## Iodine Monochloride (ICl) as a Highly Efficient, Green Oxidant for the Oxidation of Alcohols to Corresponding Carbonyl Compounds

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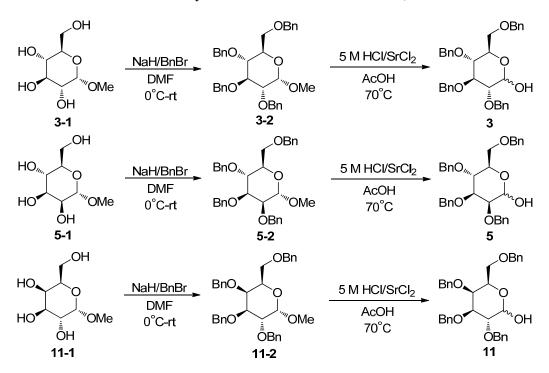
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**Supplementary Information** 

#### **Supplementary Information**

Description of synthesis and <sup>1</sup>H NMR data/melting points of compounds **3**, **5-7**, **9-17** and the non-glycoside products listed in Table 3 except **18** and **44**.



General Procedure for the Synthesis of Aldose Hemiacetals 3, 5 and 11

# A. Synthesis of Methyl 2,3,4,6-Tetra-*O*-benzyl-α-D-glycopyranosides 3-2, 5-2 and 11-2

To a stirred solution of methyl  $\alpha$ -D-glycopyranosides **3-1**, **5-1** or **11-1** (1.94 g, 10 mmol) in 30 mL of dried DMF cooled with an ice-water bath was added portionwise NaH (2.40 g, 60 mmol, 60% in mineral oil). After addition, the reaction mixture was stirred at this temperature until the evolution of gas subsided (typically within 30 min). Benzyl bromide (10.26 g, 60 mmol) was added portionwise to the reaction mixture over 5 min. After addition, the reaction mixture was stirred at this temperature for 30 min and then at room temperature overnight, when TLC analysis indicated that the

reaction completed.

The reaction mixture was *carefully* poured into 300 mL of ice-water while stirring, and the resulting mixture was extracted with three 100-mL portions of dichloromethane. The combined extracts were washed with brine, dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate and evaporated on a rotary evaporator to afford an oily residue, which was purified by column chromatography to yield the pure methyl 2,3,4,6-tetra-*O*-benzyl- $\alpha$ -D-glycopyranosides 3-2, 5-2 and 11-2.

#### Methyl 2,3,4,6-tetra-*O*-benzyl-α-D-glucopyranoside (3-2)

Colorless oil, 4.46 g, 96%. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>, 400 MHz)  $\delta$ : 7.23-7.35 (m, 18H), 7.16-7.18 (m, 2H), 4.82-4.85 (m, 2H), 4.69-4.74 (m, 2H), 4.66 (d, 1H, *J* = 12.0 Hz), 4.62 (d, 1H, *J* = 12.0 Hz), 4.44-4.53 (m, 3H), 3.76 (t, 1H, *J* = 9.2 Hz), 3.62 (s, 3H), 3.43-3.49 (m, 2H), 3.32 (s, 3H). The <sup>1</sup>H NMR data are in good agreement with those reported.<sup>[1]</sup>

#### Methyl 2,3,4,6-tetra-*O*-benzyl-α-D-mannopyranoside (5-2)

Colorless oil, 4.55 g, 98%. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 400 MHz)  $\delta$ : 7.24-7.39 (m, 18H), 7.16-7.18 (m, 2H), 4.88 (d, 1H, J = 10.8 Hz), 4.50-4.78 (m, 8H), 3.98 (t, 1H, J = 9.0 Hz), 3.89 (dd, 1H, J = 3.0 Hz and 9.4 Hz), 3.73-3.80 (m, 4H), 3.33 (s, 3H). The <sup>1</sup>H NMR data are in good agreement with those reported.<sup>[2]</sup>

#### Methyl 2,3,4,6-tetra-O-benzyl-α-D-galactopyranoside (11-2)

Colorless oil, 4.51 g, 97%. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>, 400 MHz) δ: 7.22-7.39 (m, 20H), 4.61-4.80 (m, 6H), 4.42-4.51 (m, 3H), 4.03 (s, 1H), 3.81-3.84 (m, 3H), 3.48-3.54 (m, 2H), 3.26 (s, 3H). The <sup>1</sup>H NMR data are in good agreement with those reported.<sup>[2]</sup>

#### B. Synthesis of 2,3,4,6-Tetra-O-benzyl-D-glycopyranoses 3, 5 and 11.

To a stirred solution of methyl 2,3,4,6-tetra-O-benzyl- $\alpha$ -D-glycopyranosides 3-2,

**5-2** or **11-2** (4.99 g, 9 mmol) in 25 mL of glacial acetic acid containing  $SrCl_2 \cdot 6H_2O$  (0.24 g, 0.9 mmol) heated at 70°C was added 4 mL of 5 M hydrochloric acid. The stirring was continued at 70°C until reaction completed as indicated by TLC analysis (typically within 2-3 h).

The reaction mixture was poured into 300 mL of ice-water while stirring immediately after the reaction completed, and the resulting mixture was extracted with three 100-mL portions of dichloromethane. The combined extracts were washed successively with saturated sodium bicarbonate and brine, dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate and evaporated on a rotary evaporator to afford an oily residue, which was purified by column chromatography to yield the pure 2,3,4,6-tetra-*O*-benzyl-D-glycopyranoses **3**, **5** and **11** as anomeric mixtures.

#### 2,3,4,6-tetra-O-benzyl-D-glucopyranose (3)

White solid, 4.43 g, 91%. M.p., 148-149.5°C (literature value, 150-151°C<sup>[3]</sup>). A 20-fold scale-up was performed so that it could meet the need of quantity for the experiments in this study.

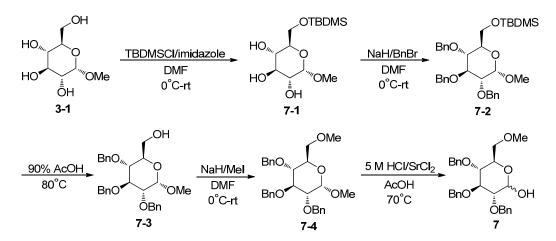
#### 2,3,4,6-tetra-O-benzyl-D-mannopyranose (5)

Colorless oil, 4.28 g, 88%. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 400 MHz)  $\delta$ : 7.24-7.38 (m, 18H), 7.17-7.18 (m, 2H), 5.25-5.27 (m, 1H), 5.08 (d, 0.2H, *J* = 11.6 Hz), 4.85-4.90 (m, 1H), 4.69-4.76 (m, 2.5H), 4.49-4.65 (m, 5.3H), 4.03-4.07 (m, 0.8H), 3.94-3.98 (m, 0.8H), 3.79-3.92 (m, 1.6H), 3.65-3.74 (m, 1.8H). The <sup>1</sup>H NMR data are in good agreement with those reported.<sup>[4]</sup>

