

*Supporting Information:*

## **Small Molecule Inhibitors of the TLR3/dsRNA Complex**

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### **Supplemental Information**

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## General Methods.

NMR spectra were acquired on Bruker 300 spectrometer, running at 300 MHz for  $^1\text{H}$  and 75 MHz for  $^{13}\text{C}$ , respectively.  $^1\text{H}$  NMR spectra were recorded at 300 MHz in  $\text{CDCl}_3$  or  $(\text{CD}_3)_2\text{CO}$  using residual  $\text{CHCl}_3$  (7.28 ppm) and  $(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{CO}$  (2.05 ppm) as the internal standard.  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR spectra were recorded at 75 MHz in  $\text{CDCl}_3$  or  $(\text{CD}_3)_2\text{CO}$  using residual  $\text{CHCl}_3$  (77.16 ppm) and  $(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{CO}$  (29.84 and 206.26 ppm) as internal reference. Thin layer chromatography was performed on Merck Kieselgel 60 Å F254 or Silicycle 60Å F254 plates eluting with the solvent indicated, visualized by a 254 nm UV lamp, and stained with an ethanolic solution of 12-molybdophosphoric acid. Compounds were purified using flash chromatography (FC) (Silica gel 60, 200-400 mesh, Sorbent Tech.) or recrystallization. Optical rotations (Na D line) were obtained using a microcell with 1 dm path length on a Jasco P-1030 polarimeter. Specific rotations ( $[\alpha]$ , Unit:  $^\circ\text{cm}^2/\text{g}$ ) are based on the equation  $\alpha = (100 \cdot \alpha)/(l \cdot c)$  and are reported as unit-less numbers where the concentration  $c$  is in g/100 mL and the path length  $l$  is in decimeters. Mass spectrometry was performed at the mass spectrometry facility of the Department of Chemistry at University of Colorado at Boulder on a double focusing high resolution mass spectrometer. Compounds were named using ChemDraw 11.0. Unless otherwise noted, analytical grade solvents and commercially available reagents were used without further purification.

## Virtual Screening.

The *Enamine* drug database (1.2 million small molecules) was docked into the dsRNA-binding domain of TLR3 (PDB: 3CIY<sup>1</sup>) using Glide 5.6. The molecules are created, as appropriate, with multiple protonation and tautomeric states. The TLR3 conformations were prepared using standard Glide protocols. This includes addition of hydrogens, restrained energy-minimizations of the protein structure with the Optimized Potentials for Liquid Simulations-All Atom (OPLS-AA) force field, and finally setting up the Glide grids using the Protein and Ligand Preparation Module. All 1.2 million compounds were first docked and ranked using High Throughput Virtual Screening (HTVS) Glide, continued with standard precision (SP) Glide for the top 10000 compounds. The resultant top 5000 compounds were then docked using the more accurate and computationally intensive extra-precision (XP) mode. Initial top-ranked 100 compounds were selected and ranked by predicted binding energy.

The selection of the candidate molecules was based on the following criteria: (1) Predicted binding energy and spatial complementarity. (2) Reasonable chemical structures found in the dsRNA-binding site of TLR3. (3) Existence of at least one hydrogen bond between the ligand and one of the dsRNA-recognizing residues on the TLR3 surface (e.g. His 539, Asn 541, and Ser 571, etc). (4) Protonation state and the tautomeric form of the ligand have to be acceptable. As a result,

the initial 100 candidate compounds were filtered and yielded 9 potential TLR3 hits for cellular assays.

### **TLR3 Inhibition Assay.**

RAW 264.7 (Mouse leukaemic monocyte macrophage cell line) cells were grown in RPMI 1640 medium, supplemented with 10% FBS, penicillin (100 U/mL) and streptomycin (100 mg/mL). RAW cells were then planted in 96-well plates at 100,000 cells per well and grown for 24 h in the media described previously at 37°C in a 5% CO<sub>2</sub> humidified incubator. After 24 h, non-adherent cells and media were removed and replaced with fresh RPMI 1640 medium (only RPMI). The adherent macrophages were treated with high molecular weight polyinosine-polycytidylic acid (poly (I:C)) (10 µg/mL) (Invivogen, CA), an agonist of TLR3, and then added different concentrations of potential inhibitor. Two rows were only treated with Poly (I:C) as blank controls. Plates were then incubated for an additional 24 h. Following incubation, 100 µL of media was removed and added to flat black 96-well microfluor plates (Thermo Scientific, MA, USA). To each well, 10 µL of 2, 3-diaminonaphthalene (0.05 mg/mL in 0.62 M aqueous HCl solution) was added and incubated for 15 min in the dark. The reaction was quenched by addition of 5 µL of a 3 M aqueous NaOH solution and the plate was read on Beckman Coulter DTX880 reader (Beckman Coulter, CA, USA) with excitation at 365 nm and emission at 450 nm. The nitrite (a stable metabolite of nitric oxide) concentration was determined from a nitrite standard curve.<sup>2</sup> The inhibition rate (%) of NO release was determined using the following formula: Inhibition (%) = [Poly (I:C) (OD<sub>450</sub>) – Compounds (OD<sub>450</sub>)]/[ Poly (I:C) (OD<sub>450</sub>)-Control (OD<sub>450</sub>)]×100. The IC<sub>50</sub> values for both inhibition and cytotoxicity were determined using software Origin v7.5.

### **Cytokine-Specific ELISA.**

RAW 264.7 cells were planted in 6-well plates in duplicate at 1,000,000 cells per well with 3 mL of medium (RPMI 1640 medium, supplemented with 10% FBS, penicillin (100 U/mL) and streptomycin (100 mg/mL)) and grown for 24 h at 37°C in a 5% CO<sub>2</sub> humidified incubator. After 24 h, non-adherent cells and media were removed and replaced with fresh RPMI 1640 medium (3 mL/well). Two wells of adherent macrophages were treated with Poly (I:C) (Invivogen, 15 µg/mL). One of the two wells was treated with 27 µM compound **4a**. One additional well was treated with only **4a** (27 µM) only. Plates were then incubated for an additional 24 h. After removal of the medium, cells were washed with PBS (3 x 1 mL), the 6 well plate was put on ice, then 500 µL of lysis buffer was added in each well (Lysis Buffer: 120 µL 0.5M EDTA; 12 mL Mammalian Protein Extraction Reagent, 100 µL cocktail, 0.36 mL NaCl (5 M, aqueous) ). After 5 min, the mixture was transferred into corresponding 1.5 mL tube, spun for 20 min at 13.2 K rpm in a cold room. Approximately

400  $\mu$ L of supernatant were collected into new tubes, frozen at -80  $^{\circ}$ C until ready for cytokine measurement. The production of the cytokine interleukin-1 $\beta$  (IL-1 $\beta$ ) and TNF- $\alpha$  was quantified with an enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA) using cytokine-specific capture antibodies, biotinylated monoclonal detection antibodies, and recombinant human cytokine standards according to commercially available ELISA kits (R&D Systems, MN).

#### **Nitric Oxide TLR Selectivity Assay.**

This assay was run using the same protocols with the “TLR3 Inhibition Assay” previously described. LPS (lipopolysaccharide), FSL-1 ((S,R)-(2,3-bispalmitoyloxypropyl)-Cys-Gly-Asp-Pro-Lys-His-Pro-Lys-Ser-Phe), R848 (4-amino-2-(ethoxymethyl)- $\alpha$ ,  $\alpha$ -dimethyl-1H-imidazo[4,5-c]quinoline-1-ethanol) and Pam<sub>3</sub>CSK<sub>4</sub> (N-palmitoyl-S-[2,3-bis(palmitoyloxy)-(2RS)-propyl]-[R]-cysteiny-[S]-seryl-[S]-lysyl-[S]-lysyl-[S]-lysyl-[S]-lysine.3HCl) were used to selectively activate TLR4, TLR2/6, TLR7 and TLR2/1 in place of Poly (I:C), respectively.

#### **Fluorescence Anisotropy Assay.**

Fluorescence polarization experiments were performed at 25  $^{\circ}$ C using a Horiba Fluorolog-3 fluorometer. For direct binding measurements, serial dilutions of TLR3 (R&D, MN) were made in Tris buffer (pH= 7.2), and an aliquot (5  $\mu$ L) of 1  $\mu$ g/mL rhodamine labeled Poly (I:C) (Invivogen, CA), was added to a total volume of 500  $\mu$ L. The competition binding solution was incubated for 30 minutes at 25  $^{\circ}$ C. Serial dilutions of **4a** or **1a** were incubated with 20  $\mu$ M TLR3 and rhodamine-labeled Poly (I:C) for 30 min at room temperature.

Regression analysis was carried out using Origin 8.5 (OriginLab) ligand binding macro module. Experimental data were fitted into equation (1) to determine the IC<sub>50</sub> values, which in turn can be related to the known affinity of the Poly (I:C) ( $K_d$ = 19.0  $\pm$  0.9 nM, Fukuda K. et al. *J. Biol. Chem.* **2008**, 283, 22787) to acquire the inhibitory constant  $K_i$  using equation (2).

$$\text{Equation (1): } y = \text{min} + (\text{max} - \text{min}) / (1 + 10^{x - \log \text{IC}_{50}})$$

(y= total binding, x= log concentration of and rhodamine-labeled Poly (I:C), min= nonspecific binding, max= maximum binding in absence of ligand)

$$\text{Equation (2): } K_i = \text{IC}_{50} / (1 + [\text{L}] / K_d)$$

([L]= concentration of rhodamine-labeled Poly (I:C) )

### Cytochrome P450 Toxicity Assay.

Test agent was incubated (two wells per condition) with microsomes at 37 °C. Control incubations containing vehicle or reference inhibitors were run along side the test agents. The final assay will contain test agent, probe substrates at the indicated concentration, 2 mM NADPH, 3 mM MgCl<sub>2</sub> in 50 mM potassium phosphate buffer, pH 7.4. The final microsomal concentration was 0.5 mg/mL. The maximum solvent concentration in the final assay was ≤ 0.5% to minimize the inhibition of Cyps by solvent. NADPH was added last to start the assay. At the end of ten minutes incubation, the assay was stopped by the addition of acetonitrile containing internal standard, the samples were centrifuged, and the amount of probe metabolite in the supernatant was determined by LC/MS/MS. (Testing was done by Apredica, Watertown, MA using subcellular fractions).

**WST-1 Cytotoxicity Assay.** In a 96-well plate 5,000 cells in 100 µL media (RPMI 1640 medium, supplemented with 10% FBS, penicillin (100 U/mL) and streptomycin (100 mg/mL)) per well. Eight wells were left empty for blank controls. The plates were incubated (37 °C, 5% CO<sub>2</sub>) overnight to allow the cells to attach to the wells. WST-1 proliferation reagent (Roche) was added to the cells (10 µL per well) and continued to incubate for 1-2 h at 37 °C. Plates were checked visually by comparing the colour of wells with media without cells (colour remained pink) with wells contained untreated cells (colour is orange). When a clear difference could be seen by naked eye, results were read by spectrophotometer at 490nm. Cytotoxicity (%) was determined using the following formula: Cytotoxicity (%) =  $(1 - [\text{Compounds (OD}_{490}) - \text{Background (OD}_{490})] / [\text{Control (OD}_{490}) - \text{Background (OD}_{490})]) \times 100$ .

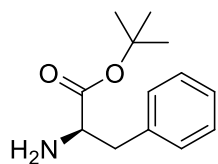
### Kinase Profiling Assay

Compounds **4a** was profiled against a panel of 12 representative kinases (AKT1, CAMK1, DDR2, GSK-3 $\alpha$ , MAPK1, MET, PAK1, PDGFRB, PIM1, PKC- $\gamma$ , PLK4 and SRC) using the KinaseSeeker™ assay (Luceome Biotechnologies, Tucson, AZ)<sup>3</sup>. After it was determined that compounds **4a** did not inhibit the luciferase control, profiling was done in duplicate against each kinase. The values of %Inhibition and %Activity Remaining were calculated using the following equations:

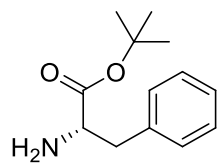
$$\% \text{ Inhibition} = (\text{ALU}_{\text{control}} - \text{ALU}_{\text{sample}}) / \text{ALU}_{\text{control}} \times 100$$

$$\% \text{ Activity Remaining} = 100 - \% \text{ Inhibition}$$

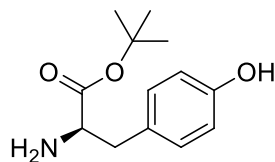
Profiling data for all kinases was plotted as % activity remaining vs. kinases profiled. Reference data for staurosporine (a nonspecific kinase inhibitor) was served as the positive control.



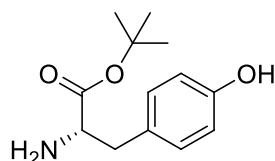
**(R)-phenylalanine tert-butyl ester (A1)**. To a solution of D-phenylalanine (1.651 g, 10.0 mmol) in *tert*-butyl acetate (20 mL) at 0 °C, was slowly added HClO<sub>4</sub> (0.85 mL, 15 mmol).<sup>4</sup> The reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature for 12 h then washed with H<sub>2</sub>O (25 mL) and 1.0 M HCl solution (15 mL). The resultant aqueous solution was adjusted to pH 9 by addition of 10 % K<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> solution, and then extracted with dichloromethane (3 x 10 mL). The combined organic phases were dried with anhydrous Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>, filtered and concentrated to give an oil. This was purified by flash chromatography on silica gel, using a grading of ethyl acetate/hexane ((1:5) to (2:5)), to give **A1** as a colorless oil; (2.020 g, 89.3%). Spectral data were in accordance with those published.  $[\alpha]_D^{25}$ : -39.5 (c = 0.33, CHCl<sub>3</sub>); <sup>1</sup>H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ 7.35-7.29 (m, 2H), 7.27-7.22 (m, 3H), 3.63 (dd, *J* = 6.0, 9.0 Hz, 1H), 3.09-3.02 (m, 1H), 2.89-2.82 (m, 2H), 1.47 (s, 2H), 1.44 (s, 9H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (300 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ 174.34, 137.57, 129.39, 128.41, 126.65, 81.12, 56.33, 41.29, 28.00; LRMS (ESI): calcd for: C<sub>13</sub>H<sub>19</sub>NO<sub>2</sub> [M + H]<sup>+</sup> = 222.1, obsd [M + H]<sup>+</sup> = 222.1, [M + Na]<sup>+</sup> = 244.1, obsd [M + Na]<sup>+</sup> = 244.1.



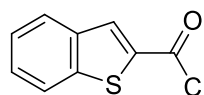
**(S)-phenylalanine tert-butyl ester (B1)**. Following the **A1** synthetic method, using L-phenylalanine (1.651 g, 10.0 mmol) instead of D-phenylalanine to give **B1** as a colorless oil; (2.01g, 88.9%).  $[\alpha]_D^{25}$ : +49.8 (c = 0.62, CHCl<sub>3</sub>); <sup>1</sup>H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ 7.35-7.28 (m, 2H), 7.27-7.22 (m, 3H), 3.63 (dd, *J* = 6.0, 9.0 Hz, 1H), 3.09-3.02 (m, 1H), 2.89-2.82 (m, 2H), 1.44 (m, 11 H). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (300 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ 174.34, 137.58, 129.38, 128.41, 126.64, 81.11, 56.33, 41.30, 28.00; LRMS (ESI): calcd for: C<sub>13</sub>H<sub>19</sub>NO<sub>2</sub> [M + H]<sup>+</sup> = 222.1, obsd [M + H]<sup>+</sup> = 222.1, [M + Na]<sup>+</sup> = 244.1.



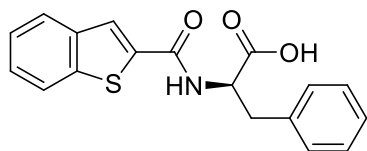
**(R)-tyrosine *tert*-butyl ester (A2).** Following the **A1** synthetic method, using D-tyrosine (1.812 g, 10.0 mmol) instead of D-phenylalanine to give **A2** as colorless oil; (1.41 g, 60.2%).  $[\alpha]_D^{25}$ : +41.3 (c = 0.45, CHCl<sub>3</sub>); <sup>1</sup>H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ 7.06 (s, 1H), 7.04 (s, 1H), 6.70 (s, 1H), 6.67 (s, 1H), 3.61 (m, 1H), 3.05-2.98 (m, 1H), 3.82-2.75 (m, 1H), 1.47 (s, 9H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (300 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ 174.08, 155.44, 130.39, 127.92, 115.69, 81.65, 55.99, 39.81, 28.04; LRMS (ESI): calcd for: C<sub>13</sub>H<sub>19</sub>NO<sub>3</sub> [M + H]<sup>+</sup> = 238.1, obsd [M + H]<sup>+</sup> = 238.1, [M + Na]<sup>+</sup> = 260.1, obsd [M + Na]<sup>+</sup> = 260.1.



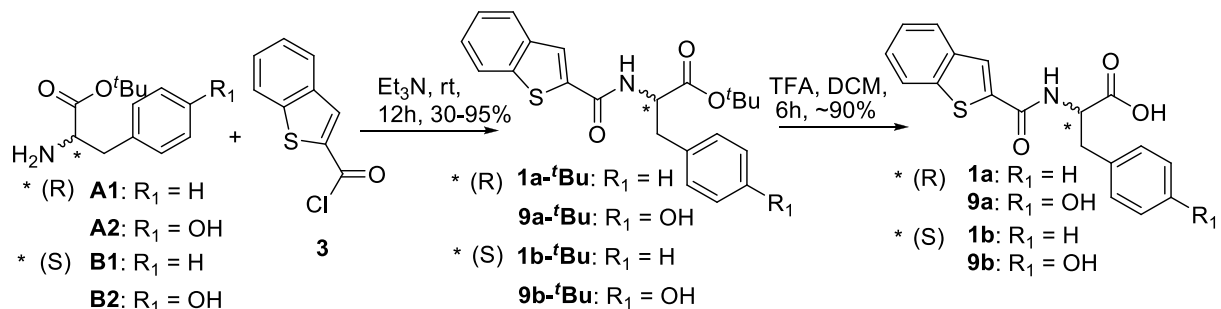
**(S)-tyrosine *tert*-butyl ester (B2).** Following the **A1** synthetic method, using L-tyrosine (1.812 g, 10.0 mmol) instead of D-phenylalanine to give **B2** as colorless oil; (1.42 g, 60.8%).  $[\alpha]_D^{25}$ : -55.5 (c = 0.23, CHCl<sub>3</sub>); <sup>1</sup>H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ 7.08 (s, 1H), 7.04 (s, 1H), 6.71 (s, 1H), 6.68 (s, 1H), 3.61 (m, 1H), 3.04-2.98 (m, 1H), 3.82-2.75 (m, 1H), 1.47 (s, 9H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (300 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ 174.02, 155.55, 130.40, 127.76, 115.73, 81.68, 55.95, 39.77, 28.03; LRMS (ESI): calcd for: C<sub>13</sub>H<sub>19</sub>NO<sub>3</sub> [M + H]<sup>+</sup> = 238.1, obsd [M + H]<sup>+</sup> = 238.1, [M + Na]<sup>+</sup> = 260.1, obsd [M + Na]<sup>+</sup> = 260.1.



**Benzo[b]thiophene-2-carbonyl chloride (3).** Thianaphthene-2-carboxylic acid (356.42 mg, 2 mmol) was suspended in dry toluene (6 mL), thionyl chloride (4.4 mL, 60 mmol) and DMF (0.05 mL) were added at room temperature, and then the mixture was refluxed 8 h.<sup>5</sup> The volatiles were removed at reduced pressure to give benzo[b]thiophene-2-carbonyl chloride as a yellow power. Purified by flash chromatography on silica gel, using ethyl acetate/hexane (1:9) as eluent, give **3** as a white power (393.64 mg, 94.9%). Spectral data were in accordance with those published. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ 8.31 (s, 1H), 7.04-7.89 (m, 2H), 7.60-7.46 (m, 2H). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (300 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ 161.14, 144.07, 138.05, 136.59, 135.89, 128.75, 126.68, 125.66, 122.91.



**(R)-2-(benzo[b]thiophene-2-carboxamido)-3-phenylpropanoic acid (1a)**



**Method A.**

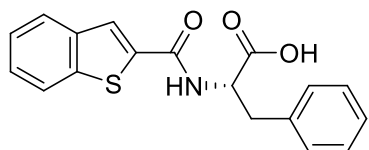
To a solution of D-phenylalanine *tert*-butyl ester (110.65 mg, 0.5 mmol) in dry dichloromethane (3 mL) at 0 °C was added triethylamine (0.086 mL, 0.55 mmol) and benzo[b]thiophene-2-carbonyl chloride (98.33 mg, 0.5 mmol).<sup>6</sup> The reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature overnight and then washed with H<sub>2</sub>O (3 x 15 mL) and the organic extracts were dried with Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> and concentrated under reduced pressure. Purified by flash chromatography on silica gel, using ethyl acetate/hexane (1:9) as eluent, give **1a-tBu** as colorless oil (176.43 mg, 92.5%). [ $\alpha$ ]<sub>D</sub><sup>25</sup>: -38.8 (c = 0.18, CHCl<sub>3</sub>); <sup>1</sup>H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ 7.88-7.82 (m, 2H), 7.75 (d, *J* = 0.9 Hz, 1H), 7.47-7.38 (m, 2H), 7.35-7.27 (m, 3H), 7.25-7.21 (m, 2H), 6.77 (d, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 1H), 5.03-4.96 (m, 1H), 3.27 (m, 2H), 1.47 (s, 9H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (300 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ 170.51, 161.58, 140.99, 139.05, 138.07, 136.01, 129.65, 128.45, 127.09, 126.39, 125.38, 125.11, 124.90, 122.70, 82.81, 54.02, 38.05, 28.02; HRMS (ESI): calcd for: C<sub>22</sub>H<sub>23</sub>NO<sub>3</sub>S [M + Na]<sup>+</sup> = 404.1304, obsd [M + Na]<sup>+</sup> = 404.1291.

Then **1a-tBu** (95.37 mg, 0.25 mmol) was dissolved in 2 mL of CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> and 2 mL TFA was added under argon. The reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature for 12 h (TLC monitor). The solvent was removed under reduced pressure and the crude compound was purified by flash chromatography on silica gel, using HOAc/ethyl acetate (1:100) as the eluent, to give **1a** (73.29 mg, 90.1%); [ $\alpha$ ]<sub>D</sub><sup>25</sup>: -25.9 (c = 0.21, CHCl<sub>3</sub>). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ 10.55 (bs, 1H), 7.83-7.72 (m, 3H), 7.45-7.34 (m, 2H), 7.32-7.21 (m, 5H), 6.83 (d, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 1H), 5.12 (m, 1H), 3.41-3.25 (m, 2H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (300 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ 175.13, 162.59, 141.05, 138.91, 136.97, 135.51, 129.44, 128.75, 127.34, 126.29, 125.27, 124.99, 124.94, 122.66, 53.82, 37.35; HRMS (ESI): calcd for: C<sub>18</sub>H<sub>15</sub>NO<sub>3</sub>S [M + H]<sup>+</sup> = 326.0830, obsd [M + H]<sup>+</sup> = 326.0845.

**Method B.** To a solution of **A1** (110.65 mg, 0.5 mmol) in dry dichloromethane (3 mL) was added HATU (171.09 mg,



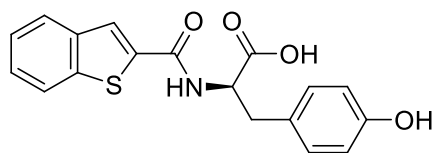
0.45 mmol), DIPEA (0.174 mL, 1 mmol) and benzo[b]thiophene-2-carboxylic acid (93.56 mg, 0.525 mmol). The reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature overnight and concentrated under reduced pressure, using ethyl acetate/hexane (1:9) as eluent, give **1a-<sup>t</sup>Bu** as a colorless oil (181.01 mg, 94.9 %). Then **1a-<sup>t</sup>Bu** (95.37 mg, 0.25 mmol) was dissolved in 2 mL of CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> and 2 mL TFA was add under argon. The reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature for 12 h (TLC monitor). The solvent was removed under reduce pressure and the crude compound was purified by flash chromatography on silica gel, using HOAc/ethyl acetate (1:100) as the eluent, to give **1a** (73.29 mg, 90.1%).



**(S)-2-(benzo[b]thiophene-2-carboxamido)-3-phenylpropanoic acid (1b)**. Following

the general method B, using **B1** (110.65mg, 0.5 mmol) instead of **A1** to give **1b-<sup>t</sup>Bu** as a colorless oil; (182.55 mg, 95.6%).  $[\alpha]_D^{25}$ : +41.6 (c = 0.31, CHCl<sub>3</sub>); <sup>1</sup>H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ 10.47 (bs, 1H), 7.78-7.69 (m, 3H), 7.47-7.38 (m, 2H), 7.42-7.29 (m, 3H), 7.27-7.20 (m, 4H), 6.89 (d, *J* = 8.2 Hz, 1H), 5.07 (m, 1H), 3.38-3.21 (m, 2H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (300 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ 175.24, 162.64, 141.02, 138.90, 137.01, 135.64, 129.39, 128.73, 127.28, 126.58, 126.24, 125.25, 124.94, 122.62, 53.98, 37.31; HRMS (ESI): calcd for: C<sub>18</sub>H<sub>15</sub>NO<sub>3</sub>S [M + Na]<sup>+</sup> = 348.0651, obsd [M + Na]<sup>+</sup> = 348.0665.

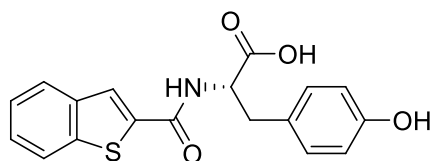
Then **1b-<sup>t</sup>Bu** (95.37 mg, 0.25 mmol) was dissolved in 2 mL of CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> and 2 mL TFA was add under argon. The reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature for 12 h (TLC monitor). The solvent was removed under reduce pressure and the crude compound was purified by flash chromatography on silica gel, using HOAc/ethyl acetate (1:100) as the eluent, to give **1a**; (74.11 mg, 91.1%).  $[\alpha]_D^{25}$ : +26.1 (c = 0.22, CHCl<sub>3</sub>); <sup>1</sup>H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ 10.47 (bs, 1H), 7.78-7.69 (m, 3H), 7.47-7.38 (m, 2H), 7.42-7.29 (m, 3H), 7.27-7.20 (m, 4H), 6.89 (d, *J* = 8.2 Hz, 1H), 5.07 (m, 1H), 3.38-3.21 (m, 2H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (300 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ 175.24, 162.64, 141.02, 138.90, 137.01, 135.64, 129.39, 128.73, 127.28, 126.58, 126.24, 125.25, 124.94, 122.62, 53.98, 37.31; HRMS (ESI): calcd for: C<sub>18</sub>H<sub>15</sub>NO<sub>3</sub>S [M + Na]<sup>+</sup> = 348.0651, obsd [M + Na]<sup>+</sup> = 348.0665



**(R)-2-(benzo[b]thiophene-2-carboxamido)-3-(4-hydroxyphenyl)propanoic acid (9a)**. Following general method B, to a solution of **A2** (237.29 mg, 1.0 mmol) in dry dichloromethane (5 mL) at 0 °C was added triethylamine (0.172 mL, 1.1

mmol) and **3** (196.65 mg, 1.0 mmol). The reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature overnight and then washed with H<sub>2</sub>O (3 x 15 mL) and the organic extracts were dried with Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> and concentrated under reduced pressure. Purified by flash chromatography on silica gel, using ethyl acetate/hexane (2:5) as eluent, give **9a-tBu** as colorless oil (120.44 mg, 30.3%).  $[\alpha]_D^{25}$ : +41.1 (c = 0.41, CHCl<sub>3</sub>); <sup>1</sup>H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ 7.87-7.82 (m, 2H), 7.77 (s, 1H), 7.47-7.38 (m, 2H), 7.08-7.05 (m, 2H), 6.79-6.71(m, 3H), 4.98-4.92 (m, 1H), 3.25-3.12 (m, 2H), 1.49 (s, 9H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (300 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ 170.71, 161.73, 155.01, 141.99, 139.03, 137.84, 130.74, 127.59, 126.45, 125.58, 125.15, 124.93, 122.70, 115.38, 82.97, 54.13, 37.25, 28.04. HRMS (ESI): calcd for: C<sub>22</sub>H<sub>23</sub>NO<sub>4</sub>S [M + Na]<sup>+</sup> = 420.1240, obsd [M + Na]<sup>+</sup> = 420.1257.

Then **9a-tBu** (99.37 mg, 0.25 mmol) was dissolved in 2 mL of CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> and 2 mL TFA was add under argon. The reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature for 12 h (TLC monitor). The solvent was removed under reduce pressure and the crude compound was purified by flash chromatography on silica gel, using HOAc/ethyl acetate (1:100) as the eluent, to give **9a**; (75.78 mg, 88.8%).  $[\alpha]_D^{25}$ : +22.7 (c = 0.21, CHCl<sub>3</sub>); <sup>1</sup>H NMR (300 MHz, acetone-d<sub>6</sub>): δ 8.04 (s, 1H), 7.99-7.90 (m, 2H), 7.49-7.40 (m, 2H), 7.20-7.17 (m, 2H), 6.78-6.75 (m, 2H), 4.91-4.84 (m, 1H), 3.30-3.06 (m, 2H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (300 MHz, acetone-d<sub>6</sub>): δ 161.56, 156.11, 140.93, 139.46, 130.25, 128.01, 126.24, 125.12, 124.88, 124.81, 122.57, 115.09, 36.22; HRMS (ESI): calcd for: C<sub>18</sub>H<sub>15</sub>NO<sub>4</sub>S [M + Na]<sup>+</sup> = 364.0614, obsd [M + Na]<sup>+</sup> = 364.0626.

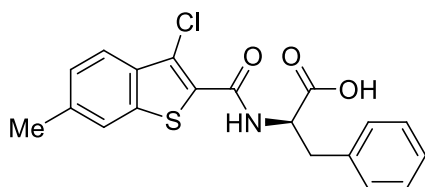


**(S)-tert-butyl 2-(benzo[b]thiophene-2-carboxamido)-3-(4-hydroxyphenyl)propanoate (9b)**

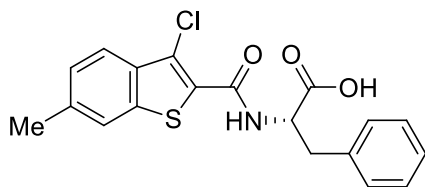
Following the **9a** synthetic method, using **B2** (237.29 mg, 1.0 mmol) instead of **A2** to give **9b-tBu** as colorless oil; (124.03 mg, 31.2%).  $[\alpha]_D^{25}$ : -44.6 (c = 0.30, CHCl<sub>3</sub>); <sup>1</sup>H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ 7.86-7.77 (m, 3H), 7.46-7.36 (m, 2H), 7.28 (s, 1H), 7.06-7.03 (m, 2H), 7.78-7.75 (m, 2H), 6.29 (s, 1H), 4.99-4.92 (m, 1H), 3.23-3.10 (m, 2H), 1.48 (s, 9H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR(300 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ 178.83, 161.85, 155.21, 141.00, 139.02, 137.73, 130.68, 127.34, 125.67, 125.17, 124.93, 122.69, 115.43, 83.04, 54.17, 37.27, 28.03; HRMS (ESI): calcd for: C<sub>22</sub>H<sub>23</sub>NO<sub>4</sub>S [M + Na]<sup>+</sup> = 420.1244, obsd [M + Na]<sup>+</sup> = 420.1240.

Then **9b-tBu** (99.37 mg, 0.25 mmol) was dissolved in 2 mL of CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> and 2 mL TFA was add under argon. The reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature for 12 h (TLC monitor). The solvent was removed under reduce pressure and the crude compound was purified by flash chromatography on silica gel, using HOAc/ethyl acetate (1:100) as the

eluent, to give **9b**; (76.04 mg, 89.1%).  $[\alpha]_D^{25}$ : -21.6 ( $c = 0.27$ ,  $\text{CHCl}_3$ );  $^1\text{H NMR}$  (300 MHz, acetone- $d_6$ ):  $\delta$  8.03-7.89 (m, 3H), 7.49-7.39 (m, 2H), 7.19-7.16 (m, 2H), 6.76-6.73 (m, 2H), 4.85-4.80 (m, 1H), 3.29-3.06 (m, 2H);  $^{13}\text{C NMR}$ (300 MHz, acetone- $d_6$ ):  $\delta$  172.79, 161.58, 156.13, 140.92, 139.47, 130.29, 128.11, 126.22, 125.14, 124.90, 124.79, 122.55, 115.13, 78.31, 54.65, 36.29; HRMS (ESI): calcd for:  $\text{C}_{18}\text{H}_{15}\text{NO}_4\text{S}$   $[\text{M} + \text{Na}]^+ = 364.0618$ , obsd  $[\text{M} + \text{Na}]^+ = 364.0614$ .



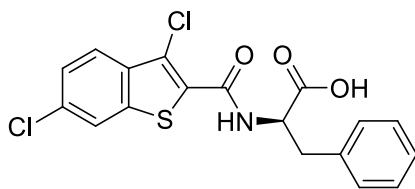
**(R)-2-(3-chloro-6-methylbenzo[b]thiophene-2-carboxamido)-3-phenylpropanoic acid (2a)**. Following general method B, to a solution of **A1** (110.65 mg, 0.5 mmol) in dry dichloromethane (3 mL) was added HATU (171.09 mg, 0.45 mmol), DIPEA (0.174 mL, 1 mmol) and 3-chloro-6-methylbenzo[b]thiophene-2-carboxylic acid (113.34 mg, 0.50 mmol). The reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature overnight and concentrated under reduced pressure to give an yellow oil. Then the oil was dissolved in 2 mL of  $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$  and 2 mL TFA was add under argon. The reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature for 12 h (TLC monitor). The solvent was removed under reduce pressure and the crude compound was purified by flash chromatography on silica gel, using HOAc/ethyl acetate (1:100) as the eluent, to give **2a**; (178.51 mg, 95.5%).  $[\alpha]_D^{25}$ : -31.7 ( $c = 0.36$ ,  $\text{CHCl}_3$ );  $^1\text{H NMR}$  (300 MHz, acetone- $d_6$ ):  $\delta$  7.80-7.75 (m, 3H), 7.41-7.24 (m, 6H), 5.03-4.97 (m, 1H), 3.44-3.26 (m, 2H), 2.50 (s, 3H);  $^{13}\text{C NMR}$  (300 MHz, acetone- $d_6$ ):  $\delta$  171.57, 159.83, 138.30, 138.05, 136.67, 134.65, 131.57, 129.50, 128.39, 127.54, 126.87, 122.57, 122.51, 118.78, 54.03, 36.85, 20.73; HRMS (ESI): calcd for:  $\text{C}_{19}\text{H}_{16}\text{ClNO}_3\text{S}$   $[\text{M} - \text{H}]^- = 372.0467$ , obsd  $[\text{M} - \text{H}]^- = 472.0484$ .



**(S)-2-(3-chloro-6-methylbenzo[b]thiophene-2-carboxamido)-3-phenylpropanoic acid (2b)**

Following the **2a** synthetic method, using **B1** (110.65 mg, 0.5 mmol) instead of **A1** to give **2b** white powder; (179.63 mg, 96.1%).  $[\alpha]_D^{25}$ : +23.9 ( $c = 0.29$ ,  $\text{CHCl}_3$ );  $^1\text{H NMR}$  (300 MHz, acetone- $d_6$ ):  $\delta$  7.76-7.72 (m, 3H), 7.39-7.22 (m, 6H), 5.04-4.98 (m, 1H), 3.44-3.26 (m, 2H), 2.48 (s, 3H);  $^{13}\text{C NMR}$  (300 MHz, acetone- $d_6$ ):  $\delta$  171.81, 159.86, 138.26, 138.03, 136.71, 134.63, 131.56, 129.53, 128.38, 127.49, 126.86, 122.53, 122.49, 118.80, 54.13, 36.88, 20.75; HRMS (ESI): calcd

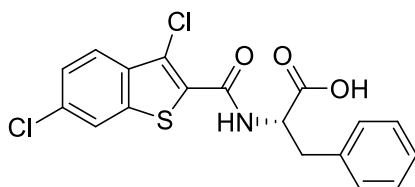
for: C<sub>19</sub>H<sub>16</sub>ClNO<sub>3</sub>S [M - H]<sup>-</sup> = 372.0467, obsd [M - H]<sup>-</sup> = 472.0475.



