Catalytic Enantioselective Allylation of Dienals Through the Intermediacy of Unsaturated π -Allyl Complexes

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Supporting Information

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General Information

¹H NMR spectra were recorded on either a Varian Gemini-400 (400 MHz), or a Varian Inova-500 (500 MHz) spectrometer. Chemical shifts are reported in ppm with the solvent resonance as the internal standard (CDCl₃: 7.26 ppm). Data are reported as follows: chemical shift, integration, multiplicity (s = singlet, d = doublet, t = triplet, q = quartet, p = pentet, br = broad, m = multiplet), coupling constants (Hz), and assignment. ¹³C NMR spectra were recorded on either a Varian Gemini-400 (100 MHz), or a Varian Inova-500 (125 MHz) spectrometer with complete proton decoupling. Chemical shifts are reported in ppm with the solvent resonance as the internal standard (CDCl₃: 77.23 ppm). Infrared (IR) spectra were recorded on a Bruker alpha spectrophotometer, v_{max} cm⁻¹. Bands are characterized as broad (br), strong (s), medium (m), and weak (w). High resolution mass spectrometry (ESI) was performed at the Mass Spectrometry Facility, Boston College.

Liquid Chromatography was performed using forced flow (flash chromatography) on silica gel (SiO₂, 230×450 Mesh) purchased from Silicycle. Thin Layer Chromatography was performed on 25 μ m silica gel plates purchased from Silicycle. Visualization was performed using ultraviolet light (254 nm), phosphomolybdic acid (PMA) in ethanol, or potassium permanganate (KMnO₄) in water. Analytical chiral gas-liquid chromatography (GLC) was performed on a Hewlett-Packard 6890 Series chromatograph equipped with a split mode capillary injection system, a flame ionization detector, and a Supleco β -Dex 120 column with helium as the carrier gas. Analytical chiral supercritical fluid chromatography (SFC) was performed on a Berger Instruments Supercritical Chromatograph equipped with an Alcott auto sampler and a Knauer UV detector with methanol as the modifier. Analytical high performance liquid chromatography (HPLC) was performed on a Shimadzu chromatography equipped with two LC-10APvp pumps, SPD-10AVvp UV detector and SIL-10ADvp injector. Optical rotations were measured on a Rudolph Analytical Research Autopol IV Polarimeter.

All reactions were conducted in oven- or flame-dried glassware under an inert atmosphere of nitrogen or argon. Tetrahydrofuran (THF) and dichloromethane (DCM) were purified using a Pure Solv MD-4 solvent purification system from Innovative Technology Inc. Bis(1,5-cyclooctadiene)nickel(0) [Ni(cod)₂] and tricyclohexylphosphine (PCy₃) were purchased from Strem Chemicals, Inc. Acetic acid and dimethyl malonate were distilled under reduced pressure. Hoveyda-Grubbs catalyst second generation (HG-II) refers to [1,3-Bis(2,4,6-trimethylphenyl)-2-imidazolidinylidene] dichloro(*o*-isopropoxyphenylmethylene)ruthenium.¹ All other reagents were purchased from either Fisher or Aldrich and used without further purification. (*R*,*R*)-^{*t*}BuTADDOLPPh (L1)², (*R*,*R*)-xylylTADDOLPPh (L2)¹, (*R*,*R*)-TADDOLPPh (L3)¹, (*R*,*R*)-

¹ Garber, S.B.; Kingsbury, J.S.; Gray, B.L.; Hoveyda, A.H. J. Am. Chem. Soc. 2000, 122, 8168.

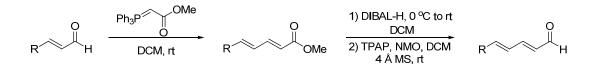
² Sieber, J. D.; Morken, J. P. J. Am. Chem. Soc. 2008, 130, 4978.

TADDOLPN(C₄H₈) (**L4**)³ and (*R*,*R*)-TADDOLPN(C₄H₈) (**L5**)² were prepared according to literature procedures.

Experimental Procedures

Preparation of Dienals

Representative Procedure for the Synthesis of Dienals

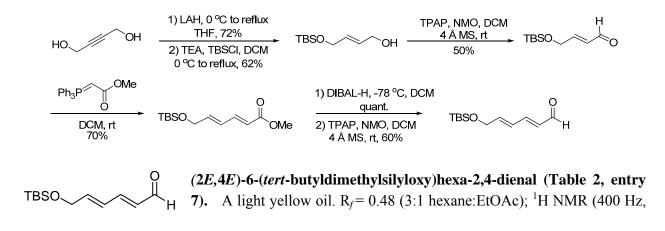


The following dienals were prepared from commercially available α , β -unsaturated aldehydes: (2*E*,4*E*)-deca-2,4-dienal (Table 2, entries 3 and 4)⁴ and (2*E*,4*E*)-phenylpenta-2,4-dienal (Table 2, entry 5)³. Spectral data are in accordance with the literature references.

(2E,4E)-5-cyclohexylpenta-2,4-dienal was prepared from (*E*)-3-cyclohexylacrylaldehyde (Table 2, entry 8), which was originally synthesized from cyclohexanecarboxaldehyde according to general procedure. Spectral data are in accordance with the literature reference.³

(2E,4E)-5-(furan-2-yl)penta-2,4-dienal (Table 2, entry 9) was prepared according to the literature procedure.⁵ Spectral data are accordance with the literature reference.

Preparation of (2E,4E)-6-(tert-butyldimethylsilyloxy)hexa-2,4-dienal



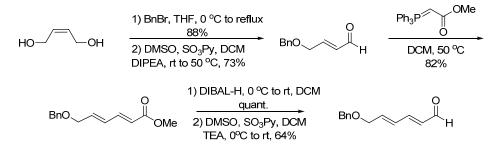
³ Burks, H. E.; Morken, J. P. J. Am. Chem. Soc. 2007, 129, 8766.

⁴ Rein, T.; Kann, N.; Åkermark, B.; Helquist, P. J. Org. Chem. 1990, 55, 5312.

⁵ Bellassoued, M.; Salemkour, M. Tetrahedron. 1996, 52, 4507.

CDCl₃): δ 0.09 (6H, s, Si(CH₃)₂), 0.93 (9H, s, SiC(CH₃)₃), 4.34 (2H, dd, J = 4.2 Hz, 1.8 Hz, SiOCH₂CH=CH), 6.15 (1H, dd, J = 15.2 Hz, 8.0 Hz, C(O)HCH=CH), 6.32 (1H, dt, J = 15.2 Hz, 4.0 Hz, SiOCH₂CH=CH), 6.56 (1H, ddt, J = 15.2 Hz, 10.8 Hz, 2.0 Hz, SiOCH₂CH=CH), 7.13 (1H, dd, J = 15.4 Hz, 11.0 Hz, C(O)HCH=CH), 9.57 (1H, d, J = 8.4 Hz, C(O)H); ¹³C NMR (100 Hz, CDCl₃): δ 193.9, 151.7, 144.4, 131.5, 127.0, 63.1, 26.1, 18.7, -5.05 ppm; IR (neat): 2954.7 (m), 2930.0 (m), 2886.1 (w), 2856.8 (w), 2728.7 (m), 1684.6 (s), 1645.7 (s), 1602.7 (w), 1643.4 (w), 1362.1 (w), 1264.2 (m), 1161.5 (m), 1131.98 (s) cm⁻¹; HRMS (ESI+) for C₁₂H₂₃O₂Si [M+H]: calculated 227.1467, found: 227.1475.

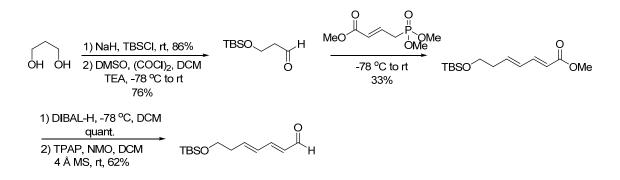
Preparation of (2E,4E)-6-(benzyloxy)hexa-2,4-dienal



(2*E*,4*E*)-6-(benzyloxy)hexa-2,4-dienal (Table 2, entry 6). A yellow oil. $R_f = 0.37$ (3:1 hexane:EtOAc); ¹H NMR (400 Hz, CDCl₃): δ 4.18 (2H, d, J = 5.2 Hz, OCH₂CH=CH), 4.57 (2H, s,

PhCH₂O), 6.16 (1H, dd, J = 15.2 Hz, 8.0 Hz, C(O)HCH=CH), 6.32 (1H, dt, J = 15.2 Hz, 5.2 Hz, OCH₂CH=CH), 6.58 (1H, ddm, J = 15.2 Hz, 10.8 Hz, OCH₂CH=CH), 7.13 (1H, dd, J = 15.4 Hz, 11.0 Hz, C(O)HCH=CH), 7.31-7.36 (5H, m, Ph-H), 9.58 (1H, d, J = 8.0 Hz, C(O)H); ¹³C NMR (125 Hz, CDCl₃): δ 194.0, 151.4, 141.2, 137.9, 132.0, 126.2, 128.7, 128.1, 128.0, 73.1, 69.7 ppm; IR (neat): 3030.9 (w), 2845.9 (br), 2735.3 (w), 1678.8 (s), 1643.4 (s), 1602.1(w), 1469.6 (w), 1453.3 (m), 1391.1 (w), 1360.4 (m), 1161.9 (m), 1101.9 (s) cm⁻¹; HRMS (ESI+) for C₁₃H₁₅O₂ [M+H]: calculated 203.1072, found: 203.1082.

Preparation of (2E,4E)-7-(tert-butyldimethylsilyloxy)hepta-2,4-dienal



(2*E*,4*E*)-7-(*tert*-butyldimethylsilyloxy)hepta-2,4-dienal (Table 2, TBSO H entry 10). A yellow oil. $R_f = 0.65$ (3:1 hexane:EtOAc); ¹H NMR (400 Hz, CDCl₃): $\delta 0.05$ (6H, s, Si(CH₃)₂), 0.89 (9H, s, SiC(CH₃)₃), 2.43 (2H, q, J = 6.4 Hz, CH₂CH₂CH=CH), 3.73 (2H, t, J = 6.4 Hz, CH₂CH₂CH=CH), 6.09 (1H, dd, J = 15.2 Hz, 8.0 Hz, C(O)HCH=CH), 6.26-6.41 (2H, m, CH₂CH=CH and CH₂CH=CH), 7.09 (1H, dd, J = 15.2 Hz, 10.0 Hz, C(O)HCH=CH), 9.55 (1H, d, J = 7.6 Hz, C(O)H); ¹³C NMR (100 Hz, CDCl₃): δ 194.0, 152.6, 143.7, 130.6, 130.4, 62,1, 36.9, 26.1, 18.6, -5.0 ppm; IR (neat): 2953.4 (m), 2928.7 (m), 2885.7 (w), 2856.8 (m), 2738.5 (w), 1685.1 (s), 1640.9 (s), 1600.3 (w), 1471.1 (w), 1289.1 (w), 1254.8 (m), 1098.7 (s), 936.7 (m) cm⁻¹; HRMS (ESI+) for C₁₃H₂₅O₂Si [M+H]: calculated 241.1624, found: 241.1633.