#### 2,3,4,6-tetra-O-benzyl-α-D-galactopyranose (11)

Colorless oil, 4.23 g, 87%. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>, 400 MHz)  $\delta$ : 7.22-7.40 (m, 20H), 6.86 (d, 0.4H, J = 7.2 Hz), 6.42 (d, 0.6H, J = 4.8 Hz), 5.17 (t, 0.60H, J = 4.0 Hz), 4.64-4.82 (m, 5H), 4.40-4.50 (m, 3.4H), 4.06 (t, 0.6H, J = 6.2 Hz), 4.01 (s, 0.6H),

3.96 (d, 0.4H, J = 2.8 Hz), 3.89 (dd, 0.6H, J = 2.8 Hz and 10.4 Hz), 3.76 (dd, 0.6H, J = 3.4 Hz and 10.2 Hz), 3.68 (t, 0.4H, J = 6.2 Hz), 3.59 (dd, 0.4H, J = 2.8 Hz and 10.4 Hz), 3.51-3.54 (m, 1.4H), 3.41-3.48 (m, 1H). The <sup>1</sup>H NMR data are in good agreement with those reported.<sup>[5]</sup>



Procedure for the Synthesis of 2,3,4-Tri-O-benzyl-6-O-methyl-D-glucopyranose 7

A. Synthesis of Methyl 6-O-t-Butyldimethylsilyl-a-D-glucopyranoside (7-1)

To a stirred solution of **3-1** (15.53 g, 80 mmol) and imidazole (16.34 g, 240 mmol) in 150 mL of dried DMF cooled with an ice-water bath was added dropwise a solution of TBDMSCl (15.07 g, 100 mmol) in 15 mL of dried DMF and 15 mL of dried dichloromethane. After addition, the resulting mixture was stirred at room temperature overnight, when TLC analysis found **3-1** was consumed completely.

The reaction mixture was concentrated on a rotary evaporator at 60°C under highly reduced pressure (provided with an oil vacuum pump) to remove most of the DMF, and the residue was diluted with 600 mL of ethyl acetate. The solution thus obtained was washed with brine (5 ×) to remove imidazole and residual DMF, dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate and evaporated on a rotary evaporator to afford a yellow oil (crude 7-1), which was co-evaporated with THF (100 mL × 3) to remove any residual ethyl acetate. The residue thus obtained was directly used in the next step without further purification. A very small aliquot of the crude **7-1** was purified by column chromatography to give a pure sample for collection of spectroscopic and physical data.

White waxy solid. M.p.,  $88-89^{\circ}$ C (literature value,  $88-90^{\circ}$ C.<sup>[6]</sup>). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>, 400 MHz)  $\delta$ : 4.85 (d, 1H, J = 5.6 Hz), 4.73 (d, 1H, J = 4.8 Hz), 4.66 (d, 1H, J = 6.4 Hz), 4.50 (d, 1H, J = 3.6 Hz), 3.82 (dd, 1H, J = 1.6 Hz and 11.2 Hz), 3.60 (dd, 1H, J = 6.2 Hz and 11.0 Hz), 3.32-3.39 (m, 2H), 3.25 (s, 3H), 3.13-3.18 (m, 1H), 2.97-3.03 (m, 1H), 0.85 (s, 9H), 0.02 (s, 6H).

## B. Synthesis of Methyl

#### 2,3,4-Tri-O-benzyl-6-O-t-butyldimethylsilyl-α-D-glucopyranoside (7-2)

To a stirred solution of the crude **7-1** (deemed to be 80 mmol) prepared above in 600 mL of dried DMF cooled with an ice-water bath was added portionwise NaH (16.00 g, 400 mmol, 60% in mineral oil) at such a rate that the evolution of gas could be controlled. After addition, the resulting slurry was stirred at this temperature until the evolution of gas subsided (typically within 1h). Benzyl bromide (68.41 g, 400 mmol) was added portionwise over 5 min. After addition, the reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature overnight, when TLC analysis found the reaction completed.

The reaction mixture was *carefully* poured into 3000 mL of ice-water while stirring, and the resulting mixture was extracted with three 500-mL portions of dichloromethane. The combined extracts were washed with brine, dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate and evaporated on a rotary evaporator to afford an yellow oil (crude 7-2), which was directly used in the next step without further purification. A very small aliquot of the crude 7-2 was purified by column chromatography to give a

pure sample for collection of spectroscopic and physical data.

White solid. M.p., 81-82°C (literature value, 77-78°C.<sup>[7]</sup>). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>, 400 MHz)  $\delta$ : 7.24-7.33 (m, 15H), 4.81-4.84 (m, 2H), 4.82 (d, 1H, J = 3.2 Hz), 4.68-4.79 (m, 3H), 4.64-4.65 (m, 2H), 4.54-4.60 (m, 1H), 3.70-3.78 (m, 3H), 3.37-3.45 (m, 3H), 3.28 (s, 3H), 0.85 (s, 9H), 0.01 (s, 6H).

#### C. Synthesis of Methyl 2,3,4-Tri-O-benzyl-α-D-glucopyranoside (7-3)

To a stirred solution of the crude **7-2** (deemed to be 80 mmol) prepared above in 180 mL of glacial acetic acid was added 20 mL of water at room temperature. The resulting mixture was stirred at 80°C until TLC analysis indicated that the reaction completed (typically within 3 h).

On cooling, the reaction mixture was poured into 800 mL of ice-water while stirring, and the resulting mixture was extracted with three 200-mL portions of dichloromethane. The combined extracts were washed successively with saturated sodium bicarbonate and brine, dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate and evaporated on a rotary evaporator to afford a red oil, which was purified by column chromatography to yield the pure **7-3**.

White solid, 24.90 g, 67% (overall from **3-1** to **7-3**). M.p., 68-69°C (literature value, 66.5-67°C.<sup>[8]</sup>). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>, 400 MHz)  $\delta$ : 7.25-7.35 (m, 15H), 4.83 (d, 1H, *J* = 11.2 Hz), 4.78 (d, 1H, *J* = 3.6 Hz), 4.61-4.75 (m, 5H), 4.59 (d, 1H, *J* = 11.2 Hz), 3.73-3.78 (m, 1H), 3.62 (dd, 1H, *J* = 5.0 Hz and 11.4 Hz), 3.51-3.55 (m, 1H), 3.45 (d, 1H, *J* = 3.6 Hz), 3.41-3.43 (m, 2H), 3.28 (s, 3H).

#### D. Synthesis of Methyl 2,3,4-Tri-O-benzyl-6-O-methyl-a-D-glucopyranoside (7-4)

To a stirred solution of **7-3** (6.04 g, 13 mmol) in 60 mL of dried DMF cooled with an ice-water bath was added portionwise NaH (0.80 g, 20 mmol, 60% in mineral oil). After addition, the resulting slurry was stirred at this temperature until the

evolution of gas subsided (typically within 30 min). Methyl iodide (2.84 g, 20 mmol) was added portionwise over 1 min. After addition, the reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature overnight, when TLC analysis found that the reaction completed.

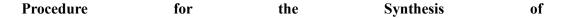
The reaction mixture was *carefully* poured into 300 mL of ice-water while stirring, and the resulting mixture was extracted with three 100-mL portions of dichloromethane. The combined extracts were washed with brine, dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate and evaporated on a rotary evaporator to afford an oil (crude 7-4), which was purified by column chromatography to give the pure product 7-4.

