Supplementary Material

General Methods. ¹H and ¹³C NMR spectra were recorded at 250 or 400 MHz using CDCl₃ as internal standard. MS experiments were done in the EI mode (70 eV). Flash chromatography was performed using Merck silica gel 60 (0.004-0.063 mm). TLC monitoring was done on Merck plates (silica gel F₂₅₄), compounds were visualized by treatment with a solution of 48 g (NH₄)₆Mo₇O₂₄.4H₂O and 2 g Ce(SO₄)₂ in 1 l of 10 % H₂SO₄, followed by heating. Solvents were distilled, if necessary, before use. *tert*-Butyl-α-bromomethylacrylate (1) was prepared following literature procedures¹⁵. 13C-Methyl iodide was purchased from Cambridge Isotope Laboratories.

4-13C-tert-Butyl-2-oxobutanoate (2).

¹³C-Methyliodide (5.19 mmol, 0.74 g) was added to 5.19 mmol (126 mg) dry magnesia in 3 ml of Et₂O under an argon - atmosphere. The mixture was heated to 40 °C until no solid magnesia could be observed in the solution. After cooling to 0 °C, 4.55 mmol (1 g) of *tert*-Butyl-α-bromomethylacrylate (1) were added dropwise. The reaction mixture was stirred for 15 min. at 0 °C and for additionally 2 h at room temperature. After the solution was cooled to 0 °C, 3 g of ice and 2 ml saturated NH₄Cl solution were added. The aqueous phase was extracted 3 times with Et₂O (5 ml each). The organic layers were washed with NaHCO₃ solution and water, dried over MgSO₄ and evaporated. Kugelrohrdestillation of the crude product yielded 608 mg (3.9 mmol, 85%) of 4-¹³C-*tert*-Butyl-2-ethylacrylate. ¹H NMR (250 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 6.00 (s, 1H), 5.41 (s, 1H), 2.24-2.29 (m, 2H), 1.47 (s, 9H), 1.29 and 0.79 (two t, J = 126.5, 7.3 Hz, 3H); ¹³C NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 167.0, 144.3, 122.7, 80.7, 28.5, 25.2 (d, J = 34.4 Hz), 13.11; EI-MS m/z = 157.0 (M⁺), 101.1 (M⁺-C₄H₉), 57.1 (C₄H₉).

Ozone was bubbled through a solution of 3.9 mmol (608 mg) [4- 13 C]-*tert*-Butyl-2-ethylacrylate in 60 ml CH₂Cl₂ at -78° C until the mixture turned blue. Dry air was bubbled through the solution until the blue colour disappeared. After addition of 5.4 mmol (1.4 g) of triphenylphosphine, the mixture was brought to room temperature by stirring overnight. The solution was then evaporated, and the product purified by Kugelrohrdestillation, which afforded 462 mg (2.9 mmol, 75%) of 4- 13 C-*tert*-Butyl-2-oxobutanoate (2). 1 H NMR (250 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 2.72-2.82 (m, 2H), 1.52 (s, 9H), 1.34 and 0.83 (two t, J = 128.4, 7.3 Hz, 3H); 13 C NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 194.2, 158.8, 81.8, 30.5 (d, J = 35.9 Hz), 25.8, 5.0.

2-Keto-4-13C-butvrate (3).

Anhydrous HCl gas was bubbled through a solution of 3 mmol (480 mg) [4-13C]-tert-Butyl-2-oxobutanoate (2) in 10 ml CH₂Cl₂/Et₂O (1:1) for 15 minutes at a temperature of 0 °C. The

solution was stirred for 2 h at room temperature until TLC showed completion of the reaction. The solution was dried over MgSO₄ and evaporated to give a clear oil. Silica gel column chromatography (hexanes/Et₂O = 1:1) yielded 250 mg (2.43 mmol, 81%) of product **3**. ¹H NMR (250 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 5.34 (s, 1H), 2.89-2.99 (m, 2H), 1.40 and 0.88 (two t, J = 129.1, 7.3 Hz, 3H); ¹³C NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 4.9, 29.1 (d, J = 35.8 Hz), 157.6, 194.3; EI-MS m/z = 102.9 (M⁺), 58.9 (M⁺-CO₂), 58.0 (M⁺-HCO₃).

2-Keto-3-methyl-d₃-4-¹³C-butyrate (4).

To a solution of 4- 13 C-*tert*-Butyl-2-oxobutanoate (**2**) (2.87 mmol, 462 mg) in 1 ml Et₂O, dimethyl hydrazine (2.81 mmol, 0.21 ml) was added dropwise. The mixture was stirred at room temperature overnight, then diluted with 25 ml ether and washed with H₂O. The organic layer was dried over MgSO₄ and evaporated to yield 3- 13 C-Methyl-2-oxo-*tert*-butylpropionate, N,N-dimethylhydrazone (554 mg, 2.75 mmol, 96%). 1 H NMR (250 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 2.49 (s, 6H), 2.30-2.40 (m, 2H), 1.51 (s, 9H), 1.34 and 0.83 (two t, J = 127.9, 7.5 Hz, 3H); 13 C NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 164.5, 153.6, 81.9, 47.8, 28.5, 22.4 (d, J = 33.7), 11.0; EI-MS m/z = 201.3 (M⁺), 145.2 (M⁺-C₄H₉), 57.1 (C₄H₉).

3-¹³C-Methyl-2-oxo-*tert*-butylpropionate, N,N-dimethylhydrazone 2.75 mmol (554 mg) was dissolved in 9 ml of THF and cooled to -78 °C. To this solution 3.5 mmol LDA were added dropwise under an argon – atmosphere. The enolate was allowed to generate over 1 h at -78 °C, followed by the slow addition of a solution of 4 mmol CD₃I in 3 ml THF. Stirring was continued for 2 h at -78 °C. The reaction was quenched by adding 0.8 ml H₂O. Then the reaction-mixture was brought to room temperature, evaporated, and the residue redissolved in 15 ml EtOAc. The solution was washed with H₂O, dried over MgSO₄ and evaporated to yield a yellow oil. Silica gel column chromatography (hexanes/Et₂O = 7:3) yielded 476 mg (2.18 mmol, 80%) of 3-¹³C, 3-CD₃-Dimethyl-2-oxo-tert-butylpropionate, N,N-dimethylhydrazone. ¹H NMR (250 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 2.59 (m, 1H), 2.45 (s, 6H), 1.50 (s, 9H), 1.38 and 0.87 (two d, J = 127.2, 6.8 Hz, 3H); ¹³C NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 167.1, 165.3, 82.6, 47.6, 28.4, 19.9; EI-MS m/z = 218.1 (M⁺), 162.1 (M⁺-C₄H₉), 57.0 (C₄H₉).

To a solution of 3^{-13} C, 3^{-13} C,

1H), 1.53 (s, 9H), 1.38 and 0.87 (two d, J = 128.2, 6.8 Hz, 3H); 13 C NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 199.6, 162.1, 84.3, 37.1 (d, J = 33.7 Hz), 28.3, 17.4; EI-MS m/z = 176.0 (M⁺), 118.0 (M⁺-C₄H₉), 75.0 (M⁺-C₄H₉-CO₂), 57.0 (C₄H₉).

Anhydrous HCl gas was bubbled through a solution of 2 mmol (353 mg) 3^{-13} C, 3^{-13}