

Supplementary Material

A method for the efficient evaluation of substrate-based cholinesterase imaging probes for Alzheimer's disease

Sultan Darvesh^{1,2,3}, Scott Banfield¹, Maeve Dufour¹, Katrina L. Forrestall¹, Hillary Maillet¹, G. Andrew Reid¹, Dane Sands¹, Ian R. Pottie^{3,4}

¹Department of Medical Neuroscience, Dalhousie University, Halifax, Nova Scotia, Canada

²Department of Medicine (Geriatric Medicine & Neurology), Halifax, Nova Scotia, Canada

³Department of Chemistry and Physics, Mount St. Vincent University, Halifax, Nova Scotia, Canada

⁴Department of Chemistry, Saint Mary's University, Halifax, Nova Scotia, Canada

Corresponding Author:

Sultan Darvesh

Room 1308

Camp Hill Veterans' Memorial Building

5955 Veterans' Memorial Lane

Halifax, Nova Scotia, Canada B3H 2E1

Telephone: (902) 473-2490

Fax: (902) 473-7133

Email: sultan.darvesh@dal.ca

Table of Contents:

A. Synthetic Procedures and Spectroscopic Data:

Aryl Thiocholine Derivatives

(5) 2-[(*p*-Fluorobenzoyl)thio]-1-(trimethylammonio)ethane Iodide

(6) 2-[(*p*-Iodobenzoyl)thio]-1-(trimethylammonio)ethane Iodide

Alkyl N-Methylpiperidinyl Derivatives

(7) *S*-(1-Methylpiperid-4-yl) Ethanethioate Hydrochloride

(8) 4-Acetoxy-1-methyl-1-piperidinium Chloride

(9) *S*-(1-Methylpiperid-4-yl) Butanethioate Hydrochloride

(10) 4-Butyroxyl-1-methyl-1-piperidinium Chloride

Aryl N-Methylpiperidinyl Derivatives

(11) (1-Methylpiperidin-4-yl) *p*-Iodobenzenecarbothioate Hydrochloride

(12) 4-(*p*-Iodobenzoyloxy)-1-methyl-1-piperidinium Chloride

(13) *S*-(1-Methylpiperidin-4-yl) *p*-Fluorobenzenecarbothioate Hydrochloride

(14) 4-(*p*-Fluorobenzoyloxy)-1-methyl-1-piperidinium Chloride

Alkyl N-Methylpyrrolidinyl Derivatives

(15) (3*S*)-*S*-(1-Methylpyrrolidin-3-yl) Ethanethioate

(16) (3*S*)-3-Acetoxy-1-methyl-1-pyrrolidinium Chloride

- (17) (3*R*)-*S*-(1-Methylpyrrolidin-3-yl) Ethanethioate
(18) (3*R*)-3-Acetoxy-1-methyl-1-pyrrolidinium Chloride
(19) ((3*S*)-1-Methylpyrrolidin-3-yl) Butanethioate
(20) (3*S*)-3-Butyroxyl-1-methyl-1-pyrrolidinium Chloride
(21) ((3*R*)-1-Methylpyrrolidin-3-yl) Butanethioate
(22) (3*R*)-3-Butyroxyl-1-methyl-1-pyrrolidinium Chloride

Aryl N-Methylpyrrolidinyl Derivatives

- (23) ((3*S*)-1-Methylpyrrolidin-3-yl) *p*-Iodobenzenecarbothioate Oxylate
(24) (3*S*)-3-(*p*-Iodobenzoyloxy)-1-methyl-1-pyrrolidinium Chloride
(25) ((3*S*)-1-Methylpyrrolidin-3-yl) *p*-Fluorobenzenecarbothioate Oxylate
(26) (3*S*)-3-(*p*-Fluorobenzoyloxy)-1-methyl-1-pyrrolidinium Chloride
(27) ((3*R*)-1-Methylpyrrolidin-3-yl) *p*-Iodobenzenecarbothioate Oxylate
(28) (3*R*)-3-(*p*-Iodobenzoyloxy)-1-methyl-1-pyrrolidinium Chloride
(29) ((3*R*)-1-Methylpyrrolidin-3-yl) *p*-Fluorobenzenecarbothioate Oxylate
(30) (3*R*)-3-(*p*-Fluorobenzoyloxy)-1-methyl-1-pyrrolidinium Chloride

References

B. Figures for histochemistry

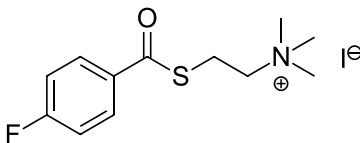
Figure S1. Human brain tissues.

Figure S2. Mouse brain tissues

A. Synthetic Procedures and Spectroscopic Data:

Aryl Thiocholine Derivatives

(5) 2-[(*p*-Fluorobenzoyl)thio]-1-(trimethylammonio)ethane Iodide:



Synthesis:

2-[(*p*-Fluorobenzoyl)thio]-1-(trimethylammonio)ethane Iodide: 2-(Dimethylamino)

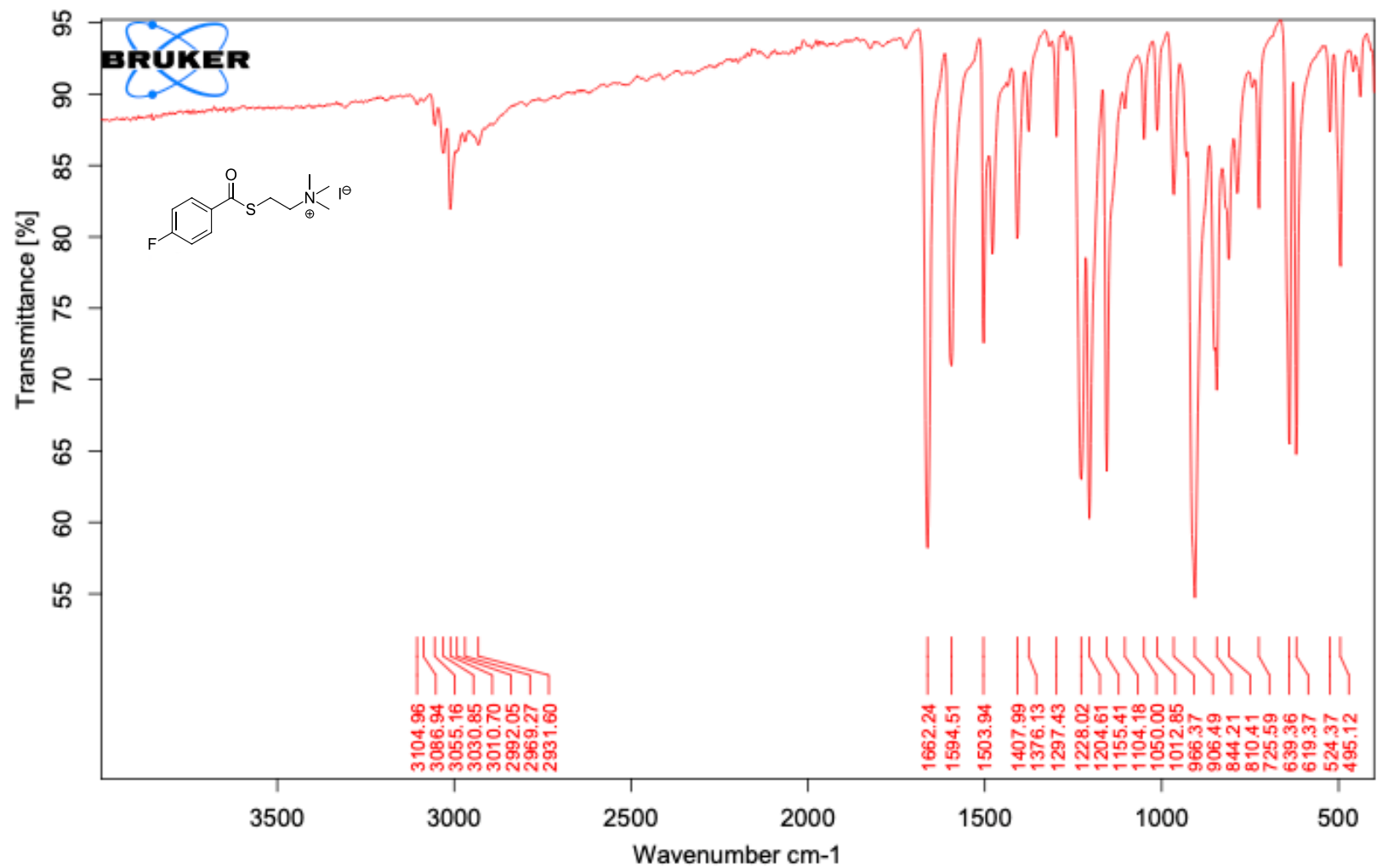
ethanethiol hydrochloride (1.23 g, 8.66 mmol) was suspended in anhydrous dichloromethane (17 mL) and cooled in an ice bath. Triethylamine (3.0 mL, 21.7 mmol) was added dropwise; followed by 4-dimethylaminopyridine (0.106 g, 0.866 mmol) and 4-fluorobenzoyl chloride (1.2 mL, 10.4 mmol). The mixture was warmed to room temperature and stirred for 16 hrs where a white precipitate formed. After this stirring time, the reaction was gravity filtered to remove the precipitate, and the filter cake was washed with dichloromethane (2 × 10 mL). The filtrate was washed with 0.04 N HCl_(aq) (50 mL), saturated NaHCO_{3(aq)} (50 mL), and H₂O (50 mL). The organic layer was dried over Na₂SO₄, gravity filtered, and the filtrate was concentrated *in vacuo* to afford 1.58 g of an off-white solid. This material (1.51 g, 6.65 mmol) was used immediately without purification. It was dissolved in anhydrous THF (10 mL) and the reaction was cooled to 0°C using an ice bath. Iodomethane (0.50 mL, 7.98 mmol) was added dropwise to the above solution resulting in the formation of a white precipitate. The mixture was warmed to room temperature and stirred for 2 hrs at this temperature. The precipitate was then collected via suction filtration, and the filter cake was washed with Et₂O (100 mL). The filter cake was

transferred to a round bottom flask and placed under a vacuum (1mm Hg) for 5 hrs to afford 2-[(*p*-fluorobenzoyl)thio]-1-(trimethylammonio)ethane iodide (1.92 g, 60% yield) as a white solid.

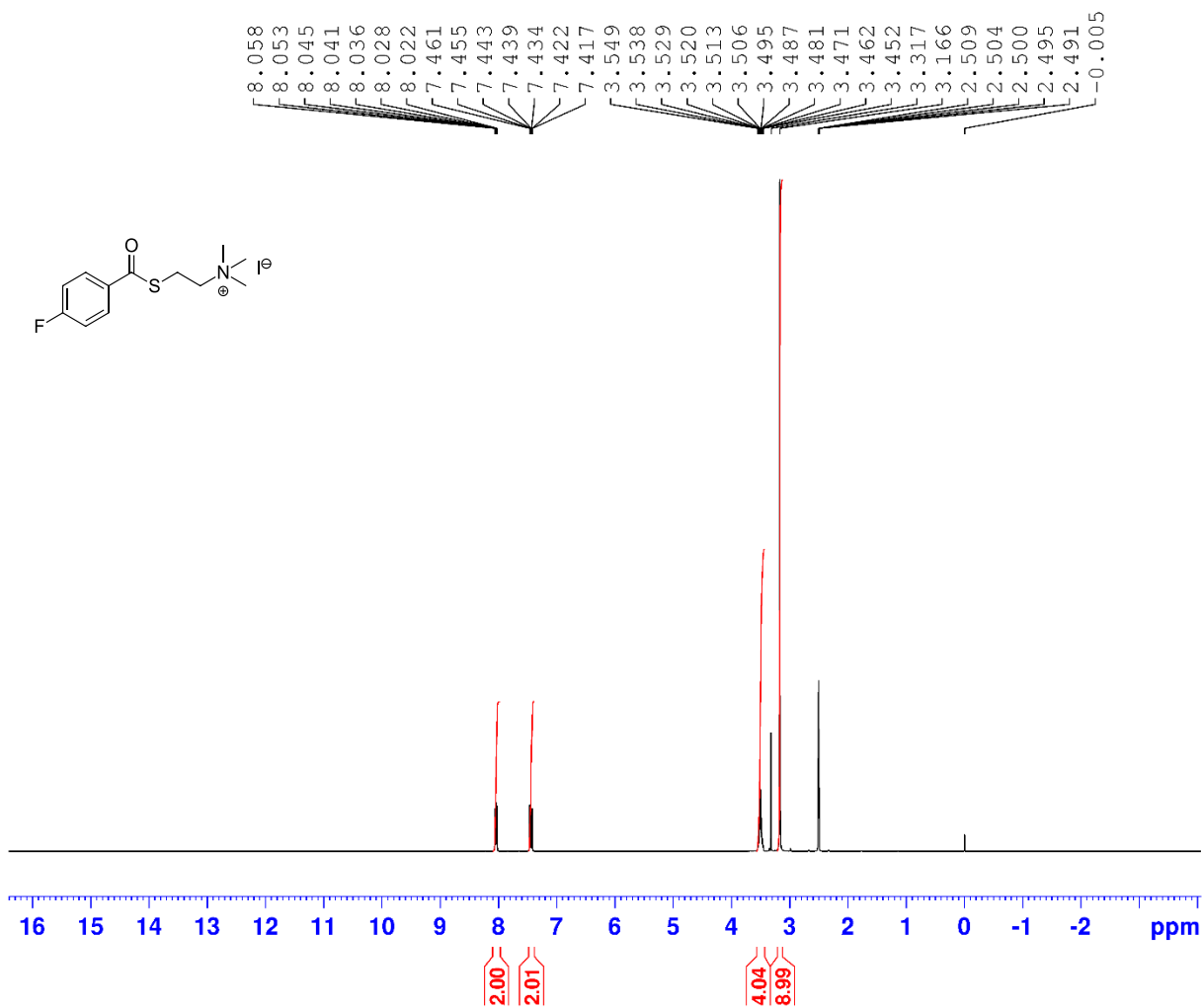
Spectroscopic data:

MP_(THF): 197–199°C; IR(ATR) 3105, 3087, 3011, 2969, 2932, 1662, 1595, 1205, 906 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 8.06-8.02 (m, 2H), 7.46-7.42 (m, 2H), 3.55-3.45 (m, 4H), 3.17 (s, 9H); ¹³C NMR (100.7 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 188.8 (0), 165.6 (d, ¹J_{C,F} = 253.5 Hz, 0), 132.3 (d, ⁴J_{C,F} = 2.8 Hz, 0), 130.1 (d, ³J_{C,F} = 9.7 Hz, 1), 116.5 (d, ²J_{C,F} = 22.3 Hz, 1), 63.7 (2), 52.3 (3), 21.6 (2); LRMS (ESI⁺): 242.1 (M⁺); ¹⁹F NMR (376.6 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ -103.8; HRMS (ESI⁺): calculated for C₁₂H₁₇FNOS⁺: 242.1009 amu; found for C₁₂H₁₇FNOS⁺: 242.1011 amu; HPLC purity at 230 nm (25% CH₃CN : 75% CH₃OH, retention time: 1.837 mins): 99%.

(5) 2-[(*p*-Fluorobenzoyl)thio]-1-(trimethylammonio)ethane Iodide IR(ATR)



(5) 2-[(*p*-Fluorobenzoyl)thio]-1-(trimethylammonio)ethane Iodide ¹H NMR 400 MHz (DMSO-*d*₆)

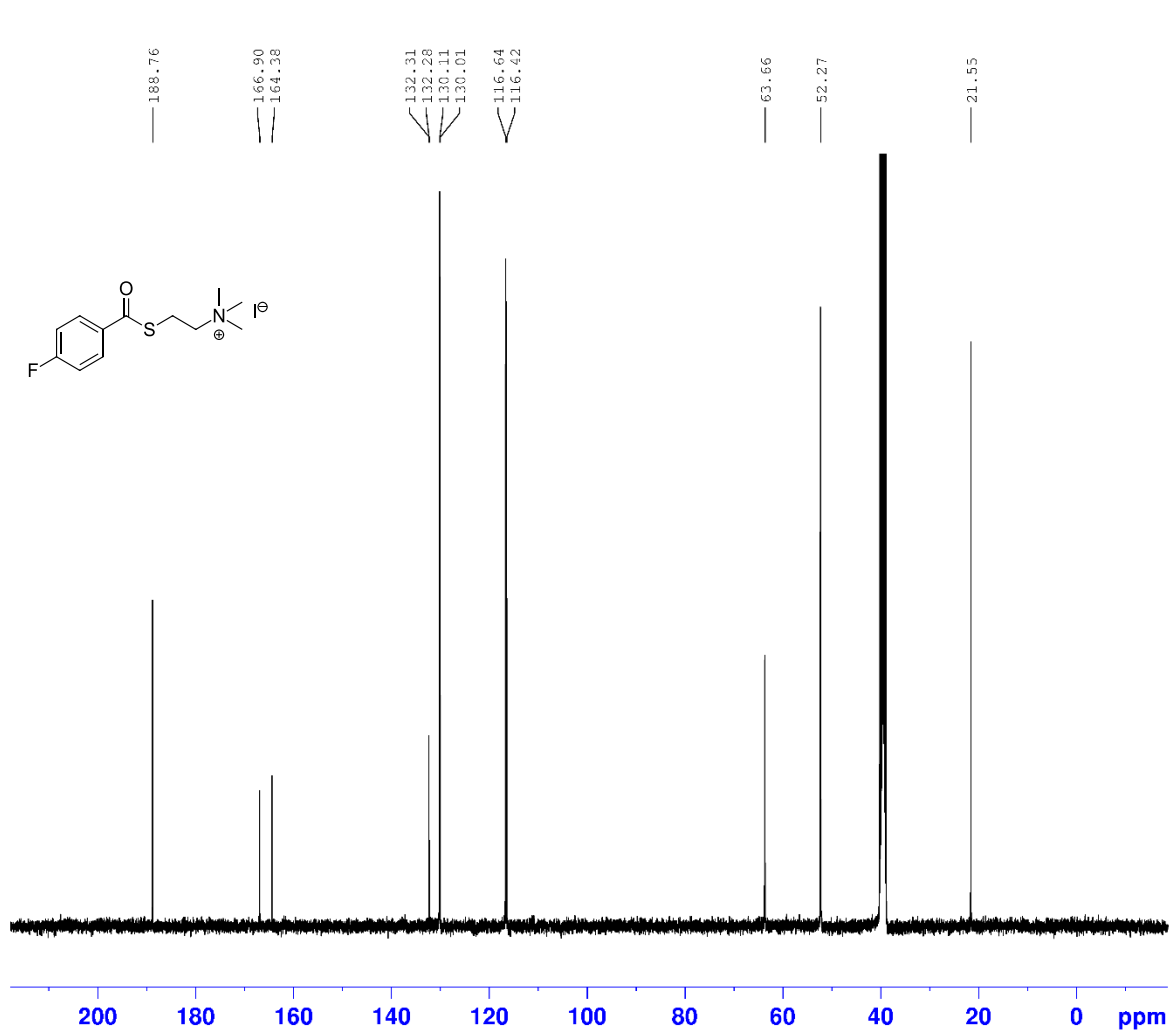


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Mass Spectrum SmartFormula Report

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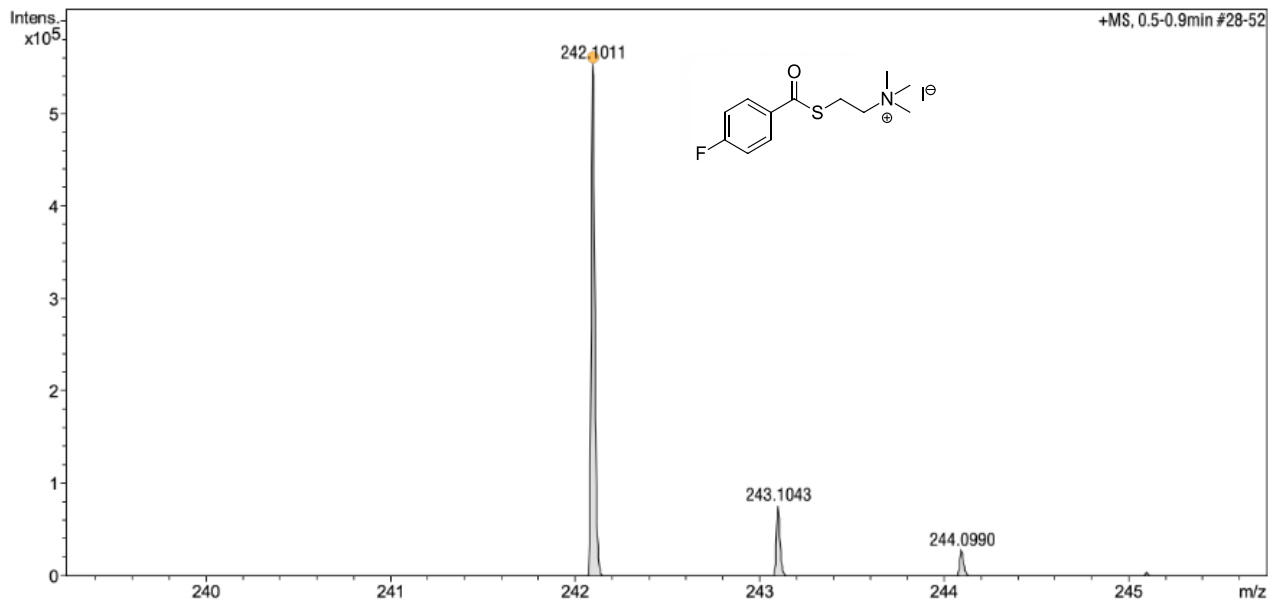
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Oct 14 2022\000003.d

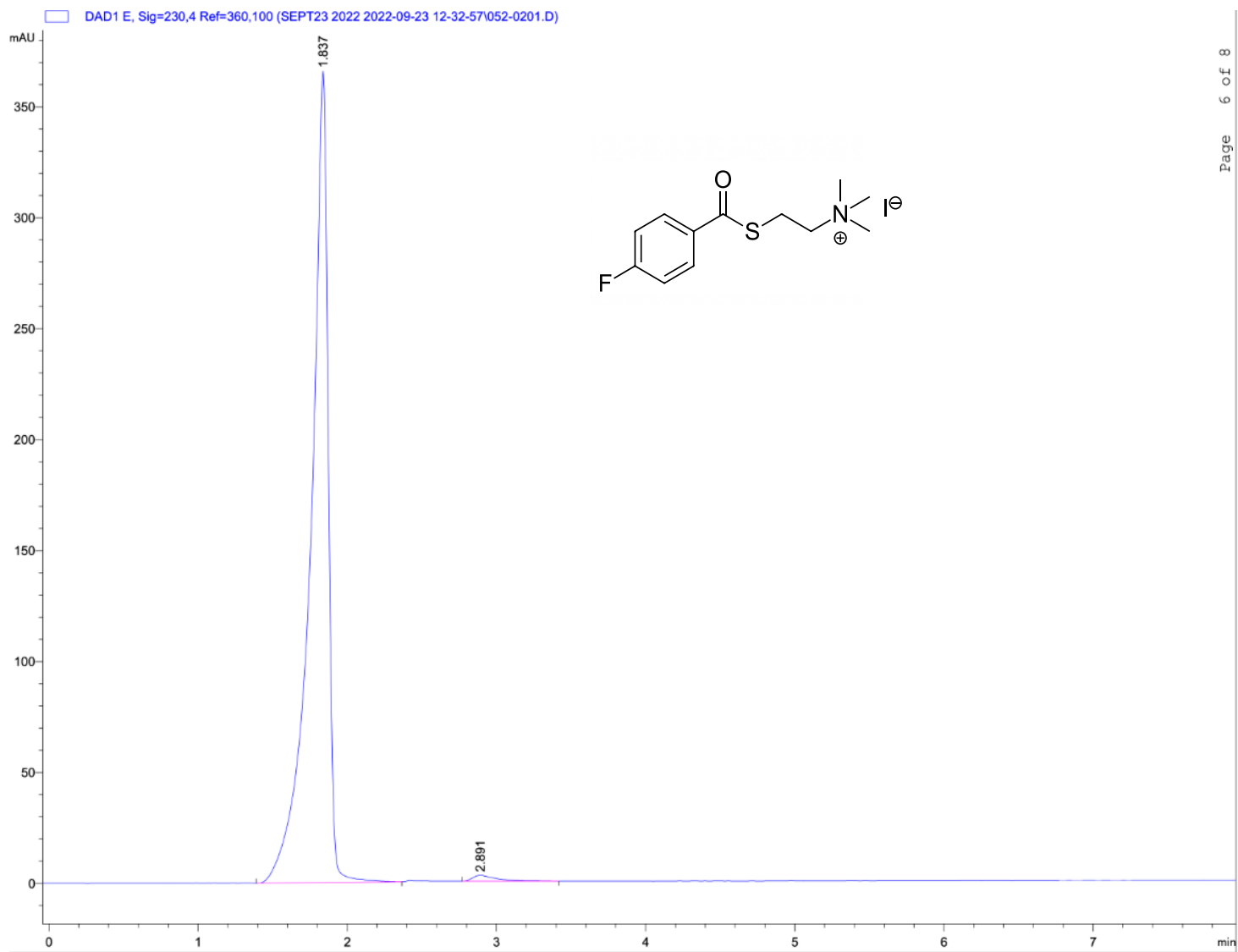
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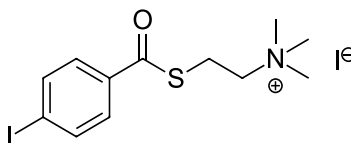
by: x

Page 1 of 1

(5) 2-[(*p*-Fluorobenzoyl)thio]-1-(trimethylammonio)ethane Iodide HPLC Trace



(6) 2-[(*p*-Iodobenzoyl)thio]-1-(trimethylammonio)ethane Iodide:



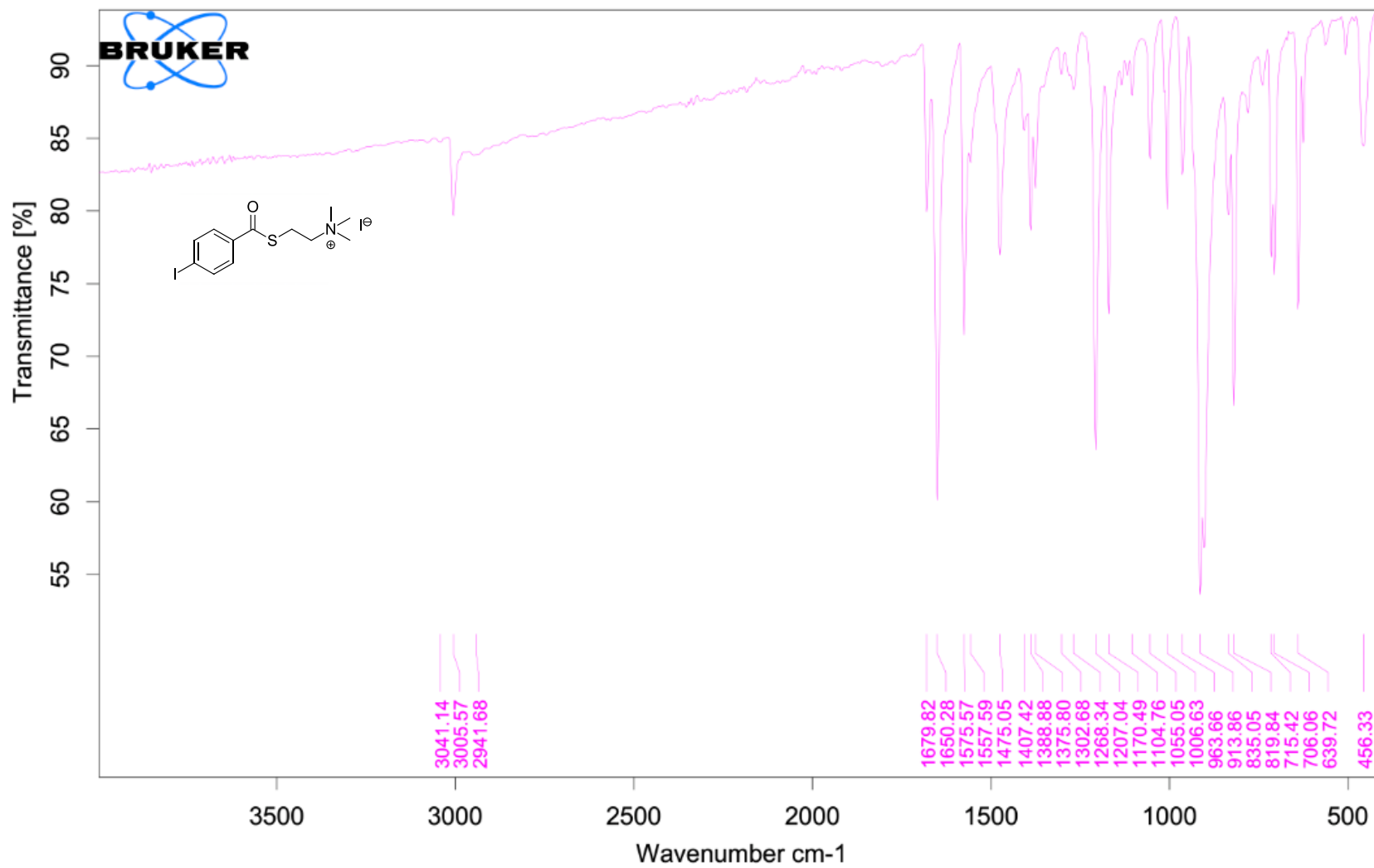
Synthesis:

2-[(*p*-Iodobenzoyl)thio]-1-(trimethylammonio)ethane Iodide: 2-(Dimethylamino)ethanethiol hydrochloride (1.16 g, 8.20 mmol) was suspended in anhydrous dichloromethane (16 mL) and cooled in an ice bath. Triethylamine (2.9 mL, 20.8 mmol) was added dropwise; followed by 4-dimethylaminopyridine (0.100 g, 0.82 mmol) and 4-iodobenzoyl chloride (2.62 mL, 9.84 mmol). The mixture was warmed to room temperature and stirred for 16 hrs where a white precipitate formed. After this, the reaction was gravity filtrated to remove the precipitate, and the filter cake was washed with dichloromethane (2 × 10 mL). The filtrate was washed with 0.04 N HCl_(aq) (50 mL), saturated NaHCO_{3(aq)} (50 mL), and H₂O (50 mL). The organic layer was dried over Na₂SO₄, gravity filtered, and the filtrate was concentrated *in vacuo* to afford 2.33 g of an off-white solid. This material (2.33 g, 6.95 mmol) was used immediately without purification. It was dissolved in anhydrous THF (10 mL) and cooled in an ice bath. Iodomethane (0.52 mL, 8.34 mmol) was added dropwise to the above solution resulting in the formation of a white precipitate. The mixture was warmed to room temperature and stirred for 2 hrs at this temperature. The precipitate was then collected *via* suction filtration, and the filter cake was washed with Et₂O (100 mL). The filter cake was transferred to a round bottom flask and placed under a vacuum (1 mm Hg) for 5 hrs to afford 2-[(*p*-iodobenzoyl)thio]-1-(trimethylammonio)ethane iodide (3.21 g, 82% yield) as a white solid.

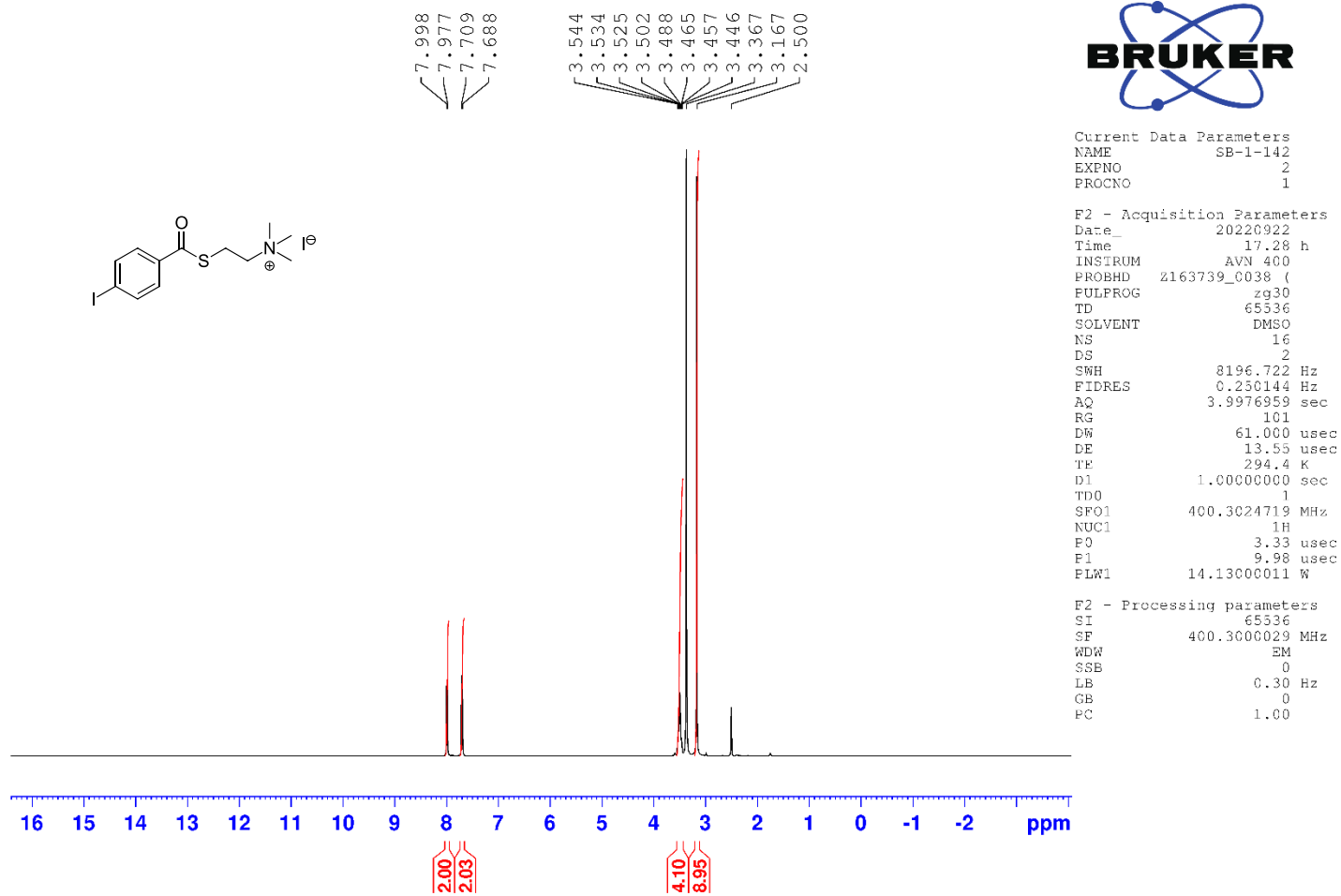
Spectroscopic data:

MP_(THF): >250°C; IR(ATR) 3041, 3006, 2942, 1680, 1650, 1576, 1207, 913, 835, 820 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 8.00-7.98 (m, 2H), 7.71-7.69 (m, 2H), 3.54-3.45 (m, 4H), 3.17 (s, 9H); ¹³C NMR (100.7 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 189.7 (0), 138.3 (1), 134.9 (0), 128.5 (1), 103.5 (0), 63.6 (2), 52.3 (3), 21.5 (2); LRMS (ESI⁺): 350.0 (M⁺); HRMS (ESI⁺): calculated for C₁₂H₁₇INOS⁺: 350.0070 amu; found for C₁₂H₁₇INOS⁺: 350.0068 amu; HPLC purity at 230 nm (25% CH₃CN : 75% CH₃OH, retention time: 1.790 mins): 98%.

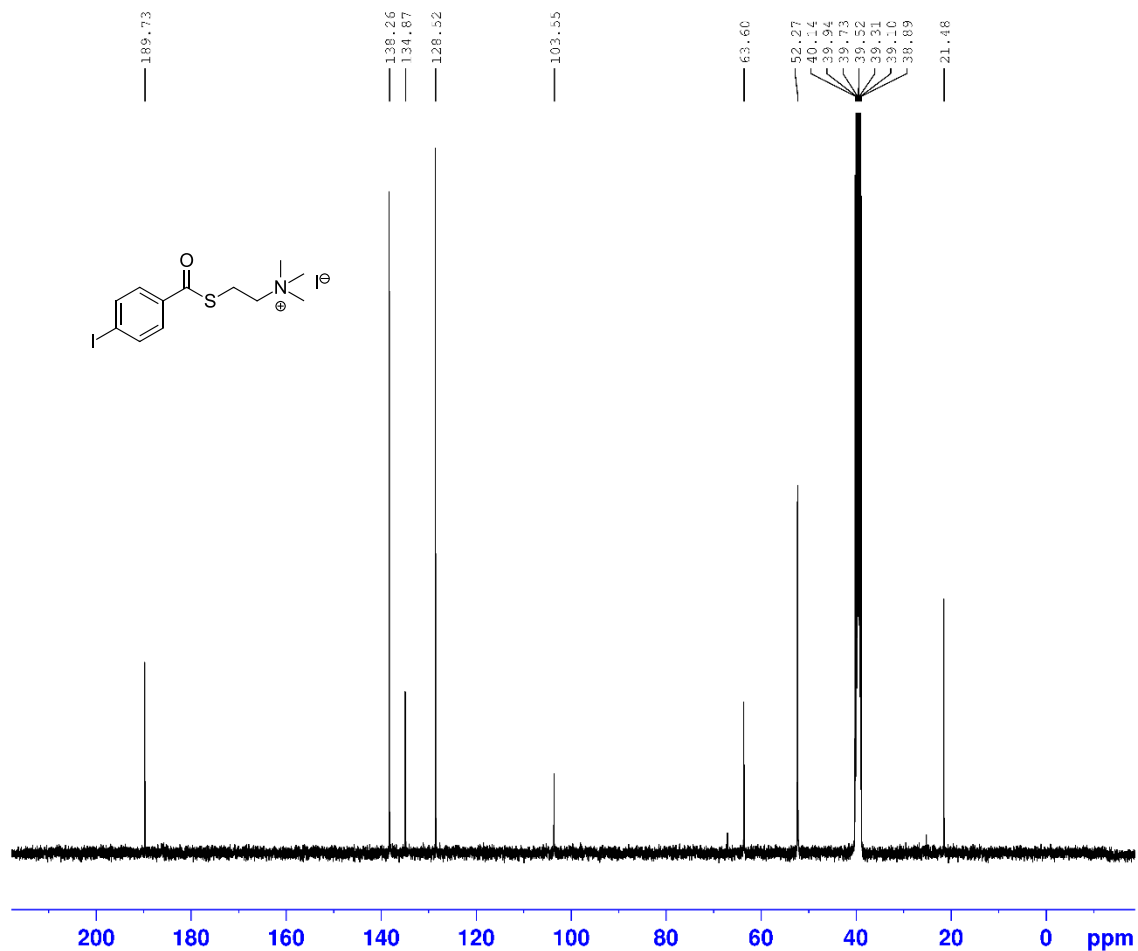
(6) 2-[(*p*-Iodobenzoyl)thio]-1-(trimethylammonio)ethane Iodide IR(ATR)



(6) 2-[(*p*-Iodobenzoyl)thio]-1-(trimethylammonio)ethane Iodide ¹H NMR 400 MHz (DMSO-*d*₆)



(6) 2-[(*p*-Iodobenzoyl)thio]-1-(trimethylammonio)ethane Iodide ^{13}C NMR 100 MHz (DMSO-*d*₆)



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(6) 2-[(p-Iodobenzoyl)thio]-1-(trimethylammonio)ethane Iodide High Resolution Mass Spectrum (ESI, positive mode)

Mass Spectrum SmartFormula Report

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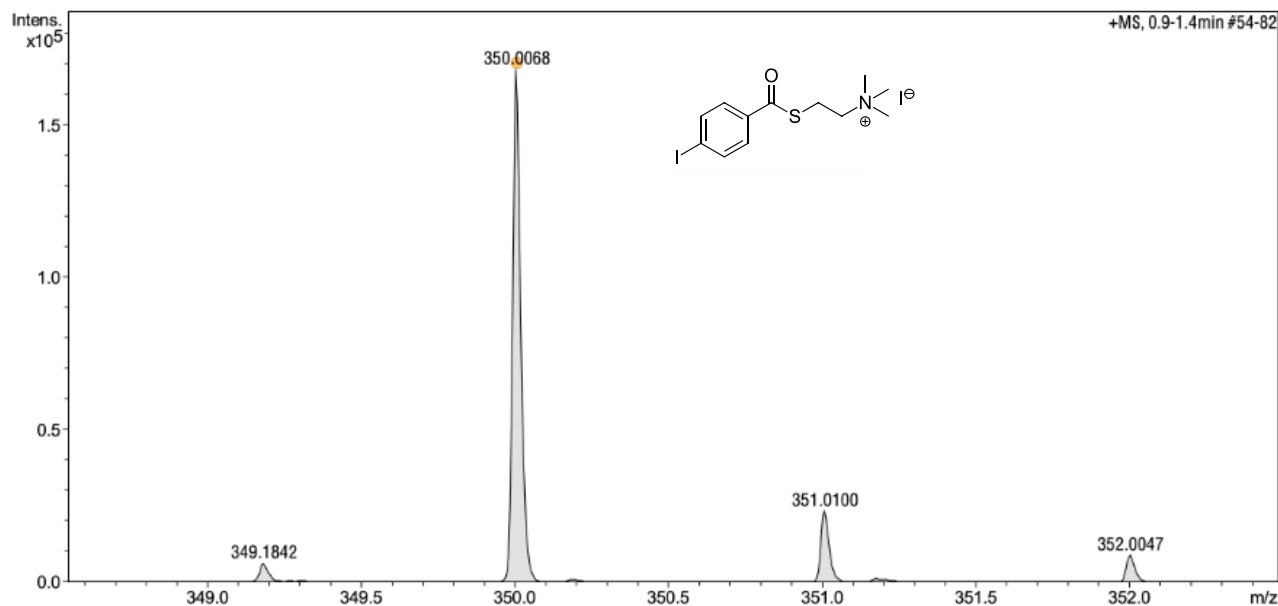
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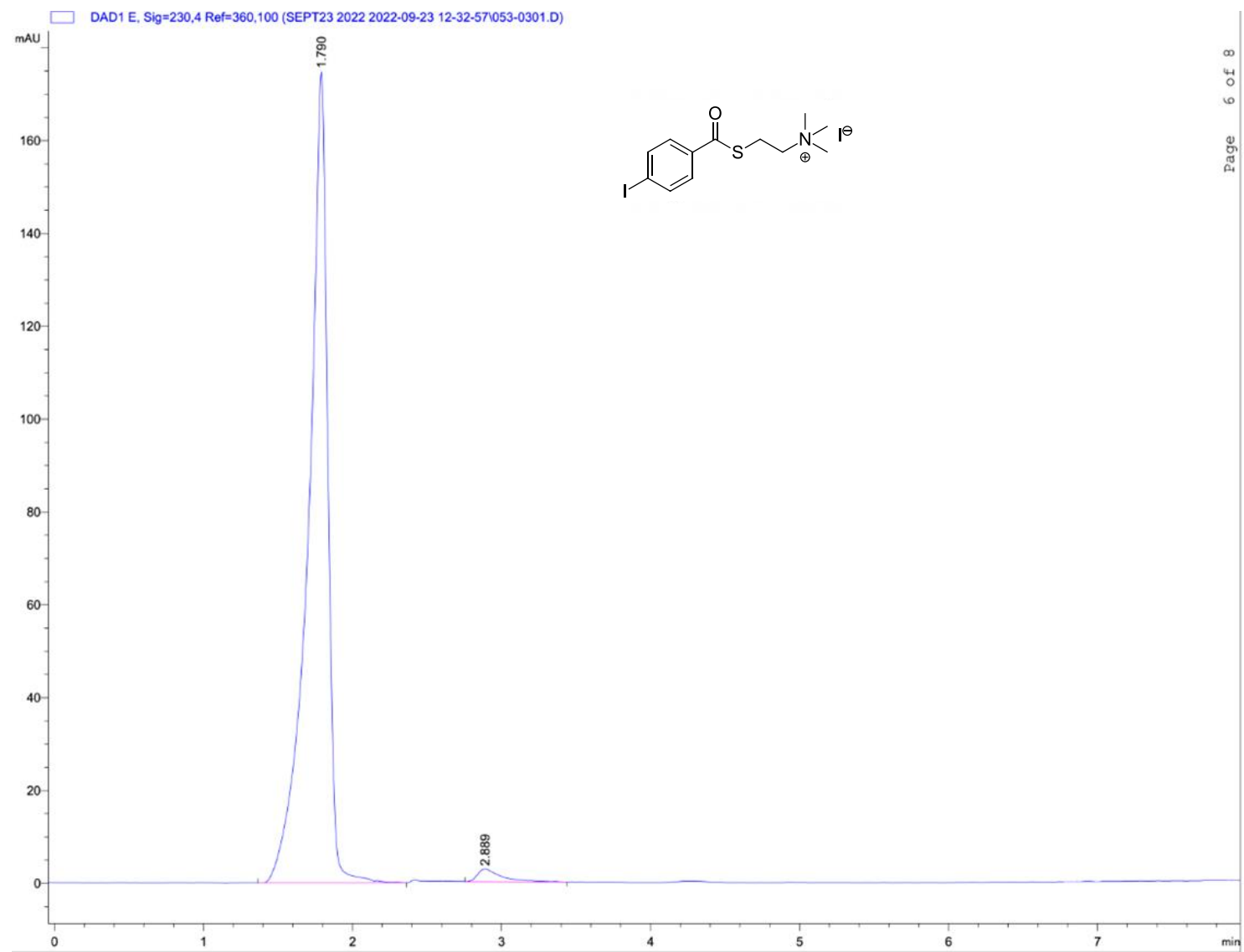
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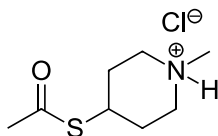
Page 1 of 1

(6) 2-[(*p*-Iodobenzoyl)thio]-1-(trimethylammonio)ethane Iodide HPLC



Alkyl N-Methylpiperidinyl Derivatives

(7) *S*-(1-Methylpiperid-4-yl) Ethanethioate Hydrochloride



Synthesis:

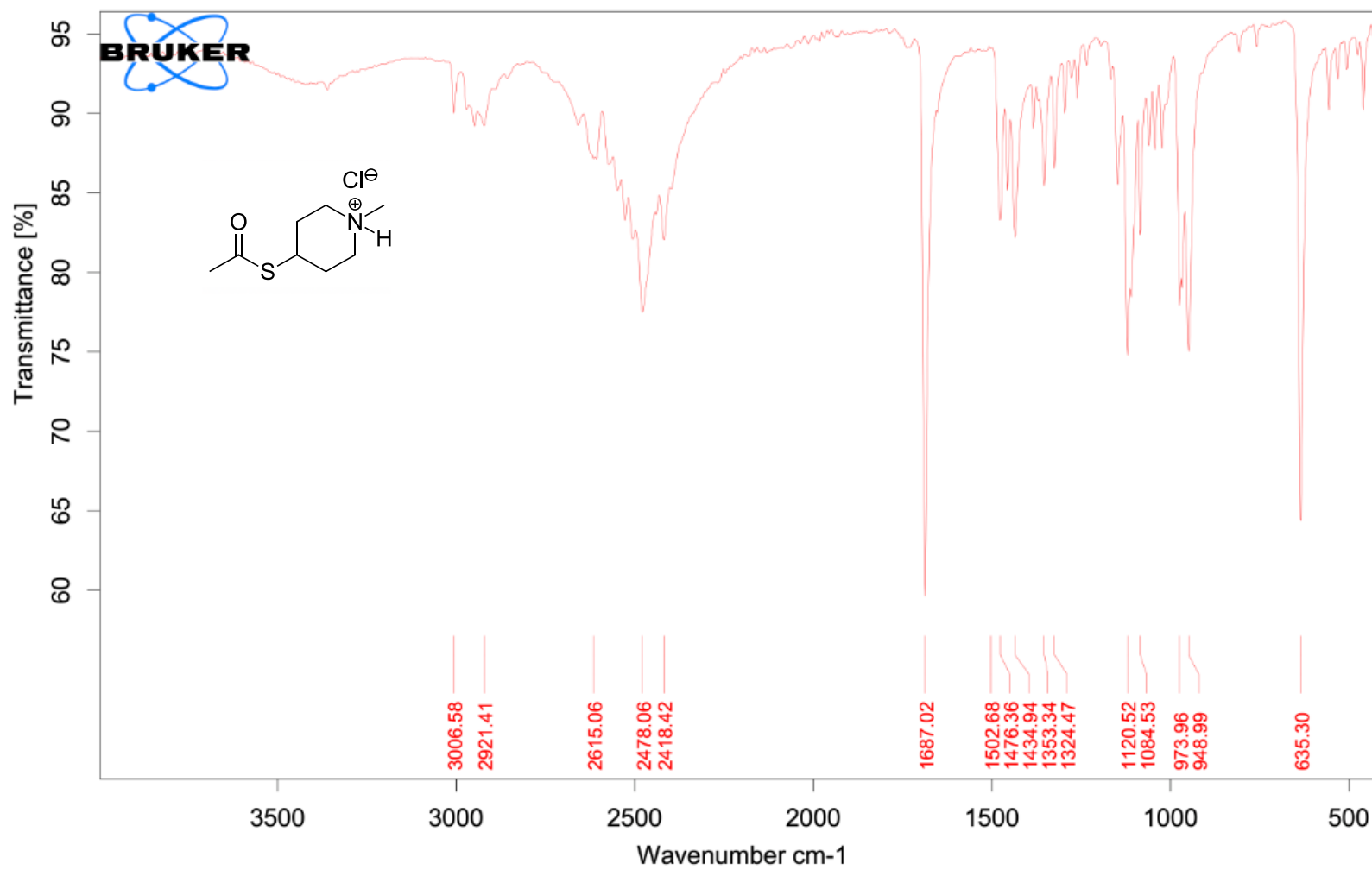
***S*-(1-Methylpiperid-4-yl) Ethanethioate:** *N*-Methyl-4-piperidinethiol (0.50 mL, 4.2 mmol) was dissolved in anhydrous dichloromethane (5 mL), cooled to 0°C with an ice bath and stirred under an argon atmosphere. Acetyl chloride (0.895 mL, 12.6 mmol) was added dropwise at 0°C. The ice bath was removed after 5 mins, and reaction was stirred for 2 hrs at room temperature. After this time, saturated NaHCO_{3(aq)} (10 mL) was added to the reaction and the layers were separated. The organic layer was extracted with dichloromethane (3 × 15 mL). The combined organic layers were dried over Na₂SO₄, gravity filtered and the filtrate was concentrated *in vacuo* to produce a clear colourless oil *S*-(1-methylpiperid-4-yl) ethanethioate (0.303 g, 42%). The analytical data was similar to previously published data.^[1]

***S*-(1-Methylpiperid-4-yl) Ethanethioate Hydrochloride:** *S*-(1-Methylpiperid-4-yl) ethanethioate (0.245 g, 2.78 mmol) was dissolved in anhydrous diethyl ether (28 mL) under an argon atmosphere. HCl in diethyl ether (1 N - 2.11 mL, 2.11 mmol) was added dropwise and stirred for 1 hr. The solvent was removed *in vacuo* resulting in a white solid. The compound was triturated with diethyl ether (3 × 20 mL). Residual diethyl ether was removed *in vacuo* to produce *S*-(1-methylpiperid-4-yl) ethanethioate hydrochloride (0.198 g, 67% yield) as a pair of isomers (25:75).

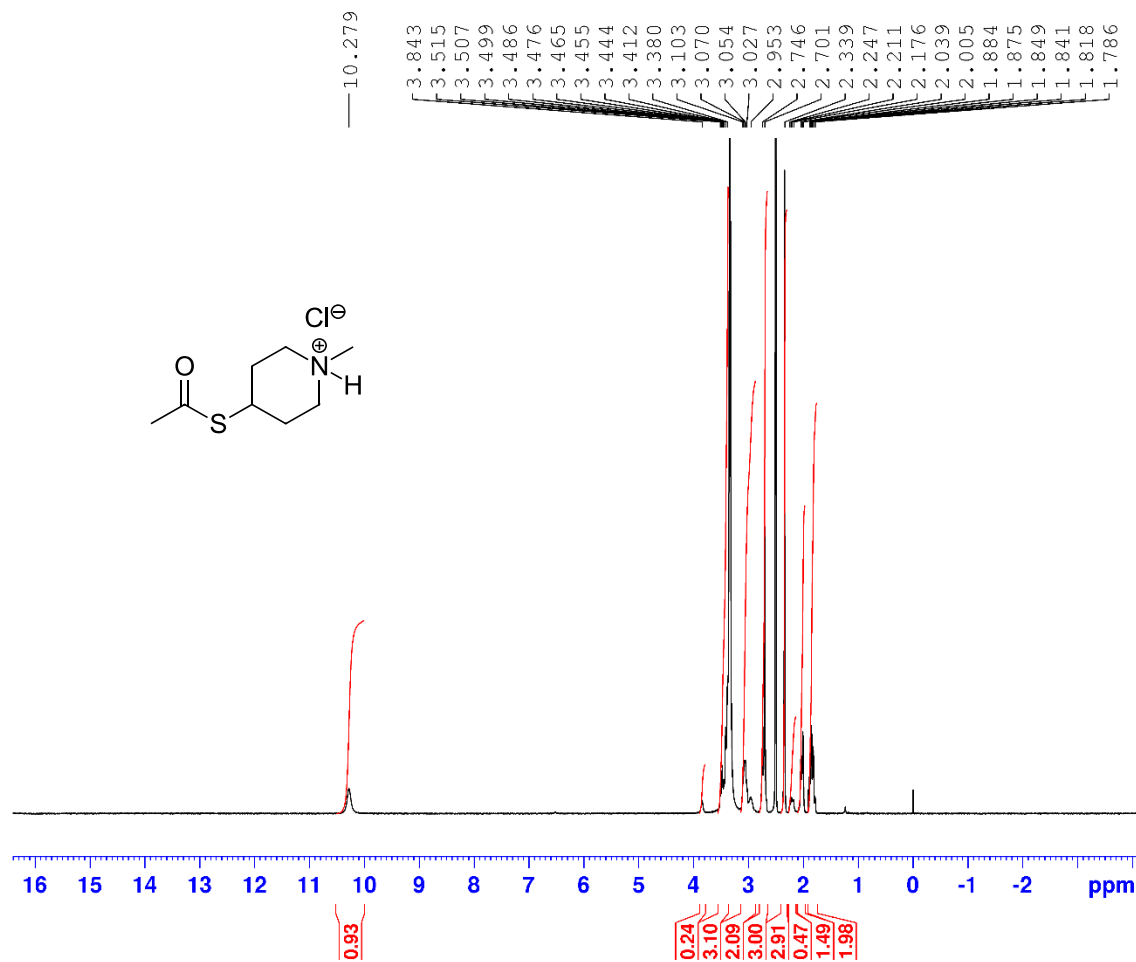
Spectroscopic data:

MP_(diethyl ether): 157–159°C; IR(ATR) 3007, 2921, 2478, 2418, 1687, 1120, 973, 635 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ isomer A: 10.29 (br s, 1H), 3.51-3.38 (m, 3H), 3.10-3.03 (m, 2H), 2.70 (s, 3H), 2.33 (s, 3H), 2.04-2.01 (m, 2H), 1.88-1.79 (m, 2H), isomer B: 10.29 (br s, 1H), 3.84 (br s, 1H), 3.41-3.38 (m, 2H), 2.98-2.92 (m, 2H), 2.75 (s, 3H), 2.33 (s, 3H), 2.25-2.18 (m, 2H), 1.88-1.79 (m, 2H); ¹³C NMR (100.7 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ isomer A: 194.6 (0), 52.9 (2), 42.4 (3), 36.7 (1), 30.7 (3), 28.8, isomer B: 194.7 (0), 50.1 (2), 41.8 (3), 36.3 (1), 28.8 (2), 27.2 (3); LRMS (ESI⁺): 174.1 (M⁺); HRMS (ESI⁺): calculated for C₈H₁₆NOS⁺: 174.0947 amu; found for C₈H₁₆NOS⁺: 174.0946 amu; HPLC purity at 254 nm (75% CH₃CN : 10% CH₃OH : 15% aqueous triethylamine [0.1% triethylamine in H₂O], retention time 3.685 mins): 98.7%.

(7) *S*-(1-Methylpiperid-4-yl) Ethanethioate Hydrochloride IR(ATR)



(7) *S*-(1-Methylpiperid-4-yl) Ethanethioate Hydrochloride ¹H NMR 400 MHz (DMSO-*d*₆)

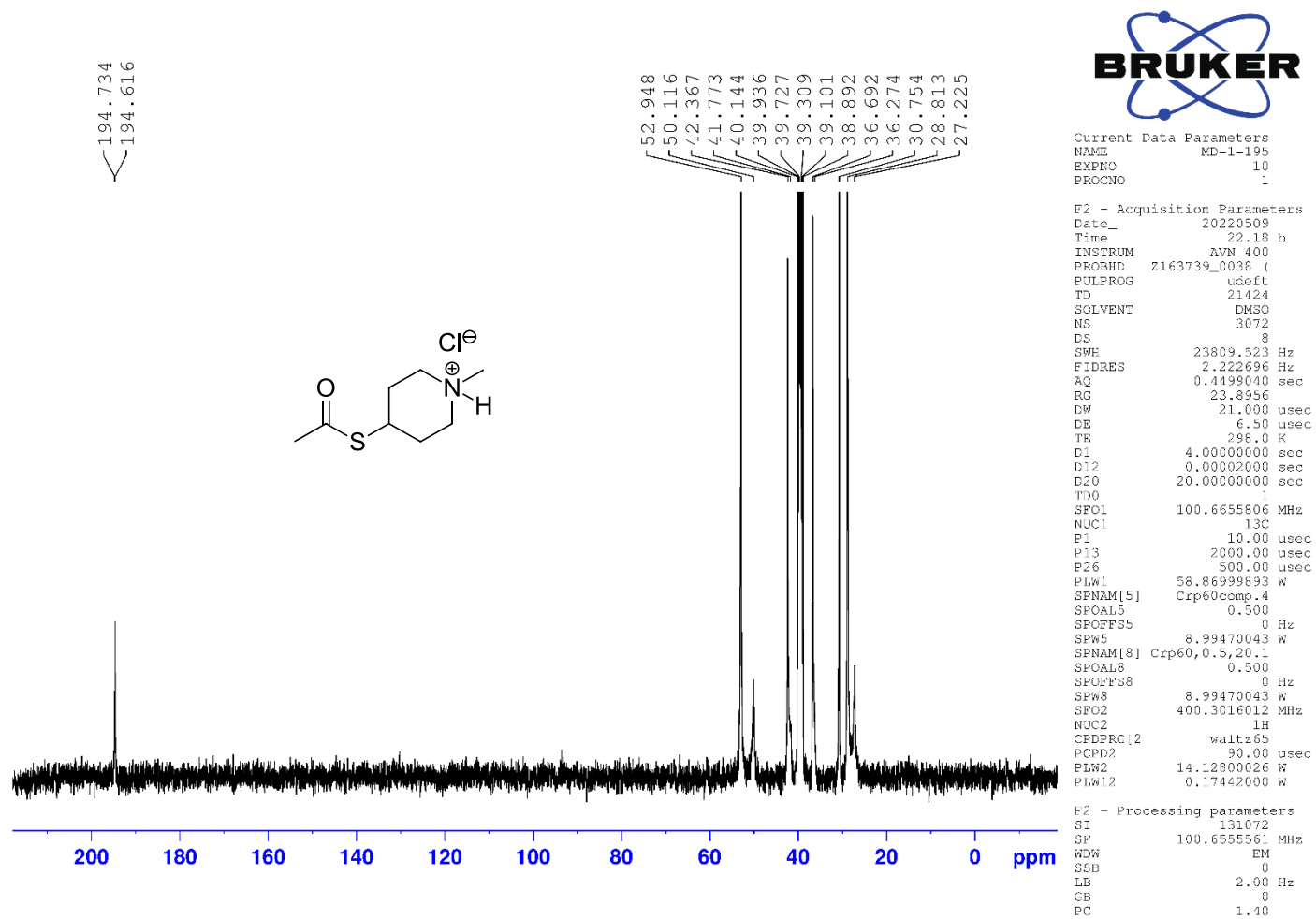


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(7) *S*-(1-Methylpiperid-4-yl) Ethanethioate Hydrochloride ¹³C NMR 100 MHz (DMSO-*d*₆)



(7) *S*-(1-Methylpiperid-4-yl) Ethanethioate Hydrochloride High Resolution Mass Spectrum (ESI, positive mode)

Mass Spectrum SmartFormula Report

Analysis Info

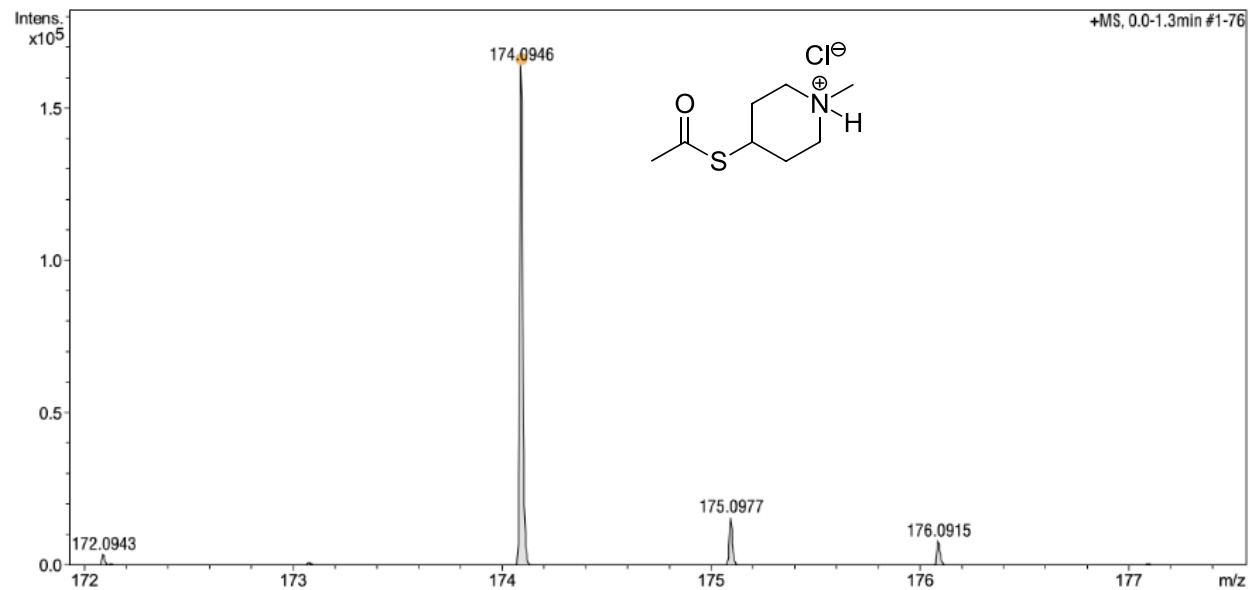
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July 07 2022\000002.d

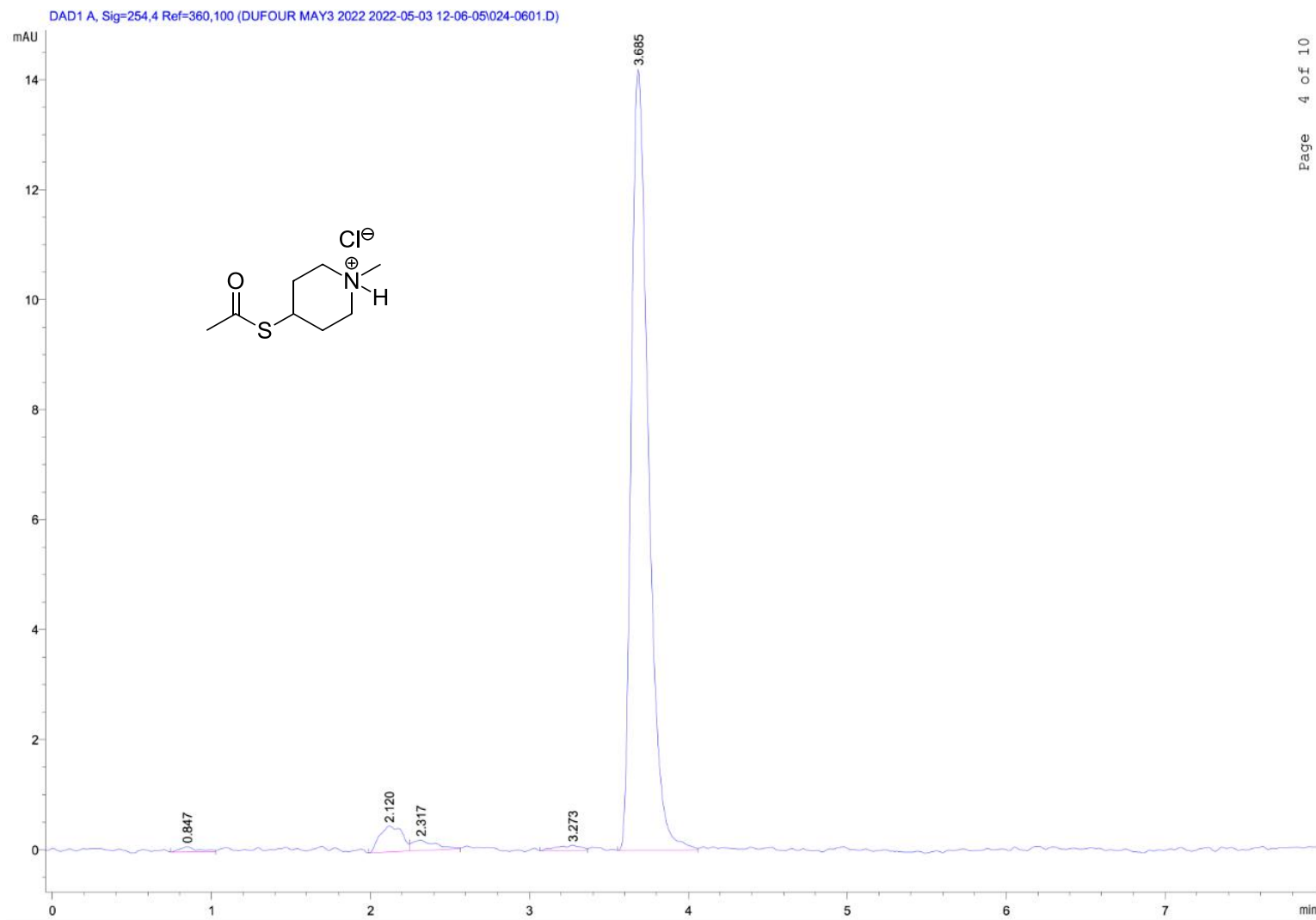
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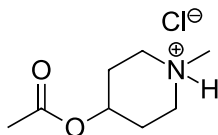
by: x

Page 1 of 1

(7) *S*-(1-Methylpiperid-4-yl) Ethanethioate Hydrochloride HPLC



(8) 4-Acetoxy-1-methyl-1-piperidinium Chloride



Synthesis:

1-Methyl-4-piperidyl Acetate: A slightly modified procedure published by Bormans *et al.*^[2] was used to produce 1-methyl-4-piperidyl acetate. Briefly, *N*-methyl-4-piperidinol (1.52 g, 9.80 mmol) was dissolved in anhydrous dichloromethane (26 mL) and stirred under an argon atmosphere. Triethylamine (2.73 mL, 19.6 mmol) was added, and the reaction mixture was cooled to 0°C with an ice bath. Acetyl chloride (0.906 mL, 12.74 mmol) was added dropwise to the reaction mixture at 0°C. The ice bath was removed after 5 mins, and reaction was stirred for 2 hrs at room temperature. After this time, brine (20 mL) was added to the reaction and the layers were separated. The aqueous layer was extracted with dichloromethane (3 × 15 mL), and combined organic layers were dried over Na₂SO₃ then gravity filtered. The filtrate was concentrated *in vacuo* to produce an orange oil, 1-methyl-4-piperidyl acetate (1.54 g, 97%). The analytical data was similar to previously published data.^[2]

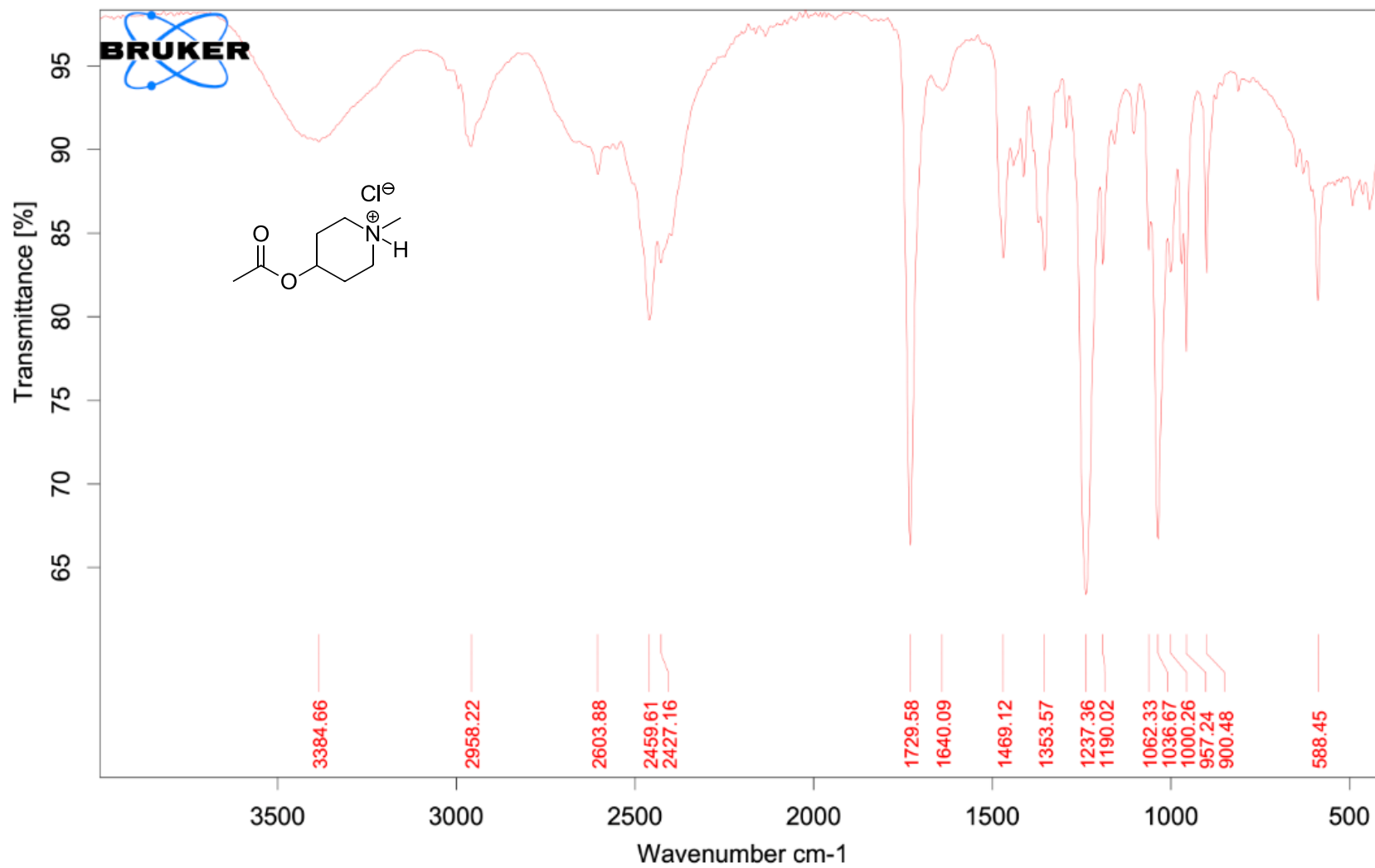
4-Acetoxy-1-methyl-1-piperidinium Chloride: To a flask charged with 1-methyl-4-piperidyl acetate (0.436 g, 2.78 mmol), anhydrous diethyl ether (55 mL) was added until complete dissolution under an argon atmosphere. HCl dissolved in diethyl ether (1 N - 4.16 mL, 4.16 mmol) was added dropwise to the 1-methyl-4-piperidyl acetate solution and stirred for 1h at room temperature. The solvent was removed *in vacuo* resulting in a white solid. The compound was triturated with diethyl ether (3 × 20 mL). Residue diethyl ether was removed *in vacuo* to produce 4-acetoxy-1-methyl-1-piperidinium chloride (0.538 g, 99%) as a pair of isomers

(46:54).

