

Total Synthesis and Structural Revision of Sekothrixide**

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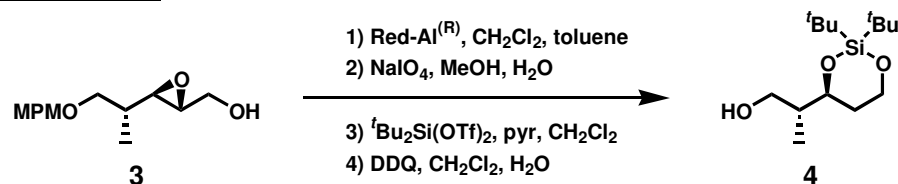
1. General methods

All reactions were monitored by thin-layer chromatography using MERCK TLC Silica gel 60 F₂₅₄ and were visualized by UV light (254 nm) and/or stained in 12 molybdo (VI) phosphoric acid or H₂SO₄ in MeOH solutions. Column chromatography was performed using Silica Gel 60 N (spherical, neutral, 63-210 μ m) or Silica Gel 60 N (spherical, neutral, 40-50 μ m, for flash column chromatography) purchased from KANTO CHEMICAL.

¹H-NMR and ¹³C-NMR spectra were recorded on a JEOL ECX 400 spectrometer. Chemical shifts were reported in ppm on δ scale. ¹H and ¹³C chemical shifts are referenced to internal solvent resonances (CHCl₃ 1H, δ = 7.26 ppm; CDCl₃ 13C, δ = 77.0 ppm) and reported relative to Me₄Si (δ = 0.00 ppm). The multiplicities are indicated by s (singlet), d (doublet), t (triplet), q (quartet), m (multiplet) and br (broad signal). Coupling constants, *J*, were reported in Hertz. MS spectra were measured on a JEOL JMS-GCmate II or JEOL JMS-700 MStation instruments. Infrared spectra were recorded on a SHIMADZU IRPrestige-21 spectrophotometer. Optical rotations were measured on a Jasco P-2200 polarimeter at a ϕ 3.5 mm x 100 mm path-length cell at 589 nm. All concentrations are in g/100 mL.

2. Experimental procedures

Synthesis of Alcohol 4



To a solution of epoxy alcohol **3** (21.05 g, 83.4 mmol) in dry CH₂Cl₂ (100 mL) was added Red-Al^(R) (80.0 mL, 65 wt.% in toluene, 262 mmol) at 0 °C. The solution was warmed to ambient temperature and stirred for 22 h under Ar atmosphere. The reaction mixture was stirred at 0 °C for 5 min and quenched with MeOH (20 mL). The resultant mixture was vigorously stirred at room temperature for 2 h and filtered using Büchner funnel with MeOH. The filtrate was concentrated *in vacuo*.

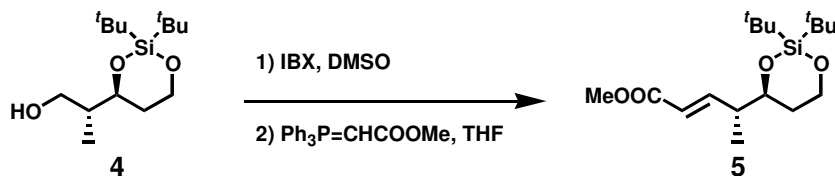
Next, to a solution of the crude diol in MeOH (40 mL) and H₂O (10 mL) was added NaIO₄ (9.01 g, 42.1 mmol). The reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature for 1 h and then quenched with saturated aqueous NaCl (500 mL) and H₂O (500 mL). The aqueous phase was extracted with AcOEt (5 x 200 mL). The combined organic phases were dried over Na₂SO₄, filtered and concentrated *in vacuo*. The crude residue was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (hexanes / AcOEt = 1:4) to give the diol (14.42 g, 56.7 mmol, 68%, 2 steps).

To a solution of diol (13.26 g, 51.9 mmol) in dry CH_2Cl_2 (100 mL) was added pyridine (13.0 mL, 160 mmol) and $t\text{Bu}_2\text{Si}(\text{OTf})_2$ (20.5 mL, 60.9 mmol) at 0 °C. The solution was warmed to ambient temperature and stirred for 17 h under Ar atmosphere. The reaction mixture was quenched with saturated aqueous NaHCO_3 (100 mL) and H_2O (100 mL). The aqueous phase was extracted with AcOEt (3 x 200 mL). The combined organic phases were dried over Na_2SO_4 , filtered and concentrated *in vacuo*. The crude residue was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (hexanes = 1) to give the silylene (19.40 g, 49.1 mmol, 94%).

To a solution of sylylene (108.2 mg, 0.274 mmol) in CH_2Cl_2 (3 mL) and H_2O (300 μL) was added DDQ (77.7 mg, 0.335 mmol). The solution was stirred at room temperature for 2 h. The dark reaction mixture was quenched with saturated aqueous NaHCO_3 (10 mL) and H_2O (5 mL). The aqueous phase was extracted with AcOEt (3 x 30 mL). The combined organic phases were dried over Na_2SO_4 , filtered and concentrated *in vacuo*. The crude residue was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (benzenes / AcOEt = 20:1) to give the alcohol **4** (67.8 mg, 0.247 mmol, 90%).

[α]_D²⁸ = +24.1° (c = 1.2, CHCl₃); **¹H-NMR** (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 4.17-4.07 (m, 2H), 4.01 (ddd, *J* = 10.4, 8.0, 1.6 Hz, 1H), 3.74-3.62 (m, 2H), 3.37 (brd, *J* = 6.4 Hz, 1H), 1.94-1.78 (m, 2H), 1.74 (ddd, *J* = 14.4, 4.0, 2.0 Hz, 1H), 1.05 (s, 9H), 1.01 (s, 9H), 0.84 (d, *J* = 6.8 Hz, 3H); **¹³C-NMR** (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 81.2, 68.4, 64.5, 41.7, 34.7, 27.4, 27.1, 22.7, 19.8, 13.4; **IR** *v*_{max} (thin film/NaCl) cm⁻¹: 3441 (br), 1474, 1111; **HRMS** (FAB matrix NBA) *m/z* calculated for C₁₄H₃₁O₃Si [M+H]⁺ 275.2042, found 275.2068.

Synthesis of Conjugated Ester **5**

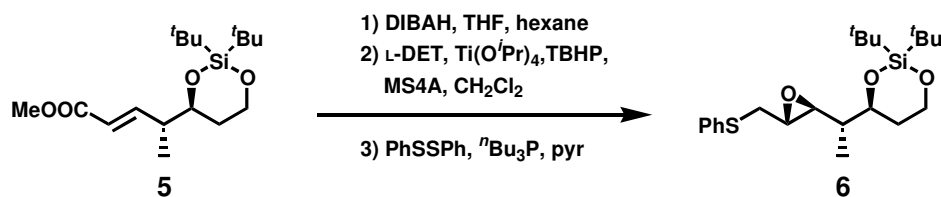


To a solution of alcohol **4** (25.1 mg, 0.0914 mmol) in DMSO (500 μ L) was added IBX (54.4 mg, 0.1942 mmol). The solution was stirred at room temperature for 2 h under Ar atmosphere. The reaction mixture was filtered through a short pad of silica gel with Et₂O and solvent was removed under reduced pressure.

To a solution of filtered mixture in THF (1 mL) was added Ph₃P=CHCOOMe (83.5 mg, 0.244 mmol). The orange solution was stirred at room temperature for 1 week and solvent was removed under reduced pressure. The crude residue was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (hexanes / AcOEt = 9:1) to give the conjugated ester **5** (25.6 mg, 0.0779 mmol, 85%, 2 steps).

[α]_D²⁸ = +22.1° (c = 0.60, CHCl₃); **¹H-NMR** (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.05 (dd, *J* = 15.6, 8.0 Hz, 1H), 5.86 (dd, *J* = 15.6, 1.2 Hz, 1H), 4.14-4.07 (m, 2H), 4.03 (ddd, *J* = 11.2, 4.4, 2.4 Hz, 1H), 3.73 (s, 3H), 2.41 (m, 1H), 1.83 (dtd, *J* = 14.0, 10.8, 6.0 Hz, 1H), 1.51 (ddd, *J* = 14.0, 4.8, 2.4 Hz, 1H), 1.12 (d, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 3H), 1.02 (s, 9H), 0.99 (s, 9H); **¹³C-NMR** (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 167.0, 151.0, 121.1, 77.0, 64.5, 51.4, 43.5, 33.8, 27.5, 27.1, 22.9, 20.0, 15.3; **IR** ν_{max} (thin film/NaCl) cm⁻¹: 1728, 1659; **HRMS** (EI) *m/z* calculated for C₁₇H₃₂O₄Si [M]⁺ 328.2070, found 328.2061.

Synthesis of Epoxy Sulfide **6**



To a solution of conjugated ester **5** (25.6 mg, 0.0779 mmol) in dry THF (2 mL) was added DIBALH (250 μ L, 1.03 M in hexane, 0.257 mmol). The solution was stirred at -72 °C under Ar atmosphere for 1.5 h. The reaction mixture was quenched with MeOH (0.5 mL). The resultant mixture was vigorously stirred at room temperature for 1.5 h. The gel was filtered through a short pad of silica gel with AcOEt and concentrated *in vacuo*. The allyl alcohol was given a 21.1 mg (0.0702 mmol, 90%).

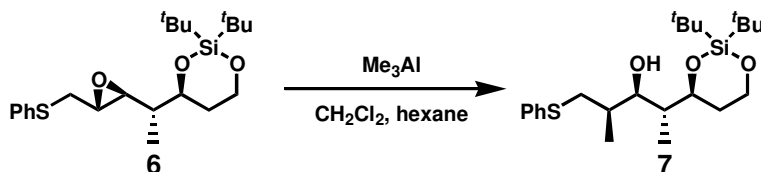
To a suspension of allyl alcohol (21.1 mg, 0.0702 mmol) and activated MS4A (700 mg) in dry CH₂Cl₂ (2 mL, dried by distillation from calcium hydride) was stirred at -30 °C under Ar atmosphere. Other two-necked flask was added dry CH₂Cl₂ (1 mL, dried by distillation from calcium hydride), Ti(O^{*i*}Pr)₄ (20 μ L, 0.065 mmol) and L-DET (15 μ L, 0.087 mmol) at -30 °C under Ar atmosphere. The solution was stirred for 45 min and moved to a suspension via cannula. The suspension was added TBHP (100 μ L, 1.83 M in CH₂Cl₂, 0.183 mmol) and resultant mixture was stirred for 15 h. The suspension was quenched with saturated aqueous Na₂S₂O₃ (200 μ L) and stirred at room temperature for 15 min. The reaction mixture was filtered

through a short pad of Na₂SO₄ with AcOEt and concentrated *in vacuo*. The crude residue was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (hexanes / AcOEt = 4:1) to give the epoxy alcohol (18.4 mg, 0.0581 mmol, 83%).

