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SYNTHESIS OF 20-EPI-ELDECALCITOL [20-EPI-1 α ,25-DIHYDROXY-2 β -(3-HYDROXYPROPOXY)VITAMIN D₃: 20-EPI-ED-71]^{*1,2}

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Abstract – A convergent synthesis of biologically interesting 20-epi-eldecalcitol which possesses an inverted C-21 methyl substituent at the 20-position of the side chain of 1 α ,25-dihydroxy-2 β -(3-hydroxypropoxy)vitamin D₃ (eldecalcitol) is described.

INTRODUCTION

There is intense interest in obtaining analogs more potent than calcitriol [1 α ,25-dihydroxyvitamin D₃, (**1**)] in terms of regulatory effects on calcium and phosphorus metabolism with the objective of treating bone diseases such as osteoporosis.³ Eldecalcitol [1 α ,25-dihydroxy-2 β -(3-hydroxypropoxy)vitamin D₃, developing code; ED-71, (**2**)], an analog of calcitriol (**1**) from which a hydroxypropoxy substituent at the 2 β -position of the A-ring is appended, is such an analog that shows potent effects on bone therapy.⁴⁻⁶ Recent completion of phase III clinical trials of **2** for bone fracture prevention produced excellent results. Eldecalcitol (**2**) is now in preparation for approval as a promising medicine for the treatment of osteoporosis in Japan.

To explore structure-biological activity relationships between eldecalcitol (**2**) and related analogs, we have already synthesized 1-epi-eldecalcitol,⁷ 3-epi-eldecalcitol,⁸ and 1,3-diepi-eldecalcitol⁹ with inherent biological interest of each targeted analogs and evaluated their biological responses. It has been reported that 20-epi-calcitriol (**3**), a diastereomer of calcitriol (**1**), which possesses an inverted C-21

^{*}This paper is dedicated to Professor Hector F. DeLuca of the University of Wisconsin-Madison on the occasion of his 80th birthday.

methyl substituent at the 20-position of the side chain, shows remarkably enhanced biological activities compared to parent compound, **1**.¹⁰ For example, 20-*epi*-calcitriol (**3**) exhibits 18 times the potency of induction of human myeloid leukemia cell (HL-60) differentiation.¹¹ Furthermore **3** shows 50 times the inhibition of the human histiocytic lymphoma cell (U937) proliferation,¹² and 4.5 times the increase in osteocalcin concentration in the human osteosarcoma cell (MG-63)¹³ compared to **1**. These findings prompted our interest in analogs of eldecalcitol (**2**) epimerized at the 20-position and its biological responses. In this paper, we describe the synthesis of 20-*epi*-eldecalcitol (**4**) as a continuation of our modification studies on eldecalcitol (**2**) and preliminary biological evaluation using HL-60, U937, and MG-63 compared to **2** (Figure 1).

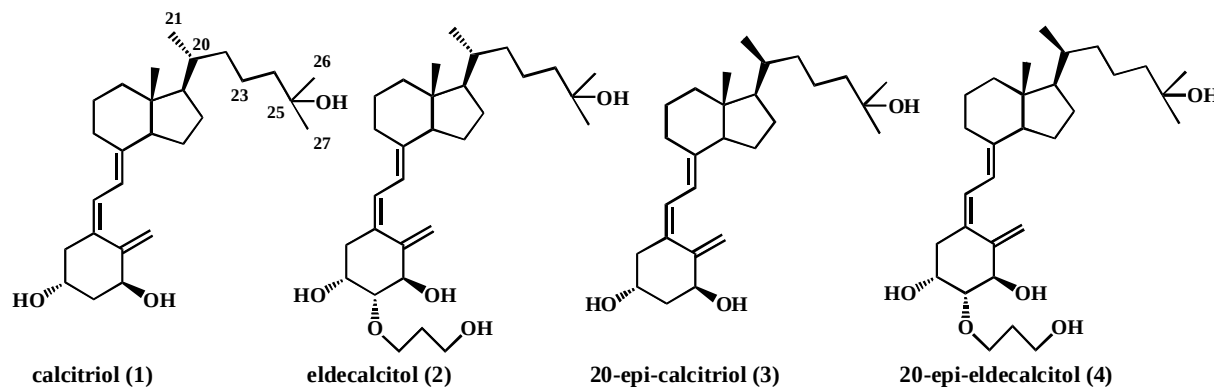
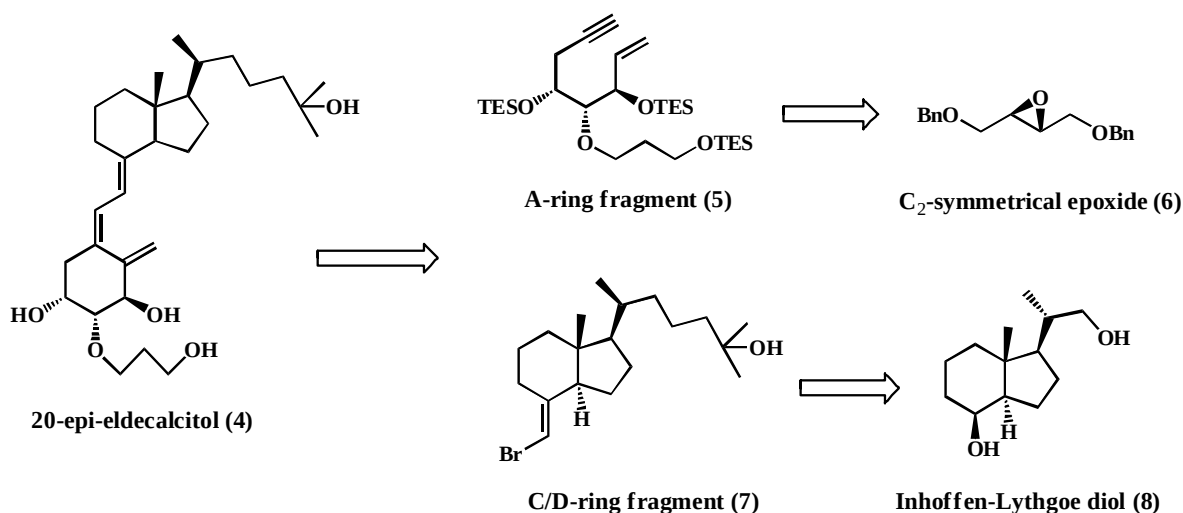


Figure 1. Structures of calcitriol, eldecalcitol, 20-*epi*-calcitriol, and 20-*epi*-eldecalcitol

