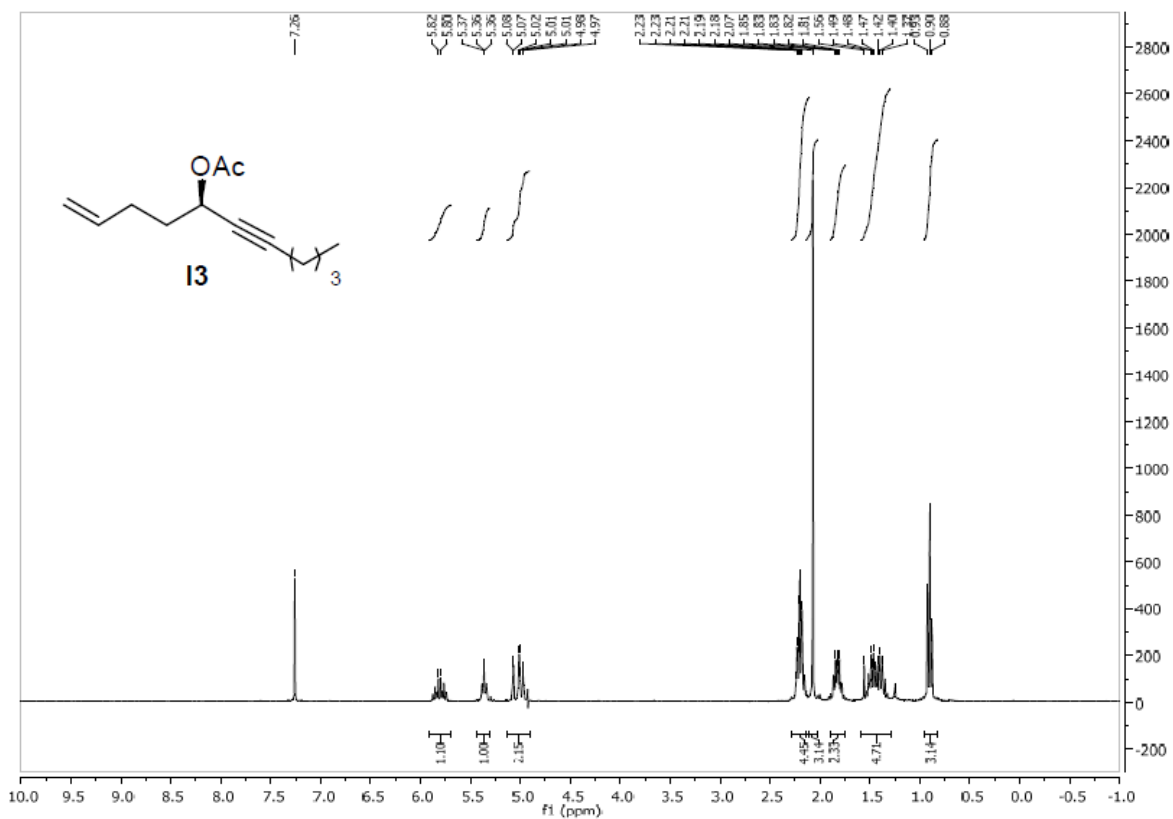


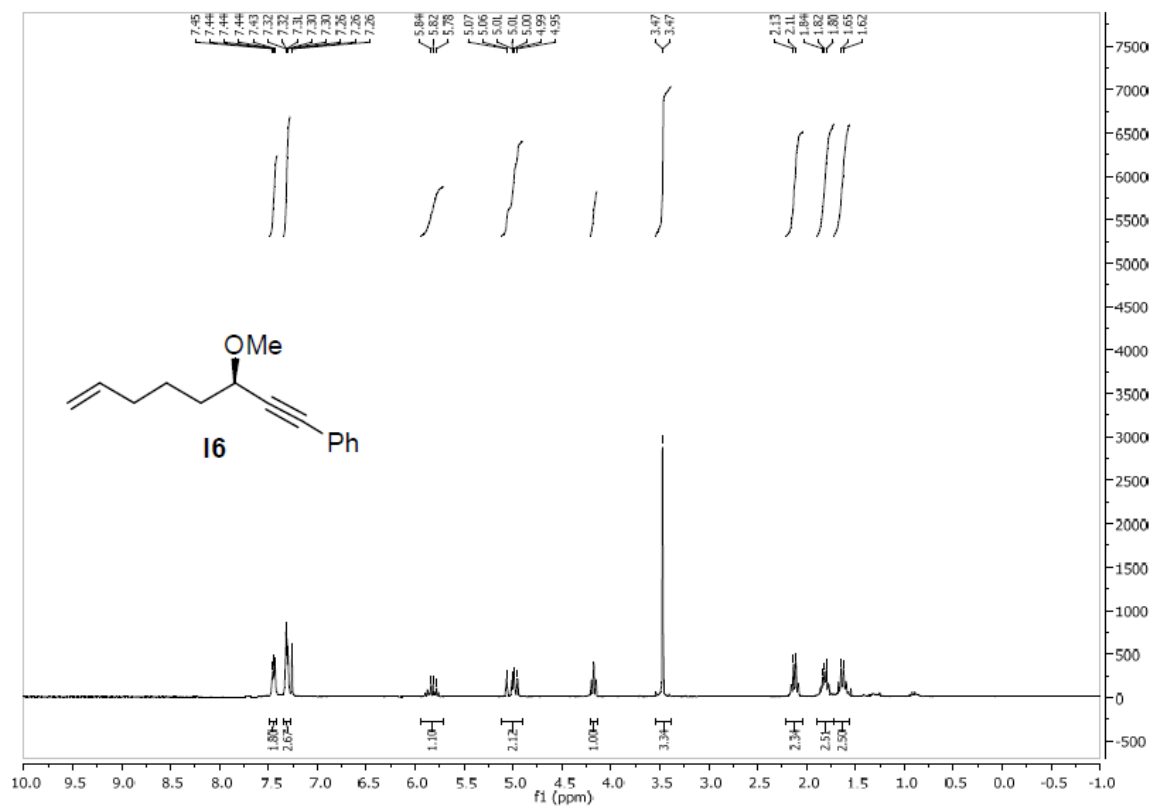
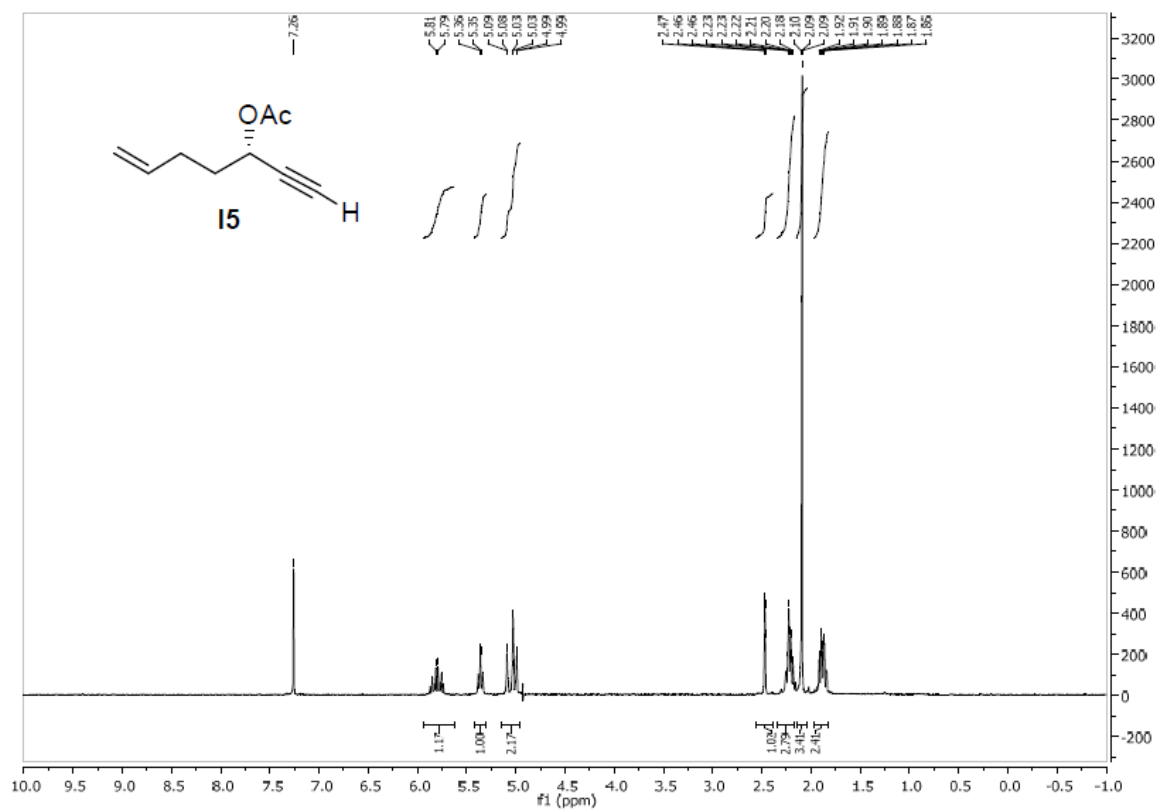


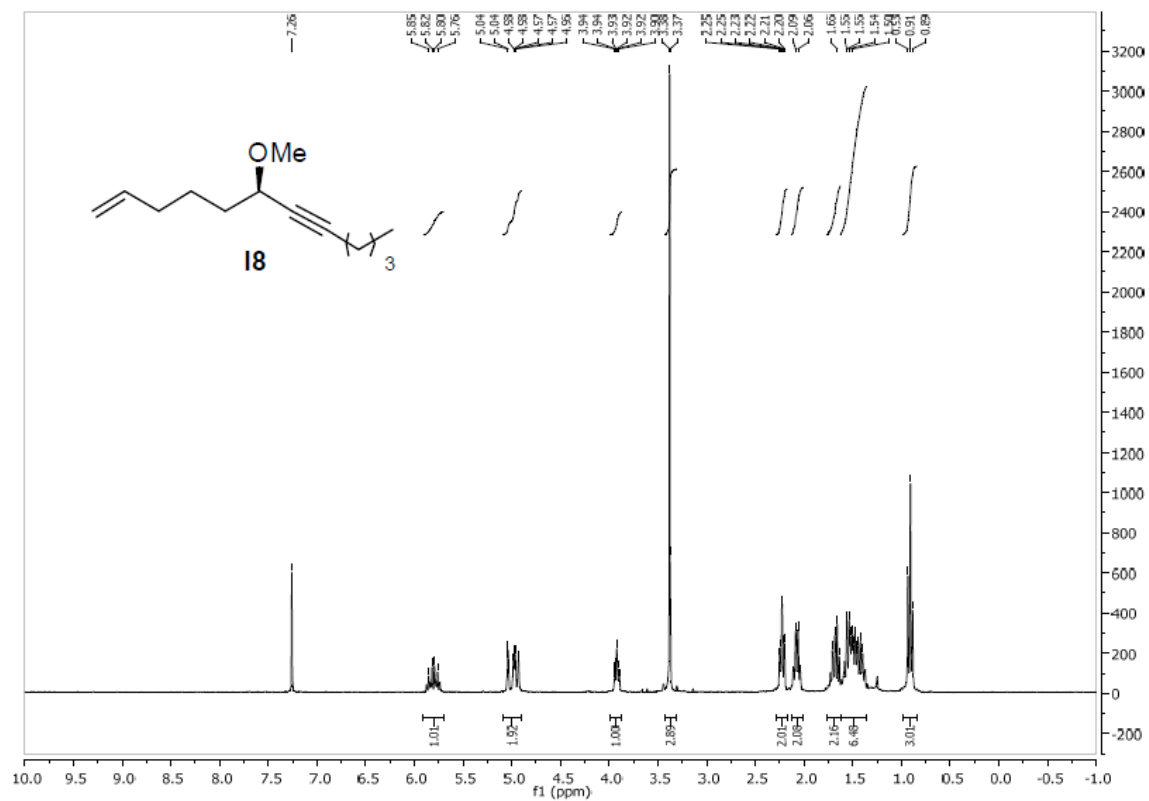
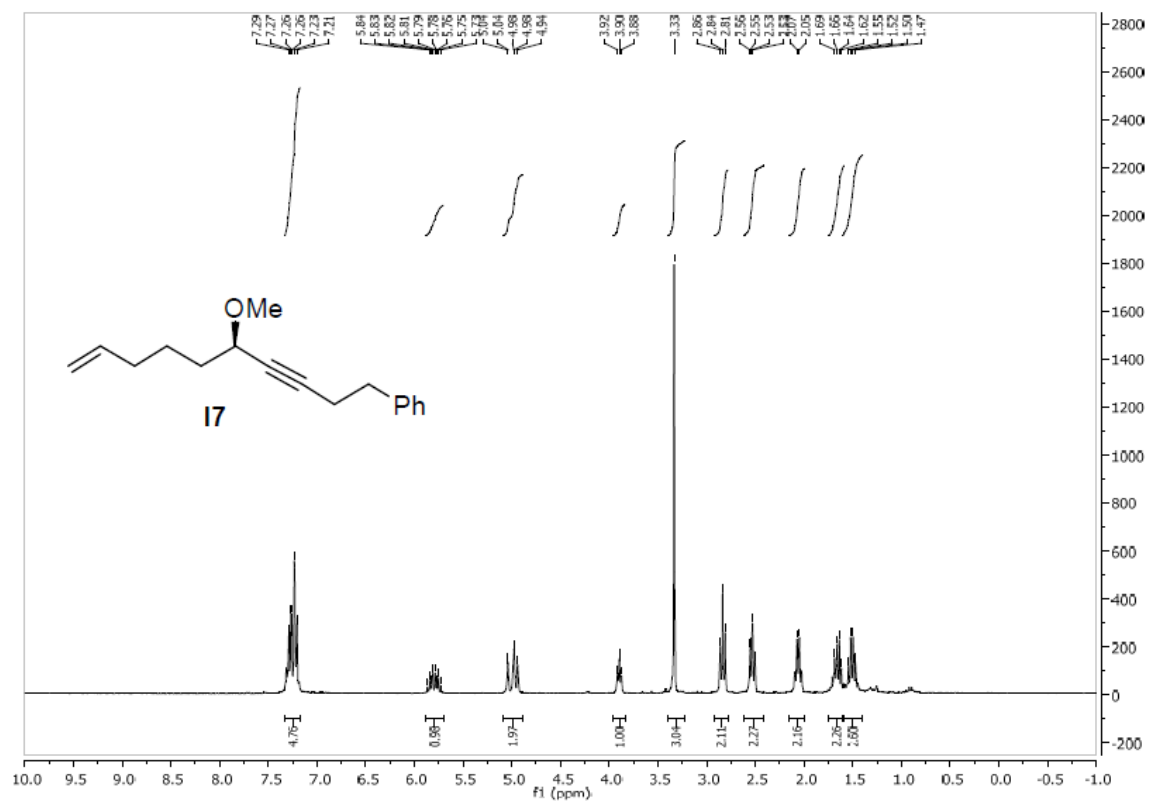


