

## Supplementary Materials for

### Title

**(3*R*, 7*S*)-11-hydroxy-jasmonic acid is a major oxidative shunt product of jasmonic acid catabolism in *Arabidopsis thaliana***

### Author List

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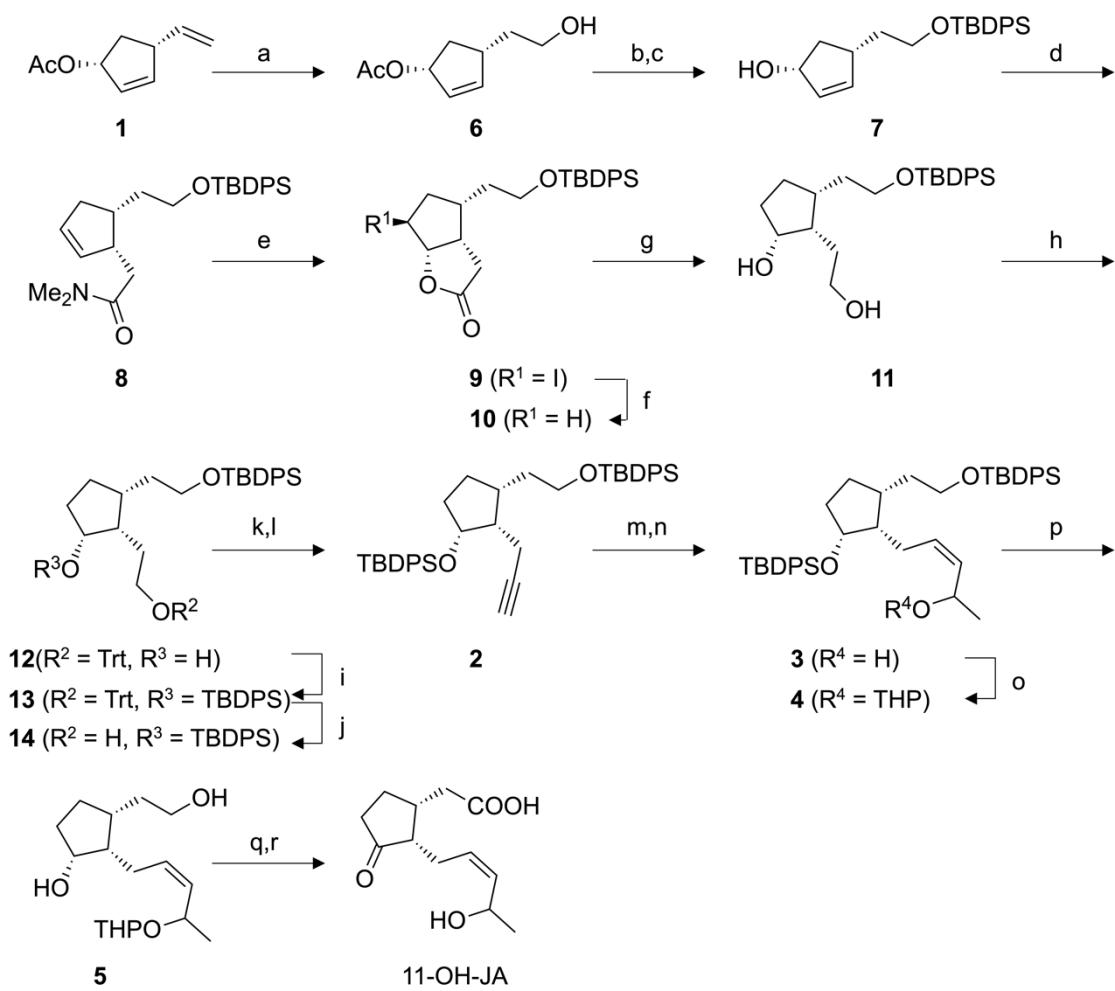
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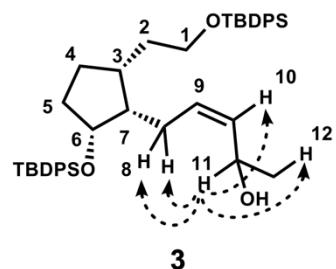
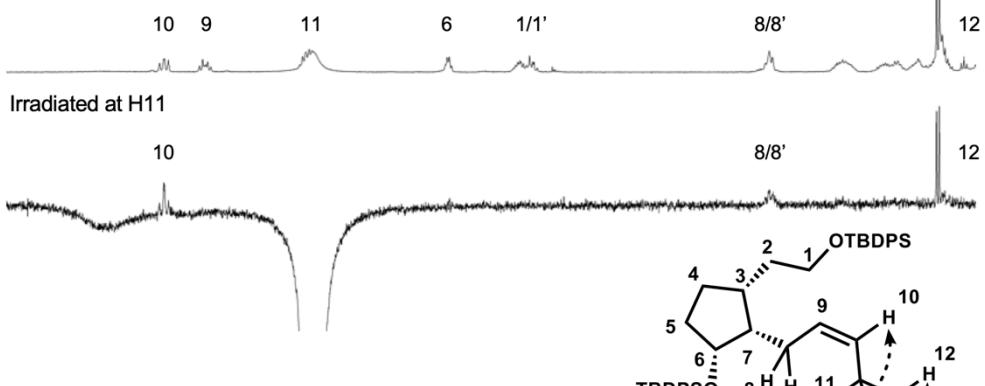
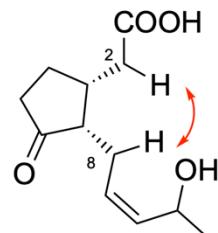
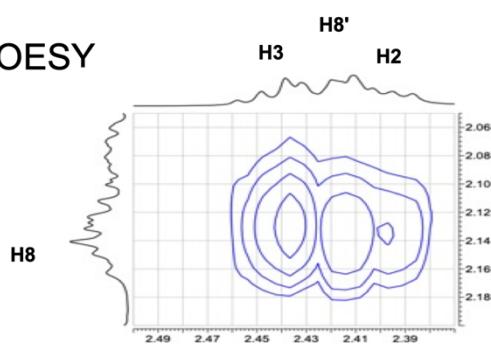
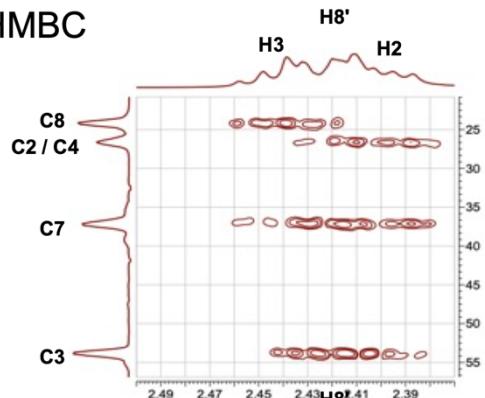
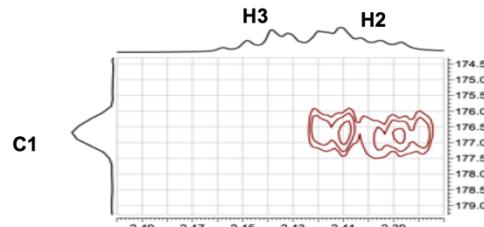
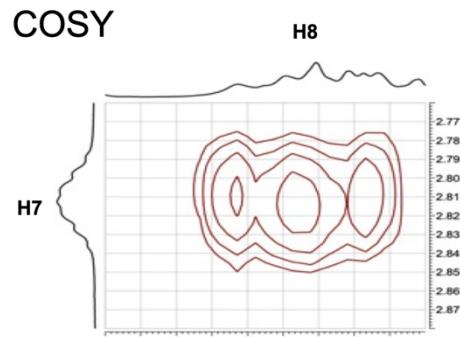
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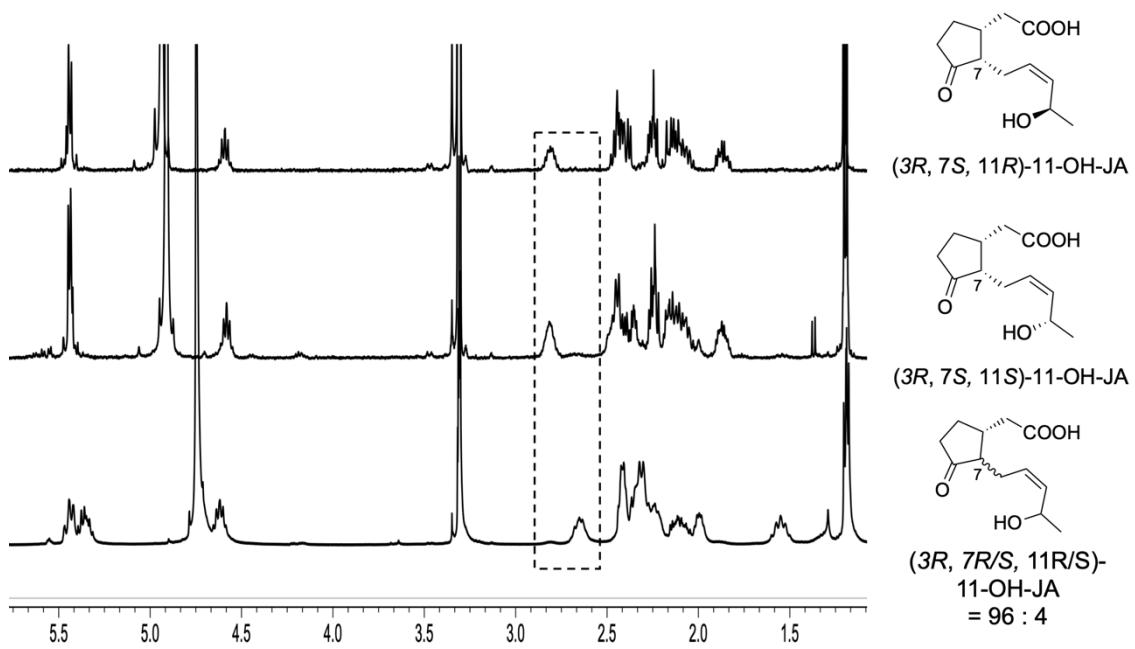
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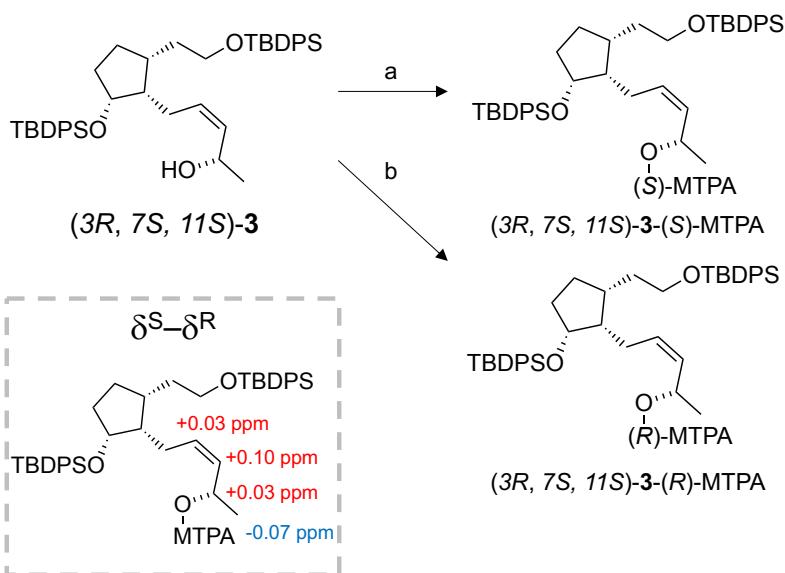
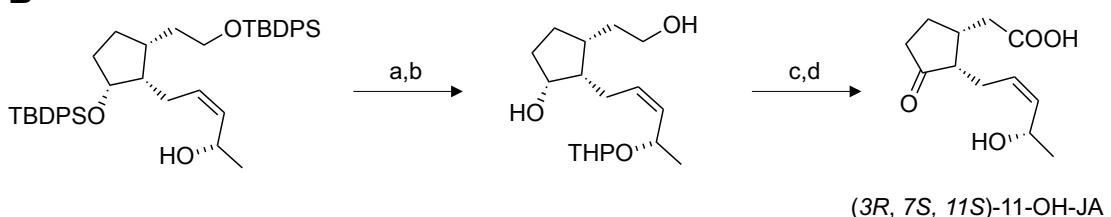
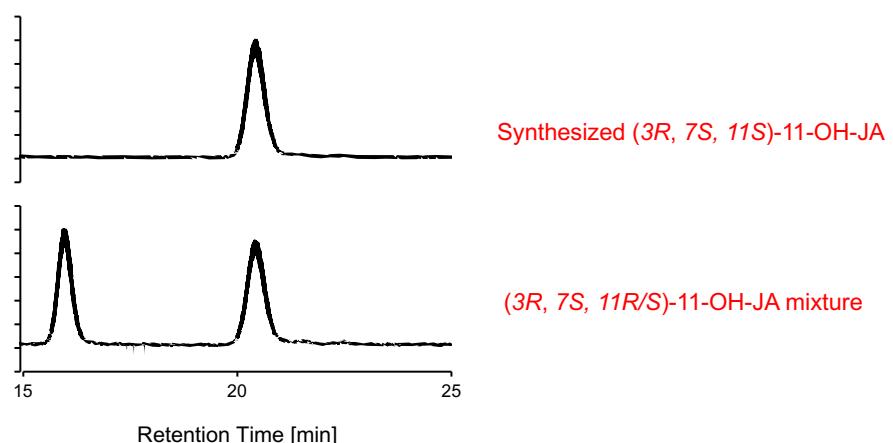
**Supplementary Fig. 1 Synthetic scheme of 11-OH-JA:** (a) Cy<sub>2</sub>BH, THF, 0 °C; NaBO<sub>3</sub>, H<sub>2</sub>O, 0 °C, 60%; (b) TBDPSCl, imidazole, DMF; (c) NaOH, MeOH/H<sub>2</sub>O, 66% (2 steps); (d) MeC(OMe)<sub>2</sub>NMe<sub>2</sub>, xylene, 150 °C, 56%; (e) I<sub>2</sub>, KH<sub>2</sub>PO<sub>4</sub>, Na<sub>2</sub>HPO<sub>4</sub>, THF/H<sub>2</sub>O, 84%; (f) nBu<sub>3</sub>SnH, AIBN, benzene, reflux; (g) LiAlH, THF, 0 °C, 93% (2 steps); (h) TrtCl, DMAP, Et<sub>3</sub>N, CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>, 74%; (i) TBDPSCl, imidazole, DMF, 86%; (j) p-TsOH•H<sub>2</sub>O, CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>, MeOH, 77%; (k) DMSO, (COCl)<sub>2</sub>, DCM, -65 °C; Et<sub>3</sub>N, -65 °C to rt; (l) Ohira-Bestmann reagent, K<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub>, MeOH, 69% (2 steps); (m) nBuLi, acetaldehyde, THF, -78 °C, 69%; (n) H<sub>2</sub>, Pd/BaSO<sub>4</sub>, quinoline, MeOH, 89%; (o) DHP, p-TsOH•H<sub>2</sub>O, CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>, 98%; (p) TBAF, THF 91%; (q) Jones reagent, acetone, -20 °C, 96%; (r) MgBr<sub>2</sub>, Et<sub>2</sub>O, 38%.

**A****1H-NMR of 3****B****NOESY**(3R, 7S)-11-OH-JA  
(synthesized)**HMBC****COSY**

**Supplementary Fig. 2 (A)** Differential NOE experiment on intermediate **3**. 1D-differential-noe spectrum was measured in pyridine-*d*5 (64 scans). H11 ( $\delta$  5.06) was selectively irradiated. The key NOE correlation between H11 and H8/H8' was 0.3%. **(B)** Expanded view of NOESY (700 MHz) cross peak of the synthesized (3*R*, 7*S*)-11-OH-JA between H2 and H8 and related HSQC and HMBC (700 MHz for  $^1\text{H}$  and 175 MHz for  $^{13}\text{C}$ ) used to assign H2.



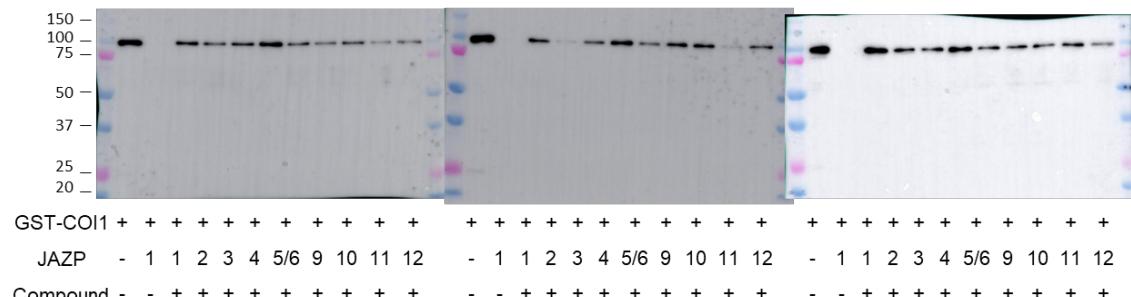
**Supplementary Fig. 3.** Comparison of  $^1\text{H}$  NMR between  $(3R, 7S, 11R)\text{-}11\text{-OH-JA}$  (top),  $(3R, 7S, 11S)\text{-}11\text{-OH-JA}$  (middle), and a separately synthesized mixture of  $(3R, 7S, 11R/11S)\text{-}11\text{-OH-JA}$  and  $(3R, 7R, 11R/11S)\text{-}11\text{-OH-JA}$  (4:96). The region within the dotted line was shown in **Fig. 1C**.

**A****B****C**

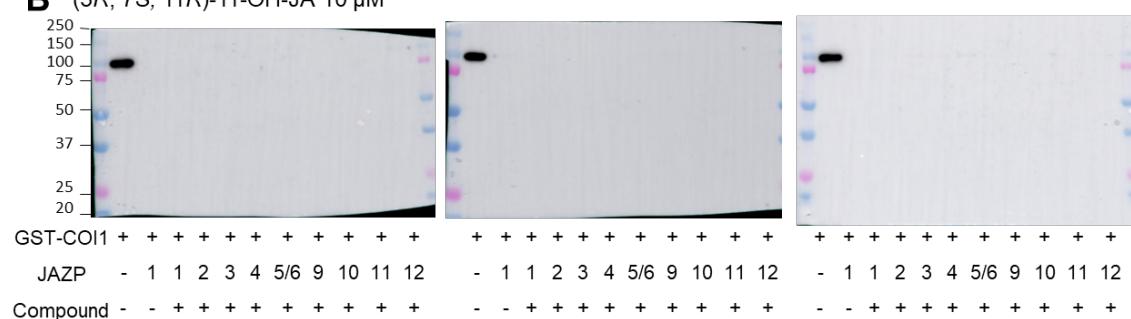
**Supplementary Fig. 4.** (A) Determination of the stereochemistry at the C11 position of one isolated stereoisomer of **3** by modified Mosher method : (a) (R)-MTPA-Cl, pyridine, DCM; (b) (S)-MTPA-Cl, pyridine, DCM; (B) Synthesis of (3R, 7S, 11S)-11-OH-JA from (3R, 7S, 11S)-3 : (a) DHP, *p*-TsOH•H<sub>2</sub>O, CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>, 91%; (b) TBAF, THF 89%; (c) Jones

reagent, acetone, -20 °C, 78%; (d) MgBr<sub>2</sub>, Et<sub>2</sub>O 44%; (C) Comparison of LC-MS/MS chromatogram suggested that the latter peak of (3*R*, 7*S*, 11*R/S*)-11-OH-JA mixture was (3*R*, 7*S*, 11*S*)-11-OH-JA isomer.

