

Supporting Information

Practical Asymmetric Synthesis of a Non-Peptidic $\alpha_v\beta_3$ Antagonist

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Additional Experimental Procedures

General. All reactions were carried out under a nitrogen atmosphere, unless stated otherwise. All commercially available reagents and solvents were used as received. Melting points are uncorrected. Chemical shifts are reported in ppm and referenced to residual protons in the deuterated solvent. Flash column chromatography was carried out using 60Å silica gel (Davisil® 40–63 micron).

***N*-Hex-5-yn-1-yl-5-methyl-1,2,4-triazin-3-amine (5).** 5-Methyl-3-(methylthio)-1,2,4-triazine (**4**) (200 mg, 1.42 mmol), hex-5-yn-1-ylamine (152 mg, 1.56 mmol) and *N,N*-dimethylacetamide (2 mL) were placed in a heavy-walled glass tube. The tube was sealed and the reaction mixture was heated to 146 °C (oil bath temperature) for 21 h. The resulting solution was allowed to cool to rt and then

partitioned between ⁱPrOAc (5 mL) and water (2 mL). The two layers were separated and the organic phase was concentrated in vacuo. The crude product was then purified by flash column chromatography (1:4 EtOAc/hexane) to afford triazine **5** (150 mg, 56%): ¹H NMR (250 MHz, CD₂Cl₂) δ 8.40 (s, 1 H), 5.7–5.1 (br, 1 H), 3.50 (q, *J* = 6.7 Hz, 2 H), 2.32 (s, 3 H), 2.29–2.20 (m, 2 H), 1.99 (t, *J* = 2.6 Hz, 1 H), 1.82–1.55 (m, 4 H).

***N*-Hex-5-en-1-yl-*N*-(4-methyl-1,3-oxazol-2-yl)acetamide (7).** Cesium carbonate (3.25 g, 10 mmol) was added to a stirred solution of *N*-(4-methyl-1,3-oxazol-2-yl)acetamide (**6**) (0.70 g, 5.0 mmol) in 2:1 DMF/THF (15 mL) and the resulting reaction mixture was heated to 60 °C. After 20 min, 6-bromo-1-hexene (0.80 mL, 6.0 mmol) was added and stirring at 60 °C was continued for a further 1 h. The reaction mixture was left to age at rt overnight and then partitioned between EtOAc (50 mL) and water (50 mL). The two layers were separated and the aqueous phase was extracted with EtOAc (50 mL). The combined organic layers were dried (Na₂SO₄) and then concentrated in vacuo. The crude oil was purified by flash column chromatography (1:4 EtOAc/hexane) to afford oxazole **7** (0.85 g, 77%): ¹H NMR (250 MHz, CD₂Cl₂) δ 7.26 (q, *J* = 1.3 Hz, 1 H), 5.78 (ddt, *J* = 17.1, 10.2, 6.7 Hz, 1 H), 5.03–4.89 (m, 2 H), 3.76 (dd, *J* = 7.5, 7.2 Hz, 2 H), 2.18 (s, 3 H), 2.13 (d, *J* = 1.3 Hz, 3 H), 2.09–1.99 (m, 2 H), 1.63–1.48 (m, 2 H), 1.43–1.30 (m, 2 H); ¹³C NMR (63 MHz, CD₂Cl₂) δ 170.4, 156.3, 139.2, 137.5, 132.7, 114.9, 47.0, 33.9, 28.2, 26.4, 23.8, 12.1.

***N*-Benzyl-*N*-(4-methyl-1,3-oxazol-2-yl)hex-5-enamide (9).** To a stirred solution of 5-hexenoic acid (1.03 g, 9.0 mmol) and oxalyl chloride (0.95 mL, 10.9 mmol) in DCM (9 mL) was carefully added DMF (0.24 mL) at 0 °C. The resulting reaction mixture was stirred at rt overnight and then concentrated in vacuo. To the brown residue obtained was added a small volume of hexane (~3 mL) and, after stirring for 5 min, the mixture was filtered. The filtrate was then concentrated in vacuo to afford 5-hexenoyl chloride (0.66 g) as a colorless oil. This material was used as follows without further purification.

To a solution of *N*-benzyl-4-methyl-1,3-oxazol-2-amine (**8**) (100 mg, 0.53 mmol) in THF (10 mL) was added sodium hydride (23 mg, 60% in mineral oil, 0.58 mmol). After stirring for 10 min, the above 5-hexenoyl chloride (70 mg, 0.53 mmol) was added and the resulting reaction mixture was left to age at

rt overnight. The reaction was then quenched by addition of water (25 mL) and extracted twice with i PrOAc (2×25 mL). The combined extracts were concentrated in vacuo and the residue obtained was purified by flash column chromatography (1:4 EtOAc/hexane) to afford oxazole **9** (68 mg, 45%) as a light yellow oil: ^1H NMR (250 MHz, CD_2Cl_2) δ 7.35–7.21 (m, 6 H), 5.79 (ddt, $J = 17.1, 10.2, 6.7$ Hz, 1 H), 5.06–4.93 (m, 4 H), 2.58 (dd, $J = 7.6, 7.3$ Hz, 2 H), 2.14–2.02 (m, 2 H), 2.12 (d, $J = 1.4$ Hz, 3 H), 1.81–1.68 (m, 2 H).

***N*-Benzyl-*N*-hex-5-en-1-yl-4-methyl-1,3-oxazol-2-amine (10).** To a solution of *N*-benzyl-4-methyl-1,3-oxazol-2-amine (**8**) (0.22 g, 1.17 mmol) in THF (10 mL) was added KHMDS (0.30 g, 1.51 mmol) followed by 6-bromo-1-hexene (0.22 mL, 1.64 mmol). The resulting stirred reaction mixture was then heated to reflux for 16 h. After cooling to rt, water (25 mL) was added and the mixture was extracted three times with *tert*-butyl methyl ether (3×25 mL). The combined extracts were concentrated in vacuo to afford oxazole **10** (0.26 g, 82%) as a yellow oil, which was used without further purification: ^1H NMR (250 MHz, CD_2Cl_2) δ 7.40–7.22 (m, 5 H), 6.96 (q, $J = 1.4$ Hz, 1 H), 5.80 (ddt, $J = 17.1, 10.2, 6.7$ Hz, 1 H), 5.06–4.91 (m, 2 H), 4.61 (s, 2 H), 3.35 (dd, $J = 7.5, 7.3$ Hz, 2 H), 2.13–1.95 (m, 2 H), 2.04 (d, $J = 1.4$ Hz, 3 H), 1.68–1.53 (m, 2 H), 1.45–1.30 (m, 2 H); ^{13}C NMR (63 MHz, CD_2Cl_2) δ 162.2, 139.2, 138.7, 136.9, 129.0, 128.0, 127.8, 127.7, 114.9, 52.0, 48.3, 34.0, 27.6, 26.6, 12.3.

***tert*-Butyl 5,6,7,8-tetrahydro-9*H*-pyrido[2,3-*b*]azepine-9-carboxylate (15).** A stirred solution of chloride **14** (8.00 g, 28.2 mmol) in THF (160 mL) was cooled to 0 °C. KHMDS (56.3 mL, 0.5 M solution in toluene, 28.2 mmol) was then added and the resulting reaction mixture was warmed to reflux. After stirring at this temperature for 3 h, the reaction mixture was cooled to rt and diluted with water (100 mL). The THF was then removed in vacuo and the aqueous mixture was extracted twice with EtOAc (2×100 mL). The combined organic layers were washed with saturated brine (100 mL) and then concentrated in vacuo. The resulting yellow oil was purified by flash column chromatography (2:1 *tert*-butyl methyl ether/hexane) to afford pyridoazepine **15** (6.62 g, 95%) as a white solid: mp 70.5–72.0 °C; ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CD_2Cl_2) δ 8.29 (dd, $J = 4.8, 1.8$ Hz, 1 H), 7.55 (dd, $J = 7.5, 1.7$ Hz, 1 H), 7.11 (dd, $J = 7.5, 4.8$ Hz, 1 H), 4.1–2.8 (br, 2 H), 2.71 (dd, $J = 6.4, 5.0$ Hz, 2 H), 1.86–1.52 (m, 4 H),

1.39 (s, 9 H); ^{13}C NMR (101 MHz, CD_2Cl_2) δ 156.4, 154.3, 147.2, 139.0, 135.4, 122.9, 80.4, 47.4, 34.1, 30.1, 28.7, 26.6. Anal Calcd for $\text{C}_{14}\text{H}_{20}\text{N}_2\text{O}_2$: C, 67.71; H, 8.12; N, 11.28. Found: C, 67.74; H, 8.18; N, 11.40.

***N*-(6-Chloropyridin-2-yl)-2,2-dimethylpropanamide (17).** A stirred solution of 2-amino-6-chloropyridine (3.93 g, 30.6 mmol) and triethylamine (4.69 mL, 33.7 mmol) in toluene (20 mL) was warmed to 50 °C. Trimethylacetyl chloride (3.96 mL, 32.2 mmol) was then added and the resulting reaction mixture was aged overnight at 50 °C. After cooling to rt, the reaction was quenched by addition of 2 M hydrochloric acid (100 mL) and then extracted with i PrOAc (3×100 mL). The combined extracts were washed with water and then concentrated to dryness. Recrystallization of the residue obtained from *tert*-butyl methyl ether and hexane afforded *N*-Piv aminopyridine **17** (4.37 g, 67%): mp 87.5–88.5 °C (lit.¹ 86–89 °C); ^1H NMR (250 MHz, CD_2Cl_2) δ 8.15 (dd, $J = 8.2, 0.7$ Hz, 1 H), 7.99 (br s, 1 H), 7.66 (dd, $J = 8.2, 7.8$ Hz, 1 H), 7.05 (dd, $J = 7.7, 0.8$ Hz, 1 H), 1.29 (s, 9 H); ^{13}C NMR (101 MHz, CD_2Cl_2) δ 177.5, 152.4, 149.4, 141.5, 119.9, 112.4, 40.4, 27.8. Anal Calcd for $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{13}\text{ClN}_2\text{O}$: C, 56.47; H, 6.16; N, 13.17. Found: C, 56.50; H, 6.18; N, 13.17.