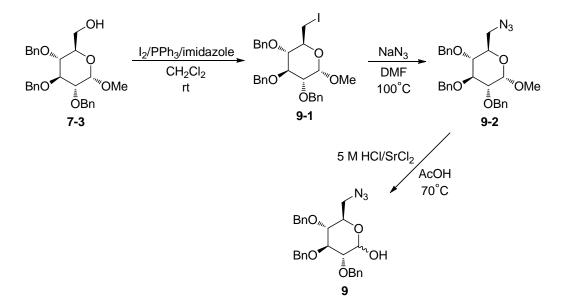
Colorless oil, 5.97 g, 96%. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 400 MHz)  $\delta$ : 7.24-7.35 (m, 15H), 4.96 (d, 1H, J = 11.2 Hz), 4.86 (d, 1H, J = 11.2 Hz), 4.82 (d, 1H, J = 10.8 Hz), 4.77 (d, 1H, J = 12.0 Hz), 4.64 (d, 1H, J = 12.0 Hz), 4.57-4.59 (m, 2H), 3.97 (t, 1H, J = 9.4Hz), 3.68-3.71 (m, 1H), 3.50-3.60 (m, 4H), 3.36 (s, 3H), 3.32 (s, 3H). The <sup>1</sup>H NMR data are in good agreement with those reported.<sup>[9]</sup>

#### E. Synthesis of 2,3,4-Tri-O-benzyl-6-O-methyl-D-glucopyranose (7)

To a stirred solution of **7-4** (4.79 g, 10 mmol) in 29 mL of glacial acetic acid containing  $SrCl_2 \cdot 6H_2O$  (0.27 g, 1 mmol) heated at 70°C was added 5 mL of 5 M hydrochloric acid. The stirring was continued at 70°C until reaction completed as indicated by TLC analysis (typically within 2-3 h).

The reaction mixture was poured into 300 mL of ice-water while stirring immediately after the reaction completed, and the resulting mixture was extracted with three 100-mL portions of dichloromethane. The combined extracts were washed successively with saturated sodium bicarbonate and brine, dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate and evaporated on a rotary evaporator to afford an oily residue, which was purified by column chromatography to yield the pure 7 as an anomeric mixture.





6-Azido-2,3,4-tri-O-benzyl-6-deoxy-D-glucopyranoside 9

A. Synthesis of Methyl 2,3,4-Tri-O-benzyl-6-deoxy-6-iodo-α-D-glucopyranoside
(9-1)

Iodine (18.27 g, 72 mmol) was stirred in dried dichloromethane (200 mL) on an ice-water bath, followed by portionwise addition of triphenylphosphine (19.67 g, 75 mmol). After addition, the resulting mixture was stirred for 30 min at this temperature, followed by portionwise addition of imidazole (14.71 g, 216 mmol). The mixture thus obtained was stirred at this temperature for 30 min, followed by addition of **7-3** (22.30 g, 48 mmol). The reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature until **7-3** was consumed completely (typically within 12 h).

The reaction mixture was poured into ice-water (500 mL). The mixture thus obtained was stirred and the organic phase was separated. The aqueous phase was back-extracted with dichloromethane (100 mL  $\times$  2). The combined organic phases

were washed successively with aqueous sodium thiosulfate and brine, dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate and evaporated on a rotary evaporator to afford a residue. The residue was triturated with EtOAc/petroleum ether (1/1 by v/v; 300 mL) for 30 min and filtered off, and the filtrate was evaporated on a rotary evaporator to afford the crude **9-1** as a yellow solid, which was purified by column chromatography to produce pure **9-1**.

White solid, 23.71 g, 86%. M.p., 57°C (literature value,  $61-62^{\circ}C$ .<sup>[10]</sup>). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>, 400 MHz)  $\delta$ : 7.24-7.35 (m, 15H), 4.85 (d, 1H, J = 3.6 Hz), 4.84 (d, 1H, J = 11.2 Hz), 4.79 (d, 1H, J = 11.2 Hz), 4.69 (d, 1H, J = 11.2 Hz), 4.61-4.65 (m, 3H), 3.78 (t, 1H, J = 9.0 Hz), 3.46-3.52 (m, 2H), 3.37 (s, 3H), 3.25-3.34 (m, 4H).

### B. Synthesis of Methyl 6-Azido-2,3,4-tri-*O*-benzyl-6-deoxy-α-D-glucopyranoside (9-2)

A suspension of **9-1** (11.49 g, 20 mmol) and sodium azide (6.50 g, 100 mmol) in 70 mL of dried DMF was stirred at 100°C under nitrogen atmosphere until **9-1** was consumed completely as indicated by TLC analysis (typically within 10 h).

On cooling, the reaction mixture was poured into 500 mL of ice-water while stirring, and the resulting mixture was extracted with three 100-mL portions of dichloromethane. The combined extracts were washed with brine, dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate and evaporated on a rotary evaporator to afford a deep yellow oil, which was purified by column chromatography to yield the pure 9-2.

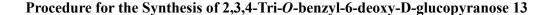
White waxy solid, 8.71 g, 89%. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 400 MHz)  $\delta$ : 7.23-7.36 (m, 15H), 4.98 (d, 1H, J = 10.8 Hz), 4.89 (d, 1H, J = 10.8 Hz), 4.80 (d, 1H, J = 10.8 Hz), 4.78 (d, 1H, J = 12.0 Hz), 4.65 (d, 1H, J = 12.0 Hz), 4.60 (d, 1H, J = 3.6 Hz), 4.56 (d, 1H, J = 10.8 Hz), 3.97 (t, 1H, J = 9.4 Hz), 3.75-3.79 (m, 1H), 3.52 (dd, 1H, J = 3.4 Hz and 9.8 Hz), 3.43 (dd, 1H, J = 2.8 Hz and 12.4 Hz), 3.39 (s, 3H), 3.31 (dd, 1H, J = 5.8

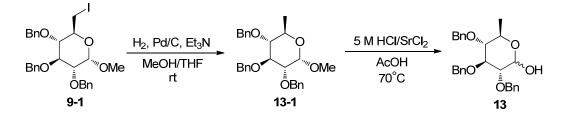
Hz and 13.0 Hz). The <sup>1</sup>H NMR data are in good agreement with those reported.<sup>[11]</sup>

#### C. Synthesis of 6-Azido-2,3,4-tri-O-benzyl-6-deoxy-D-glucopyranoside (9)

To a stirred solution of **9-2** (4.90 g, 10 mmol) in 29 mL of glacial acetic acid containing  $SrCl_2 \cdot 6H_2O$  (0.27 g, 1 mmol) heated at 70°C was added 5 mL of 5 M hydrochloric acid. The stirring was continued at 70°C until reaction completed as indicated by TLC analysis (typically within 2-3 h).

