Supplementary Information

As it has shown in the manuscript treatment of **26** with (S)-2-methyl-CBS-oxazaborolidine using borane dimethysulfide as reducting agent under inert atmosphere and low temperature, produced diastereoselectively **27** and **28**.

Scheme S1. Synthesis of **31a/31b**. *Reagents and conditions:* (a) *p*-TsOH, MeOH, RT, 66%; (b) (+)–MTPA, DMAP, DCC, DCM, 0 °C-RT, 24 h, 45%.

The generated stereogenic center at C-16 has *R* configuration as expected. Confirmation of the diastereoselectivity of the reduction was done applying Mosher methodology (Scheme S1). The mixture of diastereoisomers **29/29b**, obtained after deprotection of mixture **20a/20b**, was esterified with (+)–MTPA leading to the diester mixture **31a/31b** (Scheme S1).

Comparison between the ¹H NMR spectra of the mixture (**29/29b**) and compound **29** obtained from Corey-Bakshi-Shibata reduction indicated that this reaction afforded only one of the diastereoisomers.

Isobe *et al.* [1] have established that for secondary alcohols with an α -furyl substituent, the ring protons (H-18 in this case) can be used for the analysis that allow determination of the absolute configuration of the centre observed.

Tables S1 and S2 show the chemical shifts for H-18 for 29 and 31a as well as for 29b and 31b.

Tables S1. Comparative studies for the signals of H-18 in ¹H-NMR for compounds **29** and **31a**.

Table S2. Comparative studies for the signals of H-18 in ¹H-NMR for compounds **29b** and **31b**.

The comparison between the chemical shifts of H-18 in **31a** (δ 6.40) and **31b** (δ 6.26) permit us to conclude that the isomer with the signal in the ¹H NMR spectrum of H-18, at lower field (**31a**) is 16*R* and the one at higher field (**31b**) is 16*S*, due to the shielding effect of the aromatic ring. This analysis confirmed the diastereoselectivity of the reduction of **26** that lead to compounds **27** and **28** [1].

19,20-Epoxy-luffara-8,13*Z*,17(20),18-tetraen-16(*R*,*S*),21-diol (**29/29b**): To a solution of **20a/20b** (14 mg, 0.03 mmol) in MeOH (3.5 mL) was added *p*-toluenesufonic acid (1 mg, 0.005 mmol). The reaction mixture was stirred for 48 h. Then, water was added and it was extracted with AcOEt. The combined organic layers were washed with water and brine, dried (Na₂SO₄), filtered, and concentrated in vacuo to obtain **29/29b** (7 mg, 66%). IR v 3345 (OH), 2928, 2866, 1456, 1161, 1024; ¹H-NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.40 (2H, s, H-19, H-20), 6.41 (1H, s, H-18), 5.41 (1H, t, *J* = 7.9 Hz, H-14), 4.73 (1H, dd, *J* = 4.4 and 8.0 Hz, H-16), 4.20 (1H, d, *J* = 11.6 Hz, Ha-21), 4.05 (1H, d, *J* = 11.6 Hz, H_B-21), 2.60–2.50 (2H, m, H-15), 2.20–2.10 (4H, m, H-11, H-12), 2.00–1.00 (11H, m), 1.58 (3H, s, Me-22), 0.95 (3H, s, Me-23), 0.88 (3H, s, Me-25), 0.83 (3H, s, Me-24); ¹³C-NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 144.0 (C), 143.3 (CH), 140.1 (C), 138.9 (CH), 128.7 (C), 126.1 (C), 123.0 (CH), 108.5 (CH), 66.0 (CH), 60.2 (CH₂), 51.9 (CH), 41.8 (CH₂), 39.0 (C), 37.1 (CH₂), 37.0 (CH₂), 36.3 (CH₂), 33.6 (CH₂), 33.3 (C, CH₃), 27.4 (CH₂), 21.7 (CH₃), 20.1 (CH₃), 19.5 (CH₃), 19.0 (CH₂ ×2); HRMS (ESI) *m/z* calcd for C₂₅H₃₈O₃Na (M + Na)⁺ 409.2713, found 409.2695.

Di-(R- α -methoxy- α -trifluoromethyl-phenyl)-acetate of 19,20-epoxy-luffara-8,13Z,17(20), 18-tetraen-16(R,S),21-diol (**31a/31b**): To a solution of **29/29b** (7 mg, 0.017 mmol) in DCM (0.6 mL), R- α -methoxy- α -trifluoromethylphenylacetic acid (9 mg, 0.04 mmol) and DMAP (1 mg, 0.006 mmol)

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were added. It was cooled to 0 °C and under argon atmosphere, *N*,*N* ′-dicyclohexylcarbodiimide (DCC) (38 μL, 0.38mmol) was added. The mixture was reacted at 0 °C for 90 min, and then, it was allowed to warm to room temperature. The reaction mixture was stirred for 24 h. The resulting crude was filtered and water was added. Then it was extracted with AcOEt and the combined organic layers were washed with 2 M aqueous solution of HCl, 10% aqueous solution of NaHCO3 and water until neutral pH was reached, dried (Na₂SO₄), filtered, and concentrated in vacuo to obtain **31a/31b** (6 mg, 45%). [α]_D²⁰ = +28.7 (*c* 0.39, CHCl₃); IR ν 2932, 2859, 1748 (C=O), 1668 (C=C), 1456, 1271, 1169, 1022; ¹H-NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.45–7.30 (12H, m, H-19, H-20, Ph-), 6.39 (1H, s, H-18, 16*R*, minor.), 6,27 (1H, s, H-18, 16*S*, major.), 5.98 (1H, t, *J* = 5.8 Hz, H-16 major.), 5.97 (1H, t, *J* = 5.8 Hz, H-16 minor.), 5.46 (1H, t, *J* = 7.2 Hz, H-14, major.), 5.37 (1H, t, *J* = 7.8 Hz, H-14, minor.), 4.83 (1H, d, *J* = 12.0 Hz, H_A-21, major.), 4.63 (1H, d, *J* = 12.0 Hz, H_B-21, minor.), 3.51 (3H, s, *Me*O), 3.50 (6H, s, *Me*O), 3.45 (3H, s, *Me*O), 2.85–2.60 (2H, m, H-15), 2.20–2.00 (4H, m, H-11, H-12), 2.00–1.00 (11H, m), 1.54 (3H, s, Me-22), 0.94 (3H, s, Me-23), 0.88 (3H, s, Me-25), 0.82 (3H, s, Me-24); HRMS (ESI) *m/z* calcd for C₄₅H₅₆NO₇F₆ (M + NH₄) 836.3956, found 836.3985.

