

Supplementary Materials for

Downstream metabolites of (+)-*cis*-12-oxo-phytodienoic acid function as noncanonical bioactive jasmonates in *Arabidopsis thaliana*.

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Figs. S1 to S6

Tables S1

Supplementary Text

Supplementary References

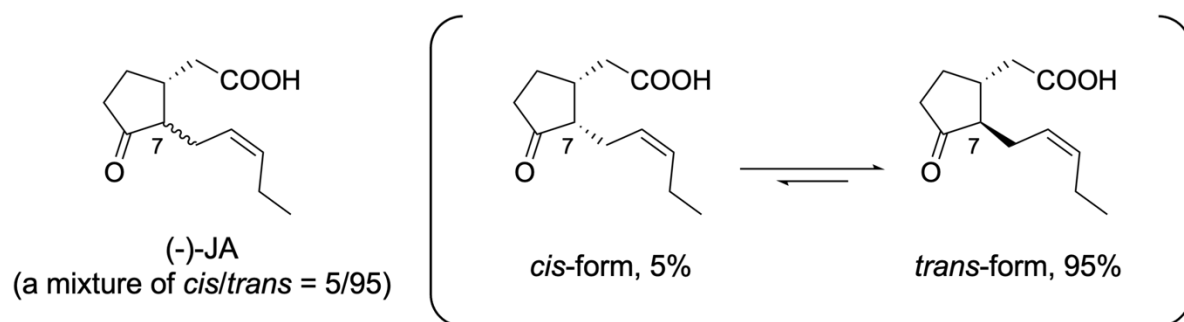
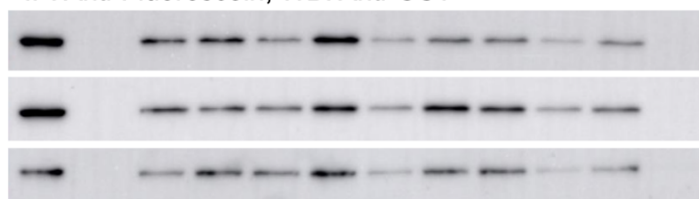


Fig. S1. Chemical structure of (-)-JA used in this study. A *cis*-form and a *trans*-form are in equilibrium in chemically synthesized (-)-JA.

A JA-Ile (1 μ M)

IP: Anti-Fluorescein, WB: Anti-GST



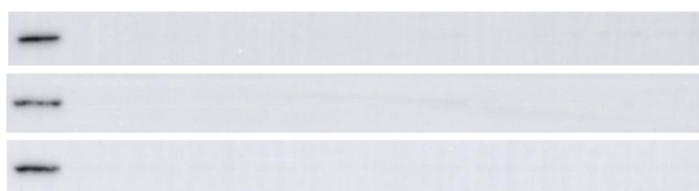
GST-AtCOI	Input	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
FI-AtJAZP	-	-	1	2	3	4	5/6	9	10	11	12	13

B *cis*-OPDA (1 μ M)



GST-AtCOI	Input	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
FI-AtJAZP	-	-	1	2	3	4	5/6	9	10	11	12	13

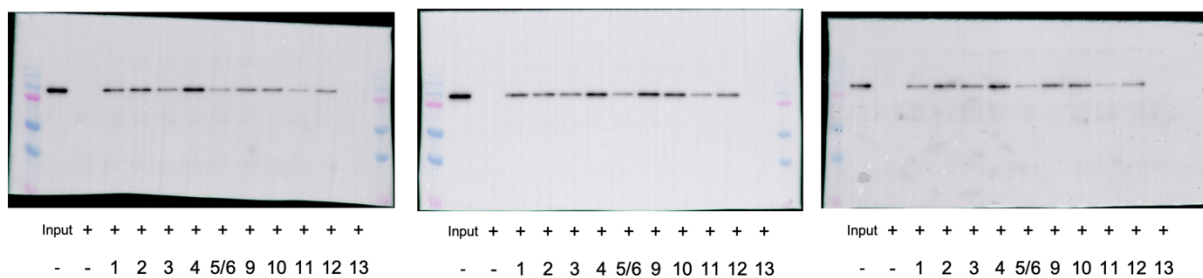
C *cis*-OPDA (30 μ M)



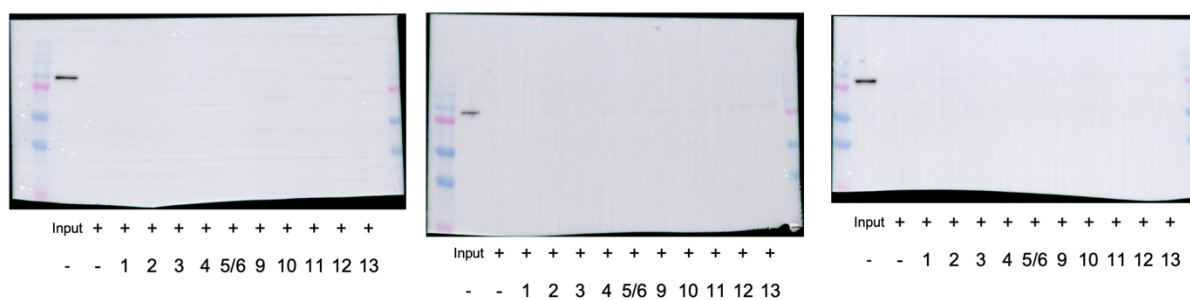
GST-AtCOI	Input	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
FI-AtJAZP	-	-	1	2	3	4	5/6	9	10	11	12	13

Fig. S2. Results of three independent replications are shown in Figure 2I. Pulldown assay of GST-AtCOI1 with FI-AtJAZPs in the presence of JA-Ile (1 μ M, **A**), *cis*-OPDA (1 μ M, **B**), or *cis*-OPDA (30 μ M, **C**).

A JA-Ile (1 μ M)



B *cis*-OPDA (1 μ M)



C *cis*-OPDA (30 μ M)

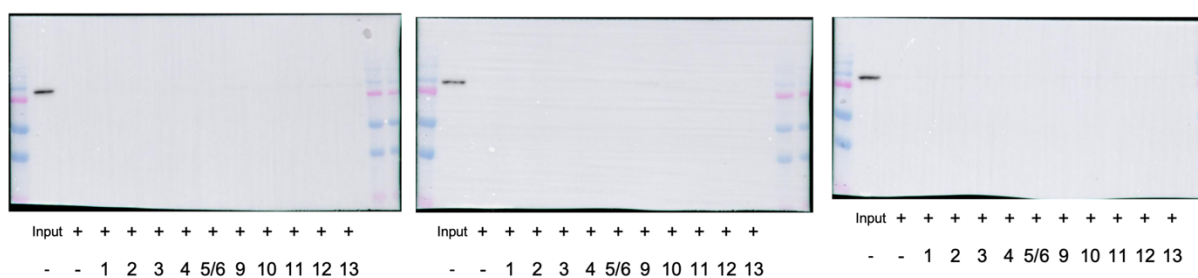


Fig. S3. Uncropped images of Figure S2. Pulldown assay of GST-*At*COI1 with Fl-*At*JAZPs in the presence of JA-Ile (1 μ M, **A**), *cis*-OPDA (1 μ M, **B**), or *cis*-OPDA (30 μ M, **C**).

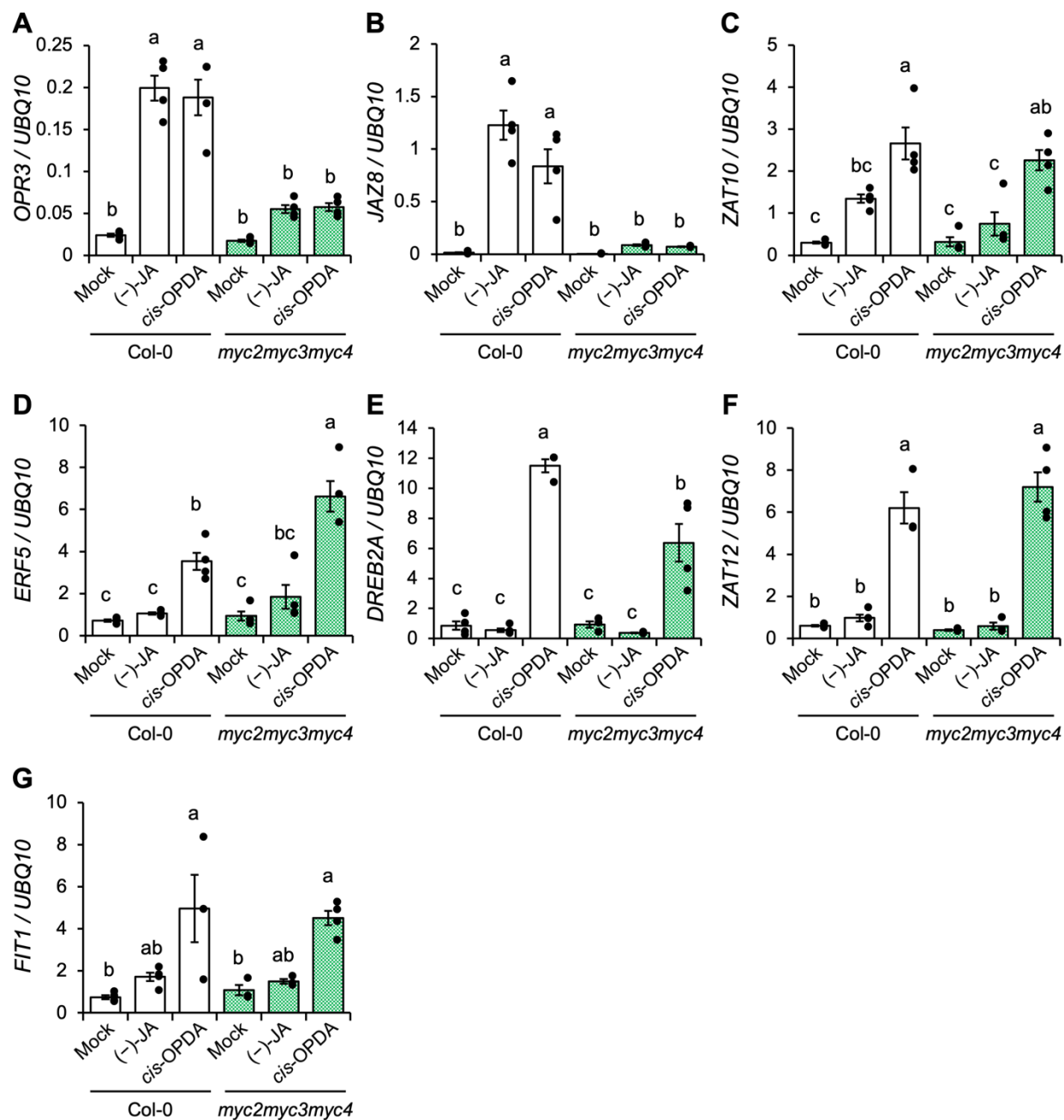


Fig. S4. Gene expression analysis induced by *cis*-OPDA in WT and *myc2myc3myc4* mutant. Gene expression analysis by RT-qPCR in 10-day-old WT (Col-0, white bar) and *myc2myc3myc4* mutant (green bar) with or without compounds ((-)-JA, *cis*-OPDA, 30 μ M) treatment for 30 min. The results are mean with s.d. (n = 3–4). Samples were normalized to the *UBQ10* level. Significant differences were evaluated by ANOVA/Tukey Kramer test ($p < 0.05$). Experiments were repeated three times with similar results.

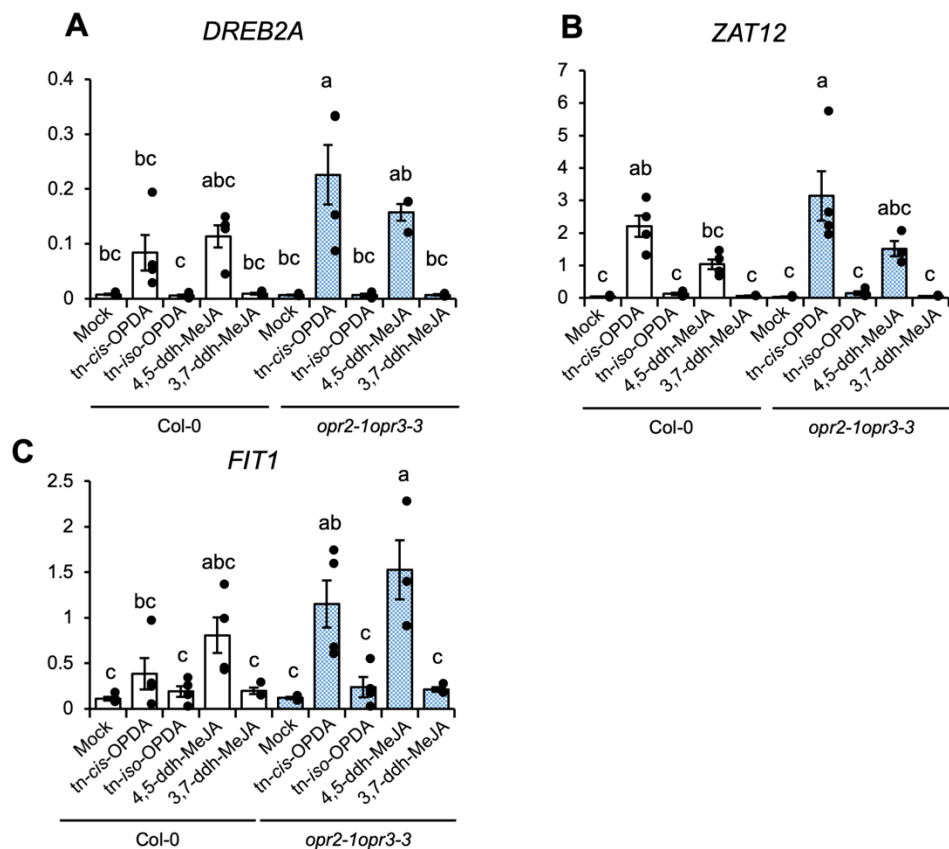


Fig. S5. tn-cis-OPDA and 4,5-ddh-MeJA mediated gene expression of *DREB2A*, *ZAT12*, and *FIT1* through their electrophilic properties. (A-C) Gene expression analysis by RT-qPCR in 10-day-old WT (Col-0, white bar) and *opr2-1opr3-3* mutant (blue bar) or without any treatments (mock) or treated with 30 μ M tn-cis-OPDA, tn-iso-OPDA, 4,5-ddh-MeJA, and 3,7-ddh-MeJA for 30 min. The data are presented as mean \pm SD (n = 3–4). Samples were normalized to the *UBQ10* level. Significant differences were evaluated by the ANOVA/Tukey Kramer test ($p < 0.05$). The experiments were repeated three times with similar results.

Table S1. Gene sequences of all primers for RT-qPCR experiments used in this study.