The reaction mixture was poured into 300 mL of ice-water while stirring immediately after the reaction completed, and the resulting mixture was extracted with three 100-mL portions of dichloromethane. The combined extracts were washed successively with saturated sodium bicarbonate and brine, dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate and evaporated on a rotary evaporator to afford an oily residue, which was purified by column chromatography to yield the pure **9** as an anomeric mixture. White waxy solid, 4.09 g, 86%. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 400 MHz)  $\delta$ : 7.23-7.38 (m, 15H), 5.21 (d, 1H, *J* = 3.6 Hz), 4.56-4.97 (m, 6.3H), 4.02-4.06 (m, 0.7H), 3.96 (t, 0.7H, *J* = 9.2 Hz), 3.75 (t, 0.3H, *J* = 9.2 Hz), 3.65 (t, 0.3H, *J* = 8.8 Hz), 3.57 (dd, 0.7H, *J* = 3.6 Hz and 9.2 Hz), 3.33-3.54 (m, 3.3H), 2.92 (bs, 1H). IR (thin film), v 3365 (s), 3087 (w). 3062 (w), 3030 (w), 2103 (s), 1497 (w), 1449 (m). HR-MS, calcd for C<sub>27</sub>H<sub>33</sub>N<sub>4</sub>O<sub>5</sub> ([M+NH<sub>4</sub>]<sup>+</sup>) 493.2451, found 493.2442; calcd for C<sub>27</sub>H<sub>29</sub>N<sub>3</sub>NaO<sub>5</sub> ([M+Na]<sup>+</sup>) 498.2005, found 498.1995.





#### A. Synthesis of Methyl 2,3,4-Tri-O-benzyl-6-deoxy-α-D-glucopyranoside (13-1)

A 250-mL round-bottomed flask was charged with **9-1** (11.49 g, 20 mmol), triethylamine (6.07 g, 60 mmol), 10% Pd/C (0.60 g), 100 mL of methanol and 50 mL of THF, and the resulting mixture was subjected to hydrogenolysis with a hydrogen balloon at room temperature until **9-1** was consumed completely as indicated by TLC (typical within 10 h).

The reaction mixture was filtered off and the filtrate was concentrated on a rotary evaporator to half its original volume and poured into 300 mL of ice-water. The mixture thus obtained was extracted with three 100-mL portions of dichloromethane. The combined extracts were washed successively with 100 mL of 2% diluted hydrochloric acid and saturated brine, dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate and evaporated on a rotary evaporator to afford the crude product **13-1** as a pale yellow oil, which was purified by column chromatography to yield the pure product **13-1**.

Colorless oil, 7.89 g, 88%. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>, 400 MHz)  $\delta$ : 7.26-7.34 (m, 15H), 4.83 (d, 1H, J = 11.2 Hz), 4.76 (d, 1H, J = 11.2 Hz), 4.75 (d, 1H, J = 3.6 Hz), 4.69 (d, 1H, J = 11.2 Hz), 4.63-4.67 (m, 2H), 4.59 (d, 1H, J = 11.2 Hz), 3.71 (t, 1H, J = 9.2 Hz), 3.53-3.57 (m, 1H), 3.47 (dd, 1H, J = 3.2 Hz and 9.6 Hz), 3.28 (s, 3H), 3.10 (t, 1H, J = 9.2 Hz), 1.16 (d, 3H, J = 6.4 Hz). The <sup>1</sup>H NMR data are in good agreement with those reported.<sup>[12]</sup>

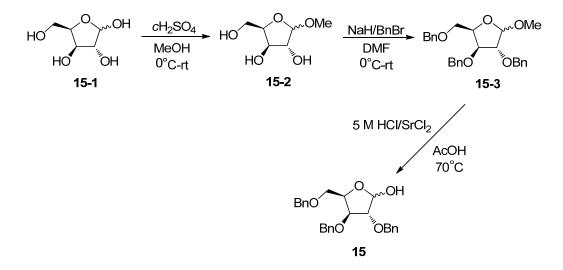
#### B. Synthesis of 2,3,4-Tri-O-benzyl-6-deoxy-D-glucopyranose (13)

To a stirred solution of **13-1** (4.49 g, 10 mmol) in 27 mL of glacial acetic acid containing  $SrCl_2 \cdot 6H_2O$  (0.27 g, 1 mmol) heated at 70°C was added 5 mL of 5 M hydrochloric acid. The stirring was continued at 70°C until reaction completed as indicated by TLC analysis (typically within 2-3 h).

The reaction mixture was poured into 300 mL of ice-water while stirring

immediately after the reaction completed, and the resulting mixture was extracted with three 100-mL portions of dichloromethane. The combined extracts were washed successively with saturated sodium bicarbonate and brine, dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate and evaporated on a rotary evaporator to afford an oily residue, which was purified by column chromatography to yield the pure **13** as an anomeric mixture.

White solid, 3.78 g, 87%. M.p., 92-94°C (literature value, 92-94°C.<sup>[12]</sup>).



Procedure for the Synthesis of 2,3,5-Tri-O-benzyl-D-xylofuranose 15

To a stirred suspension of **15-1** (3.00 g, 20 mmol) in 30 mL of methanol cooled with an ice-water bath was added dropwise 3 mL of concentrated sulfuric acid, and the resulting mixture was stirred at room temperature until **15-1** was consumed completely as indicated by TLC analysis (typically within 12 h).

The reaction mixture was diluted with 70 mL of methanol and cooled with an ice-water bath. Sodium carbonate powder was added portionwise until pH > 7. The slurry thus obtained was filtered with suction and the filtrate was evaporated on a rotary evaporator to afford a residue, which was co-evaporated with THF (50 mL  $\times$  3) to remove any residual methanol to give the crude **15-1** as a yellow oil, which was

used directly in the next step without further purification.

To a stirred solution of the crude **15-1** prepared above (deemed to be 20 mmol) in 100 mL of dried DMF cooled with an ice-water bath was added portionwise NaH (4.00 g, 100 mmol, 60%). After addition, the mixture was stirred until the evolution of gas subsided (typically within 30 min), followed by portionwise addition of benzyl bromide (17.10 g, 100 mmol) over 5 min. After addition, the reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature until **15-2** was consumed completely as indicated by TLC analysis (typically within 5 h).

The reaction mixture was *carefully* poured into 400 mL of ice-water while stirring, and the resulting mixture was extracted with three 100-mL portions of dichloromethane. The combined extracts were washed with brine, dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate and evaporated on a rotary evaporator to afford an oily residue (crude **15-3**). The crude sample was purified by column chromatography to yield the pure **15-3** as an anomeric mixture, which was directly used in the next step.

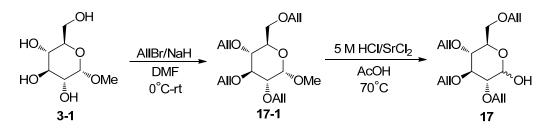
To a stirred solution of **15-3** (4.34 g, 10 mmol) in 26 mL of glacial acetic acid containing  $SrCl_2 \cdot 6H_2O$  (0.27 g, 1 mmol) heated at 70°C was added 5 mL of 5 M hydrochloric acid. The stirring was continued at 70°C until reaction completed as indicated by TLC analysis (typically within 2-3 h).

The reaction mixture was poured into 300 mL of ice-water while stirring immediately after the reaction completed, and the resulting mixture was extracted with three 100-mL portions of dichloromethane. The combined extracts were washed successively with saturated sodium bicarbonate and brine, dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate and evaporated on a rotary evaporator to afford an oily residue, which was purified by column chromatography to yield the pure **15** as an anomeric mixture.