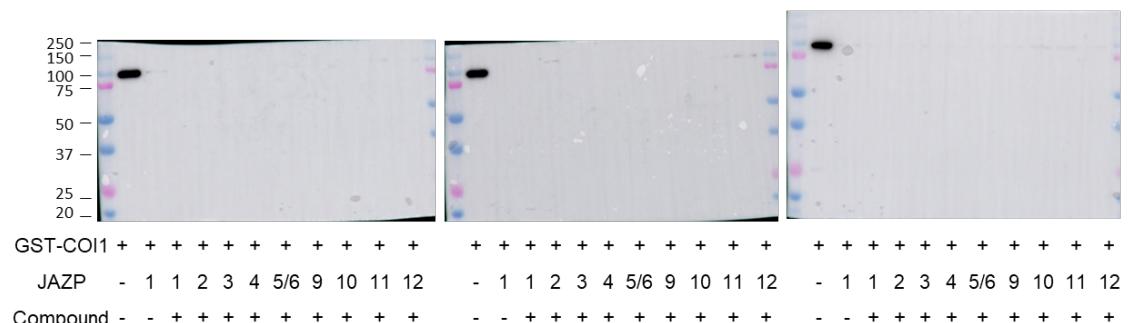
**A** (3*R*, 7*S*)-JA-Ile 1  $\mu$ M



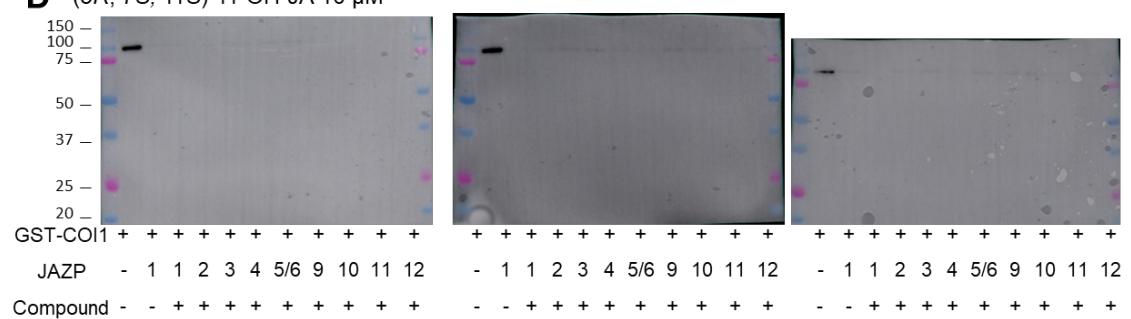
**B** (3*R*, 7*S*, 11*R*)-11-OH-JA 10  $\mu$ M

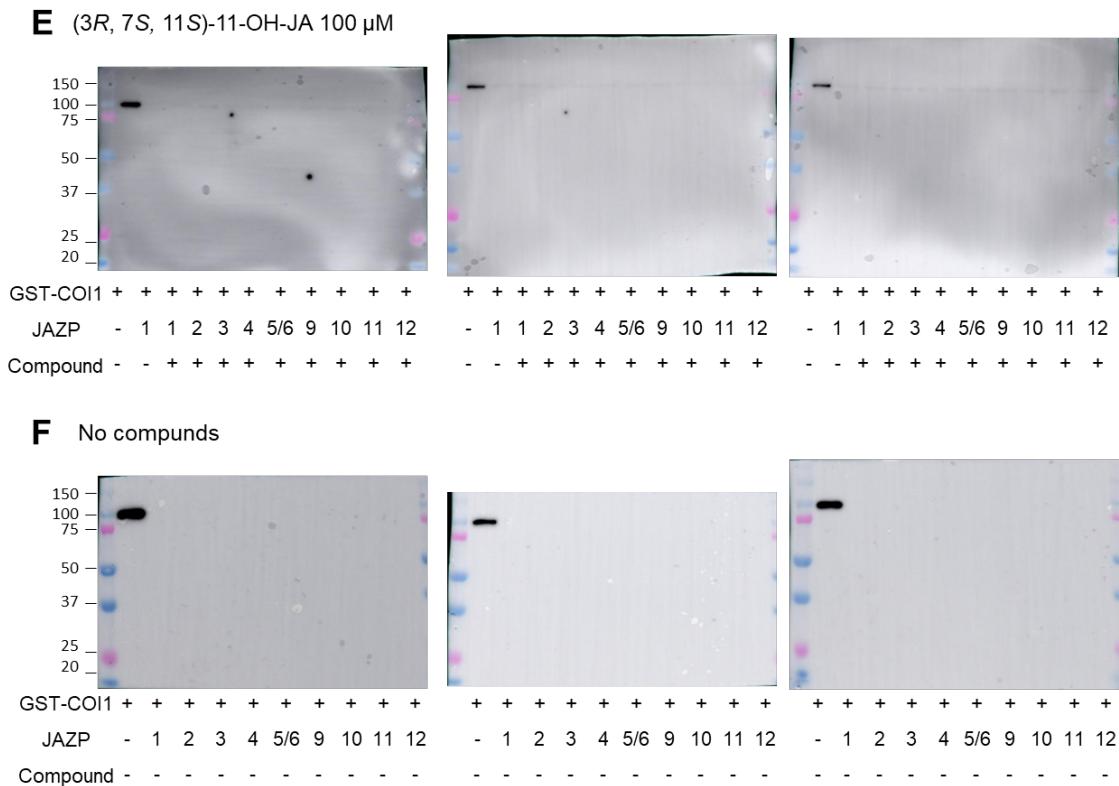


**C** (3*R*, 7*S*, 11*R*)-11-OH-JA 100  $\mu$ M

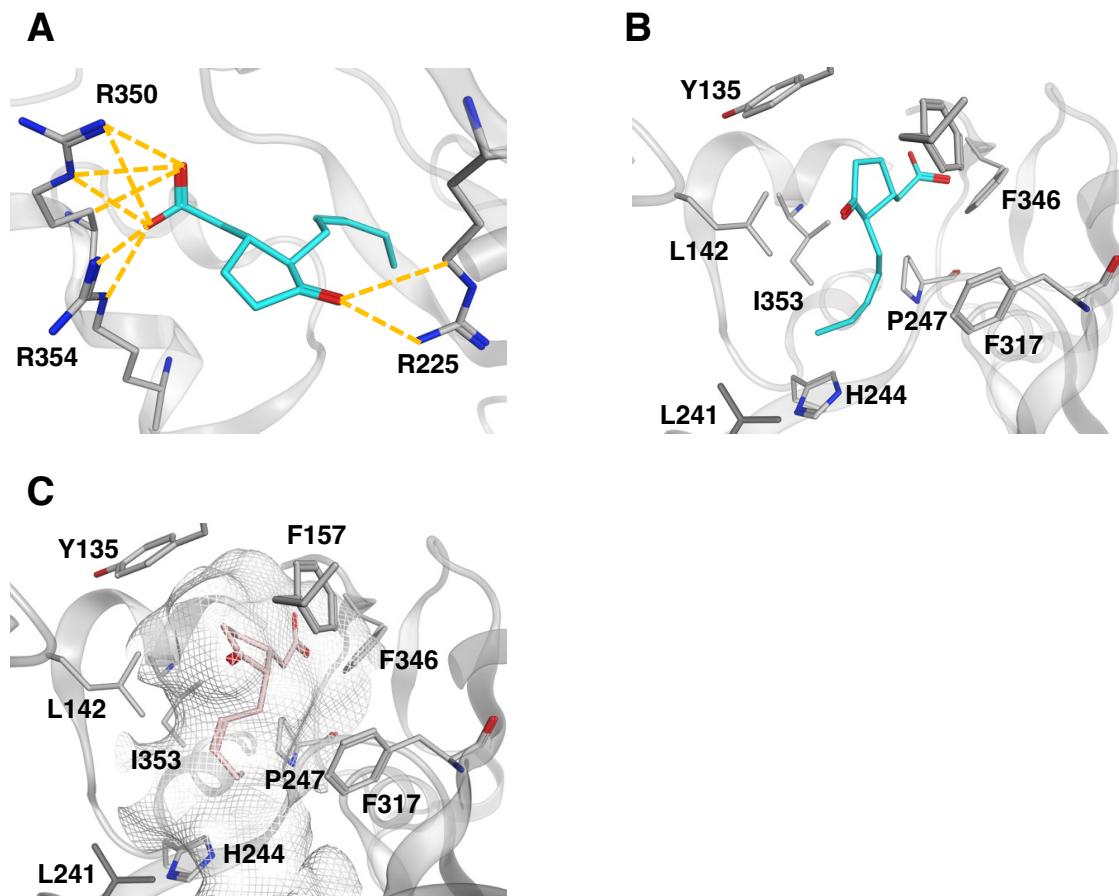


**D** (3*R*, 7*S*, 11*S*)-11-OH-JA 10  $\mu$ M

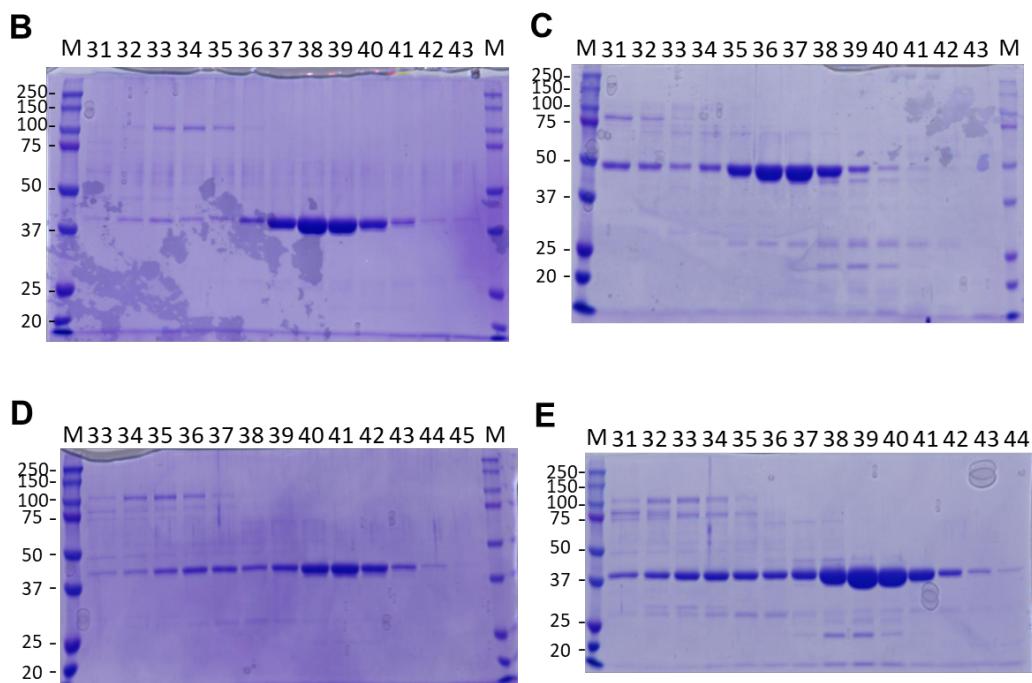
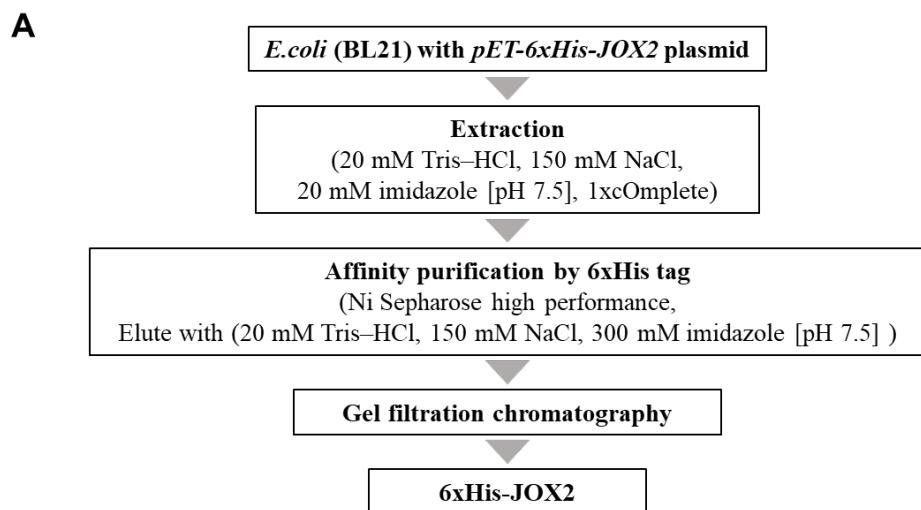




**Supplementary Fig. 5** Uncropped images and three independent pull-down results shown in Fig. 3C. Pull-down assays between GST-COI1 and Fl-JAZPs1-6/9-12 under (3*R*,7*S*)-JA-Ile (1  $\mu$ M, A), (3*R*, 7*S*, 11*R*)-11-OH-JA (10/100  $\mu$ M, B,C for each result), (3*R*, 7*S*, 11*S*)-11-OH-JA (10/100  $\mu$ M, D,E for each result) or no compounds (F for each result). GST-COI1 which bound to JAZPs was pulled down with anti-fluorescein antibody and protein A beads. They are analyzed by immunoblotting (anti-GST-HRP conjugate for detection of GST-COI1).

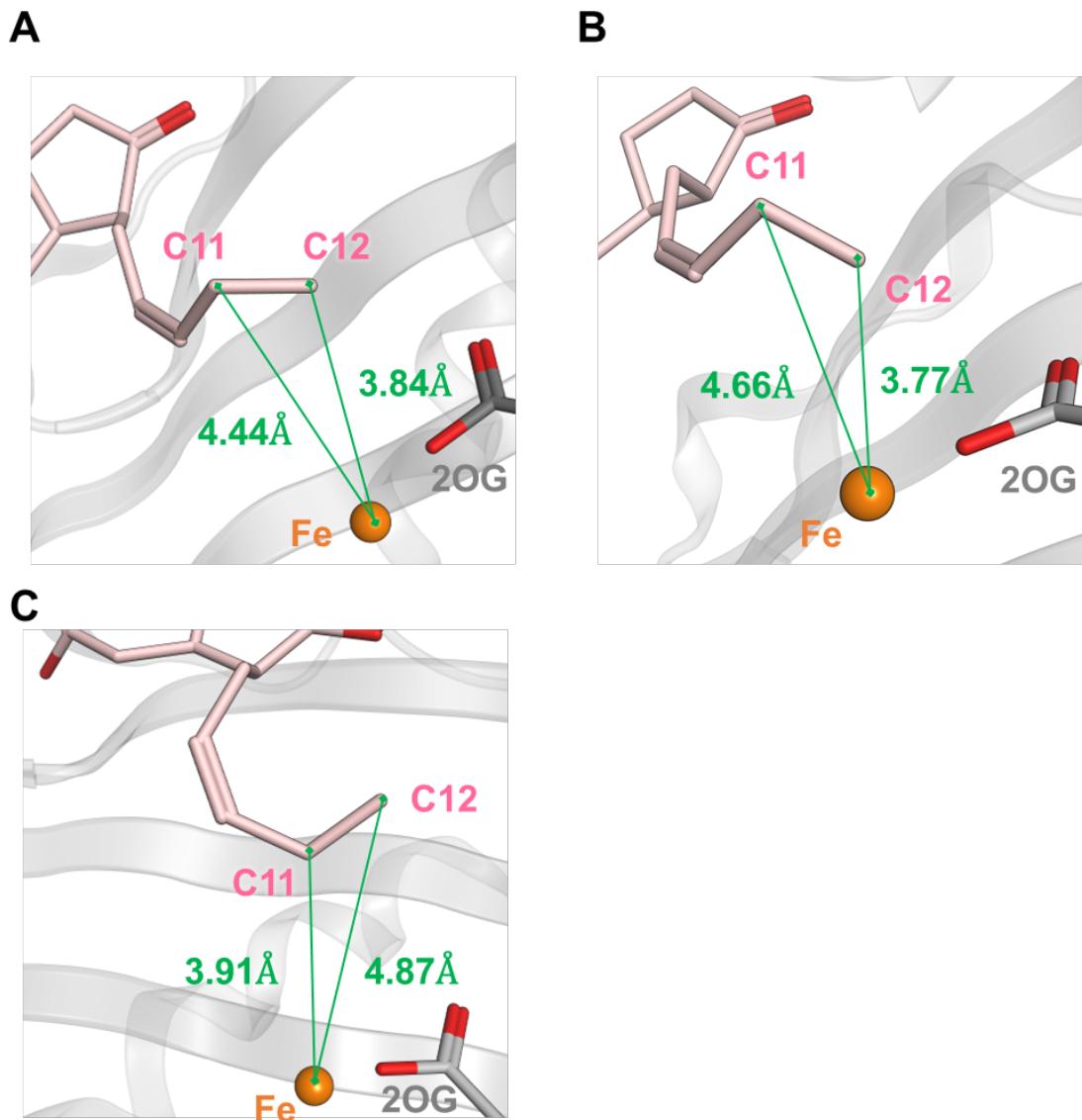


**Supplementary Fig. 6** (A) Hydrogen bond network and (B) hydrophobic interactions in the crystal structure of (3*R*, 7*R*)-JA (cyan) and JOX2 (gray) (PDB: 6LSV). (C) Hydrophobic residues form the ligand-binding pocket around (3*R*, 7*S*)-JA (pink) (shown in gray mesh).



**Supplementary Fig. 7 Expression and purification of 6xHis-JOX1/2/3/4** (A) A schematic representation of JOX2 expression and purification. JOX1/3/4 were similarly expressed and purified. (B) CBB-stained SDS-PAGE analysis of 6xHis-JOX2 after gel filtration chromatography. Fractions 37-41 were collected as pure 6xHis-JOX2 protein. (C) CBB-stained SDS-PAGE analysis of JOX1 after gel filtration chromatography. Fractions 35-38 were collected as pure 6xHis-JOX1 protein. (D) CBB-stained SDS-PAGE analysis of 6xHis-JOX1 after gel filtration chromatography. Fractions 35-38 were collected as pure 6xHis-JOX1 protein. (E) CBB-stained SDS-PAGE analysis of JOX1/3/4 after gel filtration chromatography. Fractions 35-38 were collected as pure 6xHis-JOX1 protein.

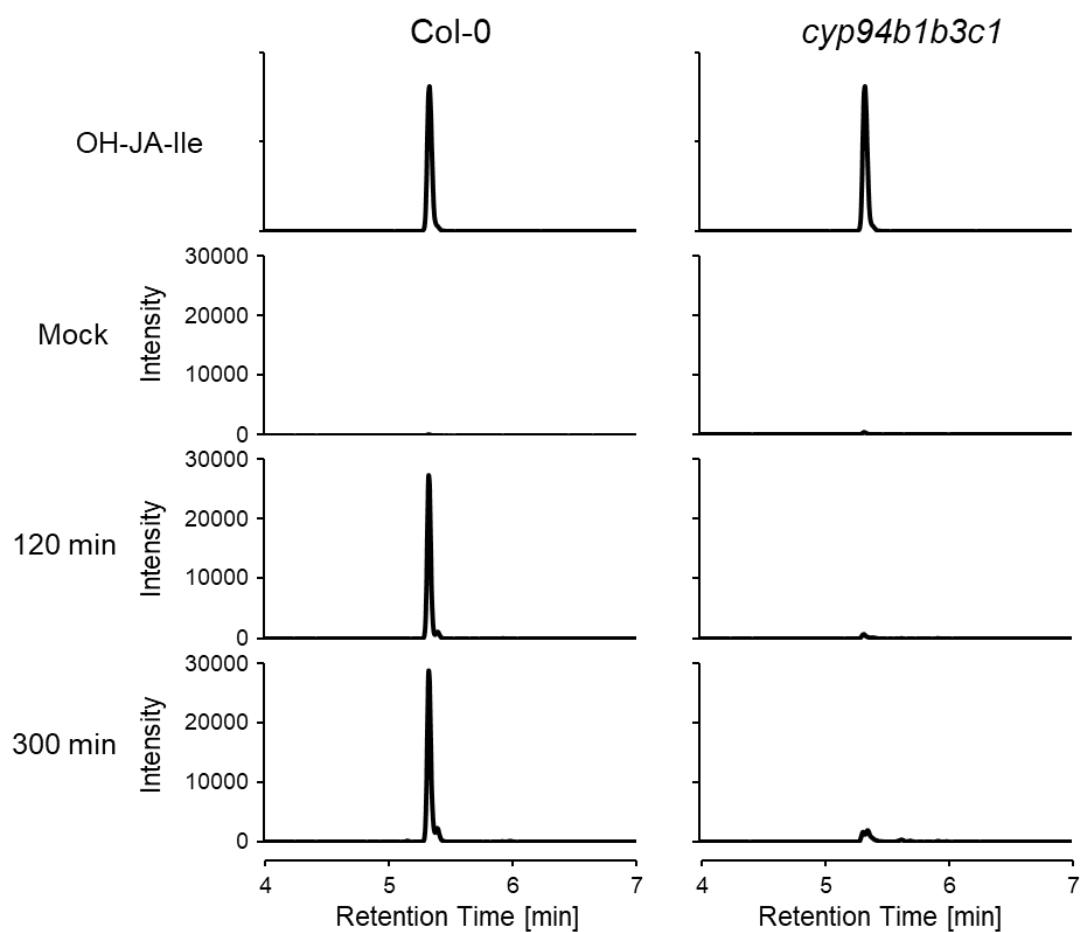
PAGE analysis of JOX3 after gel filtration chromatography. Fraction 37-41 were collected as pure 6xHis-JOX3 protein. (E) CBB-stained SDS-PAGE analysis of JOX4 after gel filtration chromatography. Fractions 37-41 were collected as pure 6xHis-JOX4 protein.



