

## Supporting Information

### Advances in Siloxane-Based Coupling Reactions: Application of Palladium-Catalyzed Allyl-Aryl Coupling to the Synthesis of Pancratistatin Derivatives. The Formal Total Synthesis of (±)-7-Deoxypancratistatin

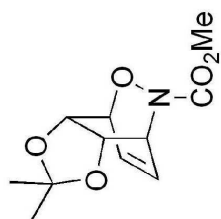
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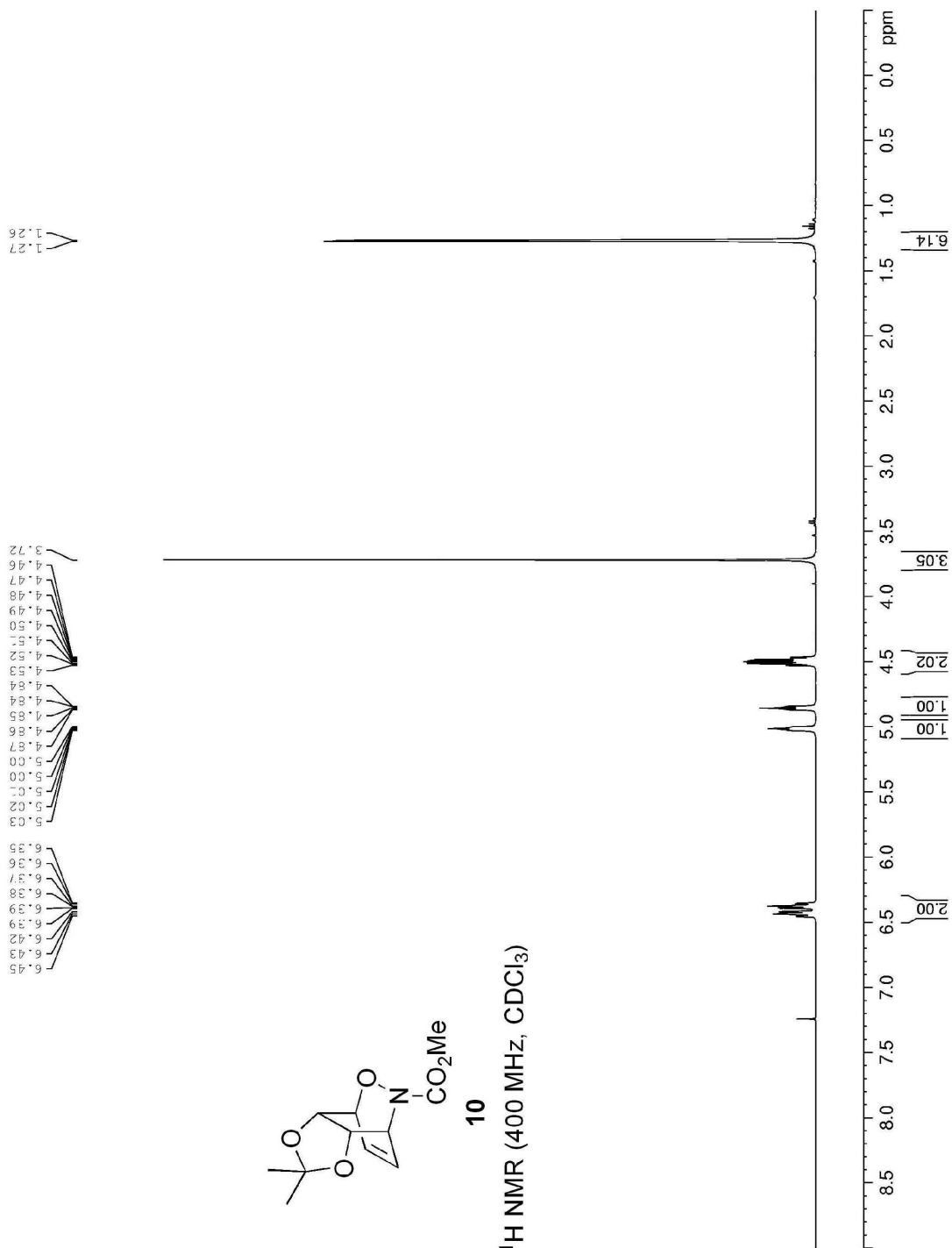
### Contents