To a solution of epoxy alcohol (17.1 mg, 0.0540 mmol) in pyridine (200 μ L) was added ⁿBu₃P (30 μ L, 0.11 mmol) and PhSSPh (25.5 mg, 0.114 mmol). The solution was stirred at room temperature under Ar atmosphere for 4 h. The reaction mixture was stirred at 50 °C for 2.5 h and solvent was removed under reduced pressure. The crude residue was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (benzenes = 1) to give the epoxy sulfide **6** (20.8 mg, 0.0508 mmol, 94%).

[α]_D¹⁹ = +38.7° (c = 1.1, CHCl₃); ¹H-NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.40 (m, 2H), 7.29 (m, 2H), 7.21 (m, 1H), 4.14-4.01 (m, 3H), 3.20 (dd, *J* = 12.0, 3.2 Hz, 1H), 2.98-2.89 (m, 3H), 2.06 (dtd, *J* = 14.4, 12.0, 5.2 Hz, 1H), 1.52 (ddd, *J* = 14.4, 4.0, 2.0 Hz, 1H), 1.42 (m, 1H), 1.02 (s, 9H), 1.00 (s, 9H), 0.87 (d, *J* = 6.8 Hz, 3H); ¹³C-NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 135.4, 129.7, 129.0, 126.5, 76.4, 64.9, 60.0, 55.0, 42.3, 36.1, 33.9, 27.5, 27.2, 22.9, 20.0, 12.5; IR ν_{\max} (thin film/NaCl) cm⁻¹: 1582, 1474, 1381; HRMS (EI) *m/z* calculated for C₂₂H₃₆O₃SSi [M]⁺: 408.2154, found 408.2143.

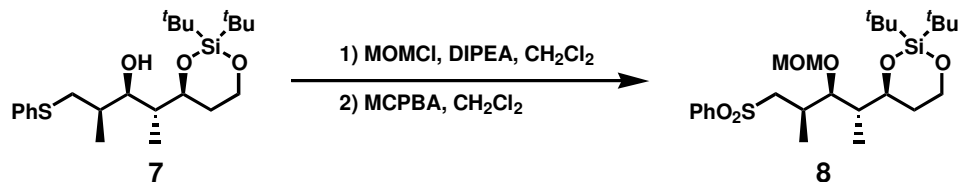
Synthesis of Sulfide **7**



To a solution of epoxy sulfide **6** (29.7 mg, 0.0726 mmol) in dry CH₂Cl₂ (1 mL, dried by distillation from calcium hydride) was added Me₃Al (200 μ L, 1.08 M in hexane, 0.216 mmol). The solution was stirred at -50 °C under Ar atmosphere for 19 h. The reaction mixture was quenched with saturated aqueous NH₄Cl (1 mL) and stirred at room temperature. The suspension was filtered through a short pad of Na₂SO₄ with CH₂Cl₂ and concentrated *in vacuo*. The crude residue was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (hexanes / AcOEt = 10:1) to give the sulfide **7** (25.0 mg, 0.0588 mmol, 80%).

[α]_D²⁰ = +54.8° (c = 1.0, CHCl₃); ¹H-NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.35 (m, 2H), 7.26 (m, 2H), 7.14 (m, 1H), 4.65 (t, *J* = 1.4 Hz, 1H), 4.15-4.07 (m, 3H), 3.81 (ddd, *J* = 9.2, 4.0, 1.6 Hz, 1H), 3.15 (dd, *J* = 12.8, 7.2 Hz, 1H), 2.95 (dd, *J* = 12.8, 6.8 Hz, 1H), 1.92-1.80 (m, 3H), 1.65 (m, 1H), 1.06 (s, 9H), 1.01 (s, 9H), 1.00 (d, *J* = 6.4 Hz, 3H), 0.68 (d, *J* = 6.8 Hz, 3H); ¹³C-NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 137.4, 128.76, 128.74, 125.5, 81.5, 77.2, 64.4, 42.4, 38.2, 35.4, 34.6, 27.4, 27.1, 22.7, 19.8, 12.5, 11.8; IR ν_{\max} (thin film/NaCl) cm⁻¹: 3487, 1582, 1474; HRMS (EI) *m/z* calculated for C₂₃H₄₀O₃SSi [M]⁺: 424.2467, found 424.2457.

Synthesis of Sulfone 8

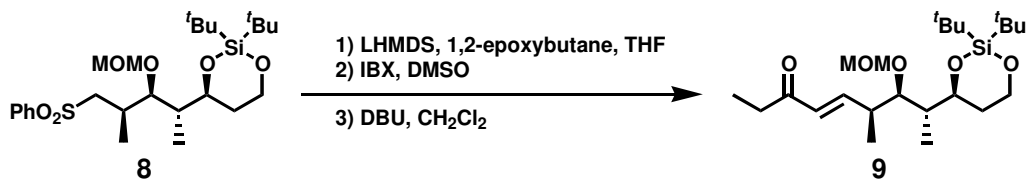


To a solution of sulfide **7** (17.1 mg, 0.0403 mmol) in dry CH₂Cl₂ (1 mL) was added DIPEA (50 μ L, 0.28 mmol) and MOMCl (12 μ L, 0.12 mmol). The solution was stirred at room temperature under Ar atmosphere for 50 h. The reaction mixture was quenched with saturated aqueous NaHCO₃ (1 mL). The aqueous phase was extracted with CH₂Cl₂ (3 x 10 mL). The combined organic phases were dried over Na₂SO₄, filtered and concentrated *in vacuo*. The crude residue was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (hexanes / AcOEt = 10:1) to give the MOM ether (18.2 mg, 0.0388 mmol, 96%).

To a solution of MOM ether (96.7 mg, 0.206 mmol) in CH₂Cl₂ (5 mL) was added MCPBA (101.6 mg, 77 wt.%, 0.453 mmol). The solution was stirred at 0 °C for 45 min. The suspension was quenched with saturated aqueous Na₂S₂O₃ (1 mL), 2 M aqueous NaOH (1 mL) and H₂O (10 mL). The aqueous phase was extracted with Et₂O (3 x 30 mL). The combined organic phases were dried over Na₂SO₄, filtered and concentrated *in vacuo*. The crude residue was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (hexanes / AcOEt = 2:1) to give the sulfone **8** (95.6 mg, 0.190 mmol, 92%).

$[\alpha]_D^{26} = +26.5^\circ$ (c = 1.1, CHCl₃); **¹H-NMR** (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.92 (m, 2H), 7.65 (m, 1H), 7.56 (m, 2H), 4.59 (d, *J* = 6.8 Hz, 1H), 4.51 (d, *J* = 6.8 Hz, 1H), 4.20 (ddd, *J* = 11.0, 5.2, 1.6 Hz, 1H), 4.13 (ddd, *J* = 11.0, 4.8, 2.4 Hz, 1H), 4.05 (td, *J* = 12.0, 2.4 Hz, 1H), 3.57 (dd, *J* = 8.0, 2.4 Hz, 1H), 3.43 (dd, *J* = 14.4, 5.6 Hz, 1H), 3.34 (s, 3H), 3.00 (dd, *J* = 13.6, 6.8 Hz, 1H), 2.50 (m, 1H), 1.96 (m, 1H), 1.76 (m, 1H), 1.54 (ddd, *J* = 14.0, 4.0, 2.0 Hz, 1H), 1.10 (d, *J* = 6.8 Hz, 3H), 1.02 (s, 9H), 0.99 (s, 9H), 0.87 (d, *J* = 6.8 Hz, 3H); **¹³C-NMR** (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 140.4, 133.6, 129.3, 127.8, 97.9, 82.8, 74.4, 64.6, 60.5, 56.0, 43.2, 31.7, 30.2, 27.5, 27.3, 22.8, 20.0, 14.6, 10.9; **IR** ν_{max} (thin film/NaCl) cm⁻¹: 1474, 1389, 1304; **HRMS** (ESI) *m/z* calculated for C₂₅H₄₄NaO₆Si [M+Na]⁺ 523.2526, found 523.2542.

Synthesis of Enone 9



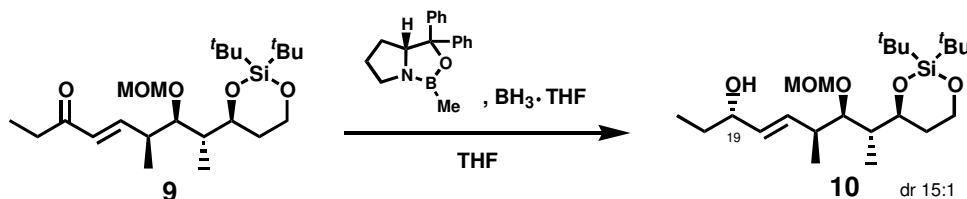
To a solution of sulfone **8** (320.6 mg, 0.6402 mmol) in dry THF (3 mL) was added 1,2-epoxybutane (280 μ L, 3.22 mmol) and LHMDS (3.2 mL, 1.0 M in THF, 3.2 mmol) at 0 °C. The solution was stirred at room temperature under Ar atmosphere for 6 h. The reaction mixture was quenched with saturated aqueous NH₄Cl (10 mL) and H₂O (60 mL). The aqueous phase was extracted with AcOEt (3 x 60 mL). The combined organic phases were dried over Na₂SO₄, filtered and concentrated *in vacuo*. The crude alcohol (363.5 mg) was used in the next step without purification.

To a solution of crude alcohol (363.5 mg) in DMSO (5 mL) was added IBX (536.7 mg, 1.916 mmol). The solution was stirred at room temperature for 18 h. The reaction mixture was quenched with H₂O (80 mL). The suspension was filtered using Kiriya funnel with AcOEt, excess AcOEt was removed under reduced pressure. The aqueous phase was extracted with AcOEt (3 x 70 mL). The combined organic phases were dried over Na₂SO₄, filtered and concentrated *in vacuo*. The crude ketone (347.8 mg) was used in the next step without purification.

To a solution of crude ketone (347.8 mg) in CH₂Cl₂ (10 mL) was added DBU (150 µL, 0.982 mmol). The solution was stirred at room temperature for 2 h. The reaction mixture was filtered through a short pad of silica gel with AcOEt and concentrated *in vacuo*. The crude residue was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (hexanes / AcOEt = 9:1) to give the enone **9** (106.2 mg, 0.2477 mmol, 38%, 3 steps).

$[\alpha]_D^{25} = +8.0^\circ$ (c = 1.5, CHCl₃); **¹H-NMR** (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 6.88 (dd, *J* = 16.0, 8.0 Hz, 1H), 6.12 (dd, *J* = 16.0, 1.2 Hz, 1H), 4.61 (d, *J* = 6.8 Hz, 1H), 4.57 (d, *J* = 6.8 Hz, 1H), 4.14-4.02 (m, 3H), 3.69 (t, *J* = 5.2 Hz, 1H), 3.37 (s, 3H), 2.69 (m, 1H), 2.56 (q, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 2H), 1.99 (m, 1H), 1.80-1.66 (m, 2H), 1.13 (d, *J* = 6.8 Hz, 3H), 1.10 (t, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 3H), 1.03 (s, 9H), 1.01 (s, 9H), 0.91 (d, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 3H); **¹³C-NMR** (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 201.0, 150.1, 129.0, 97.5, 82.0, 74.8, 64.5, 56.1, 43.8, 38.9, 33.4, 33.1, 27.4, 27.2, 22.7, 19.9, 15.1, 11.1, 8.1; **IR** *v*_{max} (thin film/NaCl) cm⁻¹: 1674, 1628, 1466; **HRMS** (ESI) *m/z* calculated for C₂₃H₄₄NaO₅Si [M+Na]⁺ 451.2856, found 451.2868.