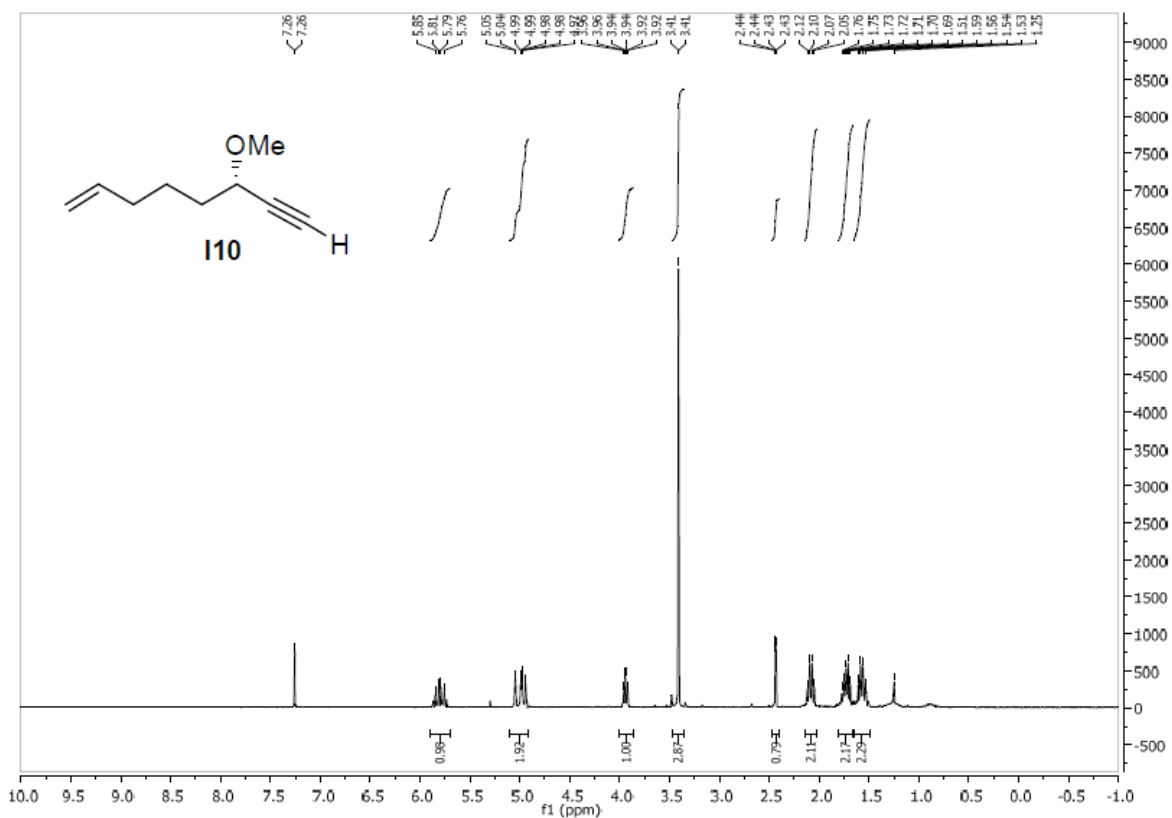
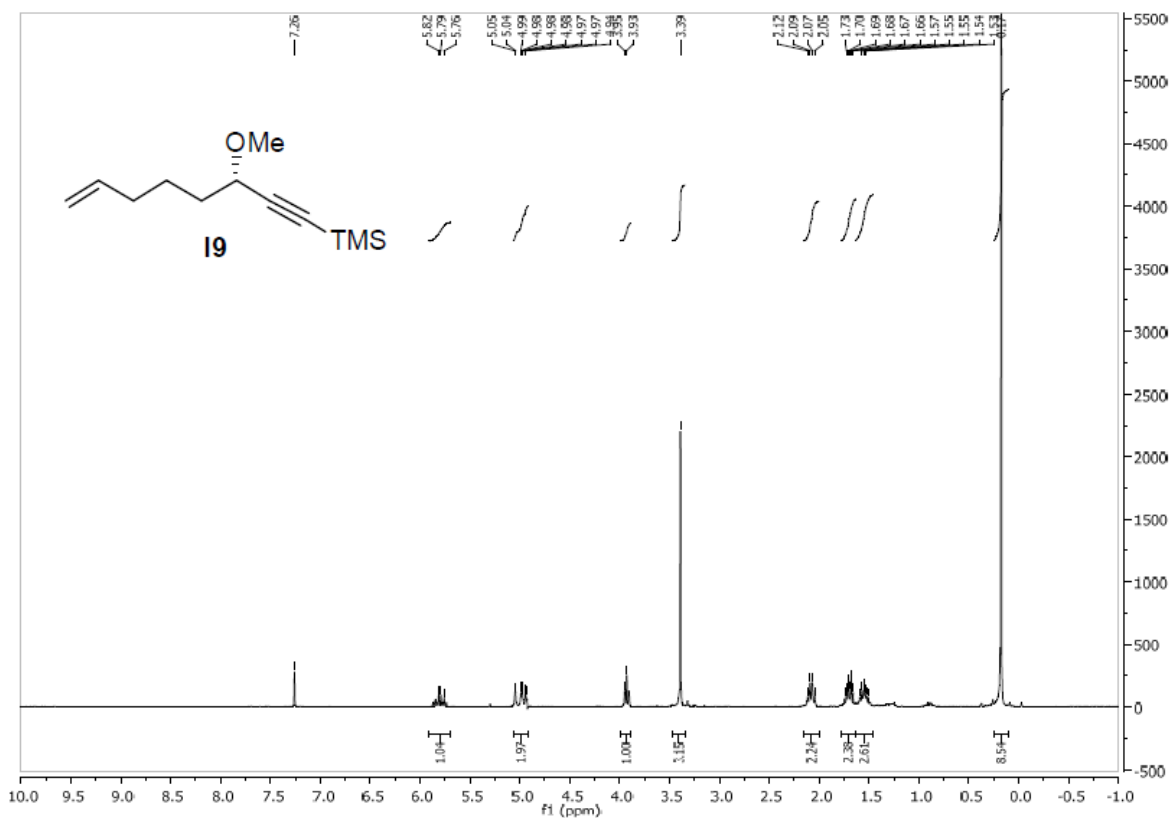
XII. ^1H NMR of I1-I16.

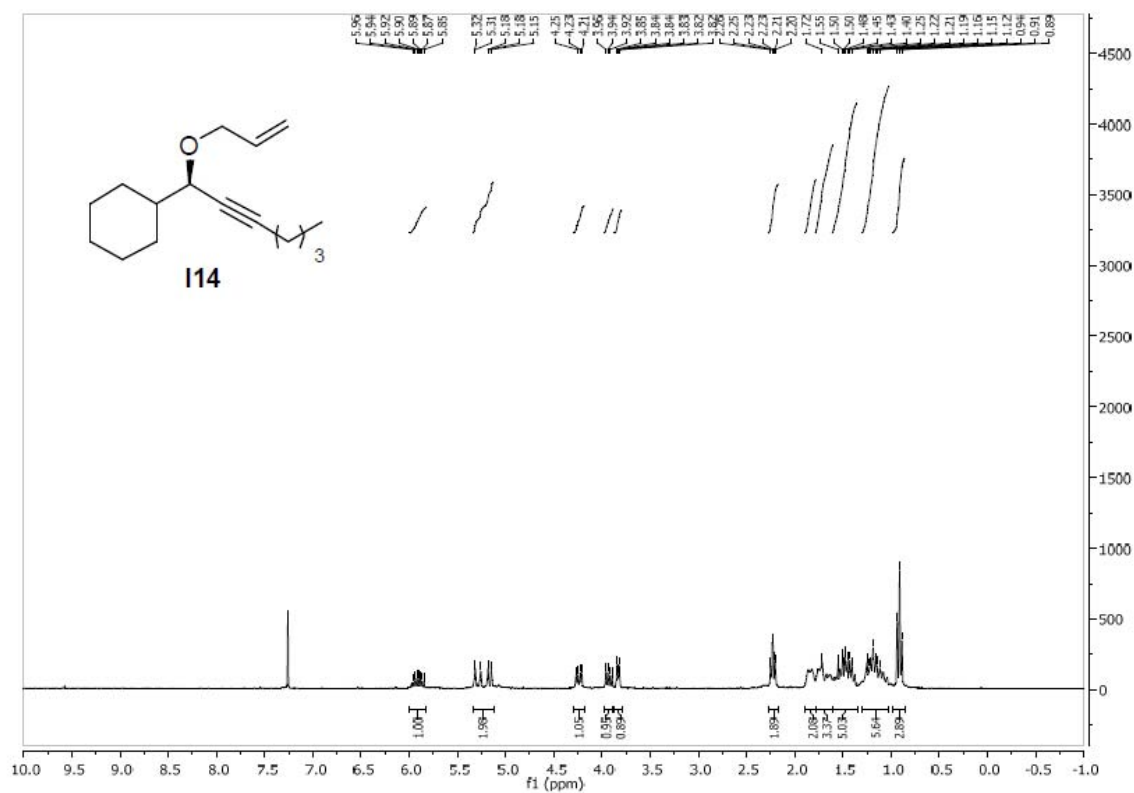
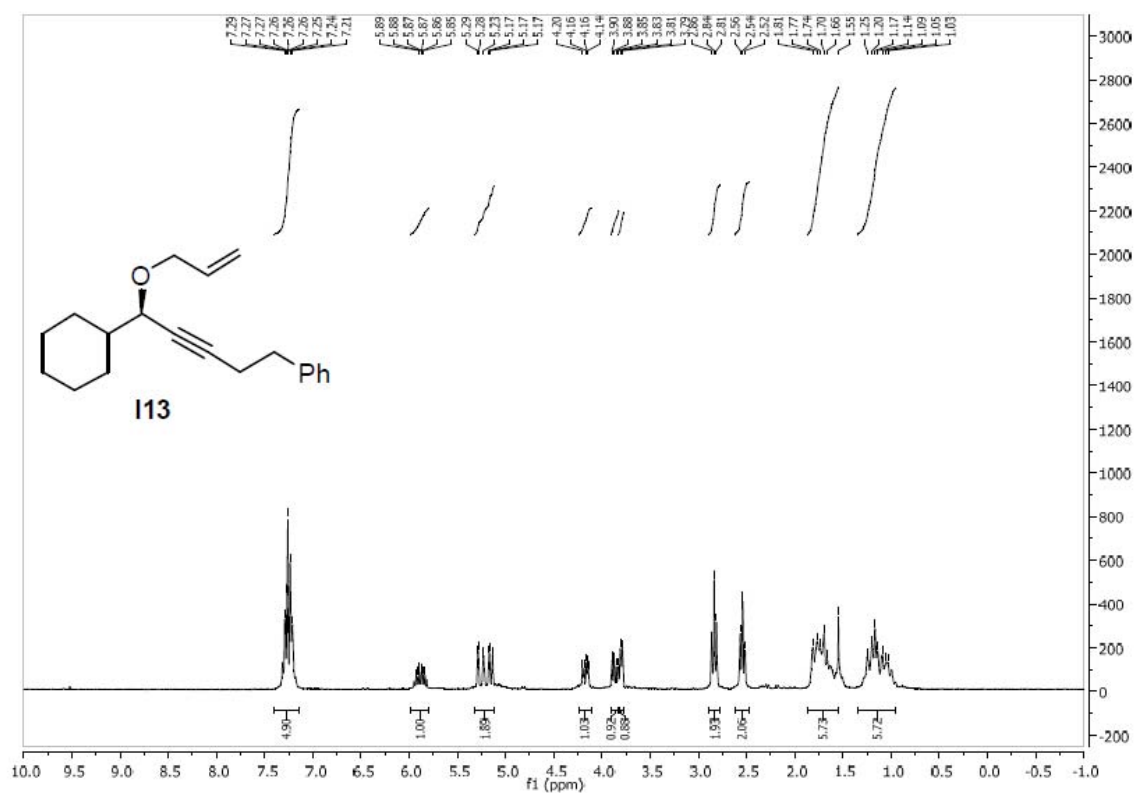


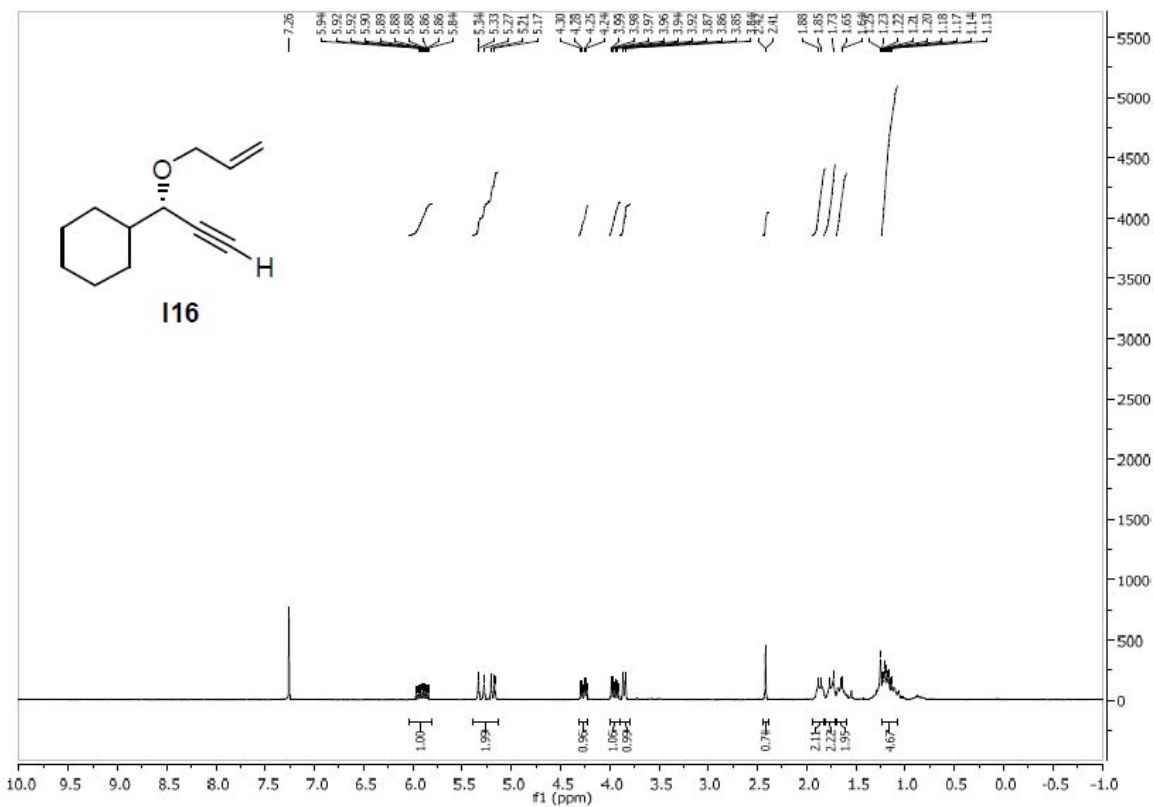
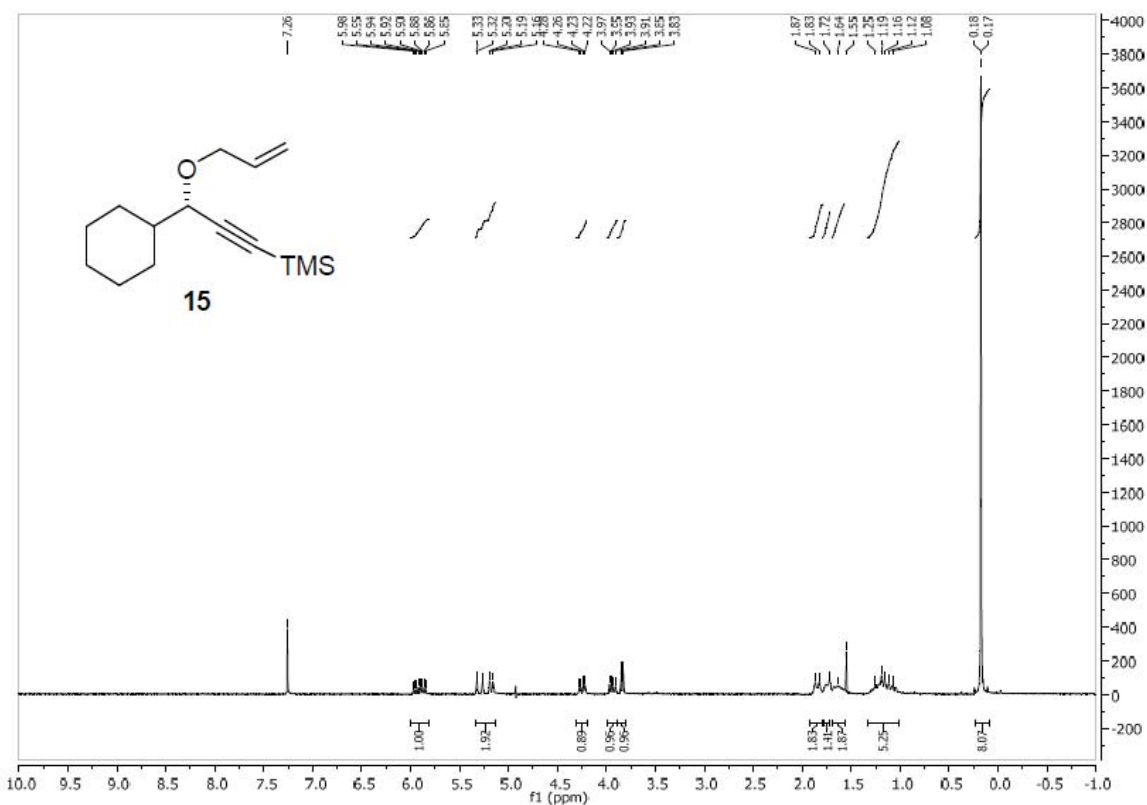