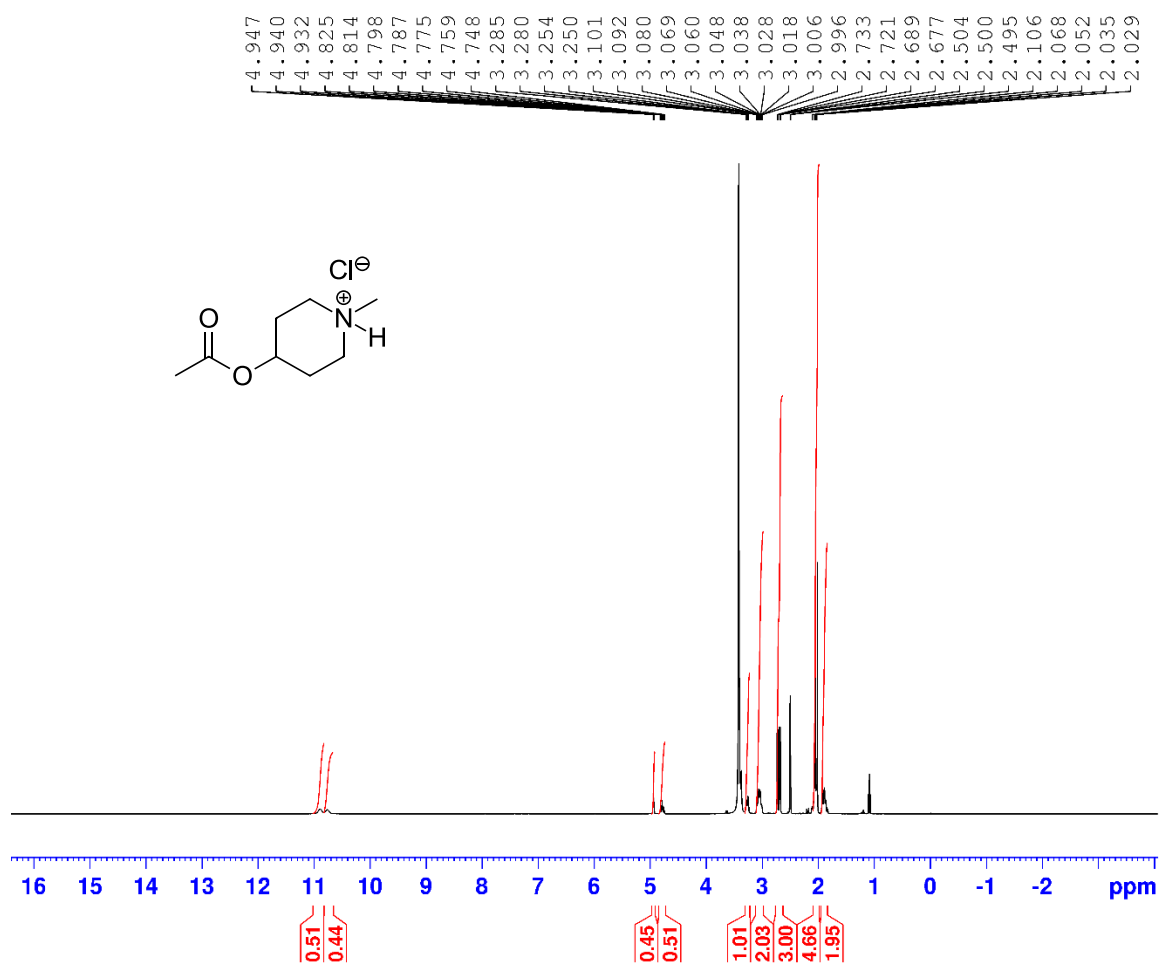
Spectroscopic data:

MP_(diethyl ether): 82-87°C; IR(ATR) 2958, 2603, 2460, 2427, 1730, 1237, 1037 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ isomer A: 10.90 (br s, 1H), 4.83-4.75 (m, 1H), 3.45-3.43 (m, 1H), 3.28-3.25 (m, 1H), 3.10-3.00 (m, 2H), 2.68 (d, J = 4.8 Hz, 3H), 2.08-2.01 (m, 2H), 2.01 (s, 3H), 1.92-1.86 (m, 2H), isomer B: 10.77 (br s, 1H), 4.95-4.93 (m, 1H), 3.45-3.43 (m, 1H), 3.28-3.25 (m, 1H), 3.10-3.00 (m, 2H), 2.73 (d, J = 4.9 Hz, 3H), 2.08-2.01 (m, 2H), 2.05 (s, 3H), 1.92-1.86 (m, 2H); ¹³C NMR (100.7 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ isomer a: 169.8 (0), 67.3 (1), 48.7 (2), 41.9 (3), 27.8 (2), 21.0 (3), isomer B: 169.0 (0), 63.7 (1), 51.4 (2), 42.4 (3), 26.5 (2), 21.0 (3); LRMS (ESI⁺): 158.1 (M⁺); HRMS (ESI⁺): calculated for C₈H₁₆NO₂⁺: 158.1176 amu; found for C₈H₁₆NO₂⁺: 158.1176 amu; HPLC purity at 210 nm (75% CH₃CN : 10% CH₃OH : 15% aqueous triethylamine [0.1% triethylamine in H₂O], retention time 3.333 mins): >99%. Product was confirmed through comparison of key peaks reported from ¹H NMR in the literature.^[3]

(8) 4-Acetoxy-1-methyl-1-piperidinium Chloride IR(ATR)



(8) 4-Acetoxy-1-methyl-1-piperidinium Chloride ¹H NMR 400 MHz (DMSO-d₆)

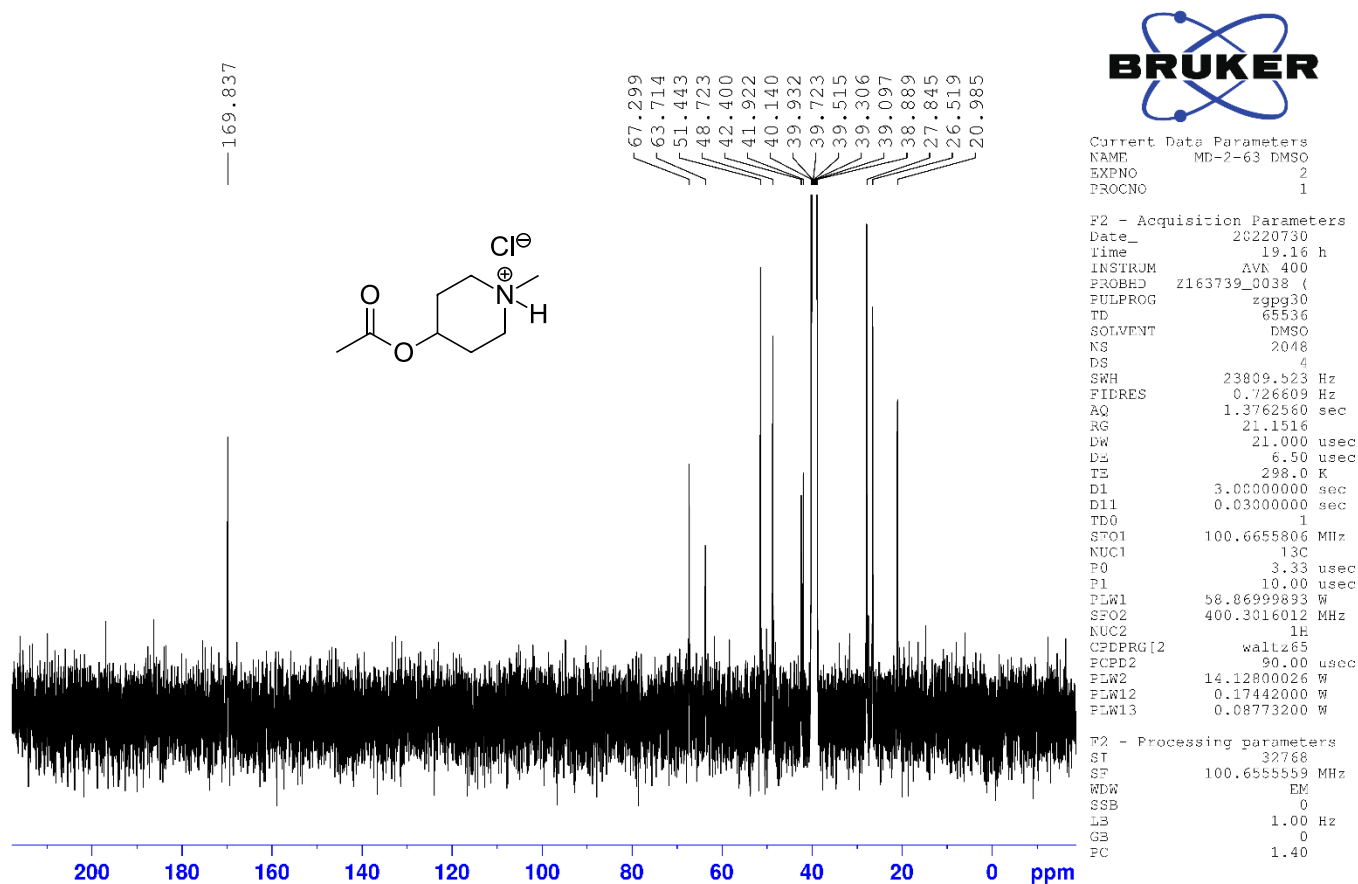


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 DE 13.54 usec
 TE 298.0 K
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 PC 1.00

(8) 4-Acetoxy-1-methyl-1-piperidinium Chloride ¹³C NMR 100 MHz (DMSO-d₆)



(8) 4-Acetoxy-1-methyl-1-piperidinium Chloride High Resolution Mass Spectrum (ESI, positive mode)

Mass Spectrum SmartFormula Report

Analysis Info

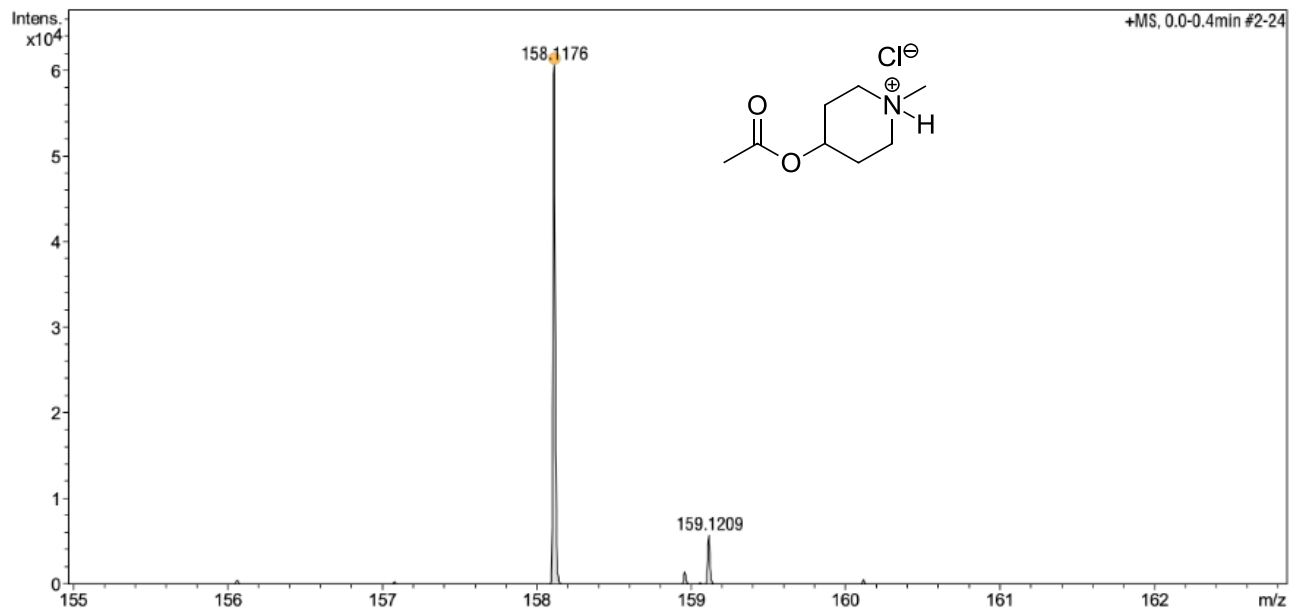
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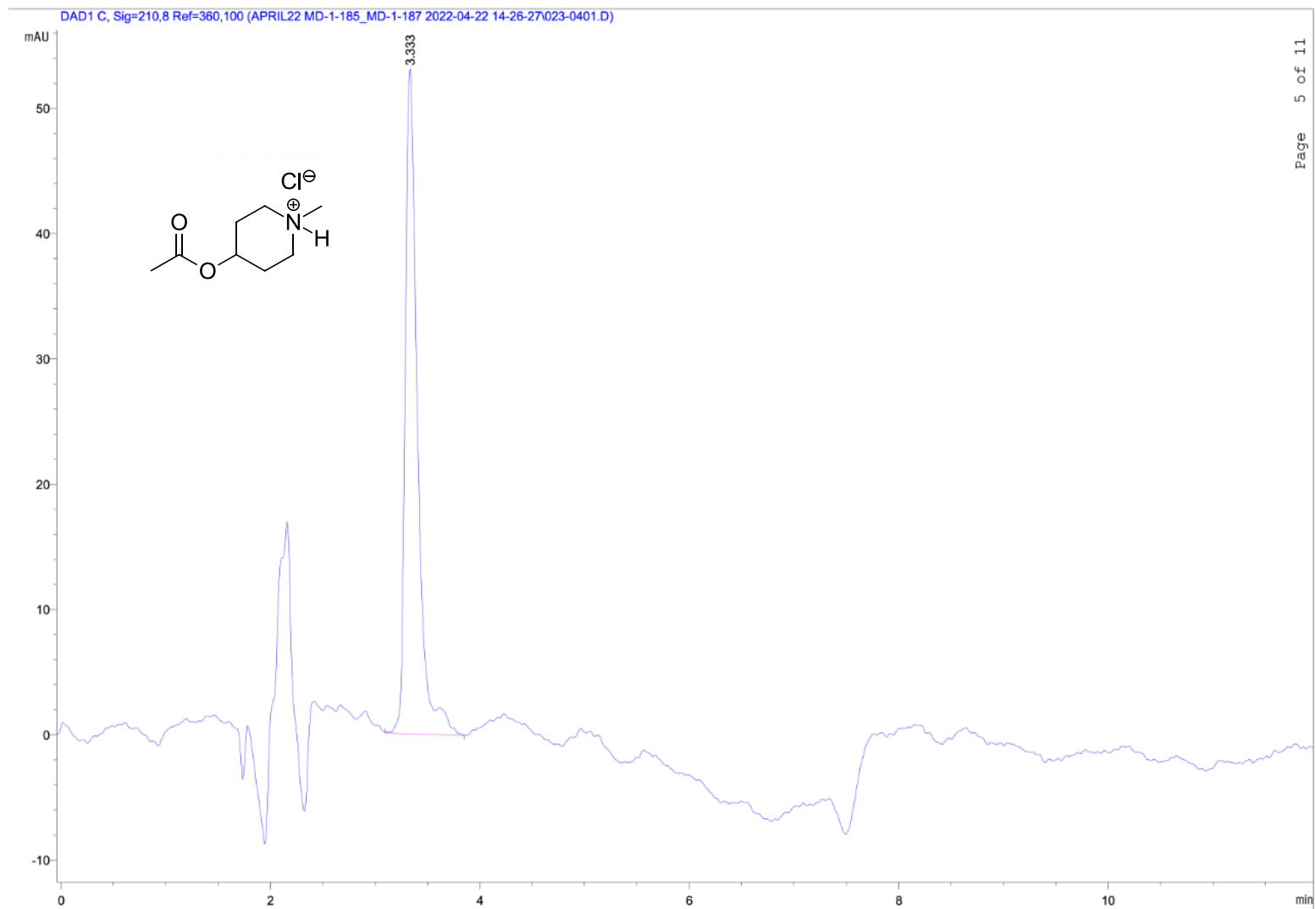
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Scan End	1500 m/z	Set Charging Voltage	2000 V	Set Divert Valve	Source
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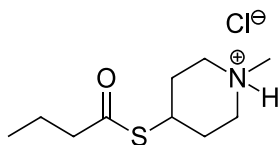
Meas. m/z	Ion Formula	m/z	err [ppm]
158.1176	C8H16NO2	158.1176	-0.3



(8) 4-Acetoxy-1-methyl-1-piperidinium Chloride HPLC. Note: Noise from the injection has a retention time from 1.6 min until 2.5 min. The compound of interest has a retention time of 3.333 min.



(9) S-(1-Methylpiperid-4-yl) Butanethioate Hydrochloride



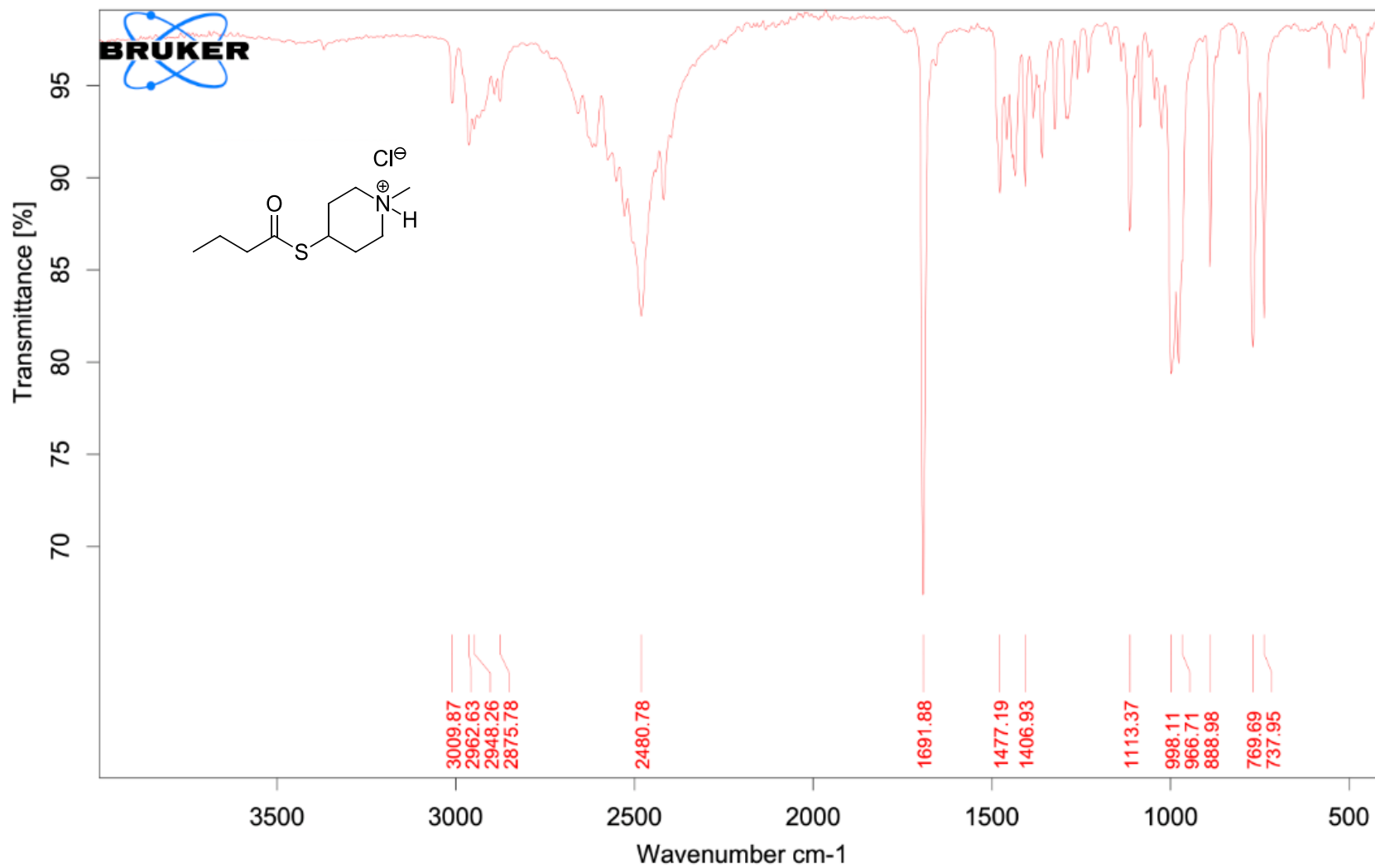
Synthesis: S-(1-Methylpiperid-4-yl) butanethioate: To a solution of *N*-methyl-4-piperidinethiol (0.50 mL, 4.2 mmol) in anhydrous dichloromethane (5 mL) cooled in an ice bath was added butyryl chloride (1.30 mL, 12.6 mmol) dropwise *via* syringe under an argon atmosphere. After 15 mins, the ice bath was removed and the mixture was allowed to stir for 16 hrs, until TLC indicated complete consumption of starting material. The mixture was diluted with dichloromethane (20 mL). The organic layer was washed with saturated NaHCO_{3(aq)}, water and dried over Na₂SO₄. The mixture was gravity filtered and the filtrate was concentrated *in vacuo* to afford 0.846 g of a colorless liquid. Purification *via* flash chromatography (5 % MeOH / DCM) afforded 0.5373 g (64% yield) of **10** as a translucent colorless oil. The analytical data was similar to previously published data.^[1]

S-(1-Methylpiperid-4-yl) butanethioate, hydrochloride (10): *S*-(1-Methylpiperid-4-yl) butanethioate (0.172 g, 0.854 mmol) was dissolved in anhydrous diethyl ether (17 mL) under an argon atmosphere. To this solution, HCl dissolved in diethyl ether (1 N - 1.28 mL, 1.28 mmol) was added dropwise and stirred for 1 hr. The solvent was removed *in vacuo* resulting in a white solid. The compound was triturated with diethyl ether (20 mL), and solvent was removed from the solid with a pipet. The process was repeated twice. The compound was dried *in vacuo* to produce **10** (0.180 g, 89%) as a white solid.

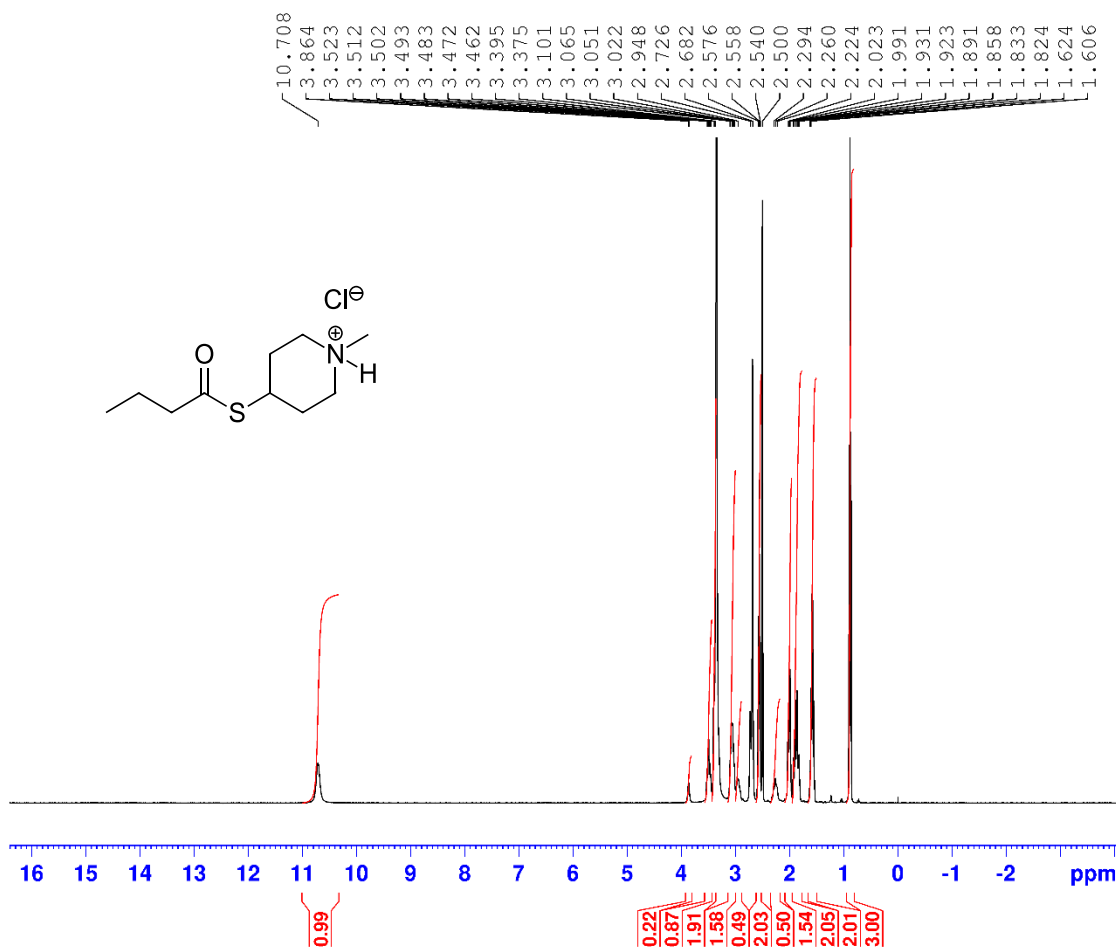
Spectroscopic data: MP_(diethyl ether): 142–146°C; IR (ATR) 3010, 2963, 2948, 2481, 1691, 1113, 998, 770; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) d Isomer A: 10.71 (br s, 1H), 3.52-3.46 (m, 1H),

3.40-3.37 (m, 2H), 3.10-3.02 (m, 2H), 2.68 (s, 3H), 2.56 (t, J = 7.2 Hz, 2H), 2.02-1.99 (m, 2H), 1.93-1.82 (m, 2H), 1.58 (sext, J = 7.3 Hz, 2H), 0.88 (t, J = 7.4 Hz, 3H), isomer B: 10.71 (br s, 1H), 3.86 (app br s, 1H), 3.40-3.37 (m, 2H), 2.97-2.90 (m, 2H), 2.73 (s, 3H), 2.56 (t, J = 7.2 Hz, 2H), 2.29, 2.22 (m, 2H), 1.93-1.82 (m, 2H), 1.58 (sext, J = 7.3 Hz, 2H), 0.88 (t, J = 7.4 Hz, 3H); ¹³C NMR (100.7 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) d isomer A: 198.0 (0), 53.1 (2), 45.3 (2), 42.4 (3), 36.4 (1), 28.9 (2), 18.6 (2), 13.2 (3), isomer B: 198.0 (0), 50.2 (2), 45.6 (2), 41.7 (3), 35.8 (1), 27.3 (2), 18.6 (2), 13.2 (3); LRMS (ESI⁺): 202.1 (M⁺); HRMS (ESI⁺): calculated for C₁₀H₂₀NOS⁺: 202.1260; found for C₁₀H₂₀NOS⁺: 202.1261; HPLC purity at 254nm (75% CH₃CN : 10% CH₃OH : 15% aqueous triethylamine [0.1% triethylamine in H₂O], retention time 5.212 mins): 99.1%.

(9) *S*-(1-Methylpiperid-4-yl) Butanethioate Hydrochloride IR(ATR)



(9) *S*-(1-Methylpiperid-4-yl) Butanethioate Hydrochloride ¹H NMR 400 MHz (DMSO-*d*₆)

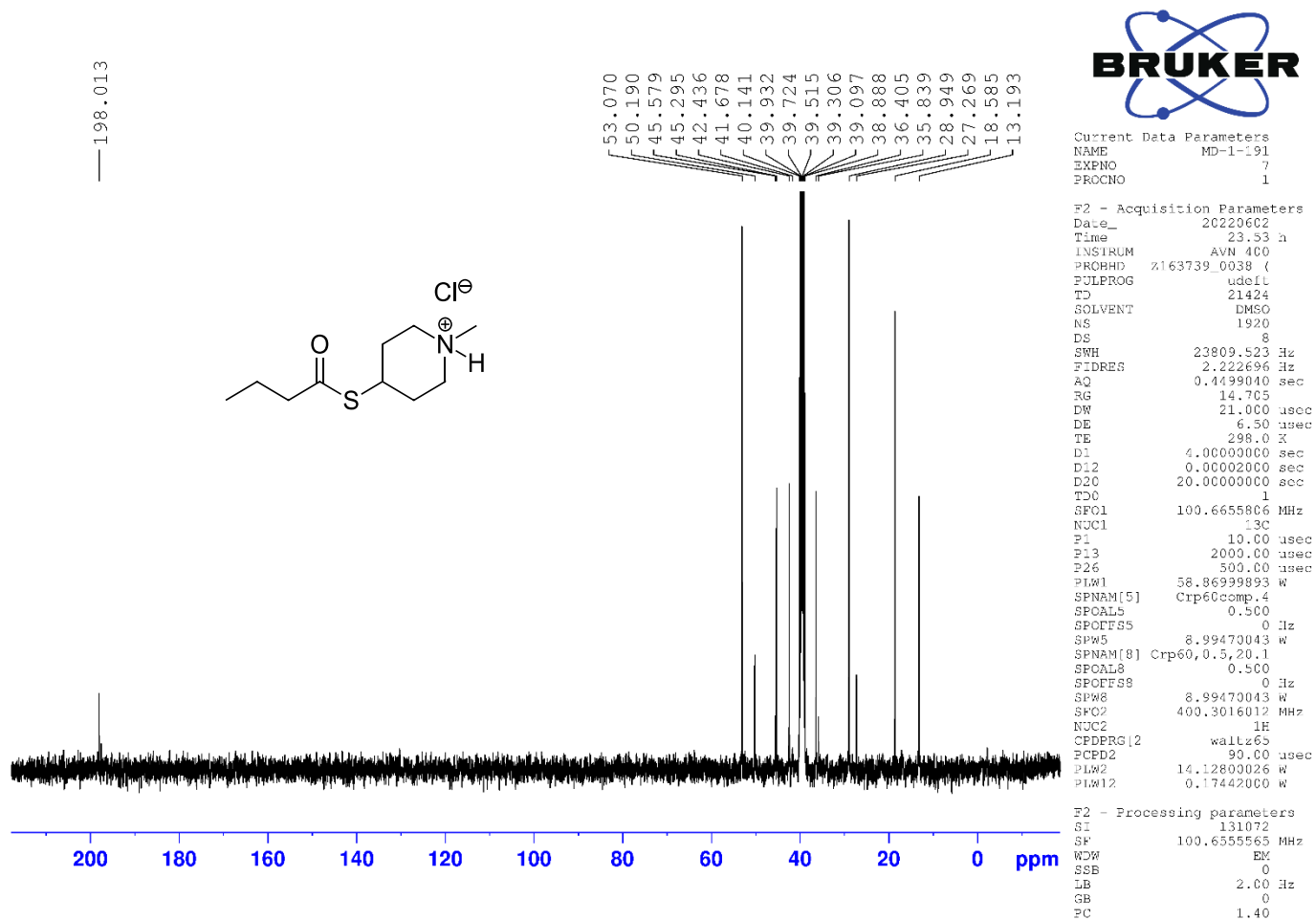


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 DW 61.000 usec
 DF 13.54 usec
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F2 - Processing parameters
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 PC 1.00

(9) *S*-(1-Methylpiperid-4-yl) Butanethioate Hydrochloride ¹³C NMR 100 MHz (DMSO-*d*₆)



(9) *S*-(1-Methylpiperid-4-yl) Butanethioate Hydrochloride High Resolution Mass Spectrum (ESI, positive mode)

Mass Spectrum SmartFormula Report

Analysis Info

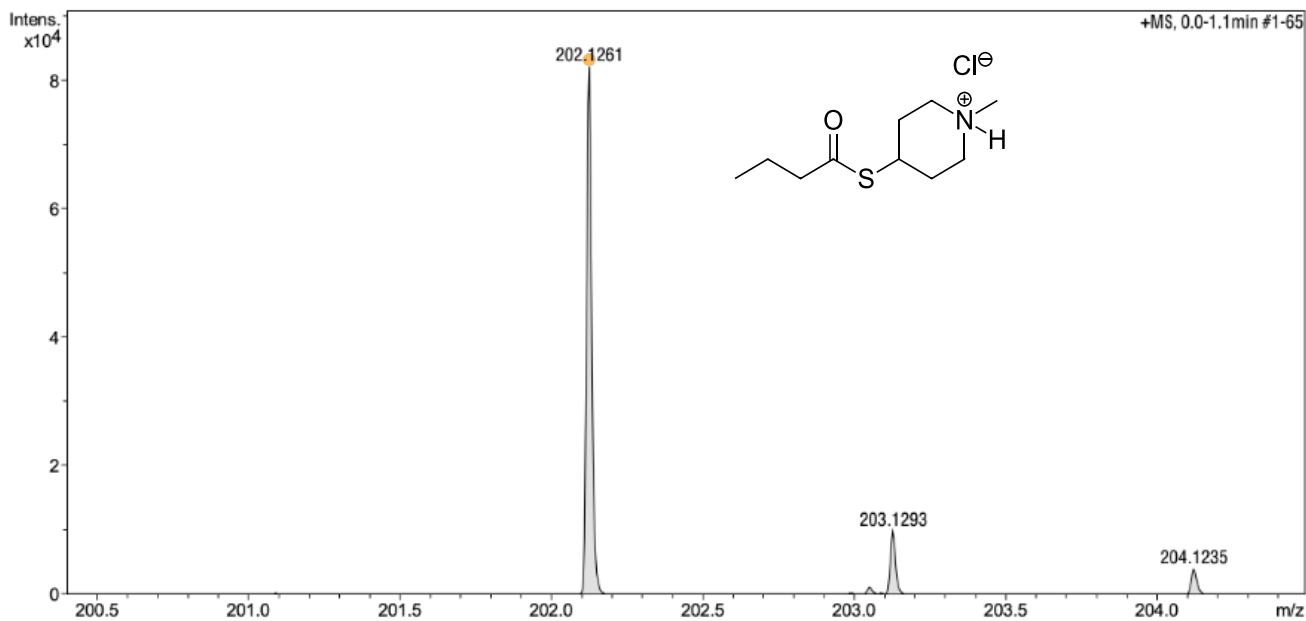
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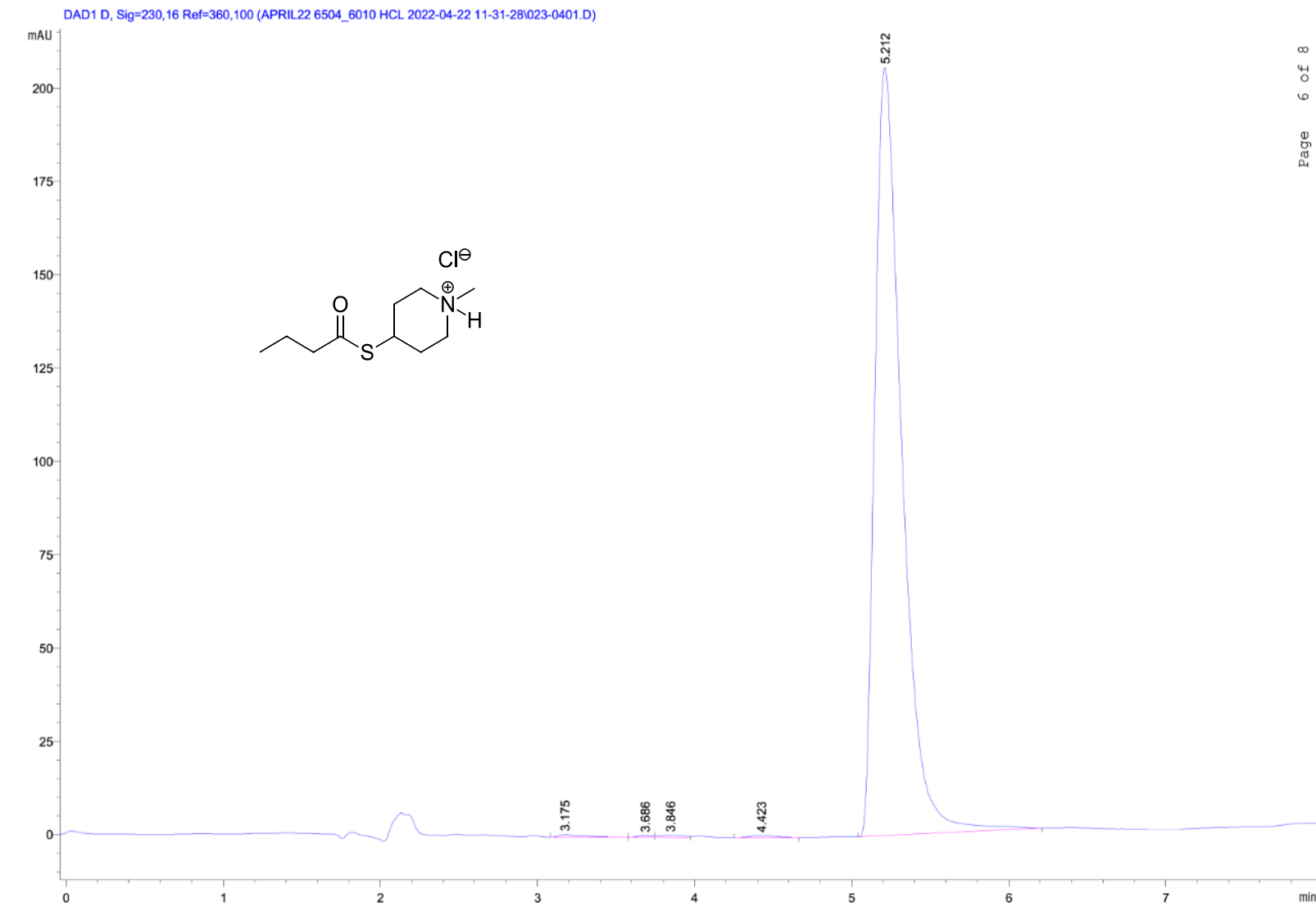
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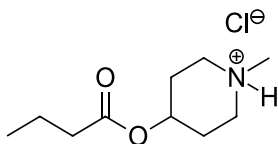
Meas. m/z	Ion Formula	m/z	err [ppm]
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(9) *S*-(1-Methylpiperid-4-yl) Butanethioate Hydrochloride HPLC



(10) 4-Butyroxyl-1-methyl-1-piperidinium Chloride



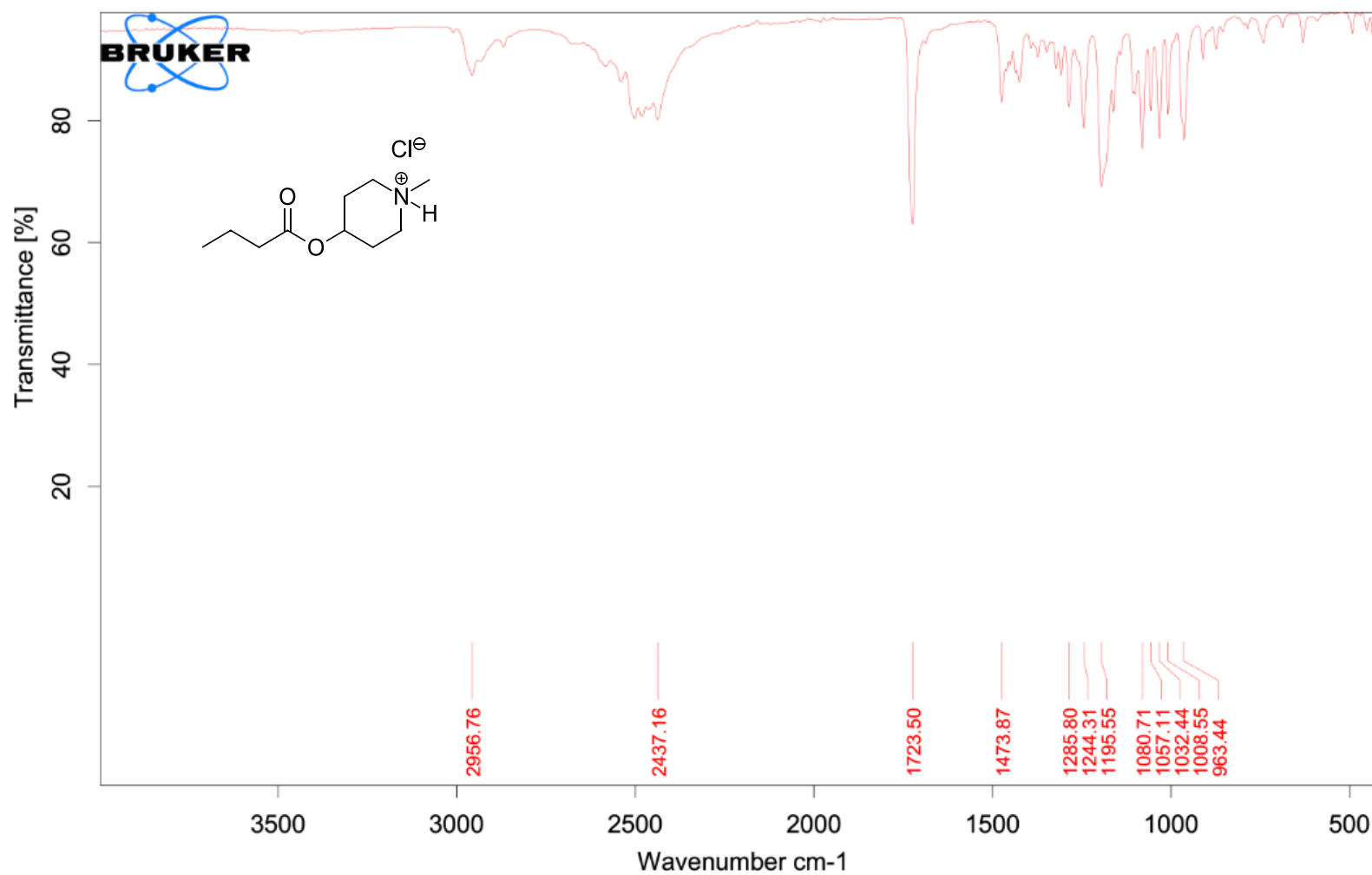
Synthesis:

***N*-Methylpiperidin-4-yl Butyrate:** *N*-Methyl-4-piperidinol (0.803 g, 5.18 mmol) was dissolved in anhydrous dichloromethane (10 mL) and stirred under an argon atmosphere. Triethylamine (1.44 mL, 10.4 mmol) was added, and the reaction was cooled to 0°C with an ice bath. Butyryl chloride (0.699 mL, 6.73 mmol) was added dropwise at 0°C. The ice bath was removed after 5 mins, and reaction was stirred for 3 hrs. The reaction was quenched with brine (20 mL), extracted with dichloromethane (3 × 15 mL) and dried over Na₂SO₃. The solvent was removed *in vacuo* to produce a yellow oil. The crude mixture was purified by silica gel column chromatography (5% MeOH/DCM) to produce a yellow oil, *N*-methylpiperidin-4-yl butyrate (0.954 g, 99%). The analytical data was similar to previously published data.^[4]

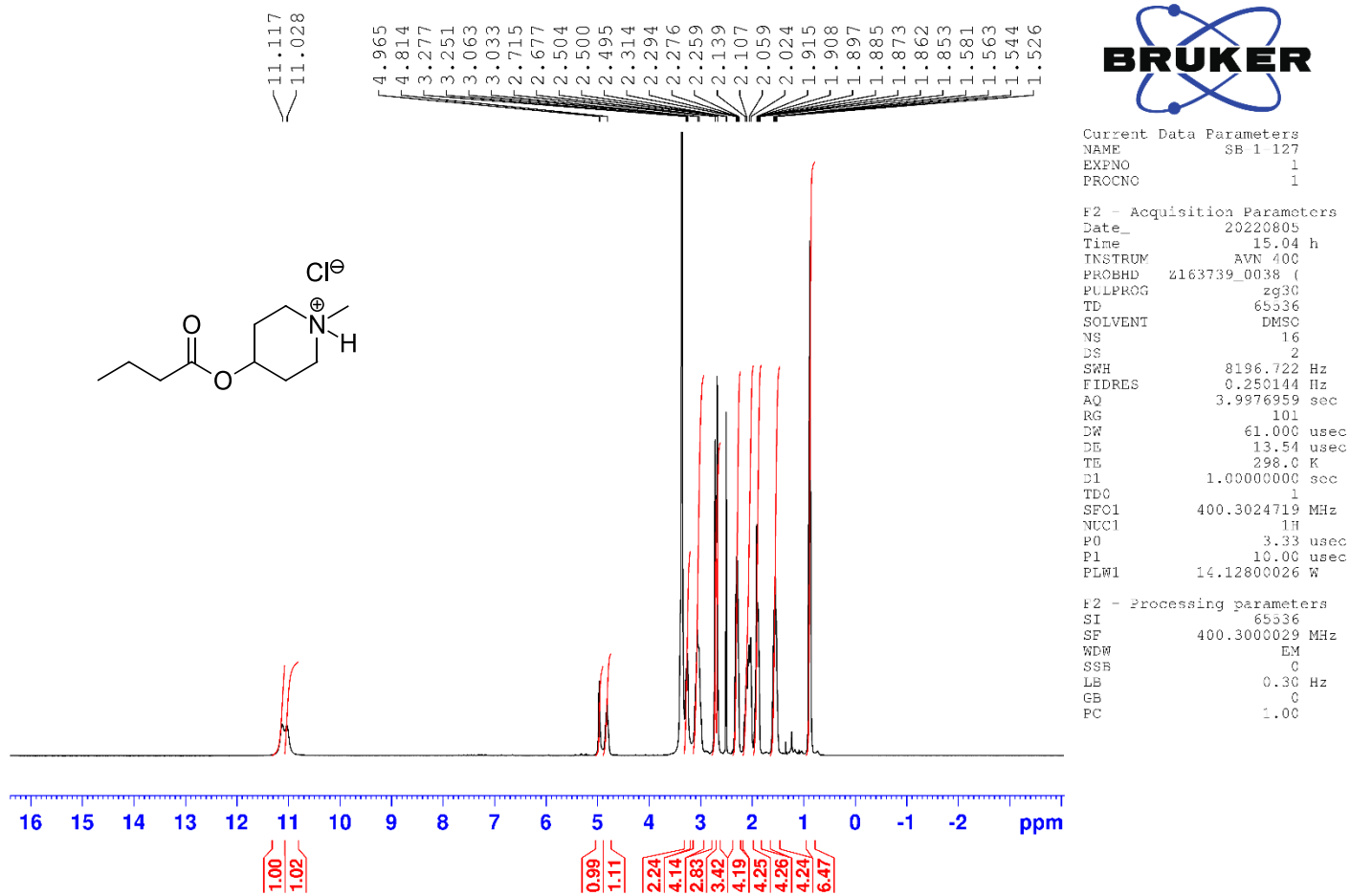
4-Butyroxyl-1-methyl-1-piperidinium chloride (9): To a flask charged with *N*-methylpiperidin-4-yl butyrate (0.48 g, 2.59 mmol) anhydrous diethyl ether was added until complete dissolution (52 mL) under an argon atmosphere. HCl in diethyl ether (1 N - 3.88 mL, 3.88 mmol) was added dropwise and stirred for 1 hr. The solvent was removed *in vacuo* resulting in a white solid. The compound was triturated with diethyl ether (20 mL), and solvent was removed from the solid with a pipet. This process was repeated two more times. The compound was dried *in vacuo* to produce 4-butyl-1-methyl-1-piperidinium chloride (0.583 g, 90%) as a white solid as a pair of isomers (46:54).

Spectroscopic data: MP_(diethyl ether): 110–113°C; IR(ATR) 2957, 2437, 1724, 1244, 1195, 963 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*6) δ isomer A: 11.12 (br s, 1H), 4.98-4.95 (m, 1H), 3.41-3.77 (m, 2H), 3.10-3.00 (m, 2H), 2.72 (s, 3H), 2.33-2.26 (m, 2H), 2.14-2.06 (m, 2H), 1.92-1.85 (m, 2H), 1.60-1.51 (m, 2H), 0.89-0.86 (m, 3H) isomer B: 11.03 (br s, 1H), 4.84-4.79 (m, 1H), 3.27-3.25 (m, 2H), 3.10-3.00 (m, 2H), 2.68 (s, 3H), 2.33-2.26 (m, 2H), 2.06-2.2.02 (m, 2H), 1.92-1.85 (m, 2H), 1.60-1.51 (m, 2H), 0.89-0.86 (m, 3H); ¹³C NMR (100.7 MHz, DMSO-*d*6) δ isomer a: 172.0 (0), 63.5(1), 48.6 (2), 42.3 (3), 35.6 (2), 26.5 (2), 17.9 (2), 13.4 (3), isomer B: 172.2 (0), 67.2 (1), 51.3 (2), 41.8 (3), 35.4 (2), 27.8 (2), 17.9 (2), 13.3 (3); LRMS (ESI⁺): 186.1 (M⁺); HRMS (ESI⁺): calculated for C₁₀H₂₀NO₂⁺: 186.1488 amu; found for C₁₀H₂₀NO₂⁺: 186.1492 amu; HPLC purity at 210 nm (75% CH₃CN : 10% CH₃OH : 15% aqueous triethylamine [0.1% triethylamine in H₂O], retention time 4.406 mins): >99%.

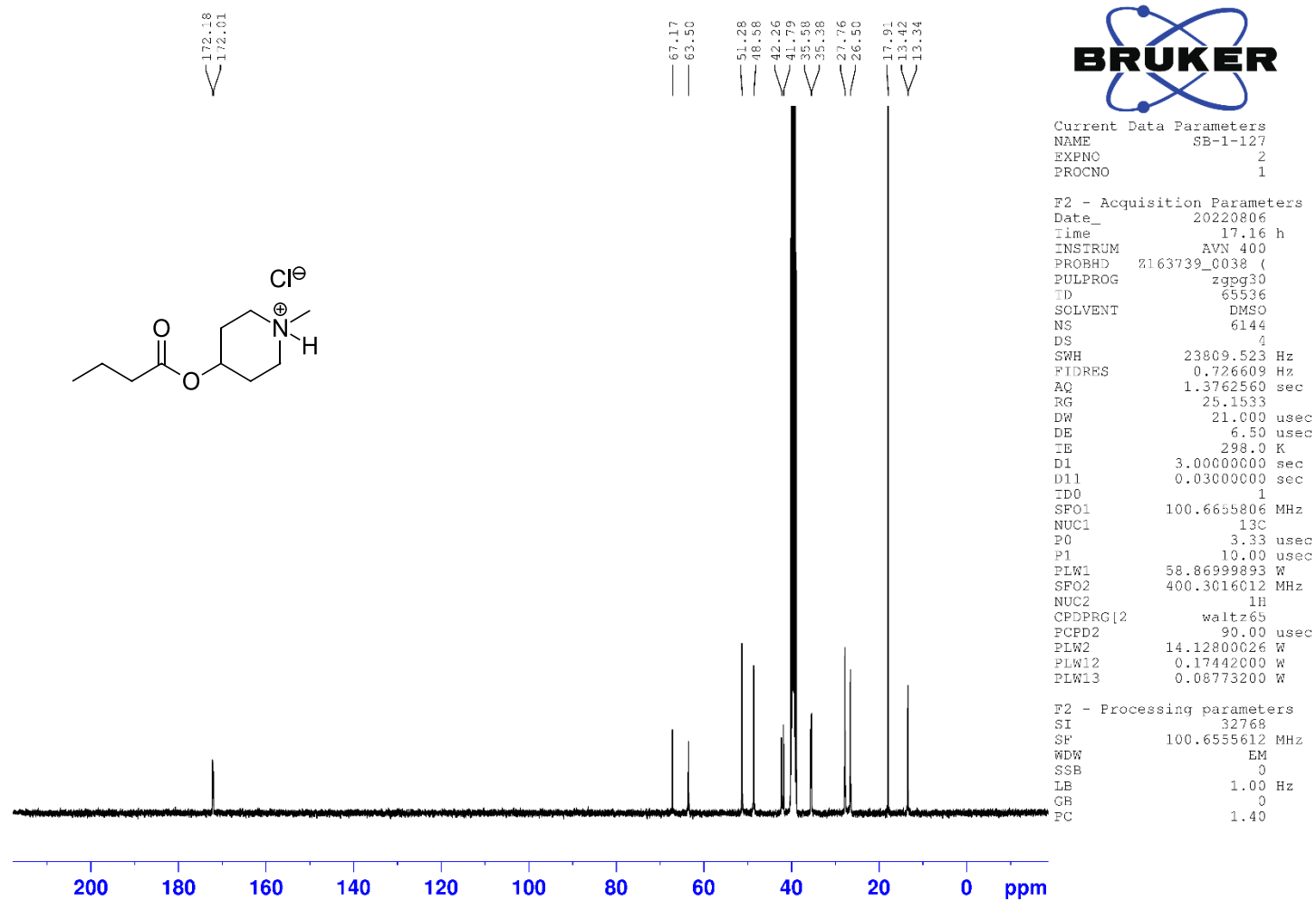
(10) 4-Butyryloxy-1-methyl-1-piperidinium Chloride IR(ATR)



(10) 4-Butyroxyl-1-methyl-1-piperidinium Chloride ¹H NMR 400 MHz (DMSO-d₆)



(10) 4-Butyroyloxy-1-methyl-1-piperidinium Chloride ¹³C NMR 100 MHz (DMSO-d₆)



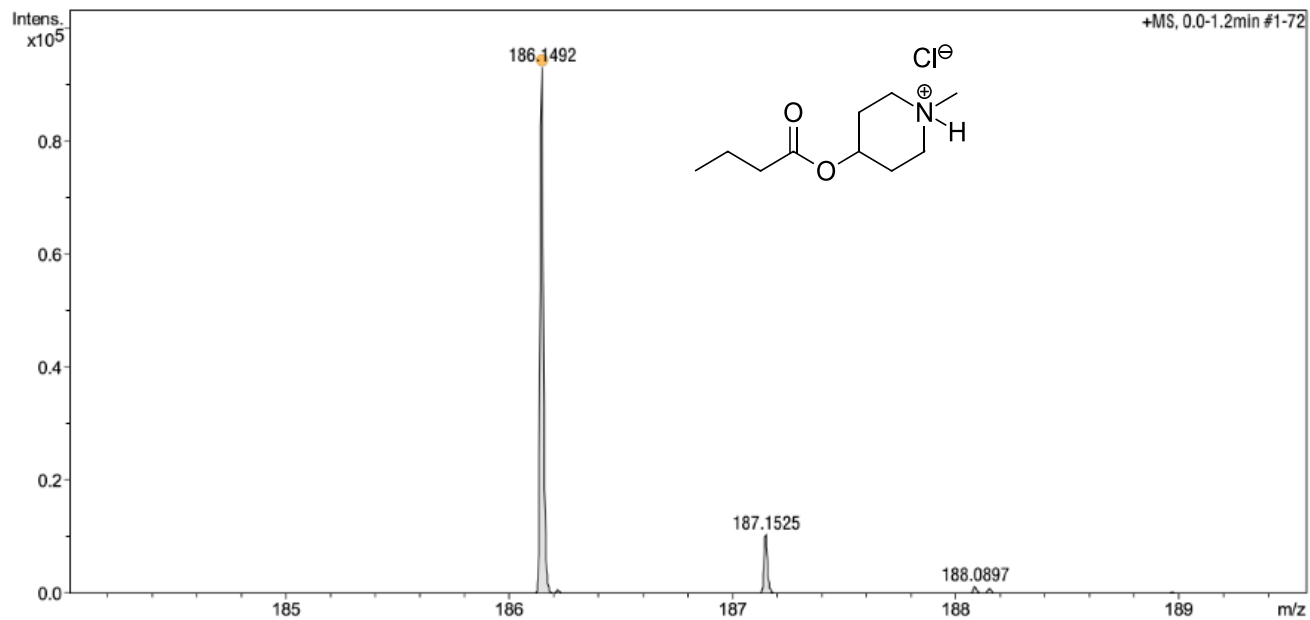
(10) 4-Butyroxyl-1-methyl-1-piperidinium Chloride High Resolution Mass Spectrum (ESI, positive mode)

Mass Spectrum SmartFormula Report

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July 07 2022\000006.d

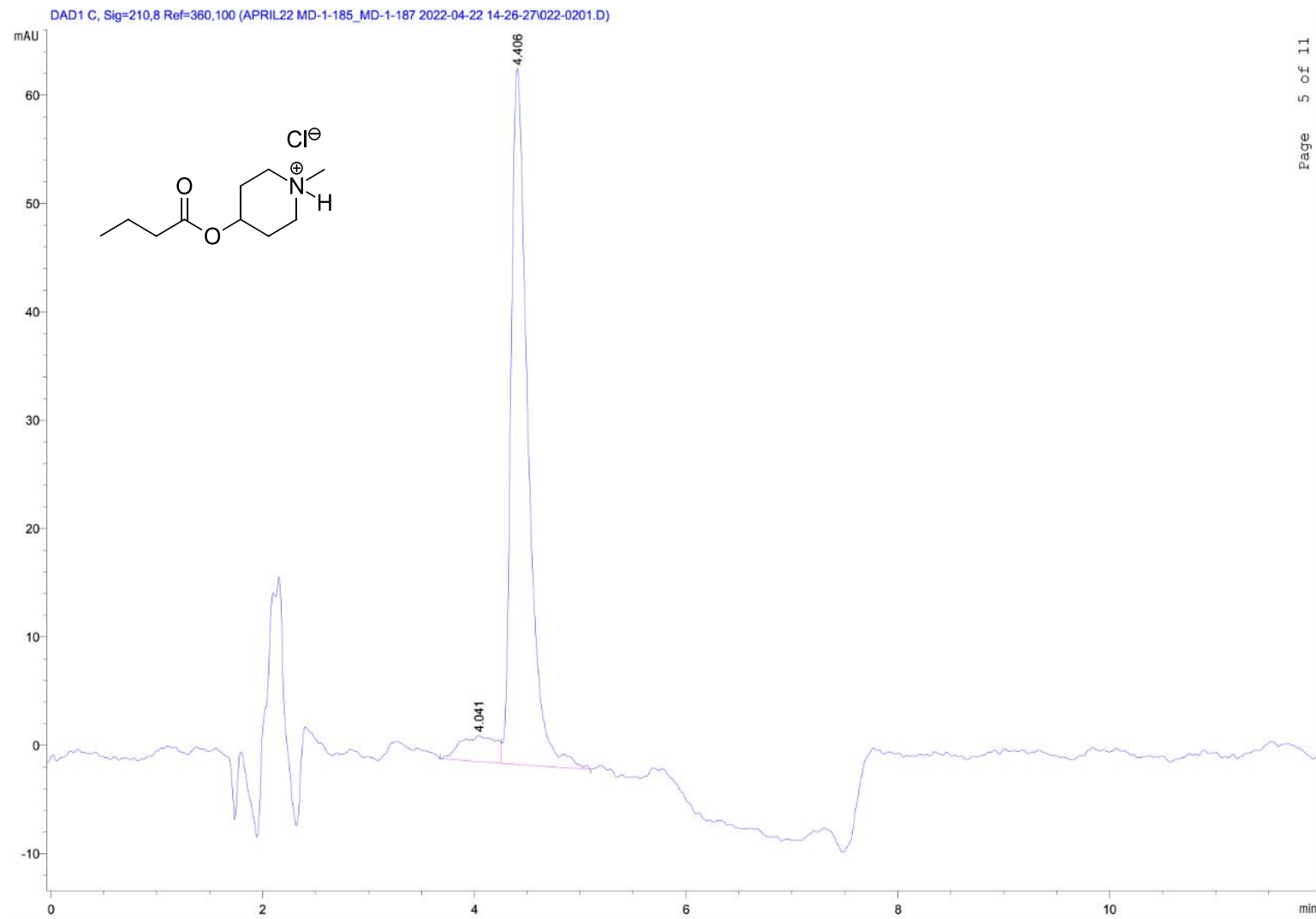
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printed: 7/7/2022 9:28:17 AM

by: x

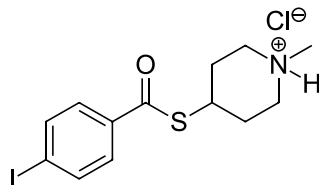
Page 1 of 1

(10) 4-Butyryloxy-1-methyl-1-piperidinium Chloride HPLC. Note: Noise from the injection has a retention time from 1.6 min until 2.5 min. The compound of interest has a retention time of 4.406 min.



Aryl N-Methylpiperidinyl Derivatives

(11) (1-Methylpiperidin-4-yl) *p*-Iodobenzenecarbothioate Hydrochloride



Synthesis: (1-Methylpiperidin-4-yl) *p*-iodobenzenecarbothioate: *N*-methyl-4-piperidinethiol (0.538 g, 4.1 mmol) and triethylamine (0.90 mL, 6.2 mmol) were dissolved in anhydrous dichloromethane (10 mL) under an argon atmosphere. 4-Iodobenzoyl chloride (1.31 g, 4.9 mmol) was added at 0°C. The ice bath was removed after 5 mins and the reaction was stirred for 16 hrs at room temperature. The reaction was quenched with brine (20 mL), extracted with dichloromethane (3 × 15 mL), and the combined organic layers were dried over Na₂SO₃. After gravity filtration, the solvent was removed *in vacuo* to produce 1.49 g of a brown solid. The crude mixture was purified by silica gel column chromatography (step gradient: 5% MeOH/DCM to 10 % MeOH/DCM) to produce a white solid, (1-methylpiperidin-4-yl) *p*-iodobenzenecarbothioate (0.644 g, 43% yield). The analytical data was similar to previously published data.^[1]

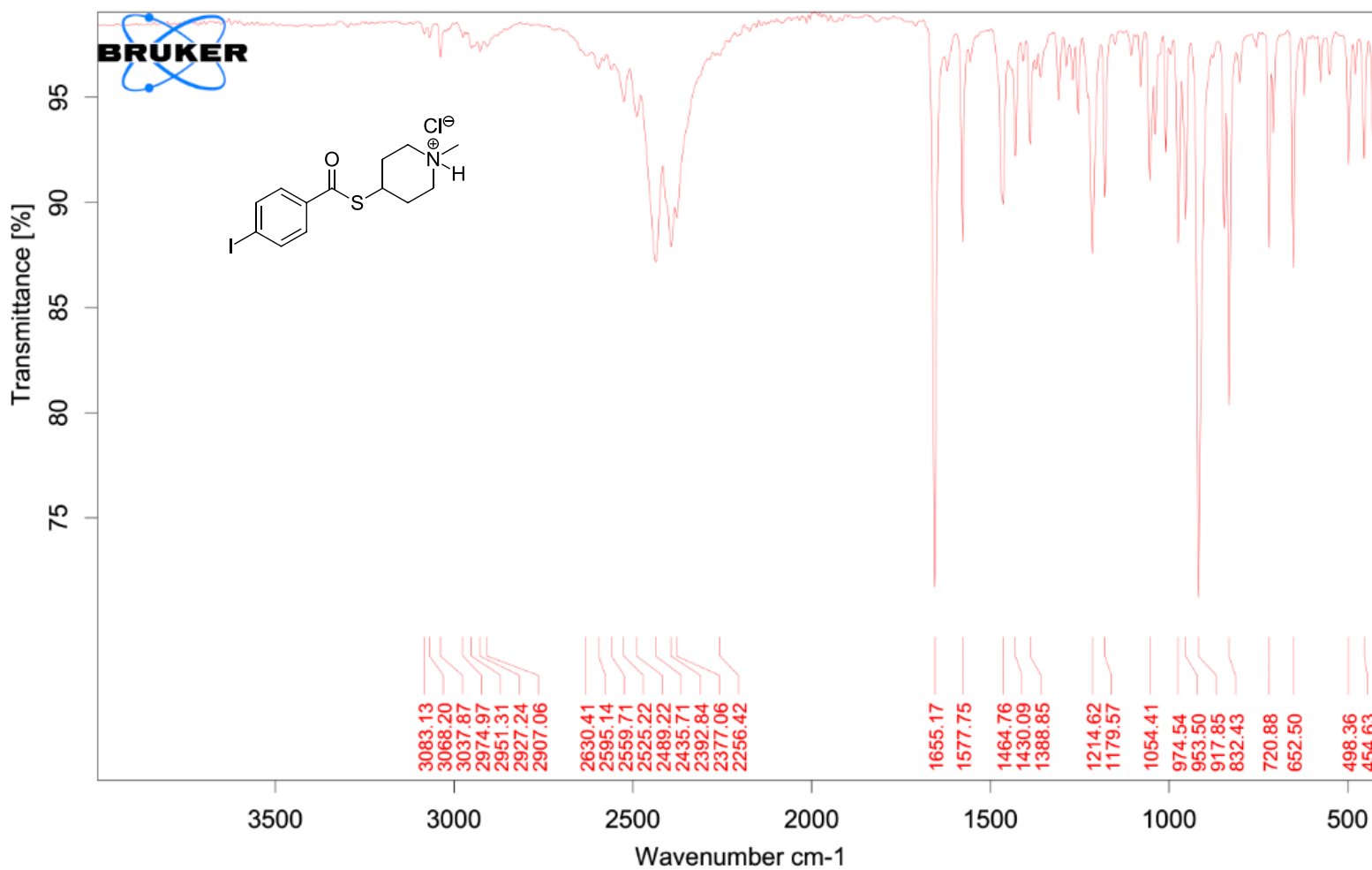
(1-Methylpiperidin-4-yl) *p*-iodobenzenecarbothioate hydrochloride (12):

(1-methylpiperidin-4-yl) *p*-iodobenzenecarbothioate (0.47 g, 1.3 mmol) was dissolved in anhydrous diethyl ether (86 mL) under an argon atmosphere. HCl in diethyl ether (1 N solution, 2.0 mL, 2.0 mmol) was added dropwise resulting in the immediate formation of a white precipitate. The reaction was stirred for an additional 60 mins. The white solid was collected *via*

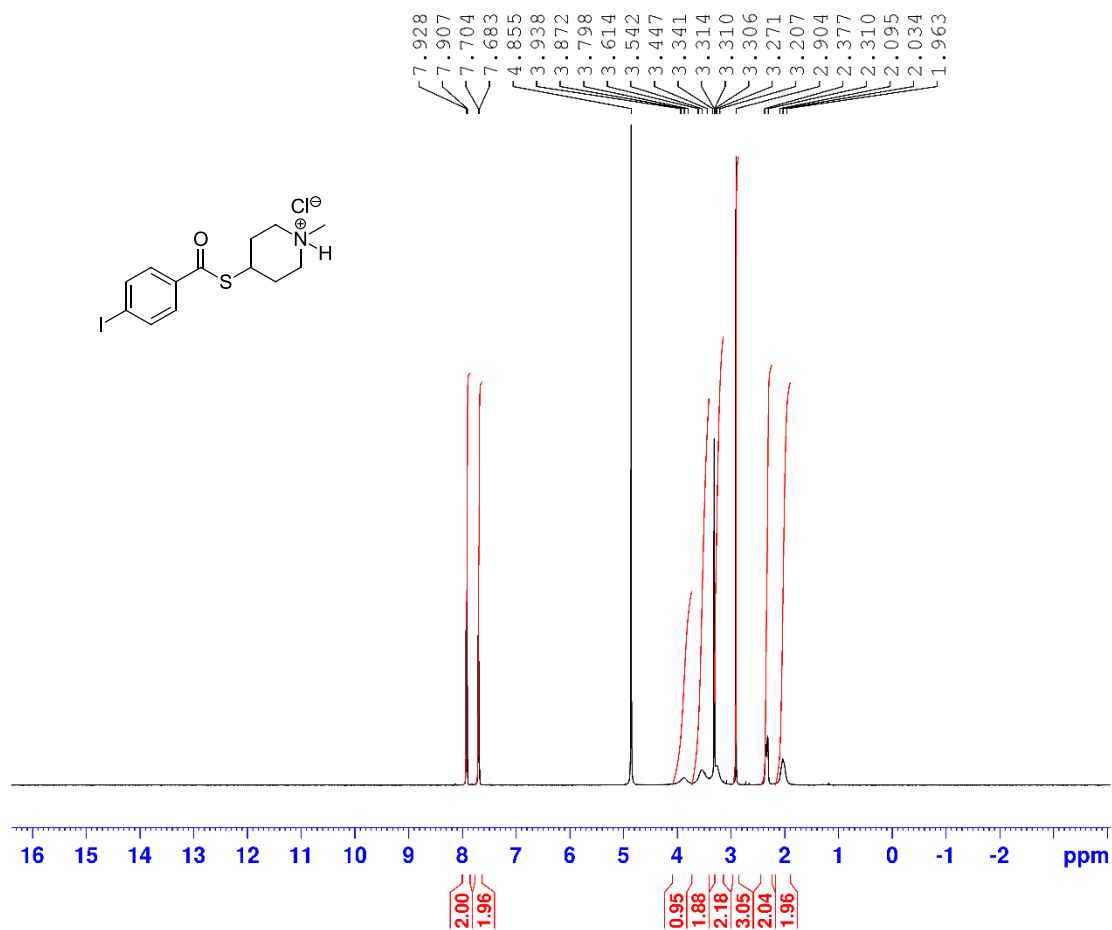
suction filtration, washed with Et₂O (2 × 30 mL), to afford (1-methylpiperidin-4-yl) *p*-iodobenzenecarbothioate hydrochloride, (0.450 g, 87% yield) as a white solid.

Spectroscopic data: MP_(diethyl ether): >250°C; IR(ATR) 3083, 3068, 3038, 2975, 2951, 2436, 2393, 1655, 1578, 1465, 918; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CD₃OD) δ 7.93-7.91 (m, 2H), 7.70-7.68 (m, 2H), 3.94-3.80 (m, 1H), 3.62-3.47 (m, 2H), 3.34-3.18 (m, 2H), 2.90 (s, 3H), 2.34-2.31 (m, 2H), 2.09-1.98 (m, 2H); ¹³C NMR (100.7 MHz, CD₃OD) δ 191.4, 139.5, 137.3, 129.5, 102.5, 55.4, 43.8, 37.9, 30.6; LRMS (ESI⁺): 362.0 (M⁺); HRMS (ESI⁺): calculated for C₁₃H₁₇INOS⁺: 362.0070 amu; found for C₁₃H₁₇INOS⁺: 362.0073 amu; HPLC purity at 254nm (75% CH₃CN : 10% CH₃OH : 15% aqueous triethylamine [0.1% triethylamine in H₂O], retention time 11.364 mins): 98.2 %.