Colorless oil, 3.66 g, 87%. <sup>1</sup>Η NMR (DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>, 400 MHz) δ: 7.24-7.36 (m,

15H), 5.48 (d, 1H, J = 3.6 Hz), 5.26 (d, 1H, J = 8.8 Hz), 4.45-4.64 (m, 6.3H), 4.37-4.42 (m, 1H), 4.09-4.11 (m, 0.8H), 4.03-4.04 (m, 0.4H), 4.01 (s, 0.8H), 3.94-3.95 (m, 0.4H), 3.66-3.79 (m, 2.3H). The <sup>1</sup>H NMR data are in agreement with those reported.<sup>[13]</sup>

Procedure for the Synthesis of 2,3,4,6-Tetra-O-allyl-α-D-glucopyranose 17



A. Synthesis of Methyl 2,3,4,6-Tetra-O-allyl-α-D-glucopyranoside (17-1)

To a stirred solution of **3-1** (1.94 g, 10 mmol) in 40 mL of dried DMF cooled with an ice-water bath was added portionwise NaH (2.40 g, 60 mmol, 60% in mineral oil). After addition, the reaction mixture was stirred at this temperature until the evolution of gas subsided (typically within 30 min). Allyl bromide (7.26 g, 60 mmol) was added portionwise to the reaction mixture over 5 min. After addition, the reaction mixture was stirred at this temperature over 5 min. After addition, the reaction mixture was stirred at this temperature for 30 min and then at room temperature overnight, when TLC analysis indicated that the reaction completed.

The reaction mixture was *carefully* poured into 300 mL of ice-water while stirring, and the resulting mixture was extracted with three 100-mL portions of dichloromethane. The combined extracts were washed with brine, dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate and evaporated on a rotary evaporator to afford an oily residue, which was purified by column chromatography to yield the pure **17-1**.

White waxy solid, 3.37 g, 95%. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 400 MHz)  $\delta$ : 5.82-5.97 (m, 4H), 5.08-5.25 (m, 8H), 4.72 (d, 1H, J = 3.6 Hz), 3.93-4.33 (m, 8H), 3.56-3.69 (m,

4H), 3.33-3.40 (m, 5H). The <sup>1</sup>H NMR data are in good agreement with those reported.<sup>[14]</sup>

#### B. Synthesis of 2,3,4,6-Tetra-O-allyl-α-D-glucopyranose (17)

To a stirred solution of **17-1** (2.84 g, 8 mmol) in 17 mL of glacial acetic acid containing  $SrCl_2 \cdot 6H_2O$  (0.21 g, 0.8 mmol) heated at 70°C was added 5 mL of 5 M hydrochloric acid. The stirring was continued at 70°C until reaction completed as indicated by TLC analysis (typically within 2-3 h).

The reaction mixture was poured into 300 mL of ice-water while stirring immediately after the reaction completed, and the resulting mixture was extracted with three 100-mL portions of dichloromethane. The combined extracts were washed successively with saturated sodium bicarbonate and brine, dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate and evaporated on a rotary evaporator to afford an oily residue, which was purified by column chromatography to yield the pure **17** as an anomeric mixture.

White waxy solid, 2.18 g, 80%. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>, 400 MHz)  $\delta$ : 6.86 (d, 0.2H, J = 6.8 Hz), 6.47 (dd, 0.8H, J = 0.6 Hz and 4.6 Hz), 5.81-5.95 (m, 3.5H), 5.23-5.29 (m, 3.5H), 5.20-5.22 (m, 0.5H), 5.07-5.18 (m, 4.5H), 4.43 (dd, 0.2H, J = 6.8 Hz and 7.6 Hz), 3.87-4.28 (m, 8.5H), 3.71-3.75 (m, 0.8H), 3.34-3.57 (m, 3H), 3.32-3.36 (m, 0.3H), 3.25-3.28 (m, 0.2H), 3.13-3.19 (m, 1.8H), 2.93 (dd, 1H, J = 8.0 Hz and 9.2 Hz). The <sup>1</sup>H NMR data are in good agreement with those reported.<sup>[5]</sup>

#### General Procedure for the Study of Scope of ICl as Oxidant (Table 3)

Starting alcohols specified in Table 2 and Table 3 (1.00 g, 1.0 eq) was dissolved in 10 mL of dried dichloromethane (for substrates in entries 8-20, 30 mL of dried  $CH_2Cl_2$  was used). The resulting mixture was stirred in an ice-water bath, followed by addition of  $Cs_2CO_3$  (3.0 eq). The suspension was stirred at this temperature, and ICl (1.5 eq) dissolved in 2 mL of dichloromethane was added dropwise. After addition, the reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature until the reaction completed as indicated by TLC analysis. The TLC analysis was carried out at 0.5-h intervals.

The reaction mixture was poured into 50 mL of ice-water while stirring, and the resulting mixture was extracted with dichloromethane (50 mL  $\times$  3). The combined extracts were washed successively with aqueous sodium thiosulfate and brine, dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate and evaporated on a rotary evaporator to afford a residue, which was purified by column chromatography to yield the pure products specified in Table 2 and Table 3.

Compounds **4** and **8**, which have already been described in EXPERIMENTAL, are not included here.

#### 2,3,4,6-Tetra-O-benzyl-D-mannonolactone (6)

White solid, 0.936 g, 94%. M.p., 83-84°C (literature value, 83°C<sup>[15]</sup>).

#### 6-Azido-2,3,4-tri-O-benzyl-6-deoxy-D-gluconolactone (10)

Colorless oil, 0.826 g, 83%. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 400 MHz)  $\delta$ : 7.20-7.38 (m, 15H), 4.91 (d, 1H, J = 11.2 Hz), 4.61-4.70 (m, 3H), 4.49-4.54 (m, 3H), 4.10 (d, 1H, J = 5.2Hz), 3.90 (t, 1H, J = 5.6 Hz), 3.77 (dd, 1H, J = 6.0 Hz and 9.6 Hz), 3.63 (dd, 1H, J = 2.6 Hz and 13.4 Hz), 3.44 (dd, 1H, J = 4.2 Hz and 13.4 Hz). The <sup>1</sup>H NMR data are in good agreement with those reported.<sup>[16]</sup>

#### 2,3,4,6-Tetra-O-benzyl-D-galactonolactone (12)

Colorless oil, 0.946 g, 95%. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 400 MHz)  $\delta$ : 7.40-7.42 (m, 2H), 7.22-7.35 (m, 18H), 5.17 (d, 1H, J = 11.2 Hz), 4.93 (d, 1H, J = 11.2 Hz), 4.66-4.79 (m, 3H), 4.60 (d, 1H, J = 11.2 Hz), 4.43-4.51 (m, 3H), 4.33 (t, 1H, J = 6.8 Hz), 4.15 (s, 1H), 3.88 (dd, 1H, J = 2.0 Hz and 9.6 Hz), 3.63-3.73 (m, 2H). The <sup>1</sup>H NMR data are in good agreement with those reported.<sup>[15]</sup>

#### 2,3,4-Tri-O-benzyl-6-deoxy-D-gluconolactone (14)

White solid, 0.906 g, 91%. M.p., 64-66°C (literature value, 66-67°C<sup>[12]</sup>).

