Supporting Information

to accompany

Remote Asymmetric Induction with Vinylketene Silyl *N*,*O*-acetal

Shin-ichi Shirokawa, Masato Kamiyama, Tomoaki Nakamura, Masakazu Okada, Atsuo Nakazaki, Seijiro Hosokawa, Susumu Kobayashi*

Faculty of Pharmaceutical Sciences, Tokyo University of Science (RIKADAI), 2641 Yamazaki, Nodashi, Chiba 278-8510, Japan

Experimental Section

General.

IR spectra were recorded on a JASCO FT/IR-410. ⁷⁵H and ¹³C NMR spectra were recorded on a JEOL JNM-LD400 or JNM-LD500 spectrometer in CDCl₃ or C₆D₆ as a solvent. Tetramethylsilane (TMS) served as internal standard () for ³⁵H NMR. CDCl₃ (17.0) or C₆D₆ (**u** 28.0) were used as internal references for ¹³C NMR. HPLC was carried out using a GL Science PU614, UV620, CO630N-10 and DG660-2. Optical rotations were recorded on a JASCO P-1030. Flash column chromatography was performed on PSQ 100B (Fuji Silysia Co., Ltd., Japan). Analytical thin-layer chromatography was performed on Silica gel 60 F₂₅₄ plates (Merck). Preparative thin layer chromatography was performed on Wakogel B-5F. Mass Spectra were recorded on a Applied Biosystems mass spectrometer (API QSTAR pulsar i) under conditions as high resolution, using poly(ethylene glycol) as internal standard. Melting points were recorded on Yanaco MP-3S. All air and water sensitive reactions were performed in flame-dried glassware.

General Procedure A for preparation of vinylketene silyl N,O-acetal.

To a solution of imide (14.2 mmol) in THF (150 ml) was added NaHMDS (21.1 ml of a 1.01 M solution in THF, 21.3 mmol) at ⁷⁷8 °C. After the mixture had been stirred for 90 min at ⁷⁷8 °C, a solution of TBSCl (6.42 g, 42.6 mmol) in THF (30 ml) was added at 778 °C. Stirring was continued for 30 min at 778 °C, then the reaction was quenched with a saturated aq. NH₄Cl, and extracted with ethyl acetate. The extract was washed with water and brine, dried with anhydrous sodium sulfate, and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (hexane / ethyl acetate = 5 / 1) to give the vinylketene silyl N,O-acetal.

(4S)-3-[(1E)-1-(tert-Butyldimethylsilyoxy)-2-methylbuta-1,3-dienyl]-4-isopropyloxazolidin-2-one I



4

The title compound was prepared according to the General Procedure A and isolated by column chromatography as a colorless solid (85%).: m.p. 48.7 °C, IR (neat) 3509, 2957, 2859, 1763, 1648, 1472, 1255, 784 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (400 MHz) **18**0.14-0.18 (3H, br s), 0.20 (3H, s), 0.93 (6H, d, J=6.8Hz), 0.99 (9H, s), 1.80 (3H, s), 1.95 (1H, sept d, J=6.8, 2.2Hz), 3.97-4.07 (1H, m), 4.12 (1H, dd, J=8.3, 8.8Hz), 4.32 (1H, t, J=8.8Hz), 5.04 (1H, d, J=10.7Hz), 5.15 (1H, d, J=17.1Hz), 6.54 (1H, dd, J=10.7, 17.1Hz); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz) **1874**.7, **74**.2, 11.7, 16.4, 18.2, 18.4, 25.8, 29.5, 59.5, 64.6, 112.5, 115.3, 134.0, 136.7, 155.9; [མ]_D²⁵ = 𝒴65.7₿(c 0.87, CHCl₃); HRMS calcd for $C_{17}H_{31}NO_3Na$ ([M+Na]⁺). 348.1970. found 348.1966.

(4S)-3-[(1Z)-1-(*tert*-Butyldimethylsilyoxy) buta-1,3-dienyl]-4-isopropyloxazolidin-2-one



The title compound was prepared according to the General Procedure A and isolated by column chromatography as a colorless oil (63%).: IR (neat) 3506, 2959, 2932, 2896, 2860, 1761, 1657, 1472, 1256, 784 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (400 MHz) **18**0.17 (3H, s), 0.21 (3H, s), 0.90 (6H, d, J=7.1Hz), 0.99 (9H, s), 2.07 (1H, sept d, J=7.1, 3.7Hz), 4.00 (1H, ddd, J=3.7, 4.9, 8.8Hz), 4.11 (1H, dd, J=4.9, 9.0Hz), 4.25 (1H, dd, J=8.8, 9.0Hz), 4.98 (1H, dd, J=1.5, 10.7Hz), 5.16 (1H, dd, J=1.5, 17.3Hz), 5.65 (1H, d, J=10.5Hz), 6.49 (1H, ddd, J=10.5, 10.7, 17.3Hz); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz) **1874**.7, **73**.6, 15.1, 17.6, 18.1, 25.5, 29.0, 59.1, 63.1, 108.8, 114.9, 130.4, 139.1, 155.1; $[\mathbb{Z}_{D}]_{D}^{25} = \mathbb{Z}_{0}^{25} = \mathbb{Z}_{$

(4S)-3-[(1E,3E)-1-(tert-Butyldimethylsilyoxy)-2-methylpenta-1,3-dienyl]-4-isopropyloxazolidin-2-one ID.



The title compound was prepared according to the General Procedure A and isolated by column chromatography as a colorless oil (90%).: IR (neat) 3503, 2958, 2931, 2858, 1762, 1652, 1631, 1472, 1286, 784 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (400 MHz) **18**0.14 (3H, s), 0.19 (3H, s), 0.93 (6H, d, J=7.1Hz), 0.98 (9H, s), 1.75-1.82 (3H, m), 1.78 (3H, d, J=6.6Hz), 1.88-2.04 (1H, m), 3.95-4.04 (1H, m), 4.13 (1H, dd, J=8.3, 8.6Hz), 4.32 (1H, dd, J=8.6, 8.8Hz), 5.63 (1H, qd, J=6.6, 15.4Hz), 6.21 (1H, d, J=15.4Hz); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz) **m4**.9, **7**4.3, 12.3, 16.3, 18.0, 18.3, 18.8, 25.6, 29.3, 59.4, 64.4, 115.0, 124.4, 128.1, 134.6, 155.9; $[\texttt{w}]_{D}^{25} = \texttt{TS}0.4\texttt{B}(c \ 0.84, \text{CHCl}_3)$; HRMS calcd for $C_{18}H_{33}NO_3 Na ([M+Na]^+)$. 362.2127.

found 362.2129.