**Supplementary Fig. 8** *In silico* docking models of (A) JOX1, (B) JOX3, (C) JOX4

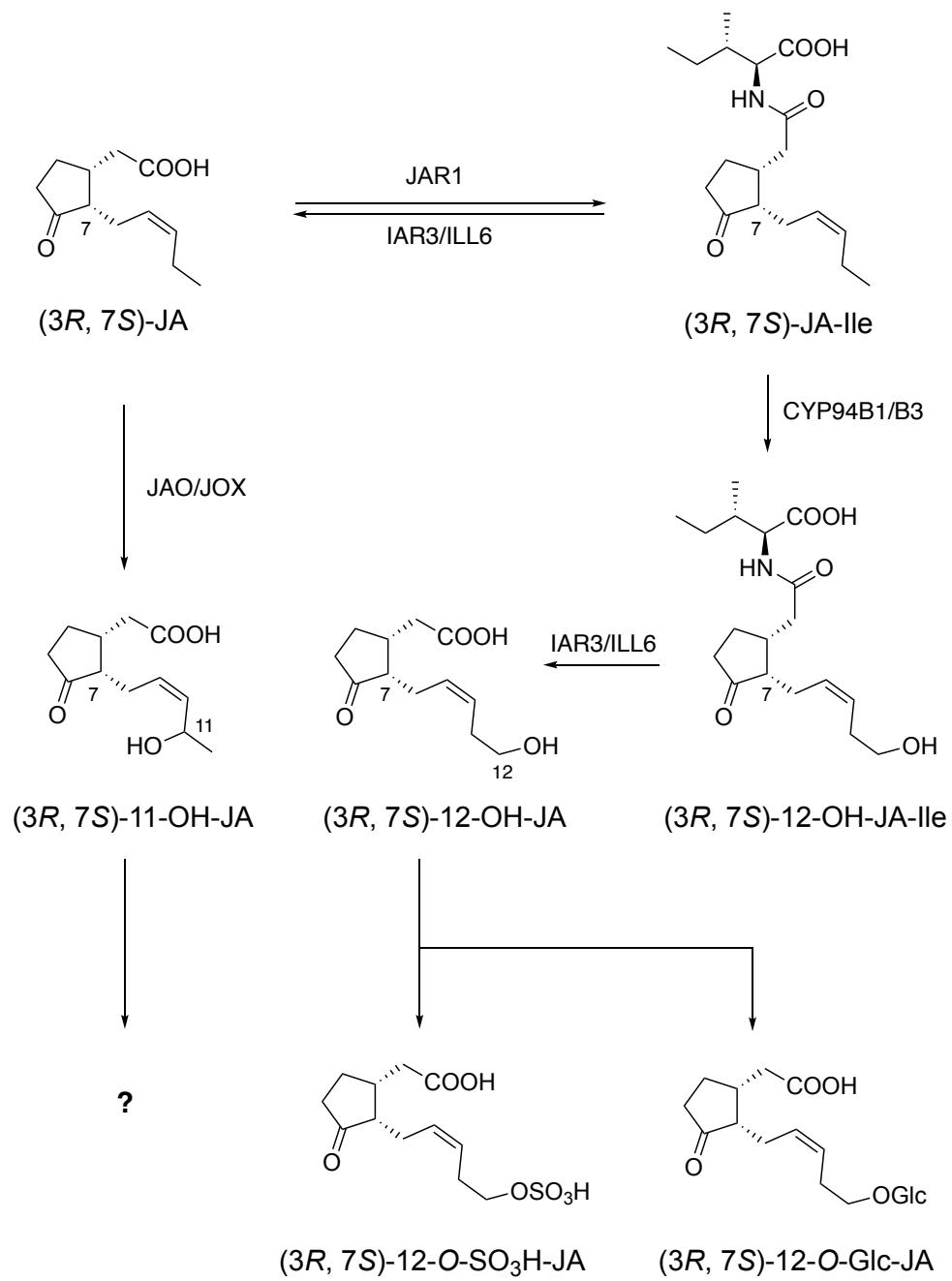
Distances between the iron ion and the C12 and C11 carbon atoms of (3*R*, 7*S*)-JA (pink).

(A) In the JOX1, they are 3.84 Å for C12 and 4.44 Å for C11. (B) In the JOX3, they are 3.77 Å for C12 and 4.66 Å for C11. (C) In the JOX4, they are 3.91 Å for C11 and 4.87 Å for C12. JOXs and 2OG are represented in gray. Iron ion is shown as orange sphere. Distances are marked in green.



**Supplementary Fig. 9 MS/MS (MRM) signal corresponding to 12- or 11-OH-JA-Ile in *cyp94b1b3c1* triple mutant**

UPLC-MS/MS chromatogram ( $m/z$  338  $>$  130) of a mixture of 12- or 11-OH-JA-Ile. ZORBAX RRHD Eclipse Plus C18 1.8  $\mu$ m ( $\phi$ 2.1  $\times$  50 mm; Agilent Technologies) was used at 40 °C and a flow rate of 0.350 mL/min. The elution was performed using a gradient of water (solvent A) and MeCN (solvent B), both containing 0.1% formic acid (v/v). The proportion of solvent B in the eluent was 5% for 2 min and was increased linearly from 5% to 100% for 10 min, followed by a flow of 100% B for 2 min. The column was then re-equilibrated with 5% solvent B for 3 min.



**Supplementary Fig. 10** Current understanding of JA catabolism in *A. thaliana*. Further conversion of (3R, 7S)-11-OH-JA remains unknown.

## Supplementary Materials and Methods

### Chemical Syntheses

#### General materials and methods

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., GE Healthcare) 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).  $^1\text{H}$  and  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR spectra were recorded on a JNM-ECS-400 spectrometer (JEOL, Tokyo, Japan). HMBC/HSQC and NOESY experiments were carried out on a Bruker AVANCE NEO700 spectrometer equipped with cryoprobe (Bruker BioSpin Inc., Billerica, MA, US). Chemical shifts are denoted in  $\delta$  (ppm) relative to TMS or residual solvent peaks as internal standard (TMS,  $^1\text{H}$   $\delta$  0.00;  $\text{CDCl}_3$ ,  $^{13}\text{C}$   $\delta$  77.0;  $\text{CD}_3\text{OD}$ ,  $^1\text{H}$   $\delta$  3.31,  $^{13}\text{C}$   $\delta$  49.0; pyridine-*d*5,  $^1\text{H}$   $\delta$  8.74,  $^{13}\text{C}$   $\delta$  150.4). Fourier transforms 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., Billerica, MA, US). 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, US). 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 (3*R*, 7*S*)-11-OH-JA and (3*R*, 7*S*)-11-OH-JA-Ile

### Synthesis of alcohol 6

To a solution of  $\text{BH}_3 \cdot \text{THF}$  (63 mL, 0.91 M in THF, 57.3 mmol) in THF (100 mL) was added cyclohexene (11.8 mL, 116 mmol) at 0 °C under an argon atmosphere. The solution was stirred at 0 °C for 2 hours, and the supernatant was removed. The mixture was added to a solution of **1** (2.24 g, 14.7 mmol) which was prepared by previous method (27) in THF (50 mL). After stirring at 0 °C for 1 h, the reaction mixture was added  $\text{NaBO}_3 \cdot 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$  (29.4 g, 191 mmol) and  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$  (150 mL). After stirring at room temperature for 3 h, the reaction mixture was quenched with saturated aqueous  $\text{NH}_4\text{Cl}$  and extracted with EtOAc. The organic layer was washed with saturated aqueous  $\text{NaCl}$ , dried over  $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4$ , and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by silica gel medium-pressure chromatography (*n*-hexane/EtOAc = 88/12 to 0/100) to give **6** (1.33 g, 60%) as a colorless oil.  $^1\text{H}$  NMR (400 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta_{\text{H}}$  6.04 (d,  $J$  = 5.5 Hz, 1H), 5.81 (dt,  $J$  = 5.5, 2.3 Hz, 1H), 5.66-5.52 (m, 1H), 3.75 (dt,  $J$  = 10.6, 6.4 Hz, 1H), 3.70 (dt,  $J$  = 10.6, 6.4 Hz, 1H), 2.77 (brt,  $J$  = 6.4 Hz, 1H), 2.55 (dt,  $J$  = 14.2, 7.8 Hz, 1H), 2.03 (s, 3H), 1.78 (q,  $J$  = 6.4 Hz, 1H), 1.65 (q,  $J$  = 6.4 Hz, 1H), 1.47 (dt,  $J$  = 14.2, 4.6 Hz, 1H);  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR (100 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta_{\text{C}}$ : 170.9, 140.6, 129.2, 79.7, 61.4, 40.95, 38.9, 36.4, 21.3; IR (neat)  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ : 3423, 2933, 2878, 1734, 1716, 1244; HRMS (ESI, positive)  $m/z$   $[\text{M}+\text{Na}]^+$  Calcd. for  $\text{C}_9\text{H}_{14}\text{NaO}_3$ : 193.0835, Found : 193.0834.

### Synthesis of alcohol 7

To a solution of **6** (1.33 g, 7.79 mmol) in DMF (60 mL) was added imidazole (1.60 g, 23.5 mmol) and TBDPSCl (3.0 mL, 11.6 mmol) under an argon atmosphere. After

being stirred at room temperature (rt) for 23 h, the reaction mixture was added MeOH and H<sub>2</sub>O and stirred 30 min. The solution was extracted with *n*-hexane, then organic layer was washed with brine, dried over Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>, and concentrated under reduced pressure to afford a TBDPS-protected intermediate, which was used for the following reaction without further purification.

To a solution of above intermediate in MeOH (10 mL) was added NaOH (3 M in H<sub>2</sub>O, 10 mL, 30 mmol). After being stirred at room temperature for 15 h, the reaction mixture was extracted with ether. The organic layer was washed with brine, dried over Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>, and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by silica gel medium-pressure chromatography (*n*-hexane/EtOAc = 93/7 to 40/60) to give **7** (1.87 g, 66% in 2 steps) as a yellow oil:  $[\alpha]_D^{28} = -2$  (*c* 1.02, CHCl<sub>3</sub>); <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CD<sub>3</sub>OD)  $\delta_{\text{H}}$ : 7.67 (dt, *J* = 7.8, 1.4 Hz, 4H), 7.38-7.45 (m, 6H), 5.81 (dt, *J* = 5.5, 1.8 Hz, 1H), 5.71 (dt, *J* = 5.5, 1.8 Hz, 1H), 4.72 (ddt, *J* = 7.8, 5.5, 1.8 Hz, 1H), 3.75 (dt, *J* = 10.1, 6.4 Hz, 1H), 3.72 (dt, *J* = 10.1, 6.4 Hz, 1H), 2.71 (*J* = 6.0, 1.8 Hz, 1H), 2.39 (dt, *J* = 13.3, 7.8 Hz, 1H), 1.79 (dt, *J* = 19.7, 6.4 Hz, 1H), 1.58 (dt, *J* = 19.7, 7.8 Hz, 1H), 1.19 (dt, *J* = 13.3, 6.0 Hz, 1H), 1.04 (s, 9H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz, CD<sub>3</sub>OD)  $\delta_{\text{C}}$ : 138.7, 136.7 (4C), 135.0 (2C), 134.3, 130.9 (2C), 128.8(4C), 77.7, 63.8, 42.4, 41.1, 40.6, 27.4 (3C), 20.0; IR (neat) cm<sup>-1</sup>: 3335, 2930, 2858, 1428, 1111, 705; HRMS (ESI, positive) *m/z* [M+Na]<sup>+</sup> Calcd. for C<sub>23</sub>H<sub>30</sub>NaO<sub>2</sub>Si: 389.1913, Found : 389.1900.

### Synthesis of dimethylamide **8**

To a solution of **7** (1.87 g, 5.10 mmol) in xylene (18 mL) was added MeC(OMe)<sub>2</sub>NMe<sub>2</sub> (3.8 mL, 26.0 mmol) under an argon atmosphere. The mixture was stirred at 150 °C, and MeOH was removed in a Dean Stark apparatus with MS4A. After

16 h, the reaction mixture was concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by silica gel medium-pressure chromatography (*n*-hexane/EtOAc = 93/7 to 40/60) to give **8** (1.24 g, 56%) as a brown oil:  $[\alpha]_D^{28} = -62$  (*c* 1.19, CHCl<sub>3</sub>); <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta_H$ : 7.65-7.68 (m, 4H), 7.36-7.44 (m, 6H), 5.79-5.82 (m, 1H), 5.68-5.71 (m, 1H), 3.64-3.74 (m, 2H), 3.04-3.11 (m, 1H), 2.95 (s, 3H), 2.94 (s, 3H), 2.36-2.46 (m, 1H), 2.29-2.35 (m, 1H), 2.28 (dd, *J* = 14.7, 5.0 Hz, 1H), 2.07 (dd, *J* = 14.7, 10.1 Hz, 1H), 1.92 (ddq, *J* = 16.0, 8.2, 2.3 Hz, 1H), 1.71-1.80 (m, 1H), 1.51 (dddd, *J* = 12.9, 9.7, 7.0, 5.0 Hz, 1H), 1.04 (s, 9H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta_C$ : 172.5, 135.6 (4C), 135.5, 134.0 (2C), 130.2, 129.6 (2C), 127.6 (4C), 63.4, 43.6, 37.8, 37.4, 37.1, 35.4, 33.6, 33.4, 26.9 (3C), 19.2; IR (neat) cm<sup>-1</sup>: 3049, 2931, 1651, 1394, 1111, 705; HRMS (ESI, positive) *m/z* [M+Na]<sup>+</sup> Calcd. for C<sub>27</sub>H<sub>37</sub>NNaO<sub>2</sub>Si: 458.2486, Found : 458.2502.

### Synthesis of iodolactone **9**

To a solution of **8** (1.24 g, 2.86 mmol) in THF/H<sub>2</sub>O (6.4 mL, 1:1, v/v) was added KH<sub>2</sub>PO<sub>4</sub> (511 mg, 3.75 mmol), Na<sub>2</sub>HPO<sub>4</sub>·4H<sub>2</sub>O (138 mg, 773  $\mu$ mol) and I<sub>2</sub> (1.45 g, 5.73 mmol). The solution was stirred room temperature for 26 h. The reaction mixture was quenched with saturated aqueous Na<sub>2</sub>S<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> and extracted with EtOAc. The organic layer was washed with brine, dried over Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>, and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by silica gel medium-pressure chromatography (*n*-hexane/EtOAc = 95/5 to 60/40) to give dimethylamide **9** (1.29 g, 84%) as a yellow oil:  $[\alpha]_D^{28} = +5$  (*c* 1.15, CHCl<sub>3</sub>); <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta_H$ : 7.65-7.68 (m, 4H), 7.38-7.47 (m, 6H), 5.24 (d, *J* = 6.4 Hz, 1H), 4.43 (d, *J* = 5.0 Hz, 1H), 3.68 (dt, *J* = 10.1, 6.4 Hz, 1H), 3.64 (dt, *J* = 10.1, 6.4 Hz, 1H), 2.97-3.04 (m, 1H), 2.85-2.95 (m, 1H), 2.47 (dd, *J* = 18.8, 10.1 Hz, 1H), 2.38 (dd, *J* = 18.8, 4.1 Hz, 1H), 2.08 (dd, *J* = 14.7, 5.5 Hz, 1H), 1.58-1.74 (m, 3H), 1.06

(s, 9H);  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR (100 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta_{\text{C}}$ : 176.4, 135.6 (4C), 133.5, 133.4, 129.8 (2C), 127.8 (4C), 92.7, 62.4, 40.1, 38.9, 37.1, 32.6, 28.9, 28.0, 26.9 (3C), 19.1; IR (neat)  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ : 2930, 2857, 1784, 1427, 1111, 704; HRMS (ESI, positive)  $m/z$  [M+Na] $^+$  Calcd. for  $\text{C}_{25}\text{H}_{31}\text{INaO}_3\text{Si}$ : 557.0979, Found : 557.0967.

### Synthesis of diol **11**

To a solution of **9** (3.08 g, 5.75 mmol) in benzene (35 mL) was added  $n\text{-Bu}_3\text{SnH}$  (4.65 mL, 17.3 mmol), AIBN (188 mg, 1.14 mmol). The mixture was stirred at 90 °C for 40 min, then cooled to rt. The reaction mixture was diluted with  $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$  and quenched with 1M NaOHaq. , then was extracted with  $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$ . The organic layer was washed with saturated aqueous  $\text{NH}_4\text{Cl}$ , brine, dried over  $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4$ , and concentrated under reduced pressure to afford **10**, which was used for the following reaction without further purification.

To a solution of crude **10** in THF (60 mL) was added  $\text{LiAlH}_4$  (658.2 mg, 17.3 mmol) at -20 °C. After being stirred at 0 °C for 40 min, the reaction mixture was re-cooled to -20 °C and then a homogeneous mixture of  $\text{SiO}_2$  (68 g) and  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$  (20 mL) was added. The mixture was stirred for 40 min and the solids were removed by filtration and washed thoroughly with EtOAc and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by Silica gel medium-pressure chromatography ( $n\text{-hexane/EtOAc} = 88/12$  to 0/100) to give diol **11** (2.20 g, 93%) as a colorless oil:  $[\alpha]_D^{22} = +11$  ( $c$  1.56,  $\text{CHCl}_3$ );  $^1\text{H}$  NMR (400 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta_{\text{H}}$ : 7.68-7.65 (m, 4H), 7.45-7.35 (m, 6H), 4.27-4.22 (m, 1H), 3.81 (dt,  $J = 10.1, 5.0$  Hz, 1H), 3.69 (ddd,  $J = 10.1, 7.3, 5.0$  Hz, 1H), 3.65-3.57 (m, 2H), 2.10-2.00 (m, 1H), 1.91-1.81 (m, 2H), 1.79-1.67 (m, 2H), 1.66-1.53 (m, 3H), 1.52-1.36 (m, 2H), 1.04 (s, 9H);  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR (100 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta_{\text{C}}$ : 135.6 (4C), 134.0 (2C), 129.5

(2C), 127.6 (4C), 77.2, 74.6, 63.1, 63.0, 46.3, 36.8, 34.1, 32.7, 27.3, 26.9 (3C), 19.2; IR (neat)  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ : 3335, 2932, 2858, 1428, 1111, 823, 739, 703; HRMS (ESI, positive)  $m/z$  [M+Na]<sup>+</sup> Calcd. for C<sub>25</sub>H<sub>36</sub>NaO<sub>3</sub>Si: 435.2331, Found : 435.2323.

### Synthesis of 12

To a solution of **11** (2.20 g, 5.33 mmol) in CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> (30 mL) was added DMAP (65.2 mg, 0.534 mmol), Trt-Cl (1.56 g, 5.60 mmol) and Et<sub>3</sub>N (1.48 mL, 10.7 mmol). The solution was stirred at rt for 11 h. The reaction mixture was quenched with saturated aqueous NH<sub>4</sub>Cl and extracted with CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>. The organic layer was washed with brine, dried over Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>, and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by silica gel medium-pressure chromatography (*n*-hexane/EtOAc = 98/2 to 80/20) to give **12** (2.59 g, 74%) as a pale yellow oil:  $[\alpha]_D^{26} = +23$  (*c* 0.95, CHCl<sub>3</sub>); <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta_{\text{H}}$ : 7.67-7.63 (m, 4H), 7.45-7.33 (m, 11H), 7.32-7.19 (m, 10H), 4.10 (m, 1H), 3.65 (ddd, *J* = 10.1, 7.8, 5.0 Hz, 1H), 3.55 (dt, *J* = 10.1, 7.3 Hz, 1H), 3.34 (dt, *J* = 9.2, 5.0 Hz, 1H), 3.04 (ddd, *J* = 9.2, 7.8, 5.0 Hz, 1H), 2.29 (d, *J* = 3.2 Hz, 1H), 1.99-1.89 (m, 1H), 1.88-1.53 (m, 8H), 1.49-1.37 (m, 2H), 1.03 (s, 9H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta_{\text{C}}$ : 144.0 (3C), 135.6 (4C), 134.1 (2C), 129.5 (2C), 129.4, 128.7 (2C), 128.6 (2C), 129.9 (2C), 127.8 (2C), 127.7 (2C), 127.6 (2C), 127.5 (2C), 127.1, 126.9 (3C), 87.3, 74.3, 63.2, 46.4, 36.8, 34.2, 32.9, 28.9, 26.9 (3C), 25.3, 19.2; IR (neat)  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ : 3474, 2933, 1959, 1890, 1823, 1735, 1596, 1490, 701; HRMS (ESI, positive)  $m/z$  [M+Na]<sup>+</sup> Calcd. for C<sub>44</sub>H<sub>50</sub>NaO<sub>3</sub>Si: 677.3421, Found : 677.3427.