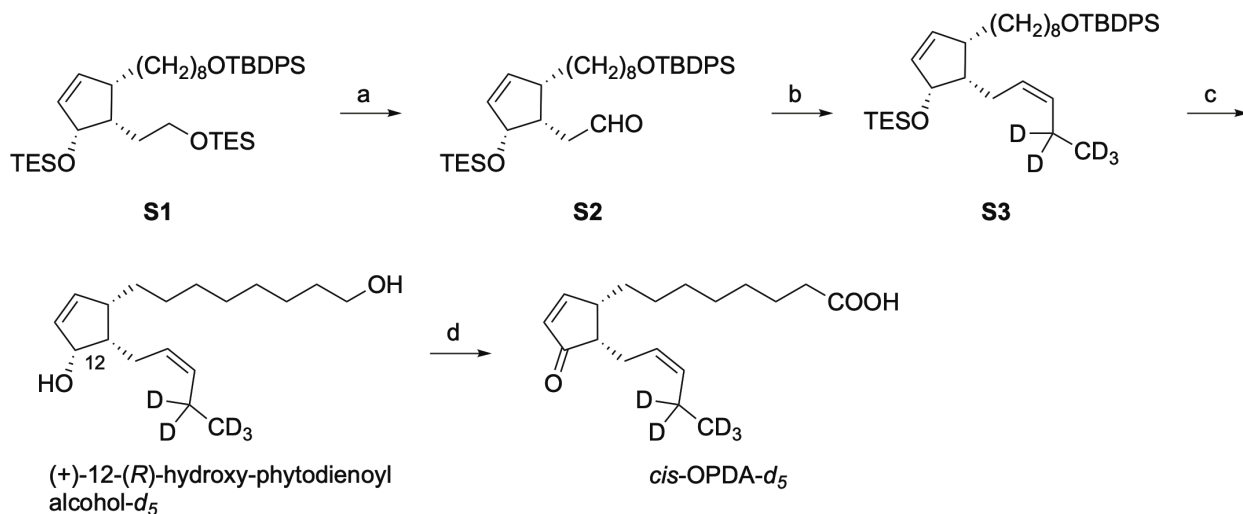
Primer for RT-qPCR	Sequence
<i>UBQ10_Fw</i>	GGCCTTGTATAATCCCTGATGAATAAG
<i>UBQ10_Rv</i>	AAAGAGATAACAGGAACGGAAACATAGT
<i>OPR3_Fw</i>	CGGTTCAAGATTGATGGAGA
<i>OPR3_Rv</i>	CGATTATCAAACCTCAGAGGC
<i>JAZ8_Fw</i>	CGGGTCGGATCCTCCAAAC
<i>JAZ8_Rv</i>	CGTCGTGAATGGTACGGTGAAG
<i>MYC2_Fw</i>	GTGCGGGATTAGCTGGTAAA
<i>MYC2_Rv</i>	ATGCATCCCAAACACTCCTC
<i>ZAT10_Fw</i>	CTCGGTTTGACTTTCCGGTCA
<i>ZAT10_Rv</i>	CAGTCAACAAATTCCTACACAACCTCTC
<i>ERF5_Fw</i>	CCGCTTCTGTCGCCGTTATC
<i>ERF5_Rv</i>	CGTCCACGTCAGCATACACATC
<i>DREB2A_Fw</i>	GTTGCCAACGGTTCATACAG
<i>DREB2A_Rv</i>	CGTCGAAGAATCCATTACCATC
<i>ZAT12_Fw</i>	CACGGTGACTACGTTGAAGAAATC
<i>ZAT12_Rv</i>	CTCCAACCTTGAGATTCAAATTGTC
<i>FIT1_Fw</i>	CTCCTTCTCCGGACACATACC
<i>FIT1_Rv</i>	CCTTGATTTAAAAGTGATCCAGTG
<i>HSP17.6A_Fw</i>	TCCTCCTGAGCCAAAGAAACC
<i>HSP17.6A_Rv</i>	CAACGAACACCAAGAGGTAG
<i>HSP17.4_Fw</i>	GTATGGAGAATGGGGTGTTGTCG
<i>HSP17.4_Rv</i>	GCTTTCCAACCTTCAGAGTTCCTC
<i>HSP17.6II_Fw</i>	CTTCCTCCTCCGGAACCAAAG
<i>HSP17.6II_Rv</i>	CCATATCCCTCACGCATTCC

Supplementary Text

General procedures of chemical syntheses

All chemical reagents and solvents were obtained from commercial suppliers (Kanto Chemical Co. Ltd., Wako Pure Chemical Industries Co. Ltd., Nacalai Tesque Co. Ltd., Tokyo Chemical Industry Co. Ltd., Sigma-Aldrich Co. LLC.) and used without further purification. All anhydrous solvents were either dried by standard techniques and freshly distilled before use or purchased in anhydrous form and used as supplied. Reversed-phase high-performance liquid chromatography (HPLC) was carried out on a PU-4180 plus pump equipped with UV-4075 and MD-4010 detectors (JASCO, Tokyo, Japan). ^1H and ^{13}C NMR spectra were recorded on a JNM-ECS-400 spectrometer (JEOL, Tokyo, Japan) in deuterated chloroform using TMS as an internal standard. Fourier transform infrared (FT/IR) spectra were recorded on an FT/IR-4100 (JASCO, Tokyo, Japan). High-resolution (HR) electrospray ionization (ESI)-mass spectrometry (MS) analyses were conducted using a microTOF II (Bruker Daltonics Inc., MA, USA). Optical rotations were measured using a JASCO P-2200 polarimeter (JASCO, Tokyo, Japan). Flash chromatography was performed on an Isolera system (Biotage Ltd., North Carolina, USA). TLC analyses were performed on Silica gel F254 (0.25 mm or 0.5 mm, MERCK, Germany) or RP-18F254S (0.25 mm, MERCK). All reactions were carried out under air unless stated otherwise.

Synthesis of (+)-*cis*-OPDA-*d*₅:



Scheme S1. Synthesis of (+)-*cis*-OPDA-*d*₅. Reagents and conditions: (a) (COCl)₂, DMSO, CH₂Cl₂; NEt₃; (b) [Ph₃PCH₂CD₂CD₃]⁺Br⁻, NaHMDS, THF, 57% (2 steps); (c) TBAF, THF, reflux, 94%; (d) Jones reagent, acetone, -20 °C, 42%.

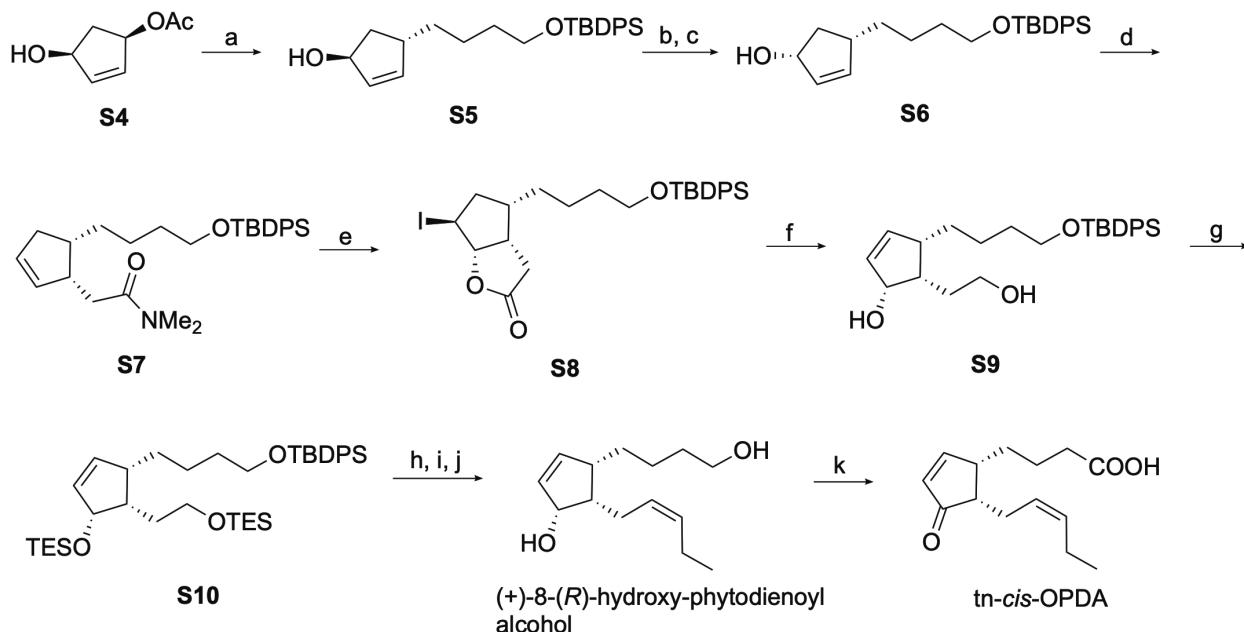
Synthesis of diene S3. To a solution of DMSO (147 μL, 2.07 mmol) in CH₂Cl₂ (1.5 mL) was added oxalyl chloride (83.3 μL, 971 μmol) at -78 °C under an argon atmosphere. After the reaction mixture was stirred at -78 °C for 10 min, a solution of S4 (134 mg, 185 μmol) in CH₂Cl₂ (1.7 mL) was slowly added. After stirring the reaction mixture at -65 °C for 1 h, Et₃N (287 μL, 2.06 mmol) was slowly added. After the reaction mixture was stirred at -65 °C for 3 h, the mixture was gradually warmed to room temperature with stirring. The reaction mixture was quenched with saturated aqueous NH₄Cl. The mixture was extracted with *n*-hexane. The organic layer was washed with saturated aqueous NaCl, dried over Na₂SO₄, and filtered. The reaction mixture was concentrated under reduced pressure to afford the crude S5 (123 mg) as a pale yellow oil. The crude product was used for the following reaction without further purification.

To an ice-cold suspension of [Ph₃PCH₂CD₂CD₃]⁺Br⁻ (277 mg, 708 μmol) in THF (2.6 mL) was added NaHMDS (343 μL, 1.9 M in THF, 652 μmol). The resulting orange-red mixture was stirred at room temperature for 40 min and cooled to -78 °C. To this solution was added a solution of the above aldehyde in THF (2.5 mL) dropwise. The resulting solution was stirred at -78 °C for 2 h and added DMF (401 μL), then at room temperature for 2 h, quenched with saturated NH₄Cl,

extracted with *n*-hexane. The combined organic layers were dried over Na₂SO₄ and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by medium-pressure chromatography (Isolera, eluent: *n*-hexane/EtOAc = 99:1 to *n*-hexane/EtOAc = 90:10) to give **S1-*d*₅** (66.7 mg, 57% in 2 steps) as a colorless oil. $[\alpha]_D^{26} +0.37$ (*c* 0.99, CHCl₃). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ_H : 7.69-7.64 (m, 4H), 7.42-7.28 (m, 6H), 6.12 (dd, *J* = 5.7, 2.6 Hz, 1H), 5.84 (ddd, *J* = 5.7, 2.4, 1.2 Hz, 1H), 5.44 (dt, *J* = 10.8, 6.8 Hz, 1H), 5.35 (d, *J* = 10.8 Hz, 1H), 4.50 (dd, *J* = 6.8, 2.4 Hz, 1H), 3.64 (t, *J* = 6.6 Hz, 2H), 2.39 (brs, 1H), 2.20 (t, *J* = 6.8 Hz, 2H), 1.97 (dt, *J* = 13.6, 6.8 Hz 1H), 1.59-1.50 (m, 8H), 1.29-1.18 (m, 6H), 1.04 (s, 9H), 0.95 (t, *J* = 7.0 Hz, 9H), 0.57 (q, *J* = 7.0 Hz, 6H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ_C : 140.24, 135.6, 134.2, 132.7, 131.6, 129.5, 128.8, 127.6, 76.3, 64.0, 47.3, 46.0, 32.6, 32.4, 30.0, 29.7, 29.4, 28.0, 26.9, 25.8, 23.2, 22.6, 7.0, 5.2 (deuterated carbons were not detected); IR (neat) cm⁻¹: 2930, 1462, 1110, 739; HRMS (ESI, positive) *m/z* [M+Na]⁺ Calcd. for C₄₀H₅₉D₅NaO₂Si₂: 660.4651, Found: 660.4641.

Synthesis of (+)-12-(*R*)-hydroxy-phytodienoyl alcohol-*d*₅. To a solution of the above olefin **S1-*d*₅** (66.7 mg, 105 μ mol) in THF (15 mL) was added TBAF (1.8 mL, 1.0 M in THF, 1.8 mmol). The solution was heated under reflux for 2 h. After being cooled to room temperature, the solvent was removed under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by medium-pressure chromatography (Isolera, eluent: *n*-hexane/EtOAc = 90:10 to *n*-hexane/EtOAc = 20:10) to give (+)-12-(*R*)-hydroxy-phytodienoyl alcohol-*d*₅ (28.1 mg, 94%) as a colorless oil. $[\alpha]_D^{23} +35.5$ (*c* 1.11, CHCl₃). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ_H : 6.23 (dd, *J* = 5.8, 2.8 Hz, 1H), 5.96 (ddd, *J* = 5.8, 2.2, 1.4 Hz, 1H), 5.46 (dt, *J* = 11.0, 5.5 Hz, 1H), 5.42 (d, *J* = 11.0 Hz, 1H), 4.51 (brs, 1H), 3.64 (t, *J* = 6.6 Hz, 2H), 2.43-2.51 (m, 1H), 2.36-2.29 (m, 1H), 2.22-2.16 (m, 1H), 2.12-2.05 (m, 1H), 1.46-1.04 (m, 14H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ_C : 141.82, 132.43, 132.07, 128.06, 76.66, 63.07, 46.22, 46.10, 33.64, 32.82, 29.92, 29.62, 29.45, 28.15, 25.78, 23.15, 19.92 (quintet, *J*_{C-D} = 18.8 Hz), 13.20 (septet, *J*_{C-D} = 19.3 Hz); IR (neat) cm⁻¹: 3350, 2855, 2927, 1057; HRMS (ESI, positive) *m/z* [M+Na]⁺ Calcd. for C₁₈H₂₇D₅NaO₂: 308.2614, Found: 308.2604.

Synthesis of (+)-*tn-cis*-OPDA:



Scheme S2. Synthesis of (+)-*tn-cis*-OPDA. *Reagents and conditions:* (a) TBDPSO(CH₂)₄MgCl, CuCN, THF, -18 °C, 83%; (b) Ph₃P, AcOH, DIAD, toluene, -78 °C; (c) LiOH, H₂O, MeOH, THF, 44% (2 steps); (d) MeC(OMe)₂NMe₂, xylene, reflux, 67%; (e) I₂, buffer (pH 6.0), THF, 78%; (f) DBU, THF, reflux; LiAlH₄, -30 °C, 55%; (g) TESCl, imidazole, DMF, 82%; (h) (COCl)₂, DMSO, CH₂Cl₂, -78 °C; NEt₃; (i) Ph₃P⁺CH₂CH₂CH₃Br⁻, NaHMDS, DMF, THF; (j) TBAF, THF, reflux, 66% (3 steps); (k) Jones reagent, acetone, -20 °C, 96%.

Synthesis of cyclopentenol S5. To CuCN (222 mg, 2.47 mmol) was added TBDPSO(CH₂)₄MgCl (1.22 M in THF, 14 mL, 37.7 mmol) (3) slowly at -30 °C under an argon atmosphere. After 10 min stirring at -30 °C, acetate **S4** (1.74 g, 12.2 mmol) in THF (26 mL) was added dropwise. The mixture was warmed to -18 °C over 90 min and quenched by saturated aqueous NH₄Cl. The water layer was extracted with EtOAc. The combined organic layers were washed with saturated aqueous NaCl, dried over Na₂SO₄, and filtered. The residue was purified by medium-pressure chromatography (Isolela, eluent: *n*-hexane/EtOAc = 94:6 to *n*-hexane/EtOAc = 50:50) to give **S10** (4.01 g, 83%) as a yellow oil. [α]_D²⁷ -62.6 (*c* 1.03, CHCl₃); ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ_H: 7.72-

7.60 (m, 4H), 7.47-7.32 (m, 6H), 5.94 (ddd, $J = 5.7, 2.1, 0.5$ Hz, 1H), 5.82 (dt, $J = 5.7, 2.1$ Hz, 1H), 4.90-4.79 (m, 1H), 3.65 (t, $J = 6.4$ Hz, 2H), 2.90-2.78 (m, 1H), 1.90 (ddd, $J = 14.1, 7.6, 2.8$ Hz, 1H), 1.75 (ddd, $J = 14.1, 7.1, 5.3$ Hz, 1H), 1.61-1.51 (m, 2H), 1.43-1.18 (m, 4H), 1.05 (s, 9H); ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl_3) δ_{C} : 140.38, 135.73, 134.23, 132.57, 129.66, 127.73, 77.34, 63.90, 44.17, 40.74, 35.70, 32.76, 27.00, 24.26, 19.36; IR (neat) cm^{-1} : 3330, 3070, 1110, 823; HRMS (ESI, positive) m/z $[\text{M}+\text{Na}]^+$ Calcd. for $\text{C}_{25}\text{H}_{34}\text{NaO}_2\text{Si}$: 417.2220, Found: 417.2210.

Synthesis of cyclopentenol S6. To a solution of alcohol **S5** (4.01 g, 10.2 mmol), Ph_3P (4.50 g, 17.2 mmol), and AcOH (1 mL, 17.5 mmol) in toluene (88 mL) was added DIAD (6 mL, 28.0 mmol) at -78°C under an argon atmosphere. The reaction was carried out at the same temperature for 3 h and quenched with saturated aqueous NaHCO_3 . After being vigorously stirred at room temperature, the water layer was extracted with *n*-hexane. The combined organic layers were washed with saturated aqueous NaCl, dried over Na_2SO_4 , and filtered. The residue was roughly purified by medium-pressure chromatography (Isolela, eluent: 98:2 *n*-hexane/EtOAc to 80:20 *n*-hexane/EtOAc) to give the mixture as a colorless oil (2.45 g). To a solution of the mixture (2.45 g) in MeOH (24 mL) and THF (55 mL) was added 1M LiOH in H_2O (22.5 mL, 22.5 mmol). After stirring at room temperature for 2.5 h, the organic solvent was removed under reduced pressure. The resulting mixture was extracted with Et_2O . The combined organic layers were washed with saturated aqueous NaCl, dried over Na_2SO_4 , and filtered. The residue was purified by medium-pressure chromatography (Isolela, eluent: *n*-hexane/EtOAc = 93:7 to *n*-hexane/EtOAc = 40:60) to give **S6** (1.77 g, 44% in 2 steps) as a yellow oil. $[\alpha]_{\text{D}}^{26} -10.5$ (c 0.85, CHCl_3); ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ_{H} : 7.72-7.60 (m, 4H), 7.47-7.32 (m, 6H), 5.87 (dt, $J = 5.6, 1.6$ Hz, 1H), 5.77 (dt, $J = 5.6, 2.0$ Hz, 1H), 4.85-4.75 (m, 1H), 3.66 (t, $J = 6.4$ Hz, 2H), 2.58-2.42 (m, 2H), 1.61-1.51 (m, 2H), 1.50-1.15 (m, 5H), 1.05 (s, 9H); ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl_3) δ_{C} : 138.82, 135.73, 134.24, 133.09, 129.66, 127.74, 77.36, 63.94, 44.56, 40.62, 36.71, 32.75, 27.01, 24.20, 19.36; IR (neat) cm^{-1} : 3336, 3049, 1110, 823; HRMS (ESI, positive) m/z $[\text{M}+\text{Na}]^+$ Calcd. for $\text{C}_{25}\text{H}_{34}\text{NaO}_2\text{Si}$: 417.2220, Found: 417.2214.