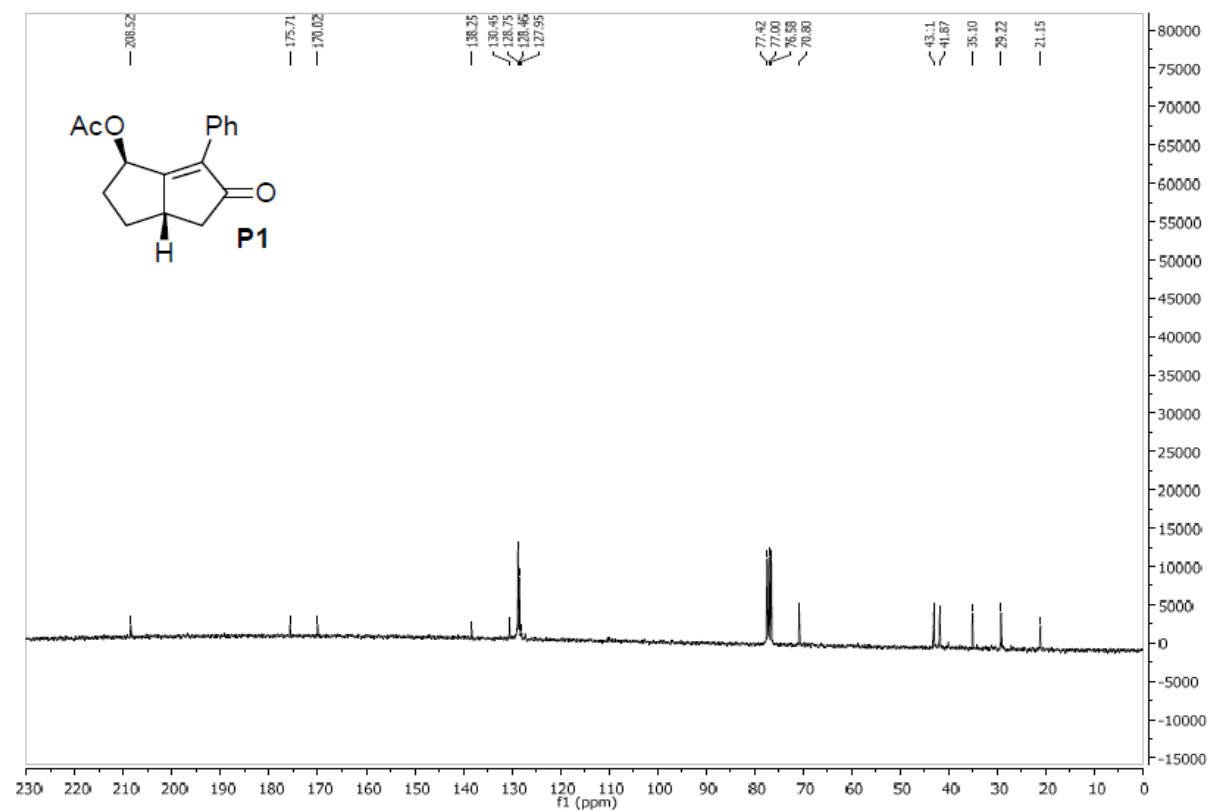
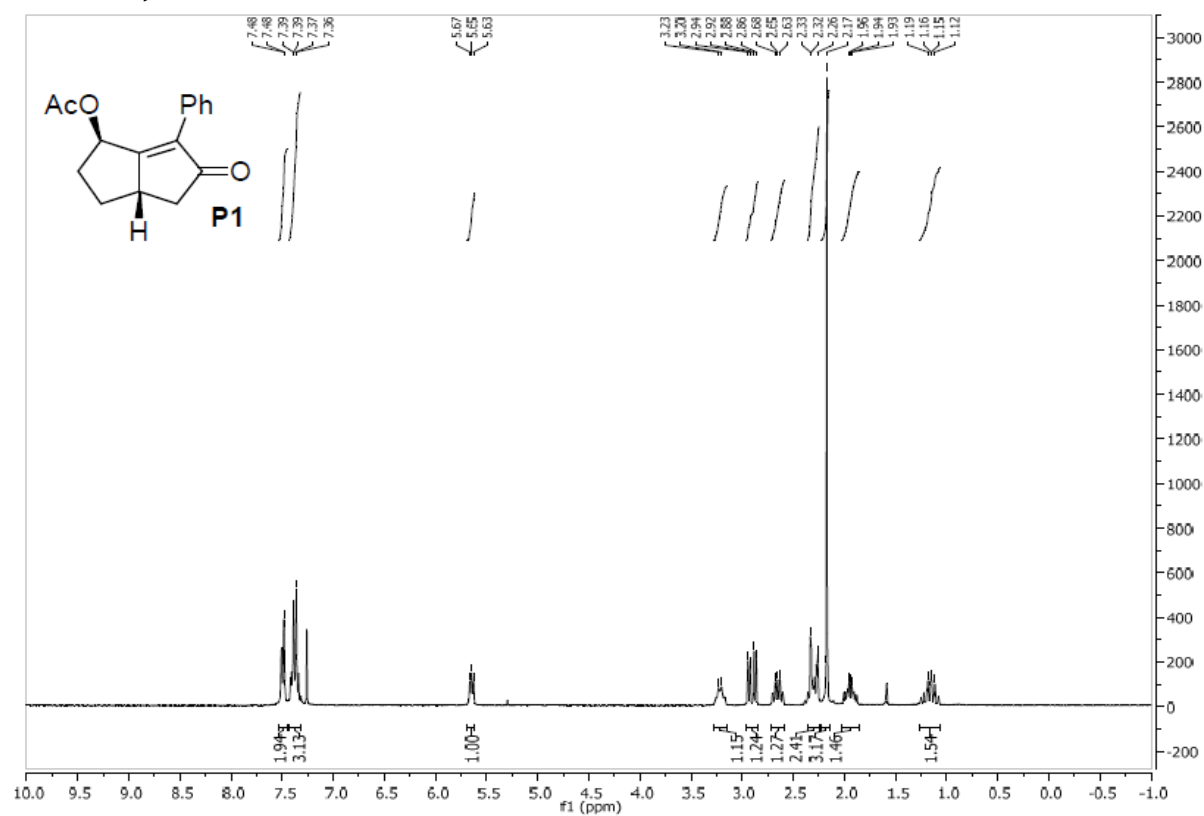


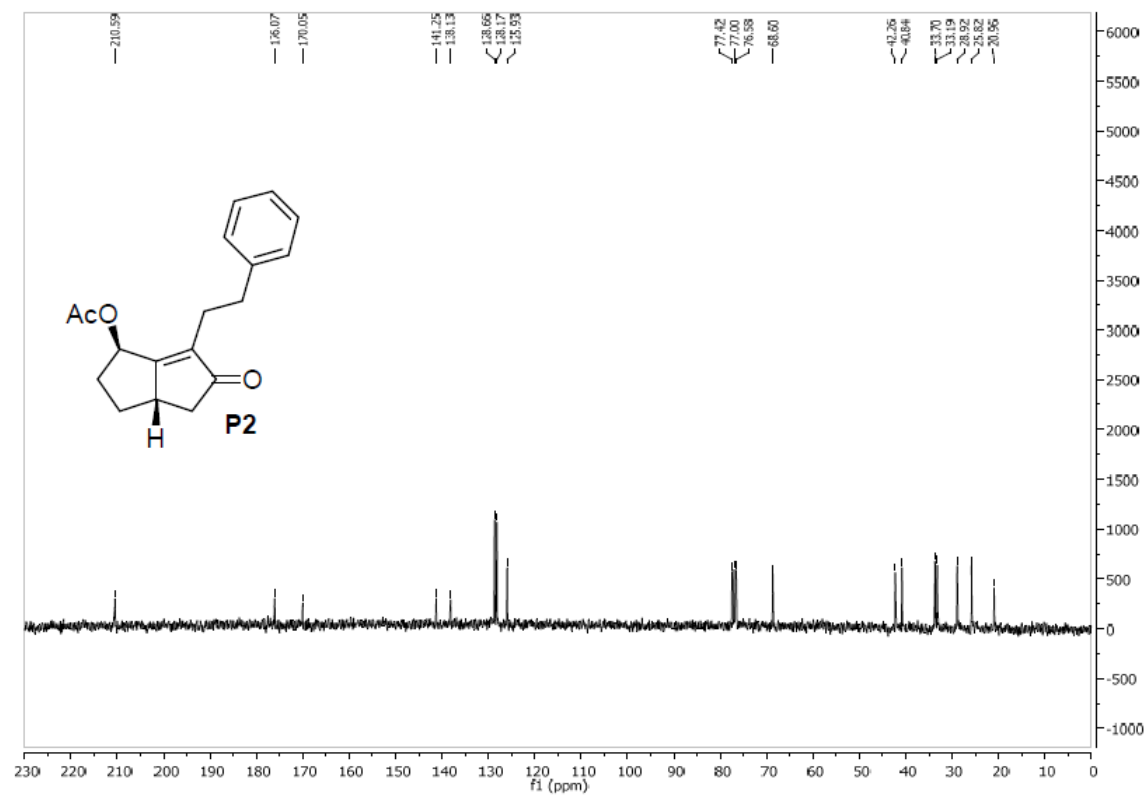
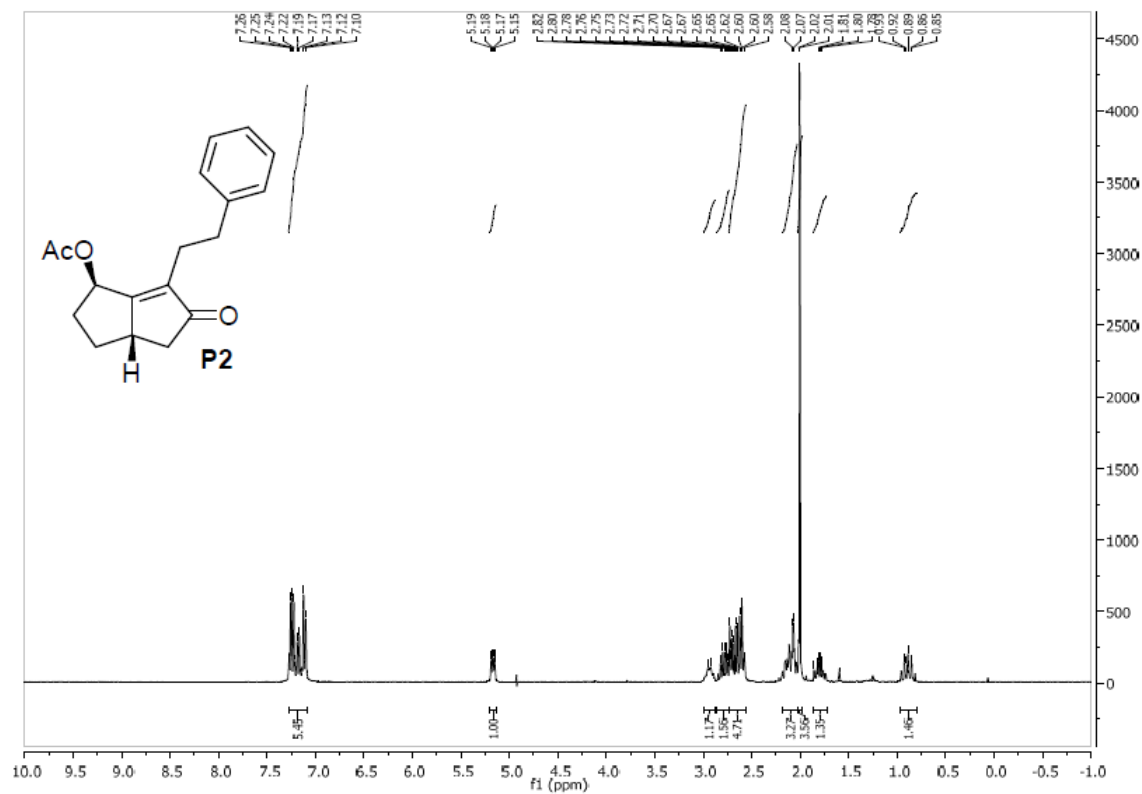


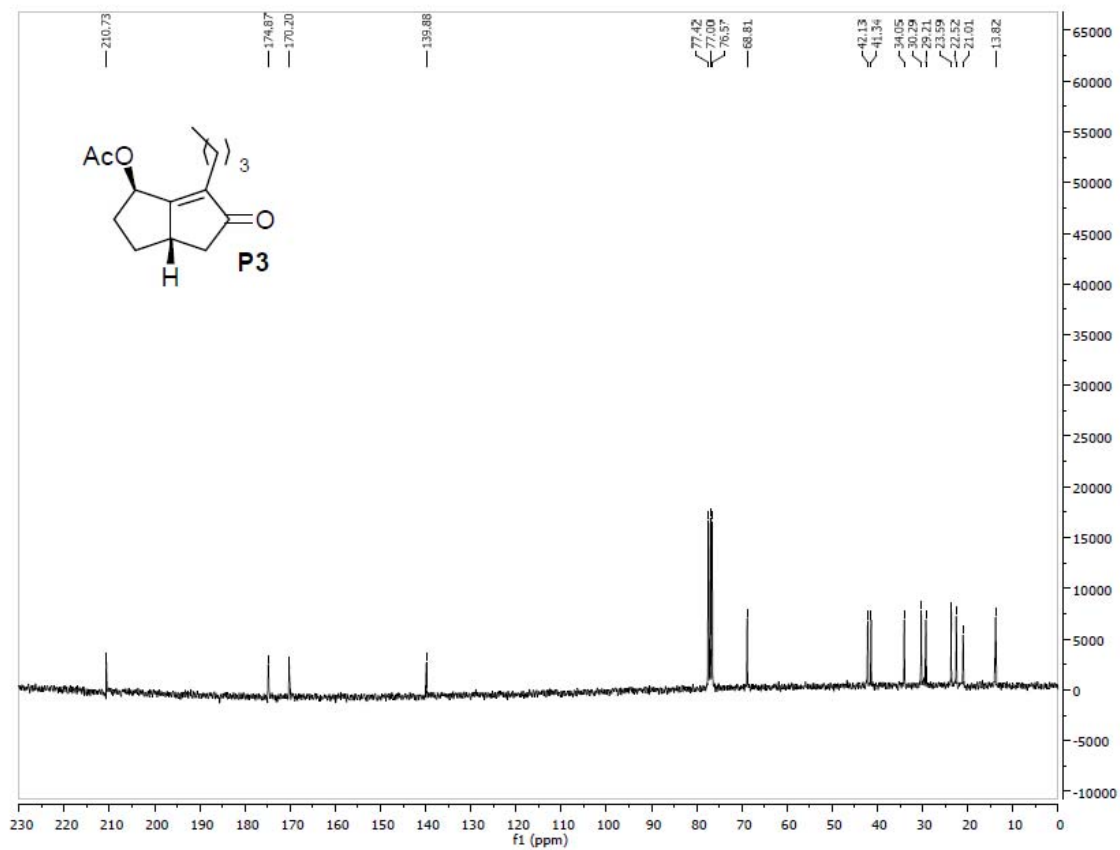
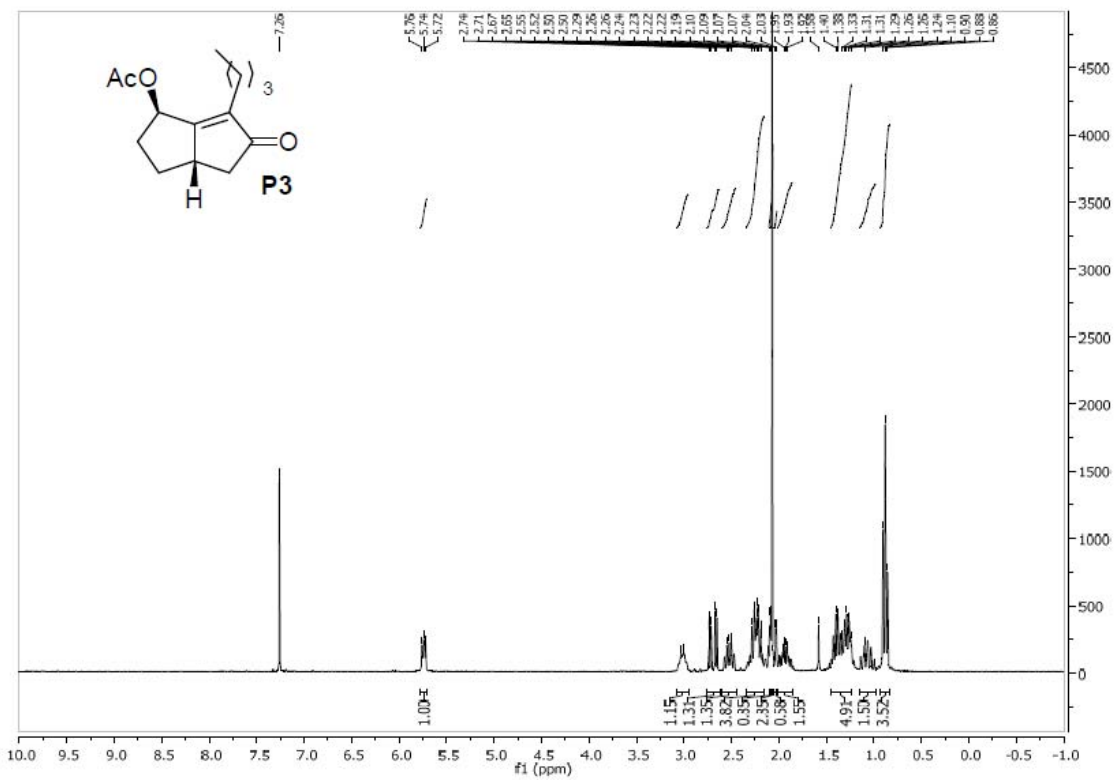