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

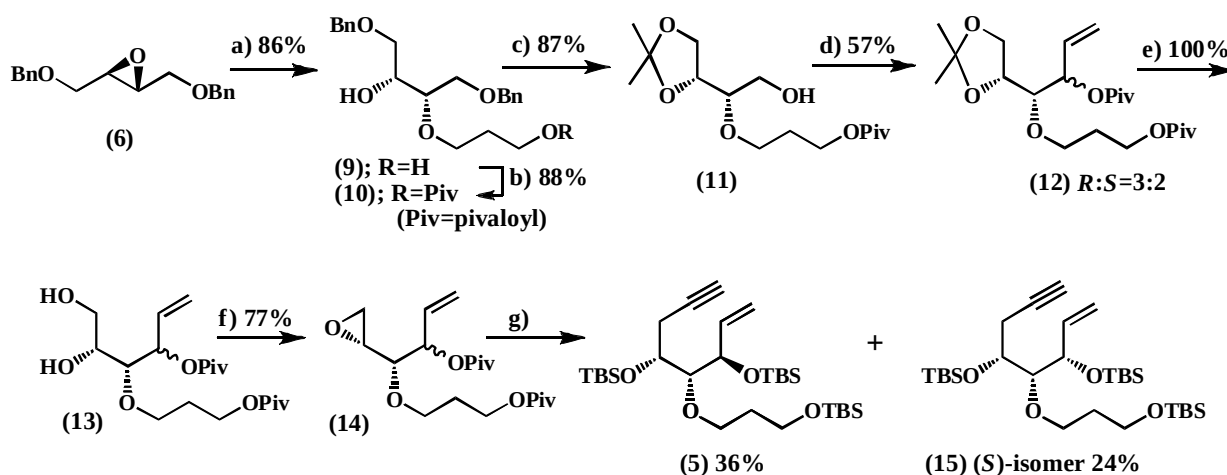
Our synthesis of 20-*epi*-eldecalcitol (**4**) was envisioned using the Trost coupling reaction of A-ring fragment **5** derived from C₂-symmetrical epoxide **6** with C/D-ring fragment **7**. Fragment **7** can be obtained from the Inhoffen-Lythgoe diol (**8**) via a known protocol (Scheme 1).^{14,15}

The required A-ring fragment **5** for the synthesis of 20-*epi*-eldecalcitol (**4**) was synthesized based upon the methodology that has been previously established by our group.¹⁶ Thus, cleavage of the known C₂-symmetrical epoxide **6**¹⁷ with 1,3-propanediol [HO(CH₂)₃OH] in the presence of potassium *tert*-butoxide (*t*-BuOK) gave diol **9** in 86% yield. After protection of the primary hydroxyl group in **9** to give pivalate **10** in 88% yield, cleavage of the benzyl ether moiety in **10** and subsequent protection of the resulting 1,2-diol as the acetonide gave alcohol **11** in 87% overall yield. Swern oxidation of **11** and subsequent Grignard reaction of the resulting aldehyde with vinylmagnesium bromide (CH₂=CHMgBr) followed by pivaloylation of the resulting alcohol afforded the dipivalate **12** as an epimeric mixture (*R/S* = 3/2) in 57% yield. Without separation of the epimeric mixture, the acetonide moiety in **12** was



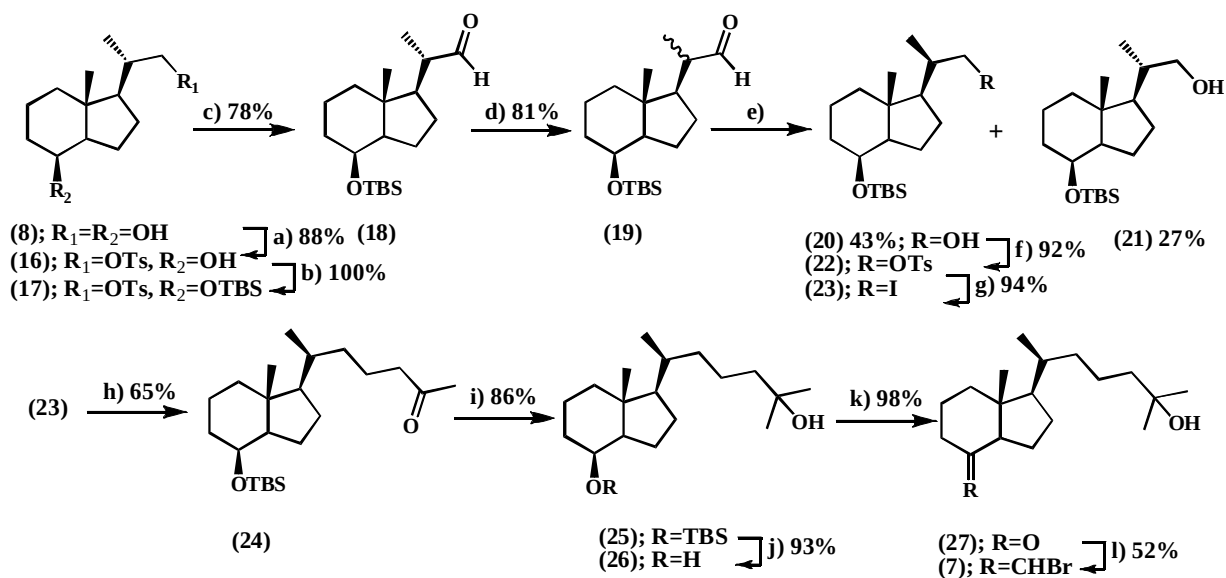
Scheme 1. Retrosynthesis of 20-epi-eldecalsitol (4).

cleaved quantitatively to give diol **13**. Exposure of **13** to Mitsunobu conditions¹⁸ afforded epoxide **14** in 77% yield. The acetylene unit was successfully installed by the regioselective epoxide-opening of **14** with lithium trimethylsilylacetylide (LiC≡CTMS) in the presence of boron trifluoride diethyl etherate (BF₃·OEt₂) at -78 °C to provide ene-yne **5** as the A-ring fragment of 20-epi-eldecalsitol (**4**) in 36% yield after protecting group exchange from pivalate to *tert*-butyldimethylsilyl (TBS) ether. The accompanied (*S*)-isomer **15**, which consists of the requisite stereochemistry to obtain 1-epi-eldecalsitol, was separated in 24% yield by simple column chromatography (Scheme 2).



Scheme 2. Synthesis of A-ring fragment 5. Reagents and conditions: a) HO(CH₂)₃OH, *t*-BuOK, 120 °C. b) *t*-BuCOCl, pyridine, CH₂Cl₂, rt. c) 1) H₂, Pd(OH)₂, MeOH, rt. 2) Me₂(OMe)₂, TsOH, rt. d) 1) DMSO, (COCl)₂, CH₂Cl₂ -60 °C. 2) CH₂=CHMgBr, THF -60 °C. 3) *t*-BuCOCl, Et₃N, DMAP, CH₂Cl₂, rt. e) 1M HCl MeOH, rt. f) Ph₃P, DEAD, benzene, reflux. g) 1) LiC≡CTMS, BF₃·OEt₂, THF, -78 °C. 2) 10N NaOH, MeOH, rt. 3) TBSOTf, Et₃N, CH₂Cl₂ 0 °C.