(11) (1-Methylpiperidin-4-yl) *p*-Iodobenzenecarbothioate Hydrochloride IR(ATR)



(11) (1-Methylpiperidin-4-yl) *p*-Iodobenzenecarbothioate Hydrochloride ¹H NMR 400 MHz (CD₃OD-*d*₄)

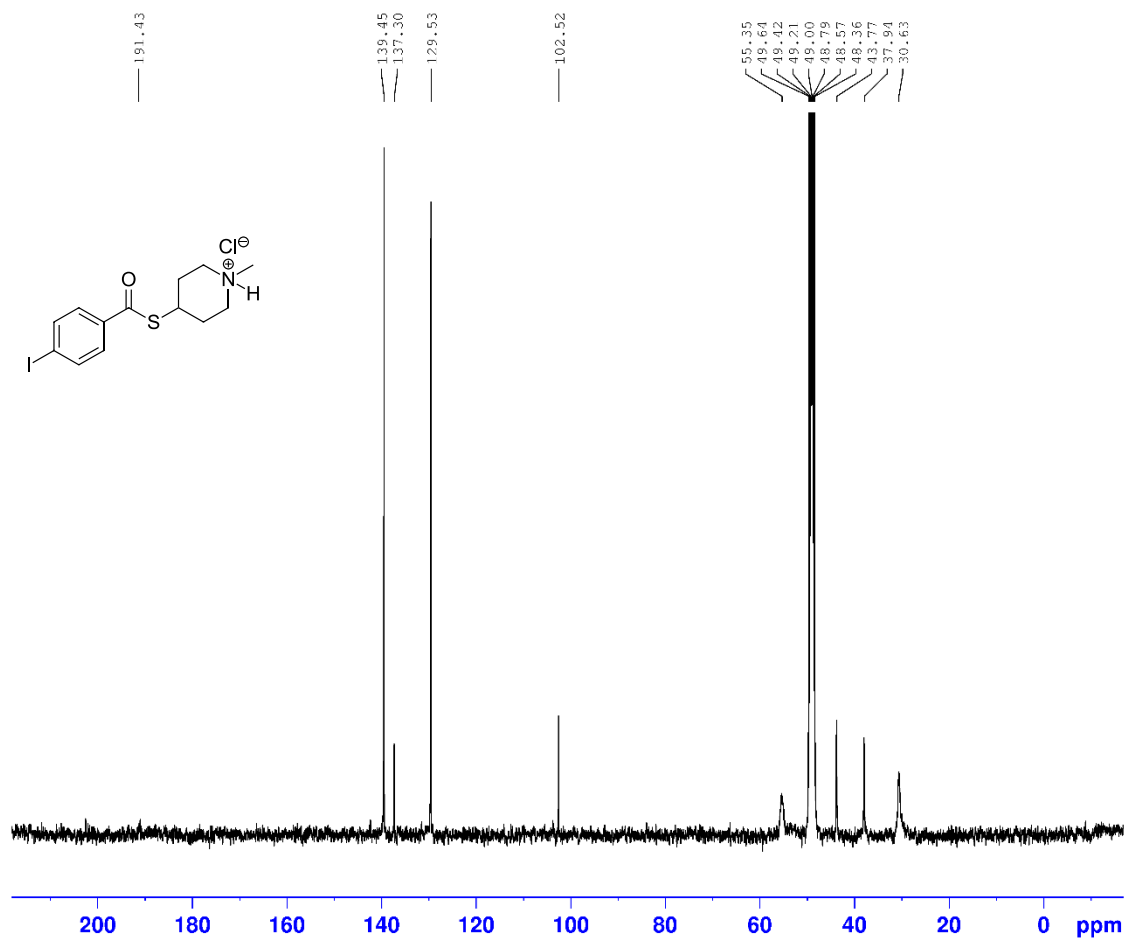


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(11) (1-Methylpiperidin-4-yl) *p*-Iodobenzenecarbothioate Hydrochloride ¹³C NMR 100 MHz (CD₃OD-*d*4)



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TE           298.0 K
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D20          20.0000000 sec
TD0          1
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NUC1         13C
P1           10.00 usec
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P26          500.00 usec
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F2 - Processing parameters
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(11) (1-Methylpiperidin-4-yl) *p*-Iodobenzenecarbothioate Hydrochloride High Resolution Mass Spectrum (ESI, positive mode)

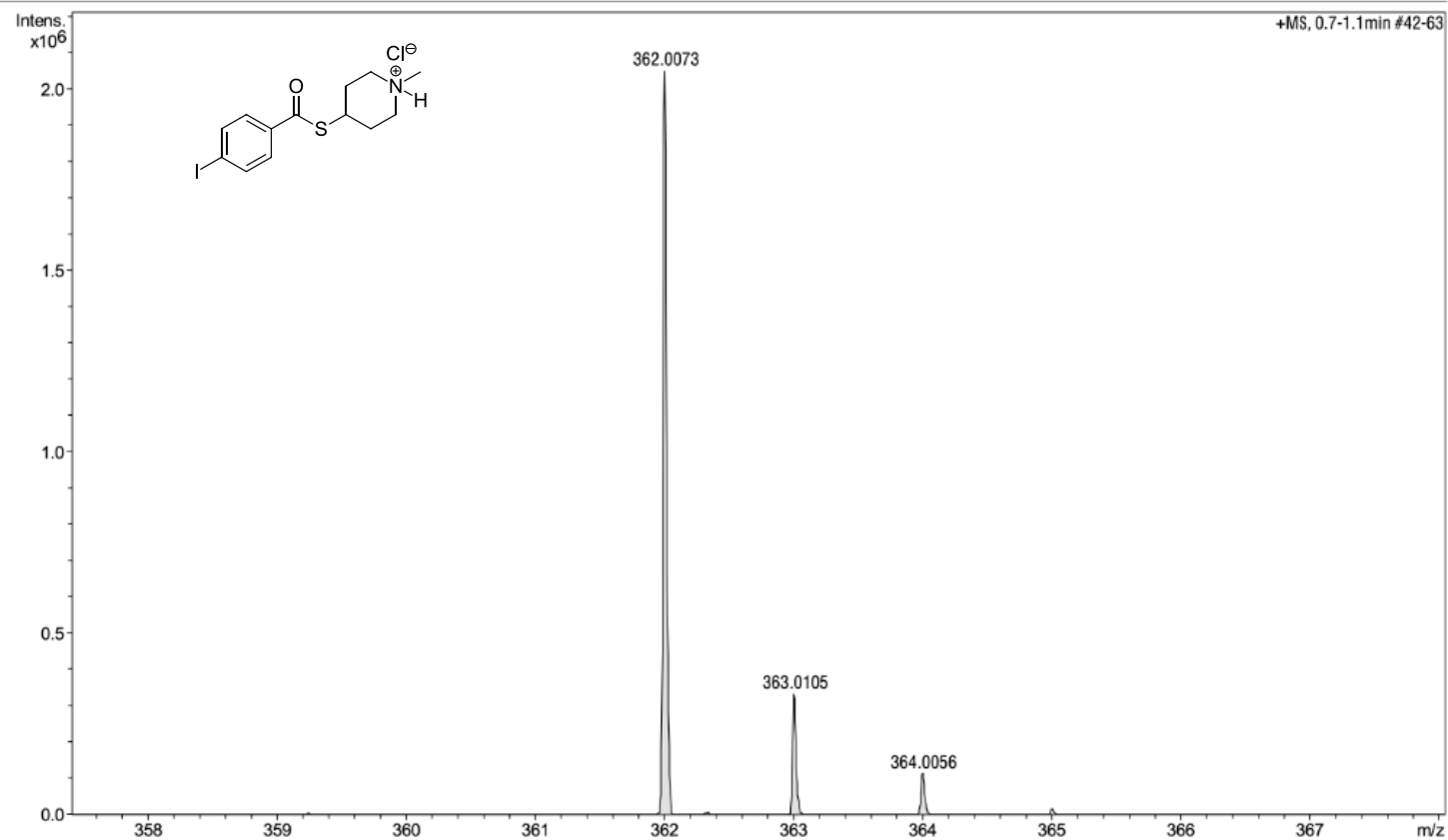
Generic Display Report

Analysis Info

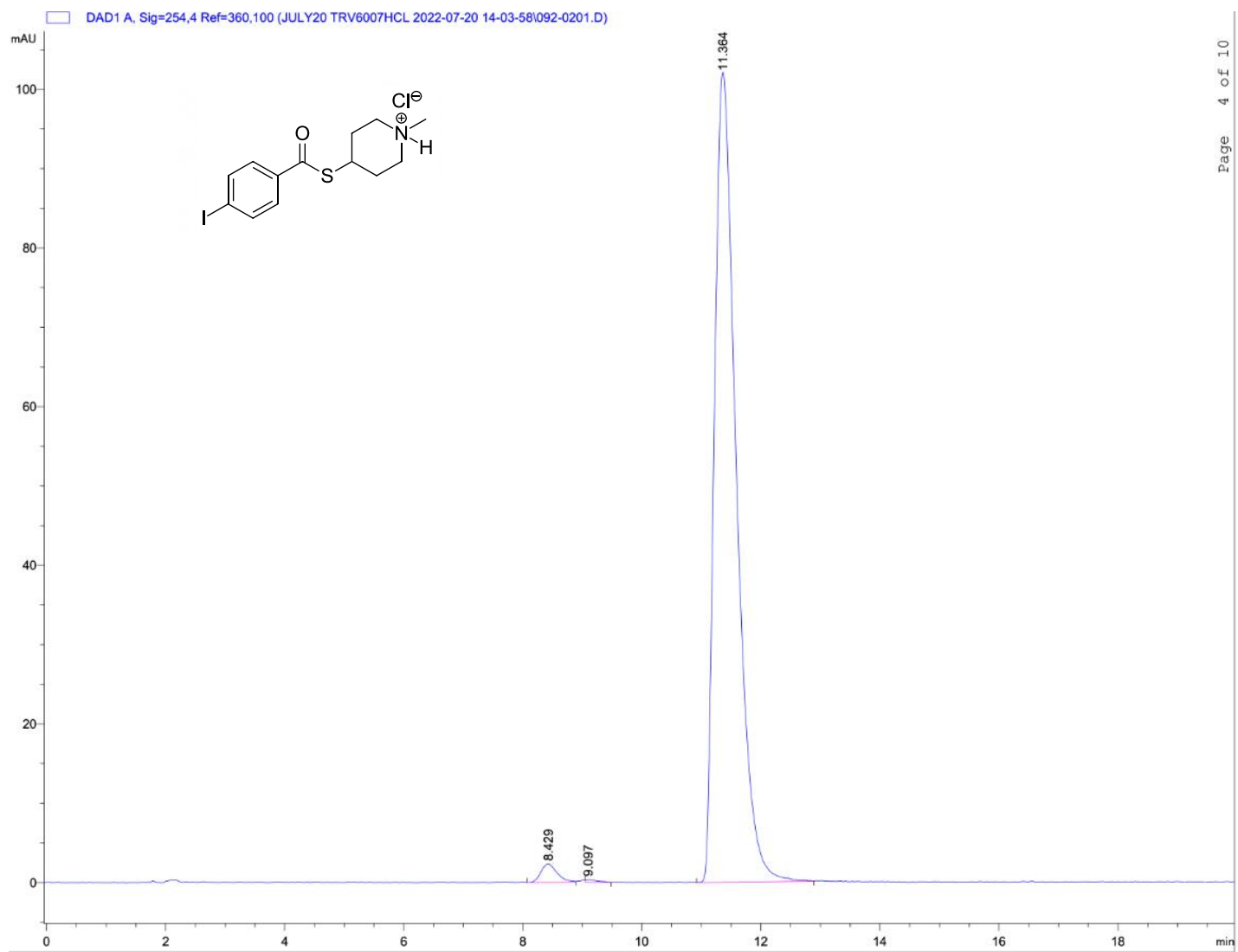
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Comment

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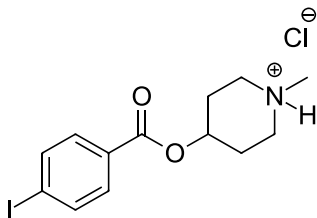
Operator x
Instrument compact



(11) (1-Methylpiperidin-4-yl) *p*-Iodobenzenecarbothioate Hydrochloride HPLC



(12) 4-(*p*-Iodobenzoyloxy)-1-methyl-1-piperidinium Chloride



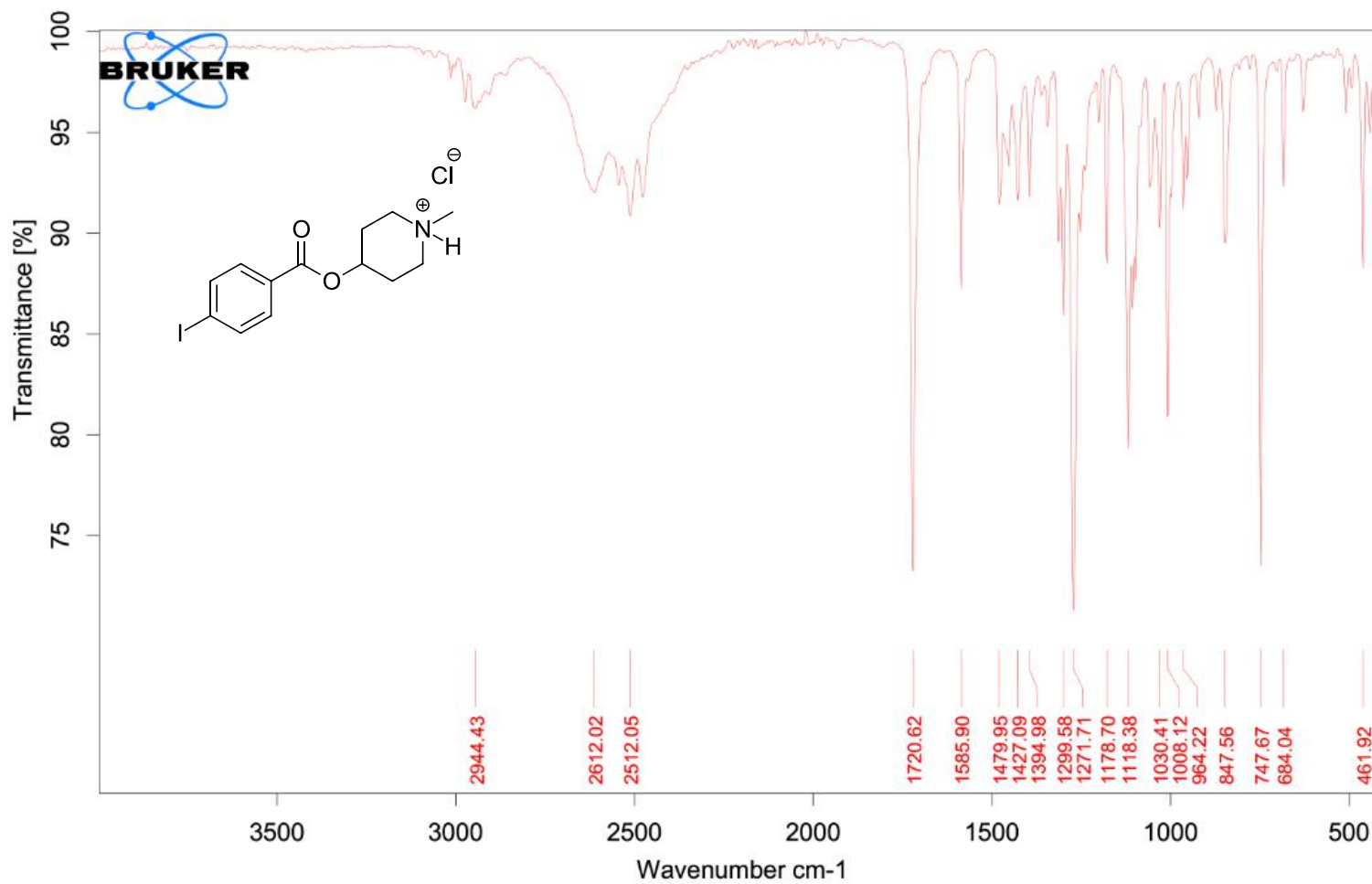
Synthesis: 1-Methylpiperidin-4-yl 4-iodobenzoate: A sample from a previous study was obtained from our lab and the analytical data was similar to previously published data.^[1]

4-(*p*-Iodobenzoyloxy)-1-methyl-1-piperidinium chloride (11): *N*-methylpiperidin-4-yl 4-iodobenzoate (0.4032 g, 1.2 mmol) was dissolved in anhydrous diethyl ether (39 mL) under an argon atmosphere. HCl in diethyl ether (1 N solution, 1.8 mL, 1.8 mmol) was added dropwise resulting in the immediate formation of a white precipitate. The reaction was stirred for an additional 60 mins. The precipitate was collected via suction filtration, washed with Et₂O (2 x 15 mL), to afford 4-(*p*-iodobenzoyloxy)-1-methyl-1-piperidinium chloride (0.200 mg, 44 % yield) as a white solid and a mixture of isomers (59:41).

Spectroscopic data: MP_(diethyl ether): >250°C (Lit MP_(acetone/EtOH/H₂O): 267-268.5°C);^[5] IR (ATR) 3014, 3003, 2944, 2612, 2512, 1721, 1586, 1272, 1118, 1008, 748; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ isomer A: 10.88 (br s, 1H), 7.94-7.92 (m, 2H), 7.73-7.71 (m, 2H), 5.11-5.02 (m, 1H), 3.33-3.30 (m, 2H), 3.17-3.07 (m, 2H), 2.73 (s, 3H), 2.21-2.15 (m, 2H), 2.06-2.00 (m, 2H), isomer B: 10.69 (br s, 1H), 7.94-7.92 (m, 2H), 7.86-7.84 (m, 2H), 5.23 (app br s, 1H), 3.47-3.44 (m, 2H), 3.25-3.17 (m, 2H), 2.79 (s, 3H), 2.21-2.15 (m, 2H), 2.06-2.00 (m, 2H); ¹³C NMR (100.7 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ isomer A: 164.7 (0), 137.8 (1), 131.0 (1), 128.9 (0), 102.14 (0), 68.4 (1), 51.2 (2), 41.8 (3), 27.7 (2), isomer B: 164.6 (0), 137.6 (1), 131.3 (1), 129.2 (0), 102.07 (0), 64.8 (1), 48.7 (2), 42.4 (3), 26.7 (2); LRMS (ESI⁺): 346.0 (M⁺); HRMS (ESI⁺): calculated for C₁₃H₁₇INO₂⁺:

346.0298; found for $C_{13}H_{17}INO_2^+$: 346.0296; HPLC purity at 254nm (75% CH_3CN : 10% CH_3OH : 15% aqueous triethylamine [0.1% triethylamine in H_2O], retention time 7.883 mins): 99.3%.

(12) 4-(*p*-Iodobenzoyloxy)-1-methyl-1-piperidinium Chloride IR(ATR)



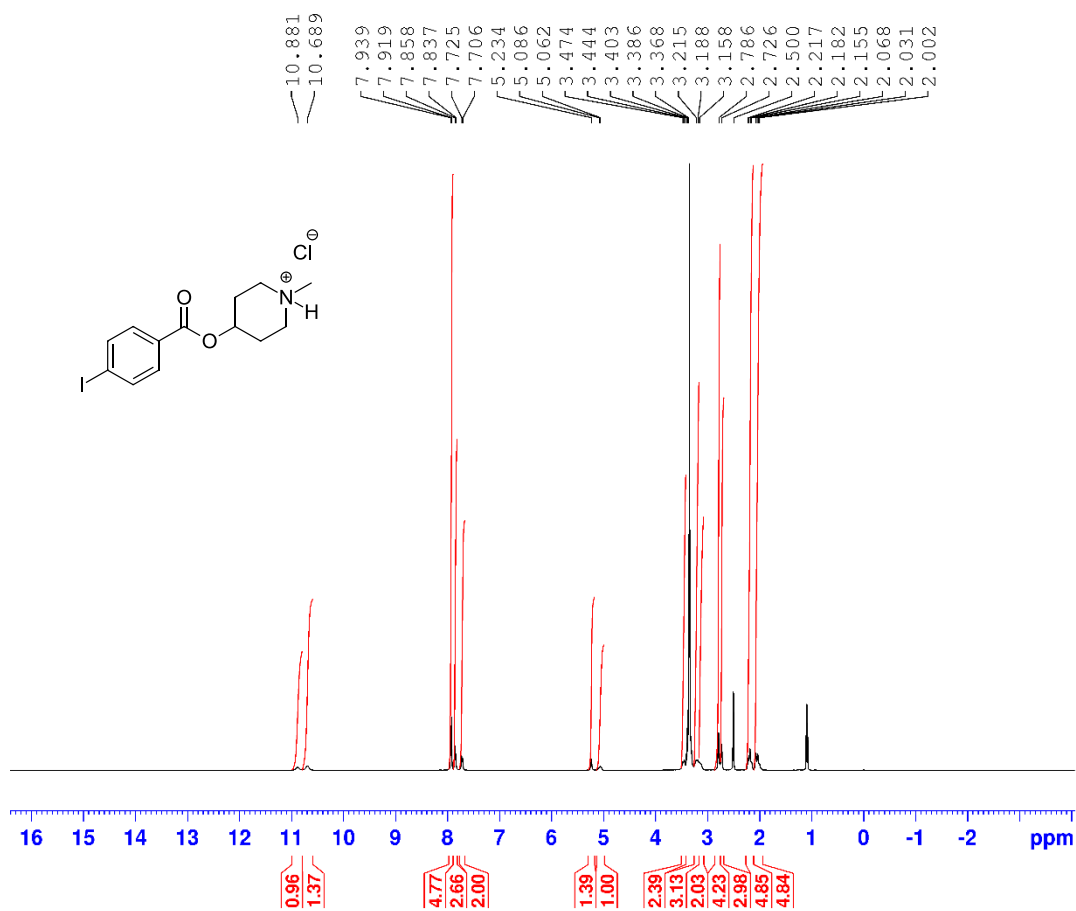
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TRV6001 HCl

Instrument type and / or accessory

7/4/2022

(12) 4-(*p*-Iodobenzoyloxy)-1-methyl-1-piperidinium Chloride ¹H NMR 400 MHz (DMSO-*d*₆)



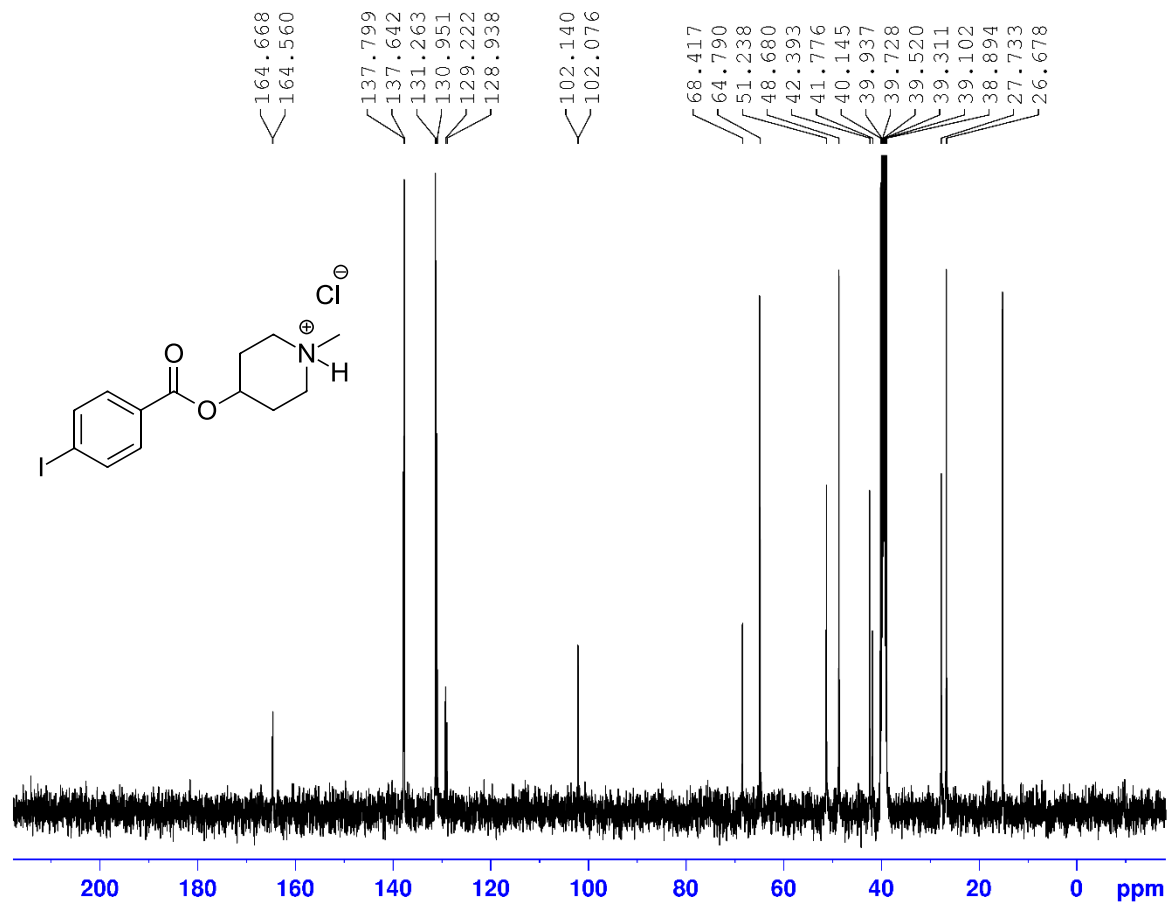
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F2 - Processing parameters
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SSB           0
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PC            1.00
    
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(12) 4-(*p*-Iodobenzoyloxy)-1-methyl-1-piperidinium Chloride ¹³C NMR 100 MHz (DMSO-*d*₆)



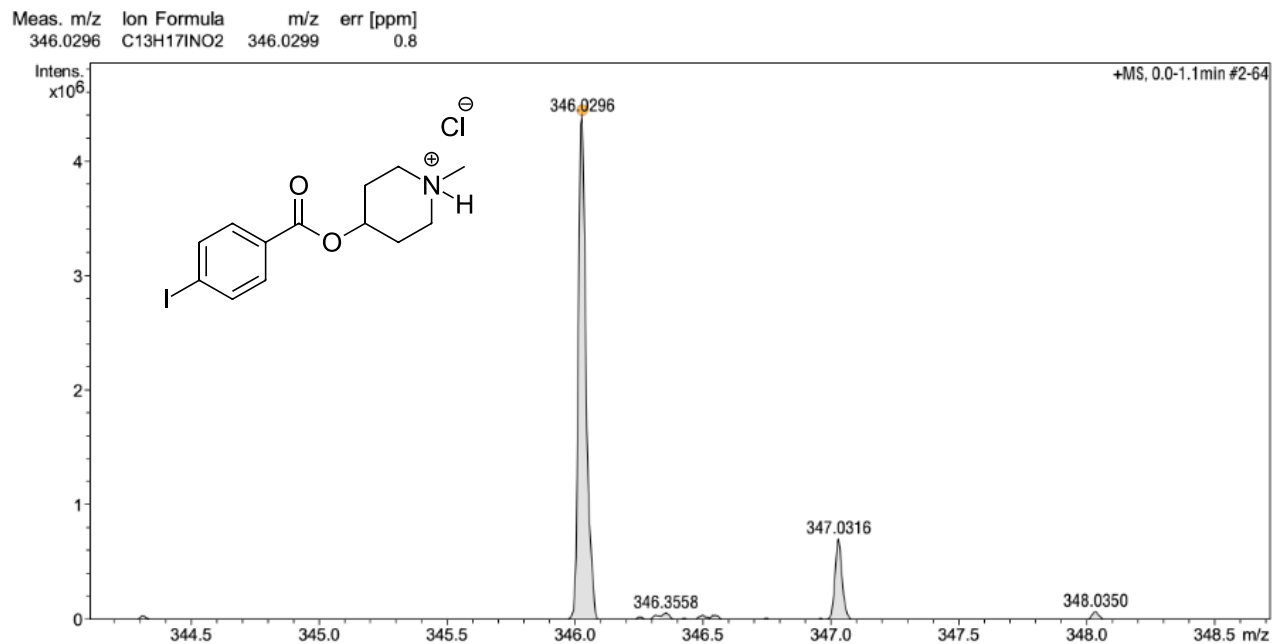
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 D12 0.00002000 sec
 D20 20.00000000 sec
 TDC 1
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 P13 2000.00 usec
 P26 500.00 usec
 PLW1 58.86999893 W
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 SPOFFS5 0 Hz
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 SFO2 400.3016012 MHz
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 PLW2 14.12800026 W
 PLWL2 0.17442000 W

F2 - Processing parameters
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 WDW EM
 SSB 0
 LB 2.00 Hz
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(12) 4-(*p*-Iodobenzoyloxy)-1-methyl-1-piperidinium Chloride High Resolution Mass Spectrum (ESI, positive mode)

Mass Spectrum SmartFormula Report					
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Comment					
Acquisition Parameter					
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July 06 2022\000008.d

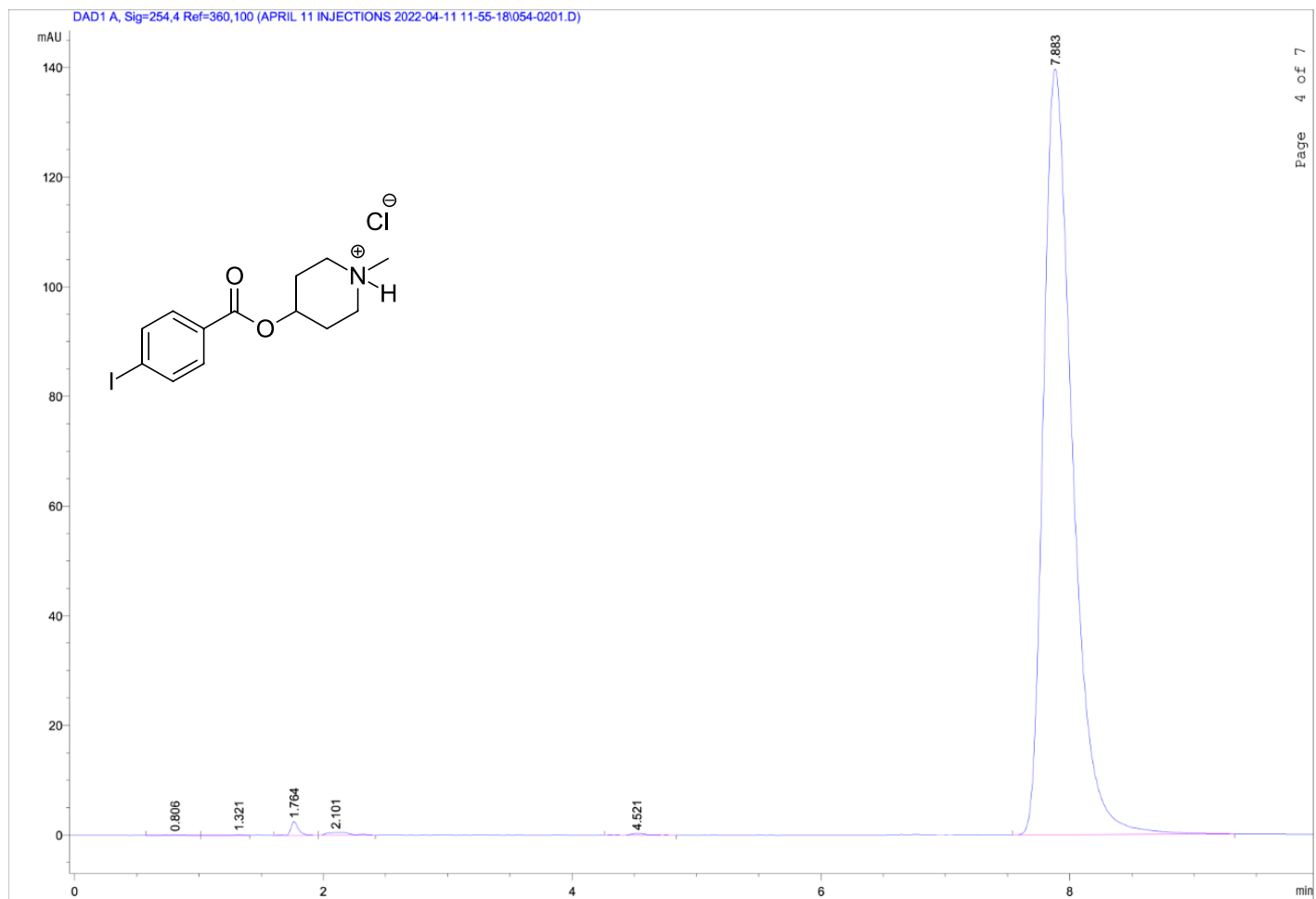
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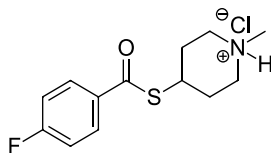
by: x

Page 1 of 1

(12) 4-(*p*-Iodobenzoyloxy)-1-methyl-1-piperidinium Chloride HPLC



(13) S-(1-Methylpiperidin-4-yl) p-Fluorobenzenecarbothioate Hydrochloride

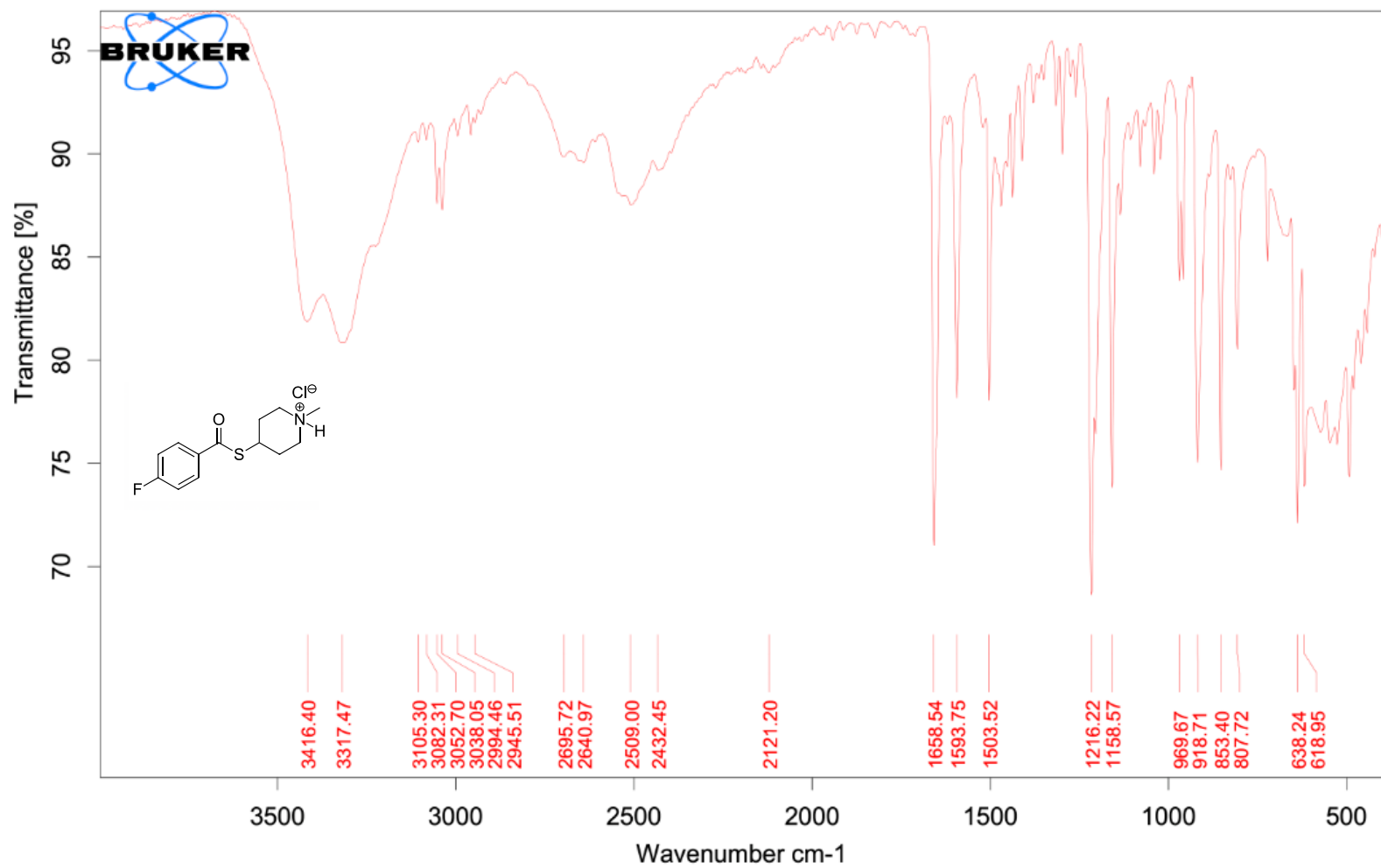


Synthesis: S-(1-Methylpiperidin-4-yl) p-fluorobenzenecarbothioate: To a solution of *N*-methyl-4-piperidinethiol (0.4987 g, 3.8 mmol) and triethylamine (0.80 mL, 5.7 mmol) in anhydrous dichloromethane (20 mL) was added 4-fluorobenzoyl chloride (0.55 mL, 4.6 mmol) dropwise via syringe under an argon atmosphere. The mixture was heated to reflux for 3 hrs until TLC indicated complete consumption of starting material. Upon cooling to room temperature, the mixture was diluted with DCM (20 mL). The organic layer was washed with saturated NaHCO_{3(aq)} (20 mL), water (20 mL) and dried over Na₂SO₄. The mixture was gravity filtered and concentrated to afford the crude material. Purification *via* flash chromatography (5 % MeOH / DCM) afforded *S*-(1-methylpiperidin-4-yl) *p*-fluorobenzenecarbothioate (0.448 g, 47 % yield) as an off-white solid. The analytical data was similar to previously published data.^[1]

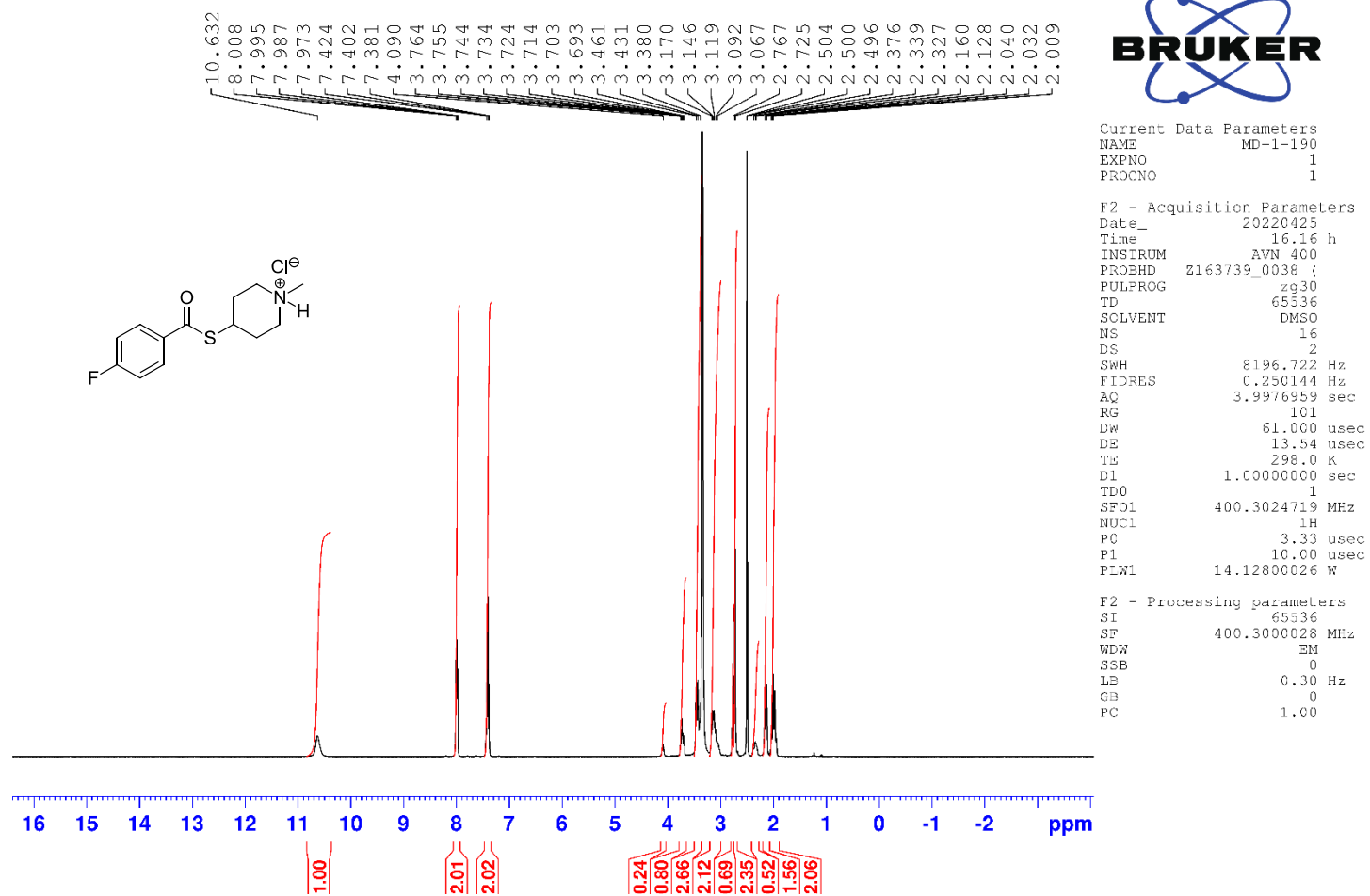
S-(1-Methylpiperidin-4-yl) p-fluorobenzenecarbothioate hydrochloride (14): To a flask charged with *S*-(1-methylpiperidin-4-yl) *p*-fluorobenzenecarbothioate (0.206 g, 0.815 mmol) anhydrous diethyl ether was added until complete dissolution (16 mL) under an argon atmosphere. HCl in diethyl ether 1 N - 1.22 mL, 1.22 mmol) was added dropwise and stirred for 1hr. The solvent was removed *in vacuo* resulting in a white solid. The product was triturated three times with diethyl ether (20 mL), solvent was removed with a pipet and compound was dried to produce *S*-(1-methylpiperidin-4-yl) *p*-fluorobenzenecarbothioate hydrochloride (0.230 g, 97%).

Spectroscopic data: MP_(diethyl ether): 209-211°C, IR(ATR): 3416, 3317, 3105, 3082, 2994, 2946, 2696, 2509, 2432, 1659, 1594, 1504, 1216, 919, 638 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ isomer A: 10.63 (br s, 1H), 8.01-7.97 (m, 2H), 7.42-7.38 (m, 2H), 4.09 (br s, 1H), 3.40-3.38 (m, 2H), 3.09-3.07 (m, 2H), 2.77 (s, 3H), 2.38-2.33 (m, 2H), 2.04-1.94 (m, 2H); isomer B: 10.63 (br s, 1H), 8.01-7.97 (m, 2H), 7.42-7.38 (m, 2H), 3.76-3.69 (m, 1H), 3.46-3.43 (m, 2H), 3.17-3.10 (m, 2H), 2.73 (s, 3H), 2.17-2.13 (m, 2H), 2.04-1.94 (m, 2H); ¹³C NMR (100.7 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ isomer A: 188.6, 164.3 (d, ¹J_{C,F} = 252.9 Hz), 132.9 (d, ⁴J_{C,F} = 2.7 Hz), 129.9 (d, ³J_{C,F} = 9.7 Hz), 116.4 (d, ²J_{C,F} = 22.4 Hz), 50.3, 41.7, 36.6, 27.3, isomer B: 188.8, 166.8 (d, ¹J_{C,F} = 252.9 Hz), 132.9 (d, ⁴J_{C,F} = 2.7 Hz), 129.9 (d, ³J_{C,F} = 9.7 Hz), 116.4 (d, ⁴J_{C,F} = 22.4 Hz), 53.1, 42.5, 37.1, 29.0; LRMS (ESI⁺): 254.1 (M⁺); HRMS (ESI⁺): calculated for C₁₃H₁₇FNOS⁺: 254.1010 amu; found for C₁₃H₁₇FNOS⁺: 254.1010 amu; HPLC purity at 254nm (75% CH₃CN : 10% CH₃OH : 15% aqueous triethylamine [0.1% triethylamine in H₂O], retention time 5.912 mins): 98.9 %.

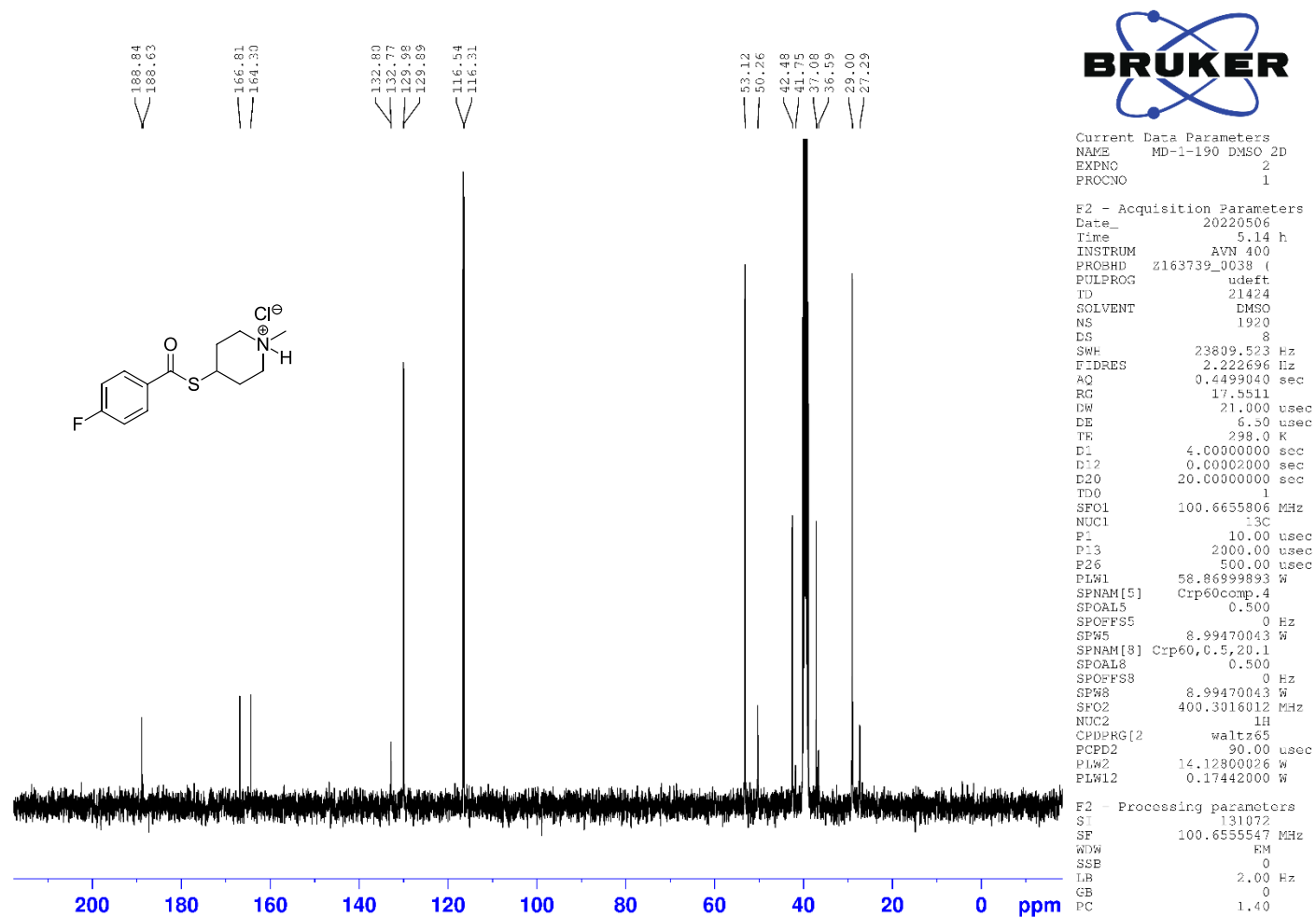
(13) *S*-(1-Methylpiperidin-4-yl) *p*-Fluorobenzenecarbothioate Hydrochloride IR(ATR)



(13) *S*-(1-Methylpiperidin-4-yl) *p*-Fluorobenzenecarbothioate Hydrochloride ¹H NMR 400 MHz (DMSO-*d*₆)



(13) *S*-(1-Methylpiperidin-4-yl) *p*-Fluorobenzenecarbothioate Hydrochloride ¹³C NMR 100 MHz (DMSO-*d*₆)



(13) *S*-(1-Methylpiperidin-4-yl) *p*-Fluorobenzenecarbothioate Hydrochloride High Resolution Mass Spectrum (ESI, positive mode)

Mass Spectrum SmartFormula Report

Analysis Info

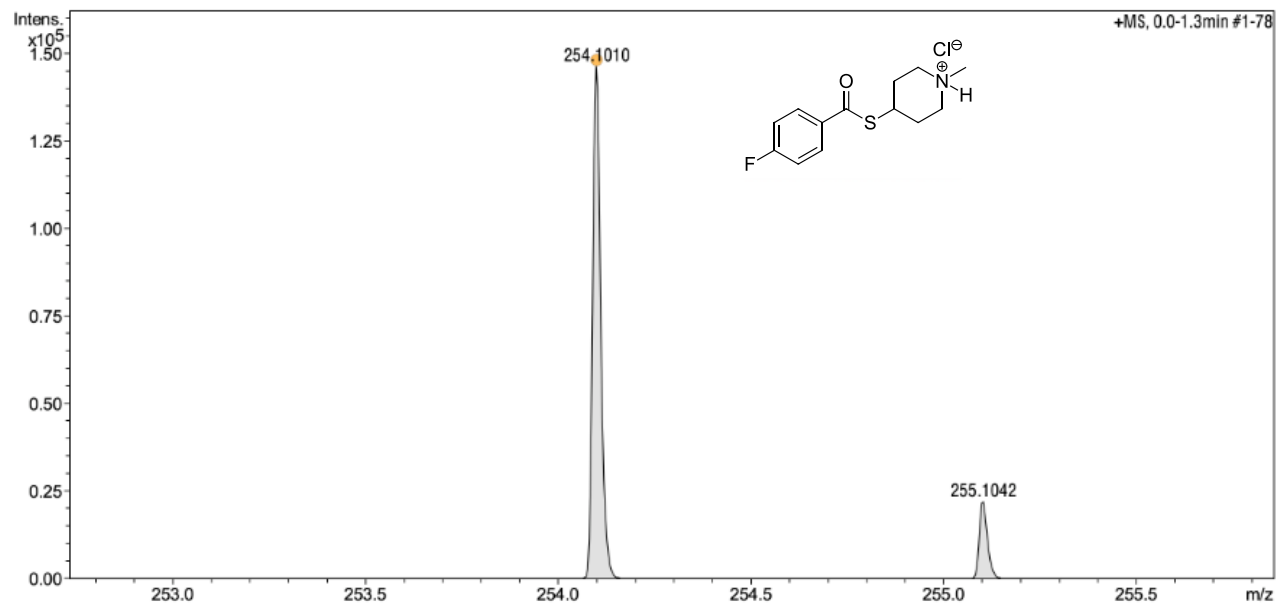
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Operator x
Instrument compact 8255754.20059

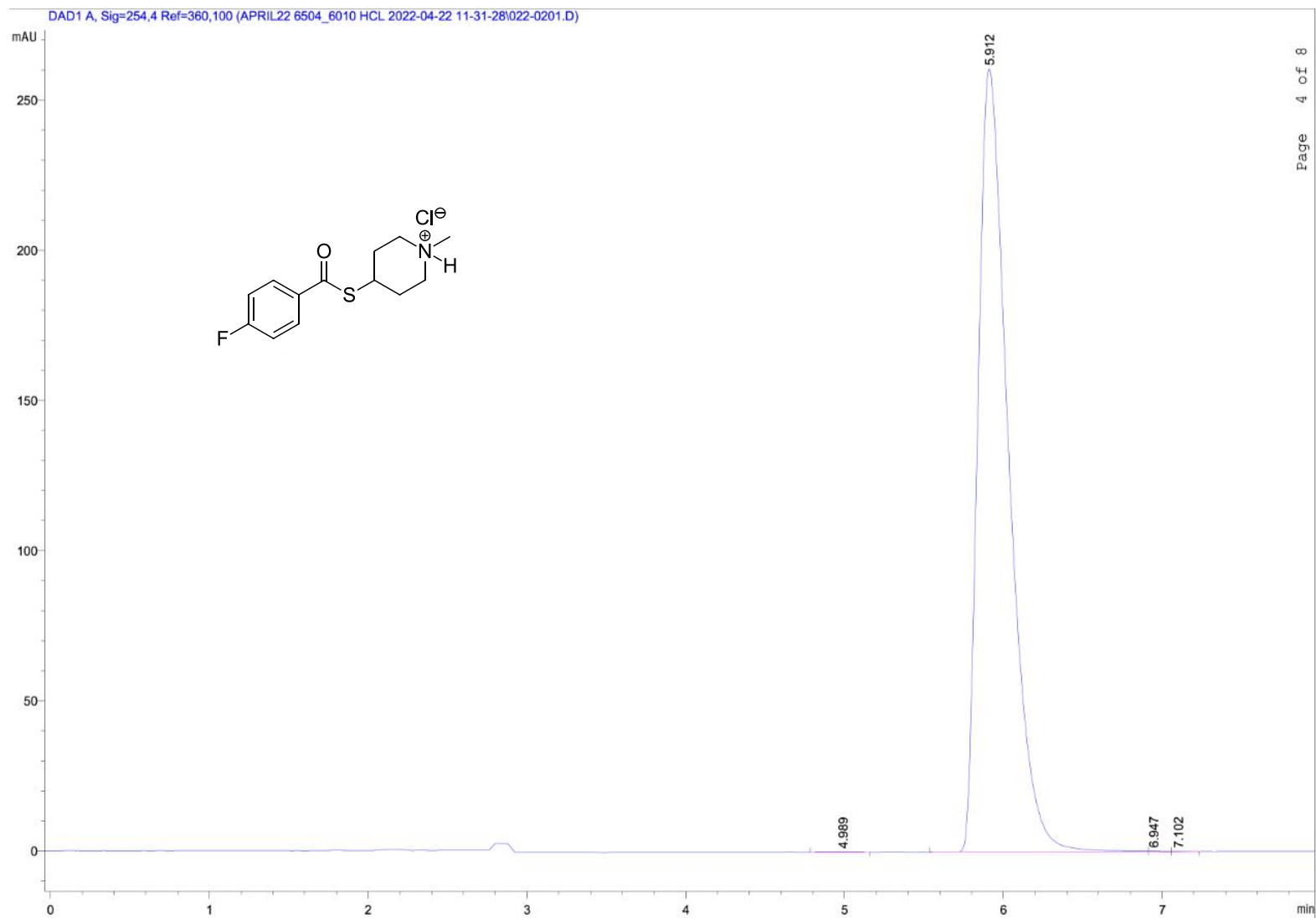
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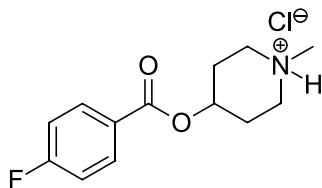
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(13) *S*-(1-Methylpiperidin-4-yl) *p*-Fluorobenzenecarbothioate Hydrochloride HPLC



(14) 4-(*p*-Fluorobenzoyloxy)-1-methyl-1-piperidinium Chloride

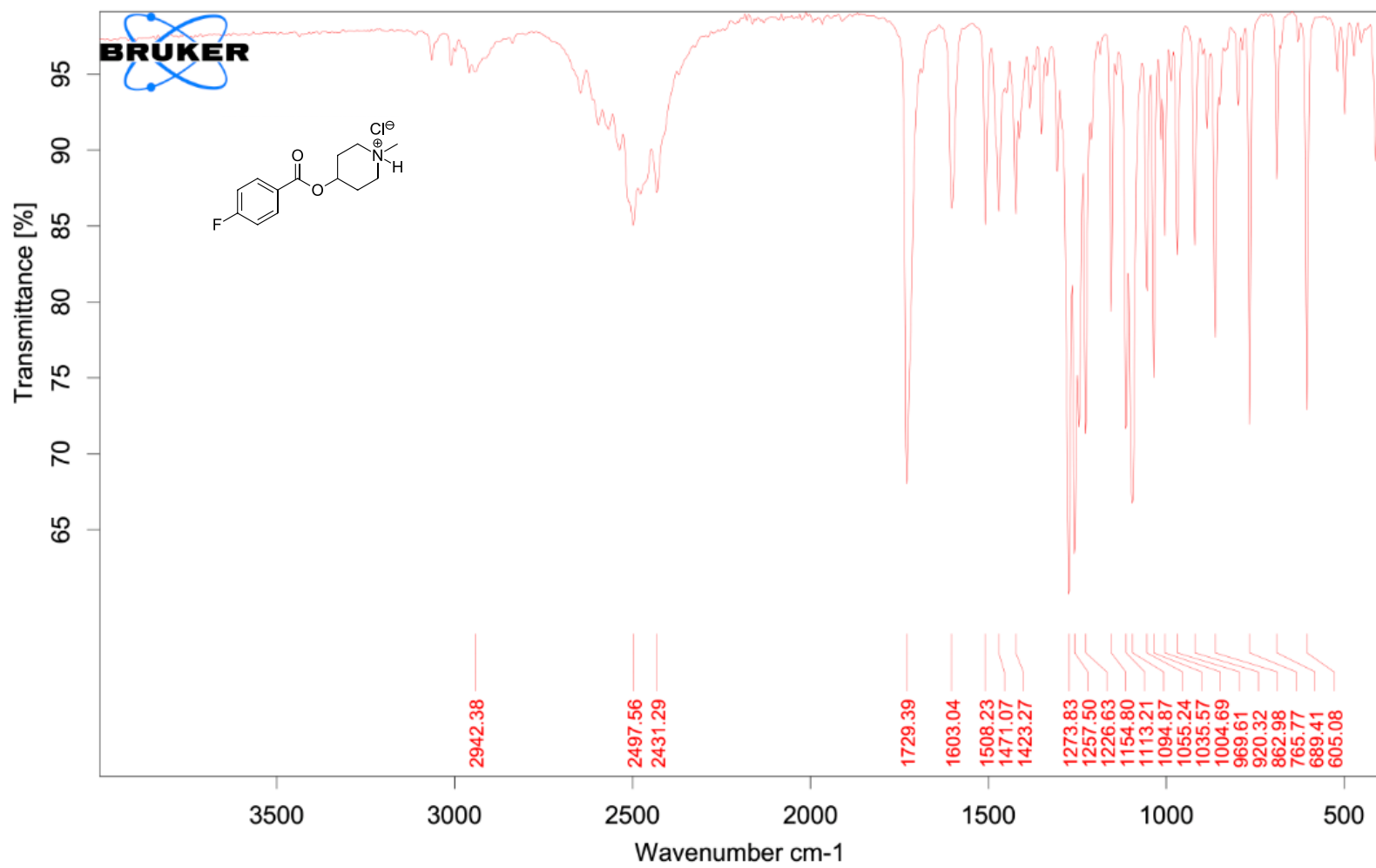


Synthesis: ***N*-Methylpiperidin-4-yl 4-fluorobenzoate:** 4-fluorobenzoyl chloride (0.76 mL, 6.3 mmol), triethylamine (2.2 mL, 15.8 mmol) and DMAP (0.138 g, 1.13 mmol) were dissolved in anhydrous dichloromethane (32 mL) under an argon atmosphere. *N*-Methyl-4-piperidinol (0.979 g, 6.3 mmol) was added to the stirred solution in one portion. The reaction mixture was stirred for 3 hrs at room temperature. After this time, the reaction was quenched with brine (30 mL) and extracted with dichloromethane (3 × 15 mL). The combined organic layers were dried over Na₂SO₃, gravity filtered, and the filtrate was concentrated *in vacuo* to produce a clear colourless oil. The crude mixture was purified by silica gel column chromatography (4% MeOH/DCM) to produce a clear colourless oil, *N*-Methylpiperidin-4-yl 4-fluorobenzoate (1.47 g, 98%). The analytical data was similar to previously published data.^[1]

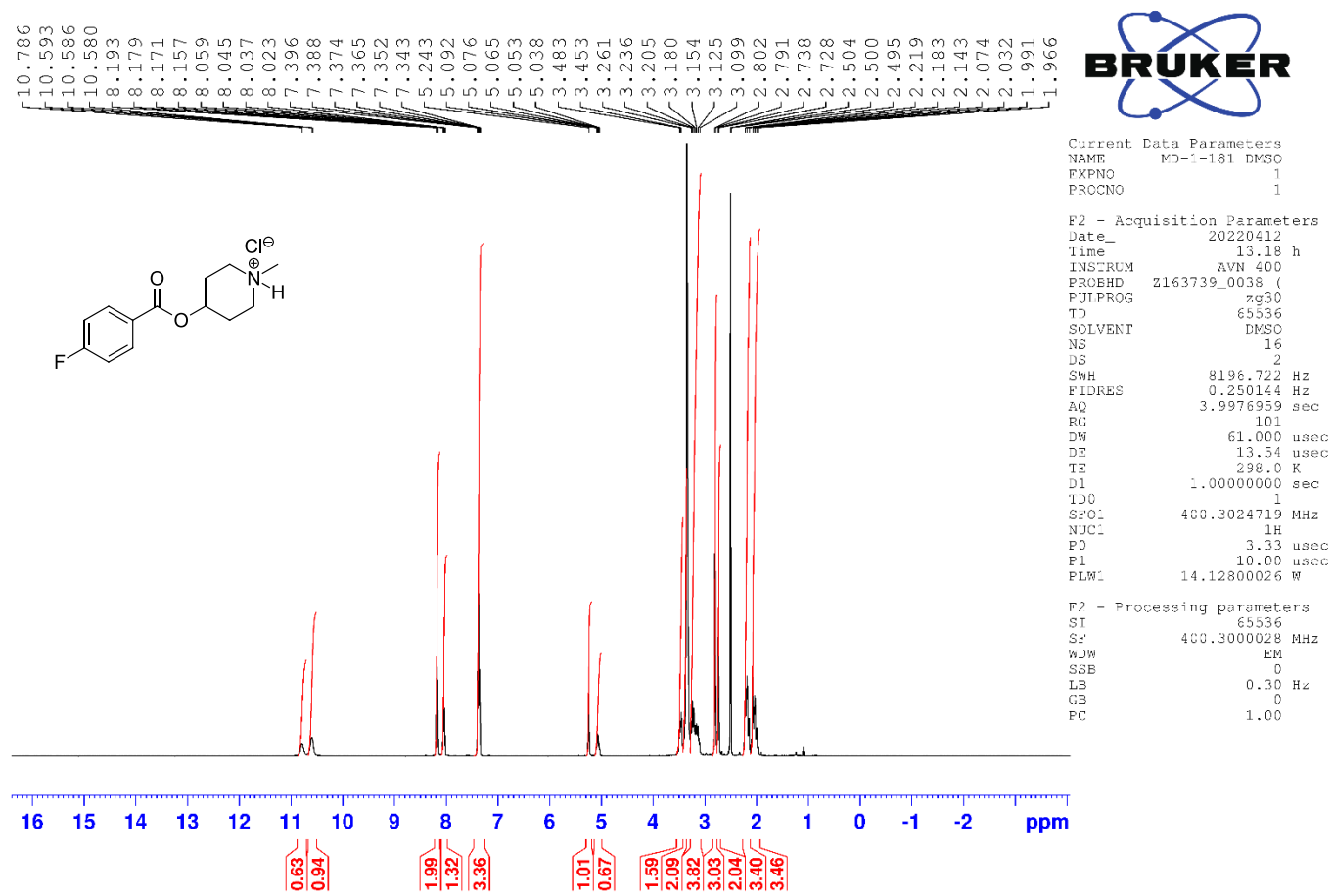
4-(*p*-Fluorobenzoyloxy)-1-methyl-1-piperidinium chloride (13): To a flask charged with *N*-methylpiperidin-4-yl 4-fluorobenzoate (0.748 g, 3.15 mmol) anhydrous diethyl ether was added until complete dissolution (63 mL) under an argon atmosphere. HCl in diethyl ether 1N (4.73 mL, 4.73 mmol) was added dropwise and stirred for 1 hr at room temperature. The solvent was removed *in vacuo* resulting in a white solid. The compound was triturated with diethyl ether (20 mL) and solvent was removed with a pipet. This process was repeated two more times. The material was dried *in vacuo* to produce 4-(*p*-fluorobenzoyloxy)-1-methyl-1-piperidinium chloride (**13**, 0.773 g, 90%, 2:3 mixture of isomers) as a white solid.

Spectroscopic data: MP_(diethyl ether): 219-221°C (Lit MP_(acetone/ethanol): 227-228°C); IR (ATR) 2942, 2498, 2431, 1729, 1274, 1257, 766, 605 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ isomer A: 10.78 (br s, 1H), 8.06-8.02 (m, 2H), 7.40-7.34 (m, 2H), 5.10-5.03 (m, 1H), 3.40-3.37 (m, 2H), 3.18-3.10 (m, 2H), 2.73 (d, J = 4.0 Hz, 3H), 2.22-2.14 (m, 2H), 2.07-1.96 (m, 2H); isomer B: 10.59 (br s, 1H), 8.19-8.16 (m, 2H), 7.40-7.34 (m, 2H), 5.26-5.23 (m, 1H), 3.48-3.45 (m, 2H), 3.26-3.18 (m, 2H), 2.80 (d, J = 4.5 Hz, 3H), 2.22-2.14 (m, 2H), 2.07-1.96 (m, 2H); ¹³C NMR (100.7 MHz, CD₃OD) δ isomer A: 165.3 (d, ¹J_{C,F} = 246.4 Hz), 163.9, 132.2 (d, ³J_{C,F} = 9.7 Hz), 126.0, 115.9 (d, ²J_{C,F} = 22.5 Hz), 68.3, 51.2, 41.8, 27.7; isomer B: 165.3 (d, ¹J_{C,F} = 246.4 Hz), 164.0, 132.5 (d, ³J_{C,F} = 9.6 Hz), 126.3, 115.8 (d, ²J_{C,F} = 21.9 Hz), 64.6, 48.7, 42.4, 26.7; LRMS (ESI⁺): 238.1 (M⁺); HRMS (ESI⁺): calculated for C₁₃H₁₇FNO₂⁺: 238.1238 amu; found for C₁₃H₁₇FNO₂⁺: 238.1244 amu; HPLC purity at 254nm (75% CH₃CN : 10% CH₃OH : 15% aqueous triethylamine [0.1% triethylamine in H₂O], retention time 4.854 mins): 100 %.^[6]

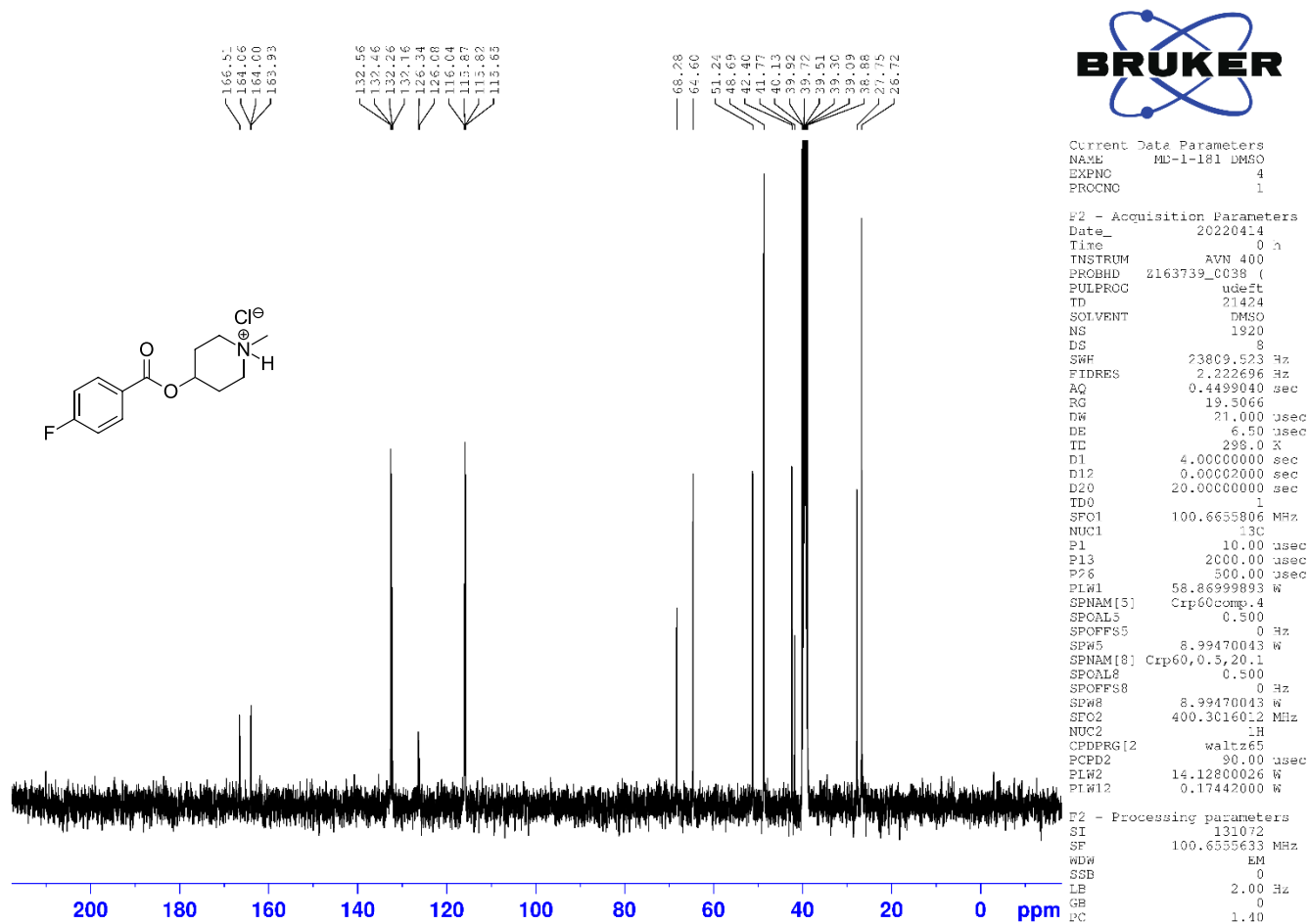
(14) 4-(*p*-Fluorobenzoyloxy)-1-methyl-1-piperidinium Chloride IR(ATR)



(14) 4-(*p*-Fluorobenzoyloxy)-1-methyl-1-piperidinium Chloride ¹H NMR 400 MHz (DMSO-*d*₆)



(14) 4-(*p*-Fluorobenzoyloxy)-1-methyl-1-piperidinium Chloride ^{13}C NMR 100 MHz (DMSO-*d*₆)



(14) 4-(*p*-Fluorobenzoyloxy)-1-methyl-1-piperidinium Chloride High Resolution Mass Spectrum (ESI, positive mode)

Mass Spectrum SmartFormula Report

Analysis Info

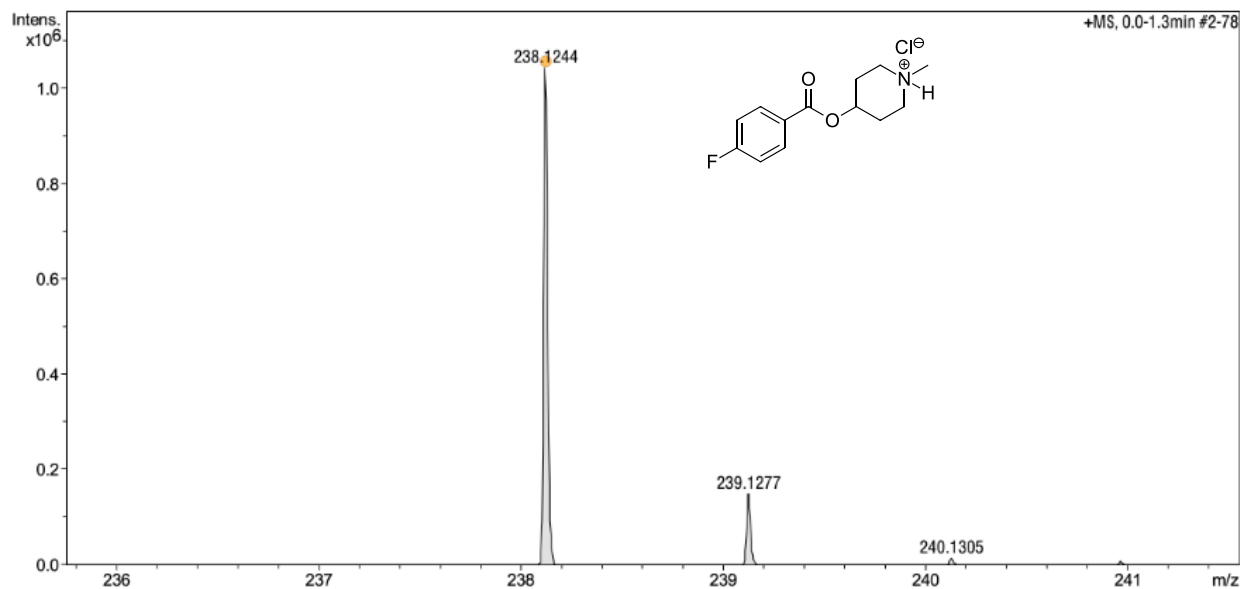
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Comment

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Operator x
Instrument compact 8255754.20059

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July 07 2022\000018.d

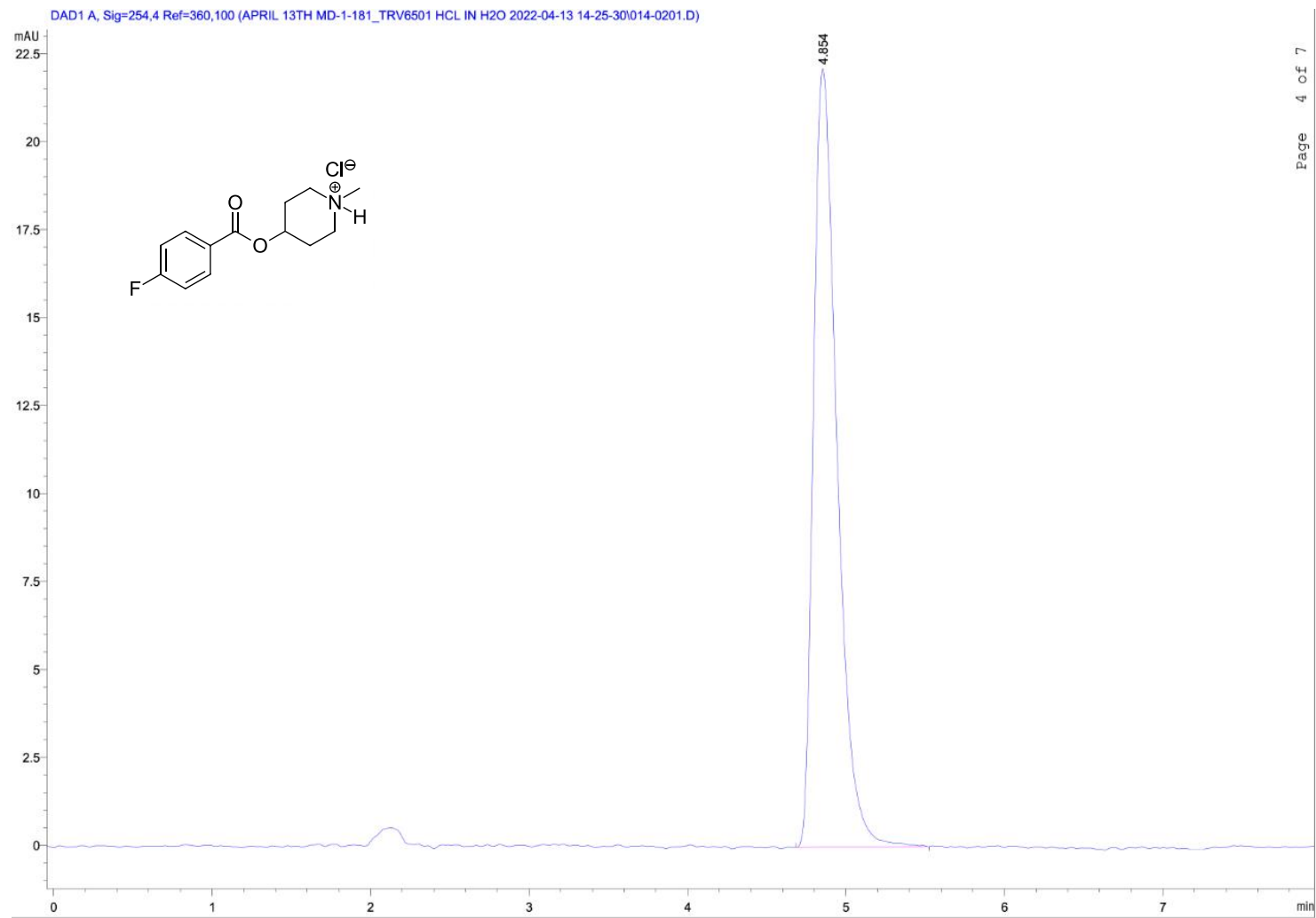
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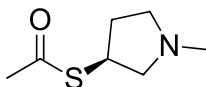
Page 1 of 1

(14) 4-(*p*-Fluorobenzoyloxy)-1-methyl-1-piperidinium Chloride HPLC



Alkyl N-Methylpyrrolidinyl Derivatives

(15) (3*S*)-*S*-(1-Methylpyrrolidin-3-yl) Ethanethioate



Synthesis: (3*R*)-3-(Mesyloxy)-1-methylpyrrolidine: (3*R*)-(-)-1-Methyl-3-pyrrolidinol (5.00 mL, 45.5 mmol) and triethylamine (9.52 mL, 68.3 mmol) were dissolved in anhydrous dichloromethane (152 mL) and cooled to 0°C with an ice bath. Methanesulfonyl chloride (5.22 mL, 52.4 mmol) was added dropwise at 0°C. The ice bath was removed after 5 mins, and the reaction was stirred overnight. The reaction was quenched with brine (50 mL), extracted with dichloromethane (3 × 15 mL). The combined organic layers were dried over Na₂SO₃, gravity filtered, and the filtrate was concentrated *in vacuo* to produce a viscous yellow liquid (4.14 g, 51%). Product confirmed by ¹H NMR and immediately carried through to next step.