Di- $(R-\alpha$ -methoxy- α -trifluoromethyl-phenyl)-acetate of 19,20-epoxy-luffara-8,13Z,17(20), 18-tetraen-16R,21-diol (31a): To a solution of 29 (5 mg, 0.013 mmol) in DCM (0.45 mL), R- α -methoxyα-trifluoromethylphenylacetic acid (7 mg, 0.03 mmol) and DMAP (1 mg, 0.005 mmol) were added. It was cooled to 0 °C and under argon atmosphere, DCC (28 μL, 0.28mmol) was added. The mixture was reacted at 0 °C for 90 min, and then, it was allowed to warm to room temperature. The reaction mixture was stirred for 24 h. The resulting crude was filtered and water was added. Then it was extracted with AcOEt and the combined organic layers were washed with 2 M aqueous solution of HCl, 10% aqueous solution of NaHCO3 and water until neutral pH was reached, dried (Na2SO4), filtered, and concentrated in vacuo to obtain **31a** (9 mg, 80%). $[\alpha]_D^{20}$ = +12.3 (c 0.36, CHCl3); IR v 3065, 2926, 2855, 1748 (C=O), 1670 (C=C), 1464, 1271, 1169, 1022; ¹H-NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.45-7.30 (12H, m, H-19, H-20, Ph-), 6.39 (1H, s, H-18), 5.97 (1H, t, J = 5.8 Hz, H-16), 5.37 (1H, t, J = 7.8 Hz, H-14), 4.78 (1H, d, J = 12.0 Hz, Ha-21), 4.63 (1H, d, J = 12.0 Hz, HB-21), 3.50 (3H, s, MeO), 3.45 (3H, s, MeO), 2.85-2.60(2H, m, H-15), 2.20–2.00 (4H, m, H-11, H-12), 2.00–1.00 (11H, m), 1.54 (3H, s, Me-22), 0.94 (3H, s, Me-23), 0.88 (3H, s, Me-25), 0.82 (3H, s, Me-24); HRMS (ESI) m/z calcd for C₄₅H₅₆NO₇F₆ (M+NH₄) 836.3956, found 836.3985.

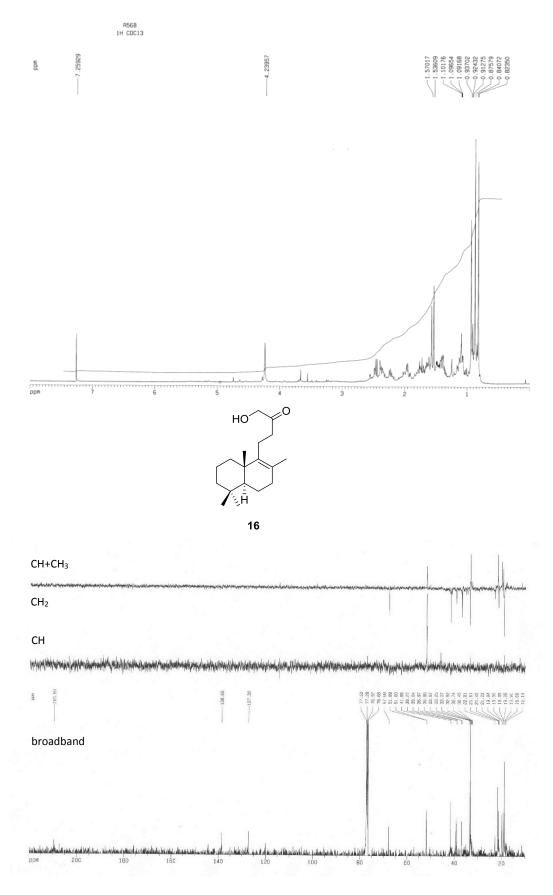


Figure S1. ¹H-NMR CDCl₃ and ¹³C-NMR CDCl₃.

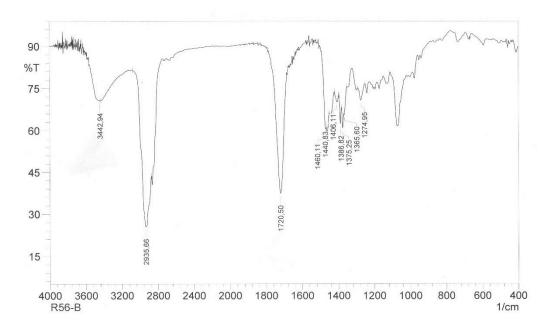


Figure S2. IR of **16**.

broadband

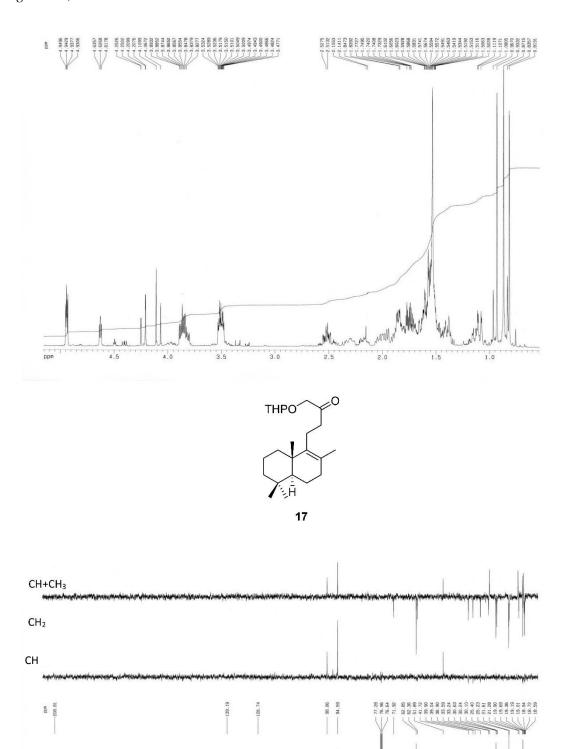
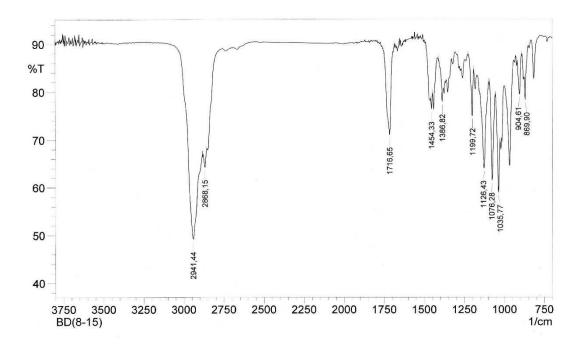


Figure S3. ¹H-NMR CDCl₃ and ¹³C-NMR CDCl₃.



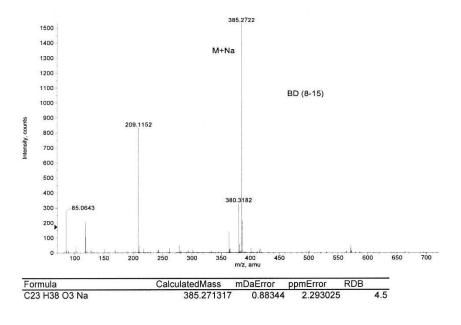


Figure S4. IR and HRMS of 17.