### Synthesis of 13

To a solution of **12** (2.59 g, 3.95 mmol) in DMF (20 mL) was added imidazole

(802 mg, 11.8 mmol) and TBDPSCl (2.00 mL, 7.79 mmol). The solution was stirred at rt for 19 h. The reaction mixture was quenched with saturated aqueous NaHCO<sub>3</sub> and extracted with hexane. The organic layer was washed with brine, dried over Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>, and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by silica gel medium-pressure chromatography (*n*-hexane/EtOAc = 100/0 to 94/6) to give **13** (3.04 g, 86%) as a pale yellow oil:  $[\alpha]_D^{26} = +6.4$  (*c* 1.89, CHCl<sub>3</sub>); <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta_{\text{H}}$ : 7.65-7.61 (m, 4H), 7.60-7.54 (m, 4H), 7.42-7.27 (m, 19H), 7.25-7.15 (m, 8H), 4.00 (m, 1H), 3.58 (ddd, *J* = 9.6, 7.3, 4.8 Hz, 1H), 3.50 (dt, *J* = 10.1, 6.9 Hz, 1H), 3.11-3.04 (m, 1H), 3.03-2.96 (m, 1H), 1.99-1.87 (m, 1H), 1.86-1.74 (m, 1H), 1.73-1.60 (m, 3H), 1.53-1.30 (m, 3H), 1.01 (s, 9H), 1.00 (s, 9H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta_{\text{C}}$ : 144.6 (3C), 135.9 (4C), 135.5 (4C), 134.8, 134.2, 134.1 (2C), 129.5 (2C), 129.4 (2C), 128.7 (6C), 127.6 (6C), 127.5 (4C), 127.4 (2C), 127.3 (2C), 126.7 (3C), 86.3, 77.2, 63.4, 63.3, 44.6, 35.9, 34.5, 32.9, 28.2, 27.1 (3C), 26.9 (3C), 25.3, 19.2 (2C); IR (neat) cm<sup>-1</sup>: 2856, 1959, 1890, 1824, 1590, 1490, 1110; HRMS (ESI, positive) *m/z* [M+Na]<sup>+</sup> Calcd. for C<sub>60</sub>H<sub>68</sub>NaO<sub>3</sub>Si<sub>2</sub>: 915.4599, Found : 915.4617.

### Synthesis of **14**

To a solution of **13** (3.04 g, 3.40 mmol) in CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> (10 mL) and MeOH (10 mL) was added *p*-TsOH·H<sub>2</sub>O (194.1mg, 1.02 mmol). The solution was stirred at rt for 15 min. The reaction mixture was quenched with saturated aqueous NaHCO<sub>3</sub> and extracted with CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>. The organic layer was washed with brine, dried over Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>, and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by silica gel medium-pressure chromatography (*n*-hexane/EtOAc = 98/2 to 80/20) to give **14** (1.70 g, 77%) as a colorless oil:  $[\alpha]_D^{25} = +7.9$  (*c* 0.93, CHCl<sub>3</sub>); <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta_{\text{H}}$ : 7.68-7.63 (m, 8H),

7.44-7.33 (m, 12H), 4.14 (m, 1H), 3.68 (ddd,  $J$  = 10.1, 7.3, 5.0 Hz, 1H), 3.63-3.49 (m, 3H), 1.96-1.85 (m, 1H), 1.83-1.69 (m, 3H), 1.65-1.30 (m, 6H), 1.06 (s, 9H), 1.04 (s, 9H);  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR (100 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta_{\text{C}}$ : 136.0 (2C), 135.9 (2C), 135.6 (4C), 134.4, 134.1, 134.0, 133.8, 129.7, 129.6, 129.5 (2C), 127.6 (6C), 127.5 (2C), 77.2, 76.9, 63.1, 62.6, 44.6, 36.0, 34.4, 32.3, 28.0, 27.1 (3C), 26.9 (3C), 19.2 (2C); IR (neat)  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ : 3397, 3071, 2932, 1739, 1589, 1472, 1427, 1390, 1241, 1108; HRMS (ESI, positive)  $m/z$  [M+Na]<sup>+</sup> Calcd. for  $\text{C}_{41}\text{H}_{54}\text{NaO}_3\text{Si}_2$ : 673.3504, Found : 673.3483.

## Synthesis of 2

To a solution of DMSO (0.56 mL, 7.88 mmol) in  $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$  (5.0 mL) was added oxalyl chloride (0.40 mL, 4.66 mmol) at -78 °C under an argon atmosphere. After the reaction mixture was stirred at -78 °C for 40 min, a solution of **14** (463 mg, 0.711 mmol) in  $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$  (14 mL) was slowly added. After the reaction mixture was stirred at -65 °C for 2 h,  $\text{Et}_3\text{N}$  (0.99 mL, 7.14 mmol) was slowly added. The mixture was gradually warmed to room temperature for 1 h with stirring. The reaction mixture was quenched with saturated aqueous  $\text{NH}_4\text{Cl}$ . The mixture was extracted with *n*-hexane. The organic layer was washed with saturated aqueous  $\text{NaCl}$ , dried over  $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4$ , and filtered. The reaction mixture was concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by silica gel medium-pressure chromatography (*n*-hexane/EtOAc = 95/5) to give aldehyde intermediate (410 mg, 89%) as a pale yellow oil and was used for the next reaction immediately.

To a solution of aldehyde intermediate in anhydrous MeOH (9.0 mL) was added  $\text{K}_2\text{CO}_3$  (171 mg, 1.24 mmol) and Ohira-Bestmann reagent (290  $\mu\text{L}$ , 1.93 mmol). The mixture was stirred for 6 h. The reaction mixture was quenched with saturated aqueous

$\text{NaHCO}_3$  and extracted with *n*-hexane. The organic layer was washed with brine, dried over  $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4$ , and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by silica gel medium-pressure chromatography (*n*-hexane/EtOAc = 98/2) to give **2** (313 mg, 77%) as a pale yellow oil:  $[\alpha]_D^{29} = +11.0$  (*c* 0.97,  $\text{CHCl}_3$ );  $^1\text{H}$  NMR (400 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta_{\text{H}}$ : 7.71-7.61 (m, 8H), 7.44-7.32 (m, 12H), 4.19 (q, *J* = 5.0 Hz, 1H), 3.77-3.60 (m, 2H), 2.46 (ddd, *J* = 16.9, 5.5, 2.8 Hz, 1H), 2.24 (ddd, *J* = 16.9, 8.7, 2.3 Hz, 1H), 2.14-2.03 (m, 1H), 2.01-1.92 (m, 2H), 1.85 (t, *J* = 2.8 Hz, 1H), 1.68-1.36 (m, 5H), 1.06 (s, 9H), 1.04 (s, 9H);  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR (100 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta_{\text{C}}$ : 136.0 (2C), 135.9 (2C), 135.6 (4C), 134.6, 134.2, 134.1, 133.8, 129.5 (4C), 127.6 (8C), 85.1, 76.1, 68.2, 63.1, 62.6, 47.5, 35.8, 34.3, 32.8, 29.7, 28.1, 27.0 (3C), 26.9 (3C), 26.8, 19.3, 19.2; IR (neat)  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ : 3309, 3071, 2998, 2857, 2117, 1959, 1889, 1824, 1732, 1471, 1427; HRMS (ESI, positive) *m/z* [M+Na]<sup>+</sup> Calcd. for  $\text{C}_{42}\text{H}_{52}\text{NaO}_2\text{Si}_2$ : 667.3398, Found: 673.3405.

### Synthesis of **3**

To a solution of **2** (313 mg, 0.485 mmol) in THF (10 mL) was added *n*BuLi (0.76 mL, 1.22 mmol, 1.6 M in hexane) at -78 °C under an argon atmosphere. The reaction mixture was warmed to 0 °C and stirred for 1.5 h. The reaction mixture was re-cooled to -78 °C. After the reaction mixture was stirred at -78 °C for 30 min, a solution of acetaldehyde (141  $\mu\text{L}$ , 2.52 mmol) in THF (1.27 mL) was slowly added. The reaction mixture was warmed to room temperature and stirred for 6 h. The reaction mixture was quenched with saturated aqueous  $\text{NH}_4\text{Cl}$ . The mixture was extracted with  $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$ . The organic layer was washed with saturated aqueous  $\text{NaCl}$ , dried over  $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4$ , and filtered. The residue was purified by silica gel medium-pressure chromatography (*n*-hexane/EtOAc = 98/2 to 80/20) to give alkyne intermediate (231 mg, 69%) as a yellow

oil.

To a solution of alkyne intermediate (47.3 mg, 68.6 mmol) in anhydrous MeOH (2.0 mL) was added quinoline (8.2  $\mu$ L, 69.2 mmol) and Pd/BaSO<sub>4</sub> (4.3 mg, 9 wt%) under an argon atmosphere. The reaction vessel was evacuated and recharged with H<sub>2</sub>. After being stirred at room temperature for 10 min under H<sub>2</sub> atmosphere, the reaction mixture was filtered through a pad of Celite with EtOAc. The filtrate was concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by silica gel medium-pressure chromatography (*n*-hexane/EtOAc = 98/2 to 80/20) to give **12** (42.4 mg, 89%) as a colorless oil. **3** was obtained as the stereoisomer mixture at C-11 position:  $[\alpha]_D^{22} = +20.2$  (*c* 0.75, CHCl<sub>3</sub>); <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$ <sub>H</sub>: 7.60-7.69 (m, 8H), 7.32-7.46 (m, 12H), 5.30-5.44 (m, 2H), 4.65 (quin, *J* = 6.2 Hz, 0.5H), 4.57 (quin, *J* = 6.4 Hz, 0.5H), 4.15 (q, *J* = 5.0 Hz, 1H), 3.68 (dtd, *J* = 10.1, 5.0, 2.3 Hz, 1H), 3.60 (dt, *J* = 10.1, 6.9 Hz, 1H), 2.08-2.31 (m, 2H), 1.90-2.02 (m, 1H), 1.75-1.88 (m, 1H), 1.63-1.71 (m, 1H), 1.30-1.63 (m, 5H), 1.22 (d, *J* = 6.4 Hz, 1.5H), 1.22 (d, *J* = 6.2 Hz, 1.5H), 1.07 (s, 4.5H), 1.06 (s, 4.5H), 1.04 (s, 9H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$ <sub>C</sub>: 135.9, 135.5, 134.6, 134.5, 134.2, 134.1 (2C), 133.9 (2C), 133.5, 133.3, 131.5, 131.0, 129.5, 127.6, 127.5, 127.4, 77.2, 76.6, 63.9, 63.8, 63.1 (2C), 48.5, 48.4, 35.8, 35.7, 34.5, 34.2, 32.9, 28.1, 27.0 (3C), 26.8 (3C), 23.3, 23.2, 23.0 (2C), 19.2 (2C); IR (neat)  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ : 3368, 3072, 2931, 2858, 1471, 1428, 1390, 1110, 822, 740; HRMS (ESI, positive) *m/z* [M+Na]<sup>+</sup> Calcd. for C<sub>44</sub>H<sub>58</sub>NaO<sub>3</sub>Si<sub>2</sub>: 713.3817, Found : 713.3825.

### Synthesis of **4**

To a solution of **3** (202 mg, 0.292 mmol) in CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> (10 mL) was added DHP (40  $\mu$ L, 0.44 mmol) and *p*-TsOH·H<sub>2</sub>O (0.7 mg, 5  $\mu$ mol) at 0 °C. The solution was stirred at

0 °C for 2 h. The reaction mixture was quenched with saturated aqueous NaHCO<sub>3</sub> and extracted with CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>. The organic layer was washed with brine, dried over Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>, and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by silica gel medium-pressure chromatography (*n*-hexane/EtOAc = 98/2 to 90/10) to give **4** (221 mg, 98%) as a pale yellow oil. **4** was obtained as the stereoisomer mixture at C-11 and THP position: <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ<sub>H</sub>: 7.59-7.72 (m, 8H), 7.30-7.46 (m, 12H), 5.12-5.61 (m, 2H), 4.46-4.77 (m, 2H), 4.09-4.28 (m, 1H), 3.78-3.94 (m, 1H), 3.56-3.74 (m, 2H), 3.35-3.51 (m, 1H), 2.14-2.35 (m, 2H), 1.936-2.05 (m, 1H), 1.75-1.91 (m, 2H), 1.36-1.74 (m, 11H), 1.25 (d, *J* = 6.4 Hz, 0.75H), 1.22 (d, *J* = 6.9 Hz, 0.75H), 1.19 (d, *J* = 6.0 Hz, 0.75H), 1.16 (d, *J* = 6.4 Hz, 0.75H), 1.07 (s, 9H), 1.04 (s, 9H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ<sub>C</sub>: 136.1, 135.7, 133.4, 132.9, 132.4, 132.1, 131.5, 131.0, 130.5, 130.1, 129.6, 127.7, 96.7, 96.5, 96.3, 96.0, 76.7, 68.3, 68.2, 66.9, 66.7, 63.4, 63.3, 63.2, 62.6, 62.5, 48.9, 48.8, 48.6, 36.1, 36.0, 35.8, 34.6(2C), 34.5, 33.1, 31.3, 31.2, 31.1, 28.3, 27.2, 27.0, 25.7, 25.6, 25.6, 23.4, 23.3, 23.1(2C), 21.7(2C), 20.5(2C), 19.9, 19.8, 19.4, 19.3; IR (neat) cm<sup>-1</sup>: 3072, 2932, 2859, 1428, 1389, 1111, 822, 740; HRMS (ESI, positive) *m/z* [M+Na]<sup>+</sup> Calcd. for C<sub>49</sub>H<sub>66</sub>NaO<sub>4</sub>Si<sub>2</sub>: 797.4392, Found : 797.4379.

### Synthesis of **5**

To a solution of **4** (111 mg, 0.144 mmol) in anhydrous THF (10 mL) was added TBAF (0.72 mL, 0.72 mmol, 1.0 M in THF) under an argon atmosphere. The reaction mixture was stirred for 2 h under reflux condition. The reaction mixture was cooled to rt. The reaction mixture was quenched with saturated aqueous NH<sub>4</sub>Cl. The mixture was extracted with EtOAc. The organic layer was washed with brine, dried over Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>, and filtered. The residue was purified by silica gel medium-pressure chromatography (*n*-

hexane/EtOAc = 90/10 to 0/100) to give **5** (38.9 mg, 91%) as a pale yellow oil. **5** was obtained as the stereoisomer mixture at C-11 and THP position: <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ<sub>H</sub>: 5.15-5.65 (m, 2H), 4.60-4.84 (m, 2H), 4.09-4.28 (m, 1H), 4.04-4.24 (m, 1H), 3.42-3.96(m, 4H), 2.45-2.61(m, 0.5H), 2.17-2.33(m, 1H), 1.47-2.12(m, 14.5H), 1.27 (d, *J* = 6.4 Hz, 1.5H), 1.22 (d, *J* = 6.0 Hz, 1.5H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ<sub>C</sub>: 133.5, 132.8, 132.7, 132.3, 132.2, 131.2, 129.7, 129.6, 98.5, 97.6, 94.6, 93.6, 75.3, 75.2, 73.6(2C), 70.2, 69.4, 66.5, 65.6, 63.2(2C), 62.3, 62.2(2C), 61.8, 60.9, 48.7, 48.3, 48.2, 48.0, 36.3(2C), 35.9(2C), 35.5, 35.3, 35.0, 34.7, 33.7, 33.6, 33.4, 33.3, 31.3, 31.2, 30.8, 30.2, 29.2, 29.0, 28.9, 28.8, 25.7, 25.5(2C), 25.4, 23.8, 23.7, 23.6, 23.5, 21.8, 21.7, 21.4, 20.8, 20.1, 19.9, 19.1, 18.4; IR (neat) cm<sup>-1</sup>: 3409, 2930, 1728, 1442, 1022, 899, 868, 809, 754; HRMS (ESI, positive) *m/z* [M+Na]<sup>+</sup> Calcd. for C<sub>17</sub>H<sub>30</sub>NaO<sub>4</sub>: 321.2036, Found :321.2036.

### **Determination of Stereochemistry of (3*R*, 7*S*, 11*R*)-11-OH-JA and (3*R*,7*S*, 11*S*)-11-OH-JA by modified Mosher's method**

#### **Isolation of a single stereoisomer of **3****

Single stereoisomer of **3** was isolated from a mixture of (3*R*, 7*S*, 11*R/S*)-**3** by multiple silica gel medium-pressure chromatography. From a mixture of (3*R*, 7*S*, 11*R/S*)-**3** (39.2 mg), (3*R*, 7*S*, 11*R*)-**3** (14.2 mg) and (3*R*, 7*S*, 11*S*)-**3** (17.5 mg) were isolated.

#### **Synthesis of (3*R*, 7*S*, 11*S*)-3-(*S*)-MTPA ester**

To solution of (3*R*, 7*S*, 11*S*)-**3** (2.2 mg, 3.2 μmol) in DCM (2.0 mL) and pyridine (0.10 mL) was added (*R*)-MTPA-C1 (4.0 μL, 21 μmol). The solution was stirred at rt for 2 h. The reaction mixture was quenched with 1M aqueous HCl and extracted with CHCl<sub>3</sub>.

The organic layer was washed with brine, dried over  $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4$ , and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was roughly purified by silica gel chromatography (*n*-hexane/EtOAc = 98/2 to 95/5) to give (*3R, 7S, 11S*)-**3**-(*S*)-MTPA ester (0.5 mg) as a pale yellow amorphous solid:  $^1\text{H}$  NMR (400 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta_{\text{H}}$ : 7.68-7.31 (m, 25H), 5.88 (dq,  $J$  = 9.2, 6.4 Hz, 1H), 5.55 (dt,  $J$  = 11.0, 6.9 Hz, 1H), 5.34 (dd,  $J$  = 11.0, 9.2 Hz, 1H), 4.19-4.14 (m, 1H), 3.71-3.55 (m, 2H), 3.51 (s, 3H), 2.44-2.31 (m, 2H), 2.30-2.20 (m, 1H), 2.05-1.95 (m, 2H), 1.85-1.75 (m, 1H), 1.72-1.63 (m, 1H), 1.61-1.47 (m, 3H), 1.26 (d,  $J$  = 6.4 Hz, 3H), 1.06 (s, 9H), 1.03 (s, 9H); HRMS (ESI, positive)  $m/z$  [M+Na] $^+$  Calcd. for  $\text{C}_{54}\text{H}_{65}\text{F}_3\text{NaO}_5\text{Si}_2$ : 929.4215, Found : 929.4242.

### **Synthesis of (*3R, 7S, 11S*)-**3**-(*R*)-MTPA ester**

To solution of (*3R, 7S, 11S*)-**3** (2.3 mg, 3.3  $\mu\text{mol}$ ) in DCM (2.0 mL) and pyridine (0.10 mL) was added (*S*)-MTPA-Cl (4.0  $\mu\text{L}$ , 21  $\mu\text{mol}$ ). The solution was stirred at rt for 1 h. The reaction mixture was quenched with 1M aqueous HCl and extracted with  $\text{CHCl}_3$ . The organic layer was washed with brine, dried over  $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4$ , and concentrated under reduced pressure to give crude (*3R, 7S, 11S*)-**3**-(*R*)-MTPA ester (1.2 mg) as a pale yellow amorphous solid:  $^1\text{H}$  NMR (400 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta_{\text{H}}$ : 7.68-7.31 (m, 25H), 5.85 (dq,  $J$  = 8.7, 6.4 Hz, 1H), 5.52 (dt,  $J$  = 11.0, 7.3 Hz, 1H), 5.24 (dd,  $J$  = 11.0, 9.2 Hz, 1H), 4.17 (q,  $J$  = 5.0 Hz, 1H), 3.71-3.58 (m, 2H), 3.53 (s, 3H), 2.45-2.35 (m, 2H), 2.28-2.17 (m, 1H), 2.05-1.95 (m, 2H), 1.85-1.75 (m, 1H), 1.72-1.64 (m, 1H), 1.61-1.47 (m, 3H), 1.33 (d,  $J$  = 6.0 Hz, 3H), 1.06 (s, 9H), 1.03 (s, 9H); HRMS (ESI, positive)  $m/z$  [M+Na] $^+$  Calcd. for  $\text{C}_{54}\text{H}_{65}\text{F}_3\text{NaO}_5\text{Si}_2$ : 929.4215, Found : 929.4233.

### **Synthesis of (*3R, 7S, 11S*)-11-OH-JA from (*3R, 7S, 11S*)-**3** (Supplementary**

**Fig. 3B)**

**Synthesis of (3*R*, 7*S*, 11*S*)-5**

To a solution of (3*R*, 7*S*, 11*S*)-3 (12 mg, 17  $\mu$ mol) in CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> (4.0 mL) was added DHP (6.0  $\mu$ L, 67  $\mu$ mol) and *p*-TsOH·H<sub>2</sub>O (0.16 mg, 1  $\mu$ mol) at 0 °C. The solution was stirred at 0 °C for 1 h. The reaction mixture was quenched with saturated aqueous NaHCO<sub>3</sub> and extracted with CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>. The organic layer was washed with brine, dried over Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>, and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by silica gel chromatography (*n*-hexane/EtOAc = 95/5) to give (3*R*, 7*S*, 11*S*)-4 (12 mg, 91%) as a pale yellow oil. (3*R*, 7*S*, 11*S*)-4 was obtained as the stereoisomer mixture at THP position and directly used for the next reaction.