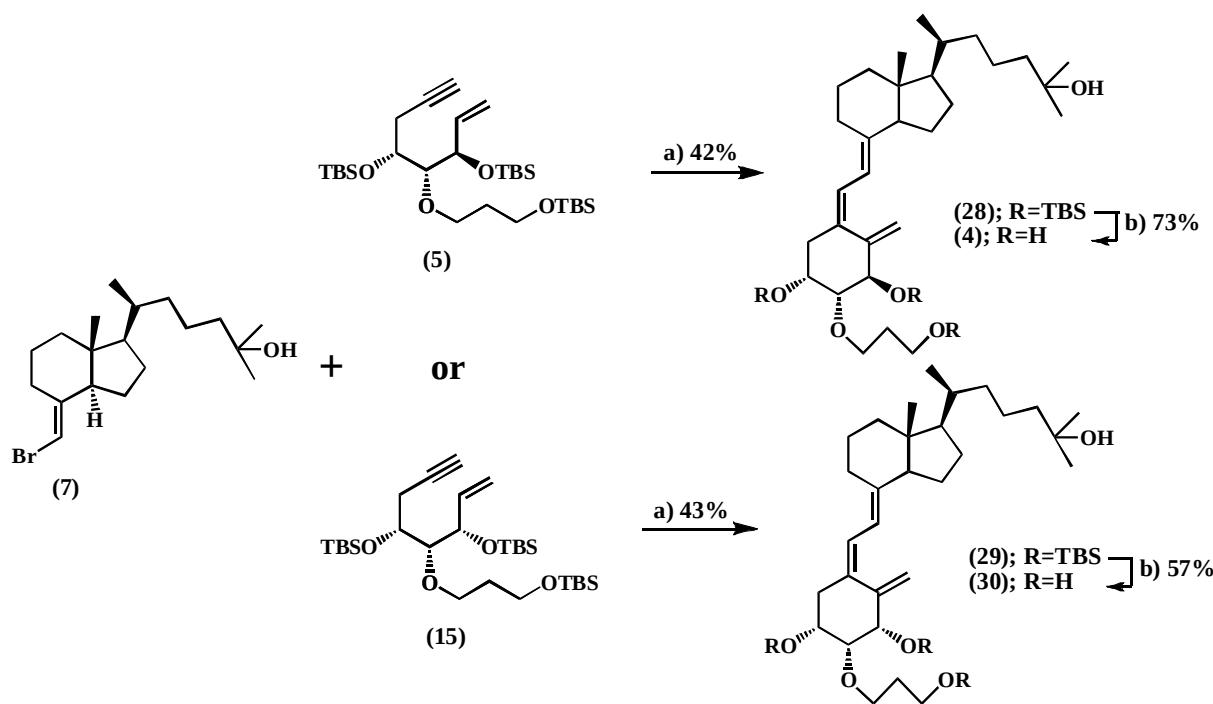
Next, we performed the synthesis of C/D-ring fragment **7**. Based on the reported route¹⁹ to **7** from the Inhoffen-Lythgoe diol (**8**), which is obtained *via* ozonolysis of vitamin D₂,²⁰ we developed a convenient approach for the facile introduction of the C-23 – C-27 side chain fragment. Thus, after tosylation of the primary hydroxyl group in **8**, the secondary hydroxyl moiety in **16** was protected as its TBS ether to give **17** in 88% overall yield from **8**. Oxidation of **17** using dimethyl sulfoxide (DMSO) and *s*-collidine afforded aldehyde **18** in 78% yield. Aldehyde **18** was then subjected to the epimerization conditions to give an approximately 3:2 mixture of the aldehyde **19** in favor of the C-20-epimer. Reduction of the mixture with sodium borohydride (NaBH₄) provided the corresponding C-20 epimeric alcohols. The alcohols were separated by column chromatography to obtain the desired 20-epi alcohol **20** and the naturally configured alcohol **21** in 43% and 27%, respectively.^{19,21} Tosylation of the primary hydroxyl group in **20** afforded tosylate **22** in 92% yield, which was treated with sodium iodide (NaI) to give iodide **23** in 94% yield. Reaction of **23** with methyl vinyl ketone (MVK) in the presence of zinc (Zn) and cuprous iodide (CuI) furnished ketone **24** in 65% yield. Grignard reaction of **24** with methylmagnesium bromide (MeMgBr) gave rise to alcohol **25** with the desired side chain in 86% yield. Desilylation of **25** with 47% hydrofluoric acid (HF) followed by oxidation of **26** with tetrapropylammonium perruthenate (TPAP) and *N*-methylnmorpholine *N*-oxide (NMO) gave ketone **27** in 98% yield gave ketone **27** in 98% yield. Ketone **27** was then reacted with (bromomethylene)triphenyl-



Scheme 3. Synthesis of C/D-ring fragment 7. Reagents and conditions: a) TsCl, DMAP, pyridine, rt. b) TBSOTf, 2,6-lutidine, CH₂Cl₂, -40 °C. c) DMSO, *s*-collidine, 150 °C. d) *n*-Bu₄NOH, CH₂Cl₂, rt. e) NaBH₄, EtOH, THF, 0 °C. f) TsCl, DMAP, pyridine, rt. g) NaI, DMF, 85 °C. h) MVK, Zn, CuI, EtOH, H₂O, 20-30 °C. i) MeMgBr, THF, 0 °C. j) 47% HF, MeCN, THF, 0 °C. k) TPAP, NMO, CH₂Cl₂, rt. l) Ph₃P⁺CH₂Br/Br⁻, NaHMDS, rt.

phosphonium bromide ($\text{Ph}_3\text{P}^+\text{CH}_2\text{Br}/\text{Br}^-$) in the presence of sodium hexamethyldisilazide (NaHMDS) to furnish C/D-ring fragment **7** in excellent overall yield (Scheme 3). Spectroscopic data of **26**, **27**, and **7** were identical to those reported in the literature.¹⁹

With A-ring fragment **5** and C/D-ring fragment **7** in hand, we next investigated the Trost coupling reaction. Upon treatment of excess **5** and **7** in the presence of tetrakis(triphenylphosphine)palladium (0) [$\text{Pd}(\text{PPh}_3)_4$] and triethylamine (Et_3N) in toluene, the coupled product **28** was obtained in 42% yield. The silyl protecting groups were removed using 47% HF in acetonitrile (MeCN) to afford 20-epi-eldecaltol (**4**) in 73% yield (Scheme 4). The ^1H NMR chemical shift of the C-21 methyl resonance in 20-epi-eldecaltol (**4**) (0.87 ppm) is shifted upfield by 0.04 ppm relative to natural configuration of eldecaltol (**2**) (0.91 ppm)⁴ and is consistent with this general pattern.²²⁻²⁴



Scheme 4. Synthesis of 20-epi-eldecaltol (**4**) and 1,20-diepi-eldecaltol (**30**). Reagents and conditions: a) $\text{Pd}(\text{PPh}_3)_4$, Et_3N , toluene, reflux. b) 47% HF, MeCN, rt.