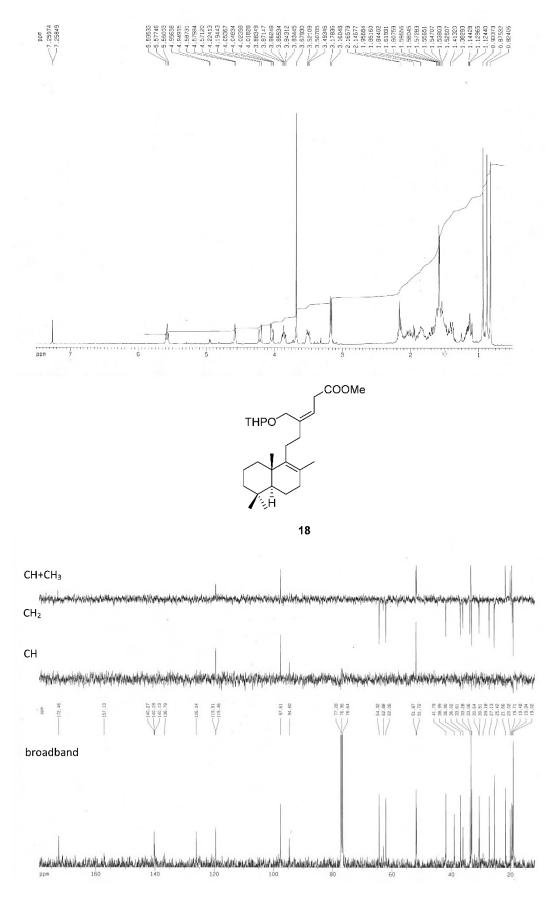
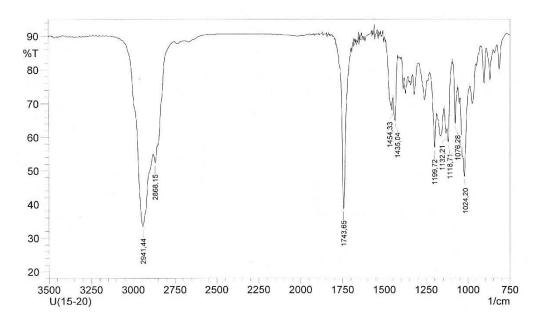
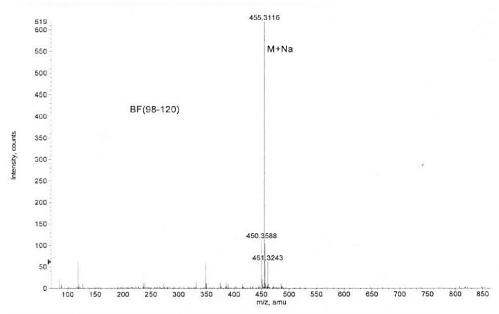


Figure S5. ¹H-NMR CDCl₃ and ¹³C-NMR CDCl₃.





Formula	CalculatedMass	mDaError	ppmError	RDB	
C24 H43 N2 O6	455.311564	0.036004	0.079075		4.5
C23 H40 N6 O2 Na	455.310496	1.103952	2.424605		6.5
C25 H39 N6 O2	455.312901	-1.301308	-2.858057		9.5
C21 H35 N12	455.310216	1.384084	3.039857		10.5
C27 H44 O4 Na	455.313181	-1.58144	-3.473309		5.5

Figure S6. IR and HRMS of 18.

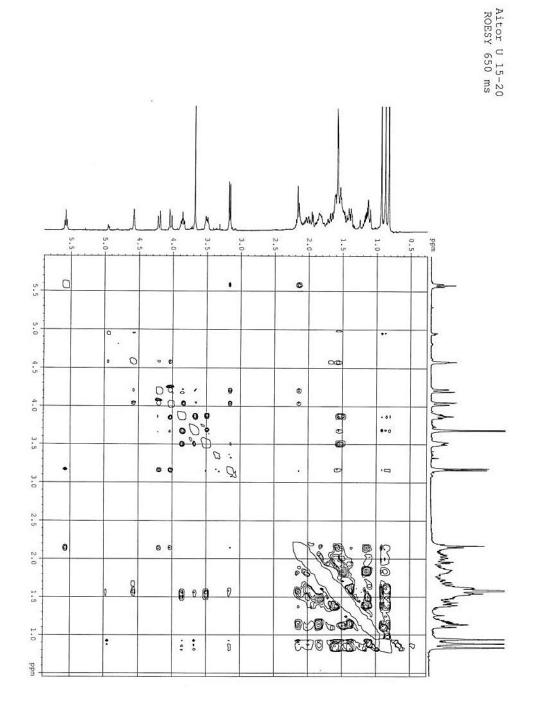


Figure S7. ROESY of 18.

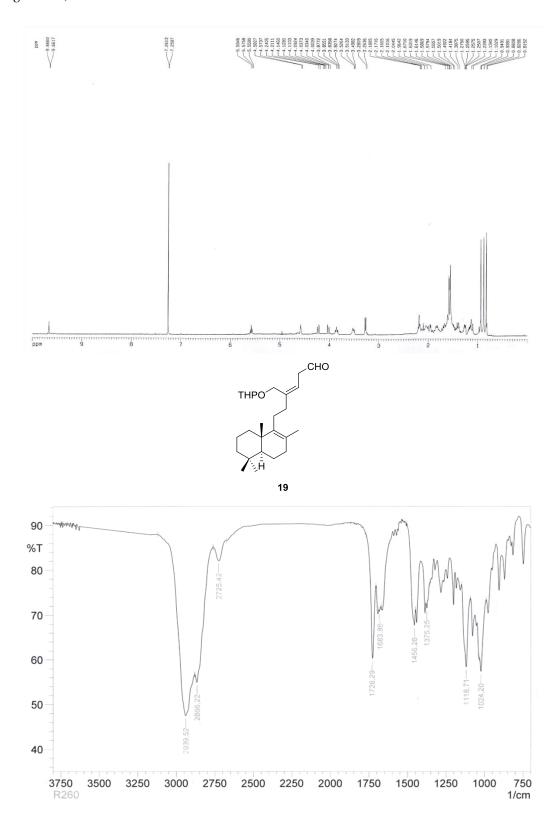


Figure S8. ¹H-NMR CDCl₃ and IR.

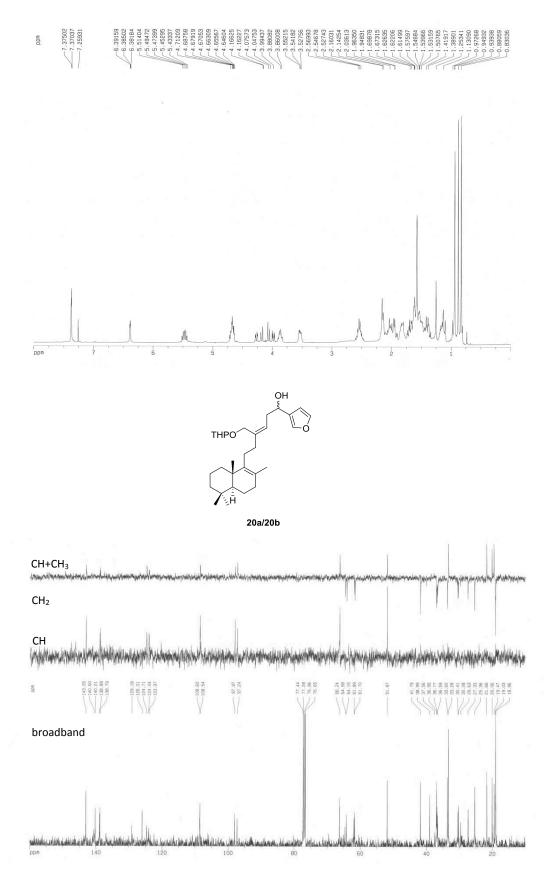


Figure S9. ¹H-NMR CDCl₃ and ¹³C-NMR CDCl₃.

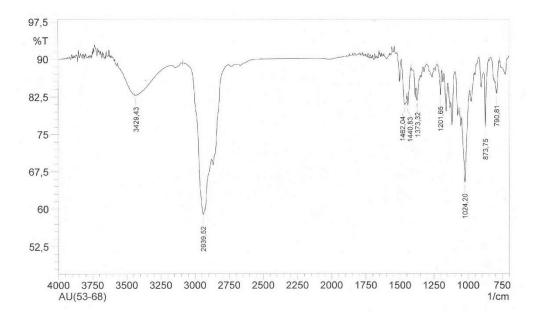


Figure S10. IR and HRMS of 20a/20b.

