Synthesis of the Core Framework of the Cornexistins by Intramolecular Nozaki-Hiyama-Kishi Coupling

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Abstract: A new and direct approach to the construction of the core framework of the herbicidal natural products cornexistin and hydroxycornexistin has been developed. Formation of the nine-membered carbocycle found in the natural products has been accomplished by an intramolecular Nozaki-Hiyama-Kishi reaction between a vinylic iodide and an aldehyde. Good yields of carbocyclic products were obtained from the reaction, but diastereomeric mixtures of allylic alcohols were produced. The cyclisation reaction was successful irrespective of the relative configuration of the stereogenic centres in the cyclisation precursor.

Keywords: cornexistins; nonadride; natural product; herbicide; nine-membered carbocycle; Nozaki-Hiyama-Kishi reaction; cyclisation

1. Introduction

1.1. Isolation and Herbicial Activities of the Cornexistins

Cornexistin and hydroxycornexistin are structurally unique members of the nonadride family of natural products (Figure 1) [1–5]. Cornexistin was first isolated from a culture of the fungus Paecilomyces variotii Bainier (strain SANK 21086) by researchers at Sankyo Co. in 1987 and hydroxycornexistin was isolated from the same strain of the fungus by workers at DowElanco eight years later. Both compounds have attracted the interest of the agrochemical industry because of the potent and selective herbicidal activities they possess and because they are prone to rapid degradation on exposure to light or when treated with acid or base [6]. The cornexistins are unusual members of the nonadride family of natural products because they possess a single maleic anhydride unit embedded in their structures whereas most of the other nonadrides possess two [7].

Cornexistin and hydroxycornexistin both display potent herbicidal activity against grasses and broadleaf weeds but are well tolerated by some crop plants [1–5]. Hydroxycornexistin has particularly high activity and is effective against many types of broadleaf weeds [4,5]. It has been suggested that the cornexistins, or metabolised products thereof, exert their herbicidal activities by interfering with one or more aspartate amino transferase enzymes [8], but their precise mode of action has yet to be elucidated.

Figure 1. The cornexistin natural products.
fully. The selective and potent herbicidal activity of the cornexistins combined with their apparently novel mode of action and non-persistence in the environment means that these natural products have significant potential as lead compounds in the search for novel, biorational post-emergence weed control agents that can be used in arable crop production.

1.2. Previous Synthetic Studies on the Cornexistins

Although the cornexistins have significant potential as novel lead compounds in the search for new herbicides, they have been the subject of few synthetic studies and very little has been published concerning their total synthesis. Aside from our own previously published work (vide infra) [9,10], the only attempt to synthesise either cornexistin or hydroxycornexistin to have been reported is that of Taylor and co-workers [11]. In this study, the oxidative ring opening of a hexahydroindene system was used to create the fully functionalised nine-membered carbocyclic core structure. However, this approach did not culminate in the total synthesis of either natural product.

Our interest in both cornexistin and hydroxycornexistin as targets for total synthesis was aroused by the combination of the synthetic challenges presented by the natural products and their potent herbicidal activities. Both compounds possess a relatively rare nine-membered carbocycle fused to a highly reactive maleic anhydride unit, a combination of structural features that poses a formidable test to conventional methods of ring construction. The cornexistins also present several interesting problems concerning stereocontrol; control of the exocyclic alkene configuration is especially challenging.

We have already shown that a ring-closing metathesis (RCM) reaction can be used to construct the core of the cornexistins from a relatively simple diene precursor [9]. Dihydroxylation of the resulting Δ⁵,₆-cyclononene resulted in installation of hydroxyl groups at C-5 and C-6. Unfortunately, the configuration at the hydroxyl-bearing carbon (C-5) was not that found in the natural products and all attempts to invert the configuration at this stereogenic centre were unsuccessful. Ultimately, a synthesis of 5-epi-hydroxycornexistin was completed instead of the natural product [10].

The failure of the original route motivated us to explore a completely new approach to the synthesis of cornexistin and hydroxycornexistin. In this second-generation approach, we planned to create the C-5 stereogenic centre with the correct configuration during the cyclisation reaction used to assemble the nine-membered ring, instead of attempting to perform late-stage introduction of the hydroxyl group after ring construction.

1.3. Retrosynthetic Analysis of the Cornexistins and Synthesis Design

The synthetic strategy we chose to adopt in our second-generation approach to the synthesis of the cornexistins was informed by the retrosynthetic analysis presented in Scheme 1. Conversion of the C-6 carbonyl group into an exocyclic alkene and transformation of the maleic anhydride unit into a furan suggested i as a late-stage intermediate. Tethering of the C-8 hydroxyl group and C-14 carbon in the form of a butenolide and ring-opening of the C-5–C-6 bond by scission of the allylic alcohol then led to the aldehyde ii. Subsequent functional group conversion of the iodoalkene into an alkyne and the aldehyde into a hydroxyl group suggested the alcohol iii as intermediate. Finally, cleavage of the C-9–C-10 bond resulted in the disconnection of the compound into two relatively simple fragments of similar size and complexity: the halomethylfuran iv and the metallated butenolide v.

The key step in the synthetic route suggested by the retrosynthetic analysis presented in Scheme 1 was the intramolecular Nozaki-Hiyama-Kishi (NHK) reaction of a vinylic halide with an aldehyde [12]. At the outset of our synthetic studies there appeared to be no published examples of the use of this reaction to construct a nine-membered carbocycle. However, after completion of the work described in this paper [13], Hosokawa and co-workers reported the use of an intramolecular NHK reaction to prepare a nine-membered carbocycle during their synthesis of the fused bicyclic core structure of the marine natural product cristaxenicin A [14].
2. Results and Discussion

2.1. Synthesis of the Butenolide Fragment 4

Synthetic work commenced with the four-step synthesis of the stannylated lactone 4 (corresponding to intermediate v in the retrosynthetic analysis) from the simple 4-aminobut-2-enolide 1, which was prepared by the condensation reaction of tetronic acid with pyrrolidine (Scheme 2) [15]. Deprotonation of the lactone 1 with t-butyllithium and alkylation of the resulting anion with TIPS-protected propargyl bromide [16] afforded the alkyne 2 in high yield when an excess (typically five equivalents) of the alkylating agent was employed. Enamine hydrolysis under acidic conditions and conversion of the resulting enol into the stable enol triflate 3 was followed by a palladium-catalysed reaction with hexamethyl ditin to produce the required stannane 4 (NMR spectra in Supplementary Material) in reasonable yield [17].

2.2. Synthesis of the Chloromethylfuran Fragment 12

Chloride 12 (corresponding to iv in the retrosynthetic analysis), the coupling partner required for construction of the complete carbon skeleton of hydroxycornexistin, was synthesised from the known aldehyde 5 (available from a 3,4-furandicarboxylate diester) as shown in Scheme 3 [18]. Grignard addition of n-propylmagnesium bromide to the aldehyde 5 delivered the alcohol 6 and this compound was oxidised with manganese (IV) oxide to produce the ketone 7. Wittig methylenation of the ketone 7 afforded the alkene 8 and a subsequent hydroboration reaction provided the alcohol 9. Protection of the alcohol as a t-butyldiphenylsilyl ether produced the furan 10 and selective cleavage of the t-butyldimethylsilyl ether delivered the alcohol 11. The alcohol 11 was converted into the chloride 12 (NMR spectra in Supplementary Material) directly and in high yield upon treatment with methanesulfonyl chloride [19]. Thus, the aldehyde 5 was converted into the chloride 12 in 7 steps and with an overall yield of 50% (an average yield of > 90% per step).
Scheme 3. Synthesis of the chloromethylfuran 12. Reagents and conditions: a n-PrMgCl, THF, –78 °C→rt, 90%; b MnO₂, CH₂Cl₂, reflux, 90%; c Ph₃PCH₂Br, NaHMDS, THF, 0 °C, 95%; d (i) 9-BBN, THF, 55 °C, (ii) NaOH aq., EtOH, 0 °C, (iii) 30% H₂O₂, 50 °C, 89%; e t-BuPh₂SiCl, Et₃N, DMAP, CH₂Cl₂, rt, 91%; f PPTS, EtOH, 40 °C, 94%; g MeSO₂Cl, Et₃N, CH₂Cl₂, rt, 90%.