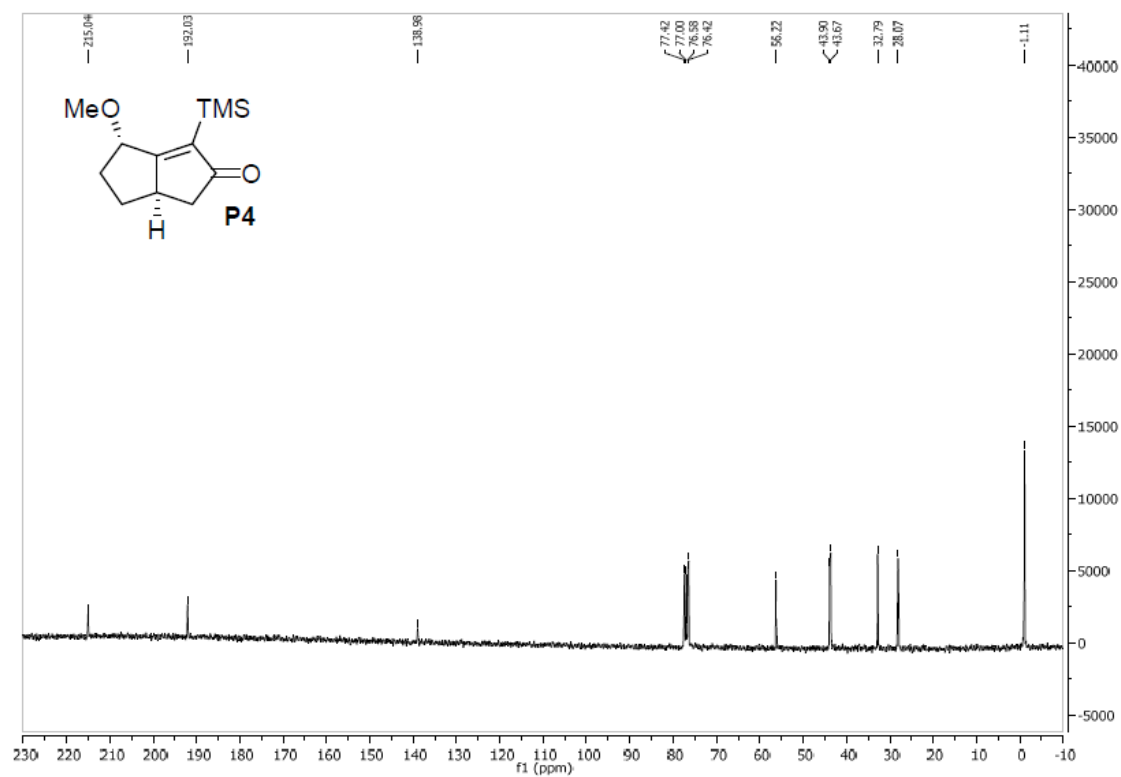
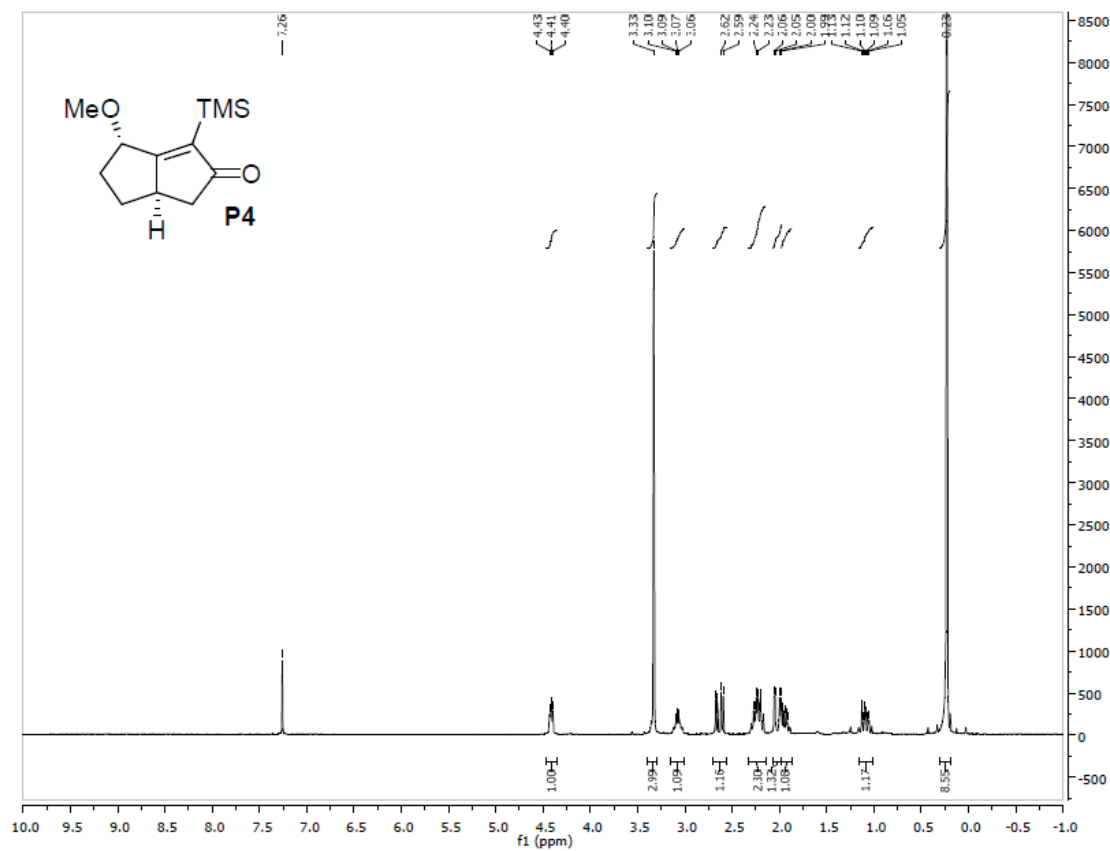


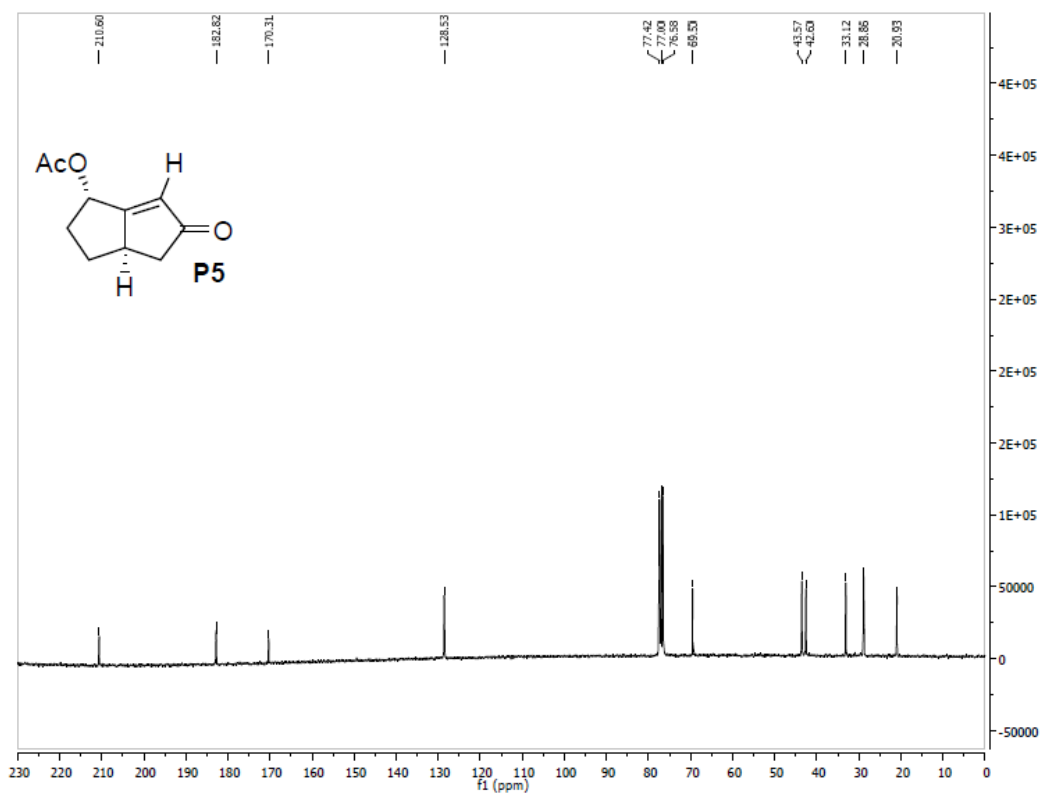
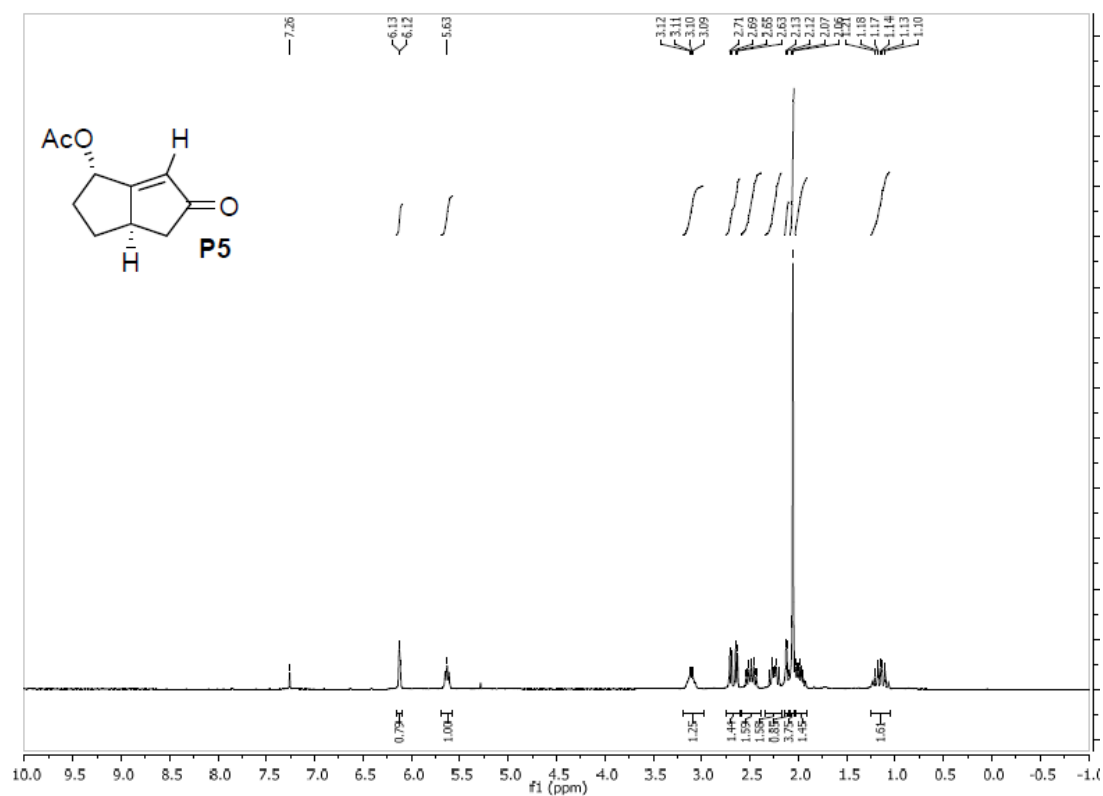
XIII. ^1H , ^{13}C NMR of P 1-16.

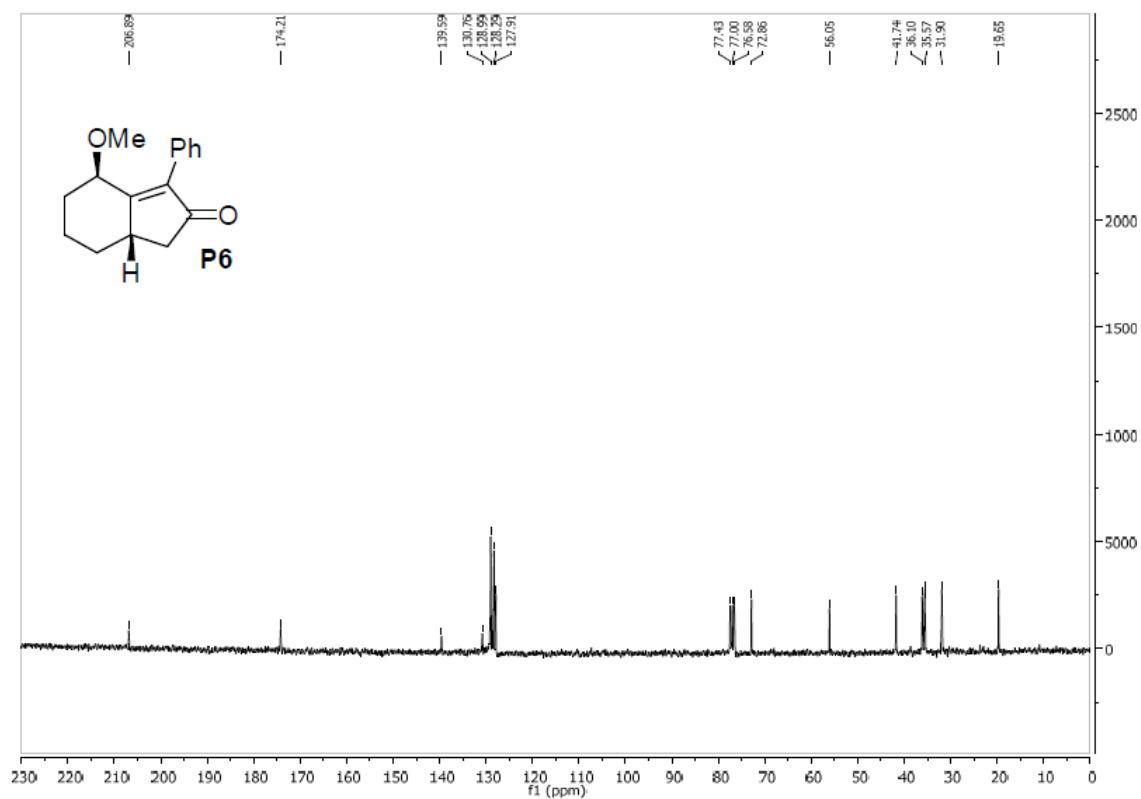
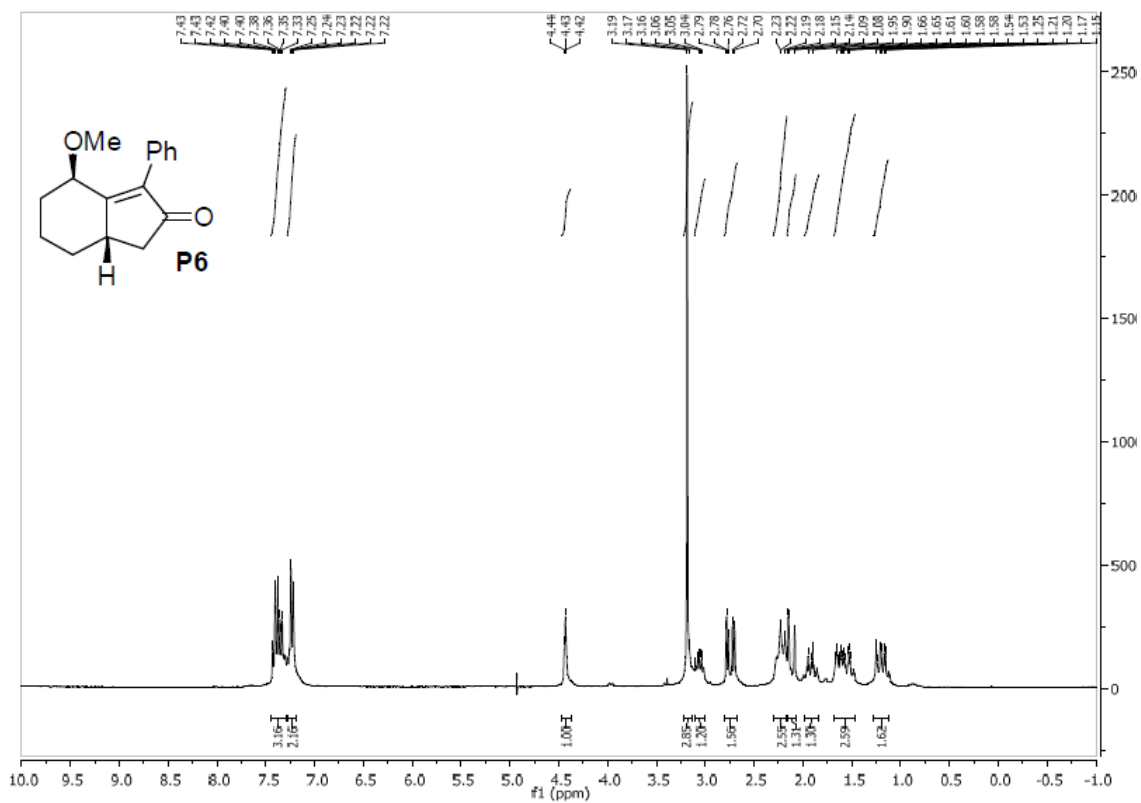


