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SUPPORTING INFORMATION

Supporting Information

N-methyl iodides. Quaternary N-methyl iodides were prepared by reacting corresponding amines with equimolar amounts of iodomethane in toluene (1 mL/mmol) and refluxing the suspension for 3 h under nitrogen. The salts were collected by filtration and dried under vacuum at 50 °C.

N-methyl pyridinium iodide (NMPI). Pyridine (4.7 g, 59.4 mmol) and iodomethane (9.1 g, 64.1 mmol) were reacted to give NMPI (11.1 g, 84%) as pale yellow, hygroscopic crystals, mp 115-117 °C (Lit.[1] 116-117 °C); ^{1}H NMR (3 mM in $CDCl_3$), δ 4.73 (s, 3 H, CH_3), 8.05-8.15 [m (app. t), 2 H, H_m], 8.44-8.52 [m (app. t), 1 H, H_p], 9.23-9.26 [m (app. d), 2 H, H_o].

N-methyl quinolinium iodide (NMCI). Quinoline (7.4 g, 57.3 mmol) and iodomethane (8.5 g, 59.9 mmol) were reacted to give NMCI (14.7 g, 94%) as pale yellow, hygroscopic crystals, mp 130-132 °C (Lit.[2] 131-132 °C); ^{1}H NMR (1 mM in $CDCl_3$) δ 4.93 (s, 3 H, CH_3), 7.98-8.39 (m, 5 H, H_3, H_5, H_6, H_7, H_8), 8.96-9.01 [m (app. d), 1 H, H_4], 10.43-10.46 [m (app. d), 1 H, H_2].

N-methyl quinuclidinium iodide (NMQI). Quinuclidine (1.1 g, 9.9 mmol) and iodomethane (1.6 g, 11.3 mmol) were reacted to give NMQI (2.3 g, 92%) as a white, non-hygroscopic powder, mp > 260 °C; ^{1}H NMR (8 mM in $CDCl_3$) δ 2.03-2.13 (m, 6 H, CH_2CH), 2.26-2.33 (m, 1 H, CH), 3.32 (s, 3 H, CH_3), 3.75-3.85 (m, 6 H, CH_2N).

N-methyl pyridinium picrate (NMPP). - General procedure. A solution of picric acid (2.5 g, 10.9 mmol, 2 equiv) in CH_3CN (6 mL) was added to a suspension of silver oxide (1.3 g, 5.6 mmol, 1 equiv) in H_2O (5 mL) and the mixture was stirred vigorously at 60 °C for 15 min. The cooled suspension was filtered twice on a celite pad and the clear yellow solution was allowed to crystallize by evaporation of the solvent to afford 3.4 g of an orange solid, that

was washed with several portions of CH_2Cl_2 and dried under vacuum at 50 °C. Silver picrate (3.0 g, 82%) was obtained as non-hygroscopic crystals, mp > 260 °C. A solution of N-methyl pyridinium iodide (261 mg, 1.181 mmol, 1 equiv) in H_2O (5 mL) was added dropwise to a stirred solution of silver picrate (397 mg, 1.182 mmol, 1 equiv) in CH_3CN (5 mL). The precipitate AgI was filtered on a celite pad and the clear solution was allowed to crystallize by evaporation of the solvent and dried under vacuum at 50 °C, to give NMPP (343 mg, 90%) as yellow, non-hygroscopic crystals (long needles), mp 112-114 °C; ^{1}H NMR (1 mM in $CDCl_3$) δ 4.71 (s, 3 H, CH_3), 8.06-8.14 [m (app. t), 2 H, H_m], 8.43-8.52 [m (app. t), 1 H, H_p], 8.84 (s, 2 H, Picrate), 9.23-9.27 [m (app. d), 2 H, H_o]. The purity of the salt was checked by integration of the picrate *vs*. N-methyl ^{1}H NMR signals.

N-methyl quinuclidinium picrate (NMQP). Silver picrate (1.354 g, 4.030 mmol) and NMQI (1.020 g, 4.030 mmol) were reacted according to the general procedure to give NMQP (1.186 g, 83%) as a non-hygroscopic yellow solid, mp > 260 °C. ^{1}H NMR (0.5 mM in $CDCl_3$) δ 2.05-2.16 (m, 6 H, CH_2CH), 2.29-2.34 (m, 1 H, CH), 3.21 (s, 3 H, CH_3), 3.61-3.70 (m, 6 H, CH_2N), 8.85 (s, 2 H, picrate).