To a solution of (3*R*, 7*S*, 11*S*)-4 (12 mg, 16  $\mu$ mol) in anhydrous THF (6.0 mL) was added TBAF (0.10 mL, 0.10 mmol, 1.0 M in THF) under an argon atmosphere. The reaction mixture was stirred for 16 h at rt. The reaction mixture was quenched with saturated aqueous NH<sub>4</sub>Cl. The mixture was extracted with EtOAc. The organic layer was washed with brine, dried over Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>, and filtered. The residue was purified by silica gel chromatography (*n*-hexane/EtOAc = 50/50 to 40/60) to give (3*R*, 7*S*, 11*S*)-5 (4.2 mg, 89%) as a yellow oil. (3*R*, 7*S*, 11*S*)-5 was obtained as the stereoisomer mixture at THP position and directly used for the synthesis of (3*R*, 7*S*, 11*S*)-11-OH-JA.

**Synthesis of (3*R*, 7*S*, 11*S*)-11-OH-JA**

To a solution of (3*R*, 7*S*, 11*S*)-5 (4.2 mg, 14 umol) in acetone (10 mL) was added Jones reagent (4.0 M solution, 90  $\mu$ L, 0.36 mmol) at -20 °C. After 1 h of stirring at -20 °C, *i*-PrOH (1.4 mL) was added to quench the remaining reagent. After 1 h of stirring at -20 °C, EtOAc/*n*-hexane (1/1, 10 mL) and H<sub>2</sub>O (15 mL) were added, and the aqueous

layer was extracted with EtOAc. The combined organic layers were washed with brine, dried over  $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4$ , and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by silica gel chromatography (*n*-hexane/0.1%AcOH/EtOAc+0.1%AcOH = 40/60) to give a carboxylic acid intermediate (3.4 mg, 78%) as a colorless oil.

To a solution of the carboxylic acid intermediate (3.4 mg) in  $\text{Et}_2\text{O}$  (1.4 mL) was added  $\text{MgBr}_2\bullet\text{OEt}_2$  (4.2 mg, 16  $\mu\text{mol}$ ). The resulting white suspension was stirred at room temperature for 3 h and dried under reduced pressure. The residue was dissolved with 30% aq. MeOH containing 0.1% AcOH and syringe-filtered through PTFE membrane. The crude product was directly purified by RP-HPLC (ODS-HG-5  $\phi$ 4.6x250, 210 nm, 0.6 mL/min, eluent: 30% aq. MeOH + 0.1%AcOH) to give (*3R, 7S, 11S*)-OH-JA ( $t_{\text{R}} = 21$  min, 1.1 mg, 44%) as a colorless amorphous solid. The synthesized (*3R, 7S, 11S*)-OH-JA was the same as the latter isomer of (*3R, 7S, 11R/S*)-11-OH-JA in UPLC-MS/MS analysis (**Supplementary Fig. 3C**).

### **Pull-down experiments using fluorescein-tagged JAZ peptides**

For the pulldown experiment with Fl-JAZPs, purified GST-COI1 (5 nM), Fl-JAZPs (10 nM) and the ligands (1 - 100  $\mu\text{M}$ ) in 350  $\mu\text{L}$  of incubation buffer (50 mM Tris-HCl, 100mM NaCl, 10% glycerol, 0.1% Polyoxyethylene (20) Sorbitan Monolaurate, pH 7.8) were combined with anti-fluorescein antibody (ab19491; Abcam, Cambridge, UK ; 0.1  $\mu\text{L}$ ) and incubated for 10–15 h at 4 °C with rotation. After incubation, the samples were combined with SureBeads Protein A (10  $\mu\text{L}$  in incubation buffer slurry; Cytiva, USA; 10 mg beads/ml). After 1.5 h of incubation at 4 °C with rotation, the samples were washed three times with 350  $\mu\text{L}$  of Dulbecco's phosphate-buffered saline containing 0.1% Polyoxyethylene (20) Sorbitan Monolaurate. The washed beads were resuspended in 35

$\mu$ L of SDS-PAGE loading buffer containing dithiothreitol (100 mM). After heating for 10 min at 60 °C, the samples were subjected to SDS-PAGE and analyzed by western blotting. The bound GST-COI1 was detected using anti-GST HRP conjugate (RPN1236; Cytiva ; 10000-fold dilution in blocking buffer).

### **Plasmid constructions for JOX1/2/3/4 expression**

The coding sequence of *JOX1/2/3/4* (At5g05600, At3g55970, At2g38240, respectively) was obtained from TAIR database and JOX2/3/4 genes were amplified from an *A. thaliana* cDNA library using primers (JOX2-forward, 5'-ATGAACAAAGAACAGATTGATGTTAAGATCGAG-3'; JOX2-reverse, 5'-TCAACGAGGAGAAATATGAGATTCAACATG-3', JOX3-forward, 5'-CATCATCATCACATGAATATCTTCCAAGACTGGC-3'; JOX3-reverse, 5'-TTAGCAGCCGGATCCCTATCGAGGGATTAAAGTTCG-3', JOX4-forward, 5'-CATCATCATCACATGGCTACATGCTGGCCTGAGC-3'; JOX4-reverse, 5'-TTAGCAGCCGGATCCTTATCTAGTTAACACAGTG-3'). In the case of JOX1, we ordered Eurofins genomics to synthesis sequence and amplified them using primers (JOX1-forward, 5'- ATGAACAAACCTAGACGAGATCAAGATCG-3'; JOX1-reverse, 5'- TCACCAATCTTTGGAATCTCTAGGTAGTTC-3'). Using the In-Fusion HD Cloning kit (Takara Bio, Shiga, Japan), the PCR-amplified *JOX1-4* coding sequence was cloned into pET-6xHis-vector linearized with primers (JOX1-forward, 5'-CCAAAAGATTGGTGAGGATCCGGCTGCTAACAAAGCC -3'; JOX1-reverse, 5'-GTCTAGGTTGTTCATGTGATGATGATGATGATGGCCCATATG-3', JOX2-forward, 5'- ATTCTCCTCGTTGAGGATCCGGCTGCTAACAAAGC -3'; JOX2-reverse, 5'-CTTGTCTTGTTCATGTGATGATGATGATGATGGCCCATATG-3', JOX3/4-

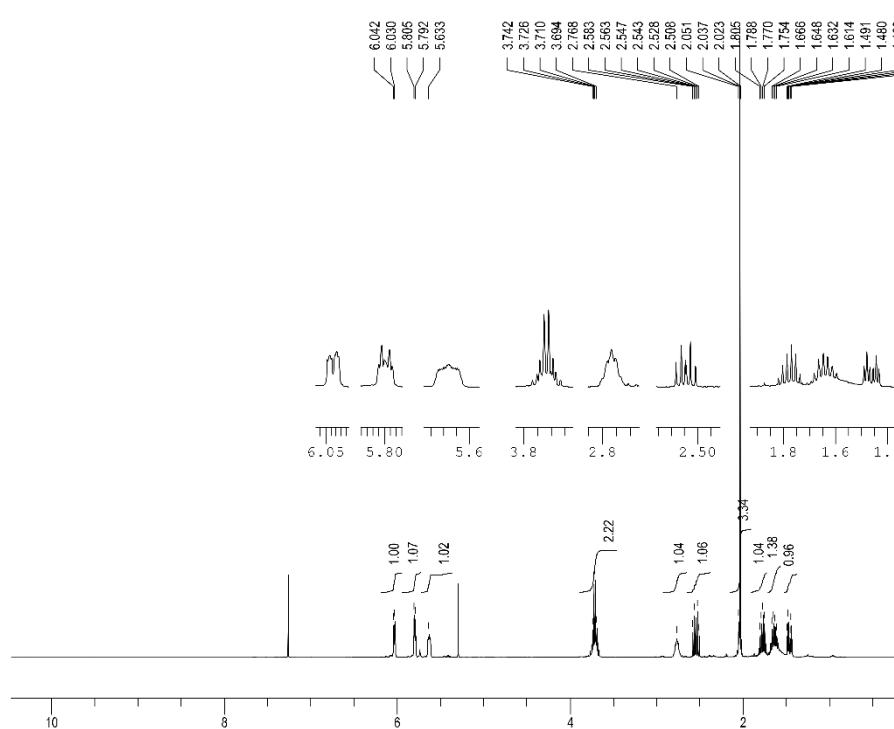
forward, 5'- GGATCCGGCTGCTAACAAAGCCC -3'; JOX3/4-reverse, 5'- GTGATGATGATGATGGCCCATATG -3').

### **Protein expression and purification**

The *6xHis-JOX1/2/3/4* genes in pET vector was expressed in *E. coli* BL21 (DE3) strain. *E. coli* was grown in LB medium supplemented with 50 µg/ml ampicillin and protein expression was induced by the addition of 0.2 mM isopropyl-β-D-thiogalactopyranoside with shaking at 16 °C for 16 h when optical density at 600 nm got 0.6. Cells were collected by centrifugation and lysed by sonication with lysis buffer (20 mM Tris-HCl, 150 mM NaCl, 20 mM imidazole [pH 7.5]). Recombinant protein was collected from Ni Sepharose™ High Performance (Cytiva) using elution buffer (20 mM Tris-HCl, 150 mM NaCl, 300 mM imidazole [pH 7.5])

The obtained crude fraction of *6xHis-JOX* was concentrated. The concentrated fraction was purified by gel filtration chromatography on the AKTA system (Amersham Pharmacia Biotech, column: Hiload 16/60 Superdex 200 preupgrade (1CV=120mL), elution buffer: 10 mM HEPES, 150 mM NaCl, pH 7.4, flowrate: 0.50 mL/min, detection: 280, 254, and 220nm, fraction volume: 2.0 mL, equilibration: 1.1 CV, elution 1.2 CV). The fractions of pure *6xHis-JOX1-4* were collected, and the concentration was determined by UV absorption at 280 nm using NanoPhotometerN60 (IMPLEN GmbH, Germany).

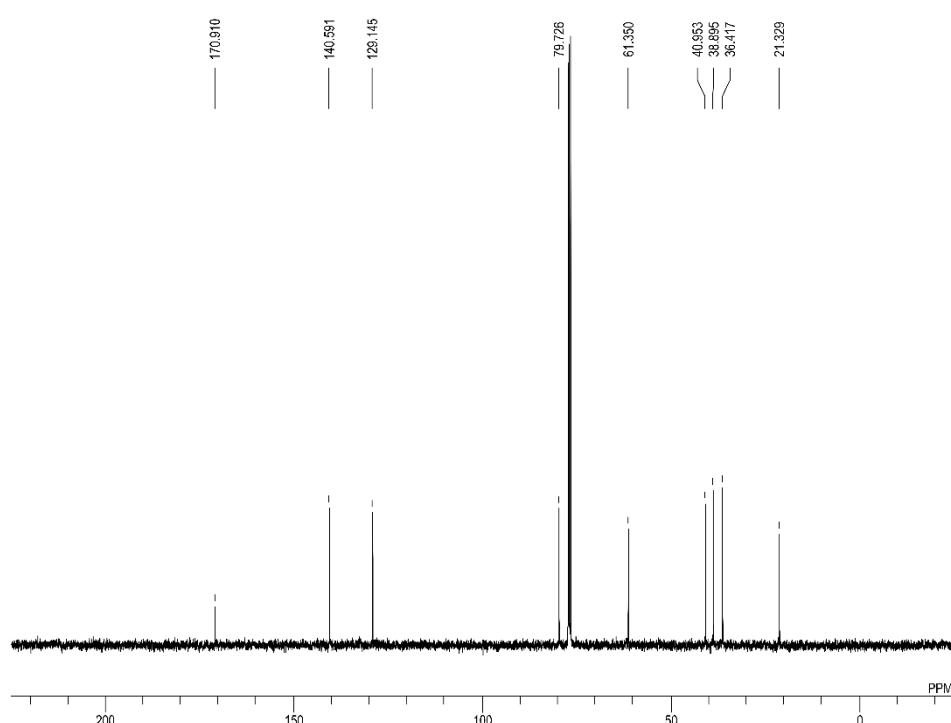
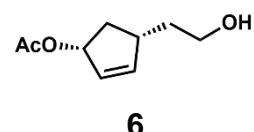
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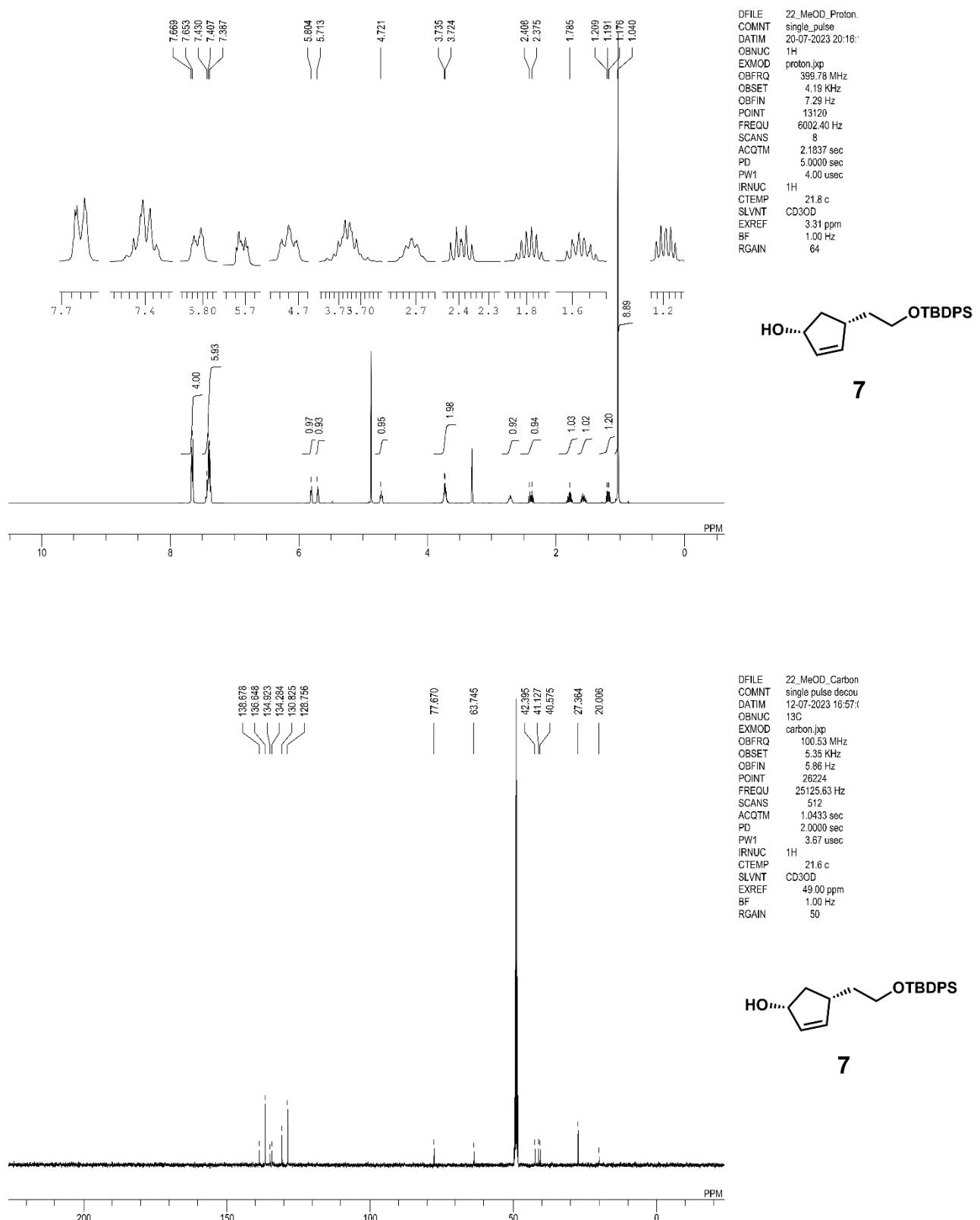