General Procedure B for Vinylogous Mukaiyama aldol reaction of with vinylketene silyl N,O-acetal 4 with aldehyde.

To a solution of aldehyde (2.46 mmol) in CH₂Cl₂ (6.0 ml) was added TiCl₄ (1.23 ml of a 1.0 M solution in CH₂Cl₂, 1.23 mmol) and a solution of 4 (400 mg, 1.23 mmol) in CH₂Cl₂ (6.0 ml) at 7/8 °C. After stirring for 6 hr at 7/8 °C, the reaction was quenched with pyridine. After a saturated aq. Rochelle Salt and a saturated aq. NaHCO₃ were added, the mixture was warmed to room temperature and stirred vigorously until the resulting white slurry was completely dissolved, and extracted with ethyl acetate. The extract was washed with water and brine, dried with anhydrous sodium sulfate, and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (hexane / ethyl acetate = 5 / 1) to give the aldol adducts.

(4S)-3-[(2E,5R)-5-Hydroxy-2-methyldec-2-enoyl]-4-isopropyloxazolidin-2-one 5a.



The title compound was prepared according to the General Procedure B and isolated by column chromatography as a colorless oil (97 %).; IR (neat) 3524, 2961, 2930, 2860, 1779, 1685, 1466, 1296, 1209, 1119, 755 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (400 MHz) **B**.89 (3H, t, J=6.6Hz), 0.92 (3H, d, J=6.8Hz), 0.94 (3H, d, J=6.8Hz), 1.24-1.56 (8H, m), 1.95 (3H, d, J=1.5Hz), 2.23-2.44 (3H, m), 2.85 (1H, d, J=3.4Hz), 3.66-3.77 (1H, m), 4.19 (1H, dd, J=5.6, 9.0Hz),

4.34 (1H, t, J=9.0Hz), 4.56 (1H, ddd, J=4.4, 5.6, 9.0Hz), 6.03 (1H, qt, J=1.5, 7.8Hz); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz) **18** 3.7, 14.0, 15.1, 17.8, 22.6, 25.6, 28.4, 31.8, 36.8, 36.9, 58.1, 63.4, 70.6, 133.0, 135.3, 154.6, 171.6; $[\mathbb{H}]_D^{24} = \mathbb{A}3.3\mathbb{B}(c \ 0.97, \text{CHCl}_3)$; HRMS calcd for C₁₇H₂₉NO₄Na ([M+Na]⁺). 334.1994. found 334.1990. Diastereoselectivity was determined by HPLC analysis with Mightysil Si-60 (hexane / isopropanol = 60 / 1, 0.3 ml/min, 151 MPa, 254 nm), major diastereomer = 64.5 min, minor diastereomer = 73.4 min; d.s. = 42:1.

(4S)-3-[(2E,5R)-5-Hydroxy-2-methylhexadec-2-enoyl]-4-isopropyloxazolidin-2-one 5b.



The title compound was prepared according to the General Procedure B and isolated by column chromatography as a colorless oil (92%).; IR (neat) 3526, 2925, 2854, 1780, 1685, 1466, 1297, 1210, 1119, 756 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (400 MHz) **1**.88 (3H, t, *J*=6.6Hz), 0.93 (3H, d, *J*=6.8Hz), 0.94 (3H, d, *J*=6.6Hz), 1.24-1.35 (18H, m), 1.40-1.50 (2H,

m), 1.95 (3H, d, J=1.5Hz), 2.26-2.42 (3H, m), 2.85 (1H, br s), 3.67-3.76 (1H, m), 4.19 (1H, dd, J=5.4, 9.0Hz), 4.34 (1H, dd, J=8.8, 9.0Hz), 4.54-4.59 (1H, m), 6.03 (1H, qt, J=1.5, 8.0Hz); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, C₆D₆)^{**n**} 3.9, 14.3, 14.9, 17.4, 23.1, 26.4, 28.5, 29.8, 30.1 (3 carbons), 30.2 (2 carbons), 32.2, 37.3, 37.5, 57.9, 63.0, 70.6, 133.2, 135.7, 154.3, 171.3; [**m**]_D²³ = M1.9 (*c* 1.02, CHCl₃); HRMS calcd for C₂₃H₄₁NO₄Na ([M+Na]⁺). 418.2936. found 418.2933. Diastereoselectivity was determined by HPLC analysis with Mightysil Si-60 (hexane / isopropanol = 60 / 1, 0.3 ml/min, 162 MPa, 254 nm), major diastereomer = 63.6 min, minor diastereomer = 73.1 min; d.s. = 94 : 1.

(4S)-3-[(2E,5S)-5-Hydroxy-2,6-dimethylhept-2-enoyl]-4-isopropyloxazolidin-2-one 5c.



The title compound was prepared according to the General Procedure B and isolated by column chromatography as a colorless oil (78%).; IR (neat) 3524, 2963, 2931, 2876, 1778, 1685, 1468, 1297, 1210, 1119, 754 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (400 MHz) **1** (39, 93) (3H, t, *J*=6.6Hz), 0.95 (3H, d, *J*=7.1Hz), 0.96 (3H, d, *J*=6.8Hz), 1.00 (3H, d, *J*=6.8Hz), 1.74 (1H, qqd, *J*=6.6, 6.8, 7.1Hz), 1.95 (3H, d, *J*=1.4Hz), 2.26-2.43 (3H, m), 2.88 (1H, br s), 3.41-3.51 (1H, m), 4.19 (1H, dd, *J*=5.4, 9.0Hz), 4.34 (1H, t,

J=9.0Hz), 4.50-4.59 (1H, m), 6.04 (1H, qt, J=1.4, 7.6Hz); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz) **R** 3.7, 15.1, 17.8, 18.3, 18.8, 28.4, 33.5, 33.7, 58.1, 63.4, 75.4, 132.9, 135.8, 154.3, 171.6; **[Pd]**_D²⁴ = λ \$7.4 (*c* 1.01, CHCl₃); HRMS calcd for C₁₅H₂₅NO₄Na ([M+Na]⁺). 306.1681. found 306.1677. Diastereoselectivity was determined by HPLC analysis with Mightysil Si-60 (hexane / isopropanol = 60 / 1, 1.0 ml/min, 17 MPa, 254 nm), major diastereomer = 21.6 min, minor diastereomer = 25.1 min; d.s. = 40 : 1.

