Supplementary material

(*E*)-2-tributylstannylbut-2-ene-1,4-diol

To a THF solution (15 mL) of but-2-yn-1,4-diol (1.58 g, 30 mmol) and $PdCl_2(PPh_3)_2$ (420 mg, 2 mol %) was added dropwise a THF solution (20 mL) of tributyltin hydride (9.54 mL, 36 mmol) over a period of 1 h. The originally light yellow solution abruptly turned orange-brown. After stirring over 15 mn, THF was evaporated under vacuum. The crude product was then purified by flash chromatography (PE-Et_2O, 6/4 to 2/8) to yield 11.2 g of vinylstannane (99 %). IR (NaCl) 3300, 2940, 1457, 1027 cm^{-1}; ^1H NMR (300 MHz, $CDCl_3$) 0.84-0.93 (m, 15H), 1.23-1.35 (m, 6H), 1.43-1.53 (m, 6H), 1.64 (bt, J = 5.6 Hz, 1H), 1.73 (bt, J = 5.2 Hz, 1H), 4.18 (bt, J = 5.4 Hz, 2H), 4.36 (bd, J = 3.7 Hz, $^3J_{Sn-H}$ = 37 Hz, 2H), 5.77 (m, $^3J_{Sn-H}$ = 67 Hz, 1H); ^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, $CDCl_3$) 10.03 ($^1J_{Sn-C}$ = 332 Hz, 3C), 13.74 (3C), 27.44 ($^3J_{Sn-C}$ = 58 Hz, 3C), 29.18 ($^2J_{Sn-C}$ = 20 Hz, 3C), 59.47, 63.30 ($^2J_{Sn-C}$ = 26 Hz), 138.10 ($^2J_{Sn-C}$ = 20 Hz), 149.22.

(*E*)-4-*tert*-butyldimethylsilyloxy-2-tributylstannylbut-2-en-1-ol 3

To a solution of (*E*)-2-tributylstannylbut-2-ene-1,4-diol (3.8 g, 10 mmol) in DMF (100 mL) at 0 °C was added imidazole (0.68 g, 10 mmol) and *tert*-butyldimethylsilylchloride (1.5 g, 10 mmol). The solution was stirred at 0 °C for 6 h then crushed ice (2.5 g) was added. The solution was diluted with Et_2O (200 mL), washed with saturated aqueous NH_4Cl solution (3 x 50 mL), dried over $MgSO_4$ and evaporated. The crude product was then purified by flash chromatography (light petroleum-Et_2O, 10/0 to 9/1; 3.23 g (65%). IR (NaCl) 3445.3, 2956.7, 2854.5, 1461.1, 1254.6, 1074.4, 837.1, 777.5 cm^{-1}; ^1H NMR (300 MHz, $CDCl_3$) = 0.06 (s, 6H), 0.84-0.92 (m, 15H),0.88 (s, 9H), 1.28-1.53 (m, 12H), 1.80 (bt, J = 5.5 Hz, 1H), 4.20 (bd, J = 5.4 Hz, $^4J_{Sn-H}$ = 15 Hz, 2H), 4.32 (bd, J = 5.5 Hz, $^3J_{Sn-H}$ = 37 Hz, 2H), 5.68 (bt, J = 5.4 Hz, $^3J_{Sn-H}$ = 69 Hz, 1H); ^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, $CDCl_3$) -5.06 (2C), 10.12 ($^1J_{Sn-C}$ = 332 Hz, 3C), 13.78 (3C), 13.38, 25.97 (3C), 27.47 ($^3J_{Sn-C}$ = 58 Hz, 3C), 29.26 ($^2J_{Sn-C}$ = 20 Hz, 3C), 60.83 ($^3J_{Sn-C}$ = 61 Hz), 63.77 ($^2J_{Sn-C}$ = 25 Hz), 138.82 ($^2J_{Sn-C}$ = 18 Hz), 147.37.

Pent-3-yn-1-ol 4

To a solution of lithium (0.367 g, 0.0528 mol), ferric nitrate (15mg) and ammonia (200 mL) was added but-3-yn-1-ol (0.926 g, 13.2 mmol) at –40 °C. The mixture was stirred at –40°C for 2 h then methyliodide (4.11 mL, 66 mmol) was added. After 12 h, the reaction was quenched with saturated aqueous NH_4Cl solution. The aqueous layer was extracted with ethyl acetate (3 x 45 mL). The organic layers were dried over $MgSO_4$ and concentrated under vacuum. The residue was purified by flash chromatography (light petroleum-Et_2O, 6/4 to 4/6) to yield 3.75 g (56 %). IR (NaCl) 3340.7, 2918.9, 1429.8, 1046.1 cm^{-1}; ^1H NMR (400 MHz, $CDCl_3$) 1.82 (t, J = 2.6 Hz, 3H), 1.90 (bt, J = 6.1 Hz, 1H), 2.42 (m, J = 6.1/2.6 Hz, 2H); 3.69 (q, J = 6.1 Hz, 2H); ^{13}C NMR (50 MHz, $CDCl_3$) 3.12, 22.68, 61.01, 75.62, 77.1

(*E*)-4-tributylstannylpent-3-en-1-ol 5

CuCN (0.639 g, 7.13 mmol) was suspended in freshly distilled THF (20 mL), cooled at -78°C and treated with BuLi in hexane (2.5 M, 5.7 mL, 14.3 mmol). The mixture was allowed to react until a homogenous solution was obtained. Then, at –78 °C, Bu_3SnH (3.78 mL, 14.3 mmol) was added dropwise *via* a syringe. Stirring was continued and, over *ca.* 10 mn, the solution yellowed and H_2 gas was liberated. Methanol (10.59 mL, 0.26 mol) was then added, and the mixture was allowed to warm to –40 °C and pent-3-yn-1-ol was added. The reaction was followed by TLC and quenched with a saturated aqueous NH_4Cl solution. The mixture was filtered and aqueous layer was extracted with ethyl acetate (4 x 45 mL). The organic layers were washed with a saturated aqueous NaCl solution, dried over $MgSO_4$ and concentrated under vacuum. The crude product (93/7 ratio of regioisomers) was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (petroleum ether-Et_2O, 8/2) to yield 0.79 g (84 %). IR (NaCl) 3328.1, 2921.3, 1457.9, 1046.0, 870.6 cm^{-1}, ^1H NMR (300 MHz, $CDCl_3$) 0.84-0.89 (m, 15H), 1.24-1.49 (m, 13H); 1.85 (d , J = 1.7 Hz, $^3J_{Sn-H}$ = 44 Hz, 3H), 2.41 (m, 2H), 3.64 (bq, J = 6.4 Hz, 2H), 5.50 (m, J = 7/1.7 Hz, $^3J_{Sn-H}$ = 70 Hz, 1H); ^{13}C NMR (50 MHz, $CDCl_3$) 9.12 ($^1J_{Sn-C}$ = 322 Hz, 3C), 13.70 (3C), 19.28 ($^2J_{Sn-C}$ = 41 Hz), 27.4 ($^3J_{Sn-C}$ = 54 Hz, 3C), 29.2 ($^2J_{Sn-C}$ = 20 Hz, 3C), 31.71 ($^3J_{Sn-C}$ = 53 Hz), 62.21, 135.84 ($^2J_{Sn-C}$ = 28 Hz), 142.13.

(*E*)-4-iodopent-3-en-1-ol 6

To a solution of (*E*)-4-tributylstannylpent-3-en-1-ol **5**(0.355 g, 0.95 mmol) in anhydrous

diethylether at 0 °C. The mixture was stirred 2 h at room temperature and quenched with 1M aqueous KF solution (2 mL) and acetone (2 mL). After stirring 2 h, the solution was filtered through a pad of celite. The aqueous layer was extracted with ethyl acetate (3 x 20 mL). The organic layers were washed with a saturated aqueous $Na_2S_2O_3$ solution, dried over $MgSO_4$ and concentrated under vacuum. The crude product was purified by chromatography (light petroleum, Et_2O, 9/1 to 0/10) to yield 2.20 g of vinyl iodide **6** (97%). The selectivity was attributed by ^{1}H NMR (200 MHz) (up to 95 %). After elimination of tin by-products, GC analysis gave a purity up to 98 % which was confirmed by ^{1}H NMR. IR (NaCl) 3355.0, 2948.1, 1635.8, 1426.5, 1051.9, 882.9; ^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, $CDCl_3$) 1.48 (bs,1H), 2.29 (m, 2H), 2.39 (d, J = 1.3 Hz, 3H), 3.64 (t, J = 6.2 Hz, 2H), 6.17 (tq, J = 7.5/1.3 Hz, 1H); ^{13}C NMR (50 MHz, $CDCl_3$) 27.71, 33.85, 61.18, 96.04, 137.14.

(*E*)-4-iodopent-3-en-1-al 7

To a stirred solution of (*E*)-4-iodopent-3-en-1-ol **6** (0.1 g, 0.47 mmol) in CH_2Cl_2 (12 mL) at 0 °C was added Dess-Martin periodinane (0.26 g, 0.61 mmol). The reaction mixture was stirred under nitrogen at room temperature and followed by TLC. After disappearance of the starting material, the mixture was poured into a separating funnel containing saturated aqueous $Na_2S_2O_3$ / $NaHCO_3$ solution (26 mL, 1/1) and shaken vigorously for 5 mn. The aqueous layer was extracted with diethyl ether (3 x 20 mL) and the organic layers were washed with saturated aqueous $NaHCO_3$ solution, dried over $MgSO_4$ and concentrated under vacuum to give crude aldehyde **7** 97 mg (98%). ^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, $CDCl_3$) 2.37 (s, 3H), 3.15 (d, J = 7 Hz, 2H), 6.33 (t, J = 7 Hz, 1H), 9.60 (s, 1H); ^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, $CDCl_3$) 28.11, 44.91, 98.22, 129.64, 197.16.

1,1-dibromo-4-methylpent-1,3-diene 8

Carbon tetrabromide (24.87 g, 75 mmol), triphenylphosphine (19.67 g, 75 mmol) and zinc dust (4.69 g, 75 mmol) were placed in a dry 500 mL round-bottomed flask under a nitrogen atmosphere. The flask was cooled to 0 °C and CH_2Cl_2 (300 mL) was added to the mixture of the solids, giving a green suspension. The reaction mixture was allowed to warm room temperature and was then stirred for 24 h, after which time it was pink in colour. 3-methylbut-2-enal (2.89 mL, 30 mmol) was then added *via* syringe and the mixture stirred for a

mL) added and the resultant solution was stirred. The residue was dissolved in CH_2Cl_2 (200mL) and then further pentane (500 mL). This was also filtered and the combined filtrates were concentrated to a colourless oil. This was triturated with pentane (20mL) and passed through a short silica column to remove triphenylphosphine oxide. After removal of solvents in vacuum, *gem*-dibromodiene **8** (5.95 g, 83 %) was obtained as a colourless oil. IR (NaCl) 3010, 2960, 2900, 2820, 1630, 1560, 1430, 1370, 1250, 850, 770, 650 cm^{-1}; ^1H NMR (400 MHz, $CDCl_3$) 1.74 (s, 3H), 1.78 (s, 3H), 5.83 (dqq, J = 10.6, 1.3, 1.3 Hz, 1H), 7.07 (d, J = 10.6 Hz, 1H); ^{13}C NMR (50 MHz, $CDCl_3$) 19.42, 26.40, 88.61, 122.27, 133.57, 140.82.