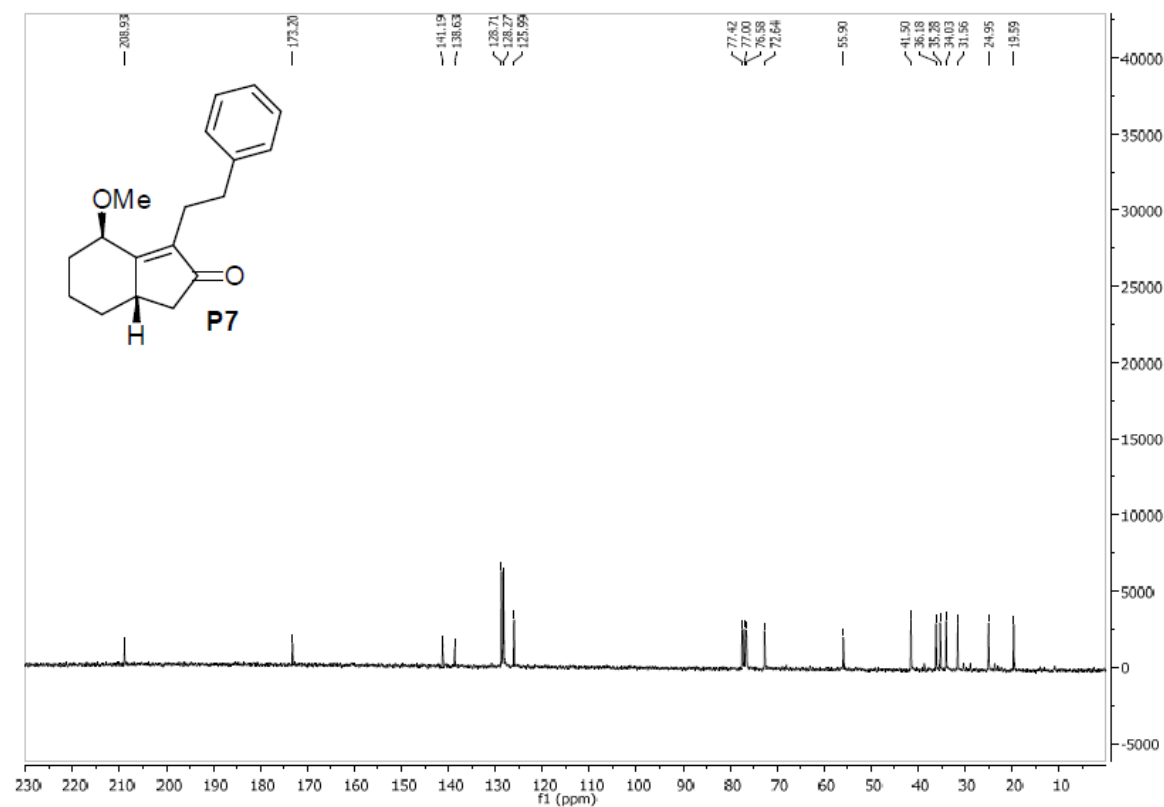
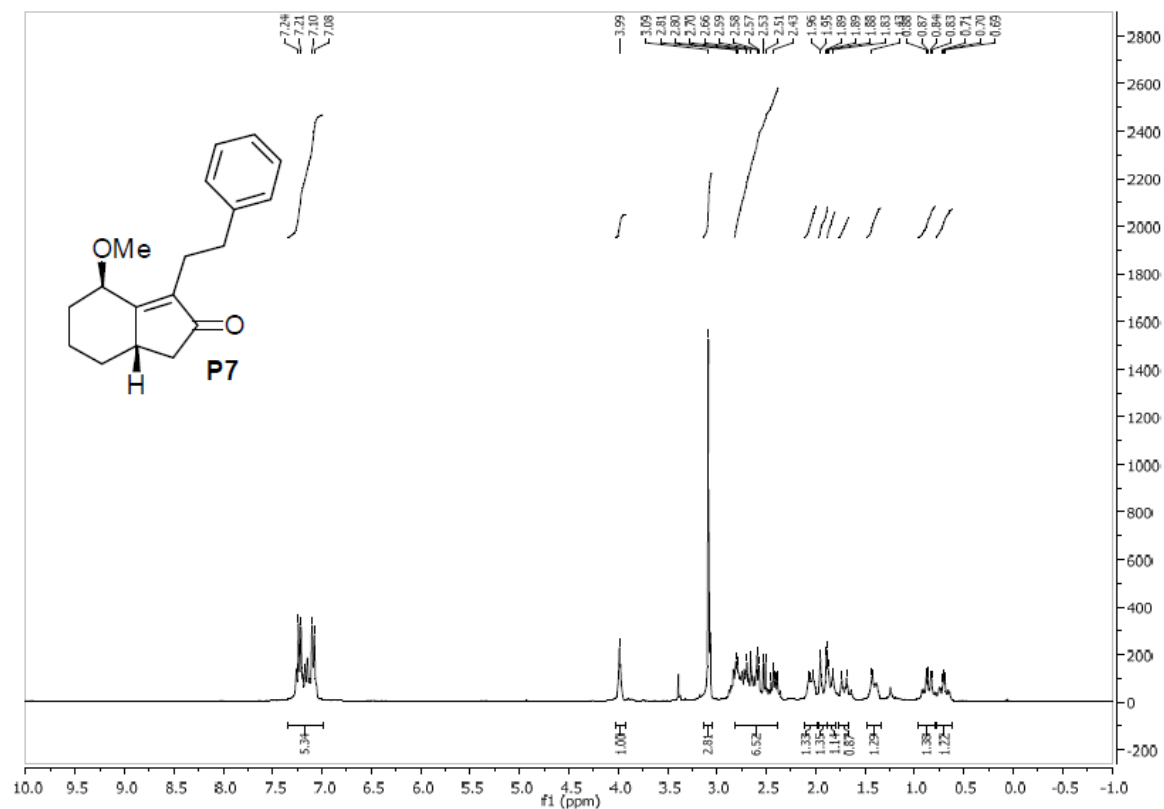


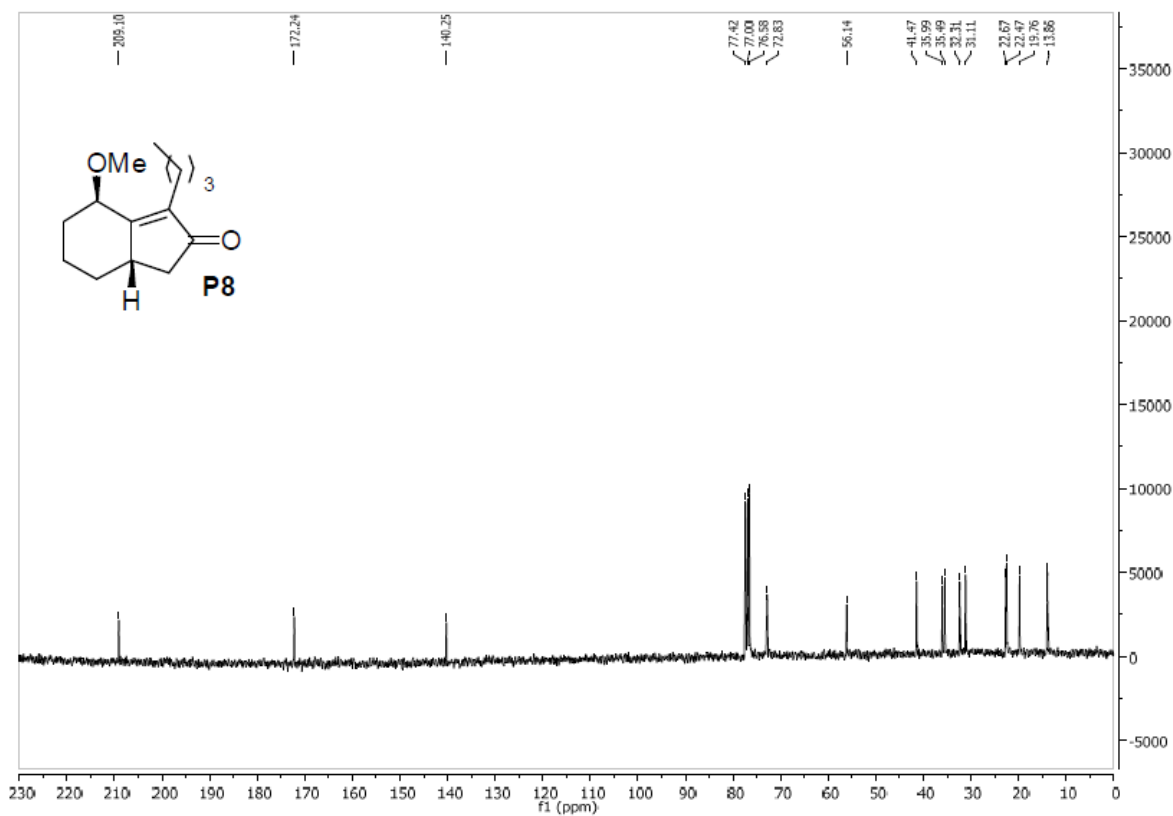
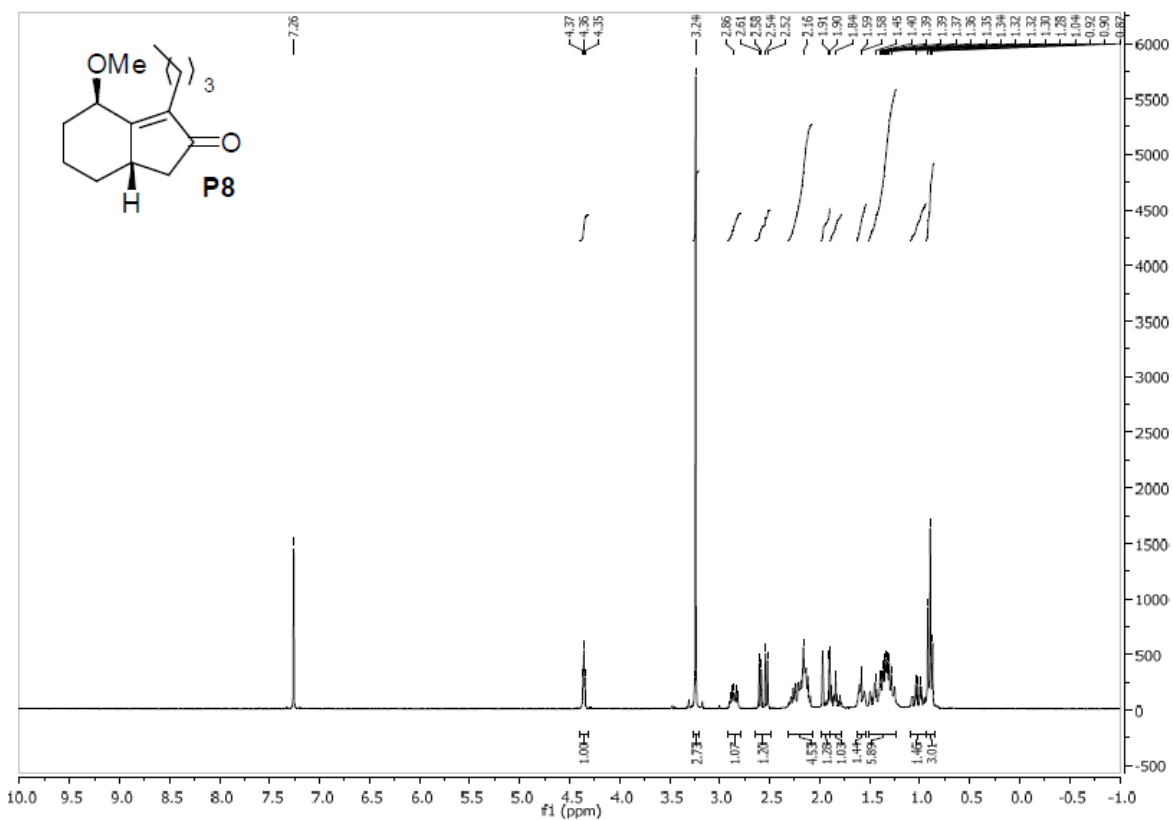


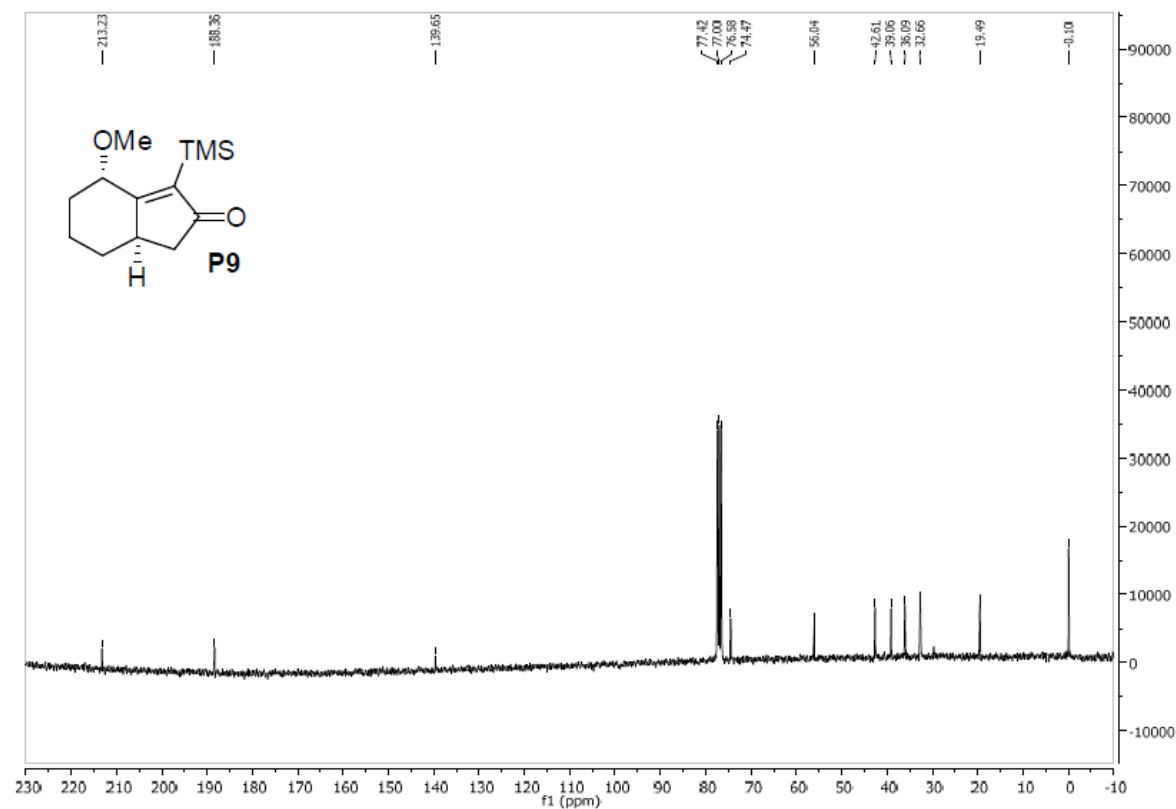
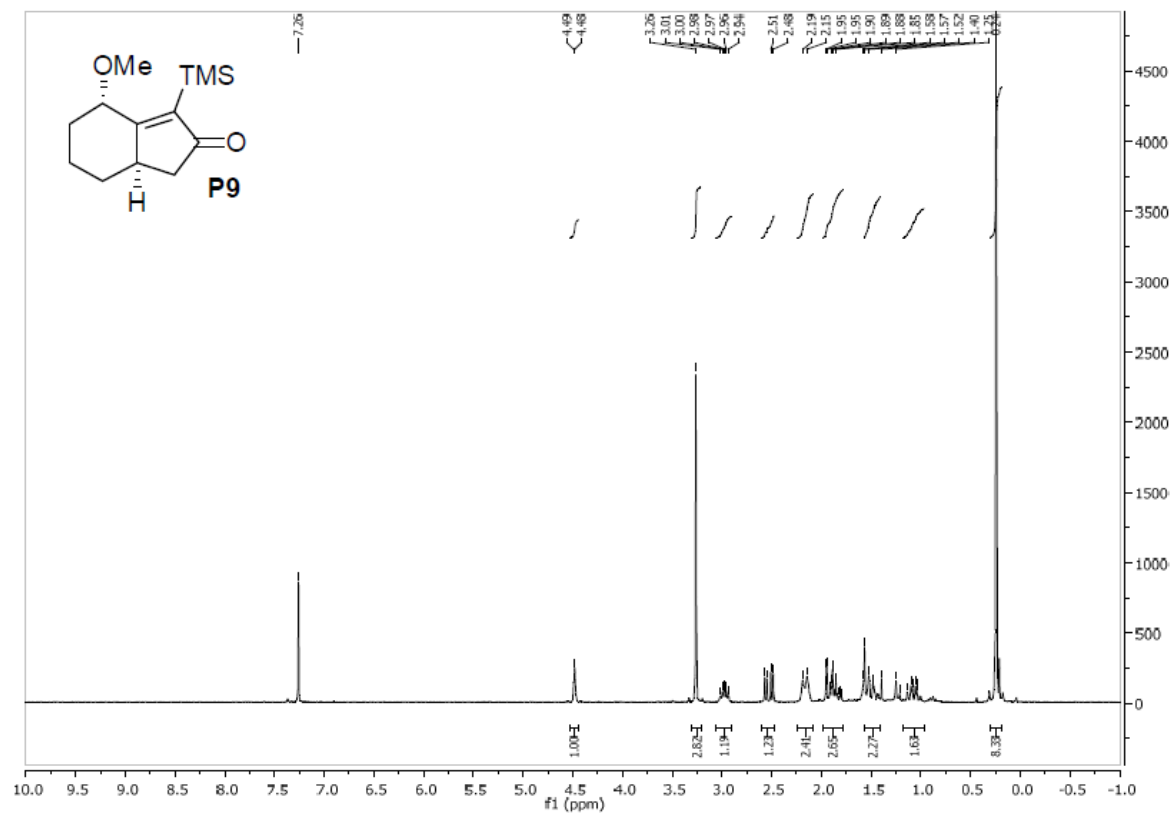