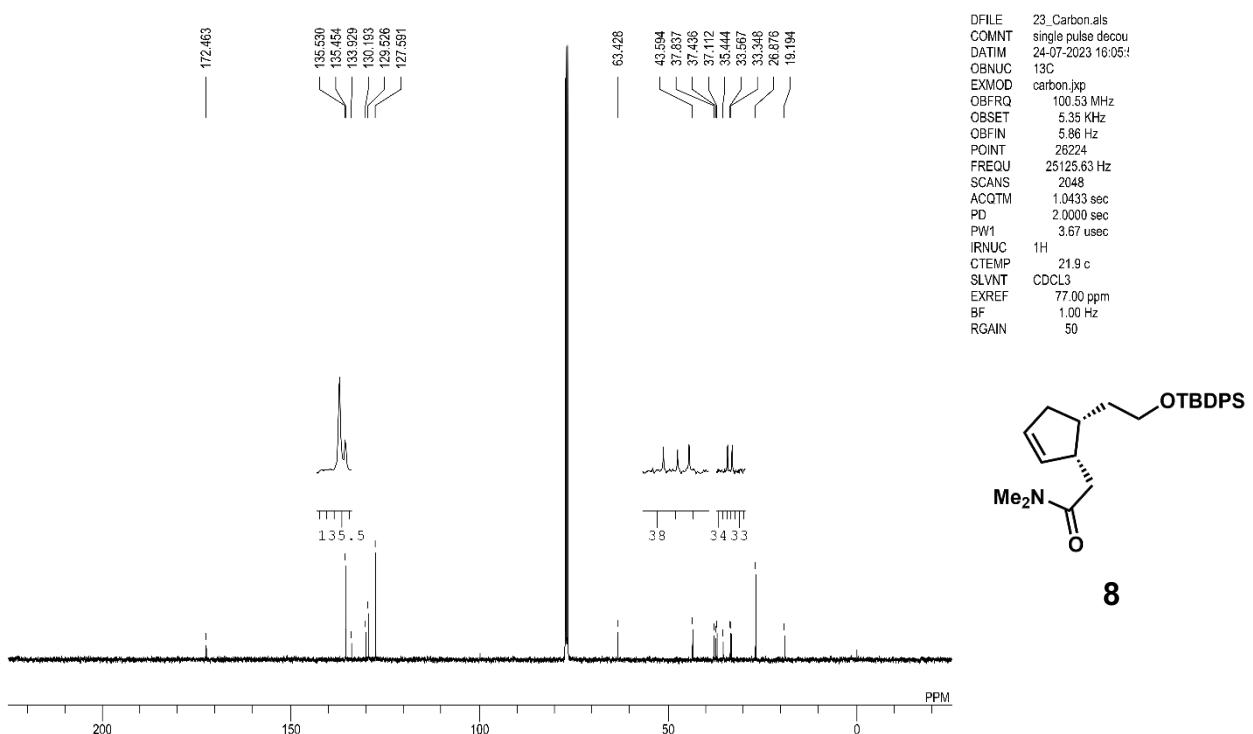
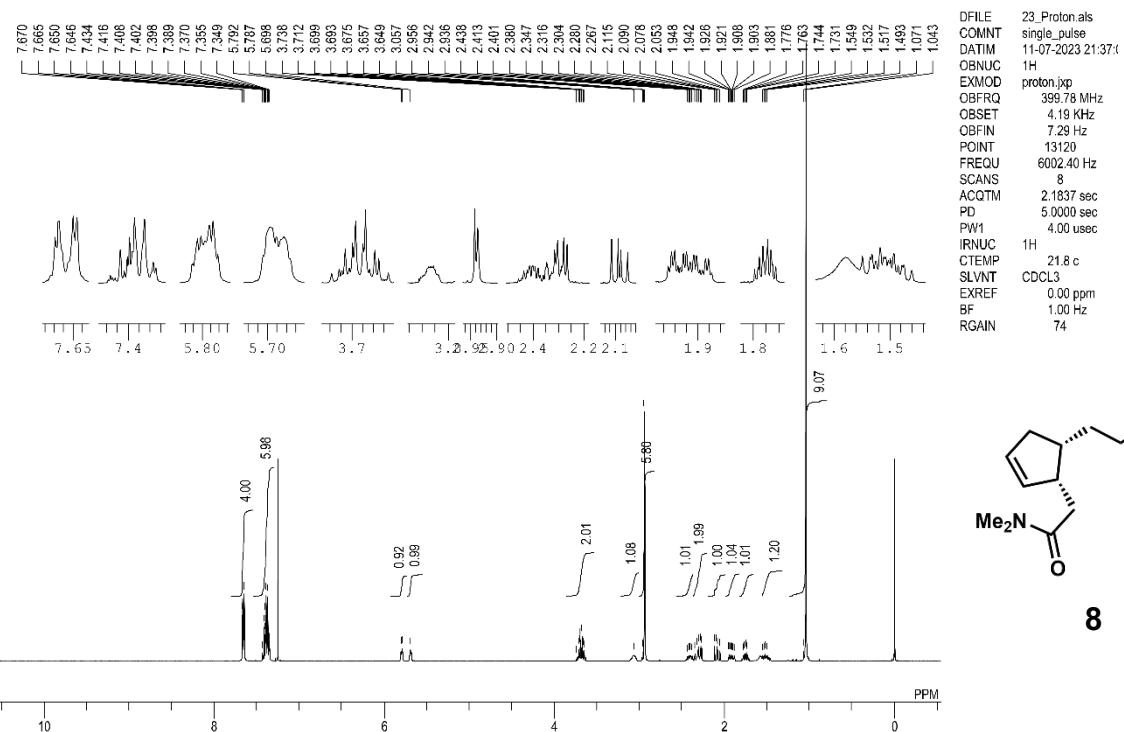
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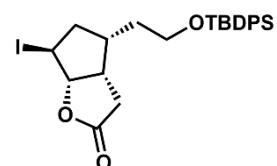
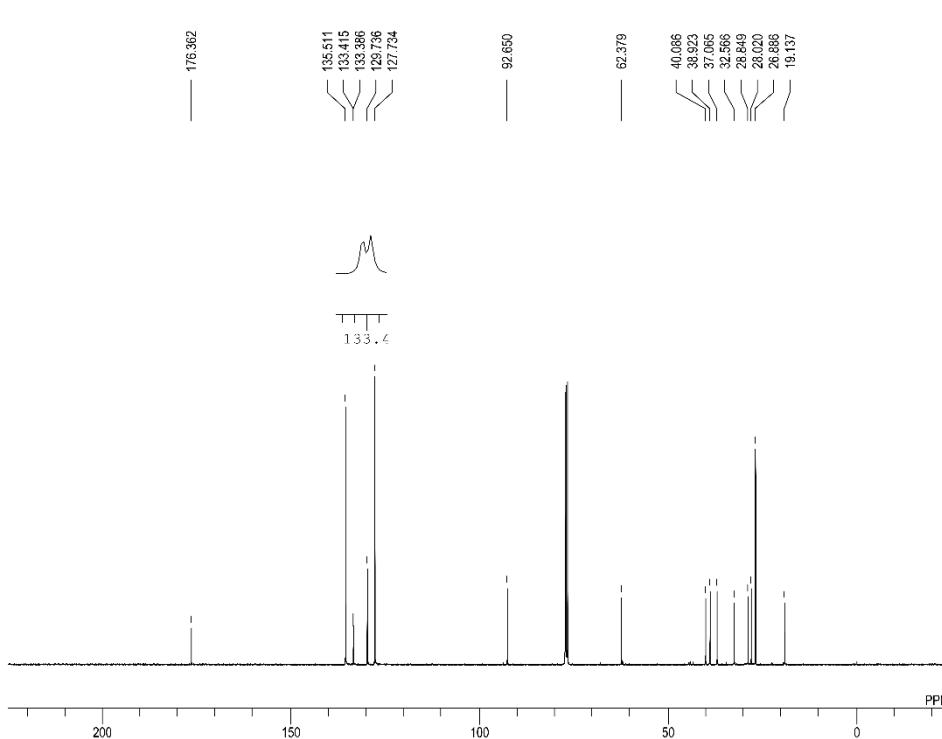
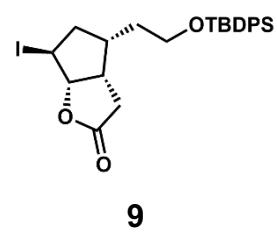
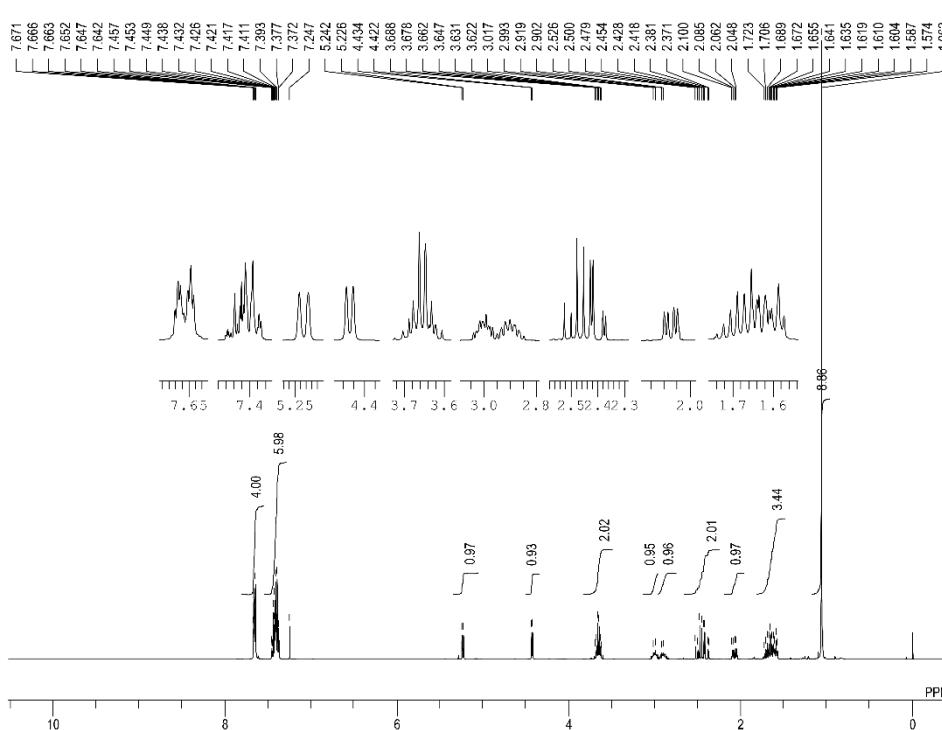
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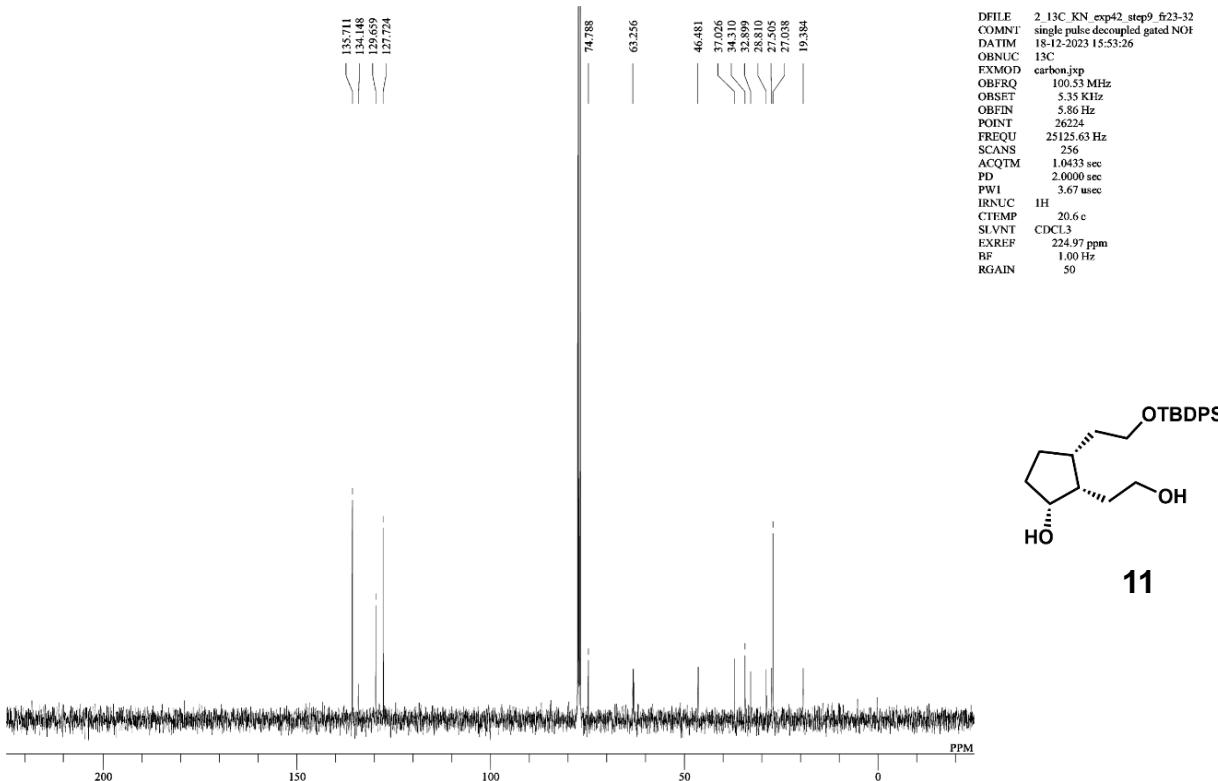
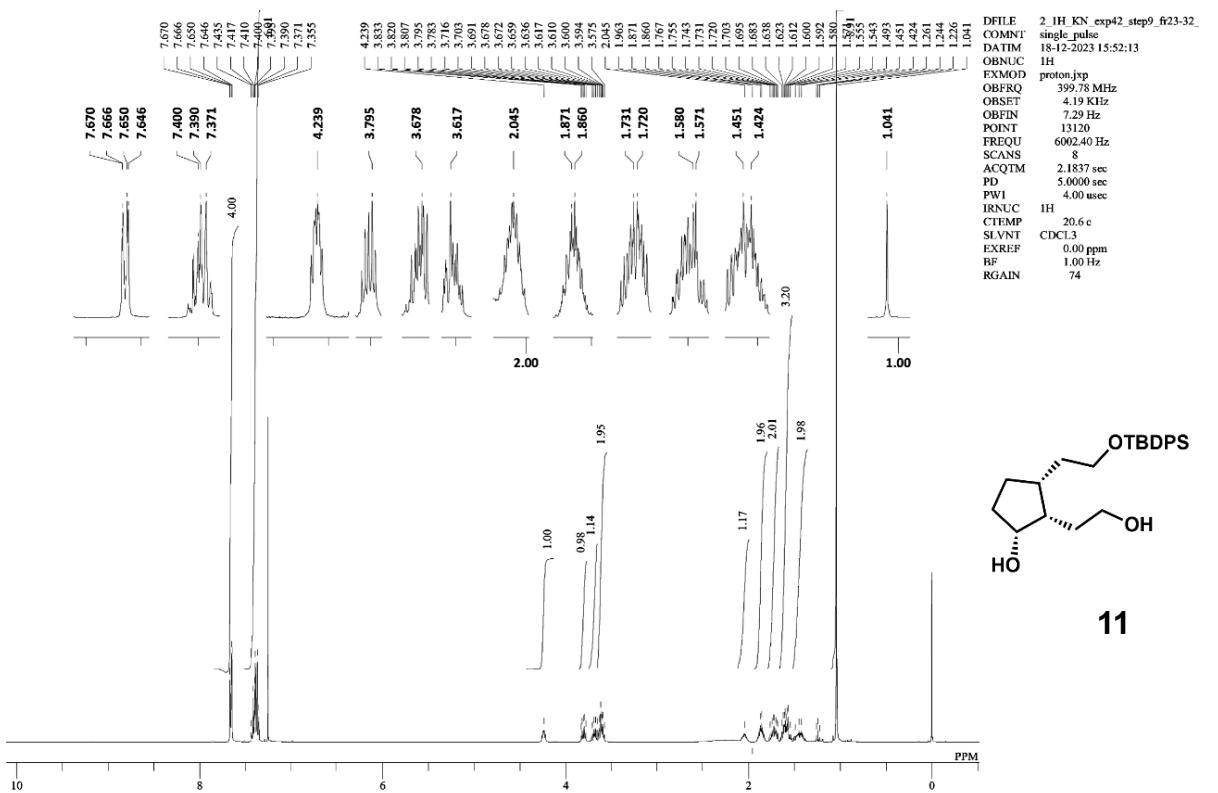
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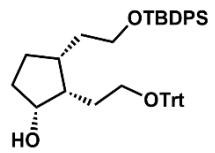
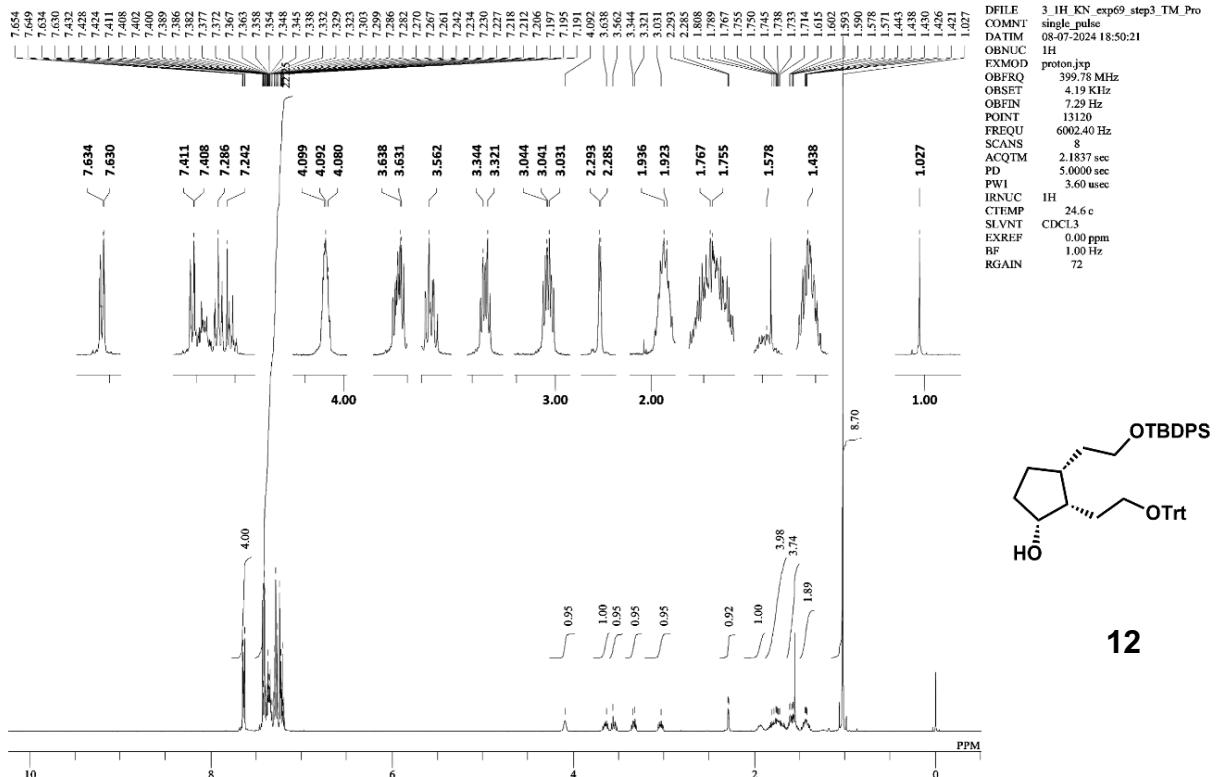




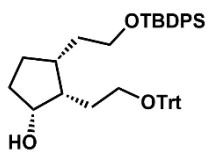
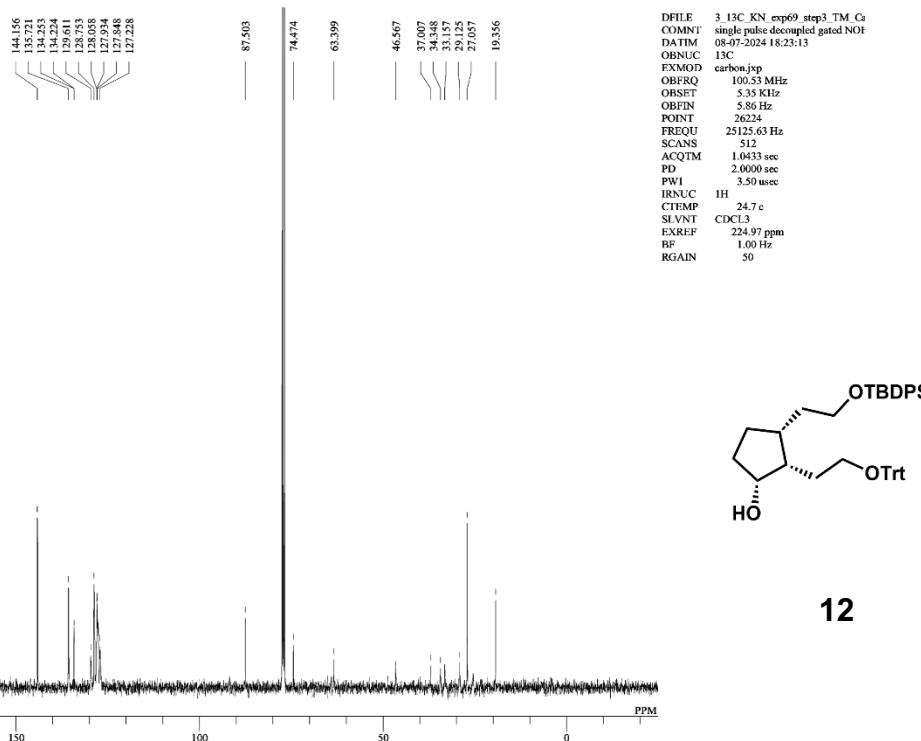




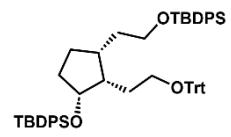
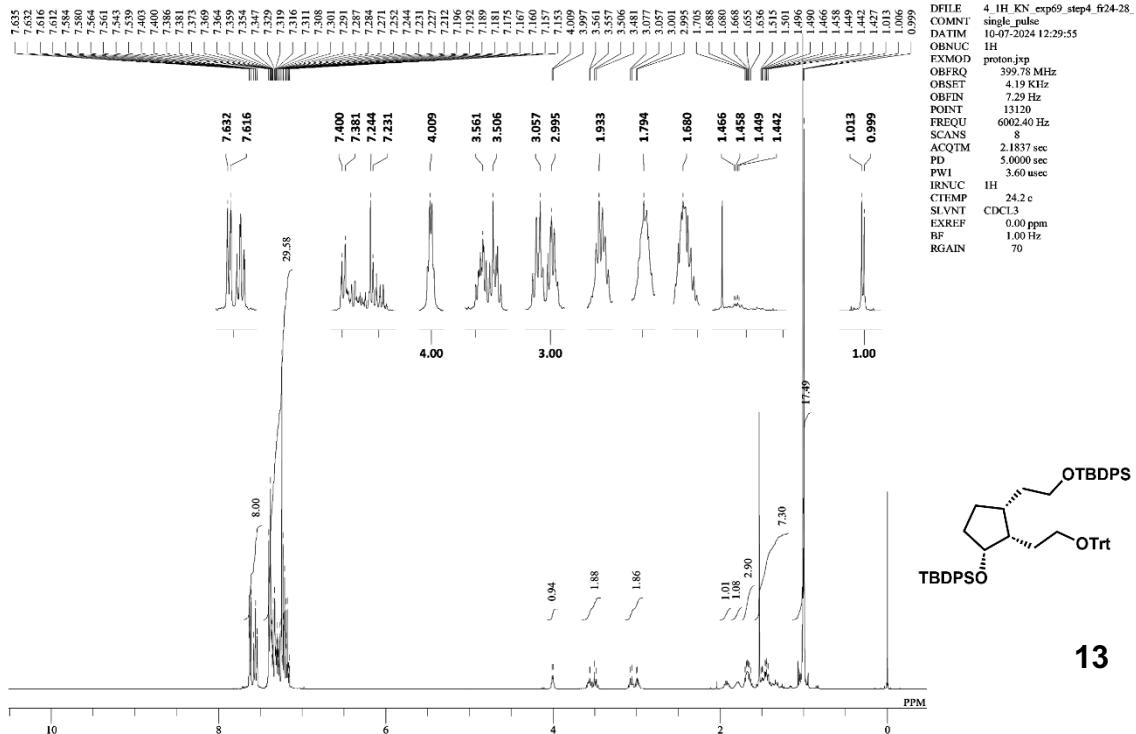