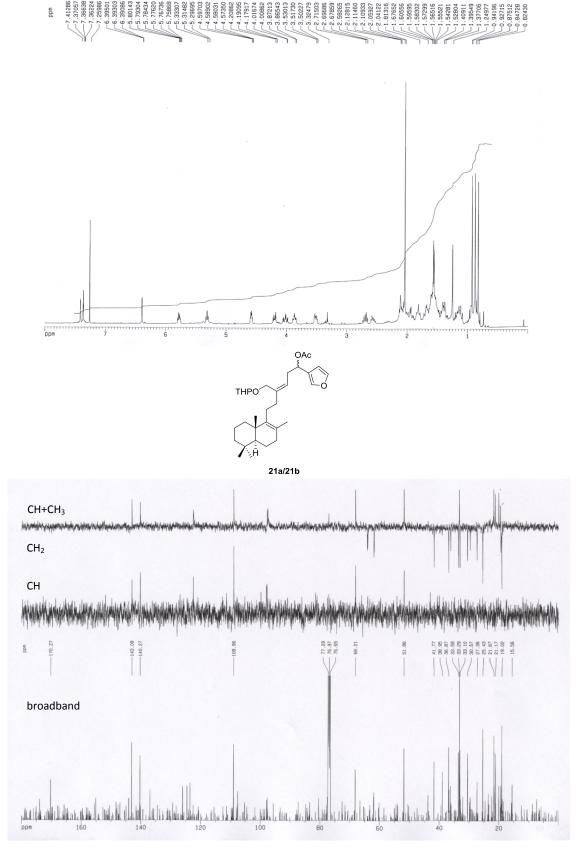


Figure S11. ¹H-NMR CDCl₃ and ¹³C-NMR CDCl₃.

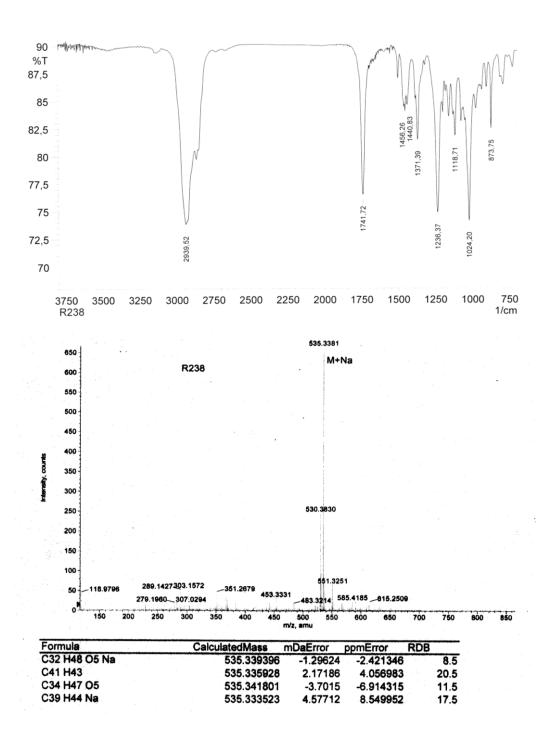


Figure S12. IR and HRMS of 21a/21b.

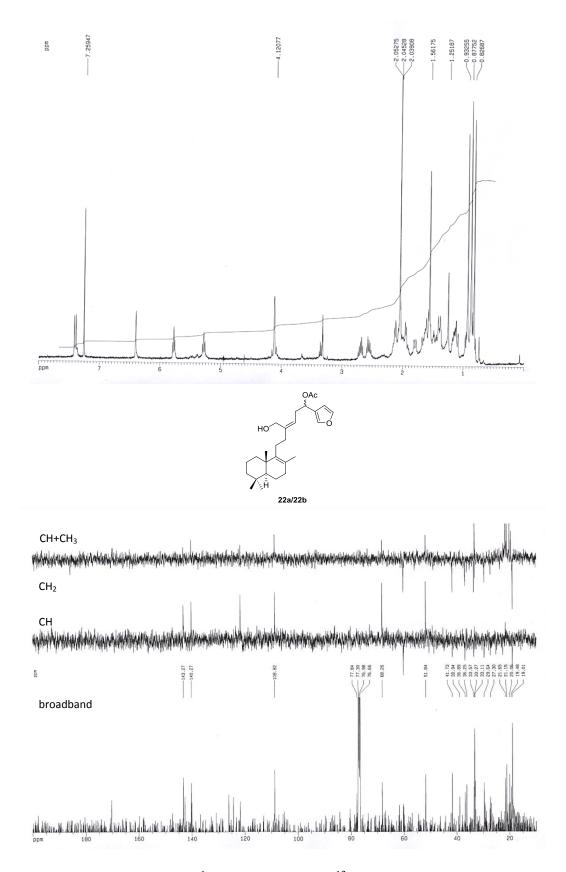


Figure S13. ¹H-NMR CDCl₃ and ¹³C-NMR CDCl₃.

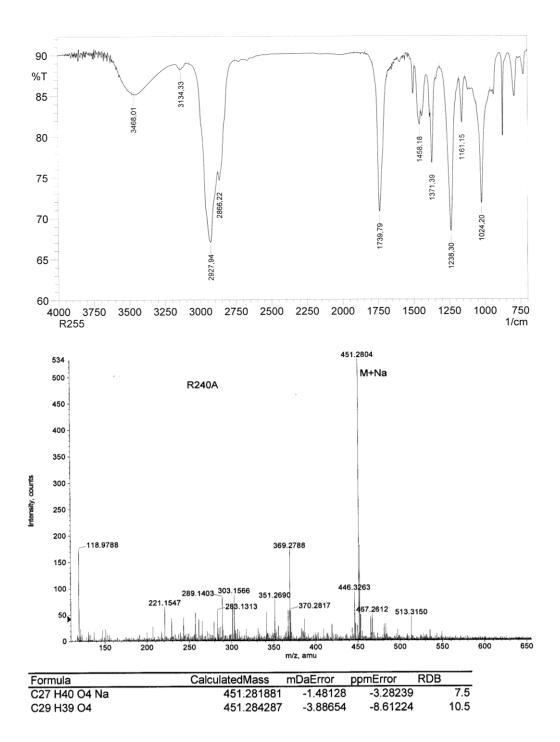
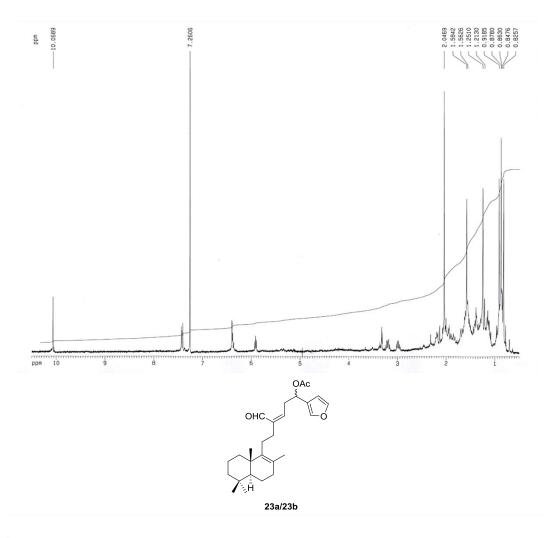


Figure S14. IR and HRMS of 22a/22b.



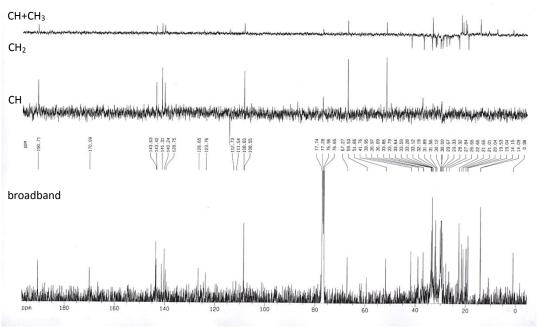


Figure S15. ¹H-NMR CDCl₃ and ¹³C-NMR CDCl₃.