***tert*-Butyl 2-[(1*E*)-3-ethoxy-3-oxoprop-1-en-1-yl]-5,6,7,8-tetrahydro-9*H*-pyrido[2,3-*b*]azepine-9-carboxylate (21).** A stirred solution of *N*-Boc pyridoazepine **20** (3.10 g, 11.0 mmol), ethyl acrylate (2.40 mL, 22.2 mmol), triethylamine (3.06 mL, 22.0 mmol), tetrabutylammonium bromide (3.50 g, 10.9 mmol), palladium acetate (0.25 g, 1.1 mmol) and bis(diphenylphosphino)ferrocene (0.61 g, 1.1 mmol) in DMF (30 mL) was degassed and then put under an atmosphere of nitrogen. The resulting reaction mixture was heated to 115 °C for 15 h and then allowed to cool to rt. Once cooled, the mixture was diluted with EtOAc (60 mL) and washed sequentially with 10% aqueous citric acid (60 mL), 10% aqueous Na_2CO_3 (30 mL) and saturated brine (30 mL). The resulting organic layer was concentrated in vacuo and the residue obtained was purified by flash column chromatography (1:4 EtOAc/hexane) to afford ester **21** (3.08 g, 81%): mp 105.5–106.5 °C; ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CD_2Cl_2) δ 7.60 (d, $J = 15.6$ Hz,

(1) Turner, J. A. *J. Org. Chem.* **1983**, *48*, 3401–3408.

1 H), 7.58 (d, $J = 7.6$ Hz, 1 H), 7.26 (d, $J = 7.6$ Hz, 1 H), 6.82 (d, $J = 15.6$ Hz, 1 H), 4.23 (q, $J = 7.1$ Hz, 2 H), 4.0–3.1 (br, 2 H), 2.73 (dd, $J = 6.4, 5.0$ Hz, 2 H), 1.86–1.79 (m, 2 H), 1.74–1.61 (m, 2 H), 1.39 (s, 9 H), 1.31 (t, $J = 7.1$ Hz, 3 H); ^{13}C NMR (101 MHz, CD_2Cl_2) δ 167.2, 156.5, 154.4, 150.9, 143.3, 139.7, 136.5, 123.2, 122.5, 80.5, 61.1, 47.3, 34.1, 29.9, 28.6, 26.6, 14.7. Anal Calcd for $\text{C}_{19}\text{H}_{26}\text{N}_2\text{O}_4$: C, 65.87; H, 7.56; N, 8.09. Found: C, 65.91; H, 7.63; N, 8.15.

(3R)-5-Methoxy-3-(2-methoxypyrimidin-5-yl)-5-oxopentanoic acid (*ent*-29). Toluene (100 mL) was added to a round-bottom flask containing solid anhydride **25** (5.00 g, 22.5 mmol) and quinine (7.16 g, 22.1 mmol) under a nitrogen atmosphere. The slurry obtained was cooled, with stirring, to -40 °C and methanol (4.50 mL, 111 mmol) was then added. The resulting reaction mixture was stirred at this temperature for 17 h and then warmed to 40 °C. The slurry that had now formed was aged at 40 °C for 2 h and then at rt for 20 h. Following addition of toluene (100 mL), the batch was again stirred at rt overnight and then filtered to afford the quinine salt of *ent*-**29** (8.49 g, 65%, 87% ee) as an off-white solid. This salt was treated with 1 M hydrochloric acid (35 mL) and the resulting mixture was stirred at rt for 30 min, during which acid-ester crystallized from solution. The solid was then collected by filtration, washing the wet-cake with water (3×5 mL). Drying under vacuum at 50 °C provided the title compound (2.38 g, 42%) as a beige solid. The enantiomeric excess of this product was determined as 98.3% by chiral stationary phase HPLC (250×4.6 mm Chirobiotic T column; UV detection at 274 nm; isocratic elution with 80:20 aqueous Et_3N (0.036 M)–AcOH (0.044 M) / methanol for 20 min; 0.5 mL/min; 25 °C. Retention times: (*R*)-acid ester *ent*-**29** = 10.5 min; (*S*)-acid ester **29** = 11.4 min): mp 143.5 – 146.0 °C; $[\alpha]_D^{20}$ -12.1 (c 2.0 in MeOH); ^1H NMR and ^{13}C NMR data were identical to those reported in the Experimental Section for acid-ester **29**; Anal Calcd for $\text{C}_{11}\text{H}_{14}\text{N}_2\text{O}_5$: C, 51.97; H, 5.55; N, 11.02. Found: C, 51.95; H, 5.56; N, 10.77.

(3S)-6-(Diisopropoxyphosphoryl)-3-(2-methoxypyrimidin-5-yl)-5-oxohexanoic acid (30). To a stirred solution of diisopropyl methylphosphonate (2.83 g, 15.7 mmol) in THF (30 mL) was added butyllithium (6.29 mL, 2.5 M solution in hexanes, 15.7 mmol) at -78 °C. The resulting reaction mixture was stirred for 1 h at -78 °C and a solution of magnesium bromide diethyl etherate (4.46 g, 17.3

mmol) in diethyl ether (120 mL) was then added. Once the addition was complete, the cooling bath was removed and the cloudy reaction mixture was stirred for 30 min. The resulting batch was then cooled back to $-78\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ and a solution of acid-ester *ent*-**29** (1.00 g, 3.94 mmol) in THF (12 mL) was added. Once the addition was complete, the reaction was allowed to gradually warm to rt overnight. The reaction mixture was then quenched by addition of water (50 mL) and the organics were removed in vacuo. The resulting aqueous mixture was acidified with 2 M hydrochloric acid (40 mL) and then extracted into DCM (80 mL). The organic layer was then treated with 1 M aqueous NaOH (40 mL) and the two layers were separated. The resulting aqueous phase was washed three times with DCM (3×30 mL) and then acidified to pH 1 with conc. hydrochloric acid. The mixture obtained was extracted three times with DCM (3×50 mL) and the combined extracts were concentrated in vacuo to afford phosphonate **30** (1.22 g, 77%) as a pale yellow oil: ^1H NMR (250 MHz, CD_2Cl_2) δ 9.4–8.2 (br, 1 H), 8.45 (s, 2 H), 4.72–4.47 (m, 2 H), 3.93 (s, 3 H), 3.60 (app quintet, $J = 7.0$ Hz, 1 H), 3.14–2.88 (m, 4 H), 2.72 (dd, $J = 16.3, 6.7$ Hz, 1 H), 2.58 (dd, $J = 16.3, 8.0$ Hz, 1 H), 1.28–1.17 (m, 12 H); ^{13}C NMR (63 MHz, CD_2Cl_2) δ 200.0 (d, $J = 6$ Hz), 173.9, 164.9, 159.2, 130.2, 72.5 (d, $J = 7$ Hz), 72.4 (d, $J = 7$ Hz), 55.3, 49.0, 44.2 (d, $J = 128$ Hz), 40.1, 31.8, 24.2–23.9 (m).

Methyl (3*S*)-6-(diisopropoxyphosphoryl)-3-(2-methoxypyrimidin-5-yl)-5-oxohexanoate (31). Sulfuric acid (0.2 mL, 3.76 mmol) was added to a stirred solution of phosphonate **30** (822 mg, 2.04 mmol) in methanol (15 mL) and the resulting reaction mixture was then heated to reflux for 15 h. After cooling to rt, the reaction was quenched by addition of 10% aqueous KHCO_3 (10 mL) and then diluted with half-saturated brine (9 mL). The aqueous mixture obtained was extracted three times with EtOAc (2×10 mL, then 20 mL) and the combined extracts were concentrated in vacuo to afford phosphonate **31** (819 mg, 96%) as a yellow oil: ^1H NMR (250 MHz, CD_2Cl_2) δ 8.40 (s, 2 H), 4.70–4.46 (m, 2 H), 3.93 (s, 3 H), 3.68–3.53 (m, 1 H), 3.58 (s, 3 H), 3.18–2.84 (m, 4 H), 2.71 (dd, $J = 16.1, 6.5$ Hz, 1 H), 2.57 (dd, $J = 16.1, 8.6$ Hz, 1 H), 1.30–1.18 (m, 12 H); ^{13}C NMR (63 MHz, CD_2Cl_2) δ 200.0 (d, $J = 6$ Hz), 172.0, 165.3, 159.1, 129.8, 71.9 (d, $J = 7$ Hz), 55.2, 52.1, 49.0, 44.6 (d, $J = 127$ Hz), 40.1, 31.9, 24.3–23.9 (m).

Methyl (3*S*)-3-(2-methoxypyrimidin-5-yl)-5-oxo-6-(triphenylphosphoranylidene)hexanoate (34).