2.3. Palladium-Mediated Coupling of the Stannane and Chloride to Complete the Skeleton of Hydroxycornexistin

The stannane 4 and the chloride 12 were subjected to a high-yielding sp²–sp³ coupling reaction mediated by the combination of tris(dibenzylideneacetone)dipalladium(0) and triphenylarsine (Scheme 4) [20]. The resulting bicyclic compound 13 was then subjected to double desilylation to reveal the alcohol 14. Palladium-mediated regioselective hydrostannylation of the alkyne followed by tin-iodine exchange delivered the vinylic iodide 15 [21]. A mixture of diastereomers had been generated as a consequence of the coupling of two racemic fragments (4 and 12), but the diastereomeric iodides 15a and 15b (NMR spectra in Supplementary Materials) were separable by standard silica gel column chromatography, which allowed them to be characterized fully (vide infra) and the NHK cyclisation reaction of each isomer to be explored separately.

Scheme 4. Assembly of the complete carbon backbone by Stille coupling of the vinylic stannane 4 and the chloride 12.

2.4. Construction of the Nine-Membered Ring of Hydroxycornexistin by Use of the Nozaki-Hiyama-Kishi Reaction

Cyclisation of the aldehyde (corresponding to ii in Scheme 1) generated from the vinylic iodide 15a, the diastereomer that possesses incorrect relative stereochemistry (S⁺,S⁺), was explored first (Scheme 5). Oxidation was performed using the Dess-Martin periodinane and treatment of the resulting aldehyde
with a large excess of chromium(II) chloride and a sub-stoichiometric amount (10 mol%) of nickel(II) chloride in dry, degassed DMSO produced an intramolecular NHK reaction to give the tricyclic products 16a and 16b in yields of 49% and 13% respectively (NMR spectra in Supplementary Material). The major isomer (16a) was a crystalline solid and crystals suitable for analysis by X-ray diffraction were obtained [22]. X-ray diffraction data confirmed that the alcohol 16a has the relative stereochemistry shown and by extension that 15a is the diastereomer shown in Scheme 5.

Scheme 5. Cyclisation of 15a to give the nine-membered ring by use of a Nozaki-Hiyama-Kishi reaction.

The cyclization reaction of the aldehyde derived from the alcohol 15b was also explored (Scheme 6). Oxidation of the alcohol 15b proceeded in excellent yield and treatment of the resulting aldehyde with a large excess of chromium(II) chloride and a sub-stoichiometric amount (13 mol%) of nickel(II) chloride in dry, degassed DMSO produced an inseparable mixture (2.4:1 ratio, C-5 configuration not established) of the diastereomeric alcohols 16c and 16d (NMR spectra in Supplementary Material) in 43% yield. In an attempt to improve the diastereomeric ratio of the allylic alcohols, an oxidation and reduction sequence was performed. Oxidation of the mixture of alcohols produced the enone 17 (1H-NMR spectrum in Supplementary Material) and subsequent Luche reduction returned a mixture of the alcohols 16c and 16d with a similar diastereomeric ratio to that obtained from the original NHK cyclization reaction.

Scheme 6. Cyclisation of 15a to give the nine-membered ring by use of a Nozaki-Hiyama-Kishi reaction and an attempt to improve the diastereomeric ratio by sequential alcohol oxidation and ketone reduction.

3. Conclusions

We have shown that it is possible to assemble the core structure of the cornexistins by a short and convergent route. Palladium-mediated $sp^2$-$sp^3$ coupling of the vinylic stannane 4 with the chloromethylfuran 12, conversion of the coupled product 13 into the vinylic iodides 15 and subsequent sequential oxidation and intramolecular Nozaki-Hiyama-Kishi (NHK) reaction was used to construct the nine-membered ring. The intramolecular NHK reactions of aldehydes derived from alcohols 15a and 15b have been accomplished in reasonable yield, which demonstrates that cyclisation is successful irrespective of the relative configuration of the stereogenic centres present in the vinylic iodide. This finding means that either diastereomer can be used as a cyclisation precursor, which should permit greater flexibility in latter stages of the synthetic route.
4. Materials and Methods

Air and/or moisture sensitive reactions were performed under an atmosphere of Argon in flame-dried apparatus. When necessary, solvents were dried and purified using a Pure Solv™ solvent purification system (SPS). IR spectra were recorded using a type IIA diamond single reflection element on a Shimadzu FTIR-8400 instrument. The IR spectrum of the compound (solid or liquid) was obtained by analysis of a thin layer at ambient temperature. 1H and 13C-NMR spectra were recorded using either a Bruker 400 MHz or 500 MHz Spectrospin spectrometer at ambient temperature; 13C-NMR NMR spectra were recorded at 101 MHz or 126 MHz. Mass spectra were obtained by ionisation under EI, FAB, CI and ESI conditions on a Jeol MStation JMS-700 instrument. Elemental analyses were performed on an Exeter Analytical Elemental Analyser EA 440 by technical staff at the University of Glasgow. Melting points were recorded with an Electrothermal IA 9100 apparatus.

4.1. Synthesis of 4-(pyrrolidin-1-yl)-5-(3-triisopropylsilylprop-2-ynyl)furan-2(5H)-one (2)

To a solution of 1 (653 mg, 4.26 mmol) in THF (6 mL) at −78 °C was added carefully a solution of t-BuLi (4.0 mL of a 1.6 m solution in hexane, 6.4 mmol, 1.5 equiv.). The mixture was stirred for 30 min before a solution of 3-bromo-1-(triisopropylsilyl)-1-propyne (5.88 g, 21.4 mmol, 5.0 equiv.) in THF (8 mL) cooled to −78 °C was added carefully. After 3 h, the mixture was allowed to warm to room temperature over 45 min, and the reaction was quenched by the addition of saturated aqueous NH4Cl solution (10 mL). The mixture was diluted with ethyl acetate (20 mL) and the phases were separated. The aqueous phase was extracted with ethyl acetate (2 × 20 mL) and the combined organic extracts were washed with brine (20 mL), then dried over MgSO4, filtered and concentrated in vacuo. Rechromatography on a column of PE-EtOAc (1:1) afforded the desired alkyne (1.82 g, 81% over two steps) as a colourless solid. M.p. 42−43 °C; Rf = 0.81 (PE-EtOAc, 5:5); 1H-NMR (400 MHz, CDCl3) δ 4.95 (1H, dd, J = 4.5, 3.5 Hz), 4.55 (1H, s), 3.32 (4H, br s), 3.00 (1H, dd, J = 17.8, 3.5 Hz), 2.80 (1H, dd, J = 17.8, 4.5 Hz), 2.12−2.02 (2H, m), 1.99−1.90 (2H, m), 1.03 (21H, s); 13C-NMR (101 MHz, CDCl3) δ 173.9, 167.1, 100.6, 84.5, 83.3, 76.0 (CH-C3), 24.2, 18.7, 11.3; LRMS (CI, isobutane): m/z (int) 348 (98), 137 (61), 121 (51), 89 (94); HRMS (CI, isobutane) calculated for C20H34NO2Si [M + H]+: 348.2359; found 348.2364. Anal. calculated for C20H33NO2Si: C, 69.11; H, 9.57; N, 4.03. Found: C, 69.07; H, 9.65; N, 4.09.

4.2. Synthesis of 5-oxo-2-(3-triisopropylsilylprop-2-ynyl)-2,5-dihydrofuran-3-yl trifluoromethanesulfonate (3)

A solution of the lactone 2 (1.83 g, 5.27 mmol) was added to a solution of hydrochloric acid in EtOH (30 mL of a 1.2 m solution, 38 mmol, 7.1 equiv.) at 0 °C followed by water (3.0 mL). The mixture was heated at 78 °C for 5 h, cooled to room temperature and diluted with water (10 mL) and Et2O (40 mL). The phases were separated and the aqueous phase was extracted with Et2O (2 × 20 mL). The organic extracts were combined and washed with brine (20 mL), then dried over MgSO4, filtered and concentrated in vacuo. Azeotropic removal of water with toluene (3 × 50 mL) provided an orange residue that was used directly in the next step.