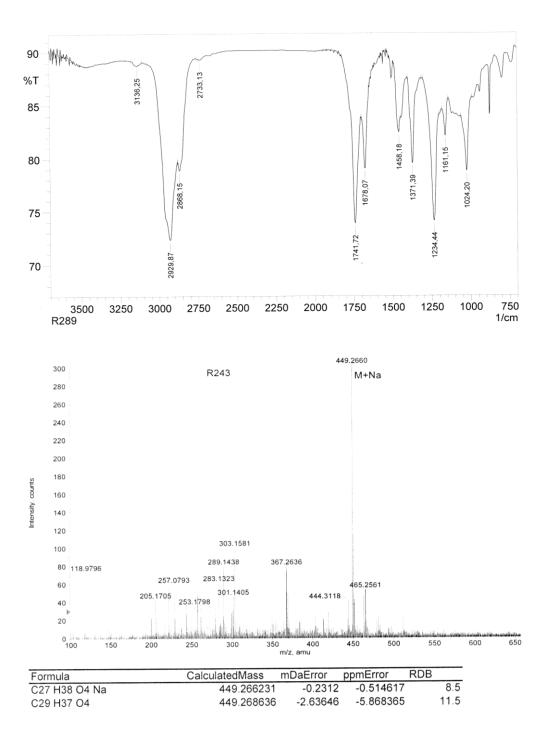


Figure S16. IR and HRMS of 23a/23b.

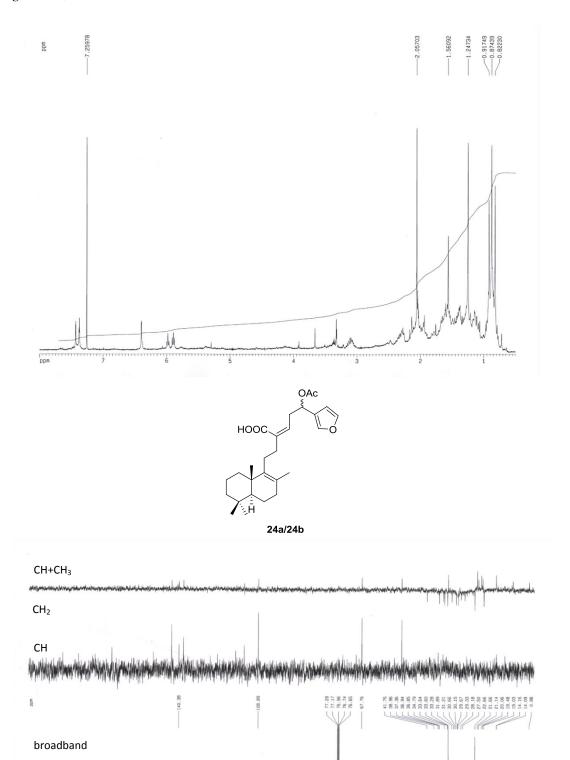
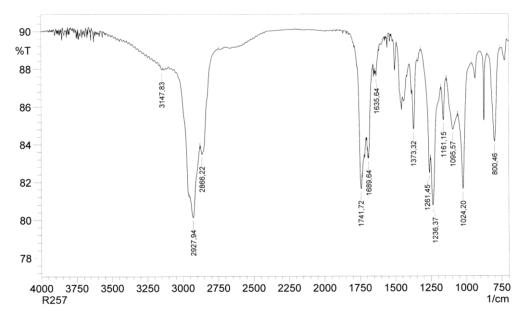
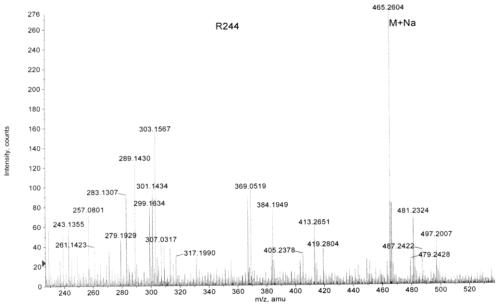


Figure S17. ¹H-NMR CDCl₃ and ¹³C-NMR CDCl₃.





Formula	CalculatedMass	mDaError	ppmError	RDB	
C25 H33 N6 O3	465.260866	-0.465708	-1.000961	12	2.5
C27 H38 O5 Na	465.261146	-0.74584	-1.603057	8	8.5
C24 H37 N2 O7	465.259528	0.871604	1.873366		7.5
C23 H34 N6 O3 Na	465.25846	1.939552	4.16874	9	9.5
C28 H34 N4 O Na	465.262483	-2.083152	-4.477384	1:	3.5
C13 H37 N8 O10	465.262716	-2.316364	-4.978634	-(0.5
C29 H37 O5	465.263551	-3.1511	-6.772758	1	1.5
C22 H38 N2 O7 Na	465.257123	3.276864	7.043067		4.5
C20 H33 N8 O5	465.256843	3.556996	7.645163		8.5
C16 H38 N6 O8 Na	465.264334	-3.933808	-8.455057		0.5
C30 H33 N4 O	465.264888	-4.488412	-9.647085	1	6.5

Figure S18. IR and HRMS of 24a/24b.

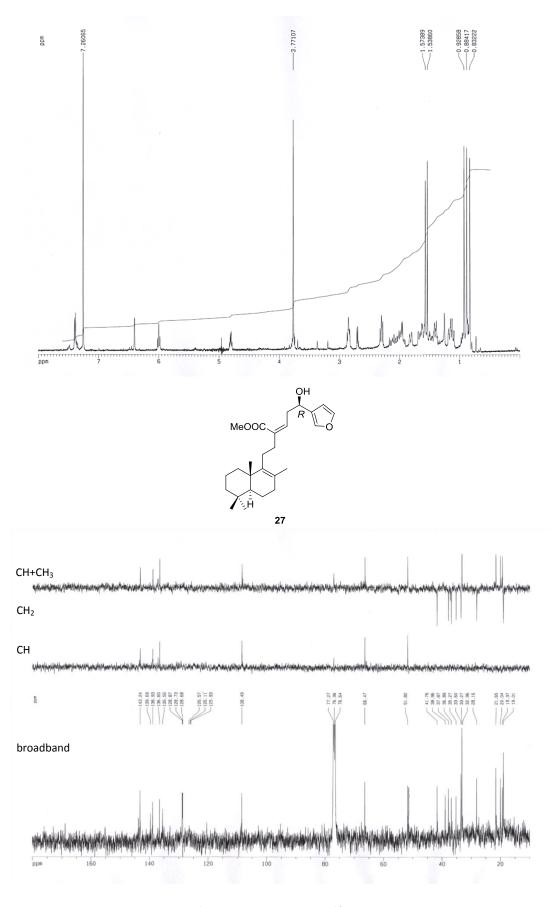


Figure S19. ¹H-NMR CDCl₃ and ¹³C-NMR CDCl₃.