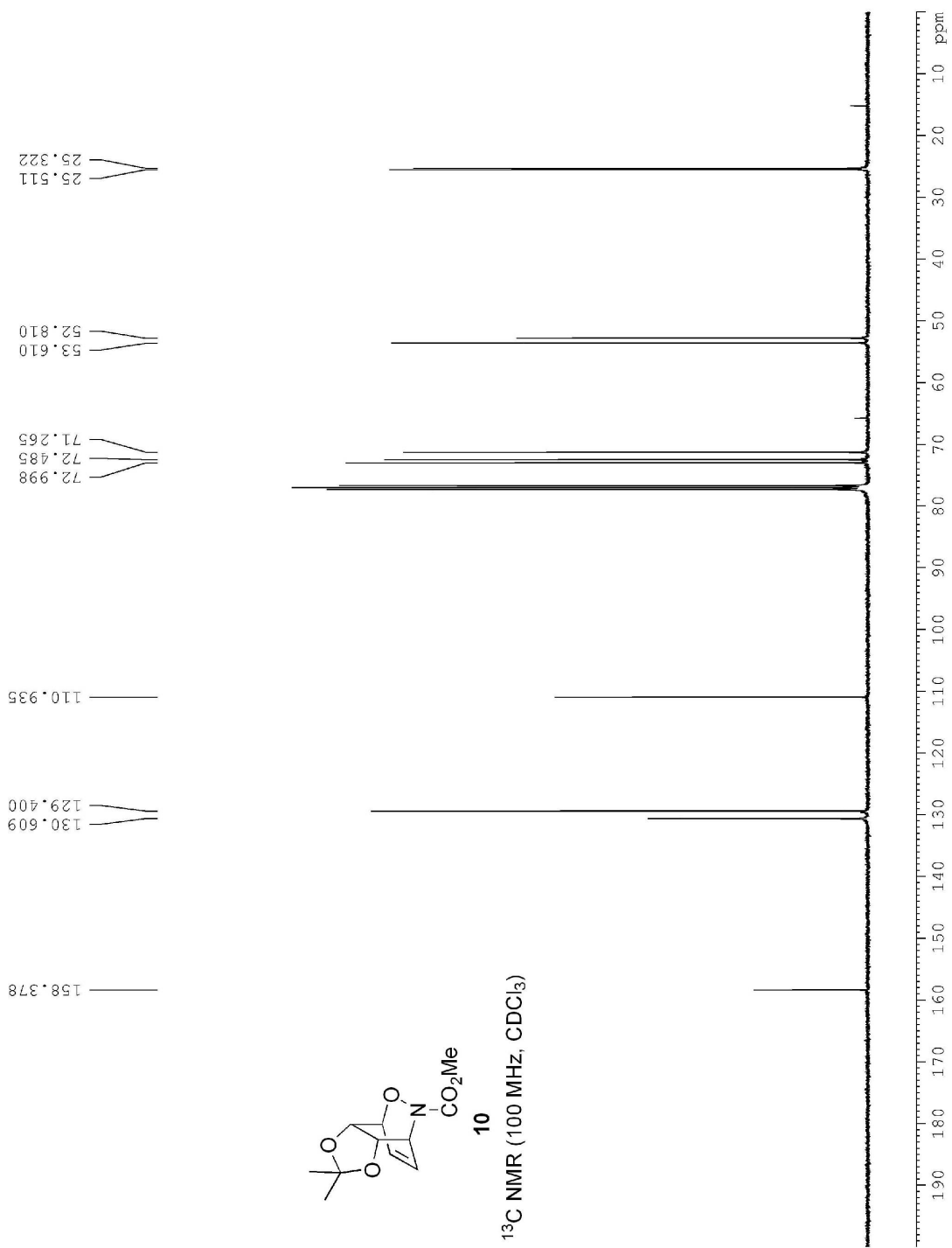
<sup>1</sup> H NMR, <sup>13</sup> C NMR, IR of hydroxamate <b>10</b>	S2-S4
<sup>1</sup> H NMR, <sup>13</sup> C NMR, IR of Methyl 7-hydroxy-2,2-dimethyl-3a,4,7,7a-tetrahydrobenzo[ <i>d</i> ][1,3]dioxol-4-ylcarbamate <b>11</b>	S5-S7
<sup>1</sup> H NMR, <sup>13</sup> C NMR, IR of Methyl 7-(ethoxycarbonyloxy)-2,2-dimethyl-3a,4,7,7a-tetrahydrobenzo[ <i>d</i> ][1,3]dioxol-4-ylcarbamate <b>12</b>	S8-S10
<sup>1</sup> H NMR, <sup>13</sup> C NMR, IR of Triethoxy(7-methoxybenzo[ <i>d</i> ][1,3]dioxol-5-yl)silane <b>19</b>	S11-S13
<sup>1</sup> H NMR, COSY, <sup>13</sup> C NMR, IR of Methyl 2,2-dimethyl-3a,4,5,7a-tetrahydro-5,5'-bibenzo[ <i>d</i> ][1,3]dioxol-4-ylcarbamate <b>16</b>	S14-S17
<sup>1</sup> H NMR, <sup>13</sup> C NMR, IR of Methyl 7'-methoxy-2,2-dimethyl-3a,4,5,7a-tetrahydro-5,5'-bibenzo[ <i>d</i> ][1,3]dioxol-4-ylcarbamate <b>20</b>	S18-S20
<sup>1</sup> H NMR, <sup>13</sup> C NMR, IR of Methyl 2,2-dimethyl-5-phenyl-3a,4,5,7a-tetrahydrobenzo[ <i>d</i> ][1,3]dioxol-4-ylcarbamate <b>22</b>	S21-S23
<sup>1</sup> H NMR, <sup>13</sup> C NMR, IR of Methyl 2,2-dimethyl-5- <i>p</i> -tolyl-3a,4,5,7a-tetrahydrobenzo[ <i>d</i> ][1,3]dioxol-4-ylcarbamate <b>24</b>	S24-S26
<sup>1</sup> H NMR, <sup>13</sup> C NMR, IR of Methyl 5-(4-chlorophenyl)-2,2-dimethyl-3a,4,5,7a-tetrahydrobenzo[ <i>d</i> ][1,3]dioxol-4-ylcarbamate <b>26</b>	S27-S29

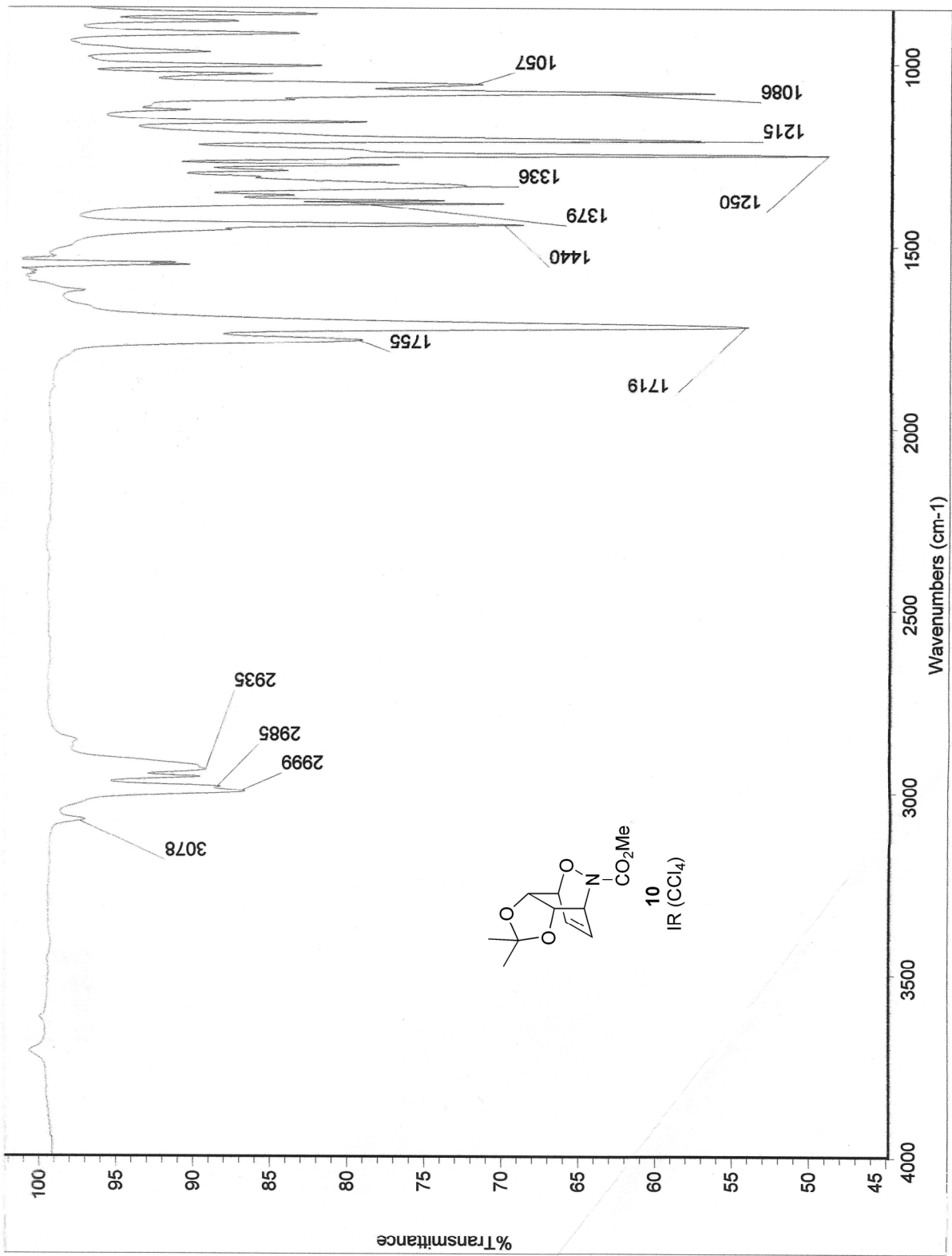


**10**

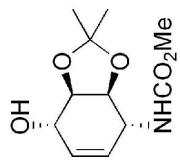
<sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)