Synthesis of Allyl Alcohol **10**

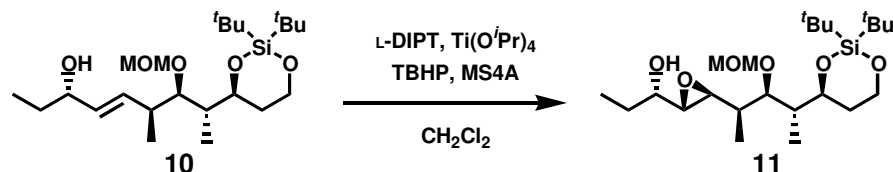


To a solution of enone **9** (176.2 mg, 0.4110 mmol) in dry THF (5 mL) was added (*R*)-Me-CBS (490 µL, 1 M in toluene, 0.490 mmol) and BH₃·THF (520 µL, 0.95 M in THF, 0.494 mmol). The solution was stirred at -40 °C under Ar atmosphere for 70 min. The reaction mixture was quenched with MeOH (3 mL) and concentrated *in vacuo*. The crude residue was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (hexanes / AcOEt = 3:1) to give the allyl alcohol **10** (164.8 mg, 0.3826 mmol, 93%, dr 15:1). Allyl alcohol **10** was obtained as inseparable mixture of C19 diastereomer.

$[\alpha]_D^{29} = +7.2^\circ$ (c = 0.98, CHCl₃); **¹H-NMR** (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 5.68 (dd, *J* = 15.6, 8.4 Hz, 1H), 5.48 (dd, *J* = 15.6, 6.8 Hz, 1H), 4.60 (s, 2H), 4.22 (ddd, *J* = 10.4, 6.8, 3.2 Hz, 1H), 4.14-4.03 (m, 2H), 3.99 (brq, *J* = 6.4 Hz, 1H), 3.57 (t, *J* = 6.0 Hz, 1H), 3.37 (s, 3H), 2.51 (m, 1H), 1.98 (m, 1H), 1.80-1.66 (m, 2H), 1.61-1.48 (m, 2H), 1.06 (d, *J* = 6.8 Hz, 3H), 1.04 (s, 9H), 1.01 (s, 9H), 0.92 (d, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 3H), 0.90 (t, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 3H); **¹³C-NMR** (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 135.8, 132.1, 97.7, 83.1, 74.8, 74.3, 64.7, 56.0, 43.7, 38.6, 32.9, 30.2, 27.5, 27.2, 22.8, 19.9, 16.2, 10.9, 9.7; **IR** *v*_{max} (thin film/NaCl) cm⁻¹: 3449 (br), 1651, 1466,

1381; **HRMS** (FAB matrix NBA) m/z calculated for $C_{23}H_{47}O_5Si$ $[M+H]^+$ 431.3193, found 431.3207.

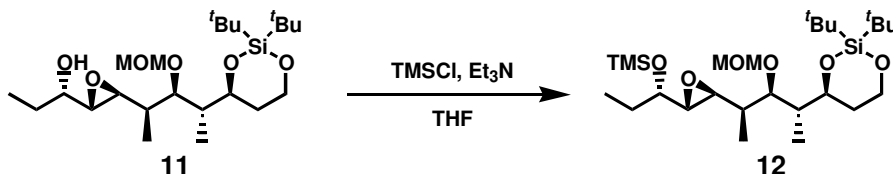
Synthesis of Epoxy Alcohol **11**



To a suspension of allyl alcohol **10** (166.7 mg, 0.3870 mmol) and activated MS4A (2 g) in dry CH_2Cl_2 (5 mL) was added TBHP (180 μ L, 3.2 M in CH_2Cl_2 , 0.576 mmol) at $-30\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ under Ar atmosphere. Other two-necked flask was added L-DIPT (120 μ L, 0.572 mmol) and dry CH_2Cl_2 (3 mL) under Ar atmosphere. The solution was allowed to cool to $-30\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ before the addition of $Ti(O^iPr)_4$ (137 μ L, 0.462 mmol). The reaction mixture was stirred for 10 min and moved to a suspension via cannula. The suspension was stirred at same temperature for 18 h. The reaction mixture was quenched with saturated aqueous NH_4Cl (10 mL) and then stirred at room temperature for 3 h. The suspension was filtered and added H_2O (40 mL). The aqueous phase was extracted with AcOEt (4 x 80 mL). The combined organic phases were dried over Na_2SO_4 , filtered and concentrated *in vacuo*. The crude residue was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (benzenes / AcOEt = 5:1) to give the epoxy alcohol **11** (144.8 mg, 0.3241 mmol, 83%).

$[\alpha]_D^{28} = +45.1^\circ$ (c = 1.1, $CHCl_3$); **1H -NMR** (400 MHz, $CDCl_3$): δ 4.66 (d, $J = 7.2$ Hz, 1H), 4.63 (d, $J = 7.2$ Hz, 1H), 4.16-4.03 (m, 3H), 3.69 (dd, $J = 7.2, 2.4$ Hz, 1H), 3.42 (s, 3H), 3.31 (m, 1H), 2.96 (d, $J = 1.6$ Hz, 1H), 2.86 (dd, $J = 8.0, 2.0$ Hz, 1H), 2.77 (dd, $J = 6.4, 2.4$ Hz, 1H), 2.00 (m, 1H), 1.84-1.45 (m, 5H), 1.15 (d, $J = 7.2$ Hz, 3H), 1.03 (s, 9H), 1.02 (t, $J = 8.0$ Hz, 3H), 1.00 (s, 9H), 0.87 (d, $J = 7.6$ Hz, 3H); **^{13}C -NMR** (100 MHz, $CDCl_3$): δ 97.9, 82.6, 74.9, 72.9, 64.5, 61.5, 60.6, 56.1, 43.5, 38.0, 32.6, 27.5, 27.22, 27.16, 22.8, 19.9, 11.9, 11.0, 9.6; **IR** ν_{max} (thin film/NaCl) cm^{-1} : 3472 (br), 1466, 1381; **HRMS** (FAB matrix NBA) m/z calculated for $C_{23}H_{47}O_6Si$ $[M+H]^+$ 447.3142, found 447.3138.

Synthesis of Silyl Ether **12**

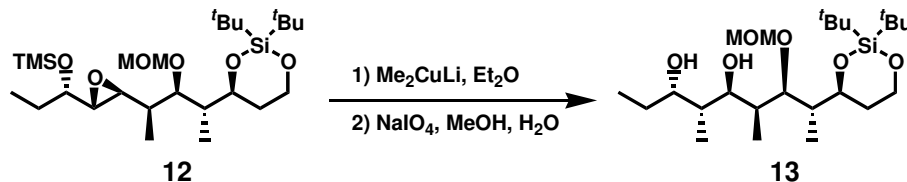


To a solution of epoxy alcohol **11** (98.8 mg, 0.221 mmol) in dry THF (2 mL) was added Et_3N (310 μ L, 2.21 mmol) and TMSCl (145 μ L, 1.11 mmol). The solution was stirred at room temperature under Ar atmosphere for 3 h. The reaction mixture was stirred at $0\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$, it was quenched with saturated aqueous $NaHCO_3$ (5 mL) and H_2O (20 mL). The aqueous phase was extracted with AcOEt (3 x 40 mL). The combined organic phases were dried over Na_2SO_4 , filtered and concentrated *in vacuo*. The crude silyl ether **12** (114.6 mg) was used in the next step without purification.

1H -NMR (400 MHz, $CDCl_3$): δ 4.67 (d, $J = 6.8$ Hz, 1H), 4.63 (d, $J = 6.8$ Hz, 1H), 4.21-4.05 (m, 3H), 3.66

(dd, $J = 6.0, 3.2$ Hz, 1H), 3.54 (dt, $J = 7.2, 4.8$ Hz, 1H), 3.39 (s, 3H), 2.88 (dd, $J = 6.8, 2.4$ Hz, 1H), 2.79 (dd, $J = 4.4, 2.4$ Hz, 1H), 2.07 (m, 1H), 1.83-1.67 (m, 3H), 1.64-1.47 (m, 2H), 1.04 (d, $J = 6.8$ Hz, 3H), 1.03 (s, 9H), 1.00 (s, 9H), 0.95 (t, $J = 7.2$ Hz, 3H), 0.91 (d, $J = 7.2$ Hz, 3H), 0.09 (s, 9H); $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$ (100 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 97.7, 81.6, 74.9, 72.4, 64.6, 60.5, 59.5, 56.2, 43.1, 37.6, 32.7, 27.9, 27.6, 27.3, 22.8, 19.9, 11.7, 11.6, 9.7, 0.3; **IR** ν_{max} (thin film/NaCl) cm^{-1} : 1466, 1381, 1250; **HRMS** (EI) m/z calculated for $\text{C}_{22}\text{H}_{45}\text{O}_6\text{Si}_2$ $[\text{M}-\text{tBu}]^+$ 461.2755, found 461.2759.

Synthesis of Diol **13**

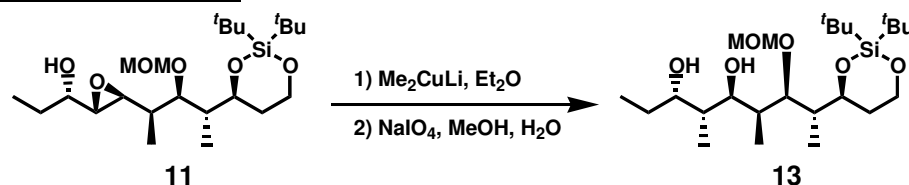


To a suspension of CuI (212.9 mg, 1.117 mmol) in dry Et_2O (5 mL, dried by distillation from sodium and benzophenone) was added MeLi (1.95 mL, 1.13 M in Et_2O , 2.20 mmol) at -20°C under Ar atmosphere. The solution was added the crude silyl ether **12** (114.6 mg) in dry Et_2O (3 mL, dried by distillation from sodium and benzophenone) by gastight syringe (The silyl ether was remained 2.9 mg in a syringe). The reaction mixture was stirred for 7.5 h, it was quenched with saturated aqueous NH_4Cl (10 mL) and saturated aqueous NaHCO_3 (5 mL). The suspension was allowed to stir room temperature under air for 30 min and then the aqueous phase was turned to bright blue. The reaction mixture was added H_2O (30 mL) and extracted with AcOEt (3 x 40 mL). The combined organic phases were dried over Na_2SO_4 , filtered and concentrated *in vacuo*.