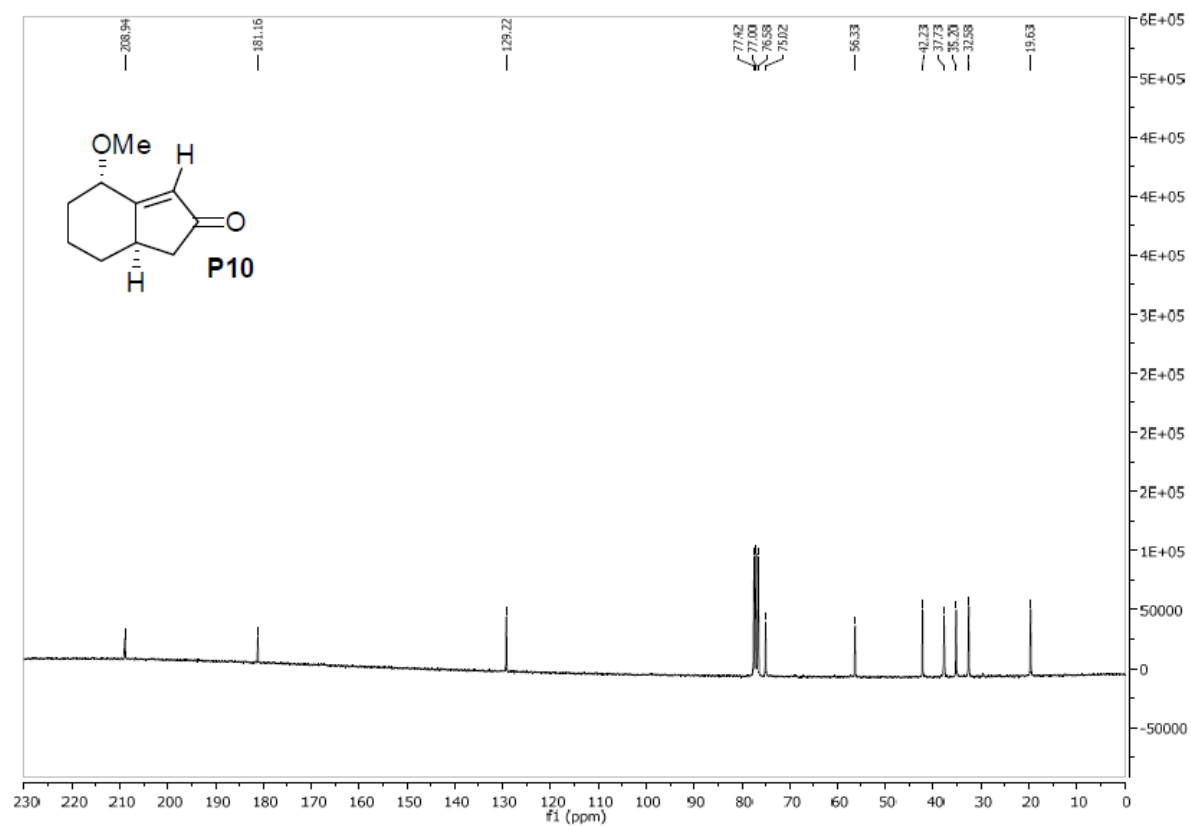
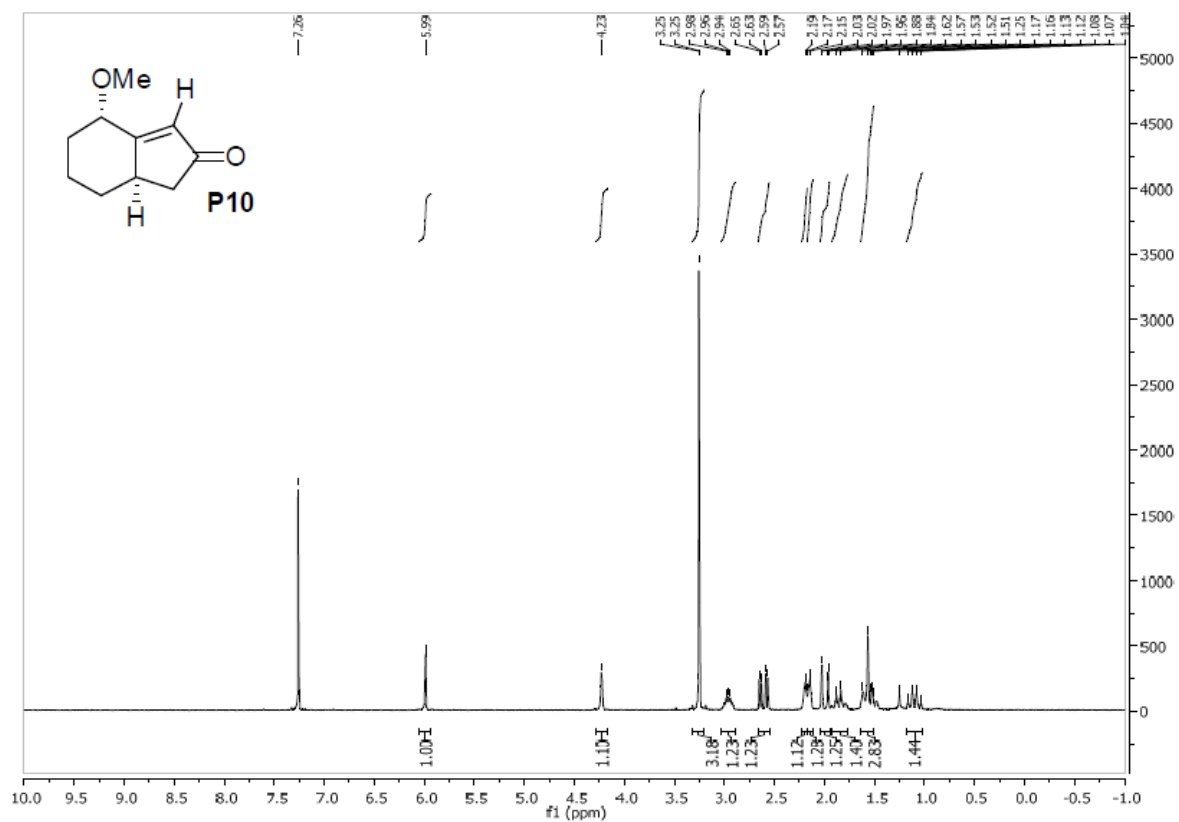


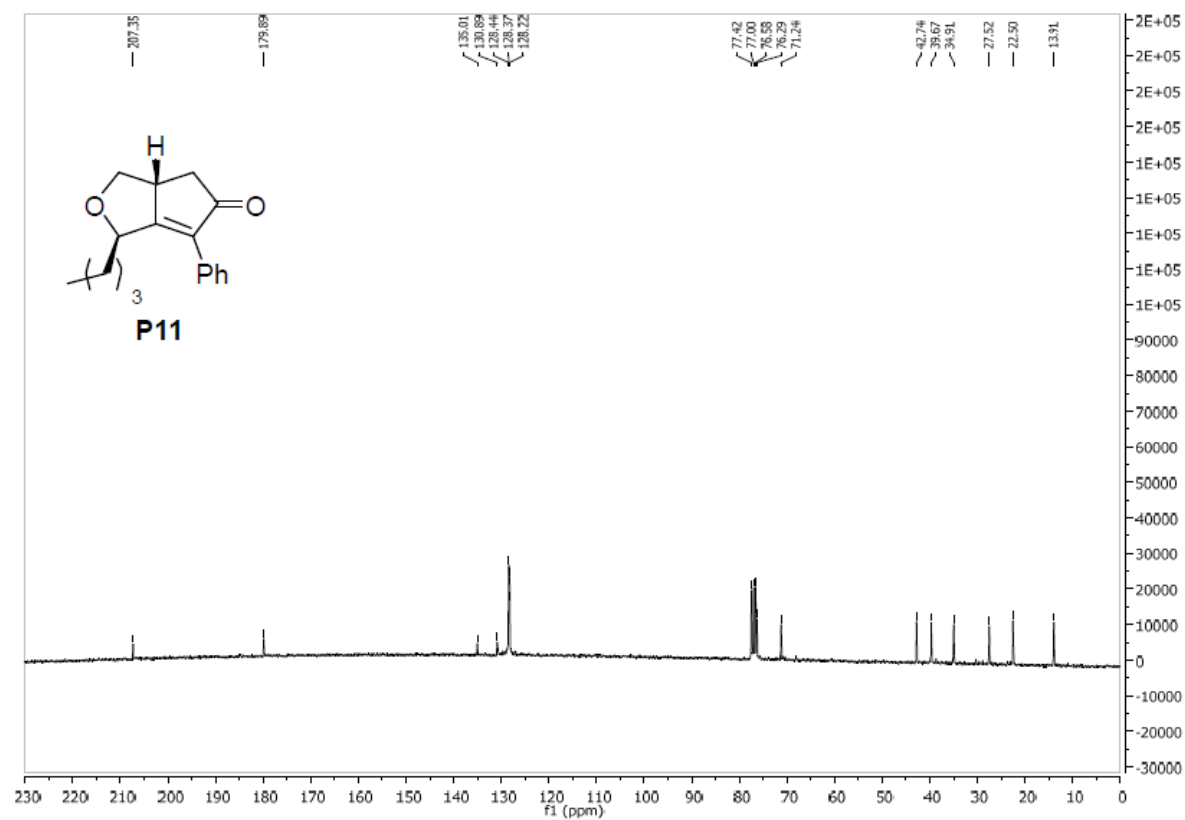
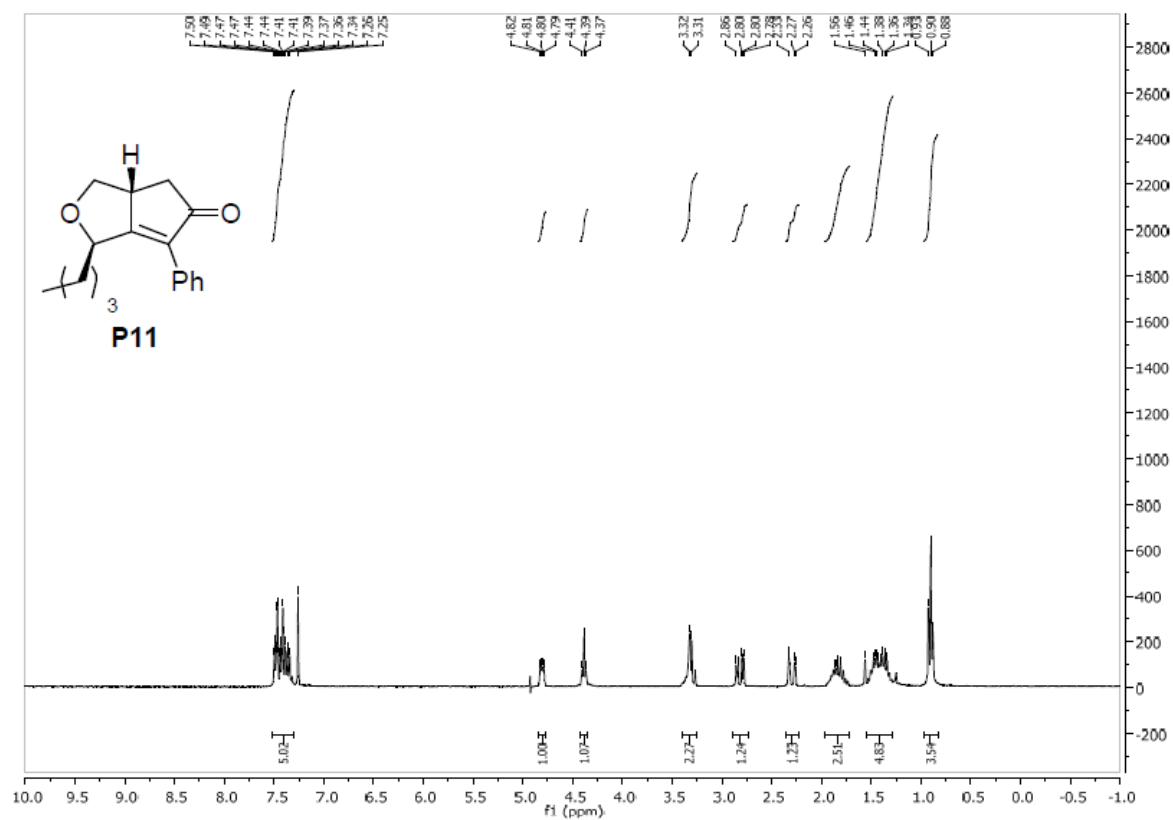


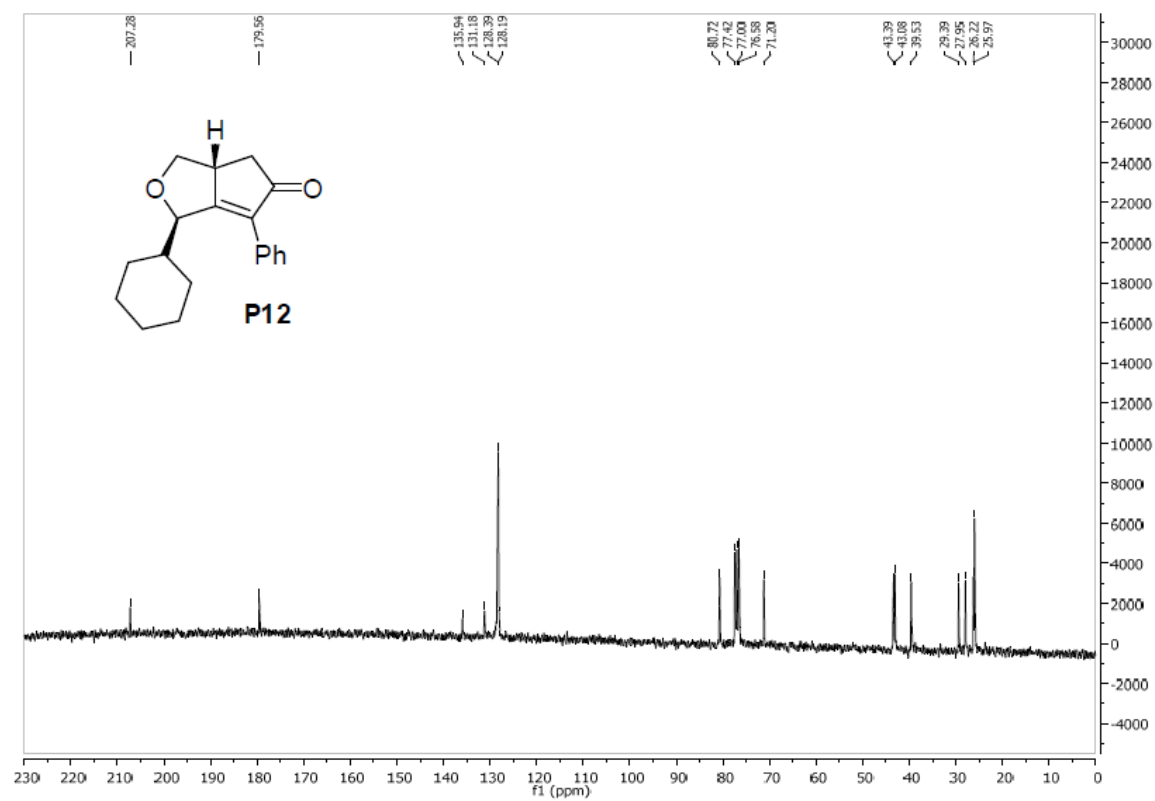
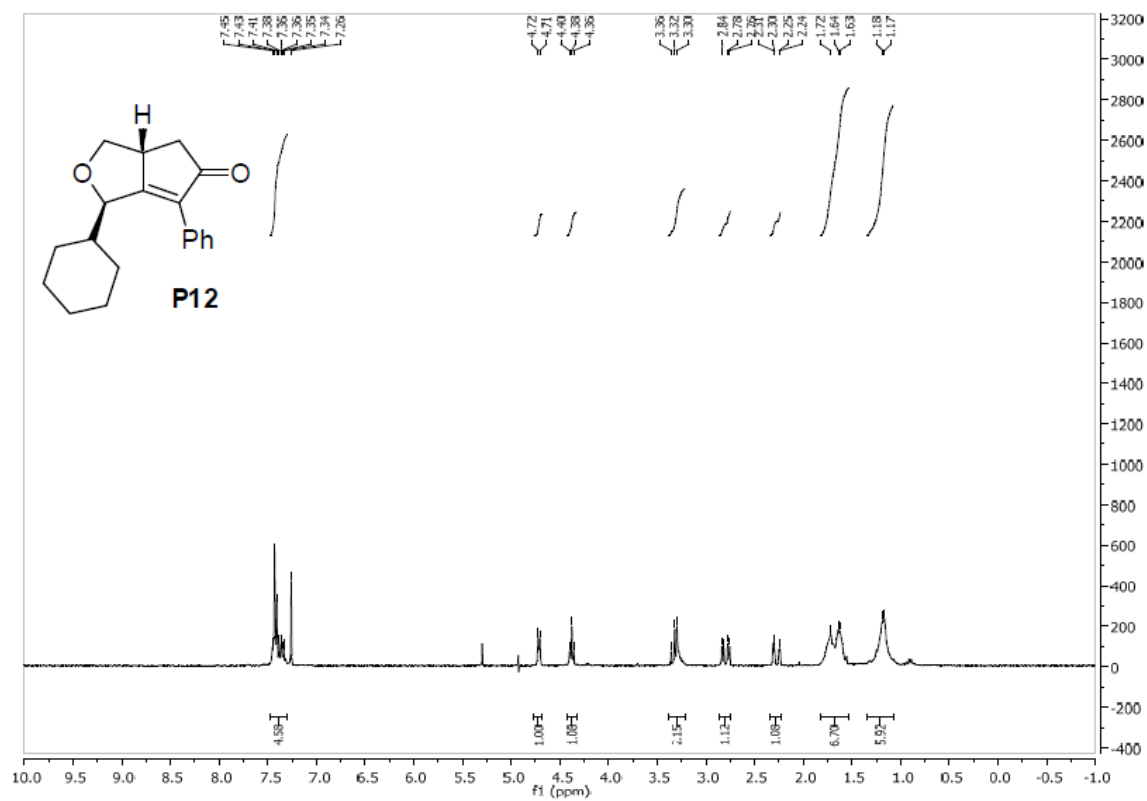