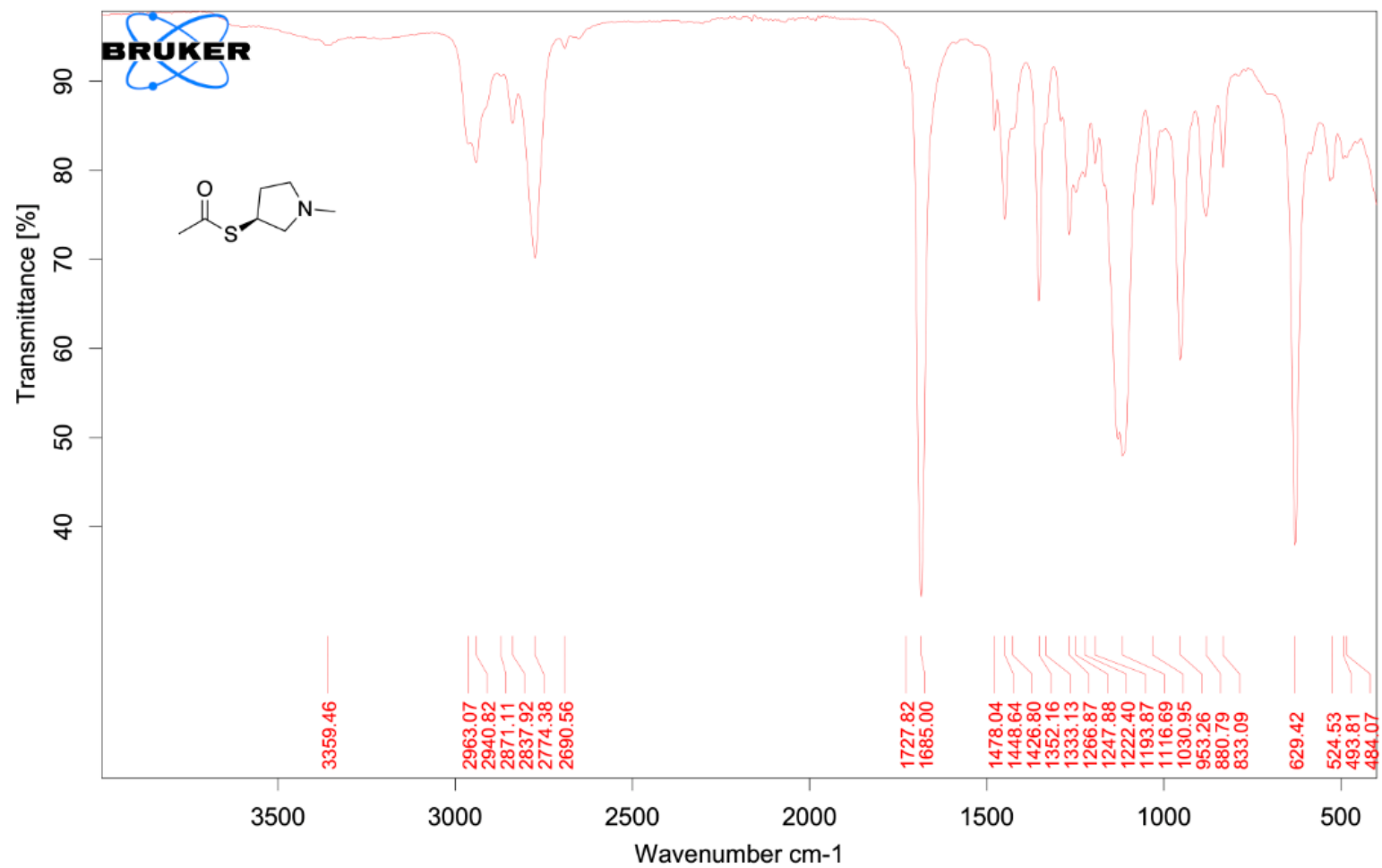
Spectroscopic data: IR(ATR): 3026, 2942, 2784, 1346, 1166, 521 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 5.23-5.19 (m, 1H), 3.01 (s, 3H), 2.90 (dd, J = 11.3, 2.2 Hz, 1H), 2.87-2.83 (m, 1H), 2.72 (dd, J = 11.3, 5.7 Hz, 1H), 2.39-2.28 (m, 2H), 2.38 (s, 3H), 2.14-2.06 (m, 1H); ¹³C NMR (100.7 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 80.6 (1), 62.4 (2), 54.6(2), 41.9 (3), 38.7 (3), 33.1 (2); HRMS (ESI⁺): calculated for C₆H₁₄NO₃S⁺: 180.0689 amu; found for C₆H₁₄NO₃S⁺: 180.0689 amu.

(3*S*)-*S*-(1-Methylpyrrolidin-3-yl) ethanethioate: (3*R*)-3-(Mesyloxy)-1-methylpyrrolidine (2.35 g, 13.1 mmol) was dissolved in anhydrous DMF (44 mL) under an argon atmosphere. Potassium thioacetate (4.50 g, 39.4 mmol) was added in 3 portions, allowing the salt to dissolve before adding more. After the potassium thioacetate addition and dissolution, the reaction was heated to

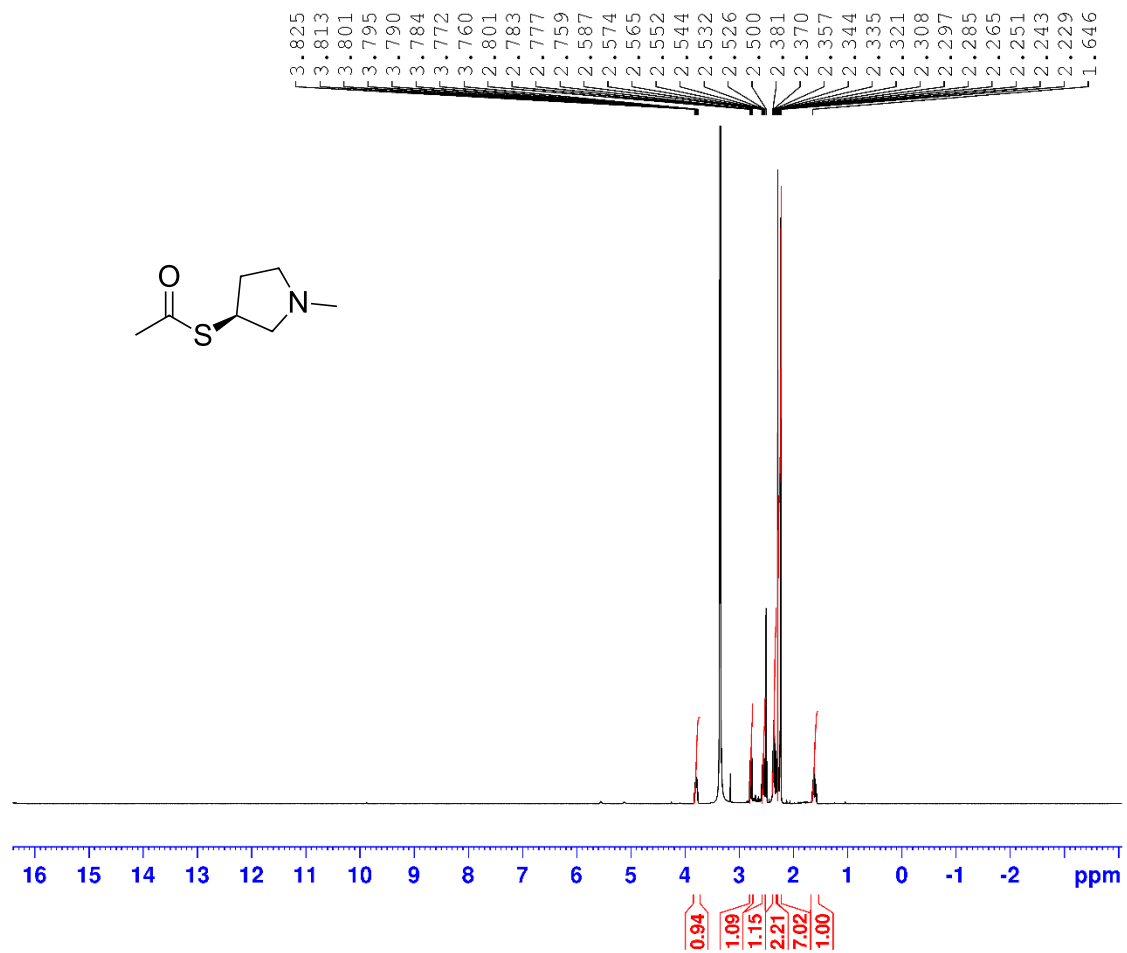
30°C for 1hr. After this time, the reaction was cooled to room temperature, diluted with water (50 mL) and extracted with EtOAc (3 × 15 mL). The combined organic layers were washed with water (5 × 20 mL), dried over Na₂SO₃, and gravity filtered. The filtrate was concentrated *in vacuo* to afford a viscous red liquid (1.88 g). A portion of this material (0.462 g) was purified using flash column chromatography through silica gel (5% MeOH/DCM) to produce a viscous red liquid (0.3183 g, 40% yield).

Spectroscopic Data: IR(ATR): 2963, 2940, 2774, 1685, 1116, 953, 629 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 3.82-3.76 (m, 1H), 2.78 (dd, J = 9.7, 7.3 Hz, 1H), 2.58-2.53 (m, 1H), 2.38-2.32 (m, 2H), 2.30-2.23 (m, 1H), 2.28 (s, 3H), 2.23 (s, 3H), 1.64-1.57 (m, 1H); ¹³C NMR (100.7 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 195.8 (0), 62.2 (2), 54.8 (2), 41.4 (3), 39.8 (1), 31.7 (2), 30.3 (3); HRMS (ESI⁺): calculated for C₇H₁₄NOS⁺: 160.0791 amu; found for C₇H₁₄NOS⁺: 160.0793 amu; HPLC purity at 230nm (75% CH₃CN : 10% CH₃OH : 15% aqueous triethylamine [0.1% triethylamine in H₂O], retention time 3.330 mins): 91.5 %.

(15) (3*S*)-*S*-(1-Methylpyrrolidin-3-yl) Ethanethioate IR(ATR)



(15) (3S)-S-(1-Methylpyrrolidin-3-yl) Ethanethioate ¹H NMR 400 MHz (DMSO-*d*₆)

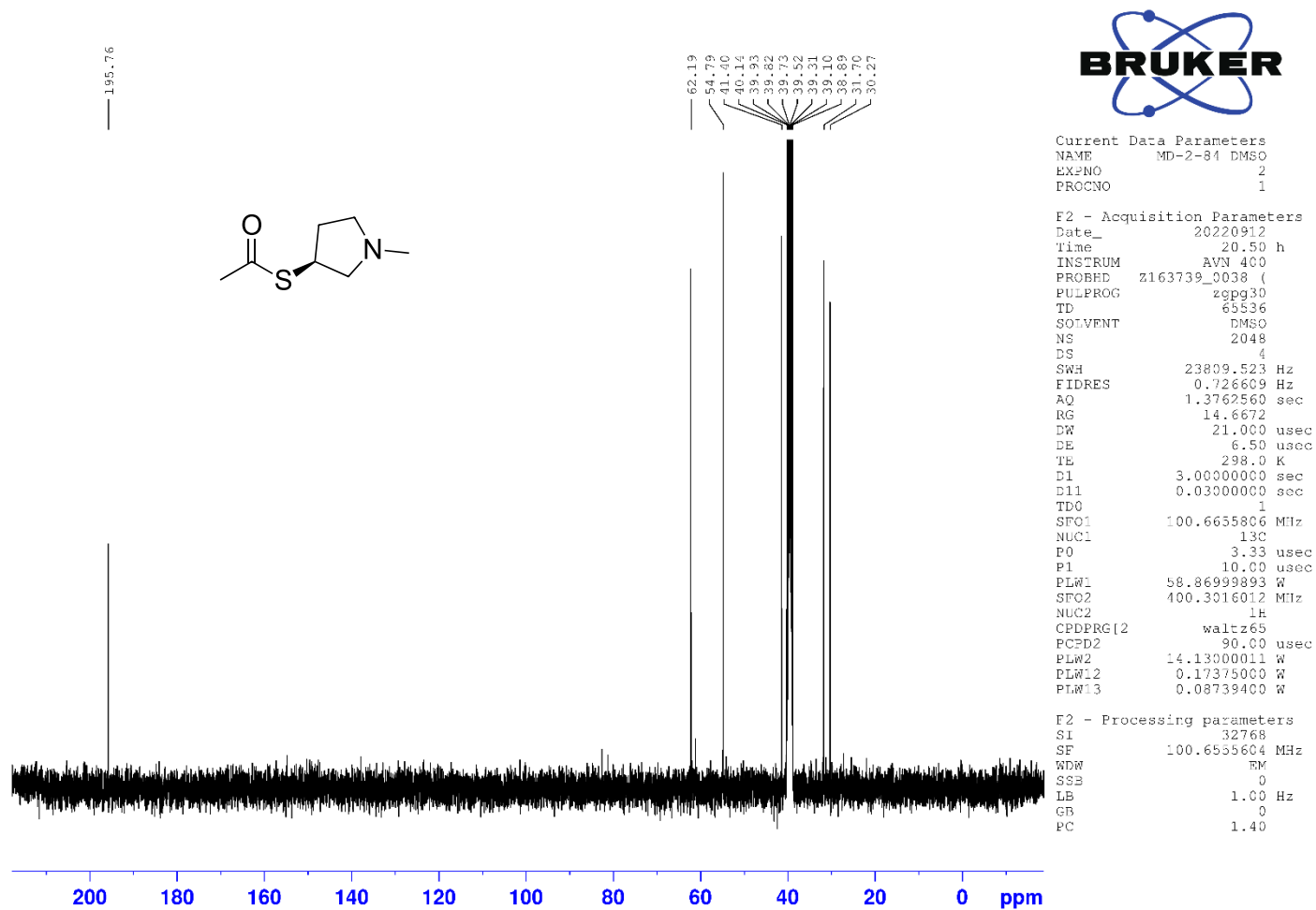


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PROCNO 1

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SWH 8196.722 Hz
FIDRES 0.250144 Hz
AQ 3.9976959 sec
RG 101
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DE 13.55 usec
TE 298.0 K
D1 1.0000000 sec
TDC 1
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NUC1 1H
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F2 - Processing parameters
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WDW EM
SSB 0
LB 0.30 Hz
GB 0
PC 1.00

(15) (3S)-S-(1-Methylpyrrolidin-3-yl) Ethanethioate ¹³C NMR 100 MHz (DMSO-d₆)



(15) (3S)-S-(1-Methylpyrrolidin-3-yl) Ethanethioate High Resolution Mass Spectrum (ESI, positive mode)

Mass Spectrum SmartFormula Report

Analysis Info

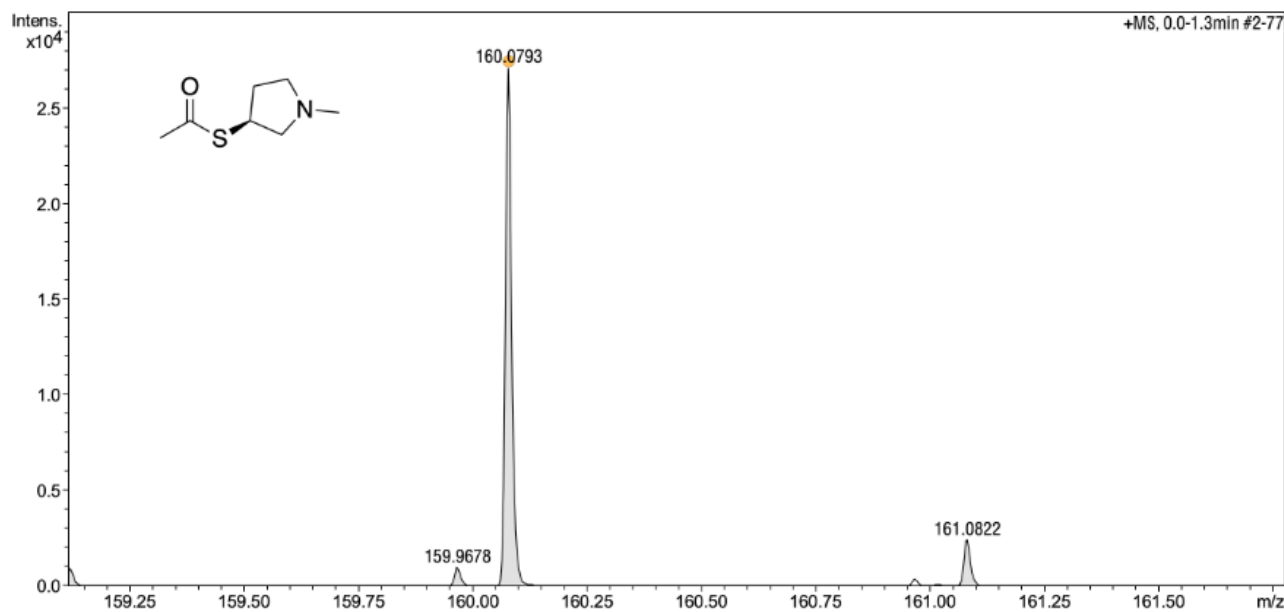
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Sample Name TRV-6019
Comment

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Operator x
Instrument compact 8255754.20059

Acquisition Parameter

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Scan End	1500 m/z	Set Charging Voltage	2000 V	Set Divert Valve	Source
		Set Corona	0 nA	Set APCI Heater	0 °C

Meas. m/z	Ion Formula	m/z	err [ppm]
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Aug 11 2022\000018.d

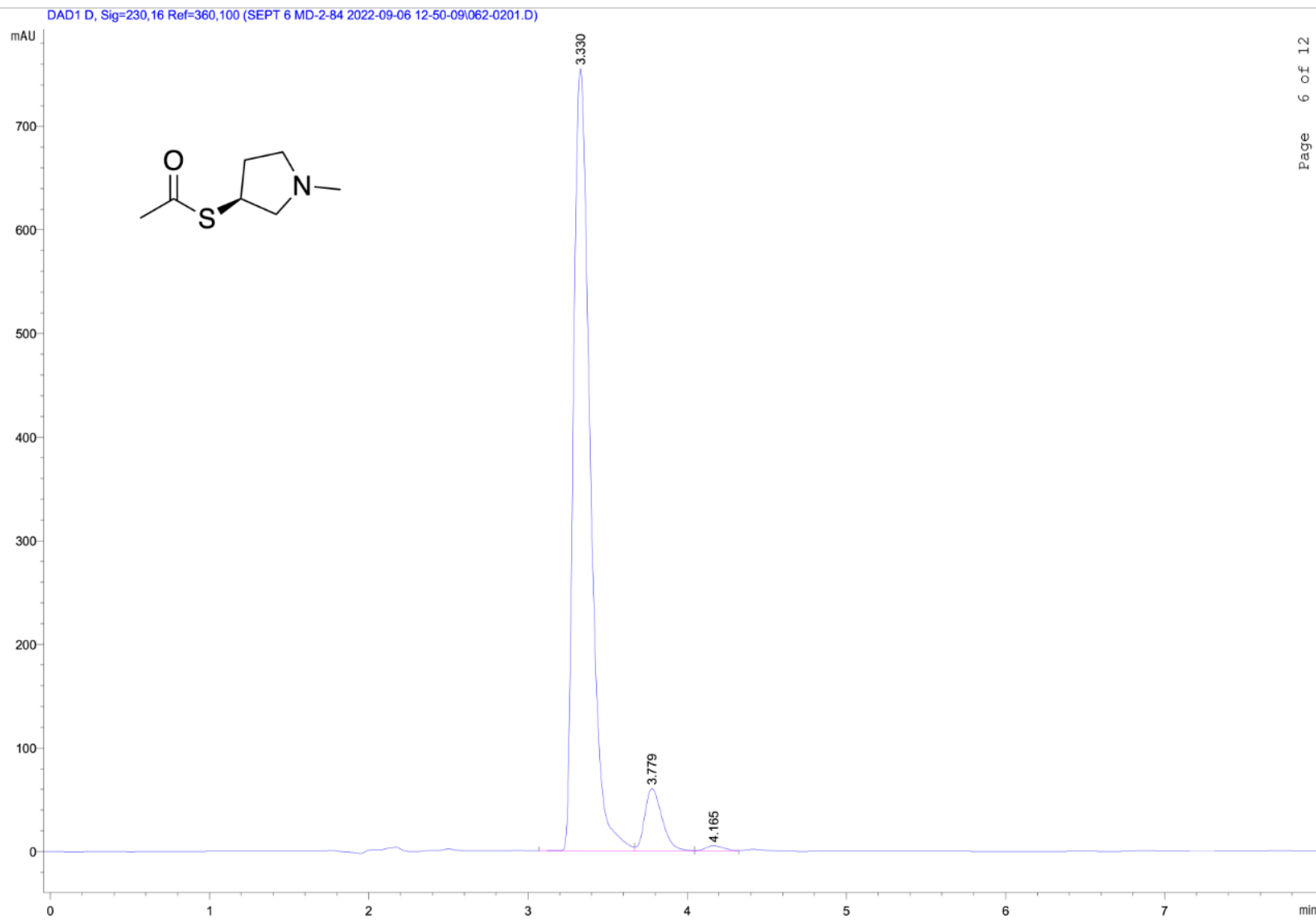
Bruker Compass DataAnalysis 4.3

printed: 2022-08-11 3:28:29 PM

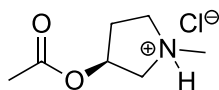
by: x

Page 1 of 1

(15) (3*S*)-*S*-(1-Methylpyrrolidin-3-yl) Ethanethioate HPLC



(16) (3S)-3-Acetoxy-1-methyl-1-pyrrolidinium Chloride



Synthesis: (S)-1-Methyl-3-pyrrolidinyl acetate: (S)-(+)-1-Methyl-3-pyrrolidinol (0.329 mL, 3 mmol) and triethylamine (1.05 mL, 7.5 mmol) were dissolved in anhydrous dichloromethane (10 mL) and cooled to 0°C with an ice bath. Acetyl chloride (0.213 mL, 3 mmol) was added dropwise at 0°C. The ice bath was removed after 5 mins, and the reaction was stirred for 6 hrs. The reaction was quenched with of brine (10 mL) and extracted with dichloromethane (3 × 15 mL). The combined organic layers were dried over Na₂SO₃, gravity filtered, and the filtrate was removed *in vacuo* to produce a yellow oil. The crude mixture was purified by silica gel column chromatography (5% MeOH/DCM) to produce (S)-1-methyl-3-pyrrolidinyl acetate (0.293 g, 68 %) as a yellow oil.

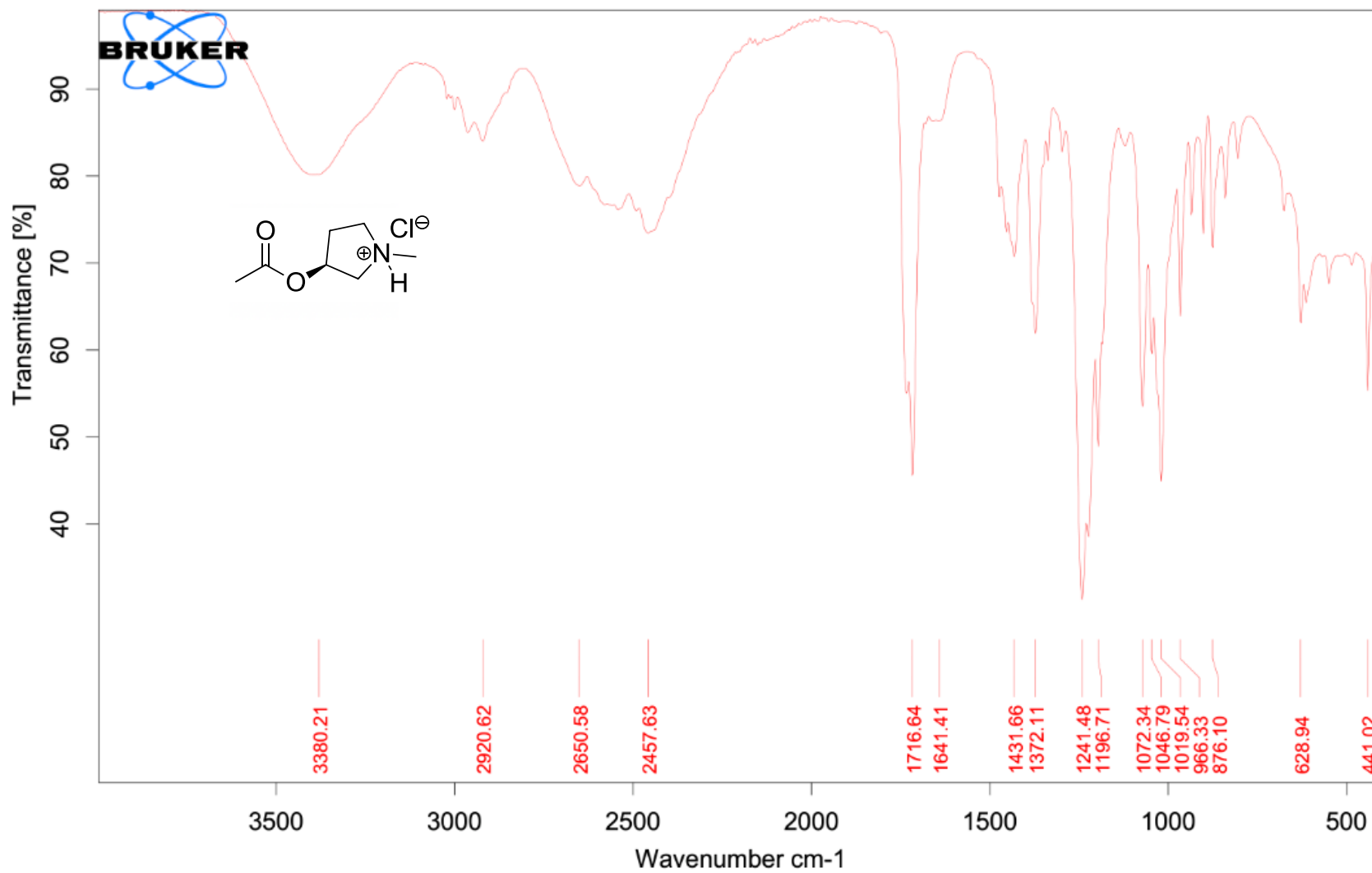
Spectroscopic data: ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 5.18-5.14 (m, 1H), 2.85-2.81 (m, 1H), 2.73 (dd, J = 10.9, 1.6 Hz, 1H), 2.57 (dd, J = 10.9, 5.9 Hz, 1H), 2.35 (s, 3H), 2.31-2.21 (m, 2H), 2.04 (s, 3H), 1.89-1.80 (1H); ¹³C NMR (100.7 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 171.1 (0), 74.8 (1), 62.3 (2), 55.1 (2), 42.1 (3), 32.7 (2), 21.4 (3).

(3S)-3-Acetoxy-1-methyl-1-pyrrolidinium chloride: To a flask charged with (S)-1-Methyl-3-pyrrolidinyl acetate (0.124 g, 0.867 mmol) anhydrous diethyl ether was added until complete dissolution (17 mL) under an argon atmosphere. HCl in diethyl ether (1 N solution, 1.3 mL, 1.3 mmol) was added dropwise and stirred for 1 hr. The solvent was removed *in vacuo* resulting in a white solid. The compound was triturated three times with diethyl ether (20 mL), solvent was

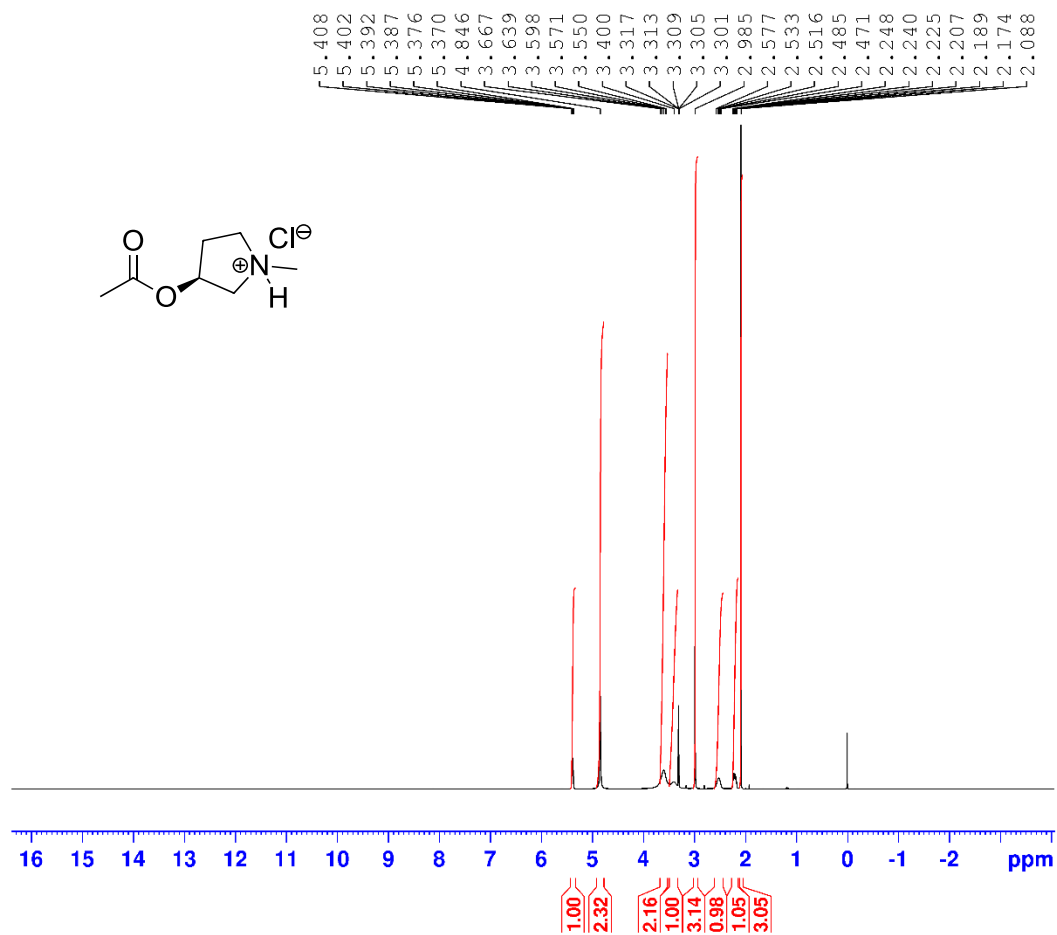
removed with a pipet and compound placed under vacuum (1 mm Hg) to produce (3*S*)-3-acetoxy-1-methyl-1-pyrrolidinium chloride (0.141 g, 90%) as a white solid.

Spectroscopic data: IR(ATR): 3380, 2921, 2650, 2458, 1717, 1241, 1047 cm^{-1} ; ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CD_3OD) δ 5.41-5.37 (m, 1H), 4.85 (br s, 2H), 3.67-3.55 (m, 2H), 3.42-3.38 (m, 1H), 2.98 (s, 3H), 2.58-2.47 (m, 1H), 2.25-2.17 (m, 1H), 2.09 (s, 3H); ^{13}C NMR (100.7 MHz, $\text{DMSO-}d_6$) δ 171.7 (0), 73.8 (1), 61.7 (2), 55.5 (2), 41.9 (3), 31.7 (2), 20.8 (3); LRMS (ESI^+): 144.1 (M^+); HRMS (ESI^+): calculated for $\text{C}_7\text{H}_{14}\text{NO}_2^+$: 144.1019 amu; found for $\text{C}_7\text{H}_{14}\text{INO}_2^+$: 144.1022 amu; HPLC purity at 210nm (75% CH_3CN : 10% CH_3OH : 15% aqueous triethylamine [0.1% triethylamine in H_2O], retention time 3.066 mins): >99 %.

(16) (3*S*)-3-Acetoxy-1-methyl-1-pyrrolidinium Chloride IR(ATR)



(16) (3S)-3-Acetoxy-1-methyl-1-pyrrolidinium Chloride ¹H NMR 400 MHz (CD₃OD-*d*₄)

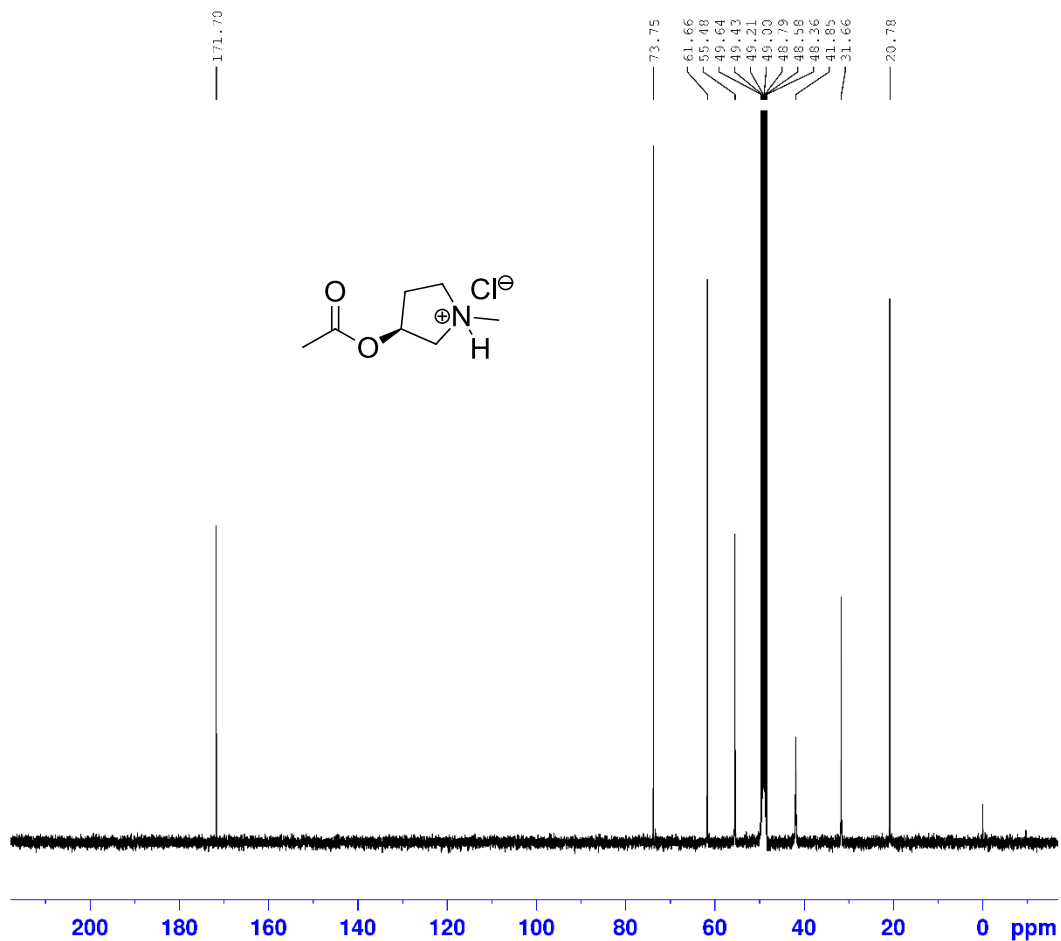


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EXPNO 8
PROCNO 1

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DS 2
SWH 8196.722 Hz
FIDRES 0.250144 Hz
AQ 3.9976959 sec
RG 101
DW 61.00C usec
DE 13.63 usec
TE 298.0 K
D1 1.0000000 sec
TD0 1
SFO1 400.3024719 MHz
NUC1 1H
PC 3.16 usec
PI 9.49 usec
PLW1 14.13000011 W

F2 - Processing parameters
SI 65536
SF 400.3000081 MHz
WDW EM
SSB C
LB 0.3C Hz
GB C
PC 1.0C

(16) (3S)-3-Acetoxy-1-methyl-1-pyrrolidinium Chloride ^{13}C NMR 100 MHz ($\text{CD}_3\text{OD}-d_4$)



Current Data Parameters
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PROCNO 1

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F2 - Processing parameters
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(16) (3S)-3-Acetoxy-1-methyl-1-pyrrolidinium Chloride High Resolution Mass Spectrum (ESI, positive mode)

Mass Spectrum SmartFormula Report

Analysis Info

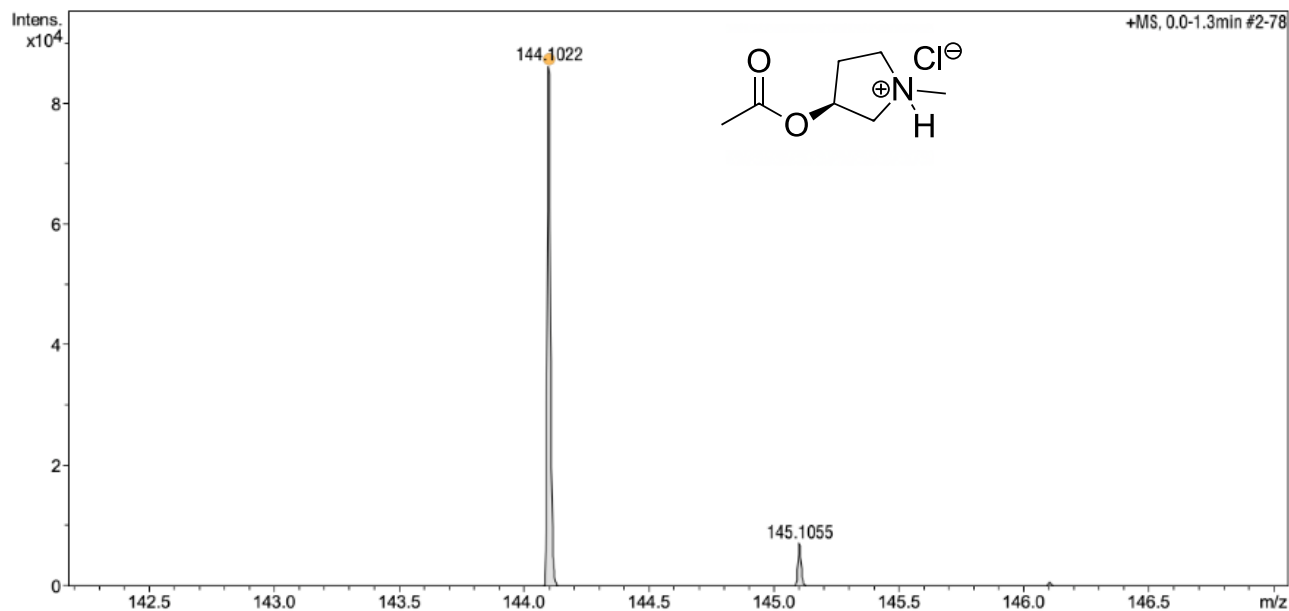
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Sample Name TRV 6017 HCl
Comment

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Operator x
Instrument compact 8255754.20059

Acquisition Parameter

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Scan End	1500 m/z	Set Charging Voltage	2000 V	Set Divert Valve	Source
		Set Corona	0 nA	Set APCI Heater	0 °C

Meas. m/z	Ion Formula	m/z	err [ppm]
144.1022	C7H14NO2	144.1019	-2.0



July 07 2022\000014.d

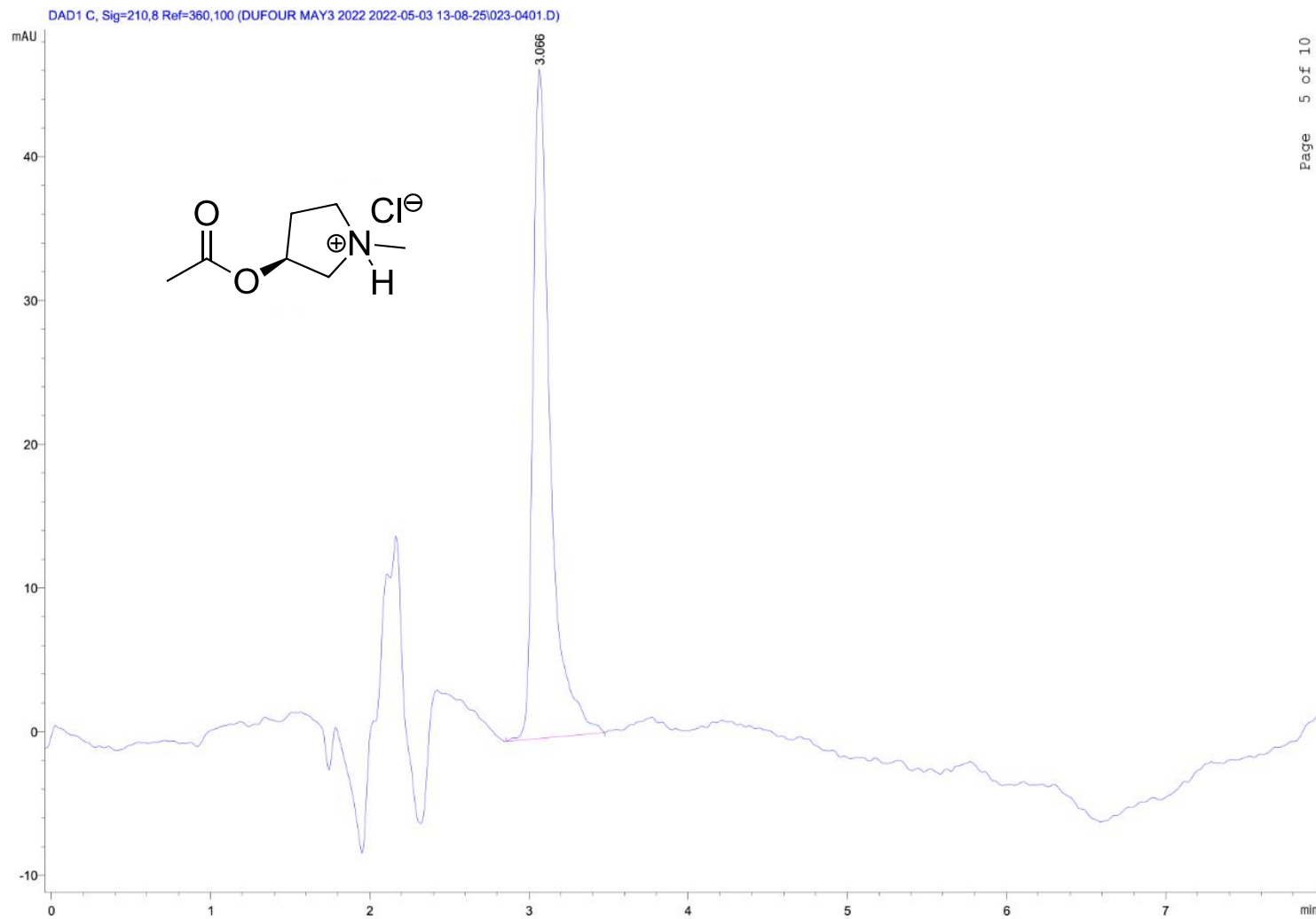
Bruker Compass DataAnalysis 4.3

printed: 7/7/2022 10:07:12 AM

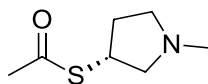
by: x

Page 1 of 1

(16) (3*S*)-3-Acetoxy-1-methyl-1-pyrrolidinium Chloride HPLC. Note: Noise from the injection has a retention time from 1.6 min until 2.5 min. The compound of interest has a retention time of 3.066 min.



(17) (3R)-S-(1-Methylpyrrolidin-3-yl) Ethanethioate

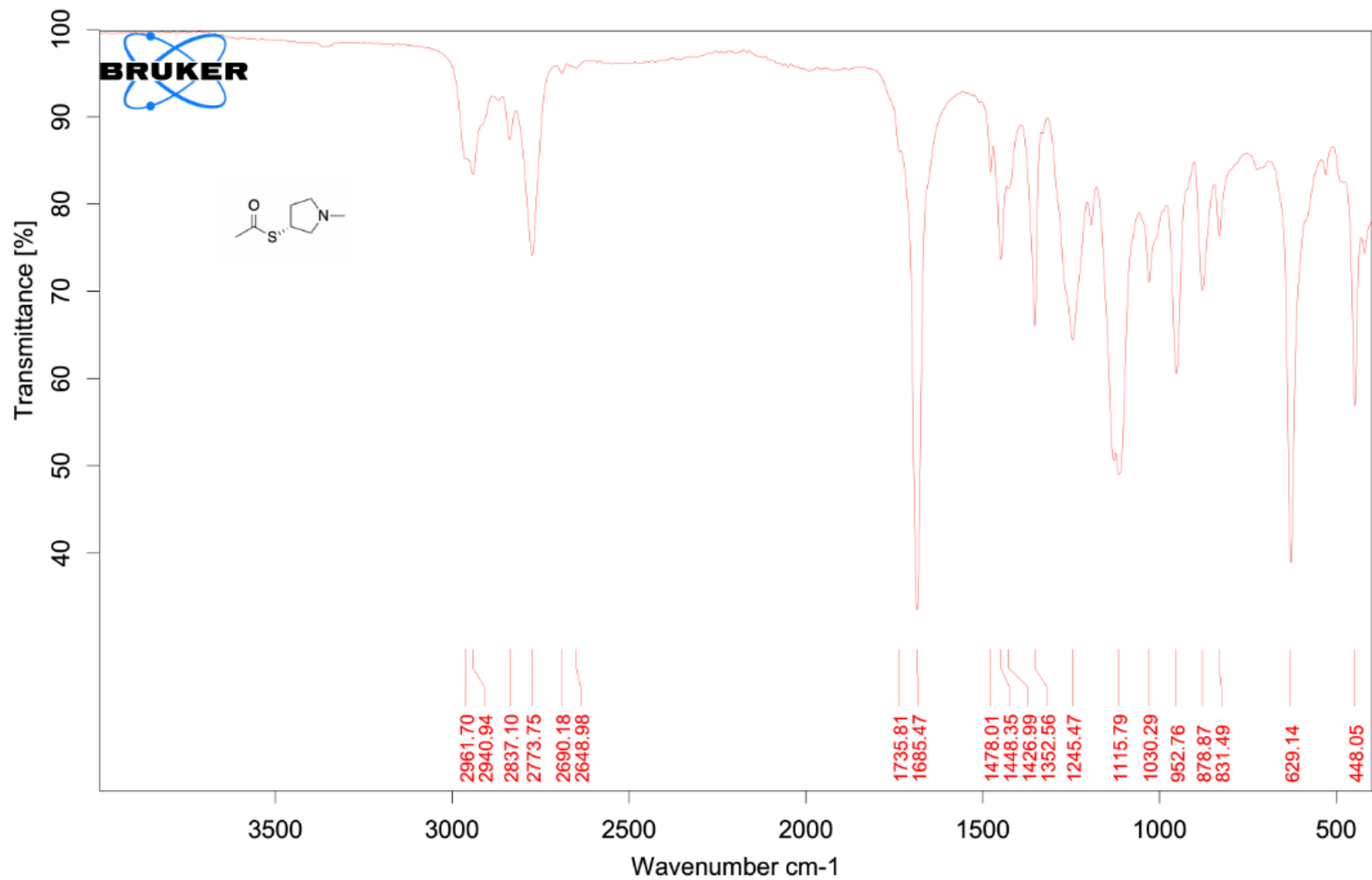


Synthesis: (3R)-S-(1-methylpyrrolidin-3-yl) ethanethioate: (3S)-(+)-1-Methyl-3-pyrrolidinol (6.00 mL, 54.6 mmol) was dissolved in dry dichloromethane (180 mL) and cooled in an ice bath. Triethylamine (11.4 mL, 81.9 mmol) was added dropwise. The mixture was stirred for 5 mins before the dropwise addition of methanesulfonyl chloride (4.90 mL, 62.6 mmol). The mixture was warmed slowly to room temperature and stirred for 16 hrs. The reaction was then quenched with the addition of brine (50 mL). The layers were separated, and the aqueous layer was back-extracted with dichloromethane (2 × 30 mL). The combined organics were washed with saturated $\text{NaHCO}_3(\text{aq})$, dried over Na_2SO_4 , gravity filtered, and the filtrate was concentrated to afford 8.01 g (82% yield) of the labile mesylate as an oil, which was used immediately without purification. The crude mesylate (6.80 g, 38.0 mmol) was charged to a round-bottom flask. To this was added 18-crown-6 ether (15.1 g, 57.0 mmol), THF (125 mL), and then potassium thioacetate (6.50 g, 57.0 mmol) in one portion. The mixture was heated to reflux and stirred overnight for 16 hrs. After cooling to room temperature, the reaction was diluted with H_2O (60 mL) and extracted with ethyl acetate (3 x 60 mL). The combined organic layers were washed with saturated $\text{NH}_4\text{Cl}(\text{aq})$, H_2O (3 × 60 mL), brine (60 mL), and dried with Na_2SO_4 . The mixture was gravity filtered and the filtrate was concentrated to give 3.59 g of a purple oil. Vacuum distillation (heating at 115°C at 1 mmHg and collecting the distillate at $74\text{-}76^\circ\text{C}$) afforded 2.43 g of an orange oil. This material was then dissolved in ethyl acetate and extracted with 1N HCl (2 x 15 mL). The combined aqueous extracts were basified by the dropwise addition of 2N $\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3(\text{aq})$ and then quickly extracted with dichloromethane (3 x 30 mL). The combined dichloromethane

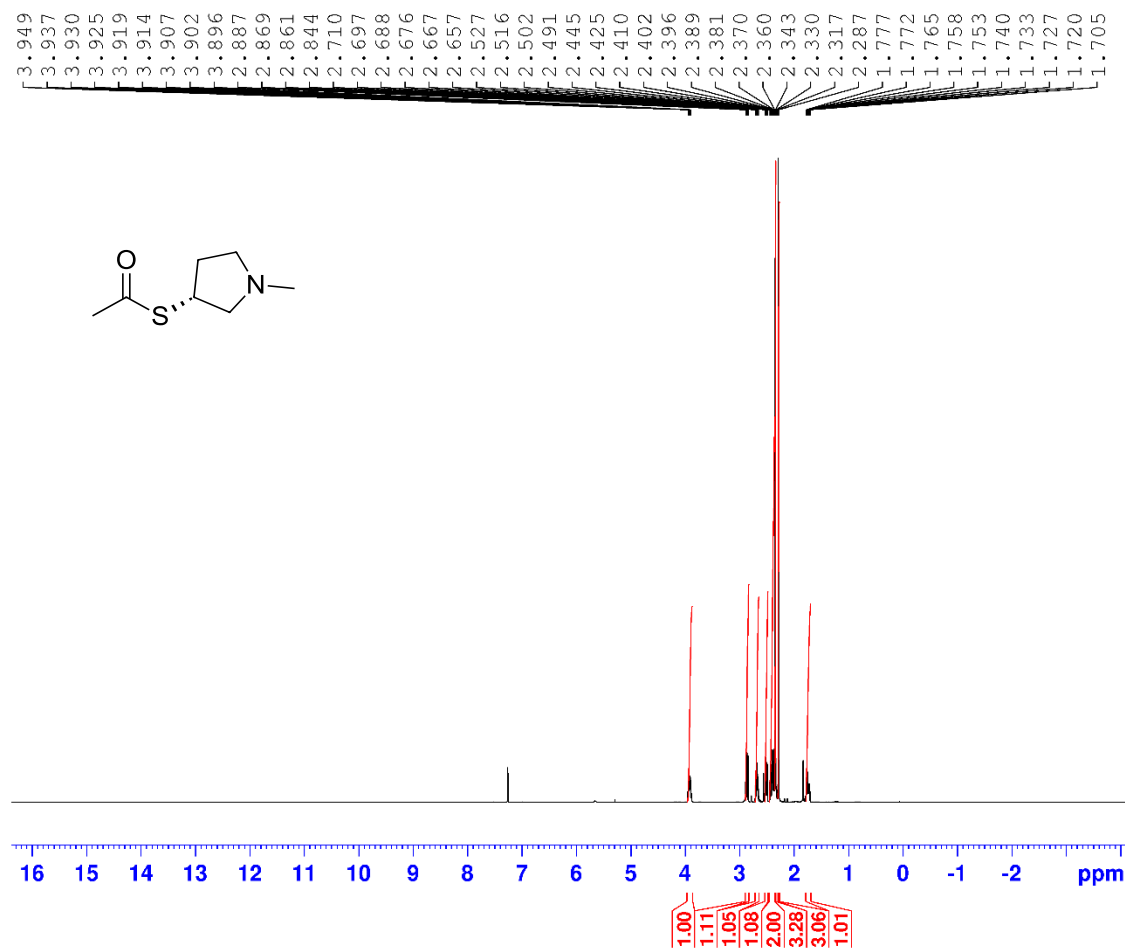
extracts were washed with brine, dried (Na_2SO_4), gravity filtered, and the filtrate was concentrated *in vacuo* to give 1.57 g of a yellow oil. This material was dissolved in *i*-PrOH (100 mL) and treated with oxalic acid (0.875 g, 9.72 mmol). After stirring for 2 hrs, the thick white precipitate was collected by filtration, washing with *i*-PrOH (50 mL). The crude solid was then recrystallized from *i*-PrOH to give 1.85 g of a yellowish solid, which was immediately treated with 50 mL of saturated $\text{NaHCO}_3(\text{aq})$ and then extracted with DCM (3 x 60 mL). The combined organic extracts were washed with brine, dried (Na_2SO_4), filtered and concentrated to give (3*R*)-*S*-(1-methylpyrrolidin-3-yl) ethanethioate (0.985 g, 16% yield) as a yellow viscous liquid.

Spectroscopic data: IR(ATR) 2962, 2941, 2774, 1685, 1116, 629 cm^{-1} ; ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 3.95-3.88 (m, 1H), 2.87 (dd, $J = 10.1, 7.1$ Hz, 1H), 2.71-2.64 (m, 1H), 2.51 (dd, $J = 10.1, 4.6$ Hz, 1H), 2.44-2.36 (m, 2H), 2.34 (s, 3H), 2.29 (s, 3H), 1.78-1.71 (m, 1H); ^{13}C NMR (100.7 MHz, $\text{CD}_3\text{OD}-d_4$) δ 196.5 (0), 63.0 (2), 55.6 (2), 42.0 (3), 40.5(1), 32.1 (2), 30.5 (3); LRMS (ESI^+): 160.1 (M^+); HRMS (ESI^+): calculated for $\text{C}_7\text{H}_{14}\text{NOS}^+$: 160.0791 amu; found for $\text{C}_7\text{H}_{14}\text{NOS}^+$: 160.0788 amu; HPLC purity at 230 nm (25% CH_3CN : 75% CH_3OH , retention time: 3.323 mins): 95%.

(17) (3R)-S-(1-Methylpyrrolidin-3-yl) Ethanethioate IR(ATR)



(17) (3R)-S-(1-Methylpyrrolidin-3-yl) Ethanethioate ¹H NMR 400 MHz (CDCl₃)

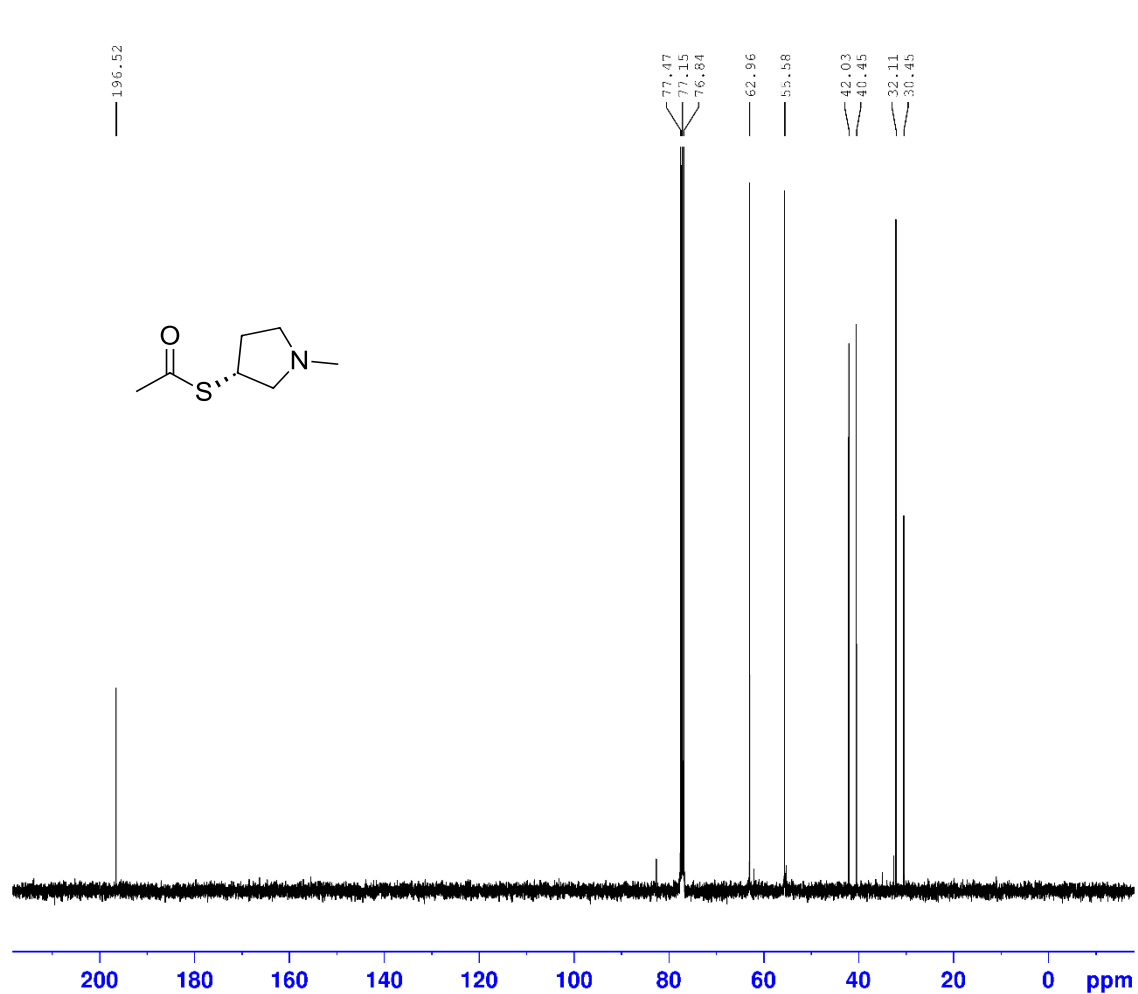


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F2 - Processing parameters
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(17) (3R)-S-(1-Methylpyrrolidin-3-yl) Ethanethioate ¹³C NMR 100 MHz (CDCl₃)



Current Data Parameters
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PROCNO 1

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DW 21.000 usec
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SFO1 100.6655606 MHz
NUC1 13C
PC 3.33 usec
P1 10.00 usec
PLW1 58.86999893 W
SFO2 400.3016012 MHz
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PLW2 14.13000011 W
PLW12 0.17375000 W
PLW13 0.08739400 W

F2 - Processing parameters
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WDW EM
SSB 0
LB 1.00 Hz
GB 0
PC 1.40

(17) (3R)-S-(1-Methylpyrrolidin-3-yl) Ethanethioate High Resolution Mass Spectrum (ESI, positive mode)

Mass Spectrum SmartFormula Report

Analysis Info

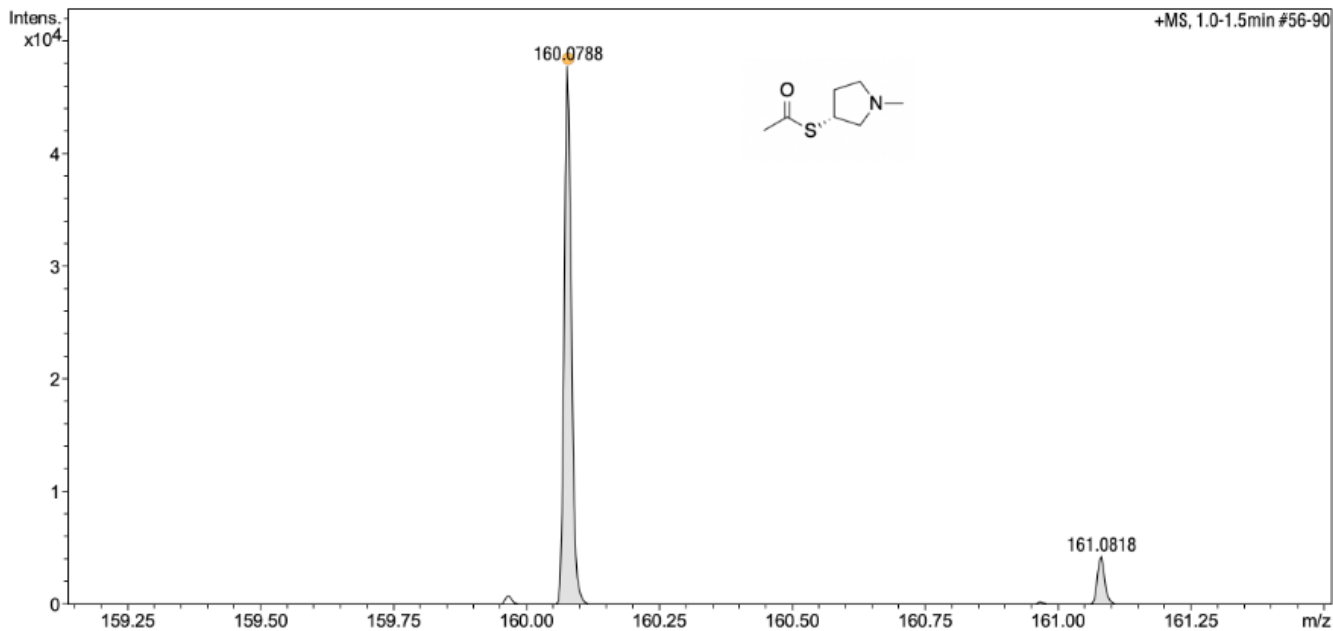
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Instrument compact 8255754.20059

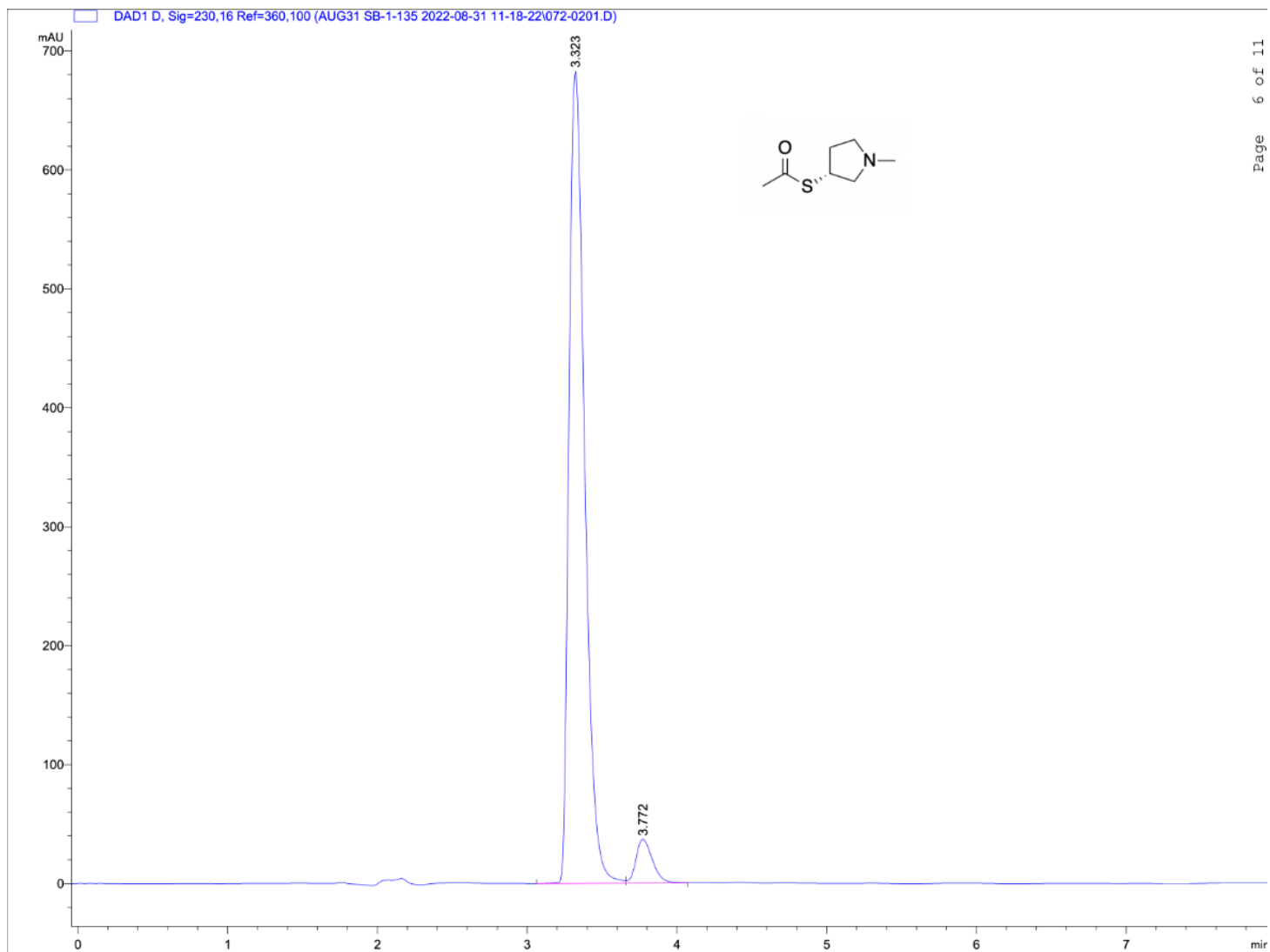
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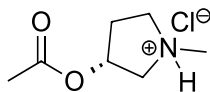
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(17) (3R)-S-(1-Methylpyrrolidin-3-yl) Ethanethioate HPLC



(18) (3R)-3-Acetoxy-1-methyl-1-pyrrolidinium Chloride



Synthesis: (3R)-1-Methyl-3-pyrrolidinyl acetate: (3R)-(-)-1-Methyl-3-pyrrolidinol (0.549 mL, 5.00 mmol) and triethylamine (1.74 mL, 12.5 mmol) were dissolved in anhydrous dichloromethane (17 mL) and cooled to 0°C with an ice bath. Acetyl chloride (0.356 mL, 5.00 mmol) was added dropwise at 0°C. The ice bath was removed after 5 min, and the reaction was stirred for 3 hrs. The reaction was quenched with 20 mL of brine, extracted with DCM (3×15 mL) and dried over Na₂SO₃. After gravity filtration of the drying agent, the solvent was removed *in vacuo* to produce a yellow oil. The crude mixture was purified by silica gel column chromatography (5% MeOH/DCM) to produce (3R)-1-methyl-3-pyrrolidinyl acetate (0.227 g, 32%) as a yellow oil.

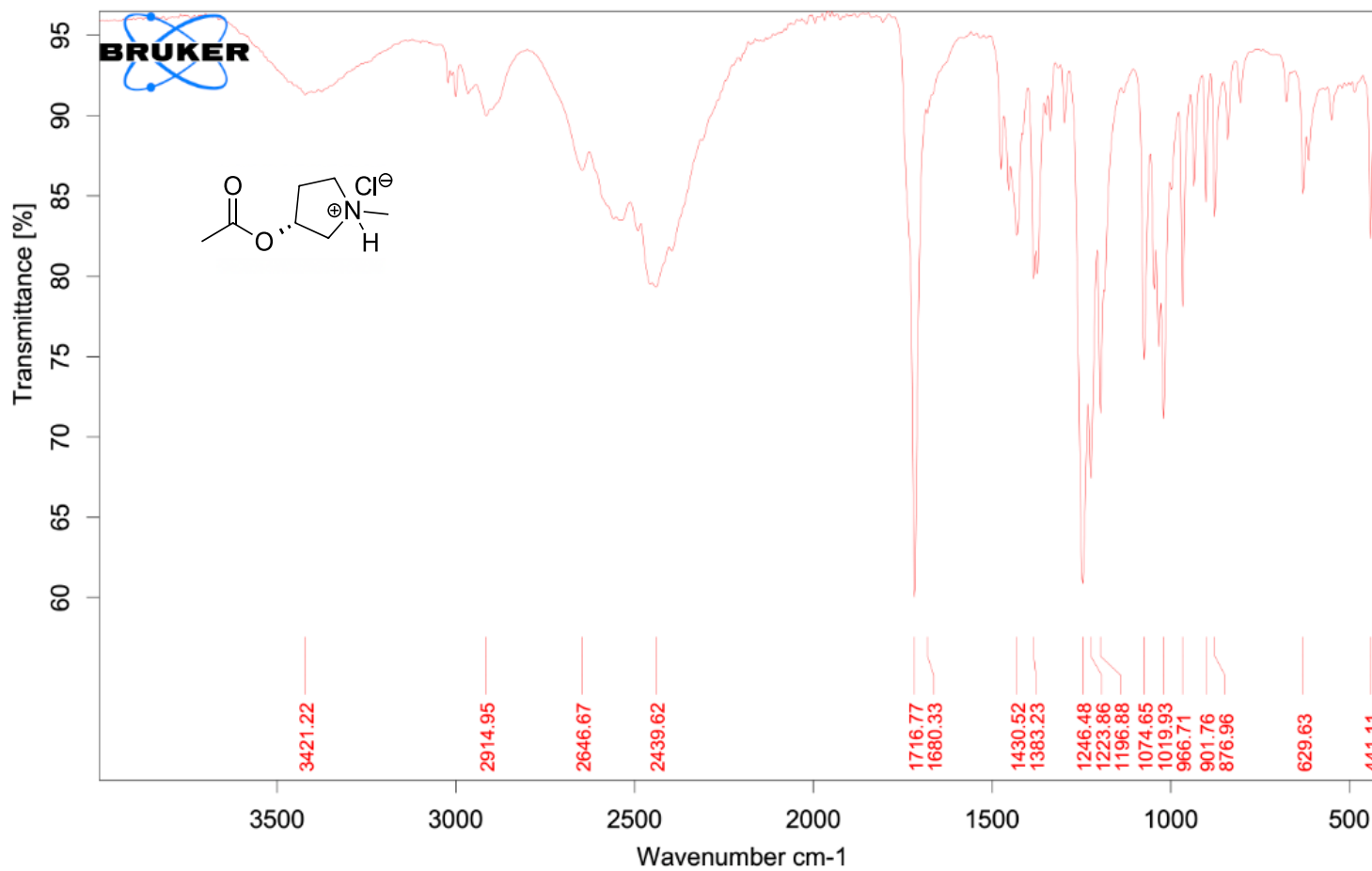
Spectroscopic data: IR(ATR) 2944, 2839, 2780, 1735, 1236, 887cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 5.21-5.16 (m, 1H), 2.89-2.84 (m, 1H), 2.73 (d, J = 10.6 Hz, 1H), 2.58 (dd, J = 10.9, 5.9 Hz, 1H), 2.36 (s, 3H), 2.30-2.23 (m, 2H), 2.04 (s, 3H), 1.89-1.83 (m, 1H); ¹³C NMR (100.7 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 171.2 (0), 74.8 (1), 62.3 (2), 55.1 (2), 42.1 (3), 32.7 (2), 21.4 (3); HRMS (ESI⁺): calculated for C₇H₁₄NO₂⁺: 144.1019 amu; found for C₇H₁₄NO₂⁺: 144.1019 amu; HPLC purity at 200 nm (25% CH₃CN : 75% CH₃OH, retention time: 3.09 mins): >99%.

(3R)-3-Acetoxy-1-methyl-1-pyrrolidinium Chloride: To a flask charged with (3R)-1-methyl-3-pyrrolidinyl acetate (0.122 g, 0.85 mmol) anhydrous diethyl ether was added until complete dissolution (17 mL) under an argon atmosphere. HCl in diethyl ether (1 N - 1.28 mL, 1.28 mmol) was added dropwise and stirred for 1hr. The solvent was removed *in vacuo* resulting in a white

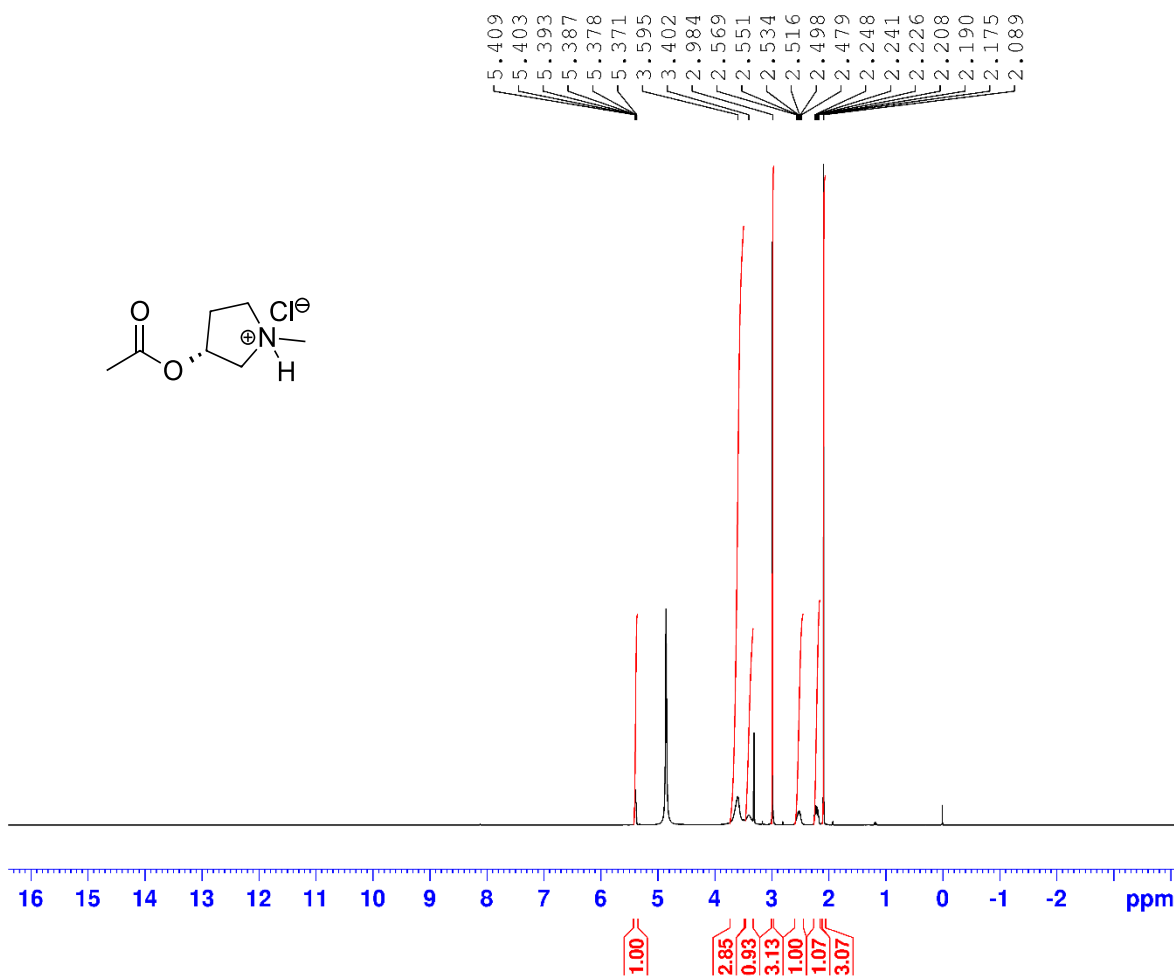
solid. The compound was triturated with diethyl ether (20 mL), and the solvent was removed with a pipet. This process was repeated two more times. The compound was dried *in vacuo* to produce (3*R*)-3-acetoxy-1-methyl-1-pyrrolidinium chloride (0.146 g, 96%).