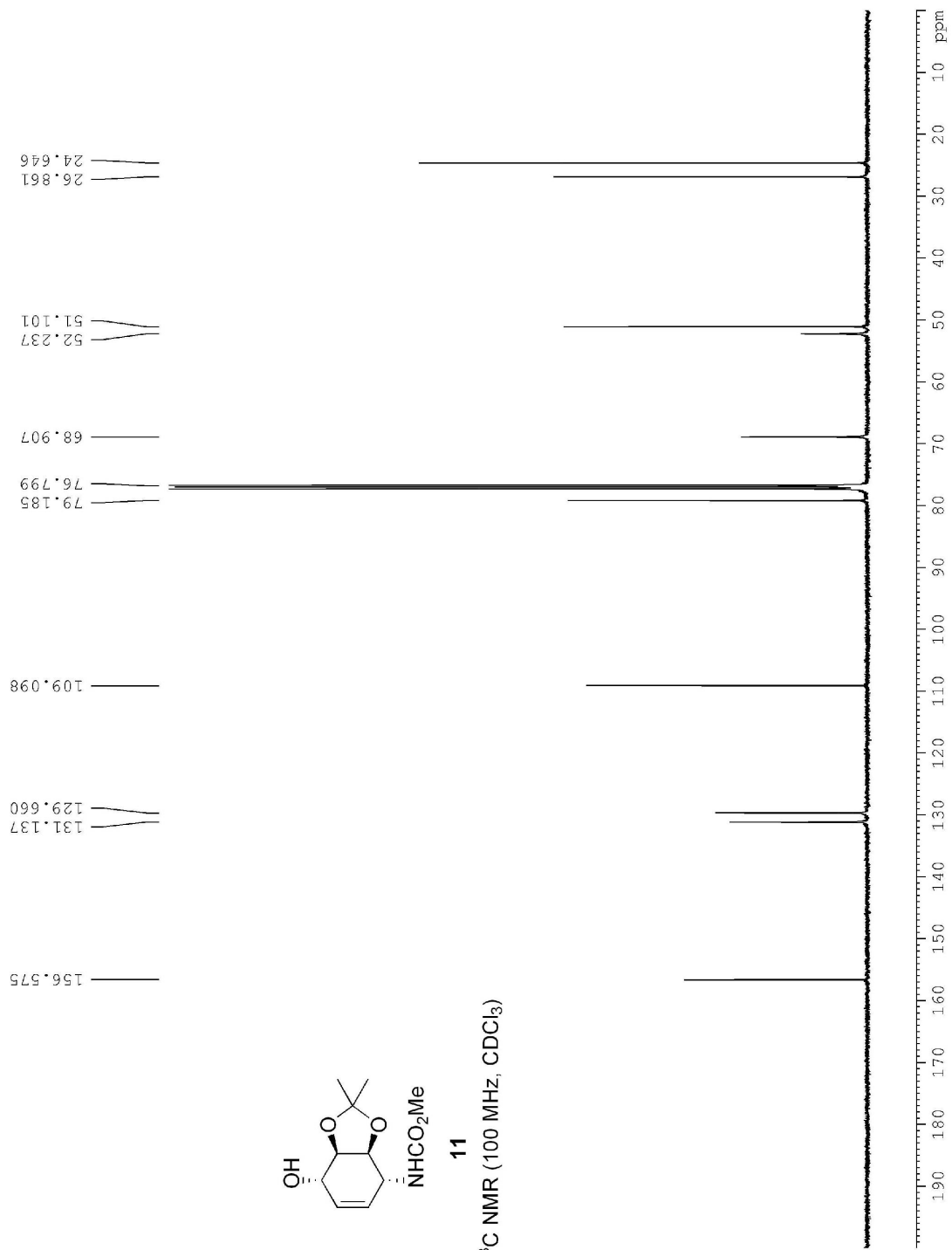


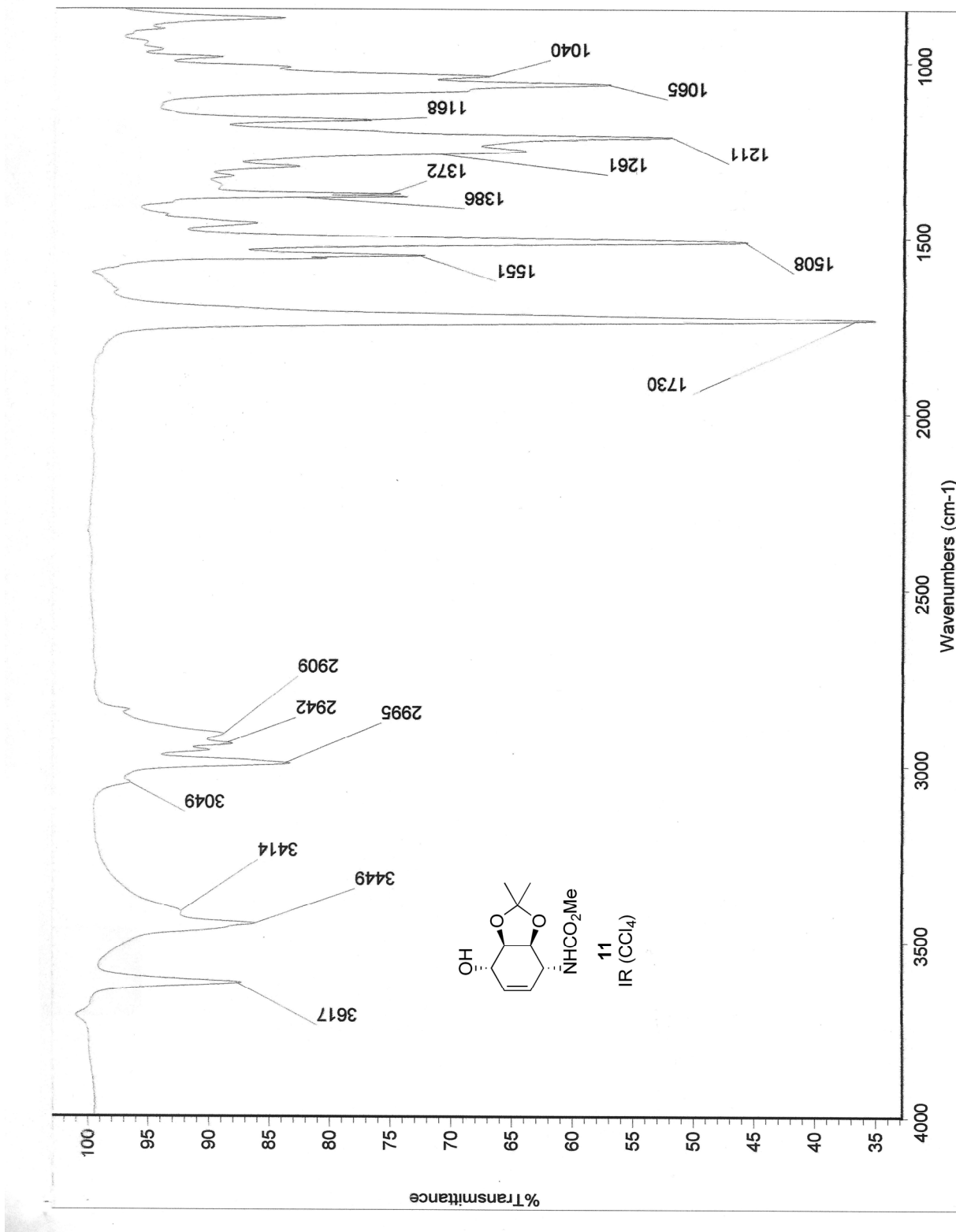


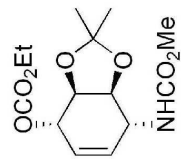


11

<sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)