Synthesis of *N,N*-dimethyl acetamide S7. A solution of alcohol **S6** (1.77g, 4.49 mmol) and $\text{MeC(OMe)}_2\text{NMe}_2$ (90% purity, 3.8 mL, 23.4 mmol) in xylene (55 mL) was stirred at reflux temperature for 4 h under an argon atmosphere, added $\text{MeC(OMe)}_2\text{NMe}_2$ (90% purity, 4 mL, 24.6

mmol) again, and stirred at reflux temperature for an additional 6 h. The solvent was removed under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by medium-pressure chromatography (Isolela, eluent: *n*-hexane/EtOAc = 95:5 to *n*-hexane/EtOAc = 60:40) to give **S7** (1.40 g, 67%) as a brown oil. $[\alpha]_D^{26}$ -56.6 (*c* 0.87, CHCl₃); ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ_H : 7.72-7.60 (m, 4H), 7.47-7.32 (m, 6H), 5.85-5.78 (m, 1H), 5.76-5.70 (m, 1H), 3.66 (t, *J* = 6.4 Hz, 2H), 3.15-3.02 (m, 1H), 2.96 (s, 3H), 2.94 (s, 3H), 2.44-2.18 (m, 3H), 2.10 (dd, *J* = 14.6, 10.2 Hz, 1H), 1.95 (ddq, *J* = 15.9, 8.5, 2.4 Hz, 1H), 1.68-1.16 (m, 6H), 1.04 (s, 9H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ_C : 172.61, 135.77, 135.52, 134.06, 130.21, 129.47, 127.53, 63.87, 43.45, 41.29, 37.42, 37.10, 35.42, 33.17, 32.82, 30.30, 26.87, 24.95, 19.21; IR (neat) cm⁻¹: 3049, 1652, 1111, 823; HRMS (ESI, positive) *m/z* [M+Na]⁺ Calcd. for C₂₉H₄₁NNaO₂Si; 486.2799, Found: 486.2790.

Synthesis of Iodo lactone S8. To a solution of acetamide **S7** (1.40 g, 3.01 mmol) in THF (22 mL) and buffer (pH 6.0, 22 mL) was added I₂ (1.53 g, 6.03 mmol). The solution was stirred at room temperature for 16 h and quenched with saturated Na₂S₂O₃. The water layer was extracted with Et₂O. The combined organic layers were washed with saturated aqueous NaCl, dried over Na₂SO₄, and filtered. The residue was purified by medium-pressure chromatography (Isolela, eluent: *n*-hexane/EtOAc = 95:5 to *n*-hexane/EtOAc = 60:40) to give **S8** (1.33 g, 79 %) as a pale yellow solid. $[\alpha]_D^{25}$ +4.1 (*c* 0.94, CHCl₃); ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ_H : 7.72-7.60 (m, 4H), 7.47-7.32 (m, 6H), 5.26 (d, *J* = 6.4 Hz, 1H), 4.45 (d, *J* = 5.2 Hz, 1H), 3.67 (t, *J* = 6.2 Hz, 2H), 3.15-3.03 (m, 1H), 2.73-2.58 (m, 1H), 2.57 (dd, *J* = 18.8, 10.0 Hz, 1H), 2.47 (dd, *J* = 18.8, 3.6 Hz, 1H), 2.07 (dd, *J* = 14.8, 6.0 Hz, 1H), 1.68-1.23 (m, 7H), 1.05 (s, 9H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ_C : 176.61, 135.65, 134.02, 129.70, 127.73, 92.81, 63.56, 40.39, 40.19, 38.86, 32.55, 29.77, 28.75, 28.23, 26.97, 24.72, 19.29; IR (film) cm⁻¹: 2931, 1786, 1111, 823; HRMS (ESI, positive) *m/z* [M+Na]⁺ Calcd. for C₂₇H₃₅INaO₃Si; 585.1292, Found: 585.1279.

Synthesis of diol S9. To a solution of **S8** (1.33 g, 2.36 mmol) in THF (15 mL) was added DBU (0.46 mL, 3.08 mmol). After being stirred at reflux temperature for 16.5 h, the mixture was cooled to -30 °C, added LiAlH₄ (271 mg, 7.15 mmol), and stirred for 45 min. The reacting solution was quenched by EtOAc and SiO₂/H₂O (10/3, 11.1 g). The solution was filtrated and concentrated. The residue was purified by medium-pressure chromatography (Isolela, eluent: *n*-hexane/EtOAc = 90:10 to *n*-hexane/EtOAc = 40:60) to give **S9** (566 mg, 55%) as a yellow oil. $[\alpha]_D^{27}$ +38.4 (*c* 0.91,

CHCl₃); ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ_H: 7.72-7.60 (m, 4H), 7.47-7.32 (m, 6H), 6.18 (dd, *J* = 5.7, 2.8 Hz, 1H), 5.96 (ddd, *J* = 5.7, 2.4, 1.4 Hz, 1H), 4.60 (m, 1H), 3.89 (dt, *J* = 9.8, 4.9 Hz, 1H), 3.76 (td, *J* = 9.8, 3.9 Hz, 1H), 3.65 (td, *J* = 6.3, 0.9 Hz, 2H), 2.53-2.39 (m, 1H), 2.19-2.18 (m, 3H), 1.73-1.06 (m, 6H), 1.05 (s, 9H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ_C: 140.83, 135.40, 133.92, 131.69, 129.34, 127.41, 76.19, 63.63, 62.68, 46.59, 44.42, 33.11, 32.58, 27.79, 26.69, 24.10, 19.04; IR (neat) cm⁻¹: 3349, 2932, 1110, 823; HRMS (ESI positive) *m/z* [M+Na]⁺ Calcd. for C₂₇H₃₈NaO₃Si: 461.2482, Found: 461.2475.

Synthesis of bis-TES ether S10. To a solution of **S9** (585 mg, 1.33 mmol) in DMF (9 mL) was added TESC1 (0.74 mL, 4.42 mmol) and imidazole (390 mg, 5.72 mmol). After stirring at room temperature for 20 h under an argon atmosphere, the reaction was diluted with H₂O with vigorous stirring. The water layer was extracted with EtOAc. The combined organic layers were washed with saturated aqueous NaCl, dried over Na₂SO₄, and filtered. The residue was purified by medium-pressure chromatography (Isolela, eluent: *n*-hexane/EtOAc = 99:1 to *n*-hexane/EtOAc = 90:10) to give **S10** (729 mg, 82%) as a colorless oil. [α]_D²⁶ +0.6 (*c* 1.14, CHCl₃); ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ_H: 7.72-7.60 (m, 4H), 7.47-7.32 (m, 6H), 6.10 (dd, *J* = 6.0, 2.8 Hz, 1H), 5.96 (ddd, *J* = 6.0, 2.2, 1.2 Hz, 1H), 4.46 (dd, *J* = 5.8, 2.2 Hz, 1H), 3.76-3.56 (m, 4H), 2.44-2.28 (m, 1H), 2.07 (quintet, *J* = 7.0 Hz, 1H), 1.78 (dq, *J* = 13.5, 7.0 Hz, 1H), 1.69-1.07 (m, 7H), 1.04 (s, 9H), 0.96 (t, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 9H), 0.93 (t, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 9H), 0.60 (q, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 6H), 0.55 (q, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 6H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ_C: 140.29, 135.72, 134.34, 132.87, 129.62, 127.71, 76.29, 64.17, 62.14, 46.19, 42.92, 33.14, 32.54, 28.90, 27.01, 24.31, 19.36, 7.07, 6.97, 5.36, 4.57; IR (neat) cm⁻¹: 3050, 2954, 1109, 823; HRMS (ESI positive) *m/z* [M+Na]⁺ Calcd. for C₃₉H₆₆NaO₃Si₃: 689.4212, Found: 689.4191.

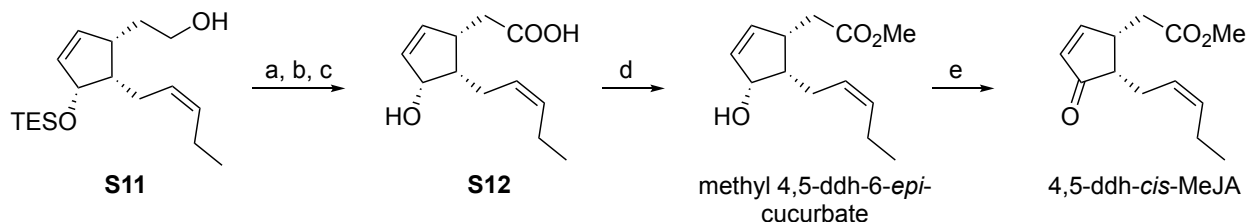
Synthesis of (+)-8-(*R*)-hydroxy-phytodienoyl alcohol. To a solution of DMSO (890 μL, 12.5 mmol) in CH₂Cl₂ (9.5 mL) was added oxalyl chloride (520 μL, 6.06 mmol) at -78 °C under an argon atmosphere. After the reaction mixture was stirred at -78 °C for 10 min, a solution of **S10** (723 mg, 1.08 mmol) in CH₂Cl₂ (10 mL) was slowly added. After stirring the reaction mixture at -65 °C for 1 h, Et₃N (1.7 mL, 12.3 mmol) was slowly added. After the reaction mixture was stirred at -65 °C for 1 h, the mixture was gradually warmed to room temperature with stirring for 2 h. The reaction mixture was quenched with saturated aqueous NH₄Cl. The mixture was extracted with *n*-

hexane. The organic layer was washed with saturated aqueous NaCl, dried over Na₂SO₄, and filtered. The reaction mixture was concentrated under reduced pressure to afford the mixture (706 mg) as a brown oil. The crude product was used for the next reaction without further purification.

A solution of Ph₃P⁺CH₂CH₂CH₃ Br⁻ (1.27 g, 3.30 mmol) in THF (28 mL) was cooled to 0 °C and stirred under an argon atmosphere. After 20 min, NaHMDS (1.9 M in THF, 2.0 mL, 3.8 mmol) was added and warmed to room temperature for 40 min. Then, the mixture was cooled to -78 °C and added DMF (2.1 mL) and the previous reaction mixture (706 mg) in THF (13 mL). The mixture was warmed to 0 °C and stirred for 4.5 h. The reaction mixture was quenched with saturated aqueous NH₄Cl. The mixture was extracted with EtOAc. The organic layer was washed with saturated aqueous NaCl, dried over Na₂SO₄, and filtered. The reaction mixture was purified by medium-pressure chromatography (Isolela, eluent: *n*-hexane to *n*-hexane/EtOAc = 94:6) to give a mixture (552 mg) as a yellow oil. This mixture was used for the following reaction without further purification.

To a solution of a mixture (552 mg) in THF (136 mL) was added TBAF (1M in THF, 9.57 mL, 9.57 mmol) and stirred at reflux temperature for 3 h under an argon atmosphere. The solvent was removed under reduced pressure. The reaction mixture was roughly purified by medium-pressure chromatography (Isolela, eluent: 99:1 CH₃Cl/MeOH to 90:10 CH₃Cl/MeOH) to give (+)-8-(*R*)-hydroxy-phytodienoyl alcohol (161 mg, 66% in 3 steps) as a brown oil. $[\alpha]_D^{25} +55.4$ (*c* 1.24, CHCl₃). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ_H: 6.24 (dd, *J* = 5.8, 2.6 Hz, 1H), 5.97 (ddd, *J* = 5.8, 2.5, 1.3 Hz, 1H), 5.50-5.37 (m, 2H), 4.52 (dd, *J* = 6.0, 2.4 Hz, 1H), 3.65 (t, *J* = 6.4 Hz, 2H), 2.55-2.44 (m, 1H), 2.40-2.27 (m, 1H), 2.25-1.93 (m, 4H), 1.73-1.41 (m, 4H), 1.40-1.20 (m, 3H), 1.20-1.05 (m, 1H), 0.99 (t, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 3H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ_C: 140.51, 132.59, 132.22, 127.85, 76.53, 62.91, 46.14, 45.99, 33.33, 33.04, 24.27, 23.08, 20.81, 14.28; IR (neat) cm⁻¹: 3365, 2933, 1459, 742; HRMS (ESI positive) *m/z* [M+Na]⁺ Calcd. for C₁₄H₂₄NaO₂ 247.1668, Found 247.1665.

Synthesis of (+)-4,5-ddh-MeJA:



Scheme S3. Synthesis of 4,5-ddh-MeJA. *Reagents and conditions:* (a) Dess-Martin periodinane, CH_2Cl_2 ; (b) NaClO_2 , NaH_2PO_4 , 2-methyl-2-butene, *t*BuOH, H_2O ; (c) TBAF, THF, quant. (3 steps); (d) TMSCHN_2 , MeOH, benzene, 62%; (e) Jones reagent, acetone, $-20\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$, 55%.