Via isobutoxy anhydride 32: Isobutyl chloroformate (1.12 mL, 8.63 mmol) was added to a stirred solution of acid-ester **29** (2.00 g, 7.87 mmol) and triethylamine (1.31 mL, 9.42 mmol) in DCM (20 mL) at $-40\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$. The resulting reaction mixture was allowed to warm to $0\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$, aged at this temperature for 1 h and 10% aqueous KHCO_3 (10 mL) was then added. The biphasic mixture was separated and the aqueous layer was then re-extracted with DCM (10 mL). The combined organic layers were washed with saturated brine (10 mL), dried (Na_2SO_4) and then concentrated in vacuo to afford anhydride **32** which was used without further purification.

Butyllithium (10.3 mL, 1.6 M in hexanes, 16.5 mmol) was slowly added to a stirred suspension of methyltriphenylphosphonium bromide (6.18 g, 17.3 mmol) in THF (45 mL) at $-70\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$. Once the addition was complete, the batch was allowed to warm to $0\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$, aged at this temperature for 30 min and then re-cooled to $-78\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$. A solution of mixed anhydride **32**, prepared above, in THF (15 mL) was then added over 5 min. The resulting batch was aged for 2 h at $-78\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ and then quenched by addition of 5% aqueous NH_4Cl (30 mL). Once the quench was complete, the mixture was warmed to rt and then extracted twice with EtOAc ($2 \times 30\text{ mL}$). The combined extracts were washed sequentially with 5% aqueous NaCl (20 mL) and saturated brine (20 mL), dried (Na_2SO_4) and then concentrated in vacuo. The partially solidified residue was triturated with 95:5 *tert*-butyl methyl ether/hexane and the resulting slurry was then aged at rt for 6 h before filtering. The solid collected was dried under vacuum to afford phosphorane **34** (2.64 g, 65%) as a cream colored solid. ^1H NMR and ^{13}C NMR data were identical to those reported in the Experimental Section.

Methyl (3*S*)-3-(2-methoxypyrimidin-5-yl)-5-oxo-6-(triphenylphosphoranylidene)hexanoate (34).

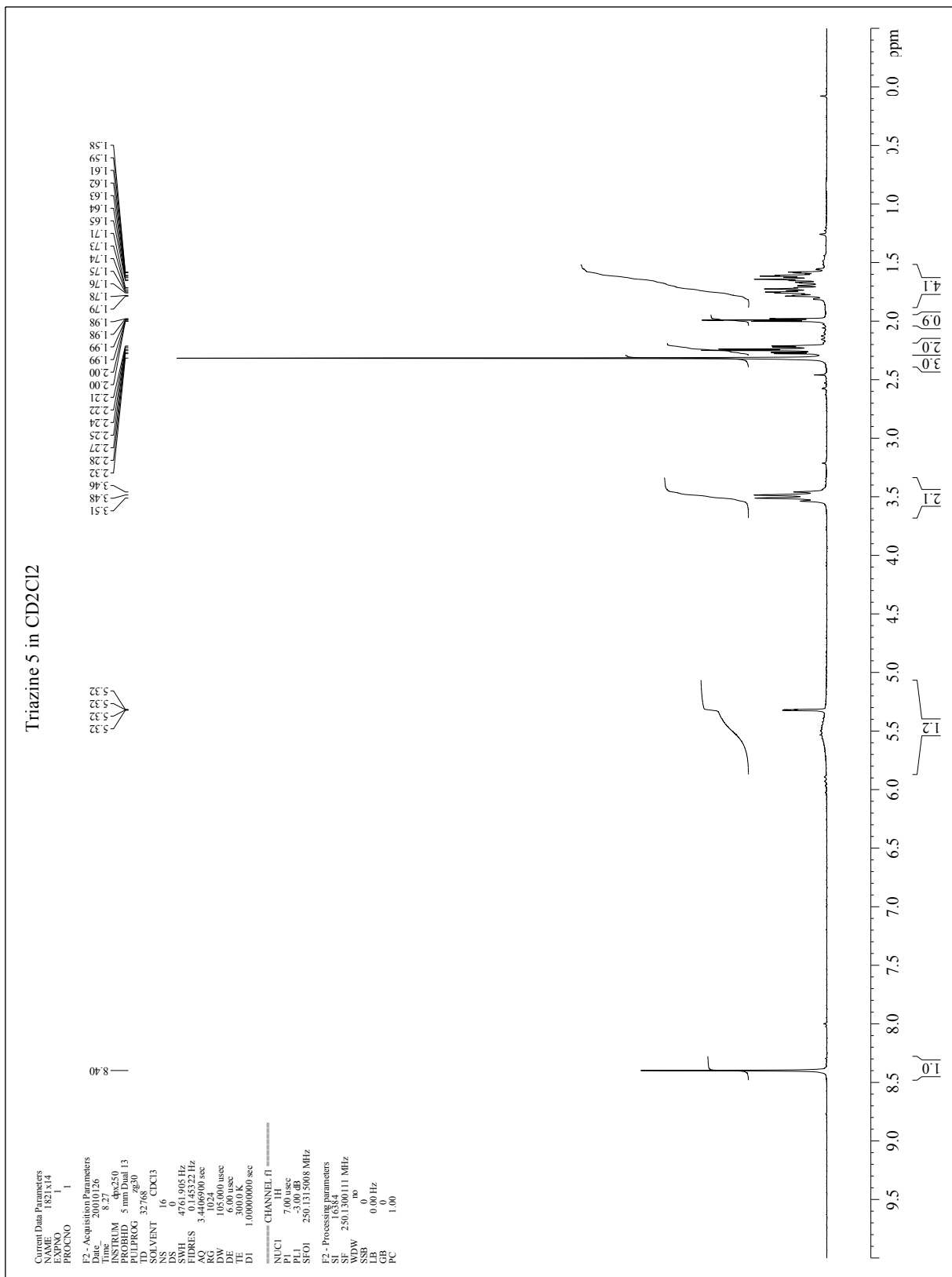
Via tert-butyl mixed anhydride 33 – removal of $\text{Et}_3\text{N}\cdot\text{HCl}$ by filtration: Triethylamine (5.76 mL, 41.4 mmol) was added, over a period of 20 min, to a stirred slurry of acid-ester **29** (10.0 g, 39.4 mmol) and trimethylacetyl chloride (4.92 mL, 39.9 mmol) in THF (75 mL) at $0\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$. The resulting reaction mixture was aged at $0\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ for 20 min and then filtered, washing through with THF (40 mL). The filtrate and

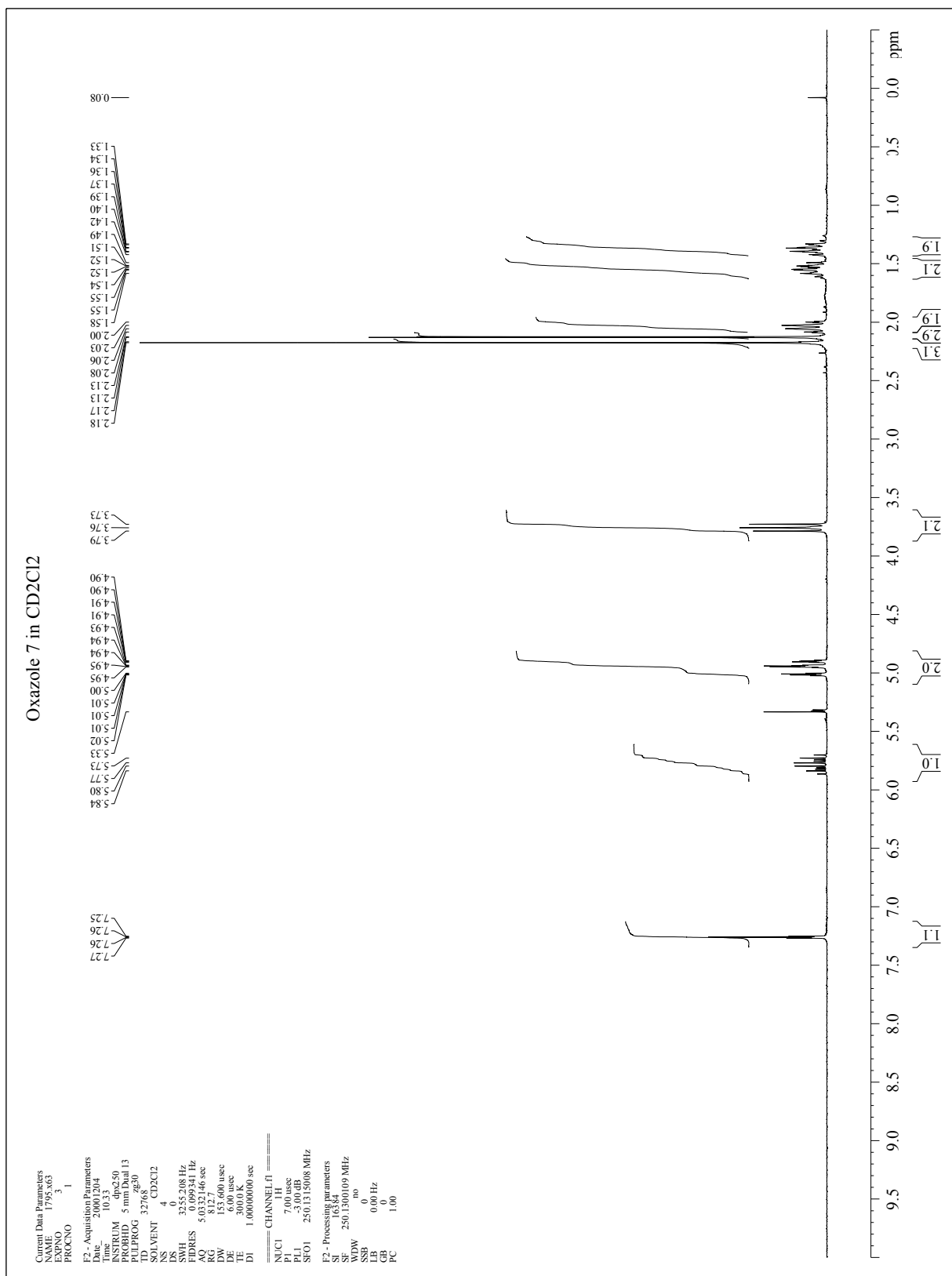
wash were combined, and this crude solution of mixed anhydride **33** was then used directly as described below.

