Experimental

General. ¹H NMR (at 300 MHz) and ¹³C NMR (at 300 MHz) spectra were obtained as solutions in deuteriochloroform (CDCl₃). The infrared (IR) spectra were determined as neat oils. Mass spectra (MS) were obtained using FTMS at an ionizing potential of 70 eV. Substances for which C, H analysis are not reported were purified as specified, and gave spectroscopic data consistent with being > 95% the assigned structure. R_f values indicated refer to thin layer chromatography (TLC) on 5.0 x 10 cm, 250 μ m analytical plates coated with silica gel 60, F_{254} , developed in the solvent system indicated. Materials were visualized using 5% phosphomolybdic acid in ethanol as stain. Elemental analysis was carried out by Quantitative Technologies Inc., P.O. Box 470, Salem Industrial Park, Bldg. 5, Whitehouse, NJ 08888. Column chromatography was carried out on an Isco MPLC using silica gel 60 particle size 0.015 – 0.040 mm. The solvent mixtures reported are volume/volume mixtures. All glassware was oven dried and reactions were carried out under a flow of dry nitrogen. Potassium bis(trimethylsilyl)amide (KHMDS) 0.50 M in toluene was from Aldrich Sure-Seal® bottles kept under dry nitrogen. All reactions were stirred magnetically, under dry N2, unless otherwise noted.

1,6-Dibromo-2-methoxy-naphthalene (9). To a stirring suspension of 1,6-dibromo-2-naphthol 8 (100 g, 331 mmol), K₂CO₃ (114 g, 828 mmol), and anhydrous DMF (80 mL), was added iodomethane (94.0 g, 662 mmol) dropwise over a 20 min period. An ice bath was periodically used to maintain the internal temperature below 30

°C. The mixture was stirred at ambient temperature for 3 h during which time the suspension solidified to a thick cake. The mixture was partitioned between H₂O and CH₂Cl₂. The combined organic extract was dried (MgSO₄) and concentrated *in vacuo* to give **9** (101 g, 305 mmol, 97% yield) as a light tan solid: Mp = 97-98 °C; Lit. ^{7a} Mp = 100 °C; TLC R_f = 0.60 (30% EtOAc/hexane); ¹H NMR δ 4.03 (s, 3H), 7.26 (d, 1H, J = 11.1 Hz), 7.61(dd, 1H, J = 9.3 Hz, J = 2.1 Hz), 7.73 (d, 1H, J = 9.3 Hz), 7.94 (d, 1H, J = 1.8 Hz), 8.09 (d, 1H, J = 9.3 Hz); ¹³C NMR δ C: 152.4, 130.2, 129.0, 116.6, 107.1 CH: 129.4, 128.3, 126.5, 126.4, 112.9 CH₃: 55.5; IR cm⁻¹ 2964 (m), 1588(s), 1598 (m), 1490 (s), 1271 (s); Anal. calcd for C₁₁H₈Br₂O: C, 41.81; H, 2.55, found C, 41.79; H, 2.25.

1,2,6-Trimethoxynaphthalene (10). To a mechanically stirred solution of sodium methoxide (5.4 M in MeOH, 390 ml, 2100 mmol) and MeOH (330 mL) was added 9 (100 g, 316 mmol), 2,4,6-collidine (345 mL), and copper(I)iodide (64.8 g, 340 mmol). The mixture was heated at reflux for 19 h. The mixture was filtered and the filtrate was evaporated to remove the bulk of the 2,4,6-collidine. This slurry was diluted with H_2O (1.5 L) and carefully acidified to pH = 2 with concentrated aqueous HCl. The resulting mixture was partitioned between EtOAc and, sequentially, 1 N aqueous HCl, brine, and H_2O . The combined organic extract was dried (MgSO₄), and concentrated *in vacuo*. The residue was filtered through a bed of silica gel (~400 g) using 1-chlorobutane (3 L). The filtrate was concentrated to give 10 (61.0 g, 281 mmol, 89% yield) as a white solid: Mp = 55-56 °C; Lit. ⁷⁶ Mp = 54-55 °C; TLC $R_f = 0.36$ (10% EtOAc/hexane); ¹H NMR δ 3.89 (s, 3H, CH₃), 3.96 (s, 3H, CH₃), 3.98 (s, 3H, CH₃), 7.07 (d, 1H, J = 2.7 Hz), 7.14 (dd, 1H, J = 9.3 Hz, J = 2.7 Hz), 7.24 (d, 1H, J = 9.0 Hz), 7.46 (d, 1H, J = 9.0 Hz); ¹³C NMR δ C: 155.1, 145.3, 142.0, 129.3, 123.0 CH: 121.5,

121.2, 177.6, 114.7, 104.4 CH₃: 59.7, 55.6, 53.7; IR cm⁻¹ 2962 (s), 1602(m), 1507 (m), 1455 (s), 1271 (s); Anal. calcd for C₁₃H₁₄O₃: C, 71.54; H, 6.47, found C, 71.51; H, 6.09.

β-Tetralone methyl ester (11). To a mechanically stirred solution of 10 (60.0 g, 275 mmol) and EtOH (175 mL), heated at reflux, was carefully added sodium metal (45.0 g, 1.96 mol) portionwise over a period of 1h. The solution was cooled to 25 °C, carefully quenched with EtOH (100 mL) followed by H₂O (100 mL), and then partitioned between H₂O and CH₂Cl₂. The combined organic extract was evaporated to dryness and the residue was diluted with 1 N aqueous HCl (500 mL). The mixture was heated at reflux, for 20 min. The cooled solution was partitioned between H₂O and CH₂Cl₂. The combined organic extract was dried (MgSO₄) and concentrated in vacuo. The residue was distilled under reduced pressure to give 5 (51.0 g) as a clear oil (Bp = 155-165 °C, 1.0 mm Hg). The oil 5 (51.0 g) was immediately treated with sodium methoxide (5.4 M in MeOH, 55.0 ml, 295 mmol), dimethyl carbonate (750 mL), and MeOH (100 mL). The solution was heated at reflux for 2 h. Aqueous hydrochloric acid (1N, 850 mL) was added dropwise over a 30 min period at 0 °C and the mixture was stirred for 5 min. The solution was partitioned between H₂O and EtOAc. The combined organic extract was dried (MgSO₄) and concentrated in vacuo. The residue was diluted with a solution of hexane/ Et₂O - 1/1 (100 mL) and cooled to 0 °C. The formed solid was filtered and vacuum dried to give 11 (39.0 g, 148 mmol, 61%) as a white solid: Mp = 86-87 °C; TLC $R_f = 0.27$ (10% EtOAc/hexane); ¹H NMR δ 2.47 (t, 2H, J = 7.8 Hz), 2.89 (t, 2H, J = 7.8Hz), 3.78 (s, 3H), 3.86 (s, 3H), 3.90 (s, 3H), 6.76 (d, 1H, J = 9.3 Hz), 7.39 (d, 1H, J = 9.3Hz), 13.11 (s, 1H); 13 C NMR δ C: 175.6, 170.8, 148.8, 143.8, 126.2, 123.3, 98.0 CH:

120.2, 108.2 CH₂: 27.4, 18.7 CH₃: 59.0, 54.2, 50.16; IR cm⁻¹ 2924 (s), 1646(m), 1594 (s), 1449 (s), 1312 (s); HRMS calcd for $C_{13}H_{15}O_3$ (M⁺) 219.1021, found 219.1017.

(*Z*)-Alkenyl bromide (12). A stirring solution of 1,3-dibromo-2-methylpropene (10.0 g, 46.7 mmol), potassium carbonate (7.20 g, 52.4 mmol), and H₂O (80 mL) was heated at reflux for 19 h. The cooled solution was partitioned between CH₂Cl₂ and H₂O. The combined organic extract was dried (MgSO₄) and concentrated *in vacuo* to obtain the alcohol (6.50 g, 43.0 mmol, 92% yield) as an *E* and *Z* mixture. The pure *Z*-isomer was obtained by distillation through a spinning band column; bp = 72 °C at 16 mm Hg. A solution of the pure *Z*-alcohol (1.60 g, 10.6 mmol), dibromotriphenylphosphorane (6.7 g, 15.9 mmol), and chloroform (2 mL) was stirred at 25 °C for 1 h. The solution was distilled to obtain 12 (1.97 g, 9.20 mmol, 87% yield from alcohol) as a clear oil: bp = 42 °C at 1.0 mm Hg; ¹H NMR δ 1.95 (s, 3H), 4.10 (s, 2H), 6.11 (s, 1H); ¹³C NMR δ C: 137.6 CH: 106.0 CH₂: 32.8 CH₃: 21.0; IR cm⁻¹ 3070 (m), 1624(s), 1432 (s), 1298 (s), 1212 (s); Anal. calcd for C₄H₆Br₂: C, 22.46; H, 2.83, found C, 22.31; H, 2.97.

Bromoalkene-β-tetralone (13). To a stirring solution of diisopropylamine (18.3 g, 181 mmol) and anhydrous THF (400 mL), at 0 °C, was added n-butyllithium (2.5 M in hexanes, 66.8 ml, 167 mmol) dropwise over a 10 min period. The solution was stirred at 0 °C for 30 min and a solution of 11 (20.0 g, 75.8 mmol) in THF (100 mL) was added dropwise over a 5 min period. The solution was stirred at 0 °C for 1 h and cis-1,3-dibromo-2-methyl-1-propene (25.8 g, 121 mmol)was then added dropwise over a 10 min period. The solution was stirred at ambient temperature for 1 h. The mixture was partitioned between 1 N aqueous HCl and Et₂O. The combined organic extract was dried (MgSO₄) and concentrated *in vacuo*. The residual oil was purified by chromatography to

obtain a yellow oil (22.8 g): TLC R_f = 0.18 (10% EtOAc/hexane). A stirring solution of the yellow oil (22.8 g), lithium chloride (956 mg, 22.5 mmol), DMSO (13.0 ml), and H₂O (1.3 mL) was heated at 150 °C for 20 min. The cooled solution was partitioned between EtOAc and H₂O. The combined organic extract was dried (MgSO₄) and concentrated *in vacuo*. The residual oil was purified by chromatography to obtain **13** (6.80 g, 20.0 mmol, 80% yield) as a clear oil: TLC R_f = 0.39 (30% EtOAc/hexane); ¹H NMR δ 1.80 (s, 3H), 2.14 (dd, 1H, J = 13.9 Hz, J = 9.0 Hz), 2.48-2.61 (m, 1H), 2.62-2.68 (m, 1H), 2.70 (d, 1H, J = 9.3 Hz), 3.21 (dd, 1H, J = 15.9 Hz, J = 5.1 Hz), 3.55 (d, 2H, J = 6.9 Hz), 3.82, (s, 3H), 3.86 (s, 3H), 5.96 (s, 1H), 6.81 (d, 2H, J = 1.8 Hz); ¹³C NMR δ C: 209.5, 149.8, 144.7, 137.4, 127.8, 124.5 CH: 121.7, 109.6, 101.9, 43.2 CH₂: 42.7, 36.8, 24.9 CH₃: 59.4, 54.3, 17.2; IR cm⁻¹ 2938 (m), 1714 (s), 1492 (s), 1276 (s); HRMS calcd for C₁₆H₂₀BrO₃ (M+1) 339.0596, found 339.0591.

β-Tetralone ketals (4 and 14). A solution of 13 (3.00 g, 8.84 mmol), (S,S)-hydrobenzoin (2.30 g, 10.6 mol), p-toluenesulfonic acid monohydrate (20 mg, 0.10 mmol), triethyl orthoformate (1.30 g, 8.80 mmol), and CH₂Cl₂ (7.5 mL) was stirred at 25 °C for 19 h. The solution was concentrated *in vacuo* and the residue was purified by chromatography to obtain 4 (2.04 g, 3.80 mmol, 43% yield) as a white semi-solid and 14 (2.04 g, 3.80 mmol, 43% yield) as a white semi-solid: 4: TLC R_f = 0.28 (10% EtOAc/hexane); [α]²⁰_D = -101.7° (c = 1.0, CH₂Cl₂); ¹H NMR δ 1.88 (s, 3H), 2.11 (t, J = 13.2 Hz, J = 11.4 Hz), 2.39-2.48 (m, 1H), 2.73 (d, 1H, J = 13.5 Hz), 2.92 (dd, 1H, J = 17.1 Hz, J = 5.4 Hz), 3.09 (dd, 1H, J = 17.1 Hz, J = 5.4 Hz), 3.14 (d, 1H, J = 17.1 Hz), 3.29 (d, 1H, J = 17.1 Hz), 3.81 (s, 3H), 3.84 (s, 1H), 4.79 (d, 1H, J = 8.4 Hz), 4.87 (d, 1H, J = 8.4 Hz), 5.90 (s, 1H), 6.79 (d, 1H, J = 8.4 Hz), 6.85 (d, 1H, J = 8.4 Hz), 7.19-7.35 (m,

10H); ¹³C NMR δ C: 150.8, 146.9, 139.6, 136.7, 136.1, 127.1, 110.1 CH: 128.4, 128.3, 126.7, 126.6, 124.1, 110.8, 102.6, 85.7, 85.3, 38.8 CH₂: 37.8, 37.7, 26.0 CH₃: 60.0, 55.8, 19.0; IR cm⁻¹ 2935 (m), 1493 (s), 1456 (m), 1279 (s); Anal. calcd for C₃₀H₃₁BrO₄: C, 67.29; H, 5.84, found C, 67.42; H, 5.69. **14**: TLC R_f = 0.27 (10% EtOAc/hexane); [α]²⁰_D = -30.9° (c = 1.0, CH₂Cl₂); ¹H NMR δ 1.88 (s, 3H), 2.35-2.41 (m, 2H), 2.72 (dd, 1H, J = 16.8 Hz, J = 9.0 Hz), 2.84 (d, 1H, J = 9.9 Hz), 3.11 (dd, 1H, J = 16.8 Hz, J = 4.2 Hz), 3.29 (d, 2H, J = 4.2 Hz), 3.80 (s, 3H), 3.83 (s, 3H), 4.75 (d, 1H, J = 8.7), 4.85 (d, 1H, J = 8.7), 6.08 (s, 1H), 6.78 (d, 1H, J = 8.4), 6.84 (d, 1H, J = 8.4), 7.19-7.37 (m, 10H); ¹³C NMR δ C: 149.3, 145.2, 138.3, 135.4, 134.5, 127.6, 126.0, 108.6 CH: 127.1, 127.0, 126.9, 125.2, 122.6, 109.6, 101.0, 84.9, 83.4, 38.0 CH₂: 38.0, 36.2, 25.9 CH₃: 58.5, 54.5, 17.5; IR cm⁻¹ 2936 (m), 1493 (s), 1455 (m), 1279 (s); HRMS calcd for C₃₀H₃₂BrO₄ (M+1) 535.1484, found 535.1498.

β-Tetralone cyclopentene ketal (3). To a stirring solution of 4 (5.00 g, 9.34 mmol) in Et₂O (300 mL) was added KHMDS (0.5 M in toluene, 37.2 mL, 18.6 mmol), at room temperature over a period of 10 min. The mixture was stirred at room temperature for 2 h. Water (50 mL) was added dropwise over a 20 min period at 0 °C. The organic portion was dried (MgSO₄) and concentrated *in vacuo*. The residual oil was purified by chromatography to obtain 3 (3.27 g, 7.19 mmol, 77% yield) as a white semi-solid: TLC $R_f = 0.44$ (20% EtOAc/hexane); [α]²⁰_D = +38.6° (c = 1.0, CH₂Cl₂); ¹H NMR δ 1.68 (s, 3H), 2.52 (s, 1H), 2.55 (s, 1H), 2.97 (dd, 1H, J = 15.6 Hz, J = 2.0 Hz), 3.29 (dq, 1H, J = 13.8 Hz, J = 2.0 Hz), 3.41 (d, 1H, J = 15.6 Hz), 3.78 (s, 3H), 3.88 (s, 3H), 4.42 (d, 1H, J = 9.3 Hz), 4.81 (q, 2H, J = 12.3 Hz), 5.68 (s, 1H), 6.73 (d, 1H, J = 8.7 Hz), 6.83 (d, 1H, J = 8.7 Hz), 7.16-7.36 (m, 10H);); ¹³C NMR δ C: 149.6, 144.9, 136.8, 135.6, 131.0, 127.0

110.7 CH: 126.9, 126.8, 126.7, 126.6, 125.6, 125.3, 125.2, 122.9, 122.7, 109.2, 84.3, 84.2, 44.8, 44.1 CH₂: 38.3, 34.6 CH₃: 58.7, 54.3, 15.1; IR cm⁻¹ 2933 (m), 1491 (s), 1453 (m), 1278 (s); HRMS calcd for C₃₀H₃₁O₄ (M+1) 455.2222, found 455.2235.

β-Tetralone cyclopentene (15). A stirring solution of **3** (3.00 g, 6.61 mmol), AcOH (150 mL), and H₂O (75 mL) was heated at reflux for 4 h. The cooled solution was partitioned between Et₂O and H₂O. The combined organic extract was dried (MgSO₄) and concentrated *in vacuo*. The residual oil was purified by chromatography to recover (*S*,S)-hydrobenzoin (1.30 g, 6.08 mmol, 92% recovered yield) and to obtain **15** (1.36 g, 5.29 mmol, 80% yield) as a clear oil: TLC R_f = 0.54 (30% EtOAc/hexane); [α]²⁰_D = -51.0° (c = 1.0, CH₂Cl₂); ¹H NMR δ 1.74 (s, 3H), 2.58 (d, 1H, J= 16.5 Hz), 2.75-2.87 (m 1H), 3.05-3.13 (m, 1H), 3.36 (dd, 1H, J= 16.5 Hz, J= 1.6 Hz), 3.66 (dd, 1H, J= 16.5 Hz, J= 0.8 Hz), 3.86 (s, 3H), 3.88 (s, 3H), 4.61-4.69 (m, 1H), 5.30 (s, 1H), 6.75 (d, 1H, J= 8.7 Hz), 6.79 (d, 1H, J= 8.7 Hz); ¹³C NMR δ C: 210.6, 149.9, 144.8, 137.9, 129.3, 124.5 CH: 125.2, 122.0, 109.8, 46.9, 45.2 CH₂: 41.5, 39.6 CH₃: 59.1, 54.3, 14.6; IR cm⁻¹ 2937 (m), 1715 (s), 1491 (m), 1276 (s); HRMS calcd for C₁₆H₁₈O₃ (M⁺) 258.1256, found 258.1249.

Cyclopentene alcohol (16). To a stirring solution of 15 (1.20 g, 4.65 mmol) and THF (20 mL) at 0 °C was added dropwise L-Selectride[®] (1.0 M in THF, 5.1 mL, 5.1 mmol) over a 10 min period. The solution was stirred at 0 °C for 17 h. To this solution was added 1.0 N aqueous NaOH (10 mL) dropwise at 0 °C followed by 30% H₂O₂ (5 mL). The solution was stirred at ambient temperature for 1 h. The cooled solution was partitioned between EtOAc and H₂O. The combined organic extract was dried (MgSO₄) and concentrated *in vacuo*. The residual oil was purified by chromatography to recover

15 (310 mg, 1.16 mmol, 25% recovered yield) and to obtain 16 (870 mg, 3.35 mmol, 97% yield) as a clear oil: TLC R_f = 0.20 (30% EtOAc/hexane); $[\alpha]^{20}_D$ = +260.0° (c = 1.0, CH₂Cl₂); ¹H NMR δ 1.74 (s, 3H), 2.59 (d, 1H, J = 16.8 Hz), 2.75-2.87 (m, 1H), 3.09, (t, 1H, J = 8.1 Hz), 3.36 (dd, 1H, J = 16.5 Hz, J = 1.5 Hz), 3.66 (dd, 1H, J = 16.5 Hz, J = 1.0 Hz), 3.86 (s, 3H), 3,87 (s, 3H), 4.62-4.70 (m, 1H), 5.30 (s, 1H), 6.75 (d, 1H, J = 8.4 Hz), 6.79 (d, 1H, J = 8.4 Hz); ¹³C NMR δ C: 149.6, 145.0, 130.7, 125.7 CH: 126.7, 122.8, 109.0, 68.4, 43.7, 39.6 CH₂: 35.6, 32.7 CH₃: 58.6, 54.3, 15.0; IR cm⁻¹ 3406 (b), 2926 (m), 1490 (s), 1276 (s); HRMS calcd for C₁₆H₂₀O₃ (M⁺) 260.1412, found 260.1402.

Sulfonamide (17). To a stirring solution of **16** (800 mg, 3.08 mmol), diphenylphosphoryl azide (1.71 g, 6.20 mmol), triphenylphosphine (1.63 g, 6.20 mmol), and THF (35 mL) at 0 °C was added diethyl azodicarboxylate (1.08 g, 6.20 mmol) dropwise over a 5 min period. The solution was stirred at ambient temperature for 17 h. The solution was partitioned between EtOAc and H₂O. The combined organic extract was dried (MgSO₄) and concentrated in vacuo. The residual oil was purified by chromatography to obtain the azide: TLC $R_f = 0.48$ (10% EtOAc/hexane). The azide was immediately dissolved in THF (50 mL), cooled to 0 °C, and treated dropwise with a preformed solution of LiAlH₄ (1.0 M in THF, 6.20 ml, 6.20 mmol), EtOH (286 mg, 6.20 mmol), and THF (15 mL) over a 5 min period. The solution was stirred at ambient temperature for 2 h. Saturated aqueous Na₂SO₄ solution (0.6 mL) was added followed by Na₂SO₄ (1.0 g). The mixture was filtered and the filtrate was concentrated in vacuo. The residual oil was dissolved in a solution of CH₂Cl₂ (25 mL), Et₃N (627 mg, 6.20 mmol), and DMAP (757 mg, 0.620 mmol) followed by the dropwise addition of benzenesulfonyl chloride (653 mg, 3.70 mmol) over a 2 min period. The mixture was stirred at ambient

temperature for 17 h. The solution was partitioned between CH₂Cl₂ and H₂O. The combined organic extract was dried (MgSO₄) and concentrated *in vacuo*. The residual oil was purified by chromatography to obtain **17** (528 mg, 1.32 mmol, 43% yield) as a white solid: Mp = 151-152 °C; TLC R_f = 0.49 (30% EtOAc/hexane); [α]²⁰_D = +122.8° (c = 1.0, CH₂Cl₂); ¹H NMR δ 1.53 (s, 3H), 1.98 (d, 1H, J= 15.9 Hz), 2.36 (dd, 1H, J= 15.3 Hz, J= 6.9 Hz), 2.41-2.60 (m, 2H), 2.77 (dd, 1H, J= 15.3 Hz, J= 3.3 Hz), 3.45-3.56 (m, 1H), 3.84 (s, 3H), 3.85 (s, 3H), 4.08-4.14 (m, 1H), 4.37 (d, 1H, J= 9.0 Hz), 6.59 (d, 1H, J= 8.4 Hz), 6.70 (d, 1H, J= 8.4 Hz), 7.48-7.63 (m, 3H), 7.81-7.86 (m, 2H); ¹³C NMR δ C: 151.1, 146.5, 141.1, 137.7, 125.8 CH: 132.4, 129.0, 127.8, 126.9, 124.3, 110.6, 52.2, 43.6, 42.3 CH₂: 40.6, 33.4 CH₃: 60.2, 55.7, 16.2; IR cm⁻¹ 3253 (m), 2926 (s), 1492 (m), 1279 (s); Anal. calcd for C₂₂H₂₅NO₄S: C, 66.14; H, 6.31, found C, 66.05; H, 6.25.