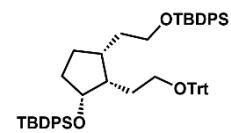
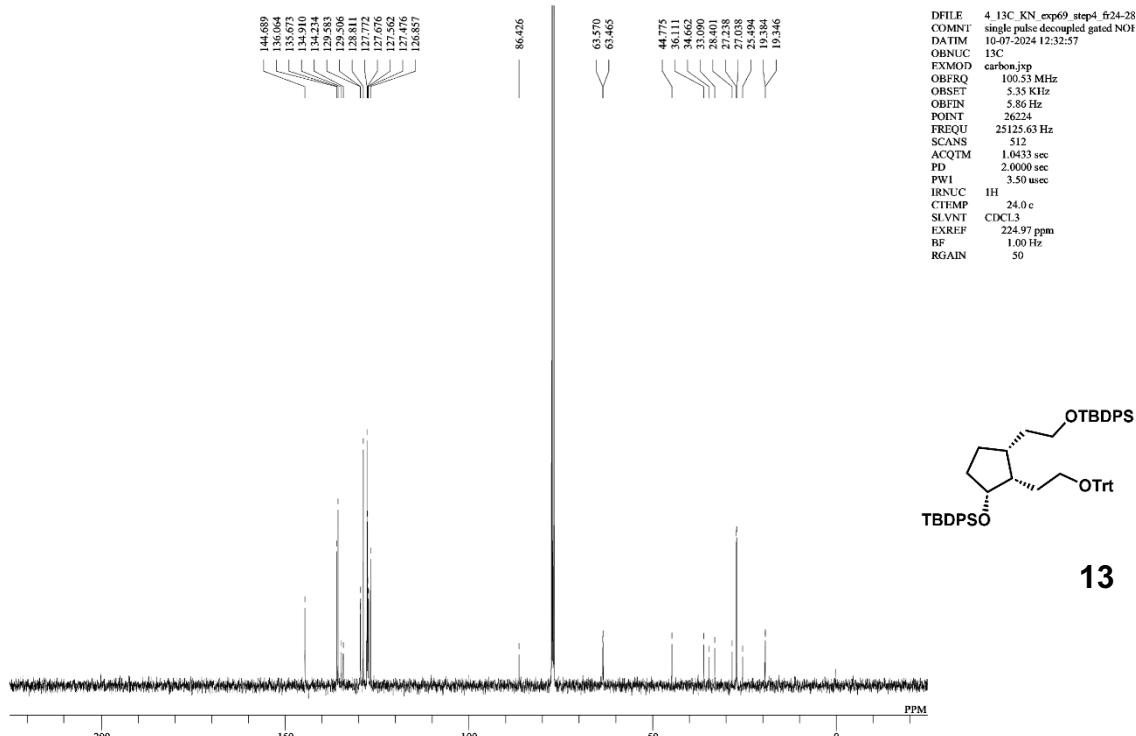
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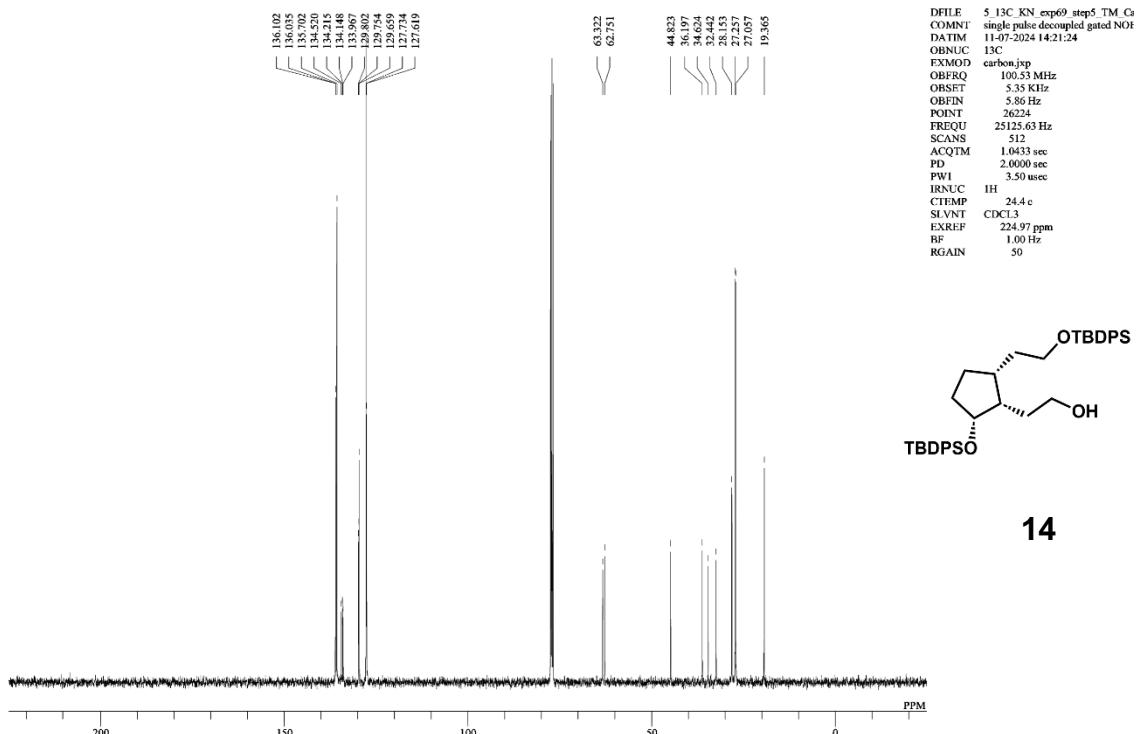
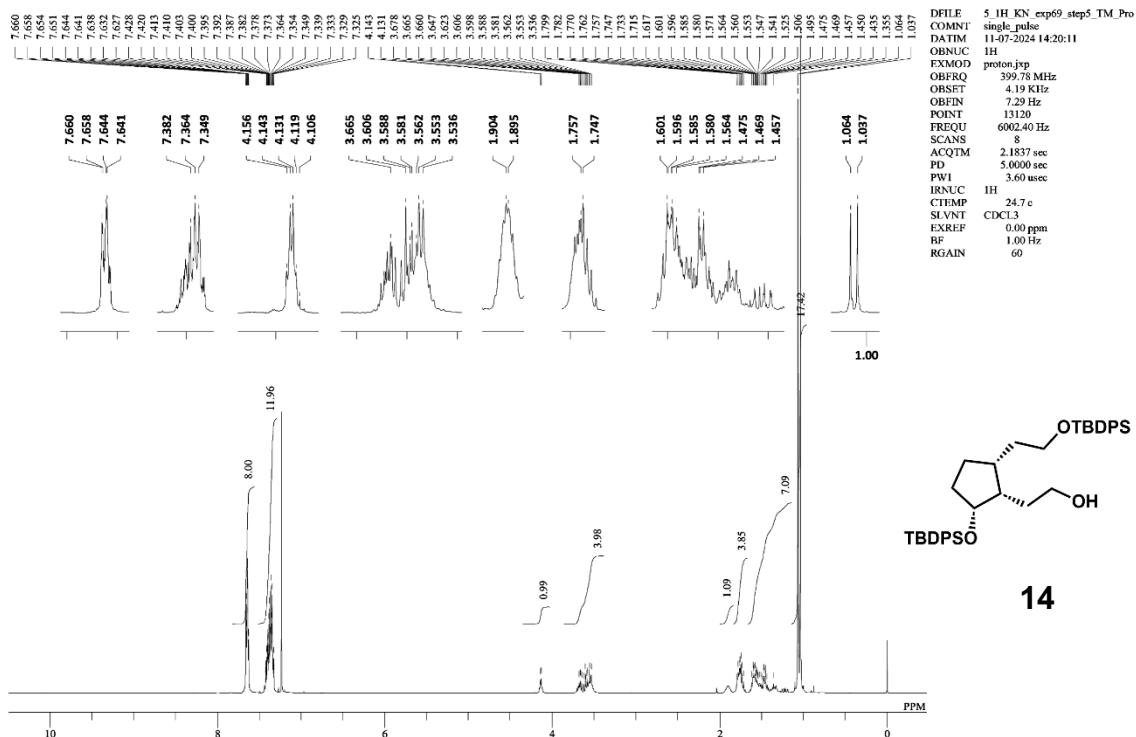
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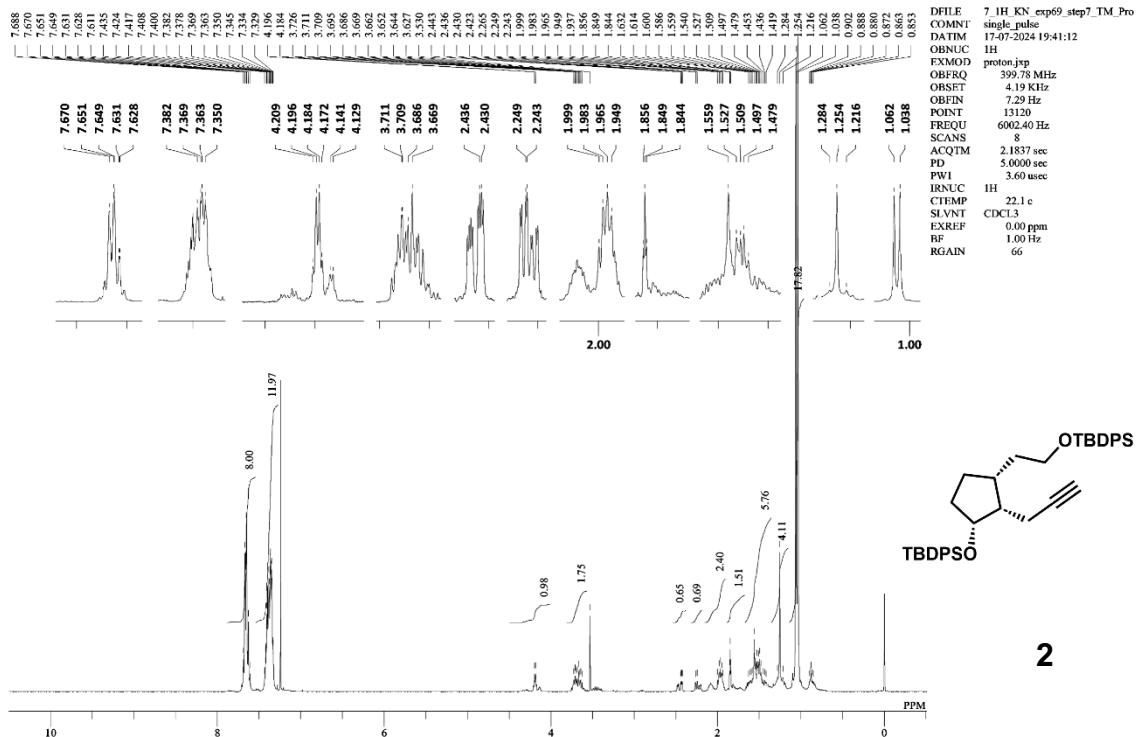


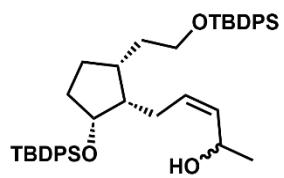
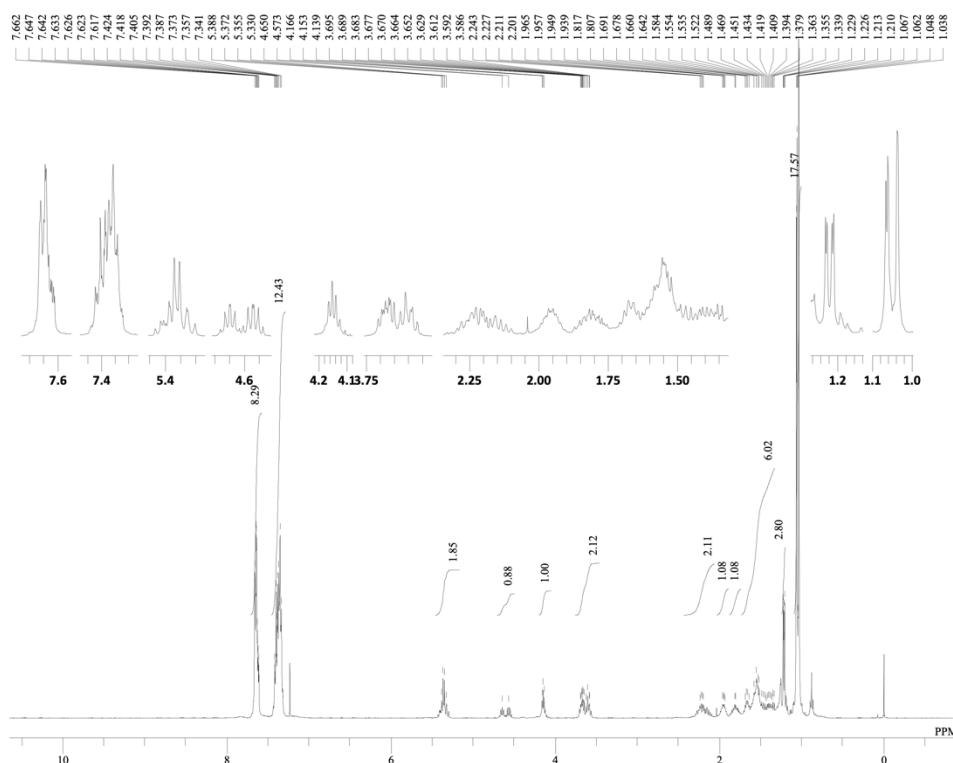
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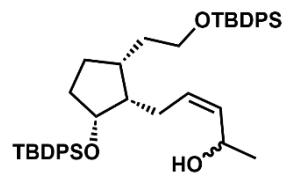
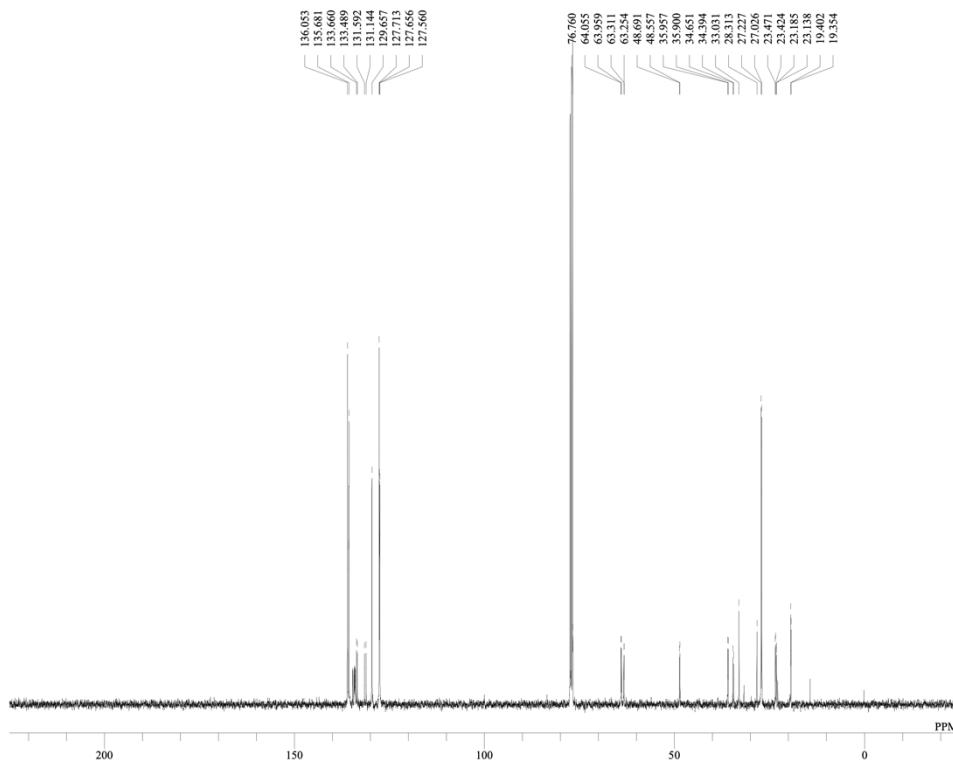
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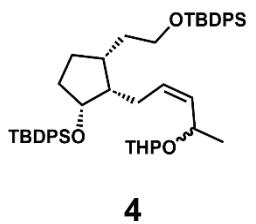
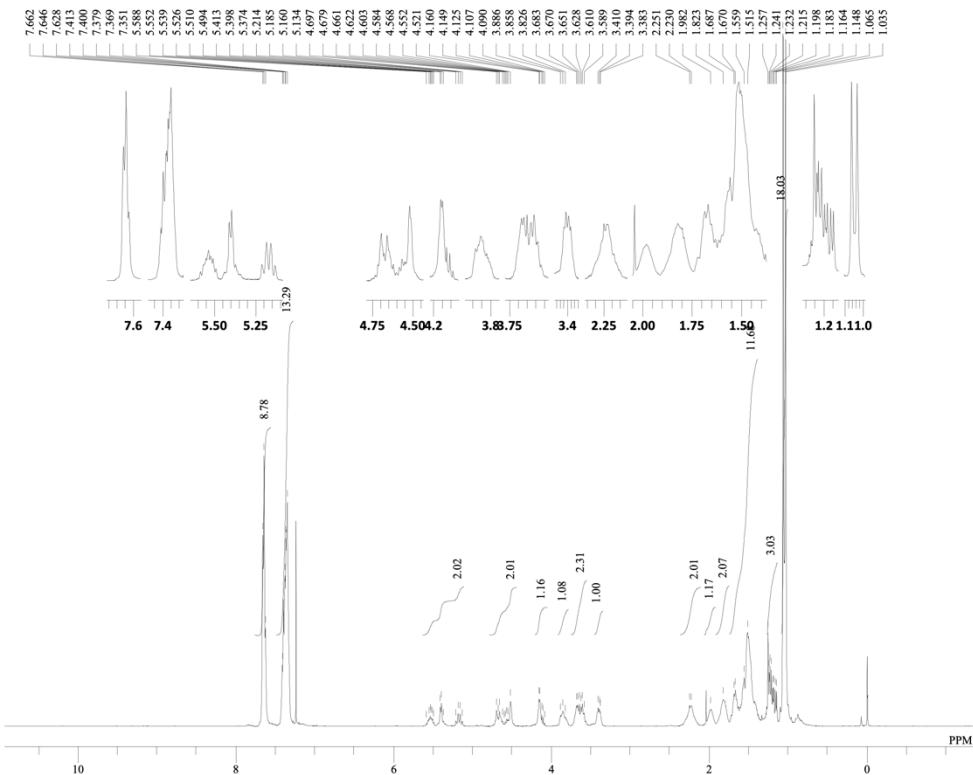