Next, to a solution of crude residue (119.4 mg) in MeOH (4 mL) and H_2O (2 mL) was added NaIO_4 (99.9 mg, 0.467 mmol). The reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature for 3.5 h (resulted in selective deprotection of TMS group and oxidative cleavage of 1,2-diol). The suspension was quenched with saturated aqueous Na_2SO_3 (10 mL), saturated aqueous NaHCO_3 (5 mL) and H_2O (50 mL). The aqueous phase was extracted with AcOEt (3 x 50 mL). The combined organic phases were dried over Na_2SO_4 , filtered and concentrated *in vacuo*. The crude residue was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (hexanes / $\text{AcOEt} = 3:1$) to give the diol **13** (85.9 mg, 0.185 mmol, 83%).

$[\alpha]_{\text{D}}^{23} = +27.0^\circ$ ($c = 0.99$, CHCl_3); $^1\text{H-NMR}$ (400 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 4.69 (d, $J = 6.0$ Hz, 1H), 4.67 (d, $J = 6.0$ Hz, 1H), 4.15-4.04 (m, 3H), 3.92 (m, 1H), 3.82 (dt, $J = 9.6, 2.0$ Hz, 1H), 3.74 (d, $J = 2.0$ Hz, 1H, OH), 3.62 (m, 1H), 3.41 (s, 3H), 3.08 (d, $J = 8.0$ Hz, 1H, OH), 2.04-1.86 (m, 3H), 1.82-1.70 (m, 2H), 1.56-1.39 (m, 2H), 1.04-0.98 (m, 6H), 1.02 (s, 9H), 1.00 (s, 9H), 0.89 (d, $J = 7.6$ Hz, 3H), 0.79 (d, $J = 7.2$ Hz, 3H); $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$ (100 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 96.9, 82.5, 79.1, 76.3, 75.8, 64.1, 56.1, 44.6, 39.5, 34.7, 34.3, 27.3, 27.2, 25.4, 22.6, 19.9, 12.5, 11.3, 10.8, 7.5; **IR** ν_{max} (thin film/NaCl) cm^{-1} : 3441 (br), 1466, 1381; **HRMS** (ESI) m/z calculated for $\text{C}_{24}\text{H}_{50}\text{NaO}_6\text{Si}$ $[\text{M}+\text{Na}]^+$ 485.3274, found 485.3264.

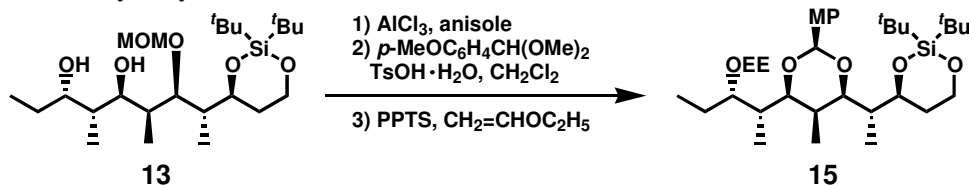
Synthesis of Diol **13** from **11**



To a suspension of epoxy alcohol **11** (32.9 mg, 0.0703 mmol) and CuI (70.7 mg, 0.371 mmol) in dry Et₂O (1 mL, dried by distillation from sodium and benzophenone) was added MeLi (740 μ L, 1.1 M in Et₂O, 0.814 mmol) -70 °C under Ar atmosphere. The reaction mixture was slowly warmed to ambient temperature and stirred for 23 h. The solution was quenched with saturated aqueous NH₄Cl (1 mL) and 29 % aqueous NH₄OH (0.1 mL). The suspension was stirred under air, the aqueous phase was turned to bright blue. The reaction mixture was added H₂O (5mL) and extracted with AcOEt (3 x 20 mL). The combined organic phases were dried over Na₂SO₄, filtered and concentrated *in vacuo*.

Next, to a solution of crude residue (35.8 mg) in MeOH (0.5 mL) and H₂O (0.5 mL) was added NaIO₄ (76.0 mg, 0.355 mmol). The reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature for 4 h. The suspension was added Na₂SO₄, filtered through a short pad of silica gel with AcOEt and concentrated *in vacuo*. The crude residue was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (hexanes / AcOEt = 3:1) to give the diol **13** (12.8 mg, 0.0276 mmol, 39%).

Synthesis of Ethylvinyl Ether **15**



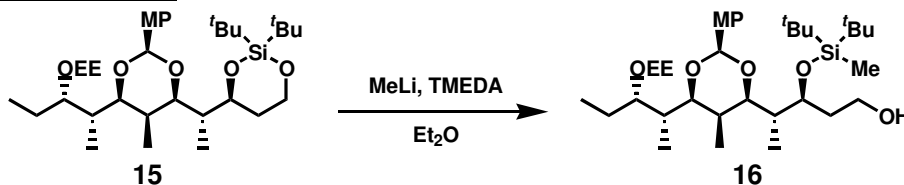
To a solution of diol **13** (25.7 mg, 0.0555 mmol) in anisole (3 mL) was added AlCl₃ (37.8 mg, 0.277 mmol). The solution was stirred at 0 °C under Ar atmosphere for 1 h. The reaction mixture was quenched with saturated aqueous NaHCO₃ (1 mL) and H₂O (10 mL). The aqueous phase was extracted with AcOEt (3 x 50 mL). The combined organic phases were dried over Na₂SO₄, filtered and concentrated *in vacuo*. The crude residue was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (hexanes / AcOEt = 2:1) to give the triol (21.4 mg, 0.0511 mmol, 92%).

To a solution of triol (72.7 mg, 0.173 mmol) in dry CH₂Cl₂ (2 mL) was added *p*-MeOC₆H₄CH(OMe)₂ (62 μ L, 0.34 mmol) and TsOH · H₂O (3.2 mg, 0.016 mmol). The solution was stirred at room temperature under Ar atmosphere for 2 h. The reaction mixture was quenched with saturated aqueous NaHCO₃ (3 mL) and H₂O (5 mL). The aqueous phase was extracted with AcOEt (3 x 30 mL). The combined organic phases were dried over Na₂SO₄, filtered and concentrated *in vacuo*. The crude residue was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (benzenes = 1 > hexanes / AcOEt = 5:1) to give the benzylidene acetal (86.0 mg, 0.160 mmol, 92%).

To a solution of benzylidene acetal (86.7 mg, 0.161 mmol) in $\text{CH}_2=\text{CHOC}_2\text{H}_5$ (3 mL) was added PPTS (4.0 mg, 0.016 mmol). The solution was stirred at room temperature under Ar atmosphere for 20 min. The reaction mixture was quenched with saturated aqueous NaHCO_3 (1 mL) and H_2O (5 mL). The aqueous phase was extracted with AcOEt (3 x 30 mL). The combined organic phases were dried over Na_2SO_4 , filtered and concentrated *in vacuo*. The crude residue was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (hexanes / AcOEt = 10:1) to give the ethylvinyl ether **15** (86.8 mg, 0.142 mmol, 88%) as a diastereomeric mixture with a ratio of *ca.* 1:1.

$[\alpha]_D^{28} = +24.4^\circ$ ($c = 1.2$, CHCl_3); **$^1\text{H-NMR}$** (400 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 7.36 (d, $J = 8.8$ Hz, 0.5 x 2H x 2), 6.88 (d, $J = 9.2$ Hz, 0.5 x 2H), 6.87 (d, $J = 8.8$ Hz, 0.5 x 2H), 5.42 (s, 0.5H), 5.36 (s, 0.5H), 4.69 (q, $J = 5.0$ Hz, 0.5H), 4.66 (q, $J = 5.0$ Hz, 0.5H), 4.43 (brd, $J = 12.8$ Hz, 0.5H x 2), 4.17-4.02 (m, 0.5 x 2H x 2), 3.93 (ddd, $J = 7.6, 5.2, 0.8$ Hz, 0.5H), 3.89 (dd, $J = 10.4, 2.0$ Hz, 0.5H), 3.82 (m, 0.5H), 3.81 (s, 0.5 x 3H x 2), 3.74-3.58 (m, 0.5 x 2H x 2 + 0.5H), 3.50-3.39 (m, 0.5H x 2), 2.14-1.97 (m, 0.5 x 2H x 2), 1.85-1.40 (m, 0.5 x 5H x 2), 1.29 (d, $J = 5.2$ Hz, 0.5 x 3H), 1.28 (d, $J = 4.8$ Hz, 0.5 x 3H), 1.17 (t, $J = 6.8$ Hz, 0.5 x 3H), 1.11 (t, $J = 6.8$ Hz, 0.5 x 3H), 1.03-1.02 (m, 0.5 x 18H x 2), 0.96-0.91 (m, 0.5 x 6H x 2), 0.88 (d, $J = 7.2$ Hz, 0.5 x 3H), 0.86 (d, $J = 8.0$ Hz, 0.5 x 3H), 0.83 (d, $J = 7.6$ Hz, 0.5 x 3H), 0.81 (d, $J = 6.8$ Hz, 0.5 x 3H); **$^{13}\text{C-NMR}$** (100 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 159.7, 159.6, 131.9, 131.7, 127.07 (x 2), 127.01 (x 2), 113.53 (x 2), 113.47 (x 2), 100.7, 100.47, 100.42, 99.5, 81.7, 81.5, 81.4, 80.9, 76.5, 76.0, 75.6, 75.4, 65.5, 65.4, 61.5, 60.8, 55.3 (x 2), 40.2 (x 2), 37.0, 36.5, 31.9, 31.6, 30.6 (x 2), 27.6 (x 2), 27.3 (x 2), 25.5, 25.3, 22.9 (x 2), 21.3, 20.6, 20.0 (x 2), 15.5, 15.4, 10.54, 10.52, 10.4, 10.3, 7.4, 7.1, 5.6, 5.5; **IR** ν_{max} (thin film/NaCl) cm^{-1} : 1620, 1520, 1466; **HRMS** (FAB matrix NBA) m/z calculated for $\text{C}_{34}\text{H}_{61}\text{O}_7\text{Si}$ $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$ 609.4187, found 609.4169.

Synthesis of Alcohol **16**

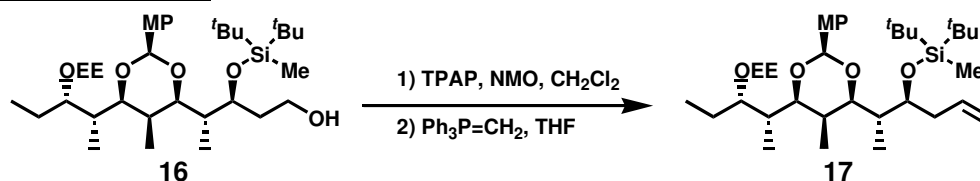


To a solution of ethylvinyl ether **15** (75.7 mg, 0.124 mmol) in dry Et_2O (2 mL) was added TMEDA (95 μL , 0.61 mmol) and MeLi (560 μL , 1.1 M in Et_2O , 0.61 mmol). The solution was stirred at room temperature under Ar atmosphere for 2 h. The reaction mixture was quenched with saturated aqueous NH_4Cl (3 mL) and H_2O (15 mL). The aqueous phase was extracted with AcOEt (3 x 40 mL). The combined organic phases were dried over Na_2SO_4 , filtered and concentrated *in vacuo*. The crude residue was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (hexanes / AcOEt = 3:1) to give the alcohol **16** (66.3 mg, 0.106 mmol, 85%) as a diastereomeric mixture with a ratio of *ca.* 1:1.