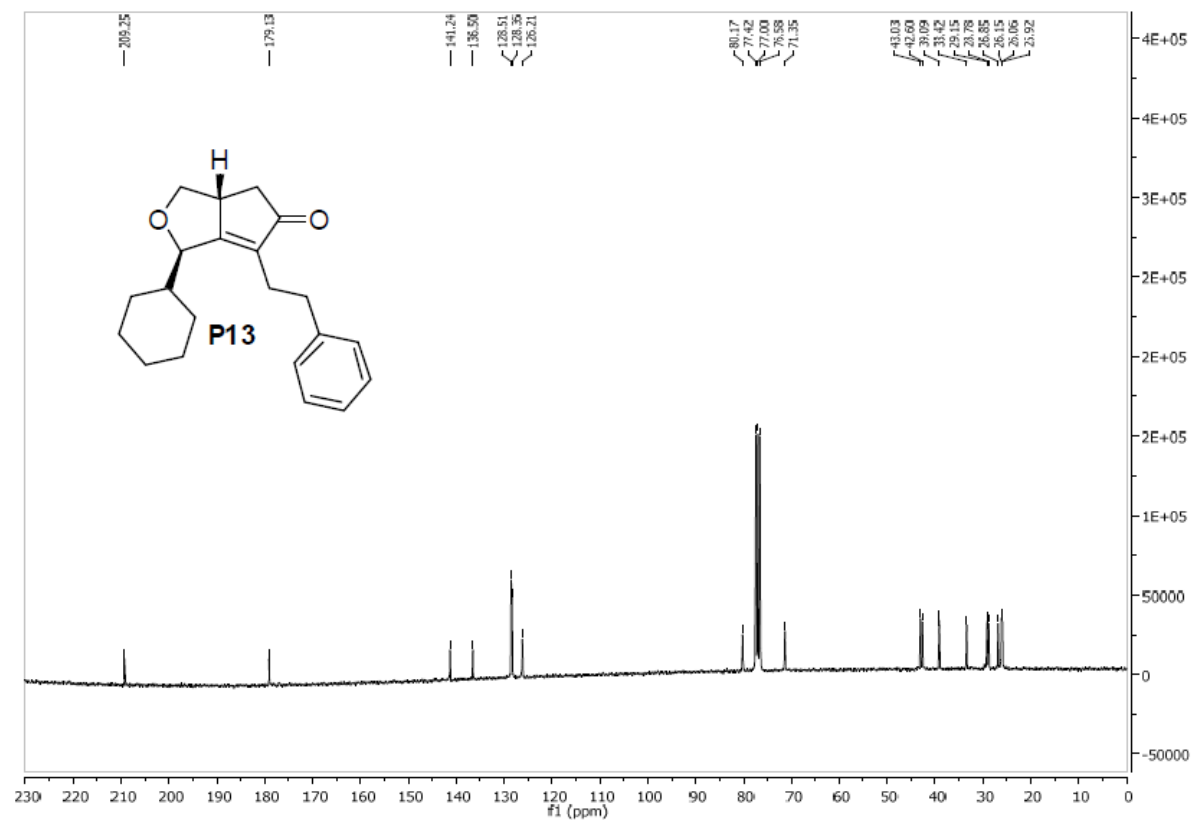
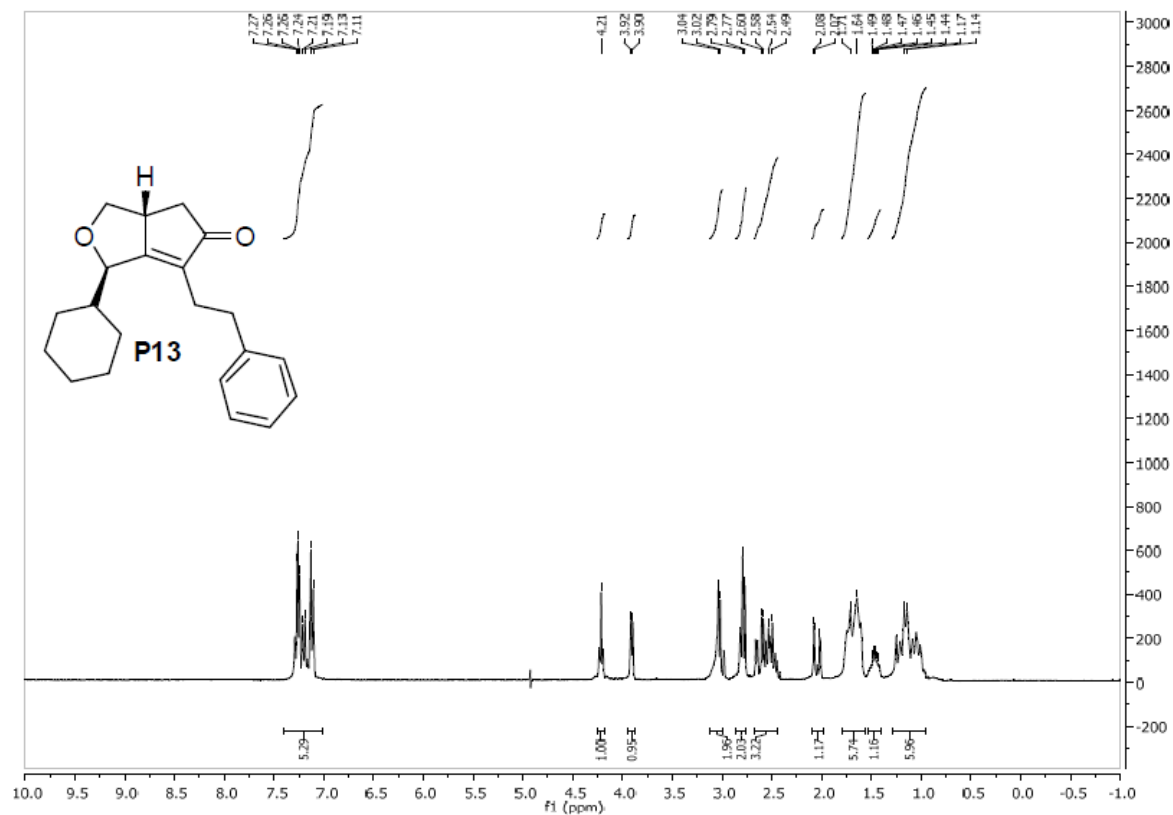


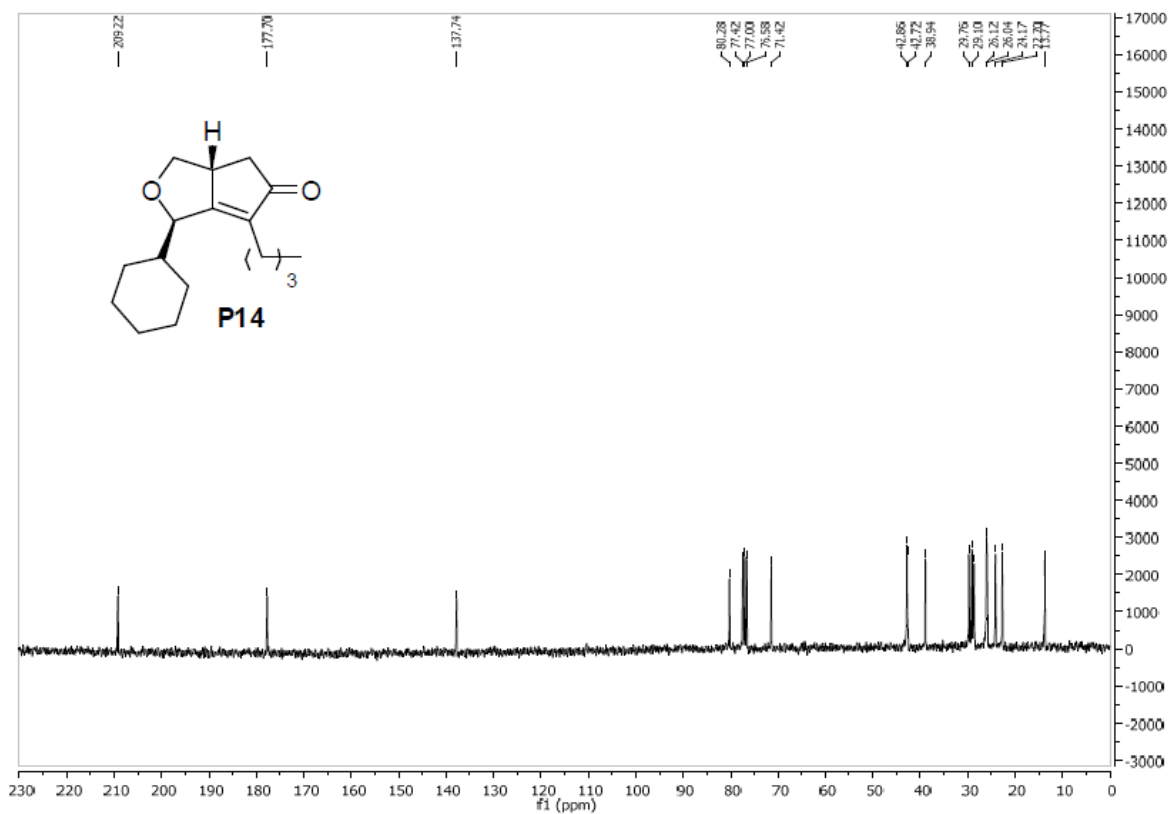
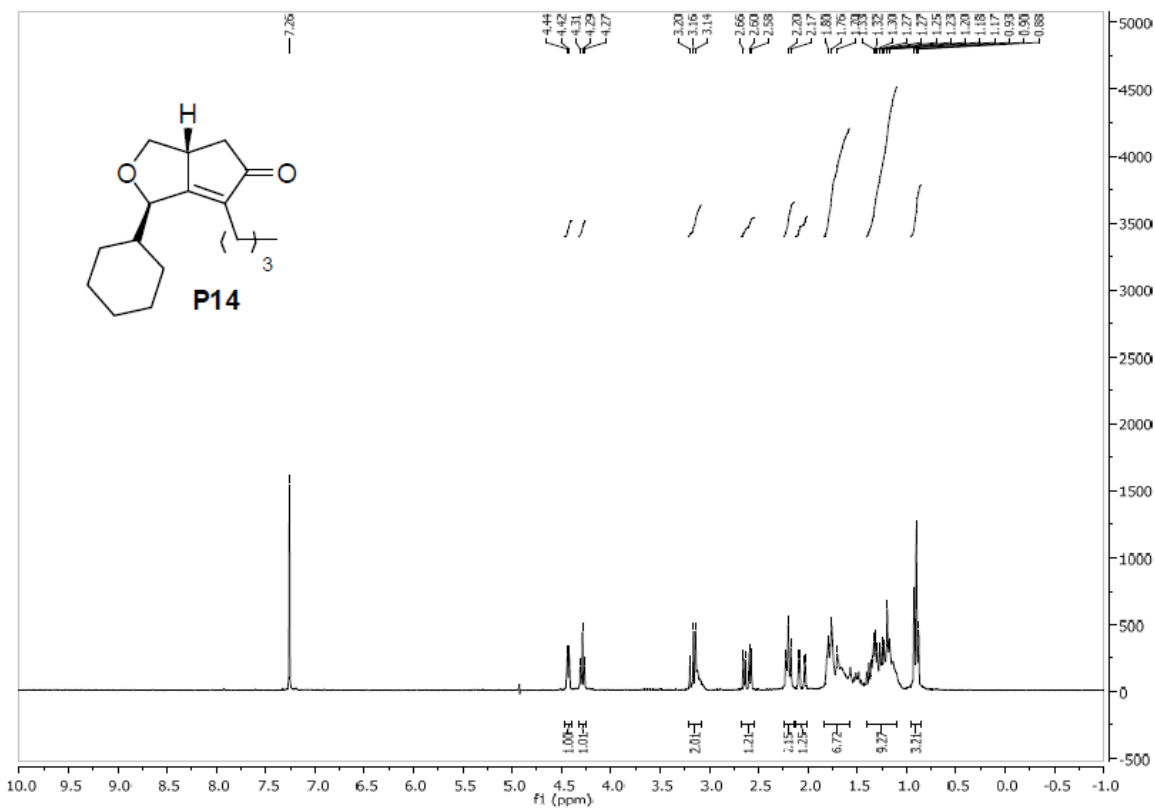


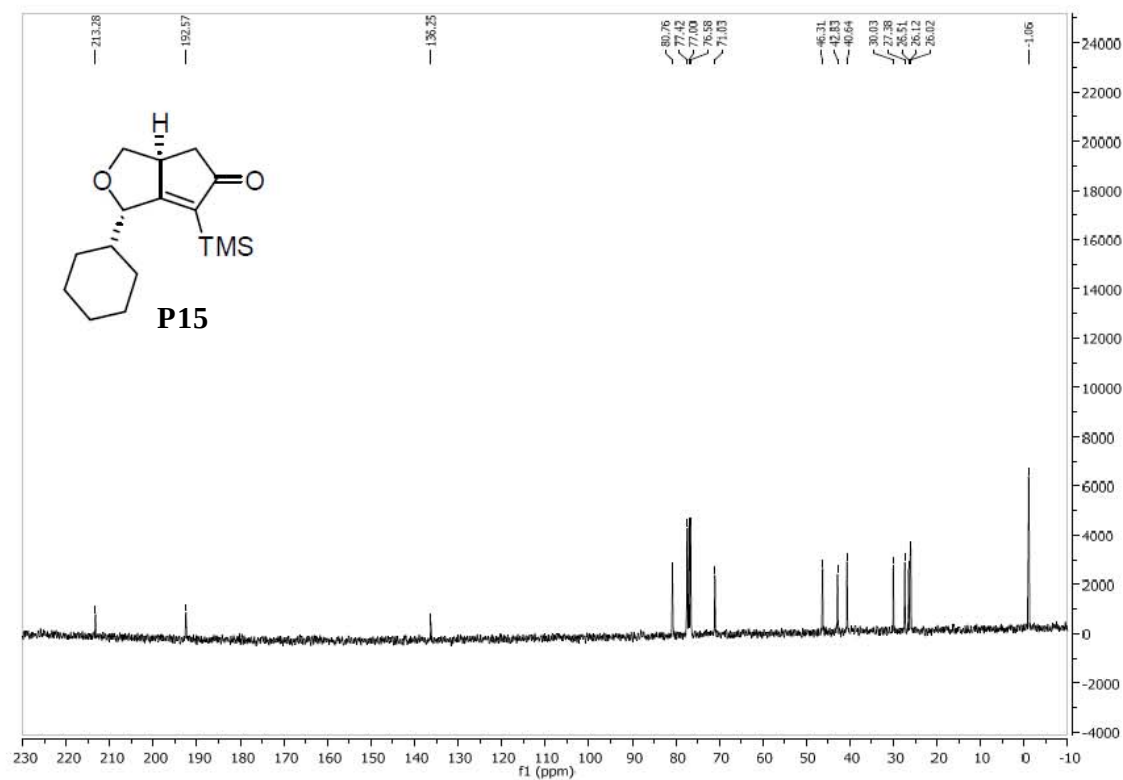
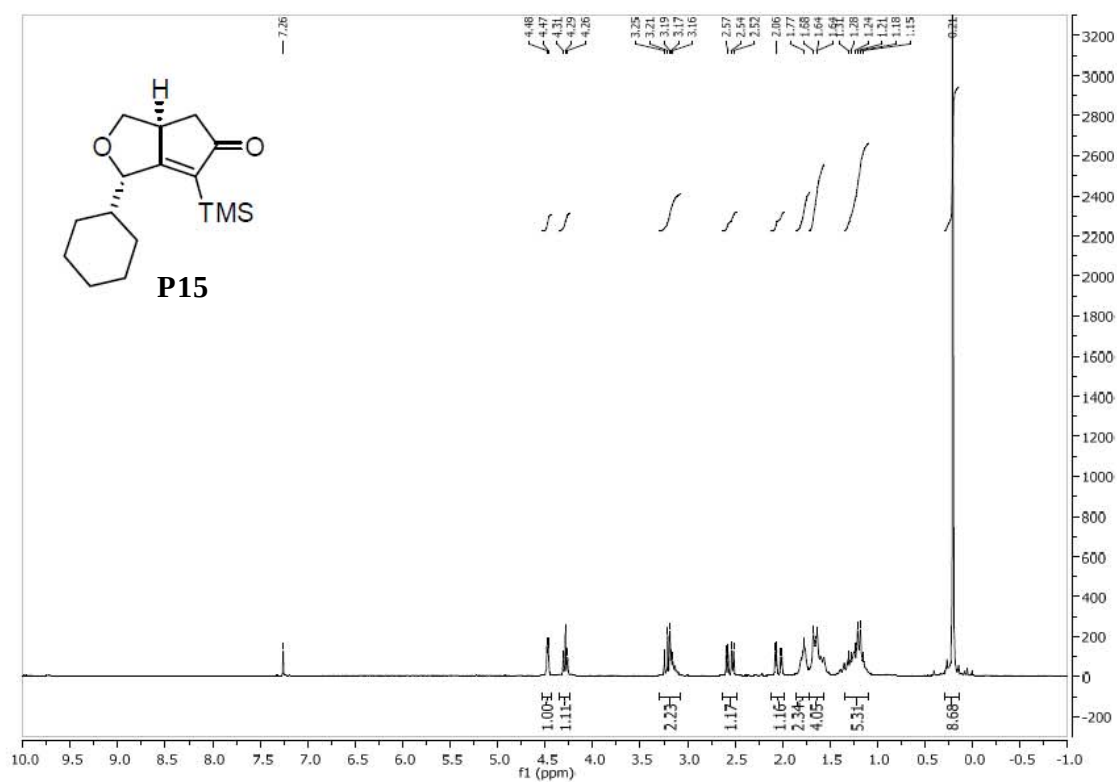