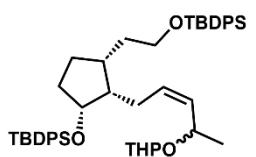
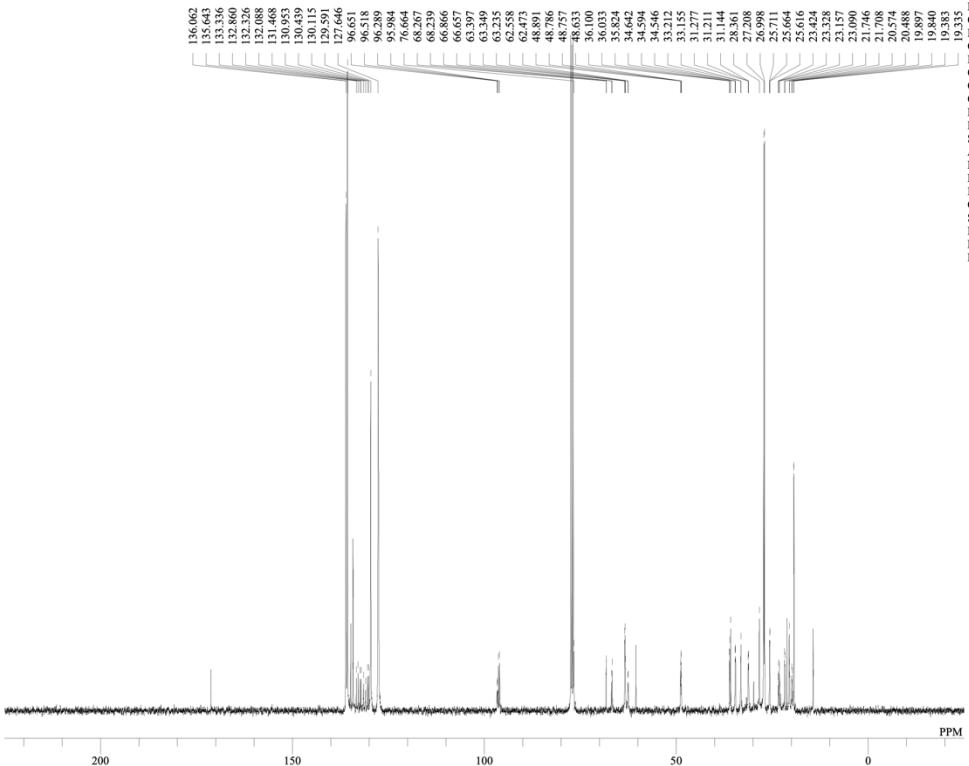
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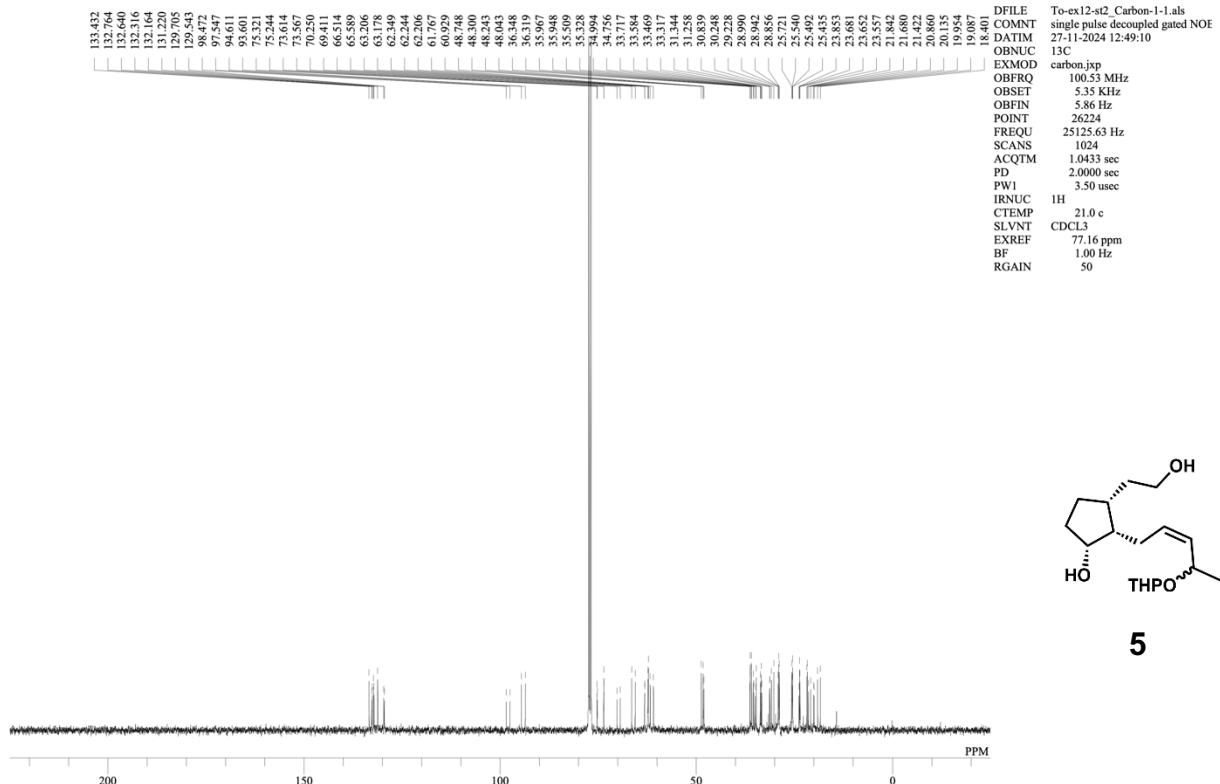
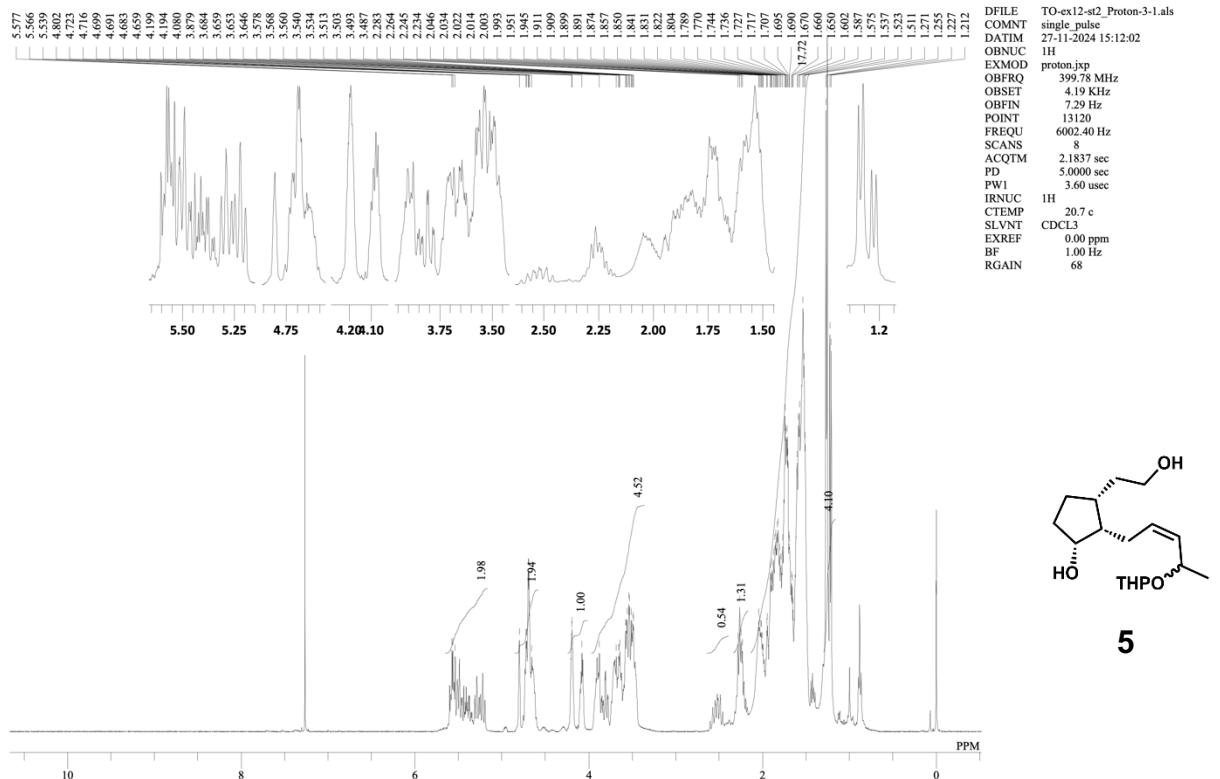


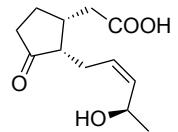
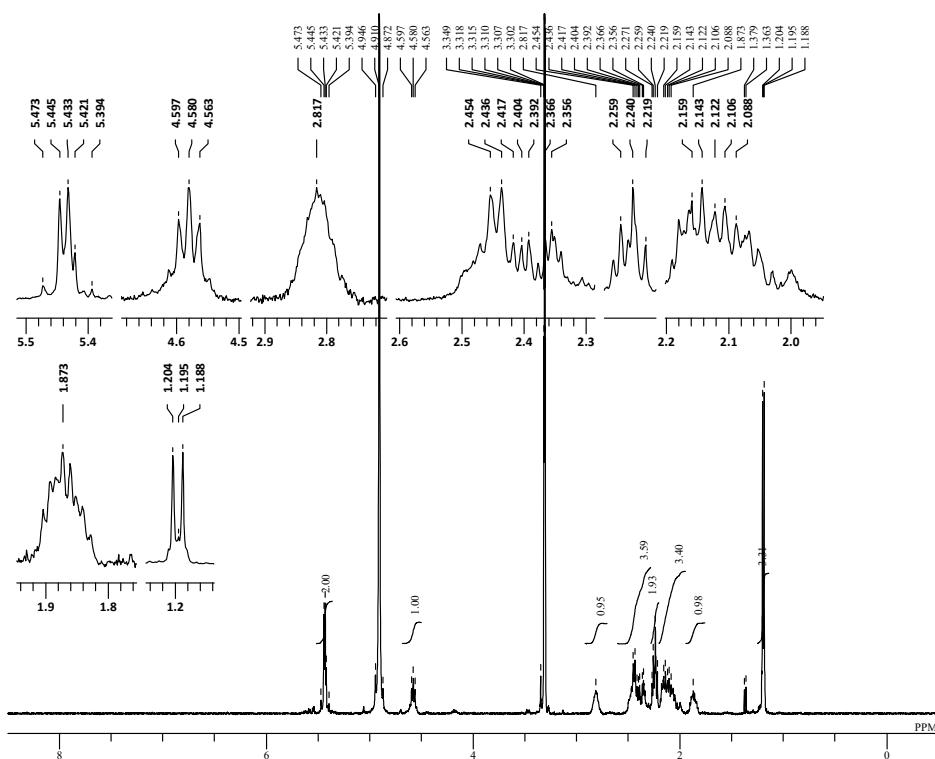
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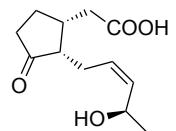
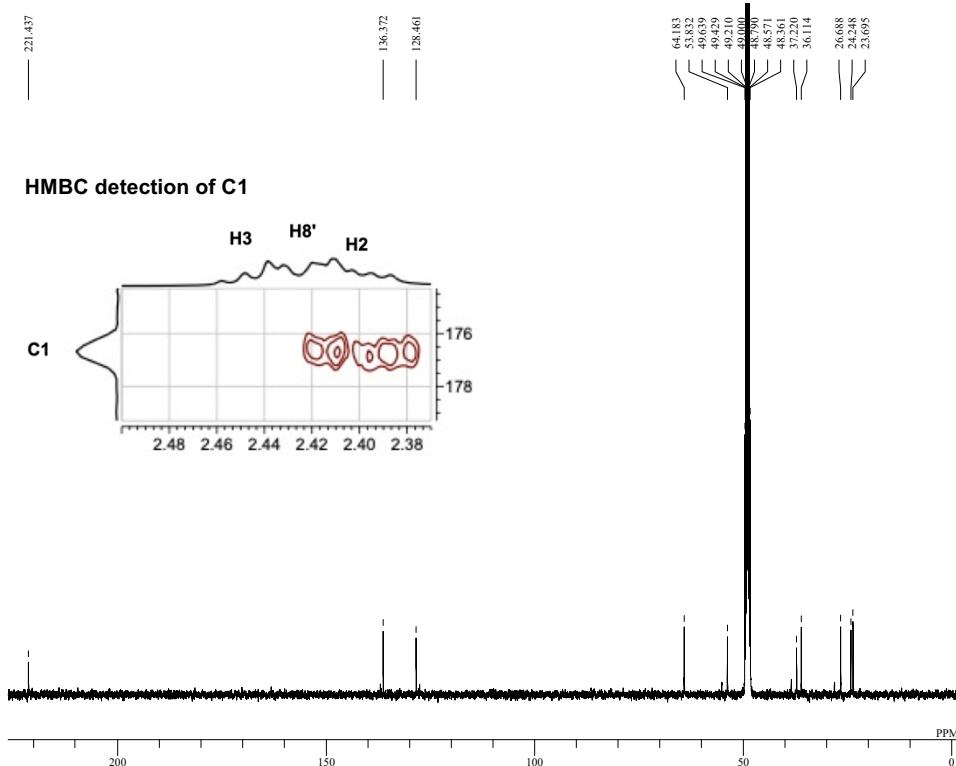
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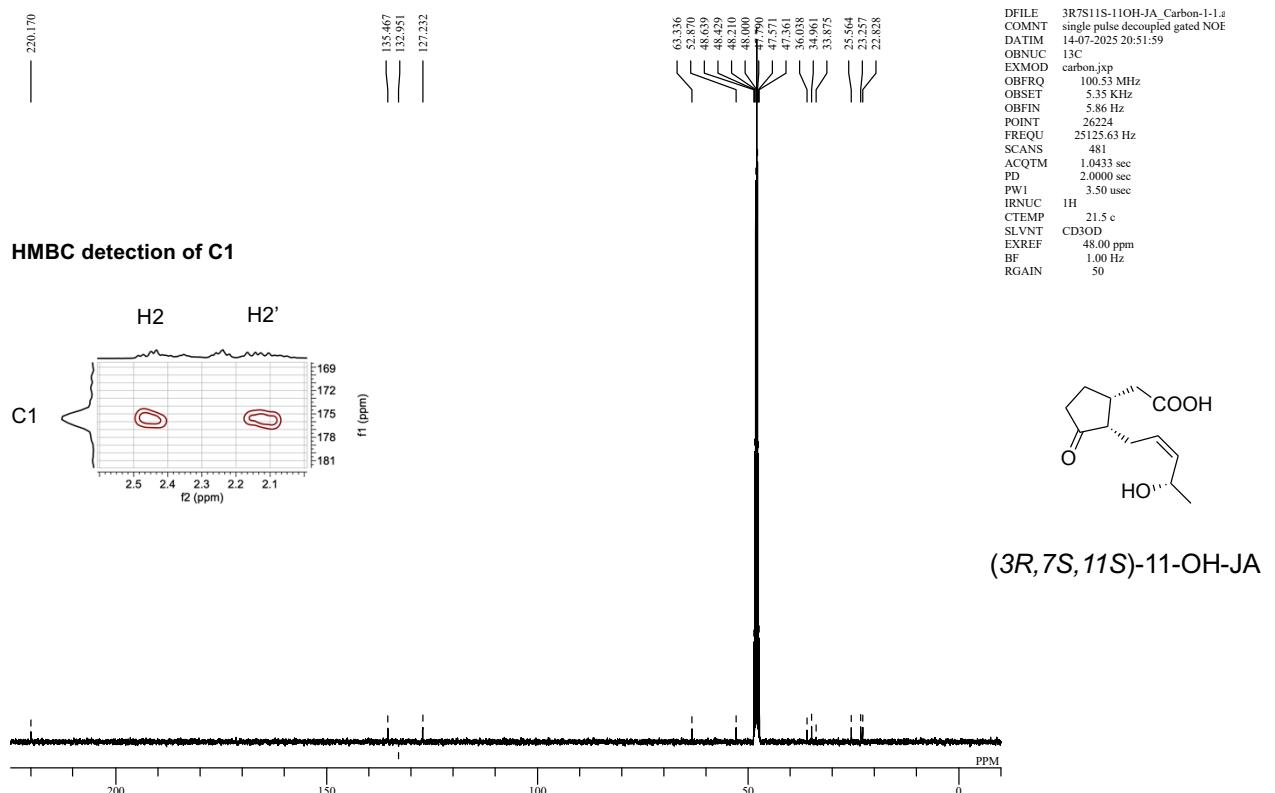
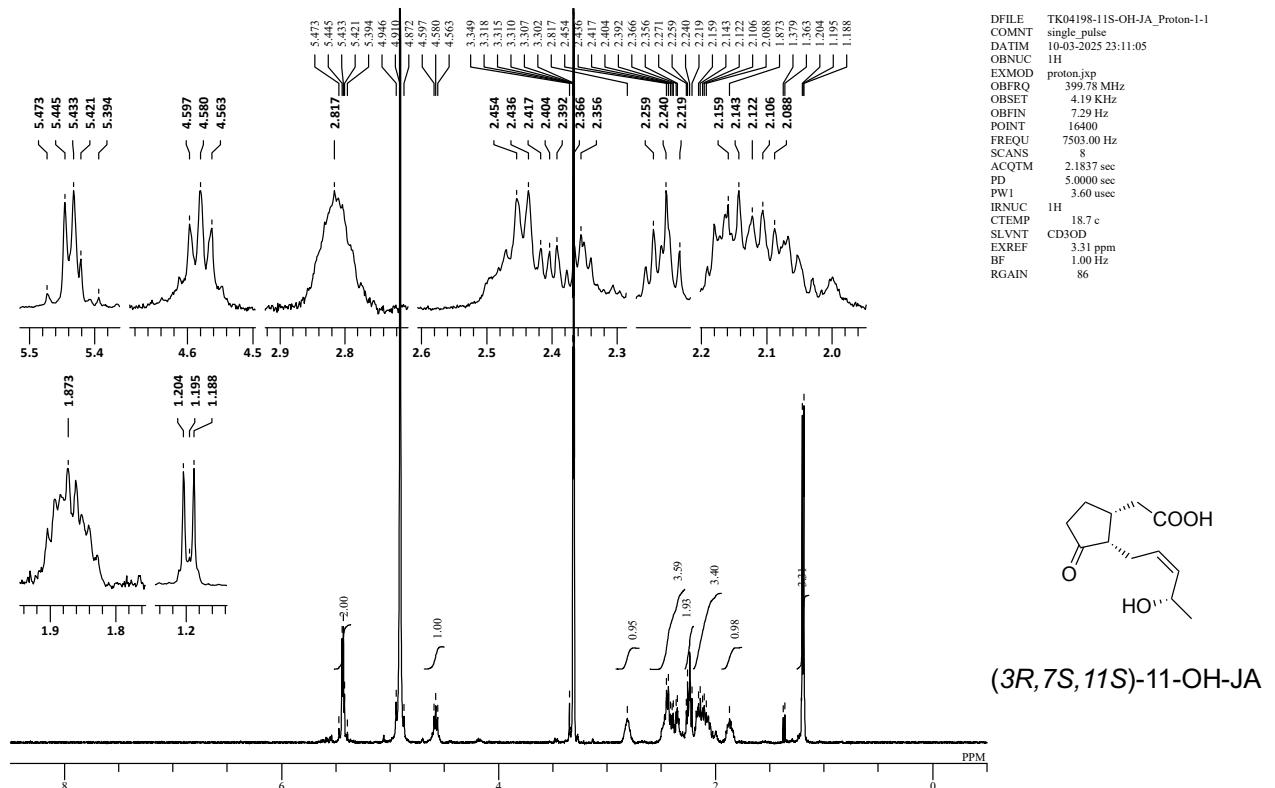


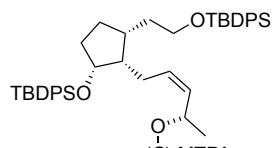
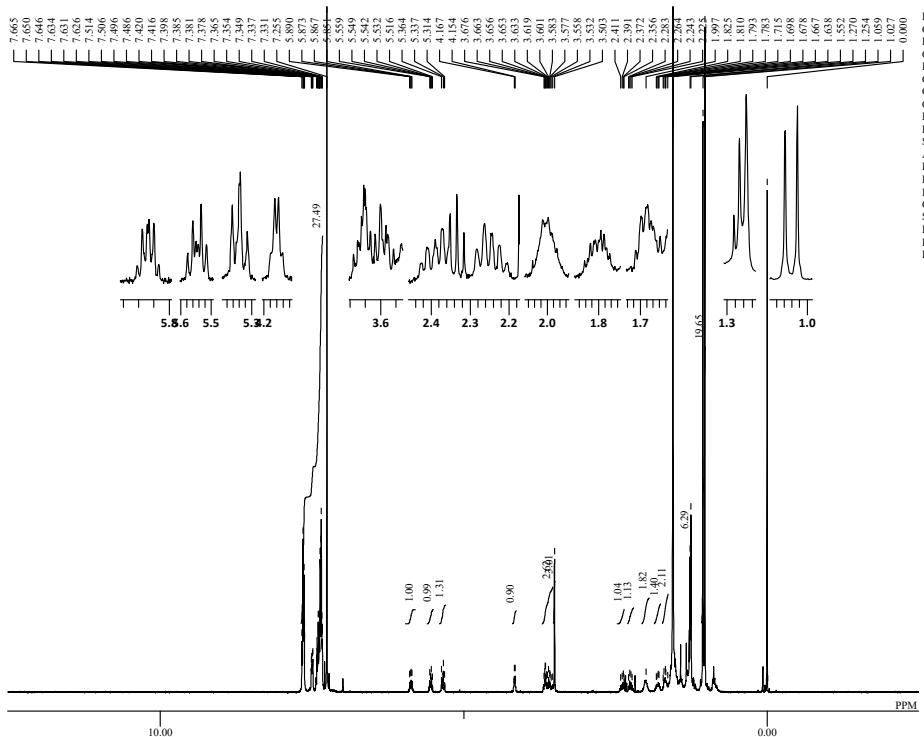


(3R,7S,11R)-11-OH-JA

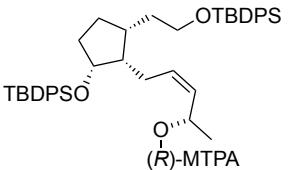
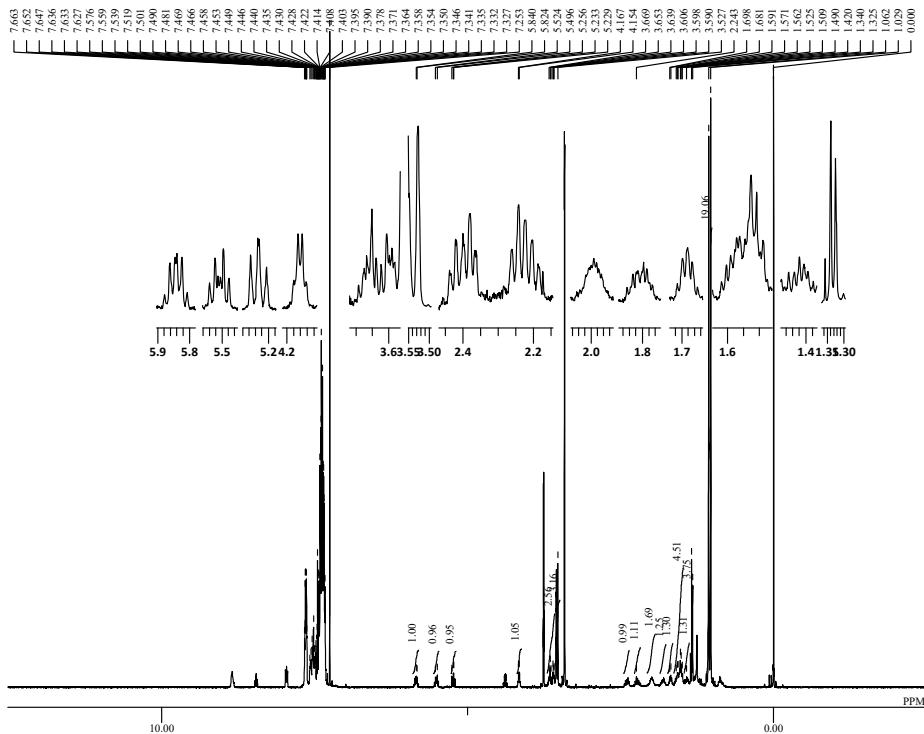


(3R,7S,11R)-11-OH-JA





### 3-(S)-MTPA



### 3-(R)-MTPA