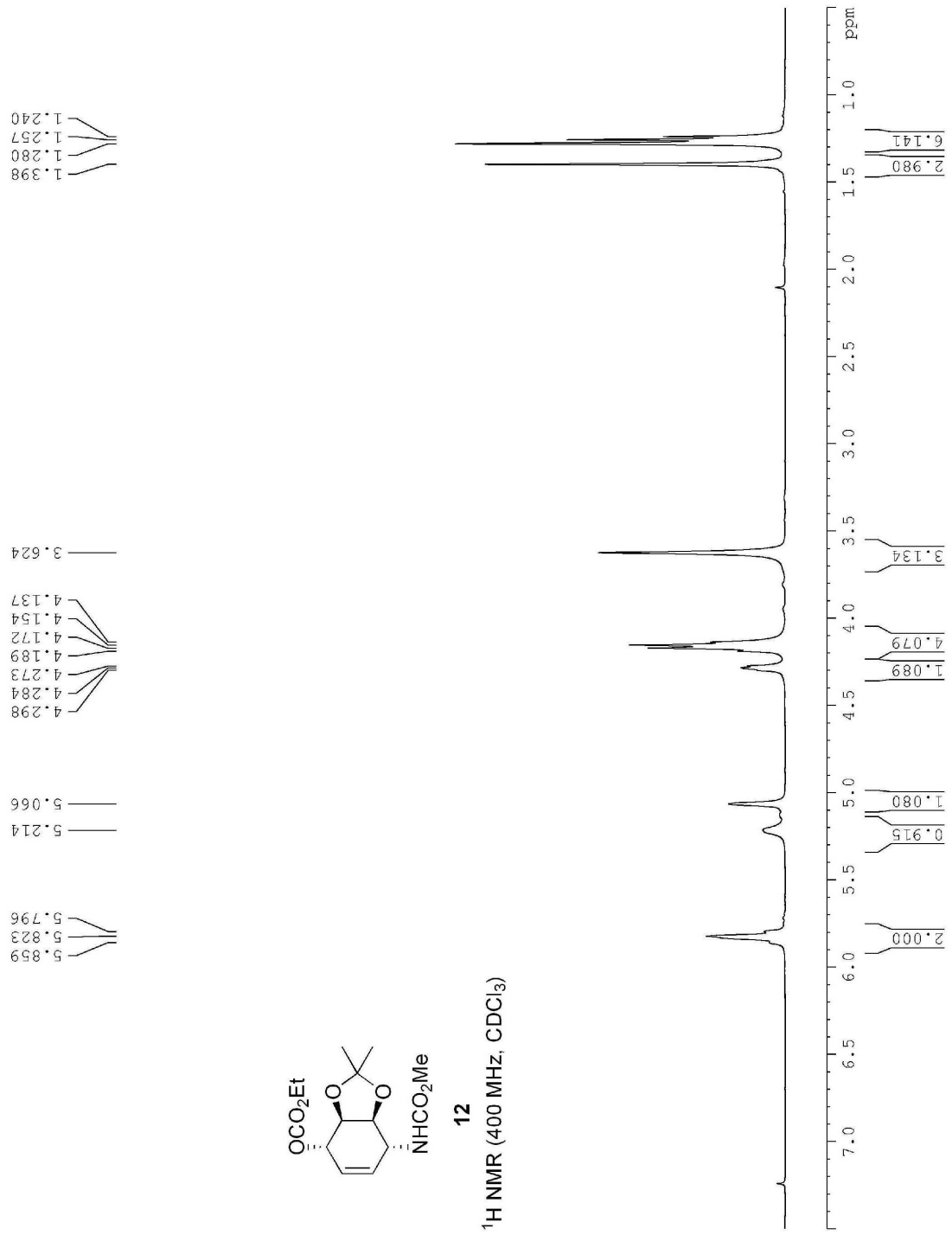


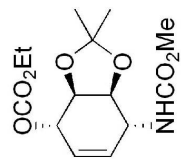




**12**

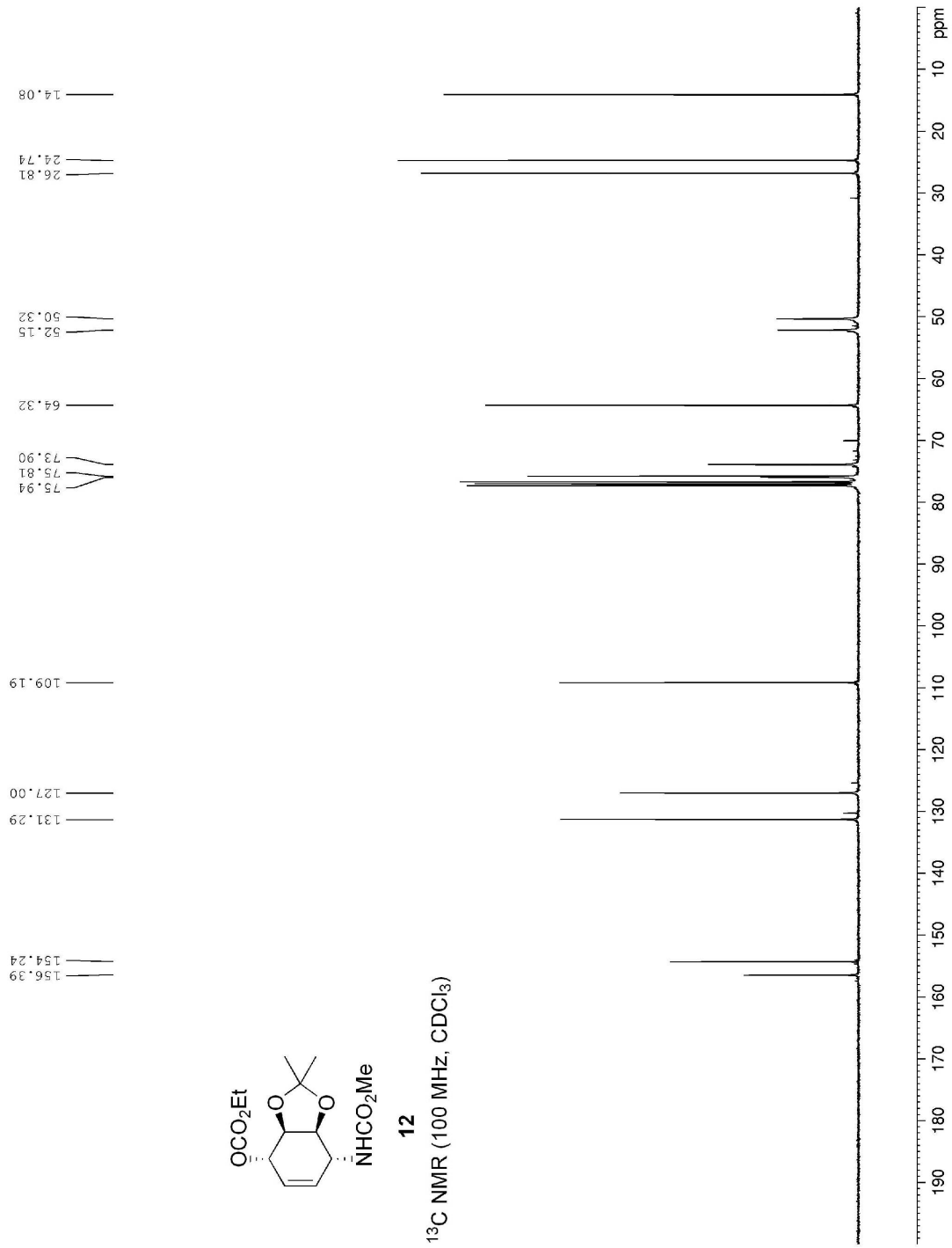
<sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)