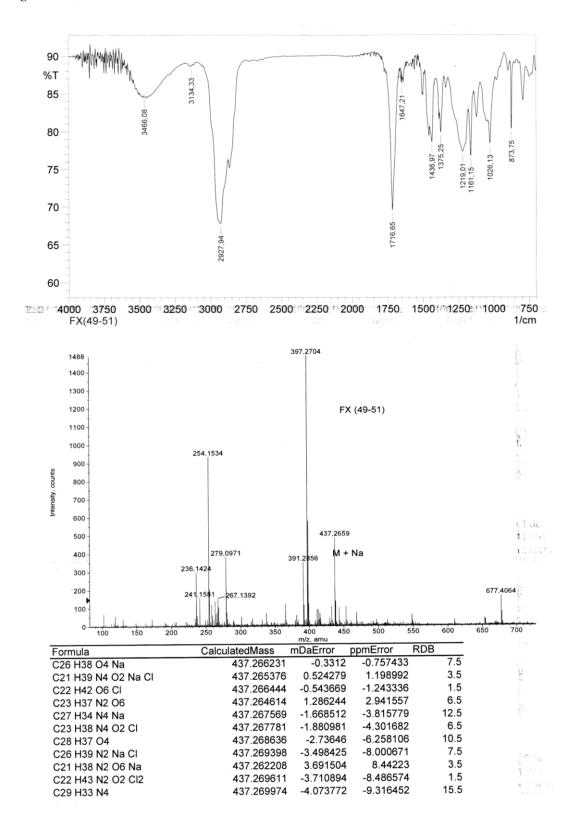


Figure S20. IR and HRMS of 27.

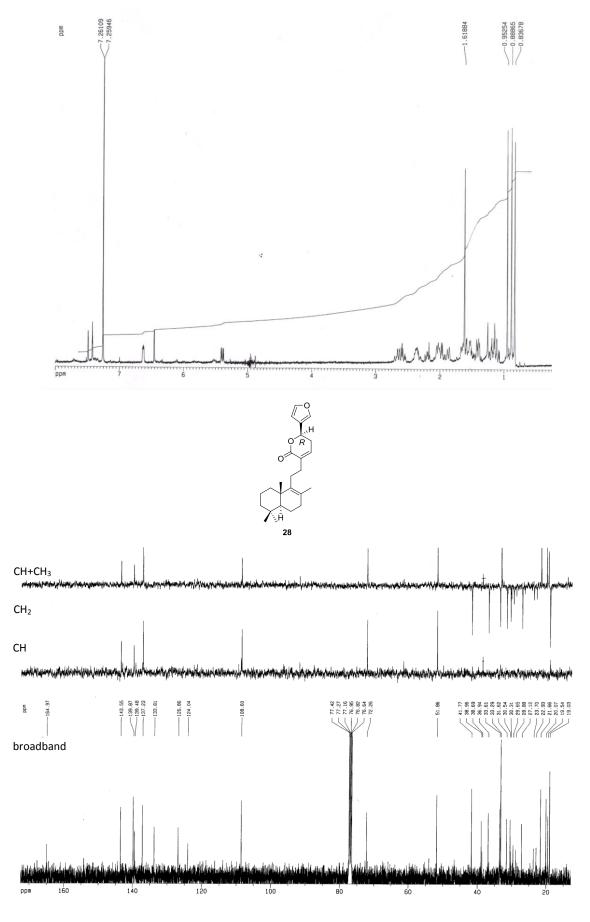


Figure S21. ¹H-NMR CDCl₃ and ¹³C-NMR CDCl₃.

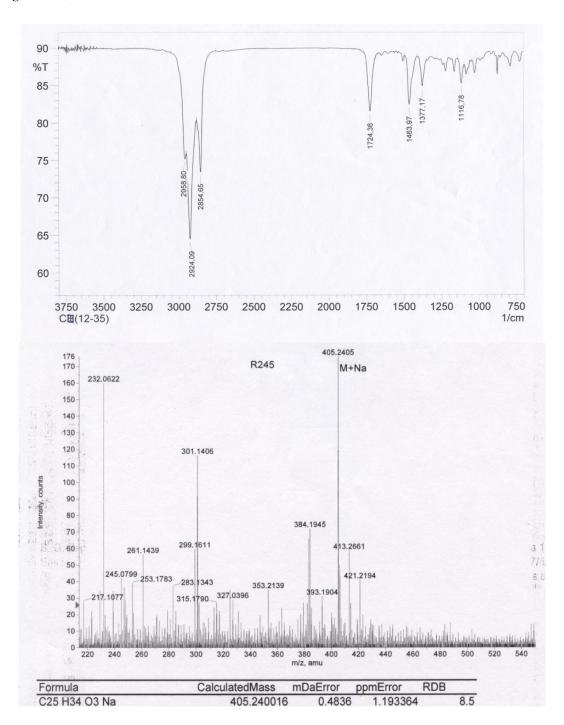


Figure S22. IR and HRMS of 28.

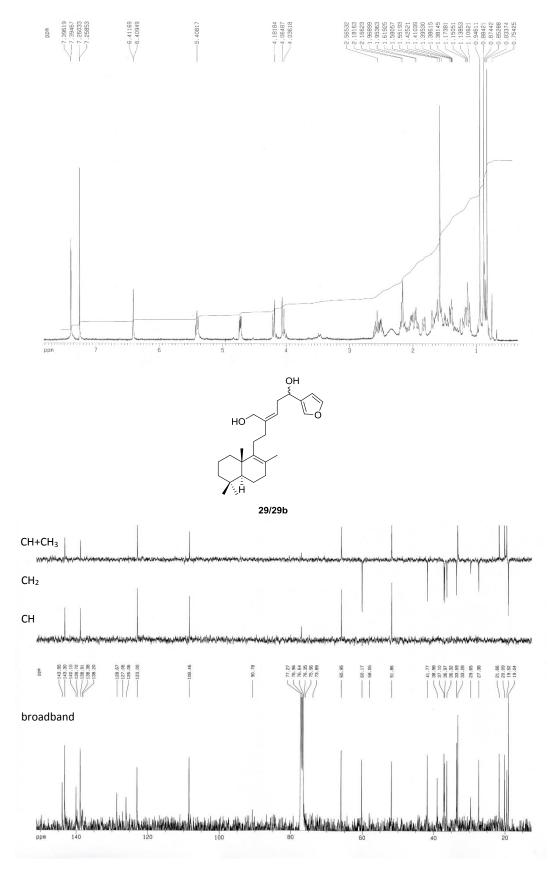


Figure S23. ¹H-NMR CDCl₃ and ¹³C-NMR CDCl₃.

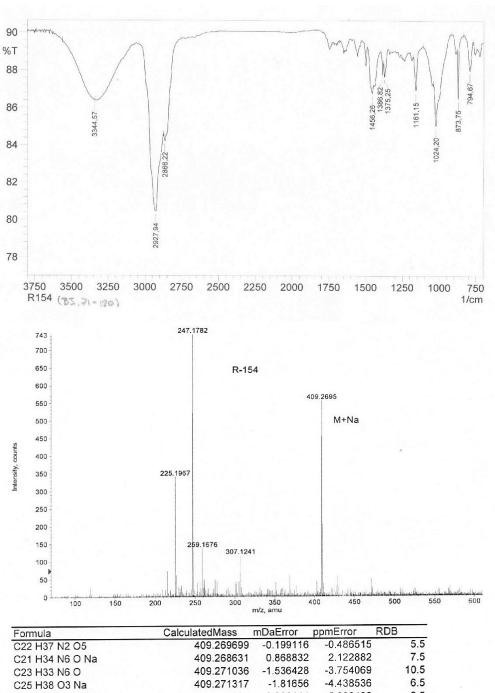
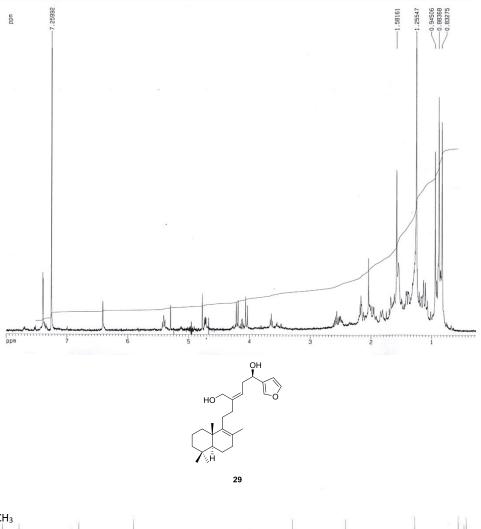


Figure S24. IR and HRMS of 29/29b.