To a solution of the crude acid in CH2Cl2 (53 mL) at −78 °C was added dropwise freshly distilled Hünig’s base (1.40 mL, 8.03 mmol, 1.5 equiv.), and after 5 min triflic anhydride (4.15 mL, 6.96 mmol, 1.3 equiv.). The dark red solution was stirred at −78 °C for 1 h, then diluted with CH2Cl2 (30 mL) and warmed to room temperature. The reaction was quenched by the addition of water (20 mL) and the phases were separated. The aqueous phase was extracted with CH2Cl2 (2 × 20 mL), the organic extracts were combined, washed with brine (50 mL), dried with Na2SO4, filtered and concentrated in vacuo. The residue was purified by flash column chromatography (PE-Et2O, 9.1 → 4:1) to afford the triflate 3 (1.82 g, 81% over two steps) as a colourless solid. M.p. 42−43 °C; Rf = 0.81 (PE-EtOAc, 5:5); 1H-NMR (400 MHz, CDCl3) δ 6.08 (1H, d, J = 1.2 Hz), 5.07 (1H, ddd, J = 4.8, 3.5, 1.2 Hz), 3.09 (1H, dd, J = 17.7, 4.8 Hz), 2.84 (1H, dd, J = 17.7, 3.5 Hz), 1.03 (21H, s); 13C-NMR (101 MHz, CDCl3) δ 167.8, 167.2, 118.6 (q, J = 322 Hz), 104.8, 97.3, 87.1, 76.3, 23.1, 18.6, 76.3, 23.1, 18.6.
1.3 equiv.) was added and the mixture was heated at reflux for 1.5 h. Further Pd(PPh$_3$)$_{11.2}$; LRMS (CI, isobutane): m/z (int) 427 (26), 334 (11), 279 (32), 276 (21), 235 (15), 181 (11), 133 (27), 97 (35), 71 (100). HRMS (CI, isobutane) calculated for C$_{17}$H$_{25}$F$_3$O$_3$SSi [M + H]$^+$: 427.1222; found 427.1223. Anal. calculated for C$_{17}$H$_{25}$F$_3$O$_3$SSi: C, 47.87; H, 5.91. Found: C, 47.85; H, 5.97.

### 4.3. Synthesis of 4-trimethylstannyl-5-(3-triisopropylsilylprop-2-yn-1-yl)-2,5-dihydrofuran-2-one (4)

In a 50 mL 3-necked flask containing thoroughly flame-dried LiCl (600 mg, 14.2 mmol, 8.0 equiv.) and Pd(PPh$_3$)$_3$ (80.1 mg, 0.0693 mmol, 3.9 mol %) was added THF (5 mL). A solution of triflate 3 (755 mg, 1.77 mmol) in THF (17 mL) was added. After 5 min hexamethylditin (480 µL, 4.55 g, 30.2 mmol, 3.3 mol %) was then added and the mixture was heated at reflux for 1.5 h. Further Pd(PPh$_3$)$_3$ (67.8 mg, 0.0586 mmol, 3.3 mol %) was then added and the mixture was stirred for 1.5 h. The mixture was cooled to 0 °C and the reaction was quenched with saturated aqueous NaHCO$_3$ (15 mL) and diluted with Et$_2$O (40 mL). The phases were separated and the aqueous phase was extracted with Et$_2$O (2 × 30 mL). The organic extracts were combined, washed with brine (40 mL), dried with Na$_2$SO$_4$, filtered and concentrated in vacuo. The crude product was purified by flash column chromatography (PE-EtO, 4:1) to give the corresponding stannane 4:1 (419 mg, 54%) as a pale yellow solid. M.p. 69–72 °C; R$_f$ = 0.21 (PE-EtO, 4:1); IR: ν$_{max}$ 2940, 2863, 2176, 1751, 918, 880, 779 cm$^{-1}$; 1H-NMR (400 MHz, CDCl$_3$) δ 6.22 (1H, d, J = 1.9 Hz), 5.21 (1H, ddd, J = 5.3, 3.6, 1.9 Hz), 3.04 (1H, dd, J = 17.3, 5.3 Hz), 2.65 (1H, dd, J = 17.3, 3.6 Hz), 1.01 (21H, br s), 0.36 (9H, s); $^{13}$C-NMR (101 MHz, CDCl$_3$) δ 175.4, 172.4, 131.1, 100.4, 85.8, 85.5, 25.1, 18.7, 11.3, −9.2; LRMS (CI, isobutane): m/z (int) 443 (76), 441 (57), 337 (11), 279 (48), 257 (15), 235 (12), 113 (20), 69 (100). HRMS (CI, isobutane) calculated for C$_{19}$H$_{25}$O$_2$Sn$^{125}$Sn [M + H]$^+$: 443.1429; found 443.1424.

### 4.4. Synthesis of 4-(tert-butyldimethylsilyloxy)methylfuran-3-yl]butan-1-ol (6)

To a suspension of lithium aluminium hydride (4.74 g, 125 mmol, 2.3 equiv.) in THF (200 mL) at −78 °C was added a solution of dimethyl 3,4-furandicarboxylate (10.0 g, 54.3 mmol) in THF (200 mL) over 20 min at −78 °C. The solution was warmed gently to room temperature over 2 h and stirred overnight. The reaction was cooled to 0 °C and quenched carefully by success addition of water (4.7 mL), aqueous NaOH (1 M, 4.7 mL) and water (13 mL). After warming to room temperature and stirring for 1 h, a cloudy white suspension was formed. MgSO$_4$ (~15 g) was added and the mixture was filtered through a pad of Celite and washed with ethyl acetate (1 L). After concentration in vacuo, the pale-yellow oil obtained was used directly for the next step.

To a solution of the crude diol obtained (6.95 g, ~54.2 mmol) in CH$_2$Cl$_2$ (450 mL) was added activated manganese(II) oxide (28.3 g, 326 mmol, 6.0 equiv.) at room temperature. The mixture was stirred vigorously for 2.5 h and further manganese(II) oxide (9.50 g, 108 mmol, 2.0 equiv.) was added three times at regular intervals. The black suspension was then filtered through a pad of Celite and washed with CH$_2$Cl$_2$ (1.5 L). After concentration in vacuo, the crude yellow oil was obtained and used directly in the next step.

To a solution of the crude aldehyde 5 (~27.5 mmol) in THF (250 mL) at −78 °C was added dropwise n-propylmagnesium chloride (23.5 mL of a 2.0 M solution in THF, 46.6 mmol, 1.7 equiv.). The solution was stirred at −78 °C for 1.5 h, warmed to 0 °C and the reaction was quenched by the addition of a saturated aqueous solution of NH$_4$Cl (35 mL). Water (35 mL) and Et$_2$O (60 mL) were added and the phases separated. The aqueous phase was extracted with Et$_2$O (2 × 60 mL) and the
organic extracts washed with brine (120 mL), dried over MgSO₄, filtered and concentrated in vacuo. The residual material was purified by flash column chromatography (PE-Et₂O, 9:1) to give the desired alcohol 6 as a colourless oil.

The same procedure was used to convert aldehyde B in the alcohol 6 and the batches were combined (10.7 g, 69% over 4 steps). Rf = 0.34 (PE-Et₂O, 9:1); IR νmax 3349, 2955, 2929, 2858, 1749, 1669, 960, 877, 815, 777, 760, 742 cm⁻¹; ¹H-NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.30 (2H, d, J = 1.7 Hz), 7.40 (1H, q, J = 1.7 Hz), 4.87 (2H, d, J = 1.7 Hz), 2.69 (2H, t, J = 7.3 Hz), 1.72 (2H, qt, J = 7.4, 7.3 Hz), 0.97 (3H, s), 0.93 (9H, s), 0.10 (6H, s); ¹³C-NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 196.3, 148.5, 141.6, 127.1, 125.4, 58.8, 42.3, 26.1, 18.5, 17.9, 14.0, −5.3; LRMS (CI, isobutane): m/z (int) 283 (46), 225 (8), 89 (100), 69 (10). HRMS (CI, isobutane) calculated for C₁₅H₂₇O₅Si [M + H]⁺: 283.1729; found 283.1732.