#### 2,3,5-Tri-O-benzyl-D-xylonolactone (16)

White waxy solid, 0.955 g, 96%. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 400 MHz) δ: 7.23-7.35 (m,

15H), 5.04 (d, 1H, J = 11.6 Hz), 4.69 (d, 1H, J = 11.6 Hz), 4.65 (d, 1H, J = 12.0 Hz),

4.50-4.59 (m, 5H), 4.36 (t, 1H, J = 7.2 Hz), 3.76 (dd, 1H, J = 2.8 Hz and 10.8 Hz),

3.70 (dd, 1H, J = 3.2 Hz and 10.8 Hz). The <sup>1</sup>H NMR data are in good agreement with those reported.<sup>[17]</sup>

#### **Benzophenone (20)**

White solid, 0.930 g, 94%. M.p., 47-49°C (literature value, 46-48°C<sup>[18]</sup>).

#### 9-Fluorenone (22)

White solid, 0.821 g, 83%. M.p., 82-83°C (literature value, 82-84°C<sup>[19]</sup>).

#### 9-Xanthenone (24)

White solid, 0.891 g, 90%. M.p., 174-175°C (literature value, 176-177°C<sup>[20]</sup>).

#### Acetophenone (26)

Colorless oil, 0.944 g, 96%. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>, 400 MHz)  $\delta$ : 7.95 (d, 2H, J = 7.6 Hz), 7.63 (t, 1H, J = 7.4 Hz), 7.51 (d, 2H, J = 7.6 Hz), 2.57 (s, 3H). The <sup>1</sup>H NMR data are in good agreement with those reported.<sup>[21]</sup>

#### 4-Bromoacetophenone (28)

White solid, 0.901 g, 91%. M.p., 50-51°C (literature value, 50-52°C<sup>[22]</sup>).

#### 4-Nitroacetophenone (30)

White solid, 0.810 g, 82%. M.p., 79-80°C (literature value, 79-80°C<sup>[23]</sup>).

#### 4-Methoxyacetophenone (32)

White solid, 0.809 g, 82%. M.p., 37-38°C (literature value, 38-39°C<sup>[24]</sup>).

#### Indan-1-one (34)

White solid, 0.965 g, 98%. M.p., 37-38°C (literature value, 39-40°C<sup>[25]</sup>).

#### 2-Tridecanone (36)

White waxy solid, 0.901 g, 91%. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 400 MHz)  $\delta$ : 2.39 (t, 2H, J = 7.6 Hz), 2.11 (s, 3H), 1.52-1.57 (m, 2H), 1.23 (s, 16H), 0.86 (t, 3H, J = 6.8 Hz). The <sup>1</sup>H NMR data are in good agreement with those reported.<sup>[26]</sup>

#### Adamantan-2-one (38)

White solid, 0.868 g, 88%. M.p., 253-255°C (literature value, 255-259°C<sup>[18]</sup>).

#### Benzaldehyde (40)

Colorless oil, 0.314 g, 32%. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>, 400 MHz)  $\delta$ : 10.01 (s, 1H), 7.89-7.92 (m, 2H), 7.71 (t, 1H, J = 7.4 Hz), 7.60 (t, 2H, J = 7.6 Hz). The <sup>1</sup>H NMR data are in good agreement with those reported.<sup>[27]</sup>

#### 4-Bromobenzaldehyde (42)

White solid, 0.485 g, 49%. M.p., 59-60°C (literature value, 58-59°C<sup>[28]</sup>).