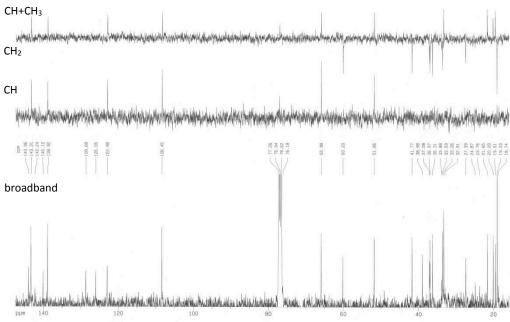


Figure S25. ¹H-NMR CDCl₃ and ¹³C-NMR CDCl₃.

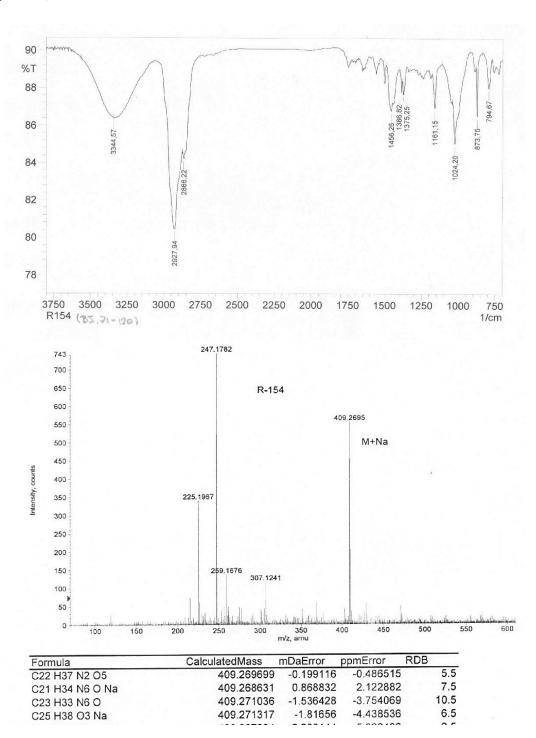


Figure S26. IR and HRMS of 29.

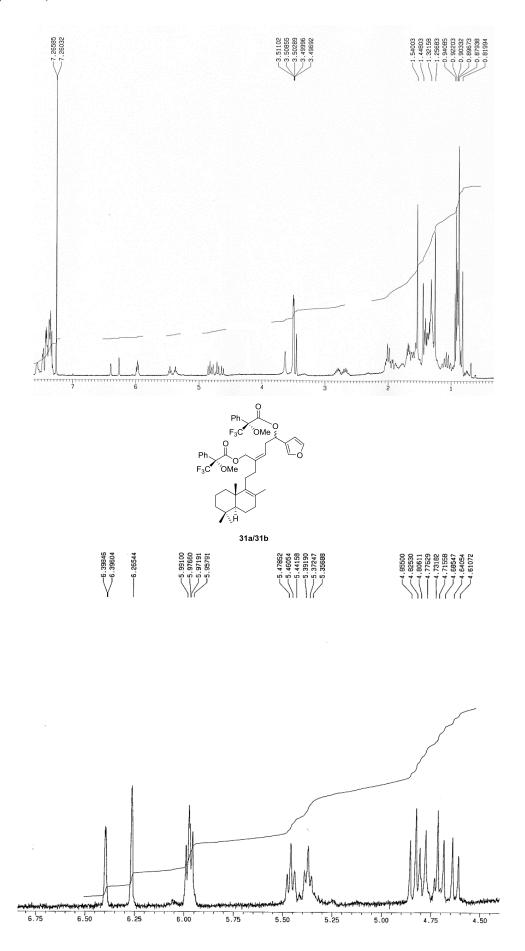


Figure S27. ¹H-NMR CDCl₃ and expansion of ¹H-NMR CDCl₃.

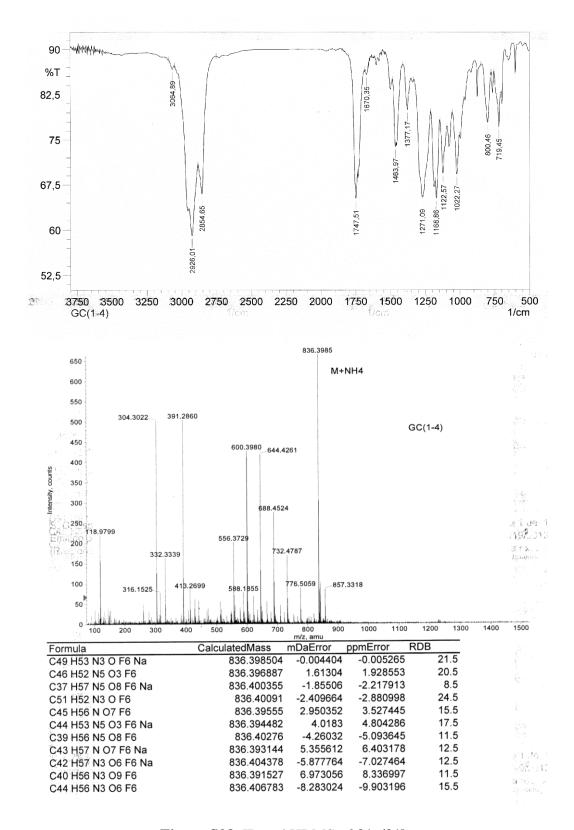


Figure S28. IR and HRMS of 31a/31b.

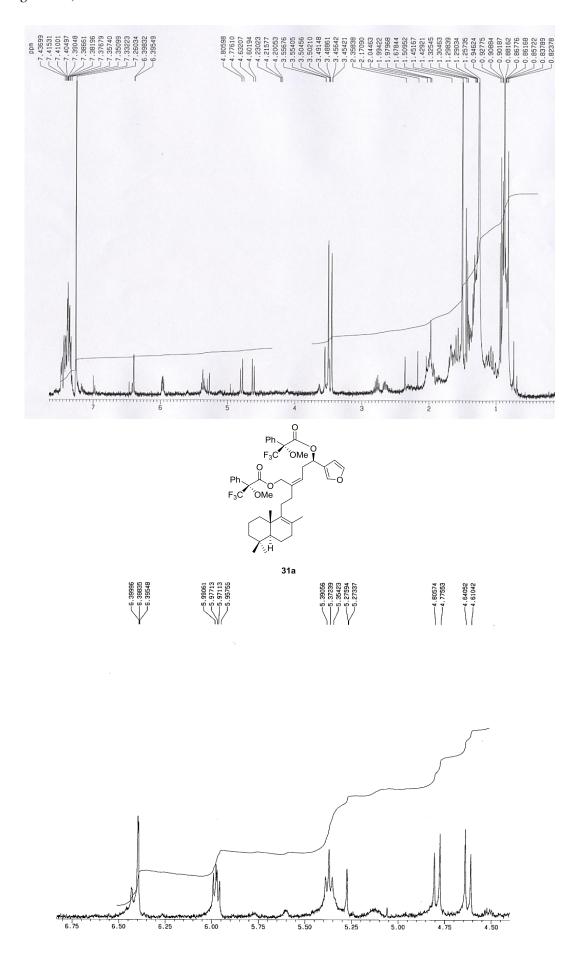


Figure S29. ¹H-NMR CDCl₃ and expansion of ¹H-NMR CDCl₃.