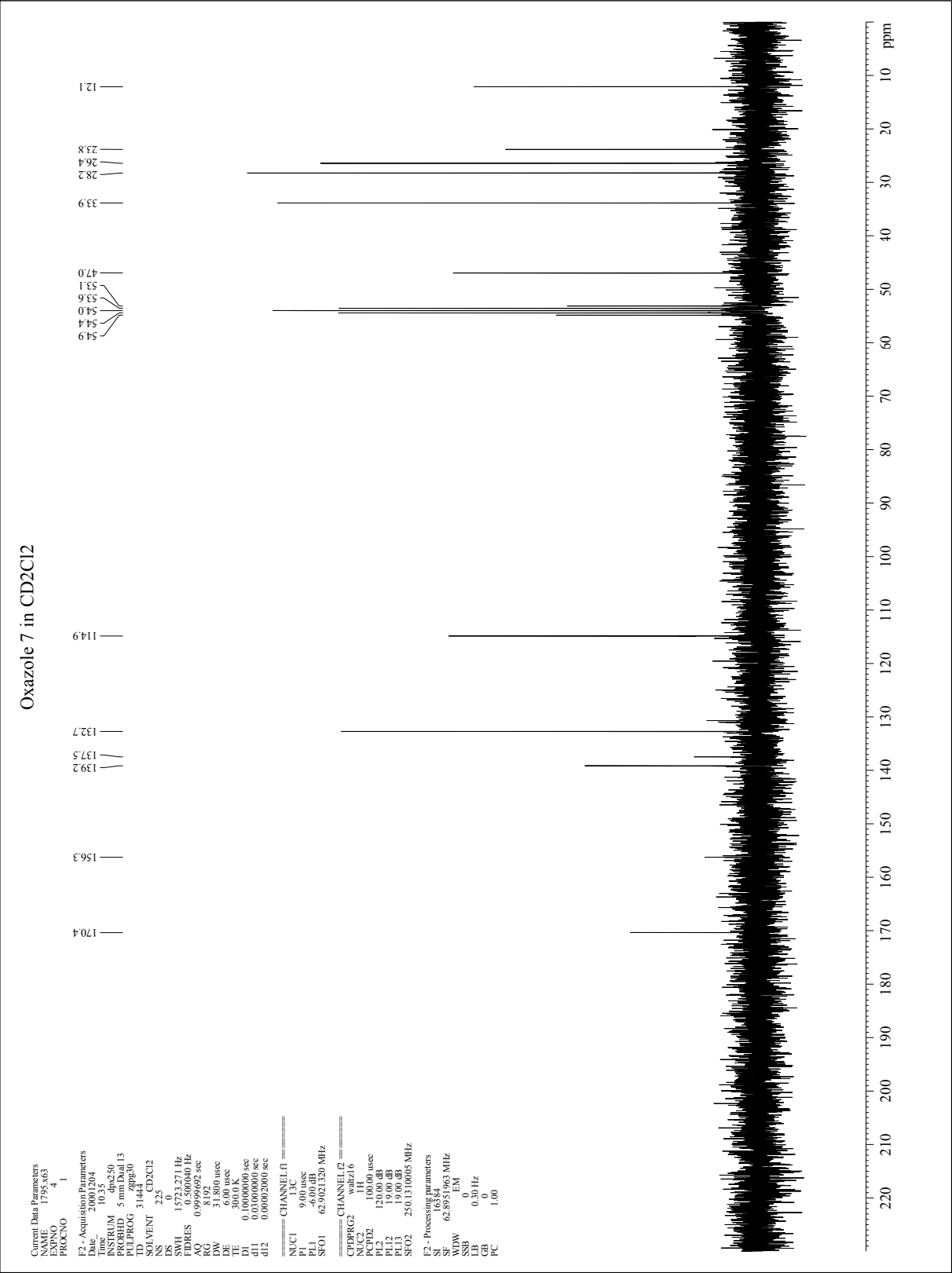
Butyllithium (34.8 mL, 2.5 M in hexanes, 87.0 mmol) was slowly added to a stirred suspension of methyltriphenylphosphonium bromide (32.4 g, 90.7 mmol) in THF (227 mL) at $-60\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$. Once the addition was complete, the batch was allowed to warm to $0\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$, aged at this temperature for 2 h and then re-cooled to $-78\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$. The solution of mixed anhydride **33**, prepared above, was then slowly added over 25 min, keeping the internal temperature below $-70\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$. The resulting batch was aged for 40 min at $-78\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ and then quenched into a cooled ($0\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$) aqueous solution of potassium dihydrogenphosphate (2.68 g KH_2PO_4 in 150 mL of water). Once the quench was complete, the mixture was extracted twice with $^i\text{PrOAc}$ ($2 \times 225\text{ mL}$) and the combined extracts were washed with saturated aqueous NaCl ($2 \times 100\text{ mL}$). The organic layer was then concentrated under reduced pressure to a volume of 100 mL, at which point product began to crystallize from solution. The resulting slurry was stirred at rt overnight, cooled to $0\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ and the solid was collected by filtration. Drying under vacuum afforded phosphorane **34** (14.7 g, 73%) as a cream colored solid. ^1H NMR and ^{13}C NMR data were identical to those reported in the Experimental Section.

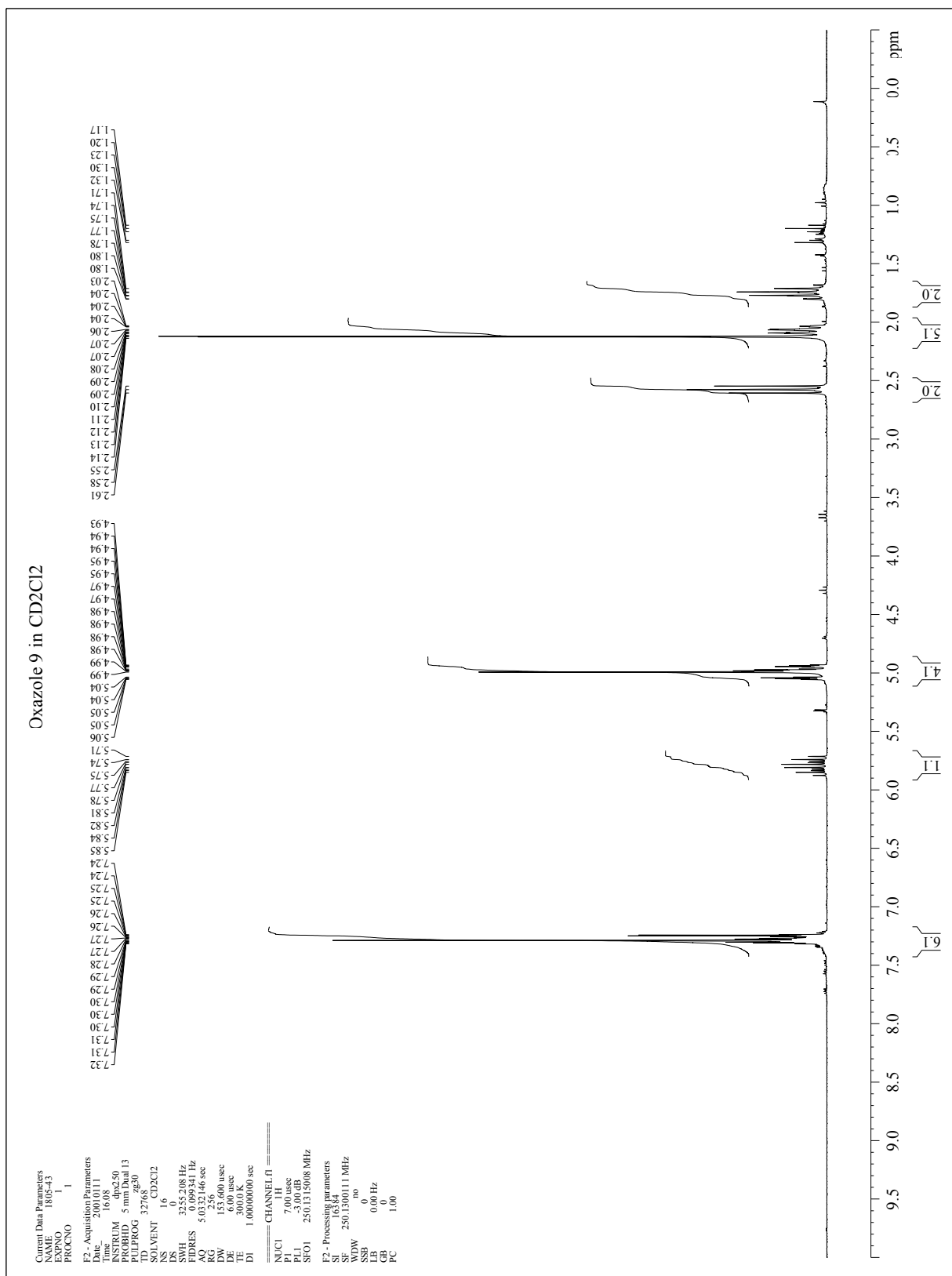
***tert*-Butyl 2-[(7*S*)-9-methoxy-7-(2-methoxypyrimidin-5-yl)-5,9-dioxonon-3-en-1-yl]-5,6,7,8-tetrahydro-9*H*-pyrido[2,3-*b*]azepine-9-carboxylate (**35**).** *Via Horner-Wadsworth-Emmons reaction:* KHMDS (1.94 mL, 0.5 M solution in toluene, 0.97 mmol) was slowly added to a stirred solution of phosphonate **31** (405 mg, 0.97 mmol) in THF (3 mL) at $-78\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$. The resulting reaction mixture was aged at this temperature for 20 min and then allowed to warm to $0\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$. After stirring at $0\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ for 1 h, a solution of aldehyde **24** (297 mg, 0.98 mmol) in THF (2 mL) was added and the batch was aged for a further 3 h at this temperature. The cooling bath was then removed and the reaction was stirred at rt overnight (23 h). Water was added to the resulting reaction mixture and the two layers were separated. The aqueous layer was then extracted with EtOAc and the combined organic layers were concentrated to dryness. The residue obtained was purified by flash column chromatography (100:0 to 97:3 EtOAc/MeOH gradient elution) to afford enone **35** (275 mg, 53%) as a colorless oil: ^1H NMR (250