Procedure for Non-Catalyzed Allylation (Scheme 1)

An oven-dried 2-dram vial equipped with a magnetic stir-bar was charged with 33.7 mg (0.351 mmol) of sorbic aldehyde in a dry-box under an argon atmosphere, followed by 0.70 mL of THF and 70.7 mg (0.421 mmol) of allylboronic acid pinacol ester, sequentially. The vial was capped, taped with electrical tape, removed from the dry-box, and allowed to stir at ambient temperature for 15 hours. After this time period, deionized water was added and the mixture was allowed to stir for another 10 minutes. The aqueous layer was washed with CH_2Cl_2 (×3), and the combined organic layers were dried with Na₂SO₄ and concentrated in vacuo. Analysis of the unpurified reaction mixture using ¹H NMR was used to determine [*E*,*Z*]:[*E*,*E*] ratio.

Representative Procedure for Ni-Catalyzed Allylation at Ambient Temperature (Scheme 1 and Table 1)

An oven-dried 2-dram vial equipped with a magnetic stir-bar was charged with 9.6 mg (0.0351 mmol) of bis(1,5-cyclooctadiene)nickel, 20.1 mg (0.0351 mmol) of chiral ligand L3, and 0.70 mL of THF in a dry-box under an argon atmosphere. The vial was capped and stirred for 5 minutes. Next, 33.7 mg (0.351 mmol) of sorbic aldehyde was added, followed by 70.7 mg (0.421 mmol) of allylboronic acid pinacol ester. The vial was capped, taped with electrical tape, removed from the dry-box, and allowed to stir at ambient temperature for 18 hours. After this time period, deionized water was added and the mixture was allowed to stir for another 10 minutes. The aqueous layer was washed with CH_2Cl_2 (×3), and the combined organic layers were dried with Na_2SO_4 and concentrated in vacuo. Analysis of the unpurified reaction mixture using ¹H NMR was used to determine [*E*,*Z*]:[*E*,*E*] ratio. Silica gel chromatography (10:1 hexane:EtOAc) afforded 37.0 mg (77%) of a light yellow oil of the allylation product as a mixture of isomers.

Representative Procedure for Ni-Catalyzed Allylation at -35 °C (Table 2)

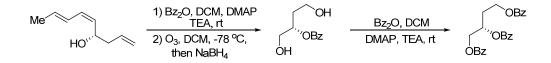
In a dry-box freezer: An oven-dried 2-dram vial equipped with a magnetic stir-bar was charged with 9.6 mg (0.0351 mmol) of bis(1,5-cyclooctadiene)nickel, 20.1 mg (0.0351 mmol) of chiral ligand L3, and 0.70 mL of THF in a dry-box under an argon atmosphere. The vial was capped and stirred for 5 minutes. Next, 33.7 mg (0.351 mmol) of sorbic aldehyde was added, and the vial was capped and put into the freezer (temperature: -35 °C) inside the dry-box without stirring. Meanwhile, a syringe containing 70.7 mg (0.421 mmol) of allylboronic acid pinacol ester was put into the same freezer. After 30 minutes, the allylboronic acid pinacol ester was quickly transferred to the reaction vial and the vial resealed. The reaction was kept in the dry-box freezer for 18 hours, and deionized water was added. After stirring for another 10 minutes, the aqueous layer was washed with CH_2Cl_2 (×3), and the combined organic layers were dried with Na₂SO₄ and concentrated in vacuo. Analysis of the unpurified reaction mixture using ¹H NMR was used to determine [*E*,*Z*]:[*E*,*E*] ratio. Silica gel chromatography (10:1 hexane:EtOAc) afforded 27.1 mg (56%) of a light yellow oil of the allylation product as a mixture of isomers.

In a cryo-cool: An oven-dried 6-dram vial equipped with a magnetic stir-bar was charged with 9.6 mg (0.035 mmol) of bis(1,5-cyclooctadiene)nickel, 20.1 mg (0.035 mmol) of chiral ligand L3, and 0.70 mL of THF in a dry-box under an argon atmosphere. The vial was capped and stirred for 5 minutes. To a separate oven-dried 1-mL vial was added 33.7 mg (0.351 mmol) of sorbic aldehyde. To a third oven-dried 1-mL vial was added 117 mg (0.701 mmol) of allylboronic acid pinacol ester. After removal of the magnetic stir-bar from the 6-dram vial, the two uncapped 1-mL vials were transferred carefully into the 6-dram vial without mixing the reaction with the two reagents. The vial was capped, taped with electrical tape, removed from the dry-box, and cooled in a cryo-cool at -35 °C. After 30 minutes, the vial was gently shaken to mix the contents of the three vials and then put back to the cryo-cool for another 18 hours. After this time period, 0.6 mL (1.2 mmol) of acetaldehyde was added, followed by warming to ambient temperature over 30 minutes. Deionized water was added, and the mixture was lightly shaken for another 10 minutes. The aqueous layer was washed with CH₂Cl₂ (×3), and the combined organic layers were dried with Na₂SO₄ and concentrated in vacuo. Analysis of the unpurified reaction mixture using ¹H NMR was used to determine [E,Z]:[E,E]ratio. Silica gel chromatography (10:1 hexane:EtOAc) afforded 33.9 mg (70%) of a light yellow oil of the allylation product as a mixture of isomers.

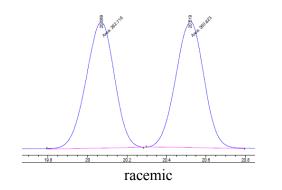
Characterization and Proof of Stereochemistry

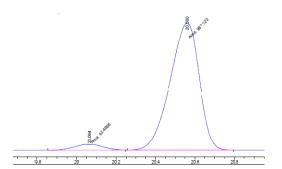
Me (*S*,5*Z*,7*E*)-nona-1,5,7-trien-4-ol. A light yellow oil. Single isomer. $R_f = 0.42$ (3:1 hexane:EtOAc); ¹H NMR (400 Hz, CDCl₃): δ 1.60 (1H, d, *J* = 3.6 Hz, OH), 1.79 (3H, dd, *J* = 6.4 Hz, 1.6 Hz, CH₃), 2.32 (2H, ddt, *J* = 6.8, 6.0, 1.2 Hz, CH₂CH=CH₂), 4.63 (1H, dddd, *J* = 8.8, 6.0, 6.0, 3.2 Hz, CHOH), 5.12-5.18 (2H, m, CH₂CH=CH₂), 5.30 (1H, dd, *J* = 10.8, 8.8 Hz, CH=CHCHOH), 5.73-5.88 (2H, m, CH₂CH=CH₂ and CH₃CH=CH), 6.04 (1H, dd, *J* = 11.2, 10.8 Hz, CH=CHCHOH), 6.35 (1H, ddq, *J* = 14.8, 11.4, 1.2 Hz, CH₃CH=CH); ¹³C NMR (100 Hz, CDCl₃): δ 134.3, 132.1, 130.7, 130.4, 126.6, 118.3, 67.3, 42.3, 18.5 ppm; IR (neat): 3349.4 (br), 3076.5 (w), 3021.8 (m), 2978.7 (w), 2914.2 (m), 2852.4 (m), 1654.9 (m), 1641.0 (m), 1433.7 (m), 1376.2 (m), 1306.3 (m), 1019.6 (s), 982.2 (s), 946.3 (s), 912.7 (s) cm⁻¹; HRMS (ESI+) for C₉H₁₃ [M+H-H₂O]: calculated 121.1017, found: 121.1017; [α]_D²⁰ = -2.3 (*c* = 0.42, CHCl₃).

Proof of Stereochemistry: Enantioselectivies were determined by comparison of the acylated product with authentic racemic material prepared using tricyclohexylphospine as the achiral ligand in the allylation reaction. Absolute stereochemistry was determined by converting the allylation product to benzoate, followed by ozonolysis/reduction, and converting the corresponding diol to tribenzoate, as shown bellow. The resulting tribenzoate was compared on chiral SFC to butane-1,2,4-triyl tribenzoate and (*S*)- butane-1,2,4-triyl tribenzoate which were derived from commercially available butane-1,2,4-triol and (*S*)-1,2,4-triol respectively.



Chiral GLC (β -dex, supelco, 100 °C, 20 psi) - analysis of the acetate of (5Z,7E)-nona-1,5,7-trien-4-ol

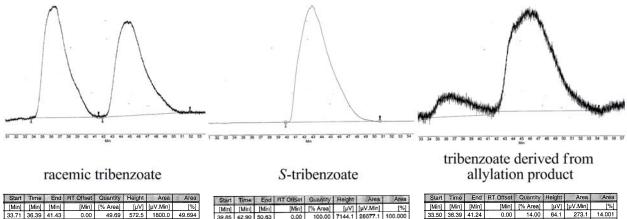




allylation product

Peak I	RetTime	Type	Width	Area	Height	Area
#	[min]		[min]	[pA*s]	[pA]	40
1	20.064	MM	0.1692	45.46656	4.47819	4.40316
2	20.560	MM	0.1709	987.12329	96.24561	95.59684

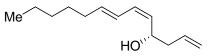
Chiral SFC (OD-H, Chiralpak, 220 nm, 3.0 mL/min, 3.0% MeOH, 150 psi, 50 °C) – analysis of *butane-1,2,4-triyl tribenzoate*



Start	Time	End	RT Offset	Quantity	Height	Area	Area
[Min]	[Min]	[Min]	[Min]	[% Area]	[µV]	[µV.Min]	[%]
33.71	36.39	41.43	0.00	49.69	572.5	1800.0	49.694
41.88	44.69	51.89	0.00	50.31	489.7	1822.1	50.306
	1.1			100.00	1062.2	3622.1	100.000

Area	Area	Height	Quantity	RT Offset	End	Time	Start
	[µV.Min]		[% Area]	(Min)	[Min]	(Min)	[Min]
100.000	28677.1	7144.1	100.00	0.00	50.63	42.90	39.85
1 100.000	28677.1	7144.1	100.00				

Start	Time	End	RT Offset	Quantity	Height	Area	Area
[Min]	[Min]	[Min]	[Min]	[% Area]	[µV]	[µV.Min]	[%]
33.50	36.39	41.24	0.00	14.00	64.1	273.1	14.001
41.62	45.73	54.18	0.00	86.00	292.2	1677.2	85.999
				100.00	356.3	1950.3	100.000

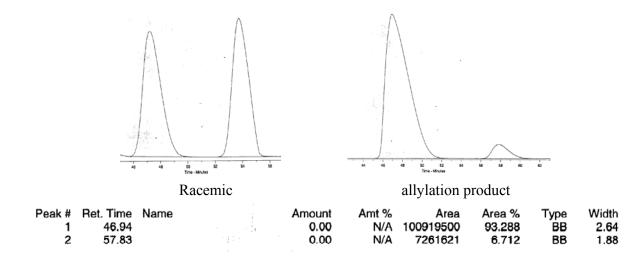


(*S*,5*Z*,7*E*)-trideca-1,5,7-trien-4-ol. A colorless oil. Mixture of isomers (24:1 [*E*,*Z*]:[*E*,*E*]). $R_f = 0.59$ (3:1 hexane:EtOAc); ¹H NMR (400 Hz, CDCl₃): δ 0.88 (3H, t, *J* = 6.8 Hz, CH₃), 1.26-