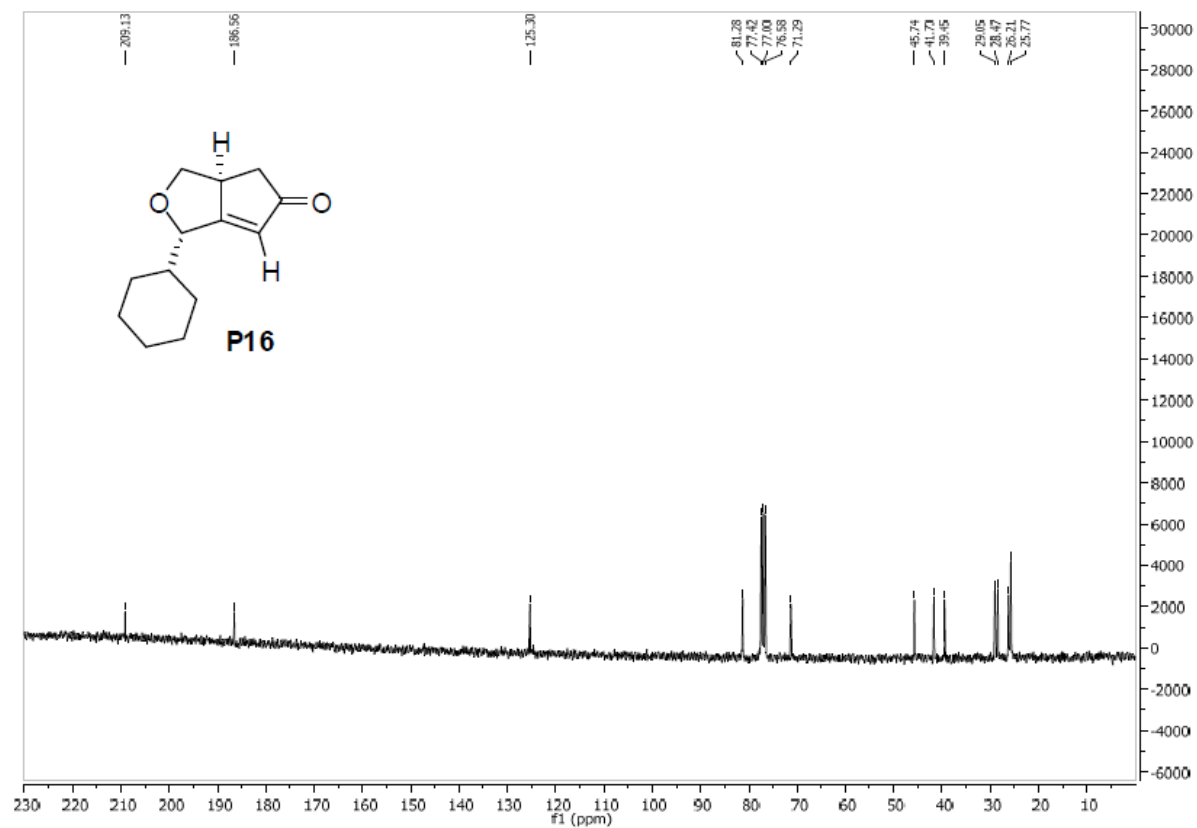
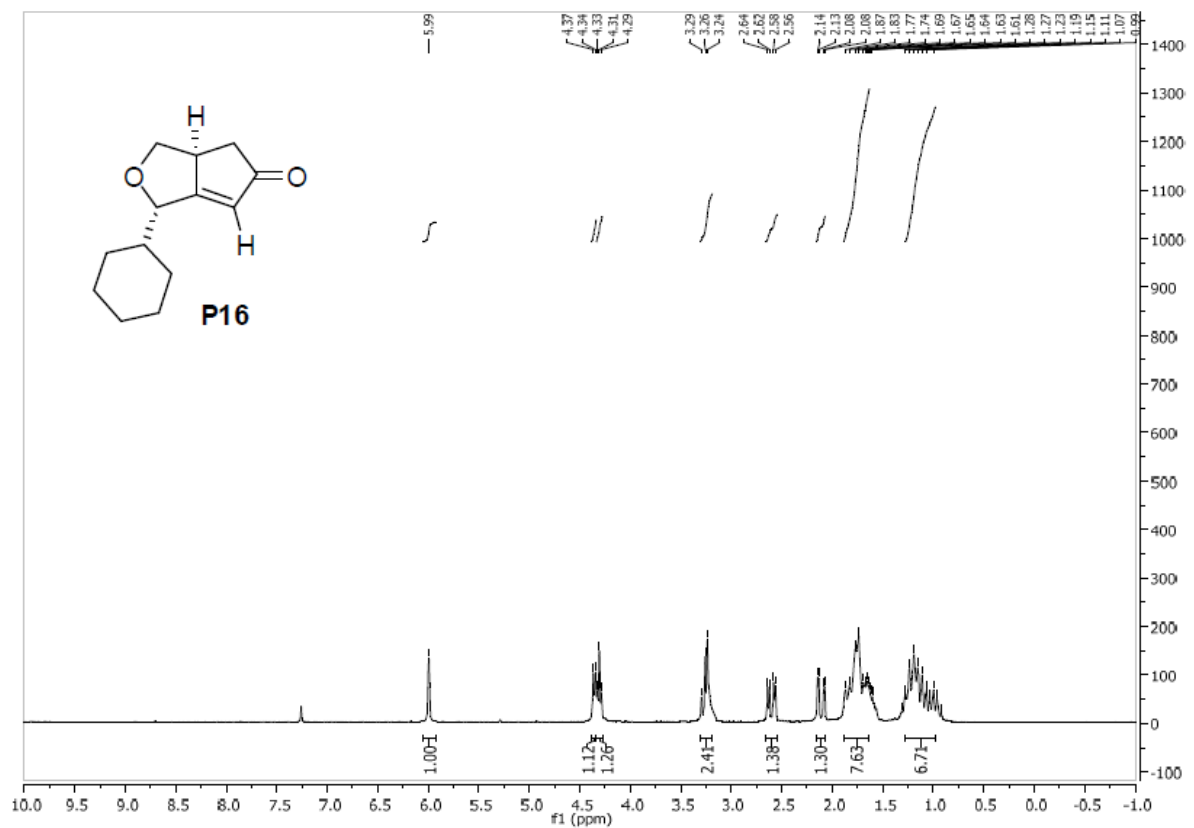






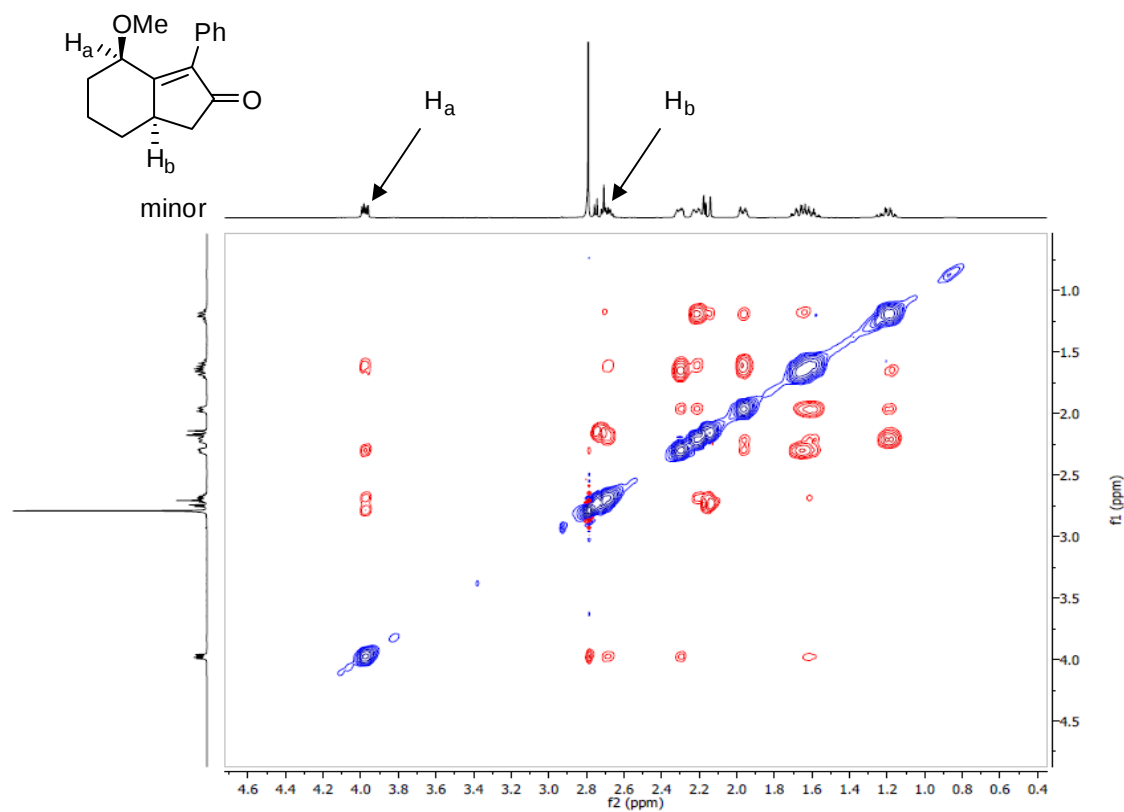
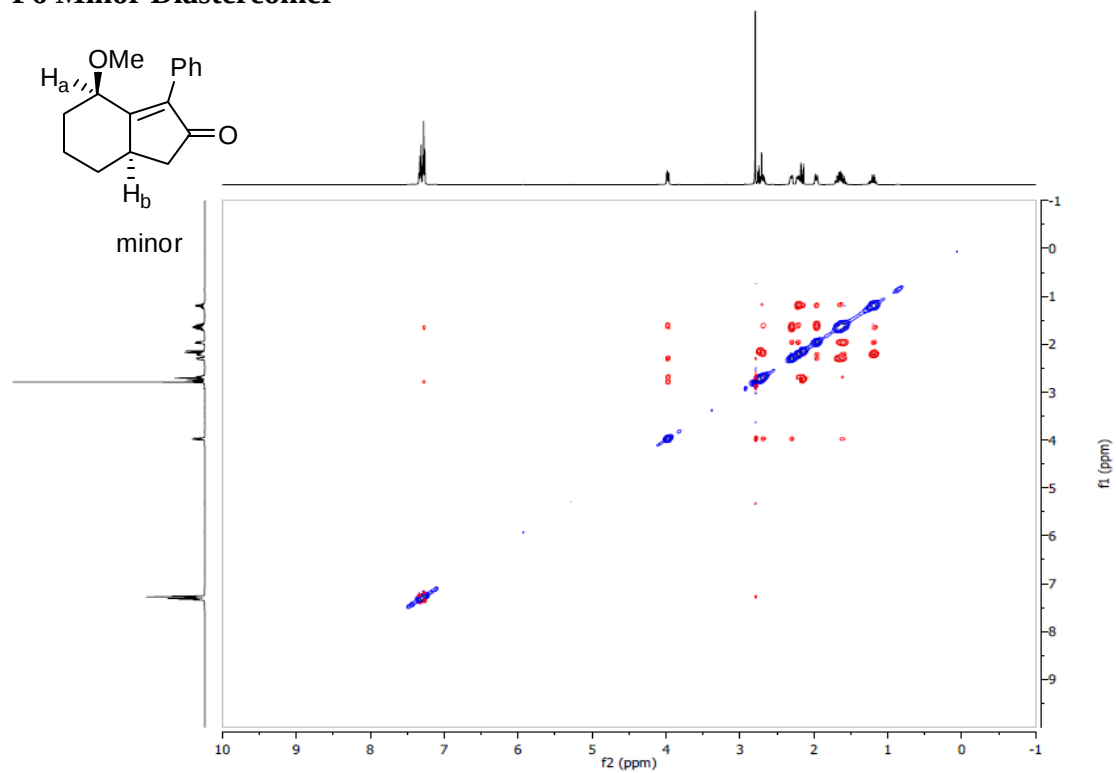




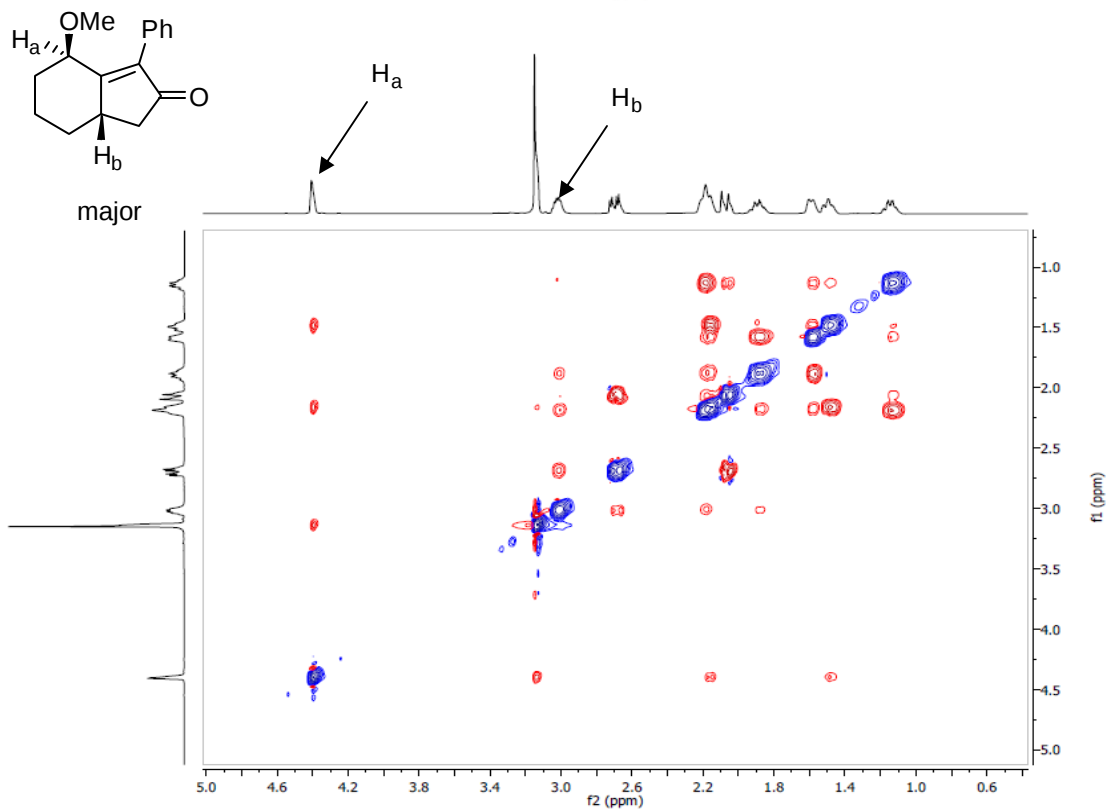
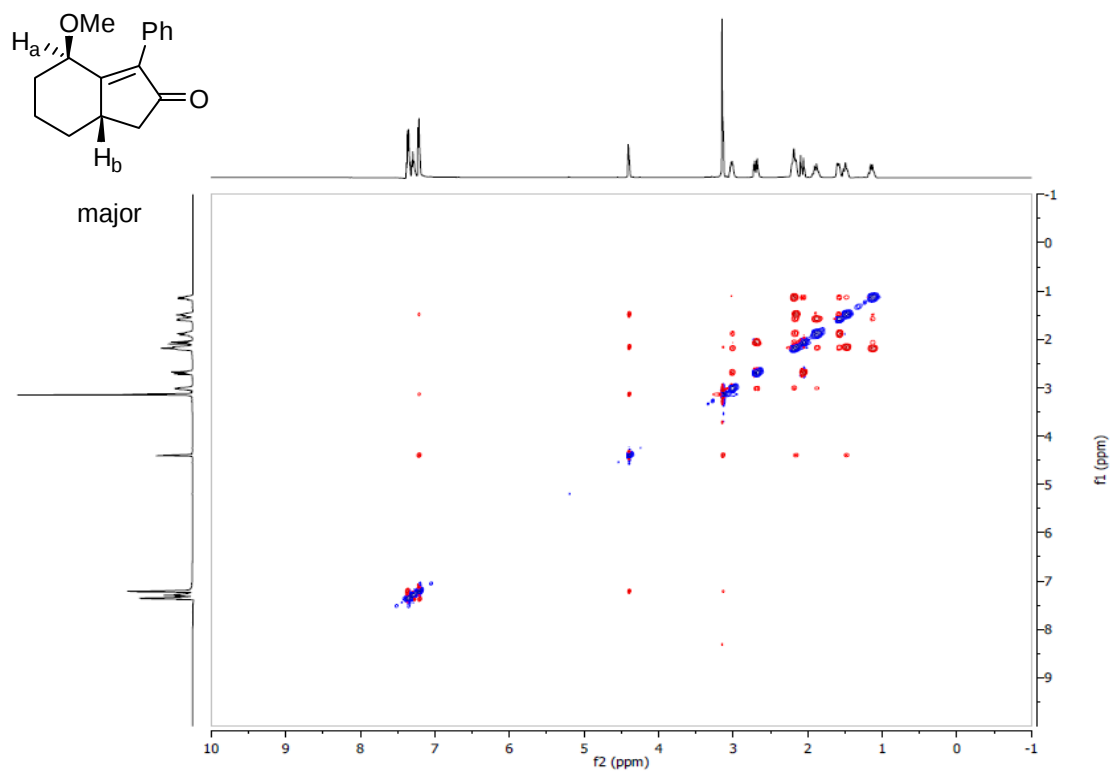


XIV. NOESY NMR of P6 and P11.

P6 Minor Diastereomer



P6 Major Diastereomer



P11 Minor Diastereomer