1-trimethylstannyl-4-methylpent-3-en-1-yne 9

To a solution of 1,1-dibromo-4-methylpent-1,3-diene **8** (1g, 3.4 mmol) in THF (15 mL) under a nitrogen atmosphere at –78 °C, butyllithium (2.5 M, 2.86 mL, 7.1 mmol) was added dropwise. The clear yellow solution was stirred at –78 °C for 1.5 h. and then trimethylstannylchloride (0.71 g, 3.57 mmol) was added. After warming to room temperature the mixture was quenched with water (5 mL). The aqueous phase was extracted with diethyl ether (3 x 20 mL). The combined organic layers were washed with water (10 mL), dried over $MgSO_4$, filtered and concentrated under vacuum to give 0.73 g (88%). ^1H NMR (400 MHz, $CDCl_3$) 0.25 (s, $^2J_{Sn\text{-}H}$ = 59 Hz, 9H), 1.74 (s, 3H), 1.87 (s, 3H), 5.25 (s, 1H); ^{13}C NMR (50 MHz, $CDCl_3$) -7.68 ($^1J_{Sn\text{-}C}$ = 404 Hz), 21.06, 24.7, 94.84, 105.74, 107.30, 149.05.

2-[2-(*tert*-Butyldimethylsilyloxy)ethylidene]-6-iodohept-5-ene-1,3-diol 10

To a solution of (*E*)-4-*tert*-butyldimethylsilyloxy-2-tributylstannylbut-2-en-1-ol **3** (1.52 g, 3.09 mmol) in THF (50 mL) at –78°C was added dropwise *n*-BuLi (2.5 M, 2.72 mL, 6.81 mmol). The reaction mixture was warmed to –35°C for 2h and then cooled to –78°C then (*E*)-4-iodopent-3-en-1-al **7** (0.5 g, 2.38 mmol) was added dropwise. The solution was kept at –78 °C for 1h and quenched with a saturated aqueous NH_4Cl solution. The aqueous layer was extracted with ethyl acetate (4 x 50 mL). The organic layers were washed with saturated aqueous NH_4Cl solution, dried over $MgSO_4$ and concentrated under vacuum. The crude product was then purified by flash chromatography (light petroleum-Et_2O, 3/7) giving 0.287 g (48%) of **10**. IR (NaCl) 3596, 3400, 2932, 2360, 1605, 1497, 1033, 837 cm^{-1}; ^1H NMR (300 MHz, $CDCl_3$) 0.08 (s, 6H), 0.89 (s, 9H), 2.14 (bd, J = 4.1 Hz, 1H), 2.30-2.46 (m, 2H), 2.38 (s,

6.16 (bt, J = 6.8 Hz, 1H); ^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, $CDCl_3$) -5.17 (2C), 18.30, 25.93 (3C), 27.87, 36.88, 58.07, 59.47, 74.55, 95.84, 129.07, 136.82, 141.38.

2-[2-(*tert*-Butyldimethylsilyloxy)ethylidene]-1,3-diacetoxy-6-iodohept-5-ene 11

A solution of diol **10** (0.190 g, 0.46 mmol), acetic anhydride (0.173 mL, 1.84 mmol) and DMAP (4.6 mg) in pyridine (2 mL) was stirred overnight. The mixture was quenched with saturated aqueous $NaHCO_3$ solution. The aqueous layer was extracted with diethyl ether (3 x 10 mL) and the organic layers were washed with saturated aqueous CuSO4 solution (5 x 10 mL) and water (10 mL), dried over $MgSO_4$ and concentrated under vacuum to give 0.217 g (96%). IR (NaCl) 3465, 2932, 2856, 2361, 1742, 1638, 1465, 1432, 1371, 1230, 1026, 837, 778, 666 cm^{-1}; ^{1}H NMR (300 MHz, $CDCl_3$) 0.05 (s, 6H), 0.88 (s, 9H), 2.03 (s, 3H), 2.04 (s, 3H), 2.35-2.48 (m, 2H), 2.36 (s, 3H), 4.29 (d, J = 5.8 Hz, 2H), 4.60 (s, 2H), 5.22 (t, J = 6.4 Hz, 1H), 5.82 (t, J = 5.8 Hz, 1H), 6.06 (bt, J = 6.8 Hz, 1H); ^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, $CDCl_3$) -5.17 (2C), 18.25, 20.88, 21.08, 25.88 (3C), 27.79, 34.46, 59.46, 59.50, 73.90, 96.36, 132.07, 134.70, 135.34, 169.84, 170.51.

2-[2-(*tert*-Butyldimethylsilyloxy)ethylidene]-1,3-diacetoxy-6,10-dimethylundecadi-5,9-en-7-yne 12

In a dry 10-mL Schlenk tube, vinyl iodide **11** (0.1 g, 0.2 mmol) in DMF (2 mL) was added $PdCl_2(MeCN)_2$ (2.6 mg, 0.01 mmol). The solution was degassed and 1-trimethylstannyl-4-methylpent-3-en-1-yne (0.073 g, 0.3 mol) was added and the reaction mixture immediately became black. The solution was stirred overnight and water (1 mL) was added. The aqueous layer was extracted with diethyl ether (3 x 5 mL). The organic layers were washed with water (2 x 5 mL), dried over $MgSO_4$ and concentrated under vacuum. Chromatography (PE-Et2O, 8/2) yielded 0.0895 g of **12** (99%). Products of inversion of configuration were not detected both by GC/MS and by ^{1}H NMR(300 MHz) spectroscopy. On this basis, the selectivity of the coupling is up to 99%. It should be noted that GC chromatogram exhibits minor impurities (<1%) that do not correspond to isomers of **12** (Cf GC chromatogram). ^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, $CDCl_3$) 0.03 (s, 6H), 0.86 (s, 9H), 1.78 (s, 3H), 1.79 (s, 3H), 1.85 (s, 3H), 2.01 (s, 3H), 2.03 (s, 3H), 2.38-2.53 (m, 2H), 4.28 (d, J = 5.8 Hz, 2H), 4.60 (s, 2H), 5.22 (t, J = 6.7 Hz, 1H), 5.31 (s, 1H), 5.66 (bt, J = 7.4 Hz, 1H), 5.82 (t, J = 5.8 Hz, 1H); ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, $CDCl_3$)

-5.14 (2C), 17.81, 18.31, 20.91, 21.03, 21.18, 24.86, 25.92 (3C), 32.79, 59.58, 59.64, 74.65, 85.15, 94.18, 105.33, 121.15, 130.36, 132.41, 134.64, 148.05, 170.04, 170.68.

4-acetoxy-3-acetoxymethyl-7,11-dimethyldodecatri-2,6,10-en-8-yn-1-ol 13

To a solution of **12** (150 mg, 0.334 mmol) in THF (5 mL) was quickly added HF.Pyridine (0.153 mL, 0.5 mmol). The reaction was monitored by TLC. After disappearance of the starting material, the mixture was concentrated under vacuum. The crude product was then purified by flash chromatography (light petroleum-AcOEt, 6/4) (89 mg; 80%). 2 isomers were obtained in 95/5 ratio.

Major product

IR (NaCl) 3390, 2360, 1735, 1374, 1200, 1026; ^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, $CDCl_3$) 1.79 (d, J = 0.7 Hz, 3H), 1.80 (d, J = 1.2 Hz, 3H), 1.87 (d, J = 0.7 Hz, 3H), 2.03 (s, 3H), 2.04 (s, 3H), 2.40-2.55 (m, 2H), 4.26 (d, J = 6.8 Hz, 2H), 4.64 (d, J = 12.4 Hz, 1H), 4.72 (d, J = 12.4 Hz, 2H), 5.22 (t, J = 6.7 Hz, 1H), 5.33 (d, J = 0.7 Hz, 1H), 5.66 (tq, J = 7.4, 1.2 Hz, 1H), 5.94 (t, J = 6.8 Hz, 1H); ^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, $CDCl_3$) 17.76, 20.92, 20.96, 21.11, 24.80, 32.79, 58.33, 59.54, 74.47, 85.22, 94.03, 105.20, 121.22, 130.13, 132.95, 134.28, 148.17, 170.13, 171.01.

Minor product

^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, $CDCl_3$) 1.79 (s, 3H), 1.80 (s, 3H), 1.87 (s, 3H), 2.04 (s, 3H), 2.05 (s, 3H), 2.50-2.55 (m, 2H), 4.17 (d, J = 12.8 Hz, 1H), 4.24 (d, J = 12.8 Hz, 1H), 4.69 (d, J = 6 Hz, 2H), 5.23 (t, J = 6.7 Hz, 1H), 5.33 (s, 1H), 5.66 (bt, J = 7.3, 2H); ^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, $CDCl_3$) 17.77, 20.95, 20.98, 21.19, 24.82, 32.80, 58.13, 60.26, 74.85, 85.07, 94.13, 105.19, 124.26, 130.27, 135.27, 142.08, 148.11, 170.52, 171.29.

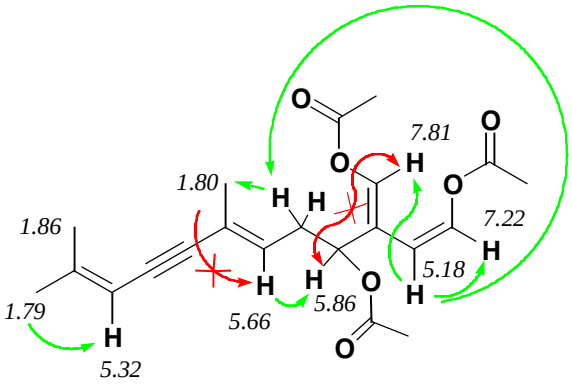
4-acetoxy-3-acetoxymethyl-7,11-dimethyldodecatri-2,6,10-en-8-ynal 2 (Taxifolial A)

To a stirred solution of **13** (84/6) (6.5 mg, 0.0194 mmol) in CH_2Cl_2 (1 mL) at 0 °C was added Dess-Martin periodinane (12.4 mg, 0.0291 mmol). The reaction mixture was stirred under argon at room temperature and monitored by TLC. After disappearance of the starting material, the mixture was poured into a separating funnel containing a saturated aqueous $Na_2S_2O_3$ / $NaHCO_3$ solution (2 mL, 1/1) and shaken vigorously for 5 mn. The aqueous layer