**(R)-2-(3,6-dichlorobenzo[b]thiophene-2-carboxamido)-3-phenylpropanoic acid (3a)**

Following the **2a** synthetic method, using 3,6-dichlorobenzo[b]thiophene-2-carboxylic acid (123.55 mg, 0.5 mmol) instead of 3-chloro-6-methylbenzo[b]thiophene-2-carboxylic acid to give **3a** as a white powder; (182.94 mg, 92.8%).

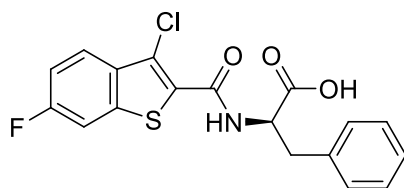
$[\alpha]_D^{25}$ : -23.2 (c = 0.24, CHCl<sub>3</sub>); <sup>1</sup>H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ 8.79 (s, 1H), 7.78 (d, *J* = 1.5 Hz, 1H), 7.71 (d, *J* = 8.7 Hz, 1H), 7.59 (d, *J* = 6.9 Hz, 1H), 7.42 (dd, *J* = 1.8, 8.7 Hz, 1H), 7.37-7.25 (m, 5H), 5.16-5.14 (m, 1H), 3.41-3.28 (m, 2H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (300 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ 175.51, 160.41, 138.97, 135.33, 135.18, 134.21, 132.38, 129.47, 128.82, 127.52, 126.51, 124.16, 122.38, 119.64, 54.12, 37.28; HRMS (ESI): calcd for: C<sub>18</sub>H<sub>13</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>NO<sub>3</sub>S [M - H]<sup>-</sup> = 391.9920, obsd [M - H]<sup>-</sup> = 391.9921.



**(S)-2-(3,6-dichlorobenzo[b]thiophene-2-carboxamido)-3-phenylpropanoic acid (3b)**

Following the **2a** synthetic method, using **B1** (110.65 mg, 0.5 mmol) instead of **A1** to get **3b** as a white powder (183.93 mg, 93.3%).

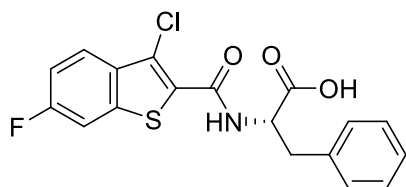
<sup>1</sup>H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ 9.23 (s, 1H), 7.78 (d, *J* = 1.8 Hz, 1H), 7.71 (d, *J* = 8.7 Hz, 1H), 7.59 (d, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 1H), 7.42 (dd, *J* = 1.8, 8.7 Hz, 1H), 7.37-7.25 (m, 5H), 5.16-5.14 (m, 1H), 3.39-3.33 (m, 2H).  $[\alpha]_D^{25}$ : +17.5 (c = 0.16, CHCl<sub>3</sub>). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (300 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ 175.54, 160.40, 138.96, 135.32, 135.19, 134.20, 132.40, 129.47, 128.82, 127.51, 126.55, 124.15, 122.37, 119.62, 54.07, 37.28. HRMS (ESI): calcd for: C<sub>18</sub>H<sub>13</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>NO<sub>3</sub>S [M-H]<sup>-</sup> = 391.9920, obsd [M-H]<sup>-</sup> = 391.9916.



**(R)-2-(3-chloro-6-fluorobenzo[b]thiophene-2-carboxamido)-3-phenylpropanoic acid (4a).**

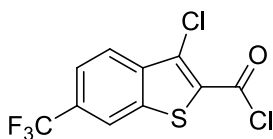
Following the **2a** synthetic method, using 3-chloro-6-fluorobenzo[b]thiophene-2-carboxylic acid (115.32 mg, 0.5 mmol) instead of 3-chloro-6-methylbenzo[b]thiophene-2-carboxylic acid to give **4a** as a white powder; (177.01 mg, 93.7%).

$[\alpha]_D^{25}$ : -21.9 ( $c = 0.37$ ,  $\text{CHCl}_3$ );  $^1\text{H NMR}$  (300 MHz, acetone- $d_6$ ):  $\delta$  7.95-7.76 (m, 3H), 7.44-7.22 (m, 6H), 5.04-4.97 (m, 1H), 3.45-3.26 (m, 2H);  $^{13}\text{C NMR}$  (300 MHz, acetone- $d_6$ ):  $\delta$  171.48, 163.90, 160.62, 159.50, 139.15, 136.67, 133.50, 129.50, 128.40, 126.89, 124.94, 118.57, 115.15, 114.82, 109.30, 108.95, 53.95, 36.78; HRMS (ESI): calcd for:  $\text{C}_{18}\text{H}_{13}\text{ClFNO}_3\text{S}$   $[\text{M} + \text{H}]^+ = 378.0361$ , obsd  $[\text{M} + \text{H}]^+ = 378.0347$ .

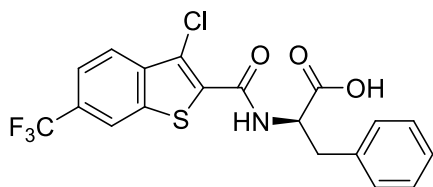


**(S)-2-(3-chloro-6-fluorobenzo[b]thiophene-2-carboxamido)-3-phenylpropanoic acid (4b).**

Following the **4a** synthetic method, using **B1** (110.65 mg, 0.5 mmol) instead of **A1** to give **4b** as a white powder; (175.31 mg, 92.8%).  $[\alpha]_D^{25}$ : +15.5 ( $c = 0.38$ ,  $\text{CHCl}_3$ );  $^1\text{H NMR}$  (300 MHz, acetone- $d_6$ ):  $\delta$  8.03-7.77 (m, 3H), 7.44-7.25 (m, 6H), 5.03-4.97 (m, 1H), 3.45-3.26 (m, 2H);  $^{13}\text{C NMR}$  (300 MHz, acetone- $d_6$ ):  $\delta$  163.90, 160.62, 159.50, 139.01, 136.65, 133.57, 129.50, 128.40, 126.88, 124.94, 115.15, 114.82, 109.31, 108.96, 54.06, 36.79; HRMS (ESI): calcd for:  $\text{C}_{18}\text{H}_{13}\text{ClFNO}_3\text{S}$   $[\text{M} + \text{H}]^+ = 378.0361$ , obsd  $[\text{M} + \text{H}]^+ = 378.0352$ .

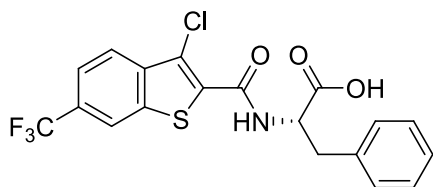


**3-chloro-6-(trifluoromethyl)benzo[b]thiophene-2-carbonyl chloride (5)**. To a mixture of p-trifluoromethylcinnamic acid (864.64 mg, 4.0 mmol) and pyridine (0.045 mL, 0.56 mmol) was added approximately 1/3 of thionyl chloride (0.667 mL).<sup>7</sup> The mixture was heated to 140 °C, and the rest of the thionyl chloride was added at a rate such as not to drop the temperature below 135 °C (40 min). The mixture was then heated at, 140-145 °C for an additional 12 h and concentrated under reduce pressure. The mixture solid was dissolved in hot hexanes (20 mL) and decanted to separate pyridine hydrochloride. For recrystallizations from the solution afforded **5** as a yellow crystals; (277.56 mg, 23.2%).  $^1\text{H NMR}$  (300 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ ):  $\delta$  8.18-8.14 (m, 2H), 7.80 (dd,  $J = 1.2, 8.4$  Hz, 1H).  $^{13}\text{C NMR}$  (300 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ ):  $\delta$  157.99, 139.70, 139.24, 132.54, 131.84, 131.41, 130.07, 125.59, 122.95, 120.61.



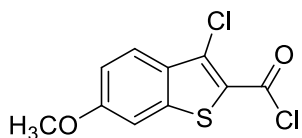
**(R)-2-(3-chloro-6-(trifluoromethyl)benzo[b]thiophene-2-carboxamido)-3-phenylpropanoic acid (5a).**

Following general method B, to a solution of **A1** (55.33 mg, 0.25 mmol) in dry dichloromethane (2 mL) at 0 °C was added triethylamine (0.043 mL, 0.28 mmol) and **5** (74.78 mg, 0.25 mmol). The reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature overnight and concentrated under reduced pressure. Then dissolved the oil mixture in 2 mL CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> and 2 mL TFA was add under argon. The reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature for 12 h (TLC monitor). The solvent was removed under reduce pressure and the crude compound was purified by flash chromatography on silica gel, using HOAc/ethyl acetate (1:100) as the eluent, to give **5a**; (100.64 mg, 94.1%).  $[\alpha]_D^{25}$ : -21.1 (c = 0.30, CHCl<sub>3</sub>); <sup>1</sup>H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ 8.12 (s, 1H), 7.93 (d, *J* = 8.7 Hz, 1H), 7.71-7.61 (m, 2H), 7.37-7.26 (m, 5H), 6.83 (s, 1H), 5.17-5.15 (m, 1H), 3.45-3.30 (m, 2H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (300 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ 175.31, 160.07, 139.09, 137.76, 135.24, 135.13, 129.90, 129.46, 128.84, 127.56, 125.63, 123.89, 122.16, 120.45, 120.40, 119.49, 54.09, 39.26, 29.70; HRMS (ESI): calcd for: C<sub>19</sub>H<sub>13</sub>ClF<sub>3</sub>NO<sub>3</sub>S [M-H]<sup>-</sup> = 426.0184, obsd [M-H]<sup>-</sup> = 426.0170.

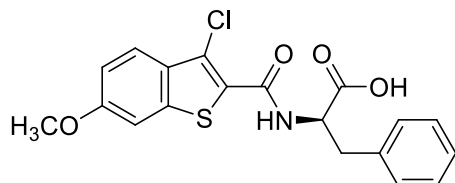


**(S)-2-(3-chloro-6-(trifluoromethyl)benzo[b]thiophene-2-carboxamido)-3-phenylpropanoic acid (5b)**

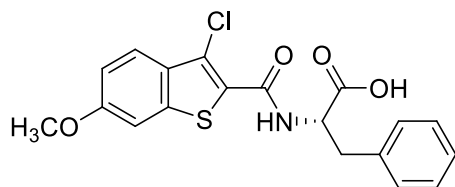
Following the **5a** synthetic method, using **B1** (55.33 mg, 0.25 mmol) instead of **A1** to give **5b** as a yellow powder (99.57 mg, 93.1%).  $[\alpha]_D^{25}$ : +24.7 (c = 0.36, CHCl<sub>3</sub>); <sup>1</sup>H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ 8.09 (s, 1H), 7.90 (d, *J* = 8.7 Hz, 1H), 7.69-7.61 (m, 2H), 7.36-7.25 (m, 5H), 7.04 (s, 1H), 5.15-5.13 (m, 1H), 3.44-3.29 (m, 2H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (300 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ 175.32, 160.09, 139.05, 137.72, 135.22, 135.18, 129.87, 129.45, 128.83, 127.53, 125.62, 123.85, 122.14, 120.43, 120.37, 119.48, 54.20, 37.26, 29.70; HRMS (ESI): calcd for: C<sub>19</sub>H<sub>13</sub>ClF<sub>3</sub>NO<sub>3</sub>S [M-H]<sup>-</sup> = 426.0184, obsd [M-H]<sup>-</sup> = 426.0180.



**3-chloro-6-methoxybenzo[b]thiophene-2-carbonyl chloride (5-1)**. Following the **5** synthetic method, using p-methoxycinnamic acid (712.72 mg, 4.0 mmol) instead of p-trifluoromethylcinnamic acid to give **5-1** as a yellow crystals; (265.29 mg, 25.4%).  $^1\text{H}$  NMR (300 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ ):  $\delta$  7.89 (d,  $J = 9.0$  Hz, 1H), 7.23 (d,  $J = 2.1$  Hz, 1H), 7.16 (dd,  $J = 2.1$ , 9.0 Hz, 1H), 3.95 (s, 3H).  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR (300 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ ):  $\delta$  161.68, 157.82, 142.98, 131.26, 130.96, 126.57, 125.82, 117.76, 103.76, 55.87.

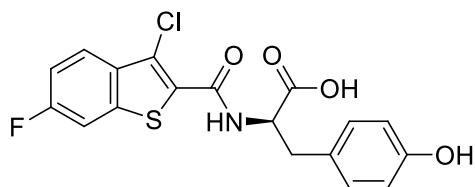


**(R)-2-(3-chloro-6-methoxybenzo[b]thiophene-2-carboxamido)-3-phenylpropanoic acid (6a)**. Following the **5a** synthetic method, using **5-1** instead of **5** to give **6a** as a white powder; (92.78 mg, 95.2%).  $[\alpha]_D^{25}$ : -18.9 ( $c = 0.22$ ,  $\text{CHCl}_3$ );  $^1\text{H}$  NMR (300 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ ):  $\delta$  7.70 (d,  $J = 9.0$  Hz, 1H), 7.58 (d,  $J = 6.9$  Hz, 1H), 7.34-7.24 (m, 6H), 7.08 (dd,  $J = 2.4$ , 9.0 Hz, 1H), 5.16-5.13 (m, 1H), 3.90 (s, 3H), 3.43-3.28 (m, 2H);  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR (300 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ ):  $\delta$  175.46, 160.92, 159.95, 140.09, 135.34, 132.52, 130.84, 129.50, 128.99, 128.76, 124.43, 124.14, 119.85, 116.46, 114.00, 104.32, 55.71, 54.04, 37.35; HRMS (ESI): calcd for:  $\text{C}_{19}\text{H}_{16}\text{ClNO}_4\text{S}$   $[\text{M}-\text{H}]^- = 388.0416$ , obsd  $[\text{M}-\text{H}]^- = 388.0407$ .



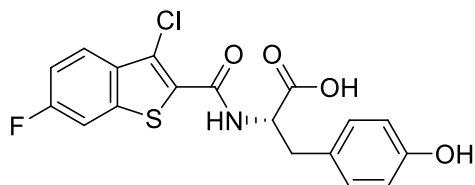
**(S)-2-(3-chloro-6-methoxybenzo[b]thiophene-2-carboxamido)-3-phenylpropanoic acid (6b)**.

Following the **6a** synthetic method, using **B1** (55.33 mg, 0.25 mmol) instead of **A1** to get **6b** as a white powder; (88.78 mg, 91.1%).  $[\alpha]_D^{25}$ : +16.5 ( $c = 0.29$ ,  $\text{CHCl}_3$ );  $^1\text{H}$  NMR (300 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ ):  $\delta$  8.79 (s, 1H), 7.68 (d,  $J = 9.0$  Hz, 1H), 7.59 (d,  $J = 7.2$  Hz, 1H), 7.34-7.23 (m, 6H), 7.07 (dd,  $J = 2.4$ , 9.0 Hz, 1H), 5.18-5.12 (m, 1H), 3.89 (s, 3H), 3.43-3.28 (m, 2H);  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR (300 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ ):  $\delta$  175.50, 160.91, 159.94, 140.08, 135.36, 132.54, 130.83, 129.51, 128.97, 128.76, 127.41, 124.12, 119.87, 116.45, 113.99, 104.31, 55.71, 54.06, 37.36; HRMS (ESI): calcd for:  $\text{C}_{19}\text{H}_{16}\text{ClNO}_4\text{S}$   $[\text{M}-\text{H}]^- = 388.0416$ , obsd  $[\text{M}-\text{H}]^- = 388.0402$ .



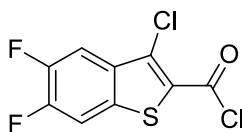
**(R)-2-(3-chloro-6-fluorobenzo[b]thiophene-2-carboxamido)-3-(4-hydroxyphenyl)propanoic acid (7a).**

Following the **9a** synthetic method, using 3-chloro-6-fluorobenzo[b]thiophene-2-carbonyl chloride (249.09 mg, 1.0 mmol) instead of **3** to give **7a** as a colorless oil; (145.32 mg, 36.9%).  $[\alpha]_D^{25}$ : +18.3 (c = 0.37, CHCl<sub>3</sub>); <sup>1</sup>H NMR (300 MHz, acetone-d<sub>6</sub>): δ 7.97-7.87 (m, 2H), 7.73 (d, *J* = 6.6 Hz, 1H), 7.45-7.38 (m, 1H), 7.18-7.15 (m, 2H), 6.80-6.77 (m, 2H), 4.96-4.90 (m, 1H), 3.34-3.16 (m, 2H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (300 MHz, acetone-d<sub>6</sub>): δ 171.56, 163.89, 160.62, 159.45, 156.42, 139.16, 133.55, 130.54, 127.03, 124.94, 118.51, 115.22, 114.80, 109.29, 108.95, 54.14, 35.98; HRMS (ESI): calcd for: C<sub>18</sub>H<sub>13</sub>ClFNO<sub>4</sub>S [M - H]<sup>-</sup> = 392.0165, obsd [M - H]<sup>-</sup> = 392.0174.



**(S)-2-(3-chloro-6-fluorobenzo[b]thiophene-2-carboxamido)-3-(4-hydroxyphenyl)propanoic acid (7b).**

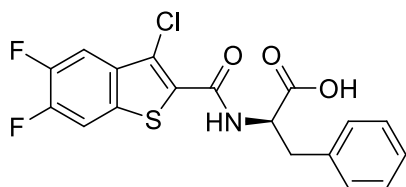
Following the **9a** synthetic method, using **B2** instead of **A2** to give **7b** as a colorless oil; (147.68 mg, 37.5%).  $[\alpha]_D^{25}$ : -20.3 (c = 0.28, CHCl<sub>3</sub>); <sup>1</sup>H NMR (300 MHz, acetone-d<sub>6</sub>): δ 7.96-7.87 (m, 2H), 7.75 (d, *J* = 6.0 Hz, 1H), 7.44-7.38 (m, 1H), 7.18-7.15 (m, 2H), 6.79-6.77 (m, 2H), 4.93-4.91 (m, 1H), 3.34-3.17 (m, 2H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (300 MHz, acetone-d<sub>6</sub>): δ 171.90, 163.86, 160.58, 159.44, 156.40, 139.13, 133.52, 132.97, 130.55, 127.12, 124.90, 118.49, 115.21, 114.76, 109.26, 108.91, 54.42, 36.03; HRMS (ESI): calcd for: C<sub>18</sub>H<sub>13</sub>ClFNO<sub>4</sub>S [M - H]<sup>-</sup> = 392.0165, obsd [M - H]<sup>-</sup> = 392.0170.



**3-chloro-5,6-difluorobenzo[b]thiophene-2-carbonyl chloride (5-2).** Following **5** synthetic

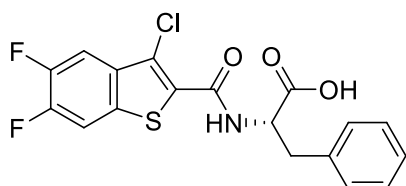
method, using 3,4-difluorocinnamic acid (736.56 mg, 4.0 mmol) instead of p-trifluoromethylcinnamic acid to give **5-2** as a yellow crystals; (272.42 mg, 25.5%). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ 7.83-7.77 (m, 1H), 7.70-7.65 (m, 1H). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (300 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ 157.62, 154.54, 152.40, 151.11, 149.05, 135.99, 133.59, 112.22, 110.97.





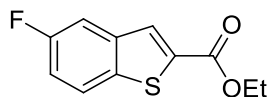
**(R)-2-(3-chloro-5,6-difluorobenzo[b]thiophene-2-carboxamido)-3-phenylpropanoic acid (8a)**

Following the **5a** synthetic method, using **5-2** (66.77 mg, 0.25 mmol) instead of **5** to give **8a** as a white powder; (91.63 mg, 92.6%).  $[\alpha]_D^{25}$ : -15.9 (c = 0.19, CHCl<sub>3</sub>); <sup>1</sup>H NMR (300 MHz, acetone-d<sub>6</sub>): δ 7.91 (s, 1H), 7.63-7.52 (m, 3H), 7.37-7.25 (m, 5H), 5.16-5.09 (m, 1H), 3.43-3.28 (m, 2H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (300 MHz, acetone-d<sub>6</sub>): δ 175.39, 160.02, 152.99, 151.92, 149.63, 148.61, 135.17, 133.75, 133.25, 129.45, 128.82, 127.53, 118.84, 110.98, 110.77, 110.50, 54.05, 37.28; HRMS (ESI): calcd for: C<sub>18</sub>H<sub>12</sub>ClF<sub>2</sub>NO<sub>3</sub>S [M - H]<sup>-</sup> = 394.0122, obsd [M - H]<sup>-</sup> = 394.0137.



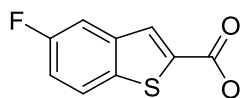
**(S)-2-(3-chloro-5,6-difluorobenzo[b]thiophene-2-carboxamido)-3-phenylpropanoic acid (8b)**

Following the **8a** synthetic method, using **B1** (55.33 mg, 0.25 mmol) instead of **A1** to get **8b** as a white powder; (93.51 mg, 94.5%).  $[\alpha]_D^{25}$ : +22.3 (c = 0.43, CHCl<sub>3</sub>); <sup>1</sup>H NMR (300 MHz, acetone-d<sub>6</sub>): δ 7.80 (s, 1H), 7.64-7.51 (m, 3H), 7.34-7.24 (m, 5H), 5.16-5.10 (m, 1H), 3.43-3.28 (m, 2H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (300 MHz, acetone-d<sub>6</sub>): δ 175.44, 160.03, 153.01, 151.93, 149.64, 148.62, 135.14, 133.75, 133.28, 129.45, 128.83, 127.55, 188.89, 110.98, 110.79, 110.53, 54.04, 37.28; HRMS (ESI): calcd for: C<sub>18</sub>H<sub>12</sub>ClF<sub>2</sub>NO<sub>3</sub>S [M - H]<sup>-</sup> = 394.0122, obsd [M - H]<sup>-</sup> = 394.0127.

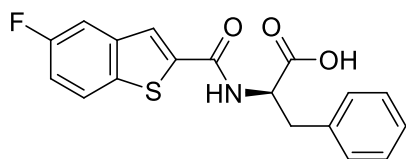


**Ethyl 5-fluorobenzo[b]thiophene-2-carboxylate (8)**. To a mixture of 2,5-difluorobenzaldehyde (217.28 μL, 2 mmol) and potassium carbonate (595.53 mg, 2.5 mmol) in DMF (3 mL) was added ethyl thioglycolate (219.30 μL, 2 mmol) dropwise with ice cooling.<sup>8</sup> The mixture was stirred at room temperature for 30 min and at 60 °C for 12 h, poured into water, and extracted with EtOAc. The extract was washed with water, dried, and concentrated, and the residue was suspended in EtOH and collected by filtration to give **8** as crystals; (271.34 mg, 60.5%). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ 8.00 (s, 1H), 7.83-7.78 (m, 1H), 7.55-7.51 (m, 1H), 7.26-7.19 (m, 1H), 4.46-4.39 (q, 2H), 1.46-1.41 (t, 3H). <sup>13</sup>C NMR

(300 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  162.47, 159.25, 139.63, 137.60, 136.29, 129.75, 124.11, 116.24, 110.65, 61.74, 14.29.

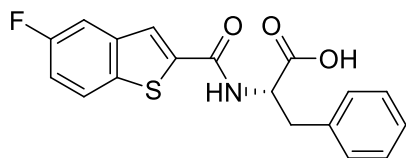


**5-fluorobenzo[b]thiophene-2-carboxylic acid (8-acid)**. To a mixture of **8** (246.68 mg, 1.1 mmol) and LiOH (75.9 mg, 3.3 mmol) in THF (9 mL) was added MeOH (1 mL) and H<sub>2</sub>O (3 mL), stirred at room temperature for 6 h. Then HCl (1 M) was added to the reaction mixture to pH = 4, and extracted with EtOAc (3 x 15 mL), wash with H<sub>2</sub>O (3 x 20 mL). The organic extracts were dried with Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> and concentrated under reduced pressure. Purified by flash chromatography on silica gel, using ethyl acetate/hexane (4:1) as eluent, give **8-acid** as white powder; (212.79 mg, 98.6%). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (300 MHz, acetone-d<sub>6</sub>):  $\delta$  8.14 (s, 1H), 8.10-8.05 (m, 1H), 7.80-7.76 (m, 1H), 7.41-7.34 (m, 1H). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (300 MHz, acetone-d<sub>6</sub>):  $\delta$  162.52, 159.31, 140.12, 137.78, 130.11, 124.65, 116.10, 110.66.



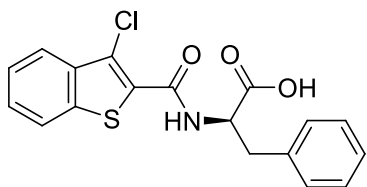
**(R)-2-(5-fluorobenzo[b]thiophene-2-carboxamido)-3-phenylpropanoic acid (10a)**.

Following the **2a** synthetic method, using **8-1** (88.10 mg, 0.5 mmol) instead of 3-chloro-6-methylbenzo[b]thiophene-2-carboxylic acid to give **10a** as a colorless oil; (158.29 mg, 92.2%). [ $\alpha$ ]<sub>D</sub><sup>25</sup>: -16.6 (c = 0.31, CHCl<sub>3</sub>); <sup>1</sup>H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  7.95 (s, 1H), 7.72-7.67 (m, 1H), 7.60 (s, 1H), 7.38-7.15 (m, 7H), 6.84 (d, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 1H), 5.08-5.06 (m, 1H), 3.38-3.21 (m, 2H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (300 MHz, acetone-d<sub>6</sub>):  $\delta$  172.07, 162.46, 161.42, 159.27, 141.99, 140.50, 137.50, 136.64, 129.21, 128.33, 126.61, 124.55, 115.22, 114.89, 110.23, 109.92, 54.13, 36.98; HRMS (ESI): calcd for: C<sub>18</sub>H<sub>14</sub>FNO<sub>3</sub>S [M - H]<sup>-</sup> = 342.0606, obsd [M - H]<sup>-</sup> = 342.0592.

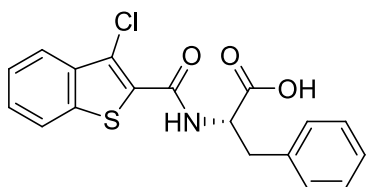


**(S)-2-(5-fluorobenzo[b]thiophene-2-carboxamido)-3-phenylpropanoic acid (10b)**. Following the **10a** synthetic method, using **B1** (110.65 mg, 0.5 mmol) instead of **A1** to get **10b** as a white powder; (163.96 mg, 95.5%). [ $\alpha$ ]<sub>D</sub><sup>25</sup>: +21.8 (c = 0.35, CHCl<sub>3</sub>); <sup>1</sup>H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  7.97 (s, 1H), 7.74-7.69 (m, 1H), 7.60 (s, 1H), 7.39-7.16 (m, 7H), 6.86 (d, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 1H), 5.09-5.07 (m, 1H), 3.39-3.22 (m, 2H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (300 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  175.03, 162.49, 162.17,

159.27, 139.84, 139.51, 136.42, 135.52, 129.37, 128.76, 127.36, 125.57, 124.05, 115.93, 110.45, 53.87, 37.31; HRMS (ESI): calcd for: C<sub>18</sub>H<sub>14</sub>FNO<sub>3</sub>S [M - H]<sup>-</sup> = 342.0606, obsd [M - H]<sup>-</sup> = 342.0596.

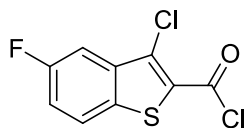


**(R)-2-(3-chlorobenzo[b]thiophene-2-carboxamido)-3-phenylpropanoic acid (11a)**. Following the **2a** synthetic method, using 3-chlorobenzo[b]thiophene-2-carboxylic acid (106.33 mg, 0.5 mmol) instead of 3-chloro-6-methylbenzo[b]thiophene-2-carboxylic acid to get **11a** as a colorless oil; (167.14 mg, 92.9%).  $[\alpha]_D^{25}$ : -19.9 (c = 0.34, CHCl<sub>3</sub>); <sup>1</sup>H NMR (300 MHz, acetone-d<sub>6</sub>): δ 8.05-7.99 (m, 1H), 7.90-7.87 (m, 1H), 7.81 (d, *J* = 8.1 Hz, 1H), 7.61-7.54 (m, 2H), 7.37-7.22 (m, 5H), 5.05-4.98 (m, 1H), 3.45-3.27 (m, 2H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (300 MHz, acetone-d<sub>6</sub>): δ 171.54, 159.75, 137.75, 136.74, 136.67, 132.78, 129.51, 128.40, 127.67, 126.88, 125.74, 123.03, 122.82, 118.87, 54.10, 36.83; HRMS (ESI): calcd for: C<sub>18</sub>H<sub>14</sub>ClNO<sub>3</sub>S [M - H]<sup>-</sup> = 358.0310, obsd [M - H]<sup>-</sup> = 358.0318.



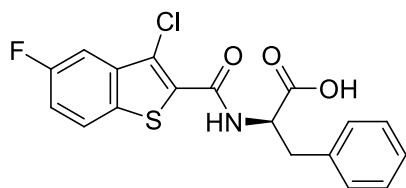
**(S)-2-(3-chlorobenzo[b]thiophene-2-carboxamido)-3-phenylpropanoic acid (11b)**.

Following the **11a** synthetic method, using **B1** (110.65 mg, 0.5 mmol) instead of **A1** to get **11b** as a colorless oil; (164.98 mg, 91.7%).  $[\alpha]_D^{25}$ : +23.3 (c = 0.42, CHCl<sub>3</sub>); <sup>1</sup>H NMR (300 MHz, acetone-d<sub>6</sub>): δ 8.06-8.00 (m, 1H), 7.91-7.87 (m, 1H), 7.80 (d, *J* = 6.9 Hz, 1H), 7.62-7.55 (m, 2H), 7.37-7.22 (m, 5H), 5.05-4.98 (m, 1H), 3.45-3.26 (m, 2H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (300 MHz, acetone-d<sub>6</sub>): δ 171.56, 159.74, 137.75, 136.74, 136.67, 132.78, 129.51, 128.40, 127.67, 126.88, 125.74, 123.03, 122.83, 118.86, 54.09, 36.83; HRMS (ESI): calcd for: C<sub>18</sub>H<sub>14</sub>ClNO<sub>3</sub>S [M - H]<sup>-</sup> = 358.0310, obsd [M - H]<sup>-</sup> = 358.0312.



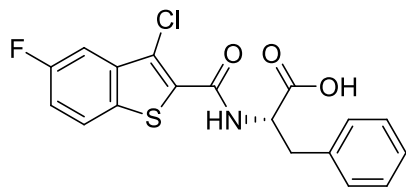
**3-chloro-5-fluorobenzo[b]thiophene-2-carbonyl chloride (5-3)**. Following **5** synthetic method, using 3-fluorocinnamic acid (664.60 mg, 4.0 mmol) instead of p-trifluoromethylcinnamic acid to give 3-chloro-5-fluorobenzo[b]thiophene-2-

carbonyl chloride as a yellow crystals; (279.97 mg, 28.1%).  $^1\text{H}$  NMR (300 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ ):  $\delta$  7.87-7.82 (m, 1H), 7.71-7.67 (m, 1H), 7.45-7.38 (m, 1H).  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR (300 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ ):  $\delta$  163.12, 159.84, 158.09, 135.88, 131.76, 124.71, 119.67, 119.33, 110.13.



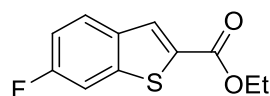
**(R)-2-(3-chloro-5-fluorobenzo[b]thiophene-2-carboxamido)-3-phenylpropanoic acid (12a).**

Following the **5a** synthetic method, using 3-chloro-5-fluorobenzo[b]thiophene-2-carbonyl chloride (62.27 mg, 0.25 mmol) instead of **5** to give **12a** as a white powder; (82.6 mg, 91.7%).  $[\alpha]_{\text{D}}^{25}$ : -16.8 ( $c = 0.16$ ,  $\text{CHCl}_3$ );  $^1\text{H}$  NMR (300 MHz, acetone- $d_6$ ):  $\delta$  8.10-8.06 (m, 1H), 7.81 (d,  $J = 6.9$ , 1H), 7.61-7.57 (m, 1H), 7.46-7.28 (m, 6H), 5.03-4.97 (m, 1H), 3.45-3.26 (m, 2H);  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR (300 MHz, acetone- $d_6$ ):  $\delta$  171.51, 163.02, 159.79, 138.08, 136.67, 135.36, 133.43, 129.49, 128.39, 126.88, 125.28, 118.22, 116.80, 116.46, 108.25, 107.92, 54.15, 36.79; HRMS (ESI): calcd for:  $\text{C}_{18}\text{H}_{13}\text{ClFNO}_3\text{S}$   $[\text{M} - \text{H}]^- = 376.0216$ , obsd  $[\text{M} - \text{H}]^- = 376.0200$ .



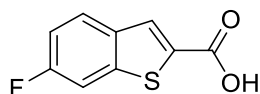
**(S)-2-(3-chloro-5-fluorobenzo[b]thiophene-2-carboxamido)-3-phenylpropanoic acid (12b).**

Following the **12a** synthetic method, using **B1** (55.33 mg, 0.25 mmol) instead of **A1** to give **12b** as a white powder; (87.65 mg, 92.8%).  $[\alpha]_{\text{D}}^{25}$ : +22.3 ( $c = 0.29$ ,  $\text{CHCl}_3$ );  $^1\text{H}$  NMR (300 MHz, acetone- $d_6$ ):  $\delta$  8.11-8.06 (m, 1H), 7.81 (d,  $J = 7.2$ , 1H), 7.61-7.57 (m, 1H), 7.46-7.22 (m, 6H), 5.03-4.97 (m, 1H), 3.40-3.26 (m, 2H);  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR (300 MHz, acetone- $d_6$ ):  $\delta$  171.50, 163.02, 159.80, 138.09, 136.66, 135.36, 133.46, 129.49, 128.39, 126.88, 125.29, 118.28, 116.80, 116.46, 108.25, 107.93, 54.14, 36.79; HRMS (ESI): calcd for:  $\text{C}_{18}\text{H}_{13}\text{ClFNO}_3\text{S}$   $[\text{M} - \text{H}]^- = 376.0216$ , obsd  $[\text{M} - \text{H}]^- = 376.0221$ .

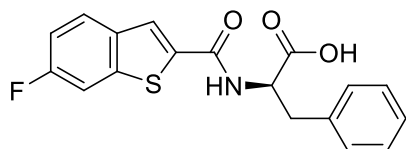


**Ethyl 6-fluorobenzo[b]thiophene-2-carboxylate (8-1).**

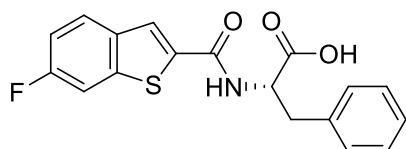
Following **8** synthetic method, using 2,4-difluorobenzaldehyde (218.8  $\mu\text{L}$ , 2 mmol) instead of 2,5-difluorobenzaldehyde to give **8-1** as a white crystals; (278.97 mg, 62.2%).  $^1\text{H}$  NMR (300 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ ):  $\delta$  8.02 (s, 1H), 7.86-7.81 (m, 1H), 7.56-7.52 (m, 1H), 7.21-7.14 (m, 1H), 4.45-4.38 (q, 2H), 1.45-1.40 (t, 3H).  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR (300 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ ):  $\delta$  163.60, 160.31, 143.37, 135.28, 133.75, 129.82, 126.89, 114.57, 108.83, 61.65, 14.31.



**6-fluorobenzo[b]thiophene-2-carboxylic acid (8-1-acid)**. Following the 5-fluorobenzo[b]thiophene-2-carboxylic acid synthetic method, give **8-1-acid** as a white powder; (211.72 mg, 98.1%).  $^1\text{H}$  NMR (300 MHz, acetone- $d_6$ ):  $\delta$  8.14 (s, 1H), 8.08-8.04 (m, 1H), 7.86-7.82 (m, 1H), 7.34-7.27 (m, 1H).  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR (300 MHz, acetone- $d_6$ ):  $\delta$  163.56, 160.31, 143.43, 135.86, 130.06, 127.34, 114.39, 108.81.