Spectroscopic data: MP_(diethyl ether): 90-93°C; IR(ATR) 2915, 2647, 2440, 1717, 1246, 1224, 967 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CD₃OD-*d*4) δ 5.41-5.37 (m, 1H), 3.60 (app br s, 3H), 3.40 (app br s, 1H), 2.98 (s, 3H), 2.57-2.48 (m, 1H), 2.25-2.17 (m, 1H), 2.09 (s, 3H); ¹³C NMR (100.7 MHz, CD₃OD-*d*4) δ 171.7 (0), 73.8 (1), 61.7 (2), 55.5 (2), 41.9 (3), 31.7 (2), 20.8 (3); LRMS (ESI⁺): 144.1 (M⁺); HRMS (ESI⁺): calculated for C₇H₁₄NO₂⁺: 144.1019 amu; found for C₇H₁₄NO₂⁺: 144.1018 amu; HPLC purity at 230 nm (25% CH₃CN : 75% CH₃OH, retention time: 3.097 mins): >99%.

(18) (3R)-3-Acetoxy-1-methyl-1-pyrrolidinium Chloride IR(ATR)



(18) (3R)-3-Acetoxy-1-methyl-1-pyrrolidinium Chloride ¹H NMR 400 MHz (CD₃OD-*d*₄)

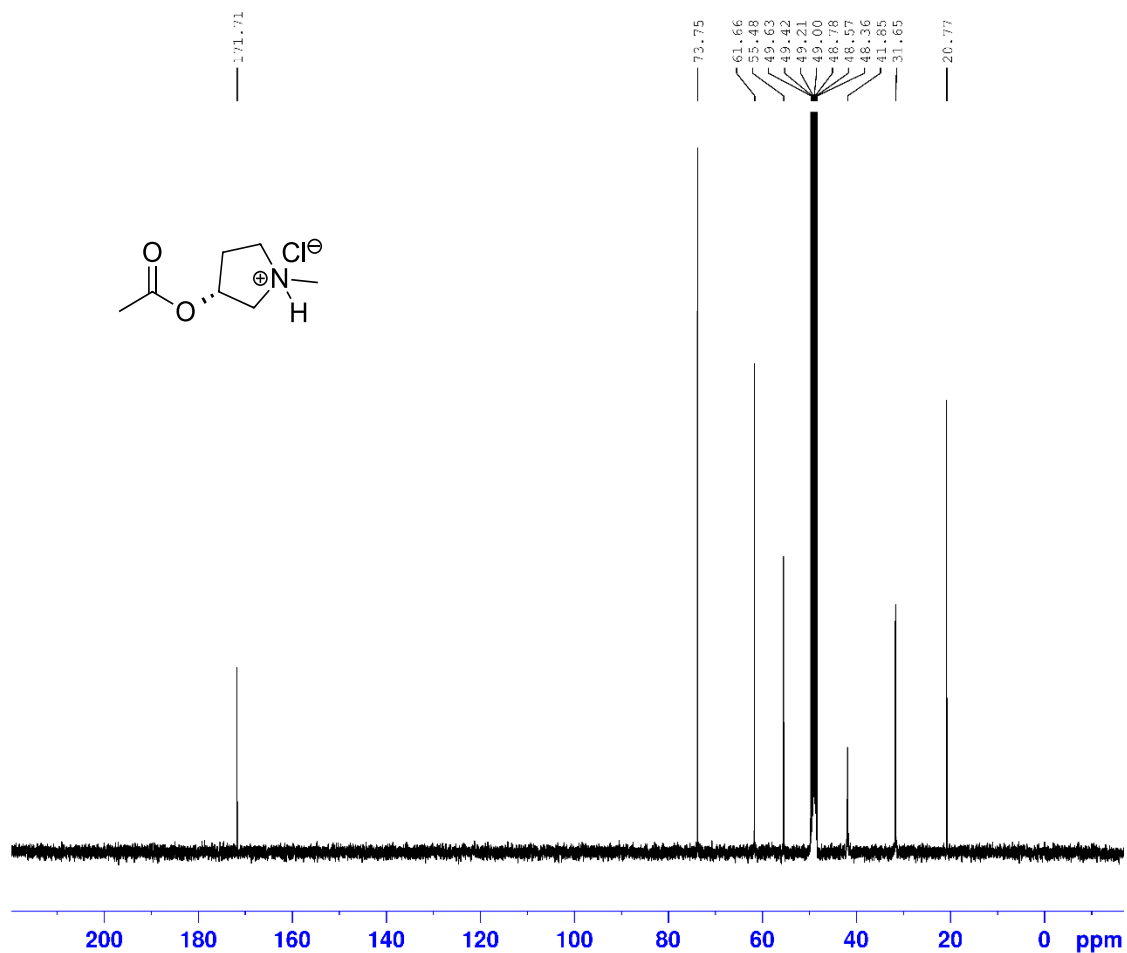


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F2 - Processing parameters
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SF 400.3000077 MHz
WDW EM
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LB 0.30 Hz
GB 0
PC 1.00

(18) (3R)-3-Acetoxy-1-methyl-1-pyrrolidinium Chloride ¹³C NMR 100 MHz (CD₃OD-d₄)



Current Data Parameters
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PROCNO 1

F2 - Acquisition Parameters
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P1 10.00 usec
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SFO2 400.3016012 MHz
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PLW12 0.17442000 W
PLW13 0.08773200 W

F2 - Processing parameters
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FC 1.40

(18) (3R)-3-Acetoxy-1-methyl-1-pyrrolidinium Chloride High Resolution Mass Spectrum (ESI, positive mode)

Mass Spectrum SmartFormula Report

Analysis Info

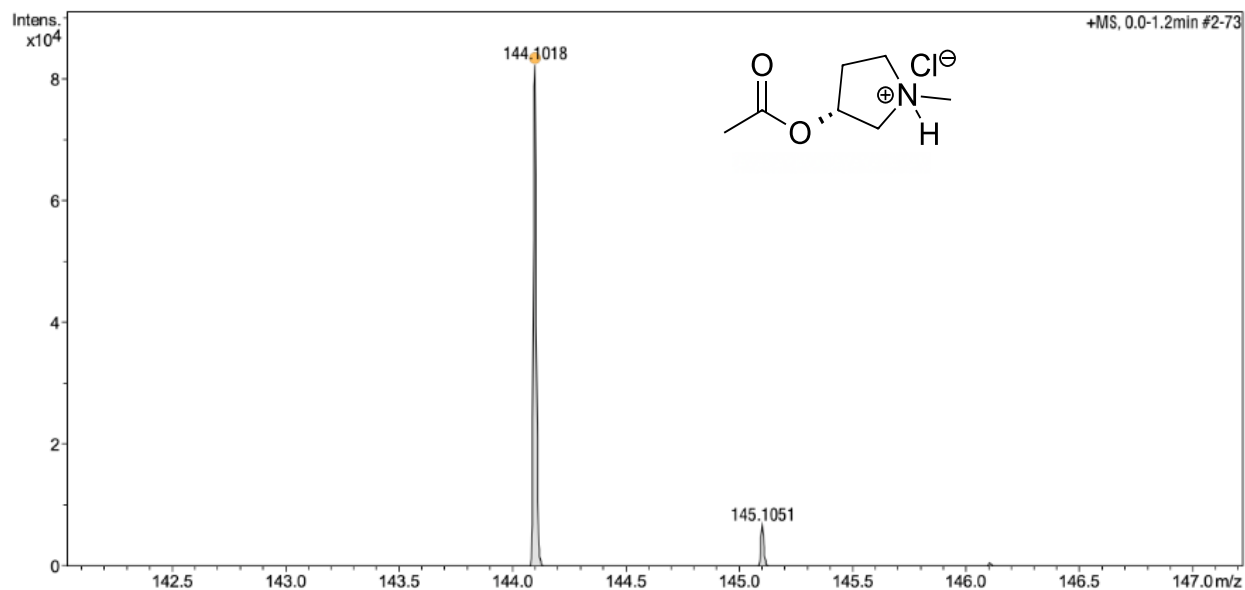
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Sample Name TRV 6018 HCl
Comment

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Operator x
Instrument compact 8255754.20059

Acquisition Parameter

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Scan End	1500 m/z	Set Charging Voltage	2000 V	Set Divert Valve	Source
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Meas. m/z	Ion Formula	m/z	err [ppm]
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July 06 2022\000010.d

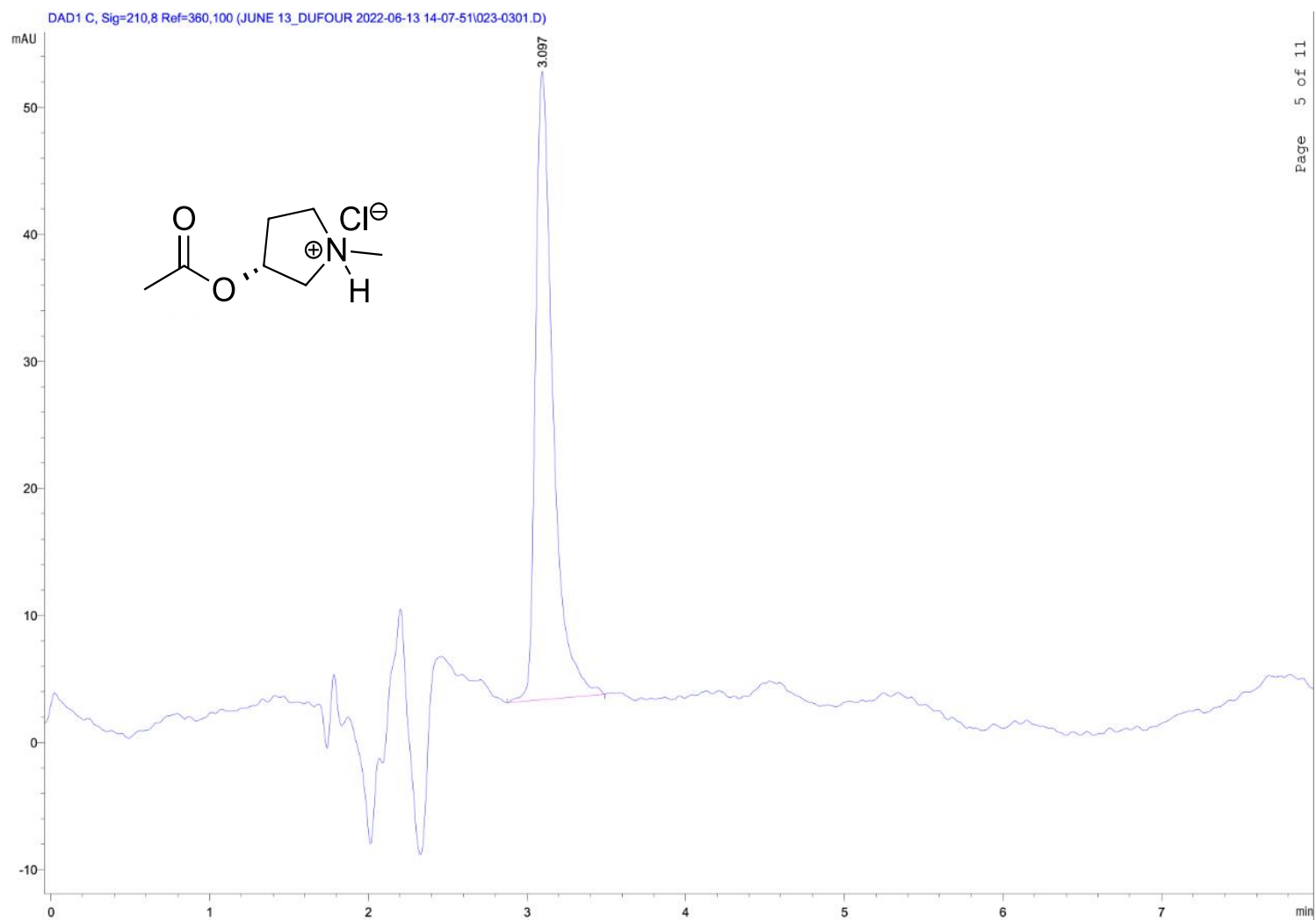
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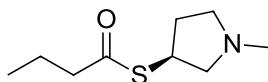
by: x

Page 1 of 1

(18) (3*R*)-3-Acetoxy-1-methyl-1-pyrrolidinium Chloride HPLC. Note: Noise from the injection has a retention time from 1.6 min until 2.5 min. The compound of interest has a retention time of 3.097 min.



(19) ((3*S*)-1-Methylpyrrolidin-3-yl) Butanethioate



Synthesis: **(3*R*)-3-(Mesyloxy)-1-methylpyrrolidine**: (3*R*)-(-)-1-Methyl-3-pyrrolidinol (6.0 mL, 54.6 mmol) was dissolved in anhydrous dichloromethane (180 mL) and cooled to 0°C with an ice bath. Triethylamine (11.4 mL, 81.9 mmol) and methanesulfonyl chloride (4.9 mL, 62.8 mmol) were added dropwise at 0°C. The ice bath was removed after 5 min, and the reaction was stirred overnight (16 hrs). The reaction was quenched with brine (50 mL), extracted with dichloromethane (3 × 15 mL) and dried over Na₂SO₃. The solvent was removed *in vacuo* to produce (3*R*)-3-(mesyloxy)-1-methylpyrrolidine as a yellow oil (6.11 g, 54%). Product confirmed by ¹H NMR and immediately carried through to next step.

Spectroscopic data: ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 5.23-5.19 (m, 1H), 3.01 (s, 3H), 2.90 (dd, J = 11.6 Hz, 2.0 Hz, 1H), 2.87-2.83 (m, 1H), 2.71 (dd, J = 11.3, 5.7 Hz, 1H), 2.37 (s, 3H), 2.35-2.28 (m, 2H), 2.14-2.05 (m, 1H).

(3*S*)-S-(1-Methylpyrrolidin-3-yl) ethanethioate: (3*R*)-3-(Mesyloxy)-1-methylpyrrolidine (6.11g, 34.11 mmol), was dissolved in anhydrous THF (114 mL) under an argon atmosphere. 18-Crown-6-ether (9.91 g, 37.5 mmol) was added followed by potassium thioacetate (4.29 g, 37.5 mmol), added in 3 portions. Once all potassium thioacetate had gone into solution, the reaction was heated to 30°C and stirred overnight. The reaction was gravity filtered and the filtrate was diluted with water (50 mL). The layers were separated, and the aqueous layer was extracted with ethyl acetate (3 × 15 mL). The combined organic layers were washed with water (3 × 20 mL) and brine (3 × 20 mL), dried over Na₂SO₃, gravity filtered, and the filtrate was concentrated *in vacuo*

to produce a red oil. This crude material was distilled under vacuum (1 mm Hg at 95 °C) to give (3*S*)-*S*-(1-methylpyrrolidin-3-yl) ethanethioate as a yellow oil (2.33 g, 37%). Product confirmed by ¹H NMR and immediately carried through to next step.

Spectroscopic data: ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 3.95-3.89 (m, 1H), 2.94 (dd, J = 10.2 Hz, 7.3 Hz, 1H), 2.76-2.71 (m, 1H), 2.56 (dd, J = 10.4, 4.8 Hz, 1H), 2.52-2.46 (m, 1H), 2.40-2.35 (m, 1H), 2.38 (s, 3H).

(3*S*)-1-Methyl-3-pyrrolidinethiol: (3*S*)-*S*-(1-Methylpyrrolidin-3-yl) ethanethioate (0.952 g, 5.98 mmol) was dissolved in MeOH (30 mL) and sodium methoxide (0.333 g, 5.98 mmol) was added to the stirring solution. After (3*S*)-*S*-(1-methylpyrrolidin-3-yl) ethanethioate was no longer visible by thin layer chromatography developed by a KMnO₄ stain, the reaction was concentrated *in vacuo*. The resulting material was taken up in dichloromethane and concentrated *in vacuo*, and this process was repeated twice.

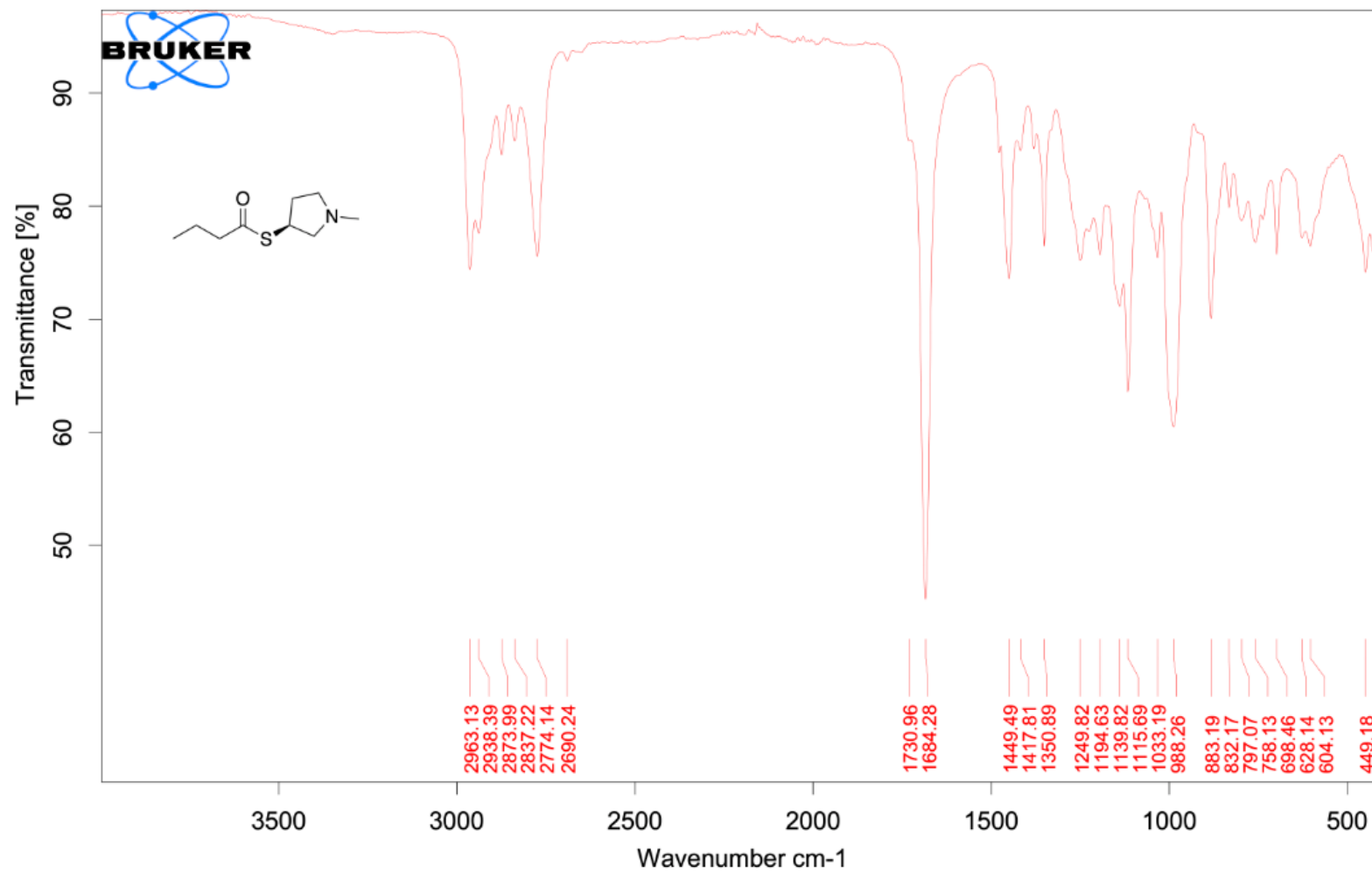
Product confirmed by ¹H NMR and immediately carried through to next step.

Spectroscopic data: ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 3.40-3.35 (m, 1H), 2.79-2.71 (m, 2H), 2.52-2.48 (m, 1H), 2.33-2.36 (m, 3H), 2.31 (s, 3H), 1.72-1.63 (m, 1H).

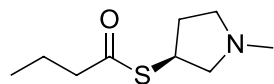
((3*S*)-1-Methylpyrrolidin-3-yl) butanethioate: The entire material of (3*S*)-1-methyl-3-pyrrolidinethiol from the previous step was dissolved in dichloromethane (20 mL) and the resulting solution was cooled to 0°C in an ice bath. Butyryl chloride (0.621 mL, 5.98 mmol) was added followed by triethylamine (1.67 mL, 12.0 mmol). The ice bath was removed after 30 mins and the reaction was stirred overnight for 16 hrs. The reaction was concentrated *in vacuo* to afford a white material. This crude material was placed in diethyl ether (20 mL), gravity filtered to remove the insoluble material, and the filtrate was concentrated *in vacuo* to give ((3*S*)-1-methylpyrrolidin-3-yl) butanethioate as a clear oil (0.786 g, 70%).

Spectroscopic data: IR(ATR) 2963, 2938, 2774, 1684, 1116, 988, 883 cm^{-1} ; ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 3.96-3.90 (m, 1H), 2.94 (dd, $J = 10.2, 7.3$ Hz, 1H), 2.74-2.68 (m, 1H), 2.54 (dd, $J = 10.12, 5.2$ Hz, 1H), 2.47 (t, $J = 7.5$ Hz, 2H), 2.38-2.36 (m, 2H), 2.36 (s, 3H), 1.80-1.72 (m, 1H), 1.65 (sextet, $J = 7.4$ Hz, 2H), 0.94 (t, $J = 7.4$ Hz, 3H); ^{13}C NMR (100.7 MHz, $\text{DMSO-}d_6$) δ 200.1 (0), 62.8 (2), 55.5 (2), 45.8 (2), 42.0 (2), 40.0 (1), 32.2 (2), 19.2 (2), 13.6 (3); HRMS (ESI⁺): calculated for $\text{C}_9\text{H}_{18}\text{NOS}^+$: 188.1104 amu; found for $\text{C}_9\text{H}_{18}\text{NOS}^+$: 188.1100 amu; HPLC purity at 230 nm (75% CH_3CN : 10% CH_3OH : 15% aqueous triethylamine [0.1% triethylamine in H_2O], retention time 4.506 mins): 89%.

(19) ((3*S*)-1-Methylpyrrolidin-3-yl) Butanethioate IR(ATR)



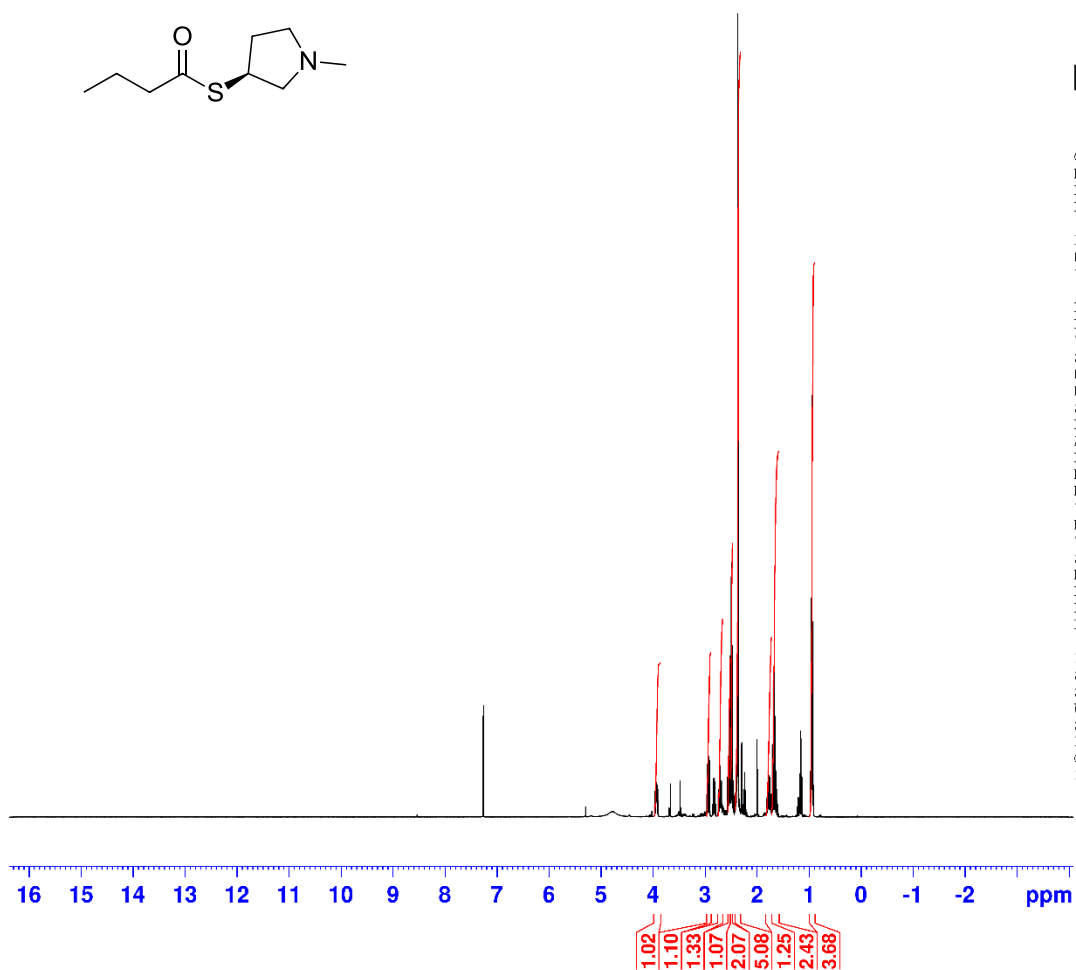
(19) ((3*S*)-1-Methylpyrrolidin-3-yl) Butanethioate ¹H NMR 400 MHz (CDCl₃)



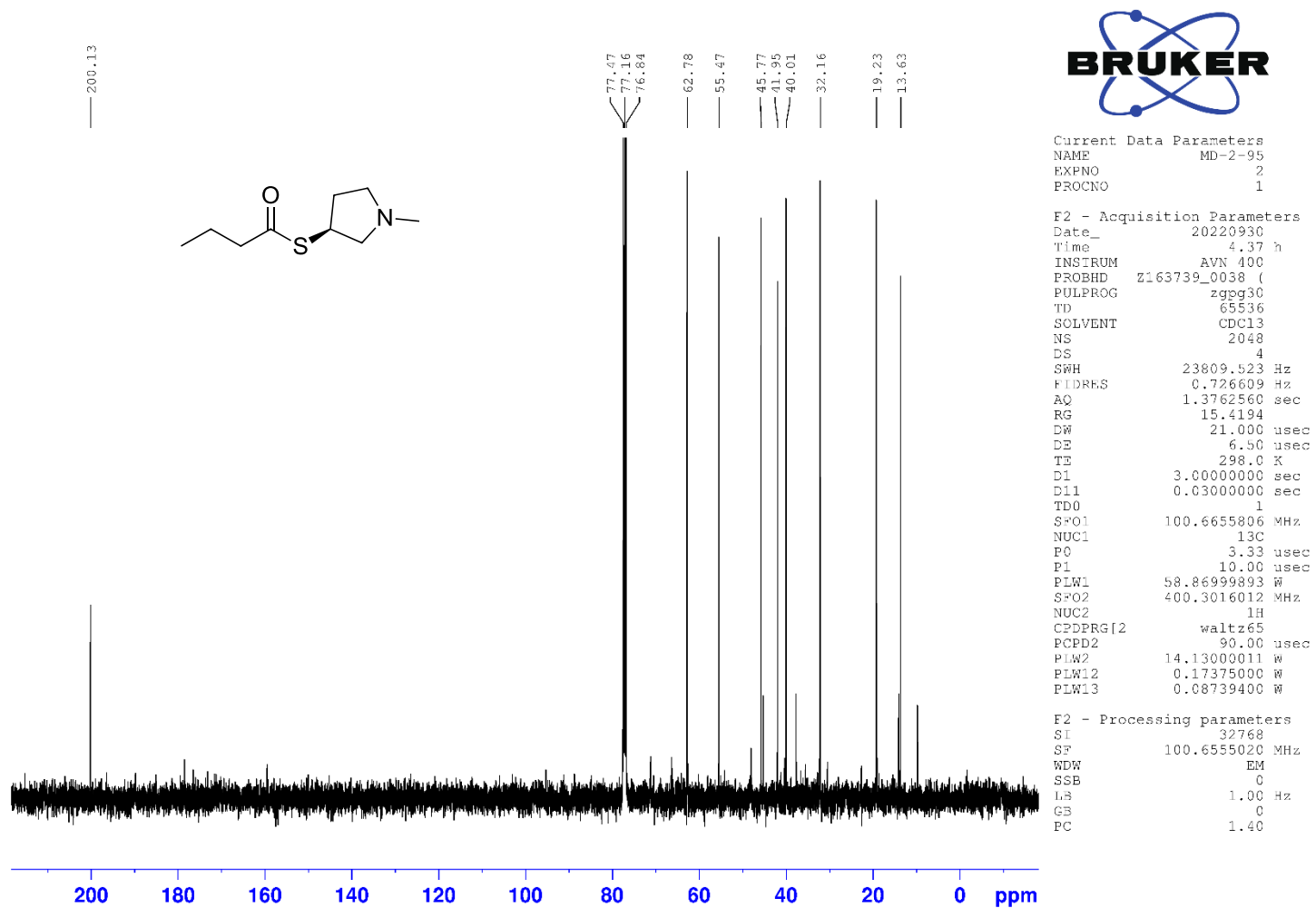
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F2 - Processing parameters
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WDW EM
SSB 0
LB 0.30 Hz
GB 0
PC 1.00



(19) ((3S)-1-Methylpyrrolidin-3-yl) Butanethioate ¹³C NMR 100 MHz (CDCl₃)



(19) ((3S)-1-Methylpyrrolidin-3-yl) Butanethioate High Resolution Mass Spectrum (ESI, positive mode)

Mass Spectrum SmartFormula Report

Analysis Info

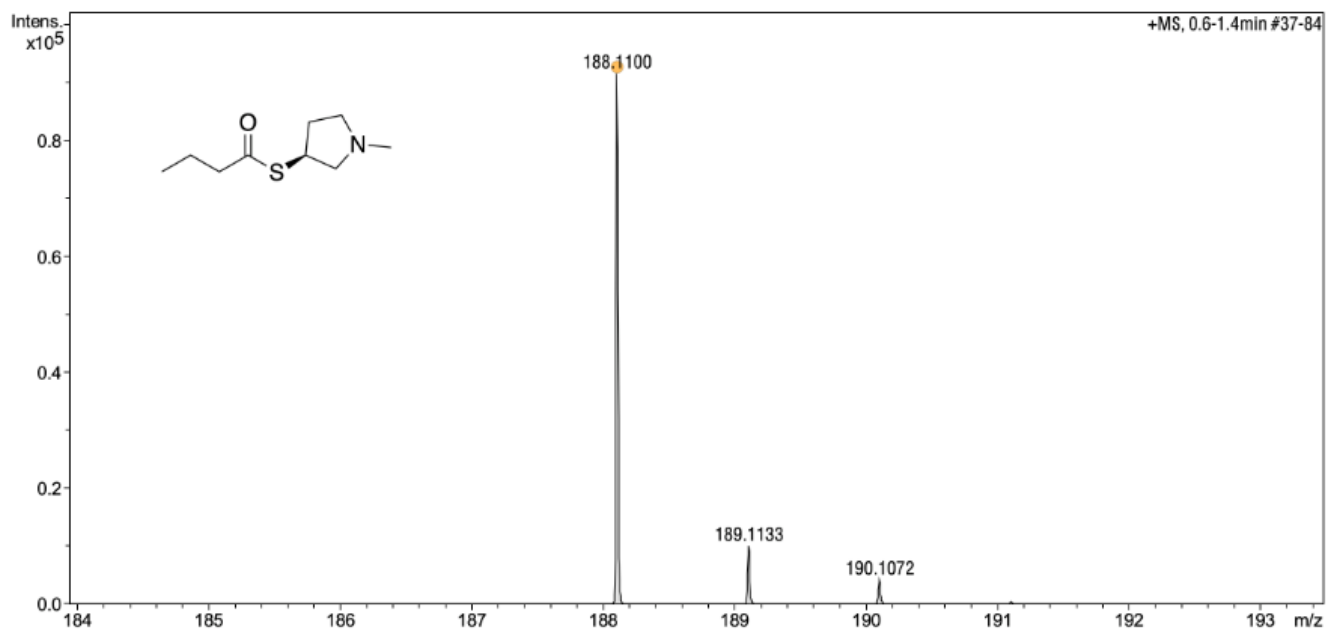
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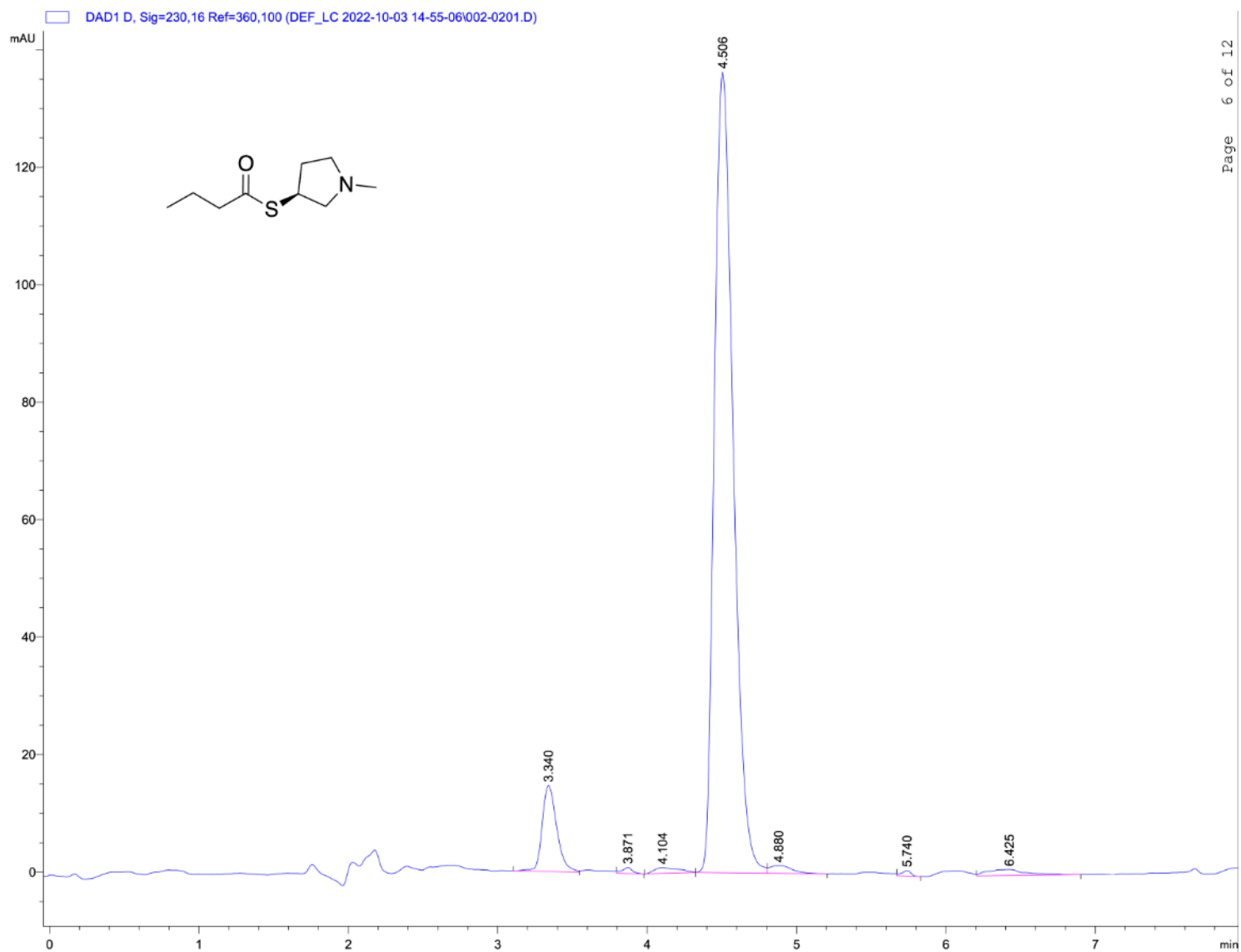
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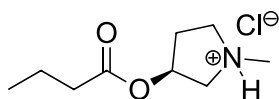
Meas. m/z	Ion Formula	m/z	err [ppm]
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(19) ((3*S*)-1-Methylpyrrolidin-3-yl) Butanethioate HPLC



(20) (3S)-3-Butyroxyl-1-methyl-1-pyrrolidinium Chloride



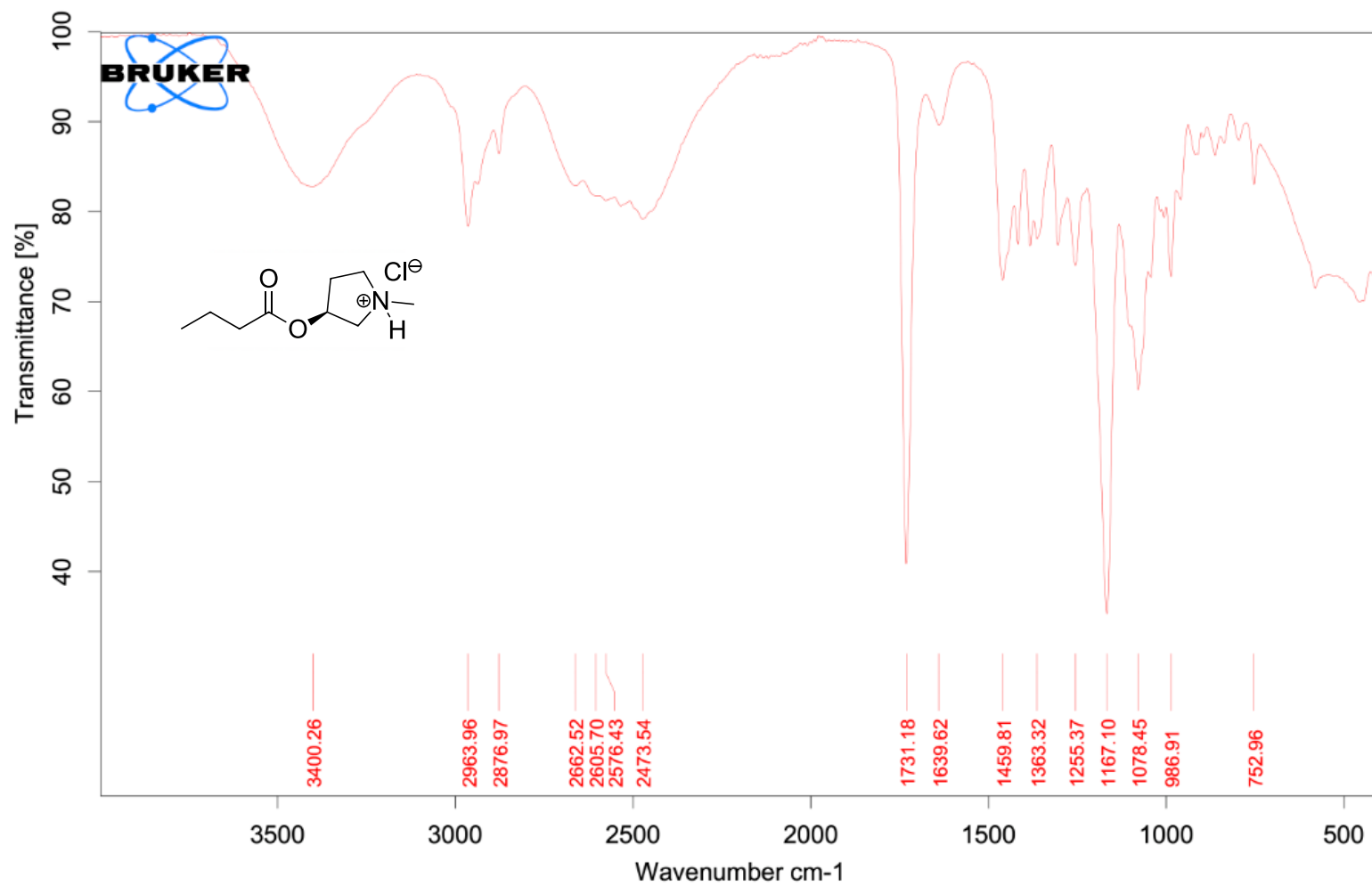
Synthesis: (3S)-1-Methyl-3-pyrrolidinyl butyrate: (3S)-(+)-1-Methyl-3-pyrrolidinol (0.329 mL, 3 mmol) and triethylamine (1.05 mL, 7.5 mmol) were dissolved in anhydrous dichloromethane (10 mL) and cooled to 0°C with an ice bath. Butyryl chloride (0.312 mL, 3.00 mmol) was added dropwise at 0°C. The ice bath was removed after 5 min, and the reaction was stirred for 3hrs. The reaction was quenched with brine (10 mL), extracted with dichloromethane (3 × 15 mL) and dried over Na₂SO₃. The solvent was removed *in vacuo* to produce a yellow oil. The crude mixture was purified using flash chromatography through silica gel column (5% MeOH/DCM) to afford (3S)-1-methyl-3-pyrrolidinyl butyrate as a yellow viscous liquid (0.367 g, 71%). The analytical data was similar to previously published data.^[4]

(3S)-3-Butyroxyl-1-methyl-1-pyrrolidinium chloride: To a flask charged with (3S)-1-methyl-3-pyrrolidinyl butyrate (0.367 g, 1.77 mmol) anhydrous diethyl ether was added until complete dissolution (35 mL) under an argon atmosphere. HCl in diethyl ether 1 N (2.65 mL, 2.65 mmol) was added dropwise and stirred for 1hr. The solvent was removed *in vacuo* resulting in a white solid. The compound was triturated three times with diethyl ether (20 mL), solvent was removed with a pipet. This process was repeated two more times. The resulting white solid was dried *in vacuo* to produce (3S)-3-butyl-1-methyl-1-pyrrolidinium chloride (0.303 g, 82%).

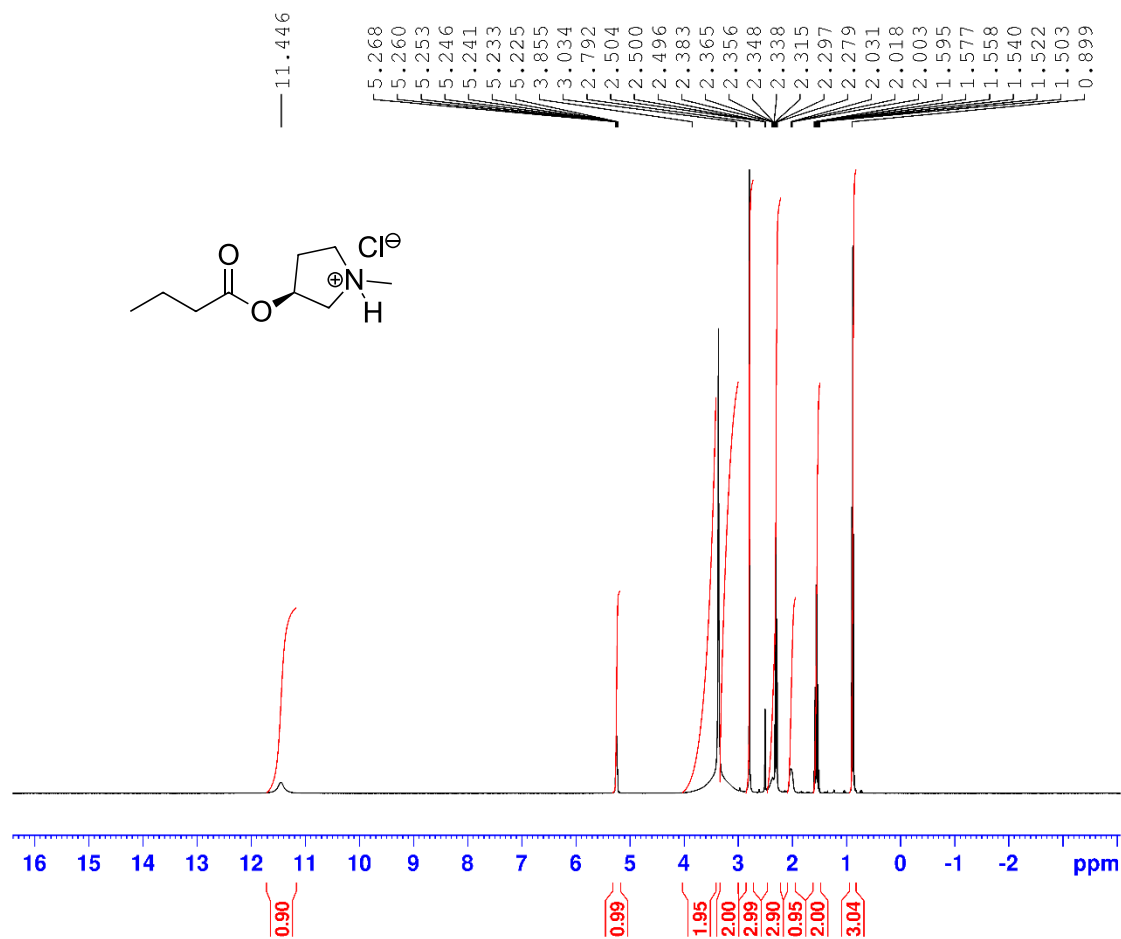
Spectroscopic data: IR(ATR) 3400, 2964, 2877, 2663, 2606, 2576, 2473, 1731, 1167, 1078 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 11.45 (br s, 1H), 5.27-5.23 (m, 1H), 3.85-3.03 (br app m, 4H), 2.79 (s, 3H), 2.38-2.34 (m, 1H), 2.30 (t, J = 7.4 Hz, 2H), 2.03-2.00 (m, 1H), 1.55 (sext, J = 7.4

Hz, 2H), 0.88 (t, J = 7.4 Hz, 3H); ^{13}C NMR (100.7 MHz, DMSO-*d*6) δ 172.4 (0), 72.1 (1), 59.0 (2), 53.1 (2), 40.6 (3), 35.2 (2), 30.3 (2), 17.7 (2), 13.4 (3); LRMS (ESI⁺): 158.1 (M⁺); HRMS (ESI⁺): calculated for C₉H₁₈NO₂⁺: 172.1332 amu; found for C₉H₁₈NO₂⁺: 172.1336 amu; HPLC purity at 210 nm (75% CH₃CN : 10% CH₃OH : 15% aqueous triethylamine [0.1% triethylamine in H₂O], retention time 3.786 mins): >99%.

(20) (3S)-3-Butyryloxy-1-methyl-1-pyrrolidinium Chloride IR(ATR)



(20) (3S)-3-Butyryloxy-1-methyl-1-pyrrolidinium Chloride ¹H NMR 400 MHz (DMSO-*d*₆)



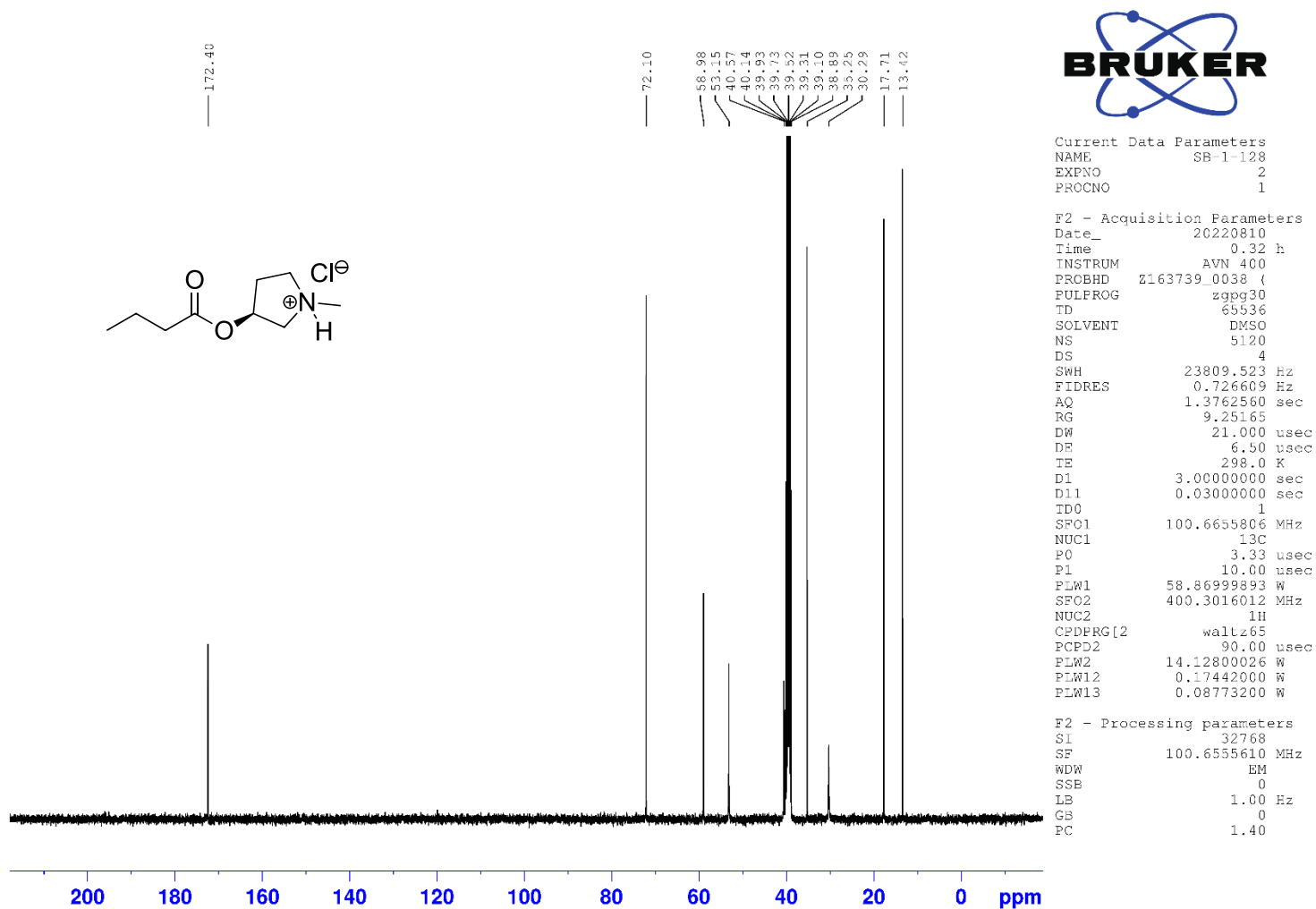
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(20) (3S)-3-Butyryloxy-1-methyl-1-pyrrolidinium Chloride ¹³C NMR 100 MHz (DMSO-d₆)



(20) (3S)-3-Butyroxyl-1-methyl-1-pyrrolidinium Chloride High Resolution Mass Spectrum (ESI, positive mode)

Mass Spectrum SmartFormula Report

Analysis Info

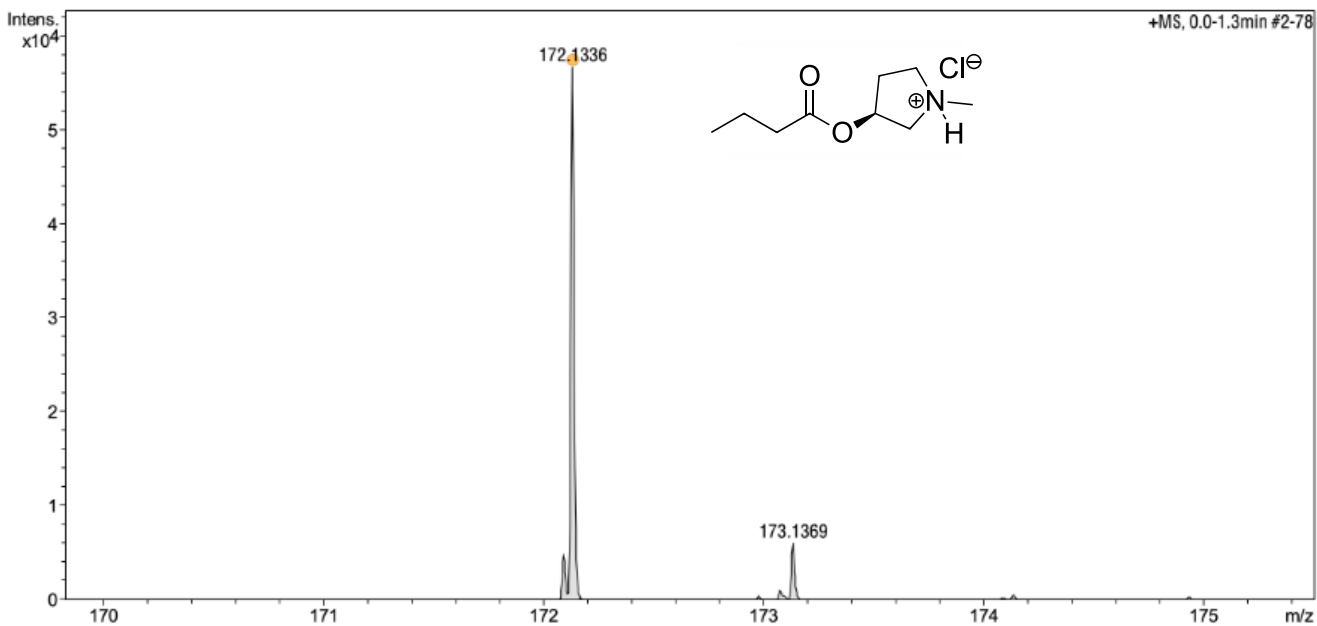
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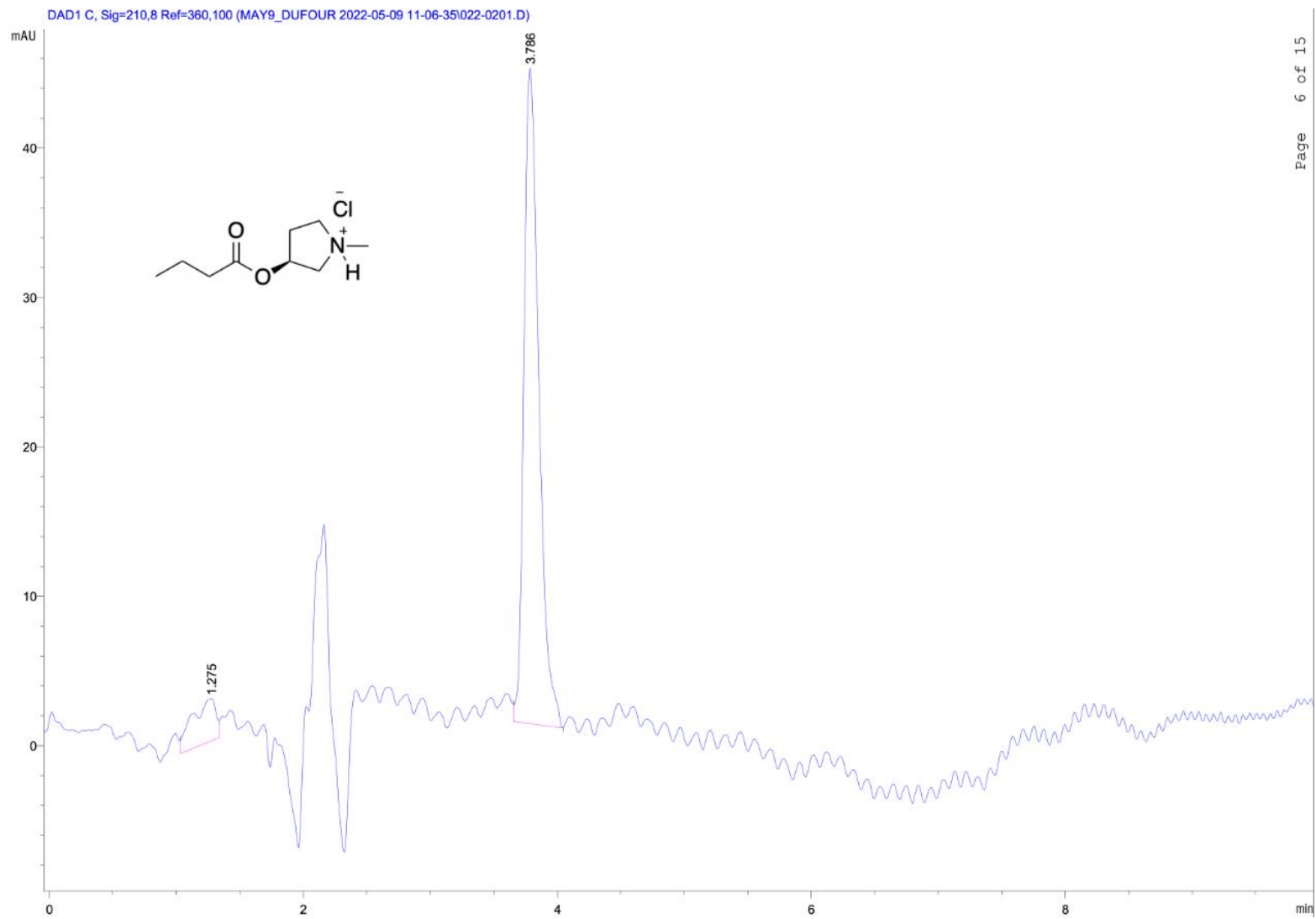
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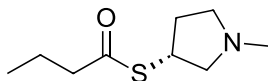
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(20) (3*S*)-3-Butyroxyl-1-methyl-1-pyrrolidinium Chloride HPLC. Note: Noise from the injection has a retention time from 1.6 min until 2.5 min. The compound of interest has a retention time of 3.786 mins.



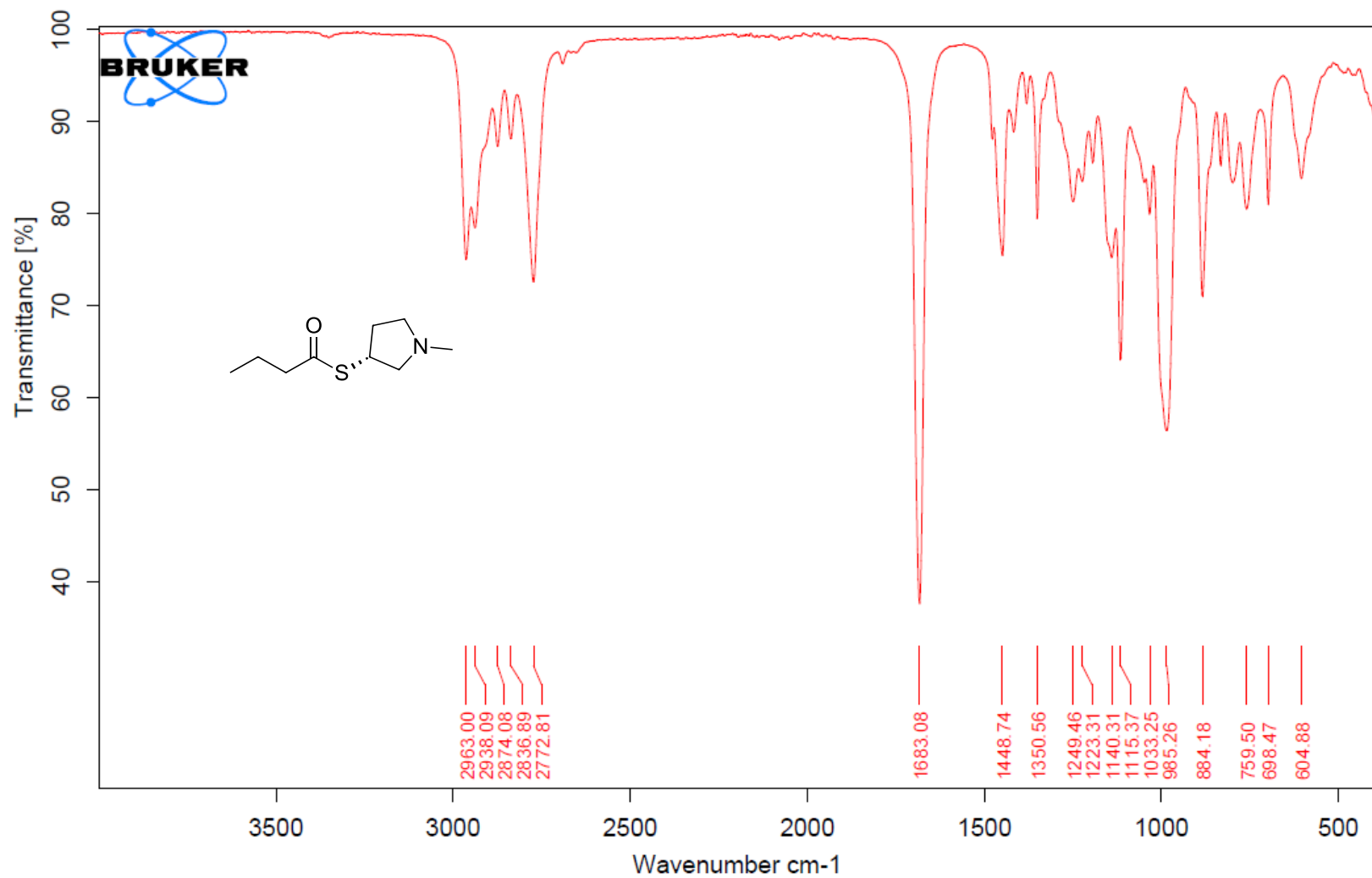
(21) ((3R)-1-Methylpyrrolidin-3-yl) Butanethioate



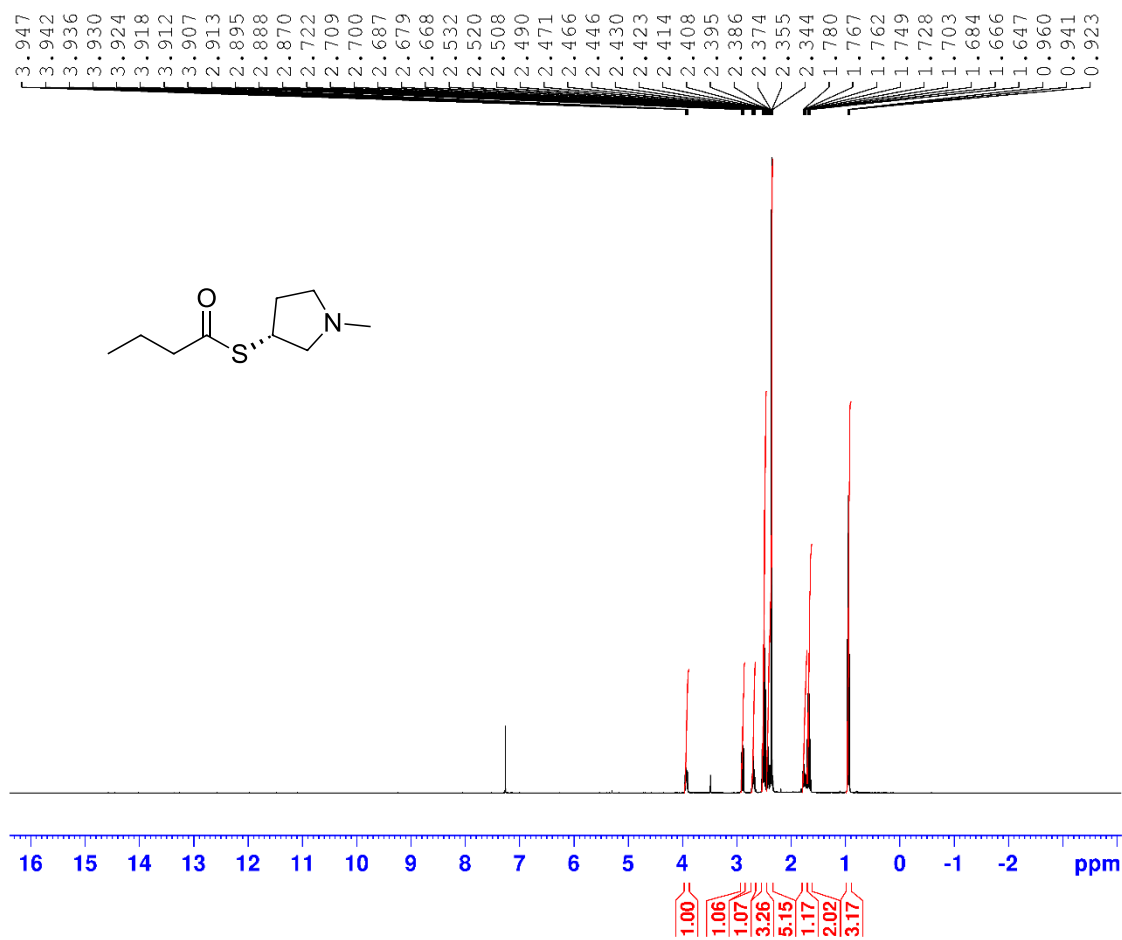
Synthesis: ((3R)-1-Methylpyrrolidin-3-yl) butanethioate: (3R)-S-(1-Methylpyrrolidin-3-yl) ethanethioate (1.08 g, 6.76 mmol) was dissolved in MeOH (30 mL) and cooled in an ice bath. Sodium methoxide (0.438 g, 8.11 mmol) was added in one portion and the reaction was stirred for 3 hrs. The reaction was concentrated *in vacuo* to ensure all methanol was removed. Anhydrous THF (25 mL) and Et₃N (2.80 mL, 20.3 mmol) was added to this mixture. The stirring solution was cooled to 0°C using an ice bath. Butyryl chloride (1.05 mL, 10.1 mmol) was added dropwise, and a white precipitate formed immediately. The reaction was warmed to room temperature and stirred for 1.5 hrs. The reaction was diluted with diethyl ether (30 mL) washed with water (2 x 30 mL) and brine (30 mL). The organic layer was dried over Na₂SO₄, gravity filtered, and the filtrate was concentrated *in vacuo*. The crude material was subjected to flash chromatography through silica gel (9% methanol in dichloromethane) to afford ((3R)-1-methylpyrrolidin-3-yl) butanethioate (69%, 0.861 g, 4.59 mmol) of as a clear light red liquid.

Spectroscopic data: IR(ATR) 2963, 2938, 2773, 1683, 1449, 1116, 985, 884 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 3.96-3.89 (m, 1H), 2.89 (dd, J = 10.1, 7.2 Hz, 1H), 2.72-2.67 (m, 1H), 2.53-2.47 (m, 1H), 2.49 (t, J = 7.4 Hz, 2H), 2.45-2.37 (m, 2H), 2.36 (s, 3H), 1.79-1.72 (m, 1H), 1.68 (sext, J = 7.4 Hz, 2H), 0.94 (t, J = 7.4 Hz, 3H); ¹³C NMR (100.7 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 200.2 (0), 63.1 (2), 55.6 (2), 45.8 (2), 42.1 (3), 40.1 (1), 32.2 (2), 19.2 (2), 13.6 (3); LRMS (ESI⁺): XXX (M⁺); HRMS (ESI⁺): calculated for C₉H₁₈NOS⁺: 188.1104 amu; found for C₉H₁₈NOS⁺: 188.1106 amu; HPLC purity at 230 nm (25% CH₃CN : 75% CH₃OH, retention time: 3.323 mins): 98%.