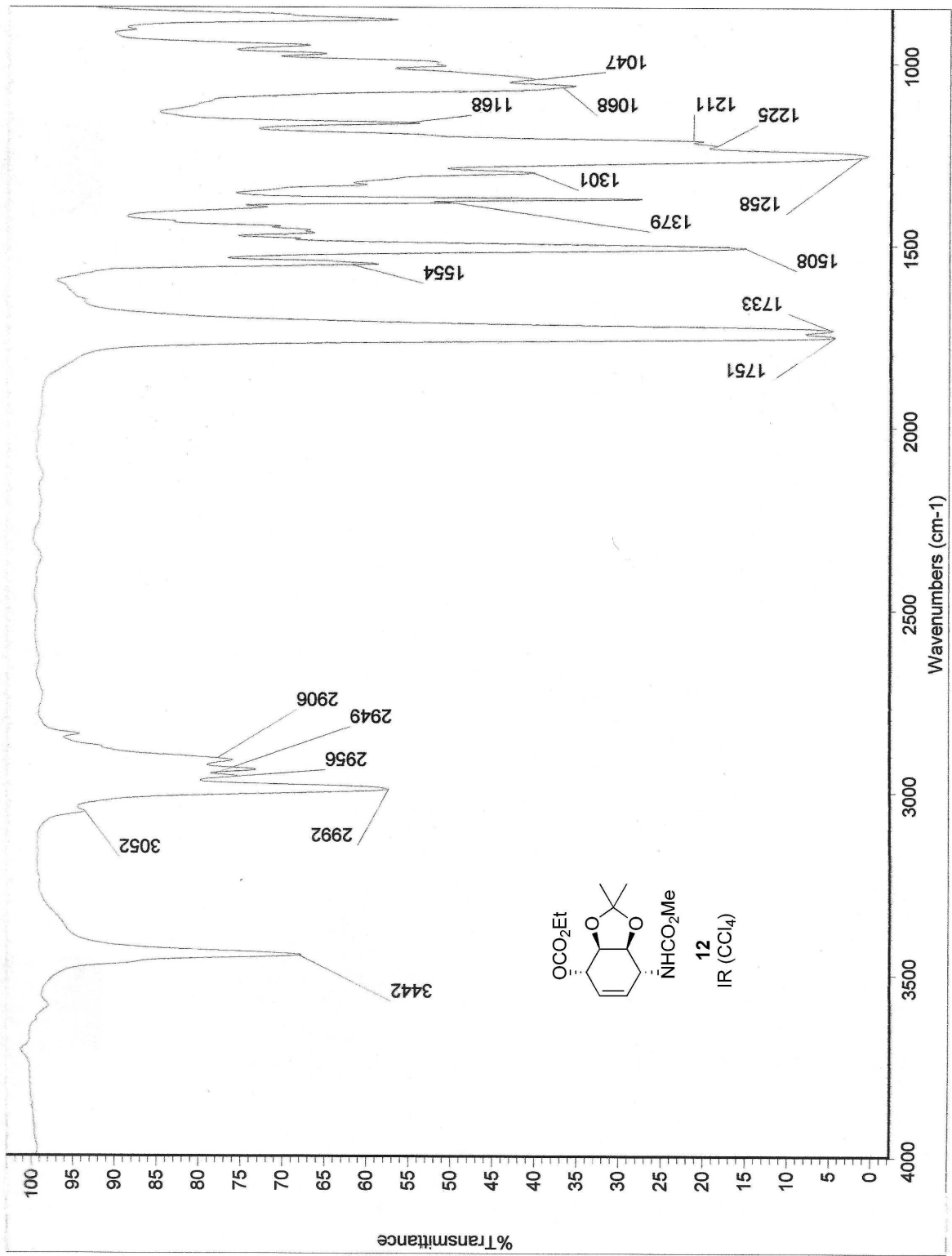


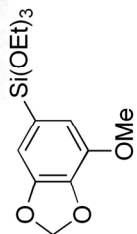


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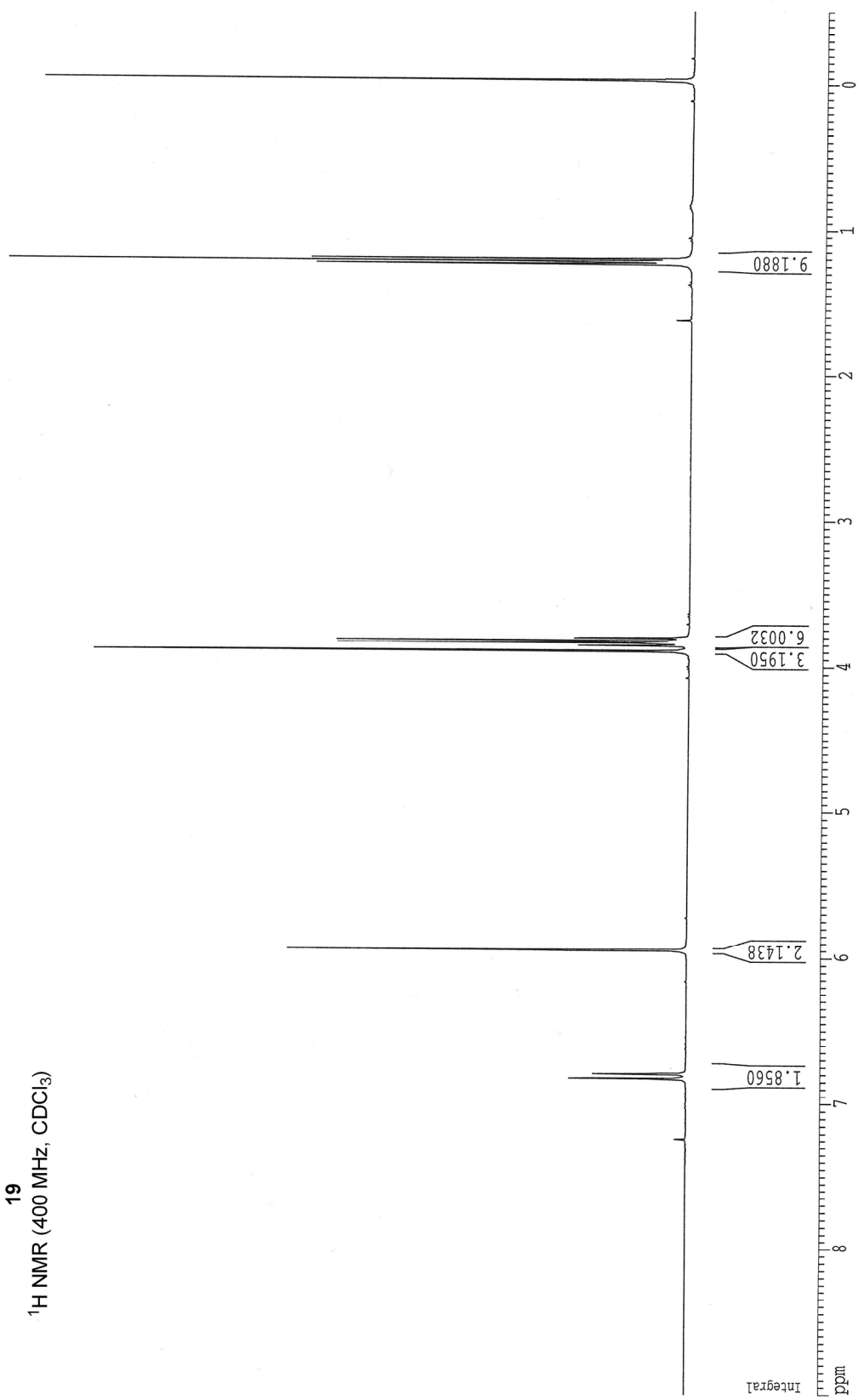
<sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)