The results of preliminary *in vitro* biological evaluation of synthetic 20-epi-eldecaltol (**4**) in comparison with eldecaltol (**2**) and calcitriol (**1**) are summarized in Table 1. As anticipated, 20-epi-eldecaltol (**4**) showed greatly enhanced activity toward the induction of HL-60 differentiation ($6085.99/49.6 = 122.7$ times),¹¹ inhibition of U937 proliferation ($738.74/4.15 = 178.0$ times),¹² and increase in osteocalcin concentration in MG-63 ($2980/15 = 198.7$ times),¹³ compared to eldecaltol (**2**) (Table 1).²⁵

Finally, A-ring fragment **15** was coupled with C/D-ring fragment **7** to give 1,20-diepi-eldecalsitol (**30**) under comparable conditions and yields to furnish 20-epi-eldecalsitol (**4**) via **29** (Scheme 4).

Table 1. Preliminary biological evaluation of 20-epi-eldecalsitol (4**)**

	HL-60	U937	MG-63
calcitriol (1)	100	100	100
eldecalsitol (2)	49.6	4.15	15
20-epi-eldecalsitol (4)	6085.9	738.74	2980

HL-60: Relative potency of induction of human myeloid leukemia cell differentiation.¹¹

U937: Relative potency of inhibition of human histiocytic lymphoma proliferation.¹²

MG-63: Relative potency of transcriptional activity of osteocalcin of human osteosarcoma cell.¹³

CONCLUSION

Based on the Trost coupling methodology involving A-ring fragments **5** and **15** and C/D-ring fragment **7**, the synthesis of 20-epi-eldecalsitol (**4**) and 1,20-diepi-eldecalsitol (**30**) has been successfully achieved. In *in vitro* preliminary biological evaluations, 20-epi-eldecalsitol (**4**) showed greatly enhanced potencies toward HL-60, U937, and MG-63 cell lines. We are very interested in the *in vivo* biological activity of **4** on bone. Further biological studies with 20-epi-eldecalsitol analogs including 1,20-diepi-eldecalsitol (**30**) will be reported elsewhere.

EXPERIMENTAL

Anhydrous THF was purchased from Kanto Chemical Co., Inc., MeOH and EtOH were distilled from sodium, toluene was distilled from phosphorus pentoxide, and CH₂Cl₂, Et₃N, DMF and pyridine were distilled from calcium hydride. All other purchased solvents and reagents were used without further purification. All reactions were carried out under an atmosphere of argon unless otherwise noted. Celite 545 was purchased from Nacalai Tesque Inc. All extracts were dried over magnesium sulfate and evaporated under reduced pressure with a rotary evaporator. Chromatographic purification was carried out with Silica Gel 60N Cat. No. 37560-84 purchased from Kanto Chemical Co., Inc., flash column chromatography with Silica Gel 60N Cat. No. 37563-84 from Kanto Chemical Co., Inc., and preparative thin layer chromatography (TLC) with Merck Kieselgel 60 PFR₂₅₄ Art. 1.05744.0009 or Art. 1.05715.0009.

Optical rotations were measured with JASCO DIP-370 polarimeter. ¹H and ¹³C NMR spectra were

recorded on VARIAN Gemini-300 and Gemini-400 spectrometers using CDCl_3 as a solvent. Chemical shifts are reported in parts per million (ppm) calibrated from CHCl_3 (7.26 ppm) or tetramethylsilane (0.00 ppm) for ^1H NMR and CDCl_3 (77.1 ppm) for ^{13}C NMR. Infrared (FTIR) spectra were obtained using JASCO FT/IR-5300, JEOL JIR-6000, and Hitachi 270-30 spectrophotometers. Mass spectra (MS) were measured with JEOL JMS-DX303 instrument. High resolution mass spectra (HRMS) were recorded on JEOL JMS-AX-500 and VG Auto Spec Q instruments.

(S)-2((3R,3aR,7S,7aR)-Octahydro-7-hydroxy-3a-methyl-1H-inden-3-yl)propyl 4-Methylbenzenesulfonate (16): To a stirred solution of **8** (1.14 g, 5.30 mmol) in pyridine (21 mL), were added TsCl (1.54 g, 8.10 mmol) and DMAP (640 mg, 0.53 mmol) at 0 °C. The resulting mixture was stirred at rt for 20 h. To the stirred mixture, was added 3M HCl (25 mL). The resulting mixture was extracted with Et_2O , washed with saturated aqueous NaCl, evaporated and chromatographed on silica gel. Elution with *n*-hexane-AcOEt (8:1) gave **16** (1.70 g, 88%) as a colorless oil. ^1H -NMR (CDCl_3): δ 0.89 (3H, s), 0.96 (3H, d, $J=6.4$ Hz), 1.10-1.94 (14H, m), 2.45 (3H, s), 3.82 (1H, dd, $J=6.4, 9.4$ Hz), 3.95 (1H, dd, $J=3.0, 9.4$ Hz), 4.07 (1H, s), 7.34 (2H, d, $J=8.1$ Hz), 7.78 (2H, d, $J=8.1$ Hz). FTIR (neat): ν 3562, 1464, 1358, 1178 cm^{-1} .

(S)-2((3R,3aR,7S,7aR)-Octahydro-7-*tert*-butyldimethylsilyloxy-3a-methyl-1H-inden-3-yl)propyl 4-Methylbenzenesulfonate (17): To a stirred solution of **16** (1.70 g, 4.64 mmol) in CH_2Cl_2 (40 mL), were added 2,6-lutidine (1.60 mL, 13.9 mmol) and TBSOTf (1.60 mL, 6.96 mmol) at -40 °C. The resulting mixture was stirred at -40 °C for 2 h, diluted with H_2O (20 mL), extracted with Et_2O , washed with 0.5 M HCl and saturated aqueous NaCl, evaporated and chromatographed on silica gel. Elution with *n*-hexane-AcOEt (40:1) gave **17** (2.26 g, 100%) as a colorless oil. $[\alpha]_D^{+28.9}$ (c 1.02, CHCl_3). ^1H NMR (CDCl_3): δ 0.00 (6H, s), 0.86 (9H, s), 0.91 (3H, s), 0.94 (3H, d, $J=6.6$ Hz), 1.12-1.81 (12H, m), 2.45 (3H, s), 3.47 (1H, q, $J=6.6$ Hz), 3.79 (1H, dd, $J=6.3, 9.2$ Hz), 3.94 (1H, d, $J=9.2$ Hz), 3.97 (1H, m), 7.34 (2H, d, $J=8.2$ Hz), 7.77 (2H, d, $J=8.2$ Hz). ^{13}C NMR (CDCl_3): δ 13.3, 16.4, 17.2, 21.3, 22.6, 25.5, 26.2, 34.0, 35.4, 41.8, 52.3, 68.7, 127.6, 129.4, 144.2. FTIR (neat): ν 1362, 1252, 1177, 1085, 1023 cm^{-1} . MS (EI) m/z 480 (M^+), 177 (100%). HRMS (EI) calcd for $\text{C}_{26}\text{H}_{44}\text{O}_4\text{SSi}$ (M^+) 486.2849, found 486.2823.