(21) ((3*R*)-1-Methylpyrrolidin-3-yl) Butanethioate IR(ATR)



(21) ((3*R*)-1-Methylpyrrolidin-3-yl) Butanethioate ¹H NMR 400 MHz (CDCl₃)

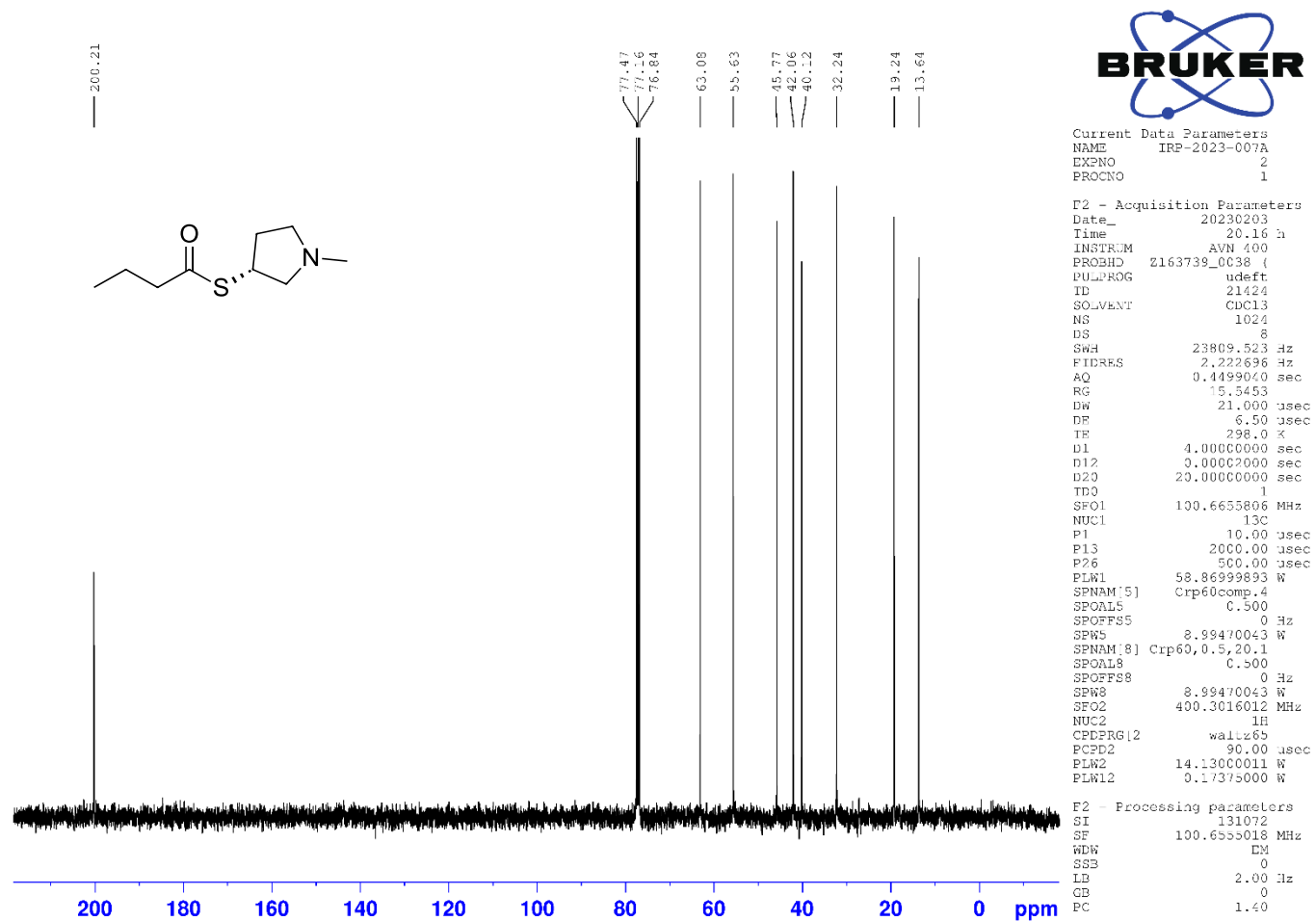


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PROCNO 1

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PLW1 14.13000011 W

F2 - Processing parameters
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LB 0.30 Hz
GB 0
PC 1.00

(21) ((3*R*)-1-Methylpyrrolidin-3-yl) Butanethioate ¹³C NMR 100MHz (CDCl₃)



(21) ((3R)-1-Methylpyrrolidin-3-yl) Butanethioate High Resolution Mass Spectrum (ESI, positive mode)

Mass Spectrum SmartFormula Report

Analysis Info

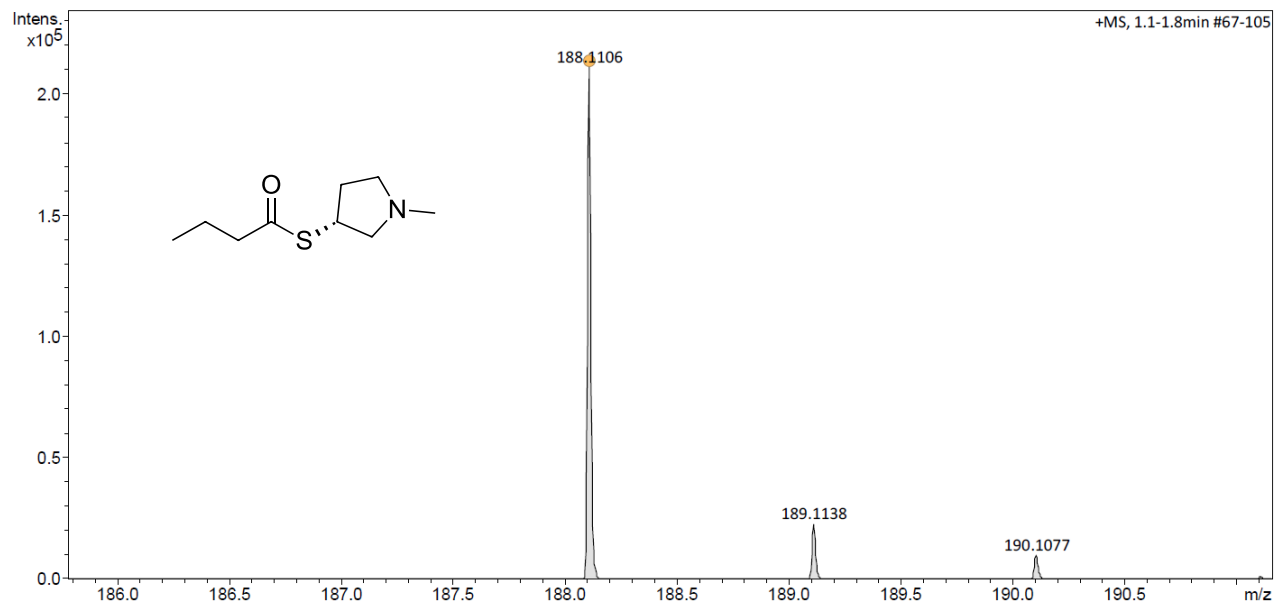
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Instrument compact 8255754.20059

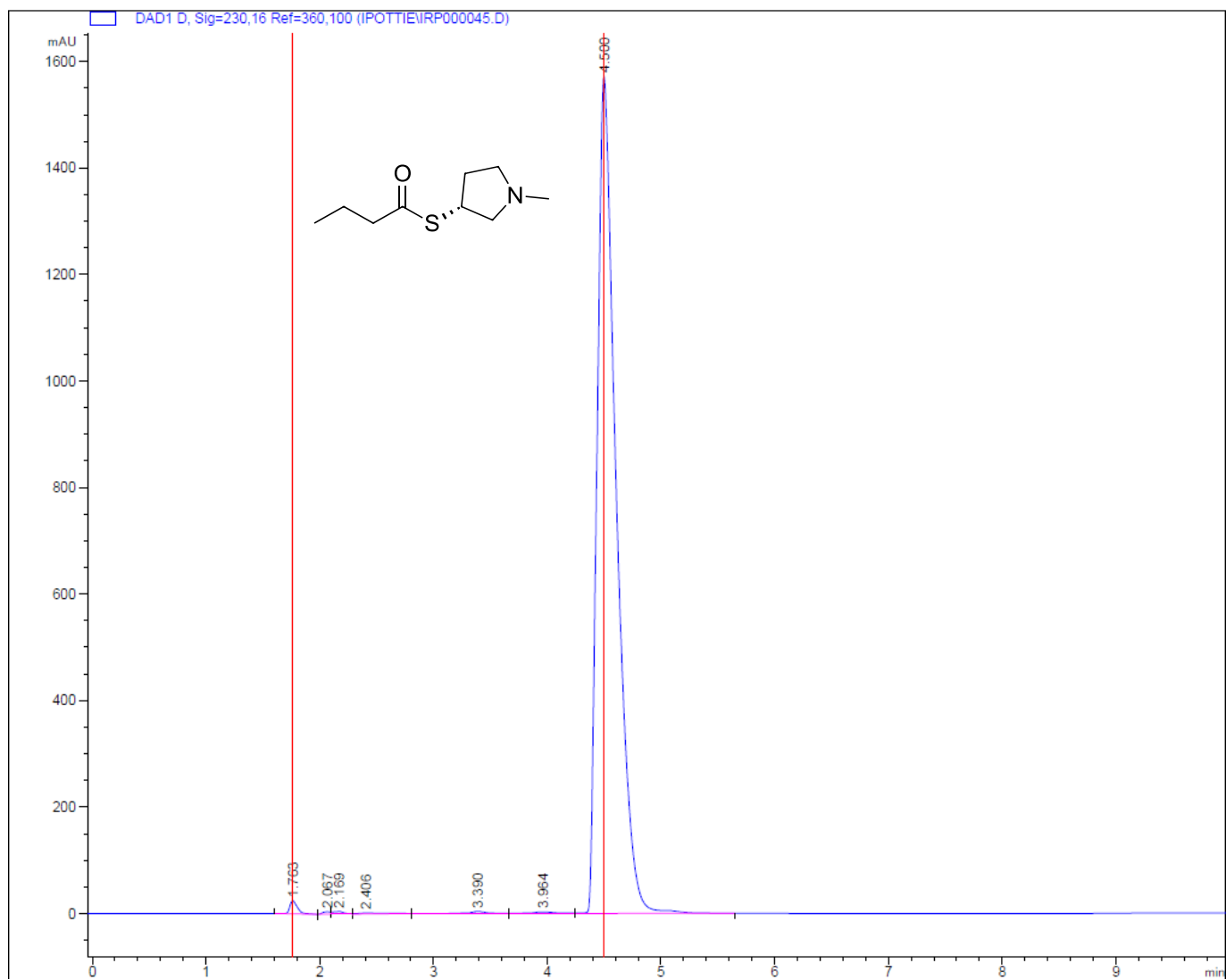
Acquisition Parameter

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Scan End	1500 m/z	Set Charging Voltage	2000 V	Set Divert Valve	Source
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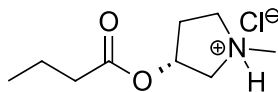
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(21) ((3R)-1-Methylpyrrolidin-3-yl) Butanethioate HPLC



(22) (3R)-3-Butyroxyl-1-methyl-1-pyrrolidinium Chloride



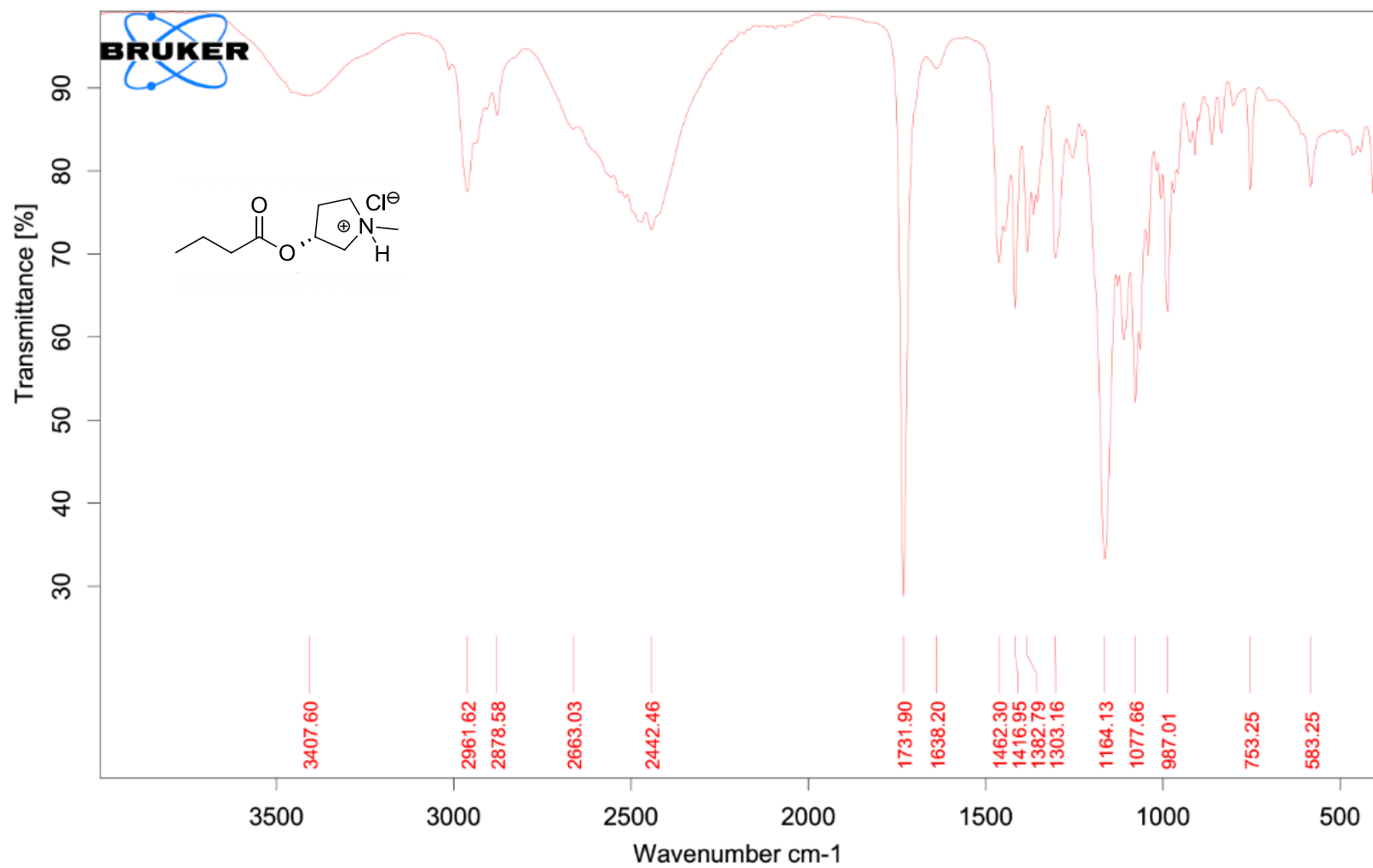
Synthesis: (3R)-1-methyl-3-pyrrolidinyl butyrate: (3R)-(-)-1-Methyl-3-pyrrolidinol (0.549 mL, 5.00 mmol) and triethylamine (1.74 mL, 12.5 mmol) were dissolved in anhydrous dichloromethane (17 mL) and cooled to 0°C with an ice bath. Butyryl chloride (0.519 mL, 5.00 mmol) was added dropwise at 0 °C. The ice bath was removed after 5 mins, and the reaction was stirred for 3hrs. The reaction was quenched with brine (20 mL), extracted with dichloromethane (3 × 15 mL) and dried over Na₂SO₃. The drying agent was removed was removed *via* gravity filtration and the solvent was removed *in vacuo* to produce a yellow oil. The crude mixture was purified by silica gel column chromatography (5% MeOH/DCM) to produce (3R)-1-methyl-3-pyrrolidinyl butyrate (0.729 g, 85%) as a yellow viscous liquid.

Spectroscopic data: IR(ATR) 2964, 2939, 2777, 1730, 1251, 1175 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 5.20-5.15 (m, 1H), 2.84-2.79 (m, 1H), 2.69 (dd, J = 10.9, 2.2 Hz, 1H), 2.61 (dd, J = 10.9, 5.9 Hz, 1H), 2.35 (s, 3H), 2.28-2.25 (m, 4H), 1.88-1.79 (m, 1H), 1.63 (sext, J = 7.4 Hz, 2H), 0.93 (t, J = 7.4 Hz, 3H); ¹³C NMR (100.7 MHz, CD₃OD-*d*4) δ 173.8 (0), 74.5 (1), 62.4 (2), 55.1 (2), 42.32 (3), 36.4 (2), 32.8 (2), 18.6 (2), 13.8 (3); LRMS (ESI⁺): 172.1 (M⁺); HRMS (ESI⁺): calculated for C₉H₁₈NO₂⁺: 172.1332 amu; found for C₉H₁₈NO₂⁺: 172.1334 amu; HPLC purity at 210 nm (75% CH₃CN : 10% CH₃OH, 15 % aqueous triethylamine (0.1 % triethylamine in water) retention time: 3.803 mins): 99%.

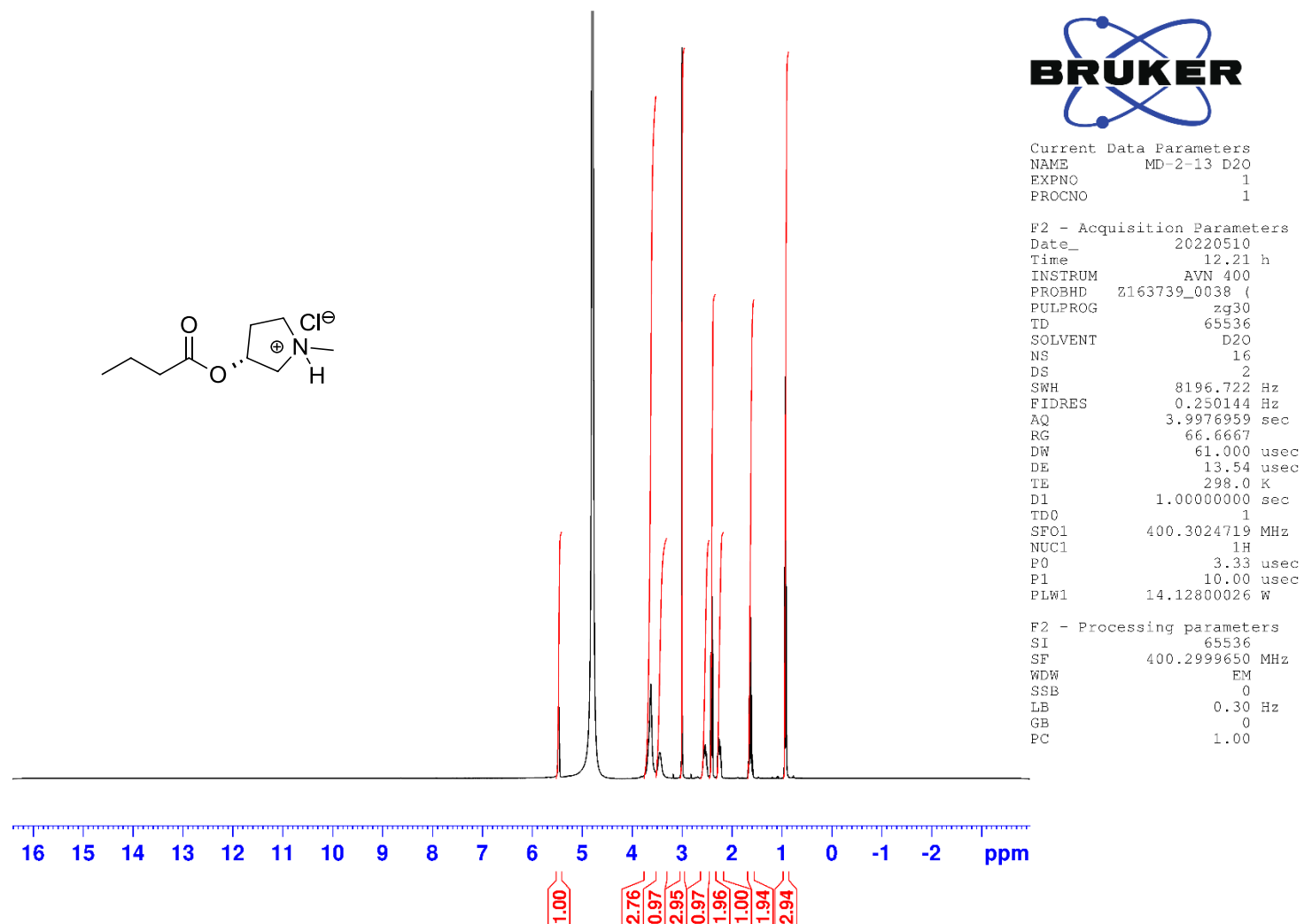
(3R)-3-Butyroxyl-1-methyl-1-pyrrolidinium chloride: To a flask charged with (3R)-1-methyl-3-pyrrolidinyl butyrate (0.364 g, 1.75 mmol) anhydrous diethyl ether was added until complete dissolution (35 mL) under an argon atmosphere. HCl in diethyl ether (1 N - 2.63 mL, 2.63 mmol) was added dropwise and stirred for 1 hr. The solvent was removed *in vacuo* resulting in a white solid. The compound was triturated with diethyl ether (20 mL), solvent was removed with a pipet. The process was repeated two more times. The material was dried *in vacuo* to produce (3R)-3-butyroxyl-1-methyl-1-pyrrolidinium chloride (0.350 g, 96%) as a white solid.

Spectroscopic data: IR(ATR) 3407, 2962, 2879, 2663, 2442, 1732, 1164, 1078 cm^{-1} ; ^1H NMR (400 MHz, D_2O) δ 5.47 (app br s, 1H), 3.62 (app br s, 3H), 3.44 (app br s, 1H), 3.00 (s, 3H), 2.59-2.49 (m, 1H), 2.40 (t, $J = 7.4$ Hz, 2H), 2.28-2.22 (m, 1H), 1.63 (sext, $J = 7.4$ Hz, 2H), 0.92 (t, $J = 7.4$ Hz, 3H); ^{13}C NMR (100.7 MHz, D_2O) δ 175.8 (0), 72.9 (1), 60.4 (2), 54.3 (2), 41.2 (3), 35.6 (2), 30.4 (2), 17.7 (2), 12.8 (3); LRMS (ESI^+): 172.1 (M^+); $^+$; HRMS (ESI^+): calculated for $\text{C}_9\text{H}_{18}\text{NO}_2^+$: 172.1332 amu; found for $\text{C}_9\text{H}_{18}\text{NO}_2^+$: 172.1331 amu; HPLC purity at 210 nm (75% CH_3CN : 10% CH_3OH , 15 % aqueous triethylamine (0.1 % triethylamine in water) retention time: 3.805 mins): >99%.

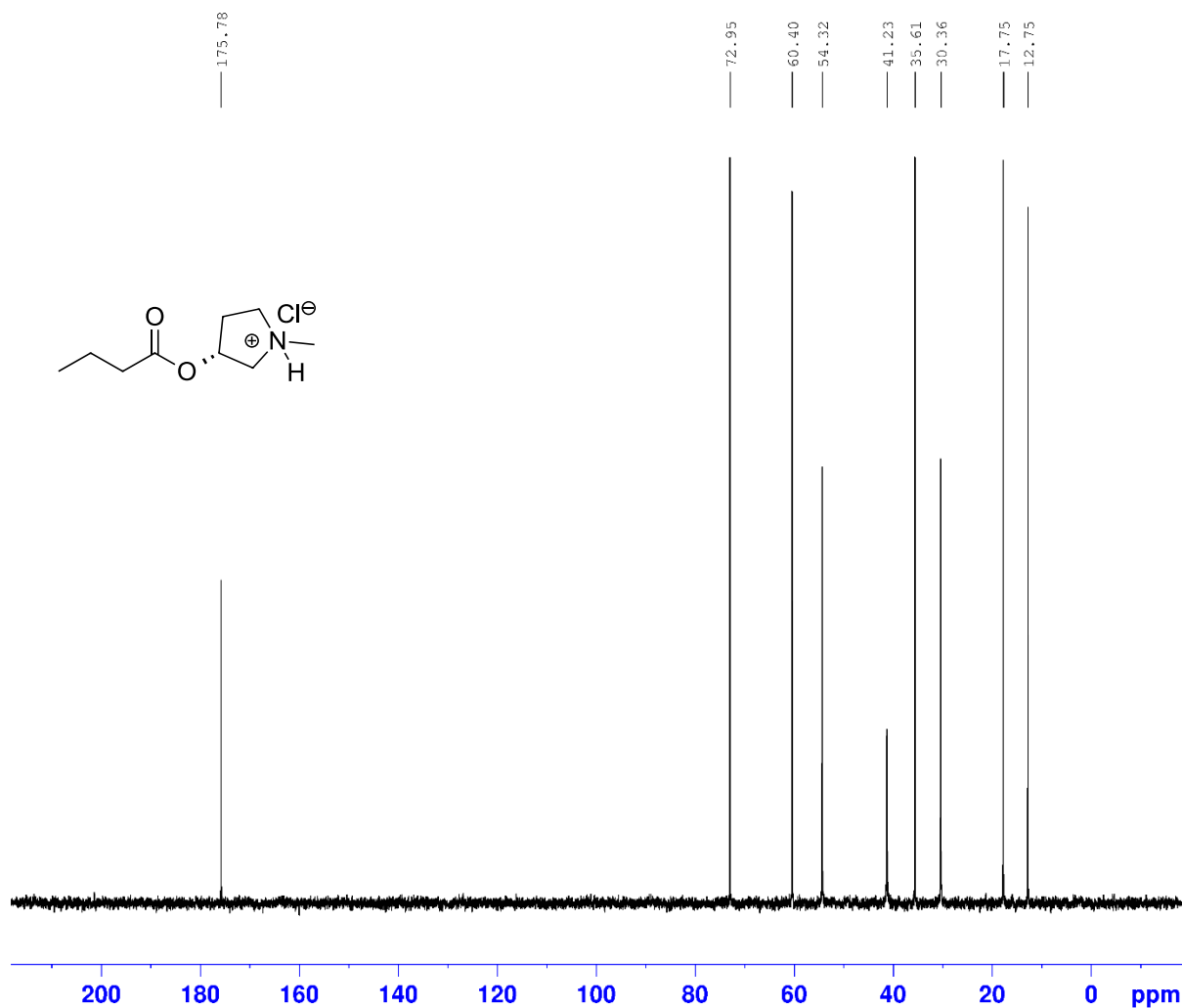
(22) (3R)-3-Butyroxyl-1-methyl-1-pyrrolidinium Chloride IR(ATR)



(22) (3*R*)-3-Butyroxyl-1-methyl-1-pyrrolidinium Chloride ¹H NMR 400 MHz (D₂O)



(22) (3R)-3-Butyroxyl-1-methyl-1-pyrrolidinium Chloride ¹³C NMR 100 MHz (D₂O)



Current Data Parameters
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PROCNO 1

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P13 2000.00 usec
P26 500.00 usec
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SPOFTS5 0 Hz
SPW5 8.99470043 W
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F2 - Processing parameters
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(22) (3R)-3-Butyroxyl-1-methyl-1-pyrrolidinium Chloride High Resolution Mass Spectrum (ESI, positive mode)

Mass Spectrum SmartFormula Report

Analysis Info

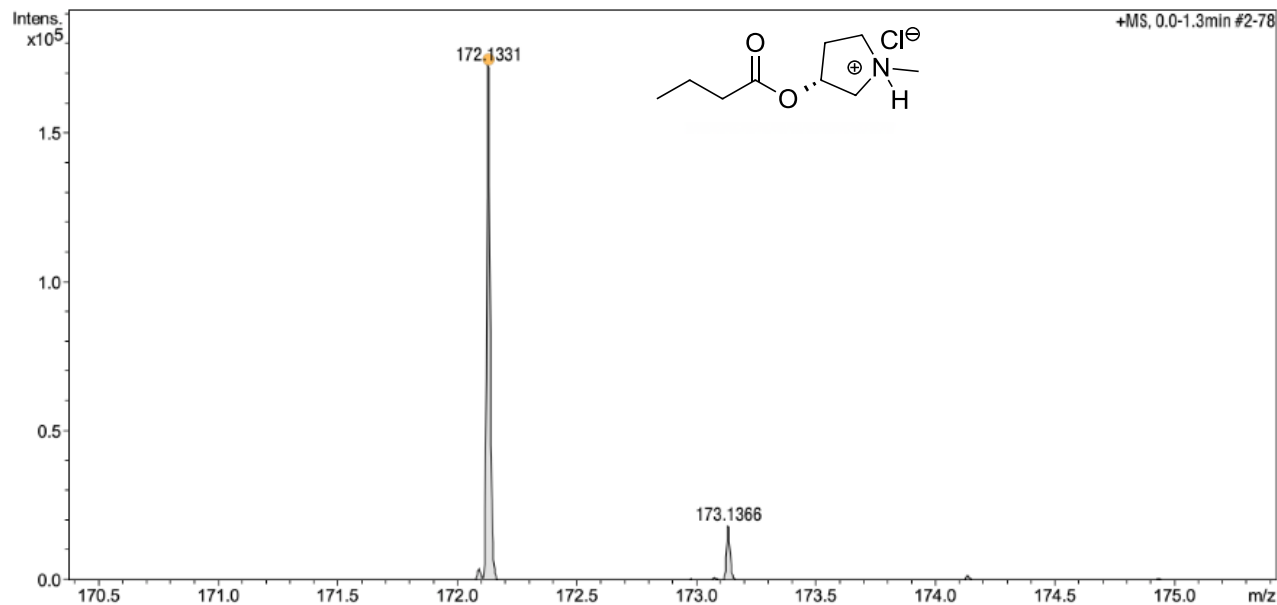
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Operator x
Instrument compact 8255754.20059

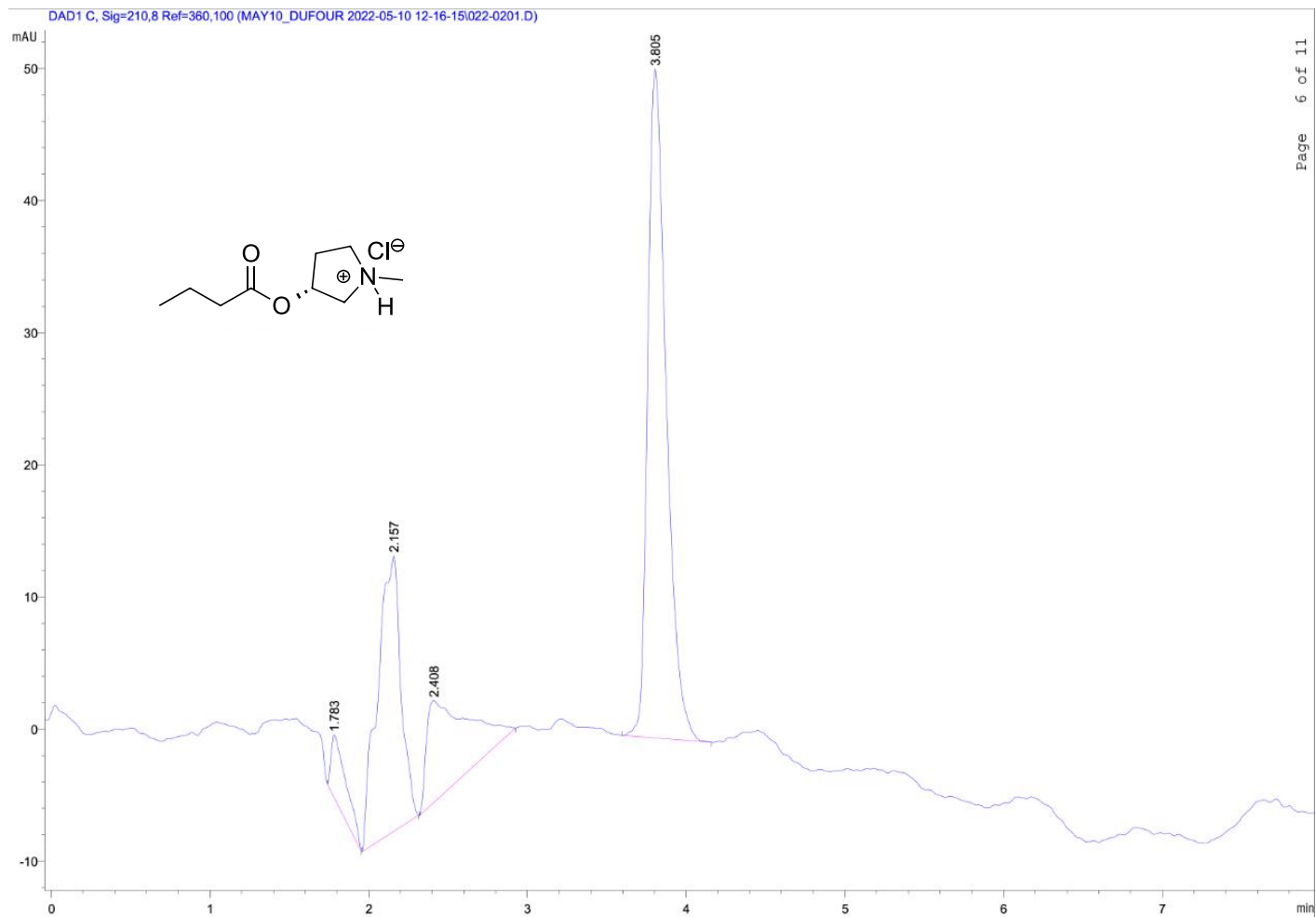
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Scan End	1500 m/z	Set Charging Voltage	2000 V	Set Divert Valve	Source
		Set Corona	0 nA	Set APCI Heater	0 °C

Meas. m/z	Ion Formula	m/z	err [ppm]
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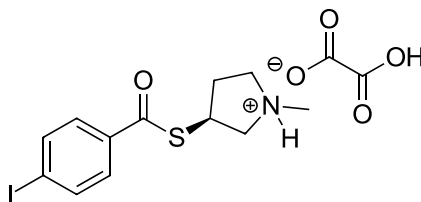


(22) (3*R*)-3-Butyroxyl-1-methyl-1-pyrrolidinium Chloride HPLC. Note: Noise from the injection has a retention time from 1.6 min until 2.5 min. The compound of interest has a retention time of 3.805 min.



Aryl N-Methylpyrrolidinyl Derivatives

(23) ((3*S*)-1-Methylpyrrolidin-3-yl) *p*-Iodobenzenecarbothioate Oxylate



*Synthesis: (3*R*)-3-(Mesyloxy)-1-methylpyrrolidine:* (*R*)-(-)-1-Methyl-3-pyrrolidinol (6.00 mL, 54.6 mmol) was dissolved in anhydrous dichloromethane (180 mL) and cooled to 0°C with an ice bath. Triethylamine (11.4 mL, 81.9 mmol) and methanesulfonyl chloride (4.90 mL, 62.8 mmol) were added dropwise at 0°C. The ice bath was removed after 5 mins, and the reaction was stirred overnight. Brine (50 mL) was added to the reaction and the layers were separated. The aqueous layer was extracted with dichloromethane (3 × 15 mL). The combined organic layers were dried over Na₂SO₃, gravity filtered, and the filtrate was concentrated *in vacuo* to produce a yellow viscous liquid (6.11 g, 54%). Product confirmed by ¹H NMR and the crude material was immediately carried through to next step without further purification.

(3*S*)-S-(1-Methylpyrrolidin-3-yl) ethanethioate: (*3R*)-3-(Mesyloxy)-1-methylpyrrolidine (6.11 g, 34.1 mmol), was dissolved in anhydrous THF (114 mL) under an argon atmosphere. 18-crown-6-ether (9.91 g, 37.5 mmol) was added followed by potassium thioacetate (4.29 g, 37.5 mmol), added in 3 portions. Once all potassium thioacetate had gone into solution, the reaction was heated to 30°C and left overnight. The reaction was gravity filtered, the filtrate diluted with water (50 mL) and it was extracted with EtOAc (3 × 15 mL). The combined organic layers were washed with water (3 × 20 mL) and brine (3 × 20 mL), dried over Na₂SO₃, gravity filtered, and concentrated *in vacuo* to produce a red oil. The crude material was then distilled to give (*3S*)-S-(1-methylpyrrolidin-3-yl) ethanethioate as a yellow oil (2.33 g, 37%). The product was confirmed by ¹H NMR.

(*S*)-1-Methyl-3-pyrrolidinethiol: (*3S*)-S-(1-Methylpyrrolidin-3-yl) ethanethioate (0.442g, 2.77 mmol) was dissolved in MeOH (10 mL) and sodium methoxide (0.155 g, 2.78 mmol) was added to the stirring solution. After all starting material was shown to be consumed by TLC

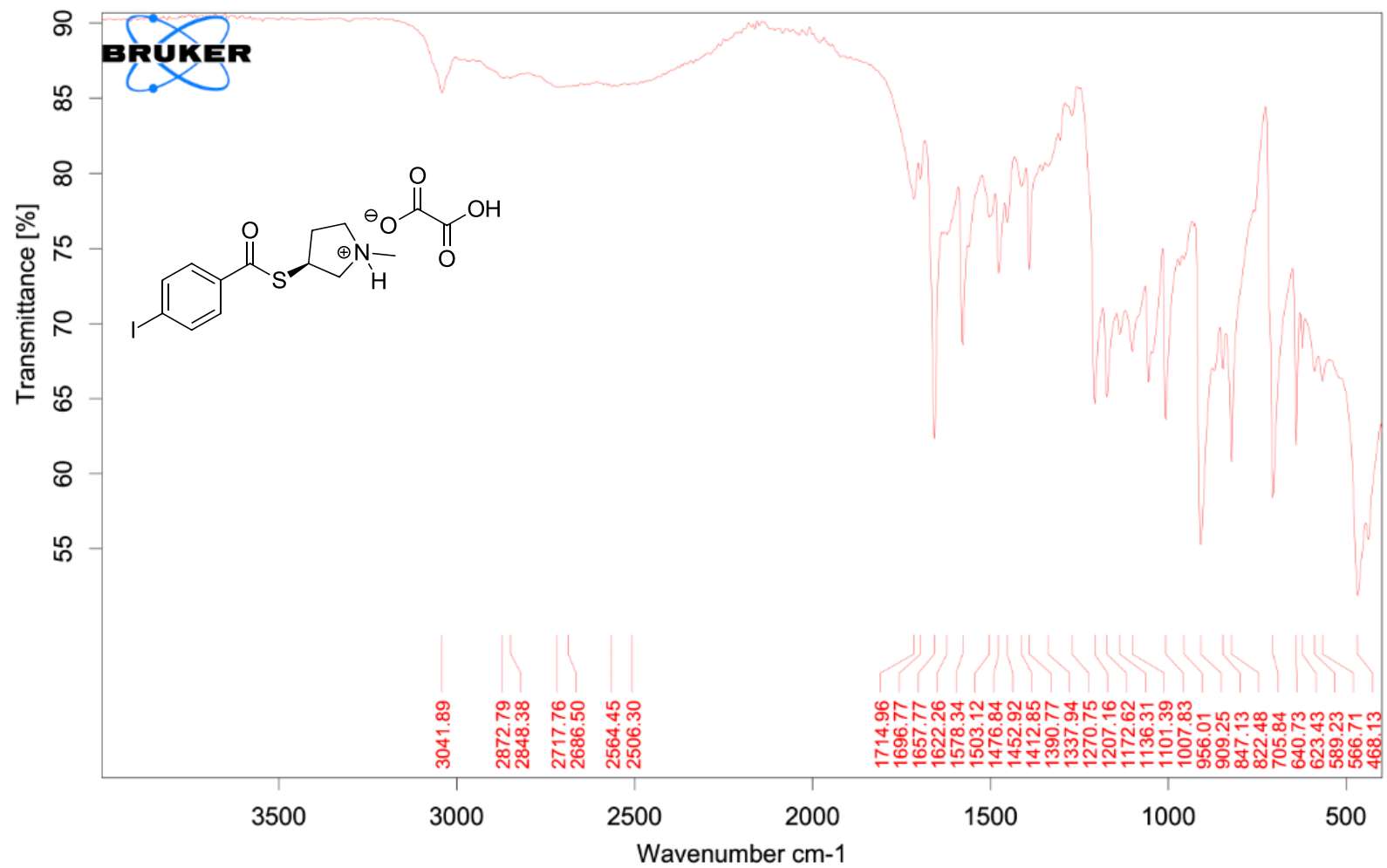
experiment, the MeOH was removed *in vacuo* and the resulting material was washed with DCM and concentrated twice. This material was used immediately in the next step.

((3*S*)-1-Methylpyrrolidin-3-yl) *p*-iodobenzenethioate: (*S*)-1-Methyl-3-pyrrolidinethiol from the previous step was dissolved in dichloromethane (10 mL) and cooled to 0°C using an ice bath. 4-Iodobenzoyl chloride (0.740 g, 2.78 mmol) was added followed by triethylamine (0.774 mL, 5.55 mmol). The ice bath was removed after 30 mins and the reaction was left overnight. The next morning the solvent was removed *in vacuo*. The crude material was washed with diethyl ether, gravity filtered to remove all precipitate, and the filtrate was concentrated *in vacuo* to give a white solid. This material recrystallized with methanol and isopropanol to give a white solid (0.727 g).

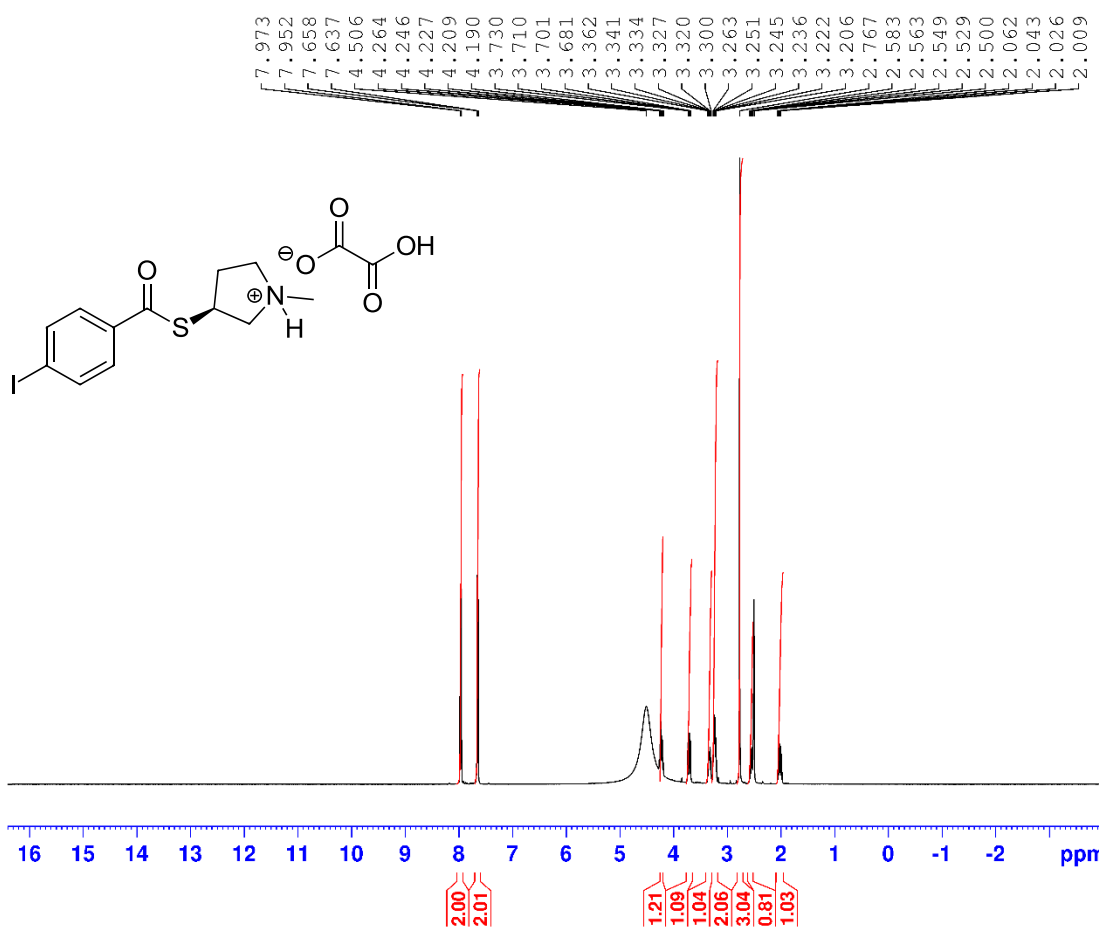
((3*S*)-1-Methylpyrrolidin-3-yl) *p*-Iodobenzenecarbothioate Oxylate: ((3*S*)-1-Methylpyrrolidin-3-yl) *p*-iodobenzenethioate (0.600 g, 1.73 mmol) was completely dissolved in isopropanol (32.5 mL). With stirring, oxalic acid (0.156 g, 1.73 mmol) was added and stirred for 3 hrs at room temperature. The solution was concentrated *in vacuo* to give a white solid and immediately recrystallized with isopropanol. For further purification, this material was recrystallized from methanol to give ((3*S*)-1-methylpyrrolidin-3-yl) *p*-iodobenzenecarbothioate oxylate as a white solid (0.357 g, 47%).

Spectroscopic Data: IR(ATR): 3041, 2718, 2564, 1714, 1697, 1578, 909 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 7.97-7.95 (m, 2H), 7.66-7.64 (m, 2H), 4.51 (br s, 2H, overlapping with H₂O in DMSO), 4.26-4.19 (m, 1H), 3.71 (dd, J = 11.7, 8.1 Hz, 1H), 3.36-3.30 (m, 1H), 3.26-3.21 (m, 2H), 2.77 (s, 3H), 2.58-2.52 (m, 1H), 2.06-1.97 (m, 1H); ¹³C NMR (100.7 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 190.3 (0), 164.3 (0), 138.9 (1), 135.1 (0), 128.5 (1), 103.0 (0), 59.7 (2), 54.1 (2), 40.4 (3), 38.6 (1), 30.0 (2); HRMS (ESI⁺): calculated for C₁₂H₁₅INOS⁺: 347.9913; found for C₁₂H₁₅INOS⁺: 347.9912; HPLC purity at 254nm (75% CH₃CN : 10% CH₃OH : 15% aqueous triethylamine [0.1% triethylamine in H₂O], retention time 8.245 mins): 97.2 %.

(23) ((3*S*)-1-Methylpyrrolidin-3-yl) *p*-Iodobenzenecarbothioate Oxylate IR(ATR)



(23) ((3S)-1-Methylpyrrolidin-3-yl) *p*-Iodobenzenecarbothioate Oxylate ¹H NMR 400 MHz (DMSO-*d*₆)

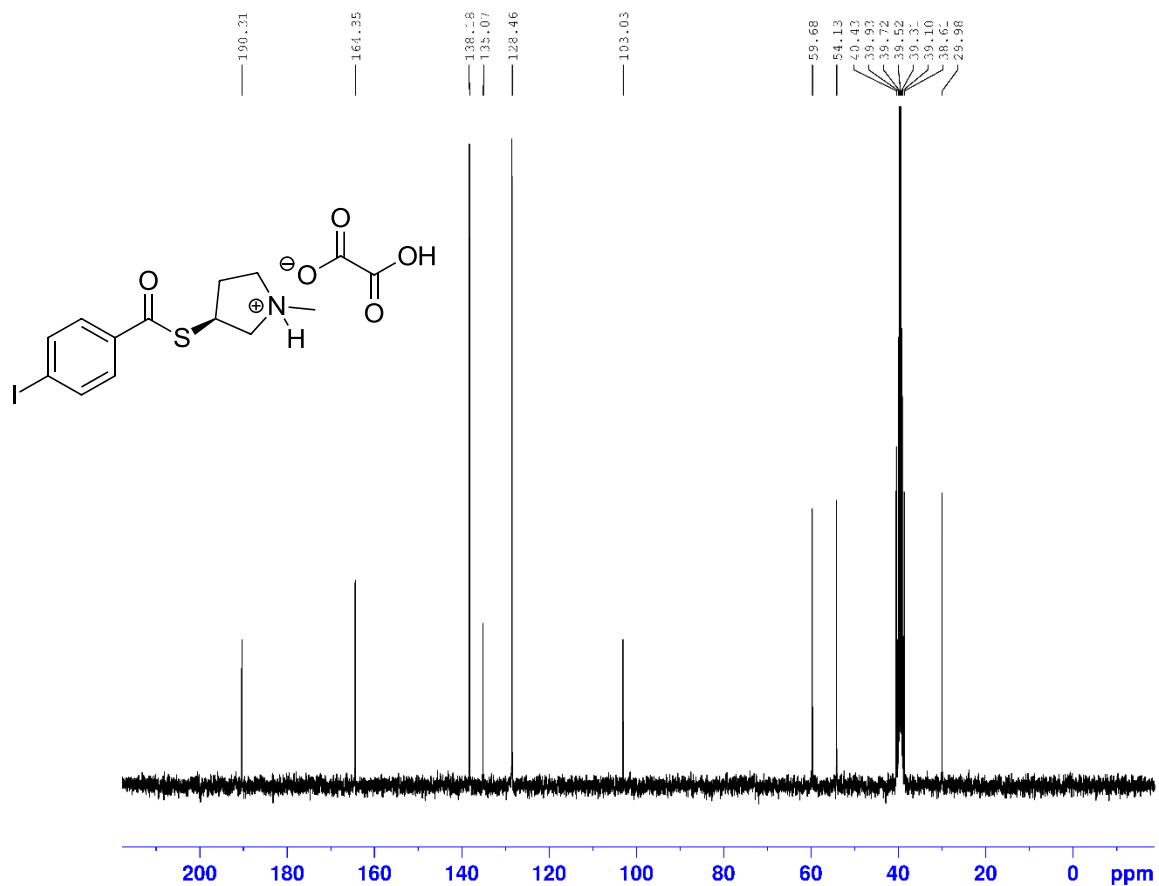


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FIDRES 0.250144 Hz
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DE 13.55 uscc
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PLW1 14.13000011 W

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PC 1.00

(23) ((3*S*)-1-Methylpyrrolidin-3-yl) *p*-Iodobenzenecarbothioate Oxylate ¹³C NMR 100 MHz (DMSO-*d*₆)



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Current Data Parameters
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PROCNO   1

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PLW12      0.17375000 W

F2 - Processing parameters
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(23) ((3S)-1-Methylpyrrolidin-3-yl) *p*-Iodobenzenecarbothioate Oxylate High Resolution Mass Spectrum (ESI, positive mode)

Mass Spectrum SmartFormula Report

Analysis Info

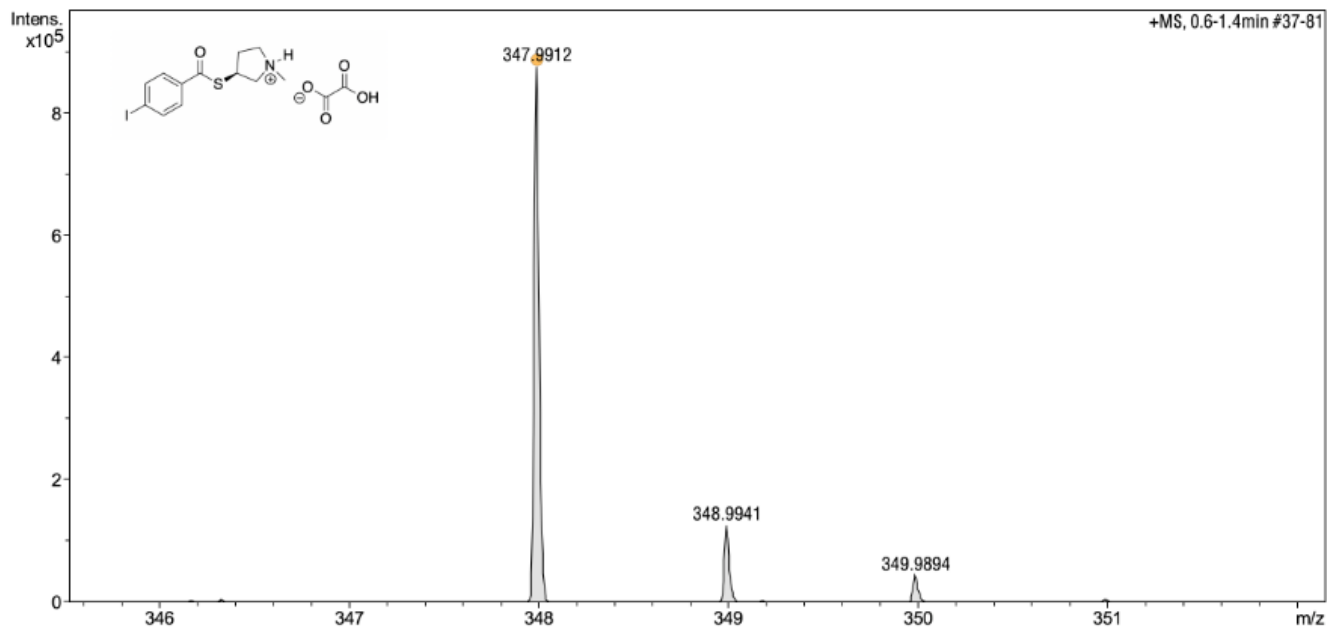
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Operator x
Instrument compact 8255754.20059

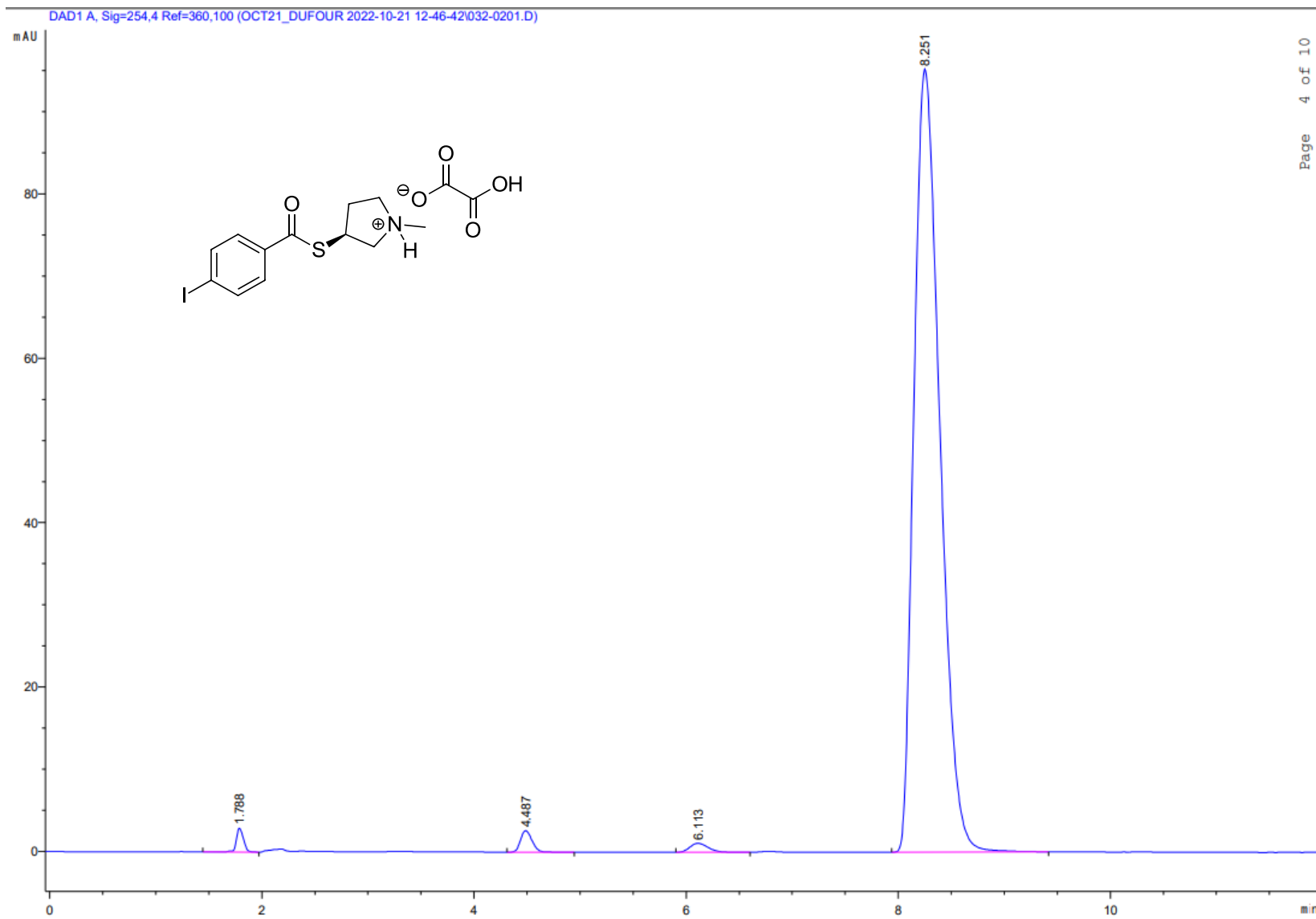
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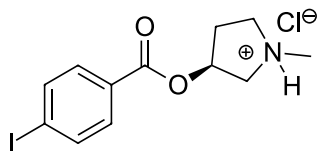
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(23) ((3*S*)-1-Methylpyrrolidin-3-yl) *p*-Iodobenzenecarbothioate



(24) (3S)-3-(p-Iodobenzoyloxy)-1-methyl-1-pyrrolidinium Chloride



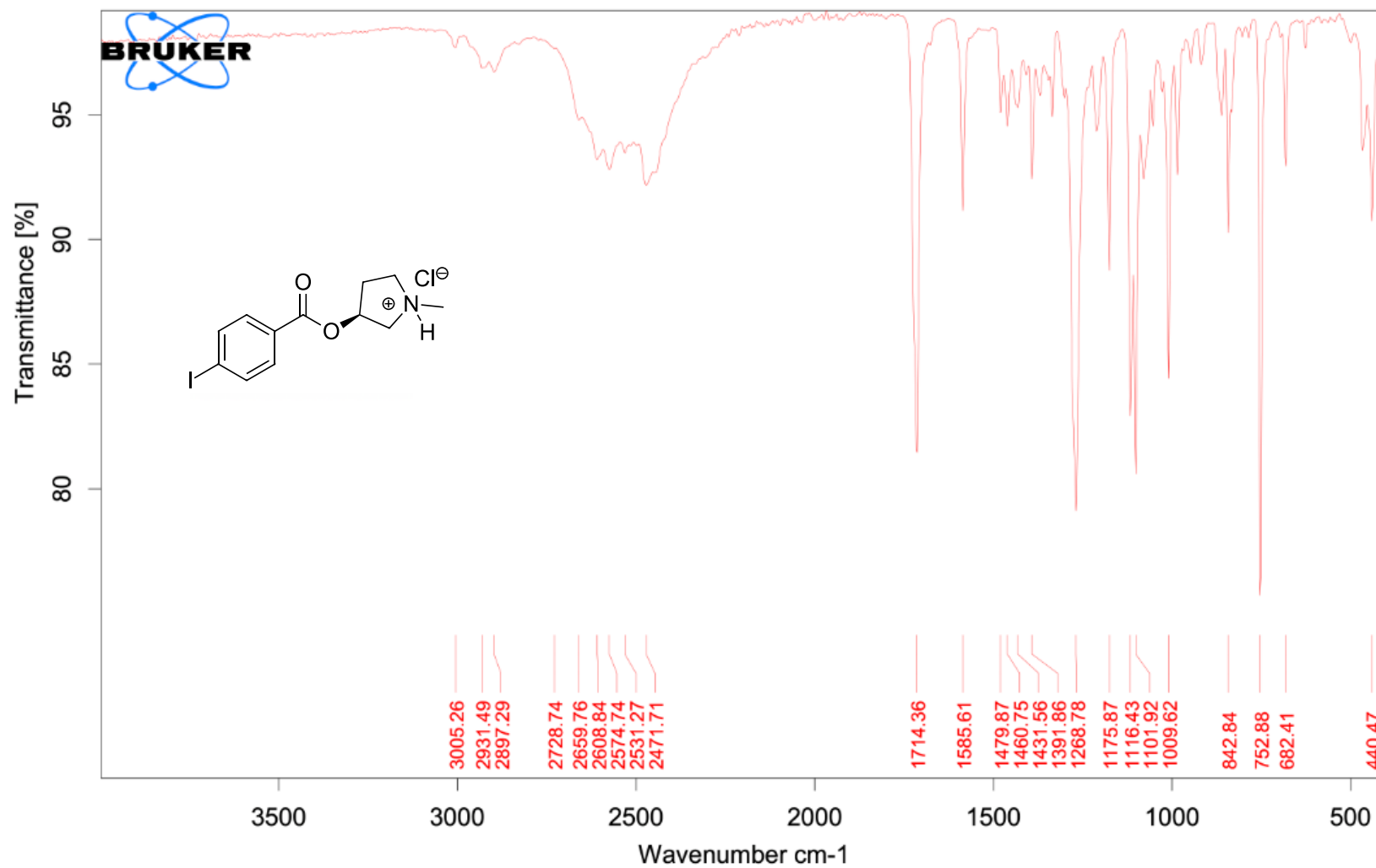
Synthesis: (3S)-1-Methyl-3-pyrrolidinyl p-iodobenzoate: 4-Iodobenzoyl chloride (0.799 g, 3.00 mmol), triethylamine (1.05 mL, 7.50 mmol) and 4-dimethylaminopyridine (DMAP) (0.0659 g, 0.54 mmol) were dissolved in anhydrous dichloromethane (20 mL) under an argon atmosphere. (S)-(+)-1-Methyl-3-pyrrolidinol (0.329 mL, 3.00 mmol) was added at 0°C. The ice bath was removed after 5 min, and the reaction was stirred for 3h at room temperature. The reaction was quenched with brine (20 mL), extracted with dichloromethane (3 x 15 mL) and the combined organic layers were dried over Na₂SO₃. After the drying agent was removed *via* filtration the solvent was removed *in vacuo* to produce a white solid. The crude mixture was purified by silica gel column chromatography (5% MeOH/DCM) to afford (3S)-1-methyl-3-pyrrolidinyl p-iodobenzoate (0.274 g, 28%) as a white solid. The analytical data was similar to previously published data.^[7]

(3S)-3-(p-Iodobenzoyloxy)-1-methyl-1-pyrrolidinium chloride: (3S)-1-Methyl-3-pyrrolidinyl p-iodobenzoate (0.136 g, 0.410 mmol) was dissolved in anhydrous diethyl ether (9 mL) under an argon atmosphere. HCl in diethyl ether (1 N - 0.62 mL, 0.620 mmol) was added dropwise resulting in the immediate formation of a white precipitate. The reaction was stirred for an additional 60 mins. The precipitate was collected *via* suction filtration, washed with Et₂O (2 x 10 mL), to afford (3S)-3-(p-Iodobenzoyloxy)-1-methyl-1-pyrrolidinium chloride, (0.100 mg, 66% yield) as a white solid.

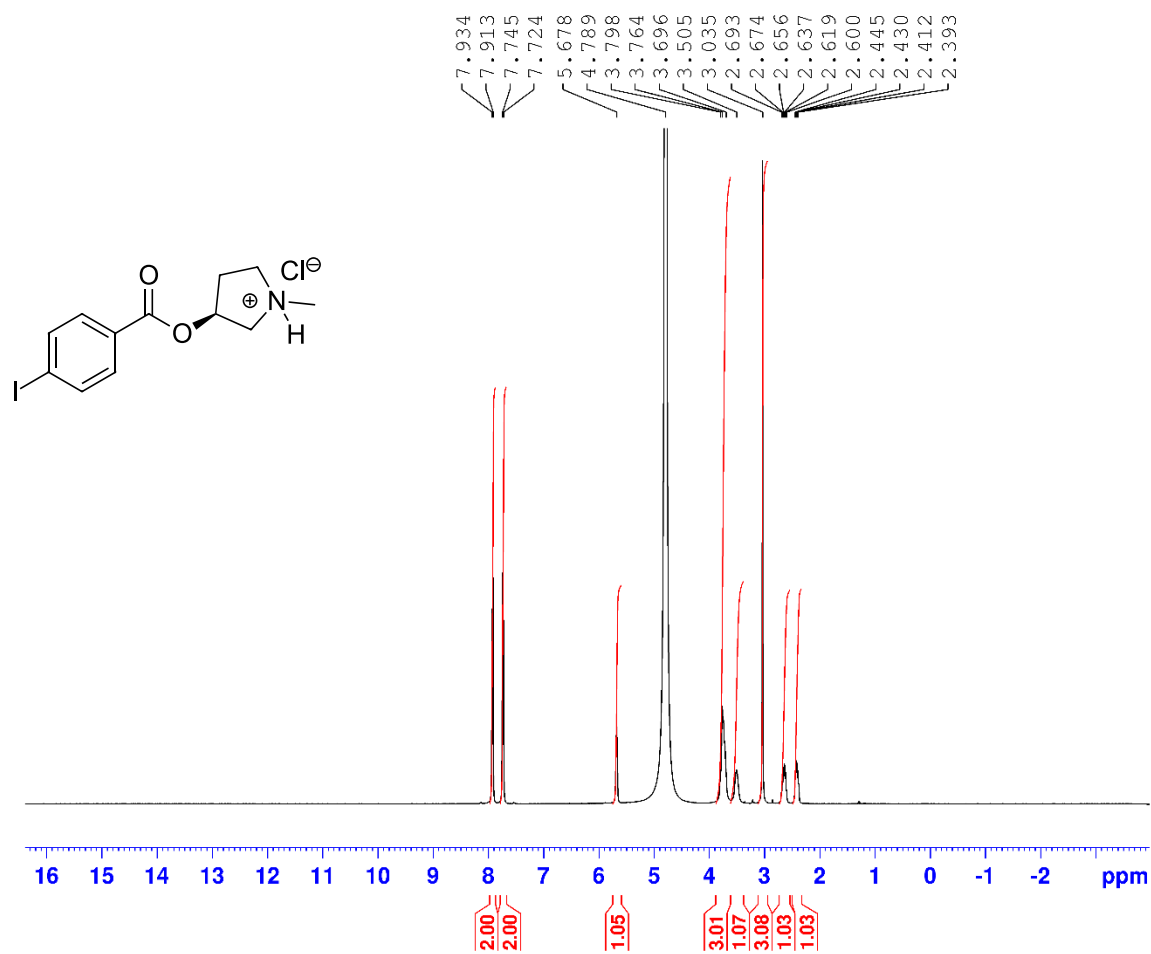
Spectroscopic data: MP_(diethyl ether): 243-245°C; IR (ATR) 3005, 2931, 2897, 2574, 2472, 1714, 1586, 1269, 1102, 753; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, D₂O) δ 7.93-7.91 (m, 2H), 7.75-7.72 (m, 2H), 5.68 (br app s, 1H), 3.80-3.70 (m, 3H), 3.50 (br app s, 1H), 3.03 (s, 3H), 2.69-2.60 (m, 1H), 2.45-2.39 (m, 1H); ¹³C NMR (100.7 MHz, D₂O) δ 167.7 (0), 138.7 (1), 131.5 (1), 128.9 (0), 102.3 (0), 74.7 (1), 61.1 (2), 55.1 (2), 42.0 (2), 31.1 (2); LRMS (ESI⁺): 332.0 (M⁺); HRMS (ESI⁺): calculated for C₁₂H₁₅INO₂⁺: 332.0142; found for C₁₂H₁₅INO₂⁺: 332.0133; HPLC purity at 254 nm (75%

CH₃CN : 10% CH₃OH, 15 % aqueous triethylamine (0.1 % triethylamine in water) retention time: 5.723 mins): >99%.

(24) (3*S*)-3-(*p*-Iodobenzoyloxy)-1-methyl-1-pyrrolidinium Chloride IR(ATR)



(24) (3S)-3-(*p*-Iodobenzoyloxy)-1-methyl-1-pyrrolidinium Chloride ¹H NMR 400 MHz (D₂O)

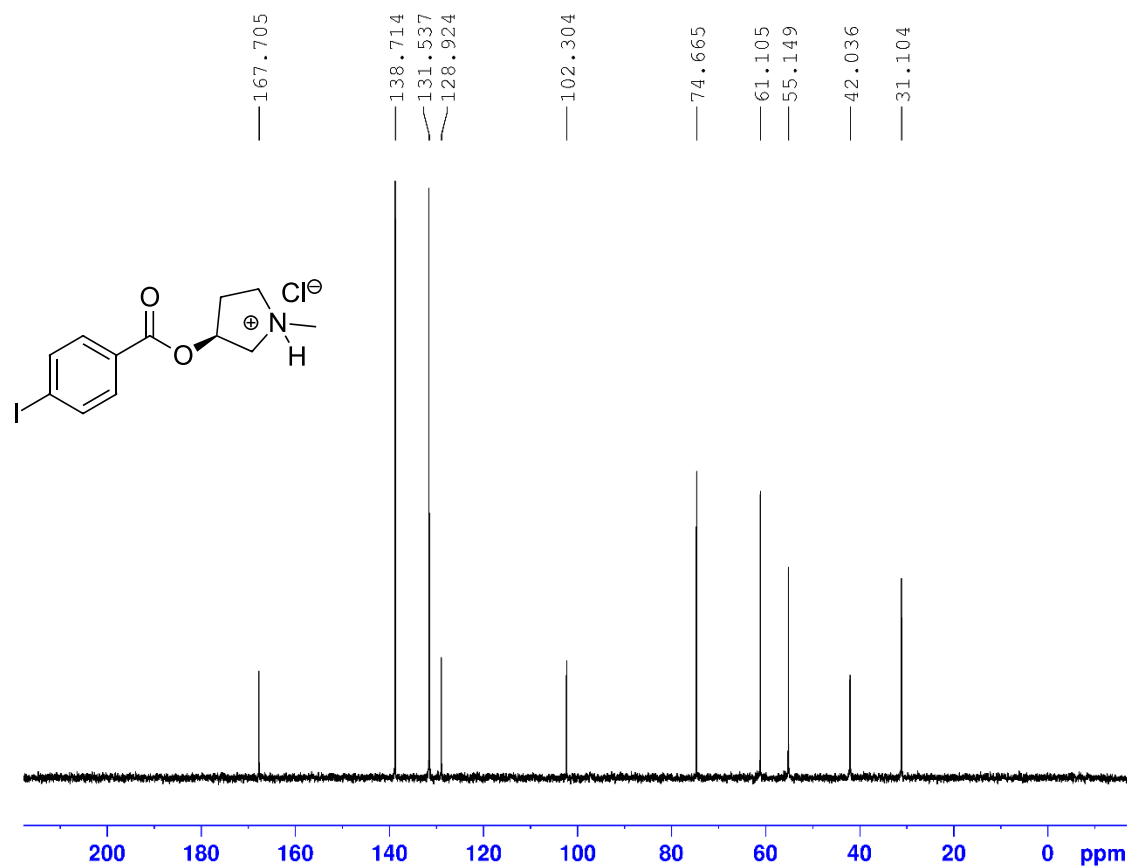


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PROCNO 1

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AQ 3.9976959 sec
RG 66.6667
DW 61.000 usec
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TE 298.0 K
D1 1.00000000 sec
TD0 1
SF01 400.3024719 MHz
NUCL 1H
P0 3.33 usec
P1 10.00 usec
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F2 - Processing parameters
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WDW EM
SSB 0
LB 0.30 Hz
GB 0
PC 1.00

(24) (3S)-3-(p-Iodobenzoyloxy)-1-methyl-1-pyrrolidinium Chloride ¹³C UDEFT NMR 100 MHz (D₂O)



Current Data Parameters
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EXPNO 9
PROCNO 1

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SFO2 400.3016012 MHz
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PCPD2 90.00 usec
PLW2 14.12800026 W
PLW12 0.17442000 W

F2 - Processing parameters
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WDW EM
SS3 0
LB 2.00 Hz
GB 0
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(24) (3S)-3-(p-Iodobenzoyloxy)-1-methyl-1-pyrrolidinium Chloride High Resolution Mass Spectrum (ESI, positive mode)

Mass Spectrum SmartFormula Report

Analysis Info

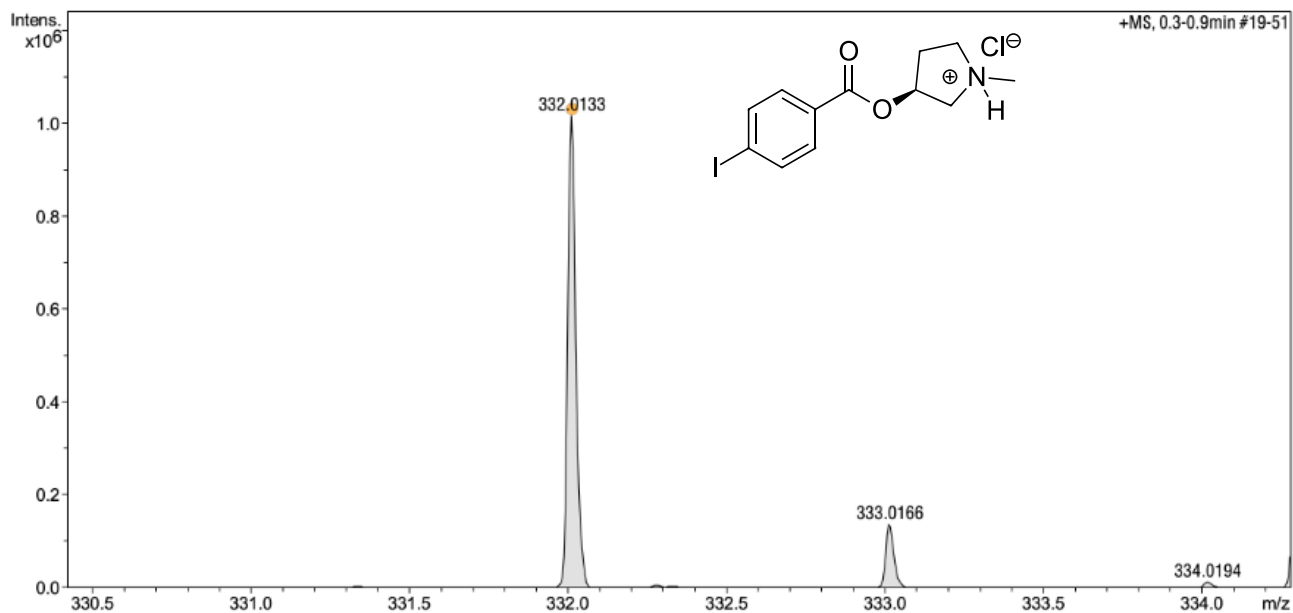
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Operator x
Instrument compact 8255754.20059

Acquisition Parameter

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Scan End	1500 m/z	Set Charging Voltage	2000 V	Set Divert Valve	Source
		Set Corona	0 nA	Set APCI Heater	0 °C

Meas. m/z	Ion Formula	m/z	err [ppm]
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July 07 2022\000021.d

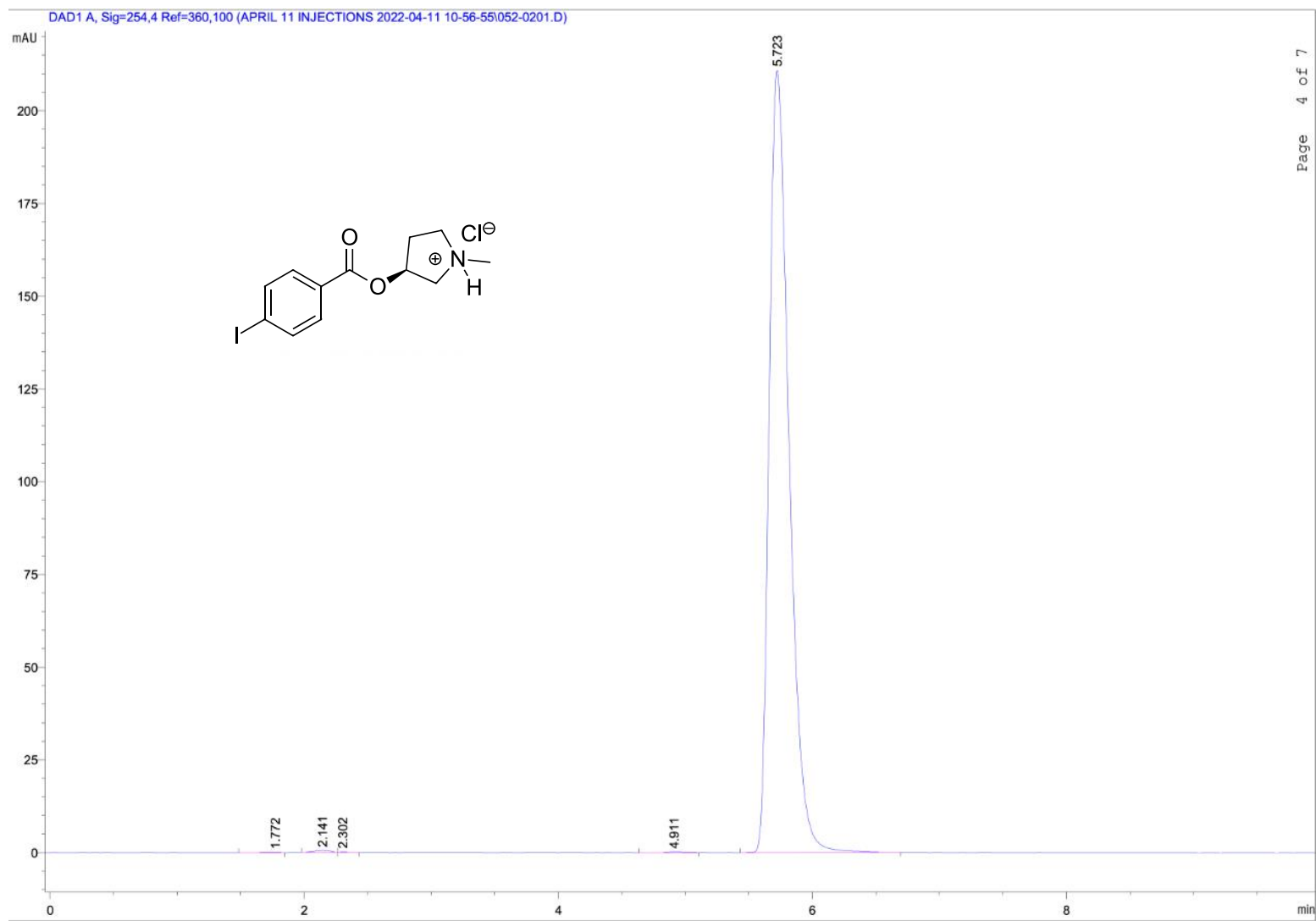
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printed: 7/7/2022 11:35:57 AM

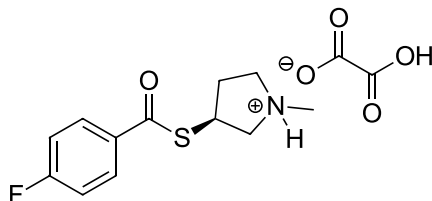
by: x

Page 1 of 1

(24) (3*S*)-3-(*p*-Iodobenzoyloxy)-1-methyl-1-pyrrolidinium Chloride HPLC



(25) ((3*S*)-1-Methylpyrrolidin-3-yl) *p*-Fluorobenzenecarbothioate Oxylate



Synthesis: (3*R*)-3-(Mesyloxy)-1-methylpyrrolidine: (*R*)-(-)-1-Methyl-3-pyrrolidinol (6.00 mL, 54.6 mmol) was dissolved in anhydrous dichloromethane (180 mL) and cooled to 0°C with an ice bath. Triethylamine (11.4 mL, 81.9 mmol) and methanesulfonyl chloride (4.90 mL, 62.8 mmol) were added dropwise at 0°C. The ice bath was removed after 5 min, and the reaction was stirred overnight. Brine (50 mL) was added to the reaction and the layers were separated. The aqueous layer was extracted with dichloromethane (3 x 15 mL). The combined organic layers were dried over Na₂SO₃, gravity filtered, and the filtrate was concentrated *in vacuo* to produce a yellow viscous liquid (6.11 g, 54%). Product was confirmed by ¹H NMR and the crude material was immediately carried through to next step without further purification.

(3*S*)-S-(1-Methylpyrrolidin-3-yl) ethanethioate: (3*R*)-3-(Mesyloxy)-1-methylpyrrolidine (6.11 g, 34.1 mmol) was dissolved in anhydrous THF (114 mL) under an argon atmosphere. 18-crown-6-ether (9.91 g, 37.5 mmol) was added followed by potassium thioacetate (4.29 g, 37.5 mmol), added in 3 portions. Once all potassium thioacetate had gone into solution, the reaction was heated to 30°C and left overnight. The reaction was gravity filtered, the filtrate diluted with water (50 mL) and it was extracted with EtOAc (3 × 15 mL). The combined organic layers were washed with water (3 × 20 mL) and brine (3 × 20 mL), dried over Na₂SO₃, gravity filtered, and concentrated *in vacuo* to produce a red oil. The crude material was then distilled to give (3*S*)-S-(1-methylpyrrolidin-3-yl) ethanethioate as a yellow oil (2.33 g, 37 %). The product was confirmed by ¹H NMR and the material was immediately carried through to next step without further purification.