$[\alpha]_D^{28} = +2.3^\circ$ ($c = 1.0$, CHCl_3); **$^1\text{H-NMR}$** (400 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 7.360 (d, $J = 8.8$ Hz, 0.5 x 2H), 7.357 (d, $J = 8.8$ Hz, 0.5 x 2H), 6.88 (d, $J = 9.2$ Hz, 0.5 x 2H), 6.87 (d, $J = 8.8$ Hz, 0.5 x 2H), 5.40 (s, 0.5H), 5.34 (s, 0.5H), 4.71 (q, $J = 5.2$ Hz, 0.5H), 4.67 (q, $J = 5.2$ Hz, 0.5H), 4.50 (m, 0.5H x 2), 3.93 (ddd, $J = 8.4, 6.0, 1.2$ Hz, 0.5H), 3.88-3.78 (m, 0.5 x 2H x 2), 3.81 (s, 0.5 x 3H x 2), 3.75-3.59 (m, 0.5 x 3H x 2), 3.57-3.41 (m,

0.5 x 2H x 2 + 0.5H), 2.27-2.17 (m, 0.5 x 2H), 1.83-1.60 (m, 0.5 x 5H x 2), 1.55-1.39 (m, 0.5H x 2), 1.32 (d, $J = 5.6$ Hz, 0.5 x 3H), 1.30 (d, $J = 4.8$ Hz, 0.5 x 3H), 1.18 (t, $J = 7.2$ Hz, 0.5 x 3H), 1.15 (t, $J = 6.8$ Hz, 0.5 x 3H), 1.009 (s, 0.5 x 9H), 1.006 (s, 0.5 x 9H), 0.995 (s, 0.5 x 9H x 2), 0.92 (d, $J = 6.4$ Hz, 0.5 x 3H), 0.91 (d, $J = 6.8$ Hz, 0.5 x 3H), 0.89-0.78 (m, 0.5 x 9H x 2), 0.11 (s, 0.5 x 3H x 2); $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$ (100 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 159.7, 159.6, 131.8, 131.6, 127.10, 127.01, 113.5, 113.4, 100.7, 100.53, 100.46, 99.3, 82.6, 82.4, 81.3, 80.8, 76.5, 75.7, 71.2, 71.1, 61.5, 61.3 (x 2), 60.8, 55.3 (x 2), 39.81, 39.75, 37.0, 36.5, 33.9 (x 2), 30.45, 30.41, 28.1 (x 2), 28.0 (x 2), 25.3 (x 2), 25.3 (x 2), 21.3, 21.0, 20.7, 20.6, 15.6, 15.4, 10.5, 10.4, 8.6, 8.5, 7.4, 7.1, 5.42, 5.36, -7.5 (x 2); **IR** ν_{max} (thin film/NaCl) cm^{-1} : 3456 (br), 1620, 1520, 1466; **HRMS** (FAB matrix NBA) m/z calculated for $\text{C}_{35}\text{H}_{65}\text{O}_7\text{Si}$ $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$ 625.4500, found 625.4514.

Synthesis of Alkene **17**



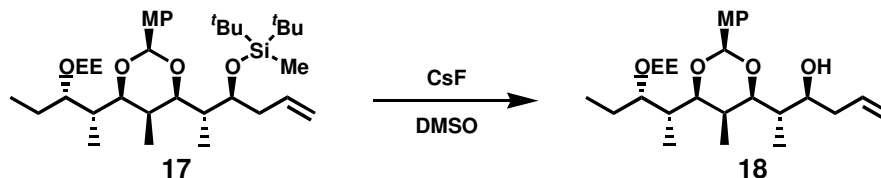
The alcohol **16** (37.0 mg, 0.0592 mmol), TPAP (11.5 mg, 0.0327 mmol) and NMO (10.7 mg, 0.885 mmol) in a flask were dried by high vacuum pump at room temperature for 20 min and purged Ar. The compounds were dissolved by dry CH_2Cl_2 (1 mL) and the solution was stirred at room temperature for 2 h. The reaction mixture was filtered through a short pad of silica gel with AcOEt and concentrated *in vacuo*. The filtered aldehyde (40.1 mg) was used in the next step without purification.

The filtered aldehyde (40.1 mg) was dissolved by dry THF (2 mL) and stirred at 0 °C under Ar atmosphere. The methyltriphenylphosphonium bromide (216.6 mg, 0.594 mmol) was added dry THF (3 mL) in other two-necked flask. The suspension was added $n\text{-BuLi}$ (360 μL , 1.64 M in hexane, 0.590 mmol) and stirred at 0 °C under Ar atmosphere for 5 min. The reaction mixture was moved to aldehyde solution by gastight syringe. The solution was stirred for 10 min, quenched with saturated aqueous NH_4Cl (10 mL) and H_2O (20 mL). The aqueous phase was extracted with AcOEt (3 x 40 mL). The combined organic phases were dried over Na_2SO_4 , filtered and concentrated *in vacuo*. The crude residue was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (hexanes / AcOEt = 3:1) to give the alkene **17** (31.3 mg, 0.0504 mmol, 85%, 2 steps) as a diastereomeric mixture with a ratio of *ca.* 1:1.

$[\alpha]_{\text{D}}^{28} = -5.0^\circ$ ($c = 0.92$, CHCl_3); $^1\text{H-NMR}$ (400 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 7.38 (d, $J = 8.8$ Hz, 0.5 x 2H x 2), 6.881 (d, $J = 8.4$ Hz, 0.5 x 2H), 6.876 (d, $J = 8.8$ Hz, 0.5 x 2H), 5.94-5.82 (m, 0.5H x 2), 5.39 (s, 0.5H), 5.33 (s, 0.5H), 5.03 (dt, $J = 16.8, 2.0$ Hz, 0.5H x 2), 4.98-4.93 (m, 0.5H x 2), 4.71 (q, $J = 5.2$ Hz, 0.5H), 4.69 (q, $J = 5.2$ Hz, 0.5H), 4.39-4.33 (m, 0.5H x 2), 3.94 (t, $J = 6.8$ Hz, 0.5H), 3.88-3.77 (m, 0.5H x 2), 3.81 (s, 0.5 x 3H x 2), 3.73-3.58 (m, 0.5 x 2H x 2 + 0.5H), 3.52-3.42 (m, 0.5H x 2), 2.38-2.28 (m, 0.5H x 2), 2.24-2.13 (m, 0.5 x 2H x 2), 1.84-1.59 (m, 0.5 x 3H x 2), 1.55-1.39 (m, 0.5H x 2), 1.32 (d, $J = 4.8$ Hz, 0.5 x 3H), 1.31 (d, $J = 5.2$ Hz, 0.5 x 3H), 1.19 (t, $J = 6.8$ Hz, 0.5 x 3H), 1.16 (t, $J = 7.6$ Hz, 0.5 x 3H), 0.984 (s, 0.5 x 9H x 2), 0.979 (s, 0.5 x 9H x 2), 0.91-0.78 (m, 0.5 x 12H x 2), 0.071 (s, 0.5 x 3H), 0.066 (s, 0.5 x 3H);

¹³C-NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 159.6, 159.5, 137.23, 137.21, 132.1, 131.9, 127.07, 126.99, 115.9, 115.8, 113.43, 113.36, 100.5 (x 2), 100.2, 99.6, 82.4, 82.2, 81.3, 80.8, 76.5, 76.1, 72.02, 71.98, 61.5, 60.8, 55.3 (x 2), 40.3 (x 2), 37.3, 37.2, 37.1, 36.5, 30.50, 30.45, 28.1 (x 2), 28.0 (x 2), 25.5 (x 2), 25.3 (x 2), 21.3, 20.81, 20.78, 20.7, 15.5, 15.4, 10.6, 10.4, 8.6 (x 2), 7.4, 7.1, 5.3, 5.2, -7.97, -8.02; **IR** ν_{max} (thin film/NaCl) cm⁻¹: 3071, 1620, 1466; **HRMS** (FAB matrix NBA) m/z calculated for C₃₆H₆₅O₆Si [M+H]⁺ 621.4550, found 621.4526.

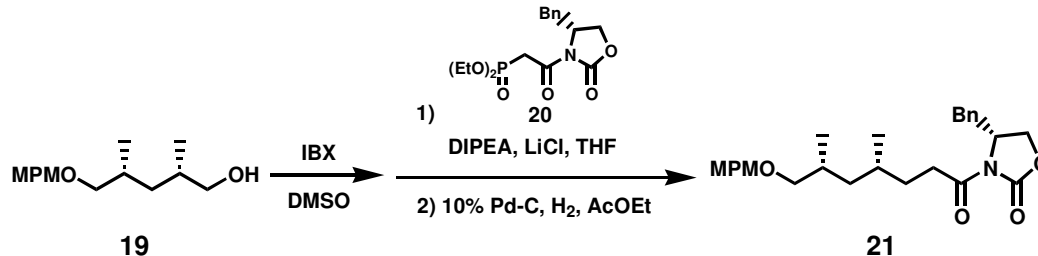
Synthesis of Left Segment **18**



To a solution of alkene **17** (28.8 mg, 0.0464 mmol) in DMSO (1 mL) was added CsF (75.3 mg, 0.480 mmol). The solution was stirred at 120 °C under Ar atmosphere for 38 h. The reaction mixture was filtered through a short pad of silica gel with Et₂O and concentrated *in vacuo*. The crude residue was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (hexanes / AcOEt = 5:1 > hexanes / AcOEt = 2:1) to give the left segment **18** (20.7 mg, 0.0445 mmol, 95%) as a diastereomeric mixture with a ratio of *ca.* 1:1.

[α]_D¹⁸ = +6.6° (c = 0.78, AcOEt); **¹H-NMR** (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.36 (d, *J* = 8.8 Hz, 0.5 x 2H x 2), 6.87 (d, *J* = 9.2 Hz, 0.5 x 2H), 6.86 (d, *J* = 8.8 Hz, 0.5 x 2H), 5.99-5.86 (m, 0.5H x 2), 5.51 (s, 0.5H), 5.44 (s, 0.5H), 5.15-5.06 (m, 0.5 x 2H x 2), 4.65 (q, *J* = 5.2 Hz, 0.5H), 4.61 (q, *J* = 5.2 Hz, 0.5H), 3.94-3.87 (m, 0.5H x 2), 3.85-3.71 (m, 0.5 x 4H x 2), 3.80 (s, 0.5 x 3H), 3.79 (s, 0.5 x 3H), 3.66-3.57 (m, 0.5H x 2), 3.48-3.37 (m, 0.5H x 2), 2.43-2.35 (m, 0.5H x 2), 2.17 (dt, *J* = 14.0, 8.0 Hz, 0.5H x 2), 2.01-1.88 (m, 0.5H x 2), 1.86-1.59 (m, 0.5 x 4H x 2), 1.57-1.39 (m, 0.5H x 2), 1.28 (d, *J* = 5.2 Hz, 0.5 x 3H x 2), 1.16 (t, *J* = 6.8 Hz, 0.5 x 3H), 1.11 (t, *J* = 6.8 Hz, 0.5 x 3H), 0.97 (d, *J* = 6.8 Hz, 0.5 x 3H), 0.96 (d, *J* = 6.8 Hz, 0.5 x 3H), 0.87-0.79 (m, 0.5 x 9H x 2); **¹³C-NMR** (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 160.0, 159.9, 135.4 (x 2), 131.1, 130.9, 127.3, 127.2, 117.0, 116.9, 113.7, 113.6, 101.4, 101.1, 100.3, 99.4, 86.75, 86.70, 81.3, 80.9, 76.1, 75.8, 74.8, 74.7, 61.6, 61.0, 55.3 (x 2), 39.0 (x 2), 38.5 (x 2), 36.8, 36.4, 30.6 (x 2), 25.3, 25.1, 21.3, 20.6, 15.5, 15.3, 10.9 (x 2), 10.5, 10.3, 7.4, 7.1, 5.53, 5.46; **IR** ν_{max} (thin film/NaCl) cm⁻¹: 3495 (br), 3071, 1620, 1520; **HRMS** (FAB matrix NBA) m/z calculated for C₂₇H₄₅O₆ [M+H]⁺ 465.3216, found 465.3207.