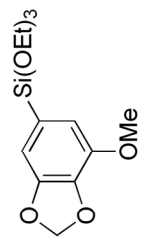
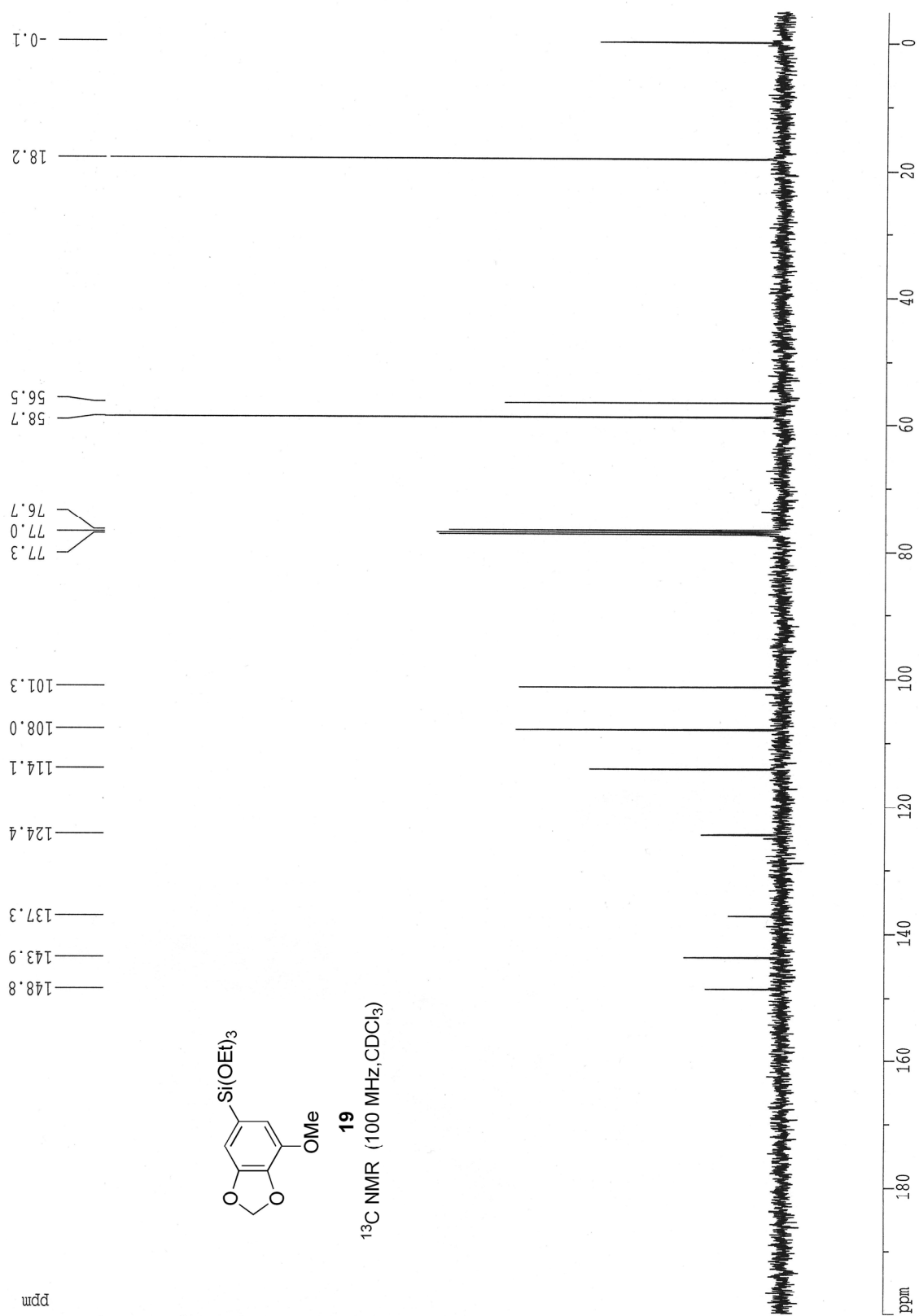