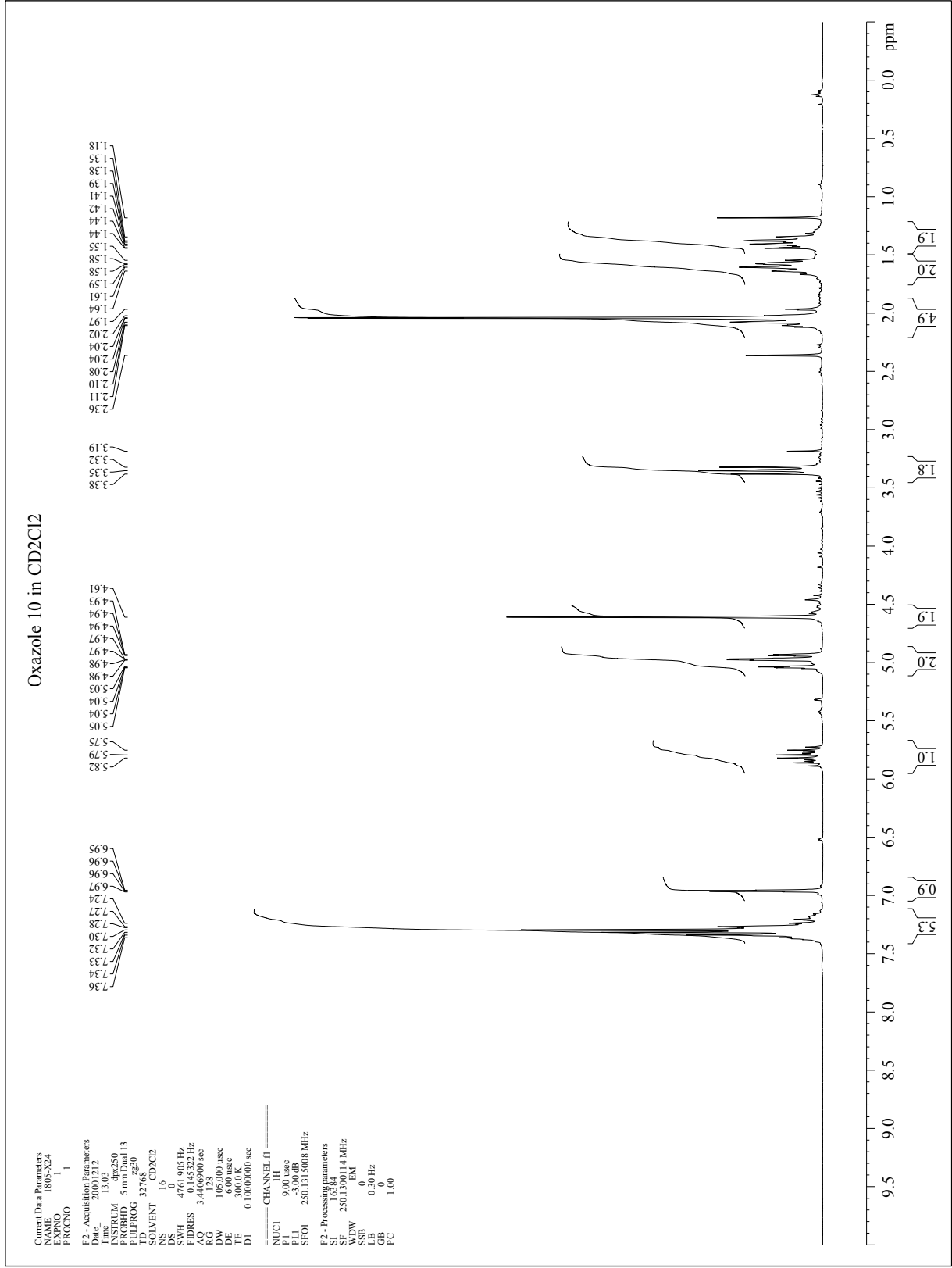
MHz, CD₂Cl₂) δ 8.38 (s, 2 H), 7.46 (d, J = 7.6 Hz, 1 H), 6.94 (d, J = 7.6 Hz, 1 H), 6.86 (dt, J = 15.9, 6.7 Hz, 1 H), 6.05 (dt, J = 15.9, 1.5 Hz, 1 H), 3.93 (s, 3 H), 3.8–3.2 (br, 2H), 3.71–3.55 (m, 1 H), 3.57 (s, 3 H), 3.02–2.80 (m, 4 H), 2.78–2.53 (m, 6 H), 1.85–1.50 (m, 4 H), 1.38 (s, 9H); ¹³C NMR (63 MHz, CD₂Cl₂) δ 197.6, 172.0, 165.3, 159.0, 157.9, 155.6, 154.2, 147.6, 139.5, 132.6, 130.9, 130.1, 121.7, 80.1, 55.2, 52.1, 47.3, 45.4, 40.2, 36.3, 33.6, 32.7, 32.4, 30.0, 28.6, 26.6.