(S)-2((3R,3aR,7S,7aR)-Octahydro-7-*tert*-butyldimethylsilyloxy-3a-methyl-1H-inden-3-yl)propanal (18): To a stirred solution of **17** (1.45 g, 3.02 mmol) in DMSO (16 mL), was added s-collidine (0.6 mL, 4.6 mmol) at rt. The resulting mixture was stirred at 150 °C for 40 min, cooled to rt, extracted with

Et₂O, washed with saturated aqueous NaCl, evaporated and chromatographed on silica gel. Elution with *n*-hexane-AcOEt (50:1 then 6:1) gave **18** (761 mg, 78%) as a yellow oil. $[\alpha]_D^{25} +38.5^\circ$ (*c* 0.95, CHCl₃). ¹H NMR (CDCl₃): δ 0.01 (6H, d, *J*=5.7 Hz), 0.88 (9H, s), 0.96 (3H, s), 1.09 (3H, d, *J*=6.9 Hz), 1.10-1.93 (12H, m), 2.35 (1H, m), 4.03 (1H, d, *J*=2.4 Hz), 9.58 (1H, d, *J*=3.3 Hz). ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃): δ 13.6, 14.4, 17.8, 18.3, 23.6, 26.1, 26.5, 34.7, 42.9, 52.0, 52.7, 69.4, 205.6. FTIR (neat): ν 1727, 1461, 1254, 1165, 1083, 1023 cm⁻¹. MS (EI) *m/z* 324 (M⁺), 75 (100%). HRMS (EI) calcd for C₁₉H₃₆O₂Si (M⁺) 324.2485, found 324.2479.

2-((1*R*,3*aR*,4*S*,7*aR*)-4-(*tert*-Butyldimethylsilyloxy)-7*a*-methyloctahydro-1*H*-inden-1*yl*)propanal (20): To a stirred solution of **18** (1.0 g, 3.1 mmol) in CH₂Cl₂ (15 mL), was added 40% aqueous *n*-Bu₄NOH (1.0 mL, 1.5 mmol) at rt. The resulting mixture was stirred at rt for 16 h, evaporated and chromatographed on silica gel. Elution with *n*-hexane-AcOEt (100:1) gave a mixture of **18** and **19** (805 mg, 81%) as a colorless oil. To the stirred mixture of **18** and **19** in EtOH (15 mL) and THF (12 mL), was added NaBH₄ (100 mg, 2.6 mmol) at 0 °C. The resulting mixture was stirred at rt for 1 h, quenched with saturated aqueous NH₄Cl at 0 °C, extracted with Et₂O, washed with saturated aqueous NaCl, evaporated and chromatographed on silica gel. Elution with *n*-hexane-AcOEt (40:1) gave **20** (425 mg, 43%) as a colorless oil and **21** (268 mg, 27%) as a colorless oil. **20**: $[\alpha]_D^{25} +54.7^\circ$ (*c* 1.00, CHCl₃). ¹H NMR (CDCl₃): δ 0.00 (3H, s), 0.01 (3H, s), 0.88 (9H, s), 0.93 (3H, s), 0.95 (3H, d, *J*=6.6 Hz), 1.11 (12H, m), 3.45 (1H, dd, *J*=6.6, 10.8 Hz), 3.70 (1H, dd, *J*=3.6, 10.5 Hz), 4.00 (1H, m). ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃): δ -5.2, -4.8, 14.1, 16.5, 17.6, 18.0, 22.8, 25.8, 26.7, 34.4, 37.5, 40.1, 41.9, 53.0, 60.4, 66.9, 69.3. FTIR (neat): ν 3345, 1465, 1370, 1254, 1166, 1088, 1026 cm⁻¹. MS (EI) *m/z* 326 (M⁺), 251 (100%). HRMS (EI) calcd for C₁₉H₃₈O₂Si (M⁺) 326.2641, found 326.2641. Spectroscopic data of **20** were identical to those reported in the literature.¹⁹

(*R*)-2-((1*R*,3*aR*,4*S*,7*aR*)-4-(*tert*-Butyldimethylsilyloxy)-7*a*-methyloctahydro-1*H*-inden-1*yl*)propyl 4-Methylbenzenesulfonate (22): To a stirred solution of **20** (690 mg, 2.10 mmol) in pyridine (8.5 mL), were added TsCl (600 mg, 3.10 mmol) and DMAP (26 mg, 0.21 mmol) at 0 °C. The resulting mixture was stirred at rt for 13 h, poured into 1M HCl (20 mL), extracted with Et₂O, washed with saturated aqueous NaCl, evaporated and chromatographed on silica gel. Elution with *n*-hexane-AcOEt (20:1) gave **22** (922 mg, 92%) as a colorless oil. $[\alpha]_D^{25} +15.4^\circ$ (*c* 1.05, CHCl₃). ¹H NMR (CDCl₃): δ -0.02 (3H, s), 0.01 (3H, s), 0.81 (3H, s), 0.87 (9H, s), 0.88 (3H, s), 1.02-1.73 (12H, m), 2.45 (3H, s), 3.78 (1H, dd, *J*=6.9, 9.2 Hz), 3.96 (1H, m), 4.11 (1H, dd, *J*=3.6, 9.2 Hz), 7.33 (2H, d, *J*=8.1 Hz), 7.77 (2H, d, *J*=8.1 Hz). ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃): δ -4.8, -4.4, 14.4, 17.1, 17.9, 18.4, 22.0, 23.1, 26.2, 27.0, 34.6, 35.1,

40.3, 42.2, 53.0, 53.1, 69.6, 74.7, 128.4, 130.1, 133.7. FTIR (neat): ν 1473, 1458, 1361, 1251, 1176 cm^{-1} . MS (EI) m/z 480 (M^+), 177 (100%). HRMS (EI) calcd for $\text{C}_{26}\text{H}_{44}\text{O}_4\text{SSi}$ (M^+) 480.2750, found 480.2711. Spectroscopic data of **22** were identical to those reported in the literature.¹⁹