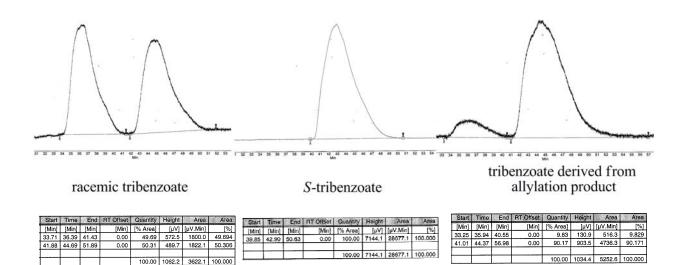
1.41 (6H, m, CH₃(**CH**₂)₃), 1.71 (1H, s, O**H**), 2.10 (2H, q, J = 7.2 Hz, C**H**₂CH=CH), 2.32 (2H, t, J = 6.8 Hz, C**H**₂CHOH), 4.62 (1H, dt, J = 8.0, 6.4 Hz, C**H**OH), 5.11-5.17 (2H, m, CH₂CH=C**H**₂), 5.30 (1H, dd, J = 10.4, 9.2 Hz, CH=C**H**CHOH), 5.71-5.87 (2H, m, CH₂C**H**=CH₂ and CH₂C**H**=CH), 6.03 (1H, t, J = 11.0 Hz, C**H**=CHCHOH), 6.31 (1H, ddt, J = 14.8, 11.2, 0.8 Hz, CH₂CH=C**H**); ¹³C NMR (100 Hz, CDCl₃): δ 137.8, 134.3, 130.9, 130.5, 125.2, 118.3, 67.3, 42.3, 33.0, 31.7, 29.1, 22.7, 14.3 ppm; IR (neat): 3367.7 (br), 3076.4 (m), 2956.4 (s), 2925.4 (m), 2856.7 (m), 1692.3 (m), 1641.0 (m), 1458.8 (m), 1433.1 (m), 1378.4 (m), 1307.7 (m), 1021.2 (s), 984.4 (s), 946.9 (s), 912.2 (s) cm⁻¹; HRMS (ESI+) for C₁₃H₂₁ [M+H-H₂O]: calculated 177.1643, found: 177.1639; [α]_D²⁰ = -1.2 (c = 1.41, CHCl₃).

Proof of Stereochemistry: Enantioselectivies were determined by comparison with authentic racemic material prepared using tricyclohexylphospine as the achiral ligand in the allylation reaction. Absolute stereochemistry was determined by converting the allylation product to butane-1,2,4-triyl tribenzoate as described for (S,5Z,7E)-nona-1,5,7-trien-4-ol. The resulting tribenzoate was compared on chiral SFC to butane-1,2,4-triyl tribenzoate and (S)- butane-1,2,4-triyl tribenzoate derived from commercially available butane-1,2,4-triol and (S)-1,2,4-triol, respectively.

Chiral HPLC (AS, Chiralcel, 0.5 mL/min, 0% Isopropanol, 220 nm) – analysis of (5Z,7E)-trideca-1,5,7-trien-4-ol



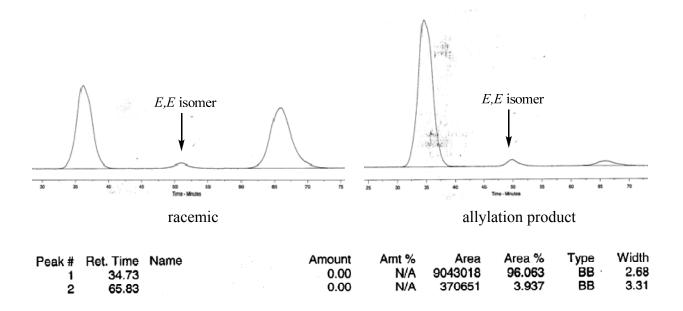
Chiral SFC (OD-H, Chiralpak, 220 nm, 3.0 mL/min, 3.0% MeOH, 150 psi, 50 $^{\circ}$ C) – analysis of butane-1,2,4-triyl tribenzoate



(*S*,5*Z*,7*E*)-8-phenylocta-1,5,7-trien-4-ol. A yellow oil. Mixture of isomers (24:1 [*E*,*Z*]:[*E*,*E*]). R_f = 0.33 (3:1 hexane:EtOAc); ¹H NMR (400 Hz, CDCl₃): δ 1.87 (1H, s, OH), 2.38 (2H, t, *J* = 6.8 Hz, CH₂CH=CH₂), 4.76 (1H, dt, *J* = 8.0, 6.8 Hz, CHOH), 5.14-5.21 (2H, m, CH₂CH=CH₂), 5.51 (1H, dd, *J* = 10.8, 8.8 Hz, CH=CHCHOH), 5.85 (1H, ddt, *J* = 17.2, 10.0, 7.2 Hz, CH₂CH=CH₂), 6.24 (1H, t, *J* = 11.2 Hz, CH=CHCHOH), 6.59 (1H, d, *J* = 15.2, PhCH=CH), 7.07 (1H, dd, *J* = 15.6, 11.2 Hz, PhCH=CH), 7.25 (1H, t, *J* = 7.2 Hz, para-Ph-H), 7.33 (2H, dd, *J* = 8.0, 7.2 Hz, meta-Ph-H), 7.42 (2H, dd, *J* = 8.0, 0.8 Hz, ortho-Ph-H); ¹³C NMR (100 Hz, CDCl₃): δ 137.1, 134.6, 134.1, 133.3, 130.6, 128.8, 128.0, 128.6, 123.8, 118.5, 67.5, 42.3 ppm; IR (neat): 3361.3 (br), 3077.1 (m), 3027.4 (m), 2978.4 (m), 2906.9 (m), 1638.9 (m), 1597.4 (w), 1493.4 (m), 1448.8 (m), 1306.3 (m), 989.2 (s), 946.1 (s), 916.2 (s), 858.4 (s) cm⁻¹; HRMS (ESI+) for C₁₄H₁₅ [M+H-H₂O]: calculated 183.1174, found: 183.1177; $[\alpha]_D^{20} = +3.22$ (*c* = 1.41, CHCl₃).

Proof of Stereochemistry: Enantioselectivies were determined by comparison with authentic racemic material prepared using tricyclohexylphospine as the achiral ligand in the allylation reaction. Absolute stereochemistry was determined by converting the allylation product to butane-1,2,4-triyl tribenzoate as described for (S,5Z,7E)-nona-1,5,7-trien-4-ol. The resulting tribenzoate was compared on chiral SFC to butane-1,2,4-triyl tribenzoate and (S)- butane-1,2,4-triyl tribenzoate derived from commercially available butane-1,2,4-triol and (S)-1,2,4-triol, respectively.

Chiral HPLC (OD, Chiralcel, 1.0 mL/min, 1.0% Isopropanol, 220 nm) – analysis of (5Z,7E)-8-phenylocta-1,5,7-trien-4-ol



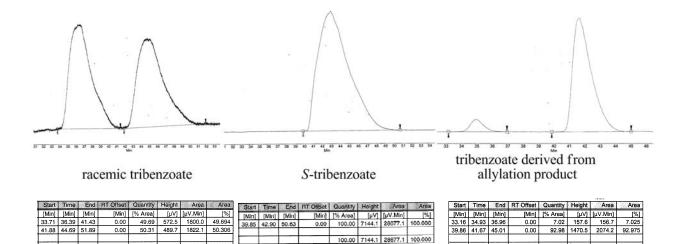
100.00

1628.2 2231.0 100.000

100.00

00.000

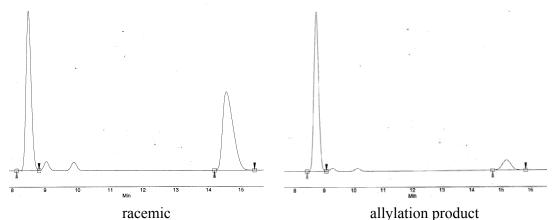
Chiral SFC (OD-H, Chiralpak, 220 nm, 3.0 mL/min, 3.0% MeOH, 150 psi, 50 $^{\circ}$ C) – analysis of butane-1,2,4-triyl tribenzoate



BnO (S,5Z,7E)-9-(benzyloxy)nona-1,5,7-trien-4-ol. A yellow oil. Mixture of isomers (18:1 [E,Z]:[E,E]). $R_f = 0.24$ (3:1 hexane:EtOAc); ¹H NMR (500 HO, Hz, CDCl₃): δ 1.67 (1H, d, J = 2.5 Hz, OH), 2.32 (2H, tt, J = 7.0, 0.5 Hz, CH₂CH=CH₂), 4.09 (2H, d, J = 4.5 Hz, OCH₂CH=CH), 4.53 (1H, s, PhCH₂O), 4.63 (1H, m, CHOH), 5.13-5.18 (2H, m, CH₂CH=CH₂), 5.44 (1H, dd, J = 10.5, 9.5 Hz, CH=CHCHOH), 5.77-5.88 (2H, m, OCH₂CH=CH and CH₂CH=CH₂), 6.09 (1H, t, J = 11.5 Hz, CH=CHCHOH), 6.58 (1H, ddd, J = 15.5, 12.0, 1.5 Hz, OCH₂CH=CH), 7.28-7.36 (5H, m, Ph-H); ¹³C NMR (125 Hz, CDCl₃): δ 138.3, 134.1, 133.3, 132.2, 129.8, 128.6, 180.0, 127.9, 127.4, 118.6, 72.5, 70.4, 67.2, 42.2 ppm; IR (neat): 3390.1 (br), 3066.2 (m), 3027.8 (m), 292.8 (m), 2853.4 (m), 1640.5 (m), 143.8 (m), 1358.5 (m), 1305.9 (w), 1206.6 (w), 1102.2 (s), 1046.5 (s), 1027.1 (s), 989.5 (s), 915.6 (s), 737.5 (s) cm⁻¹; HRMS (ESI+) for $C_{16}H_{19}O$ [M+H-H₂O]: calculated 227.1436, found: 227.1438; $[\alpha]_D^{20} = -4.32$ (c = 0.66, CHCl₃).

Proof of Stereochemistry: Enantioselectivies were determined by comparison with authentic racemic material prepared using tricyclohexylphospine as the achiral ligand in the allylation reaction. The absolute stereochemistry was assigned by analogy.