Acetylcholine picrate (AChP). Silver picrate (410 mg, 1.220 mmol) and acetylcholine iodide (333 mg, 1.219 mmol) were reacted according to the general procedure to give AChP (431 mg, 94%) as non-hygroscopic yellow crystals, mp 109-110 °C. ^{1}H NMR (1 mM in $CDCl_3$) δ 2.14 (s, 3 H, CH_3CO), 3.44 (s, 9 H, CH_3N), 4.03-4.09 (m, 2 H, CH_2O), 4.57-4.64 (m, 2 H, CH_2N), 8.86 (s, 2 H, picrate).

Tetramethylammonium picrate (TMAP). Silver picrate (398 mg, 1.185 mmol) and tetramethylammonium bromide (179 mg, 1.162 mmol) were reacted according to the general procedure to give TMAP (323 mg, 83%) as non-hygroscopic yellow crystals, mp > 260 °C. ^{1}H NMR (0.1 mM in $CDCl_3$) δ 3.47 (s, 12 H, CH_3), 8.97 (s, 2 H, picrate).

Tetramethylammonium tosylate (TMAT). Tetramethylammonium hydroxide pentahydrate (3.6 g, 19.9 mmol) and *p*-toluenesulfonic acid monohydrate (3.8 g, 20.0 mmol) were reacted in toluene (100 mL) with azeotropic removal of water in a Dean-Stark apparatus, to give TMAT (4.3 g, 88%) as a white powder, mp 242-243 °C; ^{1}H NMR (1 mM in $CDCl_3$) δ 2.34 (s, 3 H, CH_3), 3.45 (s, 12 H, CH_3N), 7.16 (d, J = 8.2 Hz, 2 H, H_3, H_5), 7.78 (d, J = 8.2 Hz, 2 H, H_2, H_6).

1,4-Phenylenediacetyl chloride. Diacyl chlorides were prepared according to a standard literature procedure. A suspension of 1,4-phenylenediacetic acid (8.59 g, 44.24 mmol) in freshly distilled thionyl chloride (25 mL) was gently refluxed to complete solution of the solid (1 h ca.), monitoring the evolution of HCl. The reaction was brought to completion by entraining residual HCl with a stream of nitrogen. Excess thionyl chloride was distilled under reduced pressure and the residue was washed several times under nitrogen with dry petroleum ether, giving the pure diacyl chloride as a pale yellow powder (7.59 g) mp 65-66 °C (Lit.[3] 66-66.5 °C). By cooling the mother liquors overnight in the freezer, 2.07 g of pure diacyl chloride were obtained as pale yellow crystals, mp 60-61 °C. The overall yield was 94%. ^{1}H NMR (0.2 M in $CDCl_3$) δ 4.15 (s, 4 H, CH_2), 7.29 (s, 4 H, Ar); ^{13}C NMR (0.2 M in $CDCl_3$) δ 52.61 (CH_2), 130.14 [C_2 (Ar)], 131.31 [C_1 (Ar)], 171.69 (CO).

1,4-Phenylenedipropionyl chloride. 1,4-Phenylenedipropionic acid (2.73 g, 12.28 mmol) was treated with thionyl chloride (7 mL) as described in the preceeding procedure to give pure 1,4-Phenylenedipropionyl chloride (2.03 g) as a pale yellow powder, mp 50-51 °C (Lit.[4] 51 °C). By cooling the mother liquors overnight in the freezer, 0.81 g of pure diacyl chloride were obtained as pale yellow crystals, mp 50-51 °C. The overall yield was 89%.

Dibenzyl-1,4-phenylenediacetate (5). - Procedure B. Open-chain non-oligomeric esters were prepared according to a standard procedure. To a magnetically stirred solution of