(4S)-3-[(2E,5S,6E)-5-Hydroxy-2-methylocta-2,6-dienoyl]-4-isopropyloxazolidin-2-one 5d.



The title compound was prepared according to the General Procedure B and isolated by column chromatography as a colorless oil (54% (conversion yield 87%)).; IR (neat) 3423, 2965, 1781, 1682, 1298, 1210, 1118, 774 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (400 MHz) **18**.93 (6H, t, *J*=6.8Hz), 1.70 (3H, dd, *J*=1.2, 6.3Hz), 1.95 (3H, d, *J*=1.4Hz), 2.32-2.54 (3H, m), 2.70 (1H, d, *J*=3.9Hz), 4.16-4.26 (1H, m) 4.20 (1H, dd, *J*=5.4, 9.0Hz), 4.34 (1H, t, *J*=9.0Hz), 4.52-4.58 (1H, m), 5.55 (1H, qdd, *J*=6.3, 1.20 (1H, dd, *J*=5.4, 9.0Hz), 4.34 (1H, t, *J*=9.0Hz), 4.52-4.58 (1H, m), 5.55 (1H, qdd, *J*=6.3, 1.20 (1H, dd, *J*=5.4, 9.0Hz), 4.34 (1H, t, *J*=9.0Hz), 4.52-4.58 (1H, m), 5.55 (1H, qdd, *J*=6.3, 1.20 (1H, dd, *J*=5.4, 9.0Hz), 4.34 (1H, t, *J*=9.0Hz), 4.52-4.58 (1H, m), 5.55 (1H, qdd, *J*=6.3, 1.20 (1H, dd, *J*=5.4, 9.0Hz), 4.34 (1H, t, *J*=9.0Hz), 4.52-4.58 (1H, m), 5.55 (1H, qdd, *J*=6.3, 1.20 (1H, dd, *J*=5.4, 9.0Hz), 4.34 (1H, t, *J*=9.0Hz), 4.52-4.58 (1H, m), 5.55 (1H, qdd, *J*=6.3, 1.20 (1H, dd, *J*=5.4, 9.0Hz), 4.34 (1H, t, *J*=9.0Hz), 4.52-4.58 (1H, m), 5.55 (1H, qdd, *J*=6.3, 1.20 (1H, dd, *J*=5.4, 9.0Hz), 4.34 (1H, t, *J*=9.0Hz), 4.52-4.58 (1H, m), 5.55 (1H, qdd, *J*=6.3, 1.20 (1H, dd, *J*=5.4, 9.0Hz), 4.34 (1H, t, *J*=9.0Hz), 4.52-4.58 (1H, m), 5.55 (1H, qdd, *J*=6.3, 1.20 (1H, dd, *J*=5.4, 9.0Hz), 4.52 (1H, dd, *J*=5.55 (1H, qdd, *J*=6.3, 1.20 (1H, dd, *J*=5.55 (1H, qdd, *J*=6.3), 1.20 (1H, dd, *J*=5.55 (1H, qdd, *J*=5.55 (1H,

1.7, 15.3Hz), 5.72 (1H, qd, J=1.2, 15.3Hz), 6.02 (1H, qdd, J=1.4, 6.6, 9.3Hz); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz) **B** 3.9, 15.1, 17.7, 17.9, 28.4, 36.8, 58.2, 63.5, 71.3, 126.8, 132.8, 133.4, 134.3, 154.1, 171.6; [**B**]_D ²⁵ = λ 21.2 (*c* 1.01, CHCl₃); HRMS calcd for C₁₅H₂₃NO₄Na ([M+Na]⁺). 304.1514. found 304.1524. Diastereoselectivity was determined by HPLC analysis with Mightysil Si-60 (hexane / isopropanol = 60 / 1, 0.3 ml/min, 161 MPa, 254 nm), major diastereomer = 170.6 min, minor diastereomer = 190.3 min; d.s. = 20 : 1.

(4S)-3-[(2E,5S,6E)-5-Hydroxy-2,6-dimethylnona-2,6-dienoyl]-4-isopropyloxazolidin-2-one 5e.



The title compound was prepared according to the General Procedure B and isolated by column chromatography as a colorless oil (55% (conversion yield 65%)).; IR (neat) 3511, 2965, 2931, 2874, 1772, 1686, 1301, 1211, 1119, 755 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (400 MHz) **D**.91 (3H, t, *J*=6.8Hz), 0.93 (3H, t, *J*=6.8Hz), 0.96 (3H, t, *J*=7.6Hz), 1.65 (3H, s), 1.95 (3H, d, *J*=1.4Hz), 2.04 (2H, qd, *J*=7.6, 7.1Hz), 2.30-2.41 (2H, m), 2.54 (1H, m), 2.66 (1H, d, *J*=4.6Hz), 4.13

(1H, dd, J=4.6, 8.5Hz), 4.19 (1H, dd, J=5.4, 9.0Hz), 4.33 (1H, dd, J=8.8, 9.0Hz), 4.51-4.59 (1H, m), 5.45 (1H, t, J=7.1Hz), 6.00 (1H, qdd, J=1.4, 6.3, 8.8Hz); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz) **u** 1.9, 13.8, 14.1, 15.0, 17.8, 20.8, 28.4, 34.9, 58.1, 63.4, 75.6 128.1, 133.0, 134.9, 135.3, 154.0, 171.6; [**u**]_D ²⁵ = $\mathcal{M}4.3$ (*c* 0.34, CHCl₃); HRMS calcd for C₁₇H₂₇NO₄Na ([M+Na]⁺). 332.1837. found 332.1838. Diastereoselectivity was determined by HPLC analysis with Mightysil Si-60 (hexane / isopropanol = 60 / 1, 0.3 ml/min, 161 hMPa, 254 nm), major diastereomer = 170.6 min, minor diastereomer = 190.3 min; d.s. = 20 : 1.