Chiral SFC (AD-H, Chiralpak, 220 nm, 3.0 mL/min, 3.0% MeOH, 150 psi, 50 °C) – analysis of (5Z,7E)-9-(benzyloxy)nona-1,5,7-trien-4-ol



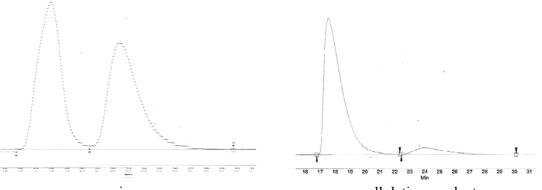
allylation product

Index	Name	Start	Time	End	RT Offset	Quantity	Height	Area	Area
		[Min]	[Min]	[Min]	[Min]	[% Area]	[µV]	[µV.Min]	[%]
1	UNKNOWN	8.42	8.73	9.08	0.00	89.43	11834.1	2205.7	89.426
2	UNKNOWN	14.71	15.18	15.84	0.00	10.57	733.2	260.8	10.574
Total						100.00	12567.3	2466.5	100.000

TBSO (*S*,*SZ*,*TE*)-9-(*tert*-butyldimethylsilyloxy)nona-1,*5*,7-trien-4-ol. A light yellow oil. Single isomer. $R_f = 0.43$ (3:1 hexane:EtOAc); ¹H NMR (400 Hz, CDCl₃): $\delta 0.08$ (6H, s, Si(CH₃)₂), 0.92 (1H, s, SiC(CH₃)₃), 1.63 (1H, d, J = 3.2 Hz, OH), 2.32 (2H, t, J = 6.8 Hz, CH₂CH=CH₂), 4.24 (2H, dd, J = 4.4, 1.6 Hz, SiOCH₂CH=CH), 4.64 (1H, dddd, J = 8.8, 6.4, 6.0, 2.4 Hz, CHOH), 5.12-5.18 (2H, m, CH₂CH=CH₂), 5.40 (1H, dd, J = 10.8, 8.8 Hz, CH=CHCHOH), 5.76-5.86 (2H, m, CH₂CH=CH₂ and SiOCH₂CH=CH); 6.08 (1H, dd, J = 11.2, 10.8 Hz, CH=CHCHOH), 6.54 (1H, ddq, J = 14.0, 11.2, 1.2 Hz, SiOCH₂CH=CH); ¹³C NMR (100Hz, CDCl₃): $\delta 135.2$, 134.2, 132.5, 129.8, 124.4, 118.4, 67.5, 63.5, 42.3, 26.2, 18.7, -4.93, -4.94 ppm; IR (neat): 3380.1 (br), 3077.2 (w), 3009.9 (m), 2954.4 (m), 2895.7 (m), 2856.4 (m), 1641.2 (w), 1471.5 (m), 1362.4 (m), 1253.7 (m), 1100.9 (br), 1007.2 (br), 831.9 (s), 744.2 (s) cm⁻¹; HRMS (ESI+) for C₁₅H₂₇OSi [M+H-H₂O]: calculated 251.1831, found: 251.1821; $[\alpha]_D^{20} = -5.94$ (c = 0.83, CHCl₃).

Proof of Stereochemistry: Enantioselectivies were determined by comparison with authentic racemic material prepared using tricyclohexylphospine as the achiral ligand in the allylation reaction. Absolute stereochemistry was determined by converting the allylation product to butane-1,2,4-triyl tribenzoate as described for (S,5Z,7E)-nona-1,5,7-trien-4-ol. The resulting tribenzoate was compared on chiral SFC to butane-1,2,4-triyl tribenzoate and (S)- butane-1,2,4-triyl tribenzoate derived from commercial available butane-1,2,4-triol and (S)-1,2,4-triol, respectively.

Chiral SFC (AD-H, Chiralpak, 220 nm, 1.0 mL/min, 1.5% MeOH, 150 psi, 50 °C) – analysis of (S,5Z,7E)-9-(tert-butyldimethylsilyloxy)nona-1,5,7-trien-4-ol

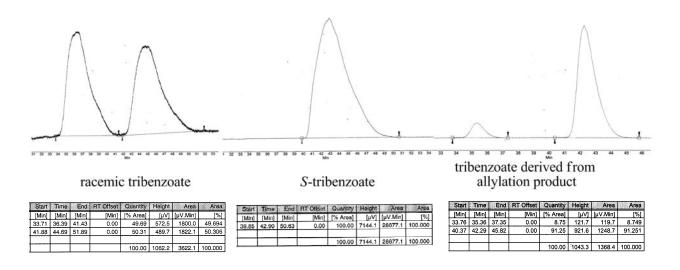


racemic

allylation product

								Min	
Index	Name	Start	Time	End	RT Offset	Quantity	Height	Area	Area
		[Min]	[Min]	[Min]	[Min]	[% Area]	[µV]	[µV.Min]	[%]
1	UNKNOWN	16.79	17.55	22.33	0.00	92.41	5295.4	7256.0	92.408
2	UNKNOWN	22.43	24.04	30.11	0.00	7.59	240.4	596.1	7.592
Total						100.00	5535.8	7852.1	100.000

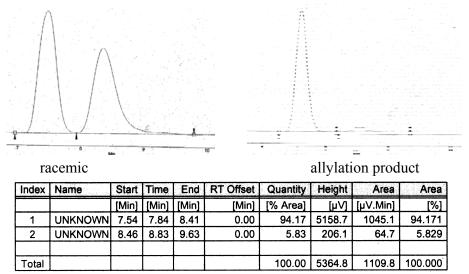
Chiral SFC (OD-H, Chiralpak, 220 nm, 3.0 mL/min, 3.0% MeOH, 150 psi, 50 $^{\circ}$ C) – analysis of butane-1,2,4-triyl tribenzoate

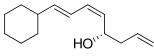


TBSO (S, 5Z, 7E)-10-(*tert*-butyldimethylsilyloxy)deca-1,5,7-trien-4-ol. A yellow oil. Single isomer. $R_f = 0.51$ (3:1 hexane:EtOAc); ¹H NMR (400 Hz, CDCl₃): δ 0.05 (6H, s, Si(CH₃)₂), 0.89 (9H, s, SiC(CH₃)₃), 1.61 (1H, d, J = 4.2 Hz, OH), 2.33 (4H, m, CH₂CH=CH₂ and CH₂CH=CH), 3.66 (2H, t, J = 6.6 Hz, SiOCH₂), 4.62 (1H, m, CHOH), 5.12-5.18 (2H, m, CH₂CH=CH₂), 5.33 (1H, dd, J = 10.8, 8.8 Hz, CH=CHCHOH), 5.71-5.87 (2H, m, CH₂CH=CH₂ and CH₂CH=CH), 6.04 (1H, t, J = 11.2 Hz, CH=CHCHOH), 6.38 (1H, ddt, J = 14.8, 11.2, 1.2 Hz, CH₂CH=CH); ¹³C NMR (125 Hz, CDCl₃): δ 134.3, 133.8, 131.1, 130.7, 127.0, 118.5, 67.3, 62.9, 42.2, 36.6, 26.1, 18.6, -5.1 ppm; IR (neat): 3361.4 (br), 3077.2 (w), 2954.0 (s), 2929.6 (s), 2898.1 (m), 2857.5 (s), 1471.6 (m), 1255.6 (m), 1100.5 (s), 948.7 (m), 836.2 (s) cm⁻¹; HRMS (ESI+) for C₁₆H₂₉OSi [M+H-H₂O]: calculated 265.1988, found: 265.1986; $[\alpha]_D^{20} = 2.34$ (c = 1.37, CHCl₃).

Proof of Stereochemistry: Enantioselectivies were determined by comparison with authentic racemic material prepared using tricyclohexylphospine as the achiral ligand in the allylation reaction. The absolute stereochemistry was assigned by analogy.

Chiral SFC (AD-H, Chiralpak, 220 nm, 1.0 mL/min, 2.0% MeOH, 150 psi, 50 °C) – analysis of (5Z,7E)-10-(tert-butyldimethylsilyloxy)deca-1,5,7-trien-4-ol



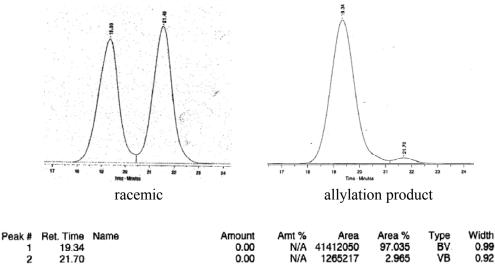


(*S*,5*Z*,7*E*)-8-cyclohexylocta-1,5,7-trien-4-ol. A light yellow oil. Mixture of isomers (38:1 [*E*,*Z*]:[*E*,*E*]). $R_f = 0.43$ (3:1 hexane:EtOAc); ¹H NMR (400 Hz, CDCl₃): δ 1.05–1.74 (11H, m, (CH₂)₅ and OH), 2.03 (1H, dtt, *J*)

= 7.6, 7.2, 3.6 Hz, CHCH=CH), 2.32 (2H, t, J = 6.2 Hz, CH₂CH=CH₂), 4.63 (1H, dddd, J = 8.8, 6.4, 6.0, 2.4 Hz, CHOH), 5.11-5.18 (2H, m, CH₂CH=CH₂), 5.31 (1H, dd, J = 10.0, 8.8 Hz, CH=CHCHOH), 5.70 (1H, dd, J = 15.2, 7.2 Hz, CHCH=CH), 5.83 (1H, ddt, J = 17.2, 10.0, 7.2 Hz, CHCH=CH₂), 6.03 (1H, dd, J = 11.2, 10.8 Hz, CH=CHCHOH), 6.27 (1H, ddt, J = 15.2, 11.2, 0.8 Hz, CHCH=CH) ppm; ¹³C NMR (100 Hz, CDCl₃): δ 143.4, 134.4, 131.2, 130.7, 122.7, 118.3, 67.4, 42.3, 41.2, 33.02, 32.99, 26.4, 26.2 ppm; IR (neat): 3338.5 (br), 3075.3 (w), 3008.0 (w), 2978.6 (w), 2921.9 (s). 2850.1 (s), 1641.2 (m), 1447.5 (m), 1349.3 (br), 1020.2 (s), 984.0 (s), 947.5 (s), 921.1 (s), 839.9 (m) cm⁻¹; HRMS (ESI+) for C₁₄H₂₁ [M+1-H₂O]: calculated 189.1643, found: 189.1639; $[\alpha]_D^{20} = -0.91$ (c = 1.24, CHCl₃).

Proof of Stereochemistry: Enantioselectivies were determined by comparison with authentic racemic material prepared using tricyclohexylphospine as the achiral ligand in the allylation reaction. The absolute stereochemistry was assigned by analogy.