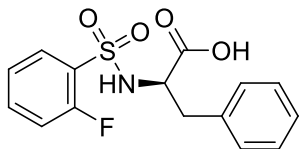


**(R)-2-(6-fluorobenzo[b]thiophene-2-carboxamido)-3-phenylpropanoic acid (13a)**. Following the **2a** synthetic method, using **8-1-acid** (98.10 mg, 0.5 mmol) instead of 3-chloro-6-methylbenzo[b]thiophene-2-carboxylic acid to give **13a** as a colorless oil (159.84 mg, 93.1%).  $[\alpha]_D^{25}$ : -21.1 ( $c = 0.33$ ,  $\text{CHCl}_3$ );  $^1\text{H}$  NMR (300 MHz, acetone- $d_6$ ):  $\delta$  8.03 (d,  $J = 8.1$  Hz, 1H), 7.98 (s, 1H), 7.90-7.86 (m, 1H), 7.75-7.71 (m, 1H), 7.34-7.13 (m, 6H), 4.95-4.87 (m, 1H), 3.36-3.10 (m, 2H);  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR (300 MHz, acetone- $d_6$ ):  $\delta$  172.09, 163.11, 161.49, 159.87, 142.28, 139.46, 137.49, 136.19, 129.22, 128.33, 126.89, 126.63, 126.61, 124.44, 114.09, 108.67, 54.08, 37.01; HRMS (ESI): calcd for:  $\text{C}_{18}\text{H}_{14}\text{FNO}_3\text{S}$   $[\text{M}-\text{H}]^- = 342.0606$ , obsd  $[\text{M}-\text{H}]^- = 342.0594$ .

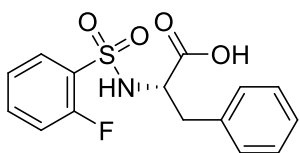


**(S)-2-(6-fluorobenzo[b]thiophene-2-carboxamido)-3-phenylpropanoic acid (13b)**. Following the **13a** synthetic method, using **B1** (110.65 mg, 0.5 mmol) instead of **A1** to give **13b** as colorless oil; (154.68 mg, 90.1%).  $[\alpha]_D^{25}$ : +15.7 ( $c = 0.26$ ,  $\text{CHCl}_3$ );  $^1\text{H}$  NMR (300 MHz, acetone- $d_6$ ):  $\delta$  8.08 (d,  $J = 8.1$  Hz, 1H), 8.03 (s, 1H), 7.96-7.91 (m, 1H), 7.80-7.76 (m, 1H), 7.39-7.18 (m, 6H), 4.98-4.92 (m, 1H), 3.36-3.15 (m, 2H);  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR (300 MHz, acetone- $d_6$ ):  $\delta$  172.17, 163.11,

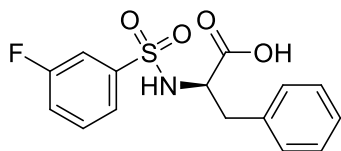
161.48, 159.86, 142.28, 139.43, 137.51, 136.19, 129.23, 128.32, 126.89, 126.76, 126.60, 124.43, 114.09, 108.67, 54.12, 37.02; HRMS (ESI): calcd for: C<sub>18</sub>H<sub>14</sub>FNO<sub>3</sub>S [M-H]<sup>-</sup> = 342.0606, obsd [M-H]<sup>-</sup> = 342.0593.



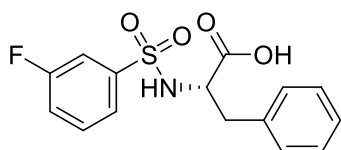
**(R)-2-(2-fluorophenylsulfonamido)-3-phenylpropanoic acid (14a)**. To a solution of **A1** (110.65 mg, 0.5 mmol) in dry dichloromethane (3 mL) at 0 °C was added triethylamine (0.086 mL, 0.55 mmol) and 2-fluorobenzenesulfonyl chloride (66.88 μL, 0.50 mmol). The reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature overnight and concentrated under reduced pressure. Then dissolved the oil mixture in 2 mL CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> and 2 mL TFA was add under argon. The reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature for 12 h (TLC monitor). The solvent was removed under reduce pressure and the crude compound was purified by flash chromatography on silica gel, using ethyl acetate/hexane (2:5) as the eluent, to give **14a**; (105.42 mg, 65.2%).  $[\alpha]_D^{25}$ : -11.7 (c = 0.24, CHCl<sub>3</sub>); <sup>1</sup>H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ 7.82 (dd, *J* = 1.8, 7.8 Hz, 1H), 7.60-7.52 (m, 1H), 7.27-7.21 (m, 4H), 7.16-7.09 (m, 3H), 5.27 (d, *J* = 9 Hz, 1H), 4.41 (m, 1H), 3.20-3.06 (m, 2H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR(300 MHz, acetone-d<sub>6</sub>): δ 171.41, 160.51, 157.15, 136.54, 134.91, 134.80, 129.48, 129.31, 128.18, 126.68, 124.15, 117.04, 116.76, 57.31, 38.36; HRMS (ESI): calcd for: C<sub>15</sub>H<sub>14</sub>FNO<sub>4</sub>S [M + H]<sup>+</sup> = 324.0690, obsd [M + H]<sup>+</sup> = 324.0700.



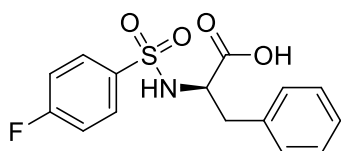
**(S)-2-(2-fluorophenylsulfonamido)-3-phenylpropanoic acid (14b)**. Following the **14a** synthetic method, using **B1** (110.65 mg, 0.5 mmol) instead of **A1** to give **14b** as a colorless oil; (102.01 mg, 63.1%).  $[\alpha]_D^{25}$ : +16.3 (c = 0.39, CHCl<sub>3</sub>); <sup>1</sup>H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ 7.82 (dd, *J*=1.8, 7.8 Hz, 1H), 7.59-7.52 (m, 1H), 7.26-7.21 (m, 4H), 7.15-7.08 (m, 3H), 5.27 (d, *J* = 9 Hz, 1H), 4.43 (m, 1H), 3.20-3.05 (m, 2H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (300 MHz, acetone-d<sub>6</sub>): δ 171.53, 160.51, 157.15, 136.55, 134.91, 134.79, 129.48, 129.31, 128.18, 126.68, 124.15, 117.04, 116.75, 57.32, 38.37; HRMS (ESI): calcd for C<sub>15</sub>H<sub>14</sub>FNO<sub>4</sub>S: [M + Na]<sup>+</sup> = 346.0508, obsd [M + Na]<sup>+</sup> = 324.0520.



**(R)-2-(3-fluorophenylsulfonamido)-3-phenylpropanoic acid (15a).** Following the **14a** synthetic method, using 3-fluorobenzenesulfonyl chloride (66.19  $\mu\text{L}$ , 0.5 mmol) instead of 2-fluorobenzenesulfonyl chloride to give **15a** as a colorless oil; (103.95 mg, 64.3%).  $[\alpha]_{\text{D}}^{25}$ : -16.5 ( $c = 0.31$ ,  $\text{CHCl}_3$ );  $^1\text{H}$  NMR (300 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ ):  $\delta$  7.49-7.32 (m, 3H), 7.25-7.20 (m, 4H), 7.10-7.08 (m, 2H), 5.45 (d,  $J = 7.8$  Hz, 1H), 4.25 (m, 1H), 3.19-2.91 (m, 2H);  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR (300 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ ):  $\delta$  163.89, 160.56, 141.51, 134.71, 130.88, 129.34, 128.68, 127.47, 122.75, 120.24, 119.96, 114.49, 114.17, 56.86 38.74; HRMS (ESI): calcd for:  $\text{C}_{15}\text{H}_{14}\text{FNO}_4\text{S}$   $[\text{M} - \text{H}]^- = 322.0555$ , obsd  $[\text{M} - \text{H}]^- = 322.0549$ .

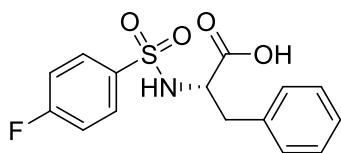


**(S)-2-(3-fluorophenylsulfonamido)-3-phenylpropanoic acid (15b).** Following the **15a** synthetic method, using **B1** (110.65 mg, 0.5 mmol) instead of **A1** to give **14b** as a colorless oil; (106.54 mg, 65.9%).  $[\alpha]_{\text{D}}^{25}$ : +15.1 ( $c = 0.28$ ,  $\text{CHCl}_3$ );  $^1\text{H}$  NMR (300 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ ):  $\delta$  7.53-7.50 (m, 1H), 7.40-7.36 (m, 2H), 7.27-7.22 (m, 4H), 7.12-7.08 (m, 2H), 5.11 (d,  $J = 9$  Hz, 1H), 4.26 (m, 1H), 3.20-2.98 (m, 2H);  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR(300 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ ):  $\delta$  163.89, 160.56, 141.49, 134.67, 130.88, 129.33, 128.70, 127.49, 122.75, 120.26, 119.98, 114.49, 114.17, 56.85, 38.72; HRMS (ESI): calcd for:  $\text{C}_{15}\text{H}_{14}\text{FNO}_4\text{S}$   $[\text{M} - \text{H}]^- = 322.0555$ , obsd  $[\text{M} - \text{H}]^- = 322.0543$ .

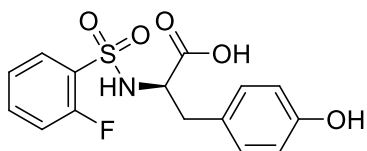


**(R)-2-(4-fluorophenylsulfonamido)-3-phenylpropanoic acid (16a).**

Following the **14a** synthetic method, using 4-fluorobenzenesulfonyl chloride (97.31 mg, 0.5 mmol) instead of 2-fluorobenzenesulfonyl chloride to give **16a** as a colorless oil; (108.48 mg, 67.1%).  $[\alpha]_{\text{D}}^{25}$ : -19.1 ( $c = 0.41$ ,  $\text{CHCl}_3$ );  $^1\text{H}$  NMR (300 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ ):  $\delta$  7.77-7.73 (m, 2H), 7.24-7.21 (m, 7H), 6.92 (d,  $J = 9$  Hz, 1H), 4.21-4.14 (m, 1H), 3.15-2.90 (m, 2H);  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR (300 MHz, acetone- $d_6$ ):  $\delta$  171.55, 166.28, 162.95, 137.53, 136.53, 129.74, 129.62, 129.39, 128.24, 126.68, 115.93, 115.63, 57.29, 38.49; HRMS (ESI): calcd for:  $\text{C}_{15}\text{H}_{14}\text{FNO}_4\text{S}$   $[\text{M} + \text{Na}]^+ = 346.0520$ , obsd  $[\text{M} + \text{Na}]^+ = 346.0513$ .



**(S)-2-(4-fluorophenylsulfonamido)-3-phenylpropanoic acid (16b).** Following the **16a** synthetic method, using **B1** (110.65 mg, 0.5 mmol) instead of **A1** to get **16b** as a colorless oil (102.34 mg, 63.3%).  $[\alpha]_D^{25}$ : +14.4 (c = 0.34, CHCl<sub>3</sub>); <sup>1</sup>H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ 7.78-7.71 (m, 2H), 7.26-7.17 (m, 7H), 6.92 (d, *J* = 9 Hz, 1H), 4.25-4.13 (m, 1H), 3.15-2.90 (m, 2H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR(300 MHz, acetone-d<sub>6</sub>): δ 171.56, 166.28, 162.95, 137.52, 136.53, 129.74, 129.62, 129.39, 128.24, 126.68, 115.94, 115.63, 57.31, 38.48; HRMS (ESI): calcd for: C<sub>15</sub>H<sub>14</sub>FNO<sub>4</sub>S [M + Na]<sup>+</sup> = 346.0520, obsd [M + Na]<sup>+</sup> = 346.0523.

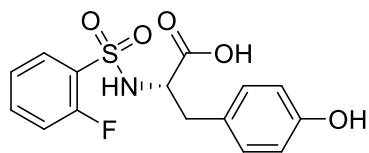


**(R)-2-(2-fluorophenylsulfonamido)-3-(4-hydroxyphenyl)propanoic acid (17a).** Following general method B, to a solution of **A2** (118.65 mg, 0.5 mmol) in dry dichloromethane (3 mL) at 0 °C was added triethylamine (0.086 mL, 0.55 mmol) and 2-fluorobenzenesulfonyl chloride (147.14 μL, 1.1 mmol). The reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature overnight and then washed with H<sub>2</sub>O (3x15 mL) and the organic extracts were dried (Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>) and concentrated under reduced pressure. Purified by flash chromatography on silica gel, using ethyl acetate/hexane (2:5) as the eluent, give **10** as a colorless oil (238.87 mg, 86.3%).  $[\alpha]_D^{25}$ : +31.8 (c = 0.29, CHCl<sub>3</sub>); <sup>1</sup>H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ 7.86-7.75 (m, 2H), 7.73-7.65 (m, 1H), 7.60-7.53 (m, 1H), 7.34-7.22 (m, 3H), 7.19-7.11 (m, 1H), 7.04-6.99 (m, 1H), 5.35 (d, *J* = 8.7 Hz, 1H), 4.19-4.12 (m, 1H), 3.03-3.01 (d, 2H), 1.20 (s, 9H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (300 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ 169.17, 161.10, 157.65, 148.42, 136.86, 135.22, 134.74, 131.43, 130.99, 129.95, 127.74, 124.59, 124.34, 123.55, 122.00, 117.57, 117.29, 117.13, 116.84, 83.12, 57.03, 39.06, 27.62.

Intermediate **10** (138.40 mg, 0.25 mmol) was dissolved in a solution of 2 N NaOH/EtOH/water (0.96 g/10 mL/2 mL) and heated at 80 °C. After 24 h, the solvent was evaporated and the byproduct was recrystallized from ethanol.<sup>9</sup> The side product (benzenesulfonic acid) was filtered off, and the filtrate was evaporated to dryness. Then dissolved the oil mixture in 2 mL CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> and 2 mL TFA was added under argon. The reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature for 12 h (TLC monitor). The solvent was removed under reduce pressure and the crude compound was purified by flash chromatography on silica gel, using ethyl acetate/hexane (1:5) as the eluent, to give **17a** as a colorless oil; (55.16mg,

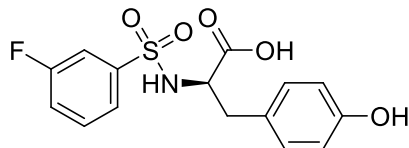


60.3%).  $[\alpha]_D^{25}$ : +17.7 (c = 0.32, CHCl<sub>3</sub>); <sup>1</sup>H NMR (300 MHz, acetone-d<sub>6</sub>): δ 7.75-7.59 (m, 2H), 7.30-7.16 (m, 2H), 7.06-7.03 (m, 2H), 6.92 (s, 1H), 6.69-6.66 (m, 2H), 4.19-4.15 (m, 1H), 3.09-2.87 (m, 2H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (300 MHz, acetone-d<sub>6</sub>): δ 171.58, 160.50, 157.14, 156.14, 134.81, 130.31, 129.48, 129.08, 127.02, 124.17, 117.03, 116.75, 114.98, 57.59, 37.61; HRMS (ESI): calcd for: C<sub>15</sub>H<sub>14</sub>FNO<sub>5</sub>S [M + Na]<sup>+</sup> = 362.0468, obsd [M + Na]<sup>+</sup> = 362.0480.



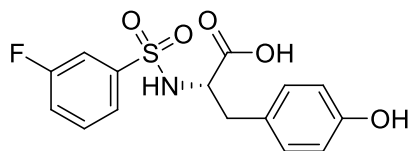
**(S)-2-(2-fluorophenylsulfonamido)-3-(4-hydroxyphenyl)propanoic acid (17b).**

Following **10** synthesis method, using **B2** (118.65 mg, 0.5 mmol) instead of **A2** to give **17b** as colorless oil; (82.42 mg, 48.6%).  $[\alpha]_D^{25}$ : -15.9 (c = 0.39, CHCl<sub>3</sub>); <sup>1</sup>H NMR (300 MHz, acetone-d<sub>6</sub>): δ 7.76-7.70 (m, 1H), 7.64-7.59 (m, 1H), 7.30-7.16 (m, 2H), 7.06-7.05 (m, 2H), 6.69-6.66 (m, 2H), 4.18-4.14 (m, 1H), 3.09-2.87 (m, 2H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (300 MHz, acetone-d<sub>6</sub>): δ 171.71, 160.51, 157.14, 156.12, 134.81, 130.35, 129.50, 129.06, 127.08, 124.17, 117.03, 116.75, 114.97, 57.65, 37.63; HRMS (ESI): calcd for: C<sub>15</sub>H<sub>14</sub>FNO<sub>5</sub>S [M + Na]<sup>+</sup> = 362.0468, obsd [M + Na]<sup>+</sup> = 362.0468.



**(R)-2-(3-fluorophenylsulfonamido)-3-(4-hydroxyphenyl)propanoic acid (18a).**

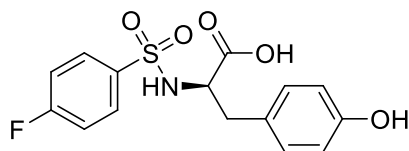
Following **17a** synthetic method, using 2-fluorobenzenesulfonyl chloride (145.62 μL, 1.1 mmol) instead of 2-fluorobenzenesulfonyl chloride to give the final compound **18a** as a colorless oil; (77.34 mg, 45.6%).  $[\alpha]_D^{25}$ : +21.3 (c = 0.25, CHCl<sub>3</sub>); <sup>1</sup>H NMR (300 MHz, acetone-d<sub>6</sub>): δ 7.95-7.76 (m, 3H), 7.41-7.25 (m, 6H), 5.04-4.97 (m, 1H), 3.45-2.26 (m, 2H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (300 MHz, acetone-d<sub>6</sub>): δ 171.50, 163.90, 160.62, 139.15, 136.64, 133.50, 129.49, 128.40, 126.89, 124.94, 118.56, 115.15, 109.30, 54.04, 36.79; HRMS (ESI): calcd for: C<sub>15</sub>H<sub>14</sub>FNO<sub>5</sub>S [M + Na]<sup>+</sup> = 362.0469, obsd [M + Na]<sup>+</sup> = 362.0475.



**(S)-2-(3-fluorophenylsulfonamido)-3-(4-hydroxyphenyl)propanoic acid (18b).**

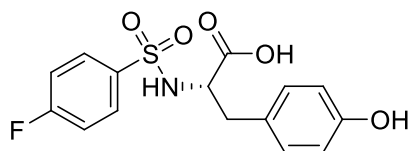
Following **18a** synthetic method, using **B2** (118.65 mg, 0.5 mmol) instead of **A2** to give **18b** as a colorless oil; (56.33 mg,

49.8%).  $[\alpha]_D^{25}$ : -14.4 (c = 0.27, CHCl<sub>3</sub>); <sup>1</sup>H NMR (300 MHz, acetone-d<sub>6</sub>): δ 8.20 (s, 1H), 7.56-7.48 (m, 2H), 7.44-7.35 (m, 2H), 7.03-6.95 (m, 3H), 6.70-6.65 (m, 2H), 4.18-4.11 (m, 1H), 3.06-2.81 (m, 2H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR(300 MHz, acetone-d<sub>6</sub>): δ 171.53, 163.77, 160.48, 156.28, 143.54, 131.00, 130.36, 126.92, 122.75, 119.25, 115.07, 113.89, 113.57, 57.63, 37.74; HRMS (ESI): calcd for: C<sub>15</sub>H<sub>14</sub>FNO<sub>5</sub>S [M + Na]<sup>+</sup> = 362.0469, obsd [M + Na]<sup>+</sup> = 362.0485.



**(R)-2-(4-fluorophenylsulfonamido)-3-(4-hydroxyphenyl)propanoic acid (19a).**

Following **17a** synthetic method, using 4-fluorobenzenesulfonyl chloride (214.08 mg, 1.1 mmol) instead of 2-fluorobenzenesulfonyl chloride to give the final compound **19a**; as a colorless oil; (93.99 mg, 55.4%).  $[\alpha]_D^{25}$ : +12.8 (c = 0.26, CHCl<sub>3</sub>); <sup>1</sup>H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ 7.77-7.73 (m, 2H), 7.24-7.21 (m, 7H), 6.92 (d, J = 9 Hz, 1H), 4.21-4.14 (m, 1H), 3.15-2.90 (m, 2H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (300 MHz, acetone-d<sub>6</sub>): δ 171.55, 166.28, 162.95, 137.53, 136.53, 129.74, 129.62, 129.39, 128.24, 126.68, 115.93, 115.63, 57.29, 38.49; HRMS (ESI): calcd for: C<sub>15</sub>H<sub>14</sub>FNO<sub>4</sub>S [M + Na]<sup>+</sup> = 346.0520, obsd [M + Na]<sup>+</sup> = 346.0513.



**(S)-2-(4-fluorophenylsulfonamido)-3-(4-hydroxyphenyl)propanoic acid (19b).**

Following **19a** synthetic method, using **B2** (118.65 mg, 0.5 mmol) instead of **A2** to give **19b** as a colorless oil; (96.03 mg, 56.6%).  $[\alpha]_D^{25}$ : -13.7 (c = 0.23, CHCl<sub>3</sub>); <sup>1</sup>H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ 7.78-7.71 (m, 2H), 7.26-7.17 (m, 7H), 6.92 (d, J = 9 Hz, 1H), 4.25-4.13 (m, 1H), 3.15-2.90 (m, 2H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (300 MHz, acetone-d<sub>6</sub>): δ 171.56, 166.28, 162.95, 137.52, 136.53, 129.74, 129.62, 129.39, 128.24, 126.68, 115.94, 115.63, 57.31, 38.48; HRMS (ESI): calcd for: C<sub>15</sub>H<sub>14</sub>FNO<sub>4</sub>S [M + Na]<sup>+</sup> = 346.0520, obsd [M + Na]<sup>+</sup> = 346.0523.

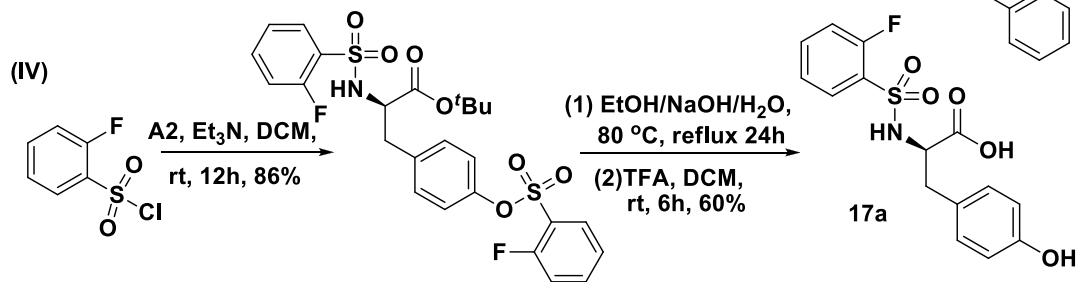
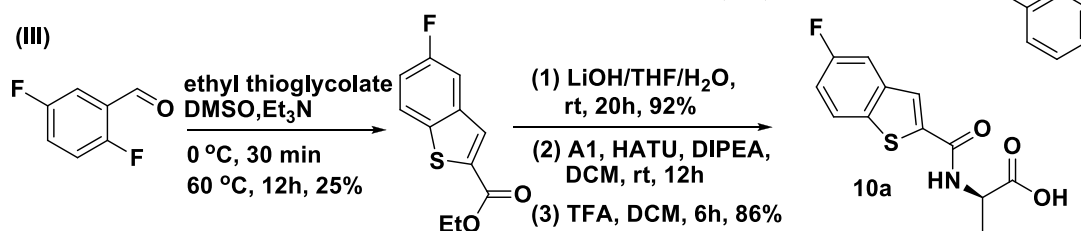
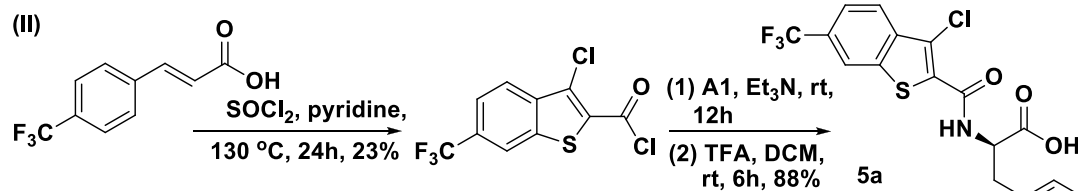
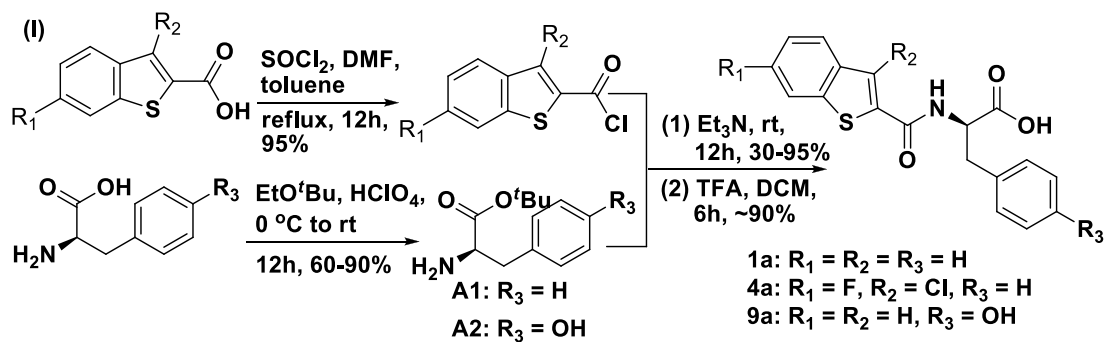
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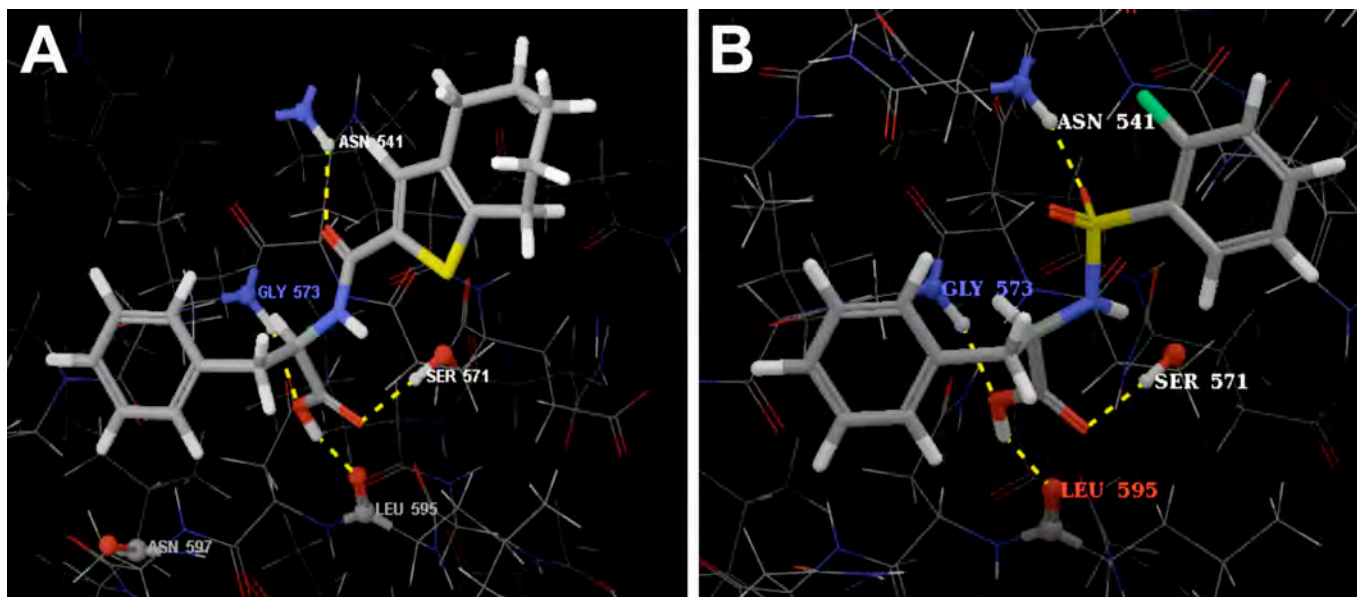
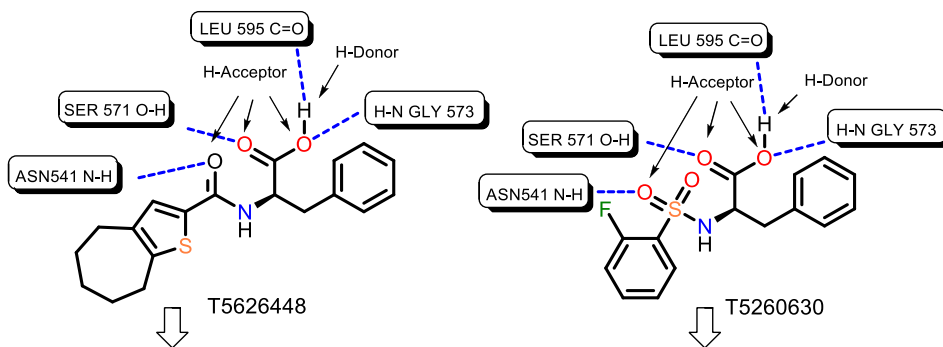
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### Supplementary References:

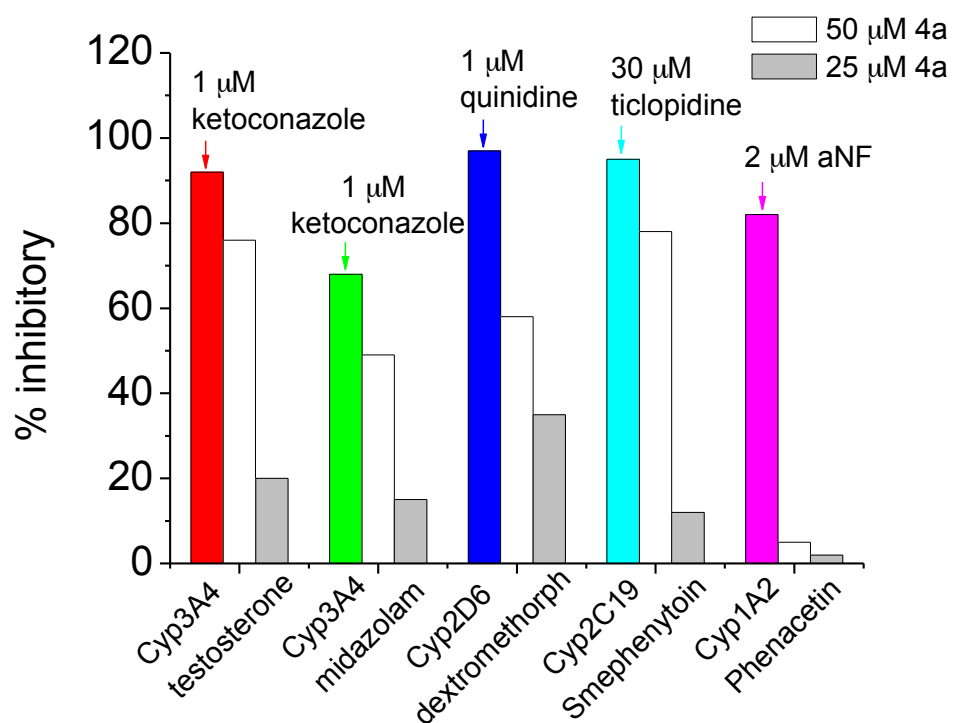
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Supplementary Scheme S1. Representative syntheses of the TLR3 inhibitors

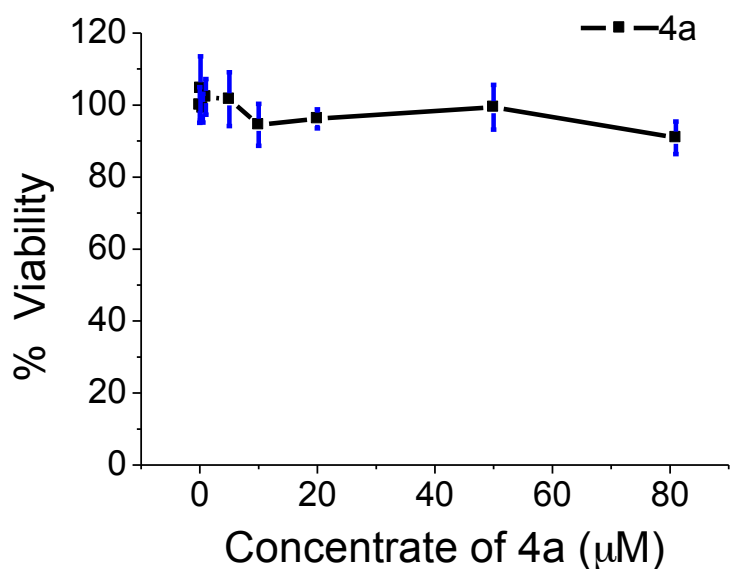




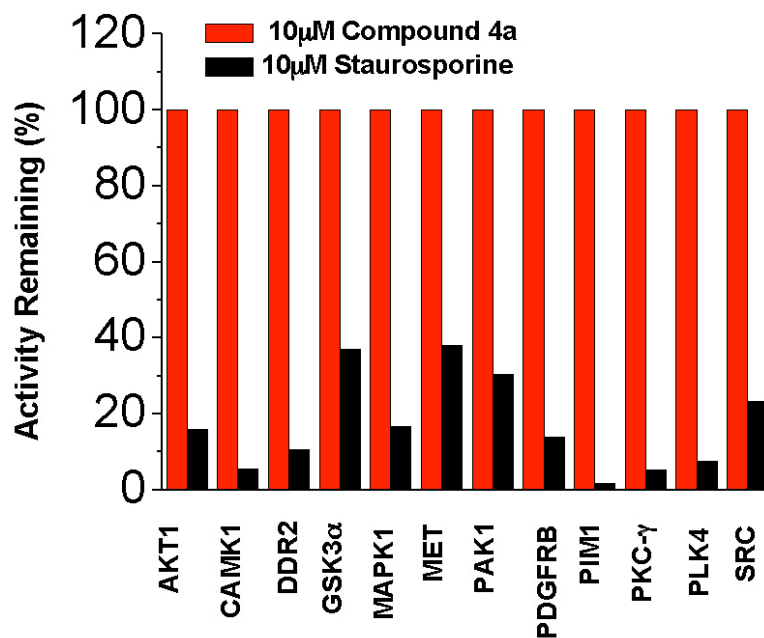
**Supplementary Figure S1** Molecular docking results of the two hits selected in the cellular assay: (A) **T5626448** and (B) **T5260630**. Visual inspection suggested that varying the substituents on the benzene or thiophene rings could enhance the molecular recognition to TLR3 with better spatial complementarity and additional intermolecular contacts.



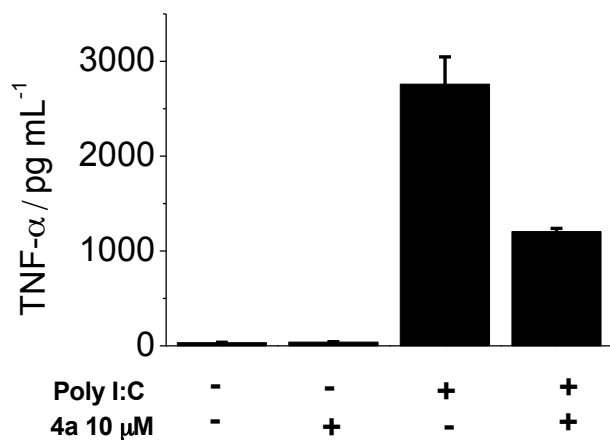
**Supplementary Figure S2** The toxicity (test by Apre dica Inc. MA.) of 4a to different Cytochrome P450 (CYP450) enzymes at 25 μM and 50 μM. Ketoconazole, quinidine, ticlopidine and aNF specifically inhibit Cyp3A4, Cyp2D6, Cyp2C19 and Cyp1A2 respectively. At a concentration of 25 μM, 4a shows low unspecific, P450 inhibitory activity.