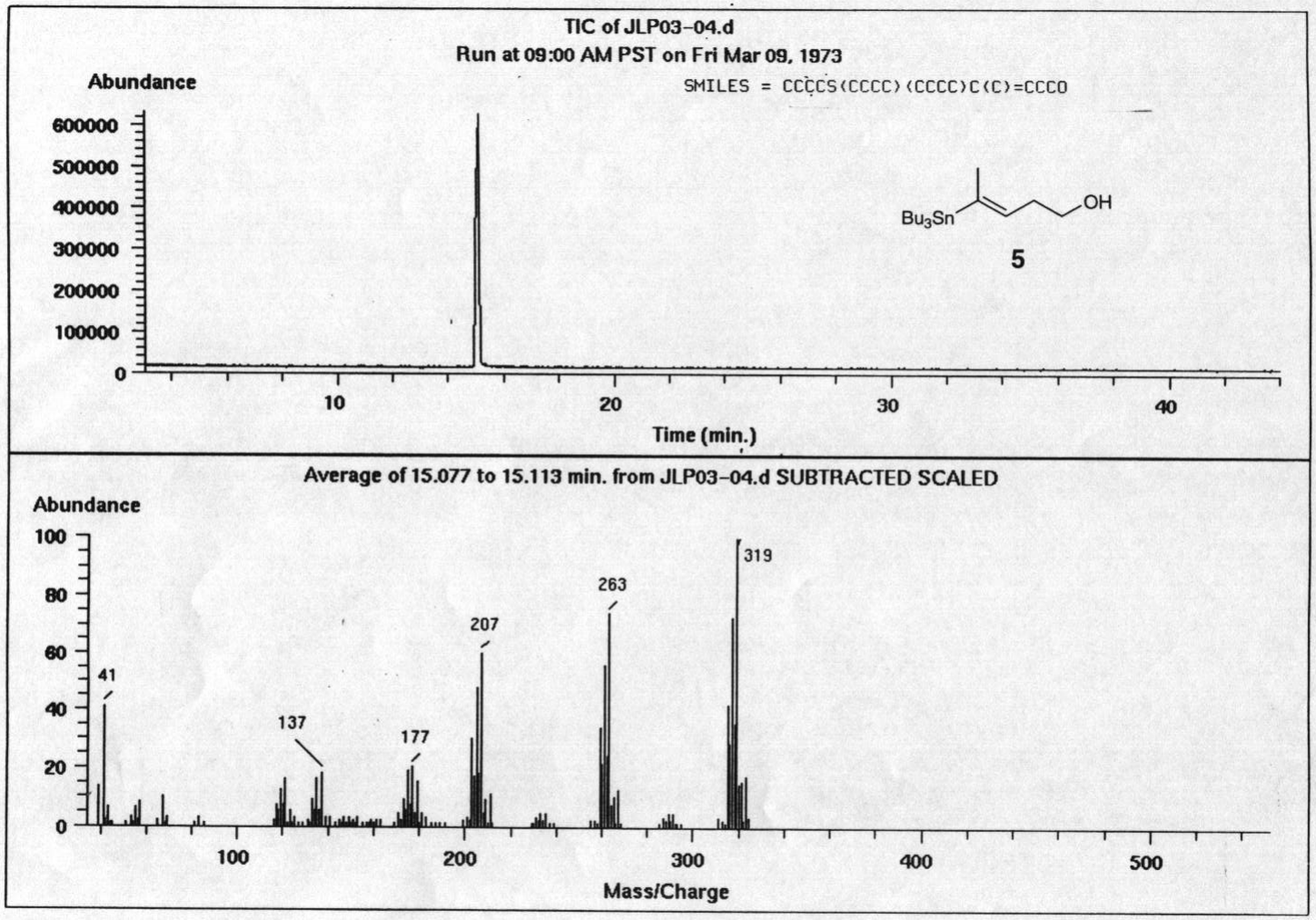
saturated aqueous $NaHCO_3$ solution, dried over $MgSO_4$ and concentrated under vacuum to give crude aldehyde **2** (6.20 mg, 96%). ^{1}H NMR (500 MHz, C_6D_6) 1.47 (s, 3H), 1.50 (s, 3H), 1.58 (s, 3H), 1.74 (s, 3H), 1.82 (s, 3H), 2.21 (m, 2H), 4.59 (d, *J* = 13.8 Hz, 1H), 4.76 (d, *J* = 13.8 Hz, 1H), 5.28 (t, *J* = 6.3 Hz, 1H), 5.43 (s, 1H), 5.83 (t, *J* = 7.4 Hz, 1H), 6.03 (d, *J* = 7.1 Hz, 1H), 9.86 (d, *J* = 7.1 Hz, 1H); %). ^{1}H NMR (300 MHz, $CDCl_3$) 1.80 (s, 3H), 1.81 (s, 3H), 1.87 (s, 3H), 2.07 (s, 3H), 2.10 (s, 3H), 2.53 (m, 2H), 5.00 (d, *J* = 13.8 Hz, 1H), 5.10 (d, *J* = 13.8 Hz, 1H), 5.32 (m, 1H), 5.33 (s, 1H), 5.67 (bt, *J* = 7.35 Hz, 1H), 6.12 (d, *J* = 7.1 Hz, 1H), 10.09 (d, *J* = 7.1 Hz, 1H); ^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, C_6D_6) 17.90, 20.13, 20.16, 20.98, 24.56, 32.79, 59.13, 72.98, 86.42, 94.55, 106.15, 122.48, 128.99, 129.72, 147.93, 154.00, 169.24, 169.56, 189.52.

***iso*-Caulerpenyne**

A solution of Taxifolial A **2** (44 mg, 0.132 mmol), KOAc (19.5 mg, 0.198 mmol), acetic anhydride (0.037 mL, 0.058 mmol) in benzene (3 mL) was heated at reflux for 48 h. After disappearance of the starting material, the mixture was concentrated under vacuum. The crude product was then purified by flash chromatography (hexane-Et_2O, 8/2) giving 43.6 mg (88%). ^{1}H NMR (500 MHz, $CDCl_3$) 1.79 (s, 3H), 1.80 (s, 3H), 1.86 (s, 3H), 2.02 (s, 3H), 2.19 (s, 6H), 2.36 (td, *J* = 7.3 ; 17.7, 1H), 2.54 (td, *J* = 7.3 ; 17.7, 1H), 5.18 (d, *J* = 7.3 Hz, 1H), 5.32 (s, 1H), 5.66 (bt, *J* = 7.3 Hz, 1H), 5.86 (t, *J* = 7.3 Hz, 1H), 7.22 (d, *J* = 7.3 Hz, 1H), 7.81 (s, 1H). ^{13}C NMR (125 MHz, $CDCl_3$) 17.79, 20.85, 20.89, 21.02, 21.16, 24.90, 32.00, 68.73, 85.20, 94.15, 103.59, 105.29, 116.85, 121.48, 129.89, 135.17, 137.63, 148.24, 167.23, 167.44, 170.03.



iso-caulerpenyne : Noesy analysis (see spectra)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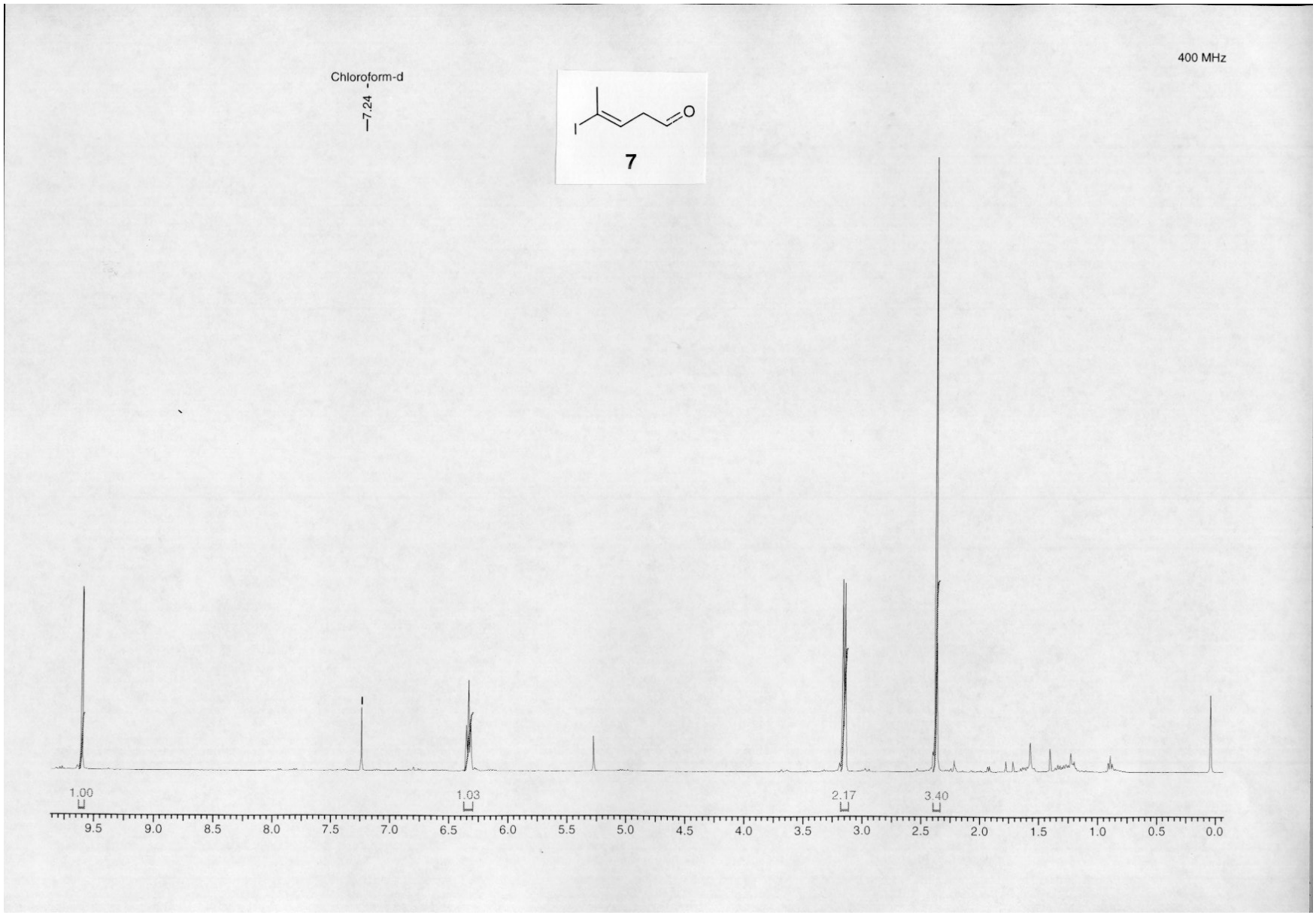
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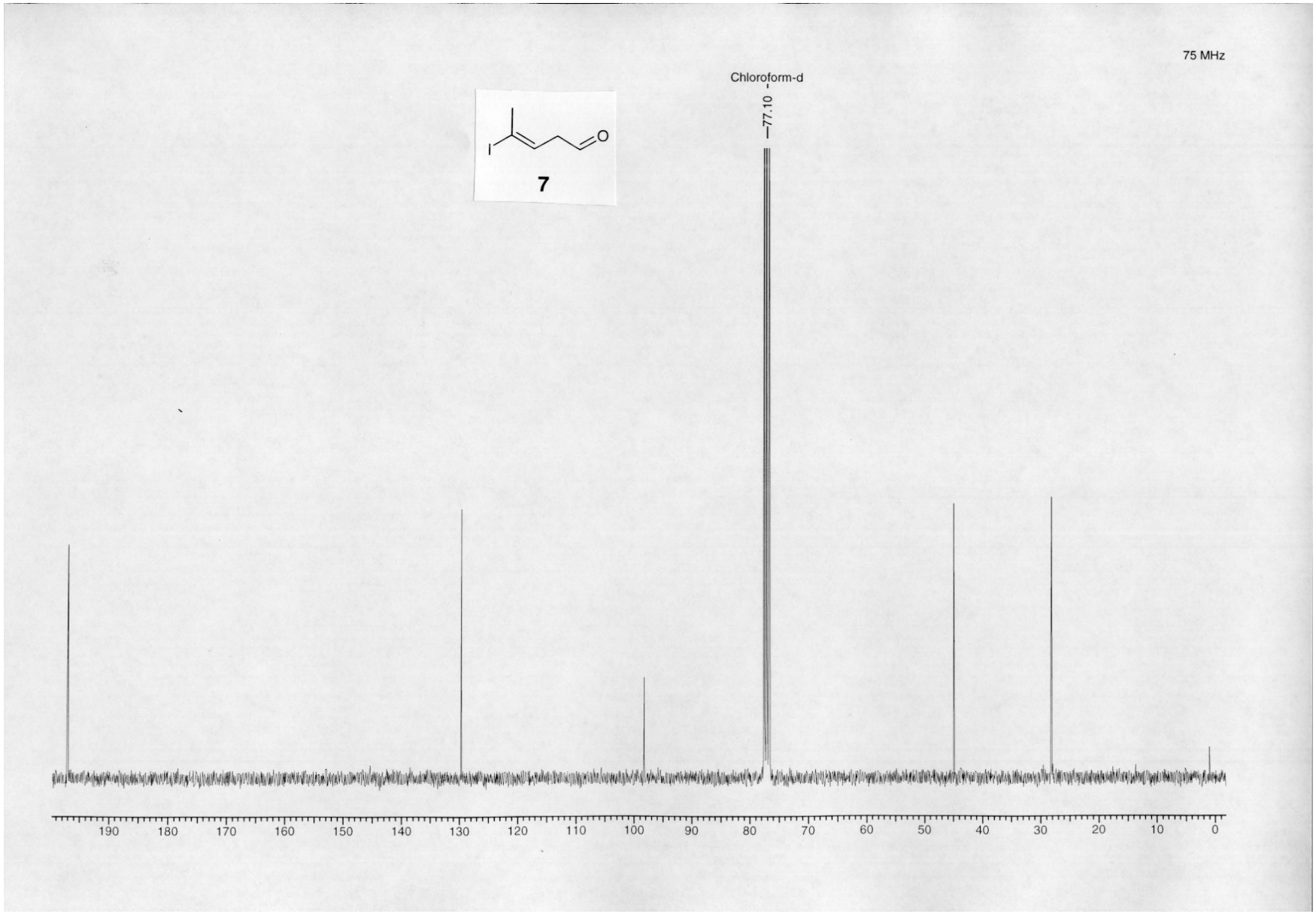
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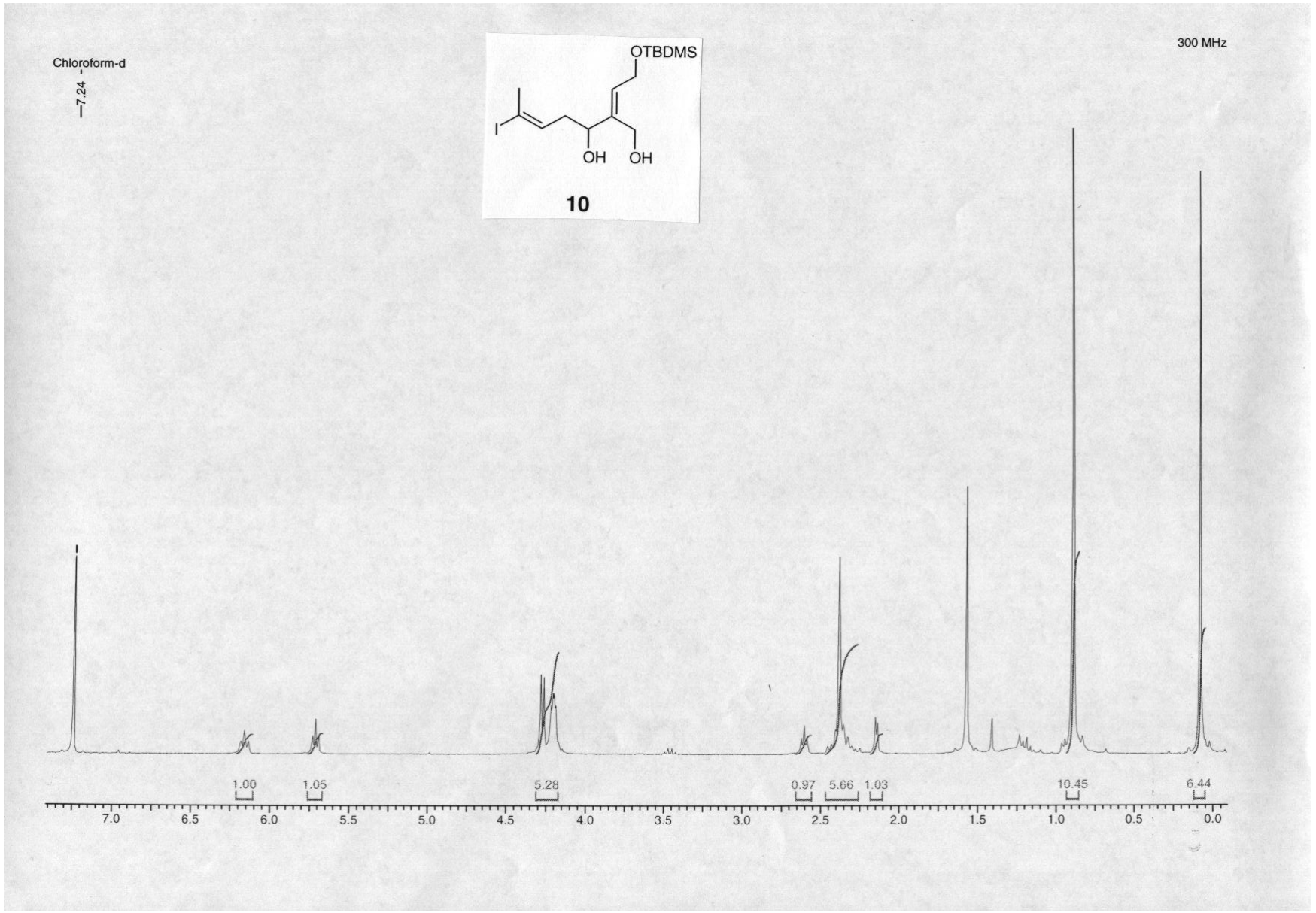
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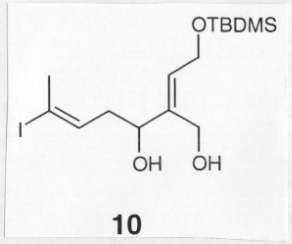
0.5
0.0