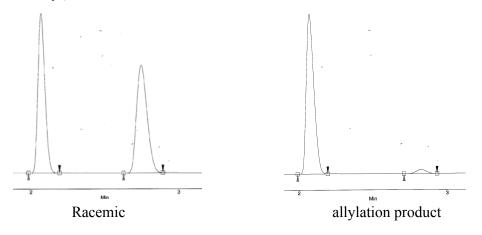
Chiral HPLC (AS, Chiralcel, 220 nm, 0.5 mL/min, 0.5% Isopropanol) – analysis of (5Z,7E)-8-cyclohexylocta-1,5,7-trien-4-ol



(S,5Z,7E)-8-(furan-2-yl)octa-1,5,7-trien-4-ol. A yellow oil. Mixture of isomers (18:1 [*E*,*Z*]:[*E*,*E*]). $R_f = 0.28$ (3:1 hexane:EtOAc); ¹H NMR HO (400Hz, CDCl₃): δ 1.76 (1H, d, J = 3.2 Hz, OH), 2.36 (2H, ddt, J = 7.2, 6.4, 1.2 Hz, CH₂CH=CH₂), 4.75 (1H, dddd, J = 9.6, 6.4, 6.0, 3.2 Hz, CHOH), 5.13-5.21 (2H, m, CH₂CH=CH₂), 5.49 (1H, dd, J = 10.0, 9.6 Hz, CH=CHCHOH), 5.85 (1H, ddt, J = 17.2, 10.4, 7.2 Hz, CH₂CH=CH₂), 6.16 (1H, ddt, J = 12.0, 10.4, 0.8 Hz, CH=CHCHOH), 6.29-6.40 (3H, m, ArCH=CH, ortho-Ar and meta-Ar), 6.96 (1H, dd, J = 15.6, 11.6 Hz, ArCH=CH), 7.38 (1H, d, J = 1.6 Hz, para- ^{13}C Ar); NMR (100Hz, CDCl₃): δ 153.1, 142.6, 134.2, 133.6, 130.2, 122.4, 122.0, 118.6, 111.9, 109.4, 67.4, 42.3 ppm; (neat): IR 3381.7 (br), 3118.2 (w), 3076.0 (w), 3010.9 (m), 2978.2 (w), 2929.4 (m), 1676.1 (w), 1638.5 (m), 1609.6 (w), 1483.7 (m), 1152.1 (m) 1014.4 (s), 984.1 (s), 942.4 (s), 925.2 (s), 735.8 (s) cm⁻¹; HRMS (ESI+) for C₁₂H₁₃O [M+1-H₂O]: calculated 173.0966, found: 173.0971; $[\alpha]_D^{20} = 0.65$ (c = 1.12, CHCl₃).

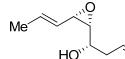
Proof of Stereochemistry: Enantioselectivies were determined by comparison with authentic racemic material prepared using tricyclohexylphospine as the achiral ligand in the allylation reaction. The absolute stereochemistry was assigned by analogy.

Chiral SFC (AD-H, Chiralpak, 220 nm, 5.0 mL/min, 5.0% MeOH, 150 psi, 50 $^{\circ}$ C) – analysis of (5Z,7E)-8-(furan-2-yl)octa-1,5,7-trien-4-ol



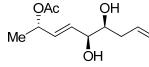
Index	Name	Start	Time	End	RT Offset	Quantity	Height	Area	Area
		[Min]	[Min]	[Min]	[Min]	[% Area]	[¥4]	[µV.Min]	[%]
1	UNKNOWN	1.99	2.07	2.19	0.00	96.87	32872.4	1966.2	96.873
2	UNKNOWN	2.71	2.82	2.93	0.00	3.13	820.9	63.5	3.127
Total						100.00	33693.3	2029.7	100.000

Procedure for Functionalization of (*S*,5*Z*,7*E*)**-nona-1**,5,7**-trien-4-ol** (Scheme 2)



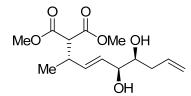
(S)-1-((2R,3S)-3-((E)-prop-1-enyl)oxiran-2-yl)but-3-en-1-ol. A flamedried 25-mL round-bottom-flask equipped with a magnetic stir-bar was charged with 221 mg (1.60 mmol) of (S,5Z,7E)-nona-1,5,7-trien-4-ol, 8.01 mL of THF, and 336 mg (4.01 mmol) of NaHCO₃. The flask was sealed with

septum and cooled in a cryo-cool to -20 °C under N₂. After 30 minutes, mCPBA (77%) was added as a white powder, and the mixture was allowed to stir at this temperature for another 4 hours. Then, the reaction was filtered through a plug of silica gel (prewashed with 5% triethylamine in ether), washed with ether, and concentrated under reduced pressure. The crude material was purified by silica gel (prewashed with 5% triethylamine in ether) chromatography (3:1 pentane:ether) to afford 195.0 mg (79%) of the title compound as light yellow oil and as a mixture of diastereomers (40:1 *d.r.*). $R_f =$ 0.59 (1:1 hexane/EtOAc, stain in KMnO₄). ¹H NMR (400 Hz, CDCl₃): δ 1.76 (3H, dd, J = 6.8, 1.6Hz, CH₃), 2.12 (1H, s, OH), 2.33 (2H, m, CH₂CH=CH₂), 3.06 (1H, dd, J = 8.0, 4.4 Hz, CHOCHCHOH), 3.49 (1H, dd, J = 8.0, 4.4 Hz, CHOCHCHOH), 3.60 (1H, dd, J = 7.6, 6.0, 4.0 Hz, CHOH), 5.12-5.18 (2H, m, CH₂CH=CH₂), 5.33 (1H, ddd, J = 15.2, 8.0, 1.2 Hz, CH₃CH=CH), 5.82 (1H, ddt, J = 17.2, 10.4, 6.8 Hz, CH₂CH=CH₂), 5.97 (1H, dq, J = 15.2, 6.4 Hz, CH₃CH=CH); ¹³C NMR (100Hz, CDCl₃): δ 133.9, 133.5, 124.9, 118.4, 69.4, 61.8, 58.0, 38.7, 18.3 ppm; IR (neat): 3415.0 (br), 3077.0 (w), 3003.5 (m), 2970.6 (m), 2919.7 (m), 2857.1 (w), 1668.3 (w), 1641.9 (m), 1436.2 (m), 1378.2 (w), 1295.1 (br), 1047.3 (m), 963.5 (s), 914.4 (s), 873.4 (m) cm⁻¹; HRMS (ESI+) for C₉H₁₃O [M+H-H₂O]: calculated: 137.0966, found: 137.0973; [α]_D²⁰ = +1.53 (c = 0.70, CHCl₃).



(2*S*,5*S*,6*S*,*E*)-**5**,6-dihydroxynona-**3**,8-dien-**2**-yl acetate. An oven-dried 2-dram vial was charged with 7.5 mg (0.0065 mmol) of tetrakis(triphenylphosphine)palladium, 0.20 mL of THF, and 5.8 mg (0.098 mmol) of acetic acid in a dry-box under an argon atmosphere. The

vial was capped with a septum, taped with electrical tape, and removed from the dry-box. The reaction mixture was cooled in a ice-water bath for 30 minutes, and then 10.0 mg (0.0650 mmol) of (S)-1-((2R,3S)-3-((E)-prop-1-enyl)oxiran-2-yl)but-3-en-1-ol was added dropwise to the reaction vial as a solution in 0.14 mL of THF. The reaction was allowed to stir at 0 °C for 1 hour, followed by another 3 hours at ambient temperature. After this time period, the reaction was cooled to 0 °C again, followed by addition of about 10 μ L of H₂O₂ (30% in water). Saturated NaHCO₃ and ether were added and stirring continuously for 5 minutes, and the layers were separated. The aqueous layer was extracted with ether (\times 3), and the organic layers were filtered through a plug of MgSO₄ (top) and silica gel (bottom). Solvent was evaporated in vacuo. The crude material was purified by silica gel chromatography (1:1 pentane:ether) to afford 8.1 mg (58%) of the title compound (10:1 1,4:1,2) as a colorless oil. $R_f = 0.2$ (1:1 hexane/EtOAc, stain in KMnO₄). ¹H NMR (500 Hz, CDCl₃): δ 1.32 (3H, d, J = 6.5 Hz, CH₃CHOAc), 2.05 (3H, s, CH₃C(O)), 2.15-2.38 (4H, m, CH₂CH=CH₂ and 2 OHs), 3.55 (1H, ddt, J = 8.0, 6.0, 4.0 Hz, CHOHCH₂), 3.98 (1H, m, CH=CHCHOH), 5.13-5.17 (2H, m, $CH_2CH=CH_2$), 5.36 (1H, p, J = 6.5 Hz, CH_3CHOAc), 5.77-5.89 (3H, m, CH=CH and $CH_2CH=CH_2$); ^{13}C **NMR** (125)Hz. CDCl₃): δ 170.5, 134.3, 133.2, 130.9, 118.7, 74.9, 73.6, 70.4, 37.8, 21.6, 20.4 ppm; IR (neat): 3387.1 (br), 3114.3 (w), 2979.2 (w), 2930.9 (w), 2033.3 (w), 2005.8 (w), 1735.7 (s), 1641.5 (w), 1432.0 (w), 1372.4 (m), 1242.5 (s), 1043.2 (m) cm⁻¹; HRMS (ESI+) for C₁₁H₁₇O₃ [M+H-H₂O]: calculated: 197.1178, found: 197.1181; $[\alpha]_D^{20} = -31.85$ (c = 0.43, CHCl₃).



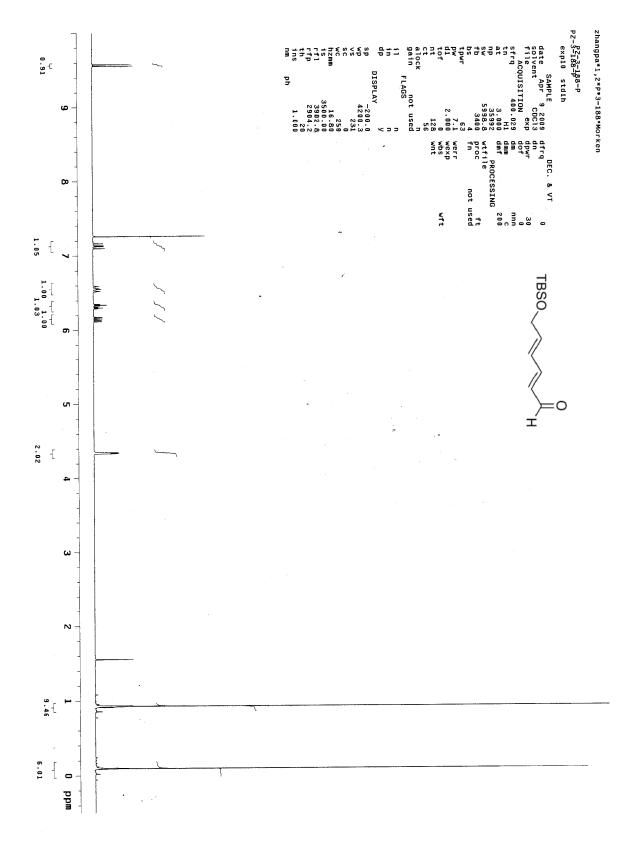
Dimethyl 2-((2*S*,5*S*,6*S*,*E*)-5,6-dihydroxynona-3,8-dien-2yl)malonate. An oven-dried 2-dram vial was charged with 7.5 mg (0.0065 mmol) of tetrakis(triphenylphosphine)palladium, 0.20 mL of THF, and 12.9 mg (0.0975 mmol) of dimethylmalonate in a dry-box under an argon atmosphere. The vial was capped with septum, taped with electrical tape, and removed from the dry-box. Next, 10.0 mg