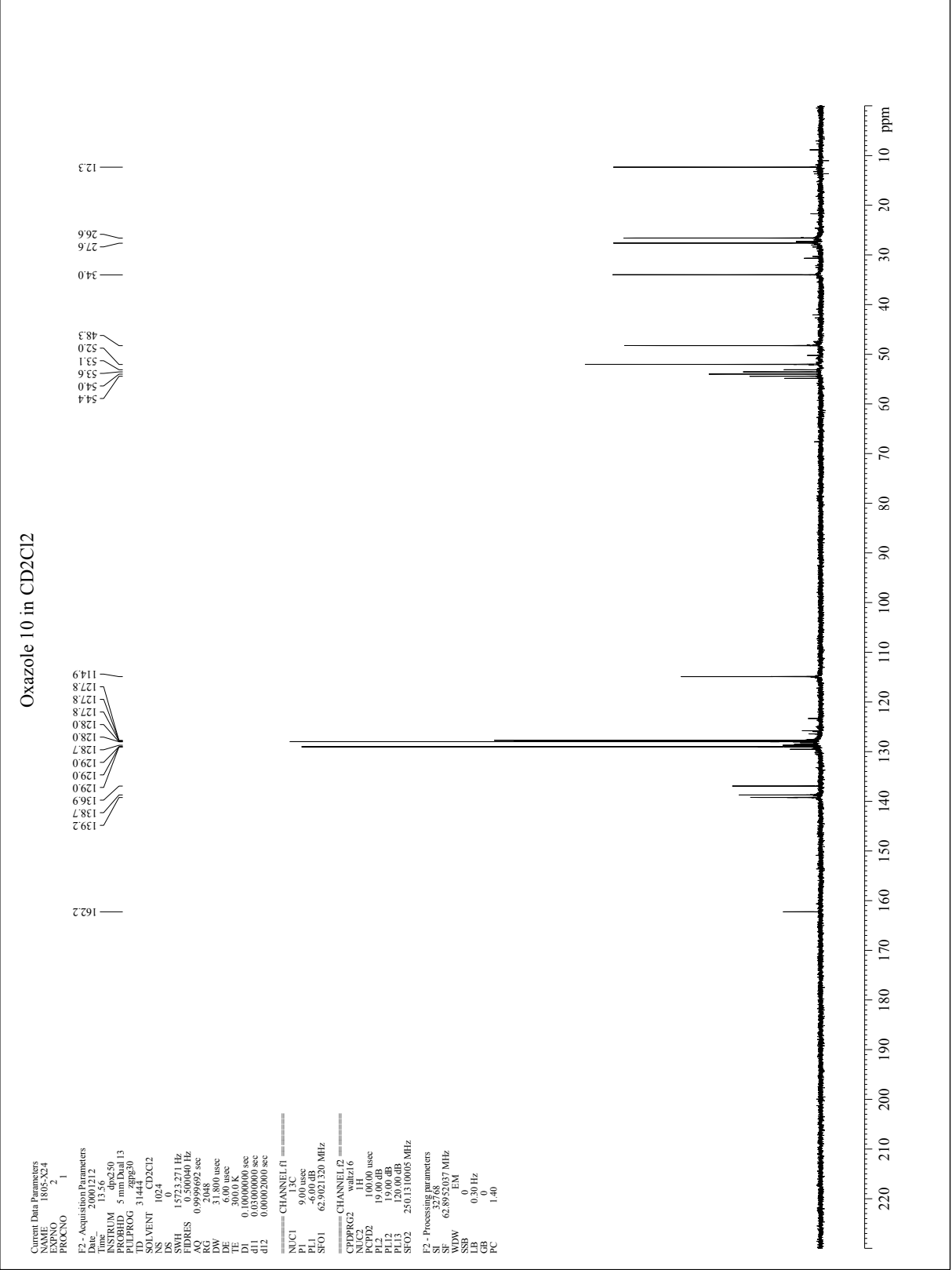






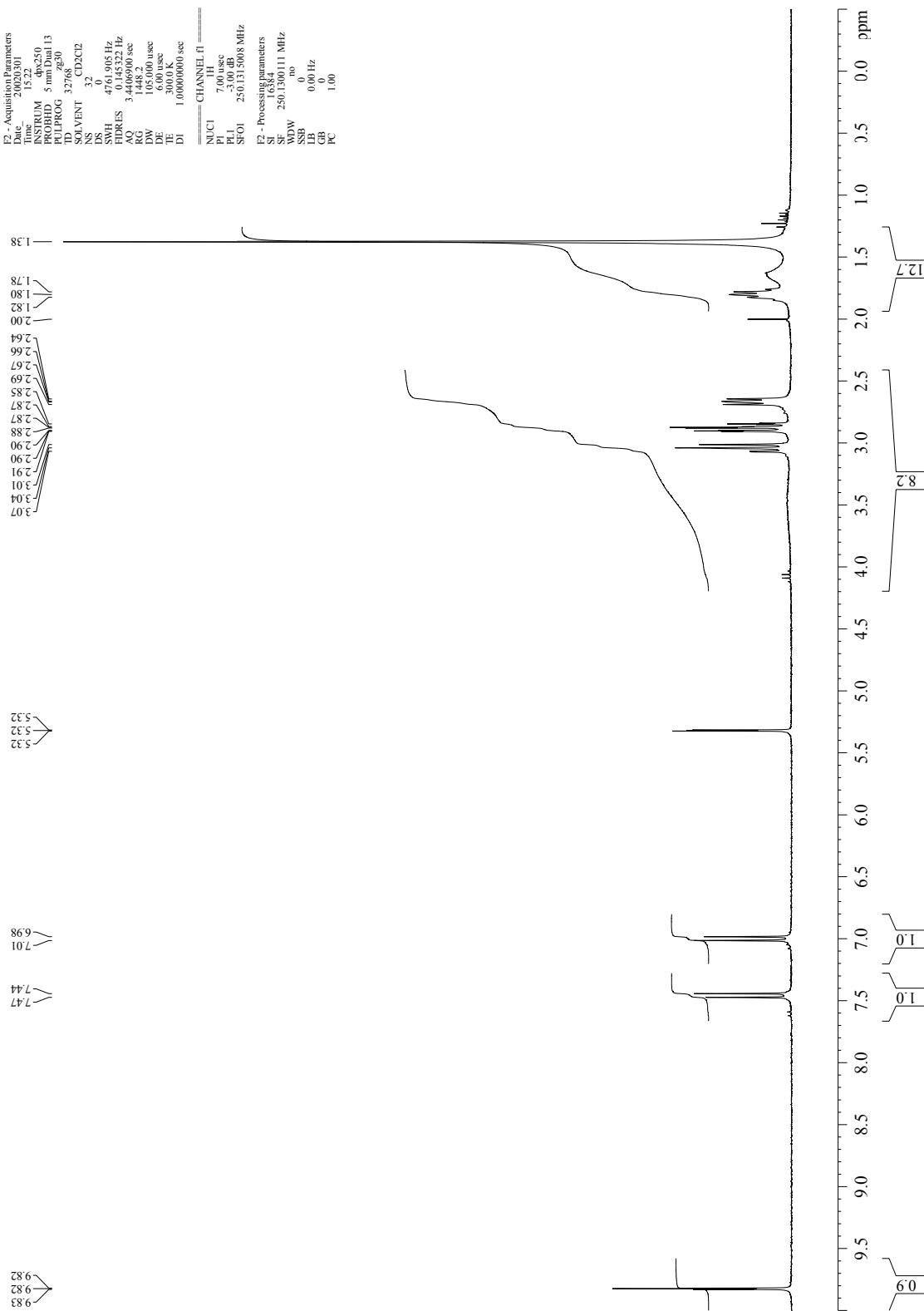


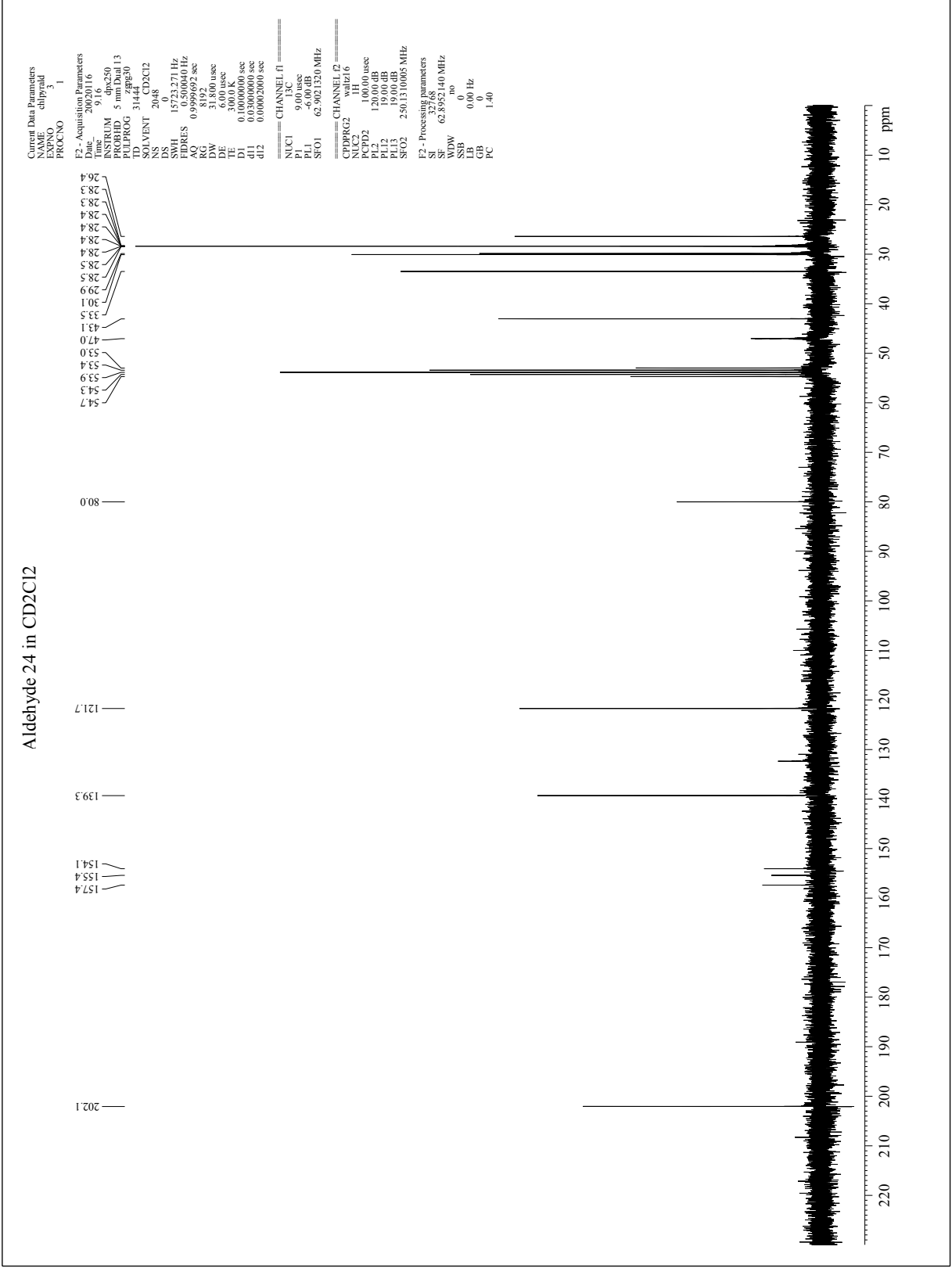




Aldehyde 24 in CD₂Cl₂.