benzyl alcohol (281 mg, 2.60 mmol, 2 equiv) and pyridine (208 mg, 2.63 mmol, 2 equiv) in toluene (15 mL) was added dropwise at room temperature under nitrogen 1,4-phenylenediacetyl chloride (310 mg, 1.34 mmol, 1 equiv) in toluene (15 mL). After stirring the suspension for 3 h, pyridinium hydrochloride was filtered out, the solution was washed with dilute hydrochloric acid and with water, dried over anhydrous Na_2SO_4 and the solvent removed under reduced pressure. The crude diester (464 mg) was obtained as an orange solid, that was purified by flash column chromatography on silica gel 60 with CH_2Cl_2/EtOAc 93:7 as eluant to give pure (**5**) as a white solid (375 mg, 77%), mp 58-60 °C; ^{1}H NMR (0.1 M in $CDCl_3$) δ 3.67 (s, 4 H, CH_2CO), 5.14 (s, 4 H, CH_2O), 7.26-7.36 (m, 14 H, Ar); ^{13}C NMR (0.1 M in $CDCl_3$) δ 40.96 (*C*H_2CO), 66.68 (CH_2O), 128.21, 128.29, 128.60, 129.58 [C_2, C_3, C_4 (Ar)], 132.83, 135.86 [C_1 (Ar)], 171.39 (CO); EI-MS m/z (rel. int.) no M^+, 104 (18), 103 (11), 92 (13), 91 (100), 89 (12), 78 (14), 77 (27), 65 (36), 51 (10); ESI-MS m/z 413 (M^+ + K), 397 (M^+ + Na). Anal. Calcd for $C_{24}H_{22}O_4$: C, 76.99; H, 5.92. Found: C, 76.72; H, 5.90.

1,3-Propylenebis-(ethyl-1,4-phenylenediacetate) (7). To a solution of 1,4-phenylenediacetyl chloride (2.30 g, 9.96 mmol, 1 equiv) in toluene (50 mL) were subsequently added dropwise at room temperature *a*) a solution of 1,3-propanediol (384 mg, 5.04 mmol, 0.5 equiv) and pyridine (785 mg, 9.92 mmol, 1 equiv) in dry THF (20 mL) and *b*) a solution of ethanol (464 mg, 10.07 mmol, 1 equiv) and pyridine (790 mg, 9.99 mmol, 1 equiv) in toluene (20 mL). The suspension was stirred at r. t. for 1 h and filtered from the precipitate. The resulting solution was diluted with toluene, washed with water, dried over anhydrous Na_2SO_4 and the solvent evaporated under reduced pressure, to give 2.13 g of a viscous, dark orange oil, that was separated by flash column chromatography over silica gel 60 with petroleum ether/EtOAc 2:1 as eluant. Pure (7) was obtained as a white solid (288 mg, 12%), mp 58-58.5 °C; ^{1}H NMR (0.1 M in $CDCl_3$) δ 1.24 (t, J = 7.2 Hz, 6 H, CH_3), 1.94 (quint, J = 6.3 Hz, 2 H, C*H*$_2$CH$_2$O), 3.58 (s, 8 H, CH_2CO), 4.13 (t, J = 6.3 Hz, 4 H, CH_2C*H*$_2$O), 4.14 (q, J = 7.2 Hz, 4

H, CH_2CH_3), 7.23 (s, 8 H, Ar); ^{13}C NMR (0.1 M in $CDCl_3$) δ 14.15 (CH_3), 27.80 (CH_2CH_2O), 40.88 ($CH_2COOCH_2CH_3$), 41.00 ($CH_2COOCH_2CH_2$), 60.87 (CH_2CH_3), 61.32 (CH_2CH_2O), 129.43, 129.51 [C_2 (Ar)], 132.67, 133.08 [C_1 (Ar)], 171.44, 171.55 (CO); EI-MS m/z (rel. int.) no M^+, 250 (15), 205 (12), 204 (80), 178 (11), 177 (89), 158 (50), 149 (46), 131 (26), 130 (19), 115 (15), 111 (10), 105 (38), 104 (100), 103 (29), 97 (18), 95 (12), 94 (10), 91 (44), 85 (60), 83 (71), 82 (20), 81 (18), 79 (12), 78 (15), 77 (19), 71 (26), 70 (13), 69 (40), 68 (11), 67 (15), 57 (48), 56 (19), 55 (43), 54 (11); ESI-MS m/z, 508 (M^+ + Na), 503 (M^+ + NH_4). Anal. Calcd for $C_{27}H_{32}O_8$: C, 66.93; H, 6.66. Found: C, 66.57; H, 6.76.