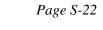
(0.0650 mmol) of (S)-1-((2R,3S)-3-((E)-prop-1-enyl)oxiran-2-yl)but-3-en-1-ol was added to the reaction vial as a solution in THF (0.14 mL). The reaction was allowed to stir at ambient temperature for 14 hours. After this time period, the reaction was cooled to 0 °C, followed by addition of about 10 µL of H₂O₂ (30% in water). Saturated NaHCO₃ and ether were added and stirring continuously for 5 minutes, and the layers were separated. The aqueous layer was extracted with ether (\times 3), and the organic layers were filtered through a plug of $MgSO_4$ (top) and silica gel (bottom). Solvent was evaporated in vacuo. The crude material was purified by silica gel chromatography (3:1 hexane:EtOAc) to afford 16.0 mg (86%) of the title compound (17:1 *d.r.*) as a colorless oil. $R_f = 0.2$ (1:1 hexane:EtOAc, stain in KMnO₄). ¹H NMR (500 Hz, CDCl₃): δ 1.11 (3H, d, J = 7.0 Hz, CHCH₃), δ 2.15 (1H, dddt, J = 14.5, 7.5, 8.0, 1.0 Hz, CH_aH_bCH=CH₂), δ 2.27-2.35 (3H, m, CH_aH_bCH=CH₂) and 2 OHs), δ 2.99 (1H, ddq, J = 8.5, 7.5, 7.0 Hz, CHCH₃), δ 3.33 (1H, d, J = 8.5 Hz, C(O)CHC(O)), δ 3.51 (1H, ddd, J = 8.0, 6.0, 4.0 Hz, CHOHCHOHCH₂), δ 3.70 (3H, s, (OCH₃)_a), δ 3.73 (3H, s, $(OCH_3)_b$, $\delta 3.92$ (1H, dd, J = 6.5, 4.5 Hz, CHOHCHOHCH₂), $\delta 5.12-5.17$ (2H, m, CH₂CH=CH₂), δ 5.55 (1H, ddd, J = 15.5, 7.0, 1.0 Hz, CH=CHCHOH), δ 5.72 (1H, ddd, J = 16.0, 8.5, 1.0 Hz, CH=CHCHOH), δ 5.84 (1H, dddd, J = 17.5, 10.5, 7.5, 6.5Hz, CH₂CH=CH₂); ¹³C NMR (125 Hz, CDCl₃):

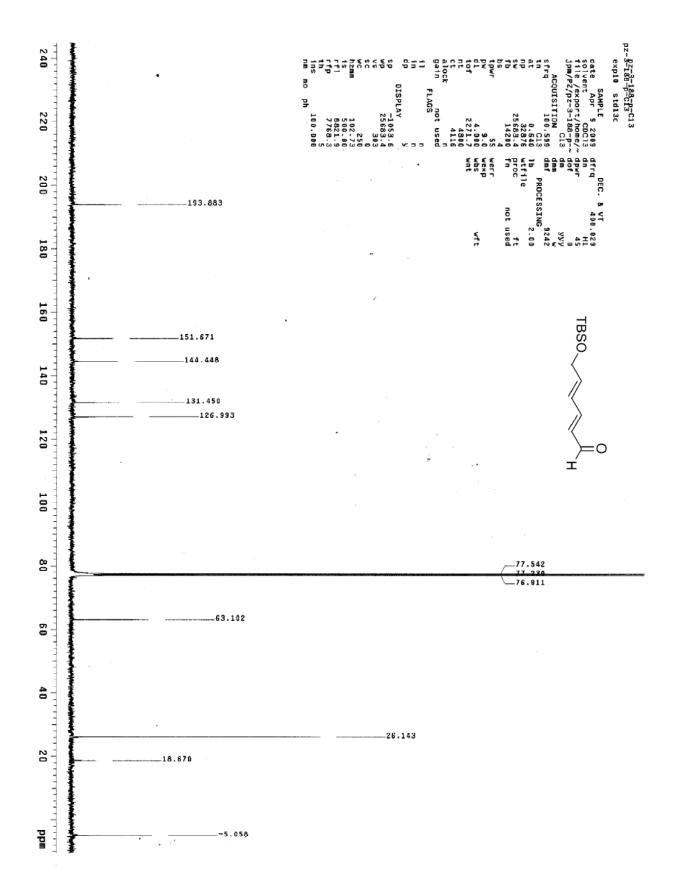
δ 168.78, 168.76, 135.2, 134.5, 130.8, 118.4, 75.2, 73.6, 57.6, 52.7, 52.6, 37.6, 37.0, 18.3 ppm; IR (neat): 3433.4 (br), 2955.5 (m), 1734.9 (s), 1641.3 (w), 1534.7 (m), 1243.5 (br), 1159.9 (m), 1062.7 (m), 1018.7 (m), 976.3 (m) cm⁻¹; HRMS (ESI+) for C₁₄H₂₁O₅ [M+H-H₂O]: calculated: 269.1389, found: 269.1382; $[α]_D^{20} = -19.86$ (c = 0.88, CHCl₃).

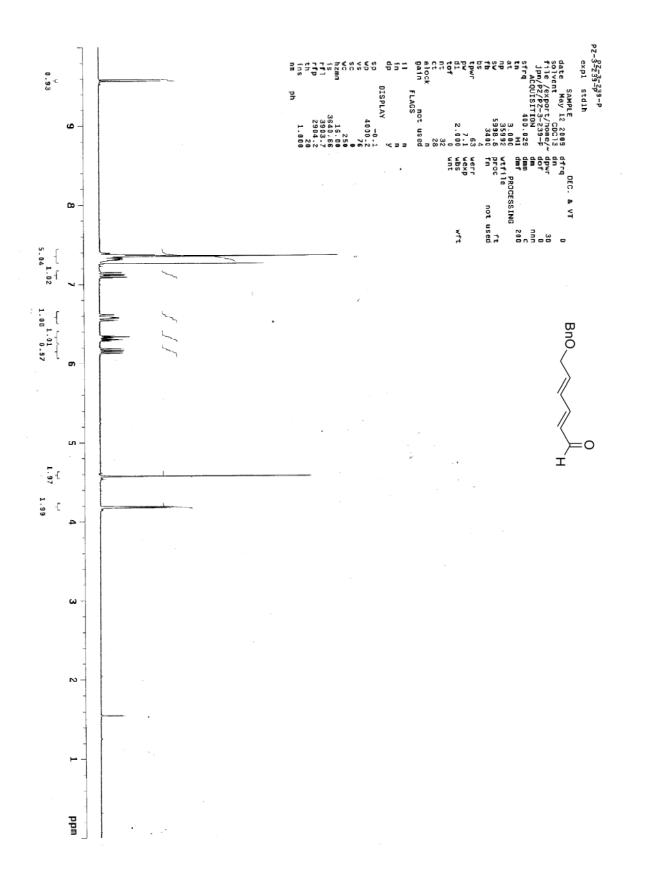
(1R,2S,6S)-7-oxabicyclo[4.1.0]hept-4-en-2-ol. A flame-dried round-bottom-flask was ί0 charged with 2.0 mg (0.0032 mmol) of Hovevda-Grubbs II catalyst, 6.0 mL of CH₂Cl₂. and 10.0 mg (0.0650 mmol) of (S)-1-((2R,3S)-3-((E)-prop-1-envl)oxiran-2-vl)but-3-en-1ol in CH₂Cl₂ (0.5 mL). The reaction was allowed to stir at ambient temperature under N₂ for 2 hours. After this time period, solvent was evaporated in vacuo, and the crude material was purified by silica gel chromatography (2:1 pentane:ether) to afford 5.9 mg (81%) of the title compound (17:1 *d.r.*) as a colorless oil. $R_f = 0.23$ (1:1 hexane:EtOAc, stain in KMnO₄). ¹H NMR $(500 \text{ Hz}, \text{CDCl}_3)$: $\delta 1.53 (1\text{H}, \text{d}, J = 8.5 \text{ Hz}, \text{OH})$, $\delta 2.27 (1\text{H}, \text{ddt}, J = 17.5, 6.5, 2.0 \text{ Hz}, \text{CH}_3\text{Hb})$, δ 2.37 (1H, dddd, J = 17.0, 6.0, 3.5, 3.0 Hz, CH_aH_b), $\delta 3.34$ (1H, td, J = 4.0, 1.5 Hz, CHOHCHOCH), δ 3.51 (1H, ddd, J = 4.0, 2.5, 2.0 Hz, CHOH), δ 4.43 (1H, m, CHOHCHOCH), δ 5.82 (1H, ddm, J = 9.5, 6.0 Hz, CH₂CH=CH), δ 6.06 (1H, dt, CH₂CH=CH); ¹³C NMR (125 Hz, CDCl₃): δ 129.6, 124.1, 64.1, 55.9, 47.0, 30.6 ppm; IR (neat); 3412.5 (br), 3041.1 (w), 2993.0 (w), 2923.0 (s), 2852.8 (m), 1641.8 (w), 1418.5 (m), 1398.1 (m), 1050.9 (s), 1036.0 (s), 981.1 (s), 952.2 (m), 885.9 (s), 805.2 (s), 771.3 (s) cm⁻¹; HRMS (ESI+) for $C_6H_9O_2$ [M+H]: calculated: 113.0603, found: 113.0597; $[\alpha]_D^{20} = -79.15$ (*c* = 0.42, CHCl₃).