4.5. Synthesis of 1-[4-(tert-butyldimethylsilyloxy)methylfuran-3-yl]butan-1-one (7)

To a solution of alcohol 6 (522 mg, 1.94 mmol) in CH₂Cl₂ (20 mL) was added activated manganese(II) oxide (3.43 g, 39.5 mmol, 20 equiv.). The mixture was stirred at room temperature for 2 h, then heated at reflux for 2 h, and stirred overnight at room temperature. The suspension was filtered through a pad of Celite and washed with CH₂Cl₂ (500 mL). The filtrate was concentrated in vacuo and the residue was purified by flash column chromatography (PE-Et₂O, 19:1), affording the desired ketone 7 (468 mg, 90%) as a colourless oil. Rf = 0.63 (PE-Et₂O, 9:1); IR νmax 2957, 2930, 2857, 1636, 874, 814, 777 cm⁻¹; ¹H-NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.36 (1H, s), 7.34 (1H, s), 5.12 (1H, d, J = 0.9 Hz), 4.63 (2H, s), 2.99 (2H, t, J = 7.4 Hz), 1.51 (2H, qt, J = 7.4, 7.3 Hz), 0.92 (3H, t, J = 7.4 Hz), 0.91 (9H, s), 0.08 (6H, s); ¹³C-NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 141.4, 140.5, 139.8, 125.7, 124.7, 112.6, 57.6, 38.6, 26.0, 21.5, 18.5, 14.0, −5.1; HRMS (ESI) calculated for C₁₆H₂₅NaO₅Si [M + Na]⁺: 303.1751; found 303.1744.

4.6. Synthesis of tert-butyldimethyl[4-(pent-1-en-2-yl)furan-3-yl]methoxy)silane (8)

To a solution of methyltriphenylphosphonium bromide (2.87 g, 8.03 mmol, 5.0 equiv.) in THF (7.5 mL) at 0 °C was added dropwise a solution of NaHMDS (6.4 mL of a 1.0 m solution in THF, 6.4 mmol, 4.0 equiv.). The bright yellow suspension was warmed to room temperature and stirred for 1 h, before being cooled to 0 °C. A solution of ketone 7 (453 mg, 1.60 mmol) in THF (7 mL) was added dropwise and the mixture was stirred for 1 h at room temperature. The reaction was quenched by the addition of a saturated aqueous solution of NH₄Cl (10 mL) and the mixture was diluted with Et₂O (30 mL). The phases were separated and the aqueous phase was extracted with Et₂O (2 × 20 mL). The organic extracts were combined, washed with brine (40 mL), dried over MgSO₄, filtered and concentrated in vacuo. The residue was purified by flash column chromatography (PE-Et₂O, 99:1) to give the corresponding 1,1-disubstituted alkene 8 (426 mg, 95%) as a colourless oil. Rf = 0.91 (PE-Et₂O, 19:1); IR νmax 2957, 2930, 2857, 1636, 874, 833, 814, 793, 773, 736 cm⁻¹; ¹H-NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.36 (1H, s), 7.34 (1H, s), 5.12 (1H, d, J = 0.9 Hz), 4.63 (2H, s), 2.92 (2H, t, J = 7.4 Hz), 1.51 (2H, qt, J = 7.4, 7.3 Hz), 0.92 (3H, t, J = 7.4 Hz), 0.91 (9H, s), 0.08 (6H, s); ¹³C-NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 141.4, 140.5, 139.8, 125.7, 124.7, 112.6, 57.6, 38.6, 26.0, 21.5, 18.5, 14.0, −5.1; HRMS (ESI) calculated for C₁₆H₂₅NaO₅Si [M + Na]⁺: 303.1751; found 303.1744.

4.7. Synthesis of 2-[4-(tert-butyldimethylsilyloxy)methylfuran-3-yl]pentan-1-ol (9)

To a solution of 1,1-disubstituted alkene 8 (1.07 g, 3.81 mmol) in THF (4 mL), cooled to 0 °C, was added dropwise a solution of 9-BBN (23.0 mL of a 0.5 m solution in THF, 11.5 mmol, 3.0 equiv.). The mixture was warmed to 65 °C for 75 min and then cooled to 0 °C before careful addition of EtOH (18 mL) and aqueous 3 M NaOH (11.5 mL). After 15 min, aqueous hydrogen peroxide (30%, 18 mL) was added. The mixture was heated at reflux for 1 h, cooled to room temperature before the addition of Et₂O (60 mL) and water (20 mL). The phases were separated and the aqueous phase was extracted with Et₂O (2 × 50 mL). The organic extracts were combined and washed with brine,
dried over MgSO₄, filtered and concentrated in vacuo. The crude product was purified by flash column chromatography (PE-Et₂O, 9:1) to give the desired primary alcohol 9 (1.01 g, 89%) as a colourless oil. Rf = 0.18 (PE-Et₂O, 9:1); IR νmax 3381, 2955, 2930, 2895, 2858, 1602, 1541, 871, 837, 775 cm⁻¹; ¹H-NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.33 (1H, d, J = 1.6 Hz), 7.23 (1H, d, J = 1.6 Hz), 4.56 (1H, d, J = 12.5 Hz), 4.53 (1H, d, J = 12.5 Hz), 3.75 (1H, ddd, J = 10.8, 6.4, 4.9 Hz), 3.61 (1H, ddd, J = 10.8, 7.3, 6.0 Hz), 2.83–2.75 (1H, m), 2.17 (1H, dd, J = 6.4, 6.0 Hz), 1.67–1.57 (1H, m), 1.56–1.48 (2H, m), 0.91 (9H, s), 0.89 (3H, t, J = 5.9 Hz), 0.10 (6H, s); ¹³C-NMR (126 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 141.1, 140.6, 125.6, 124.9, 66.8, 56.5, 38.1, 33.8, 26.0, 20.8, 18.5, 14.2, –5.2; HRMS (ESI) calculated for C₁₆H₃₀NaO₃Si [M + Na]⁺: 321.1856; found 321.1846.

4.8. Synthesis tert-butyl[4-(1-tert-butyldiphenylsilyloxypentan-2-yl)furan-3-yl]methoxydimethylsilane (10)

To a solution of alcohol 9 (1.72 g, 5.76 mmol) in CH₂Cl₂ (58 mL), DMAP (203 mg, 1.66 mmol, 0.3 equiv.), 1-tert-butyldiphenylsilyl chloride (2.26 mL, 8.81 mmol, 1.5 equiv.) and Et₂N (1.37 mL, 9.83 mmol, 1.7 equiv.) were added successively at 0 °C. The mixture was warmed to room temperature, stirred overnight and the reaction was quenched by the addition of a saturated aqueous solution of NH₄Cl (20 mL). The phases were separated and the aqueous phase was extracted with CH₂Cl₂ (2 × 30 mL). The organic extracts were combined and then washed with brine (40 mL), dried over MgSO₄ and filtered and concentrated in vacuo. The crude product was purified by flash column chromatography (PE-CH₂Cl₂, 9:1) to afford furan 10 (2.81 g, 91%) as a colourless oil. Rf = 0.50 (PE-CH₂Cl₂, 8:2); IR νmax 3073, 3050, 2955, 2930, 2857, 1589, 1541, 835, 775, 739, 700 cm⁻¹; ¹H-NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.61–5.56 (4H, m), 7.44–7.33 (6H, m), 7.27 (1H, d, J = 0.8 Hz), 7.17 (1H, d, J = 0.8 Hz), 4.45 (2H, s), 3.67 (1H, dd, J = 10.1, 5.8 Hz), 3.63 (1H, dd, J = 10.1, 6.4 Hz), 2.75 (1H, ddd, J = 8.6, 6.4, 6.1, 5.8 Hz), 1.78 (1H, app ddd, J = 13.3, 9.7, 6.1 Hz), 1.54–1.44 (1H, m), 1.35–1.20 (2H, m), 1.02 (9H, s), 0.90–0.84 (12H, m), 0.04 (3H, s), 0.03 (3H, s); ¹³C-NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 140.4, 139.9, 135.8, 135.7, 133.9, 129.7, 129.7, 127.7, 127.7, 125.6, 125.5, 67.3, 56.9, 37.5, 34.0, 27.0, 26.0, 20.5, 19.4, 18.4, 14.4, –5.2; LRMS (CI, isobutane): m/z (int) 537 (5), 461 (27), 447 (12), 405 (100), 133 (13). HRMS (CI, isobutane) calculated for C₃₂H₄₀O₃Si₂ [M + H]⁺: 537.3220; found 537.3221.