**Supplementary Figure S3** Cellular viability of RAW 264.7 cells with 4a at various concentration, showing low cytotoxicity.

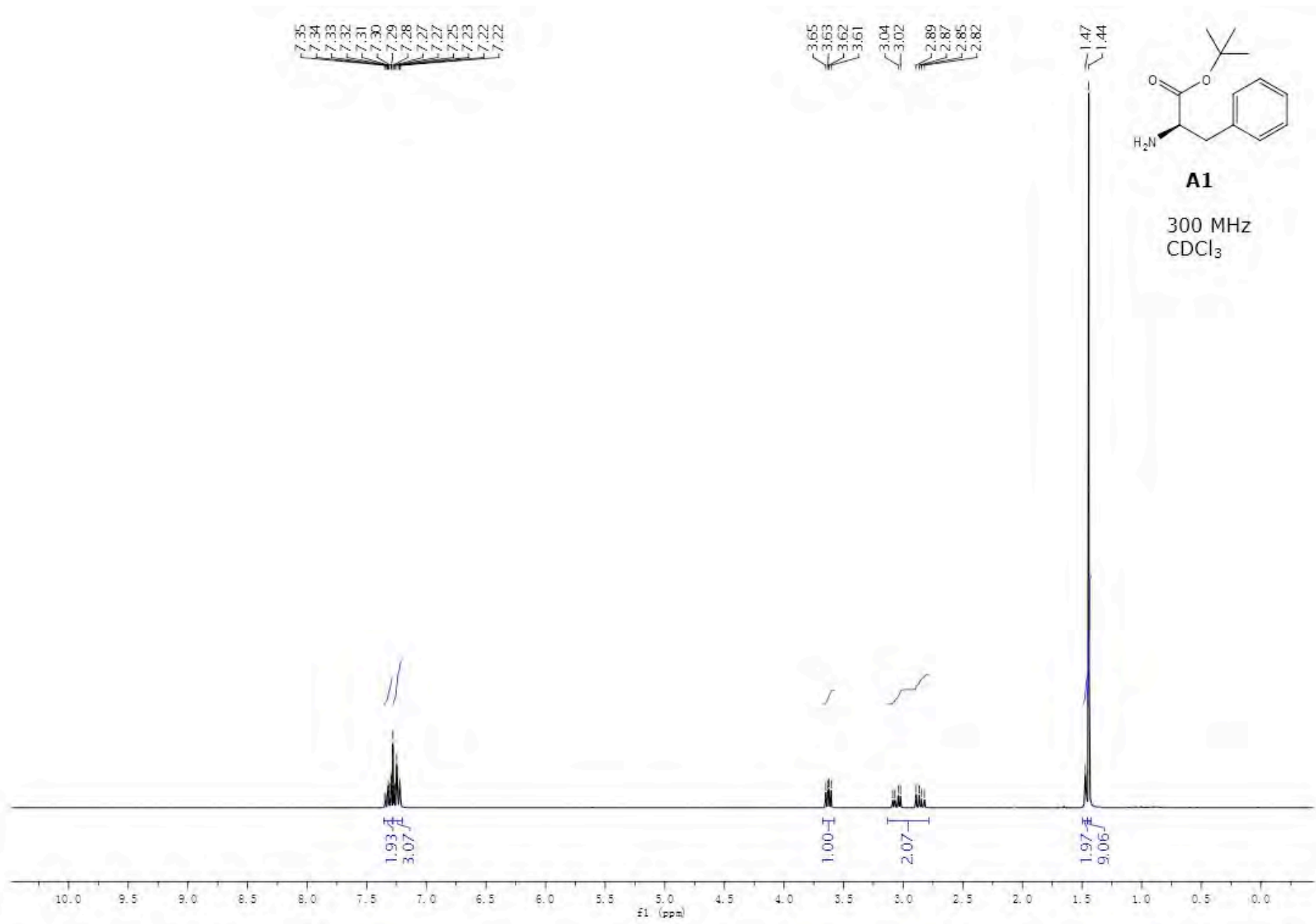


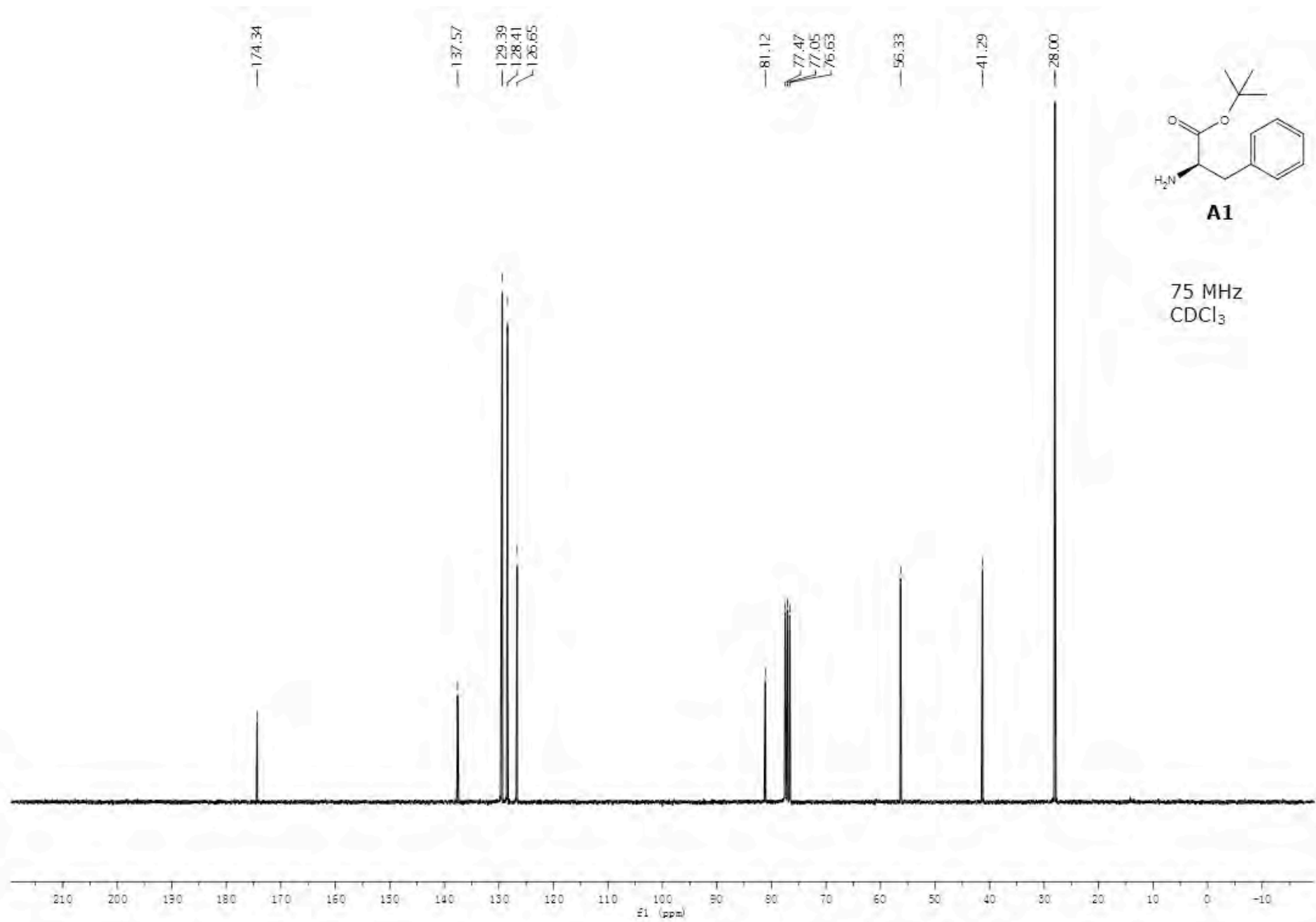
**Supplementary Figure S4** Kinases profiling results showed that compound **4a** (10 μM) did not affect activities of representative kinases (Lucome Biotechnologies, Tucson, AZ).

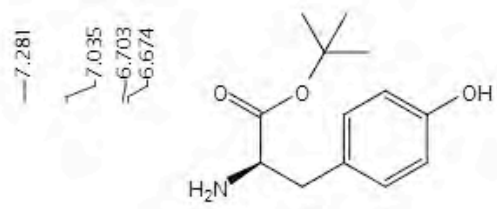


**Supplementary Figure S5** Inhibitory effects on TNF-α in the RAW 264.7 cells by compound **4a** at 10 μM. Consistent with the NO synthase assay results, approximately 60% of inhibition was observed.

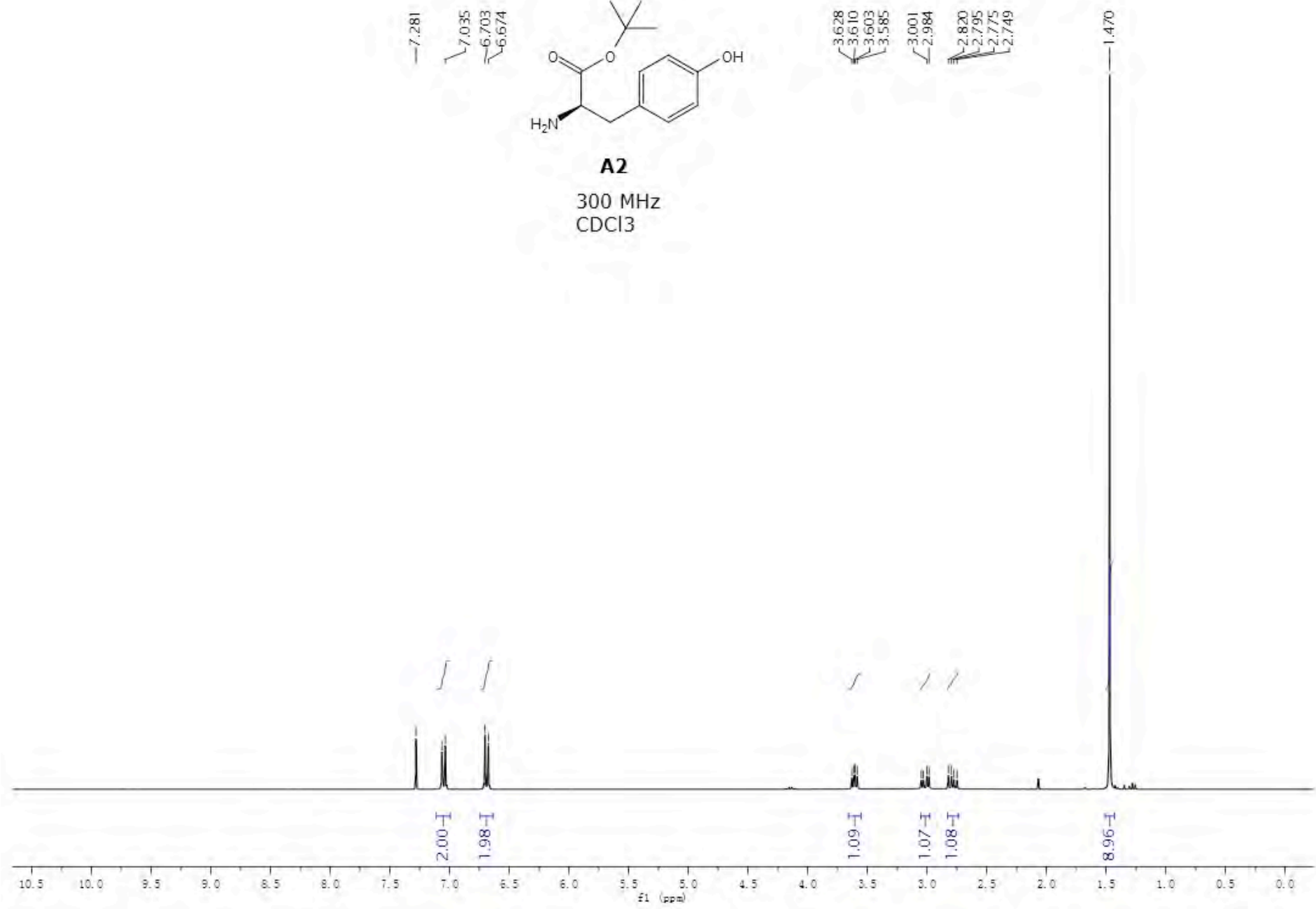


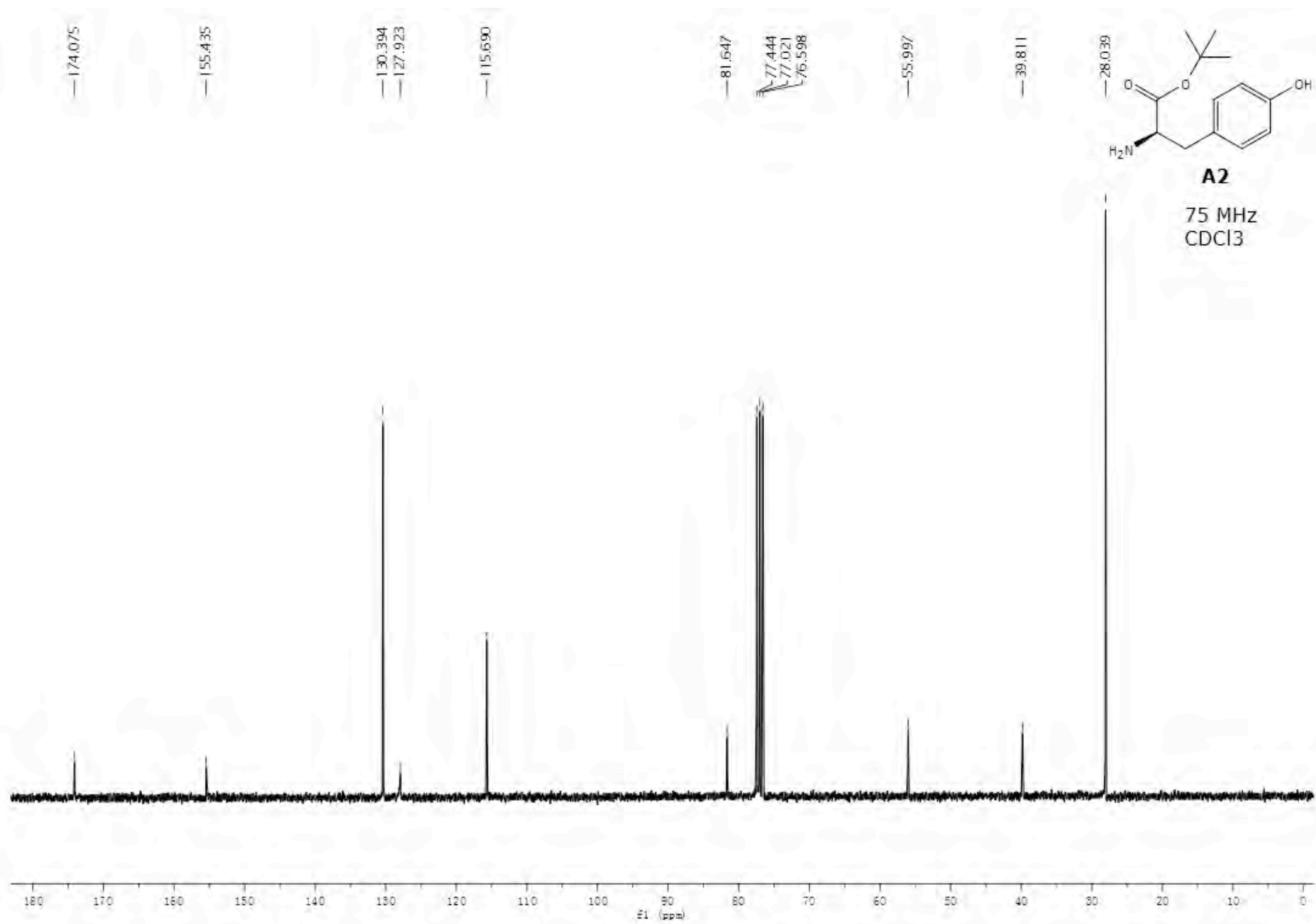


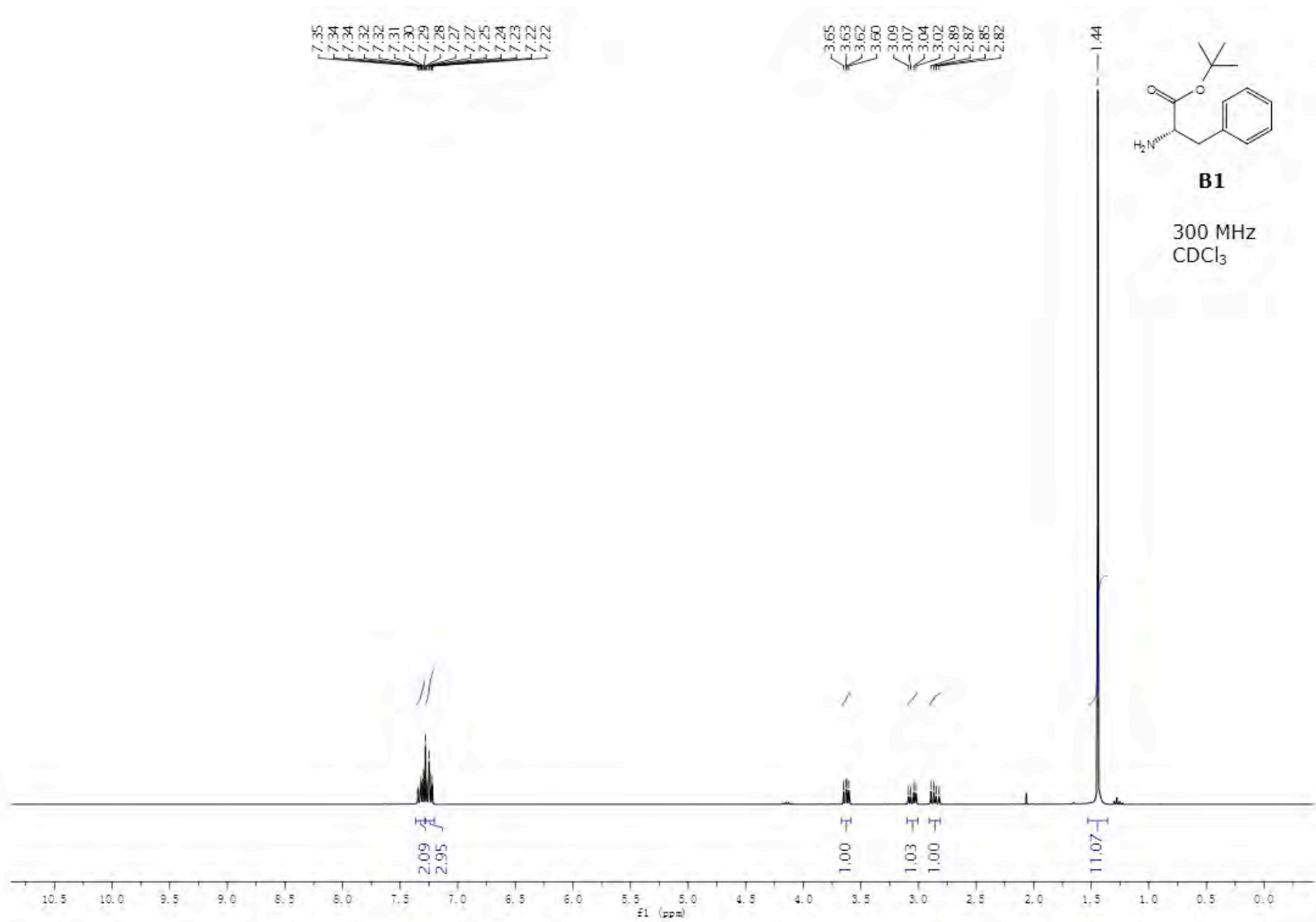


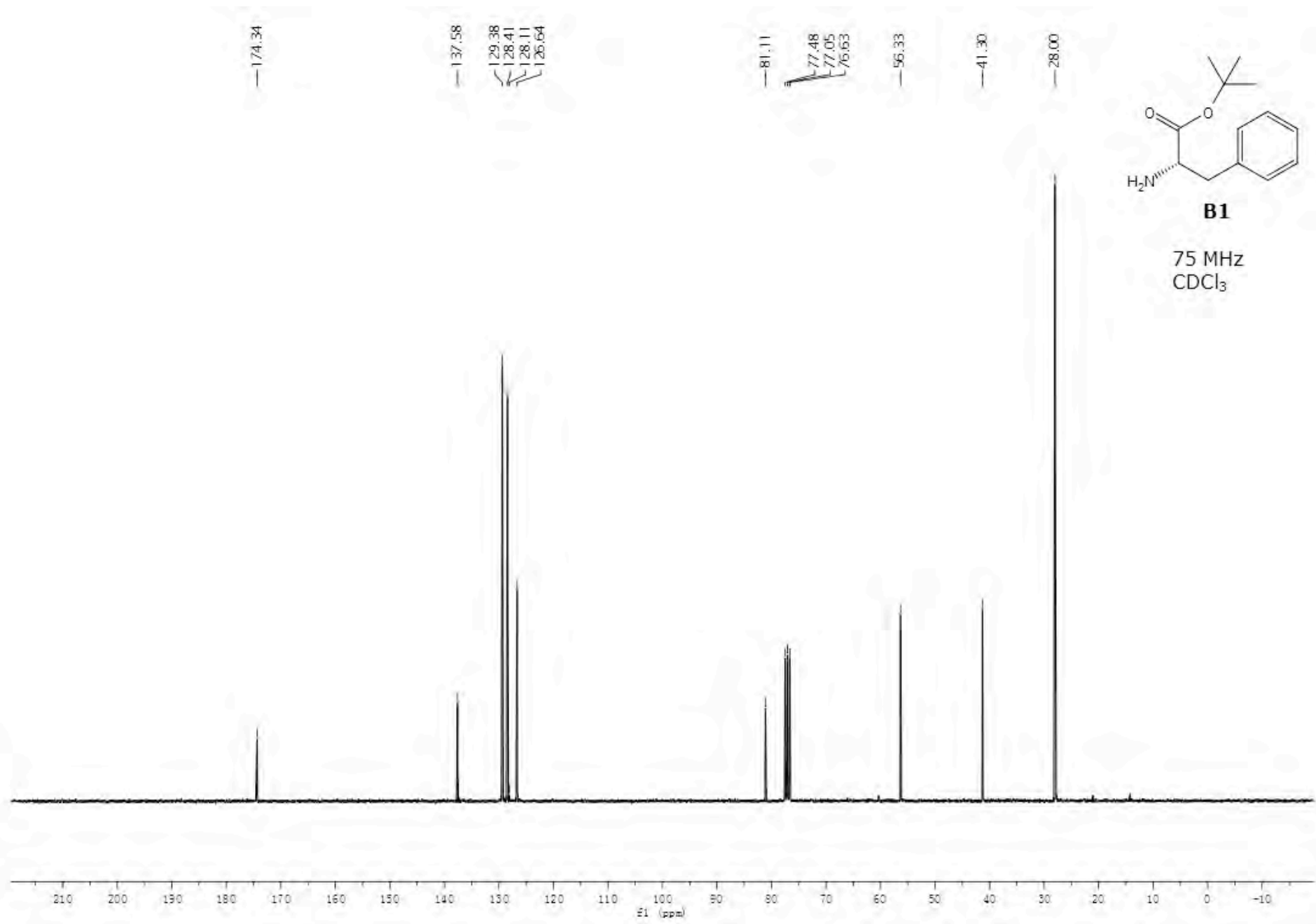


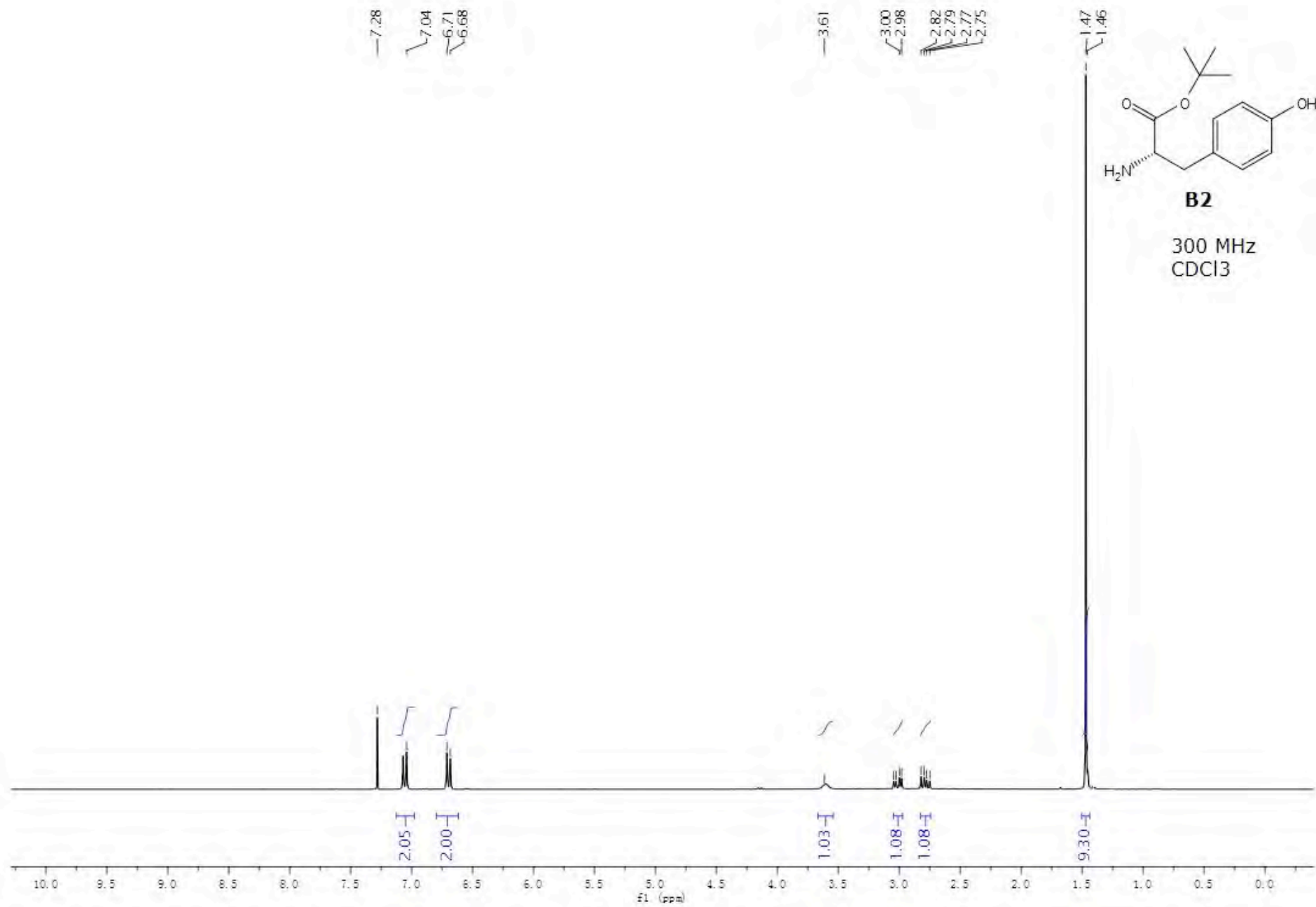
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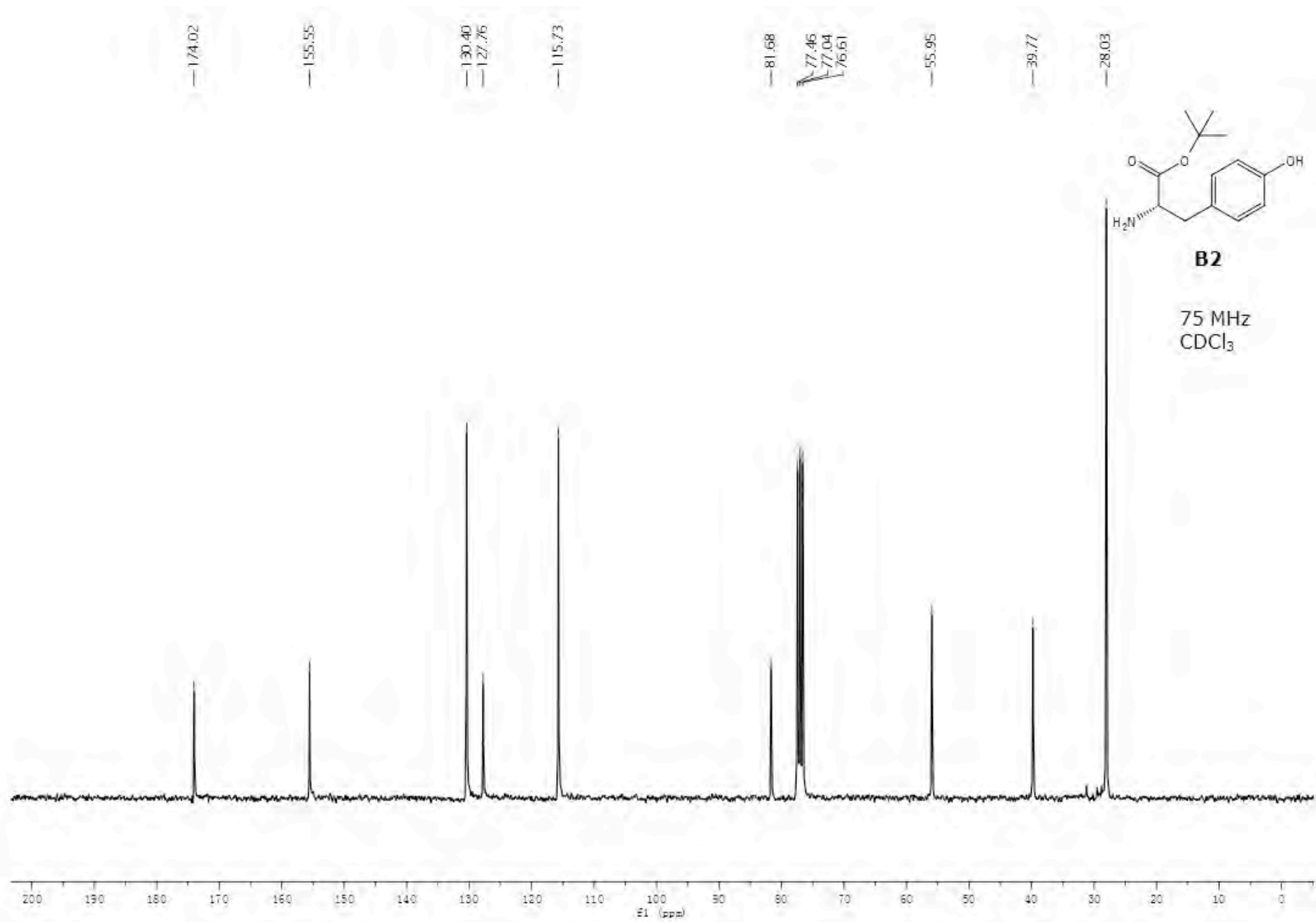






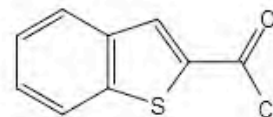






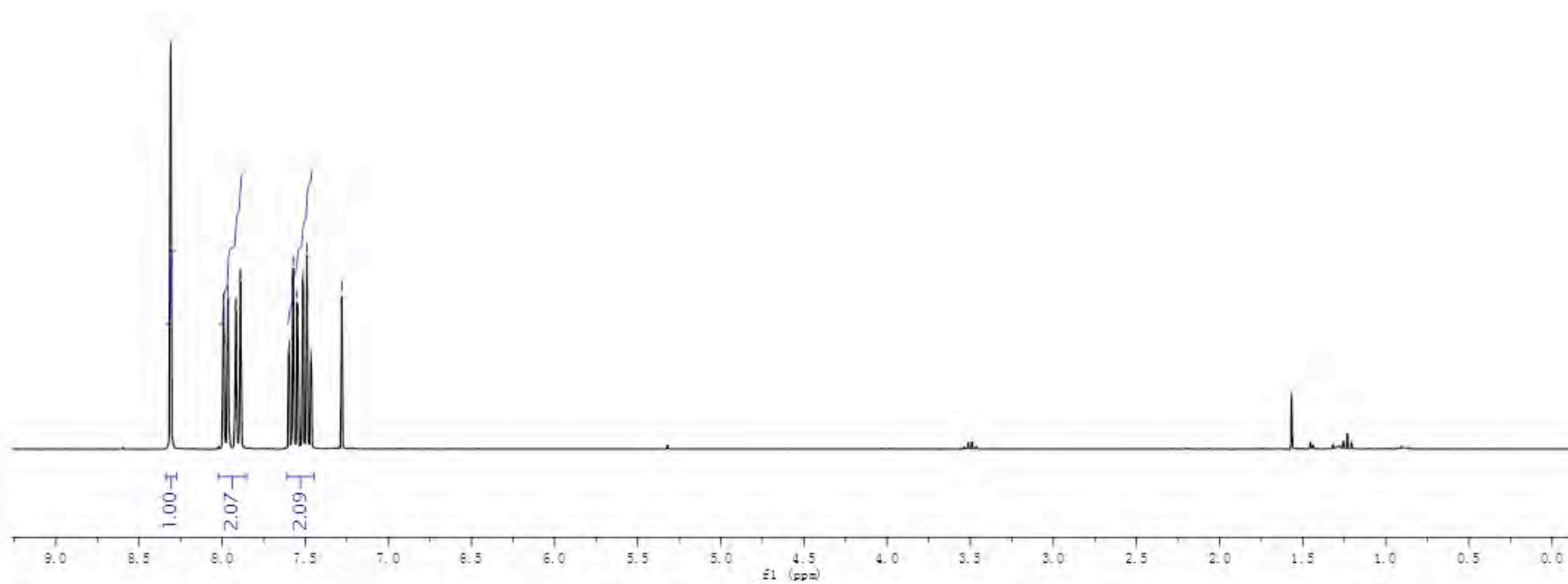


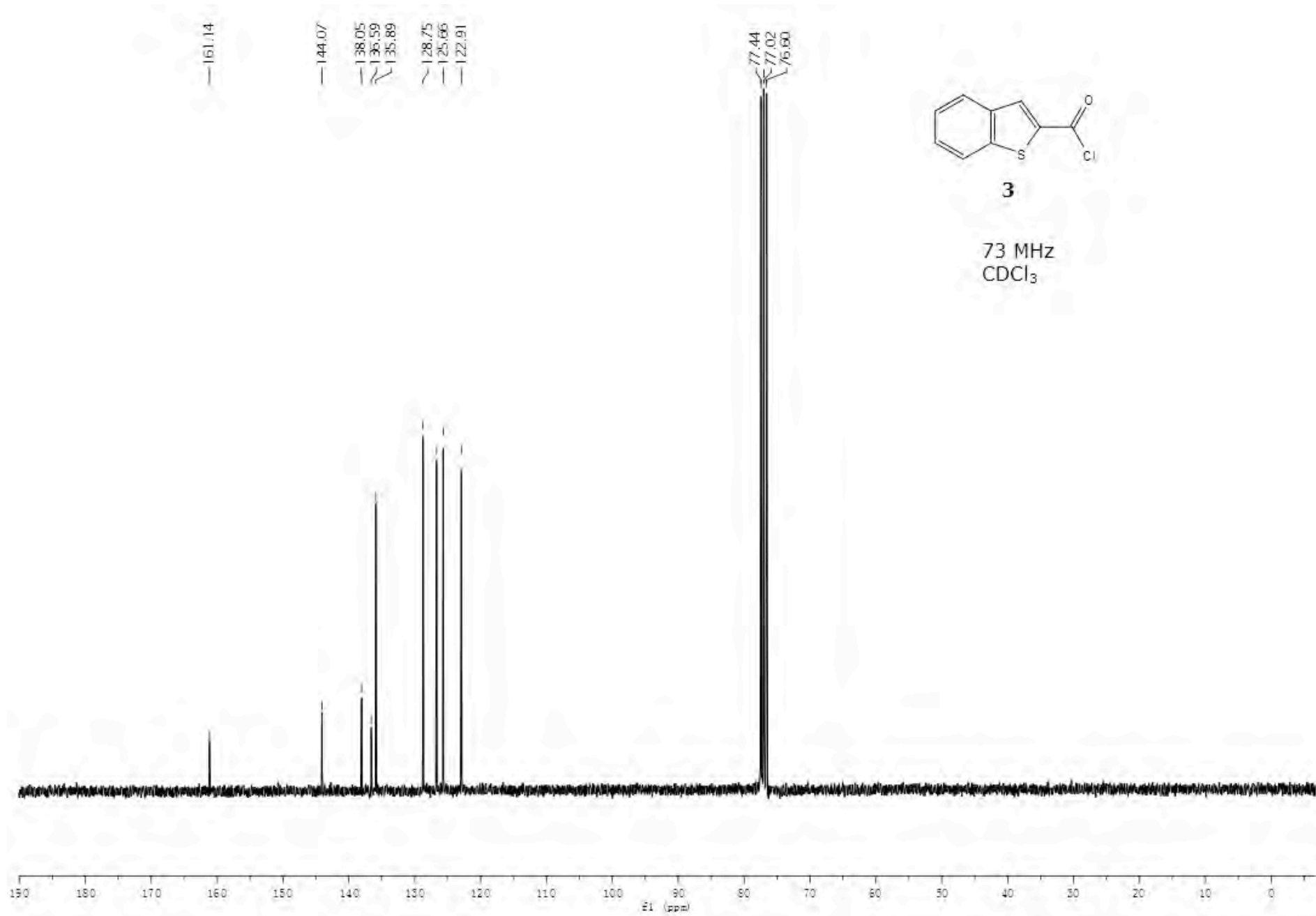
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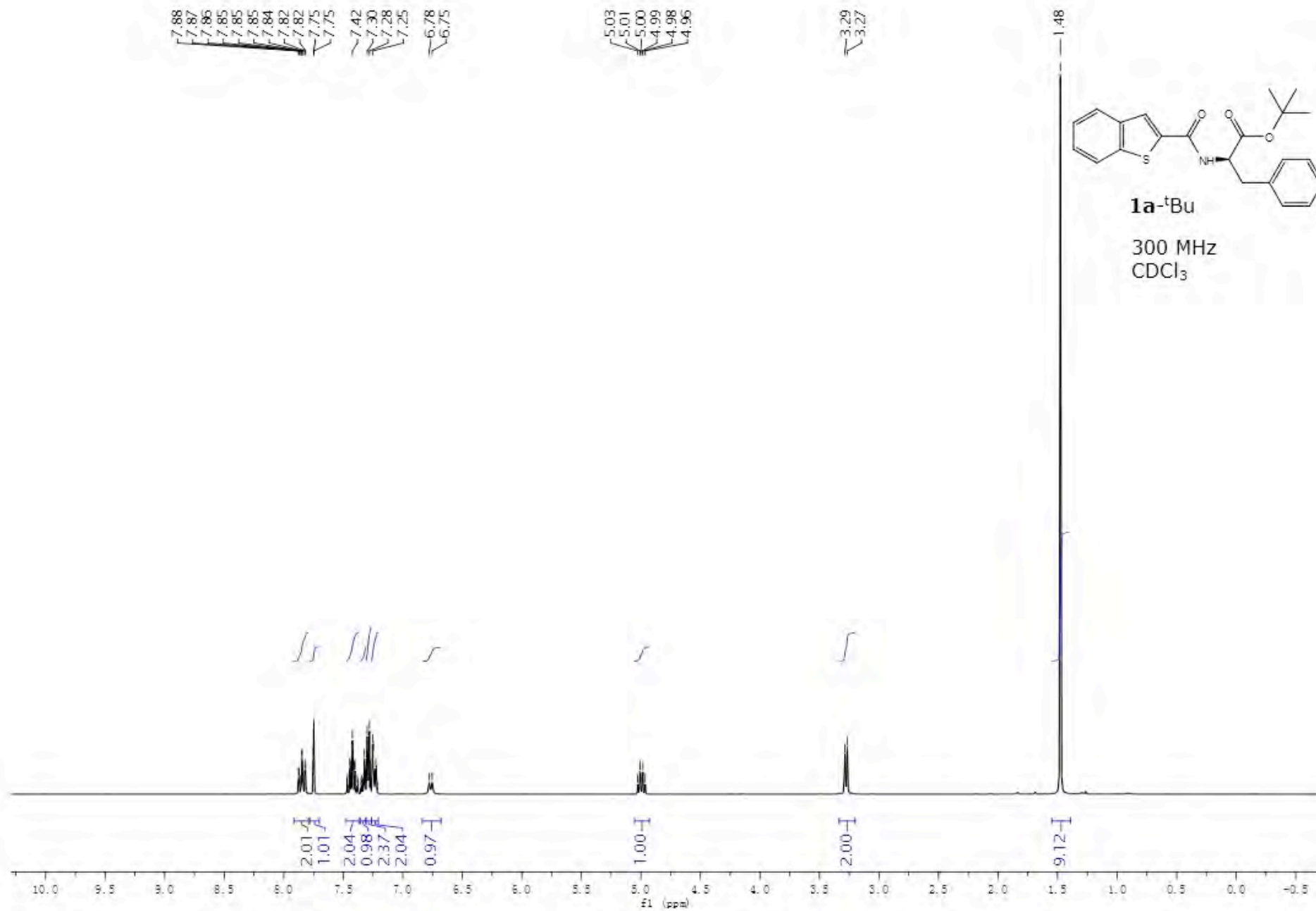