1,3-Propylenebis-phenylacetate (8). 1,3-Propanediol (234 mg, 3.07 mmol, 1 equiv) and phenylacetyl chloride (935 mg, 6.05 mmol, 2 equiv) were reacted according to procedure B to give 951 mg (quant.) of crude diester as a yellow oil, that was chromatographed with petroleum ether/EtOAc 5:1 as eluant, affording pure **8** as a colorless liquid (285 mg, 30%; extensive hydrolysis during chromatography); ^1H NMR (0.1 M in $CDCl_3$) δ 1.94 (quint, J = 6.3 Hz, 2 H, CH_2CH_2O), 3.61 (s, 4 H, CH_2CO), 4.13 (t, J = 6.3 Hz, 4 H, CH_2O), 7.22-7.38 (m, 10 H, Ar); ^{13}C NMR (0.1 M in $CDCl_3$) δ 27.80 (CH_2CH_2O), 41.30 (CH_2CO), 61.29 (CH_2O), 127.18 [C_4 (Ar)], 128.63, 129.25 [C_2, C_3 (Ar)], 133.93 [C_1 (Ar)], 171.53 (CO); EI-MS m/z (rel. int.) no M^+, 177 (40), 176 (49), 119 (17), 118 (80), 117 (84), 92 (23), 91 (100), 89 (23), 88 (14), 65 (48), 64 (51), 63 (11), 62 (11). Anal. Calcd for $C_{19}H_{20}O_4$: C 73.06, H 6.45. Found: C, 72.84; H, 6.26.

1,2-Ethylenebis-phenylacetate (9). 1,2-Ethanediol (116 mg, 1.87 mmol, 1 equiv) and phenylacetyl chloride (580 mg, 3.75 mmol, 2 equiv) were reacted according to procedure B to give 550 mg of crude diester, that was chromatographed with petroleum ether/EtOAc 1:1 as eluant, affording pure **9** as a white solid (470 mg, 84%), mp 47-48 °C; ^1H NMR (0.1 M in $CDCl_3$) δ 3.61 (s, 4 H, CH_2CO), 4.30 (s, 4 H, CH_2O), 7.25-7.34 (m, 10 H, Ar); ^{13}C NMR (0.1

M in $CDCl_3$) δ 41.14 (CH_2CO), 62.40 (CH_2O), 127.20 [C_4 (Ar)], 128.61, 129.28 [C_2, C_3 (Ar)], 133.75 [C_1 (Ar)], 171.30 (CO); EI-MS m/z (rel. int.) no M^+, 163 (24), 162 (12), 118 (45), 91 (100), 65 (19); ESI-MS m/z 337 (M^+ + K), 321 (M^+ + Na). Anal. Calcd for $C_{18}H_{18}O_4$: C, 72.47; H, 6.08. Found: C, 72.28; H, 6.16.

cis,cis-**1,3,5-cyclohexanetris-phenylacetate (10).** *cis,cis*-1,3,5-Cyclohexanetriol (594 mg, 3.53 mmol, 1 equiv), dibutyltin oxide (1.32 g, 5.30 mmol, 1.5 equiv) and phenylacetyl chloride (1.64 g, 10.59 mmol, 3 equiv) were reacted according to Procedure A (see text). Dibutyltin dichloride was removed from the mixture by treating with the stoichiometric amount of 2,2'-dipyridyl and filtering off the precipitate. The solvent was evaporated under reduced pressure and the residue was subsequently chromatographed on silica gel 60 with *a*) petroleum ether/EtOAc 3:2 and *b*) CH_2Cl_2/EtOAc 99:1 as eluants, to give pure **10** as a white solid (709 mg, 41%), mp 81-82 °C; ^{1}H NMR (0.1 M in $CDCl_3$) δ 1.30-1.49 (m, 3 H, CH_2CHO), 2.23-2.35 (m, 3 H, CH_2CHO), 3.58 (s, 6 H, ArCH_2), 4.70-4.86 (m, 3 H, CH_2*CH*O), 7.23-7.38 (m, 15 H, Ar); ^{13}C NMR (0.1 M in $CDCl_3$) δ 36.22 (CH_2CHO), 41.37 (ArCH_2), 67.24 (CHO), 127.18 [C_4 (Ar)], 128.63 [C_2 (Ar)], 129.16 [C_3 (Ar)], 133.79 [C_1 (Ar)], 170.42 (CO); EI-MS m/z (rel. int.) 486 (M^+, 0.1), 215 (3.5), 119 (13), 118 (89), 91 (100). Anal. Calcd for $C_{30}H_{30}O_6$: C 74.06, H 6.21. Found: C, 74.16; H, 6.35.

