Synthesis of Notoamide J: A Potentially Pivotal Intermediate in the Biosynthesis of Several Prenylated Indole Alkaloids from Fungi.

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SUPPORTING INFORMATION

General Methods	S 1
Copies of ¹ H NMR and ¹³ C NMR Spectra of Compounds 8 , 9 , 10 , 11 , 12 , 13 , 14 , 2 , and 1	S2-S16
Copy of ¹ H NMR Spectrum of Natural Notoamide J	S17
Comparison of CD of Natural Notoamide J with that of Synthetic 1	S18
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General Methods

¹H and ¹³C spectra were obtained using 300 MHz or 400 MHz spectrometers. The chemical shifts are given in parts per million (ppm) relative to TMS at δ 0.00 ppm or to residual CDCl₃ δ 7.26 ppm for proton spectra and relative to CDCl₃ at δ 77.23 ppm for carbon spectra. IR spectra were recorded on an FT-IR spectrometer as thin films. Mass spectra were obtained using a high/low resolution magnetic sector mass spectrometer. Flash column chromatography was performed with silica gel grade 60 (230-400 mesh). Unless otherwise noted materials were obtained from commercially available sources and used without further purification. Dichloromethane (CH₂Cl₂), tetrahydrofuran (THF), toluene (PhMe), *N*, *N*-dimethylformamide (DMF), acetonitrile (CH₃CN), triethylamine (Et₃N), and methanol (MeOH) were all degassed with argon and passed through a solvent purification system containing alumina or molecular sieves.





































(b)



(a) CD of Natural Notoamide J^{S1} (b) CD of Synthetic Notoamide J

References:

S1. Tsukamoto, S.; Kato, H.; Samizo, M.; Nojiri, Y.; Onuki, H.; Hirota, H.; Ohta, T. J. Nat. Prod. 2008, 71, 2064-2067.