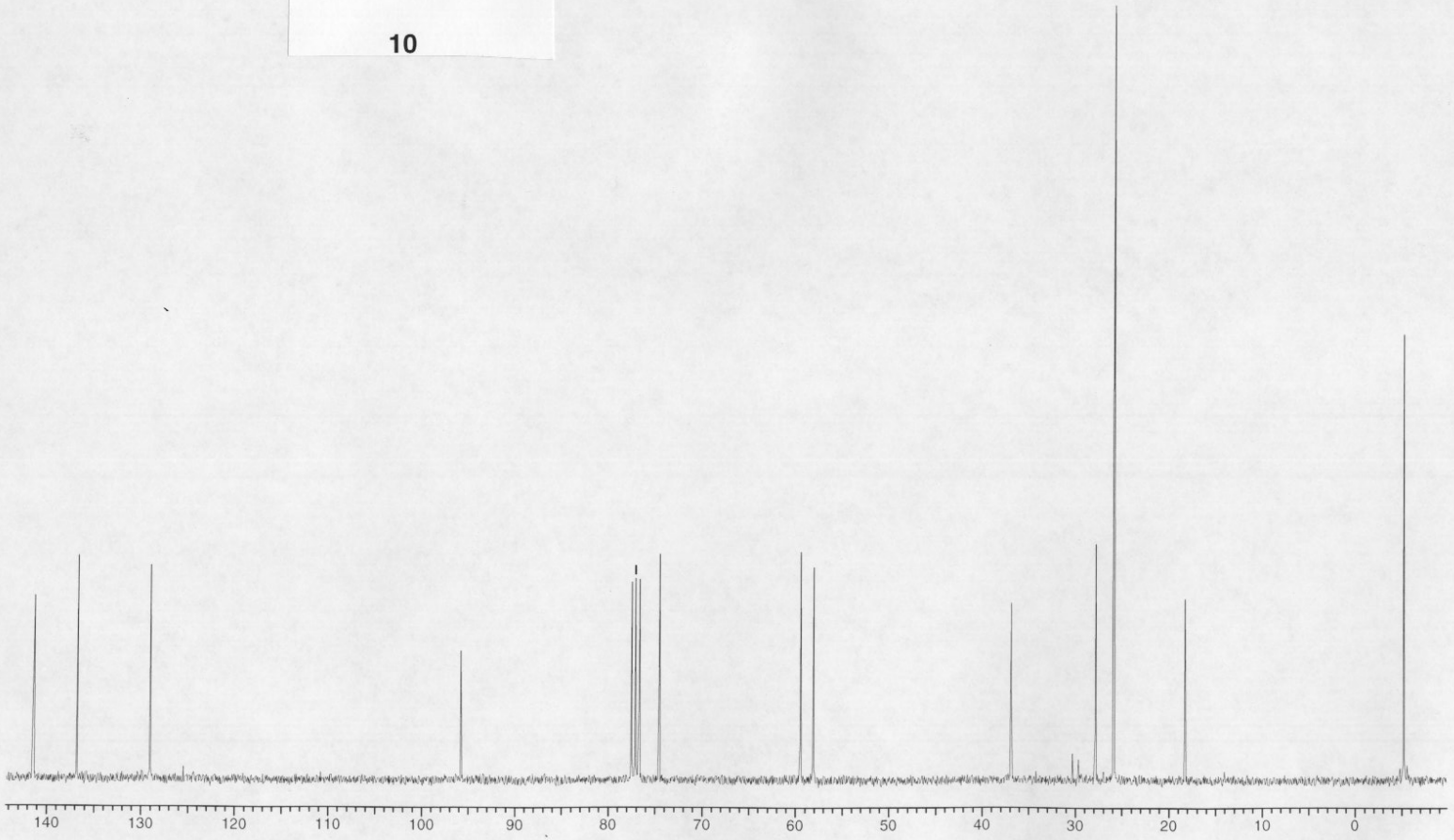


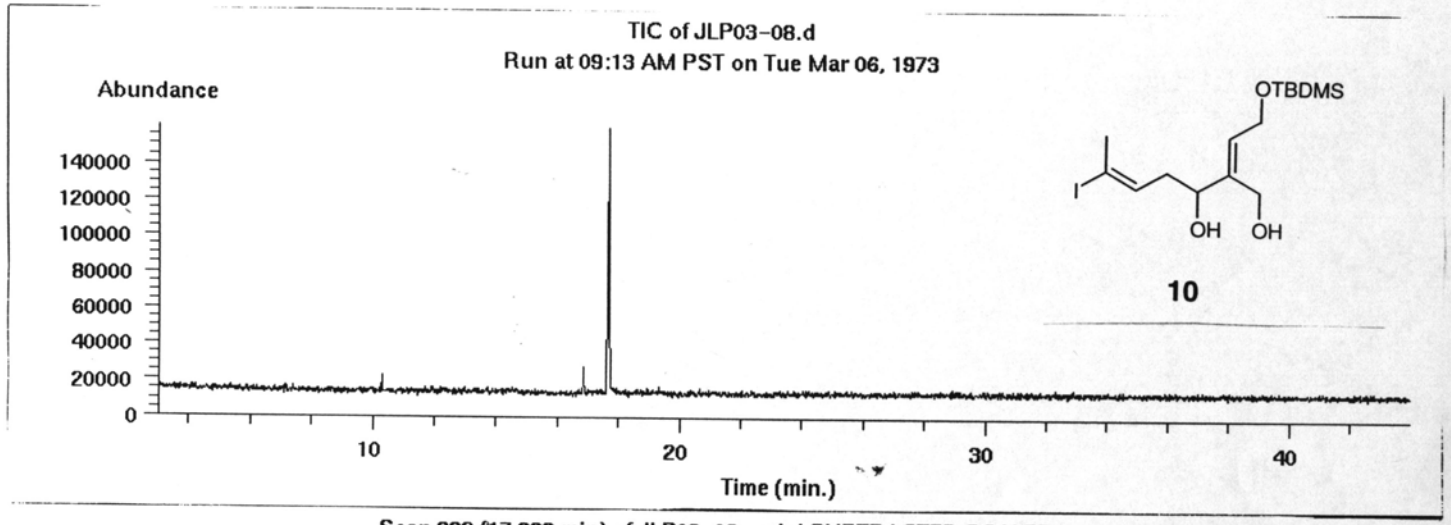
10

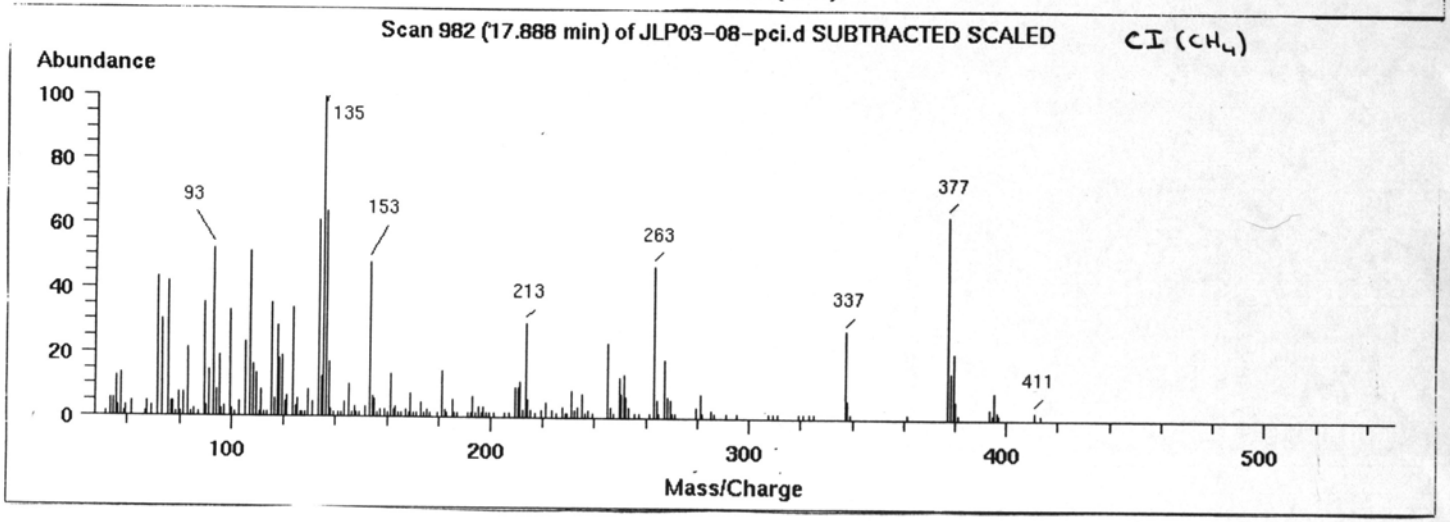
Chloroform-d

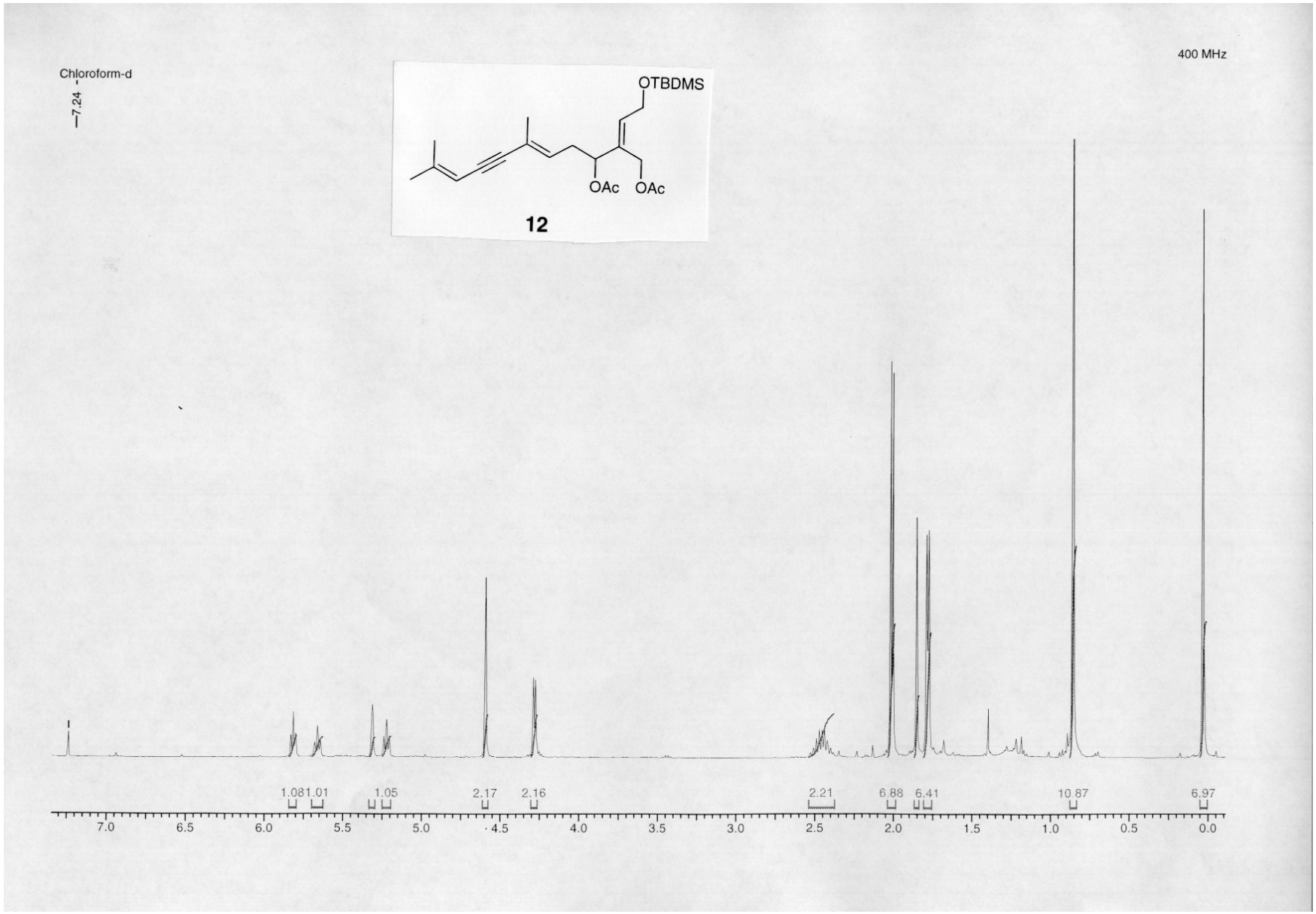
77.10

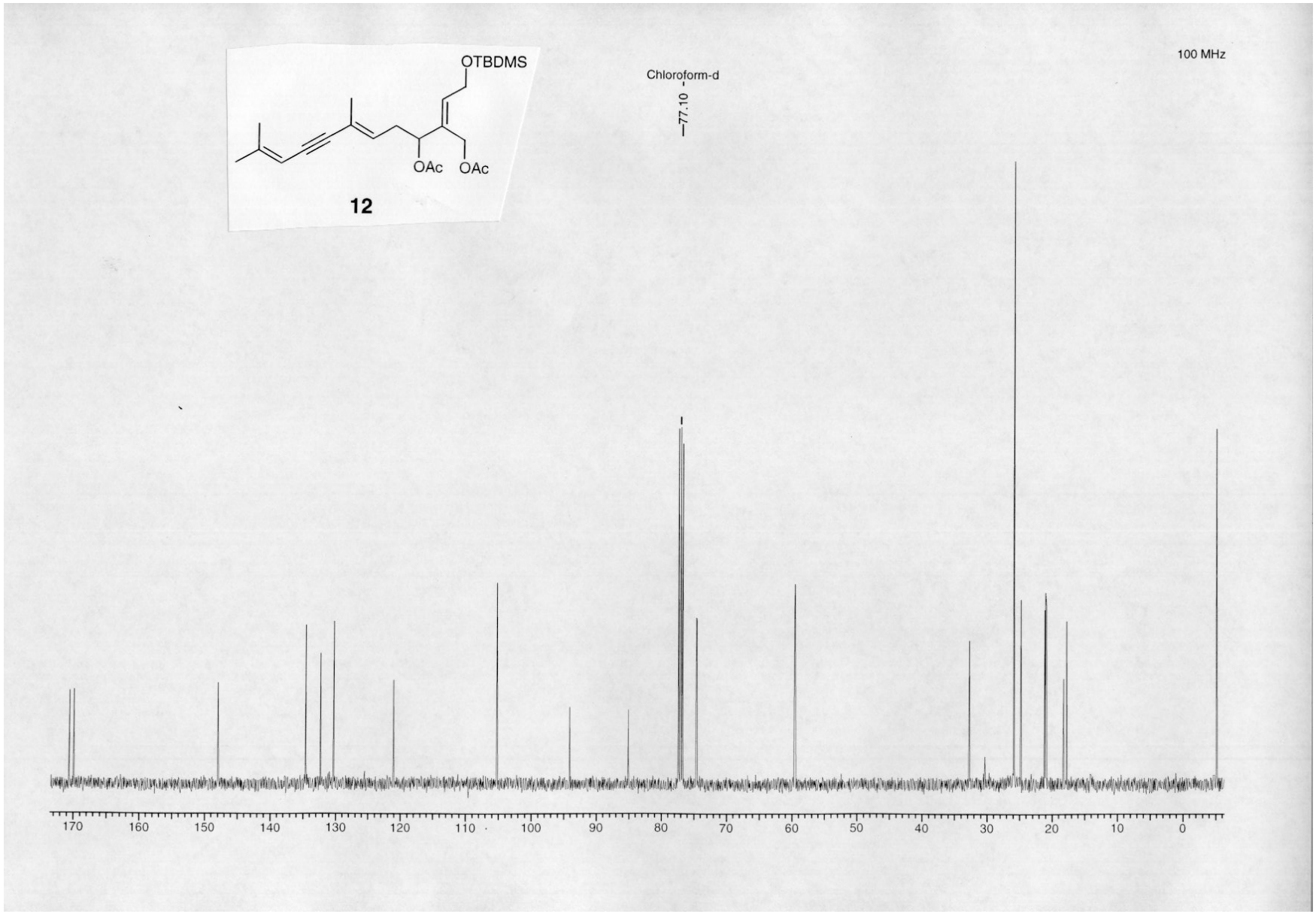
75 MHz

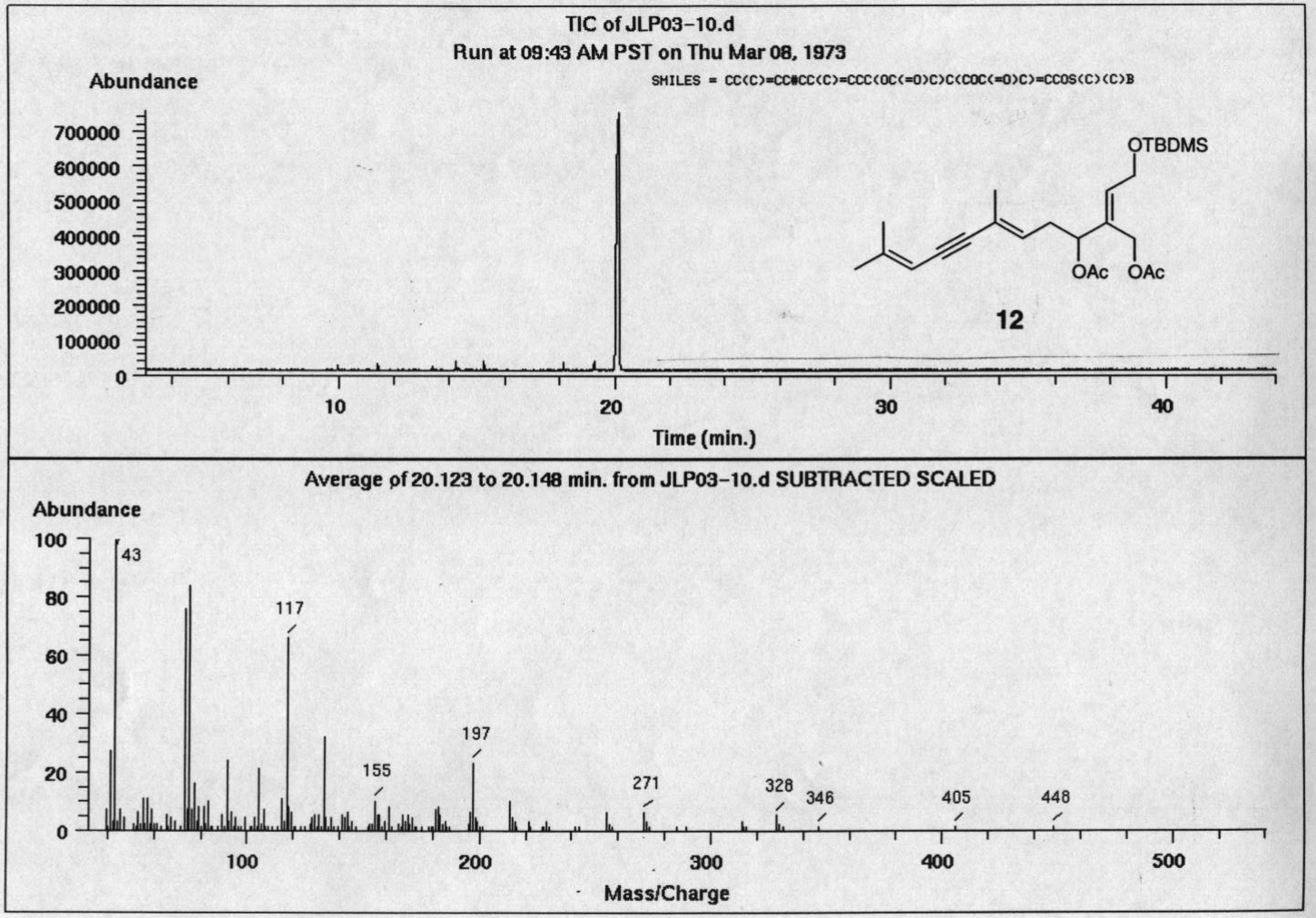



TIC of JLP03-08.d
Run at 09:13 AM PST on Tue Mar 06, 1973
Abundance
140000
120000
100000
80000
60000
40000
20000
0
10
20
30
40
Time (min.)
OTBDMS
I
OH
OH
10


Scan 982 (17.888 min) of JLP03-08-pci.d SUBTRACTED SCALED
CI (CH4)
Abundance
100
80
60
40
20
0
135
93
153
213
263
337
377
411
100
200
300
400
500
Mass/Charge


Chloroform-d
7.24
400 MHz
OTBDMS
OAc
OAc
12
1.08
1.01