(4S)-3-[(2E,5S)-5-Hydroxy-2-methyl-5-phenylpent-2-enoyl]-4-isopropyloxazolidin-2-one 5f.



The title compound was prepared according to the General Procedure B and isolated by column chromatography as a colorless oil (94%).; IR (neat) 3505, 2964, 2926, 2875, 1778, 1684, 1298, 1211, 1119, 756 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (400 MHz) **18**.93 (3H, d, *J*=6.8Hz), 0.94 (3H, d, *J*=6.8Hz), 1.98 (3H, d, *J*=1.4Hz), 2.37 (1H, sept d, *J*=6.8, 4.4 Hz), 2.54-2.68 (2H, m), 3.27 (1H, br s) 4.21 (1H, dd, *J*=5.1, 9.0Hz), 4.35 (1H, dd, *J*=8.8, 9.0Hz), 4.52-4.59 (1H, m), 4.85 (1H, dd, *J*=3.7 8.8Hz),

6.04 (1H, qdd, J=1.4, 6.3, 9.5Hz), 7.24-7.43 (5H, m); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz) **R** 3.8, 15.1, 17.8, 28.4, 38.9, 58.3, 63.5, 72.6, 125.6, 127.4, 128.4, 133.2, 133.9, 143.5, 154.3, 171.4; [**\frac{1}{2}**]_D ²³ = 725.7 (*c* 1.08, CHCl₃); HRMS calcd for C₁₈H₂₃NO₄Na ([M+Na]⁺). 340.1548. found 340.1541. Diastereoselectivity was determined by HPLC analysis with Mightysil Si-60 (hexane / isopropanol = 60 / 1, 1.0 ml/min, 17 MPa, 254 nm), major diastereomer = 32.7min, minor diastereomer = 35.0 min; d.s. = 86 : 1.

(4S)-3-[(2E,5S)-5-Hydroxydec-2-enoyl]-4-isopropyloxazolidin-2-one 8.



To a solution of hexanal 0.15 ml (1.28 mmol) in CH_2Cl_2 (3.0 ml) was added TiCl₄ (0.64 ml of a 1.0 M solution in CH_2Cl_2 , 0.64 mmol) and a solution of 7 (200 mg, 0.64 mmol) in CH_2Cl_2 (3.0 ml) at 78 °C. After stirring for 6.0 hr at 78 °C, the reaction was quenched with pyridine. After a saturated aq. Rochelle Salt and saturated aq. NaHCO₃ were added, the mixture was warmed to room temperature and stirred vigorously until the resulting

white slurry was completely dissolved, and extracted with ethyl acetate. The extract was washed with water and brine, dried with anhydrous sodium sulfate, and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (hexane / ethyl acetate = 5 / 1) to give 73 mg (38%) of **8** as a colorless oil. IR (neat) 3486, 3093, 2959, 2930, 1779, 1685, 1634, 1206, 1121, 755 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (400 MHz) **1**.87 (3H, t, *J*=6.8Hz), 0.89 (3H, d, *J*=6.8Hz), 0.91 (3H, d, *J*=6.8Hz), 1.22-1.36 (6H, m), 1.40-1.54 (3H, m), 2.34-2.52 (3H, m), 3.73-3.83 (1H, m), 4.11 (1H, dd, *J*=3.6, 8.4Hz), 4.26 (1H, dd, *J*=8.4, 9.2Hz), 4.50-4.54 (1H, m), 4.11 (1H, dd, *J*=3.6, 8.4Hz), 4.26 (1H, dd, *J*=8.4, 9.2Hz), 4.50-4.54 (1H, m), 4.50 (200 MHz) (200 MHz)

m), 7.09-7.18 (1H, m), 7.31 (1H, ddd, *J*=1.2, 15.2Hz); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz) **u** 4.0, 14.7, 18.0, 22.5, 25.2, 28.5, 31.7, 37.2, 40.5, 58.5, 63.4, 70.7, 122.8, 147.2, 154.0, 164.7; HRMS calcd for C₁₆H₂₇NO₄Na ([M+Na]⁺). 320.1837. found 320.1834.

General Procedure C for Vinylogous Mukaiyama aldol reaction of with vinylketene silyl N,O-acetal 10 with aldehyde.

To a solution of aldehyde (1.17 mmol) in CH₂Cl₂ (3.0 ml) was added TiCl₄ (0.59 ml of a 1.0 M solution in CH₂Cl₂, 0.59 mmol) and a solution of **10** (200 mg, 0.59 mmol) in CH₂Cl₂ (3.0 ml) at 78 °C. After stirring for 19 hr, the reaction was quenched with pyridine. After a saturated aq. Rochelle Salt and a saturated aq. NaHCO₃ were added, the mixture was warmed to room temperature and stirred vigorously until the resulting white slurry was completely dissolved, and extracted with ethyl acetate. The extract was washed with water and brine, dried with anhydrous sodium sulfate, and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (hexane / ethyl acetate = 5 / 1) to give the aldol adducts.

(4S)-3-[(2E,4S,5R)-5-Hydroxy-2,4-dimethyldec-2-enoyl]-4-isopropyloxazolidin-2-one 11a.



The title compound was prepared according to the General Procedure C, the reaction mixture was stirred at *¬*78 °C, and isolated by column chromatography as a colorless oil (92%).; IR (neat) 3521, 2961, 2930, 2872, 1771, 1685, 1300, 1211, 755 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (500 MHz) **□B**).89 (3H, t, *J*=6.8Hz), 0.93 (3H, d, *J*=6.1Hz), 0.98 (3H, d, *J*=6.8Hz), 1.22-1.46 (8H, m), 1.61 (3H, d, *J*=7.4Hz), 1.94 (3H, s), 2.34 (1H, qd, *J*=6.8, 11.6Hz), 2.56 (1H, m), 3.02-3.17 (1H, br s),

3.34 (1H, m), 4.19 (1H, dd, J=5.8, 8.9Hz), 4.34 (1H, dd, J=8.9, 9.2Hz), 4.56-4.62 (1H, m), 5.82 (1H, qd, J=1.3, 10.4Hz); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz) **n** 3.9, 14.1, 15.2, 16.1, 17.8, 22.7, 25.3, 28.4, 32.0, 33.8, 40.1, 58.1, 63.4, 75.3, 131.0, 142.4, 154.5, 171.6; [**m**]_D²⁴ = $\lambda 2 1.6$ (c 0.86, CHCl₃); HRMS calcd for C₁₈H₃₁NO₄Na ([M+Na]⁺). 348.2150. found 348.2135.