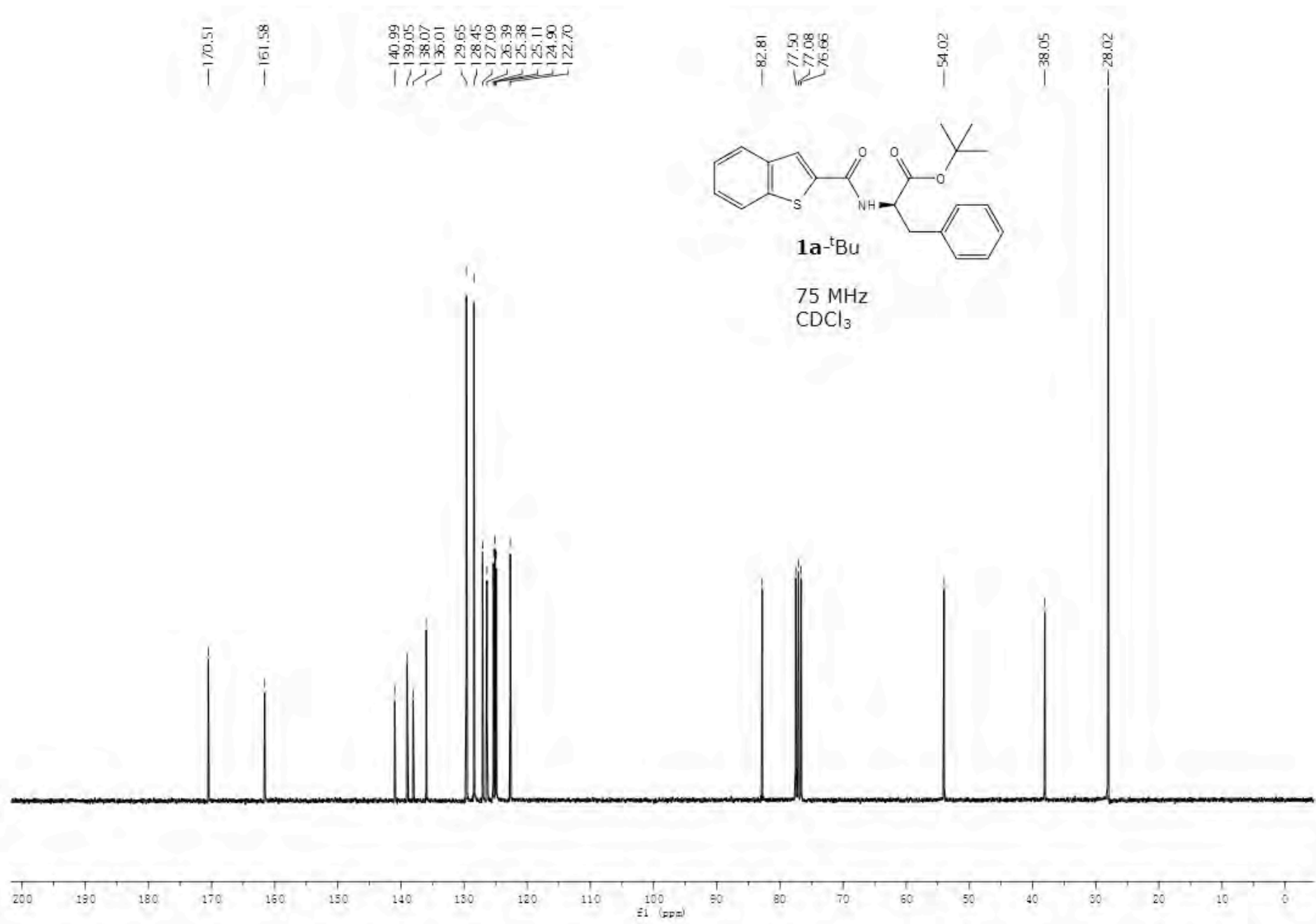
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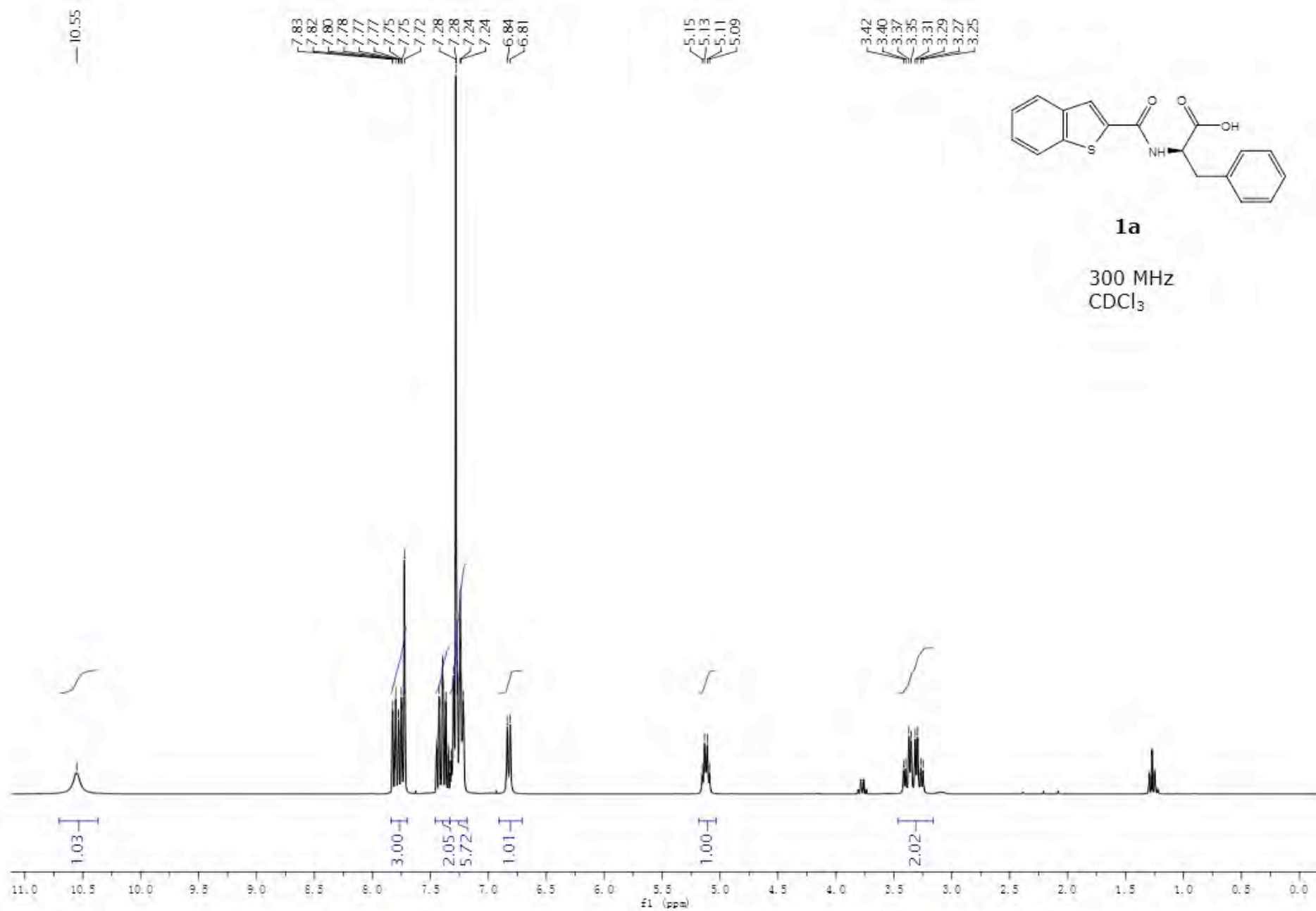
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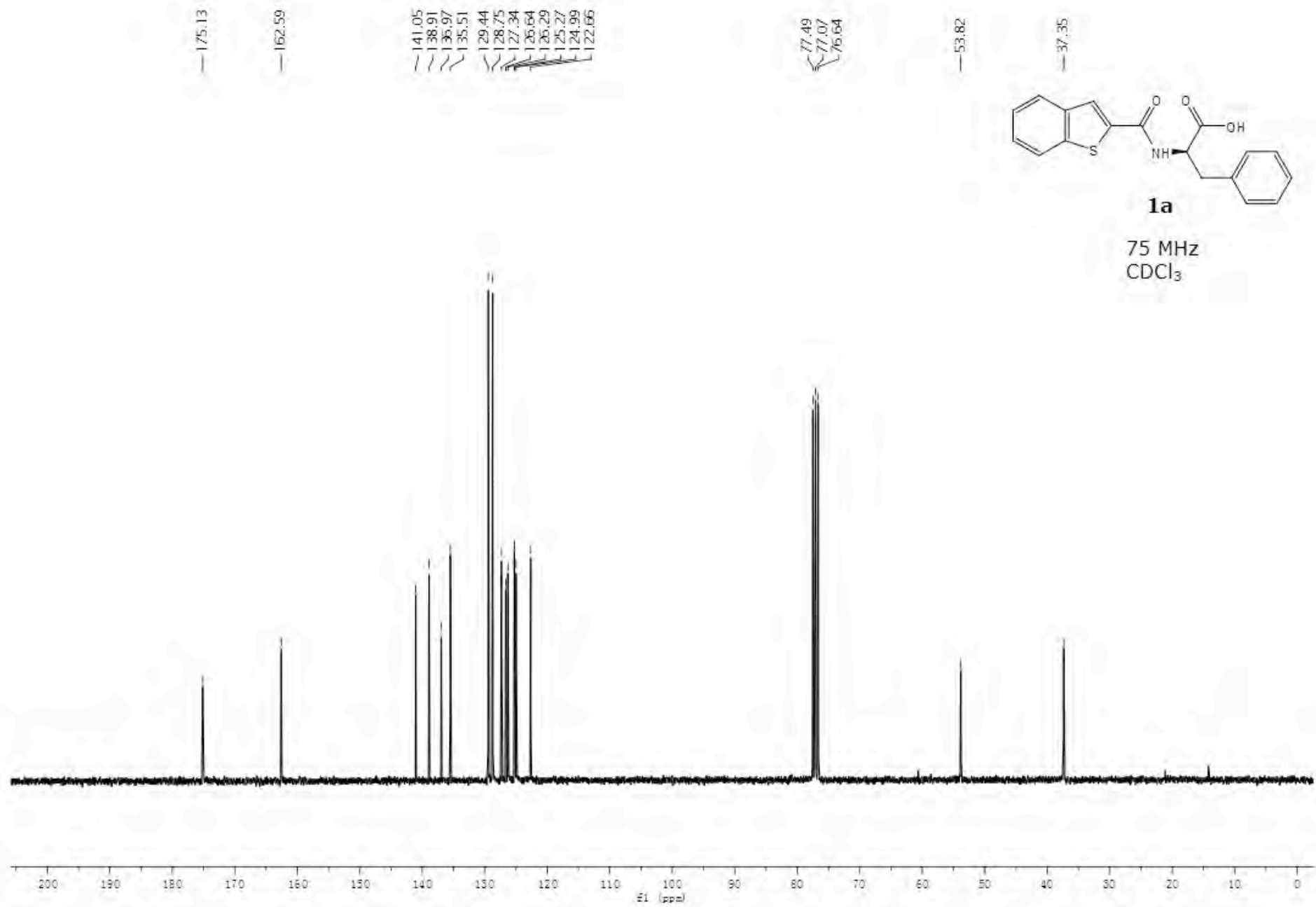