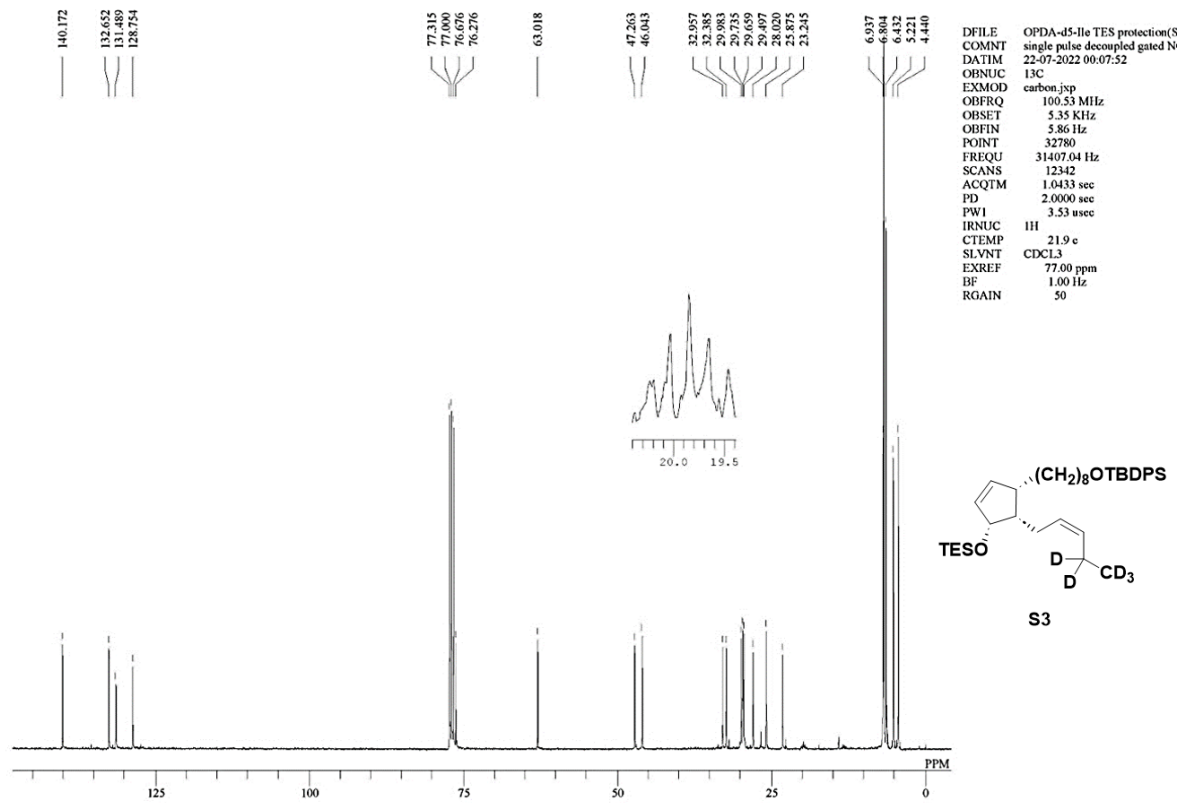
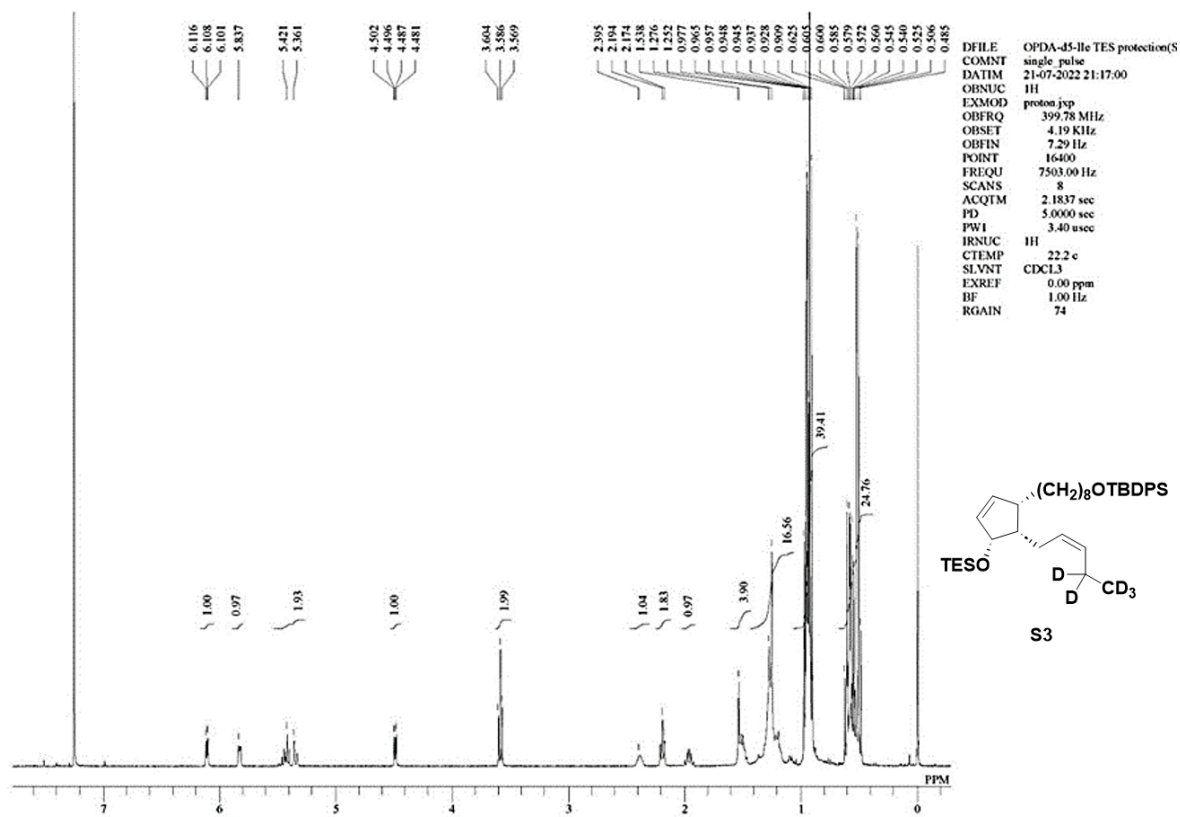
Synthesis of carboxylic acid S12. To a solution of **S11**^{1,2} (30.0 mg, 96.6 μmol) in CH_2Cl_2 (3 mL) was added Dess-Martin periodinane (63.2 mg, 149 μmol). After being stirred for 80 min, the reaction mixture was quenched with saturated aqueous NaHCO_3 and extracted with *n*-hexane. The organic layer was washed with saturated aqueous NaCl, dried over Na_2SO_4 , and filtered. The reaction mixture was concentrated under reduced pressure to afford the aldehyde (37.2 mg, mixture) as a colorless oil. The crude product was used for the following reaction without further purification.

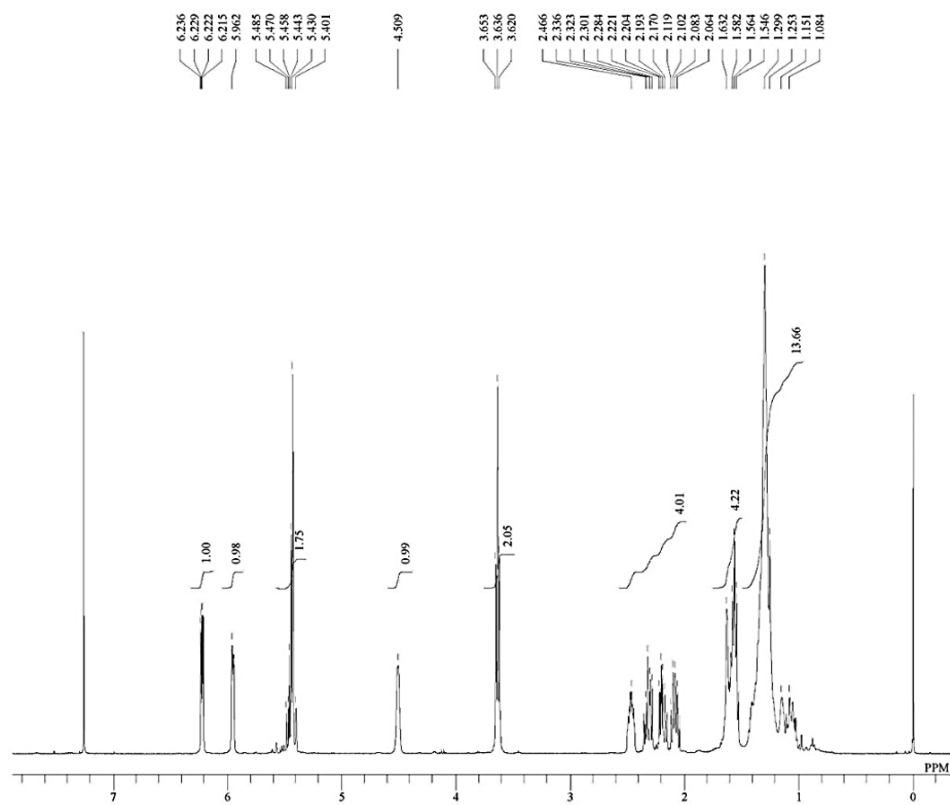
To a solution of the above aldehyde and 2-methyl-2-butene (1.8 ml) in *t*BuOH (5.3 ml) were added H_2O (1.3 ml), $\text{NaH}_2\text{PO}_4 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (469 mg, 3.00 mmol) and NaClO_2 (114 mg, 1.26 mmol) and the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 70 min. The reaction was quenched with saturated aqueous NH_4Cl . The water layer was extracted with EtOAc, and the combined organic layers were dried over Na_2SO_4 and concentrated under reduced pressure to afford the carboxylic acid (65.2 mg, mixture) as a colorless oil. The crude product was used for the following reaction without further purification.

To a solution of the above carboxylic acid in THF (6.7 mL) was added 1 M TBAF in THF (330 μL , 330 μmol). After stirring at room temperature for 1 h, the solvent was removed under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by medium-pressure chromatography (Isolera, eluent: $\text{AcOH}/n\text{-hexane}/\text{EtOAc} = 0.1:88:12$ to $\text{AcOH}/\text{EtOAc} = 0.1:99.9$) to give **S8** (21.8 mg, quant. in 3 steps) as a colorless oil. $[\alpha]_{\text{D}}^{23} +44.4$ (*c* 0.70, CHCl_3). ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ_{H} : 6.15 (dd, *J* = 5.8, 2.7 Hz, 1H), 6.01 (dd, *J* = 5.8, 2.5 Hz, 1H), 5.50-5.38 (m, 2H), 4.55 (dd, *J* = 5.6, 2.7 Hz,

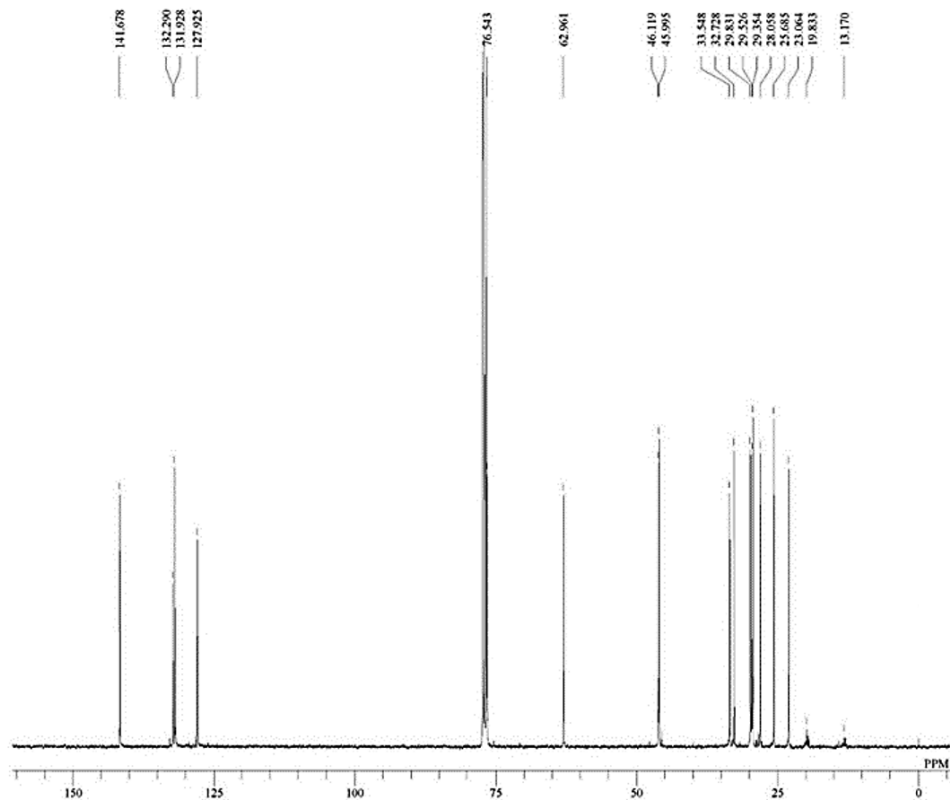
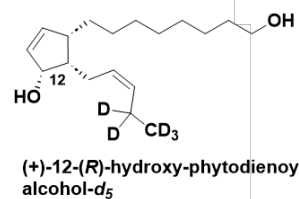
1H), 3.02-2.91 (m, 1H), 2.63 (dd, $J = 16.1, 5.4$ Hz, 1H), 2.39-2.06 (m, 6H), 0.99 (t, $J = 7.6$ Hz, 3H); ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl_3) δ_{C} : 178.36, 139.32, 133.26, 133.08, 127.04, 76.29, 45.07, 42.32, 36.37, 23.15, 20.78, 14.15; IR (film) cm^{-1} : 3377, 3058, 2963, 2931, 1715, 1702; HRMS (ESI, negative) m/z $[\text{M}-\text{H}]^-$ Calcd. for $\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_{17}\text{O}_3$: 209.1183, Found: 209.1186.

Synthesis of (+)-methyl 4,5-ddh-6-*epi*-cucurbate. To a solution of **S8** (15.0 mg, 71.4 μmol) in MeOH (1 mL) and benzene (1 mL) was added TMS diazomethane solution (0.6 M in *n*-hexane, 600 μL , 0.36 mmol) at 0 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ for 10 min, the solvent was removed under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by medium-pressure chromatography (Isolera, eluent: *n*-hexane/EtOAc = 98:2 to *n*-hexane/EtOAc = 80:20) to give 4,5-ddh-6-*epi*-cucurbate (10.0 mg, 62%) as a colorless oil. $[\alpha]_{\text{D}}^{25} +38.4$ (c 0.50, CHCl_3). ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ_{H} : 6.09 (dd, $J = 5.9, 2.8$ Hz, 1H), 6.00 (dd, $J = 5.9, 2.6$ Hz, 1H), 5.50-5.38 (m, 2H), 4.53 (brdd, $J = 5.3, 2.4$ Hz, 1H), 3.03-2.90 (m, 1H), 2.58 (dd, $J = 16.0, 5.6$ Hz, 1H), 2.39-2.03 (m, 6H), 0.98 (t, $J = 7.4$ Hz, 3H); ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl_3) δ_{C} : 173.87, 138.92, 133.43, 132.88, 127.24, 76.30, 51.62, 45.08, 42.62, 36.27, 23.22, 20.80, 14.18; IR (film) cm^{-1} : 3440, 2920, 1733, 1718, 1438, 1168; HRMS (ESI, positive) m/z $[\text{M}-\text{H}]^+$ Calcd. for $\text{C}_{13}\text{H}_{20}\text{NaO}_3$: 247.1310, Found: 247.1305.

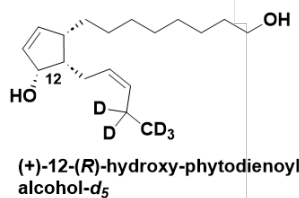


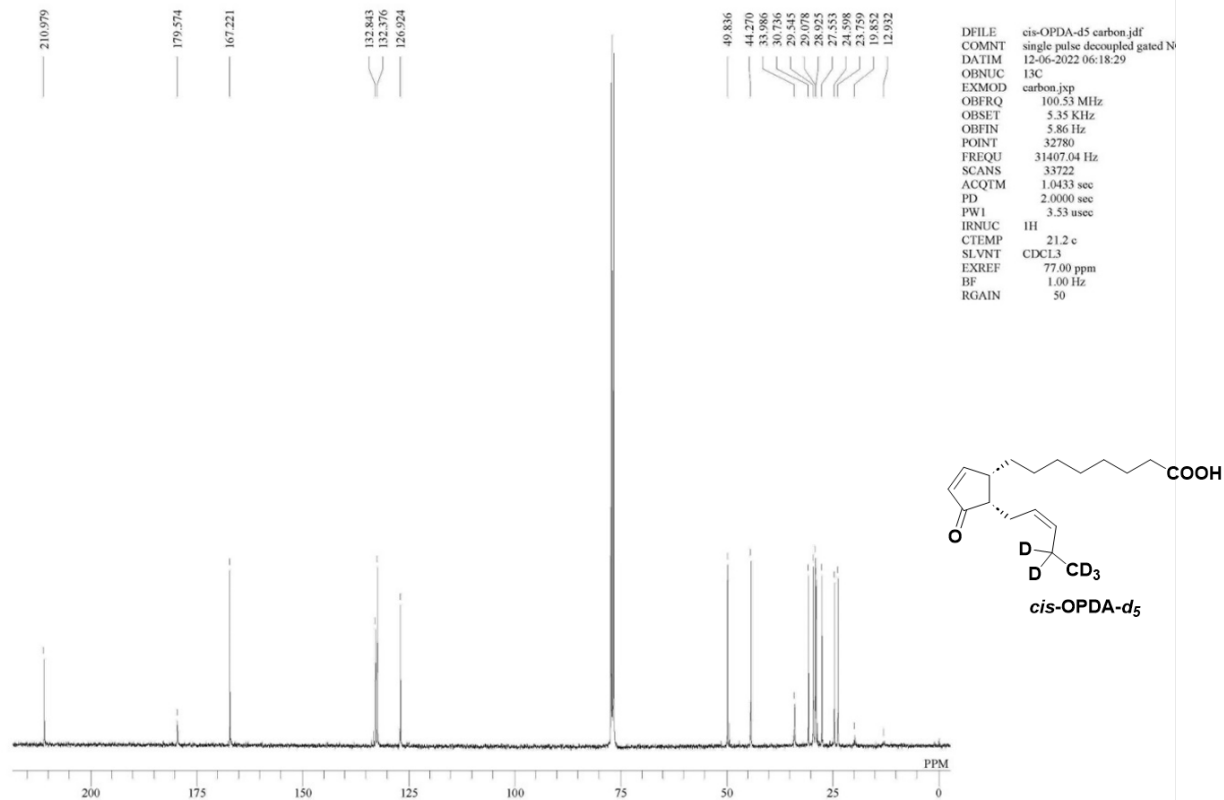
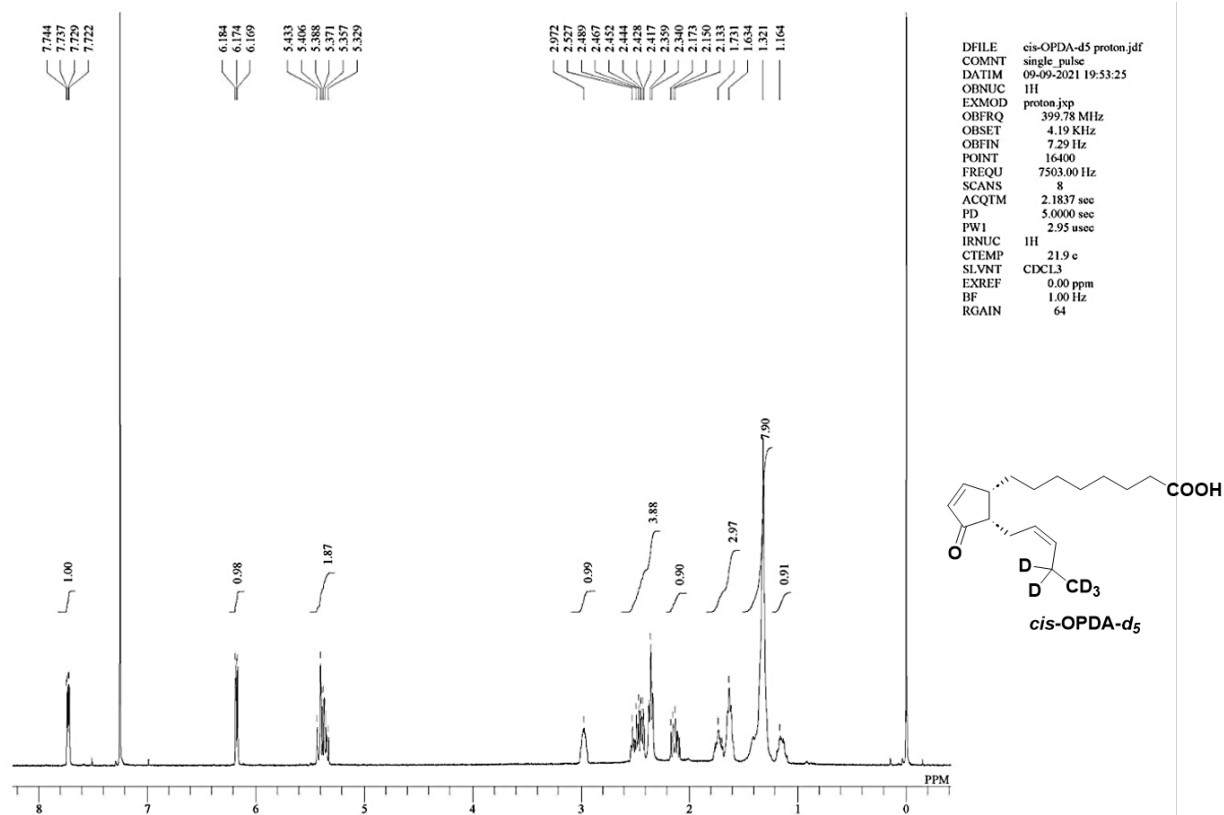