(4*S*)-3-[(2*E*,4*S*,5*R*)-5-Hydroxy-2,4,6-trimethylhept-2-enoyl]-4-isopropyloxazolidin-2-one **11b**.



The title compound was prepared according to the General Procedure C, the reaction mixture was stirred at $\frac{1}{2}$ 8 °C, and isolated by column chromatography as a colorless oil (99%).; IR (neat) 3528, 2965, 2933, 2875, 1772, 1686, 1300, 1210, 1119, 755 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (400 MHz) 0.90-0.97 (12H, m), 1.04 (3H, t, *J*=6.8Hz), 1.82-1.91 (1H, m), 1.95 (3H, d, *J*=1.5Hz), 2.35 (1H, sept d, *J*=6.8, 4.4Hz), 2.64-2.76 (1H, m), 2.96 (1H, d, *J*=2.7Hz), 3.18 (1H, td, *J*=2.7, 8.3Hz), 4.19 (1H, dd, *J*=5.9, 9.0Hz),

4.34 (1H, t, J=9.0Hz), 4.54-4.59 (1H, m), 5.82 (1H, qd, J=1.5, 10.4Hz); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz) **u** 3.9, 14.7, 15.2, 15.8, 17.8, 120.6, 28.4, 29.2, 37.4, 58.1, 63.4, 79.1, 131.0, 142.4, 154.5, 171.7; [**u**]_D ²³ = λ 6.7 (*c* 2.00, CHCl₃); HRMS calcd for C₁₆H₂₇NO₄Na ([M+Na]⁺). 320.1837. found 320.1823.

(4*S*)-3-[(2*E*,4*S*,5*S*,6*E*)-5-Hydroxy-2,4,6-trimethylnona-2,6-dienoyl]-4-isopropyloxazolidin-2-one **11c**.



The title compound was prepared according to the General Procedure C, the reaction mixture was stirred at 740 °C, and isolated by column chromatography as a colorless oil (67% (conversion yield 81%)).; IR (neat) 3510, 2965, 2931, 2874, 1772, 1686, 1301, 1211, 1119, 756 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (400 MHz) **18**.83 (3H, d, *J*=6.8Hz), 0.90-1.00 (9H, m), 1.67 (3H, s), 1.98 (3H, d, *J*=1.6Hz), 2.07 (2H, quint, *J*=6.8Hz), 2.35 (1H, sept d, *J*=6.8, 4.4Hz), 2.69-2.81 (1H, m), 3.36

(1H, br s), 3.65 (1H, d, J=9.2Hz), 4.20 (1H, dd, J=5.6, 9.2Hz), 4.35 (1H, t, J=9.2Hz), 4.55-4.62 (1H, m), 5.39 (1H, t, J=6.8Hz), 5.79 (1H, qd, J=1.6, 10.4Hz); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz) **18** 0.5, 13.9, 13.9, 15.2, 16.2, 17.8, 20.8, 28.4, 29.7, 37.8, 58.0, 63.4, 82.2, 131.4, 131.7, 133.3, 141.9, 154.4, 171.5; [**19**]_D ²⁵ = **78**.30 (*c* 1.33, CHCl₃); HRMS calcd for C₁₈H₂₉NO₄Na ([M+Na]⁺). 346.1994. found 346.1992.

(4S)-3-[(2E,4S,5S)-5-Hydroxy-2,4-dimethyl-5-phenylpent-2-enoyl]-4-isopropyloxazolidin-2-one 11d.



The title compound was prepared according to the General Procedure C, the reaction mixture was stirred at 730 °C, and isolated by column chromatography as a colorless oil (91%).; IR (neat) 3503, 2966, 2931, 2875, 1771, 1686, 1301, 1211, 757 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (400 MHz) **18**).79 (3H, d, *J*=6.8Hz), 0.95 (6H, d, *J*=6.8Hz), 2.02 (3H, d, *J*=1.5Hz), 2.37 (1H, sept d, *J*=6.8, 4.4Hz), 2.80-2.90 (1H, m), 3.74 (1H, br s) 4.22 (1H, dd, *J*=5.9, 9.0Hz), 4.32 (1H, t, *J*=9.0Hz), 4.37 (1H, d, *J*=9.0Hz), 4.57-4.65

(1H, m), 5.89 (1H, qd, J=1.5, 10.2Hz), 7.27-7.41 (5H, m); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz) **u** 4.1, 15.2, 16.2, 17.9, 28.5, 42.4, 58.1, 63.5, 78.7, 127.2, 127.7, 128.3, 132.2, 141.4, 141.8, 154.6, 171.5; [**u**]_D²⁵ = π 65.4 (*c* 0.87, CHCl₃); HRMS calcd for C₁₉H₂₅NO₄Na ([M+Na]⁺). 354.1681. found 354.1683.

Stereochemical Proofs

Aldol adduct **5a** was transformed to 1,3-diacetoxyoctane by ozonolysis, reduction and acetylation, and the sign of its optical rotation compared to the literature value ($[\texttt{ad}]_D^{24} = \texttt{A}15.2$ (*c* 1.7, CHCl₃).¹ The absolute configuration of aldol aducts **5a-e** was determined by the modified Mosher's method.

Mosher Ester Analysis for 5a.



(S) MTPA ester

¹H NMR (400 MHz) **D0**.87 (3H, t, *J*=7.2Hz), 0.87 (3H, d, *J*=6.8Hz), 0.92 (3H, d, *J*=6.8Hz), 1.20-1.43 (6H, m), 1.60-1.75 (2H, m), 1.88 (3H, d, *J*=1.5Hz), 2.35 (1H, sept d, *J*=6.8, 4.2Hz), 2.40-2.57 (2H, m), 3.54 (3H, s), 4.18 (1H, dd, *J*=5.1, 8.8Hz), 4.31 (1H, t, *J*=8.8Hz), 4.46-4.51 (1H, m), 5.17 (1H, tt, *J*=5.6, 6.8Hz), 5.91 (1H, qt, *J*=1.5, 4.9Hz), 7.37-7.43 (3H, m), 7.47-7.58 (2H, m).

