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Hindered dialkyl ether synthesis with electrogenerated carbocations

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Hindered Dialkyl Ether Synthesis with Electrogenenerated Carbocations

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Table of Contents

A Survey of Electrochemical Decarboxylative Etherification	12
General Experimental	14
List of Carboxylic Acids Substrates and References for Their Preparation.	15
Optimization of Reaction Parameters for Electrochemical Decarboxylative Etherification.....	16
Optimization of Reaction Parameters for Electrochemical Decarboxylative Hydroxylation.....	21
General Procedure for Electrochemical Decarboxylative Etherification (General Procedure A, Carboxylic Acid as Limiting Reagent):	22
Graphical Guide for Electrochemical Decarboxylative Etherification:	22
General Procedure for Electrochemical Decarboxylative Etherification (General Procedure B, Alcohol as Limiting Reagent):	26
General Procedure for Electrochemical Decarboxylative Hydroxylation: (General Procedure C):	26
Graphic Procedure for Electrochemical Decarboxylative Hydroxylation:	27
Experimental Procedure for Gram-Scale Electrochemical Decarboxylative Etherification	29
Experimental Procedure for Gram-Scale Electrochemical Decarboxylative Hydroxylation	31
Additional Scope for Decarboxylative Etherification and Hydroxylation	34
Unsuccessful and Challenging Substrates for Decarboxylative Etherification and Hydroxylation	35
Mechanistic Probes and Kinetic Study.....	35
Discussion	35
General procedure	36
Sample preparation	37
Analysis	37
Data.....	37
Cyclic Voltammetry Analysis	43
Divided Cell Experiment.....	46
Troubleshooting: Frequently Asked Questions	47
Experimental Procedures and Characterization Data.....	50
Compound 5.....	50
Compound 10.....	51
Compound 16.....	53
Compound 17.....	53
Compound 18.....	55
Compound 19.....	55
Compound 20.....	56
Compound 21.....	57
Compound 22.....	57
Compound 23.....	58
Compound 24.....	58
Compound 25.....	59
Compound 26.....	59

Compound 27.....	60
Compound 28.....	61
Compound 29.....	61
Compound 30.....	62
Compound 31.....	63
Compound 32.....	63
Compound 33.....	64
Compound 34.....	64
Compound 35.....	65
Compound 36.....	65
Compound 37.....	66
Compound 38.....	66
Compound 39.....	67
Compound 40.....	68
Compound 41.....	68
Compound 42.....	69
Compound 43.....	70
Compound 44.....	70
Compound 45.....	71
Compound 46.....	71
Compound 47.....	72
Compound 48.....	72
Compound 49.....	73
Compound 50.....	73
Compound 51.....	74
Compound 52.....	75
Compound 53.....	75
Compound 54.....	76
Compound 55.....	77
Compound 56.....	77
Compound 57.....	78
Compound 58.....	78
Compound 59.....	79
Compound 60.....	79
Compound 61.....	80
Compound 62.....	80
Compound 63.....	81
Compound 64.....	82
Compound 65.....	82
Compound 66.....	83
Compound 67.....	83
Compound 68.....	84
Compound 69.....	84
Compound 78.....	85
Compound 79.....	85
Compound 80.....	86
Compound 81.....	86
Compound 82.....	87
Compound 83.....	87
Compound 84.....	88
Compound 85.....	88
Compound 86.....	89
Compound 87.....	89

Compound 88.....	90
Compound 89.....	91
Compound 90.....	91
Compound 91.....	92
Compound 92.....	93
Compound 93.....	93
Compound 94.....	94
Compound 95.....	94
Compound 97.....	95
Compound 99.....	96
Compound 101.....	96
Compound 102.....	97
Compound 103.....	97
Compound 104.....	98
Compound 105.....	98
Compound 106.....	99
Compound 107.....	99
Compound 108.....	100
Compound 109.....	100
Compound 110.....	101
Compound 111.....	101
Compound 112.....	102
Compound 113.....	102
Compound 114.....	103
Compound 115.....	103
Compound 116.....	104
Compound 117.....	104
Compound 118.....	105
Compound 119.....	105
Compound 120.....	106
Compound 121.....	106
Compound 122.....	107
Compound 123.....	108
Compound 124.....	108
Compound 125.....	109
Compound 126.....	109
Compound 127.....	110
Compound 128.....	111
Compound 129.....	111
Compound 130.....	112
Compound 131.....	113
Compound 132.....	113
Compound 133.....	114
Compound 134.....	114
Compound 135.....	115
Compound 136.....	115
Compound 137.....	116
Compound 138.....	116
Compound 139.....	117
Compound 140.....	118
Compound 141.....	118
Discussion, Experimental Procedures, and Characterization for Applications	119

Application for Etherification No. 1	122
Compound SI-7.....	122
Compound 1.....	123
Application for Etherification No. 2	124
Compound 11.....	124
Application for Etherification No. 3	125
Compound 12.....	126
Application for Etherification No. 4	126
Compound 13.....	127
Application for Etherification No. 5	128
Compound 14.....	128
Application for Etherification No. 6	129
Compound 15.....	129
Application for Methoxylation No. 1	130
Compound SI-16.....	130
Compound 72.....	131
Application for Hydroxylation No. 1.....	132
Compound 73.....	132
Application for Methoxylation No. 2	133
Compound SI-17.....	133
Compound 74.....	134
Application for Hydroxylation No. 2.....	135
Compound SI-18.....	136
Compound 75.....	136
Application for Hydroxylation No. 3.....	137
Compound SI-19.....	138
Compound SI-20.....	140
Compound 76.....	141
Application for Hydroxylation No. 4.....	142
Compound 77.....	142
X-Ray of Compound (2R)-77	144
X-Ray of Compound (11R)-138	146
NMR Spectra.....	149
Compound 1 ¹ H NMR.....	149
Compound 1 ¹³ C NMR.....	150
Compound 5 ¹ H NMR.....	151
Compound 5 ¹³ C NMR.....	152
Compound 10 ¹ H NMR.....	153
Compound 10 ¹³ C NMR.....	154
Compound 11 ¹ H NMR.....	155
Compound 11 ¹³ C NMR.....	156
Compound 12 ¹ H NMR.....	157
Compound 12 ¹³ C NMR.....	158
Compound 13 ¹ H NMR.....	159
Compound 13 ¹³ C NMR.....	160
Compound 14 ¹ H NMR.....	161
Compound 14 ¹³ C NMR.....	162
Compound 15 ¹ H NMR.....	163
Compound 15 ¹³ C NMR.....	164
Compound 16 ¹ H NMR.....	165
Compound 16 ¹³ C NMR.....	166

Compound 17 ^1H NMR	167
Compound 17 ^{13}C NMR	168
Compound 18 ^1H NMR	169
Compound 18 ^{13}C NMR	170
Compound 19 ^1H NMR	171
Compound 19 ^{13}C NMR	172
Compound 20 ^1H NMR	173
Compound 20 ^{13}C NMR	174
Compound 21 ^1H NMR	175
Compound 21 ^{13}C NMR	176
Compound 22 ^1H NMR	177
Compound 22 ^{13}C NMR	178
Compound 23 ^1H NMR	179
Compound 23 ^{13}C NMR	180
Compound 24 ^1H NMR	181
Compound 24 ^{13}C NMR	182
Compound 25 ^1H NMR	183
Compound 25 ^{13}C NMR	184
Compound 26 ^1H NMR	185
Compound 26 ^{13}C NMR	186
Compound 27 ^1H NMR	187
Compound 27 ^{19}F NMR	188
Compound 27 ^{13}C NMR	189
Compound 28 ^1H NMR	190
Compound 28 ^{13}C NMR	191
Compound 29 ^1H NMR	192
Compound 29 ^{13}C NMR	193
Compound 30 ^1H NMR	194
Compound 30 ^{13}C NMR	195
Compound 31 ^1H NMR	196
Compound 31 ^{13}C NMR	197
Compound 32 ^1H NMR	198
Compound 32 ^{13}C NMR	199
Compound 33 ^1H NMR	200
Compound 33 ^{13}C NMR	201
Compound 34 ^1H NMR	202
Compound 34 ^{13}C NMR	203
Compound 35 ^1H NMR	204
Compound 35 ^{13}C NMR	205
Compound 36 ^1H NMR	206
Compound 36 ^{13}C NMR	207
Compound 37 ^1H NMR	208
Compound 37 ^{13}C NMR	209
Compound 38 ^1H NMR	210
Compound 38 ^{13}C NMR	211
Compound 39 ^1H NMR	212
Compound 39 ^{13}C NMR	213
Compound 40 ^1H NMR	214
Compound 40 ^{13}C NMR	215
Compound 41 ^1H NMR	216
Compound 41 ^{13}C NMR	217
Compound 42 ^1H NMR	218
Compound 42 ^{13}C NMR	219

Compound 43 ^1H NMR	220
Compound 43 ^{13}C NMR	221
Compound 44 ^1H NMR	222
Compound 44 ^{13}C NMR	223
Compound 45 ^1H NMR	224
Compound 45 ^{13}C NMR	225
Compound 46 ^1H NMR	226
Compound 46 ^{13}C NMR	227
Compound 47 ^1H NMR	228
Compound 47 ^{13}C NMR	229
Compound 48 ^1H NMR	230
Compound 48 ^{13}C NMR	231
Compound 49 ^1H NMR	232
Compound 49 ^{13}C NMR	233
Compound 50 ^1H NMR	234
Compound 50 ^{13}C NMR	235
Compound 51 ^1H NMR	236
Compound 51 ^{13}C NMR	237
Compound 52 ^1H NMR	238
Compound 52 ^{13}C NMR	239
Compound 53 ^1H NMR	240
Compound 53 ^{13}C NMR	241
Compound 54 ^1H NMR	242
Compound 54 ^{13}C NMR	243
Compound 55 ^1H NMR	244
Compound 55 ^{13}C NMR	245
Compound 56 ^1H NMR	246
Compound 56 ^{13}C NMR	247
Compound 57 ^1H NMR	248
Compound 57 ^{19}F NMR	249
Compound 57 ^{13}C NMR	250
Compound 58 ^1H NMR	251
Compound 58 ^{13}C NMR	252
Compound 59 ^1H NMR	253
Compound 59 ^{13}C NMR	254
Compound 60 ^1H NMR	255
Compound 60 ^{19}F NMR	256
Compound 60 ^{13}C NMR	257
Compound 61 ^1H NMR	258
Compound 61 ^{19}F NMR	259
Compound 61 ^{13}C NMR	260
Compound 62 ^1H NMR	261
Compound 62 ^{19}F NMR	262
Compound 62 ^{13}C NMR	263
Compound 63 ^1H NMR	264
Compound 63 ^{19}F NMR	265
Compound 63 ^{13}C NMR	266
Compound 64 ^1H NMR	267
Compound 64 ^{19}F NMR	268
Compound 64 ^{13}C NMR	269
Compound 65 ^1H NMR	270
Compound 65 ^{19}F NMR	271
Compound 65 ^{13}C NMR	272

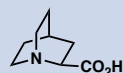
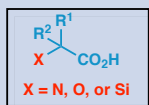
Compound 66 ¹ H NMR	273
Compound 66 ¹³ C NMR	274
Compound 67 ¹ H NMR	275
Compound 67 ¹³ C NMR	276
Compound 68 ¹ H NMR	277
Compound 68 ¹³ C NMR	278
Compound 69 ¹ H NMR	279
Compound 69 ¹³ C NMR	280
Compound 72 ¹ H NMR	281
Compound 72 ¹³ C NMR	282
Compound 73 ¹ H NMR	283
Compound 73 ¹³ C NMR	284
Compound 74 ¹ H NMR	285
Compound 74 ¹³ C NMR	286
Compound 75 ¹ H NMR	287
Compound 75 ¹³ C NMR	288
Compound 76 ¹ H NMR	289
Compound 76 ¹⁹ F NMR	290
Compound 76 ¹³ C NMR	291
Compound (2S)-77 ¹ H NMR	292
Compound (2S)-77 ¹³ C NMR	293
Compound (2R)-77 ¹ H NMR	294
Compound (2R)-77 ¹³ C NMR	295
Compound 78 ¹ H NMR	296
Compound 78 ¹³ C NMR	297
Compound 79 ¹ H NMR	298
Compound 79 ¹³ C NMR	299
Compound 80 ¹ H NMR	300
Compound 80 ¹³ C NMR	301
Compound 81 ¹ H NMR	302
Compound 81 ¹³ C NMR	303
Compound 82 ¹ H NMR	304
Compound 82 ¹³ C NMR	305
Compound 83 ¹ H NMR	306
Compound 83 ¹³ C NMR	307
Compound 84 ¹ H NMR	308
Compound 84 ¹³ C NMR	309
Compound 85 ¹ H NMR	310
Compound 85 ¹³ C NMR	311
Compound 86 ¹ H NMR	312
Compound 86 ¹³ C NMR	313
Compound 87-major ¹ H NMR	314
Compound 87-major ¹³ C NMR	315
Compound 87-minor ¹ H NMR	316
Compound 87-minor ¹³ C NMR	317
Compound 88 ¹ H NMR	318
Compound 88 ¹³ C NMR	319
Compound 89 ¹ H NMR	320
Compound 89 ¹⁹ F NMR	321
Compound 89 ¹³ C NMR	322
Compound 90 ¹ H NMR	323
Compound 90 ¹⁹ F NMR	324
Compound 90 ¹³ C NMR	325

Compound 91 ^1H NMR	326
Compound 91 ^{19}F NMR	327
Compound 91 ^{13}C NMR	328
Compound 92 ^1H NMR	329
Compound 92 ^{19}F NMR	330
Compound 92 ^{13}C NMR	331
Compound 93 ^1H NMR	332
Compound 93 ^{19}F NMR	333
Compound 93 ^{13}C NMR	334
Compound 94 ^1H NMR	335
Compound 94 ^{19}F NMR	336
Compound 94 ^{13}C NMR	337
Compound 95 ^1H NMR	338
Compound 95 ^{13}C NMR	339
Compound 97 ^1H NMR	340
Compound 97 ^{13}C NMR	341
Compound 99 ^1H NMR	342
Compound 99 ^{13}C NMR	343
Compound 101 ^1H NMR	344
Compound 101 ^{13}C NMR	345
Compound 102 ^1H NMR	346
Compound 102 ^{13}C NMR	347
Compound 103 ^1H NMR	348
Compound 103 ^{13}C NMR	349
Compound 104 ^1H NMR	350
Compound 104 ^{13}C NMR	351
Compound 105 ^1H NMR	352
Compound 105 ^{13}C NMR	353
Compound 106 ^1H NMR	354
Compound 106 ^{13}C NMR	355
Compound 107 ^1H NMR	356
Compound 107 ^{13}C NMR	357
Compound 108 ^1H NMR	358
Compound 108 ^{13}C NMR	359
Compound 109 ^1H NMR	360
Compound 109 ^{13}C NMR	361
Compound 110 ^1H NMR	362
Compound 110 ^{13}C NMR	363
Compound 111 ^1H NMR	364
Compound 111 ^{13}C NMR	365
Compound 112 ^1H NMR	366
Compound 112 ^{13}C NMR	367
Compound 113 ^1H NMR	368
Compound 113 ^{13}C NMR	369
Compound 114 ^1H NMR	370
Compound 114 ^{13}C NMR	371
Compound 115 ^1H NMR	372
Compound 115 ^{13}C NMR	373
Compound 116 ^1H NMR	374
Compound 116 ^{13}C NMR	375
Compound 117 ^1H NMR	376
Compound 117 ^{13}C NMR	377
Compound 118 ^1H NMR	378

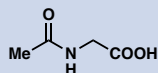
Compound 118 ^{13}C NMR	379
Compound 119 ^1H NMR	380
Compound 119 ^{13}C NMR	381
Compound 120 ^1H NMR	382
Compound 120 ^{13}C NMR	383
Compound 121 ^1H NMR	384
Compound 121 ^{19}F NMR	385
Compound 121 ^{13}C NMR	386
Compound 122 ^1H NMR	387
Compound 122 ^{19}F NMR	388
Compound 122 ^{13}C NMR	389
Compound 123 ^1H NMR	390
Compound 123 ^{19}F NMR	391
Compound 123 ^{13}C NMR	392
Compound 124 ^1H NMR	393
Compound 124 ^{19}F NMR	394
Compound 124 ^{13}C NMR	395
Compound 125 ^1H NMR	396
Compound 125 ^{19}F NMR	397
Compound 125 ^{13}C NMR	398
Compound 126 ^1H NMR	399
Compound 126 ^{19}F NMR	400
Compound 126 ^{13}C NMR	401
Compound 127 ^1H NMR	402
Compound 127 ^{19}F NMR	403
Compound 127 ^{13}C NMR	404
Compound 128 ^1H NMR	405
Compound 128 ^{19}F NMR	406
Compound 128 ^{13}C NMR	407
Compound 129 ^1H NMR	408
Compound 129 ^{19}F NMR	409
Compound 129 ^{13}C NMR	410
Compound 130 ^1H NMR	411
Compound 130 ^{19}F NMR	412
Compound 130 ^{13}C NMR	413
Compound 132 ^1H NMR	414
Compound 132 ^{13}C NMR	415
Compound 134 ^1H NMR	416
Compound 134 ^{13}C NMR	417
Compound 135 ^1H NMR	418
Compound 135 ^{19}F NMR	419
Compound 135 ^{13}C NMR	420
Compound 136 ^1H NMR	421
Compound 136 ^{13}C NMR	422
Compound (11 <i>S</i>)-138 ^1H NMR	423
Compound (11 <i>S</i>)-138 ^{13}C NMR	424
Compound (11 <i>R</i>)-138 ^1H NMR	425
Compound (11 <i>R</i>)-138 ^{13}C NMR	426
Compound 139 ^1H NMR	427
Compound 139 ^{13}C NMR	428
Compound 140 ^1H NMR	429
Compound 140 ^{13}C NMR	430
Compound 141 ^1H NMR	431

Compound 141 ^{13}C NMR	432
Compound SI-7 ^1H NMR	433
Compound SI-7 ^{13}C NMR	434
Compound SI-16 ^1H NMR	435
Compound SI-16 ^{13}C NMR	436
Compound SI-17 ^1H NMR	437
Compound SI-17 ^{13}C NMR	438
Compound SI-18 ^1H NMR	439
Compound SI-18 ^{13}C NMR	440
Compound SI-19 ^1H NMR	441
Compound SI-19 ^{19}F NMR	442
Compound SI-19 ^{13}C NMR	443
Compound SI-20 ^1H NMR	444
Compound SI-20 ^{19}F NMR	445
Compound SI-20 ^{13}C NMR	446

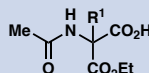
A Survey of Electrochemical Decarboxylative Etherification



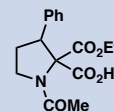
J. Org. Chem., **32**, 480 (1967)
NaOMe/MeOH, Pt(+)/Pt(-), 90 V
reflux, 9 h, N₂, 43% yield



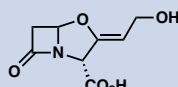
Tetrahedron, **28**, 4497 (1972)
Na/MeOH, Pt(+)/Pt(-), 2.0 A
0.609 F, 30% yield



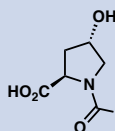
Tetrahedron Lett., **3**, 191 (1976)
Na salt, ROH (R = Me, Et, ^t-Pr), C(+)/C(-)
250 mA, 130 min, 79-97% yield



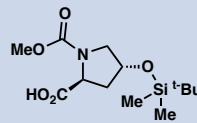
J. Org. Chem., **43**, 335 (1978)
NaOMe/MeOH, C(+)/C(-), 100 mA/cm²
2.0 F/mol, 98% yield



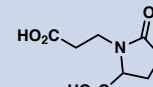
J. Chem. Soc., Perkin. Trans. 1, **0**, 2513 (1983)
Et₃N/MeOH, Pt(+)/Pt(-), 200-250 mA/cm²
-30 °C, 50 min, 1.2% yield



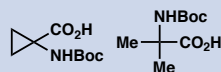
Synthesis, **5**, 424 (1986)
Et₃N/MeOH, Pt(+)/Pt(-), 260 mA/cm²
2.5 F/mol, 97% yield



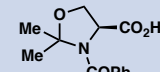
Helv. Chim. Acta, **69**, 1704 (1986)
Et₃N/MeOH, Pt(+)/Pt(-), 275 mA/cm²
3 F/mol, 89% yield



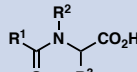
Heterocycles, **29**, 2089 (1989)
NaOAc, CH₃CN/MeOH (3/1)
Pt(+)/Pt(-), 2 F/mol, 75% yield



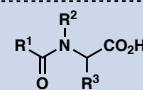
Synlett, **1991**, 737 (1991)
NaOEt/EtOH, Pt(+)/Pt(-), 9 mA/cm²
0 °C, 79%/73% yield



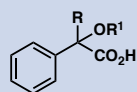
Org. Lett., **2**, 1689 (2000)
NaOMe/MeOH, C(+)/Pt(-), 50 mA
2 F/mol, -20 °C, 69% yield



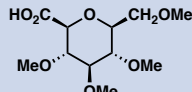
J. Am. Chem. Soc., **129**, 6680 (2007)
silica gel supported piperidine, MeOH,
Pt(+)/Pt(-), 75 mA/cm², 3 F/mol, 0 °C, 92-100%



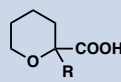
(59-98% yield)
J. Org. Chem., **77**, 1952 (2012)
1) NaOMe/MeOH, Pt(+)/Pt-Ti(-)
1.1 A/dm², 3-3.5 F/mol, 0 °C
2) SiO₂-Pip/MeOH, Pt(+)/Pt
0.3 A/dm², 2.4-3.75 F/mol, 10 °C



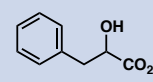
J. Org. Chem., **27**, 281 (1962)
Na/MeOH, Pt(+)/Pt(-)
1.2 A, 62-74% yield



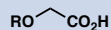
Chem. Pharm. Bull., **28**, 3078 (1980)
Et₂NH/MeOH, Pt(+)/Pt(-), 160 mA, 2 h
69% yield



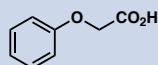
Tetrahedron Lett., **23**, 3987 (1982)
K₂CO₃, Et₄NClO₄/MeOH, Pt(+)/Pt(-)
0.1 A, 67-90% yield, **divided cell**



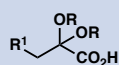
Helv. Chim. Acta, **70**, 292 (1987)
Et₃N/MeOH, Pt(+)/Pt(-), 260 mA/cm²
2.6 F/mol, 68% yield



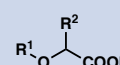
Chem. Ber., **126**, 1623 (1993)
KOH/MeOH or EtOH, Pt(+)/Pt(-)
20 mA/cm², 3.0 F/mol
0 °C, 12-66% yield



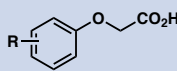
U.P.B. Sci. Bull., Series B, **69**, 3 (2007)
NaOH/Ethylene glycol or Diethylene glycol
C(+)/Pt(-), 0.015 A/cm², yield not reported



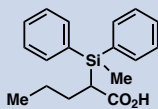
ECS Transactions, **13**, 1 (2008)
MeOH, Pt(+)/Pt(-), >95% yield



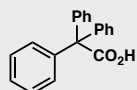
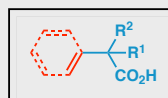
Chem. Commun., **54**, 9969 (2018)
NaOMe/MeOH, C(+)/C(-), 100 mA/cm²
70 min, 75-93% yield



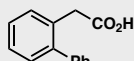
ChemElectroChem, **6**, xxxx (2019)
NaOMe/MeOH, C(+)/C(-), 20 mA/cm²
2.5 F/mol, 19-87% yield



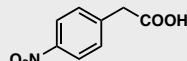
J. Org. Chem., **76**, 4710 (2011)
KOH, CH₃CN/MeOH (3/1), Pt(+)/Pt(-)
250 mA/cm², 3 F/mol, 35% yield



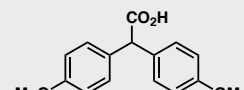
J. Chem. Soc., **0**, 3624 (1952)
NaOMe/MeOH, Pt(+)/Pt(-)
1.5 A, 60% yield



J. Chem. Soc., **0**, 1360 (1962)
Na/MeOH, Pt(+)/Pt(-), 1 A
6 h, 21% yield



J. Chem. Soc., **0**, 1037 (1964)
Na/MeOH, Pt(+)/Pt(-)
1.2 A, 3 h, 16% yield



J. Chem. Soc. B, **0**, 576 (1968)
Na/MeOH, Pt(+)/Pt(-), 1 A
65% yield

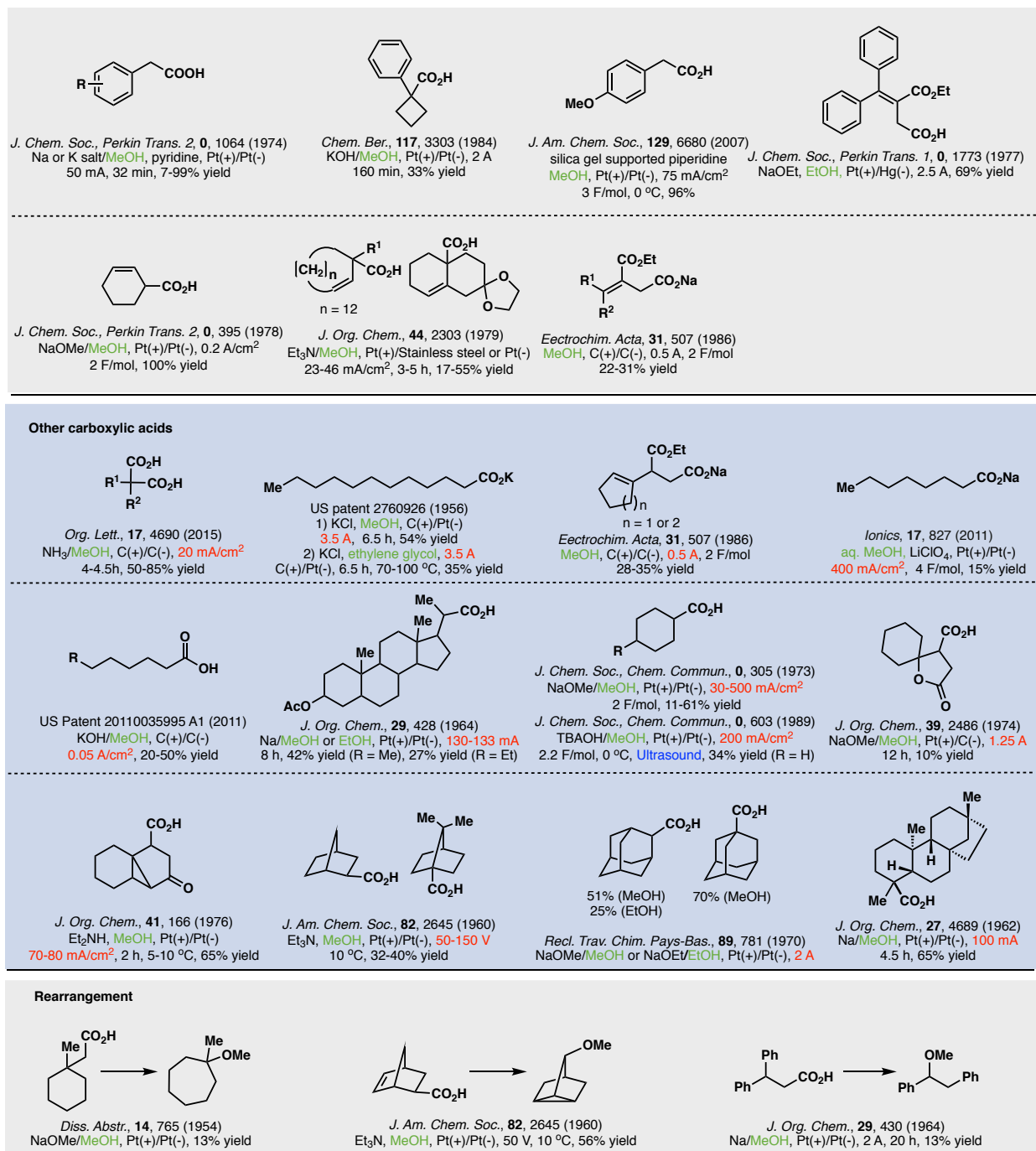
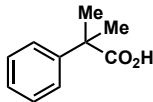
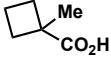
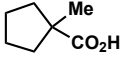
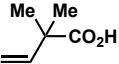
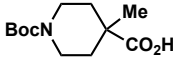
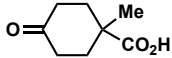
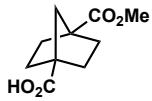
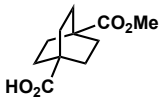
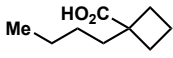
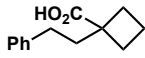
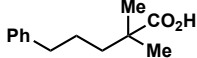
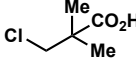
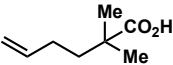
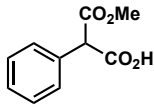
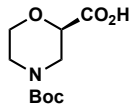
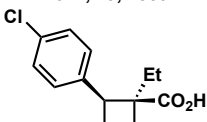
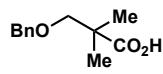
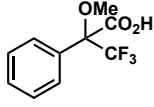
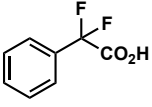
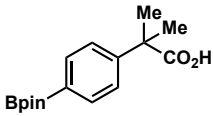


Figure S1: A Survey of Electrochemical Decarboxylative Etherification

General Experimental

Tetrahydrofuran (THF), dichloromethane (CH_2Cl_2), *N,N*-dimethylformamide (DMF), and acetonitrile (CH_3CN) were obtained by passing the previously degassed solvents through an activated alumina column. AgPF_6 was purchased from Alfa Aesar (lot #I17M26). AgClO_4 anhydrous was purchased from Alfa Aesar (lot #Y20D047). AgSbF_6 was purchased from Oakwood (lot #007268). $^n\text{Bu}_4\text{NPF}_6$ was purchased from Oakwood (lot #A034292920). $^n\text{Bu}_4\text{NClO}_4$ (>98%) was purchased from TCI (Product #T0836). 3 Å molecular sieves were purchased from Acros Organics (catalog lot #A034292920) and activated under flame dry for 30 min prior to use. 2,4,6-collidine (99%) was purchased from Sigma-Aldrich (batch # 13925DD). AgClO_4 was grinded prior to use. All the other reagents were purchased at the highest commercial quality and used without further purification, unless otherwise stated. Yields refer to chromatographically and spectroscopically (^1H NMR) homogeneous material. TLC was performed using 0.25 mm E. Merck Silica plates (60F-254), using short-wave UV light for visualization, and phosphomolybdic acid, $\text{Ce}(\text{SO}_4)_2$, acidic ethanolic anisaldehyde, or KMnO_4 as developing agents upon heating. NMR spectra were recorded on Bruker DRX-600, DRX-500, and AMX-400 instruments and are calibrated using residual undeuterated solvent (CHCl_3 at 7.26 ppm ^1H NMR, 77.16 ppm ^{13}C NMR). The following abbreviations were used to explain multiplicities: s = singlet, d = doublet, t = triplet, q = quartet, m = multiplet, br = broad. Column chromatography was performed using E. Merck silica gel (60, particle size 0.043–0.063 mm). High-resolution mass spectra (HRMS) were recorded on Waters LC with G2-XS TOF mass spectrometer by electrospray ionization time of flight reflectron experiments. GCMS (EI) was recorded on Agilent 7820A GC systems and 5975 Series MSD. Melting points were recorded on a Fisher-Johns 12-144 melting point apparatus and are uncorrected. The enantiomeric excesses were determined with Waters UPC² SFC equipped with a photodiode array detector or an Agilent Technologies 1220 Infinity II LC HPLC. Optical rotations were recorded on a Rudolph Research Analytical Autopol III Automatic Polarimeter.

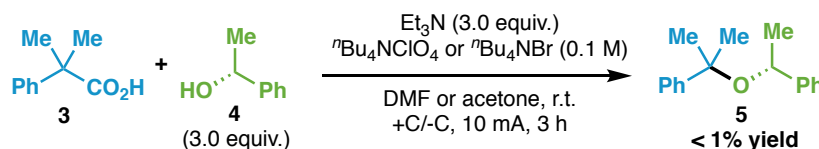
List of Carboxylic Acids Substrates and References for Their Preparation.

			
CAS no.: 826-55-1 Ref: <i>Chem. Commun.</i> 2017, 8316.	CAS no.: 32936-76-8 Ref: <i>Chem. Commun.</i> 2006, 4107.	CAS no.: 5217-05-0 Ref: <i>ACIE</i> 2014, 53, 4945.	CAS no.: 10276-09-2 Ref: <i>JACS</i> , 2018, 140, 16610.
			
CAS no.: 189321-63-9 Ref: <i>J. Med. Chem.</i> 2017, 60, 4680.	CAS no.: 24463-41-0 Ref: Patent WO 2018086592	CAS no.: 15448-77-8 Ref: <i>J. Med. Chem.</i> 2011, 54, 3480.	CAS no.: 18720-35-9 Ref: <i>Bioorg. Med. Chem. Lett.</i> 2014, 24, 5731.
			
CAS no.: 58148-13-3 Ref: <i>JACS</i> , 2014, 136, 8138.	CAS no.: 1510754-94-5 Ref: <i>Bioorg. Med. Chem. Lett.</i> 2016, 26, 1016.	CAS no.: 2840-74-6 Ref: <i>Helv. Chim. Acta</i> 2018, 101, e1800049.	CAS no.: 13511-38-1 Ref: <i>Org. Lett.</i> 2017, 19, 4560.
			
CAS no.: 33315-63-8 Ref: <i>Eur. J. Org. Chem.</i> , 2014, 941.	CAS no.: 33315-63-8 Ref: <i>Adv. Synth. Catal.</i> , 2018, 360, 2476	CAS no.: 884512-77-0 Ref: <i>Bioorg. Med. Chem. Lett.</i> 2011, 21, 4836.	CAS no.: 2271155-09-8 Ref: <i>ACIE</i> 2019, 58, 2134.
			
CAS no.: 36881-14-8 Ref: <i>Eur. J. Org. Chem.</i> , 2007, 934.	CAS no.: 81655-41-6 Ref: <i>Syn. Commun.</i> , 1993, 23, 2145.	CAS no.: 360-03-2 Ref: <i>Eur. J. Org. Chem.</i> , 2016, 5529.	CAS no.: 909187-36-6 Ref: Patent WO 2006094187

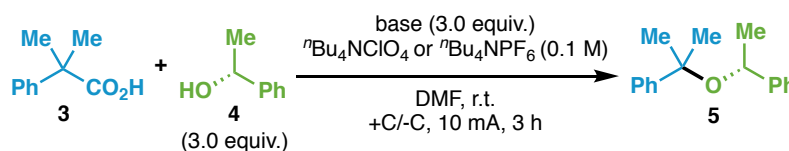
Optimization of Reaction Parameters for Electrochemical Decarboxylative Etherification

All optimization reactions were carried out on 0.20 mmol scale. The crude reaction mixture was analyzed by GC/FID using *n*-dodecane as internal standard.

Starting conditions

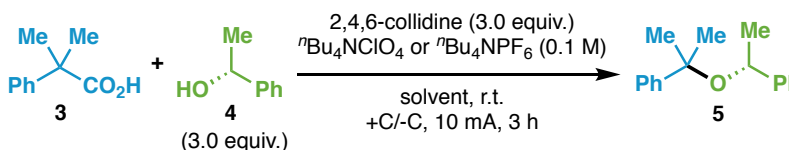


Primary evaluation of bases and electrolyte (Table S1)



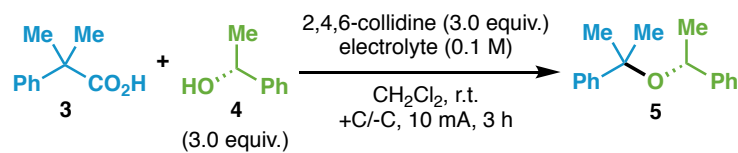
entry	electrolyte	base	yield (%)
1	$n\text{Bu}_4\text{NClO}_4$	K_2CO_3	<1
2	$n\text{Bu}_4\text{NClO}_4$	DBU	<1
3	$n\text{Bu}_4\text{NClO}_4$	2,4,6-collidine	4
4	$n\text{Bu}_4\text{NPF}_6$	2,4,6-collidine	6

Evaluation of solvents (Table S2)



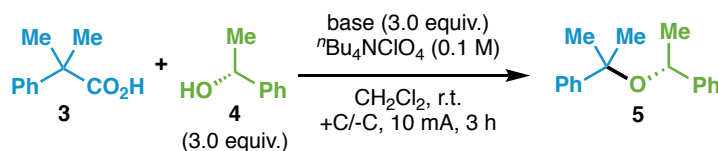
entry	electrolyte	solvent	yield (%)
1	$n\text{Bu}_4\text{NClO}_4$	CH_3CN	27
2	$n\text{Bu}_4\text{NClO}_4$	THF	5
3	$n\text{Bu}_4\text{NClO}_4$	PhCF_3	38
4	$n\text{Bu}_4\text{NClO}_4$	acetone	24
5	$n\text{Bu}_4\text{NClO}_4$	CH_2Cl_2	48
6	$n\text{Bu}_4\text{NClO}_4$	$\text{ClCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}$	47
7	$n\text{Bu}_4\text{NPF}_6$	CH_2Cl_2	40
8	$n\text{Bu}_4\text{NPF}_6$	$\text{ClCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}$	42

Further evaluation of electrolytes (Table S3)



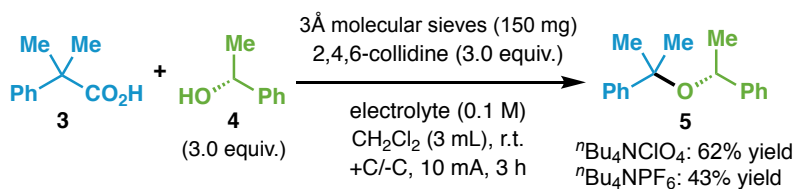
entry	electrolyte	yield (%)
1	LiClO ₄	16
2	ⁿ Bu ₄ NOTs	18
3	Et ₄ NCl	9

Further evaluation of bases (Table S4)

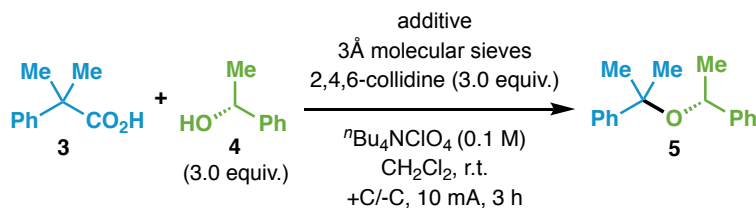


entry	base	yield (%)
1	^t BuOK	3
2	KOH	9
3	NaOAc	16
4	DBU	15
5	TMG	26
6	2,6-lutidine	46
7	DABCO	<1
8	DMAP	2
9	2,6-di- <i>tert</i> -butylpyridine	6

Adding 3Å molecular sieves



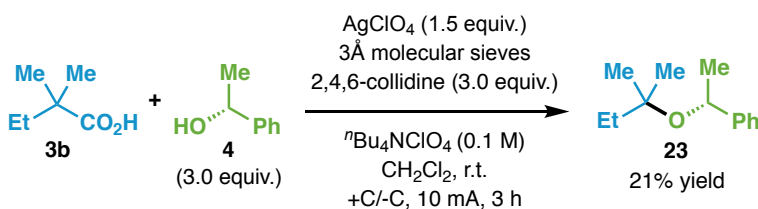
Evaluation of additives (Table S5)



entry	additive (1.5 equiv.)	yield (%)
1	K ₃ Fe(CN) ₆	53
2	MnCO ₃	50
3	ZnO	54
4	KSbF ₆	47
5	Ag ₂ SO ₄	47
6	AgPF ₆	79
7	AgBF ₄	72
8	Ag ₂ O	64
9	AgClO ₄	81(78) ^a
10	AgClO ₄ (0.3 equiv.)	63

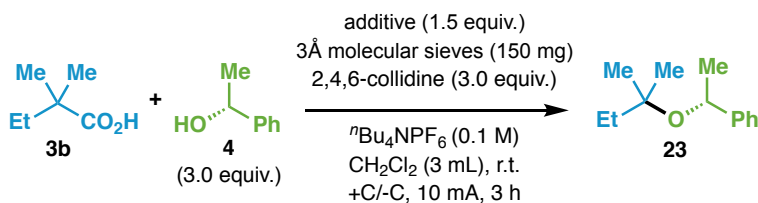
^a Isolated yield

However, under the aforementioned optimized conditions for 2-methyl-2-phenylpropanoic acid **3**, decarboxylative etherification of 2,2-dimethylbutanoic acid **3b** proceeded in low yield.



In order to identify a more general set of conditions, further optimization efforts were undertaken on 2,2-dimethylbutanoic acid **3b**.

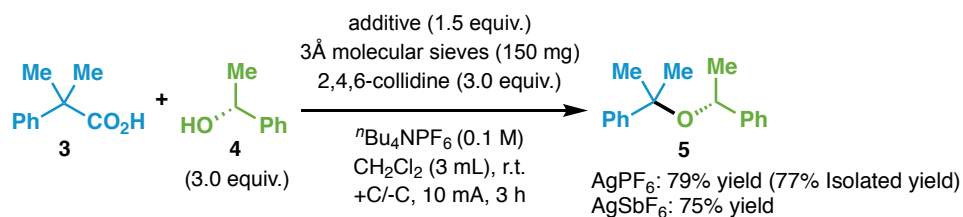
Evaluation of additives using ⁿBu₄NPF₆ as electrolyte (Table S6)



entry	Additive (1.5 equiv.)	yield (%)
1	none	26
2	CH ₂ Br ₂	17
3	KClO ₄	31
4	KPF ₆	47
5	AgPF ₆	58
6	AgSbF ₆	62(62) ^a
7	KSbF ₆	52
8	NaSbF ₆	46

^a Isolated yield

This optimized set of conditions for the decarboxylative etherification of non-benzylic carboxylic acid **3b** was more general, and was also suitable for 2-methyl-2-phenylpropanoic acid **3**.

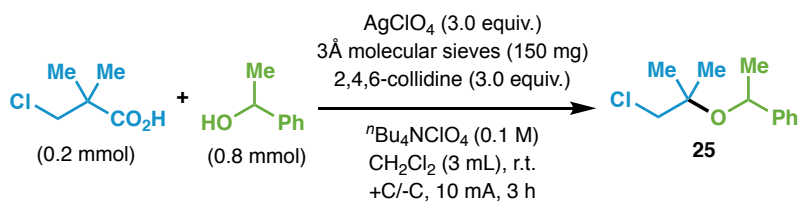


Control experiments (Table S7)

AgPF₆ (1.5 equiv.)
 3 Å molecular sieves (150 mg)
 2,4,6-collidine (3.0 equiv.)
ⁿBu₄NPF₆ (0.1 M)
 CH₂Cl₂ (3 mL), r.t.
 +C/-C, 10 mA, 3 h

entry	Variation from standard conditions	yield (%)
1	No AgPF ₆	43
2	No 3 Å molecular sieves	47
3	No 2,4,6-collidine	0
4	No electric current	0

Reoptimization for compound **25** (Table S8)



entry	Variation from standard conditions	yield (%)
1	no deviation	24 ^a
2	2 mL CH ₂ Cl ₂	32
3	1.5 mL CH ₂ Cl ₂	34
4	1 mL CH ₂ Cl ₂	25
5	1.5 mL CH ₂ Cl ₂ , I = 7.5 mA, 4 h	45(43) ^a
6	1.5 mL CH ₂ Cl ₂ , I = 5 mA, 6 h	36

^a Isolated yield

CH₂Cl₂ Cathodic reduction

Conditions: 0.1 M ⁿBu₄NPF₆, CH₂Cl₂ solvent, GC working /Pt counter electrode, Ag/AgCl reference electrode. Scan rate = 200 mV/s.

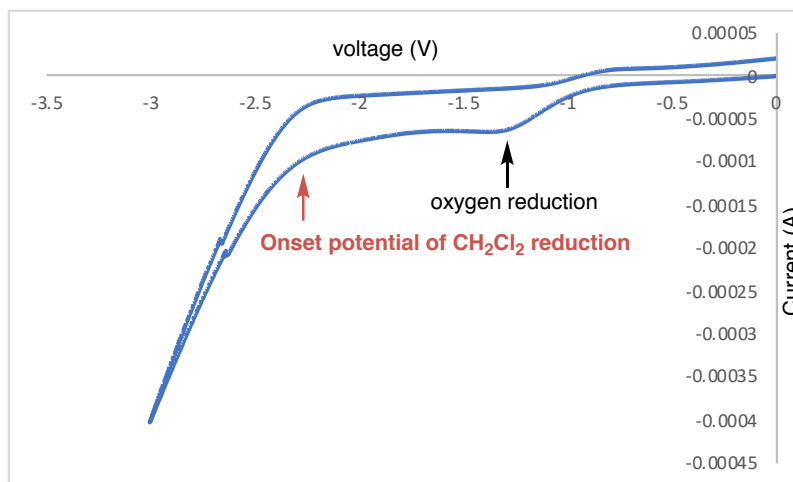
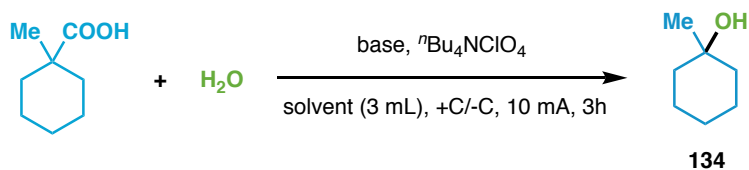


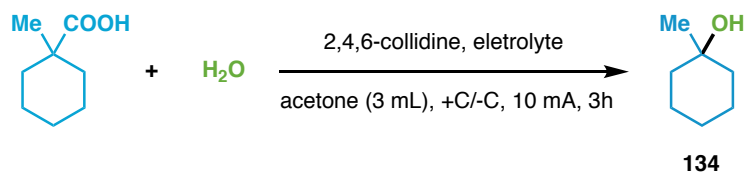
Figure S2: The cathodic potential of the reaction of **3** and **4** was measured as -2.2 V against Ag/AgCl reference electrode, which is in agreement with the reduction of CH₂Cl₂ observed in the cyclic voltammetric study.

Optimization of Reaction Parameters for Electrochemical Decarboxylative Hydroxylation

All optimization reactions were carried out on 0.20 mmol scale. The crude reaction mixture was analyzed by GC/FID using *n*-dodecane as internal standard.



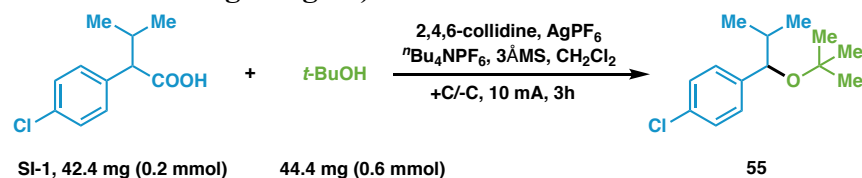
entry	base (3 eq)	[Ag]	H ₂ O	solvent	yield (%)
1	2,4,6-collidine	-	0.1 mL	CH ₂ Cl ₂ 3 mL	21
2	2,4,6-collidine	Ag ₂ O (1.5 eq)	0.1 mL	CH ₂ Cl ₂ 3 mL	24
3	Cs ₂ CO ₃	Ag ₂ O (1.5 eq)	0.1 mL	CH ₂ Cl ₂ 3 mL	15
4	2,4,6-collidine	Ag ₂ O (1.5 eq)	0.1 mL	MeCN 3 mL	14
5	2,4,6-collidine	Ag ₂ O (1.5 eq)	0.1 mL	DMF 3 mL	trace
6	2,4,6-collidine	Ag ₂ O (1.5 eq)	0.1 mL	Dioxane 3 mL	15
7	2,4,6-collidine	Ag ₂ O (1.5 eq)	0.1 mL	Acetone 3 mL	50
8	<i>2,4,6-collidine</i>	-	<i>0.1 mL</i>	<i>Acetone 3 mL</i>	<i>65</i>
9	2,4,6-collidine	AgClO ₄ (3 eq)	0.1 mL	Acetone 3 mL	39
10	2,4,6-collidine	-	0.5 mL	Acetone 2.5 mL	49



entry	base	H ₂ O	electrolyte	yield (%)
1	2,4,6-collidine (3 eq)	0.2 mL	ⁿ Bu ₄ NClO ₄	60
2	2,4,6-collidine (3 eq)	0.3 mL	ⁿ Bu ₄ NClO ₄	59
3	2,4,6-collidine (3 eq)	0.1 mL	ⁿ Bu ₄ NClO ₄	65
4	2,4,6-collidine (1.5 eq)	0.1 mL	ⁿ Bu ₄ NClO ₄	71
5	2,4,6-collidine (4.5 eq)	0.1 mL	ⁿ Bu ₄ NClO ₄	64
6	<i>2,4,6-collidine (1.5 eq)</i>	<i>0.1 mL</i>	<i>ⁿBu₄NPF₆</i>	<i>75(70)^a</i>
7	2,4,6-collidine (1.5 eq)	0.1 mL	Et ₄ NOTs	30
8	2,4,6-collidine (1.5 eq)	0.1 mL	ⁿ Bu ₄ NF·H ₂ O	47

^a Isolated yield

General Procedure for Electrochemical Decarboxylative Etherification (General Procedure A, Carboxylic Acid as Limiting Reagent):



With no precautions to exclude air or moisture, the ElectraSyn vial (5 mL) with a stir bar was charged with carboxylic acid (42.4 mg, 0.2 mmol, 1 equiv.), alcohol (44.4 mg, 0.6 mmol, 3 equiv.), 2,4,6-collidine (72.6 mg, 0.6 mmol, 3 equiv.), $\text{t-Bu}_4\text{NPF}_6$ (116 mg, 0.3 mmol, 1.5 equiv.), 3 Å molecular sieves (150 mg), AgPF_6 (76 mg, 0.3 mmol, 1.5 equiv.), and CH_2Cl_2 (3.0 mL). The ElectraSyn vial cap equipped with anode (graphite) and cathode (graphite) were inserted into the mixture. After pre-stirring for 15 minutes, the reaction mixture was electrolyzed at a constant current of 10 mA for 3 hours. The ElectraSyn vial cap was removed, and electrodes were rinsed with Et_2O (2 mL), which was combined with the crude mixture. Then, the crude mixture was further diluted with Et_2O (30 mL). The resulting mixture was washed with 2N HCl (20 mL) (for products containing pyridine moiety, washing with 2N HCl is omitted) and NaHCO_3 (aq) (20 mL), dried over Na_2SO_4 , and concentrated *in vacuo*. The crude material was purified by preparative thin-layer chromatography (PTLC) to furnish the desired product.

Graphical Guide for Electrochemical Decarboxylative Etherification:

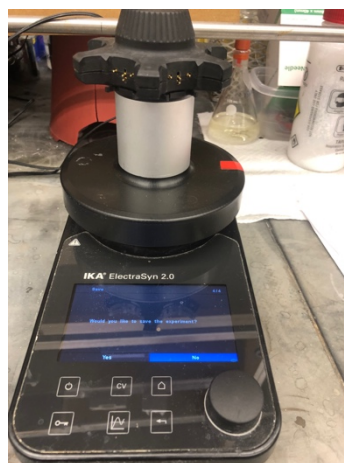
Setting Up the ElectraSyn Device



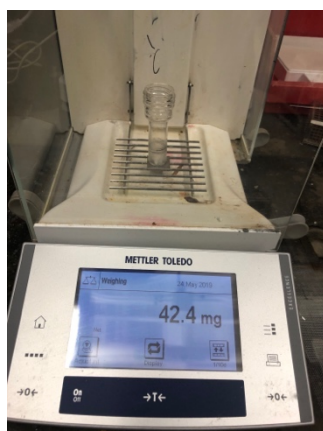
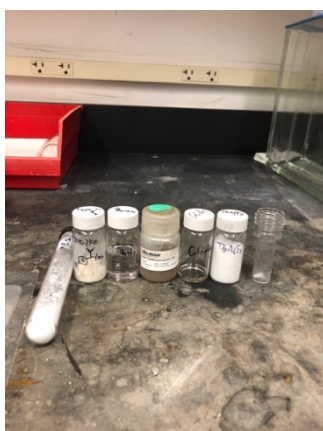
Left: select “New Experiment”. Center: select “Constant Current”. Right: set the current to 10 mA (for a 0.2 mmol scale).



Left: no need to use a reference electrode. Center: choose “Time”. Right: set reaction time to 3h.



Left: 0.2 mmol of carboxylic acid substrate was used. Center: no alternate polarity. Right: Saving data is up to the individual.



Left: all reagents for this reaction. Center: carboxylic acid (42.4 mg). Right: *t*-BuOH (44.4 mg).



Left: AgPF_6 (76 mg). Center: $n\text{Bu}_4\text{NPF}_6$ (116 mg). Right: $3\text{ \AA}$ MS (150 mg).



Left: 2,4,6-collidine (72 mg). Center: CH_2Cl_2 from solvent system. Right: CH_2Cl_2 (3 mL).



Left: after adding CH_2Cl_2 to the vial. Center: graphite electrodes. Right: pre-stir for 15 min.



Left: start the reaction on the ElectraSyn 2.0 with a stirring speed of 700 rpm. Center: reaction completed. Right: transfer reaction mixture to a separatory funnel with Et₂O. Then the organic phase was washed with 2N HCl (aq) and sat. NaHCO₃ (aq).



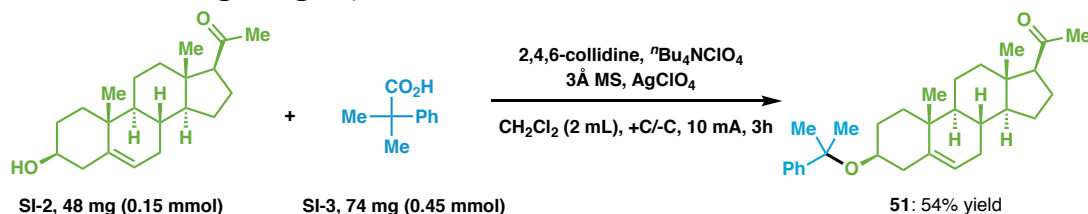
Left: dried over Na₂SO₄. Center: filter off Na₂SO₄. Right: crude TLC (Hexanes: Et₂O = 100:1), top spot is the product.



Left: purified by PTLC (Hexanes: Et₂O = 100:1) Center: removal of solvent. Right: weight of vial containing product (31.0 mg, 65% yield).

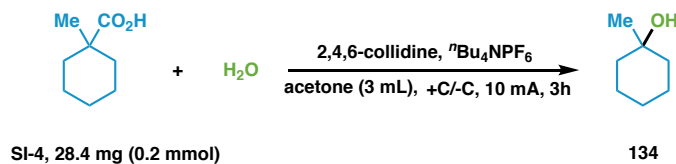
Note: For volatile ether products, a rotary evaporator was operated over a water bath at 20 °C, and a high vacuum pump was avoided during the whole workup sequence.

General Procedure for Electrochemical Decarboxylative Etherification (General Procedure B, Alcohol as Limiting Reagent):



Electrochemical Decarboxylative Etherification: With no precautions to exclude air or moisture, the ElectraSyn vial (5 mL) with a stir bar was charged with carboxylic acid **SI-3** (0.45 mmol, 3 equiv.), alcohol **SI-2** (0.15 mmol, 1 equiv.), 2,4,6-collidine (81.6mg, 0.675 mmol, 4.5 equiv.), $^t\text{Bu}_4\text{NClO}_4$ (137 mg, 0.4 mmol, 0.2 M), 3 Å molecular sieves (100 mg), AgClO_4 (124 mg, 0.6 mmol, 4 equiv.), and CH_2Cl_2 (2.0 mL). The ElectraSyn vial cap equipped with anode (graphite) and cathode (graphite) were inserted into the mixture. After pre-stirring for 15 minutes, the reaction mixture was electrolyzed under a constant current at 10 mA for 3 hours. The ElectraSyn vial cap was removed, and electrodes were rinsed with Et_2O (2 mL), which was combined with crude mixture. Then, the crude mixture was further diluted with Et_2O (30 mL). The resulting mixture was washed with 2N HCl (20 mL) (for products containing pyridine moiety, washing with 2N HCl is omitted) and $\text{NaHCO}_3(\text{aq})$ (20 mL), dried over Na_2SO_4 , and concentrated *in vacuo*. The crude material was purified by preparative thin-layer chromatography (PTLC) to furnish the desired product.

General Procedure for Electrochemical Decarboxylative Hydroxylation: (General Procedure C):



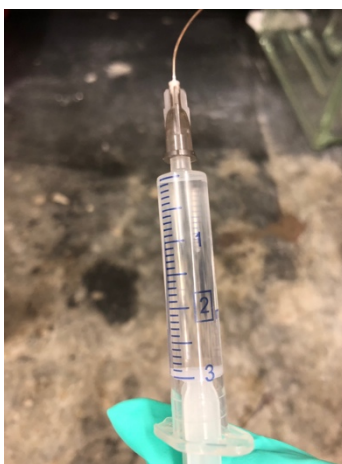
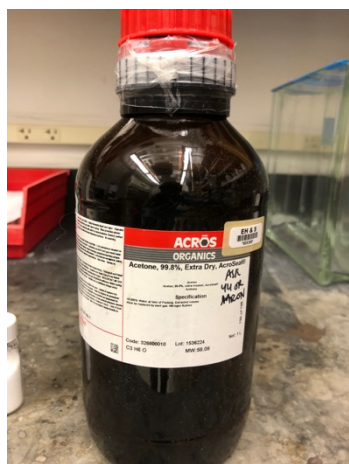
With no precautions to exclude air or moisture, the ElectraSyn vial (5 mL) with a stir bar was charged with carboxylic acid **SI-4** (28.4 mg, 0.2 mmol, 1 equiv.), 2,4,6-collidine (36.3 mg, 0.3 mmol, 1.5 equiv.), $^t\text{Bu}_4\text{NPF}_6$ (114 mg, 0.3 mmol, 0.1M), acetone (3.0 mL), and H_2O (0.1 mL). The ElectraSyn vial cap equipped with anode (graphite) and cathode (graphite) were inserted

into the mixture. After pre-stirring for 5 minutes, the reaction mixture was electrolyzed under a constant current of 10 mA for 3 hours. The ElectraSyn vial cap was removed and electrodes were rinsed with Et₂O (2 mL). The resulting solution was diluted with Et₂O (40 mL), and then washed with saturated aqueous NH₄Cl (20 mL) and brine (20 mL), dried over Na₂SO₄, and concentrated *in vacuo*. The crude material was purified by preparative thin-layer chromatography (PTLC) to furnish the desired product. (Note: an empty balloon is attached for a large scale reaction to balance the pressure resulting from the H₂ generation on the cathode).

Graphic Procedure for Electrochemical Decarboxylative Hydroxylation:



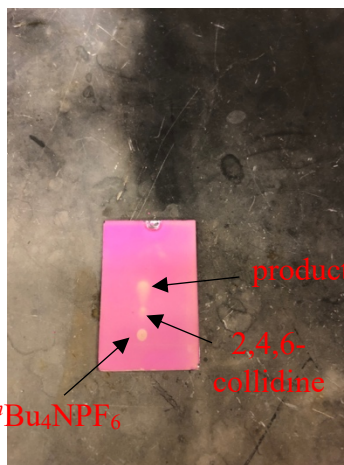
Left: all reagents for hydroxylation reaction. Center: carboxylic acid (28.5 mg, 0.2 mmol). Right: ⁿBu₄NPF₆ (114 mg, 0.3 mmol).



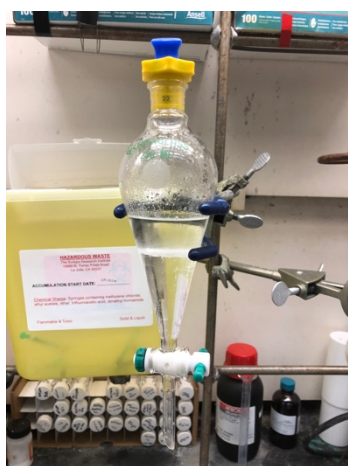
Left: 2,4,6-collidine (36.3 mg, 0.3 mmol). Center: acetone used in this reaction. Right: acetone (3 mL).



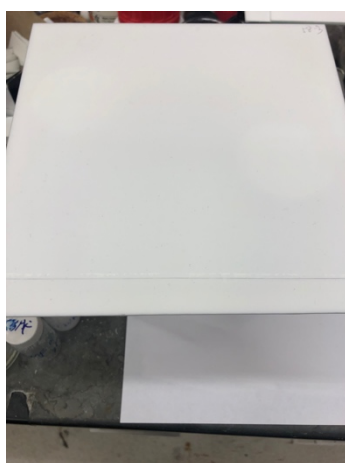
Left: H_2O (0.1 mL). Center: graphite electrode. Right: pre-stir the reaction mixture for 5 min.



Left: start the reaction on the ElectroSyn 2.0. Center: reaction completed. Right: crude TLC (Hexanes: EtOAc = 3:1).

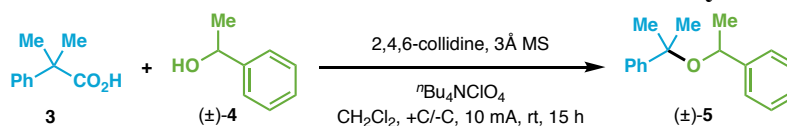


Left: dilute with Et_2O (30 mL) and washed with sat. NH_4Cl (aq). Center: washed with brine. Right: dried over Na_2SO_4 and filtered.

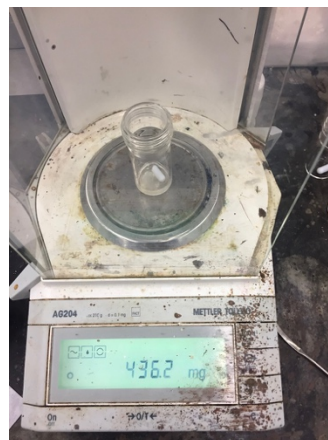
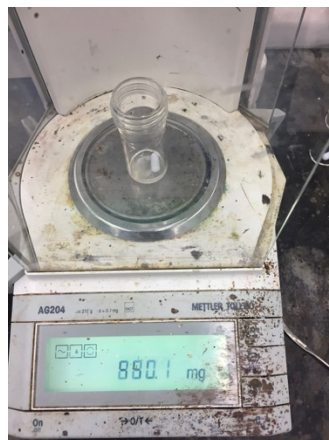


Left: concentrated *in vacuo*. Center: purified by PTLC. Right: weight of vial containing product (16.0 mg, 70% yield).

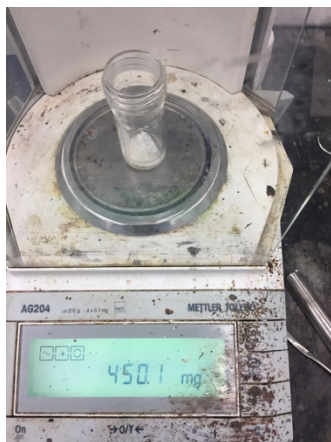
Experimental Procedure for Gram-Scale Electrochemical Decarboxylative Etherification



Left: reagents for etherification reaction. Center: ElectraSyn vials (25 mL). Right: Tare of the vial.



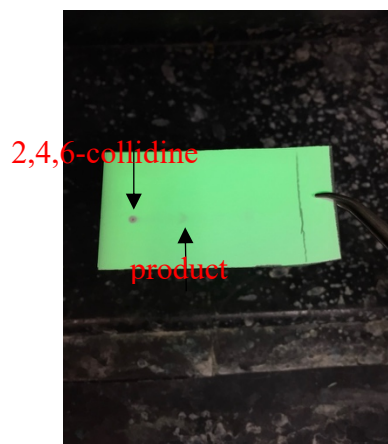
Left: **3** (394 mg, 2.4 mmol). Center: **4** (880 mg, 7.2 mmol). Right: 2,4,6-collidine (436 mg, 3.6 mmol)



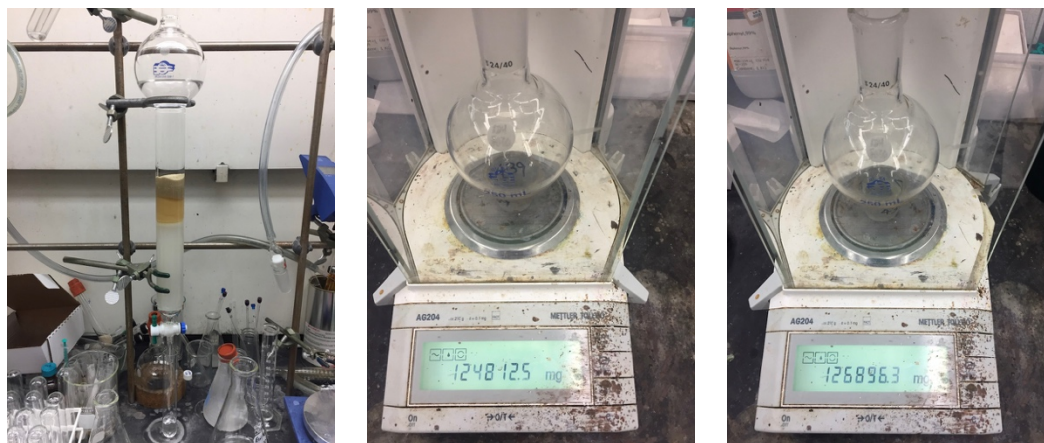
Left: $n\text{Bu}_4\text{NClO}_4$ (308 mg, 0.9 mmol). Center: 3 Å molecular sieves (450 mg). Right: CH_2Cl_2 (9 mL)



Left: after adding CH_2Cl_2 and equipped with graphite electrodes for 5 reactions. Center: After pre-stirring for 30 minutes, start the reaction on the ElectraSyn device (after 1 min). Right: reaction completed (15h).

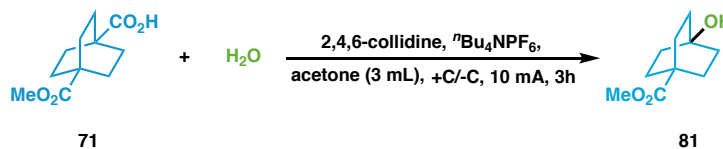


Left: crude TLC (Hexanes: Et₂O=30:1). Center: the suspension of 5 reactions was diluted with Et₂O and washed with 1 N HCl. Right: dried over Na₂SO₄.

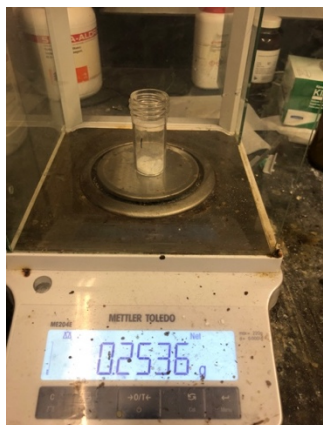


Left: column chromatography purification. Center: weight of empty flask. Right: weight of flask containing product (2.08 g, 72% yield).

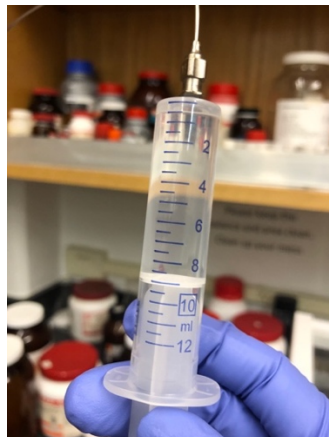
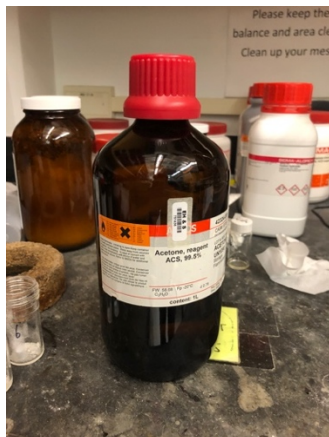
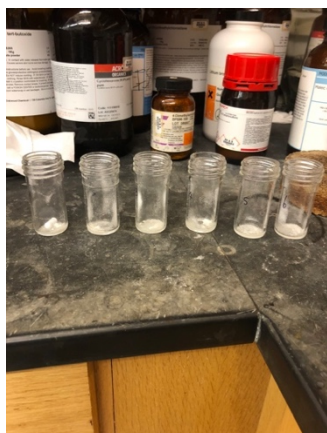
Experimental Procedure for Gram-Scale Electrochemical Decarboxylative Hydroxylation



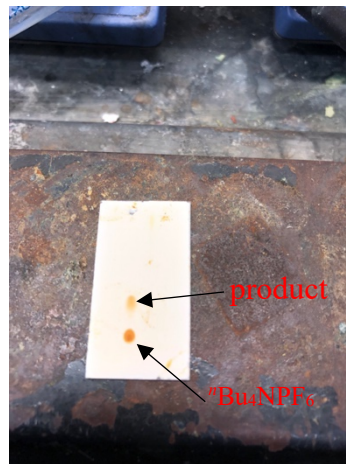
Left: reagents for hydroxylation reaction. Center: ElectroSyn vials (25 mL). Right: Tare of the vial.



Left: **71** (254 mg, 1.2 mmol). Center: Bu_4NPF_6 (139 mg, 0.36 mmol). Right: 2,4,6-collidine (218 mg, 1.8 mmol)



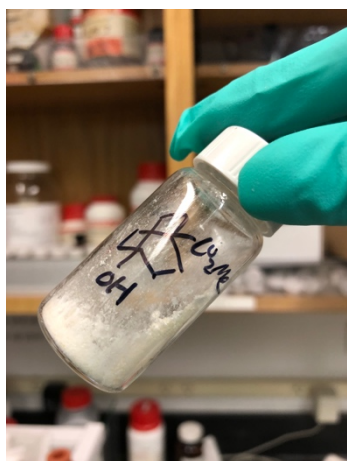
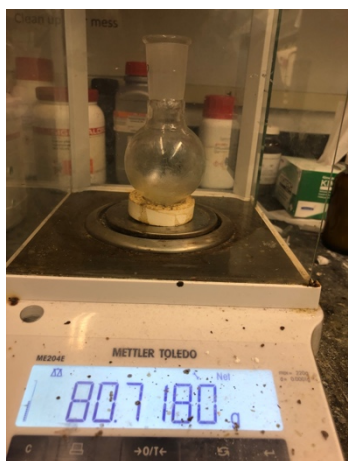
Left: after adding all reagents for 6 reactions. Center: acetone used in this reaction. Right: acetone (9 mL)



Left: after adding solvent and H_2O , and equipped with graphite electrodes. Center: reaction completed (12h). Right: crude TLC (Hexanes: EtOAc= 4:1).



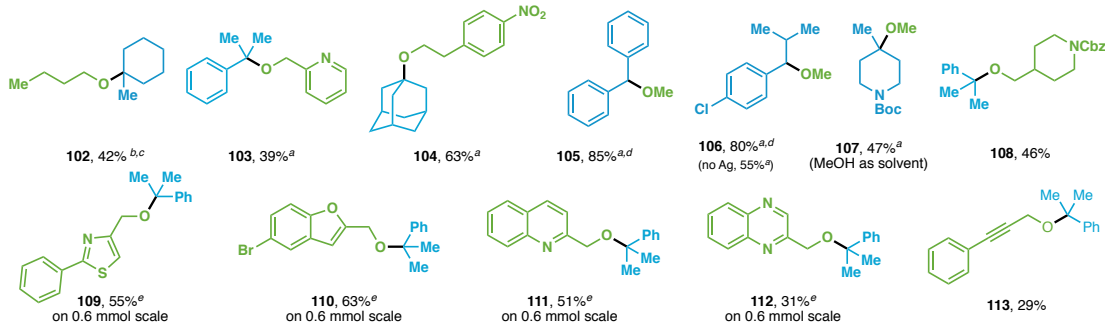
Left: adding Et₂O to dilute 6 reactions and filtered, rinsed with Et₂O. Center: column chromatography purification. Right: weight of empty flask.



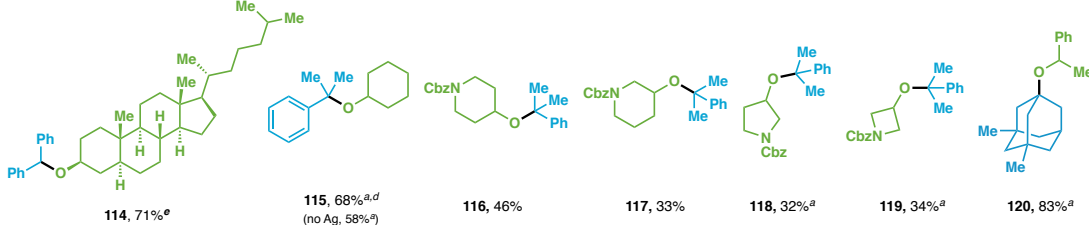
After purification. (864 mg, 65% yield).

Additional Scope for Decarboxylative Etherification and Hydroxylation

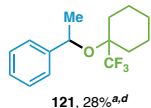
Primary alcohols (12 examples)



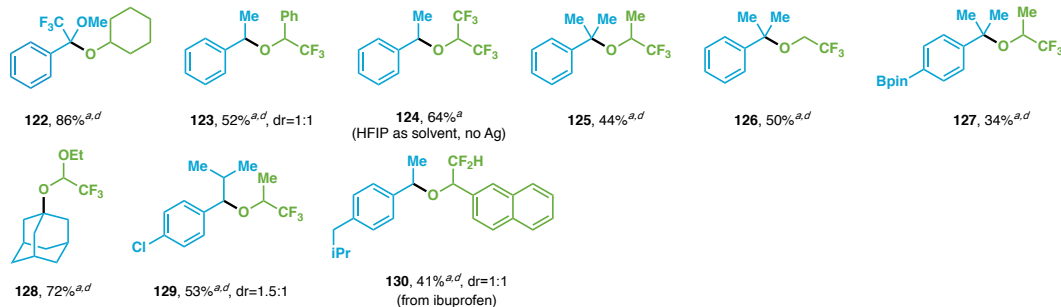
Secondary alcohols (7 examples)



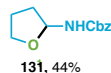
Tertiary alcohol (1 example)



Fluorinated Ethers (9 examples)



Intramolecular decarboxylative etherification example



Hydroxylation (10 examples)

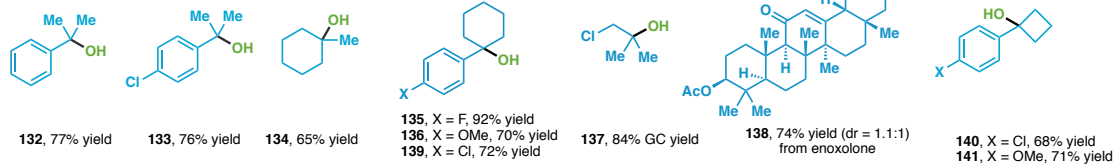
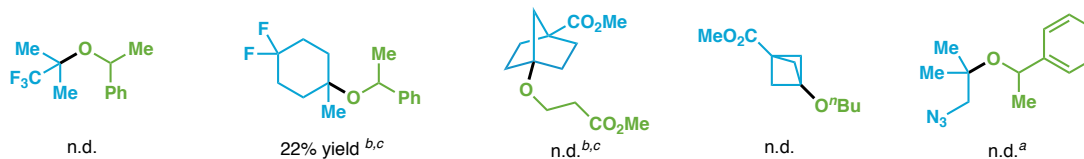


Figure S3: ^aAgClO₄ (0.6 mmol) instead of AgPF₆, ^bBu₄NClO₄ (0.1 M) instead of ^bBu₄NPF₆. ^cAgSbF₆ (0.3 mmol) instead of AgPF₆. ^dDBU (0.6 mmol) instead of 2,4,6-collidine. ^e4.0 or 6.0 equiv. alcohol. ^fAlcohol as limiting reagent, conditions: alcohol (0.15 mmol), carboxylic acid (0.45 mmol), AgClO₄ (0.6 mmol), 2,4,6-collidine (0.675 mmol), ^fBu₄NClO₄ (0.2 M), 3 Å MS (100 mg), CH₂Cl₂ (2 mL), I = 10 mA, 3 h.

Unsuccessful and Challenging Substrates for Decarboxylative Etherification and Hydroxylation

Etherification



Hydroxylation

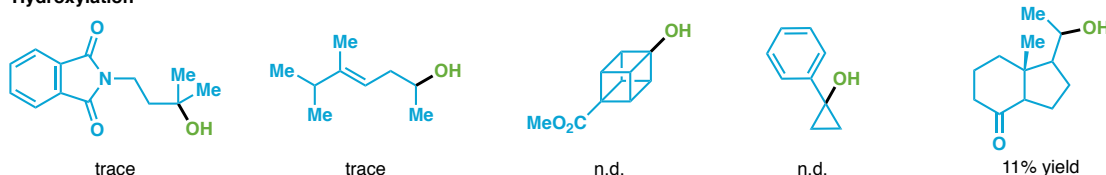


Figure S4: ^aAgClO₄ (0.6 mmol) instead of AgPF₆, ^bBu₄NClO₄ (0.1 M) instead of ^bBu₄NPF₆. ^bAgSbF₆ (0.3 mmol) instead of AgPF₆. ^cDBU (0.6 mmol) instead of 2,4,6-collidine.

Mechanistic Probes and Kinetic Study

Discussion

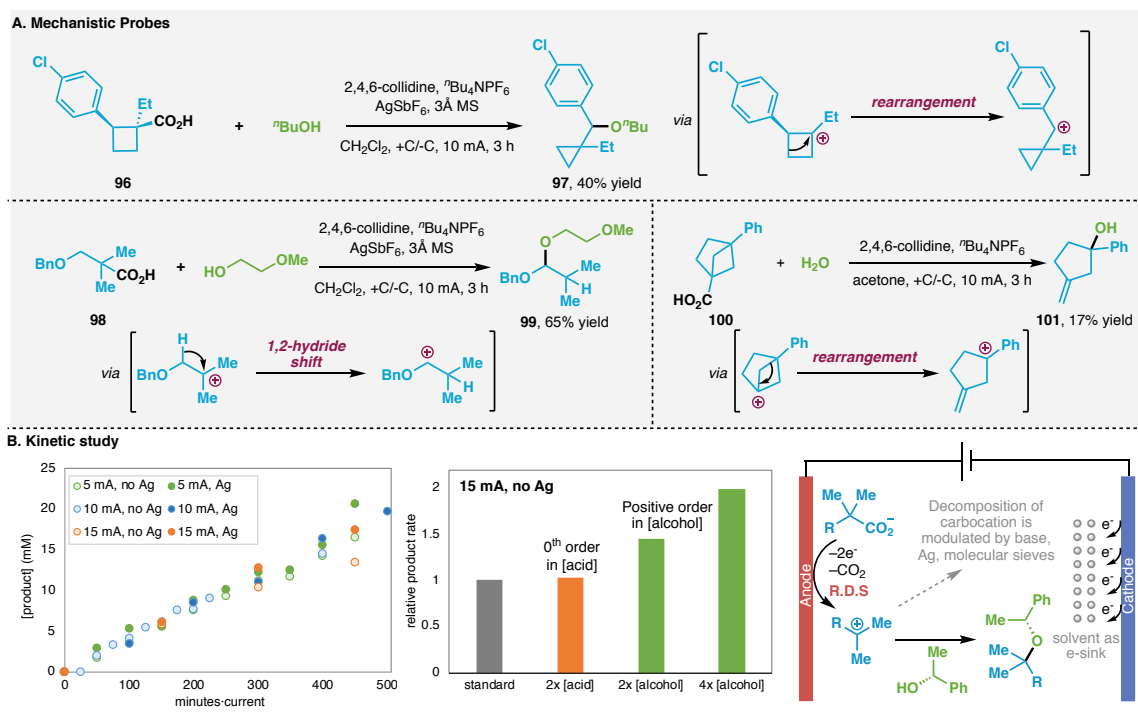


Figure S5. (A) Probe substrates verify the intermediacy of carbocations through well-known rearrangement pathways; and (B) Kinetic and mechanistic analysis of the process, variable time normalization analysis (VTNA) method used to determine first order dependence on current (left).

Subjection of acids containing cyclobutane (**96**), β -alkoxy (**98**), and bridged substituents (**100**) gave rise to products that would be expected from a thermodynamically-favored ring contraction (to **97**), a 1,2-hydride shift (to **99**), and strain release (to **101**), respectively (Figure S5 A). These studies, combined with the scope limitations (*vide supra*) and observation of ^{18}O labeling (Table 2, substrate **81**), confer confidence in the intermediacy of electrogenerated carbocation formation as postulated in Figure S5.

In addition to these probe experiments, a series of kinetic studies was undertaken on the model reaction (Figure 1C) to shed light on the rate-determining step, as well as the role of the silver additive (Figure S5 B). The reaction rate was found to be proportional to the current employed (Figure S5 B, left) in the presence or absence of silver salt, indicating that a reaction occurring at the electrode is either involved in, or occurs before, the rate-determining step^{1,2}. Accordingly, the rate of product formation exhibits zero-order kinetics in concentrations of both acid and alcohol substrates under the standard conditions of 10 mA current. At higher currents, the reactions on the electrode surface become fast enough, and chemical steps not associated with the electrode begin to contribute to the observed rate of product formation. Hence, at 15 mA, the reaction remains zero-order in [acid] but begins to show positive rate dependence on the concentration of alcohol (Figure S5 B, center), suggesting that carbocation capture contributes to the rate. Regarding the role of silver salt, it appears—consistent with original optimization efforts—that Ag^+ suppresses the formation of elimination (α -methylstyrene **7**) byproducts (See details below for studies investigating the role of silver in the reaction). In summary, the mechanism is likely to be the rate-limiting oxidation of a carboxylate on the anode to generate a carbocation, followed by nucleophilic attack by an alcohol to afford the ether product (Figure S5 B, right).

References:

1. Burés, J. Variable Time Normalization Analysis: General Graphical Elucidation of Reaction Orders from Concentration Profiles. *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* **55**, 16084–16087 (2016).
2. Peters, B. K. et al. Scalable and Safe Synthetic Organic Electroreduction Inspired by Li-ion Battery Chemistry. *Science* **363**, 838–845 (2019).

General procedure

To a 10 mL ElectraSyn vial equipped with stir bar was added 2-methyl-2-phenylpropionic acid **3** (32.8 mg, 0.2 mmol), AgClO_4 (anhydrous, 124 mg, 0.6 mmol), $n\text{Bu}_4\text{NClO}_4$ (103 mg, 0.3 mmol)

and 150 mg 3 Å molecular sieves (powder, flame-dried under vacuum). Dichloromethane (dry, 6 mL) was added to the vial, followed by 1-phenylethanol **4** (94 μ L, 0.8 mmol) and 2,4,6-collidine (80 μ L, 0.6 mmol). The vial cap, equipped with two graphite electrodes, was tightened and the mixture was subjected to 10 mA constant current conditions at a stir speed of 1000 rpm for 90 minutes during which aliquots (20 μ L) were removed at indicated times.

Sample preparation

Each aliquot was injected into a filter vial housing and a solution of 4,4'-di-*tert*-butylbiphenyl in acetonitrile (0.5 mL, 1 mM) was added, the filter was inserted and the sample subjected to HPLC analysis.

Analysis

The samples were analyzed on an Agilent 1260 Infinity unit with a UV detector and an Agilent Eclipse Plus C18 column (3.5 μ m, 4.6x100 mm). A method based on acetonitrile (A) and 0.1% formic acid in water (B) with a flow of 1 mL/min was used with the following gradient: 60% A for 2 min, 60-95% A over 1 minute, hold 95% A for 13 min, 95-60% A over 10 seconds, hold 60% for 4 minutes.

Data

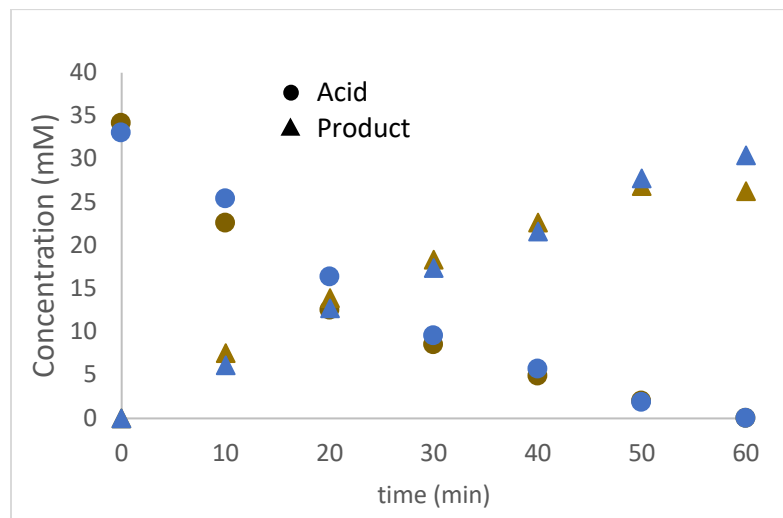


Figure S6: Good reproducibility between two different ElectraSyn Pro instruments

Standard conditions: Alcohol (132 mM), acid (33 mM, 0.2 mmol), AgClO₄ (100 mM), 2,4,6-collidine (99.9 mM), ⁿBu₄NClO₄ (49.5 mM), 3Å MS powder (150 mg), 6 mL CH₂Cl₂ (dry), 1000 rpm, 15 mA constant current, graphite electrodes

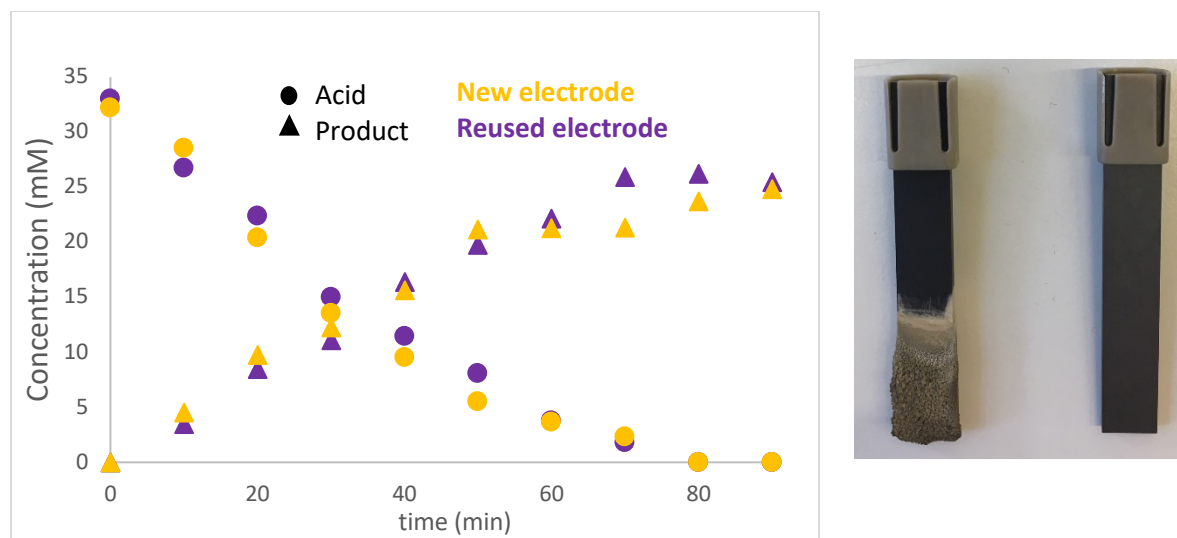


Figure S7: Good reproducibility between new and reused counter electrode (this electrode had been used in 4 reactions with Ag prior to the indicated run).

Standard conditions: Alcohol (132 mM), acid (33 mM, 0.2 mmol), AgClO_4 (100 mM), 2,4,6-collidine (99.9 mM), $n\text{Bu}_4\text{NClO}_4$ (49.5 mM), 3Å MS powder (150 mg), 6 mL CH_2Cl_2 (dry), 1000 rpm, 10 mA constant current, graphite electrodes

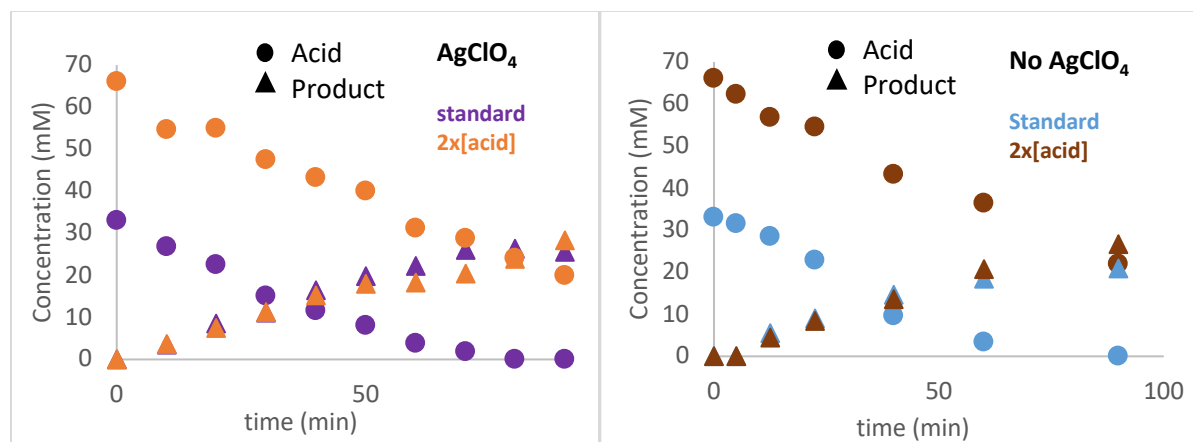


Figure S8: Zero order in [acid] at 10 mA

Standard conditions: Alcohol (132 mM), acid (33 mM, 0.2 mmol), AgClO_4 (100 or 0 mM), 2,4,6-collidine (99.9 mM), $n\text{Bu}_4\text{NClO}_4$ (49.5 mM), 3Å MS powder (150 mg), 6 mL CH_2Cl_2 (dry), 1000 rpm, 10 mA constant current, graphite electrodes

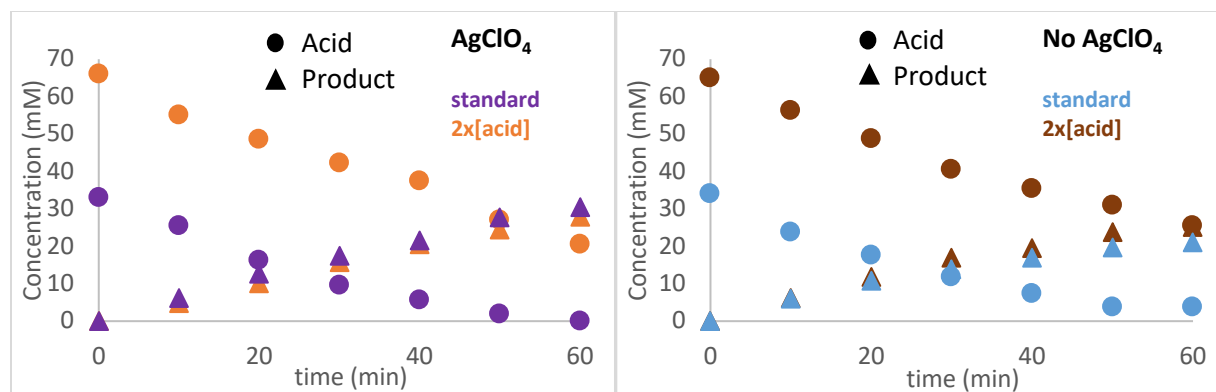


Figure S9: Zero order in [acid] at 15 mA

Standard conditions: Alcohol (132 mM), acid (33 mM, 0.2 mmol), AgClO_4 (100 or 0 mM), 2,4,6-collidine (99.9 mM), $n\text{Bu}_4\text{NClO}_4$ (49.5 mM), 3 Å MS powder (150 mg), 6 mL CH_2Cl_2 (dry), 1000 rpm, 15 mA constant current, graphite electrodes

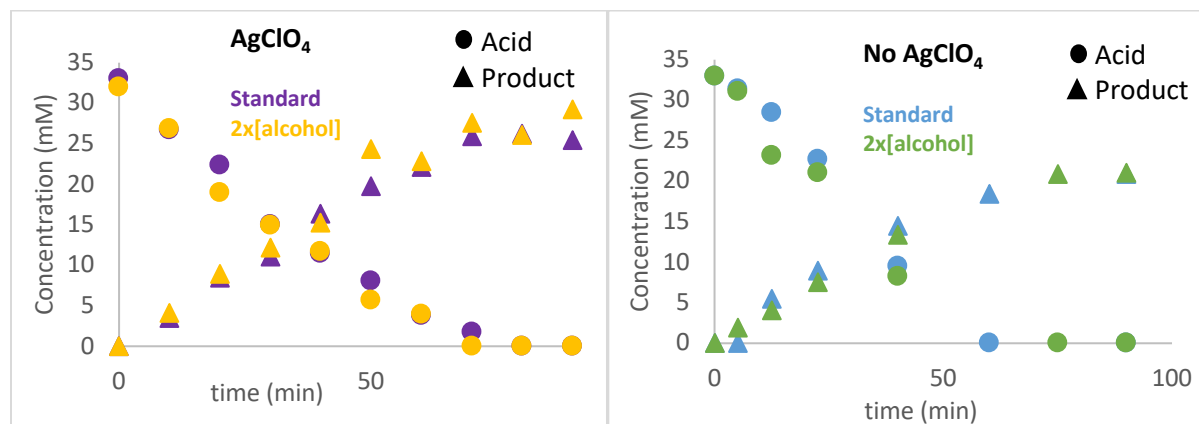


Figure S10: Zero order in [alcohol] at 10 mA

Standard conditions: Alcohol (132 mM), acid (33 mM, 0.2 mmol), AgClO_4 (100 or 0 mM), 2,4,6-collidine (99.9 mM), $n\text{Bu}_4\text{NClO}_4$ (49.5 mM), 3 Å MS powder (150 mg), 6 mL CH_2Cl_2 (dry), 1000 rpm, 10 mA constant current, graphite electrodes

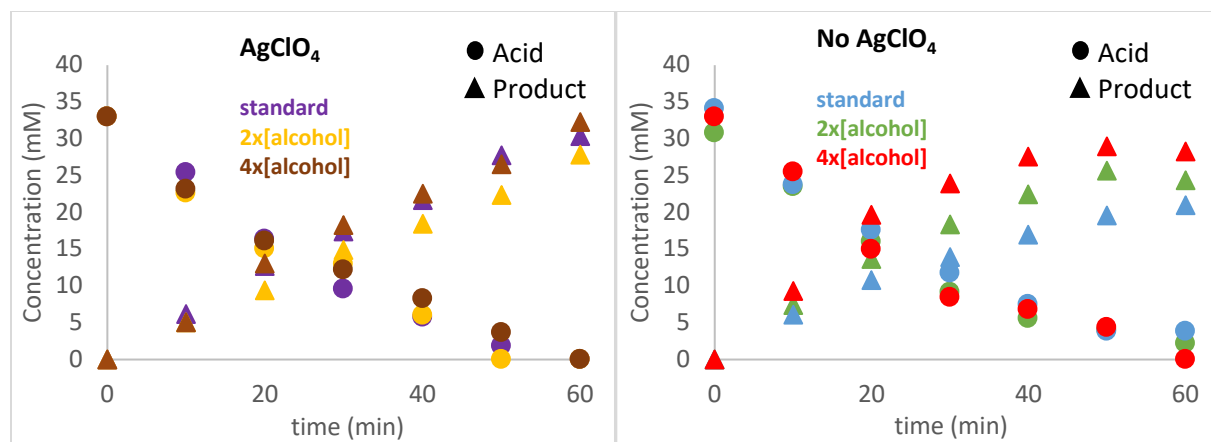


Figure S11: The effect of [alcohol] at 15 mA

Standard conditions: Alcohol (132 mM), acid (33 mM, 0.2 mmol), AgClO_4 (100 or 0 mM), 2,4,6-collidine (99.9 mM), $n\text{Bu}_4\text{NClO}_4$ (49.5 mM), 3 Å MS powder (150 mg), 6 mL CH_2Cl_2 (dry), 1000 rpm, 15 mA constant current, graphite electrodes

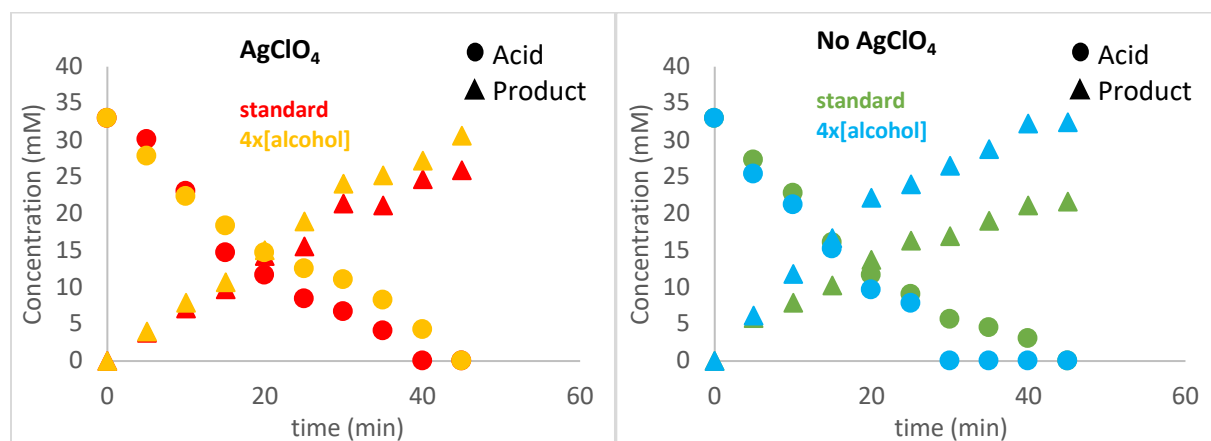


Figure S12: The effect of [alcohol] at 20 mA

Standard conditions: Alcohol (132 mM), acid (33 mM, 0.2 mmol), AgClO_4 (100 or 0 mM), 2,4,6-collidine (99.9 mM), $n\text{Bu}_4\text{NClO}_4$ (49.5 mM), 3 Å MS powder (150 mg), 6 mL CH_2Cl_2 (dry), 1000 rpm, 15 mA constant current, graphite electrodes

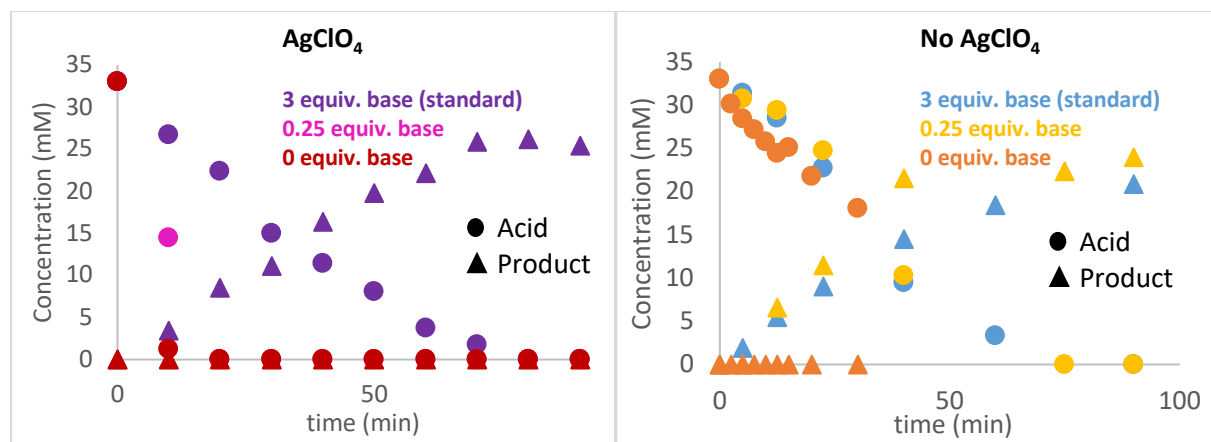


Figure S13: No product formation in absence of base and fast decomposition of acid at low [base] in the presence of Ag

Standard conditions: Alcohol (132 mM), acid (33 mM, 0.2 mmol), AgClO₄ (100 or 0 mM), 2,4,6-collidine (99.9 mM), *n*Bu₄NClO₄ (49.5 mM), 3 Å MS powder (150 mg), 6 mL CH₂Cl₂ (dry), 1000 rpm, 10 mA constant current, graphite electrodes

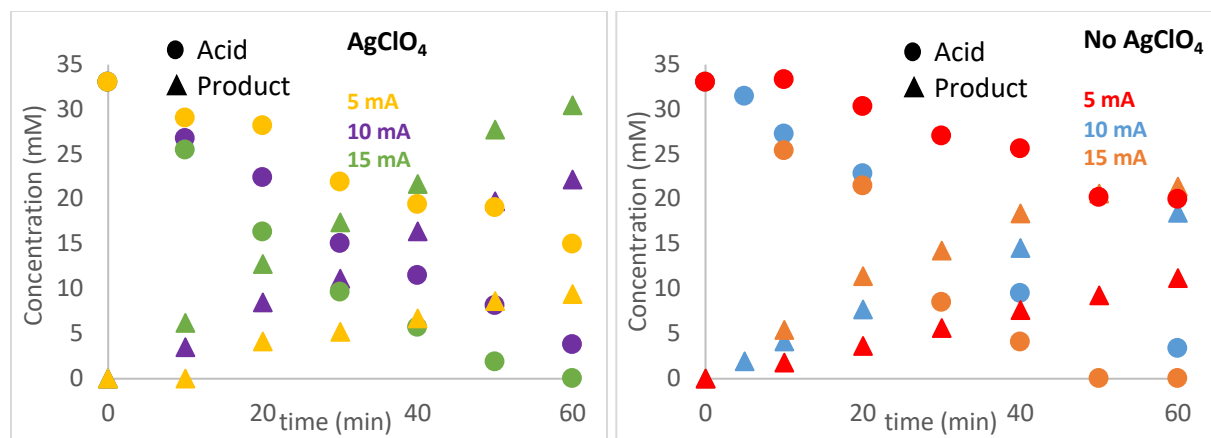


Figure S14: Increased rates with increased current

Standard conditions: Alcohol (132 mM), acid (33 mM, 0.2 mmol), AgClO₄ (100 or 0 mM), 2,4,6-collidine (99.9 mM), *n*Bu₄NClO₄ (49.5 mM), 3 Å MS powder (150 mg), 6 mL CH₂Cl₂ (dry), 1000 rpm, constant current, graphite electrodes

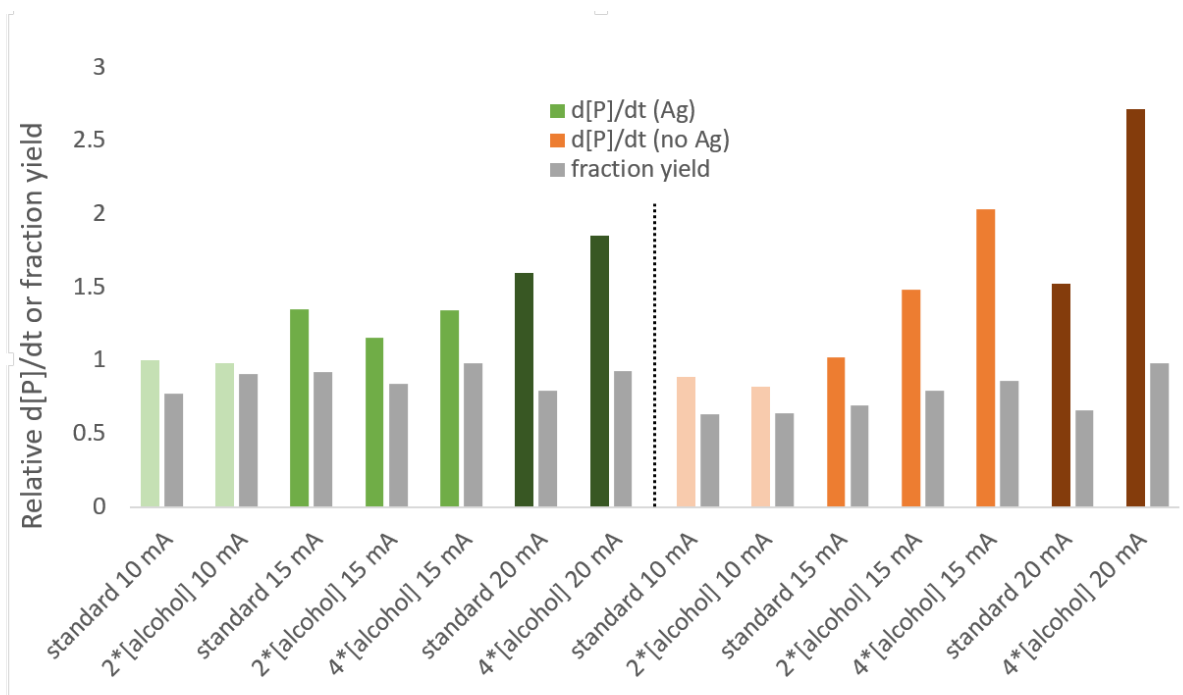


Figure S15: Relative reaction rates under different conditions (normalized to rate for standard conditions with Ag at 10 mA)

Standard conditions: Alcohol (132 mM), acid (33 mM, 0.2 mmol), AgClO_4 (100 or 0 mM), 2,4,6-collidine (99.9 mM), $n\text{Bu}_4\text{NClO}_4$ (49.5 mM), 3 Å MS powder (150 mg), 6 mL CH_2Cl_2 (dry), 1000 rpm, constant current, graphite electrodes

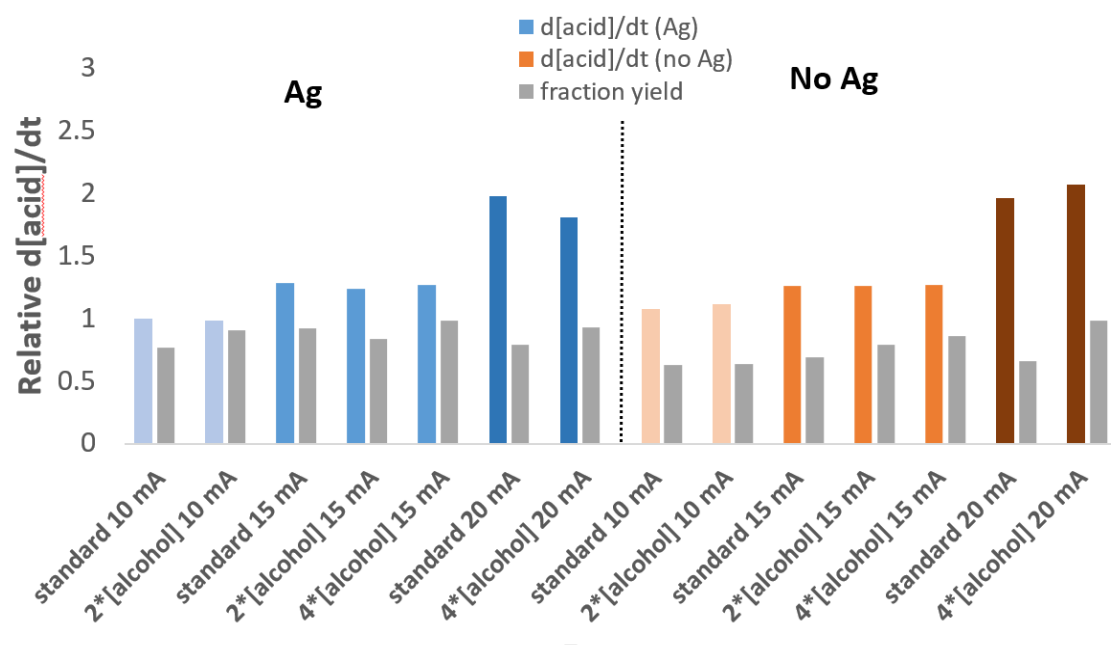


Figure S16: Relative rate of acid disappearance under different conditions (normalized to rate for standard conditions with Ag at 10 mA)

Standard conditions: Alcohol (132 mM), acid (33 mM, 0.2 mmol), AgClO₄ (100 or 0 mM), 2,4,6-collidine (99.9 mM), ⁿBu₄NClO₄ (49.5 mM), 3 Å MS powder (150 mg), 6 mL CH₂Cl₂ (dry), 1000 rpm, constant current, graphite electrodes

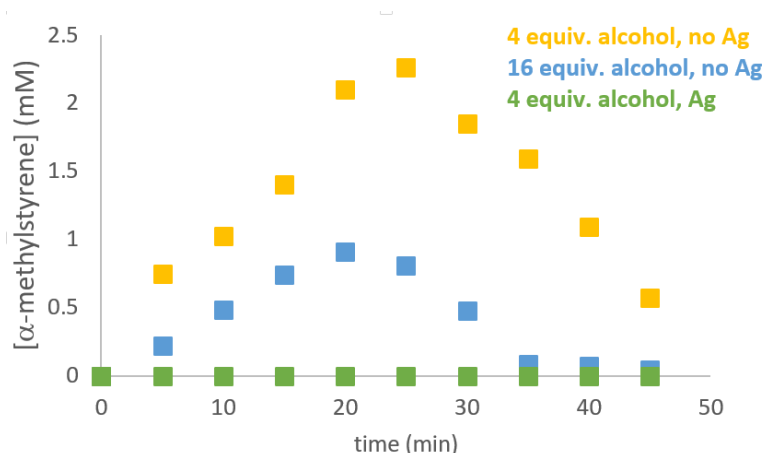


Figure S17: Concentration of α-methylstyrene over time under different conditions at 20 mA

Standard conditions: Alcohol (132 mM), acid (33 mM, 0.2 mmol), AgClO₄ (100 or 0 mM), 2,4,6-collidine (99.9 mM), ⁿBu₄NClO₄ (49.5 mM), 3 Å MS powder (150 mg), 6 mL CH₂Cl₂ (dry), 1000 rpm, 20 mA constant current, graphite electrodes

Cyclic Voltammetry Analysis

Cyclic voltammetry was recorded with 3 mm disc glassy carbon working electrode, platinum plate counter electrode and aqueous Ag/AgCl reference electrode. Scan rate: 200 mV/s.

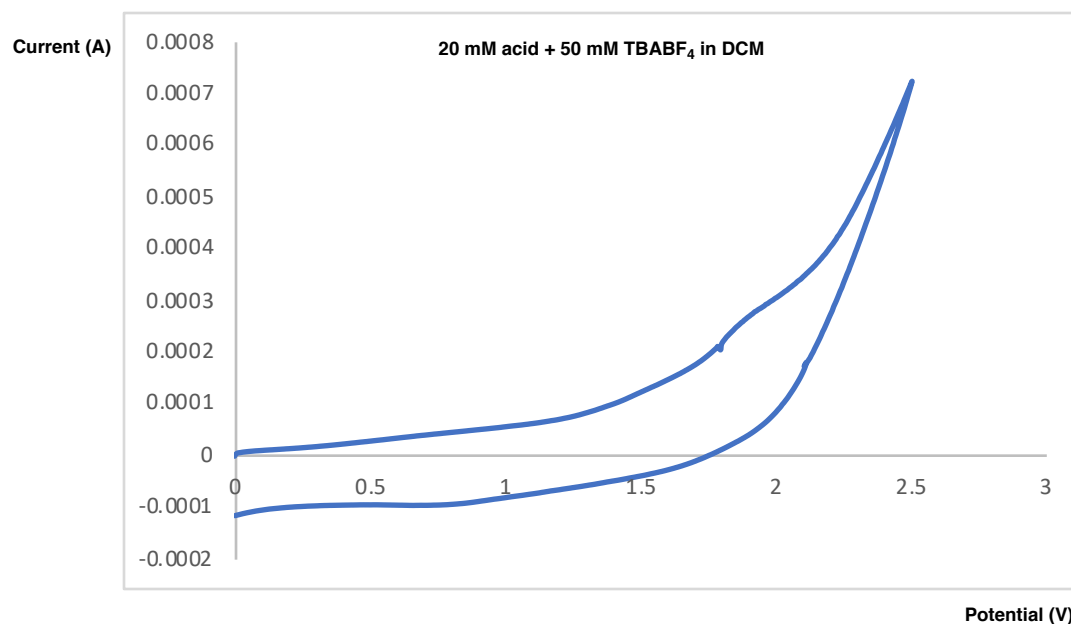


Figure S18: Cyclic voltammograms at 200 mV/s in DCM. Carboxylic acid **3** (20 mM) + ⁿBu₄NPF₆ (50 mM).

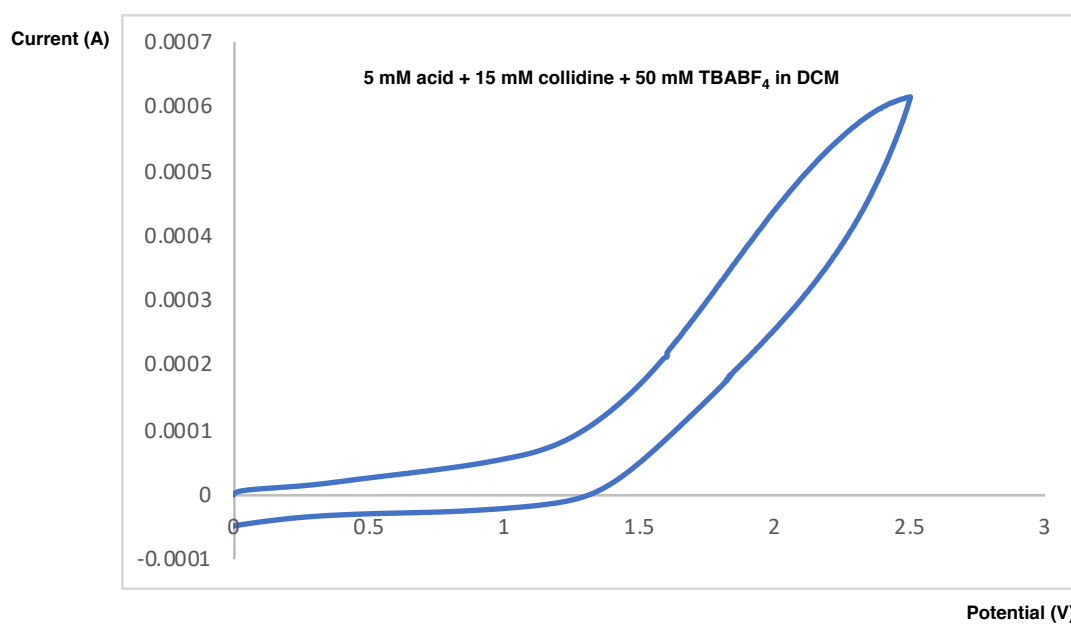


Figure S19: Cyclic voltammograms at 200 mV/s in DCM. Carboxylic acid **3** (5 mM) + 2,4,6-collidine (15 mM) + ⁿBu₄NPF₆ (50 mM).

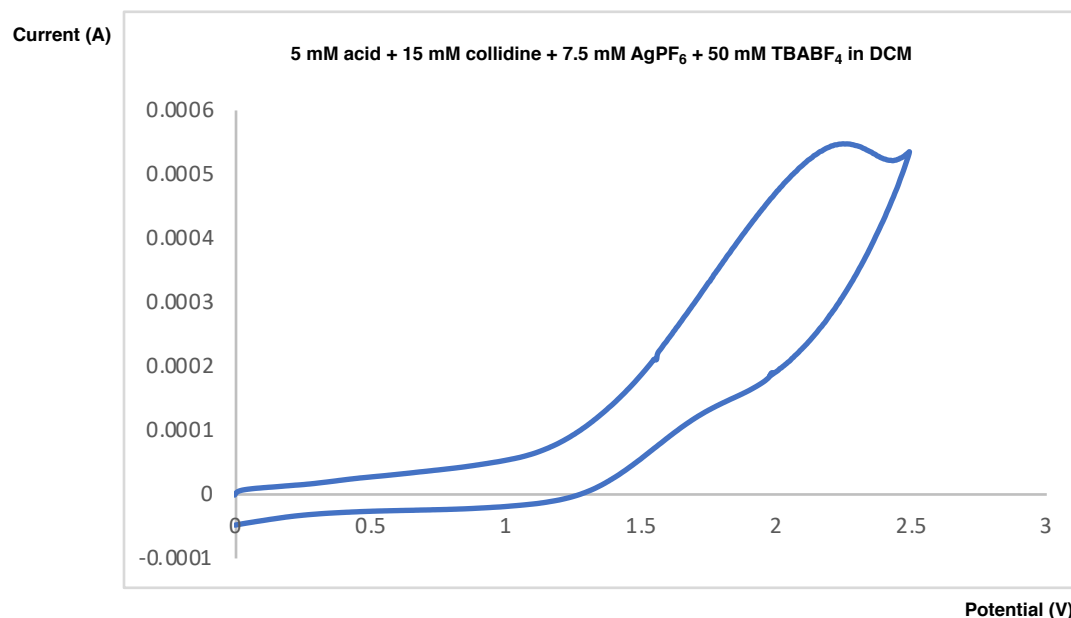


Figure S20: Cyclic voltammograms at 200 mV/s in DCM. Carboxylic acid **3** (5 mM) + 2,4,6-collidine (15 mM) + ⁿBu₄NPF₆ (50 mM) + AgPF₆ (7.5 mM).

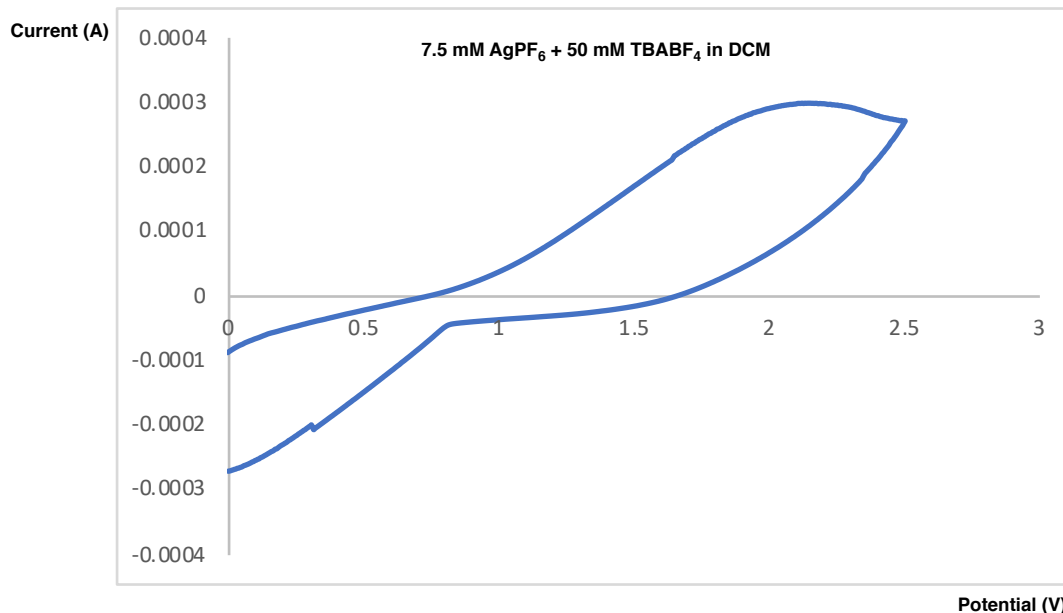
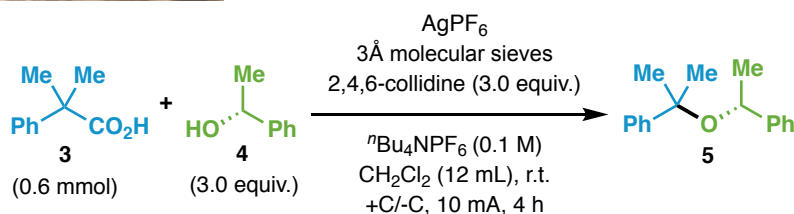
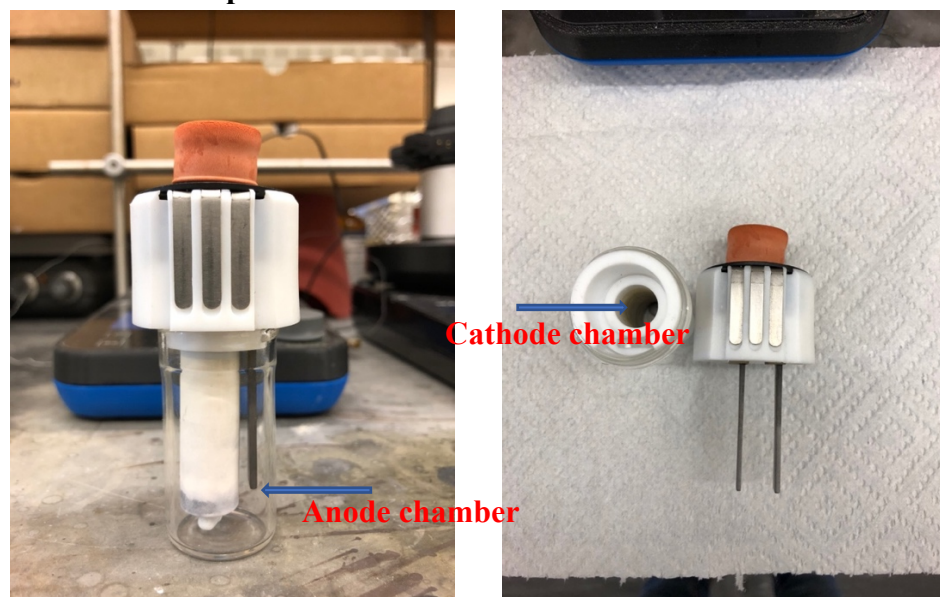


Figure S21: Cyclic voltammograms at 200 mV/s in DCM. ⁿBu₄NPF₆ (50 mM) + AgPF₆ (7.5 mM).

Discussion: No clear oxidation of carboxylic acid **3** was observed in the absence nor presence of 2,4,6-collidine, whereas slight change of the cyclic voltammogram was indeed observed after the addition of 2,4,6-collidine. Addition of AgPF₆ to the mixture of acid and 2,4,6-collidine led to the appearance of a broad oxidation peak around 2.2 V. However, a similar peak was observed in

the cyclic voltammogram of AgPF₆ by itself, indicating that the peak is not likely to be the oxidation of carboxylic acid.

Divided Cell Experiment



Experiment with Ag additive in anodic chamber

Anodic and cathodic chamber are separated by custom-made syringidrical PTFE frit. To the anode chamber (see the picture above) was added compound **3** (66 mg, 0.4 mmol), alcohol **4** (147 mg, 1.2 mmol, 3.0 eq), 2,4,6-collidine (145 mg, 1.2 mmol, 3.0 eq), ⁿBu₄NPF₆ (349 mg, 0.9 mmol), 3 Å molecular sieves (300 mg), AgPF₆ (152 mg, 0.3 mmol), and CH₂Cl₂ (9.0 mL). To the cathode chamber was added compound **3** (33 mg, 0.2 mmol), alcohol **4** (73 mg, 0.6 mmol, 3.0 eq), 2,4,6-collidine (73 mg, 0.6 mmol, 3.0 eq), ⁿBu₄NPF₆ (116 mg, 0.3 mmol), 3 Å molecular sieves (150 mg), and CH₂Cl₂ (3.0 mL). The ElectroSyn vial cap equipped with anode (graphite) and cathode (graphite) were inserted into the mixture. The reaction mixture was electrolyzed under a constant current at 10 mA for 4 hours. After the reaction, the ElectroSyn vial cap was removed, and electrodes were rinsed with Et₂O (3 mL), which was combined with crude mixture. Then, the combined mixture from anode and cathode chamber was further diluted with Et₂O (60 mL). The

resulting mixture was washed with 2N HCl (30 mL) and NaHCO₃(aq) (30 mL), dried over Na₂SO₄, and concentrated *in vacuo*. The crude material was purified by flash column chromatography (silica, 50:1 Hexanes: Et₂O) afforded 104.0 mg (72%) of product **5**.

Experiment with Ag additive in cathodic chamber

To the anode chamber was added compound **3** (66 mg, 0.4 mmol), alcohol **4** (147 mg, 1.2 mmol, 3.0 eq), 2,4,6-collidine (145 mg, 1.2 mmol, 3.0 eq), ⁿBu₄NPF₆ (349 mg, 0.9 mmol), 3 Å molecular sieves (300 mg), and CH₂Cl₂ (9.0 mL). To the cathode chamber was added compound **3** (33 mg, 0.2 mmol), alcohol **4** (73 mg, 0.6 mmol, 3.0 eq), 2,4,6-collidine (73 mg, 0.6 mmol, 3.0 eq), ⁿBu₄NPF₆ (116 mg, 0.3 mmol), 3 Å molecular sieves (150 mg), AgPF₆ (152 mg, 0.3 mmol), and CH₂Cl₂ (3.0 mL). The ElectraSyn vial cap equipped with anode (graphite) and cathode (graphite) were inserted into the mixture. The reaction mixture was electrolyzed under a constant current at 10 mA for 4 hours. After the reaction, the ElectraSyn vial cap was removed, and electrodes were rinsed with Et₂O (3 mL), which was combined with crude mixture. Then, the combined mixture from anode and cathode chamber was further diluted with Et₂O (60 mL). The resulting mixture was washed with 2N HCl (30 mL) and NaHCO₃(aq) (30 mL), dried over Na₂SO₄, and concentrated *in vacuo*. The crude material was purified by flash column chromatography (silica, 50:1 Hexanes: Et₂O) afforded 7.2 mg (5%) of product **5**.

Troubleshooting: Frequently Asked Questions

Question 1:

Are there any precautions that need to be taken for running this reaction?

Answer:

We used all the reagents without any special handling. But the 3Å molecular sieves were flame dried under vacuum for 10 min under vacuum prior to use. The reaction was performed under air without degassing, however, an empty balloon is attached for a large scale reaction of hydroxylation to balance the pressure resulting from the H₂ generation on the cathode.

Question 2:

Is stirring crucial for this reaction?

Answer:

Because the etherification reaction is heterogeneous, stirring is critical—without stirring, the potential of the reaction is high, leading to low yields. Our preferred stirring rate is from 600 to 1000 rpm.

Question 3:

What is the byproduct of this reaction?

Answer:

We have mentioned the common byproducts that we observed for etherification in the manuscript. In addition, one of the major byproducts when using difluorophenylacetic acid as electrophile is *difluoro(phenyl)methyl 2,2-difluoro-2-phenylacetate*, which is resulted from the nucleophilic attack of the difluoro-phenylacetic acid towards the corresponding carbocation.

Question 4:

What can I do if lots of starting materials remain after electrolysis?

Answer:

You can increase the reaction time, use a higher current to get a higher conversion. Alternatively, using more alcohol coupling partners such as 6 equiv. usually helps to get a better yield.

Question 5:

How do I monitor the reaction?

Answer:

We have evaluated the reaction time on the standard substrate, which indicates 3h is enough for full conversion in 0.2 mmol scale. So we chose to leave the reaction for each substrate for 3h without monitoring. But if you want to speed up the process, you can use TLC analysis with UV visualization (254 nm) to see the starting material if it is UV active and I₂ stain for non-UV active substrates.

Question 6:

Does longer reaction time cause decrease of yield?

Answer:

We left the reaction running for 6h during optimization and no significant decrease of yield was observed.

Question 7:

Are the etherification products volatile?

Answer:

Some etherification products that have low molecular weight or no functionalities are volatile. You can use Et₂O for work up and purification and keep the temperature of rotavap water bath below 30 °C.

Question 8:

How to clean up the electrodes after the reaction?

Answer:

Normally, after the reaction, you observe Ag plating on the cathode. To remove Ag plating, you can simply use a blade to scrape the graphite electrode. However, we didn't observe appreciable ill effect to the yield even without removing Ag plating.

Question 9:

This is a heterogeneous reaction. Does the yield drop in a larger scale?

Answer:

We obtained similar yield when scaling up the reaction to gram scale. Larger scale was not tested.

Question 10:

What's the limitation of current decarboxylative C-O bond forming reaction?

Answer:

“Non-activated” (we define “activated” carboxylic acids to be some acid substrates bearing stabilizing elements for the electrogenerated carbon cation such as phenyl group, N, O, Si heteroatom) primary and secondary carboxylic acids without any stabilizing effect for the corresponding carbon cation are generally not compatible probably because the electrogenerated carbocation doesn't have a high enough lifetime to be attacked by the alcohol nucleophile; instead, it undergoes elimination, rearrangement etc. Tertiary alcohols gave low yield when they coupled with tertiary carboxylic acids to generate steric hindered tertiary alkyl-alkyl ethers. Please see “**Unsuccessful or Challenging Substrates in This Study**” section (see page 35) for the problematic substrates we've tried.

Question 11: How do we choose an appropriate conditions for the synthesis of hindered ether?

Answer: General procedure A and B are differentiated by which reagents (acid or alcohol) are used as limiting reagent. The criteria for how to choose conditions is first dependent on the value of the substrates. More specifically, if the carboxylic acid is much more precious, you should choose General procedure A. As for how to choose the [Ag], based on our experience, AgClO₄ is suitable for benzylic carboxylic acids, while AgSbF₆ is preferred for non-activated carboxylic

acids. AgPF₆ is generally effective for all substrates, but yields are slightly lower than using AgClO₄ and AgSbF₆ respectively. We don't have a clear rule for how to choose the base, but 2,4,6-collidine is proven to be a general base for all types of substrates. Only in a few examples of non-activated carboxylic acids, we found that DBU gave better yields than 2,4,6-collidine.

Question 12: Can we use other electrodes?

Answer: Among a variety of electrodes we have tested for both cathode and anode, we found nickel foam can be used as cathode instead of graphite to give the product in a comparable yield. However, the anode selection is more narrow as we found electrodes such as Pt, RVC, glass carbon etc gave much lower yield than graphite when they were used as anode.

Question 13: How can we scale up these reactions?

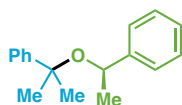
Answer: You can scale up to gram-scale for both of the etherification and hydroxylation according to the procedure we provided (pages 29–33). An even larger scale reaction hasn't been tested. For gram-scale reaction, there are some extra tricks that need to be pointed out. First, the amount of electrolyte and base can be reduced without affecting the yield. Second, we found that double the concentration actually gave a better yield compared to the small scale reaction. Third, the reaction time can be shortened.

Question 14: Why do we need a pre-stir of 15 min before starting the reaction?

Answer: We have not determined the exact role of the pre-stir; we only know for certain that it improves yields relative to omitting this step. It's possible that the pre-stir helps mitigate low kinetic solubility of the reagents, or that it gives the molecular sieves an opportunity to trap adventitious water before the reaction begins.

Experimental Procedures and Characterization Data

Compound 5



(*R*)-(2-(1-phenylethoxy)propan-2-yl)benzene

Following General Procedure A. Purification by flash column chromatography (silica, gradient elution, 50:1 Hexanes: Et₂O to 5:1 Hexanes: Et₂O) afforded 37.0 mg (77%) of the title compound **5** and 42.6 mg (58%) of the starting material (*R*)-1-phenylethanol **4**.

Physical State: colorless oil.

¹H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.48 (d, *J* = 7.3 Hz, 2H), 7.34 (t, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 2H), 7.32 – 7.26 (m, 5H), 7.23 – 7.18 (m, 1H), 4.31 (q, *J* = 6.5 Hz, 1H), 1.52 (s, 3H), 1.38 (s, 3H), 1.33 (d, *J* = 6.5 Hz, 3H).

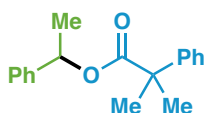
¹³C NMR (151 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 147.6, 147.0, 128.2, 128.1, 127.0, 126.6, 126.2, 125.8, 78.1, 71.9, 31.7, 27.2, 26.6.

GC/MS (EI): *m/z* (%) 240 (0.003%), 225 (7%), 119 (100%), 105 (100%), 91 (68%).

[α]_D²⁴ = 153.6 (*c* = 1.0, CHCl₃).

TLC: *R_f* = 0.3 (50:1 Hexanes: Et₂O).

Compound 10



1-Phenylethyl 2-methyl-2-phenylpropanoate¹

Following General Procedure A, no 2,4,6-collidine. Purification by PTLC (silica, 8:1 Hexanes: Et₂O) afforded 29.0 mg (54%) of the title compound **10**.

Physical State: colorless oil.

¹H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.35 – 7.21 (m, 8H), 7.19 – 7.14 (m, 2H), 5.86 (q, *J* = 6.6 Hz, 1H), 1.61 (s, 3H), 1.58 (s, 3H), 1.44 (d, *J* = 6.8 Hz, 3H).

¹³C NMR (151 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 175.9, 144.7, 141.9, 128.5, 128.4, 127.7, 126.7, 125.90, 125.87, 72.6, 46.7, 26.6, 26.5, 22.3.

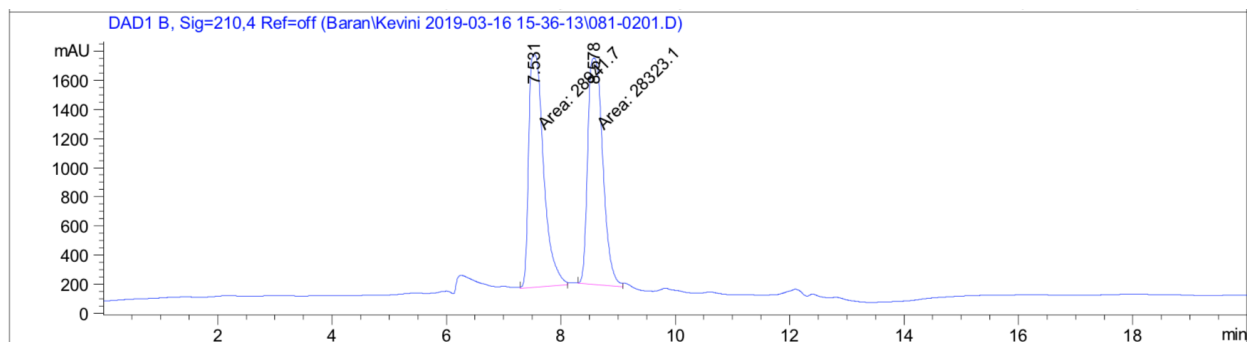
TLC: *R_f* = 0.40 (8:1 Hexanes:Et₂O).

Note: when using (*R*)-1-phenylethan-1-ol as the nucleophile, the product **7** was isolated as racemic (er = 50:50).

Chiral HPLC: Chiralpak IA 4.6 x 250 mm; 5:95 *i*-PrOH : Hexanes, 0.5 mL/min, 212 nm; *t_R* (minor) = 7.5 min, *t_R* (major) = 8.5 min, 50:50 er.

(*rac*)-1-phenylethan-1-ol as the nucleophile

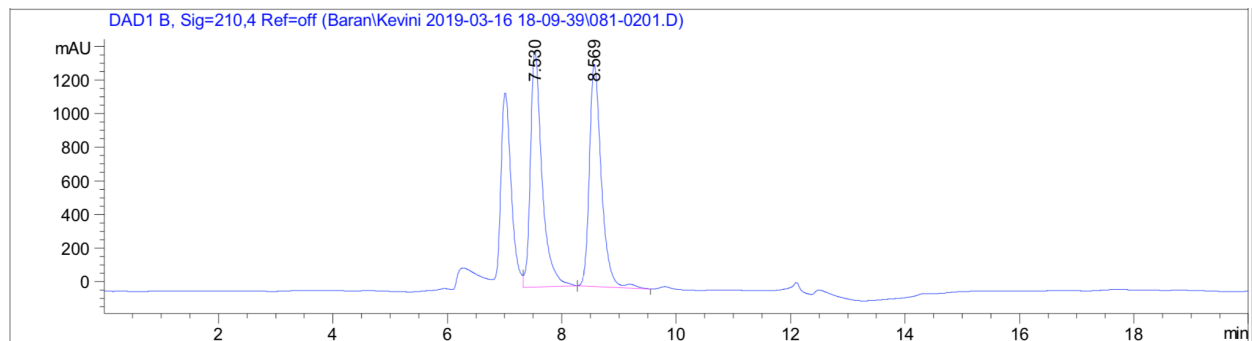
³ März, M. et al. Azodicarboxylate-free Esterification with Triphenylphosphine Mediated by Flavin and Visible Light: Method Development and Stereoselectivity Control. *Org. Biomol. Chem.*, **16**, 6809–6817 (2018).



Signal 2: DAD1 B, Sig=210,4 Ref=off

Peak #	RetTime [min]	Type	Width [min]	Area [mAU*s]	Height [mAU]	Area %
1	7.531	MM	0.3014	2.89417e4	1600.47656	50.5401
2	8.578	MM	0.3041	2.83231e4	1552.33069	49.4599

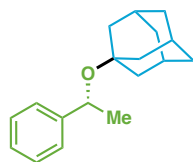
(R)-1-phenylethan-1-ol as the nucleophile



Signal 2: DAD1 B, Sig=210,4 Ref=off

Peak #	RetTime [min]	Type	Width [min]	Area [mAU*s]	Height [mAU]	Area %
1	7.530	VB	0.2111	1.98400e4	1402.32031	50.8606
2	8.569	BV R	0.2147	1.91686e4	1321.73340	49.1394

Compound 16



1-((*R*)-1-phenylethoxy)adamantane

Following General Procedure A. Purification by PTLC (silica, 50:1 Hexanes: Et₂O) afforded 33.4 mg (65%) of the title compound **16**.

Physical State: colorless oil.

¹H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.36 (d, J = 7.4 Hz, 2H), 7.30 (t, J = 7.6 Hz, 2H), 7.20 (t, J = 7.3 Hz, 1H), 4.83 (q, J = 6.5 Hz, 1H), 2.08 (s, 3H), 1.72 (q, J = 11.5 Hz, 6H), 1.59 – 1.55 (m, 6H), 1.37 (d, J = 6.6 Hz, 3H).

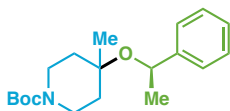
¹³C NMR (151 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 147.9, 128.2, 126.6, 125.7, 73.6, 67.9, 42.7, 36.6, 30.7, 26.9.

GC/MS (EI): m/z (%) 256 (0.03%), 241 (17%), 135 (100%), 105 (89%), 95 (23%).

TLC: R_f = 0.4 (30:1 Hexanes: Et₂O).

$[\alpha]_D^{24}$ = 58.0 (c = 0.33, CHCl₃).

Compound 17



tert-butyl (*R*)-4-methyl-4-(1-phenylethoxy)piperidine-1-carboxylate

Following General Procedure A without 2N HCl work up (washed twice with H₂O), using AgSbF₆ (103 mg, 1.5 equiv.), DBU (91.2 mg, 3.0 equiv.) instead of AgPF₆ and 2,4,6-collidine respectively. Purification by PTLC (silica, 4:1 Hexanes: EtOAc) afforded 28.7 mg (45%) of the title compound **17**.

Physical State: colorless oil.

¹H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.35 – 7.28 (m, 3H), 7.24 – 7.19 (m, 1H), 4.61 (q, J = 6.5 Hz, 1H), 3.69 (s, 1H), 3.49 (s, 1H), 3.25 (t, J = 12.5 Hz, 1H), 2.95 (s, 1H), 1.80 (d, J = 13.7 Hz, 1H), 1.63 (d, J = 14.0 Hz, 1H), 1.44 – 1.40 (m, 10H), 1.37 (d, J = 6.5 Hz, 3H), 1.36 – 1.31 (m, 1H), 1.08 (s, 3H).

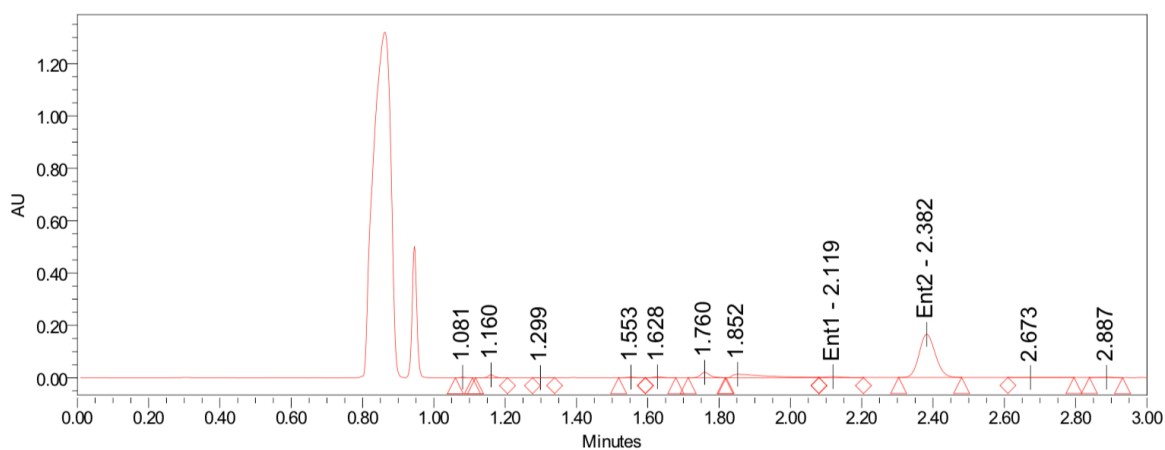
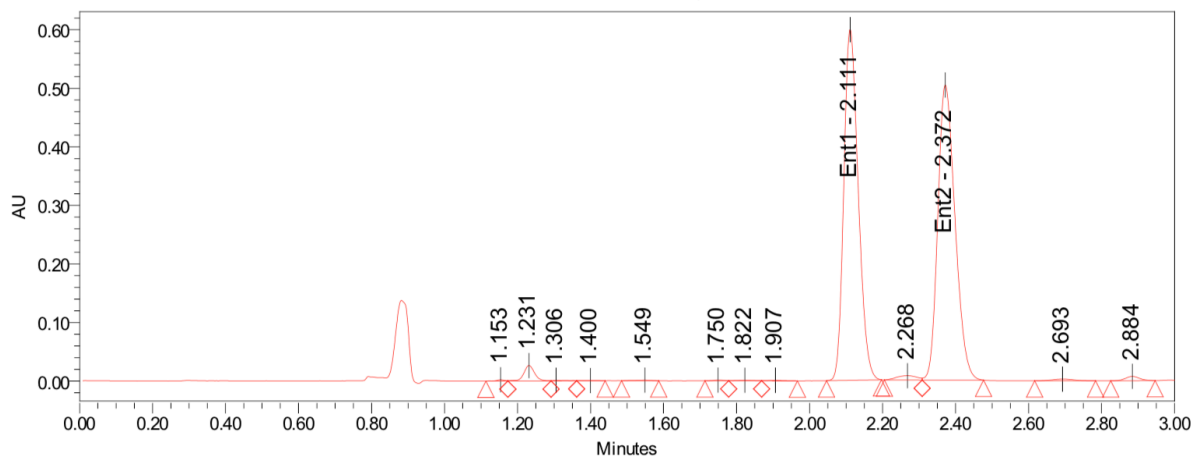
^{13}C NMR (151 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 155.0, 147.1, 128.4, 126.9, 125.8, 79.3, 73.3, 69.8, 40.0, 36.6, 28.6, 26.9, 26.0.

HRMS (ESI-TOF): calc'd for $\text{C}_{19}\text{H}_{29}\text{NNaO}_3$ $[\text{M} + \text{Na}]^+$: 342.2040; found 342.2044.

TLC: R_f = 0.63 (3:1 Hexanes: EtOAc).

Chiral HPLC: Chiralpak IG 4.6 x 250 mm; 5% MeOH/ CO_2 , 0.5 mL/min, 212 nm;

t_R (minor) = 2.11 min, t_R (major) = 2.37 min, 95% *ee*.



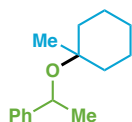
SAMPLE INFORMATION

Sample Name:	ms-1-rac, ms-1-chiral	Acquired By:	System
Sample Type:	Unknown	Sample Set Name	Samples_SFC
Vial:	1:A,7, 1:A,8	Acq. Method Set:	G_BAR0275
Injection #:	1	Processing Method	BAR0275
Injection Volume:	2.00 ul	Channel Name:	212nm
Run Time:	3.0 Minutes	Proc. Chnl. Descr.:	PDA Spectrum PDA 212.0 nm
Date Acquired:	3/5/2019 10:14:27 AM PST, 3/5/2019 10:18:22 AM PST		
Date Processed:	3/5/2019 10:17:31 AM PST, 3/5/2019 10:21:26 AM PST		

Area Summarized by Name

	ms-1-rac	49.89	50.11	-0.21	1644012	1650977
	ms-1-chiral	2.36	97.64	-95.28	12543	519472

Compound 18



(1-((1-methylcyclohexyl)oxy)ethyl)benzene

Following General Procedure A, using AgSbF₆ (103 mg, 1.5 equiv.), DBU (91.2 mg, 3.0 equiv.) instead of AgPF₆ and 2,4,6-collidine respectively. Purification by PTLC (silica, 30:1 Hexanes: Et₂O) afforded 23.6 mg (54%) of the title compound **18**.

Physical State: colorless oil.

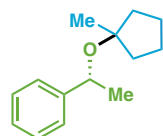
¹H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.38 – 7.35 (m, 2H), 7.32 – 7.28 (m, 2H), 7.22 – 7.19 (m, 1H), 4.66 (q, J = 6.5 Hz, 1H), 1.78 – 1.71 (m, 1H), 1.69 – 1.57 (m, 3H), 1.48 – 1.35 (m, 5H), 1.33 – 1.22 (m, 4H), 1.04 (s, 3H).

¹³C NMR (151 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 147.9, 128.2, 126.6, 125.9, 75.3, 69.1, 37.7, 37.3, 27.0, 26.0, 25.8, 22.8, 22.6.

GC/MS (EI): m/z 218 (0.5%), 203 (2%), 105 (100%), 77 (15%).

TLC: R_f = 0.56 (20:1 Hexanes: Et₂O).

Compound 19



(R)-1-((1-methylcyclopentyl)oxy)ethylbenzene

Following General Procedure A, using AgSbF₆ (103 mg, 1.5 equiv.), DBU (91.2 mg, 3.0 equiv.) instead of AgPF₆ and 2,4,6-collidine respectively. Purification by PTLC (silica, 50:1 Hexanes: Et₂O) afforded 16.3 mg (40%) of the title compound **19**.

Physical State: colorless oil.

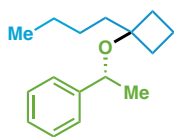
¹H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.35 (d, *J* = 6.7 Hz, 2H), 7.30 (t, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 2H), 7.21 (t, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 1H), 4.59 (q, *J* = 6.6 Hz, 1H), 1.93 – 1.86 (m, 1H), 1.81 – 1.69 (m, 2H), 1.63 – 1.54 (m, 2H), 1.53 – 1.42 (m, 2H), 1.37 (d, *J* = 6.6 Hz, 3H), 1.36 – 1.28 (m, 1H), 1.21 (s, 3H).

¹³C NMR (151 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 147.6, 128.2, 126.6, 125.7, 85.8, 71.0, 39.1, 38.6, 26.9, 25.0, 24.1, 23.9.

GC/MS (EI): m/z (%) 204 (0.9%), 105 (100%), 99 (3%), 83 (4%), 77 (13%).

TLC: R_f = 0.3 (30:1 Hexanes: Et₂O).

[α]_D²⁴ = 57.1 (*c* = 1.0, CHCl₃).

Compound 20**(R)-1-((1-butylcyclobutoxy)ethyl)benzene**

Following General Procedure A, using AgSbF₆ (103 mg, 1.5 equiv.), DBU (91.2 mg, 3.0 equiv.) instead of AgPF₆ and 2,4,6-collidine respectively. Purification by PTLC (pure Hexanes) afforded 24.0 mg (52%) of the title compound **20**.

Physical State: colorless oil.

¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.36 (d, *J* = 7.3 Hz, 2H), 7.31 (t, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 2H), 7.22 (t, *J* = 7.3 Hz, 1H), 4.52 (q, *J* = 6.5 Hz, 1H), 2.09 (q, *J* = 10.1 Hz, 1H), 1.99 (q, *J* = 10.2 Hz, 1H), 1.91 – 1.82 (m, 1H), 1.76 – 1.69 (m, 1H), 1.69 – 1.61 (m, 2H), 1.56 – 1.43 (m, 2H), 1.40 (d, *J* = 6.5 Hz, 3H), 1.37 – 1.24 (m, 2H), 1.24 – 1.11 (m, 2H), 0.85 (t, *J* = 7.0 Hz, 3H).

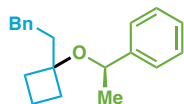
¹³C NMR (151 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 146.8, 128.3, 126.9, 126.1, 80.2, 70.9, 36.7, 33.0, 32.6, 26.0, 25.5, 23.2, 14.2, 13.2.

GC/MS (EI): m/z (%) 232 (0.005%), 127 (4%), 105 (100%), 85 (3%), 77 (8%).

TLC: R_f = 0.4 (50:1 Hexanes: Et₂O).

$[\alpha]_D^{24} = 52.4$ ($c = 1.0$, CHCl_3).

Compound 21



(R)-((1-(1-phenethylcyclobutoxy)ethyl)benzene

Following General Procedure **A**, using AgSbF_6 (103 mg, 1.5 equiv.) instead of AgPF_6 . Purification by PTLC (pure Hexanes) afforded 23.0 mg (41%) of the title compound **21**.

Physical State: colorless oil.

^1H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 7.40 (d, $J = 7.4$ Hz, 2H), 7.34 (t, $J = 7.6$ Hz, 2H), 7.27 (t, $J = 7.4$ Hz, 1H), 7.23 (t, $J = 7.5$ Hz, 2H), 7.15 (t, $J = 7.4$ Hz, 1H), 6.98 (d, $J = 7.4$ Hz, 2H), 4.57 (q, $J = 6.5$ Hz, 1H), 2.62 (td, $J = 13.0, 4.8$ Hz, 1H), 2.50 (td, $J = 13.0, 4.8$ Hz, 1H), 2.17 (q, $J = 10.0$ Hz, 1H), 2.07 (q, $J = 10.0$ Hz, 1H), 1.97 – 1.80 (m, 4H), 1.77 – 1.67 (m, 1H), 1.55 – 1.49 (m, 1H), 1.45 (d, $J = 6.5$ Hz, 3H).

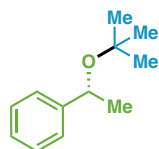
^{13}C NMR (151 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 146.6, 143.0, 128.5, 128.5, 128.4, 127.1, 126.2, 125.7, 80.1, 71.3, 39.3, 32.9, 32.6, 30.0, 26.2, 13.2.

GC/MS (EI): m/z (%) 175 (2%), 130 (5%), 105 (100%), 91 (27%), 77 (14%).

TLC: $R_f = 0.3$ (50:1 Hexanes: Et_2O).

$[\alpha]_D^{24} = 55.5$ ($c = 1.0$, CHCl_3).

Compound 22



(R)-1-(tert-butoxy)ethylbenzene

Following General Procedure **B**. Purification by PTLC (silica, 100:1 Hexanes: Et_2O) afforded 16.4 mg (61%) of the title compound **22**.

Physical State: colorless oil.

^1H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 7.35 (d, $J = 7.3$ Hz, 2H), 7.30 (t, $J = 7.6$ Hz, 2H), 7.20 (t, $J = 7.2$ Hz, 1H), 4.66 (q, $J = 6.5$ Hz, 1H), 1.37 (d, $J = 6.6$ Hz, 3H), 1.16 (s, 9H).

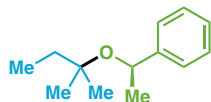
^{13}C NMR (126 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 147.7, 128.2, 126.6, 125.7, 74.3, 70.0, 28.7, 26.9.

GC/MS (EI): m/z (%) 178 (0.07%), 163 (30%), 105 (100%), 77 (20%), 57 (30%).

TLC: R_f = 0.4 (Hexanes).

$[\alpha]_D^{24}$ = 65.8 (c = 1.0, CHCl_3).

Compound 23



(*R*)-1-(1-(*tert*-pentyloxy)ethyl)benzene

Following General Procedure A, using AgSbF_6 (103 mg, 1.5 equiv.) instead of AgPF_6 . Purification by PTLC (silica, 30:1 Hexanes: Et_2O) afforded 23.8 mg (62%) of the title compound **23**.

Physical State: colorless oil.

^1H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 7.37 – 7.33 (m, 2H), 7.32 – 7.27 (m, 2H), 7.20 (ddt, J = 7.7, 6.7, 1.3 Hz, 1H), 4.64 (q, J = 6.5 Hz, 1H), 1.60 – 1.53 (m, 1H), 1.49 – 1.42 (m, 1H), 1.36 (d, J = 6.5 Hz, 3H), 1.10 (s, 3H), 1.05 (s, 3H), 0.87 (t, J = 7.5 Hz, 3H).

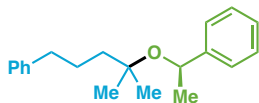
^{13}C NMR (151 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 147.9, 128.2, 126.6, 125.7, 76.5, 69.6, 34.2, 26.9, 26.1, 25.8, 8.8.

GC/MS (EI): m/z (%) 177 (1%), 163 (8%), 105 (100%), 77 (13%).

TLC: R_f = 0.50 (20:1 Hexanes: Et_2O).

$[\alpha]_D^{24}$ = +282.7 (c = 1.0, CHCl_3).

Compound 24



(*R*)-4-methyl-4-(1-phenylethoxy)pentylbenzene

Following General Procedure A, using AgSbF_6 (103 mg, 1.5 equiv.), DBU (91.2 mg, 3.0 equiv.) instead of AgPF_6 and 2,4,6-collidine respectively. Purification by PTLC (pure Hexanes) afforded 19.7 mg (35%) of the title compound **24**.

Physical State: colorless oil.

¹H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.35 – 7.26 (m, 6H), 7.24 – 7.16 (m, 2H), 7.14 (d, *J* = 7.4 Hz, 2H), 4.61 (q, *J* = 6.4 Hz, 1H), 2.57 – 2.47 (m, 2H), 1.68 – 1.53 (m, 3H), 1.51 – 1.44 (m, 1H), 1.35 (d, *J* = 6.5 Hz, 3H), 1.09 (d, *J* = 20.4 Hz, 6H).

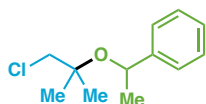
¹³C NMR (151 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 147.7, 142.9, 128.6, 128.4, 128.2, 126.6, 125.8, 125.7, 69.8, 41.4, 36.6, 26.9, 26.5, 26.5, 26.3.

GC/MS (EI): *m/z* (%) 177 (3%), 159 (9%), 105 (100%), 91 (31%), 77(13%).

TLC: *R_f* = 0.3 (Hexanes).

[α]_D²⁴ = 34.9 (*c* = 1.0, CHCl₃).

Compound 25



(1-((1-chloro-2-methylpropan-2-yl)oxy)ethyl)benzene

Following General Procedure A, using AgClO₄ (124 mg, 3 equiv.), ⁿBu₄NClO₄ (0.1 M) instead of AgPF₆ and ⁿBu₄NPF₆ respectively, the amount of alcohol was 4 equiv., 1.5 mL CH₂Cl₂, *I* = 7.5 mA, 4 h. Purification by PTLC (silica, 30:1 Hexanes: Et₂O) afforded 18.5 mg (43%) of the title compound 25.

Physical State: colorless oil.

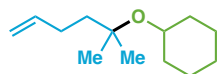
¹H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.37 – 7.28 (m, 4H), 7.22 (ddt, *J* = 7.6, 6.6, 1.5 Hz, 1H), 4.69 (q, *J* = 6.5 Hz, 1H), 3.49 (d, *J* = 11.1 Hz, 1H), 3.38 (d, *J* = 11.1 Hz, 1H), 1.40 (d, *J* = 6.5 Hz, 3H), 1.23 (s, 3H), 1.20 (s, 3H).

¹³C NMR (151 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 146.9, 128.4, 127.0, 125.7, 76.1, 70.8, 52.7, 26.7, 24.7, 24.4.

GC/MS (EI): *m/z* (%) 197 (5%), 163 (4%), 105 (100%), 77 (22%).

TLC: *R_f* = 0.47 (20:1 Hexanes: Et₂O).

Compound 26



((2-methylhex-5-en-2-yl)oxy)cyclohexane

Following General Procedure A using AgClO₄ (124 mg, 3 equiv.), ⁿBu₄NClO₄ (0.1 M) instead of AgPF₆ and ⁿBu₄NPF₆ respectively and the amount of alcohol was 6 equiv. Purification by PTLC (50:1 Hexanes: EtOAc) afforded 16.8 mg (43%) of the title compound **26**.

Physical State: colorless oil.

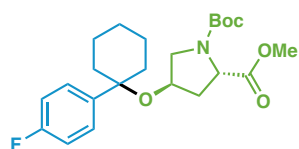
¹H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 5.84 (ddt, *J* = 16.8, 9.8, 6.6 Hz, 1H), 5.01 (d, *J* = 17.1 Hz, 1H), 4.92 (d, *J* = 10.2 Hz, 1H), 3.39 – 3.28 (m, 1H), 2.11 (q, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 2H), 1.78 – 1.69 (m, 4H), 1.55 – 1.50 (m, 3H), 1.25 (t, *J* = 7.4 Hz, 4H), 1.15 (s, 6H), 1.13 – 1.08 (m, 1H).

¹³C NMR (151 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 139.5, 114.0, 75.0, 69.9, 40.8, 35.7, 28.8, 26.4, 25.8, 25.2.

GC/MS (EI): *m/z* (%) 181 (0.2%), 141 (18%), 97 (16%), 81 (12%), 59 (100%).

TLC: *R_f* = 0.3 (50:1 Hexanes: EtOAc).

Compound 27



1-(*tert*-butyl) 2-methyl (2*S*,4*R*)-4-((1-(4-fluorophenyl)cyclohexyl)oxy)pyrrolidine-1,2-dicarboxylate

Following General Procedure A without 2N HCl work up (washed twice with H₂O), using AgClO₄ (124 mg, 3 equiv.), ⁿBu₄NClO₄ (0.1 M) instead of AgPF₆ and ⁿBu₄NPF₆ respectively. Purification by PTLC (3:1 Hexanes: EtOAc) afforded 39.0 mg (46%) of the title compound **27**.

Physical State: colorless oil.

¹H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃, for two rotamers): δ 7.38 – 7.35 (m, 2H), 7.03 – 6.99 (m, 2H), 4.33 – 4.22 (m, 1H), 3.86 – 3.79 (m, 1H), 3.64 (s, 1.21H), 3.62 (s, 1.75H), 3.45 – 3.30 (m, 1H), 3.22 – 3.11 (m, 1H), 2.16 – 1.96 (m, 3H), 1.84 – 1.57 (m, 6H), 1.57 – 1.49 (m, 2H), 1.42 (s, 3.47H), 1.37 (s, 5.82H), 1.30 – 1.20 (m, 1H).

¹³C NMR (151 MHz, CDCl₃, for two rotamers): δ 173.6, 173.4, 162.89, 162.87, 161.3, 161.2, 154.5, 153.7, 141.53, 141.45, 128.20, 128.15, 115.21, 115.16, 115.1, 115.0, 80.14, 80.11, 77.8, 77.6, 70.3, 69.5, 57.8, 57.4, 52.4, 52.24, 52.21, 52.0, 37.8, 37.1, 36.5, 36.2, 36.1, 28.5, 28.4, 25.7, 22.42, 22.36.

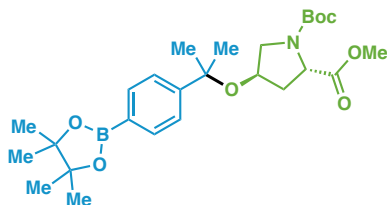
¹⁹F NMR (376 MHz, CDCl₃, for two rotamers): δ -115.57, -115.67.

HRMS (ESI-TOF): calc'd for C₂₃H₃₂FNO₅Na [*M* + Na]⁺: 444.2157; found 444.2165.

TLC: R_f = 0.49 (3:1 Hexanes: EtOAc).

$[\alpha]_D^{24}$ = -3.5 (c = 1.0, CHCl_3).

Compound 28



1-(*tert*-butyl) 2-methyl (2*S*,4*R*)-4-((2-(4-(4,4,5,5-tetramethyl-1,3,2-dioxaborolan-2-yl)phenyl)propan-2-yl)oxy)pyrrolidine-1,2-dicarboxylate

Following General Procedure A without 2N HCl work up (washed twice with H_2O), using AgClO_4 (124 mg, 3 equiv.), $^t\text{Bu}_4\text{NClO}_4$ (0.1 M) instead of AgPF_6 and $^t\text{Bu}_4\text{NPF}_6$ respectively. Purification by PTLC (3:1 Hexanes: EtOAc) afforded 52.9 mg (54%) of the title compound **28**.

Physical State: colorless oil.

^1H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl_3 , for two rotamers): δ 7.79 – 7.77 (m, 2H), 7.46 – 7.35 (m, 2H), 4.39 – 4.30 (m, 1H), 4.03 – 3.85 (m, 1H), 3.66 (s, 0.93H), 3.65 (s, 1.75H), 3.60 – 3.51 (m, 1H), 3.37 – 3.23 (m, 1H), 2.28 – 2.12 (m, 1H), 1.99 – 1.94 (m, 1H), 1.54 – 1.49 (m, 6H), 1.44 (s, 4H), 1.39 (s, 5H), 1.34 (s, 12H).

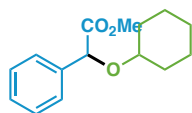
^{13}C NMR (151 MHz, CDCl_3 , for two rotamers): δ 173.7, 173.4, 154.5, 153.8, 149.6, 149.5, 135.0, 125.32, 125.28, 84.0, 83.9, 80.2, 78.1, 77.9, 71.3, 70.5, 58.0, 57.6, 53.2, 53.1, 52.3, 52.1, 38.3, 37.4, 29.5, 29.1, 28.9, 28.5, 28.4, 25.02, 24.99, 24.97.

HRMS (ESI-TOF): calc'd for $\text{C}_{26}\text{H}_{40}\text{BNO}_7\text{Na}$ $[\text{M} + \text{Na}]^+$: 511.2826; found 511.2841.

TLC: R_f = 0.39 (3:1 Hexanes: EtOAc).

$[\alpha]_D^{24}$ = +10.2 (c = 1.0, CHCl_3).

Compound 29



methyl 2-(cyclohexyloxy)-2-phenylacetate

Following General Procedure A, using AgClO₄ (124 mg, 3 equiv.), ⁿBu₄NClO₄ (0.1 M) instead of AgPF₆ and ⁿBu₄NPF₆ respectively and the amount of alcohol was 6 equiv. Purification by PTLC (50:1 Hexanes: EtOAc) afforded 20.4 mg (41%) of the title compound **29**.

Physical State: colorless oil.

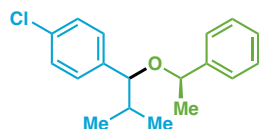
¹H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.47 (d, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 2H), 7.35 (t, *J* = 7.3 Hz, 2H), 7.33 – 7.30 (m, 1H), 5.05 (s, 1H), 3.71 (s, 3H), 3.35 (td, *J* = 9.7, 9.3, 4.5 Hz, 1H), 1.98 (d, *J* = 11.4 Hz, 1H), 1.88 (d, *J* = 11.9 Hz, 1H), 1.80 – 1.67 (m, 2H), 1.52 (s, 1H), 1.46 – 1.35 (m, 2H), 1.26 – 1.16 (m, 3H).

¹³C NMR (151 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 172.2, 137.5, 128.7, 128.5, 127.2, 78.2, 52.4, 32.3, 32.3, 25.8, 24.3.

GC/MS (EI): *m/z* (%) 248 (0.02%), 189 (30%), 121 (11%), 107 (100%), 55 (11%).

TLC: *R_f* = 0.3 (50:1 Hexanes: EtOAc).

Compound 30



1-chloro-4-((1*R*)-2-methyl-1-(1-phenylethoxy)propyl)benzene

Following General Procedure A, Purification by PTLC (silica, 100:1 Hexanes: Et₂O) afforded 42.5 mg (74%) of the title compound **30**.

Physical State: colorless oil.

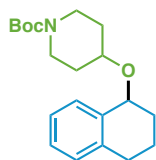
¹H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃, for both diastereomers) (the integration at 4.10 ppm, 3.67 ppm indicated the ratio of the two isomers of **30** to be 1:1): δ 7.38 – 7.26 (m, 5H), 7.26 – 7.24 (m, 4H), 7.24 – 7.19 (m, 5H), 7.17 (d, *J* = 8.3 Hz, 2H), 7.12 (d, *J* = 8.3 Hz, 2H), 4.35 (q, *J* = 6.3 Hz, 1H), 4.14 (q, *J* = 6.5 Hz, 1H), 4.10 (d, *J* = 6.9 Hz, 1H), 3.67 (d, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 1.98 – 1.91 (m, 1H), 1.90 – 1.82 (m, 1H), 1.43 (d, *J* = 6.4 Hz, 3H), 1.37 (d, *J* = 6.5 Hz, 3H), 1.03 (d, *J* = 6.7 Hz, 3H), 0.97 (d, *J* = 6.6 Hz, 3H), 0.79 (d, *J* = 6.8 Hz, 3H), 0.62 (d, *J* = 6.8 Hz, 3H).

¹³C NMR (151 MHz, CDCl₃, for both diastereomers): δ 144.5, 143.8, 140.5, 133.1, 132.8, 129.1, 128.9, 128.5, 128.4, 128.2, 128.1, 128.0, 127.6, 127.1, 126.9, 126.2, 84.4, 83.6, 75.1, 74.7, 34.9, 34.9, 24.6, 22.1, 19.4, 19.1, 18.9.

GC/MS (EI): *m/z* (%) 288 (0.02%), 247 (2%), 245 (7%), 125 (8%), 105 (21%).

TLC: *R_f* = 0.4 (100:1 Hexanes: Et₂O).

Compound 31



tert-butyl 4-((1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalen-1-yl)oxy)piperidine-1-carboxylate

Following General Procedure A without 2N HCl work up (washed twice with H₂O), using AgClO₄ (124 mg, 3 equiv.), ⁿBu₄NClO₄ (0.1 M) instead of AgPF₆ and ⁿBu₄NPF₆ respectively. Purification by PTLC (4:1 Hexanes: EtOAc) afforded 45.1 mg (68%) of the title compound **31**.

Physical State: colorless oil.

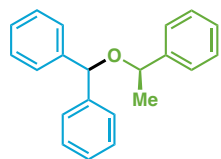
¹H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.35 – 7.31 (m, 1H), 7.19 – 7.14 (m, 2H), 7.10 – 7.06 (m, 1H), 4.53 (t, *J* = 5.1 Hz, 1H), 3.82 (s, 2H), 3.73 (tt, *J* = 8.1, 3.7 Hz, 1H), 3.19 – 3.07 (m, 2H), 2.83 (dt, *J* = 16.7, 5.9 Hz, 1H), 2.71 (ddd, *J* = 16.7, 7.9, 5.7 Hz, 1H), 2.05 – 1.95 (m, 1H), 1.94 – 1.91 (m, 2H), 1.84 (s, 1H), 1.75 – 1.71 (m, 1H), 1.67 – 1.56 (m, 3H), 1.46 (s, 9H).

¹³C NMR (151 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 155.0, 137.6, 137.5, 129.1, 127.5, 126.0, 79.6, 72.9, 72.7, 41.4, 32.8, 31.0, 29.3, 29.2, 28.6, 19.2.

HRMS (ESI-TOF): calc'd for C₂₀H₂₉NO₃Na [M + Na]⁺: 354.2040; found 354.2043.

TLC: R_f = 0.58 (3:1 Hexanes: EtOAc).

Compound 32



((*R*)-((1-phenylethoxy)methylene)dibenzene

Following General Procedure A, using AgClO₄ (124 mg, 3 equiv.), ⁿBu₄NClO₄ (0.1 M) instead of AgPF₆ and ⁿBu₄NPF₆ respectively. Purification by PTLC (50:1 Hexanes: Et₂O) afforded 46.1 mg (80%) of the title compound **32**.

Physical State: colorless oil.

¹H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.39 – 7.26 (m, 14H), 7.23 – 7.17 (m, 1H), 5.26 (s, 1H), 4.46 (q, *J* = 6.5 Hz, 1H), 1.49 (d, *J* = 6.5 Hz, 3H).

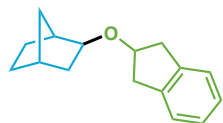
^{13}C NMR (151 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 143.8, 143.0, 142.2, 128.6, 128.6, 128.3, 127.7, 127.7, 127.6, 127.2, 127.1, 126.7, 80.1, 75.1, 24.4.

GC/MS (EI): m/z (%) 288 (0.004%), 183 (80%), 167 (100%), 105 (85%), 77 (27%).

TLC: R_f = 0.3 (50:1 Hexanes: Et_2O).

$[\alpha]_D^{24}$ = 79.9 (c = 1.0, CHCl_3).

Compound 33



2-((bicyclo[2.2.1]heptan-2-yl)oxy)-2,3-dihydro-1H-indene

Following General Procedure A, using AgClO_4 (124 mg, 3 equiv.), $n\text{-Bu}_4\text{NClO}_4$ (0.1 M) instead of AgPF_6 and $n\text{-Bu}_4\text{NPF}_6$ respectively. Purification by PTLC (20:1 Hexanes: Et_2O) afforded 26.0 mg (57%) of the title compound **33**.

Physical State: colorless oil.

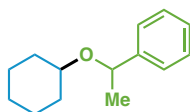
^1H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 7.21 – 7.18 (m, 2H), 7.16 – 7.13 (m, 2H), 4.39 (tt, J = 6.9, 5.7 Hz, 1H), 3.51 (dt, J = 7.0, 1.7 Hz, 1H), 3.15 (ddd, J = 15.9, 13.0, 6.8 Hz, 2H), 2.94 (ddd, J = 16.1, 10.8, 5.7 Hz, 2H), 2.33 (d, J = 4.9 Hz, 1H), 2.27 – 2.20 (m, 1H), 1.63 – 1.54 (m, 2H), 1.51 (tdd, J = 12.1, 4.9, 3.4 Hz, 1H), 1.47 – 1.37 (m, 2H), 1.10 (ddq, J = 9.7, 2.9, 1.5 Hz, 1H), 1.08 – 0.97 (m, 2H).

^{13}C NMR (151 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 141.3, 141.2, 126.5, 124.8, 124.8, 81.1, 78.0, 41.0, 40.1, 40.1, 39.8, 35.3, 35.0, 28.7, 24.9.

GC/MS (EI): m/z (%) 228 (5%), 117 (67%), 95 (100%), 67 (13%).

TLC: R_f = 0.47 (20:1 Hexanes: Et_2O).

Compound 34



(1-(cyclohexyloxy)ethyl)benzene

Following General Procedure A. Purification by PTLC (silica, 20:1 Hexanes: Et₂O) afforded 2.9 mg (7%) of the title compound **34**.

Physical State: colorless oil.

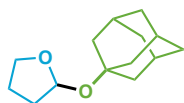
¹H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.33– 7.32 (m, 4H), 7.27 – 7.23 (m, 1H), 4.59 (q, *J* = 6.5 Hz, 1H), 3.16 (tt, *J* = 9.7, 3.9 Hz, 1H), 1.97 (d, *J* = 12.4 Hz, 1H), 1.78 – 1.64 (m, 3H), 1.54 – 1.48 (m, 1H), 1.40 (d, *J* = 6.5 Hz, 3H), 1.34 – 1.24 (m, 2H), 1.21 – 1.10 (m, 3H).

¹³C NMR (151 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 145.3, 128.4, 127.2, 126.2, 75.0, 74.4, 33.6, 32.0, 26.0, 25.0, 24.6, 24.4.

GC/MS (EI): *m/z* (%) 204 (0.01%), 189 (21%), 105 (100%), 99 (7%), 77 (13%).

TLC: *R_f* = 0.42 (20:1 Hexanes: Et₂O).

Compound 35



2-((adamantan-1-yl)oxy)tetrahydrofuran

Following General Procedure A. Purification by PTLC (silica, 50:1 Hexanes: EtOAc) afforded 25.8 mg (58%) of the title compound **35**.

Physical State: colorless oil.

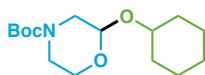
¹H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 5.54 (dd, *J* = 5.5, 1.8 Hz, 1H), 3.94 (q, *J* = 7.7 Hz, 1H), 3.78 (td, *J* = 7.8, 5.4 Hz, 1H), 2.12 (s, 3H), 2.03 – 1.96 (m, 1H), 1.96 – 1.88 (m, 1H), 1.86 – 1.74 (m, 8H), 1.64 – 1.59 (m, 6H).

¹³C NMR (151 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 97.4, 73.3, 66.7, 43.0, 36.5, 33.6, 30.8, 24.1.

GC/MS (EI): *m/z* (%) 222 (0.1%), 152 (28%), 135 (48%), 95 (100%), 71 (21%).

TLC: *R_f* = 0.2 (50:1 Hexanes: EtOAc).

Compound 36



tert-butyl 2-(cyclohexyloxy)morpholine-4-carboxylate

Following General Procedure A. Purification by PTLC (silica, 6:1 Hexanes: EtOAc) afforded 31.4 mg (55%) of the title compound **36**.

Physical State: colorless oil.

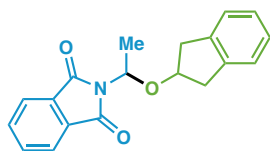
¹H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 4.63 (s, 1H), 3.93 (s, 1H), 3.75 – 3.56 (m, 2H), 3.52 – 3.44 (m, 2H), 3.39 – 2.93 (m, 2H), 1.87 (s, 2H), 1.73 (s, 2H), 1.53 – 1.48 (m, 1H), 1.45 (s, 9H), 1.41 – 1.35 (m, 1H), 1.29 – 1.18 (m, 4H).

¹³C NMR (151 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 155.1, 95.2, 94.4, 80.1, 75.4, 61.9, 48.6, 47.1, 43.8, 42.7, 33.7, 31.8, 29.8, 28.5, 25.8, 24.3, 24.1.

GC/MS (EI): m/z (%) 285 (0.6%), 147 (15%), 130 (17%), 102 (80%), 73 (55%), 57 (34%).

TLC: R_f = 0.4 (6:1 Hexanes: EtOAc).

Compound 37



2-(1-((2,3-dihydro-1H-inden-2-yl)oxy)ethyl)isoindoline-1,3-dione

Following General Procedure A, using AgClO₄ (124 mg, 3 equiv.), ⁿBu₄NClO₄ (0.1 M) instead of AgPF₆ and ⁿBu₄NPF₆ respectively. Purification by PTLC (2:1 Hexanes: EtOAc) afforded 50.4 mg (82%) of the title compound **37**.

Physical State: white solid.

m.p.: 124 – 126 °C.

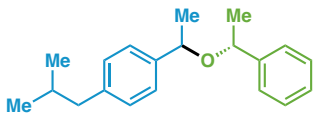
¹H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.94 – 7.86 (m, 2H), 7.79 – 7.73 (m, 2H), 7.20 – 7.10 (m, 4H), 5.74 (q, *J* = 6.4 Hz, 1H), 4.46 – 4.35 (m, 1H), 3.25 (dd, *J* = 16.0, 6.7 Hz, 1H), 3.10 – 3.00 (m, 2H), 2.94 (dd, *J* = 16.0, 5.6 Hz, 1H), 1.79 (d, *J* = 6.3 Hz, 3H).

¹³C NMR (151 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 168.1, 140.8, 140.3, 134.4, 131.9, 126.7, 126.7, 124.8, 124.7, 123.7, 78.5, 76.9, 39.8, 39.0, 19.7.

HRMS (ESI-TOF): calc'd for C₁₉H₁₇NO₃Na [M + Na]⁺: 330.1101; found 330.1112.

TLC: R_f = 0.47 (3:1 Hexanes: EtOAc).

Compound 38



1-isobutyl-4-((1*R*)-1-(1-phenylethoxy)ethyl)benzene

Following General Procedure A. Purification by PTLC (silica, 50:1 Hexanes: Et₂O) afforded 50.8 mg (90%) of the title compound **38**.

Physical State: colorless oil.

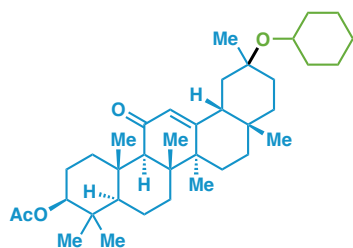
¹H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃, for both diastereomers): (the integration at 1.93 ppm, 1.88 ppm indicated the ratio of the two isomers of **38** to be 1:1): δ 7.40 – 7.34 (m, 2H), 7.34 – 7.27 (m, 7H), 7.27 – 7.17 (m, 5H), 7.15 (d, *J* = 7.9 Hz, 2H), 7.08 (d, *J* = 7.9 Hz, 2H), 4.59 – 4.51 (m, 2H), 4.32 – 4.21 (m, 2H), 2.51 (d, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 2H), 2.46 (d, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 2H), 1.93 – 1.91 (m, 1H), 1.88 – 1.83 (m, 1H), 1.49 (d, *J* = 6.4 Hz, 6H), 1.40 (d, *J* = 7.7 Hz, 6H), 0.95 (d, *J* = 6.6 Hz, 6H), 0.92 (d, *J* = 6.6 Hz, 6H).

¹³C NMR (151 MHz, CDCl₃, for both diastereomers): δ 144.5, 144.4, 141.5, 141.4, 140.9, 140.7, 129.3, 129.1, 128.6, 128.3, 127.5, 127.2, 126.5, 126.4, 126.2, 126.2, 74.6, 74.5, 74.5, 45.3, 45.3, 30.4, 30.3, 24.9, 24.8, 23.2, 22.9, 22.6, 22.6, 22.5.

GC/MS (EI): *m/z* (%) 282 (0.04%), 177 (16%), 161 (31%), 105 (100%), 91 (12%).

TLC: *R_f* = 0.4 (50:1 Hexanes: Et₂O).

Compound 39



(3*S*,4*aR*,6*aR*,6*bS*,8*aS*,12*aR*,14*aR*,14*bS*)-11-(cyclohexyloxy)-4,4,6*a*,6*b*,8*a*,11,14*b*-heptamethyl-14-oxo-1,2,3,4,4*a*,5,6,6*a*,6*b*,7,8,8*a*,9,10,11,12,12*a*,14,14*a*,14*b*-icosahydropicen-3-yl acetate

Following General Procedure A, using AgSbF₆ (103 mg, 1.5 equiv.), DBU (91.2 mg, 3.0 equiv.) instead of AgPF₆ and 2,4,6-collidine respectively. Purification by PTLC (100% CH₂Cl₂) afforded 40.0 mg (35%) of the title compound **39**.

Physical State: colorless oil.

¹H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃ for two diastereomers) (the integration at 5.62 ppm, 5.59 ppm indicated the ratio of the two isomers of **39** to be 1:1): δ 5.62 (s, 1H), 5.59 (s, 1H), 4.52 – 4.49 (m, 2H), 3.44 – 3.28 (m, 2H), 2.81 – 2.77 (m, 2H), 2.41 – 2.31 (m, 3H), 2.12 (td, *J* = 13.8, 4.7 Hz,

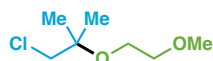
1H), 2.043 (s, 3H), 2.040 (s, 3H), 2.02 – 1.97 (m, 1H), 1.93 (t, $J = 13.3$ Hz, 1H), 1.86 – 1.77 (m, 2H), 1.74 – 1.67 (m, 10H), 1.67 – 1.61 (m, 6H), 1.61 – 1.53 (m, 5H), 1.52 – 1.47 (m, 3H), 1.45 – 1.38 (m, 7H), 1.38 – 1.35 (m, 4H), 1.33 (s, 3H), 1.32 – 1.21 (m, 9H), 1.20 – 1.14 (m, 13H), 1.14 – 1.10 (m, 9H), 1.09 – 0.95 (m, 5H), 0.87 (s, 12H), 0.843 (s, 3H), 0.836 (s, 3H), 0.80 (d, $J = 1.8$ Hz, 1H), 0.78 (d, 1.8 Hz, 1H).

^{13}C NMR (151 MHz, CDCl_3 for two diastereomers): δ 200.4, 200.3, 171.2, 171.1, 170.8, 169.4, 128.3, 128.0, 80.8, 80.7, 75.8, 73.4, 69.62, 69.58, 61.84, 61.81, 55.2, 55.1, 49.1, 46.6, 45.5, 43.49, 43.48, 41.7, 38.9, 38.2, 37.9, 37.1, 36.0, 35.7, 35.6, 35.5, 33.5, 33.4, 32.84, 32.81, 32.7, 31.9, 28.7, 28.4, 28.20, 28.18, 27.7, 26.64, 26.62, 26.5, 26.4, 25.8, 25.7, 25.34, 25.32, 24.9, 24.8, 23.72, 23.69, 23.52, 23.50, 21.4, 21.3, 18.9, 18.8, 17.5, 16.8, 16.5.

HRMS (ESI-TOF): calc'd for $\text{C}_{37}\text{H}_{59}\text{O}_4$ $[\text{M} + \text{H}]^+$: 567.4408; found 567.4418.

TLC: $R_f = 0.66$ (3:1 Hexanes: EtOAc).

Compound 40



1-chloro-2-(2-methoxyethoxy)-2-methylpropane

Following General Procedure A, using AgClO_4 (124 mg, 3 equiv.), $n\text{-Bu}_4\text{NClO}_4$ (0.1 M) instead of AgPF_6 and $n\text{-Bu}_4\text{NPF}_6$ respectively. Purification by PTLC (50:1 Hexanes: Et_2O) afforded 16.0 mg (48%) of the title compound **40**.

Physical State: colorless oil.

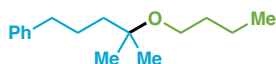
^1H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 3.56 – 3.50 (m, 4H), 3.48 (s, 2H), 3.38 (s, 3H), 1.28 (s, 6H).

^{13}C NMR (151 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 74.8, 72.4, 61.6, 59.3, 51.5, 23.7.

GC/MS (EI): m/z (%) 151 (0.6%), 117 (50%), 91 (30%), 59 (100%), 55 (40%).

TLC: $R_f = 0.4$ (30:1 Hexanes: Et_2O).

Compound 41



(4-butoxy-4-methylpentyl)benzene

Following General Procedure A. Purification by PTLC (silica, 50:1 Hexanes: Et_2O) afforded 27.6 mg (59%) of the title compound **41**.

Physical State: colorless oil.

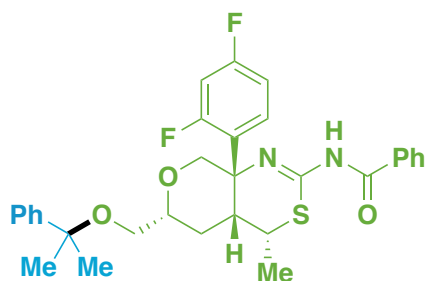
¹H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.28 (t, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 2H), 7.22 – 7.15 (m, 3H), 3.26 (t, *J* = 6.6 Hz, 2H), 2.61 (t, *J* = 7.7 Hz, 2H), 1.71 – 1.63 (m, 2H), 1.53 – 1.46 (m, 4H), 1.38 – 1.32 (m, 2H), 1.13 (s, 6H), 0.92 (t, *J* = 7.4 Hz, 3H).

¹³C NMR (151 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 142.8, 128.5, 128.4, 125.8, 74.2, 60.9, 40.0, 36.5, 32.9, 25.9, 25.7, 19.6, 14.1.

GC/MS (EI): *m/z* (%) 219 (1%), 160 (20%), 115 (35%), 104 (100%), 91 (55%), 59 (89%).

TLC: *R_f* = 0.5 (30:1 Hexanes: Et₂O).

Compound 42



N-((4*R*,4*aR*,6*S*,8*aR*)-8*a*-(2,4-difluorophenyl)-4-methyl-6-(((2-phenylpropan-2-yl)oxy)methyl)-4,4*a*,5,6,8,8*a*-hexahydropyrano[3,4-*d*][1,3]thiazin-2-yl)benzamide

Following General Procedure **B**. Purification by PTLC (silica, 1:1 Hexanes: EtOAc) afforded 56.0 mg (68%) of the title compound **42**.

Physical State: Pale yellow oil.

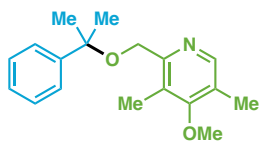
¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 8.23 (d, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 2H), 7.55 – 7.49 (m, 2H), 7.48 – 7.42 (m, 4H), 7.39 – 7.33 (m, 2H), 7.28 – 7.23 (m, 1H), 6.98 – 6.85 (m, 2H), 4.19 (d, *J* = 12.2 Hz, 1H), 3.86 – 3.80 (m, 2H), 3.39 (dd, *J* = 9.6, 6.2 Hz, 1H), 3.28 (dd, *J* = 7.1, 3.4 Hz, 1H), 3.15 (dd, *J* = 9.6, 5.1 Hz, 1H), 2.97 – 2.90 (m, 1H), 1.75– 1.68 (m, 2H), 1.57 (d, *J* = 2.7 Hz, 6H), 1.27 (d, *J* = 7.0 Hz, 4H).

¹³C NMR (126 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 163.0 (dd, *J* = 251.5, 12.6 Hz), 158.7 (dd, *J* = 248.4, 11.5 Hz), 145.9, 132.0, 131.1 (dd, *J* = 9.4, 5.6 Hz), 129.3, 128.3, 128.2, 128.1, 127.0, 126.7, 125.8, 124.4, 112.3 (d, *J* = 20.6 Hz), 105.7 (t, *J* = 26.9 Hz), 73.2, 66.1, 61.2 (d, *J* = 6.9 Hz), 37.7, 36.5, 31.8, 28.7, 27.9, 23.5, 17.1.

HRMS (ESI): calc'd for C₃₁H₃₃F₂N₂O₃S [M + H]⁺: 551.2174; found 551.2150.

TLC: *R_f* = 0.72 (1:1, Heptanes: EtOAc).

Compound 43



4-methoxy-3,5-dimethyl-2-(((2-phenylpropan-2-yl)oxy)methyl)pyridine

Following General Procedure A without 2N HCl work up, using AgClO₄ (124 mg, 3 equiv.), ⁿBu₄NClO₄ (0.1 M) instead of AgPF₆ and ⁿBu₄NPF₆ respectively. Purification by PTLC (3:1 Hexanes: EtOAc) afforded 28.4 mg (50%) of the title compound **43**.

Physical State: colorless oil.

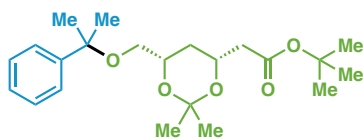
¹H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 8.21 (s, 1H), 7.51 (d, *J* = 7.7 Hz, 2H), 7.36 (t, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 2H), 7.28 – 7.26 (m, 1H), 4.31 (s, 2H), 3.75 (s, 3H), 2.24 (s, 3H), 2.23 (s, 3H), 1.65 (s, 6H).

¹³C NMR (151 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 164.3, 156.4, 149.1, 145.9, 128.4, 127.2, 126.1, 125.8, 65.7, 59.9, 28.4, 13.4, 11.1.

GC/MS (EI): *m/z* (%) 167 (100%), 152 (35%), 138 (51%), 123 (43%), 92 (44%).

TLC: *R_f* = 0.2 (3:1 Hexanes: EtOAc).

Compound 44



tert-butyl 2-(((4*R*,6*S*)-2,2-dimethyl-6-(((2-phenylpropan-2-yl)oxy)methyl)-1,3-dioxan-4-yl)acetate

Following General Procedure A without 2N HCl work up (washed twice with H₂O), using AgClO₄ (124 mg, 3 equiv.), ⁿBu₄NClO₄ (0.1 M) instead of AgPF₆ and ⁿBu₄NPF₆ respectively. Purification by PTLC (4:1 Hexanes: EtOAc) afforded 39.4 mg (52%) of the title compound **44**.

Physical State: colorless oil.

¹H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.41 – 7.39 (m, 2H), 7.33 – 7.30 (m, 2H), 7.25 – 7.22 (m, 1H), 4.32 – 4.24 (m, 1H), 4.06 – 3.98 (m, 1H), 3.27 (dd, *J* = 9.1, 5.1 Hz, 1H), 3.02 (dd, *J* = 9.0, 6.7 Hz, 1H), 2.42 (dd, *J* = 15.0, 7.3 Hz, 1H), 2.31 (dd, *J* = 15.0, 5.9 Hz, 1H), 1.74 (dt, *J* = 12.8, 2.5 Hz, 1H), 1.52 (d, *J* = 2.2 Hz, 6H), 1.45 (s, 12H), 1.34 (s, 3H), 1.17 – 1.11 (m, 1H).

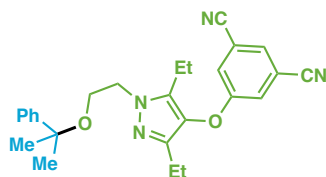
¹³C NMR (151 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 170.4, 146.2, 128.2, 127.0, 126.0, 98.8, 80.7, 76.8, 68.6, 66.8, 66.2, 43.0, 34.3, 30.1, 28.5, 28.24, 28.22, 19.9.

HRMS (ESI-TOF): calc'd for C₂₂H₃₄O₅Na [M + Na]⁺: 401.2298; found 401.2299.

TLC: R_f = 0.65 (3:1 Hexanes: EtOAc).

[α]_D²⁴ = -6.0 (c = 1.0, CHCl₃).

Compound 45



5-((3,5-diethyl-1-(2-((2-phenylpropan-2-yl)oxy)ethyl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)oxy)isophthalonitrile

Following General Procedure **B**. Purification by PTLC (silica, 1:1 heptanes: EtOAc) afforded 27.0 mg (42%) of the title compound **45**.

Physical State: Pale yellow oil.

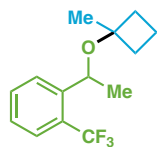
¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.56 (t, *J* = 1.4 Hz, 1H), 7.41 (d, *J* = 1.3 Hz, 2H), 7.30 – 7.26 (m, 2H), 7.24 – 7.19 (m, 3H), 4.14 (t, *J* = 5.4 Hz, 2H), 3.53 (t, *J* = 5.4 Hz, 2H), 2.60 (q, *J* = 7.7 Hz, 2H), 2.40 (q, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 2H), 1.48 (s, 6H), 1.16 – 1.06 (m, 6H).

¹³C NMR (126 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 160.0, 145.6, 144.2, 136.5, 131.3, 128.4, 128.2, 127.0, 125.5, 122.5, 116.3, 115.2, 77.3, 62.1, 50.1, 28.2, 19.0, 16.8, 13.0, 12.9.

HRMS (ESI): calc'd for C₂₆H₂₉N₄O [M + H]⁺: 429.2285; found 429.2267.

TLC: R_f = 0.6 (1:1 Heptanes: EtOAc).

Compound 46



1-(1-(1-methylcyclobutoxy)ethyl)-2-(trifluoromethyl)benzene

Following General Procedure **A**, using AgSbF₆ (103 mg, 1.5 equiv.) instead of AgPF₆. Purification by PTLC (silica, 50:1 Hexanes: EtOAc) afforded 31.1 mg (60%) of the title compound **46**.

Physical State: colorless oil.

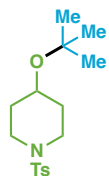
¹H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 8.48 (d, *J* = 7.9 Hz, 1H), 8.18 (q, *J* = 7.8 Hz, 2H), 7.94 (t, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 5.58 – 5.53 (m, 1H), 2.75 (q, *J* = 10.1 Hz, 1H), 2.63 (q, *J* = 10.2 Hz, 1H), 2.50 – 2.43 (m, 1H), 2.40 – 2.32 (m, 1H), 2.30 – 2.20 (m, 1H), 2.16 – 2.08 (m, 1H), 2.01 (d, *J* = 6.4 Hz, 3H), 1.82 (s, 3H).