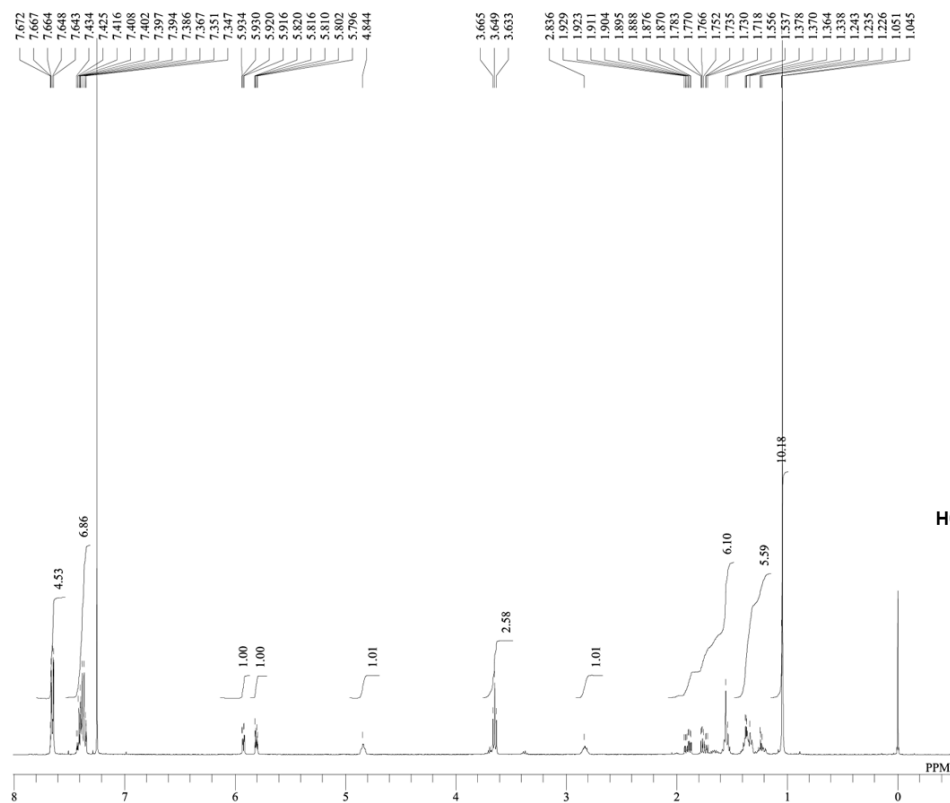
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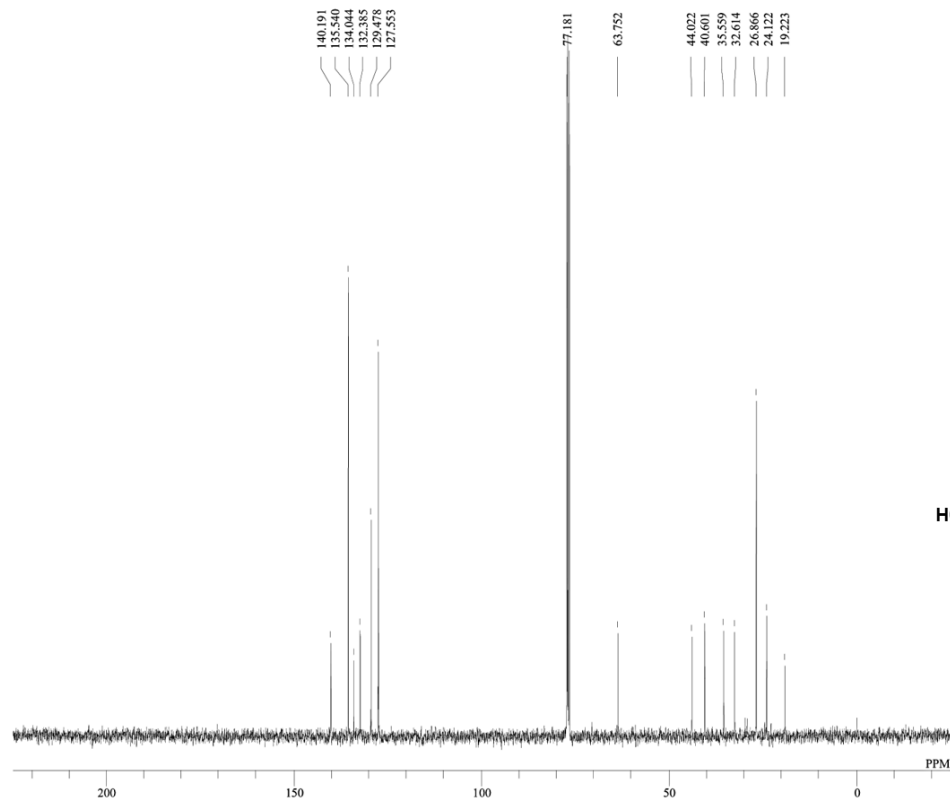
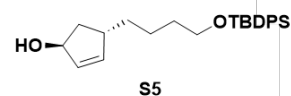
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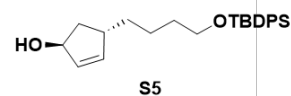


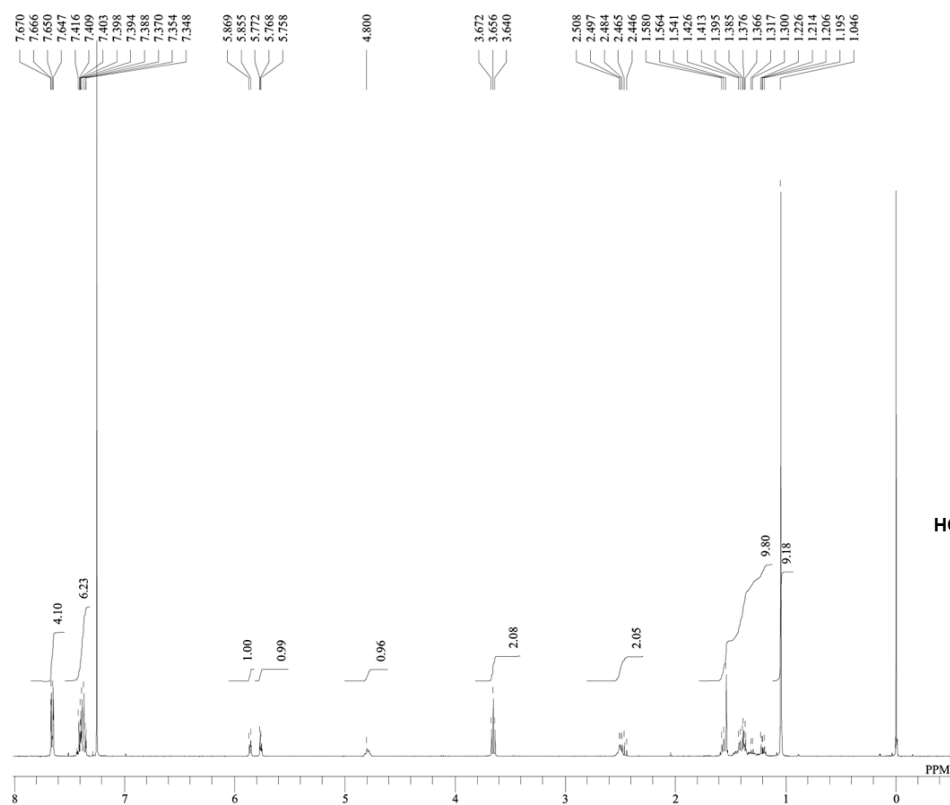


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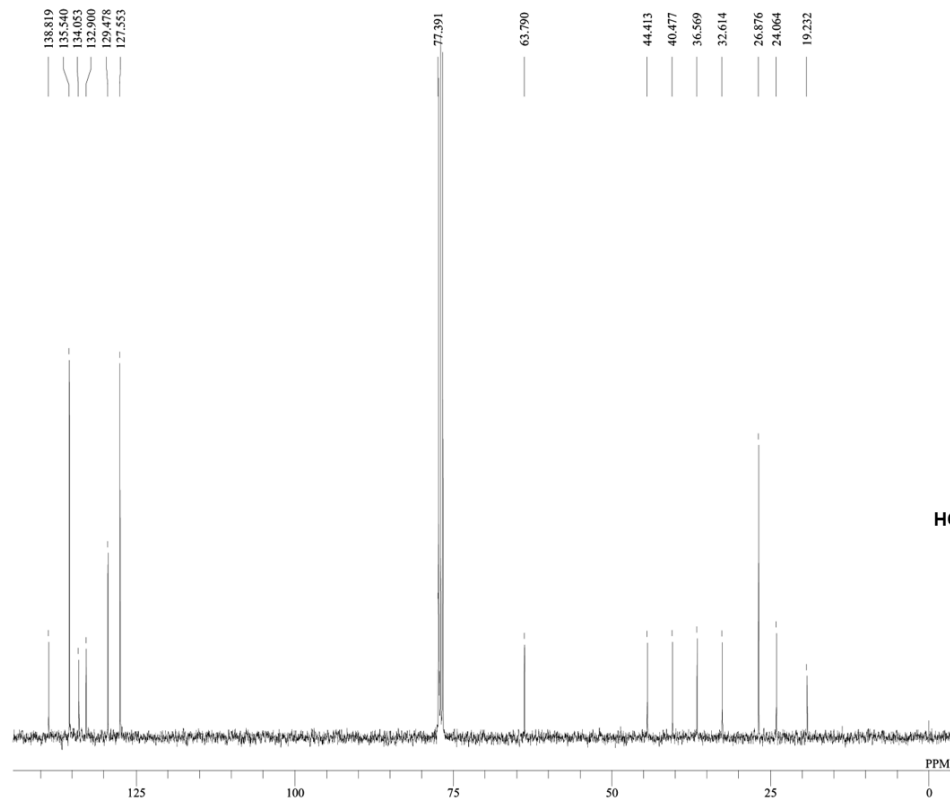
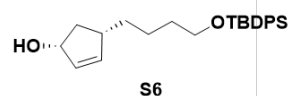


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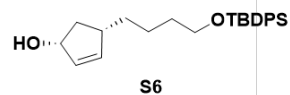


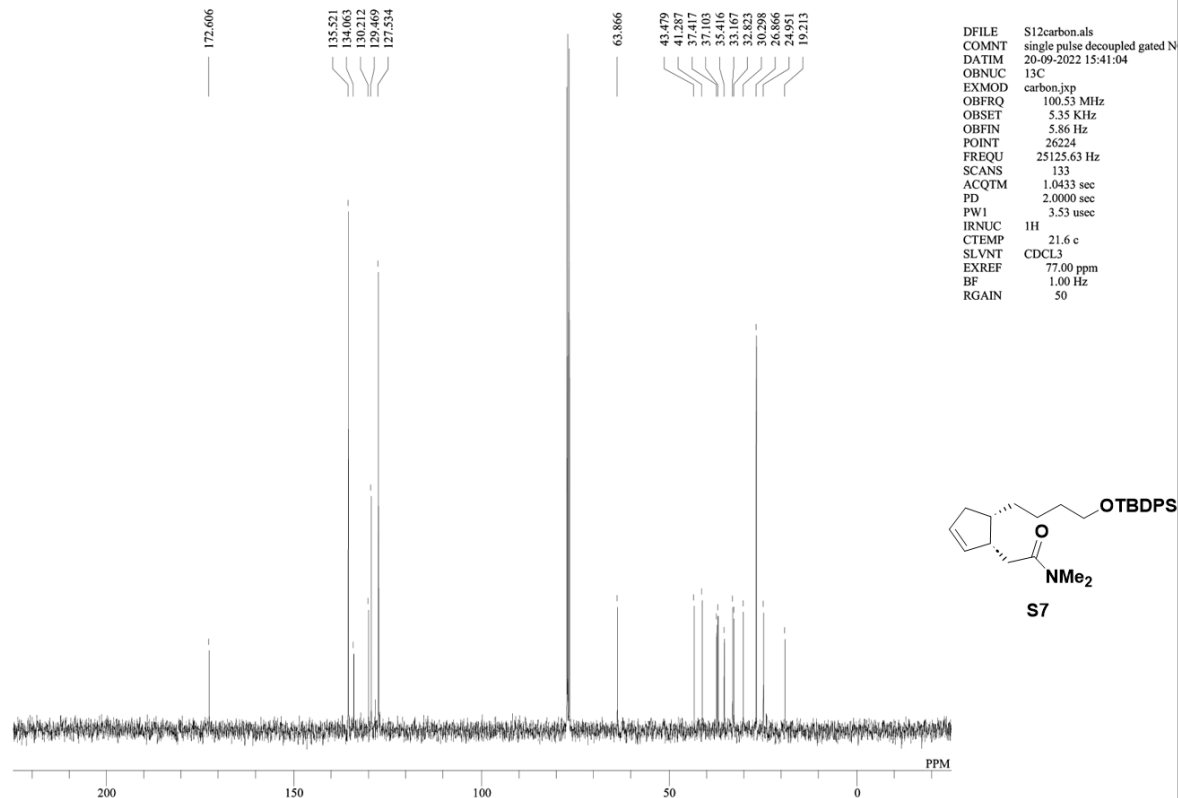
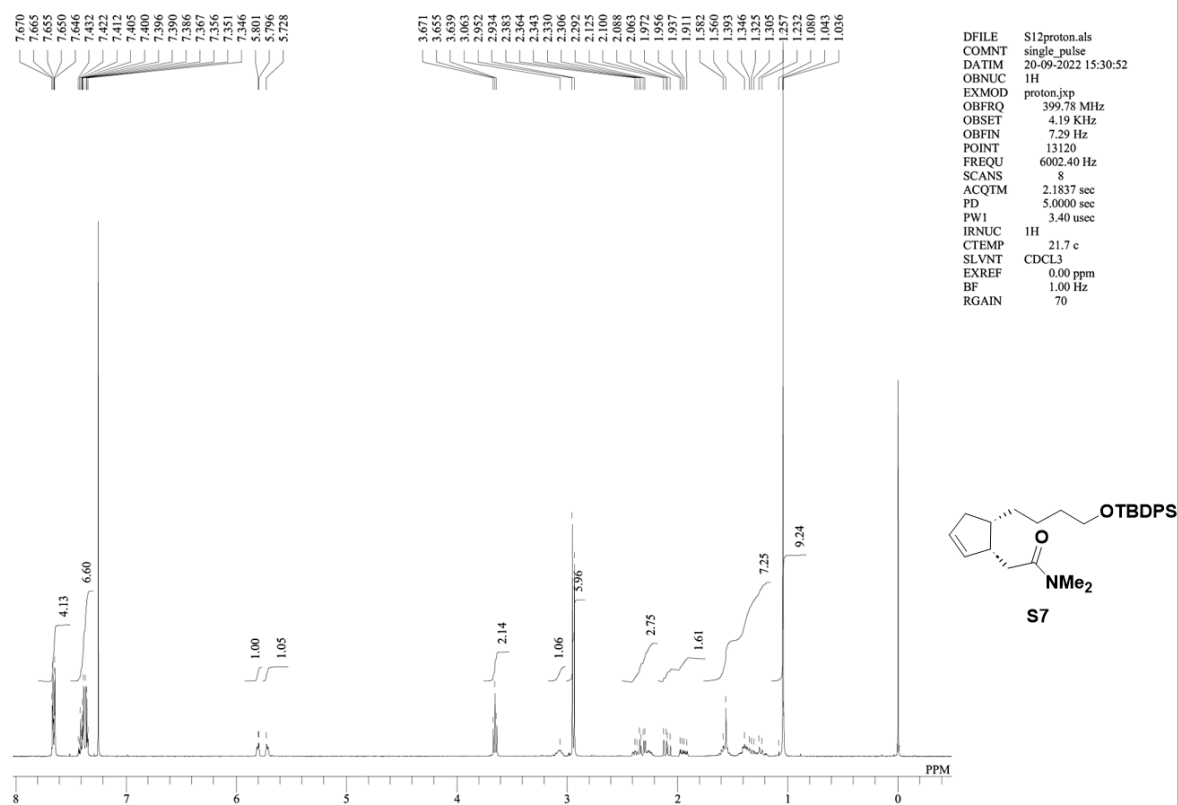