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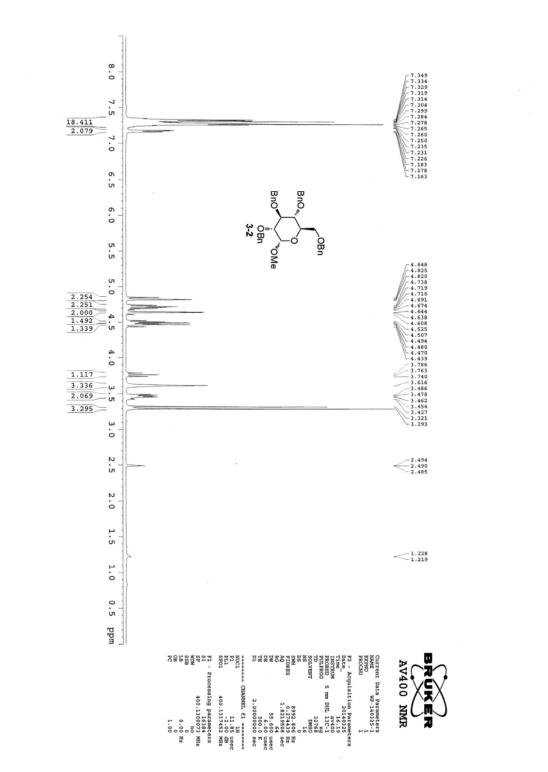
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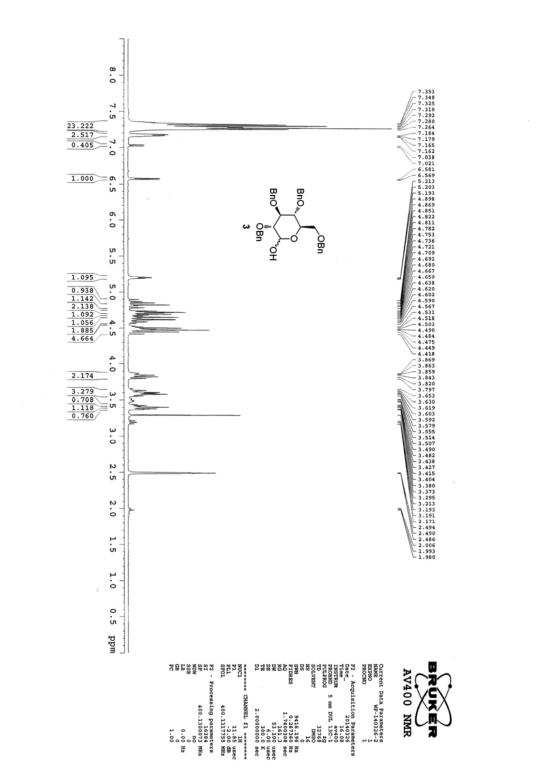
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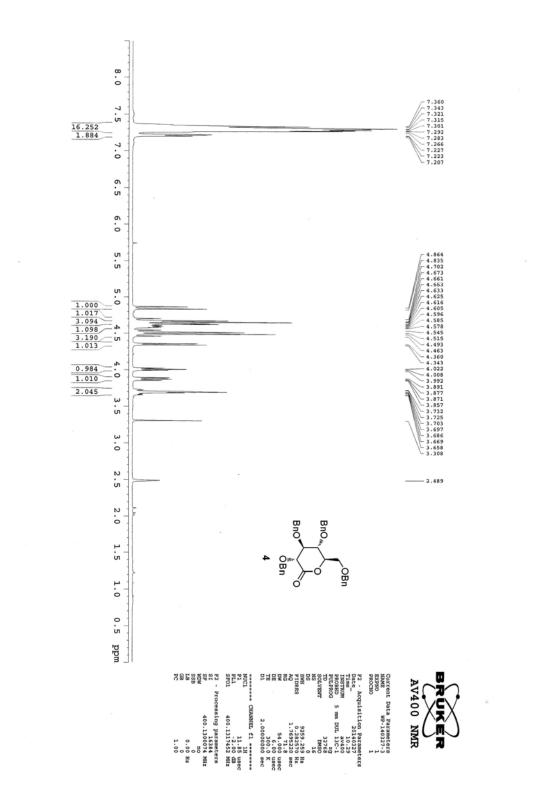
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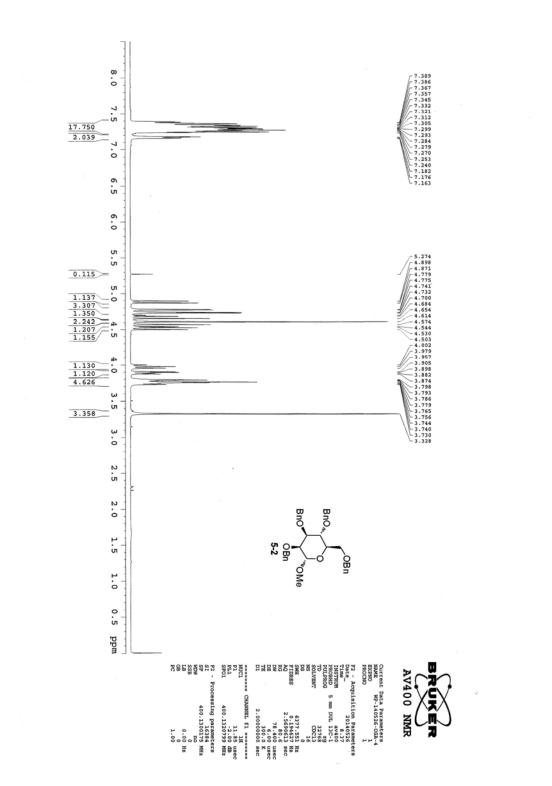
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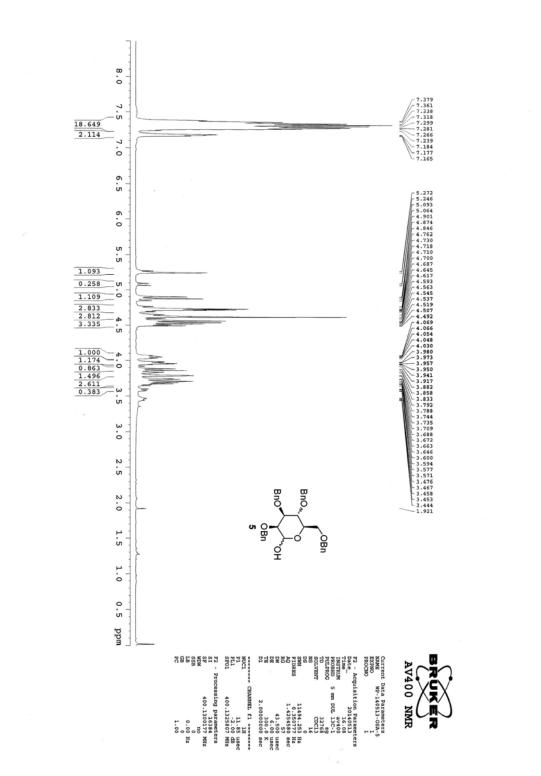
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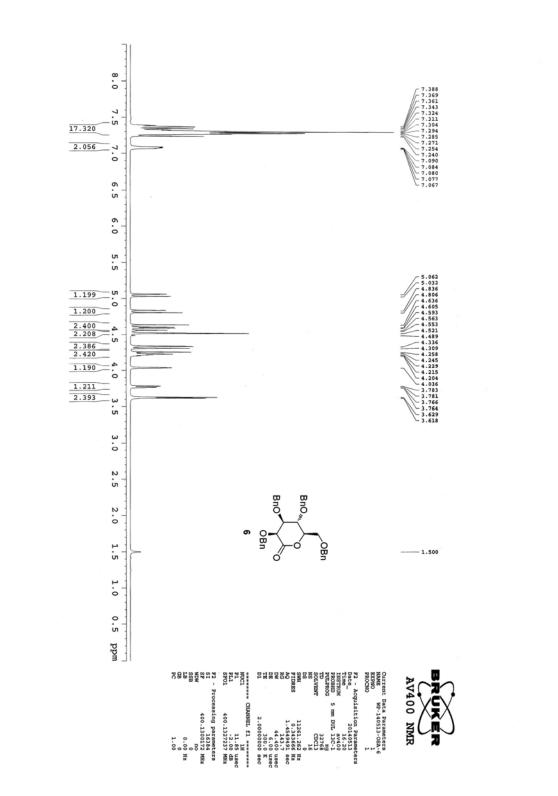