¹³C NMR (151 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 146.7, 132.2, 128.4, 126.8, 125.7 (q, *J* = 30.2 Hz), 125.2 (q, *J* = 5.9 Hz), 124.7 (q, *J* = 271.8 Hz), 77.9, 66.7, 34.7, 34.5, 26.6, 24.6, 12.6.

GC/MS (EI): *m/z* (%) 258 (0.07%), 230 (15%), 173 (23%), 153 (68%), 133 (54%).

TLC: *R_f* = 0.3 (50:1 Hexanes: EtOAc).

Compound 47



4-(*tert*-butoxy)-1-tosylpiperidine

Following General Procedure **B**. Purification by PTLC (silica, 3:1 Hexanes: EtOAc) afforded 18.2 mg (39%) of the title compound **47**.

Physical State: colorless oil.

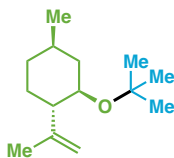
¹H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.64 (d, *J* = 8.2 Hz, 2H), 7.32 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 3.45 – 3.36 (m, 3H), 2.71 (t, *J* = 11.8 Hz, 2H), 2.43 (s, 3H), 1.81 – 1.72 (m, 2H), 1.63 – 1.57 (m, 2H), 1.11 (s, 9H).

¹³C NMR (151 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 143.5, 133.6, 129.7, 127.8, 73.8, 65.9, 44.3, 33.6, 28.4, 21.7.

HRMS (ESI-TOF): calc'd for C₁₆H₂₆NO₃S [*M* + *H*]⁺: 312.1633; found 312.1635.

TLC: *R_f* = 0.2 (4:1 Hexanes: EtOAc).

Compound 48



(1*S*,2*R*,4*R*)-2-(*tert*-butoxy)-4-methyl-1-(prop-1-en-2-yl)cyclohexane

Following General Procedure **B**. Purification by PTLC (silica, 50:1 Hexanes: Et₂O) afforded 10.0 mg (32%) of the title compound **48**.

Physical State: colorless oil.

¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 4.67 (d, *J* = 6.0 Hz, 2H), 3.03 (td, *J* = 10.2, 3.9 Hz, 1H), 2.02 – 1.89 (m, 2H), 1.79 – 1.74 (m, 1H), 1.70 (s, 3H), 1.68 – 1.61 (m, 1H), 1.28 (s, 2H), 1.20 (s, 9H), 1.16 – 1.03 (m, 2H), 0.95 (d, *J* = 6.5 Hz, 3H).

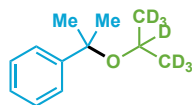
¹³C NMR (151 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 150.2, 108.6, 76.0, 73.4, 44.8, 41.2, 39.0, 34.1, 31.5, 29.2, 20.8, 19.7.

GC/MS (EI): *m/z* (%) 210 (2%), 154 (14%), 136 (16%), 97 (69%), 57 (100%).

TLC: *R_f* = 0.3 (50:1 Hexanes: Et₂O).

[α]_D²⁴ = -27.3 (*c* = 0.2, CHCl₃).

Compound 49



(2-((propan-2-yl-*d*7)oxy)propan-2-yl)benzene

Following General Procedure **A**. Purification by PTLC (silica, 30:1 Hexanes: Et₂O) afforded 30.2 mg (82%) of the title compound **49**.

Physical State: colorless oil.

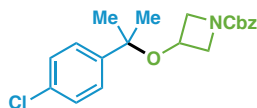
¹H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.49 (d, *J* = 7.4 Hz, 2H), 7.33 (t, *J* = 7.7 Hz, 2H), 7.24 (t, *J* = 7.3 Hz, 1H), 1.55 (s, 6H).

¹³C NMR (151 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 147.1, 128.0, 127.0, 126.4, 76.8, 65.0 – 64.7 (m), 29.1, 23.8 (dt, *J* = 38.3, 19.3 Hz).

GC/MS (EI): *m/z* (%) 185 (0.06%), 170 (49%), 122 (100%), 91 (33%), 77 (17%).

TLC: *R_f* = 0.39 (20:1 Hexanes: Et₂O).

Compound 50



benzyl 3-((2-(4-chlorophenyl)propan-2-yl)oxy)azetidine-1-carboxylate

Following General Procedure A, using AgClO₄ (124 mg, 3 equiv.), ⁿBu₄NClO₄ (0.1 M) instead of AgPF₆ and ⁿBu₄NPF₆ respectively. Purification by PTLC (3:1 Hexanes: EtOAc) afforded 50.1 mg (70%) of the title compound **50**.

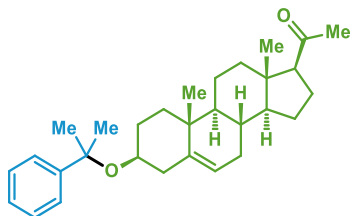
Physical State: colorless oil.

¹H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.36 – 7.26 (m, 9H), 5.07 (s, 2H), 4.12 – 4.02 (m, 3H), 3.97 – 3.92 (m, 2H), 1.48 (s, 6H).

¹³C NMR (151 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 156.5, 144.5, 136.8, 133.2, 128.7, 128.6, 128.13, 128.06, 127.2, 78.0, 66.8, 62.5, 58.7, 28.6.

HRMS (ESI-TOF): calc'd for C₂₀H₂₃ClNO₃ [M + H]⁺: 360.1361; found 360.1362.

TLC: R_f = 0.35 (3:1 Hexanes: EtOAc).

Compound 51**1-((3S,8S,9S,10R,13S,14S,17S)-10,13-dimethyl-3-((2-phenylpropan-2-yl)oxy)-2,3,4,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14,15,16,17-tetradecahydro-1H-cyclopenta[a]phenanthren-17-yl)ethenone**

Following General Procedure B. Purification by PTLC (silica, 50:1 Hexanes: Et₂O) afforded 35.2 mg (54%) of the title compound **51**.

Physical State: colorless oil.

¹H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.48 (d, *J* = 7.3 Hz, 2H), 7.32 (t, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 2H), 7.23 (t, *J* = 7.3 Hz, 1H), 5.17 (d, *J* = 5.1 Hz, 1H), 3.10 – 3.03 (m, 1H), 2.49 (t, *J* = 8.9 Hz, 1H), 2.29 (t, *J* = 13.3 Hz, 1H), 2.19 – 2.11 (m, 2H), 2.10 (s, 3H), 2.01 (d, *J* = 11.1 Hz, 1H), 1.93 (d, *J* = 19.5 Hz, 1H), 1.72 (dt, *J* = 13.3, 3.6 Hz, 1H), 1.65 – 1.59 (m, 4H), 1.55 (d, *J* = 12.6 Hz, 6H), 1.45 – 1.30 (m, 4H), 1.22 – 1.05 (m, 3H), 0.97 (s, 3H), 0.91 – 0.83 (m, 2H), 0.60 (s, 3H).

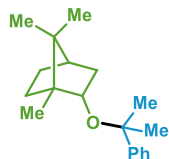
¹³C NMR (151 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 209.6, 147.0, 141.8, 127.9, 127.0, 126.3, 120.8, 76.9, 73.1, 63.8, 57.1, 50.1, 44.1, 41.8, 38.9, 37.7, 36.6, 31.9, 31.9, 31.6, 30.9, 29.5, 28.8, 24.6, 22.9, 21.1, 19.4, 13.3.

HRMS (ESI-TOF): calc'd for C₃₀H₄₃O₂ [M + H]⁺: 435.3263; found 435.3266.

TLC: $R_f = 0.2$ (50:1 Hexanes: Et₂O).

$[\alpha]_D^{24} = -0.5$ ($c = 1.0$, CHCl₃).

Compound 52



(2*S*)-1,7,7-trimethyl-2-((2-phenylpropan-2-yl)oxy)bicyclo[2.2.1]heptane

Following General Procedure **B**. Purification by PTLC (silica, pure hexanes) afforded 27.0 mg (66%) of the title compound **52**.

Physical State: colorless oil.

¹H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.51 (d, $J = 7.3$ Hz, 2H), 7.33 (t, $J = 7.7$ Hz, 2H), 7.23 (t, $J = 7.3$ Hz, 1H), 3.61 (dt, $J = 9.3, 2.5$ Hz, 1H), 2.21 – 2.15 (m, 1H), 2.02 – 1.96 (m, 1H), 1.73 – 1.65 (m, 1H), 1.57 (t, $J = 4.5$ Hz, 1H), 1.49 (d, $J = 11.7$ Hz, 6H), 1.30 (s, 1H), 1.20 (d, $J = 28.5$ Hz, 1H), 1.04 (dd, $J = 13.0, 3.4$ Hz, 1H), 0.83 (s, 3H), 0.76 (d, $J = 10.2$ Hz, 6H).

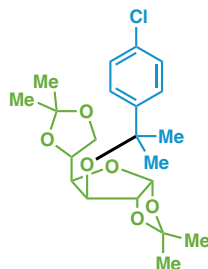
¹³C NMR (151 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 148.4, 127.9, 126.6, 126.1, 77.0, 76.0, 49.5, 47.1, 45.5, 40.0, 29.7, 28.6, 27.9, 26.9, 20.0, 19.0, 14.0.

GC/MS (EI): m/z (%) 272 (0.01%), 153 (44%), 135 (7%), 119 (100%), 109 (81%), 91 (38%).

TLC: $R_f = 0.5$ (50:1 Hexanes: Et₂O).

$[\alpha]_D^{24} = -22.5$ ($c = 0.5$, CHCl₃).

Compound 53



(3*aR*,5*R*,6*S*,6*aR*)-6-((2-(4-chlorophenyl)propan-2-yl)oxy)-5-(2,2-dimethyl-1,3-dioxolan-4-yl)-2,2-dimethyltetrahydrofuro[2,3-*d*][1,3]dioxole

Following General Procedure A without 2N HCl work up (washed twice with H₂O), using AgClO₄ (124 mg, 3 equiv.), ⁿBu₄NClO₄ (0.1 M) instead of AgPF₆ and ⁿBu₄NPF₆ respectively. Purification by PTLC (4:1 Hexanes: EtOAc) afforded 43.2 mg (52%) of the title compound **53**.

Physical State: colorless oil.

¹H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.42 – 7.38 (m, 2H), 7.32 – 7.28 (m, 2H), 5.85 (d, *J* = 3.7 Hz, 1H), 4.34 (d, *J* = 3.7 Hz, 1H), 4.33 – 4.28 (m, 1H), 4.13 – 4.09 (m, 2H), 4.06 (d, *J* = 3.3 Hz, 1H), 3.99 (dd, *J* = 8.6, 6.3 Hz, 1H), 1.60 (s, 3H), 1.57 (s, 3H), 1.46 (s, 3H), 1.39 (s, 3H), 1.34 – 1.32 (s, 3H), 1.26 – 1.24 (s, 3H).

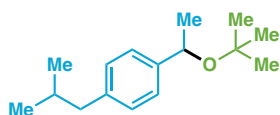
¹³C NMR (151 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 144.9, 133.2, 128.4, 127.3, 111.8, 109.0, 105.1, 84.9, 81.4, 77.6, 75.7, 72.4, 67.4, 28.3, 27.8, 27.0, 26.8, 26.4, 25.6.

HRMS (ESI-TOF): calc'd for C₂₁H₂₉ClO₆Na [M + Na]⁺: 435.1545; found 435.1550.

TLC: R_f = 0.54 (3:1 Hexanes: EtOAc).

[α]_D²⁴ = -16.4 (*c* = 1.0, CHCl₃).

Compound 54



1-(1-(*tert*-butoxy)ethyl)-4-isobutylbenzene

Following General Procedure A, Purification by PTLC (silica, 100:1 Hexanes: Et₂O) afforded 19.5 mg (42%) of the title compound **54**.

Physical State: colorless oil.

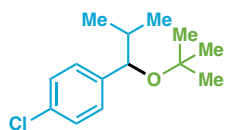
¹H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.24 (d, *J* = 7.9 Hz, 2H), 7.07 (d, *J* = 7.9 Hz, 2H), 4.63 (q, *J* = 6.5 Hz, 1H), 2.44 (d, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 2H), 1.89 – 1.80 (m, 1H), 1.36 (d, *J* = 6.5 Hz, 3H), 1.16 (s, 9H), 0.89 (d, *J* = 6.6 Hz, 6H).

¹³C NMR (151 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 144.9, 139.9, 128.9, 125.5, 74.2, 69.9, 45.3, 30.4, 28.7, 26.8, 22.6.

GC/MS (EI): m/z (%) 234 (4%), 219 (11%), 163 (100%), 161 (25%), 57 (18%).

TLC: R_f = 0.4 (100:1 Hexanes: Et₂O).

Compound 55



1-(1-(*tert*-butoxy)-2-methylpropyl)-4-chlorobenzene

Following General Procedure A. Purification by PTLC (silica, 100:1 Hexanes: Et₂O) afforded 31.0 mg (65%) of the title compound **55**.

Physical State: colorless oil.

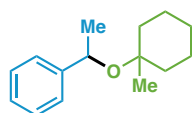
¹H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.25 (d, J = 8.5 Hz, 2H), 7.21 (d, J = 8.5 Hz, 2H), 4.06 (d, J = 6.8 Hz, 1H), 1.75 – 1.66 (m, J = 6.6 Hz, 1H), 1.07 (s, 9H), 0.92 (d, J = 6.7 Hz, 3H), 0.73 (d, J = 6.8 Hz, 3H).

¹³C NMR (151 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 144.4, 132.1, 128.5, 127.9, 78.9, 74.1, 36.0, 28.9, 19.3, 19.0.

GC/MS (EI): m/z (%) 240 (0.004%), 197 (18%), 141 (100%), 125 (13%), 57 (51%).

TLC: R_f = 0.3 (100:1 Hexanes: Et₂O).

Compound 56



1-((1-methylcyclohexyl)oxy)ethylbenzene

Following General Procedure A. Purification by PTLC (silica, 100:1 Hexanes: Et₂O) afforded 22.7 mg (52%) of the title compound **56**.

Physical State: colorless oil.

¹H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.36 (d, J = 7.4 Hz, 2H), 7.30 (t, J = 7.6 Hz, 2H), 7.21 (t, J = 7.3 Hz, 1H), 4.66 (q, J = 6.5 Hz, 1H), 1.79 – 1.72 (m, 1H), 1.62 (d, J = 31.1 Hz, 2H), 1.49 – 1.36 (m, 7H), 1.33 – 1.24 (m, 3H), 1.05 (s, 3H).

¹³C NMR (151 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 147.9, 128.2, 126.6, 125.8, 75.3, 69.1, 37.7, 37.3, 27.0, 26.0, 25.8, 22.8, 22.6.

GC/MS (EI): m/z (%) 218 (0.8%), 203 (3%), 114 (11%), 105 (100%), 77 (10%).

TLC: R_f = 0.4 (100:1 Hexanes: Et₂O).

Compound 57



1-(2-((2-methylnonadecan-2-yl)oxy)propan-2-yl)-4-(trifluoromethyl)benzene

Following General Procedure A, using AgClO₄ (124 mg, 3 equiv.), ⁿBu₄NClO₄ (0.1 M) instead of AgPF₆ and ⁿBu₄NPF₆ respectively. Purification by PTLC (10:1 Hexanes: Et₂O) afforded 44.5 mg (46%) of the title compound **57**.

Physical State: colorless oil.

¹H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.60 (d, *J* = 8.2 Hz, 2H), 7.55 (d, *J* = 8.3 Hz, 2H), 1.45 – 1.41 (m, 2H), 1.40 – 1.36 (m, 2H), 1.27 (d, *J* = 5.8 Hz, 34H), 1.01 (s, 6H), 0.88 (t, *J* = 7.1 Hz, 3H).

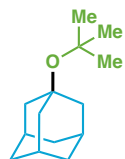
¹³C NMR (151 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 155.1 (q, *J* = 1.3 Hz), 128.7 (q, *J* = 30.2 Hz), 126.0, 124.9 (q, *J* = 4.5 Hz), 124.5 (q, *J* = 271.8 Hz), 77.2, 75.6, 45.40, 32.1, 31.75, 30.41, 29.9, 29.8, 29.5, 28.8, 24.5, 22.9, 14.3.

¹⁹F NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ -62.51.

GC/MS (EI): *m/z* (%) 297 (0.01%), 280 (3%), 187 (100%), 159 (9%), 69 (23%).

TLC: *R_f* = 0.3 (10:1 Hexanes: Et₂O).

Compound 58



1-(*tert*-butoxy)adamantane

Following General Procedure A. Purification by PTLC (silica, 30:1 Hexanes: Et₂O) afforded 27.1 mg (65%) of the title compound **58**.

Physical State: white solid.

m.p.: 49 – 51 °C.

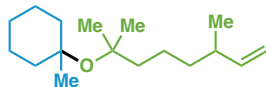
¹H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 2.09 (s, 3H), 1.87 (d, *J* = 3.1 Hz, 6H), 1.60 (t, *J* = 3.2 Hz, 6H), 1.29 (s, 9H).

¹³C NMR (151 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 74.2, 74.0, 45.4, 36.6, 32.4, 31.2.

GC/MS (EI): *m/z* (%) 208 (0.2%), 193 (8%), 152 (37%), 135 (82%), 95 (100%).

TLC: R_f = 0.47 (20:1 Hexanes: Et₂O).

Compound 59



1-((2,6-dimethyloct-7-en-2-yl)oxy)-1-methylcyclohexane

Following General Procedure A, using AgSbF₆ (103 mg, 1.5 equiv.), DBU (91.2 mg, 3.0 equiv.) instead of AgPF₆ and 2,4,6-collidine respectively. Purification by PTLC (silica, pure Hexanes) afforded 14.1 mg (28%) of the title compound **59**.

Physical State: colorless oil.

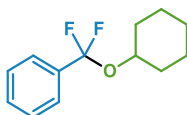
¹H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 5.71 (ddd, J = 17.5, 10.3, 7.5 Hz, 1H), 5.04 – 4.82 (m, 2H), 2.12 (dq, J = 13.9, 6.9 Hz, 1H), 1.71 – 1.61 (m, 4H), 1.47 – 1.38 (m, 5H), 1.36 – 1.21 (m, 16H), 0.99 (d, J = 6.8 Hz, 3H).

¹³C NMR (151 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 145.2, 112.3, 75.7, 74.8, 45.9, 40.8, 40.7, 37.9, 37.4, 29.4, 29.3, 26.2, 22.9, 22.1, 20.3.

GC/MS (EI): m/z (%) 252 (0.2%), 155 (16%), 114 (20%), 97 (100%), 83 (38%).

TLC: R_f = 0.3 (Hexanes).

Compound 60



((cyclohexyloxy)difluoromethyl)benzene

Following General Procedure A, using AgClO₄ (124 mg, 3 equiv.), ⁿBu₄NClO₄ (0.1 M) instead of AgPF₆ and ⁿBu₄NPF₆ respectively, and the amount of alcohol was 6 equiv. Purification by PTLC (neutral aluminum oxide, pure Hexanes) afforded 20.8 mg (46%) of the title compound **60**.

Physical State: colorless oil.

¹H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.62 (d, J = 7.2 Hz, 2H), 7.48 – 7.37 (m, 3H), 4.50 – 4.40 (m, 1H), 2.03 – 1.92 (m, 2H), 1.83 – 1.75 (m, 2H), 1.62 – 1.56 (m, 2H), 1.42 – 1.34 (m, 2H), 1.31 – 1.20 (m, 2H).

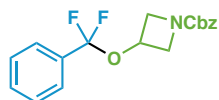
¹³C NMR (151 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 135.2 (t, *J* = 33.1 Hz), 130.4, 128.4, 125.6 (t, *J* = 3.6 Hz), 123.3 (t, *J* = 257.1 Hz), 73.9, 33.5, 25.5, 24.1.

¹⁹F NMR (376 MHz, CDCl₃): -66.27.

GC/MS (EI): *m/z* (%) 226 (0.1%), 127 (100%), 99 (29%), 77 (17%), 54 (10%).

TLC: *R_f* = 0.4 (50:1 Hexanes: Et₂O).

Compound 61



benzyl 3-(difluoro(phenyl)methoxy)azetidine-1-carboxylate

Following General Procedure A, using AgClO₄ (124 mg, 3 equiv.), ⁿBu₄NClO₄ (0.1 M) instead of AgPF₆ and ⁿBu₄NPF₆ respectively. Purification by PTLC (neutral aluminum oxide, pure Hexanes) afforded 15.3 mg (23%) of the title compound **61**.

Physical State: colorless oil.

¹H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.63 – 7.58 (m, 2H), 7.49 (t, *J* = 7.3 Hz, 1H), 7.44 (t, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 2H), 7.38 – 7.30 (m, 5H), 5.19 – 5.13 (m, 1H), 5.11 (s, 2H), 4.38 – 4.31 (m, 2H), 4.15 (dd, *J* = 10.2, 4.5 Hz, 2H).

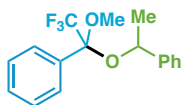
¹³C NMR (151 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 156.4, 136.6, 133.3 (q, *J* = 31.7 Hz), 131.1, 128.7, 128.6, 128.3, 128.2, 125.5 (q, *J* = 4.5 Hz), 123.1 (q, *J* = 261.2 Hz), 67.1, 63.1 (q, *J* = 6.0 Hz), 57.3.

¹⁹F NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ -68.85.

HRMS (ESI-TOF): calc'd for C₁₈H₁₈F₂NO₃ [*M* + *H*]⁺: 334.1255; found 334.1259.

TLC: *R_f* = 0.2 (Hexanes, aluminum TLC).

Compound 62



(2,2,2-trifluoro-1-methoxy-1-(1-phenylethoxy)ethyl)benzene

Following General Procedure A without 2N HCl work up (washed twice with H₂O), using AgClO₄ (124 mg, 3 equiv.), ⁿBu₄NClO₄ (0.1 M) instead of AgPF₆ and ⁿBu₄NPF₆ respectively,

and the amount of alcohol was 4 equiv. Purification by PTLC (silica, 30:1 Hexanes: Et₂O) afforded 54.8 mg (88%) of the title compound **62**.

Physical State: colorless oil.

¹H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃, for two diastereomers) (the integration at 5.32 ppm, 4.96 ppm indicated the ratio of the two isomers of **62** to be 1:1): δ 7.81 – 7.71 (m, 2H), 7.71 – 7.63 (m, 2H), 7.48 – 7.23 (m, 16H), 5.32 (q, *J* = 6.4 Hz, 1H), 4.96 (q, *J* = 6.5 Hz, 1H), 3.13 (s, 3H), 2.97 (s, 3H), 1.60 (d, *J* = 6.5 Hz, 3H), 1.53 (d, *J* = 6.5 Hz, 3H).

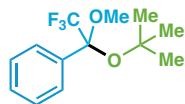
¹³C NMR (151 MHz, CDCl₃, for two diastereomers): δ 145.0, 144.4, 134.9, 134.2, 129.7, 129.6, 128.8, 128.7, 128.5, 128.3, 128.14, 128.10, 127.4, 127.3, 126.3, 125.7, 123.0 (q, *J* = 290.8 Hz), 122.5 (q, *J* = 291.1 Hz), 100.0 (q, *J* = 40.3 Hz), 99.8 (q, *J* = 40.1 Hz), 72.4, 71.8 (d, *J* = 1.7 Hz), 52.2, 51.9 (d, *J* = 1.7 Hz), 25.5, 24.9.

¹⁹F NMR (376 MHz, CDCl₃, for two diastereomers): δ -76.84, -78.04.

GC/MS (EI): *m/z* (%) 295 (0.2%), 241 (0.1%), 189 (37%), 105 (100%), 77 (32%).

TLC: *R_f* = 0.47 (20:1 Hexanes: Et₂O).

Compound 63



(1-(*tert*-butoxy)-2,2,2-trifluoro-1-methoxyethyl)benzene

Following General Procedure **A** without 2N HCl work up (washed twice with H₂O), using AgClO₄ (124 mg, 3 equiv.), ^{*n*}Bu₄NClO₄ (0.1 M) instead of AgPF₆ and ^{*n*}Bu₄NPF₆ respectively, and the amount of alcohol was 4 equiv. Purification by PTLC (silica, 30:1 Hexanes: Et₂O) afforded 22.0 mg (42%) of the title compound **63**.

Physical State: colorless oil.

¹H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.70 – 7.68 (m, 2H), 7.39 – 7.33 (m, 3H), 3.57 – 3.54 (m, 3H), 1.28 (s, 9H).

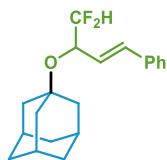
¹³C NMR (151 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 137.2, 129.3, 129.0, 127.6, 122.8 (q, *J* = 292.2 Hz), 99.3 (q, *J* = 29.5 Hz), 78.8, 52.0 (d, *J* = 2.2 Hz), 30.5.

¹⁹F NMR (376 MHz, CDCl₃): δ -76.72.

GC/MS (EI): *m/z* (%) 189 (84%), 137 (100%), 105 (41%), 77 (35%), 57 (45%).

TLC: *R_f* = 0.57 (20:1 Hexanes: Et₂O).

Compound 64



1-(((*E*)-1,1-difluoro-4-phenylbut-3-en-2-yl)oxy)adamantane

Following General Procedure A, using AgClO₄ (124 mg, 3 equiv.), ⁿBu₄NClO₄ (0.1 M) instead of AgPF₆ and ⁿBu₄NPF₆ respectively, and the amount of alcohol was 4 equiv. Purification by PTLC (silica, 30:1 Hexanes: Et₂O) afforded 32.6 mg (51%) of the title compound **64**.

Physical State: colorless oil.

¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.41 (d, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 2H), 7.33 (t, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 2H), 7.25 (d, *J* = 7.9 Hz, 1H), 6.75 (d, *J* = 16.0 Hz, 1H), 6.21 (dd, *J* = 16.1, 6.0 Hz, 1H), 5.60 (td, *J* = 56.2, 4.3 Hz, 1H), 4.54 – 4.33 (m, 1H), 2.16 (s, 3H), 1.87 – 1.76 (m, 6H), 1.67 – 1.58 (m, 6H).

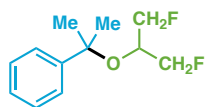
¹³C NMR (126 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 136.5, 133.6, 128.8, 128.1, 126.8, 125.1, 115.91 (t, *J* = 252.0 Hz), 75.1, 70.3 (t, *J* = 25.2 Hz), 42.5, 36.4, 30.8.

¹⁹F NMR (376 MHz, CDCl₃): δ -123.91 (d, *J* = 281.3 Hz), -128.95 (d, *J* = 281.3 Hz).

GC/MS (EI): *m/z* (%) 318 (0.3%), 267 (15%), 147 (14%), 135 (100%), 93 (10%).

TLC: *R_f* = 0.4 (30:1 Hexanes: Et₂O).

Compound 65



(2-((1,3-difluoropropan-2-yl)oxy)propan-2-yl)benzene

Following General Procedure A, using AgClO₄ (124 mg, 3 equiv.), ⁿBu₄NClO₄ (0.1 M) instead of AgPF₆ and ⁿBu₄NPF₆ respectively, and the amount of alcohol was 4 equiv. Purification by PTLC (silica, 50:1 Hexanes: Et₂O) afforded 18.0 mg (42%) of the title compound **65**.

Physical State: colorless oil.

¹H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.49 (d, *J* = 7.4 Hz, 2H), 7.36 (t, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 2H), 7.29 (t, *J* = 7.3 Hz, 1H), 4.40 – 4.33 (m, 2H), 4.33 – 4.24 (m, 2H), 3.71 – 3.62 (m, 1H), 1.61 (s, 6H).

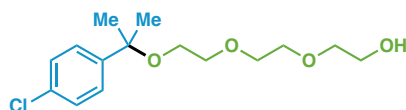
¹³C NMR (151 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 145.1, 128.3, 127.8, 126.3, 82.1 (d, *J* = 166.1 Hz), 82.0 (d, *J* = 166.1 Hz), 78.0, 69.6 (t, *J* = 20.2 Hz), 28.4.

¹⁹F NMR (376 MHz, CDCl₃): δ -231.04.

GC/MS (EI): *m/z* (%) 199 (100%), 121 (49%), 119 (52%), 91 (47%), 77 (25%).

TLC: *R_f* = 0.4 (100:1 Hexanes: Et₂O).

Compound 66



2-(2-(2-((2-(4-chlorophenyl)propan-2-yl)oxy)ethoxy)ethoxy)ethan-1-ol

Following General Procedure A, using AgClO₄ (124 mg, 3 equiv.), ⁿBu₄NClO₄ (0.1 M) instead of AgPF₆ and ⁿBu₄NPF₆ respectively. Purification by PTLC (100% Et₂O) afforded 36.0 mg (59%) of the title compound **66**.

Physical State: colorless oil.

¹H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.38 – 7.33 (m, 2H), 7.30 – 7.26 (m, 2H), 3.73 – 3.71 (m, 2H), 3.69 – 3.65 (m, 2H), 3.65 – 3.57 (m, 6H), 3.31 (t, *J* = 5.8 Hz, 2H), 2.60 (s, 1H), 1.51 (s, 6H).

¹³C NMR (151 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 144.9, 132.8, 128.4, 127.5, 76.6, 72.6, 71.0, 70.7, 70.5, 62.3, 61.9, 28.4.

HRMS (ESI-TOF): calc'd for C₁₅H₂₃ClO₄Na [M + Na]⁺: 325.1177; found 325.1188.

TLC: *R_f* = 0.29 (Et₂O).

Compound 67



tert-butyl 3-(2-(2-((1-chloro-2-methylpropan-2-yl)oxy)ethoxy)ethoxy)propanoate

Following General Procedure B without 2N HCl work up (washed twice with H₂O). Purification by PTLC (silica, 1:1 Hexanes: Et₂O) afforded 23.2 mg (48%) of the title compound **67**.

Physical State: colorless oil.

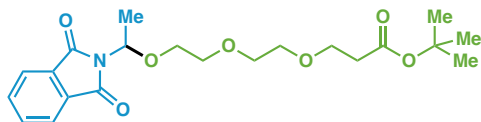
¹H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 3.71 (t, *J* = 6.6 Hz, 2H), 3.66 – 3.63 (m, 2H), 3.61 – 3.58 (m, 4H), 3.54 – 3.52 (m, 2H), 3.46 (s, 2H), 2.50 (t, *J* = 6.6 Hz, 2H), 1.44 (s, 9H), 1.26 (s, 6H).

¹³C NMR (151 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 171.1, 80.6, 74.8, 70.9, 70.8, 70.5, 67.1, 61.8, 51.6, 36.4, 28.2, 23.7.

HRMS (ESI-TOF): calc'd for C₁₅H₂₉ClO₅Na [M + Na]⁺: 347.1596; found 347.1602.

TLC: R_f = 0.39 (3:1 Hexanes: EtOAc).

Compound 68



tert-butyl (*R*)-3-(2-(2-(1-(1,3-dioxoisindolin-2-yl)ethoxy)ethoxy)ethoxy)propanoate

Following General Procedure **B**. Purification by PTLC (silica, 2:1 Hexanes: EtOAc) afforded 34.8 mg (57%) of the title compound **68**.

Physical State: colorless oil.

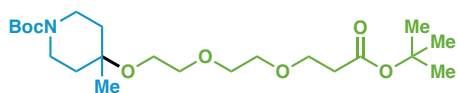
¹H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.86 (d, *J* = 8.5 Hz, 2H), 7.74 (d, *J* = 8.5 Hz, 2H), 5.60 (q, *J* = 6.3 Hz, 1H), 3.69 – 3.48 (m, 10H), 2.46 (t, *J* = 6.6 Hz, 2H), 1.80 (d, *J* = 6.3 Hz, 3H), 1.43 (s, 9H).

¹³C NMR (151 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 171.0, 168.1, 134.3, 131.9, 123.6, 80.6, 78.8, 70.7, 70.4, 70.3, 68.5, 67.0, 36.4, 28.2, 19.4.

HRMS (ESI-TOF): calc'd for C₂₁H₂₉NO₇Na [M + Na]⁺: 430.1842; found 430.1842.

TLC: R_f = 0.3 (2:1 Hexanes: EtOAc).

Compound 69



tert-butyl 4-(2-(2-(3-(*tert*-butoxy)-3-oxopropoxy)ethoxy)ethoxy)-4-methylpiperidine-1-carboxylate

Following General Procedure **A** without 2N HCl work up (washed twice with H₂O), using AgSbF₆ (103 mg, 1.5 equiv.), DBU (91.2 mg, 3.0 equiv.) instead of AgPF₆ and 2,4,6-collidine respectively. Purification by PTLC (silica, 1:1 Hexanes: EtOAc) afforded 21.7 mg (25%) of the title compound **69**.

Physical State: colorless oil.

¹H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 3.73 – 3.69 (m, 4H), 3.65 – 3.62 (m, 2H), 3.62 – 3.58 (m, 4H), 3.47 (t, *J* = 5.3 Hz, 2H), 3.13 (s, 2H), 2.50 (t, *J* = 6.6 Hz, 2H), 1.71 (d, *J* = 14.2 Hz, 2H), 1.44 (s, 9H), 1.44 (s, 9H), 1.42 – 1.37 (m, 2H), 1.15 (s, 3H).

¹³C NMR (151 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 171.1, 155.1, 80.6, 79.4, 71.8, 71.1, 70.8, 70.6, 67.1, 60.6, 39.8, 36.4, 35.7, 28.6, 28.2, 24.6.

HRMS (ESI-TOF): calc'd for C₂₂H₄₂NO₇ [M + H]⁺: 432.2956; found 432.2952.

TLC: R_f = 0.49 (1:1 Hexanes: EtOAc).

Compound 78



2-methyl-5-phenylpentan-2-ol

Following General Procedure C. Purification by PTLC (silica, 3:1 Hexanes: EtOAc) afforded 18.5 mg (52%) of the title compound **78**.

Physical State: colorless oil.

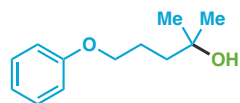
¹H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.29 (t, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 2H), 7.22 – 7.15 (m, 3H), 2.63 (t, *J* = 7.7 Hz, 2H), 1.74 – 1.67 (m, 2H), 1.55 – 1.49 (m, 2H), 1.21 (s, 6H).

¹³C NMR (151 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 142.6, 128.5, 128.4, 125.9, 71.1, 43.6, 36.5, 29.4, 26.4.

GC/MS (EI): m/z (%) 160 (12%), 145 (13%), 104 (100%), 91 (39%), 59 (36%).

TLC: R_f = 0.2 (3:1 Hexanes: EtOAc).

Compound 79



2-methyl-5-phenoxy-pentan-2-ol

Following General Procedure C. Purification by PTLC (silica, 4:1 Hexanes: EtOAc) afforded 25.6 mg (66%) of the title compound **79**.

Physical State: colorless oil.

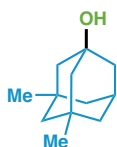
¹H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.28 (t, *J* = 6.8 Hz, 2H), 6.94 (t, *J* = 7.3 Hz, 1H), 6.90 (d, *J* = 7.9 Hz, 2H), 3.99 (t, *J* = 6.4 Hz, 2H), 1.92 – 1.84 (m, 2H), 1.68 – 1.63 (m, 2H), 1.27 (s, 6H).

¹³C NMR (151 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 159.1, 129.6, 120.8, 114.6, 70.8, 68.4, 40.4, 29.5, 24.5.

GC/MS (EI): m/z (%) 194 (2%), 176 (5%), 120 (15%), 94 (100%), 55 (46%).

TLC: R_f = 0.3 (4:1 Hexanes: EtOAc).

Compound 80



3,5-dimethyladamantan-1-ol

Following General Procedure C. Purification by PTLC (silica, 4:1 Hexanes: EtOAc) afforded 34.2 mg (95%) of the title compound **80**.

Physical State: colorless oil.

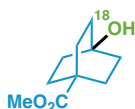
^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 2.21 – 2.14 (m, 1H), 1.56 (s, 2H), 1.44 (s, 1H), 1.39 – 1.24 (m, 8H), 1.11 (s, 2H), 0.86 (s, 6H).

^{13}C NMR (151 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 70.0, 51.6, 50.6, 43.9, 42.6, 33.9, 31.2, 30.0.

GC/MS (EI): m/z (%) 180 (53%), 165 (21%), 123 (100%), 109 (95%), 91 (18%).

TLC: R_f = 0.3 (4:1 Hexanes: EtOAc).

Compound 81



methyl 4-hydroxybicyclo[2.2.2]octane-1-carboxylate

Following General Procedure C. Purification by PTLC (silica, 4:1 Hexanes: EtOAc) afforded 22.7 mg (61%) of the title compound **81**.

Physical State: colorless oil.

^1H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 3.63 (s, 3H), 1.97 – 1.87 (m, 6H), 1.69 – 1.61 (m, 6H), 1.36 (s, 1H).

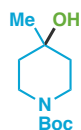
^{13}C NMR (151 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 177.9, 69.4, 51.9, 38.5, 33.4, 29.7.

GC/MS (EI): m/z (%) 184 (2%), 155 (8%), 124 (100%), 109 (13%), 95 (18%).

GC/MS (EI)(^{18}O): m/z (%) 186 (1%), 155 (9%), 126 (52%), 124 (13%), 115 (22%).

TLC: R_f = 0.3 (4:1 Hexanes: EtOAc).

Compound 82



tert-butyl 4-hydroxy-4-methylpiperidine-1-carboxylate

Following General Procedure C. Purification by PTLC (silica, 1:1 Hexanes: EtOAc) afforded 13.8 mg (32%) of the title compound **82**.

Physical State: colorless oil.

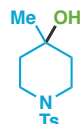
¹H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 3.69 (s, 2H), 3.23 (s, 2H), 1.54 (q, J = 5.0, 4.4 Hz, 4H), 1.45 (s, 9H), 1.26 (s, 3H).

¹³C NMR (151 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 155.0, 79.5, 68.2, 40.6, 38.6, 30.2, 28.6.

GC/MS (EI): m/z (%) 215 (3%), 141 (34%), 126 (37%), 82 (44%), 57 (100%).

TLC: R_f = 0.2 (2:1 Hexanes: EtOAc).

Compound 83



4-methyl-1-tosylpiperidin-4-ol

Following General Procedure C. Purification by PTLC (silica, 1:1 Hexanes: EtOAc) afforded 37.3 mg (69%) of the title compound **83**.

Physical State: colorless oil.

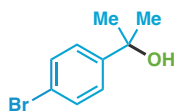
¹H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.63 (d, J = 8.2 Hz, 2H), 7.30 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 3.51 – 3.42 (m, 2H), 2.68 (t, J = 13.0 Hz, 2H), 2.42 (s, 3H), 1.71 (t, J = 10.5 Hz, 2H), 1.63 – 1.56 (m, 2H), 1.21 (s, 3H), 1.06 (s, 1H).

¹³C NMR (151 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 143.5, 133.4, 129.8, 127.8, 67.1, 42.5, 38.0, 30.5, 21.6.

HRMS (ESI-TOF): calc'd for C₁₃H₂₀NO₃S [M + H]⁺: 270.1164; found 270.1167.

TLC: R_f = 0.3 (2:1 Hexanes: EtOAc).

Compound 84



2-(4-bromophenyl)propan-2-ol

Following General Procedure C. Purification by PTLC (silica, 3:1 Hexanes: EtOAc) afforded 28.5 mg (67%) of the title compound **84**.

Physical State: colorless oil.

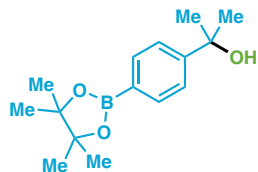
¹H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.45 (d, J = 8.5 Hz, 2H), 7.36 (d, J = 8.5 Hz, 2H), 1.73 (s, 1H), 1.56 (s, 6H).

¹³C NMR (151 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 148.3, 131.4, 126.5, 120.7, 72.5, 31.9.

GC/MS (EI): m/z (%) 216 (10%), 214 (10%), 201 (94%), 199 (100%), 115 (33%), 91 (23%).

TLC: R_f = 0.5 (3:1 Hexanes: EtOAc).

Compound 85



2-(4-(4,4,5,5-tetramethyl-1,3,2-dioxaborolan-2-yl)phenyl)propan-2-ol

Following General Procedure C. Purification by PTLC (silica, 3:1 Hexanes: EtOAc) afforded 28.8 mg (55%) of the title compound **85**.

Physical State: white solid.

m.p.: 118 – 120 °C.

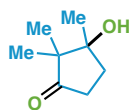
¹H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.80 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 7.50 (d, J = 8.1 Hz, 2H), 1.73 (s, 1H), 1.58 (s, 6H), 1.34 (s, 12H).

¹³C NMR (151 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 152.4, 135.0, 128.4, 123.8, 83.9, 72.8, 31.8, 25.0.

GC/MS (EI): m/z (%) 262 (0.7%), 247 (83%), 158 (87%), 144 (100%), 77 (20%).

TLC: R_f = 0.34 (3:1 Hexanes: EtOAc).

Compound 86



3-hydroxy-2,2,3-trimethylcyclopentanone

Following General Procedure C. Purification by PTLC (silica, 1:1 Hexanes: EtOAc) afforded 15.1 mg (53%) of the title compound **86**.

Physical State: colorless oil.

¹H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 2.50 – 2.40 (m, 1H), 2.37 – 2.29 (m, 1H), 2.09 – 1.94 (m, 2H), 1.30 (s, 3H), 1.25 (s, 1H), 1.03 (s, 3H), 0.93 (s, 3H).

¹³C NMR (151 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 221.8, 80.0, 53.1, 33.93, 33.85, 23.0, 21.7, 16.2.

GC/MS (EI): m/z (%) 142 (40%), 127 (3%), 109 (63%), 99 (60%), 71 (100%).

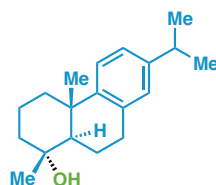
TLC: R_f = 0.19 (3:1 Hexanes: EtOAc).

Compound 87

(4a*S*,10a*R*)-7-isopropyl-1,4a-dimethyl-1,2,3,4,4a,9,10,10a-octahydrophenanthren-1-ol^{2,3}

Following General Procedure C. Purification by PTLC (silica, 4:1 Hexanes: EtOAc) afforded 13.1 mg (24%) of compound **87-major** and 4.4 mg (8%) compound **87-minor**.

Compound 87-major



(1*R*,4a*S*,10a*R*)-7-isopropyl-1,4a-dimethyl-1,2,3,4,4a,9,10,10a-octahydrophenanthren-1-ol

Physical State: colorless oil.

¹H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.18 (d, J = 8.2 Hz, 1H), 7.01 (dd, J = 8.2, 2.1 Hz, 1H), 6.92 – 6.90 (m, 1H), 2.98 – 2.87 (m, 2H), 2.86 – 2.81 (m, 1H), 2.30 – 2.23 (m, 1H), 2.11 (ddt, J = 12.9, 6.9, 1.9 Hz, 1H), 1.88 (dtd, J = 12.5, 3.3, 1.4 Hz, 1H), 1.81 – 1.74 (m, 1H), 1.73 – 1.64 (m, 2H), 1.61 (dd, J = 12.6, 1.9 Hz, 1H), 1.49 – 1.36 (m, 2H), 1.24 (s, 6H), 1.23 (s, 3H), 1.16 (s, 3H).

⁴ Uyanik, M., Ishihara, K. & Yamamoto, H. Catalytic Diastereoselective Polycyclization of Homo(polyprenyl)arene Analogues Bearing Terminal Siloxyvinyl Groups. *Org. Lett.*, **8**, 5649–5652 (2006).

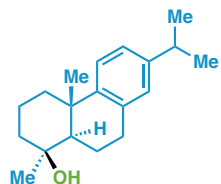
⁵ Lee, C.-K., Fang, J.-M. & Cheng, Y.-S. Norditerpenes from *Juniperus Chinensis*. *Phytochemistry*, **39**, 391–394 (1995).

¹³C NMR (151 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 146.5, 145.8, 134.9, 127.1, 124.7, 124.1, 72.6, 52.6, 42.9, 38.4, 38.1, 33.6, 30.5, 24.7, 24.12, 24.10, 23.1, 20.7, 18.1.

GC/MS (EI): m/z (%) 272 (4%), 257 (4%), 239 (100%), 157 (21%), 91 (19%).

TLC: R_f = 0.42 (3:1 Hexanes: EtOAc).

Compound 87-minor



(1S,4aS,10aR)-7-isopropyl-1,4a-dimethyl-1,2,3,4,4a,9,10,10a-octahydrophenanthren-1-ol^{2,3}

Physical State: white solid.

m.p.: 64 – 66 °C.

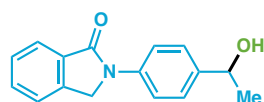
¹H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.18 (d, *J* = 8.2 Hz, 1H), 7.01 – 6.99 (m, 1H), 6.92 – 6.89 (m, 1H), 3.02 – 2.96 (m, 1H), 2.94 – 2.87 (m, 1H), 2.83 (p, *J* = 6.9 Hz, 1H), 2.33 – 2.30 (m, 1H), 2.07 – 1.99 (m, 1H), 1.97 (dt, *J* = 13.8, 3.6 Hz, 1H), 1.95 – 1.84 (m, 1H), 1.76 – 1.72 (m, 1H), 1.64 – 1.60 (m, 1H), 1.48 – 1.40 (m, 3H), 1.31 (d, *J* = 0.9 Hz, 3H), 1.26 (s, 3H), 1.23 (s, 3H), 1.22 (s, 3H).

¹³C NMR (151 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 146.9, 145.8, 134.8, 127.0, 124.1, 124.0, 72.4, 48.8, 40.9, 38.3, 37.3, 33.6, 30.9, 29.6, 24.6, 24.2, 24.1, 18.6, 18.1.

GC/MS (EI): m/z (%) 272 (13%), 257 (19%), 239 (100%), 157 (51%), 91 (20%).

TLC: R_f = 0.58 (3:1 Hexanes: EtOAc).

Compound 88



2-(4-(1-hydroxyethyl)phenyl)isoindolin-1-one

Following General Procedure C. Purification by PTLC (silica, 1:1 Hexanes: EtOAc) afforded 20.1 mg (40%) of the title compound **88**.

Physical State: colorless oil.

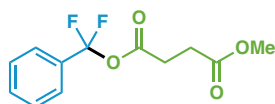
¹H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.93 (d, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 1H), 7.86 – 7.82 (m, 2H), 7.62 – 7.57 (m, 1H), 7.52 (d, *J* = 7.7 Hz, 2H), 7.46 – 7.42 (m, 2H), 4.96 – 4.90 (m, 1H), 4.86 (s, 2H), 1.87 (s, 1H), 1.52 (d, *J* = 6.4 Hz, 3H).

¹³C NMR (151 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 167.7, 142.1, 140.2, 138.8, 133.3, 132.2, 128.6, 126.4, 124.3, 122.8, 119.7, 70.1, 50.9, 25.3.

HRMS (ESI-TOF): calc'd for C₁₆H₁₆NO₂ [M + H]⁺: 254.1181; found 254.1176.

TLC: R_f = 0.2 (3:1 Hexanes: EtOAc).

Compound 89



difluoro(phenyl)methyl methyl succinate

Following General Procedure A, 3 equiv. of 4-methoxy-4-oxobutanoic acid was used as nucleophile, using AgClO₄ (124 mg, 3 equiv.), ⁿBu₄NClO₄ (0.1 M) instead of AgPF₆ and ⁿBu₄NPF₆ respectively. Purification by PTLC (silica, 5:1 Hexanes: EtOAc) afforded 16.0 mg (31%) of the title compound **89**.

Physical State: colorless oil.

¹H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.63 – 7.61 (m, 2H), 7.53 – 7.47 (m, 1H), 7.47 – 7.43 (m, 2H), 3.68 (s, 3H), 2.76 (dd, *J* = 7.3, 6.2 Hz, 2H), 2.63 (dd, *J* = 7.4, 6.1 Hz, 2H).

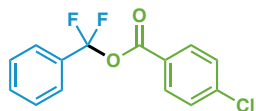
¹³C NMR (151 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 172.1, 167.2, 132.9 (t, *J* = 30.2 Hz), 131.2, 128.6, 125.6 (t, *J* = 4.5 Hz), 121.7 (t, *J* = 265.5 Hz), 52.1 (d, *J* = 2.4 Hz), 29.6, 28.4.

¹⁹F NMR (376 MHz, CDCl₃): δ -69.01.

HRMS (ESI-TOF): calc'd for C₁₂H₁₂F₂O₄Na [M + Na]⁺: 281.0596; found 281.0599.

TLC: R_f = 0.46 (3:1 Hexanes: EtOAc).

Compound 90



difluoro(phenyl)methyl 4-chlorobenzoate

Following General Procedure A, 3 equiv. of 4-chlorobenzoic acid was used as nucleophile, using AgClO₄ (124 mg, 3 equiv.), ⁿBu₄NClO₄ (0.1 M) instead of AgPF₆ and ⁿBu₄NPF₆ respectively. Purification by PTLC (silica, 10:1 Hexanes: EtOAc) afforded 20.0 mg (36%) of the title compound **90**.

Physical State: white solid.

m.p.: 61 – 63 °C.

¹H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 8.03 – 7.96 (m, 2H), 7.71 – 7.69 (m, 2H), 7.55 – 7.50 (m, 1H), 7.50 – 7.42 (m, 4H).

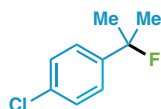
¹³C NMR (151 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 160.6, 141.1, 133.0 (t, *J* = 30.3 Hz), 131.7, 131.3, 129.3, 128.7, 127.0, 125.6 (t, *J* = 4.5 Hz), 122.3 (t, *J* = 265.5 Hz).

¹⁹F NMR (376 MHz, CDCl₃): δ -68.73.

GC/MS (EI): m/z (%) 282 (11%), 139 (100%), 127 (47%), 96 (96%), 77 (45%).

TLC: R_f = 0.68 (3:1 Hexanes: EtOAc).

Compound 91



1-chloro-4-(2-fluoropropan-2-yl)benzene

Following General Procedure A, KF (42 mg, 3.6 equiv.) was used as nucleophile, AgClO₄ (124 mg, 3 equiv.) was used instead of AgPF₆ and 18-crown-6 (190 mg, 3.6 equiv.) was used as additive. Purification by PTLC (silica, 100% Hexanes) afforded 11.9 mg (35%) of the title compound **91**.

Physical State: colorless oil.

¹H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.35 – 7.29 (m, 4H), 1.69 (s, 3H), 1.65 (s, 3H).

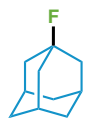
¹³C NMR (151 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 144.5 (d, *J* = 22.4 Hz), 133.3, 128.5, 125.5 (d, *J* = 9.1 Hz), 95.4 (d, *J* = 169.5 Hz), 29.4 (d, *J* = 25.7 Hz).

¹⁹F NMR (376 MHz, CDCl₃): δ -137.65.

GC/MS (EI): m/z (%) 172 (21%), 157 (100%), 137 (23%), 75 (21%).

TLC: R_f = 0.45 (Hexanes).

Compound 92



1-fluoroadamantane

Following General Procedure A, KF (42 mg, 3.6 equiv.) was used as nucleophile, AgClO₄ (124 mg, 3 equiv.) was used instead of AgPF₆ and 18-crown-6 (190 mg, 3.6 equiv.) was used as additive. Purification by PTLC (silica, 100% Hexanes) afforded 18.0 mg (58%) of the title compound **92**.

Physical State: white solid (sublimation at room temperature).

¹H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 2.28 – 2.18 (m, 3H), 1.89 (dd, J = 5.7, 3.0 Hz, 6H), 1.68 – 1.56 (m, 6H).

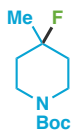
¹³C NMR (151 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 92.7 (d, J = 183.2 Hz), 42.9 (d, J = 17.0 Hz), 36.0, 31.6 (d, J = 9.9 Hz).

¹⁹F NMR (376 MHz, CDCl₃): δ -128.70.

GC/MS (EI): m/z (%) 154 (53%), 135 (0.6%), 111 (18%), 97 (100%), 79 (20%).

TLC: R_f = 0.47 (Hexanes).

Compound 93



tert-butyl 4-fluoro-4-methylpiperidine-1-carboxylate

Following General Procedure A without 2N HCl work up (washed twice with H₂O), KF (42 mg, 3.6 equiv.) was used as nucleophile, AgClO₄ (124 mg, 3 equiv.) was used instead of AgPF₆ and 18-crown-6 (190 mg, 3.6 equiv.) was used as additive. Purification by PTLC (silica, 10:1 Hexanes: EtOAc) afforded 7.8 mg (18%) of the title compound **93**.

Physical State: colorless oil.

¹H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 3.86 (s, 2H), 3.10 (t, J = 12.4 Hz, 2H), 1.85 – 1.74 (m, 2H), 1.64 – 1.54 (m, 2H), 1.45 (s, 9H), 1.36 (d, J = 21.4 Hz, 3H).

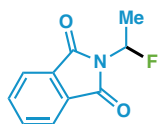
¹³C NMR (151 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 154.9, 92.5 (d, J = 168.3 Hz), 79.7, 39.9, 36.4 (d, J = 22.0 Hz), 28.6, 27.2 (d, J = 24.2 Hz).

¹⁹F NMR (376 MHz, CDCl₃): δ -153.97.

GC/MS (EI): m/z (%) 217 (1%), 144 (14%), 116 (11%), 57 (100%).

TLC: R_f = 0.61 (3:1 Hexanes: EtOAc).

Compound 94



2-(1-fluoroethyl)isoindoline-1,3-dione

Following General Procedure A, KF (42 mg, 3.6 equiv.) was used as nucleophile, AgClO₄ (124 mg, 3 equiv.) was used instead of AgPF₆ and 18-crown-6 (190 mg, 3.6 equiv.) was used as additive. Purification by PTLC (silica, 100% CH₂Cl₂) afforded 24.0 mg (62%) of the title compound **94**.

Physical State: white solid.

m.p.: 134 – 136 °C.

¹H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.97 – 7.87 (m, 2H), 7.83 – 7.72 (m, 2H), 6.35 (dq, *J* = 48.2, 6.3 Hz, 1H), 2.00 (dd, *J* = 20.7, 6.3 Hz, 3H).

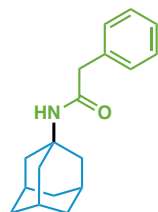
¹³C NMR (151 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 166.9, 134.8, 131.7, 124.0, 87.3 (d, *J* = 198.4 Hz), 18.3 (d, *J* = 28.0 Hz).

¹⁹F NMR (376 MHz, CDCl₃): δ -140.04.

GC/MS (EI): m/z (%) 193 (1%), 178 (2%), 173 (100%), 146 (9%), 76 (47%).

TLC: R_f = 0.45 (3:1 Hexanes: EtOAc).

Compound 95



N-(adamantan-1-yl)-2-phenylacetamide

Following General Procedure A, 3 equiv. of phenylacetonitrile was used as nucleophile, using AgClO₄ (124 mg, 3 equiv.), ⁿBu₄NClO₄ (0.1 M) instead of AgPF₆ and ⁿBu₄NPF₆ respectively.

Purification by PTLC (silica, 1:1 Hexanes: Et₂O) afforded 7.5 mg (14%) of the title compound **95**.

Physical State: white solid.

m.p.: 172 – 174 °C.

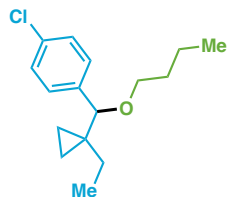
¹H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.36 – 7.32 (m, 2H), 7.29 – 7.26 (m, 1H), 7.25 – 7.23 (m, 2H), 5.02 (s, 1H), 3.48 (s, 2H), 2.06 – 2.00 (m, 3H), 1.91 (d, *J* = 3.0 Hz, 6H), 1.64 (t, *J* = 3.2 Hz, 6H).

¹³C NMR (151 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 170.2, 135.7, 129.4, 129.0, 127.3, 52.0, 45.2, 41.6, 36.4, 29.5.

HRMS (ESI-TOF): calc'd for C₁₈H₂₄NO [M + H]⁺: 270.1852; found 270.1863.

TLC: R_f = 0.32 (3:1 Hexanes: EtOAc).

Compound 97



1-(butoxy(1-ethylcyclopropyl)methyl)-4-chlorobenzene

Following General Procedure A, using AgSbF₆ (103 mg, 1.5 equiv.) instead of AgPF₆. Purification by PTLC (50:1 Hexanes: Et₂O) afforded 21.3 mg (40%) of the title compound **97**.

Physical State: colorless oil.

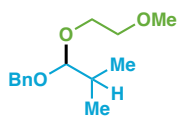
¹H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.35 – 7.26 (m, 2H), 7.26 – 7.20 (m, 2H), 4.13 (s, 1H), 3.26 (qt, *J* = 9.2, 6.5 Hz, 2H), 1.59 – 1.42 (m, 3H), 1.35 (ddt, *J* = 13.4, 10.0, 6.7 Hz, 2H), 1.13 (dq, *J* = 14.7, 7.4 Hz, 1H), 0.91 – 0.83 (m, 6H), 0.55 (ddd, *J* = 9.5, 4.9, 3.5 Hz, 1H), 0.43 (dt, *J* = 8.5, 4.3 Hz, 1H), 0.32 – 0.23 (m, 2H).

¹³C NMR (151 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 139.9, 129.0, 128.2, 83.7, 69.3, 32.2, 26.9, 25.2, 19.6, 14.1, 10.7, 8.9, 7.8.

GC/MS (EI): m/z (%) 266 (0.1%), 238 (24%), 197 (19%), 182 (44%), 166 (62%), 141 (100%).

TLC: R_f = 0.4 (30:1 Hexanes: Et₂O).

Compound 99



((1-(2-methoxyethoxy)-2-methylpropoxy)methyl)benzene

Following General Procedure A, using AgSbF₆ (103 mg, 1.5 equiv.) instead of AgPF₆. Purification by PTLC (10:1 Hexanes: Et₂O) afforded 31.0 mg (65%) of the title compound **99**.

Physical State: colorless oil.

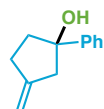
¹H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.39 – 7.31 (m, 4H), 7.30 – 7.26 (m, 1H), 4.69 (d, J = 11.8 Hz, 1H), 4.55 (d, J = 11.8 Hz, 1H), 4.28 (d, J = 7.3 Hz, 1H), 3.73 (dt, J = 10.8, 4.7 Hz, 1H), 3.66 (ddd, J = 10.7, 5.4, 4.1 Hz, 1H), 3.58 – 3.53 (m, 2H), 3.40 (s, 3H), 2.01 (dq, J = 13.7, 6.8 Hz, 1H), 0.96 (dd, J = 6.8, 4.7 Hz, 6H).

¹³C NMR (151 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 128.5, 127.9, 127.6, 107.5, 72.2, 68.1, 64.5, 59.2, 31.1, 18.1, 18.0.

GC/MS (EI): m/z (%) 162 (4%), 131 (5%), 107 (4%), 91 (100%), 59 (13%).

TLC: R_f = 0.3 (10:1 Hexanes: Et₂O).

Compound 101



3-methylene-1-phenylcyclopentan-1-ol

Following General Procedure C. Purification by PTLC (silica, 5:1 Hexanes: EtOAc) afforded 5.9 mg (17%) of the title compound **101**.

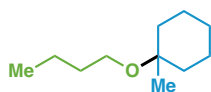
¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.50 (d, J = 7.4 Hz, 2H), 7.36 (t, J = 7.4 Hz, 2H), 7.27 (t, J = 7.4 Hz, 1H), 5.01 (broad s, 2H), 2.85 (dq, J = 16.3, 2.5 Hz, 1H), 2.78-2.64 (m, 2H), 2.85 (dq, J = 16.9, 2.5 Hz, 1H), 2.55 (dd, J = 16.3, 9.2 Hz, 1H), 2.22-2.07 (m, 2H), 1.70 (broad s, 2H).

¹³C NMR (151 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 150.2, 145.9, 128.5, 127.3, 125.3, 107.6, 82.4, 48.8, 41.1, 30.6.

HRMS (ESI-TOF): calc'd for C₁₂H₁₃ [M - OH]⁺: 157.1012, found: 157.1011.

TLC: R_f = 0.4 (5:1 Hexanes: EtOAc).

Compound 102



1-butoxy-1-methylcyclohexane

Following General Procedure A, using AgSbF₆ (103 mg, 1.5 equiv.), DBU (91.2 mg, 3.0 equiv.) instead of AgPF₆ and 2,4,6-collidine respectively. Purification by PTLC (silica, 30:1 Hexanes: Et₂O) afforded 14.3 mg (42%) of the title compound **102**.

Physical State: colorless oil.

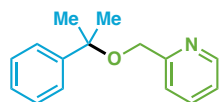
¹H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 3.29 (t, J = 6.6 Hz, 2H), 1.72 – 1.65 (m, 2H), 1.61 – 1.48 (m, 5H), 1.42 – 1.35 (m, 4H), 1.32 – 1.22 (m, 3H), 1.10 (s, 3H), 0.92 (t, J = 7.4 Hz, 3H).

¹³C NMR (151 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 73.1, 60.1, 36.7, 33.0, 26.0, 24.8, 22.4, 19.8, 14.2.

GC/MS (EI): m/z (%) 170 (6%), 155 (3%), 127 (22%), 71 (100%).

TLC: R_f = 0.47 (20:1 Hexanes: Et₂O).

Compound 103



2-(((2-phenylpropan-2-yl)oxy)methyl)pyridine

Following General Procedure A, using AgClO₄ (124 mg, 3 equiv.), ⁿBu₄NClO₄ (0.1 M) instead of AgPF₆ and ⁿBu₄NPF₆ respectively. Purification by PTLC (silica, 3:1 Hexanes: EtOAc) afforded 17.7 mg (39%) of the title compound **103**.

Physical State: colorless oil.

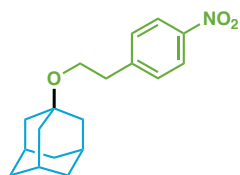
¹H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 8.56 (s, 1H), 8.51 (d, J = 4.9 Hz, 1H), 7.71 (d, J = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 7.48 (d, J = 7.7 Hz, 2H), 7.37 (t, J = 7.6 Hz, 2H), 7.31 – 7.26 (m, 2H), 4.25 (s, 2H), 1.65 (s, 6H).

¹³C NMR (151 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 148.6, 148.2, 145.7, 135.8, 135.3, 128.6, 127.4, 125.9, 123.6, 77.7, 62.8, 28.5.

GC/MS (EI): m/z (%) 212 (17%), 118 (76%), 103 (46%), 92 (100%), 65 (20%).

TLC: R_f = 0.3 (3:1 Hexanes: EtOAc).

Compound 104



1-(4-nitrophenethoxy)adamantane

Following General Procedure A, using AgClO_4 (124 mg, 3 equiv.), $^n\text{Bu}_4\text{NClO}_4$ (0.1 M) instead of AgPF_6 and $^n\text{Bu}_4\text{NPF}_6$ respectively. Purification by PTLC (silica, 4:1 Hexanes: Et_2O) afforded 38.0 mg (63%) of the title compound **104**.

Physical State: white solid.

m.p.: 50 – 52 °C.

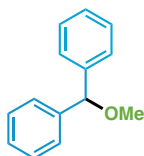
^1H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 8.18 – 8.11 (m, 2H), 7.43 – 7.37 (m, 2H), 3.65 (t, J = 6.7 Hz, 2H), 2.91 (t, J = 6.7 Hz, 2H), 2.15 – 2.08 (m, 3H), 1.68 (d, J = 3.0 Hz, 6H), 1.65 – 1.53 (m, 6H).

^{13}C NMR (151 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 148.0, 146.6, 130.0, 123.5, 72.5, 60.1, 41.6, 37.3, 36.5, 30.6.

GC/MS (EI): m/z (%) 301 (0.01%), 271 (3%), 150 (5%), 135 (100%), 79 (9%).

TLC: R_f = 0.65 (3:1 Hexanes: EtOAc).

Compound 105



(methoxymethylene)dibenzene

Following General Procedure A, using AgClO_4 (124 mg, 3 equiv.), $^n\text{Bu}_4\text{NClO}_4$ (0.1 M) instead of AgPF_6 and $^n\text{Bu}_4\text{NPF}_6$ respectively and the amount of MeOH was 6 equiv. Purification by PTLC (silica, pure Hexanes) afforded 33.5 mg (85%) of the title compound **105**.

Physical State: colorless oil.

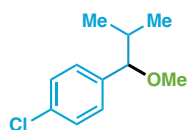
^1H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 7.39 – 7.31 (m, 8H), 7.28 – 7.24 (m, 2H), 5.26 (s, 1H), 3.40 (s, 3H).

^{13}C NMR (126 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 142.2, 128.5, 127.6, 127.1, 85.6, 57.2.

GC/MS (EI): m/z (%) 198 (75%), 167 (100%), 121 (74%), 105 (38%), 77 (38%).

TLC: R_f = 0.4 (50:1 Hexanes: Et_2O).

Compound 106



1-chloro-4-(1-methoxy-2-methylpropyl)benzene

Following General Procedure A, using AgClO_4 (124 mg, 3 equiv.), $^n\text{Bu}_4\text{NClO}_4$ (0.1 M) instead of AgPF_6 and $^n\text{Bu}_4\text{NPF}_6$ respectively and the amount of MeOH was 6 equiv. Purification by PTLC (silica, 100:1 Hexanes: Et_2O) afforded 31.7 mg (80%) of the title compound **106**.

Physical State: colorless oil.

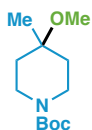
^1H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 7.31 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 7.18 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 3.74 (d, J = 7.1 Hz, 1H), 3.18 (s, 3H), 1.87 (hept, J = 6.8 Hz, 1H), 0.97 (d, J = 6.6 Hz, 3H), 0.73 (d, J = 6.8 Hz, 3H).

^{13}C NMR (151 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 139.8, 133.1, 128.9, 128.4, 89.2, 57.2, 34.8, 18.9.

GC/MS (EI): m/z (%) 198 (0.7%), 157 (32%), 155 (100%), 139 (10%), 91 (15%).

TLC: R_f = 0.4 (100:1 Hexanes: Et_2O).

Compound 107



tert-butyl 4-methoxy-4-methylpiperidine-1-carboxylate

Following General Procedure A, using AgClO_4 (124 mg, 3 equiv.), $^n\text{Bu}_4\text{NClO}_4$ (0.1 M) instead of AgPF_6 and $^n\text{Bu}_4\text{NPF}_6$ respectively, and MeOH (3 mL) as solvent. Purification by PTLC (silica, 8:1 Hexanes: EtOAc) afforded 21.5 mg (47%) of the title compound **107**.

Physical State: colorless oil.

^1H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 3.69 (d, J = 13.1 Hz, 2H), 3.19 (s, 3H), 3.12 (t, J = 12.2 Hz, 2H), 1.71 (d, J = 13.7 Hz, 2H), 1.45 (s, 9H), 1.44 – 1.38 (m, 2H), 1.15 (s, 3H).

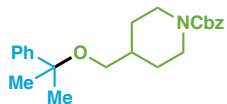
^{13}C NMR (151 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 155.1, 79.4, 71.7, 48.8, 40.0, 35.4, 28.6, 23.9.

GC/MS (EI): m/z (%) 229 (2%), 141 (62%), 126 (51%), 82 (58%), 57 (100%).

HRMS (ESI-TOF): calc'd for $\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_{23}\text{NO}_3\text{Na}$ $[\text{M} + \text{Na}]^+$: 252.1576; found 252.1575.

TLC: R_f = 0.3 (8:1 Hexanes: EtOAc).

Compound 108



benzyl 4-[(1-methyl-1-phenylethoxy)methyl]piperidine-1-carboxylate

Following General Procedure A. Purification by PTLC (silica, 2:1 Hexanes: EtOAc) afforded 31.8 mg (43%) of the title compound **108**.

Physical State: colorless oil.

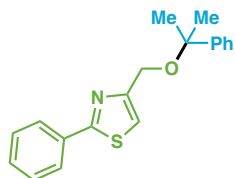
^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 7.37-7.11 (m, 10H), 5.03 (s, 2H), 4.08 (broad s, 2H), 2.90 (d, J = 6.1 Hz, 2H), 2.69 (broad s, 2H), 1.77 – 1.52 (m, 4H), 1.43 (s, 6H), 1.02 (d, J = 13.0 Hz, 2H).

^{13}C NMR (151 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 155.4, 146.4, 137.1, 128.6, 128.3, 128.0, 127.9, 127.0, 125.8, 76.25, 67.2, 67.1, 44.1, 36.9, 29.2, 28.4.

HRMS (ESI-TOF): calc'd for $\text{C}_{23}\text{H}_{30}\text{NO}_3$ $[\text{M} + \text{H}]^+$: 368.2226, found: 368.2244.

TLC: R_f = 0.65 (2:1 Hexanes: EtOAc).

Compound 109



2-phenyl-4-(((2-phenylpropan-2-yl)oxy)methyl)thiazole

Following General Procedure B (0.6 mmol scale). Purification by PTLC afforded 102 mg (55%) of the title compound **109**.

Physical State: white solid.

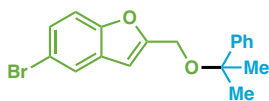
^1H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 7.85 (m, 2H), 7.45 (m, 2H), 7.35-7.25 (m, 5H), 7.20 (m, 2H), 4.40 (s, 2H), 1.60 (s, 6H).

^{13}C NMR (126 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 168.1, 156.3, 150.0, 133.8, 129.9, 128.9, 128.3, 127.1, 126.5, 125.8, 114.4, 77.6, 62.2, 26.5.

HRMS (ESI-TOF): calc'd for $\text{C}_{19}\text{H}_{20}\text{NOS}$ $[\text{M} + \text{H}]^+$: 310.1260; found 310.1245.

TLC: R_f = 0.7 (7:3 heptane: MTBE).

Compound 110



5-bromo-2-(((2-phenylpropan-2-yl)oxy)methyl)benzofuran

Following General Procedure **B** (0.6 mmol scale). Purification by PTLC afforded 130 mg (63%) of the title compound **110**.

Physical State: colorless oil.

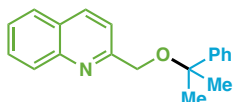
¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.66 (m, 1H), 7.55-7.50 (m, 2H), 7.41 (m, 2H), 7.35-7.25 (m, 3H), 6.57 (m, 1H), 4.32 (s, 2H), 1.66 (s, 6H).

¹³C NMR (126 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 157.1, 153.9, 145.4, 130.4, 128.4, 127.3, 126.9, 125.9, 123.5, 115.7, 112.7, 104.0, 78.1, 58.6, 28.4.

HRMS (ESI-TOF): calc'd for C₁₈H₁₈BrO₂ [M + H]⁺: 345.0490; found 345.0484.

TLC: R_f = 0.8 (7:3 Heptane: MTBE).

Compound 111



2-(((2-phenylpropan-2-yl)oxy)methyl)quinoline

Following General Procedure **B** (0.6 mmol scale). Purification by PTLC afforded 84 mg (51%) of the title compound **111**.

Physical State: colorless oil.

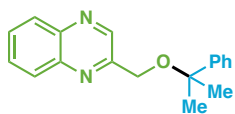
¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 8.19 (m, 1H), 8.01 (m, 1H), 7.82 (m, 1H), 7.77 (m, 1H), 7.69 (m, 1H), 7.60-7.50 (m, 3H), 7.37 (m, 2H), 7.25 (m, 1H), 4.59 (s, 2H), 1.70 (s, 6H).

¹³C NMR (126 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 160.3, 147.4, 145.9, 136.5, 129.4, 128.9, 128.3, 127.6, 127.4, 127.1, 126.0, 125.8, 119.4, 77.7, 67.0, 28.4.

HRMS (ESI-TOF): calc'd for C₁₉H₂₀NO [M + H]⁺: 278.1539; found 278.1550.

TLC: R_f = 0.4 (7:3 Heptane: MTBE).

Compound 112



2-(((2-phenylpropan-2-yl)oxy)methyl)quinoxaline

Following General Procedure **B** (0.6 mmol scale). Purification by PTLC afforded 52 mg (31%) of the title compound **112**.

Physical State: colorless oil.

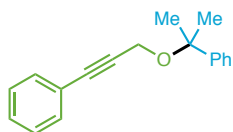
¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 9.12 (s, 1H), 8.12 (m, 1H), 8.01 (m, 1H), 7.75 (m, 2H), 7.53 (m, 2H), 7.39 (m, 2H), 7.29 (m, 1H), 4.61 (s, 2H), 1.71 (s, 6H).

¹³C NMR (126 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 154.4, 145.4, 144.8, 142.0, 141.6, 130.0, 129.4, 129.3, 129.0, 128.5, 127.3, 125.8, 78.1, 65.5, 28.3.

HRMS (ESI-TOF): calc'd for C₁₈H₁₉N₂O [M + H]⁺: 279.1492; found 279.1501.

TLC: R_f = 0.5 (7:3 Heptane: MTBE).

Compound 113



2-(((3-phenylprop-2-yn-1-yl)oxy)propan-2-yl)benzene

Following General Procedure **A**. Purification by PTLC (silica, 10:1 Hexanes: Et₂O) afforded 14.5 mg (29%) of the title compound **113**.

Physical State: colorless oil.

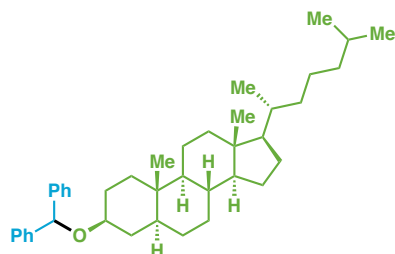
¹H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.51 – 7.47 (m, 2H), 7.43 (dd, *J* = 6.7, 2.9 Hz, 2H), 7.37 (t, *J* = 7.7 Hz, 2H), 7.29 (dq, *J* = 5.9, 2.3, 1.6 Hz, 4H), 4.08 (s, 2H), 1.63 (s, 6H).

¹³C NMR (151 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 145.5, 131.9, 128.5, 128.3, 128.3, 127.3, 126.0, 123.1, 86.7, 85.1, 78.3, 52.5, 28.6.

GC/MS (EI): *m/z* (%) 235 (50%), 192 (63%), 115 (100%), 105 (20%), 91 (27%).

TLC: R_f = 0.3 (10:1 Hexanes: Et₂O).

Compound 114



(3*S*,5*S*,8*R*,9*S*,10*S*,13*R*,14*S*,17*R*)-3-(benzhydryloxy)-10,13-dimethyl-17-((*R*)-6-methylheptan-2-yl)hexadecahydro-1*H*-cyclopenta[*a*]phenanthrene

Following General Procedure B. Purification by PTLC (40:1 Hexanes: Et₂O) afforded 79.1 mg (71%) of the title compound **114**.

Physical State: colorless oil.

¹H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.39 – 7.34 (m, 4H), 7.34 – 7.30 (m, 4H), 7.26 – 7.22 (m, 2H), 5.58 (s, 1H), 3.38 – 3.31 (m, 1H), 1.97 (dt, *J* = 12.6, 3.4 Hz, 1H), 1.92 (d, *J* = 10.5 Hz, 1H), 1.85 – 1.77 (m, 1H), 1.74 – 1.63 (m, 3H), 1.58 – 0.96 (m, 24H), 0.91 (d, *J* = 6.6 Hz, 3H), 0.88 (dd, *J* = 6.6, 2.7 Hz, 6H), 0.83 (s, 3H), 0.66 (s, 3H), 0.57 (td, *J* = 12.4, 4.0 Hz, 1H).

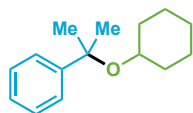
¹³C NMR (151 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 143.2, 128.4, 127.3, 127.2, 80.3, 76.5, 56.6, 56.4, 54.6, 45.0, 42.7, 40.2, 39.7, 37.2, 36.3, 35.9, 35.6, 35.2, 32.3, 29.0, 28.6, 28.4, 28.2, 24.4, 24.0, 23.0, 22.7, 21.4, 18.8, 12.5, 12.2.

GC/MS (EI): *m/z* (%) 491 (1%), 387 (4%), 371 (8%), 215 (10%), 119 (100%), 91 (34%).

TLC: *R_f* = 0.3 (40:1 Hexanes: Et₂O).

[α]_D²⁴ = 8.3 (*c* = 1.0, CHCl₃).

Compound 115



(2-(cyclohexyloxy)propan-2-yl)benzene

Following General Procedure A, using AgClO₄ (124 mg, 3 equiv.), ⁿBu₄NClO₄ (0.1 M) instead of AgPF₆ and ⁿBu₄NPF₆ respectively and the amount of alcohol was 6 equiv. Purification by PTLC (silica, pure Hexanes) afforded 29.6 mg (68%) of the title compound **115**.

Physical State: colorless oil.

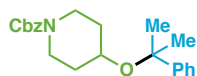
¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.50 (d, *J* = 7.3 Hz, 2H), 7.32 (t, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 2H), 7.24 (t, *J* = 7.3 Hz, 1H), 3.12 (tt, *J* = 10.1, 4.0 Hz, 1H), 1.77 – 1.68 (m, 2H), 1.68 – 1.62 (m, 2H), 1.55 (s, 6H), 1.47 – 1.42 (m, 1H), 1.31 – 1.22 (m, 2H), 1.15 – 1.03 (m, 3H).

¹³C NMR (126 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 147.4, 127.9, 126.9, 126.3, 76.7, 71.8, 35.3, 29.2, 25.7, 25.0.

GC/MS (EI): *m/z* (%) 218 (0.3%), 203 (14%), 119 (100%), 91 (30%), 77 (8%).

TLC: *R_f* = 0.5 (Hexanes).

Compound 116



benzyl 4-(1-methyl-1-phenylethoxy)piperidine-1-carboxylate

Following General Procedure A. Purification by PTLC (silica, 2:1 Hexanes: EtOAc) afforded 32.7 mg (46%) of the title compound **116**.

Physical State: colorless oil.

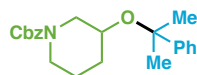
¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.50 – 7.45 (m, 2H), 7.37 – 7.24 (m, 8H), 5.11 (s, 2H), 3.88 – 3.78 (broad s, 2H), 3.38 (dt, *J* = 8.4, 4.4 Hz, 1H), 3.03 (ddd, *J* = 13.2, 9.5, 3.5 Hz, 2H), 1.68 – 1.58 (broad m, 2H), 1.55 (s, 6H), 1.53 – 1.41 (m, 2H).

¹³C NMR (151 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 155.4, 146.8, 137.1, 128.6, 128.1, 128.0, 127.9, 127.2, 126.2, 77.1, 68.4, 67.1, 41.9, 33.7, 29.0.

HRMS (ESI-TOF): calc'd for C₂₂H₂₈NO₃ [M + H]⁺: 354.2069, found: 354.2096.

TLC: *R_f* = 0.6 (2:1 Hexanes: EtOAc).

Compound 117



benzyl 3-(1-methyl-1-phenylethoxy)piperidine-1-carboxylate

Following General Procedure A. Purification by PTLC (silica, 2:1 Hexanes: EtOAc) afforded 21.4 mg (30%) of the title compound **117**.

Physical State: colorless oil.

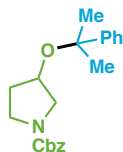
¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃, 2 rotamers): δ 7.57 – 7.39 (m, 2H), 7.39 – 7.24 (m, 8H), 5.05 (s, 2H), 4.09 – 3.66 (m, 2H), 3.3 – 2.7 (m, 3H), 1.86 – 1.19 (m, 11H).

^{13}C NMR (151 MHz, CDCl_3 , 2 rotamers): δ 155.4, 146.6, 137.0, 128.6, 128.1, 128.0, 127.9, 127.2, 126.2, 67.7, 67.1, 50.6, 44.2, 32.9, 30.1, 28.8, 28.7, 23.9, 23.4.

HRMS (ESI-TOF): calc'd for $\text{C}_{22}\text{H}_{27}\text{NO}_3\text{Na}$ $[\text{M} + \text{Na}]^+$: 376.1889, found: 376.1896.

TLC: R_f = 0.59 (2:1 Hexanes: EtOAc).

Compound 118



benzyl 3-(1-methyl-1-phenylethoxy)pyrrolidine-1-carboxylate

Following General Procedure A, using AgClO_4 (124 mg, 3 equiv.), $^n\text{Bu}_4\text{NClO}_4$ (0.1 M) instead of AgPF_6 and $^n\text{Bu}_4\text{NPF}_6$ respectively. Purification by PTLC (silica, 2:1 Hexanes: EtOAc) afforded 22.0 mg (32%) of the title compound **118**.

Physical State: colorless oil.

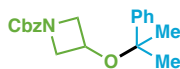
^1H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl_3 , 2 rotamers): δ 7.42 (d, J = 7.9 Hz, 2H), 7.38 – 7.24 (m, 8H), 5.11 (s, 2H), 3.87 – 3.84 (m, 1H), 3.61–3.39 (m, 2H), 3.37 – 3.20 (m, 2H), 1.91–1.85 (m, 2H), 1.55 – 1.53 (4 s, 6H).

^{13}C NMR (151 MHz, CDCl_3 , 2 rotamers): δ 155.0, 154.9, 146.6, 146.5, 137.2, 137.1, 128.6, 128.4, 128.0, 127.3, 126.1, 126.0, 77.9, 77.7, 72.3, 71.5, 66.8, 66.7, 52.9, 52.5, 44.3, 44.0, 33.5, 32.8, 29.4, 29.2, 29.0, 28.8.

HRMS (ESI-TOF): calc'd for $\text{C}_{21}\text{H}_{26}\text{NO}_3$ $[\text{M} + \text{H}]^+$: 340.1913, found: 340.1943.

TLC: R_f = 0.56 (2:1 Hexanes: EtOAc).

Compound 119



benzyl 3-(1-methyl-1-phenylethoxy)azetidine-1-carboxylate

Following General Procedure A, using AgClO_4 (124 mg, 3 equiv.), $^n\text{Bu}_4\text{NClO}_4$ (0.1 M) instead of AgPF_6 and $^n\text{Bu}_4\text{NPF}_6$ respectively. Purification by PTLC (silica, 2:1 Hexanes: EtOAc) afforded 22.0 mg (34%) of the title compound **119**.

Physical State: colorless oil.

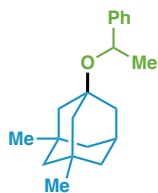
¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.42 – 7.27 (m, 10H), 5.07 (s, 2H), 4.16 – 4.08 (m, 1H), 4.04 (dd, *J* = 9.1, 6.7 Hz, 2H), 3.95 (dd, *J* = 9.1, 4.9 Hz, 2H), 1.50 (s, 6H).

¹³C NMR (151 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 156.5, 145.9, 136.8, 128.6, 128.5, 128.1, 128.0, 127.4, 125.7, 78.4, 66.8, 62.5, 58.8, 28.7.

HRMS (ESI-TOF): calc'd for C₂₀H₂₄NO₃ [M + H]⁺: 326.1756, found: 326.1765.

TLC: R_f = 0.53 (2:1 Hexanes: EtOAc).

Compound 120



1,3-dimethyl-5-(1-phenylethoxy)adamantane

Following General Procedure A, using AgClO₄ (124 mg, 3 equiv.), ⁿBu₄NClO₄ (0.1 M) instead of AgPF₆ and ⁿBu₄NPF₆ respectively. Purification by PTLC (silica, 1:1 Hexanes: CH₂Cl₂) afforded 47.0 mg (83%) of the title compound **120**.

Physical State: colorless oil.

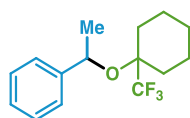
¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.35 (d, *J* = 7.3 Hz, 2H), 7.30 (t, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 2H), 7.20 (t, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 1H), 4.81 (q, *J* = 6.5 Hz, 1H), 2.12 (p, *J* = 3.2 Hz, 1H), 1.55 (dd, *J* = 10.7, 1.5 Hz, 2H), 1.45 (d, *J* = 10.7, 1H), 1.40 – 1.30 (m, 6H), 1.30 – 1.18 (m, 4H), 1.09 (s, 2H), 0.83 (s, 3H), 0.82 (s, 3H).

¹³C NMR (151 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 147.7, 128.2, 126.6, 125.7, 75.3, 68.1, 50.9, 49.0, 48.5, 42.9, 41.2, 33.7, 33.6, 31.1, 30.3, 30.3, 26.9.

GC/MS (EI): m/z (%) 269 (7%), 163 (100%), 123 (10%), 105 (60%), 91 (5%), 77 (10%), 55 (5%).

TLC: R_f = 0.59 (1:1 Hexanes: CH₂Cl₂).

Compound 121



(1-((1-(trifluoromethyl)cyclohexyl)oxy)ethyl)benzene

Following General Procedure A, using AgClO₄ (124 mg, 3 equiv.), ⁿBu₄NClO₄ (0.1 M) instead of AgPF₆ and ⁿBu₄NPF₆ respectively, and the amount of alcohol was 4 equiv. Purification by PTLC (silica, 50:1 Hexanes: Et₂O) afforded 15.2 mg (28%) of the title compound **121**.

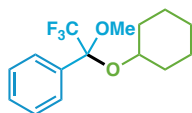
Physical State: colorless oil.

¹H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.36 – 7.30 (m, 4H), 7.24 (t, *J* = 6.9 Hz, 1H), 4.89 (q, *J* = 6.4 Hz, 1H), 1.95 (t, *J* = 17.5 Hz, 2H), 1.59 – 1.46 (m, 5H), 1.44 (d, *J* = 6.4 Hz, 3H), 1.31 – 1.27 (m, 1H), 1.14 – 1.05 (m, 1H), 0.96 – 0.86 (m, 1H).

¹³C NMR (151 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 145.9, 128.4, 127.1, 126.8 (q, *J* = 288.4 Hz), 125.8, 77.2 (q, *J* = 25.6 Hz), 72.2, 30.1, 27.0, 26.0, 25.1, 20.6, 20.3.

GC/MS (EI): *m/z* (%) 272 (0.2%), 257 (26%), 107 (100%), 105 (80%), 79 (27%).

TLC: *R_f* = 0.5 (40:1 Hexanes: Et₂O).

Compound 122**(1-(cyclohexyloxy)-2,2,2-trifluoro-1-methoxyethyl)benzene**

Following General Procedure A, using AgClO₄ (124 mg, 3 equiv.), ⁿBu₄NClO₄ (0.1 M) instead of AgPF₆ and ⁿBu₄NPF₆ respectively, and the amount of alcohol was 4 equiv. Purification by PTLC (silica, 30:1 Hexanes: Et₂O) afforded 49.6 mg (86%) of the title compound **122**.

Physical State: colorless oil.

¹H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.69 – 7.61 (m, 2H), 7.44 – 7.36 (m, 3H), 4.07 – 3.95 (m, 1H), 3.37 (s, 3H), 1.97 – 1.83 (m, 2H), 1.81 – 1.74 (m, 2H), 1.58 – 1.47 (m, 3H), 1.33 – 1.25 (m, 3H).

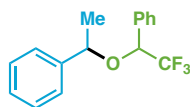
¹³C NMR (151 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 134.9, 129.5, 128.8, 128.0, 122.9 (q, *J* = 291.0 Hz), 99.5 (q, *J* = 29.7 Hz), 72.2, 51.7, 34.1, 33.2, 25.7, 24.4, 24.3.

¹⁹F NMR (376 MHz, CDCl₃): δ -77.32.

GC/MS (EI): *m/z* (%) 257 (0.06%), 219 (3%), 189 (100%), 137 (70%), 105 (32%).

TLC: *R_f* = 0.53 (20:1 Hexanes: Et₂O).

Compound 123



(2,2,2-trifluoro-1-(1-phenylethoxy)ethyl)benzene

Following General Procedure A, using AgClO₄ (124 mg, 3 equiv.), ⁿBu₄NClO₄ (0.1 M) instead of AgPF₆ and ⁿBu₄NPF₆ respectively, and the amount of alcohol was 4 equiv. Purification by PTLC (silica, 50:1 Hexanes: Et₂O) afforded 29.1 mg (52%) of the title compound **123**.

Physical State: colorless oil.

¹H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃, for both diastereomers) (the integration at 4.62 ppm, 4.44 ppm indicated the ratio of the two isomers of **123** to be 1:1): δ 7.47 – 7.27 (m, 15H), 7.25 – 7.13 (m, 5H), 4.83 – 4.75 (m, 1H), 4.62 (q, *J* = 6.7 Hz, 1H), 4.44 (q, *J* = 6.8 Hz, 1H), 4.38 – 4.25 (q, *J* = 6.7 Hz, 1H), 1.54 (d, *J* = 6.4 Hz, 3H), 1.48 (d, *J* = 6.5 Hz, 3H).

¹³C NMR (151 MHz, CDCl₃, for both diastereomers): δ 142.4, 141.7, 133.8, 133.0, 129.7, 129.2, 128.9,; 128.8, 128.7, 128.5, 128.4, 128.3, 128.2, 127.9, 126.8, 126.5, 124.7 (q, *J* = 283.9 Hz), 123.9 (q, *J* = 280.9 Hz), 78.8, 77.2 (q, *J* = 31.7 Hz), 76.8 (q, *J* = 31.7 Hz), 75.9, 24.4, 23.4.

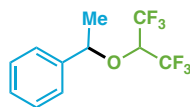
¹⁹F NMR (376 MHz, CDCl₃, for both diastereomers): δ -76.10, -76.71.

GC/MS (EI) for one diastereomer: *m/z* (%) 265 (0.2%), 159 (26%), 121 (100%), 105 (100%), 77 (35%).

GC/MS (EI) for the other diastereomer: *m/z* (%) 265 (15%), 159 (100%), 121 (49%), 105 (75%), 77 (18%).

TLC: *R_f* = 0.4 (40:1 Hexanes: Et₂O).

Compound 124



(1-((1,1,1,3,3,3-hexafluoropropan-2-yl)oxy)ethyl)benzene

Following General Procedure A, HFIP (3 mL) instead of CH₂Cl₂ as solvent, no AgClO₄ and 3 Å molecular sieves. Purification by PTLC (silica, 30:1 Hexanes: Et₂O) afforded 34.8 mg (64%) of the title compound **124**.

Physical State: colorless oil.

¹H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.45 – 7.31 (m, 5H), 4.85 (q, *J* = 6.5 Hz, 1H), 3.99 (hept, *J* = 6.0 Hz, 1H), 1.60 (d, *J* = 6.5 Hz, 3H).

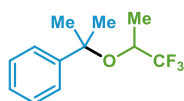
¹³C NMR (151 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 139.6, 129.1, 129.0, 127.3, 123.2 – 120.3 (m), 81.5, 73.0 (p, *J* = 32.1 Hz), 23.3.

¹⁹F NMR (376 MHz, CDCl₃): δ -73.54 (dq, *J* = 304.6, 9.4 Hz).

GC/MS (EI): *m/z* (%) 272 (11%), 257 (100%), 105 (69%), 77 (23%).

TLC: *R_f* = 0.53 (20:1 Hexanes: Et₂O).

Compound 125



(2-((1,1,1-trifluoropropan-2-yl)oxy)propan-2-yl)benzene

Following General Procedure A, using AgClO₄ (124 mg, 3 equiv.), ⁿBu₄NClO₄ (0.1 M) instead of AgPF₆ and ⁿBu₄NPF₆ respectively, and the amount of alcohol was 4 equiv. Purification by PTLC (silica, 40:1 Hexanes: Et₂O) afforded 20.5 mg (44%) of the title compound **125**.

Physical State: colorless oil.

¹H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.49 (d, *J* = 8.6 Hz, 2H), 7.35 (t, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 2H), 7.28 (t, *J* = 7.3 Hz, 1H), 3.80 – 3.71 (m, 1H), 1.62 (s, 3H), 1.59 (s, 3H), 1.12 (d, *J* = 6.4 Hz, 3H).

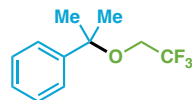
¹³C NMR (151 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 144.8, 128.2, 127.7, 126.5, 125.4 (q, *J* = 282.4 Hz), 78.6, 67.5 (q, *J* = 30.7 Hz), 29.6, 26.8, 16.4.

¹⁹F NMR (376 MHz, CDCl₃): δ -78.47.

GC/MS (EI): *m/z* (%) 232 (0.2%), 217 (100%), 119 (29%), 91 (24%), 77 (16%).

TLC: *R_f* = 0.5 (40:1 Hexanes: Et₂O).

Compound 126



(2-(2,2,2-trifluoroethoxy)propan-2-yl)benzene

Following General Procedure A, using AgClO₄ (124 mg, 3 equiv.), ⁿBu₄NClO₄ (0.1 M) instead of AgPF₆ and ⁿBu₄NPF₆ respectively, and the amount of alcohol was 4 equiv. Purification by PTLC (silica, pure Hexanes) afforded 21.6 mg (50%) of the title compound **126**.

Physical State: colorless oil.

¹H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.43 (d, *J* = 7.3 Hz, 2H), 7.37 (t, *J* = 7.7 Hz, 2H), 7.30 (d, *J* = 7.3 Hz, 1H), 3.52 (q, *J* = 8.7 Hz, 2H), 1.60 (s, 6H).

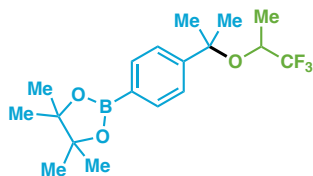
¹³C NMR (151 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 144.4, 128.7, 127.7, 125.9, 123.8 (q, *J* = 277.8 Hz), 78.6, 61.7 (q, *J* = 34.2 Hz), 28.1.

¹⁹F NMR (376 MHz, CDCl₃): δ -74.37.

GC/MS (EI): *m/z* (%) 218 (0.6%), 203 (100%), 119 (11%), 105 (9%), 91 (13%).

TLC: *R_f* = 0.4 (100:1 Hexanes: Et₂O).

Compound 127



4,4,5,5-tetramethyl-2-(4-(2-((1,1,1-trifluoropropan-2-yl)oxy)propan-2-yl)phenyl)-1,3,2-dioxaborolane

Following General Procedure A, using AgClO₄ (124 mg, 3 equiv.), ⁿBu₄NClO₄ (0.1 M) instead of AgPF₆ and ⁿBu₄NPF₆ respectively, and the amount of alcohol was 4 equiv. Purification by PTLC (silica, 10:1 Hexanes: Et₂O) afforded 24.4 mg (34%) of the title compound **127**.

Physical State: colorless oil.

¹H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.81 – 7.79 (m, 2H), 7.50 – 7.48 (m, 2H), 3.73 (p, *J* = 6.5 Hz, 1H), 1.61 (s, 3H), 1.58 (s, 3H), 1.35 (s, 12H), 1.11 (d, *J* = 6.5 Hz, 3H).

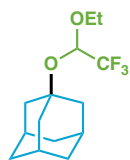
¹³C NMR (151 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 147.9, 134.7, 133.6, 125.8, 125.3 (q, *J* = 281.9 Hz), 84.0, 78.6, 67.7 (q, *J* = 30.7 Hz), 29.8, 26.7, 25.0 (d, *J* = 5.5 Hz), 16.3 (q, *J* = 2.4 Hz).

¹⁹F NMR (376 MHz, CDCl₃): δ -78.45.

GC/MS (EI): *m/z* (%) 358 (0.2%), 343 (100%), 245 (36%), 145 (52%).

TLC: *R_f* = 0.26 (20:1 Hexanes: Et₂O).

Compound 128



1-(1-ethoxy-2,2,2-trifluoroethoxy)adamantane

Following General Procedure A, using AgClO_4 (124 mg, 3 equiv.), $n\text{Bu}_4\text{NClO}_4$ (0.1 M) instead of AgPF_6 and $n\text{Bu}_4\text{NPF}_6$ respectively, and the amount of alcohol was 4 equiv. Purification by PTLC (silica, 30:1 hexanes: Et_2O) afforded 40.0 mg (72%) of the title compound **128**.

Physical State: colorless oil.

^1H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 4.97 (q, J = 4.3 Hz, 1H), 3.81 – 3.67 (m, 2H), 2.20 – 2.17 (m, 3H), 1.86 – 1.78 (m, 6H), 1.68 – 1.59 (m, 6H), 1.23 (t, J = 7.1 Hz, 3H).

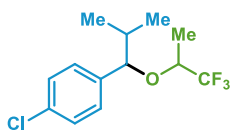
^{13}C NMR (151 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 122.4 (q, J = 285.5 Hz), 90.4 (q, J = 34.6 Hz), 76.0, 62.1, 42.3, 36.2, 30.8, 15.5.

^{19}F NMR (376 MHz, CDCl_3): δ -80.74.

GC/MS (EI): m/z (%) 278 (0.2%), 209 (2%), 151 (0.5%), 135 (100%), 95 (26%).

TLC: R_f = 0.50 (20:1 Hexanes: Et_2O).

Compound 129



1-chloro-4-(2-methyl-1-((1,1,1-trifluoropropan-2-yl)oxy)propyl)benzene

Following General Procedure A, using AgClO_4 (124 mg, 3 equiv.), $n\text{Bu}_4\text{NClO}_4$ (0.1 M) instead of AgPF_6 and $n\text{Bu}_4\text{NPF}_6$ respectively, and the amount of alcohol was 4 equiv. Purification by PTLC (40:1 Hexanes: Et_2O) afforded 29.6 mg (53%, dr=1.5:1) of the title compound **129**.

Physical State: colorless oil.

^1H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl_3 , for both diastereomers) (the integration at 4.12 ppm, 4.00 ppm indicated the ratio of the two isomers of **129** to be 1.7:1): δ 7.32 (t, J = 8.2 Hz, 5.3H), 7.21 (d, J = 8.3 Hz, 5.4H), 4.12 (d, J = 7.9 Hz, 1.0H), 4.00 (d, J = 7.2 Hz, 1.7H), 3.65 – 3.55 (m, 2.7H), 1.94 – 1.84 (m, 2.7H), 1.30 (d, J = 6.4 Hz, 5.0H), 1.12 (d, J = 6.6 Hz, 3.1H), 1.05 (d, J = 6.6 Hz, 3.0H), 0.99 (d, J = 6.6 Hz, 5.1H), 0.74 (d, J = 6.8 Hz, 4.9H), 0.68 (d, J = 6.8 Hz, 3.0H).

¹³C NMR (151 MHz, CDCl₃, for both diastereomers): δ 139.3, 138.6, 133.8, 133.7, 129.1, 129.1, 128.6, 128.5, 125.9 (q, *J* = 283.9 Hz), 124.9 (q, *J* = 280.9 Hz), 88.7, 85.4, 71.7 (q, *J* = 30.0 Hz), 71.0 (q, *J* = 31.1 Hz), 35.1, 34.9, 19.0, 19.0, 18.9, 18.9, 15.4 (q, *J* = 2.1 Hz), 12.8 (q, *J* = 2.1 Hz).

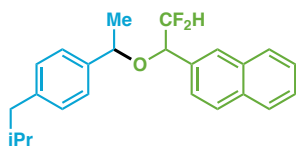
¹⁹F NMR (376 MHz, CDCl₃, for both diastereomers): δ -78.04, -79.12.

GC/MS (EI) for one diastereomer: *m/z* (%) 280 (0.5%), 239 (32%), 237 (100%), 141 (35%), 113 (16%).

GC/MS (EI) for the other diastereomer: *m/z* (%) 280 (0.7%), 239 (33%), 237 (100%), 141 (24%), 113 (10%).

TLC: *R_f* = 0.4 (100:1 Hexanes: Et₂O).

Compound 130



2-(2,2-difluoro-1-(1-(4-isobutylphenyl)ethoxy)ethyl)naphthalene

Following General Procedure A, using AgClO₄ (124 mg, 3 equiv.), ⁿBu₄NClO₄ (0.1 M) instead of AgPF₆ and ⁿBu₄NPF₆ respectively, and the amount of alcohol was 4 equiv. Purification by PTLC (50:1 Hexanes: Et₂O) afforded 30.2 mg (41%, dr = 1:1) of the title compound **130**.

Physical State: colorless oil.

¹H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃, for both diastereomers): the integration at 2.52 ppm, 2.41 ppm indicated the ratio of the two isomers of **130** to be 1:1: δ 7.93 – 7.73 (m, 8H), 7.56 – 7.46 (m, 5H), 7.42 (dd, *J* = 8.3, 1.7 Hz, 1H), 7.23 – 7.12 (m, 6H), 7.05 – 6.99 (m, 2H), 5.89 (td, *J* = 55.8, 28.5 Hz, 1H), 5.88 (td, *J* = 55.8, 28.5 Hz, 1H), 4.76 (q, *J* = 6.4 Hz, 1H), 4.68 (td, *J* = 10.0, 4.9 Hz, 1H), 4.48 (ddd, *J* = 11.6, 10.2, 4.4 Hz, 1H), 4.39 (q, *J* = 6.5 Hz, 1H), 2.52 (d, *J* = 7.3 Hz, 2H), 2.41 (d, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 2H), 1.94 – 1.86 (m, 1H), 1.84 – 1.76 (m, 1H), 1.56 (d, *J* = 6.4 Hz, 3H), 1.49 (d, *J* = 6.5 Hz, 3H), 0.95 (dd, *J* = 6.6, 0.9 Hz, 6H), 0.86 (dd, *J* = 6.6, 3.2 Hz, 6H).

¹³C NMR (151 MHz, CDCl₃): 141.6, 141.2, 140.2, 139.5, 133.8, 133.3, 133.1, 133.0, 132.3, 132.3, 129.5, 129.2, 128.6, 128.3, 128.2, 128.2, 128.2, 127.9, 127.8, 127.6, 126.6, 126.5, 126.5, 126.4, 126.3, 125.5, 125.3, 117.8, 116.2 (t, *J* = 120.8 Hz), 114.5 (t, *J* = 121.8 Hz), 78.5 (t, *J* = 24.2 Hz), 77.9 (t, *J* = 24.2 Hz), 77.6, 75.4, 45.3, 45.2, 30.4, 30.3, 24.5, 22.9, 22.6, 22.5, 22.5.

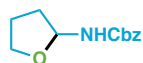
¹⁹F NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ -124.91, -125.31, -128.22.

GC/MS (EI) for one diastereomer: *m/z* (%) 368 (2%), 192 (35%), 177 (23%), 161 (100%), 117 (93%).

GC/MS (EI) for the other diastereomer: *m/z* (%) 368 (1%), 192 (30%), 177 (17%), 161 (100%), 117 (86%).

TLC: *R_f* = 0.4 (50:1 Hexanes: Et₂O).

Compound 131



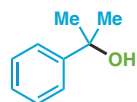
benzyl (tetrahydrofuran-2-yl)carbamate

The title product was synthesized by following General Procedure A with 2-(((benzyloxy)carbonyl)amino)-5-hydroxypentanoic acid as starting material⁴ (53 mg, 0.2 mmol) to yield the title product as a colorless oil (19 mg, 44%). Spectral data matched those published⁵.

¹H NMR data are reported here for convenience:

¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.40 – 7.28 (m, 5H), 5.57 (m, 1H), 5.25 – 5.03 (m, 3H), 3.90 (ddd, *J* = 8.4, 7.0, 6.7 Hz, 1H), 3.83 (ddd, *J* = 8.4, 7.0, 6.7 Hz, 1H), 2.19 (m, 1H), 1.93 (m, 2H), 1.68 (m, 1H).

Compound 132



2-phenylpropan-2-ol

Following General Procedure C. Purification by PTLC (silica, 4:1 Hexanes: EtOAc) afforded 21.0 mg (77%) of the title compound **132**.

Physical State: colorless oil.

⁶ Synthesized according to the literature procedure: Rosenthal, G. A., Dahlman, D. L., Crooks, P. A., Phuket, S. N. & Trifonov, L. S. Insecticidal Properties of Some Derivatives of L-Canavanine. *J. Agric. Food Chem.*, **43**, 2728–2734 (1995).

⁷ Sugiura, M. & Kobayashi, S. Lewis Acid-Catalyzed Ring-Opening Reactions of Semicyclic *N,O*-Acetals. *Org. Lett.*, **3**, 477–480 (2001).

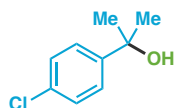
¹H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.53 – 7.48 (m, 2H), 7.38 – 7.33 (m, 2H), 7.28 – 7.23 (m, 1H), 1.78 (s, 1H), 1.59 (s, 6H).

¹³C NMR (151 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 149.2, 128.4, 126.8, 124.5, 72.7, 31.9.

GC/MS (EI): m/z (%) 136 (5%), 121 (100%), 91 (9%), 77 (17%).

TLC: R_f = 0.39 (3:1 Hexanes: EtOAc).

Compound 133

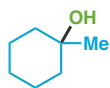


2-(4-chlorophenyl)propan-2-ol

The title product was synthesized by following General Procedure C with 2-(4-chlorophenyl)-2-methylpropanoic acid (39.6 mg, 0.2 mmol) to yield the title product as a colorless oil (25.8 mg, 76%). Spectral data matched the one published⁶.

¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.41 (d, *J* = 8.6 Hz, 2H), 7.29 (d, *J* = 8.6 Hz, 2H), 1.94 (s, 1H), 1.55 (s, 6H).⁶

Compound 134



1-methylcyclohexan-1-ol

Following General Procedure C. Purification by PTLC (silica, 8:1 Hexanes: EtOAc) afforded 16.0 mg (70%) of the title compound **134**.

Physical State: colorless oil.

¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 1.62 – 1.38 (m, 9H), 1.27 (dq, *J* = 15.2, 6.1, 4.6 Hz, 1H), 1.18 (s, 3H).

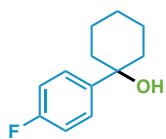
¹³C NMR (126 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 70.0, 39.5, 29.6, 25.7, 22.8.

GC/MS (EI): m/z (%) 114 (5%), 99 (18%), 81 (23%), 71 (100%), 58 (28%).

TLC: R_f = 0.3 (6:1 Hexanes: EtOAc).

⁸ Zhang, L. & Hu, X. Room temperature C(sp²)–H oxidative chlorination via photoredox catalysis. *Chem. Sci.*, **8**, 7009–7013 (2017).

Compound 135



1-(4-fluorophenyl)cyclohexanol

Following General Procedure C. Purification by PTLC (silica, 4:1 Hexanes: EtOAc) afforded 36.0 mg (92%) of the title compound **135**.

Physical State: white solid.

m.p.: 72 – 74 °C.

¹H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.47 (dd, *J* = 8.2, 5.6 Hz, 2H), 7.01 (t, *J* = 8.6 Hz, 2H), 1.86 – 1.70 (m, 7H), 1.68 – 1.59 (m, 3H), 1.34 – 1.23 (m, 1H).

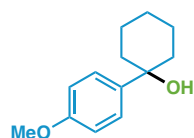
¹³C NMR (151 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 161.8 (d, *J* = 244.8 Hz), 145.3 (d, *J* = 3.3 Hz), 126.5 (d, *J* = 7.9 Hz), 115.0 (d, *J* = 20.9 Hz), 73.0, 39.1, 25.6, 22.3.

¹⁹F NMR (376 MHz, CDCl₃): δ -117.05.

GC/MS (EI): *m/z* (%) 194 (17%), 176 (39%), 151 (100%), 109 (36%).

TLC: *R_f* = 0.58 (3:1 Hexanes: EtOAc).

Compound 136



1-(4-methoxyphenyl)cyclohexanol

Following General Procedure C. Purification by PTLC (silica, 3:1 Hexanes: EtOAc) afforded 29.0 mg (70%) of the title compound **136**.

Physical State: colorless oil.

¹H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.43 (d, *J* = 8.8 Hz, 2H), 6.88 (d, *J* = 8.9 Hz, 2H), 3.80 (s, 3H), 1.87 – 1.68 (m, 7H), 1.67 – 1.58 (m, 3H), 1.35 – 1.23 (m, 1H).

¹³C NMR (151 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 158.4, 141.8, 125.9, 113.6, 72.9, 55.4, 39.0, 25.7, 22.4.

HRMS (ESI-TOF): calc'd for C₁₃H₁₉O₂ [*M* + *H*]⁺: 207.1380; found 207.1384.

TLC: *R_f* = 0.47 (3:1 Hexanes:EtOAc).

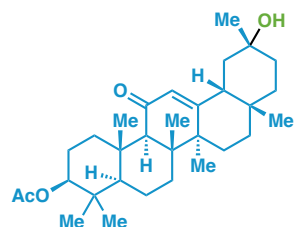
Compound 137



1-chloro-2-methylpropan-2-ol

Following General Procedure C. The yield (84%) was detected by GC-FID.

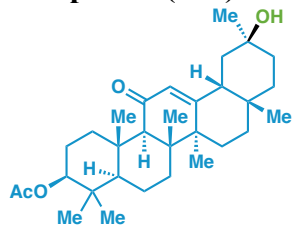
Compound 138



(3*S*,4*aR*,6*aR*,6*bS*,8*aS*,12*aR*,14*aR*,14*bS*)-11-hydroxy-4,4,6*a*,6*b*,8*a*,11,14*b*-heptamethyl-14-oxo-1,2,3,4,4*a*,5,6,6*a*,6*b*,7,8,8*a*,9,10,11,12,12*a*,14,14*a*,14*b*-icosahydricen-3-yl acetate

Following General Procedure C. Purification by PTLC (silica, 1:1 Hexanes: EtOAc) afforded 38.0 mg (39%) of compound (**11*S***)-138 and 34.0 mg (35%) of compound (**11*R***)-138.

Compound (**11*S***)-138



(3*S*,4*aR*,6*aR*,6*bS*,8*aS*,11*S*,12*aR*,14*aR*,14*bS*)-11-hydroxy-4,4,6*a*,6*b*,8*a*,11,14*b*-heptamethyl-14-oxo-1,2,3,4,4*a*,5,6,6*a*,6*b*,7,8,8*a*,9,10,11,12,12*a*,14,14*a*,14*b*-icosahydricen-3-yl acetate

Physical State: white solid.

m.p.: 242 – 244 °C.

¹H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 5.63 (s, 1H), 4.51 (dd, *J* = 11.8, 4.7 Hz, 1H), 2.78 (dt, *J* = 13.6, 3.7 Hz, 1H), 2.37 (dd, *J* = 13.7, 3.9 Hz, 1H), 2.34 (s, 1H), 2.04 (s, 3H), 2.00 (td, *J* = 13.6, 4.5 Hz, 1H), 1.86 – 1.80 (m, 2H), 1.75 – 1.49 (m, 6H), 1.50 – 1.28 (m, 9H), 1.27 – 1.10 (m, 10H), 1.09 – 0.96 (m, 2H), 0.87 (s, 9H), 0.79 (dd, *J* = 12.0, 1.9 Hz, 1H).

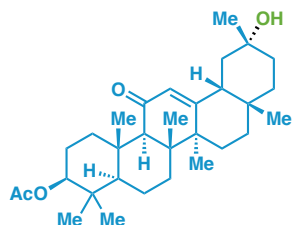
¹³C NMR (151 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 200.2, 171.2, 169.9, 128.3, 80.8, 69.5, 61.8, 55.1, 46.7, 45.6, 44.4, 43.4, 38.9, 38.2, 37.1, 35.6, 34.1, 32.8, 32.0, 31.7, 28.4, 28.2, 26.6, 26.1, 23.7, 23.6, 21.5, 18.8, 17.5, 16.8, 16.5.

HRMS (ESI-TOF): calc'd for C₃₁H₄₉O₄ [M + H]⁺: 485.3625; found 485.3628.

TLC: R_f = 0.41 (1:1 Hexanes: EtOAc).

$[\alpha]_D^{24} = +485.5$ ($c = 1.0$, CHCl_3).

Compound (11*R*)-138



(3*S*,4*aR*,6*aR*,6*bS*,8*aS*,11*R*,12*aR*,14*aR*,14*bS*)-11-hydroxy-4,4,6*a*,6*b*,8*a*,11,14*b*-heptamethyl-14-oxo-1,2,3,4,4*a*,5,6,6*a*,6*b*,7,8,8*a*,9,10,11,12,12*a*,14,14*a*,14*b*-icosahydricen-3-yl acetate

Physical State: white solid.

m.p.: 279 – 281 °C.

¹H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 5.59 (s, 1H), 4.51 (dd, $J = 11.8, 4.7$ Hz, 1H), 2.78 (dt, $J = 13.7, 3.7$ Hz, 1H), 2.36 (s, 1H), 2.12 (td, $J = 13.5, 4.4$ Hz, 1H), 2.07 – 2.04 (m, 4H), 1.98 (t, $J = 13.2$ Hz, 1H), 1.82 (td, $J = 13.8, 4.8$ Hz, 1H), 1.74 – 1.58 (m, 5H), 1.51 – 1.45 (m, 3H), 1.44 – 1.39 (m, 3H), 1.37 (s, 3H), 1.24 (s, 3H), 1.22 – 1.18 (m, 1H), 1.16 (s, 3H), 1.13 (s, 3H), 1.09 – 0.98 (m, 3H), 0.87 (s, 6H), 0.86 (s, 3H), 0.80 (d, $J = 11.6$ Hz, 1H).

¹³C NMR (151 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 200.3, 171.1, 168.8, 128.4, 80.7, 71.5, 61.8, 55.1, 49.6, 45.8, 45.6, 43.5, 38.9, 38.4, 38.2, 37.1, 35.6, 32.8, 32.6, 28.3, 28.2, 26.52, 26.48, 25.3, 23.7, 23.5, 21.4, 18.9, 17.5, 16.8, 16.5.

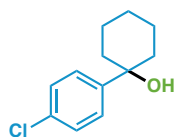
HRMS (ESI-TOF): calc'd for C₃₁H₄₉O₄ $[M + H]^+$: 485.3625; found 485.3632.

TLC: R_f = 0.29 (1:1 Hexanes: EtOAc).

$[\alpha]_D^{24} = +417.4$ ($c = 1.0$, CHCl_3).

The structure of **compound (11*R*)-138** was unambiguously determined by an X-ray diffraction analysis (see the CIF file).

Compound 139



1-(4-chlorophenyl)cyclohexan-1-ol

Following General Procedure C. Purification by PTLC (silica, 5:2 Heptane:EtOAc) afforded 30.1 mg (72%) of the title compound **139**.

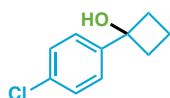
Physical State: colorless oil.

¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.54 – 7.37 (m, 2H), 7.37 – 7.27 (m, 2H), 1.85 – 1.67 (m, 7H), 1.67 – 1.59 (m, 3H), 1.36 – 1.21 (m, 1H).

¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 147.95, 132.40, 128.23, 126.14, 72.90, 38.79, 25.37, 22.06.

TLC: R_f = 0.6 (3:1 Heptane:EtOAc).

Compound 140



1-(4-chlorophenyl)cyclobutan-1-ol

Following General Procedure C. Purification by PTLC (silica, 5:3 Heptane:EtOAc) afforded 24.6 mg (68%) of the title compound **140**.

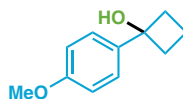
Physical State: colorless oil.

¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.50 – 7.42 (m, 2H), 7.40 – 7.32 (m, 2H), 2.61 – 2.49 (m, 2H), 2.45 – 2.32 (m, 2H), 2.13 – 1.99 (m, 1H), 2.00 (s, 1H), 1.72 (dt, *J* = 11.4, 8.8, 7.5 Hz, 1H).

¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 144.78, 132.99, 128.51, 126.46, 76.60, 37.02, 12.90.

TLC: R_f = 0.5 (3:1 Heptane:EtOAc).

Compound 141



1-(4-methoxyphenyl)cyclobutan-1-ol

Following General Procedure C. Purification by PTLC (silica, 2:1 Heptane:EtOAc) afforded 25.3 mg (71%) of the title compound **141**.

Physical State: colorless oil.

¹H NMR (400 MHz, Benzene-*d*₆): δ 7.36 – 7.28 (m, 2H), 6.82 (d, *J* = 8.8 Hz, 2H), 3.35 (s, 3H), 2.45 – 2.31 (m, 2H), 2.25 – 2.12 (m, 2H), 1.93 – 1.75 (m, 1H), 1.60 – 1.46 (m, 1H).

¹³C NMR (101 MHz, Benzene-*d*₆): δ 159.29, 139.44, 126.60, 113.99, 76.59, 54.85, 37.54, 13.32.

TLC: R_f = 0.5 (2:1 Heptane:EtOAc).

Discussion, Experimental Procedures, and Characterization for Applications

In the below section we detail 12 real-world applications in which we used the currently-reported decarboxylative etherification to synthesize 12 molecules of industrial, biomedical, or academic interest. We compare these syntheses to previously-reported literature routes. Because starting materials for respective routes to the same compound differ, comparisons inherently cannot be direct; however, we believe that the dramatic improvements in overall yield, step-count, and reaction time are quite compelling.

The kinase inhibitor intermediate **1** in Figure 1A that was previously accessed in 3.4% overall yield, in 3 steps, over 6 days, can now be prepared in 51% overall yield (63% for ether bond formation), in 2 steps, over 15 hours⁹. Glycogen phosphorylase inhibitors accessed from the hindered ether-containing amino acid **11** were previously prepared in 31% overall yield, in 5 steps, over 2.5 days¹⁰. Now, they are accessible in 32% yield, in 1 step, over 3 hours. Wipf's elegant synthesis of the anti-tumor marine natural product trunkamide A relied on access to the serine-derived ether **12** which required 7 steps, proceeding in 37% overall yield after >3 days of effort¹¹. Alternatively, the same ether could be prepared in a single step, in 3 hours from commercially available Z-Ser-OMe (40% isolated yield). A recent report from Bristol-Meyers Squibb (BMS) on the synthesis of macrocyclic HIV-inhibitors utilized intermediate **13**, which required a 6-step route proceeding in 24% overall yield after 2 days, and necessitated expensive and moisture-sensitive reagents¹². In stark contrast, **13** can be prepared by our method in a single step (21% yield, 3 h). Cyclohexanone derivatives such as **14**, which have found use as intermediates for the synthesis of liquid crystals, were synthesized through a 4-step sequence in 47% yield over 2 days¹³. Etherification through *via* the carboxylic acid enables a single step, 3-hour preparation in 42% yield. The simple brominated tertiary ether **15** used as an intermediate for the preparation of muscarinic acetylcholine receptor antagonists was accessed through a low-yielding (<2%), 2-step procedure requiring >5 days of reaction time¹⁴. The same structure can now be accessed in a single step (81% yield, 3 h).

During a recent campaign targeting GPR120 modulators, BMS employed a 7-step route to **72** (involving a variety of labor intensive reactions including the use of mercury) that proceeded in *ca.* 21% overall yield after 4 days^{15,16}. In contrast, commercially available **70** could

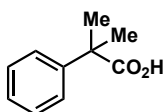
be subjected to decarboxylative methoxylation to deliver **72** after ester hydrolysis in two steps over 9 hours (56% overall yield). The same starting material could be used to access bridged system **73** in a single decarboxylative step using water as the nucleophile (66% yield, 3 h); this compound was previously prepared in a 9-step process required more than 5 days (*ca.* 15% overall yield)¹⁶. Signal Pharmaceuticals, in the pursuit of JNK kinase inhibitors, prepared amino-ether **74** in a 7-step process, commencing with **71** proceeding in 12% overall yield after 3 days of reaction time¹⁷. This simple structure could instead be accessed in 2 intuitive steps (31% overall yield, 24 h) from the same starting material: Electrochemical methoxylation with a basic workup to hydrolyze the resulting ester, followed by Curtius rearrangement. Semi-ester starting materials such as **70** and **71** could also allow us to rapidly access valuable chemical space through decarboxylative hydroxylation. For instance, tertiary alcohol **75** (another GPR120 modulator intermediate) was historically prepared in a 14-step sequence requiring more than 9 days of labor in 5% overall yield by employing a range of inconvenient or expensive reagents including TMSCHN₂, BF₃, LiAlH₄, Dess-Martin periodinane, and Pd¹⁸. Striking truncation of this sequence could be achieved by a 2-step sequence (22% overall, 27 h) involving electrochemical hydroxylation (with basic workup to hydrolyze the remaining ester), followed by decarboxylative Giese-type chemistry. The same logic could be applied to alcohol **76**, of use as an intermediate in the liquid-crystal arena, that was previously synthesized in a 7-step sequence (8% overall yield, 62 h)¹⁹. Thus, a Ni-catalyzed decarboxylative Negishi coupling of **71**, followed by hydrolysis and electrochemical hydroxylation, furnished **76** in only 3 steps (17 % overall). The modularity of the routes to **75** and **76** are notable and, aside from reducing overall step count, the pathways enabled by this electrochemical approach allow for more convenient exploration of diverse chemical space. Finally, studies in the synthesis of steroidal dehydrogenase inhibitors required the semi-synthesis of enoxolone analogs **77**. A 5-step sequence from the natural product (enoxolone) featuring Barton decarboxylative halogenation was required (procedures and diastereomeric ratio were not reported), which could be streamlined in a single step from the same starting material (61% yield, 3 h, 1.1:1 dr)²⁰.

References:

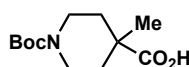
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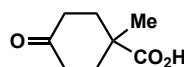
Price of commercial carboxylic acids used in the applications.



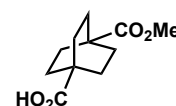
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\$10/5g (Combi-Blocks Inc)



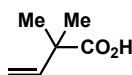
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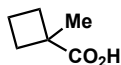
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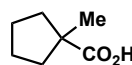
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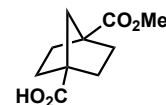
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CAS no.: 32936-76-8
\$120/g (Combi-Blocks Inc)

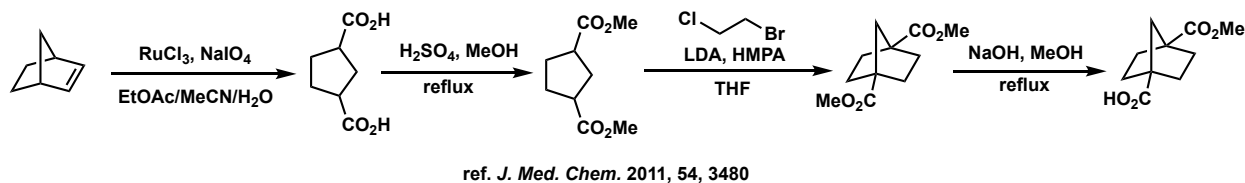
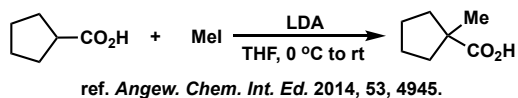
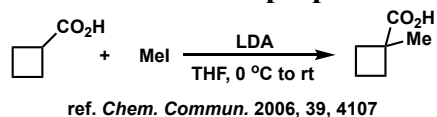


CAS no.: 5217-05-0
\$277.83/0.5g (VWR Intl)



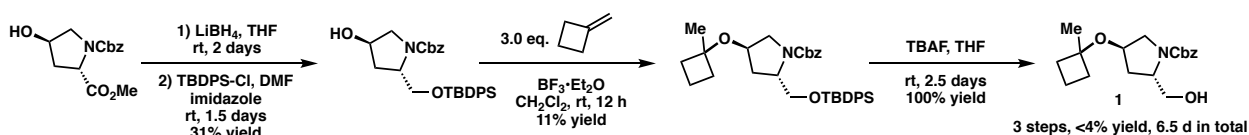
CAS no.: 15448-77-8
\$430/g (eNovation Chemicals LLC)

Synthetic routes for the preparation of some expensive carboxylic acids.

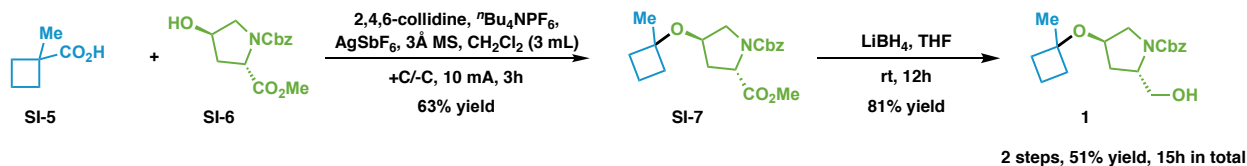


Application for Etherification No. 1

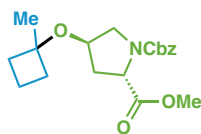
Previous synthesis of intermediate of aurora kinase modulator (compound **1**) (ref. *WO2011088045 A1*).



Scheme for the synthesis of compound **1**



Compound SI-7



1-benzyl 2-methyl (2S,4R)-4-(1-methylcyclobutoxy)pyrrolidine-1,2-dicarboxylate

With no precautions to exclude air or moisture, the ElectraSyn vial (5 mL) with a stir bar was charged with **SI-5** (23 mg, 0.2 mmol, 1 equiv.), **SI-6** (168 mg, 0.6 mmol, 3 equiv.), AgSbF₆ (103 mg, 1.5 equiv.), DBU (92.1 mg, 3 equiv.), ⁿBu₄NPF₆ (232 mg, 0.6 mmol), 3 Å molecular sieves (150 mg), and CH₂Cl₂ (3.0 mL). The ElectraSyn vial cap equipped with anode (graphite) and cathode (graphite) were inserted into the mixture. The reaction mixture was pre-stirred for 30 min and electrolyzed under constant current at 10 mA for 3 hours. After the reaction, the ElectraSyn vial cap was removed, and electrodes were rinsed with Et₂O (2 mL), which was combined with crude mixture. Then, the crude mixture was further diluted with Et₂O (30 mL).

The resulting mixture was washed with 2N HCl (20 mL) and saturated NaHCO₃ aq. (20 mL), dried over Na₂SO₄, and concentrated *in vacuo*. The crude material was purified by preparative thin-layer chromatography (PTLC) (3:1 Hexanes:EtOAc, v/v) to give the product **SI-7** as a colorless oil (44.0 mg, 63% yield).

Physical State: colorless oil.

¹H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃, for two rotamers): δ 7.42 – 7.27 (m, 5H), 5.20 – 5.01 (m, 2H), 4.49 – 4.42 (m, 1H), 4.25 – 4.12 (m, 1H), 3.81 – 3.70 (m, 2.5H), 3.55 (s, 1.5H), 3.51 – 3.34 (m, 1H), 2.33 – 2.15 (m, 1H), 2.14 – 1.99 (m, 3H), 1.92 – 1.81 (m, 2H), 1.76 – 1.66 (m, 1H), 1.65 – 1.50 (m, 2H), 1.37 – 1.29 (m, 3H).

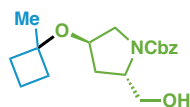
¹³C NMR (151 MHz, CDCl₃, for two rotamers): δ 173.4, 173.3, 155.1, 154.4, 136.7, 136.6, 128.6, 128.5, 128.14, 128.09, 128.06, 128.0, 77.5, 77.4, 70.5, 69.7, 67.3, 67.2, 58.0, 57.8, 53.6, 53.0, 52.5, 52.2, 38.4, 37.4, 34.9, 34.8, 24.3, 12.6.

HRMS (ESI-TOF): calc'd for C₁₉H₂₆NO₅ [M + H]⁺: 348.1805; found 348.1813.

TLC: R_f = 0.27 (3:1 Hexanes:EtOAc).

[α]_D²⁴ = -148.7 (*c* = 1.0, CHCl₃).

Compound 1



benzyl (2*S*,4*R*)-2-(hydroxymethyl)-4-(1-methylcyclobutoxy)pyrrolidine-1-carboxylate

A solution of ester **SI-7** (18 mg, 0.052 mmol, 1 equiv.) in THF (2 mL) was cooled to 0 °C. 4 M LiBH₄ in THF (52 μL, 0.207 mmol, 4 equiv.) was added. After stirring overnight at room temperature the reaction was quenched by adding water (5 mL), and hydrochloric acid (1 N) was added until neutral pH. The aqueous phase was extracted with ethyl acetate (15 mL × 3), the combined organic layers were dried over Na₂SO₄, and concentrated *in vacuo*. The crude material was purified by preparative thin-layer chromatography (PTLC) (1:1 Hexanes: EtOAc, v/v) to give the product as a colorless oil (13.4 mg, 81% yield).

Physical State: colorless oil.

¹H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.38 – 7.29 (m, 5H), 5.15 (s, 2H), 4.32 (dd, *J* = 8.6, 2.9 Hz, 1H), 4.23 – 4.14 (m, 1H), 4.10 – 4.07 (m, 1H), 3.73 (ddd, *J* = 10.9, 7.8, 2.8 Hz, 1H), 3.59 (ddd, *J* =

11.1, 7.4, 2.7 Hz, 1H), 3.50 (qd, $J = 11.6, 4.4$ Hz, 2H), 2.14 – 1.98 (m, 3H), 1.89 – 1.83 (m, 2H), 1.77 – 1.67 (m, 2H), 1.60 – 1.50 (m, 1H), 1.32 (s, 3H).

^{13}C NMR (151 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 157.3, 136.6, 128.7, 128.2, 128.1, 77.2, 70.0, 67.5, 67.0, 59.7, 54.3, 36.5, 35.0, 24.3, 12.7.

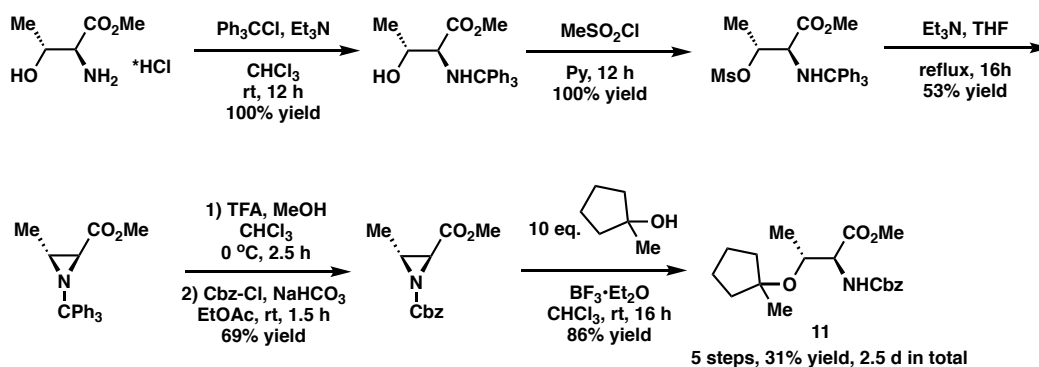
HRMS (ESI-TOF): calc'd for $\text{C}_{18}\text{H}_{26}\text{NO}_4$ $[\text{M} + \text{H}]^+$: 320.1856; found 320.1860.

TLC: $R_f = 0.47$ (1:2 Hexanes:EtOAc).

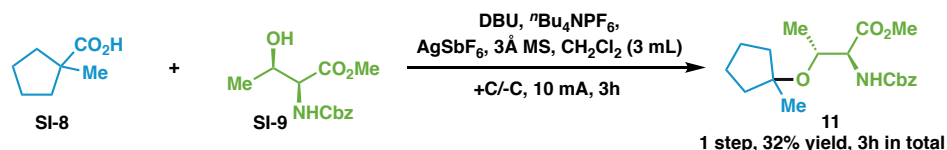
$[\alpha]_D^{24} = -97.9$ ($c = 1.0$, CHCl_3).

Application for Etherification No. 2

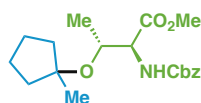
Previous synthesis of intermediate of Glycogen phosphorylase inhibitors (compound **11**) (ref. *WO2006052722 A1*).



Scheme for the synthesis of compound **11**



Compound **11**



methyl *N*-((benzyloxy)carbonyl)-*O*-(1-methylcyclopentyl)-*L*-threoninate

With no precautions to exclude air or moisture, the ElectraSyn vial (5 mL) with a stir bar was charged with **SI-8** (25.6 mg, 0.2 mmol, 1 equiv.), **SI-9** (160 mg, 0.6 mmol, 3 equiv.), AgSbF_6 (103 mg, 0.3 mmol, 1.5 equiv.), DBU (92.1 mg, 0.6 mmol, 3 equiv.), $t\text{Bu}_4\text{NPF}_6$ (232 mg, 0.6 mmol, 0.2M), 3 Å molecular sieves (150 mg), and CH_2Cl_2 (3.0 mL). The ElectraSyn vial cap

equipped with anode (graphite) and cathode (graphite) were inserted into the mixture. The reaction mixture was electrolyzed under constant current at 10 mA for 3 hours. After the reaction, the ElectraSyn vial cap was removed, and electrodes were rinsed with Et₂O (2 mL), which was combined with crude mixture. Then, the crude mixture was further diluted with Et₂O (30 mL). The resulting mixture was washed with 2N HCl (20 mL) and saturated NaHCO₃ aq. (20 mL), dried over Na₂SO₄, and concentrated *in vacuo*. The crude material was purified by preparative thin-layer chromatography (PTLC) (4:1 Hexanes:EtOAc, v/v) to give the product **11** as a colorless oil (22.3 mg, 32% yield).

Physical State: colorless oil.

¹H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.40 – 7.32 (m, 5H), 5.55 (d, *J* = 9.6 Hz, 1H), 5.13 (s, 2H), 4.23 (dd, *J* = 9.6, 1.9 Hz, 1H), 4.19 (qd, *J* = 6.2, 1.9 Hz, 1H), 3.73 (s, 3H), 1.74 – 1.70 (m, 1H), 1.67 – 1.61 (m, 3H), 1.56 – 1.53 (m, 2H), 1.39 – 1.35 (m, 2H), 1.22 (d, *J* = 6.2 Hz, 3H), 1.17 (s, 3H).

¹³C NMR (151 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 171.8, 156.9, 136.5, 128.7, 128.3, 128.3, 85.6, 68.4, 67.2, 60.1, 52.4, 39.2, 38.4, 24.8, 23.8, 23.7, 21.0.

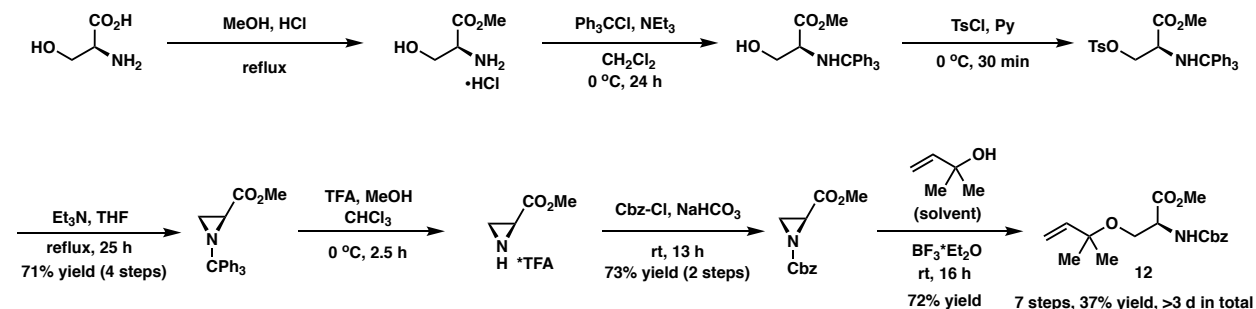
HRMS (ESI-TOF): calc'd for C₁₉H₂₇NO₅Na [M+Na]⁺: 372.1781, found: 372.1789.

TLC: R_f = 0.3 (4:1 Hexanes:EtOAc).

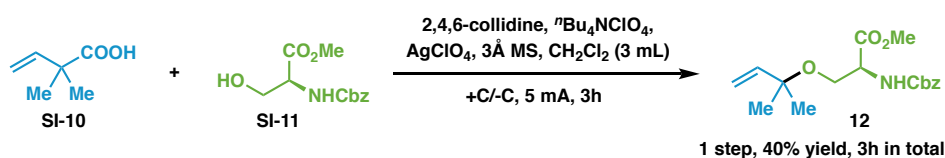
[α]_D²⁴ = 5.5 (*c* = 0.5, CHCl₃).

Application for Etherification No. 3

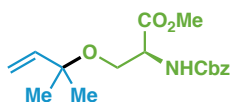
Previous synthesis of anti-tumor marine natural product trunkamide A (compound **12**) (ref. *J. Org. Chem.* **2000**, 65, 1037–1049).



Scheme for the synthesis of compound **12**



Compound 12



(2*S*)-2-(benzyloxycarbonylamino)-3-(1,1-dimethylallyloxy)propionic acid methyl ester

With no precautions to exclude air or moisture, the ElectraSyn vial (5 mL) with a stir bar was charged with **SI-10** (23 mg, 0.2 mmol, 1 equiv.), **SI-11** (152 mg, 0.6 mmol, 3 equiv.), AgClO₄ (124 mg, 3 equiv.), 2,4,6-collidine (72.7 mg, 0.6 mmol, 3 equiv.), ⁿBu₄NClO₄ (103 mg, 0.3 mmol, 0.1M), 3 Å molecular sieves (150 mg), and CH₂Cl₂ (3.0 mL). The ElectraSyn vial cap equipped with anode (graphite) and cathode (graphite) were inserted into the mixture. The reaction mixture was pre-stirred for 30 min and electrolyzed under constant current at 5 mA for 3 hours. After the reaction, the ElectraSyn vial cap was removed, and electrodes were rinsed with Et₂O (2 mL), which was combined with crude mixture. Then, the crude mixture was further diluted with Et₂O (30 mL). The resulting mixture was washed with 2N HCl (20 mL) and saturated NaHCO₃ aq. (20 mL), dried over Na₂SO₄, and concentrated *in vacuo*. The crude material was purified by preparative thin-layer chromatography (PTLC) (4:1 Hexanes:EtOAc, v/v) to give the product **12** as a white solid (26.0 mg, 40% yield).

Physical State: white solid.

m.p.: 42 – 44 °C.

¹H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.42 – 7.29 (m, 5H), 5.70 (dd, *J* = 17.9, 10.6 Hz, 1H), 5.61 (d, *J* = 8.9 Hz, 1H), 5.20 – 5.05 (m, 4H), 4.45 (dt, *J* = 8.9, 3.1 Hz, 1H), 3.81 – 3.67 (m, 4H), 3.53 (dd, *J* = 9.2, 3.3 Hz, 1H), 1.21 (s, 3H), 1.20 (s, 3H).

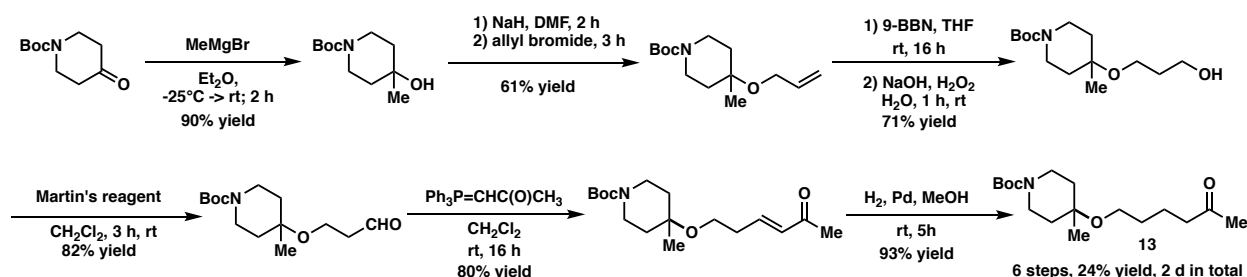
¹³C NMR (151 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 171.2, 156.2, 143.1, 136.4, 128.7, 128.31, 128.28, 114.4, 75.6, 67.1, 62.9, 54.7, 52.5, 25.7, 25.6.

TLC: R_f = 0.25 (CH₂Cl₂).

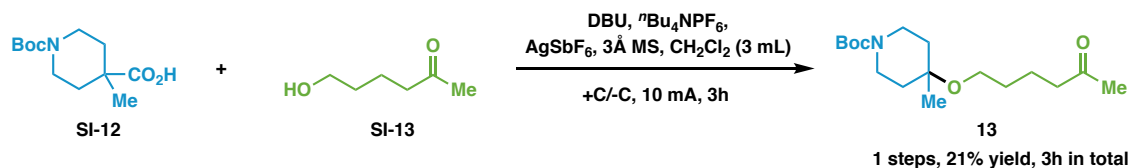
[α]_D²⁴ = +9.3 (*c* = 0.95, CHCl₃).

Application for Etherification No. 4

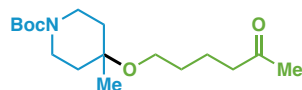
Previous synthesis of the intermediate of macrocyclic HIV-inhibitor (compound **13**) (ref. *US20150232481 A1*).



Scheme for the synthesis of compound **13**



Compound **13**



tert-butyl 4-methyl-4-((5-oxohexyl)oxy)piperidine-1-carboxylate

With no precautions to exclude air or moisture, the ElectraSyn vial (5 mL) with a stir bar was charged with **SI-12** (49 mg, 0.2 mmol, 1 equiv.), **SI-13** (70 mg, 0.6 mmol, 3 equiv.), AgSbF₆ (103 mg, 0.3 mmol, 1.5 equiv.), DBU (92.1 mg, 0.6 mmol, 3 equiv.), ⁿBu₄NPF₆ (232 mg, 0.6 mmol, 0.2 M), 3 Å molecular sieves (150 mg), and CH₂Cl₂ (3.0 mL). The ElectraSyn vial cap equipped with anode (graphite) and cathode (graphite) were inserted into the mixture. The reaction mixture was pre-stirred for 30 min and electrolyzed under constant current at 10 mA for 3 hours. After the reaction, the ElectraSyn vial cap was removed, and electrodes were rinsed with Et₂O (2 mL), which was combined with crude mixture. Then, the crude mixture was further diluted with Et₂O (30 mL). The resulting mixture was washed with H₂O (20 mL) twice, dried over Na₂SO₄, and concentrated *in vacuo*. The crude material was purified by preparative thin-layer chromatography (PTLC) (4:1 Hexanes:EtOAc, v/v) to give the product **13** as a colorless oil (13.2 mg, 21% yield).

Physical State: colorless oil.

¹H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 3.69 (d, *J* = 13.1 Hz, 2H), 3.30 (t, *J* = 6.3 Hz, 2H), 3.10 (t, *J* = 12.1 Hz, 2H), 2.46 (t, *J* = 7.4 Hz, 2H), 2.14 (s, 3H), 1.74 – 1.67 (m, 2H), 1.67 – 1.62 (m, 2H), 1.55 – 1.50 (m, 2H), 1.45 (s, 9H), 1.39 (ddd, *J* = 13.7, 11.5, 4.5 Hz, 2H), 1.14 (s, 3H).

¹³C NMR (151 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 209.1, 155.1, 79.4, 71.3, 60.4, 43.7, 40.0, 35.8, 30.09, 30.05, 28.6, 24.7, 21.0.

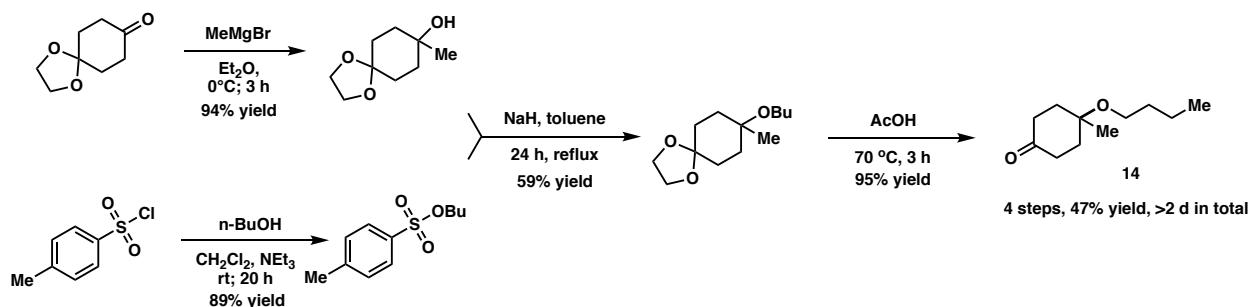
HRMS (ESI-TOF): calc'd for C₁₇H₃₁NO₄Na [M + Na]⁺: 336.2145; found 336.2151.

TLC: R_f = 0.21 (3:1 Hexanes:EtOAc).

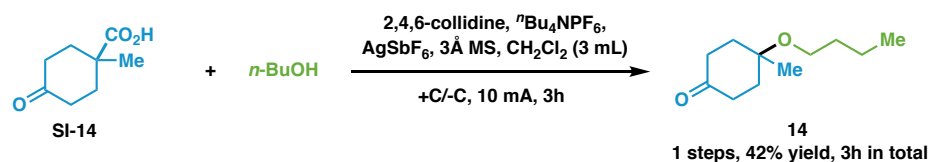
Application for Etherification No. 5

Previous synthesis of intermediate of liquid crystals material (compound 14)

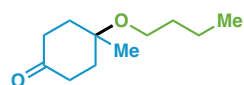
(ref. WO2017116213 A1).



Scheme for the synthesis of compound 14



Compound 14



4-butoxy-4-methylcyclohexan-1-one

With no precautions to exclude air or moisture, the ElectraSyn vial (5 mL) with a stir bar was charged with **SI-14** (32 mg, 0.2 mmol, 1 equiv.), *n*-BuOH (360 mg, 4.8 mmol, 24 equiv.), AgSbF₆ (103 mg, 0.3 mmol, 1.5 equiv.), 2,4,6-collidine (72.7 mg, 0.6 mmol, 3 equiv.), ^{*n*}Bu₄NPF₆ (232 mg, 0.6 mmol, 0.2 M), 3 Å molecular sieves (150 mg), and CH₂Cl₂ (3.0 mL). The ElectraSyn vial cap equipped with anode (graphite) and cathode (graphite) were inserted into the mixture. The reaction mixture was pre-stirred for 30 min and electrolyzed under constant current at 10 mA for 3 hours. After the reaction, the ElectraSyn vial cap was removed, and electrodes were rinsed with Et₂O (2 mL), which was combined with crude mixture. Then, the crude mixture was further diluted with Et₂O (30 mL). The resulting mixture was washed with H₂O (20 mL)

twice, dried over Na₂SO₄, and concentrated *in vacuo*. The crude material was purified by preparative thin-layer chromatography (PTLC) (5:1 Hexanes:EtOAc, v/v) to give the product **14** as a colorless oil (15.6 mg, 42% yield).

Physical State: colorless oil.

¹H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 3.39 (t, *J* = 6.4 Hz, 2H), 2.61 (td, *J* = 14.1, 5.9 Hz, 2H), 2.19 – 2.11 (m, 4H), 1.68 (td, *J* = 14.0, 4.5 Hz, 2H), 1.61 – 1.54 (m, 2H), 1.46 – 1.37 (m, 2H), 1.23 (s, 3H), 0.93 (t, *J* = 7.4 Hz, 3H).

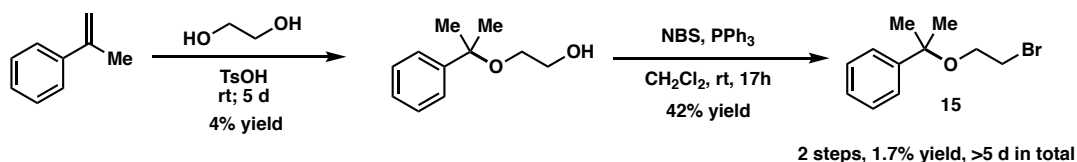
¹³C NMR (151 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 212.5, 71.6, 61.0, 37.1, 36.1, 32.8, 24.3, 19.8, 14.2.

GC/MS (EI): *m/z* (%) 184 (8%), 169 (0.6%), 127 (74%), 71 (100%), 55 (29%).

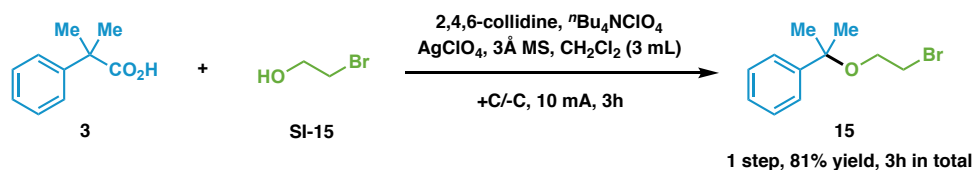
TLC: *R_f* = 0.54 (3:1 Hexanes:EtOAc).

Application for Etherification No. 6

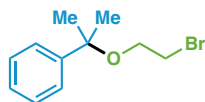
Previous synthesis of the intermediate of muscarinic acetylcholine receptor antagonist (compound **15**) (ref. *WO2005104745 A2*).



Scheme for the synthesis of compound **15**



Compound **15**



(2-(2-bromoethoxy)propan-2-yl)benzene

With no precautions to exclude air or moisture, the ElectraSyn vial (5 mL) with a stir bar was charged with **3** (33 mg, 0.2 mmol, 1 equiv.), **SI-15** (75 mg, 0.6 mmol, 3 equiv.), AgClO₄ (124 mg, 0.6 mmol, 3.0 equiv.), 2,4,6-collidine (72.7 mg, 0.6 mmol, 3 equiv.), *n*Bu₄NClO₄ (103 mg, 0.3 mmol, 0.1M), 3 Å molecular sieves (150 mg), and CH₂Cl₂ (3.0 mL). The ElectraSyn vial cap equipped with anode (graphite) and cathode (graphite) were inserted into the mixture. The

reaction mixture was pre-stirred for 30 min and electrolyzed under constant current at 10 mA for 3 hours. After the reaction, the ElectraSyn vial cap was removed, and electrodes were rinsed with Et₂O (2 mL), which was combined with crude mixture. Then, the crude mixture was further diluted with Et₂O (30 mL). The resulting mixture was washed with H₂O (20 mL) twice, dried over Na₂SO₄, and concentrated *in vacuo*. The crude material was purified by preparative thin-layer chromatography (PTLC) (20:1 Hexanes:Et₂O, v/v) to give the product **15** as a colorless oil (39.5 mg, 81% yield).

Physical State: colorless oil.

¹H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.47 – 7.42 (m, 2H), 7.38 – 7.33 (m, 2H), 7.29 – 7.24 (m, 1H), 3.49 – 3.46 (m, 2H), 3.43 – 3.40 (m, 2H), 1.57 (s, 6H).

¹³C NMR (151 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 145.8, 128.4, 127.3, 125.9, 63.4, 31.4, 28.4.

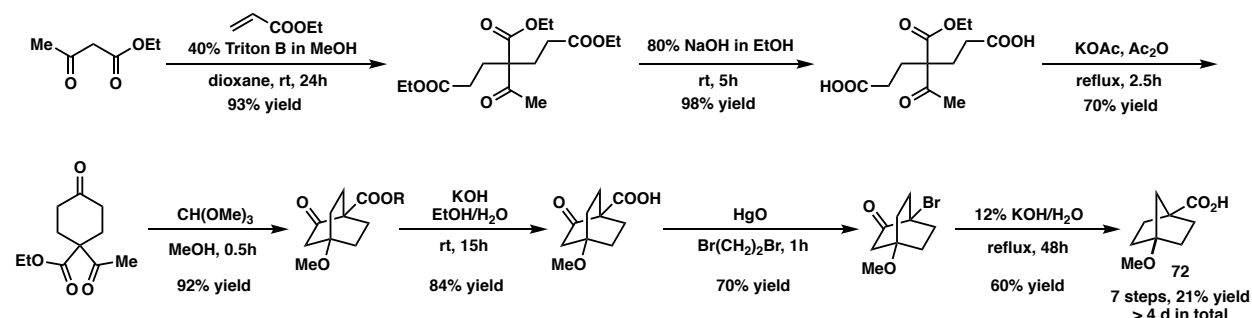
GC/MS (EI): m/z (%) 242 (0.1%), 227 (100%), 118 (63%), 91 (41%), 77 (28%).

TLC: R_f = 0.45 (20:1 Hexanes: Et₂O).

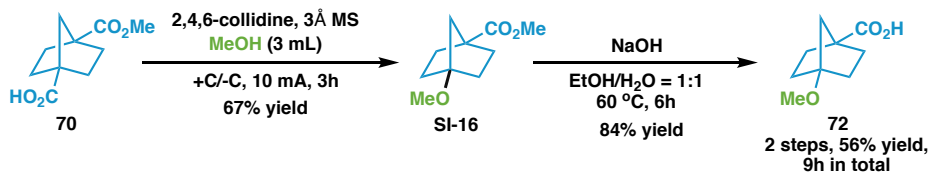
Application for Methoxylation No. 1

Previous synthesis of the intermediate for GPR120 modulator (compound **72**)

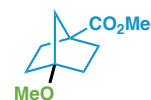
(ref. WO2014159794 A2; *J. Org. Chem.*, **1984** 49, 1387).



Scheme for the synthesis of compound **72**



Compound SI-16



methyl 4-methoxybicyclo[2.2.1]heptane-1-carboxylate

With no precautions to exclude air or moisture, the ElectraSyn vial (5 mL) with a stir bar was charged with carboxylic acid **70** (39.6 mg, 0.2 mmol, 1 equiv.), 2,4,6-collidine (72.6 mg, 0.6 mmol, 3 equiv.), 3Å MS (150 mg), MeOH (3.0 mL). The ElectraSyn vial cap equipped with anode (graphite) and cathode (graphite) were inserted into the mixture. The reaction mixture was electrolyzed under constant current at 10 mA for 3 hours. After the reaction, the ElectraSyn vial cap was removed and electrodes were rinsed with Et₂O (2 mL). The resulting solution was diluted with Et₂O (40 mL), and then washed with saturated aqueous NH₄Cl (20 mL) and brine (20 mL), dried over Na₂SO₄, and concentrated *in vacuo*. The crude material was purified by preparative thin-layer chromatography (PTLC) (30:1 Hexanes:Et₂O, v/v) to furnish the desired product **SI-16** (24.7 mg, 67% yield).

Physical State: colorless oil.

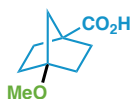
¹H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 3.67 (s, 3H), 3.31 (s, 3H), 2.10 – 2.02 (m, 2H), 1.87 – 1.80 (m, 2H), 1.78 (s, 2H), 1.76 – 1.71 (m, 2H), 1.64 – 1.59 (m, 2H).

¹³C NMR (151 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 176.0, 86.8, 53.0, 51.8, 48.6, 43.2, 32.7, 31.3.

GC/MS (EI): m/z (%) 169 (2%), 155 (21%), 141 (24%), 125 (100%), 109 (18%).

TLC: R_f = 0.3 (30:1 Hexanes: Et₂O).

Compound 72



4-methoxybicyclo[2.2.1]heptane-1-carboxylic acid

In a 25 mL round bottom flask, **SI-16** (36.8 mg, 0.2 mmol, 1.0 eq) and NaOH (32.0 mg, 0.8 mmol, 4.0 eq) was added to a mixture of solvents (6 mL, EtOH/H₂O = 1:1). After stirred for 6 h at 60 °C, the reaction was then poured into 1 M HCl aq. to acidify to pH 1, and the aqueous phase was extracted with EtOAc (3 × 10 mL), washed with brine (10 mL), dried over Na₂SO₄ and concentrated *in vacuo*. The desired product **72** (28.6 mg, 84% yield) was purified by preparative thin-layer chromatography (PTLC) (1:1 Hexanes:EtOAc, v/v).

Physical State: colorless oil.

¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 3.31 (s, 3H), 2.10 (td, *J* = 13.8, 5.7 Hz, 2H), 1.89 – 1.82 (m, 2H), 1.81 (s, 2H), 1.79 – 1.73 (m, 2H), 1.67 – 1.59 (m, 2H).

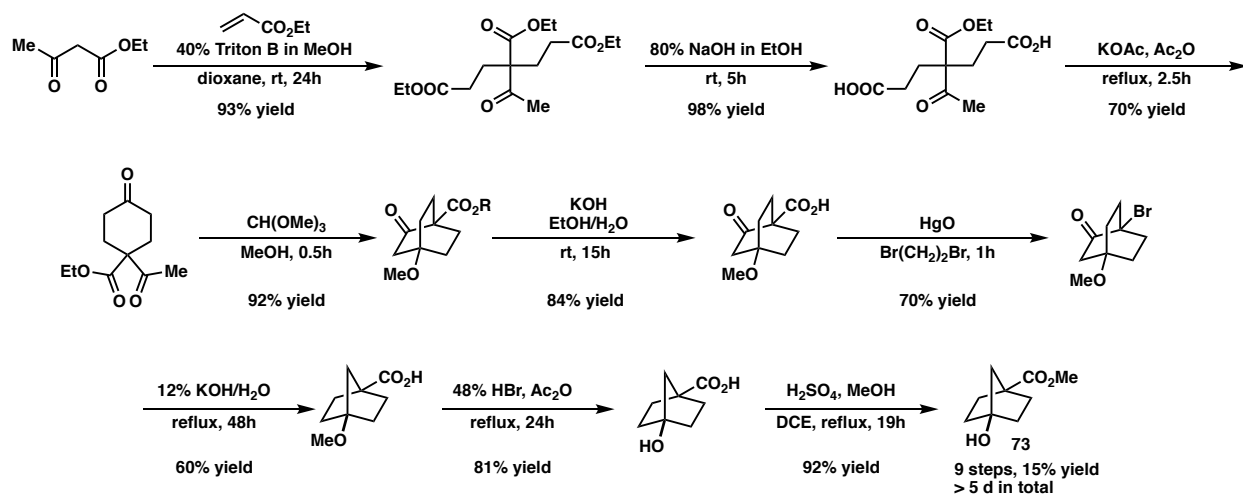
¹³C NMR (126 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 181.9, 87.0, 52.9, 48.4, 43.2, 32.5, 31.3.

GC/MS (EI): m/z (%) 170 (0.3%), 141 (21%), 125 (100%), 97 (20%), 67 (6.4%).

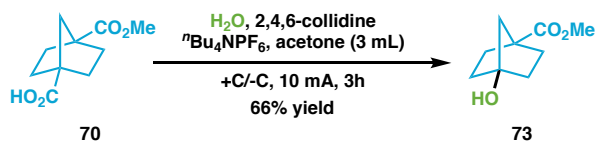
TLC: R_f = 0.2 (1:1 Hexanes: EtOAc).

Application for Hydroxylation No. 1

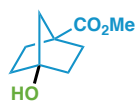
Literature scheme for the synthesis of intermediate for GPR120 modulators (compound **73**) (ref. *J. Org. Chem.*, **1984**, *49*, 1387).



Synthesis of compound **73**, developed herein:



Compound **73**



4-methoxybicyclo[2.2.1]heptane-1-carboxylic acid

With no precautions to exclude air or moisture, the ElectraSyn vial (5 mL) with a stir bar was charged with compound **70** (39.6 mg, 0.2 mmol, 1 eq), 2,4,6-collidine (36.3 mg, 0.3 mmol, 1.5 equiv.), ⁿBu₄NPF₆ (116 mg, 0.3 mmol, 0.1M), acetone (3.0 mL), and H₂O (0.1 mL). The ElectraSyn vial cap, equipped with anode (graphite) and cathode (graphite), were inserted into the mixture. The reaction mixture was electrolyzed under a constant current of 10 mA for 3 hours. After the reaction, the ElectraSyn vial cap was removed and electrodes were rinsed with

Et₂O (2 mL). The obtained suspension was diluted with Et₂O (40 mL), and the combined organic phase was washed with saturated aqueous NH₄Cl solution (20 mL), brine (20 mL), dried over Na₂SO₄, filtered, and concentrated *in vacuo*. The crude material was purified by preparative thin-layer chromatography (PTLC) (3:1 Hexanes:EtOAc, v/v) to furnish the desired product **73** (22.4 mg, 66% yield).

Physical State: colorless oil.

¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 3.64 (s, 3H), 2.60 (s, 1H), 2.13 – 1.99 (m, 2H), 1.80 – 1.59 (m, 8H).

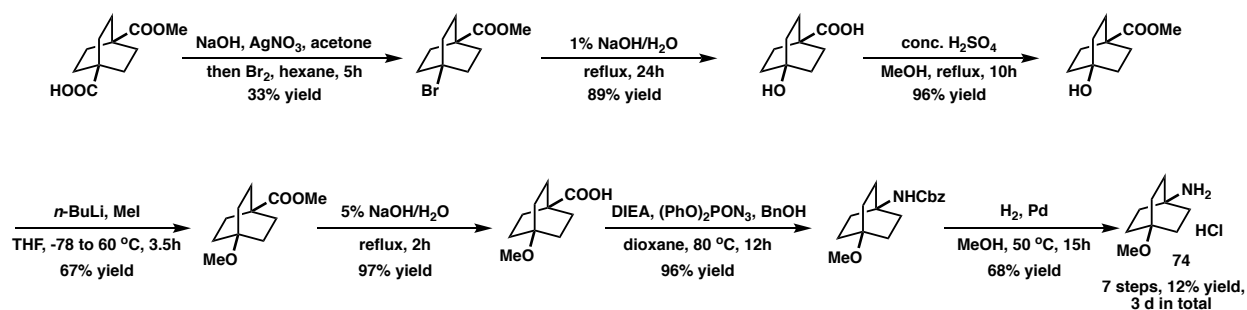
¹³C NMR (126 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 176.0, 81.8, 51.8, 49.1, 46.8, 35.4, 33.0.

GC/MS (EI): m/z (%) 155 (0.2 %), 139 (7%), 127 (16%), 111 (100%), 95 (13%).

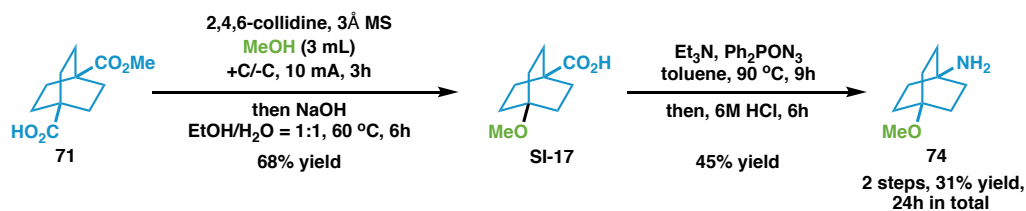
TLC: R_f = 0.2 (1:1 Hexanes: EtOAc).

Application for Methoxylation No. 2

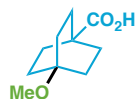
Previous synthesis of the intermediate of JNK protein kinase inhibitors (compound **74**) (ref. WO2012145569 A1).



Scheme for the synthesis of compound **74**



Compound SI-17



4-methoxybicyclo[2.2.2]octane-1-carboxylic acid

With no precautions to exclude air or moisture, the ElectraSyn vial (5 mL) with a stir bar was charged with carboxylic acid **71** (42.4 mg, 0.2 mmol, 1 equiv.), 2,4,6-collidine (72.6 mg, 0.6 mmol, 3 equiv.), 3Å MS (150 mg), MeOH (3.0 mL). The ElectraSyn vial cap equipped with anode (graphite) and cathode (graphite) were inserted into the mixture. The reaction mixture was electrolyzed under constant current at 10 mA for 3 hours. When completion, the reaction mixture was transferred to a 50 mL flask and solvent was removed *in vacuo*. And then NaOH (32mg, 0.8 mmol, 4 equiv.), EtOH (3 mL), H₂O (3 mL) were added to the flask. The reaction mixture was stirred at 60 °C for 6 h. After completion, the mixture was extracted with Et₂O to remove the organic impurities, the aqueous layer was acidified with 2M aq. HCl to pH=1 and extracted with EtOAc (3x). The combined organic layers were washed with brine, dried over Na₂SO₄ and concentrated *in vacuo*. The crude material was purified by preparative thin-layer chromatography (PTLC) (1:1 Hexanes:EtOAc, v/v) to give the desired product **SI-17** (25.0 mg, 68% yield).

Physical State: colorless oil

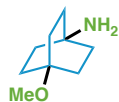
¹H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 3.18 (s, 3H), 1.97 – 1.91 (m, 6H), 1.72 – 1.66 (m, 6H).

¹³C NMR (151 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 183.0, 73.6, 49.3, 38.2, 29.2, 28.8.

HRMS (ESI-TOF): calc'd for C₁₀H₁₆O₃Na [M + Na]⁺: 207.0997; found 207.0998.

TLC: R_f = 0.2 (1:1 Hexanes: EtOAc).

Compound 74



4-methoxybicyclo[2.2.2]octan-1-amine

A suspension of **SI-17** (36.8 mg, 0.2 mmol, 1equiv.) in toluene (2 mL) was treated with triethylamine (42 μL, 0.3 mmol, 1.5 eq) and diphenylphosphoryl azide (66 mg, 0.24 mmol, 1.2 equiv.) under argon atmosphere. The solution was slowly warmed to 90 °C and stirred at 90 °C for 9 h, then concentrated *in vacuo* to remove toluene. The residue was cooled on an ice bath and treated with 6N hydrochloric acid (2 mL). The bath was removed and the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 6h. After completion, the mixture was extracted with Et₂O to remove the organic impurities, the aqueous layer was basified with saturated NaHCO₃ (aq), and then extracted with EtOAc (3x). The combined organic layers were washed with brine, dried over Na₂SO₄ and concentrated *in vacuo*. The crude material was purified by preparative thin-

layer chromatography (PTLC) (1:3 Hexanes:EtOAc, v/v) to give the desired product **74** (13.9 mg, 45% yield).

Physical State: colorless oil.

¹H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 3.16 (s, 3H), 1.86 – 1.68 (m, 6H), 1.68 – 1.59 (m, 6H), 1.55 – 1.14 (m, 2H).

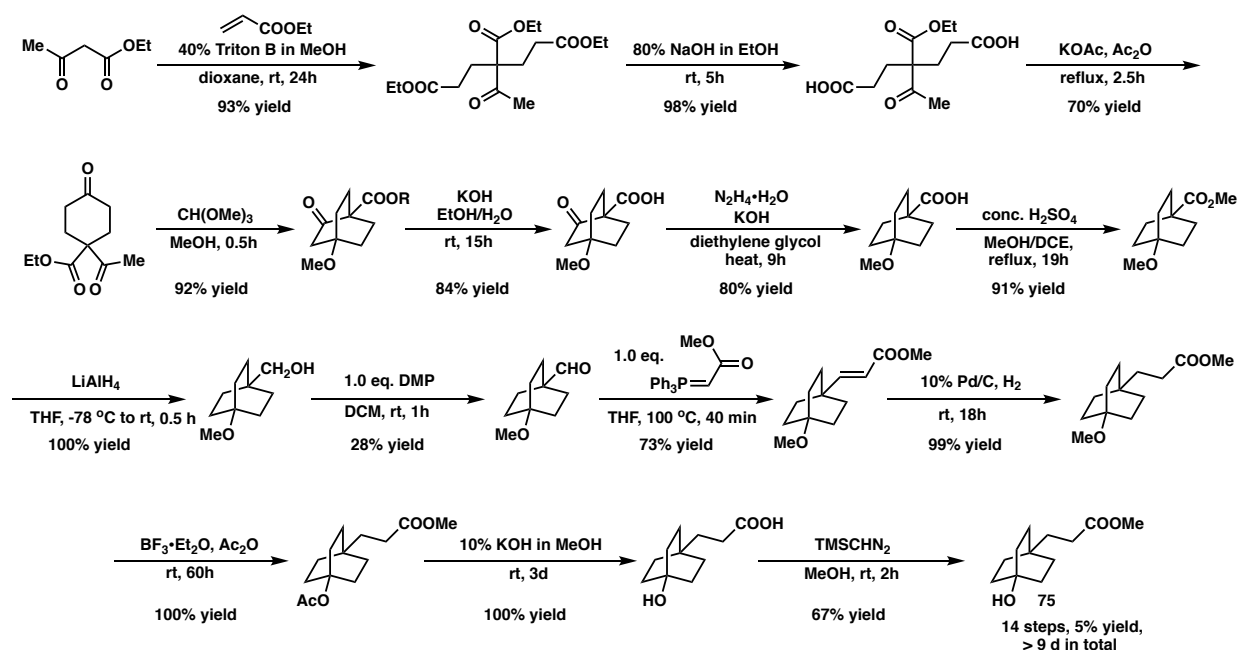
¹³C NMR (151 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 73.0, 49.4, 46.7, 35.6, 29.9.

GC/MS (EI): m/z (%) 155 (5 %), 125 (25%), 112 (32%), 96 (22%), 69 (100%).

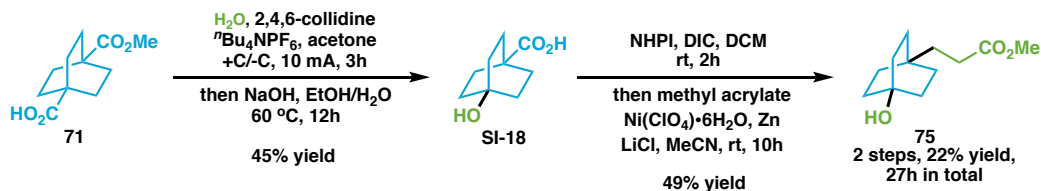
TLC: R_f = 0.1 (2:1 Hexanes:EtOAc).

Application for Hydroxylation No. 2

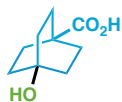
Literature synthesis of compound **75** – an intermediate for the preparation of GPR120 modulator (ref. *J. Org. Chem.*, **1982**, 47, 2951; WO2014159802 A1).



Scheme for the synthesis of compound **75**



Compound SI-18



4-hydroxybicyclo[2.2.2]octane-1-carboxylic acid

With no precautions to exclude air or moisture, the ElectraSyn vial (5 mL) with a stir bar was charged with carboxylic acid **71** (42.4 mg, 0.2 mmol, 1 equiv.), 2,4,6-collidine (36.3 mg, 0.3 mmol, 1.5 equiv.), $n\text{Bu}_4\text{NPF}_6$ (114 mg, 0.3 mmol, 0.1M), acetone (3.0 mL), and H_2O (0.1 mL). The ElectraSyn vial cap equipped with anode (graphite) and cathode (graphite) were inserted into the mixture. The reaction mixture was electrolyzed under a constant current of 10 mA for 3 hours. After completion, the reaction mixture was transferred to a 50 mL flask and the solvent was removed under a reduced pressure on a rotary evaporator. A solution of NaOH (32 mg, 0.8 mmol, 4 equiv.) in EtOH (3 mL) and H_2O (3 mL) was added to the residue. The reaction mixture was stirred at 60 °C for 6 h. After completion, the reaction mixture was extracted with Et₂O (3 x 20 mL). Etherial layer was discarded, while the aqueous layer was acidified with 1N aq. HCl to pH = 4. The reaction mixture was extracted with EtOAc (3 x 30 mL). The combined organic layers were washed with brine (50 mL), dried over Na_2SO_4 and concentrated *in vacuo*. The crude material was purified by preparative thin-layer chromatography (PTLC) (3:1 Hexanes:EtOAc, v/v) to give the desired product **SI-18** (15.3 mg, 45% yield).

Physical State: colorless oil.

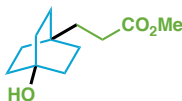
^1H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 2.02 – 1.92 (m, 6H), 1.75 – 1.66 (m, 6H), 1.58 (s, 1H).

^{13}C NMR (151 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 181.7, 69.4, 38.2, 33.3, 29.6.

GC/MS (EI): m/z (%) 170 (6%), 152 (11%), 124 (100%), 109 (14%), 70 (65%).

TLC: R_f = 0.2 (1:1 Hexanes: EtOAc).

Compound 75



methyl 3-(4-hydroxybicyclo[2.2.2]octan-1-yl)propanoate

To a stirred solution of carboxylic acid **SI-18** (36 mg, 0.212 mmol, 1.0 eq), *N*-hydroxyphthalimide (NHPI) (38 mg, 0.23 mmol, 1.1 eq) in anhydrous CH_2Cl_2 (0.5 mL) was added dropwise DIC (36

μL , 0.25 mmol, 1.2 eq). The reaction was monitored by TLC; and usually it was completed within 2 hours. After consumption of the starting material, the solvent was removed under a reduced pressure on a rotary evaporator; and dried on a high-vacuum line (1 ppm) for at least 5 minutes to remove the residual solvents. Dry LiCl (27.6 mg, 0.64 mmol, 3.0 eq), Zn powder (27.6 mg, 0.42 mmol, 2.0 eq), and $\text{Ni}(\text{ClO}_4)_2 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (15.7 mg, 0.042 mmol, 0.2 eq) were added to the residue. Note: due to its hygroscopic nature, LiCl can be difficult to weigh on small scale. However, excess LiCl is not detrimental to the success of the reaction were added. A stir bar was added, the culture tube was evacuated and backfilled with argon. Methyl acrylate (38.4 μL , 0.42 mmol, 2.0 eq) was added to the reaction mixture via syringe. Next, MeCN (0.6 mL) was added, and the mixture was stirred at room temperature for overnight. After 12 hours, H_2O (4 mL) and sat. aq. NH_4Cl solution (4 mL) were added. The mixture was extracted with EtOAc (3 x 30 mL), and the combined organic phase dried over NaSO_4 . Evaporation of the solvent under a reduced pressure afforded a crude material that was purified by preparative thin-layer chromatography (PTLC) (3:1 Hexanes:EtOAc, v/v) to yield the pure product **75** (22.0 mg, 49% yield).

Physical State: colorless oil.

^1H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 3.65 (s, 3H), 2.21 (t, J = 6.3 Hz, 3H), 1.64 – 1.59 (m, 6H), 1.53 – 1.47 (m, 6H), 1.47 – 1.42 (m, 2H).

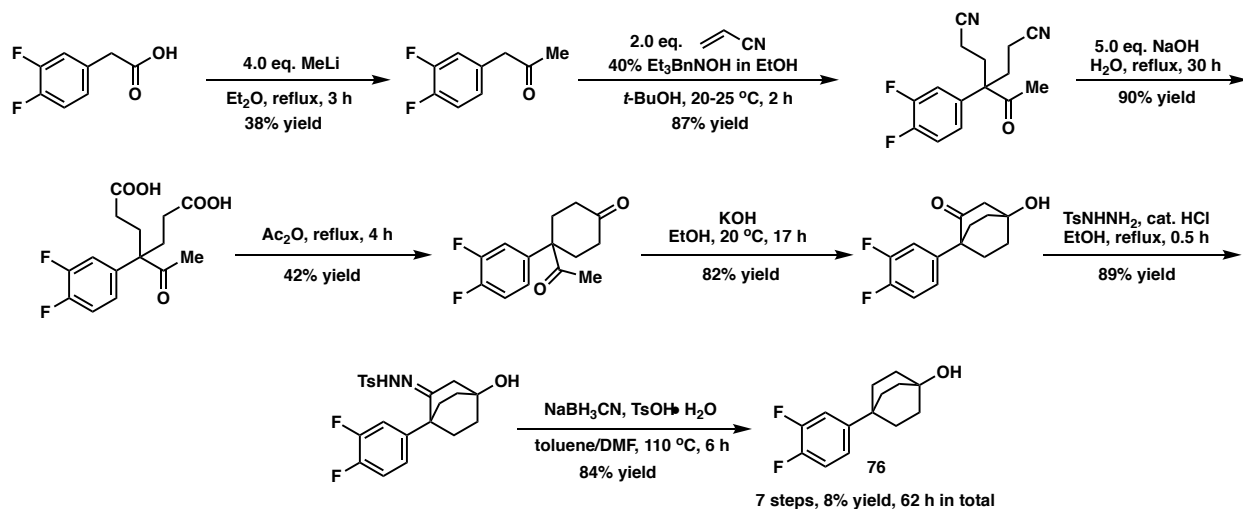
^{13}C NMR (151 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 174.8, 69.5, 51.7, 35.4, 34.1, 31.9, 30.1, 29.3.

GC/MS (EI): m/z (%) 212 (4%), 194 (28%), 166 (42%), 143 (40%), 125 (44%), 111 (100%), 95 (27%), 83 (66%).

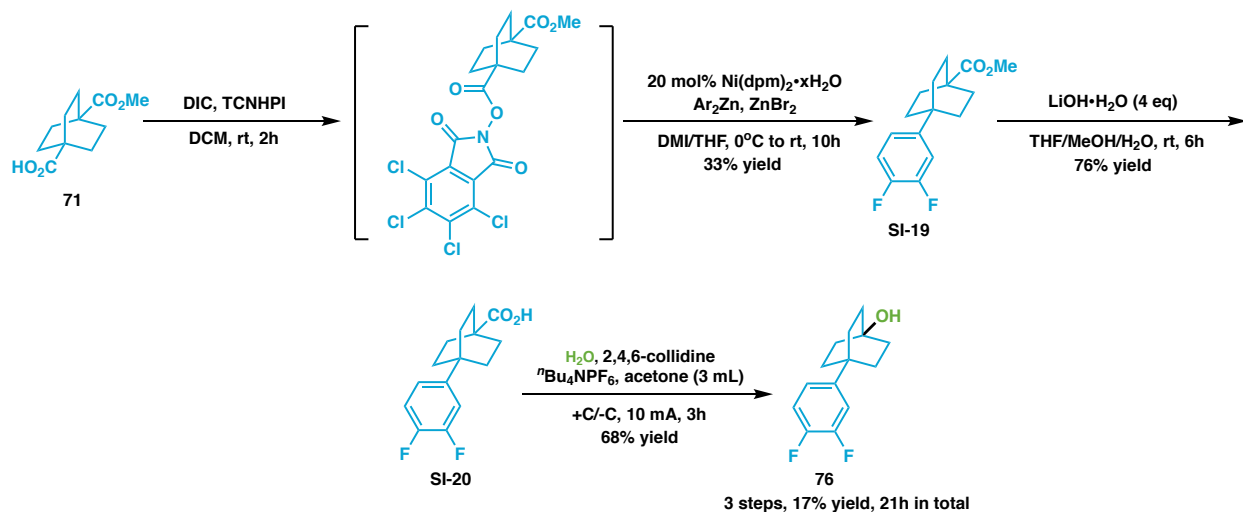
TLC: R_f = 0.3 (3:1 Hexanes:EtOAc).

Application for Hydroxylation No. 3

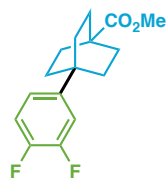
The literature synthesis of compound **76** - an intermediate in the synthesis of a kinase inhibitor (ref. *Mol. Cryst. Liq. Cryst.*, **2011**, 542, 106–114).



Synthesis of compound **76**, developed in this work:

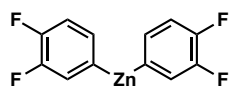


Compound SI-19



methyl 4-(3,4-difluorophenyl)bicyclo[2.2.2]octane-1-carboxylate

preparation of bis(3,4-difluorophenyl)zinc solution in THF



Diarylzinc reagent were prepared in a manner similar to that report by Knochel and coworkers.

LiBr (636.0 mg, 25.0 mmol, 1.25 eq) was added to a 50.0 ml round-bottom flask. The flask was flame-dried under vacuum (to remove water), cooled to a room temperature and backfilled with argon. Magnesium turnings (435.0 mg, 18 mmol, 1.5 equiv.) and THF (anhydrous, 6.0 mL) were added, and the mixture was stirred vigorously for 5 min. DIBAL-H (1.0 M in THF, 0.12 mL, 0.12 mmol, 0.01 eq) was added via syringe, and the mixture was stirred vigorously for another 5 min. The flask was cooled to 0 °C in an ice/water bath, and 4-bromo-1,2-difluorobenzene (2.316 g, 12.0 mmol, 1.0 eq) was added via syringe. After 10 minutes the bath was removed, and the mixture was stirred at room temperature until a full consumption of the starting aryl bromide (as determined by GC/MS spectrum). Titration of the obtained Grignard reagent with I₂ in THF (2 mL) afforded the concentration of 1.28 M.

A Schlenk flask equipped with a stir bar was first flame-dried under vacuum, cooled to a room temperature, and backfilled with nitrogen. ZnBr₂ (1.013 g, 4.5 mmol, 1.0 eq) was added. The reaction flask was placed under vacuum again, and heated a heat gun to remove the residual water in ZnBr₂. After cooling to a room temperature, the flask was backfilled with nitrogen; and anhydrous THF (8.0 mL) was added. The mixture was vigorously stirred for 5-10 min, until a clear solution was formed. ArMgBr•LiBr (1.28 M, 7.0 ml, 9.0 mmol, 2.0 eq) was added dropwise via a syringe. Often a white precipitate forms during the addition. After addition, the reaction mixture was stirred for another 10 minutes at room temperature to obtain Ar₂Zn reagent (c = 0.38 M, determined by titration).

A flame-dried tube was charged with carboxylic acid **71** (42.4 mg, 0.2 mmol, 1.0 eq), 3,4,5,6-tetrachloro-*N*-hydroxyphthalimide (TCNHPI) (66 mg, 0.22 mmol, 1.1 eq), DMAP (2.4 mg, 0.1 eq), and CH₂Cl₂ (1 mL). DIC (36 μL, 0.24 mmol, 1.2 eq) was added dropwise to a stirred reaction mixture. The reaction was stirred for 2 hours at room temperature, and controlled by TLC. After consumption of the starting material, the solvent was removed under a reduced pressure on a rotary evaporator, and dried on a high-vacuum line (1 ppm) for at least 5 minutes to remove residual solvent. ZnBr₂ (45.0 mg, 0.2 mmol, 1.0 eq), Ni(dpm)₂•xH₂O (18.6 mg, 0.04 mmol, 0.2 eq) were added at once to the reaction flask. The flask was evacuated and back-filled with argon, followed by an addition of DMI (1.2 mL) via a syringe. The mixture was stirred for 5 minutes at room temperature, and then was placed into an ice/water bath. The stirring was continued for another 5 minutes. Ar₂Zn in THF (1.6 mL, 0.38 M, 0.6 mmol) was added in one

portion at 0 °C, and the stirring was continued for 2 min at 0 °C. The reaction mixture was removed from the ice/water bath and was allowed to stir at room temperature for 10 h. The mixture was diluted with EtOAc or Et₂O (40 mL) and quenched with 1N HCl (to pH = 3). The organic layer was washed with H₂O (20 mL) and brine (20 mL), dried over anhydrous Na₂SO₄, filtered, and concentrated under a reduced pressure. The crude material was purified by preparative thin-layer chromatography (PTLC) (50:1 Hexanes:EtOAc, v/v) to afford the title product **SI-19** (18.5 mg, 33% yield).

Physical State: colorless oil.

¹H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.14 – 6.95 (m, 3H), 3.67 (s, 3H), 1.98 – 1.89 (m, 6H), 1.85 – 1.75 (m, 6H)

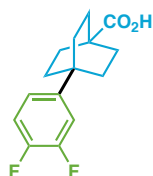
¹³C NMR (151 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 178.3, 150.2 (dd, *J* = 237.1, 12.1 Hz), 148.5 (dd, *J* = 237.1, 12.1 Hz), 146.5 (t, *J* = 4.5 Hz), 121.4 (dd, *J* = 5.8, 3.5 Hz), 116.8 (d, *J* = 16.6 Hz), 114.8 (d, *J* = 16.6 Hz), 51.9, 39.1, 34.7, 31.9, 28.8.

¹⁹F NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ -138.46 (d, *J* = 21.6 Hz), -142.68 (d, *J* = 21.5 Hz).

GC/MS (EI): *m/z* (%) 280 (16%), 220 (100%), 205 (6%), 191 (30%), 127 (50%).

TLC: *R_f* = 0.4 (50:1 Hexanes: EtOAc).

Compound SI-20



4-(3,4-difluorophenyl)bicyclo[2.2.2]octane-1-carboxylic acid

In a 25 mL round bottom flask, **SI-19** (54.0 mg, 1.9 mmol, 1.0 eq) and LiOH•H₂O (40.0 mg, 9.5 mmol, 5.0 eq) were placed. THF (1.5 mL), MeOH (0.75 mL) and water (0.75 mL) were added. The reaction mixture was stirred for 6 h at room temperature. The pH of the reaction mixture was adjusted to 1 by adding aq. HCl dropwise. The reaction mixture was extracted with EtOAc (3 × 10 mL). Water layer was discarded, while the organic phase was washed with brine (10 mL), dried over Na₂SO₄, filtered, and concentrated *in vacuo*. The obtained crude product was purified by preparative thin-layer chromatography (PTLC) (5:1 Hexanes:EtOAc, v/v) to afford the pure desired product **SI-20** (39.1 mg, 76% yield).

Physical State: colorless oil.

¹H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.16 – 6.91 (m, 3H), 2.00 – 1.89 (m, 6H), 1.87 – 1.78 (m, 6H)

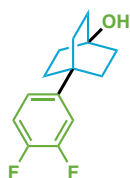
¹³C NMR (151 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 183.6, 150.2 (dd, *J* = 234.05, 13.59 Hz), 148.6 (dd, *J* = 234.05, 12.08 Hz), 146.3 (t, *J* = 4.2 Hz), 121.4 (dd, *J* = 5.9, 3.3 Hz), 116.8 (d, *J* = 16.6 Hz), 114.8 (d, *J* = 17.4 Hz), 38.9, 34.7, 31.8, 28.6.

¹⁹F NMR (376 MHz, CDCl₃): δ -138.37 (d, *J* = 21.6 Hz), -142.56 (d, *J* = 20.9 Hz).

GC/MS (EI): *m/z* (%) 266 (69%), 237 (48%), 220 (53%), 166 (20%), 127 (82%).

TLC: *R_f* = 0.2 (1:1 Hexanes: EtOAc).

Compound 76



4-(3,4-difluorophenyl)bicyclo[2.2.2]octan-1-ol

With no precautions to exclude air or moisture, the ElectraSyn vial (5 mL) was charged with **SI-20** (25.8 mg, 0.1 mmol, 1 eq), 2,4,6-collidine (35.2 mg, 0.3 mmol, 3 eq), ⁿBu₄NPF₆ (116 mg, 0.3 mmol, 0.1 M), acetone (3.0 mL), and H₂O (0.1 mL). The ElectraSyn vial cap equipped with anode (graphite) and cathode (graphite) was inserted into the mixture. The reaction mixture was electrolyzed under a constant current of 10 mA for 3 hours under a stirring. After the reaction, the ElectraSyn vial cap was removed and electrodes were rinsed with Et₂O (2 mL). The resulting suspension was diluted with Et₂O (40 mL), washed with saturated aqueous NH₄Cl (20 mL) and brine (20 mL). The organic phase was dried over Na₂SO₄, filtered and concentrated *in vacuo*. The crude material was purified by preparative thin-layer chromatography (PTLC) (2:1 Hexanes:EtOAc, v/v) to furnish the desired product **76** (15.7 mg, 68% yield).

Physical State: colorless oil.

¹H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.13 – 7.01 (m, 2H), 7.01 – 6.96 (m, 1H), 1.97 – 1.86 (m, 6H), 1.82 – 1.73 (m, 6H).

¹³C NMR (151 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 150.1 (dd, *J* = 246.9, 12.1 Hz), 148.5 (dd, *J* = 246.1, 12.1 Hz), 145.9 (t, *J* = 4.4 Hz), 121.4 (dd, *J* = 6.0, 3.3 Hz), 116.7 (d, *J* = 16.6 Hz), 114.8 (d, *J* = 17.5 Hz), 69.7, 34.3, 33.7.

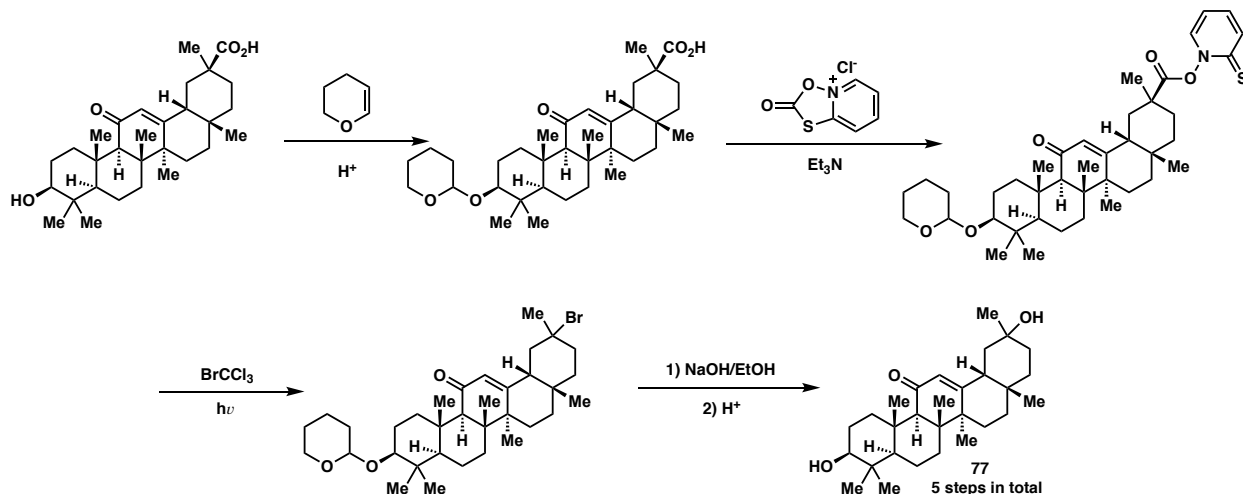
¹⁹F NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃): δ -138.46 (d, *J* = 21.7 Hz), -142.64 (d, *J* = 21.6 Hz).

GC/MS (EI): m/z (%) 238 (20%), 220 (7%), 168 (100%), 153 (28%), 127(37%).

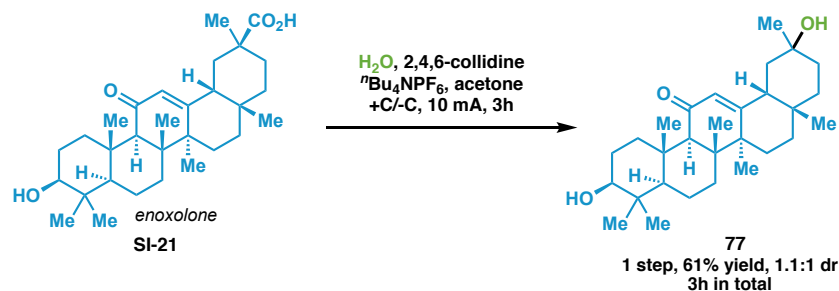
TLC: R_f = 0.3 (2:1 Hexanes:EtOAc).

Application for Hydroxylation No. 4

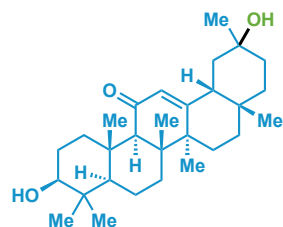
Literature synthesis of 11-*beta*-hydroxysteroid dehydrogenase 1 inhibitor (compound **77**) (ref. WO2008071169 A2):



Synthesis of compound **77** developed in this work:



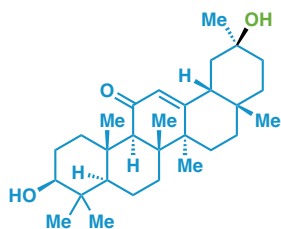
Compound **77**



(4a*S*,6a*S*,6b*R*,8a*R*,10*S*,12a*S*,12b*R*,14b*R*)-2,10-dihydroxy-2,4a,6a,6b,9,9,12a-heptamethyl-1,3,4,4a,5,6,6a,6b,7,8,8a,9,10,11,12,12a,12b,14b-octadecahydricen-13(2*H*)-one

With no precautions to exclude air or moisture, the ElectraSyn vial (5 mL) was charged with **SI-21** (94 mg, 0.2 mmol, 1 eq), 2,4,6-collidine (35.2 mg, 0.3 mmol, 1.5 eq), $n\text{Bu}_4\text{NPF}_6$ (116 mg, 0.3 mmol, 1.5 eq), acetone (3.0 mL), and H_2O (0.1 mL). The ElectraSyn vial cap equipped with anode (graphite) and cathode (graphite) was inserted into the mixture. The reaction mixture was electrolyzed under a constant current of 10 mA for 3 hours. After the reaction, the ElectraSyn vial cap was removed, and the electrodes were rinsed with Et_2O (2 mL). The resulting solution was diluted with Et_2O (40 mL). The organic phase was washed with 1N HCl (20 mL), saturated aq. NaHCO_3 (20 mL), dried over Na_2SO_4 , and concentrated *in vacuo*. The crude material was purified by preparative thin-layer chromatography (PTLC) (1:2 Hexanes:EtOAc, v/v) to furnish the desired products (*2S*)-**77** (25.8 mg, 29% yield) and (*2R*)-**77** (28.4 mg, 32% yield).

Compound (*2S*)-**77**



(*2S,4aS,6aS,6bR,8aR,10S,12aS,12bR,14bR*)-2,10-dihydroxy-2,4a,6a,6b,9,9,12a-heptamethyl-1,3,4,4a,5,6,6a,6b,7,8,8a,9,10,11,12,12a,12b,14b-octadecahydricen-13(*2H*)-one

Physical State: white solid.

m.p.: > 270 °C.