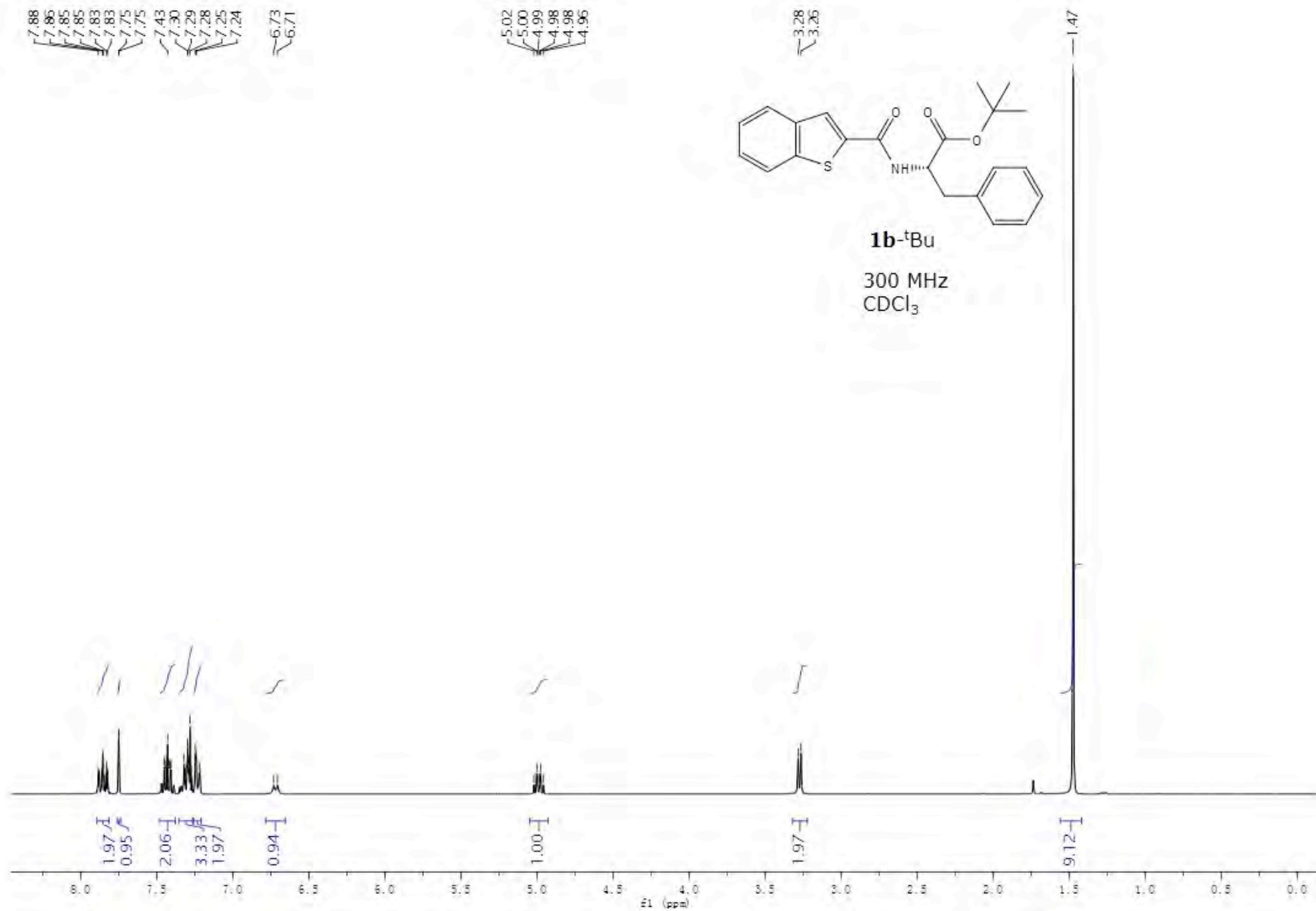


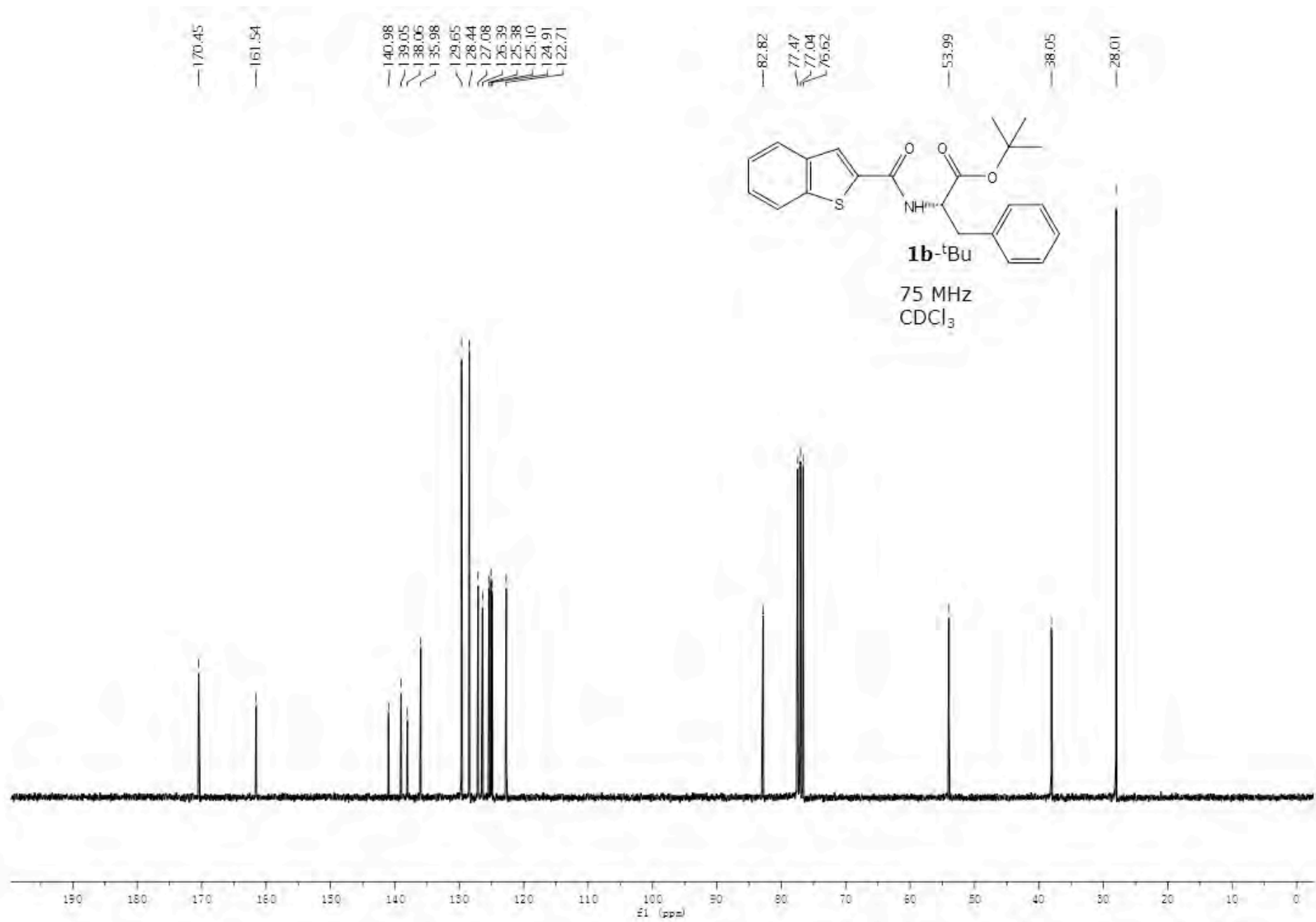




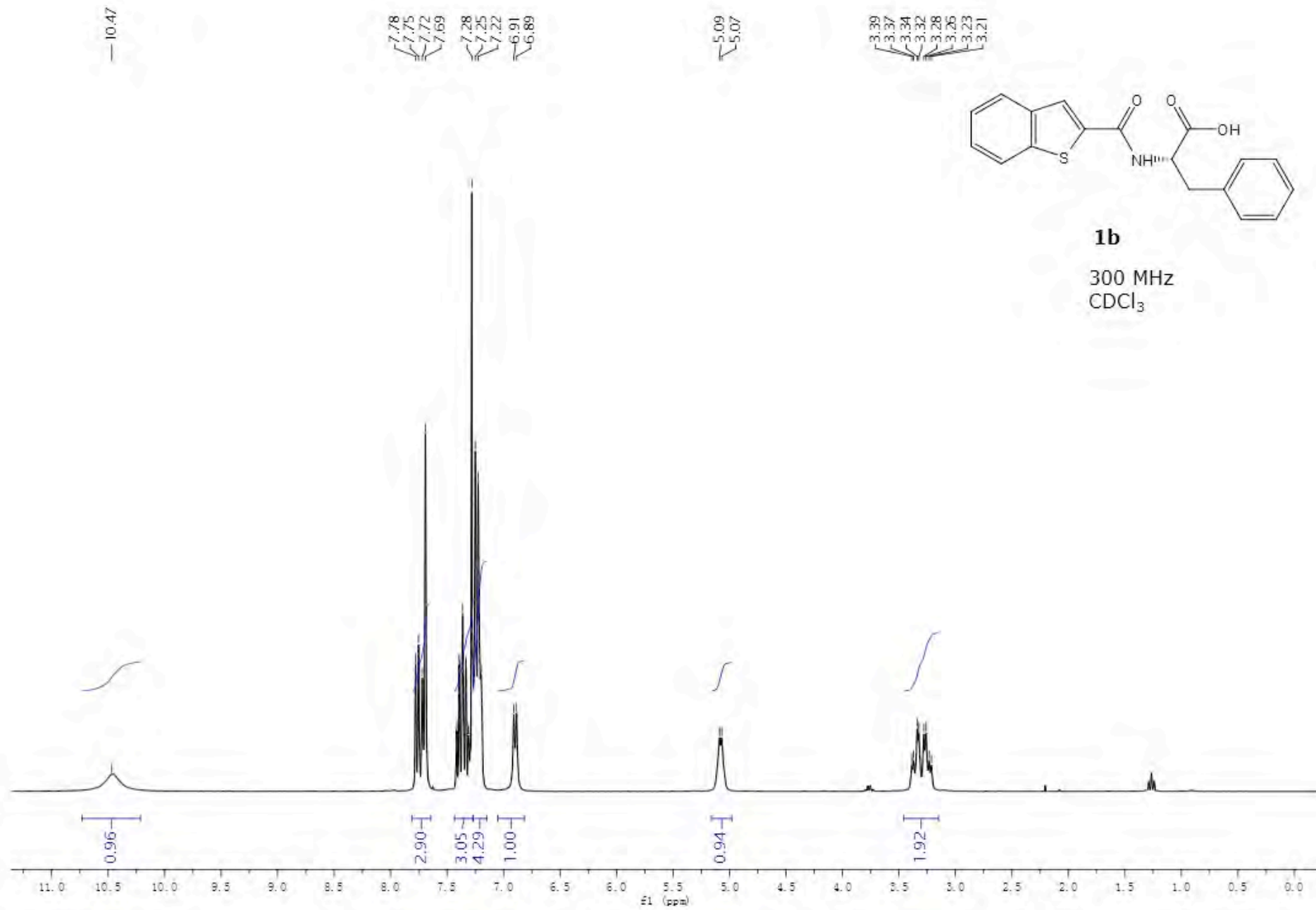


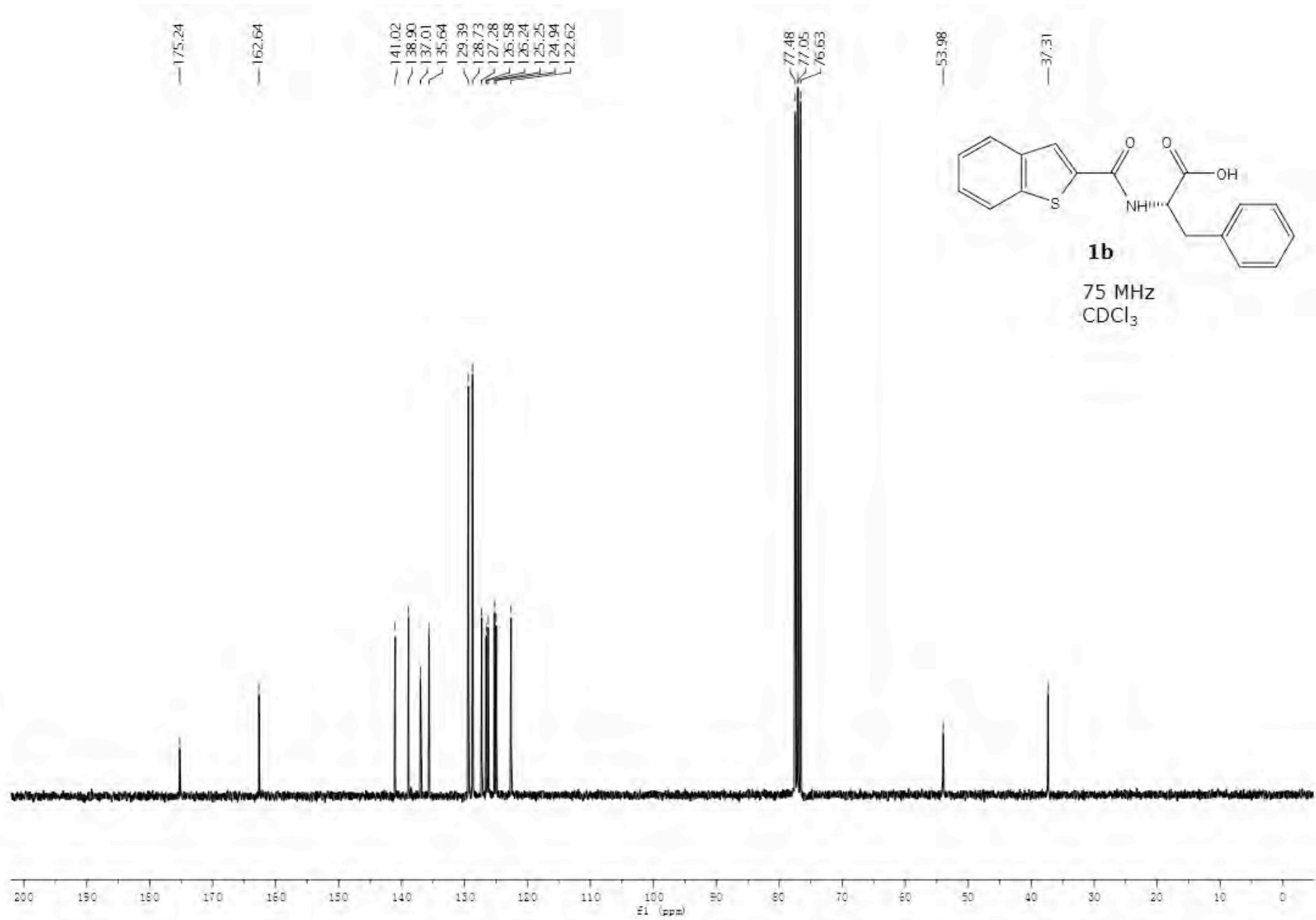


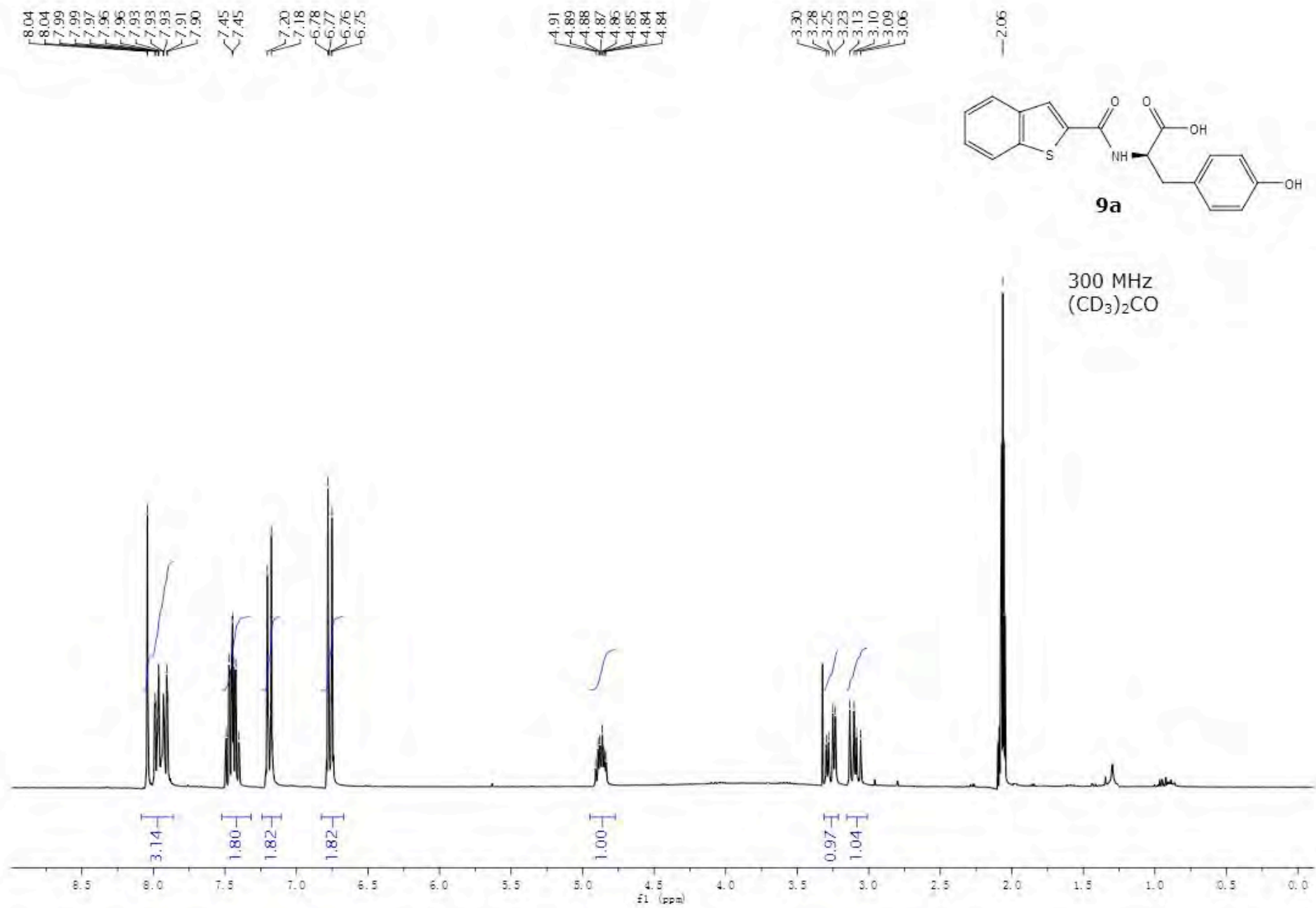


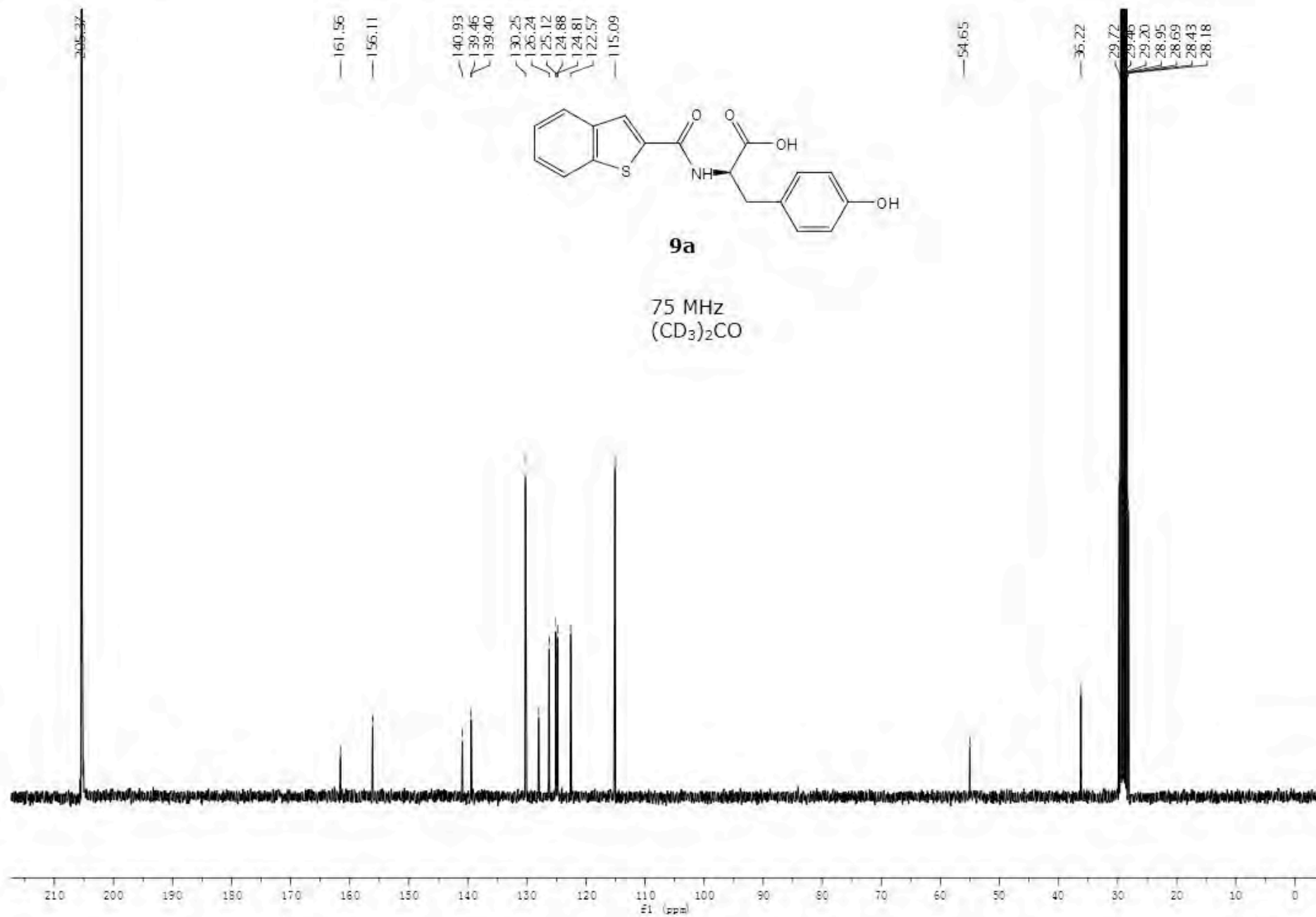


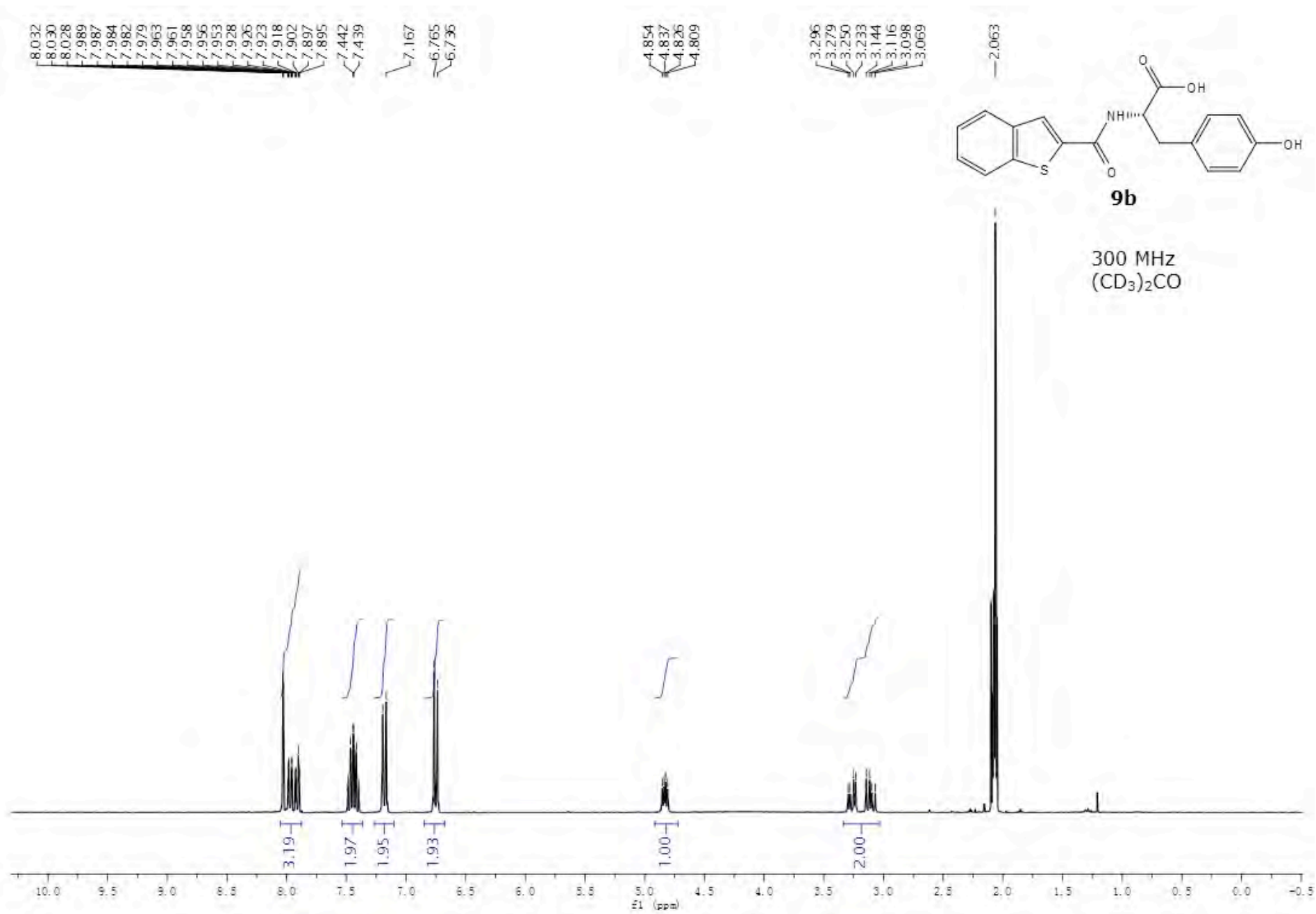


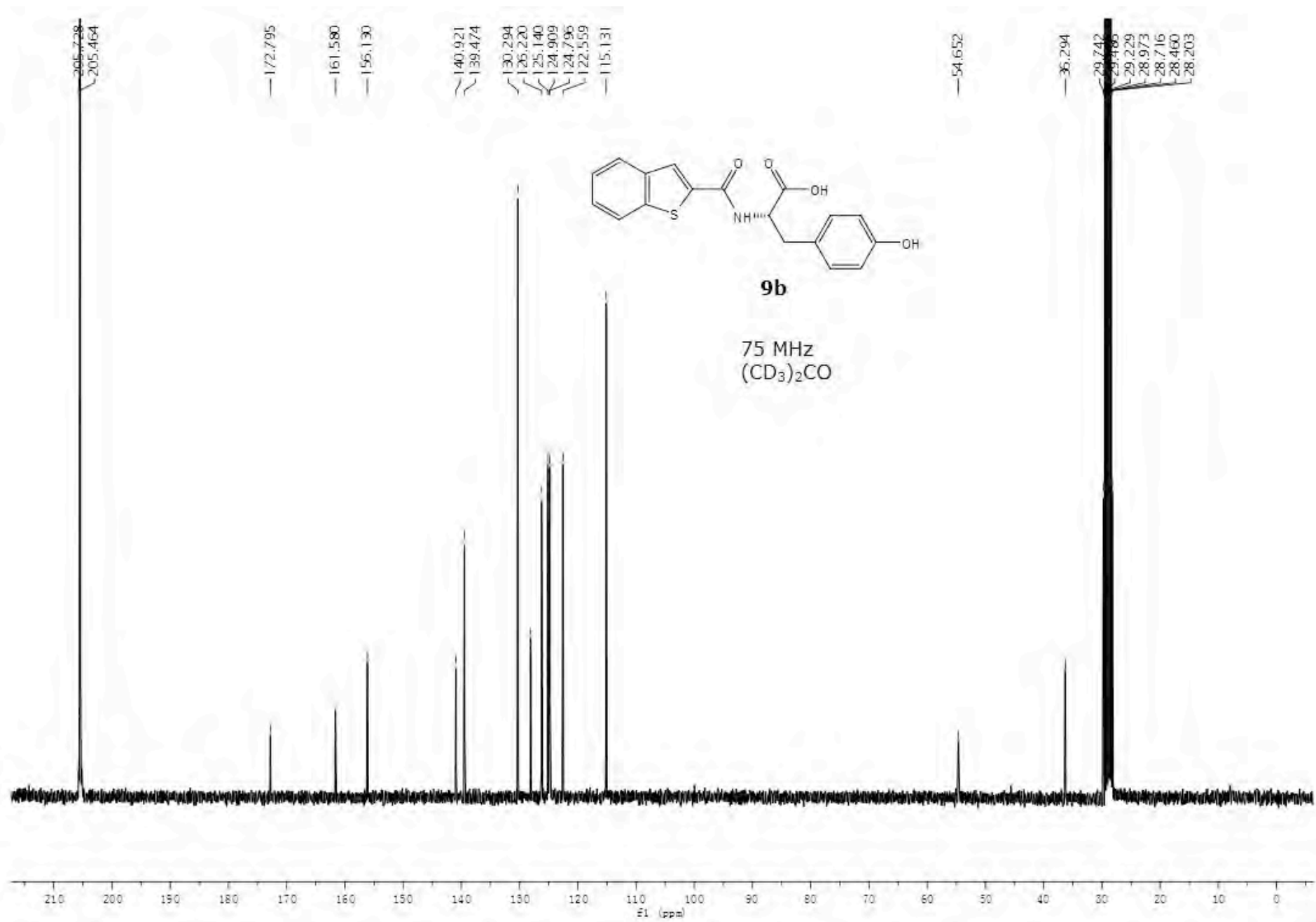


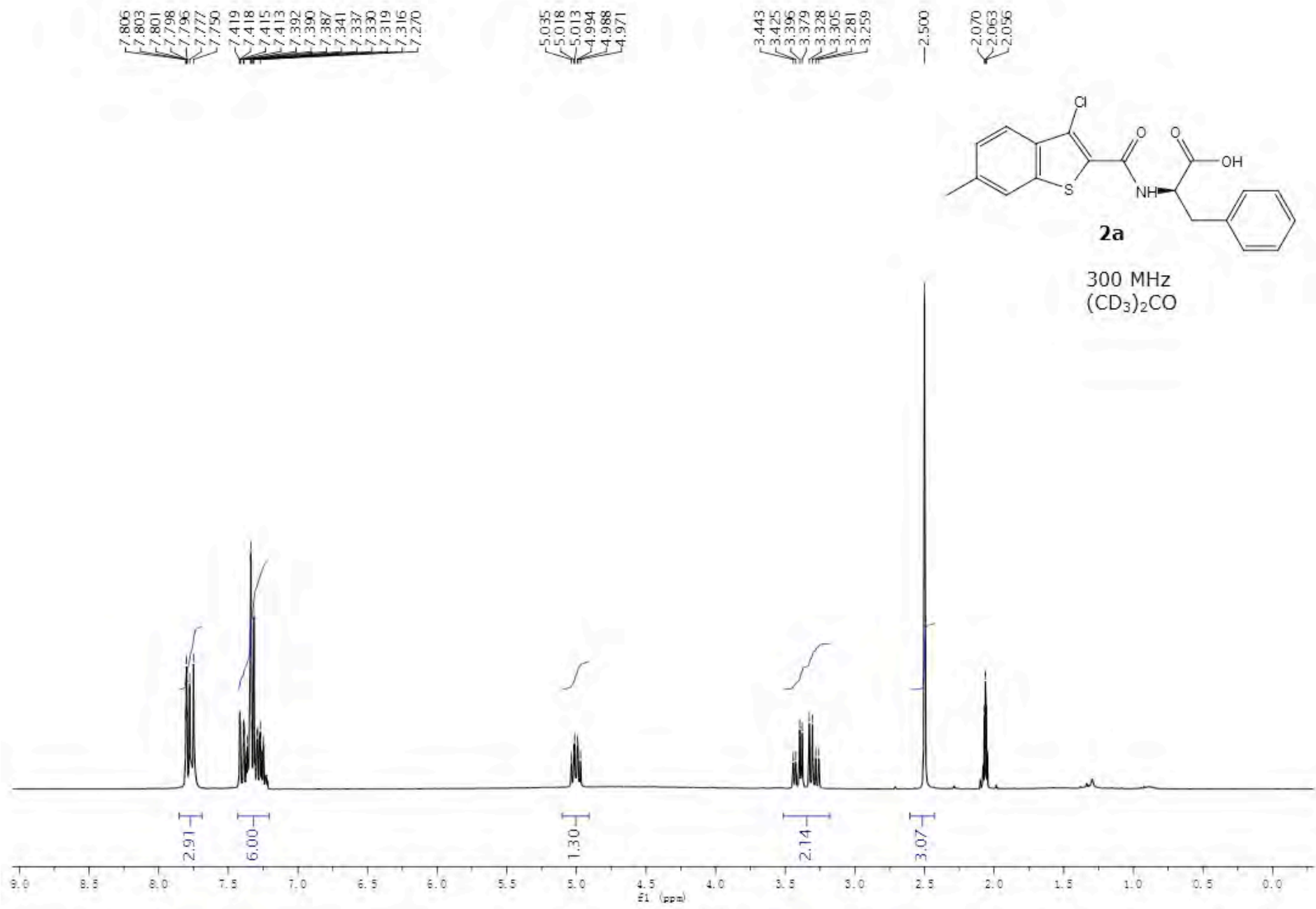


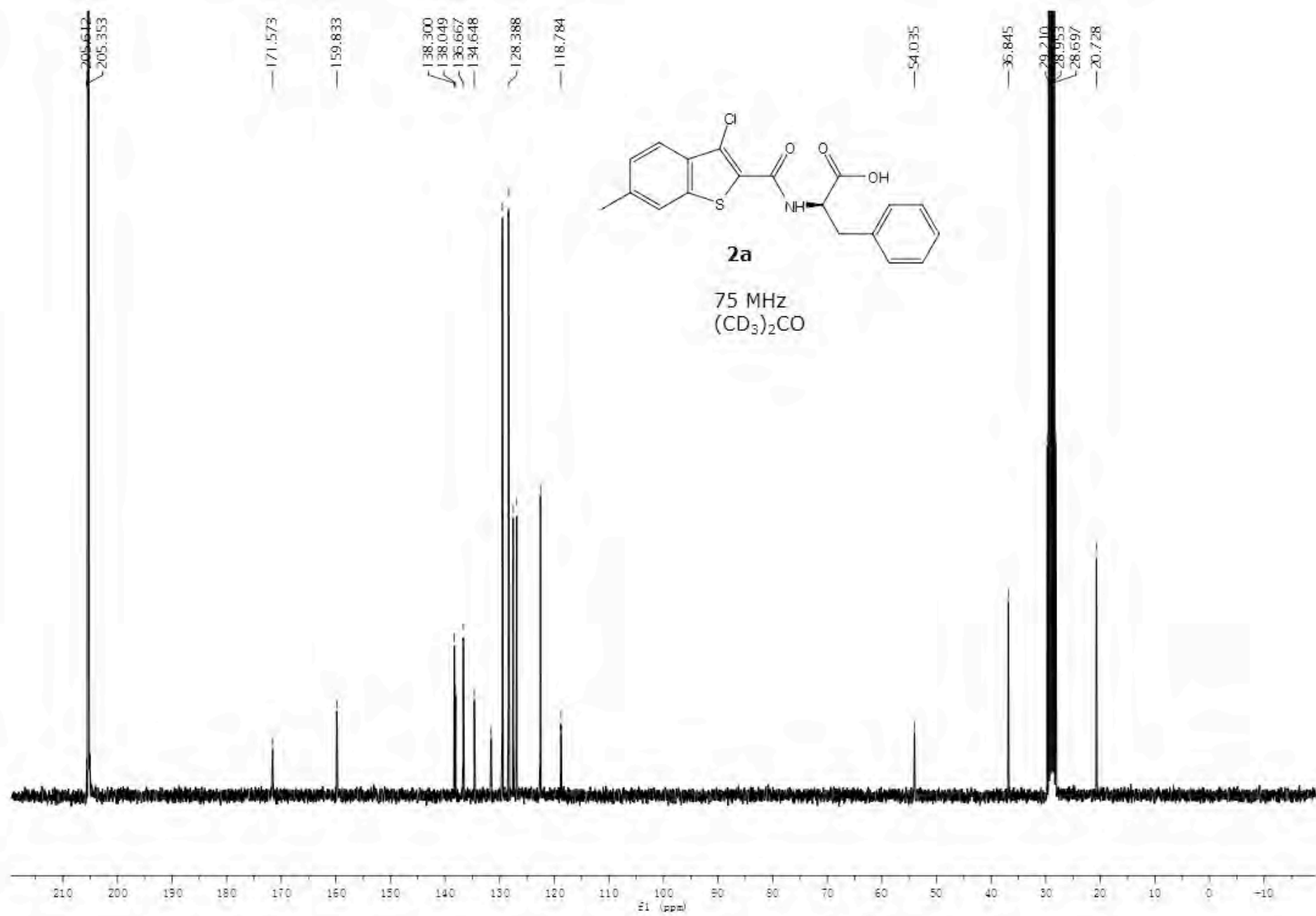




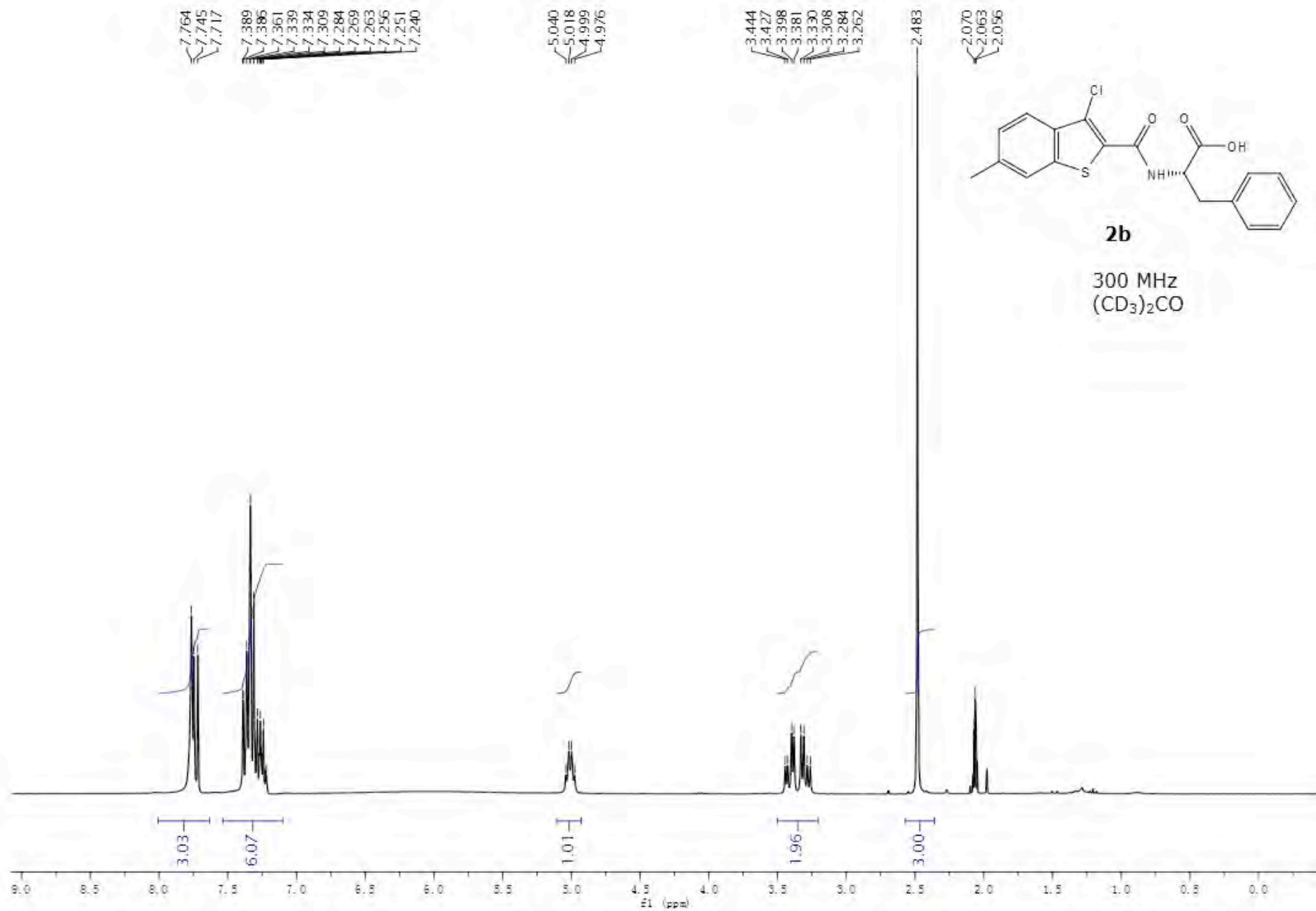