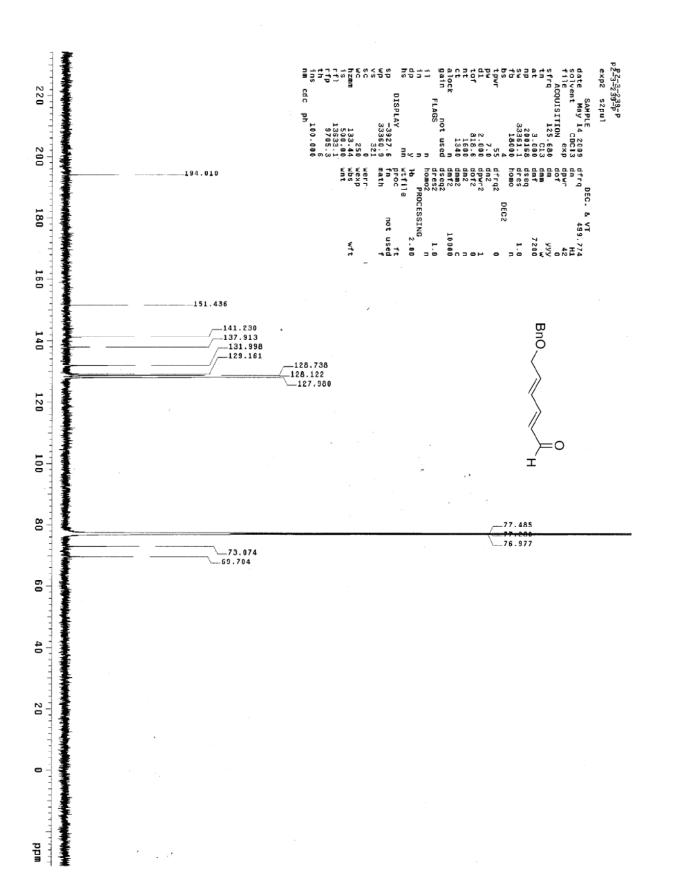
Spectral Data

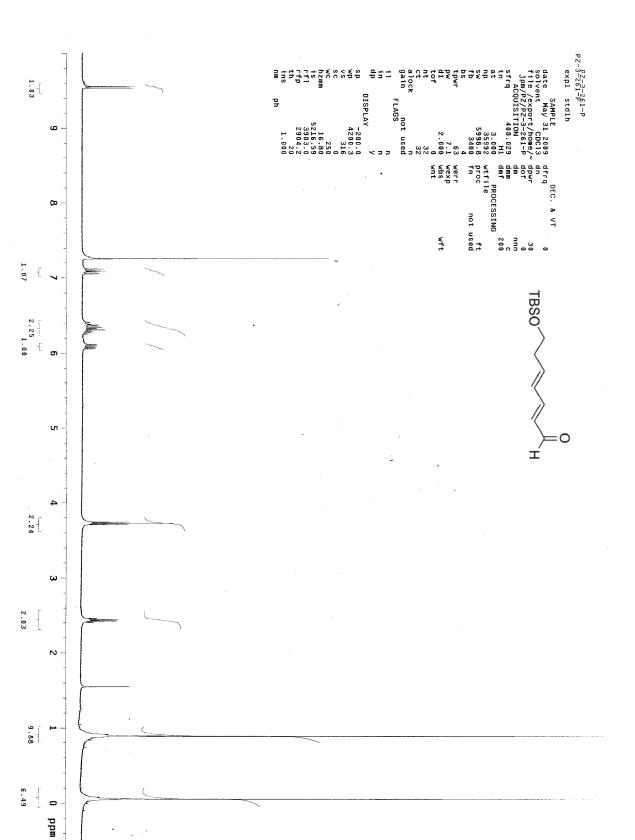


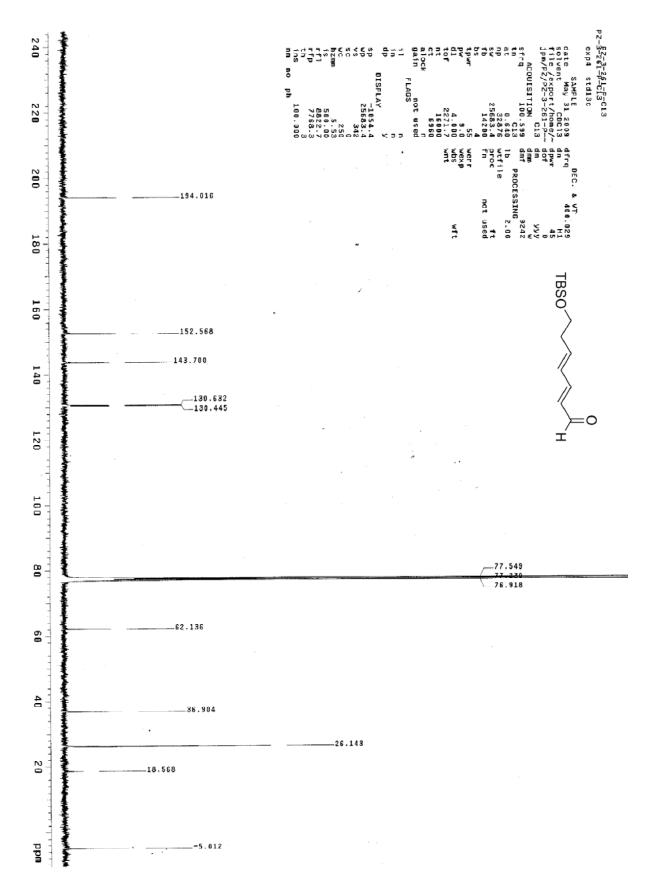


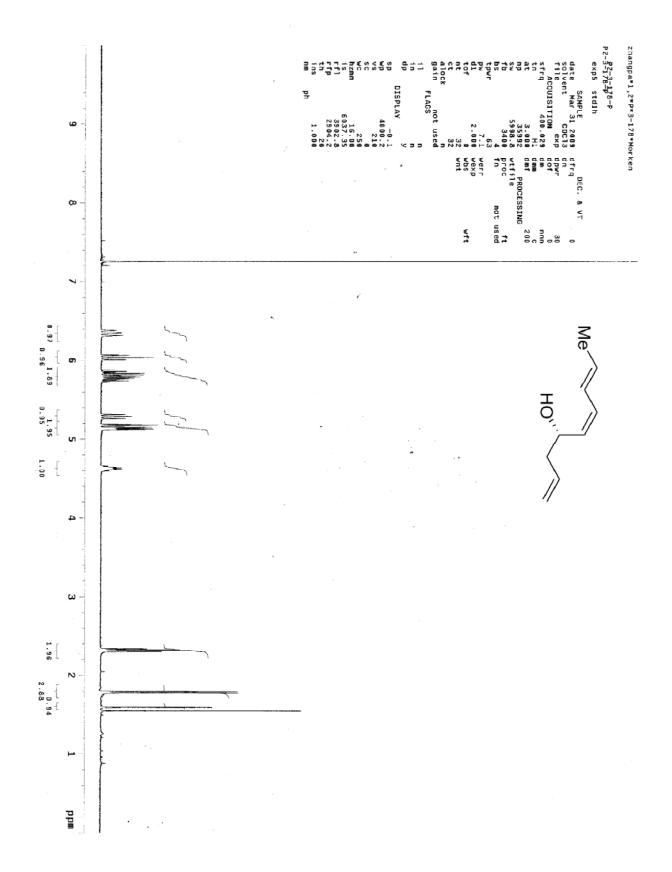


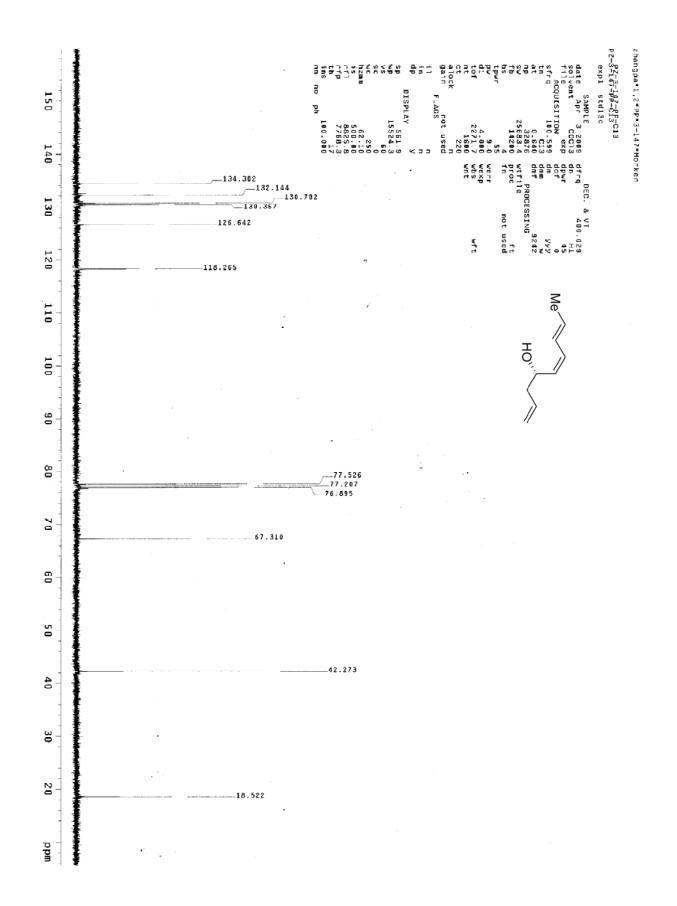




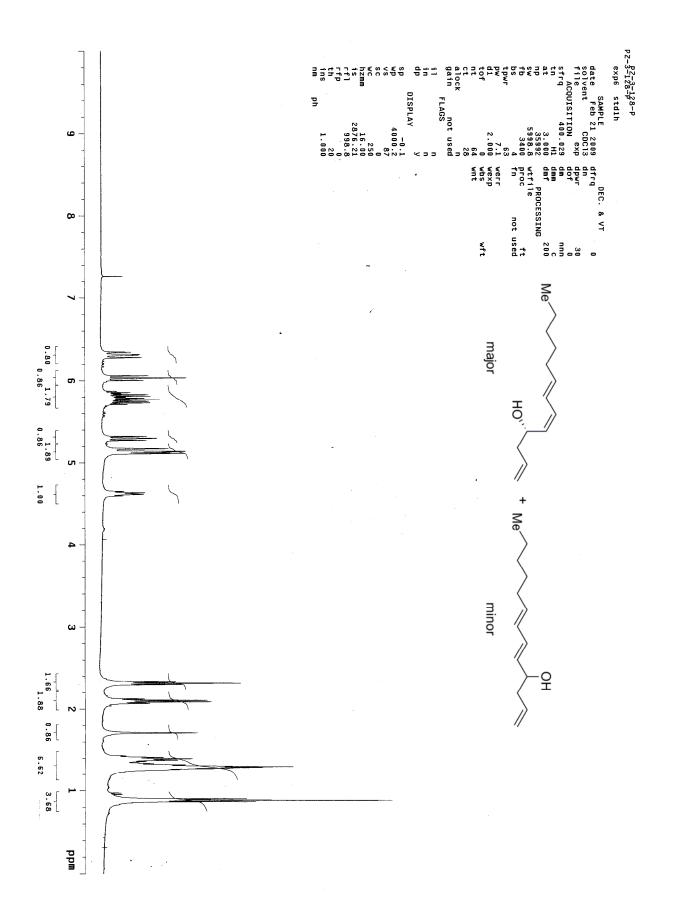


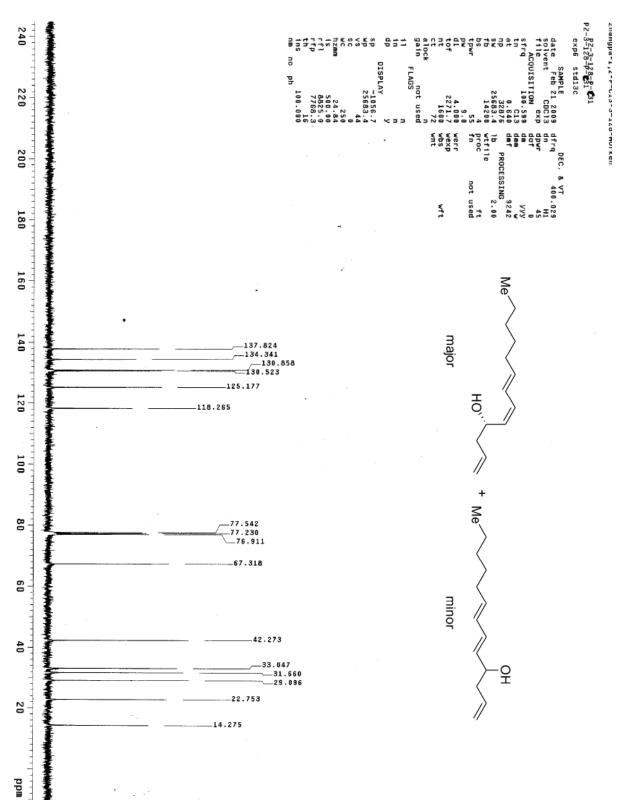


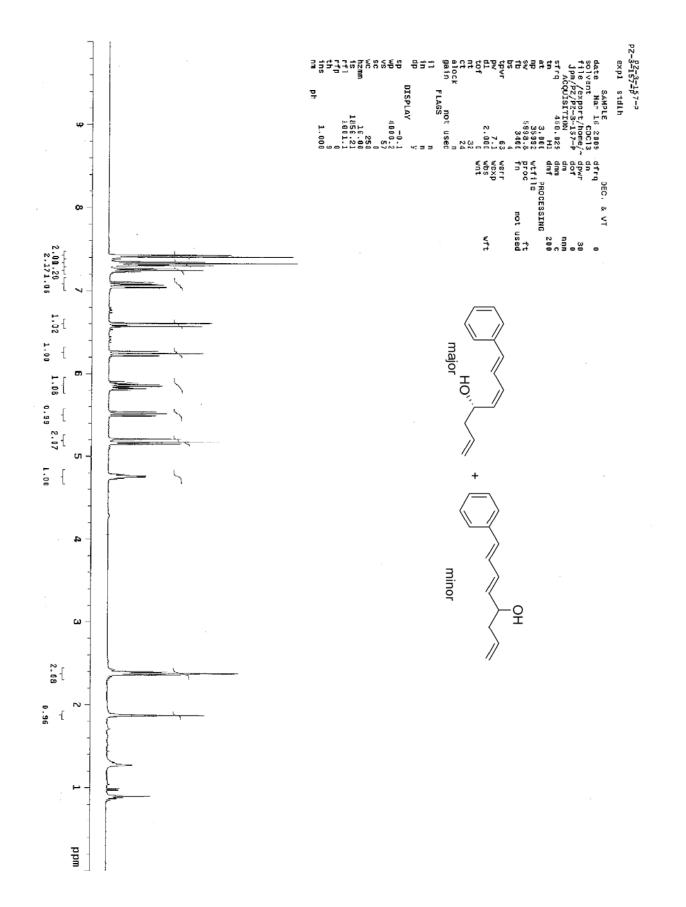