(*S*)-1-Methyl-3-pyrrolidinethiol: (3*S*)-S-(1-Methylpyrrolidin-3-yl) ethanethioate (0.344 g, 2.16 mmol) was dissolved in MeOH (11 mL) and sodium methoxide (0.120 g, 2.16 mmol) was added to the stirring solution. After all starting material was shown to be consumed by TLC

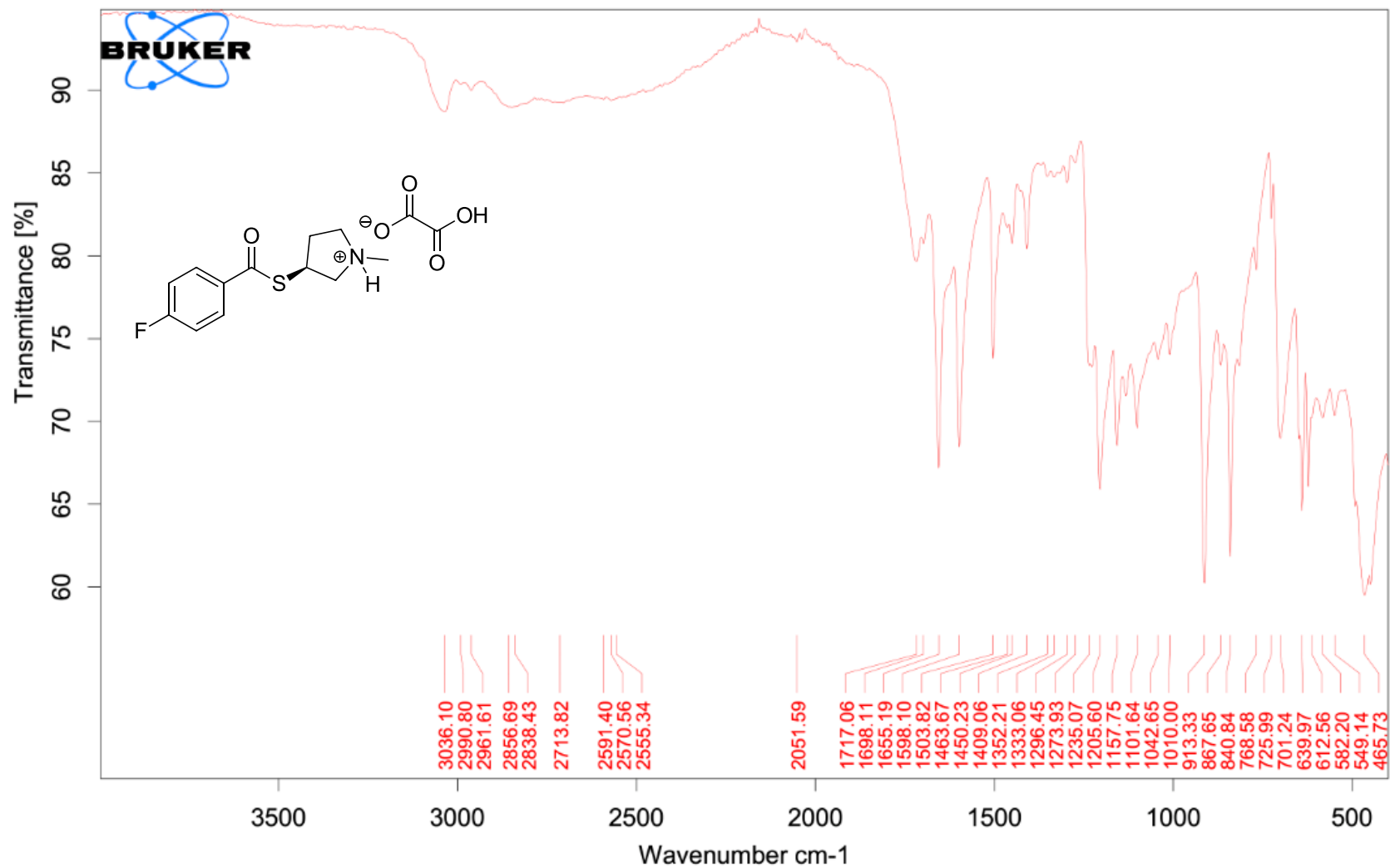
experiment, the MeOH was removed *in vacuo*. The resulting material was placed dichloromethane (20 mL) and concentrated *in vacuo*. This process was repeated, and the material was immediately used in the next step.

((3S)-1-Methylpyrrolidin-3-yl) p-fluorobenzenethioate: (S)-1-Methyl-3-pyrrolidinethiol was dissolved in dichloromethane (7 mL) and cooled to 0°C using an ice bath. 4-Fluorobenzoyl chloride (0.602 g, 4.32 mmol) was added followed by triethylamine (0.774 mL, 5.55 mmol). The ice bath was removed after 30 mins and warmed to room temperature. After all starting material was shown to be consumed by TLC experiment (developed using KMnO₄ stain), the reaction was concentrated *in vacuo*. The crude material was washed with diethyl ether, gravity filtered to remove all precipitate, and the filtrate was concentrated *in vacuo* to give a yellow oil (0.406 g).

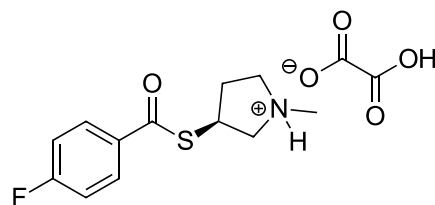
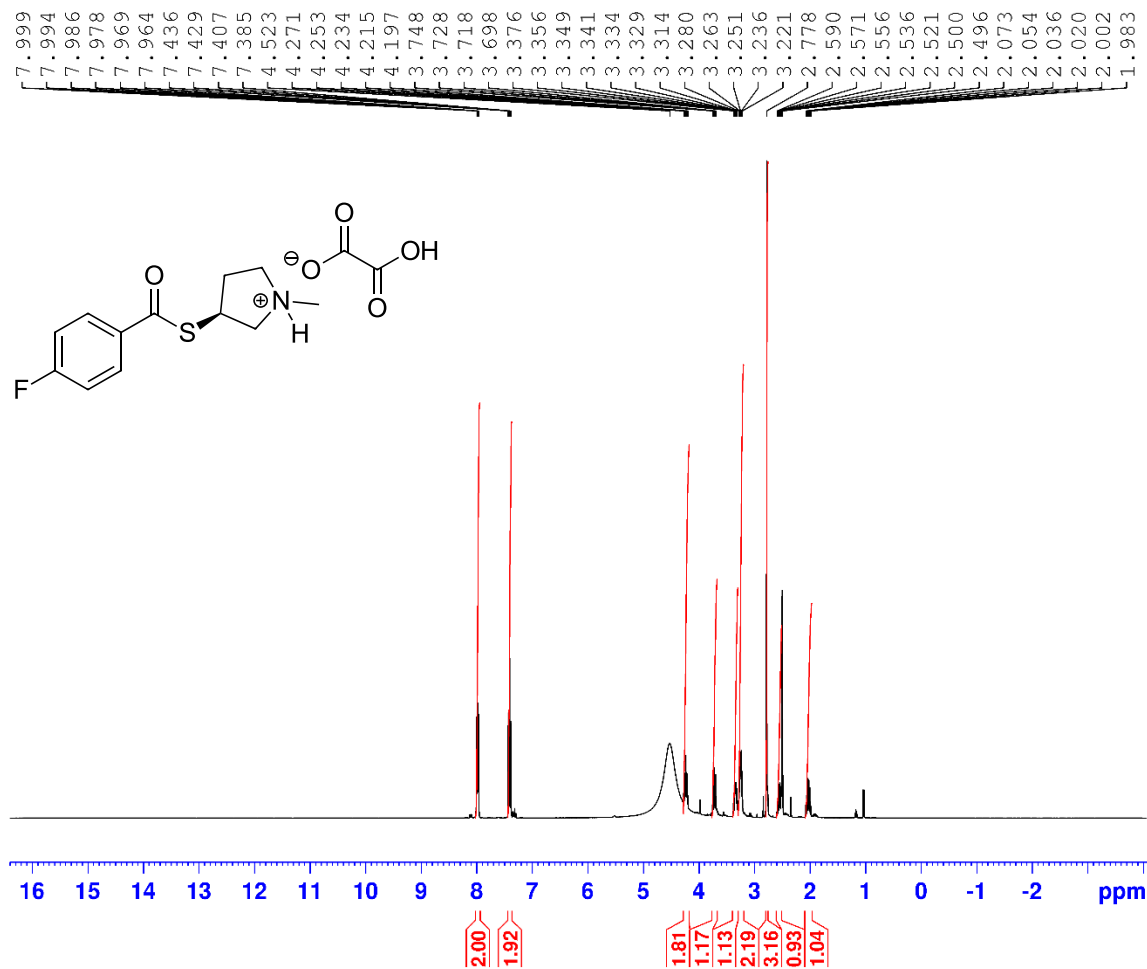
((3S)-1-Methylpyrrolidin-3-yl) p-fluorobenzenecarbothioate oxylate: A portion of ((3S)-1-methylpyrrolidin-3-yl) p-fluorobenzenethioate (0.0324 g, 1.36 mmol) was completely dissolved in isopropanol (14 mL). With stirring, oxalic acid (0.220 g, 1.36 mmol) was added and stirred for 3 hrs at room temperature. The solution was concentrated *in vacuo* to give a white solid and immediately recrystallized from isopropanol to give ((3S)-1-methylpyrrolidin-3-yl) p-fluorobenzenecarbothioate oxylate as a white solid (0.289 g, 64%).

Spectroscopic Data: MP_(isopropanol): 130-134°C; IR(ATR): 3036, 2961, 2713, 2591, 1717, 1698, 1598, 913 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 8.00-7.96 (m, 2H), 7.44-7.38 (m, 2H), 4.52 (br s, 2H, overlapping with H₂O in DMSO), 4.27-4.20 (m, 1H), 3.72 (dd, J = 11.8, 8.1 Hz, 1H), 3.37-3.31 (m, 1H), 3.28-3.22 (m, 2H), 2.78 (s, 3H), 2.59-2.52 (m, 1H), 2.07-1.98 (m, 1H); ¹³C NMR (100.7 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 189.4 (0), 166.8 (d, ¹J_{C,F} = 252.7 Hz, 0), 164.3 (1), 132.5 (d, ⁴J_{C,F} = 2.8 Hz, 0), 129.9 (d, ³J_{C,F} = 9.6 Hz, 1), 116.4 (d, ²J_{C,F} = 22.4 Hz, 1), 59.7 (2), 54.1 (2), 40.4 (3), 38.6 (1), 30.0(2); ¹⁹F NMR (376.6 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ -104.1; HRMS (ESI⁺): calculated for C₁₂H₁₅FNOS⁺: 240.0853; found for C₁₂H₁₅FNOS⁺: 240.0853; HPLC purity at 254nm (75% CH₃CN : 10% CH₃OH : 15% aqueous triethylamine [0.1% triethylamine in H₂O], retention time 4.817 mins): 98.2 %.

(25) ((3*S*)-1-Methylpyrrolidin-3-yl) *p*-Fluorobenzenecarbothioate Oxylate IR(ATR)



(25) ((3*S*)-1-Methylpyrrolidin-3-yl) *p*-Fluorobenzenecarbothioate Oxylate ¹H NMR 400 MHz (DMSO-*d*₆)

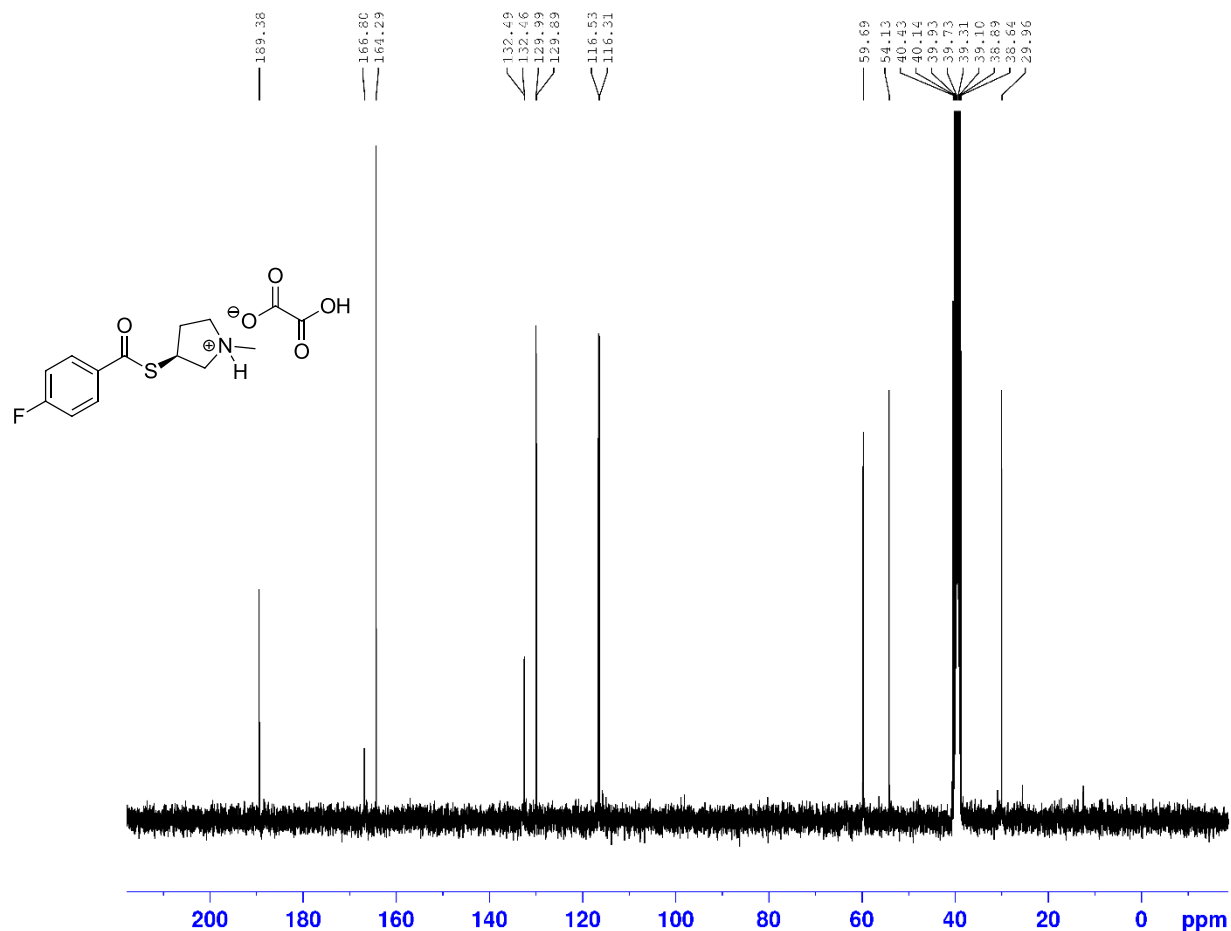


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PROCNO 1

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DE 13.55 usec
TE 298.0 K
D1 1.00000000 sec
TD0 1
SFO1 400.3024719 MHz
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P1 9.98 usec
PLW1 14.13000011 W

F2 - Processing parameters
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WDW EM
SSB 0
LB 0.30 Hz
GB 0
PC 1.00

(25) ((3*S*)-1-Methylpyrrolidin-3-yl) *p*-Fluorobenzenecarbothioate Oxylate ¹³C NMR 100 MHz (DMSO-*d*₆)



Current Data Parameters
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EXPNO 2
PROCNO 1

F2 - Acquisition Parameters
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P0 3.33 usec
P1 10.00 usec
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F2 - Processing parameters
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LB 1.00 Hz
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(25) ((3*S*)-1-Methylpyrrolidin-3-yl) *p*-Fluorobenzenecarbothioate Oxylate High Resolution Mass Spectrum (ESI, positive mode)

Mass Spectrum SmartFormula Report

Analysis Info

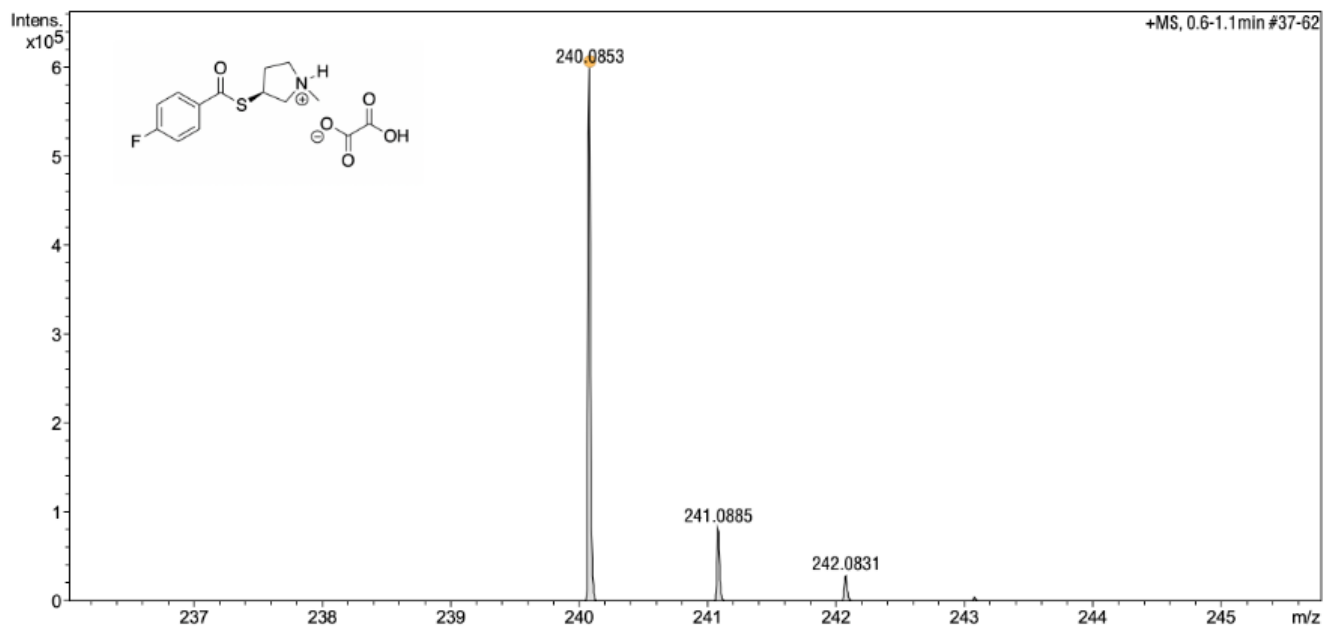
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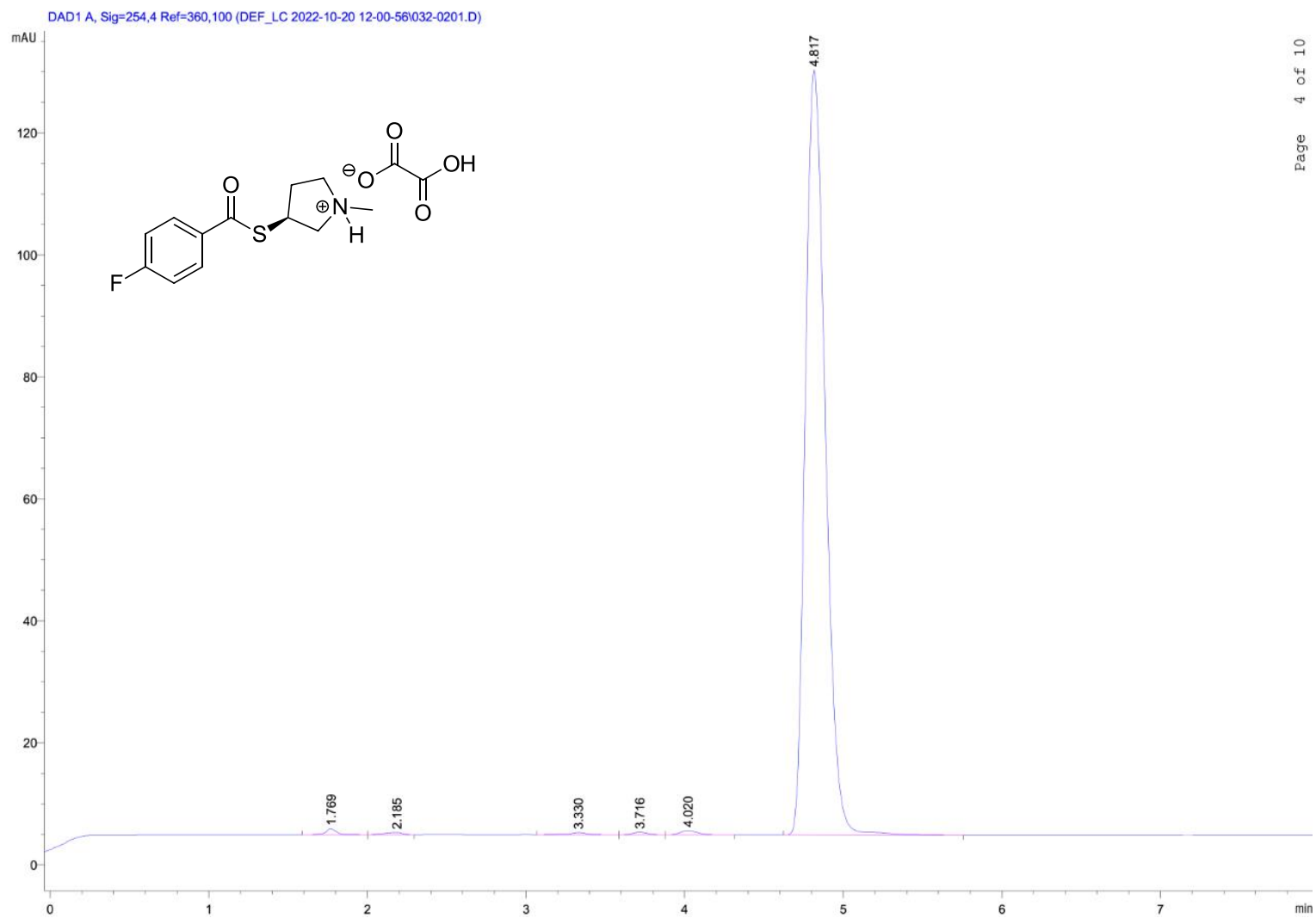
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Scan End	1500 m/z	Set Charging Voltage	2000 V	Set Divert Valve	Source
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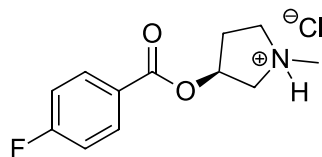
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(25) ((3*S*)-1-Methylpyrrolidin-3-yl) *p*-Fluorobenzenecarbothioate Oxylate HPLC



(26) (3S)-3-(*p*-Fluorobenzoyloxy)-1-methyl-1-pyrrolidinium Chloride



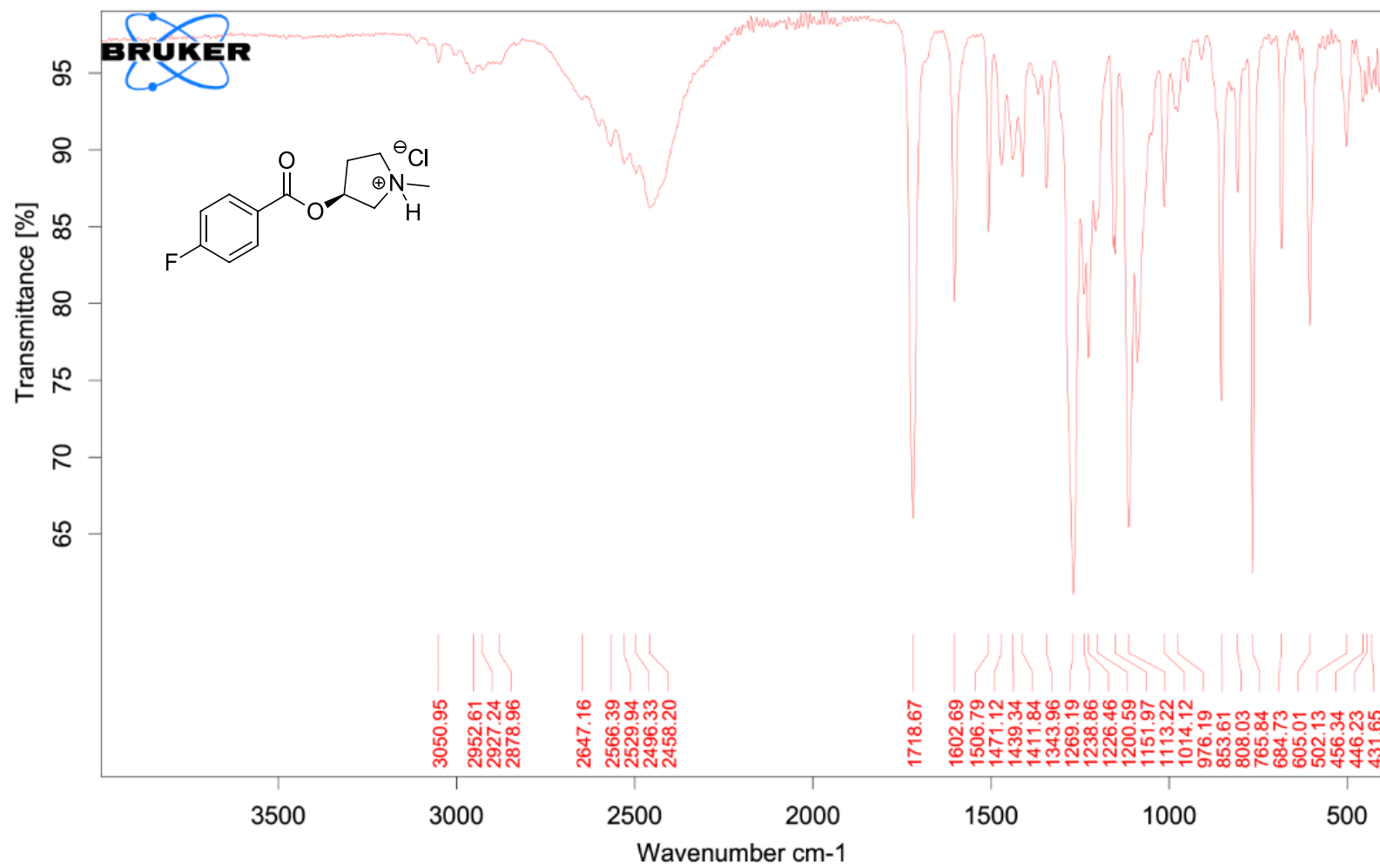
Synthesis: (3S)-1-Methyl-3-pyrrolidinyl *p*-fluorobenzoate: (3S)-(+)-1-Methyl-3-pyrrolidinol (0.20 mL, 1.82 mmol) was dissolved in anhydrous dichloromethane (6.00 mL) under an argon atmosphere and cooled to 0°C. To this solution, triethylamine (0.501 mL, 3.64 mmol) and 4-fluorobenzoyl chloride (0.218 g, 1.82 mmol). The ice bath was removed after 5 min, and the reaction was stirred for 24 hrs. At this time water (20 mL) was added, layers were separated, and the aqueous layer was extracted with dichloromethane (3 × 15 mL). The combined organic layers were dried over Na₂SO₃, gravity filtered, and the filtrate was concentrated *in vacuo* to produce an orange oil. This crude material was purified by flash chromatography through silica gel (5% MeOH/DCM/1% TEA) to afford (3S)-1-methyl-3-pyrrolidinyl *p*-fluorobenzoate as an orange oil (0.338 g, 83%).

Spectroscopic data: IR(ATR): 2965, 2942, 2777, 1712, 1603, 1507, 1268, 1113, 688 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 8.03-7.99 (m, 2H), 7.37-7.33 (m, 2H), 5.31-5.27 (m, 1H), 2.75-2.69 (m, 3H), 2.33-2.25 (m, 2H), 2.26 (s, 3H), 1.90-1.81 (m, 1H); ¹³C NMR (100.7 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 165.1 (d, ¹J_{C,F} = 251.3 Hz, 0), 164.7 (0), 132.1 (d, ³J_{C,F} = 9.7 Hz, 1), 126.4 (d, ⁴J_{C,F} = 2.7 Hz, 0), 115.9 (d, ²J_{C,F} = 22.1 Hz, 1), 75.3 (1), 61.6 (2), 54.4 (2), 41.6 (3), 32.2 (2); HPLC purity at 254 nm (75% CH₃CN : 10% CH₃OH : 15% aqueous triethylamine [0.1% triethylamine in H₂O], retention time 4.106 mins): 98.7 %.

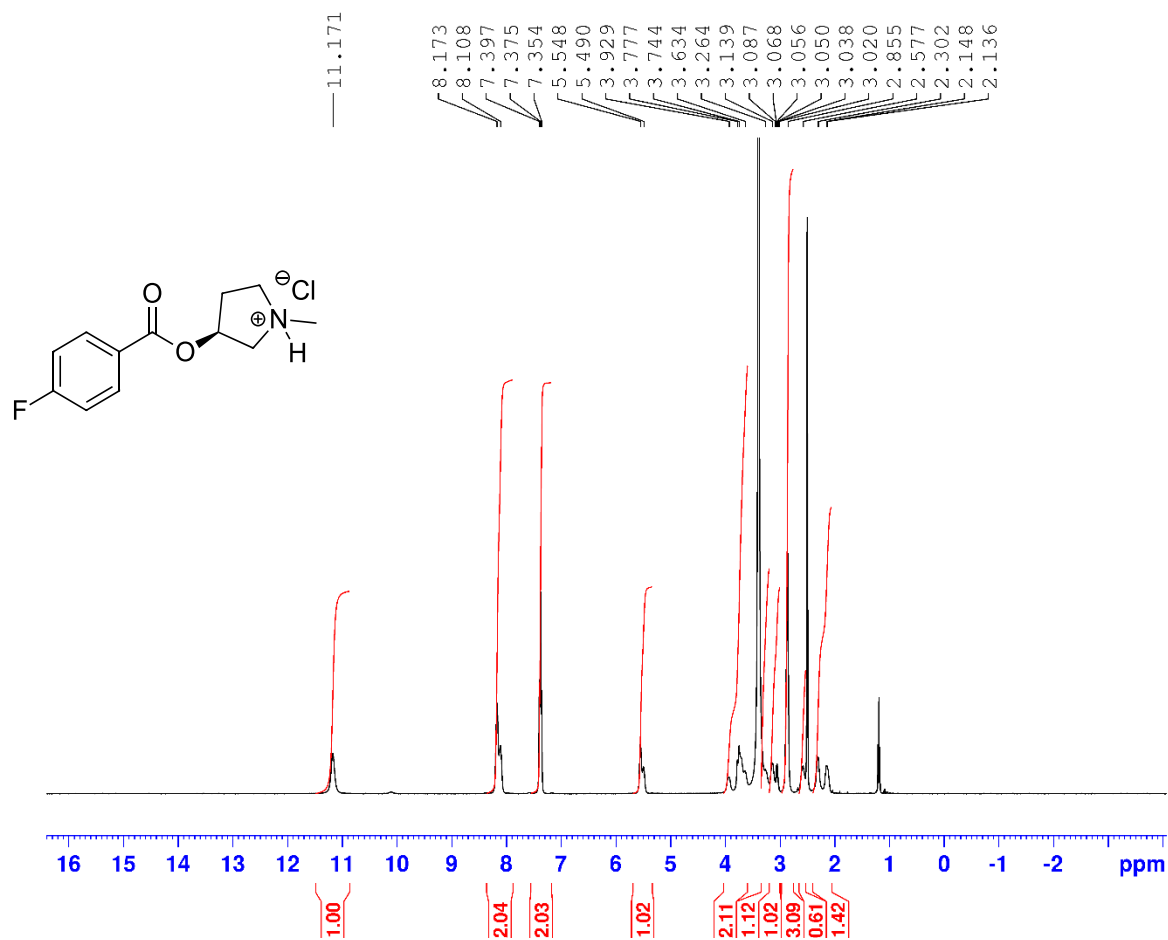
(3S)-3-(*p*-Fluorobenzoyloxy)-1-methyl-1-pyrrolidinium Chloride: S-((3S)1-Methylpyrrolidin-3-yl) *p*-fluorobenzenecarbothioate (0.2484 g, 1.11 mmol) was dissolved in anhydrous diethyl ether (22mL) under an argon atmosphere. HCl in diethyl ether 1 N (1.7 mL, 1.67 mmol) was added dropwise and stirred for 3 hrs. The solvent was removed *in vacuo* resulting in a white solid. The compound was triturated three times with diethyl ether (20mL), solvent was removed with a pipet and compound was dried to produce (3S)-3-(*p*-fluorobenzoyloxy)-1-methyl-1-pyrrolidinium chloride (0.148 g, 51%) as a mixture of isomers.

Spectroscopic data: MP_(diethyl ether): 143-145 °C; IR(ATR): 3051, 2953, 2927, 2647, 2566, 2530, 1719, 1603, 1269, 1113, 766 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 11.17 (br s, 1H), 8.17-8.11 (m, 2H), 7.40-7.35 (m, 2H), 5.55-5.49 (m, 1H), 3.93-3.63 (m, 2H), 3.30-3.24 (m, 1H), 3.14-3.02 (m, 1H), 2.85 (s, 3H), 2.58-2.14 (m, 2H); ¹³C NMR (100.7 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 165.4 (d, ¹J_{C,F} = 251.8 Hz, 0), 164.2 (0), 132.6 (1), 125.9 (0), 115.8 (d, ²J_{C,F} = 22.5 Hz, 1), 73.3 (1), 59.5 (2), 53.2 (2), 40.4 (3), 30.3 (2); HRMS (ESI⁺): calculated for C₁₂H₁₅FNO₂⁺: 224.1081 amu; found for C₁₂H₁₅FNO₂⁺: 224.1083 amu; HPLC purity at 254nm (75% CH₃CN : 10% CH₃OH : 15% aqueous triethylamine [0.1% triethylamine in H₂O], retention time 4.118 mins): 98.8 %.

(26) (3S)-3-(*p*-Fluorobenzoyloxy)-1-methyl-1-pyrrolidinium Chloride IR(ATR)



(26) (3*S*)-3-(*p*-Fluorobenzoyloxy)-1-methyl-1-pyrrolidinium Chloride ¹HNMR 400 MHz (DMSO-*d*₆)

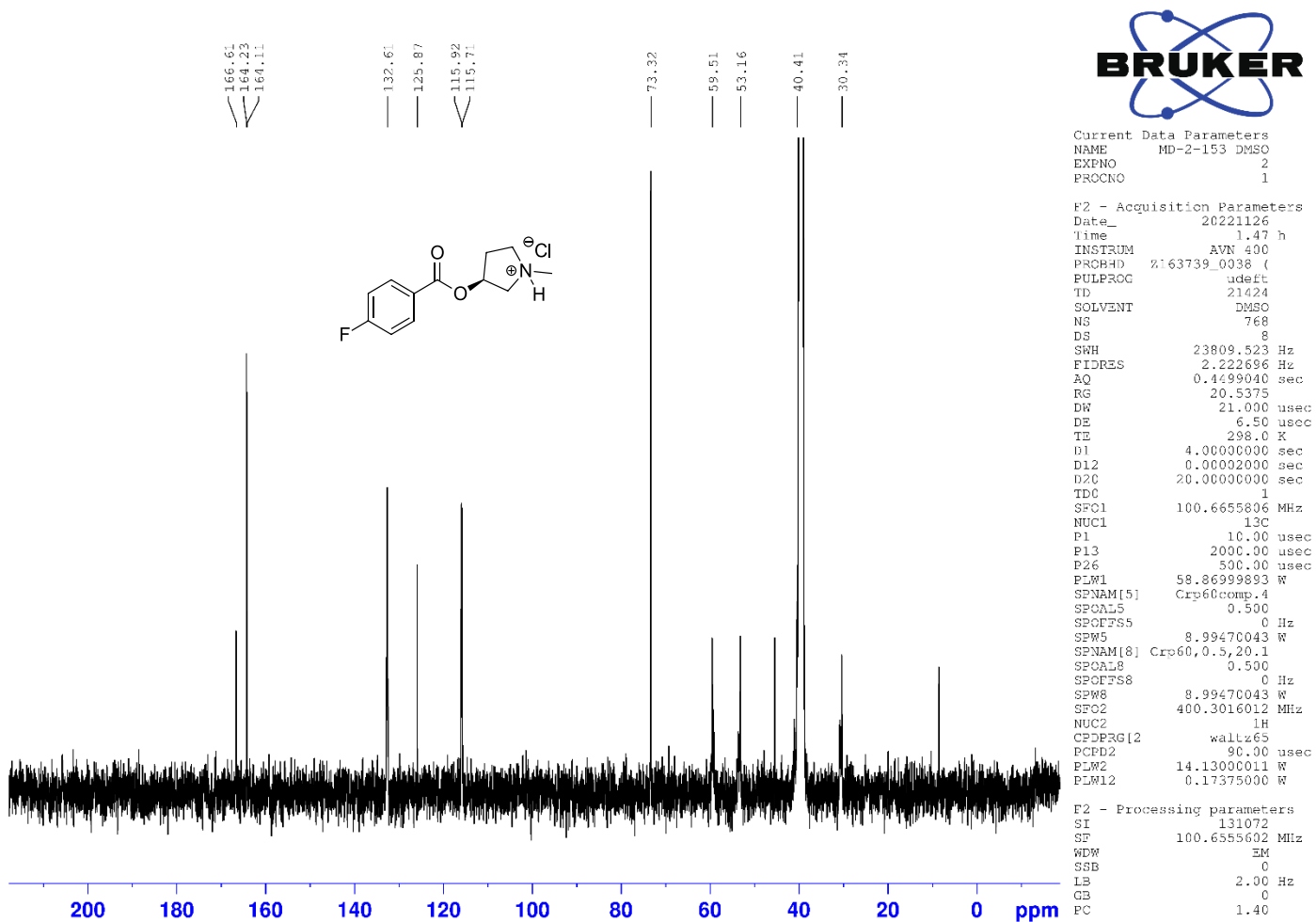


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F2 - Processing parameters
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 SSB 0
 LB 0.30 Hz
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 PC 1.00

(26) (3*S*)-3-(*p*-Fluorobenzoyloxy)-1-methyl-1-pyrrolidinium Chloride ¹³CNMR 100 MHz (DMSO-*d*₆)



(26) (3S)-3-(*p*-Fluorobenzoyloxy)-1-methyl-1-pyrrolidinium Chloride High Resolution Mass Spectrum (ESI, positive mode)

Mass Spectrum SmartFormula Report

Analysis Info

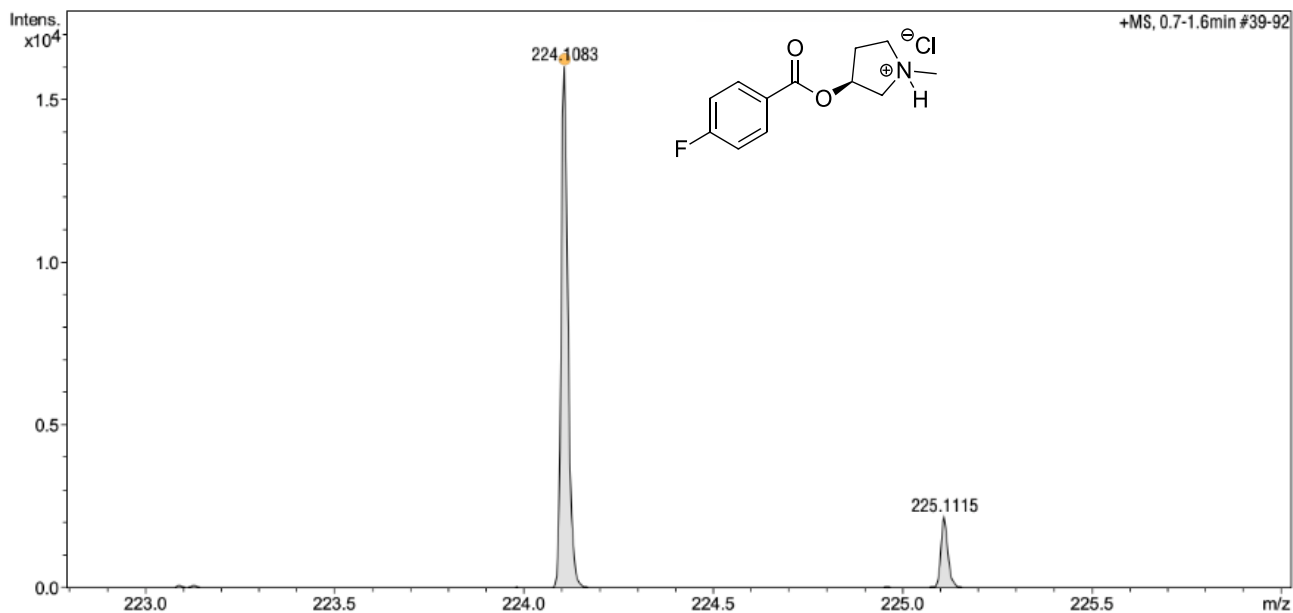
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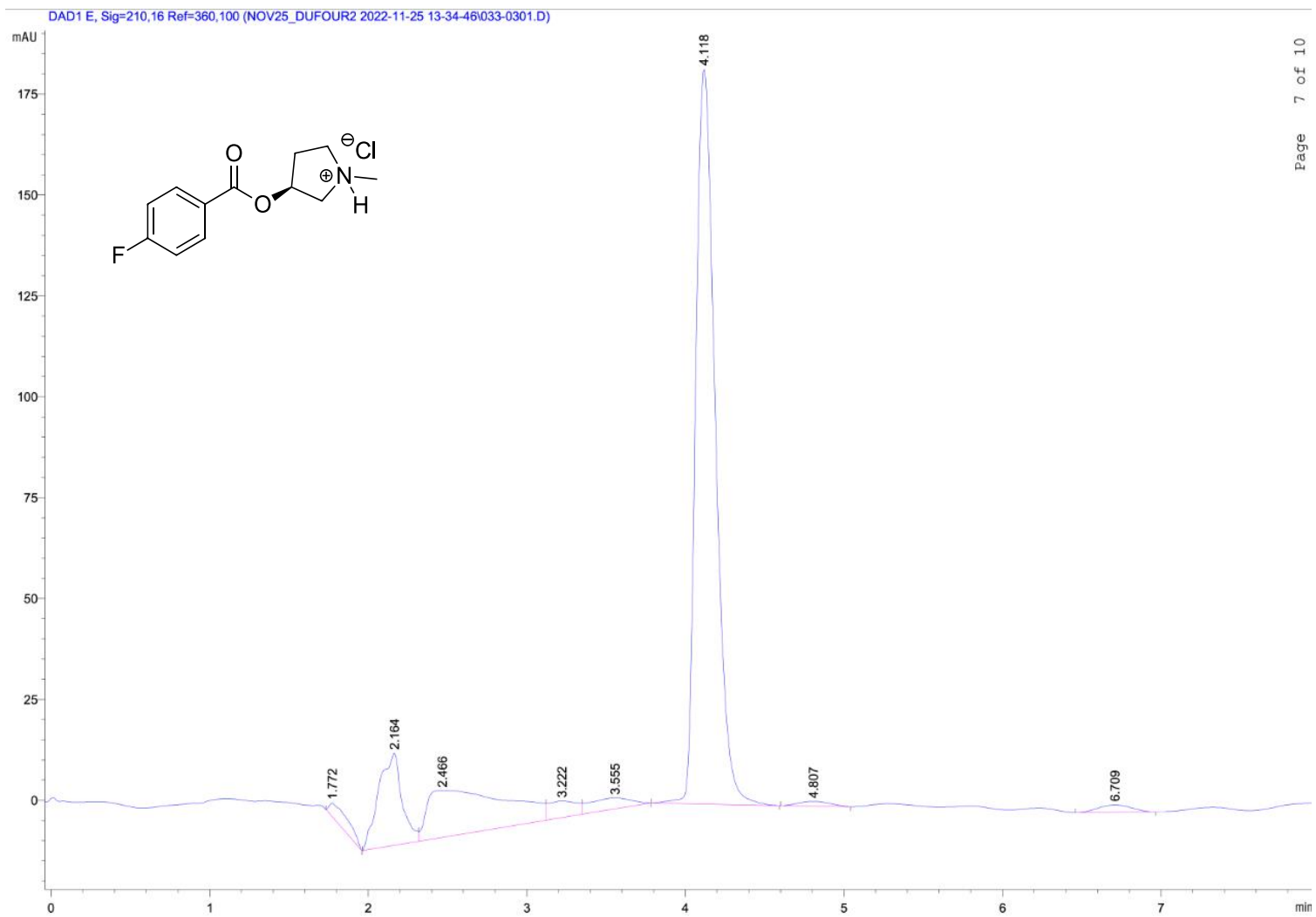
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		Set Corona	0 nA	Set APCI Heater	0 °C

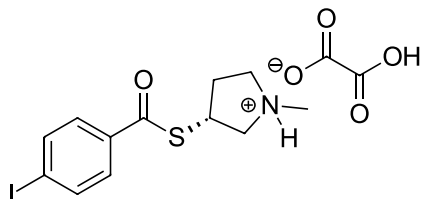
Meas. m/z	Ion Formula	m/z	err [ppm]
224.1083	C12H15FNO2	224.1081	-0.6



(26) (3*S*)-3-(*p*-Fluorobenzoyloxy)-1-methyl-1-pyrrolidinium Chloride HPLC. Note: Noise from the injection has a retention time from 1.6 min until 2.5 min. The compound of interest has a retention time of 4.118 min.



(27) ((3*R*)-1-Methylpyrrolidin-3-yl) *p*-Iodobenzenecarbothioate Oxylate



Synthesis: **(3*S*)-3-(Mesyloxy)-1-methylpyrrolidine**: (*S*)-(-)-1-Methyl-3-pyrrolidinol (6.00 mL, 54.6 mmol) was dissolved in anhydrous DCM (130 mL) and cooled to 0°C with an ice bath. Triethylamine (11.4 mL, 81.9 mmol) and methanesulfonyl chloride (4.90 mL, 62.8 mmol) were added dropwise at 0°C. The ice bath was removed after 5 mins, and the reaction was stirred overnight. Brine (50 mL) was added to the reaction and the layers were separated. The aqueous layer was extracted with dichloromethane (3 × 15 mL). The combined organic layers were dried over Na₂SO₃. Gravity filtered, and the filtrate was concentrated *in vacuo* to produce a yellow oil (8.87 g, 91%). Product confirmed by ¹H NMR and the crude material was immediately carried through to next step without further purification.

(3*R*)-*S*-(1-Methylpyrrolidin-3-yl) ethanethioate: (3*S*)-3-(Mesyloxy)-1-methylpyrrolidine (6.99 g, 39.0 mmol), was dissolved in anhydrous THF (130 mL) under an argon atmosphere. 18-crown-6-ether (15.5 g, 58.5 mmol) was added followed by potassium thioacetate (6.68 g, 58.5 mmol), added in 3 portions. Once all potassium thioacetate had gone into solution, the reaction was heated to 30°C and left overnight. The reaction was filtered then diluted with water (50 mL) and extracted with EtOAc (3 × 15 mL). The organic layer was washed with water (3 × 20 mL) and brine (3 × 20 mL), dried over Na₂SO₃ and concentrated *in vacuo* to produce a red oil. The crude material was then distilled under vacuum (1 mm Hg) at 100 °C to give a yellow oil (4.45 g, 72%). Product confirmed by ¹H NMR and the crude material was immediately carried through to next step without further purification.

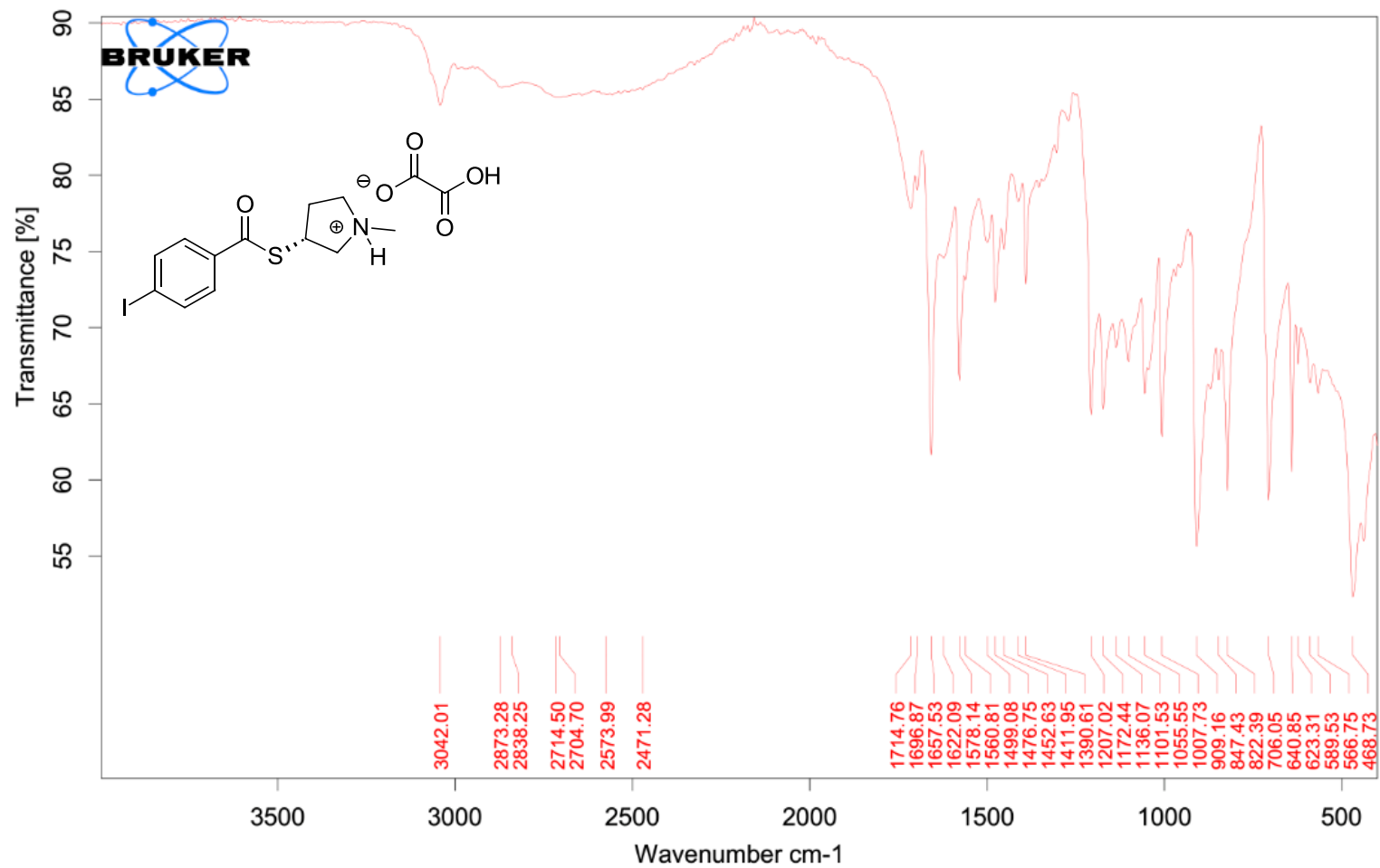
(*R*)-1-Methyl-3-pyrrolidinethiol: (3*R*)-*S*-(1-Methylpyrrolidin-3-yl) ethanethioate (0.951 g, 5.97 mmol) was dissolved in MeOH (30 mL) and sodium methoxide (0.333 g, 5.97 mmol) was added to the stirring solution. After all starting material was consumed by TLC using a KMnO₄ stain, MeOH was removed *in vacuo* and a solvent swap with DCM was done and used in the next step immediately.

((3R)-1-Methylpyrrolidin-3-yl) p-iodobenzenethioate: (R)-1-Methyl-3-pyrrolidinethiol was dissolved in DCM (20mL) and cooled to 0 °C in an ice bath. 4-Iodobenzoyl chloride (1.59 g, 5.97 mmol) was added to the reaction flask followed by triethylamine (1.66 mL, 11.9 mmol). The ice bath was removed after 30 mins, reaction was warmed to room temperature and stirred for 16 hrs. Once the reaction was complete, the solvent was removed *in vacuo*. The crude material was washed with diethyl ether, filtered to remove all precipitate, and the filtrate was concentrated *in vacuo* to give an orange solid, (1.63 g, 79%). This material was used carried through immediately without further purification.

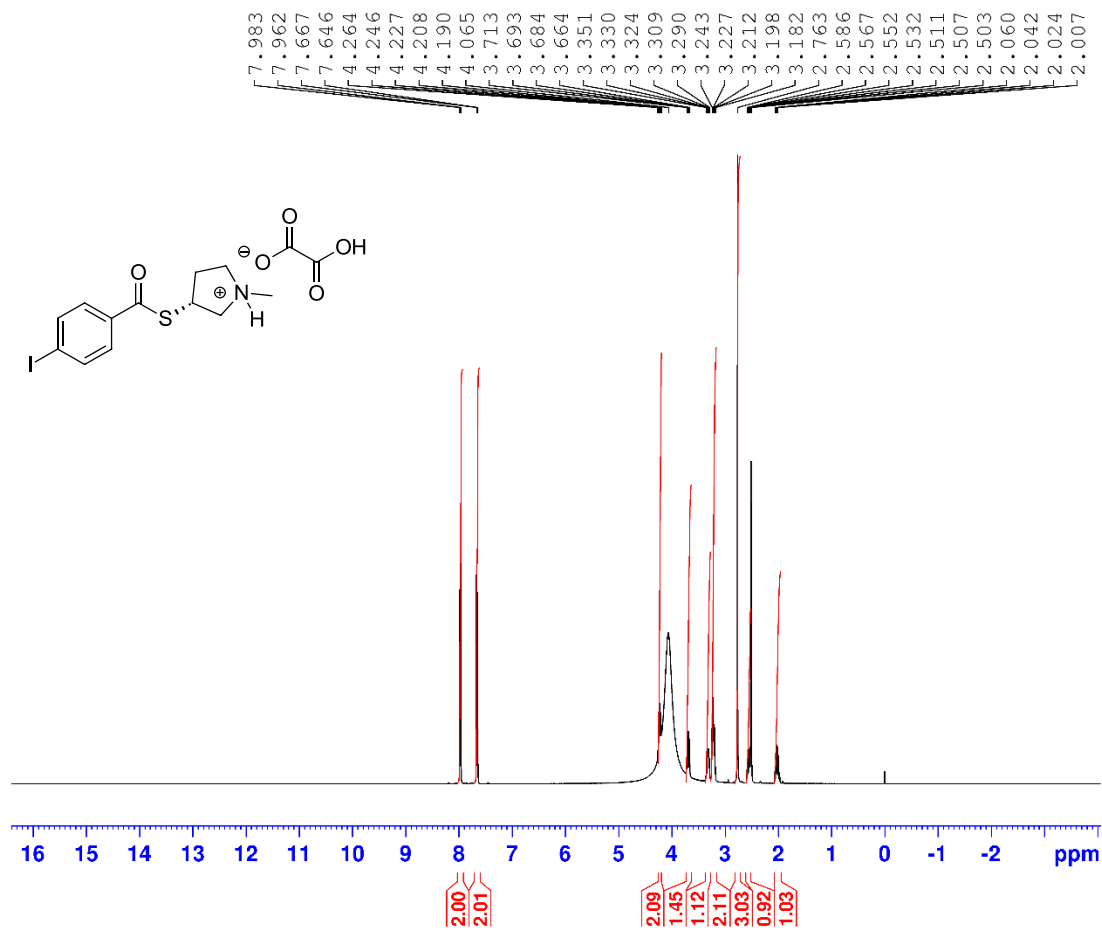
((3R)-1-Methylpyrrolidin-3-yl) p-Iodobenzenecarbothioate Oxylate: ((3R)-1-Methylpyrrolidin-3-yl) p-iodobenzenethioate (1.14 g, 3.28 mmol) was completely dissolved in isopropanol (63 mL). With stirring, oxalic acid (0.296 g, 3.28 mmol) was added and left to react for 3 hrs. The solution was concentrated *in vacuo* to give a white solid and immediately recrystallized with isopropanol. For further purification, this material was recrystallized with methanol twice to give ((3R)-1-methylpyrrolidin-3-yl) p-iodobenzenecarbothioate Oxylate as a white solid (0.610 g, 42%)

Spectroscopic Data: MP_(isopropanol): 197–200 °C; IR(ATR): 3042, 2838, 2705, 2574, 1658, 1561, 909, 706 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 7.98-7.96 (m, 2H), 7.67-7.65 (m, 2H), 4.26-4.19 (m, 1H), 4.06 (br s, 2H, overlapping with H₂O in DMSO); 3.69 (dd, J = 11.7, 8.0 Hz, 1H), 3.35-3.29 (m, 1H), 3.24-3.18 (m, 2H), 2.76 (s, 3H), 2.59-2.52 (m, 1H), 2.06-1.97 (m, 1H); ¹³C NMR (100.7 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 190.3 (0), 164.2 (0), 138.2 (1), 135.1 (0), 128.5 (1), 103.0 (0), 59.8 (2), 54.2 (2), 40.5 (3), 38.6 (1), 30.0 (0); HRMS (ESI⁺): calculated for C₁₂H₁₅INOS⁺: 347.9913 amu; found for C₁₂H₁₅INOS⁺: 347.9910 amu; HPLC purity at 230nm (75% CH₃CN : 10% CH₃OH : 15% aqueous triethylamine [0.1% triethylamine in H₂O], retention time 8.331 mins): 99.5 %.

(27) ((3*R*)-1-Methylpyrrolidin-3-yl) *p*-Iodobenzenecarbothioate Oxylate IR(ATR)



(27) ((3R)-1-Methylpyrrolidin-3-yl) *p*-Iodobenzenecarbothioate Oxylate ¹HNMR 400 MHz (DMSO-*d*₆)

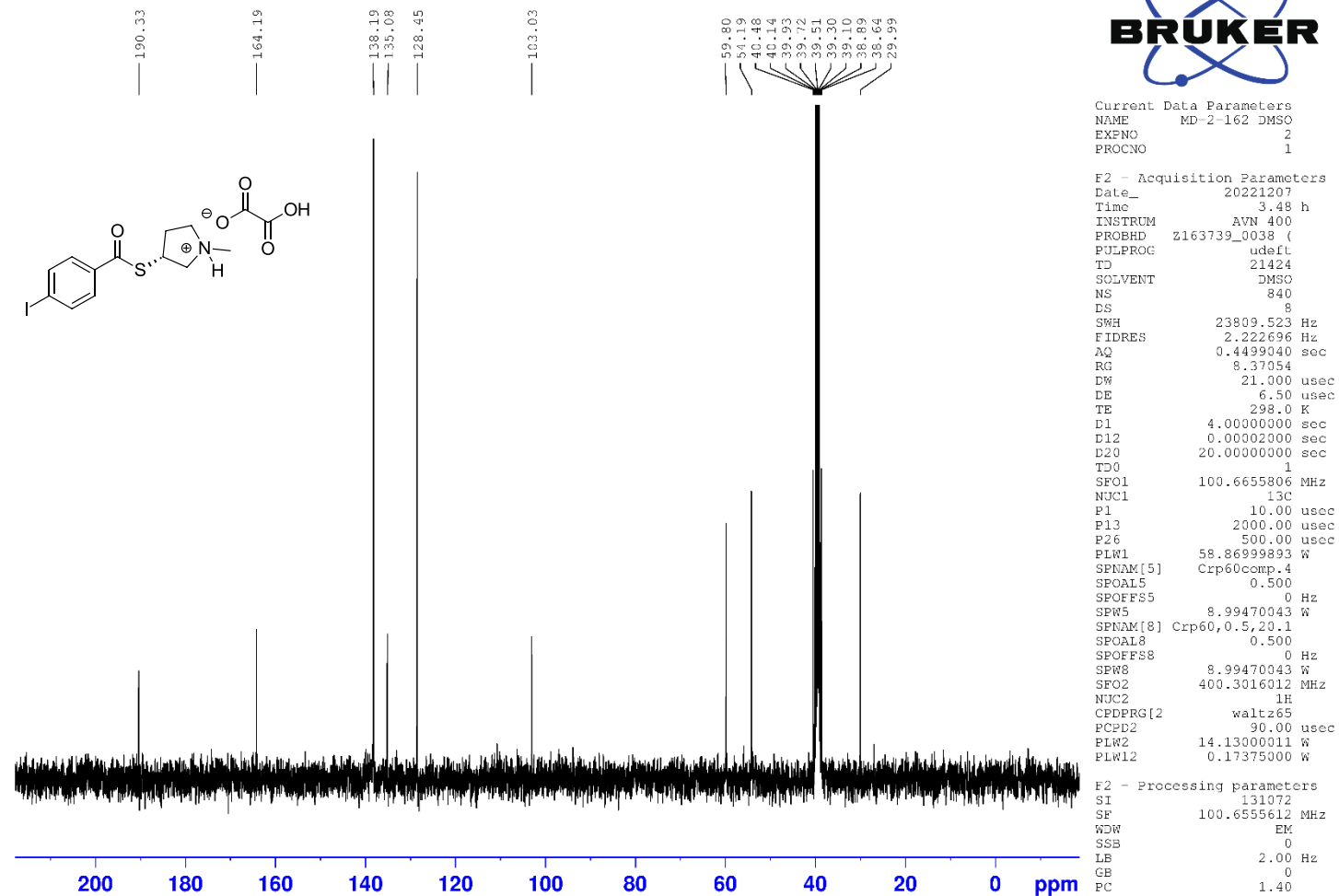


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 PROCNO 1

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 DS 2
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 AQ 3.9976959 sec
 RG 101
 DW 61.000 usec
 DE 13.55 usec
 TE 298.0 K
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 TD0 1
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 P1 9.98 usec
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F2 - Processing parameters
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 SF 400.3000000 MHz
 WDW EM
 SSB 0
 LB 0.30 Hz
 GB 0
 PC 1.00

(27) ((3R)-1-Methylpyrrolidin-3-yl) *p*-Iodobenzenecarbothioate Oxylate ¹³CNMR 100 MHz (DMSO-*d*₆)



(27) ((3*R*)-1-Methylpyrrolidin-3-yl) *p*-Iodobenzenecarbothioate Oxylate High Resolution Mass Spectrum (ESI, positive mode)

Mass Spectrum SmartFormula Report

Analysis Info

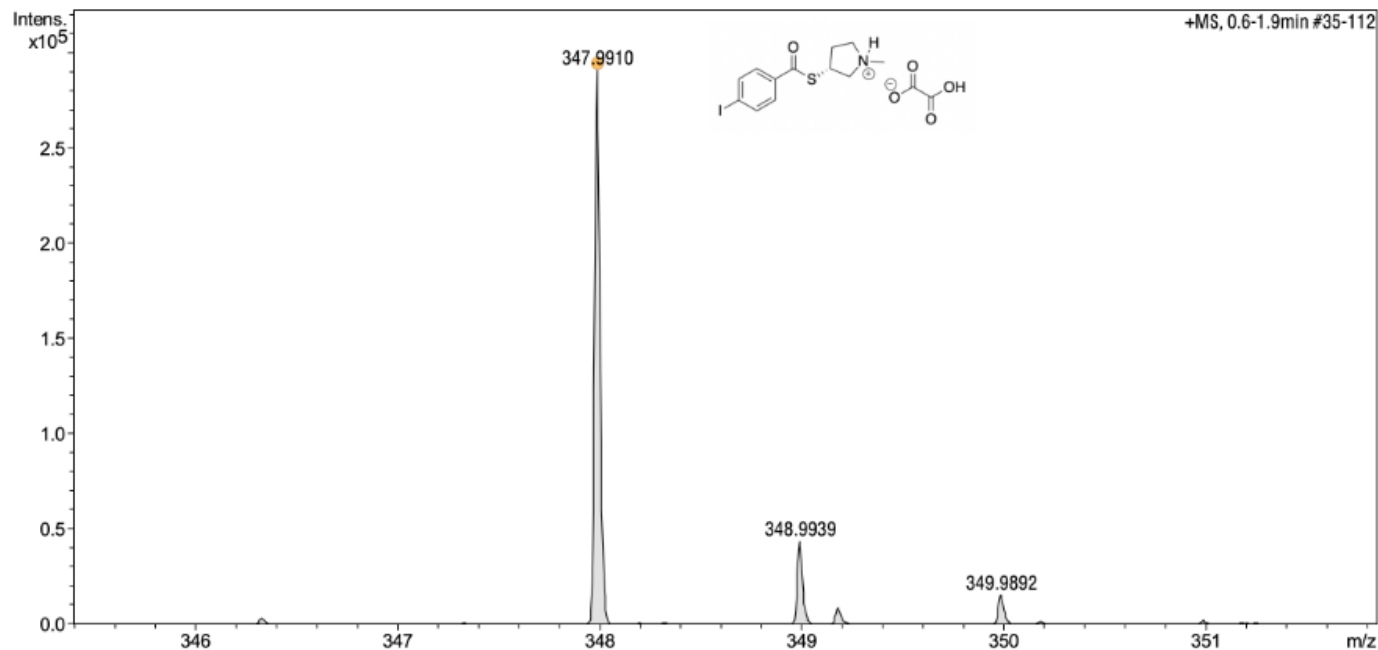
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Comment

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Operator x
Instrument compact 8255754.20059

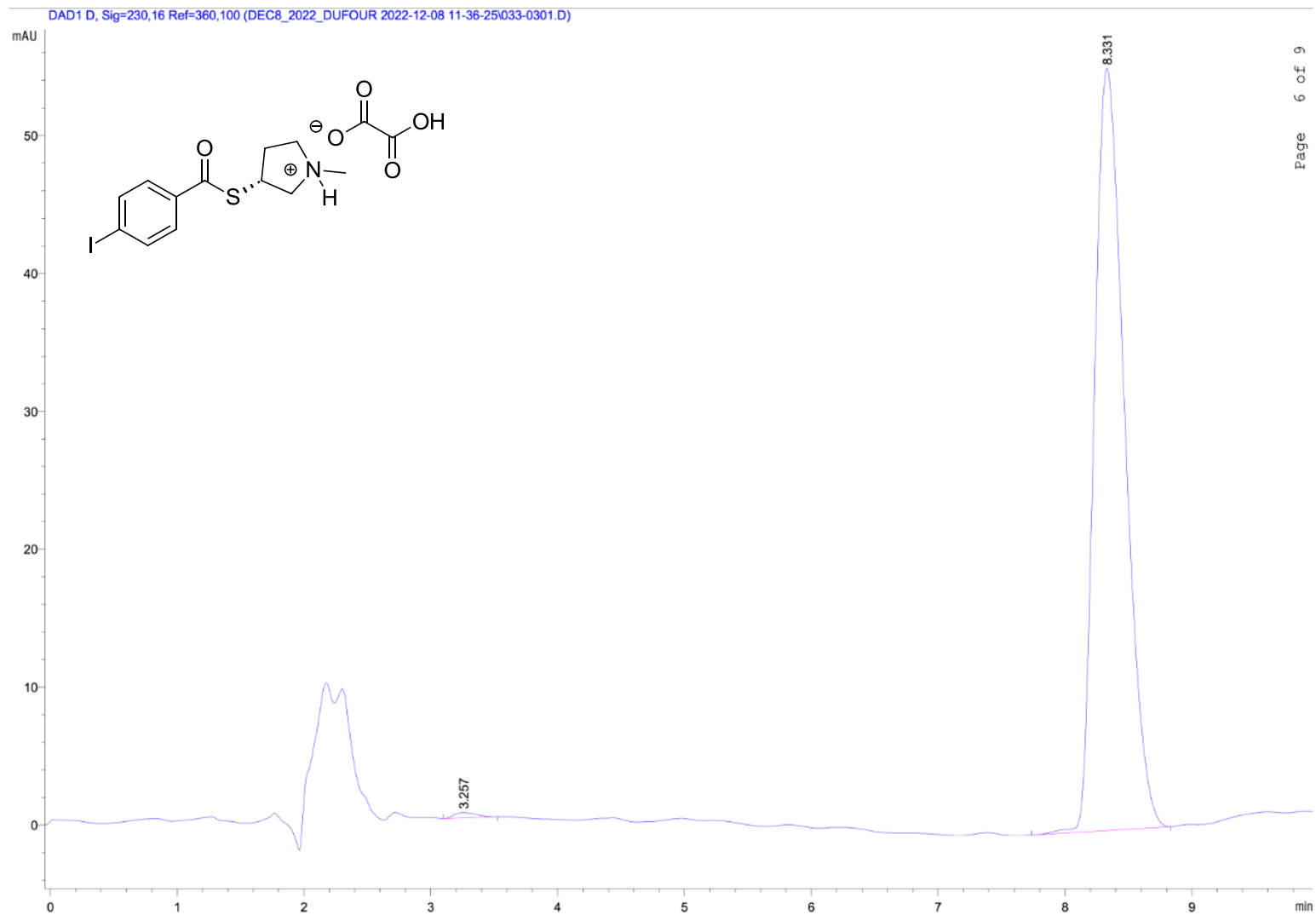
Acquisition Parameter

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Scan End	1500 m/z	Set Charging Voltage	2000 V	Set Divert Valve	Source
		Set Corona	0 nA	Set APCI Heater	0 °C

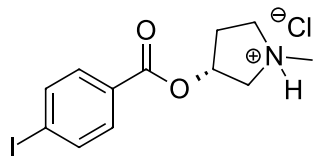
Meas. m/z	Ion Formula	m/z	err [ppm]
347.9910	C ₁₂ H ₁₅ INOS	347.9914	0.9



(27) ((3*R*)-1-Methylpyrrolidin-3-yl) *p*-Iodobenzenecarbothioate Oxylate HPLC. Note: Noise from the injection has a retention time from 1.6 min until 2.5 min. The compound of interest has a retention time of 8.331 min.



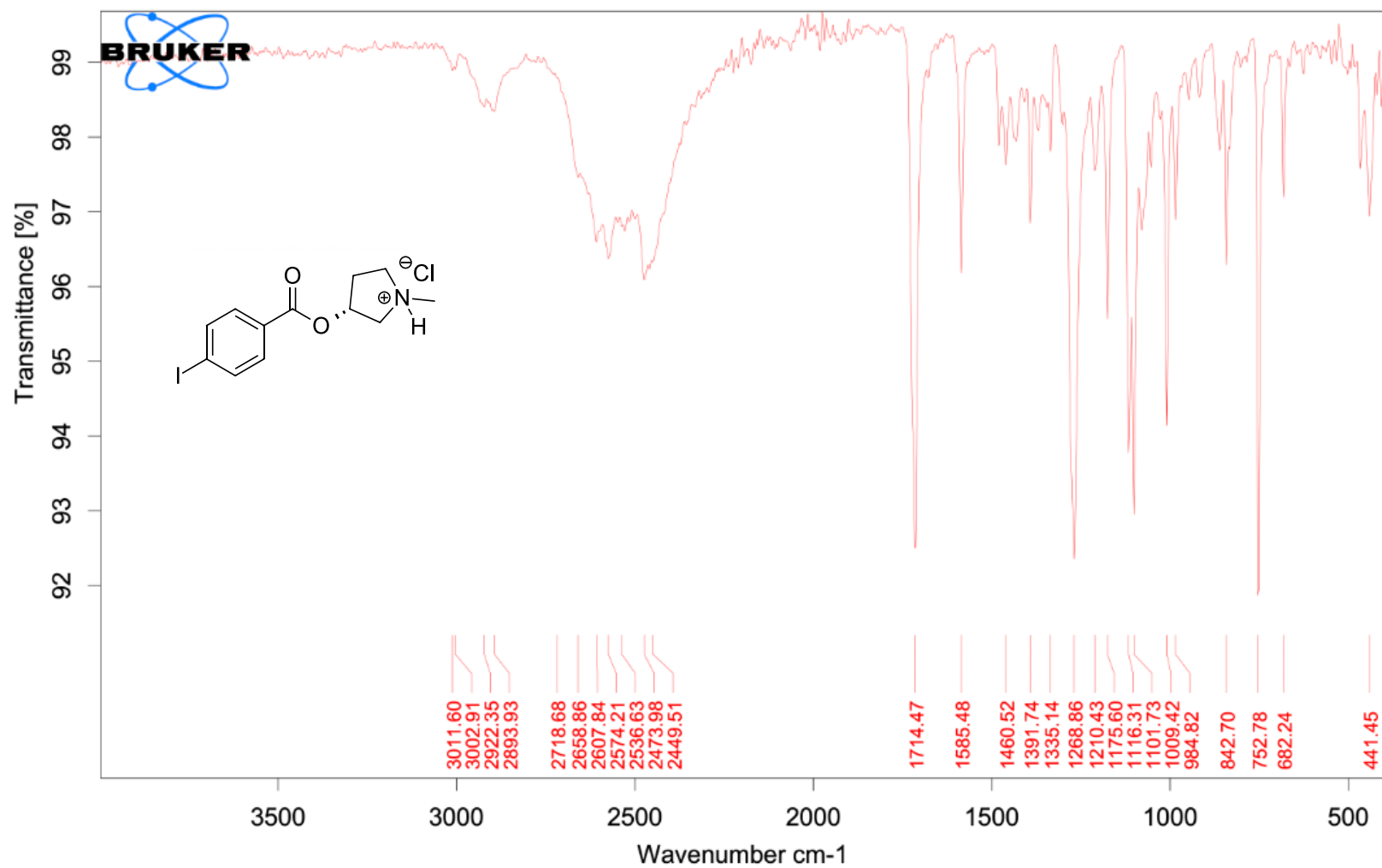
(28) (3R)-3-(p-Iodobenzoyloxy)-1-methyl-1-pyrrolidinium chloride



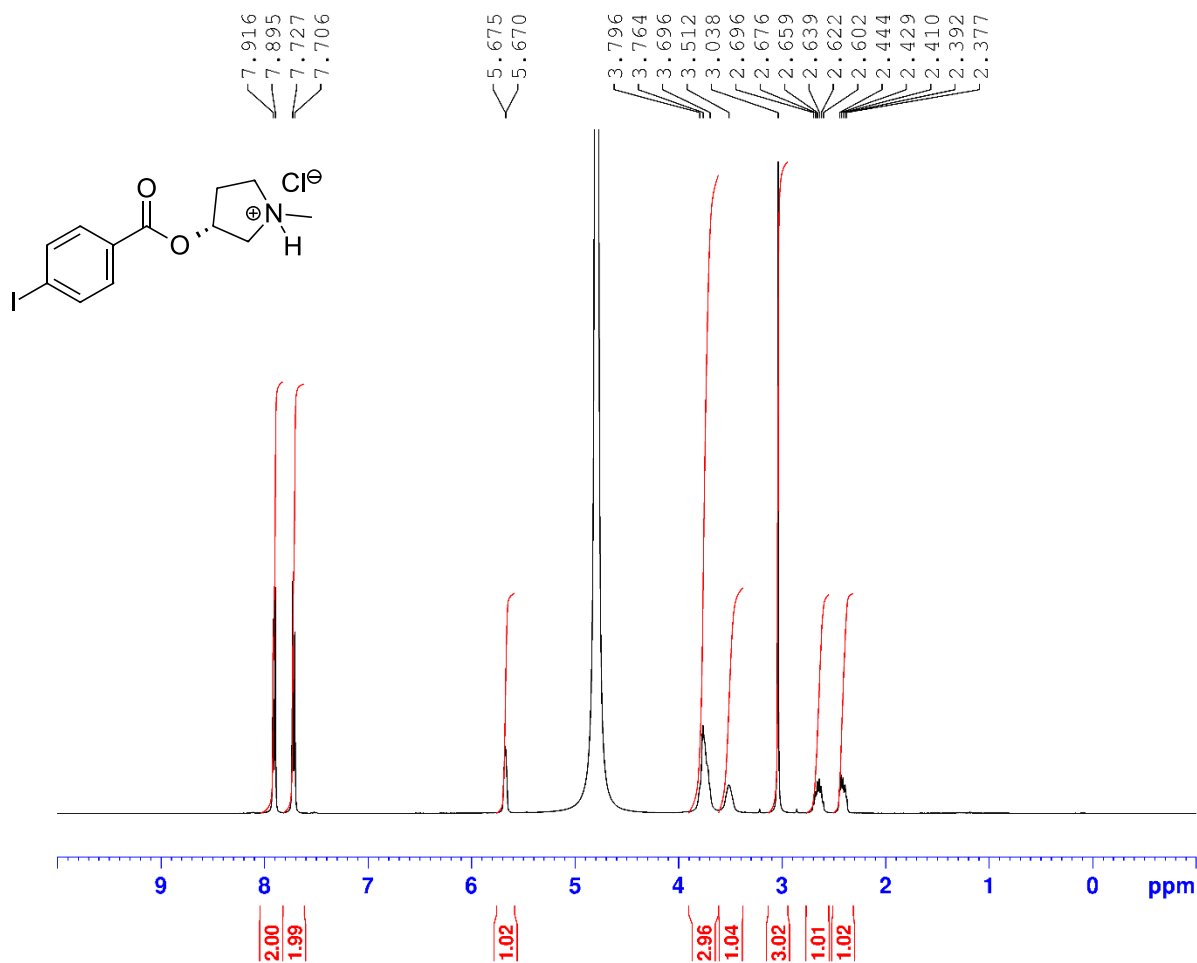
Synthesis: (3R)-1-Methyl-3-pyrrolidinyl p-iodobenzoate: 4-Iodobenzoyl chloride (0.799 g, 3.00 mmol), triethylamine (1.05 mL, 7.50 mmol) and 4-dimethylaminopyridine (DMAP) (0.0659 g, 0.540 mmol) were dissolved in anhydrous dichloromethane (20.0 mL) under an argon atmosphere. (R)-(-)-1-Methyl-3-pyrrolidinol (0.329 mL, 3.00 mmol) was added at 0°C. The ice bath was removed after 5 mins, and the reaction was stirred for 3hrs. The reaction was quenched with brine (20mL), extracted with DCM (3×15 mL) and the combined organic layers were dried over Na₂SO₃. The solvent was removed *in vacuo* to produce a pink solid. The crude mixture was purified by silica gel column chromatography (5% MeOH/DCM) to produce a pink solid, (3R)-1-methyl-3-pyrrolidinyl p-iodobenzoate (0.409 g, 41%). The analytical data was similar to previously published data.^[7]

(3R)-3-(p-Iodobenzoyloxy)-1-methyl-1-pyrrolidinium chloride: (3R)-1-Methyl-3-pyrrolidinyl p-iodobenzoate (0.257 g, 0.776 mmol) was dissolved in anhydrous diethyl ether (16 mL) under an argon atmosphere. HCl in diethyl ether (1 N - 1.2 mL, 1.16 mmol) was added dropwise resulting in the immediate formation of a white precipitate. The reaction was stirred for an additional 60 mins at room temperature. The precipitate was collected via suction filtration, washing with Et₂O (2 x 10 mL), to afford (3R)-3-(p-iodobenzoyloxy)-1-methyl-1-pyrrolidinium chloride (0.150 mg, 53 % yield) as a white solid. Spectroscopic data: MP_(diethyl ether): 243-245 °C; IR (ATR) 3012, 3003, 2922, 2894, 2574, 2474, 1714, 1585, 1269, 1102, 753; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, D₂O) δ 7.92-7.90 (m, 2H), 7.73-7.71 (m, 2H), 5.68-5.66 (m, 1H), 3.80-3.70 (m, 3H), 3.51 (br app s, 1H), 3.04 (s, 3H), 2.70-2.60 (m, 1H), 2.44-2.38 (m, 1H); ¹³C NMR (100.7 MHz, D₂O) δ 167.7, 138.7, 131.5, 128.9, 102.3, 74.7, 61.1, 55.2, 42.0, 31.1; LRMS (ESI⁺): 332.0 (M⁺); HRMS (ESI⁺): calculated for C₁₂H₁₅INO₂⁺: 332.0142; found for C₁₂H₁₅INO₂⁺: 332.0133; HPLC purity at 254 nm (75% CH₃CN : 10% CH₃OH : 15% aqueous triethylamine [0.1% triethylamine in H₂O], retention time 5.755 mins): >99%.