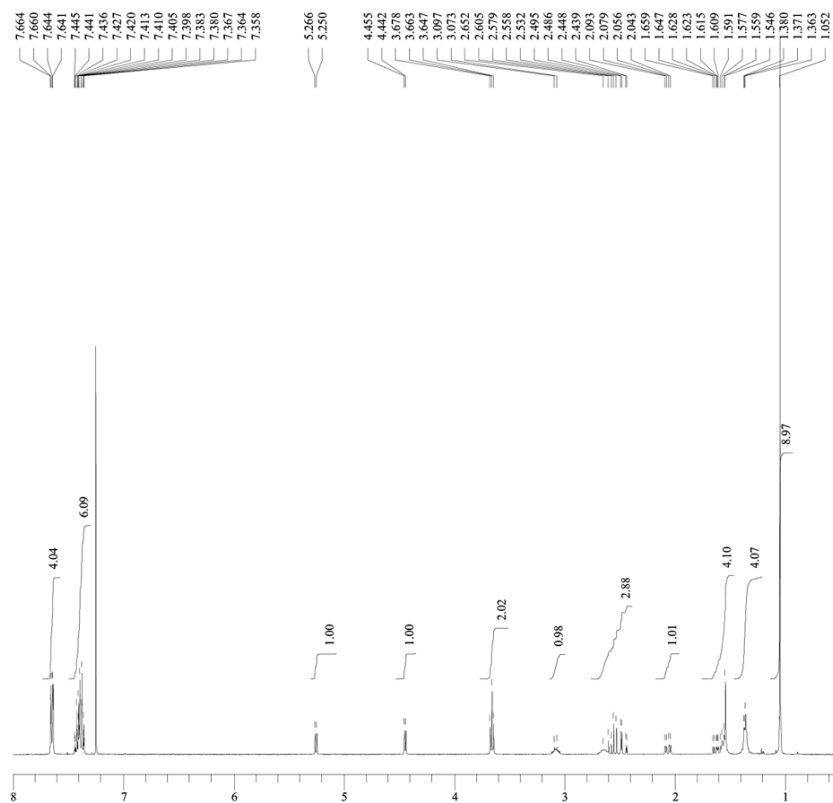
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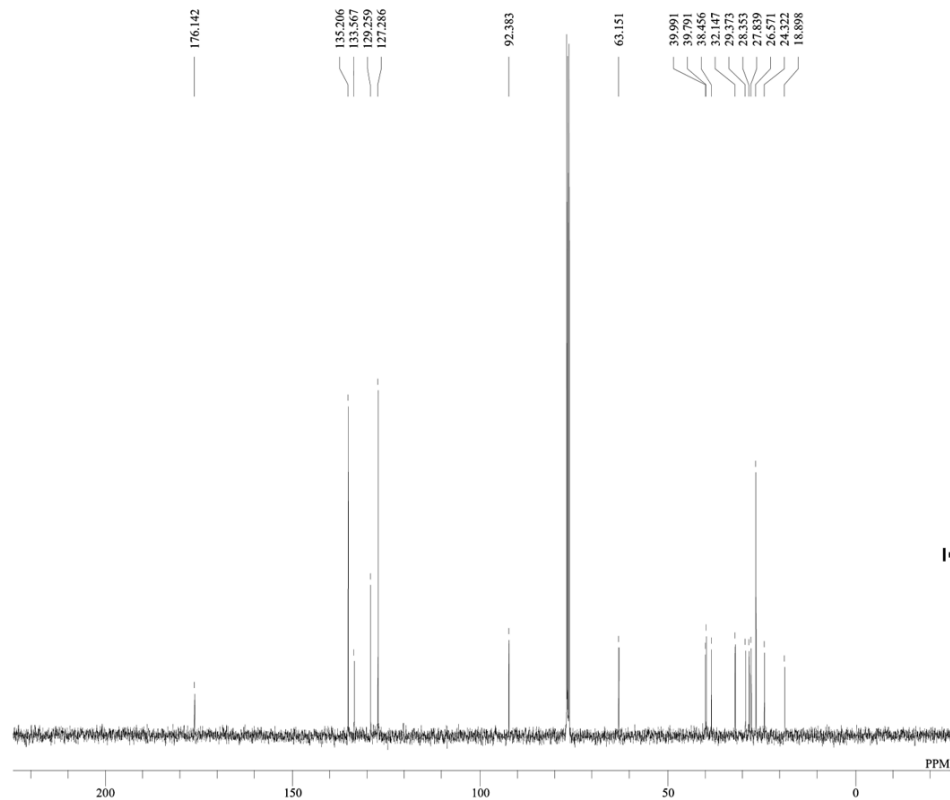
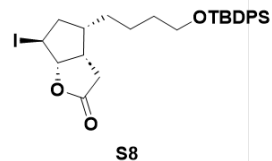
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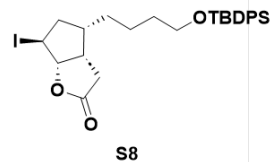


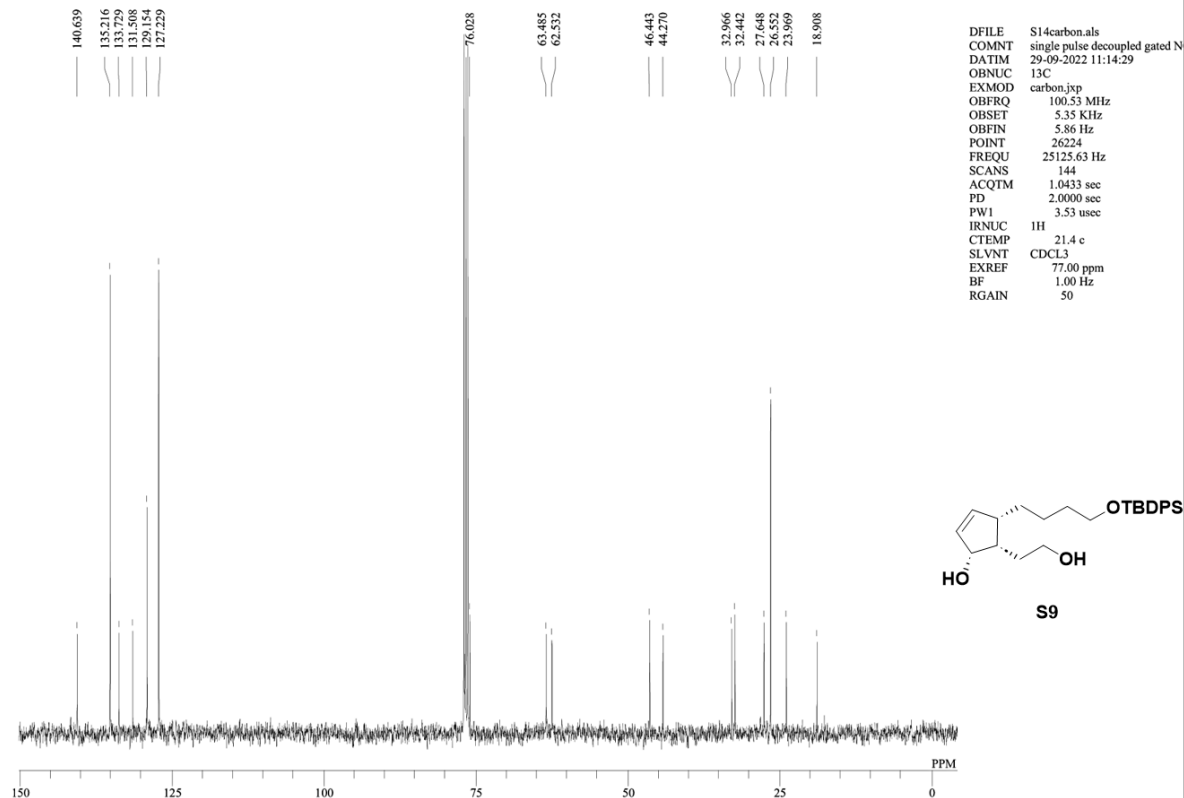
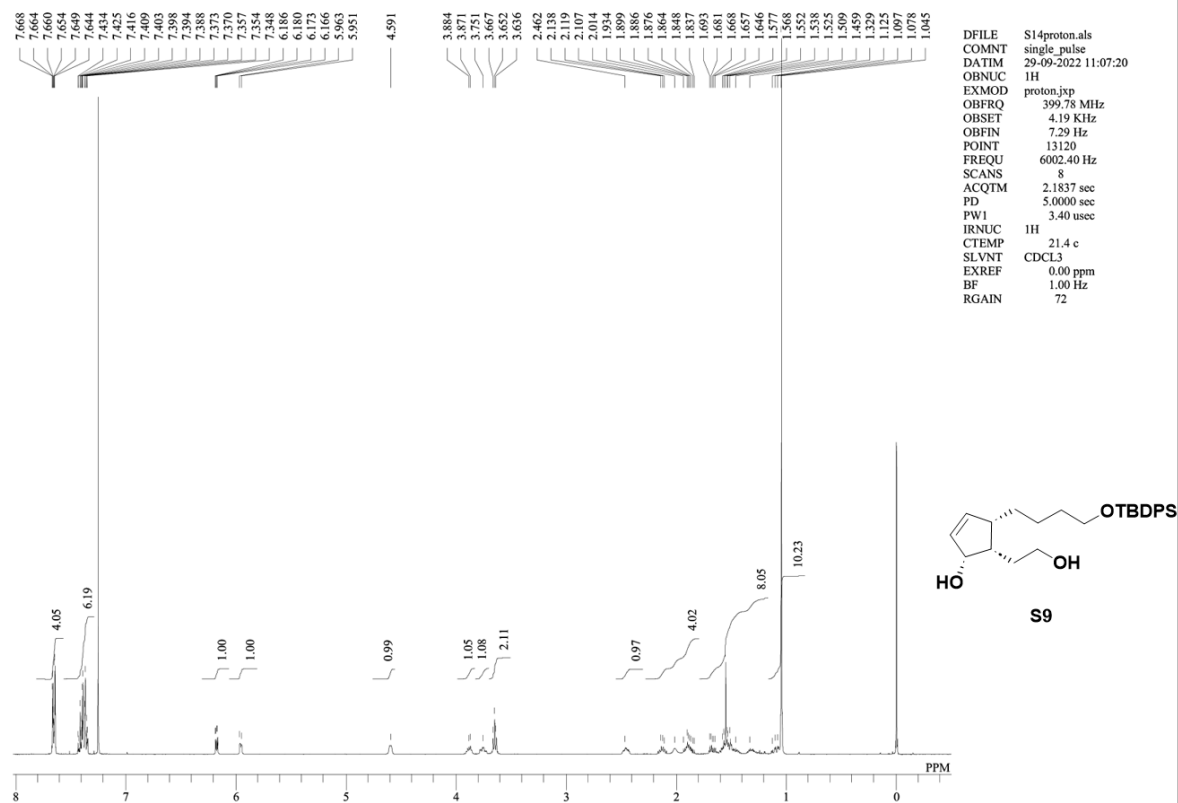


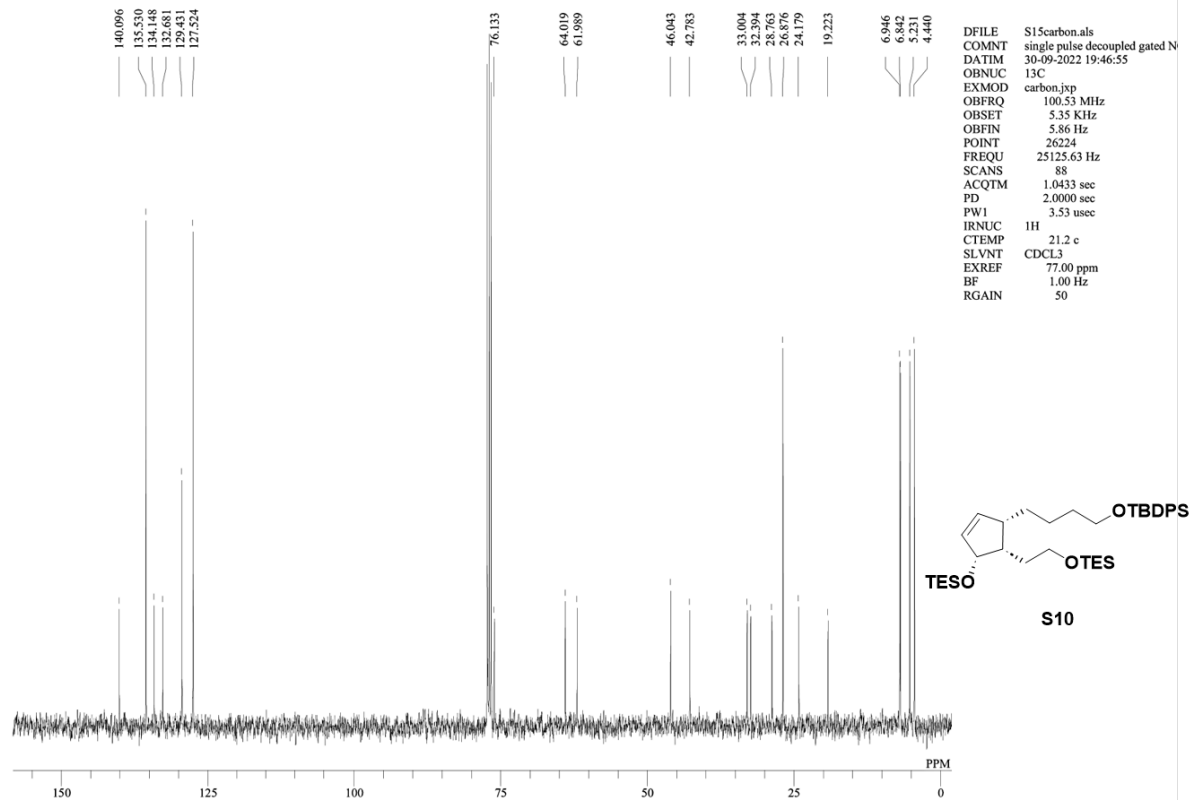
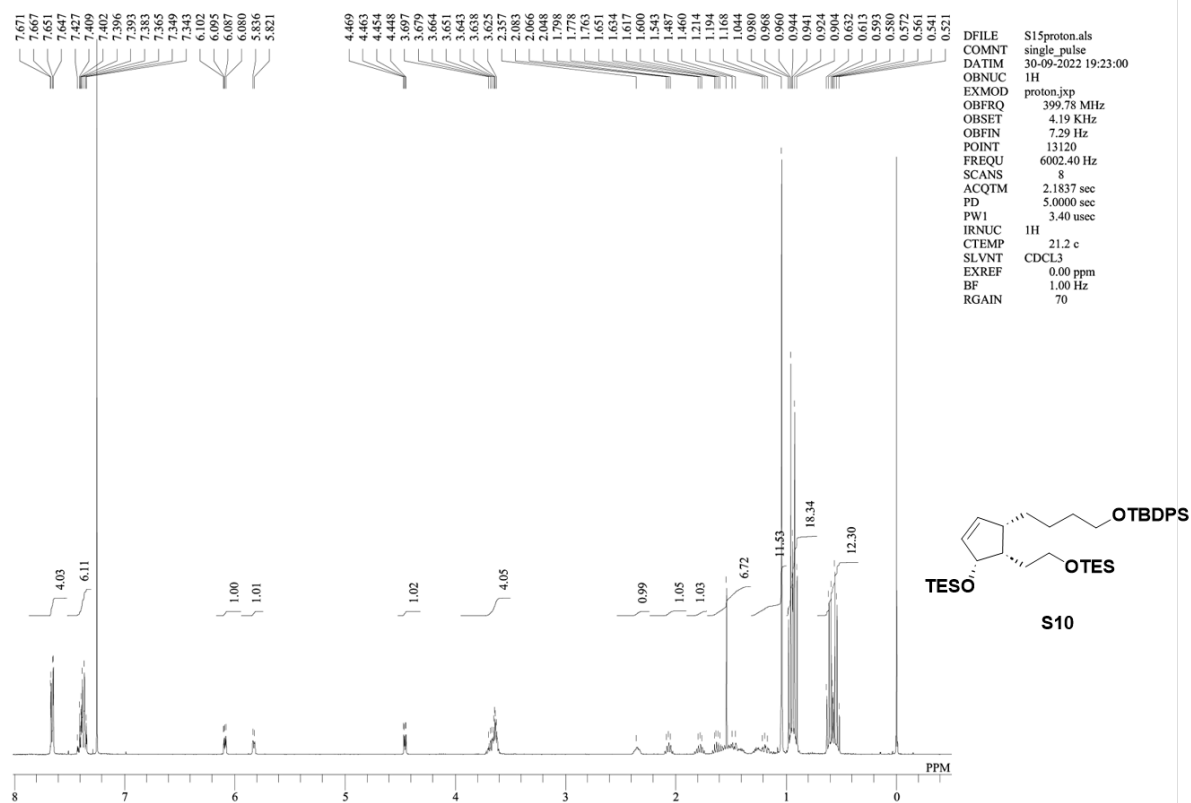
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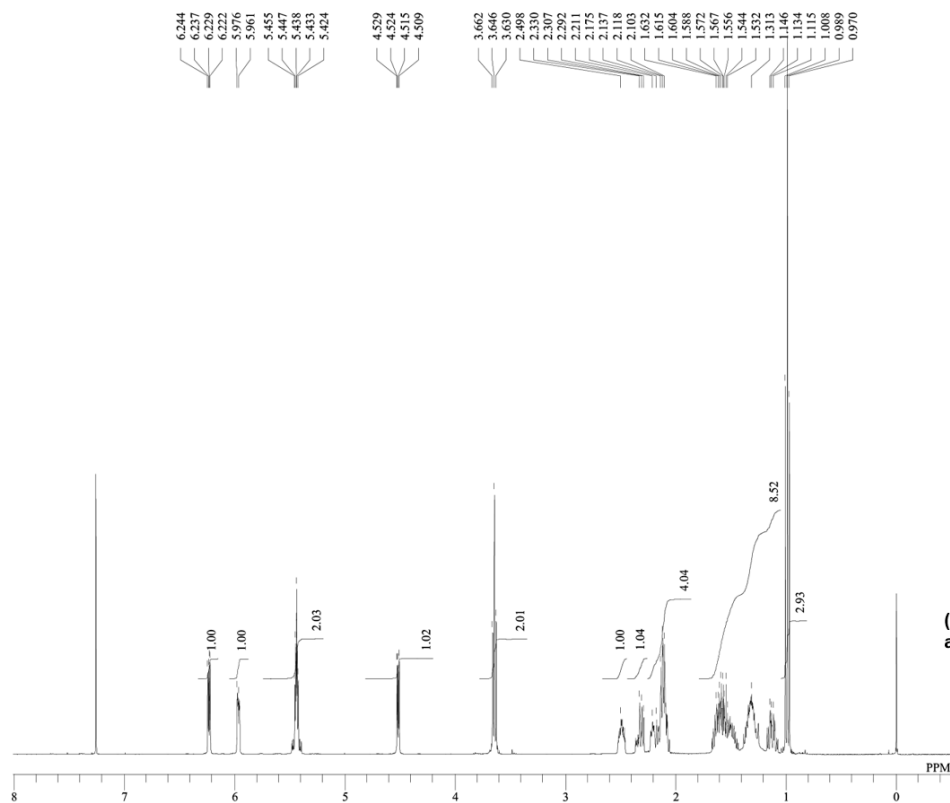


