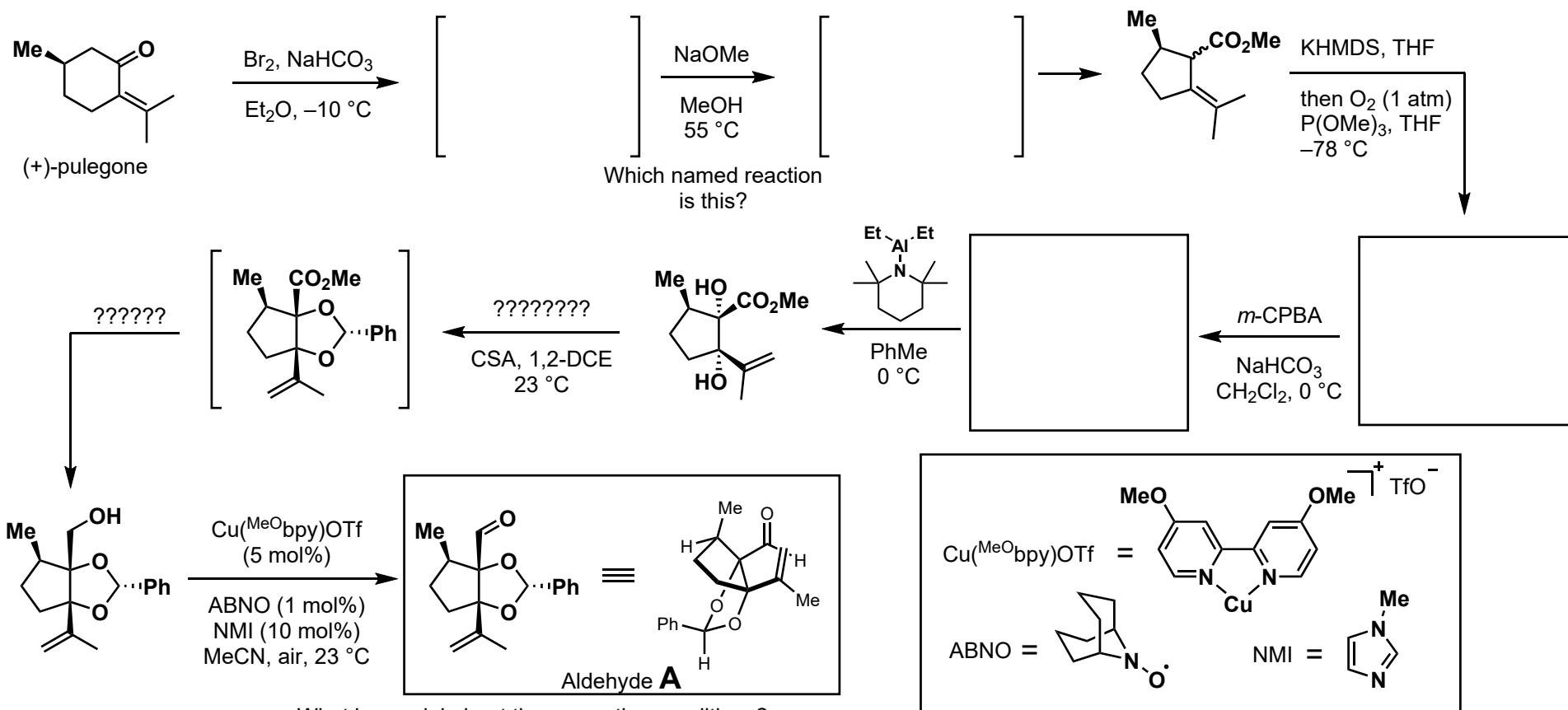
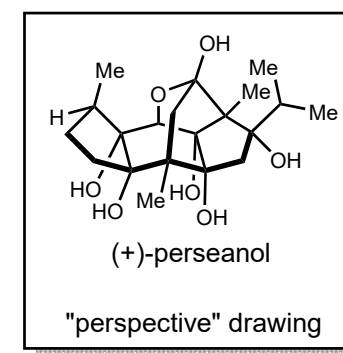