4.9. Synthesis of [4-(1-tert-butyldiphenylsilyloxypentan-2-yl)furan-3-yl]methanol (11)

To a solution of furan 10 (2.81 g, 5.23 mmol) in ethanol (18 mL) was added PPTS (660 mg, 2.63 mmol, 0.5 equiv.) and the mixture was stirred overnight at 40 °C. The reaction was quenched with a saturated aqueous solution of NaHCO₃ (10 mL) and the ethanol was removed in vacuo. The residue was diluted with Et₂O (20 mL) and the phases were separated. The aqueous phase was extracted with Et₂O (2 × 10 mL) and the combined organic extracts were washed with brine (20 mL), dried over MgSO₄, filtered and concentrated in vacuo. Residual material was purified by flash column chromatography (PE-Et₂O, 9:1) to give the desired alcohol 11 (2.09 g, 94%) as a colourless oil. Rf = 0.20 (PE-Et₂O, 9:1); IR νmax 3366, 2042, 2893, 2866, 1757, 1600, 1541 cm⁻¹; ¹H-NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.62–7.53 (4H, m), 7.45–7.34 (7H, m), 7.19 (1H, d, J = 1.5 Hz), 4.42 (2H, d, J = 5.4 Hz), 3.72 (1H, dd, J = 9.8, 5.7 Hz), 3.63 (1H, dd, J = 9.8, 6.9 Hz), 2.81 (1H, ddt, J = 9.1, 6.9, 5.7 Hz), 1.95 (1H, t, J = 5.4 Hz), 1.69 (1H, ddd, J = 13.1, 9.5, 6.4, 5.7 Hz), 1.54–1.42 (1H, m), 1.37–1.20 (2H, m), 1.02 (9H, s), 0.87 (3H, t, J = 7.3 Hz); ¹³C-NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 140.5, 140.5, 135.8, 135.7, 133.4, 133.4, 129.8, 127.8, 127.7, 127.7, 126.1, 125.4, 68.7, 55.5, 37.3, 34.0, 26.9, 20.6, 19.3, 14.3; LRMS (CI, isobutane): m/z (int) 405 (34), 365 (6), 341 (5), 265 (100), 237 (12), 217 (75) 135 (9). HRMS (CI, isobutane) calculated for C₂₆H₃₂O₃Si[M – OH]⁺: 405.2250; found 405.2252.

4.10. Synthesis tert-butyl[2-(4-chloromethylfuran-3-yl)pentyloxy]dimethylsilane (12)

To a solution of the alcohol 11 (1.47 g, 3.48 mmol) in CH₂Cl₂ (12 mL) cooled to 0 °C, Et₃N (870 µL, 6.24 mmol, 1.8 equiv.) and MsCl (405 µL, 5.23 mmol, 1.5 equiv.), both freshly distilled, were added successively. The mixture was warmed to room temperature, stirred overnight and the reaction was quenched by the addition of a saturated aqueous solution of NH₄Cl (10 mL). The phases were separated...
and the aqueous phase was extracted with CH₂Cl₂ (2 × 15 mL). The organic extracts were combined and dried over MgSO₄, filtered and concentrated in vacuo. The crude product was purified by flash column chromatography (PE-CH₂Cl₂, 9:1) to deliver the chloride 12 (1.38 g, 90%) as a colourless oil. Rf = 0.40 (PE-CH₂Cl₂, 9:1); IR νmax 3071, 2954, 2933, 2869, 2360, 1742, 1645, 924, 875, 850, 798 cm⁻¹; ¹H-NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.61–7.57 (4H, m), 7.44–7.33 (7H, m), 7.20 (1H, d, J = 1.5 Hz), 4.35 (2H, s), 3.67 (2H, d, J = 5.8 Hz), 2.82 (1H, dt, J = 9.0, 5.8, 5.7 Hz), 1.81 (1H, ddd, J = 13.2, 9.3, 6.5, 5.7 Hz), 1.59–1.46 (1H, m), 1.37–1.25 (2H, m), 1.03 (9H, s), 0.90 (3H, t, J = 7.3 Hz); ¹³C-NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 141.5, 140.9, 135.8, 135.7, 133.8, 133.7, 129.8, 129.7, 127.8, 126.1, 122.5, 67.8, 37.2, 36.4, 34.1, 27.0, 20.6, 19.4, 14.3; LRMS (CI, isobutane): m/z (int) 441 (60), 405 (98), 363 (72), 241 (61), 227 (77), 185 (100), 149 (45), 91 (31). HRMS (CI, isobutane) calculated for C₂₅H₃₅O₂³⁵ClSi [M + H]⁺: 441.2017; found 441.2015. Anal. calculated for C₂₅H₃₅O₂³⁵ClSi: C, 70.80; H, 7.54. Found: C, 70.93; H, 7.59.

4.11. Synthesis of 4-[4-(1-tert-butylidiphenylsilyloxy)pentan-2-yl]furan-3-yl)methyl-5-[3-trisopropylsilylprop-2-yn-1-yl]-2,5-dihydrofuran-2-one (13)

To a solution of chloride 12 (449 mg, 1.02 mmol) in THF (2 mL) was added Pd₂dba (37 mg, 0.062 mmol, 6.6 mol %) and triphenylarsine (106 mg, 0.346 mmol, 36 equiv.). The purple to yellow mixture was stirred for 5 min at room temperature before a solution of the stannane 4 (419 mg, 0.950 mmol) in THF (9 mL) was added. The mixture was heated at 65 °C overnight, cooled to room temperature and then diluted with Et₂O (30 mL) and H₂O (10 mL). The phases were separated and the aqueous phase was extracted with Et₂O (2 × 20 mL). The organic extracts were combined, washed with brine (30 mL), dried over MgSO₄, filtered and concentrated in vacuo. Residual material was purified by flash column chromatography (PE–Et₂O, 95:5→92:8) to give the corresponding product 13 (605 mg, 93%) as a pale-yellow oil and an inseparable mixture (1:1) of diastereoisomers. Rf = 0.69 (PE–Et₂O, 7:3); IR νmax 3071, 2954, 2933, 2869, 2360, 1742, 1645, 924, 875, 850, 798 cm⁻¹; ¹H-NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.58–7.54 (8H, m), 7.45–7.33 (12H, m), 7.25 (1H, d, J = 1.6 Hz), 7.24–7.23 (2H, m), 7.22 (1H, d, J = 1.5 Hz), 5.72 (1H, d, J = 1.3 Hz), 5.67 (1H, d, J = 1.5 Hz), 4.82 (1H, app t, J = 5.0 Hz), 4.80 (1H, app t, J = 5.0 Hz), 3.62–3.59 (4H, m), 3.52 (1H, d, J = 17.7 Hz), 3.43 (1H, d, J = 18.4 Hz), 3.24 (1H, ddd, J = 17.7, 1.5 Hz), 3.20 (1H, d, J = 18.4 Hz), 2.90 (1H, dd, J = 5.1, 2.0 Hz), 2.86 (1H, dd, J = 5.1, 2.0 Hz), 2.67 (1H, dd, J = 5.1, 4.0 Hz), 2.63 (1H, dd, J = 5.1, 3.9 Hz), 2.54 (1H, dq, J = 9.0, 5.8 Hz), 2.49 (1H, dq, J = 8.7, 5.8 Hz), 1.79–1.69 (2H, m), 1.51–1.38 (2H, m), 1.30–1.16 (4H, m), 1.05–0.98 (60H, m), 0.86 (3H, t, J = 7.3 Hz), 0.87 (3H, t, J = 7.3 Hz); ¹³C-NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 171.9, 169.7, 169.5, 140.8, 140.7, 140.4, 140.3, 135.7, 135.6, 133.6, 133.5, 129.9, 129.8, 127.8, 126.2, 119.4, 118.4, 99.7, 99.6, 85.4, 80.5, 80.4, 67.9, 67.8, 37.5, 34.2, 34.1, 27.0, 23.6, 23.5, 23.1, 23.0, 20.7, 19.4, 18.7, 14.4, 11.3; LRMS (FAB): m/z (int) 705 (100), 605 (67), 427 (9), 197 (40), 135 (73), 59 (42). HRMS (FAB) calculated for C₄₂H₅₈NaO₄Si₂ [M+Na]⁺: 705.3771; found 705.3763.