(1R,4S,7aR)-4-(tert-Butyldimethylsilyloxy)octahydro-1-((R)-1-iodopropan-2-yl)-7a-methyl-1H-indene (23): To a stirred solution of **22** (900 mg, 1.87 mmol) in DMF (20 mL), was added NaI (890 mg, 5.98 mmol) at rt. The resulting mixture was stirred at 85 °C for 2 h, poured into saturated aqueous NaCl at rt, extracted with Et_2O , evaporated and chromatographed on silica gel. Elution with *n*-hexane-AcOEt (50:1) gave **23** (770 mg, 94%) as a yellow oil. $[\alpha]_{\text{D}} +1.49^\circ$ (c 1.55, CHCl_3). ^1H NMR (CDCl_3): δ -0.01 (3H, s), 0.01 (3H, s), 0.88 (9H, s), 0.92 (3H, s), 0.95 (3H, d, $J=6.3$ Hz), 1.18-1.84 (12H, m), 3.17 (1H, dd, $J=6.3, 9.3$ Hz), 3.46 (1H, dd, $J=2.7, 9.3$ Hz), 4.00 (1H, m). ^{13}C NMR (CDCl_3): δ -5.2, -4.8, 14.1, 17.6, 18.0, 19.5, 21.4, 22.8, 25.8, 26.9, 34.2, 36.1, 40.5, 42.0, 52.5, 55.2, 69.3. FTIR (neat): ν 2932, 2860, 1463, 1372, 1255, 1165, 1078, 1024, 833 cm^{-1} . MS (EI) m/z 436 (M^+), 379 (100%). HRMS (EI) calcd for $\text{C}_{19}\text{H}_{37}\text{OSi}$ (M^+) 436.1654, found 436.1661. Spectroscopic data of **23** were identical to those reported in the literature.^{19,21}

(S)-6-((1R,3aR,4S,7aR)-4-(tert-Butyldimethylsilyloxy)-7a-methyloctahydro-1H-inden-1-yl)heptan-2-one (24): To a stirred solution of **23** (150 mg, 0.34 mmol) in EtOH (7 mL) and H_2O (2.5 mL), were added CuI (160 mg, 0.85 mmol), Zn (220 mg, 3.4 mmol) and MVK (0.31 mL, 3.7 mmol). The resulting mixture was sonicated at 20-30 °C for 2 h, diluted with Et_2O , filtrated through Celite pad, washed with saturated aqueous NaCl, evaporated and chromatographed on silica gel. Elution with *n*-hexane-AcOEt (30:1) gave **24** (83 mg, 65%) as a colorless oil. $[\alpha]_{\text{D}} +23.7^\circ$ (c 1.06, CHCl_3). ^1H NMR (CDCl_3): δ -0.01 (3H, s), 0.00 (3H, s), 0.81 (3H, d, $J=6.3$ Hz), 0.88 (9H, s), 1.06-1.86 (20H, m), 2.13 (3H, s), 2.35-2.38 (2H, m), 3.99 (1H, m). ^{13}C NMR (CDCl_3): δ -5.2, -4.8, 14.0, 17.7, 18.0, 18.5, 20.7, 22.9, 27.1, 29.8, 34.4, 34.7, 40.7, 42.2, 53.1, 56.2, 69.4, 209.4. FTIR (neat): ν 1717, 1367, 1254, 1077, 1027 cm^{-1} . MS (EI) m/z 380 (M^+), 323 (100%). HRMS (EI) calcd for $\text{C}_{23}\text{H}_{44}\text{O}_2\text{Si}$ (M^+) 380.3144, found 380.3090.

(S)-6-((1R,3aR,4S,7aR)-4-(tert-Butyldimethylsilyloxy)-7a-methyloctahydro-1H-inden-1-yl)-2-methylheptan-2-ol (25): To a stirred solution of **24** (380 mg, 1.0 mmol) in THF (9 mL), was added MeMgBr (35% Et_2O solution, 2.0 mL, 5.0 mmol) at 0 °C. The resulting mixture was stirred at 0 °C for 1 h, quenched with saturated aqueous NH_4Cl , extracted with Et_2O , washed with saturated aqueous NaCl, evaporated and chromatographed on silica gel. Elution with *n*-hexane-AcOEt (15:1) gave **25** (340 mg,

86%) as a colorless oil. $[\alpha]_D +20.3$ (c 1.00, CHCl_3). ^1H NMR (CDCl_3): δ -0.01 (3H, s), 0.00 (3H, s), 0.82 (3H, d, $J=6.4$ Hz), 0.88 (9H, s), 0.91 (3H, s), 1.06-1.86 (27H, m), 3.99 (1H, m). ^{13}C NMR (CDCl_3): δ -5.2, -4.8, 14.0, 17.7, 20.8, 23.0, 25.8, 29.3, 34.5, 35.7, 39.8, 40.7, 42.0, 44.0, 44.3, 53.1, 56.4, 60.7, 69.4, 71.1, 72.9, 139.2. FTIR (neat): ν 3366, 1465, 1371, 1254, 1163, 1085, 1026 cm^{-1} . MS (EI) m/z 396 (M^+), 381 ($\text{M}^+ - \text{Me}$), 247 (100%). HRMS (EI) calcd for $\text{C}_{25}\text{H}_{48}\text{O}_2\text{Si}$ (M^+) 396.3411, found 396.3431.

(1R,3aR,4S,7aR)-1-((S)-6-Hydroxy-6-methylheptan-2-yl)-7a-methyloctahydro-1H-inden-4-ol (26):

To a stirred solution of **25** (270 mg, 0.68 mmol) in MeCN (5.4 mL) and THF (4.6 mL), was added 47% HF (3.35 mL, 0.09 mmol) at rt. The resulting mixture was stirred at rt for 1 h, poured into saturated aqueous NaHCO_3 (20 mL), extracted with Et_2O , washed with saturated aqueous NaCl, evaporated and chromatographed on silica gel. Elution with *n*-hexane-AcOEt (3:1) gave **26** (179 mg, 93%) as a colorless oil. $[\alpha]_D +10.4^\circ$ (c 1.25, CHCl_3). ^1H NMR (CDCl_3): δ 0.82 (3H, d, $J=6.4$ Hz), 0.93 (3H, s), 1.11-1.57 (23H, m), 1.75-1.85 (3H, m), 1.94-1.98 (1H, m), 4.07 (1H, m). ^{13}C NMR (CDCl_3): δ 13.8, 17.5, 18.5, 20.8, 22.4, 23.0, 27.1, 29.25, 33.4, 33.6, 34.7, 35.7, 36.6, 40.3, 41.9, 44.3, 47.1, 52.6, 70.4, 71.1. FTIR (neat): ν 3391, 1465, 1375, 1265, 1162, 1081 cm^{-1} . MS (EI) m/z 282 (M^+), 43 (100%). HRMS (EI) calcd for $\text{C}_{18}\text{H}_{34}\text{O}_2$ (M^+) 282.2591, found 282.2546. Spectroscopic data of **26** were identical to those reported in the literature.¹⁹