(28) (3R)-3-(*p*-Iodobenzoyloxy)-1-methyl-1-pyrrolidinium Chloride IR(ATR)



(28) (3R)-3-(p-Iodobenzoyloxy)-1-methyl-1-pyrrolidinium Chloride ¹H NMR 400 MHz (D₂O)

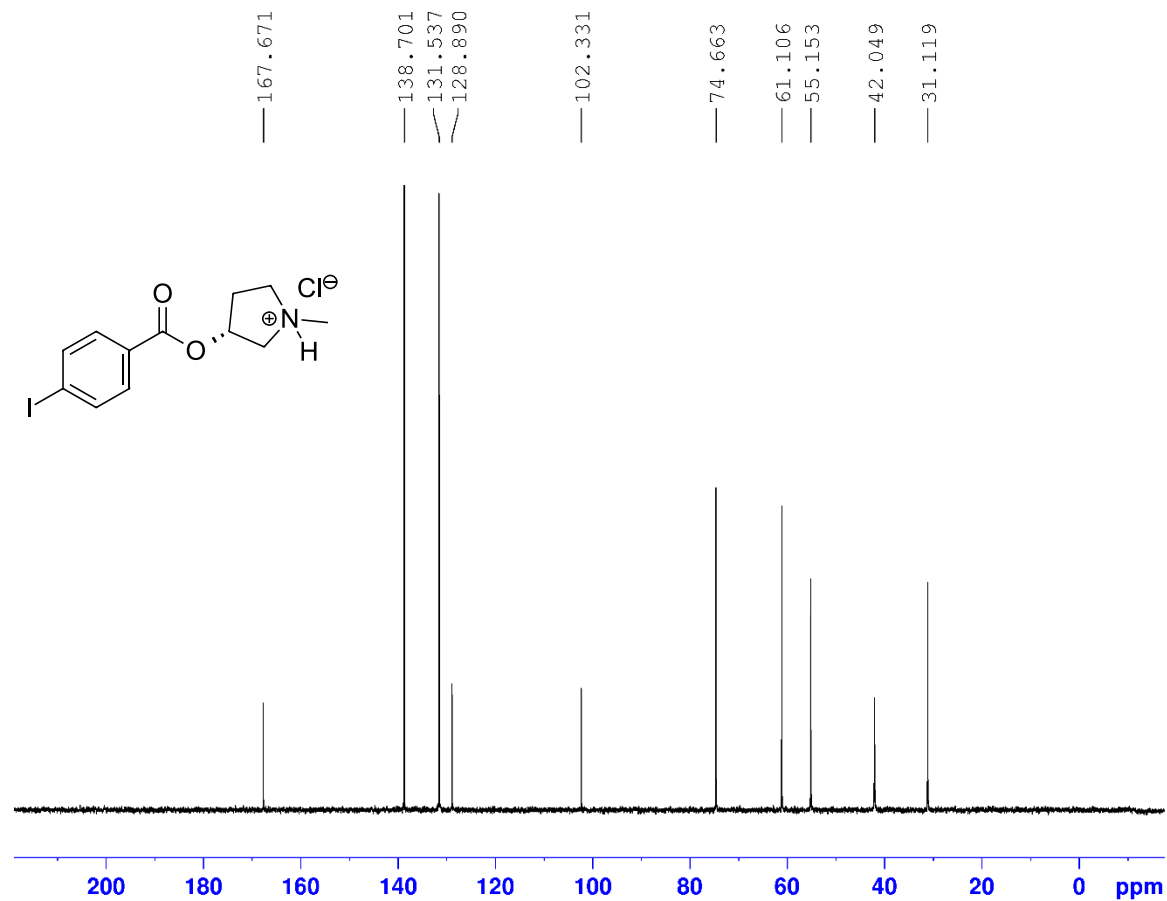


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 AQ 3.9976959 sec
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 D1 1.00000000 sec
 TD0 1
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F2 - Processing parameters
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 SF 400.2999650 MHz
 WDW EM
 SSB 0
 LB 0.30 Hz
 GB 0
 PC 1.00

(28) (3*R*)-3-(*p*-Iodobenzoyloxy)-1-methyl-1-pyrrolidinium Chloride ¹³C NMR 100 MHz (D₂O)



Current Data Parameters
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PROCNO 1

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P1 10.00 usec
P13 2000.00 usec
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F2 - Processing parameters
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SSB 0
LB 2.00 Hz
GB 0
PC 1.40

(28) (3R)-3-(*p*-Iodobenzoyloxy)-1-methyl-1-pyrrolidinium Chloride High Resolution Mass Spectrum (ESI, positive mode)

Mass Spectrum SmartFormula Report

Analysis Info

Analysis Name D:\Data\Xiao\July 06 2022\2000014.d
Method Xiao all 1.m
Sample Name TRV 6003 HCl
Comment

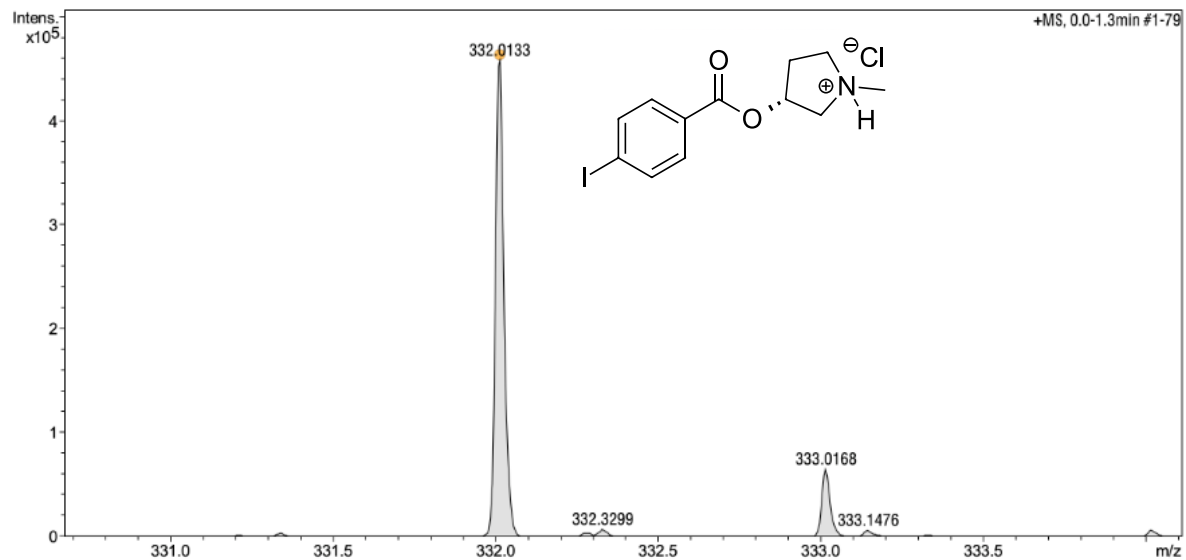
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Operator x
Instrument compact 8255754.20059

Acquisition Parameter

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		Set Corona	0 nA	Set APCI Heater	0 °C

Meas. m/z	Ion Formula	m/z	err [ppm]
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July 06 2022\2000014.d

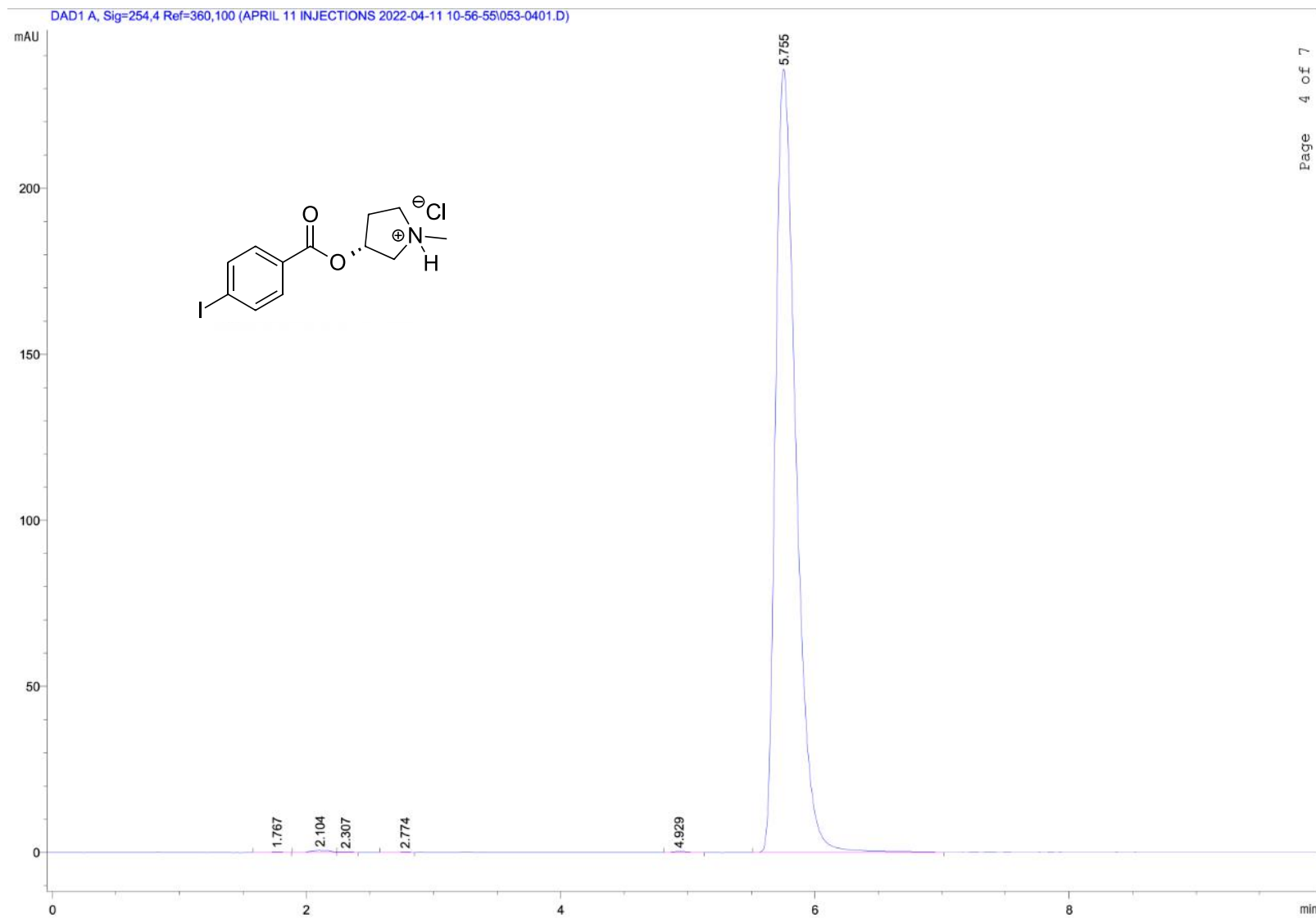
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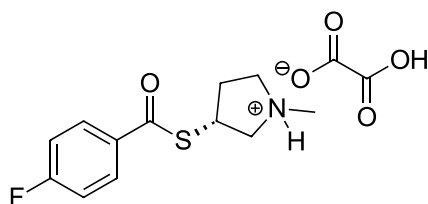
by: x

Page 1 of 1

(28) (3R)-3-(*p*-Iodobenzoyloxy)-1-methyl-1-pyrrolidinium Chloride HPLC



(29) ((3*R*)-1-Methylpyrrolidin-3-yl) *p*-Fluorobenzenecarbothioate Oxylate



Synthesis: (3*S*)-3-(Mesyloxy)-1-methylpyrrolidine: (3*S*)-(-)-1-Methyl-3-pyrrolidinol (6.0 mL, 54.6 mmol) was dissolved in anhydrous dichloromethane (130 mL) and cooled to 0°C with an ice bath. Triethylamine (11.4 mL, 81.9 mmol) and methanesulfonyl chloride (4.9 mL, 62.8 mmol) were added dropwise at 0°C. The ice bath was removed after 5 mins, and the reaction was stirred overnight. Brine (50 mL) was added to the reaction and the layers were separated. The aqueous layer was extracted with dichloromethane (3 × 15 mL). The combined organic layers were dried over Na₂SO₃, gravity filtered, and the filtrate was concentrated *in vacuo* to produce (3*S*)-3-(mesyloxy)-1-methylpyrrolidine as a yellow oil (8.87 g, 91%). Product was confirmed by ¹H NMR and the crude material was immediately carried through to next step without further purification.

(3*R*)-S-(1-Methylpyrrolidin-3-yl) ethanethioate: (3*S*)-3-(Mesyloxy)-1-methylpyrrolidine (6.99 g, 39.0 mmol) was dissolved in anhydrous THF (130 mL) under an argon atmosphere. 18-crown-6-ether (15.5 g, 58.5 mmol) was added followed by potassium thioacetate (6.68 g, 58.5 mmol), added in 3 portions. Once all potassium thioacetate had gone into solution, the reaction was heated to 30°C and left overnight. The reaction was filtered, the filtrate diluted with water (50 mL) and extracted with EtOAc (3 × 15 mL). The combined organic layers were washed with water (3 × 20 mL) and brine (3 × 20 mL), dried over Na₂SO₃, gravity filtered, and concentrated *in vacuo* to produce (3*R*)-S-(1-methylpyrrolidin-3-yl) ethanethioate as a red oil. The crude material was then distilled under vacuum (1 mm Hg) at 100-101°C to give a yellow oil (4.45 g, 72%). Product was confirmed by ¹H NMR and the material was immediately carried through to next step without further purification.

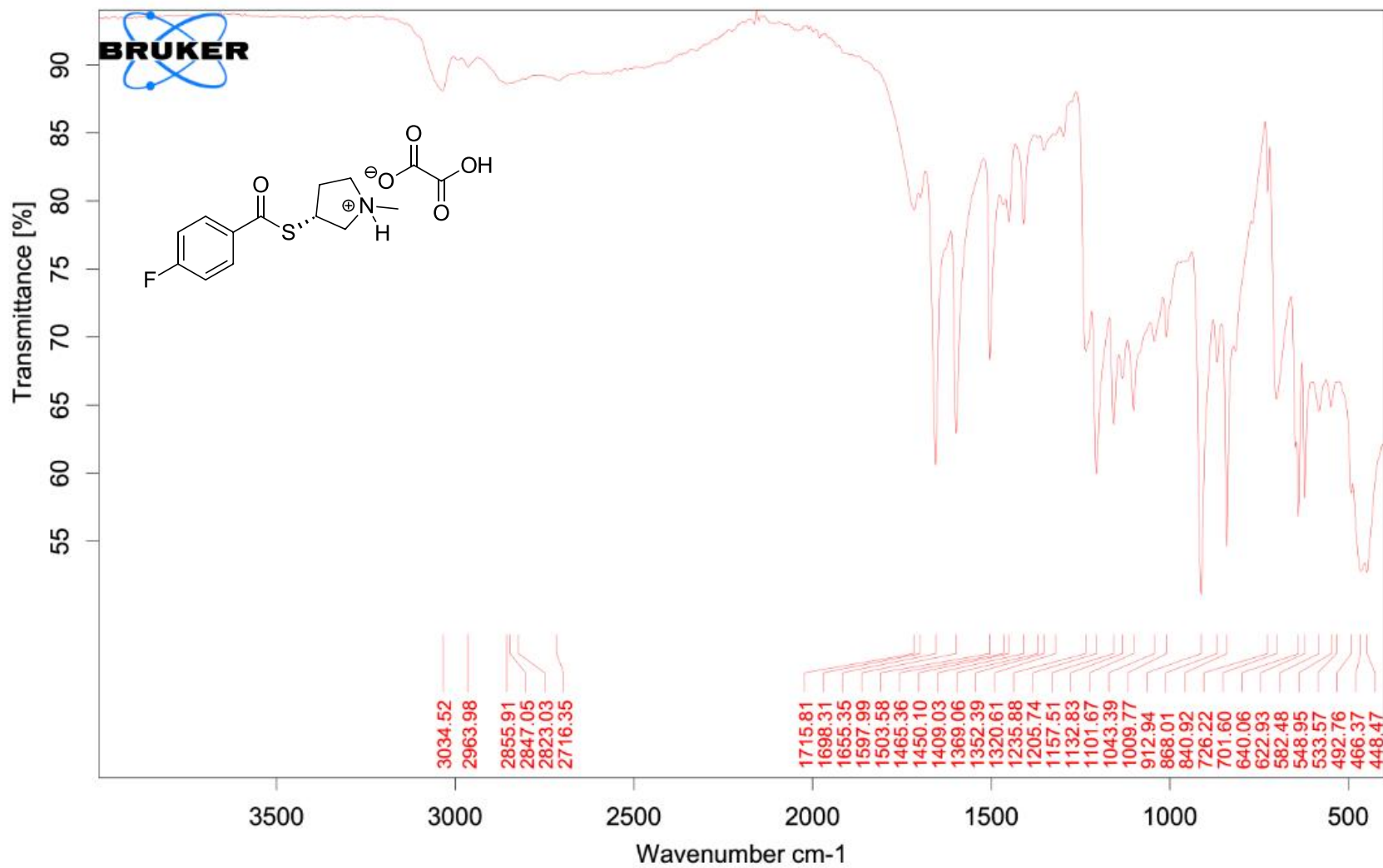
(S)-1-Methyl-3-pyrrolidinethiol: (3*R*)-S-(1-Methylpyrrolidin-3-yl) ethanethioate (0.950 g, 5.97 mmol) was dissolved in MeOH (30 mL) and sodium methoxide (0.332 g, 5.97 mmol) was added to the stirring solution. After all starting material was shown to be consumed by TLC experiment

the reaction was concentrated *in vacuo*. The resulting material was placed dichloromethane (20 mL) and concentrated *in vacuo*. This process was repeated and the material was immediately used in the next step.

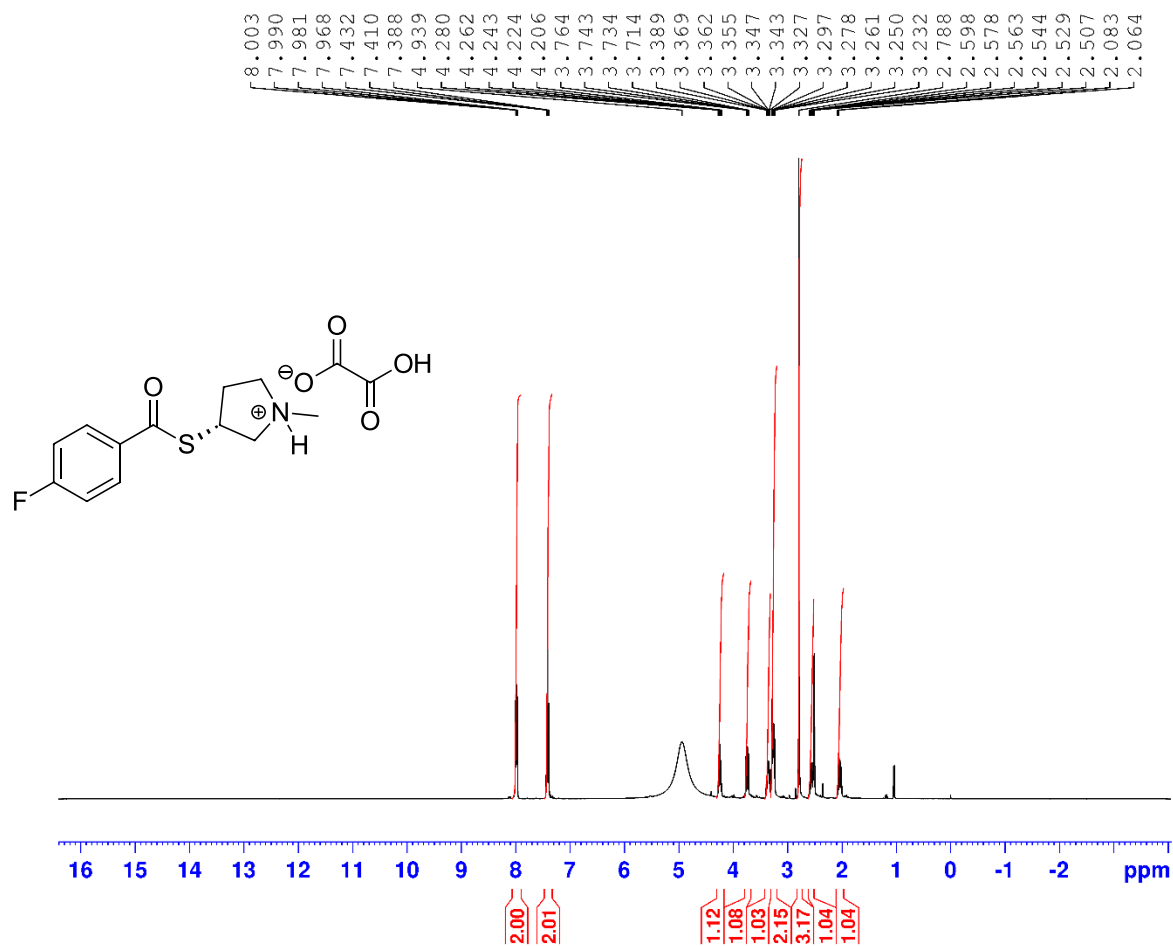
((3*R*)-1-Methylpyrrolidin-3-yl) *p*-fluorobenzenecarbothioate oxylate: The (*S*)-1-methyl-3-pyrrolidinethiol was dissolved in dichloromethane (20 mL) and cooled to 0°C using an ice bath. 4-fluorobenzoyl chloride (0.716 mL, 5.97 mmol) was added followed by triethylamine (1.66 mL, 11.9 mmol). The ice bath was removed after 30 mins and warmed to room temperature. After all starting material was shown to be consumed by TLC experiment (developed using KMnO₄ stain), the solvent was removed *in vacuo*. The crude material was washed with diethyl ether, filtered to remove all precipitate, and the filtrate was concentrated *in vacuo* to give an orange oil (1.52 g). A portion of this orange oil (1.03 g, 4.30 mmol) was completely dissolved in isopropanol (43 mL). With stirring, oxalic acid (0.387 g, 4.30 mmol) was added and the mixture stirred for 3 hrs. The solution was concentrated *in vacuo* to give a white solid and immediately recrystallized with isopropanol four times to give ((3*R*)-1-methylpyrrolidin-3-yl) *p*-fluorobenzenecarbothioate oxylate as a white solid (0.539 g, 38%).

Spectroscopic Data: MP_(isopropanol): 134–137 °C; IR(ATR): 3035, 2964, 2847, 2716, 1655, 1598, 1206, 913, 841 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 8.00-7.97 (m, 2H), 7.43-7.39 (m, 2H), 4.24 (pent, J = 7.5 Hz, 1H), 3.74 (dd, J = 12.0, 8.3 Hz, 1H), 3.39-3.34 (m, 1H), 3.30-3.23 (m, 2H), 2.79 (s, 3H), 2.60-2.53 (m, 1H), 2.08-1.99 (m, 1H); ¹³C NMR (100.7 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 189.4 (0), 165.5 (d, ¹J_{CF} = 253.3 Hz, 0), 164.5 (1), 132.47 (d, ⁴J_{CF} = 2.6 Hz, 0), 129.9 (d, ³J_{CF} = 9.8 Hz, 1), 116.4 (d, ²J_{CF} = 22.4 Hz, 1), 59.6 (2), 54.1 (2), 40.4 (3), 38.6 (1), 30.0 (2); ¹⁹F NMR (376.6 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 104.1; HRMS (ESI⁺): calculated for C₁₂H₁₅FNOS⁺: 240.0853 amu; found for C₁₂H₁₅FNOS⁺: 240.0853 amu; HPLC purity at 254nm (75% CH₃CN : 10% CH₃OH : 15% aqueous triethylamine [0.1% triethylamine in H₂O], retention time 5.031 mins): 98.2%.

(29) ((3*R*)-1-Methylpyrrolidin-3-yl) *p*-Fluorobenzenecarbothioate Oxylate IR(ATR)



(29) ((3*R*)-1-Methylpyrrolidin-3-yl) *p*-Fluorobenzenecarbothioate Oxylate ¹HNMR 400 MHz (DMSO-*d*₆)

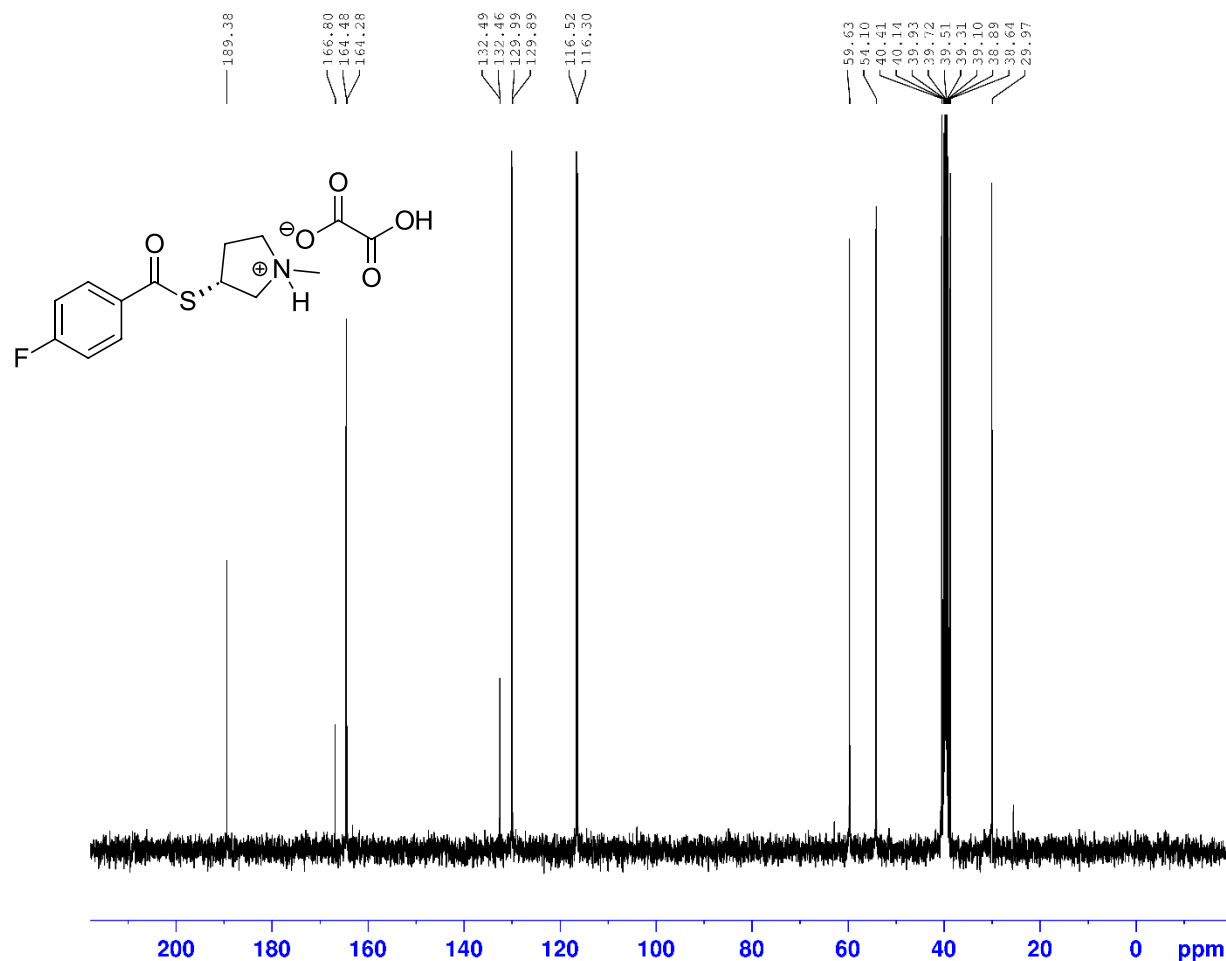


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 AQ 3.9976959 sec
 RG 101
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 DE 13.55 usec
 TE 298.0 K
 D1 1.0000000 sec
 TD0 1
 SF01 400.3024719 MHz
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 P1 9.98 usec
 PLW1 14.13000011 W

F2 - Processing parameters
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 SSB 0
 LB 0.30 Hz
 GB 0
 PC 1.00

(29) ((3*R*)-1-Methylpyrrolidin-3-yl) *p*-Fluorobenzenecarbothioate Oxylate ¹³CNMR 100 MHz (DMSO-*d*₆)



Current Data Parameters
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 PROCNO 1

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 PLW2 14.13000011 W
 PLW12 0.17375000 W

F2 - Processing parameters
 SI 131072
 SF 100.6555603 MHz
 WDW EM
 SSB 0
 LB 2.00 Hz
 GB 0
 PC 1.40

(29) ((3R)-1-Methylpyrrolidin-3-yl) *p*-Fluorobenzenecarbothioate Oxylate

Mass Spectrum SmartFormula Report

Analysis Info

Analysis Name D:\Data\Xiao\Dec 13 2022\2000001.d
Method Xiao all 1.m
Sample Name TRV6030 Oxalate
Comment

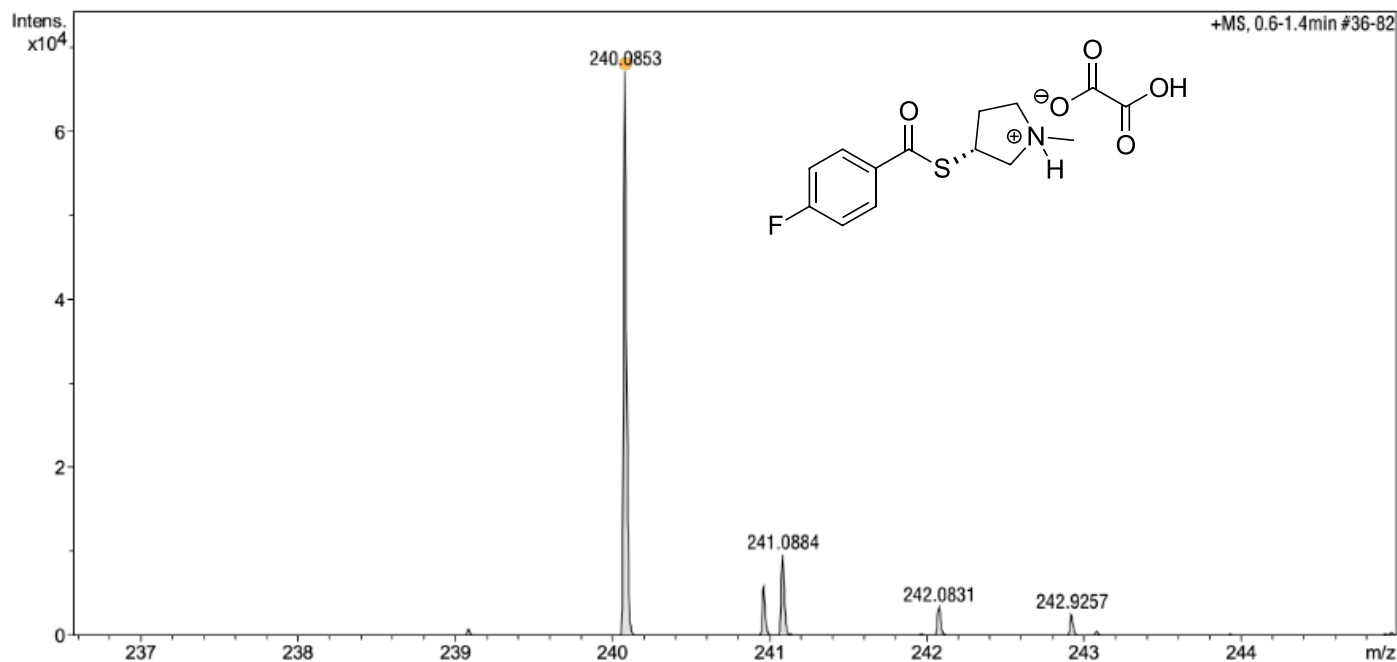
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Operator x
Instrument compact 8255754.20059

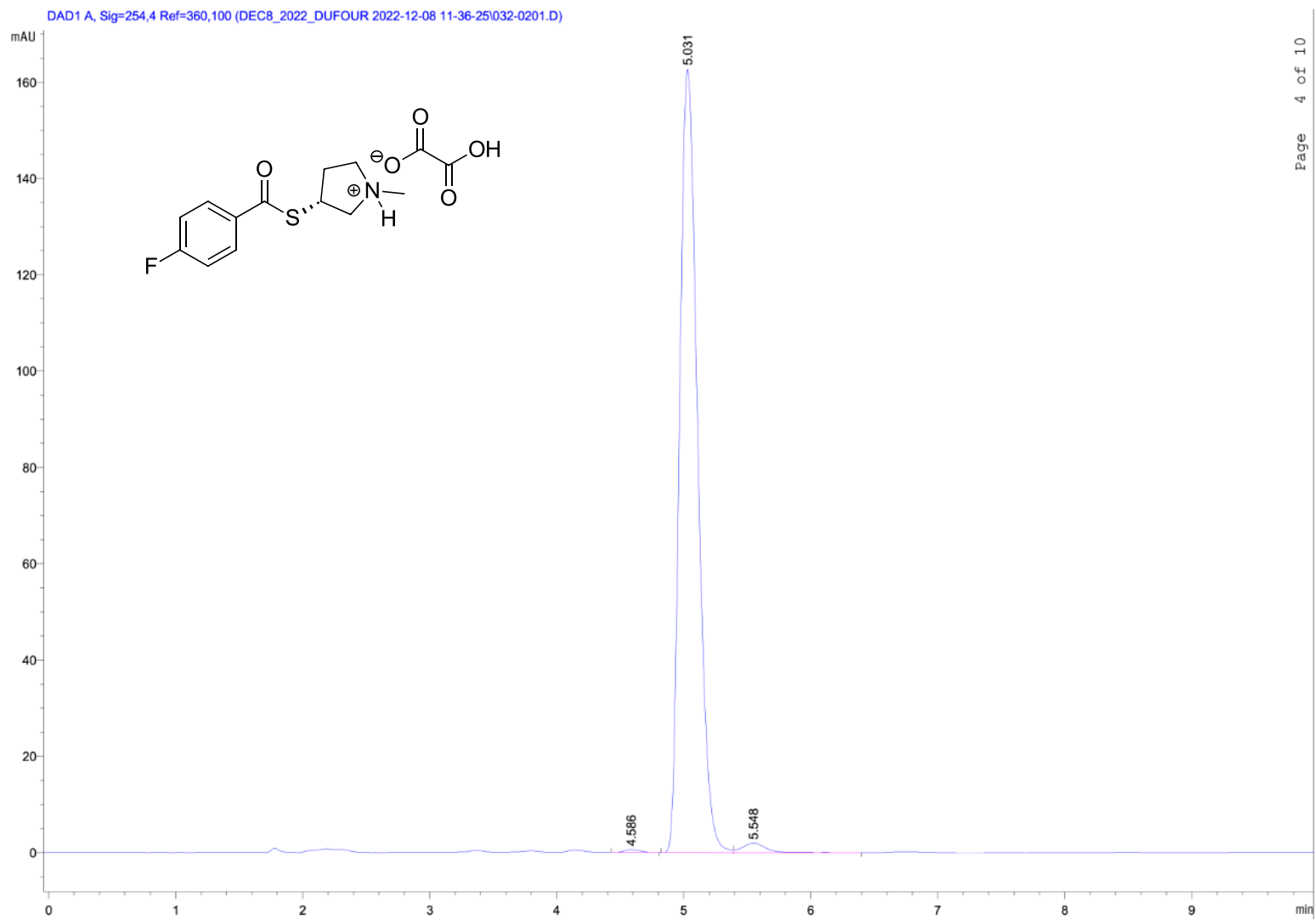
Acquisition Parameter

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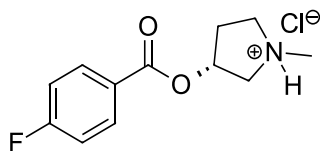
Meas. m/z	Ion Formula	m/z	err [ppm]
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(29) ((3*R*)-1-Methylpyrrolidin-3-yl) *p*-Fluorobenzenecarbothioate Oxylate HPLC



(30) (3R)-3-(p-Fluorobenzoyloxy)-1-methyl-1-pyrrolidinium Chloride



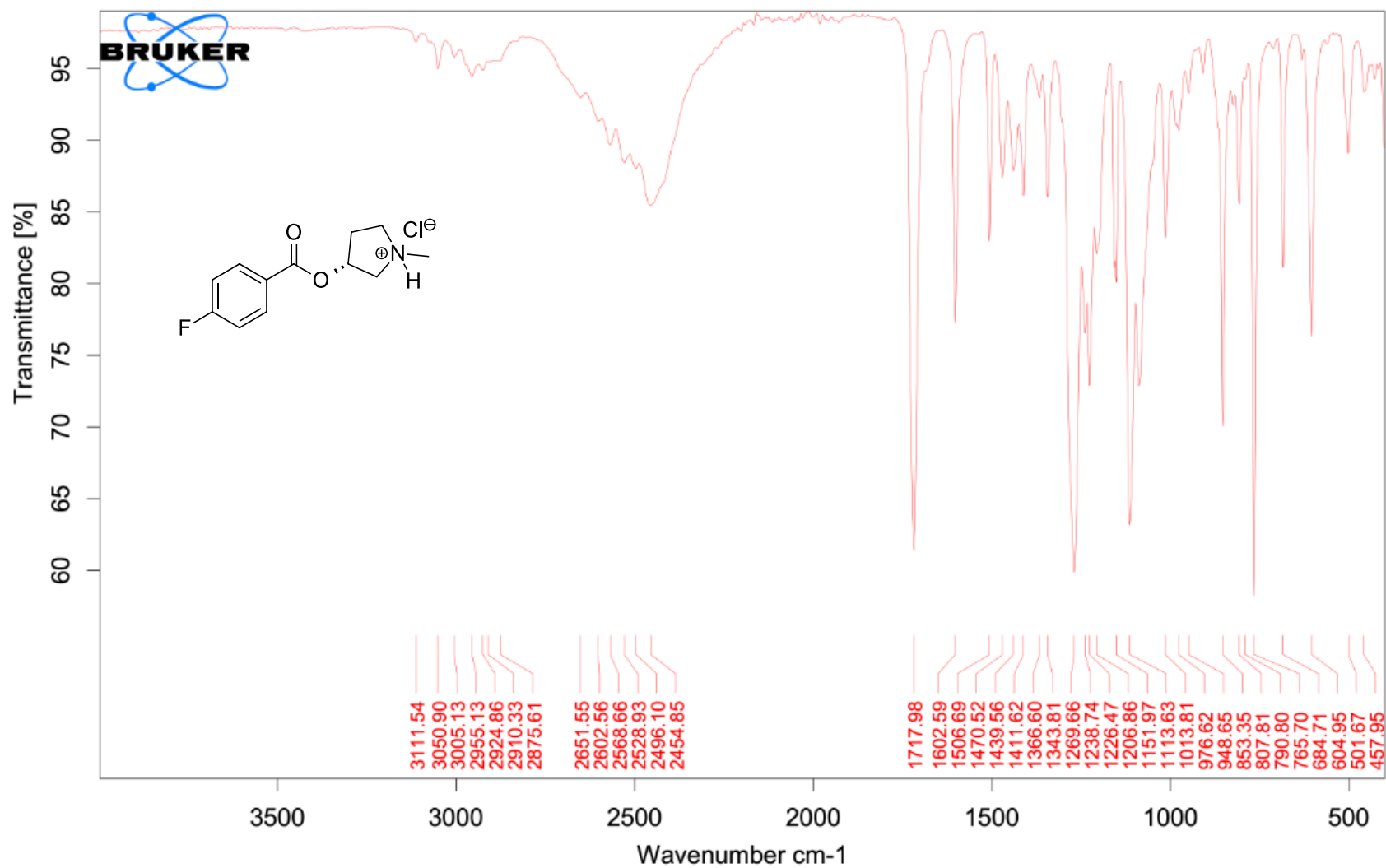
Synthesis: (3R)-1-Methyl-3-pyrrolidinyl p-fluorobenzoate: (3R)-(+)-1-Methyl-3-pyrrolidinol (0.659 mL, 6.00 mmol) was dissolved in anhydrous dichloromethane (20 mL) under an argon atmosphere and cooled to 0°C. To this solution, triethylamine (1.67 mL, 12.0 mmol) and 4-fluorobenzoyl chloride (0.720 g, 6.00 mmol). The ice bath was removed after 5 min, and the reaction was stirred for 24hrs. At this time water (20 mL) was added, layers were separated, and the aqueous layer was extracted with dichloromethane (3 × 15 mL). The combined organic layers were dried over Na₂SO₃, gravity filtered, and the filtrate was concentrated *in vacuo* to produce an orange oil. This crude material was purified by flash chromatography through silica gel (5% MeOH/DCM/1% TEA) to afford (3R)-1-methyl-3-pyrrolidinyl p-fluorobenzoate as an orange oil (1.09 g, 82%).

(3R)-3-(p-Fluorobenzoyloxy)-1-methyl-1-pyrrolidinium Chloride: (3R)-1-Methyl-3-pyrrolidinyl p-fluorobenzoate (0.248 g, 1.11 mmol) was dissolved in anhydrous diethyl ether (22 mL) under an argon atmosphere. HCl in diethyl ether (1 N - 1.70 mL, 1.67 mmol) was added dropwise and stirred for 3 hrs. The solvent was removed *in vacuo* resulting in a white solid. The compound was triturated three times with diethyl ether (20 mL), solvent was removed with a pipet and compound was dried to produce (3R)-3-(p-fluorobenzoyloxy)-1-methyl-1-pyrrolidinium chloride (0.148 g, 51%).

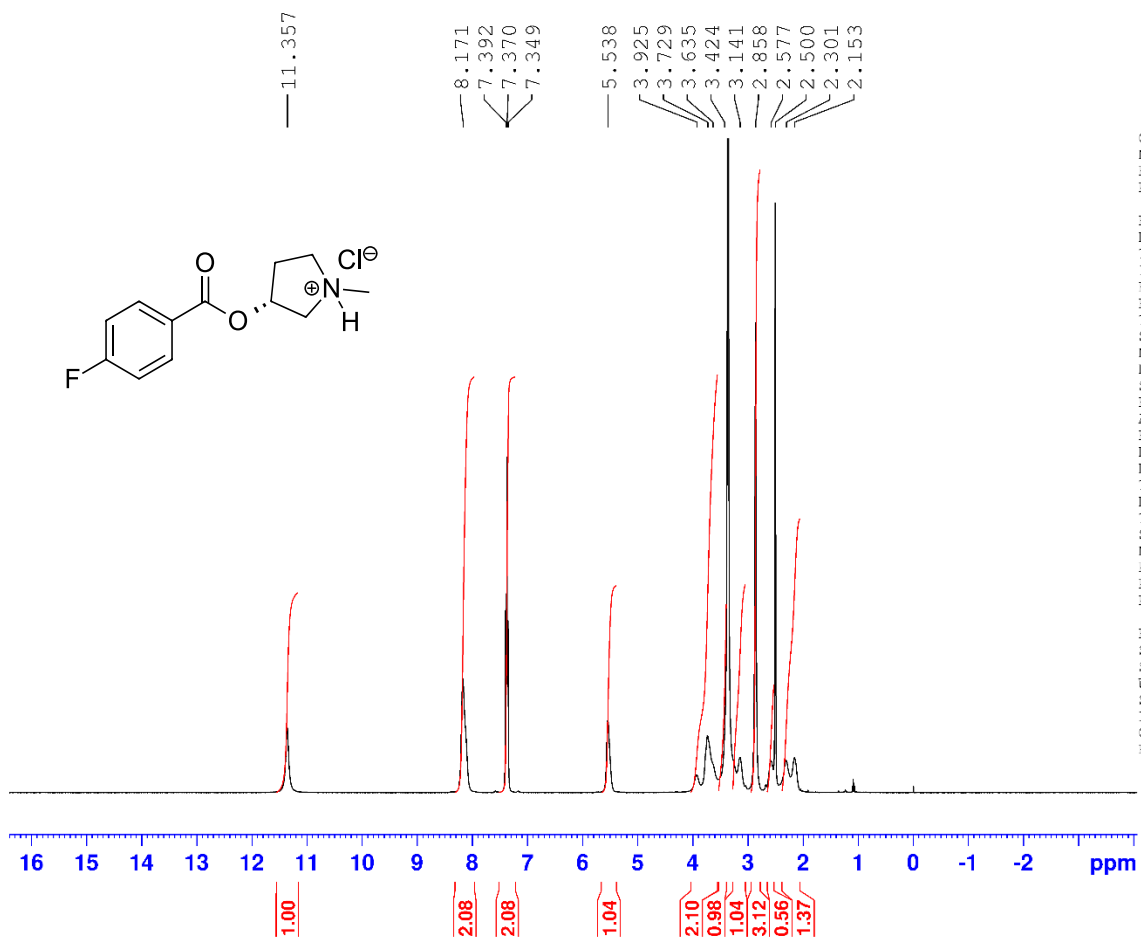
Spectroscopic Data: MP_(diethyl ether): 144–149 °C; IR(ATR): 3112, 3051, 2955, 2603, 2569, 2455, 1718, 1602, 1270, 1114, 853, 685 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 11.36 (br s, 1H),

8.16-8.15 (m, 2H), 7.39-7.35 (m, 2H), 5.54 (br s, 1H), 3.92-3.63 (m, 2H), 3.42 (br s, 1H), 3.14 (br s, 1H), 2.86 (s, 3H), 2.58-2.15 (m, 2H); ^{13}C NMR (100.7 MHz, DMSO-*d*6) δ 165.3 (d, $^1J_{\text{C,F}} = 251.8$ Hz, 0), 164.2 (0), 132.6 (1), 125.8 (d, $^4J_{\text{C,F}} = 2.4$ Hz, 0), 115.8 (d, $^2J_{\text{C,F}} = 22.2$ Hz, 1), 73.3 (1), 59.4 (2), 53.1 (2), 40.4 (3), 30.4 (2); HRMS (ESI $^+$): calculated for $\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_{15}\text{FNO}_2^+$: 224.1081 amu; found for $\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_{15}\text{FNO}_2^+$: 224.1086 amu; HPLC purity at 230nm (75% CH_3CN : 10% CH_3OH : 15% aqueous triethylamine [0.1% triethylamine in H_2O], retention time 4.052 mins): 98.4%.

(30) (3*R*)-3-(*p*-Fluorobenzoyloxy)-1-methyl-1-pyrrolidinium Chloride IR(ATR)



(30) (3*R*)-3-(*p*-Fluorobenzoyloxy)-1-methyl-1-pyrrolidinium Chloride ¹HNMR 400 MHz (DMSO-*d*₆)



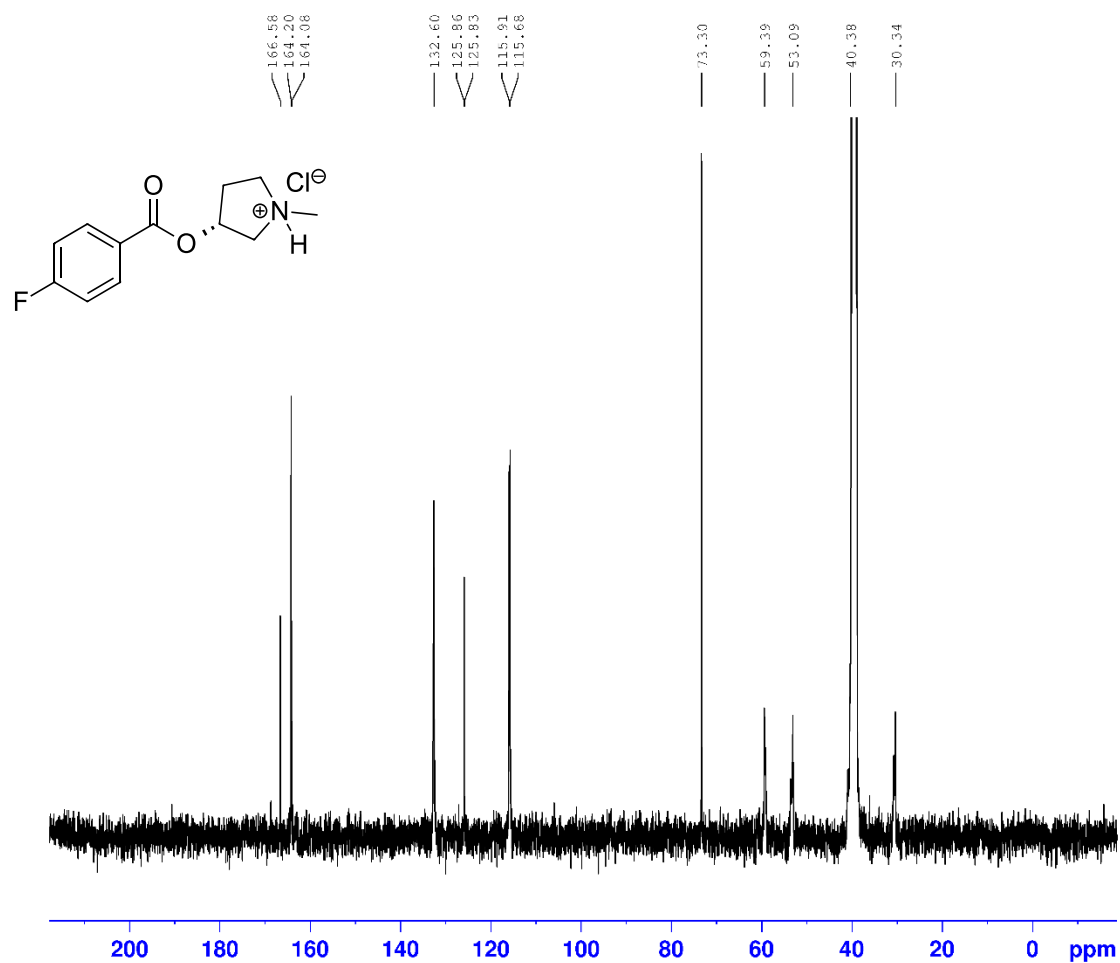
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PROCNO    1

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DS         2
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RG         101
DW         61.000 usec
DE         13.55 usec
TE         298.0 K
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TDC        1
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F2 - Processing parameters
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SSB        0
LB         0.30 Hz
GB         0
PC         1.00
    
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(30) (3R)-3-(*p*-Fluorobenzoyloxy)-1-methyl-1-pyrrolidinium Chloride ¹³CNMR 100 MHz (DMSO-*d*₆)



Current Data Parameters
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 PROCNO 1

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 FIDRES 2.222696 Hz
 AQ 0.4439040 sec
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 TE 298.0 K
 D1 4.0000000 sec
 D12 0.0000000 sec
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 TD0 1
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 P13 2000.00 usec
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 SPMAM[8] Crp60.0.5,20.1
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 SPW8 8.99470043 W
 SFO2 400.3016012 MHz
 NUC2 1H
 CPDPRG[2] waltz65
 ECPD2 90.00 usec
 PLW2 14.1300011 W
 PLW12 0.17375000 W

F2 - Processing parameters
 SI 131072
 SF 100.6555626 MHz
 NDW EM
 SSB 0
 LB 2.00 Hz
 GR 0
 PC 1.40

(30) (3R)-3-(p-Fluorobenzoyloxy)-1-methyl-1-pyrrolidinium Chloride High Resolution Mass Spectrum (ESI, positive mode)

Mass Spectrum SmartFormula Report

Analysis Info

Analysis Name D:\Data\Xiao\Dec 13 2022\000003.d
Method Xiao all 1.m
Sample Name TRV6028 HCl
Comment

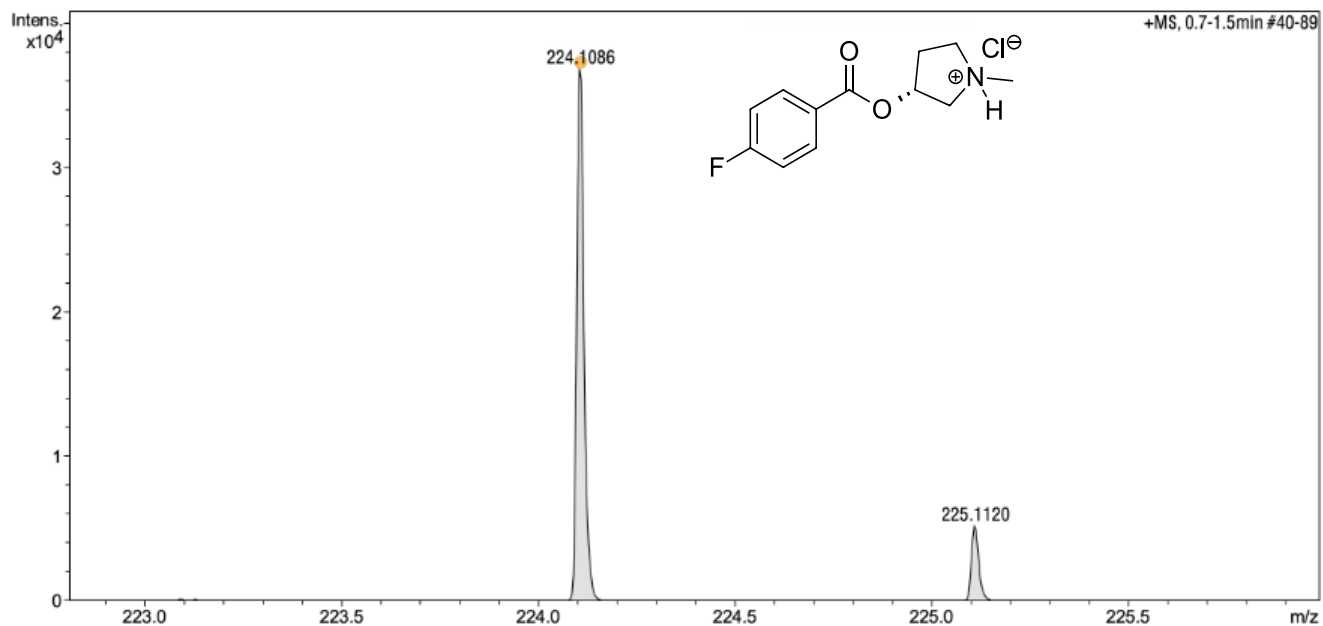
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Operator x
Instrument compact 8255754.20059

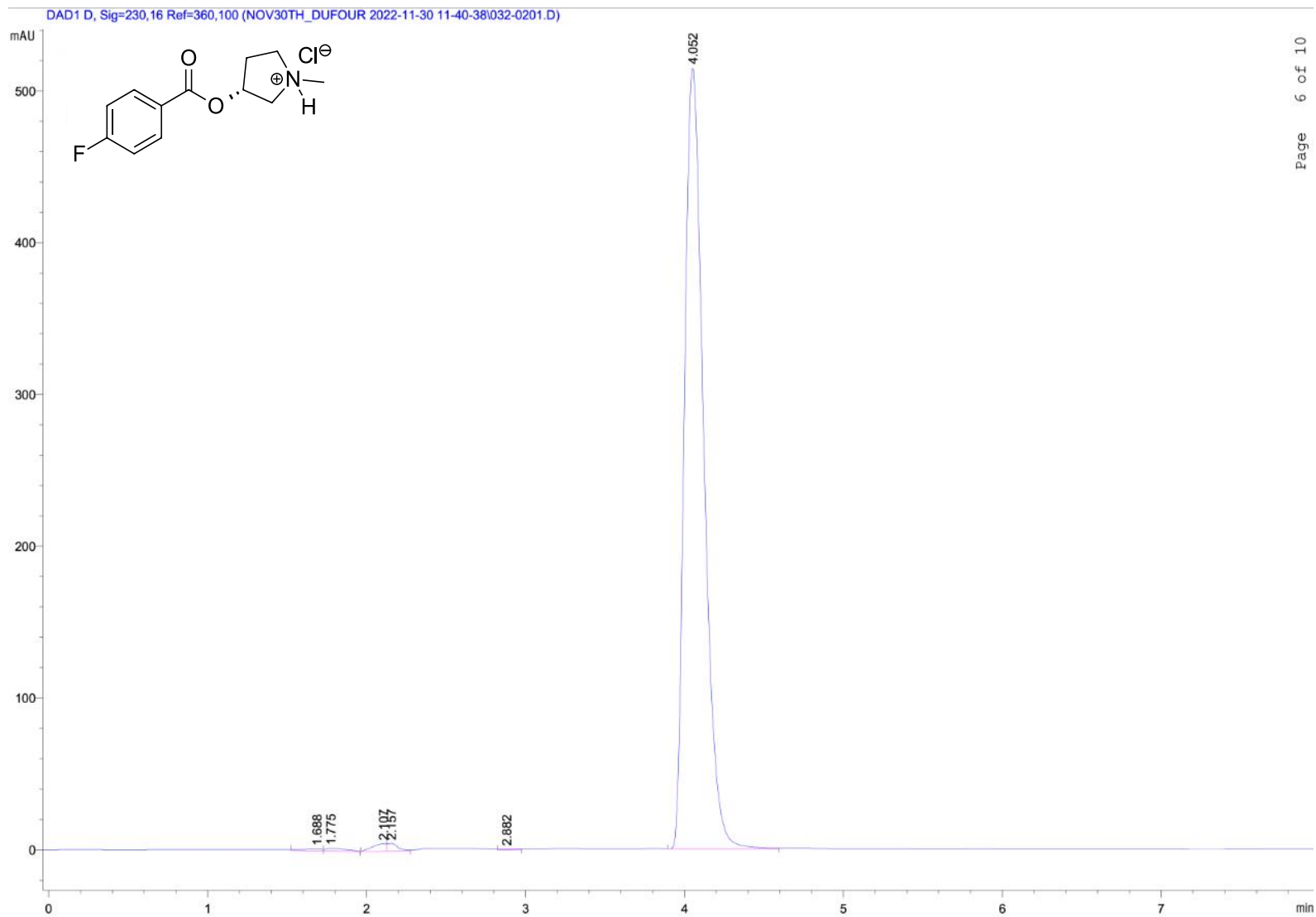
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Scan Begin	50 m/z	Set End Plate Offset	-500 V	Set Dry Gas	4.0 l/min
Scan End	1500 m/z	Set Charging Voltage	2000 V	Set Divert Valve	Source
		Set Corona	0 nA	Set APCI Heater	0 °C

Meas. m/z	Ion Formula	m/z	err [ppm]
224.1086	C ₁₂ H ₁₅ FNO ₂	224.1081	-2.1



(30) (3*R*)-3-(*p*-Fluorobenzoyloxy)-1-methyl-1-pyrrolidinium Chloride HPLC



References:

- [1] Macdonald IR, Jollymore CT, Reid GA, Pottie IR, Martin E, Darvesh S. Thioesters for the in vitro evaluation of agents to image brain cholinesterases. *J Enzyme Inhib Med Chem*. 2013;28(3):447-455. DOI: [10.3109/14756366.2011.647008](https://doi.org/10.3109/14756366.2011.647008)
- [2] Bormans G, Sherman P, Snyder SE, Kilbourn MR. Synthesis of carbon-11- and fluorine-18-labeled 1-methyl-4-piperidyl-4'-fluorobenzoate and their biodistribution in mice. *Nucl Med Biol*. 1996;28(4):513-517. DOI [10.1016/0969-8051\(96\)00033-9](https://doi.org/10.1016/0969-8051(96)00033-9).
- [3] Hoeltje HD, Jensen B, Lambrecht G. Cyclic acetyl choline analogs part 4 4 acetoxy piperidines and 4 acetoxythia cyclo hexanes. *Eur J Med Chem*. 1978;13(5):453-464.
- [4] Kikuchi T, Fukushi K, Ikota N, Ueda T, Nagatsuka S-I, Arano Y, Irie T. Synthesis of piperidinyl and pyrrolidinyl butyrates for potential in vivo measurement of cerebral butyrylcholinesterase activity. *J Labelled Compd Radiopharm*. 2001;44(1):31-41. DOI: [10.1002/jlcr.429](https://doi.org/10.1002/jlcr.429).
- [5] Cheng CY, Brochmann-Hanssen E, Waters JA. Quantitative structure-activity relationships of aromatic esters of 1-methyl-4-piperidinol as analgesic. *J Med Chem*. 1982;25(2):145-152. DOI: [10.1021/jm00344a011](https://doi.org/10.1021/jm00344a011).
- [6] Waters JA. Aromatic esters of nonquaternary carbon-4 piperidinols as analgesics. *J Med Chem*. 1978;21(7):628-633. DOI: [10.1021/jm00205a007](https://doi.org/10.1021/jm00205a007).
- [7] Macdonald IR, Reid GA, Joy EE, Pottie IR, Matte G, Burrell S, Mawko G, Martin E, Darvesh S. Synthesis and preliminary evaluation of piperidinyl and pyrrolidinyl iodobenzoates as imaging agents for butyrylcholinesterase. *Mol Imaging Biol*. 2011;13(6):1250-1261. DOI: [10.1007/s11307-010-0448-0](https://doi.org/10.1007/s11307-010-0448-0).

B. Figures for histochemistry

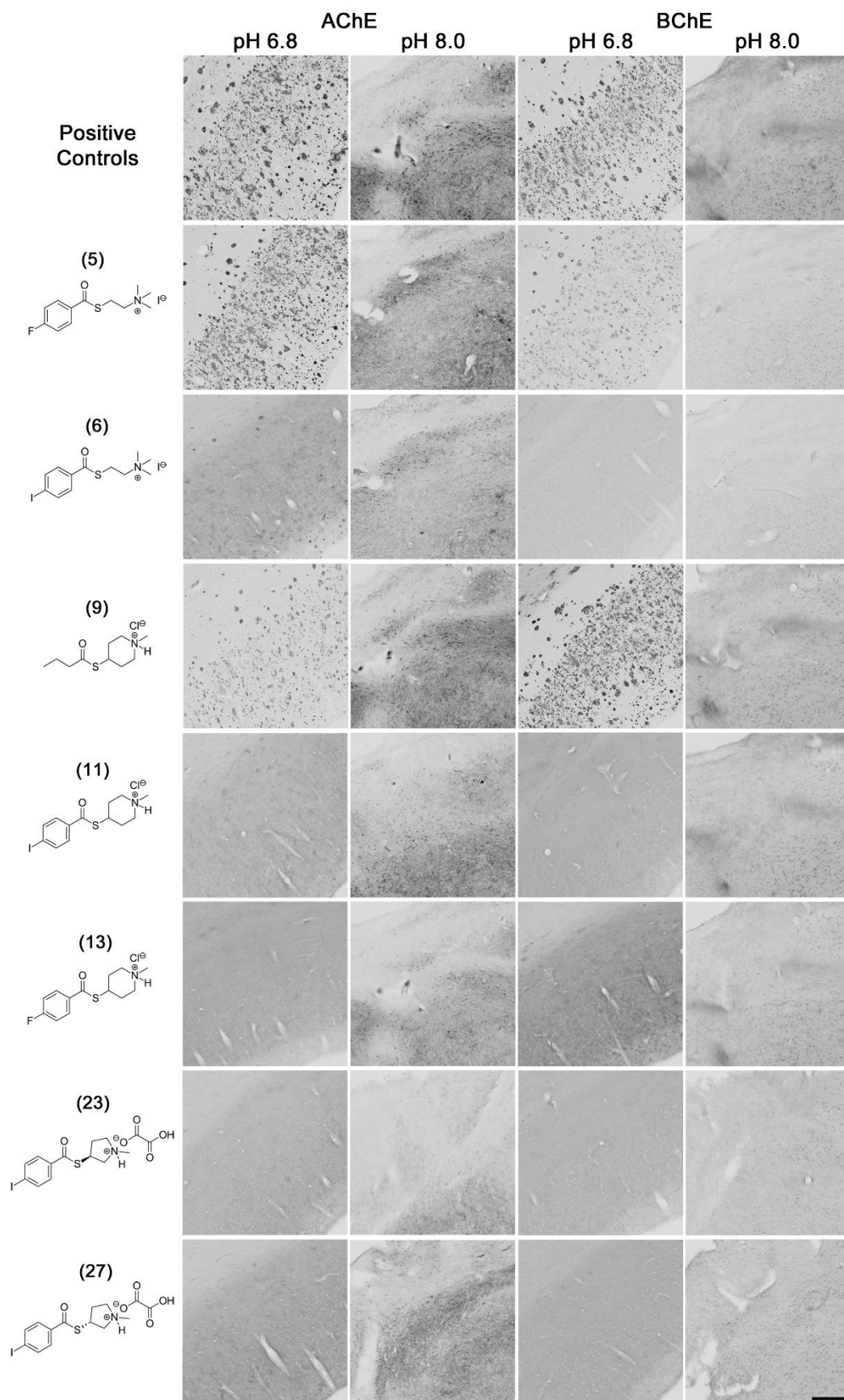


Figure S1. Representative photomicrographs of histochemical staining of AChE (columns 1 and 2) and BChE (columns 3 and 4) at pH 6.8 and 8.0 in human brain tissues demonstrating that, when used as inhibitors, some compounds engaged with cholinesterases. Optimal staining for plaques at pH 6.8 is shown in the orbitofrontal cortex, optimal staining of normal neural elements at pH 8.0 is shown in the thalamus. Scale bar =400 μ m.

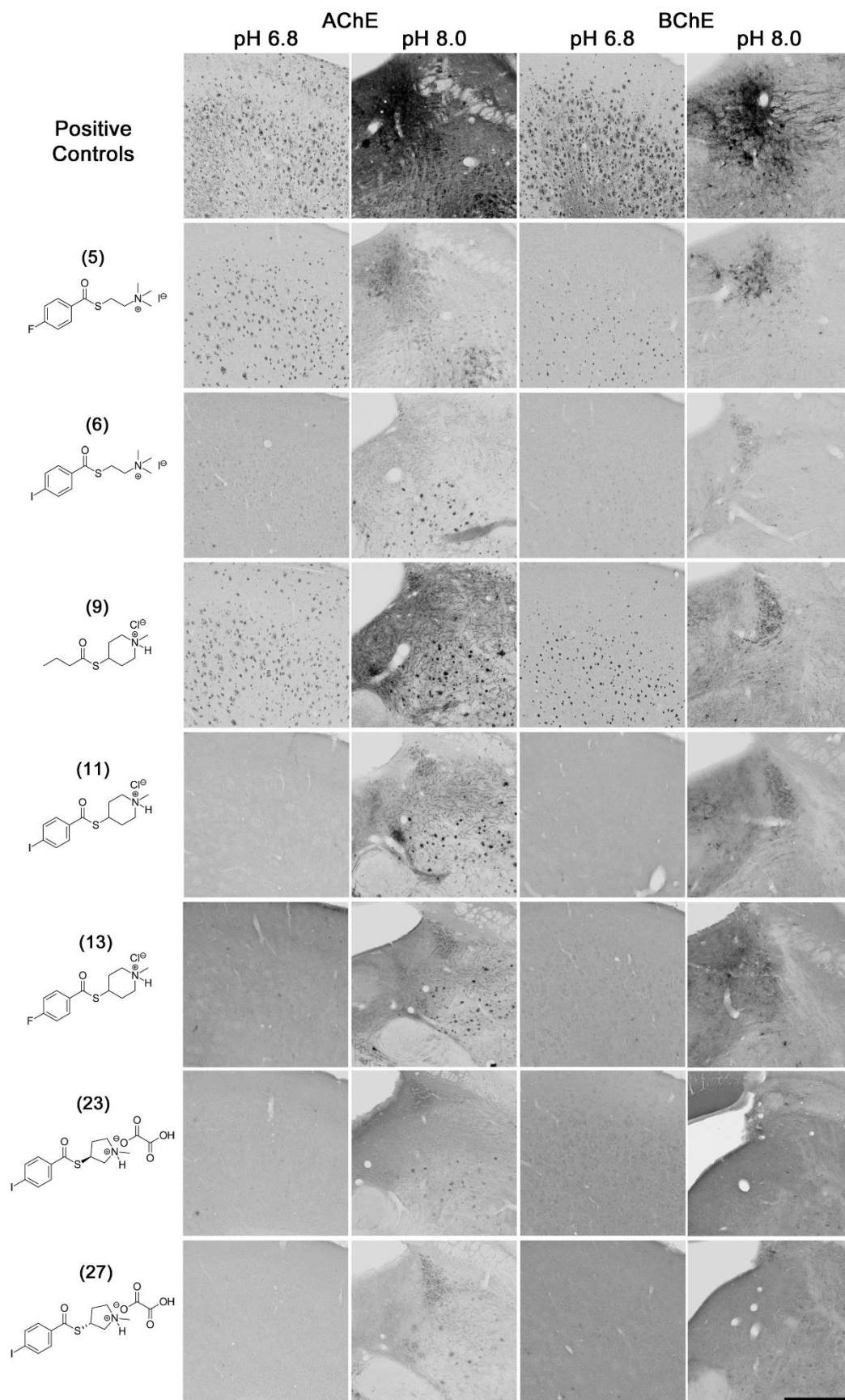


Figure S2. Representative photomicrographs of histochemical staining of AChE (columns 1 and 2) and BChE (columns 3 and 4) at pH 6.8 and 8.0 in mouse brain tissues demonstrating that, when used as inhibitors, some compounds engaged with cholinesterases. Optimal staining for plaques at pH 6.8 is shown in the orbitofrontal cortex, optimal staining of normal neural elements at pH 8.0 is shown in the thalamus. Scale bar = 200 μ m.