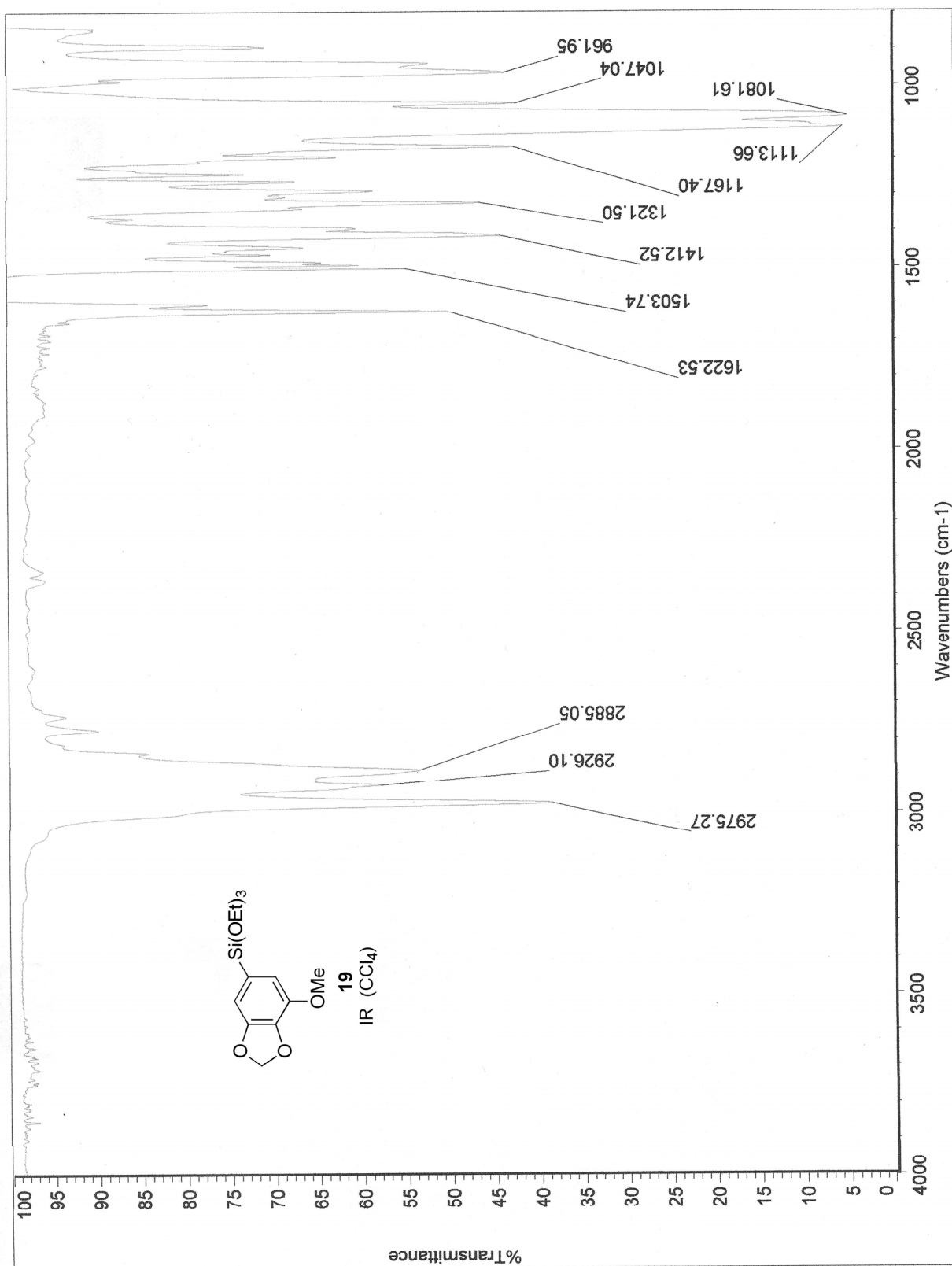


**19**  
<sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)





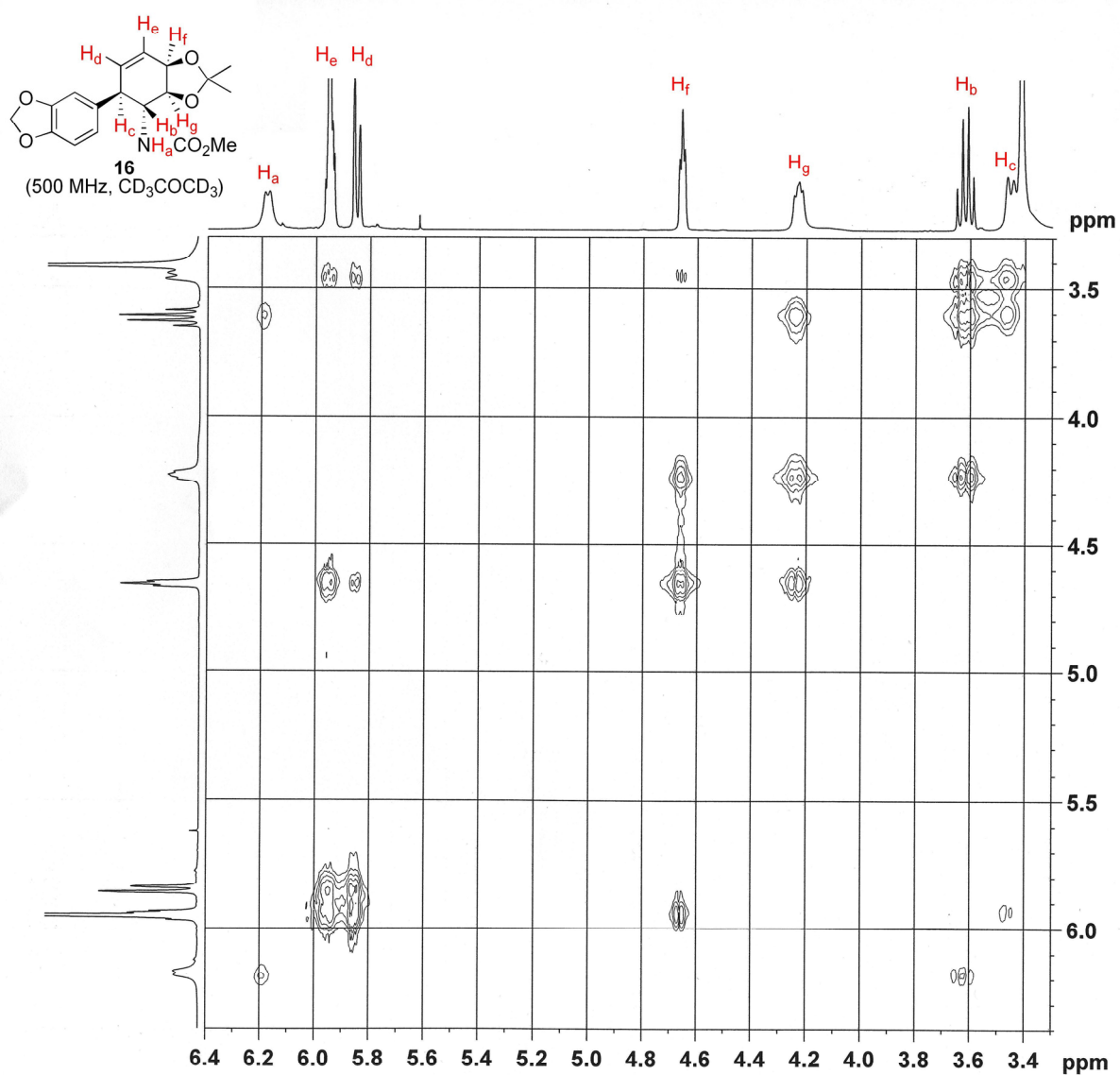
**19**  
<sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)