Synthesis of Amide **21**



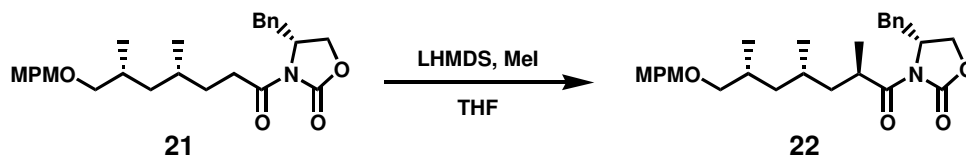
To a solution of optically active alcohol **19** (691.7 mg, 2.74 mmol) in DMSO (10 mL) was added IBX (1.158 g, 4.13 mmol). The solution was stirred at room temperature under Ar atmosphere for 3 h. The reaction mixture was quenched with saturated aqueous NaHCO₃ (50 mL) and H₂O (150 mL). The aqueous phase was extracted with AcOEt (3 x 80 mL). The combined organic phases were dried over Na₂SO₄, filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure. The crude residue was filtered through a short pad of silica gel with mixed solvent (hexanes / AcOEt = 2:1) and concentrated *in vacuo*. The filtered aldehyde (667.0 mg) was used in the next step without further purification.

Next, the phosphate **20** (1.507 g, 4.24 mmol) and LiCl (578.2 mg, 13.64 mmol) in a flask were dried by high vacuum pump at room temperature for 2 h and purged Ar. The compounds were dissolved by dry THF (10 mL) and added DIPEA (770 μ L, 4.42 mmol). The solution was stirred at room temperature for 20 min. The reaction mixture was added aldehyde (667.0 mg) with dry THF (total amount of used solvent was 10 mL) by Pasteur pipette. The resultant solution was stirred at room temperature for 6 days. The reaction mixture was quenched with saturated aqueous NH₄Cl (20 mL) and H₂O (150 mL). The aqueous phase was extracted with AcOEt (3 x 80 mL). The combined organic phases were dried over Na₂SO₄, filtered and concentrated *in vacuo*. The crude residue was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (hexanes / AcOEt = 4:1 > hexanes / AcOEt = 1:1) to give the conjugated amide (869.1 mg, 1.924 mmol, 70%, 2 steps).

To a solution of conjugated amide (455.0 mg, 1.00 mmol) in AcOEt (20 mL) was added Pd-C (44.9 mg, 10 wt.%). The suspension was stirred at room temperature under H₂ atmosphere (balloon pressure) for 1.5 h. The reaction mixture was filtered through a short pad of silica gel with AcOEt and concentrated *in vacuo*. The crude residue was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (hexanes / AcOEt = 4:1) to give the amide **21** (412.7 mg, 0.909 mmol, 90%).

$[\alpha]_D^{27} = -35.2^\circ$ (c = 1.1, CHCl₃); **¹H-NMR** (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.36-7.31 (m, 2H), 7.30-7.24 (m, 3H), 7.23-7.19 (m, 2H), 6.88 (d, *J* = 8.8 Hz, 2H), 4.65 (m, 1H), 4.45 (d, *J* = 12.0 Hz, 1H), 4.41 (d, *J* = 12.0 Hz, 1H), 4.20-4.13 (m, 2H), 3.80 (s, 3H), 3.34-3.27 (m, 2H), 3.19 (dd, *J* = 9.2, 7.6 Hz, 1H), 2.93 (t, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 2.76 (dd, *J* = 13.6, 10.0 Hz, 1H), 1.88 (m, 1H), 1.77 (m, 1H), 1.61 (m, 1H), 1.47-1.34 (m, 2H), 1.01 (m, 1H), 0.94 (d, *J* = 6.4 Hz, 3H), 0.93 (d, *J* = 6.0 Hz, 3H); **¹³C-NMR** (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 173.6, 159.0, 153.4, 135.3, 130.9, 129.4, 129.1, 128.9, 127.3, 113.7, 75.6, 72.6, 66.1, 55.3, 55.2, 41.3, 37.9, 33.2, 30.86, 30.83, 29.7, 20.1, 17.9; **IR** ν_{max} (thin film/NaCl) cm⁻¹: 1782, 1697, 1612, 1512; **HRMS** (FAB matrix NBA) *m/z* calculated for C₂₇H₃₆O₄N [M+H]⁺ 454.2593, found 454.2584.

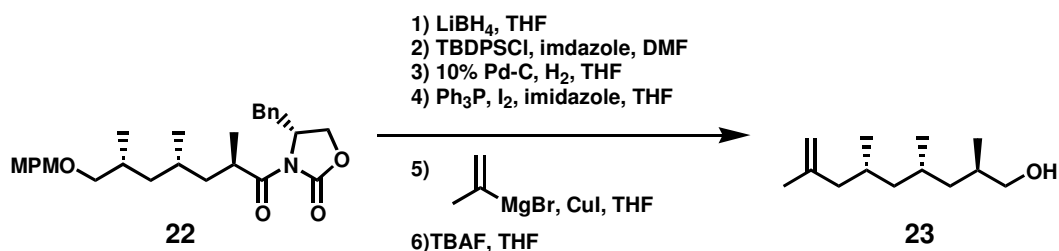
Methylation of Amide **21**



To a solution of amide **21** (407.6 mg, 0.8986 mmol) and MeI (590 μ L, 9.00 mmol) in dry THF (10 mL) was added LHMDs (2.7 mL, 1.0 M in THF, 2.7 mmol). The solution was stirred at -70 $^{\circ}$ C under Ar atmosphere for 30 min. The reaction mixture was slowly warmed to -10 $^{\circ}$ C for 4 h. The solution was quenched with saturated aqueous NH_4Cl (30 mL) and H_2O (20 mL). The aqueous phase was extracted with AcOEt (3 x 60 mL). The combined organic phases were dried over Na_2SO_4 , filtered and concentrated *in vacuo*. The crude residue was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (hexanes / AcOEt = 5:1) to give the trimethyl compound **22** (351.8 mg, 0.752 mmol, 83%).

$[\alpha]_{\text{D}}^{28} = -37.2^{\circ}$ ($c = 1.0$, CHCl_3); **$^1\text{H-NMR}$** (400 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 7.36-7.31 (m, 2H), 7.31-7.19 (m, 5H), 6.86 (d, $J = 8.4$ Hz, 2H), 4.60 (m, 1H), 4.43 (d, $J = 11.6$ Hz, 1H), 4.39 (d, $J = 11.2$ Hz, 1H), 4.15-4.08 (m, 2H), 3.83 (m, 1H), 3.79 (s, 3H), 3.28-3.23 (m, 2H), 3.18 (dd, $J = 8.8, 6.8$ Hz, 1H), 2.75 (dd, $J = 13.2, 9.6$ Hz, 1H), 1.85 (m, 1H), 1.60 (m, 1H), 1.50-1.39 (m, 2H), 1.33 (m, 1H), 1.19 (d, $J = 7.2$ Hz, 3H), 0.98 (m, 1H), 0.91 (d, $J = 6.4$ Hz, 3H), 0.90 (d, $J = 6.4$ Hz, 3H); **$^{13}\text{C-NMR}$** (100 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 177.7, 159.0, 153.0, 135.4, 130.8, 129.4, 129.0, 128.9, 127.3, 113.7, 75.8, 72.6, 66.0, 55.4, 55.3, 41.9, 40.1, 37.9, 35.3, 30.7, 27.7, 19.9, 17.8, 16.8; **IR** ν_{max} (thin film/ NaCl) cm^{-1} : 1782, 1697, 1612, 1512; **HRMS** (FAB matrix NBA) m/z calculated for $\text{C}_{28}\text{H}_{38}\text{NO}_5$ $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$ 468.2750, found 468.2727.

Synthesis of Alcohol **23**



To a solution of trimethyl compound **22** (351.8 mg, 0.7523 mmol) in dry THF (10 mL) was added LiBH_4 (55.6 mg, 2.29 mmol). The solution was stirred at room temperature under Ar atmosphere for 6 h. The reaction mixture was quenched with saturated aqueous NH_4Cl (5 mL) and H_2O (90 mL). The aqueous phase was extracted with AcOEt (3 x 80 mL). The combined organic phases were dried over Na_2SO_4 , filtered and concentrated *in vacuo*. The crude residue was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (hexanes / AcOEt = 5:1 > hexanes / AcOEt = 2:1) to give the alcohol (185.7 mg, 0.630 mmol, 83%).

To a solution of alcohol (112.5 mg, 0.3820 mmol) and imidazole (81.5 mg, 1.19 mmol) in dry DMF (2 mL) was added TBDPSCl (150 μ L, 0.574 mmol). The solution was stirred at room temperature under Ar atmosphere for 6 h. The reaction mixture was quenched with saturated aqueous NaHCO_3 (10 mL) and H_2O

(20 mL). The aqueous phase was extracted with AcOEt (3 x 50 mL). The combined organic phases were dried over Na₂SO₄, filtered and concentrated *in vacuo*. The crude residue was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (hexanes / AcOEt = 10:1) to give the silyl ether (199.2 mg, 0.3738 mmol, 97%).

To a solution of silyl ether (187.9 mg, 0.3526 mmol) in dry THF (5 mL) was added Pd-C (20.7 mg, 10 wt.%). The suspension was stirred at room temperature under H₂ atmosphere (balloon pressure) for 56 h. The reaction mixture was filtered through a short pad of silica gel with AcOEt and concentrated *in vacuo*. The crude residue was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (hexanes / AcOEt = 5:1) to give the alcohol (108.4 mg, 0.2626 mmol, 74%).