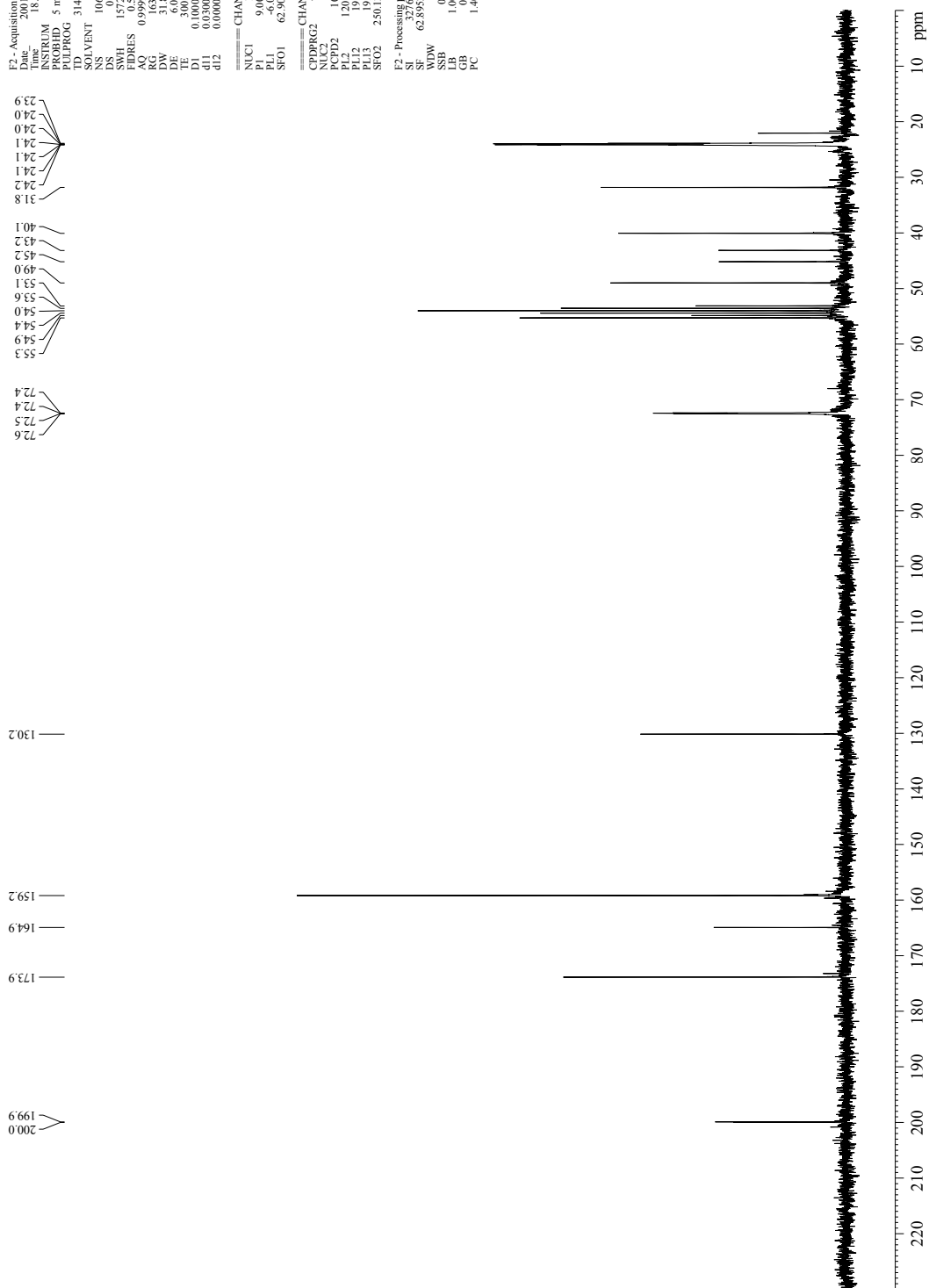
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AQ 3.440690 sec
RG 1.4482
DQ 0.000000 sec
DE 6.000000 sec
TE 300.0 K
D1 1.0000000 sec
===== CHANNEL f1 =====
NUC1 1H
P1 7.00 usec
PL1 0.00 dB
SFO1 250.1315008 MHz
F2 - Processing parameters
SI 16384
SF 250.130111 MHz
WDW 0
SSB 0
LB 0.00 Hz
GB 0
PC 1.00

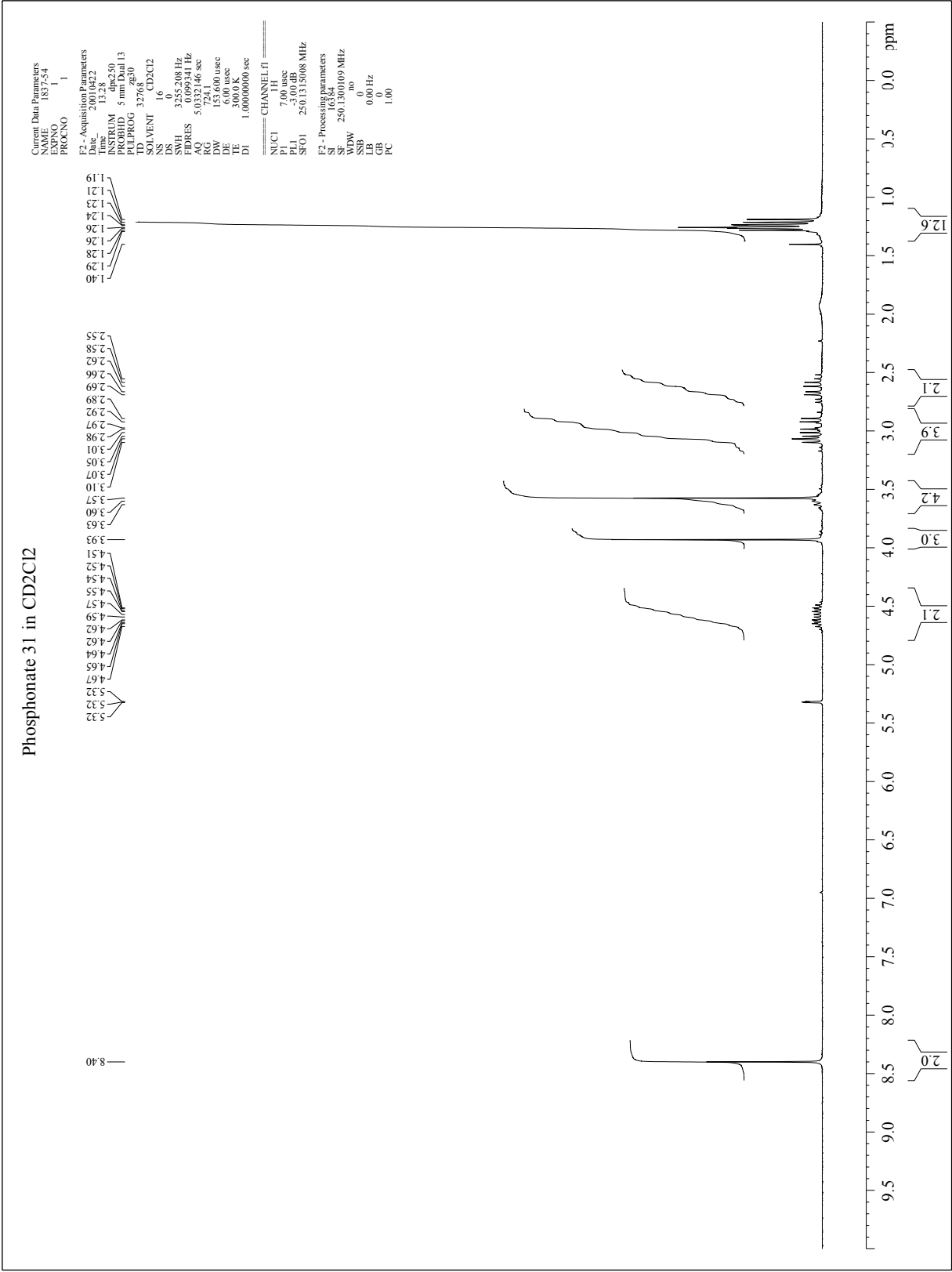




Phosphonate 30 in CD2Cl2.

Current Data Parameters
 Name: 182-X76
 EXPNO: 2
 PROCNO: 1
 F2 - Acquisition Parameters
 Date_ Time: 20010316 18:03
 INSTRUM: dpx250
 PULPROG: zgpg30
 TD: 31444
 SOLVENT: CD2Cl2
 NS: 1064
 DS: 4
 SWH: 15723.271 Hz
 FIDRES: 0.500040 Hz
 AQ: 0.999592 sec
 RG: 31.800 usec
 DW: 31.800 usec
 DE: 6.00 usec
 TE: 300.0 K
 D1: 0.100000 sec
 d11: 0.0300000 sec
 d12: 0.000200 sec
 ===== CHANNEL f1 =====
 NUC1: ¹H
 P1: 9.00 usec
 PL1: -6.00 dB
 SFO1: 62.9021320 MHz
 ===== CHANNEL f2 =====
 CDPORG2: waltz16
 NUC2: ³¹P
 P2: 10.00 usec
 PL2: 120.00 dB
 PL12: 19.00 dB
 PL13: 19.00 dB
 SFO2: 250.1310062 MHz
 F2 - Processing parameters
 SI: 327.68
 SF: 62.8952660 MHz
 WDW: EM
 SSB: 0
 LB: 1.00 Hz
 GB: 0
 PC: 1.40





Phosphonate 31 in CD2Cl2.