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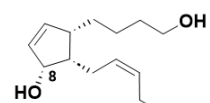




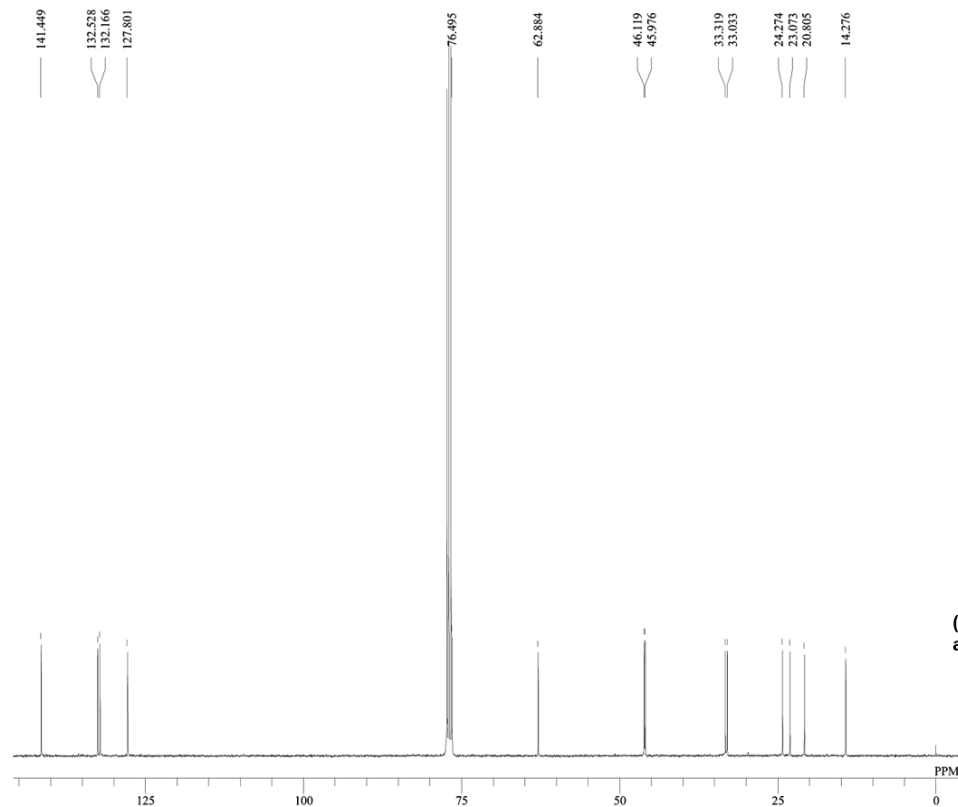




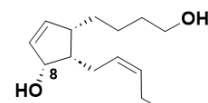
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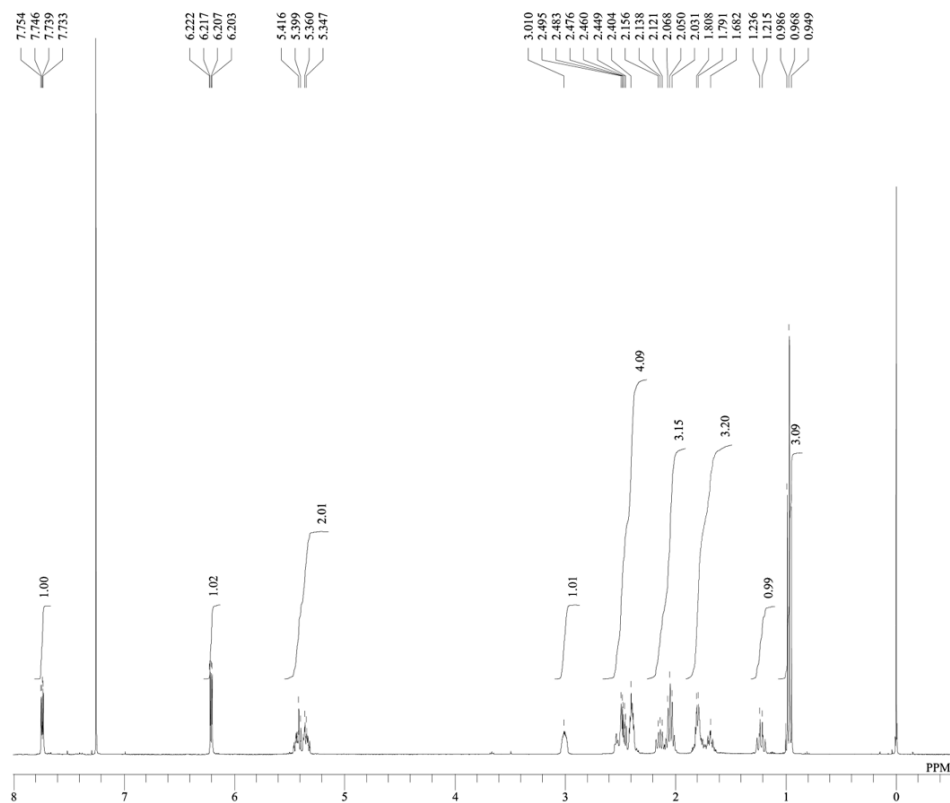
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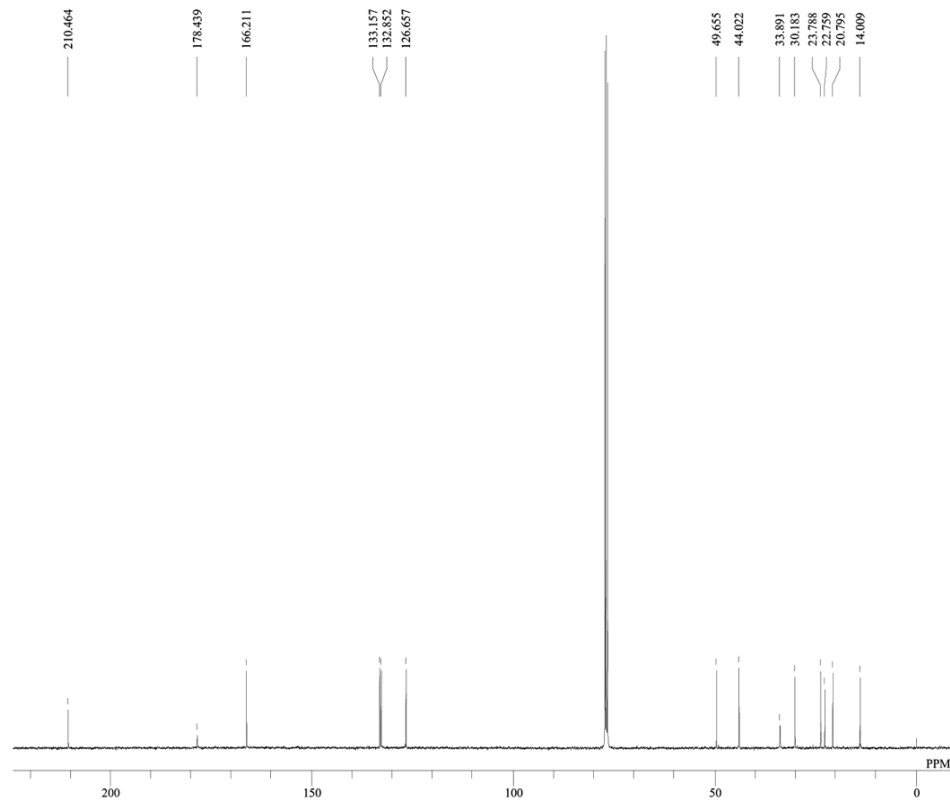
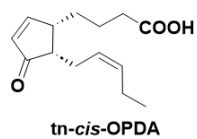
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OBSET 5.35 KHz
OBFIN 5.86 Hz
POINT 26224
FREQU 25125.63 Hz
SCANS 10402
ACQTM 1.0433 sec
PD 2.0000 sec
PW1 3.53 usec
IRNUC 1H
CTEMP 20.9 c
SLVNT CDCL3
EXREF 77.00 ppm
BF 1.00 Hz
RGAIN 50



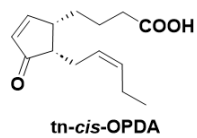
(+)-8-(R)-hydroxy-phytodienoyl alcohol

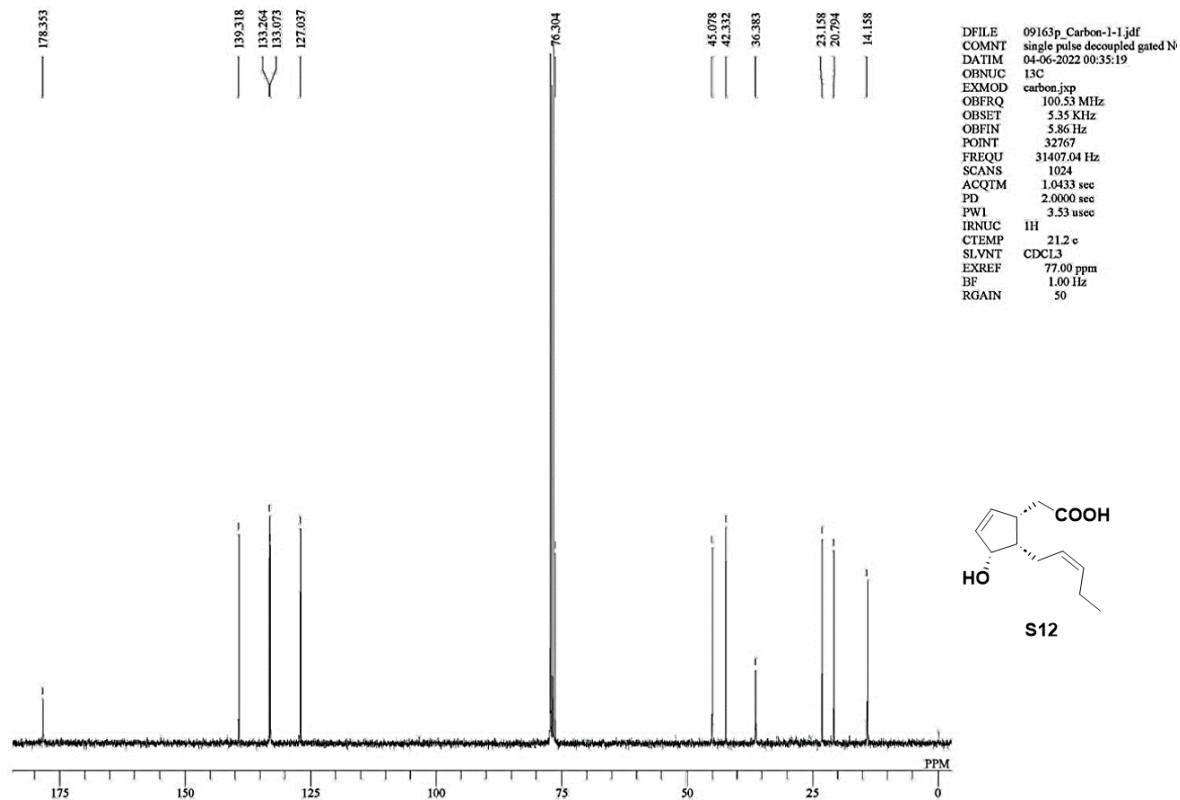
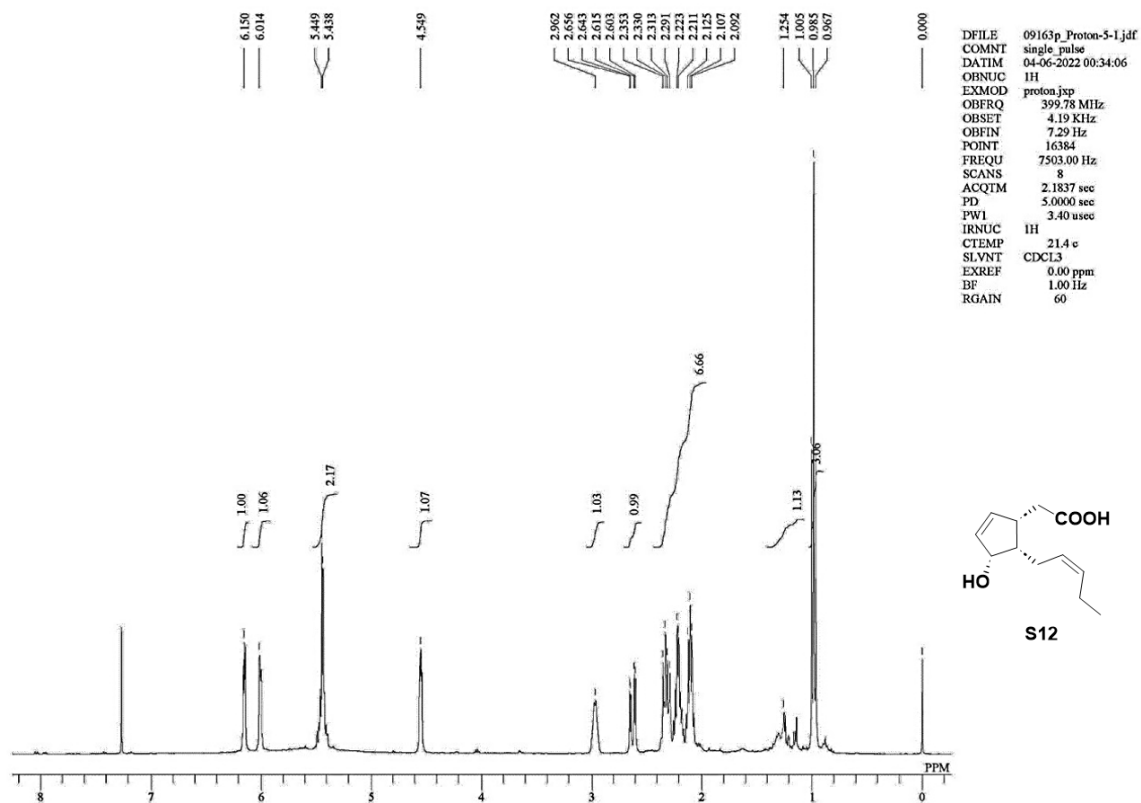