^1H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 5.63 (s, 1H), 3.22 (dd, J = 11.3, 5.0 Hz, 1H), 2.78 (dt, J = 13.5, 3.6 Hz, 1H), 2.38 – 2.34 (m, 1H), 2.32 (s, 1H), 2.00 (td, J = 13.6, 4.6 Hz, 1H), 1.89 – 1.78 (m, 2H), 1.73 – 1.51 (m, 6H), 1.49 – 1.37 (m, 4H), 1.37 – 1.26 (m, 6H), 1.26 – 1.16 (m, 4H), 1.14 (s, 3H), 1.13 (s, 3H), 1.06 – 0.93 (m, 5H), 0.88 (s, 3H), 0.80 (s, 3H), 0.69 (dt, J = 13.9, 3.5 Hz, 1H).

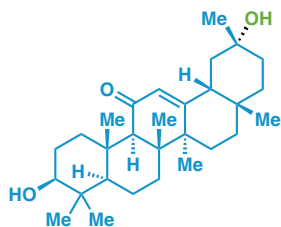
^{13}C NMR (151 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 200.4, 169.8, 128.4, 78.9, 69.5, 62.0, 55.1, 46.7, 45.6, 44.4, 43.5, 39.3, 37.2, 35.7, 34.1, 32.9, 32.0, 31.7, 28.4, 28.2, 27.5, 26.6, 26.1, 23.7, 18.9, 17.6, 16.5, 15.7.

HRMS (ESI-TOF): calc'd for $\text{C}_{29}\text{H}_{47}\text{O}_3$ $[\text{M} + \text{H}]^+$: 443.3520; found 443.3523.

TLC: R_f = 0.39 (2:1, EtOAc:Hexanes).

$[\alpha]_{\text{D}}^{24}$ = +450.9 (c = 1.0, CHCl_3).

Compound (*2R*)-**77**



(2*R*,4*aS*,6*aS*,6*bR*,8*aR*,10*S*,12*aS*,12*bR*,14*bR*)-2,10-dihydroxy-2,4*a*,6*a*,6*b*,9,9,12*a*-heptamethyl-1,3,4,4*a*,5,6,6*a*,6*b*,7,8,8*a*,9,10,11,12,12*a*,12*b*,14*b*-octadecahydricen-13(2*H*)-one

Physical State: white solid.

m.p.: 249 – 251 °C.

¹H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 5.59 (s, 1H), 3.22 (dd, *J* = 11.2, 5.1 Hz, 1H), 2.77 (dt, *J* = 13.5, 3.6 Hz, 1H), 2.33 (s, 1H), 2.12 (td, *J* = 13.6, 4.6 Hz, 1H), 2.07 – 2.03 (m, 1H), 1.97 (t, *J* = 13.3 Hz, 1H), 1.82 (td, *J* = 13.8, 4.8 Hz, 1H), 1.71 – 1.56 (m, 6H), 1.50 – 1.44 (m, 3H), 1.43 – 1.35 (m, 7H), 1.24 (s, 3H), 1.21 – 1.18 (m, 1H), 1.13 (s, 3H), 1.12 (s, 3H), 1.04 – 0.95 (m, 5H), 0.86 (s, 3H), 0.80 (s, 3H), 0.69 (dd, *J* = 11.9, 1.8 Hz, 1H).

¹³C NMR (151 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 200.4, 168.8, 128.4, 78.9, 71.5, 61.9, 55.0, 49.5, 45.8, 45.6, 43.4, 39.3, 38.4, 37.2, 35.6, 32.9, 32.6, 28.3, 28.2, 27.4, 26.53, 26.49, 25.3, 23.6, 18.9, 17.6, 16.5, 15.7.

HRMS (ESI-TOF): calc'd for C₂₉H₄₇O₃ [M + H]⁺: 443.3520; found 443.3514.

TLC: R_f = 0.25 (2:1, EtOAc:Hexanes).

[α]_D²⁴ = +370.1 (*c* = 1.0, CHCl₃).

X-Ray of Compound (2*R*)-77

CCDC 1918528

The single crystal X-ray diffraction studies were carried out on a Bruker Smart APEX II CCD diffractometer equipped with Cu K_α radiation (λ = 1.54178 Å). Crystals of the subject compound were used as received (grown from acetone/hexanes/Et₂O). A 0.2 x 0.2 x 0.2 mm piece of a colorless crystal was mounted on a Cryoloop with Paratone oil. Data were collected in a nitrogen gas stream at 100(2) K using φ and ω scans. Crystal-to-detector distance was 40 mm and exposure time was 1, 2, 3 seconds depending on the 2θ range per frame using a scan width of 1.00°. Data collection was 100 % complete to 67.679° in θ. A total of 44094 reflections were collected covering the indices, -19 ≤ h ≤ 18, -33 ≤ k ≤ 33, -8 ≤ l ≤ 8. 5820 reflections were found to be symmetry independent, with a R_{int} of 0.0306.

Indexing and unit cell refinement indicated a **Primitive, Orthorhombic** lattice. The space group was found to be ***P2₁2₁2***. The data were integrated using the Bruker SAINT Software program and scaled using the SADABS software program. Solution by direct methods (SHELXT) produced a complete phasing model consistent with the proposed structure.

All nonhydrogen atoms were refined anisotropically by full-matrix least-squares (SHELXL-2014). All carbon bonded hydrogen atoms were placed using a riding model. Their positions were constrained relative to their parent atom using the appropriate HFIX command in SHELXL-2014. Crystallographic data are summarized in Table 1.

Notes: Absolute stereochemistry was conclusively assigned (Flack = -0.03(3)). The solvent in the pores was disordered, a total of 214 electrons were squeezed from the unit cell. This is approximately 4 solvent molecules per unit cell.

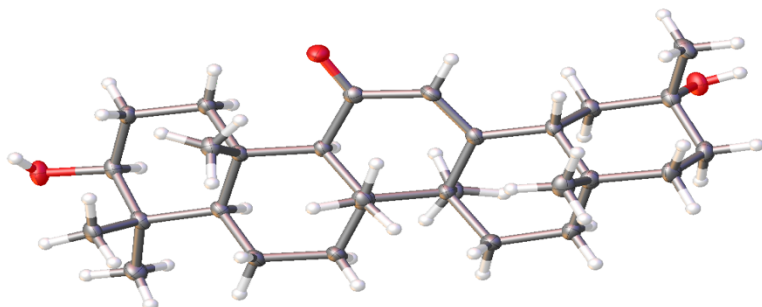


Table 1. Crystal data and structure refinement for **(2*R*)-77**.

Identification code	(2<i>R</i>)-77	
Empirical formula	C ₂₉ H ₄₆ O ₃	
Molecular formula	C ₂₉ H ₄₆ O ₃	
Formula weight	442.66	
Temperature	100.0 K	
Wavelength	1.54178 Å	
Crystal system	Orthorhombic	
Space group	<i>P2₁2₁2</i>	
Unit cell dimensions	a = 15.6402(8) Å	α = 90°.
	b = 27.8107(15) Å	β = 90°.

	$c = 7.0298(4) \text{ \AA}$	$\gamma = 90^\circ$.
Volume	$3057.7(3) \text{ \AA}^3$	
Z	4	
Density (calculated)	0.962 Mg/m^3	
Absorption coefficient	0.464 mm^{-1}	
F(000)	976	
Crystal size	$0.2 \times 0.2 \times 0.2 \text{ mm}^3$	
Crystal color, habit	clear colourless block	
Theta range for data collection	3.178 to 70.292° .	
Index ranges	$-19 \leq h \leq 18$, $-33 \leq k \leq 33$, $-8 \leq l \leq 8$	
Reflections collected	44094	
Independent reflections	5820 [$R(\text{int}) = 0.0306$]	
Completeness to $\theta = 67.679^\circ$	100.0 %	
Absorption correction	Semi-empirical from equivalents	
Max. and min. transmission	0.7533 and 0.6664	
Refinement method	Full-matrix least-squares on F^2	
Data / restraints / parameters	5820 / 0 / 298	
Goodness-of-fit on F^2	1.043	
Final R indices [$I > 2\sigma(I)$]	$R1 = 0.0280$, $wR2 = 0.0745$	
R indices (all data)	$R1 = 0.0285$, $wR2 = 0.0752$	
Absolute structure parameter	-0.03(3)	
Extinction coefficient	n/a	
Largest diff. peak and hole	0.171 and $-0.130 \text{ e.\AA}^{-3}$	

X-Ray of Compound (11*R*)-138

CCDC 1903823

The single crystal X-ray diffraction studies were carried out on a Bruker Microstar APEX II CCD diffractometer equipped with Cu K_α radiation ($\lambda = 1.54178 \text{ \AA}$). Crystals of the subject compound were used as received (grown from CH_2Cl_2 /Ethyl Acetate). A $0.025 \times 0.025 \times 0.125 \text{ mm}$ piece of a colorless crystal was mounted on a Cryoloop with Paratone oil. Data were collected in a nitrogen gas stream at $100(2) \text{ K}$ using ϕ and ω scans. Crystal-to-detector distance was 45 mm and exposure time was 4, 10, and 30 seconds depending on the 2θ range per frame using a scan width of 1.20° . Data collection was 98.4 % complete to 67.679° in θ . A total of 16527 reflections were collected covering the indices, $-8 \leq h \leq 5$, $-17 \leq k \leq 11$, $-30 \leq l \leq 25$. 4963 reflections were found to be symmetry independent, with a R_{int} of 0.0265.

Indexing and unit cell refinement indicated a Primitive, Orthorhombic lattice. The space group was found to be $P2_12_12_1$. The data were integrated using the Bruker SAINT Software program and scaled using the SADABS software program. Solution by direct methods (SHELXT) produced a complete phasing model consistent with the proposed structure.

All nonhydrogen atoms were refined anisotropically by full-matrix least-squares (SHELXL-2014). All carbon bonded hydrogen atoms were placed using a riding model. Their positions were constrained relative to their parent atom using the appropriate HFIX command in SHELXL-2014. Crystallographic data are summarized in Table 1.

Absolute Structure Parameter: 0.05(4) (Conclusive)

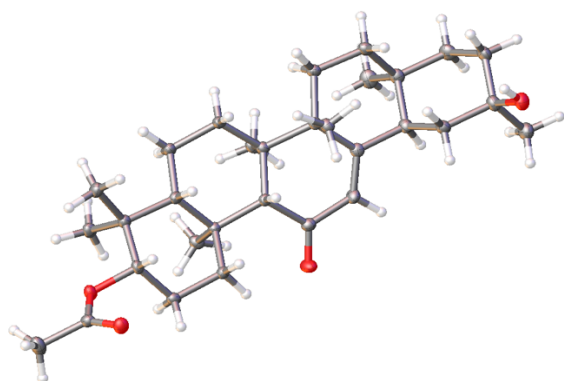
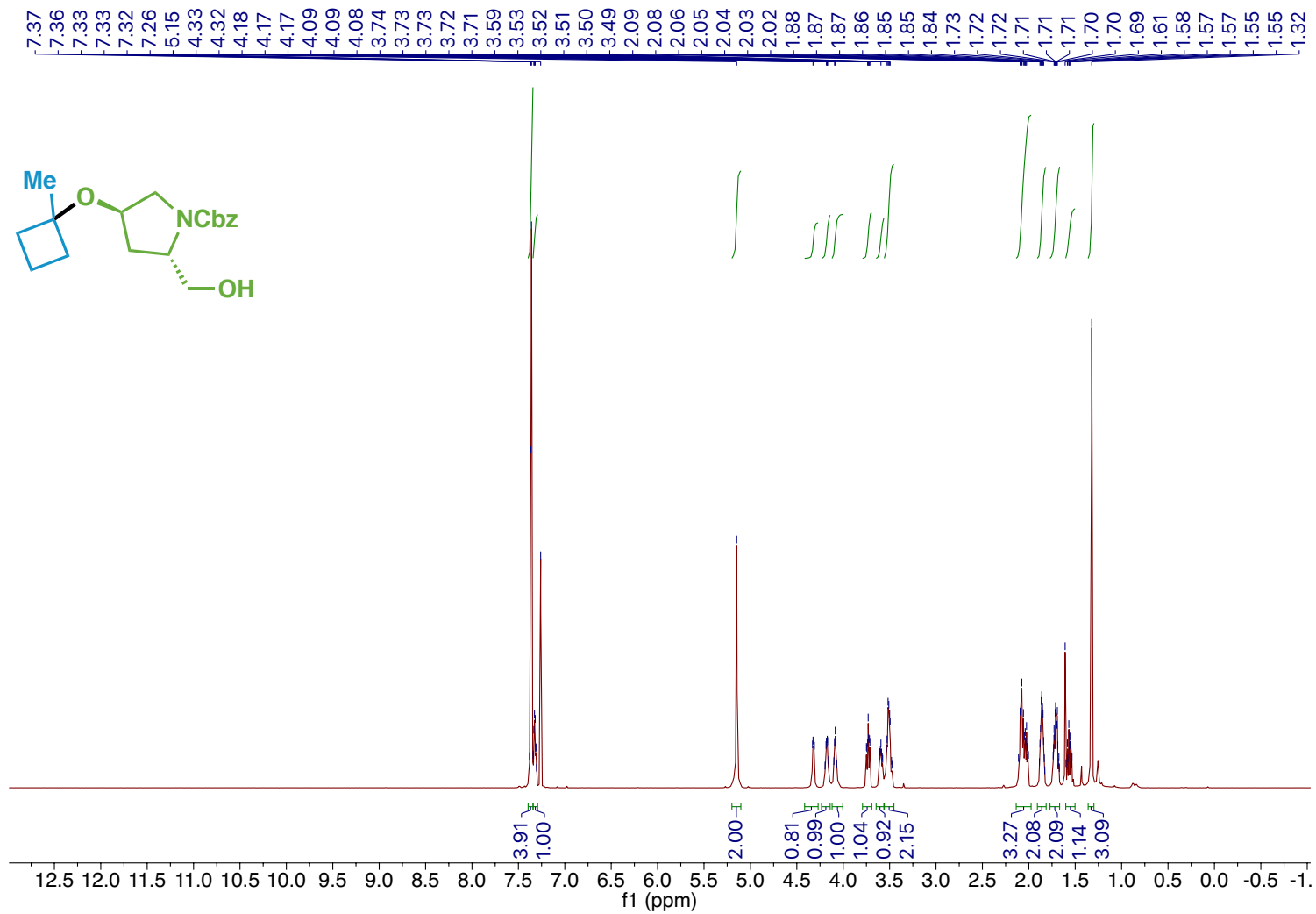


Table 1. Crystal data and structure refinement for **(11R)-138**.

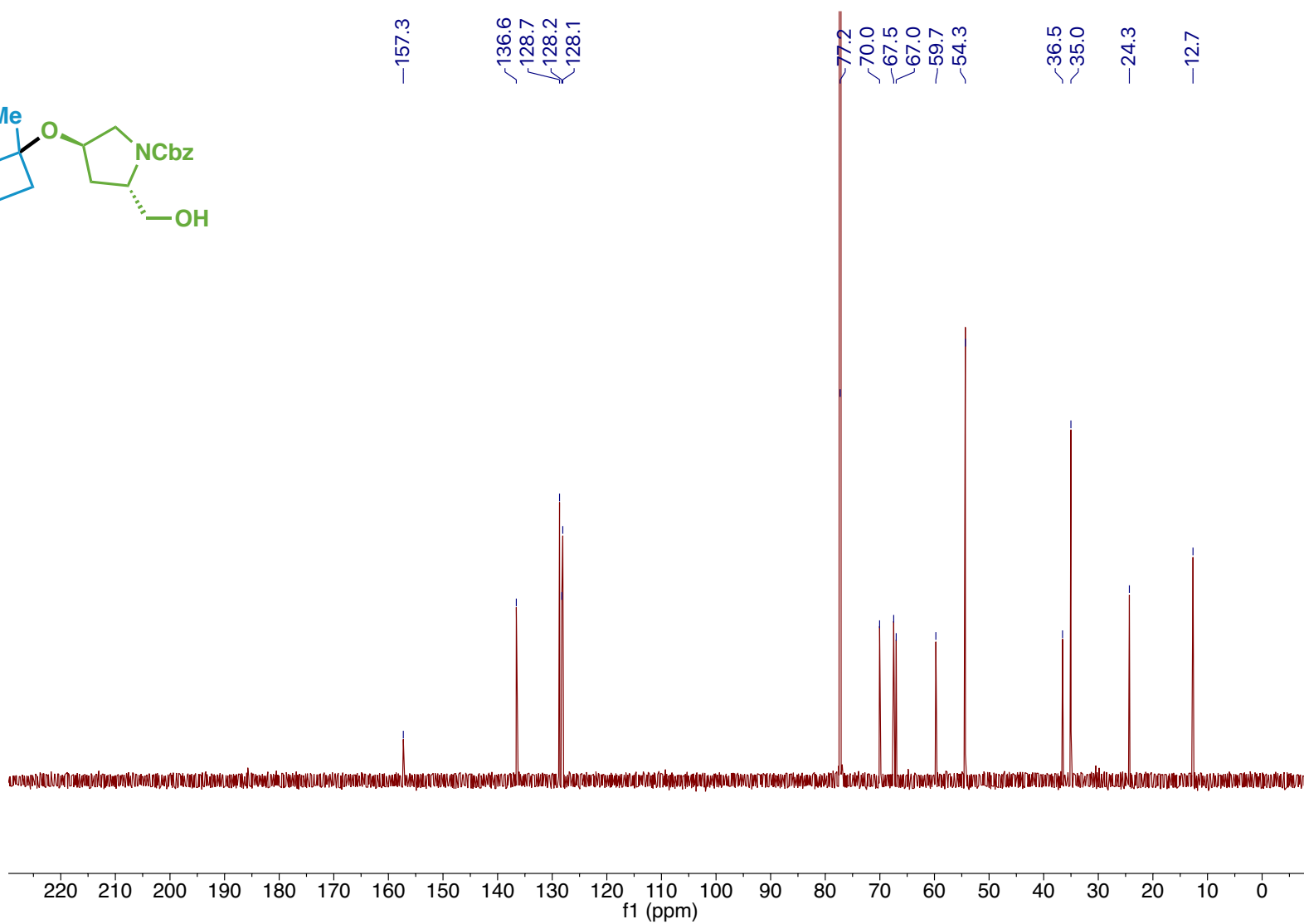
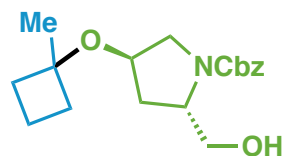
Identification code	(11R)-138	
Empirical formula	C ₃₁ H ₄₈ O ₄	
Formula weight	484.69	
Temperature	100.0 K	
Wavelength	1.54178 Å	
Crystal system	Orthorhombic	
Space group	$P2_12_12_1$	
Unit cell dimensions	a = 7.2653(2) Å	$\alpha = 90^\circ$.
	b = 14.7204(5) Å	$\beta = 90^\circ$.
	c = 25.3911(8) Å	$\gamma = 90^\circ$.
Volume	2715.53(15) Å ³	
Z	4	
Density (calculated)	1.186 Mg/m ³	

Absorption coefficient	0.594 mm ⁻¹
F(000)	1064
Crystal size	0.125 x 0.025 x 0.025 mm ³
Theta range for data collection	3.470 to 69.705°.
Index ranges	-8<=h<=5, -17<=k<=11, -30<=l<=25
Reflections collected	16527
Independent reflections	4963 [R(int) = 0.0265]
Completeness to theta = 67.679°	98.4 %
Absorption correction	Semi-empirical from equivalents
Max. and min. transmission	0.7533 and 0.6932
Refinement method	Full-matrix least-squares on F ²
Data / restraints / parameters	4963 / 0 / 325
Goodness-of-fit on F ²	1.049
Final R indices [I>2sigma(I)]	R1 = 0.0286, wR2 = 0.0764
R indices (all data)	R1 = 0.0289, wR2 = 0.0767
Absolute structure parameter	0.05(4)
Largest diff. peak and hole	0.222 and -0.151 e.Å ⁻³

NMR Spectra
Compound 1 ^1H NMR

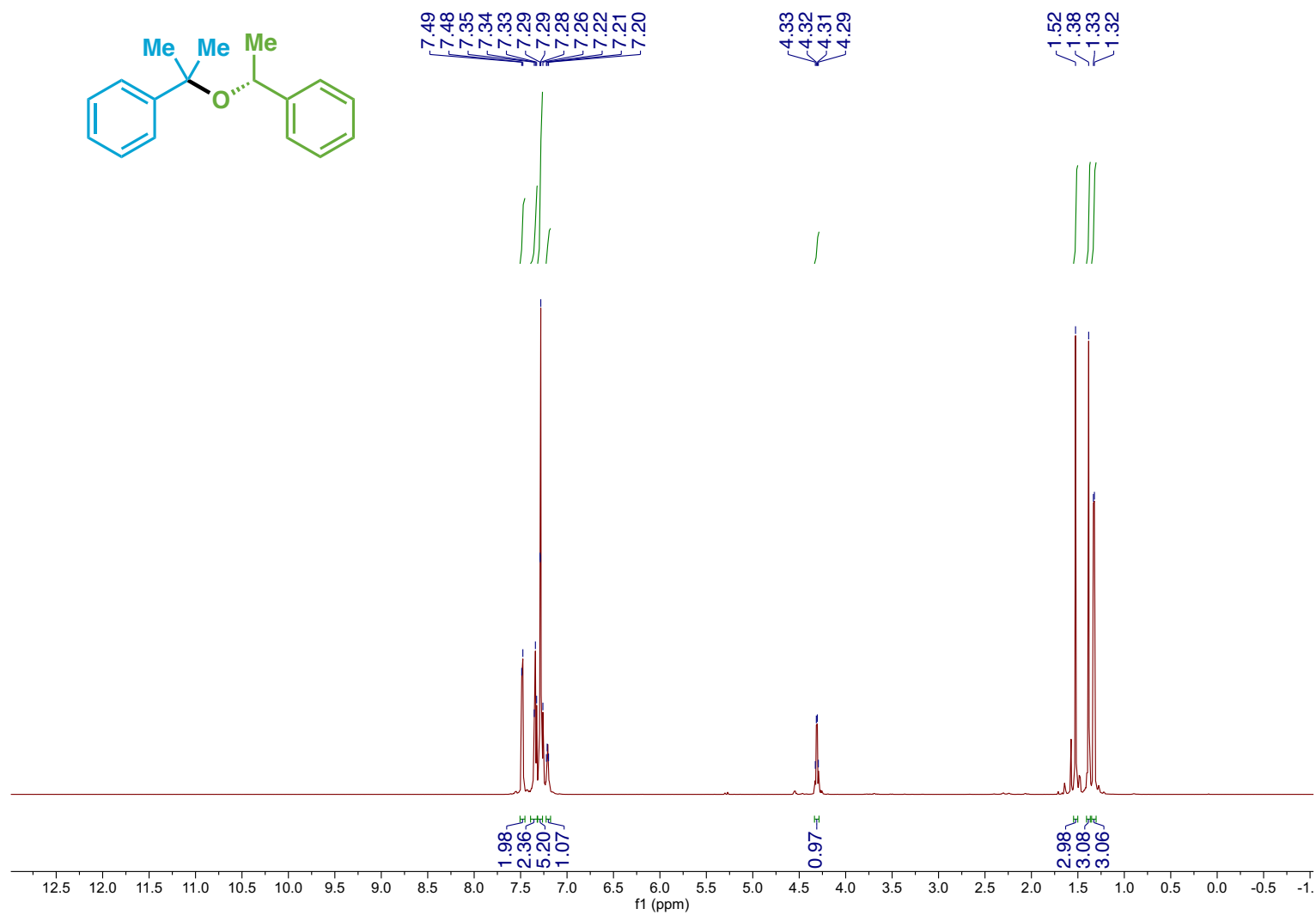


Compound 1 ¹³C NMR

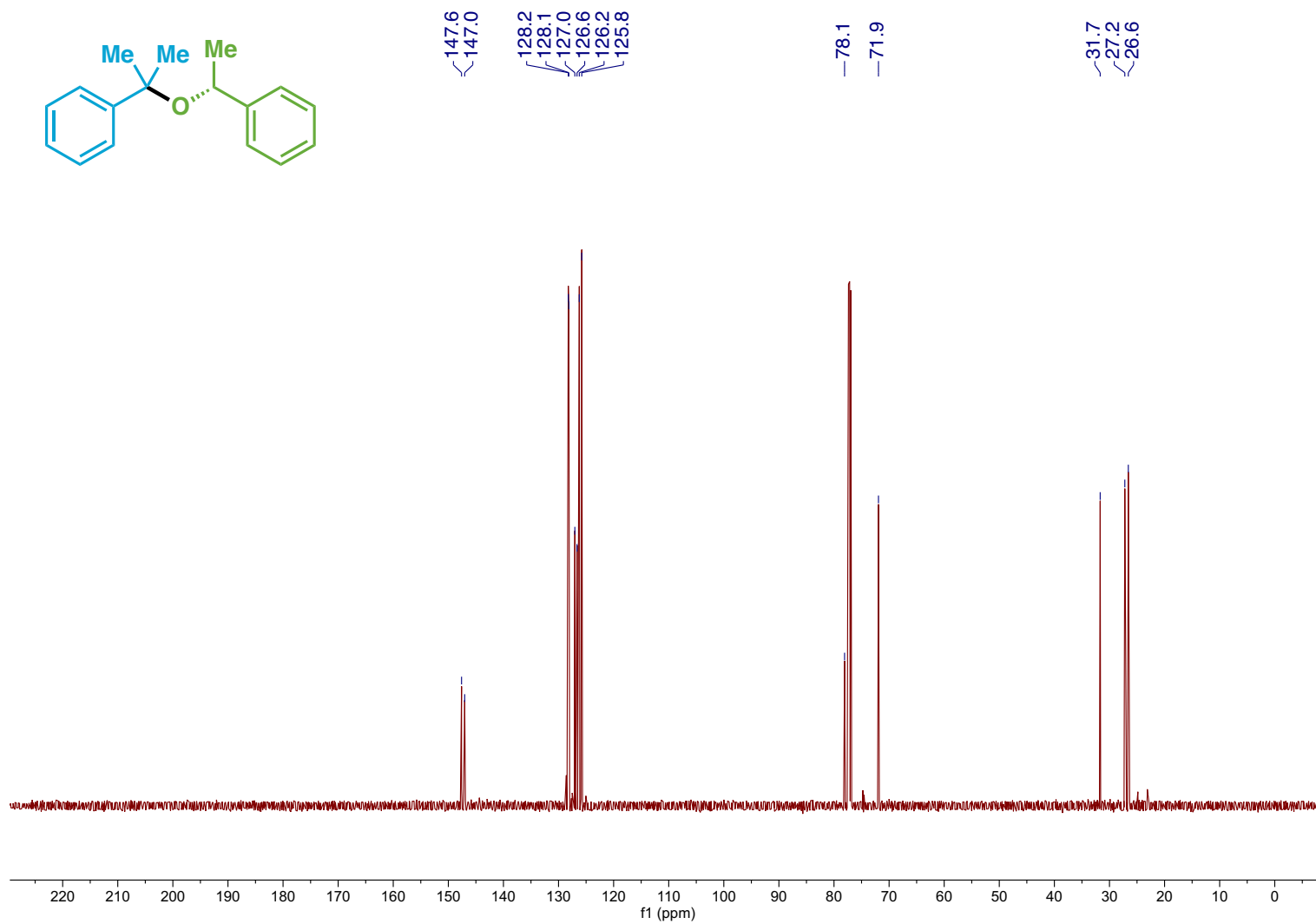


S150

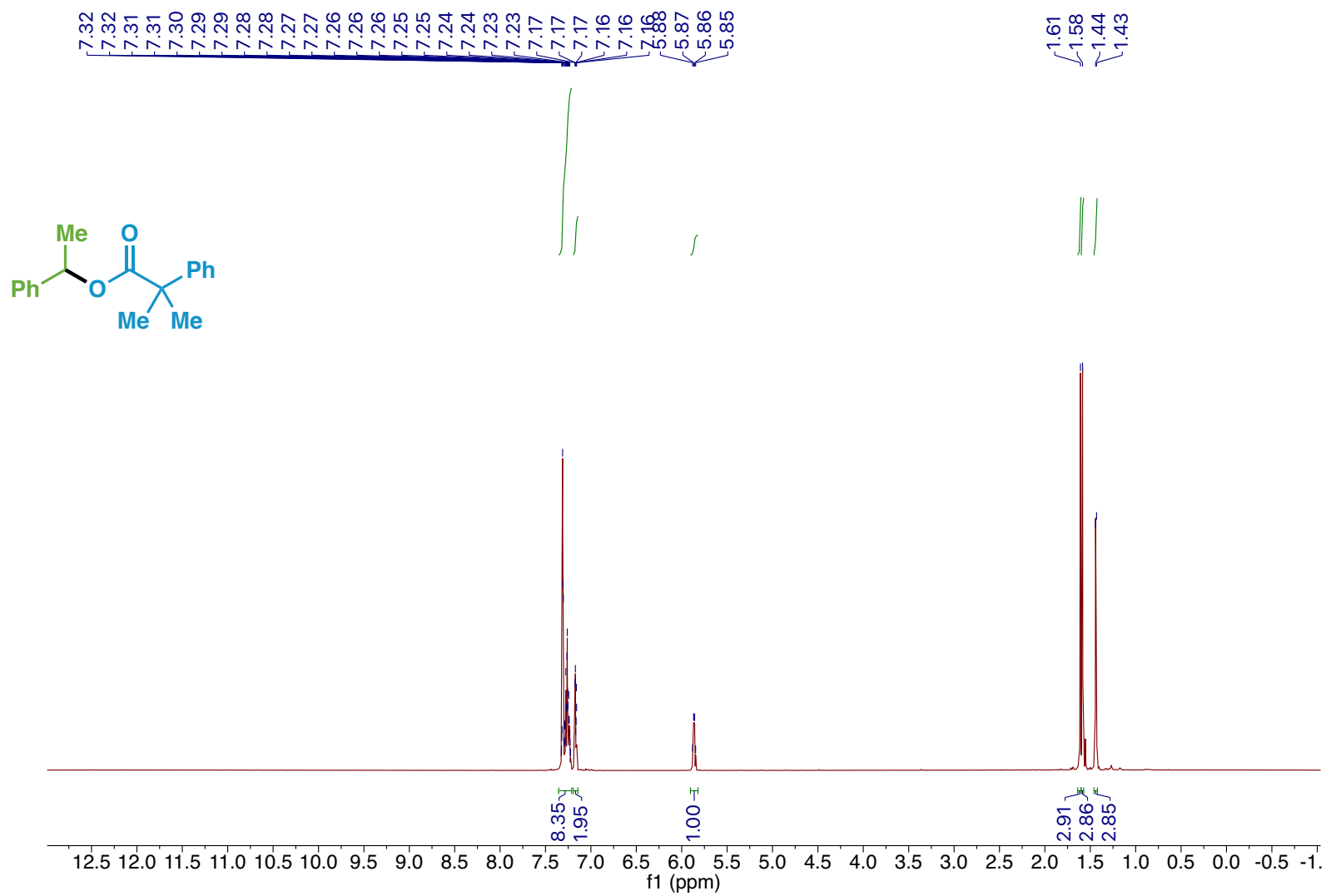
Compound 5 ¹H NMR



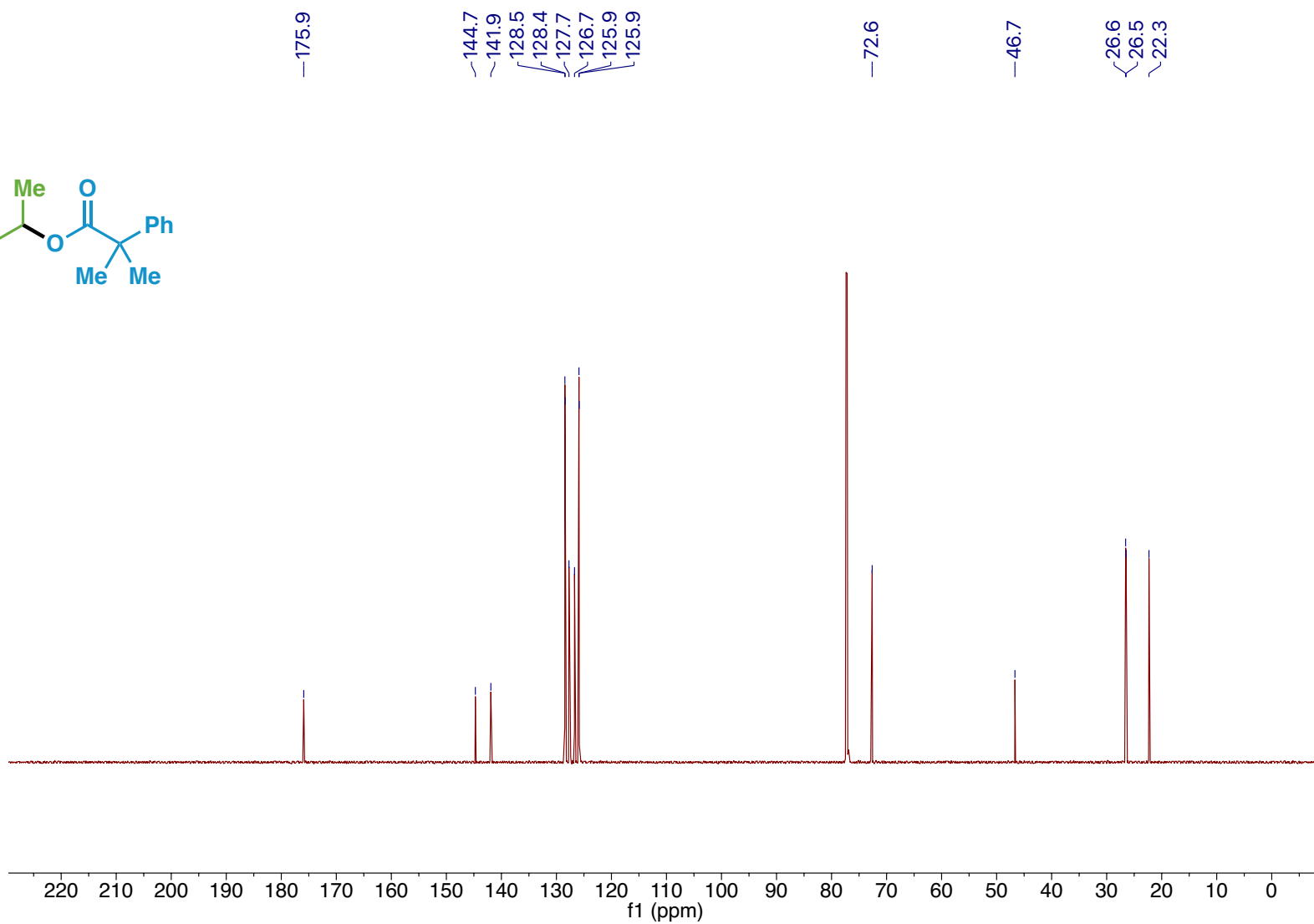
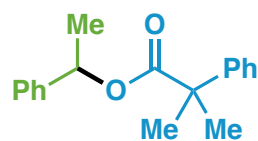
Compound 5 ¹³C NMR



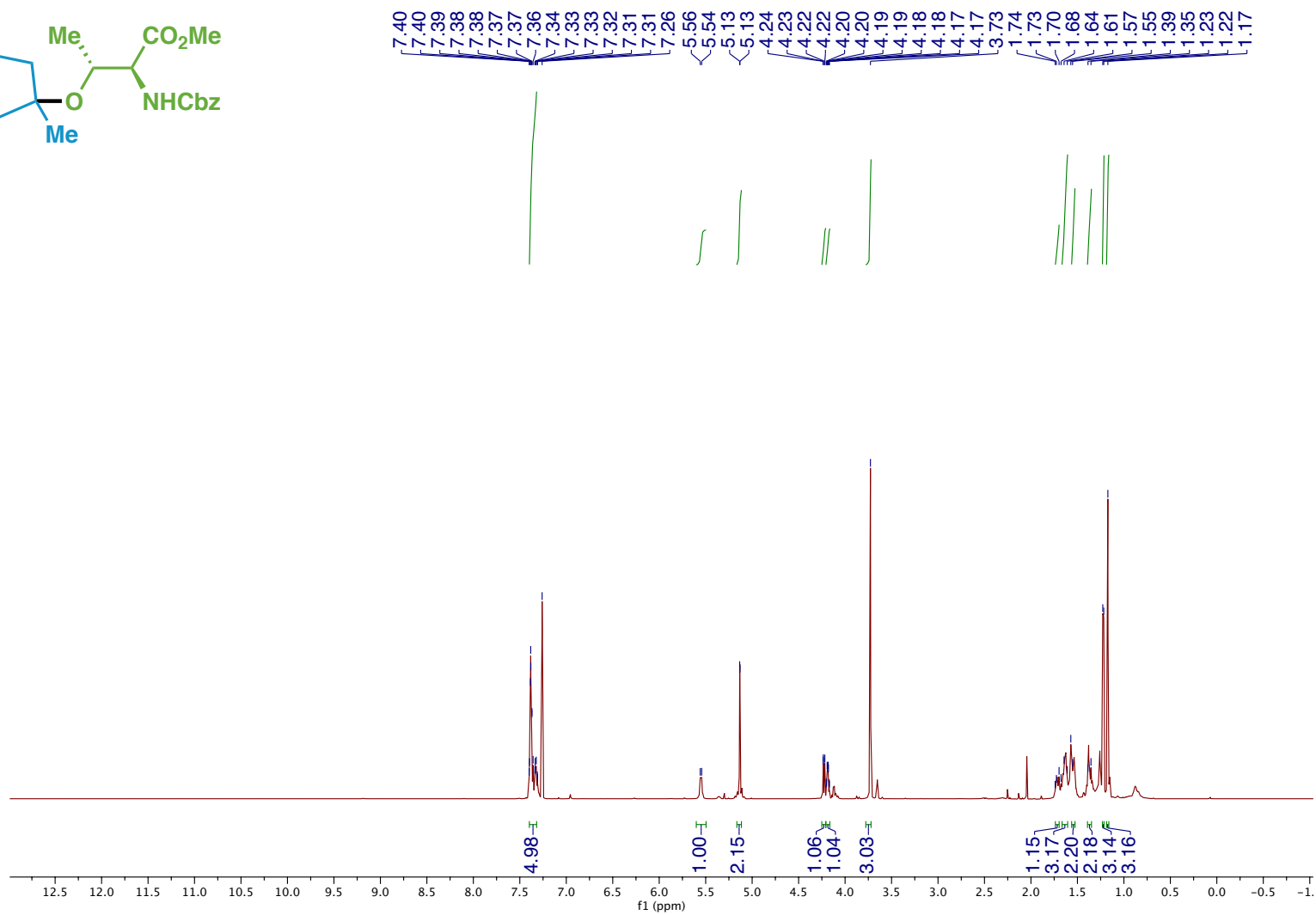
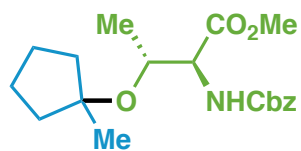
Compound 10 ¹H NMR



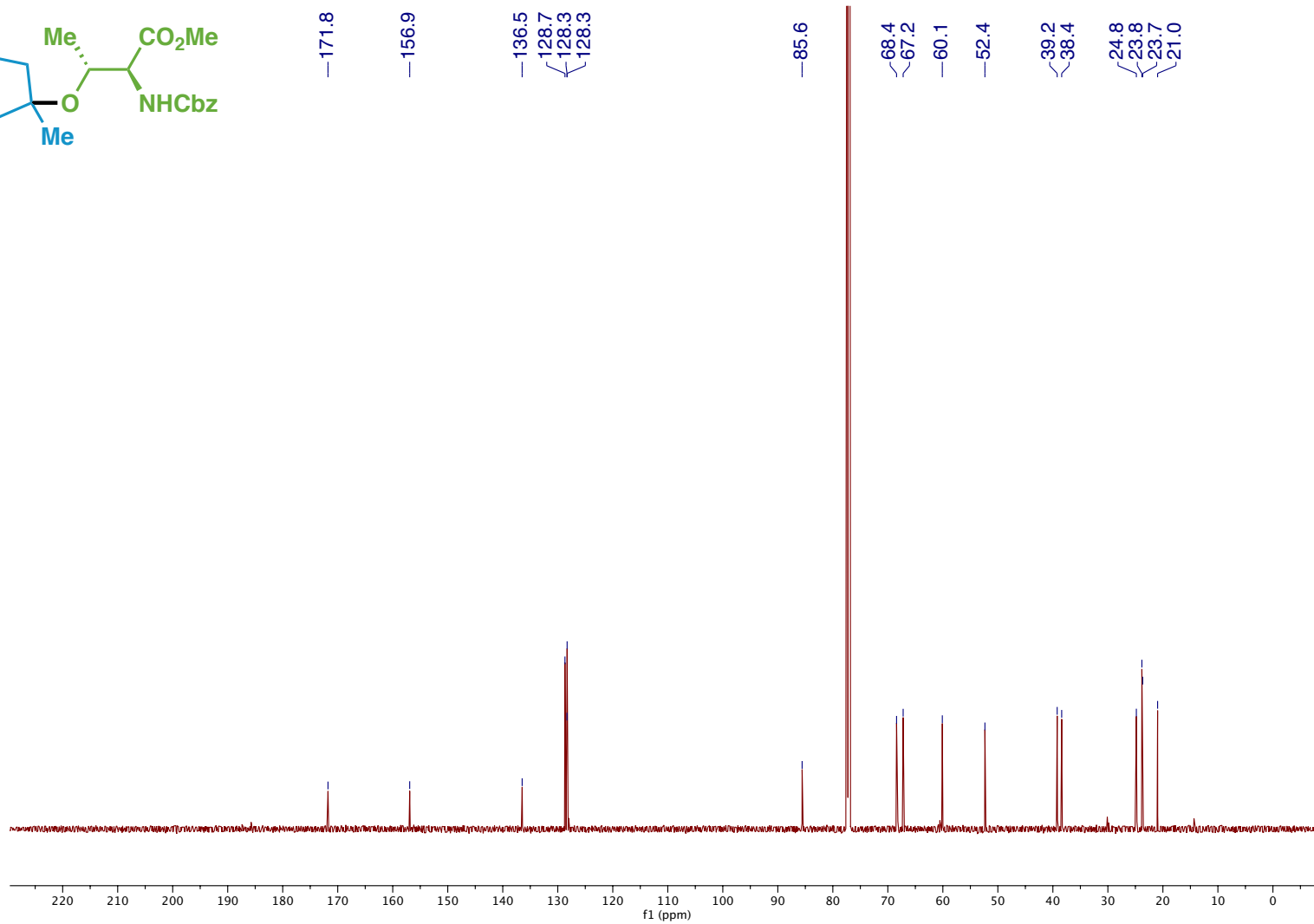
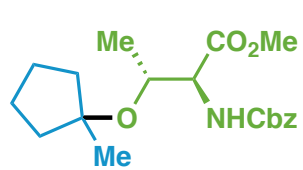
Compound 10 ^{13}C NMR



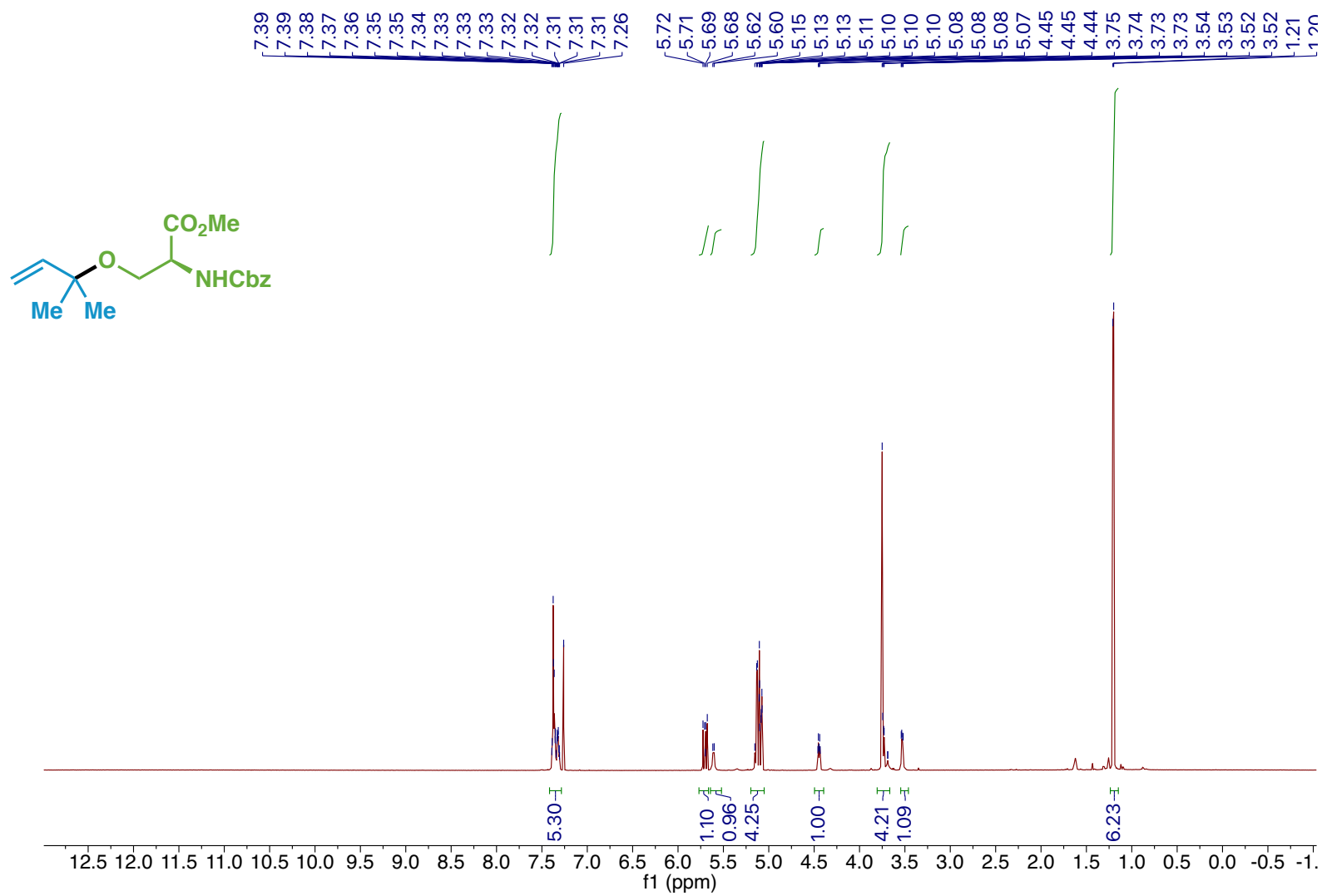
Compound 11 ¹H NMR



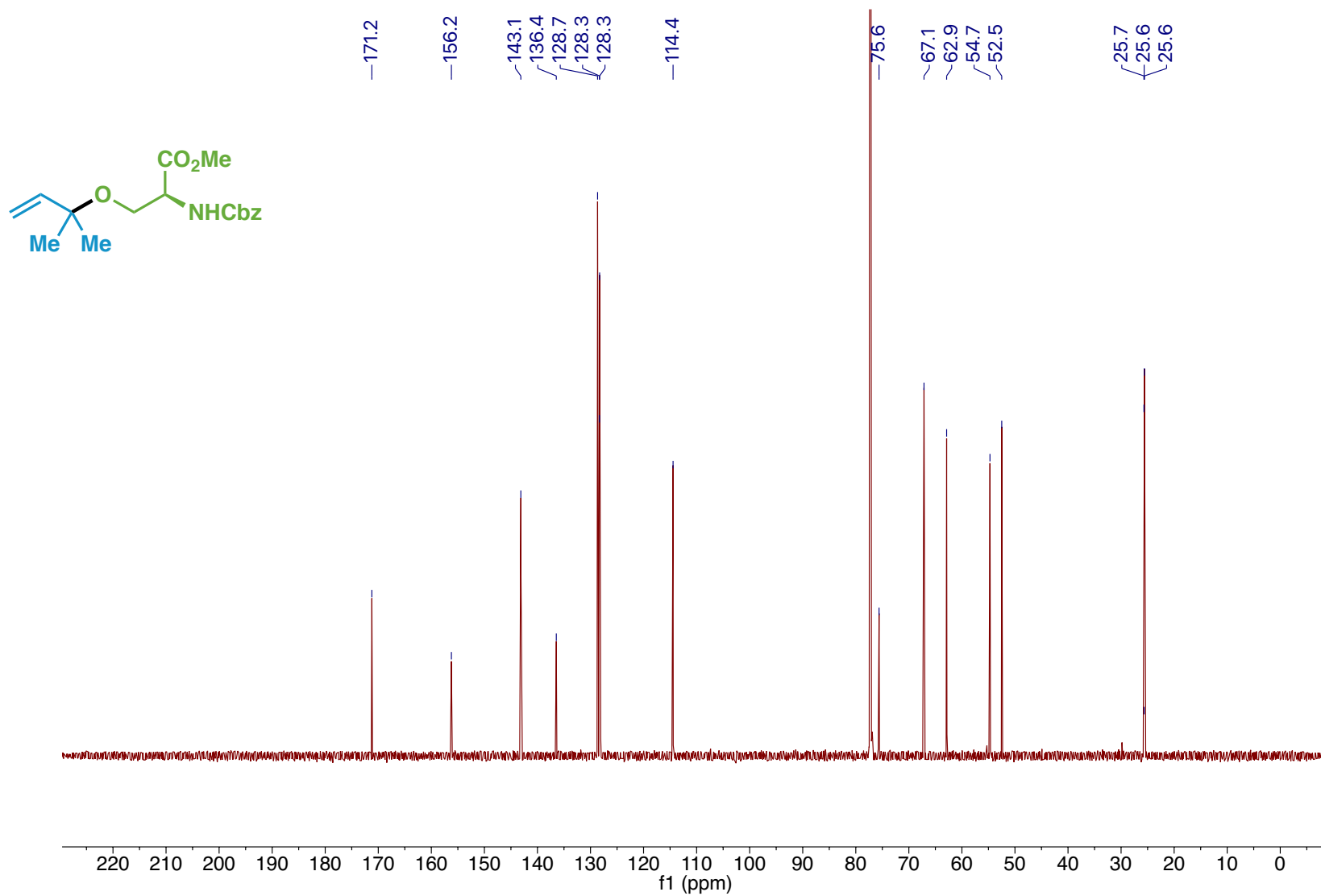
Compound 11 ¹³C NMR



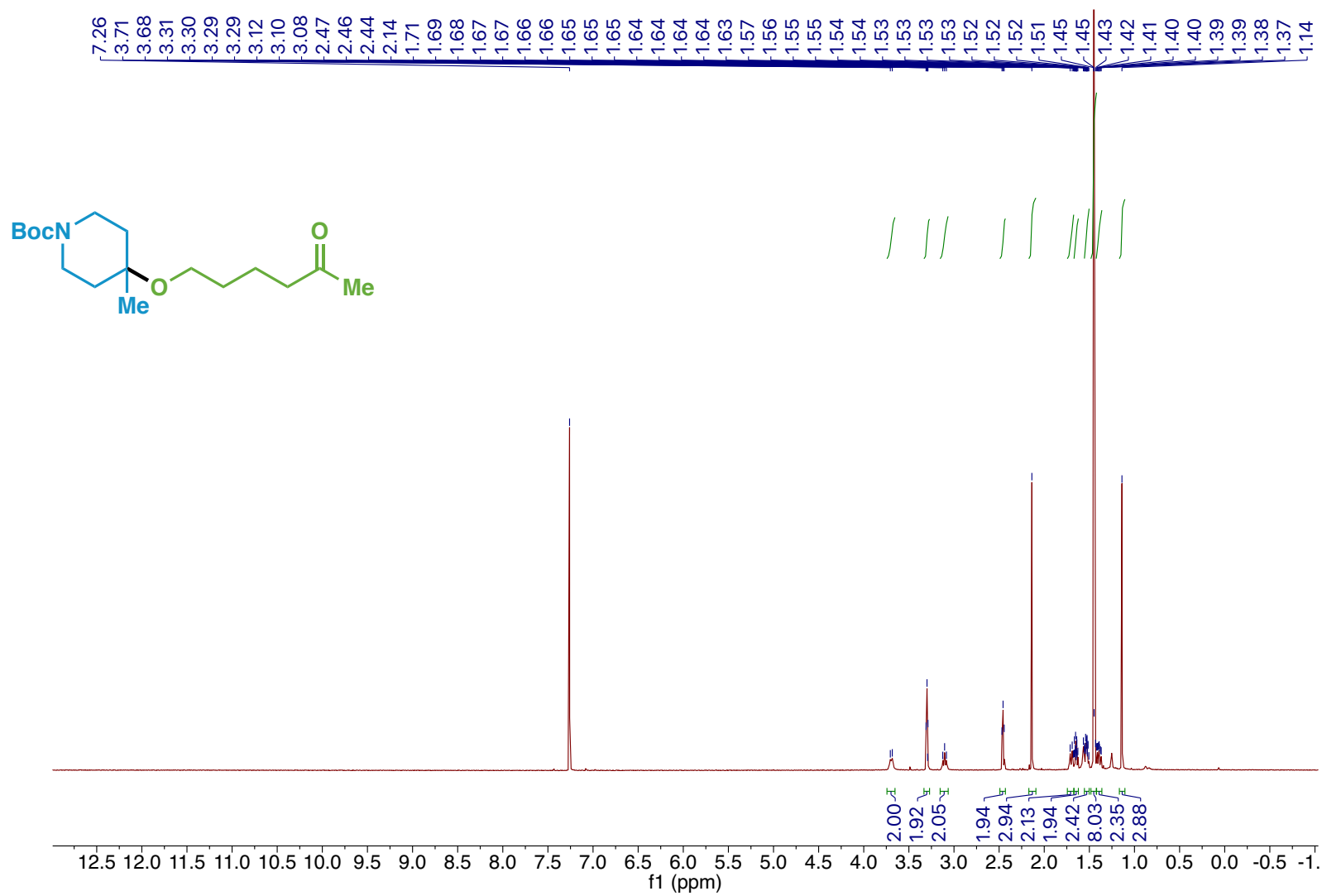
Compound 12 ¹H NMR



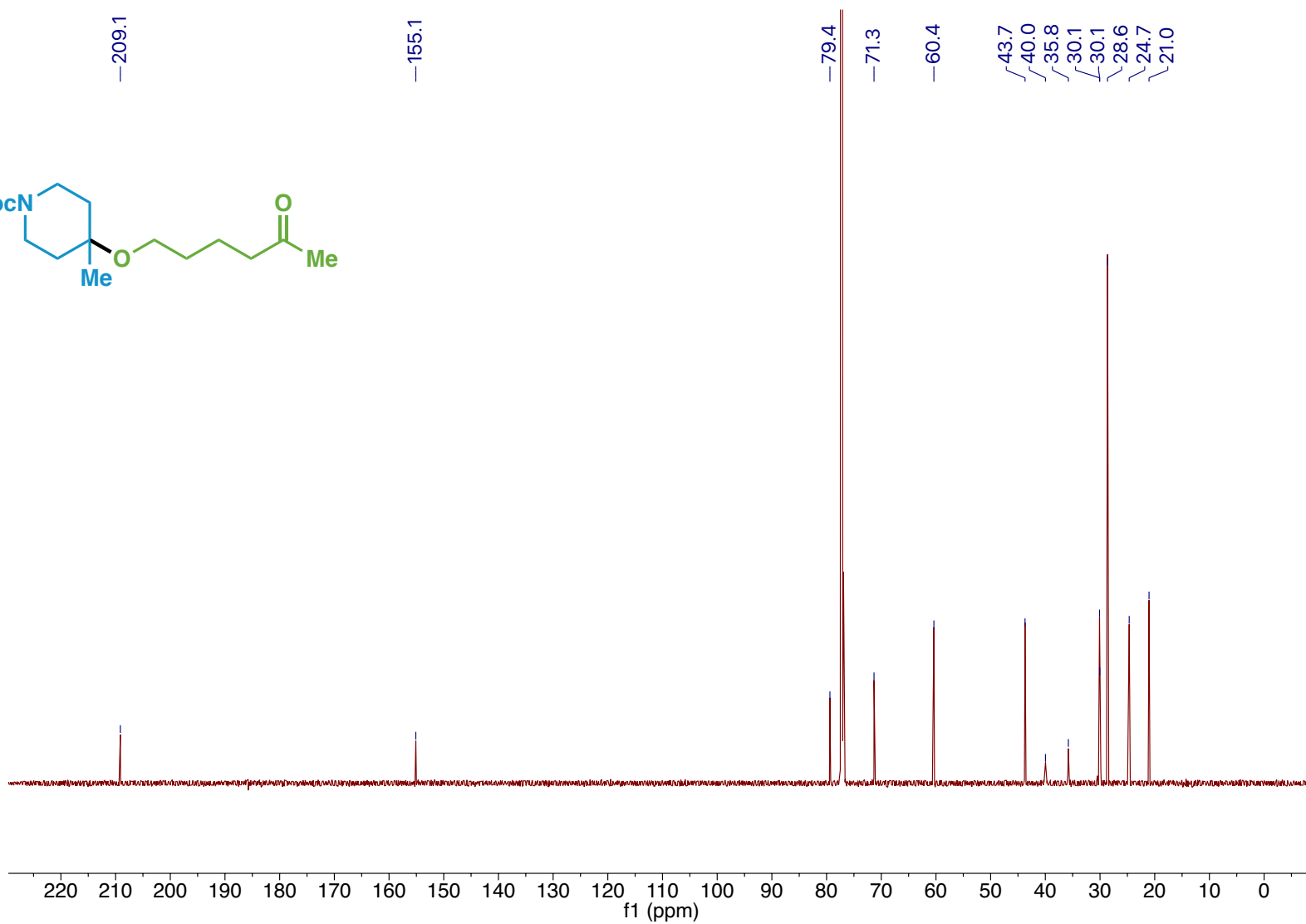
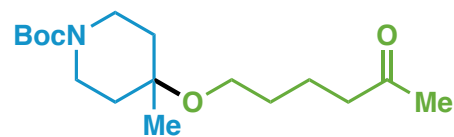
Compound 12 ¹³C NMR



Compound 13 ¹H NMR

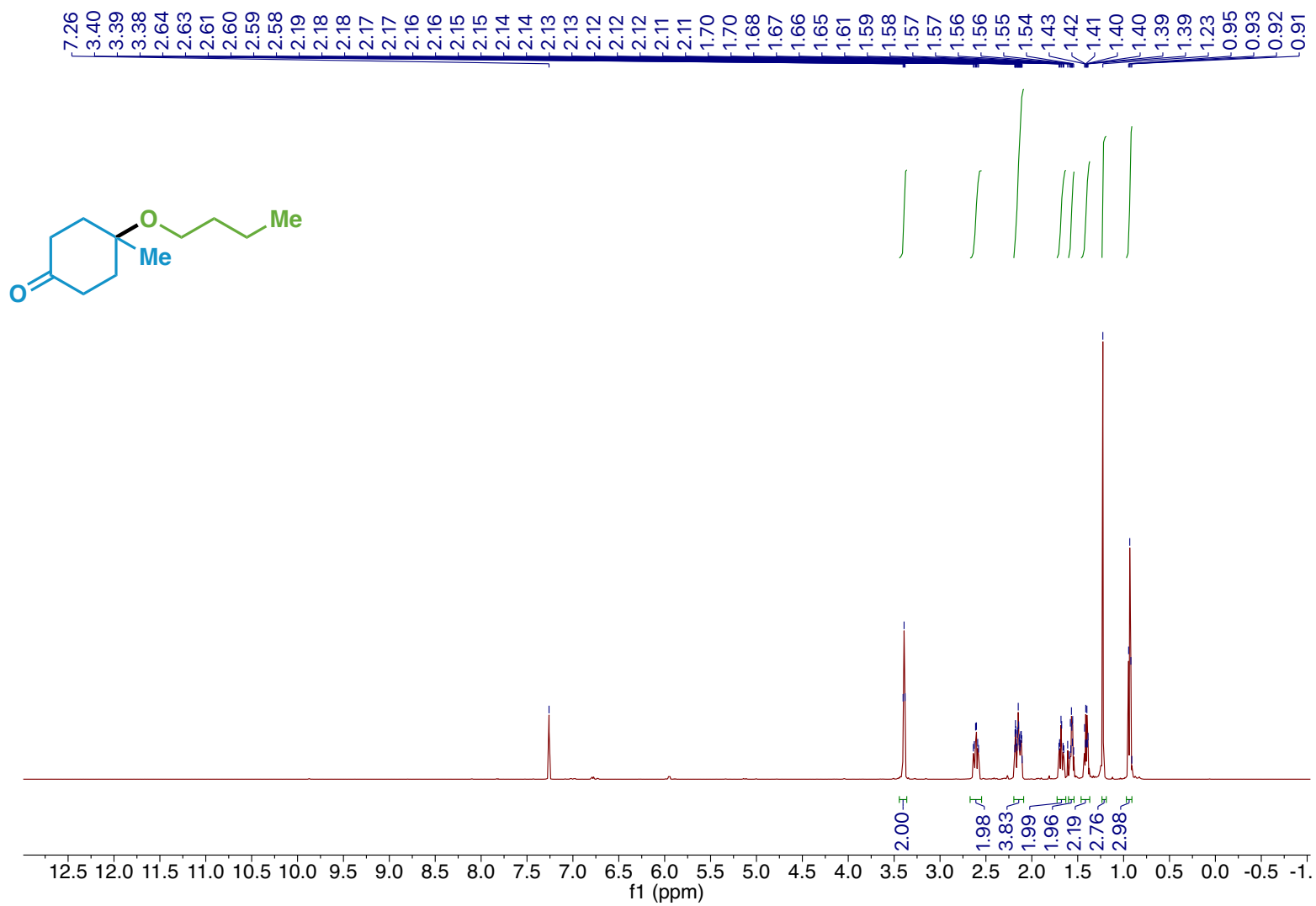


Compound 13 ¹³C NMR

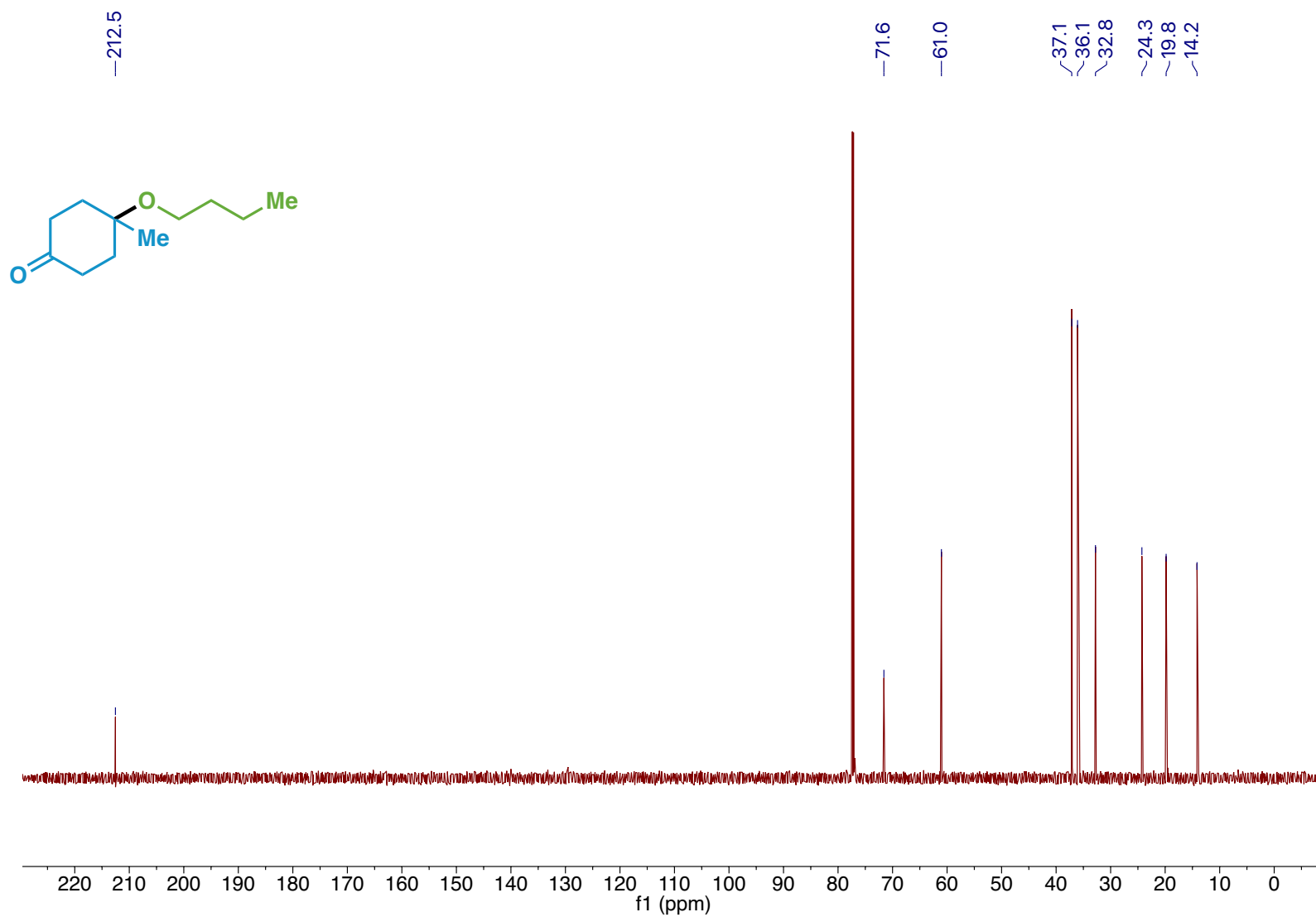


S160

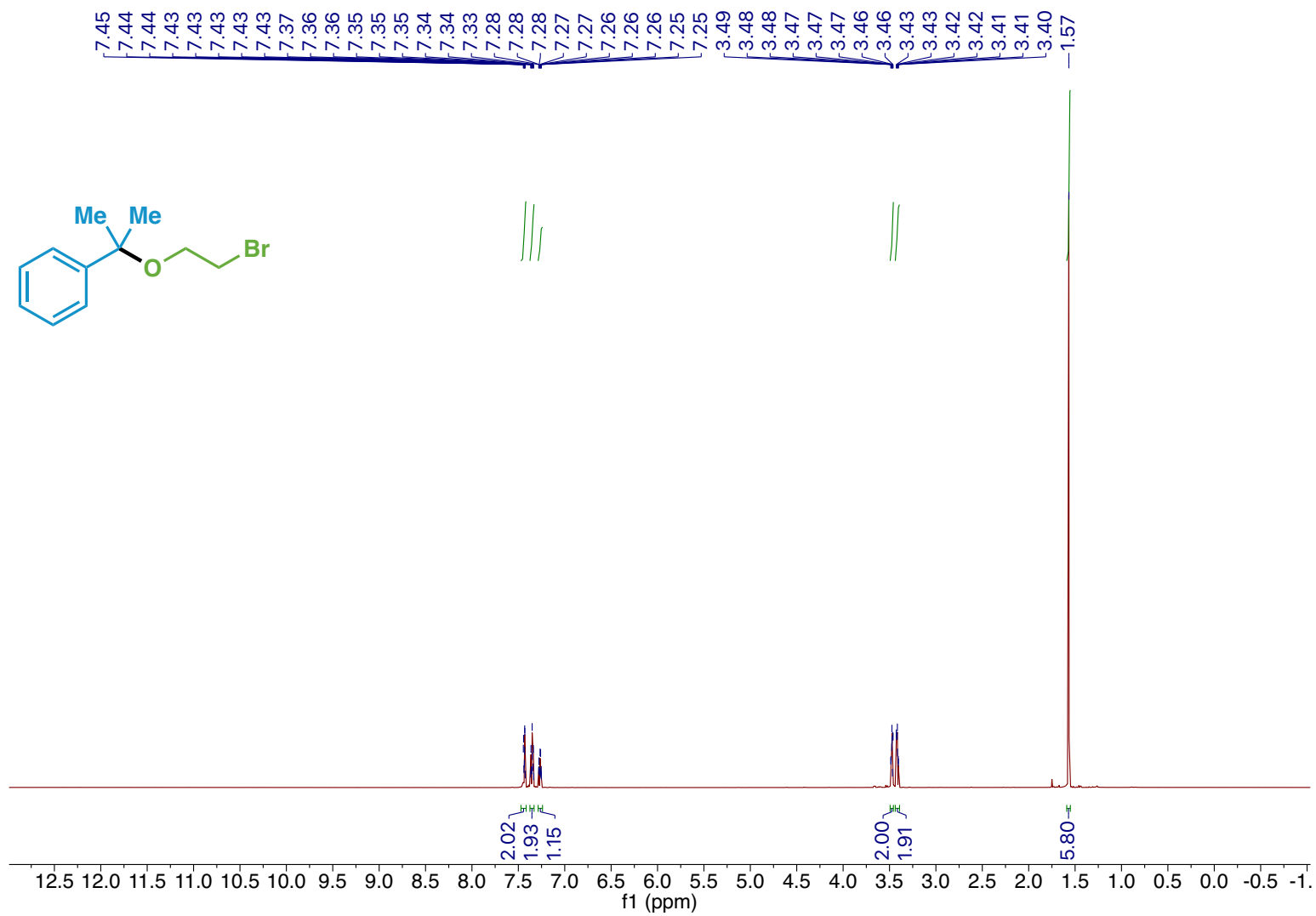
Compound 14 ¹H NMR



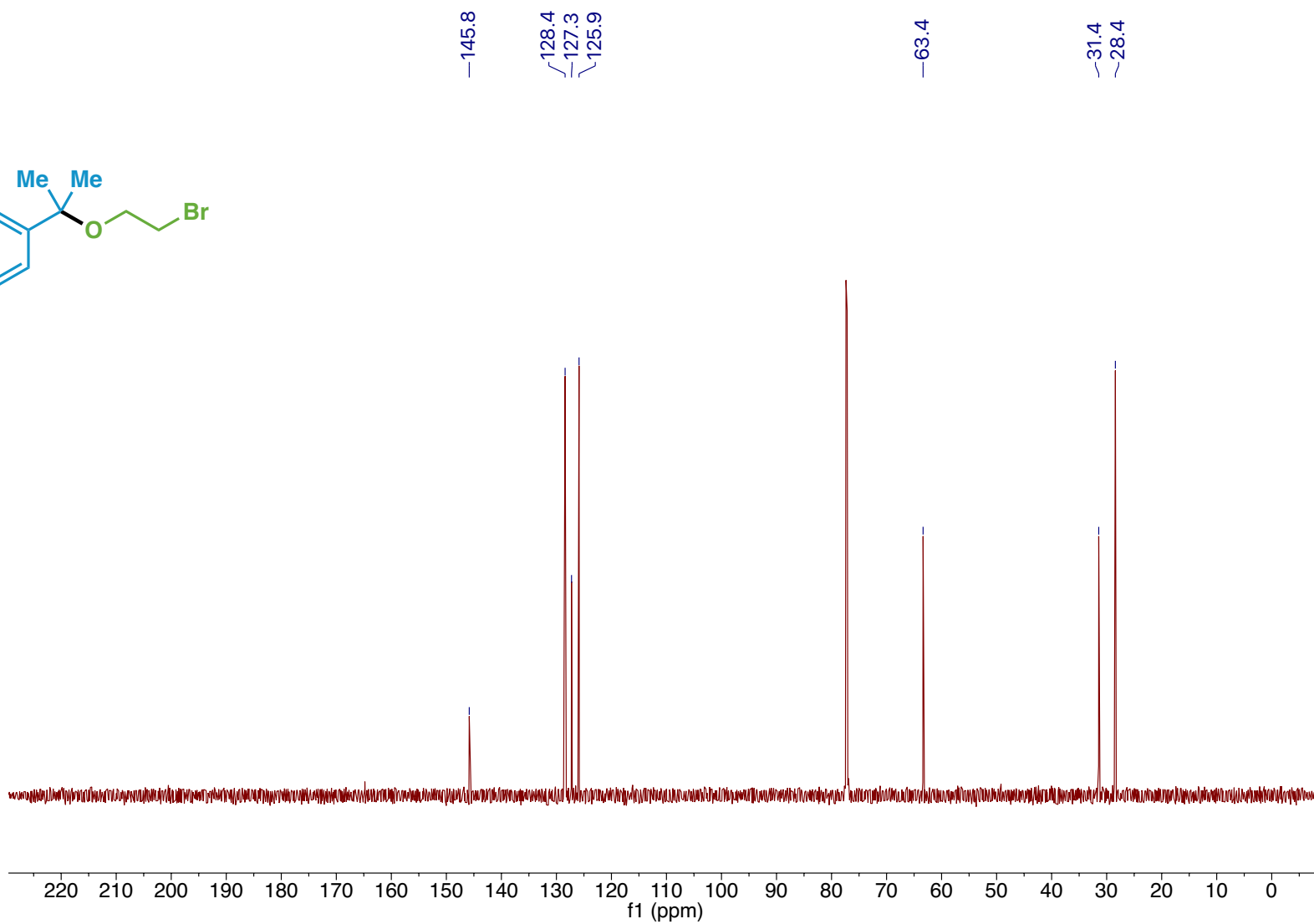
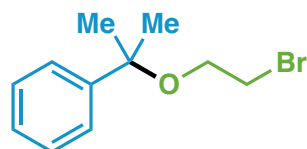
Compound 14 ¹³C NMR



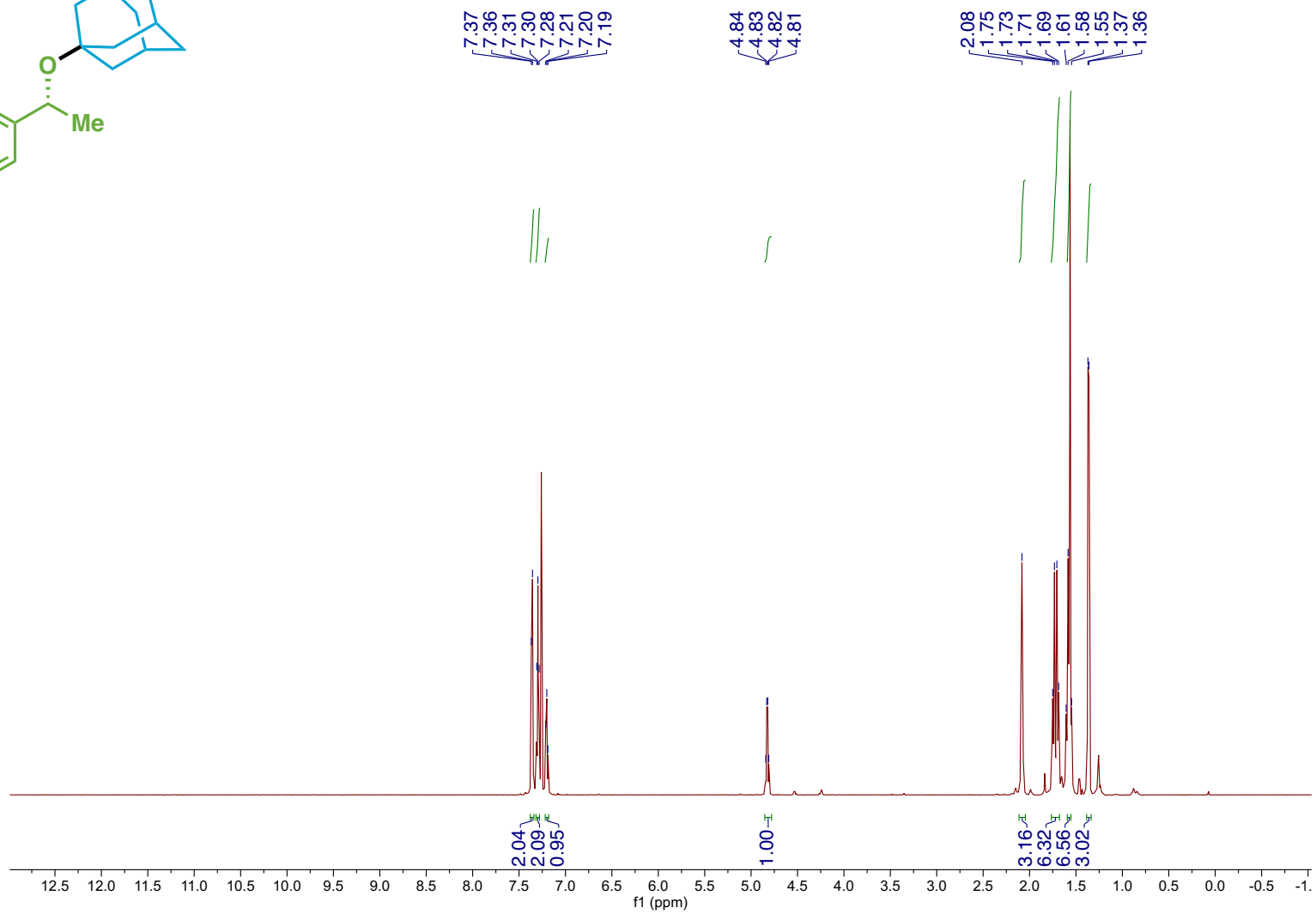
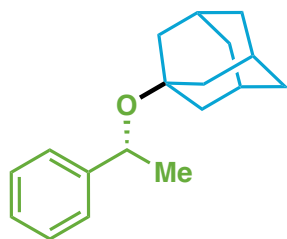
Compound 15 ^1H NMR



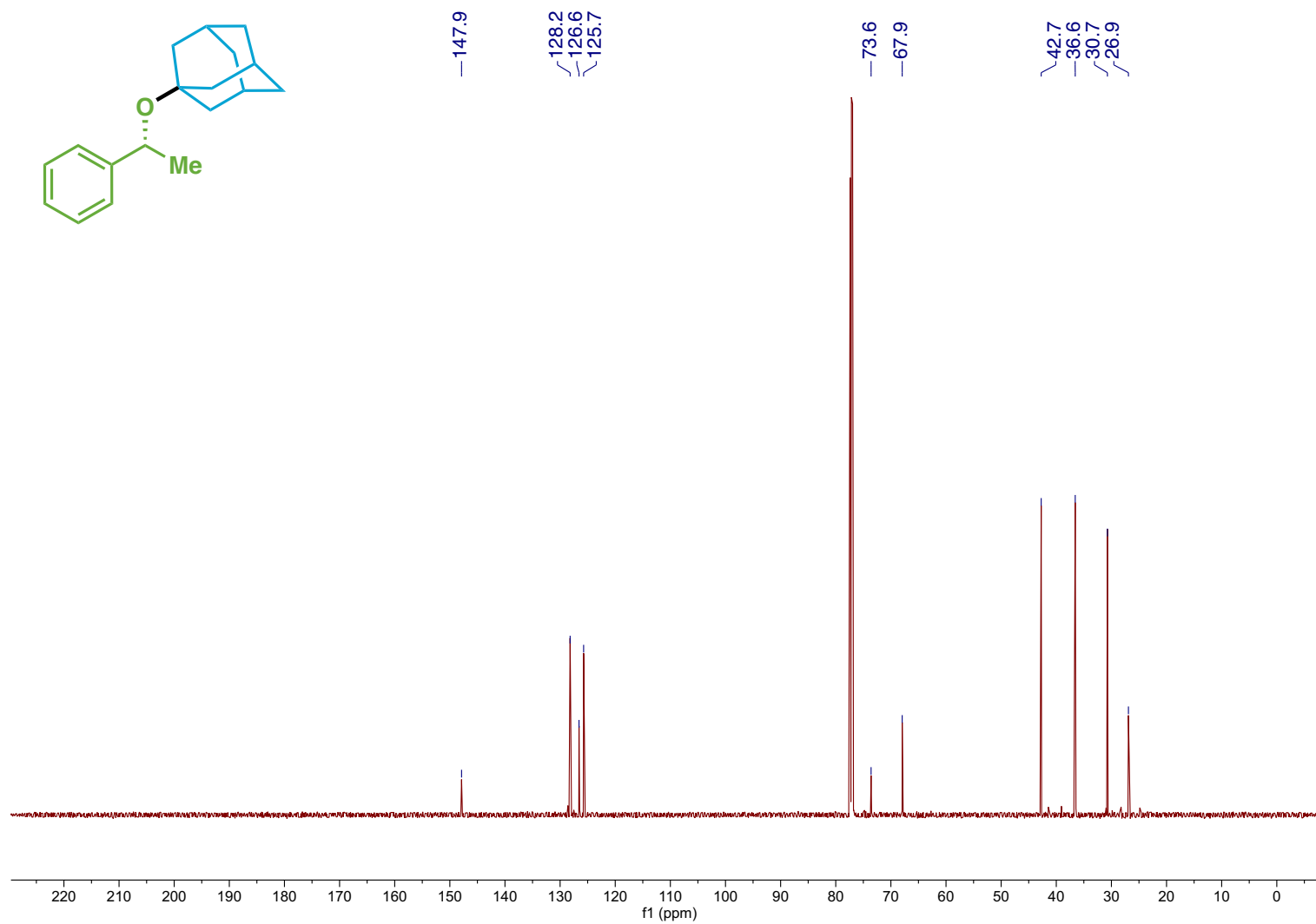
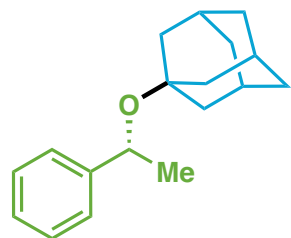
Compound 15 ^{13}C NMR



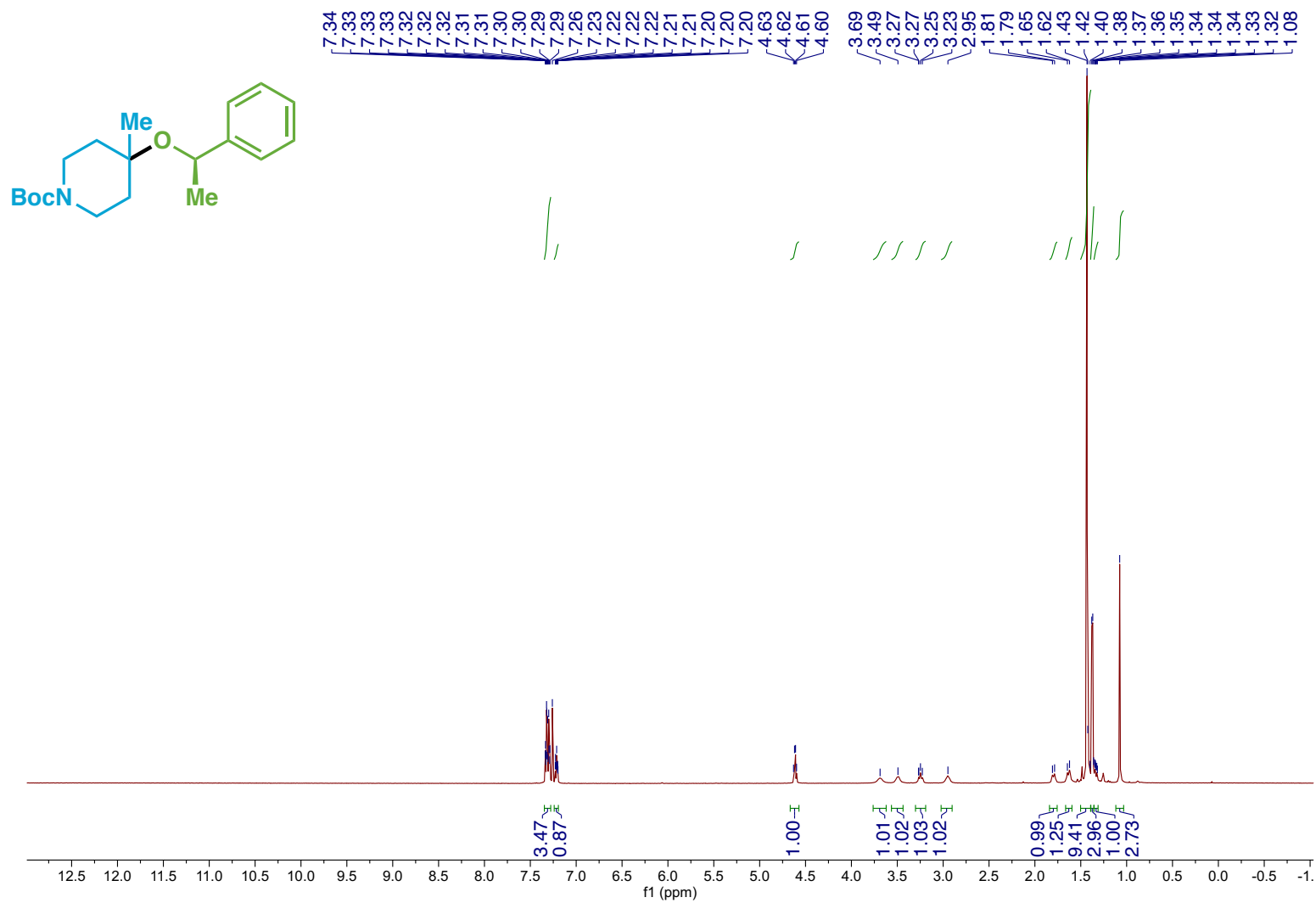
Compound 16 ¹H NMR



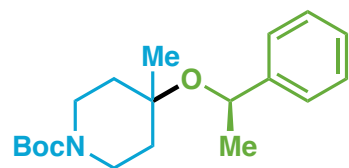
Compound 16 ¹³C NMR



Compound 17 ^1H NMR



Compound 17 ¹³C NMR



—155.0

—147.1

128.4

126.9

125.8

~79.3

~73.3

~69.8

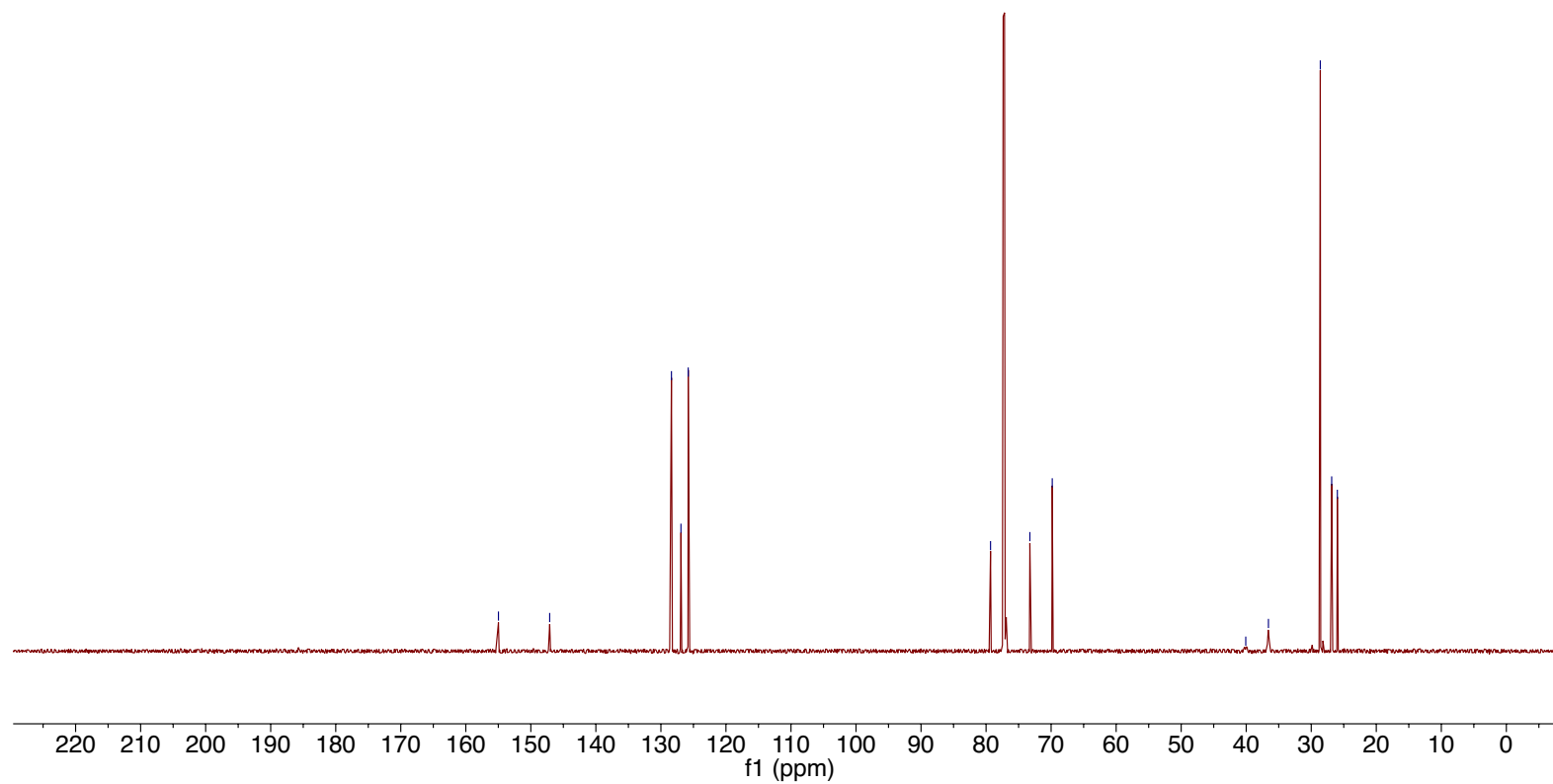
~40.1

~36.6

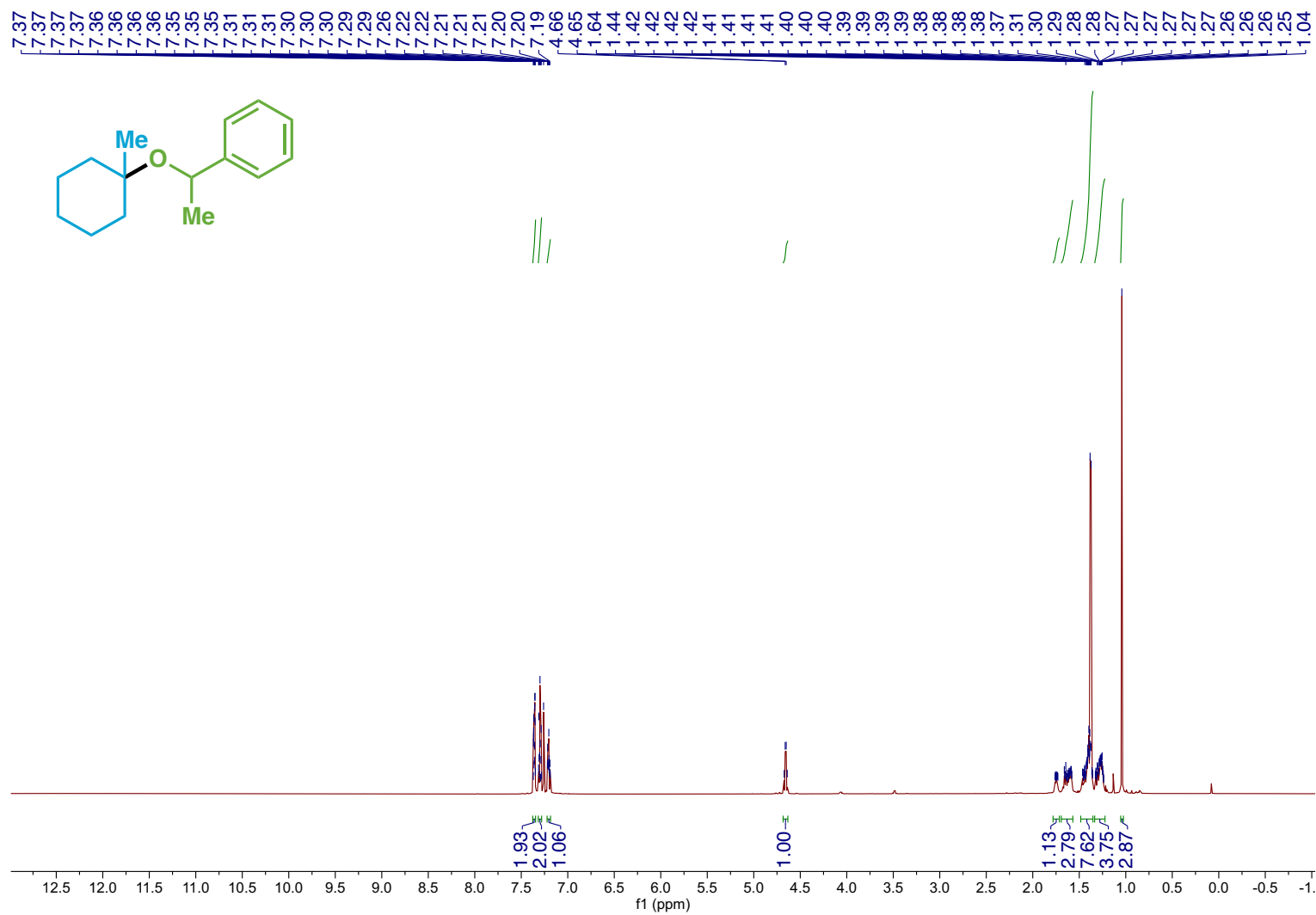
28.6

26.9

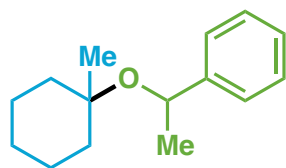
26.0



Compound 18 ¹H NMR



Compound 18 ¹³C NMR



—147.9

128.2

126.6

125.9

—75.3

—69.1

37.7

37.3

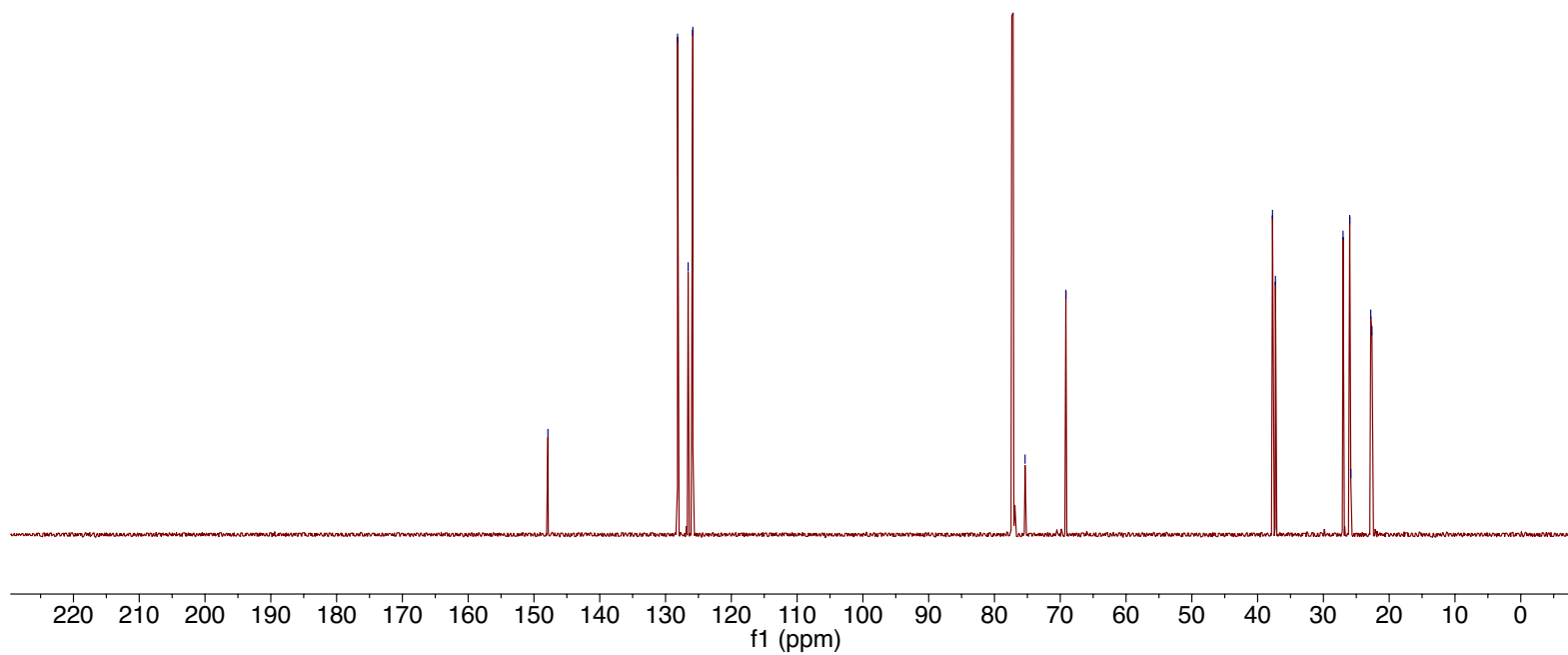
27.0

26.0

25.8

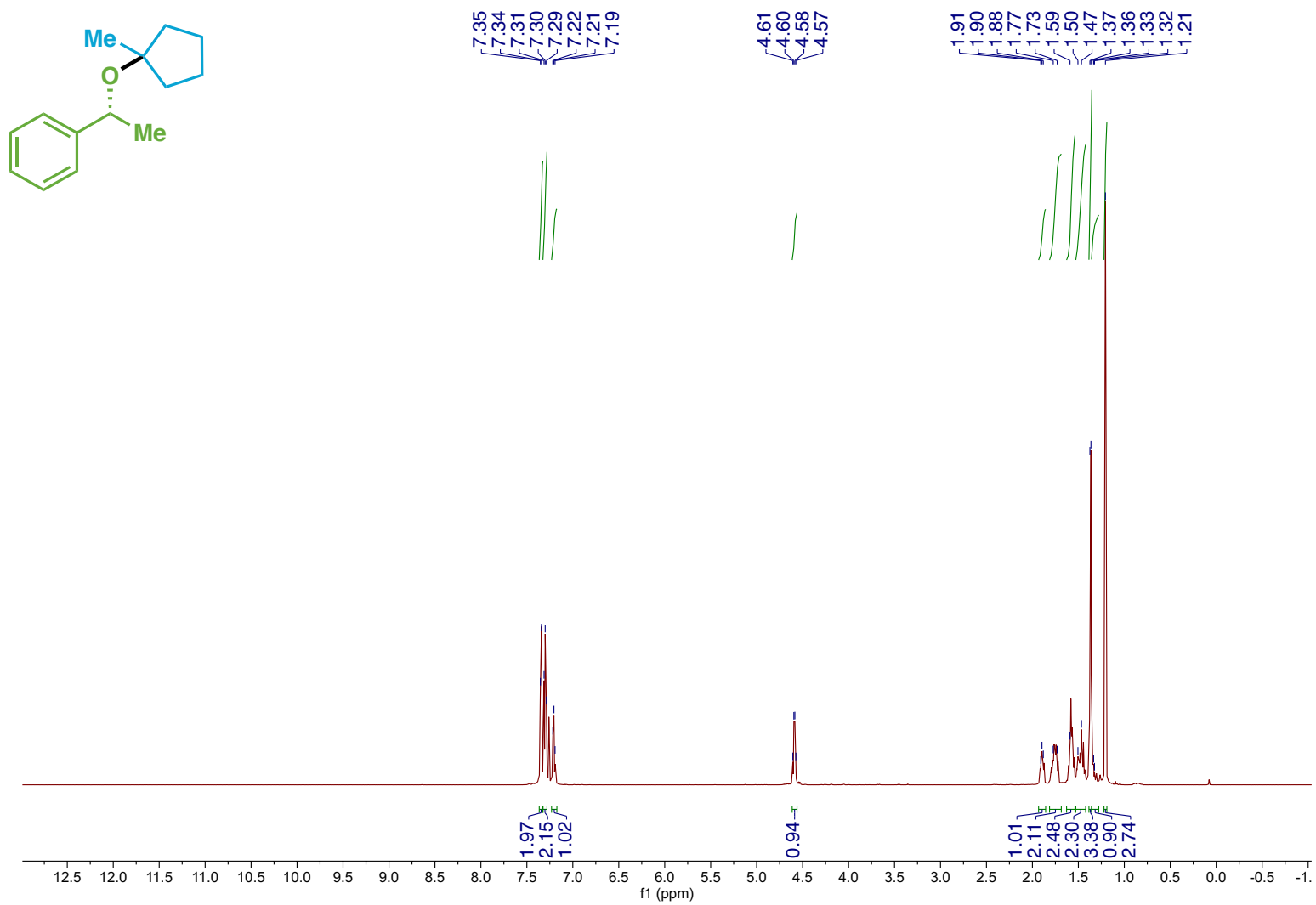
22.8

22.6

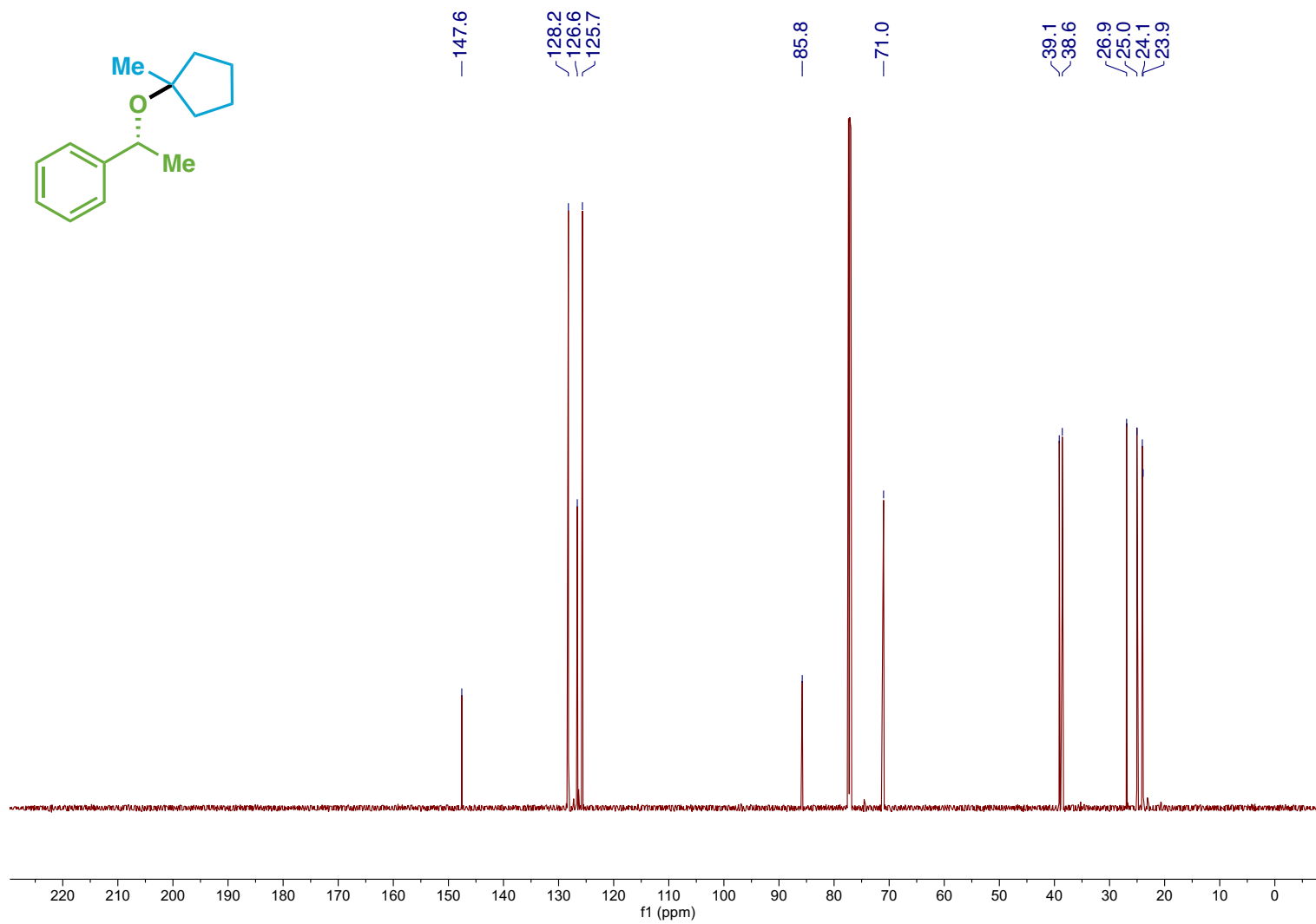


S170

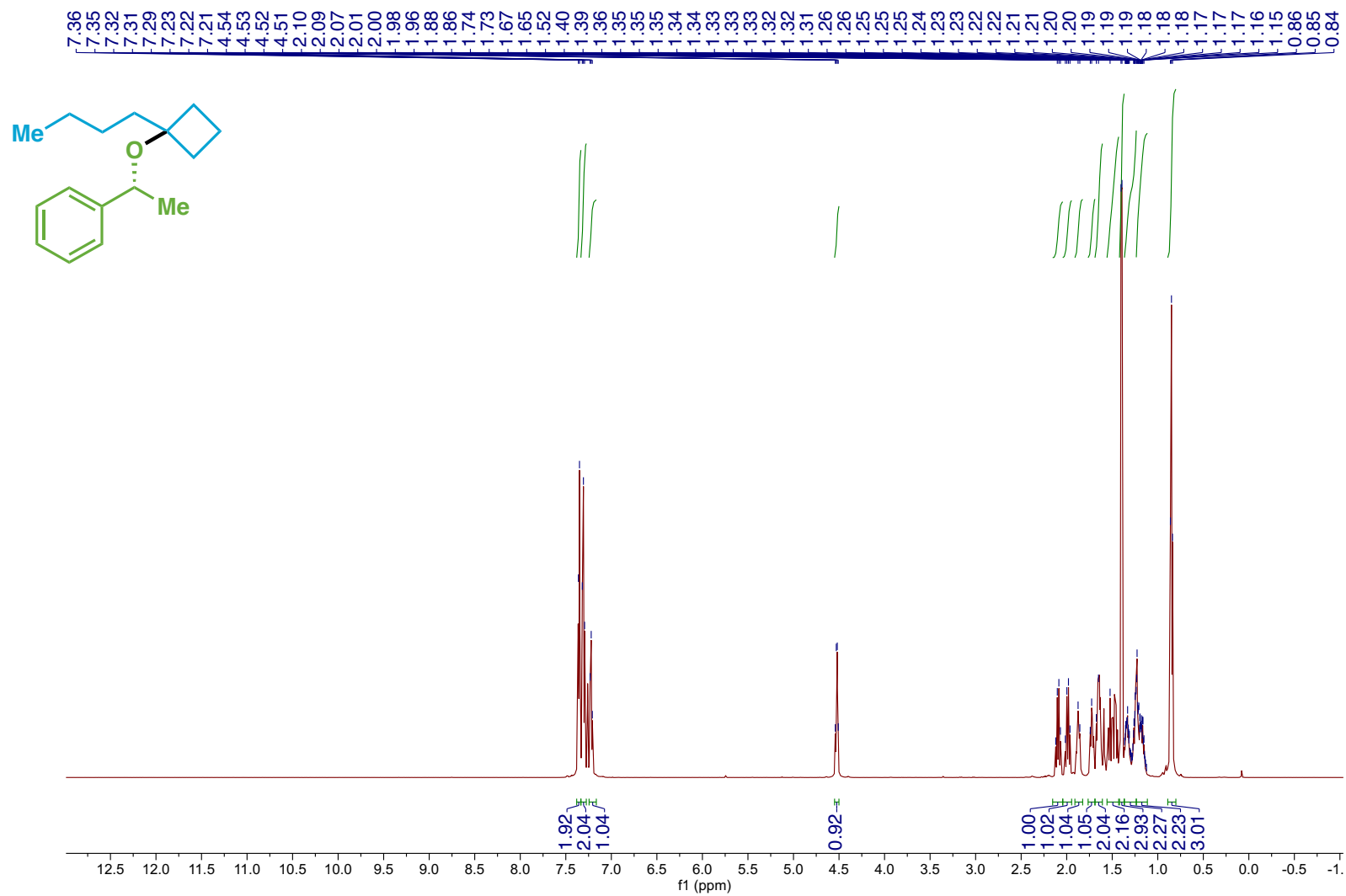
Compound 19 ¹H NMR



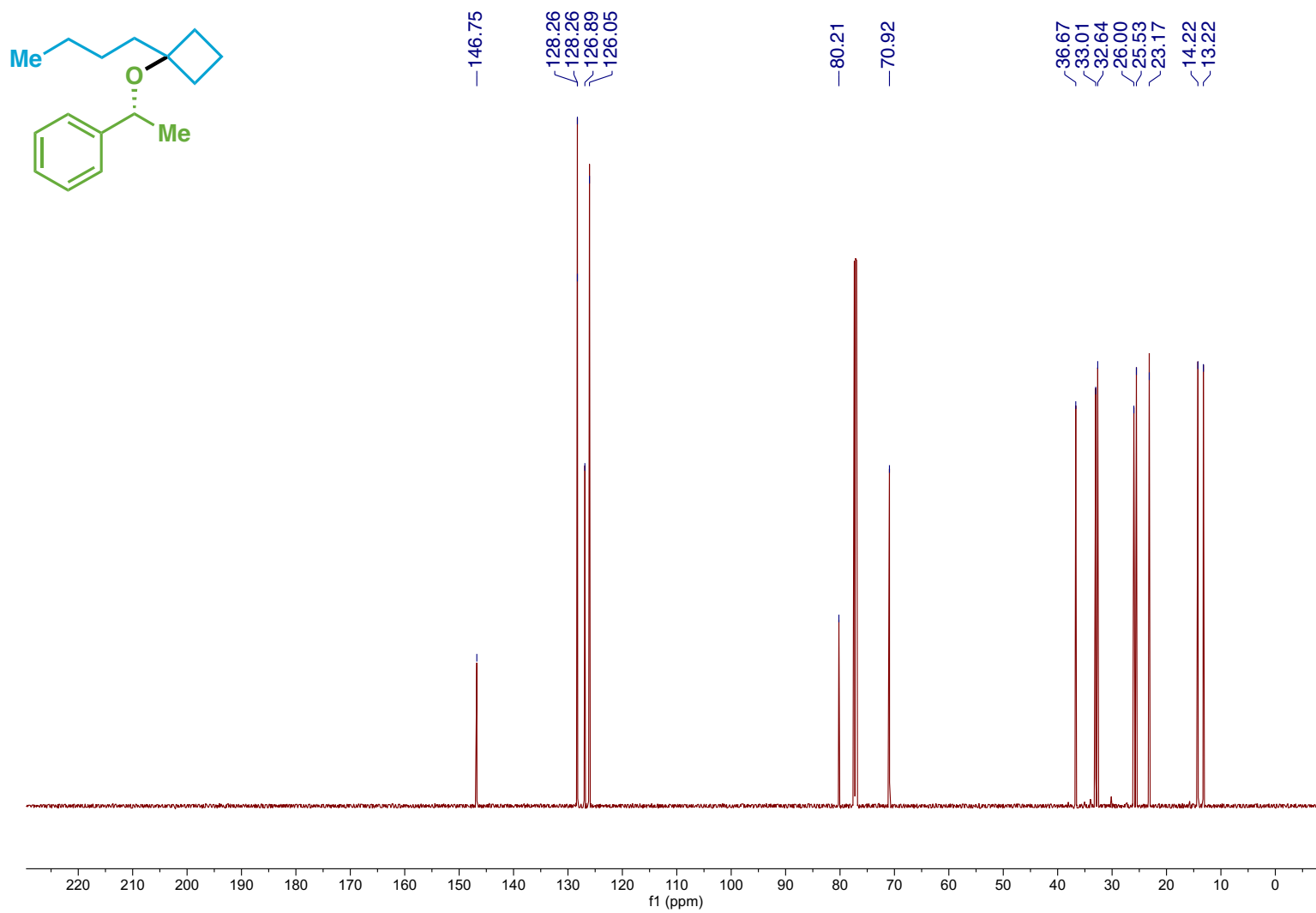
Compound 19 ¹³C NMR



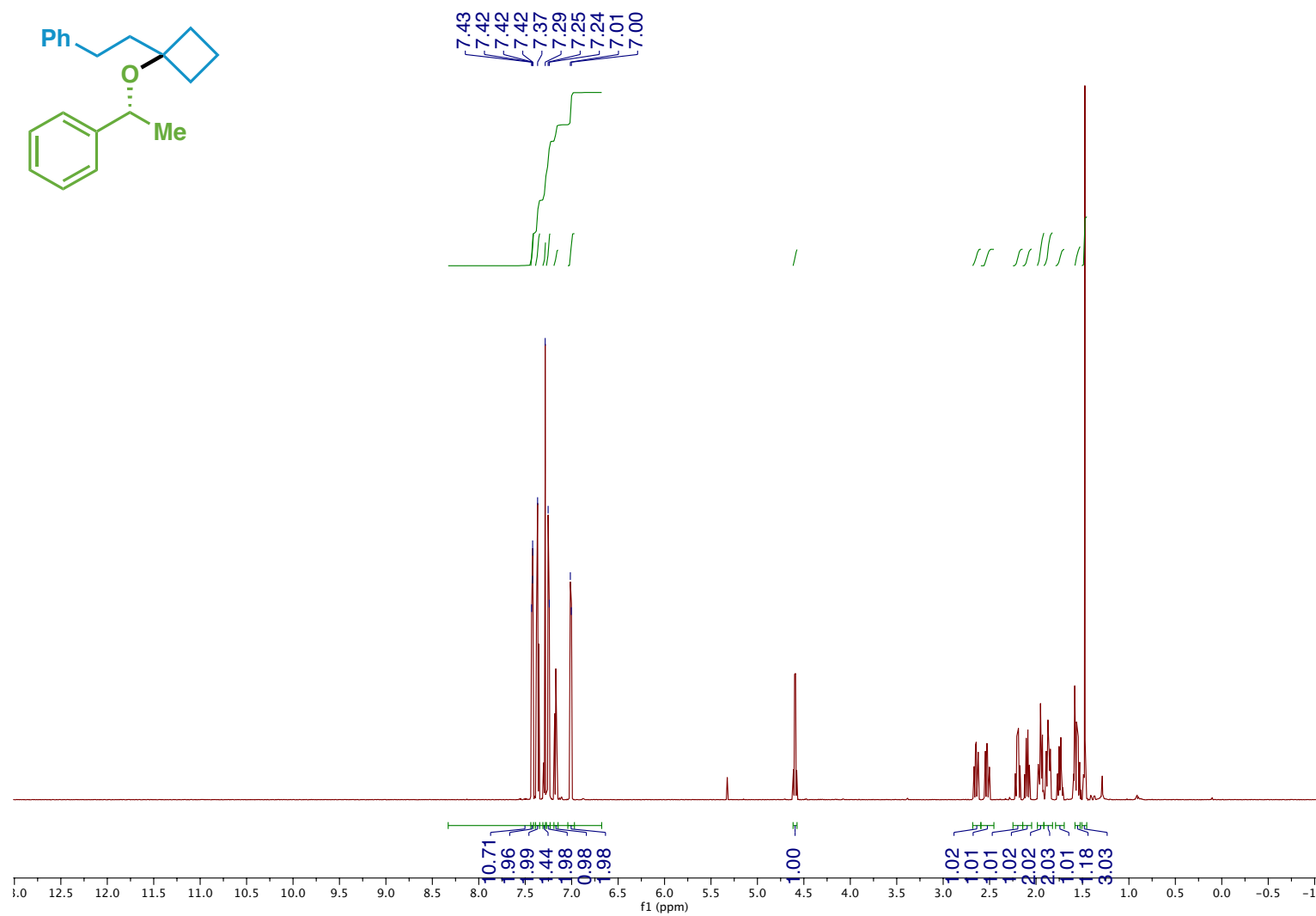
Compound 20 ¹H NMR



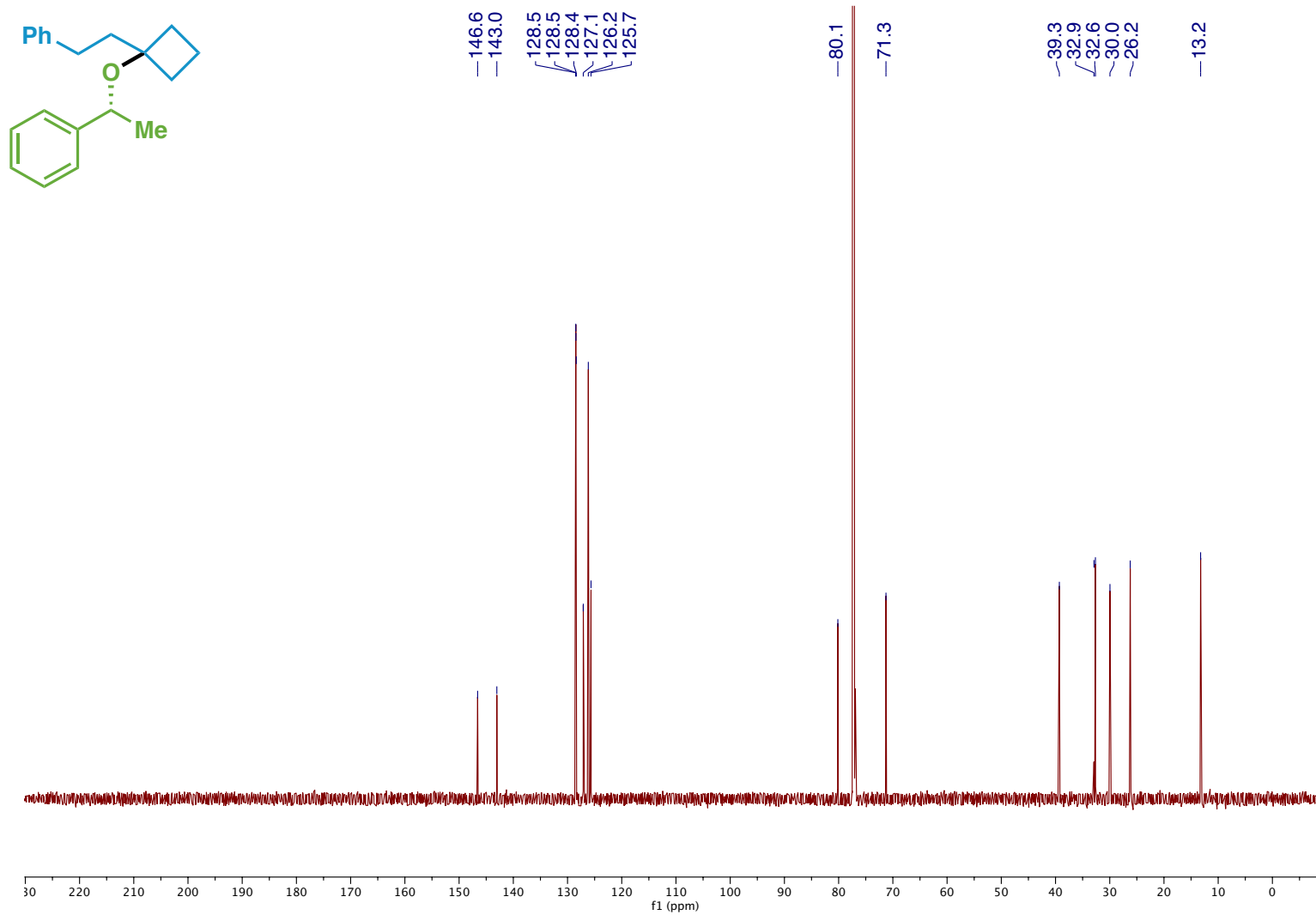
Compound 20 ¹³C NMR



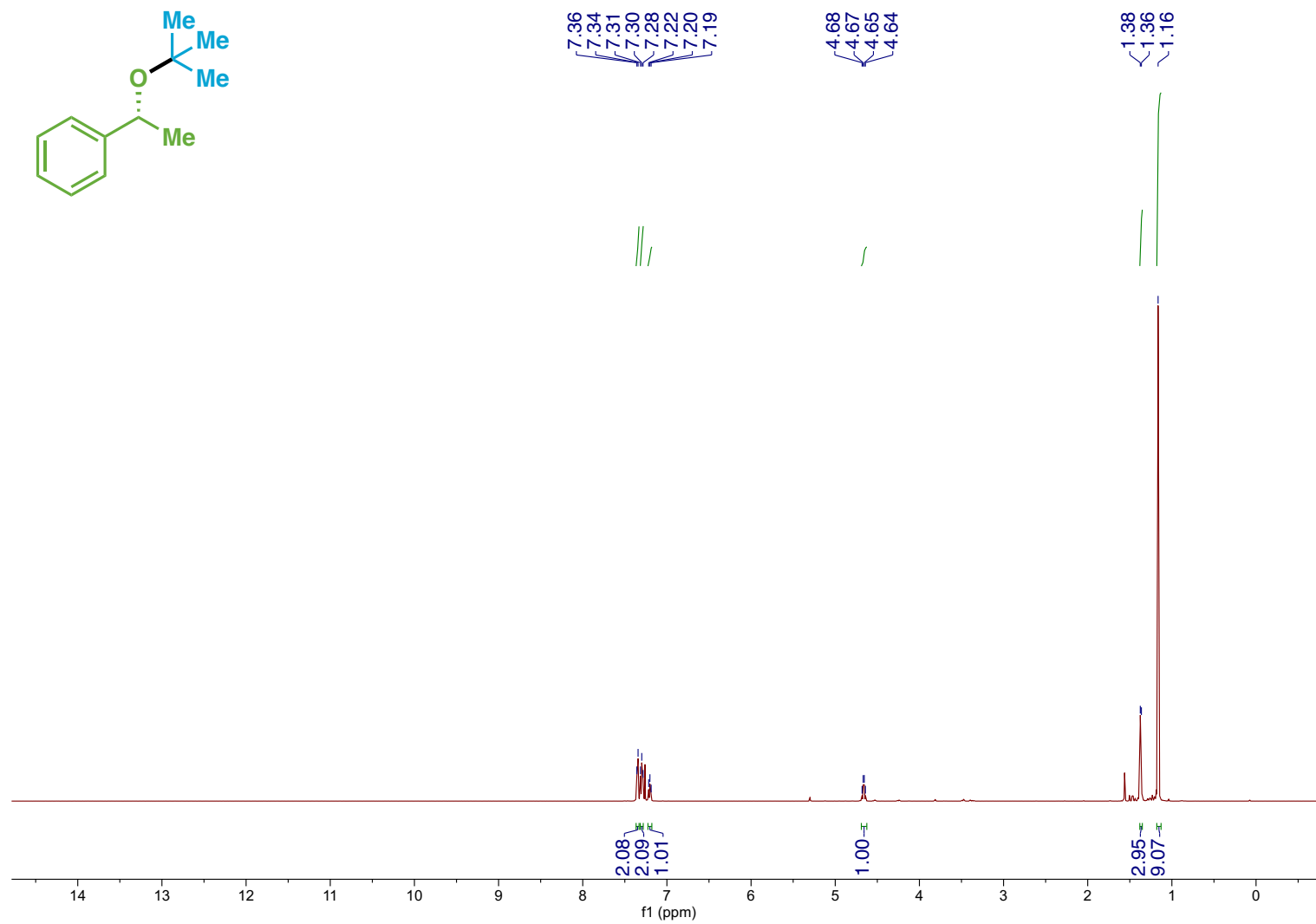
Compound 21 ¹H NMR



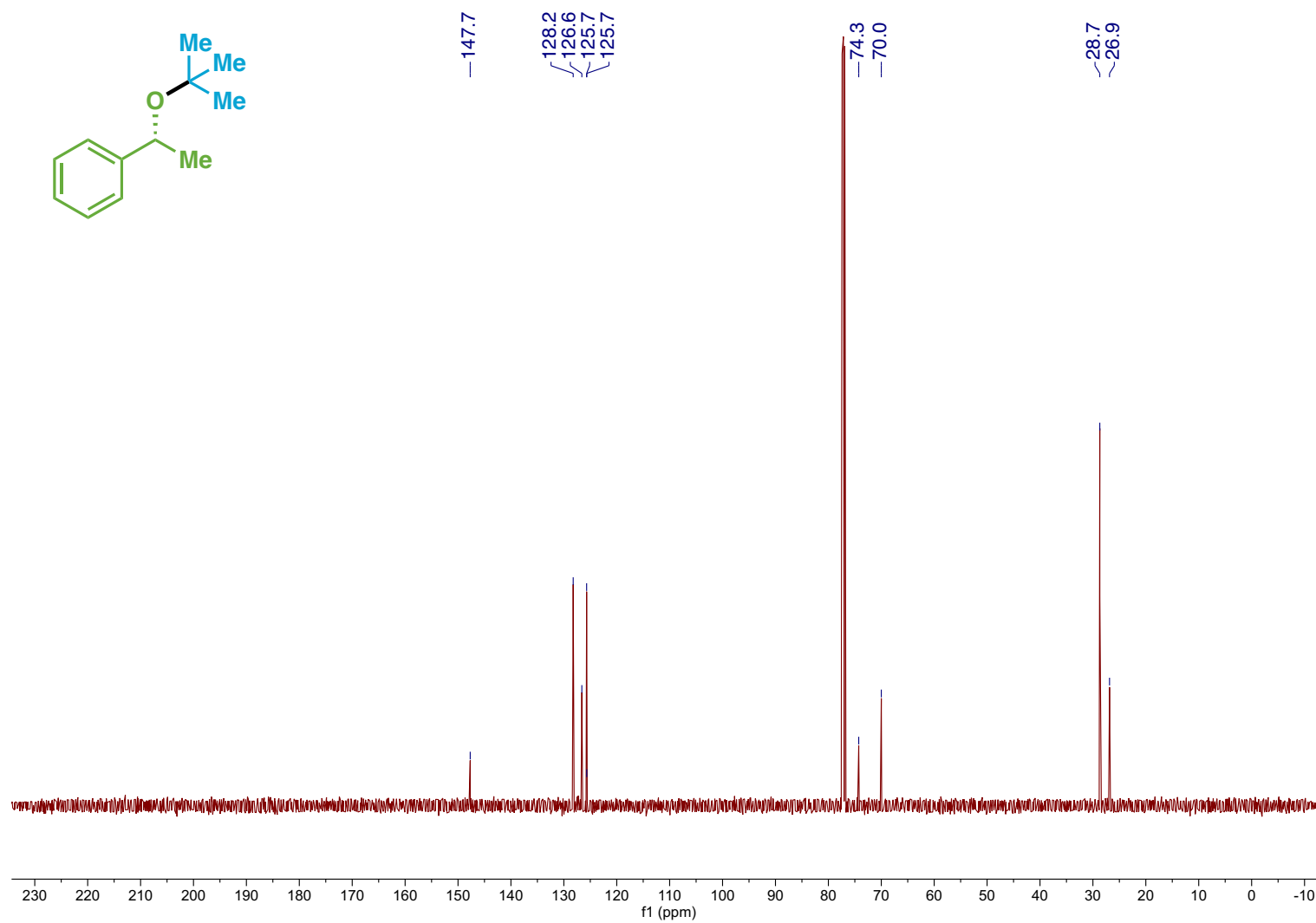
Compound 21 ¹³C NMR



Compound 22 ^1H NMR

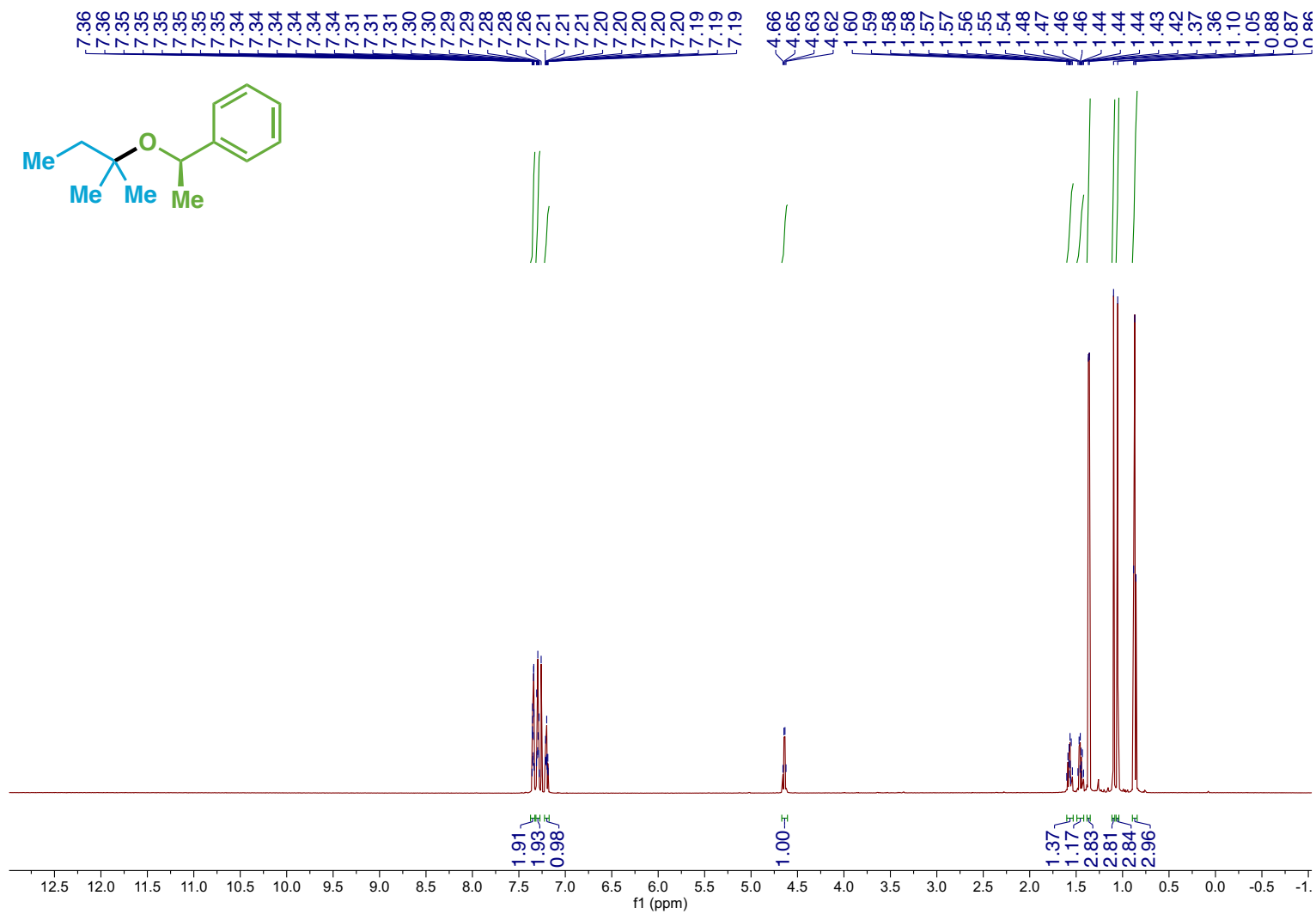


Compound 22 ¹³C NMR

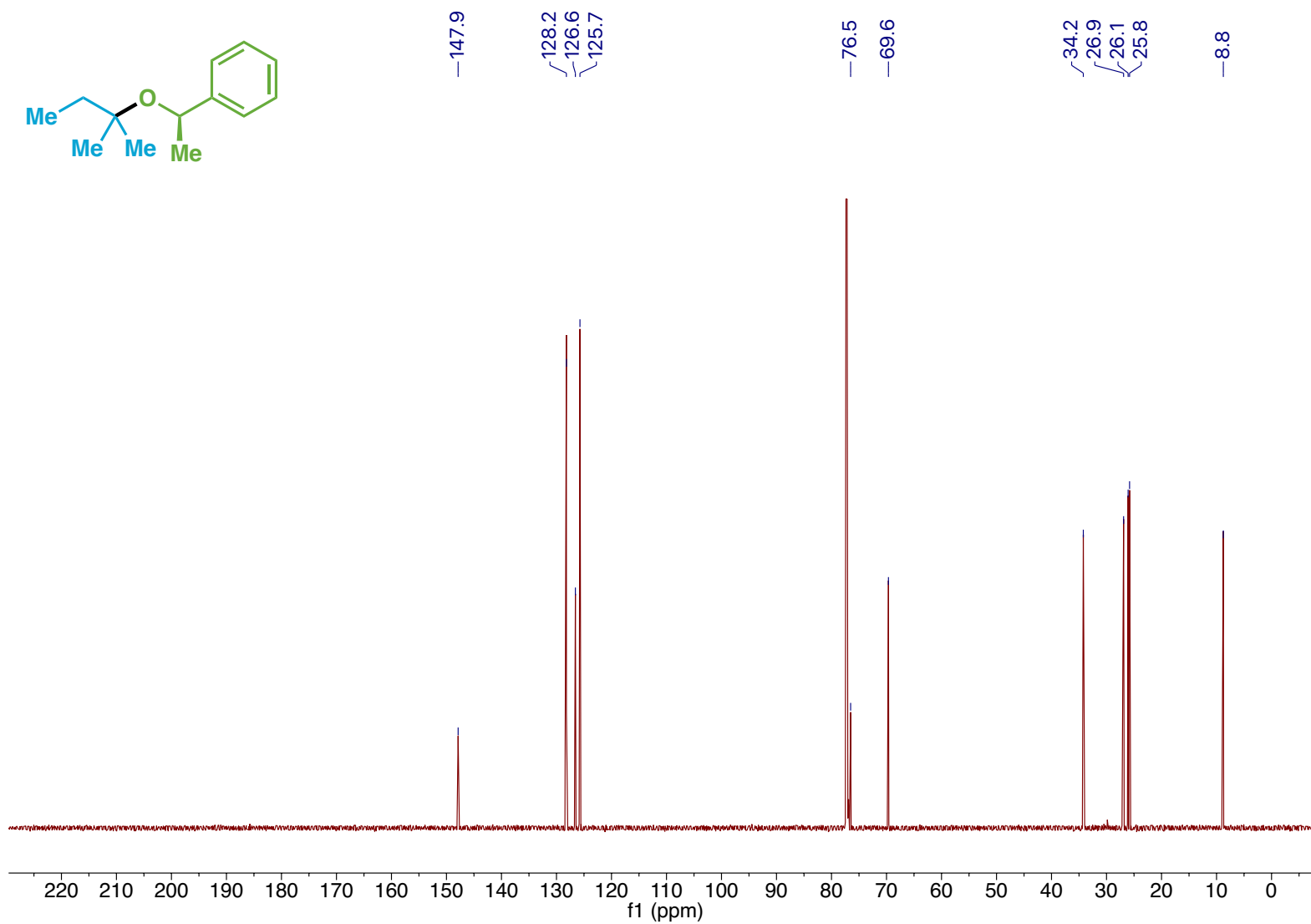


S178

Compound 23 ¹H NMR

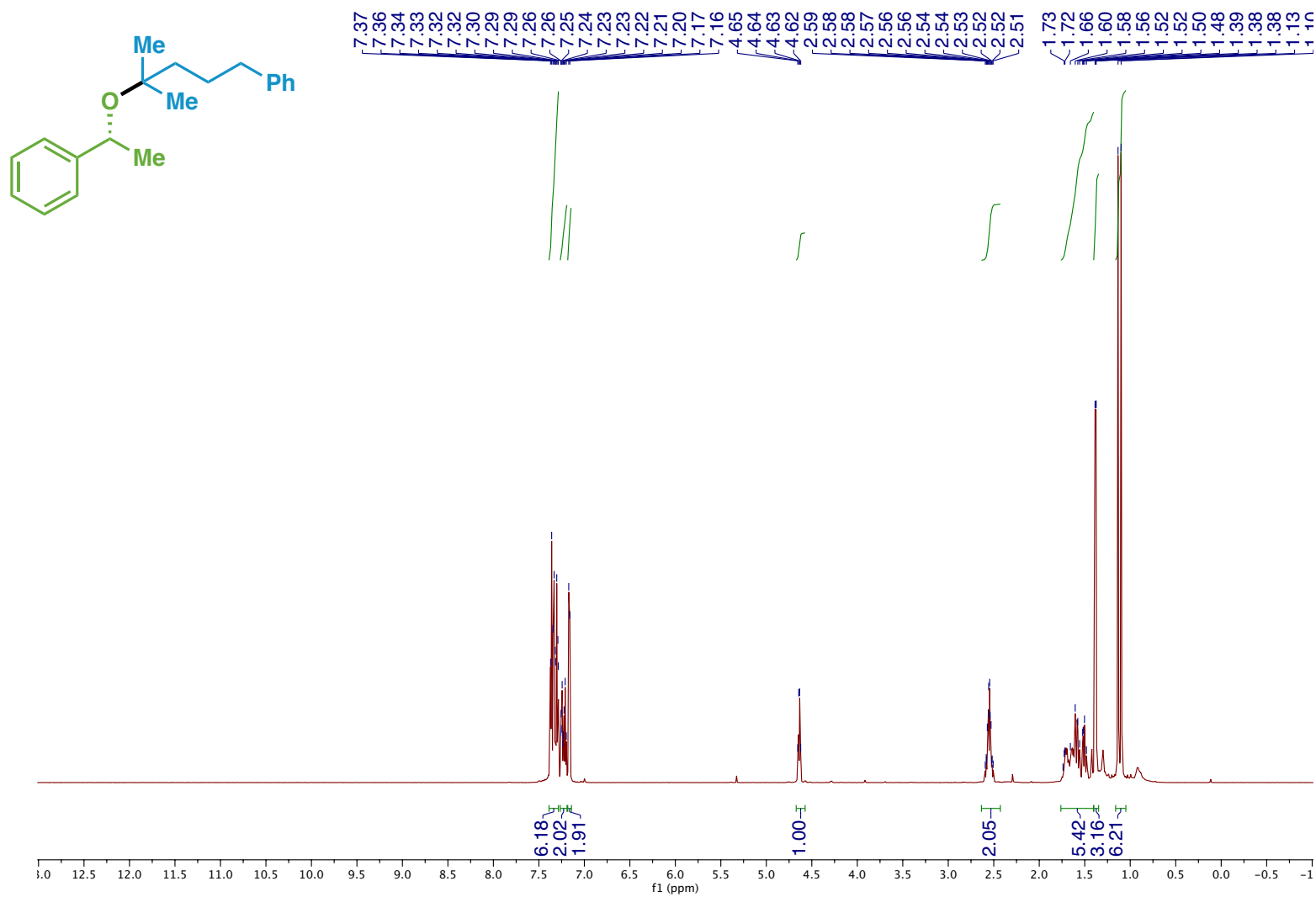


Compound 23 ¹³C NMR

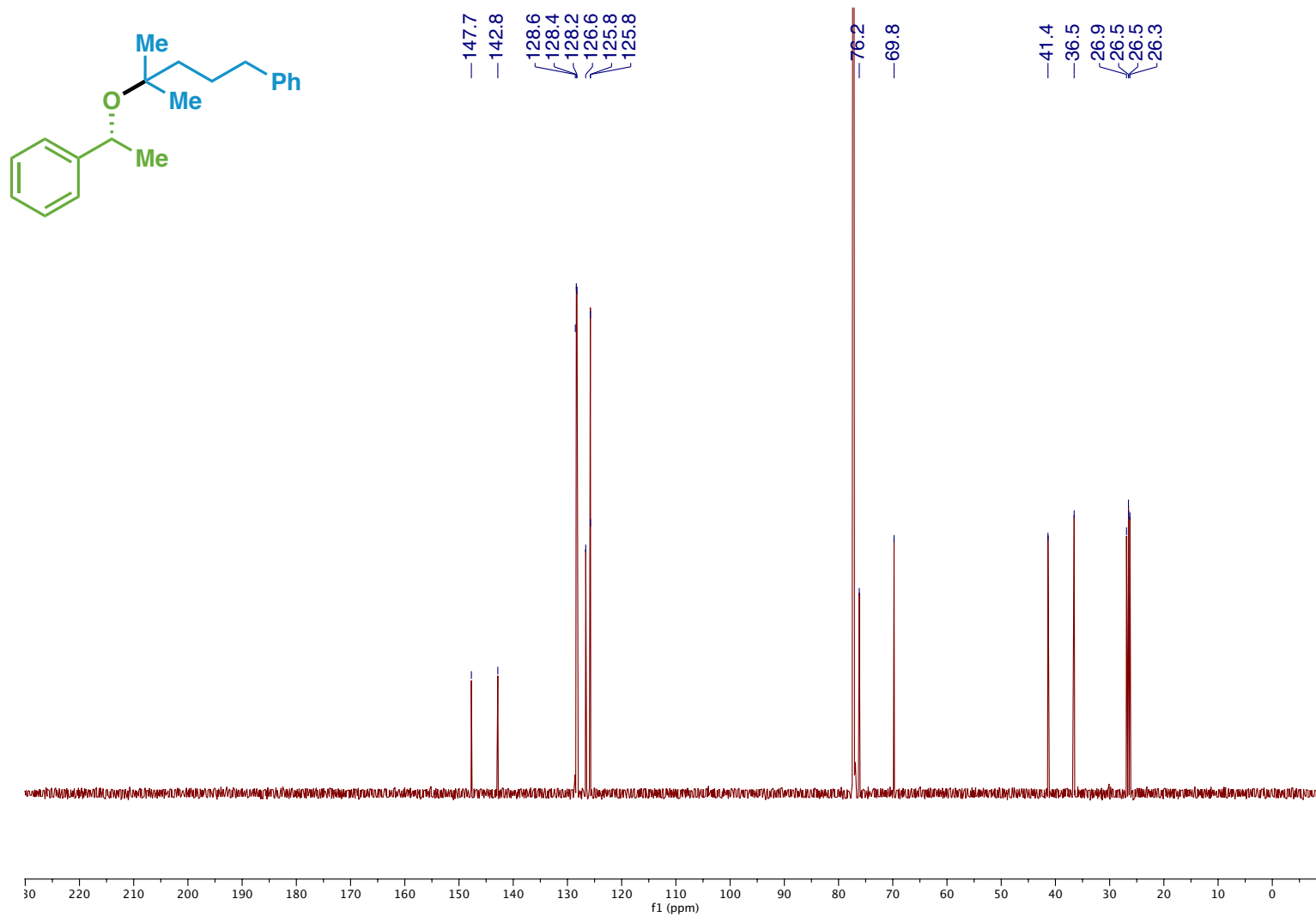


S180

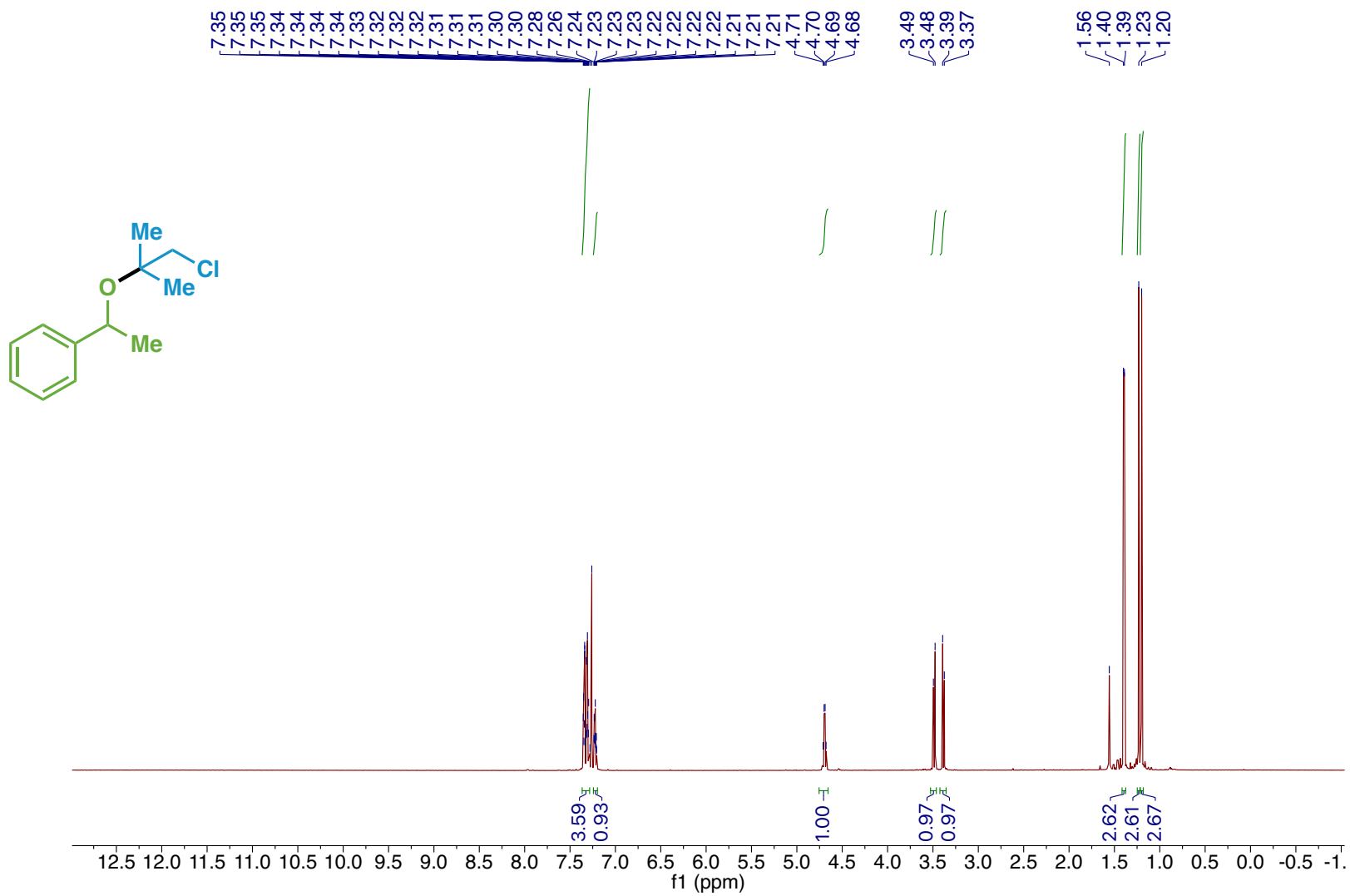
Compound 24 ¹H NMR



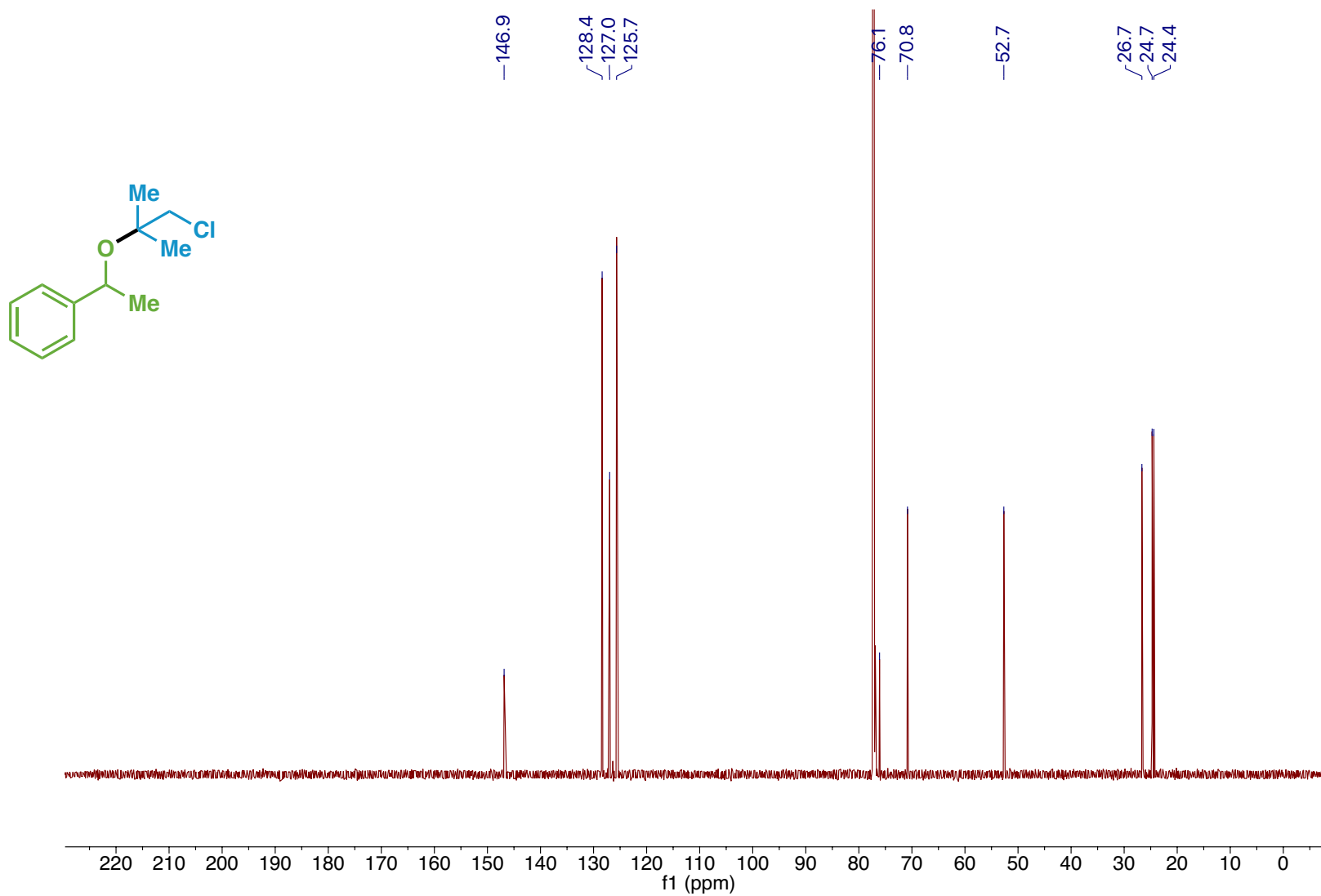
Compound 24 ¹³C NMR



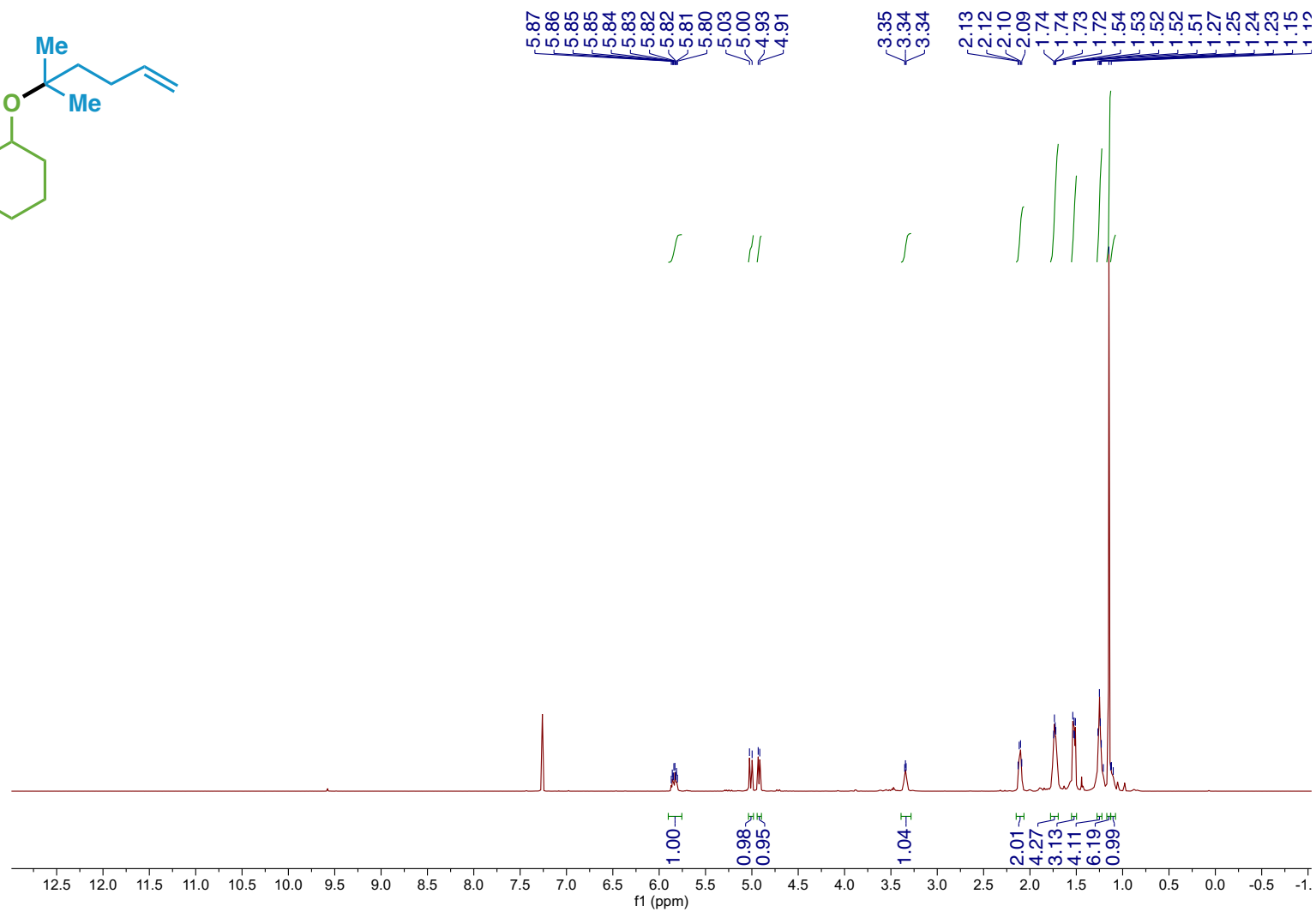
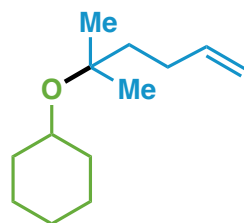
Compound 25 ^1H NMR



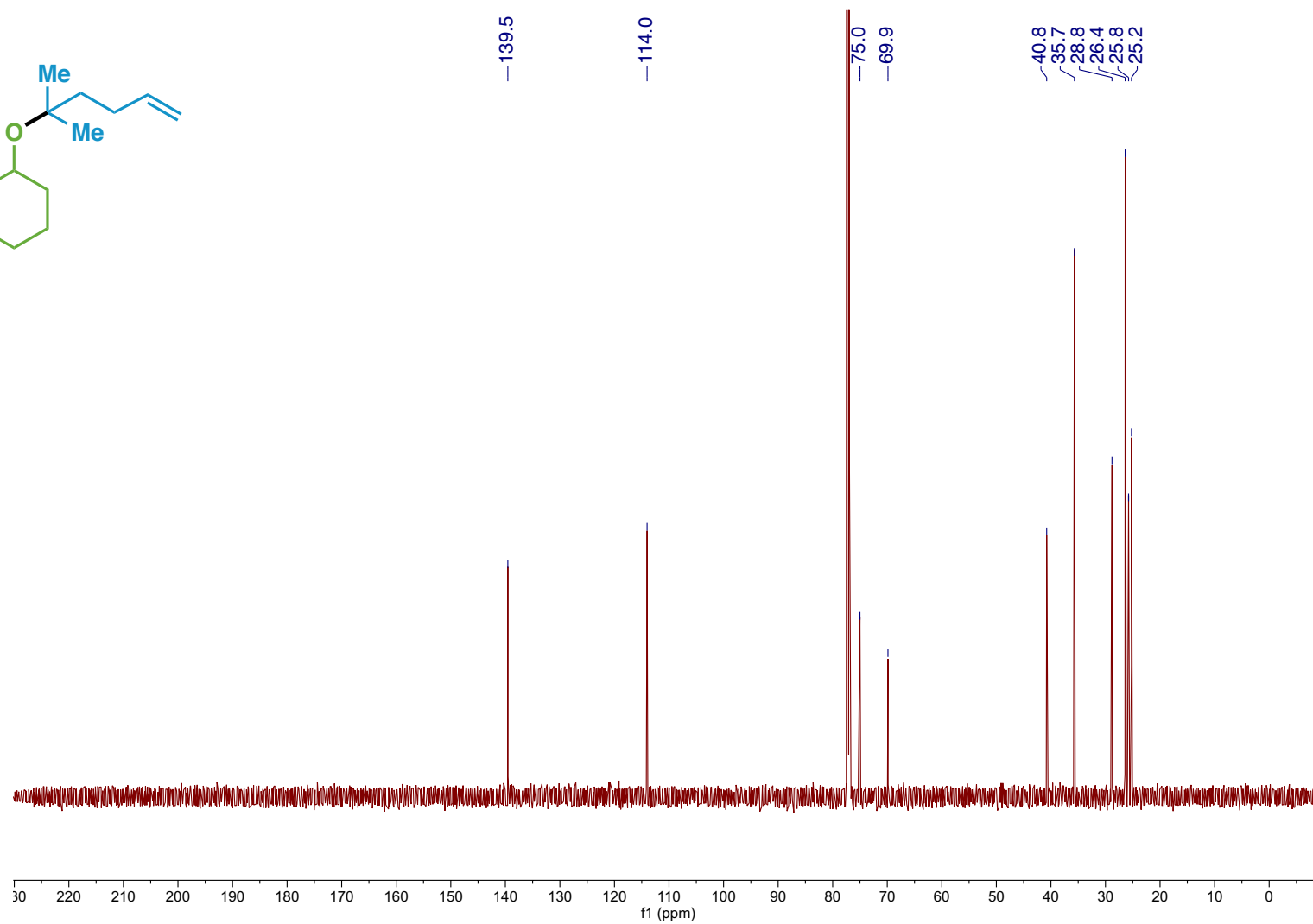
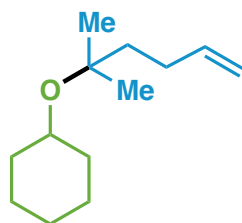
Compound 25 ^{13}C NMR



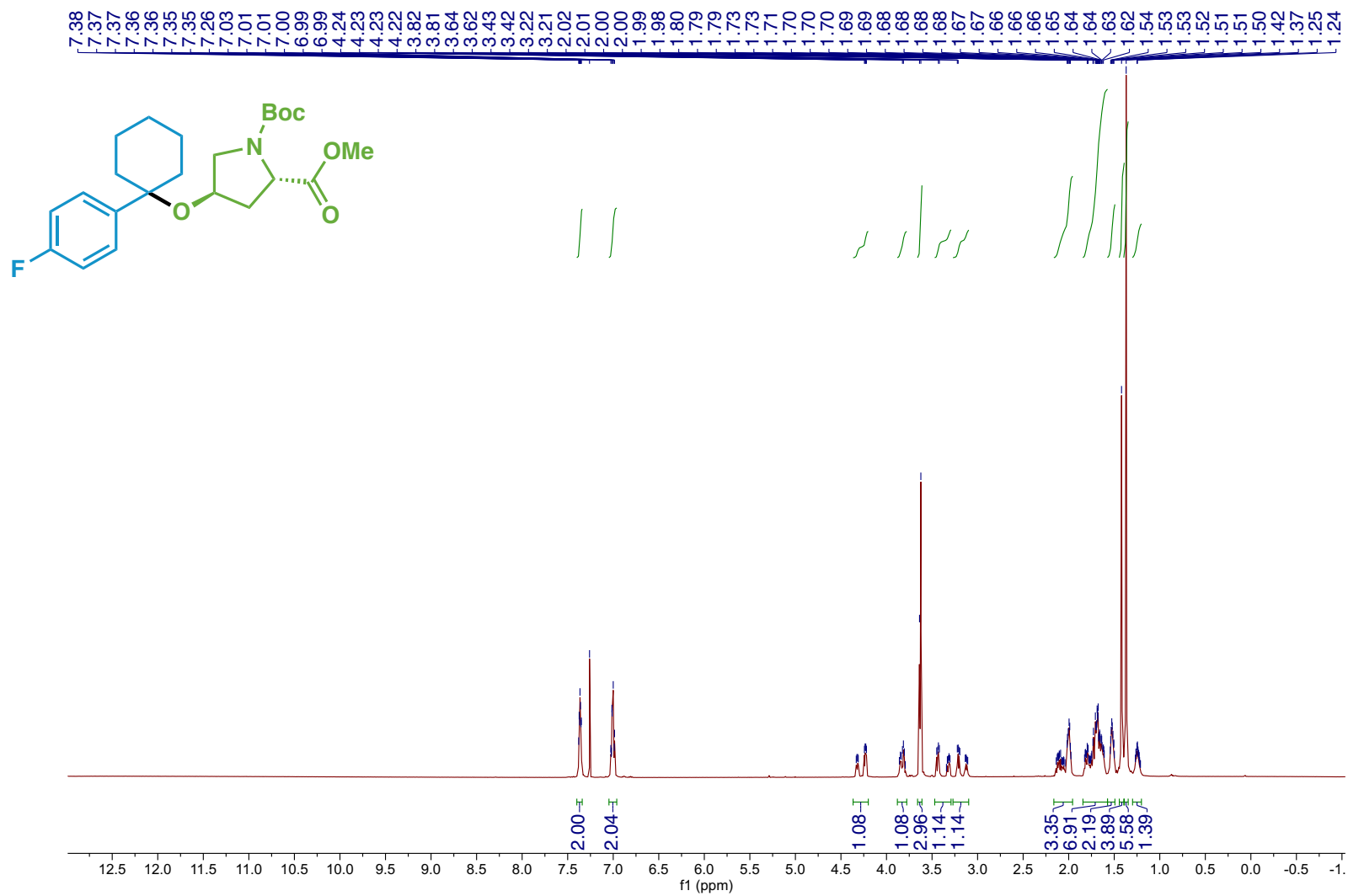
Compound 26 ¹H NMR



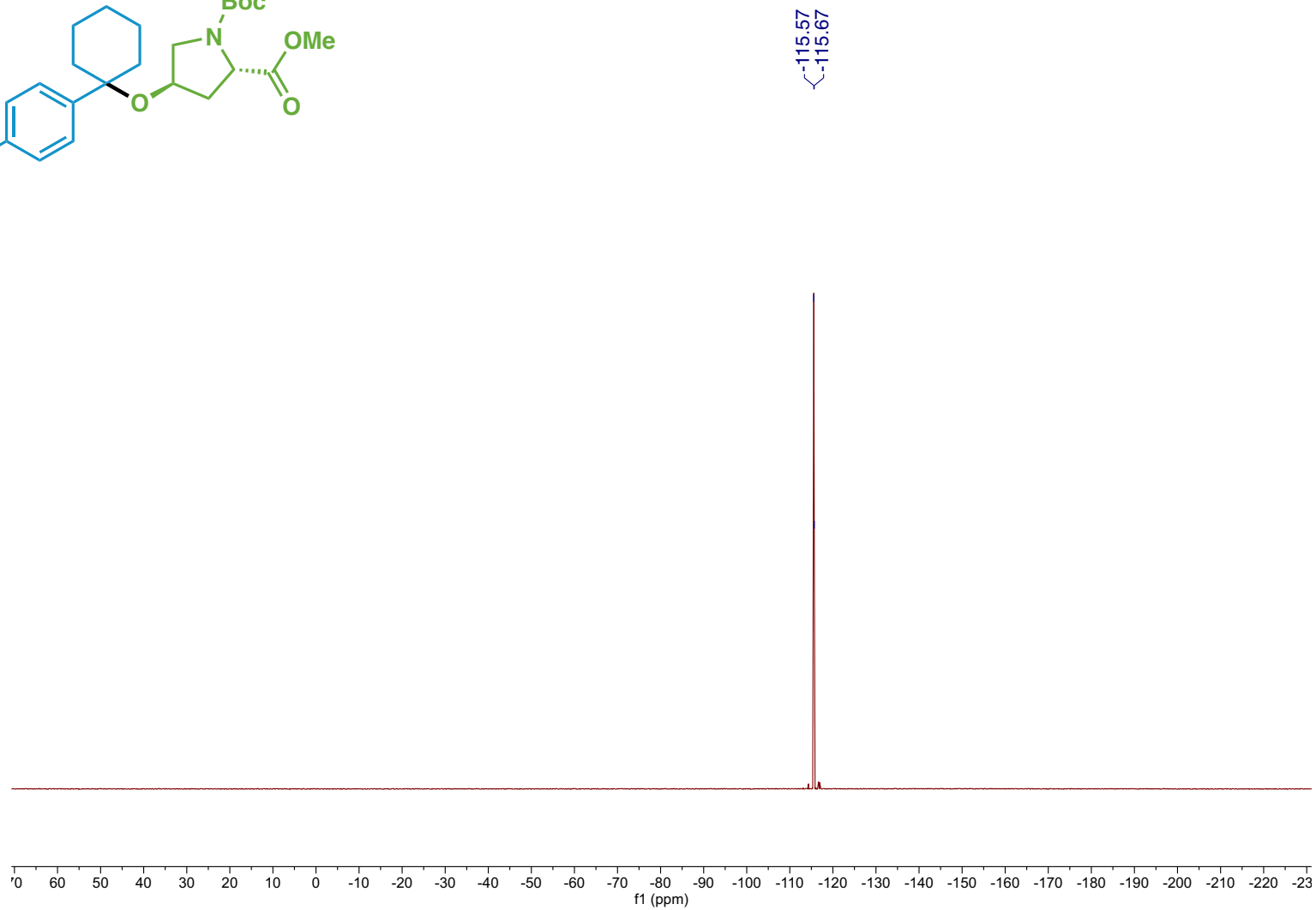
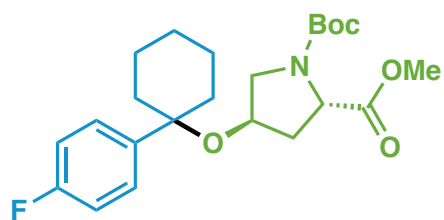
Compound 26 ¹³C NMR



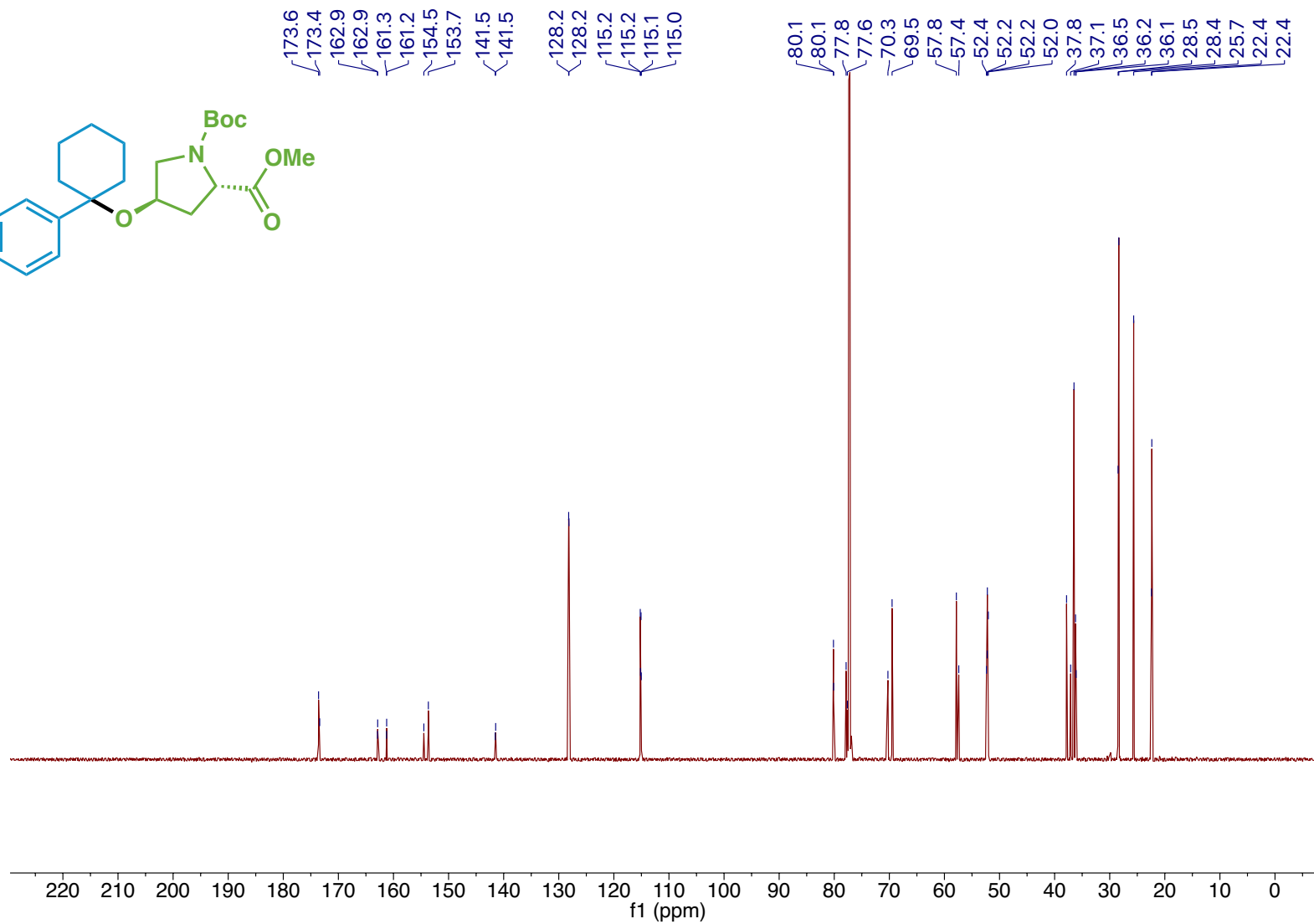
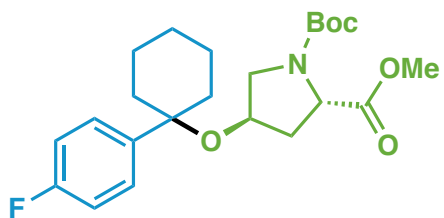
Compound 27 ¹H NMR



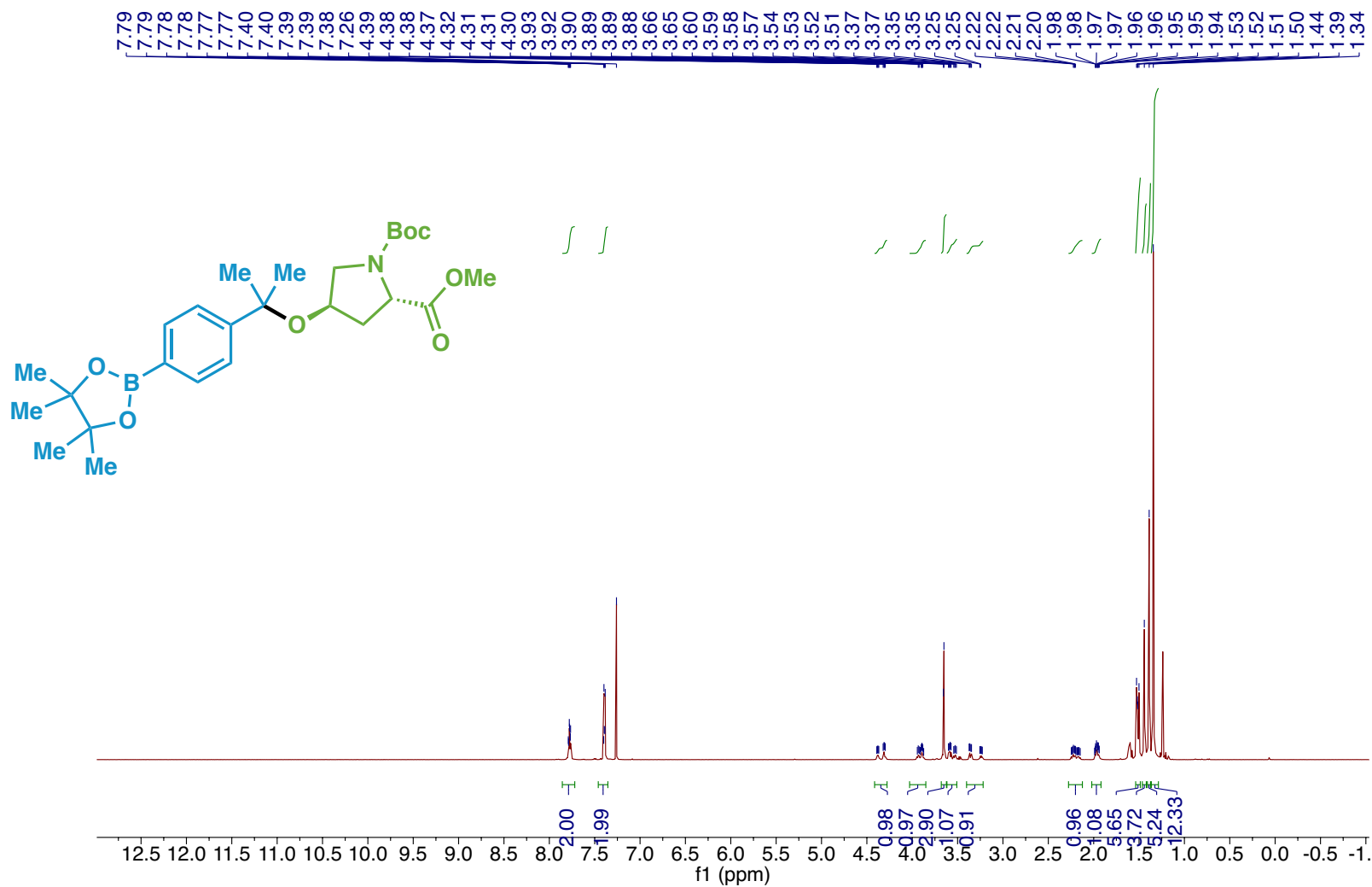
Compound 27 ^{19}F NMR



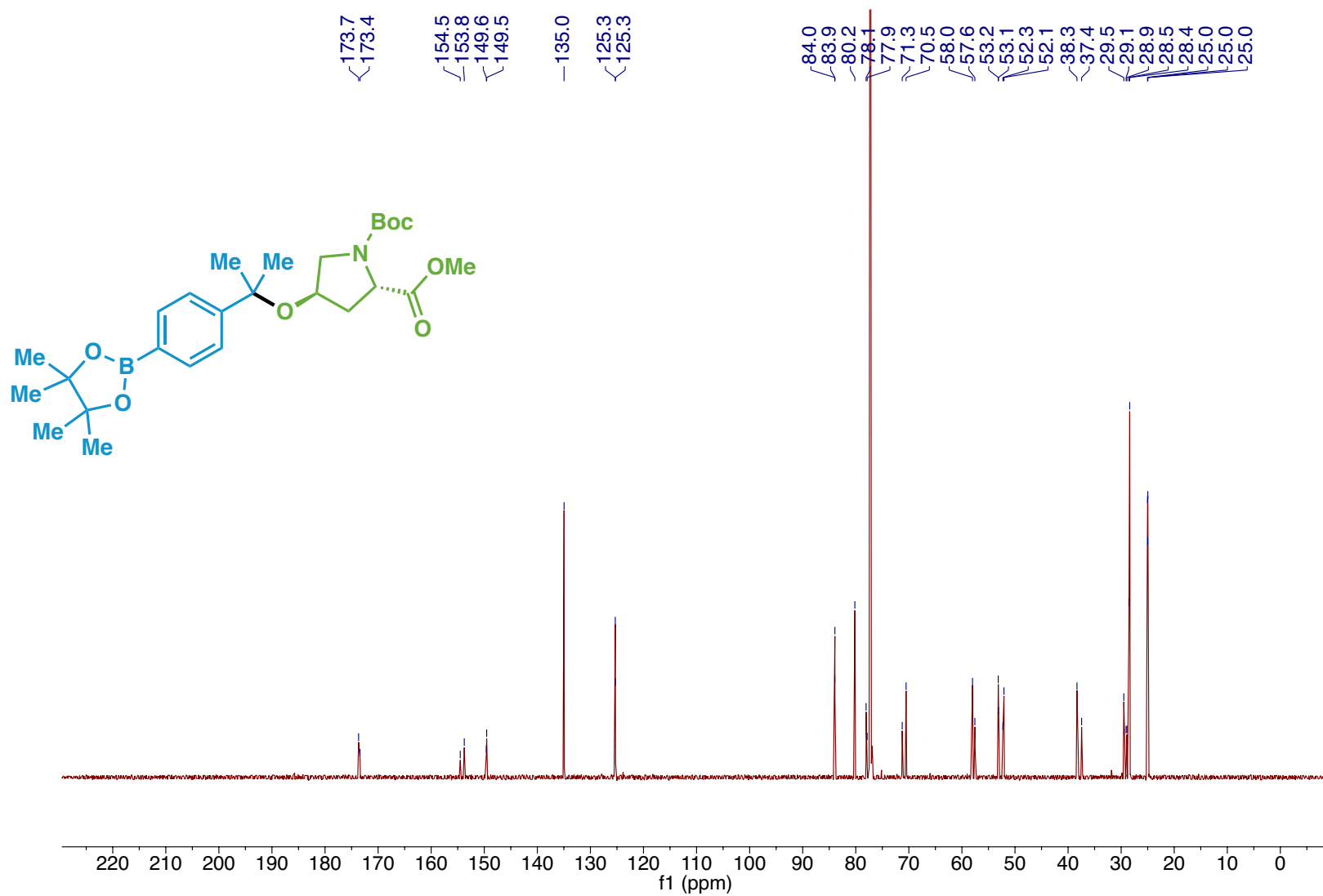
Compound 27 ¹³C NMR



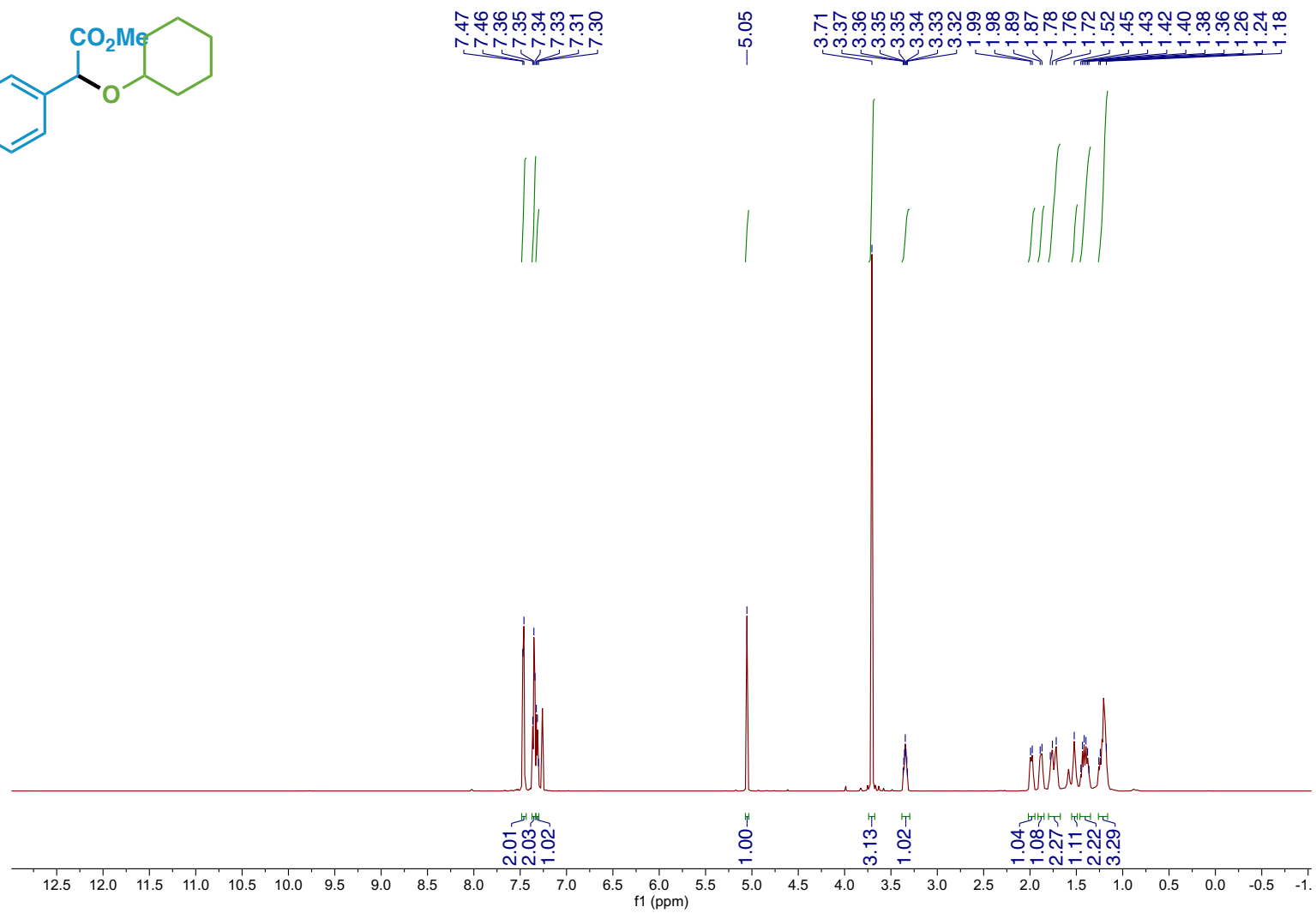
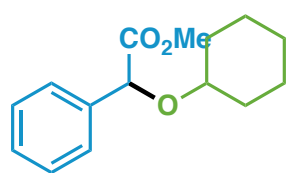
Compound 28 ¹H NMR



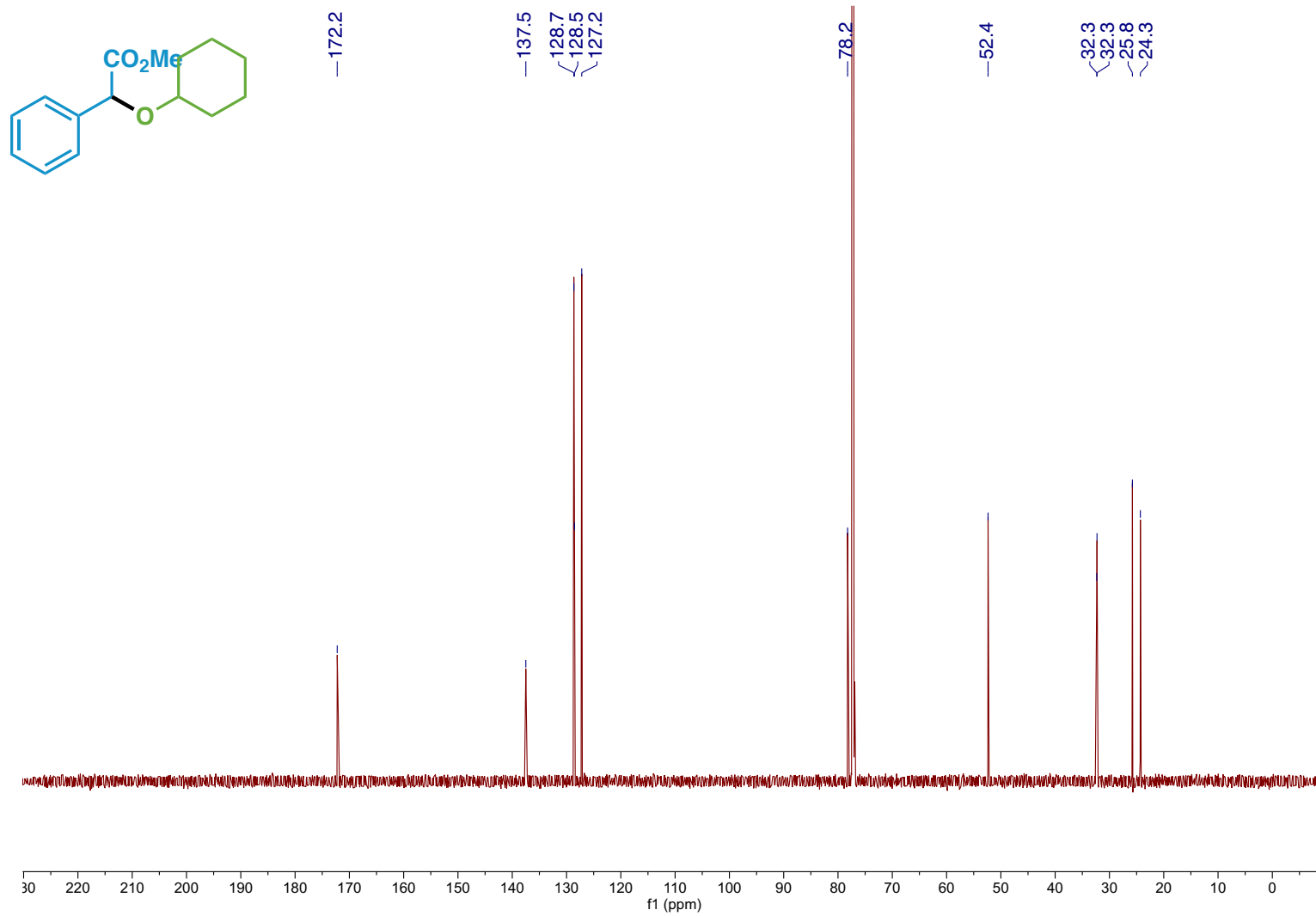
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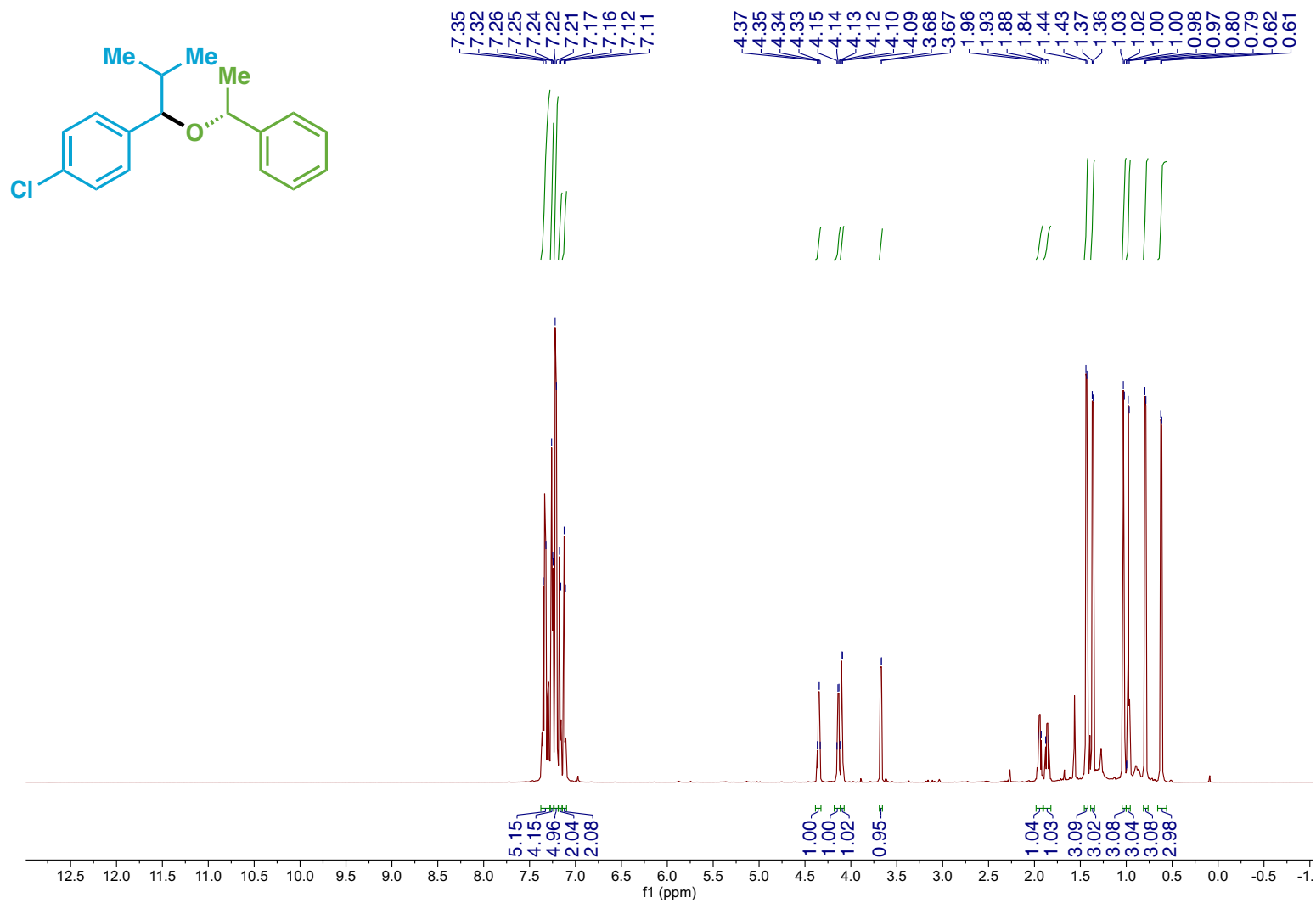
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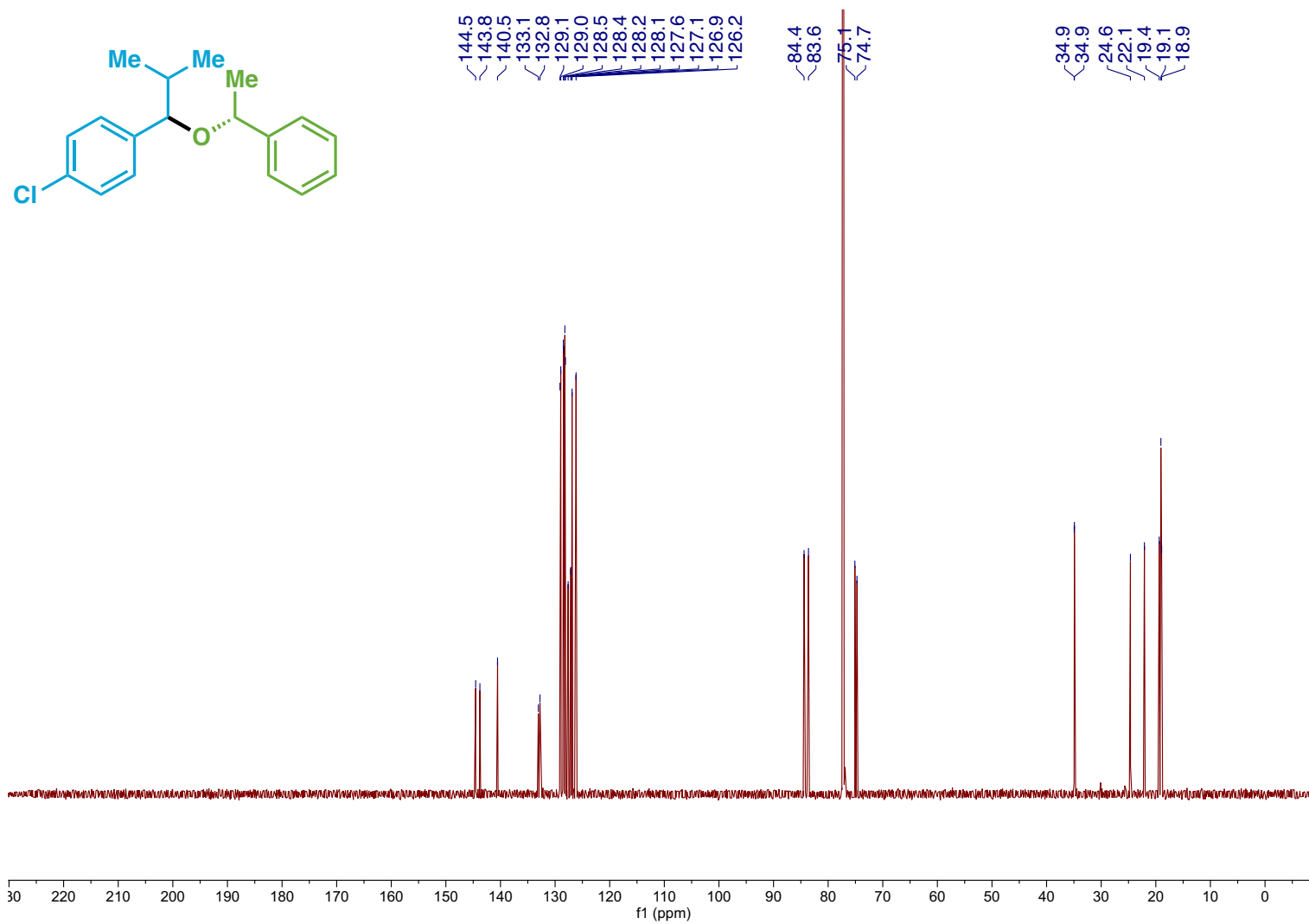
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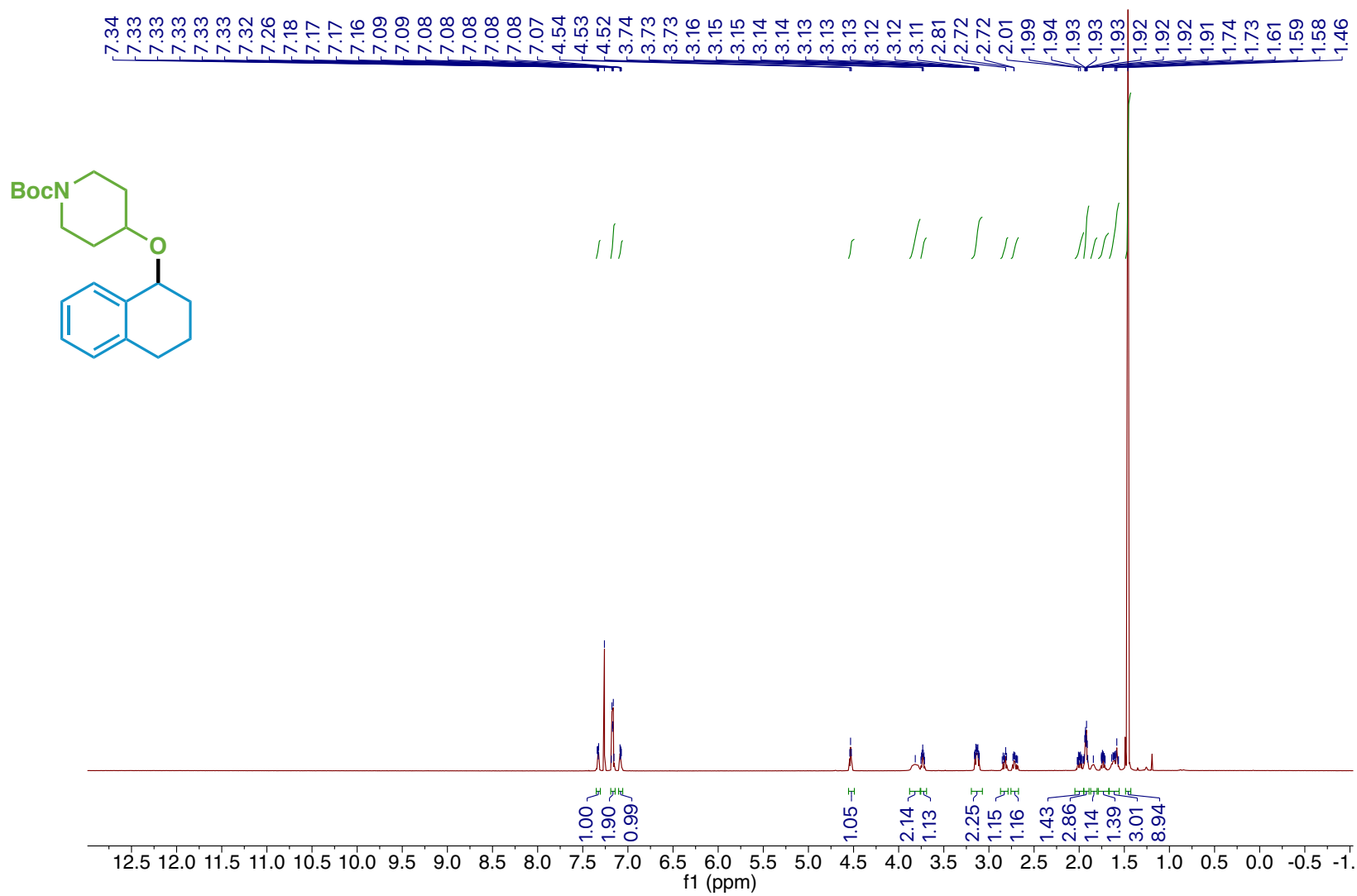
Compound 30 ¹H NMR