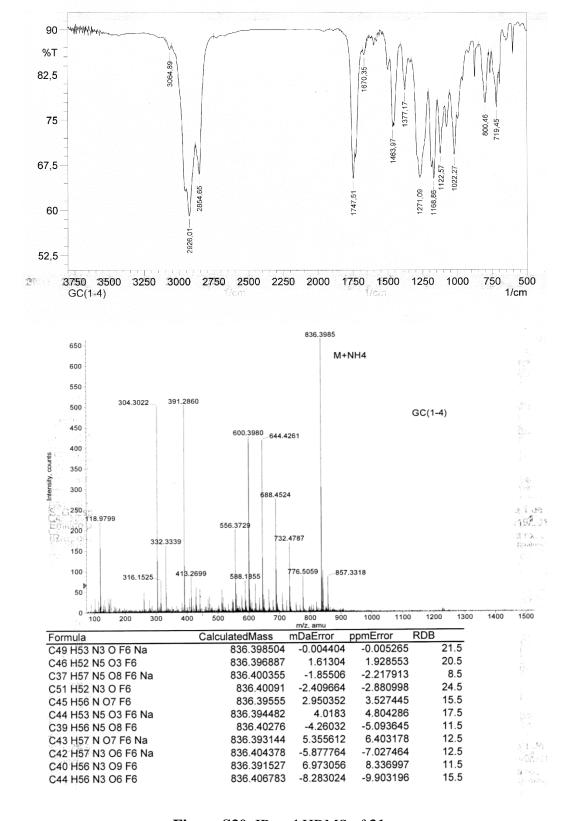
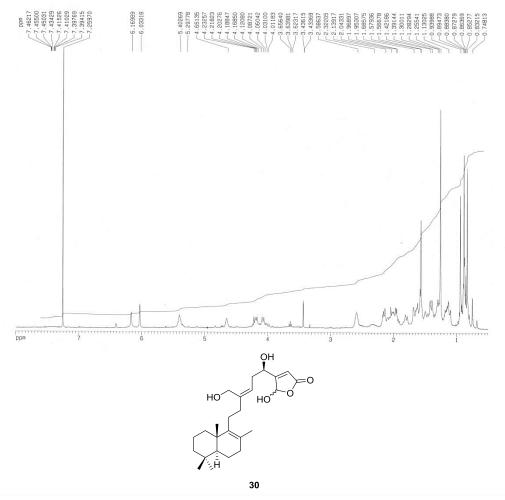


Figure S30. IR and HRMS of 31a.



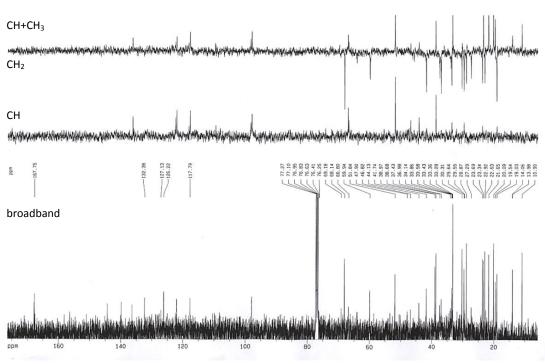


Figure S31. ¹H-NMR CDCl₃ and ¹³C-NMR CDCl₃.

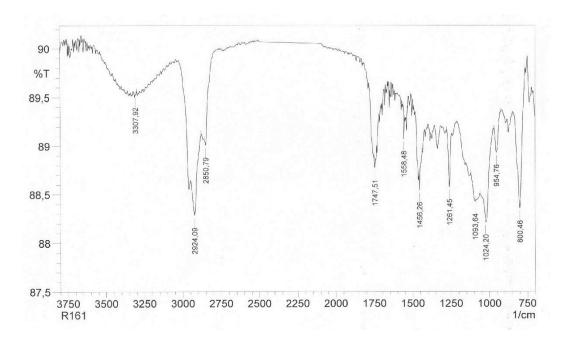


Figure S32. IR of 30.

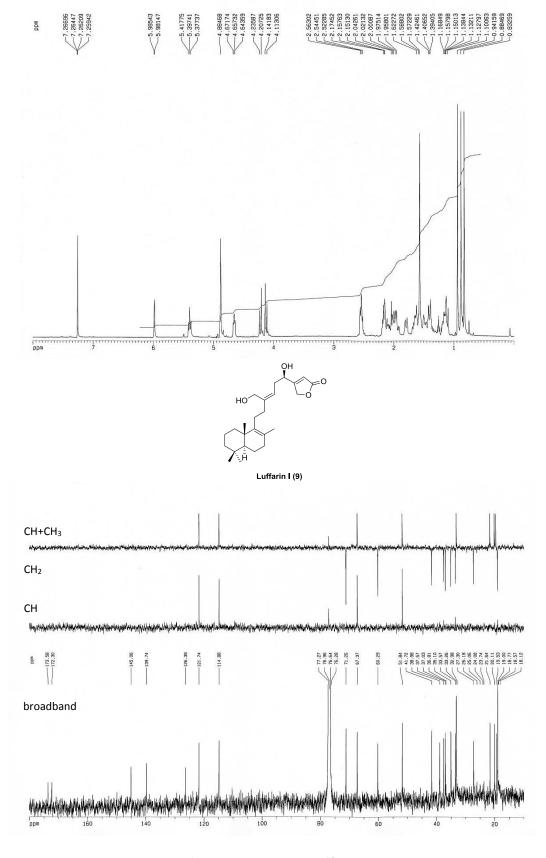


Figure S33. ¹H-NMR CDCl₃ and ¹³C-NMR CDCl₃.

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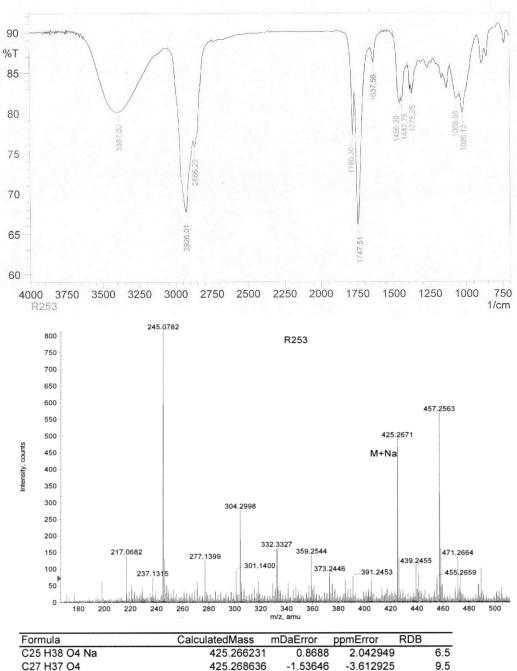


Figure S34. IR and HRMS of 9.

Reference

- Ohtani, I.I.; Hotta, K.; Ichikawa, Y.; Isobe, M. Application of modified mosher's method to α-aromatic secondary alcohols. Exception of the rule and conformational analyses. Chem. Lett. 1995, 513-514, doi:10.1246/cl.1995.513.
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