4.12. Synthesis of 4-[4-(1-hydroxypentan-2-yl)furan-3-yl)methyl-5-(prop-2-yn-1-yl)-2,5-dihydrofuran-2-one (14)

To a solution of 13 (1.23 g, 1.80 mmol) in THF (31 mL) at 0 °C was added acetic acid (400 µL, 6.99 mmol, 3.88 equiv.) and TBAF (7.4 mL of a 1 M solution in THF; 7.4 mmol, 4.1 equiv.). The mixture was warmed slowly to room temperature, stirred for 24 h and then diluted with water (10 mL) and ethyl acetate (30 mL). The phases were separated and the aqueous phase was extracted with ethyl acetate (2 × 30 mL). The organic extracts were combined, washed with brine (50 mL), dried over MgSO₄, filtered and concentrated in vacuo. Residual material was purified by flash column chromatography (PE–Et₂O, 1:1→1:4) to give a diastereomeric mixture of the corresponding unprotected alcohols 14 (461 mg, 89%) as a pale-yellow oil and a partially separable 1:1 mixture of diastereoisomers. Rf = 0.44 and 0.42 (PE–Et₂O, 1:4); IR νmax 3446, 2954, 2933, 2869, 2360, 1742, 1645, 924, 875, 850, 798 cm⁻¹; Less polar diastereoisomer ¹H-NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.30 (2H, s), 5.78 (1H, ddd, J = 1.5, 1.5, 1.2 Hz), 5.03 (1H, ddd, J = 5.6, 4.2, 1.2 Hz), 3.68–3.60 (2H, m), 3.59 (1H, ddd, J = 18.3, 1.5 Hz), 3.45 (1H, dd, J = 18.3, 1.5 Hz), 2.85 (1H, ddd, J = 17.3, 5.6, 2.6 Hz), 2.73 (1H, ddd, J = 17.3, 4.2, 2.7 Hz), 2.59 (1H, dq, J = 8.6, 5.9 Hz), 2.07 (1H, dd, J = 2.7, 2.6 Hz), 1.69–1.59 (1H, m), 1.52–1.41 (1H, m), 1.36–1.23 (2H, m), 0.89 (3H, t, J
7.3 Hz); Less polar diastereoisomer $^{13}$C-NMR (101 MHz, CDCl$_3$) $\delta$ 172.0, 169.9, 141.0, 140.5, 126.0, 119.5, 118.5, 80.3, 76.6, 72.6, 66.7, 37.5, 34.5, 23.2, 22.6, 20.7, 14.3; More polar diastereoisomer $^1$H-NMR (400 MHz, CDCl$_3$) $\delta$ 7.30 (2H, s), 5.81 (1H, ddd, $J = 1.6, 1.6, 1.5$ Hz), 5.00 (1H, ddd, $J = 6.3, 4.6, 1.5$ Hz), 3.70–3.59 (2H, m), 3.59 (1H, dd, $J = 18.2, 1.6$ Hz), 3.44 (1H, dd, $J = 18.2, 1.6$ Hz), 2.87 (1H, ddd, $J = 17.3, 6.3, 2.5$ Hz), 2.74 (1H, ddd, $J = 17.3, 4.6, 2.5$ Hz), 2.68–2.55 (1H, m), 2.08 (1H, t, $J = 2.5$ Hz), 1.69–1.58 (1H, m), 1.52–1.40 (1H, m), 1.36–1.27 (2H, m), 0.89 (3H, $t, J = 7.3$ Hz); More polar diastereoisomer $^{13}$C-NMR (101 MHz, CDCl$_3$) $\delta$ 172.0, 169.7, 141.1, 140.6, 126.0, 119.4, 118.5, 80.2, 76.5, 72.7, 66.9, 37.5, 34.2, 23.2, 22.6, 20.6, 14.3; LRMS (CI, isobutane): $m/z$ (int) 289 (100), 71 (13). HRMS (CI, isobutane) calculated for C$_{17}$H$_{21}$O$_4$ [M + H]$^+$: 289.1440; found 289.1442.

4.13. Synthesis of (5S*)-4-(4-[285]-1-Hydroxypent-2-ylfurane-3-yl)methyl-5-(2-iodoprop-2-en-1-yl)-2,5-dihydrofuran-2-one (15a) and (5R*)-4-(4-[285]-1-Hydroxypent-2-ylfurane-3-yl)methyl-5-(2-iodoprop-2-en-1-yl)-2,5-dihydrofuran-2-one (15b)

To a solution of alkynes 14 (419 mg, 1.45 mmol) in THF (6.6 mL) at room temperature was added Pd(PPh)$_3$$_4$ (60.1 mg, 0.0520 mmol, 3.6 mol %) followed by tributyltin hydride (425 mg, 1.58 mmol, 1.1 equiv.). The mixture was stirred for 20 min and the reaction was quenched with saturated aqueous NaHCO$_3$ (5 mL). The mixture was diluted with Et$_2$O (10 mL) and the phases were then separated. The aqueous phase was extracted with Et$_2$O (3 × 10 mL) and the organic extracts were combined, washed with brine (20 mL), dried with Na$_2$SO$_4$, filtered and concentrated in vacuo. The crude material was purified by flash column chromatography (PE-Et$_2$O, 1:1–2:3) to give a partially separable regioisomeric mixture (3:2:1 ratio, estimated by $^1$H-NMR analysis) in favour of the required vinylic stannane. Most of the required stannane (572 mg) were isolated and taken straight to the next step for better characterisation. $R_f$ = 0.68 and 0.76 (PE-Et$_2$O, 1:4).

To a solution of the vinylic stannane (572 mg, 0.988 mmol) in CH$_2$Cl$_2$ (10 mL) at 0 °C was added I$_2$ (289 mg, 1.14 mmol, 1.15 equiv.). The mixture was stirred for 20 min and the reaction was then quenched with a saturated aqueous solution of Na$_2$S$_2$O$_3$ (15 mL). The mixture was diluted with CH$_2$Cl$_2$ (20 mL) and after 10 min, the phases were separated. The aqueous phase was extracted with Et$_2$O (3 × 20 mL) and the organic extracts were combined, washed with brine (30 mL), dried with Na$_2$SO$_4$, filtered and concentrated in vacuo. The crude product was purified by flash column chromatography (PE-Et$_2$O, 55:45) to give the separable diastereomeric vinyl iodides 15a and 15b (378 mg, 62% combined over two steps) as colourless oils. $^{13}$C-NMR (101 MHz, CDCl$_3$) $\delta$ 172.0, 170.2, 141.0, 140.5, 130.5, 126.0, 119.4, 118.3, 102.1, 81.9, 66.8, 48.2, 37.6, 34.4, 23.4, 20.7, 14.3; LRMS (EI+): $m/z$ (int) 416 (100), 385 (10), 289 (56), 271 (20), 215 (33), 161 (35), 119 (21), 91 (45), 77 (20), 55 (10). HRMS (EI+) calculated for C$_{17}$H$_{22}$I$_2$O$_4$ [M]$: 416.0485$; found 416.0488.