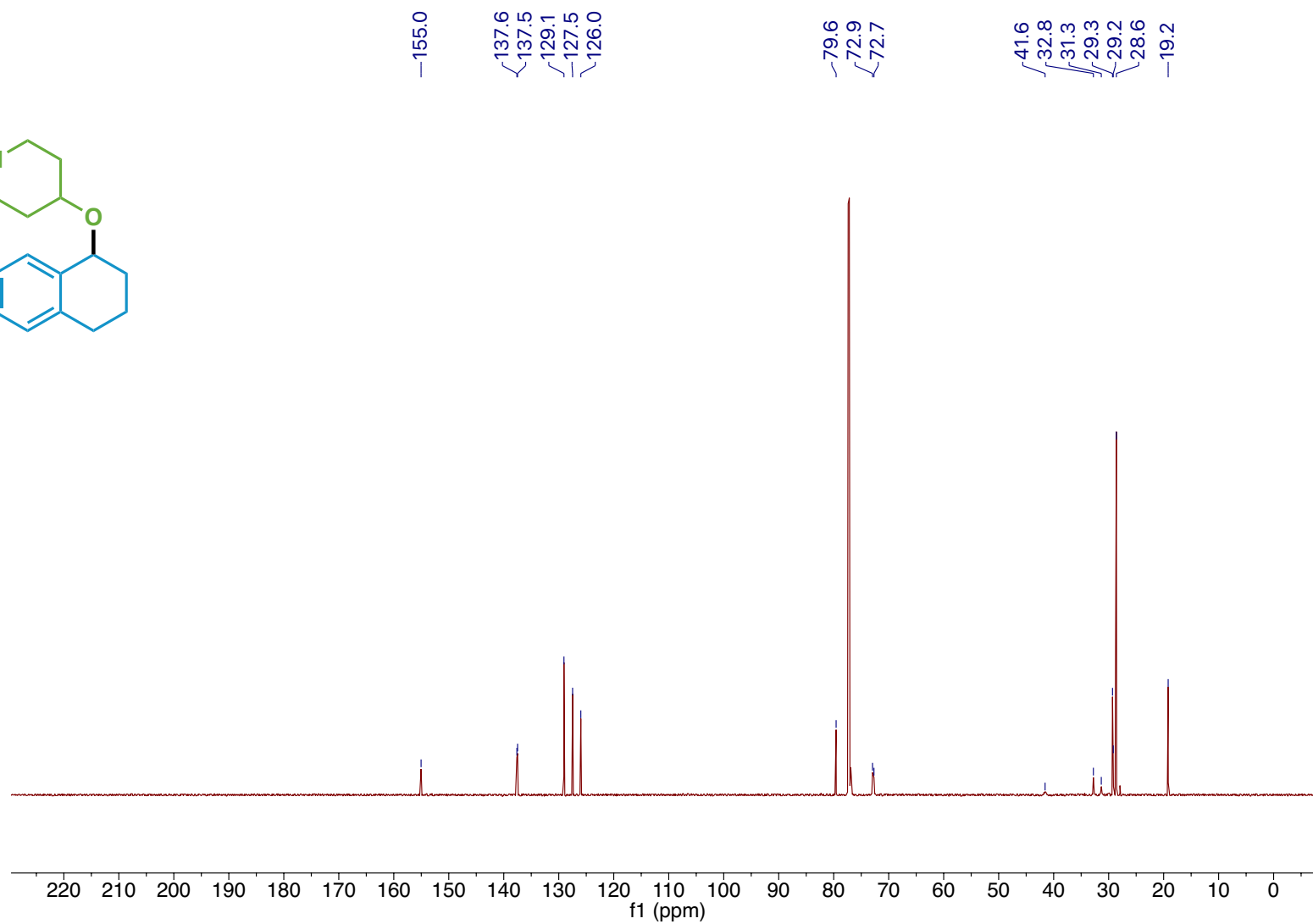
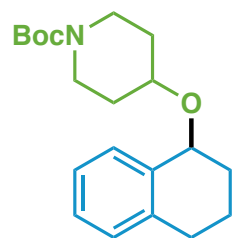
Compound 30 ¹³C NMR



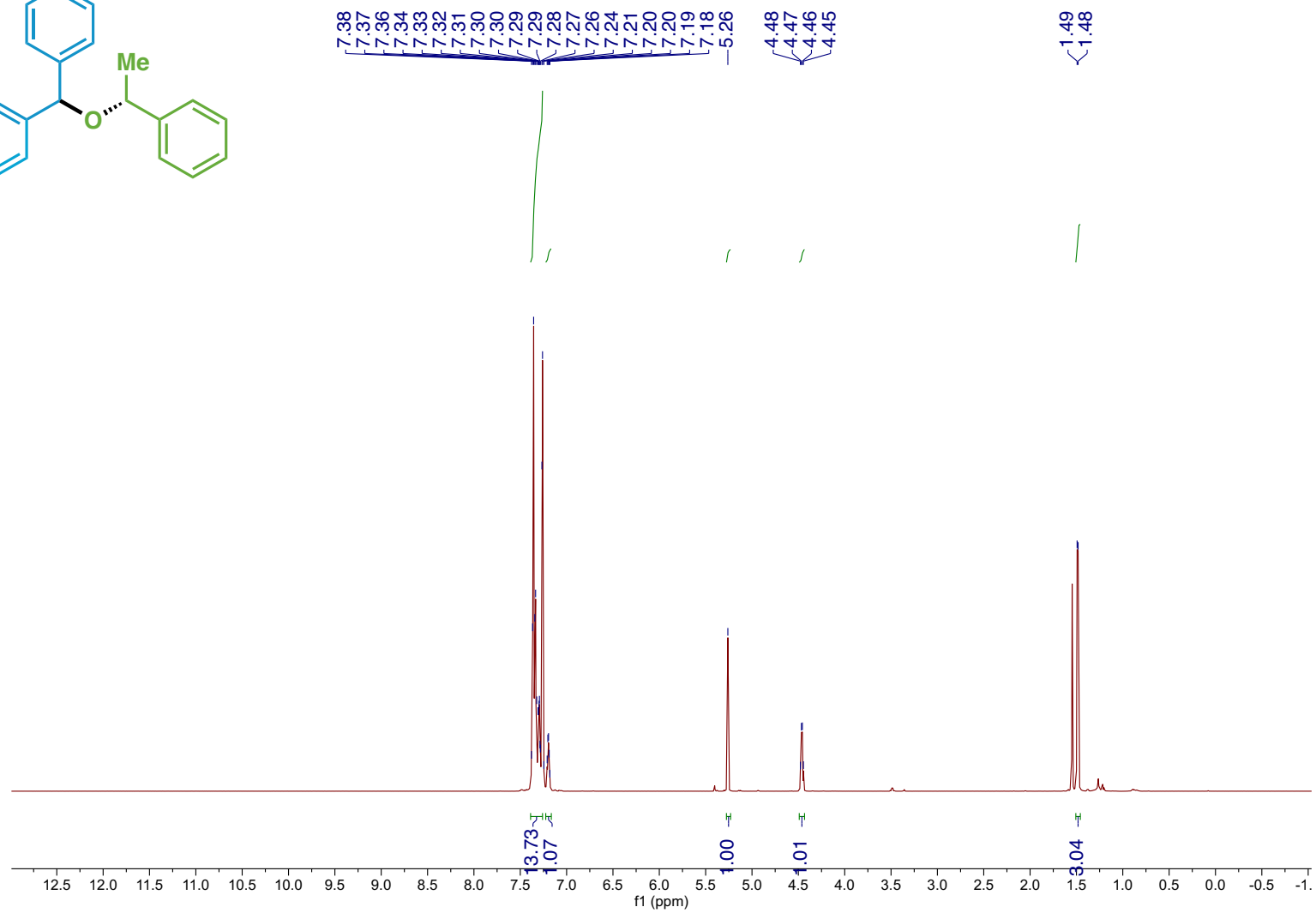
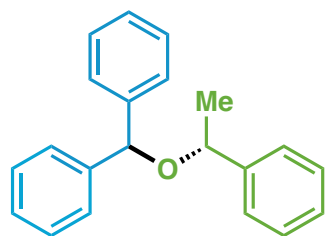
Compound 31 ^1H NMR



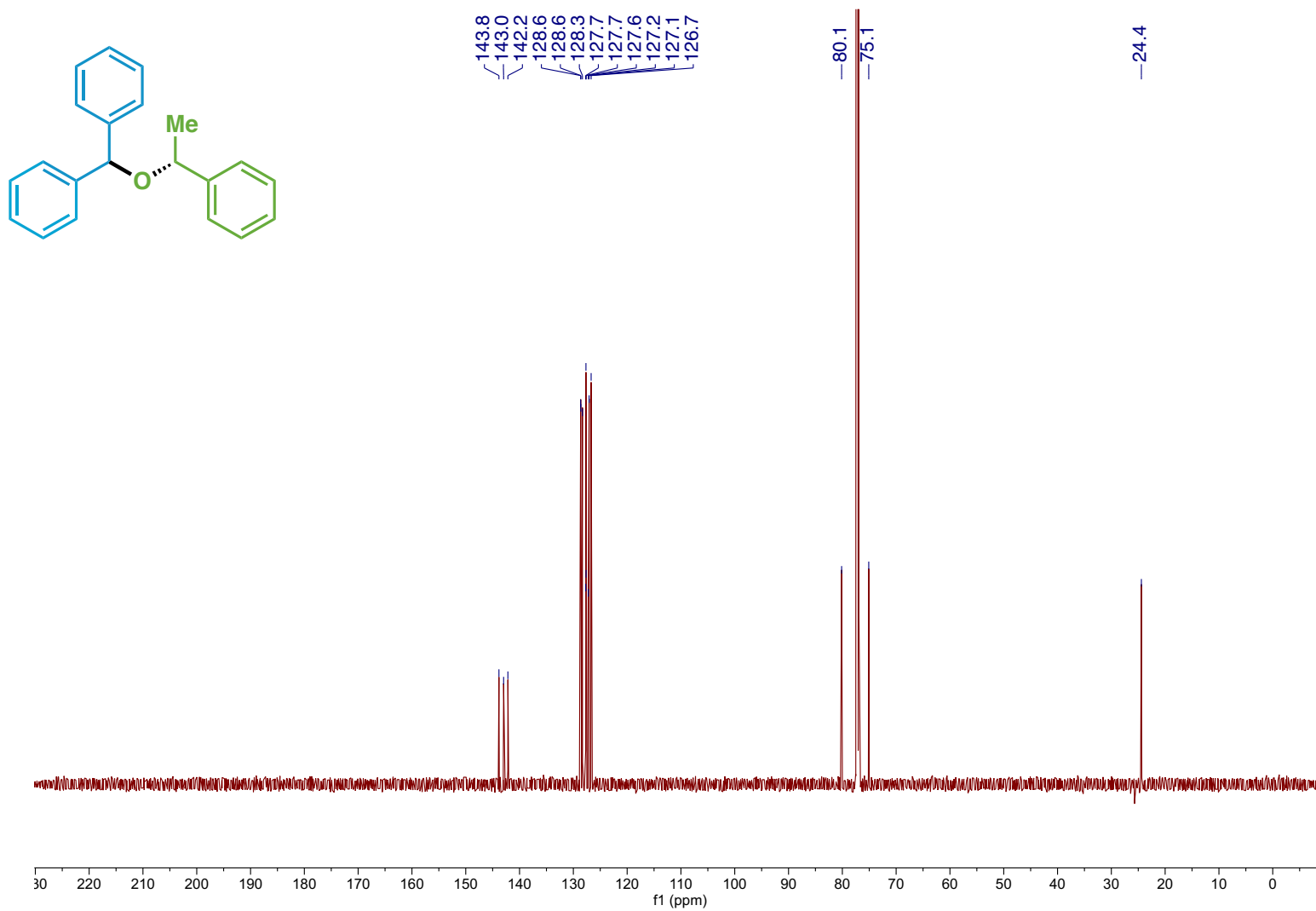
Compound 31 ^{13}C NMR



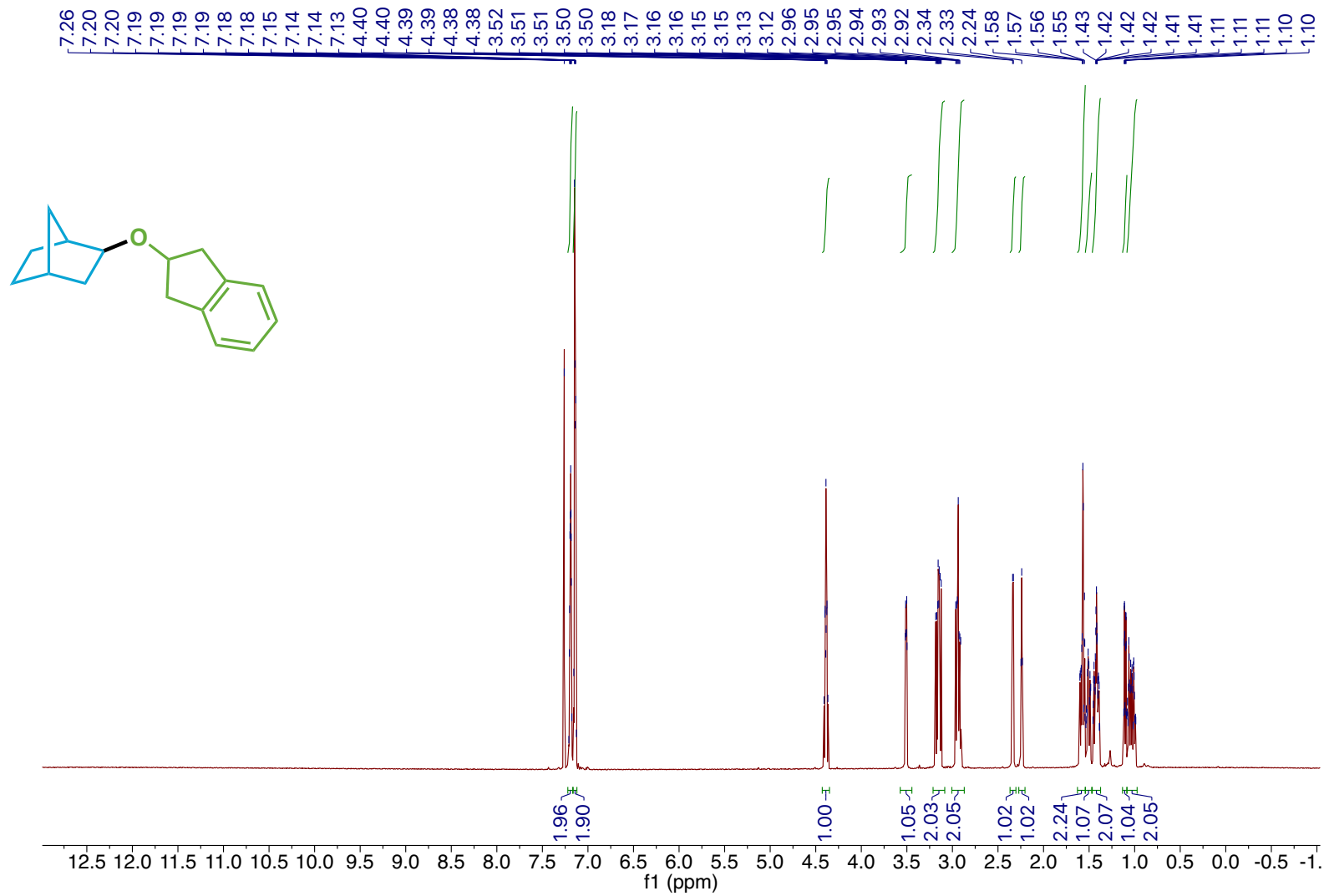
Compound 32 ^1H NMR



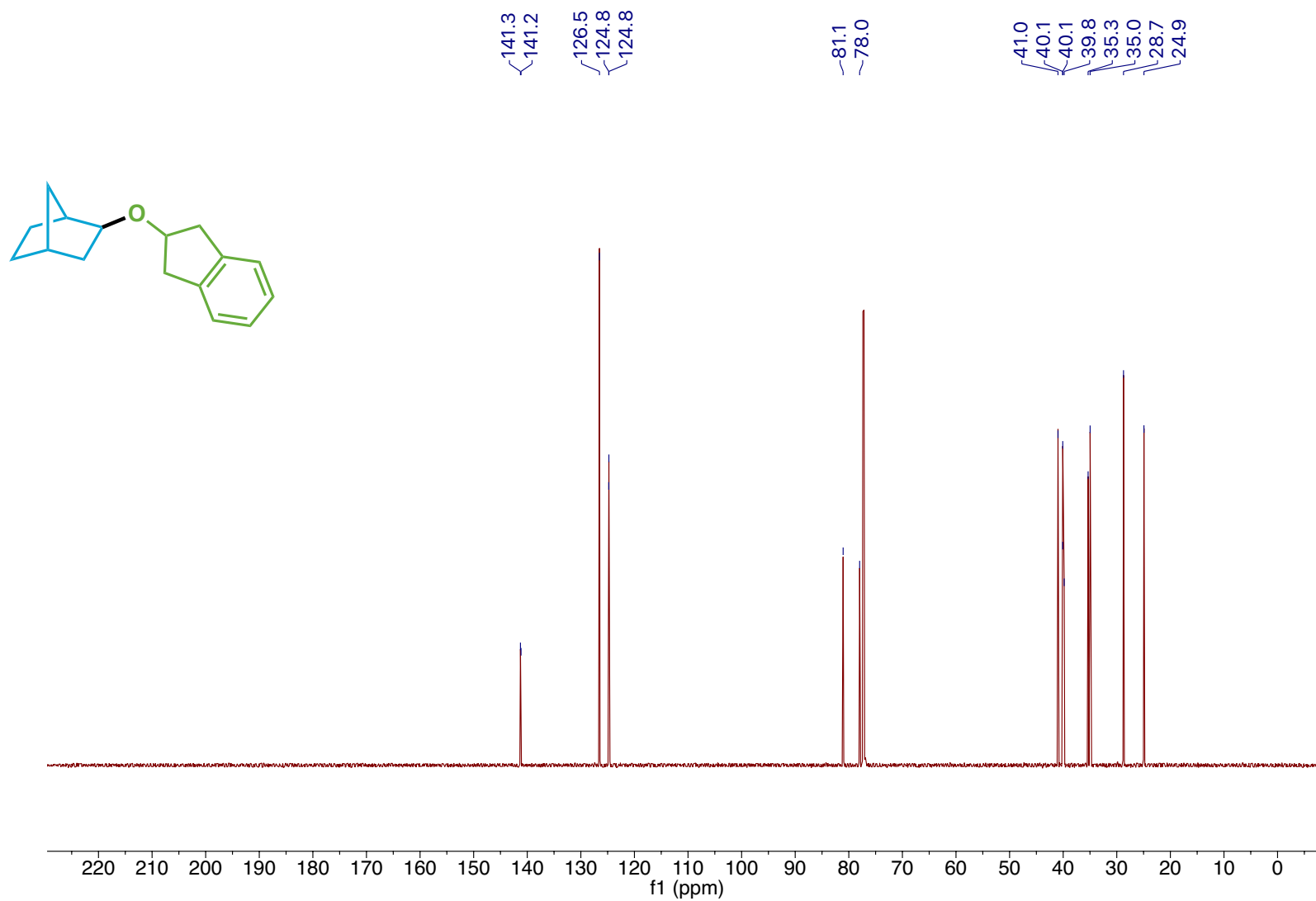
Compound 32 ^{13}C NMR



Compound 33 ¹H NMR

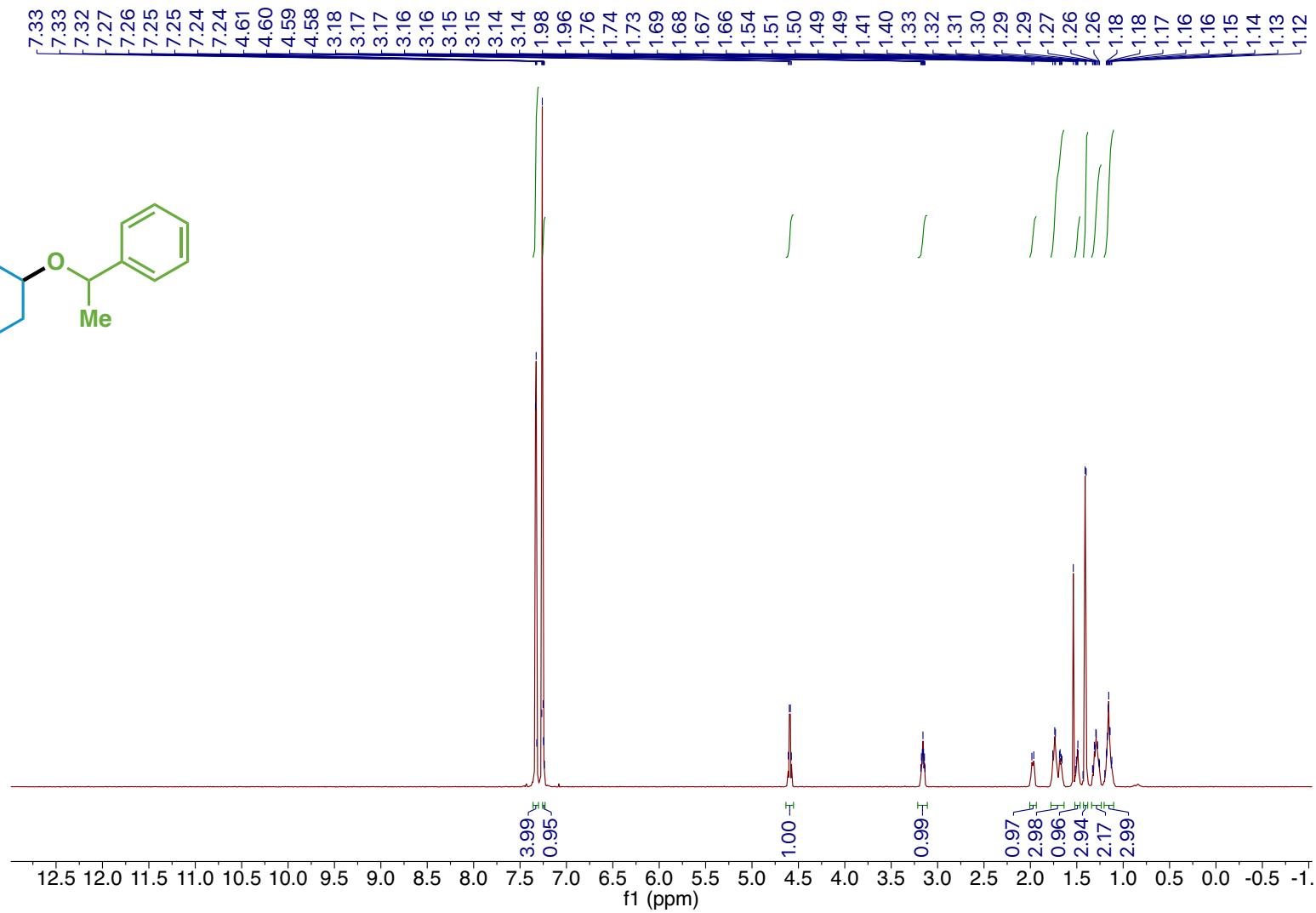
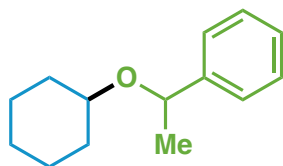


Compound 33 ¹³C NMR

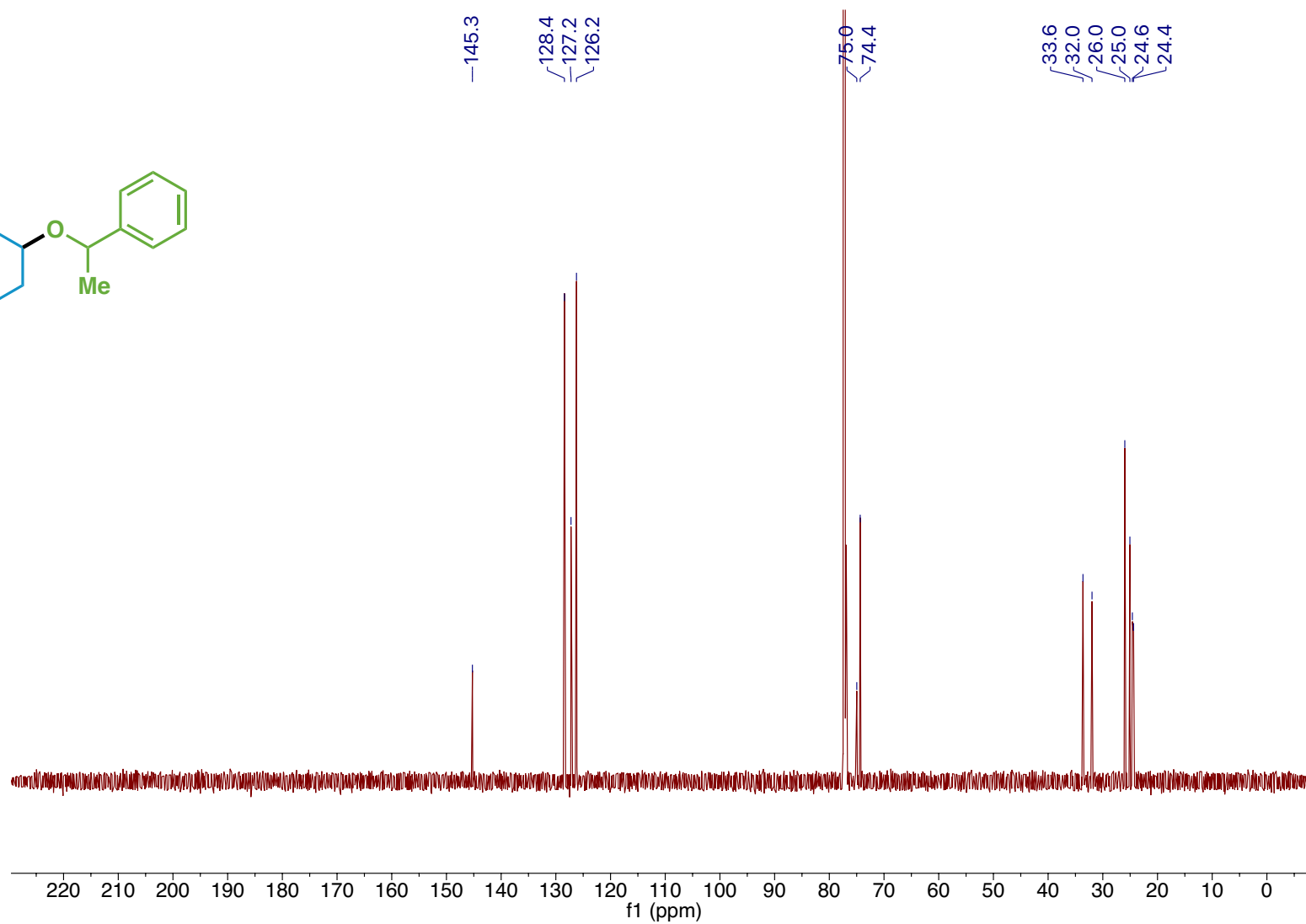
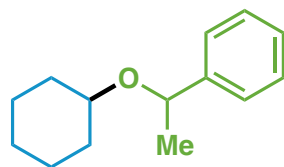


S201

Compound 34 ¹H NMR

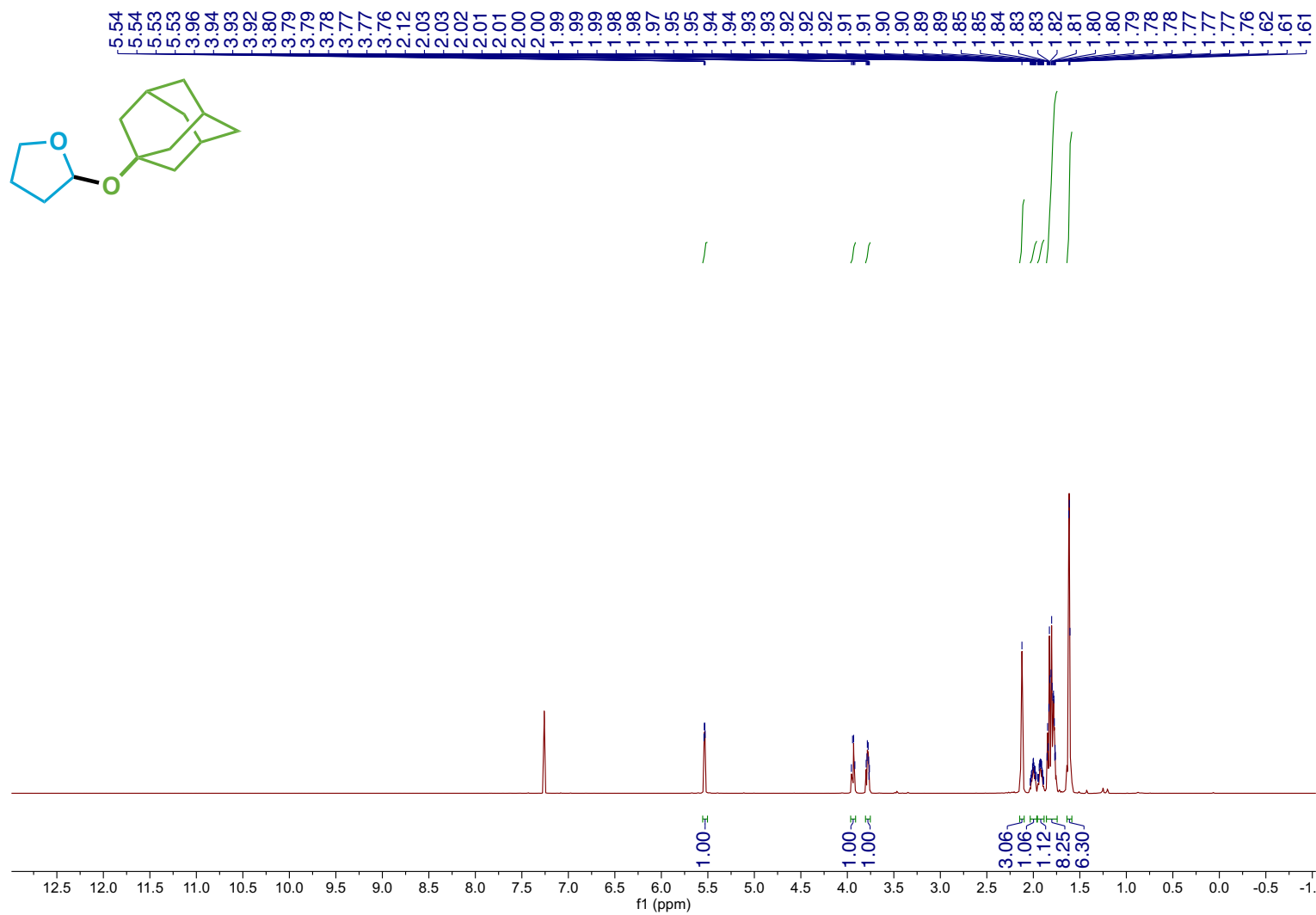


Compound 34 ^{13}C NMR



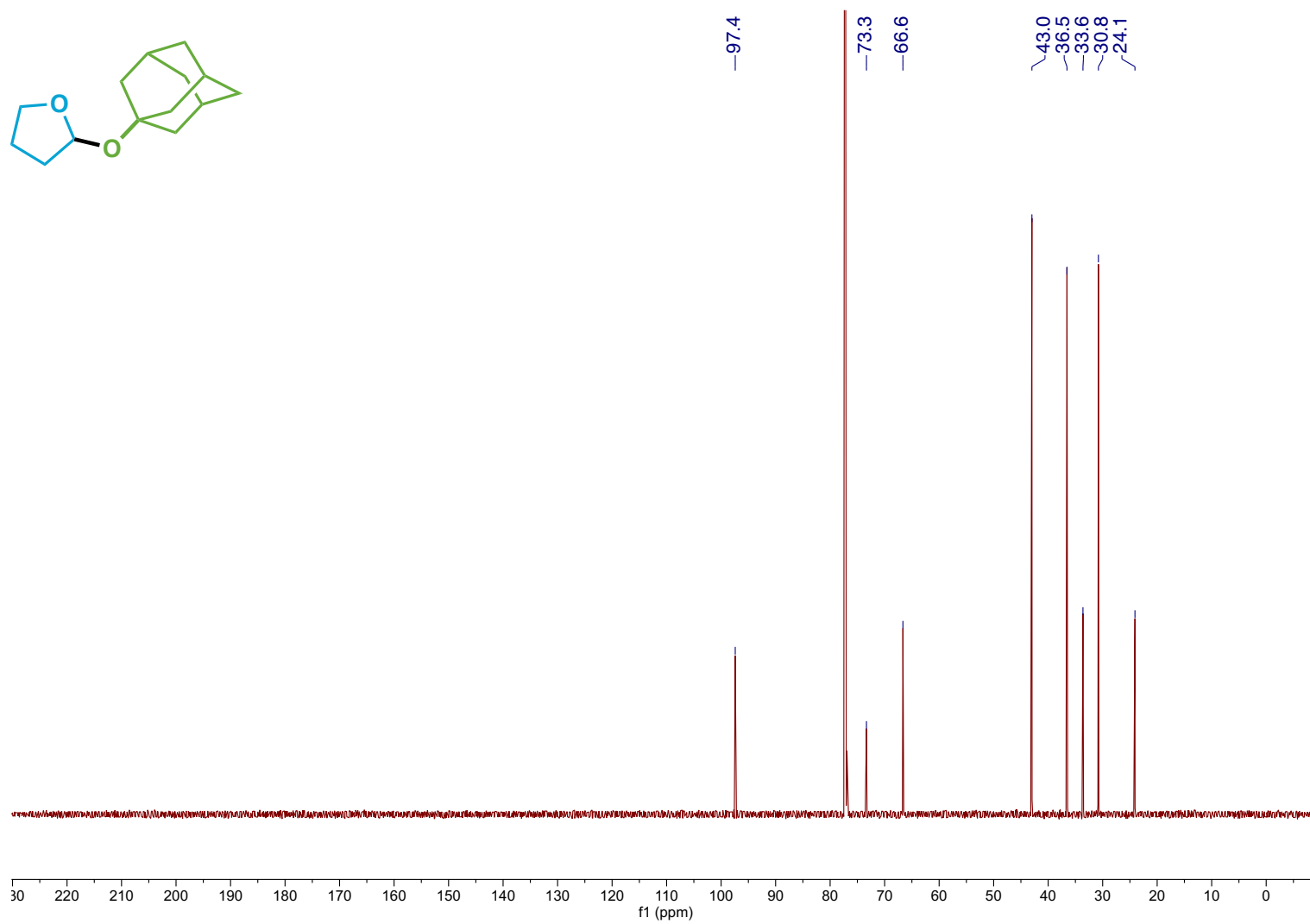
S203

Compound 35 ¹H NMR



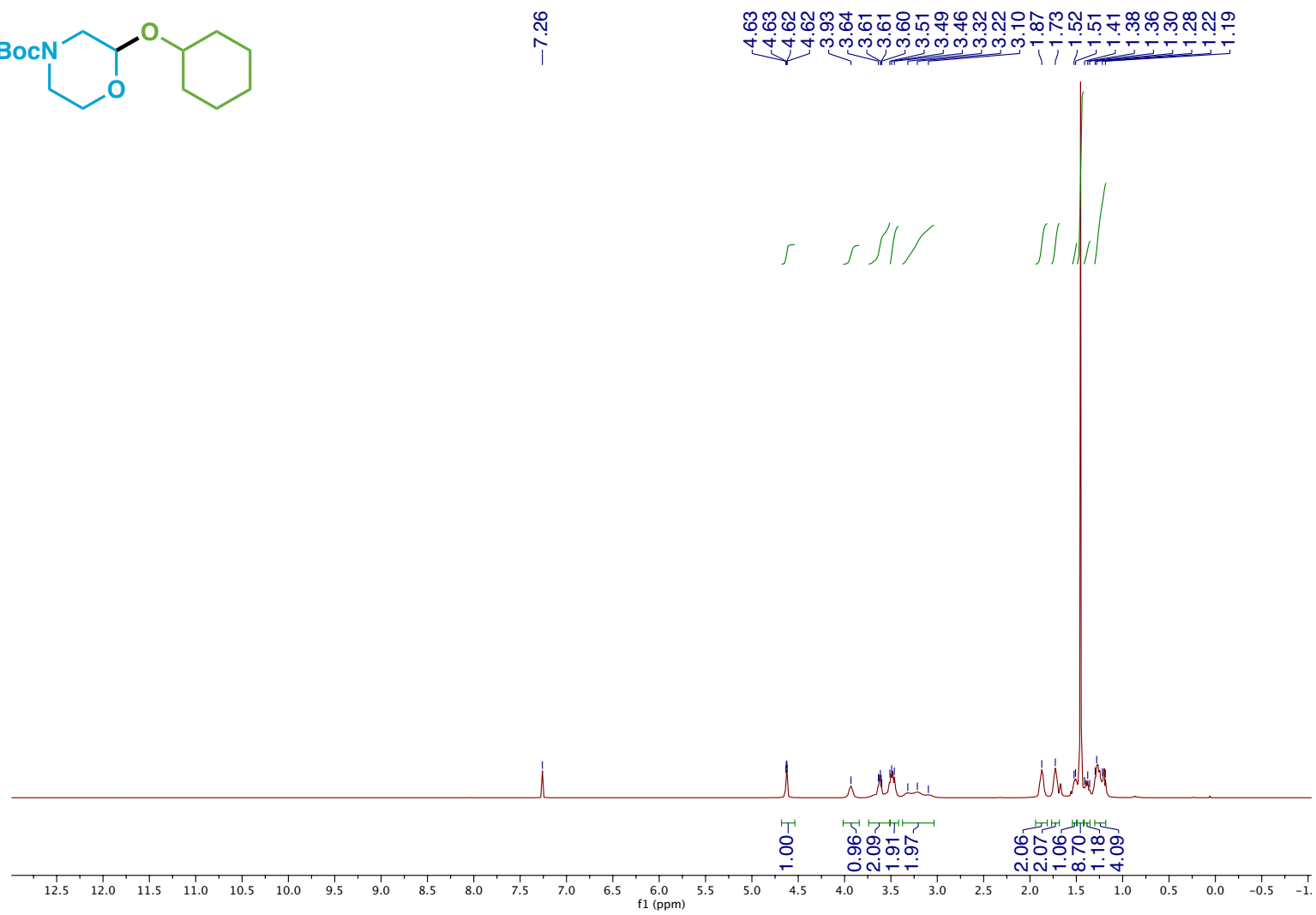
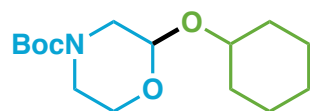
S204

Compound 35 ¹³C NMR

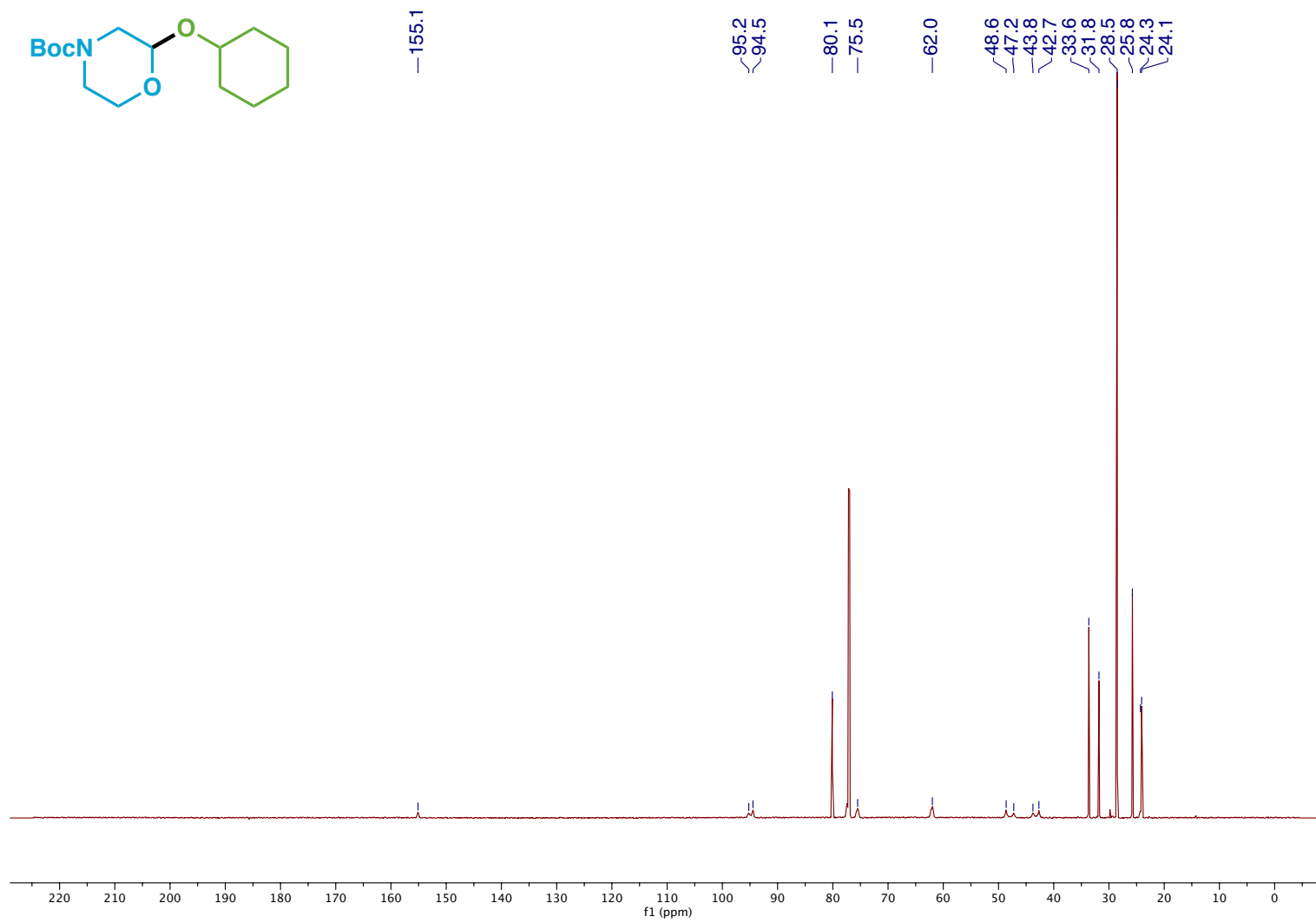


S205

Compound 36 ¹H NMR

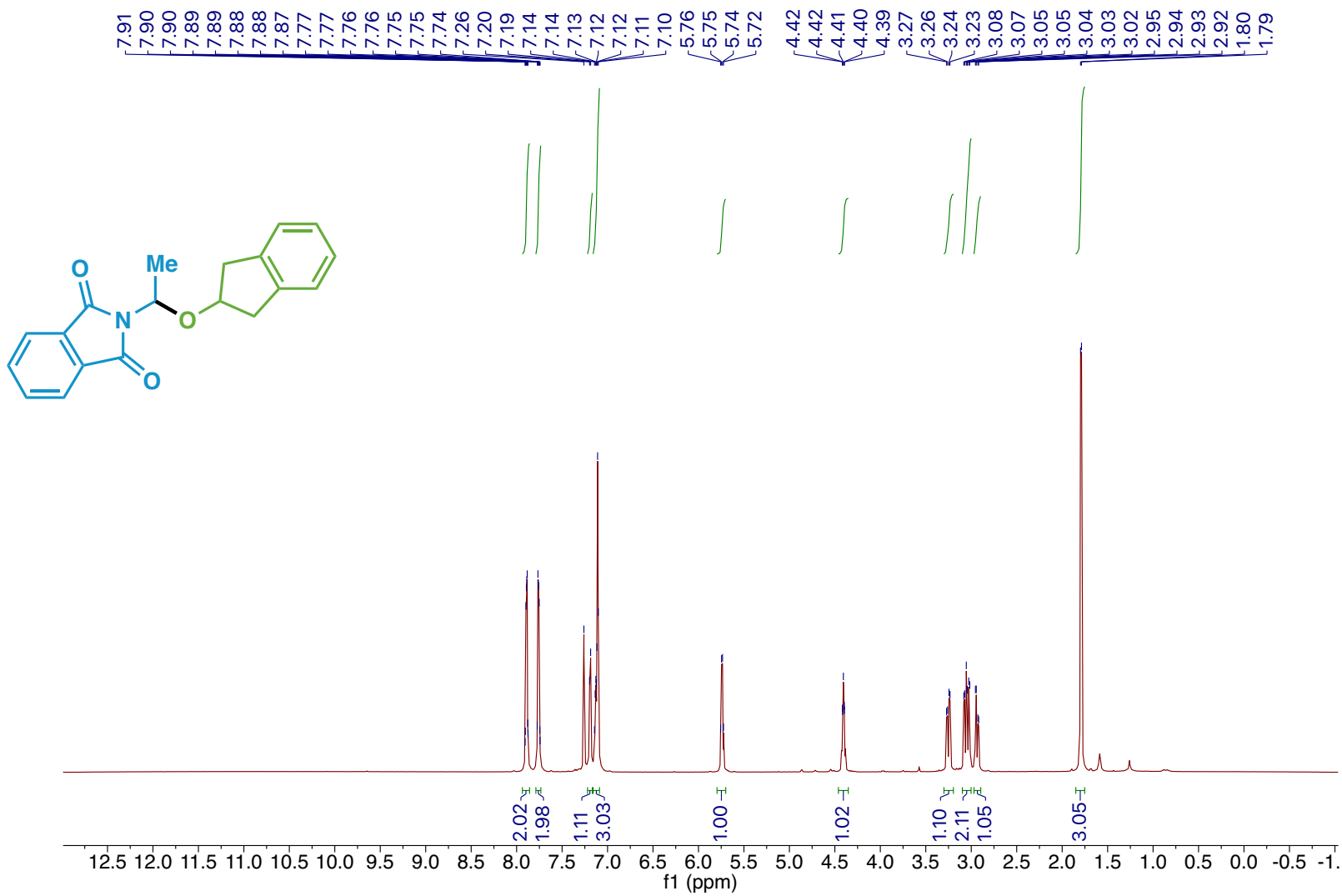


Compound 36 ¹³C NMR

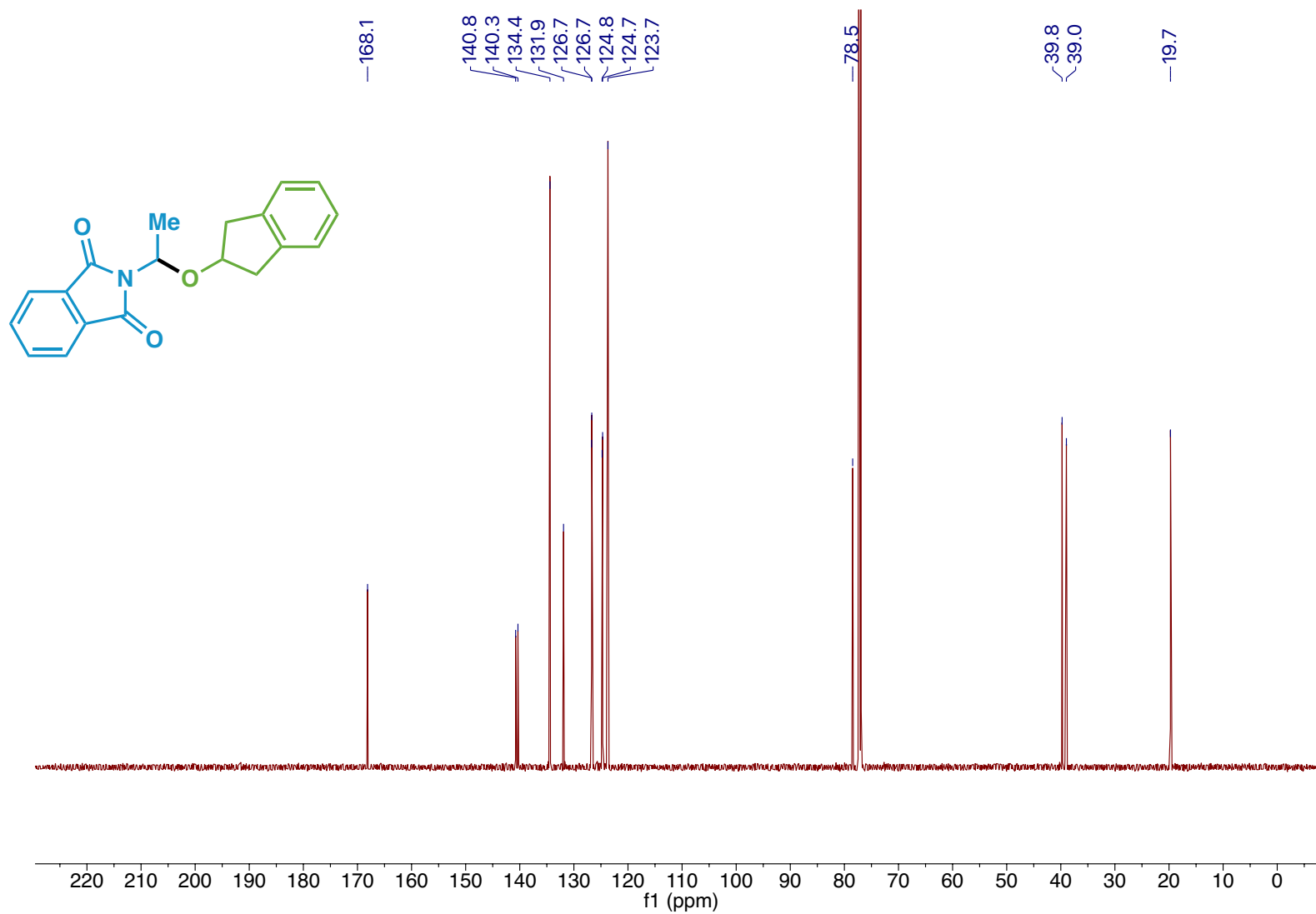


S207

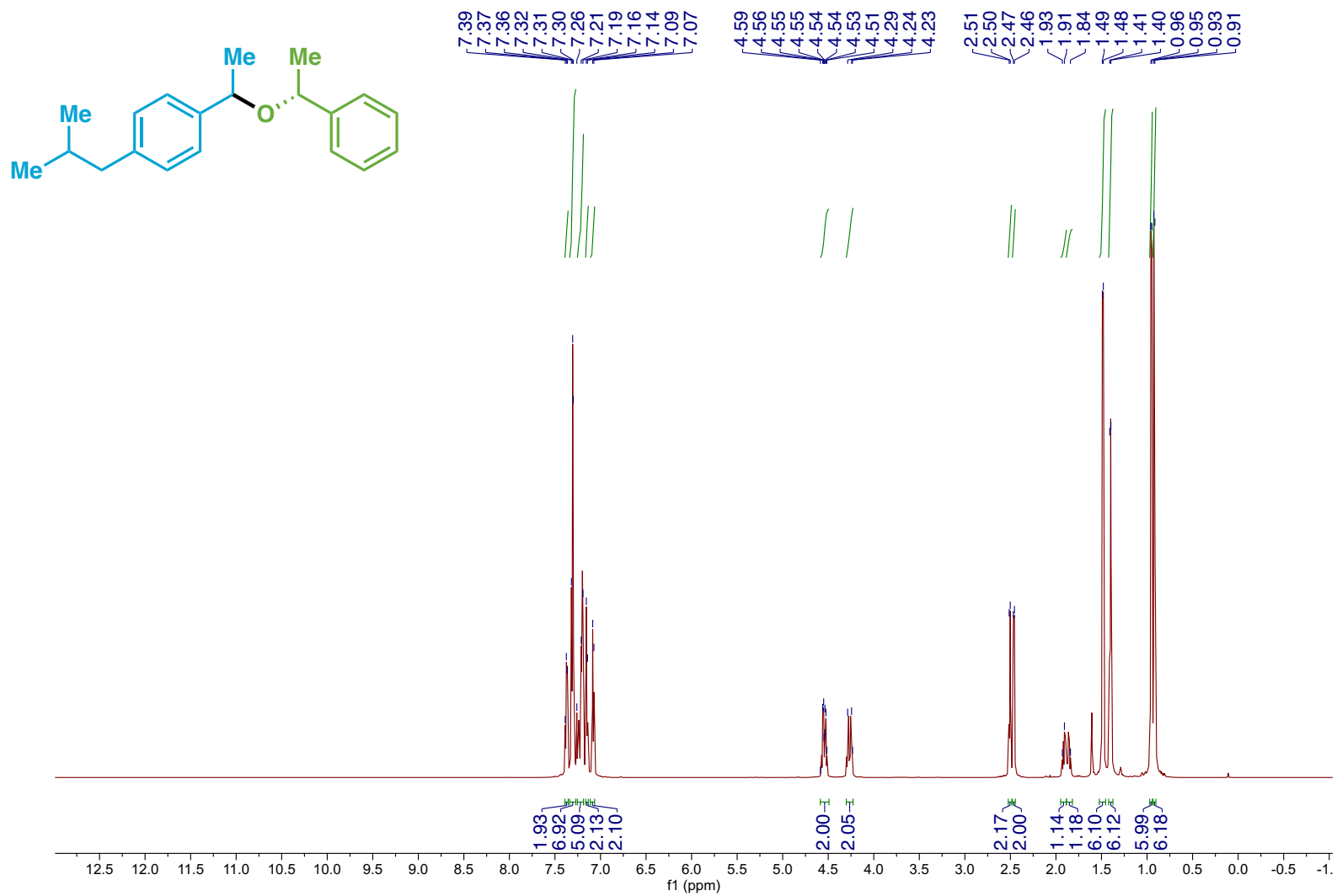
Compound 37 ¹H NMR



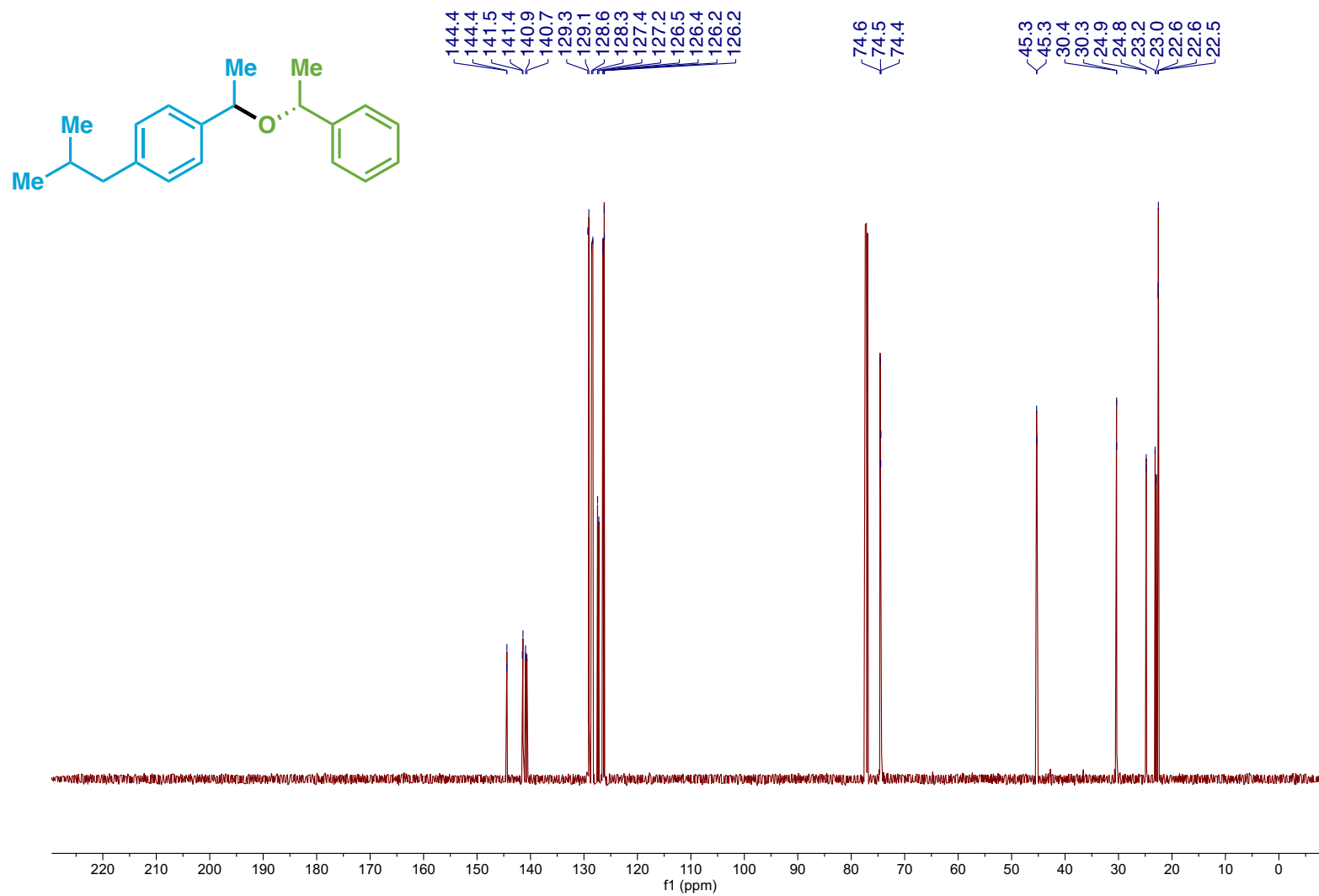
Compound 37 ¹³C NMR



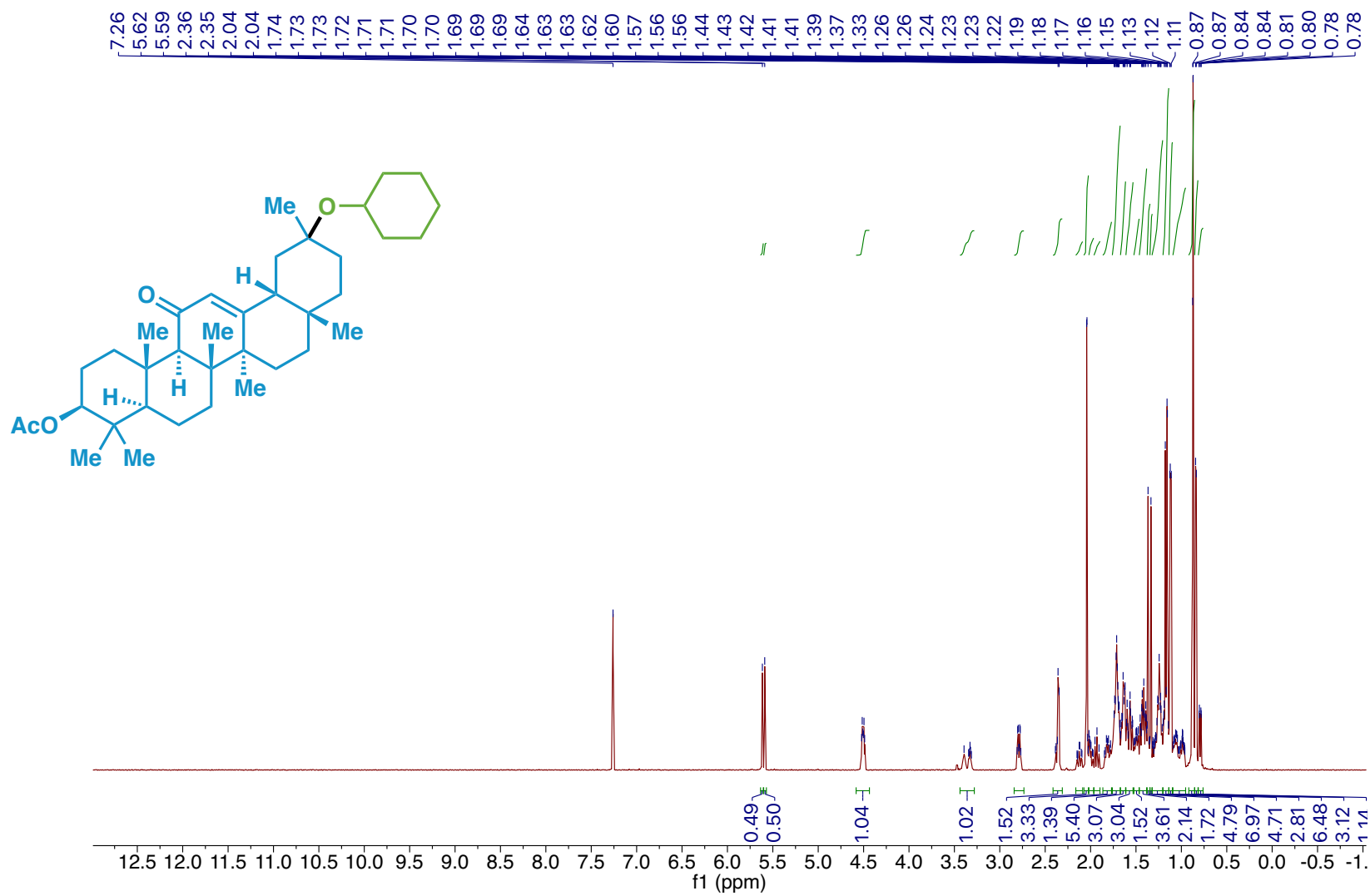
Compound 38 ¹H NMR



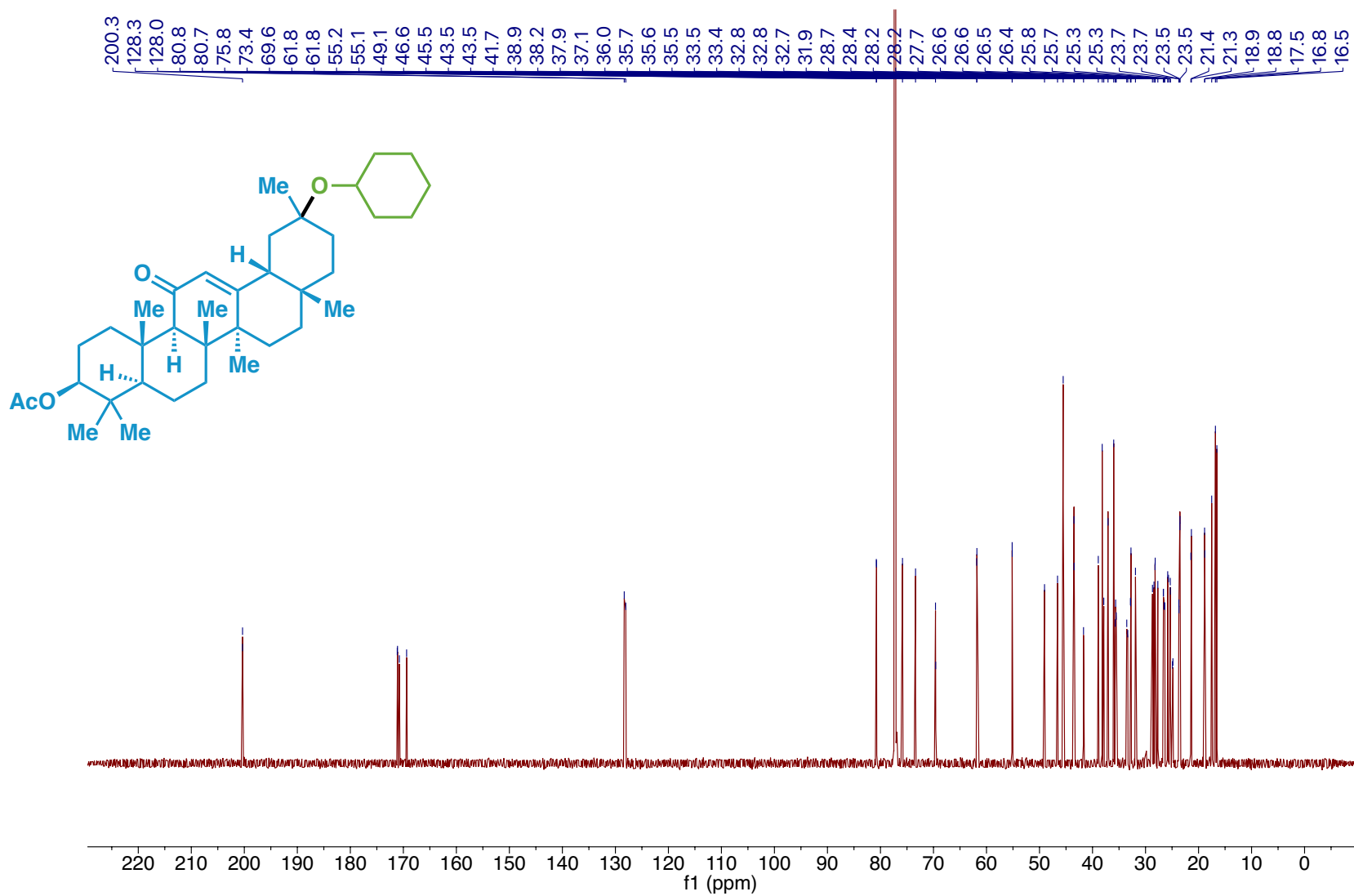
Compound 38 ¹³C NMR



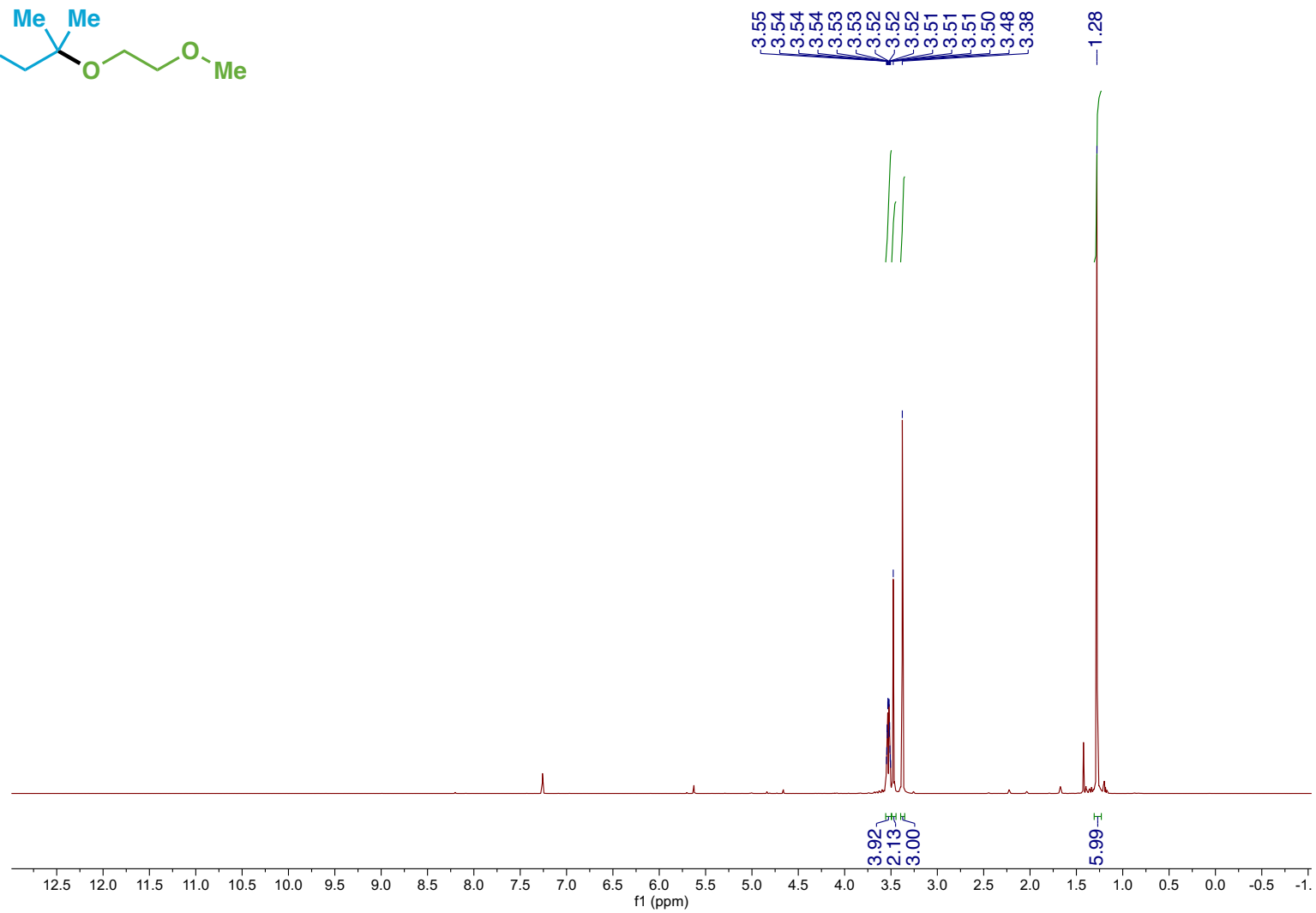
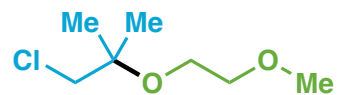
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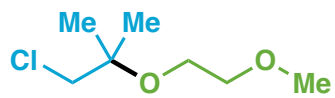
Compound 39 ¹³C NMR



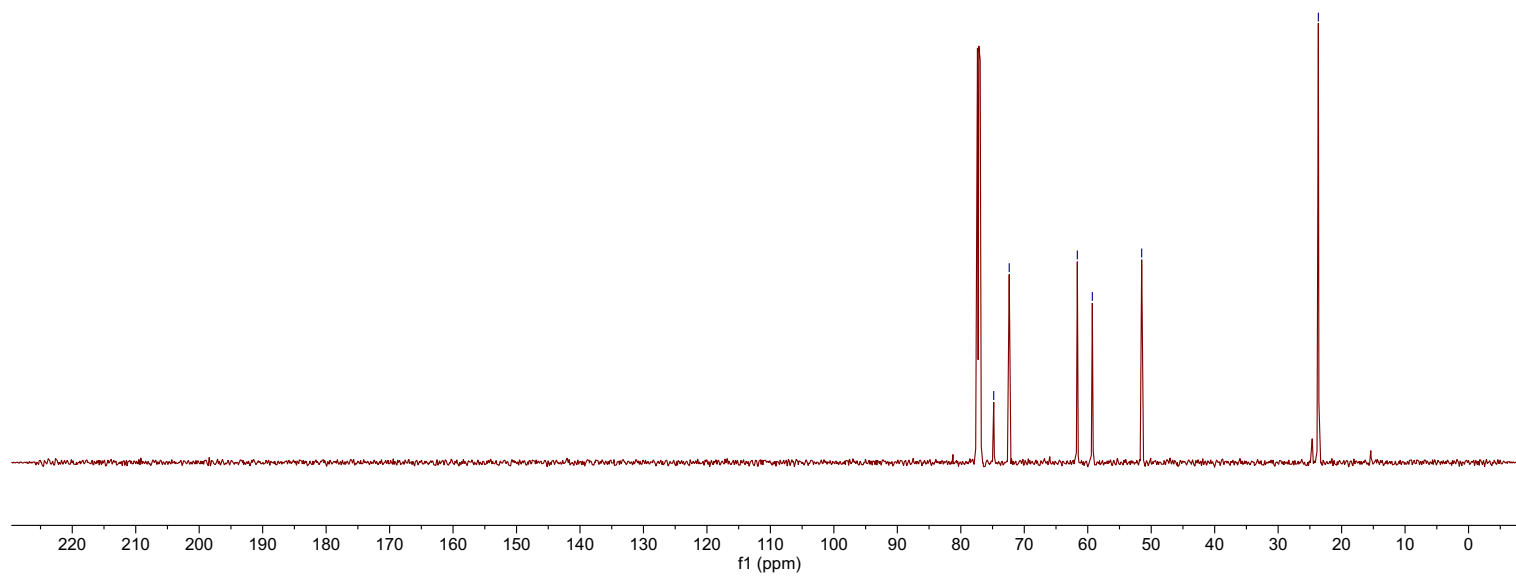
Compound 40 ^1H NMR



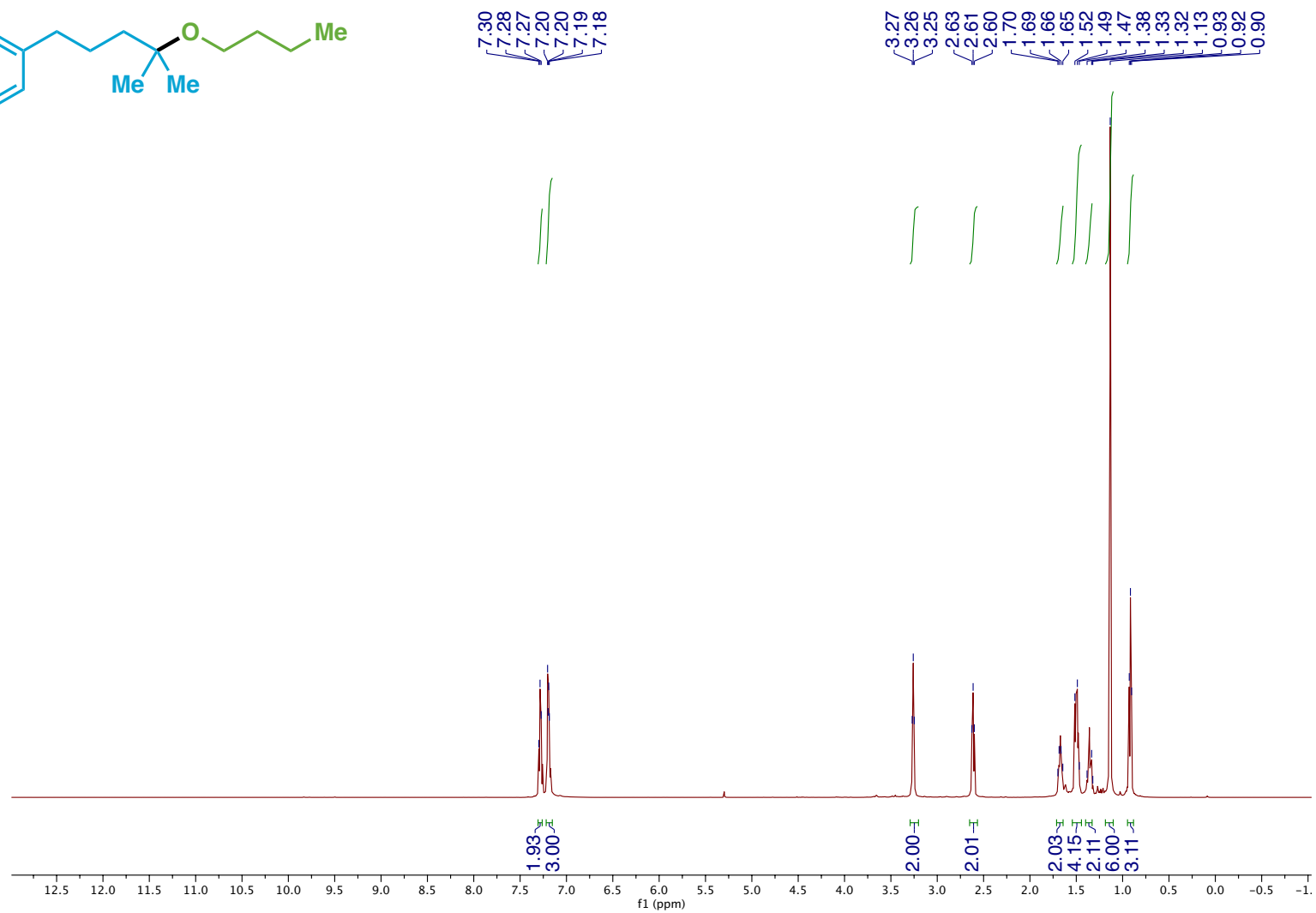
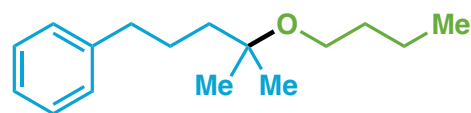
Compound 40 ¹³C NMR



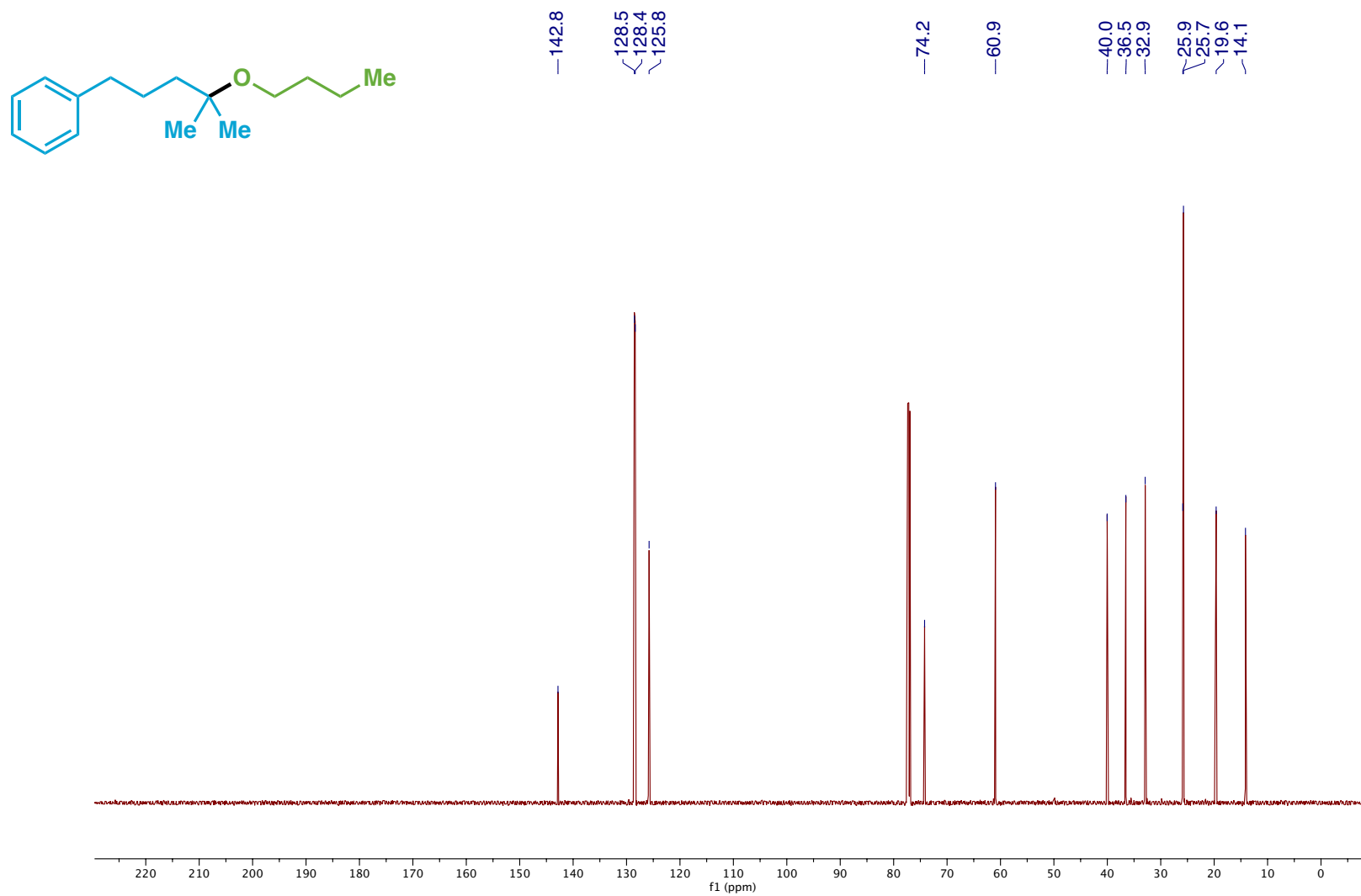
~74.8
~72.4
~61.6
~59.3
~51.5
~23.7



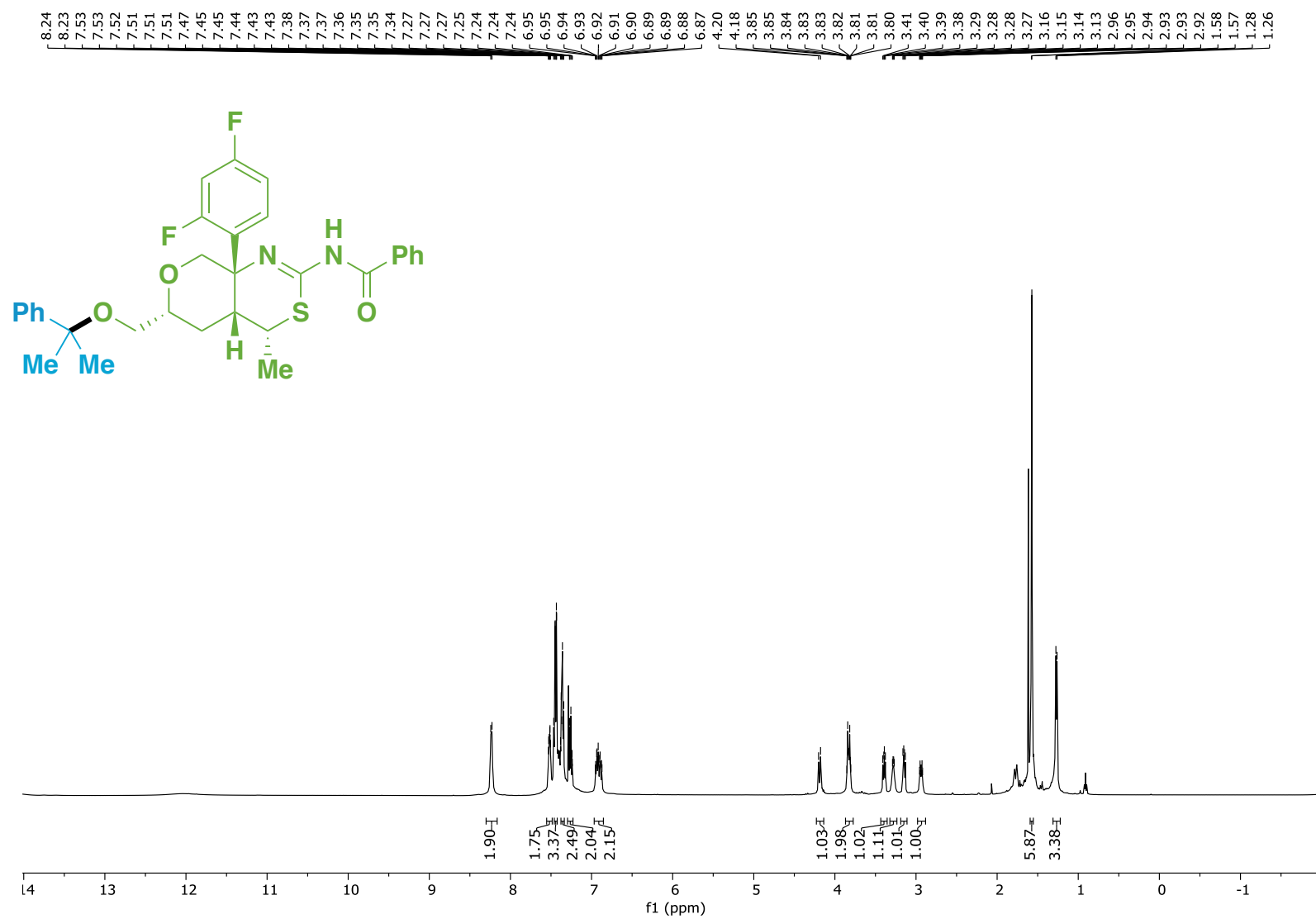
Compound 41 ¹H NMR



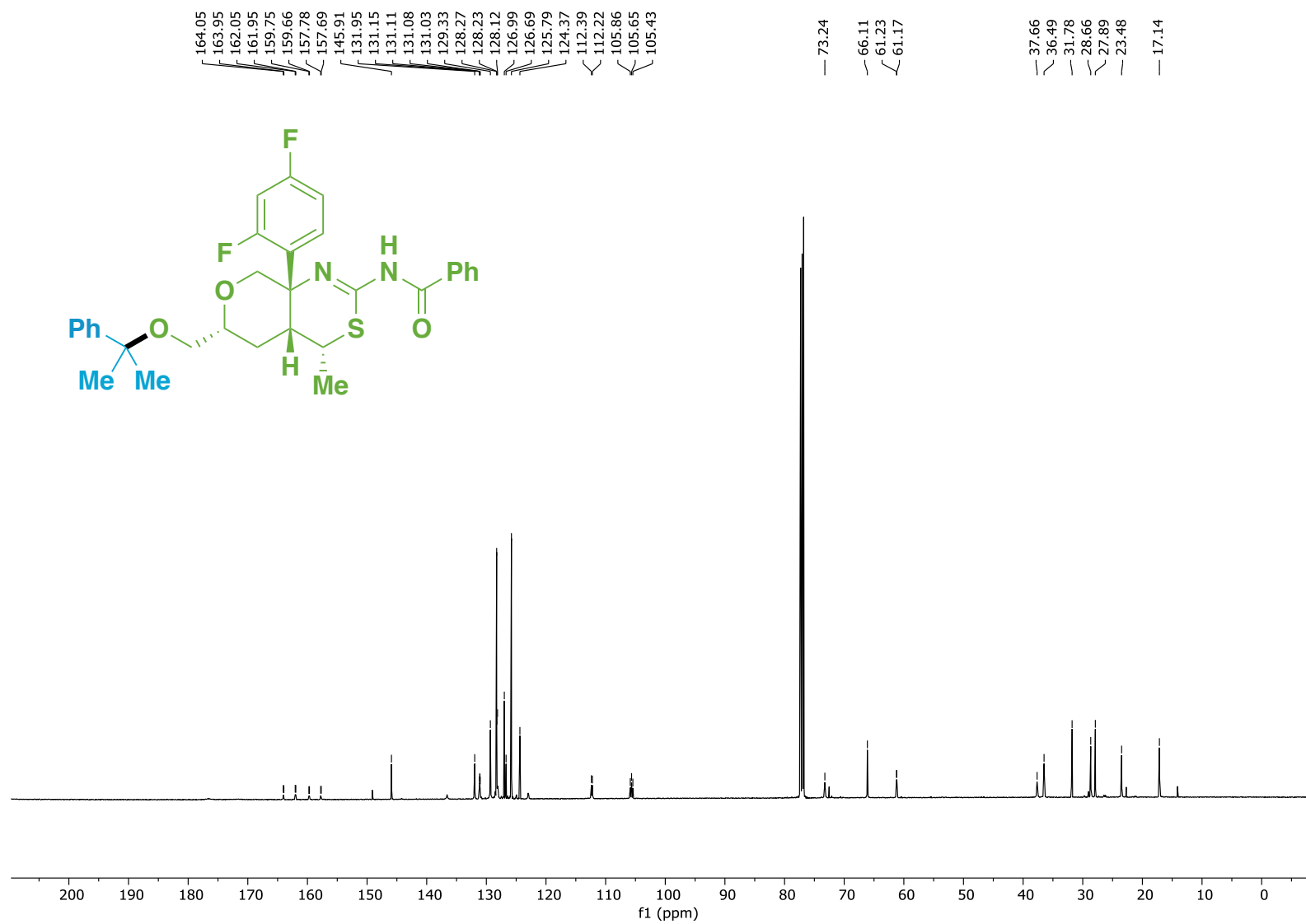
Compound 41 ¹³C NMR



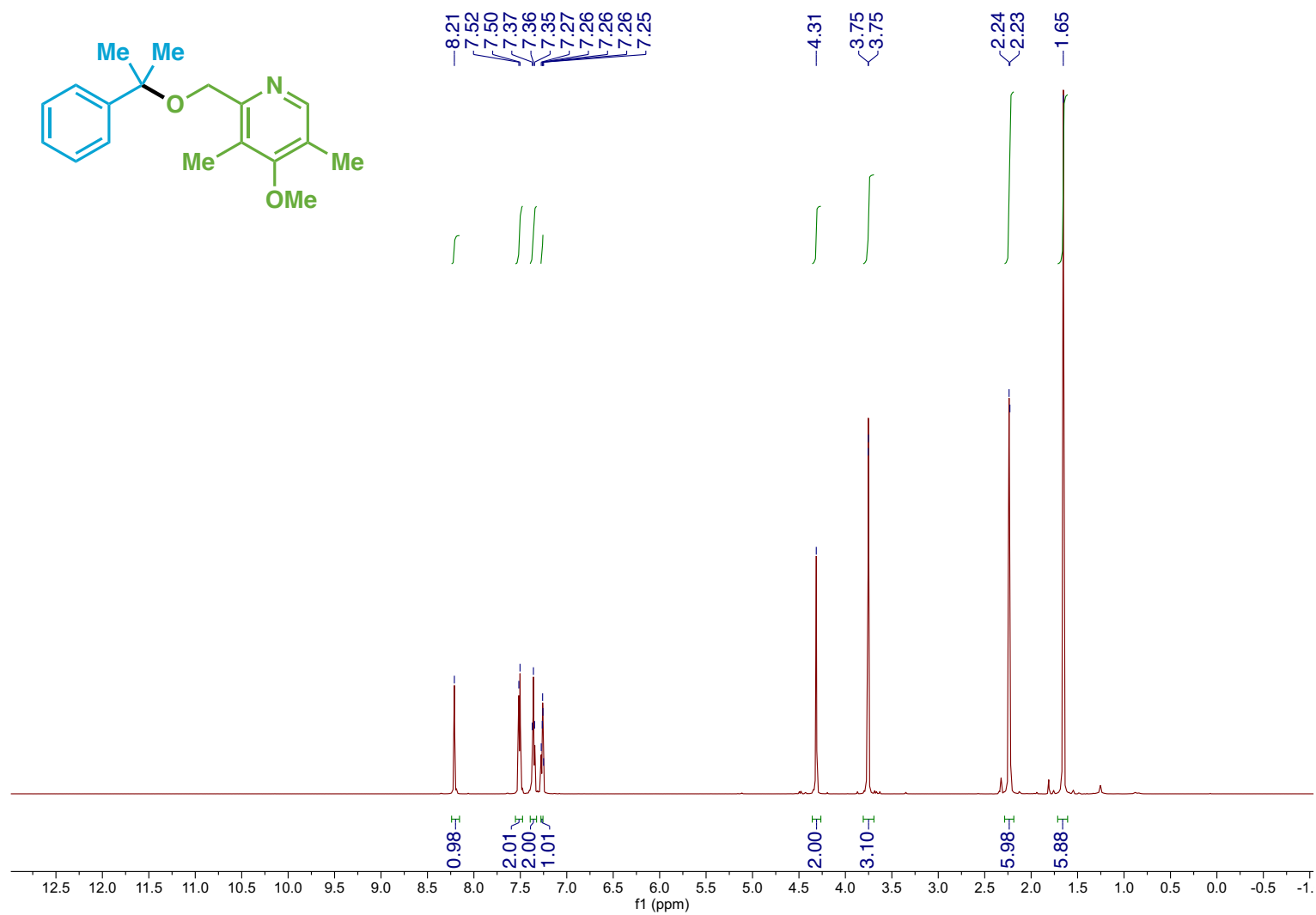
Compound 42 ¹H NMR



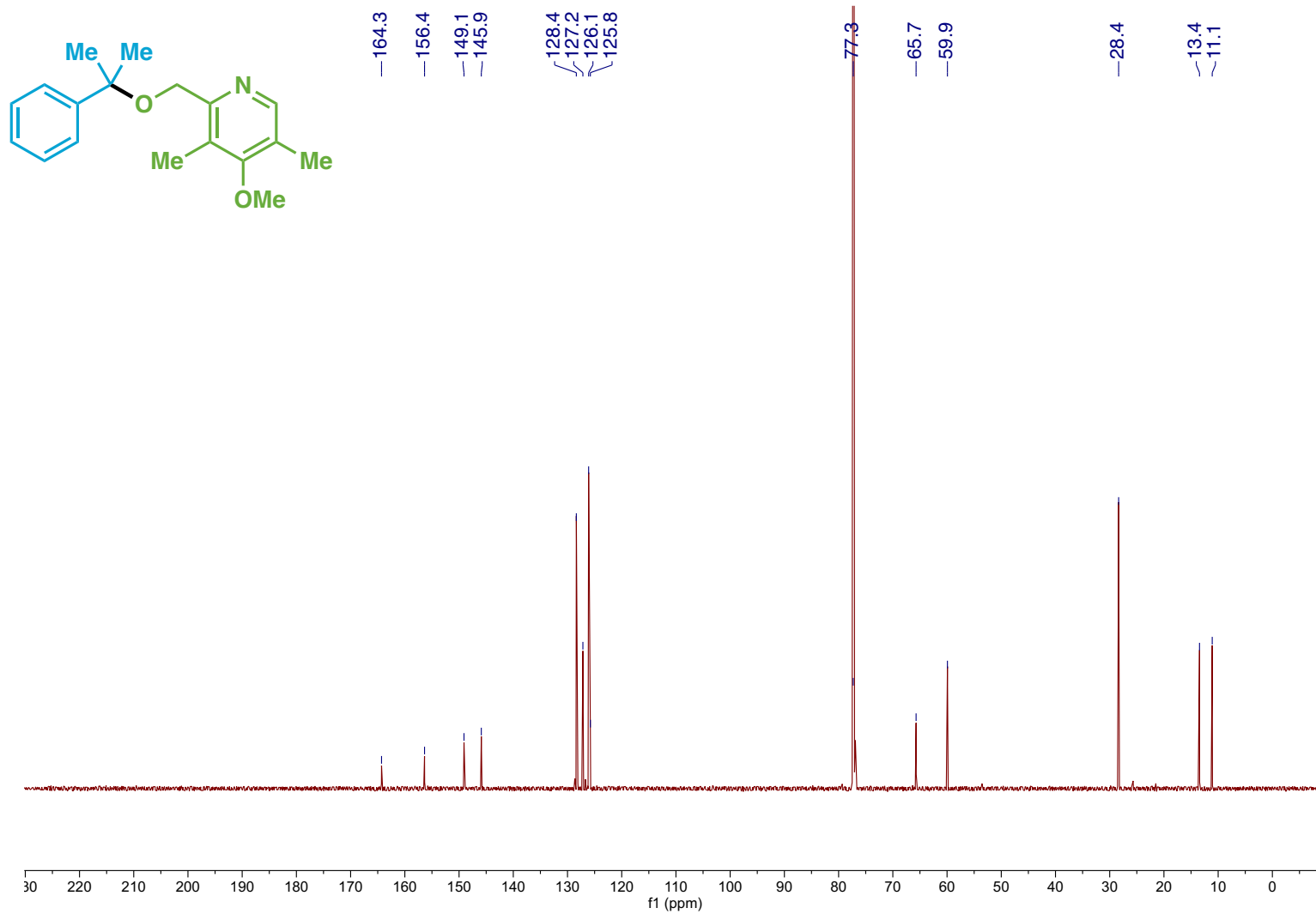
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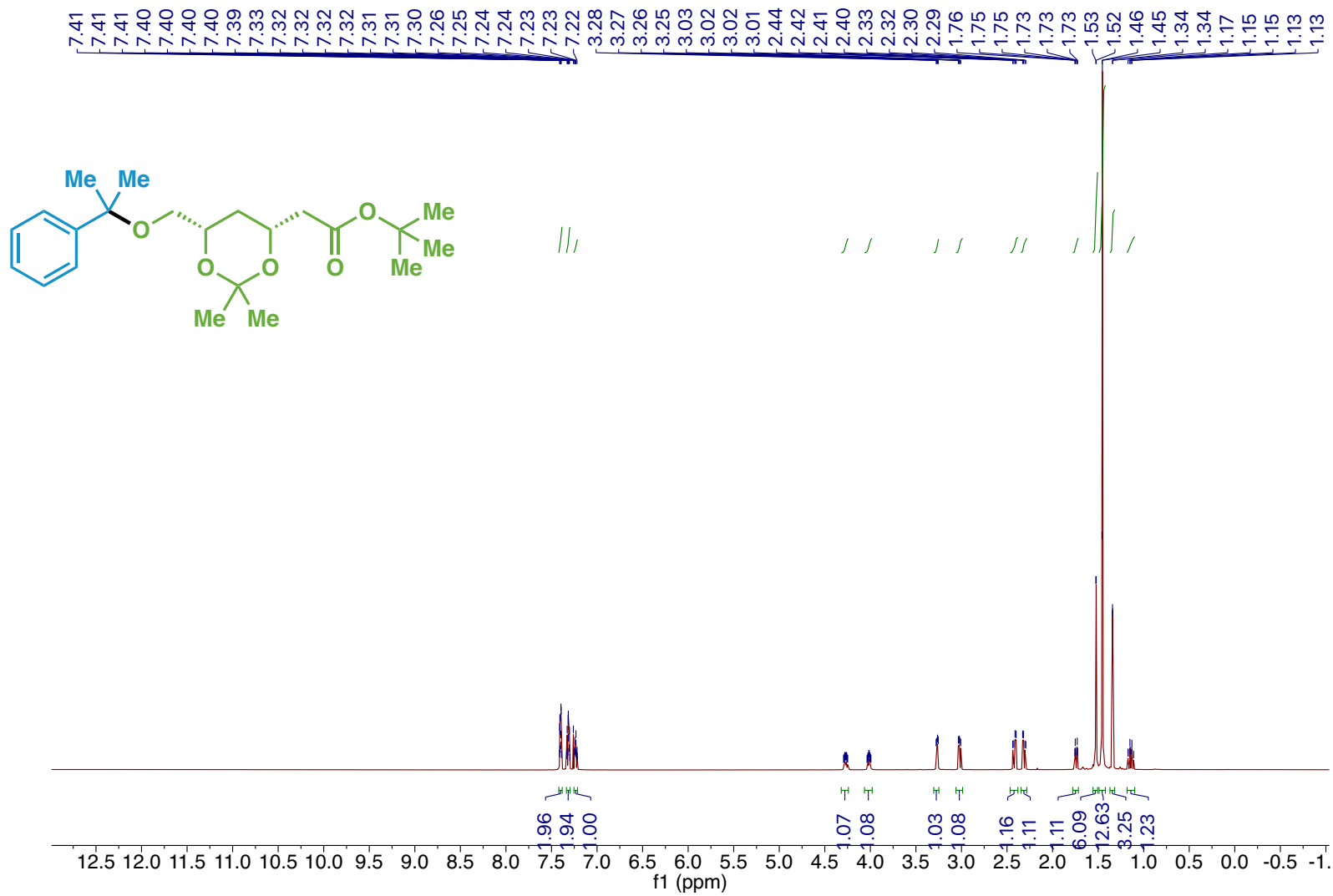
Compound 43 ¹H NMR



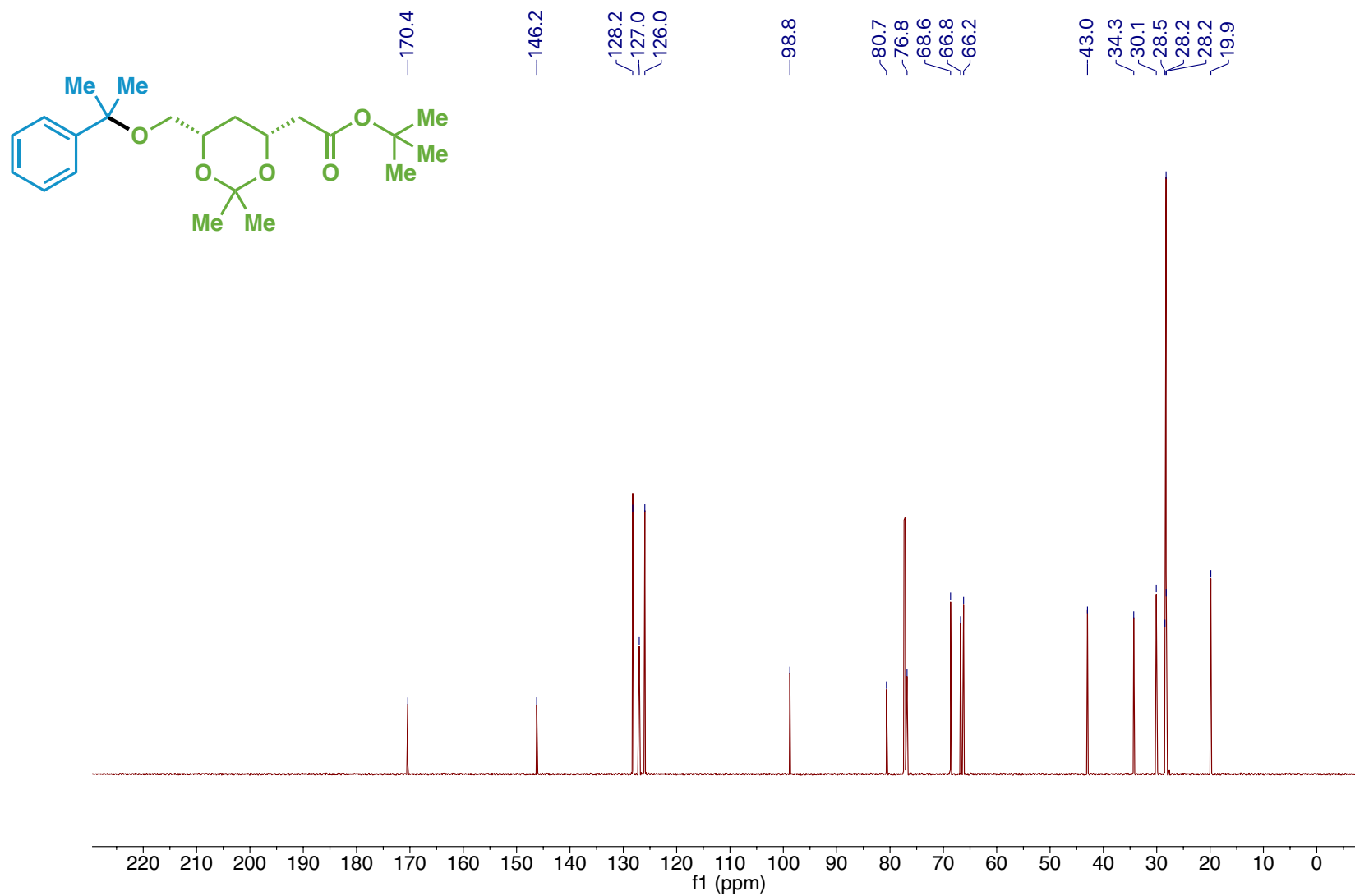
Compound 43 ¹³C NMR



Compound 44 ¹H NMR

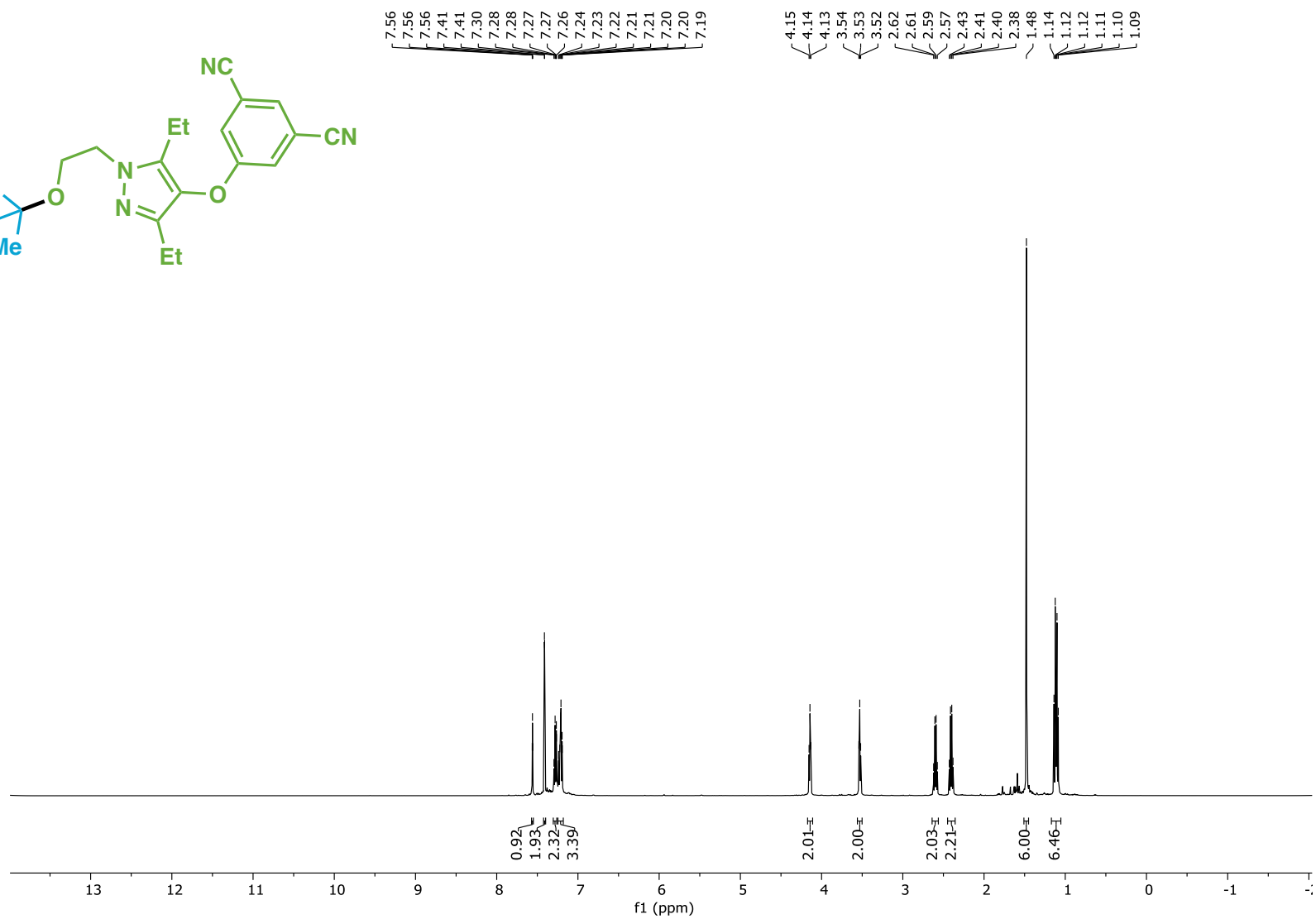
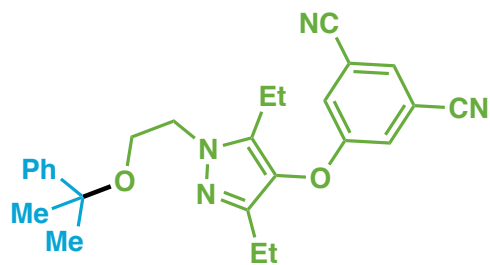


Compound 44 ¹³C NMR



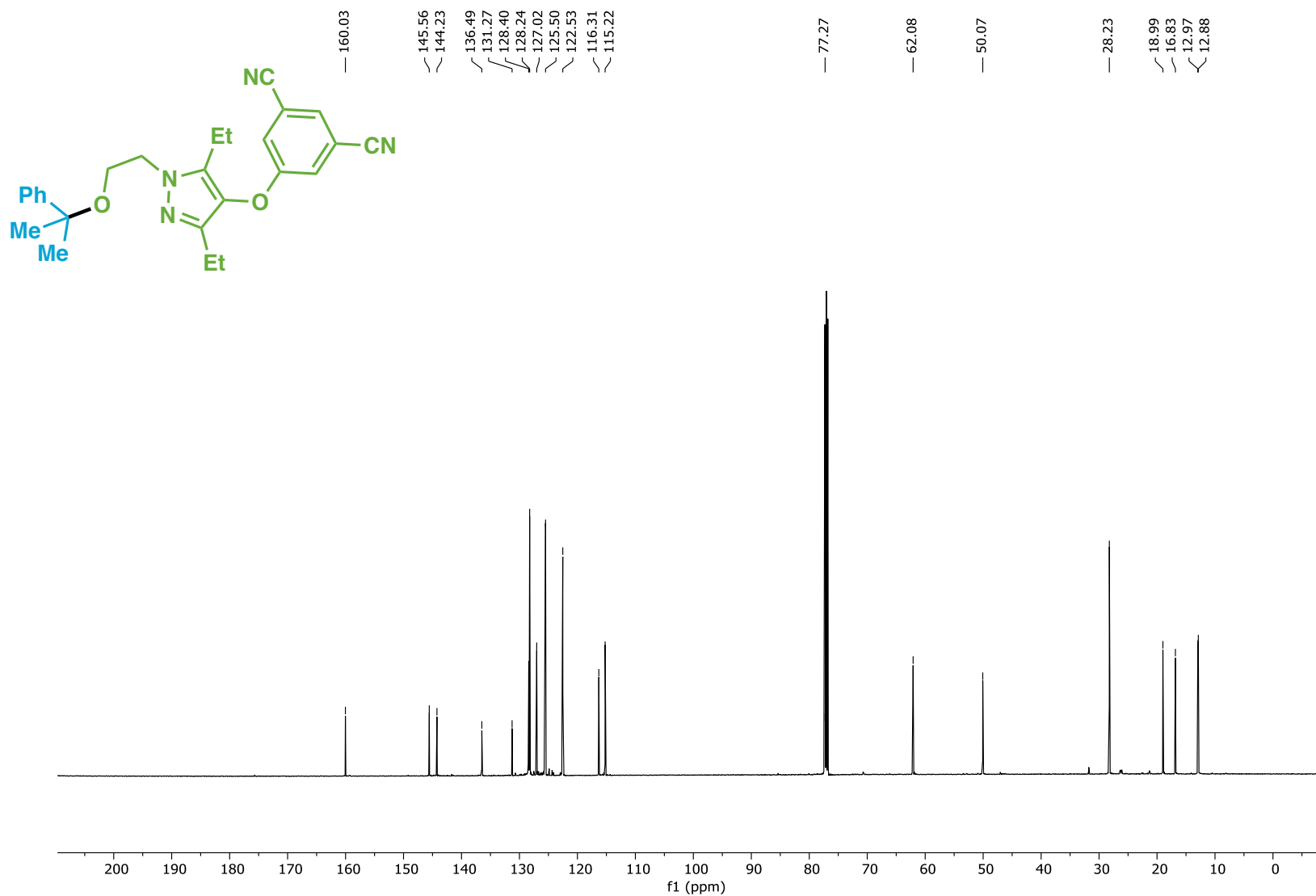
S223

Compound 45 ¹H NMR

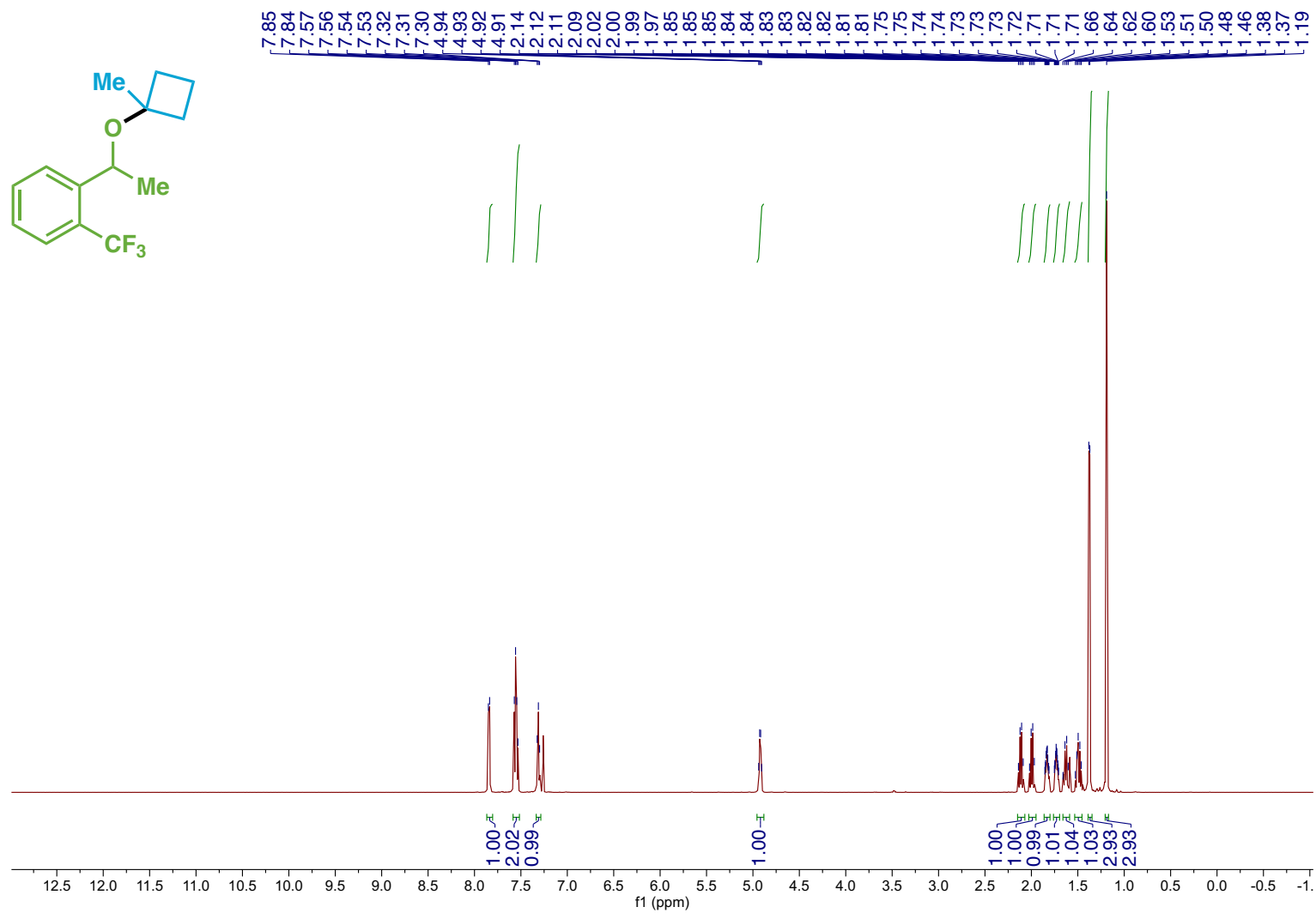


S224

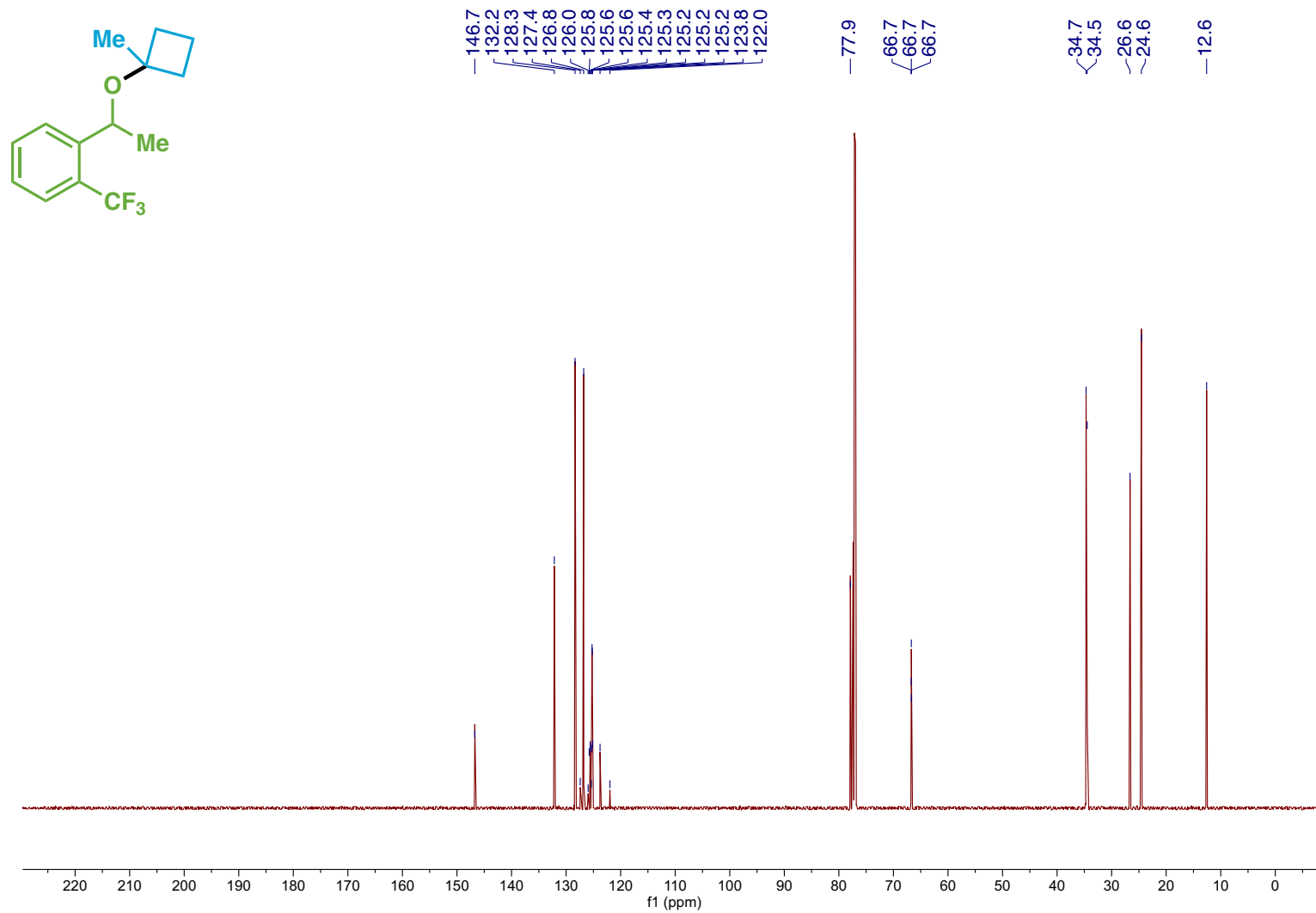
Compound 45 ¹³C NMR



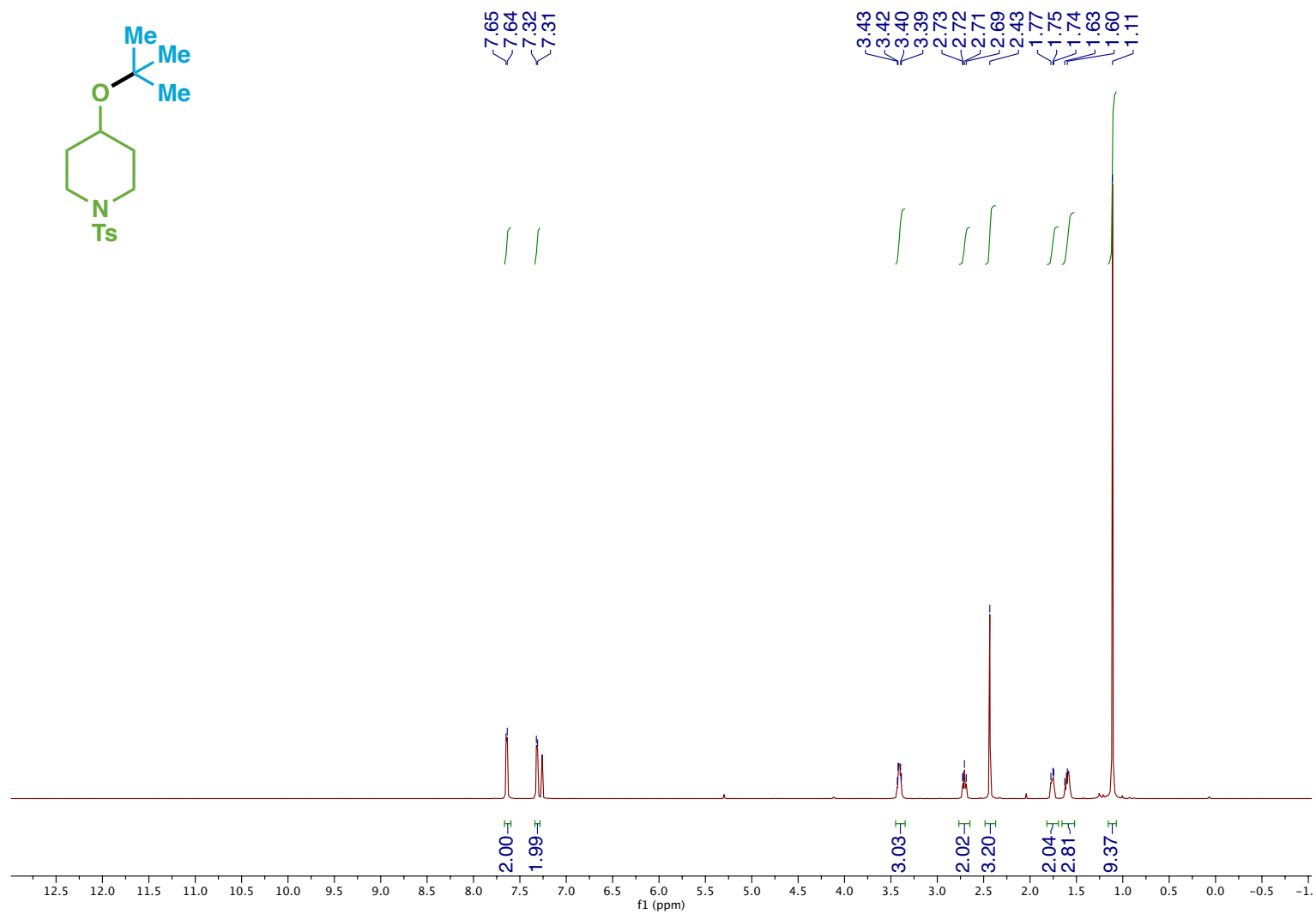
Compound 46 ¹H NMR



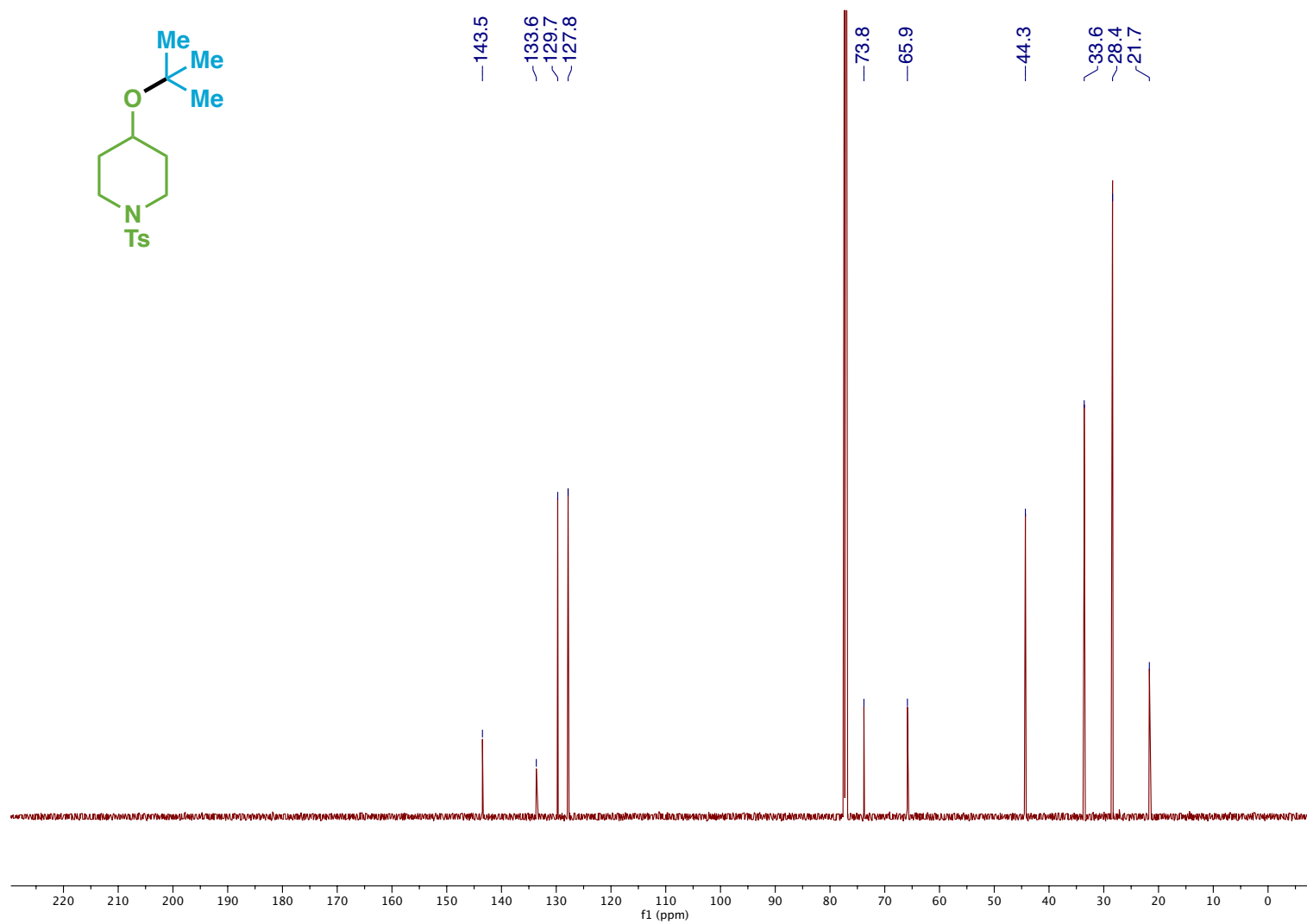
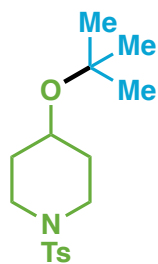
Compound 46 ¹³C NMR



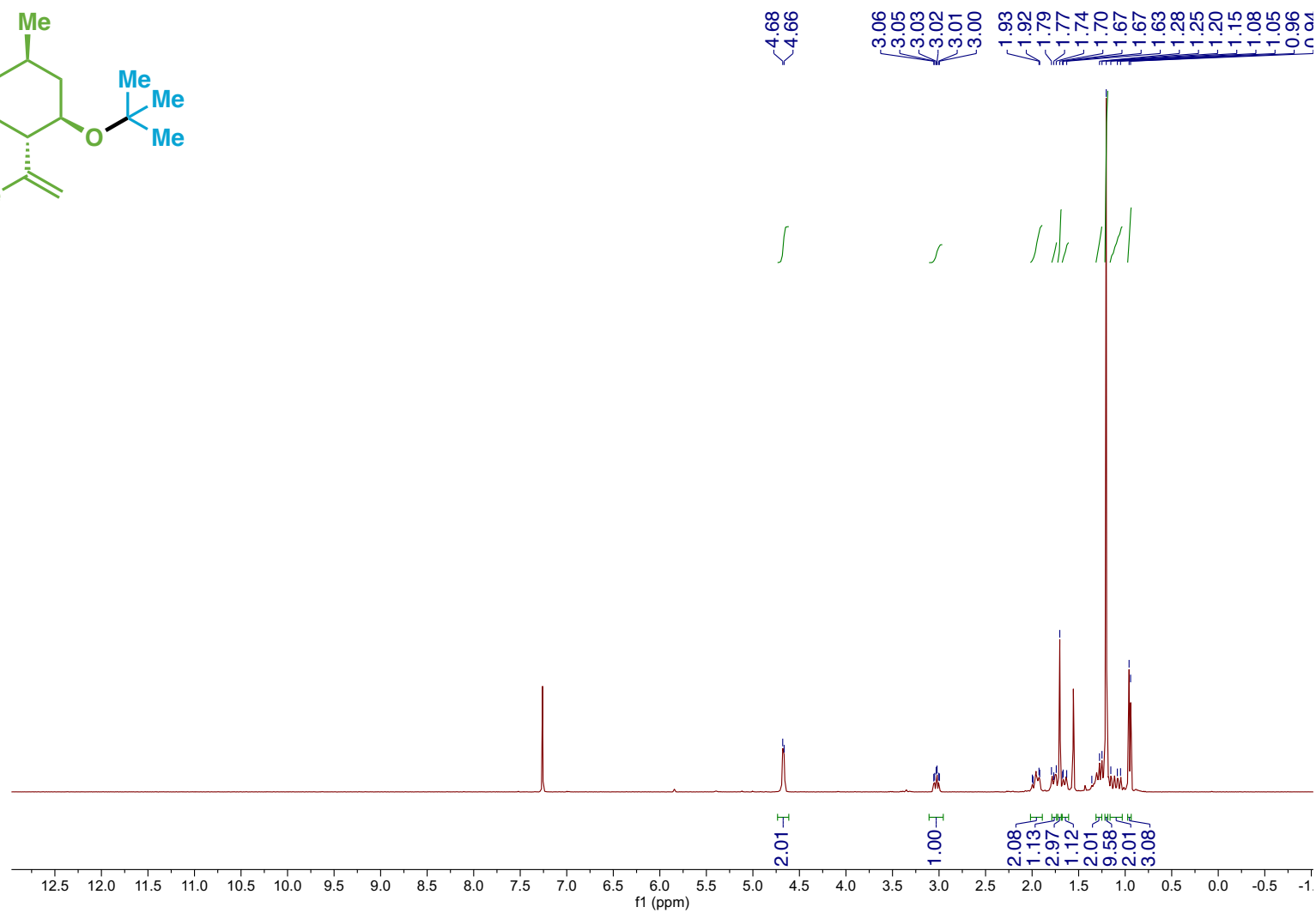
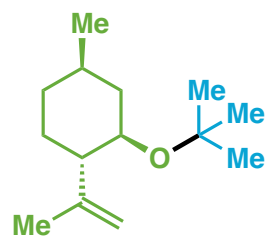
Compound 47 ¹H NMR



Compound 47 ¹³C NMR

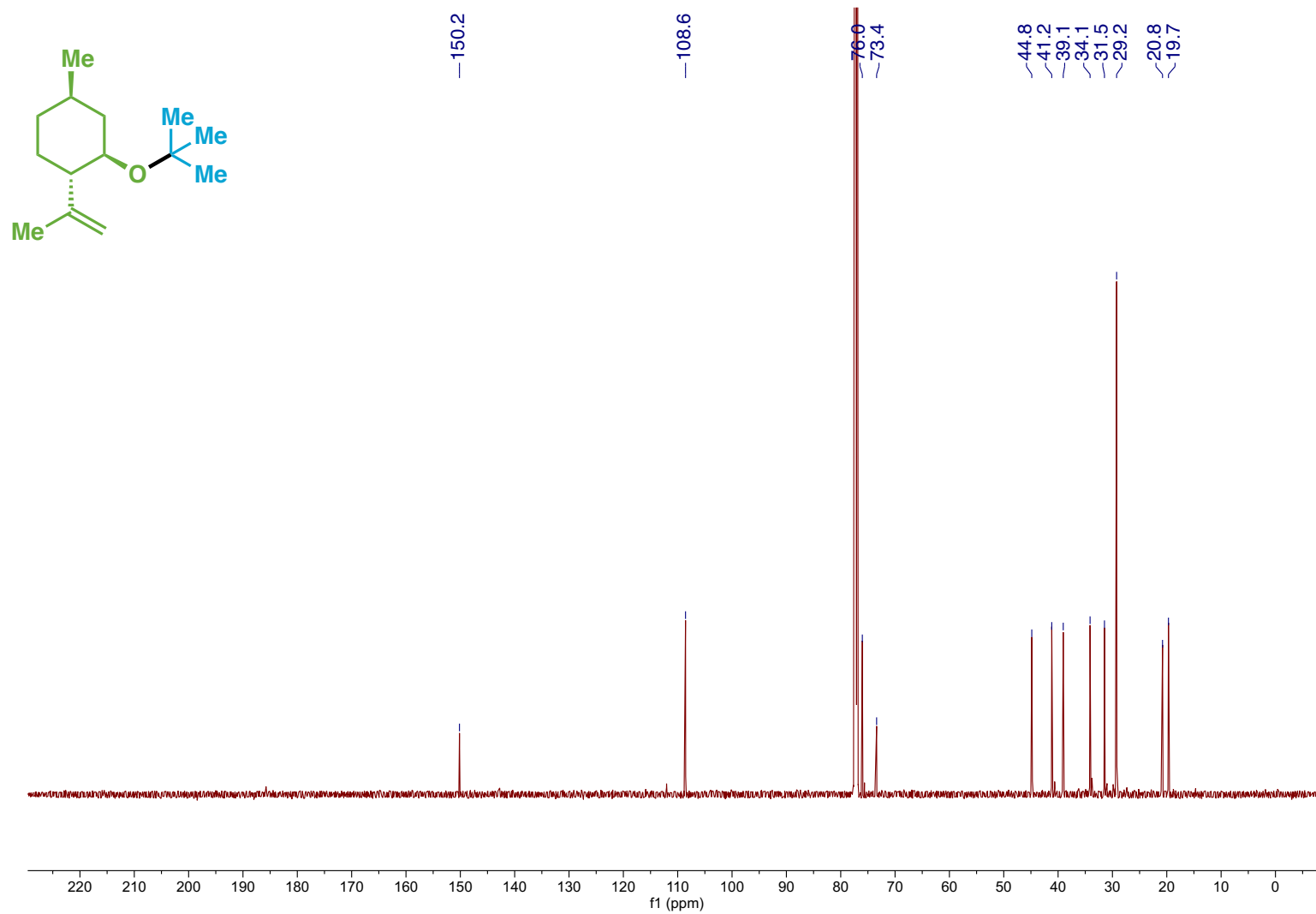


Compound 48 ¹H NMR

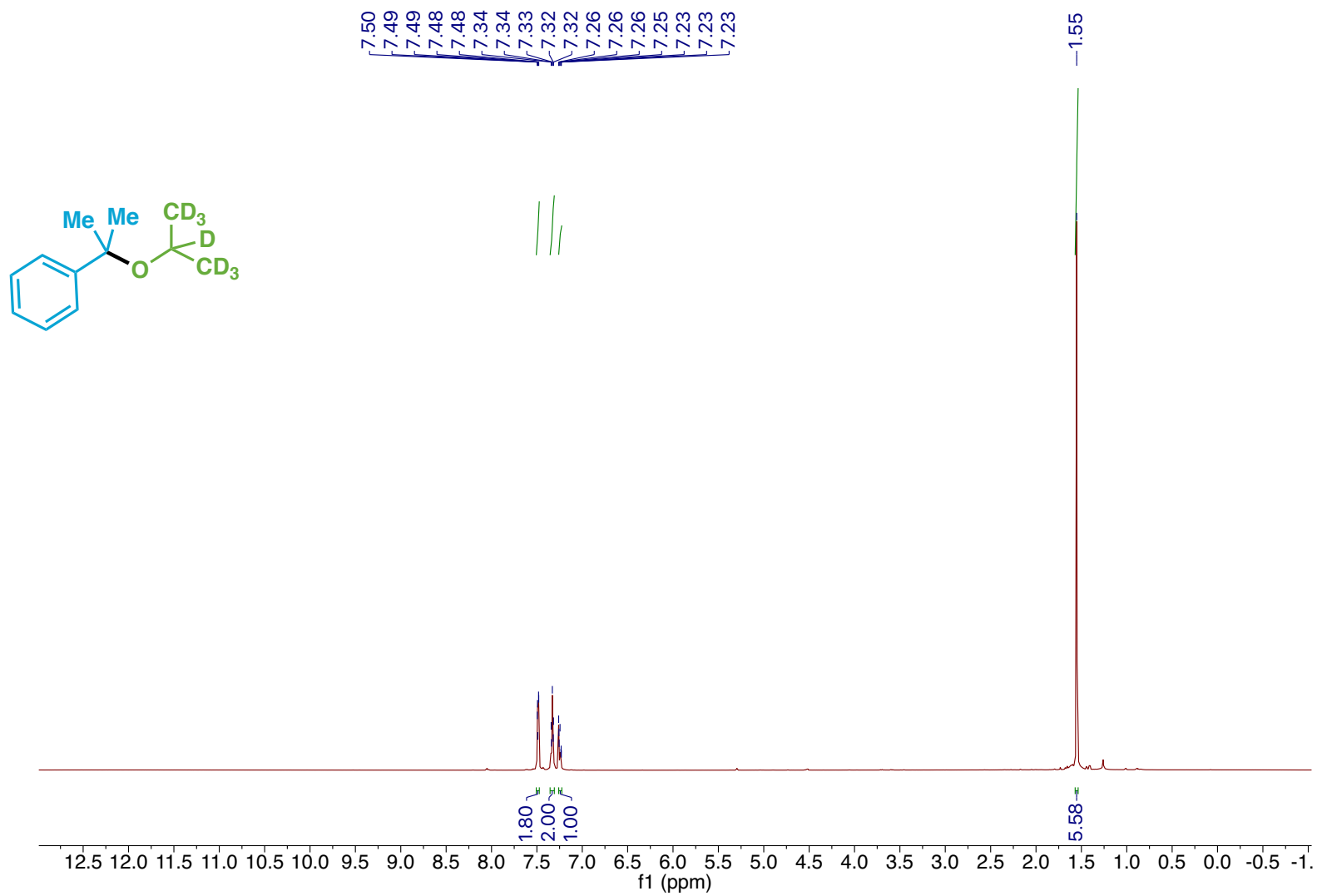


S230

Compound 48 ¹³C NMR

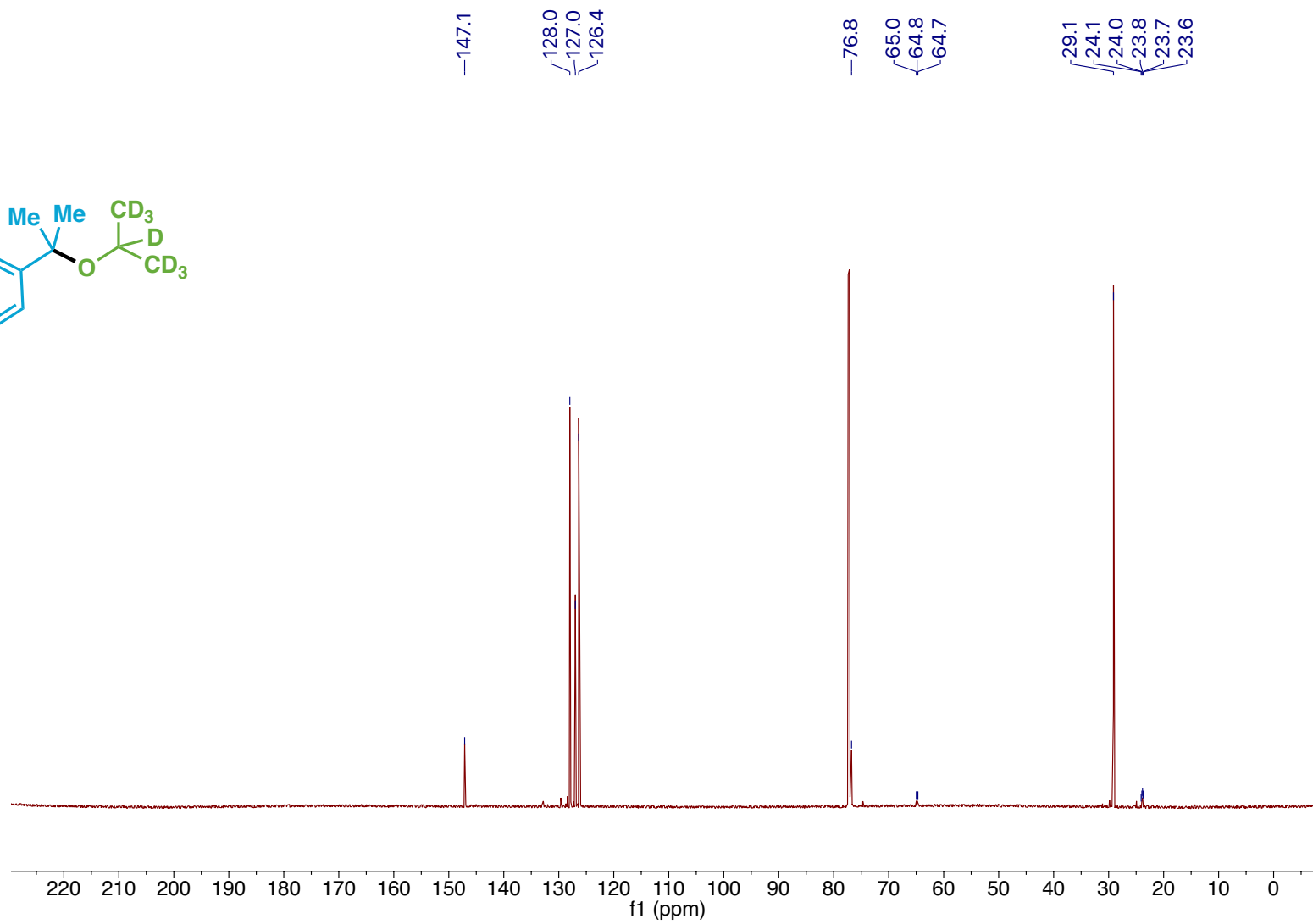
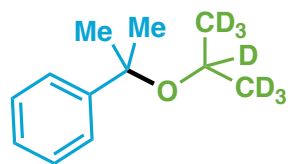


Compound 49 ^1H NMR



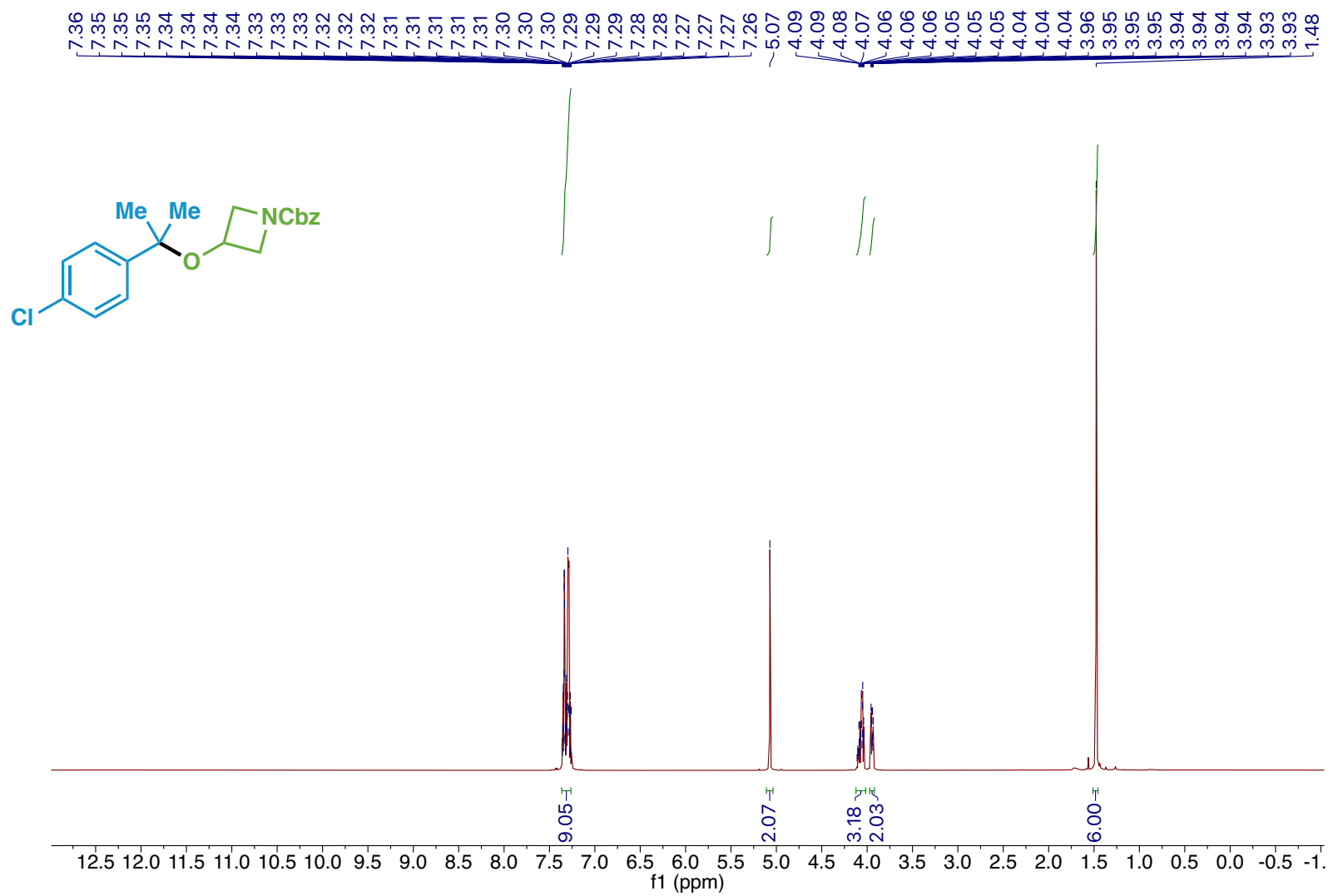
S232

Compound 49 ^{13}C NMR

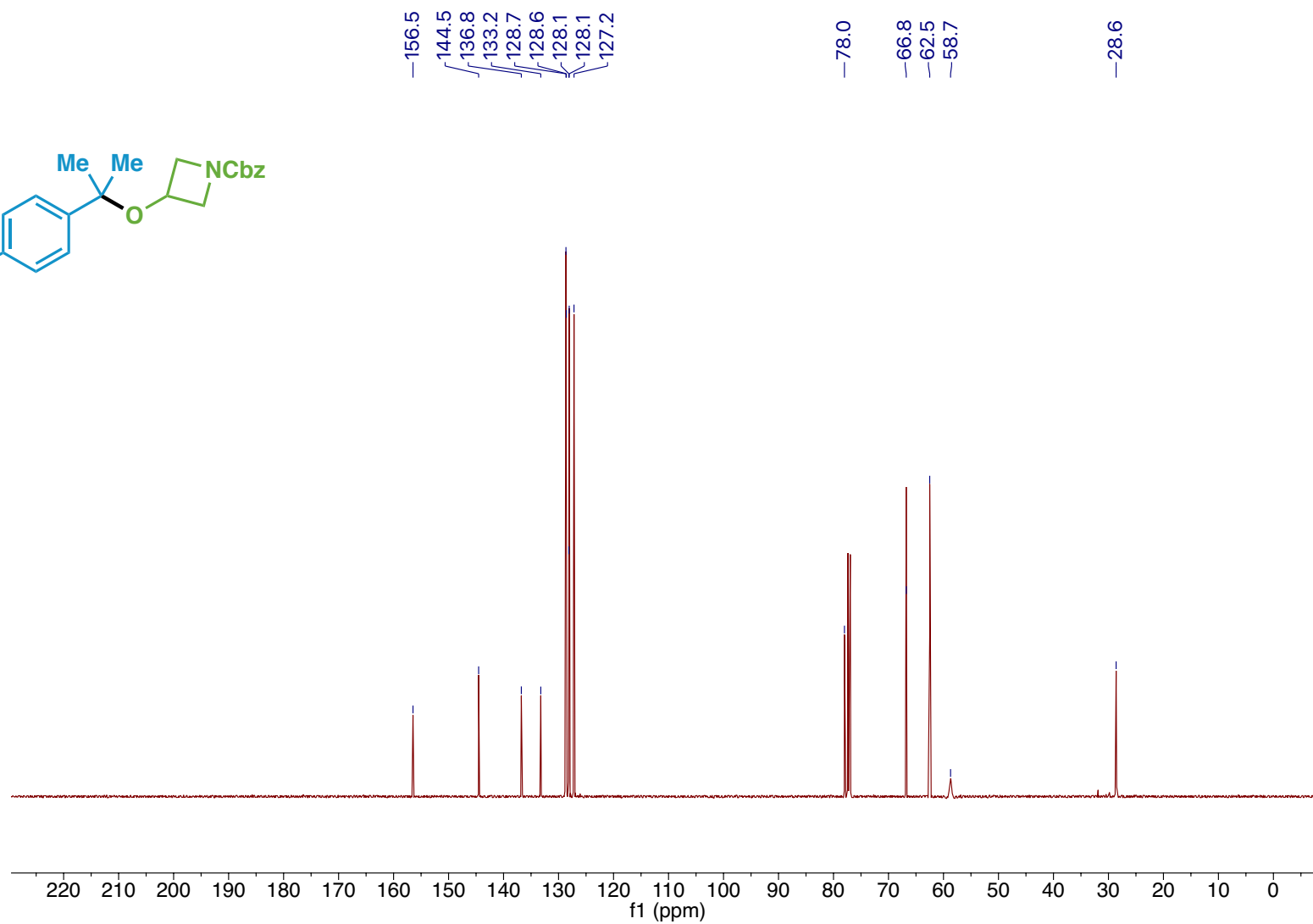
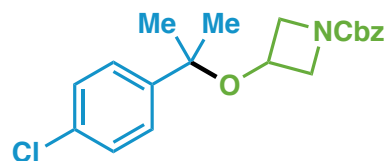


S233

Compound 50 ¹H NMR

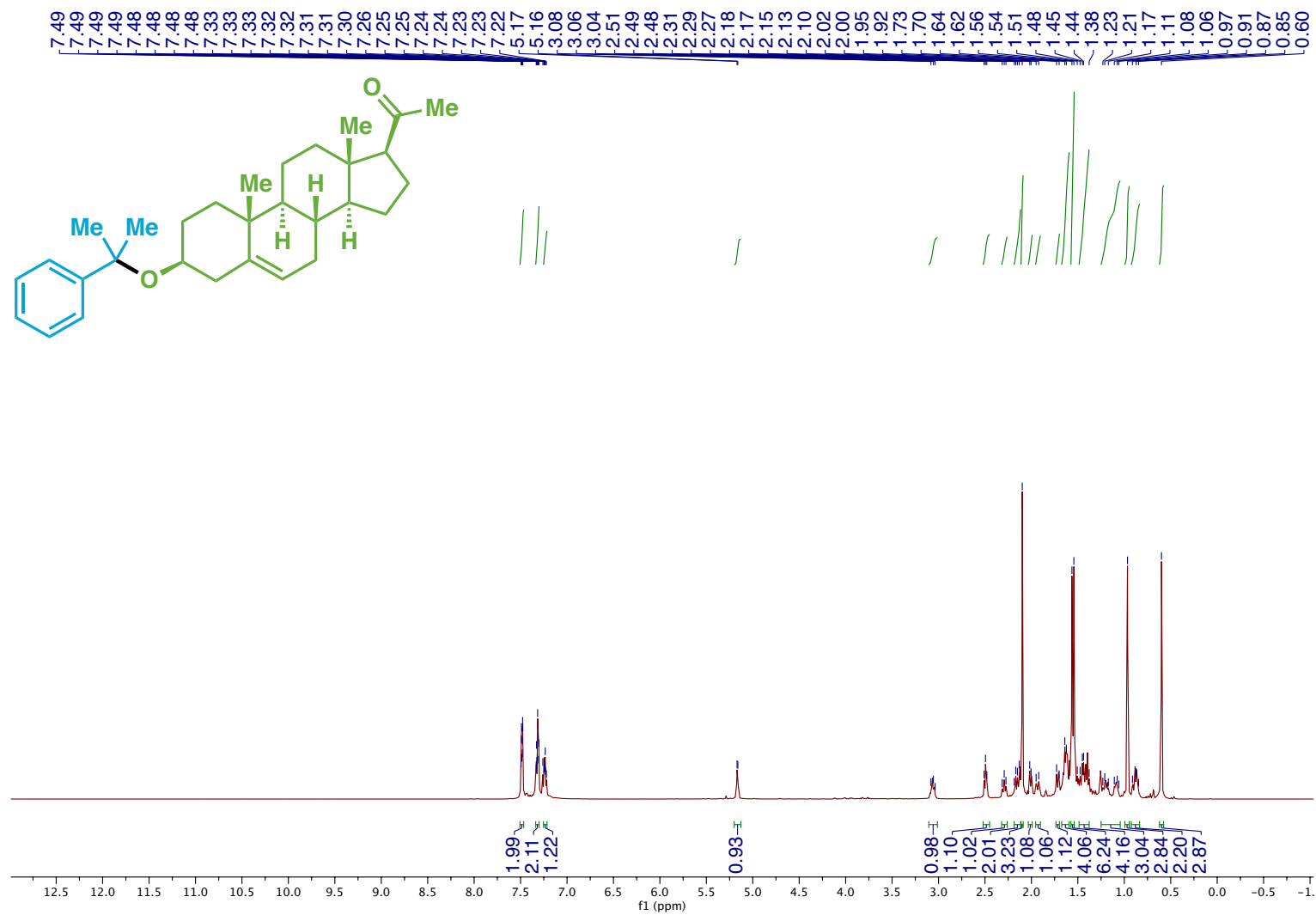


Compound 50 ¹³C NMR

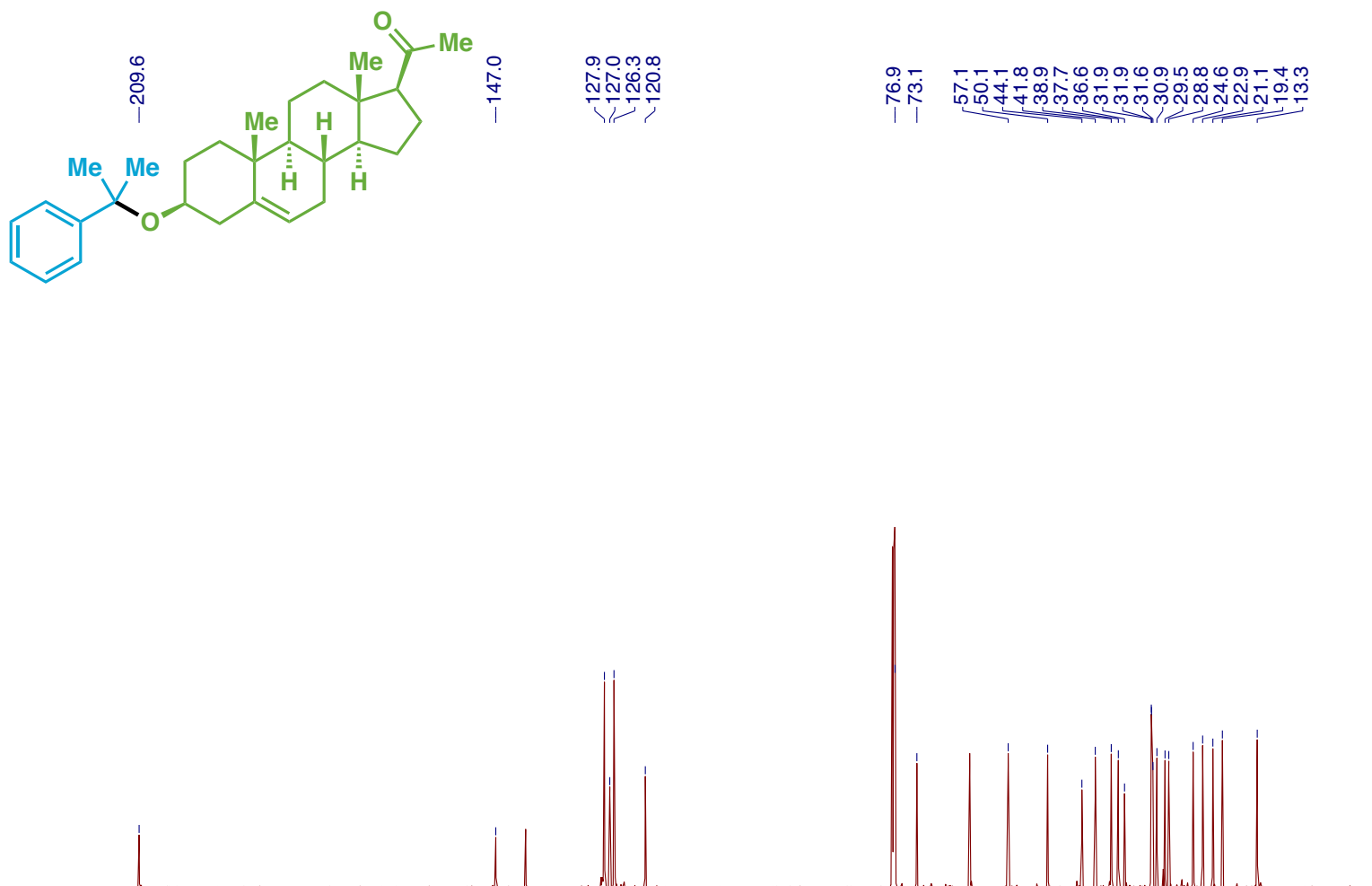


S235

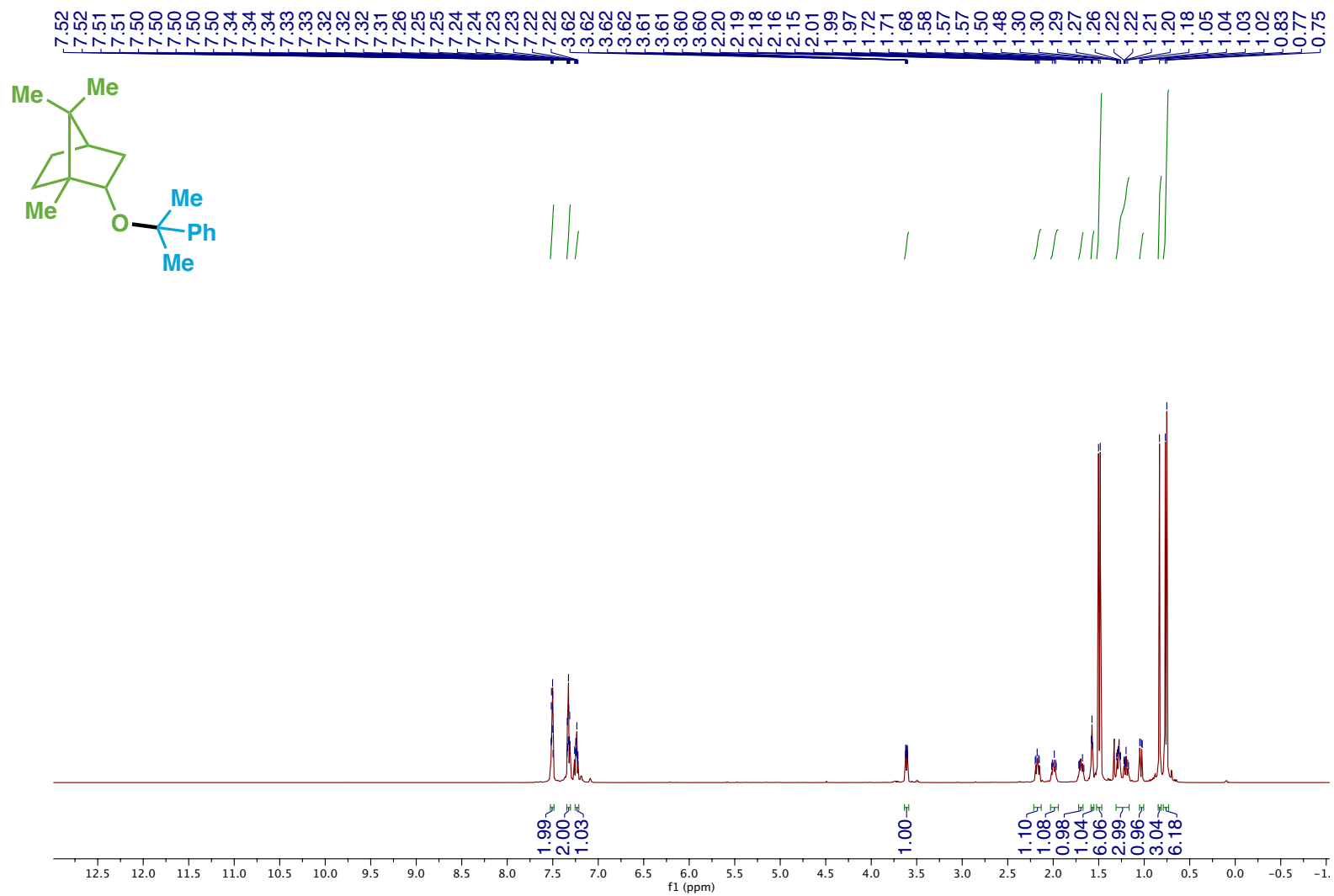
Compound 51 ¹H NMR



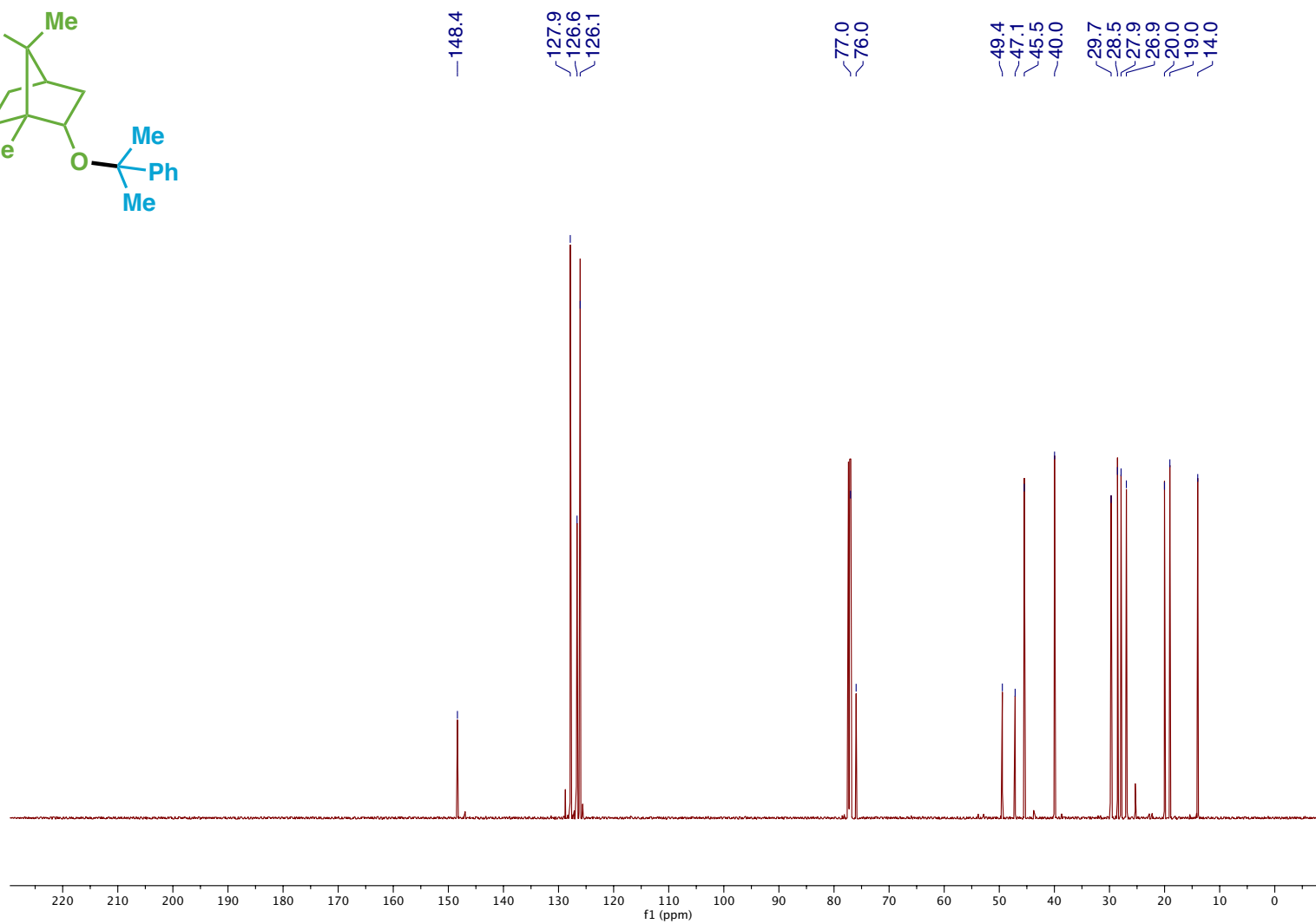
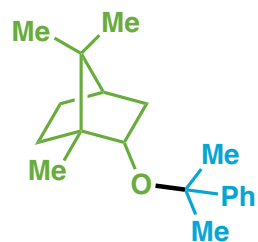
Compound 51 ¹³C NMR



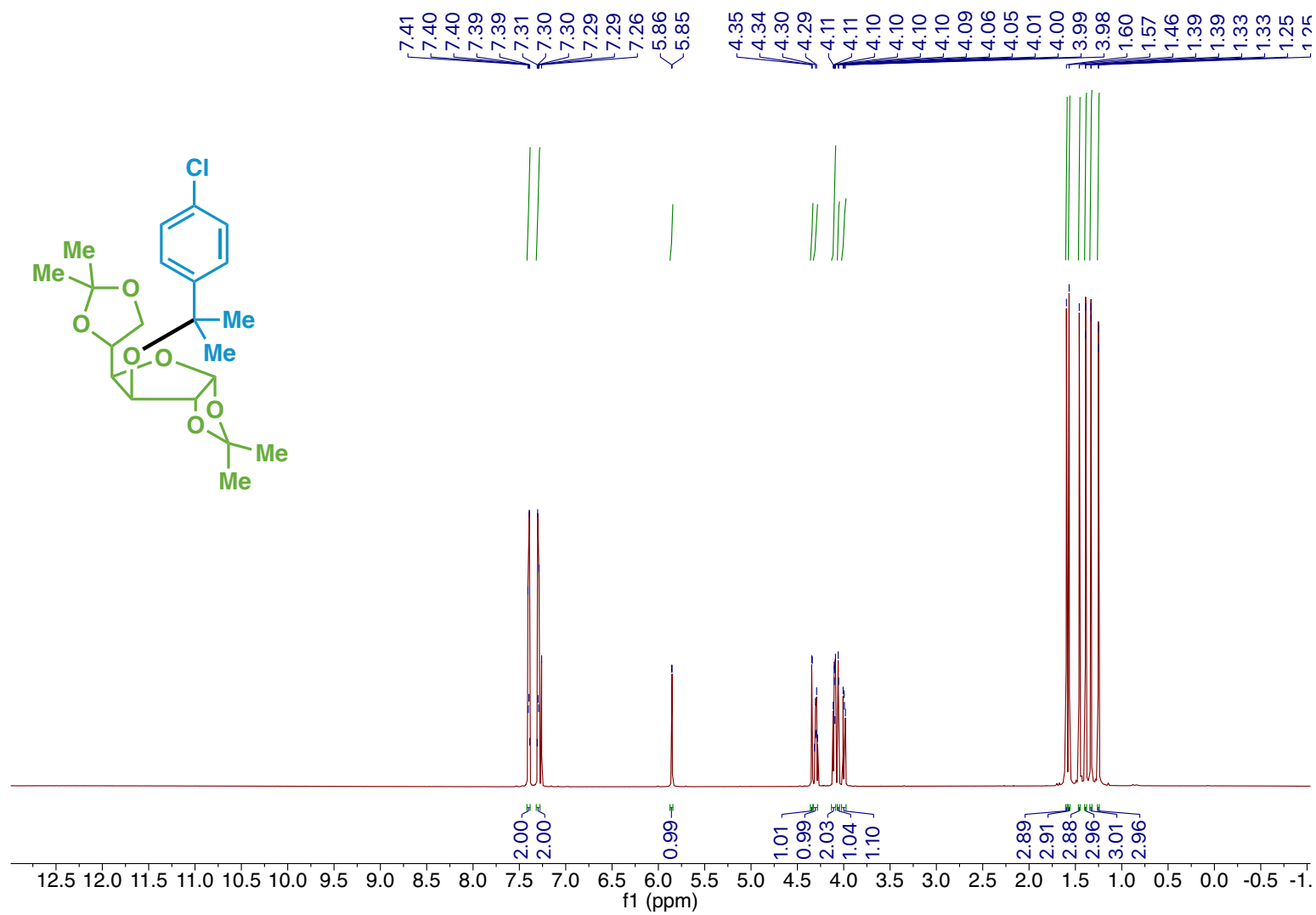
Compound 52 ¹H NMR



Compound 52 ¹³C NMR

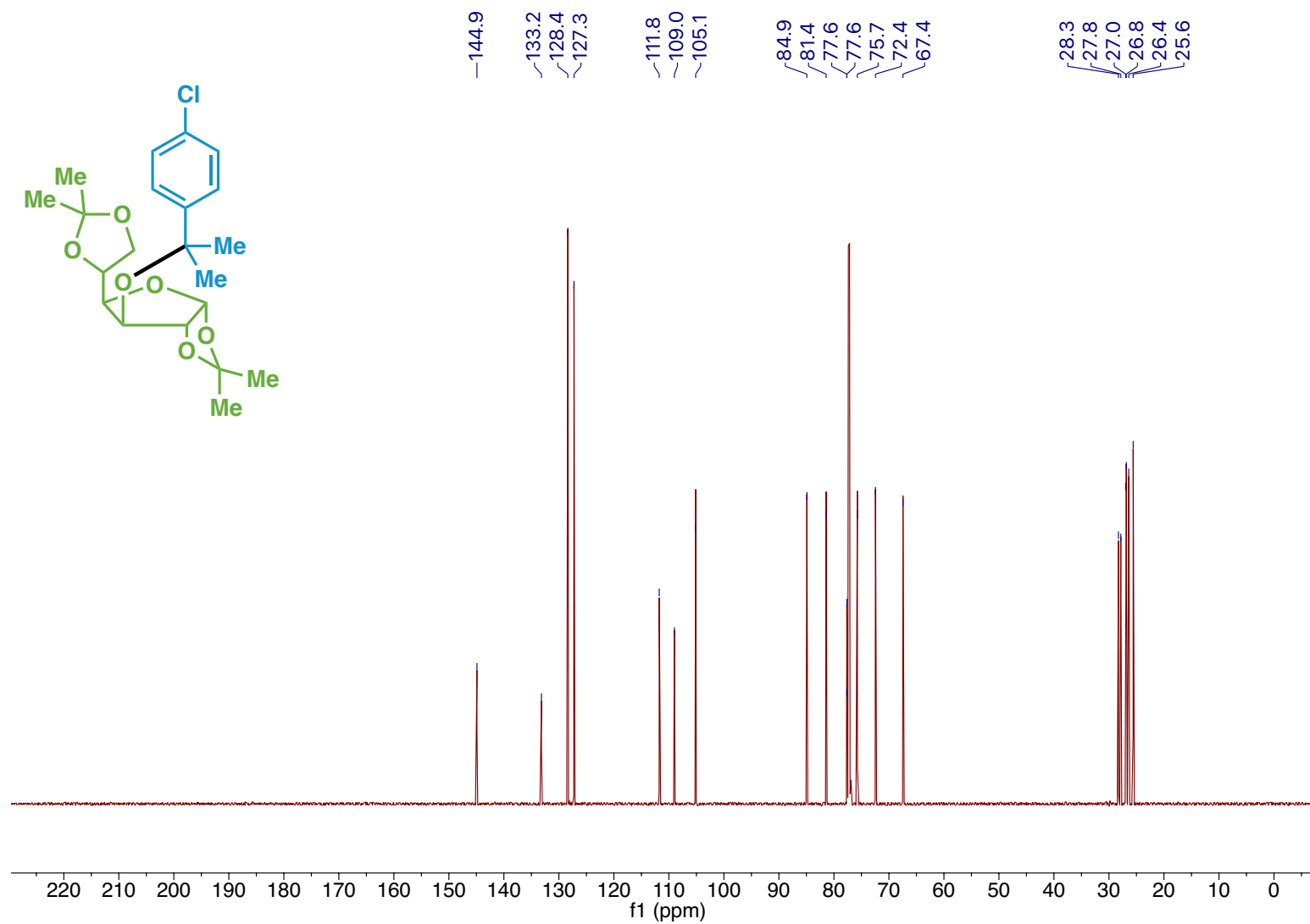


Compound 53 ¹H NMR

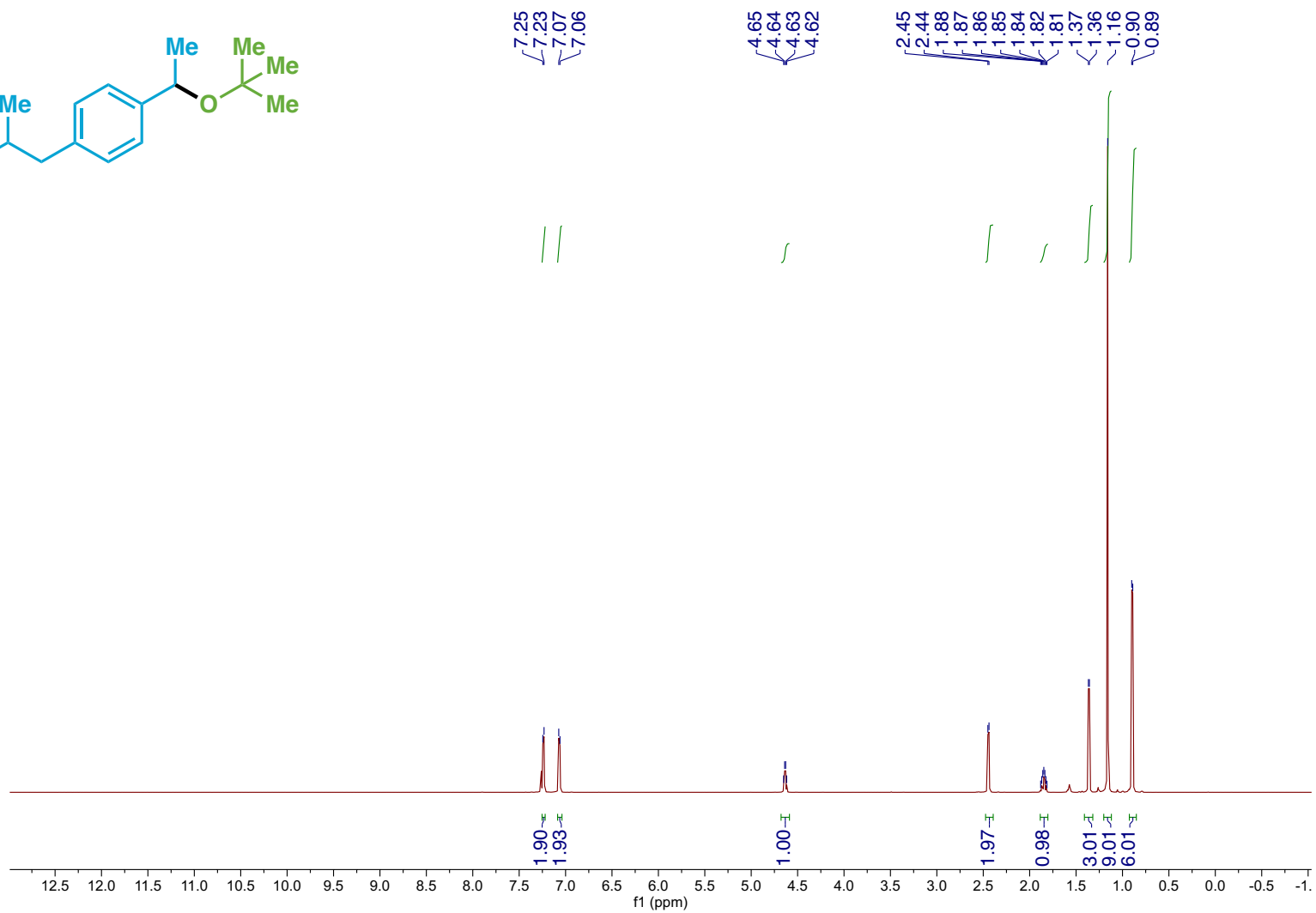
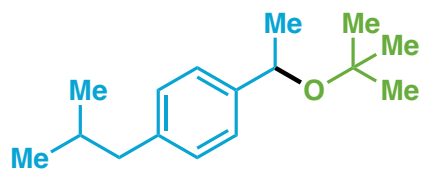


S240

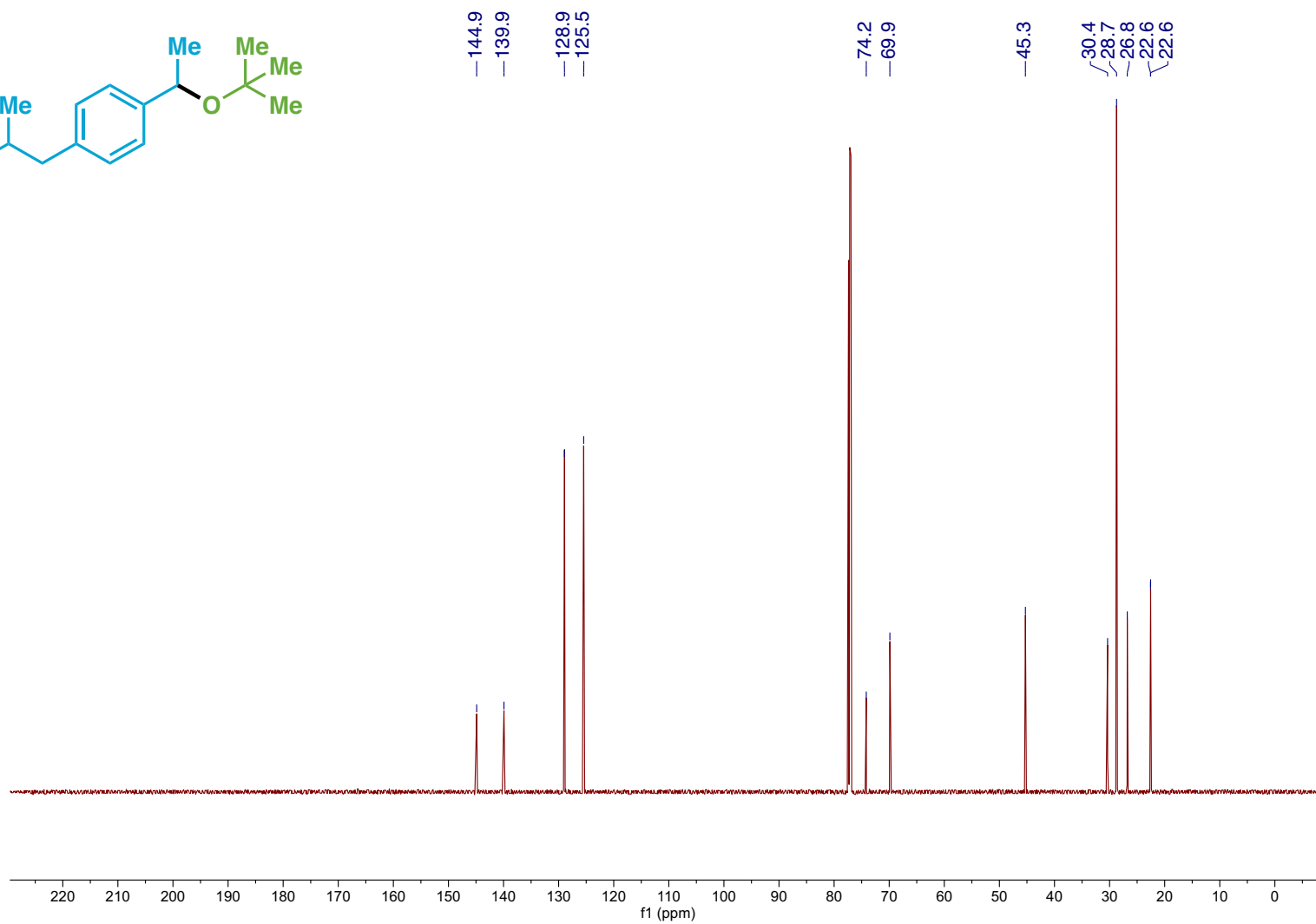
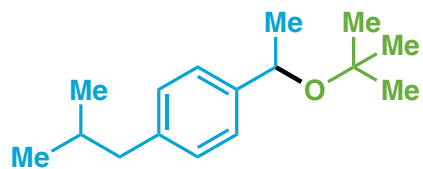
Compound 53 ^{13}C NMR



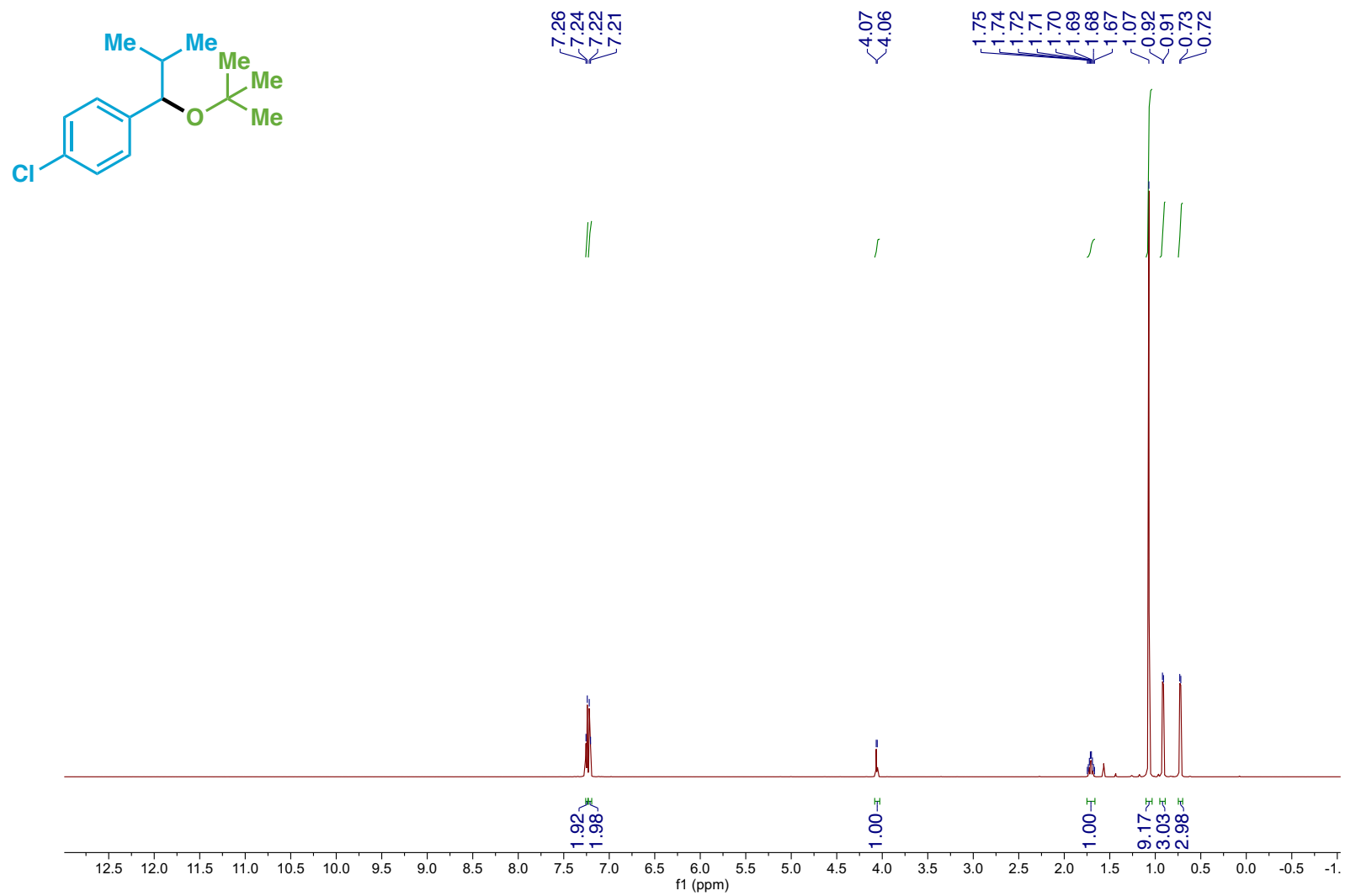
Compound 54 ¹H NM



Compound 54 ¹³C NMR

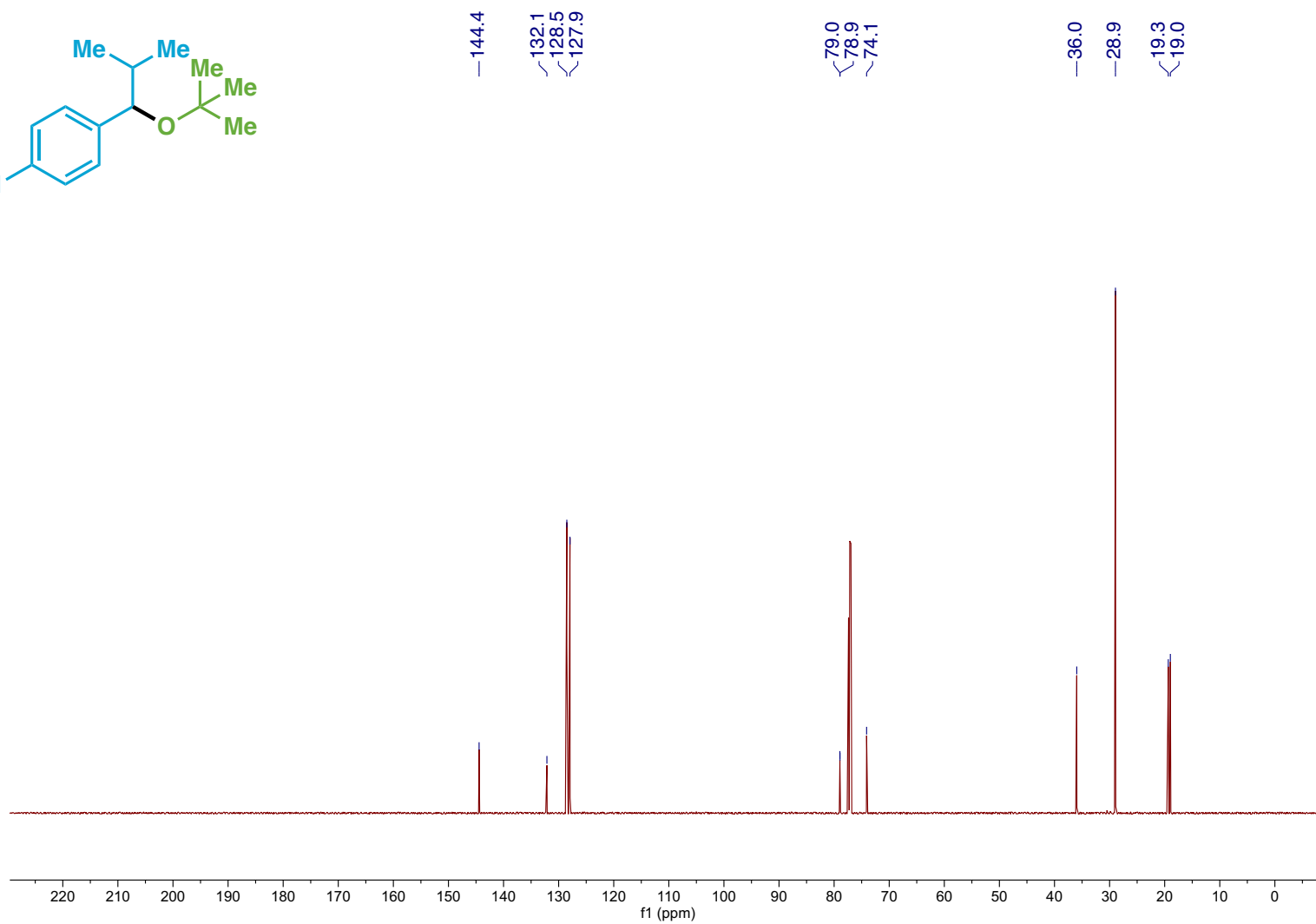
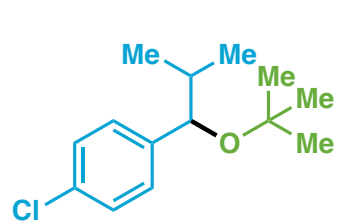