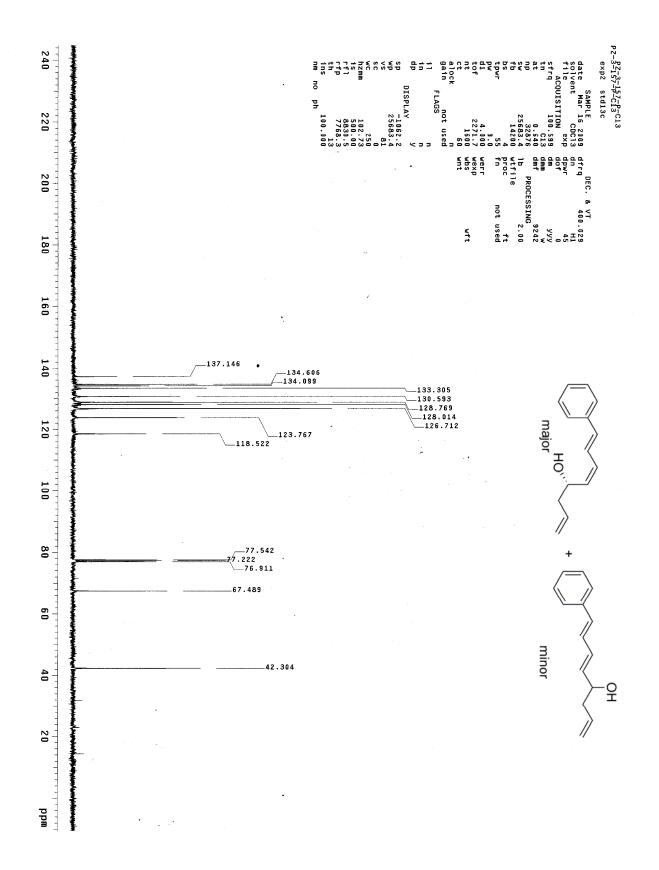


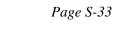


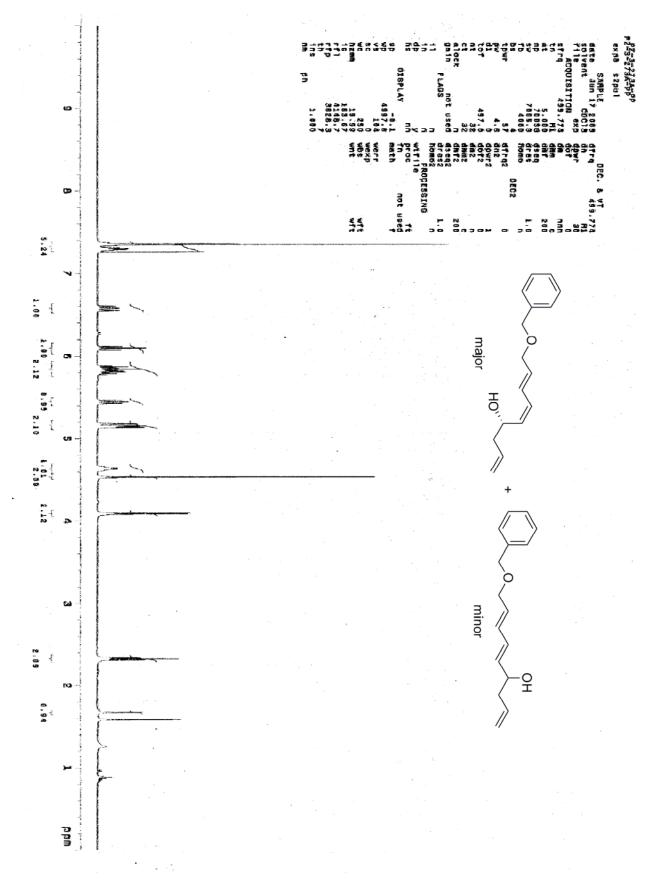


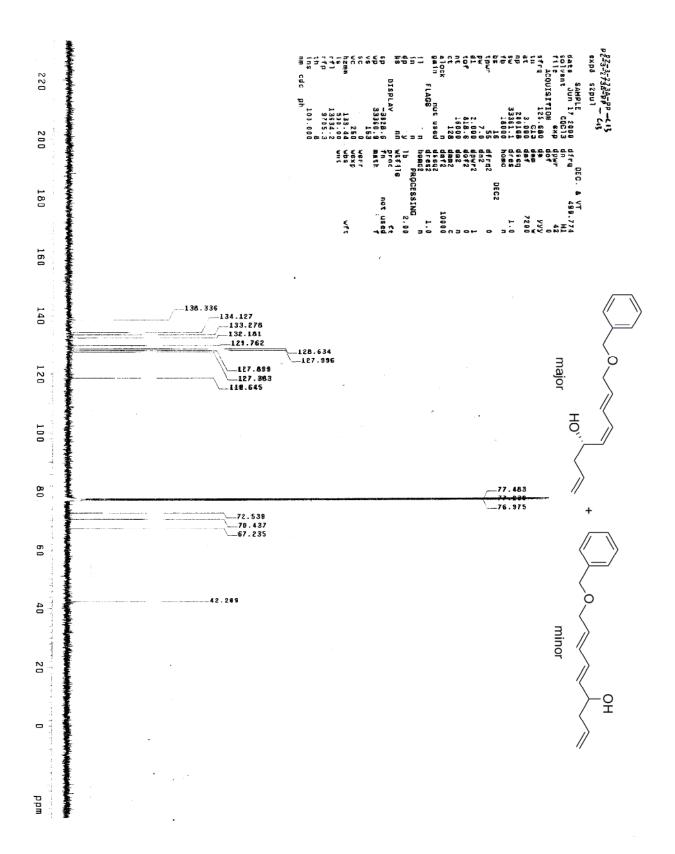


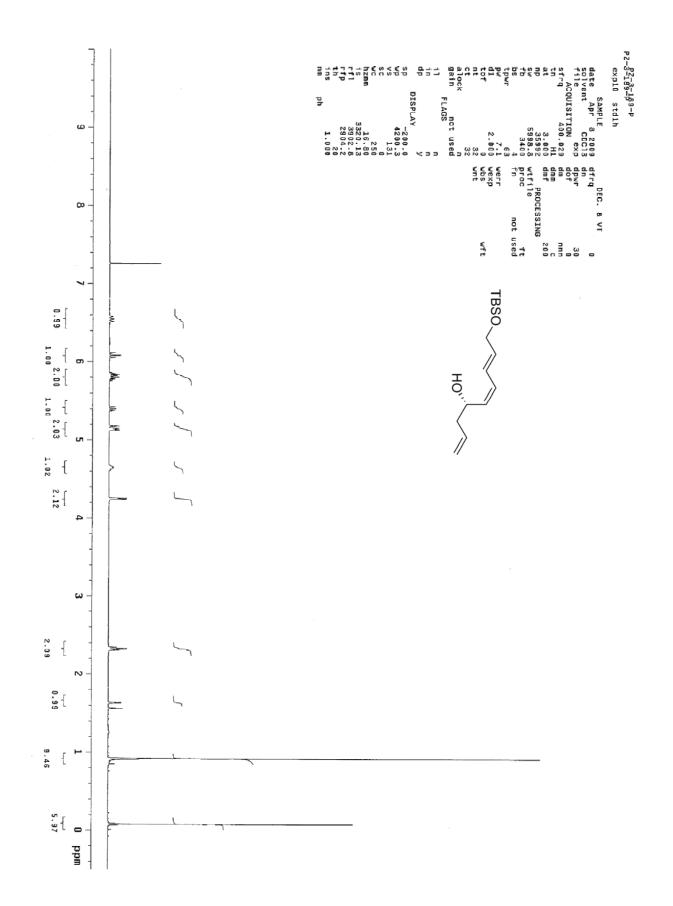


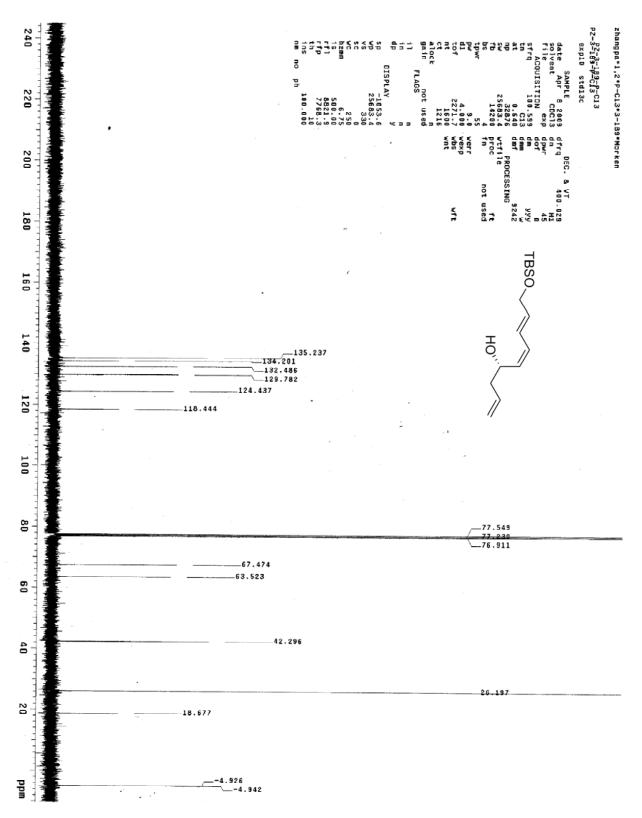












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