Alkyl bromide (18). A stirring mixture of **17** (500 mg, 1.25 mmol), 1,2-dibromoethane (1.30 mL, 2.84 g, 15.1 mmol), tetrabutylammonium bromide (52 mg, 0.16 mmol), sodium hydroxide (50% aqueous, 1.3 mL), and toluene (5 mL) was heated at 100 °C for 40 min. The solution was partitioned between CH₂Cl₂ and H₂O. The combined organic extract was dried (MgSO₄) and concentrated *in vacuo*. The residual oil was purified by chromatography to obtain **18** (526 mg, 1.04 mmol, 83% yield) as a white semi-solid: TLC R_f = 0.60 (30% EtOAc/hexane); [α]²⁰_D = +86.2° (c = 1.0, CH₂Cl₂); ¹H NMR δ 1.59 (s, 3H), 2.13 (d, 1H, J = 14.4 Hz), 2.30-2.47 (m, 3H), 2.65 (dd, 1H, J = 15.0 Hz, J = 12.3 Hz), 3.34-3.68 (m, 4H), 3.75-3.83 (m, 1H), 3.83 (s, 3H), 3.85 (s, 3H), 4.19 (s, 1H), 5.44 (s, 1H), 6.56 (d, 1H, J = 8.4 Hz), 6.71 (d, 1H, J = 8.4 Hz), 7.49-7.64 (m, 3H), 7.81-7.85 (m, 1H); IR cm⁻¹ 2934 (m) 1491 (s), 1446 (m), 1342 (s); ¹³C NMR δ C: 149.5, 145.4, 138.7, 136.3, 129.0, 125.7 CH: 131.2, 127.7, 125.5, 122.0, 109.4, 54.1,

43.7, 39.6, CH₂: 44.5, 38.2, 31.1, 29.0 CH₃: 58.6, 54.3, 14.8; IR cm⁻¹ 3406 (b), 2926 (m), 1490 (s), 1276 (s); HRMS calcd for C₂₄H₂₉BrNO₃S (M+1) 506.1000, found 506.0997.

Enone 20. To a stirring solution of 18 (500 mg, 0.99 mmol) and CH₂Cl₂ (30 mL) at -78 °C was bubbled O₃ until 18 was consumed (TLC). Triphenylphosphine (259 mg, 0.99 mmol) was added and the mixture was allowed to warm to room temperature over a 9 h period. The solution was partitioned between CH₂Cl₂ and H₂O. The combined organic extract was dried (MgSO₄) and concentrated in vacuo. The residual oil was purified by chromatography to obtain 2 (453 mg, 0.84 mmol, 85% yield) as a white semisolid: TLC $R_f = 0.28$ (30% EtOAc/hexane). Ketoaldehyde 2 was immediately dissolved in toluene (15 mL). Tetrabutylammonium bromide (52 mg, 0.16 mmol) and potassium carbonate (636 mg, 4.60 mmol) were added and the mixture was heated at reflux for 2 h. The mixture was partitioned between CH₂Cl₂ and H₂O. The combined organic extract was dried (MgSO₄) and concentrated in vacuo. The residual oil was purified by chromatography to obtain 20 (340 mg, 0.77 mmol, 92% yield from 2) as a white semisolid: TLC $R_f = 0.38$ (50% EtOAc/hexane); $[\alpha]_D^{20} = -87.6^{\circ}$ (c = 1.0, CH₂Cl₂); ¹H NMR δ 1.72 (td, 1H, J = 12.6 Hz, J = 5.1 Hz), 1.95 (d, 1H, J = 12.6 Hz), 2.23-2.41 (m, 3H), 2.59 (d, 1H, J = 18.9 Hz), 2.77 (td, 1H, J = 12.6 Hz, J = 3.3 Hz), 3.01 (dd, 1H, J = 18.3Hz, J = 5.7 Hz), 3.69-3.73 (m, 1H), 3.74 (s, 3H), 3.81 (s, 3H), 4.24 (s, 1H), 5.91 (d, 1H, J= 9.6 Hz), 6.67 (d, 1H, J = 8.4 Hz), 6.77 (d, 1H, J = 8.4 Hz), 7.48-7.62 (m, 3H), 7.79-7.84 (m, 2H); 13 C NMR δ C: 196.4, 150.3, 145.6, 139.0, 129.0, 125.7, 36.7 CH: 157.1, 131.1, 127.7, 125.4, 124.4, 121.8, 110.3, 49.0, 42.2 CH₂: 37.9, 37.2, 34.8, 28.3 CH₃:

58.7, 54.2; IR cm⁻¹ 2939 (m), 1679 (s), 1486 (s), 1280 (s); HRMS calcd for C₂₄H₂₆NO₅S (M+1) 440.1531, found 440.1525.

Pentacycle 22. To a stirring solution of 20 (250 mg, 0.57 mmol) and EtOH (20 mL) at 0 °C was added sodium borohydride (49 mg, 1.30 mmol) portionwise over a 5 min period. The solution was stirred at 0 °C for 1 h. The solution was partitioned between CH₂Cl₂ and H₂O. The combined organic extract was dried (MgSO₄) and concentrated in vacuo to obtain alcohol 21 (232 mg, 0.52 mmol, 92% yield) as a white semi-solid: TLC $R_f = 0.19$ (50% EtOAc/hexane). Alcohol 21 (232 mg, 0.52mmol) was dissolved in CH₂Cl₂ (20 mL) and cooled to -40 °C. Boron tribromide (1.0 M in CH₂Cl₂, 5.20 ml, 5.20 mmol) was added dropwise over a 10 min period at -40 °C. The solution was stirred at -40 °C for 1 h. The solution was poured into saturated aqueous NaHCO₃ solution (50 mL). The solution was partitioned between CH₂Cl₂ and H₂O. The combined organic extract was dried (MgSO₄) and concentrated in vacuo. The residual oil was purified by chromatography to obtain 22 (149 mg, 0.36 mmol, 70% yield from alcohol 21) as a clear oil: TLC $R_f = 0.48$ (30% EtOAc/hexane); $[\alpha]_D^{20} = -173.9^\circ$ (c = 1.0, CH₂Cl₂); ¹H NMR δ 1.35-1.48 (m, 1H), 1.82-1.88 (m, 2H), 1.98 (dt, 1H, J = 17.4 Hz, J = 5.7 Hz), 2.33-2.41 (m, 1H), 2.42 (d, 1H, J = 18.3 Hz), 2.81 (dd, 1H, J = 19.2 Hz, J = 6.6 Hz), 2.86-2.93 (m, 1H), 3.75 (d, 1H, J = 12.9 Hz), 3.83 (s, 3H), 4.43 (dd, 1H, J = 6.3 Hz, J = 3.3 Hz), 4.92 (s, 1H), 5.69 (dt, 1H, J = 10.2 Hz, J = 3.3 Hz), 5.82 (dd, 1H, J = 10.2 Hz, J = 5.4 H), 6.48 (d, 1H, J = 8.4 Hz), 6.67 (d, 1H, J = 8.4 Hz), 7.50-7.63 (m, 3H), 7.82-7.86 (m, 2H); ¹³C NMR δ C: 145.0, 143.7, 140.7, 128.2, 125.4, 41.1 CH: 132.7, 131.6, 129.4, 127.1, 124.6, 119.0, 113.7, 87.4, 52.6, 38.6, 35.1, 27.5, 24.0 CH₂: 39.5, 35.1, 27.5, 24.0 CH₃:

56.4; IR cm⁻¹ 2931 (m), 1501 (m), 1446 (m), 1161 (s); HRMS calcd for C₂₃H₂₄NO₄S (M+1) 410.1426, found 410.1423.

Carbamate 23. A stirring solution of 22 (125 mg, 0.29 mmol), Red-Al® (30% in toluene, 0.91 mL, 2.90 mmol), and toluene (1 mL) was heated at reflux for 30 min. The solution was cooled to 0 °C and saturated Na₂SO₄ aqueous solution (0.50 mL) was added followed by Na₂SO₄ (2.0 g). The mixture was filtered and the filtrate was concentrated. The residual oil was dissolved in a solution of CH₂Cl₂ (10 mL) and Et₃N (0.10 mL, 0.72 mmol). Ethyl chloroformate (0.46 mL, 53 mg, 0.48 mmol) was added dropwise over a 2 min period. The solution was stirred at 25 °C for 1 h. The solution was partitioned between CH₂Cl₂ and H₂O. The combined organic extract was dried (MgSO₄) and concentrated in vacuo. The residual oil was purified by chromatography to obtain 23 (77 mg, 0.23 mmol, 78% yield) as a clear oil: TLC $R_f = 0.48$ (30% EtOAc/hexane); $[\alpha]_D^{20} = -$ 191.5° (c = 1.0, CH₂Cl₂); ¹H NMR δ 1.27 (t. 3H, J = 7.2 Hz), 1.41-1.54 (m, 1H), 1.72-1.87 (m, 1H), 2.00 (dt, 1H, J = 17.6 Hz, J = 5.6 Hz), 2.24-2.33 (m, 1H), 2.69 (d, 1H, J = 17.6 Hz, J =18.4 Hz), 2.80-3.07 (m, 2H), 3.86 (s, 3H), 3.90-4.11 (m, 1H), 4.15(q, 2H, J = 7.2 Hz), 4.57 (minor amide rotamer), (s, 1H), 4.70 (major amide rotamer), (s, 1H), 4.94 (s, 1H), 5.71 (d, 1H, J = 10.2 Hz) 5.85 (dd, 1H, J = 10.2 Hz, J = 5.6 Hz), 6.62 (d, 1H, J = 8.4 Hz), 6.73 (d, 1H, J = 8.4 Hz); ¹³C NMR δ (major amide rotamer) C: 155.3, 144.8, 143.4, 128.5, 125.8, 41.1 CH: 131.8, 124.4, 118.9, 113.3, 87.3, 50.1, 37.7 CH₂: 61.3, 37.8, 35.0, 28.8, 24.0 CH₃: 56.2, 14.6; (minor amide rotamer) C: 155.0, 144.8, 143 4, 128.5, 125.6, 41.1 CH: 131.5, 124.6, 118.9, 113.3, 87.3, 50.4, 37.7 CH₂: 61.3, 37.8, 34.7, 29.0, 24.1 CH₃: 56.2, 14.7; IR cm⁻¹ 2909 (m), 1693 (s), 1503 (m), 1427 (m); HRMS calcd for C₂₀H₂₂NO₄ (M+1) 342.1705, found 342.1703.

Epoxide 24. A stirring solution of **22** (77 mg, 0.23 mmol), hydrogen peroxide $(30\% \text{ in H}_2\text{O}, 0.15 \text{ mL}, 0.72 \text{ mmol}), [(C_8\text{H}_{17})_3\text{NCH}_3]^+_3[PO_4[W(O)(O_2)_2]_4^{3-}(0.026 \text{ M in })]$ dichloroethane, 1.90 mL, 0.05 mmol), dichloroethane (12.5 ml), and H₂O (1.25 mL) was heated at reflux for 2 h. The solution was partitioned between CH₂Cl₂ and H₂O. The combined organic extract was dried (MgSO₄) and concentrated in vacuo. The residual oil was purified by chromatography to obtain 23 (62 mg, 0.17 mmol, 75% yield) as a clear oil: TLC $R_f = 0.21$ (30% EtOAc/hexane); $[\alpha]_{D}^{20} = -220.1^{\circ}$ (c = 1.0, CH₂Cl₂);); ¹H NMR δ 1.16 (dd, 1H, J = 14.7 Hz, J = 12.0 Hz), 1.26 (t, 3H, J = 7.2 Hz), 1.68-1.81 (m, 2H), 2.03 (d, 1H, J = 13.2 Hz), 2.18 (dt, 1H, J = 11.7 Hz, J = 4.5 Hz), 2.69 (d, 1H, J = 18.9Hz), 2.76-3.00 (m, 2H), 3.08 (t, 1H, J = 3.3 Hz), 3.16 (d, 1H, J = 3.3 Hz), 3.89 (s, 3H), 3.91-4.07 (m, 1H), 4.10-4.21 (m, 2H), 4.49 (minor amide rotamer), (bs, 1H), 4.63 (major amide rotamer), (bs, 1H), 4.76 (s, 1H), 6.66 (d, 1H, J = 8.4 Hz), 6.78 (d, 1H, J = 8.4 Hz); ¹³C NMR (major amide rotamer) δ C: 155.3, 145.4, 142.7, 127.1, 125.8, 40.8 CH: 119.6, 113.6, 85.4, 52.4, 51.3, 49.9, 32.3 CH₂: 61.4, 37.6, 35.9, 28.9, 23.2 CH₃: 56.3, 14.6; (minor amide rotamer) δ C: 154.9, 145.4, 142.7, 127.1, 125.6, 40.8 CH: 119.6, 113.6, 85.4, 52.4, 51.3, 50.3, 32.4 CH₂: 61.4, 37.4, 35.6, 29.1, 23.3 CH₃: 56.3, 14.7; IR cm⁻¹ 2933 (m), 1693 (s), 1504 (m), 1428 (m); HRMS calcd for C₂₀H₂₄NO₅ (M+1) 358.1654, found 358.1663.

Phenylselenide 25. To a stirring solution of 23 (62 mg, 0.17 mmol) and EtOH (6 mL) was added a preformed solution of sodium borohydride (114 mg, 3.00 mmol), diphenyldiselenide (468 mg, 1.50 mmol) and EtOH (6 mL) dropwise over a 2 min period. The solution was heated at reflux for 2 h. The solution was partitioned between CH₂Cl₂ and H₂O. The combined organic extract was dried (MgSO₄) and concentrated *in vacuo*.

The residual oil was purified by chromatography to obtain 23 (66 mg, 0.13 mmol, 75% yield) as a white solid: Mp = 78-80 °C; TLC R_f = 0.26 (30% EtOAc/hexane); [α]²⁰_D = -110.0° (c = 1.0, CH₂Cl₂);); ¹H NMR δ 1.15 (t, 1H, J = 12.6 Hz), 1.23 (t, 3H, J = 6.9 Hz), 1.62-1.79 (m, 2H), 1.96 (d, 1H, J = 14.1 Hz), 2.04 (d, 1H, J = 12.0 Hz), 2.60-2.86 (m, 3H), 3.09 (t, 1H, J = 11.7 Hz) 3.39 (dd, 1H, J = 11.7, J = 6.3 Hz), 3.88 (s, 3H), 3.92-4.03 (m, 1H), 4.11 (q, 2H, J = 6.9 Hz), 4.45 (s, 1H), 4.47 (minor amide rotamer), (s, 1H), 4.62 (major amide rotamer), (s, 1H), 6.62 (d, 1H, J = 8.1 Hz), 6.74 (d, 1H, J = 8.1 Hz), 7.22-7.31 (m, 3H), 7.49-7.56 (m, 2H); ¹³C NMR (major amide rotamer) δ C: 55.4, 144.1, 143.8, 128.8, 127.7, 124.9, 43.7 CH: 135.2, 129.2, 128.1, 119.7, 114.3, 95.3, 76.1, 50.3, 46.7, 41.8 CH₂: 61.4, 37.8, 34.8, 32.1, 28.4 CH₃: 56.6, 14.6; (minor amide rotamer) δ C: 55.1, 144.1, 143.8, 128.8, 127.7, 124.7, 43.5 CH: 135.2, 129.2, 128.1, 119.7, 114.3, 95.3, 76.1, 50.6, 46.7, 41.8 CH₂: 61.4, 37.8, 34.4, 32.1, 28.7 CH₃: 56.6, 14.7; IR cm⁻¹ 3419 (b), 2926 (m) 1686 (s), 1500 (m), 1438 (s); Anal. calcd for C₂₆H₂₉NO₅Se: C, 60.70; H, 5.68, found C, 60.52; H, 5.33.

Allylic alcohol 26. To a stirring solution of 25 (10.0 mg, 0.019 mmol), saturated aqueous NaHCO₃ solution (2.0 mL) and THF (2.0 mL) at 25 °C was added a solution of sodium periodate (100 mg, 0.47 mmol) and H₂O (0.50 mL) in a single portion. The mixture was stirred at 25 °C for 30 min. The solution was filtered through a bed of Celite[®] and the filtrate was extracted with CH₂Cl₂(3 x 50 ml). The combined organic extract was dried (MgSO₄) and concentrated *in vacuo*. The residual oil was added to a mixture of benzene (2.0 mL) and saturated aqueous NaHCO₃ solution (2.0 mL). The mixture was heated at reflux for 45 min, then partitioned between CH₂Cl₂ and H₂O. The combined organic extract was dried (MgSO₄) and concentrated *in vacuo*. The residual oil

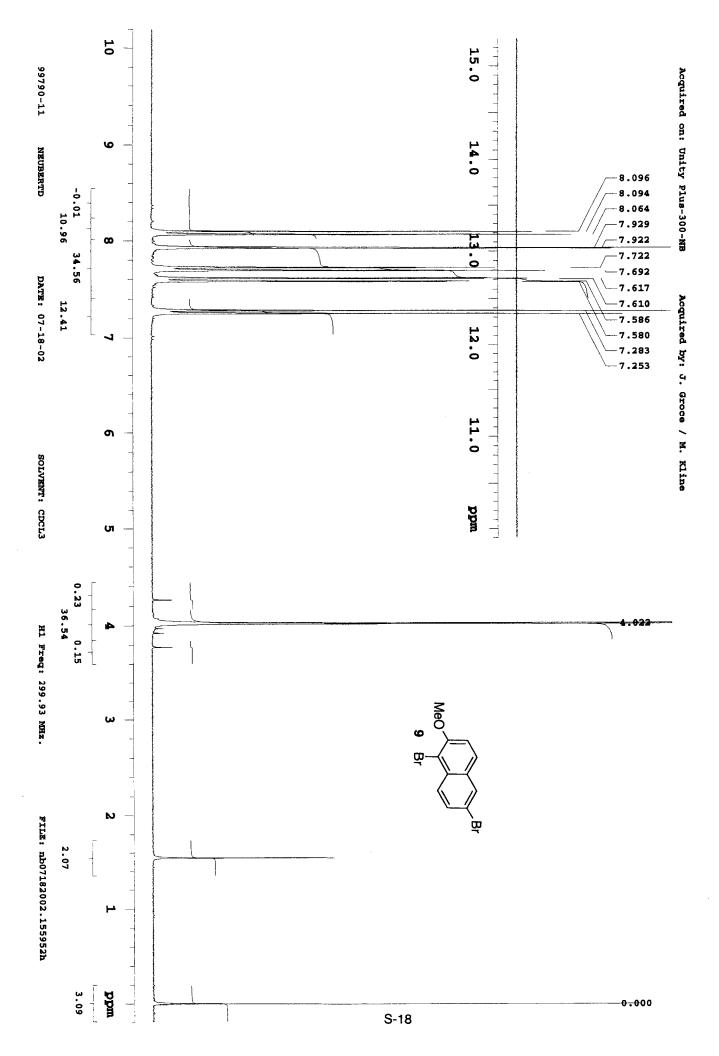
was purified by chromatography to obtain 23 (3.9 mg, 0.011 mmol, 58% yield) as a clear oil; TLC R_f = 0.31 (50% EtOAc/hexane); [α]²⁰_D = -208° (c = 1.0, CH₂Cl₂); ¹H NMR δ 1.23-1.34 (t, 3H, J = 6.9 Hz), 1.70 (s, 1H), 1.83-2.04 (m, 2H), 2.30-2.48 (m, 1H), 2.67-3.01 (m, 1H), 3.85 (major amide rotamer) (s, 3H), 3.91 (minor amide rotamer), (s, 3H), 3.92-4.30 (m, 3H), 4.66 (minor amide rotamer), (s, 1H), 4.77 (major amide rotamer), (s, 1H), 4. 62 (minor amide rotamer), (bs, 1H), 4.93 (major amide rotamer), (s, 1H), 5.65 (d, 1H, J = 9.9 Hz), 5.98-6.06 (m, 1H), 6.54-6.75 (m, 2H, Ar); ¹³C NMR (major amide rotamer) δ 155.8, 146.0, 143.4, 132.4, 131.9, 129.7, 126.2, 119.5, 113.6, 94.3, 68.1, 56.6, 50.4, 47.5, 41.7, 39.3, 38.3, 35.7, 29.3, 14.9; (minor amide rotamer) δ 155.5, 145.7, 142.6, 132.2, 132.0, 129.7, 126.0, 120.5, 115.3, 91.4, 61.8, 56.9, 50.8, 47.5, 40.0, 39.4, 38.1, 35.4, 29.5, 15.0; IR cm⁻¹ 3428 (b), 2931 (m), 1689 (s), 1503 (m), 1438 (s); HRMS calcd for C₂₀H₂₄NO₅ (M+1) 358.1654, found 358.1639.