Compound 55 ¹H NMR



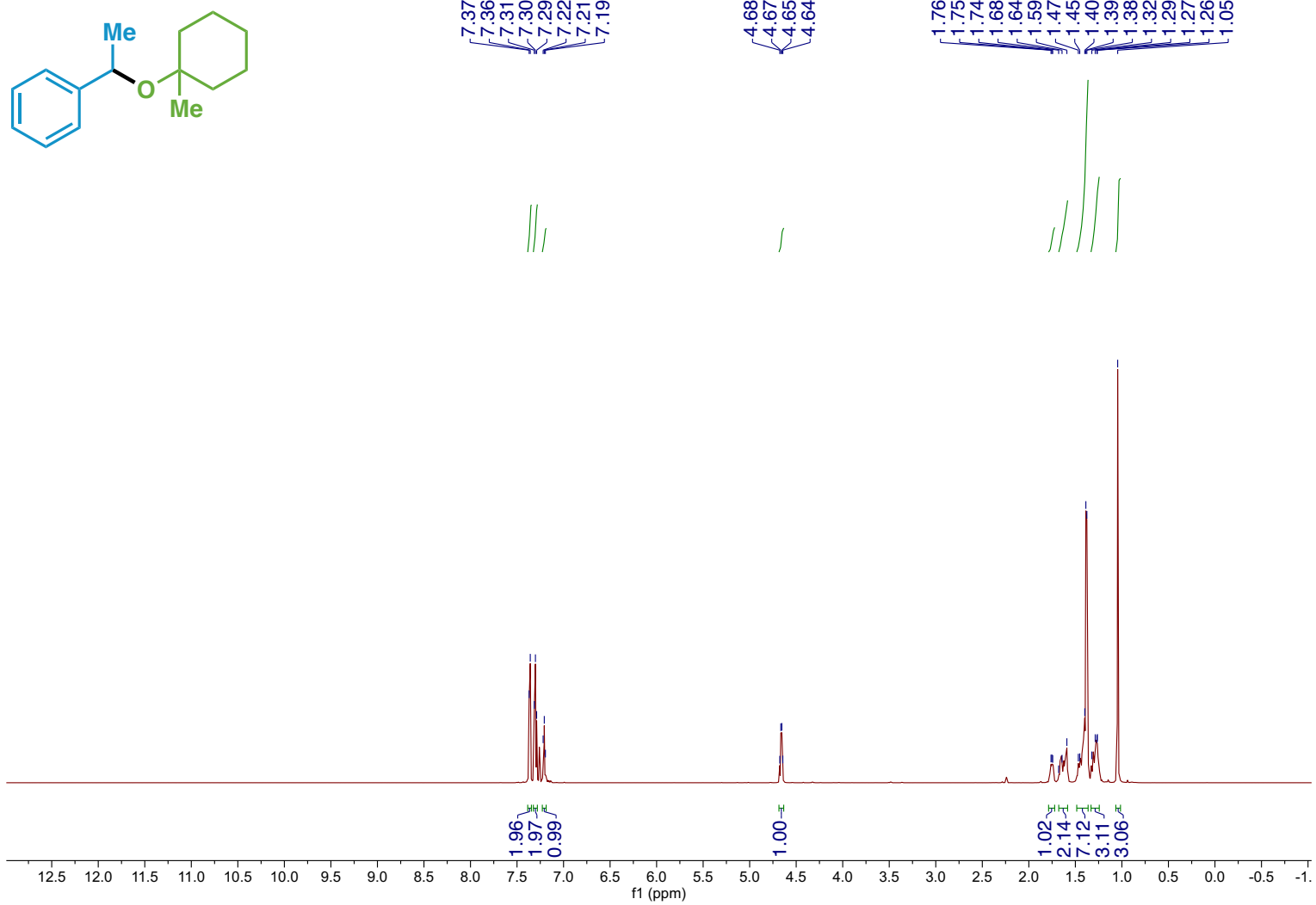
S244

Compound 55 ¹³C NMR

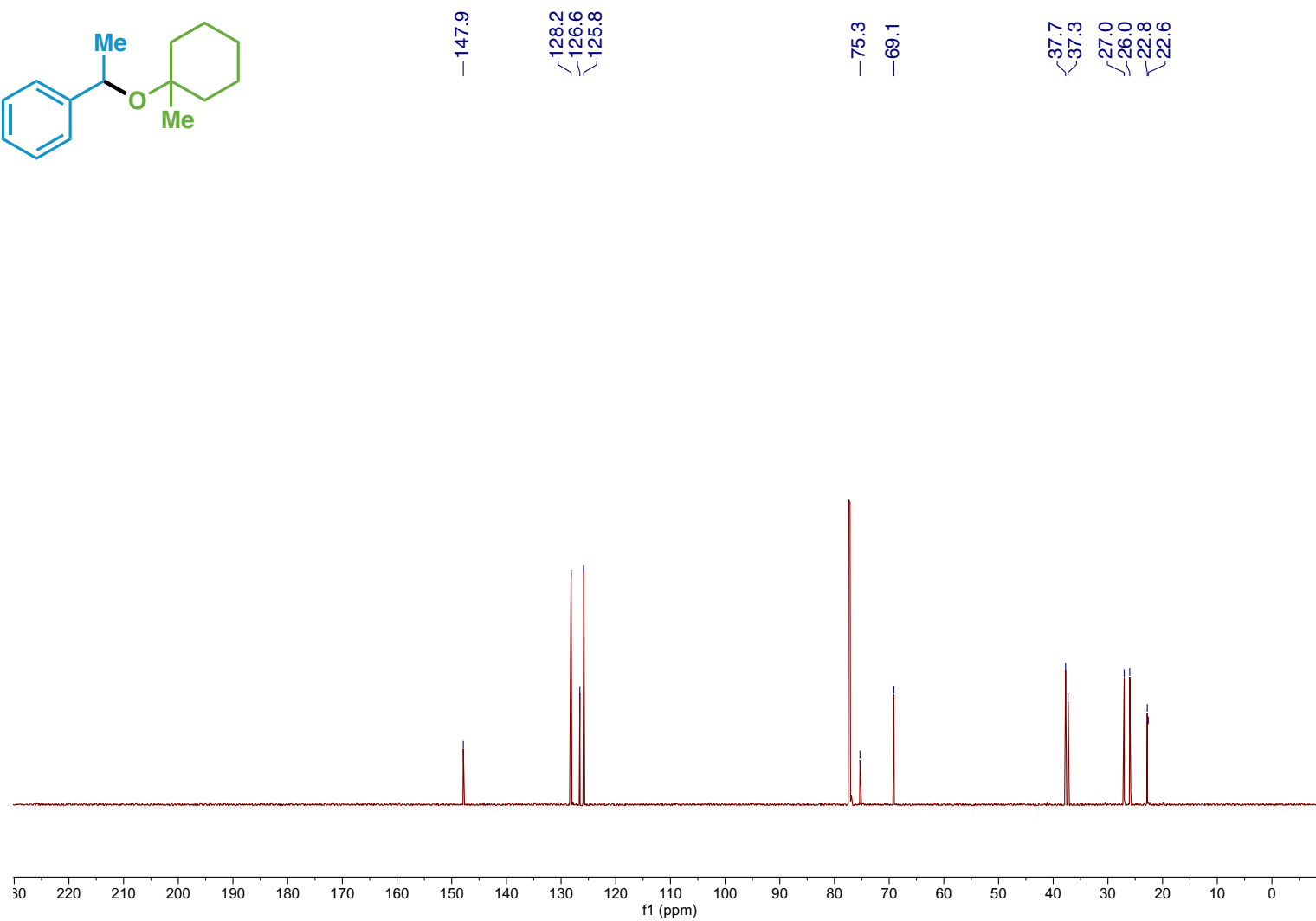
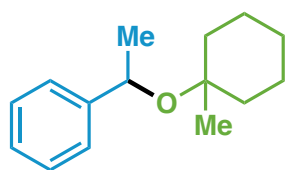


S245

Compound 56 ¹H NMR

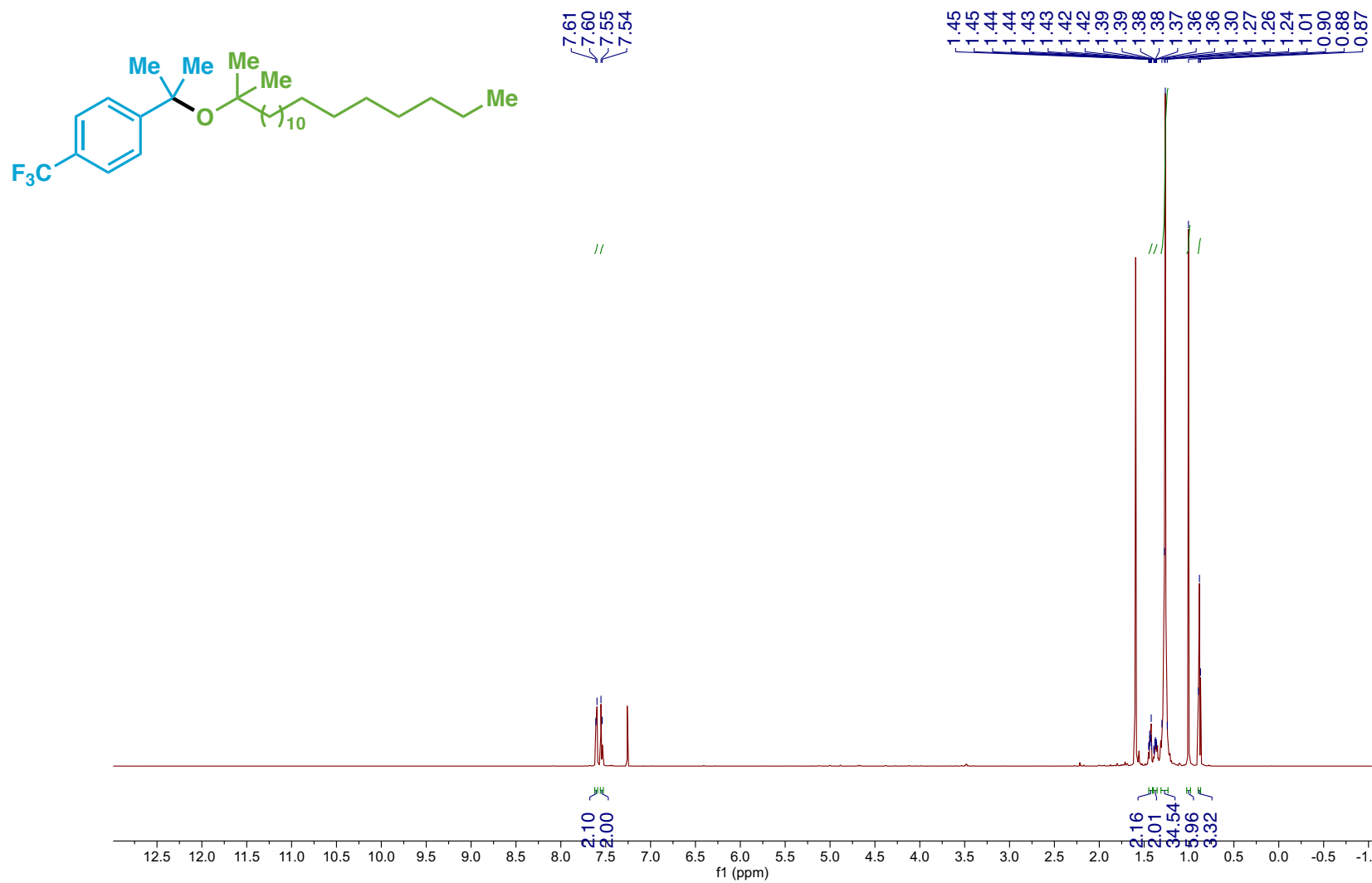


Compound 56 ¹³C NMR



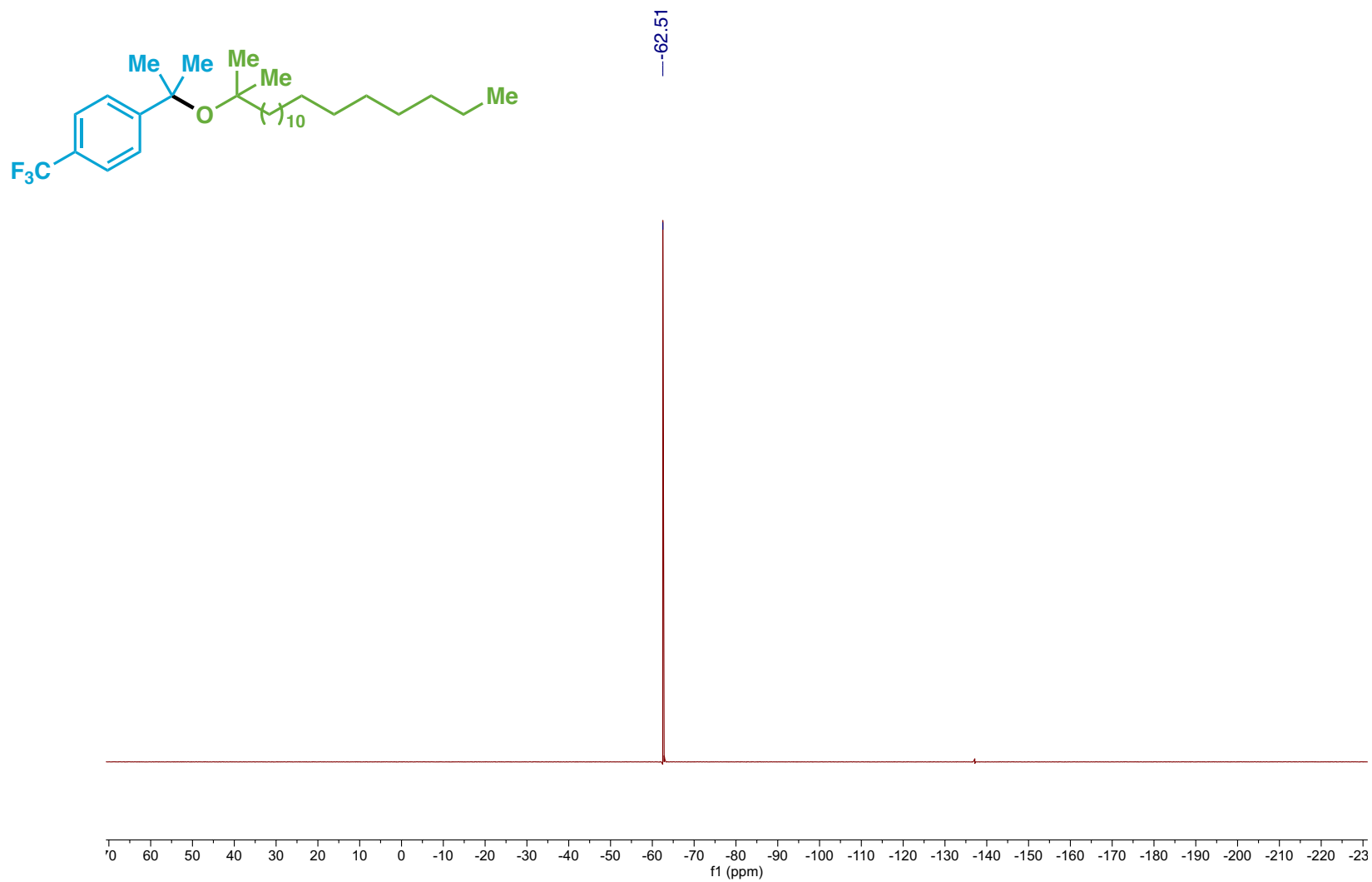
S247

Compound 57 ¹H NMR

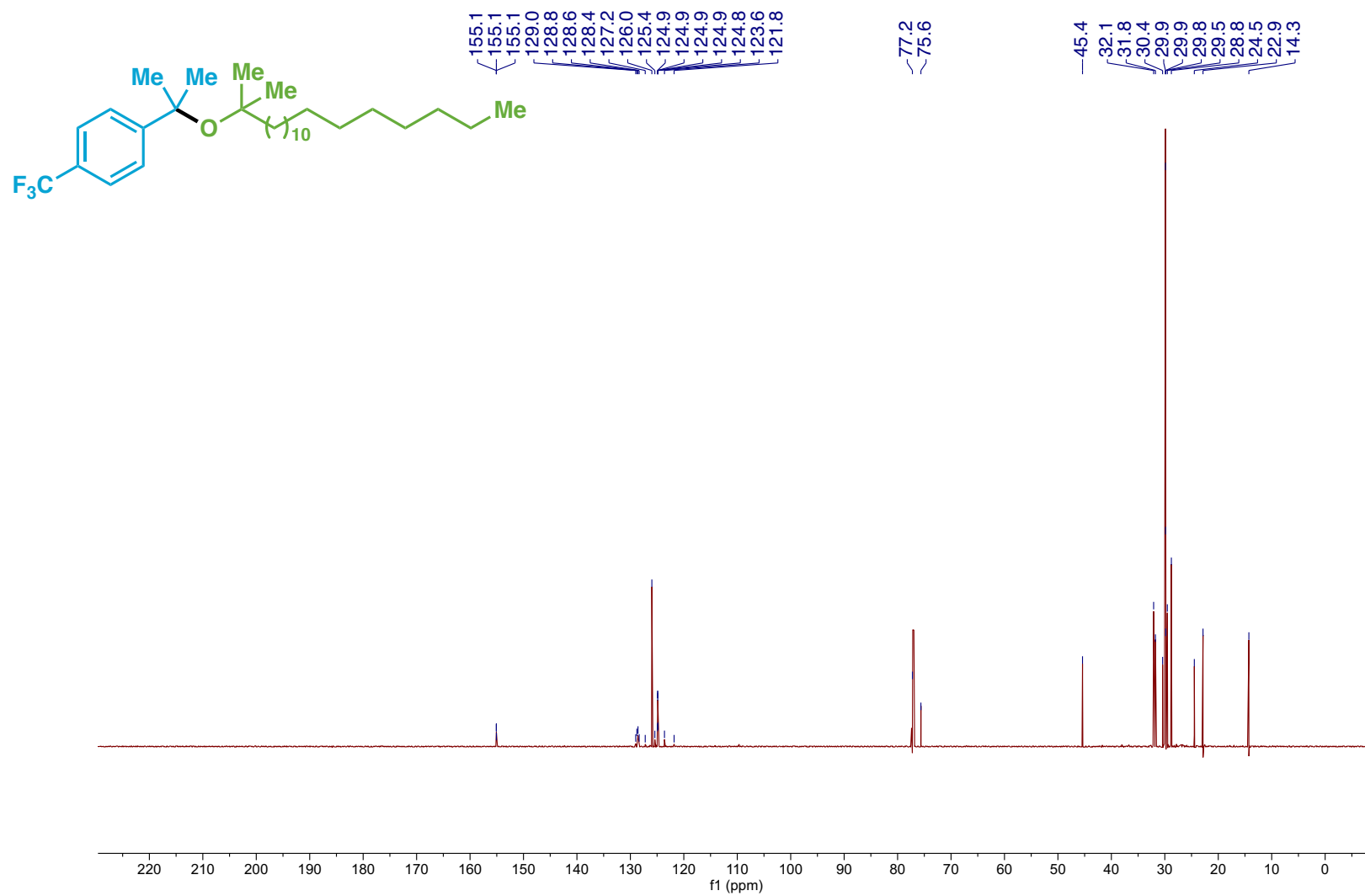


S248

Compound 57 ¹⁹F NMR

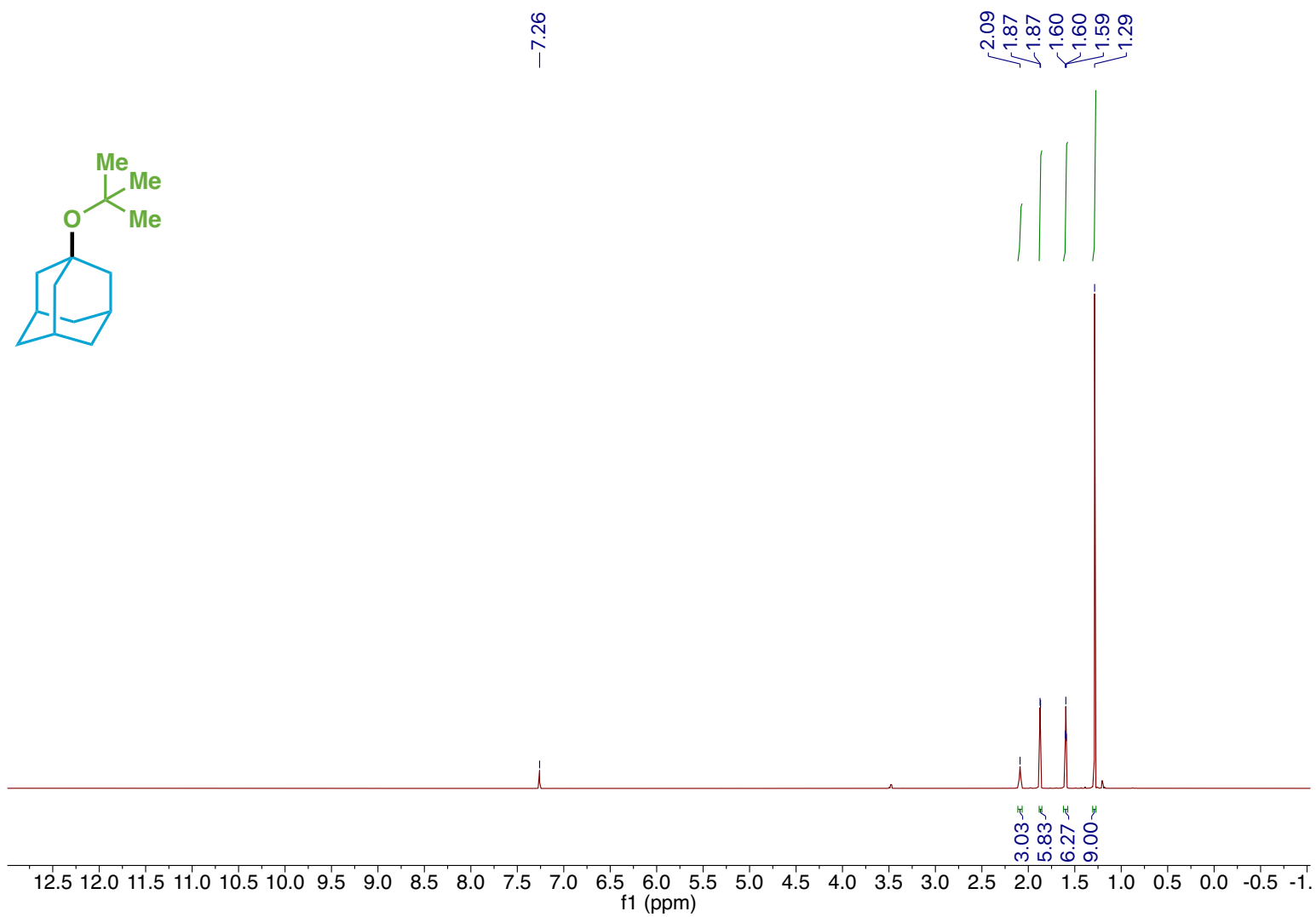


Compound 57 ¹³C NMR



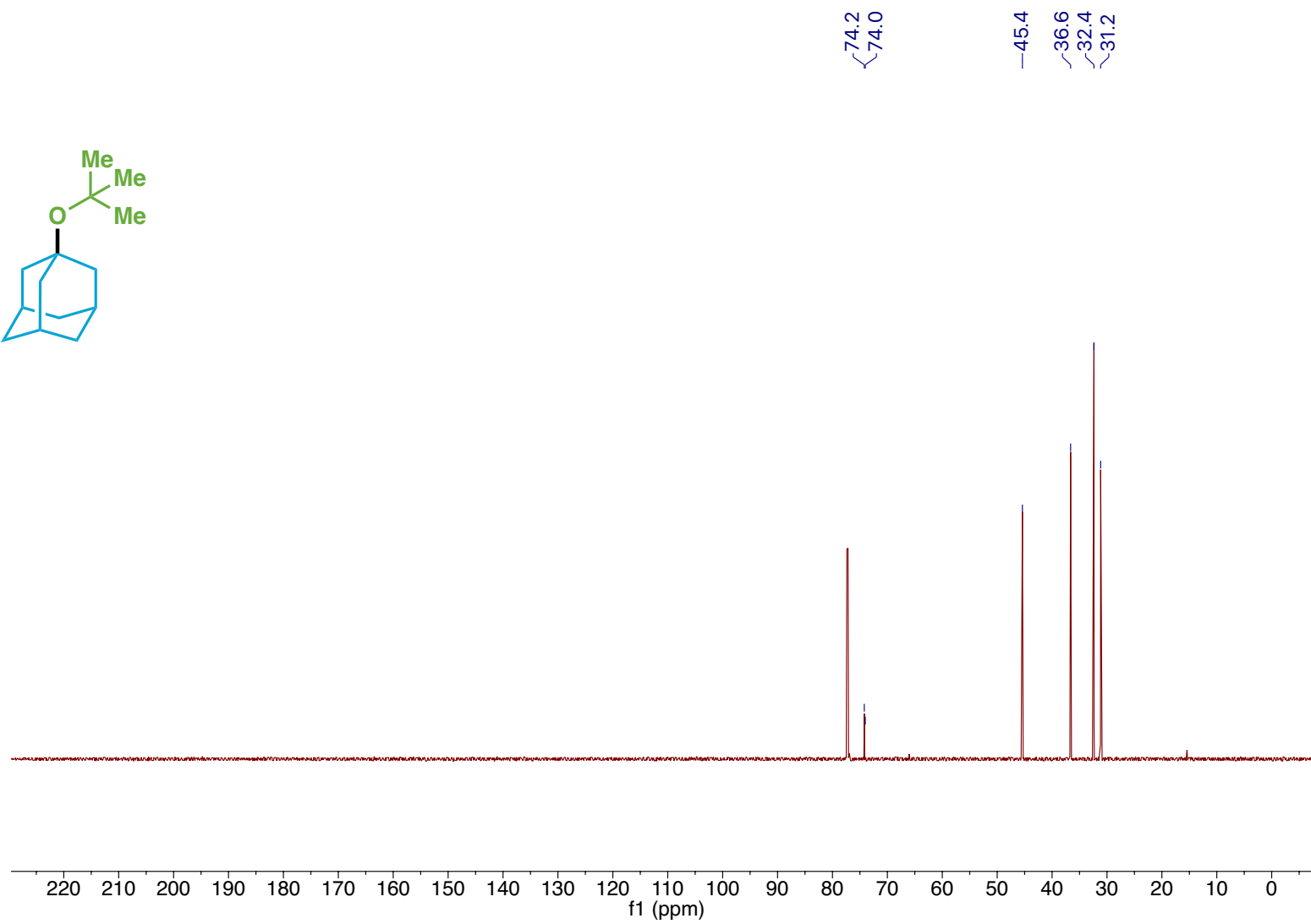
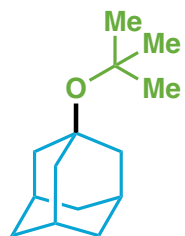
S250

Compound 58 ^1H NMR



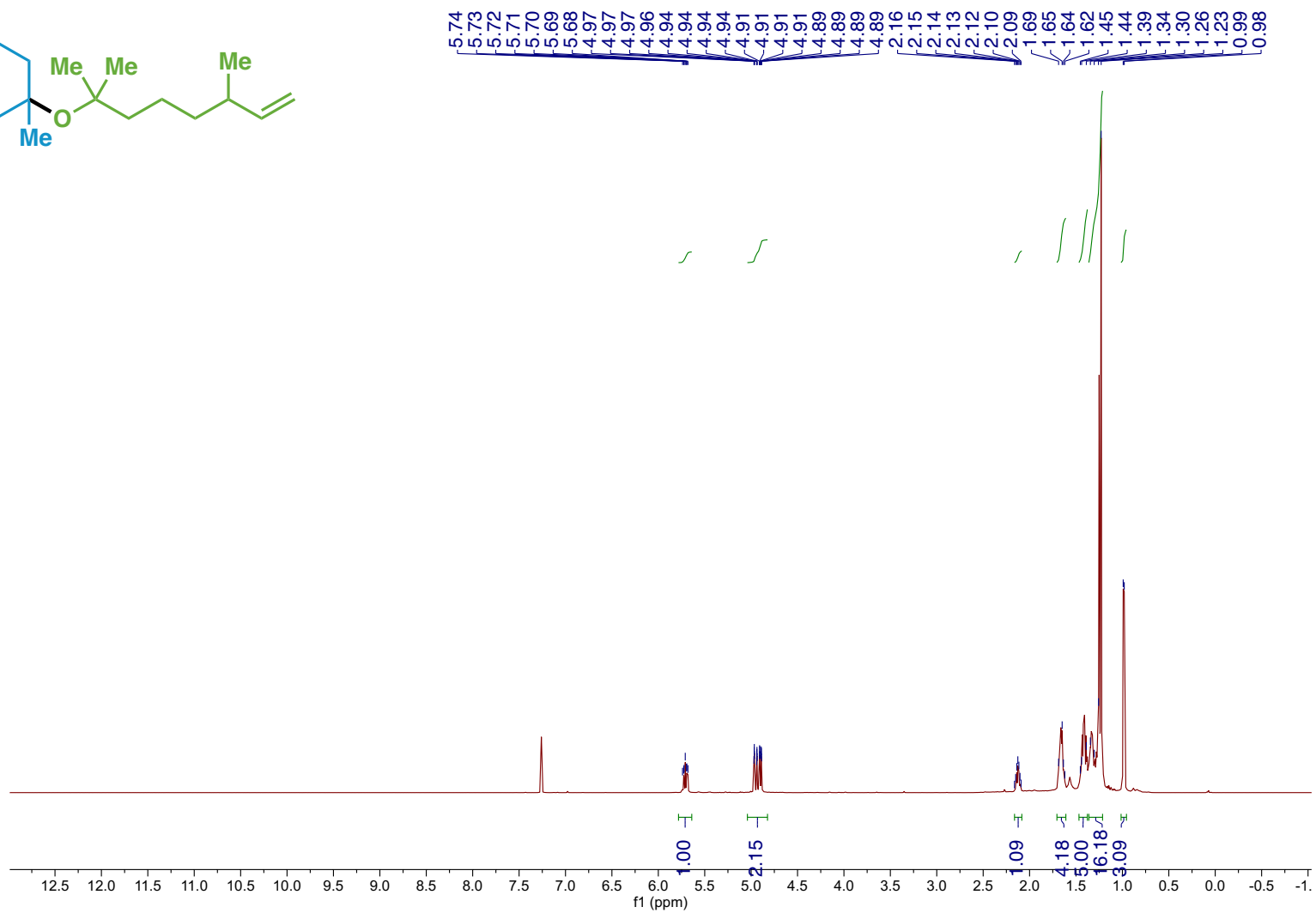
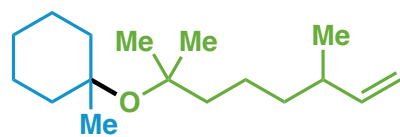
S251

Compound 58 ^{13}C NMR

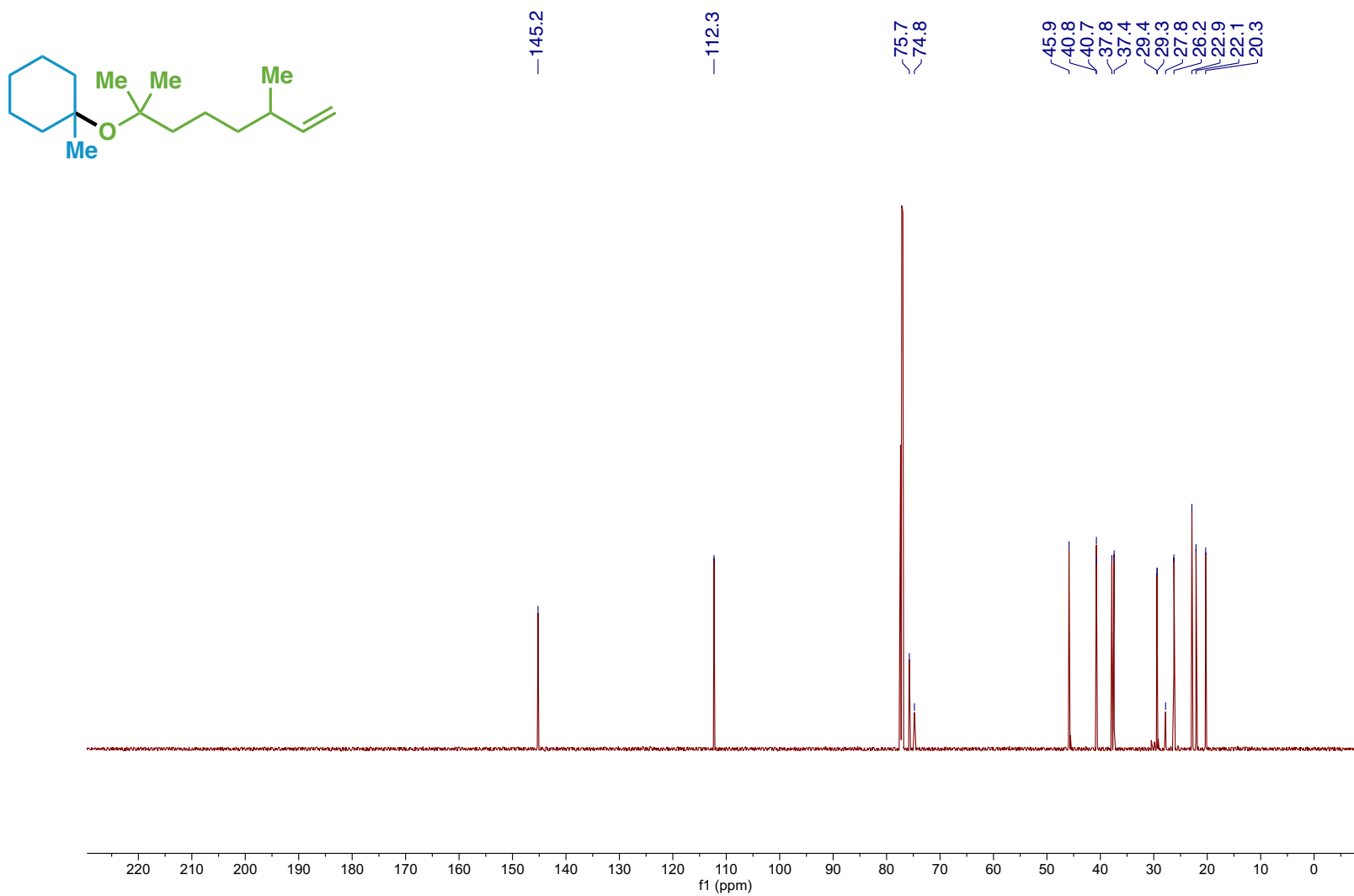


S252

Compound 59 ¹H NMR

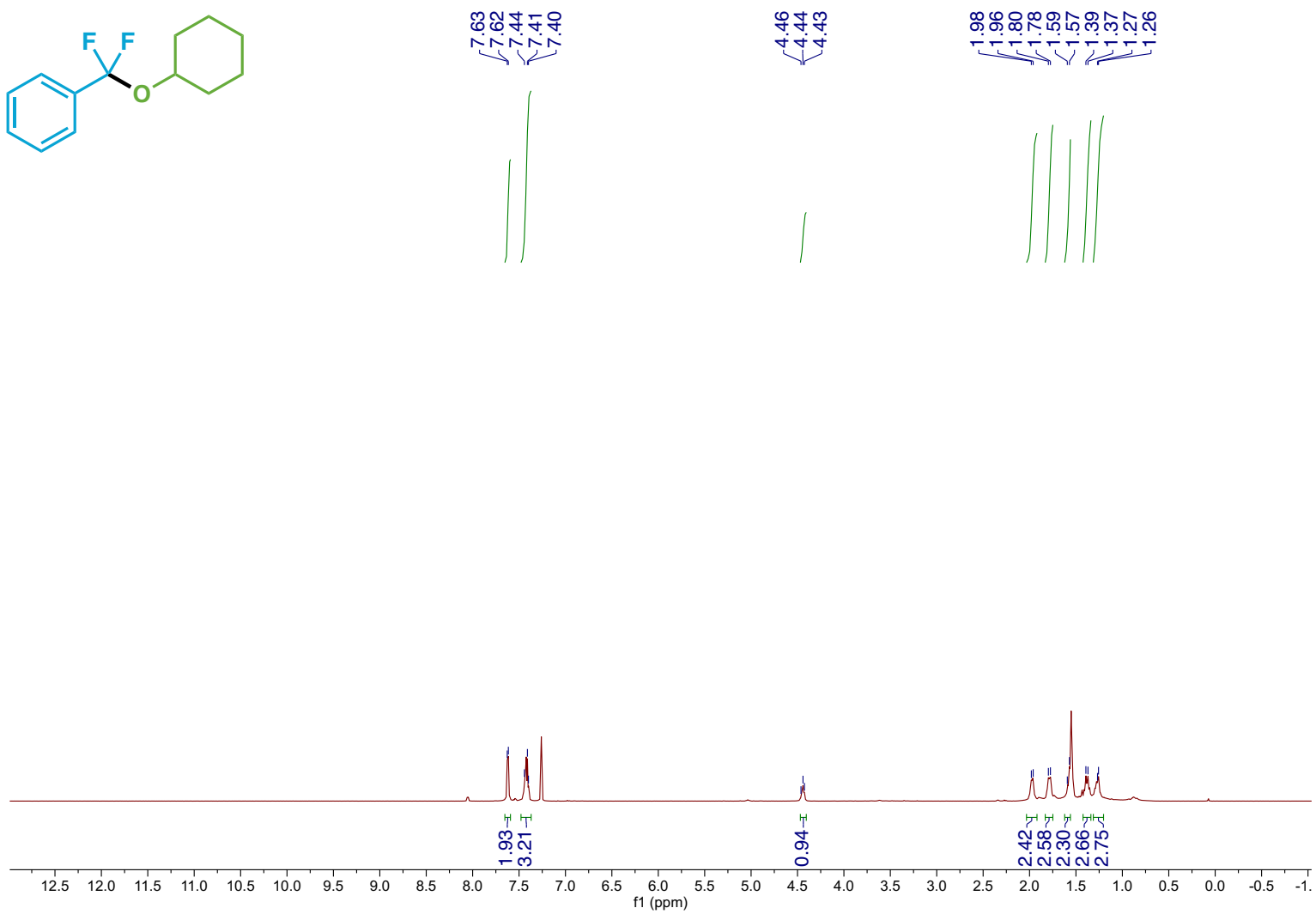
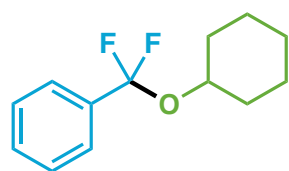


Compound 59 ¹³C NMR



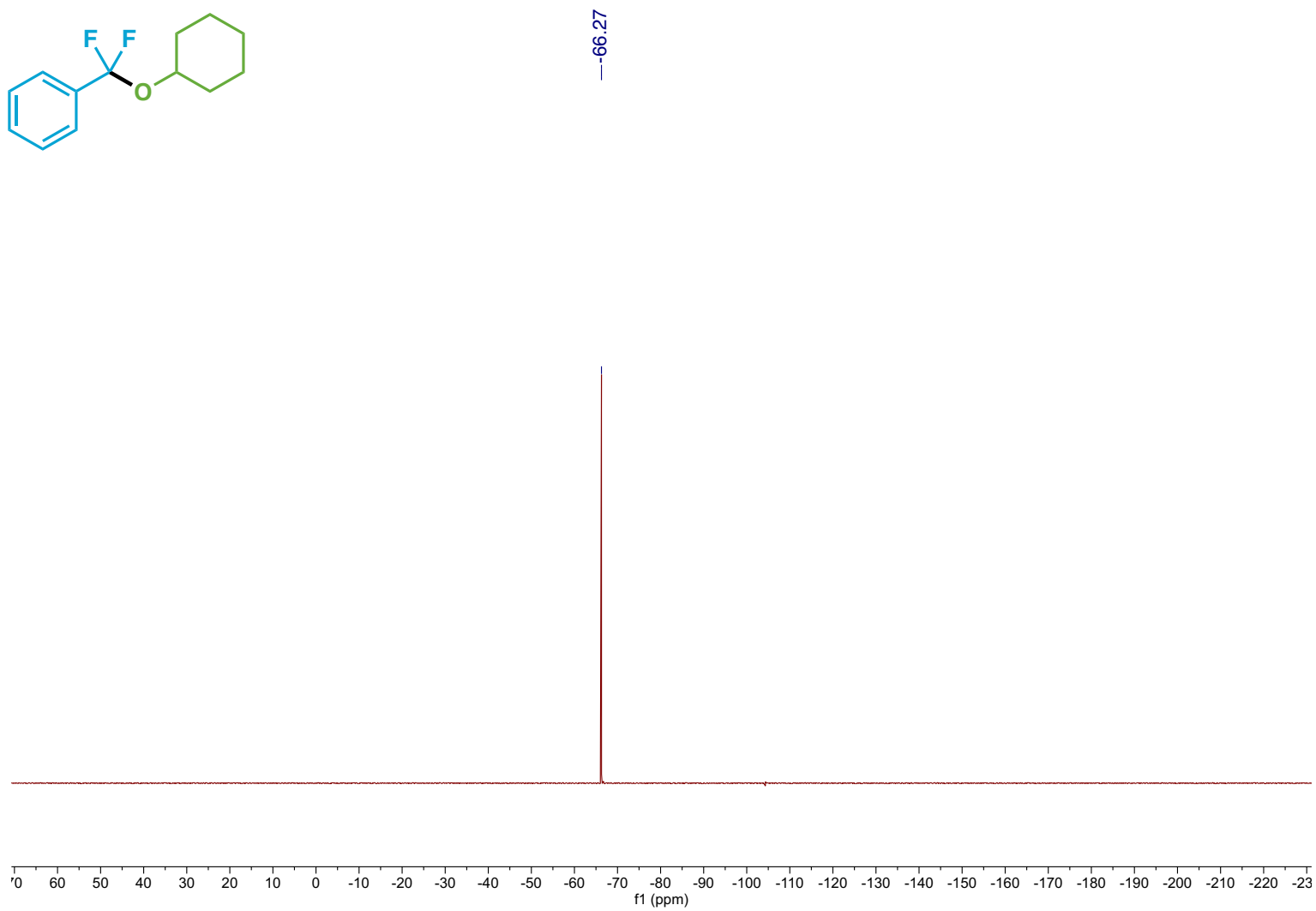
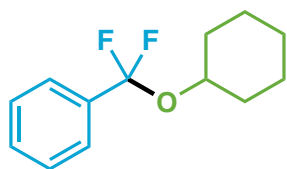
S254

Compound 60 ¹H NMR



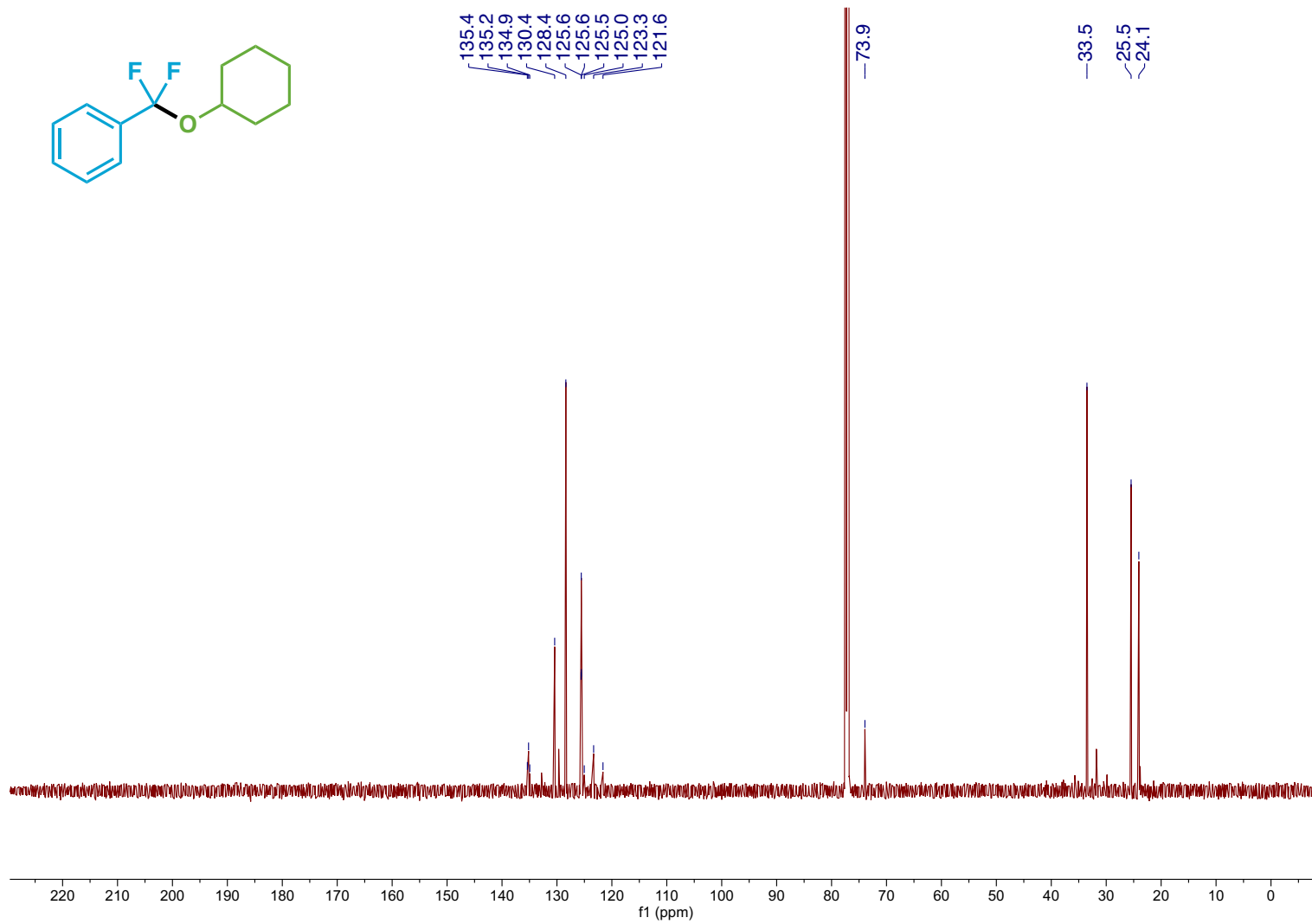
S255

Compound 60 ^{19}F NMR

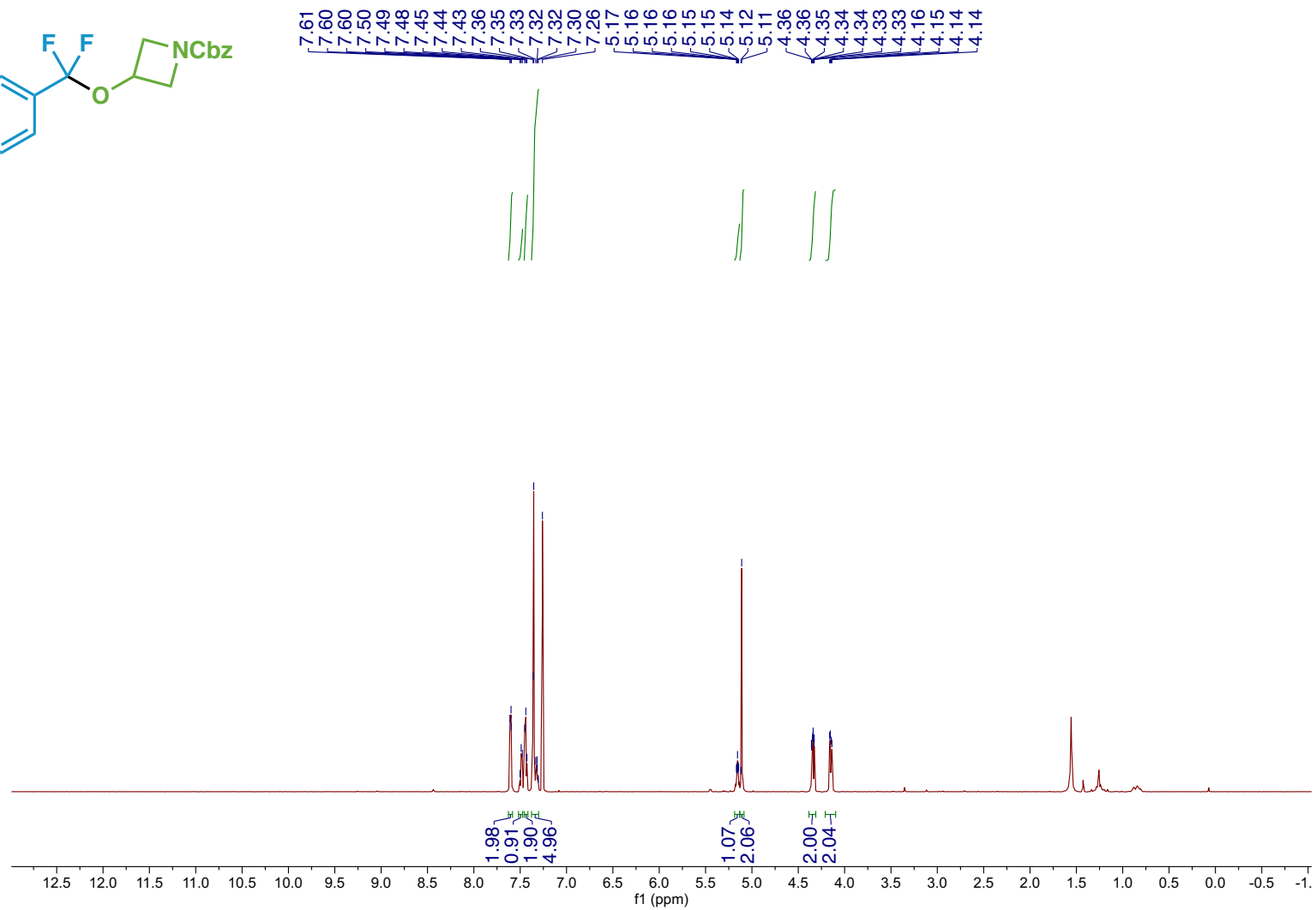
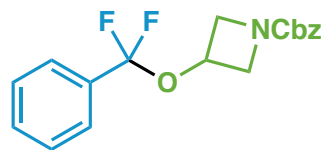


S256

Compound 60 ^{13}C NMR

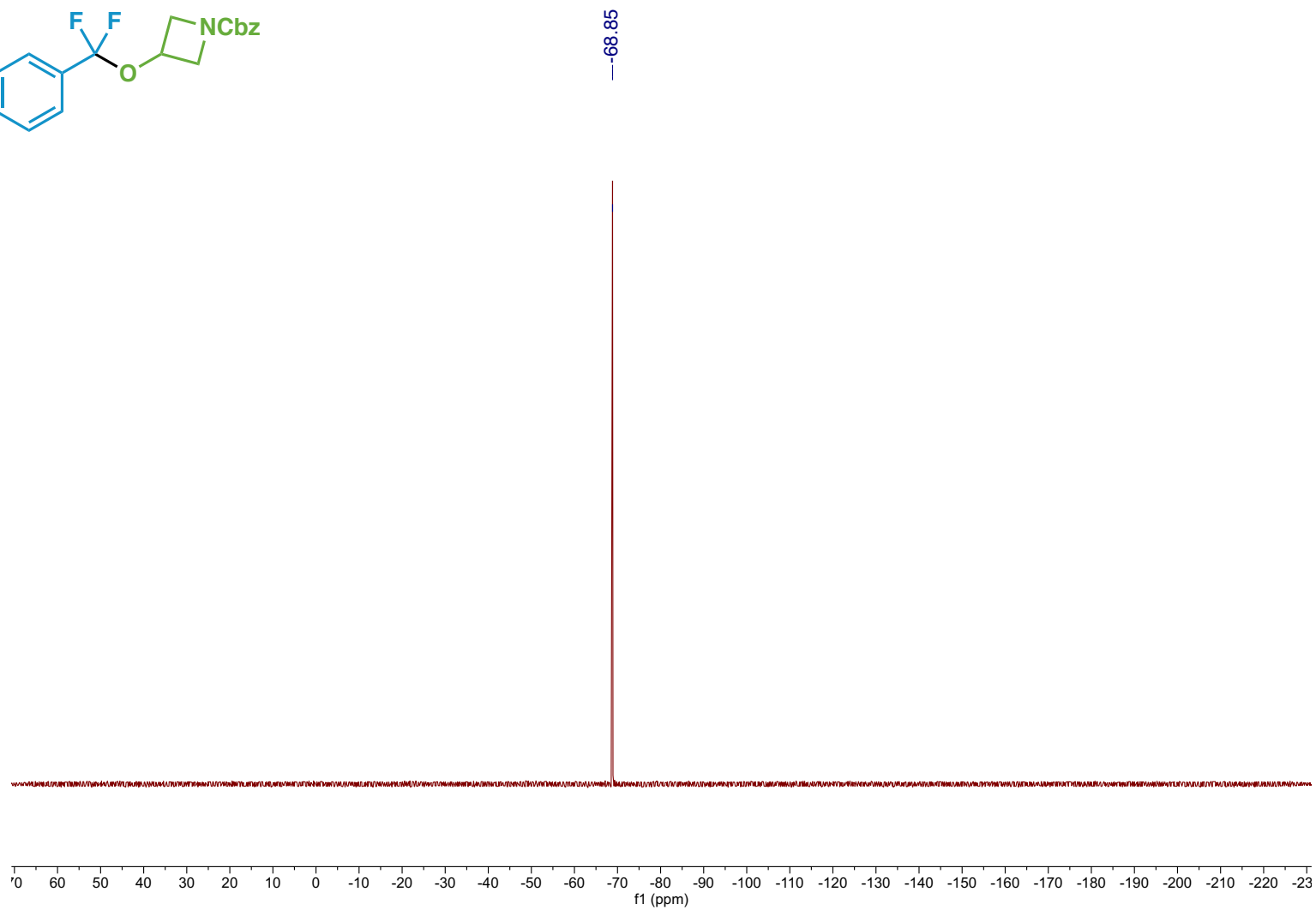
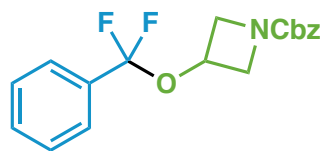


Compound 61 ¹H NMR

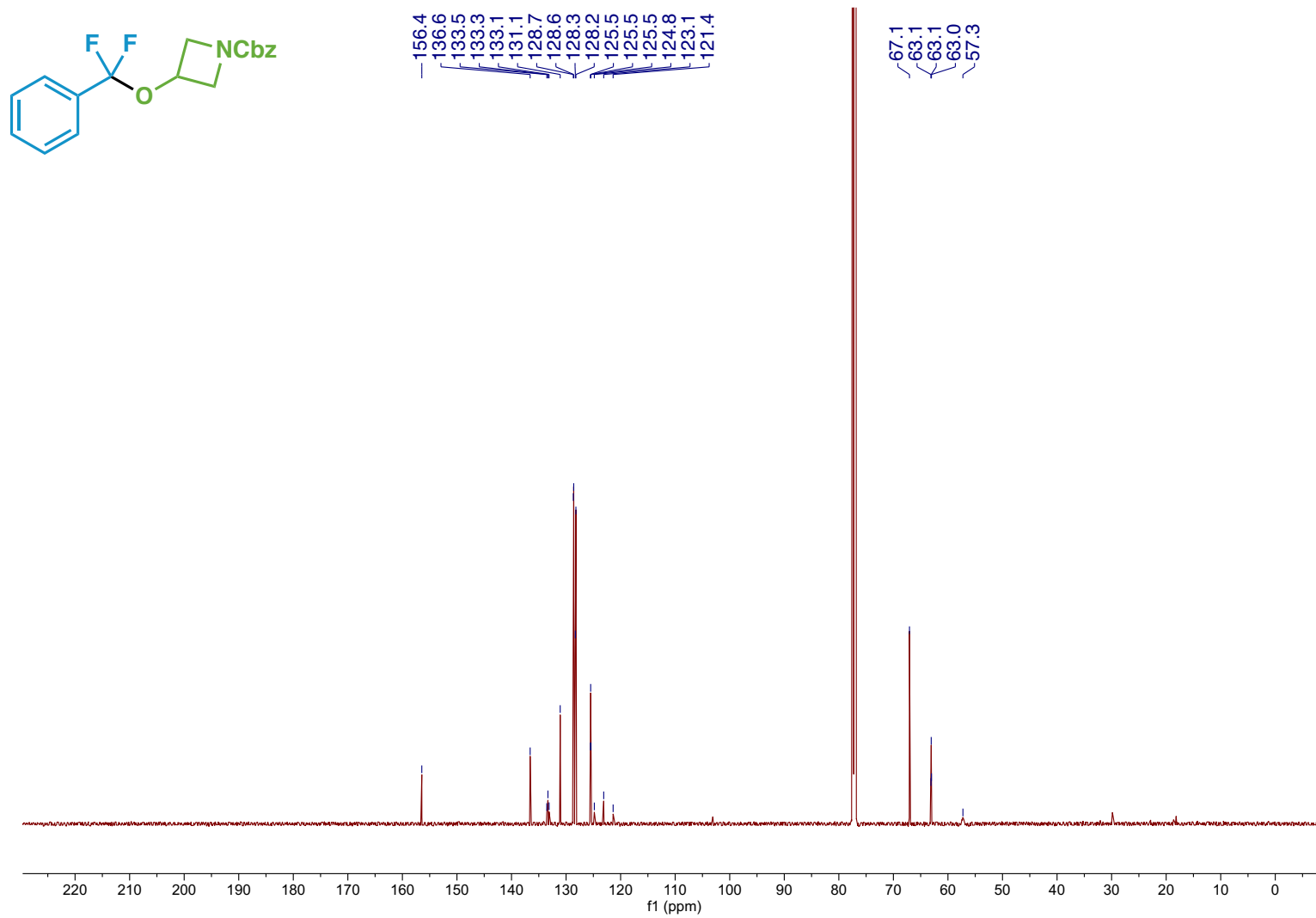


S258

Compound 61 ^{19}F NMR

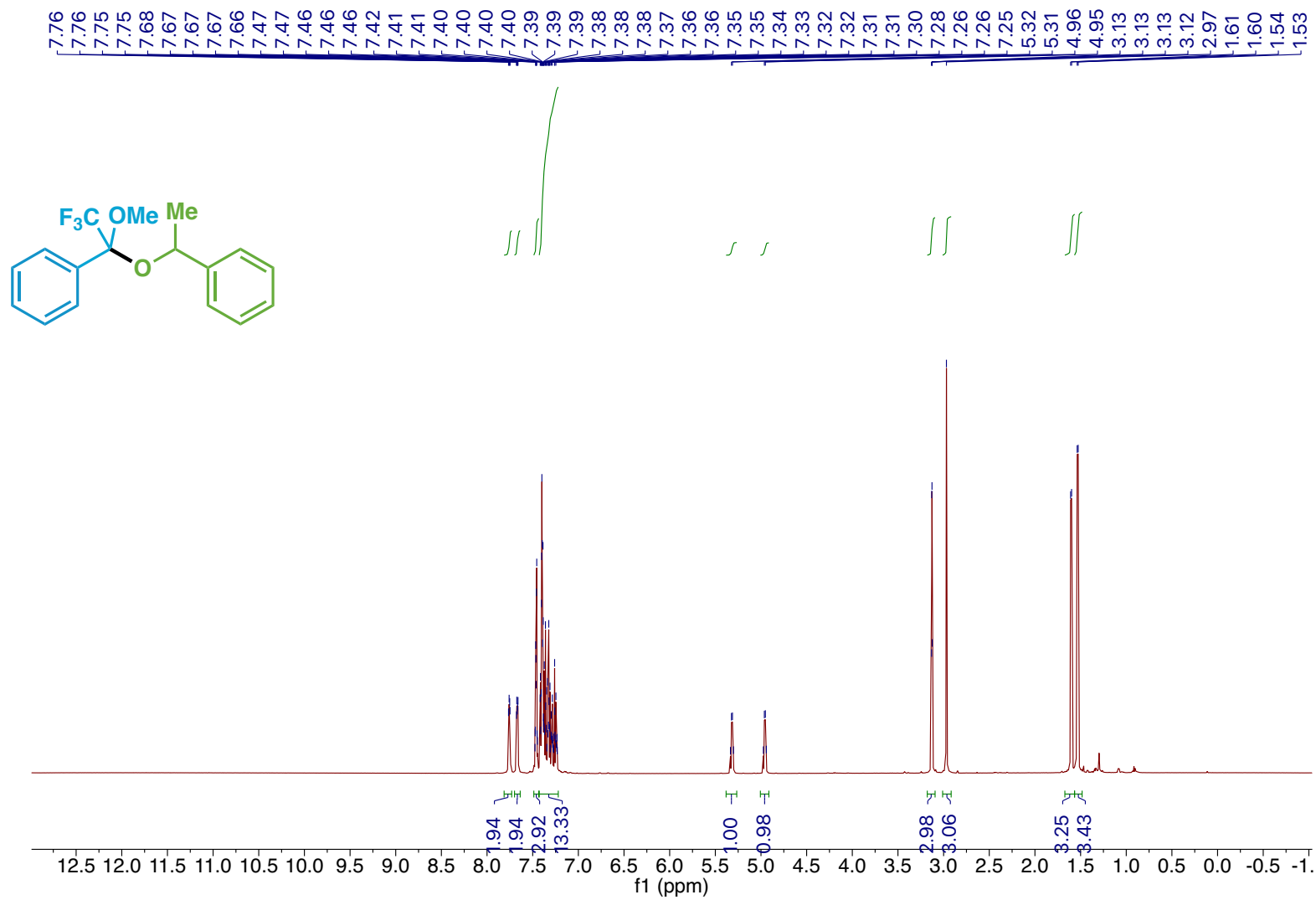


Compound 61 ¹³C NMR

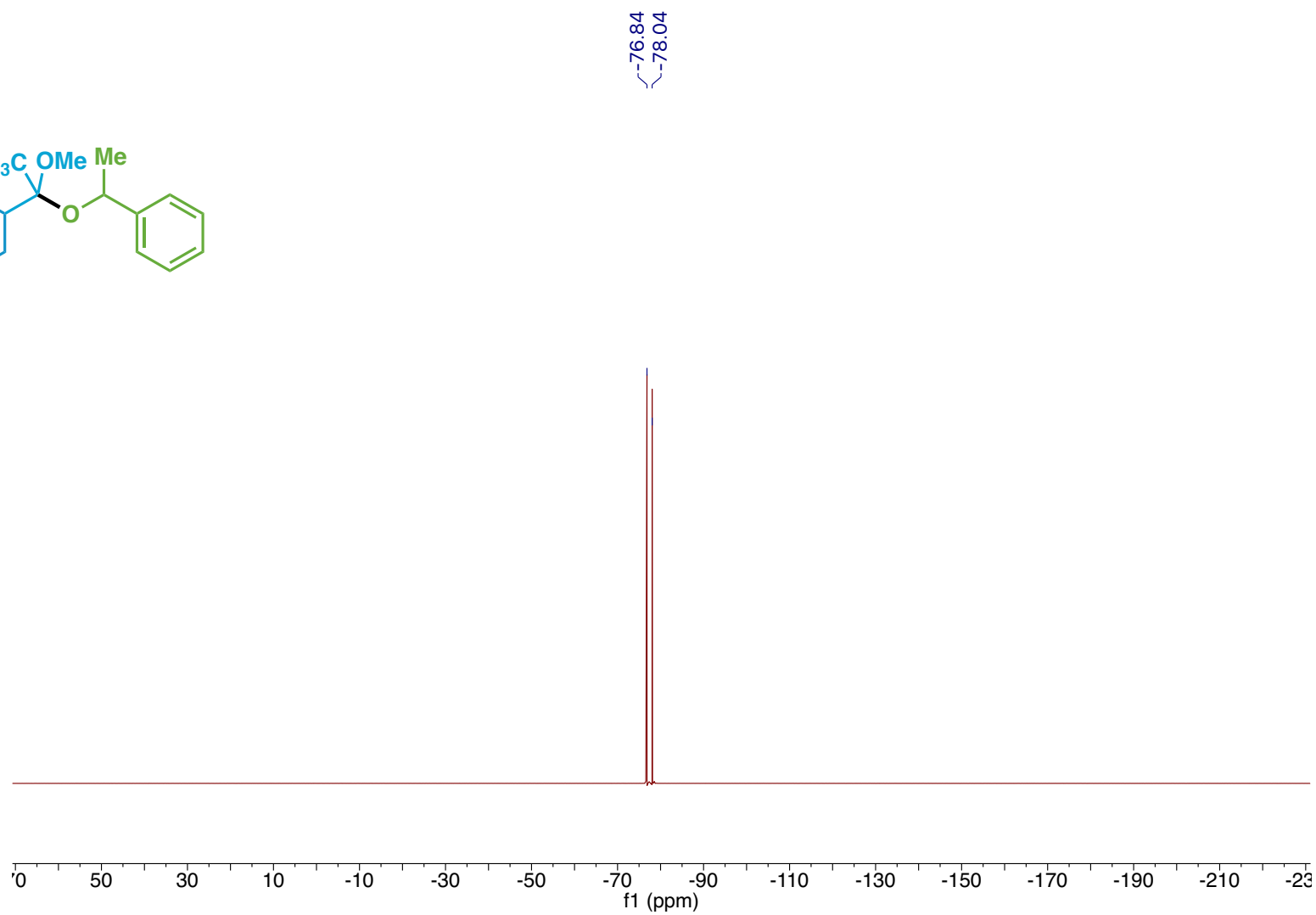
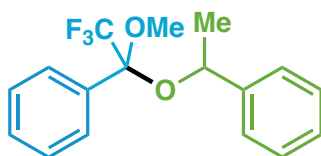


S260

Compound 62 ¹H NMR

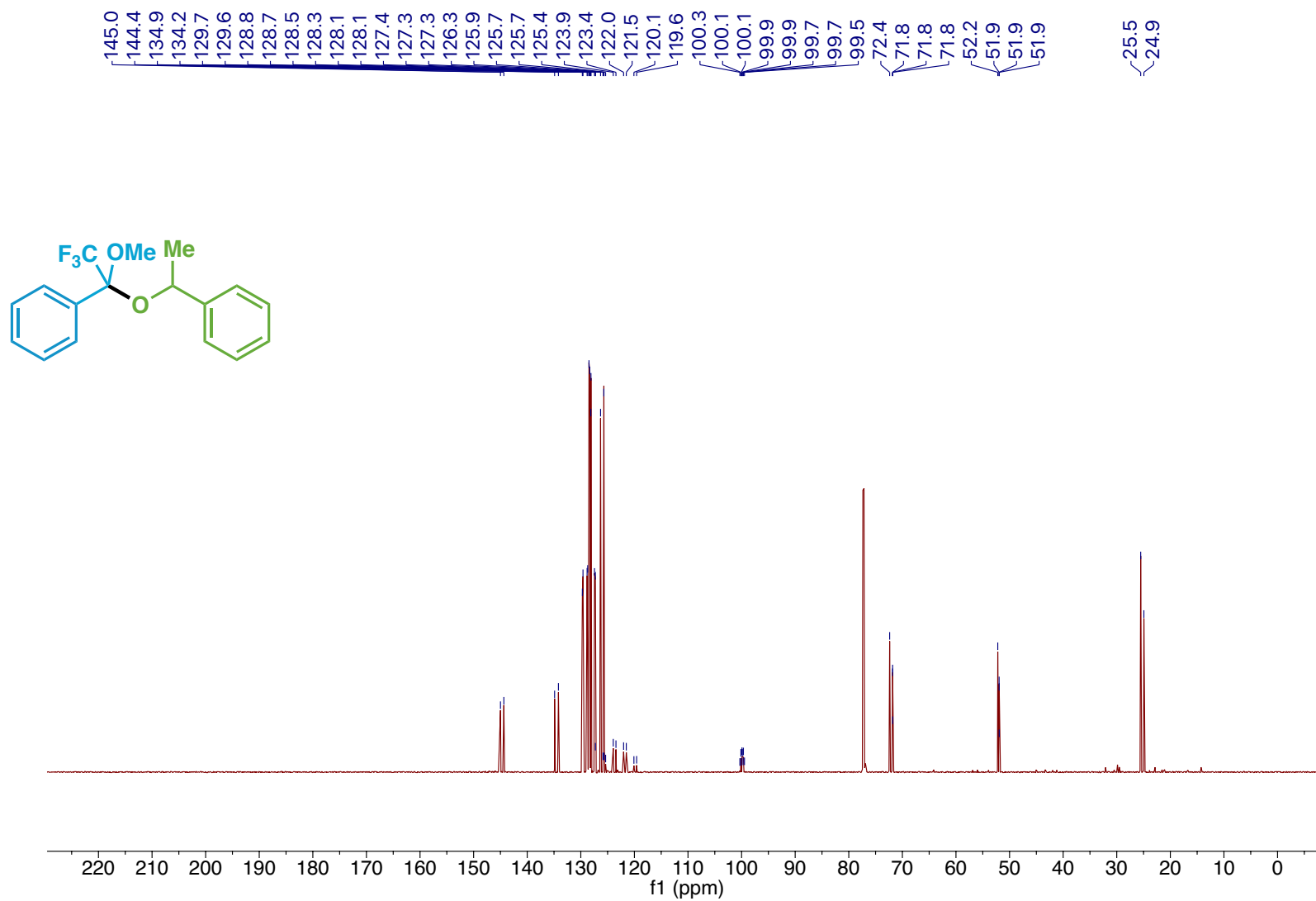


Compound 62 ^{19}F NMR

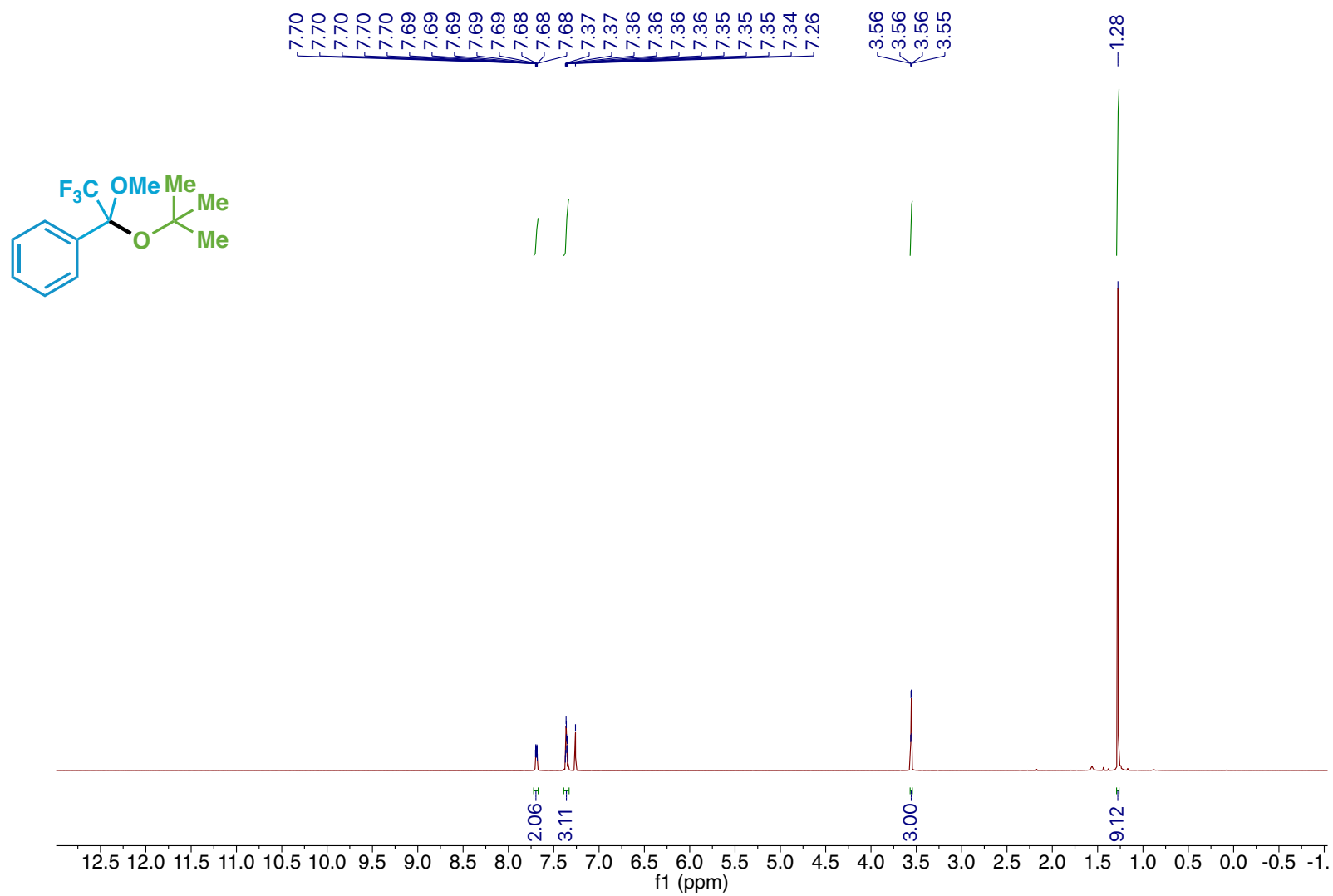


S262

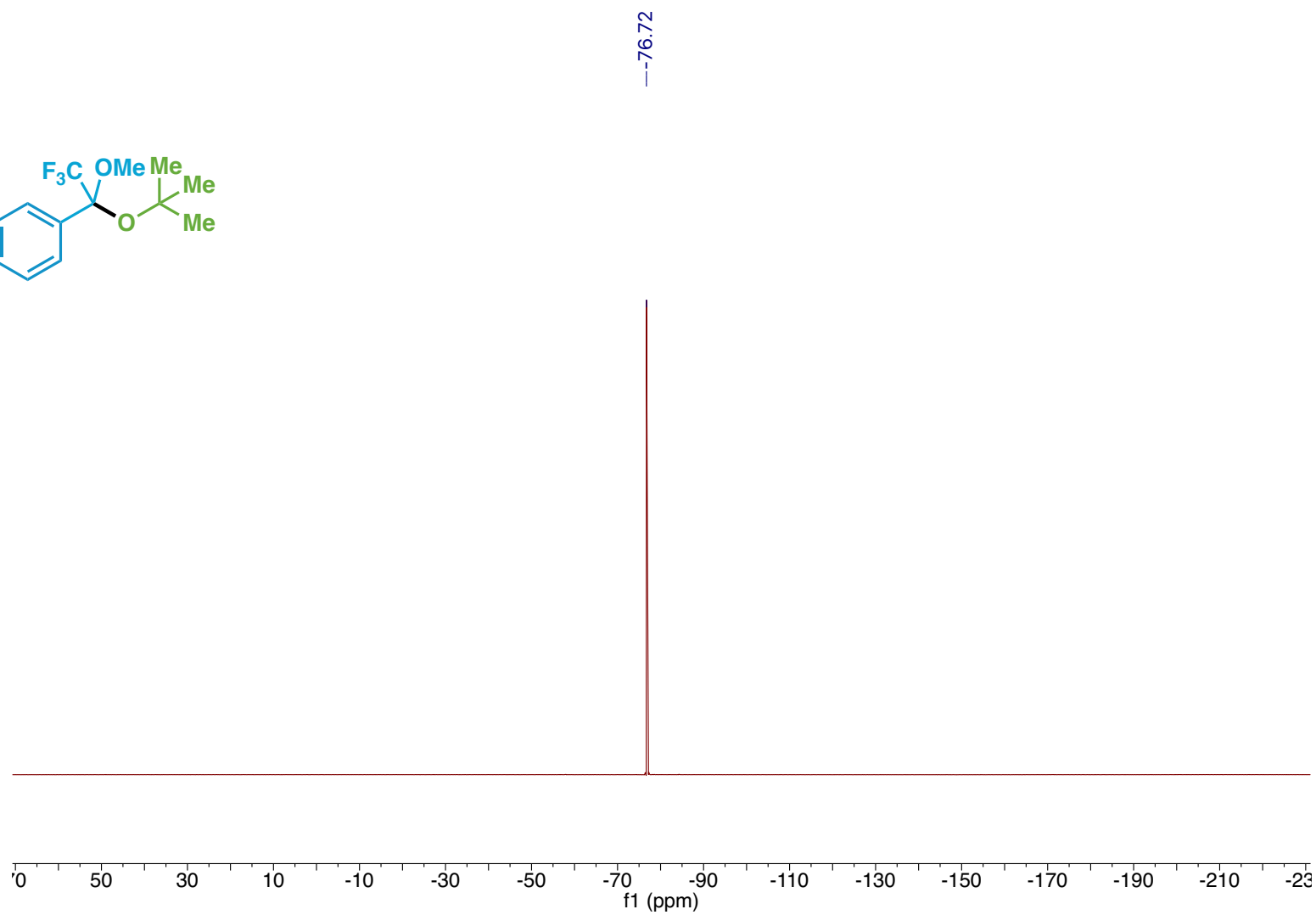
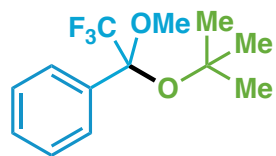
Compound 62 ¹³C NMR



Compound 63 ^1H NMR

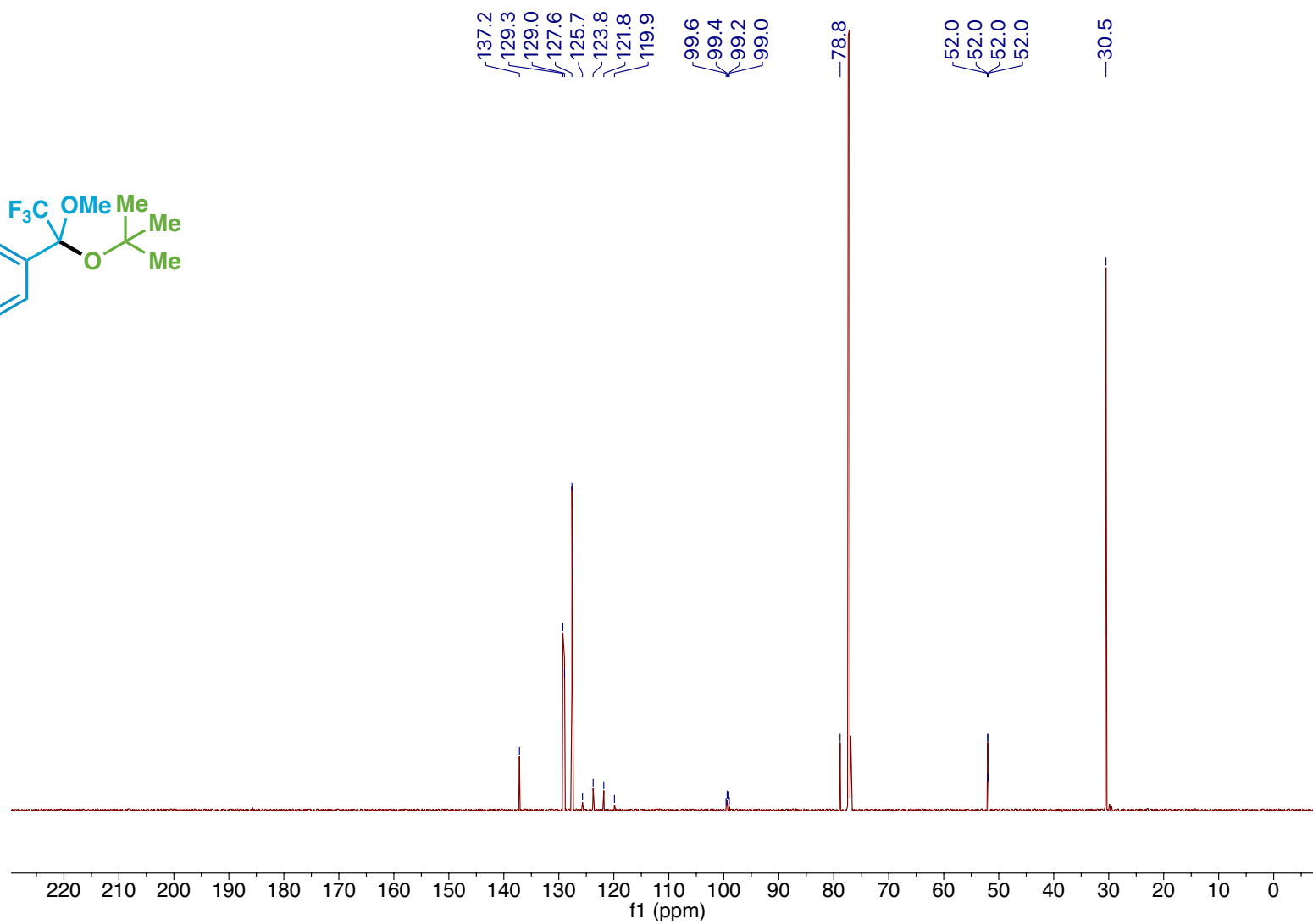
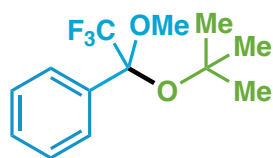


Compound 63 ^{19}F NMR

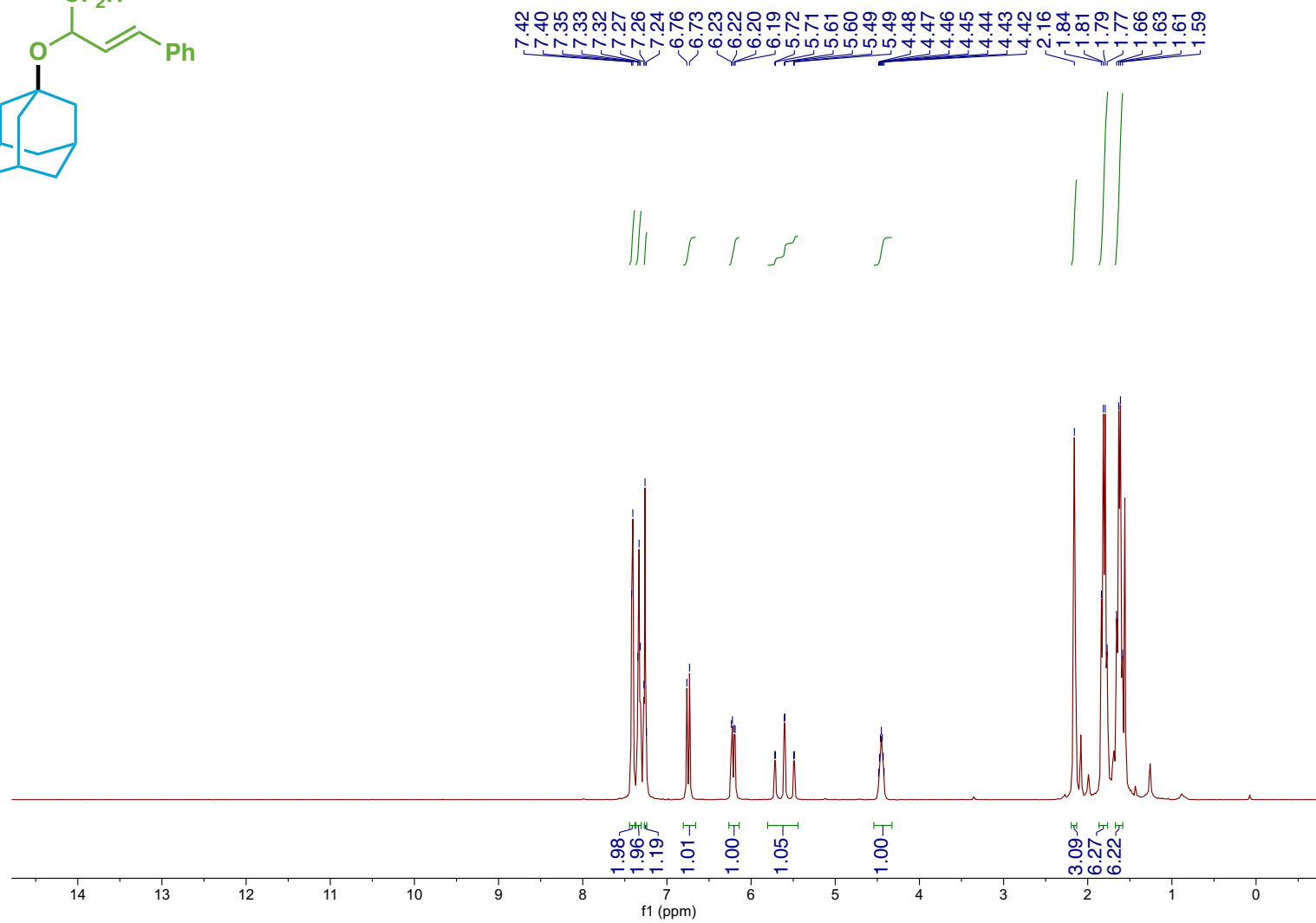
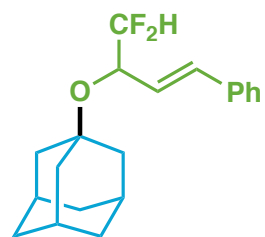


S265

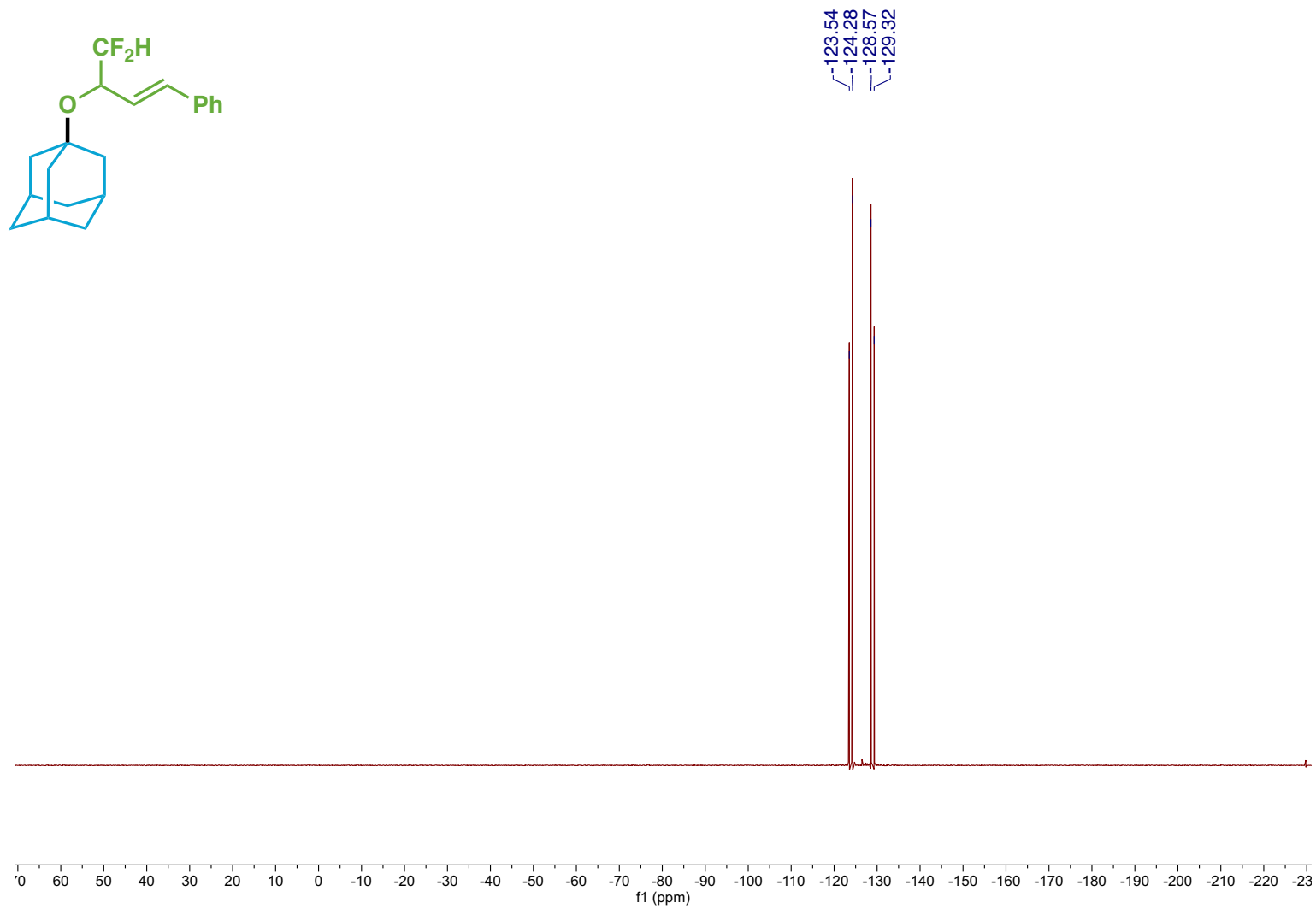
Compound 63 ^{13}C NMR



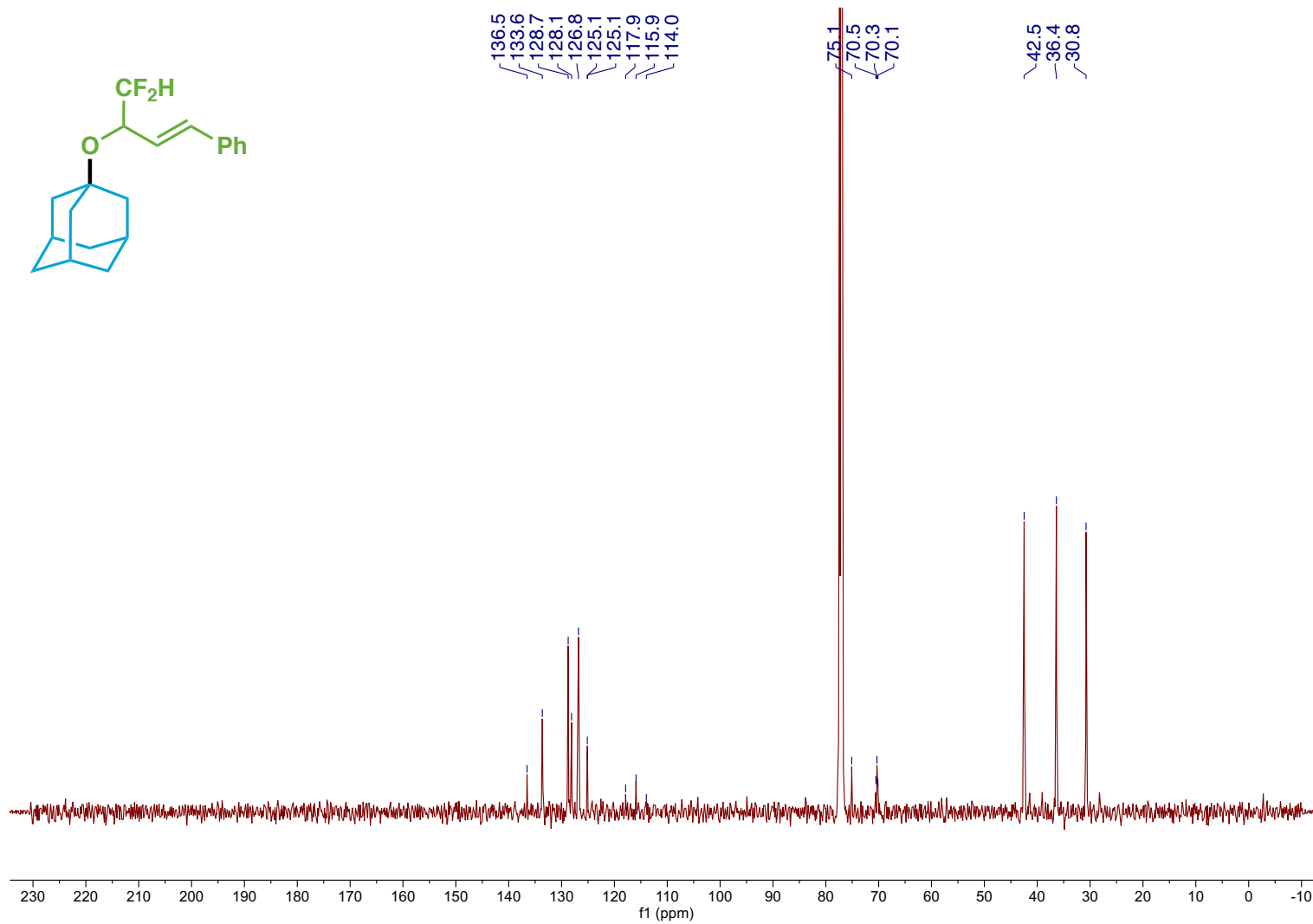
Compound 64 ¹H NMR



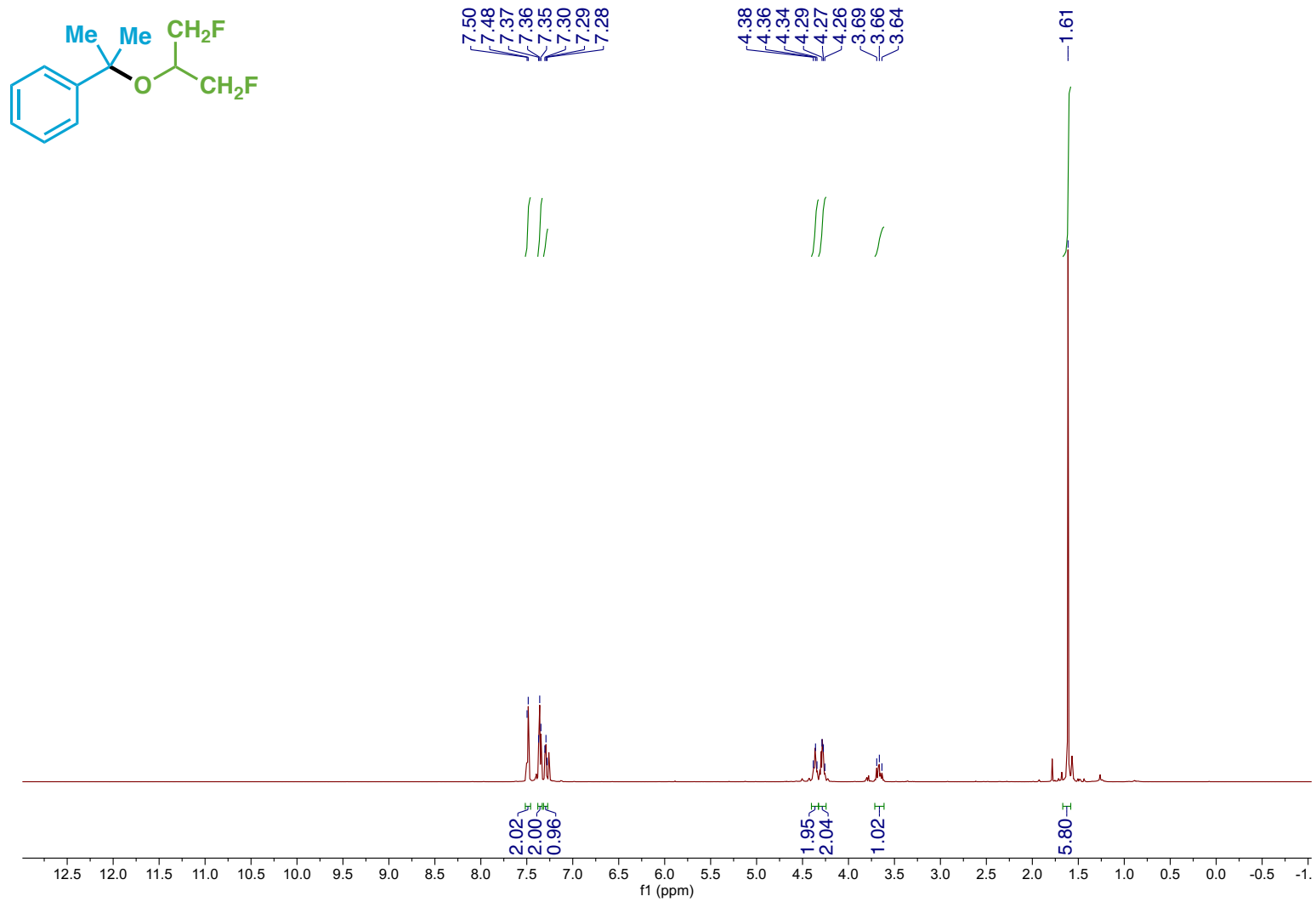
Compound 64 ^{19}F NMR



Compound 64 ¹³C NMR

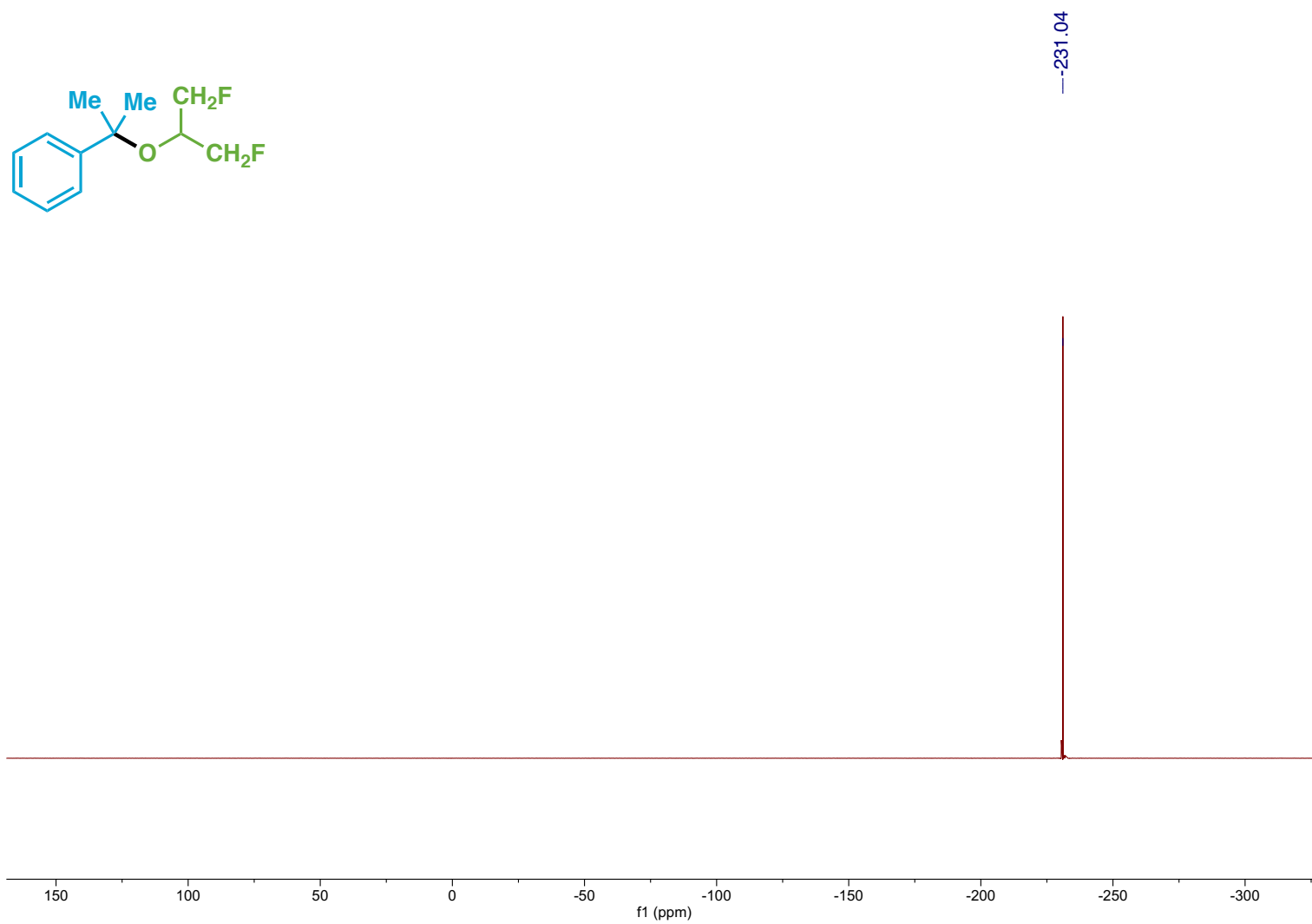


Compound 65 ^1H NMR



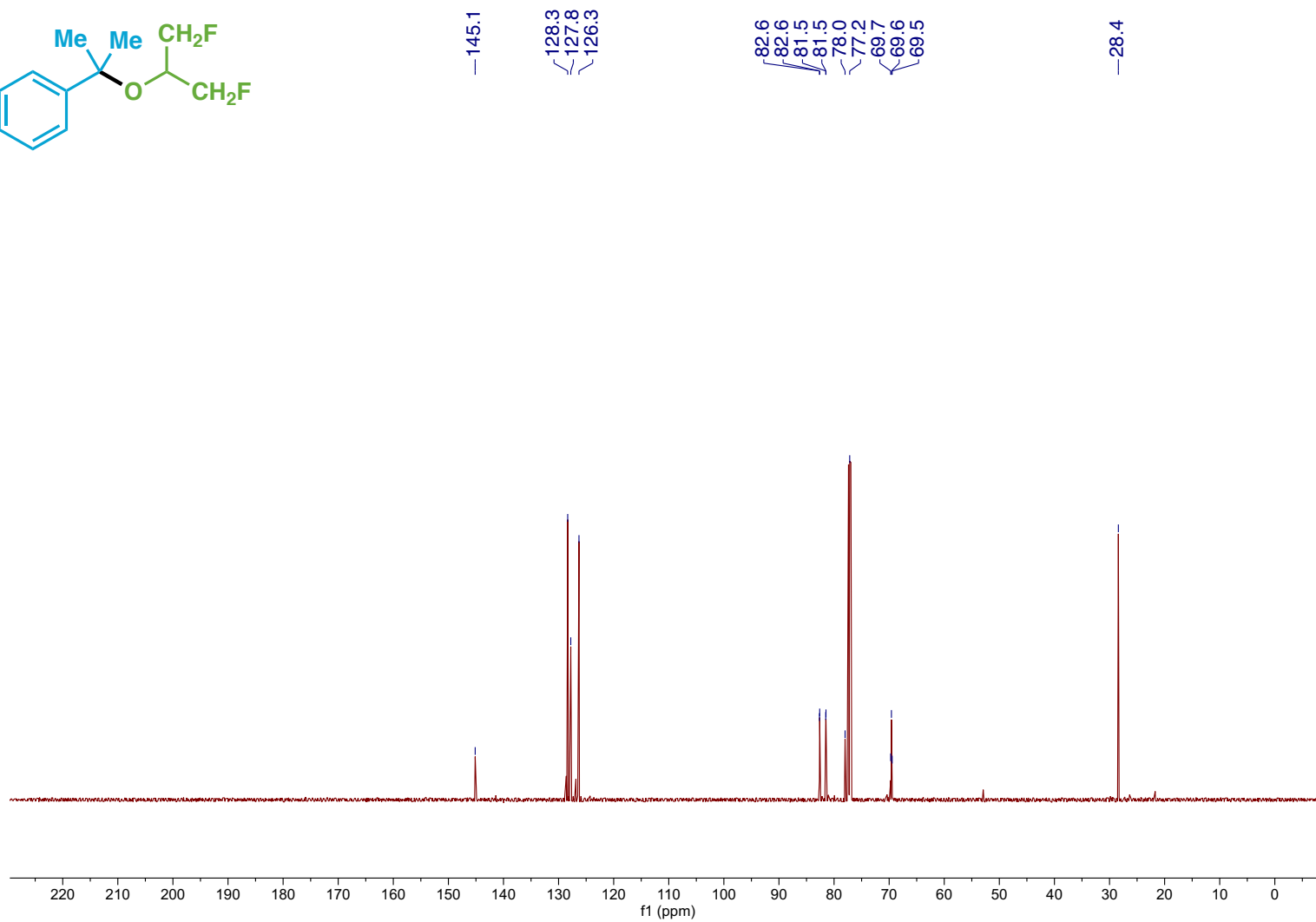
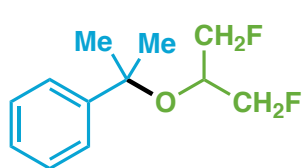
S270

Compound 65 ^{19}F NMR

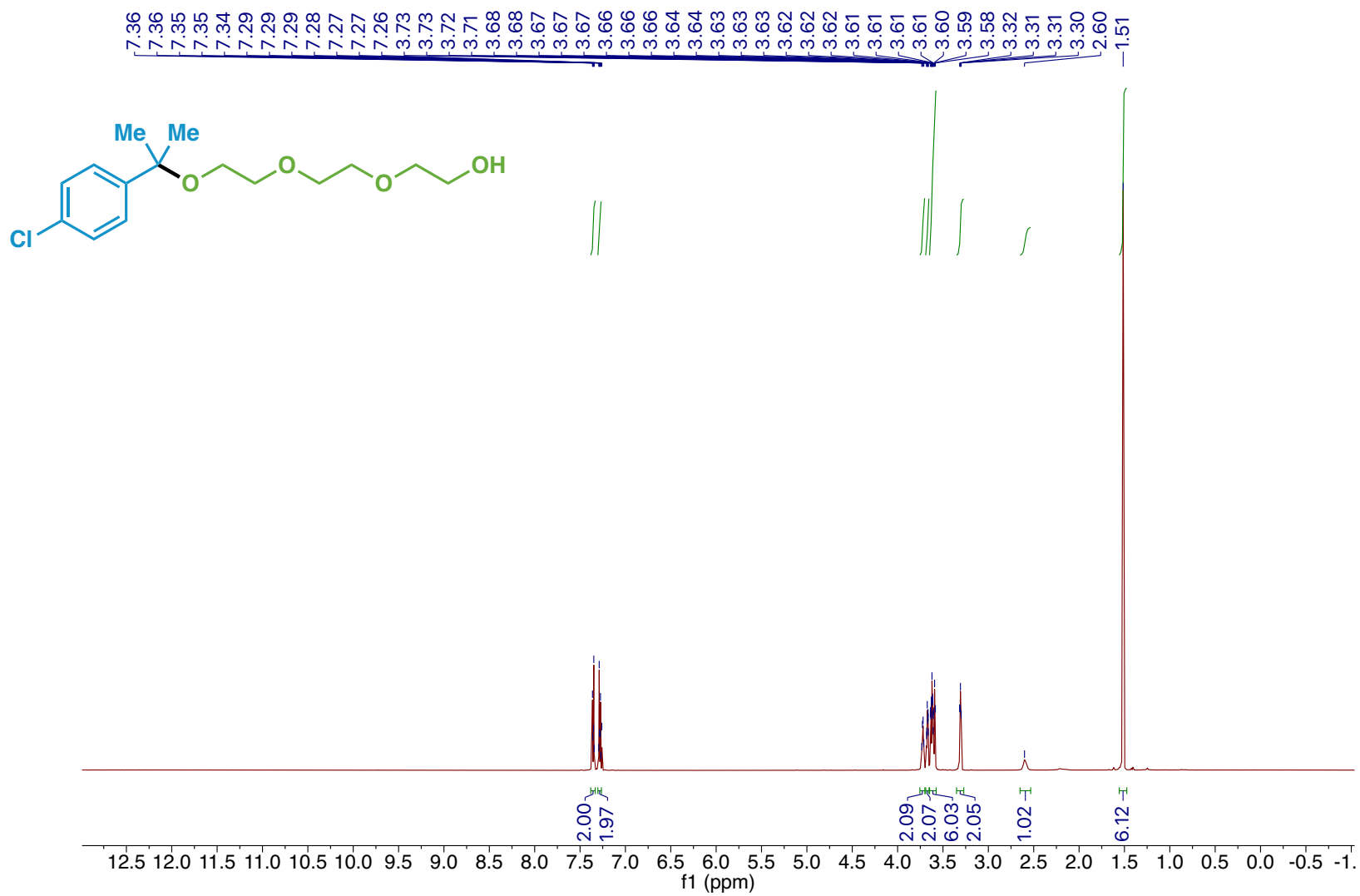


S271

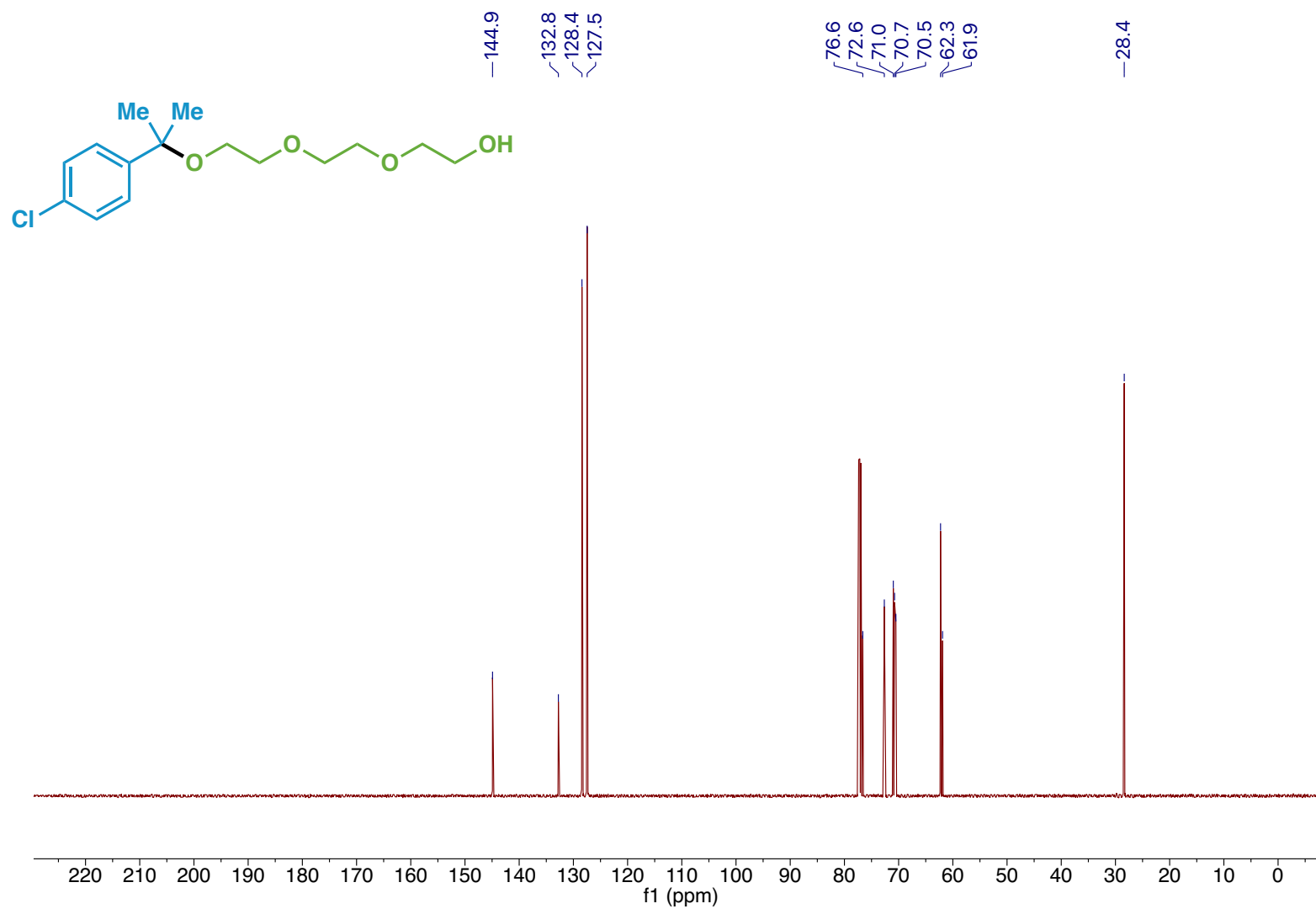
Compound 65 ¹³C NMR



Compound 66 ¹H NMR

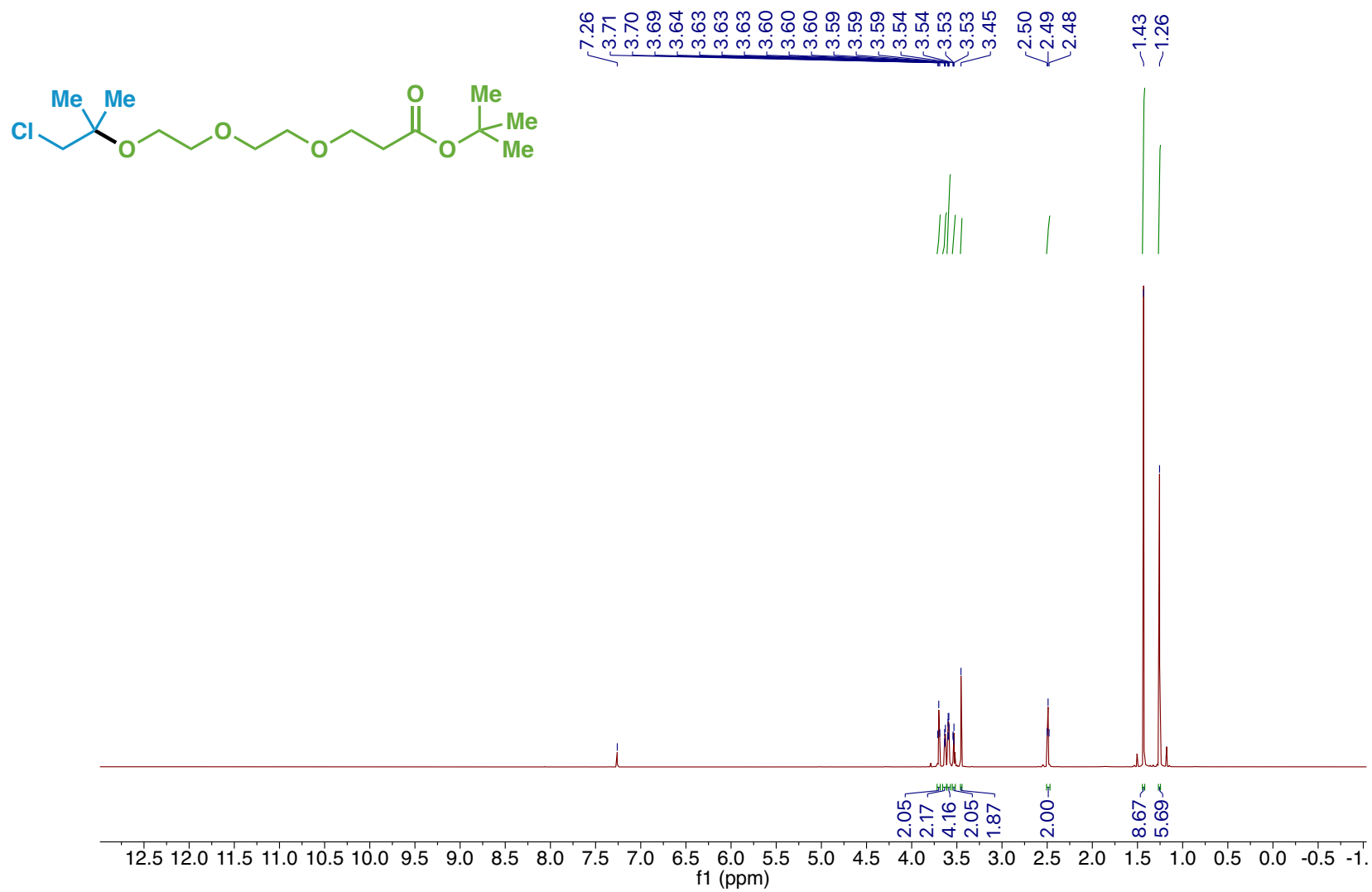


Compound 66 ¹³C NMR

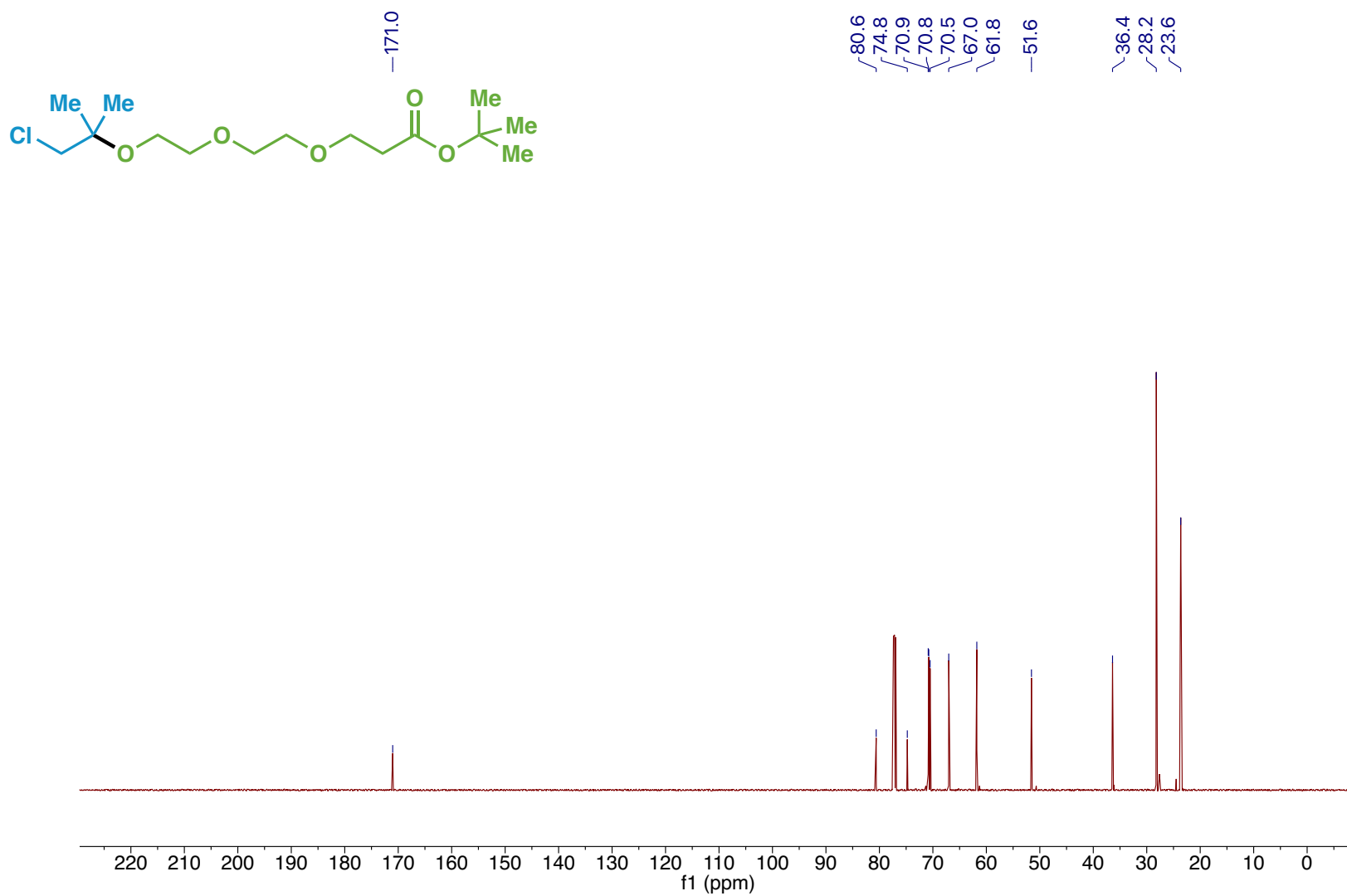


S274

Compound 67 ¹H NMR

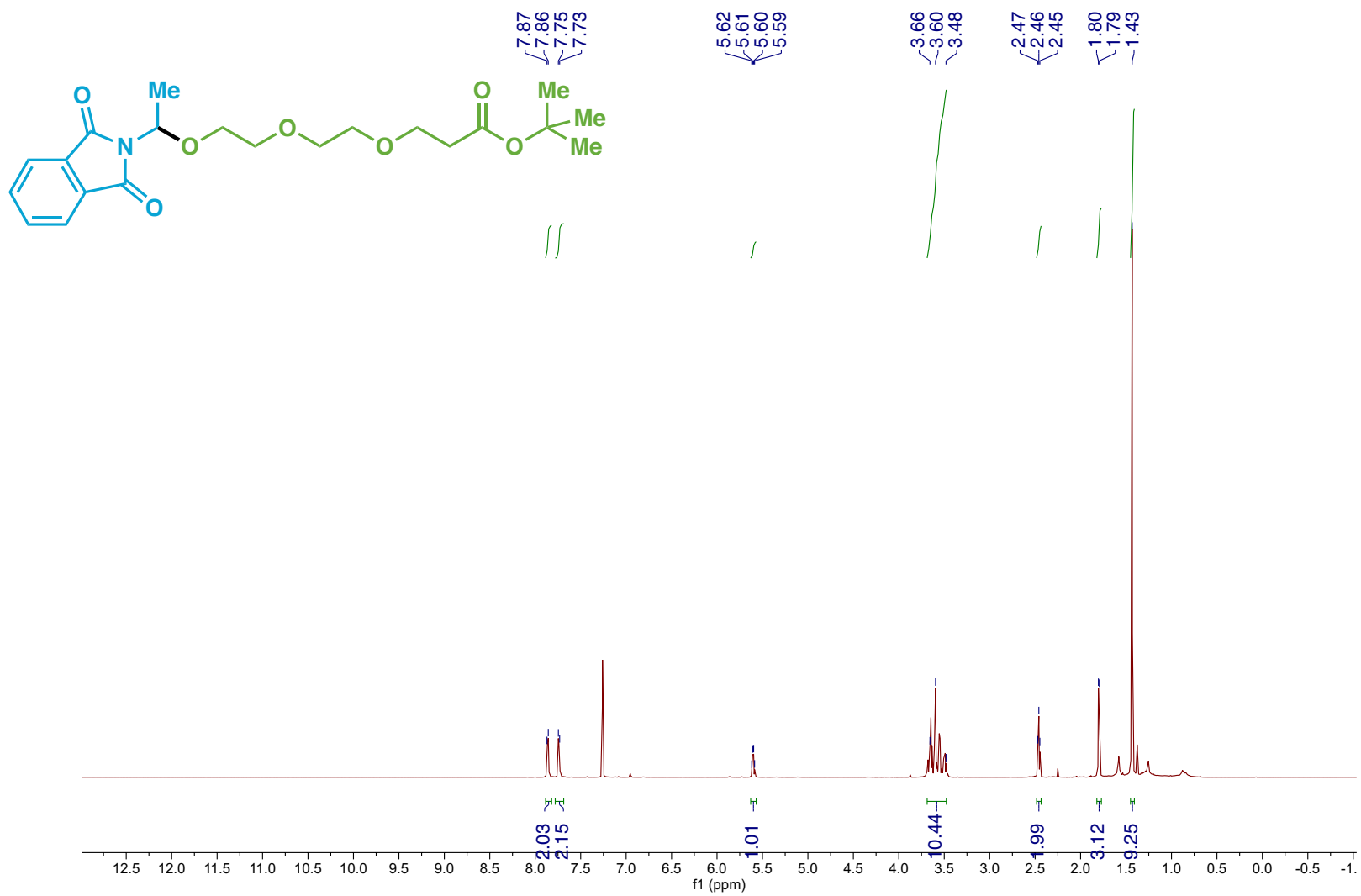


Compound 67 ¹³C NMR

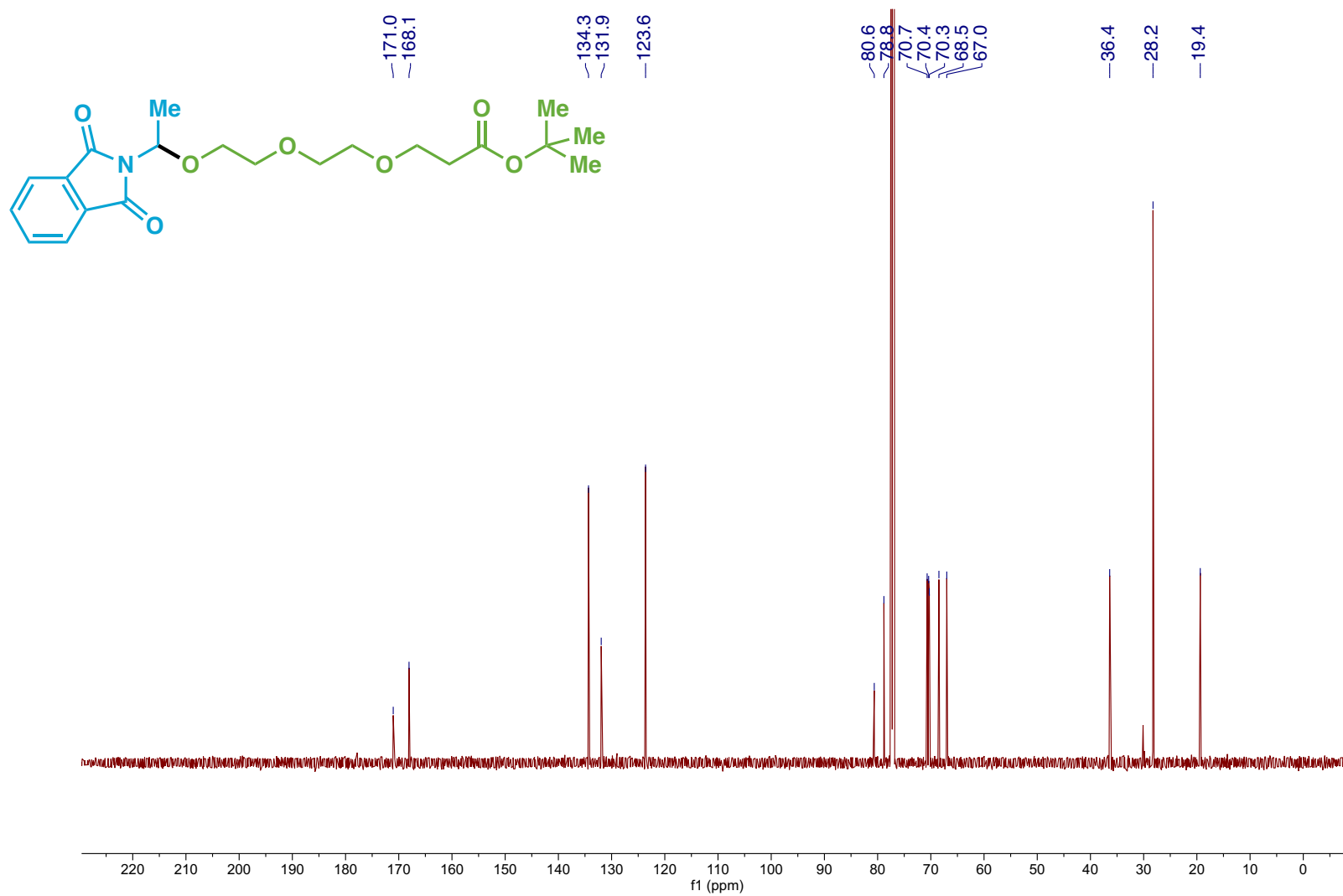


S276

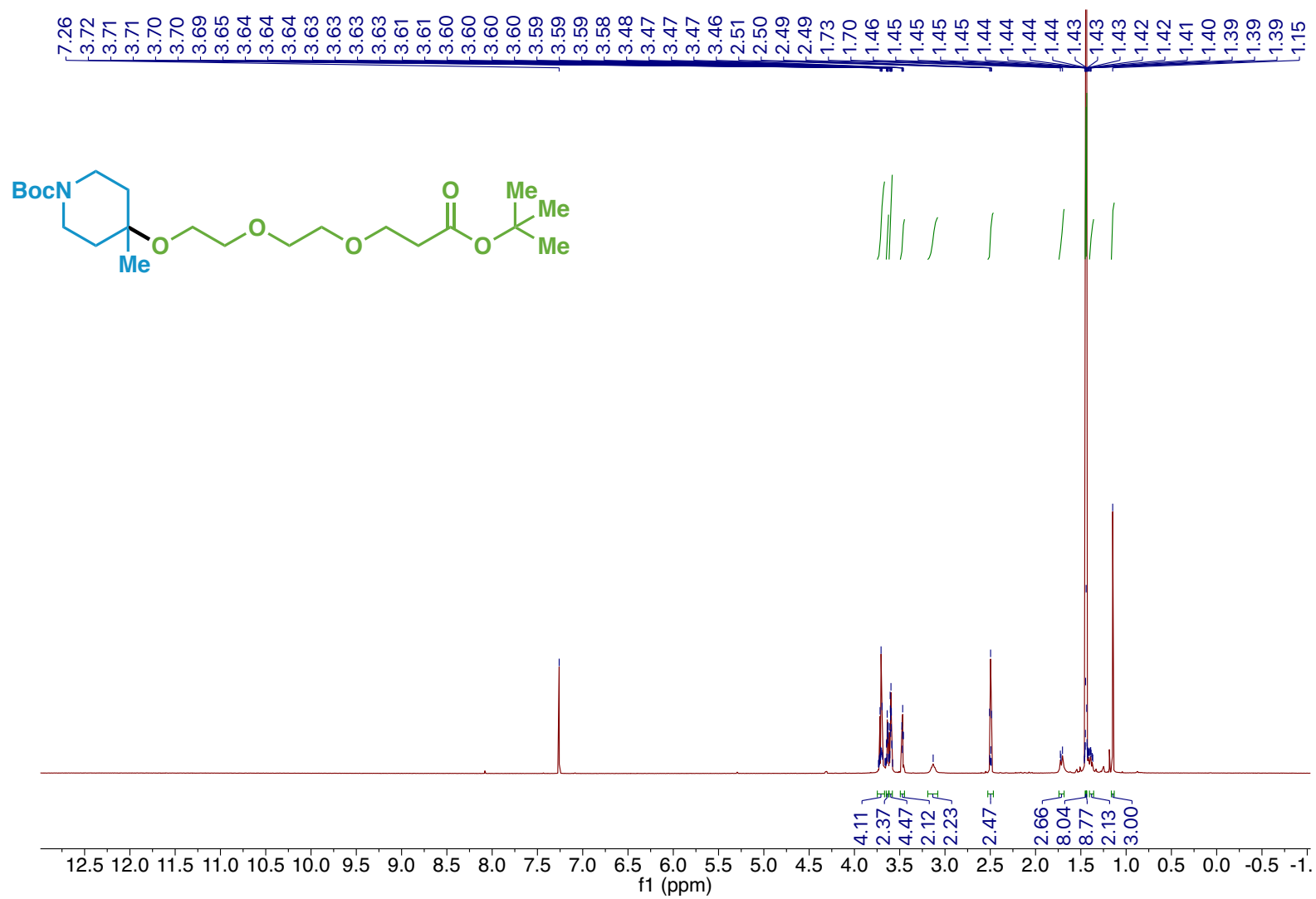
Compound 68 ¹H NMR



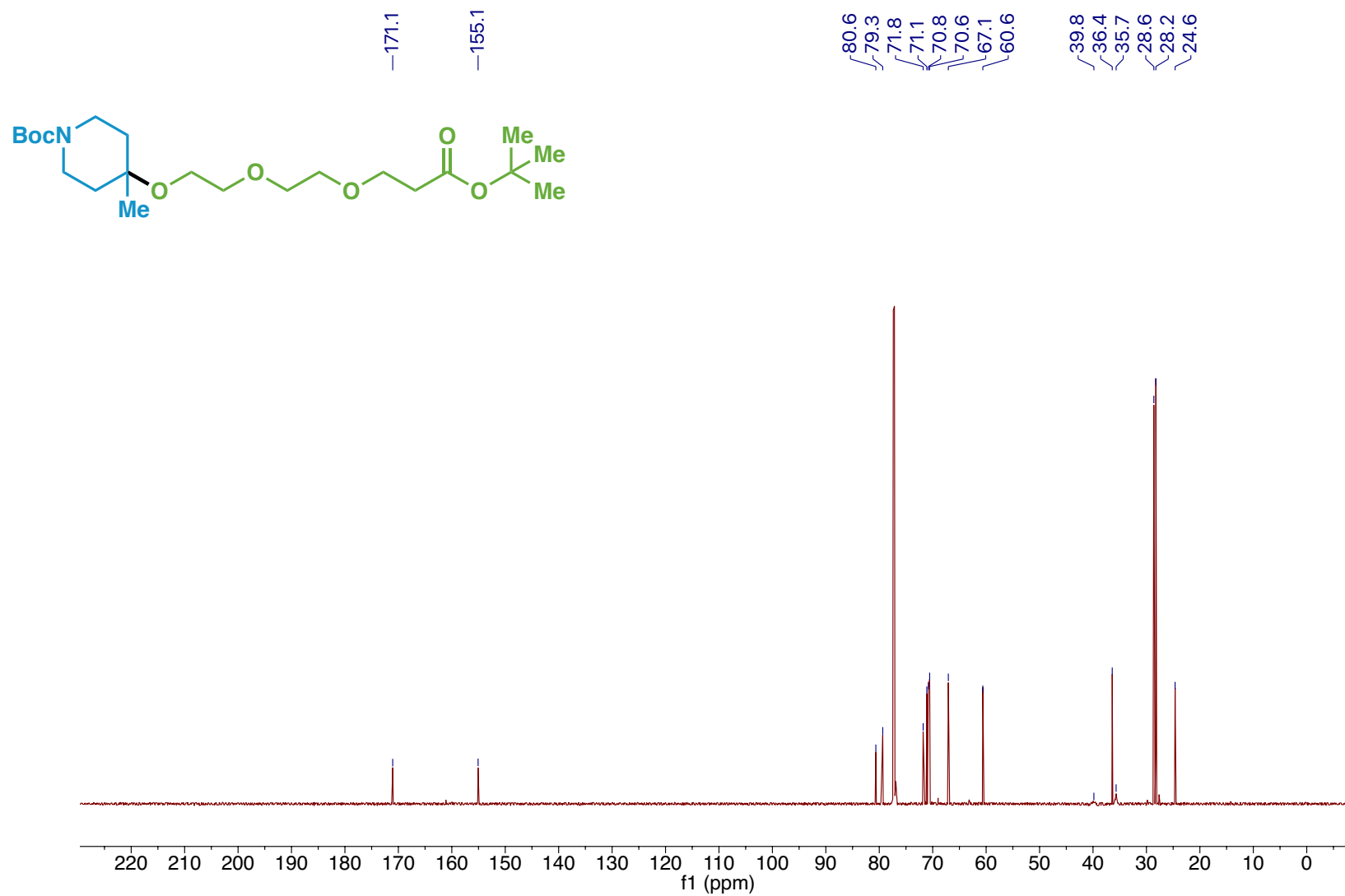
Compound 68 ¹³C NMR



Compound 69 ¹H NMR

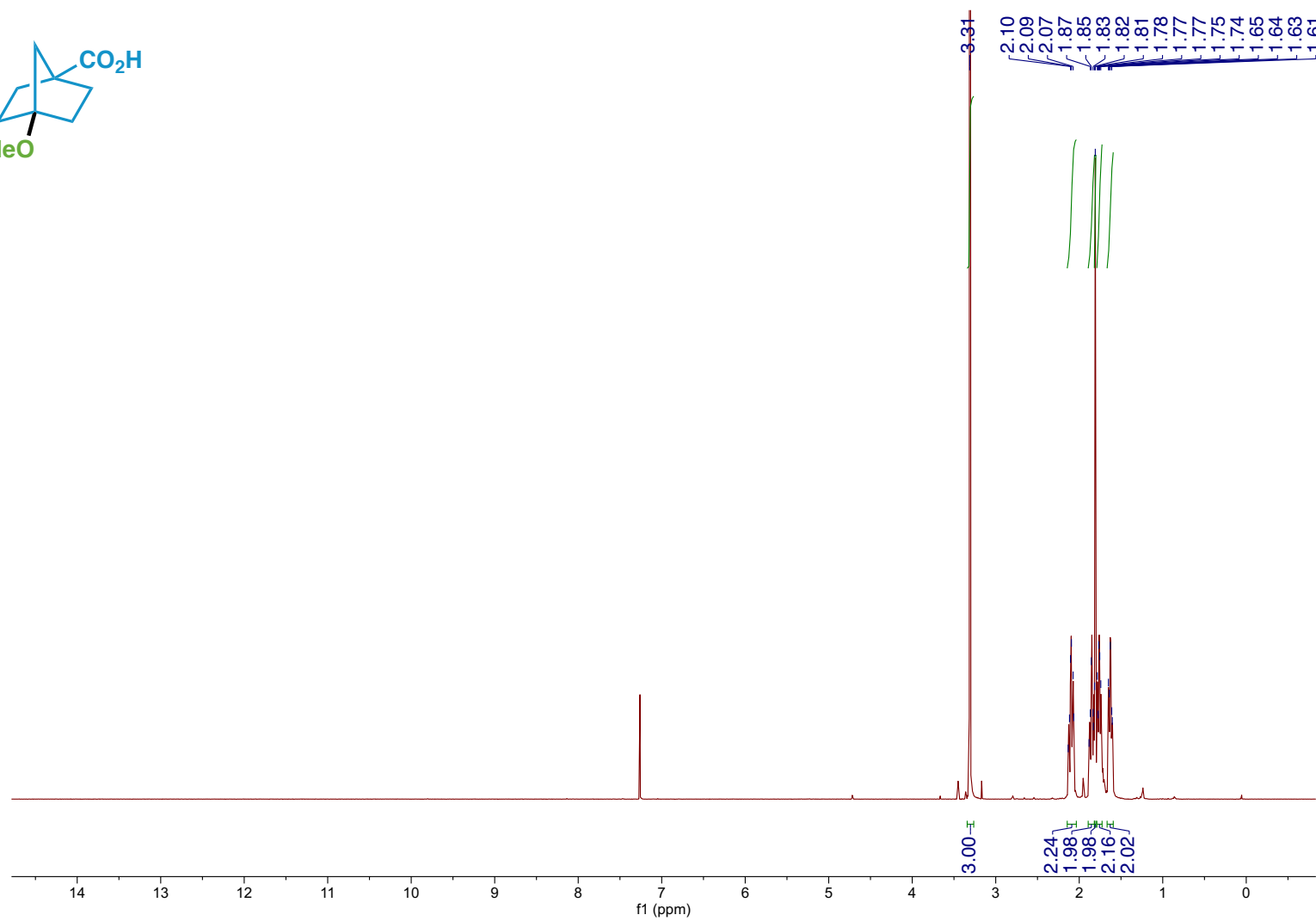
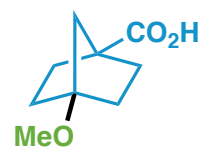


Compound 69 ¹³C NMR



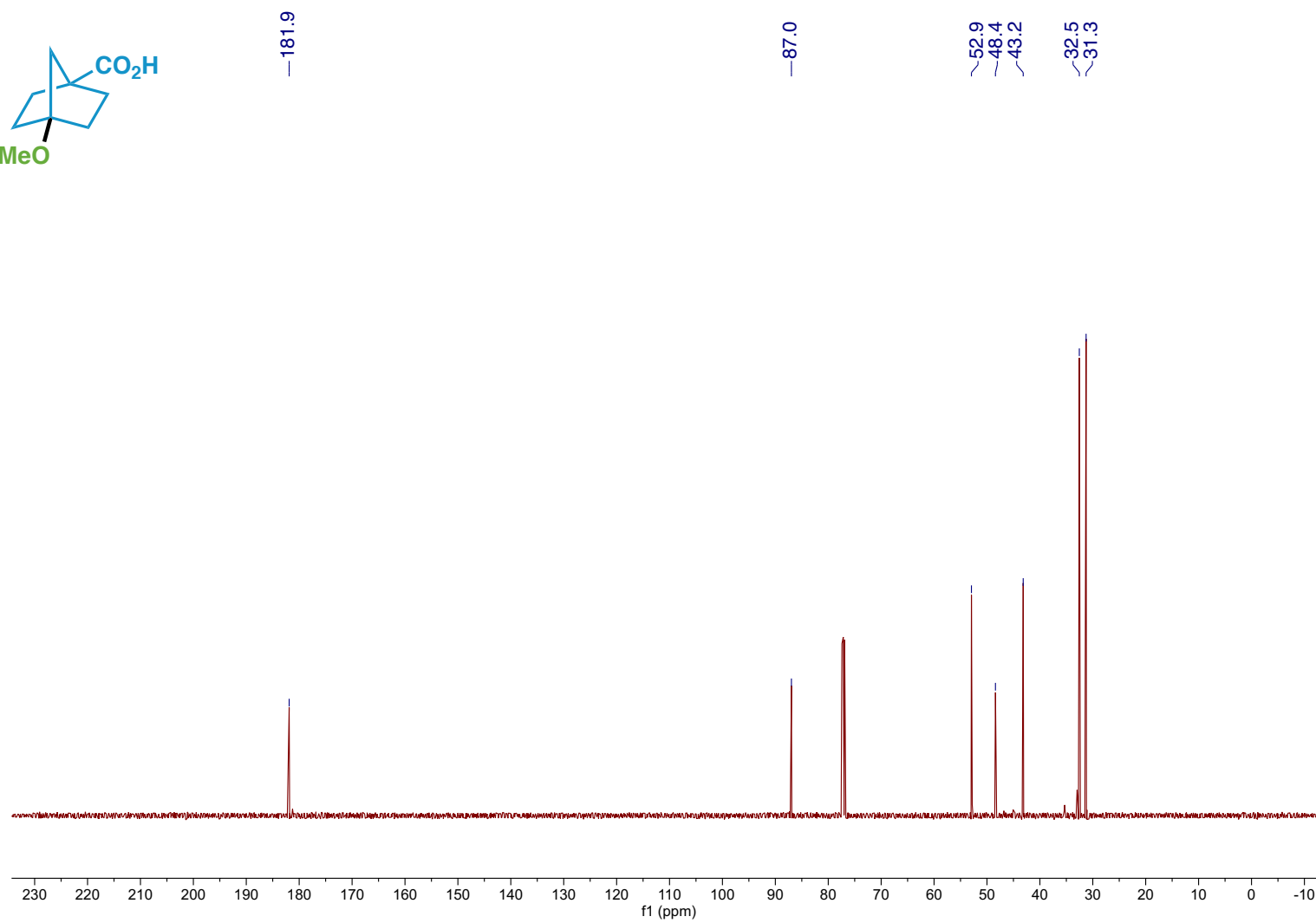
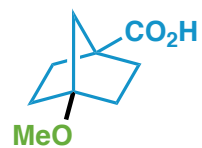
S280

Compound 72 ^1H NMR

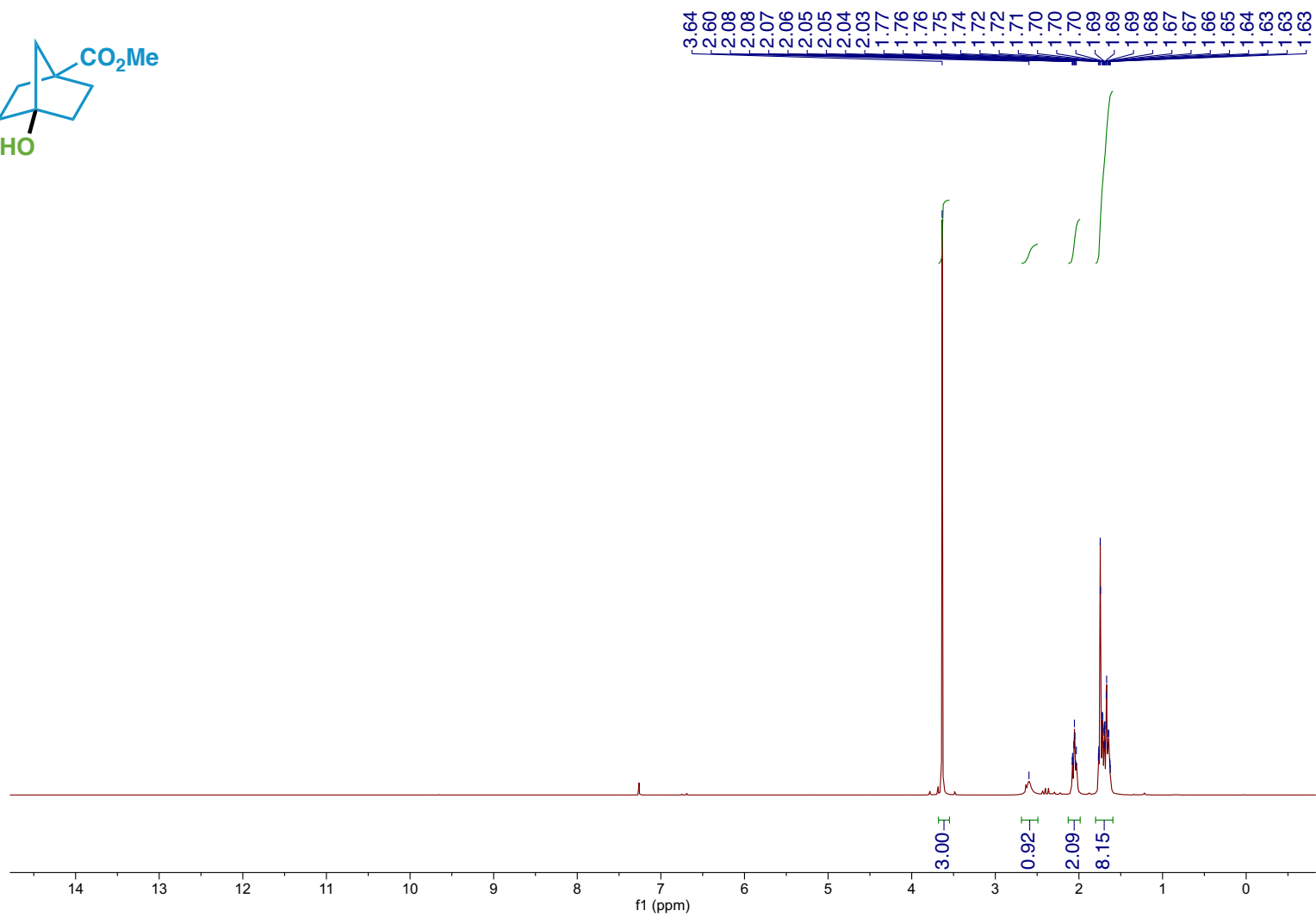
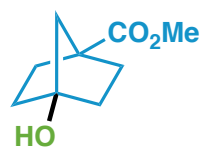


S281

Compound 72 ¹³C NMR

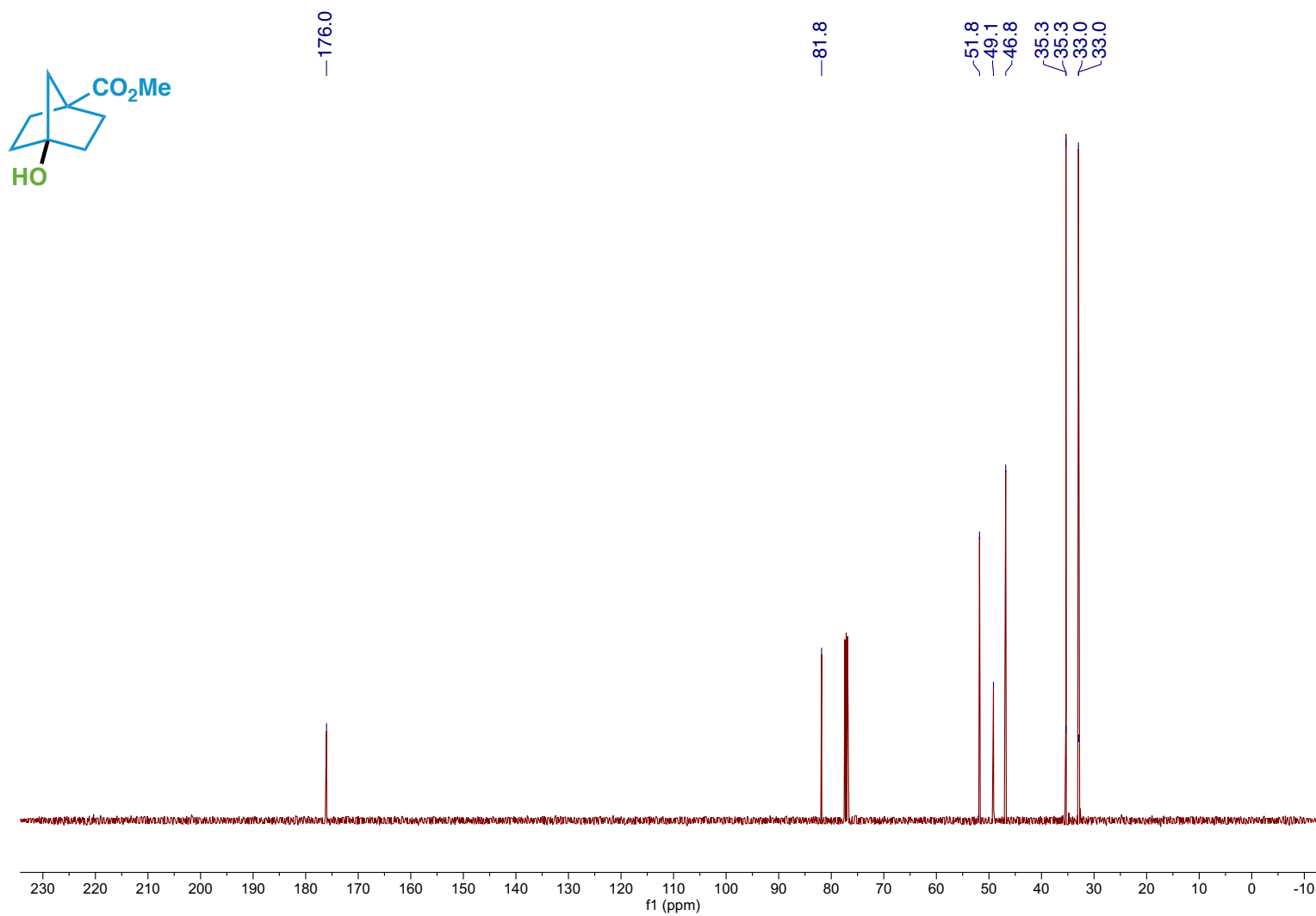


Compound 73 ^1H NMR

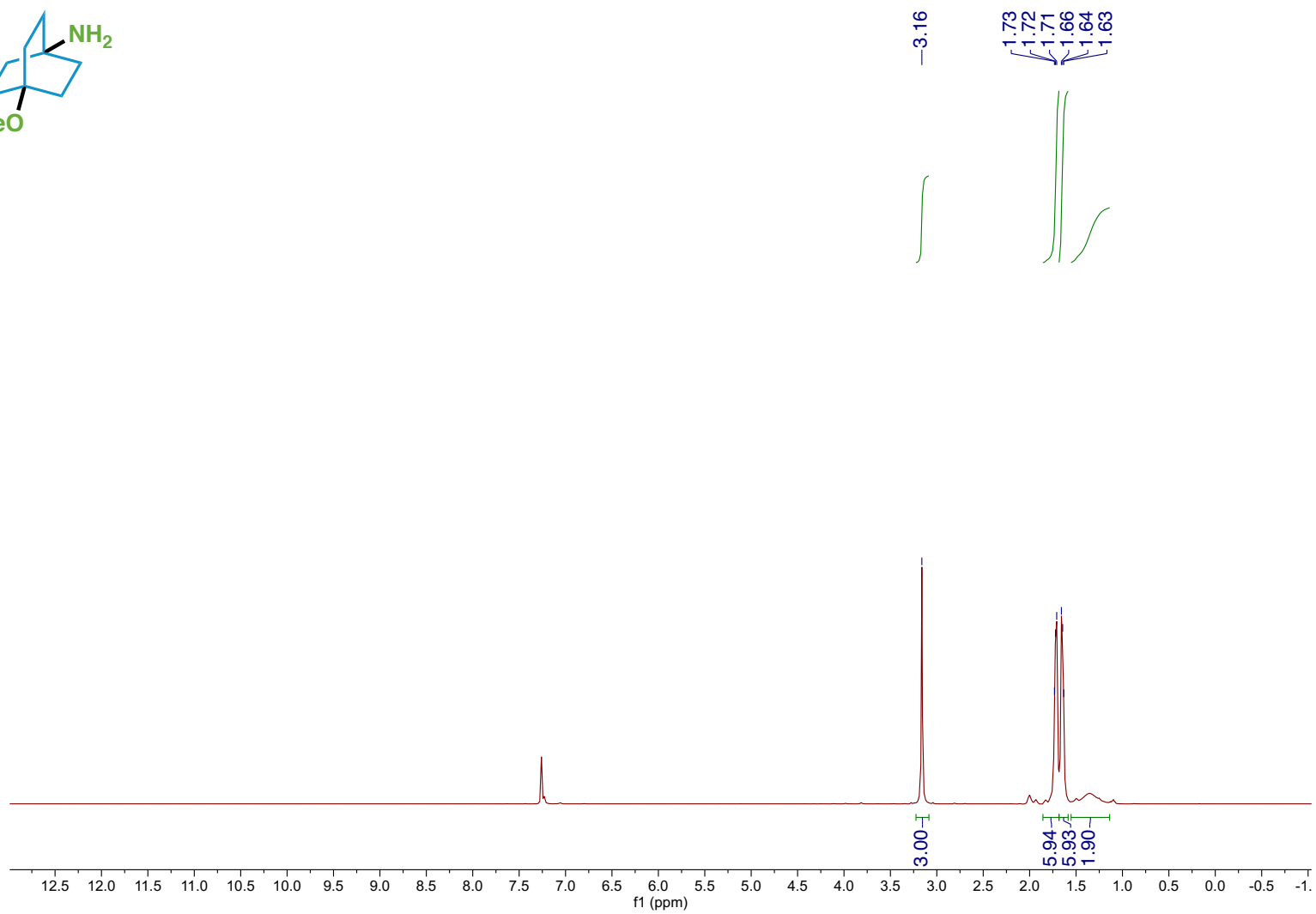
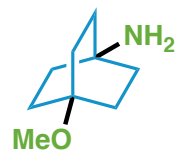


S283

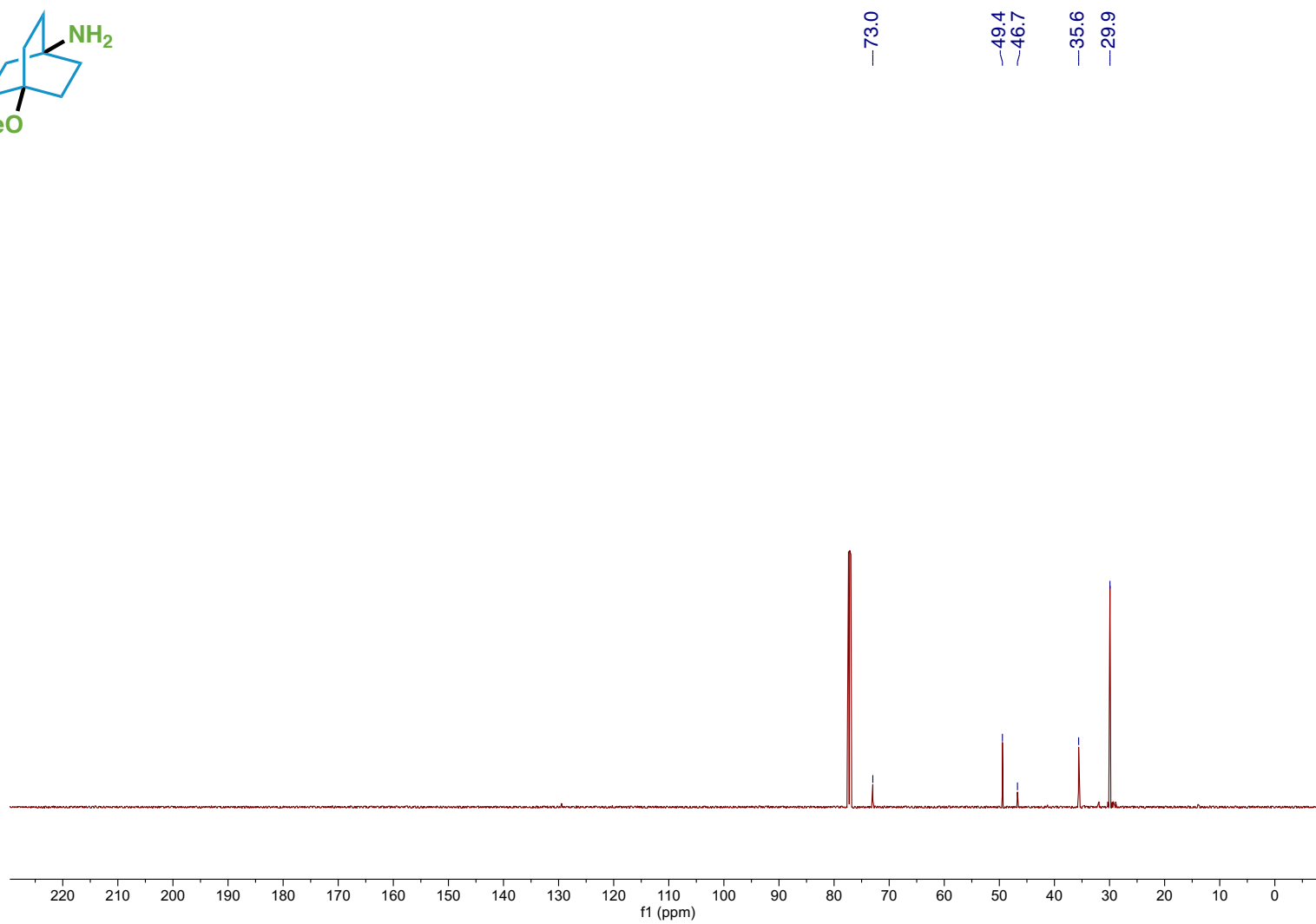
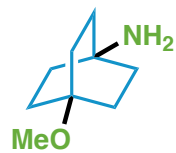
Compound 73 ¹³C NMR



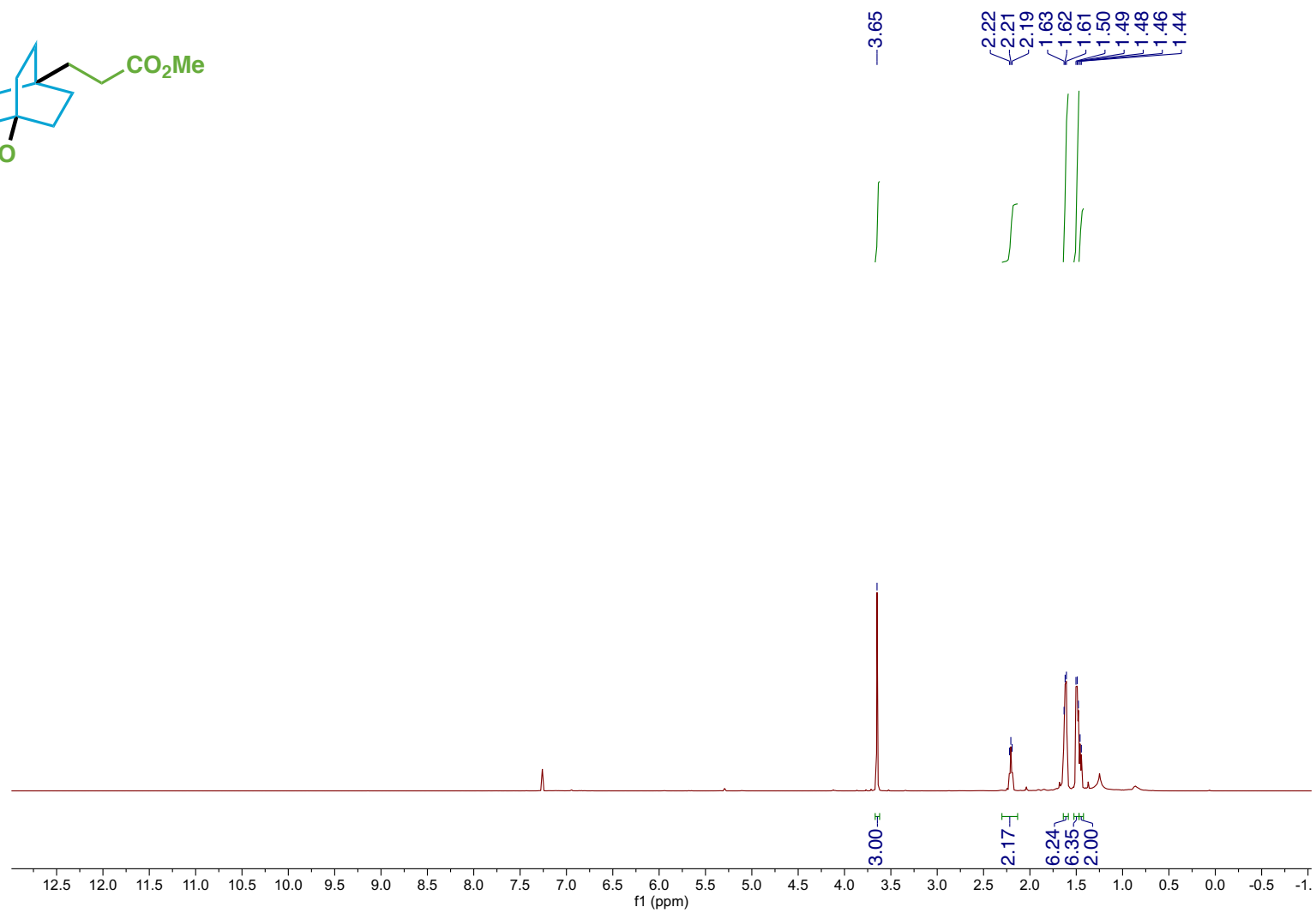
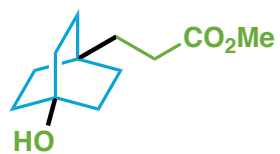
Compound 74 ^1H NMR



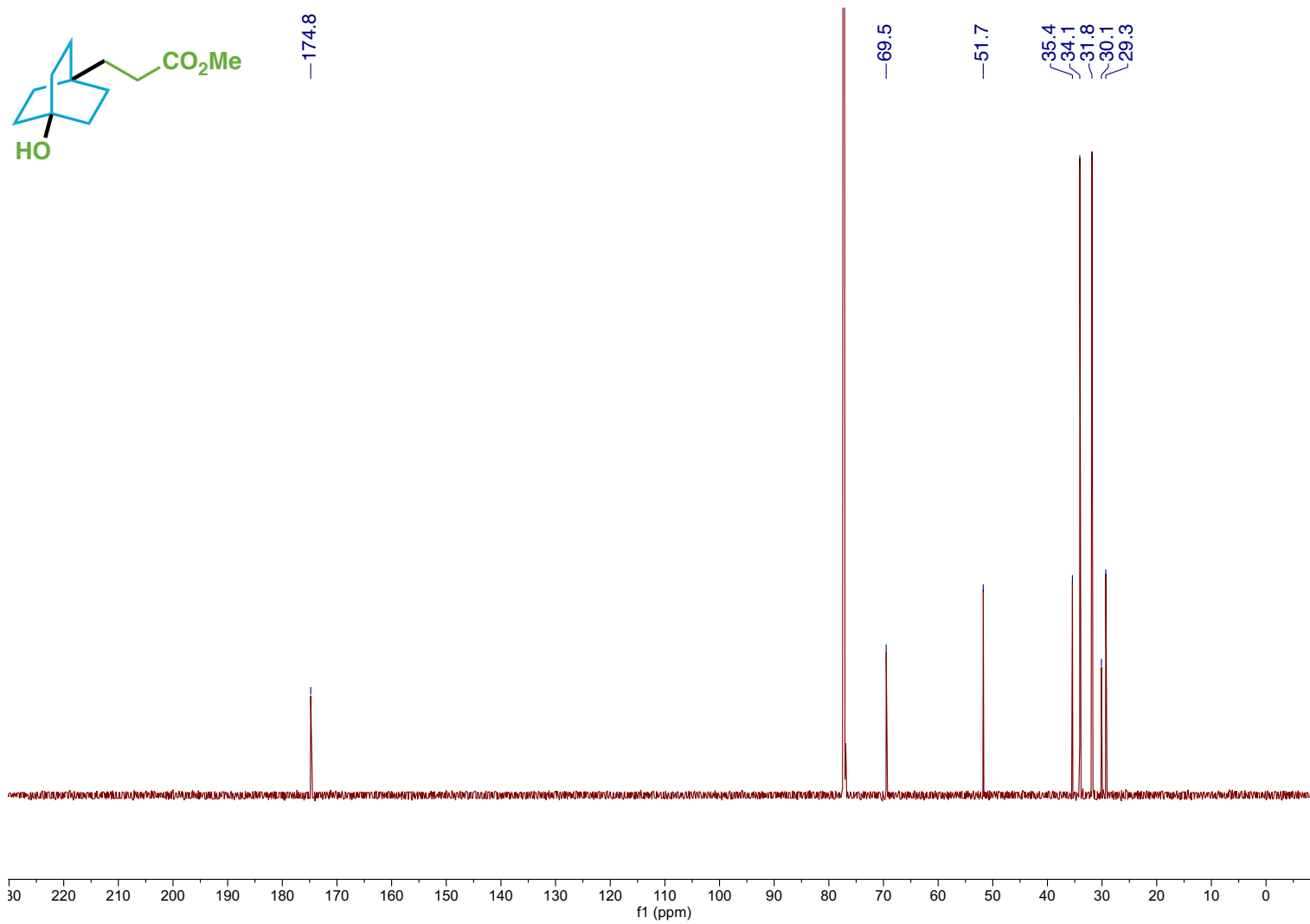
Compound 74 ^{13}C NMR



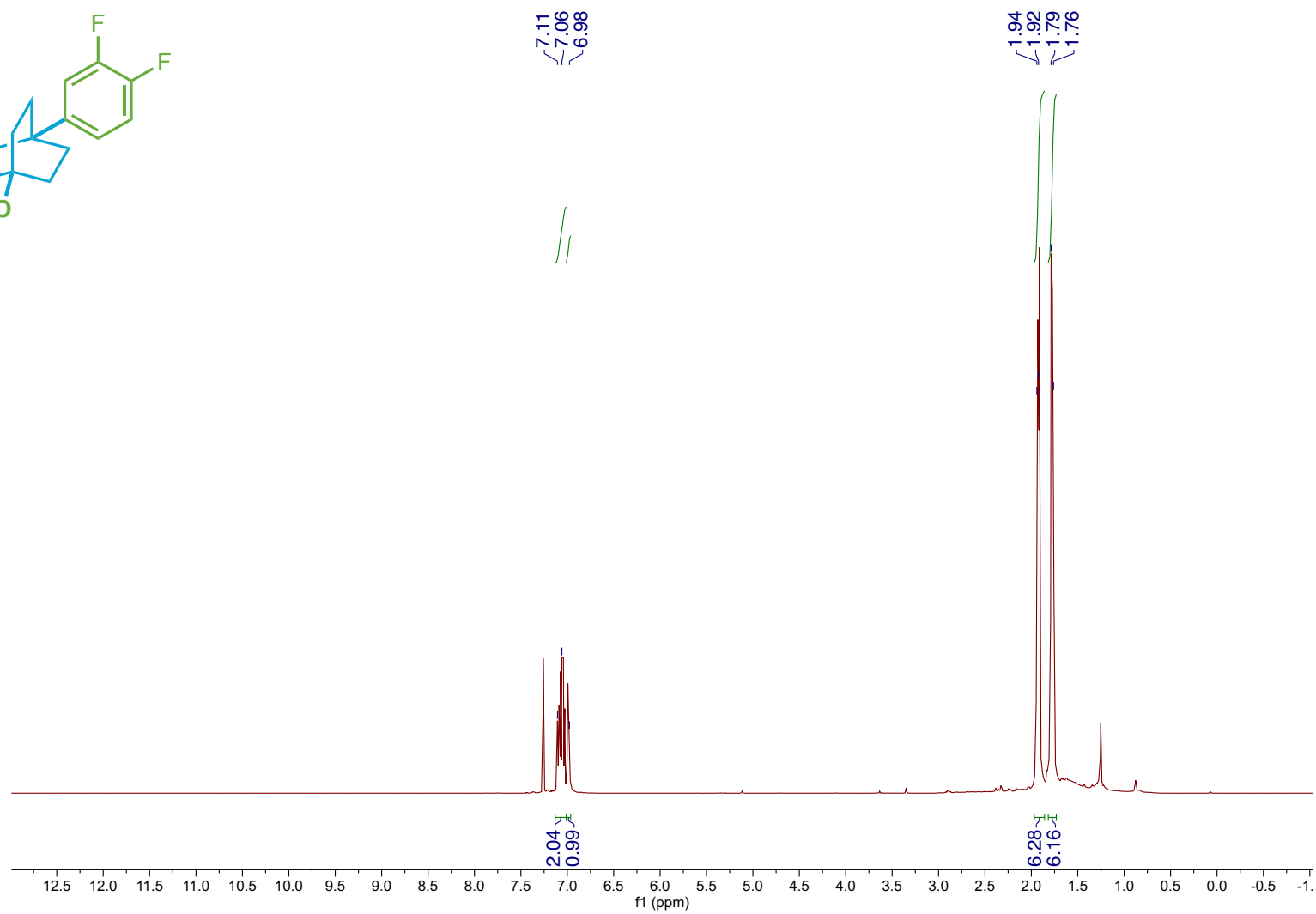
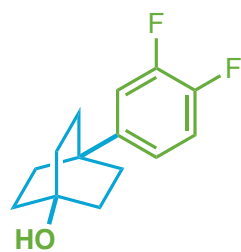
Compound 75 ¹H NMR



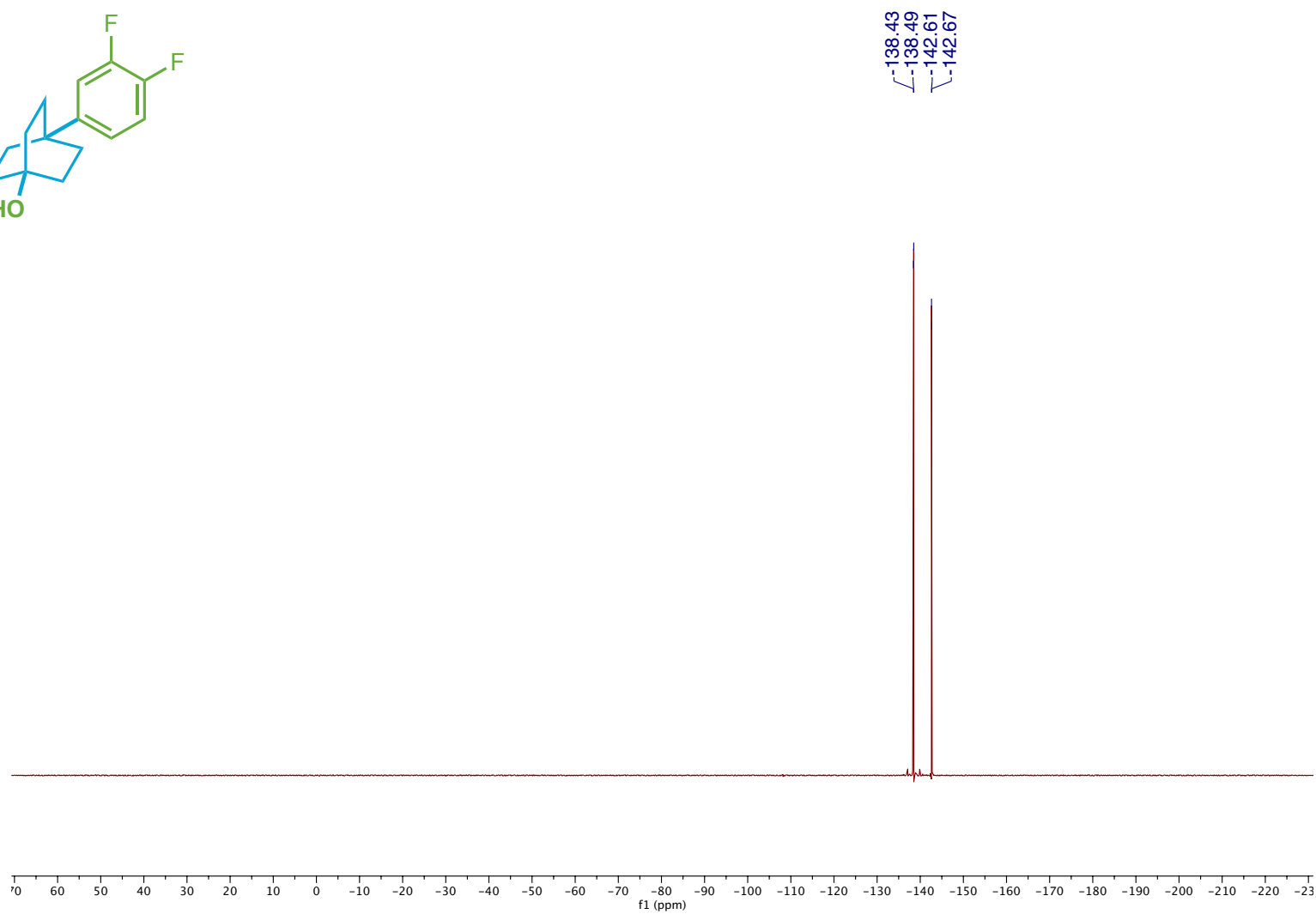
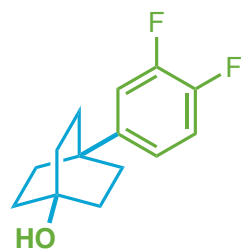
Compound 75 ¹³C NMR



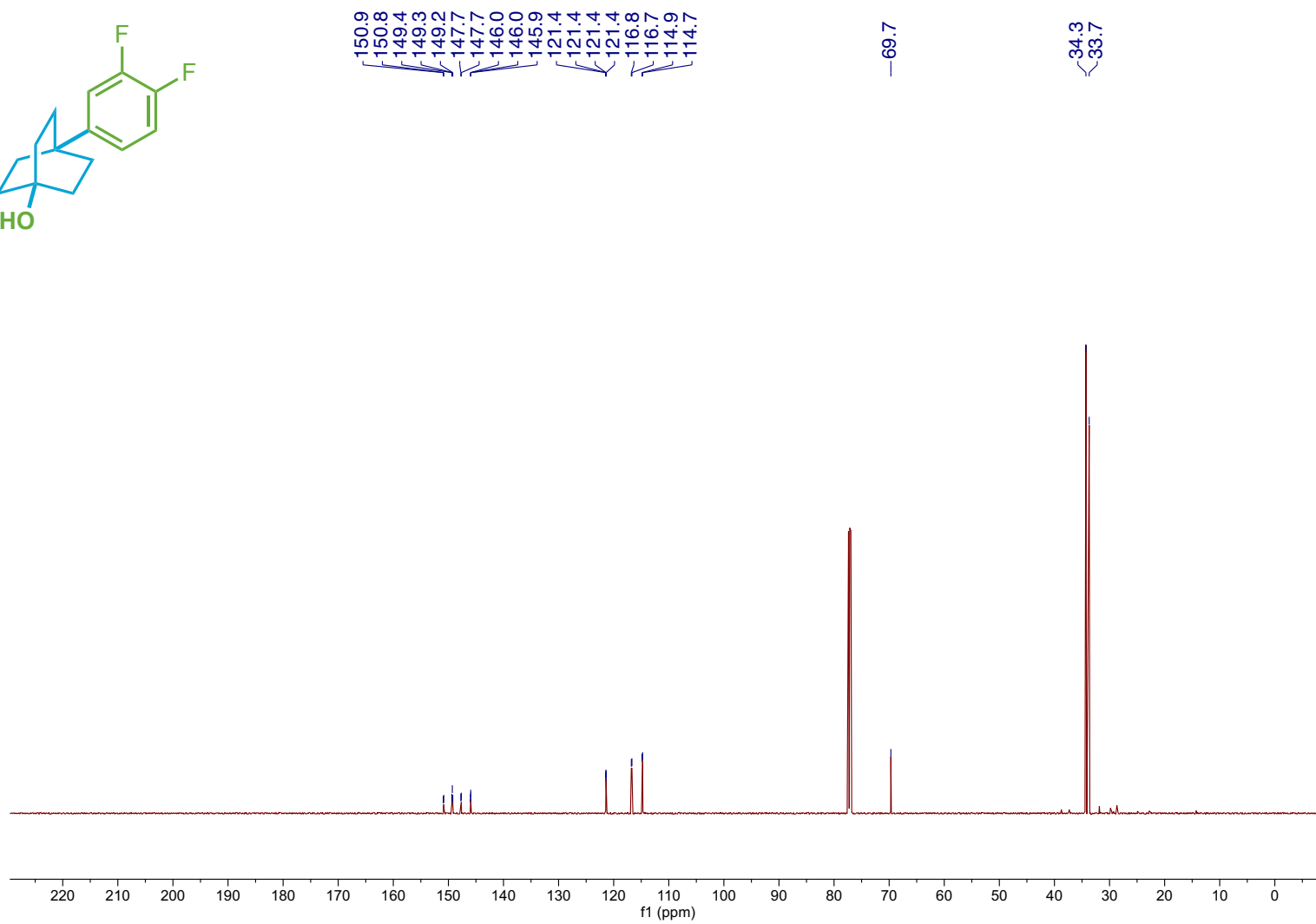
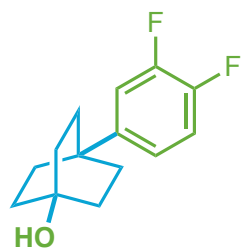
Compound 76 ^1H NMR



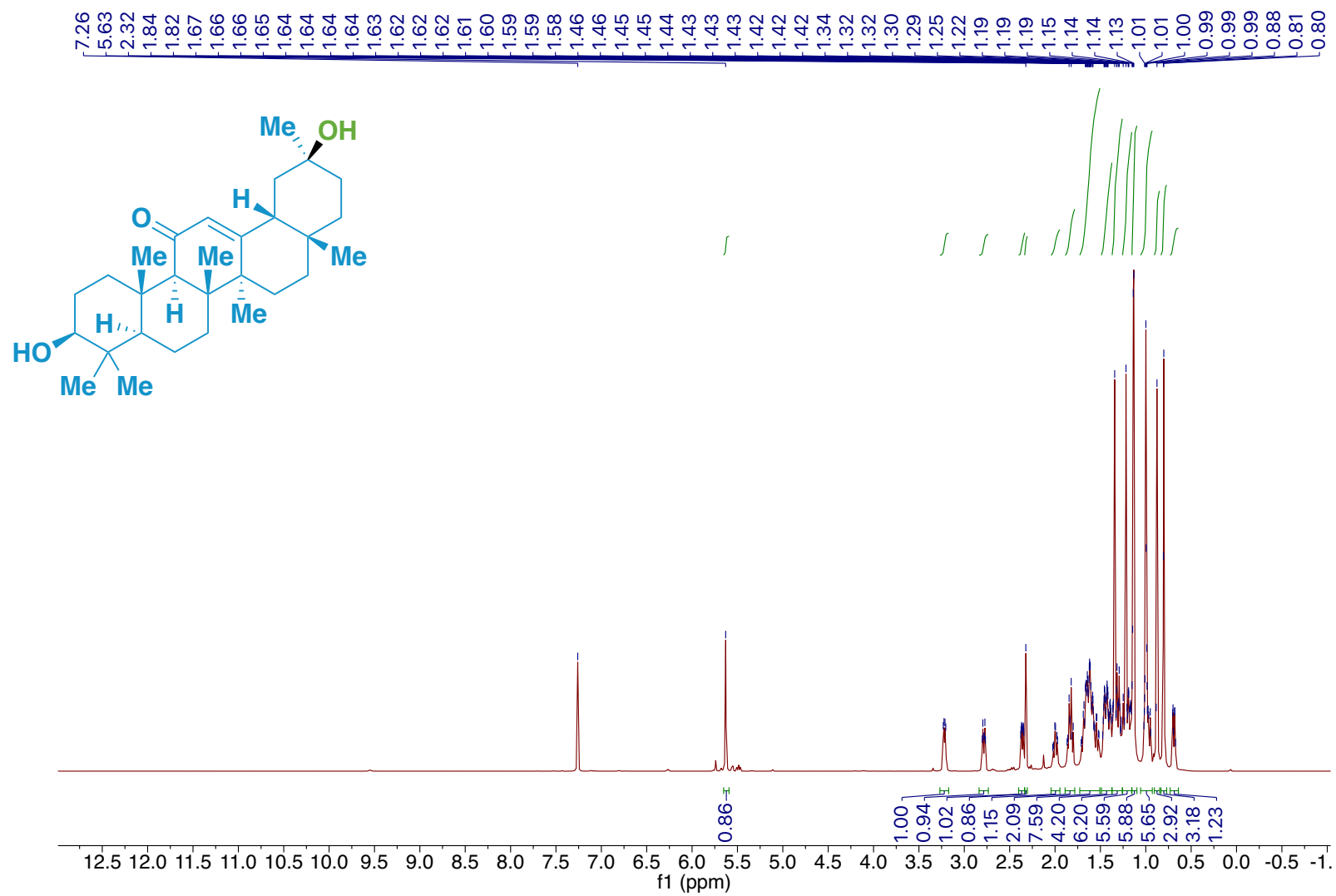
Compound 76 ^{19}F NMR



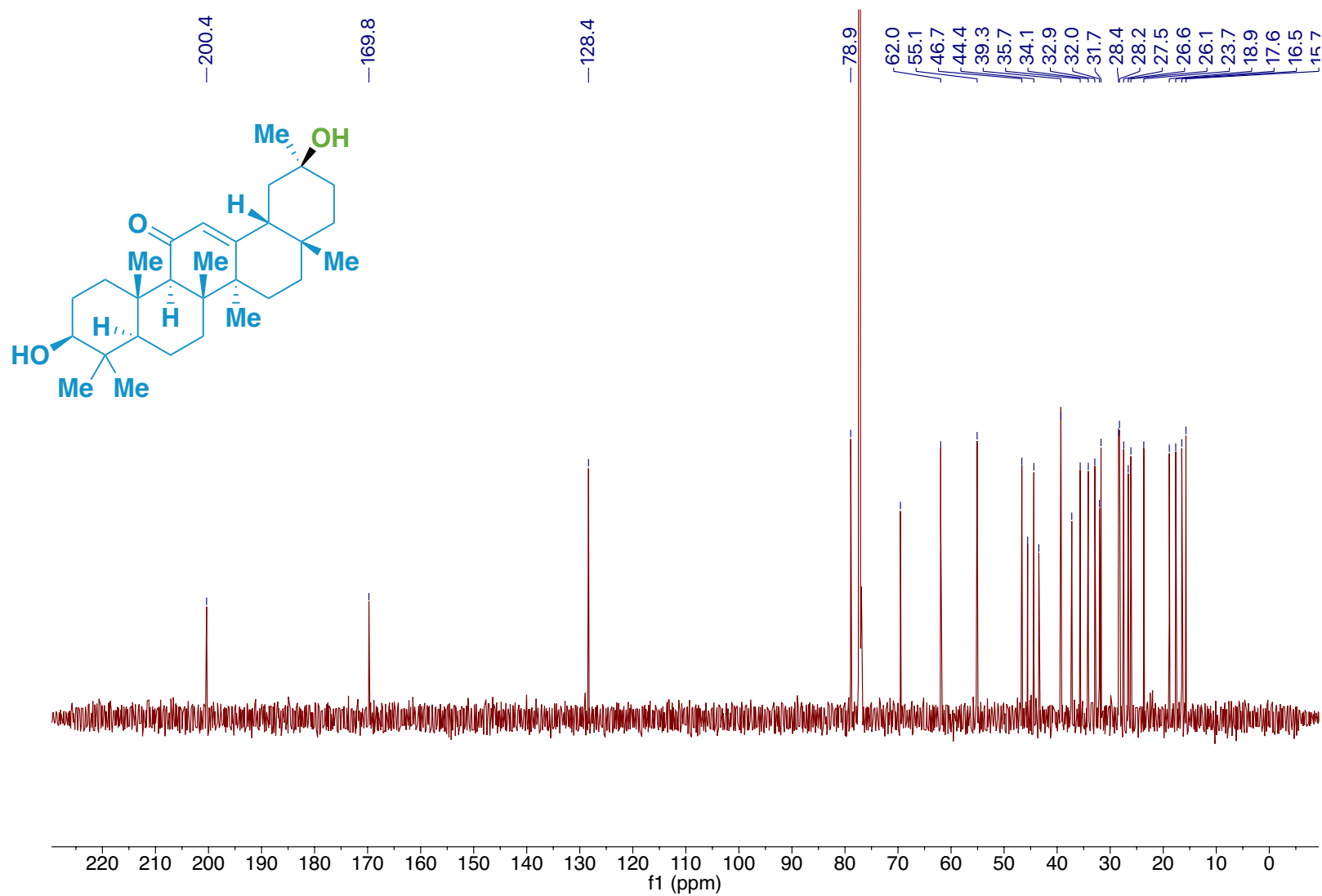
Compound 76 ¹³C NMR



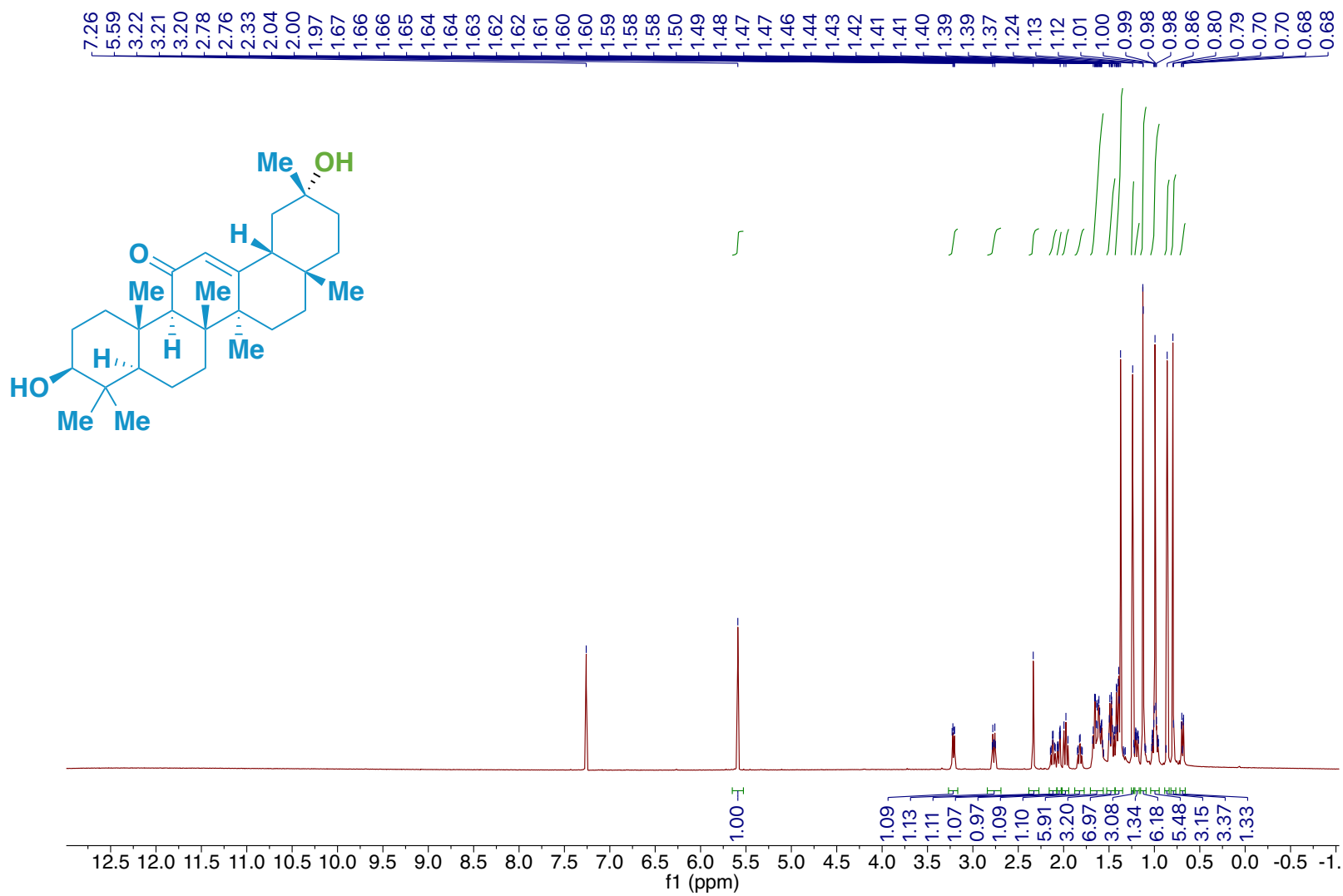
Compound (2S)-77 ^1H NMR



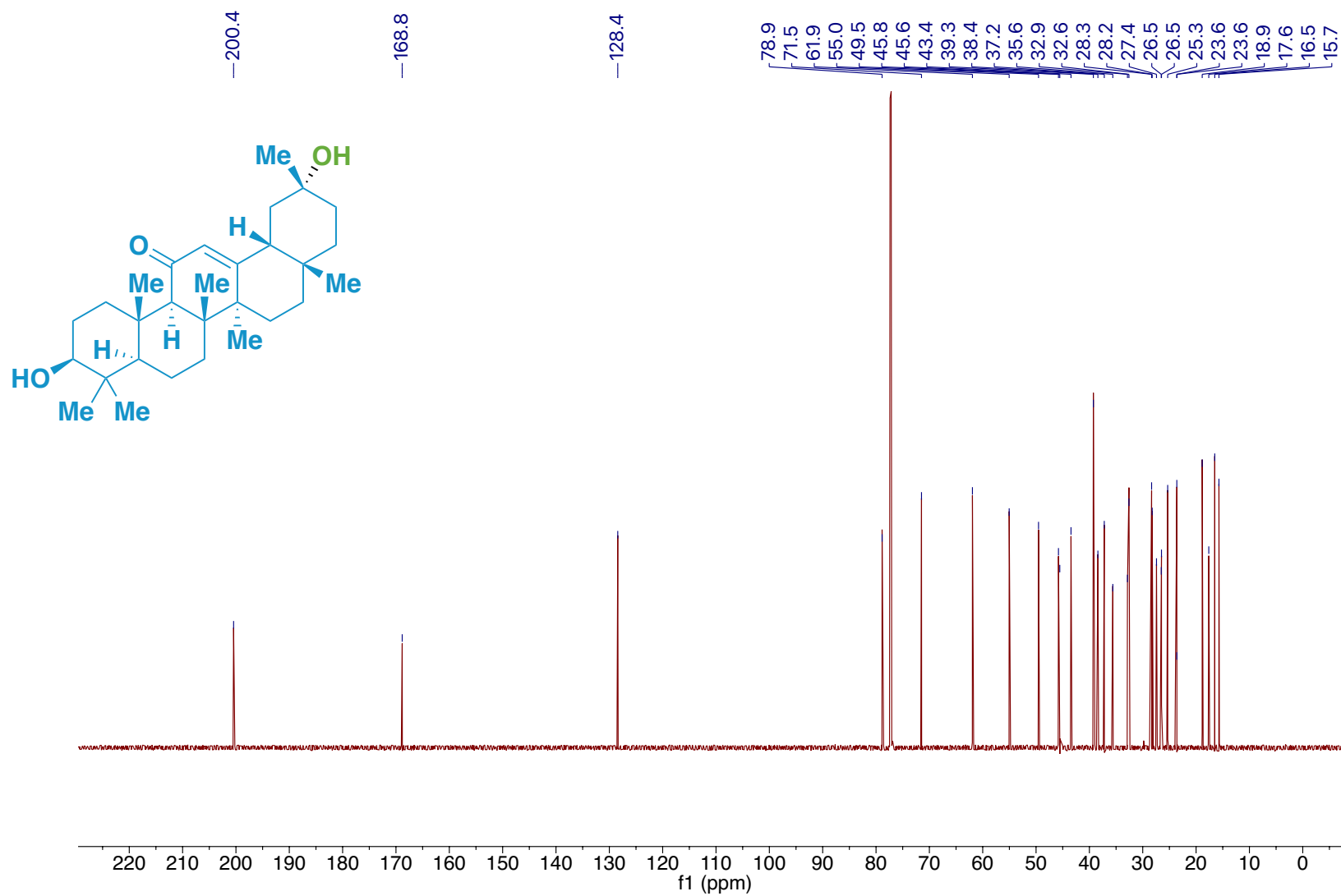
Compound (2*S*)-77 ¹³C NMR



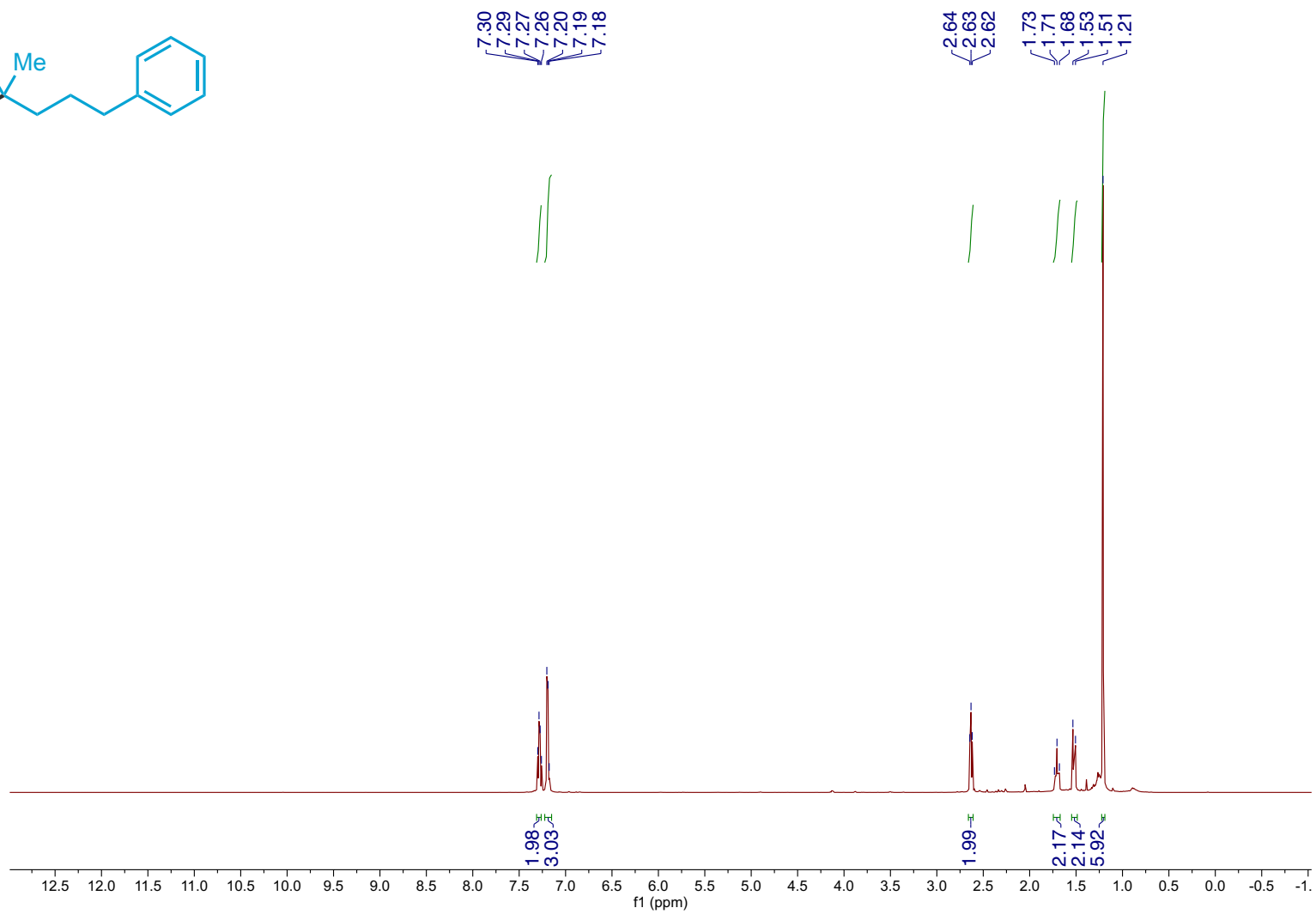
Compound (2*R*)-77 ¹H NMR



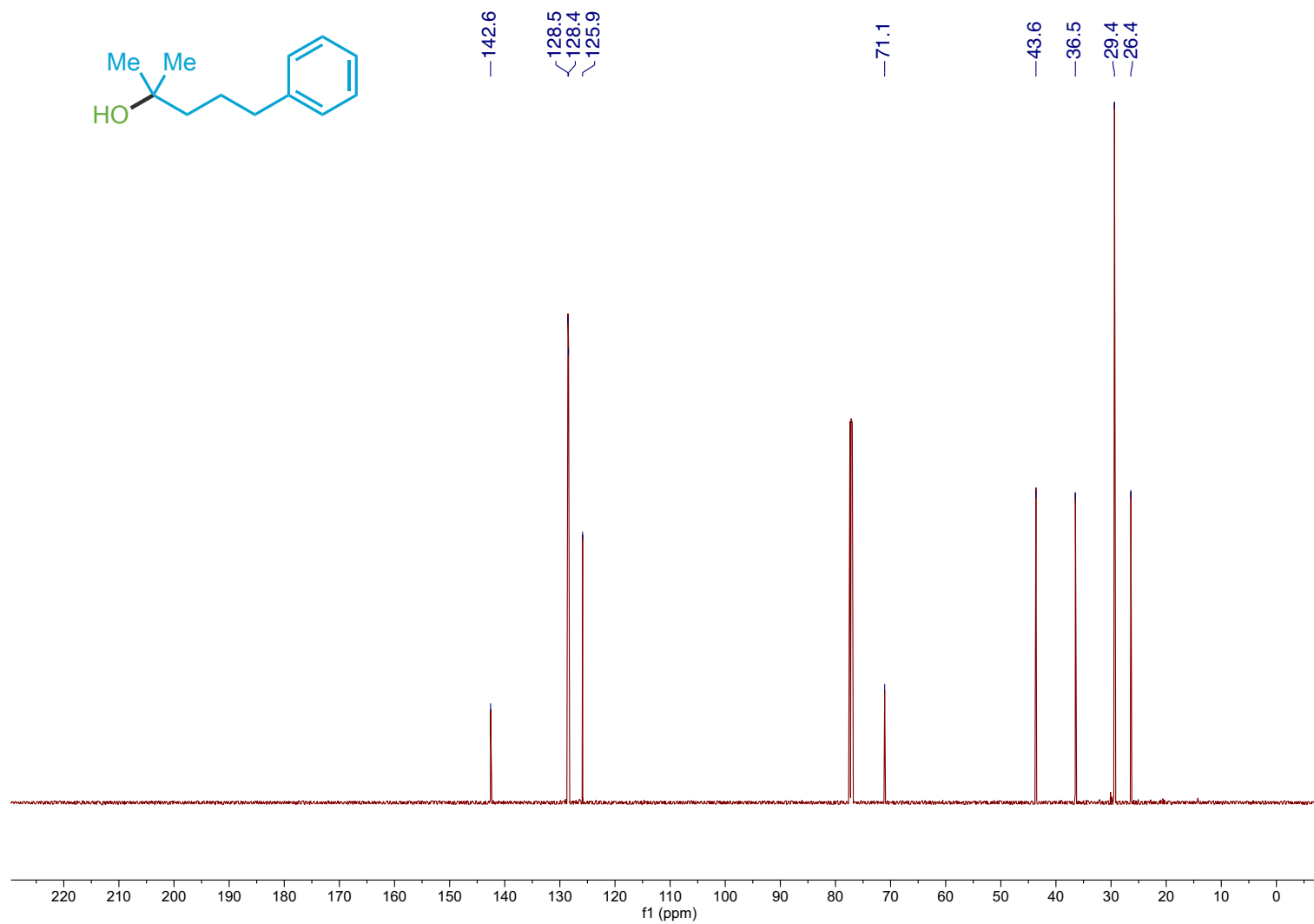
Compound (2*R*)-77 ^{13}C NMR



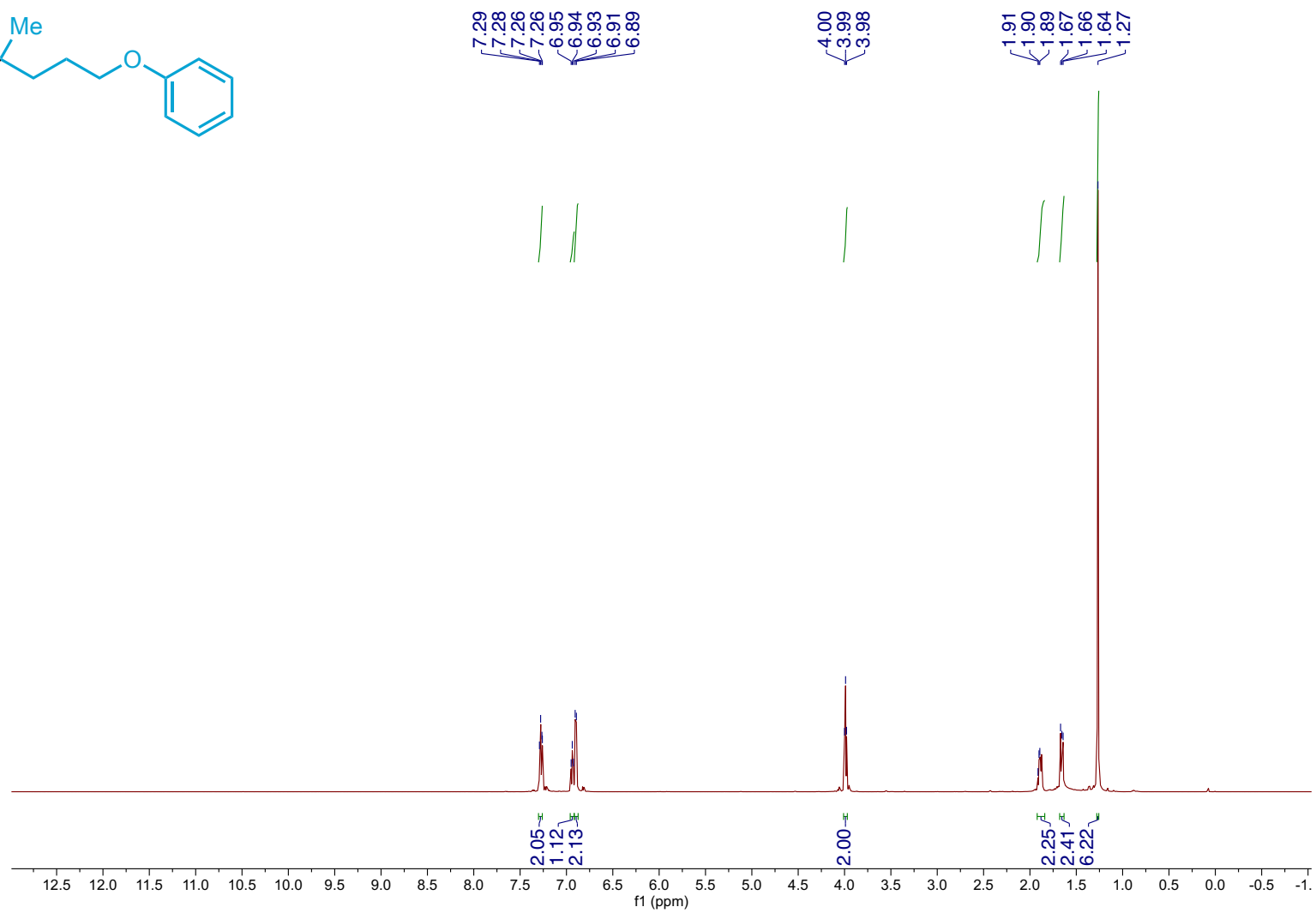
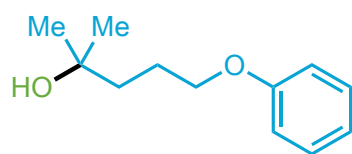
Compound 78 ¹H NMR