(R)

¹H NMR (400 MHz) **u8**0.83 (3H, t, *J*=6.8Hz), 0.88 (3H, d, *J*=7.1Hz), 0.92 (3H, d, *J*=7.1Hz), 1.10-1.30 (6H, m), 1.57-1.68 (2H, m), 1.91 (3H, d, *J*=1.5Hz), 2.36 (1H, sept d, *J*=6.8, 4.2Hz), 2.47-2.64 (2H, m), 3.55 (3H, s), 4.18 (1H, dd, *J*=5.1, 9.0Hz), 4.32 (1H, t, *J*=9.0Hz), 4.46-4.52 (1H, m), 5.19 (1H, tt, *J*=5.6, 7.1Hz), 5.98 (1H, qt, *J*=1.5, 7.1Hz), 7.37-7.43 (3H, m), 7.50-7.53 (2H, m).

Mosher Ester Analysis for 5b.



(S)

¹H NMR (400 MHz) ^{III}0.87 (3H, d, *J*=6.8Hz), 0.90 (3H, t, *J*=6.8Hz), 0.91 (3H, d, *J*=6.8Hz), 1.22-1.36 (18H, m), 1.55-1.74 (2H, m), 1.87 (3H, d, *J*=1.5Hz), 2.36 (1H, sept d, *J*=6.8, 2.8Hz), 2.40-2.57 (2H, m), 3.54 (3H, s), 4.17 (1H, dd, *J*=5.1, 8.8Hz), 4.31 (1H, t, *J*=8.8Hz), 4.45-4.51 (1H, m), 5.17 (1H, tt, *J*=5.9, 7.1Hz), 5.91 (1H, qt, *J*=1.5, 7.6Hz), 7.37-7.41 (3H, m), 7.50-7.54 (2H, m).

(R)

¹H NMR (400 MHz) **\$\mathbb{D}\$** (3H, d, *J*=6.8Hz), 0.90 (3H, t, *J*=6.8Hz), 0.92 (3H, d, *J*=6.8Hz), 1.14-1.37 (18H, m), 1.55-1.72 (2H, m), 1.91 (3H, d, *J*=1.2Hz), 2.36 (1H, sept d, *J*=6.8, 4.4Hz), 2.47-2.61 (2H, m), 3.54 (3H, s), 4.18 (1H, dd, *J*=5.1, 8.8Hz), 4.31 (1H, t, *J*=8.8Hz), 4.46-4.52 (1H, m), 5.19 (1H, tt, *J*=6.1, 6.4Hz), 5.98 (1H, qt, *J*=1.2, 7.3Hz), 7.36-7.41 (3H, m), 7.50-7.55 (2H, m).

Mosher Ester Analysis for 5c.



(1) Barchi, J.; Moore, R. E.; Patterson, M. L. J. Am. Chem. Soc. 1984, 106, 8193.

(S) MTPA ester

¹H NMR (400 MHz) ^{IIII} M0.87 (3H, d, *J*=7.1Hz), 0.92 (3H, d, *J*=7.1Hz), 0.93 (3H, d, *J*=6.6Hz), 0.95 (3H, d, *J*=6.6Hz), 1.88 (3H, d, *J*=1.0Hz), 2.00 (1H, sept d, *J*=6.6, 5.3Hz), 2.35 (1H, sept d, *J*=7.1, 4.4Hz), 2.43-2.59 (2H, m), 3.52 (3H, s), 4.18 (1H, dd, *J*=5.2, 8.8Hz), 4.31 (1H, t, *J*=8.8Hz), 4.45-4.51 (1H, m), 5.03 (1H, td, *J*=5.3, 5.8Hz), 5.90 (1H, qt, *J*=1.0, 7.1Hz), 7.37-7.42 (3H, m), 7.50-7.54 (2H, m).

(R)

¹H NMR (400 MHz) **1**, 86 (3H, d, *J*=6.8Hz), 0.87 (6H, d, *J*=6.8Hz), 0.92 (3H, d, *J*=6.8Hz), 1.92 (3H, d, *J*=1.2Hz), 1.97 (1H, sept d, *J*=6.8, 5.4Hz), 2.36 (1H, sept d, *J*=6.8, 4.2Hz), 2.47-2.63 (2H, m), 3.54 (3H, s), 4.18 (1H, dd, *J*=4.9, 8.8Hz), 4.31 (1H, t, *J*=8.8Hz), 4.46-4.53 (1H, m), 5.06 (1H, td, *J*=5.4, 6.6Hz), 5.98 (1H, qt, *J*=1.2, 7.1Hz), 7.37-7.42 (3H, m), 7.51-7.55 (2H, m).

Mosher Ester Analysis for 5d.



(S) MTPA ester

¹H NMR (400 MHz) **P**40.86 (3H, d, *J*=6.8Hz), 0.91 (3H, d, *J*=6.8Hz), 1.72 (3H, dd, *J*=1.7, 6.6Hz), 1.85 (3H, d, *J*=1.4Hz), 2.34 (1H, sept d, *J*=7.1, 4.4Hz), 2.44-2.54 (1H, m), 2.52-2.61 (1H, m), 3.53 (3H, s), 4.17 (1H, dd, *J*=5.2, 8.8Hz), 4.31 (1H, t, *J*=8.8Hz), 4.47-4.51 (1H, m), 5.55 (1H, qdd, *J*=1.7, 8.0, 13.9Hz), 5.50-5.57 (1H, m), 5.89 (1H, qd, *J*=6.6, 14.4Hz), 5.90 (1H, qt, *J*=1.4, 7.3Hz), 7.35-7.43 (3H, m), 7.47-7.53 (2H, m).

(R)

¹H NMR (400 MHz) **D**.87 (3H, d, *J*=6.8Hz), 0.92 (3H, d, *J*=6.8Hz), 1.68 (3H, dd, *J*=1.7, 6.6Hz), 1.90 (3H, d, *J*=1.5Hz), 2.35 (1H, sept d, *J*=6.8, 4.2Hz), 2.54 (1H, ddd, *J*=7.1, 7.3, 15.4Hz), 2.64 (1H, ddd, *J*=6.6, 7.3, 15.4Hz), 3.53 (3H, s), 4.18 (1H, dd, *J*=5.1, 9.0Hz), 4.31 (1H, dd, *J*=8.8, 9.0Hz), 4.47-4.53 (1H, m), 5.42 (1H, qdd, *J*=1.7, 6.8, 15.1Hz), 5.52 (1H, ddd, *J*=6.6, 6.8, 7.1Hz), 5.82 (1H, qd, *J*=6.6, 15.1Hz), 5.97 (1H, qt, *J*=1.5, 7.3Hz), 7.36-7.43 (3H, m), 7.46-7.52 (2H, m).