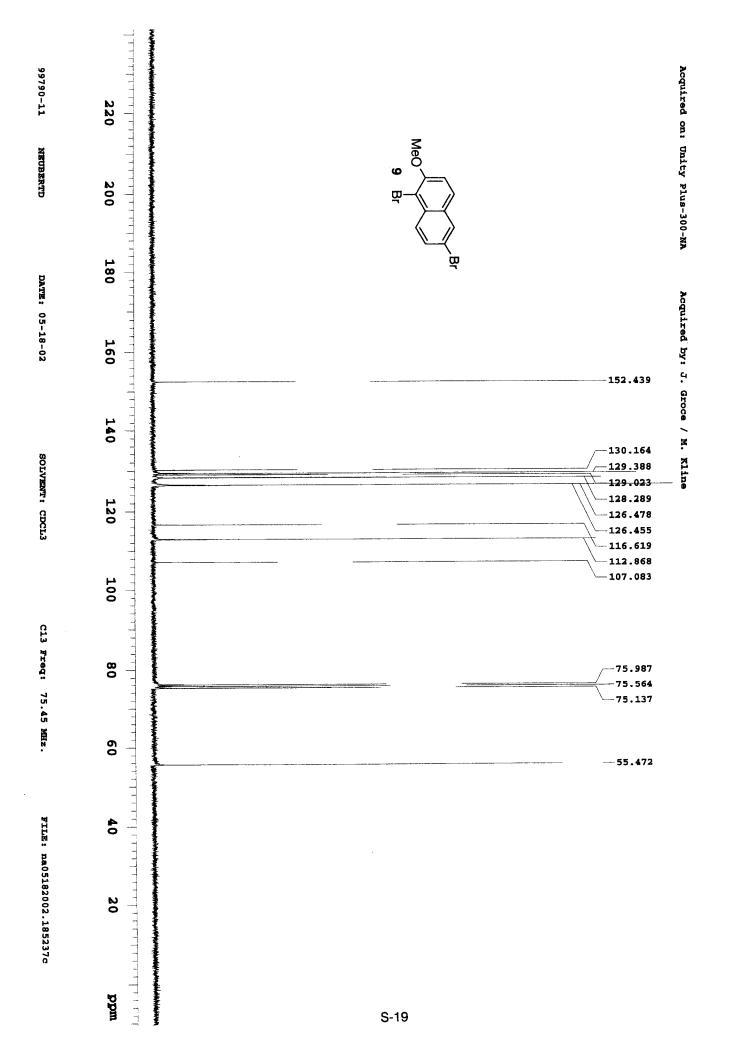
Codeine 27. A solution of 26 (5.0 mg, 0.014 mmol), MnO₂ (20.0 mg, 0.23 mmol) and CH₂Cl₂ (2.0 mL) was stirred at 25 °C for 15 min. The mixture was filtered through a bed of Celite[®] and the filtrate was concentrated. The residual oil was immediately dissolved in THF (1.0 mL) and LiAlH₄ (1.0M in THF, 0.50 ml, 0.50 mmol) was added dropwise over a period of 1 min. The solution was heated at reflux for 15 min. The solution was cooled to 0 °C and saturated Na₂SO₄ aqueous solution (0.50 mL) was added followed by Na₂SO₄ (2.0 g). The mixture was filtered and the filtrate was concentrated. The residual oil was purified by chromatography to obtain 27 (3.1 mg, 0.011 mmol, 75% yield) as a white solid: Mp = 151-153 °C; TLC R_f = 0.21 (10% MeOH/CH₂Cl₂); [α]²⁰_D = -134° (c = 0.1, EtOH); ¹H NMR δ 1.88 (d, 1H, J = 12.8 Hz), 2.03-2.12 (m, 1H), 2.31 (dd, 1H, J = 18.4 Hz, J = 6.0 Hz), 2.40 (dd, 1H, J = 12.4 Hz, J =

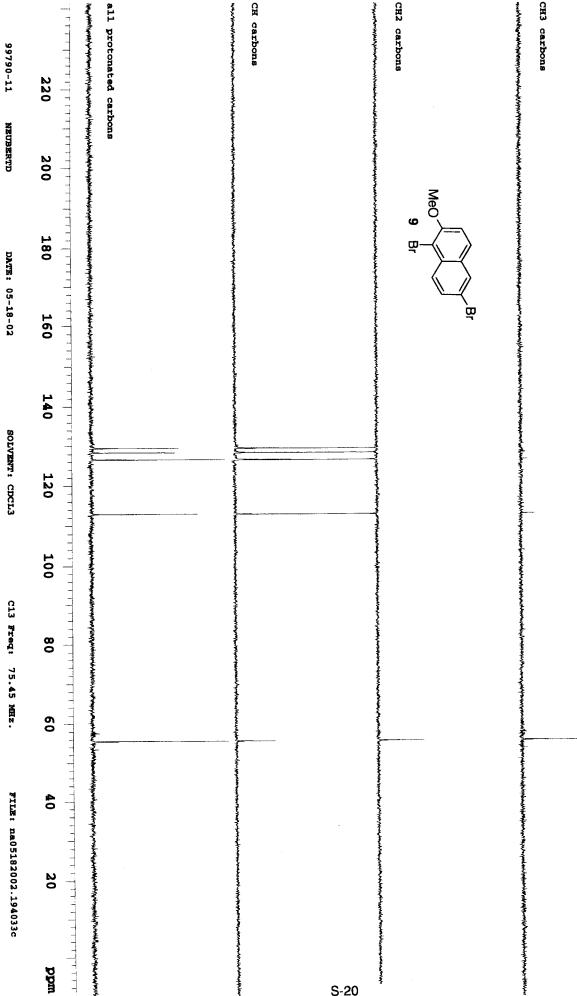
3.5 Hz), 2.45 (s, 3H), 2.60 (dd, 1H, J = 12.0 Hz, J = 4.4 Hz), 2.69 (s, 1H), 3.05 (d, 1H, J = 18.4 Hz), 3.36 (dd, 1H, J = 3.2 Hz), 3.85 (s, 3H), 4.16-4.20 (m, 1H), 4.89 (dd, 1H, J = 6.8 Hz, J = 1.1 Hz), 5.29 (dt, J = 10.0 Hz, J = 2.7 Hz), 5.71 (d, 1H, J = 10.0 Hz), 6.57 (d, 1H, J = 8.4 Hz), 6.66 (d, 1H, J = 8.4 Hz); ¹³C NMR δ C: 146.2, 142.0, 130.8, 126.8, 56.1 CH: 133.3, 127.9, 119.3, 112.7, 91.2, 66.3, 58.7, 40.4 CH₂: 46.3, 35.5, 20.3 CH₃: 58.8, 42.8; IR cm⁻¹ 3400 (b), 2925 (s), 1501 (s), 1451 (s); HRMS calcd for C₁₈H₂₂NO₃ (M+1) 300.1599, found 300.1601.

Morphine (1). To a stirring solution of 27 (6.0 mg, 0.020 mmol) and CHCl₃ (2.0 mL) was added boron tribromide (1.0 M in CH₂Cl₂, 0.140 mL, 0.140 mmol) dropwise over a 1 min period. The mixture was stirred at 25 °C for 15 minutes. A solution of 10% aqueous ammonium hydroxide (2 mL) was added dropwise at 0 °C over a 2 min period. The aqueous portion was extracted with a 9:1 mixture of CH₂Cl₂/EtOH (4 x 80 mL). The combined organic extract was dried (MgSO₄) and concentrated in vacuo. The residue was crystallized from MeOH/CHCl₃/Et₂O to obtain 1 (4.9 mg, 0.017 mmol, 86% yield) as a white solid: Mp = 251-255 °C; TLC R_f = 0.06 (10% MeOH/CH₂Cl₂); $[\alpha]_D^{20}$ = -127.1° (c = 0.1, MeOH); ¹H NMR (CDCl₃/CD₃OD-5/1) δ 1.90 (d, 1H, J = 12.9 Hz), 2.06 (td, 1H, J = 12.9 Hz, J = 5.1 Hz), 2.34 (dd, 1H, J = 18.9 Hz, J = 6.3 Hz), 2.46 (s, 3H), 2.47 (dd, 1H, J = 24.3, J = 3.6 Hz), 2.60 (d, 1H, J = 4.5 Hz), 2.62-2.68 (m, 1H), 3.03, (d, 1H, J = 18.6 Hz), 3.35-3.39 (m, 1H), 4.16-4.21 (m, 1H), 4.84 (dd, 1H, J = 6.3Hz, J = 1.3 Hz), 5.27 (td, 1H, J = 9.9 Hz, J = 2.6 Hz), 5.67 (d, 1H, J = 9.9 Hz), 6.48 (d, 1H. J = 8.1 Hz), 6.62 (d. 1H. J = 8.1 Hz); ¹³C NMR δ C: 145.6, 138.1, 130.4, 125.5, 42.7 CH: 132.7, 127.9, 119.5, 116.8, 91.1, 66.2, 58.7, 40.0 CH₂: 46.2, 34.8, 20.4 CH₃: 42.4;

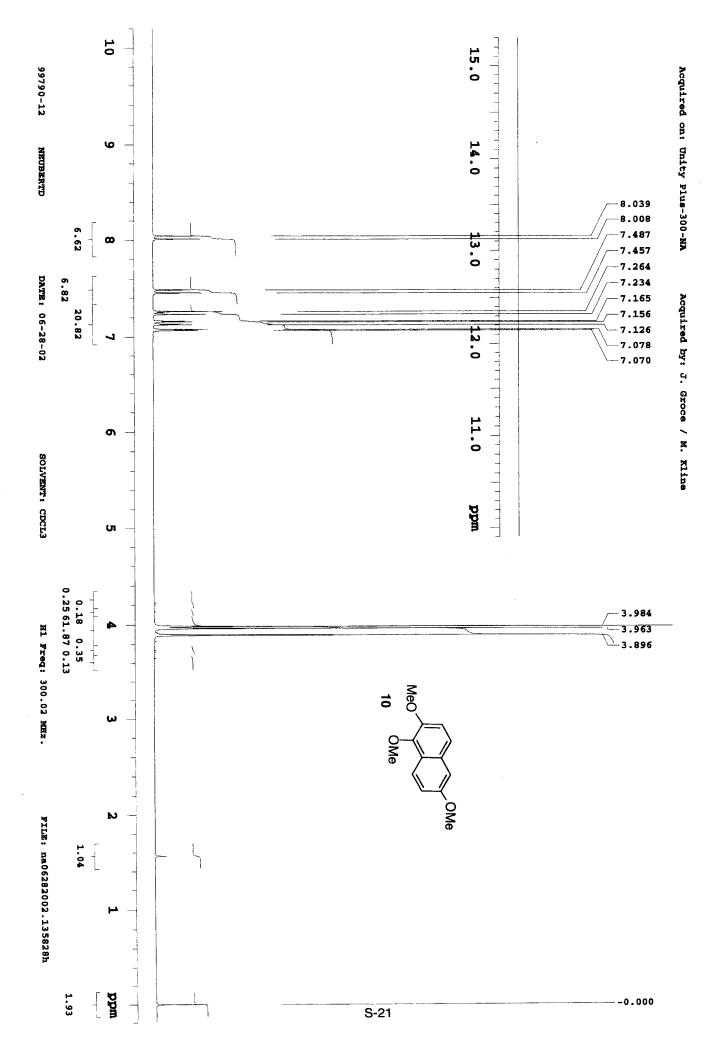
IR cm $^{-1}$ 3352 (b), 2924 (s), 1459 (m), 1249 (m); HRMS calcd for $C_{17}H_{20}NO_3$ (M+1) 286.1443, found 286.1445.

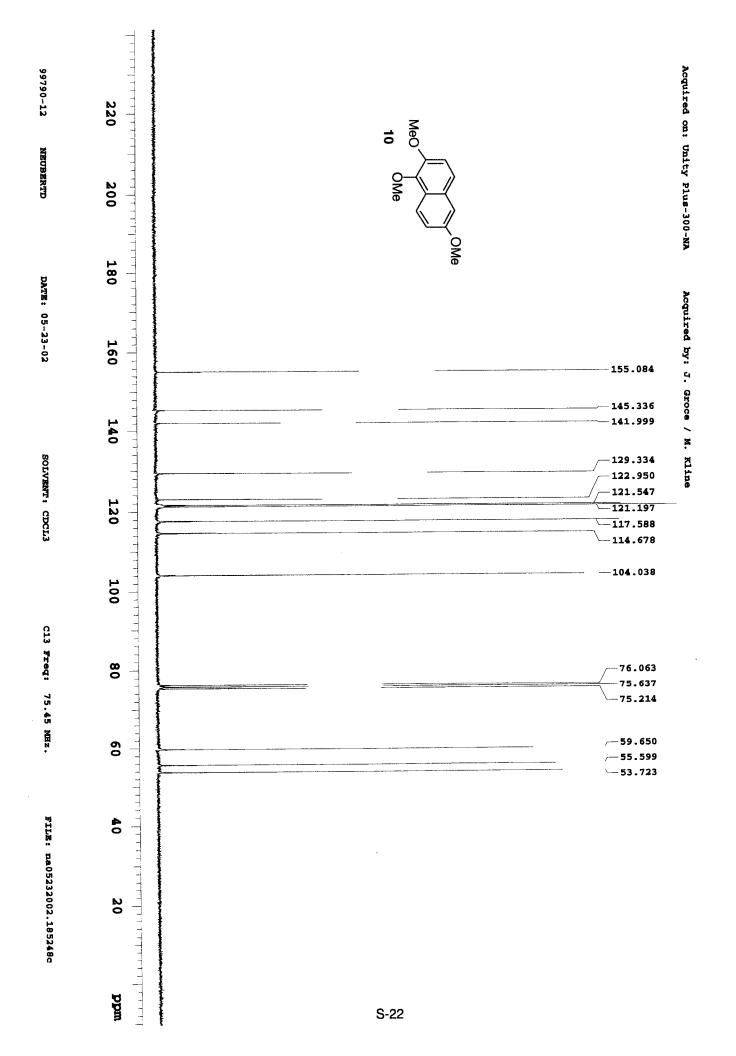






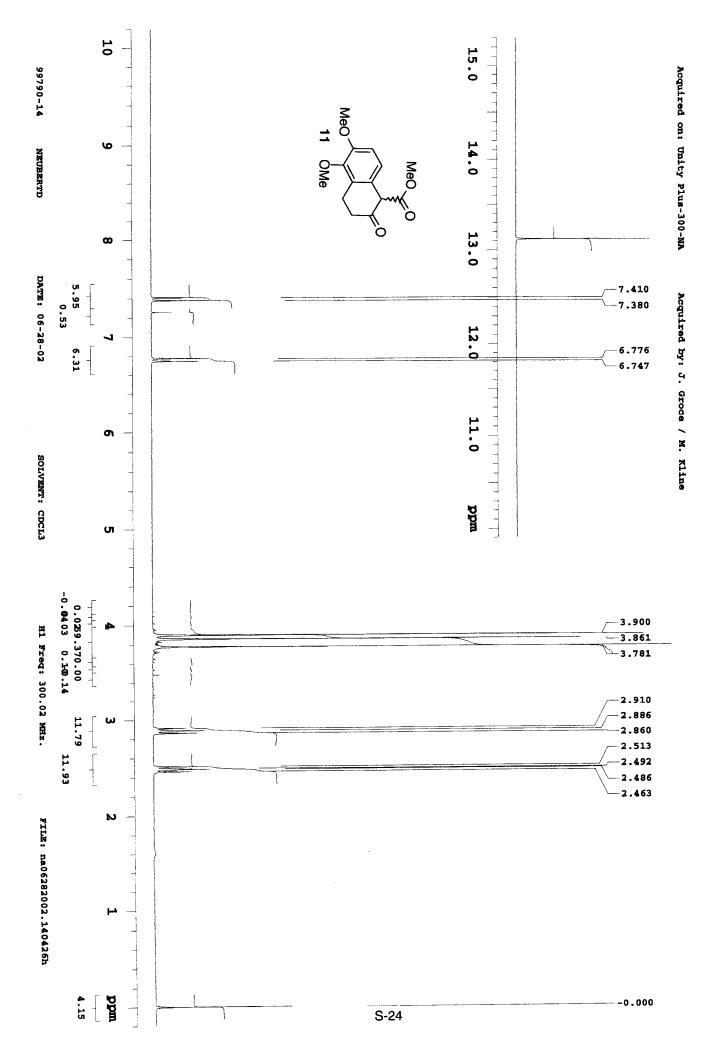
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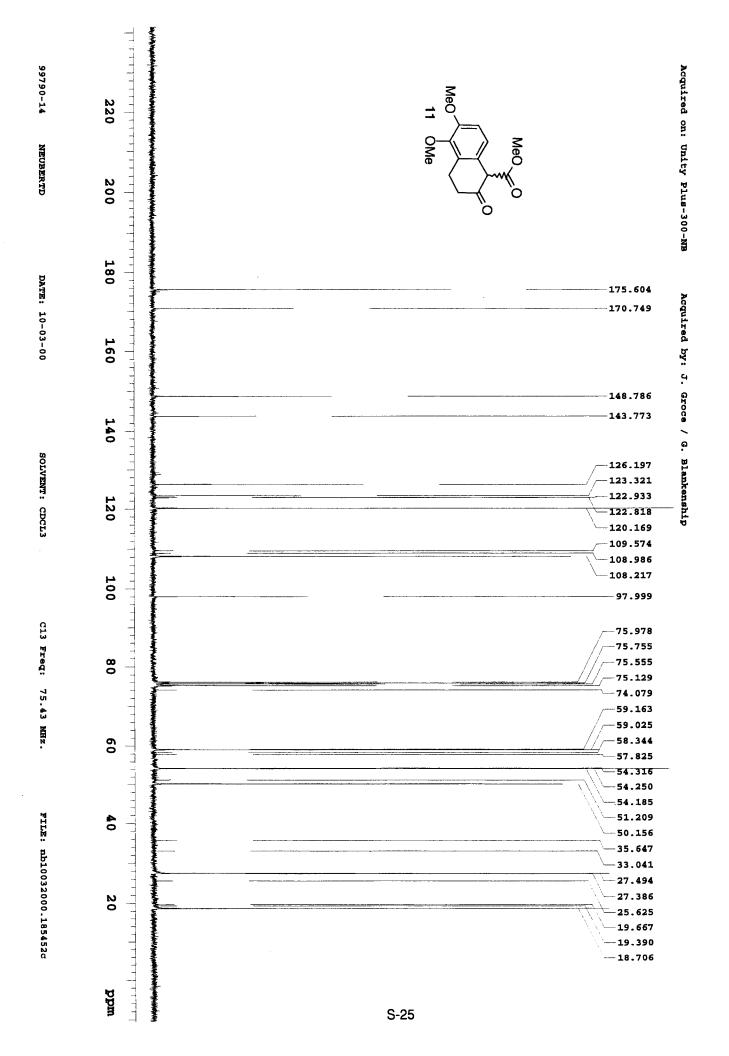