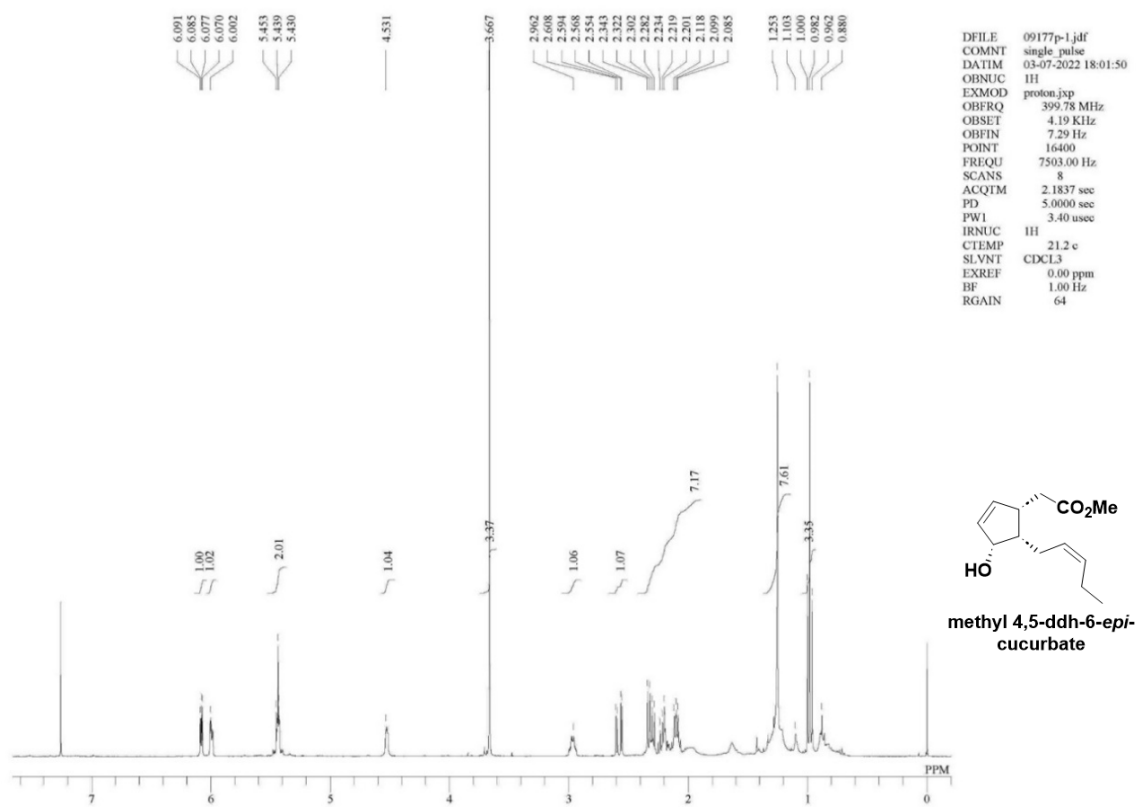
DFILE tn-cis-OPDA_proton.als
 COMNT single_pulse
 DATIM 27-10-2022 14:04:28
 OBNUC ¹H
 EXMOD proton.jxp
 OBFREQ 399.78 MHz
 OBSET 4.19 KHz
 OBFIN 7.29 Hz
 POINT 13120
 FREQU 6002.40 Hz
 SCANS 52
 ACQTM 2.1837 sec
 PD 5.0000 sec
 PW1 3.40 usec
 IRNUC ¹H
 CTEMP 20.8 c
 SLVNT CDCL3
 EXREF 0.00 ppm
 BF 1.00 Hz
 RGAIN 72



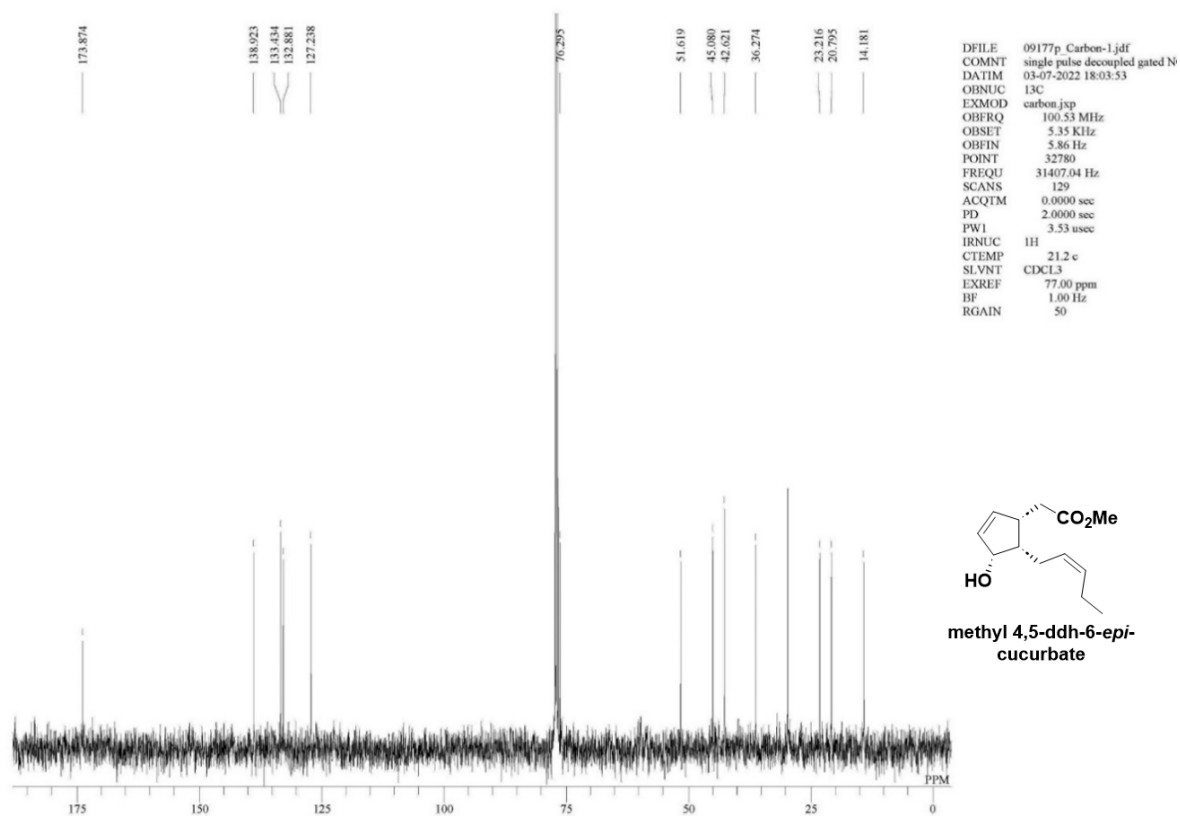
DFILE tn-cis-OPDA_carbon.als
 COMNT single pulse decoupled gated N
 DATIM 28-10-2022 23:46:23
 OBNUC ¹³C
 EXMOD carbon.jxp
 OBFREQ 100.53 MHz
 OBSET 5.35 KHz
 OBFIN 5.86 Hz
 POINT 26224
 FREQU 25125.63 Hz
 SCANS 11164
 ACQTM 1.0433 sec
 PD 2.0000 sec
 PW1 3.53 usec
 IRNUC ¹³C
 CTEMP 20.6 c
 SLVNT CDCL3
 EXREF 77.00 ppm
 BF 1.00 Hz
 RGAIN 50



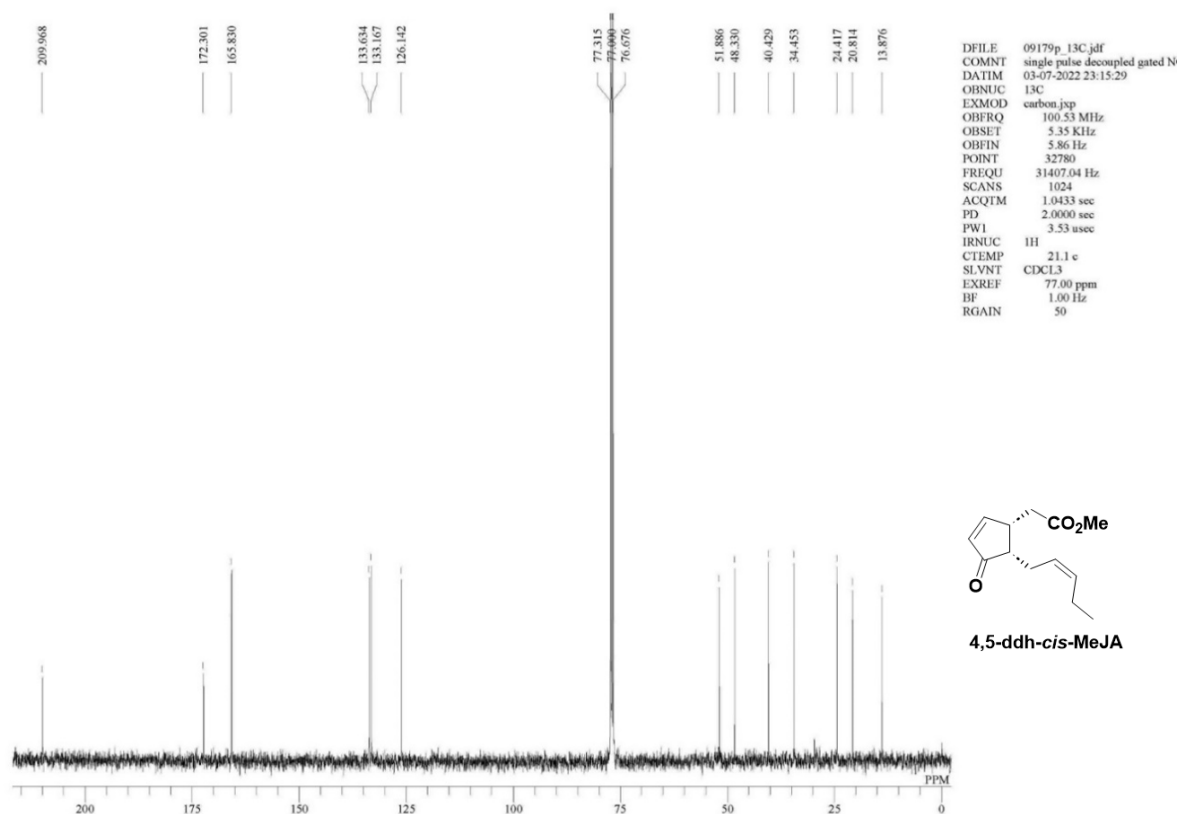
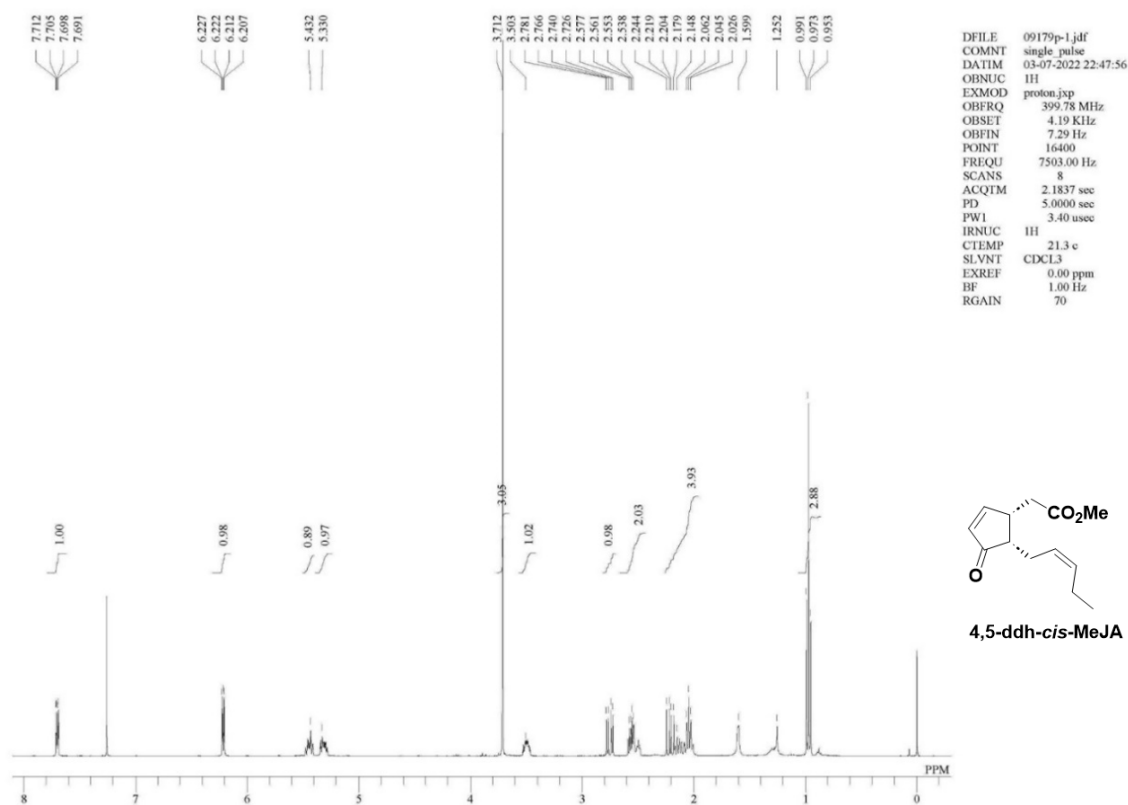




DFILE 09177p-1.jdf
 COMNT single pulse
 DATIM 03-07-2022 18:01:50
 OBNUC 1H
 EXMOD proton.jsp
 OBFREQ 399.78 MHz
 OBSET 4.19 KHz
 OBFIN 7.29 Hz
 POINT 16400
 FREQU 7503.00 Hz
 SCANS 8
 ACQTM 2.1837 sec
 PD 5.0000 sec
 PW1 3.40 usec
 IRNUC 1H
 CTEMP 21.2 c
 SLVNT CDCL3
 EXREF 0.00 ppm
 BF 1.00 Hz
 RGAIN 64



DFILE 09177p Carbon-1.jdf
 COMNT single pulse decoupled gated N
 DATIM 03-07-2022 18:03:53
 OBNUC 13C
 EXMOD carbon.jsp
 OBFREQ 100.53 MHz
 OBSET 5.35 KHz
 OBFIN 5.86 Hz
 POINT 32780
 FREQU 31407.04 Hz
 SCANS 129
 ACQTM 0.0000 sec
 PD 2.0000 sec
 PW1 3.53 usec
 IRNUC 1H
 CTEMP 21.2 c
 SLVNT CDCL3
 EXREF 77.00 ppm
 BF 1.00 Hz
 RGAIN 50



Supplementary References

1. Wang, J., Sakurai, H., Kato, N., Kaji, T., and Ueda, M. (2021). Syntheses of dinor-*cis/iso*-12-oxo-phytodienoic acid (dn-*cis/iso*-OPDAs), ancestral jasmonate phytohormones of the bryophyte *Marchantia polymorpha* L., and their catabolites. *Scientific Reports* 11, 2033. doi: 10.1038/s41598-021-81575-z.
2. Nonaka, H., Ogawa, N., Maeda, N., Wang, Y. G., and Kobayashi, Y. (2010). Stereoselective synthesis of *epi*-jasmonic acid, tuberonic acid, and 12-oxo-PDA. *Org. Biomol. Chem.* **8**, 5212-5223. doi: 10.1039/C0OB00218F.
3. Endelmeier, I., Bülow, G., Woo, C., Decker, J., Raabe, G. and Gais, H. (2019). Cross-Coupling Reaction of Alkenyl Sulfoximines and Alkenyl Aminosulfoxonium Salts with Organozincs by Dual Nickel Catalysis and Lewis Acid Promotion. *Chem. Eur. J.* **25**, 5212-5223. doi: 10.1002/chem.201901163