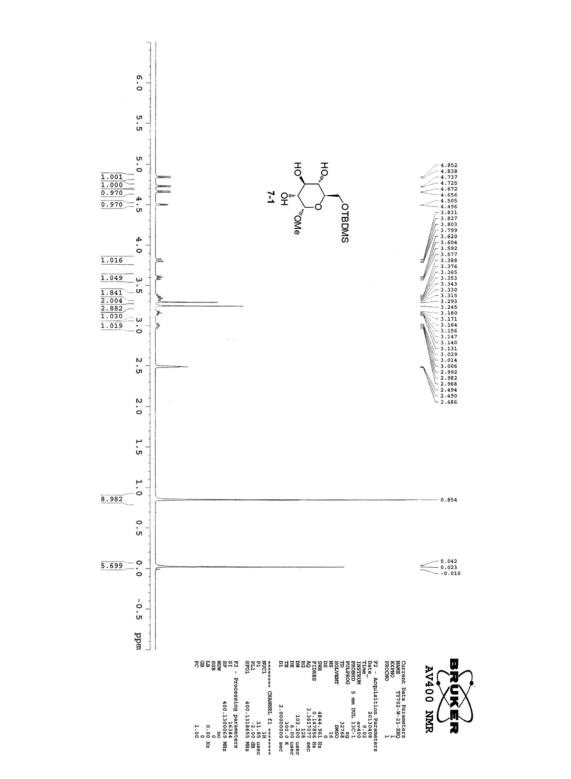


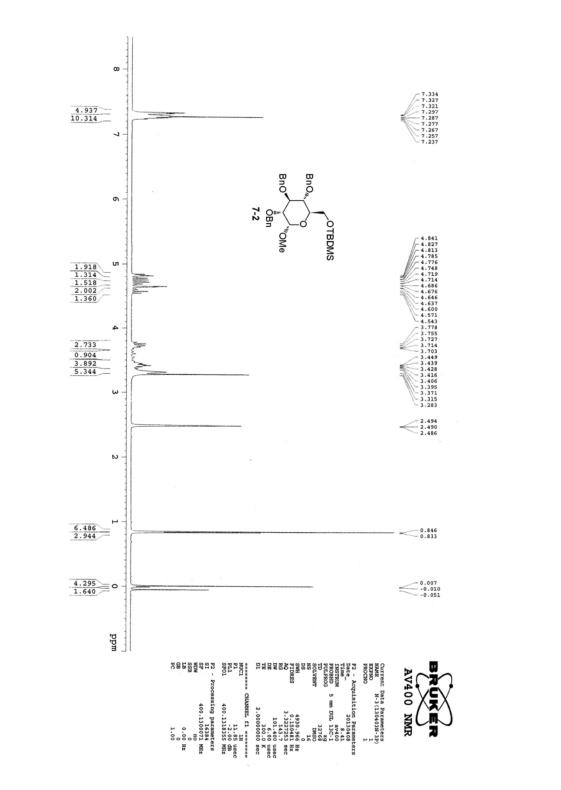


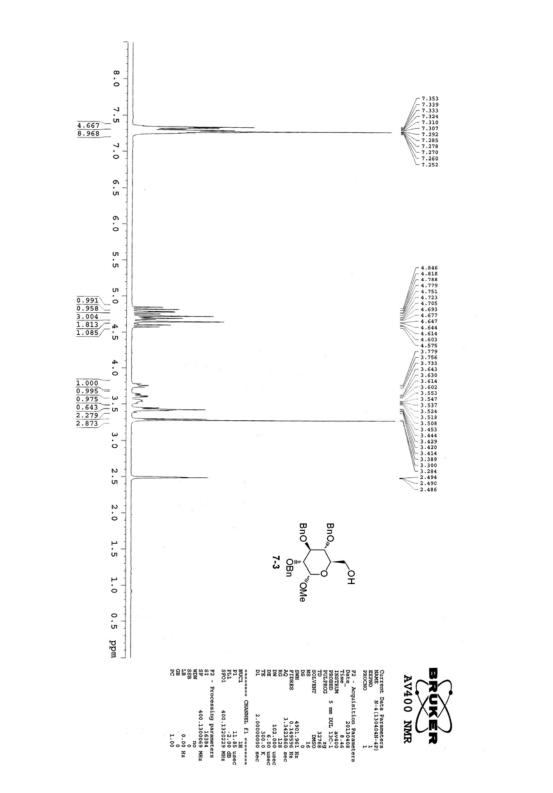


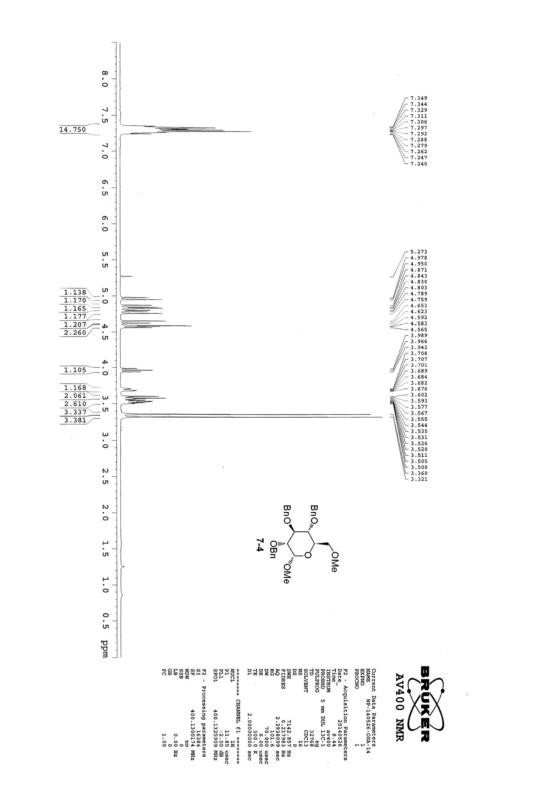


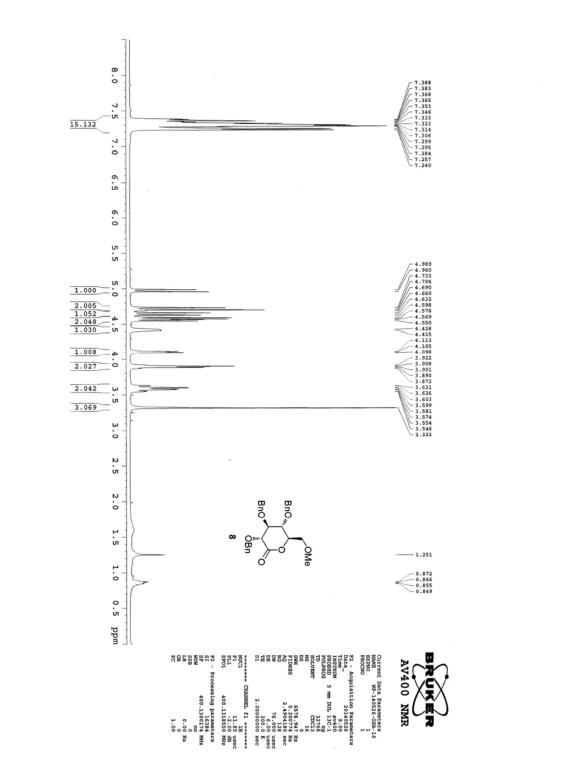


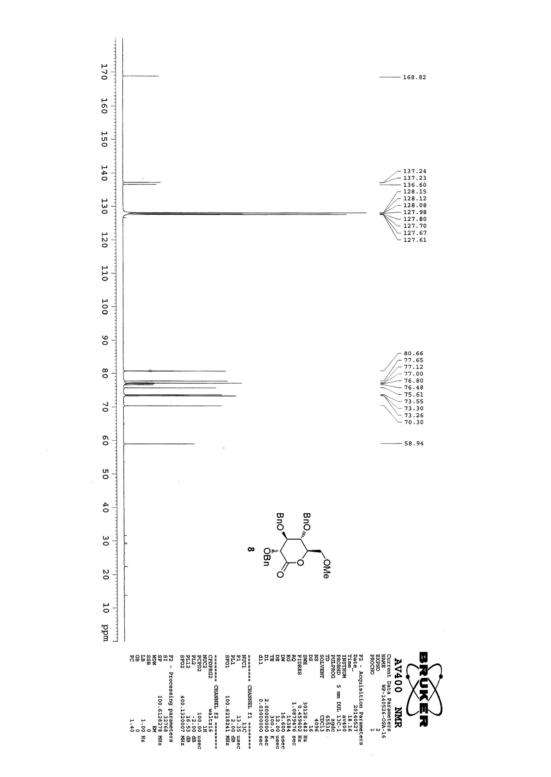


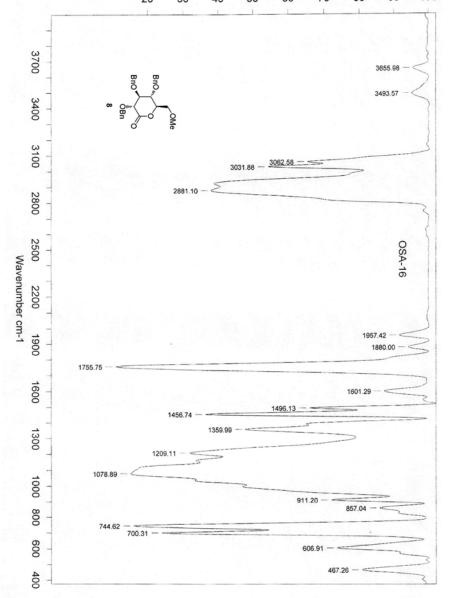












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