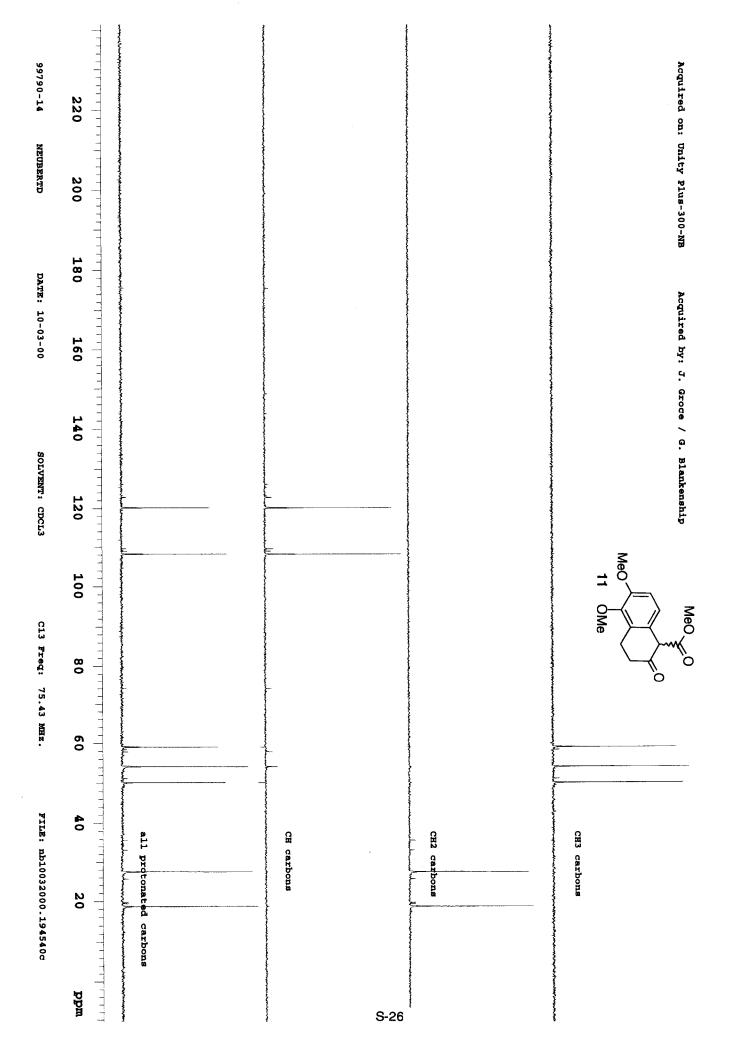


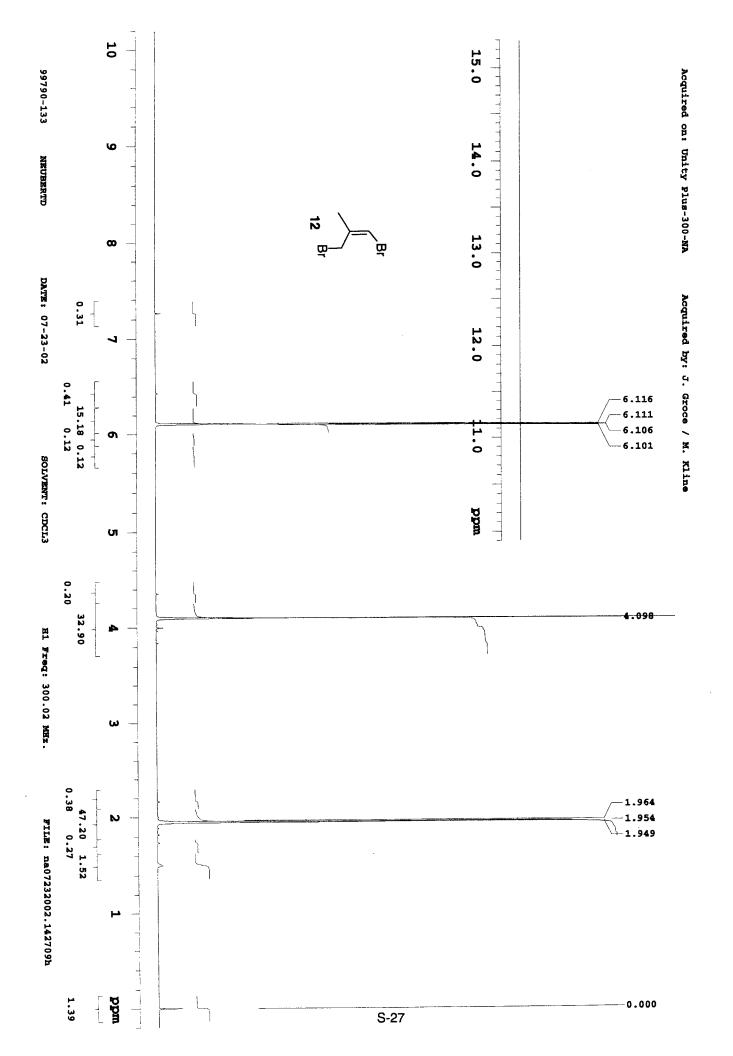
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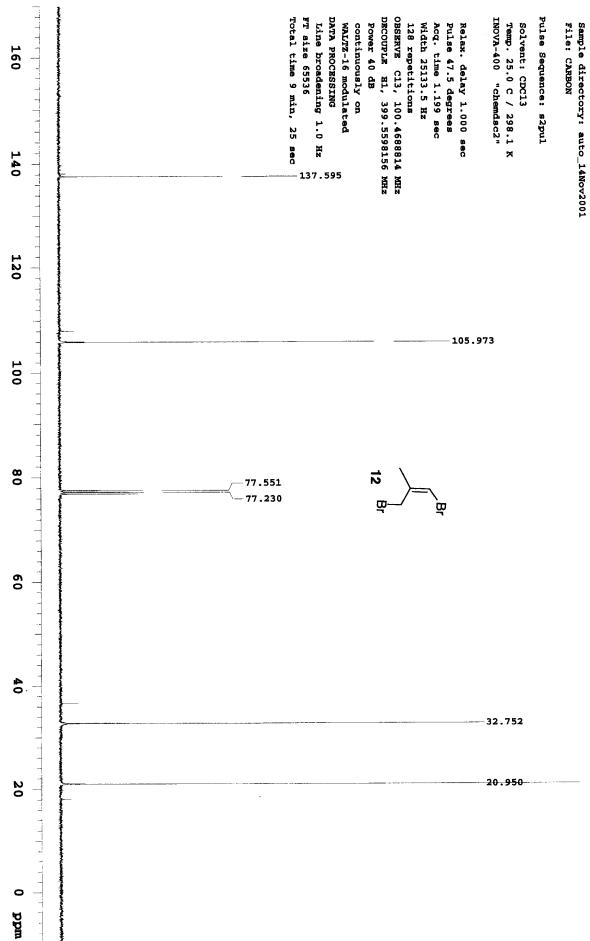
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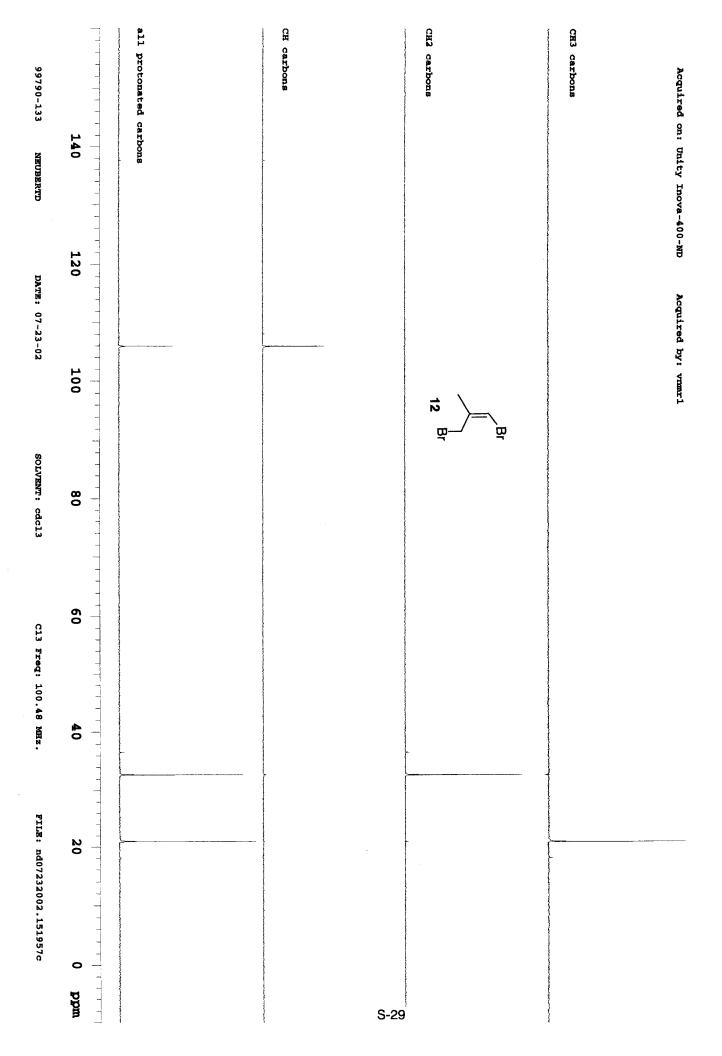


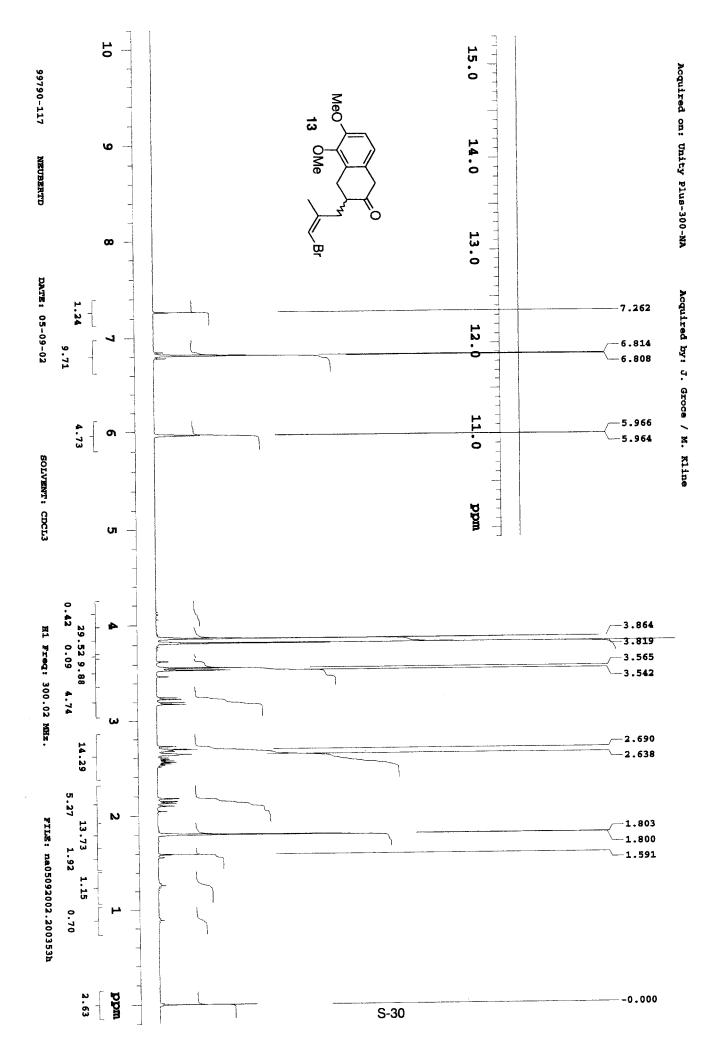


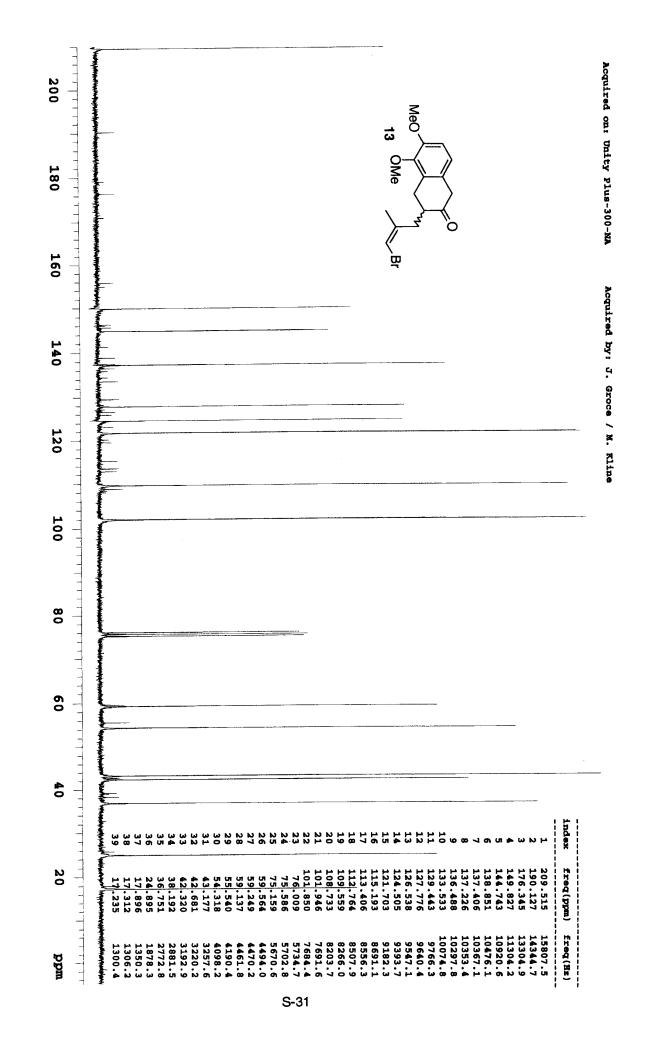












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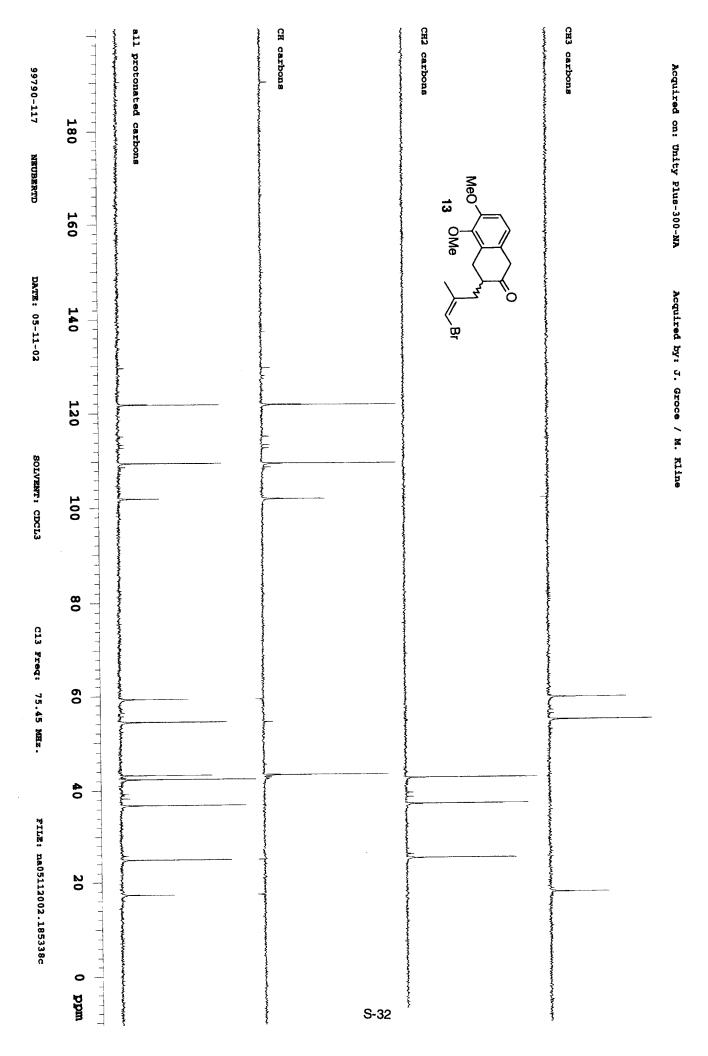
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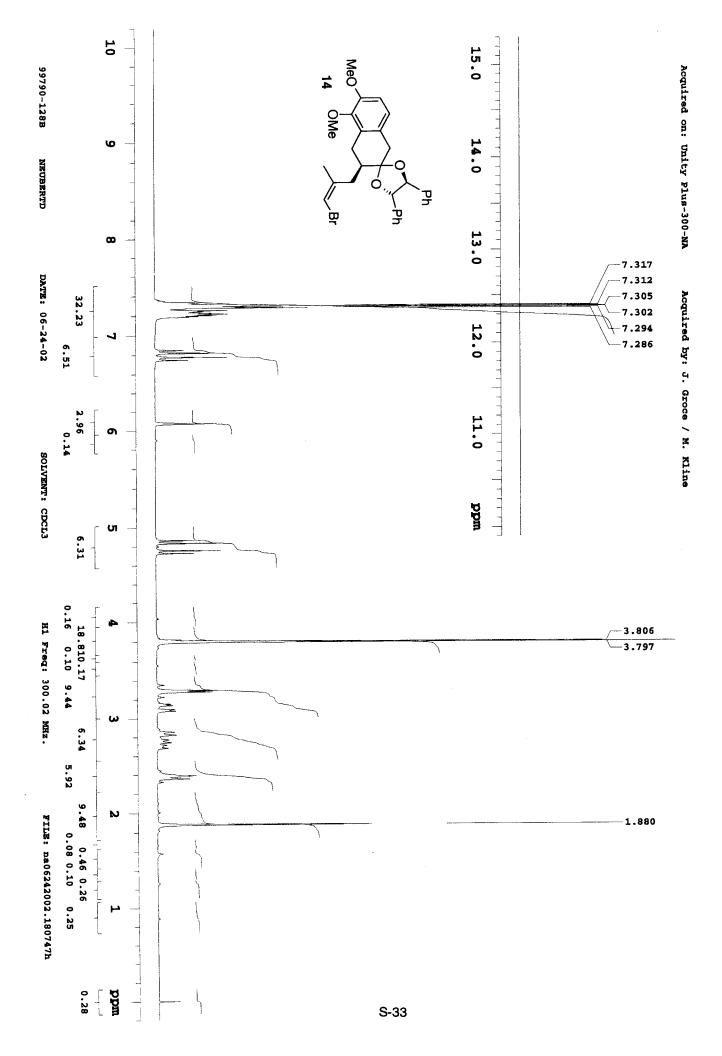
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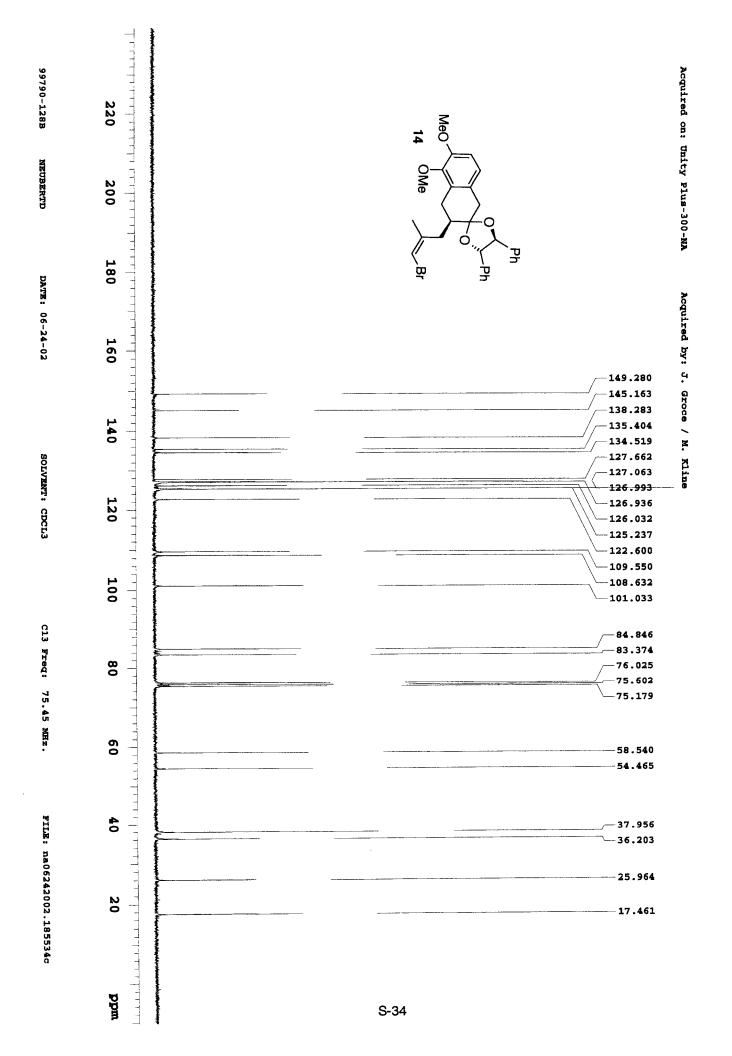
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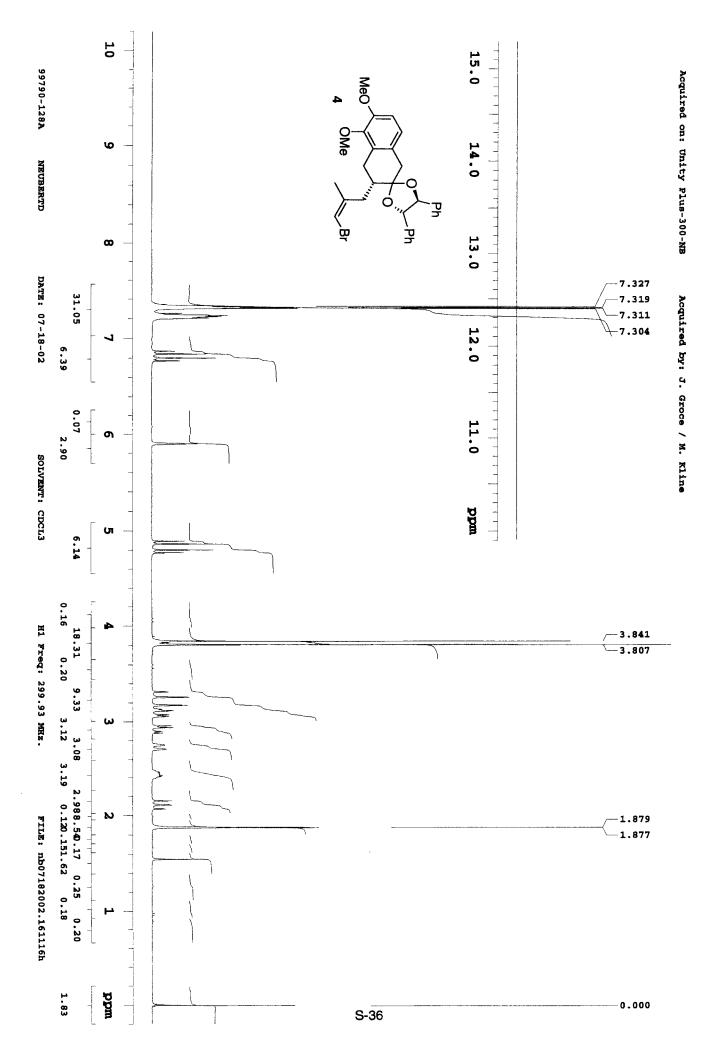
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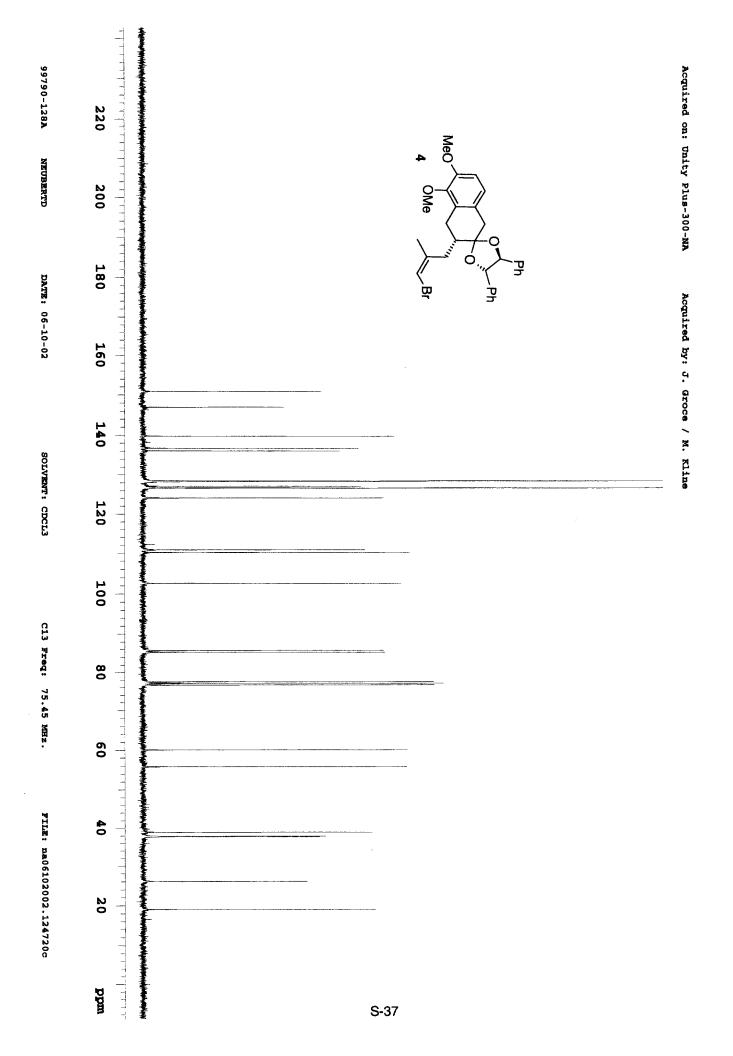
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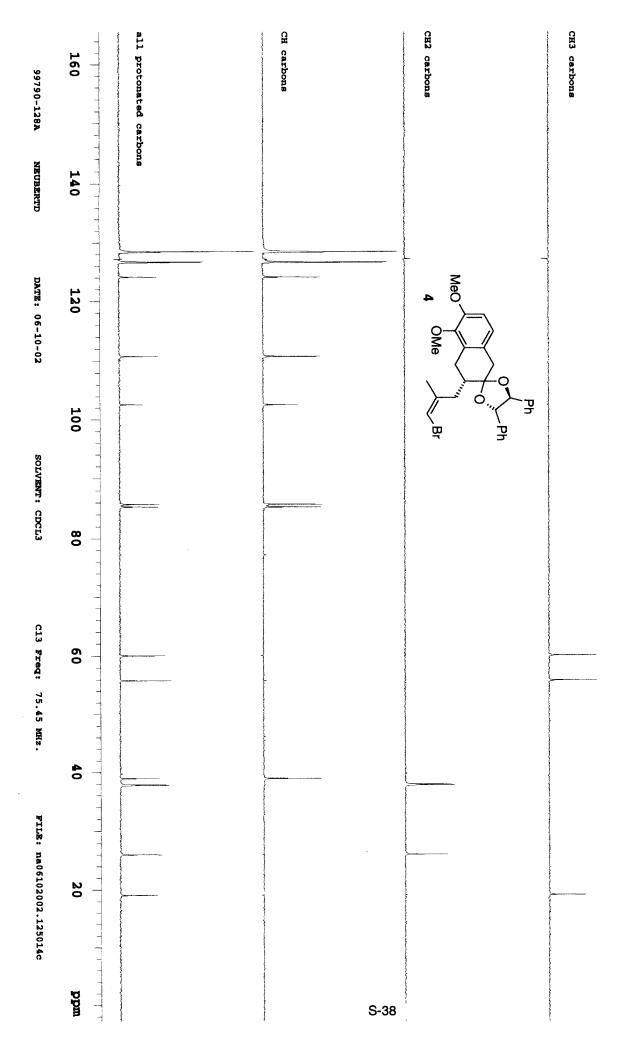