1.05
2.17
2.16
2.21
6.88
6.41
10.87
6.97
7.0
6.5
6.0
5.5
5.0
4.5
4.0
3.5
3.0
2.5
2.0
1.5
1.0
0.5
0.0

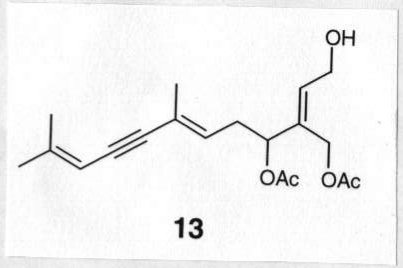

OTBDMS
OAc
OAc
12
Chloroform-d
77.10
100 MHz
170
160
150
140
130
120
110
100
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0


TIC of JLP03-10.d
Run at 09:43 AM PST on Thu Mar 08, 1973
SMILES = CC(C)=CC#CC(C)=CCC(OC(=O)C)C(COC(=O)C)=CCOS(C)(C)B
Abundance
700000
600000
500000
400000
300000
200000
100000
0
10
20
30
40
Time (min.)
OTBDMS
OAc
OAc
12
Average of 20.123 to 20.148 min. from JLP03-10.d SUBTRACTED SCALED
Abundance
100
80
60
40
20
0
43
117
155
197
271
328
346
405
448
100
200
300
400
500
Mass/Charge