(1R,3aR,4S,7aR)-1-((S)-6-Hydroxy-6-methylheptan-2-yl)-7a-methyloctahydro-1H-inden-4(2H)-one (27):

To a stirred mixture of dried (200 $^\circ\text{C}$, 2 h) 4A molecular sieves (180 mg), were added **26** (180 mg, 0.63 mmol) in CH_2Cl_2 (12 mL), NMO (130 mg, 1.13 mmol), and TPAP (15 mg, 0.044 mmol) at rt. The resulting mixture was stirred at rt for 2 h, diluted with Et_2O , filtrated through Celite pad, evaporated, and chromatographed on silica gel. Elution with *n*-hexane-AcOEt (3:1) gave **27** (173 mg, 98%) as a colorless oil. $[\alpha]_D -8.2^\circ$ (c 1.40, CHCl_3). ^1H NMR (CDCl_3): δ 0.63 (3H, s), 0.86 (3H, d, $J=6.3$ Hz), 1.22 (6H, s), 1.25-2.27 (19H, m), 2.44 (1H, dd, $J=6.0$, 11.6 Hz). ^{13}C NMR (CDCl_3): δ 12.7, 18.4, 18.9, 20.8, 24.0, 27.1, 29.2, 29.6, 34.8, 35.9, 38.8, 40.9, 44.2, 49.9, 56.2, 62.0, 71.0, 212.0. FTIR (neat): ν 3444, 1711, 1466, 1380, 1257 cm^{-1} . MS (EI) m/z 280 (M^+), 262 (100%). HRMS (EI) calcd for $\text{C}_{18}\text{H}_{32}\text{O}_2$ (M^+) 280.2386, found 280.2408. Spectroscopic data of **27** were identical to those reported in the literature.¹⁹

(S)-6-((1R,3aR,7aR,E)-4-(Bromomethylene)-7a-methyloctahydro-1H-inden-1-yl)-2-methylheptane-2-ol (7):

To a stirred mixture of dried (100 $^\circ\text{C}$, 1 h) $\text{Ph}_3\text{P}^+\text{CH}_2\text{Br}/\text{Br}^-$ (610 mg, 1.40 mmol) in THF (2

mL), was added NaHMDS (1M solution in THF, 1.40 mL, 1.40 mmol) at -60 °C. After being stirred at -60 °C for 1 h, **27** (40 mg, 0.14 mmol) in THF (1.5 mL) was added. The mixture was stirred at rt for 2 h, diluted with saturated aqueous NH₄Cl (5 mL) at 0 °C, extracted with AcOEt, evaporated, and chromatographed on silica gel. Elution with *n*-hexane-AcOEt (15:1) gave **7** (26 mg, 52%) as a colorless oil. $[\alpha]_D +31.9^\circ$ (*c* 0.95, CHCl₃). ¹H NMR (CDCl₃): δ 0.56 (3H, s), 0.85 (3H, d, *J*=6.3 Hz), 1.21 (6H, m), 1.25-1.96 (15H, m), 2.85-2.89 (1H, m), 5.64 (1H, s). ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃): δ 12.5, 18.9, 22.3, 23.0, 27.7, 29.7, 31.5, 35.7, 36.4, 40.1, 44.7, 45.9, 55.8, 56.3, 71.5, 97.8. FTIR (neat): ν 3374, 1727, 1460, 1373, 1151 cm⁻¹. MS (EI) *m/z* 356 (M⁺), 147 (100%). HRMS (EI) calcd for C₁₉H₃₃BrO (M⁺) 356.1713, found 356.1716. Spectroscopic data of **7** were identical to those reported in the literature.¹⁹

(S)-6-((1R,3aS,7aR,E)-4-((Z)-2-((3R,4R,5R)-3,5-Bis(*tert*-butyldimethylsilyloxy)-4-(3-(*tert*-butyldimethylsilyloxy)propoxy)-2-methylenecyclohexylidene)ethylidene)-7a-methyloctahydro-1H-indene-1-yl)-2-methylheptan-2-ol (28): To a stirred mixture of **5** (29 mg, 0.052 mmol) and **7** (27 mg, 0.075 mmol) in toluene (1.2 mL), were added Et₃N (0.68 mL) and Pd(PPh₃)₄ (17 mg, 0.015 mmol) at rt. The resulting mixture was stirred at 120 °C for 4 h, diluted with Et₂O (5 mL) at rt, filtrated through Celite pad, evaporated, and chromatographed on silica gel. Elution with *n*-hexane-AcOEt (10:1) gave **28** (18 mg, 42%) as a yellow oil. $[\alpha]_D -8.9^\circ$ (*c* 0.85, CHCl₃). ¹H NMR (CDCl₃): δ 0.03-0.08 (18H, m), 0.52 (3H, s), 0.84-0.91 (27H, m), 1.21 (6H, s), 1.25-1.80 (14H, m), 1.94-1.97 (2H, m), 2.21 (1H, dd, *J*=3.3, 12.9 Hz), 2.42-2.49 (1H, m), 2.79-2.83 (1H, m), 3.21-3.23 (1H, m), 3.64-3.70 (3H, m), 4.18-4.24 (2H, m), 4.97 (1H, d, *J*=2.4 Hz), 5.25 (1H, m), 6.00 (1H, d, *J*=12.0 Hz), 6.21 (1H, d, *J*=12.0 Hz). ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃): δ -5.3, -4.9, -4.7, -4.6, -3.6, 1.0, 12.2, 18.1, 18.2, 18.3, 18.6, 20.9, 22.0, 23.5, 25.6, 25.8, 25.9, 26.0, 27.4, 28.8, 29.3, 29.7, 33.6, 35.5, 36.0, 40.5, 41.4, 44.3, 45.8, 56.1, 56.3, 60.5, 68.2, 69.5, 71.1, 84.2, 117.9, 123.2, 134.5, 141.0, 145.8. FTIR (neat): ν 3368, 1467, 1381, 1254, 1099 cm⁻¹. MS (FAB) *m/z* 833 (M⁺), 73 (100%). HRMS (EI) calcd for C₄₈H₉₂O₅Si₃ (M⁺) 832.6253, found 832.6251.