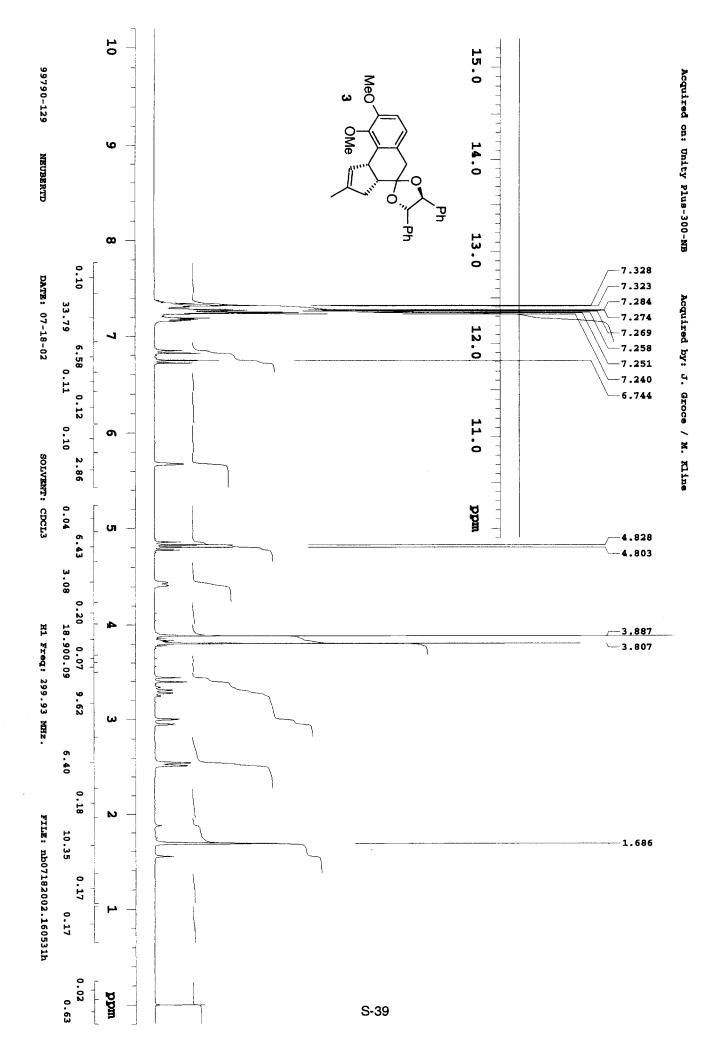


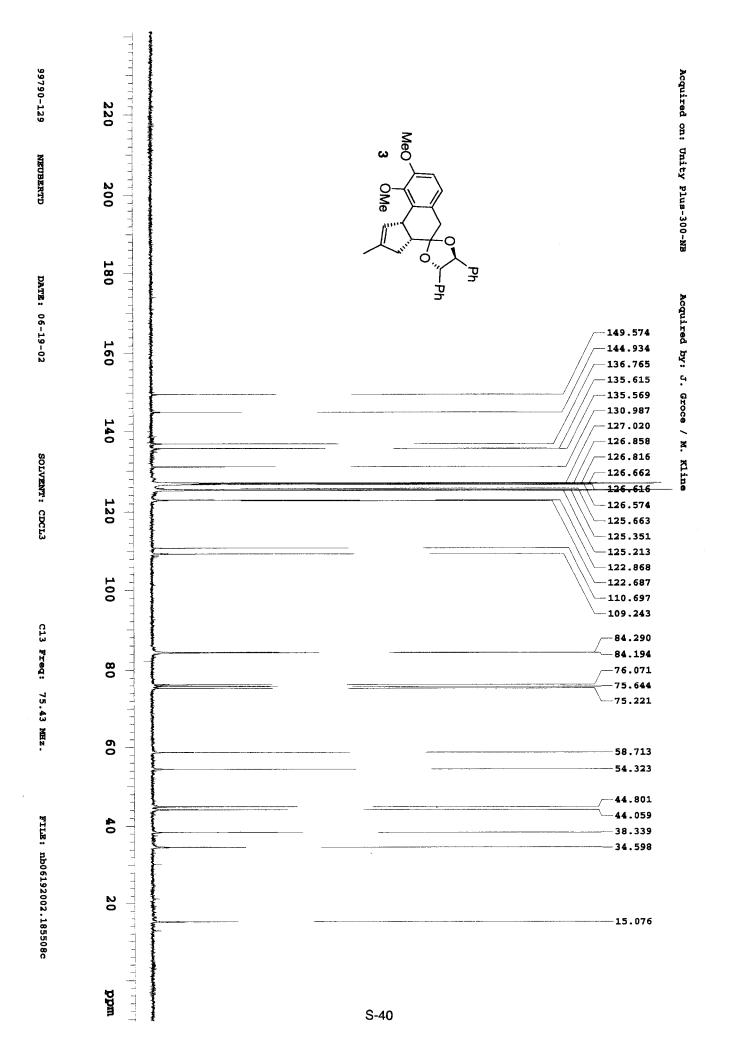


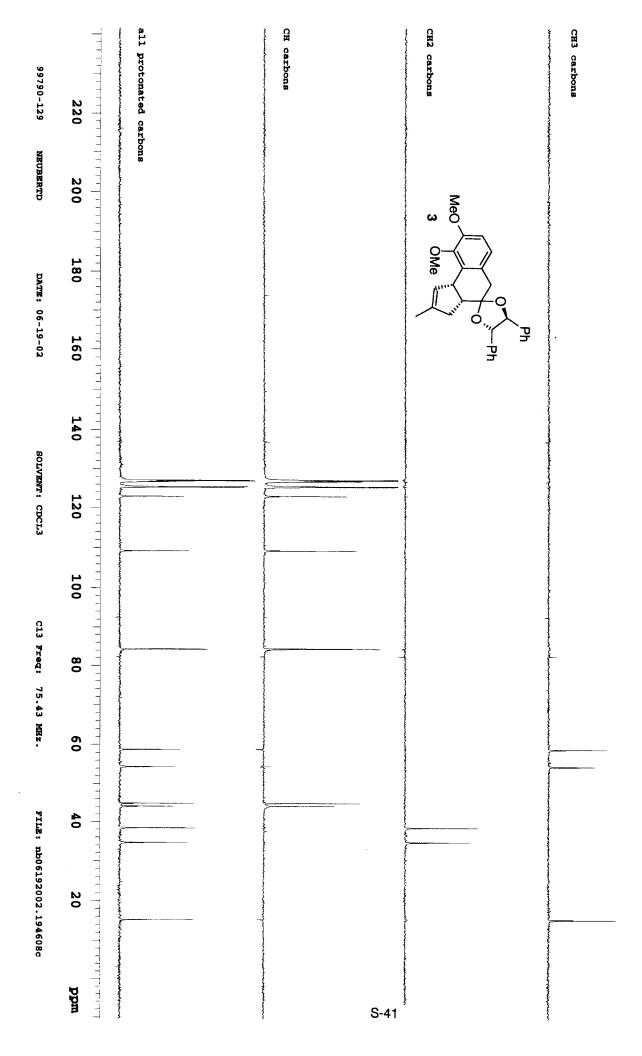


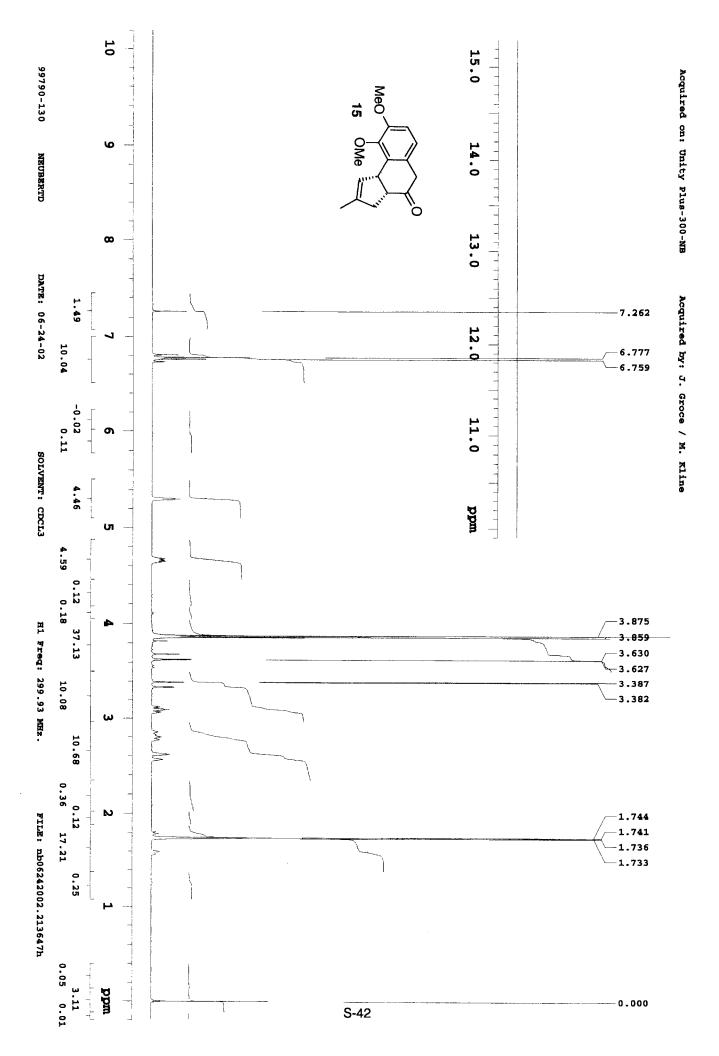


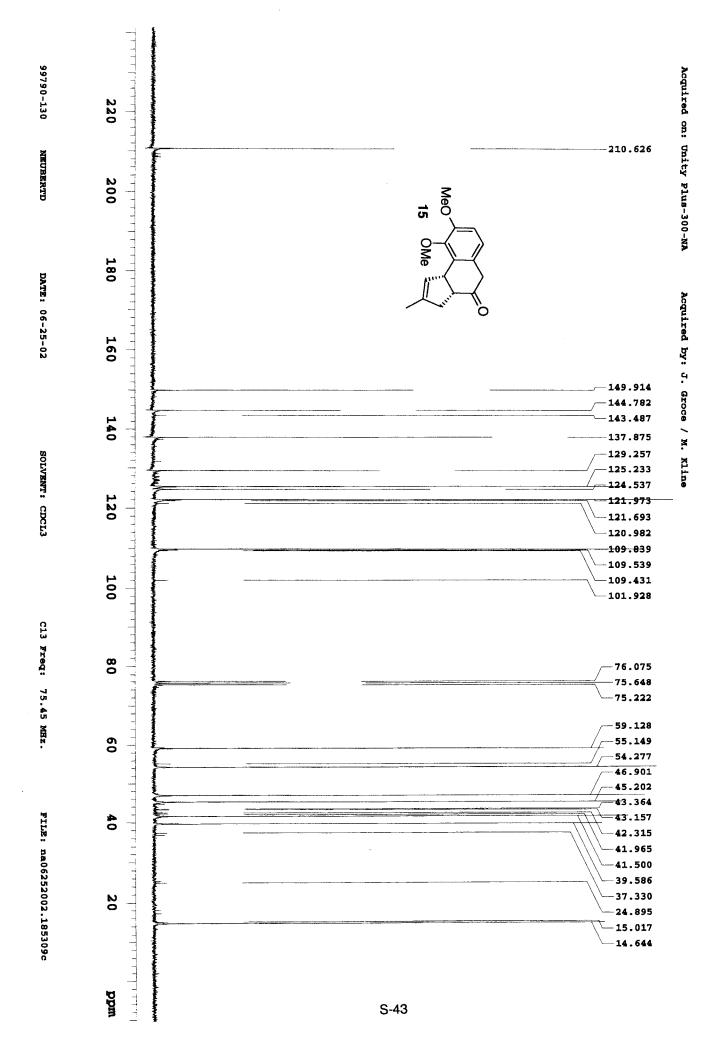


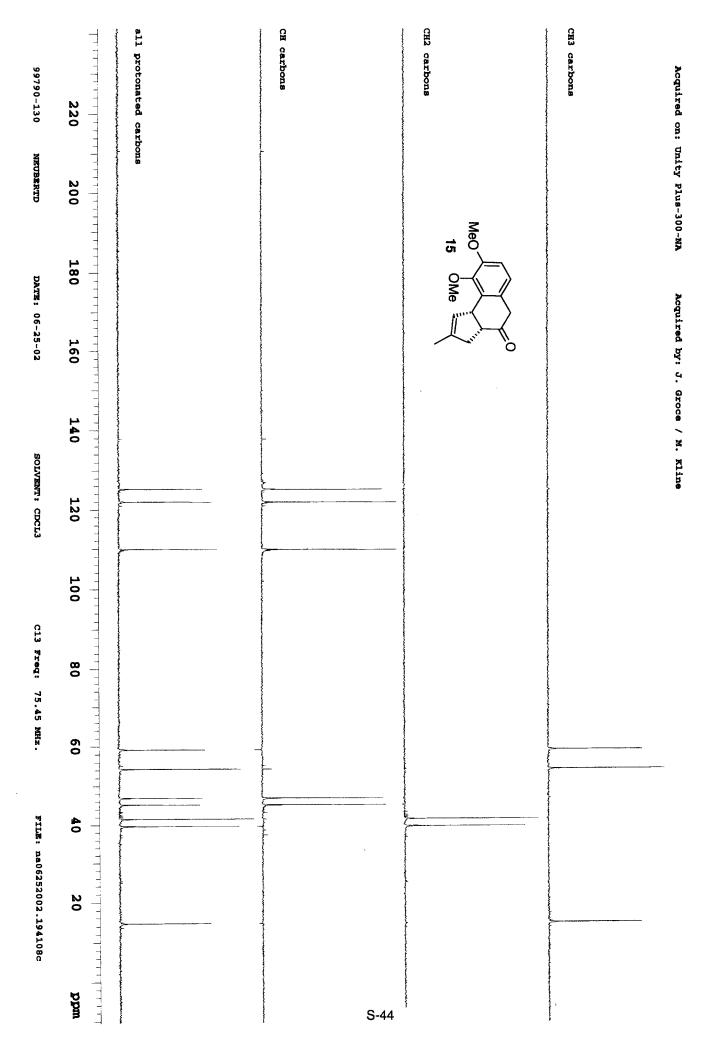


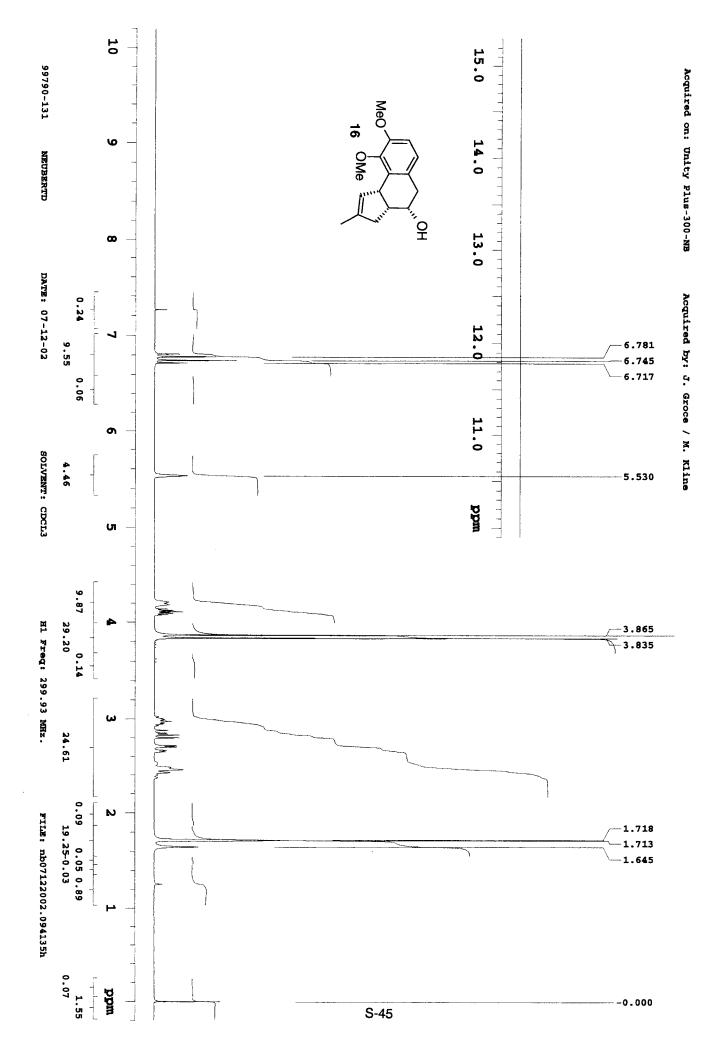


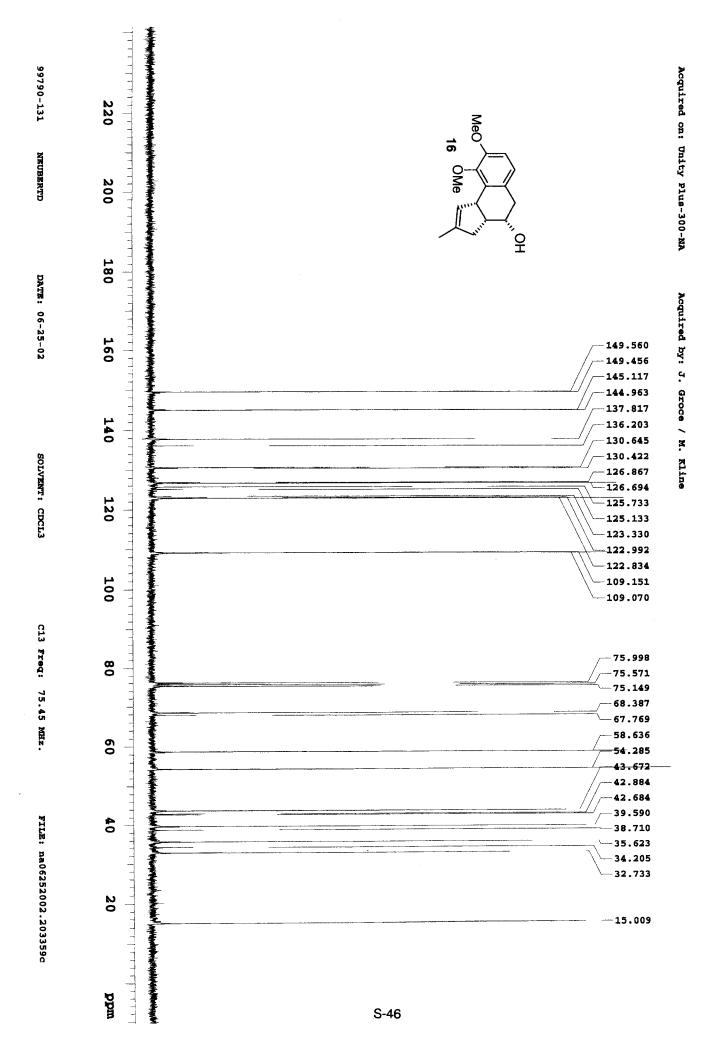


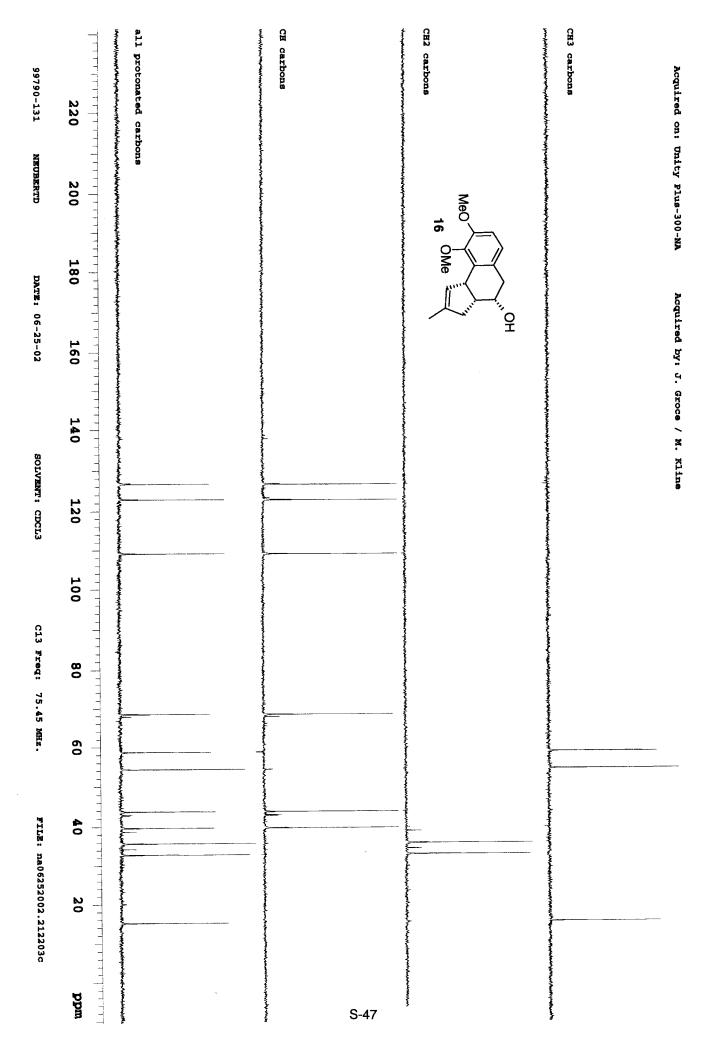