Mosher Ester Analysis for 5e.



(S) MTPA ester

¹H NMR (400 MHz) **1**80.88 (3H, d, *J*=6.6Hz), 0.92 (3H, d, *J*=6.6Hz), 0.95 (3H, t, *J*=7.6Hz), 1.62 (3H, s), 1.86 (3H, s), 1.96-2.08 (2H, m), 2.35 (1H, sept d, *J*=6.6, 4.2Hz), 2.50 (1H, ddd, *J*=6.8, 7.1, 15.3Hz), 2.61 (1H, ddd, *J*=6.8, 7.1, 15.3Hz), 3.52 (3H, s), 4.17 (1H, dd, *J*=3.9, 9.0Hz), 4.31 (1H, t, *J*=9.0Hz), 4.45-4.52 (1H, m), 5.48 (1H, t, *J*=7.1Hz), 5.59 (1H, t, *J*=7.1Hz), 5.84 (1H, t, *J*=6.8Hz), 7.29-7.39 (3H, m), 7.46-7.55 (2H, m).

(R)

¹H NMR (400 MHz) **1**. 87 (3H, d, *J*=6.8Hz), 0.91 (3H, d, *J*=6.8Hz), 0.93 (3H, t, *J*=7.6Hz), 1.46 (3H, s), 1.90 (3H, d, *J*=1.5Hz), 1.94-2.07 (2H, m), 2.35 (1H, sept d, *J*=6.8, 4.2Hz), 2.53 (1H, td, *J*=7.1, 15.4Hz), 2.67 (1H, td, *J*=7.1, 15.4Hz), 3.57 (3H, s), 4.17 (1H, dd, *J*=4.2, 9.0Hz), 4.31 (1H, dd, *J*=8.8, 9.0Hz), 4.47-4.52 (1H, m), 5.45 (1H, t, *J*=7.1Hz), 5.51 (1H, t, *J*=7.1Hz), 5.91 (1H, qt, *J*=1.5, 7.1Hz), 7.33-7.39 (3H, m), 7.46-7.54 (2H, m).

Aldol adduct **5f** was transformed to 1,3-Diacetoxy-3-phenylpropane by three-steps sequence ((i) O₃ then Me₂S; (ii) NaBH₄; (iii) Ac₂O, Py, DMAP.), and the sign of its optical rotation compared to the literature value ($[\texttt{H}]_D^{24} = \texttt{754.1}$ (*c* 0.55, CHCl₃).²

The absolute configuration of aldol adduct 8 was determined by the modified Mosher's method.

Mosher Ester Analysis for 8.



(S)

¹H NMR (400 MHz) **1**80.84 (3H, t, *J*=6.8Hz), 0.88 (3H, d, *J*=6.8Hz), 0.93 (3H, d, *J*=6.8Hz), 1.12-1.38 (6H, m), 1.56-1.73 (2H, m), 2.40 (1H, sept d, *J*=6.8, 2.4Hz), 2.65 (2H, dd, *J*=6.1, 6.4Hz), 3.55 (3H, s), 4.22 (1H, dd, *J*=2.4, 9.0Hz), 4.28 (1H, dd, *J*=8.3, 9.0Hz), 4.44-4.51 (1H, m), 5.23 (1H, quint, *J*=6.1Hz), 7.00-7.09 (1H, m), 7.34 (1H, t, *J*=15.4 Hz), 7.38-7.43 (3H, m), 7.49-7.54 (2H, m).

(R)

¹H NMR (400 MHz) **4**. 85 (3H, t, *J*=7.1Hz), 0.87 (3H, d, *J*=7.1Hz), 0.93 (3H, d, *J*=7.1Hz), 1.17-1.40 (6H, m), 1.59-1.76 (2H, m), 2.39 (1H, sept d, *J*=7.1, 3.6Hz), 2.54-2.68 (2H, m), 3.53 (3H, s), 4.22 (1H, dd, *J*=2.9, 9.0Hz), 4.28 (1H, dd, *J*=8.3, 9.0Hz), 4.43-4.52 (1H, m), 5.20-5.26 (1H, m), 6.90-7.00 (1H, m), 7.26 (1H, t, *J*=16.3Hz), 7.36-7.41 (3H, m), 7.49-7.54 (2H, m).

⁽²⁾ Matsuura, F.; Hamada, Y.; Shioiri, T. Tetrahedron 1993, 49, 8211.

Aldol adduct **11a** was transformed to metyl ester by three-steps sequence ((i) O_3 then Me_2S ; (ii) $NaClO_2$, NaH_2PO_4 ; (iii) TMSCHN₂, MeOH), and the sign of its optical rotation compared to the literature value ($[\mathbb{H}]_D^{24} = \mathbb{73.7}$ (*c* 2.03, CHCl₃).³ The absolute configuration of aldol adduct **11a** was checked by the modified Mosher's method.

Mosher Ester Analysis for 11a.



자제동 태양 - 매송 (ppm)

(S)

¹H NMR (400 MHz) **1**80.85 (3H, t, *J*=6.8Hz), 0.86 (3H, d, *J*=6.8Hz), 0.90 (3H, d, *J*=7.1Hz), 0.93 (3H, d, *J*=6.8Hz), 1.24-1.34 (6H, m), 1.59-1.79 (2H, m), 1.94 (3H, d, *J*=1.4Hz), 2.33 (1H, sept d, *J*=6.8, 4.4Hz), 2.83-2.92 (1H, m), 3.56 (3H, s), 4.15 (1H, dd, *J*=5.4, 9.0Hz), 4.30 (1H, dd, *J*=8.8, 9.0Hz), 4.46-4.52 (1H, m), 5.06-5.12 (1H, m), 5.87 (1H, qd, *J*=1.4, 10.0Hz), 7.37-7.42 (3H, m), 7.52-7.57 (2H, m).