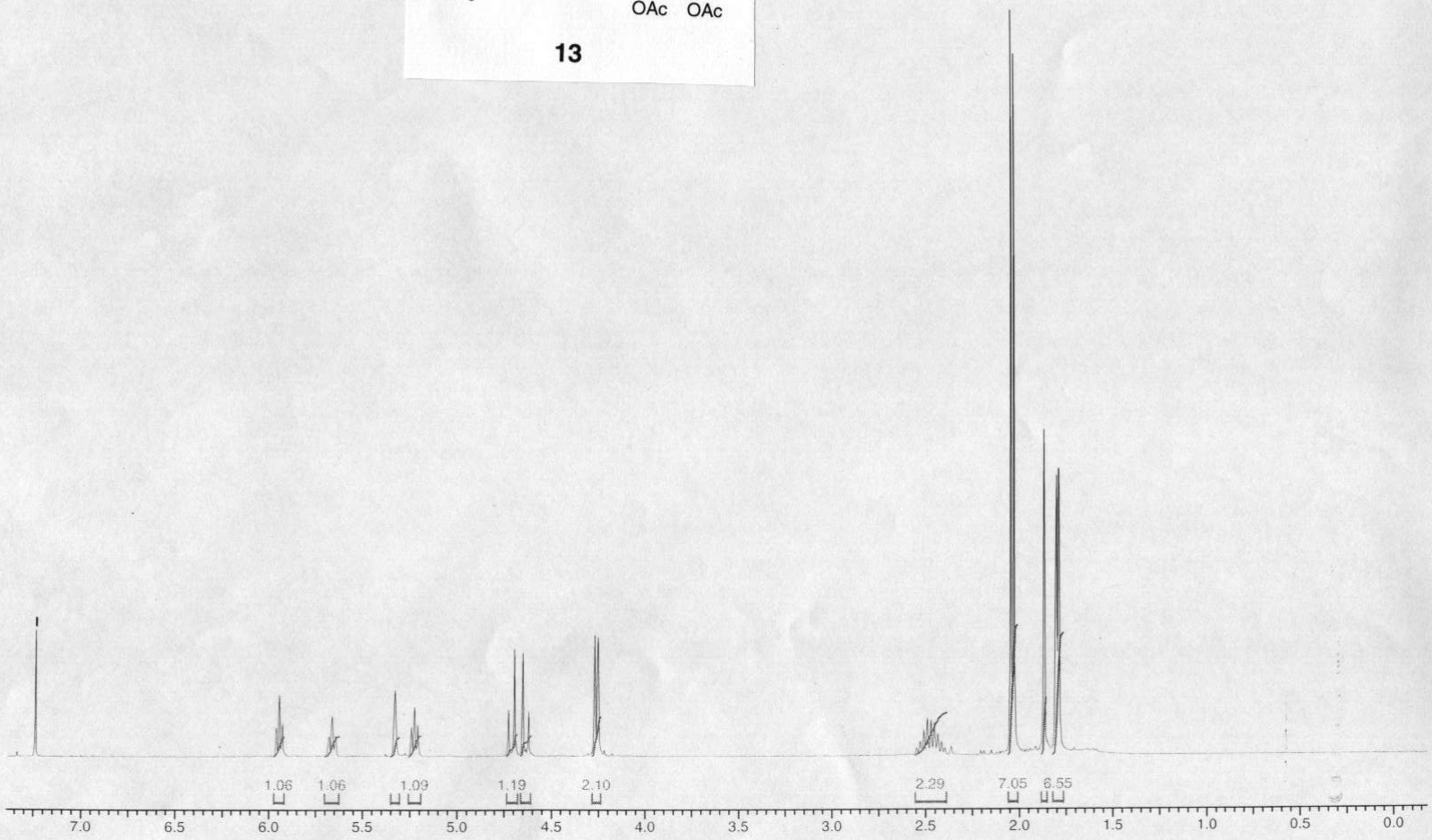
Chloroform-d

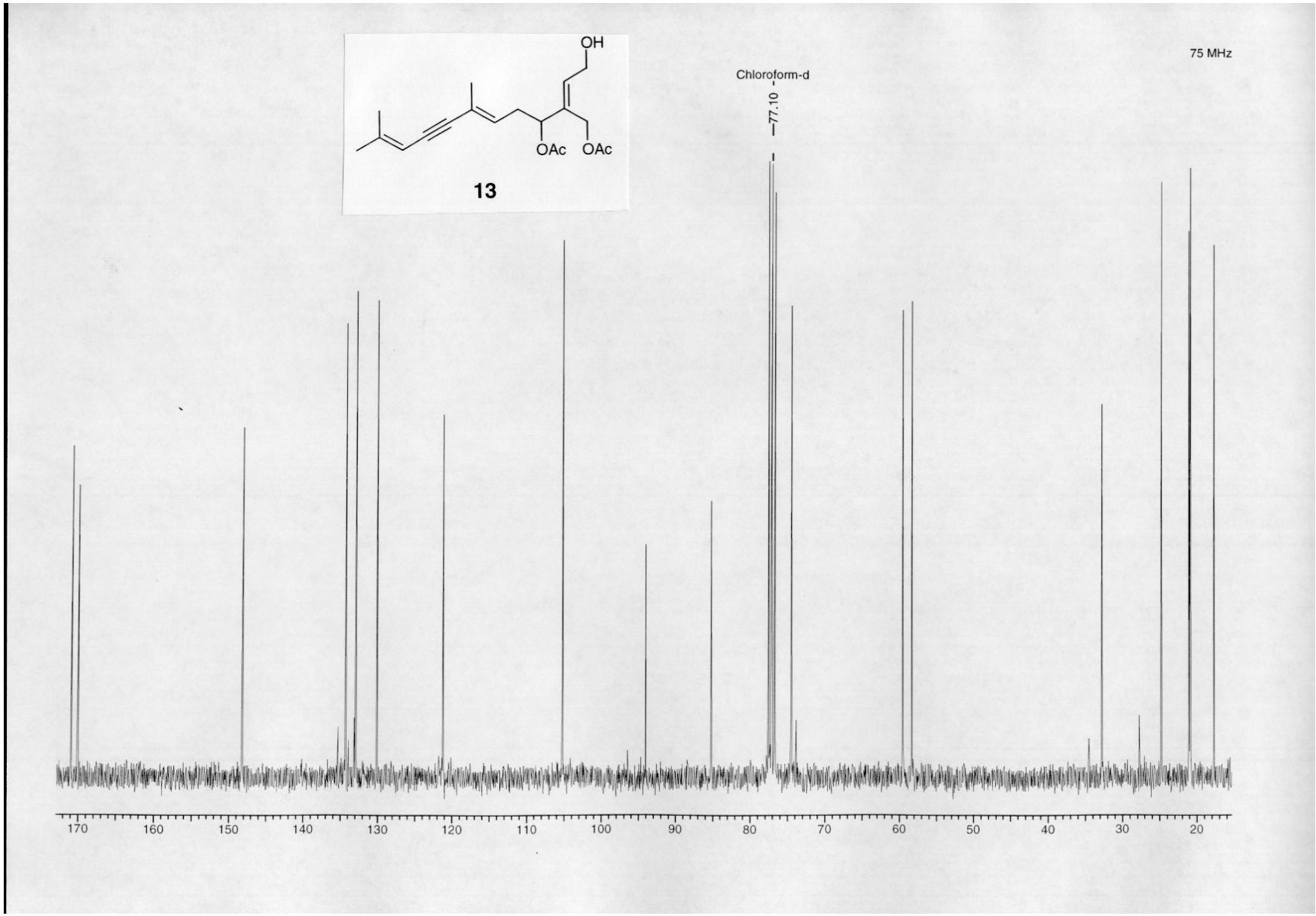
7.24

400 MHz

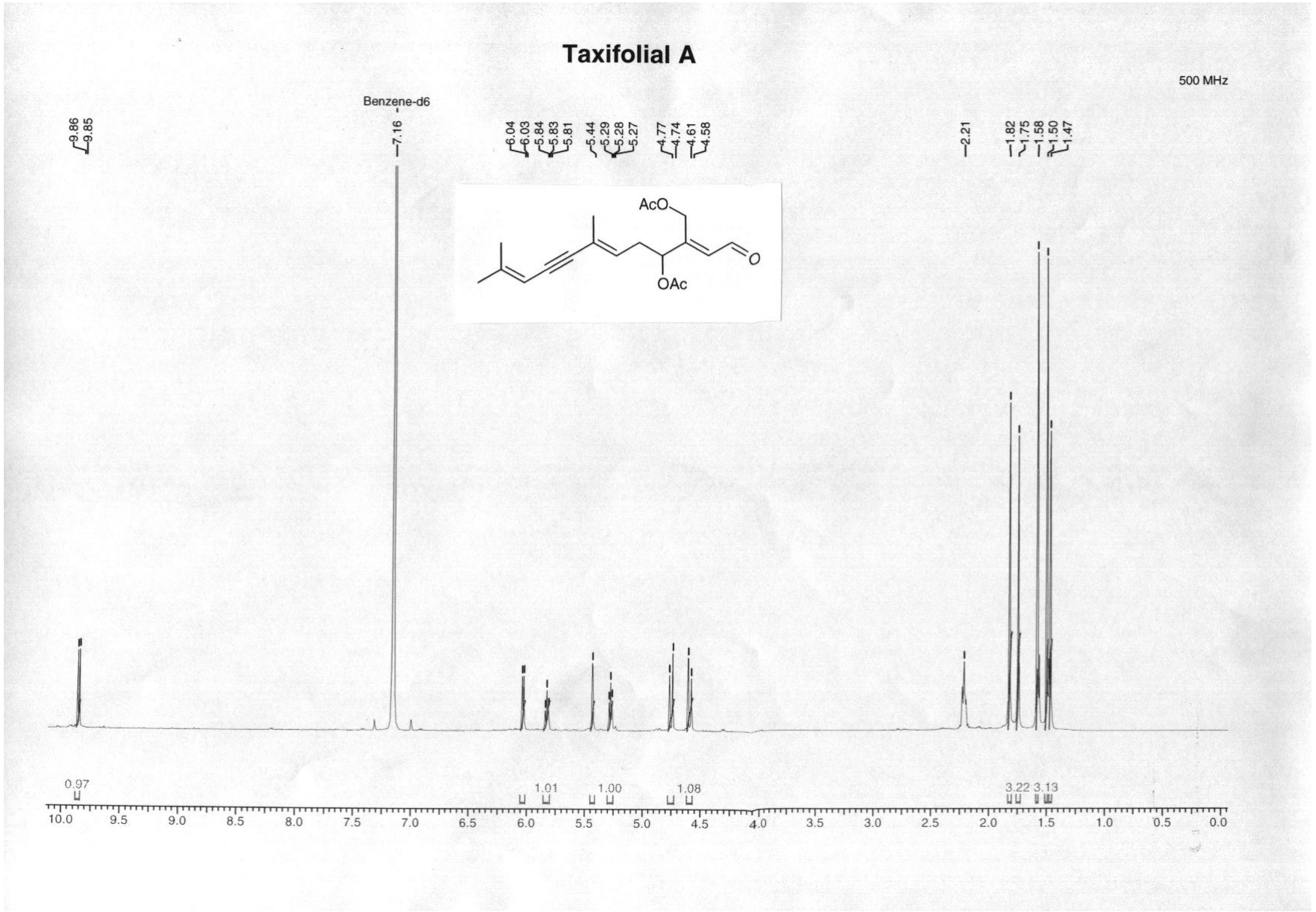


13

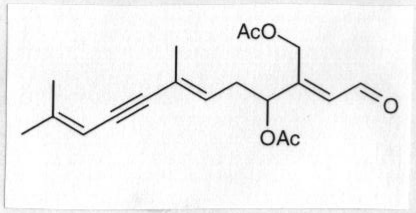



OH
OAc
OAc
13
75 MHz
Chloroform-d
77.10
170
160
150
140
130
120
110
100
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20