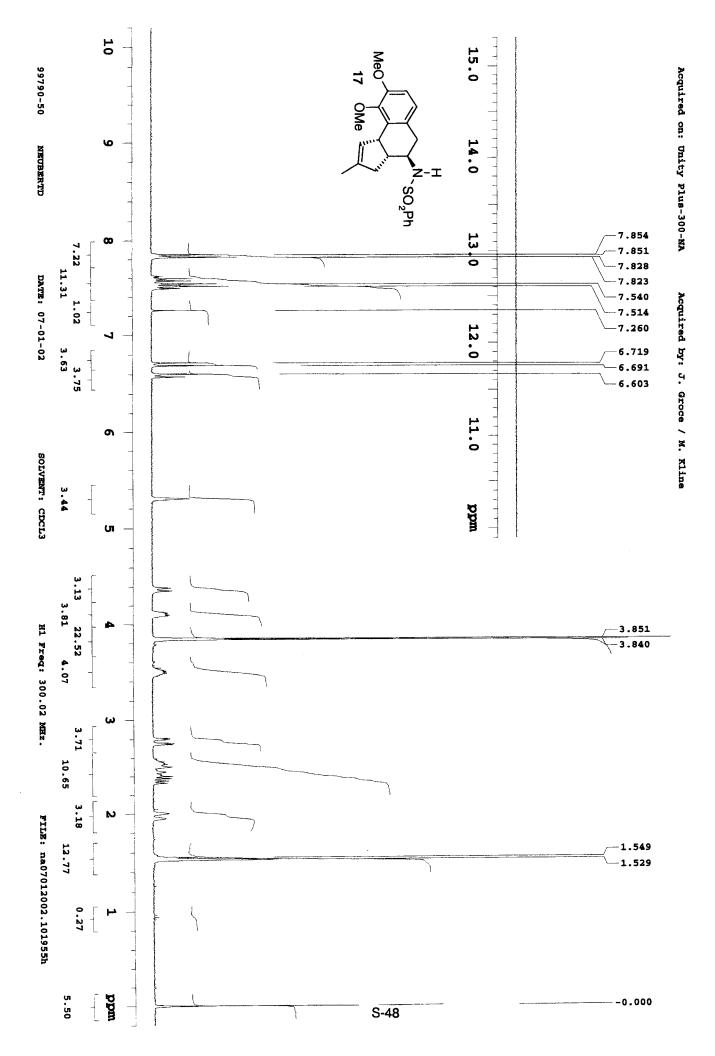


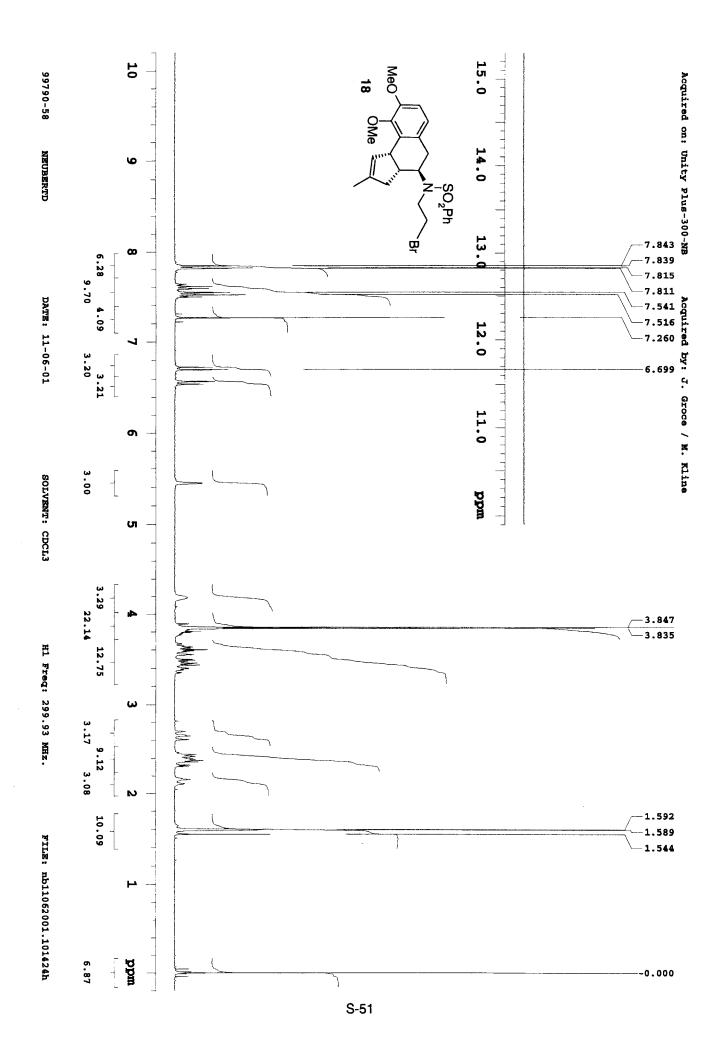


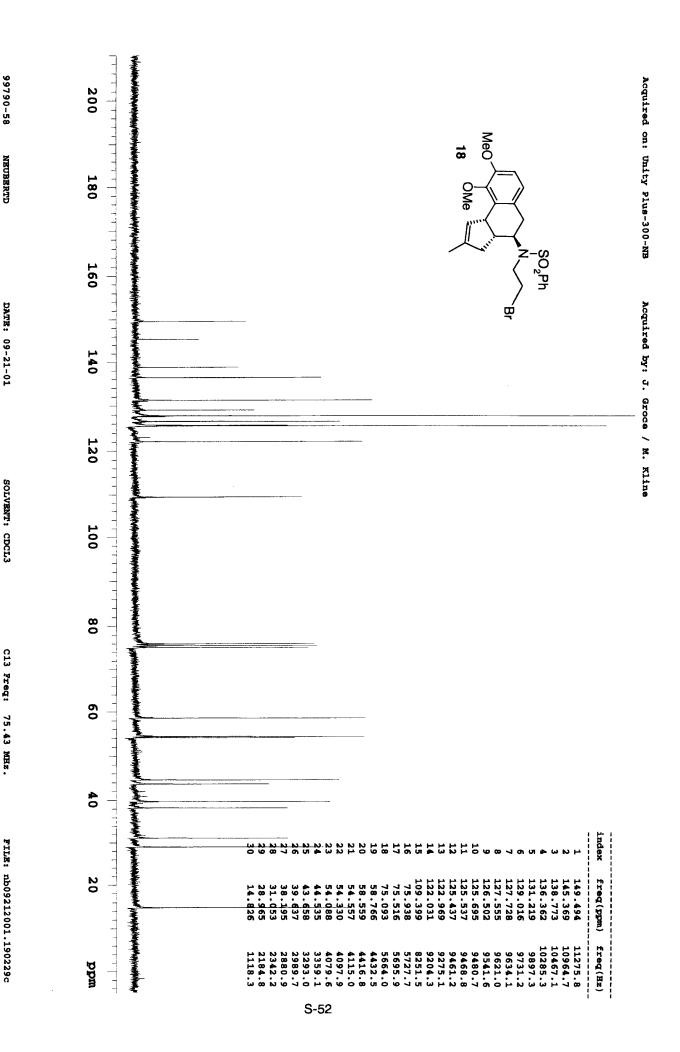


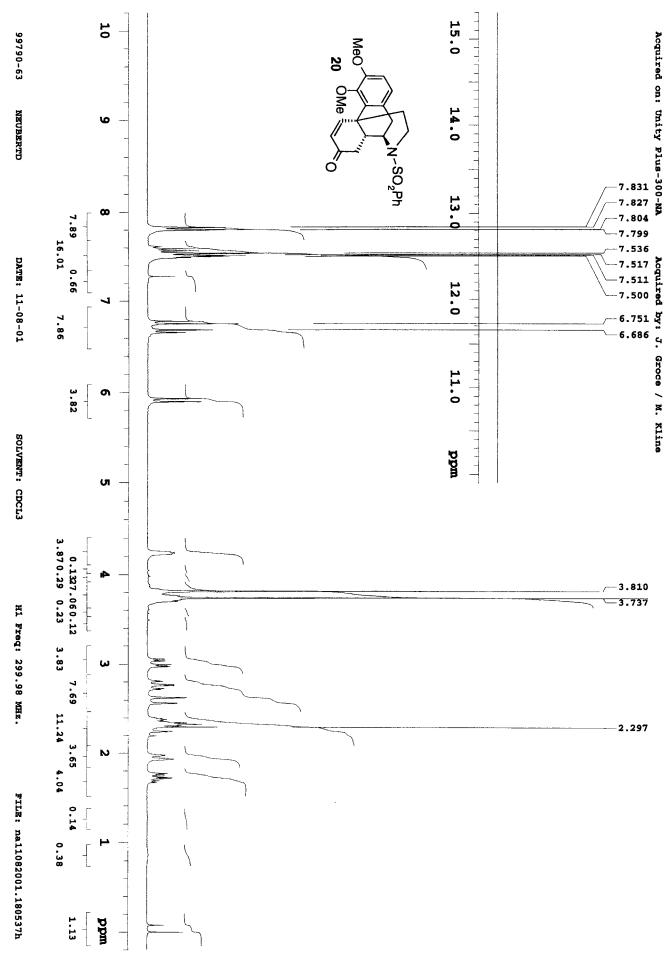


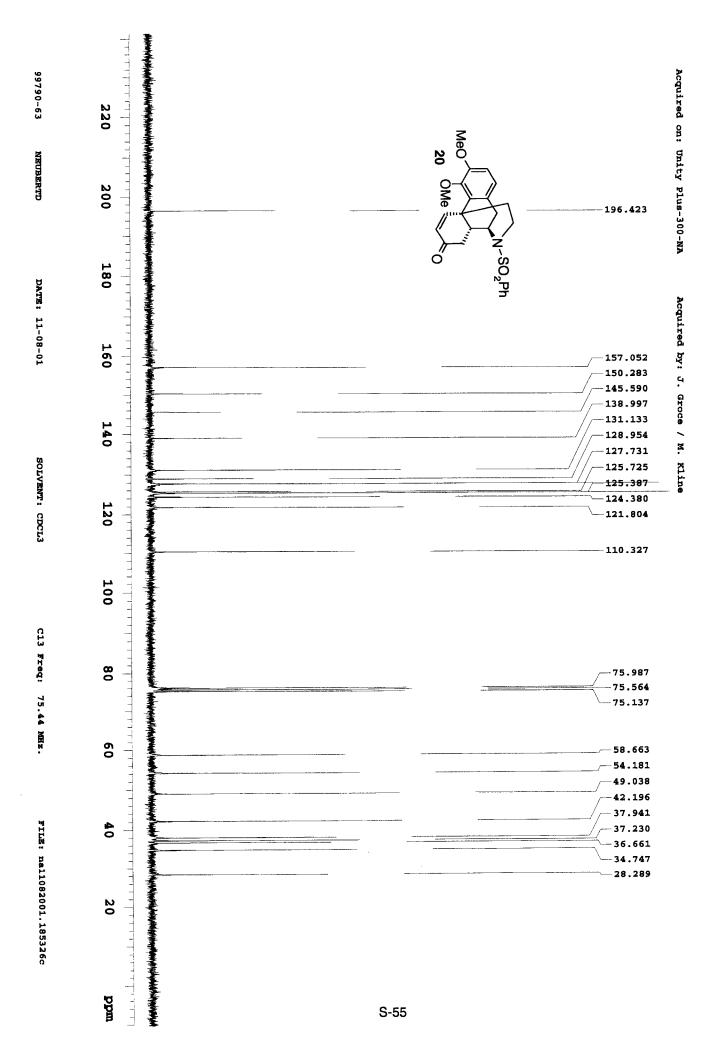


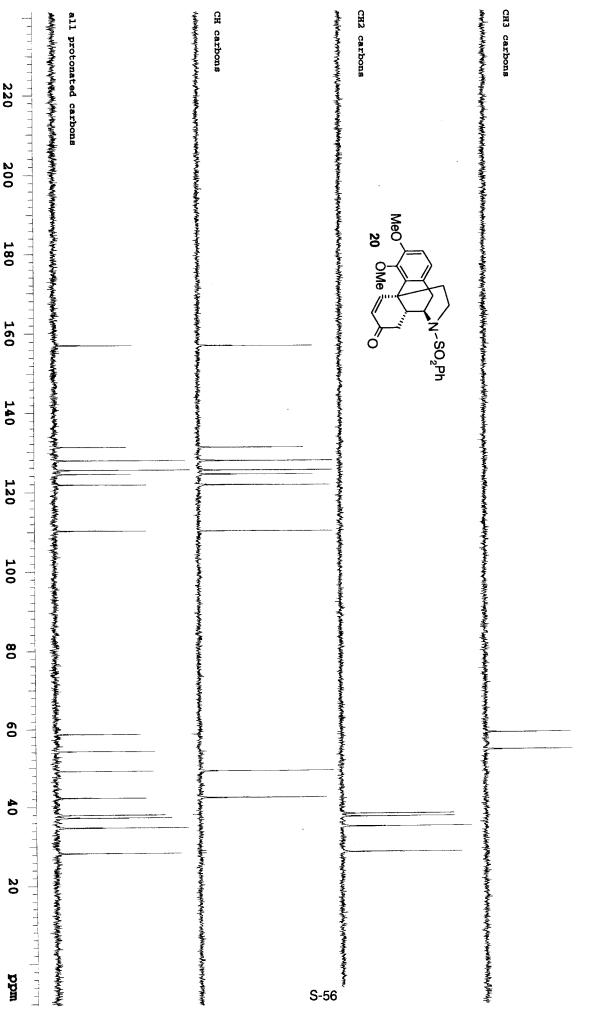












99790-63

NEUBERTD

DATE: 11-08-01

SOLVENT: CDCL3

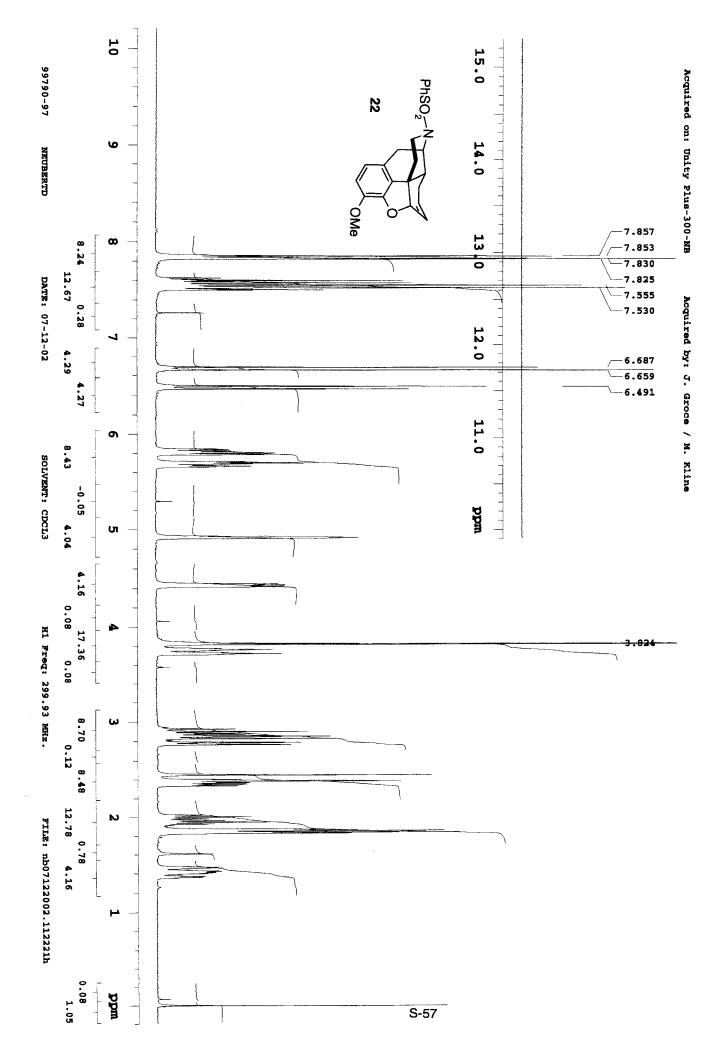
C13 Freq: 75.44 MHz.