$^{13}$C-NMR (101 MHz, CDCl$_3$) $\delta$ 172.0, 170.2, 141.0, 140.5, 130.5, 126.0, 119.4, 118.3, 102.1, 81.9, 66.8, 48.2, 37.6, 34.4, 23.4, 20.7, 14.3; LRMS (CI, isobutane): $m/z$ (int) 417 (69), 291 (100), 273 (46), 251 (10), 97 (13), 71 (28). HRMS (CI, isobutane) calculated for C$_{17}$H$_{22}$I$_2$O$_4$ [M + H]$^+$: 417.0563$; found 417.0564.
4.14. **Synthesis of (8S*,9R*,12S*)-9-Hydroxy-10-methylidene-8-propyl-5,13-dioxatricyclo[10.3.0.03,7]penta-deca-1(15),3,6-trien-14-one (16a) and (8S*,9S*,12S*)-9-Hydroxy-10-methylidene-8-propyl-5,13-dioxatricyclo[10.3.0.03,7]penta-deca-1(15),3,6-trien-14-one (16b)**

To a solution of the alcohol 15a (59.2 mg, 0.142 mmol) in CH₂Cl₂ (2.8 mL) was added Dess-Martin periodinane (132 mg, 0.311 mmol, 2.2 equiv.). The mixture was stirred at room temperature for 2 h and then cooled to 0 °C. The reaction was quenched by the addition of a saturated aqueous solution of Na₂SO₄ (5 mL) and the mixture was diluted with water (5 mL) and CH₂Cl₂ (5 mL). After 10 min, the phases were separated and the aqueous phase was extracted with CH₂Cl₂ (3 × 5 mL). The organic extracts were combined and washed with brine (10 mL), then dried with Na₂SO₄, filtered and concentrated in vacuo. The crude product was purified quickly by passage through a small plug of silica (PE-EtO, 4:1) to afford the corresponding aldehyde (50.1 mg, 85%) as a colourless oil.

To a solution of CrCl₃ (200 mg, 1.63 mmol, 13.5 equiv.) and NiCl₂ (1.6 mg, 0.012 mmol, 10 mol %) in previously degassed (three freeze-thaw cycles) DMSO (6 mL) was added a solution of aldehyde (50.1 mg, 85%) as a colourless oil. The mixture was stirred at room temperature for 16 h. The reaction was quenched by the addition of a saturated aqueous solution of NH₄Cl (15 ml) and the mixture was diluted with EtOAc (30 mL). The biphasic mixture was stirred for 30 min, the phases were separated and the aqueous phase was extracted with EtOAc (3 × 30 mL). The organic extracts were combined, washed with brine (50 mL), dried over MgSO₄, filtered and concentrated in vacuo. Residual material was purified by flash column chromatography (PE-EtO, 9:11) allowing the separation of minor diastereomer 16b (5.5 mg, 13% over two steps) as a colourless oil and major diastereomer 16a (20.2 mg, 49% over two steps) as a colourless solid. The crystal structure of the major alcohol product 16a was obtained. 16b (less polar, minor diastereomer) M.p. 140–143 °C; Rf = 0.53 (PE-EtO, 1:4); IR νmax 3454, 2955, 2930, 2870, 1743, 1636, 1537, 926, 802, 766, 739 cm⁻¹; ¹H-NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.37 (1H, d, J = 1.5 Hz), 7.23 (1H, d, J = 1.5 Hz), 5.89 (1H, ddd, J = 1.6, 1.1, 1.1 Hz), 5.23 (1H, ddd, J = 3.6, 2.7, 1.6 Hz), 4.97 (1H, s), 4.94 (1H, s), 4.12 (1H, d, J = 1.5 Hz), 3.68 (1H, dd, J = 14.7, 1.1 Hz), 3.01 (1H, dd, J = 14.7, 1.1 Hz), 2.97 (1H, ddd, J = 8.6, 6.5, 1.5 Hz), 2.91 (1H, dd, J = 16.4, 2.7 Hz), 2.45 (1H, dd, J = 16.4, 3.6 Hz), 1.84–1.65 (2H, CH₂-C₇), 1.57 (1H, br s), 1.40–1.29 (2H, m), 0.92 (3H, t, J = 7.4 Hz); ¹³C-NMR (126 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 172.6, 170.3, 143.2, 140.8, 140.5, 122.5, 122.0, 120.0, 113.5, 83.9, 74.8, 38.0, 30.5, 30.2, 21.5, 21.1, 14.1; LRMS (CI, isobutane): m/z (int) 289 (72), 273 (12), 137 (13), 113 (68), 97 (68), 81 (73), 71 (100). HRMS (CI, isobutane) calculated for C₁₇H₁₁O₅ [M+H]⁺: 289.1440; found 289.1438. 16a (more polar, major diastereomer) M.p. 140–142 °C; Rf = 0.44 (PE-EtO, 2:8); IR νmax 3400, 2957, 2928, 2872, 1736, 1636, 1537, 962, 939, 910, 870, 802, 777, 739 cm⁻¹; ¹H-NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.34 (1H, s), 7.29 (1H, s), 5.93 (1H, s), 5.15 (1H, s), 4.92 (1H, s), 4.87 (1H, s), 3.90 (1H, d, J = 4.3 Hz), 3.68 (1H, d, J = 16.0 Hz), 3.27 (1H, br s), 2.81–2.71 (2H, m), 2.55 (1H, br s), 1.85 (2H, br s), 1.53–1.44 (1H, m), 1.29–1.28 (1H, m), 1.27–1.14 (1H, m), 0.83 (3H, t, J = 7.4 Hz); ¹³C-NMR (126 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 172.8, 170.4, 141.9, 141.5, 141.0, 123.3, 121.1, 119.7, 118.7, 83.2, 81.5, 39.7, 32.7, 28.9, 22.8, 20.9, 14.2; LRMS (EI): m/z (int) 288 (100), 270 (43), 259 (36), 219 (64), 173 (51), 129 (39), 91 (81), 77 (47), 43 (47). HRMS (EI+) calculated for C₁₇H₁₂O₄ [M⁺]: 288.1362; found 288.1360.

X-ray crystal data (CCDC 1920025) for C₁₇H₁₂O₄ (M = 288.34 g/mol): orthorhombic, space group P2₁2₁2₁, a = 7.2695(5) Å, b = 11.8269(10) Å, c = 17.3278(12) Å, V = 1489.77(19) Å³, Z = 4, T = 100 K, μ(MoKα) = 0.091 mm⁻¹, Dcalc. = 1.286 g/cm³, 37377 measured reflections, 2650 independent reflections (Rint = 0.074). Final R indices R1 = 0.0386 [for 2468 reflections, with I > 2σ(I)], wR2 = 0.0924 (all data).

4.15. **Synthesis of (8S*,9S*,12R*)-9-Hydroxy-10-methylidene-8-propyl-5,13-dioxatricyclo[10.3.0.03,7]penta-deca-1(15),3,6-trien-14-one and (8S*,9R*,12R*)-9-Hydroxy-10-methylidene-8-propyl-5,13-dioxatricyclo[10.3.0.03,7]penta-deca-1(15),3,6-trien-14-one (16c, 16d)**

To a solution of the alcohol 15b (59.2 mg, 0.142 mmol) in CH₂Cl₂ (2.5 mL) was added Dess-Martin periodinane (80.2 mg, 0.189 mmol, 1.54 equiv.). The mixture was stirred at room temperature for 40 min, cooled to 0 °C and the reaction was quenched with a saturated aqueous solution of Na₂SO₄ (5 mL). The mixture was diluted with water (5 mL) and CH₂Cl₂ (5 mL) and after 10 min, the phases...
were separated. The aqueous phase was extracted with CH₂Cl₂ (3 × 5 mL) and the combined organic extracts were washed with brine (10 mL), dried with Na₂SO₄, filtered and concentrated in vacuo. The crude product was purified quickly by passage through a small plug of silica (PE-EtO, 4:1) to afford the corresponding aldehyde (50.9 mg, 100%) as a colourless oil.

