SUPPORTING INFORMATION

A Short Synthesis of (+)-Cyclophellitol

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General methods: All solvents and reagents were obtained from commercial suppliers and used without further purification. Solvents used for chromatography were of HPLC grade and solvents used for reactions were of analytical grade. Dichloromethane was dried over activated 4 Å molecular sieves, while tetrahydrofuran was dried by distillation from sodium/benzophenone. The water content of anhydrous solvents was checked with a Karl–Fischer apparatus. Reactions were conducted under an atmosphere of nitrogen when anhydrous solvents were used. Sonications were carried out in a Branson 1210 sonic bath. Zinc was activated and dried immediately before use: zinc dust (5 g) in 1 M HCl (50 mL) was stirred at rt for 20 min, and then filtered, washed with water and Et₂O, and finally dried under high vacuum with a heatgun. All reactions were monitored with thin-layer chromatography (TLC) using aluminum plates precoated with silica gel 60. Compounds were visualized (a) under UV light, (b) by dipping in a solution of ammonium molybdate (25g/L) and cerium(IV)sulphate (10 g/L) in 10% sulfuric acid followed by heating, or (c) by dipping in a solution of potassium permanganate (10 g/L), potassium carbonate (66.7 g/L) and sodium hydroxide (0.83 g/L) in water. Dry column vacuum chromatography and flash column chromatography using a moderate pressure were performed with silica gel 60 (particle size 0.040-0.063 mm). ¹H NMR and ¹³C NMR spectra were recorded at 300 and 75.5 MHz, respectively. Chemical shifts are reported in parts per million (ppm) with the deuterated solvent as the internal standard (δ_H: CDCl₃ 7.26 ppm, CD₃OD 3.31 ppm, D₂O 4.79 ppm. δ_C: CDCl₃ 77.16 ppm, CD₃OD 49.00 ppm). Melting points are uncorrected.