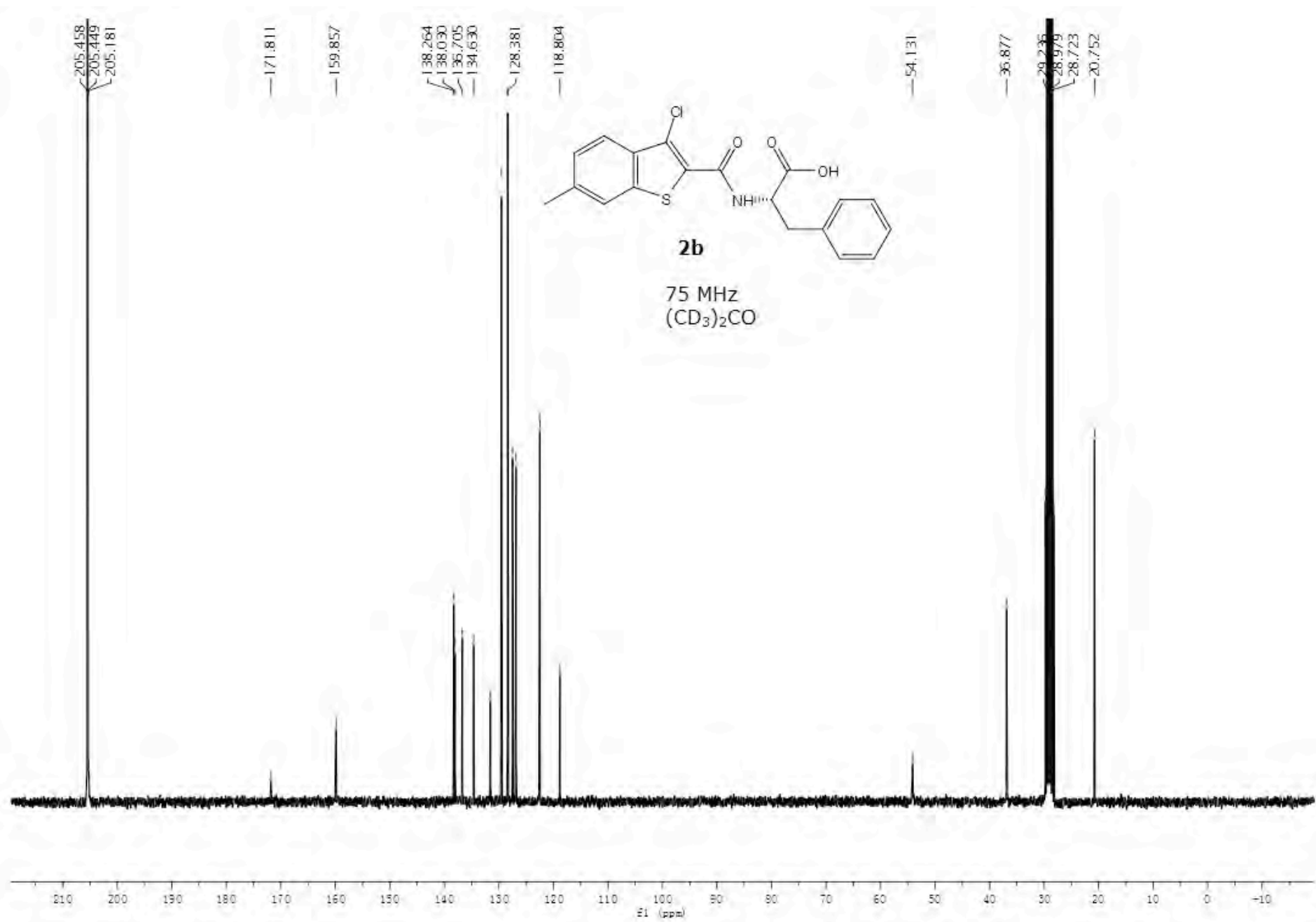


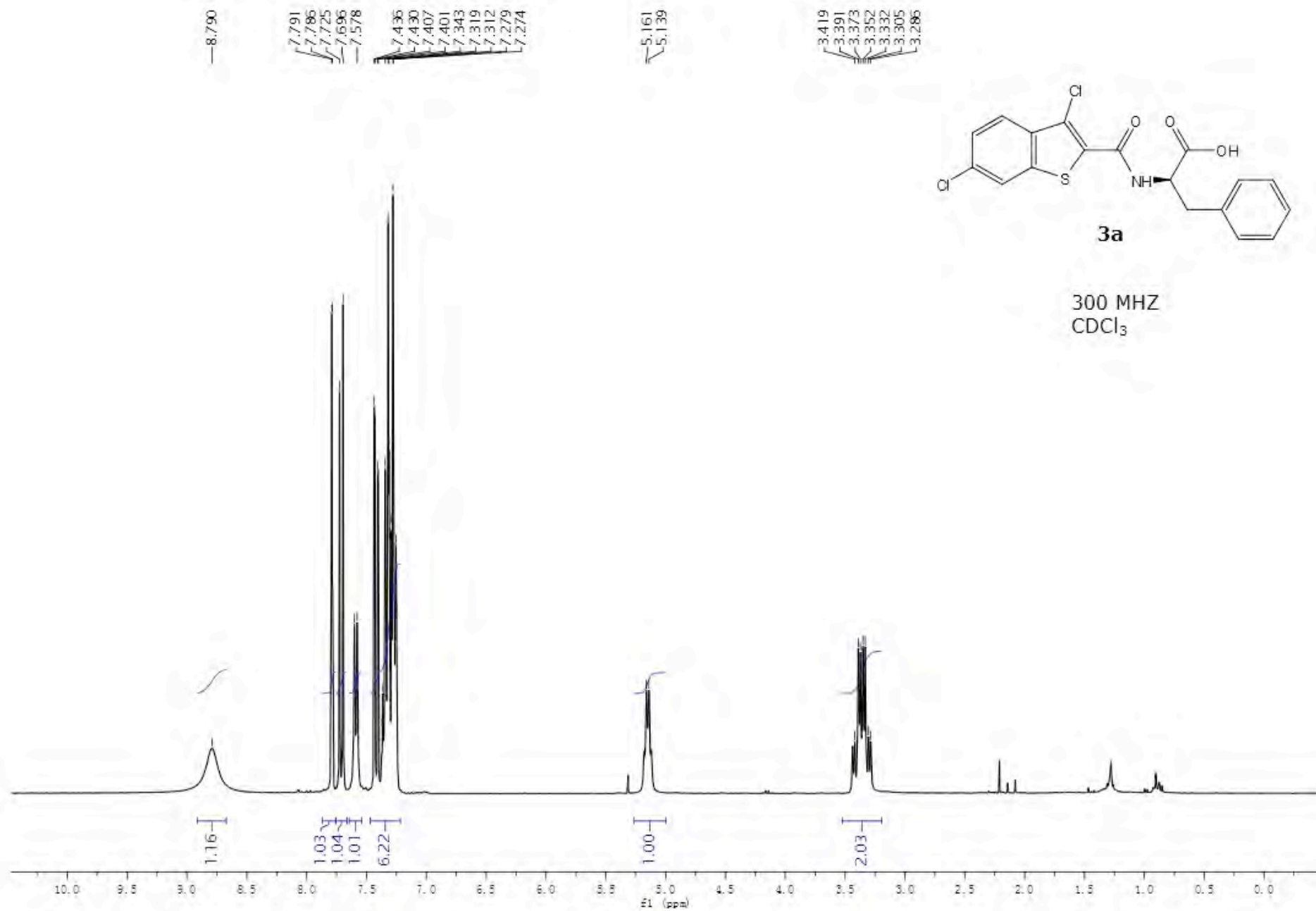


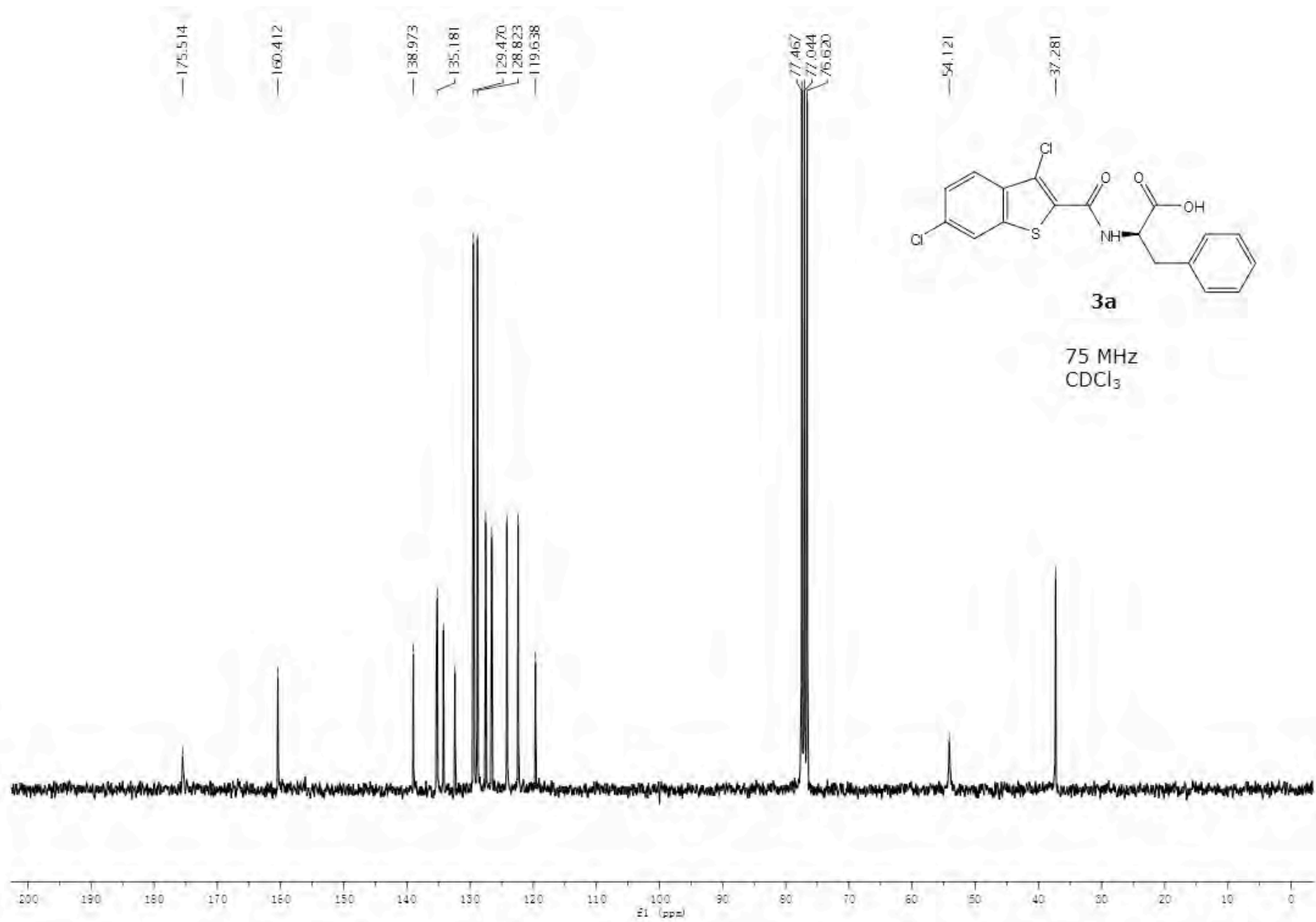


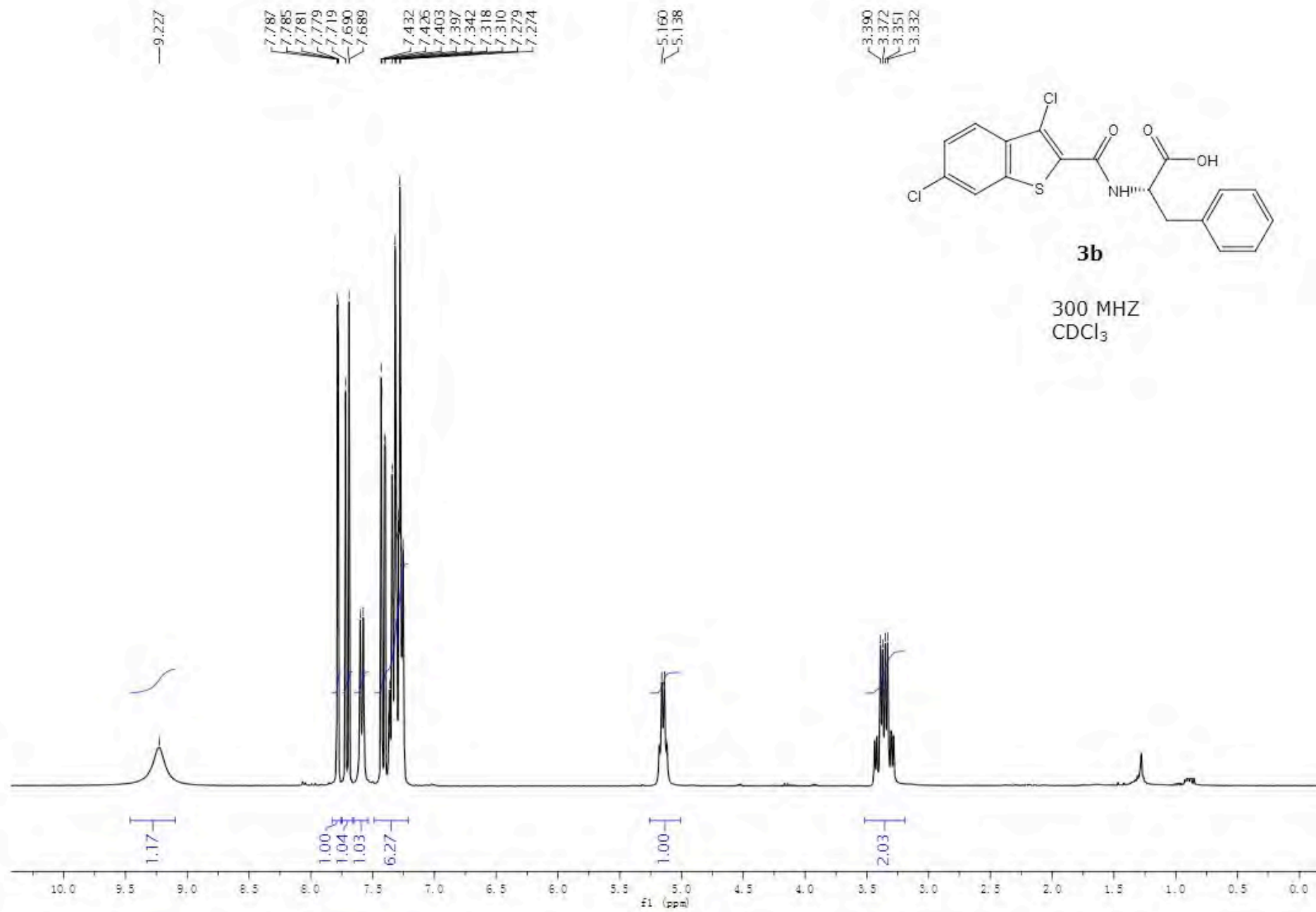


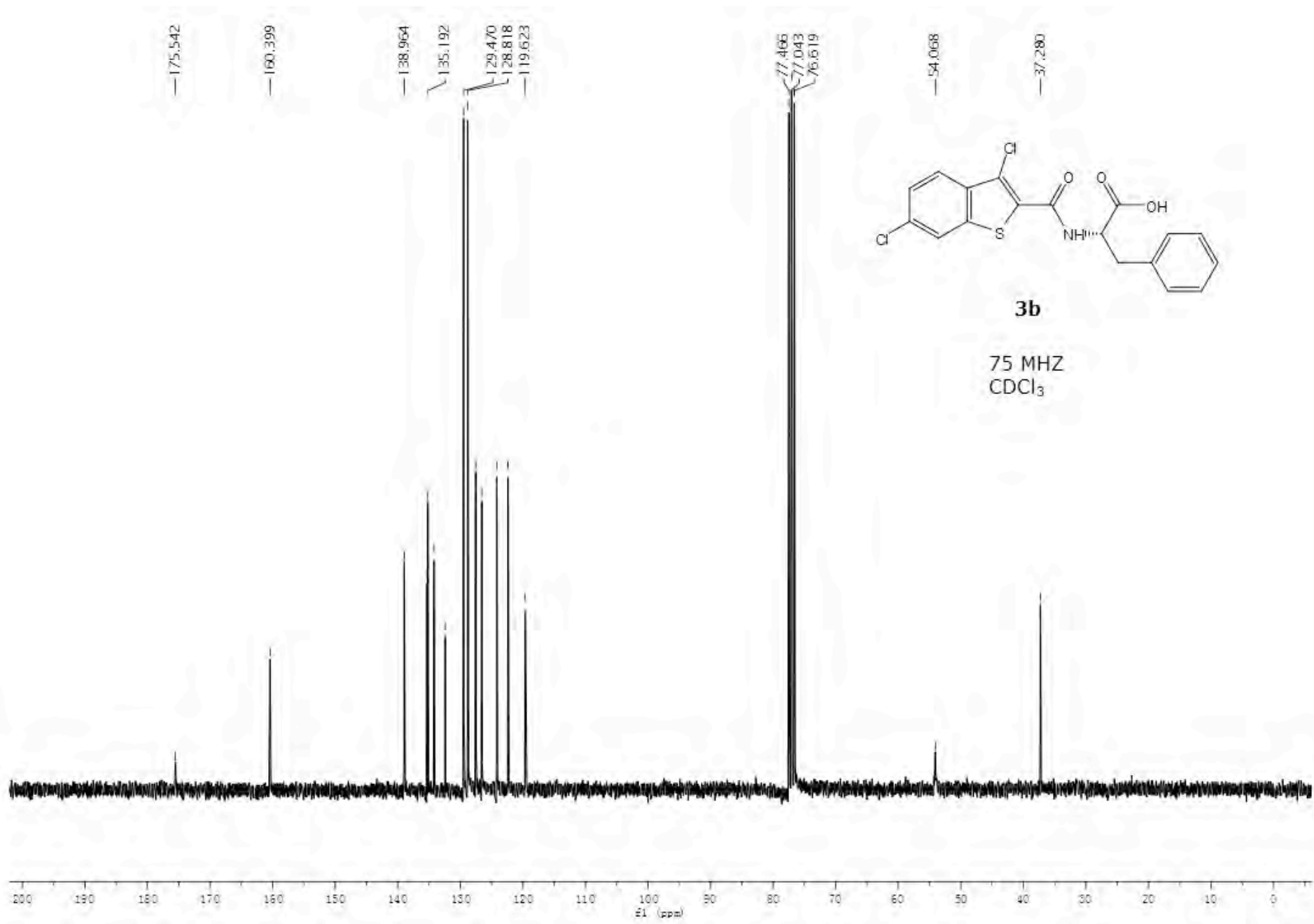


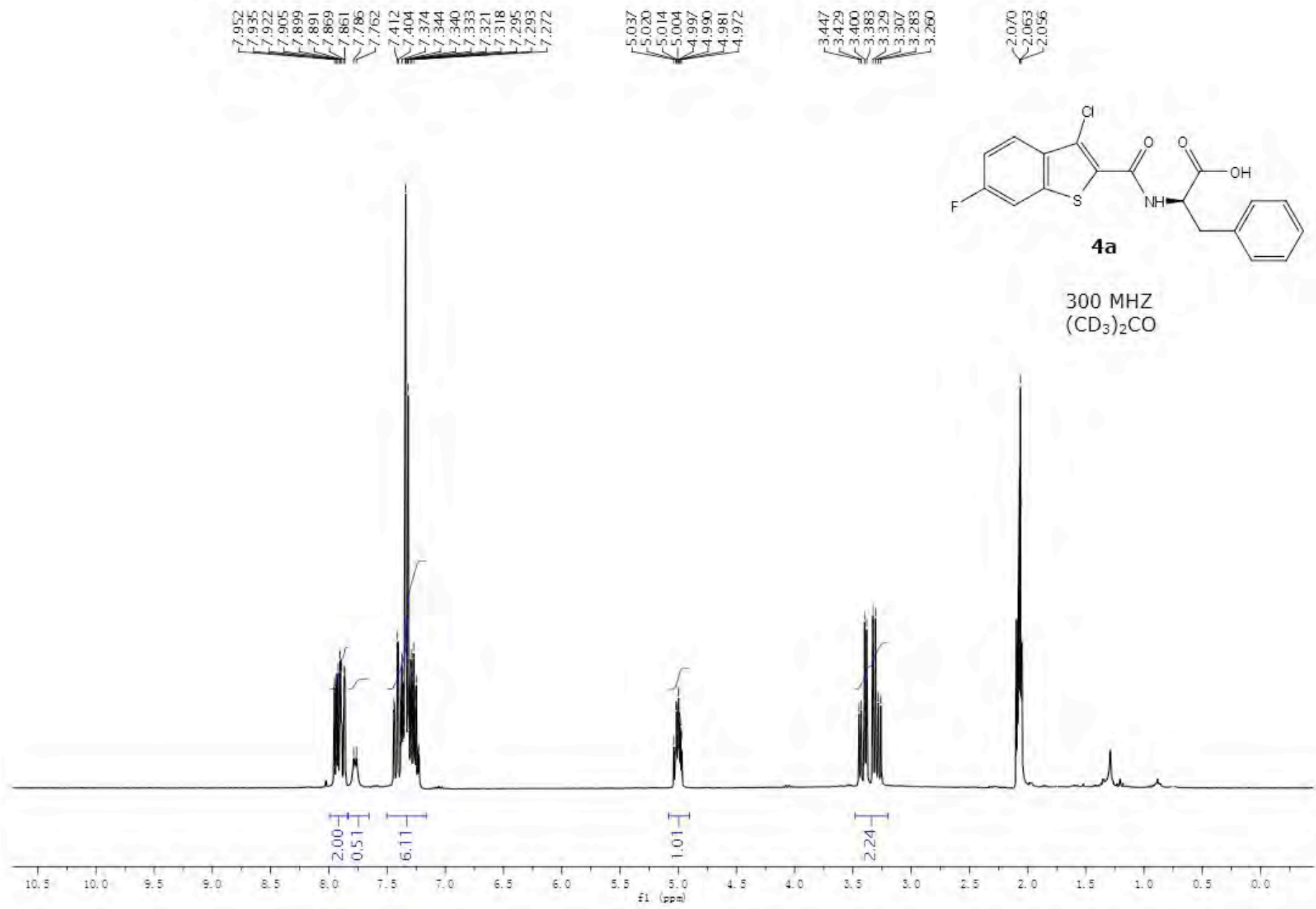


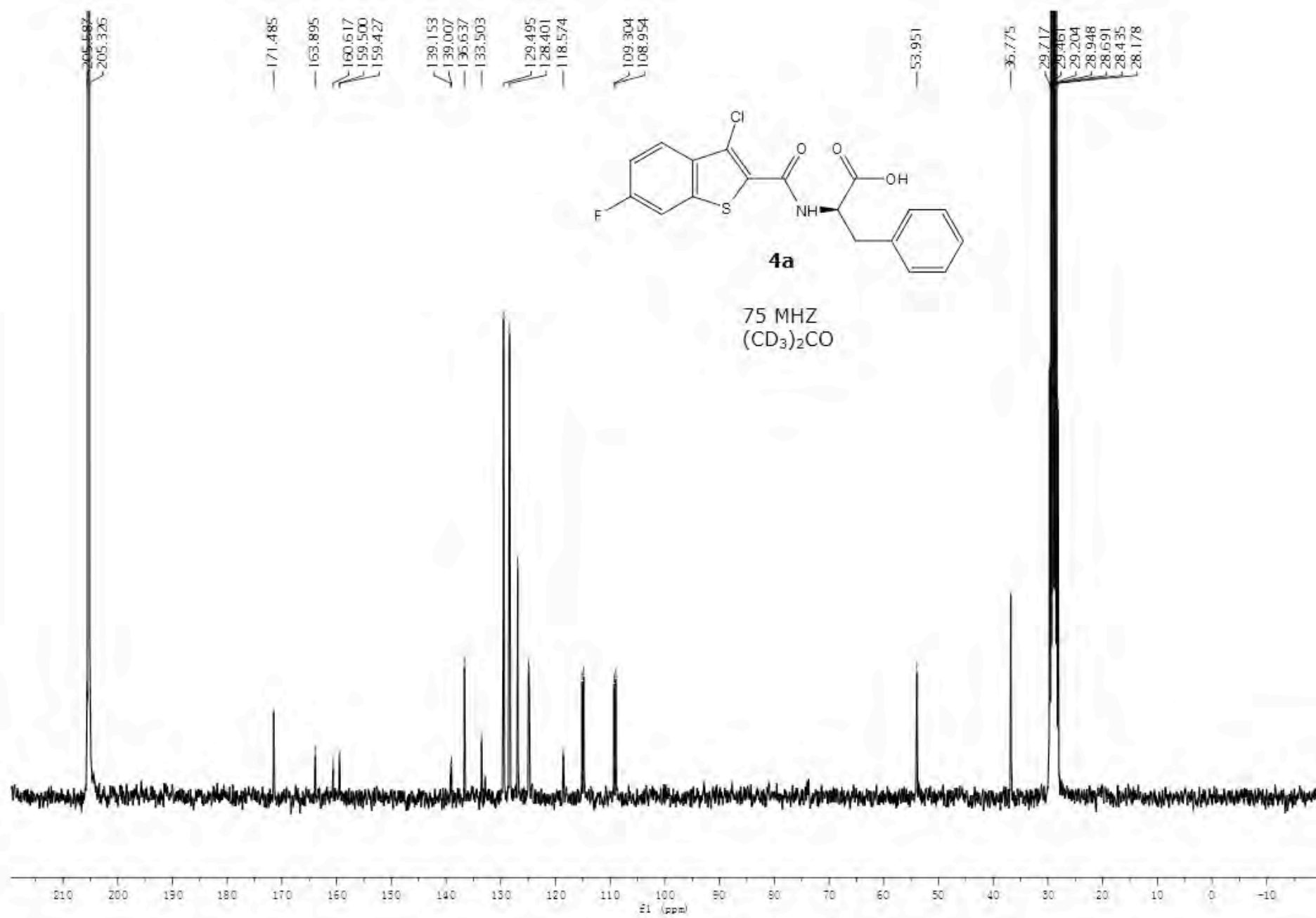




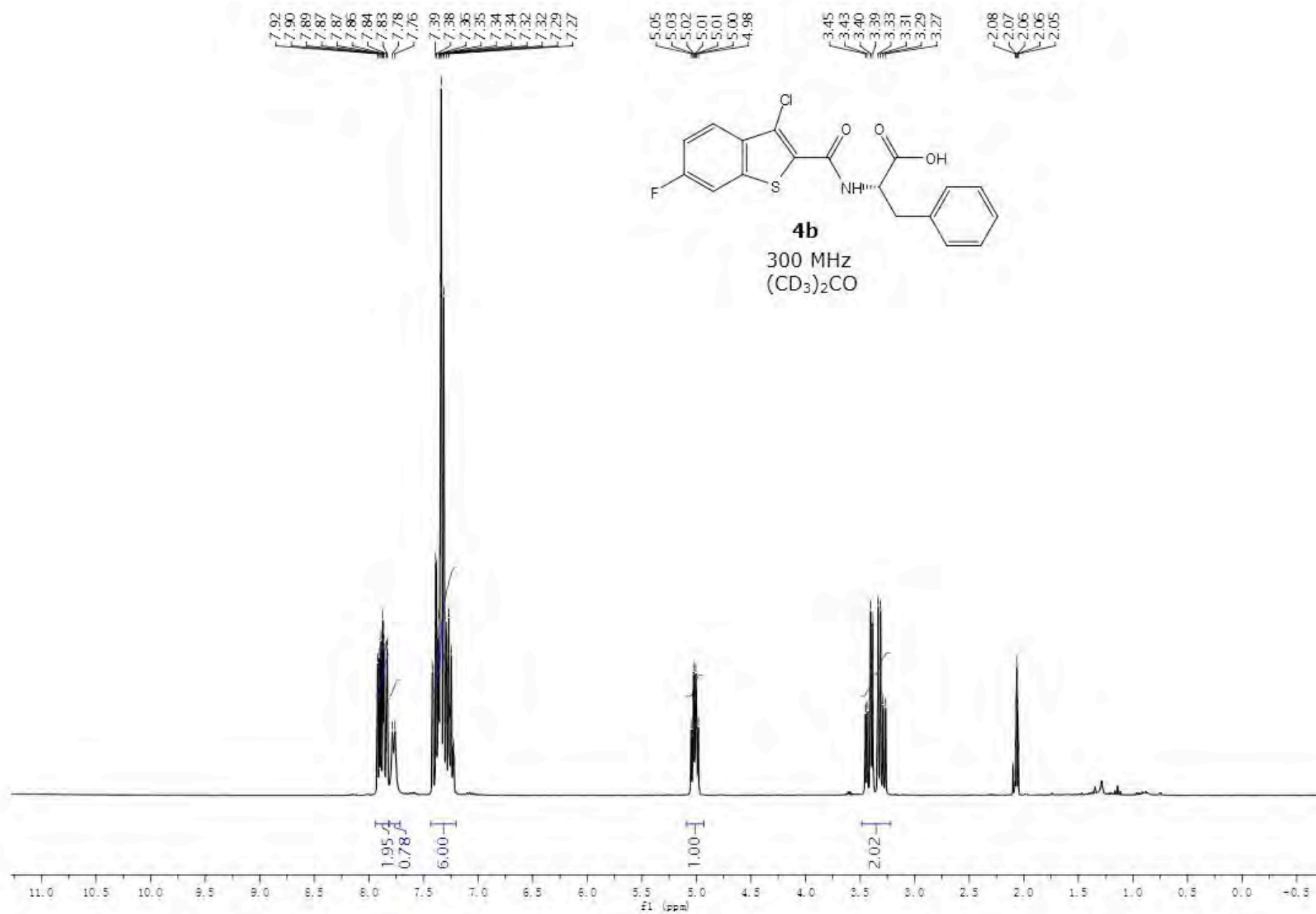


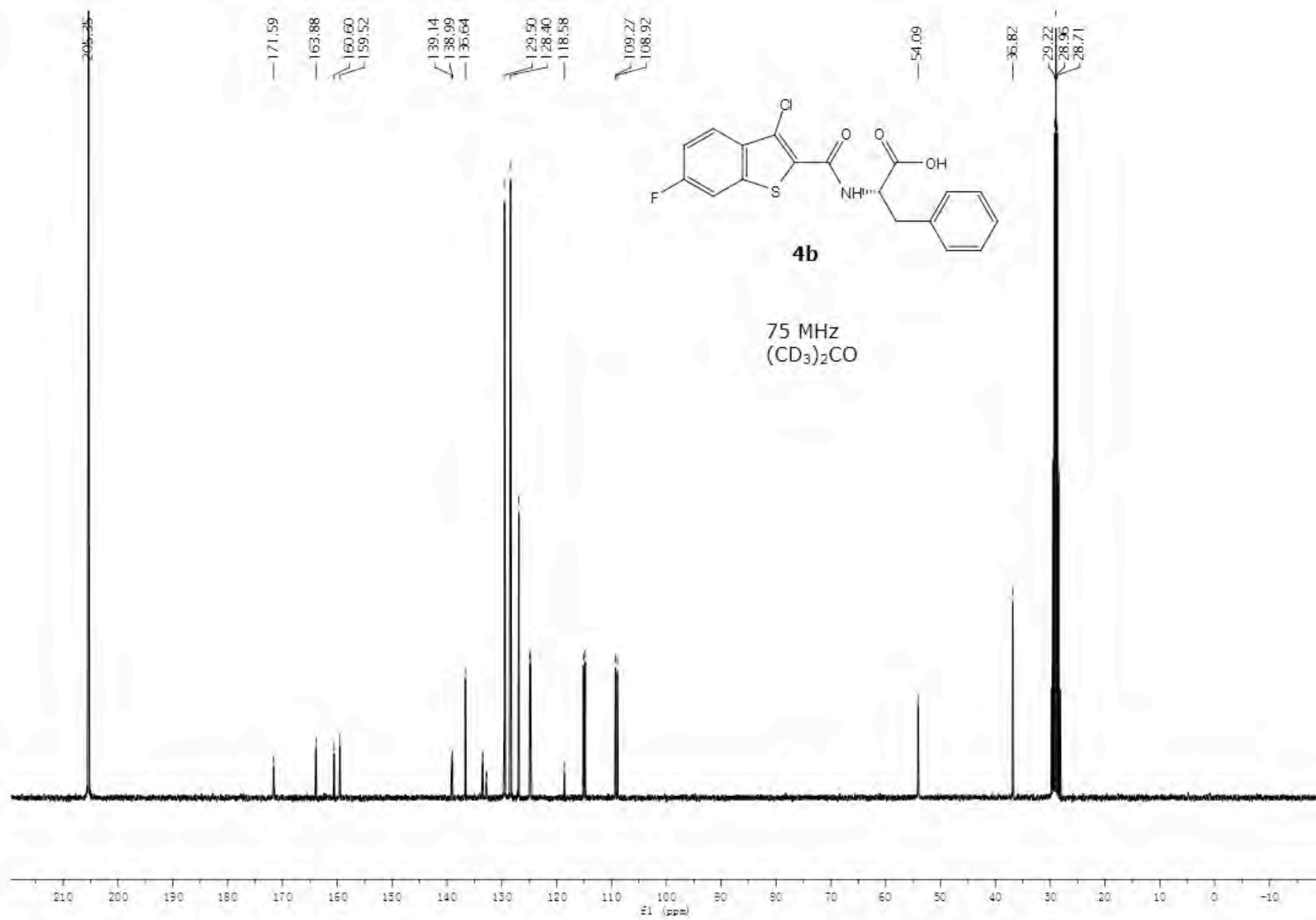


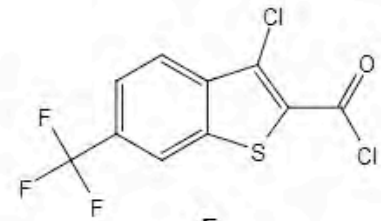
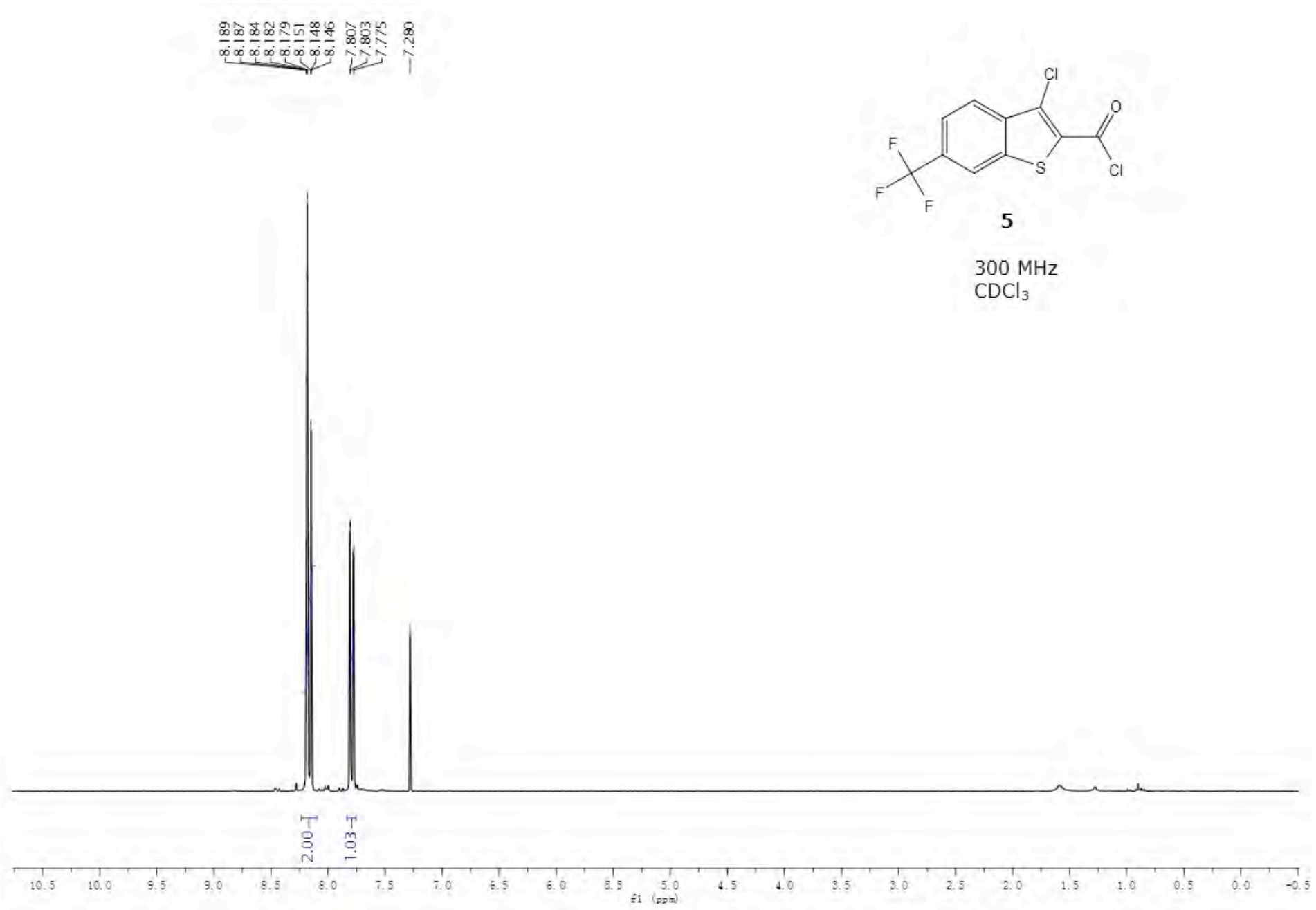