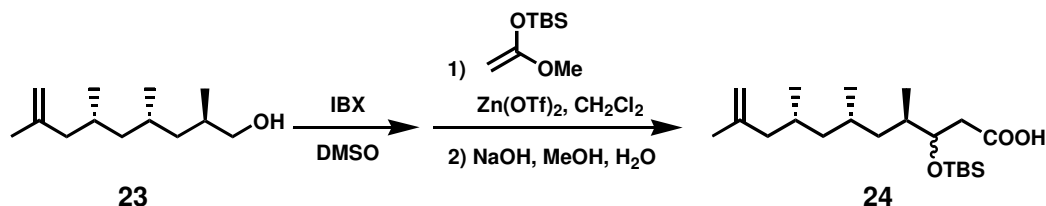
To a solution of alcohol (108.7 mg, 0.2634 mmol), imidazole (72.7 mg, 1.06 mmol) and Ph₃P (140.8 mg, 0.5260 mmol) in dry THF (5 mL) was added I₂ (141.9 mg, 0.5591 mmol). The solution was stirred at room temperature under Ar atmosphere for 20 min. The reaction mixture was quenched with saturated aqueous NaHCO₃ (5 mL), saturated aqueous Na₂SO₃ (2 mL) and H₂O (10 mL). The aqueous phase was extracted with AcOEt (3 x 40 mL). The combined organic phases were dried over Na₂SO₄, filtered and concentrated *in vacuo*. The crude residue was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (hexanes = 1) to give the iodide (135.0 mg, 0.2583 mmol, 98%).

To a suspension of iodide (142.2 mg, 0.2721 mmol) and CuI (77.7 mg, 0.405 mmol) in dry THF (5 mL, dried by distillation from sodium and benzophenone) was added isopropenylmagnesium bromide (2.45 mL, 0.5 M in THF, 1.22 mmol) at -20 °C under Ar atmosphere. After 20 h, the reaction mixture was quenched with saturated aqueous NH₄Cl (10 mL) and saturated aqueous NaHCO₃ (5 mL). The suspension was allowed to stir room temperature under air for 2 h and then the aqueous phase was turned to bright blue. The reaction mixture was added H₂O (30 mL) and extracted with AcOEt (3 x 50 mL). The combined organic phases were dried over Na₂SO₄, filtered and concentrated *in vacuo*. The crude residue was purified by flash column chromatography on silica gel (hexanes = 1) to give the alkene (70.6 mg, 0.1616 mmol, 59%).

To a solution of alkene (50.8 mg, 0.116 mmol) in dry THF (1 mL) was added TBAF (240 µL, 1.0 M in THF, 0.240 mmol). The solution was stirred at room temperature under Ar atmosphere for 8 h. The reaction mixture was filtered through a short pad of silica gel with AcOEt and concentrated *in vacuo*. The crude residue was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (hexanes / AcOEt = 5:1) to give the alcohol **23** (17.7 mg, 0.0892 mmol, 77%).

[α]_D²⁷ = +33.9° (c = 0.87, CHCl₃); ¹H-NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 4.73 (s, 1H), 4.65 (s, 1H), 3.47 (dd, *J* = 10.8, 6.0 Hz, 1H), 3.41 (dd, *J* = 10.0, 6.4 Hz, 1H), 2.02 (dd, *J* = 12.4, 4.4 Hz, 1H), 1.79-1.56 (m, 4H), 1.69 (s, 3H), 1.34 (brs, 1H), 1.19 (ddd, *J* = 14.0, 8.0, 6.0 Hz, 1H), 1.10-1.06 (m, 2H), 1.00 (m, 1H), 0.90 (d, *J* = 6.8 Hz, 3H), 0.86 (d, *J* = 6.4 Hz, 3H), 0.82 (d, *J* = 6.4 Hz, 3H); ¹³C-NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 144.8, 111.4, 69.2, 46.1, 45.9, 40.2, 33.2, 27.8, 27.2, 22.3, 20.1, 19.8, 16.2; IR *v*_{max} (thin film/NaCl) cm⁻¹: 3341 (br), 3078, 1651, 1458; HRMS (FAB matrix NBA) *m/z* calculated for C₁₃H₂₇O [M+H]⁺ 199.2062, found 199.2091.

Synthesis of Right Segment **24**



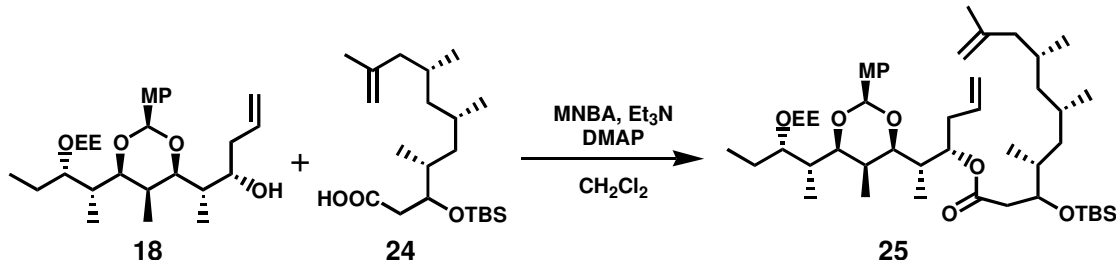
To a solution of alcohol **23** (16.6 mg, 0.0839 mmol) in DMSO (0.5 mL) was added IBX (47.7 mg, 0.170 mmol). The solution was stirred at room temperature under Ar atmosphere for 1.5 h. The reaction mixture was filtered through a short pad of silica gel with Et₂O. The solvent was removed under reduced pressure (300 mmHg, 40 °C). The aldehyde was used in the next step without further purification.

Next, to a solution of aldehyde and 1-(*tert*-Butyldimethylsilyloxy)-1-methoxyethene (38.0 μ L, 0.168 mmol) in dry CH₂Cl₂ (1 mL) was added Zn(OTf)₂ (15.6 mg, 0.0419 mmol). The reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature under Ar atmosphere for 2 h. The suspension was quenched with saturated aqueous NHCO₃ (5 mL) and H₂O (10 mL). The aqueous phase was extracted with AcOEt (3 x 20 mL). The combined organic phases were dried over Na₂SO₄, filtered and concentrated *in vacuo*. The crude residue was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (hexanes / AcOEt = 50:1) to give the aldol compound (23.2 mg, 0.0603 mmol, 72%, 2 steps) as a diastereomeric mixture with a ratio of *ca.* 2:1.

To a solution of aldol compound (21.5 mg, 0.0559 mmol) in MeOH (1 mL) was added 2 M aqueous NaOH (0.5 mL). The solution was stirred at room temperature for 28 h. The reaction mixture was quenched with saturated aqueous NaHSO₄ (until exhibit acidic property) and H₂O (20 mL). The aqueous phase was extracted with AcOEt (3 x 30 mL). The combined organic phases were dried over Na₂SO₄, filtered and concentrated *in vacuo*. The crude residue was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (hexanes / AcOEt = 5:1) to give the right segment **24** (16.3 mg, 0.0439 mmol, 78%) as a diastereomeric mixture with a ratio of *ca.* 2:1.

$[\alpha]_D^{27} = +32.2^\circ$ (c = 0.84, CHCl₃); **¹H-NMR** (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 4.73 (s, 1H), 4.65 (s, 1H), 4.06-3.98 (m, 1H), 2.49-2.37 (m, 2H), 2.05-1.98 (m, 1H), 1.80-1.64 (m, 3H), 1.68 (s, 3H), 1.60-1.51 (m, 1H), 1.22-0.95 (m, 4H), 0.88 (s, 9H), 0.86-0.79 (m, 9H), 0.08 (s, 3H), 0.05 (s, 3H); **¹³C-NMR** (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 177.4 (C=O), 177.0 (C=O), 144.8 (major), 144.7 (minor), 111.4 (both isomers), 73.7 (minor), 73.5 (major), 46.2 (major), 46.1 (both isomers), 45.9 (minor), 39.6 (minor), 38.9 (major), 38.6 (major), 38.0 (minor), 36.3 (minor), 36.0 (major), 27.8 (both isomers), 27.3 (minor), 27.1 (major), 25.8 (3C for both isomers), 22.2 (both isomers), 20.0 (minor), 19.9 (both isomers), 19.7 (major), 18.0 (both isomers), 14.3 (major), 13.9 (minor), -4.5 (both isomers), -4.7 (major), -4.8 (minor); **IR** ν_{max} (thin film/NaCl) cm⁻¹: 3400-2500 (br), 3071, 1713, 1651, 1458; **HRMS** (FAB matrix NBA) *m/z* calculated for C₂₁H₄₃O₃Si [M+H]⁺ 371.2981, found 371.2970.

Coupling of Both Segments



To a solution of left segment **18** (21.41 mg, 0.04610 mmol) and right segment **24** (20.43 mg, 0.05512 mmol) in dry CH_2Cl_2 (1 mL, dried by distillation from calcium hydride) was added Et_3N (30.0 μL , 0.214 mmol), MNBA (23.78 mg, 0.06907 mmol) and DMAP (1.66 mg, 0.0135 mmol). The solution was stirred at room temperature under Ar atmosphere for 3 h. The reaction mixture was quenched with saturated aqueous NaHCO_3 (2 mL) and H_2O (20 mL). The aqueous phase was extracted with AcOEt (3 x 30 mL). The combined organic phases were dried over Na_2SO_4 , filtered and concentrated *in vacuo*. The crude residue was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (hexanes / AcOEt = 10:1 > hexanes / AcOEt = 5:1) to give the ester **25** (27.31 mg, 0.03341 mmol, 72%, based on left segment **18**). The ester **25** was a four diastereomixture.

$[\alpha]_{\text{D}}^{25} = +30.8^\circ$ (c = 0.97, AcOEt); $^1\text{H-NMR}$ (400 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 7.41 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 2H), 6.90-6.86 (m, 2H), 5.84-5.70 (m, 1H), 5.44-5.28 (m, 2H), 5.05 (d, J = 16.8 Hz, 1H), 4.99 (d, J = 10.0 Hz, 1H), 4.75-4.60 (m, 3H), 4.09-3.58 (m, 5H), 3.81 and 3.80 (s for each peak, 3H), 3.50-3.40 (m, 1H), 2.47-2.26 (m, 4H), 2.26-2.16 (m, 1H), 2.05-1.97 (m, 1H), 1.86-1.40 (m, 8H), 1.68 (s, 3H), 1.33-1.29 (m, 3H), 1.27-1.11 (m, 5H), 1.07-0.94 (m, 2H), 0.92-0.78 (m, 20H), 0.87 (s, 9H), 0.06 (s, 3H), 0.03 (s, 3H); $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$ (100 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 171.4, 171.3, 159.7, 159.6, 144.86, 144.83, 135.25, 135.20, 135.15, 135.11, 131.7, 131.5, 127.2, 127.1, 116.9, 116.8, 113.53, 113.45, 111.3, 100.7, 100.48, 100.42, 99.4, 82.20, 82.17, 82.0, 81.2, 80.7, 76.36, 76.31, 76.01, 75.96, 73.8, 73.6, 73.46, 73.40, 61.6, 60.93, 60.87, 55.3, 46.21, 46.16, 46.05, 46.00, 39.9, 39.4, 39.17, 39.13, 38.7, 37.25, 37.20, 36.9, 36.5, 36.0, 35.5, 34.27, 34.25, 34.06, 34.04, 30.4, 27.79, 27.74, 27.2, 27.1, 25.9, 25.4, 25.2, 22.2, 21.3, 20.7, 20.0, 19.9, 19.8, 19.6, 18.1, 15.5, 15.4, 14.81, 14.75, 13.3, 10.5, 10.4, 10.0, 9.87, 9.80, 7.3, 7.1, 5.37, 5.29, -4.5, -4.62, -4.68; $\text{IR } \nu_{\text{max}}$ (thin film/ NaCl) cm^{-1} : 3071, 1736, 1520; HRMS (EI) m/z calculated for $\text{C}_{44}\text{H}_{75}\text{O}_8\text{Si}$ [$\text{M}-t\text{Bu}$] $^+$: 759.5231, found 759.5235.