(1R,2R,3R,Z)-5-((E)-2-((1R,3aS,7aR)-1-((S)-6-Hydroxy-6-methylheptan-2-yl)-7a-methyldihydro-1H-inden-4-(2H,5H,6H,7H,7aH)-ylidene)ethylidene)-2-(3-hydroxypropoxy)-4-methylenecyclohexane-1,3-diol (4): To a stirred solution of **28** (19 mg, 0.023 mmol) in MeCN (1 mL), was added 47% HF (70 μ L) at 0 °C. The resulting mixture was stirred at rt for 10 h, basified with NaHCO₃ (20 mg) at 0 °C, extracted with AcOEt, washed with saturated aqueous NaCl, evaporated. The residue was purified by preparative TLC developed with AcOEt to give **4** (8.3 mg, 73%) as a colorless oil. $[\alpha]_D -74.6^\circ$ (*c* 0.54, MeOH). ¹H NMR (CD₃OD): δ 0.57 (3H, s), 0.87 (3H, d, *J*=7.0 Hz), 1.17 (6H, s),

1.24-1.56 (12H, m), 1.65-1.72 (2H, m), 1.79-1.88 (4H, m), 1.98-2.04 (2H, m), 2.35 (1H, d, $J=13.5$ Hz), 2.47 (1H, dd, $J=6.0, 14.0$ Hz), 2.86 (1H, dd, $J=4.0, 10.0$ Hz), 3.10 (1H, dd, $J=4.5, 14.8$ Hz), 3.60-3.71 (6H, m), 3.71-3.75 (2H, m), 4.19 (1H, m), 4.23 (1H, d, $J=8.0$ Hz), 4.98 (1H, t, $J=2.0$ Hz), 5.42 (1H, t, $J=2.0$ Hz), 6.06 (1H, d, $J=11.0$ Hz), 6.30 (1H, d, $J=11.0$ Hz). ^{13}C NMR (CDCl_3): δ 1.0, 12.2, 14.2, 18.5, 20.9, 22.2, 23.7, 27.3, 29.2, 29.7, 31.8, 35.4, 36.6, 40.3, 44.3, 45.9, 56.2, 60.4, 61.1, 66.5, 68.2, 71.1, 71.5, 85.4, 111.8, 117.2, 124.4, 132.1, 142.9, 144.2. FTIR (neat): ν 3407, 1463, 1375, 1260, 1215, 1105 cm^{-1} . MS (EI) m/z 490 (M^+), 472 (100%). HRMS (EI) calcd for $\text{C}_{30}\text{H}_{50}\text{O}_5$ (M^+) 490.3676, found 490.3641.

(S)-6-((1R,3aS,7aR,E)-4-((Z)-2-((3S,4R,5R)-3,5-Bis(*tert*-butyldimethylsilyloxy)-4-(3-(*tert*-butyldimethylsilyloxy)propoxy)-2-methylenecyclohexylidene)ethylidene)-7a-methyloctahydro-1*H*-indene-1-yl)-2-methylheptan-2-ol (29): To a stirred mixture of **15** (25 mg, 0.044 mmol) and **7** (26 mg, 0.073 mmol) in toluene (1.5 mL), were added Et_3N (0.68 mL) and $\text{Pd}(\text{PPh}_3)_4$ (17 mg, 0.015 mmol) at rt. The resulting mixture was stirred at 120 °C for 4 h, diluted with Et_2O (5 mL) at rt, filtrated through Celite pad, and evaporated. The residue was purified by chromatography on silica gel with *n*-hexane-AcOEt (20:1) and then preparative TLC developed with *n*-hexane-AcOEt (10:1) to give **29** (16 mg, 43%) as a yellow oil. $[\alpha]_{\text{D}} +14.8^\circ$ (c 0.86, CHCl_3). ^1H NMR (CDCl_3): δ 0.01-0.10 (18H, m), 0.52-0.56 (12H, m), 0.84-0.95 (29H, m), 1.21 (6H, s), 1.25-1.64 (20H, m), 1.76-1.97 (2H, m), 2.10-2.28 (2H, m), 3.53 (1H, s), 3.67-3.79 (3H, m), 3.96 (1H, s), 4.98 (1H, s), 5.37 (1H, t, $J=2.4$ Hz), 5.96 (1H, d, $J=11.5$ Hz), 6.23 (1H, d, $J=11.5$ Hz). ^{13}C NMR (CDCl_3): δ -5.3, -4.7, -4.6, 1.0, 8.6, 12.3, 18.6, 20.9, 21.9, 23.4, 25.9, 27.4, 28.9, 29.3, 29.7, 33.9, 35.4, 36.0, 40.4, 44.3, 45.8, 56.1, 56.3, 61.0, 70.3, 73.9, 84.4, 112.2, 117.8, 122.6, 134.3, 141.9, 144.1. FTIR (neat): ν 3379, 1719, 1465, 1371, 1253, 1088 cm^{-1} . MS (FAB) m/z 833 (M^+), 73 (100%) HRMS (EI) calcd for $\text{C}_{48}\text{H}_{92}\text{O}_5\text{Si}_3$ (M^+) 832.6253, found 832.6270.

(1R,2R,3S,Z)-5-((E)-2-((1R,3aS,7aR)-1-((S)-6-Hydroxy-6-methylheptan-2-yl)-7a-methyldihydro-1*H*-inden-4-(2*H*,5*H*,6*H*,7*H*,7*aH*)-ylidene)ethylidene)-2-(3-hydroxypropoxy)-4-methylenecyclohexane-1,3-diol (30): To a stirred solution of **29** (8 mg, 0.0096 mmol) in MeCN (1 mL), was added 47% HF (40 μL) at 0 °C. The resulting mixture was stirred at rt for 10 h, basified with NaHCO_3 (20 mg) at 0 °C, extracted with AcOEt, washed with saturated aqueous NaCl, evaporated. The residue was purified by preparative TLC developed with AcOEt to give **30** (3 mg, 53%) as a colorless oil. $[\alpha]_{\text{D}} -26.8^\circ$ (c 0.37, CHCl_3). ^1H NMR (CDCl_3): δ 0.53 (3H, s), 0.84 (3H, d, $J=6.3$ Hz), 1.21-2.09 (14H, m), 2.40 (1H, d, $J=9.3$ Hz), 2.56 (1H, dd, $J=5.4, 12.4$ Hz), 2.83 (1H, d, $J=11.2$ Hz), 3.82-3.92 (6H, m), 4.31 (1H, s), 5.09 (1H, s), 5.38 (1H, s), 6.03 (1H, d, $J=11.2$ Hz), 6.43 (1H, d, $J=11.2$ Hz). ^{13}C NMR

(CDCl₃): δ 1.0, 12.2, 14.1, 18.5, 20.9, 22.1, 23.7, 27.3, 29.3, 29.7, 31.9, 35.4, 36.0, 40.3, 44.3, 45.9, 56.4, 60.4, 60.8, 66.2, 68.1, 71.1, 74.0, 80.9, 104.6, 117.2, 125.8, 126.0, 138.5, 143. FTIR (neat): ν 3373, 1458, 1373, 1265, 1081 cm⁻¹. MS (EI) m/z 490 (M⁺), 472 (100%). HRMS (EI) calcd for C₃₀H₅₀O₅ (M⁺) 490.3676, found 490.3641.

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