Trimethylolpropane-triphenylacetate (11). Trimethylolpropane (959 mg, 7.15 mmol, 1 equiv), dibutyltin oxide (2.69 g, 10.81 mmol, 1.5 equiv) and phenylacetyl chloride (3.40 g, 22.0 mmol, 3 equiv) were reacted according to Procedure A (see text). Dibutyltin dichloride was removed from the mixture by treating with the stoichiometric amount of 2,2'-dipyridyl and filtering off the precipitate. The solvent was evaporated under reduced pressure and the residue was subsequently chromatographed on silica gel 60 with *a*) petroleum ether/EtOAc 3:2 and *b*) CH_2Cl_2/petroleum ether 4:1 as eluants, to give pure **11** as a colorless oil (1.47 g, 42%); ^{1}H NMR (0.1 M in $CDCl_3$) δ 0.68 (t, J = 7.6 Hz, 3 H, CH_3), 1.23 (q, J = 7.6 Hz, 2 H, CH_2CH_3),

3.56 (s, 6 H, CH_2Ar), 3.88 (s, 6 H, OCH_2), 7.14-7.39 (m, 15 H, Ar); ^{13}C NMR (0.1 M in $CDCl_3$) δ 7.10 (CH_3), 22.74 (CH_2CH_3), 40.75 (C_{quat}), 41.31 (CH_2Ar), 63.89 (OCH_2), 127.23 [C_4 (Ar)], 128.63 [C_2 (Ar)], 129.22 [C_3 (Ar)], 133.77 [C_1 (Ar)], 171.11 (CO); EI-MS m/z (rel. int.) no M^+, 352 (5), 119 (47), 118 (63), 92 (67), 91 (100), 65 (12). Anal. Calcd for $C_{30}H_{32}O_6$: C 73.75, H 6.60. Found: C, 73.49; H, 6.82.

Diethyl-1,4-phenylenediacetate (12). Diethyl ester of 1,4-phenylenediacetic acid was prepared by ethanolysis of the corresponding dichloride and purified by flash column chromatography over silica gel 60 using petroleum ether/EtOAc 4:1 as eluant. Pure **12** was obtained as a white solid, mp 58-59 °C (Lit.[5] 59 °C); ^{1}H NMR (0.1 M in $CDCl_3$) δ 1.24 (t, J = 7.3 Hz, 6 H, CH_3), 3.58 (s, 4 H, CH_2CO), 4.14 (q, J = 7.3 Hz, 4 H, OCH_2), 7.24 (m, 4 H, Ar); ^{13}C NMR (0.1 M in $CDCl_3$) δ 14.13 (CH_3), 41.02 (CH_2CO), 60.85 (OCH_2), 129.45 [C_2, C_3 (Ar)], 132.95 [C_1, C_4 (Ar)], 171.58 (CO); EI-MS m/z (rel. int.) 250 (M^+, 33), 178 (13), 177 (100), 149 (12), 105 (42), 104 (85), 103 (37), 91 (44), 78 (19), 77 (25), 51 (10).

1,4-Xylylenediacetate (14). 1,4-Benzenedimethanol was acetylated with acetyl chloride and purified by flash column chromatography over silica gel 60 using petroleum ether/EtOAc 2:1 as eluant. Pure **14** was obtained as a white solid, mp 48-49 °C (Lit.[6] 47 °C); ^{1}H NMR (0.1 M in $CDCl_3$) δ 2.09 (s, 6 H, CH_3), 5.10 (s, 4 H, CH_2), 7.35 (s, 4 H, Ar); ^{13}C NMR (0.1 M in $CDCl_3$) δ 20.96 (CH_3), 65.89 (CH_2), 128.49 [C_2, C_3 (Ar)], 136.04 [C_1, C_4 (Ar)], 170.85 (CO); EI-MS m/z (rel. int.) no M^+, 163 (13), 162 (20), 121 (11), 120 (100), 119 (23), 91 (32), 89 (12), 43 (38).