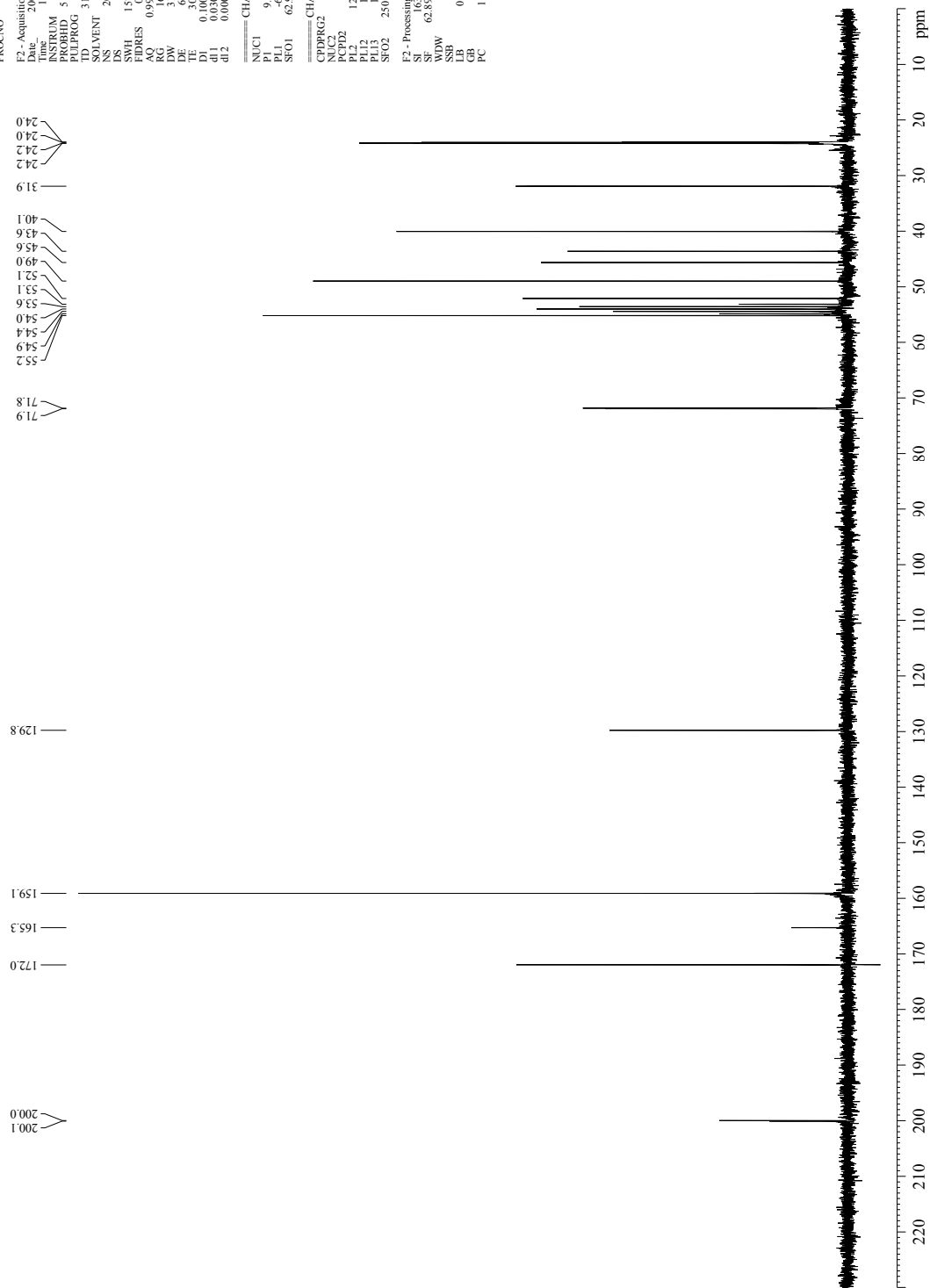
Current Data Parameters
NAME 1827.x86
EXPNO 5
PROCNO 1

F2 - Acquisition Parameters
Date_ 20010226
Time 10:58:50
INSTRUM dpc250
PROBHD 5 mm Dual 13
PULPROG zgpg30
TD 65536
SOLVENT CDCl2
NS 2000
DS 0
SWH 1775.341 Hz
FIDRES 0.580040 Hz
AQ 0.9999692 sec
RG 16384
DW 31.800 usec
DE 3.00 usec
TE 300.0 K
D1 0.10000000 sec
d11 0.03000000 sec
d12 0.00020000 sec

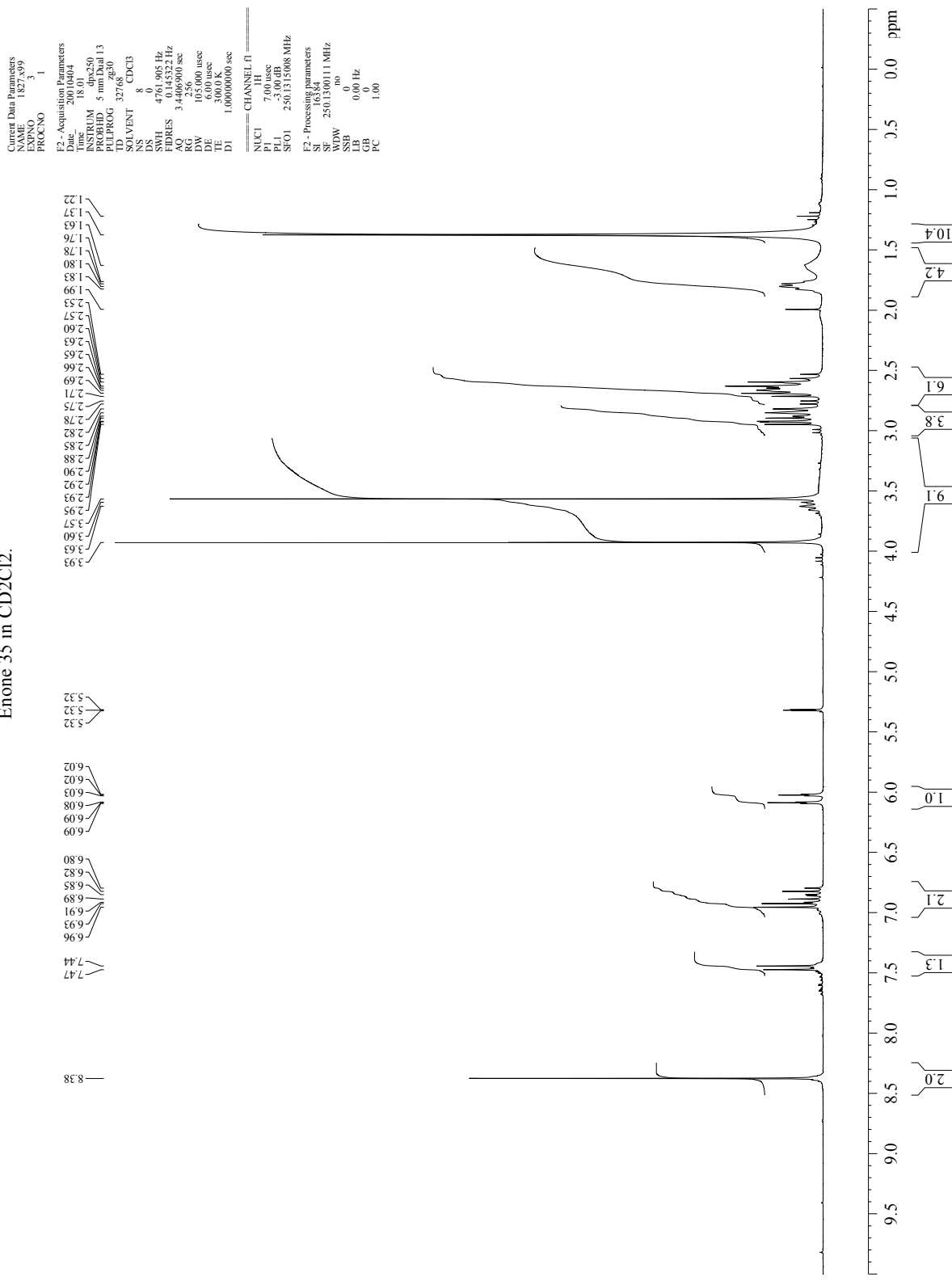
===== CHANNEL f1 =====
NUC1 13C
P1 9.00 usec
PL1 -6.00 dB
SFO1 62.9021320 MHz

===== CHANNEL f2 =====
CPDPRG2 waltz16
NUC2 1H
PCPD2 100.00 usec
PL2 19.00 dB
PL12 19.00 dB
PL13 19.00 dB
SFO2 250.1310005 MHz

F2 - Processing parameters
SI 163.84
SF 62.8951973 MHz
WDW EM
SSB 0
LB 0.30 Hz
GB 0
PC 1.00



Enone 35 in CD₂Cl₂.



Enone 35 in CD2Cl2

Current Data Parameters
 Name: 182859
 EXPNO: 4
 PROCNO: 1
 F2 - Acquisition Parameters
 Date_ Time: 20010404 18:05
 INSTRUM: dpx250
 PULPROG: zgpg30
 TD: 31444
 SOLVENT: DMSO
 NS: 4000
 DS: 4
 SWH: 15723.271 Hz
 FIDRES: 0.500040 Hz
 AQ: 0.999692 sec
 RG: 314.4
 DW: 31.800 usec
 DE: 6.00 usec
 TE: 300.0 K
 D1: 0.100000 sec
 d11: 0.0300000 sec
 d12: 0.000200 sec
 ===== CHANNEL f1 =====
 NUC1: ¹H
 P1: 9.00 usec
 PL1: -6.00 dB
 SFO1: 62.9021320 MHz
 ===== CHANNEL f2 =====
 CDPORG2: waltz16
 NUC2: ¹³C
 P2: 10.00 usec
 PL2: 120.00 dB
 PL12: 19.00 dB
 PL13: 19.00 dB
 SFO2: 250.1310062 MHz
 F2 - Processing parameters
 SI: 32768
 SF: 62.8952650 MHz
 WDW: EM
 SSB: 0
 LB: 0.30 Hz
 GB: 0
 PC: 1.40

26.6
28.6
28.6
30.0
32.4
32.7
33.6
36.3
40.2
45.5
47.3
52.1
53.2
53.6
54.0
54.5
54.9
55.2

80.2

121.8

130.1

132.6

139.5

147.6

154.2

155.7

157.9

159.0

159.3

165.3

172.0

197.6

220 210 200 190 180 170 160 150 140 130 120 110 100 90 80 70 60 50 40 30 20 10 ppm

Keto-ester 36 in CD₂Cl₂.