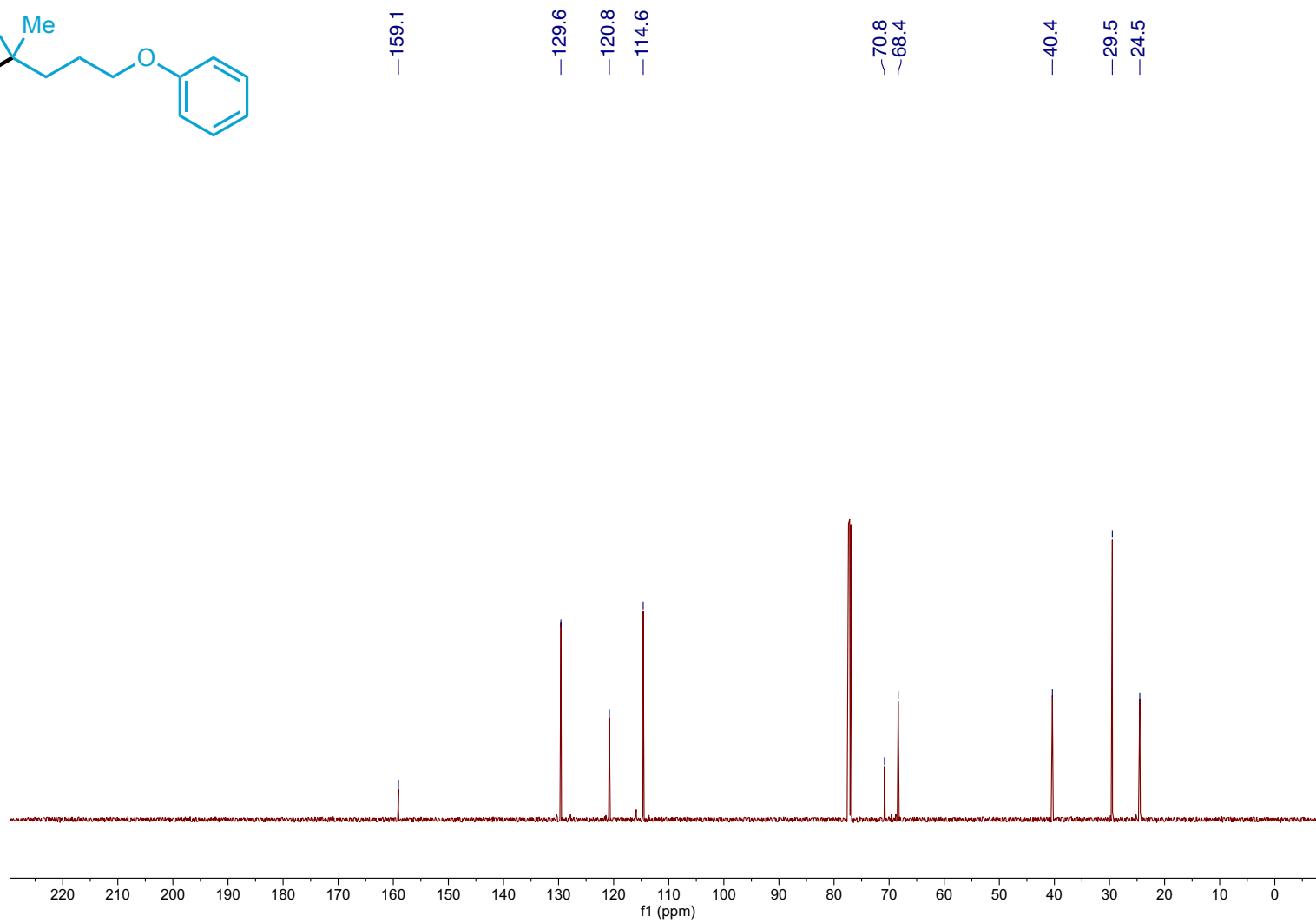
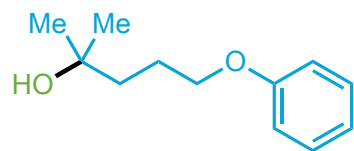
Compound 78 ¹³C NMR



Compound 79 ¹H NMR

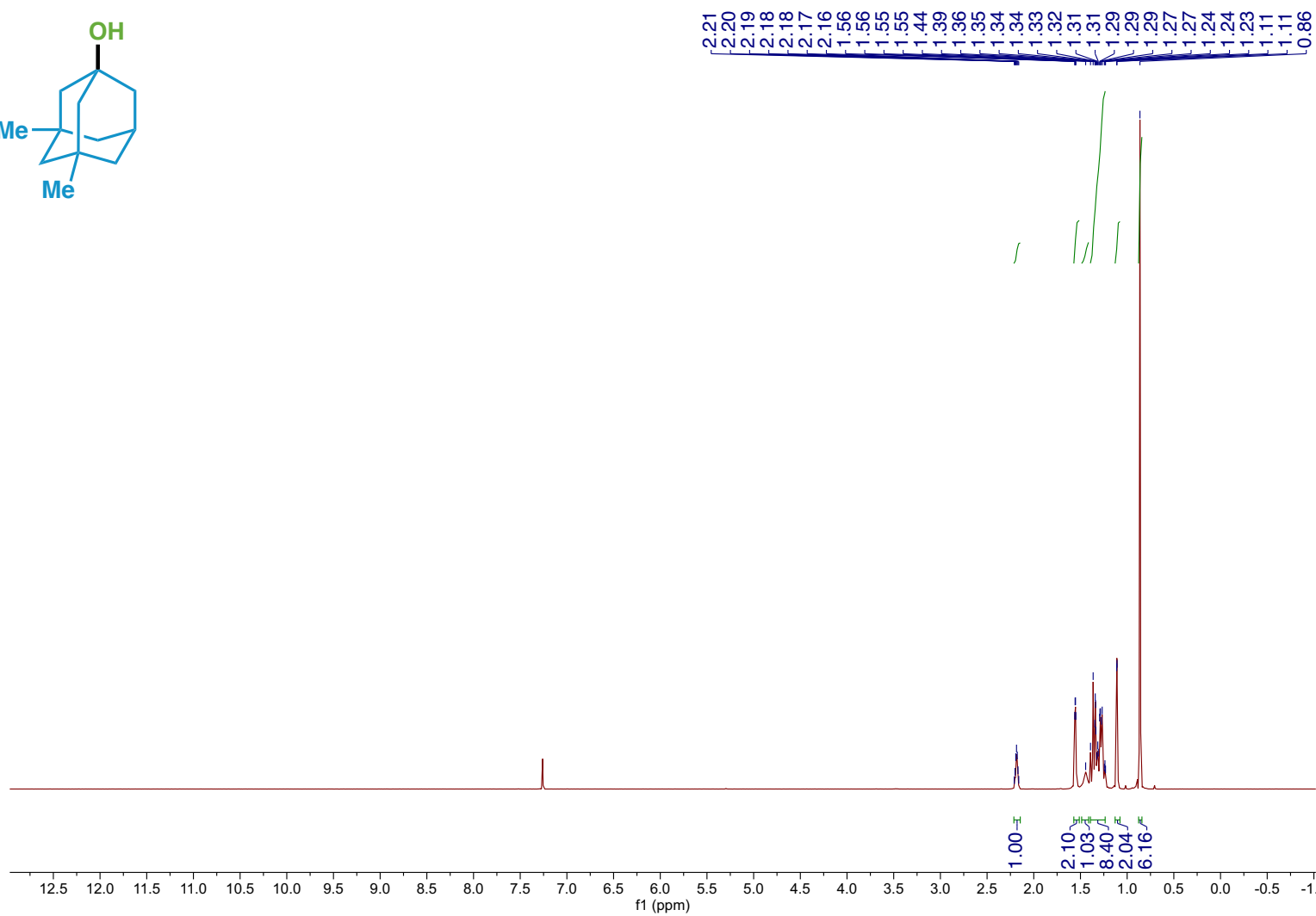
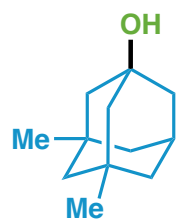


Compound 79 ¹³C NMR



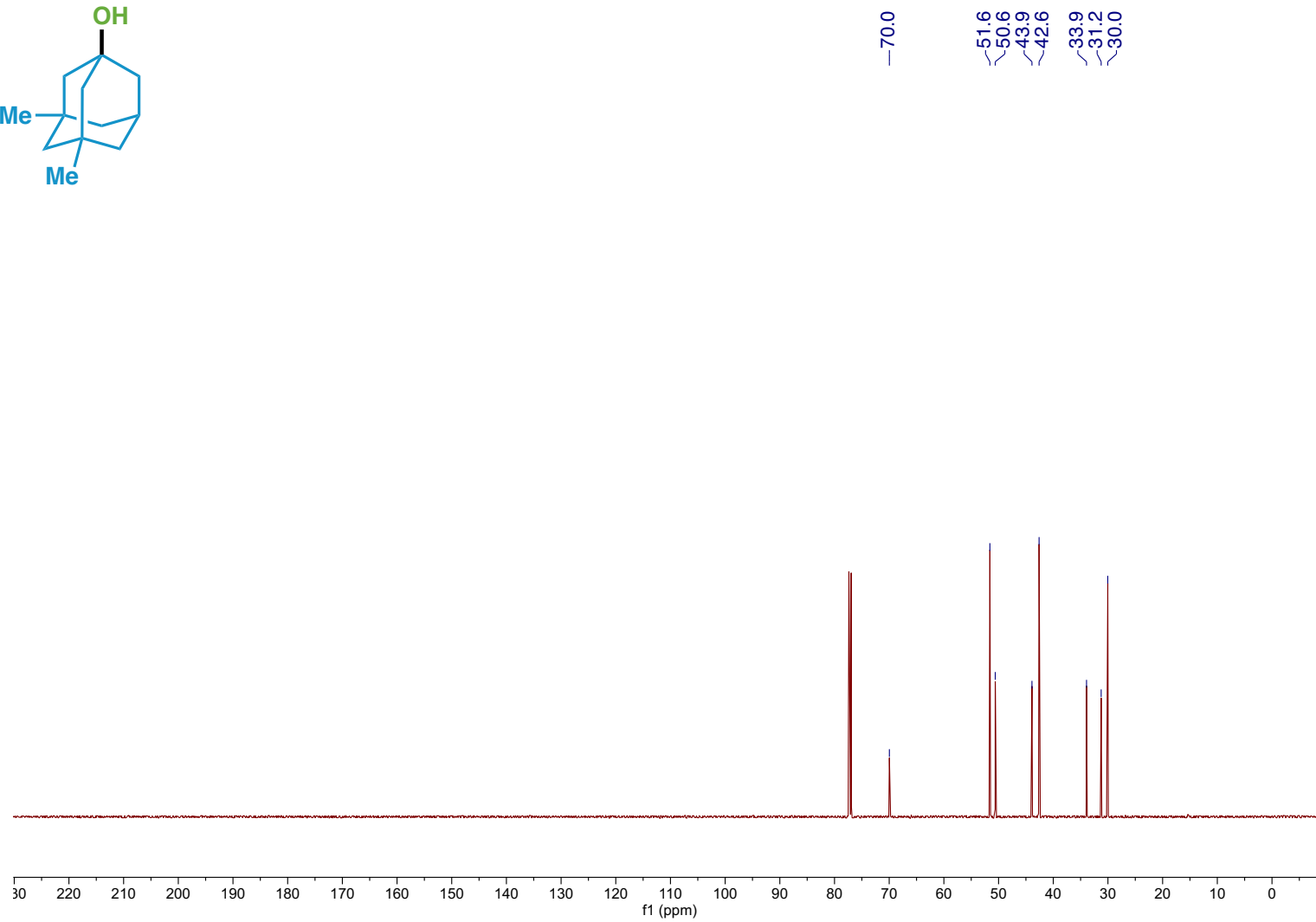
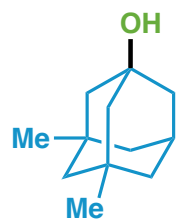
S299

Compound 80 ¹H NMR



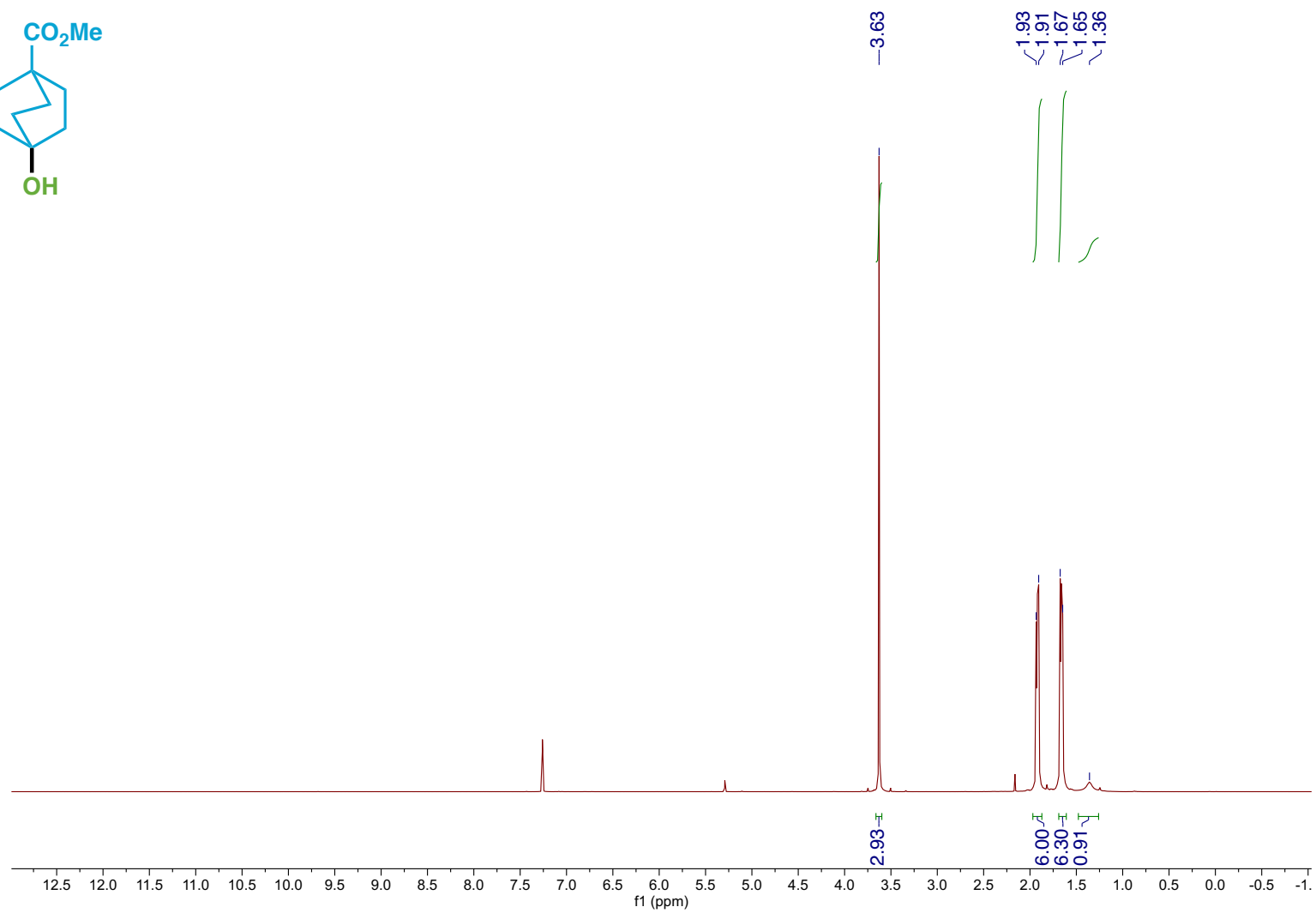
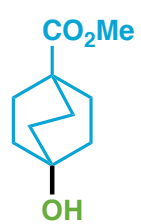
S300

Compound 80 ¹³C NMR



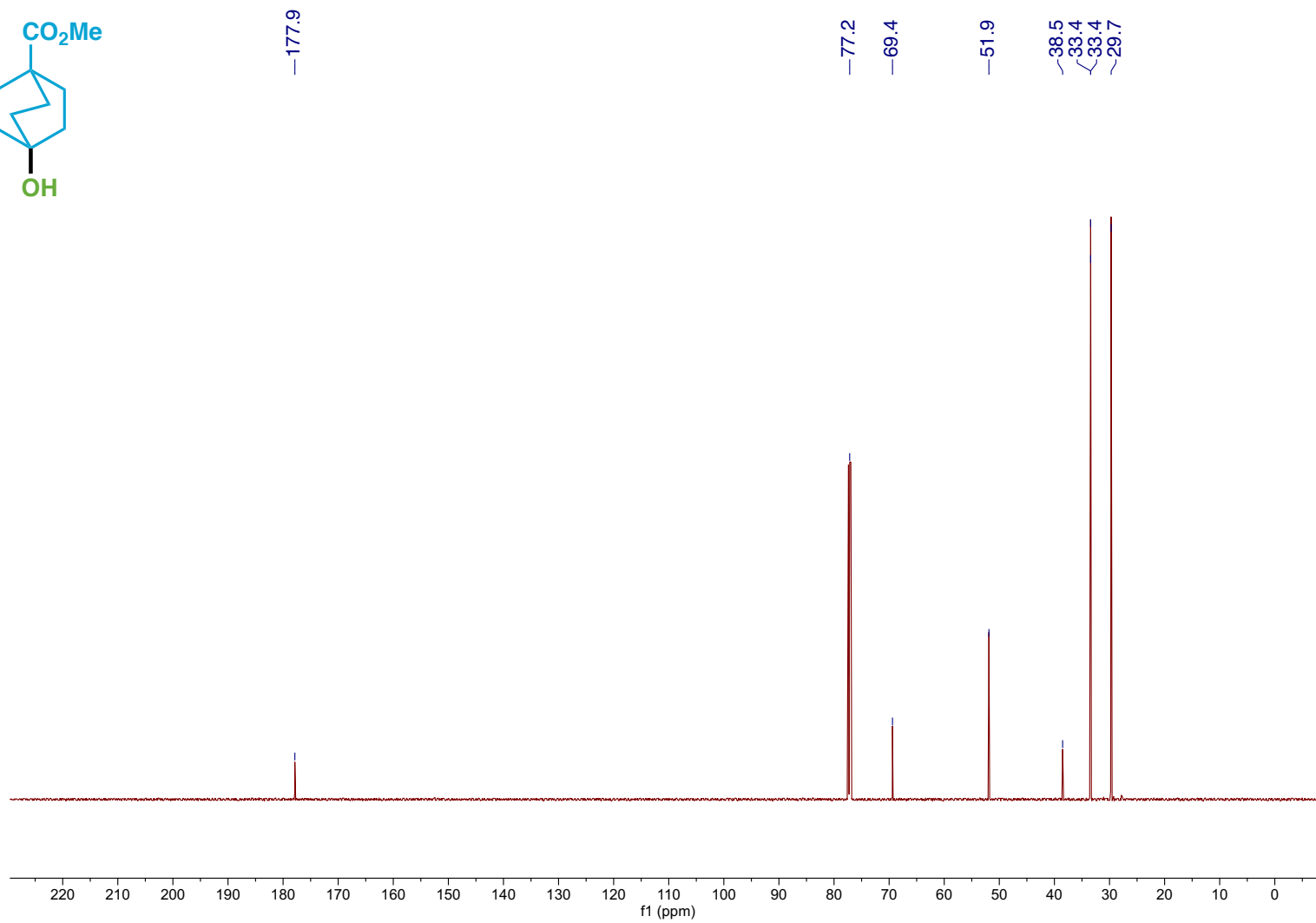
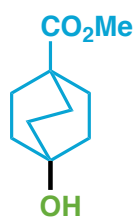
S301

Compound 81 ^1H NMR



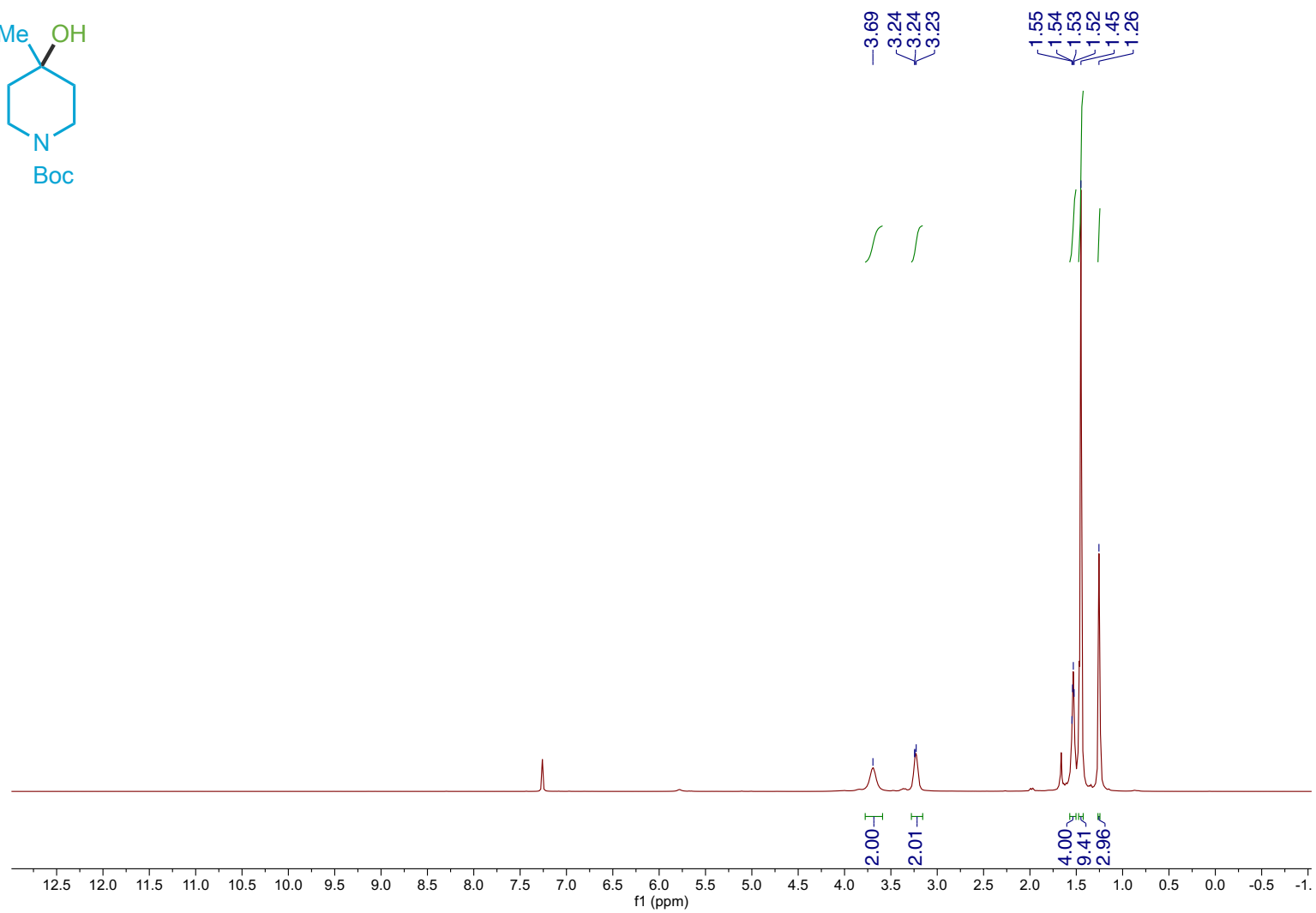
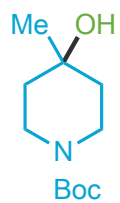
S302

Compound 81 ^{13}C NMR



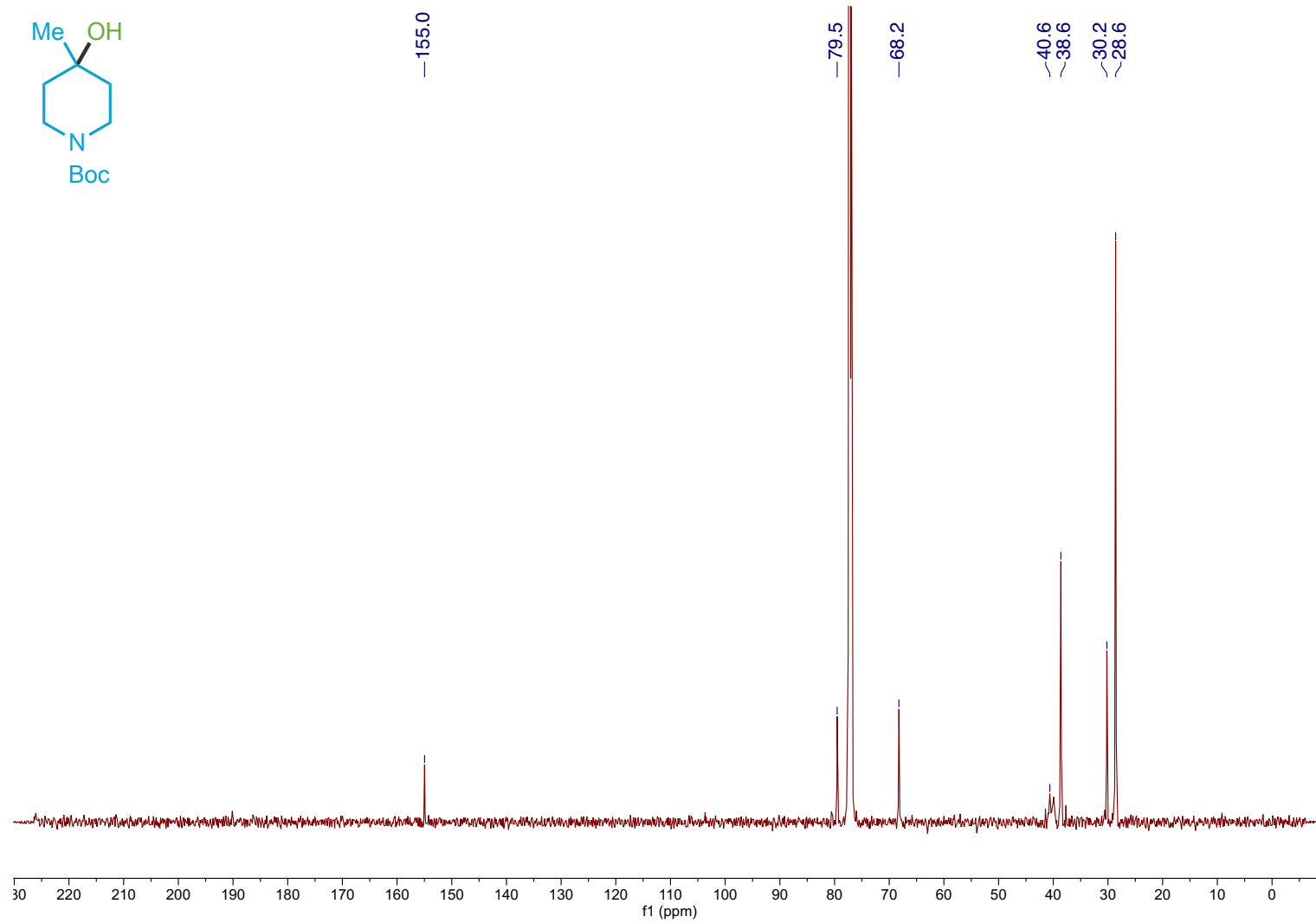
S303

Compound 82 ¹H NMR



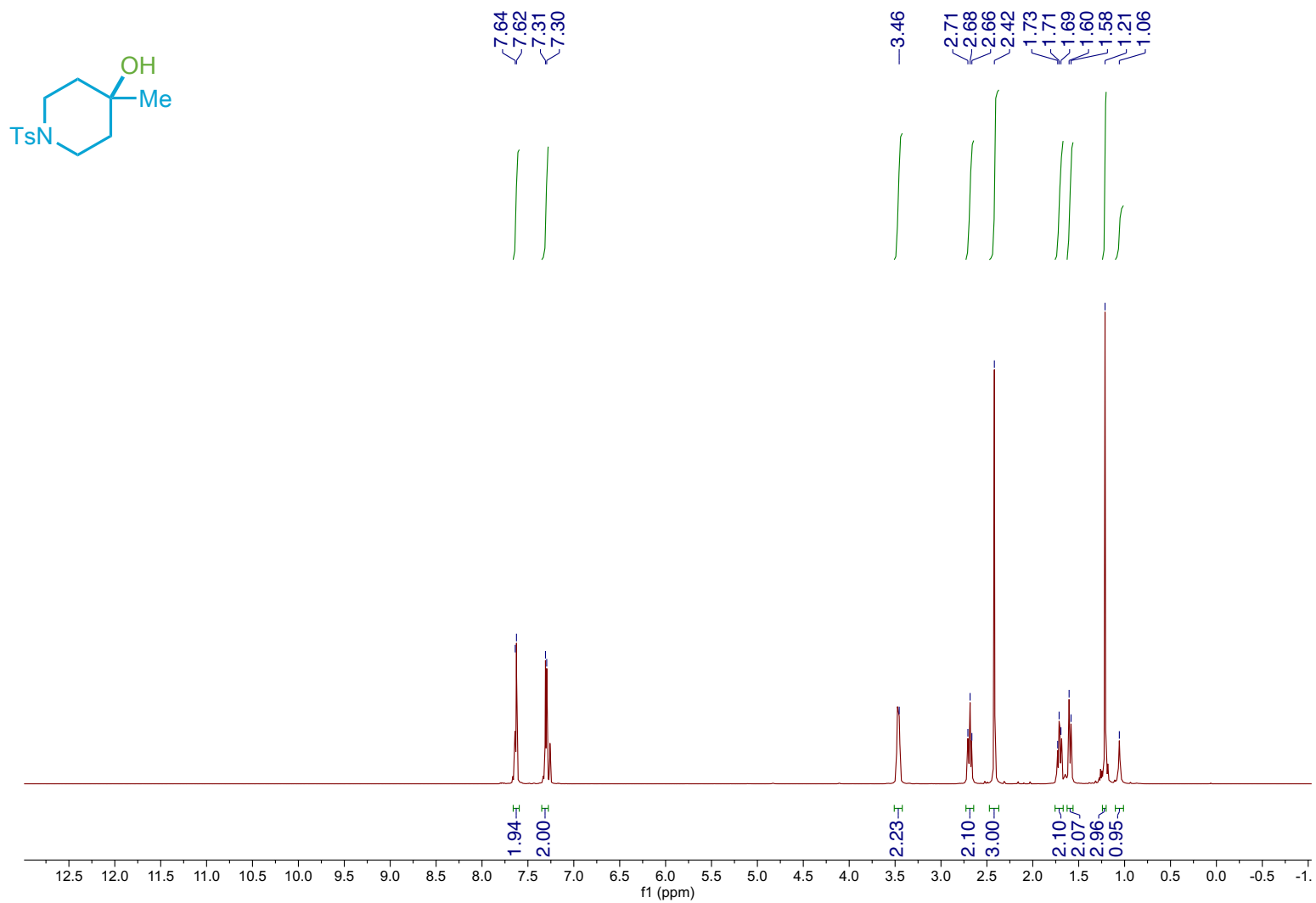
S304

Compound 82 ^{13}C NMR



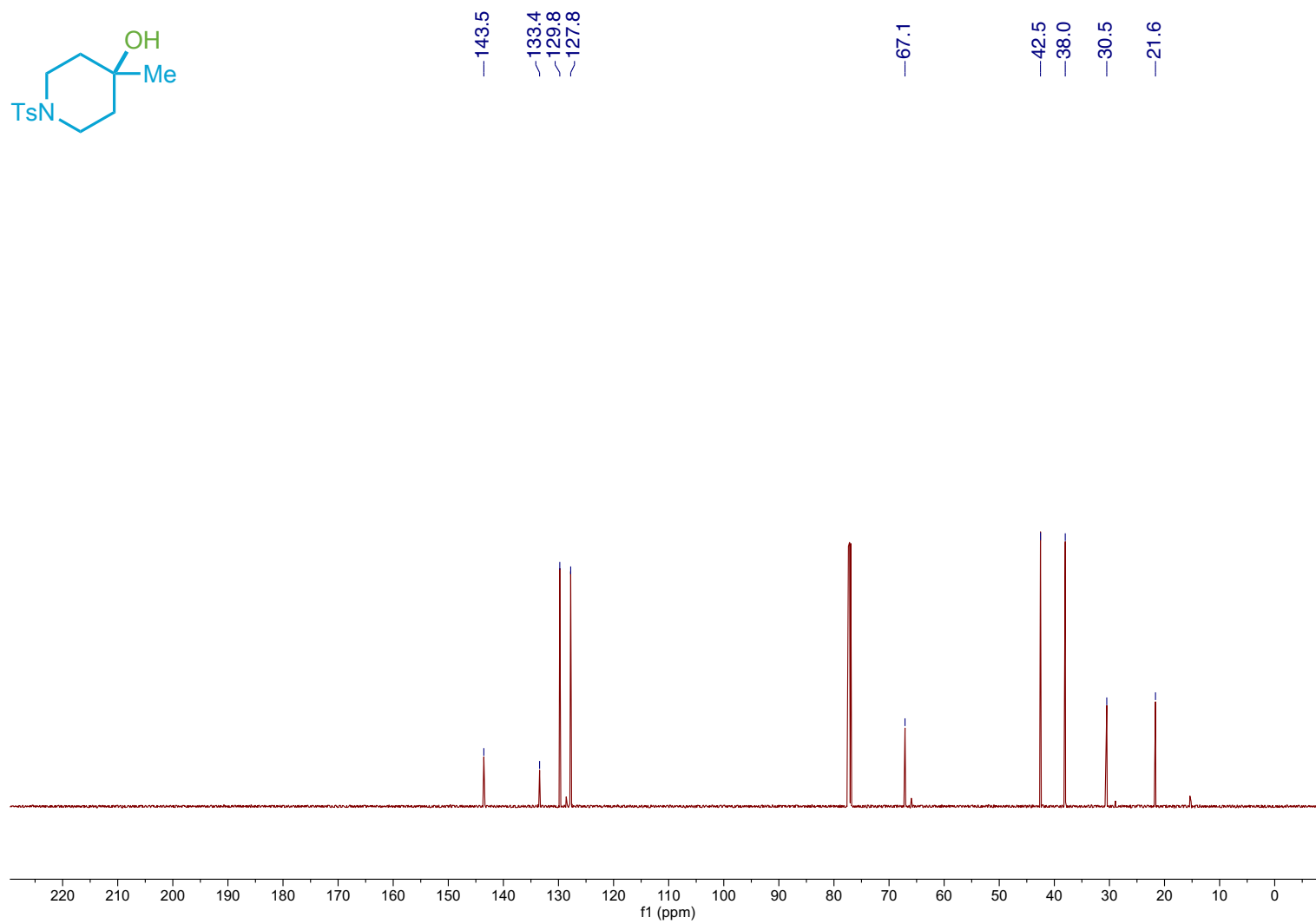
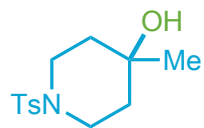
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Compound 83 ¹H NMR



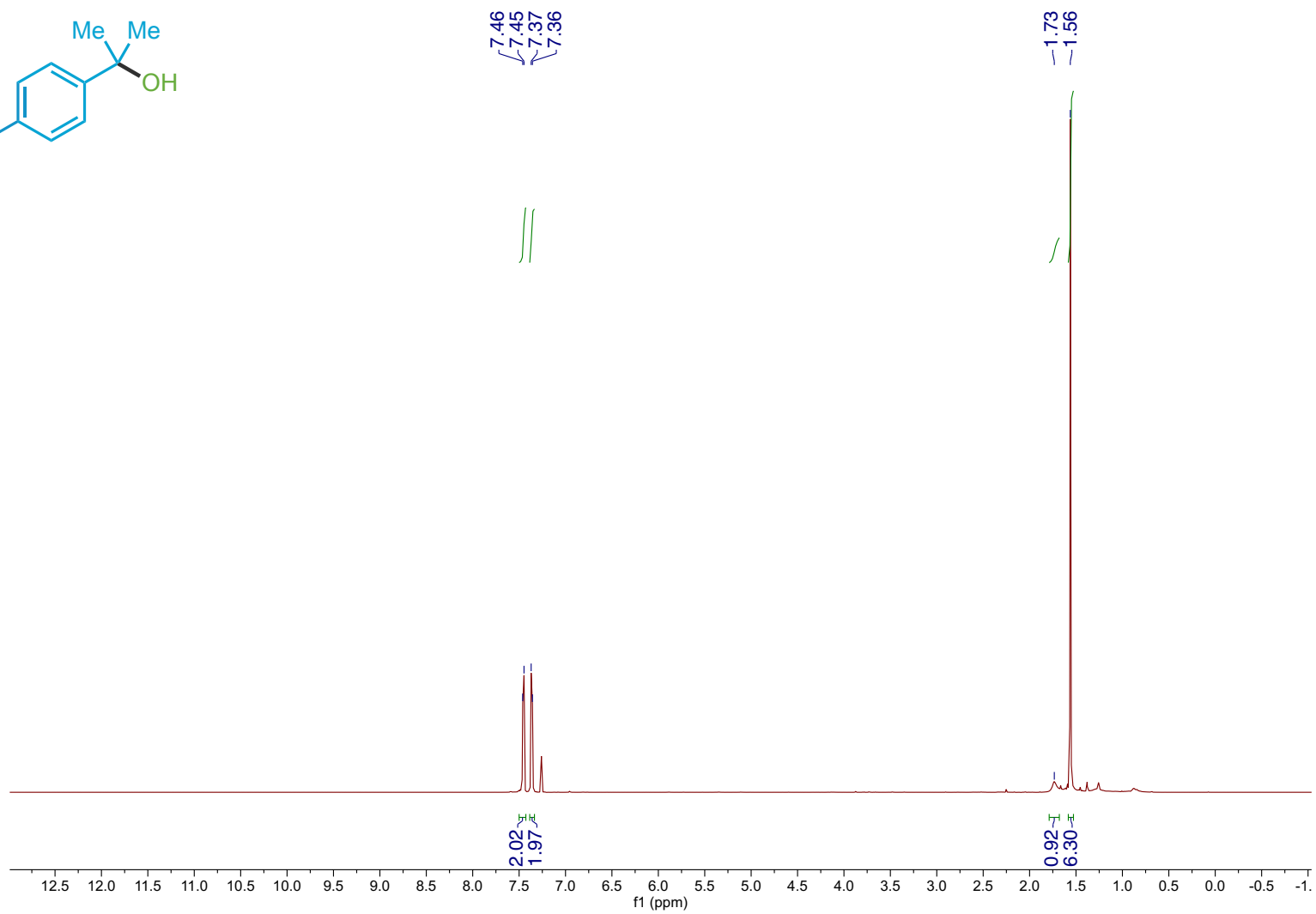
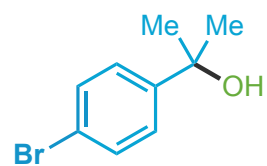
S306

Compound 83 ¹³C NMR



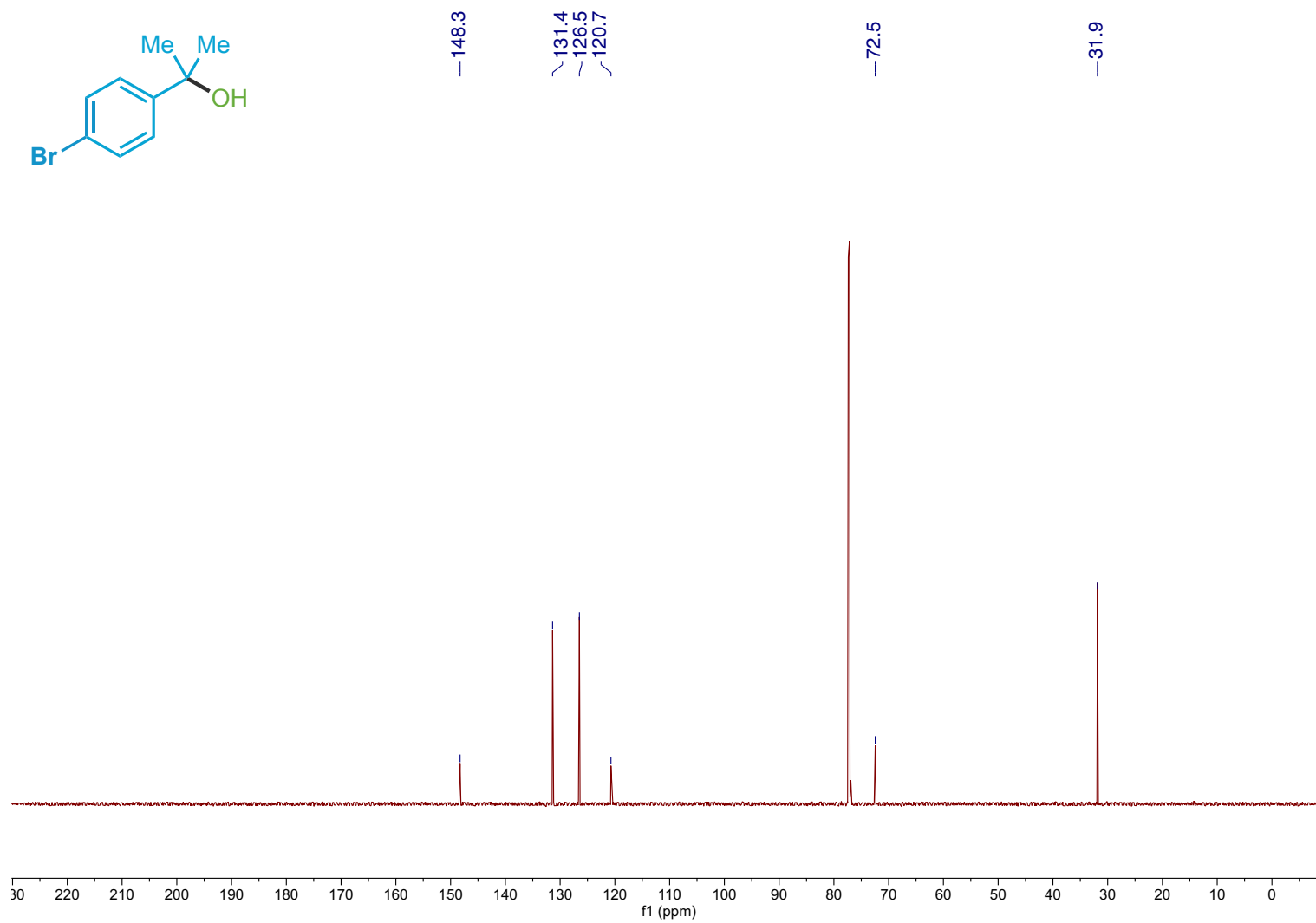
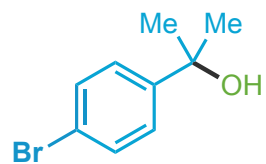
S307

Compound 84 ^1H NMR



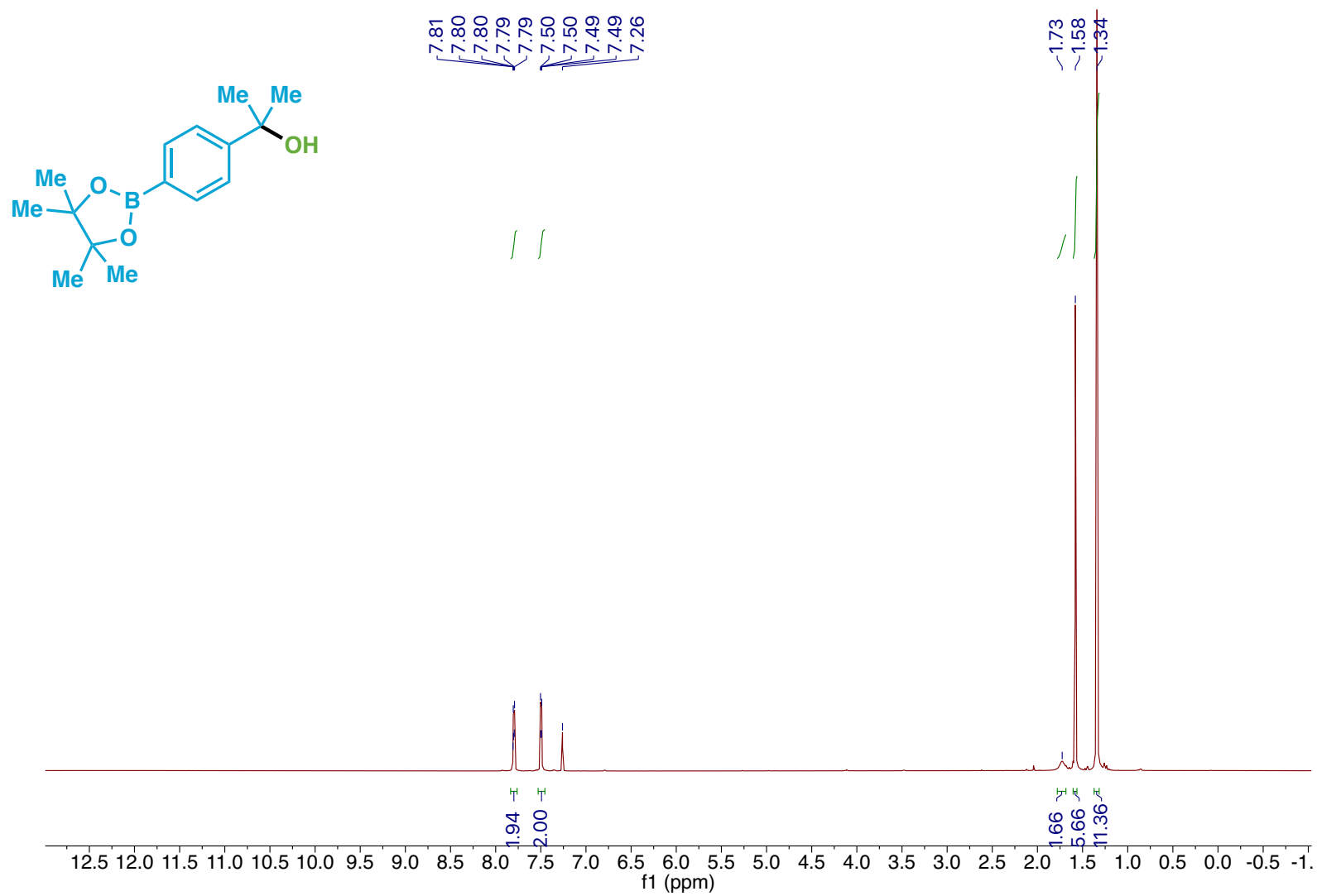
S308

Compound 84 ^{13}C NMR

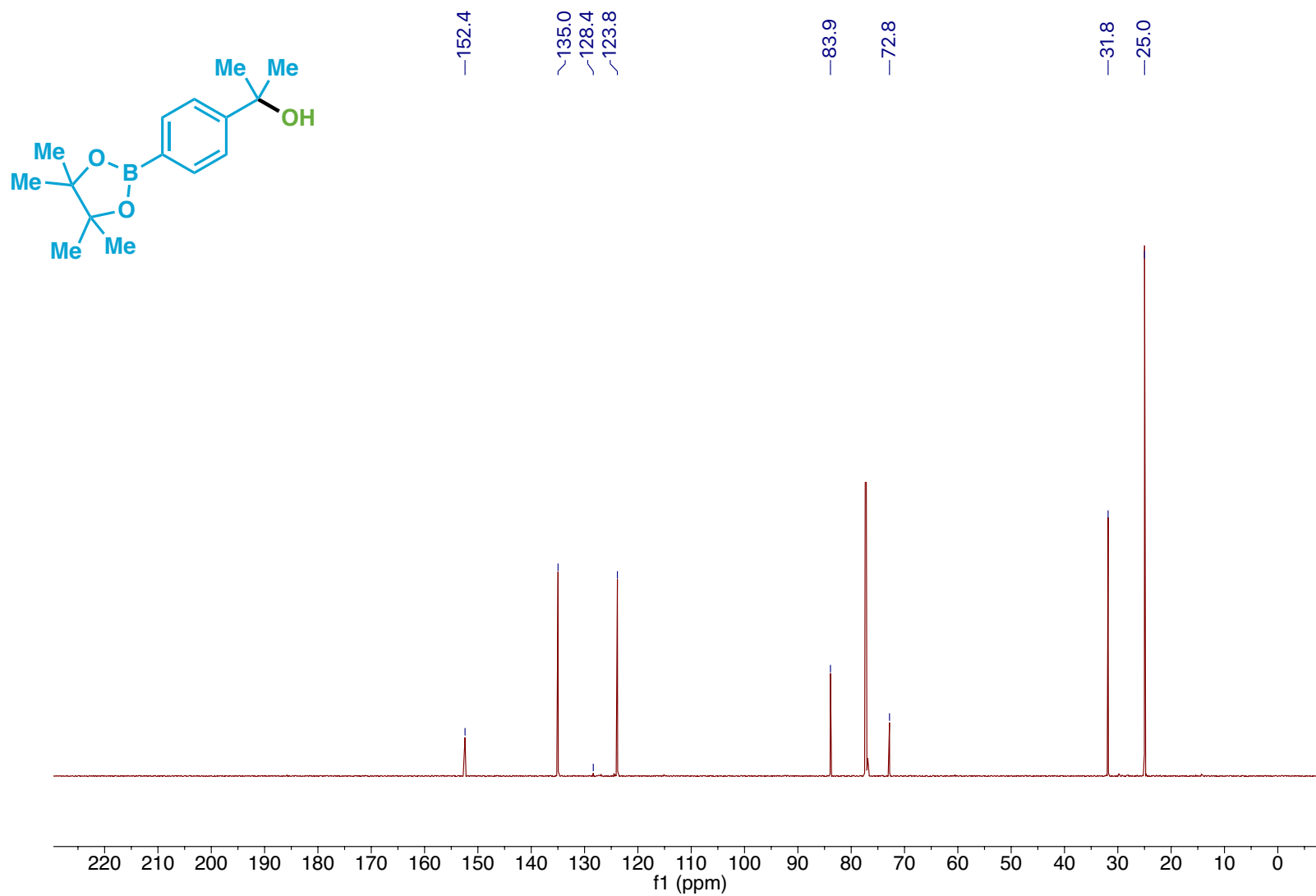


S309

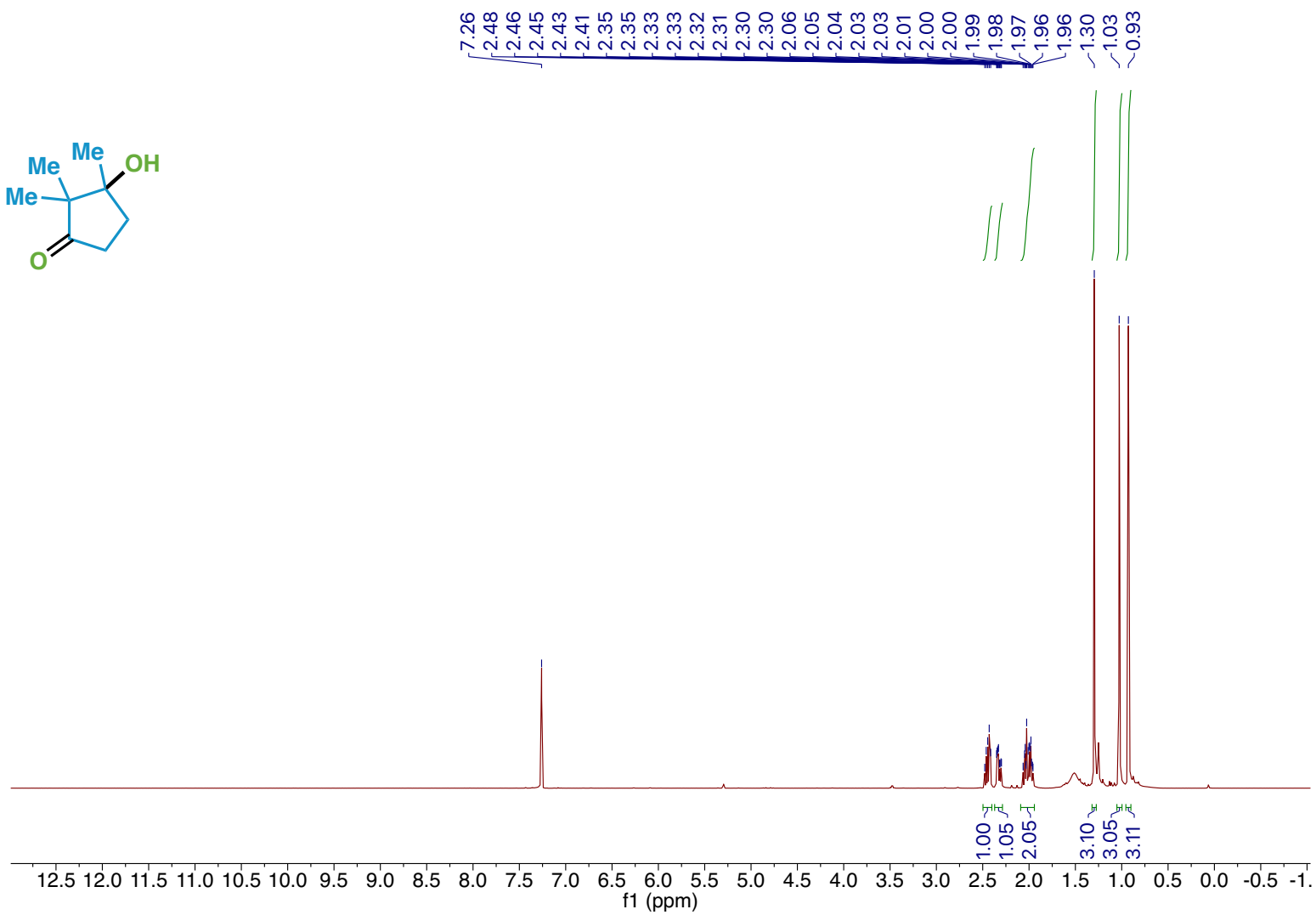
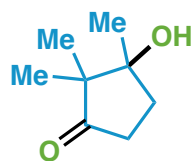
Compound 85 ^1H NMR



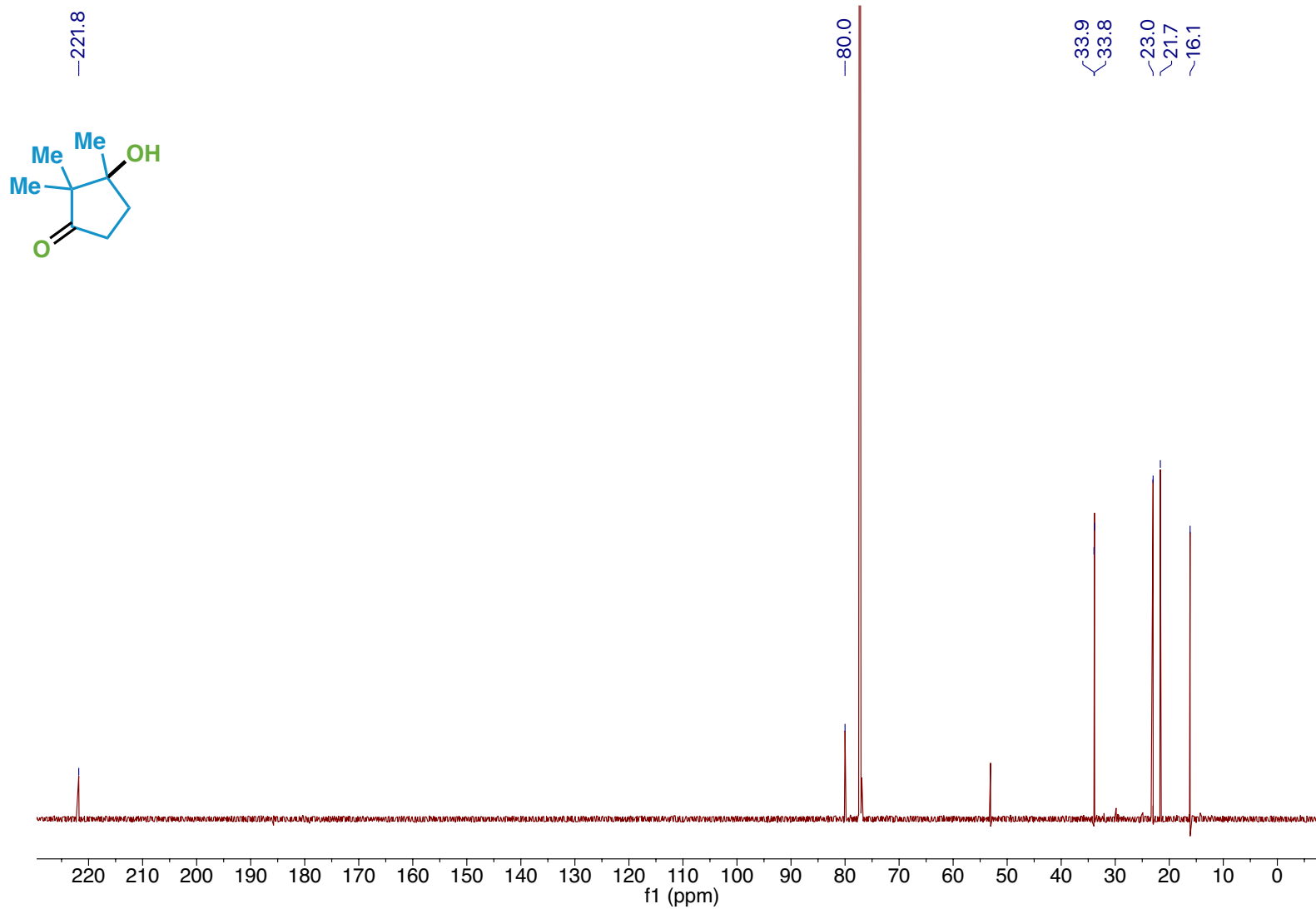
Compound 85 ¹³C NMR



Compound 86 ¹H NMR

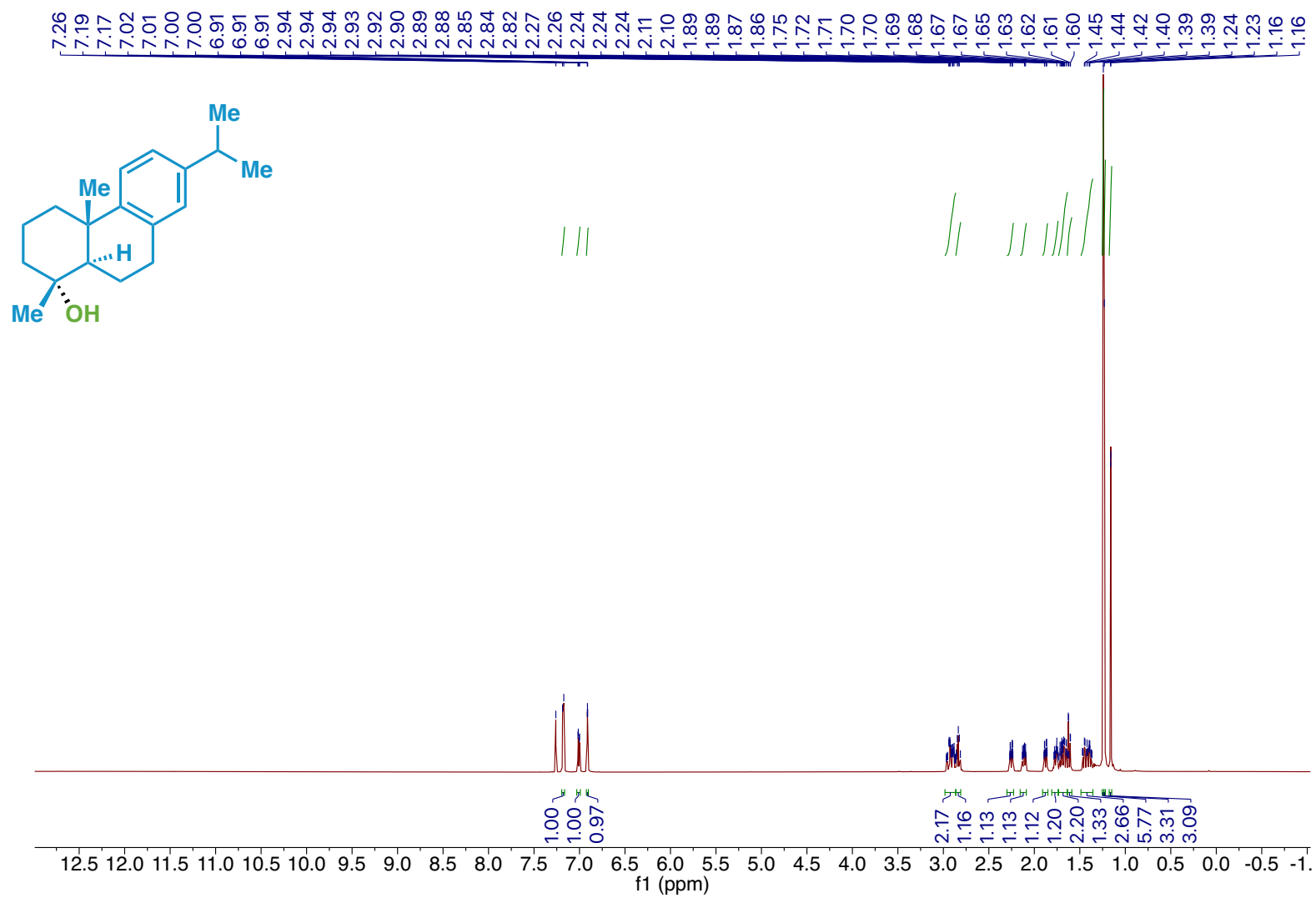


Compound 86 ^{13}C NMR

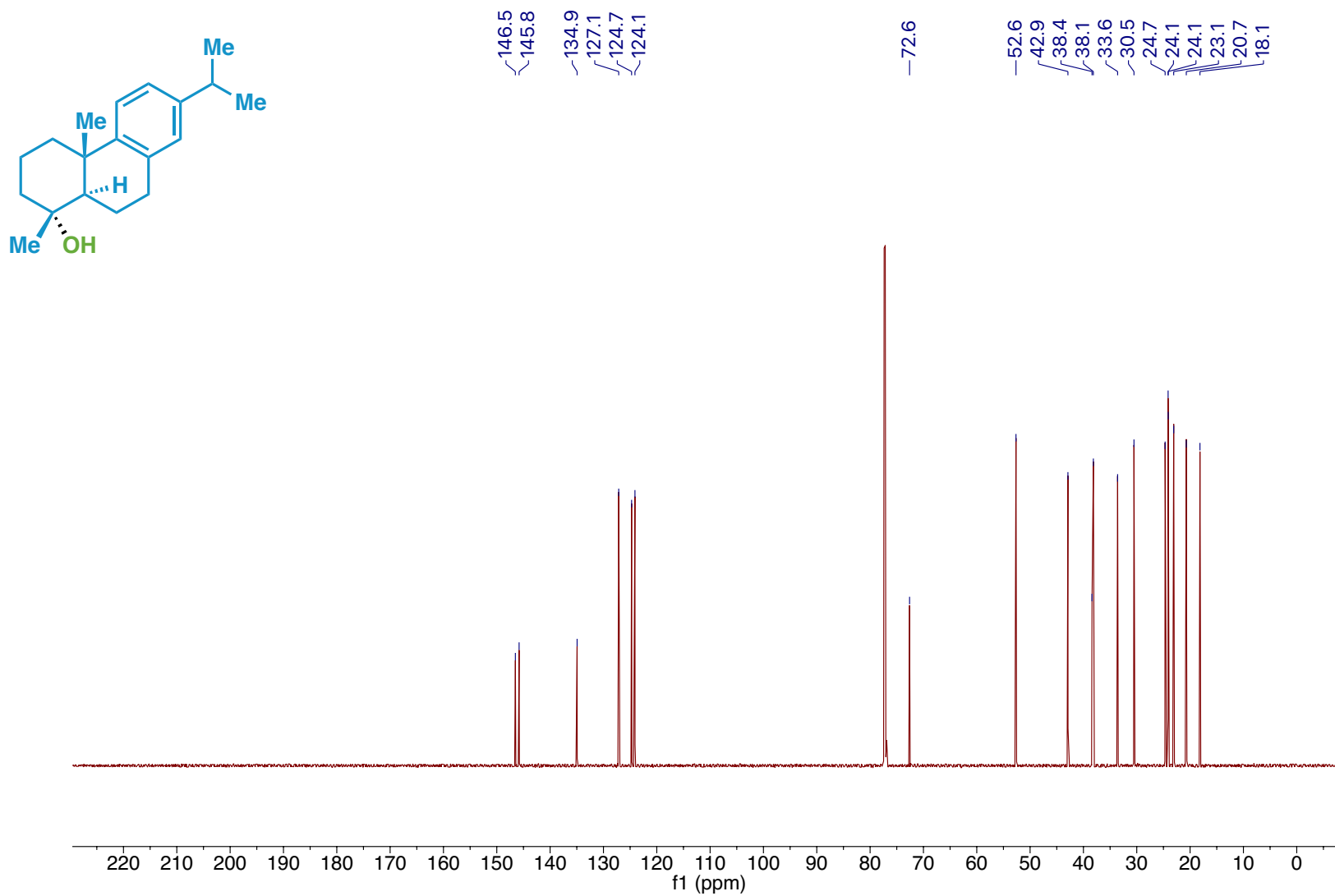


S313

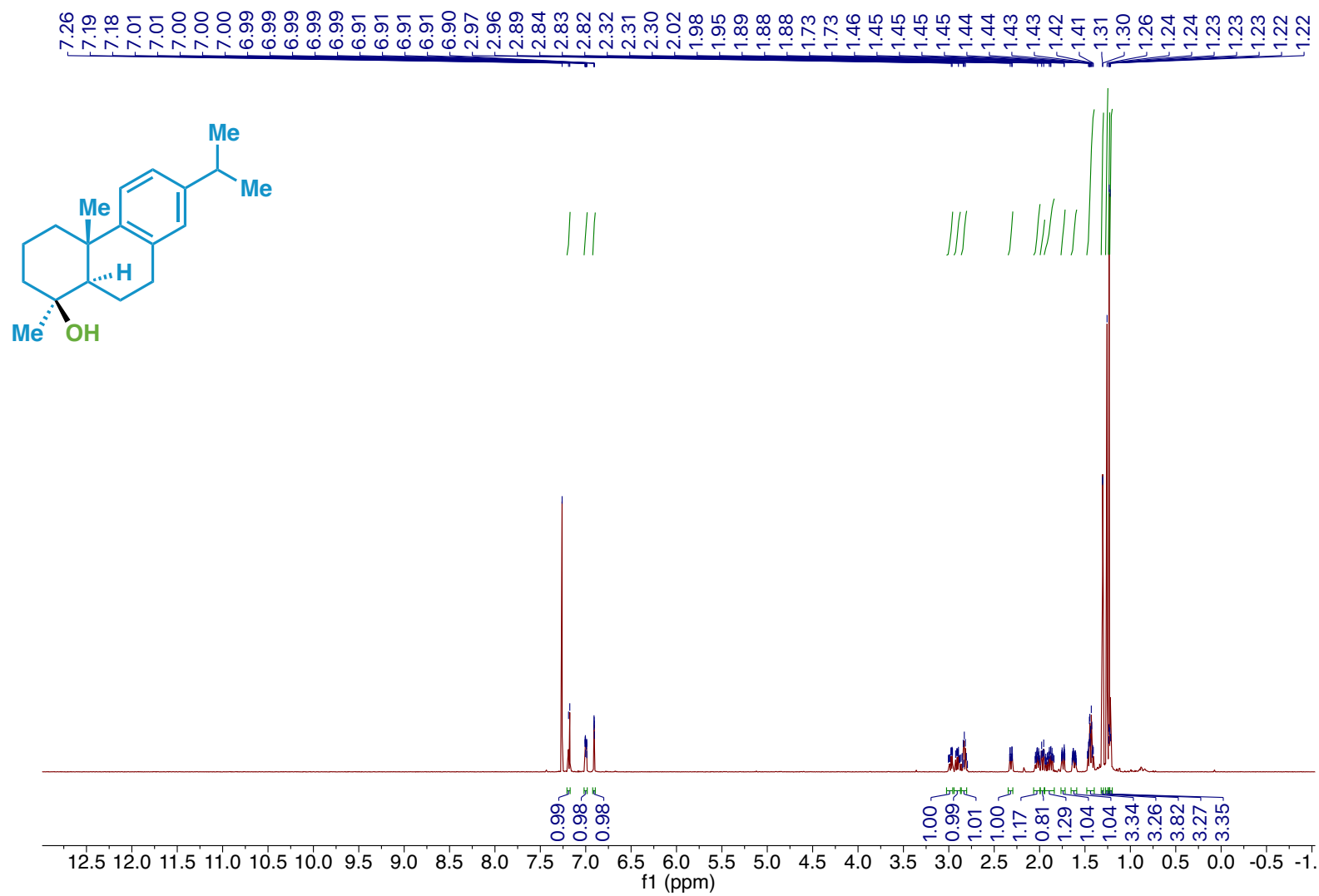
Compound 87-major ¹H NMR



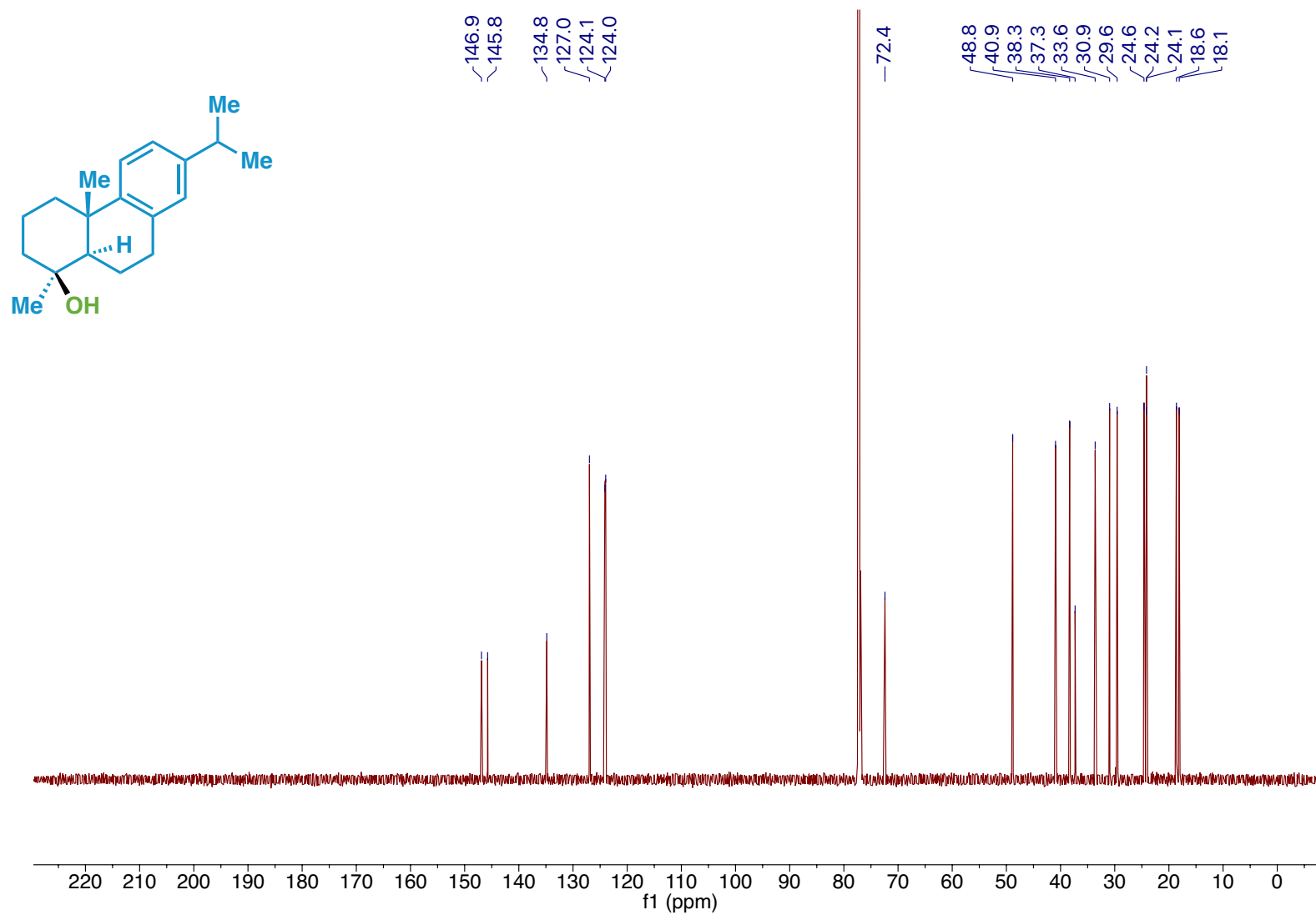
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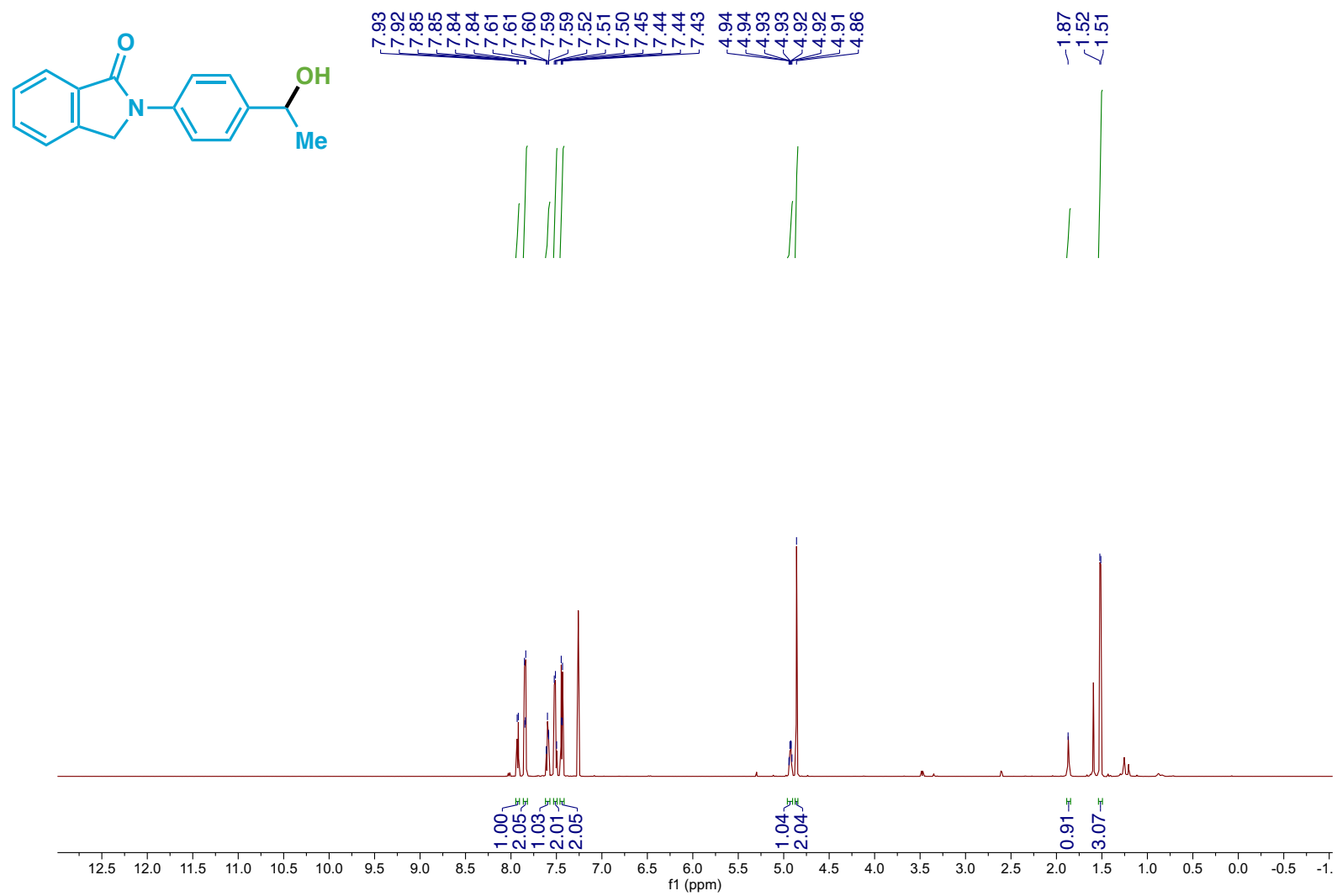
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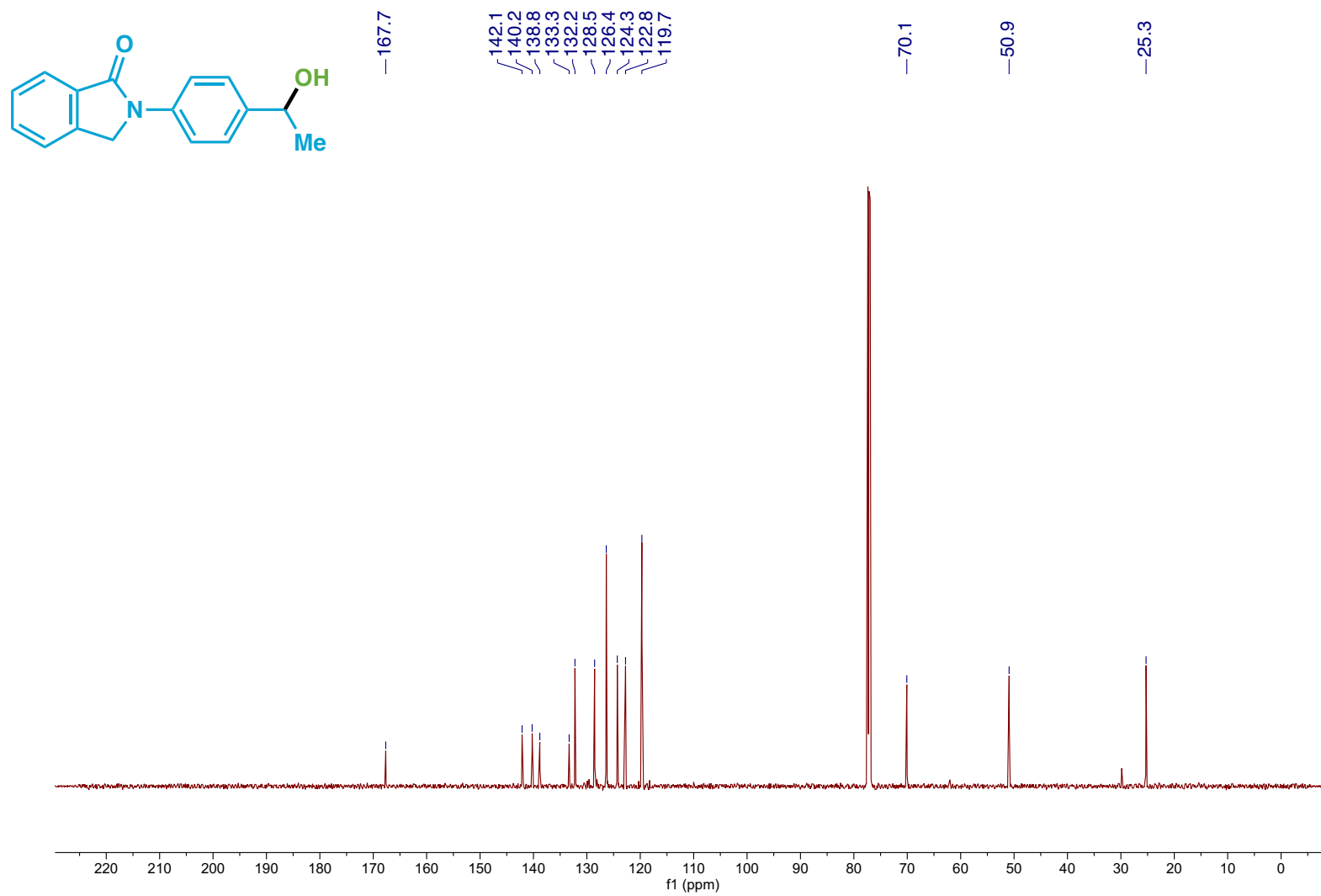
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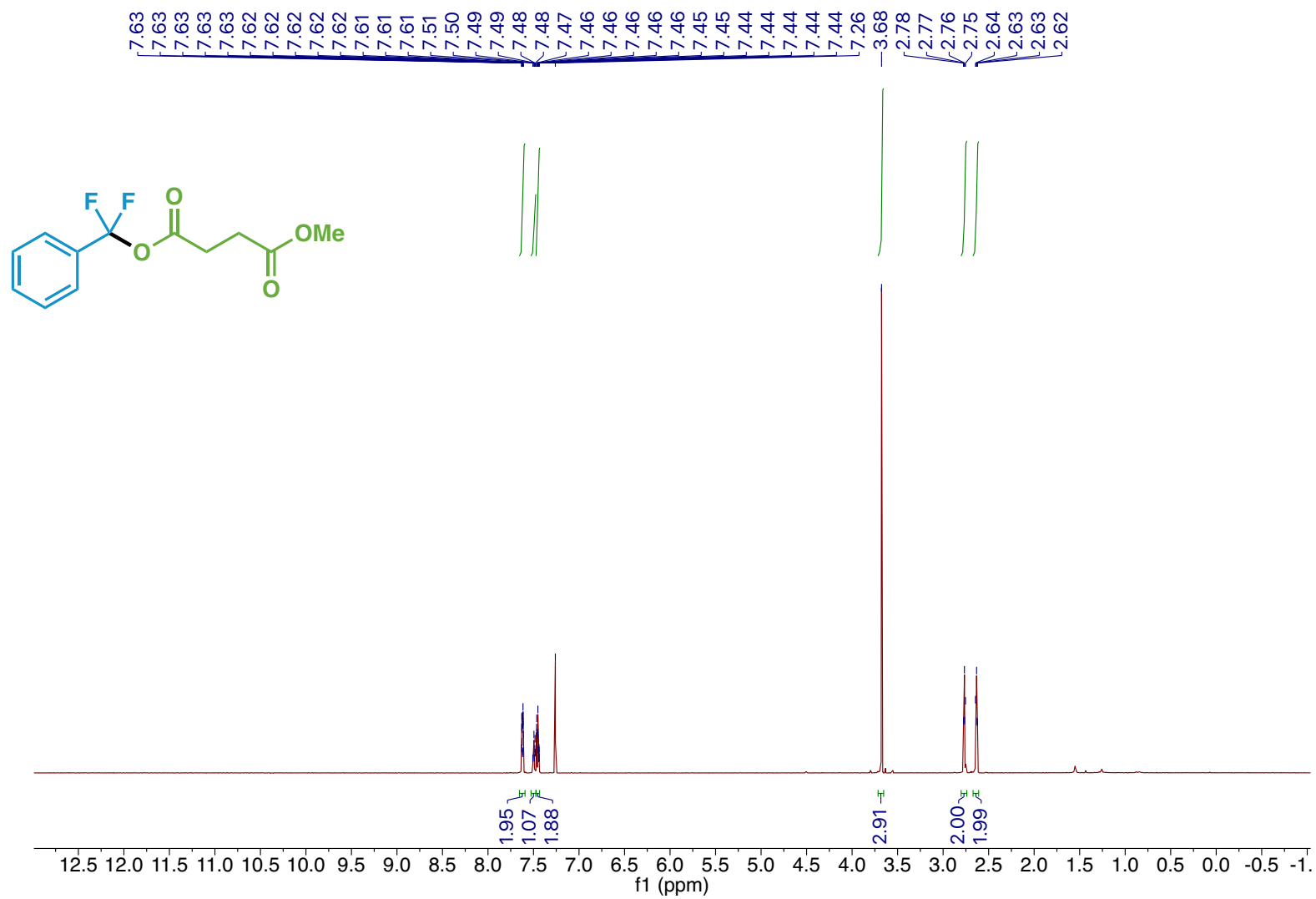
Compound 88 ¹H NMR



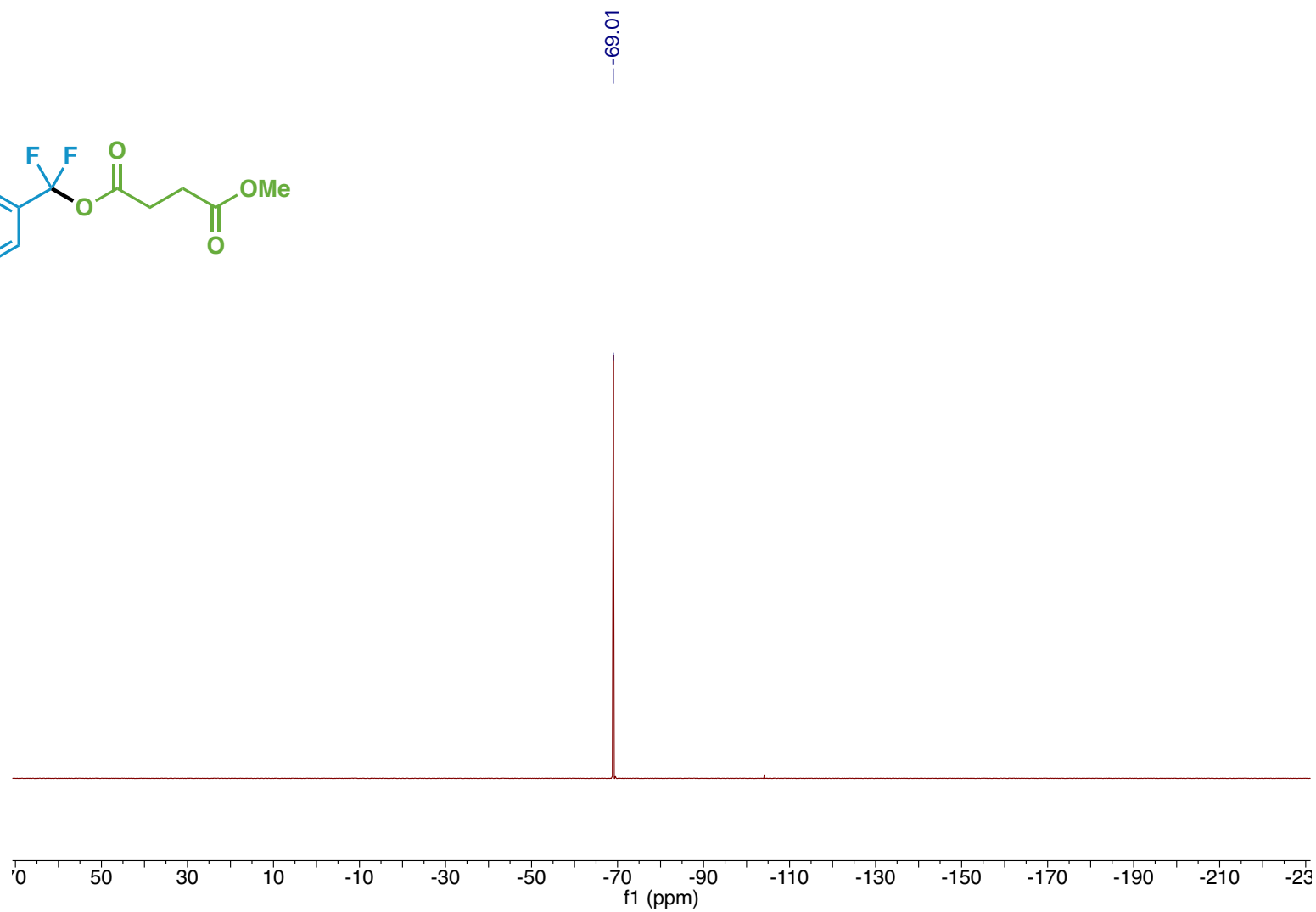
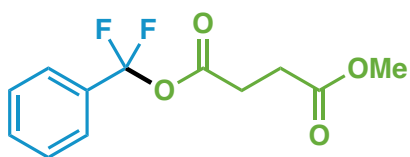
Compound 88 ¹³C NMR



Compound 89 ¹H NMR

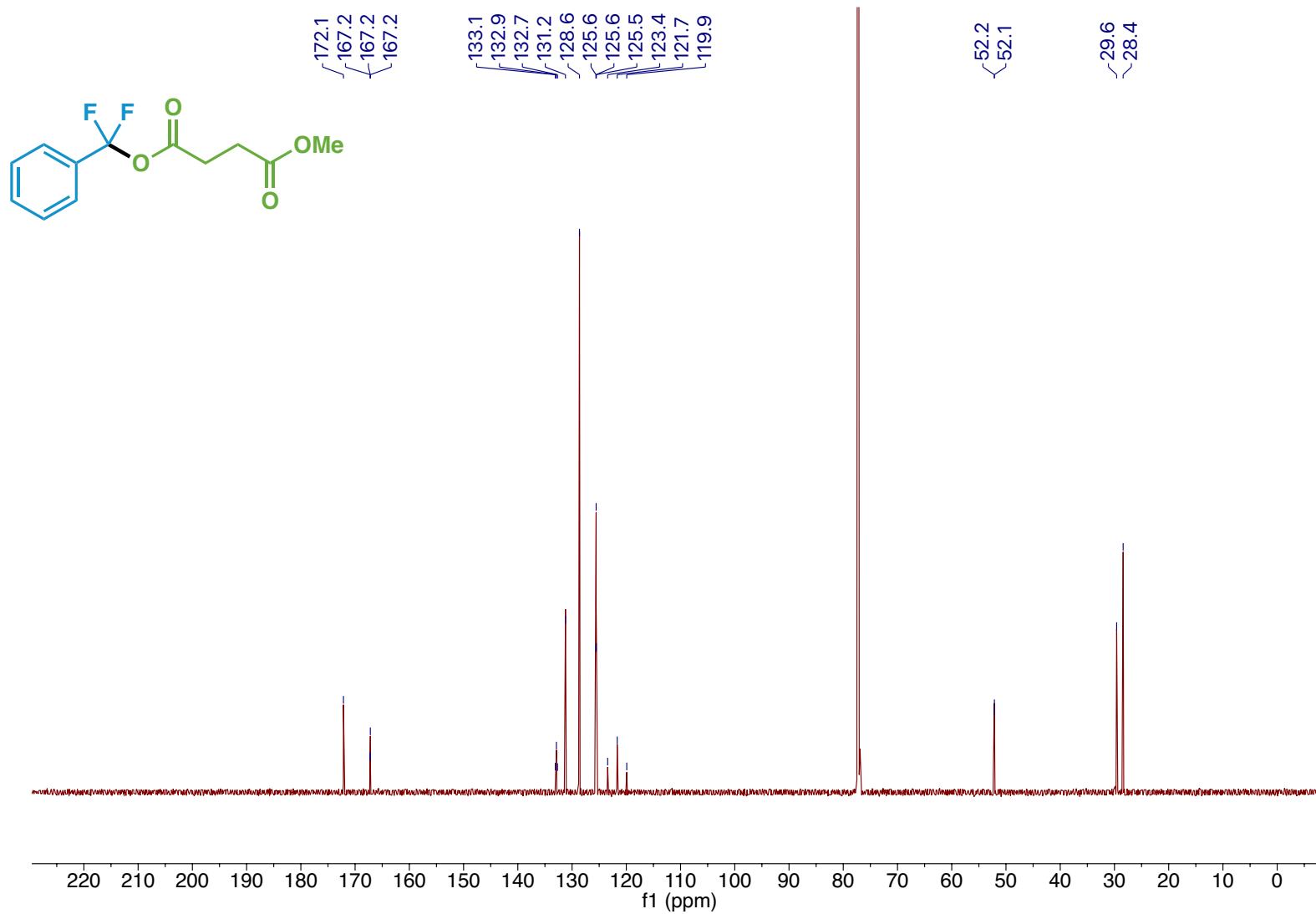


Compound 89 ^{19}F NMR



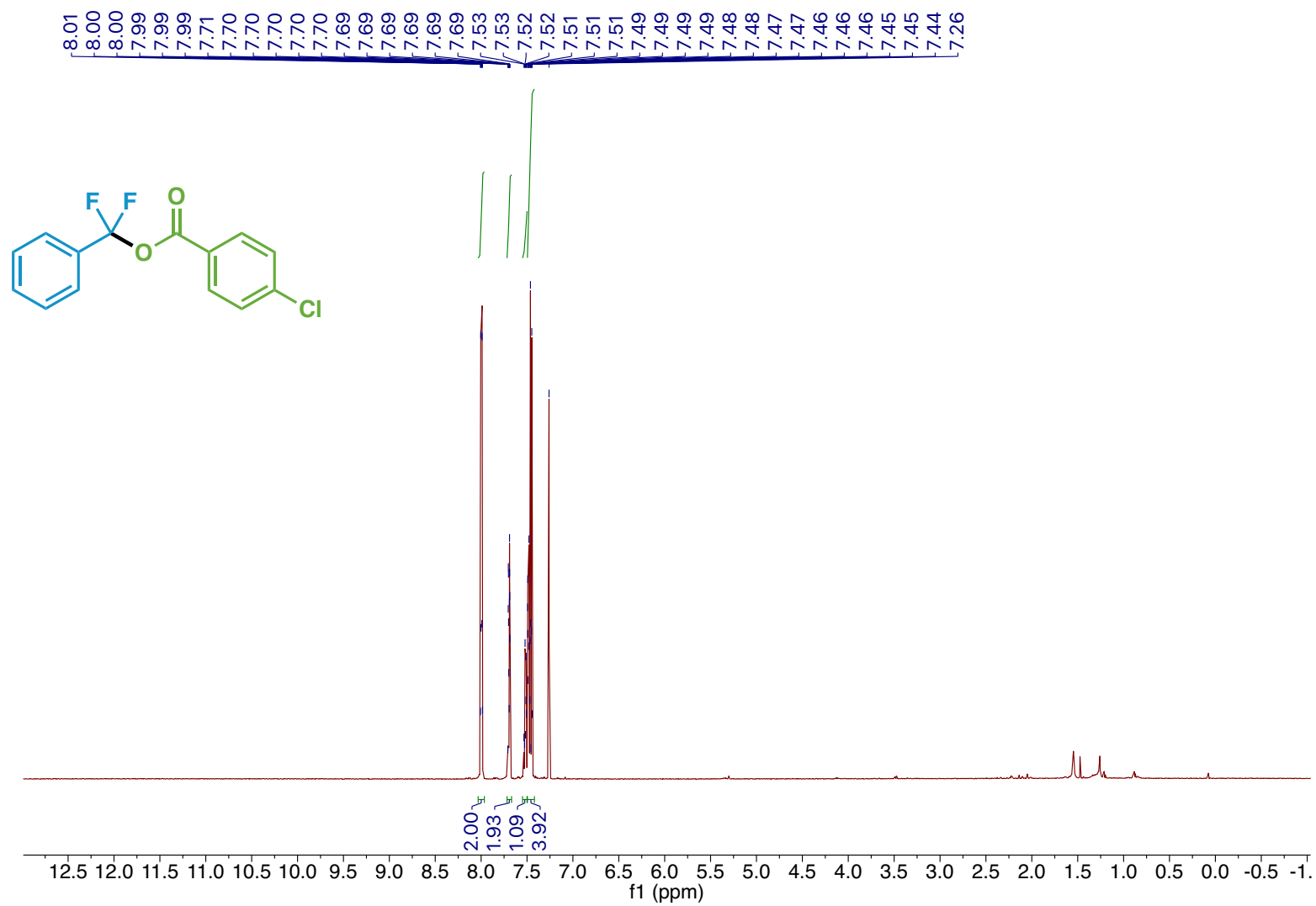
S321

Compound 89 ¹³C NMR



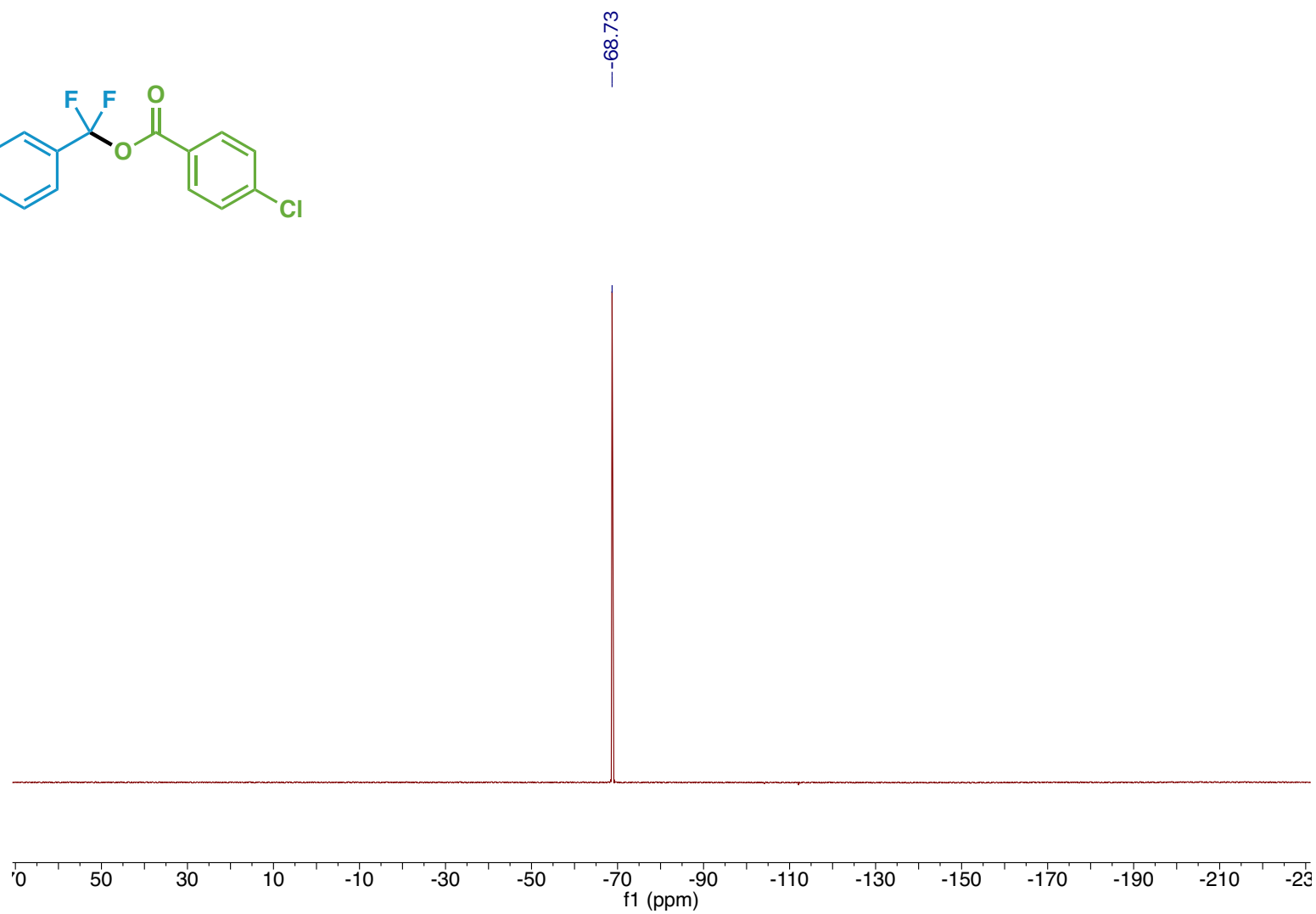
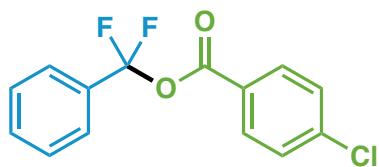
S322

Compound 90 ¹H NMR



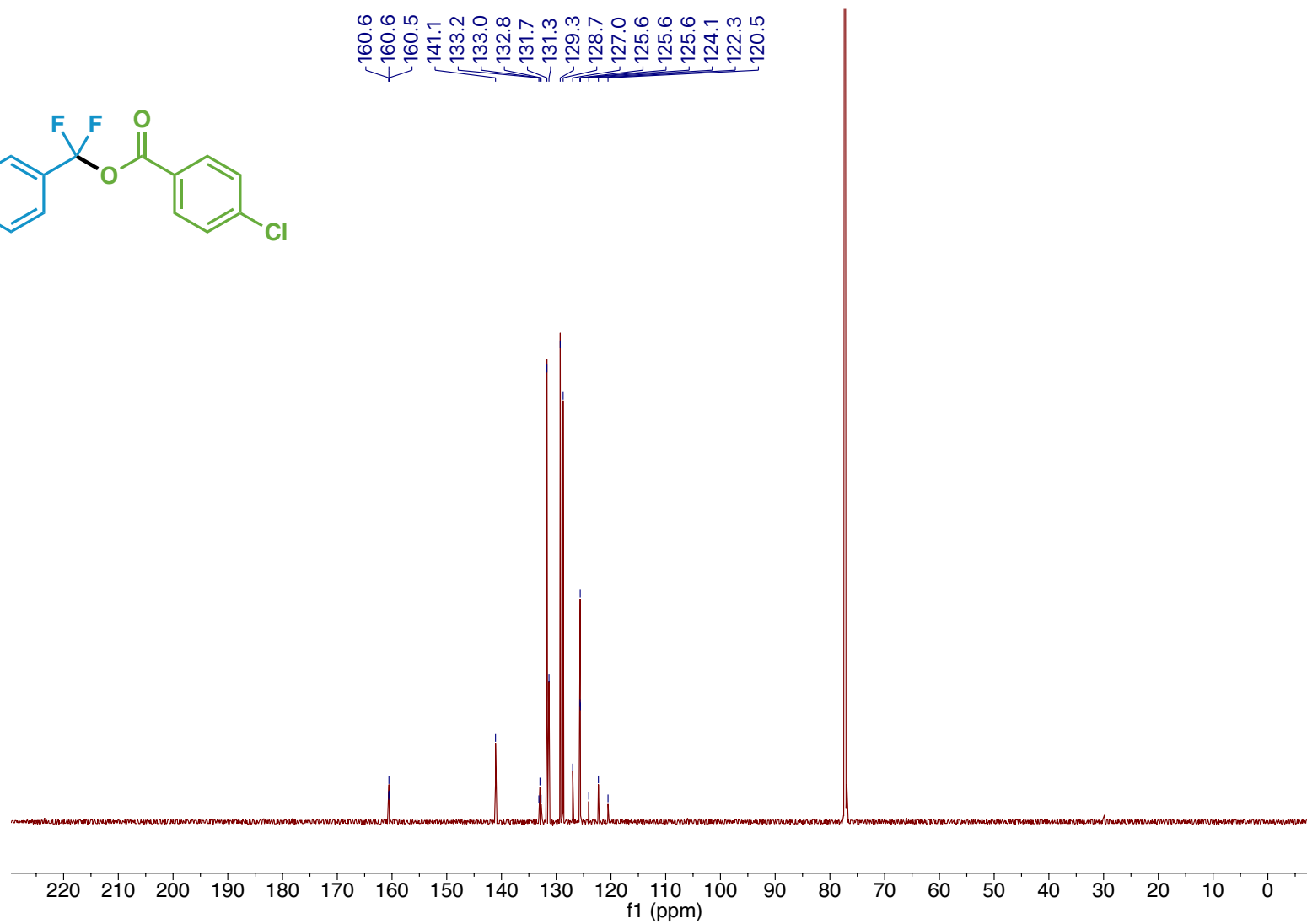
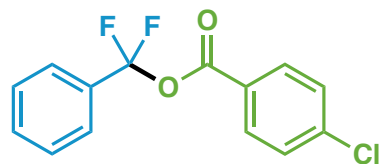
S323

Compound 90 ^{19}F NMR



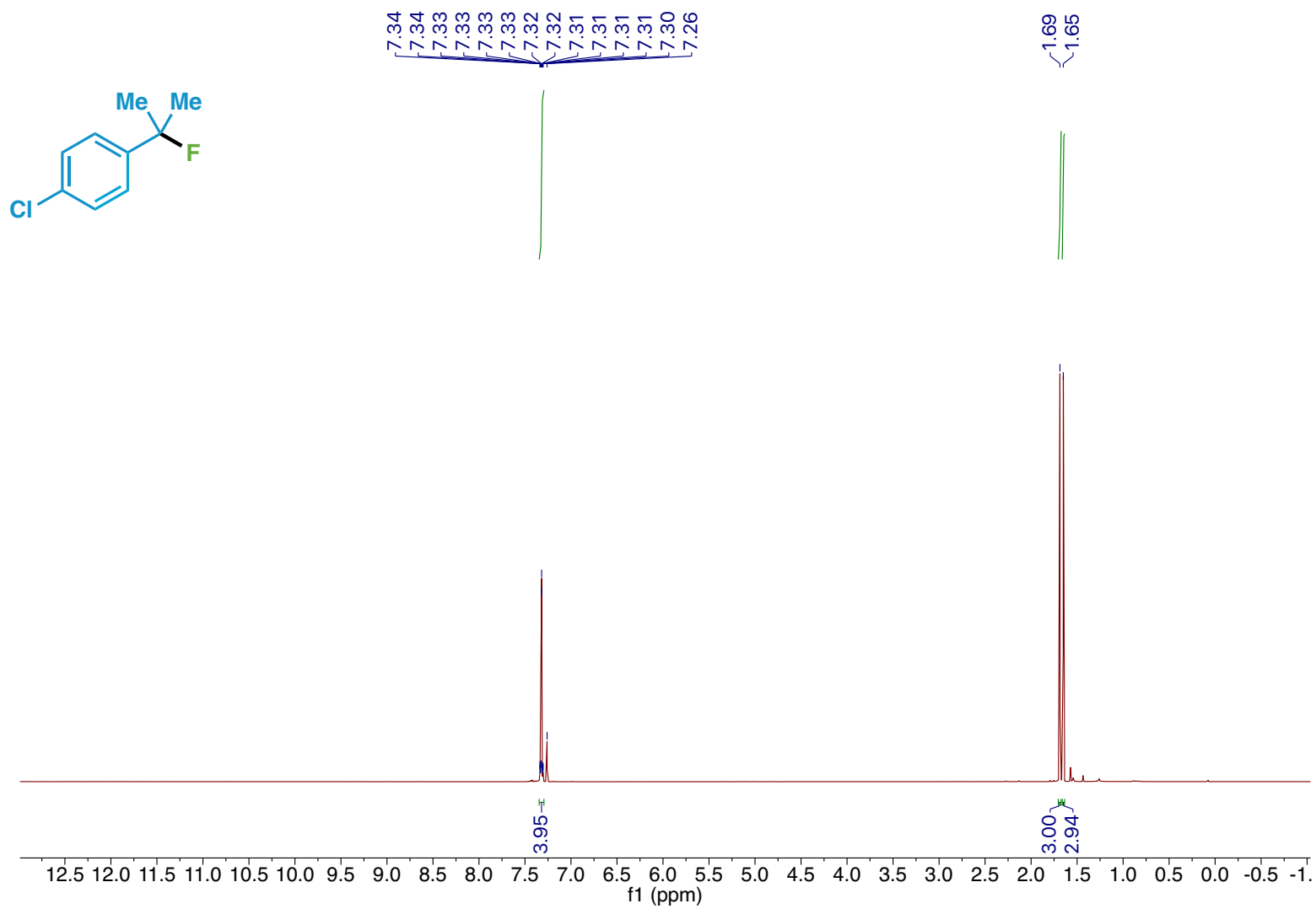
S324

Compound 90 ¹³C NMR

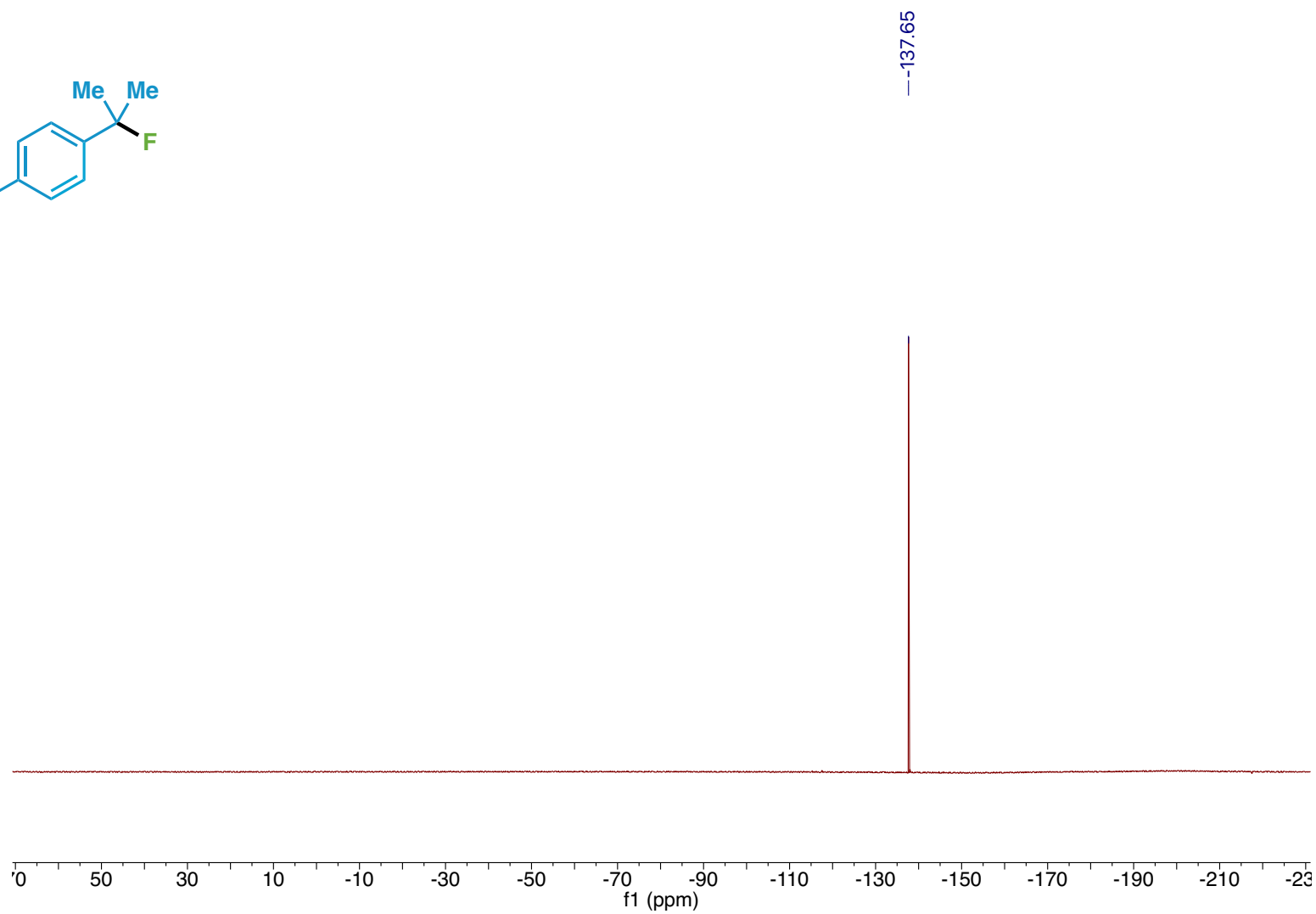
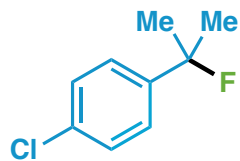


S325

Compound 91 ^1H NMR

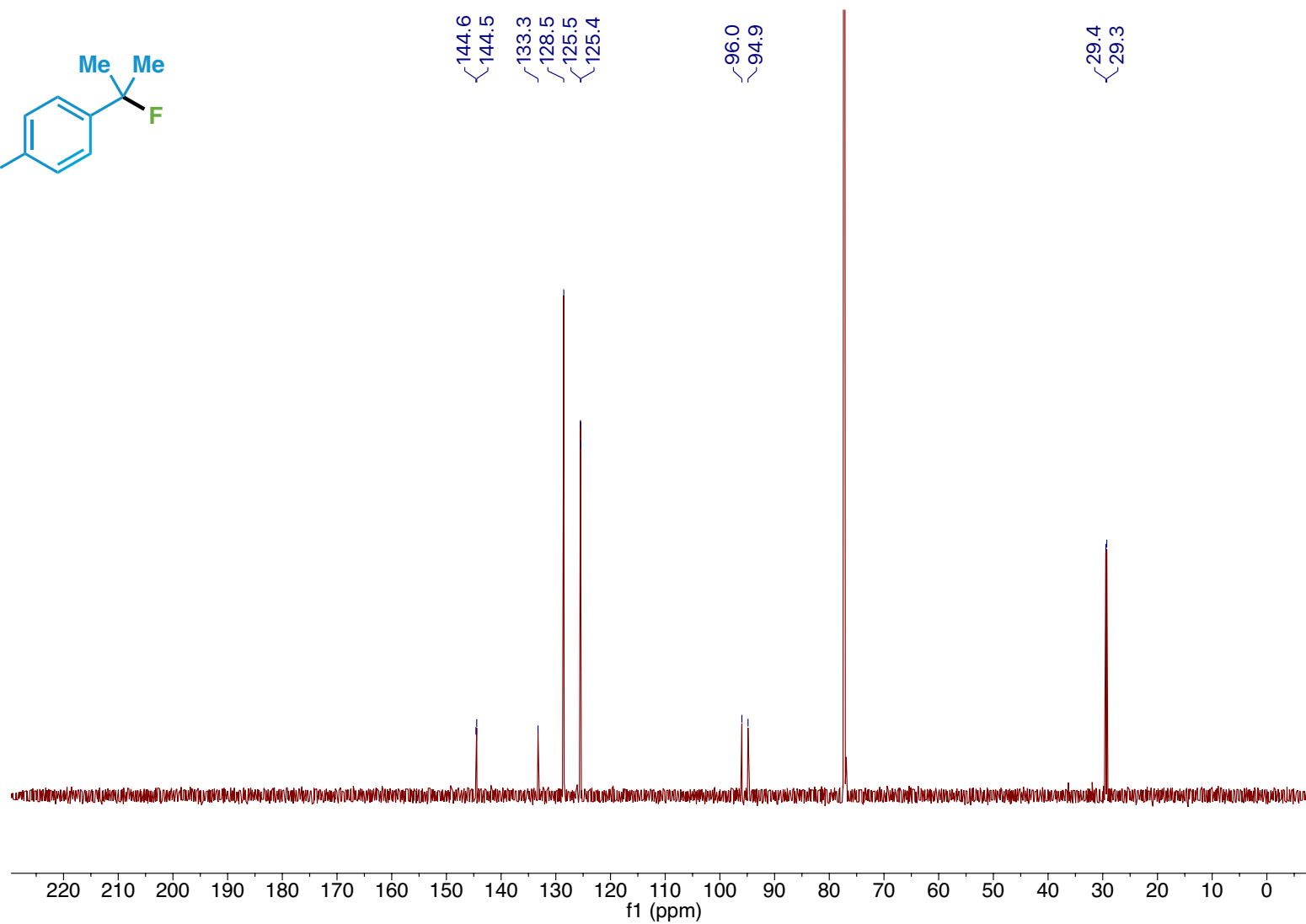
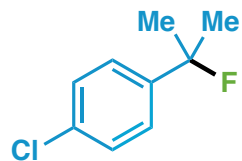


Compound 91 ^{19}F NMR



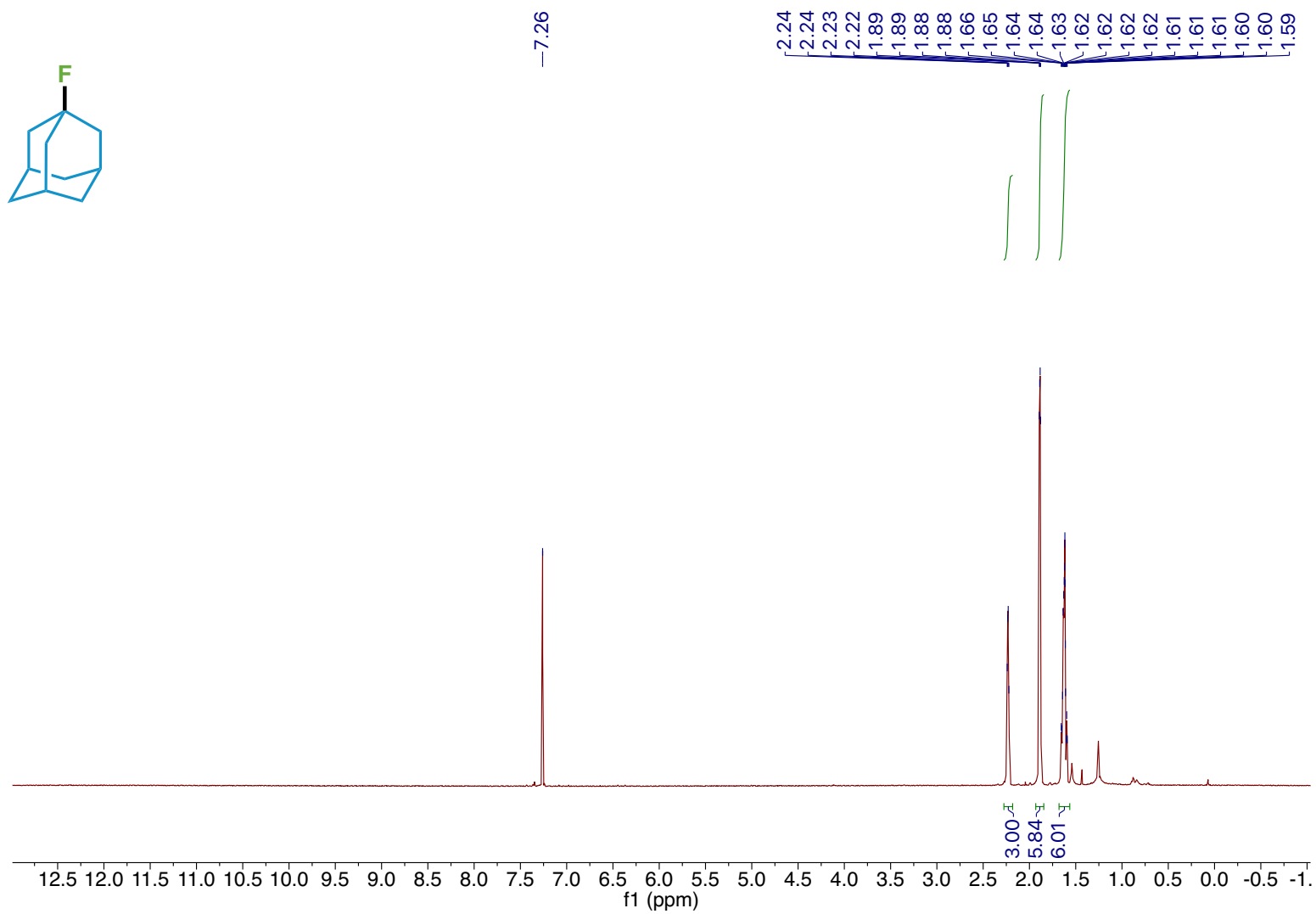
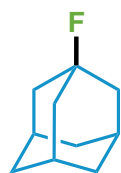
S327

Compound 91 ¹³C NMR

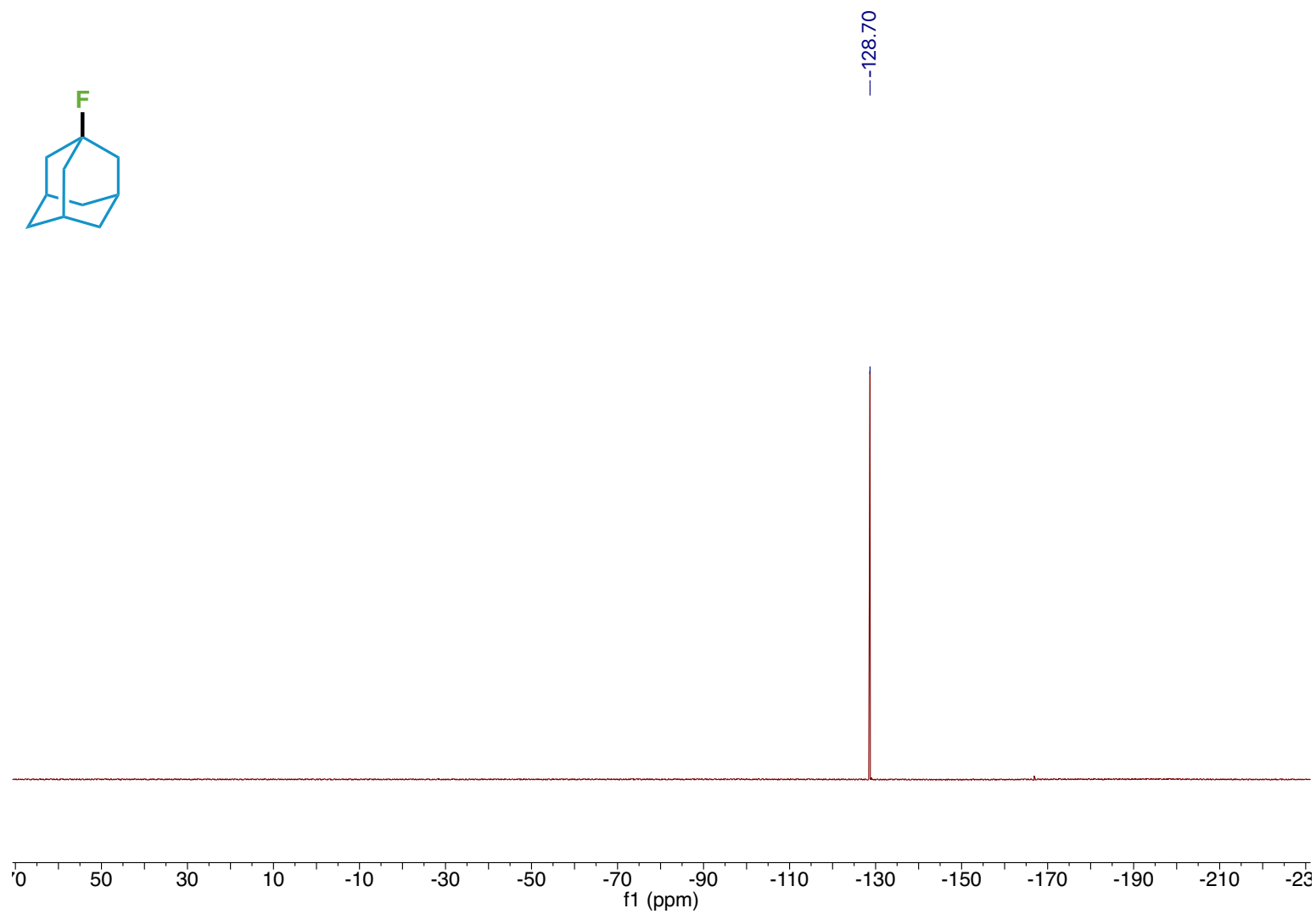
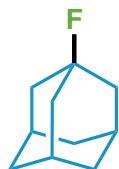


S328

Compound 92 ¹H NMR

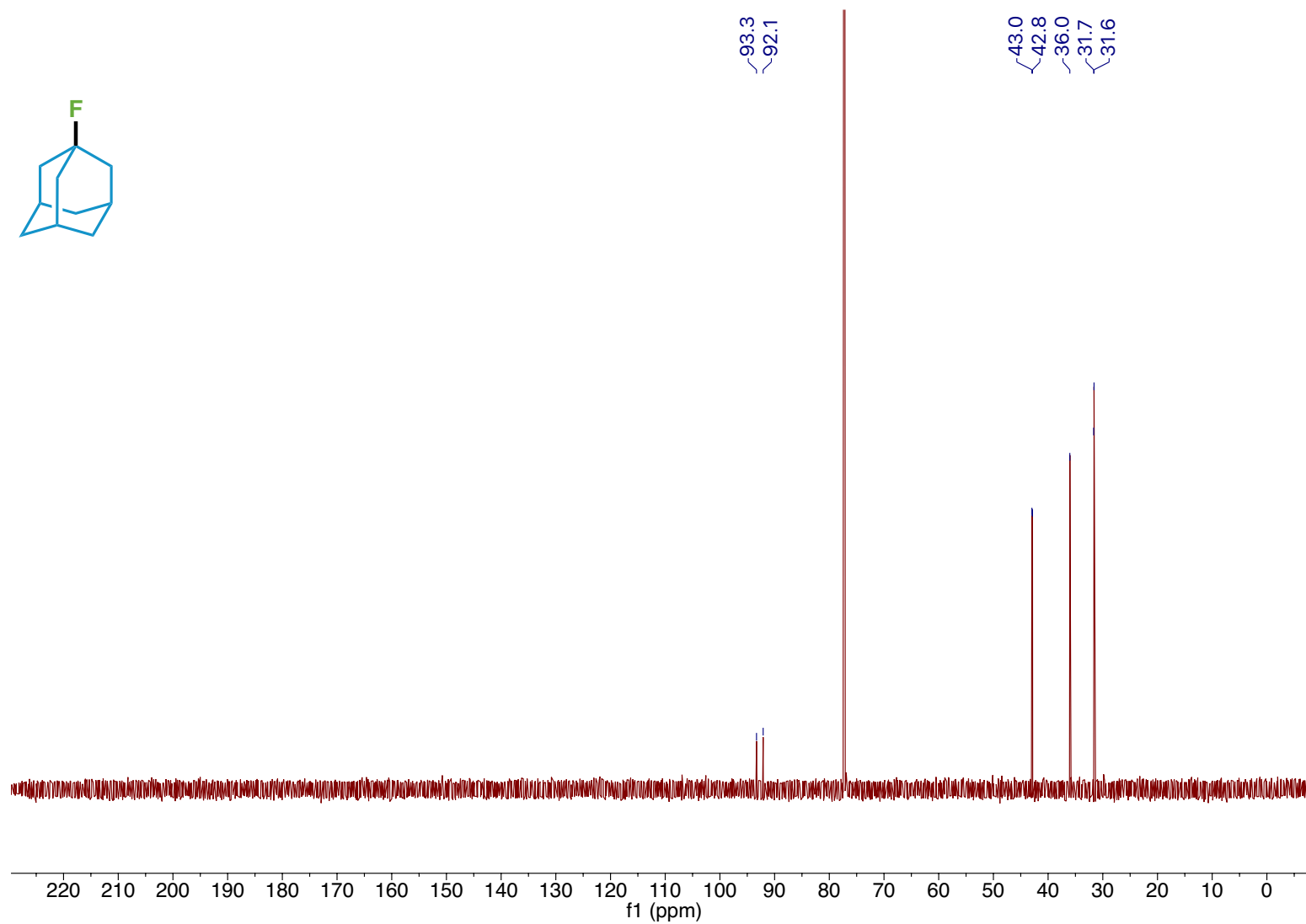
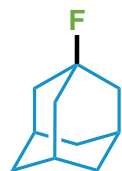


Compound 92 ^{19}F NMR



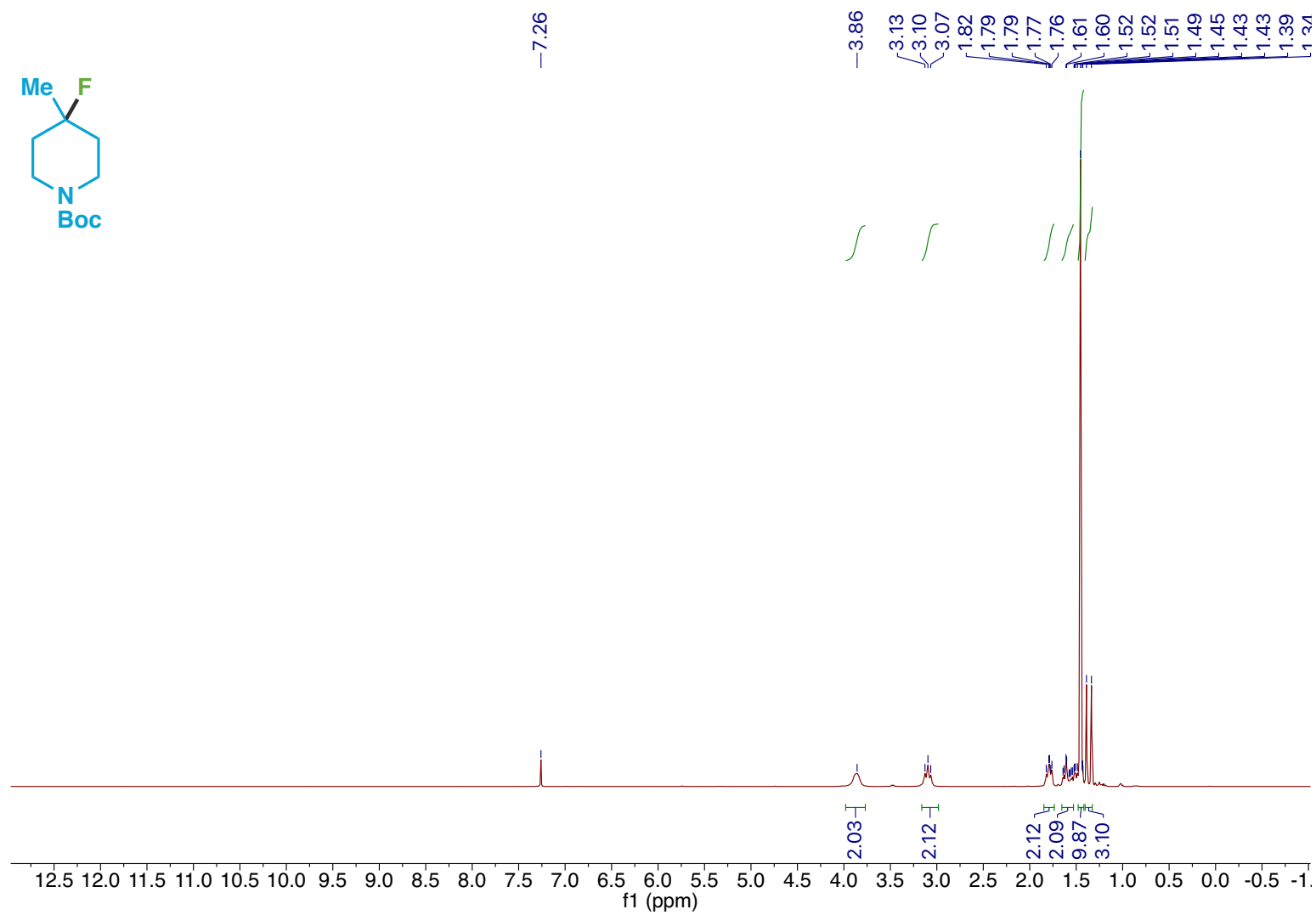
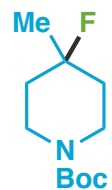
S330

Compound 92 ^{13}C NMR

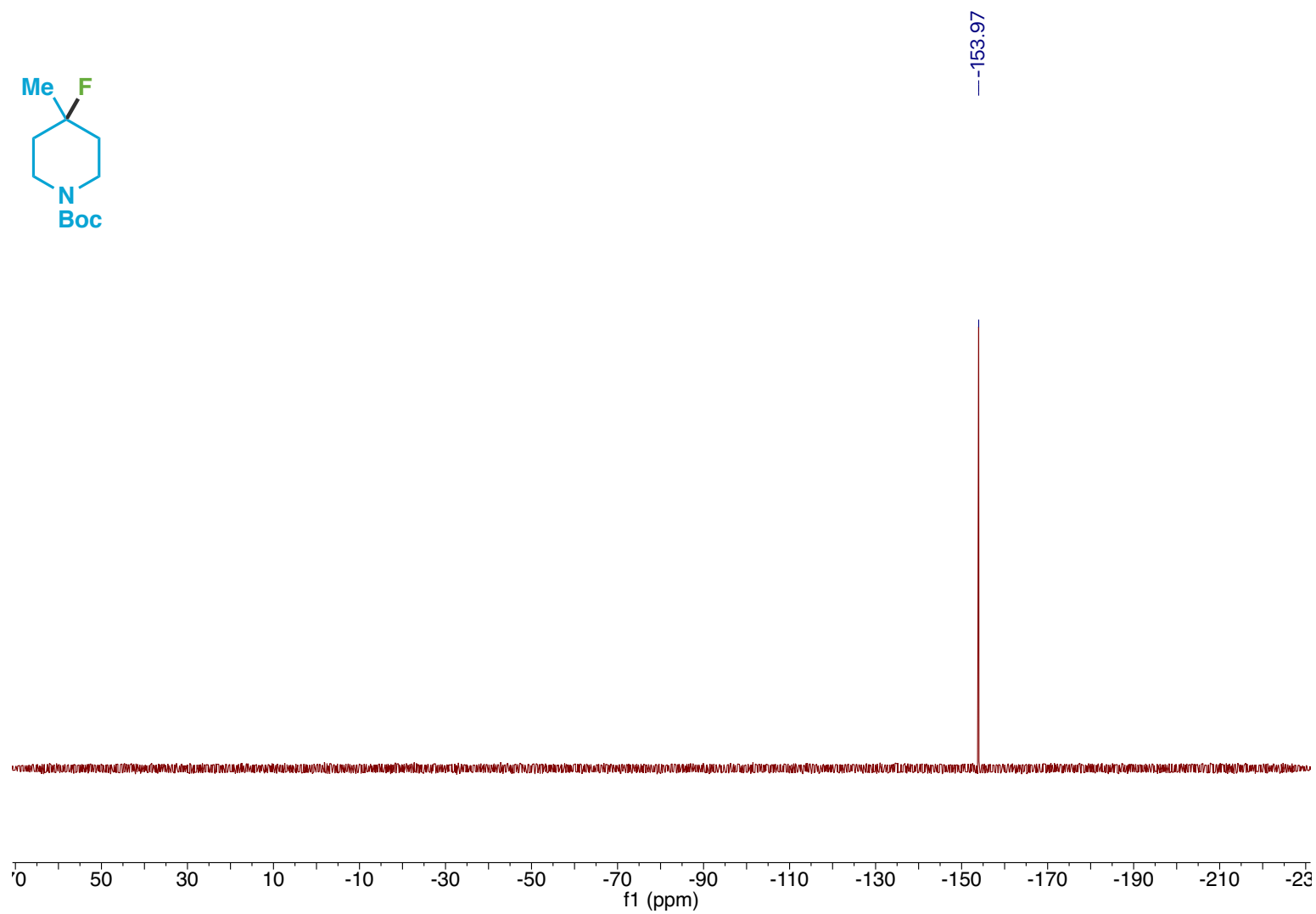
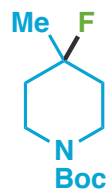


S331

Compound 93 ¹H NMR

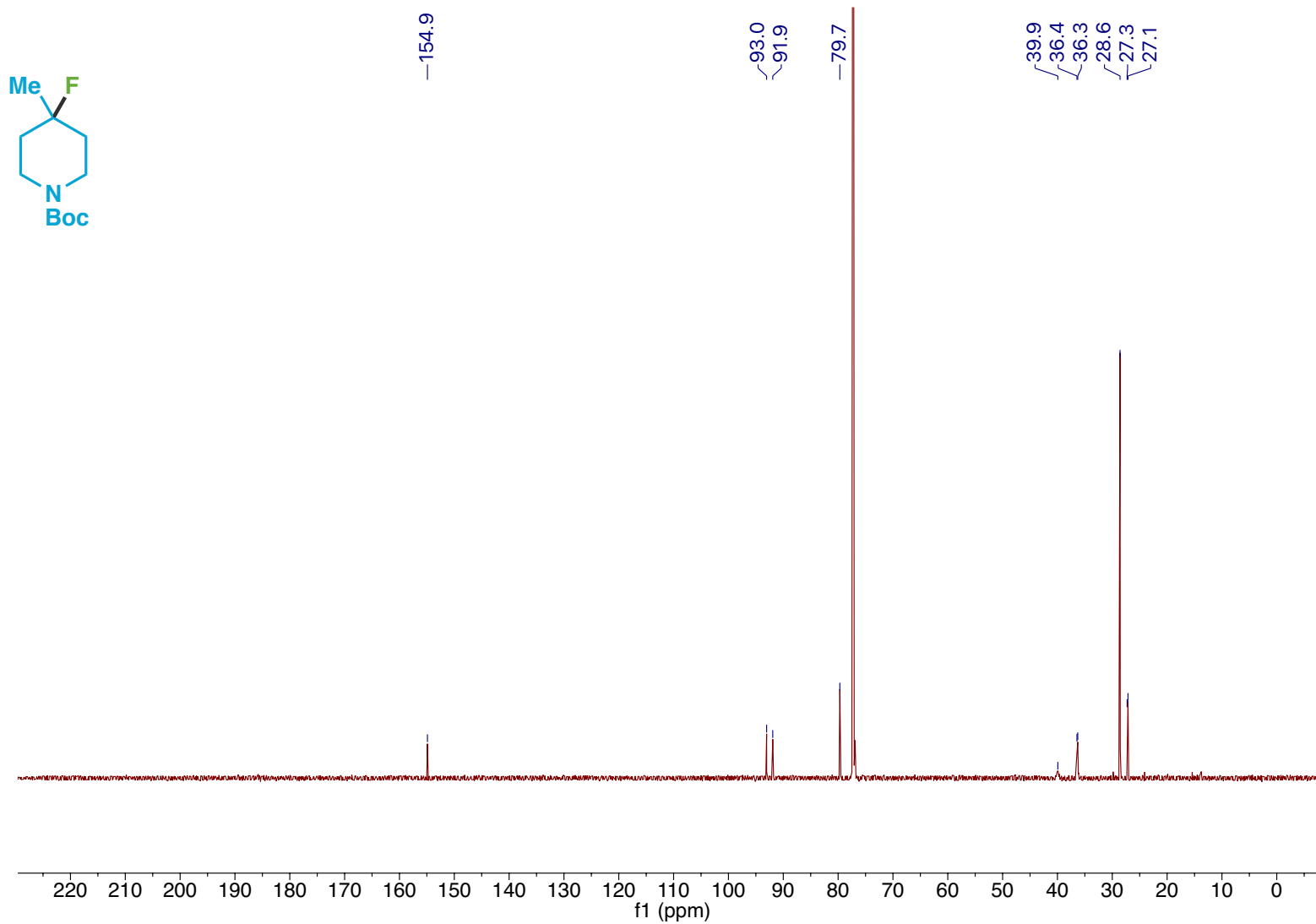


Compound 93 ^{19}F NMR



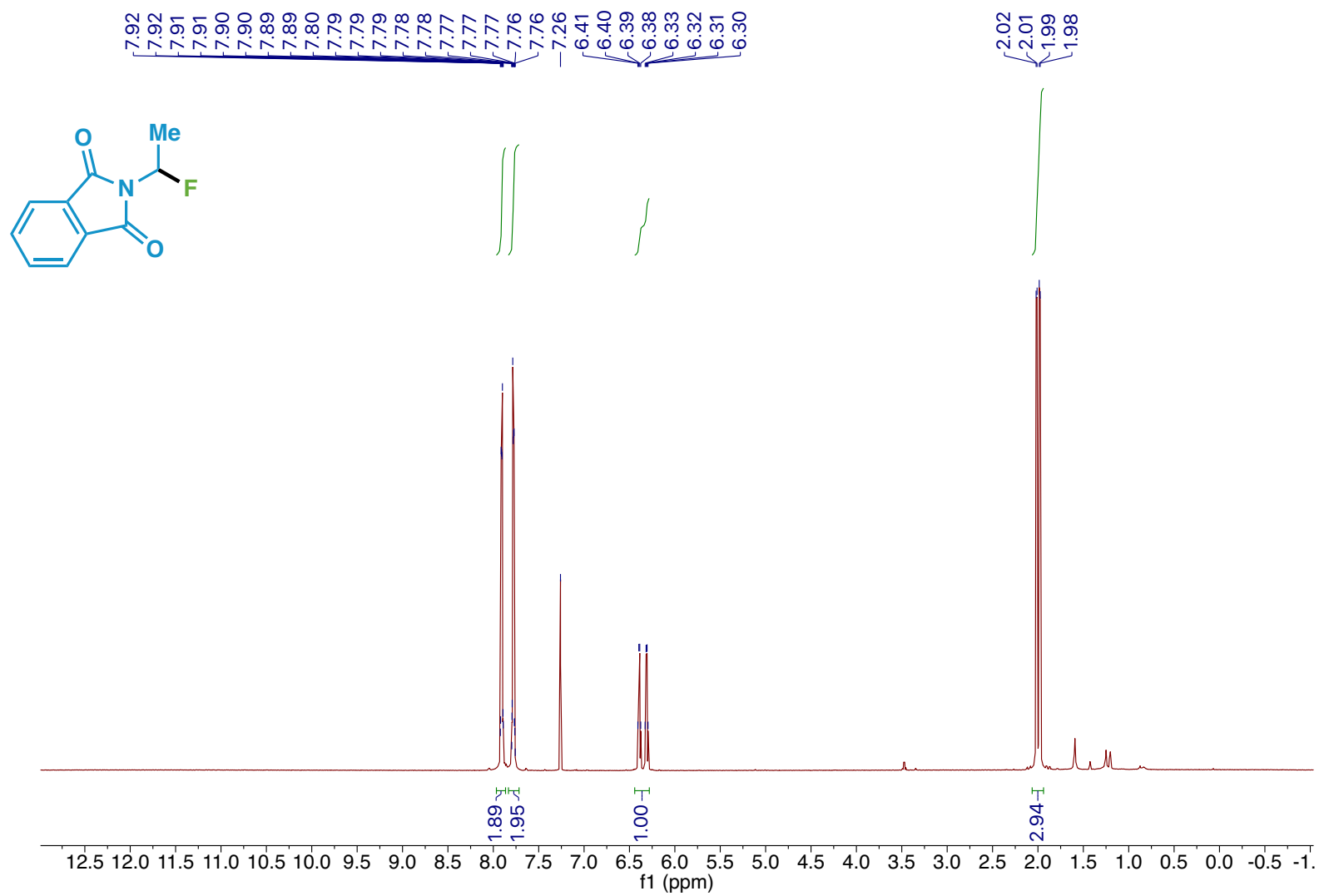
S333

Compound 93 ¹³C NMR



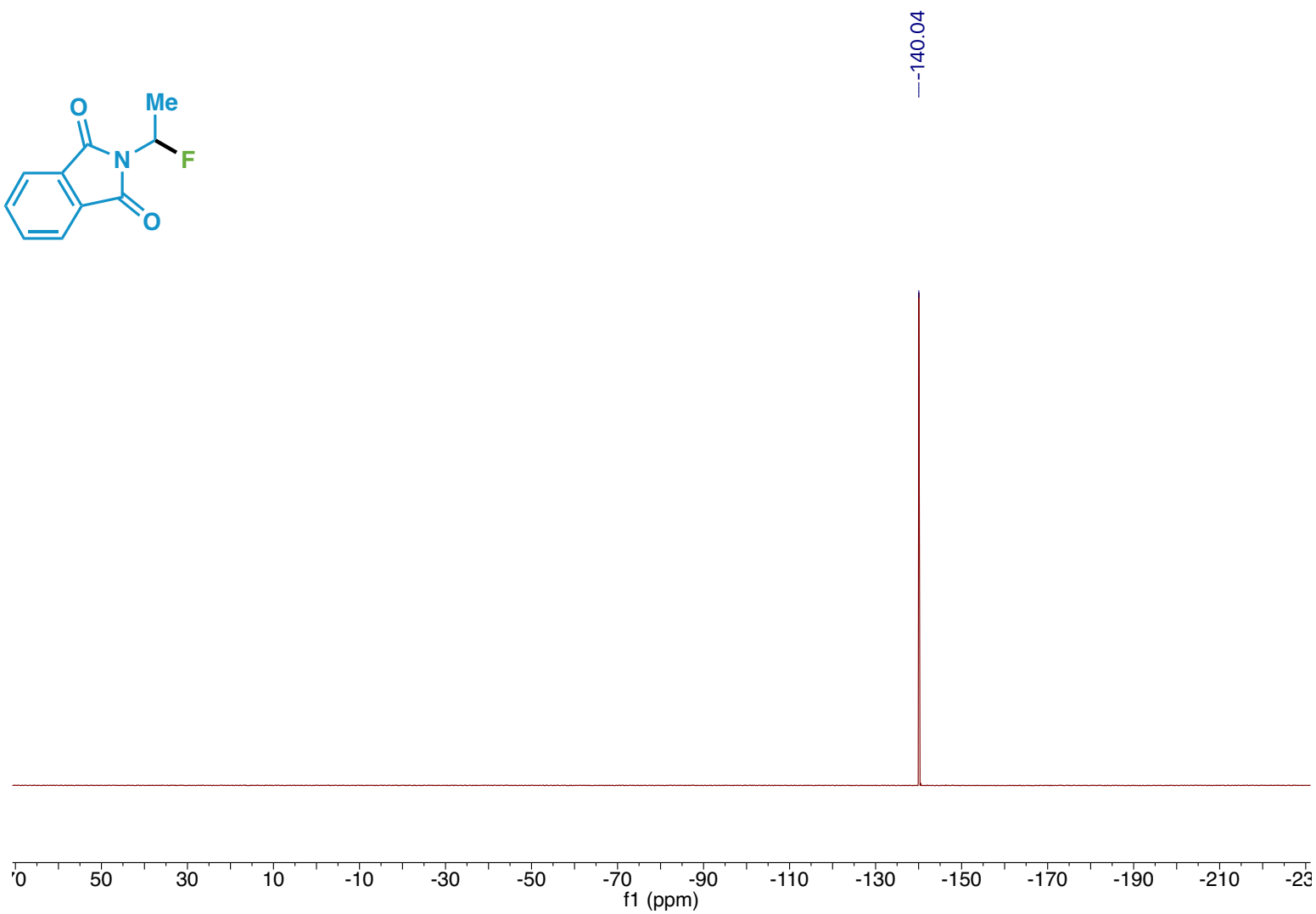
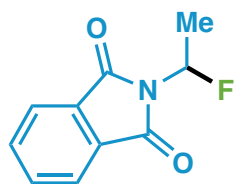
S334

Compound 94 ¹H NMR



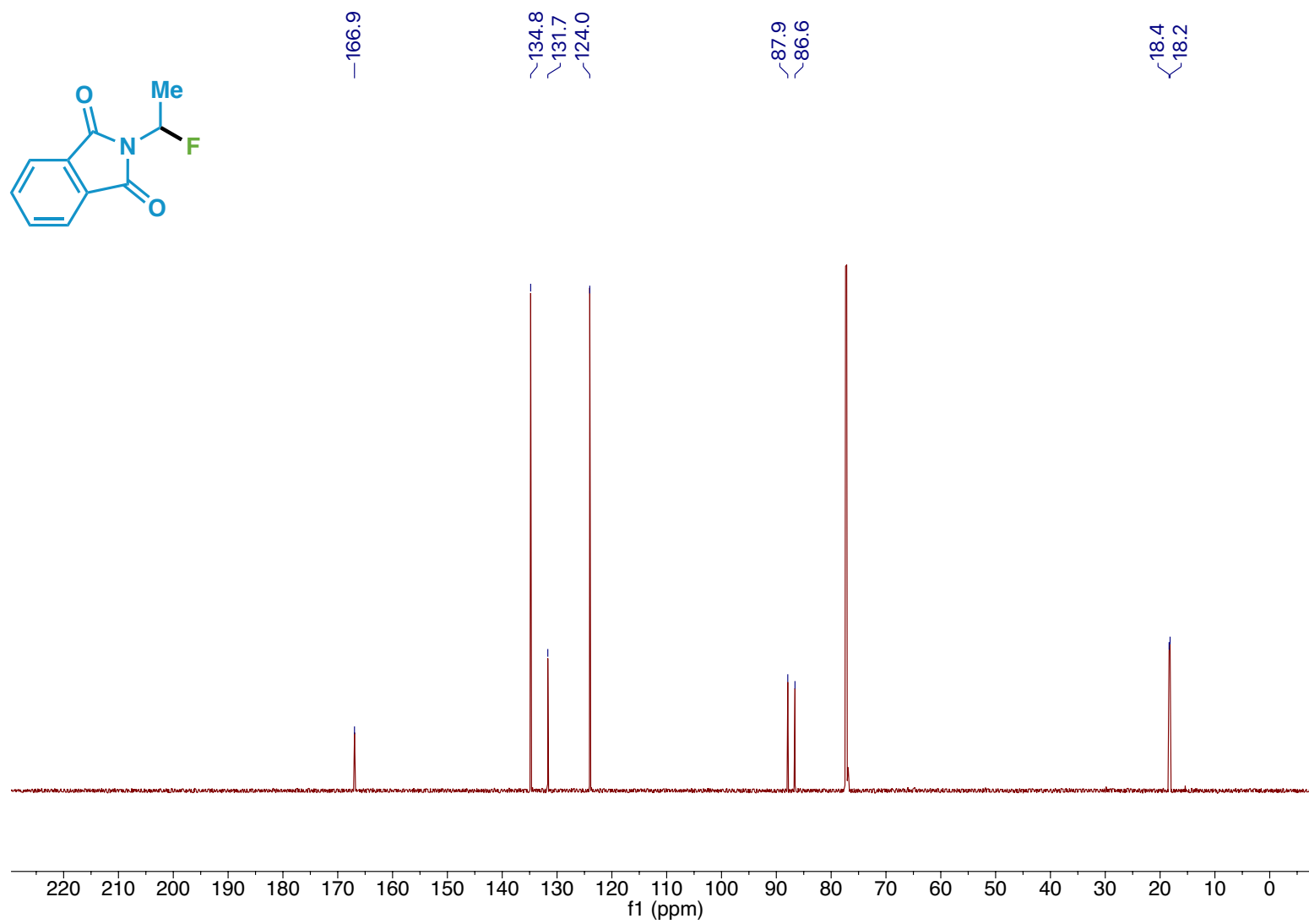
S335

Compound 94 ^{19}F NMR



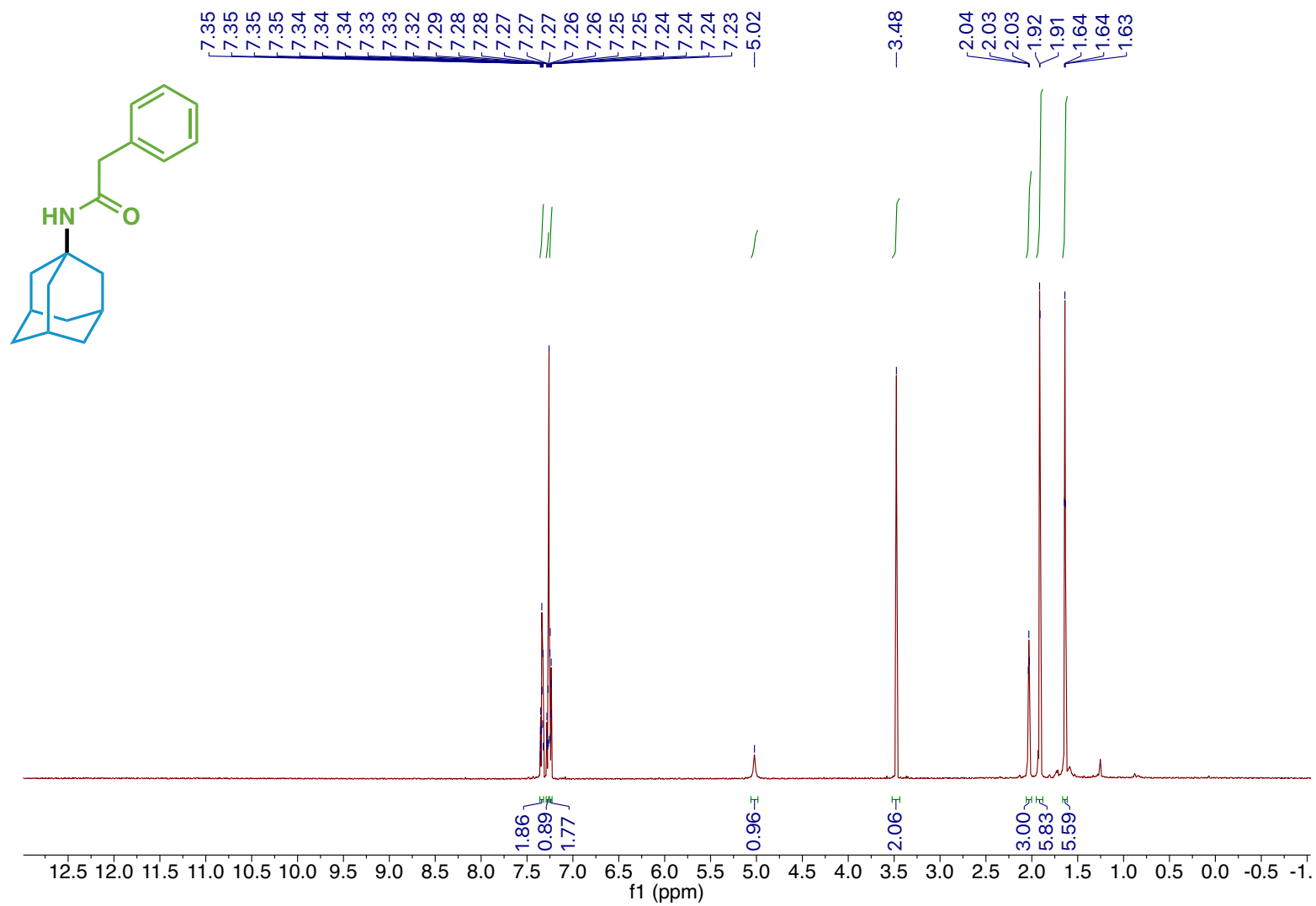
S336

Compound 94 ¹³C NMR

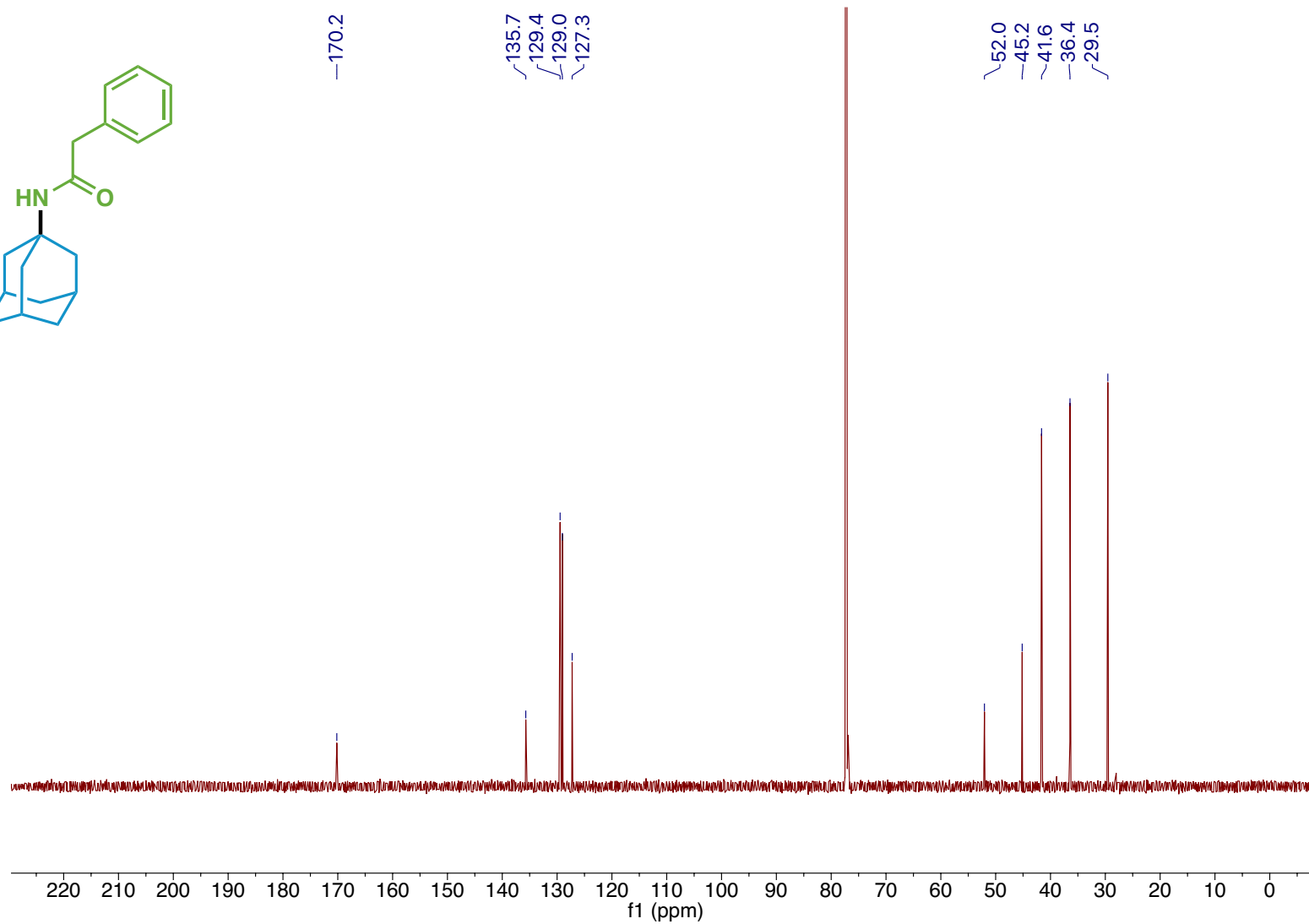
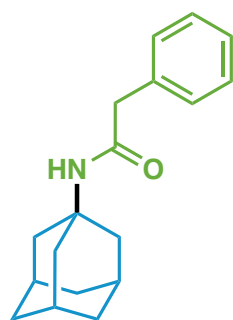


S337

Compound 95 ^1H NMR

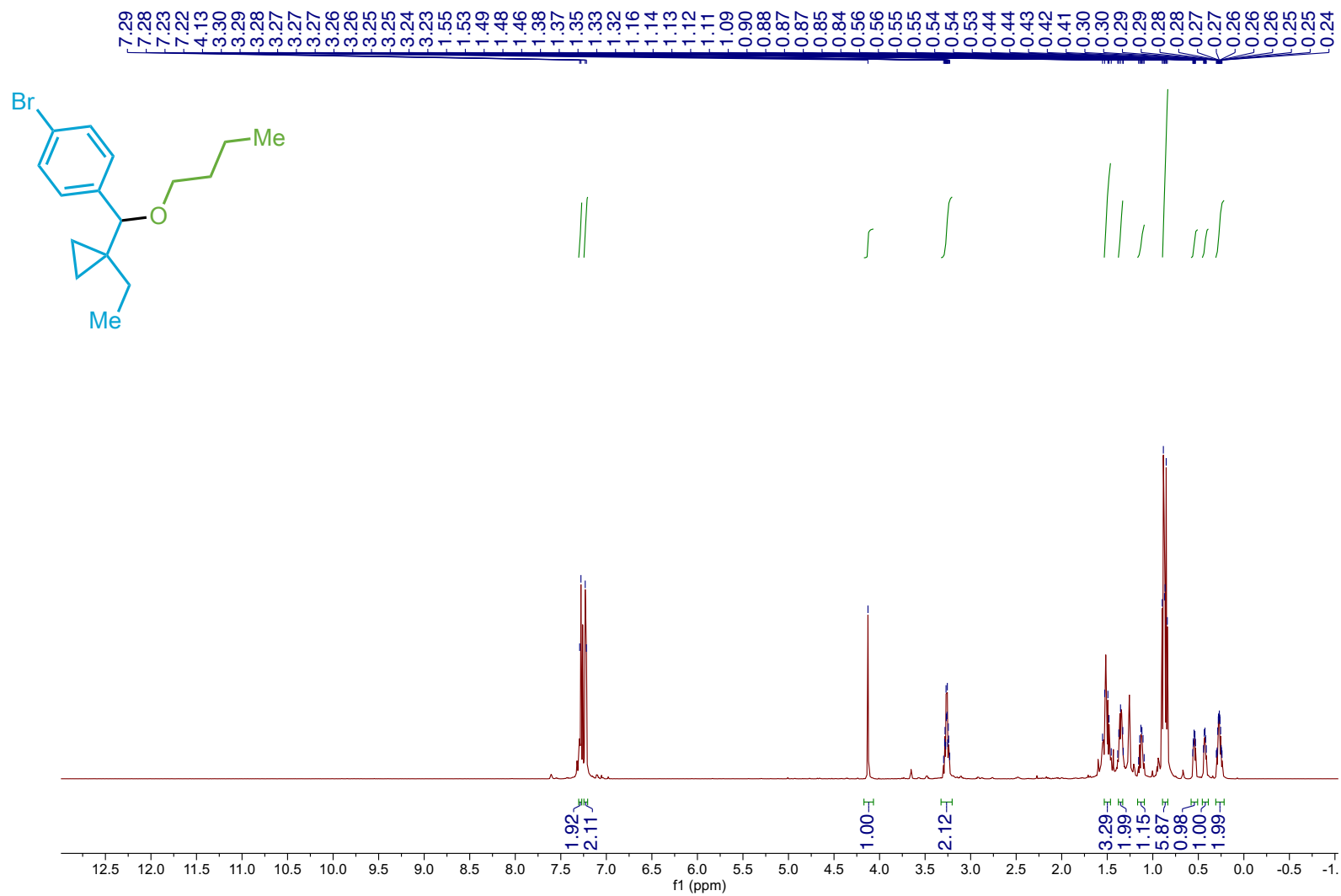


Compound 95 ¹³C NMR



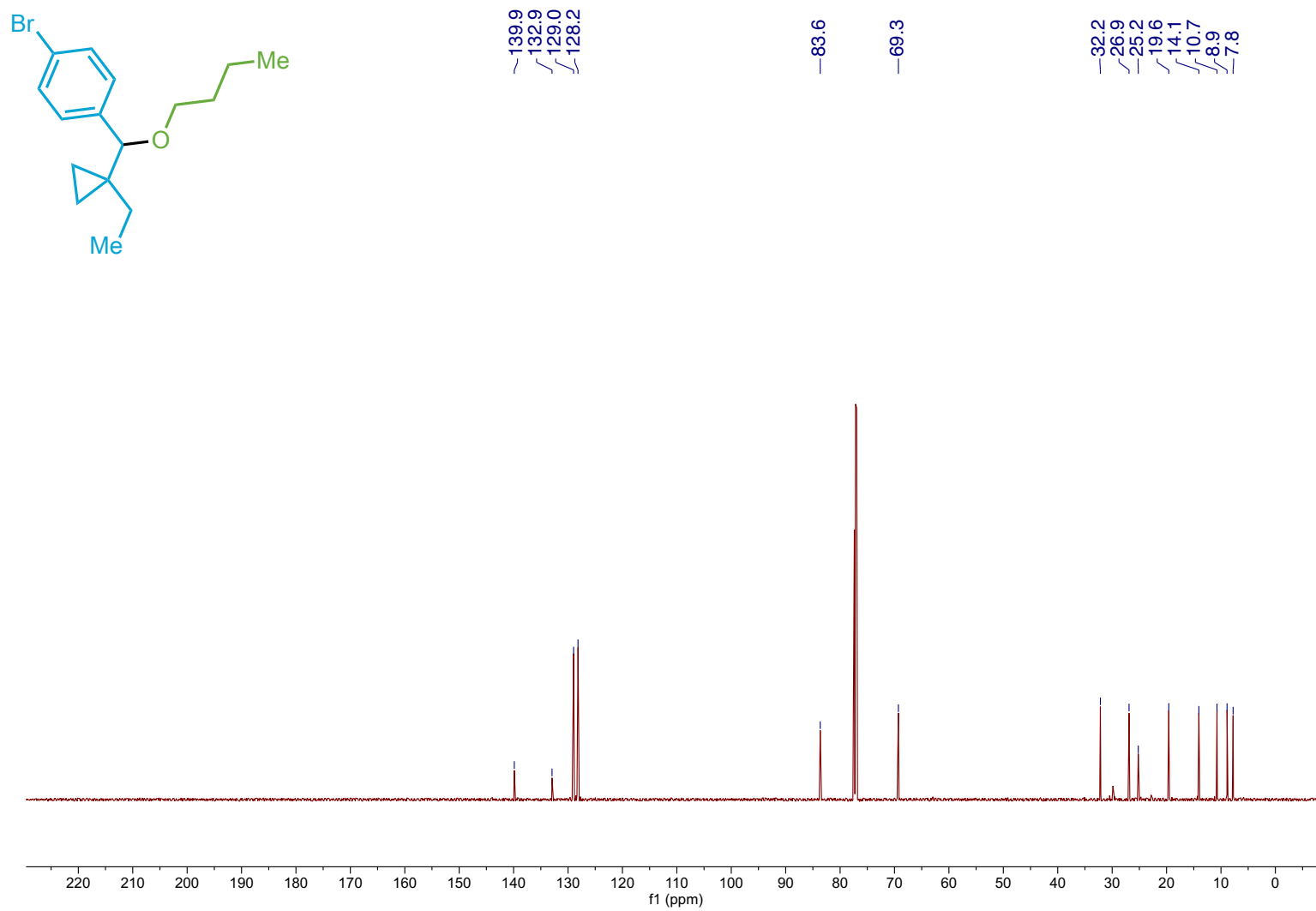
S339

Compound 97 ¹H NMR



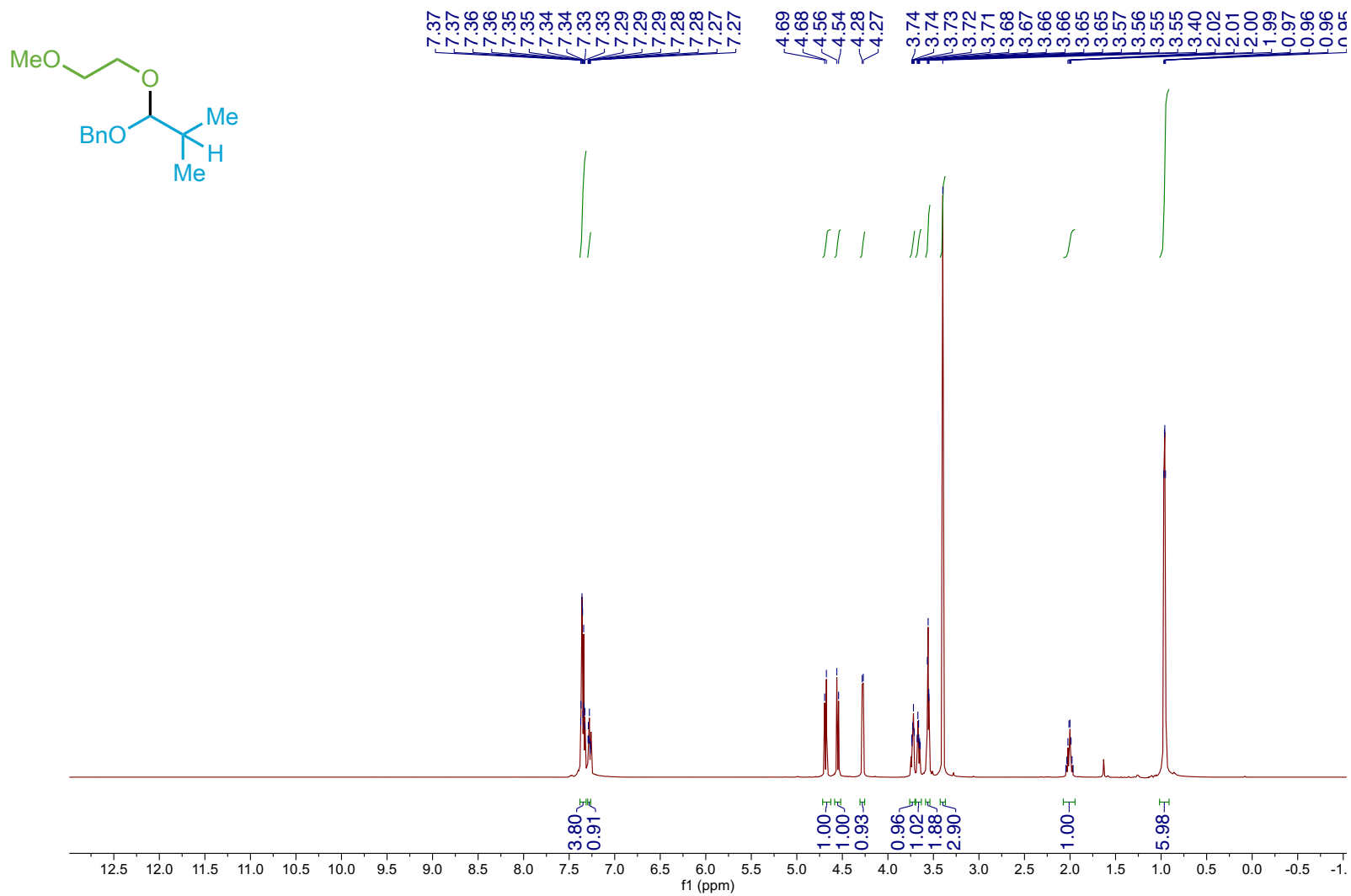
S340

Compound 97 ¹³C NMR

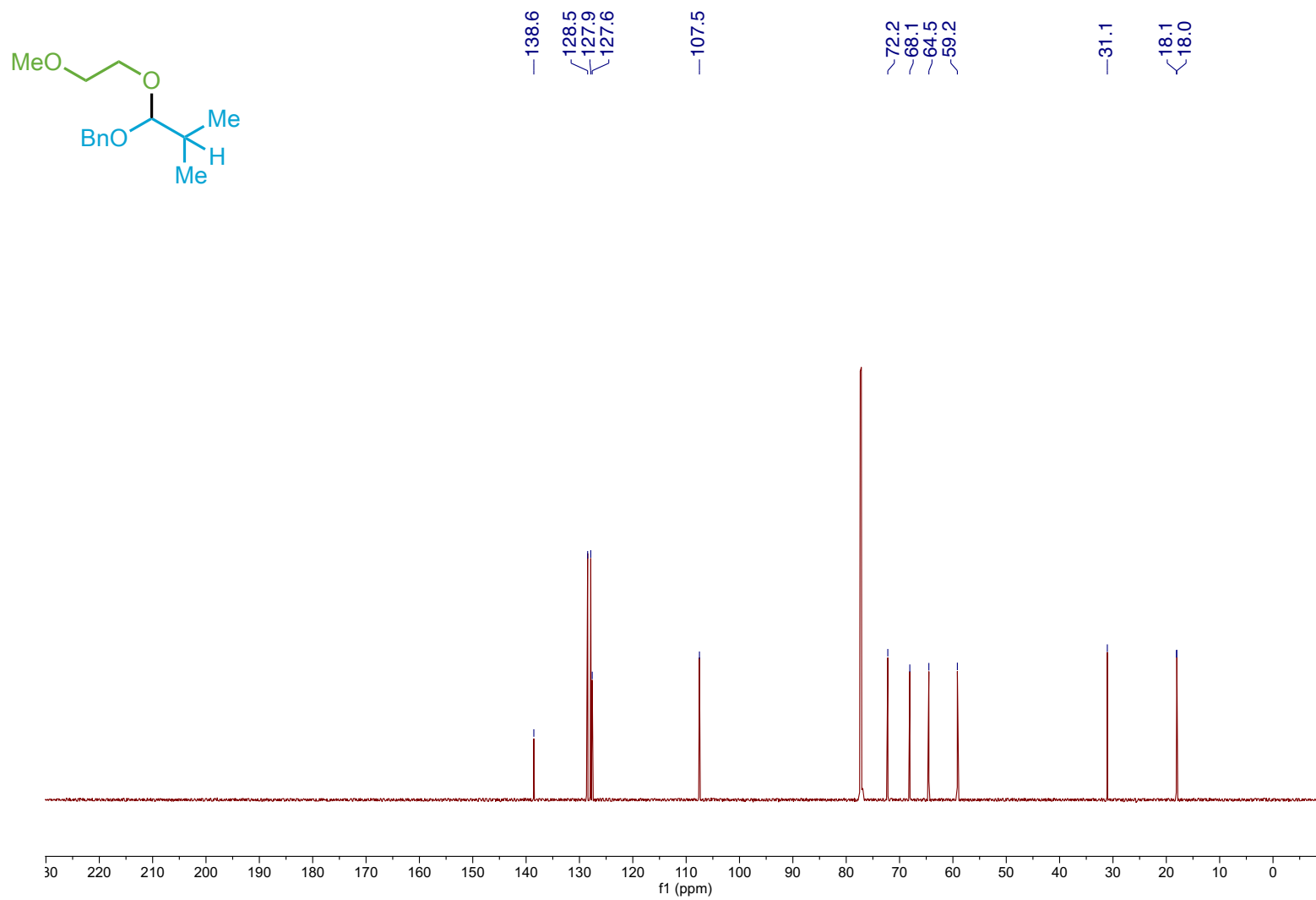


S341

Compound 99 ¹H NMR

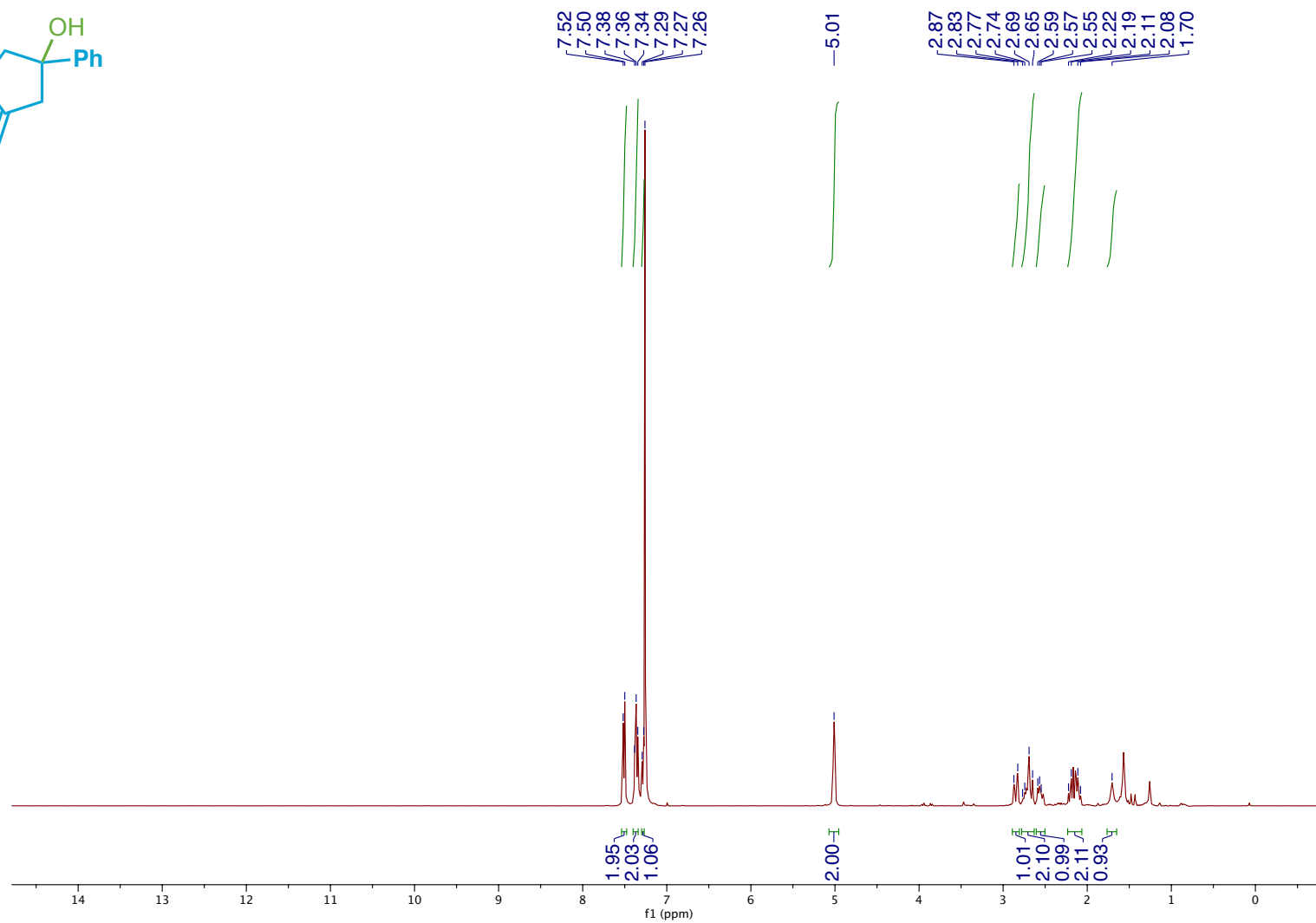
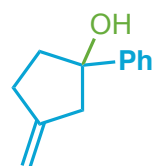


Compound 99 ¹³C NMR



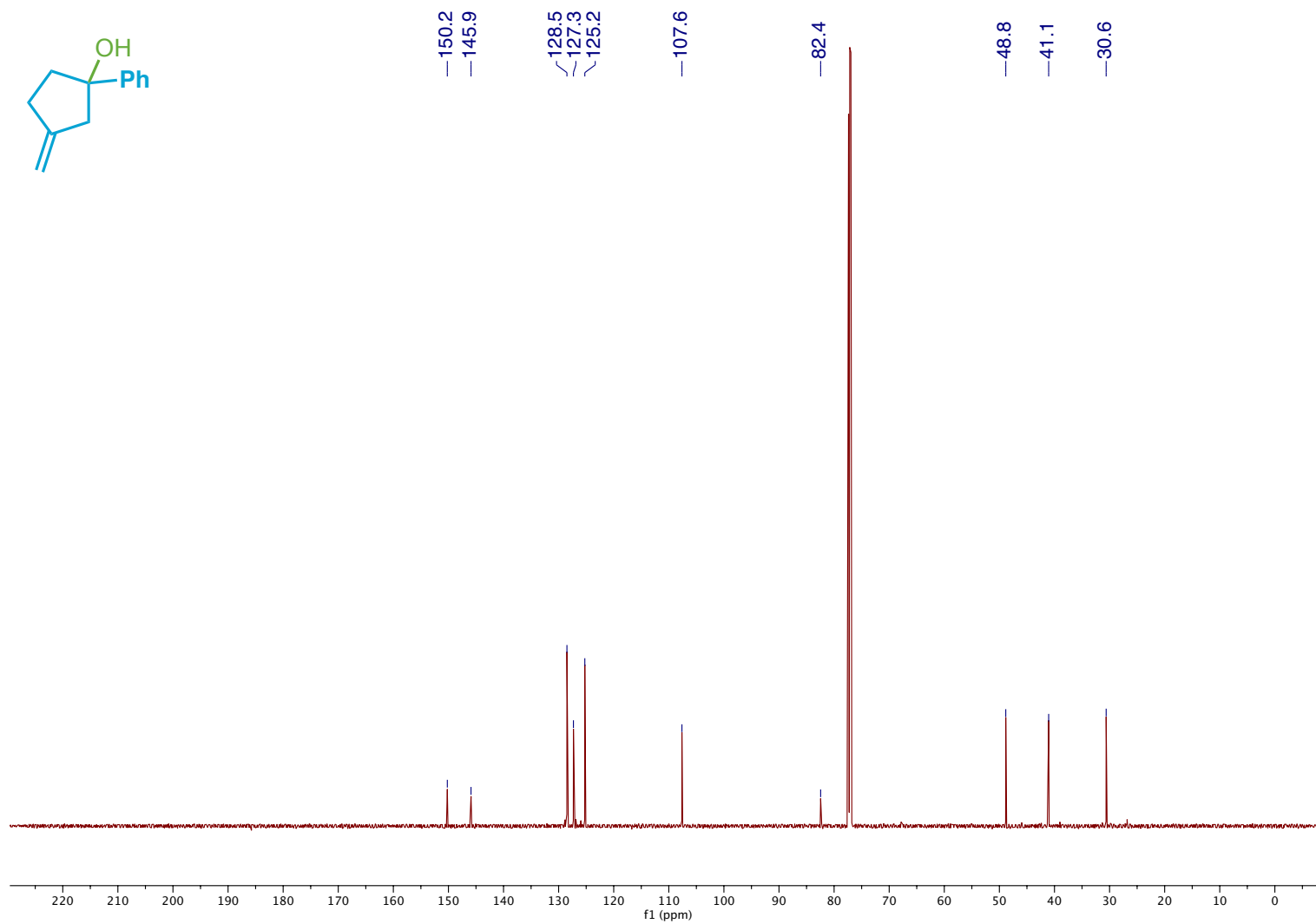
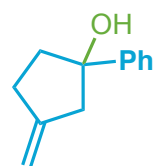
S343