To a solution of CrCl₂ (215 mg, 1.75 mmol, 12.4 equiv.) and NiCl₂ (2.5 mg, 0.019 mmol, 13 mol %) in degassed (three freeze-thaw cycles) DMSO (6 mL) was added a solution of aldehyde (50.9 mg) in degassed (three freeze-thaw cycles) DMSO (6.5 mL) at room temperature. The dark green mixture was stirred for 48 h at 50 °C. The reaction was quenched with saturated aqueous NH₄Cl (15 mL) and the mixture diluted with EtOAc (30 mL). The biphasic mixture was stirred for 30 min and the phases were separated. The aqueous phase was extracted with EtOAc (3 × 30 mL) and the combined organic extracts were washed with brine (50 mL), dried over MgSO₄, filtered and concentrated in vacuo. The crude product was purified by flash column chromatography (PE-EtO₂) to give an inseparable mixture (1:2.4/2.4:1 based on ¹H-NMR analysis) of the diastereoisomeric alcohols 16c and 16d (17.8 mg, 43%). Rf = 0.25 (PE-EtO₂, 2:3); IR νmax 3448, 2957, 2928, 2872, 2360, 1748, 1633, 1541, 1465 cm⁻¹; Minor diastereomer ¹H-NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.34 (1H, d, J = 1.4 Hz), 7.32 (1H, d, J = 1.4 Hz), 6.02 (1H, br s), 5.14 (1H, s), 5.05 (1H, s), 4.98 (1H, ddd, J = 4.5, 3.6, 1.0 Hz), 4.14 (1H, s), 3.76 (1H, d, J = 18.0, 0.8 Hz), 3.67 (1H, d, J = 18.0 Hz), 2.60–2.48 (2H, m), 2.05 (1H, app ddd, J = 15.2, 3.6, 1.3 Hz), 2.11 (1H, br s), 1.92 (1H, br s), 1.56–1.49 (1H, m), 1.37–1.24 (1H, m), 1.23–1.11 (1H, m), 0.87 (3H, t, J = 7.4 Hz); ¹³C-NMR (126 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 172.6, 171.4, 146.4, 142.1, 140.4, 123.7, 119.5, 119.4, 119.2, 82.6, 77.8, 39.6, 35.2, 30.9, 24.2, 20.7, 14.0; Major diastereomer ¹H-NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.28 (1H, s), 7.23 (1H, d, J = 1.5 Hz), 5.90 (1H, ddd, J = 1.5, 1.5, 1.5 Hz), 5.13 (1H, s), 5.05 (1H, s), 4.75 (1H, br s), 3.98 (1H, d, J = 7.4 Hz), 3.83–3.73 (1H, m), 3.61 (1H, d, J = 17.9 Hz), 2.60–2.48 (2H, m), 2.39 (1H, d, J = 15.4 Hz), 1.92 (1H, br s), 1.78–1.61 (2H, m), 1.37–1.24 (1H, m), 1.23–1.11 (1H, m), 0.87 (3H, t, J = 7.4 Hz); ¹³C-NMR (126 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 172.5, 168.6, 143.4, 141.2, 123.7, 119.1, 116.9, 116.4, 86.2, 81.5, 40.0, 37.1, 31.1, 22.5, 20.8, 14.2; LRMS (CI, isobutane): m/z (int) 289 (100), 271 (24), 137 (10), 71 (13). HRMS (Cl, isobutane) calculated for C₁₇H₂₁O₄ [M + H]+: 289.1440; found 289.1436.

4.16. Synthesis of (8S*,12R*)-10-Methylidene-8-propyl-5,13-dioxatricyclo[10.3.0.0₁₅]pentadeca-1(15),3,6-triene-9,14-dione (17)

To a solution of the diastereoisomeric alcohols 16c and 16d (7.1 mg, 0.025 mmol) in CH₂Cl₂ (1 mL) was added Dess–Martin periodinane (15.6 mg, 0.0368 mmol, 1.49 equiv.). The solution was stirred at room temperature for 1 h and then cooled to 0 °C. The reaction was quenched by the addition of a saturated aqueous solution of Na₂O₂ (5 mL) and the mixture was diluted with water (5 mL) and CH₂Cl₂ (5 mL). After 10 min, the phases were separated and the aqueous phase was extracted with CH₂Cl₂ (3 × 5 mL). The organic extracts were combined and washed with brine (10 mL), dried with Na₂SO₄, filtered and concentrated in vacuo. The crude product was purified by flash column chromatography (PE-EtO₂, 9:11) to give an inseparable mixture (1:2.4/2.4:1 based on ¹H-NMR analysis) of the diastereoisomeric alcohols 16c and 16d (7.1 mg, 0.025 mmol) in CH₂Cl₂ (1 mL) was added Dess–Martin periodinane (15.6 mg, 0.0368 mmol, 1.49 equiv.). The solution was stirred at room temperature for 1 h and then cooled to 0 °C. The reaction was quenched by the addition of a saturated aqueous solution of Na₂O₂ (5 mL) and the mixture was diluted with water (5 mL) and CH₂Cl₂ (5 mL). After 10 min, the phases were separated and the aqueous phase was extracted with CH₂Cl₂ (3 × 5 mL). The organic extracts were combined and washed with brine (10 mL), dried with Na₂SO₄, filtered and concentrated in vacuo. The crude product was purified by passage through a small plug of silica (PE-EtO₂, 5:5) to give the enone 17 (7.0 mg, 99%) of a colourless oil. Rf = 0.50 (PE-EtO₂, 1:4); IR νmax 3154, 3100, 2959, 2933, 2922, 2872, 1791, 1755, 1688, 1634, 1534, 981, 923, 898, 875, 859, 804, 765, 746 cm⁻¹; ¹H-NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.29 (1H, d, J = 1.2 Hz), 7.28 (1H, s), 5.88 (1H, td, J = 1.9, 1.3 Hz), 5.74 (1H, d, J = 1.2 Hz), 5.70 (1H, d, J = 1.2 Hz), 4.81 (1H, ddd, J = 8.6, 5.2, 1.3 Hz), 4.09 (1H, ddd, J = 10.3, 4.2, 1.2 Hz), 3.62 (2H, d, J = 1.9 Hz), 3.46 (1H, ddd, J = 13.9, 5.2 Hz), 2.42 (1H, ddd, J = 13.9, 8.6 Hz), 2.19–2.12 (1H, m), 1.75 (1H, ddd, J = 13.0, 8.5, 7.5, 4.2 Hz), 1.39 (2H, app tq, J = 7.5, 7.3 Hz), 0.99 (3H, t, J = 7.3 Hz).

4.17. Luche Reduction of (8S*,12R*)-10-Methylidene-8-propyl-5,13-dioxatricyclo[10.3.0.0₁₅]pentadeca-1(15),3,6-triene-9,14-dione (17)

To a solution of the enone 17 (5.3 mg, 19 µmol) in MeOH (1.8 mL) was added CeCl₃·7H₂O (24 mg, 64 µmol, 3.4 equiv.). The reaction was cooled to −78 °C before addition of NaBH₄ (1.6 mg, 42 µmol, 2.2 equiv.). The mixture was stirred for 1 h and the reaction was quenched by the addition of saturated aqueous NH₄Cl (5 mL) and water (5mL). The mixture was warmed to room temperature and EtOAc
(10 mL) was added. The phases were separated and the aqueous phase was extracted with EtOAc (3 × 10 mL). The organic extracts were combined, washed with brine (20 mL), dried over MgSO₄, filtered and concentrated in vacuo. Analysis of the residue (5.3 mg, quant.) by ¹H-NMR revealed a mixture of diastereoisomeric alcohols 16c and 16d with a slightly higher ratio (1:3 / 3:1 determined by ¹H-NMR analysis) in favour of the major isomer produced by the original NHK reaction.

Supplementary Materials: The following are available online at http://www.mdpi.com/1420-3049/24/14/2654/s1, ¹H and ¹³C-NMR spectra for key compounds 4, 12, 15a, 15b, 16a–d.

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**Sample Availability:** Samples of the compounds 1, 2, 5 and 6 are available from the authors.