Taxifolial A



Taxifolial A



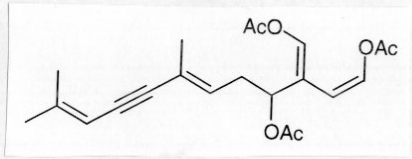
75 MHz

Benzene-d6

128.06

190 180 170 160 150 140 130 120 110 100 90 80 70 60 50 40 30 20 10 0

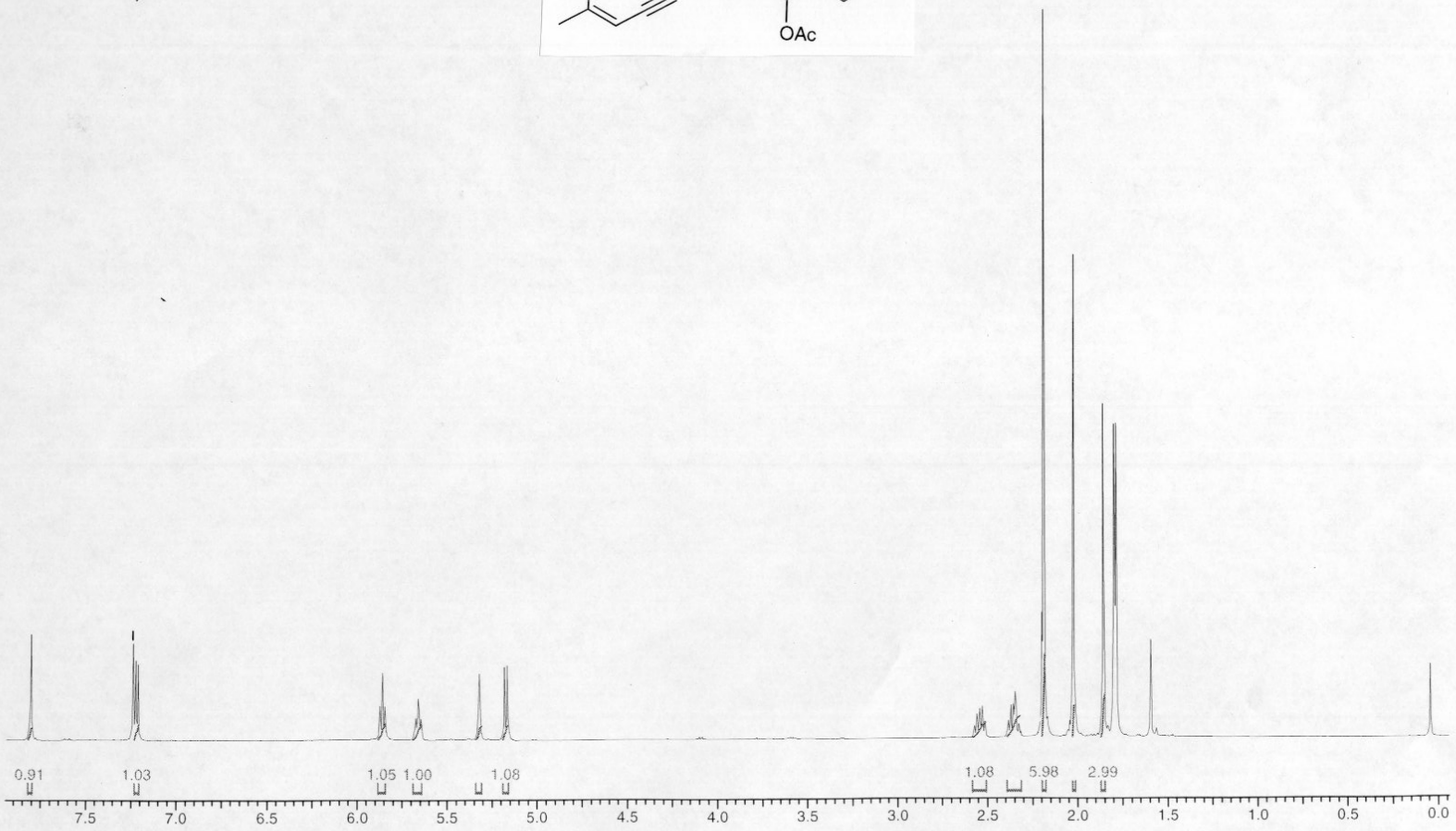
Isocaulerpenyne



500 MHz

Chloroform-d

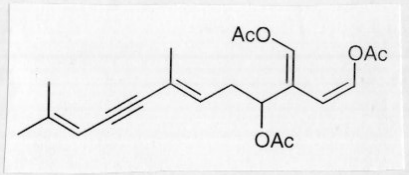
7.24

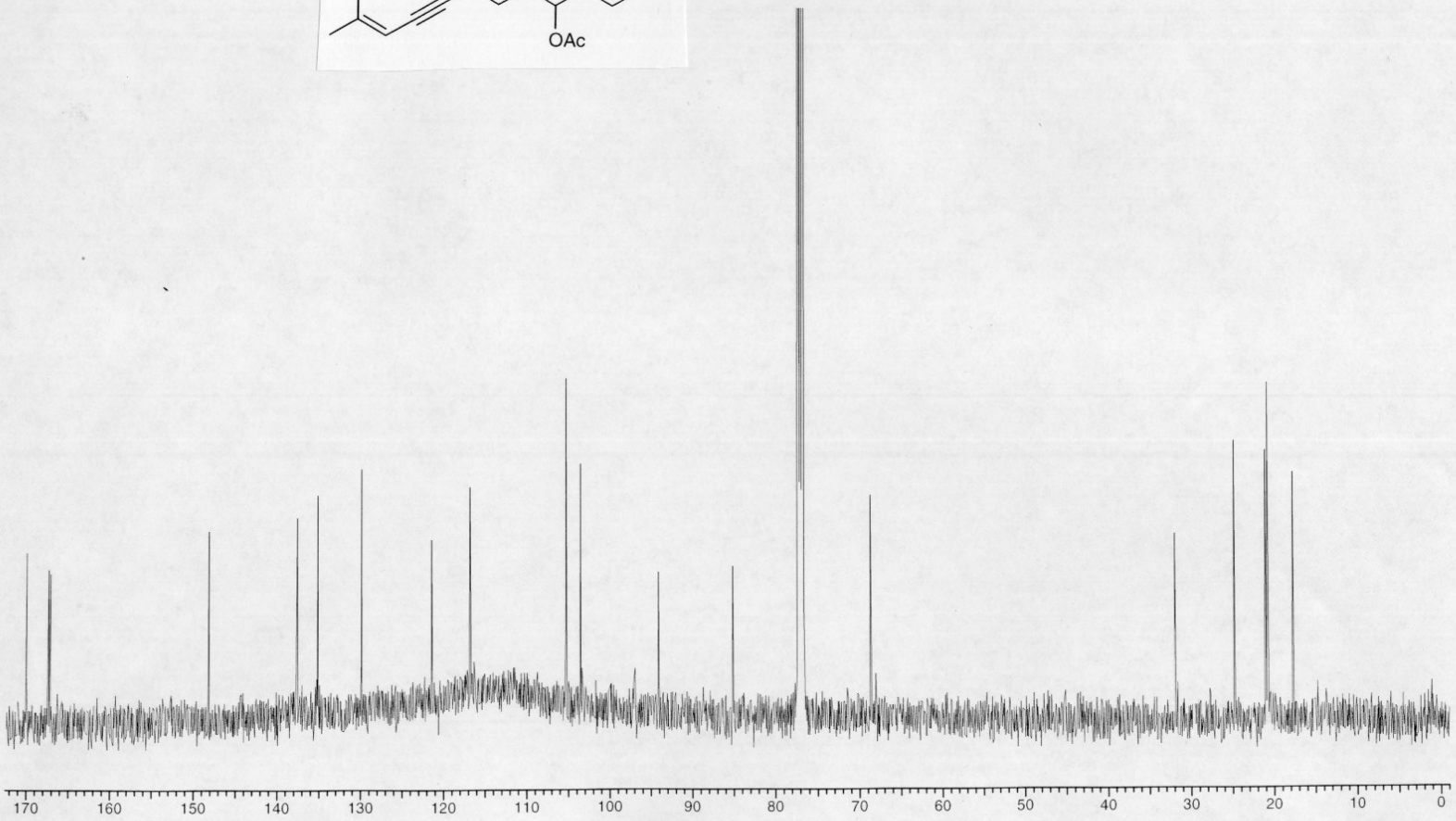


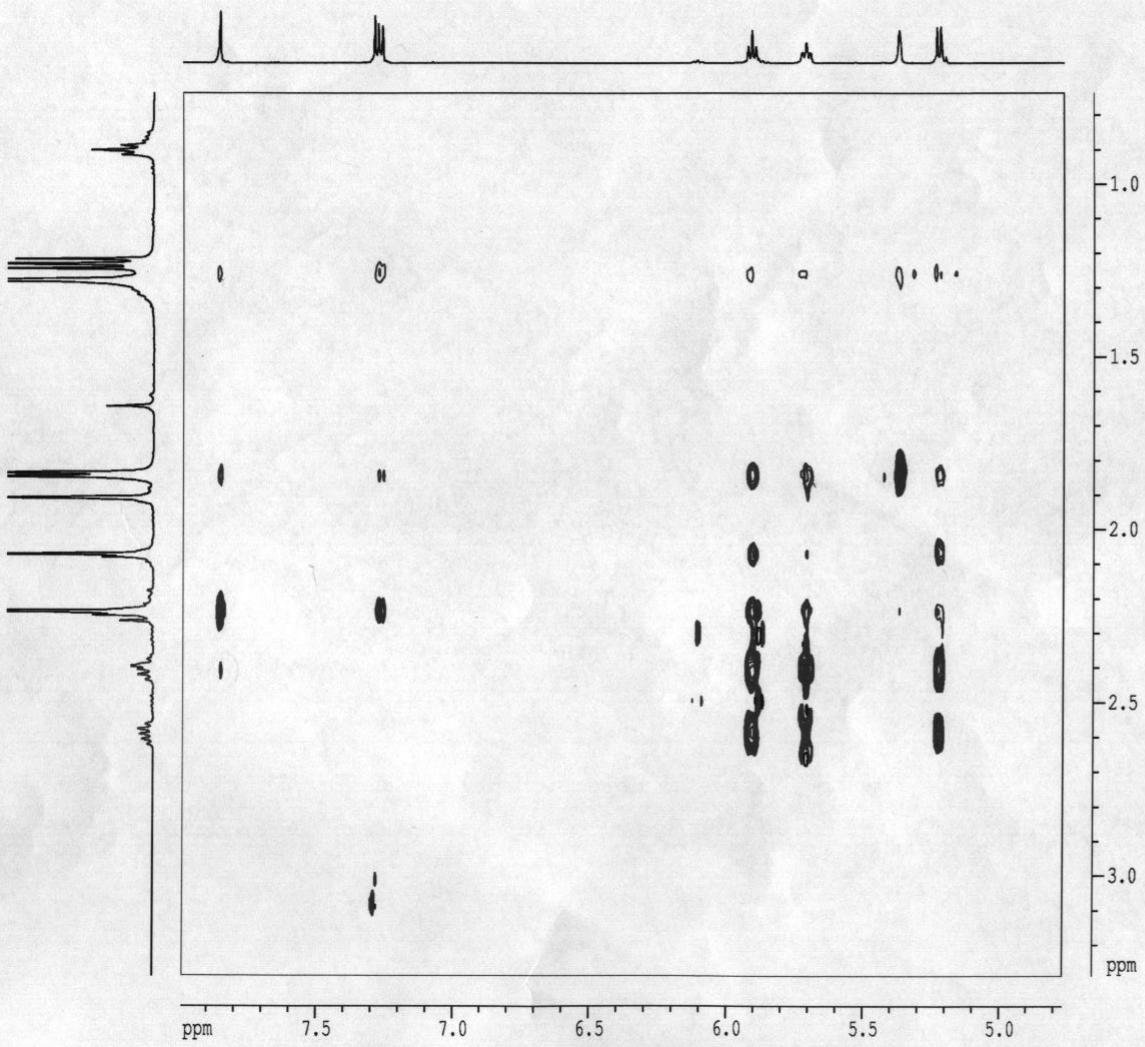
Isocaulerpenyne

125 MHz

Chloroform-d







CAULERPENYNE NOESYTP
RMN 500MHz CDCl3

Current Data Parameters

NAME	riton
EXPNO	3
PROCNO	1

F2 - Acquisition Parameters

Date_	20010307
Time	18.59
INSTRUM	spect
PROBHD	5 mm TBI 1H-B
PULPROG	noesytp
TD	2048
SOLVENT	CDCl3
NS	48
DS	4
SWH	4222.973 Hz
FIDRES	2.061999 Hz
AQ	0.2425332 sec
RG	20
DW	118.400 usec
DE	7.00 usec
TE	300.0 K
D0	0.00000300 sec
D1	2.00000000 sec
D8	1.00000000 sec
IN0	0.00011840 sec

========== CHANNEL f1 ==========

NUC1	1H
P1	7.50 usec
PL1	-3.00 dB
SFO1	500.1320580 MHz

F1 - Acquisition parameters

ND0	2
TD	256
SFO1	500.1321 MHz
FIDRES	16.495989 Hz
SW	8.444 ppm

F2 - Processing parameters

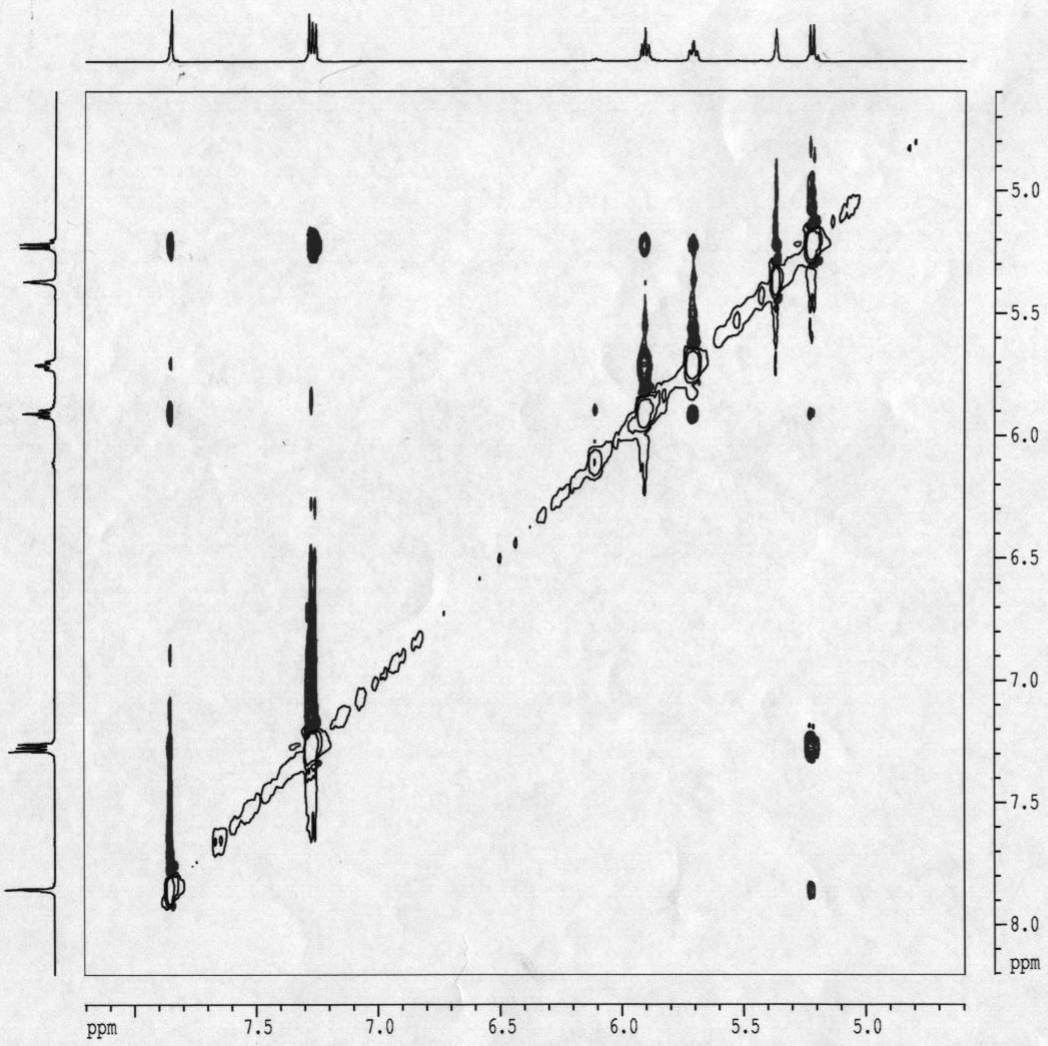
SI	1024
SF	500.1300000 MHz
WDW	QSINE
SSB	2
LB	0.00 Hz
GB	0
PC	1.00

F1 - Processing parameters

SI	1024
MC2	TPPI
SF	500.1300000 MHz
WDW	QSINE
SSB	2
LB	0.00 Hz
GB	0

2D NMR plot parameters

CX2	15.00 cm