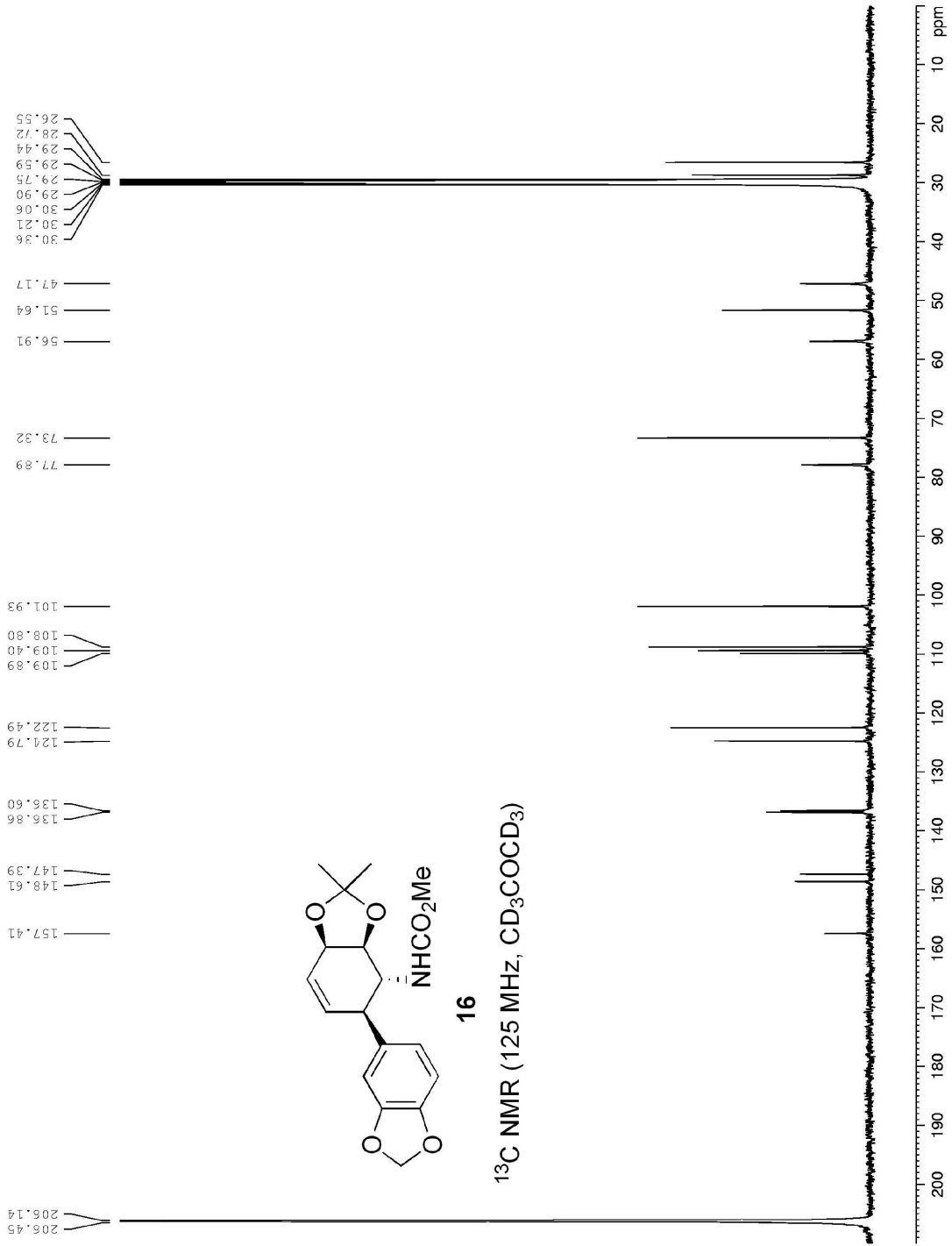


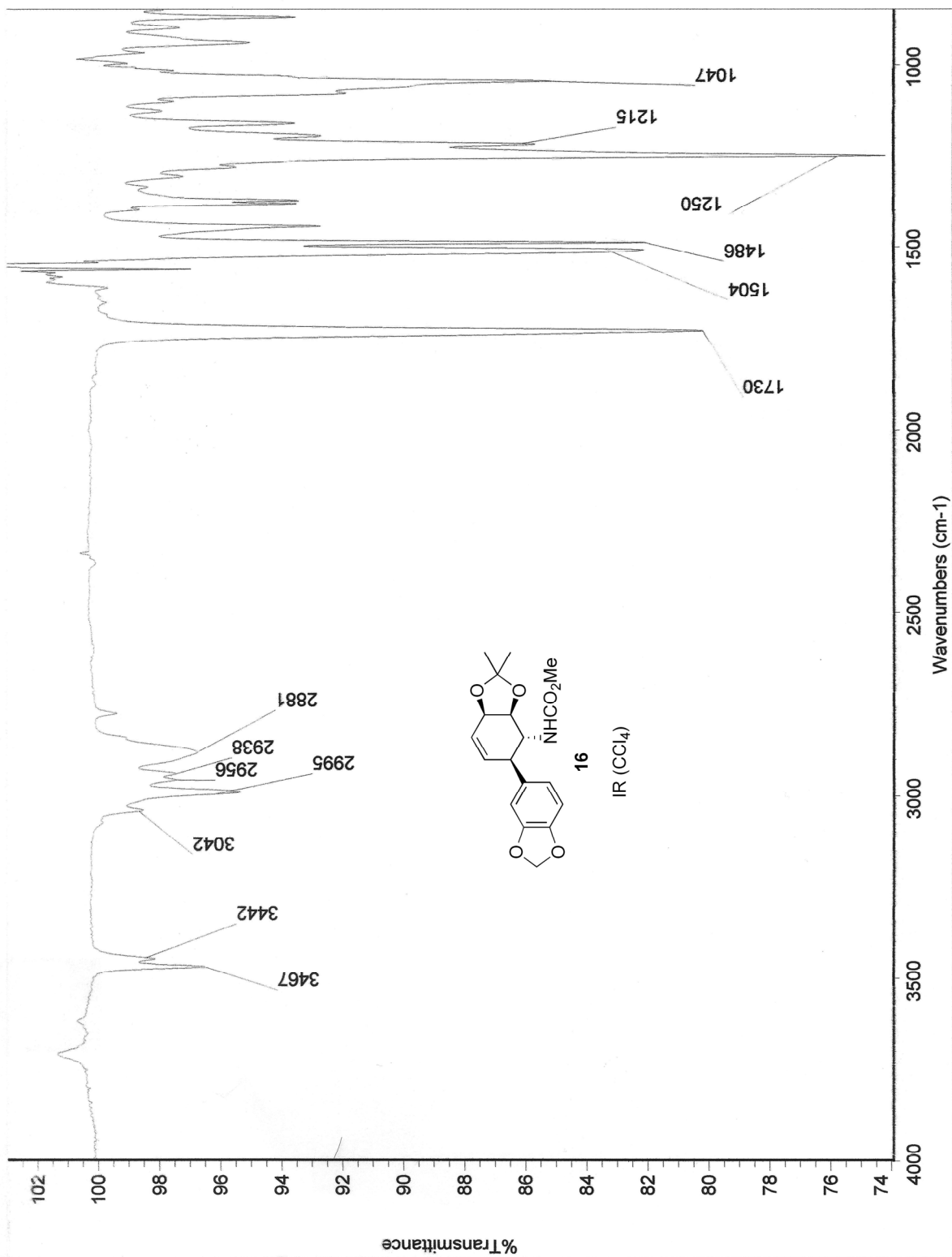


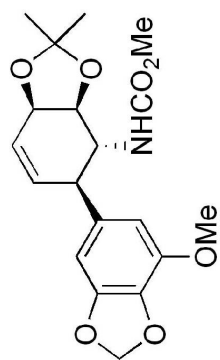
### COSY analysis of Hudlicky's intermediate **16**

The regiochemistry of Hudlicky's intermediate **16** was established using  $^1\text{H}$ - $^1\text{H}$  COSY analysis.  $\text{H}_a$  proton (N-H proton identified using HSQC) is coupled only to  $\text{H}_b$  proton. Since  $\text{H}_b$  proton is not coupled to the vinyl proton  $\text{H}_d$ , the regioisomer was determined to be **16**. (If the other regioisomer had formed,  $\text{H}_b$  would couple to vinyl proton). The regiochemistry of carbamates **20**, **22**, **24** and **26** was confirmed using  $^1\text{H}$ - $^1\text{H}$  COSY in a similar manner.









**20**

<sup>1</sup>H NMR (500 MHz, CD<sub>3</sub>COCD<sub>3</sub>)