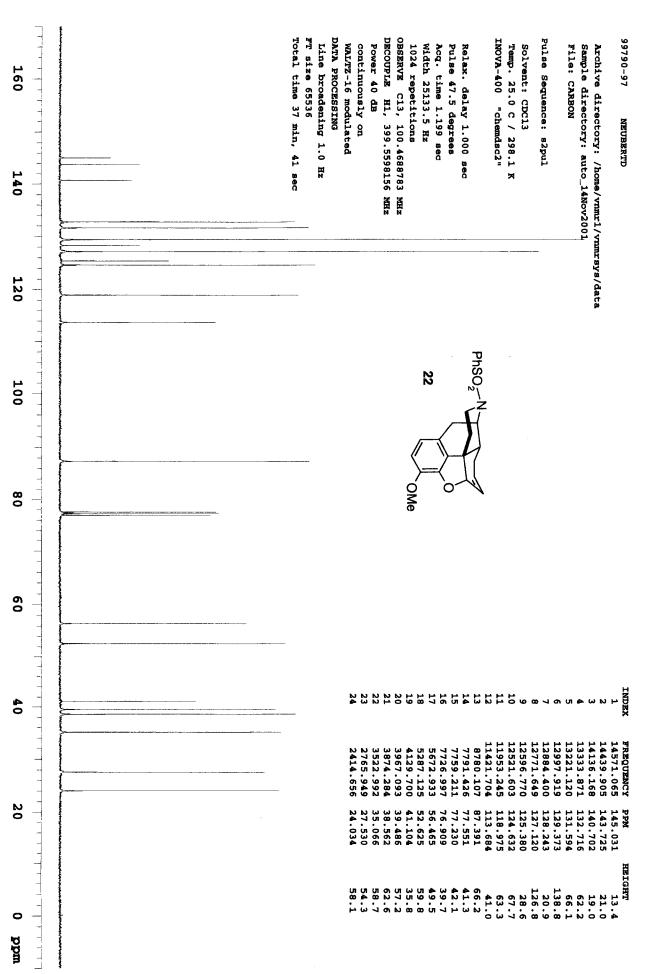
FILE: na11082001.194121c

220

200

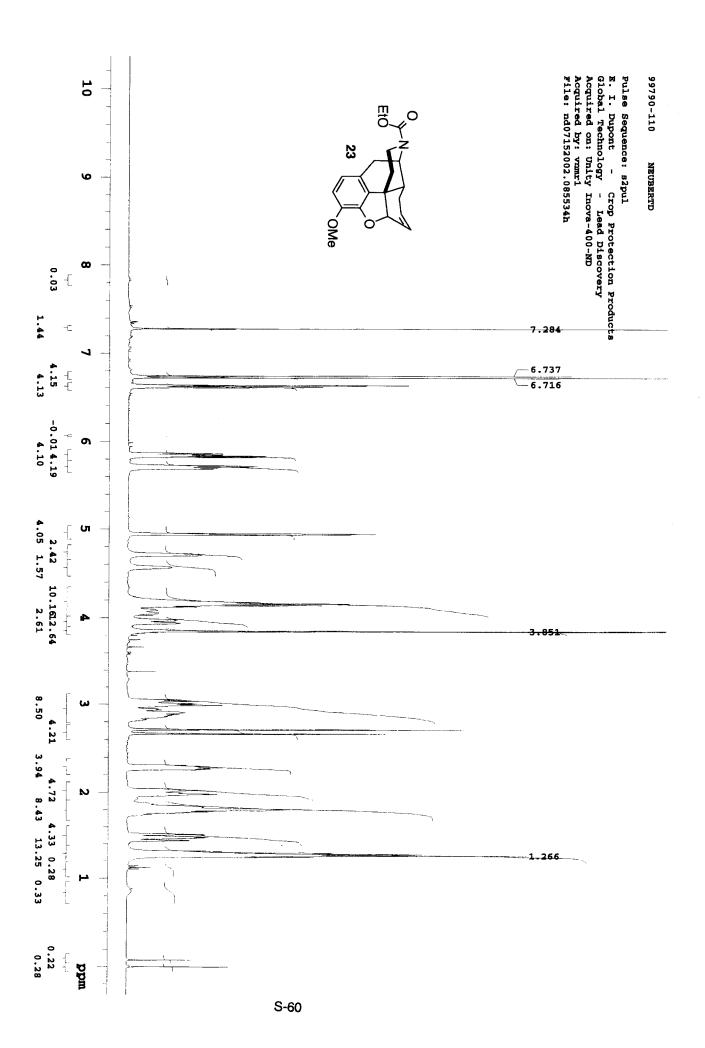
180

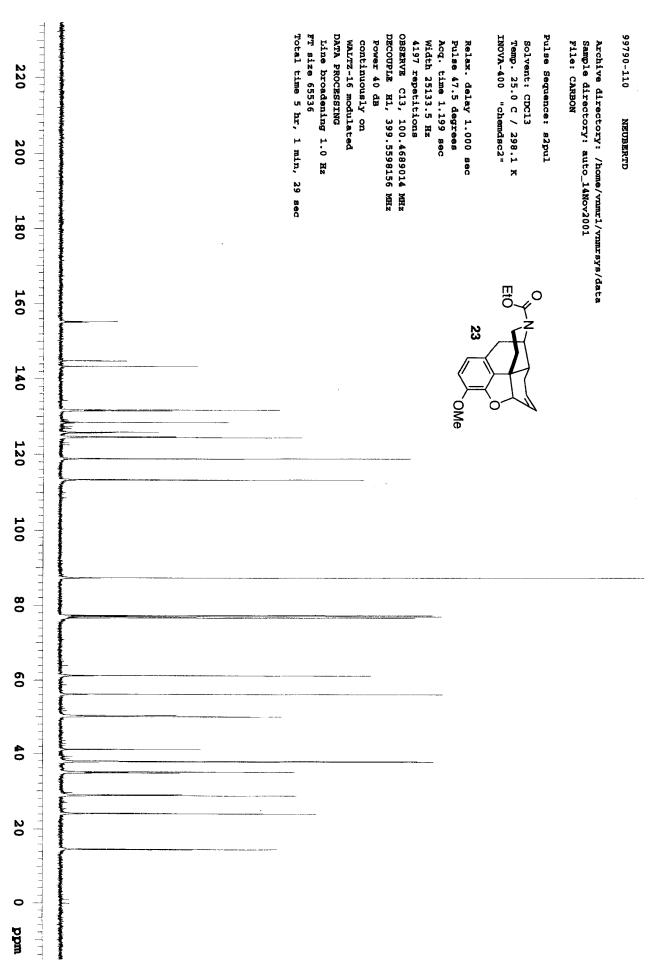


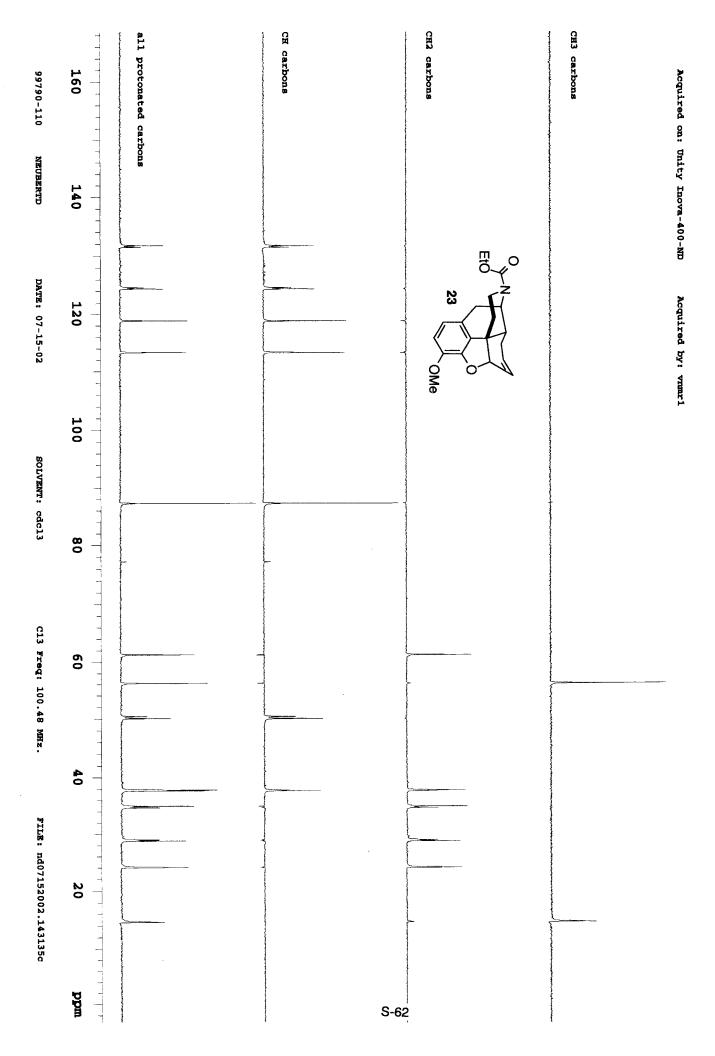


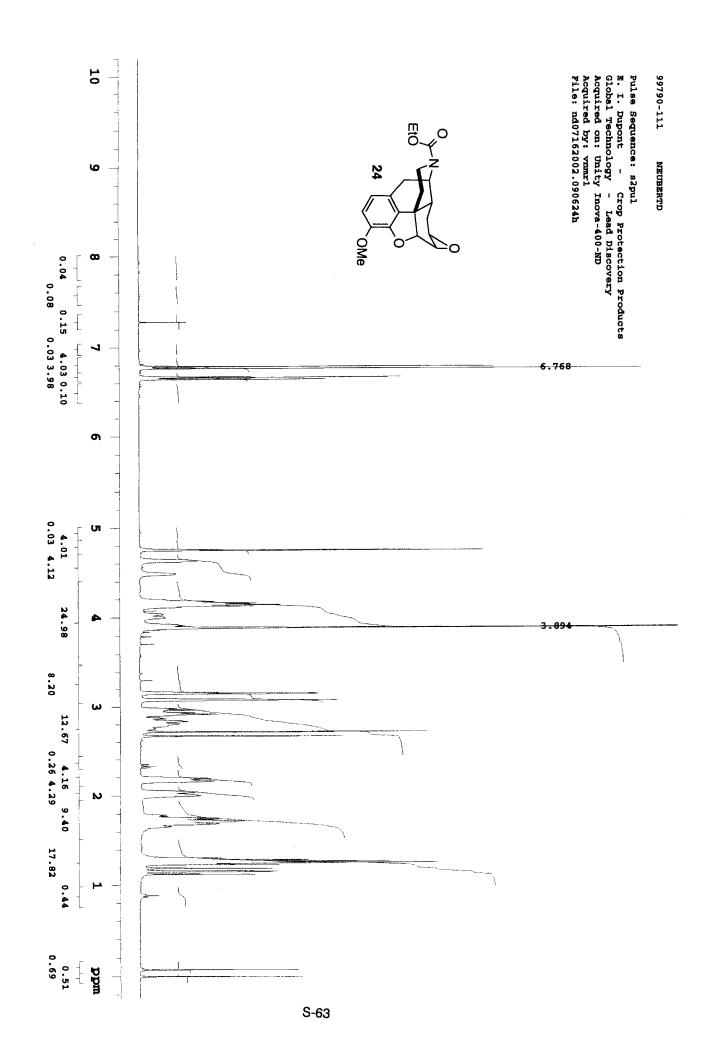
Acquired on: Unity Inova-400-ND

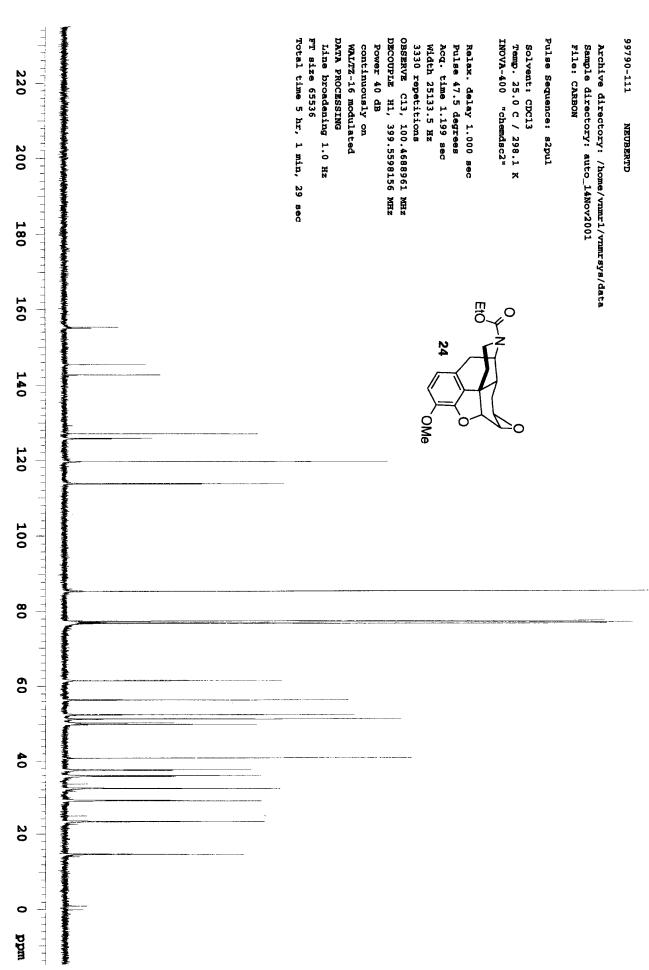
Acquired by: vmmr1

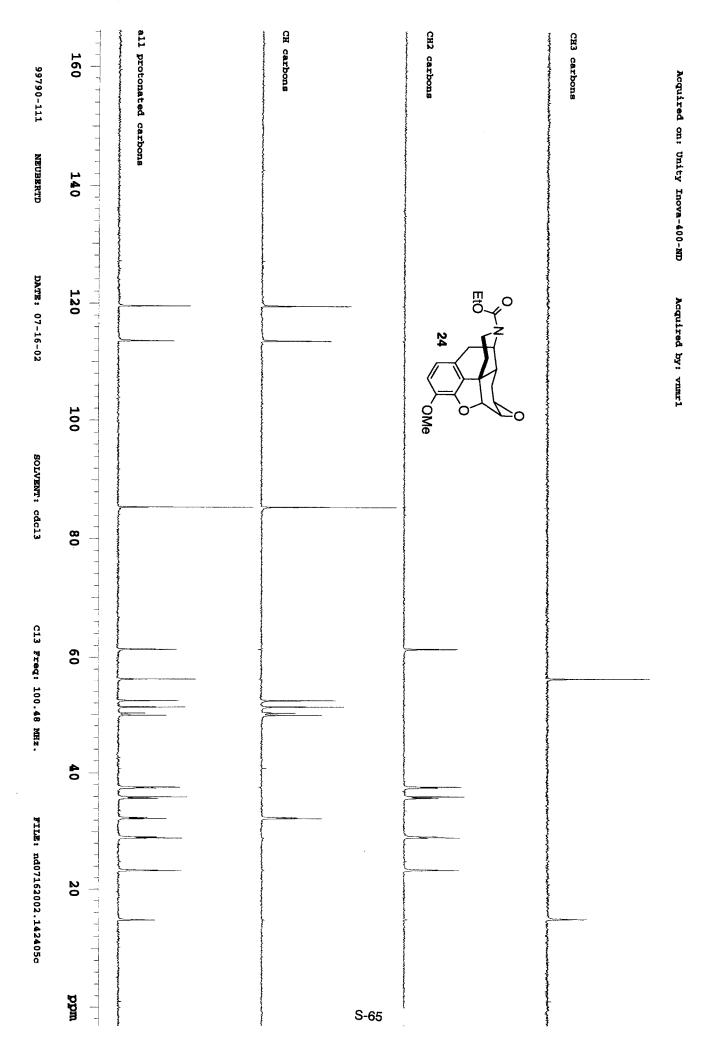


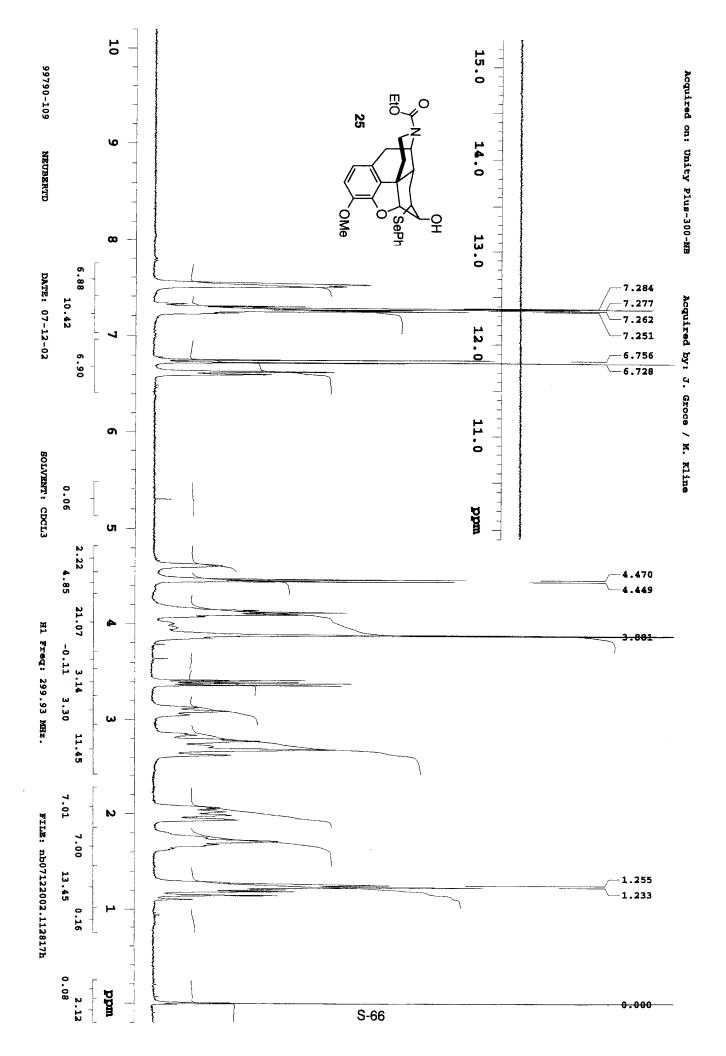


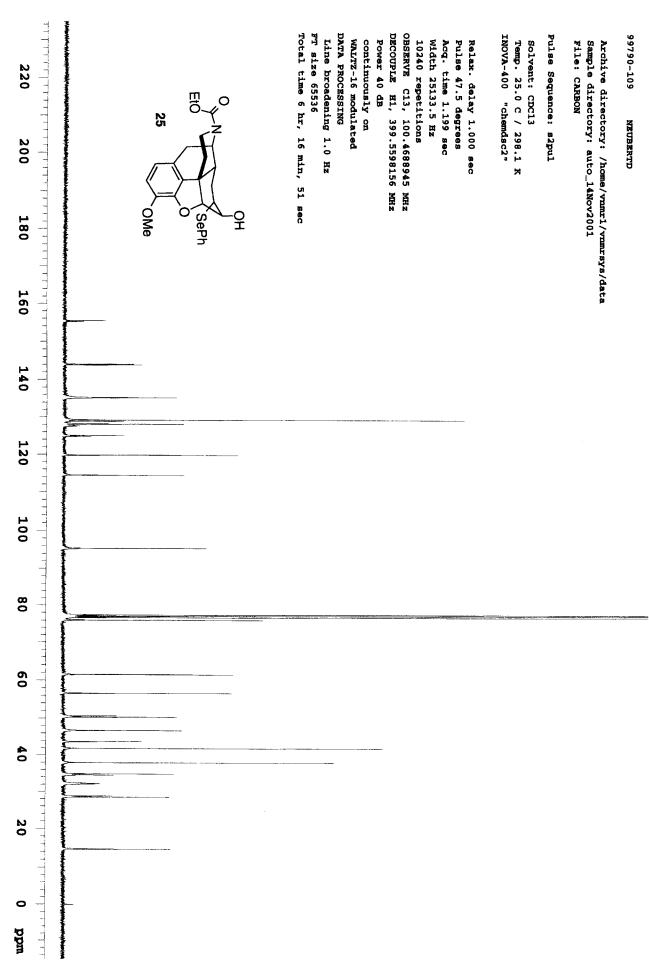


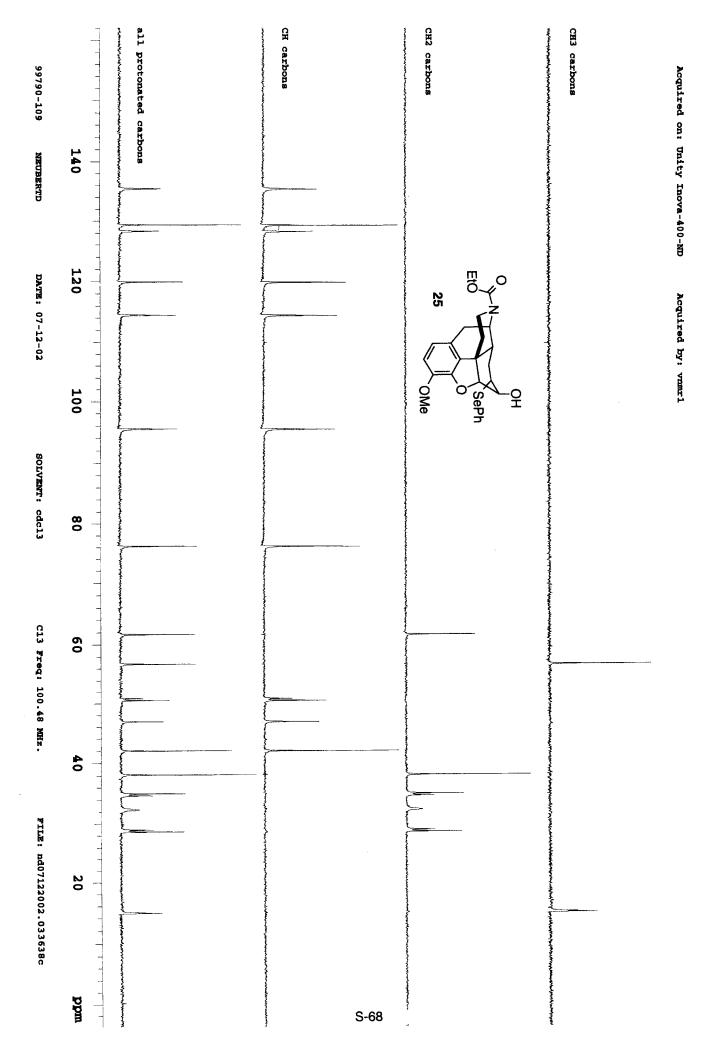


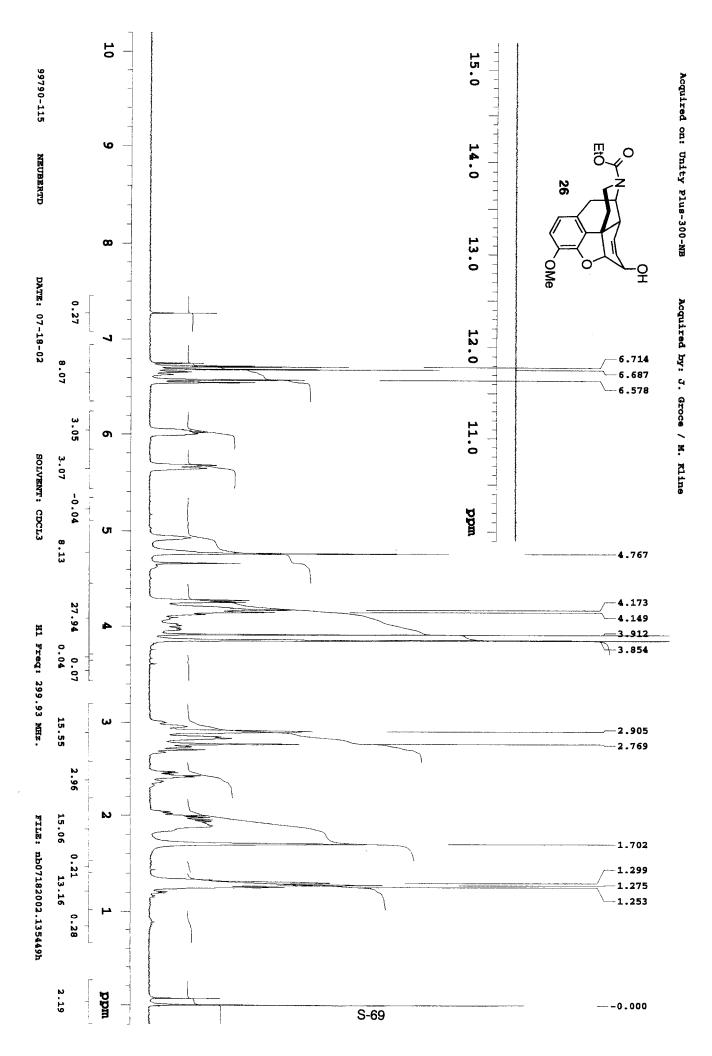


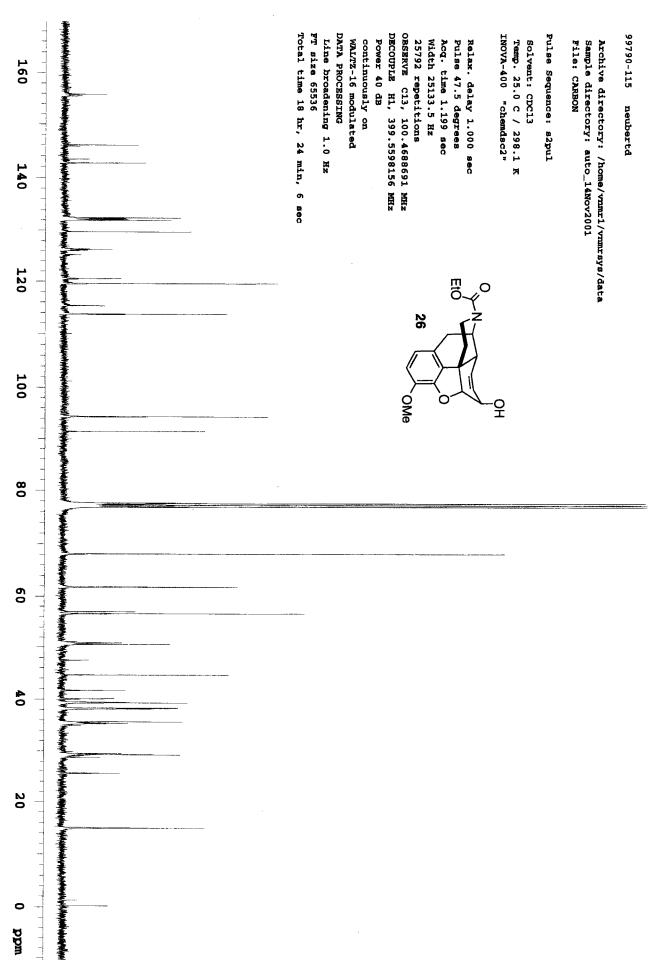


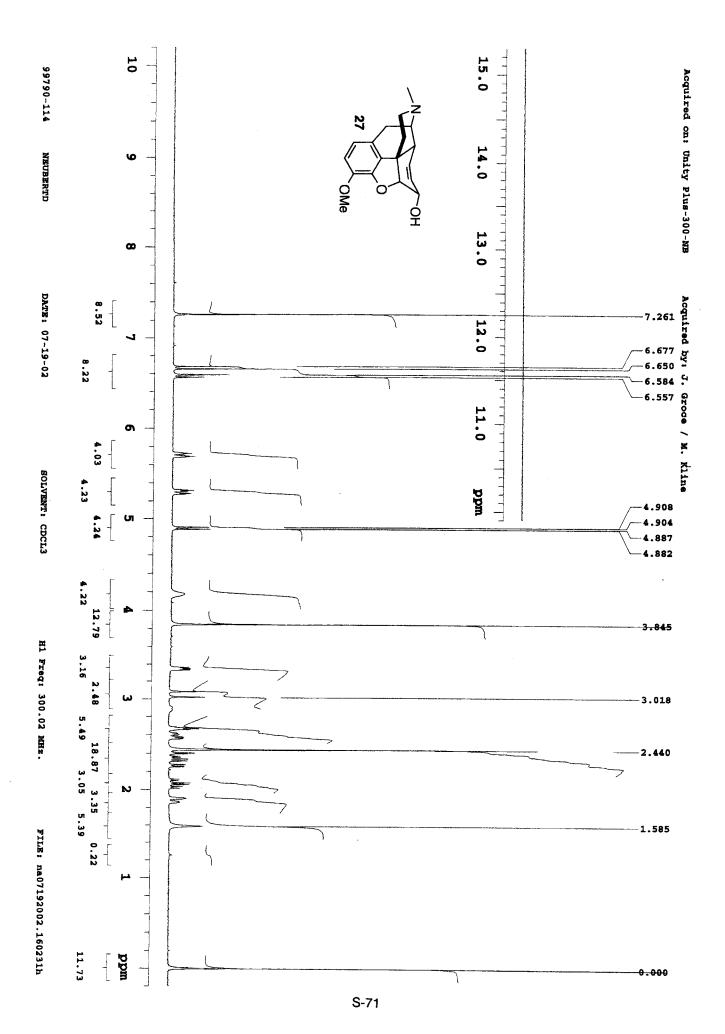


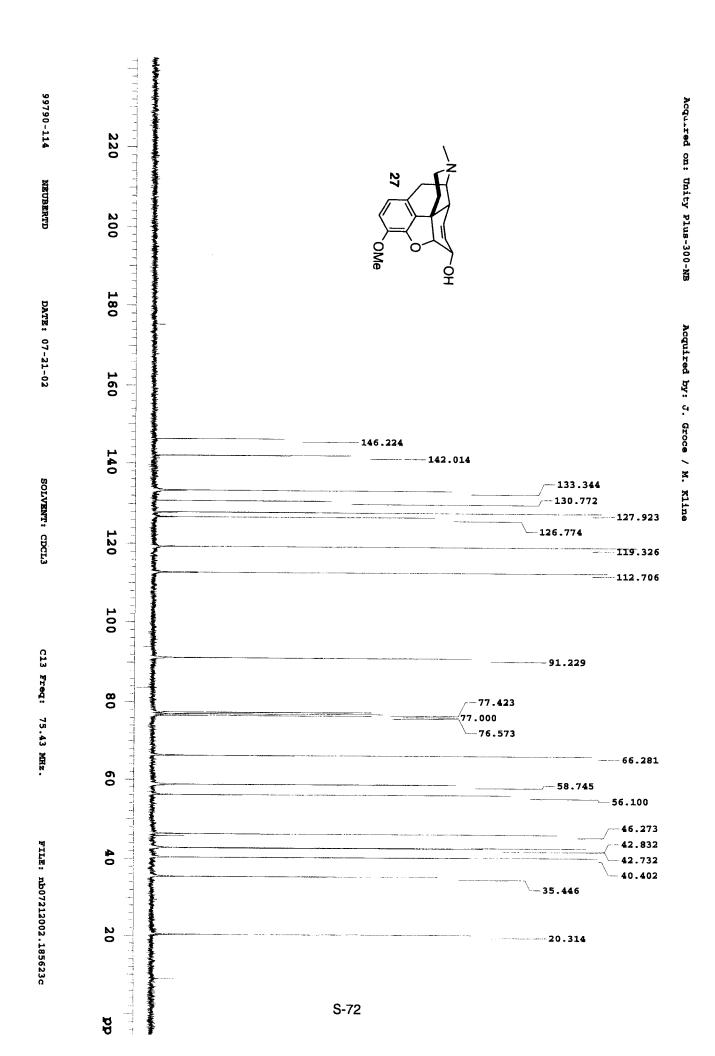


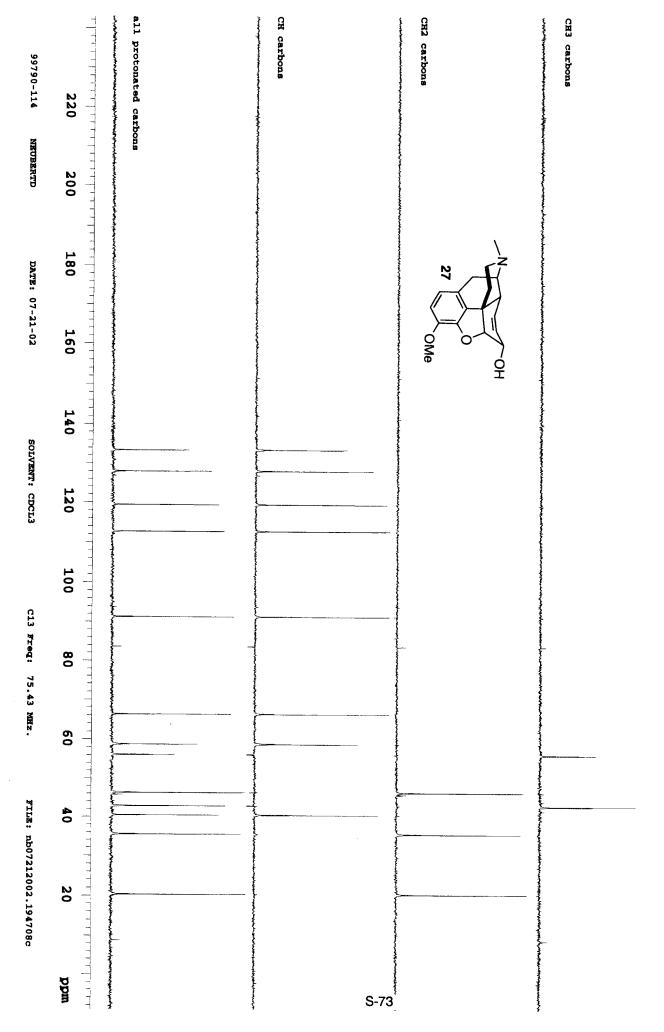


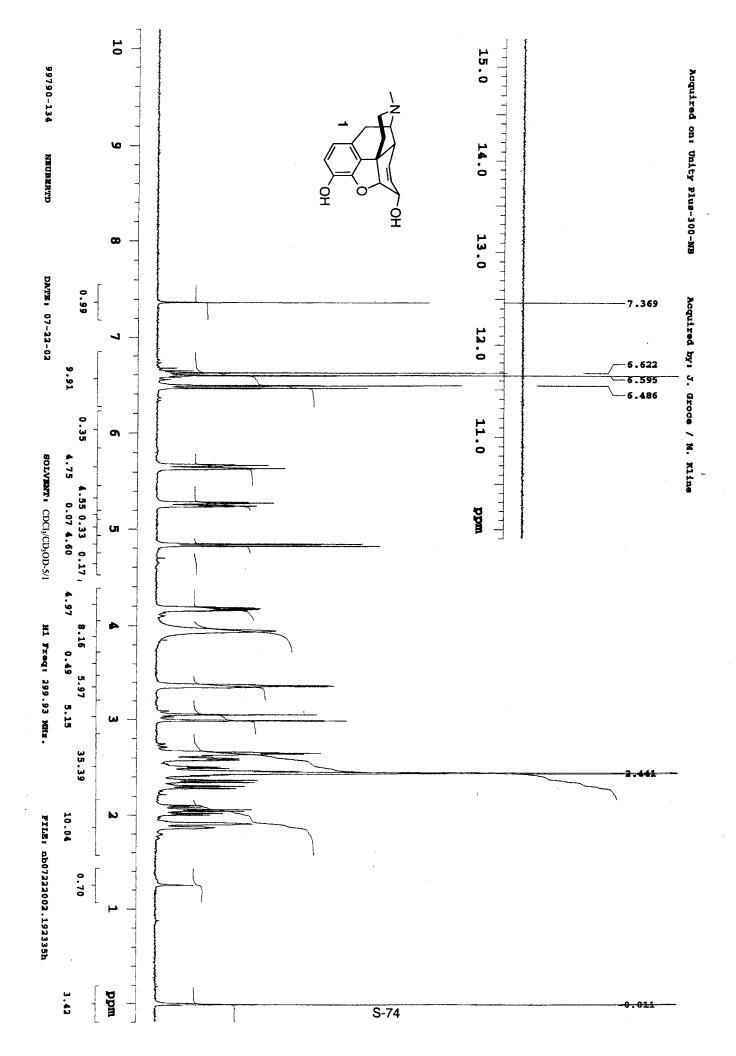












Acquired on: Unity Inova-400-ND

Acquired by: vmmr1

1111111111

freq(Hz)

15063.2 14313.1 13980.2 13768.5 13539.1 13539.1 13283.7 13042.8 12414.6 12414.6 12202.9 12171.5 9591.2 9591.2 9591.2 9596.5 82172.1 8139.9 8139.9

99790-134

NEUBERTD

DATE: 07-23-02

SOLVENT: CDCl₃/CD₃OD-5/1

C13 Freq: 100.48 MHz.

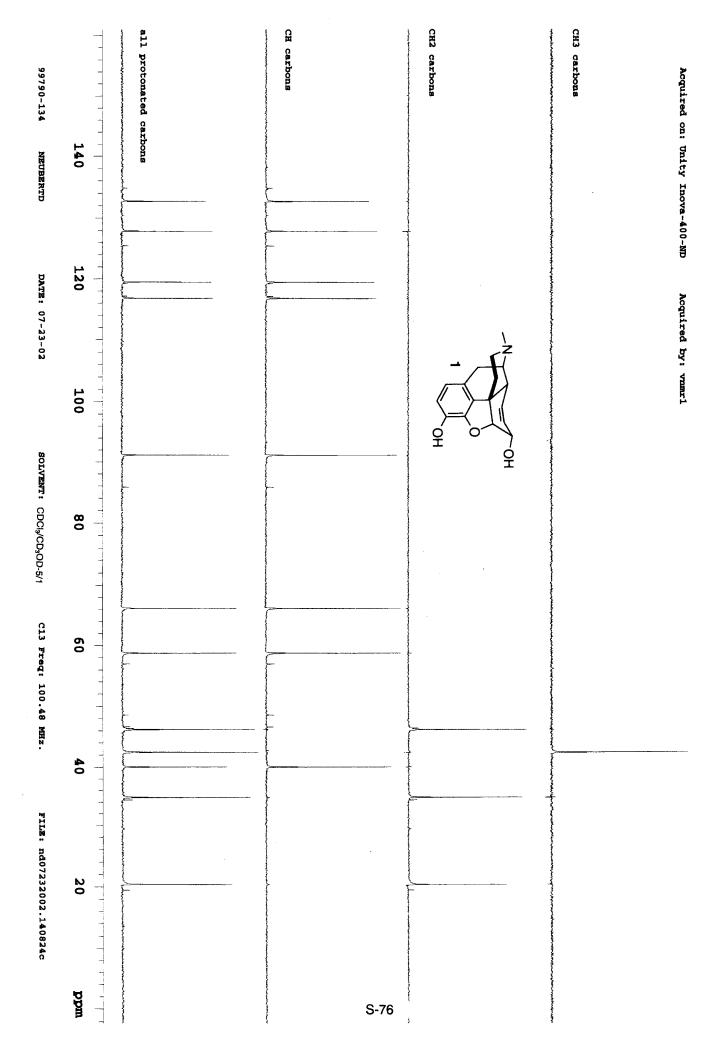
FILE: nd07232002.112046c

mad

5367.9 5346.4 5324.9 5314.9 5303.4

6334.3

5122.4 5099.4 5077.9 46726.6 4699.0 4455.1 3932.7 3932.7 3932.7 3932.7 3932.7



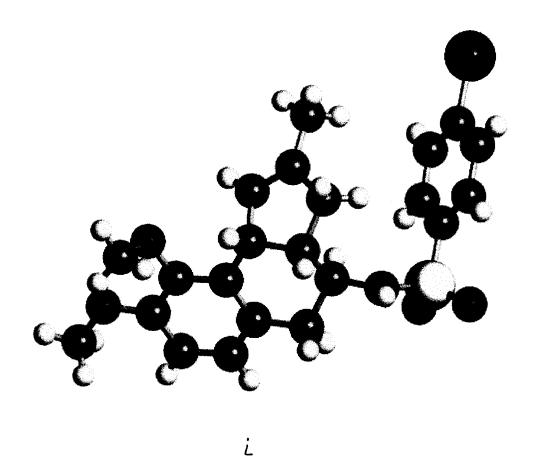


Table 1. Crystal data and structure refinement for i.

Identification code

Empirical formula C26 H34 Br N O5 S

Formula weight 552.51Temperature 219(2) KWavelength 0.71073 Å

Crystal system Monoclinic
Space group P2(1)

P2(1)

Unit cell dimensions a = 7.6075(5) Å $\alpha = 90^{\circ}$.

b = 12.7948(9) Å $\beta = 104.8680(10)^{\circ}$.

c = 13.7654(9) Å $\gamma = 90^{\circ}$.

Volume 1295.02(15) Å³

Z 2

Density (calculated) 1.417 Mg/m³
Absorption coefficient 1.704 mm⁻¹

F(000) 576

Crystal size $0.40 \times 0.20 \times 0.10 \text{ mm}^3$

Theta range for data collection 2.80 to 25.99°.

Index ranges -9<=h<=8, -15<=k<=15, -16<=l<=15

Reflections collected 8253

Independent reflections 4955 [R(int) = 0.0203]

Completeness to theta = 25.99° 98.9 %
Absorption correction None

Max. and min. transmission 0.8481 and 0.5489

Refinement method Full-matrix least-squares on F²

Data / restraints / parameters 4955 / 1 / 307

Goodness-of-fit on F^2 1.062

Final R indices [I>2sigma(I)] R1 = 0.0378, wR2 = 0.0898 R indices (all data) R1 = 0.0431, wR2 = 0.0917

Absolute structure parameter 0.033(8)

Largest diff. peak and hole 0.439 and -0.385 e.Å-3

Table 2. Atomic coordinates $(x\ 10^4)$ and equivalent isotropic displacement parameters $(\mathring{A}^2x\ 10^3)$ for tab22. U(eq) is defined as one third of the trace of the orthogonalized U^{ij} tensor.

	х	у	z	U(eq)
Br(1)	7582(1)	1970(1)	3369(1)	59(1)
S(1)	6072(1)	6186(1)	787(1)	34(1)
O(1)	419(3)	8482(2)	4241(2)	40(1)
O(2)	1621(4)	10409(2)	4768(2)	49(1)
O(3)	5873(3)	5920(2)	-246(2)	45(1)
O(4)	7431(3)	6917(2)	1277(2)	45(1)
O(5)	1001(4)	6383(3)	-817(2)	71(1)
N(1)	4135(3)	6604(2)	866(2)	33(1)
C(1)	3848(3)	7091(3)	1781(2)	32(1)
C(2)	3936(4)	8269(3)	1714(3)	37(1)
C(3)	3462(4)	8812(3)	2580(2)	33(1)
C(4)	4095(4)	9805(3)	2863(3)	36(1)
C(5)	3562(4)	10364(3)	3595(3)	40(1)
C(6)	2310(4)	9924(3)	4057(3)	37(1)
C(7)	1672(4)	8918(3)	3788(2)	34(1)
C(8)	2248(4)	8344(3)	3074(3)	32(1)
C(9)	1564(4)	7246(3)	2836(2)	32(1)
C(10)	2261(4)	6456(3)	3661(3)	36(1)
C(11)	2517(4)	5524(3)	3295(3)	36(1)
C(12)	2062(4)	5554(3)	2174(3)	35(1)
2(13)	1994(3)	6724(2)	1913(2)	32(1)
2(14)	3133(6)	4547(3)	3870(3)	52(1)
2(15)	-1397(5)	8853(3)	3832(3)	54(1)
2(16)	2228(6)	11436(3)	5042(3)	57(1)
2(17)	5861(4)	4083(3)	1055(3)	39(1)
2(18)	6182(4)	3159(3)	1616(3)	41(1)
(19)	7118(4)	3223(3)	2607(3)	38(1)
(20)	7760(4)	4149(3)	3060(3)	39(1)
(21)	7467(4)	5054(3)	2500(3)	36(1)
(22)	6512(4)	5023(3)	1498(2)	32(1)
(23)	-1290(13)	7593(7)	-1648(11)	194(6)

C(24)	-381(7)	7164(10)	-956(6)	175(6)
C(25)	427(19)	5401(8)	-1142(8)	216(7)
C(26)	1264(9)	4583(6)	-892(7)	140(3)

Table 3. Bond lengths $[\mathring{A}]$ and angles $[^{\circ}]$ for tab22.

Br(1)-C(19)	1.899(3)	
S(1)-O(4)	1.429(3)	
S(1)-O(3)	1.432(2)	
S(1)-N(1)	1.598(2)	
S(1)-C(22)	1.764(4)	