Compound 101 ¹H NMR



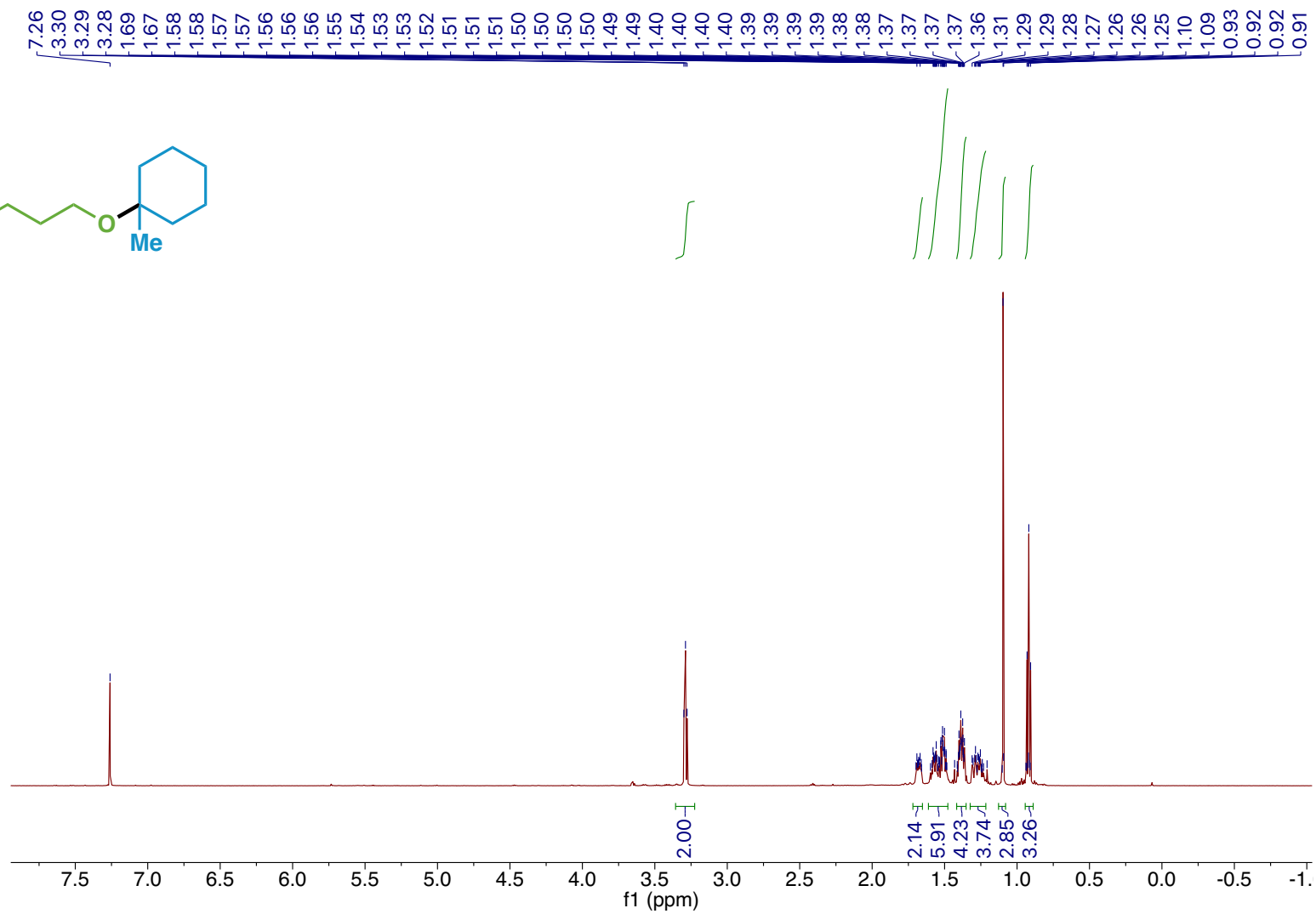
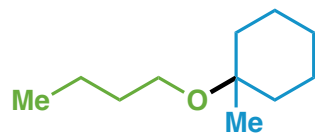
S344

Compound 101 ¹³C NMR



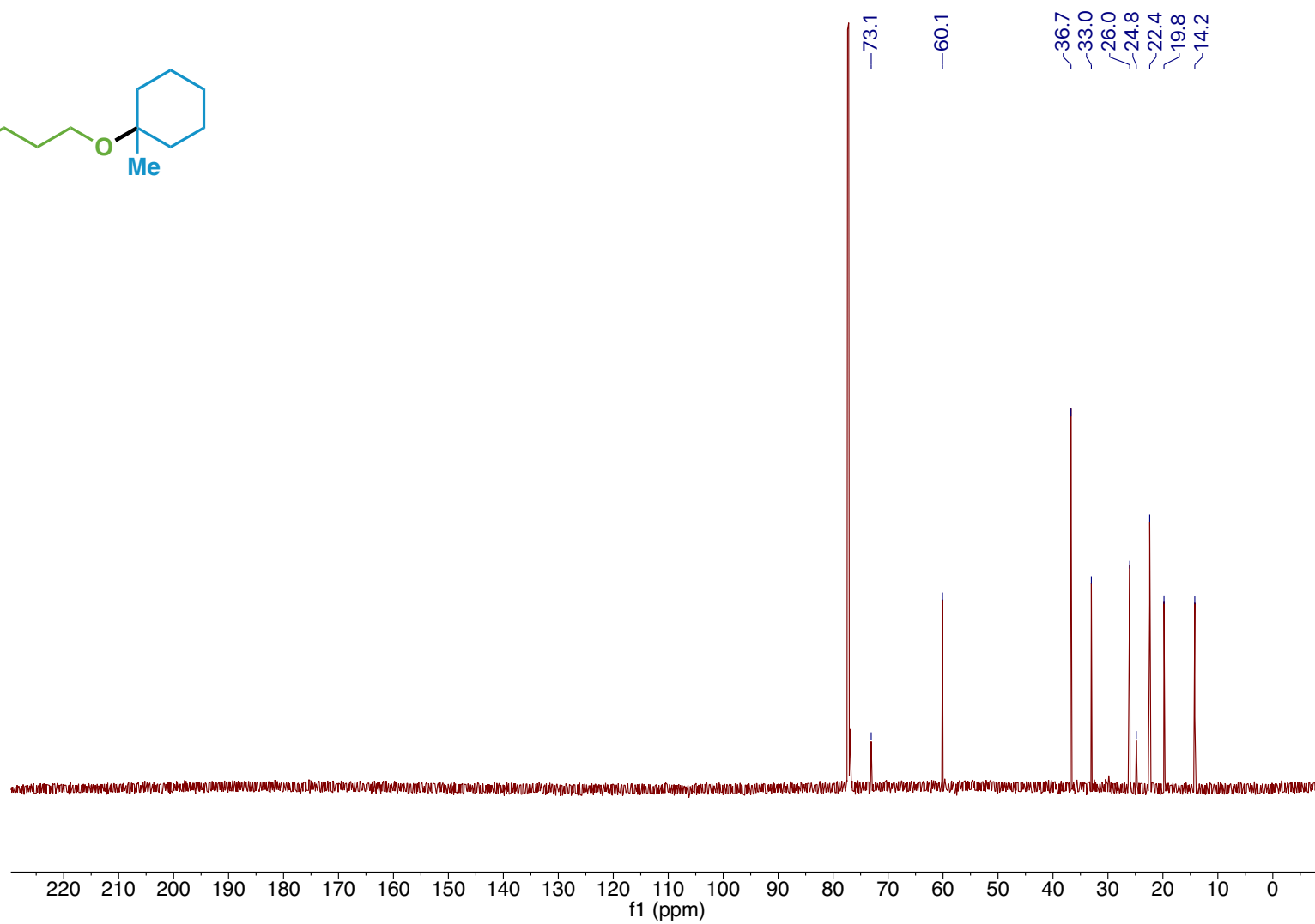
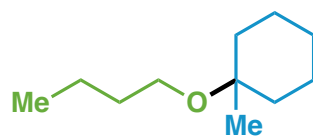
S345

Compound 102 ¹H NMR

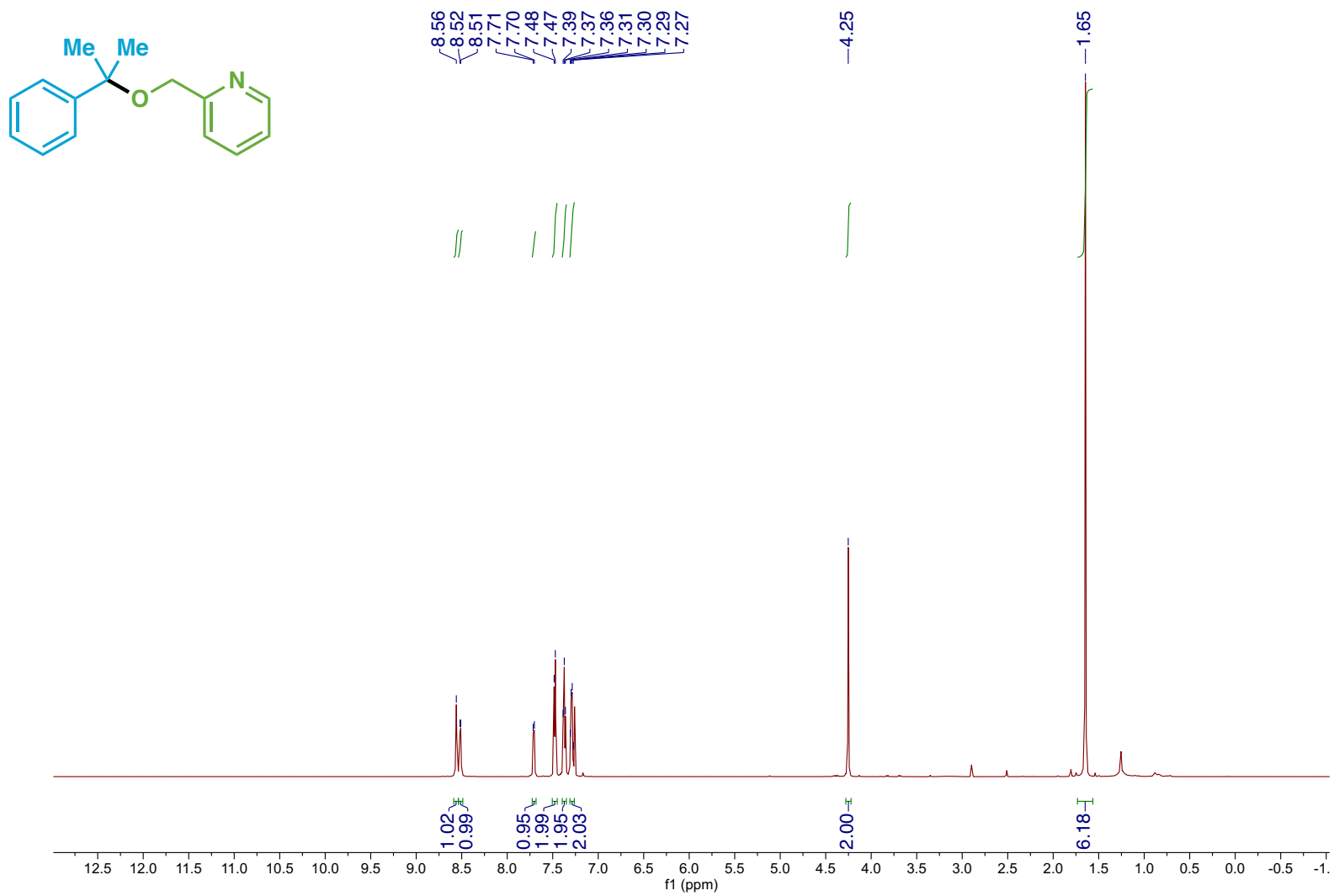


S346

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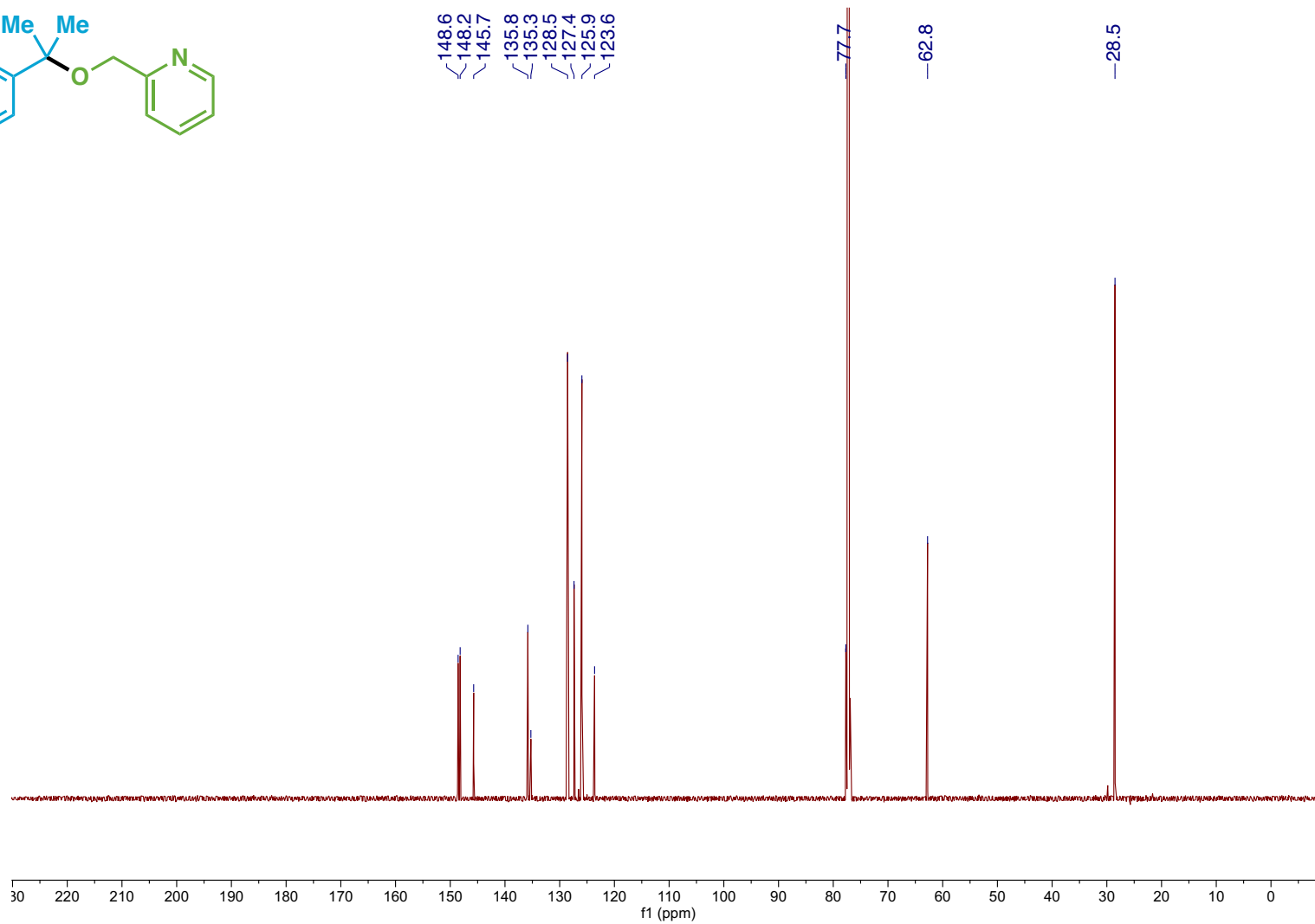
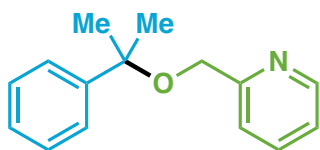


Compound 103 ¹H NMR

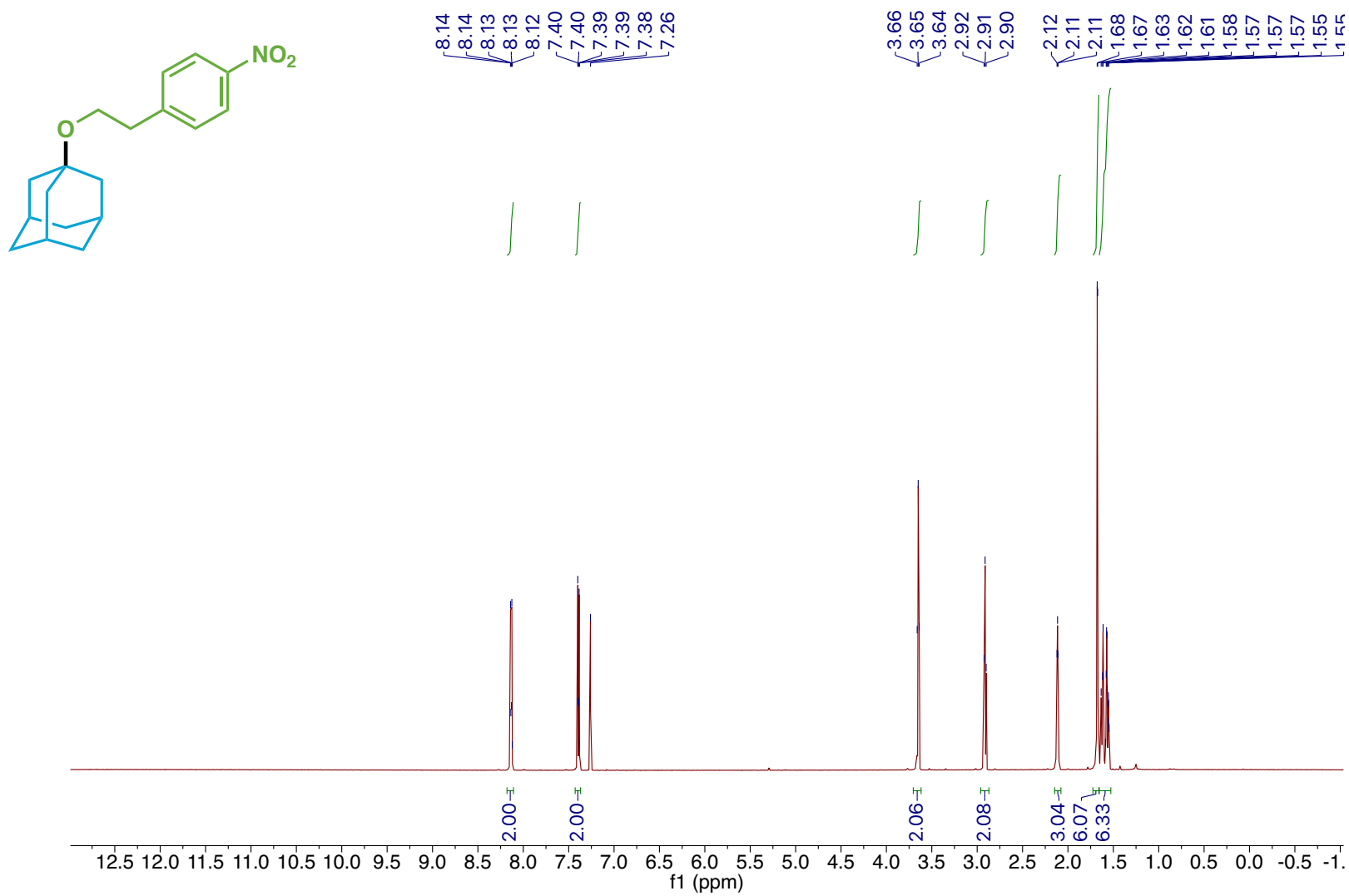


S348

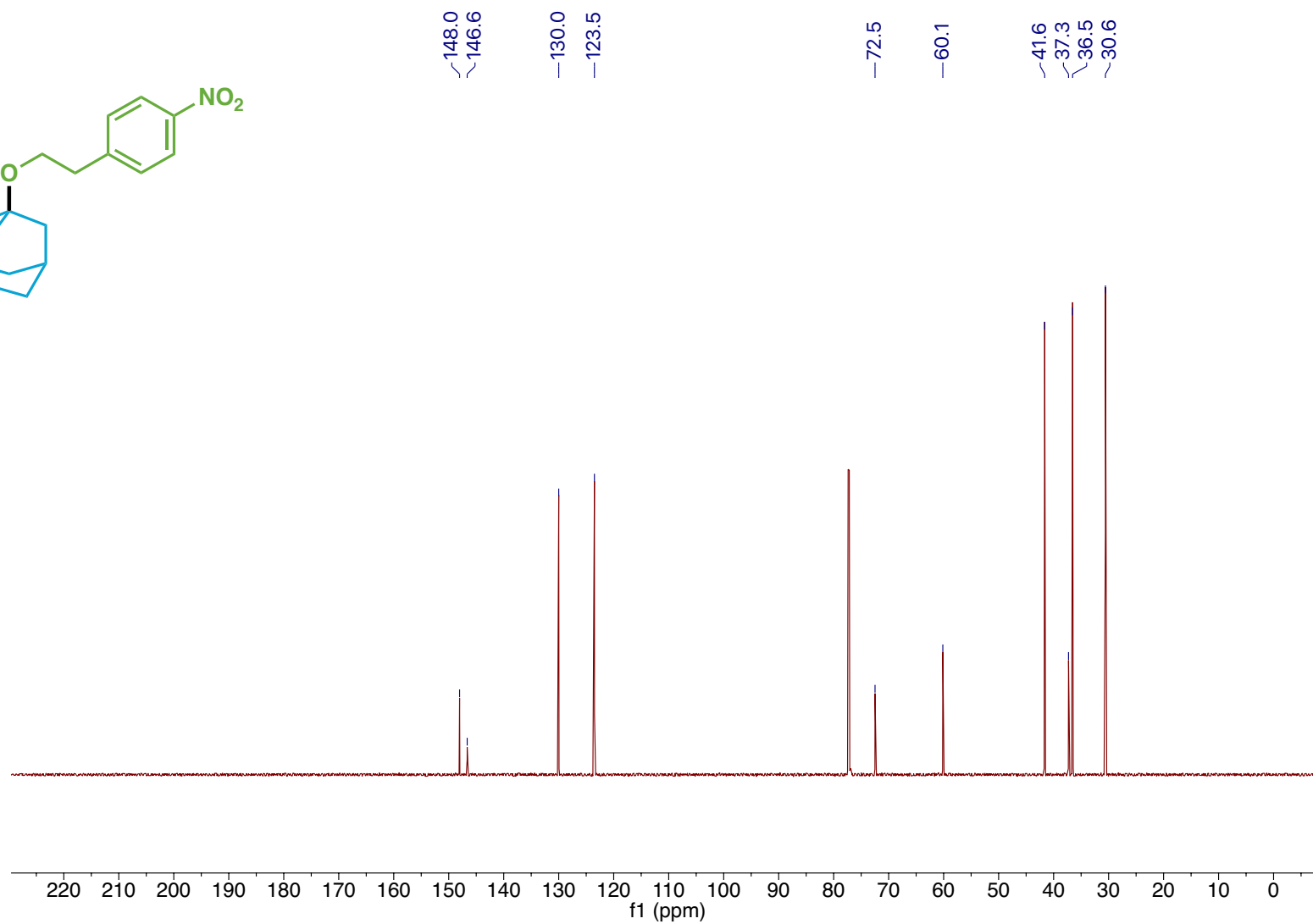
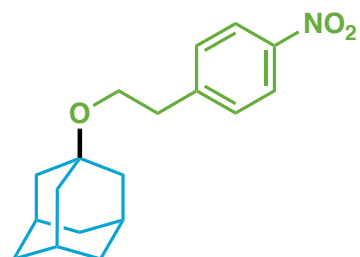
Compound 103 ¹³C NMR



Compound 104 ^1H NMR

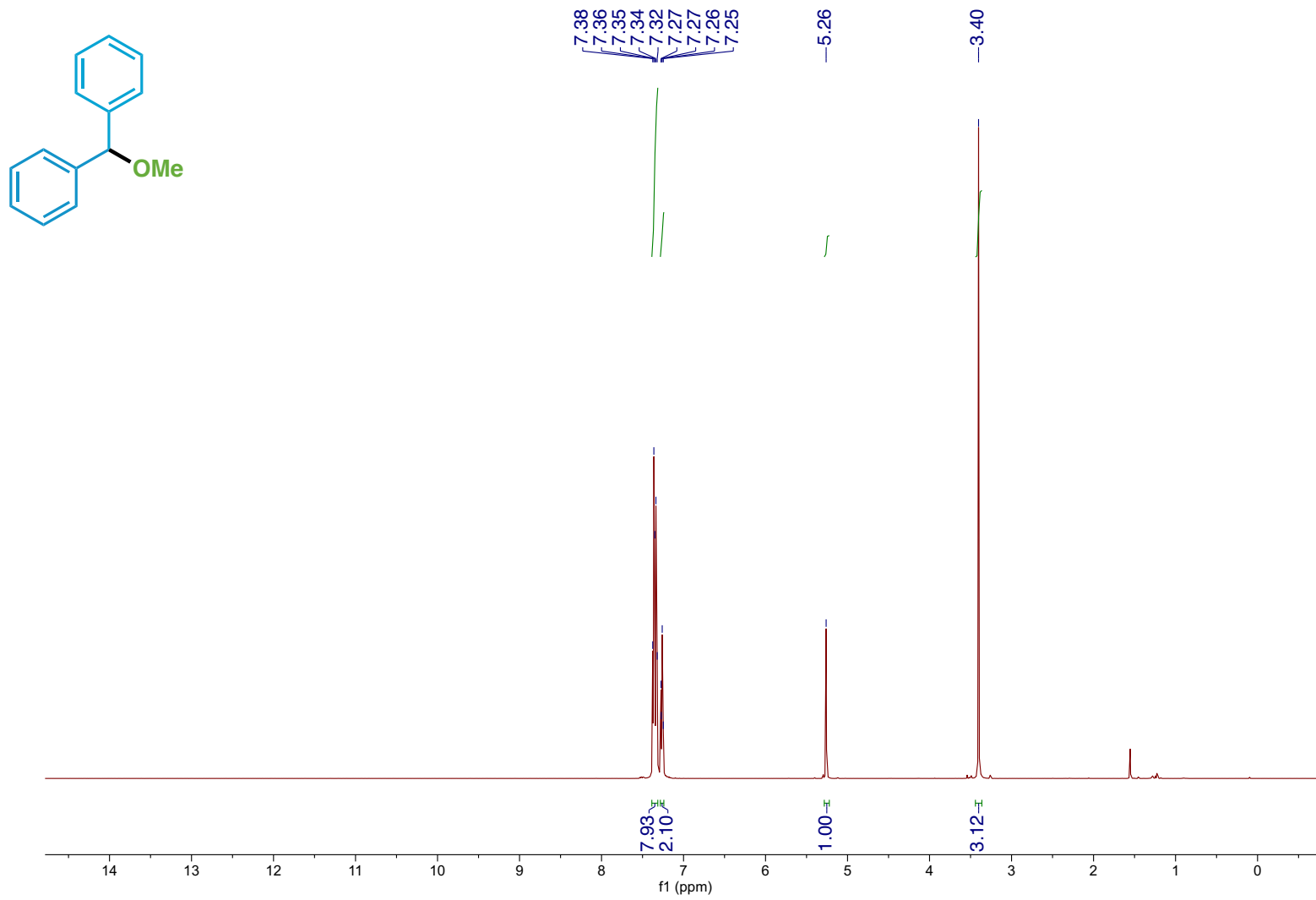


Compound 104 ^{13}C NMR



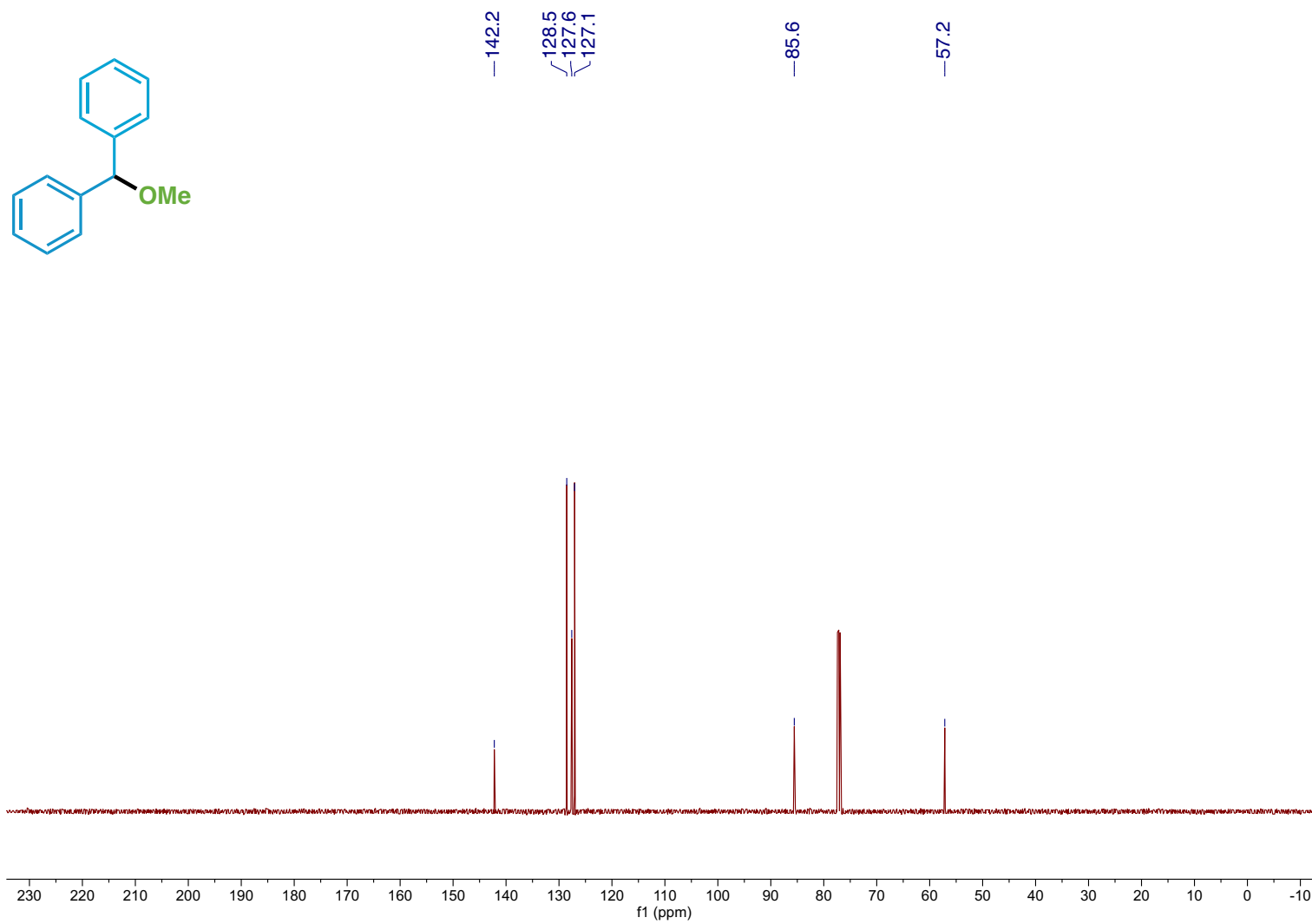
S351

Compound 105 ^1H NMR



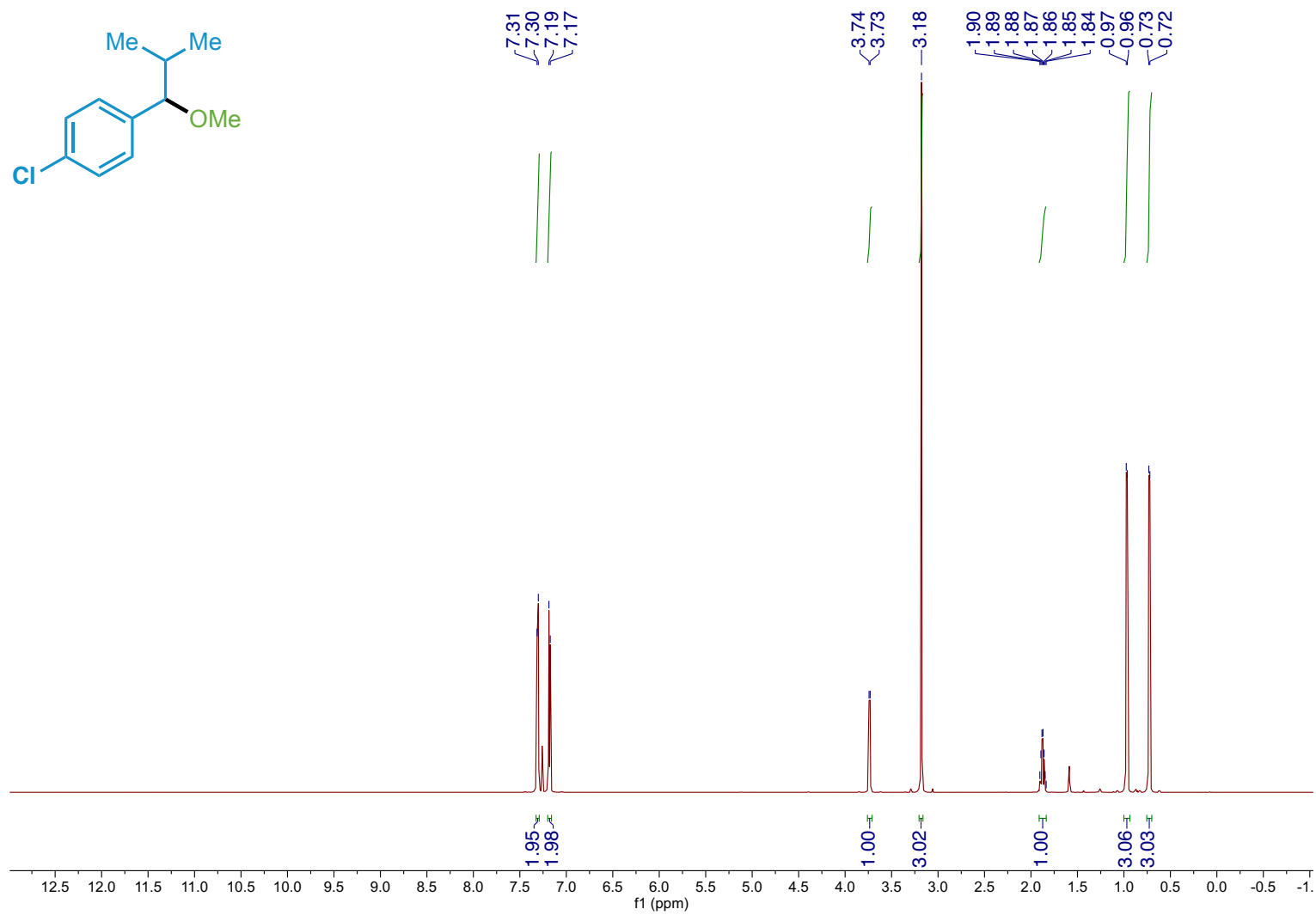
S352

Compound 105 ¹³C NMR



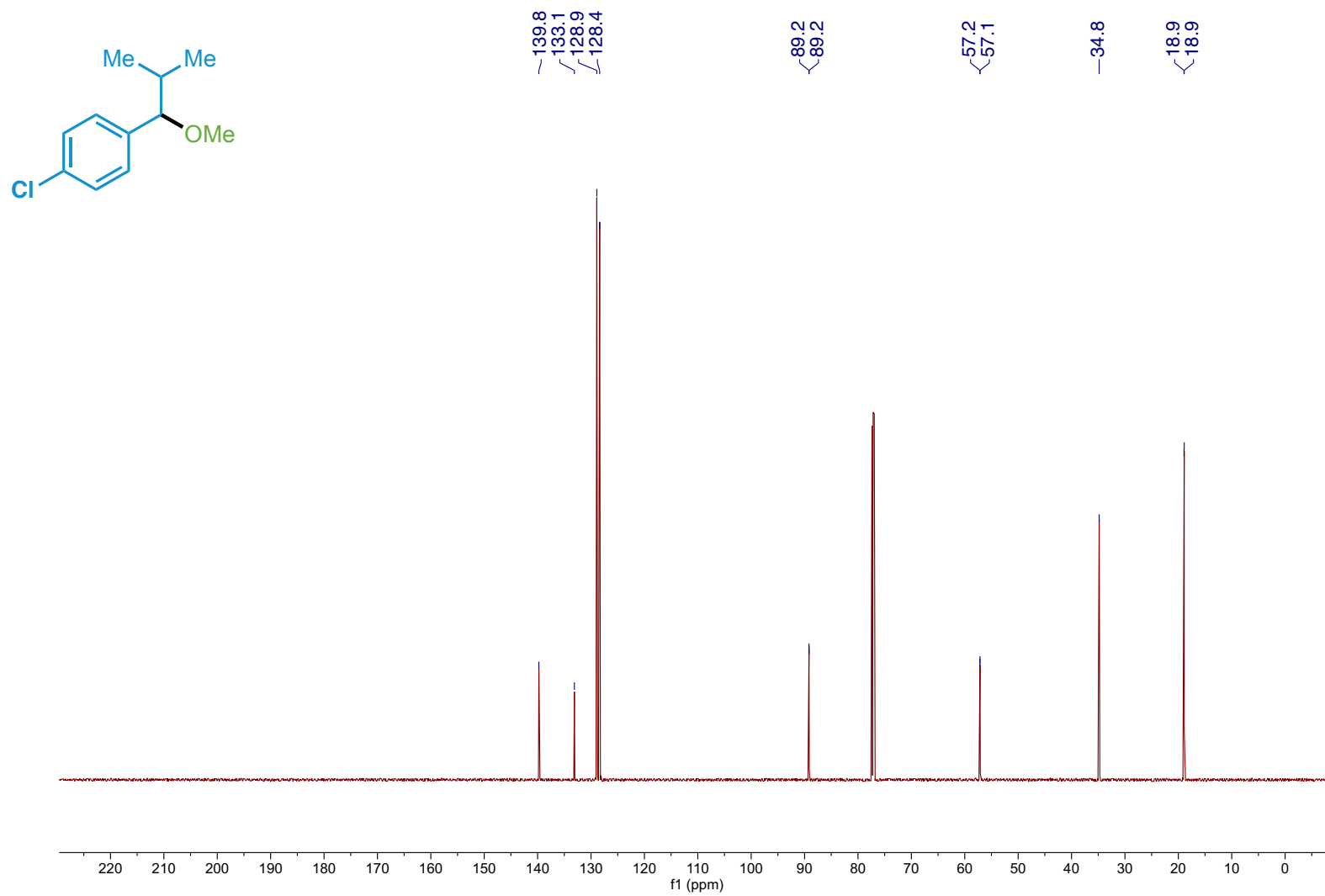
S353

Compound 106 ¹H NMR



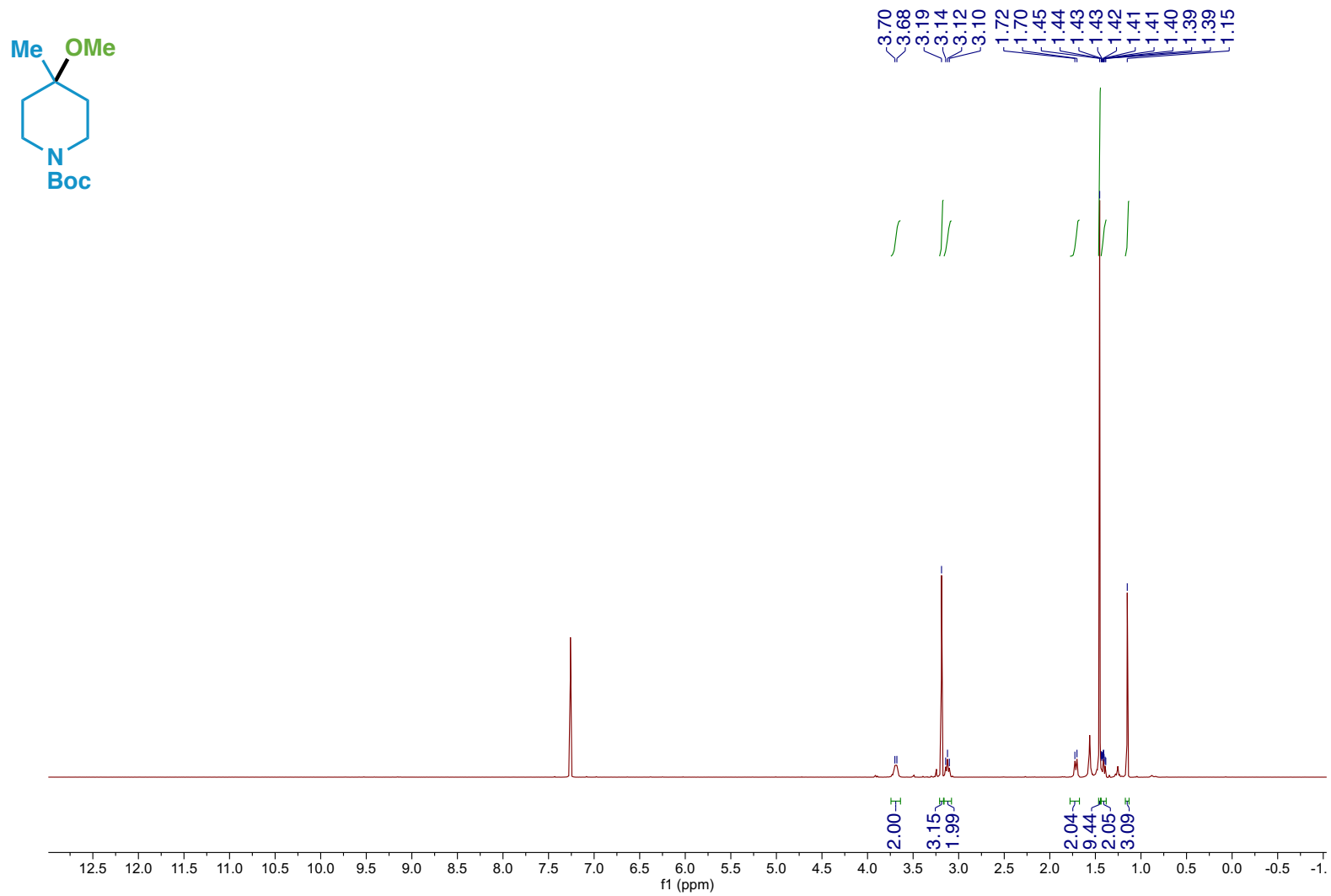
S354

Compound 106 ¹³C NMR



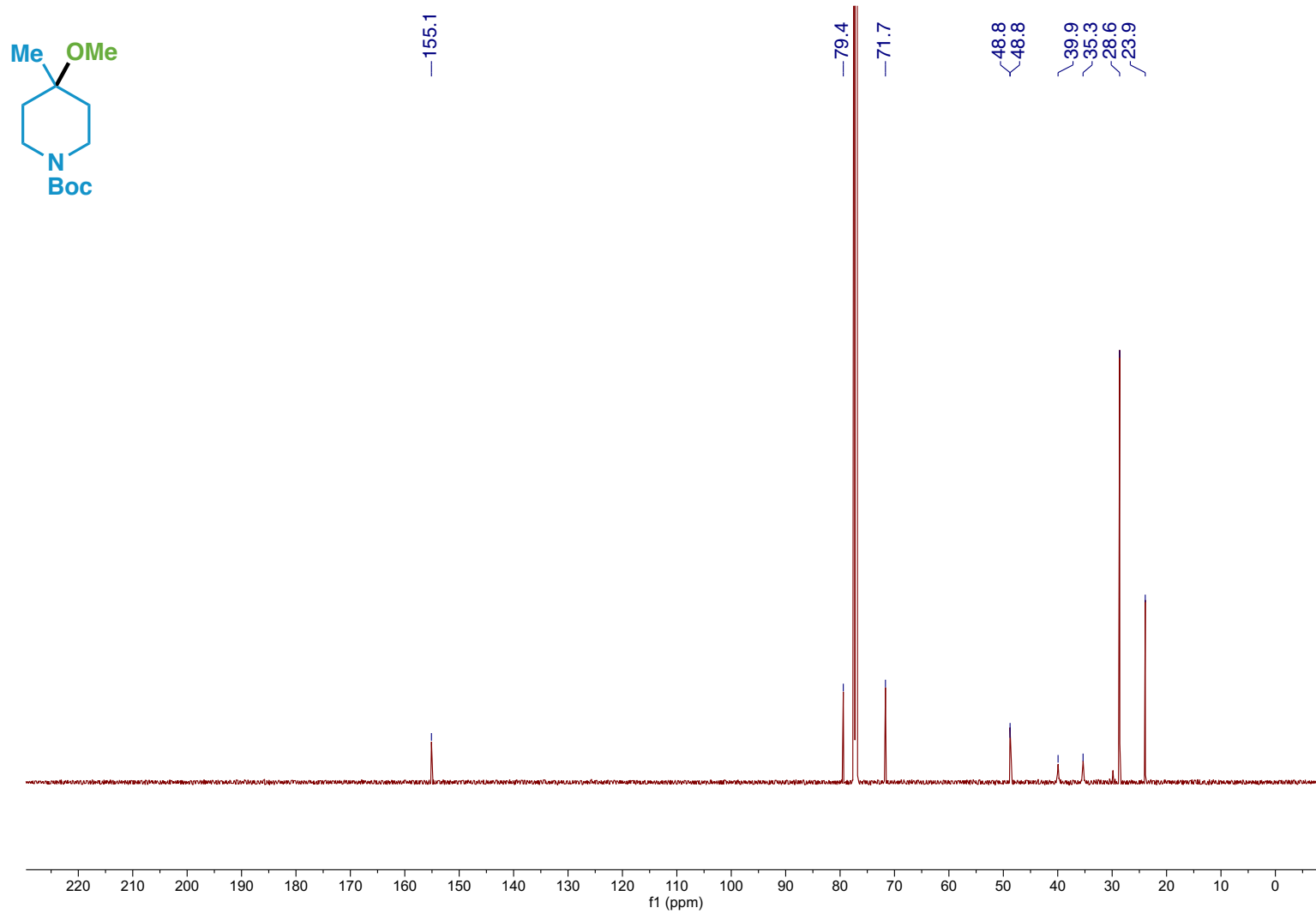
S355

Compound 107 ¹H NMR



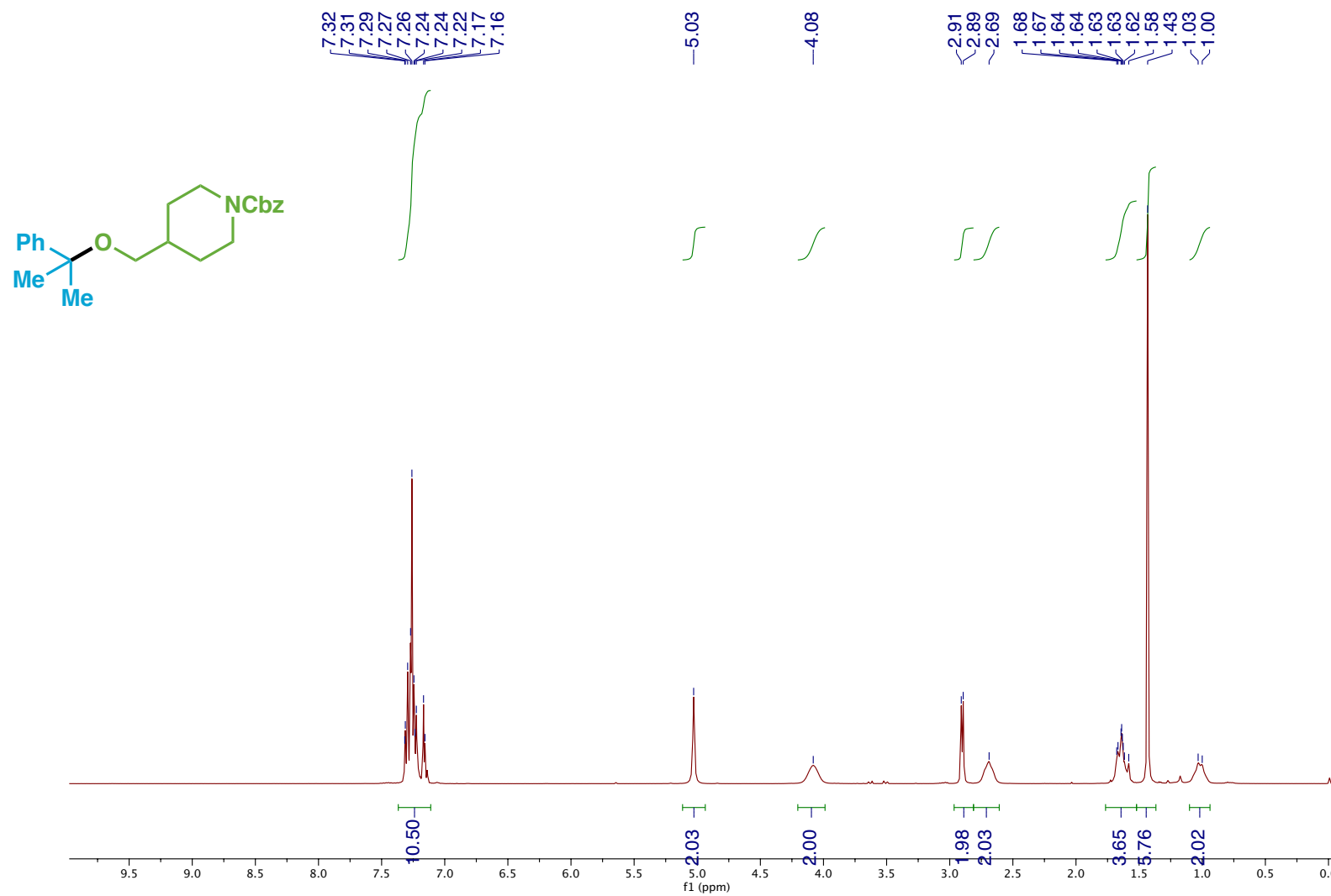
S356

Compound 107 ¹³C NMR



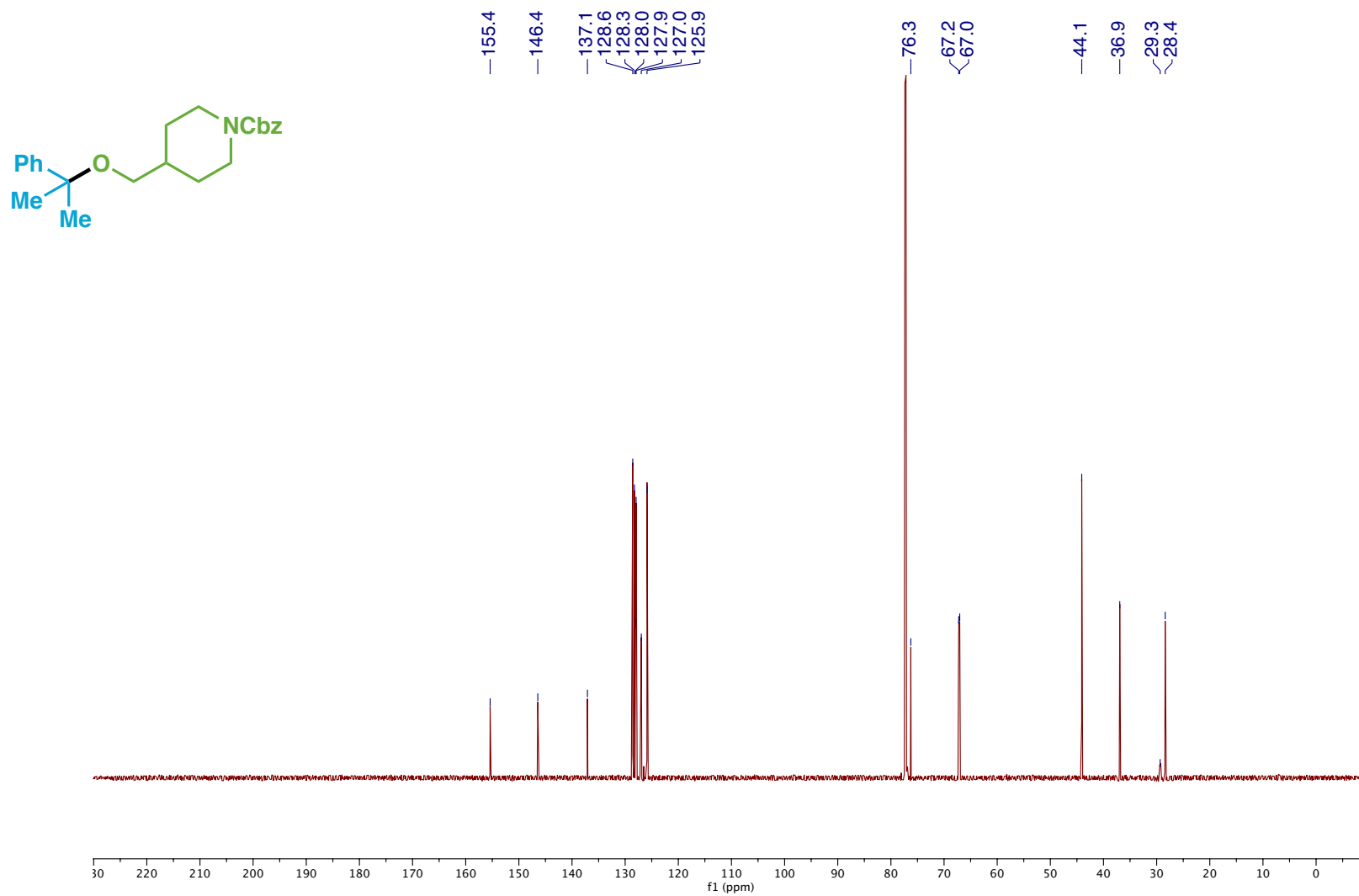
S357

Compound 108 ¹H NMR



S358

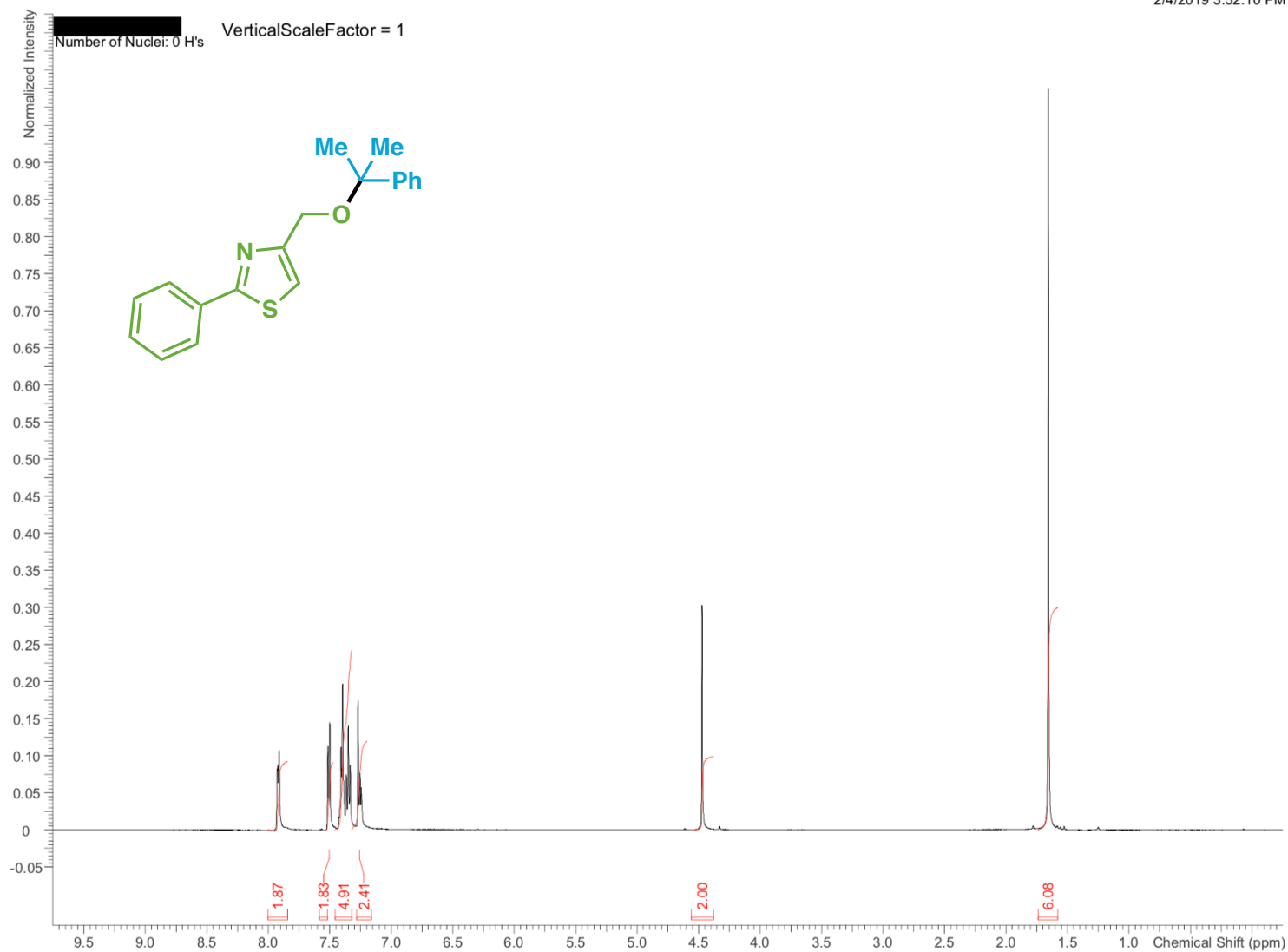
Compound 108 ¹³C NMR



S359

Compound 109 ¹H NMR

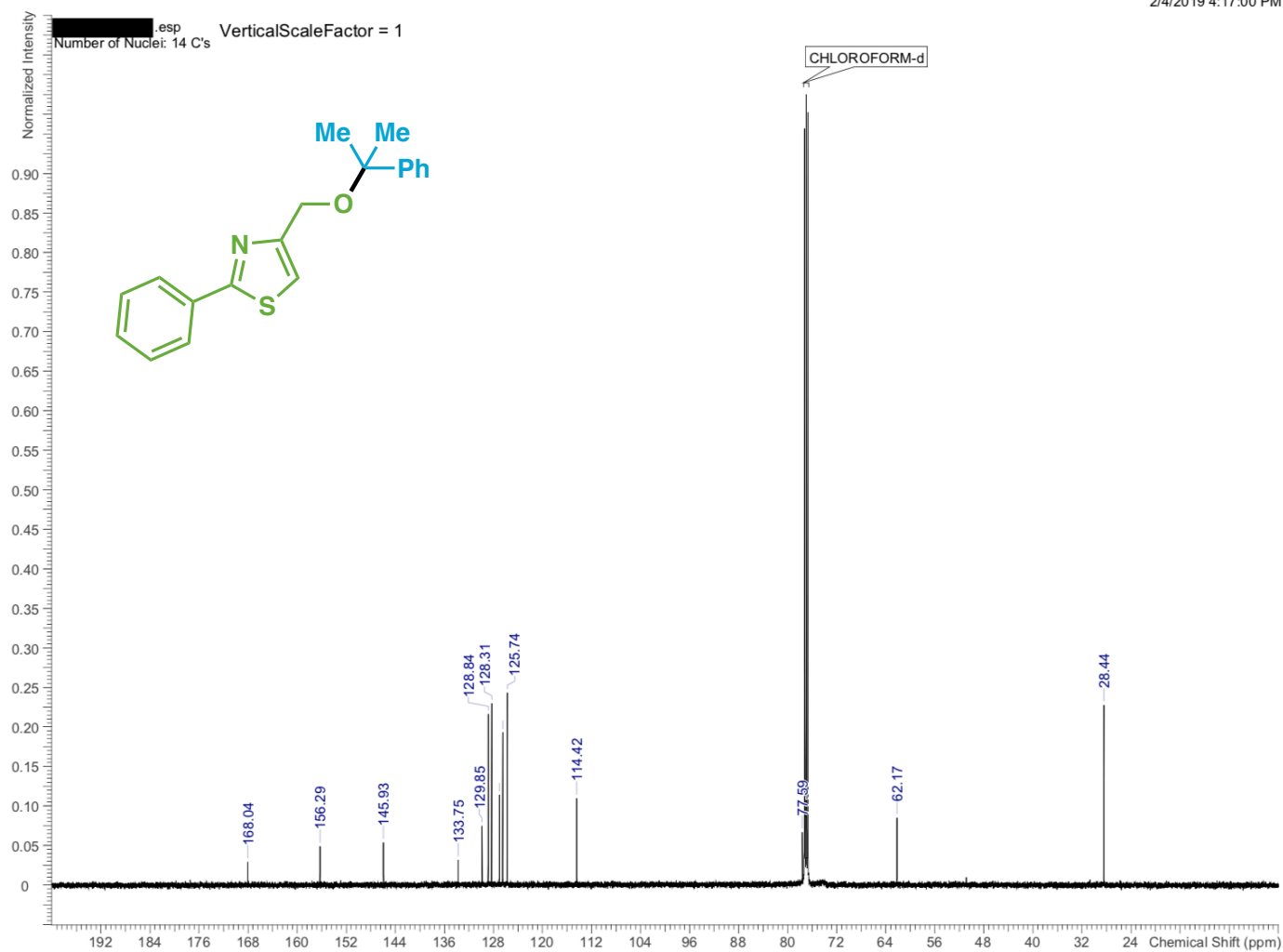
2/4/2019 3:52:10 PM



S360

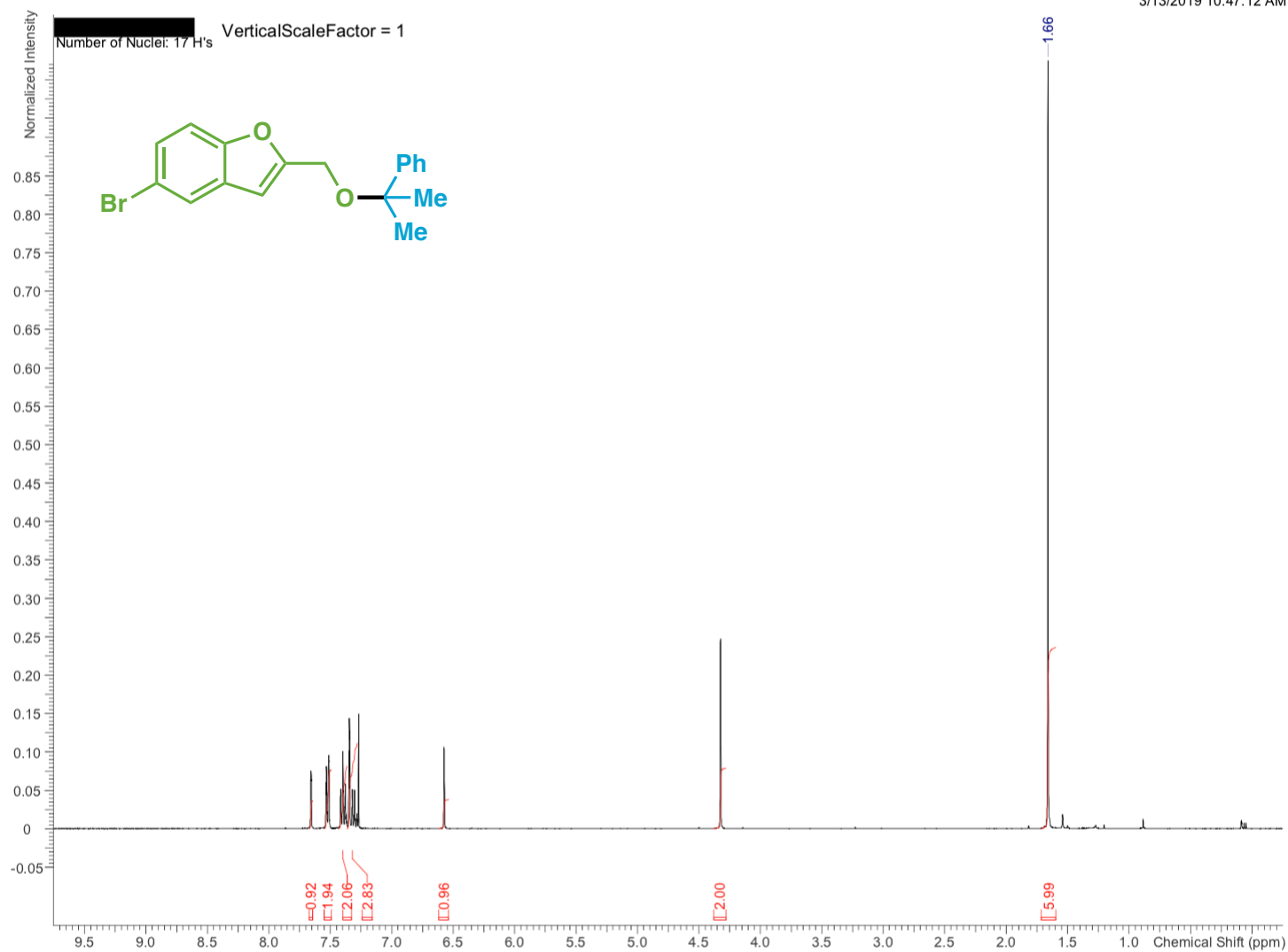
Compound 109 ¹³C NMR

2/4/2019 4:17:00 PM



Compound 110 ¹H NMR

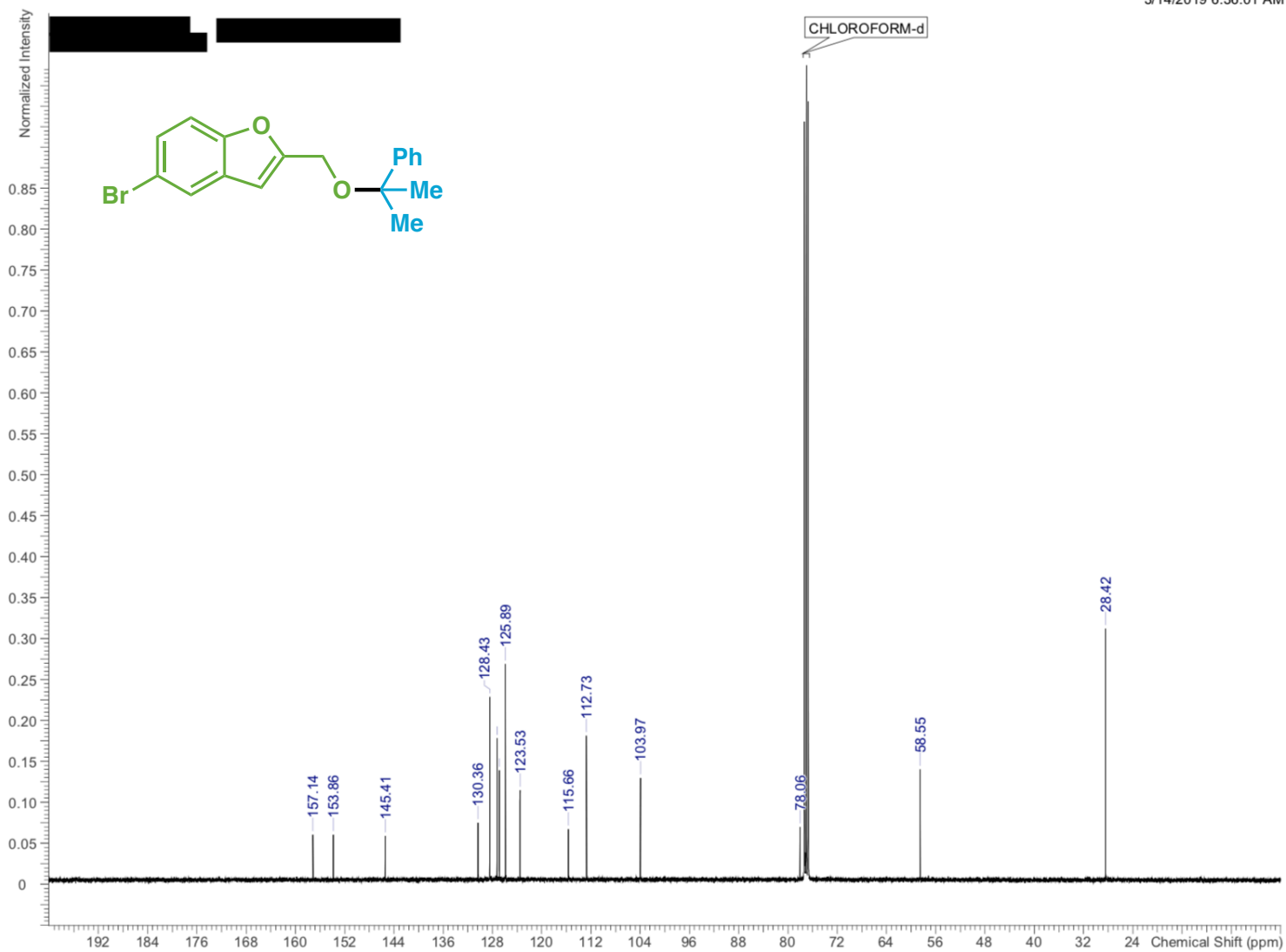
3/13/2019 10:47:12 AM



S362

Compound 110 ¹³C NMR

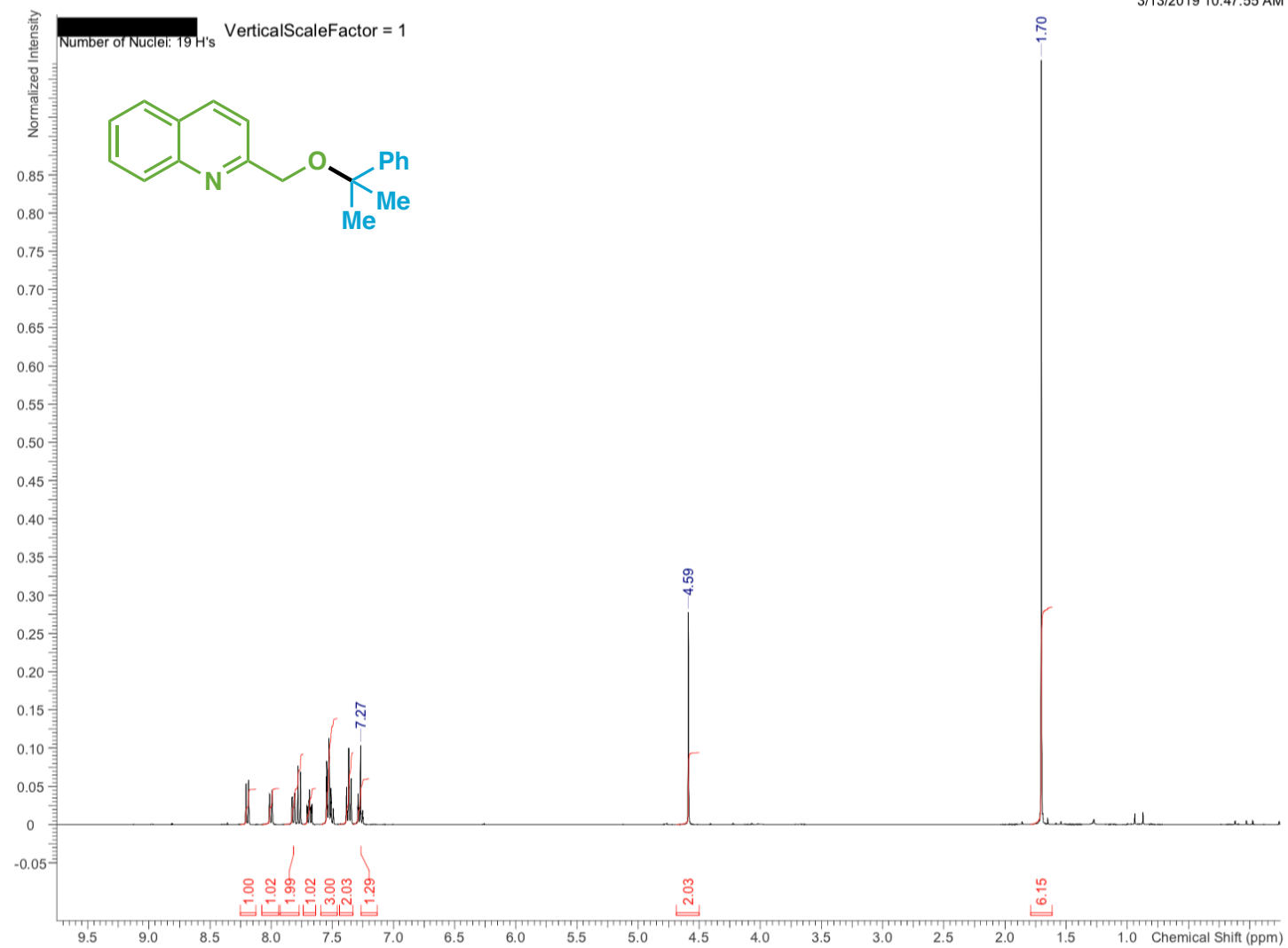
3/14/2019 6:36:01 AM



S363

Compound 111 ^1H NMR

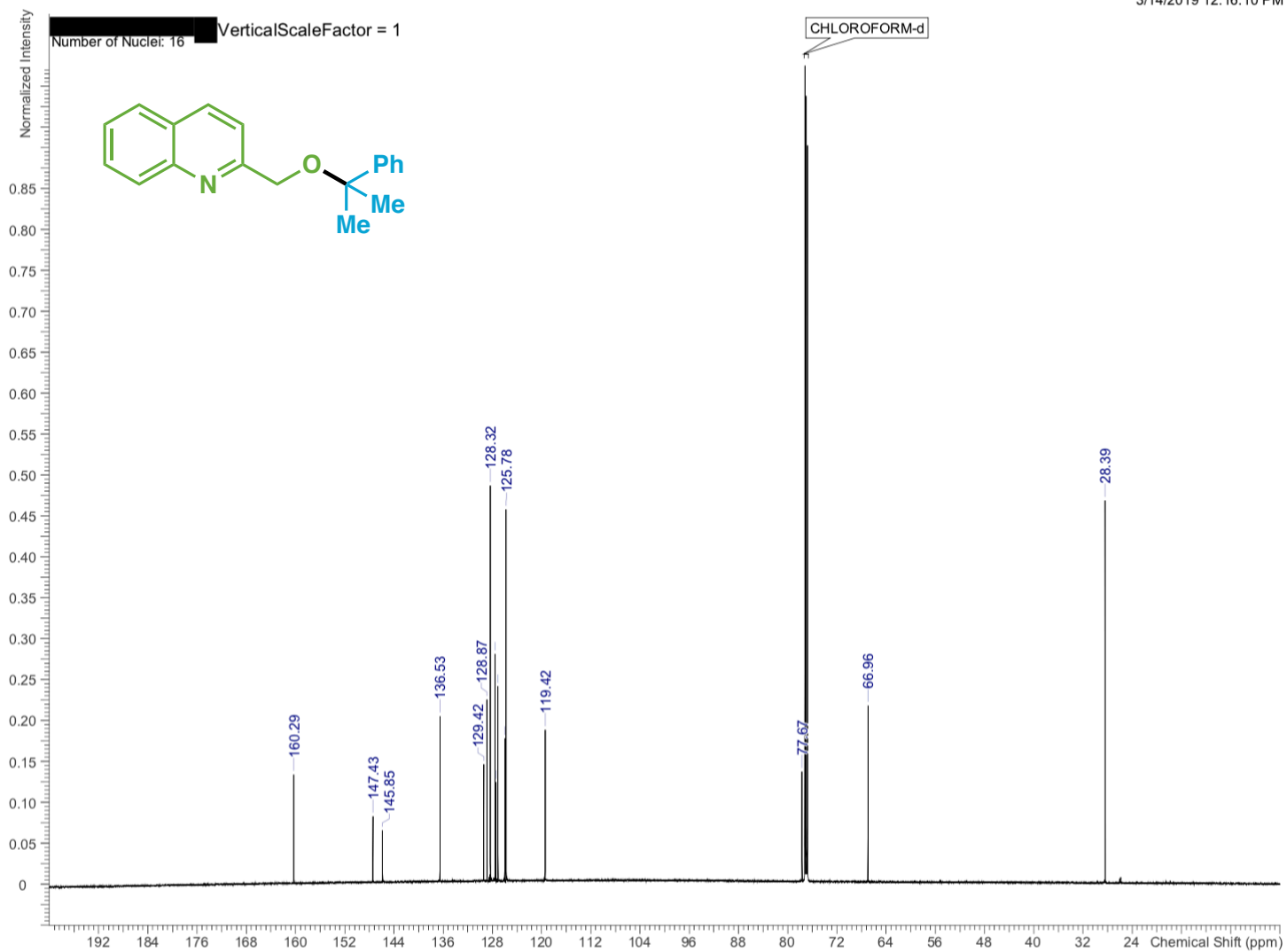
3/13/2019 10:47:55 AM



S364

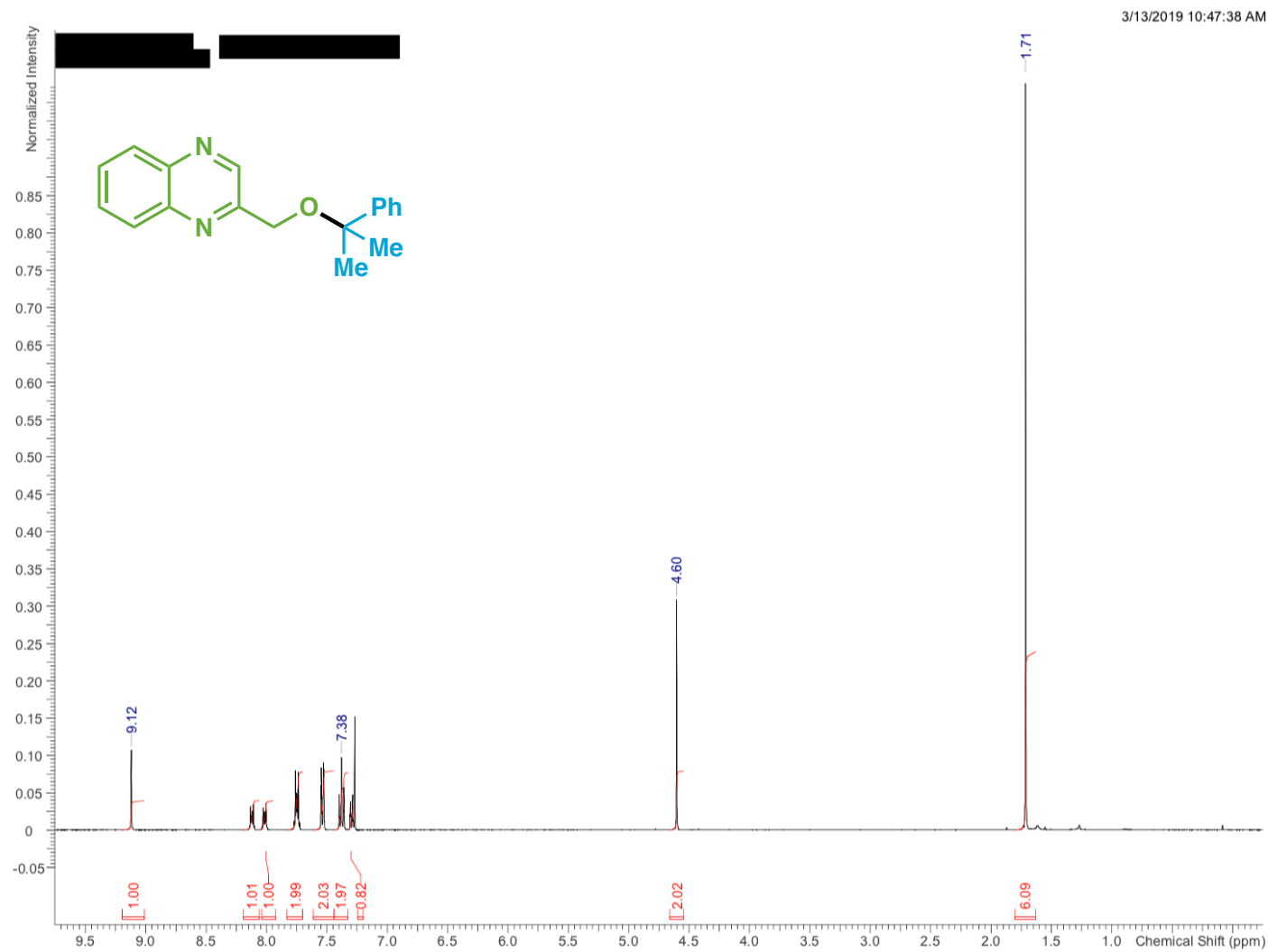
Compound 111 ¹³C NMR

3/14/2019 12:16:10 PM



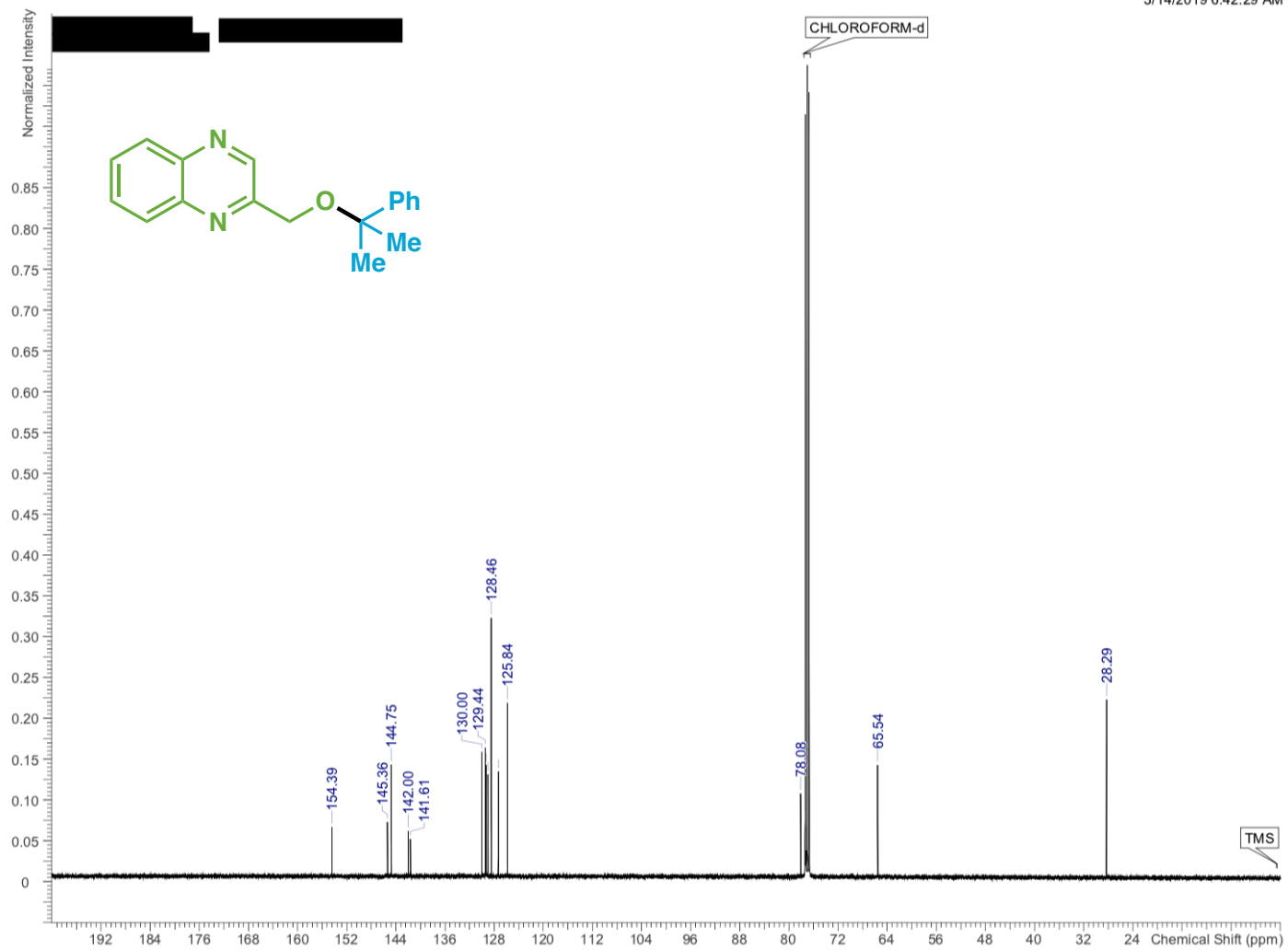
S365

Compound 112 ¹H NMR

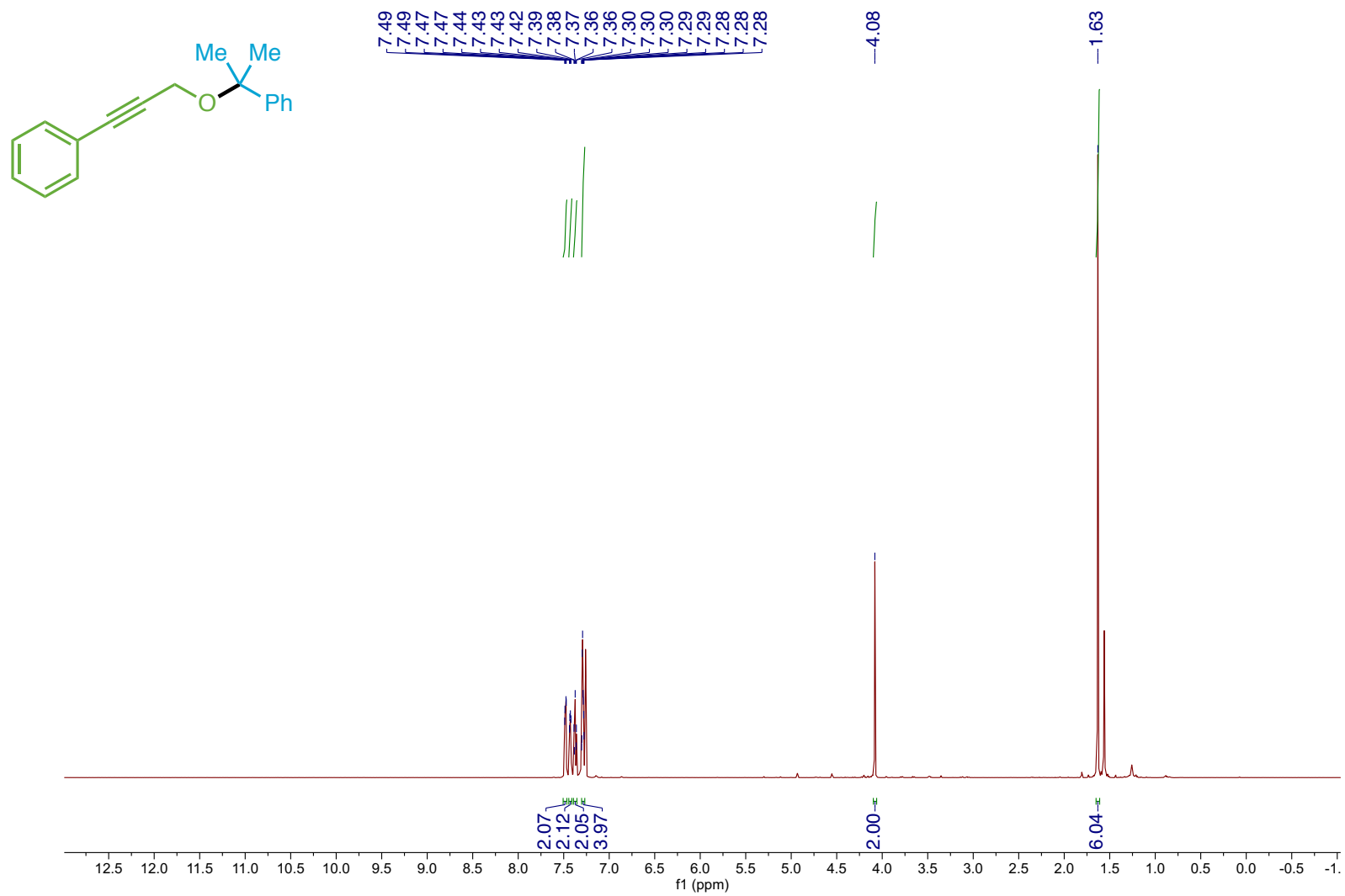


Compound 112 ¹³C NMR

3/14/2019 6:42:29 AM

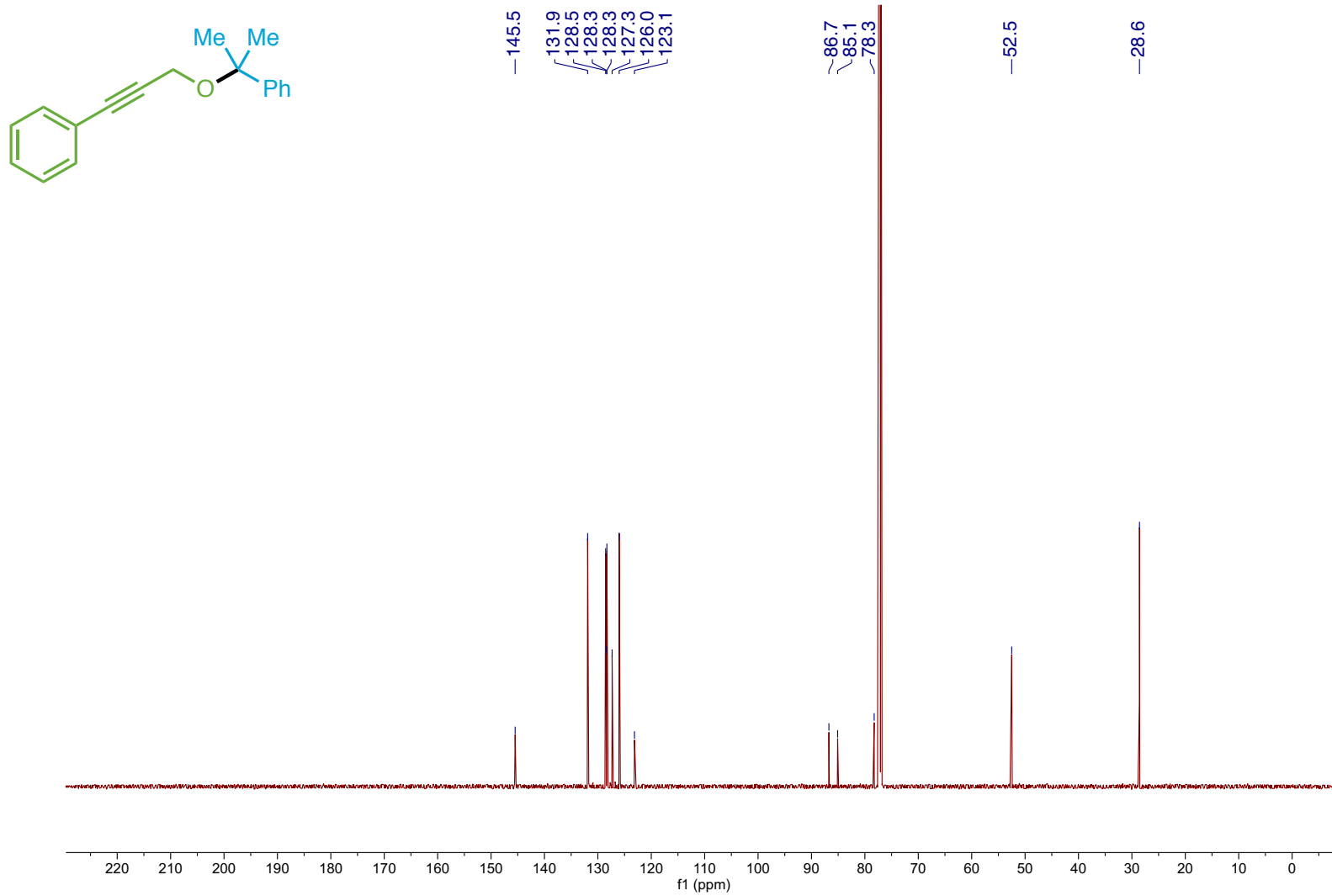


Compound 113 ¹H NMR



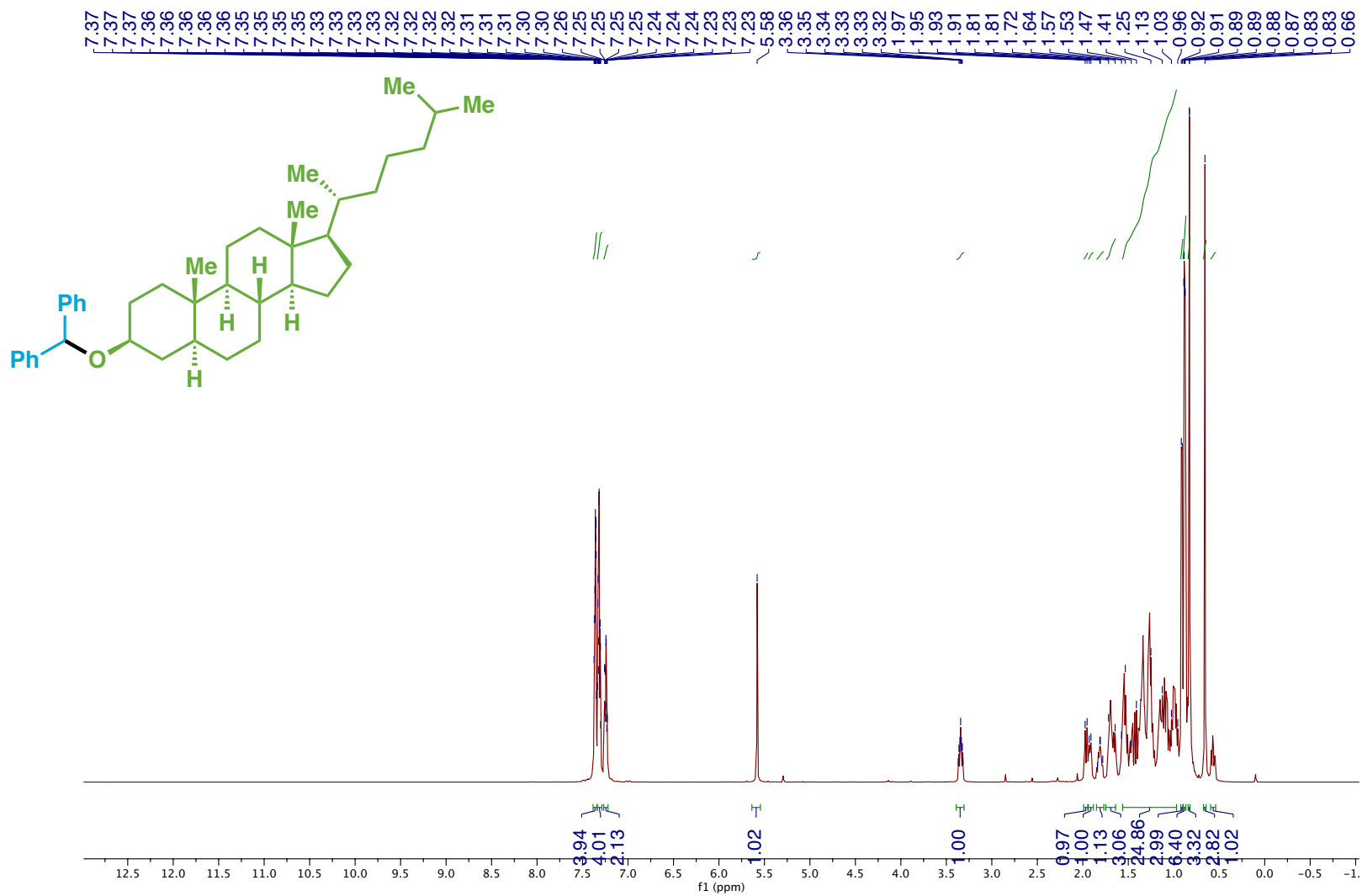
S368

Compound 113 ¹³C NMR



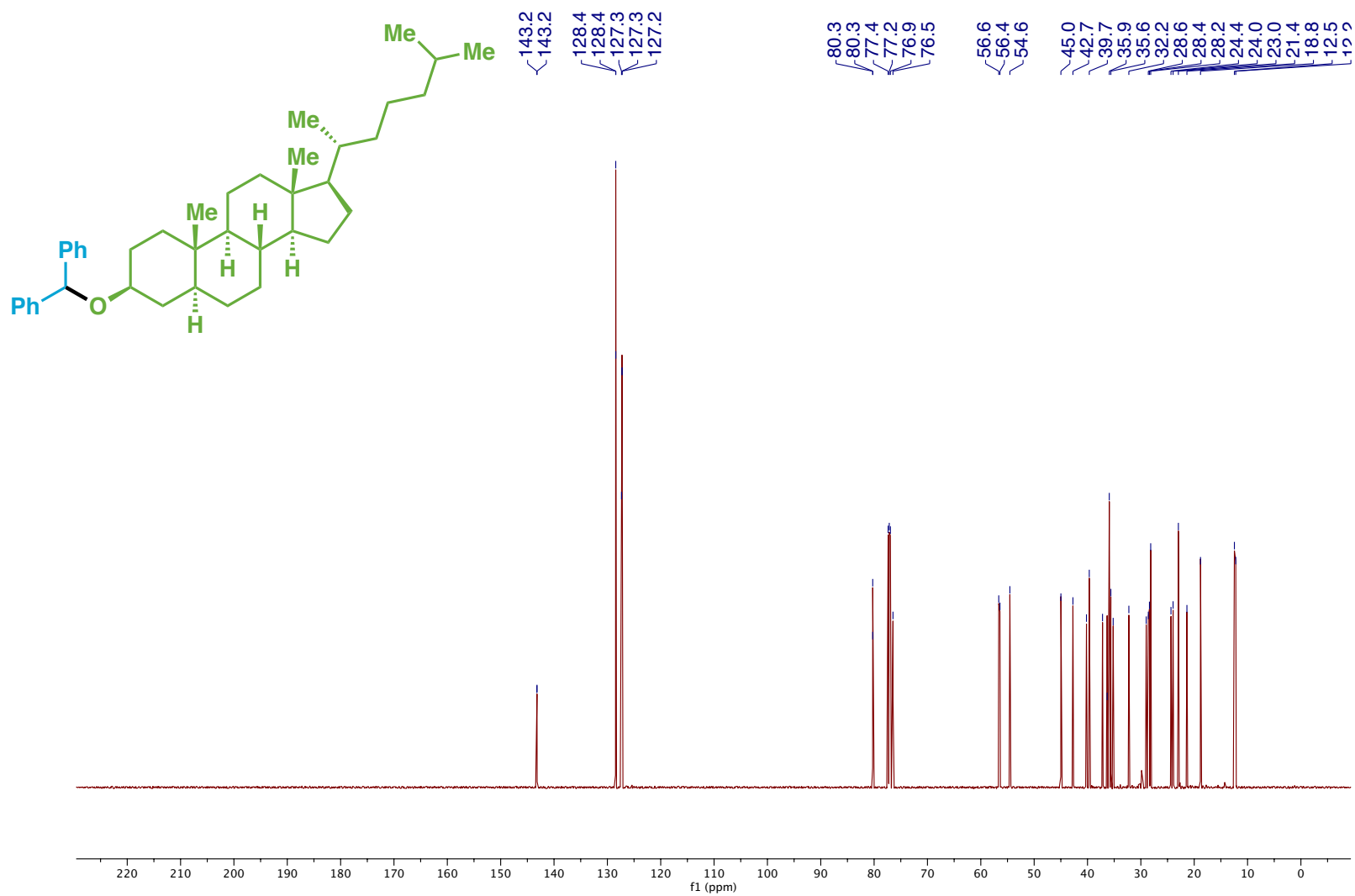
S369

Compound 114 ¹H NMR

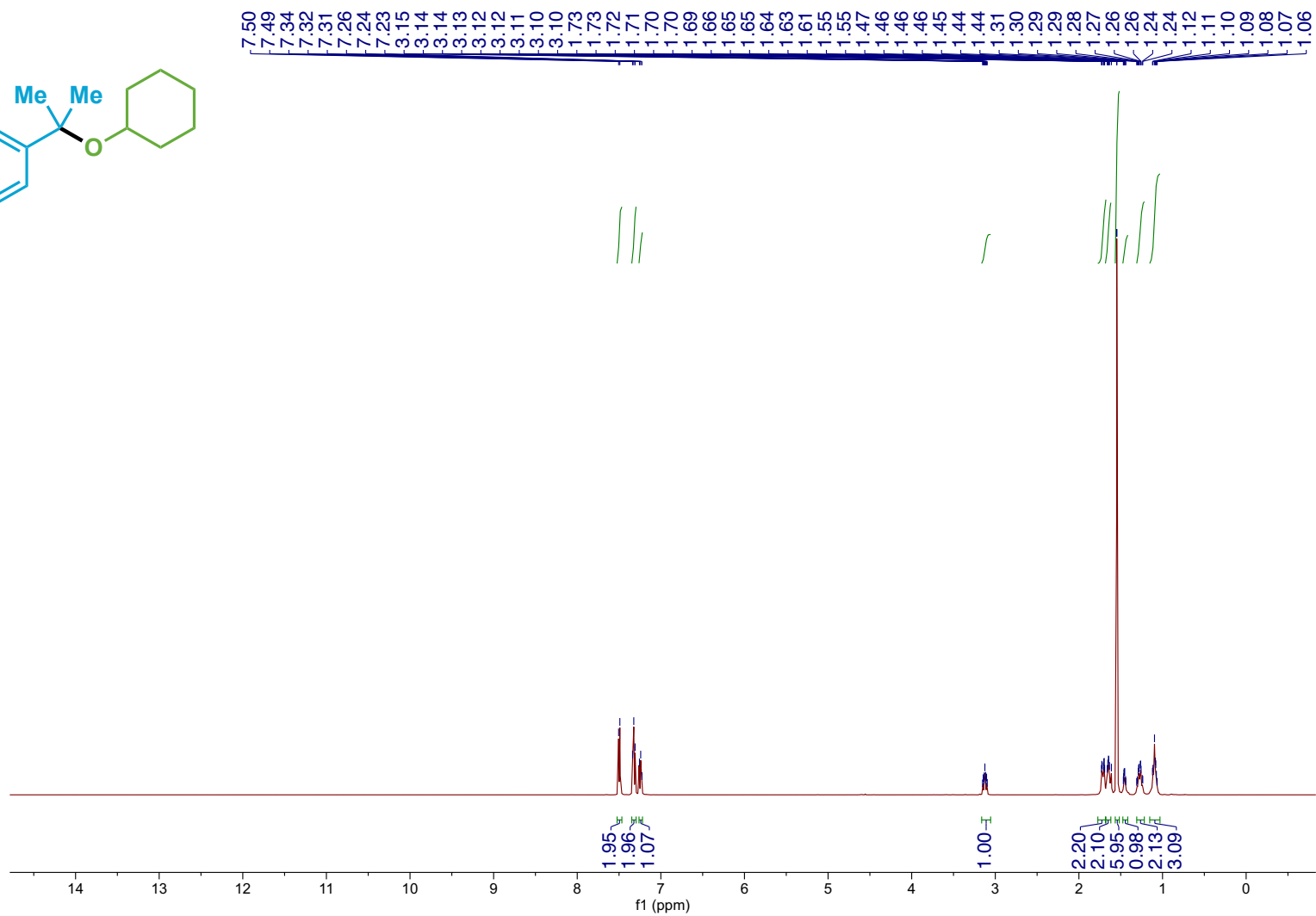
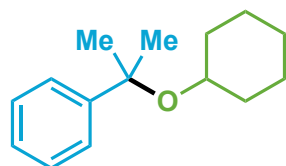


S370

Compound 114 ¹³C NMR

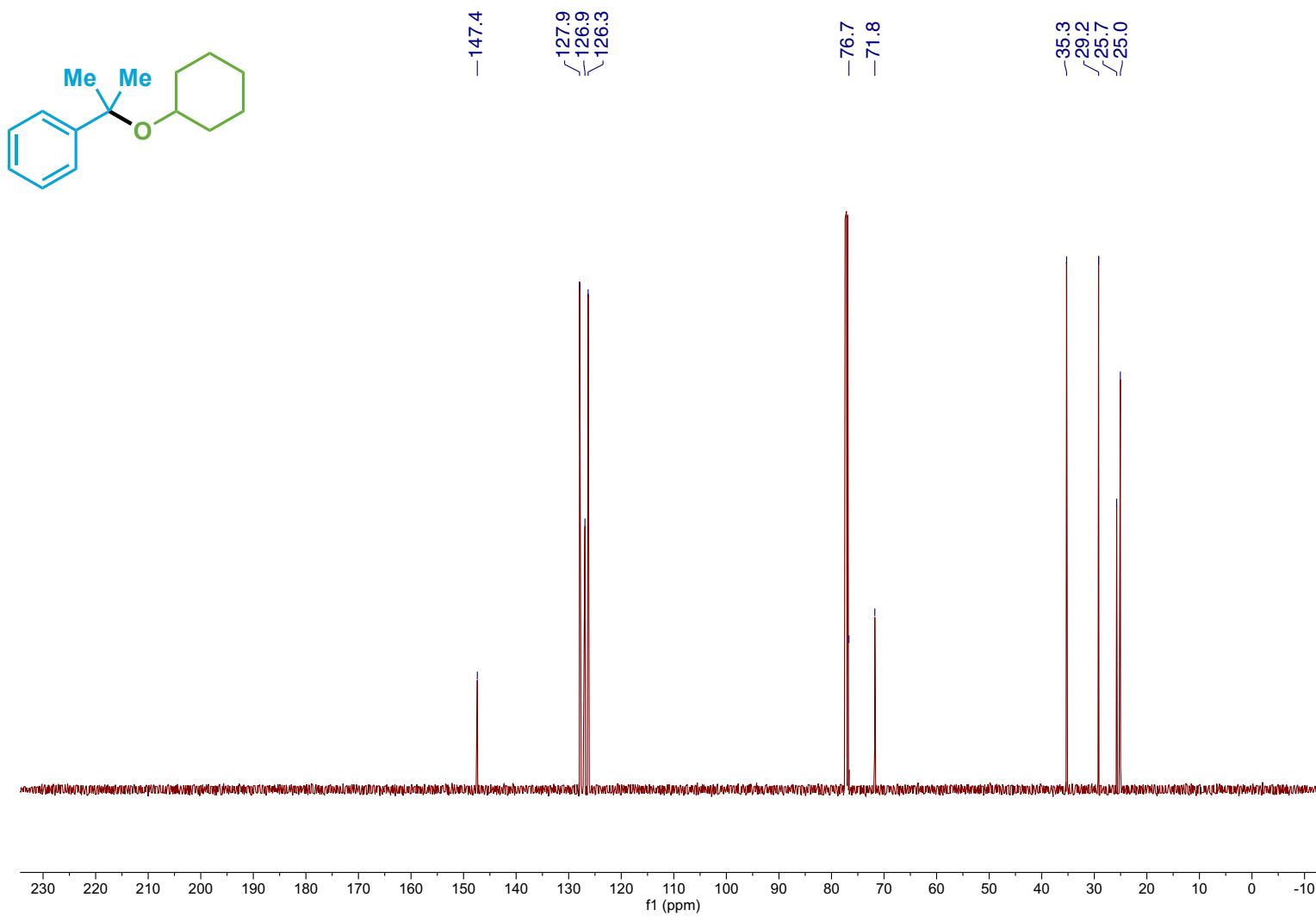


Compound 115 ¹H NMR



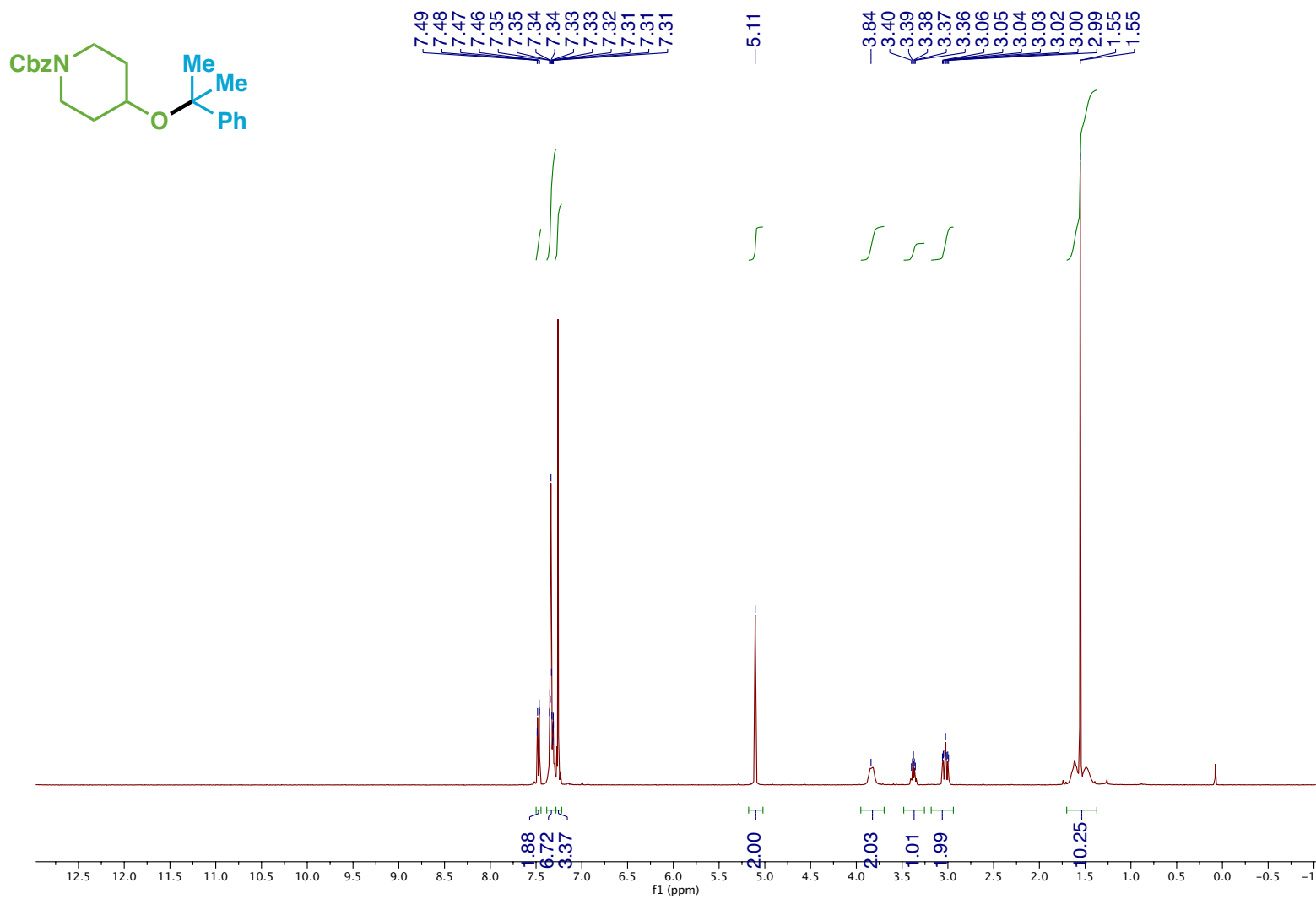
S372

Compound 115 ¹³C NMR



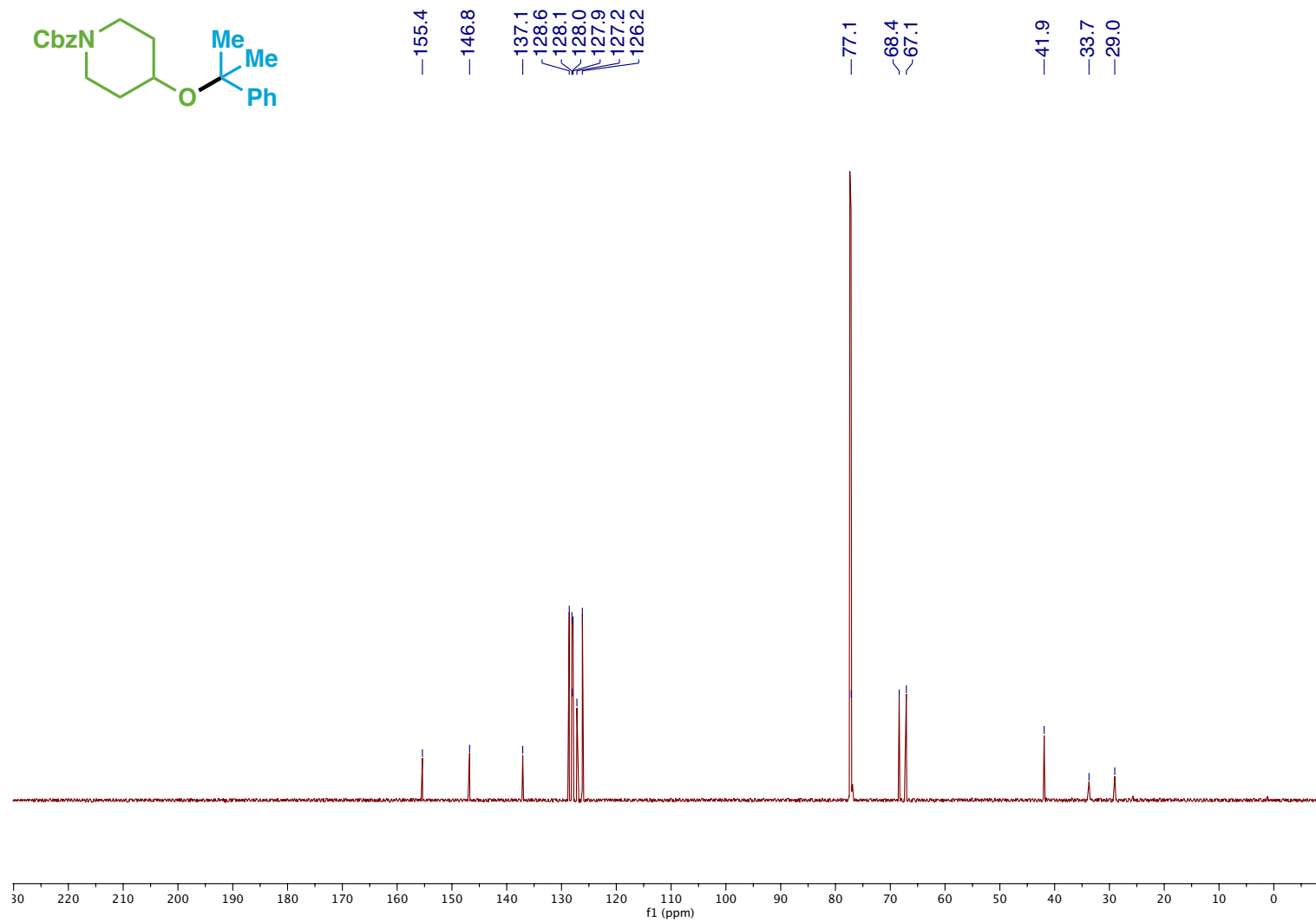
S373

Compound 116 ¹H NMR



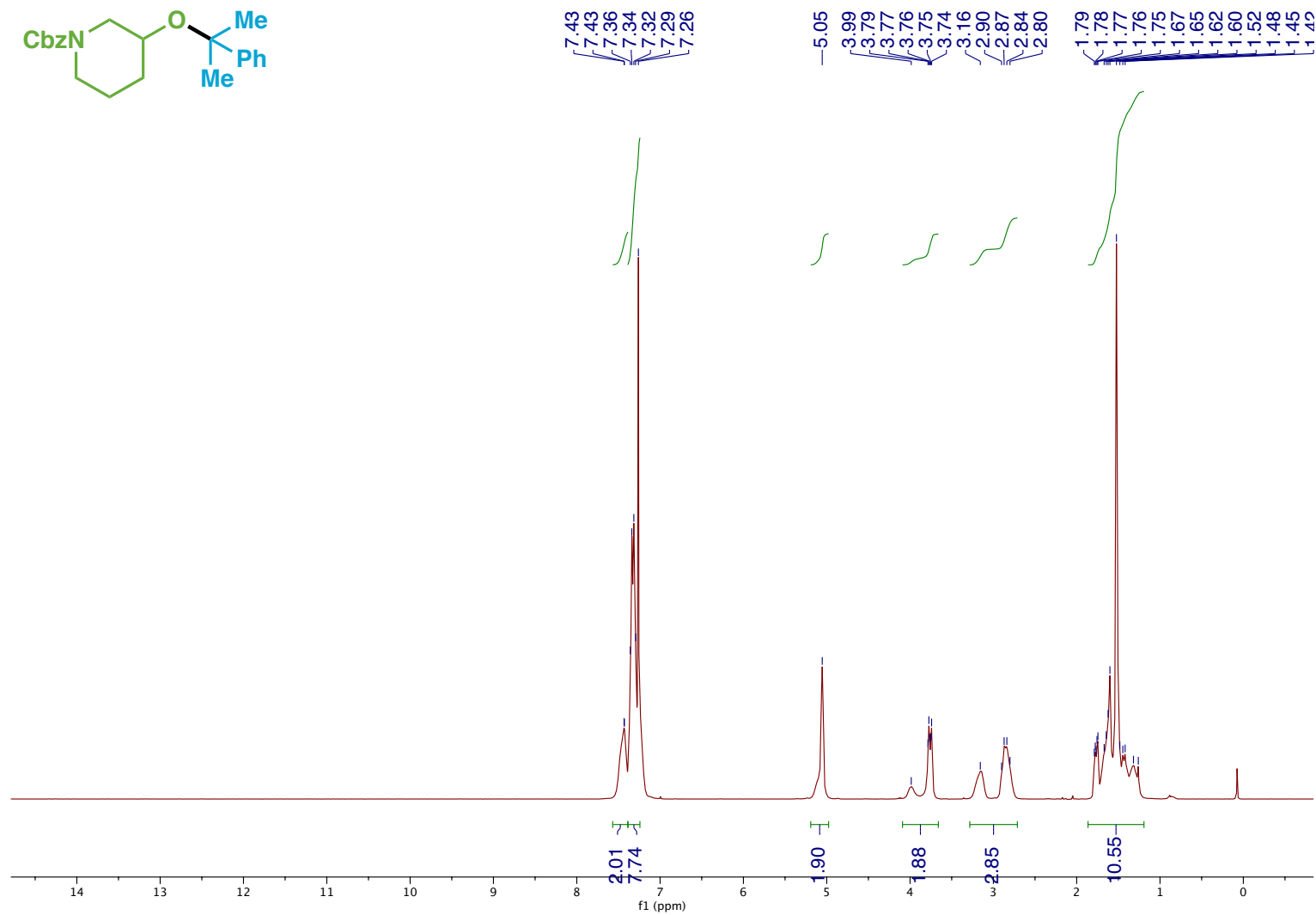
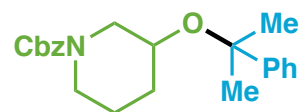
S374

Compound 116 ¹³C NMR

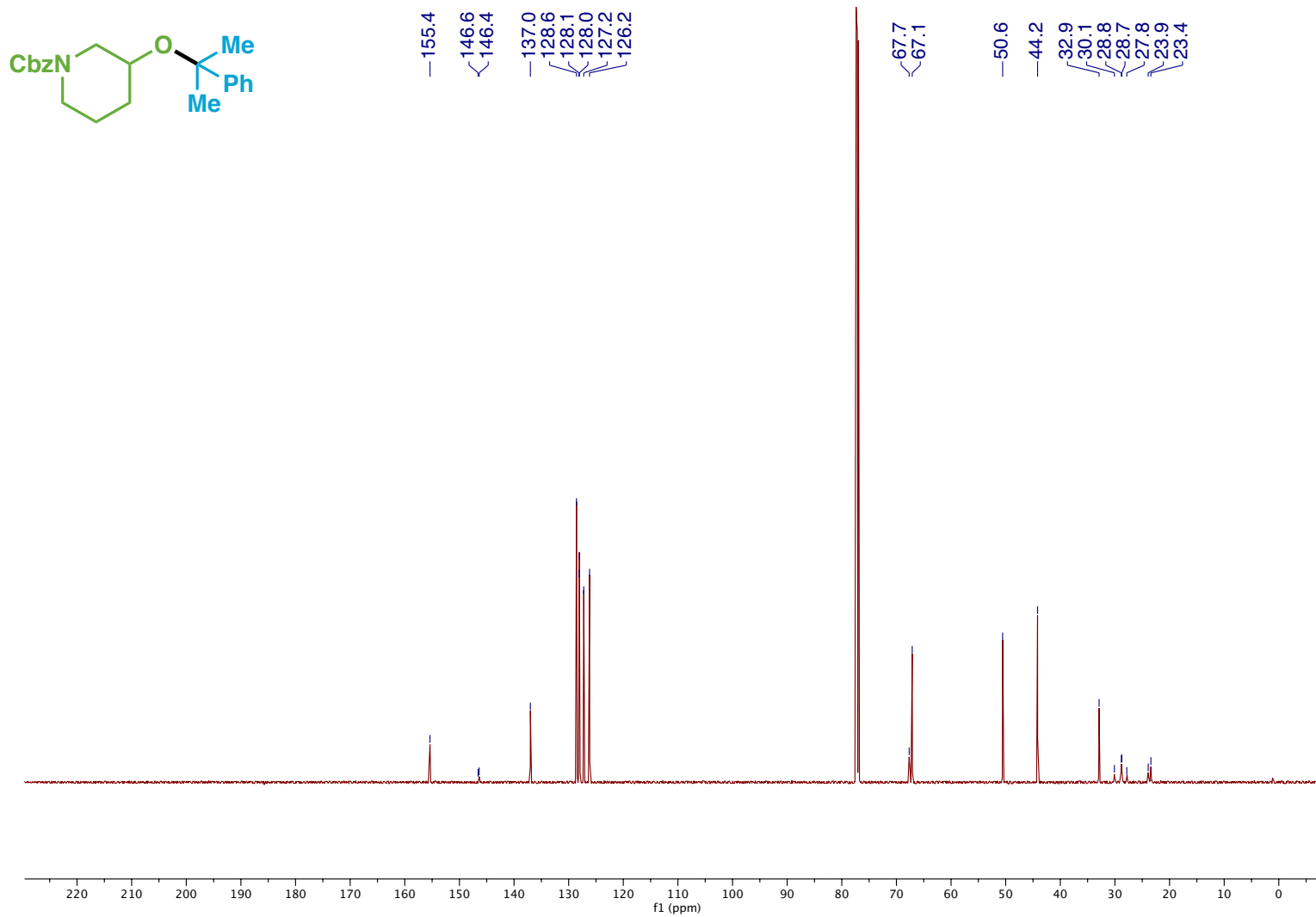


S375

Compound 117 ¹H NMR

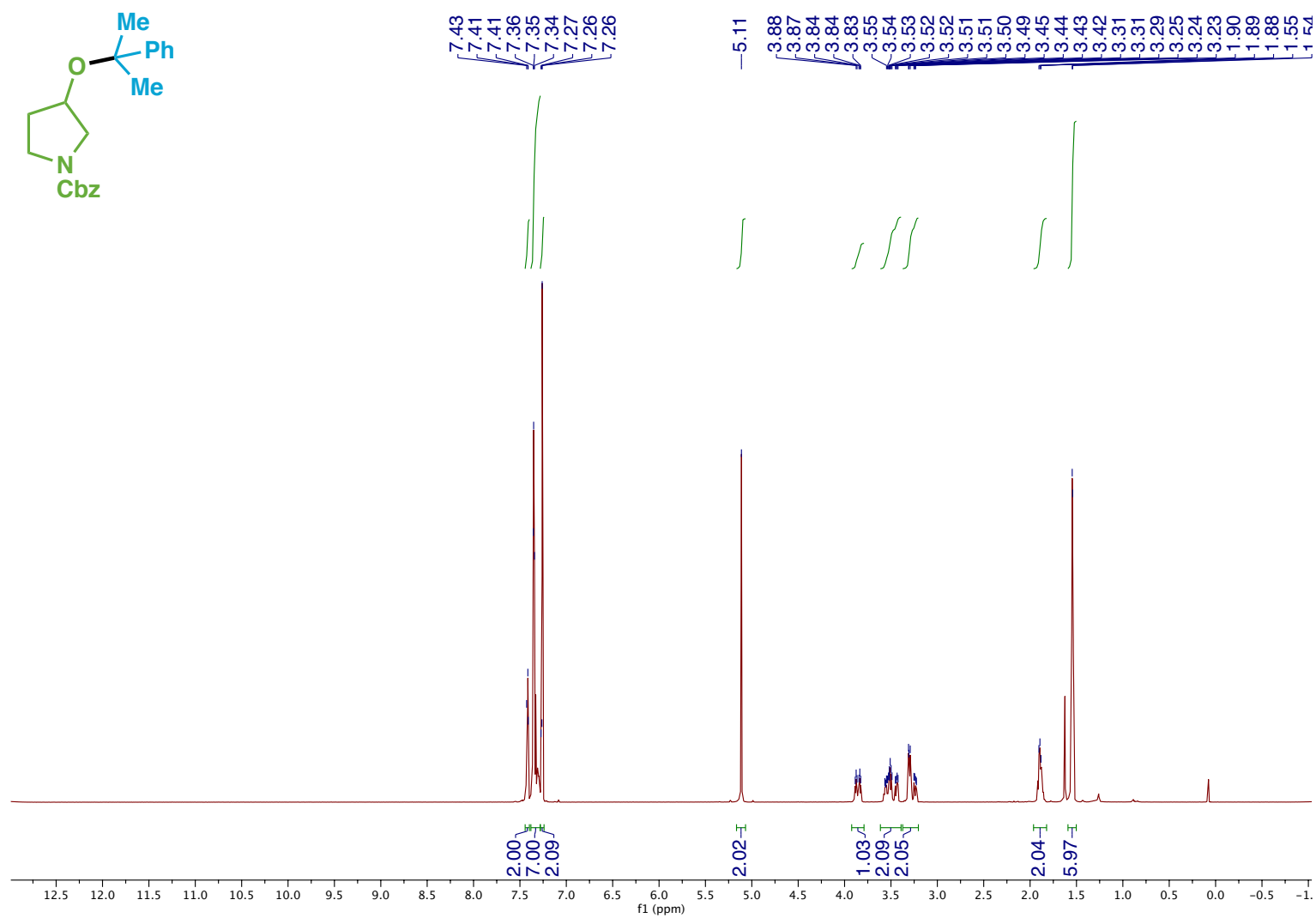


Compound 117 ¹³C NMR

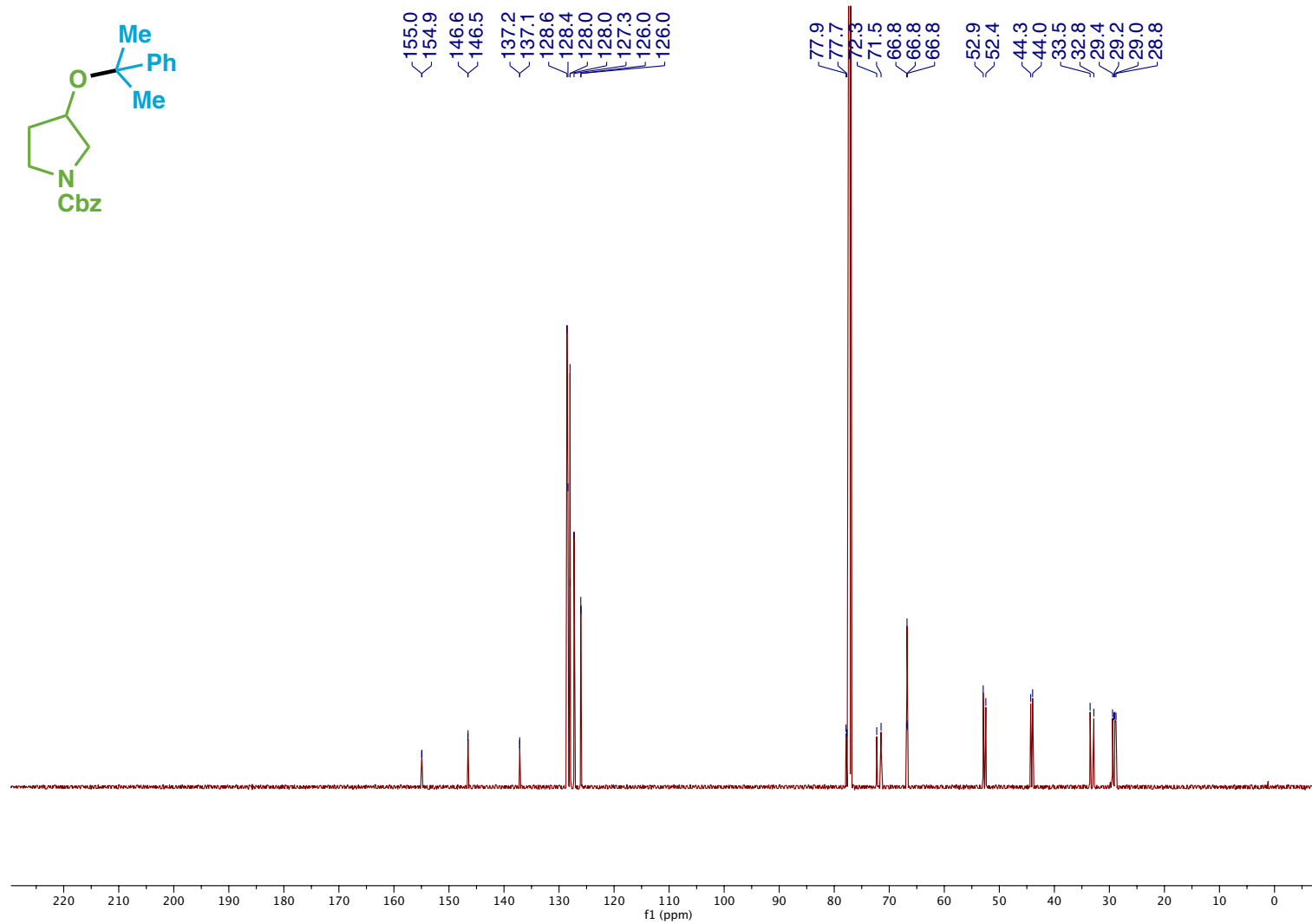
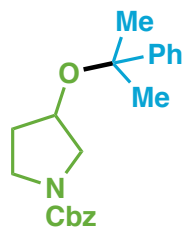


S377

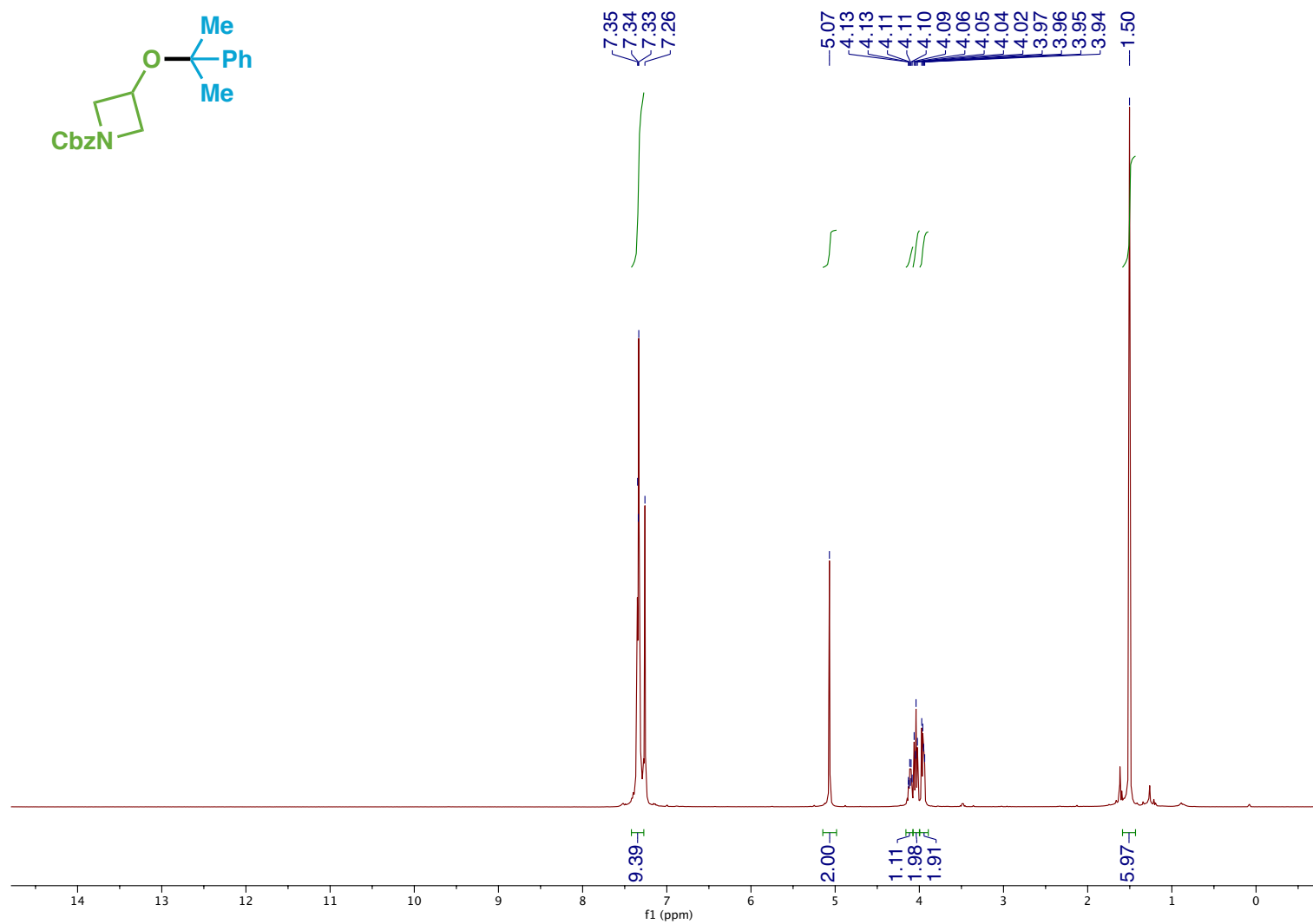
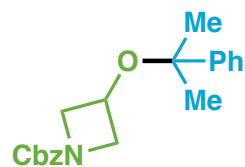
Compound 118 ¹H NMR



Compound 118 ¹³C NMR

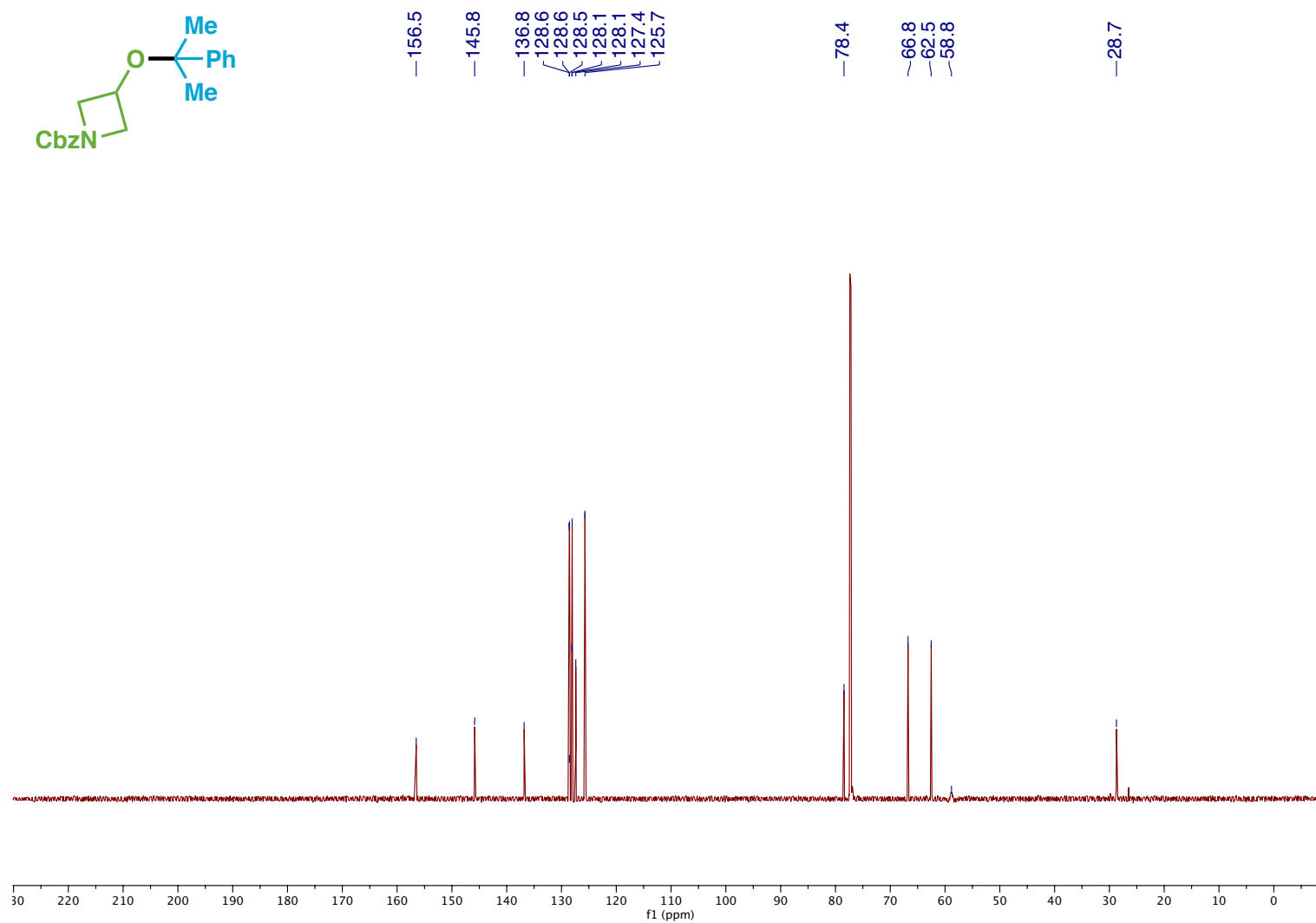
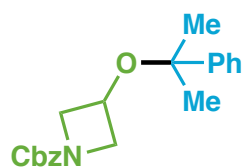


Compound 119 ¹H NMR

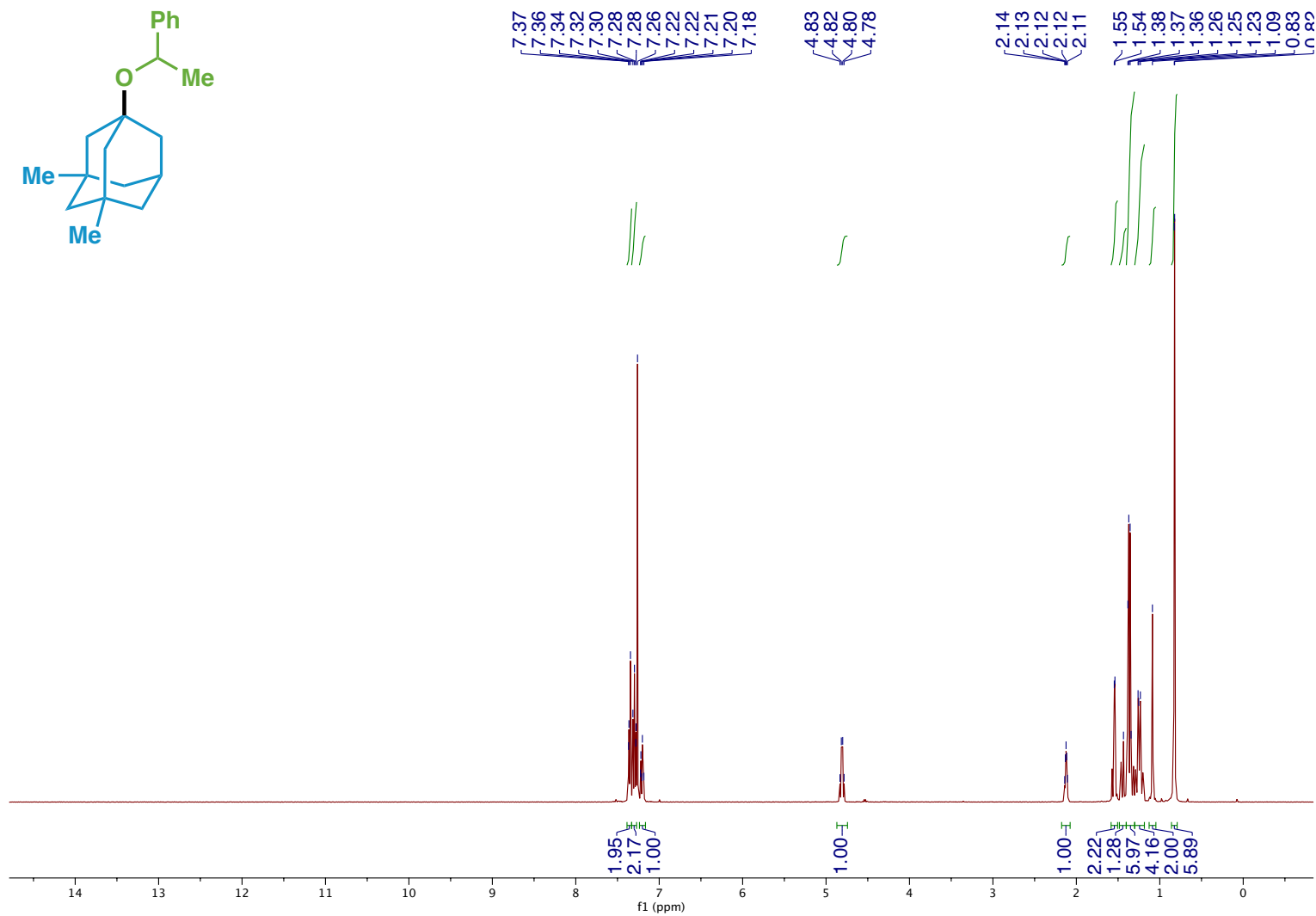
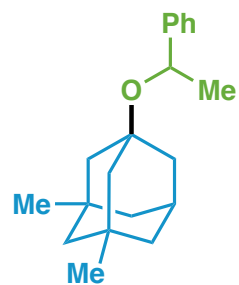


S380

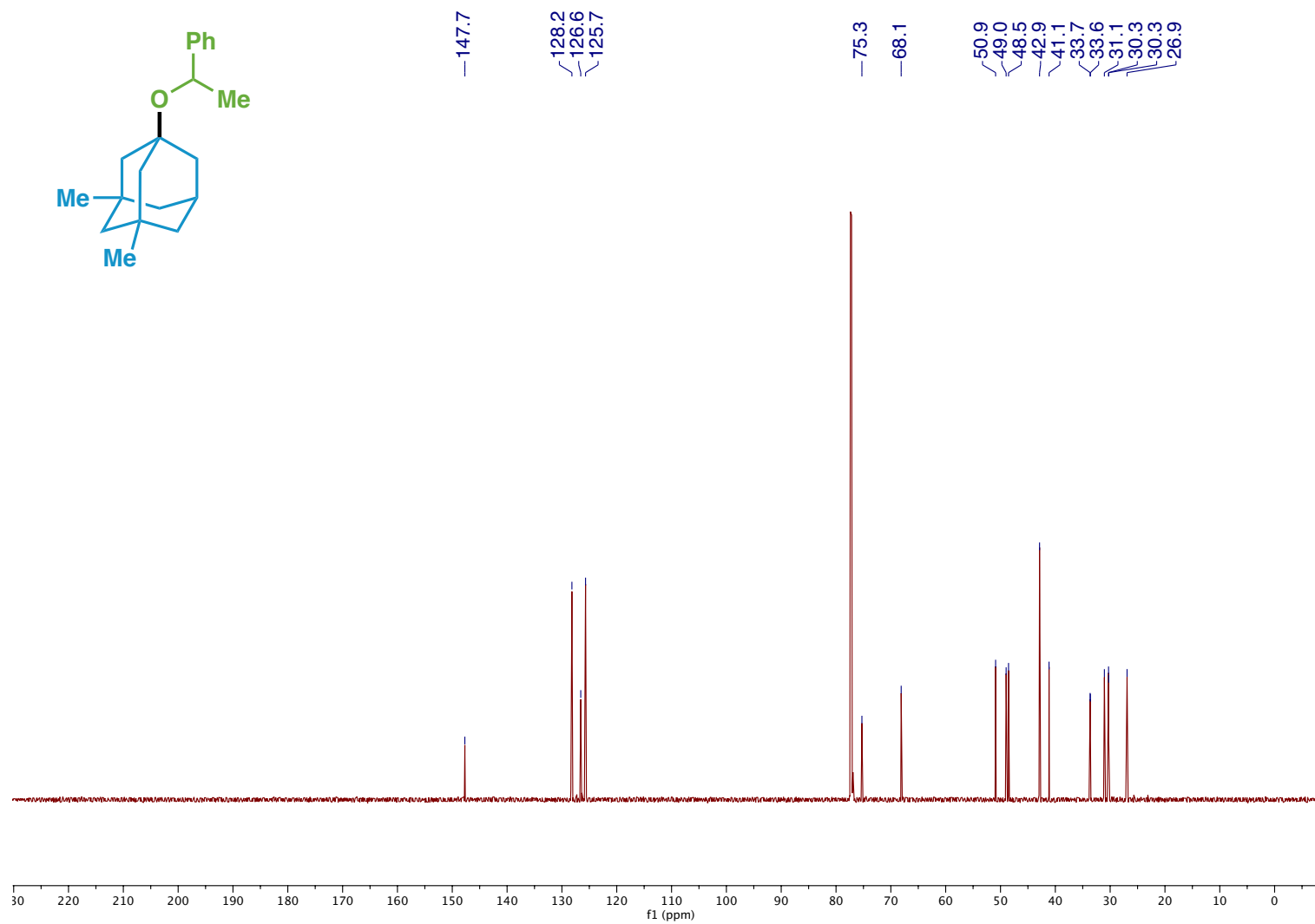
Compound 119 ¹³C NMR



Compound 120 ¹H NMR

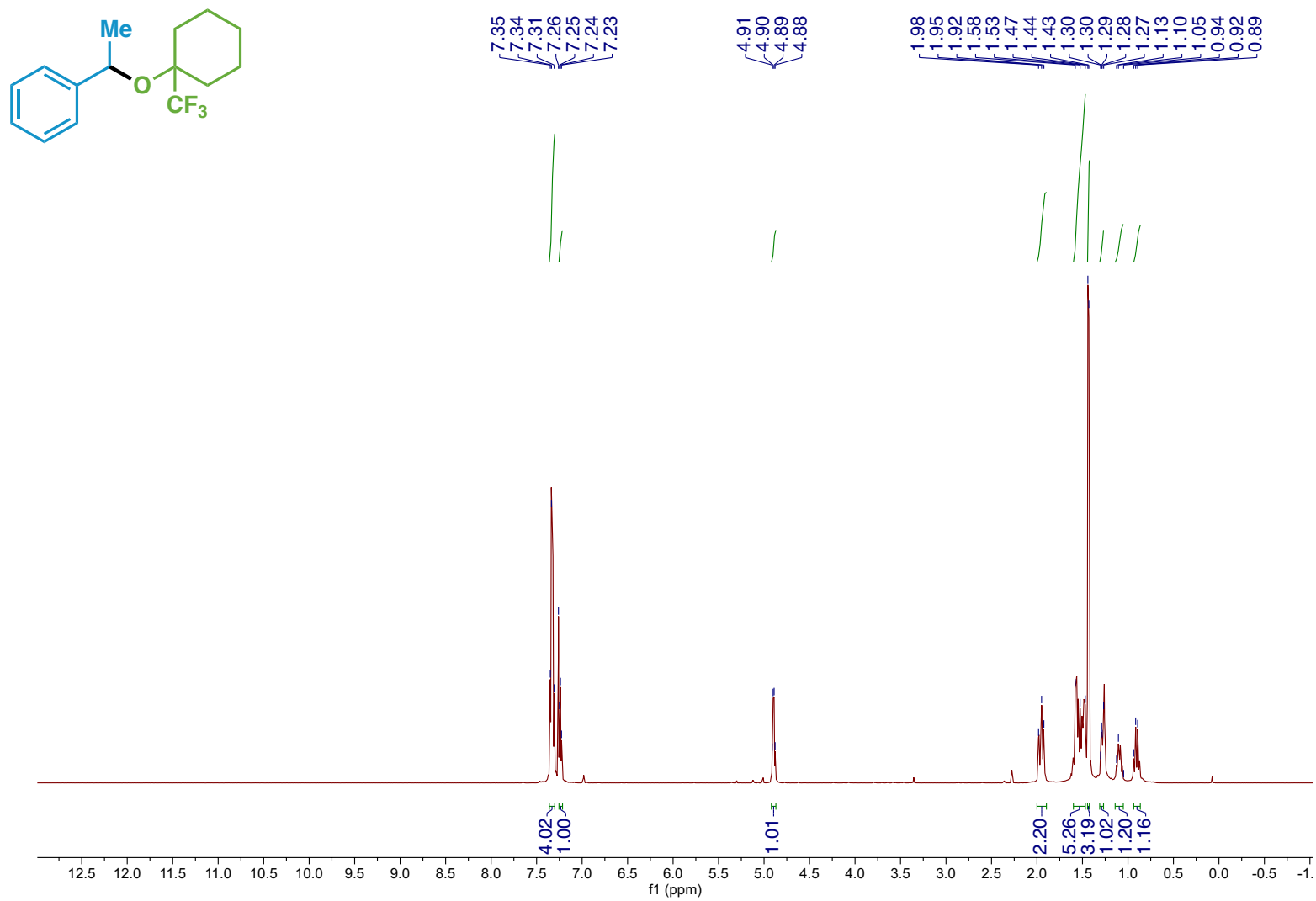


Compound 120 ¹³C NMR



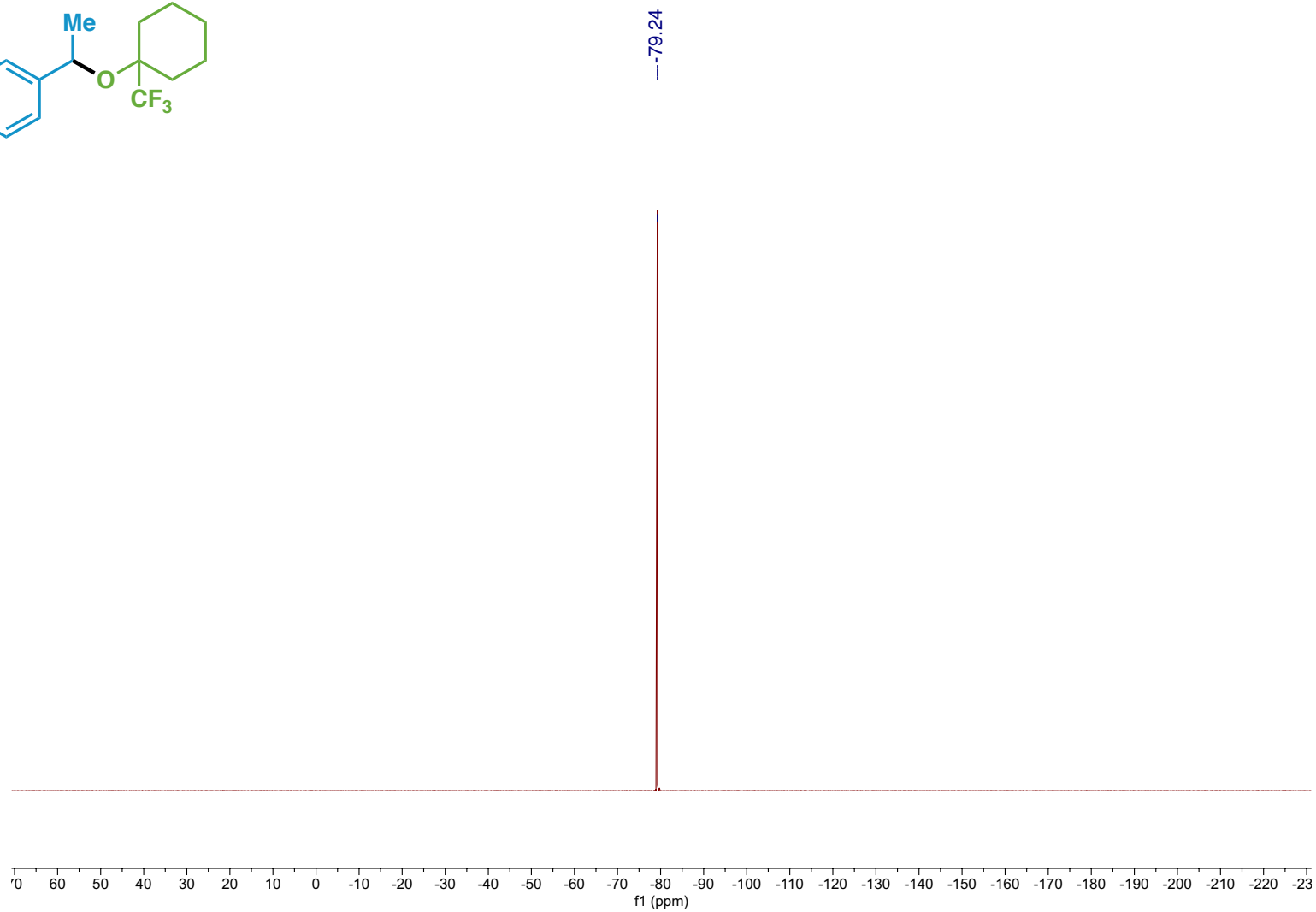
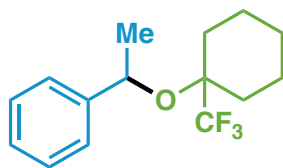
S383

Compound 121 ¹H NMR



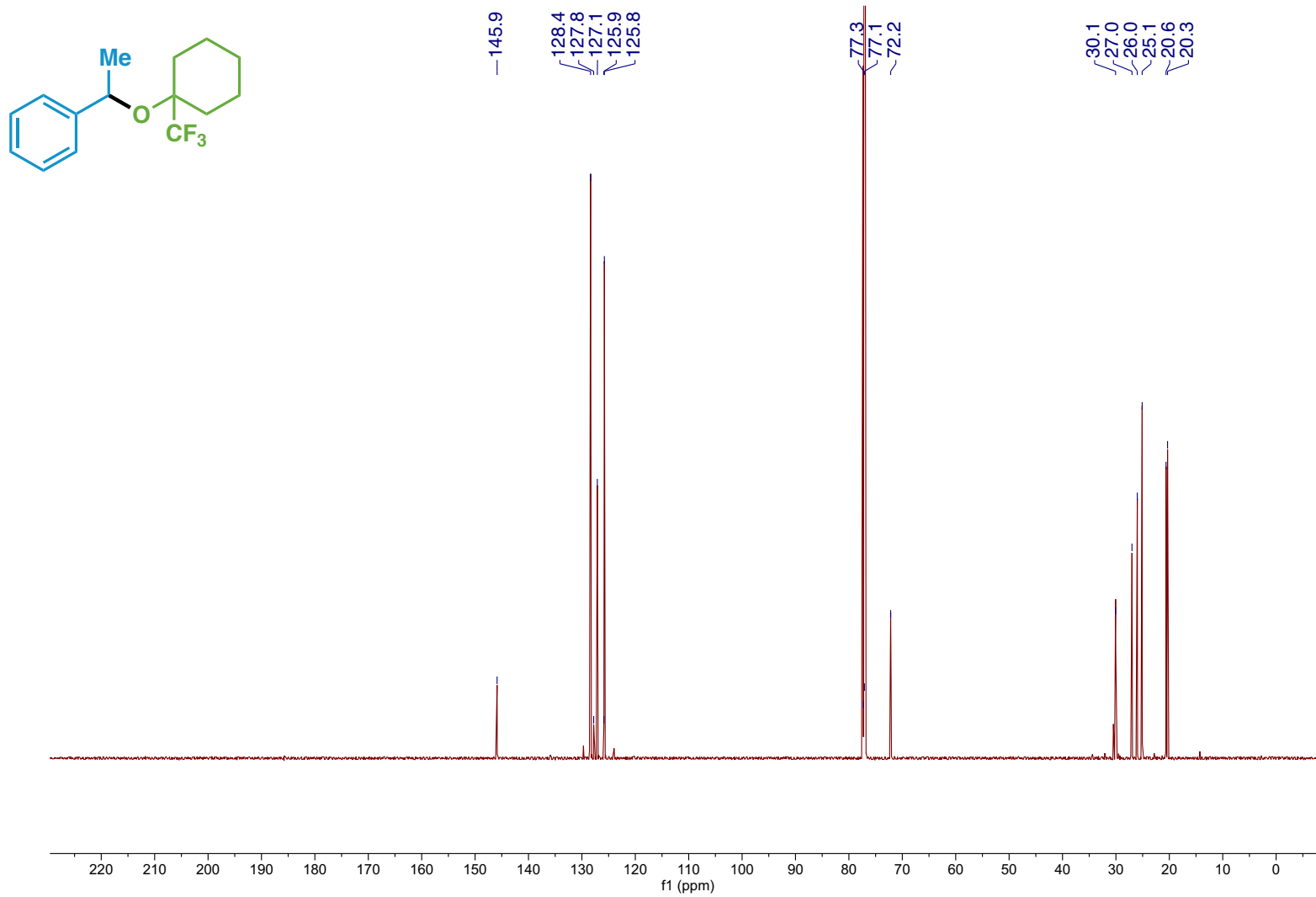
S384

Compound 121 ^{19}F NMR



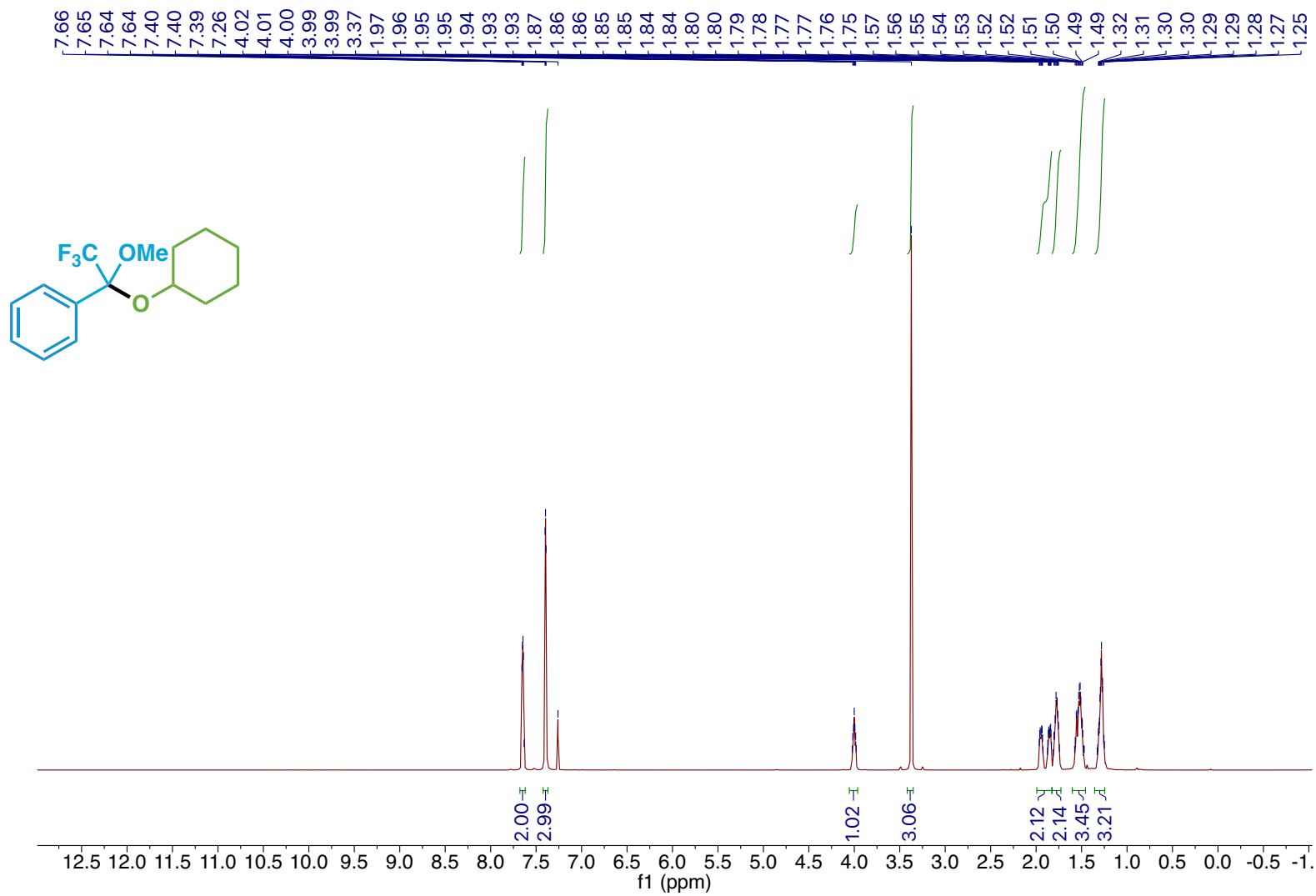
S385

Compound 121 ¹³C NMR

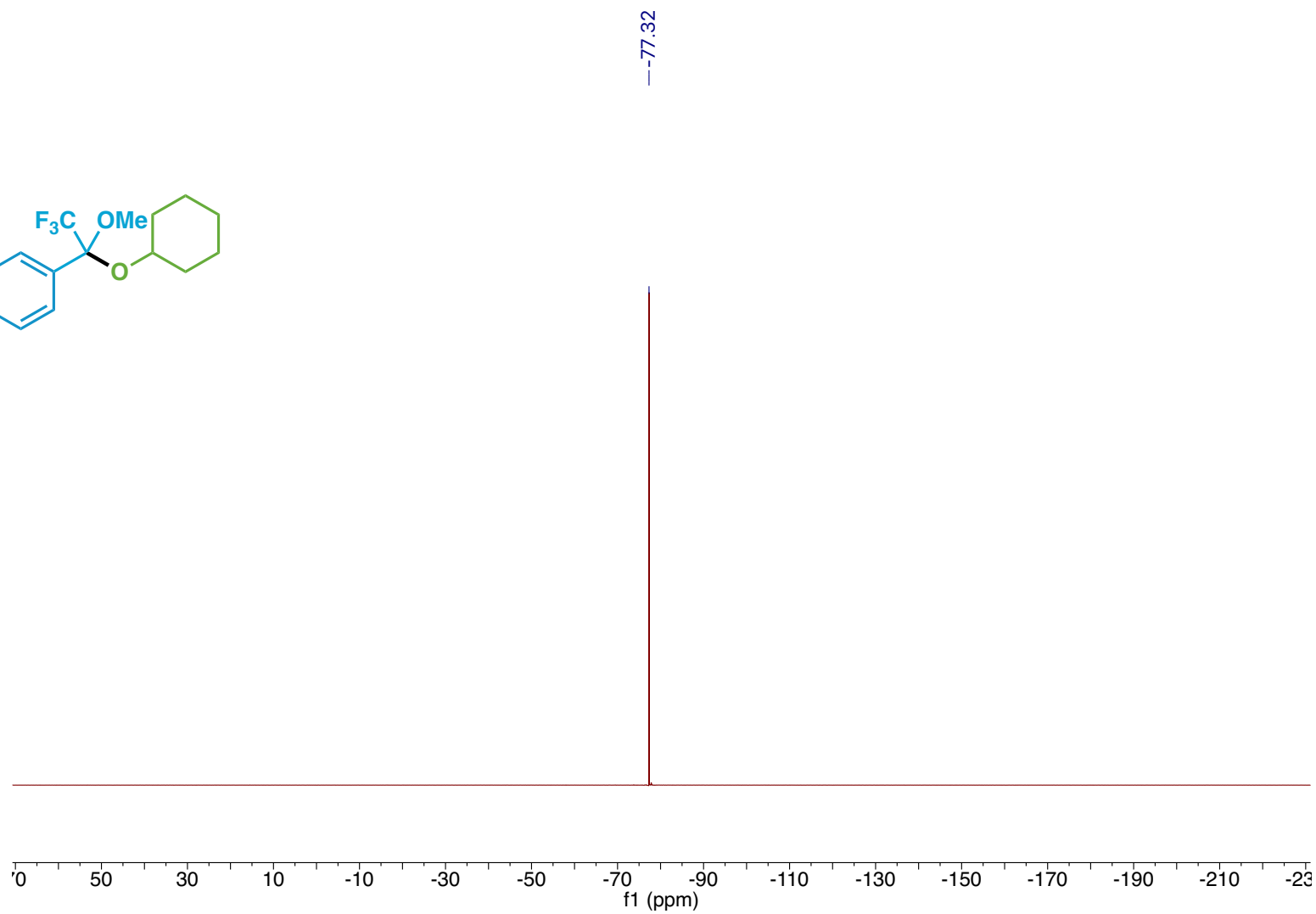
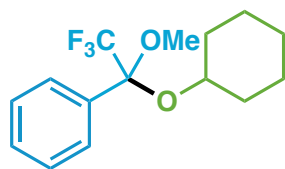


S386

Compound 122 ¹H NMR

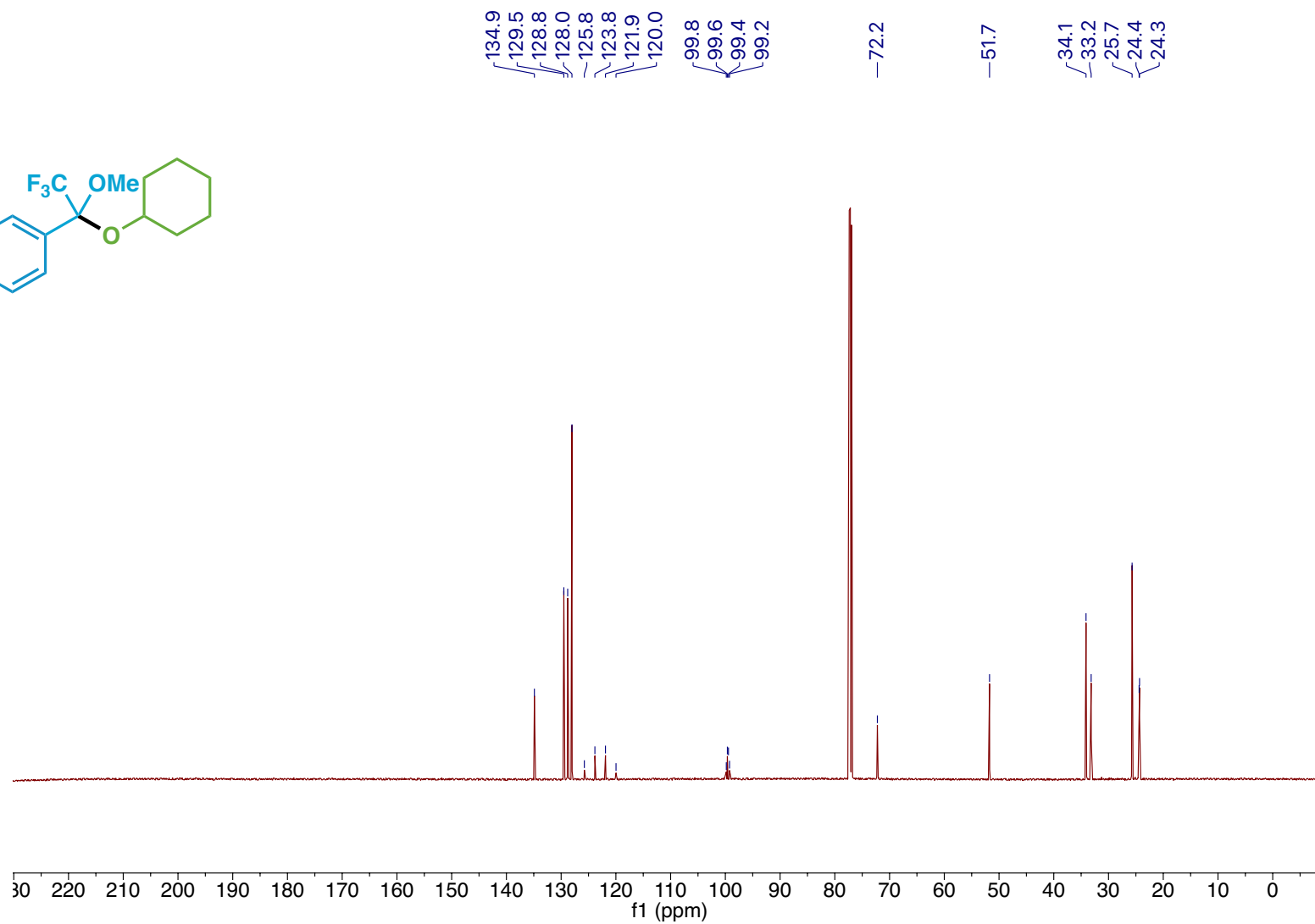
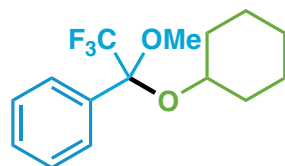


Compound 122 ^{19}F NMR

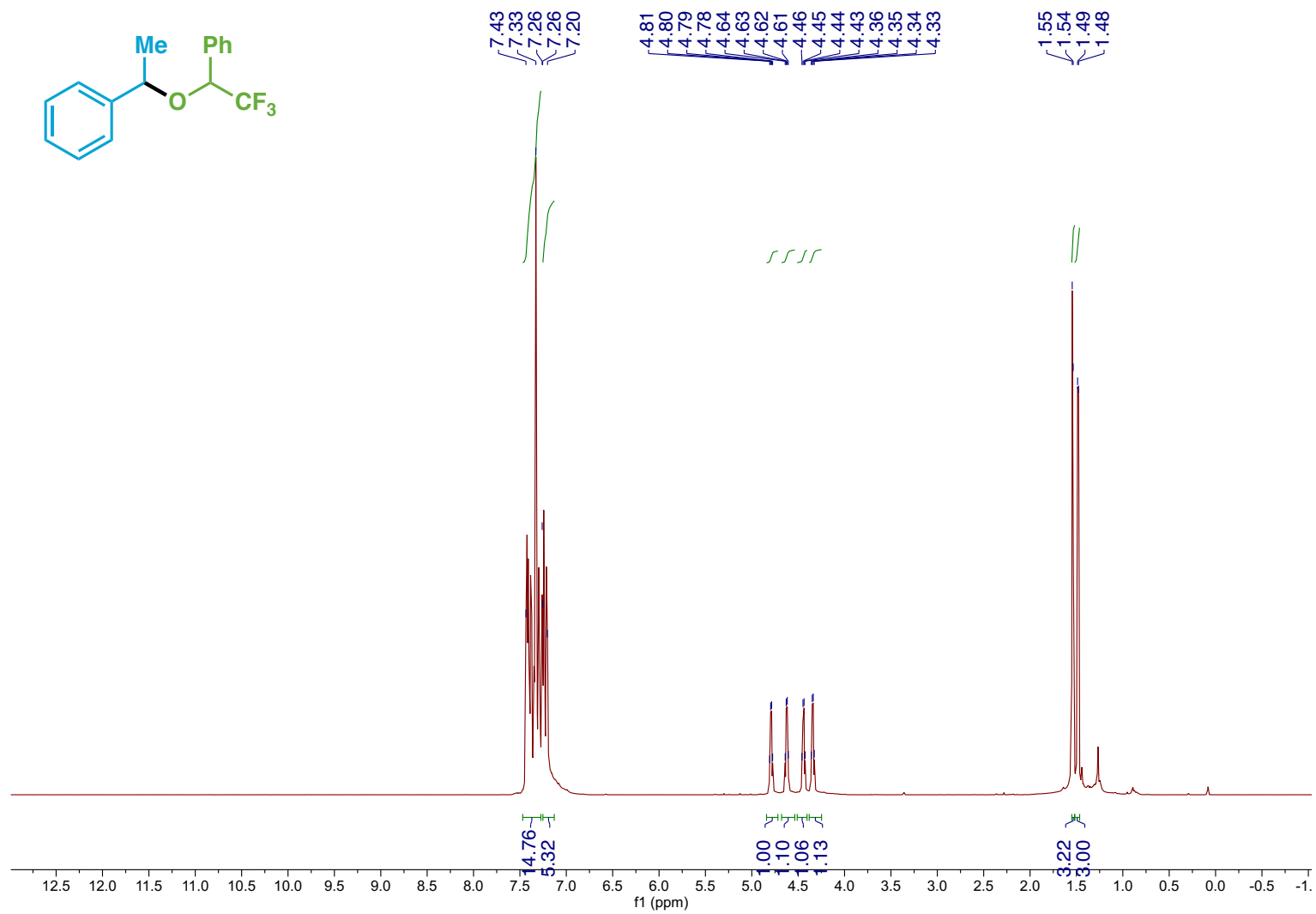
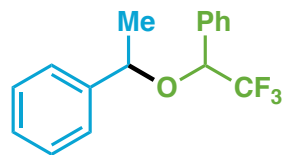


S388

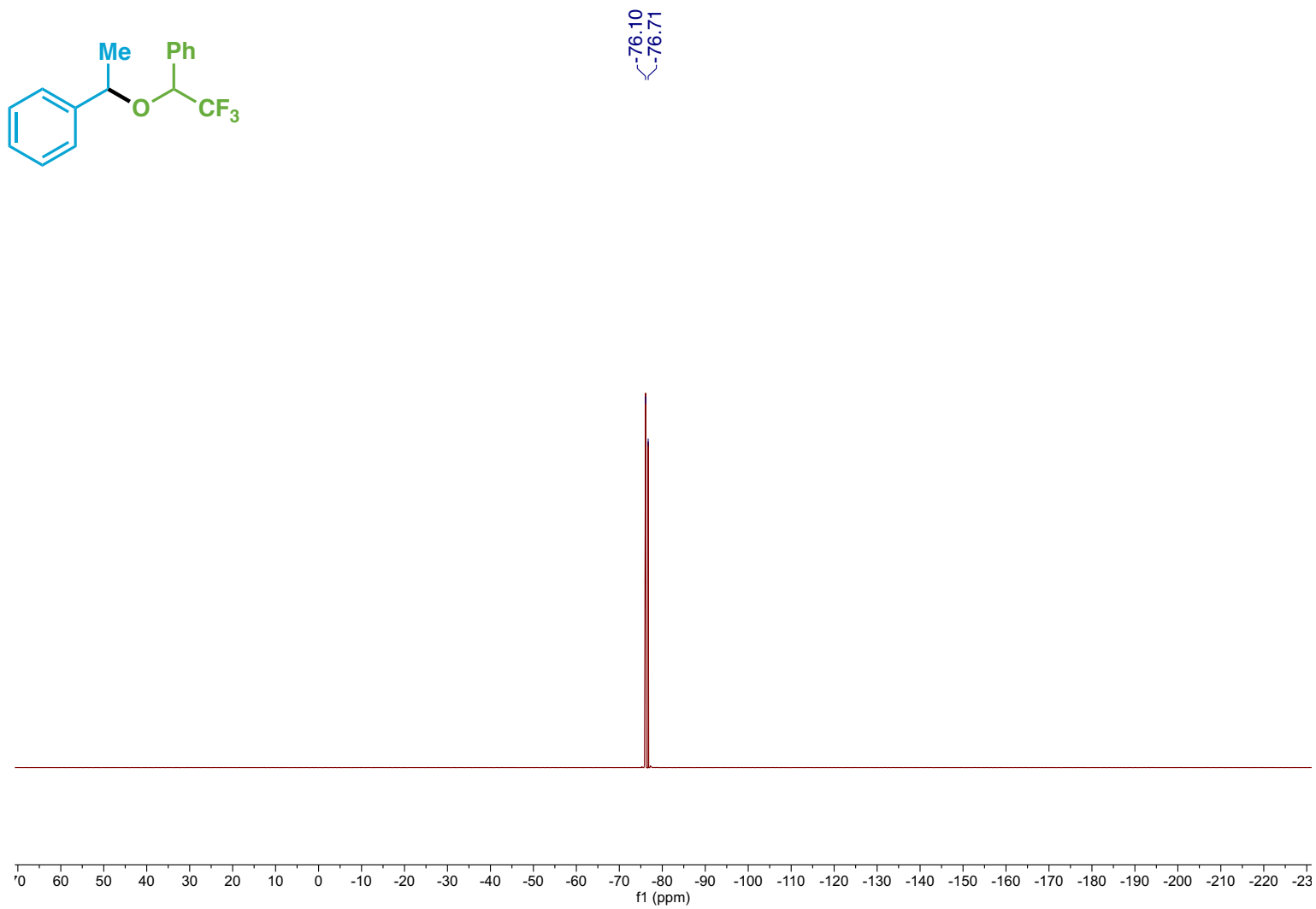
Compound 122 ^{13}C NMR



Compound 123 ¹H NMR

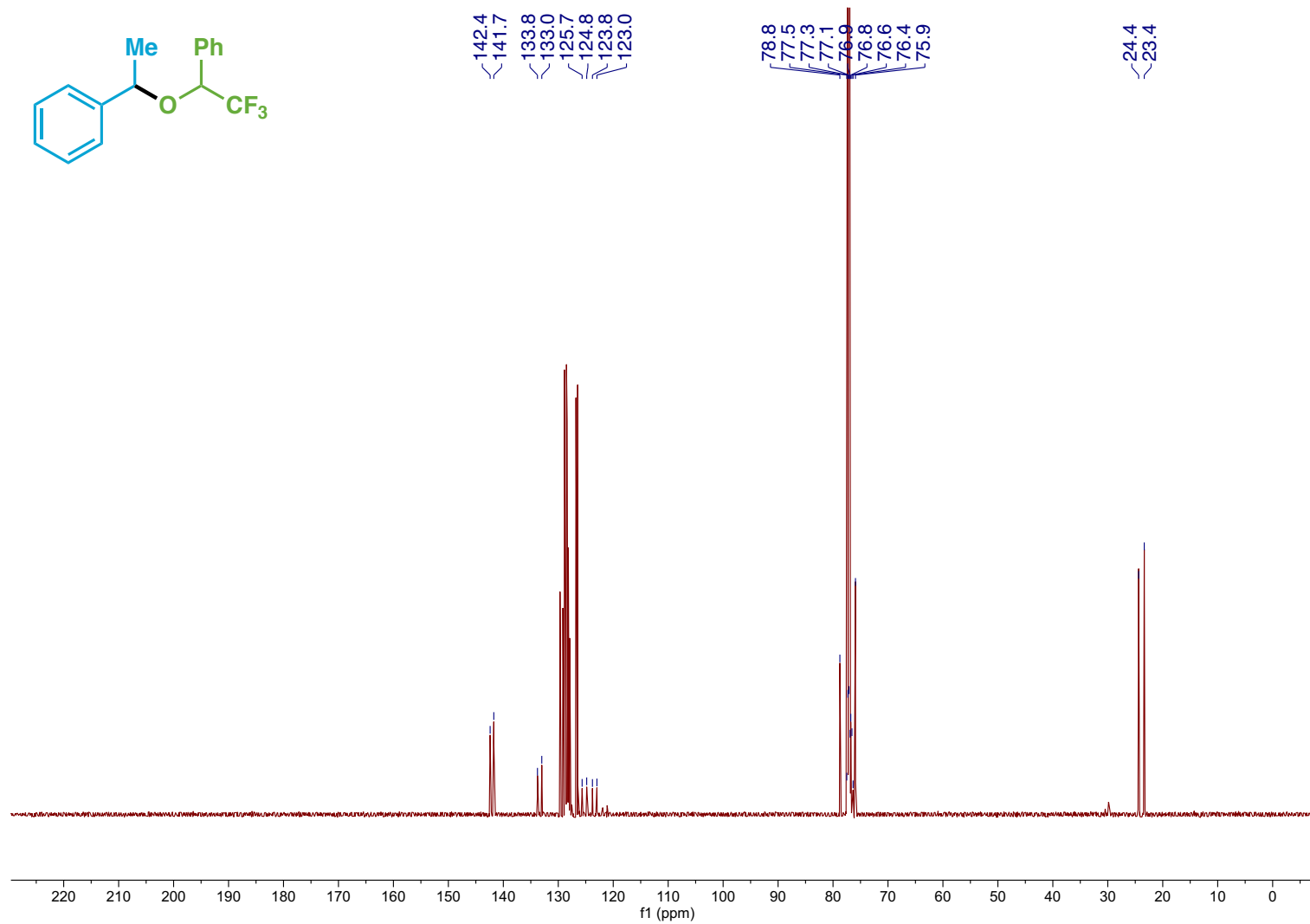
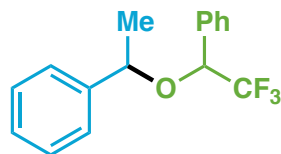


Compound 123 ^{19}F NMR



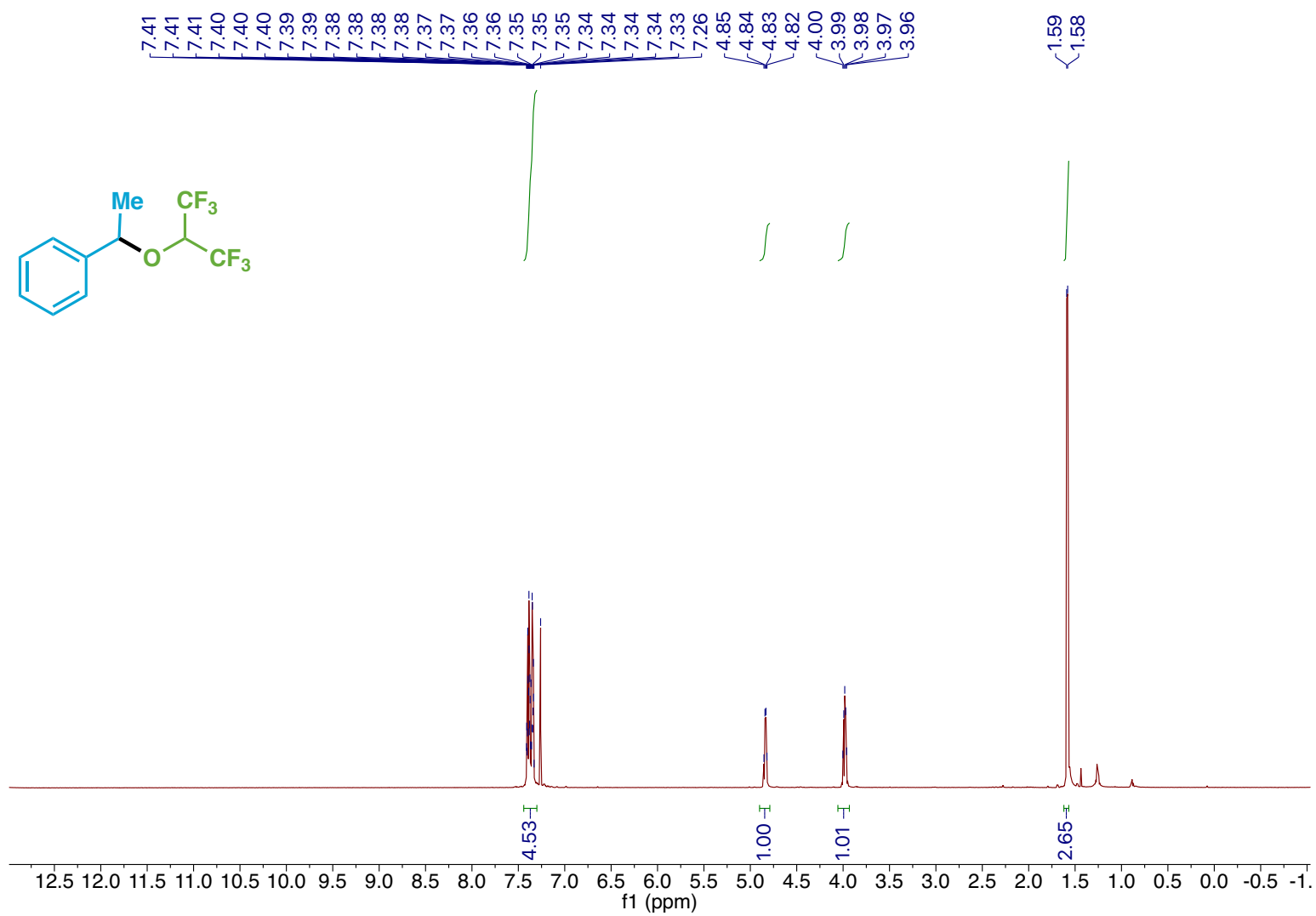
S391

Compound 123 ¹³C NMR



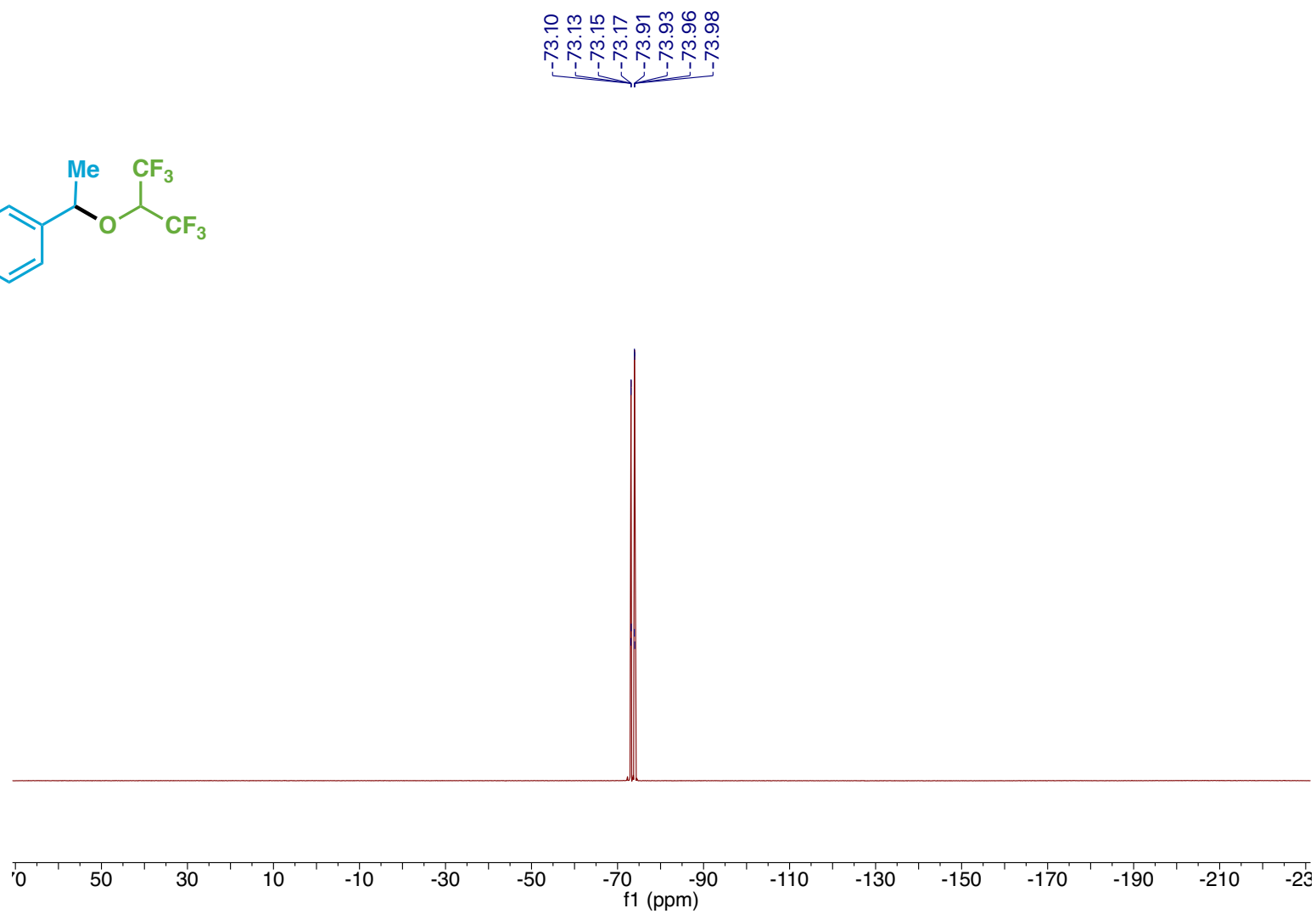
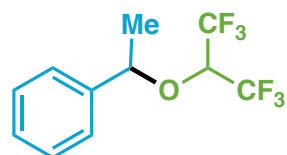
S392

Compound 124 ¹H NMR



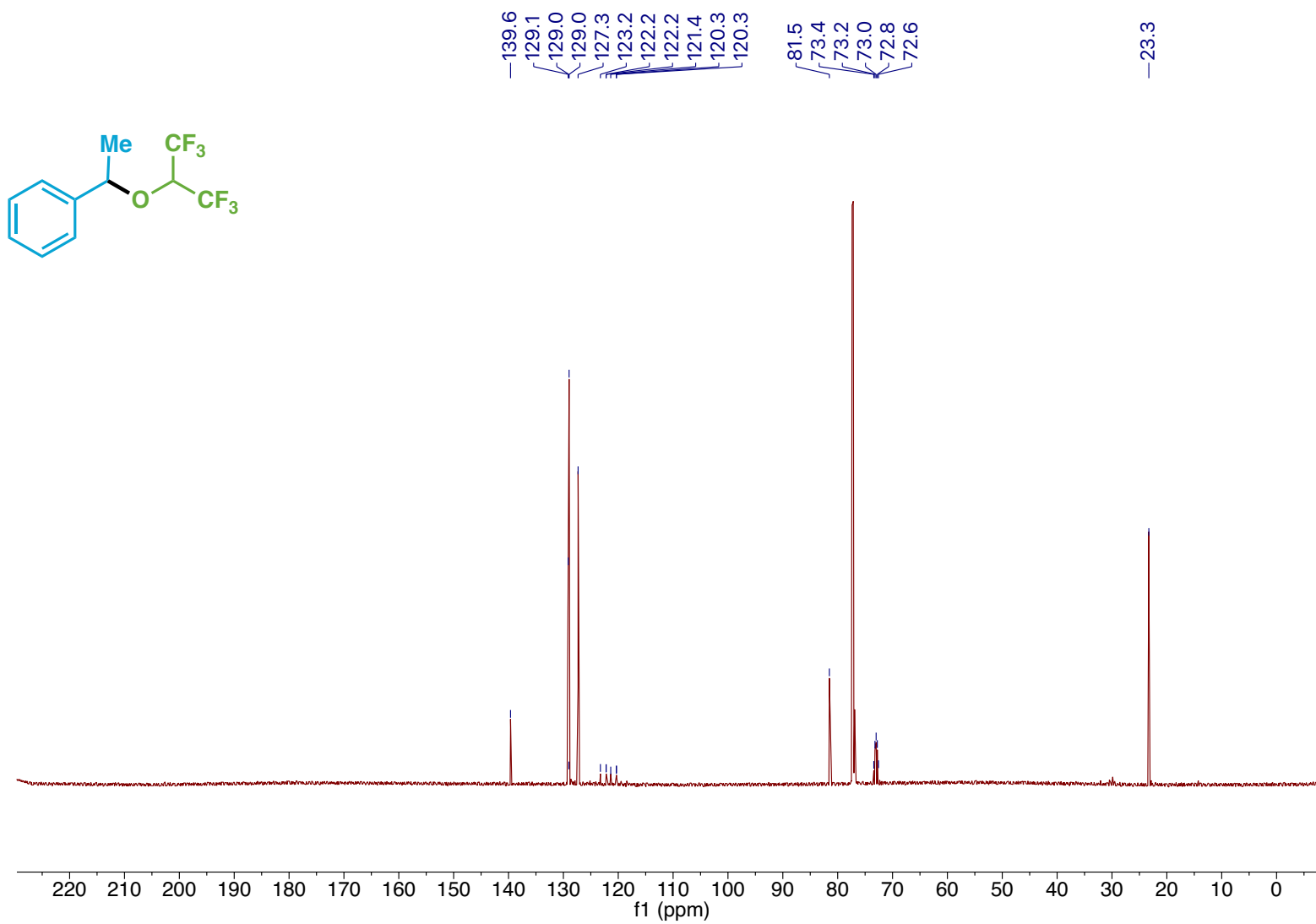
S393

Compound 124 ^{19}F NMR



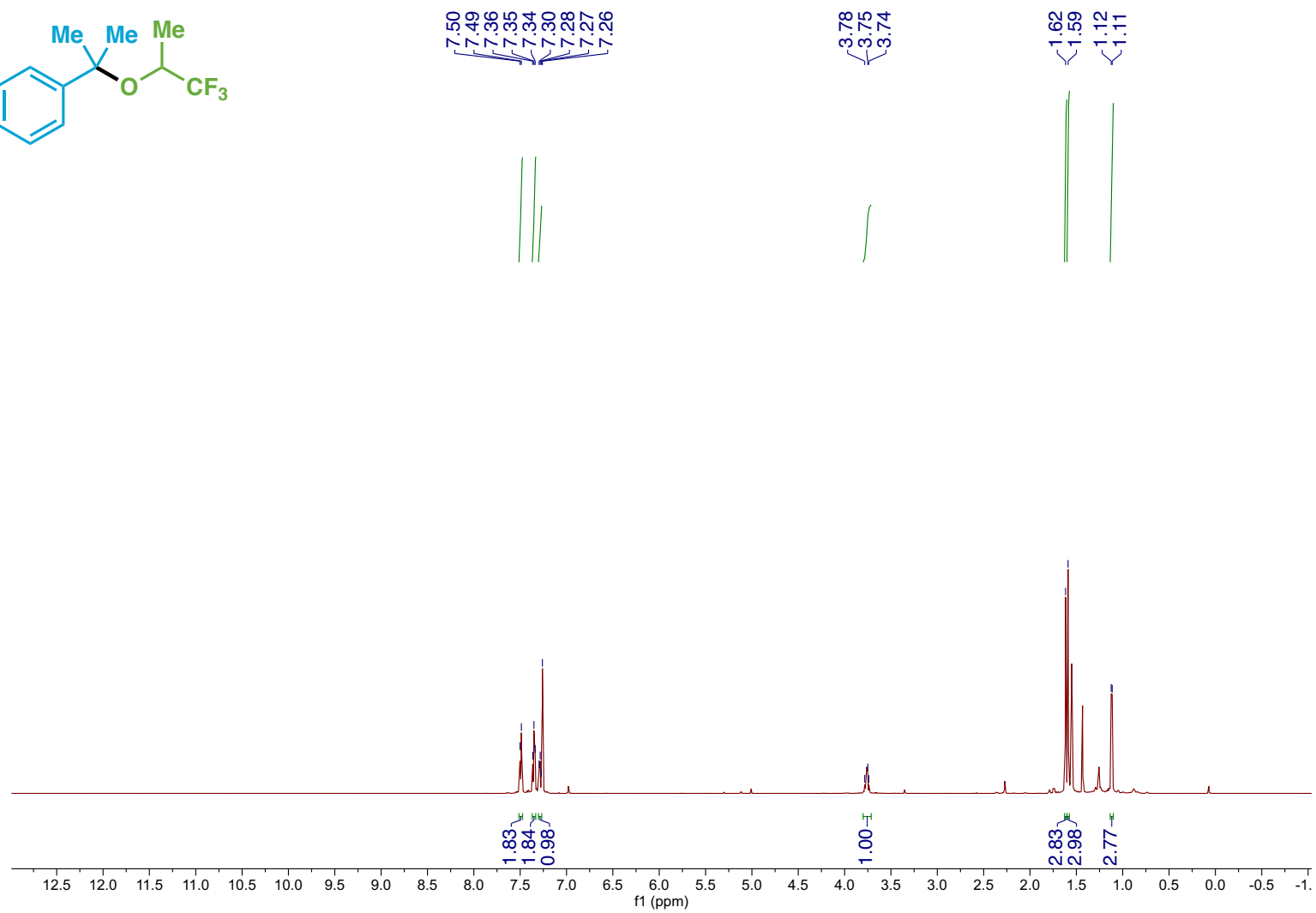
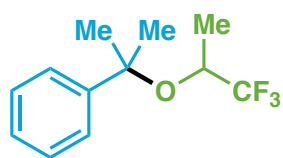
S394