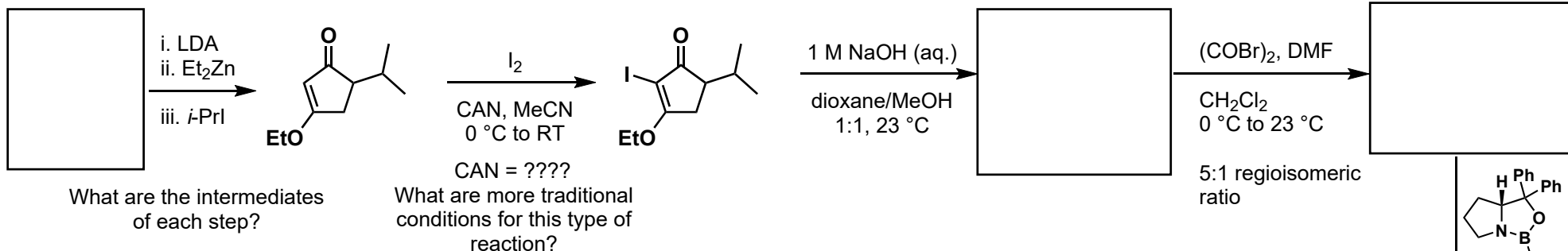
A 16-step synthesis of the isoryanodane diterpene (+)-perseanol

Han, A.; Tao, Y.; Resiman, S. E.

Nature, **2019**, *573*, 563–568.

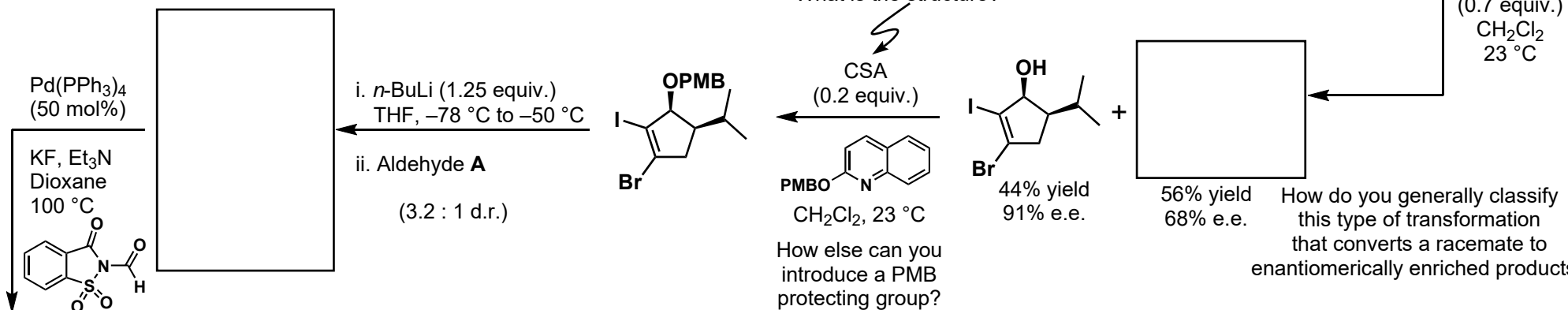


What is special about these reaction conditions?
i.e. Why did S. Stahl and co-workers invent a reaction with so many components when you could also *just* use Dess–Martin, Swern, PCC, etc.

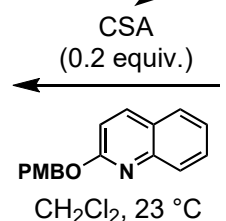


What are the intermediates of each step?

What are more traditional conditions for this type of reaction?



What is the structure?



How else can you introduce a PMB protecting group?

How do you generally classify this type of transformation that converts a racemate to enantiomerically enriched products?

Hint: KF, Et₃N, and *N*-formylsaccharine react to slowly release a gaseous molecule.