CX1	15.00 cm
F2PLO	7.990 ppm
F2LO	3996.28 Hz
F2PHI	4.766 ppm
F2HI	2383.80 Hz
F1PLO	3.290 ppm
F1LO	1645.60 Hz
F1PHI	0.734 ppm
F1HI	367.16 Hz
F2PPMCM	0.21494 ppm/cm
F2HZCM	107.49887 Hz/cm
F1PPMCM	0.17041 ppm/cm
F1HZCM	85.22928 Hz/cm



CAULERPENYNE NOESYTP
RMN 500MHz CDCl3

Current Data Parameters

NAME	riton
EXPNO	3
PROCNO	1

F2 - Acquisition Parameters

Date_	20010307
Time	18.59
INSTRUM	spect
PROBHD	5 mm TBI 1H-B
PULPROG	noesytp
TD	2048
SOLVENT	CDCl3
NS	48
DS	4
SWH	4222.973 Hz
FIDRES	2.061999 Hz
AQ	0.2425332 sec
RG	20
DW	118.400 usec
DE	7.00 usec
TE	300.0 K
D0	0.00000300 sec
D1	2.00000000 sec
D8	1.00000000 sec
IN0	0.00011840 sec

========== CHANNEL f1 ==========

NUC1	1H
P1	7.50 usec
PL1	-3.00 dB
SFO1	500.1320580 MHz

F1 - Acquisition parameters

ND0	2
TD	256
SFO1	500.1321 MHz
FIDRES	16.495989 Hz
SW	8.444 ppm

F2 - Processing parameters

SI	1024
SF	500.1300000 MHz
WDW	QSINE
SSB	2
LB	0.00 Hz
GB	0
PC	1.00

F1 - Processing parameters

SI	1024
MC2	TPPI
SF	500.1300000 MHz
WDW	QSINE
SSB	2
LB	0.00 Hz
GB	0

2D NMR plot parameters

CX2	15.00 cm
CX1	15.00 cm
F2PLO	8.205 ppm
F2LO	4103.50 Hz
F2PHI	4.593 ppm
F2HI	2297.19 Hz
F1PLO	8.205 ppm
F1LO	4103.50 Hz
F1PHI	4.593 ppm
F1HI	2297.19 Hz
F2PPMCM	0.24078 ppm/cm
F2HZCM	120.42072 Hz/cm
F1PPMCM	0.24078 ppm/cm
F1HZCM	120.42072 Hz/cm