Diethyl-1,4-phenylenedipropionate (15). Diethyl ester of 1,4-phenylenedipropionic acid was prepared by ethanolysis of the corresponding dichloride and purified by flash column chromatography over silica gel 60 using petroleum ether/EtOAc 4:1 as eluant. Pure **15** was obtained by crystallization from petroleum ether as a white solid, mp 69.5-70.5 °C (Lit.[7] 69

°C); ^{1}H NMR (0.1 M in $CDCl_3$) δ 1.23 (t, J = 7.2 Hz, 6 H, CH_3), 2.54-2.64 (m, 4 H, $ArCH_2$), 2.88-2.98 (m, 4 H, CH_2CO), 4.12 (q, J = 7.2 Hz, 4 H, OCH_2), 7.12 (s, 4 H, Ar); ^{13}C NMR (0.1 M in $CDCl_3$) δ 14.19 (CH_3), 30.52 (Ar*C*H_2), 35.92 (*C*H_2CO), 60.38 (OCH_2), 128.41 [C_2, C_3 (Ar)], 138.48 [C_1, C_4 (Ar)], 172.98 (CO); EI-MS m/z (rel. int.) 278 (M^+, 29), 233 (16), 207 (16), 204 (60), 191 (13), 190 (29), 159 (18), 133 (13), 131 (32), 130 (72), 129 (19), 118 (13), 117 (100), 115 (40), 105 (13), 104 (16), 103 (13), 91 (37), 77 (10).

Dimethyl-1,3-propylenebis-adipate (17). 1,3-Propanediol (105 mg, 1.38 mmol, 1 equiv) and methyl adipoyl chloride (490 mg, 2.74 mmol, 2 equiv) were reacted according to procedure B to give 410 mg (83%) of crude tetraester as a yellow oil, that was chromatographed with petroleum ether/EtOAc 2:1 as eluant, affording pure **11** as a colorless liquid (290 mg, 59%; hydrolysis during chromatography); ^{1}H NMR (0.1 M in $CDCl_3$) δ 1.58-1.71 (m, 8 H, C*H*$_2$CH$_2$CO), 1.94 (quint, J = 6.4 Hz, 2 H, C*H*$_2$CH$_2$O), 2.26-2.34 (m, 8 H, CH_2CO), 3.65 (s, 6 H, OCH_3), 4.12 (t, J = 6.4 Hz, 4 H, CH_2O); ^{13}C NMR (0.1 M in $CDCl_3$) δ 24.31 (*C*H_2CH_2CO), 27.93 (*C*H_2CH_2O), 33.61 (*C*H_2CO), 33.76 (*C*H_2CO), 51.51 (CH_3), 60.89 (OCH_2), 173.24(CO), 173.75 (CO); MS-EI m/z (rel. int.) no M^+, 202 (11), 201 (100), 200 (26), 143 (98), 127 (20), 115 (16), 114 (20), 113 (16), 111 (82), 100 (24), 91 (10), 83 (15), 73 (18), 59 (17), 58 (19). Anal. Calcd for $C_{17}H_{28}O_8$: C 56.65, H 7.83. Found: C, 56.39; H, 7.63.

3,3-Dimethyl-1-butylacetate (DMBA). 3,3-Dimethyl-1-butanol (388 mg, 3.80 mmol, 1 equiv) and acetyl chloride (299 mg, 3.81 mmol, 1 equiv) were reacted according to procedure B to give 431 mg (79%) of crude ester as a colorless oil, that was chromatographed with CH_2Cl_2/EtOAc 95:5 as eluant, affording pure DMBA as a colorless liquid (150 mg, 27%; extensive hydrolysis during chromatography); ^{1}H NMR (0.1 M in $CDCl_3$) δ 0.93 (s, 9 H, 3-CH_3), 1.55 (t, J = 7.5 Hz, 2 H, 2-CH_2), 2.03 (s, 3 H, CH_3CO), 4.11 (t, J = 7.5 Hz, 2 H, 1-

CH_2); ^{13}C NMR (0.1 M in $CDCl_3$) δ 21.09 (CH_3CO), 29.54 (C_4), 29.68 (C_3), 41.73 (C_2), 62.20 (C_1), 171.27 (CO); EI-MS m/z (rel. int.) no M^+, 91 (20), 88 (23), 87 (11), 86 (10), 84 (24), 70 (14), 69 (100), 61 (13), 57 (55), 56 (15), 55 (12), 43 (31), 41 (15). Anal. Calcd for $C_8H_{16}O_2$: C, 66.63; H, 11.18. Found: C, 66.38; H, 10.95.

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