Compound 124 ^{13}C NMR

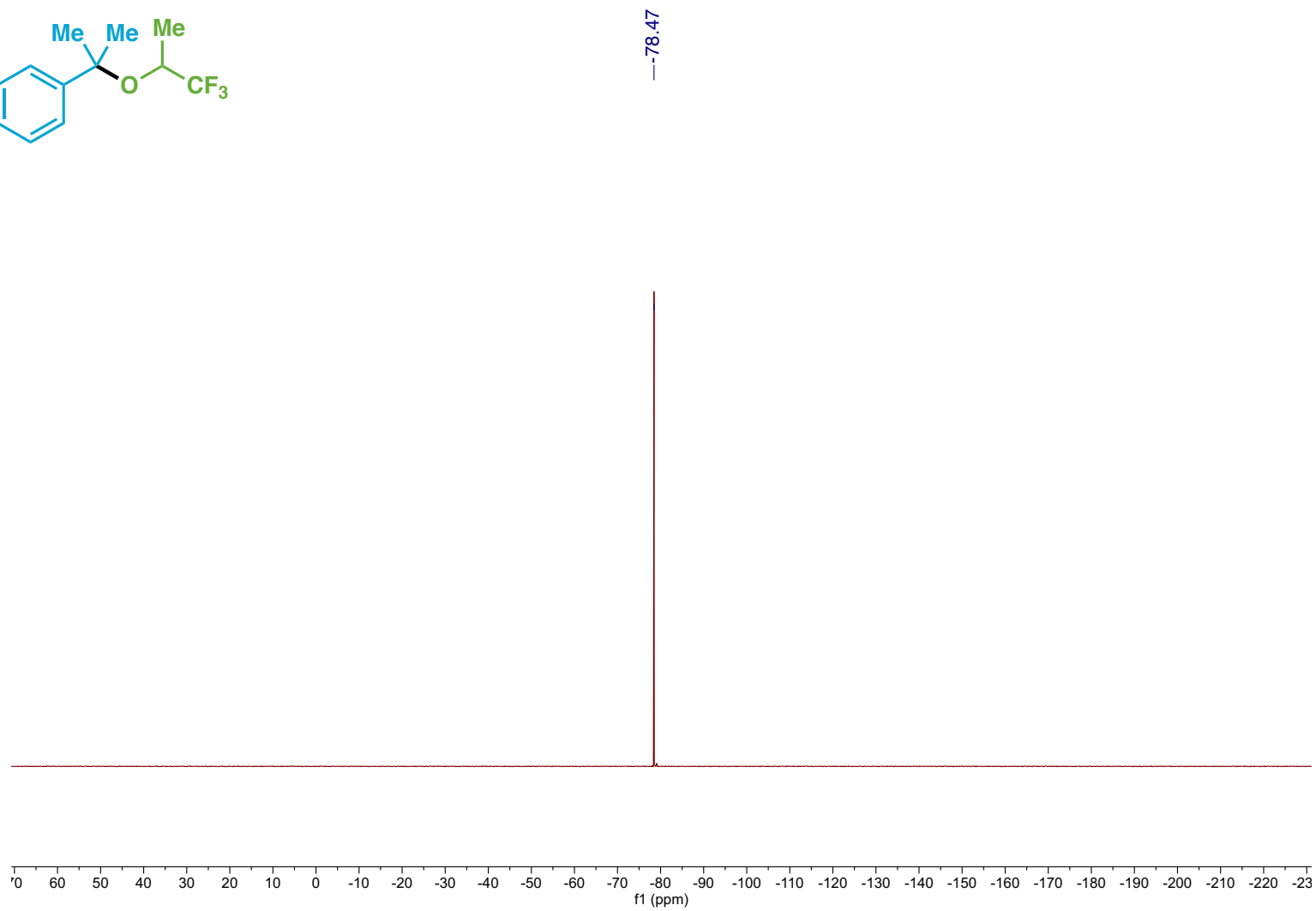
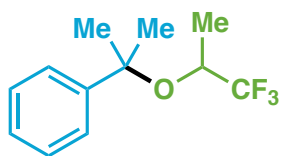


S395

Compound 125 ^1H NMR

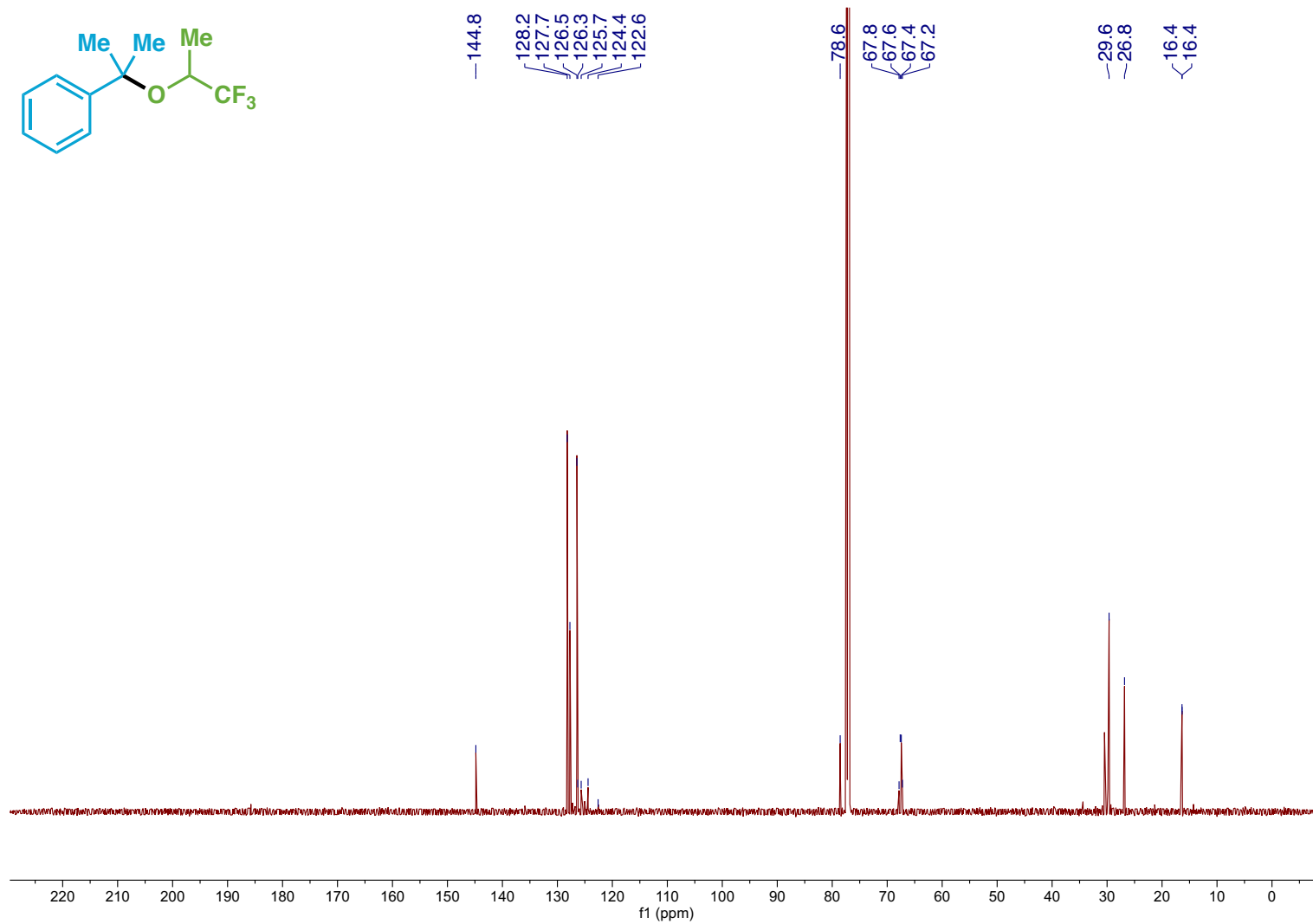


Compound 125 ^{19}F NMR



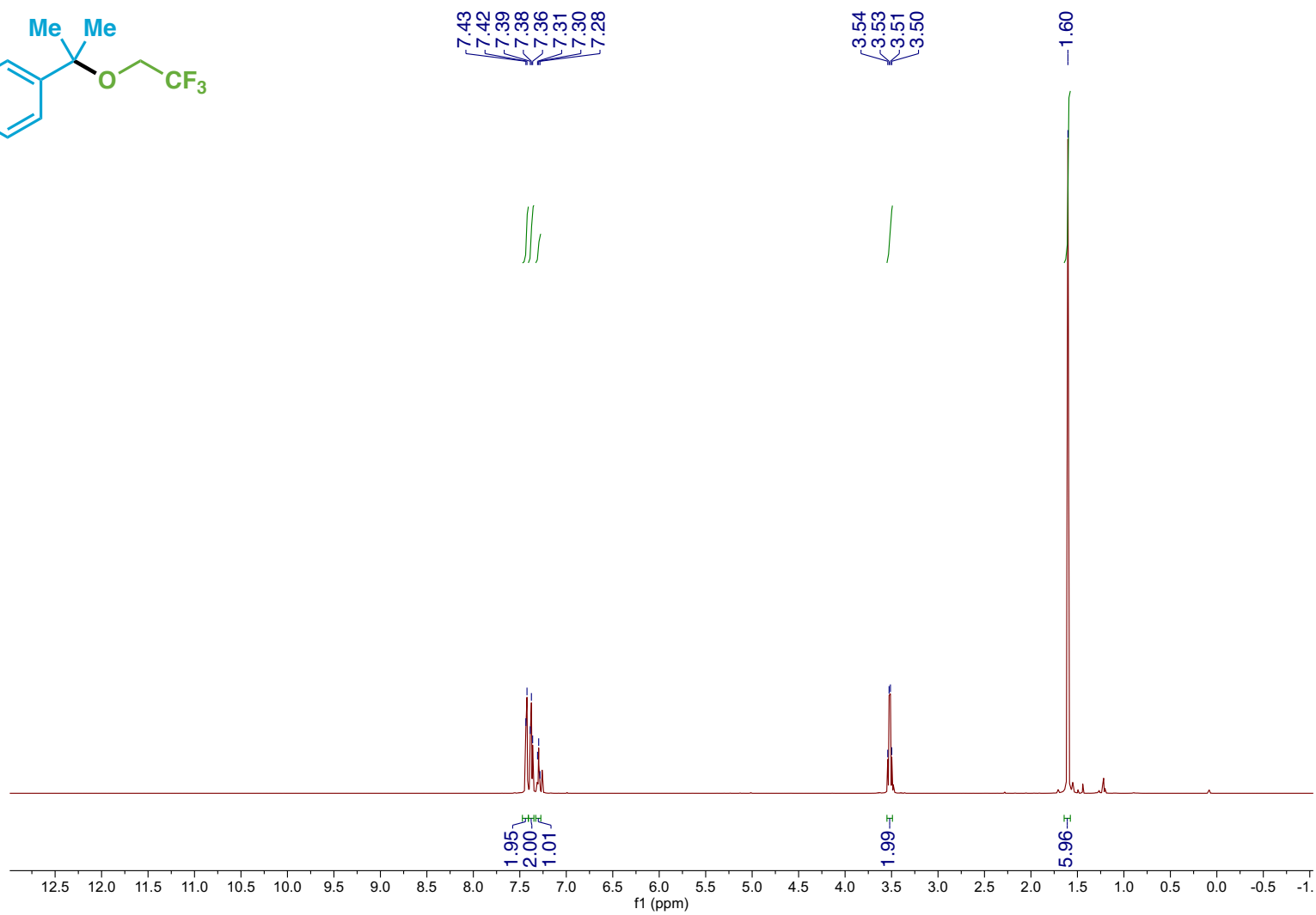
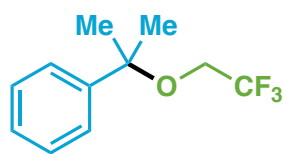
S397

Compound 125 ^{13}C NMR



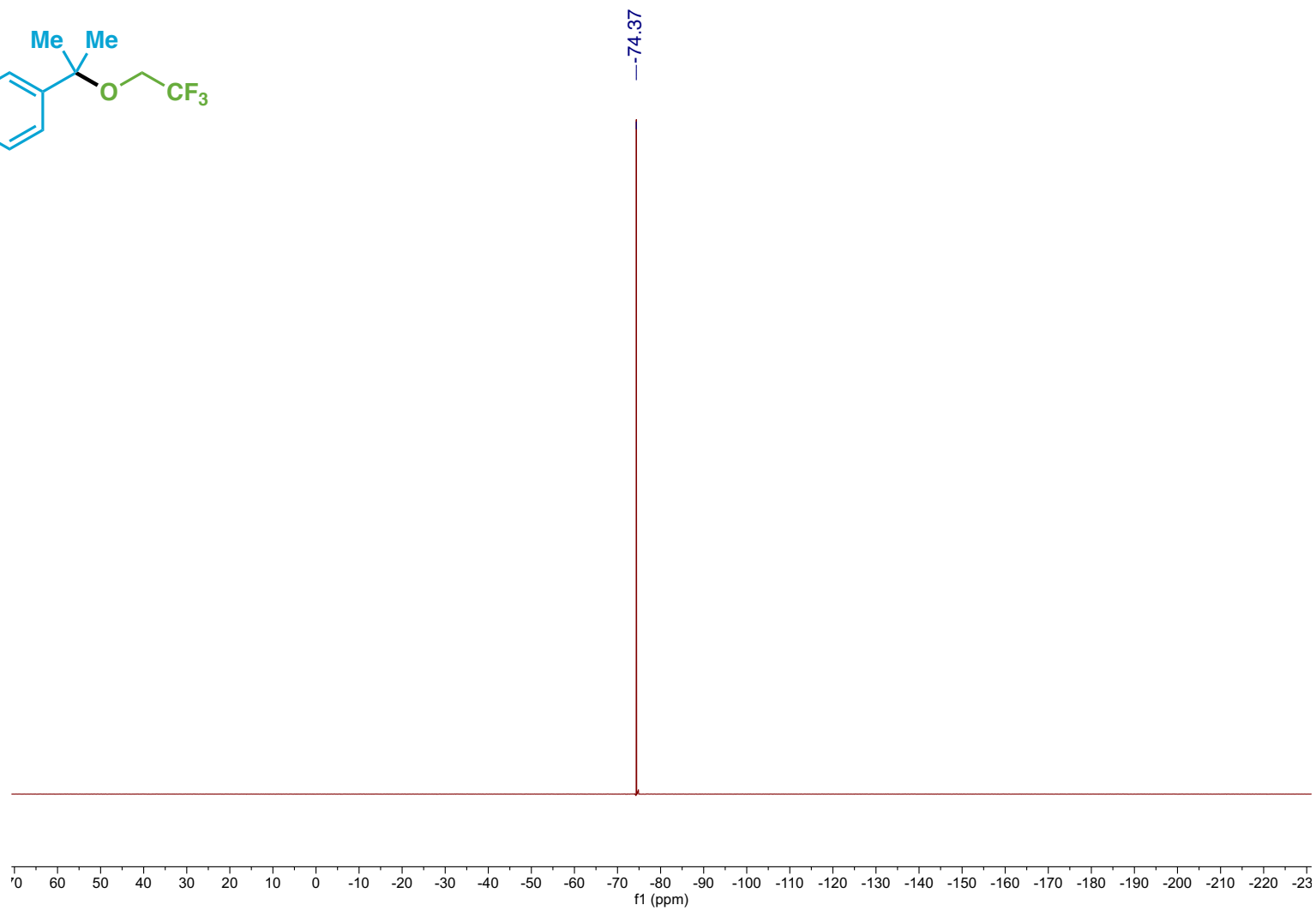
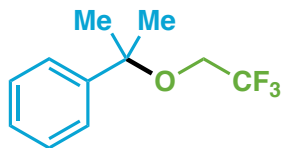
S398

Compound 126 ¹H NMR



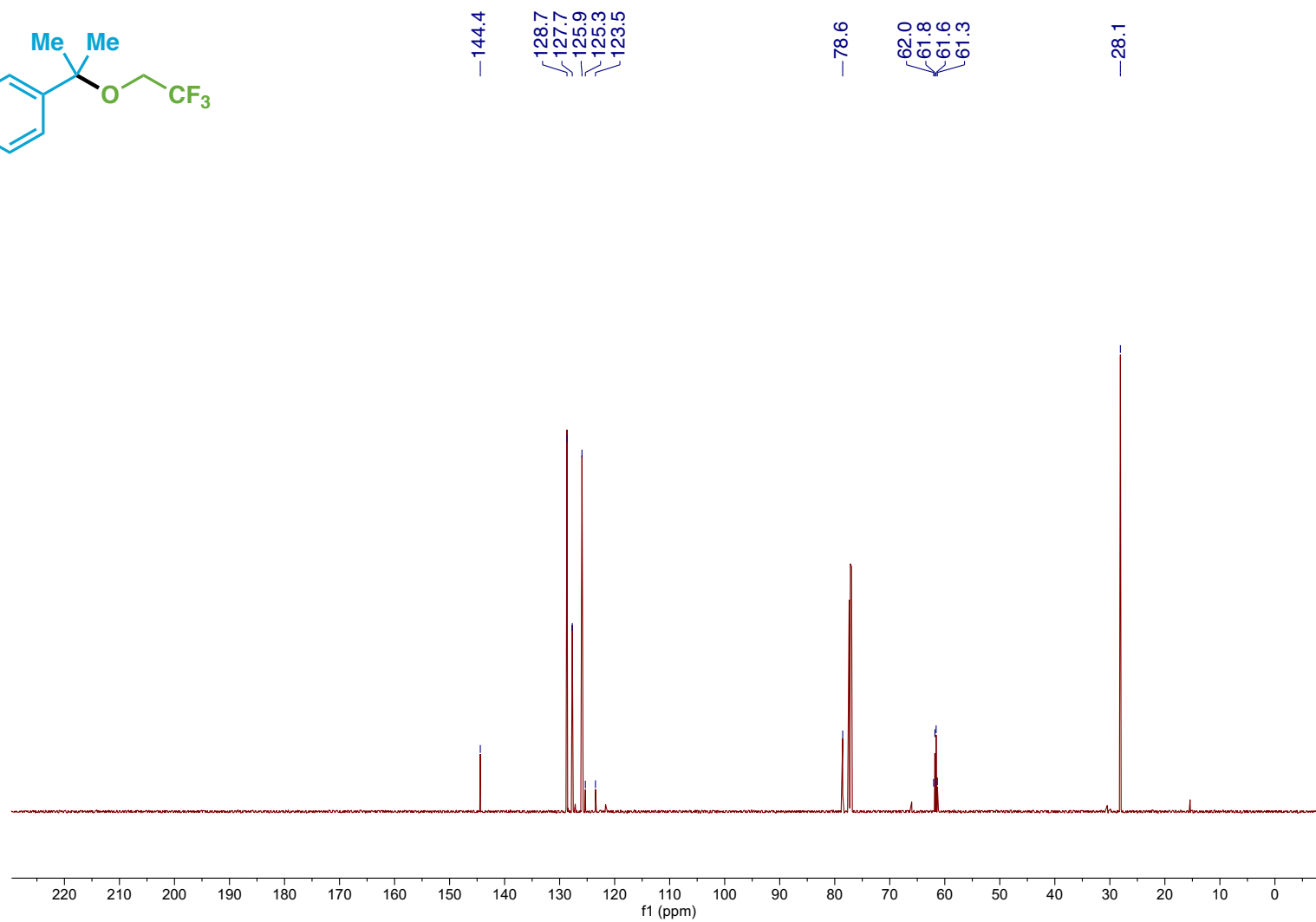
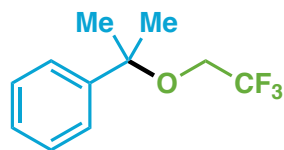
S399

Compound 126 ^{19}F NMR



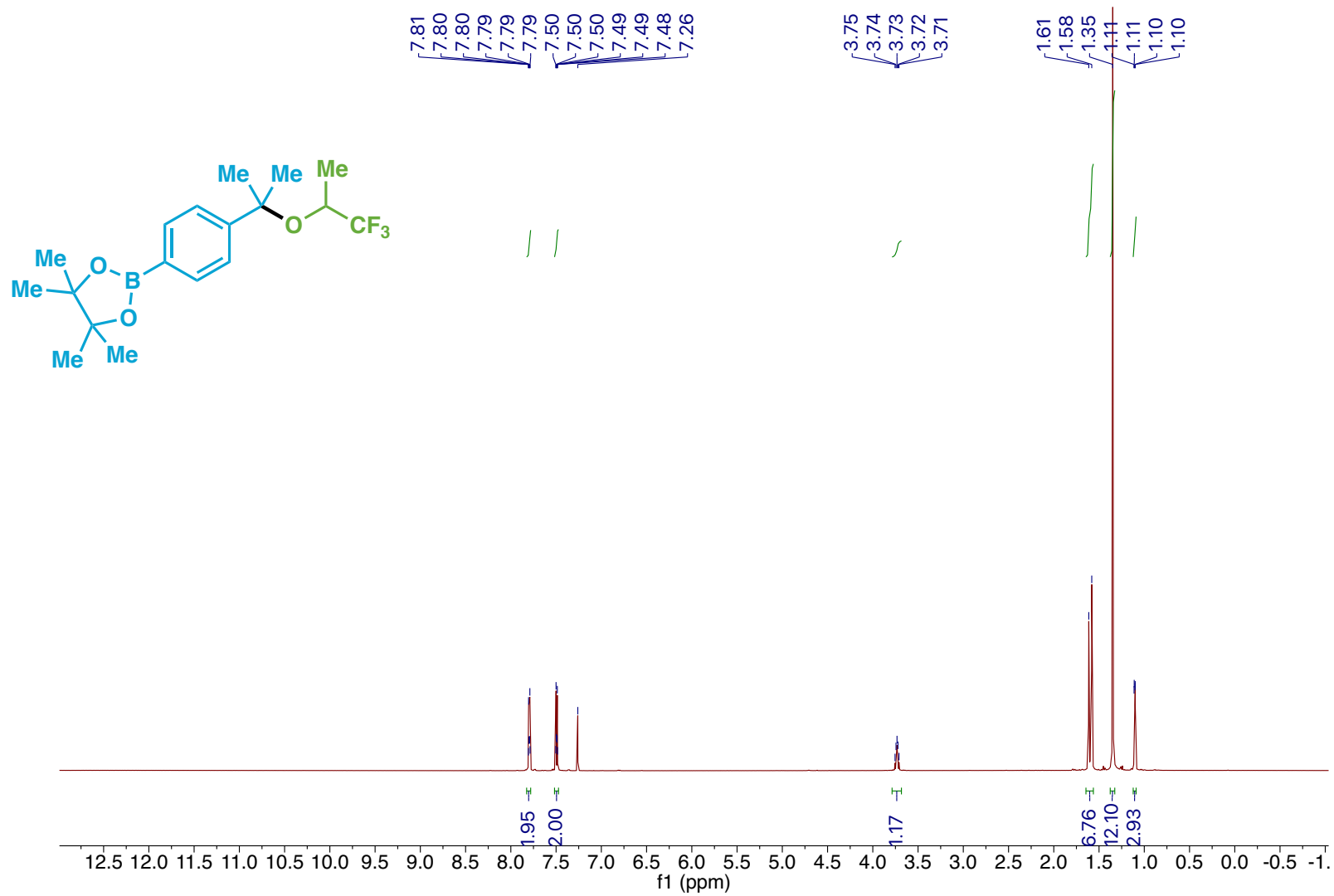
S400

Compound 126 ¹³C NMR



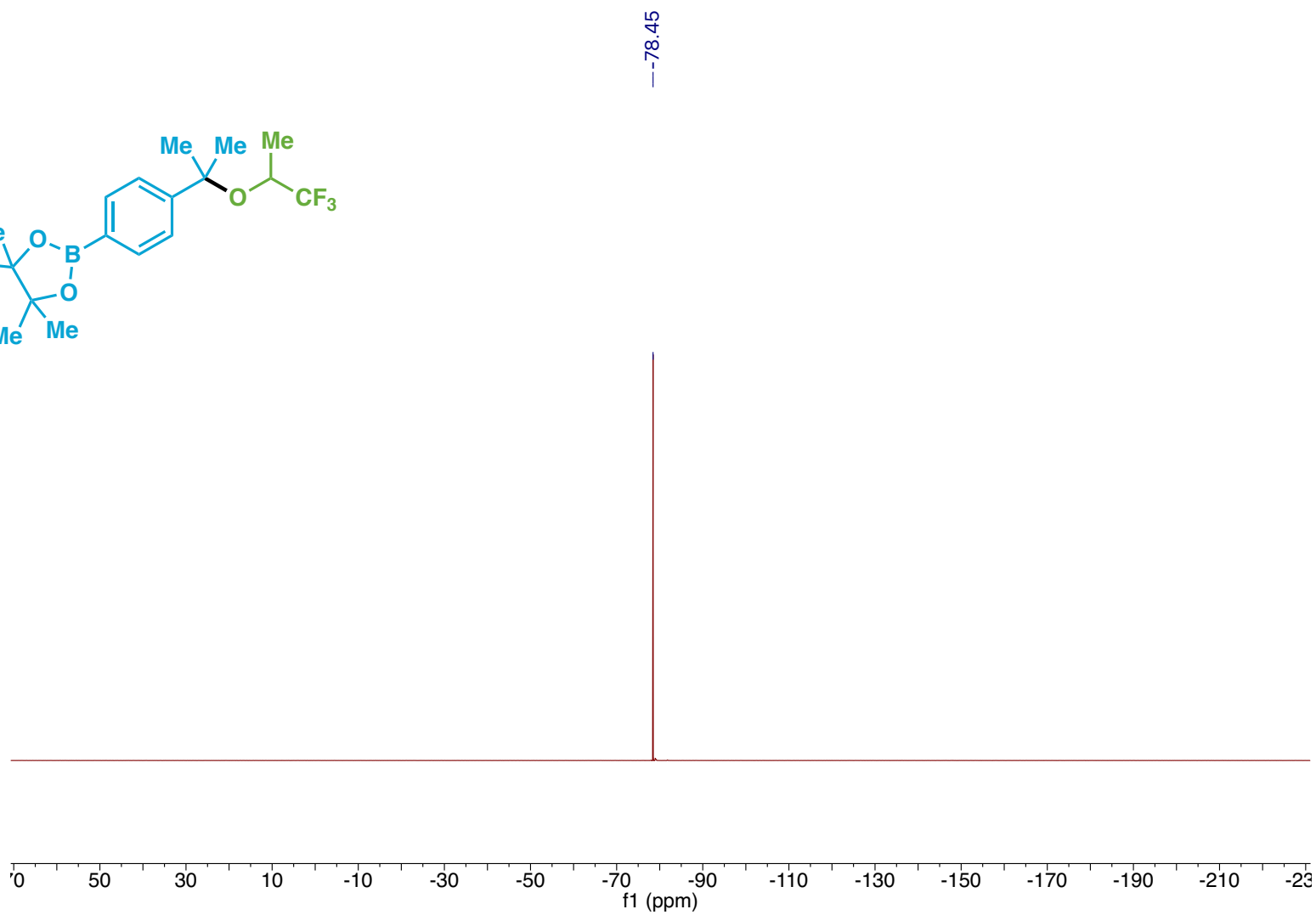
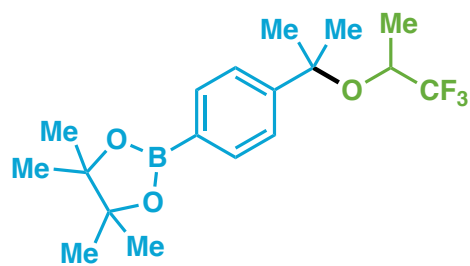
S401

Compound 127 ¹H NMR



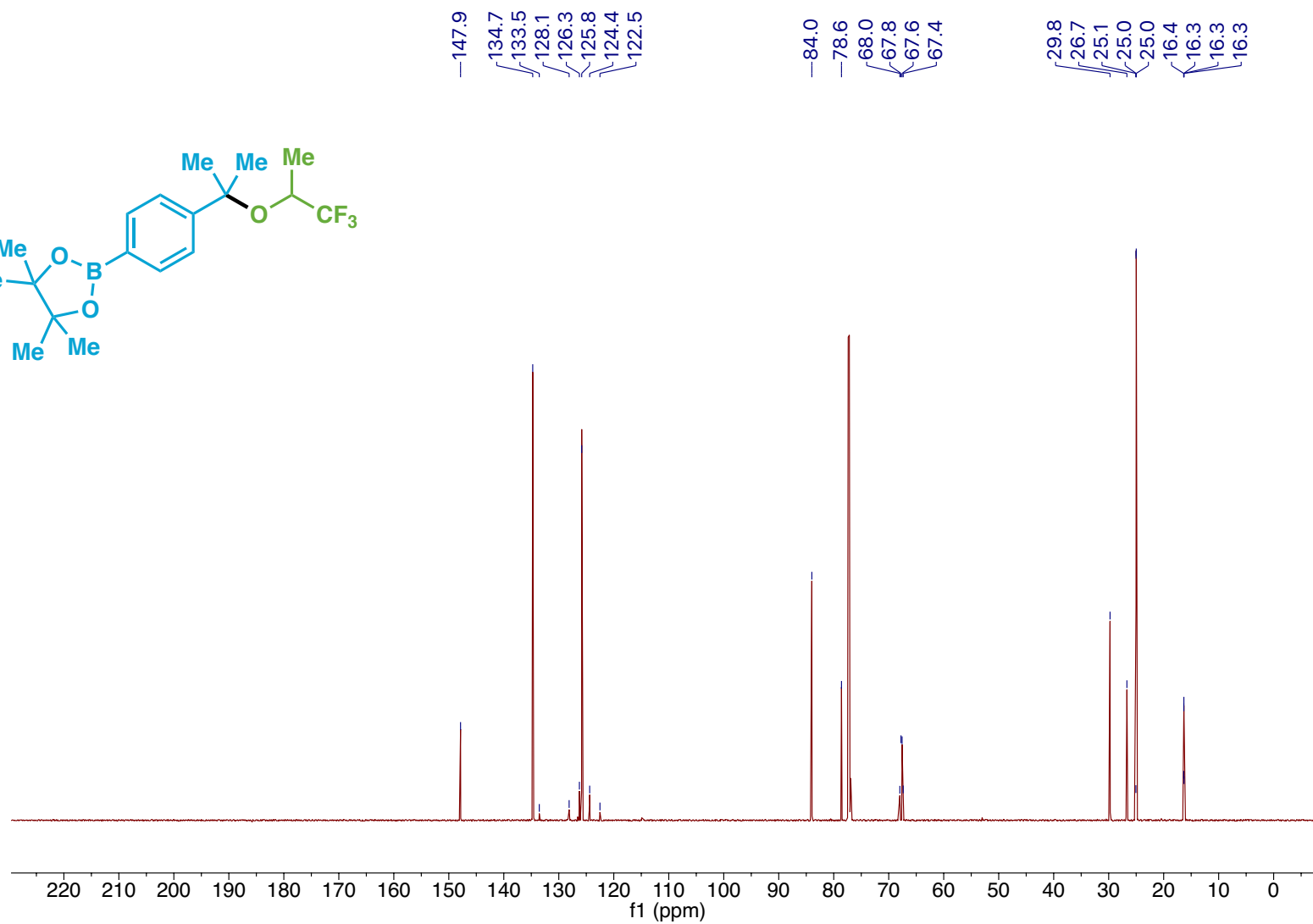
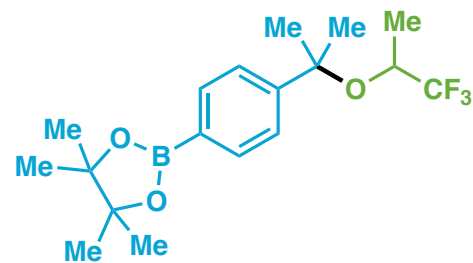
S402

Compound 127 ^{19}F NMR



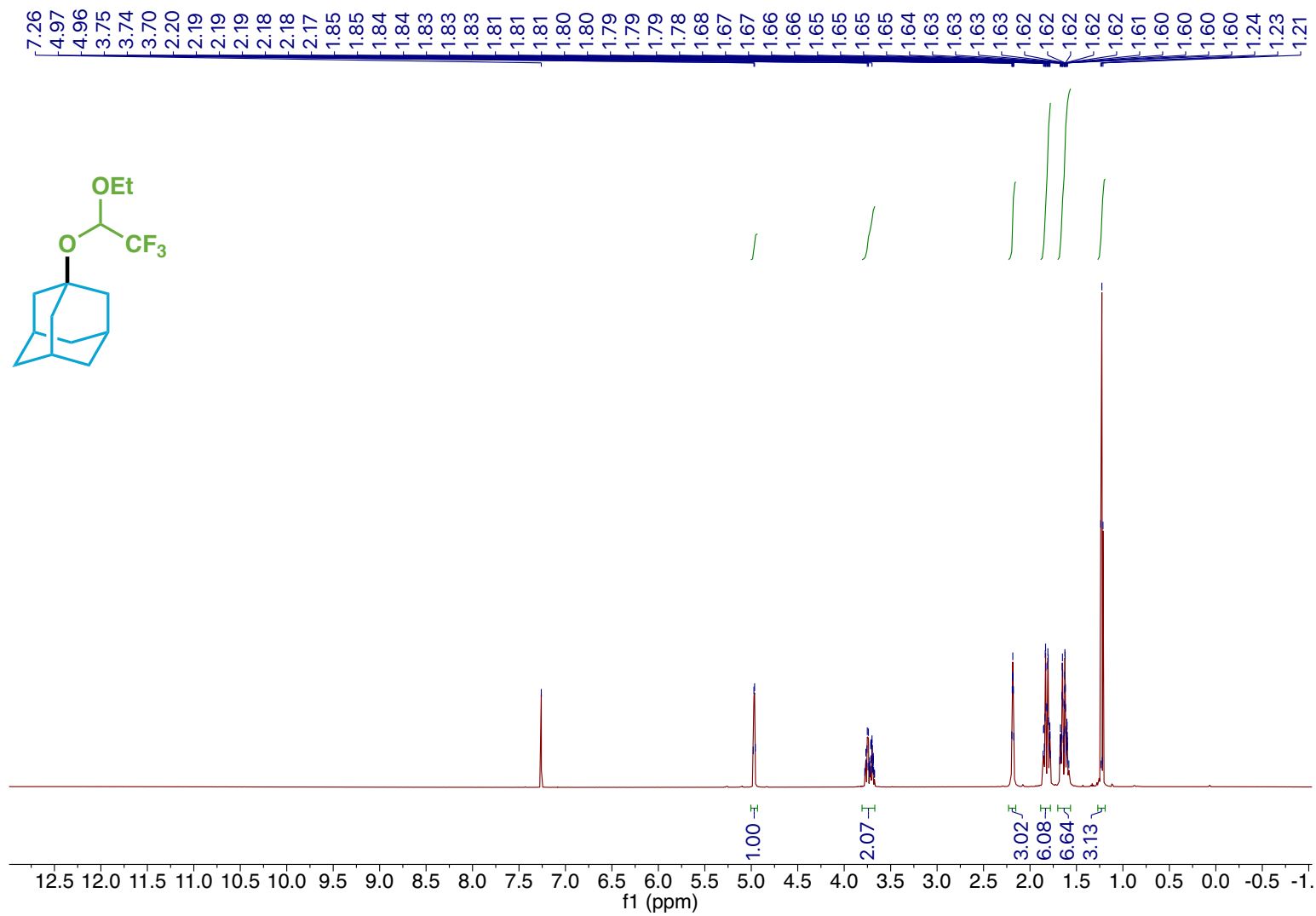
S403

Compound 127 ¹³C NMR



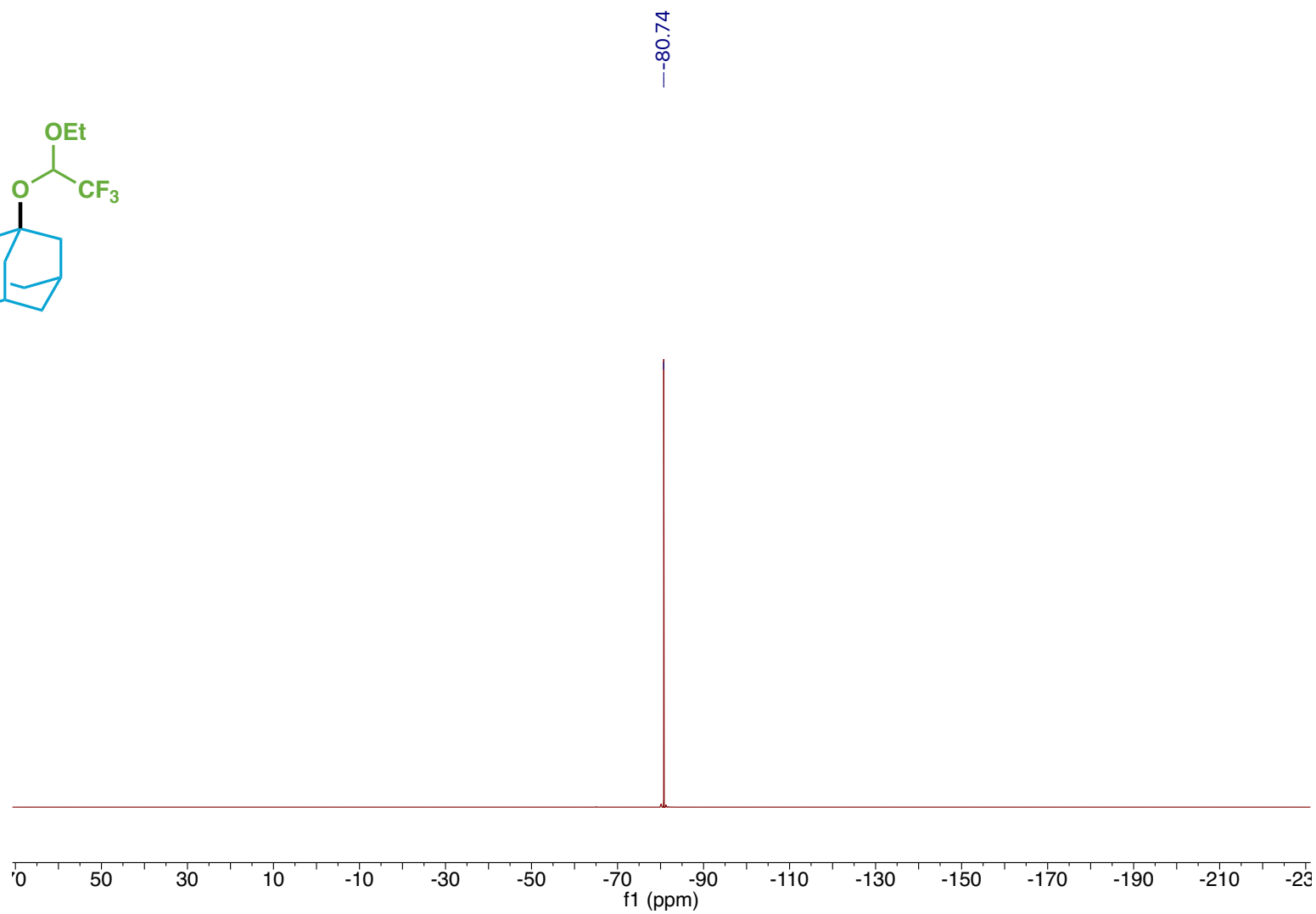
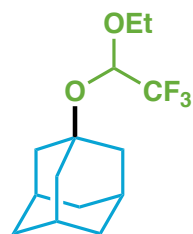
S404

Compound 128 ¹H NMR



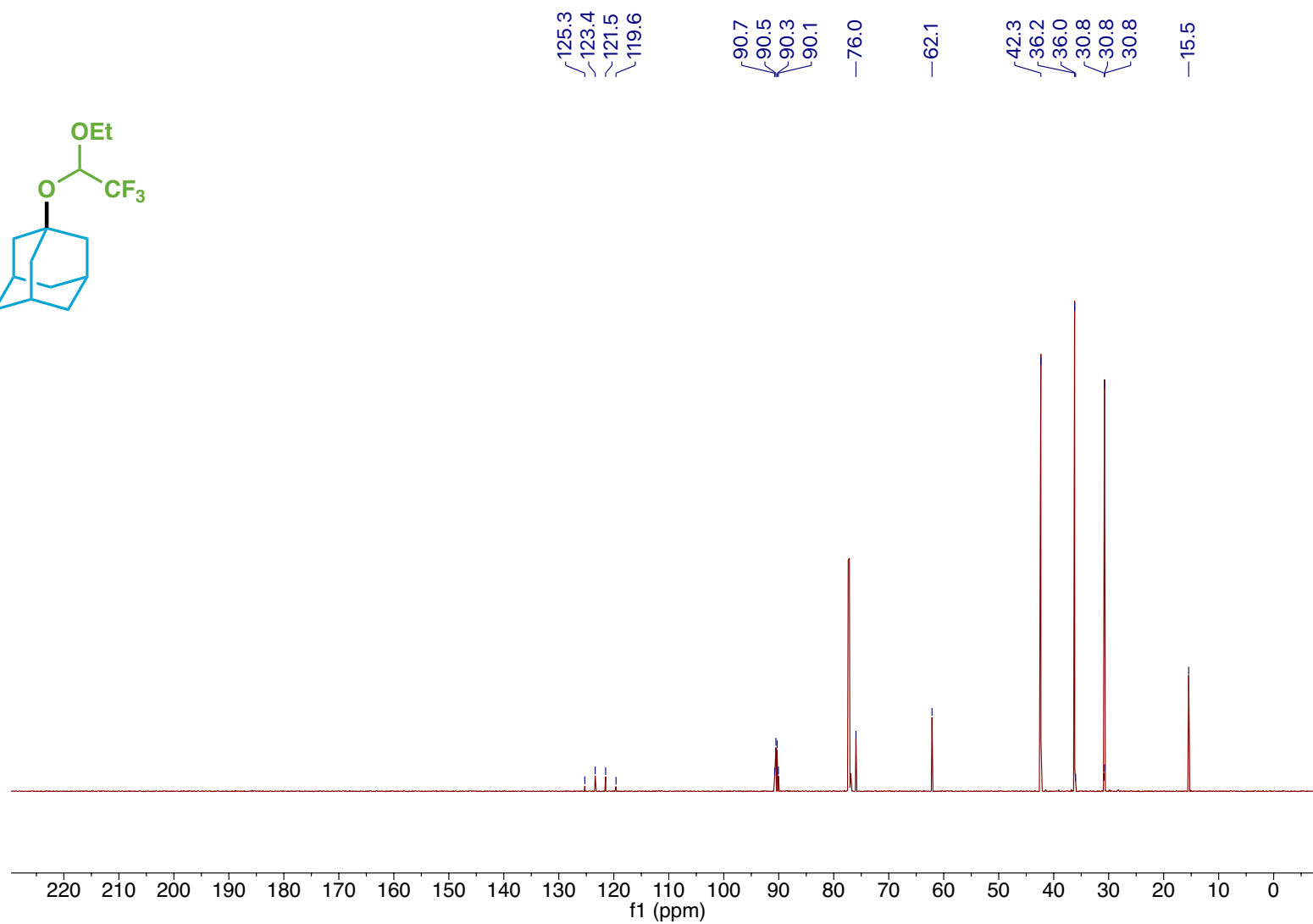
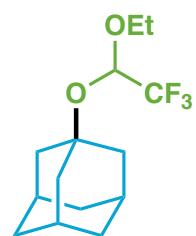
S405

Compound 128 ^{19}F NMR



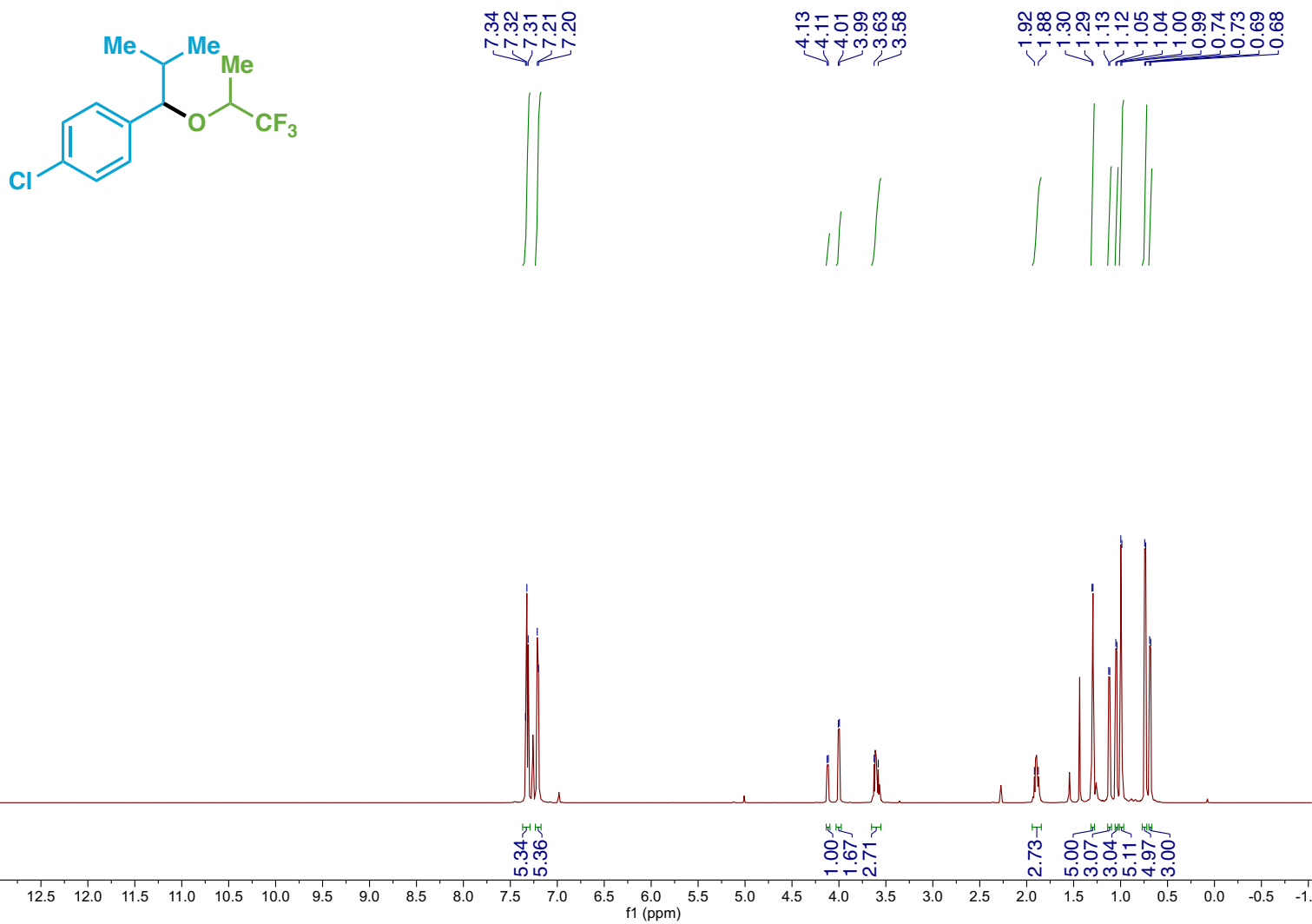
S406

Compound 128 ^{13}C NMR



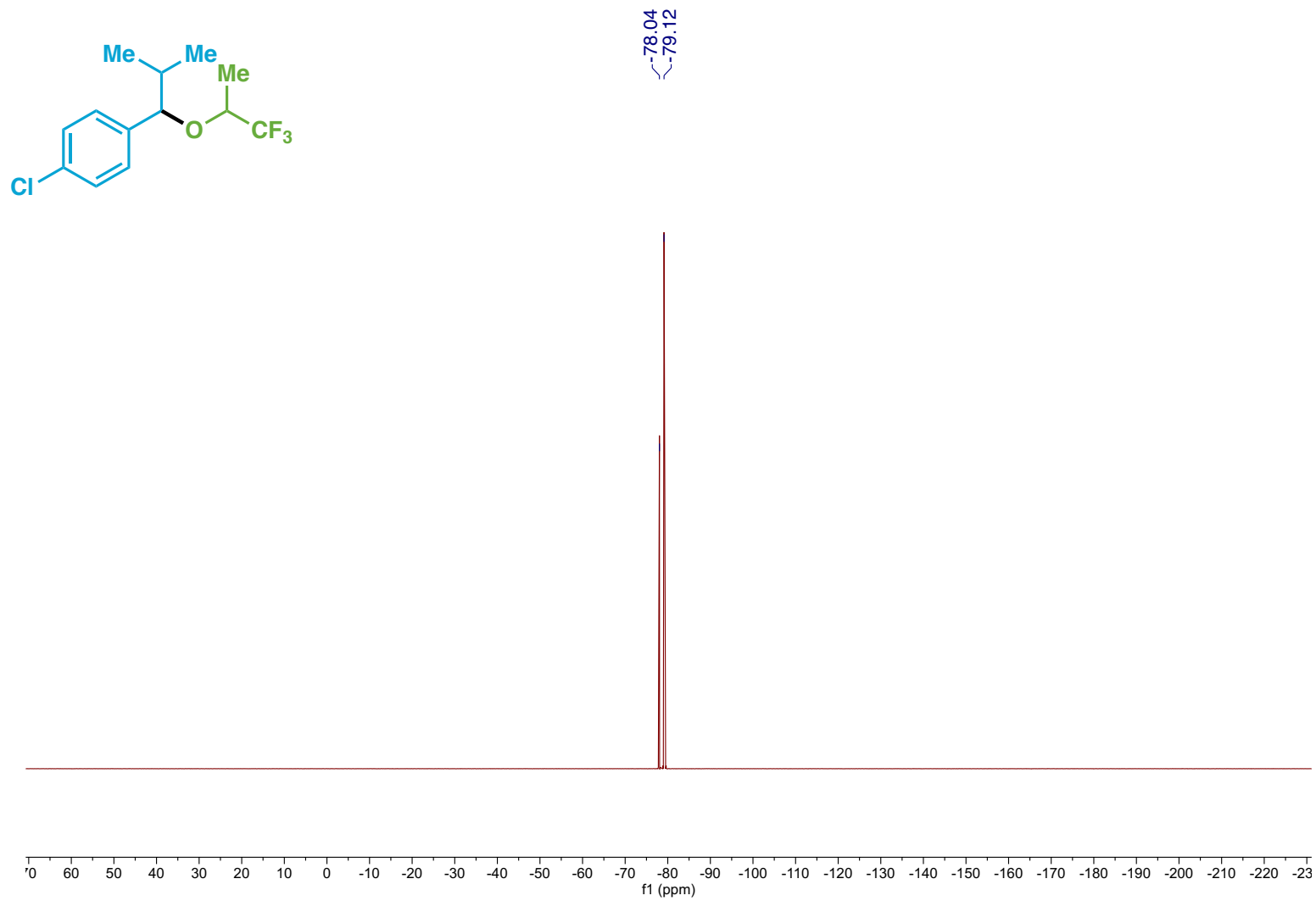
S407

Compound 129 ¹H NMR



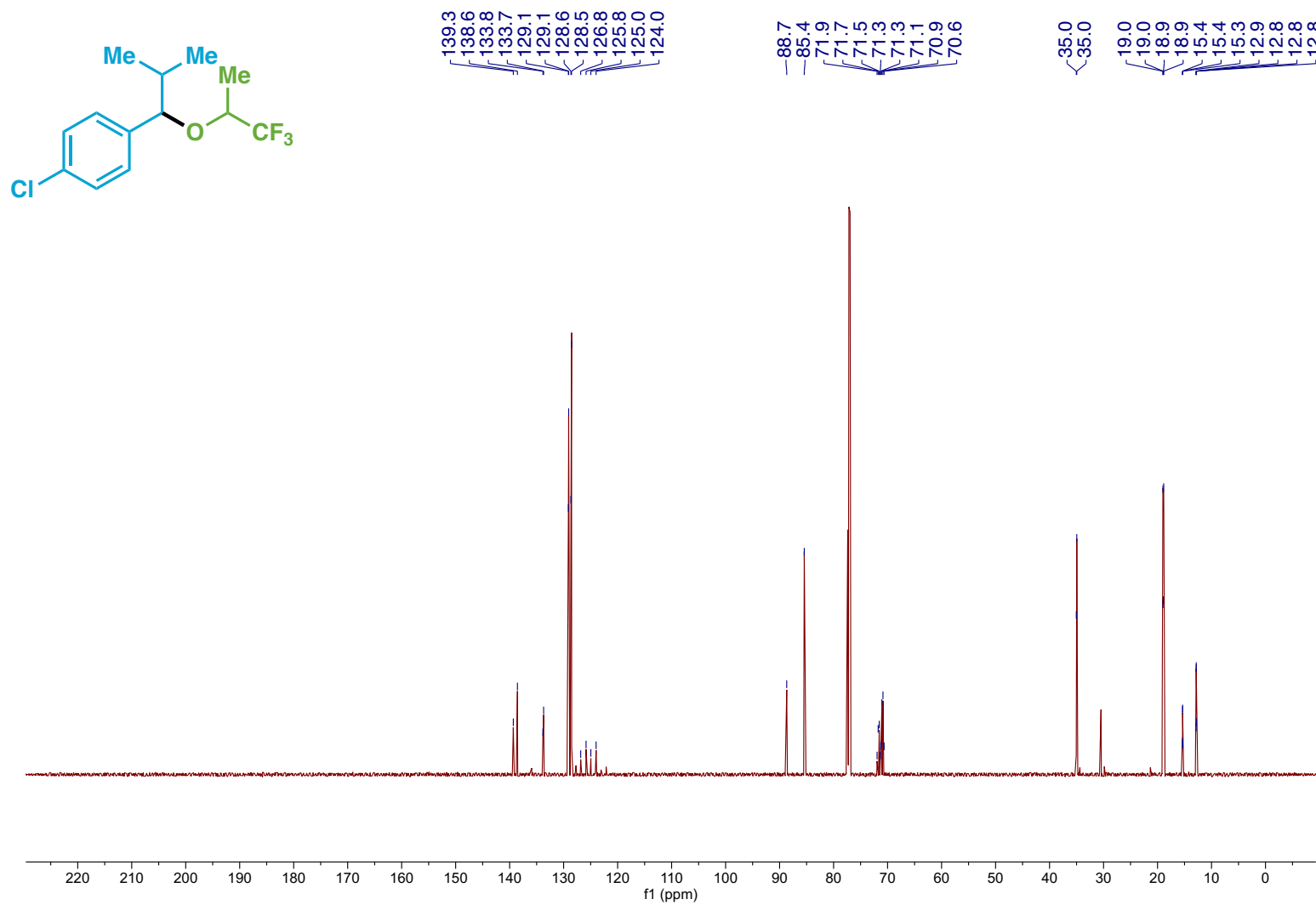
S408

Compound 129 ^{19}F NMR

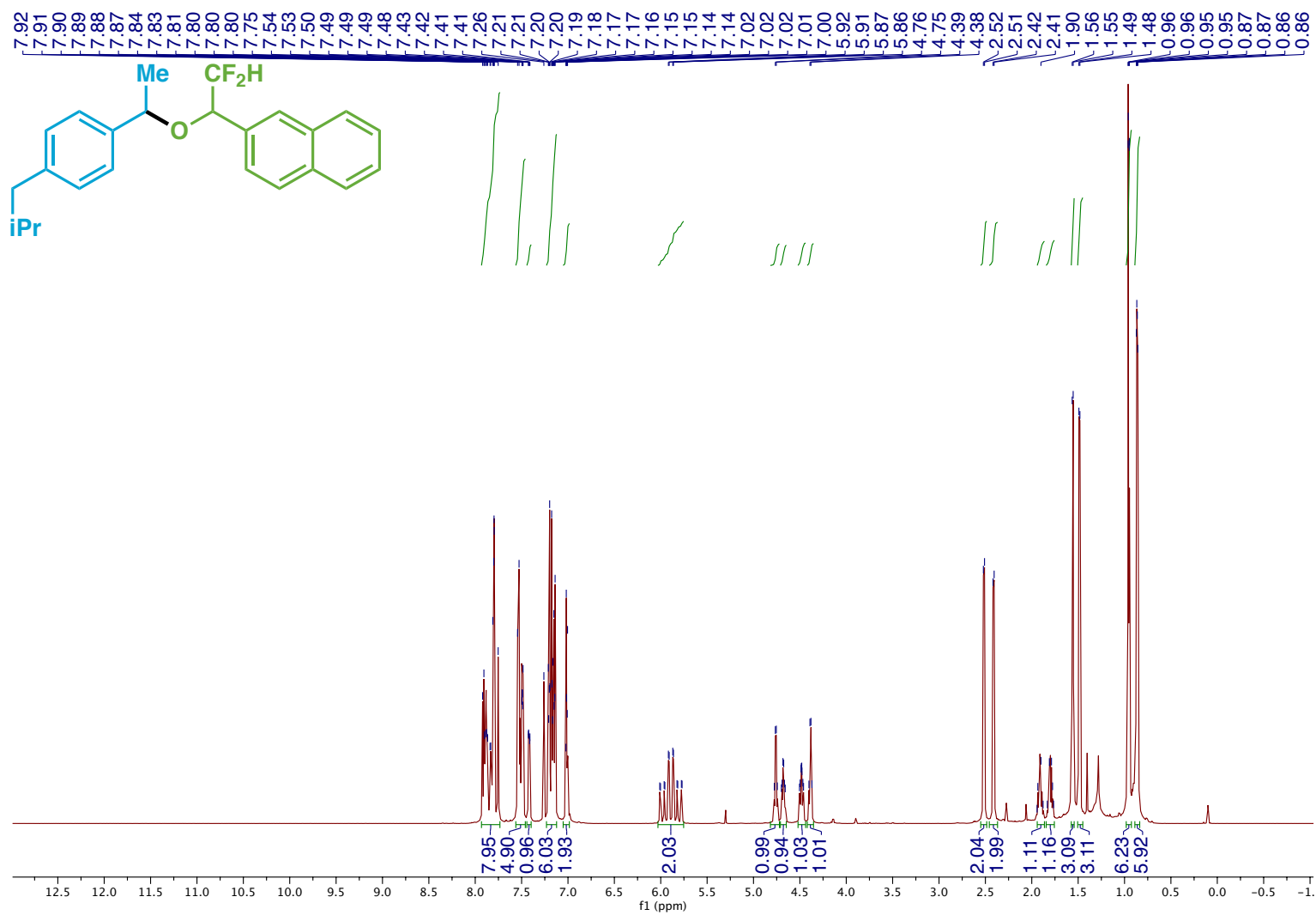


S409

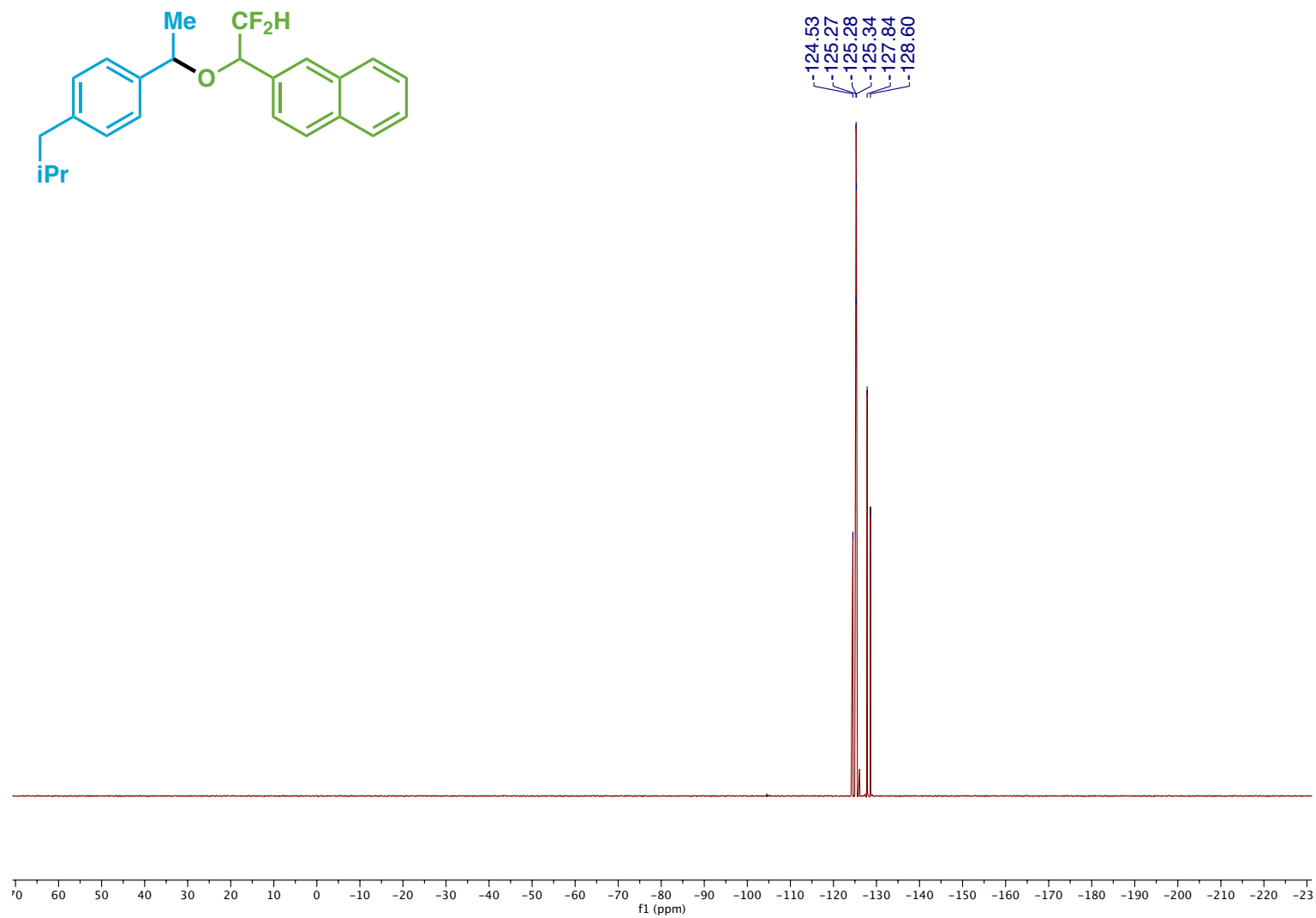
Compound 129 ¹³C NMR



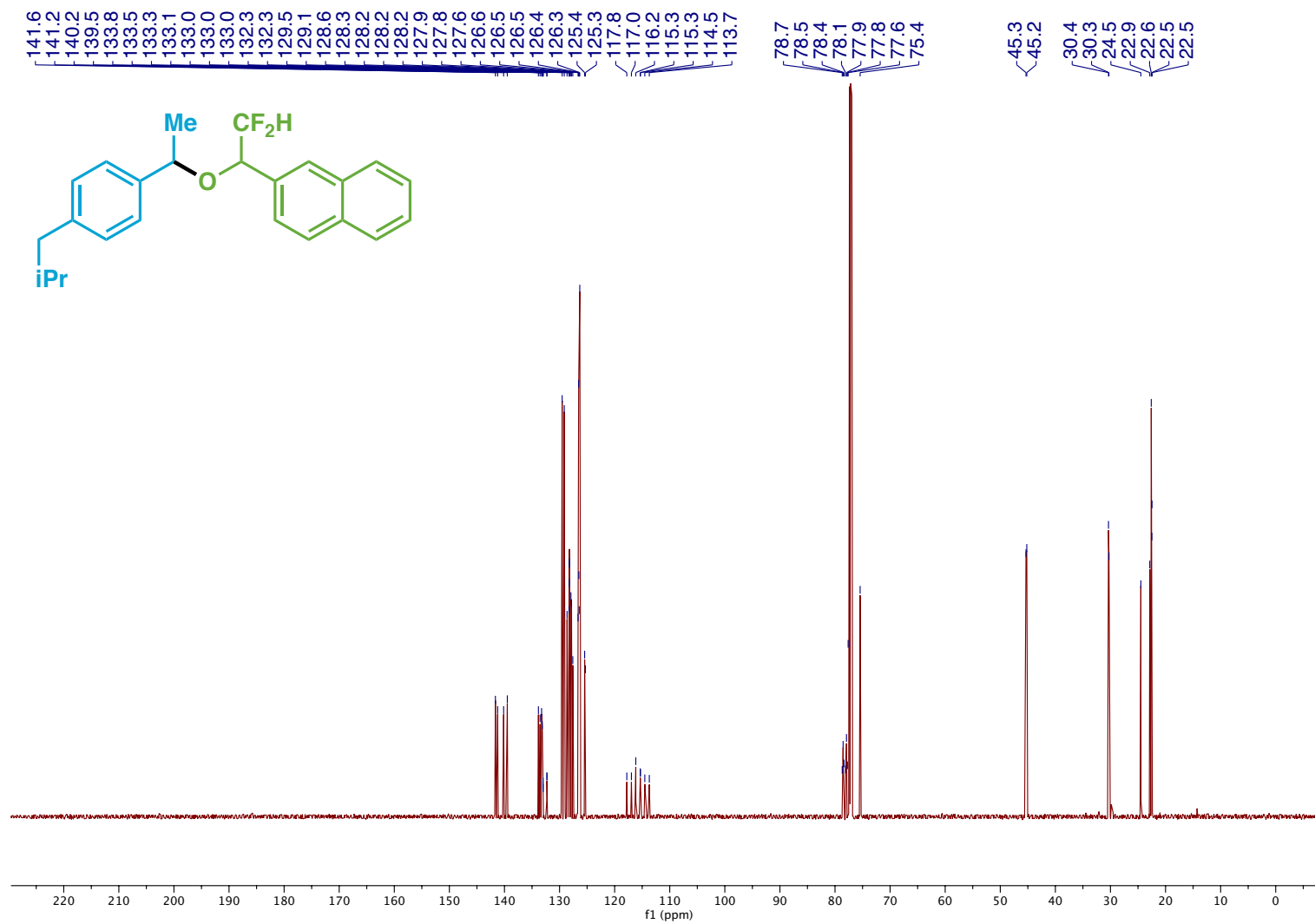
Compound 130 ¹H NMR



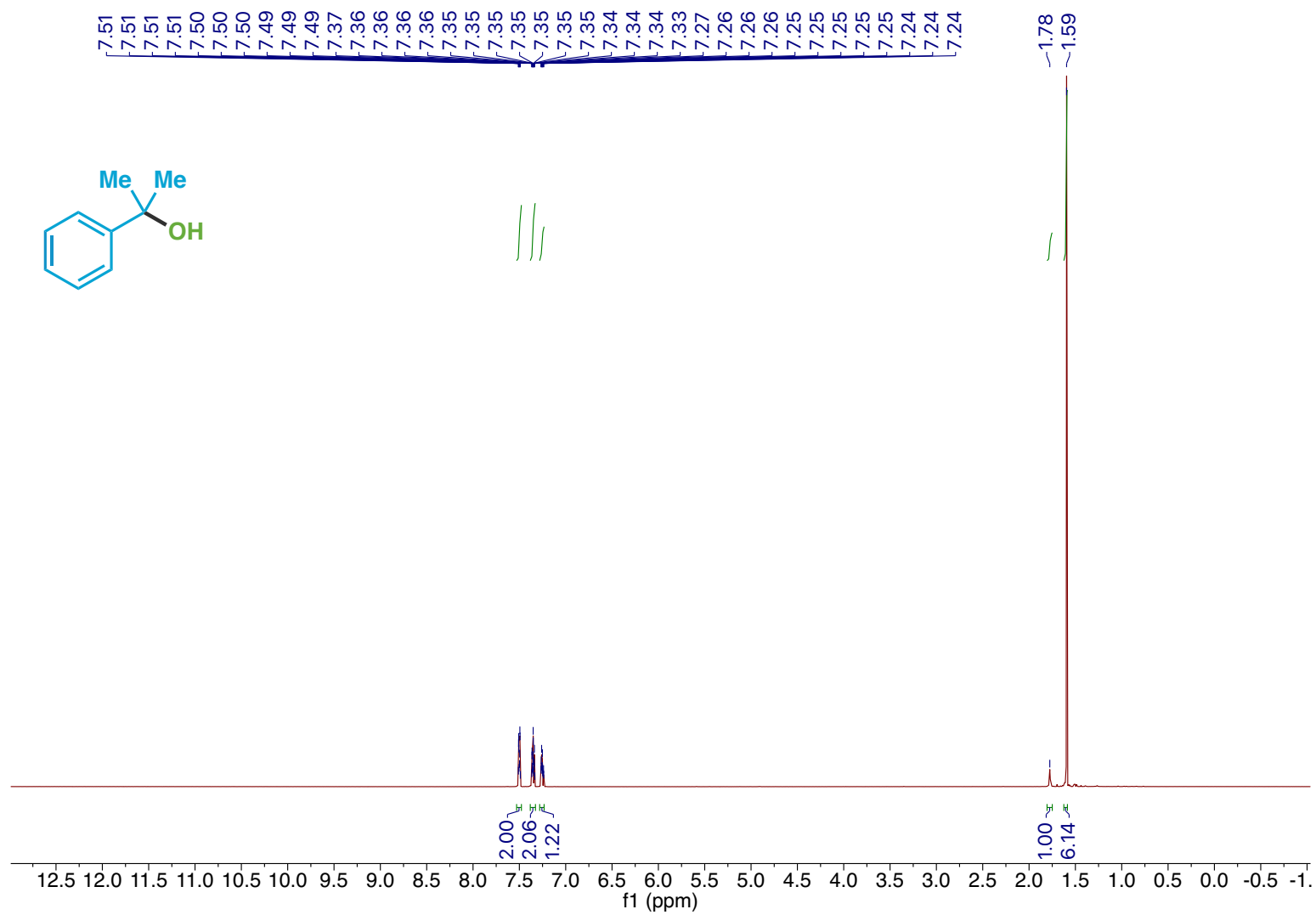
Compound 130 ^{19}F NMR



Compound 130 ¹³C NMR

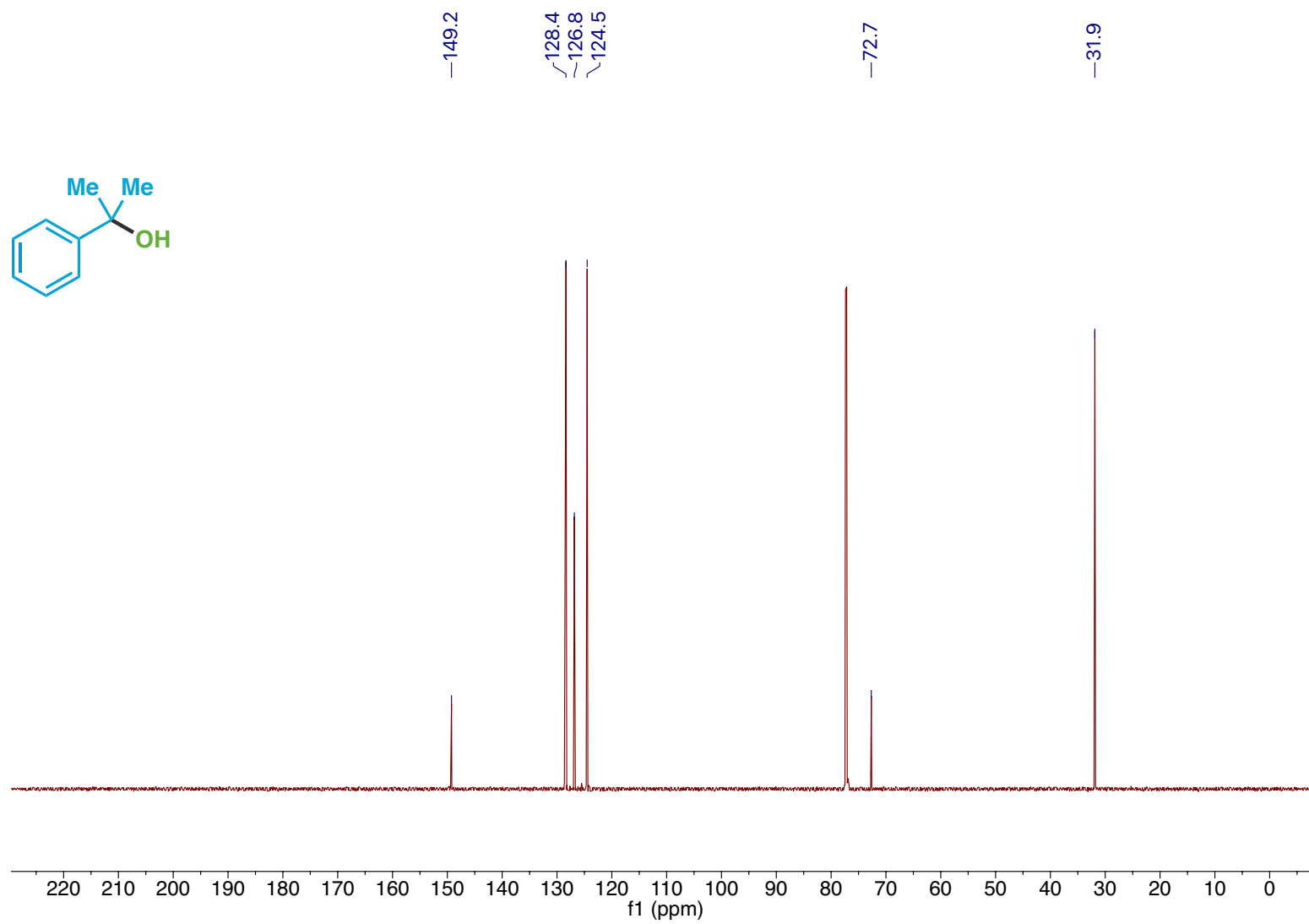


Compound 132 ^1H NMR



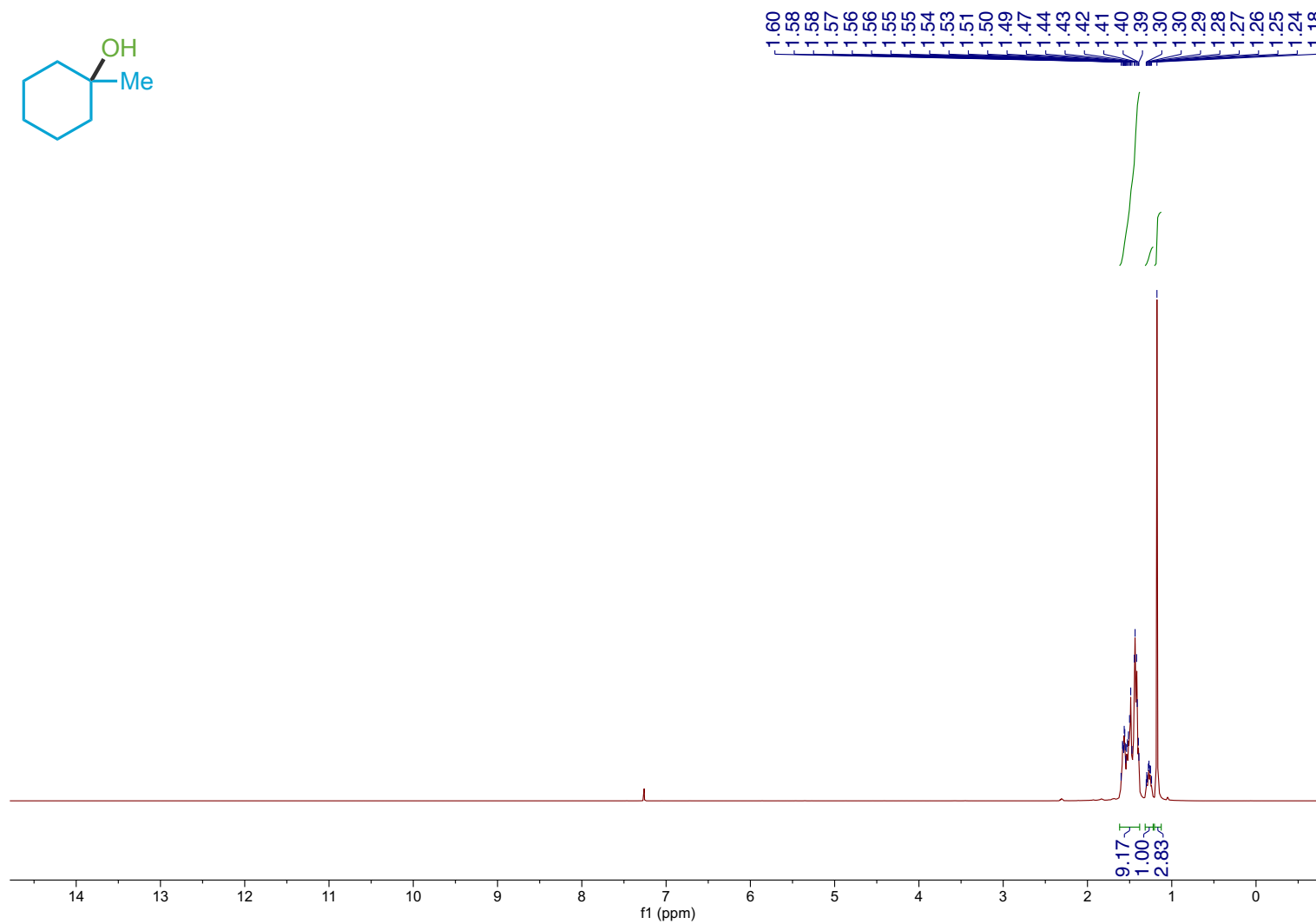
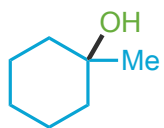
S414

Compound 132 ^{13}C NMR



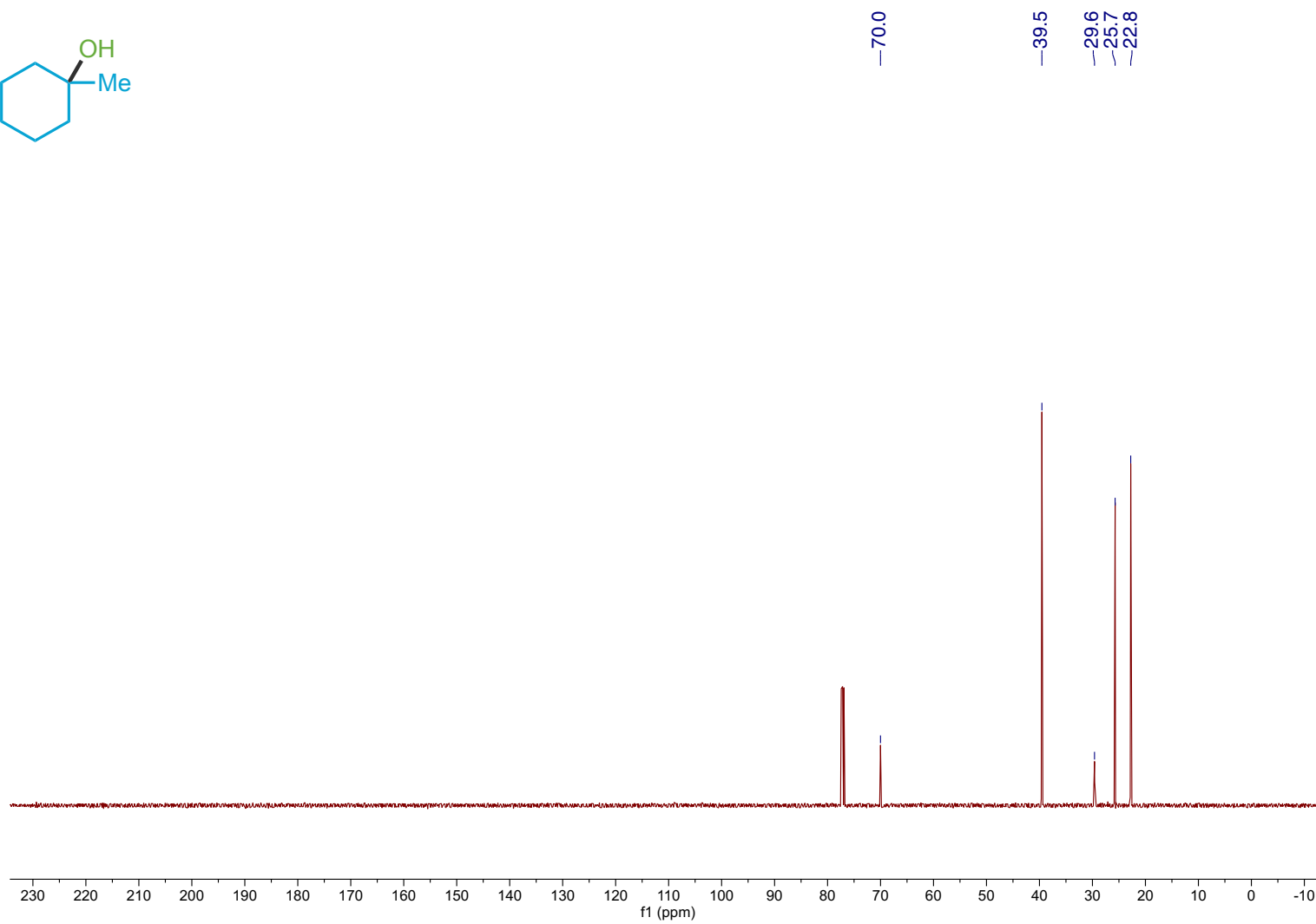
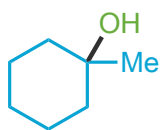
S415

Compound 134 ¹H NMR

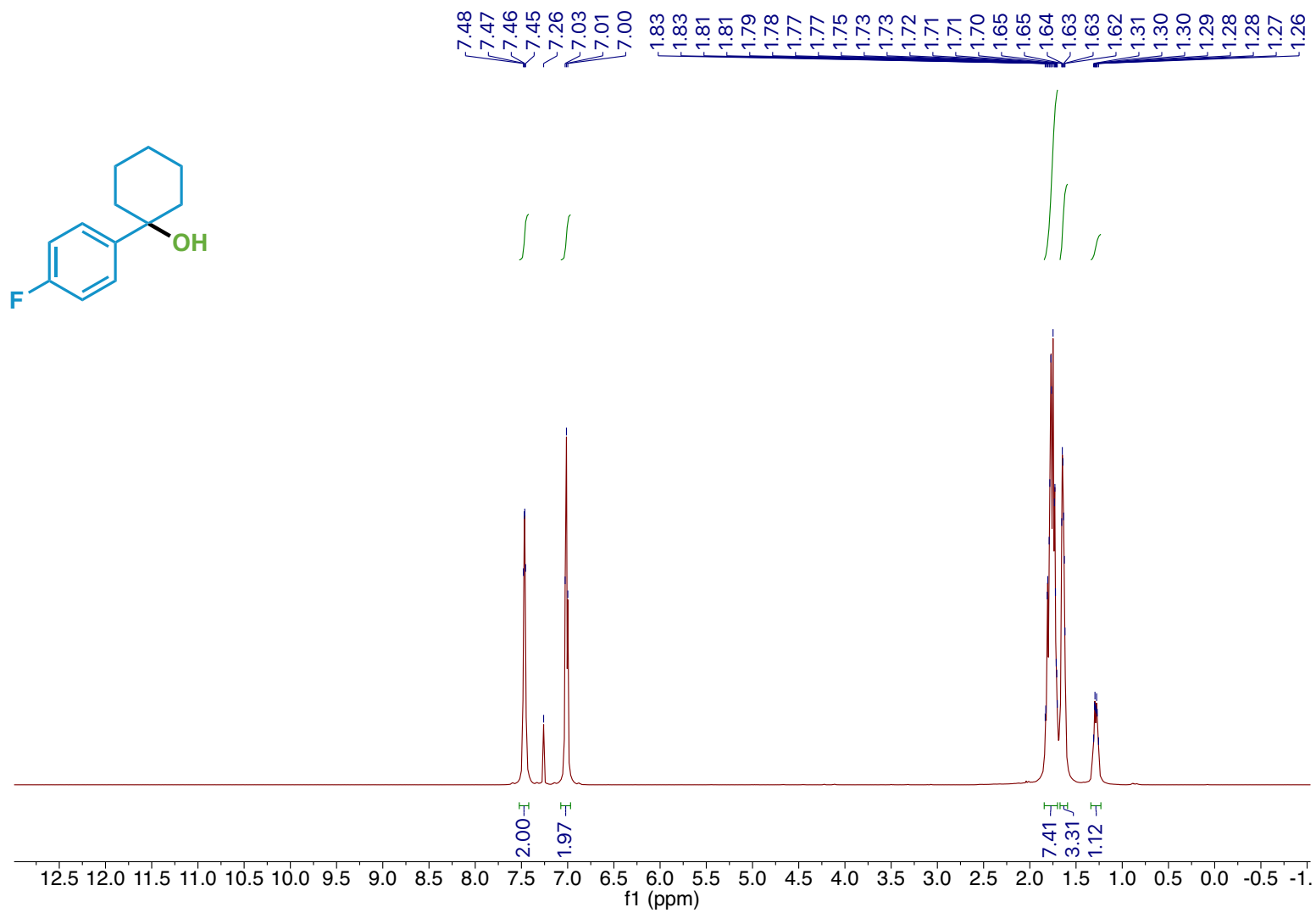


S416

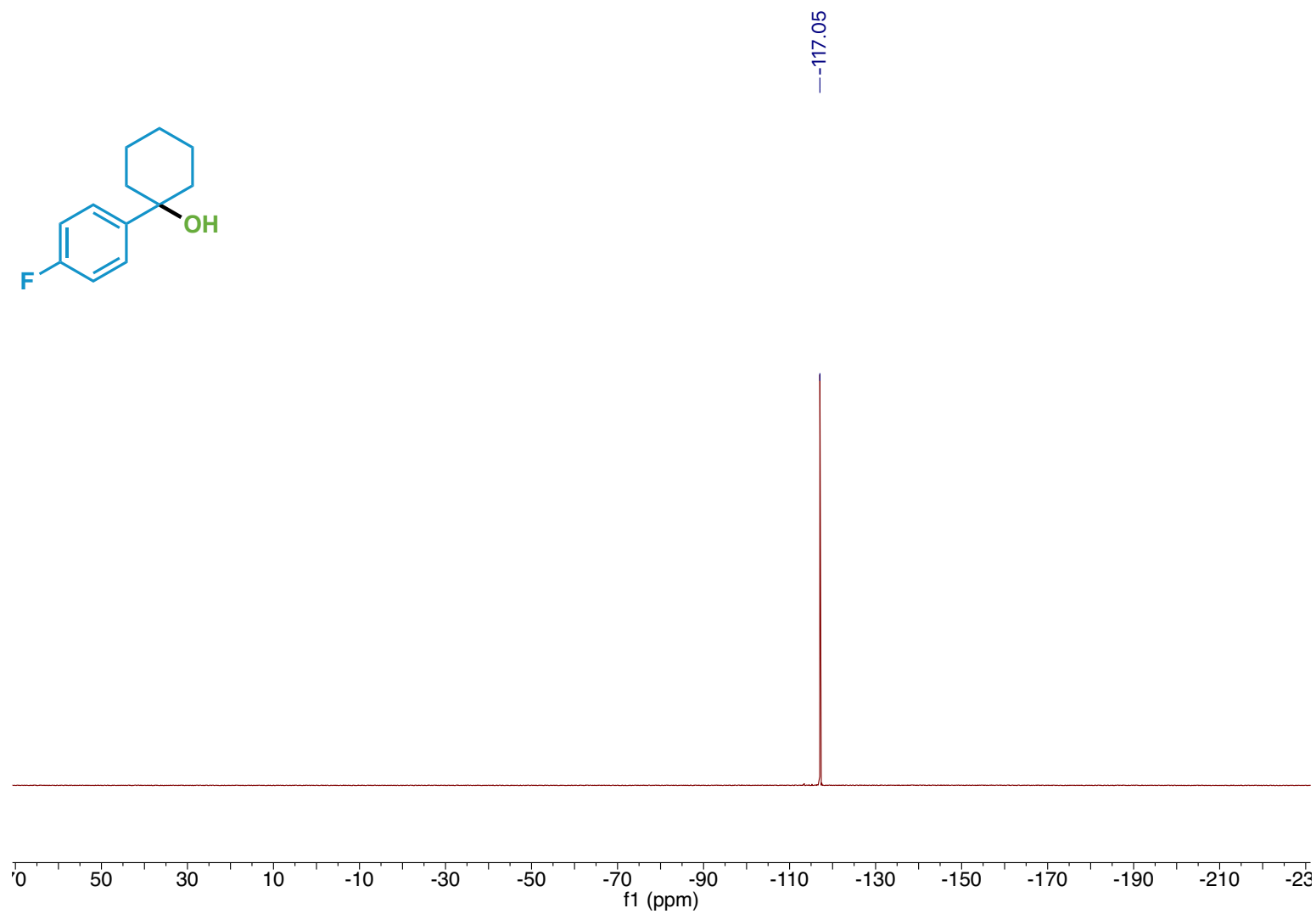
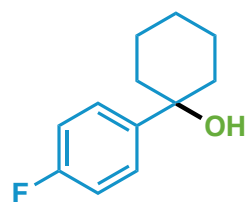
Compound 134 ¹³C NMR



Compound 135 ^1H NMR

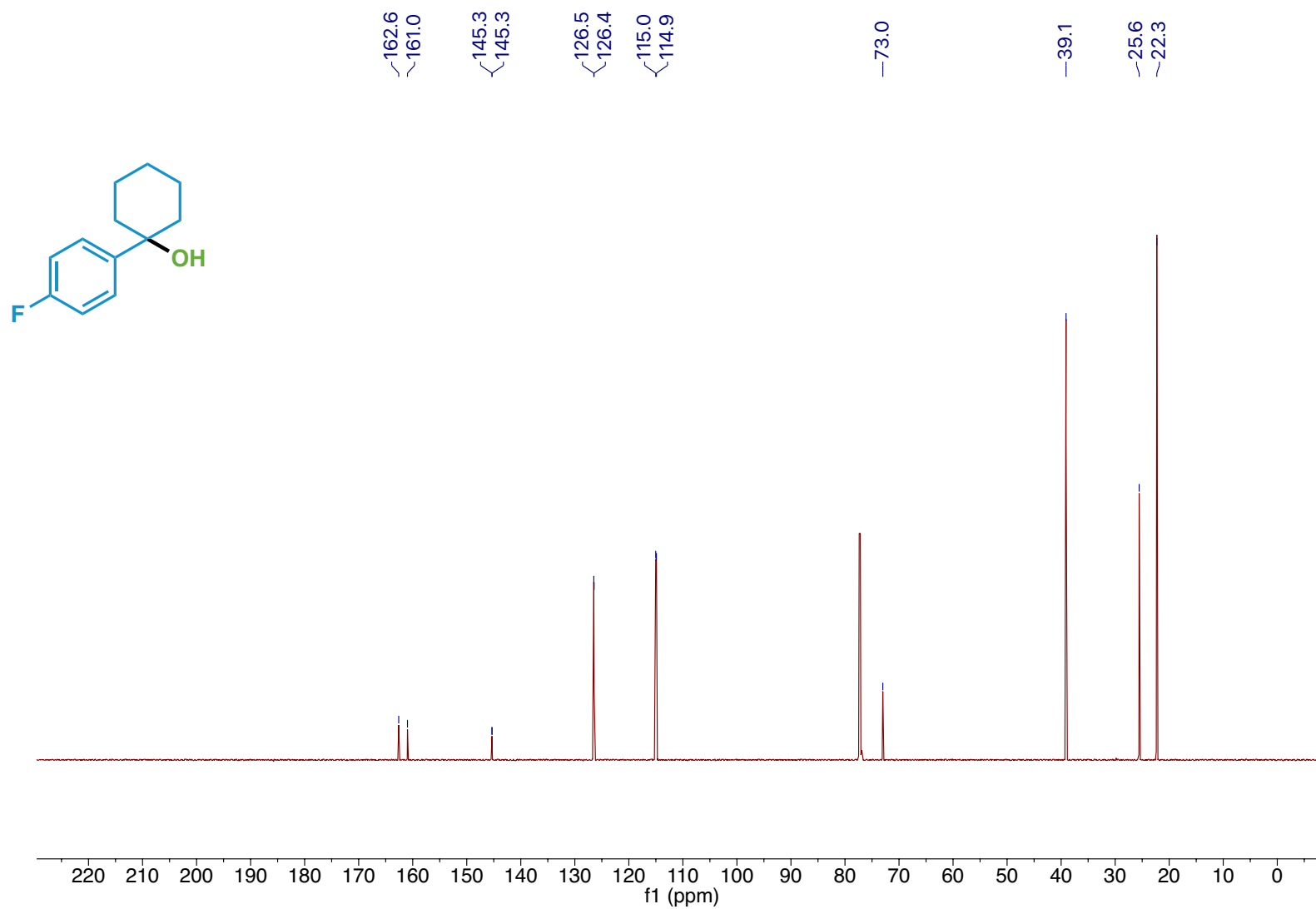


Compound 135 ^{19}F NMR



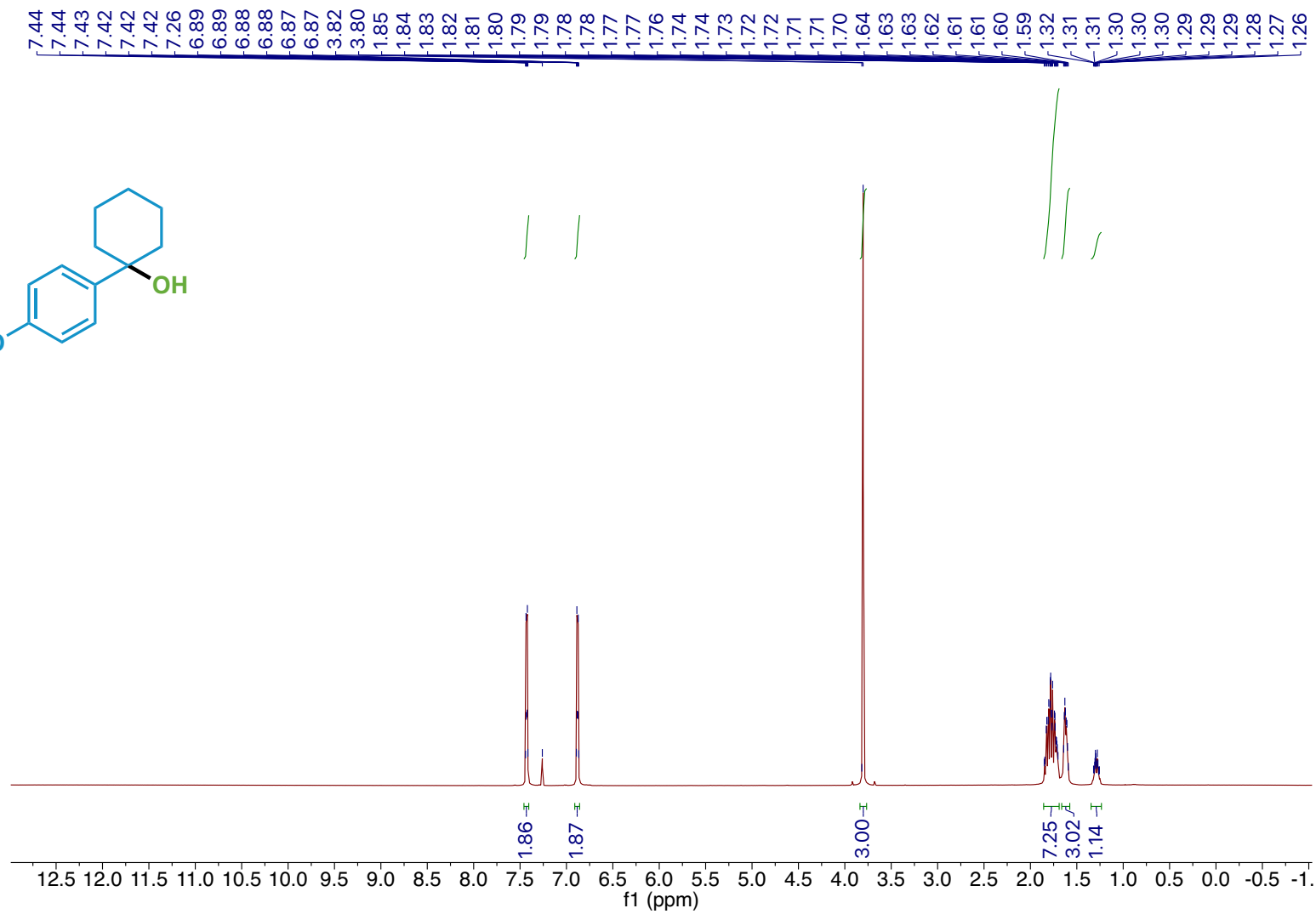
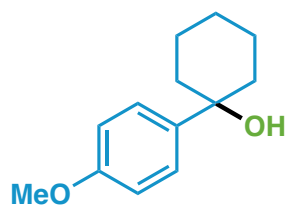
S419

Compound 135 ^{13}C NMR

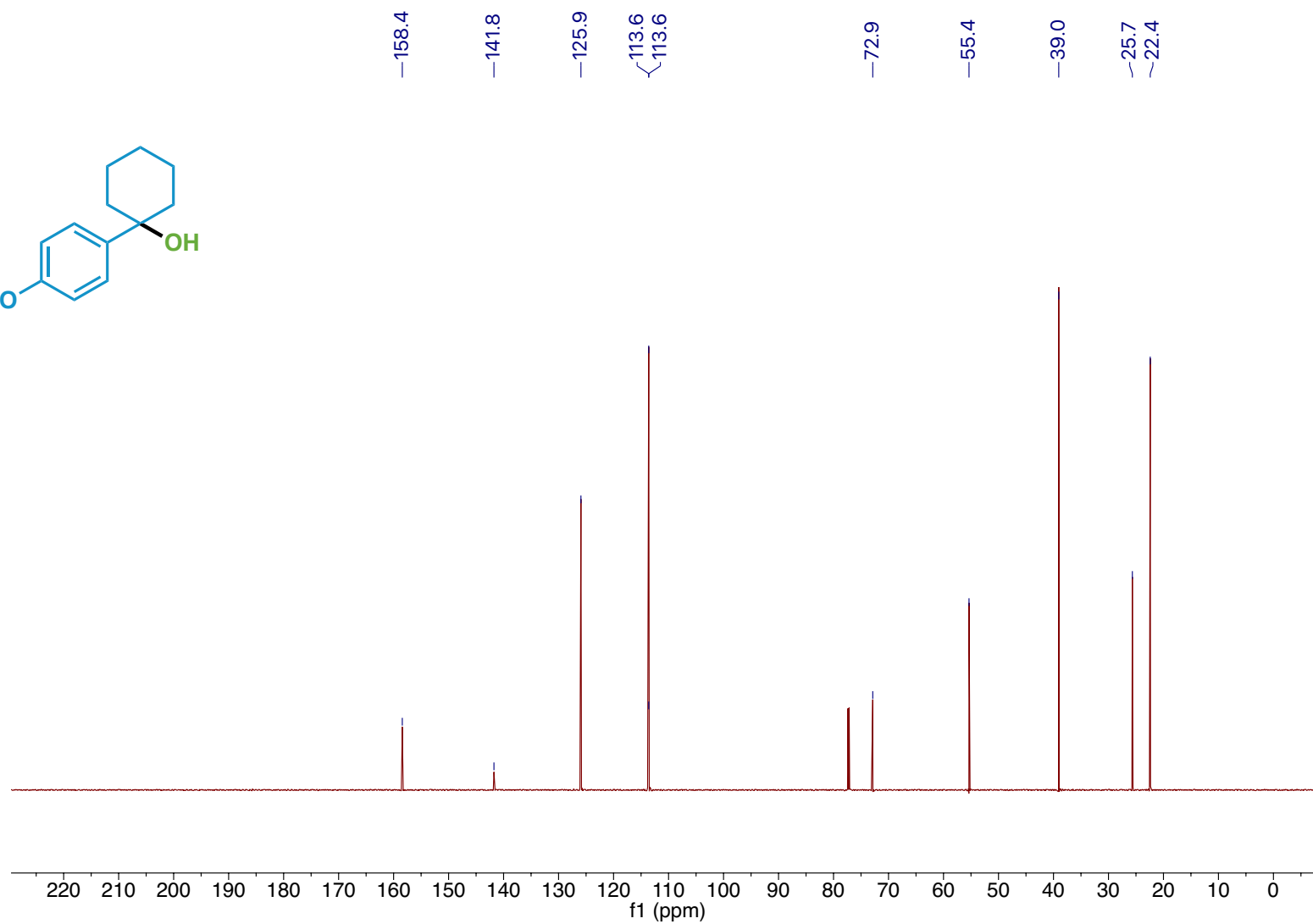
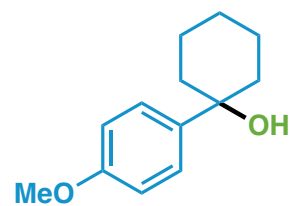


S420

Compound 136 ¹H NMR

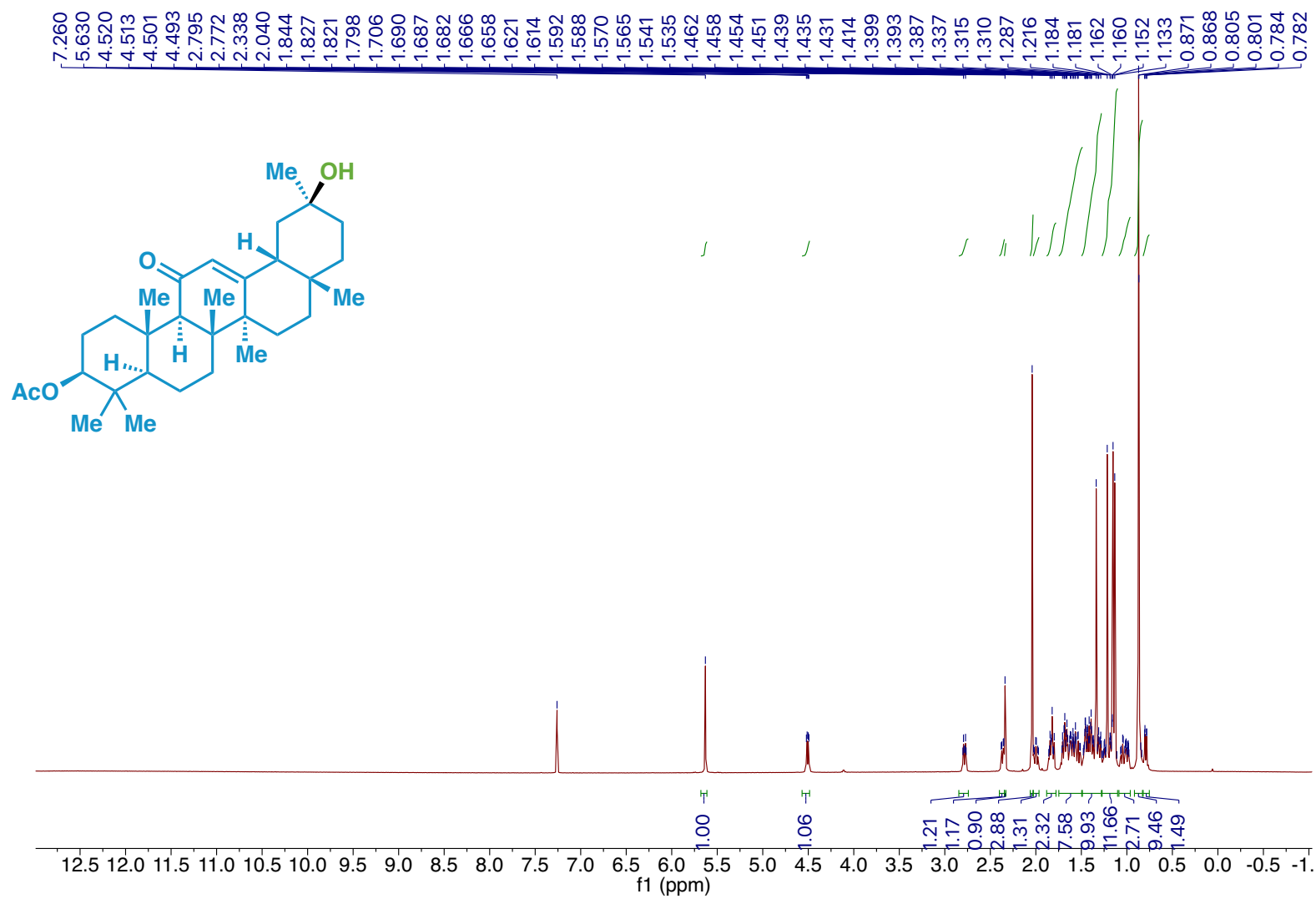


Compound 136 ^{13}C NMR



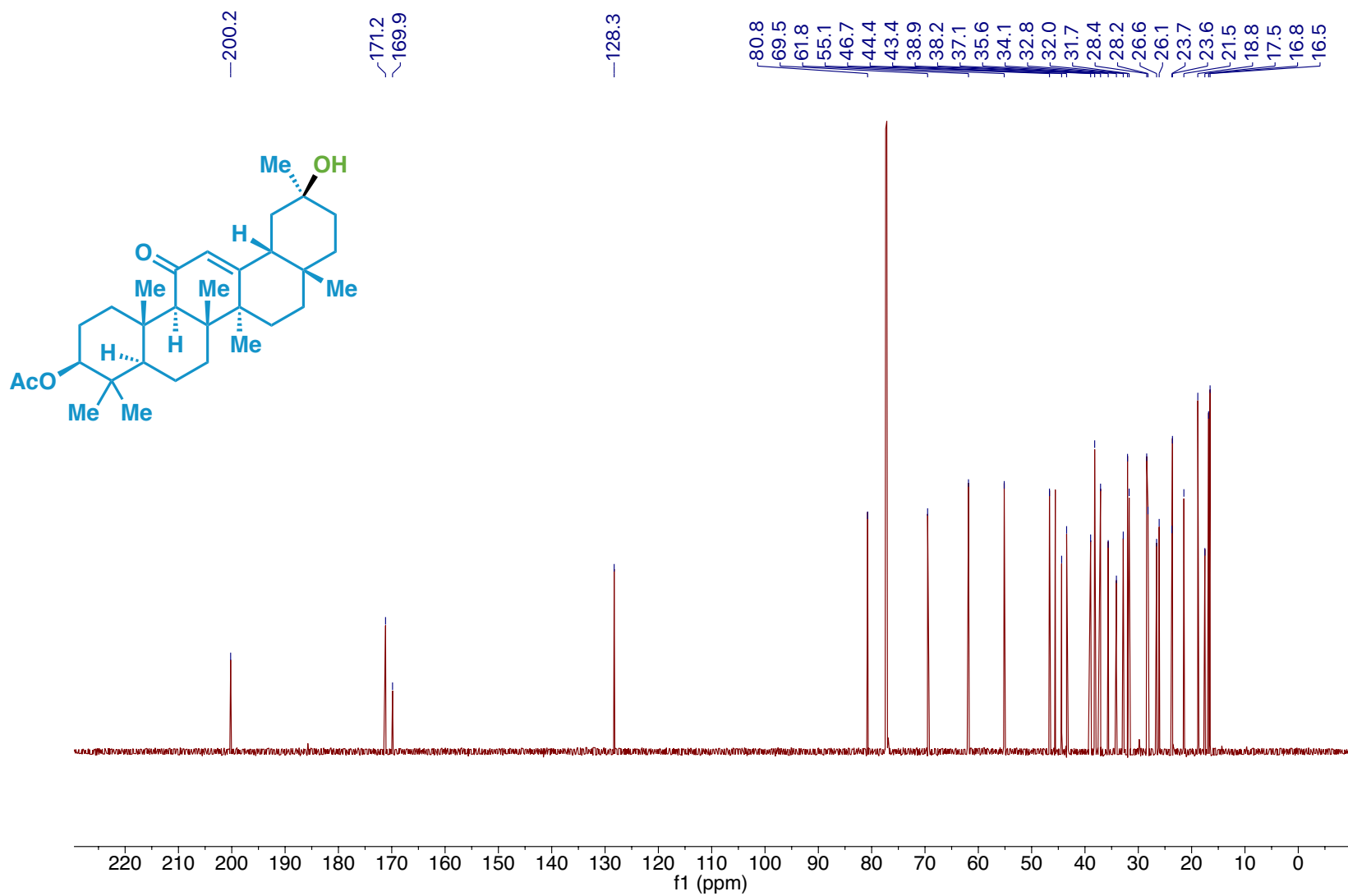
S422

Compound (11S)-138 ¹H NMR

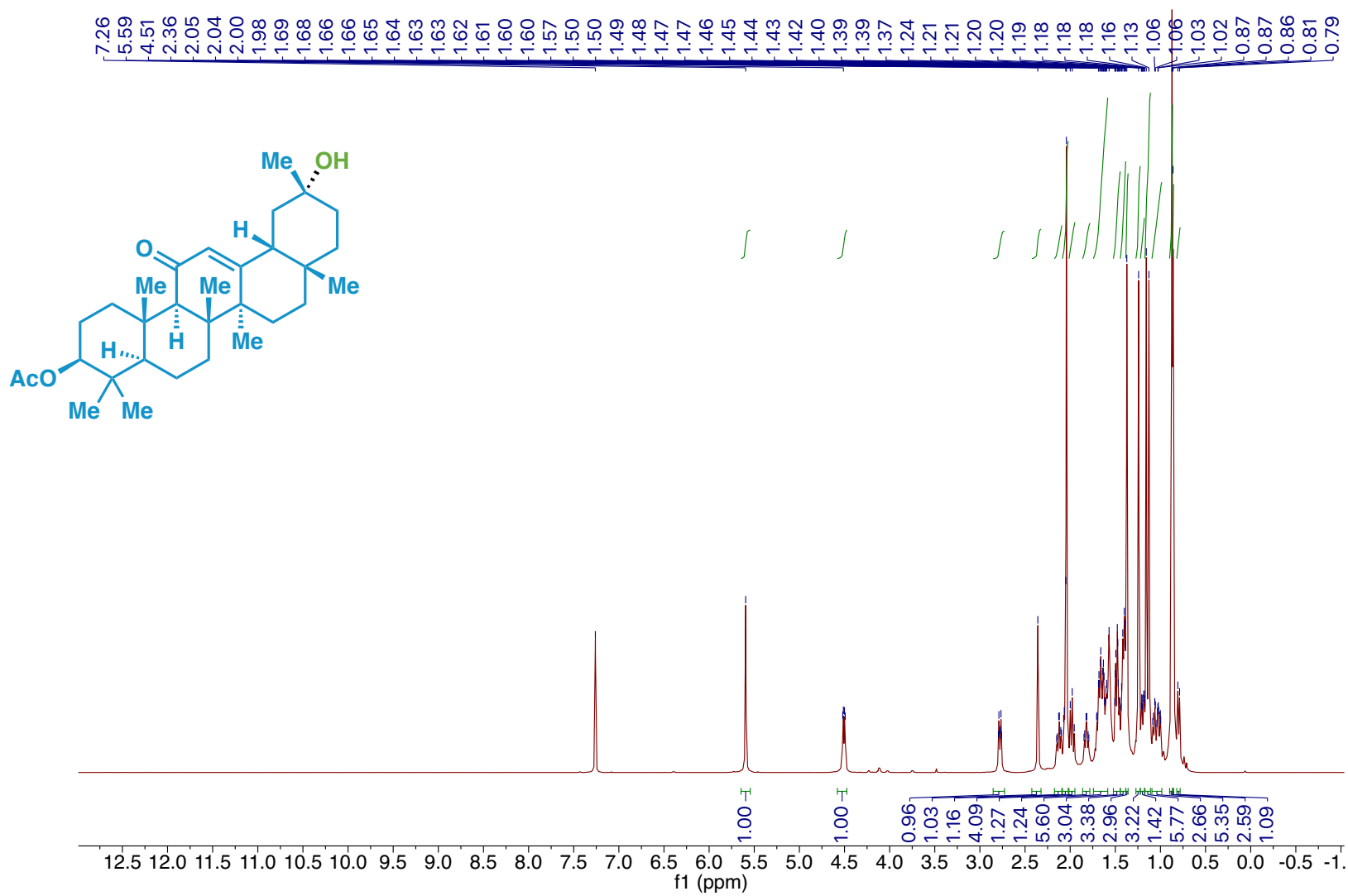


S423

Compound (11*S*)-138 ¹³C NMR

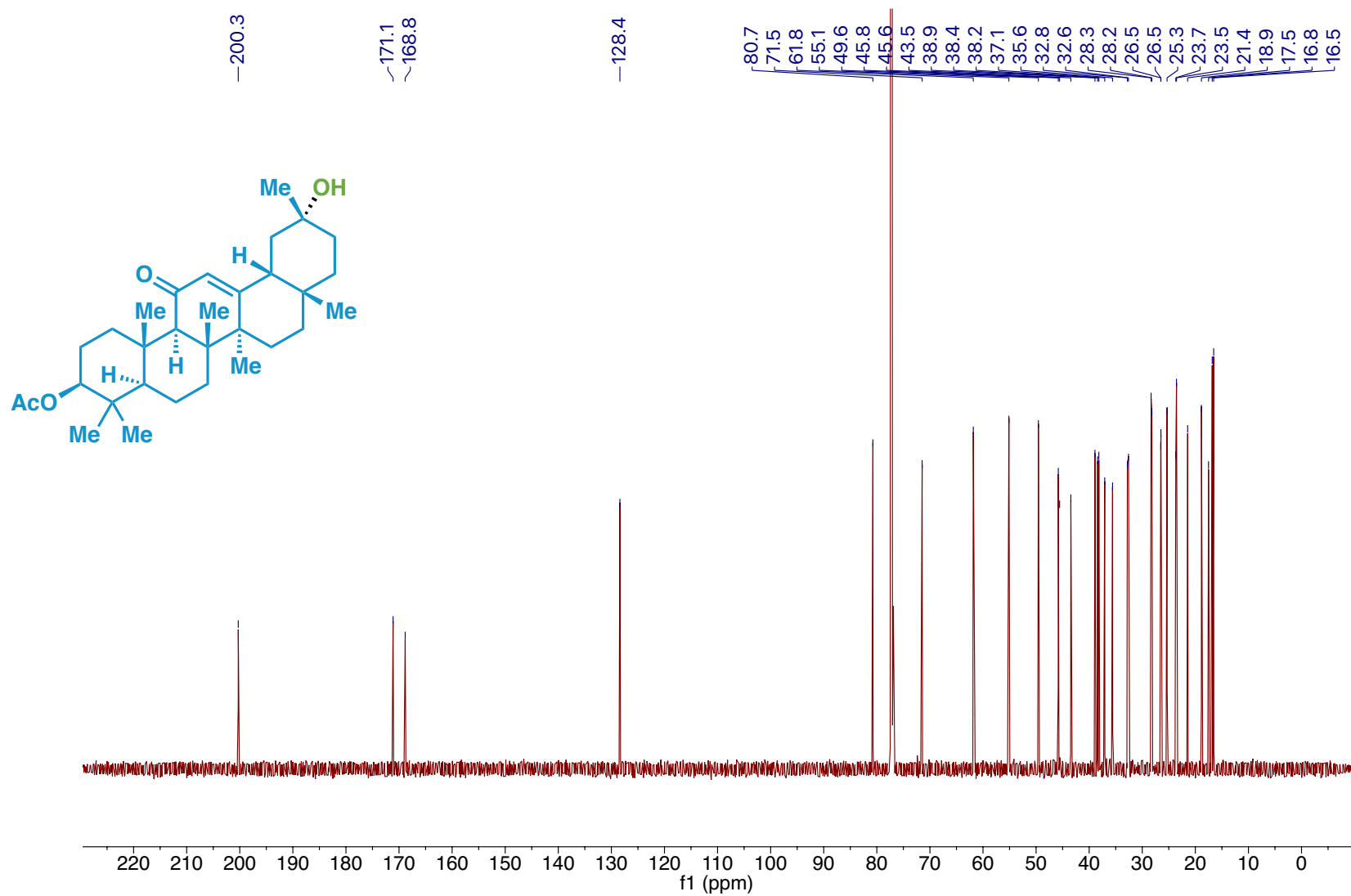


Compound (11R)-138 ¹H NMR

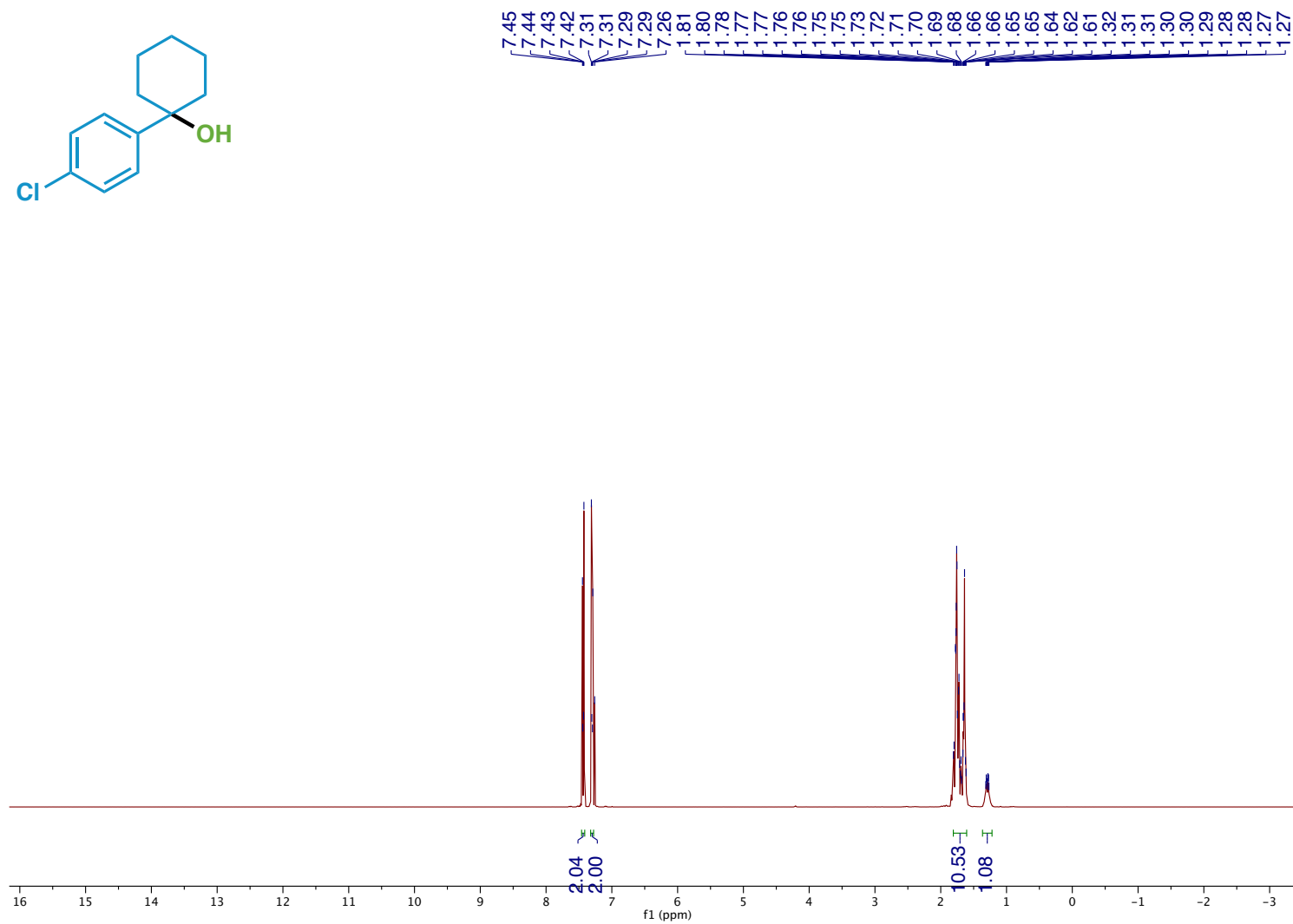
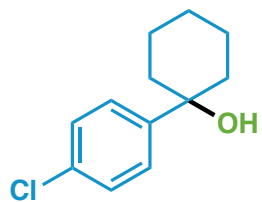


S425

Compound (11*R*)-138 ¹³C NMR

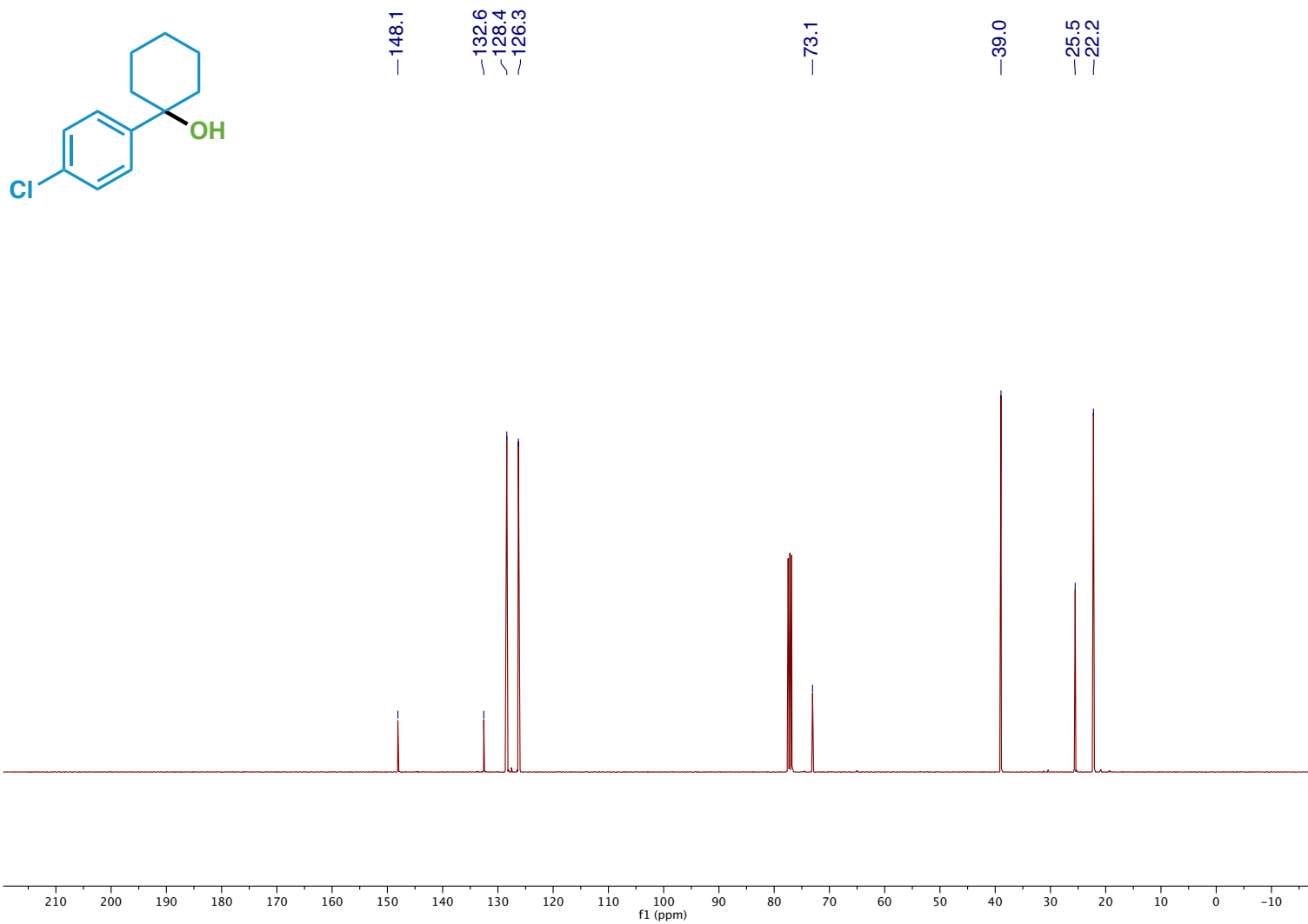


Compound 139 ¹H NMR



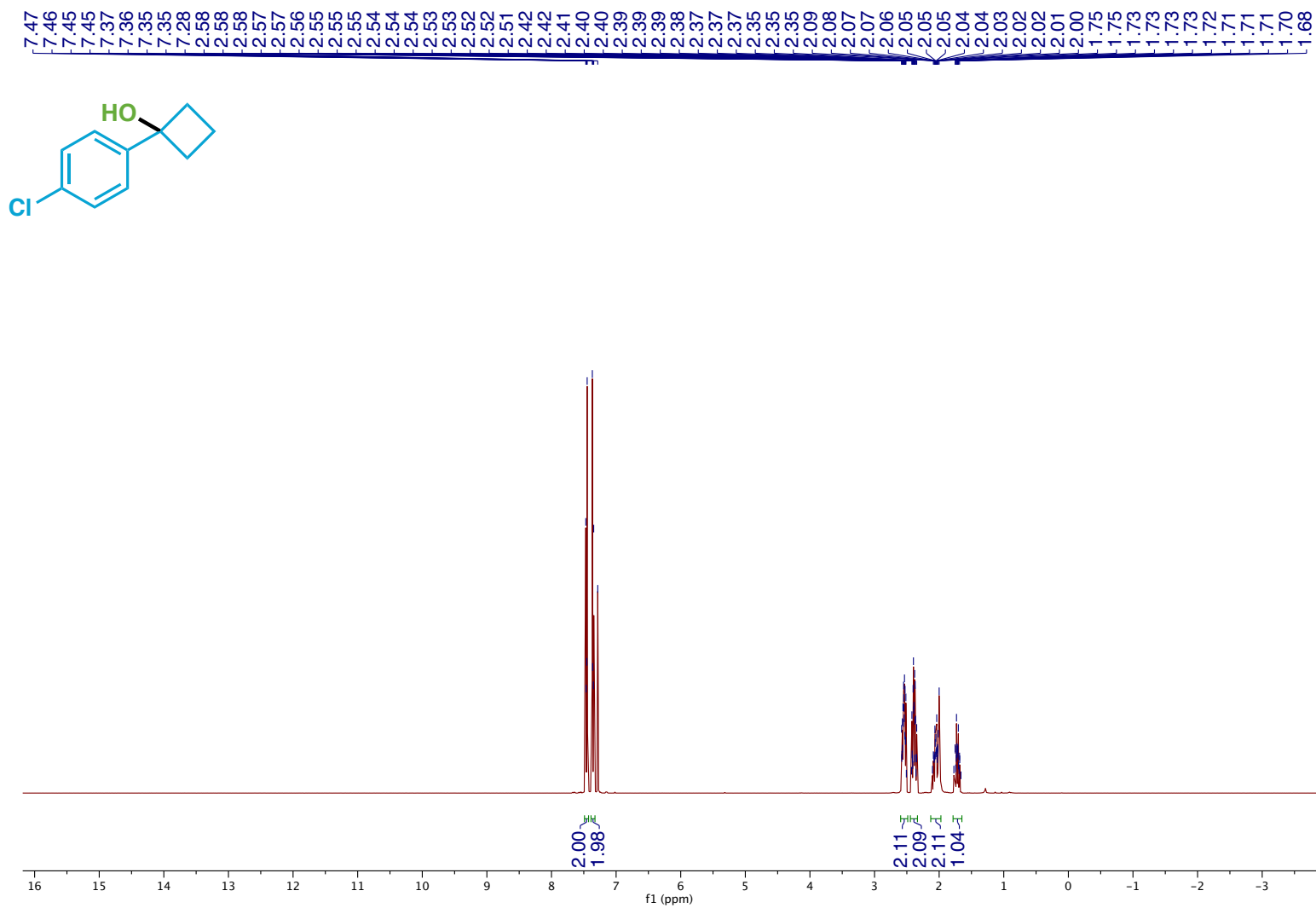
S427

Compound 139 ¹³C NMR

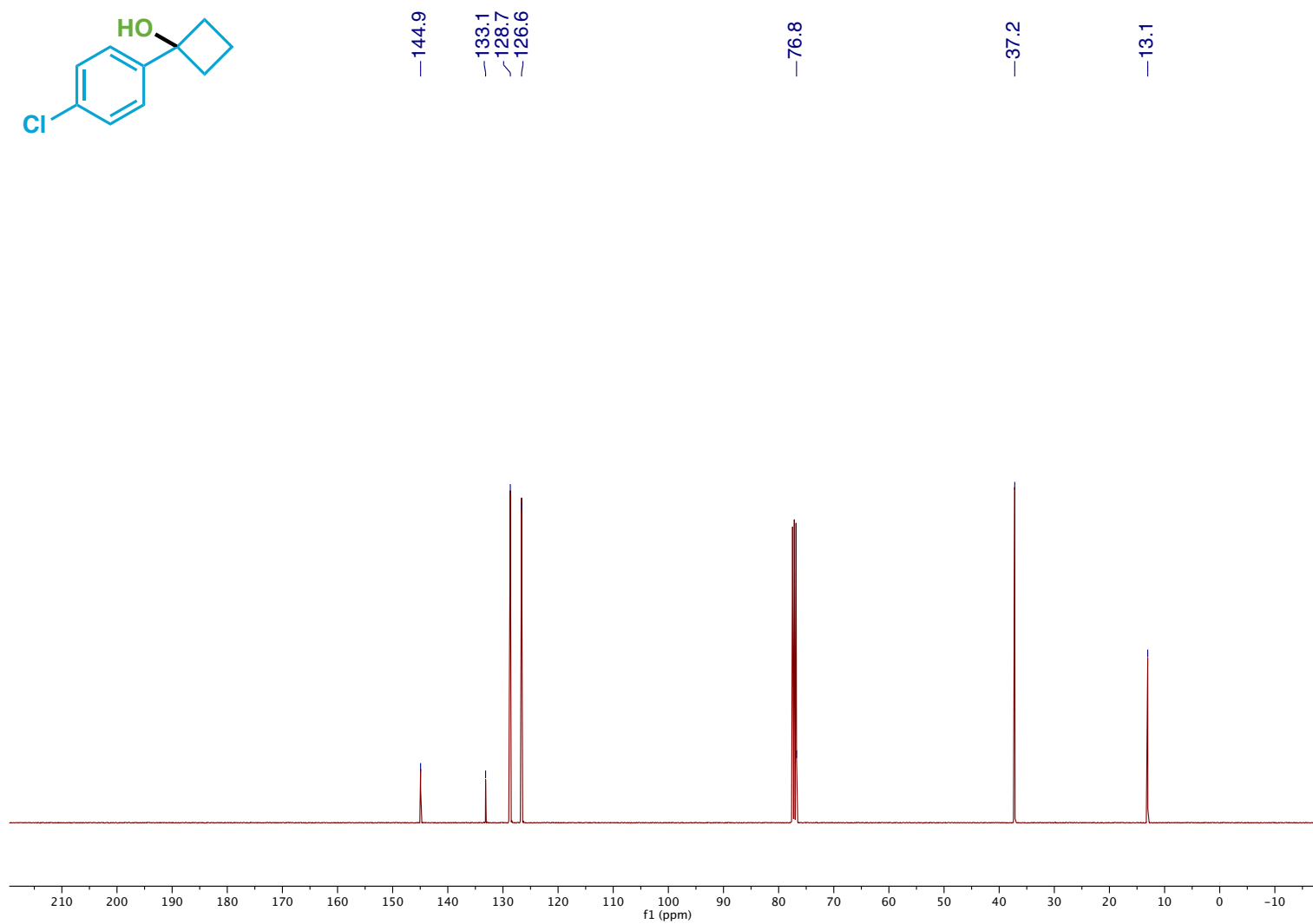
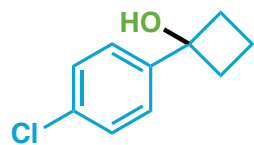


S428

Compound 140 ¹H NMR

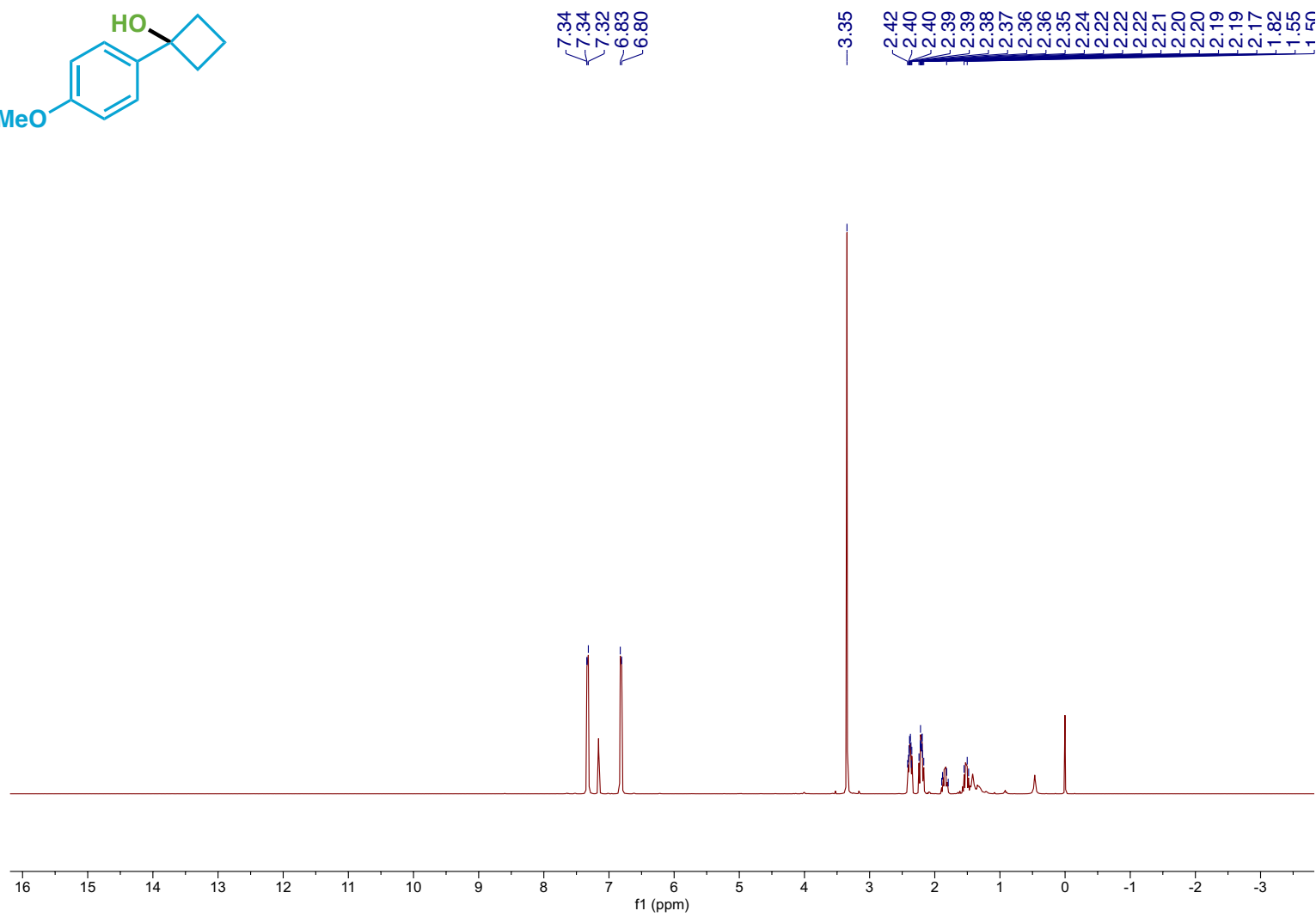
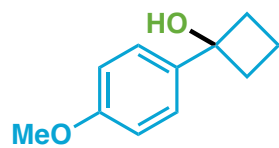


Compound 140 ^{13}C NMR



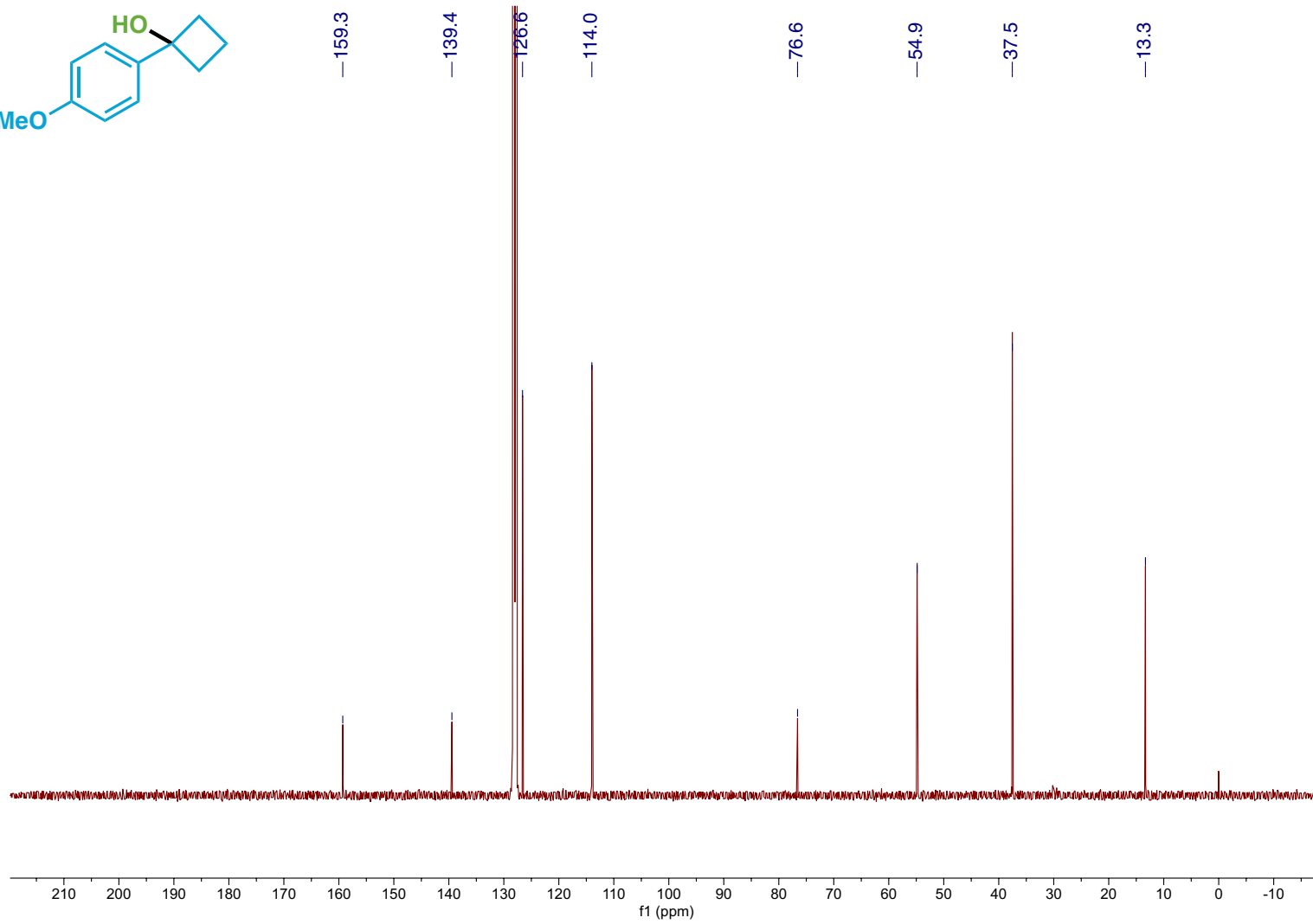
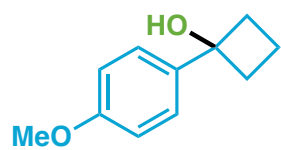
S430

Compound 141 ¹H NMR

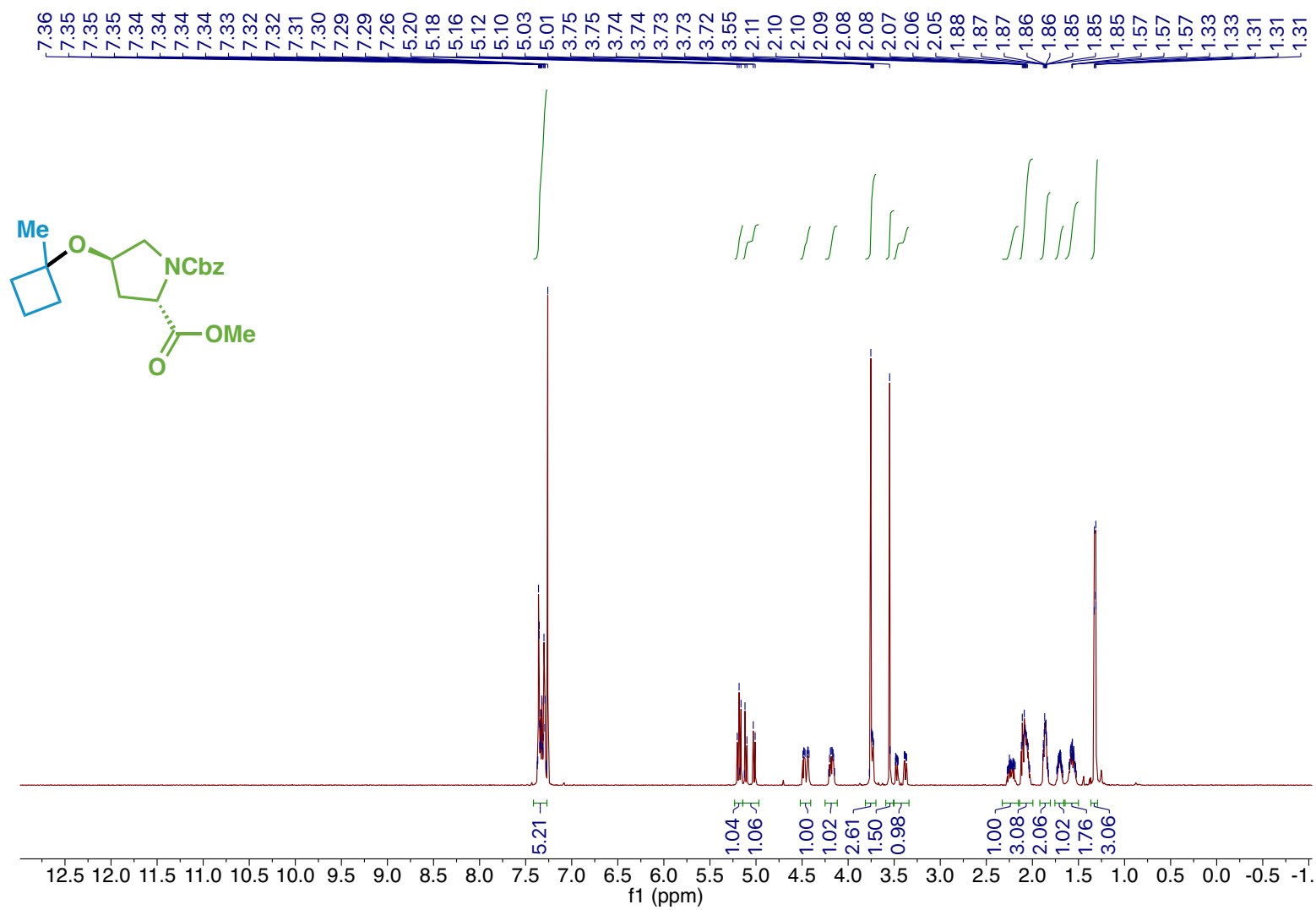


S431

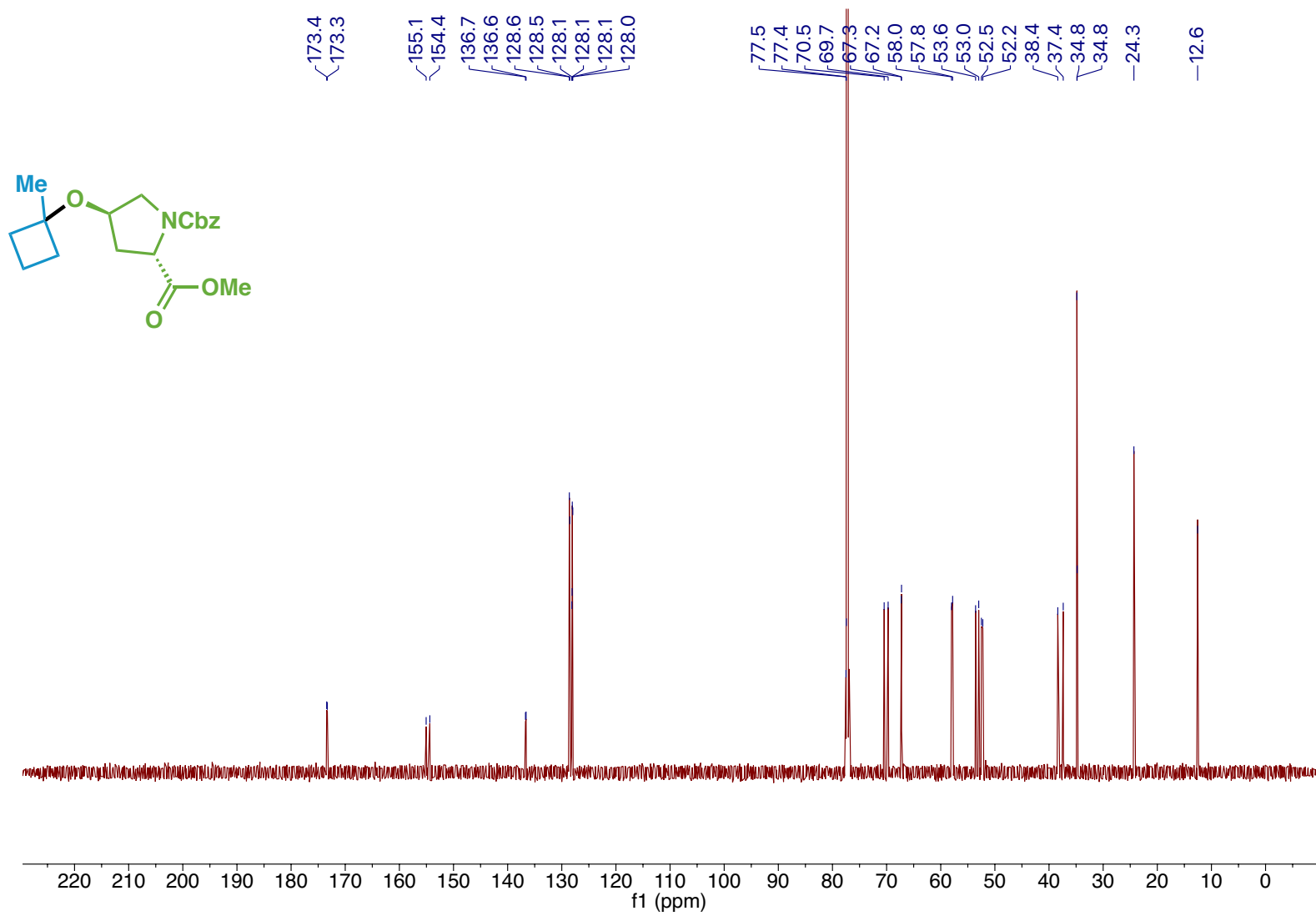
Compound 141 ^{13}C NMR



Compound SI-7 ¹H NMR

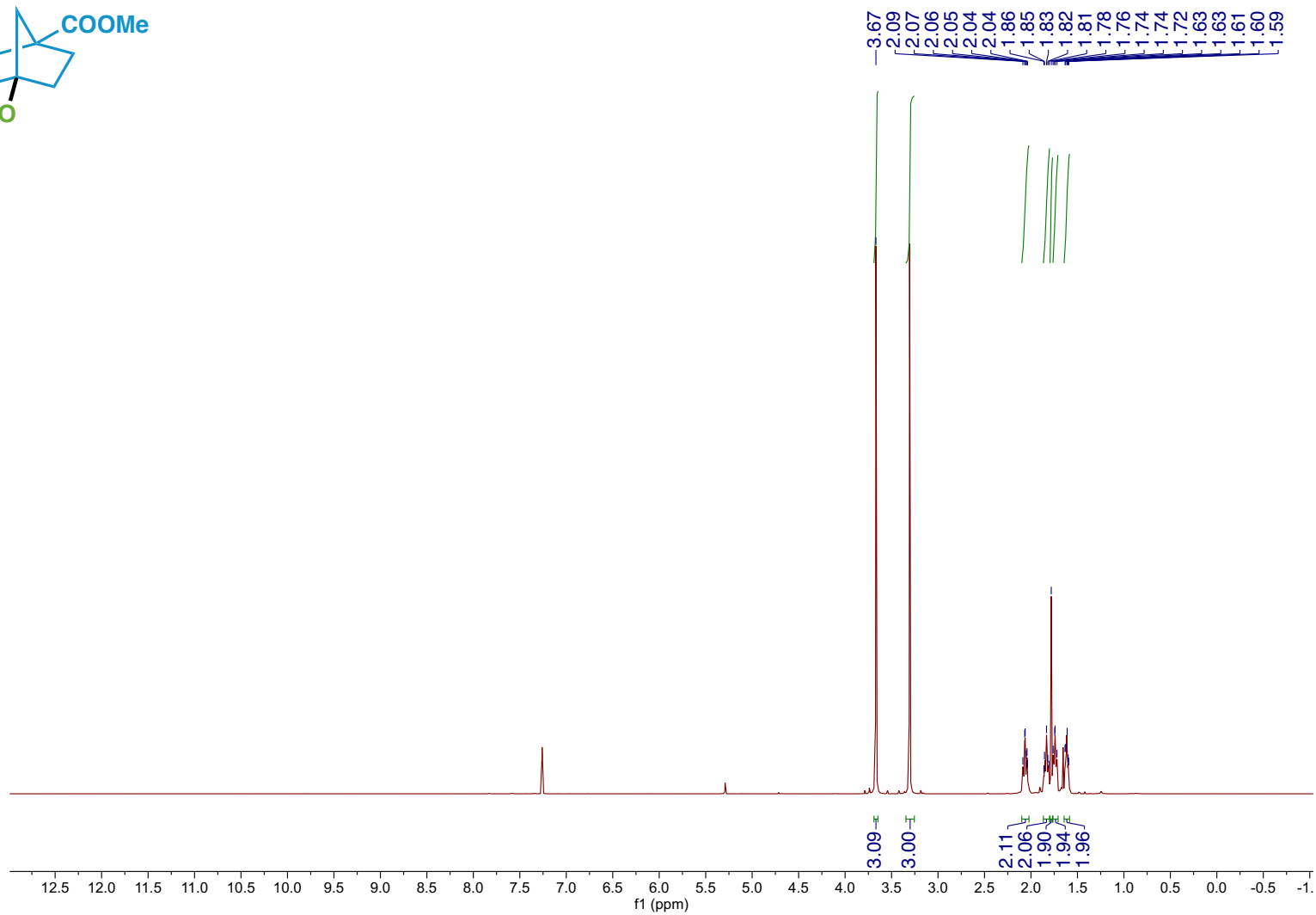
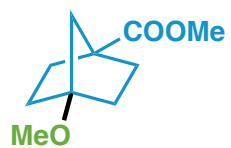


Compound SI-7 ¹³C NMR



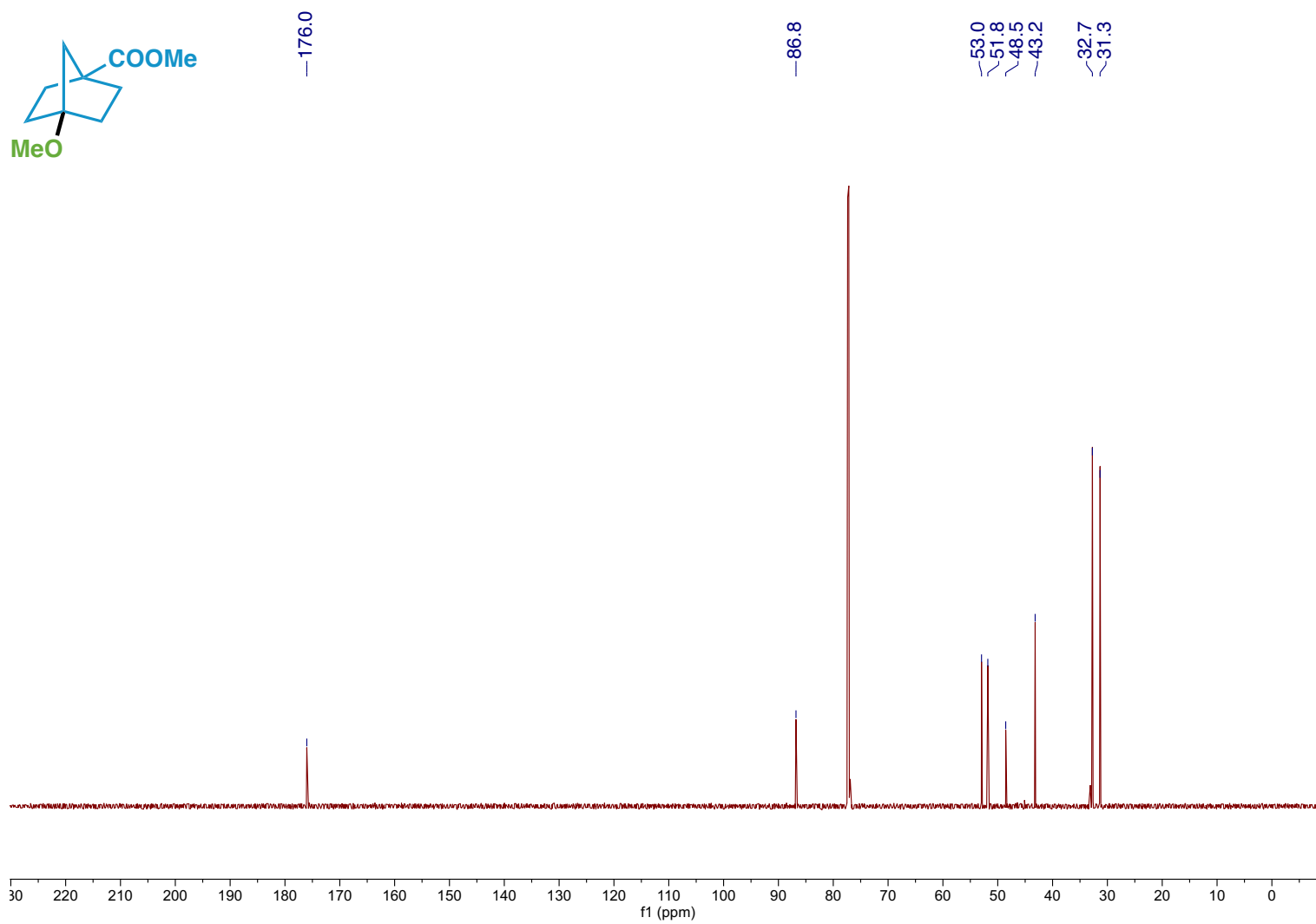
S434

Compound SI-16 ¹H NMR



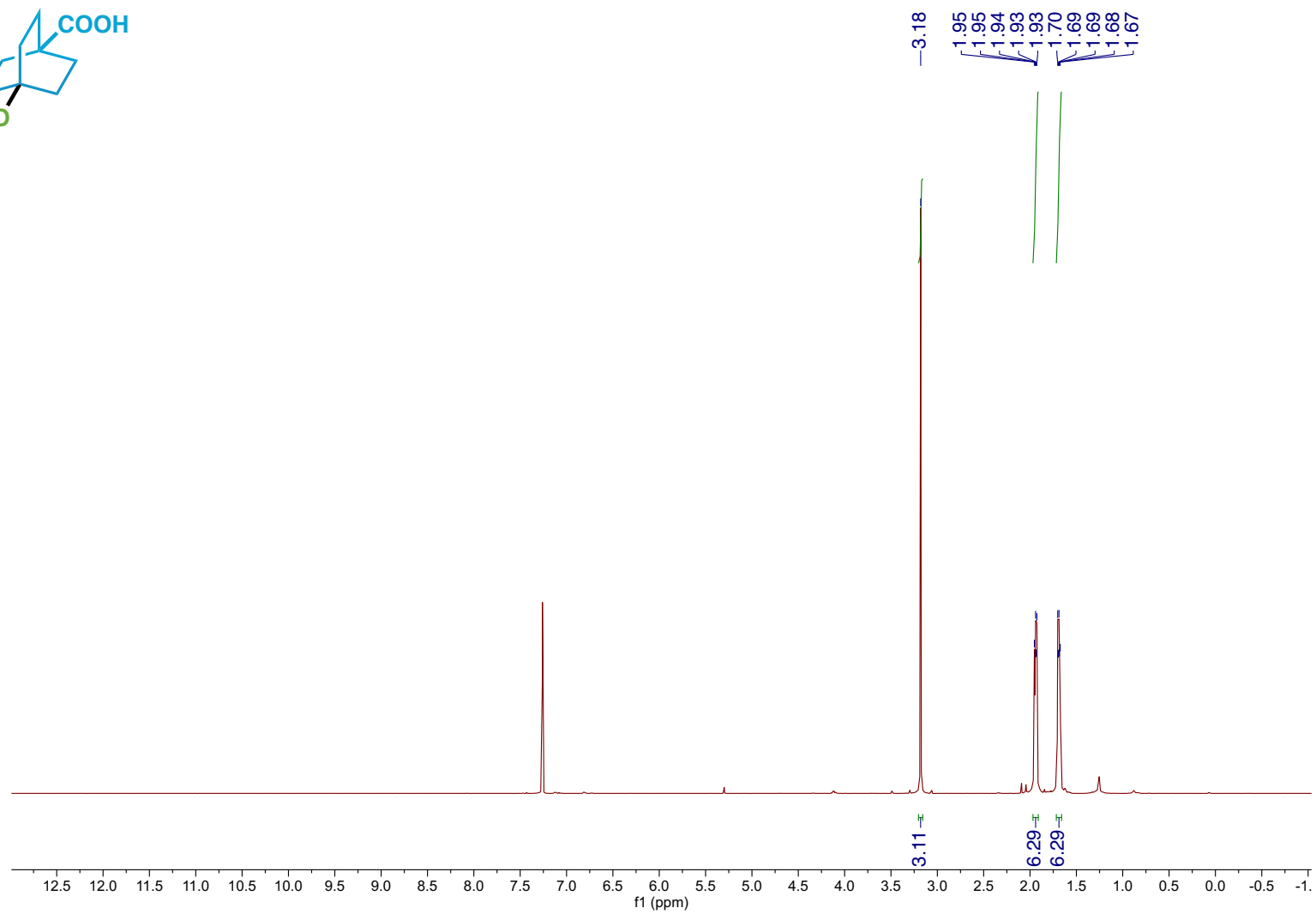
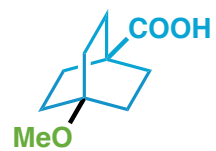
S435

Compound SI-16 ¹³C NMR

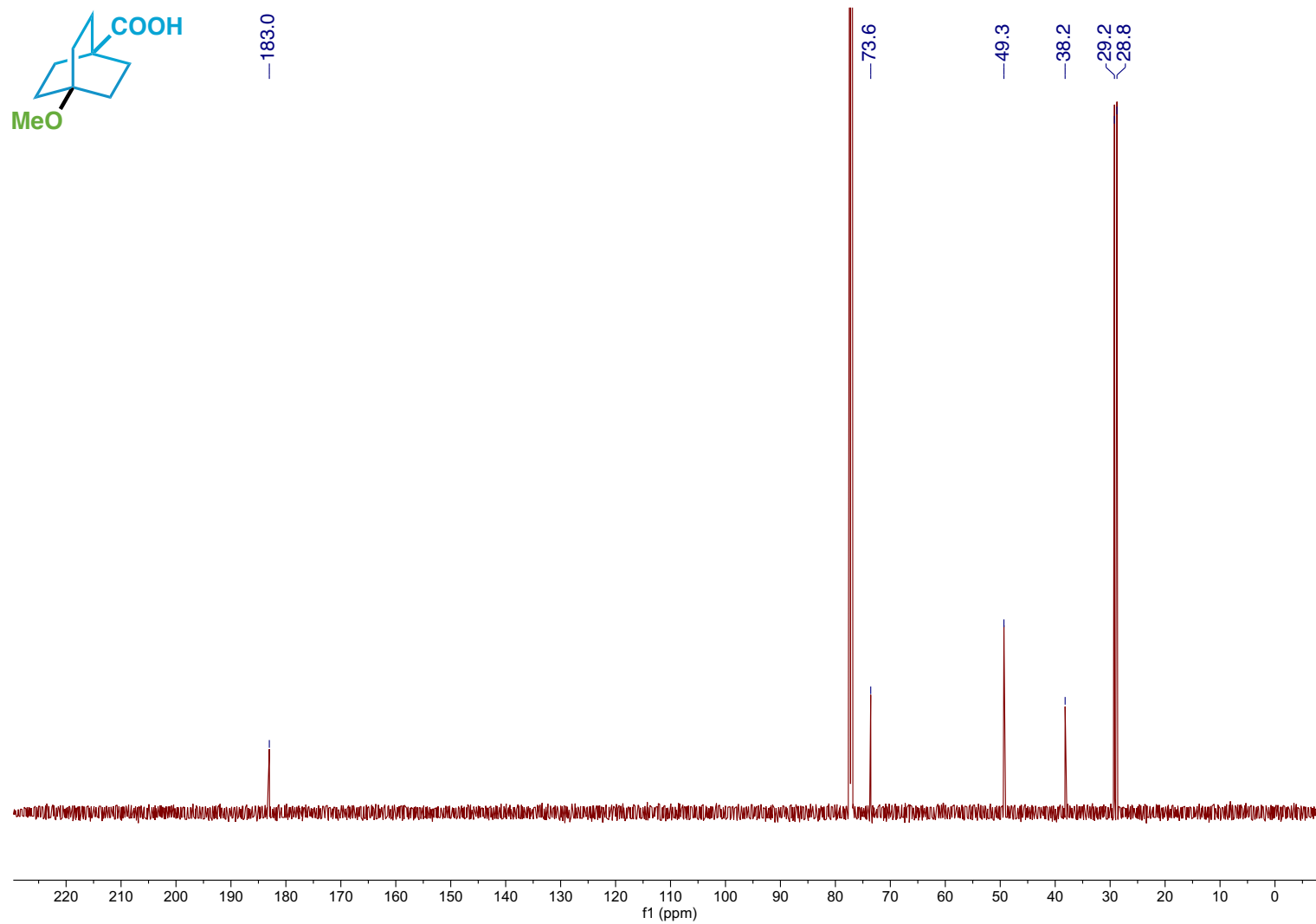


S436

Compound SI-17 ¹H NMR

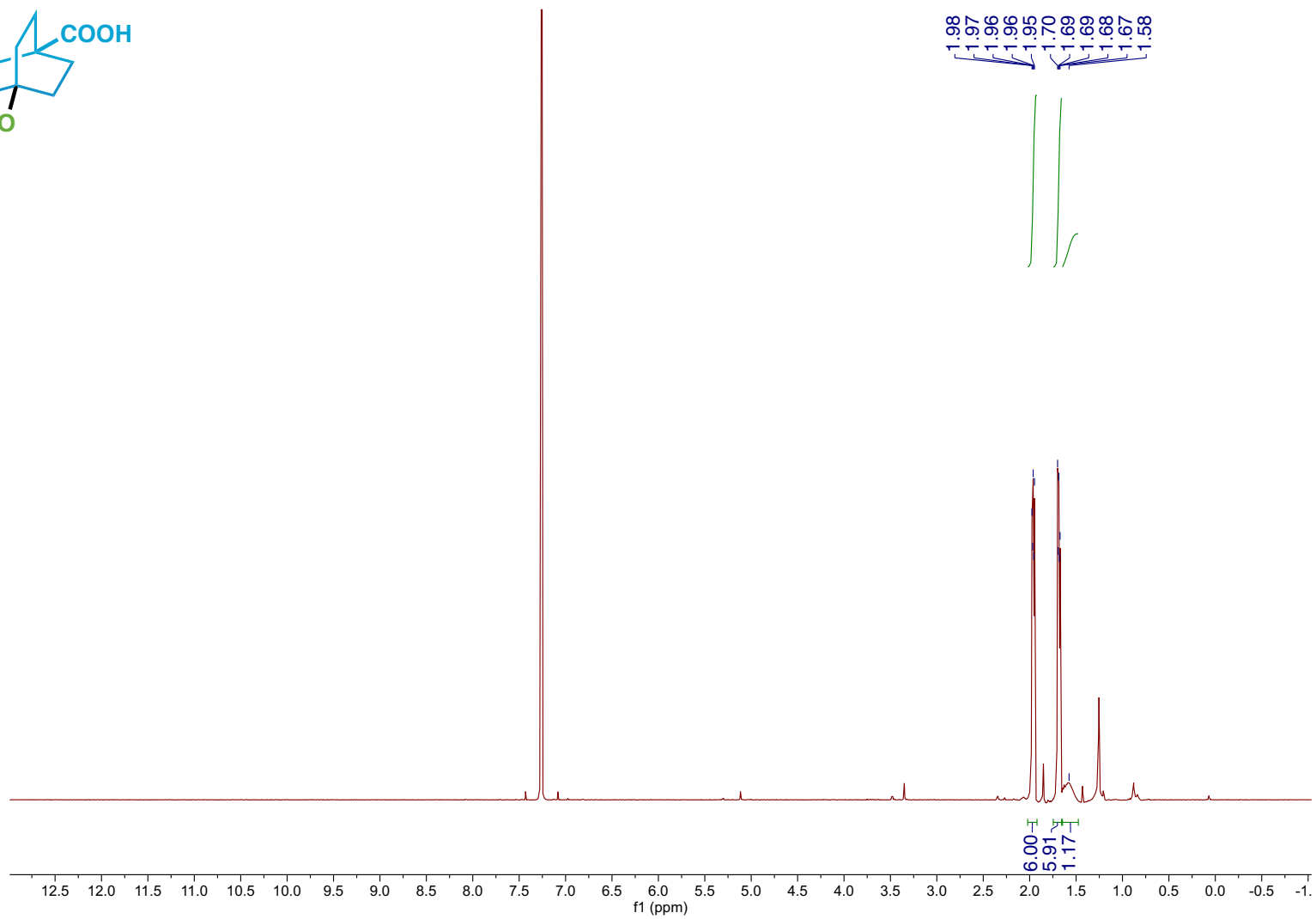
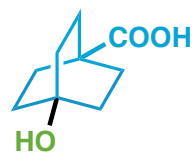


Compound SI-17 ¹³C NMR



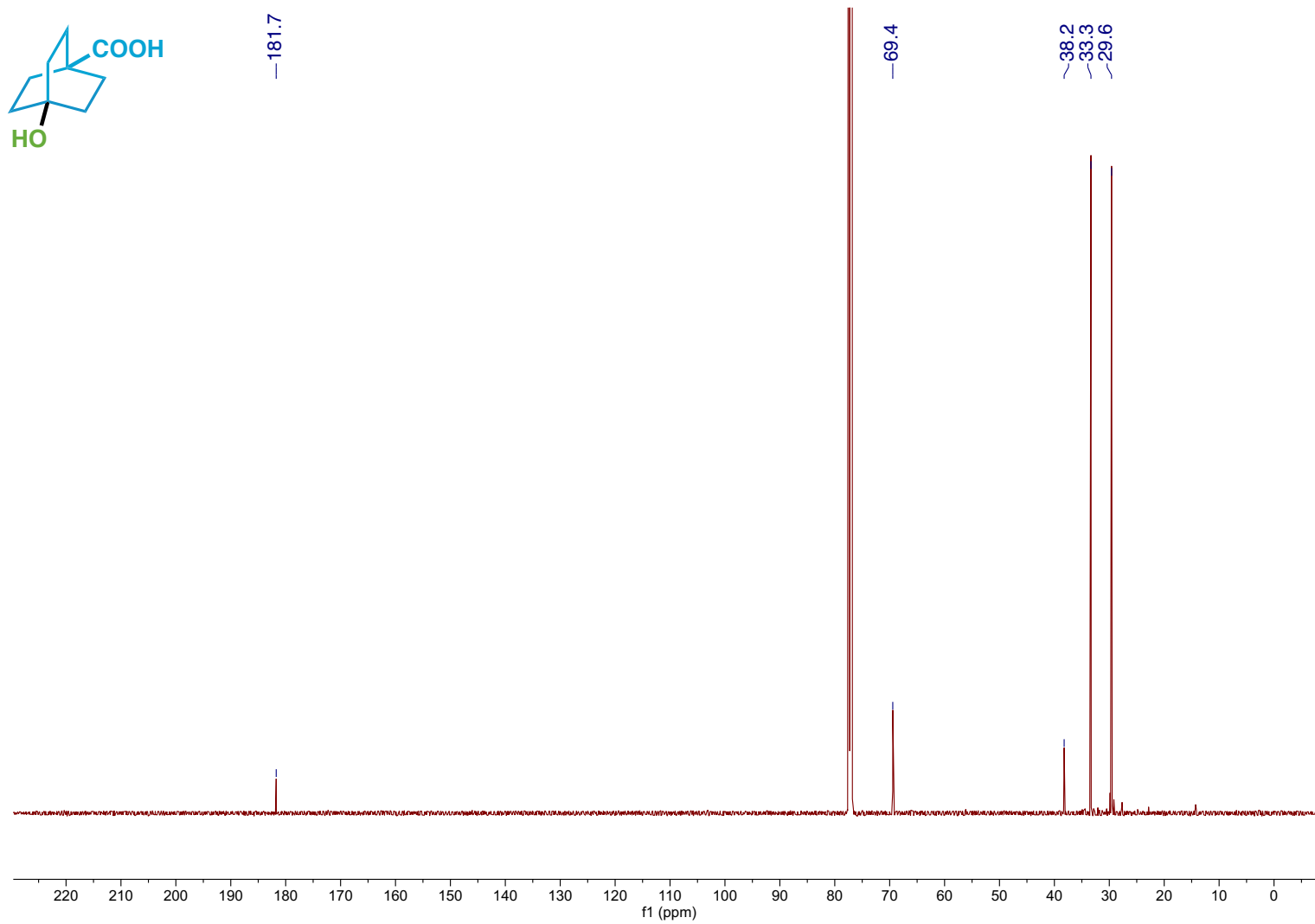
S438

Compound SI-18 ¹H NMR



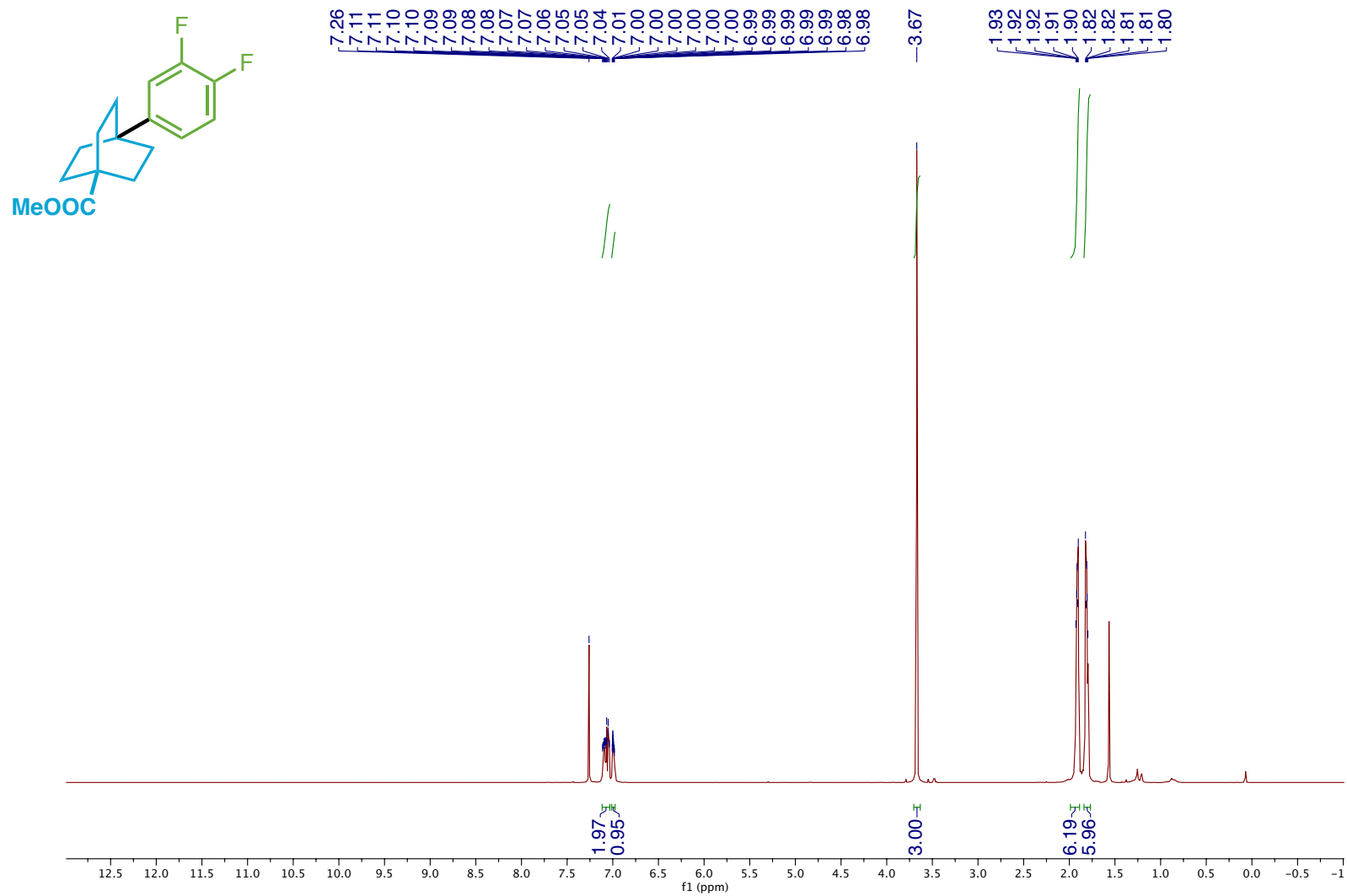
S439

Compound SI-18 ¹³C NMR

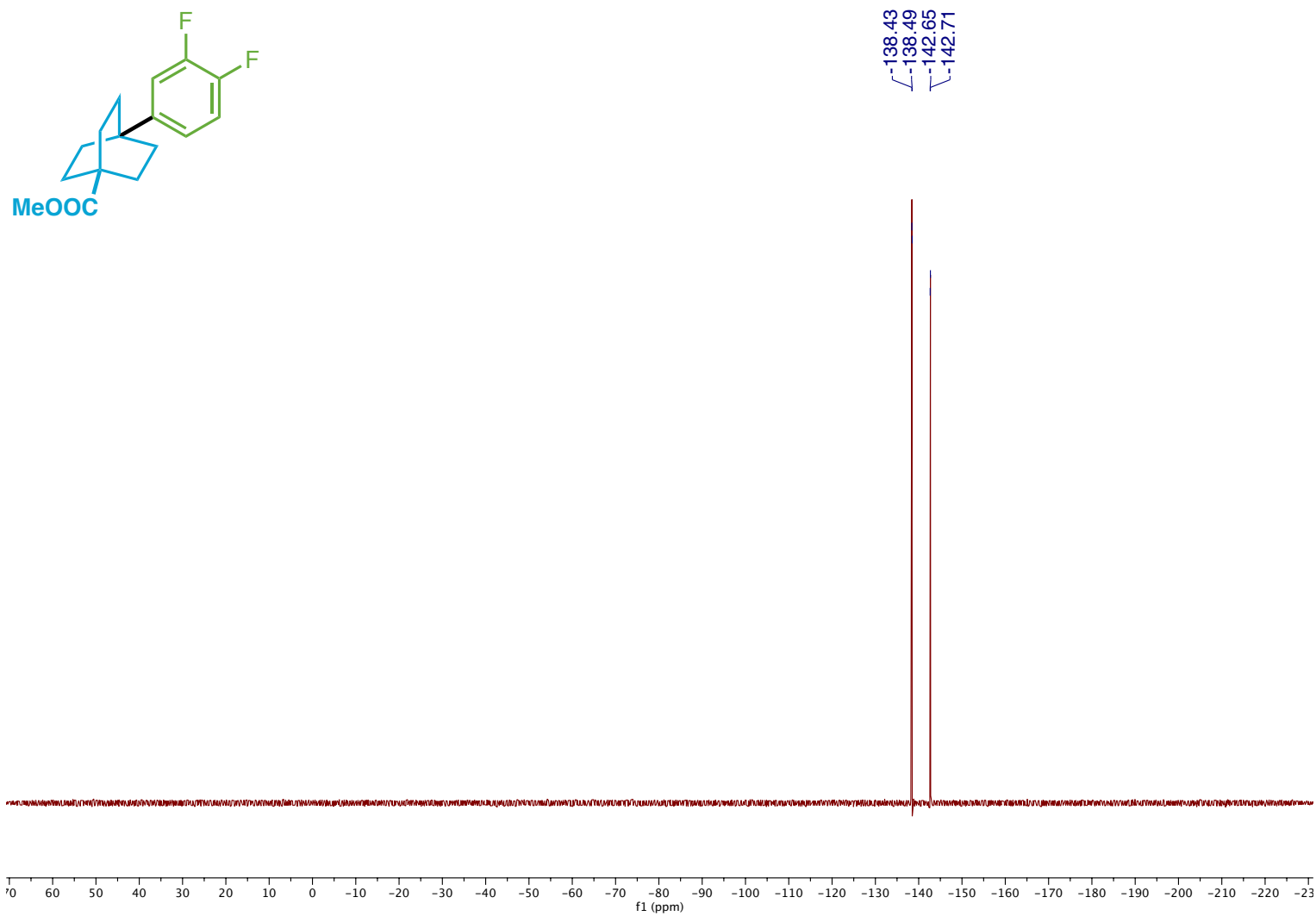


S440

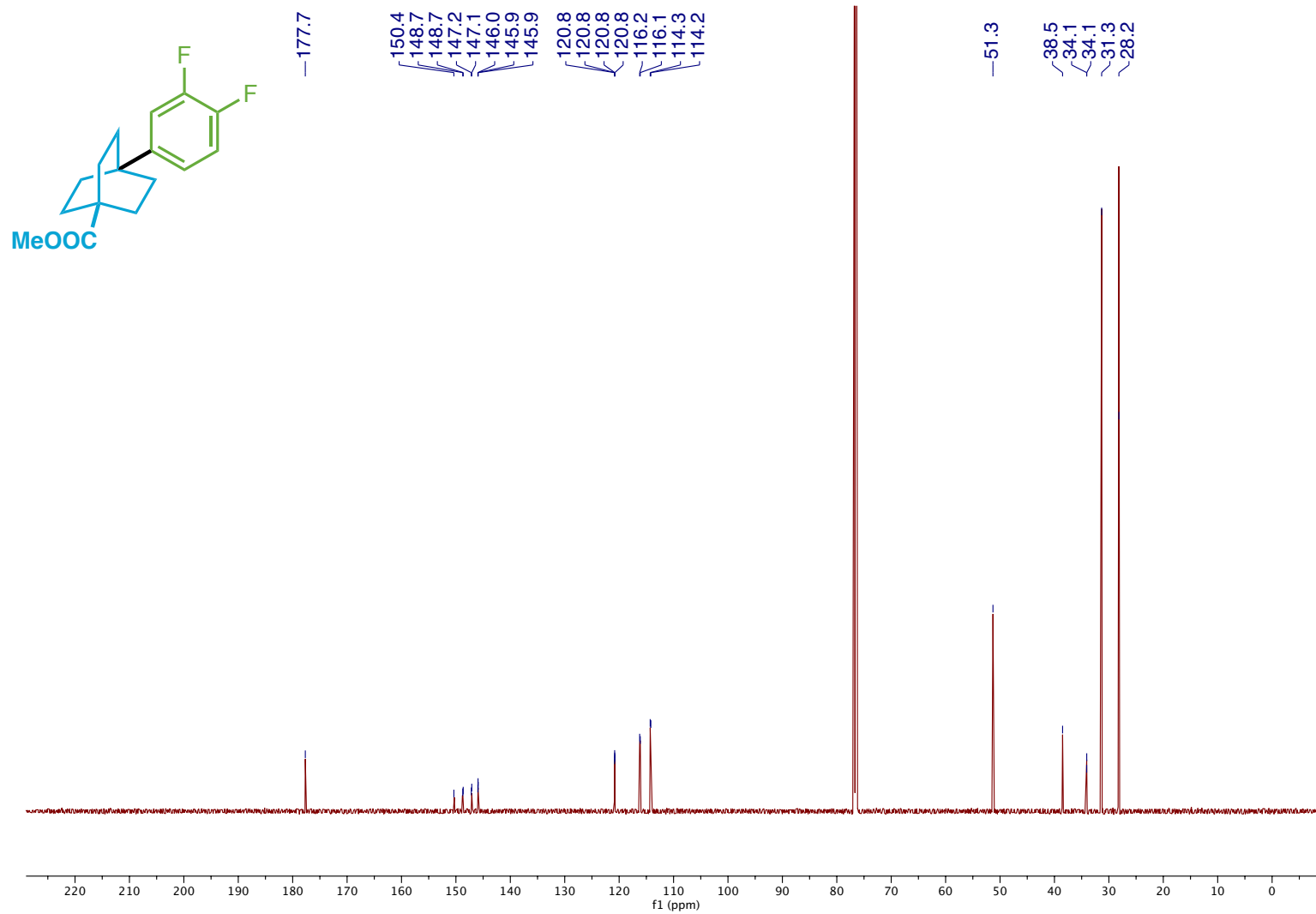
Compound SI-19 ¹H NMR



Compound SI-19 ^{19}F NMR

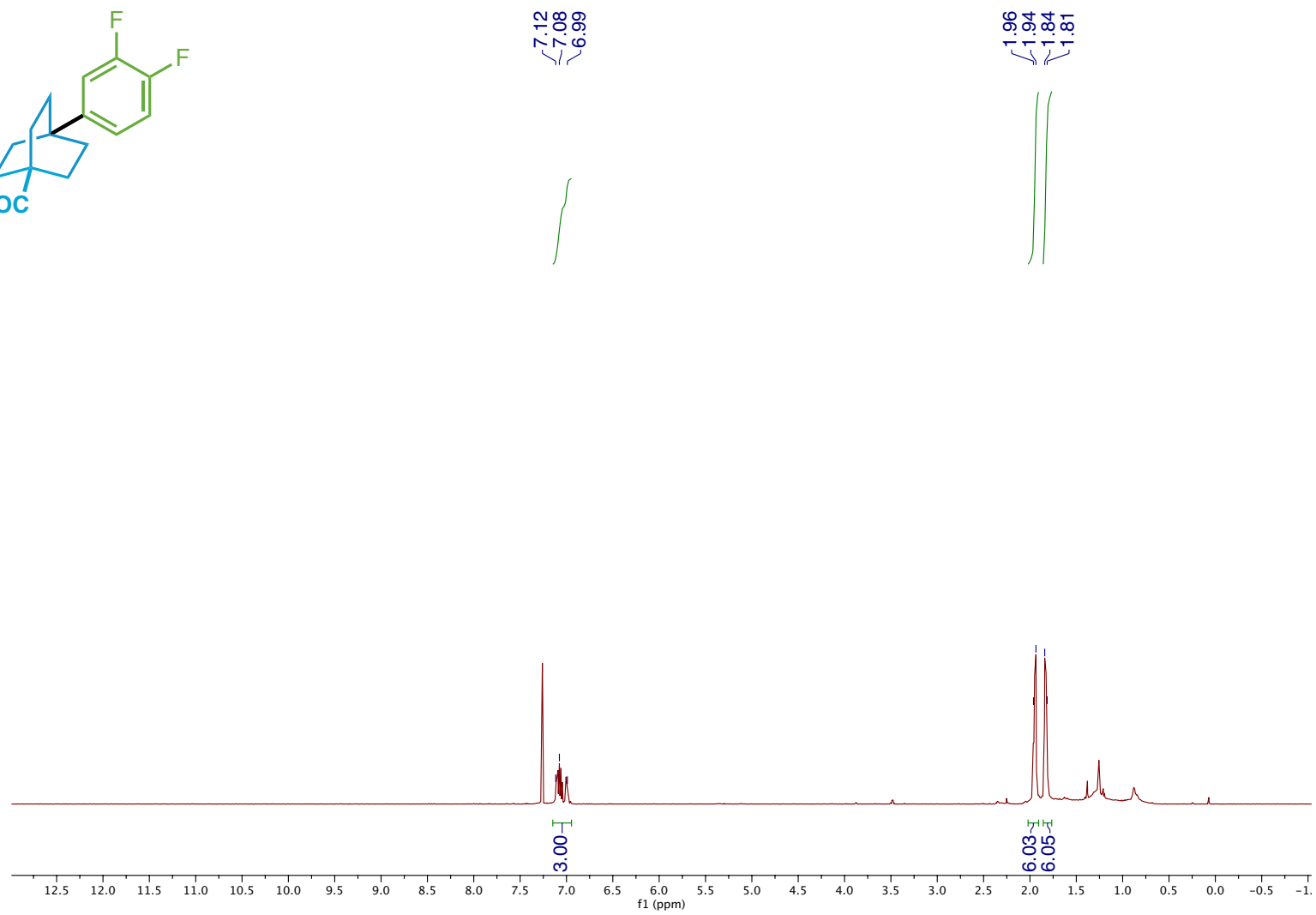
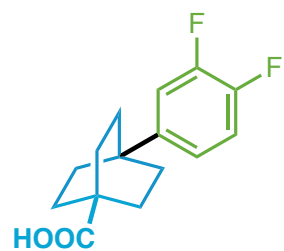


Compound SI-19 ¹³C NMR

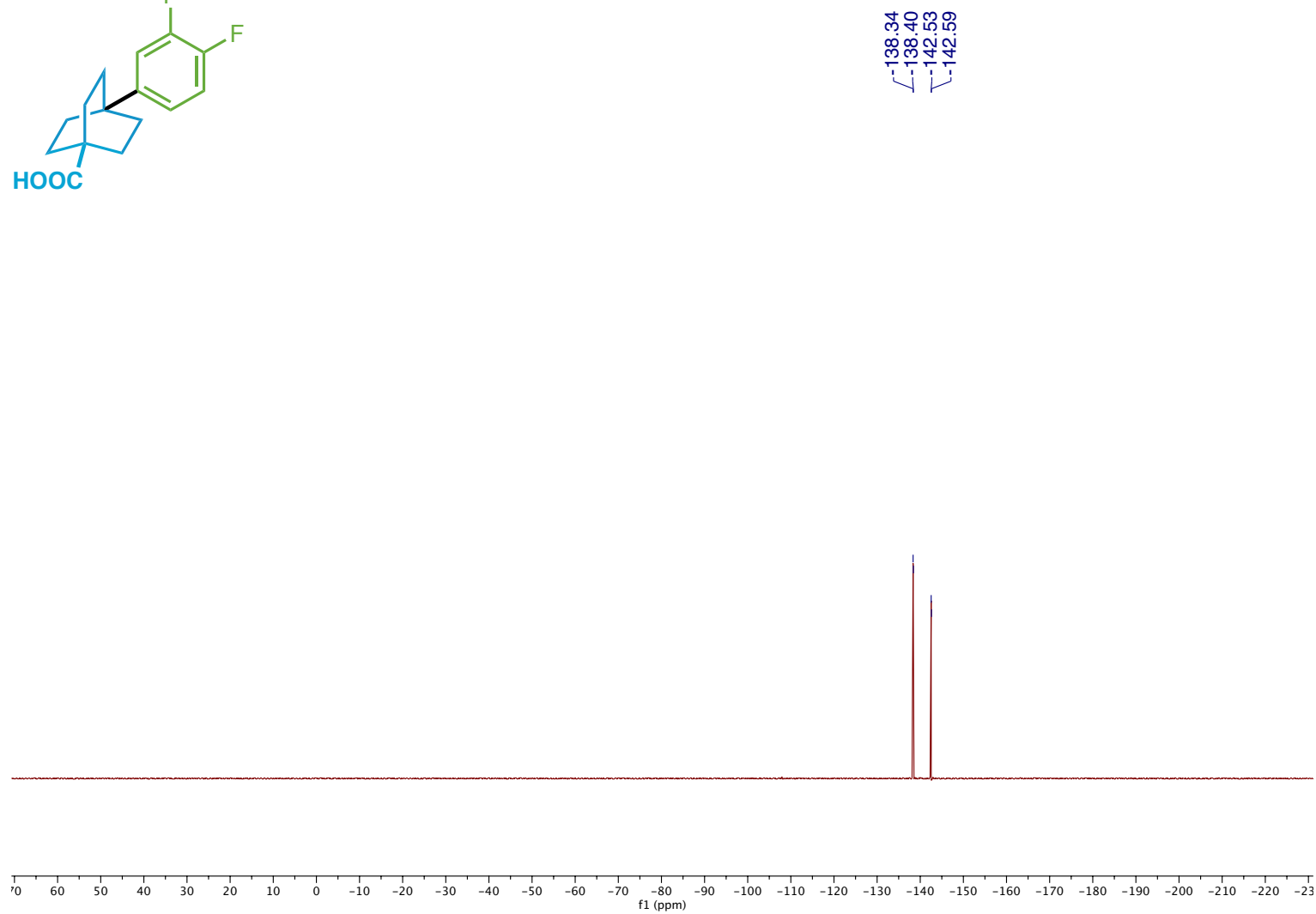
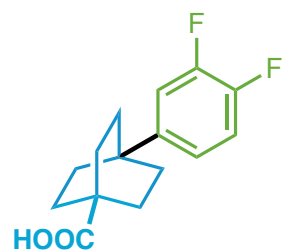


S443

Compound SI-20 ¹H NMR



Compound SI-20 ^{19}F NMR



Compound SI-20 ¹³C NMR