To a solution of macrolactone (16.05 mg) in dry THF (300 μ L) was added TBAF (55 μ L, 1.0 M in THF, 0.055 mmol). The solution was stirred at room temperature under Ar atmosphere for 50 h. The reaction mixture was concentrated *in vacuo*. The crude residue was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (hexanes / AcOEt = 3:1) to give the secondary alcohol **26** (9.74 mg, 0.0144 mmol, 60%, 2 steps). The secondary alcohol **26** was a four diastereomixture.

[α]_D²⁶ = +24.2° (c = 0.49, AcOEt); **¹H-NMR** (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.45-7.39 (m, 2H), 6.91-6.86 (m, 2H), 5.55-5.32 (m, 2H), 5.17 and 5.05 (m for each peak, 1H), 4.72-4.60 (m, 1H), 3.98-3.58 (m, 5H), 3.803 and 3.801 (s for each peak, 3H), 3.51-3.39 (m, 1H), 2.59-2.48 (m, 1H), 2.46-2.01 (m, 5H), 1.82-1.34 (m, 9H), 1.58 (s, 3H), 1.32-1.28 (m, 3H), 1.20-1.10 (m, 4H), 1.08-0.71 (m, 24H); **¹³C-NMR** (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 172.3, 171.78, 171.75, 159.7, 159.6, 137.2, 137.1, 136.2, 136.1, 131.7, 131.6, 131.5, 131.4, 127.3, 127.2, 121.34, 121.27, 120.5, 113.5, 113.4, 100.9, 100.6, 100.4, 99.4, 82.7, 82.5, 81.1, 80.7, 76.3, 75.9, 75.40, 75.35, 74.7, 73.3, 72.02, 71.99, 62.3, 61.7, 60.9, 60.4, 55.3, 46.71, 46.68, 45.56, 43.3, 43.1, 42.5, 39.33, 39.26, 38.8, 38.3, 38.12, 38.09, 37.7, 36.9, 36.43, 36.37, 36.34, 35.2, 30.5, 30.1, 30.0, 28.9, 28.20, 28.16, 28.0, 25.3, 25.2, 22.8, 21.8, 21.3, 21.22, 21.19, 20.7, 19.68, 19.62, 18.8, 16.51, 16.47, 15.5, 15.4, 15.1, 10.5, 10.4, 10.0, 9.9, 7.3, 7.1, 5.44, 5.37; **IR** ν_{max} (thin film/NaCl) cm⁻¹: 3456 (br), 1721, 1612, 1520; **HRMS** (EI) m/z calculated for C₃₈H₆₀O₇ [M-EtOH]⁺: 628.4339, found 628.4363.

Chemical reaction scheme showing the conversion of compound **26** to compound **2**.

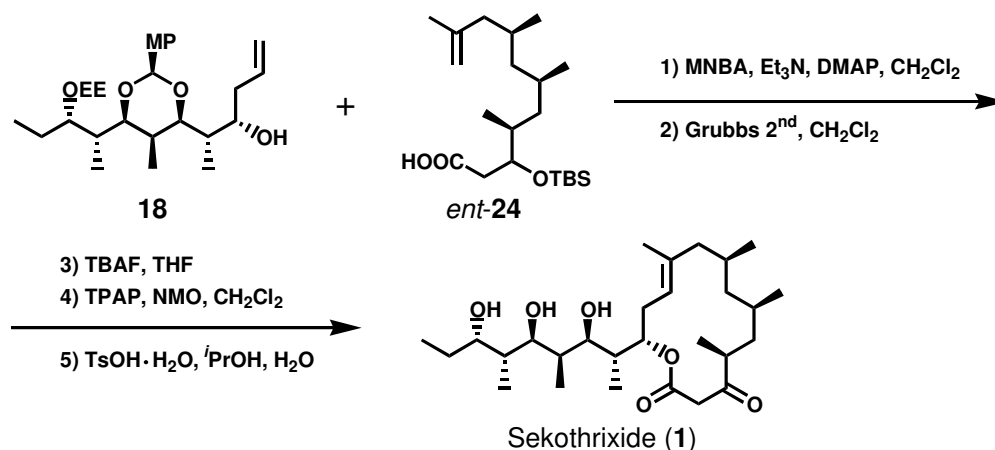
Reaction conditions:

- 1) TPAP, NMO, CH₂Cl₂
- 2) TsOH, H₂O, MeOH

To a solution of ketolide (2.23 mg, 3.31 μmol) in MeOH (100 μL) was added TsOH \cdot H₂O (trace). The solution was stirred at room temperature for 10 h. The reaction mixture was quenched with saturated aqueous NaHCO₃ (100 μL). The suspension was filtered through a short pad of Na₂SO₄ with AcOEt and concentrated *in vacuo*. The crude residue was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (hexanes / AcOEt = 4:1 > hexanes / AcOEt = 3:2) to give the proposed structure of sekothrixide (**2**) (0.65 mg, 1.34 μmol , 40%).

S19

Synthesis of Sekothrixide (1)



To a solution of left segment **18** (28.83 mg, 0.06208 mmol) and right segment *ent*-**24** (28.88 mg, 0.07791 mmol) in dry CH_2Cl_2 (2 mL) was added Et_3N (44.0 μL , 0.314 mmol), MNBA (43.2 mg, 0.125 mmol) and DMAP (1.01 mg, 8.2 μmol). The solution was stirred at room temperature under Ar atmosphere for 5.5 h. Additionally, the reaction mixture was added Et_3N (22.0 μL , 0.157 mmol) and MNBA (21.02 mg, 0.0610 mmol). After 13 h, the reaction mixture was quenched with saturated aqueous NaHCO_3 (5 mL) and H_2O (20 mL). The aqueous phase was extracted with AcOEt (3 x 40 mL). The combined organic phases were dried over Na_2SO_4 , filtered and concentrated *in vacuo*. The crude residue was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (hexanes / AcOEt = 10:1) to give the ester (47.13 mg, 0.05766 mmol, 92%, based on left segment **18**). The ester was a four diastereomixture.

To a solution of ester (9.81 mg, 0.0120 mmol) and Grubbs 2nd (3.12 mg, 3.67 μmol) in ultrasonic degassed dry CH_2Cl_2 (24 mL, 0.5 mM) was stirred under Ar atmosphere and heated reflux for 56 h. The solvent was removed under reduced pressure. The reaction mixture was filtered through a short pad of silica gel with AcOEt and concentrated *in vacuo*. The macrolactone (15.3 mg) was used in the next step without further purification.

To a solution of macrolactone (15.3 mg) in dry THF (300 μL) was added TBAF (120 μL , 1.0 M in THF, 0.120 mmol). The solution was stirred at room temperature under Ar atmosphere for 27 h. The reaction mixture was filtered through a short pad of silica gel with AcOEt and concentrated *in vacuo*. The crude residue was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (hexanes / AcOEt = 10:1 > hexanes / AcOEt = 4:1 > hexanes / AcOEt = 1:1) to give the secondary alcohol (4.97 mg, 7.38 μmol , 61%, 2 steps). The ester was a four diastereomixture.

The secondary alcohol (13.78 mg, 0.02041 mmol) and NMO (4.7 mg, 0.039 mmol) in a flask were dried by high vacuum pump at room temperature for 5 min and purged Ar. The compounds were dissolved by dry CH_2Cl_2 (1 mL). The reaction mixture was added TPAP (7.9 mg, 0.022 mmol). The solution was stirred at room temperature for 2 h. The reaction mixture was filtered through a short pad of silica gel with AcOEt and concentrated *in vacuo*. The ketolide was given a 12.60 mg (0.01872 μmol , 91%) as a diastereomeric mixture with a ratio of *ca.* 1:1.

To a solution of ketolide (12.60 mg, 0.01872 mmol) in ⁱPrOH (3 mL) and H₂O (0.3 mL) was added TsOH · H₂O (11.1 mg, 0.0585 mmol). The solution was stirred at room temperature for 51 h at 40 °C. The reaction mixture was quenched with saturated aqueous NaHCO₃ (1 mL) and H₂O (20 mL). The aqueous phase was extracted with AcOEt. The combined organic phases were dried over Na₂SO₄, filtered and concentrated *in vacuo*. The crude residue was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (hexanes / AcOEt = 3:1 > hexanes / AcOEt = 1:1) to give the sekothrixide **1** (3.50 mg, 7.25 μmol, 38%).

$[\alpha]_D^{27} = -46.4^\circ$ (c = 0.18, MeOH); **¹H-NMR** (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 5.27 (m, 1H), 5.05 (m, 1H), 4.04 (brs, 1H), 3.85 (d, *J* = 9.6 Hz, 1H), 3.73 (m, 1H), 3.63 (d, *J* = 9.6 Hz, 1H), 3.54 (d, *J* = 13.6 Hz, 1H), 3.45 (brs, 1H), 3.30 (d, *J* = 13.6 Hz, 1H), 2.92 (m, 1H), 2.43 (d, *J* = 5.6 Hz, 1H), 2.36 (ddd, *J* = 14.4, 10.8, 9.2 Hz, 1H), 2.16 (m, 1H), 2.11-1.98 (m, 2H), 1.95-1.85 (m, 2H), 1.74-1.45 (m, 5H), 1.59 (s, 3H), 1.31 (ddd, *J* = 11.2, 6.4, 4.8 Hz, 1H), 1.12 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 3H), 1.02 (t, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 3H), 0.96 (m, 1H), 0.91 (d, *J* = 6.8 Hz, 3H), 0.90 (d, *J* = 6.0 Hz, 3H), 0.89 (d, *J* = 6.4 Hz, 3H), 0.85 (d, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 3H), 0.78 (d, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 3H), 0.52 (ddd, *J* = 14.8, 8.0, 6.8 Hz, 1H); **¹³C-NMR** (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 205.7, 167.0, 137.3, 121.6, 79.6, 79.1, 77.1, 76.5, 49.03, 49.01, 41.6, 41.4, 39.83, 39.78, 39.34, 35.2, 29.8, 28.1, 27.1, 25.1, 23.3, 21.1, 19.3, 16.7, 12.1, 11.1, 10.8, 3.9; **IR** *v*_{max} (thin film/NaCl) cm⁻¹: 3418 (br), 1728, 1705, 1458; **HRMS** (EI) *m/z* calculated for C₂₈H₅₀O₆ [M]⁺ 482.3607, found 482.3612.

3. NMR spectra