O(1)-C(7)	1.384(4)	
O(1)-C(15)	1.432(4)	
O(2)-C(6)	1.372(4)	
O(2)-C(16)	1.412(5)	
O(5)-C(25)	1.367(9)	
O(5)-C(24)	1.428(9)	
N(1)-C(1)	1.471(4)	
C(1)-C(2)	1.513(5)	
C(1)-C(13)	1.540(3)	
C(2)-C(3)	1.501(5)	
C(3)-C(4)	1.378(5)	
C(3)-C(8)	1.414(4)	
C(4)-C(5)	1.380(5)	
C(5)-C(6)	1.393(5)	
C(6)-C(7)	1.391(5)	
C(7)-C(8)	1.385(5)	
C(8)-C(9)	1.504(5)	
C(9)-C(10)	1.512(5)	
C(9)-C(13)	1.542(4)	
C(10)-C(11)	1.328(5)	
C(11)-C(14)	1.490(6)	
C(11)-C(12)	1.493(5)	
C(12)-C(13)	1.537(5)	

1.383(5)
1.399(5)
1.370(5)
1.368(5)
1.378(5)
1.385(5)
1.162(12)
1.228(11)
120.20(14)
108.46(15)
106.44(14)
106.20(16)
107.91(15)
106.98(13)
113.3(2)
116.9(3)
115.9(8)
122.88(19)
110.5(3)
108.3(2)
111.5(2)
112.9(3)
118.6(3)
120.9(3)
120.4(3)
122.5(3)
119.2(3)
116.0(3)
125.0(3)
119.0(3)
119.1(3)
119.1(3)
121.9(3)
118.8(3)
119.7(3)

C(3)-C(8)-C(9)	121.5(3)
C(8)-C(9)-C(10)	115.2(3)
C(8)-C(9)-C(13)	116.7(2)
C(10)-C(9)-C(13)	102.8(3)
C(11)-C(10)-C(9)	111.9(3)
C(10)-C(11)-C(14)	127.5(3)
C(10)-C(11)-C(12)	110.6(3)
C(14)-C(11)-C(12)	121.9(3)
C(11)-C(12)-C(13)	104.6(3)
C(12)-C(13)-C(1)	110.3(3)
C(12)-C(13)-C(9)	103.4(2)
C(1)-C(13)-C(9)	111.0(2)
C(22)-C(17)-C(18)	120.0(3)
C(19)-C(18)-C(17)	118.1(3)
C(20)-C(19)-C(18)	122.6(3)
C(20)-C(19)-Br(1)	119.0(3)
C(18)-C(19)-Br(1)	118.3(3)
C(19)-C(20)-C(21)	119.0(3)
C(20)-C(21)-C(22)	120.1(3)
C(17)-C(22)-C(21)	120.1(3)
C(17)-C(22)-S(1)	119.6(3)
C(21)-C(22)-S(1)	120.3(3)
C(23)-C(24)-O(5)	134.7(10)
C(26)-C(25)-O(5)	126.3(9)

Symmetry transformations used to generate equivalent atoms:

Table 4. Anisotropic displacement parameters (Ųx 10³) for tab22. The anisotropic displacement factor exponent takes the form: $-2\pi^2$ [h^2 $a^{*2}U^{11} + ... + 2 h k a^* b^* U^{12}$]

	Π_{11}	U^{22}	Π_{33}	U^{23}	U ¹³	U ¹²
Br(1)	76(1)	46(1)	53(1)	12(1)	11(1)	-7(1)
S (1)	30(1)	39(1)	35(1)	2(1)	13(1)	1(1)
O(1)	50(1)	35(1)	39(1)	7(1)	21(1)	6(1)
O(2)	76(2)	33(1)	40(1)	-1(1)	21(1)	5(1)

O(3)	48(1)	58(2)	36(1)	6(1)	21(1)	7(1)
O(4)	35(1)	44(1)	56(1)	6(2)	11(1)	-6(1)
O(5)	63(2)	52(2)	77(2)	-14(2)	-21(1)	5(2)
N(1)	26(1)	44(2)	27(1)	-6(1)	4(1)	1(1)
C (1)	32(1)	38(2)	26(1)	-1(2)	8(1)	2(1)
C(2)	37(1)	41(2)	37(2)	2(2)	12(1)	-5(2)
C(3)	29(1)	37(2)	33(2)	1(1)	5(1)	2(1)
C(4)	35(2)	36(2)	40(2)	3(2)	11(1)	-3(1)
C(5)	46(2)	33(2)	39(2)	-2(2)	6(2)	-4(2)
C(6)	45(2)	31(2)	33(2)	4(2)	6(2)	12(2)
C (7)	36(1)	34(2)	32(2)	5(1)	5(1)	6(1)
C(8)	31(1)	34(2)	29(2)	1(2)	3(1)	6(1)
C(9)	30(1)	38(2)	30(2)	-1(1)	9(1)	0(1)
C(10)	35(1)	40(2)	33(2)	2(2)	10(1)	-7(1)
C(11)	36(2)	34(2)	38(2)	1(2)	11(2)	-3(1)
C(12)	38(2)	32(2)	37(2)	-5(2)	13(1)	-6(1)
C(13)	26(1)	40(2)	29(2)	-5(1)	7(1)	-3(1)
C(14)	65(2)	43(2)	51(2)	8(2)	20(2)	4(2)
C(15)	47(2)	51(2)	75(3)	16(2)	34(2)	13(2)
C(16)	79(2)	42(2)	49(2)	-9(2)	16(2)	4(2)
C(17)	36(2)	48(2)	31(2)	-9(2)	4(1)	0(2)
C(18)	42(2)	39(2)	41(2)	-8(2)	8(2)	-3(2)
C(19)	40(2)	32(2)	41(2)	4(2)	11(2)	0(2)
C(20)	39(2)	44(2)	33(2)	1(2)	4(1)	-3(2)
C(21)	34(1)	37(2)	35(2)	-6(2)	7(1)	-4(1)
C(22)	26(1)	38(2)	34(2)	-2(2)	13(1)	3(1)
C(23)	129(6)	112(7)	380(19)	101(9)	135(10)	41(5)
C(24)	45(3)	323(15)	159(6)	155(9)	30(3)	46(5)
C(25)	297(14)	80(6)	184(10)	-15(6)	-97(10)	-57(9)
C(26)	111(4)	74(5)	178(8)	-39(5)	-67(5)	29(4)

Table 5. Hydrogen coordinates (x 10^4) and isotropic displacement parameters (Å 2 x 10^3) for tab22.

	X	у	z	U(eq)
II/1D)	2010	C7.10		
H(1B)	3210	6542	345	40
H(1A)	4815	6851	2366	38
H(2A)	5168	8473	1694	45
H(2B)	3097	8500	1086	45
H(4B)	4921	10112	2544	44
H(5A)	4038	11034	3781	48
H(9A)	224	7267	2711	39
H(10A)	2487	6606	4350	43
H(12A)	884	5221	1883	42
H(12B)	2997	5197	1922	42
I(13A)	1016	6868	1298	38
I(14A)	3334	4684	4584	78
I(14B)	4258	4310	3735	78
I(14C)	2209	4012	3667	78
I(15A)	-2209	8520	4179	82
I(15B)	-1780	8685	3122	82
I(15C)	-1431	9604	3920	82
I(16A)	1644	11699	5542	85
I(16B)	1922	11883	4453	85
(16C)	3537	11433	5318	85
(17A)	5202	4064	376	47
(18A)	5769	2512	1321	49
(20A)	8392	4166	3743	47
(21A)	7917	5694	2798	43
(23A)	-1976	8140	-1422	291
(23B)	-2124	7098	-2060	291
(23C)	-530	7900	-2040	291
(24A)	-1260	6867	-622	210
(24B)	211	7736	-519	210
(25A)	-748	5309	-984	259

H(25B)	165	5426	-1877	259
H(26A)	472	3994	-1136	210
H(26B)	1677	4551	-165	210
H(26C)	2305	4558	-1176	210