(R)

¹H NMR (400 MHz) **18**0.84 (3H, t, *J*=6.8Hz), 0.88 (3H, d, *J*=6.8Hz), 0.92 (3H, d, *J*=7.1Hz), 1.03 (3H, d, *J*=6.8Hz), 1.13-1.30 (6H, m), 1.50-1.70 (2H, m), 1.94 (3H, d, *J*=1.5Hz), 2.37 (1H, sept d, *J*=6.8, 4.4Hz), 2.83-2.96 (1H, m), 3.53 (3H, s), 4.17 (1H, dd, *J*=5.1, 9.0Hz), 4.31 (1H, t, *J*=9.0Hz), 4.46-4.53 (1H, m), 5.06-5.13 (1H, m), 5.84 (1H, qd, *J*=1.5, 9.8Hz), 7.36-7.43 (3H, m), 7.52-7.57 (2H, m).

Aldol adduct **11b** was transformed to acetal by ozonolysis and literature procedure, and the ¹H NMR spectrum was identical to that reported.⁴ The absolute configuration of aldol adduct **11b** was determined by the modified Mosher's method.

⁽³⁾ Watabu, H.; Ohkubo, M.; Matsubara, H.; Sakai, T.; Tsuboi, S.; Utaka, M. Chem. Lett. 1989, 12, 2183.

⁽⁴⁾ Harada, T.; Egusa, T.; Igarashi, Y.; Kinugasa, M.; Oku, A. J. Org. Chem. 2002, 67, 7080.

Mosher Ester Analysis for 11b.



(S)

¹H NMR (400 MHz) **ub**.87 (3H, d, *J*=7.1Hz), 0.88 (3H, d, *J*=7.1Hz), 0.91 (3H, d, *J*=7.1Hz), 0.94 (3H, d, *J*=7.1Hz), 0.94 (3H, d, *J*=6.8Hz), 1.91 (3H, d, *J*=1.0Hz), 1.97-2.08 (1H, m), 2.35 (1H, sept d, *J*=7.1, 4.4Hz), 2.89-2.98 (1H, m), 3.54 (3H, s), 4.17 (1H, dd, *J*=5.4, 8.8Hz), 4.31 (1H, dd, *J*=8.8, 9.0Hz), 4.46-4.54 (1H, m), 4.95 (1H, dd, *J*=3.2, 8.3Hz), 5.96 (1H, qd, *J*=1.0, 10.0Hz), 7.35-7.42 (3H, m), 7.56-7.62 (2H, m).

(R)

¹H NMR (400 MHz) **ub**.83 (3H, d, *J*=6.6Hz), 0.89 (3H, d, *J*=7.1Hz), 0.90 (3H, d, *J*=6.6Hz), 0.92 (3H, d, *J*=7.1Hz), 1.00 (3H, d, *J*=6.8Hz), 1.91 (3H, d, *J*=1.4Hz), 1.90-2.04 (1H, m), 2.39 (1H, sept d, *J*=7.1, 4.4Hz), 2.90-3.00 (1H, m), 3.51 (3H, s), 4.18 (1H, dd, *J*=5.1, 9.0 Hz), 4.31 (1H, dd, *J*=8.5, 9.0Hz), 4.45-4.52 (1H, m), 4.97 (1H, dd, *J*=4.2, 7.6), 5.94 (1H, qd, *J*=1.4, 10.0Hz), 7.37-7.42 (3H, m), 7.54-7.59 (2H, m).

Aldol adduct **11c** was transformed to ketone by ozonolysis and literature procedure, and the ${}^{1}H$ NMR spectrum was identical to that reported.⁵ The absolute configuration of aldol adduct **11c** was determined by the modified Mosher's method.

Mosher Ester Analysis for 11c.



(S) MTPA ester

¹H NMR (400 MHz) **1**, 0.89 (3H, d, *J*=6.8Hz), 0.92 (3H, d, *J*=6.8Hz), 0.93 (3H, d, *J*=7.1Hz), 0.97 (3H, t, *J*=7.6Hz), 1.65 (3H, d, *J*=1.2Hz), 1.77 (3H, d, *J*=1.4Hz), 2.01-2.11 (2H, m), 2.39 (1H, sept d, *J*=6.8, 4.4Hz), 2.86-2.96 (1H, m), 3.52 (3H, s), 4.18 (1H, dd, *J*=4.6, 9.0Hz), 4.30 (1H, dd, *J*=8.8, 9.0Hz), 4.43-4.49 (1H, m), 5.31 (1H, d, *J*=8.5Hz), 5.61 (1H, qt, *J*=1.2, 7.0Hz), 5.76 (1H, qd, *J*=1.4, 9.8Hz), 7.32-7.36 (3H, m), 7.46-7.50 (2H, m).

⁽⁵⁾ Toshima, K.; Jyojima, T.; Yamaguchi, H.; Noguchi, Y.; Yoshida, T.; Murase, H.; Nakata, M.; Matsumura, J. Org. Chem. 1997, 62, 3271.

(R)

¹H NMR (400 MHz) **(b**).89 (3H, d, *J*=7.1Hz), 0.91 (3H, d, *J*=7.8Hz), 0.93 (3H, d, *J*=7.1Hz), 0.96 (3H, t, *J*=7.6Hz), 1.40 (3H, d, *J*=1.2Hz), 1.88 (3H, d, *J*=1.5Hz), 1.98-2.09 (2H, m), 2.39 (1H, sept d, *J*=7.1, 4.2Hz), 2.84-2.92 (1H, m), 3.52 (3H, s), 4.19 (1H, dd, *J*=4.6, 9.0Hz), 4.31 (1H, dd, *J*=8.8, 9.0Hz), 4.44-4.50 (1H, m), 5.17 (1H, d, *J*=9.2Hz), 5.58 (1H, qt, *J*=1.2, 7.3Hz), 5.79 (1H, qd, *J*=1.5, 10.0Hz), 7.34-7.38 (3H, m), 7.45-7.50 (2H, m).

Aldol adduct **11d** was transformed to diol by two-steps sequence ((i) O_3 then Me_2S ; (ii) $NaBH_4$), and the sign of its optical rotation compared to the literature value ($[\texttt{H}]_D^{25} = 740.8$ (c 1.04, CHCl₃).⁶

(6) Abiko, A.; Liu, J.; Masamune, S. J. Am. Chem. Soc. 1997, 119, 2586.























