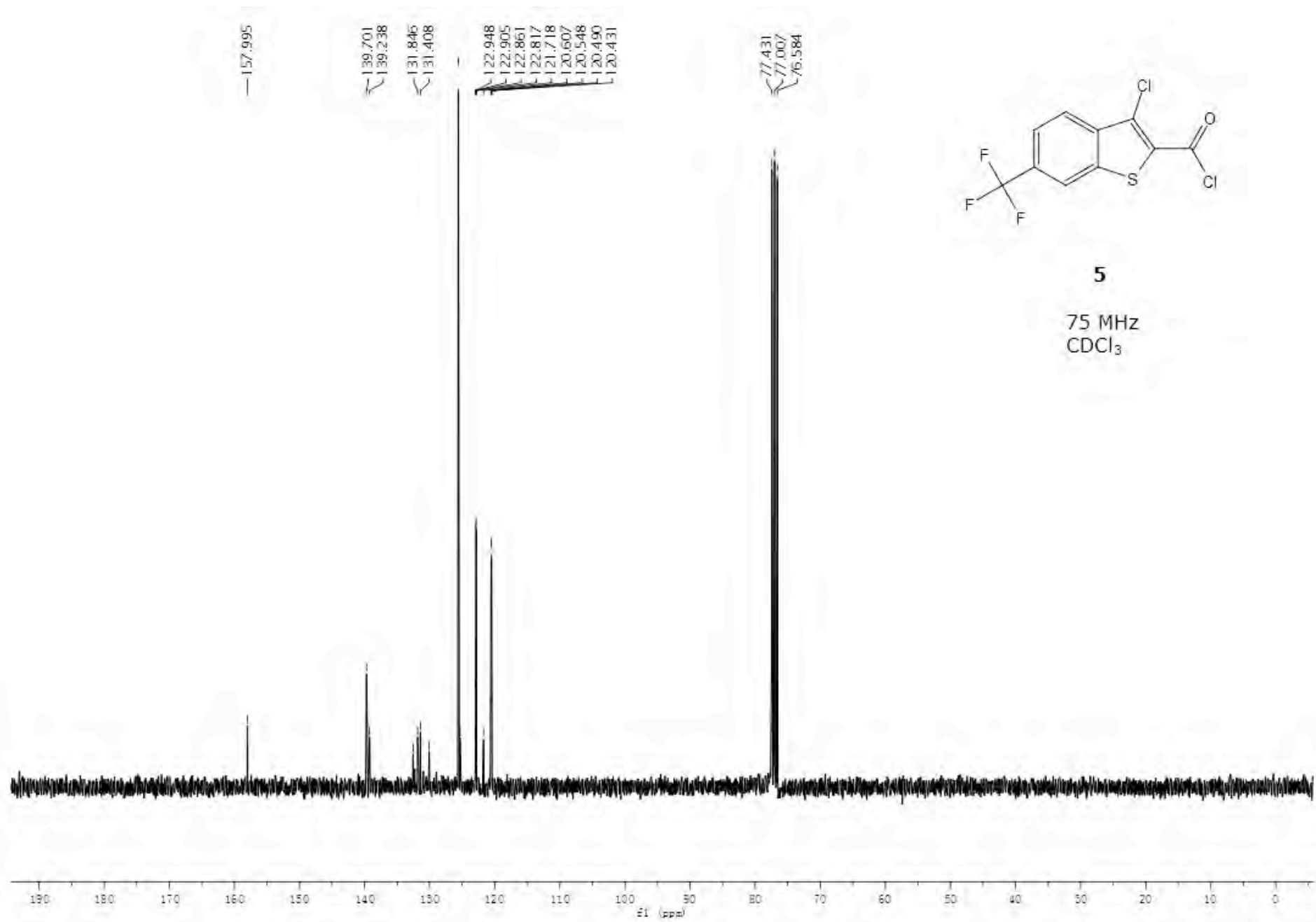


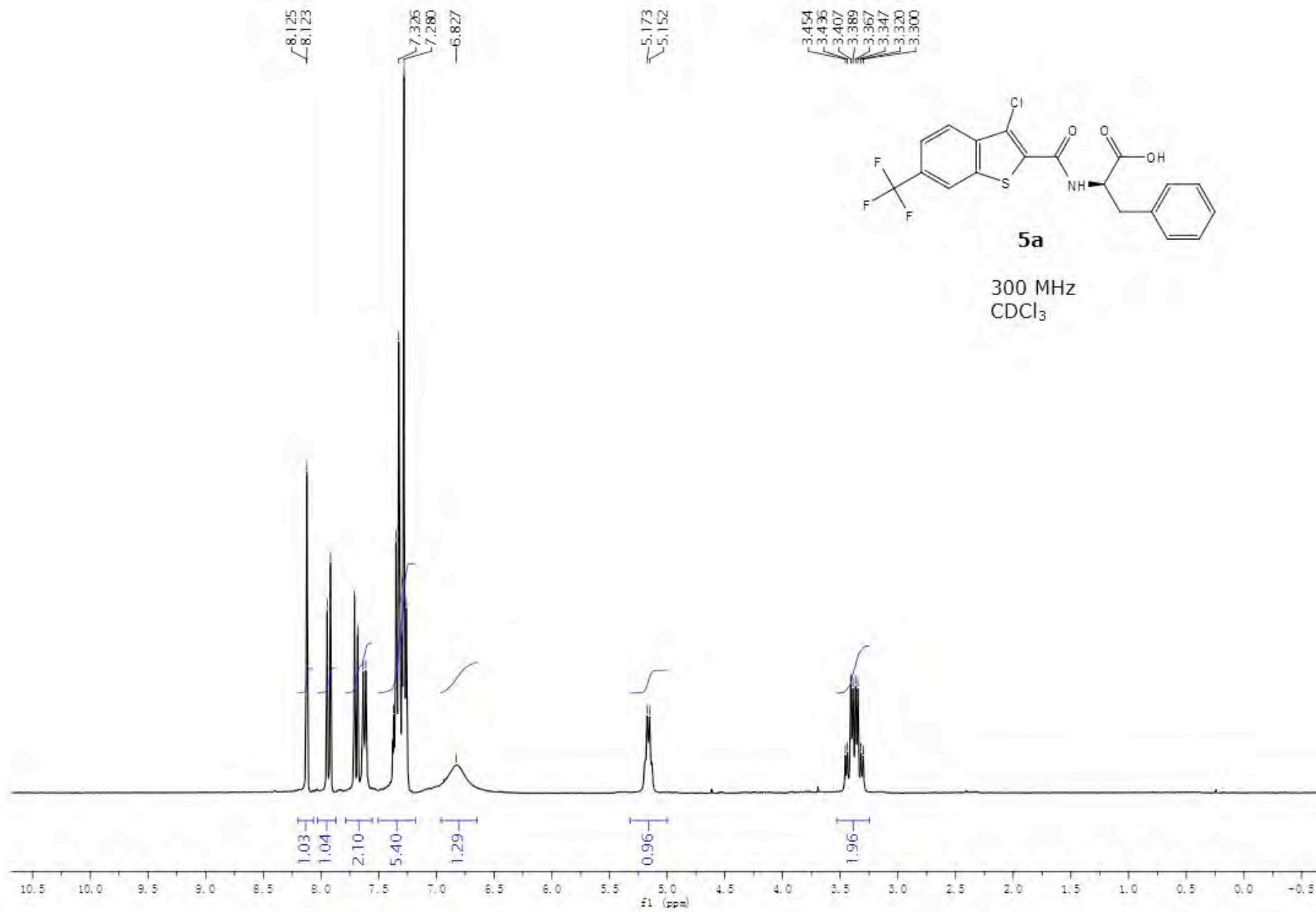


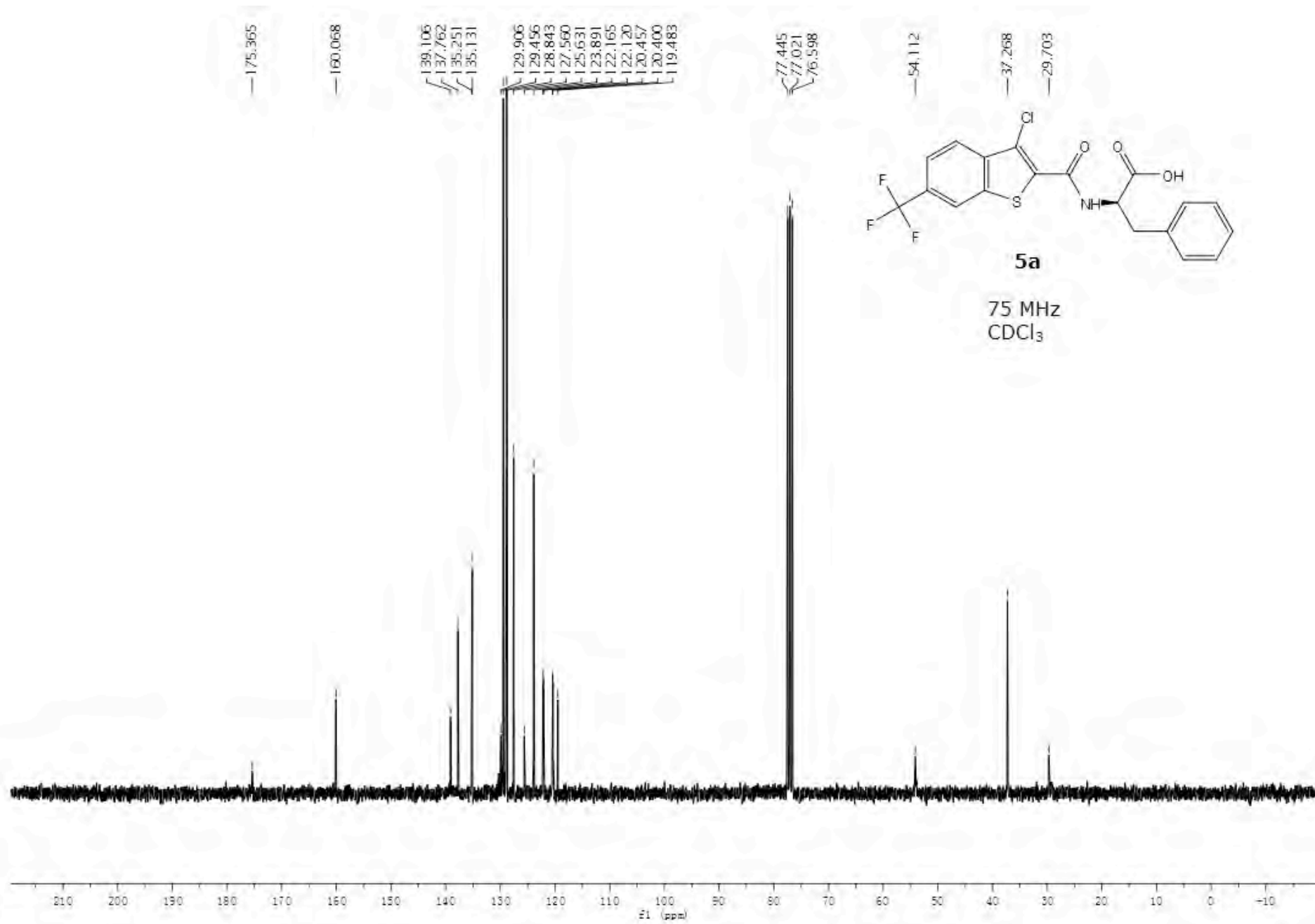


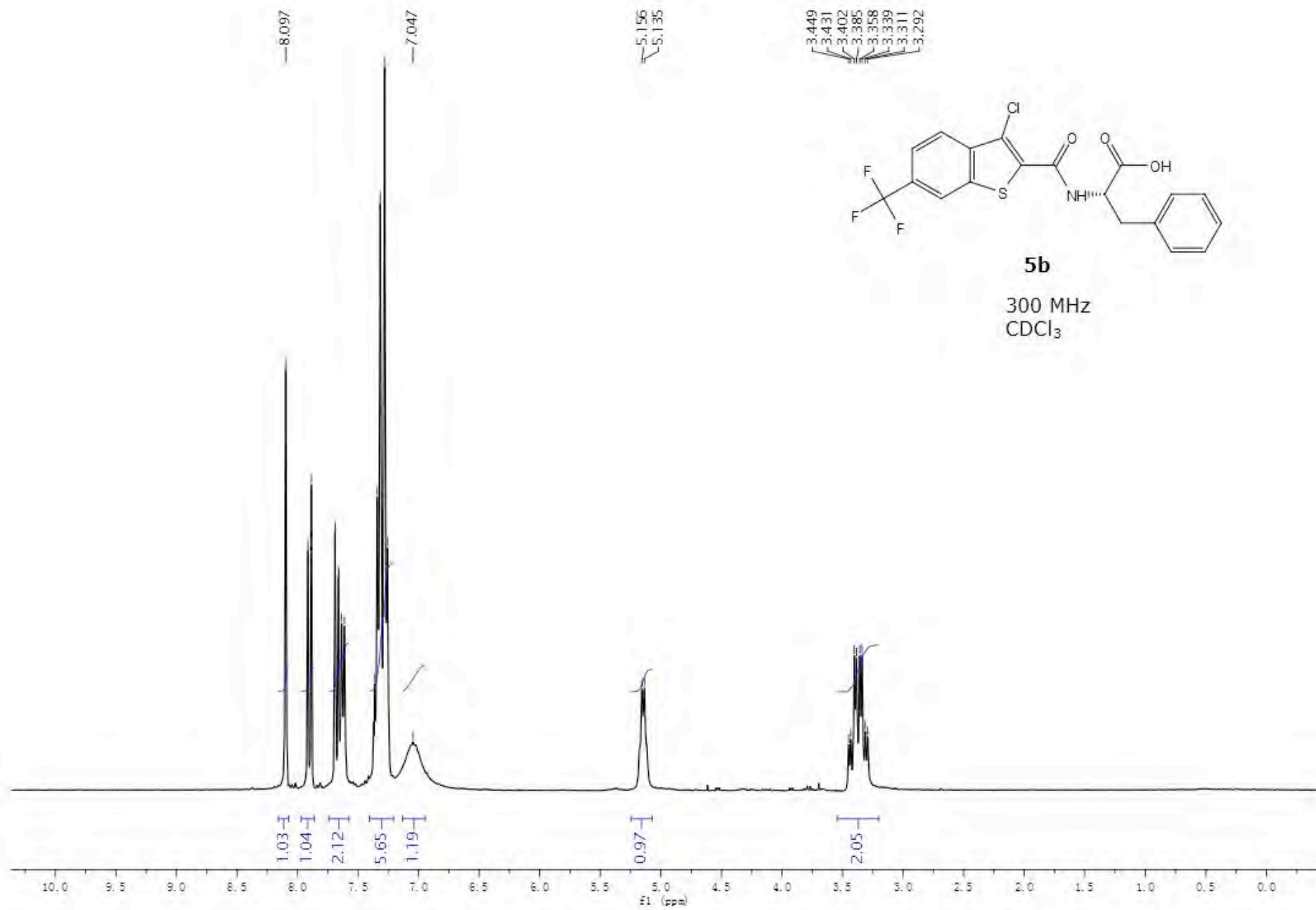


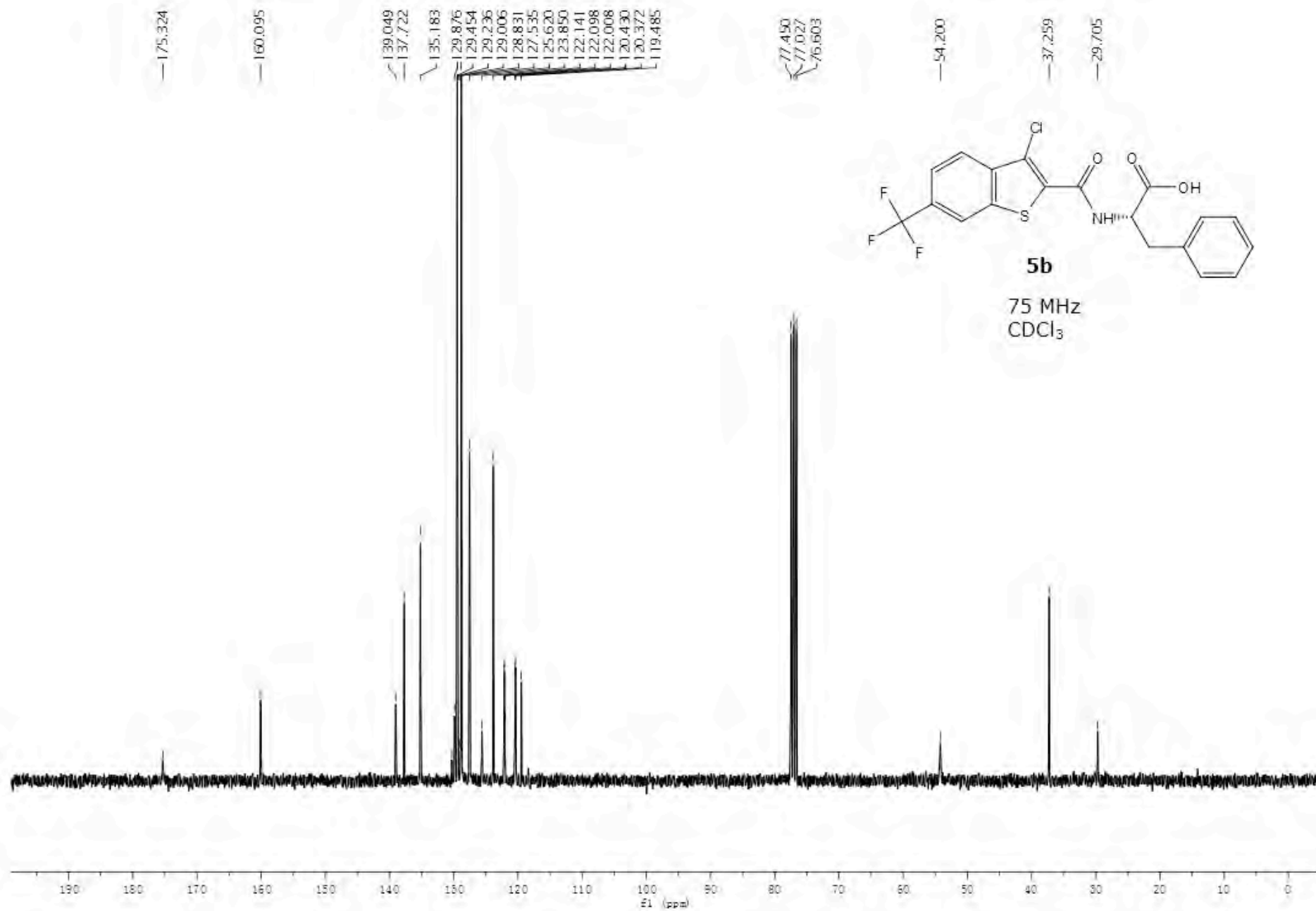




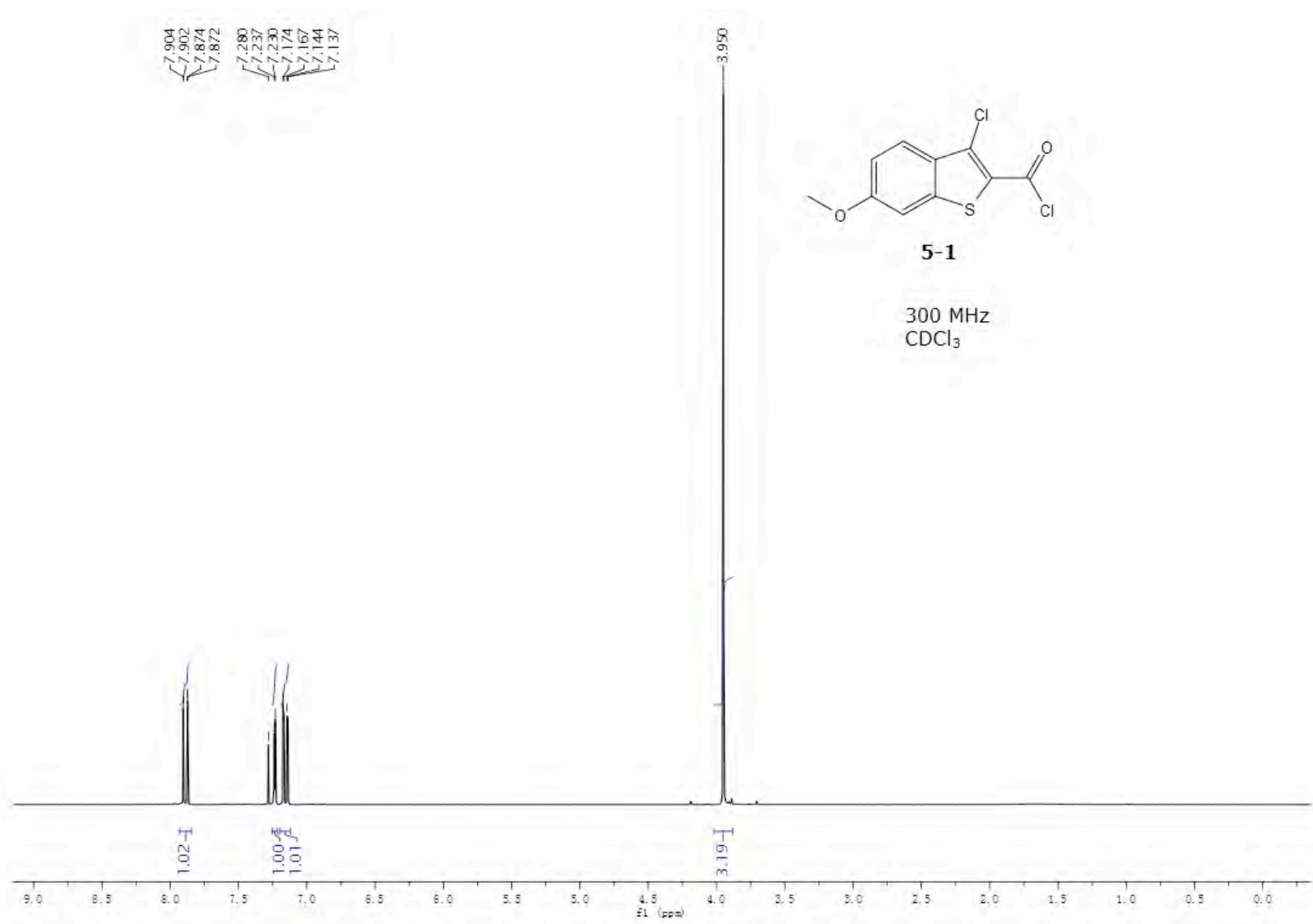


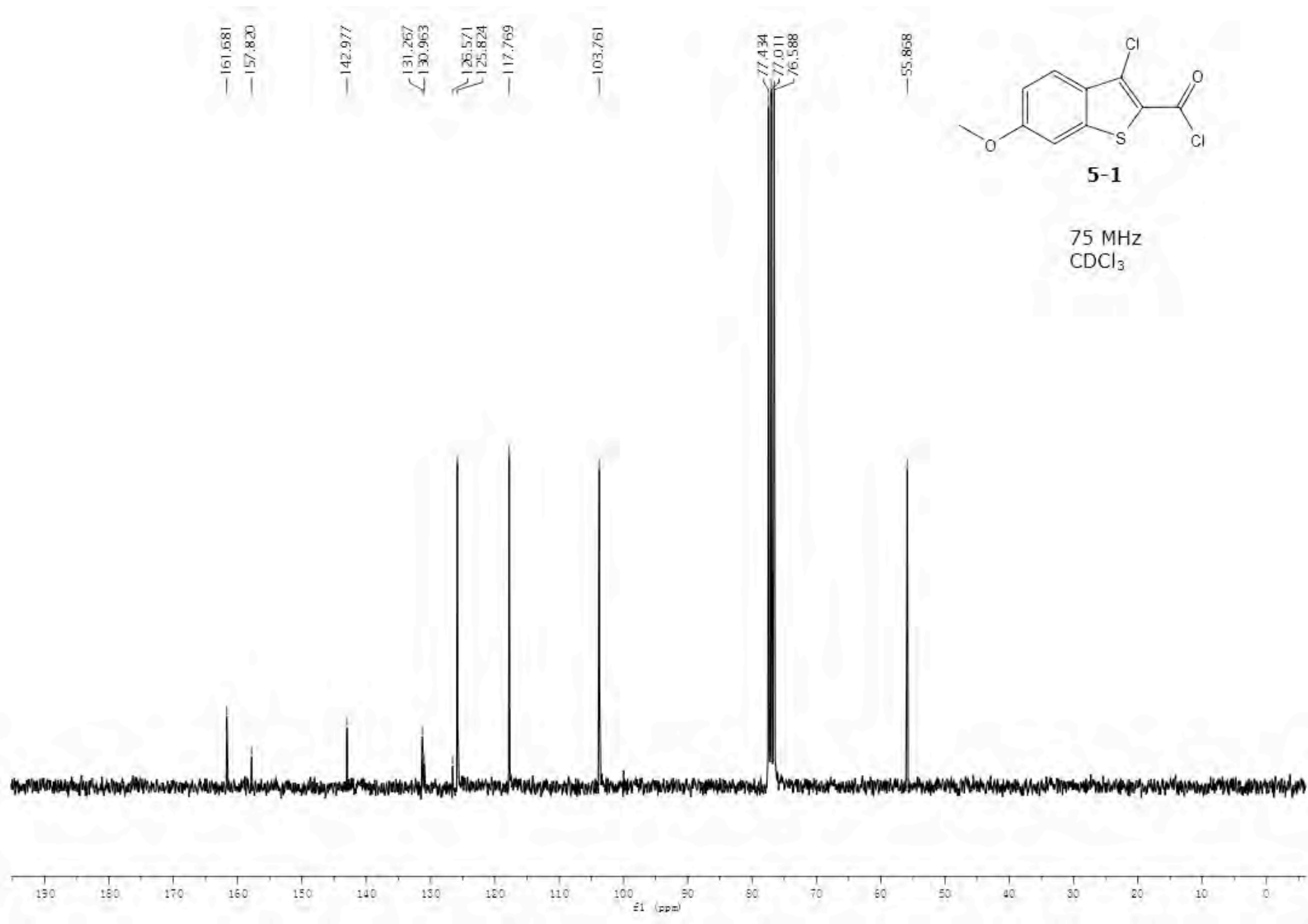


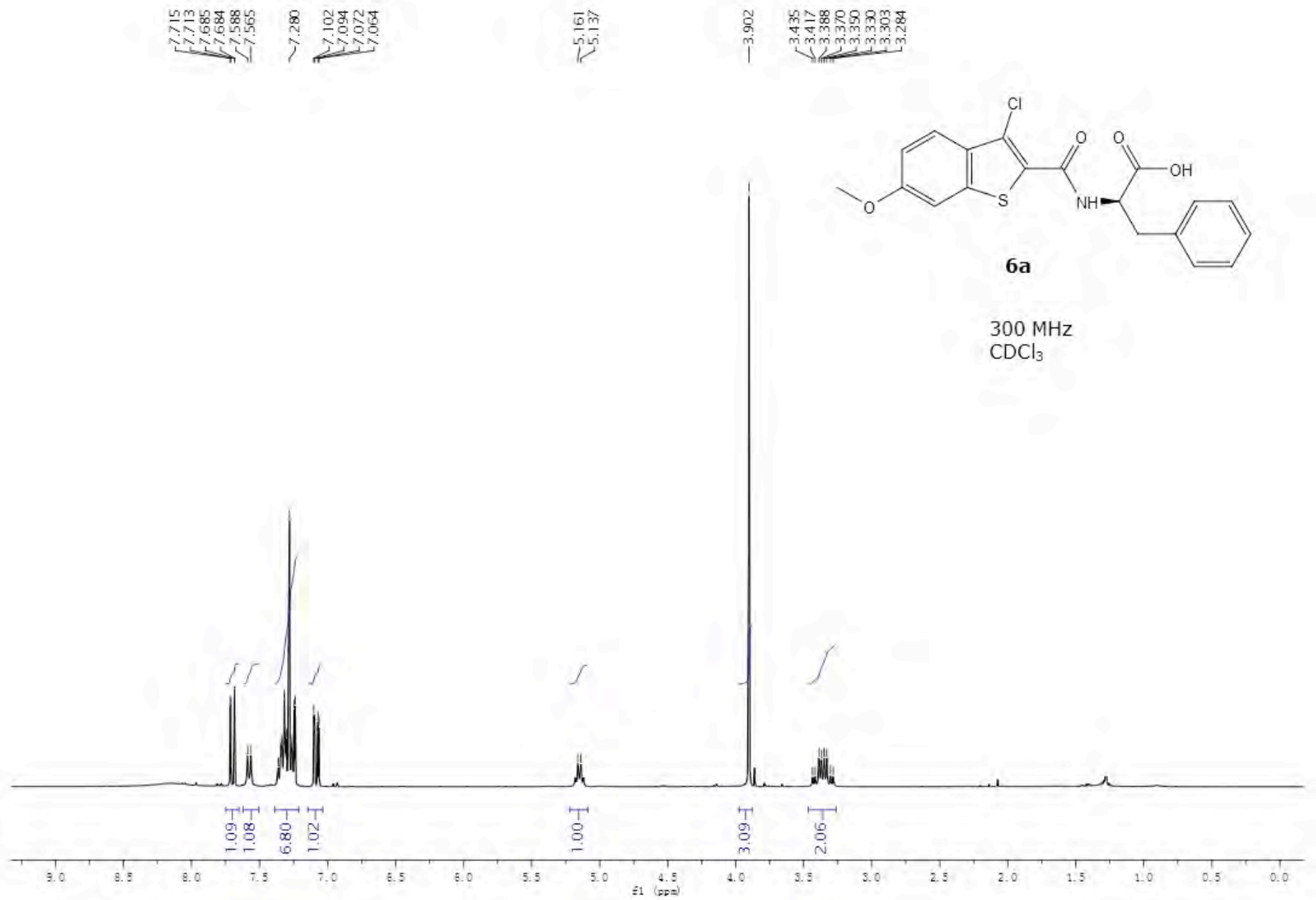


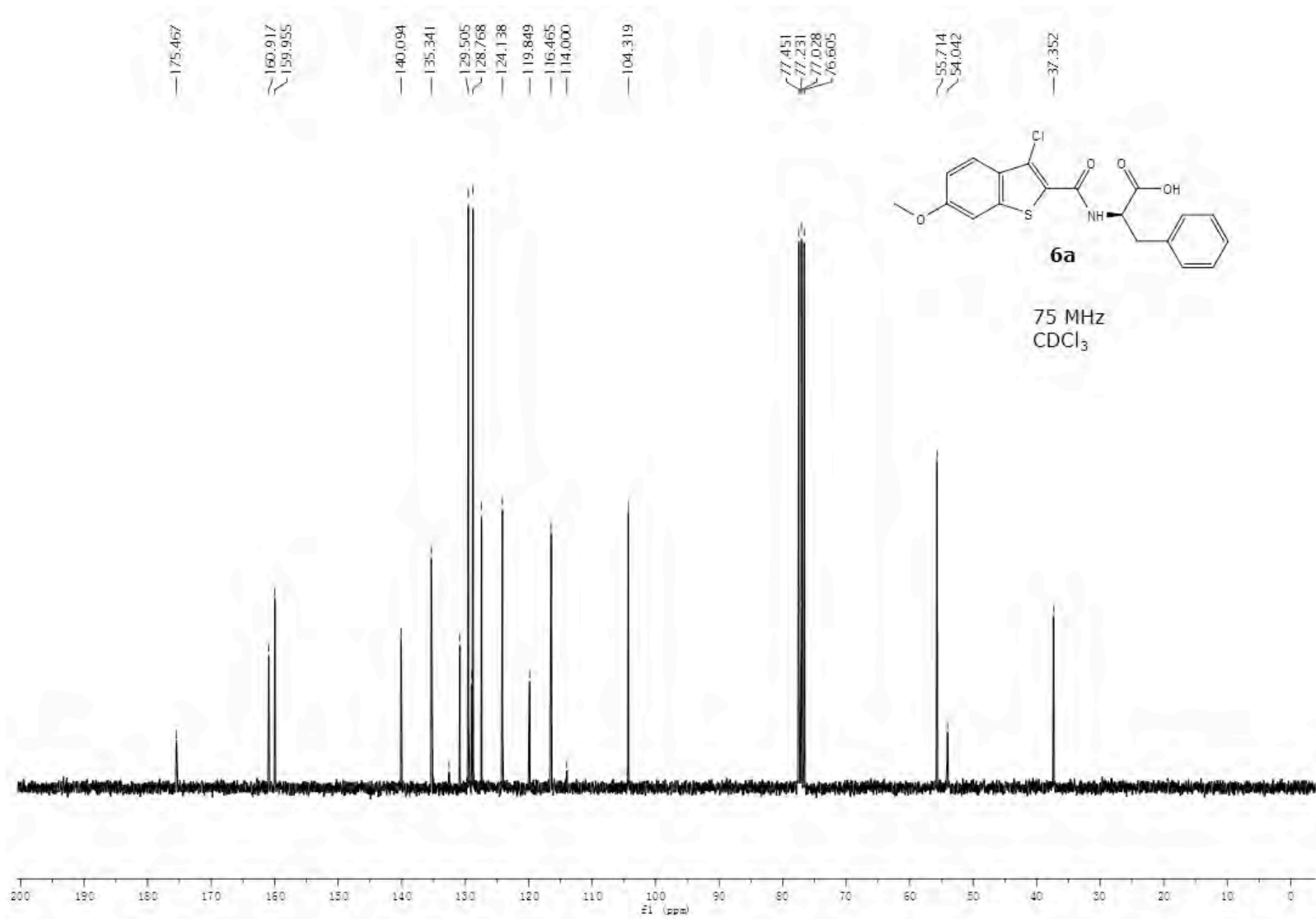


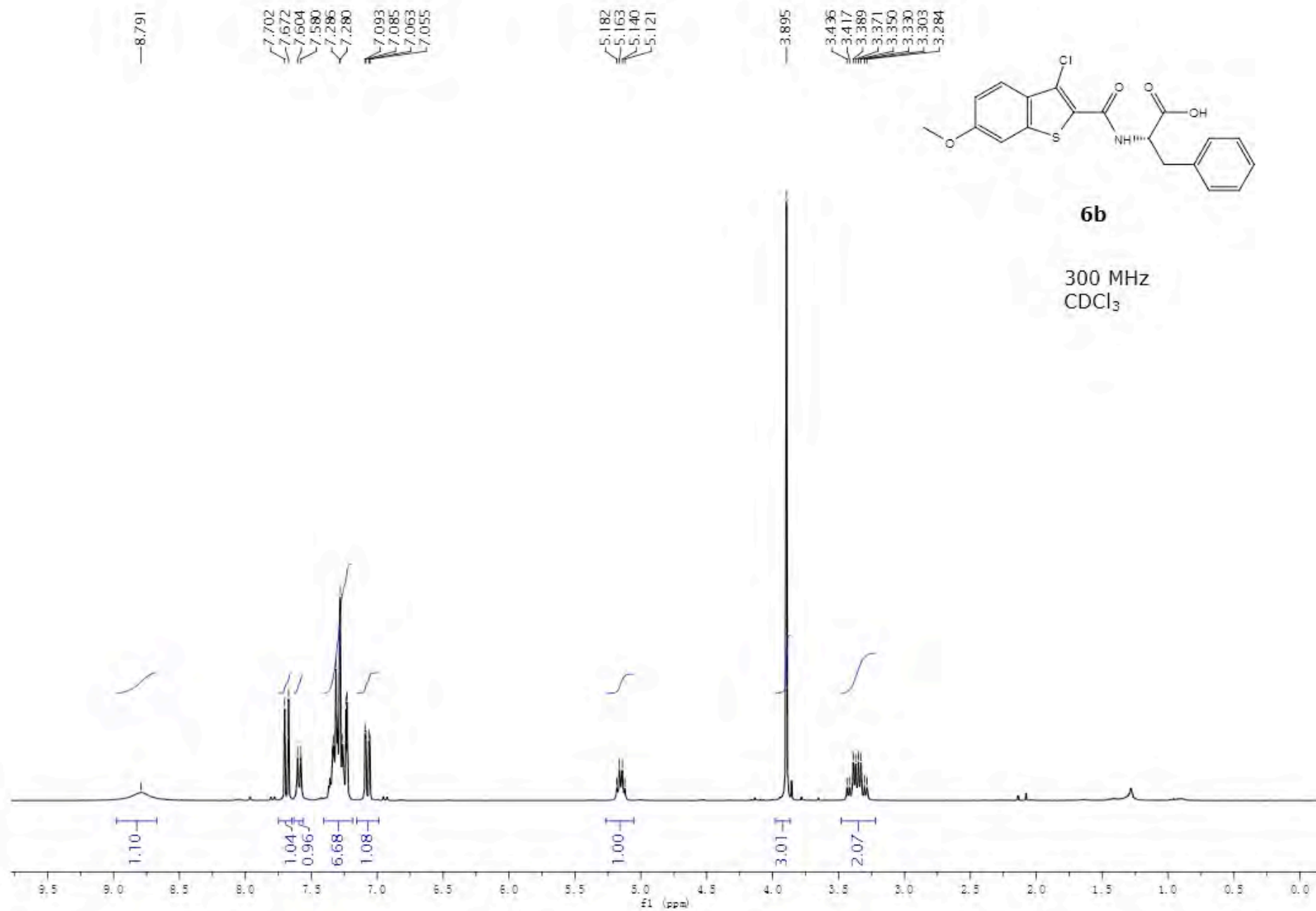


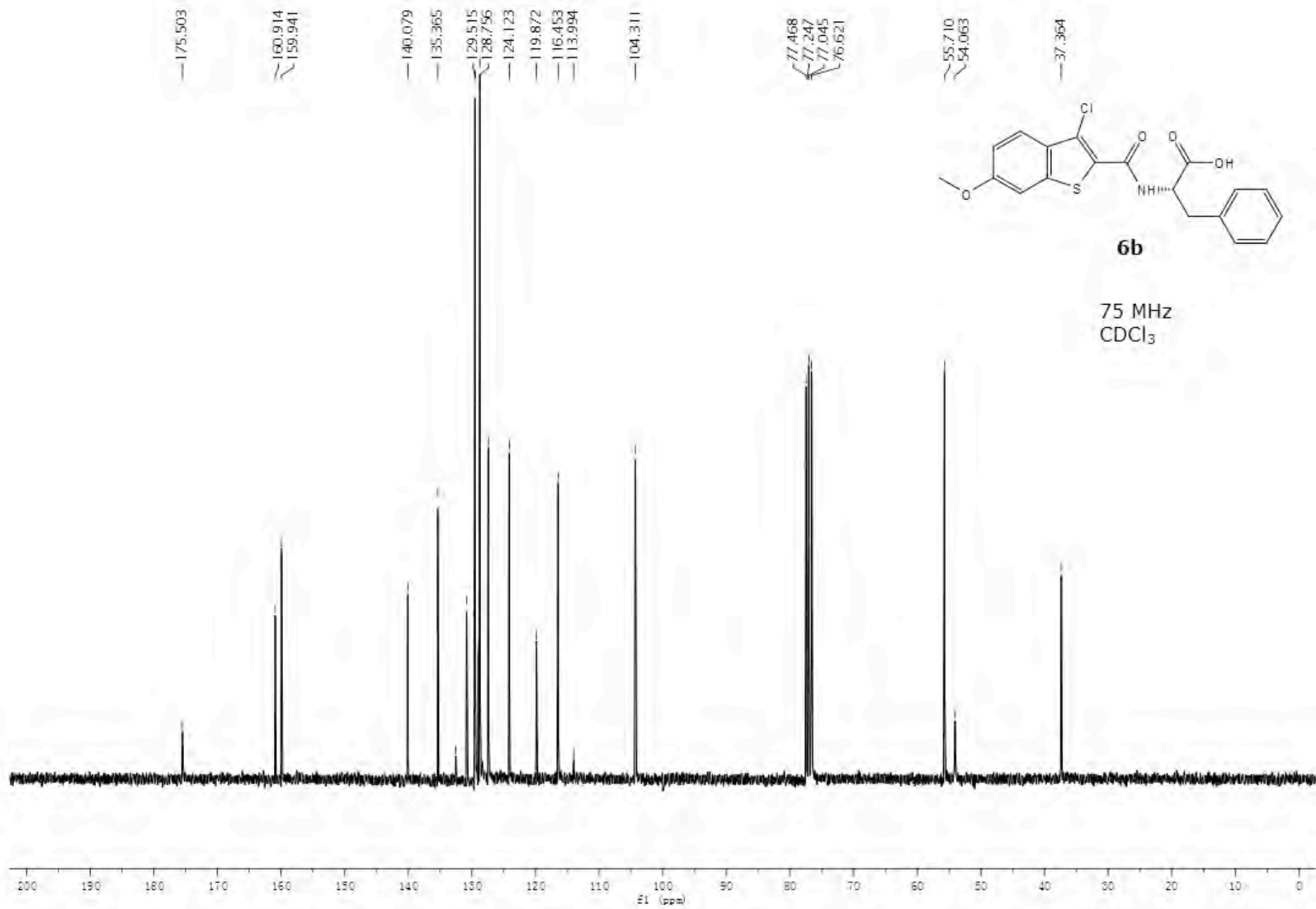


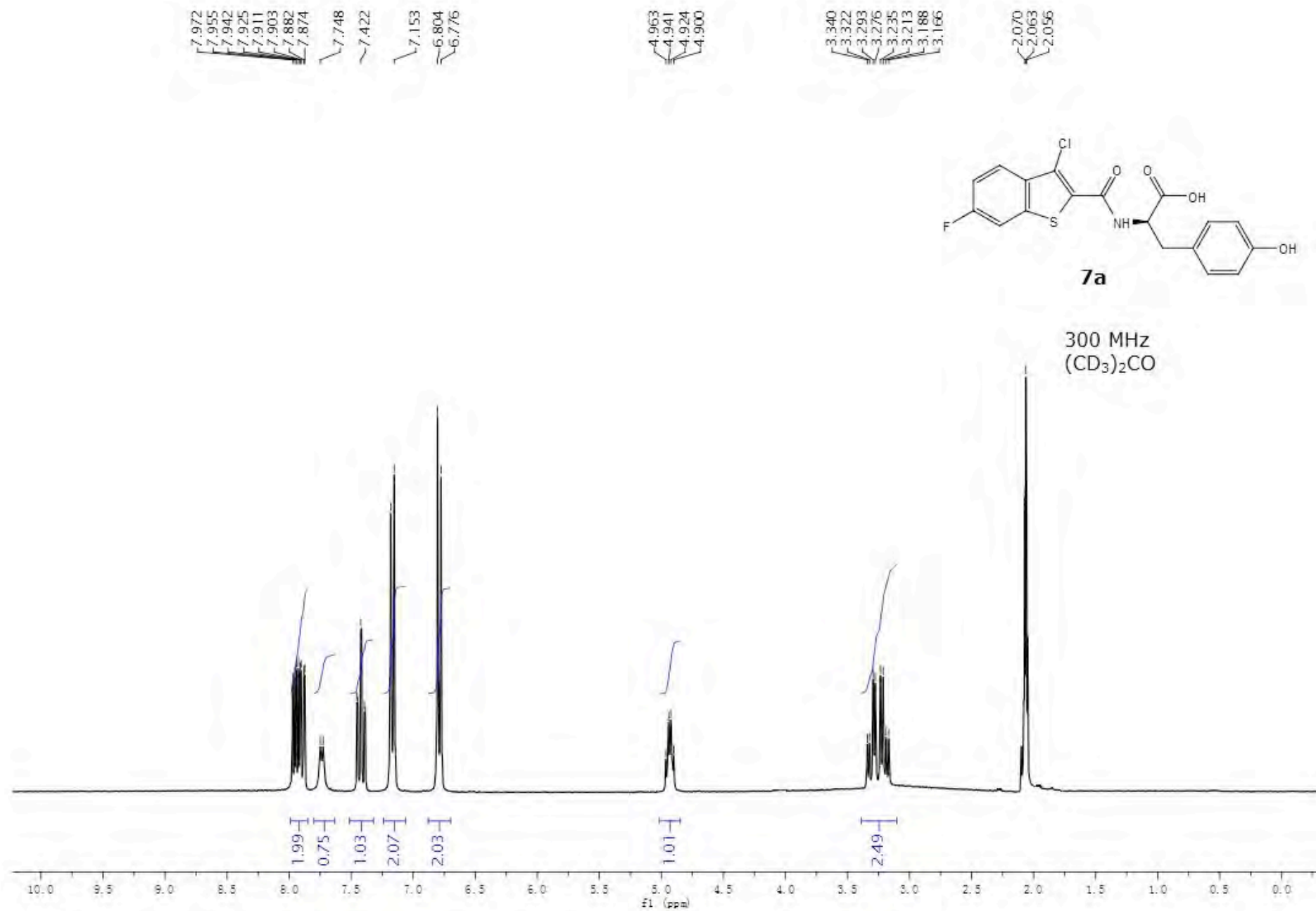
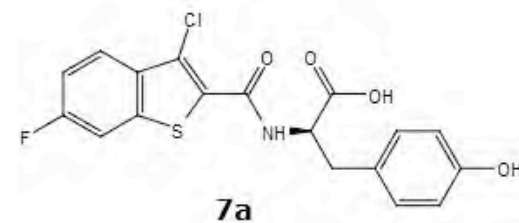


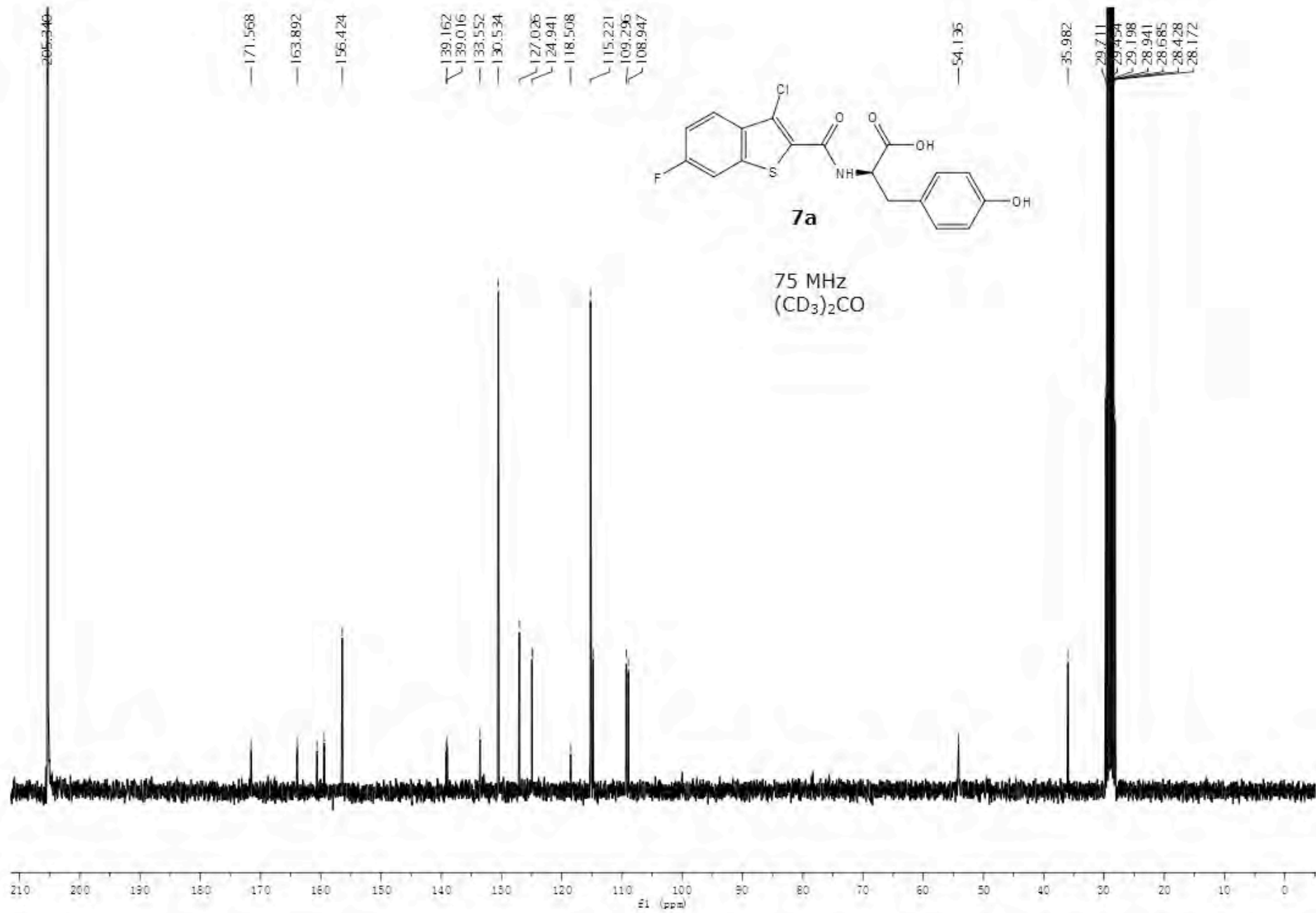




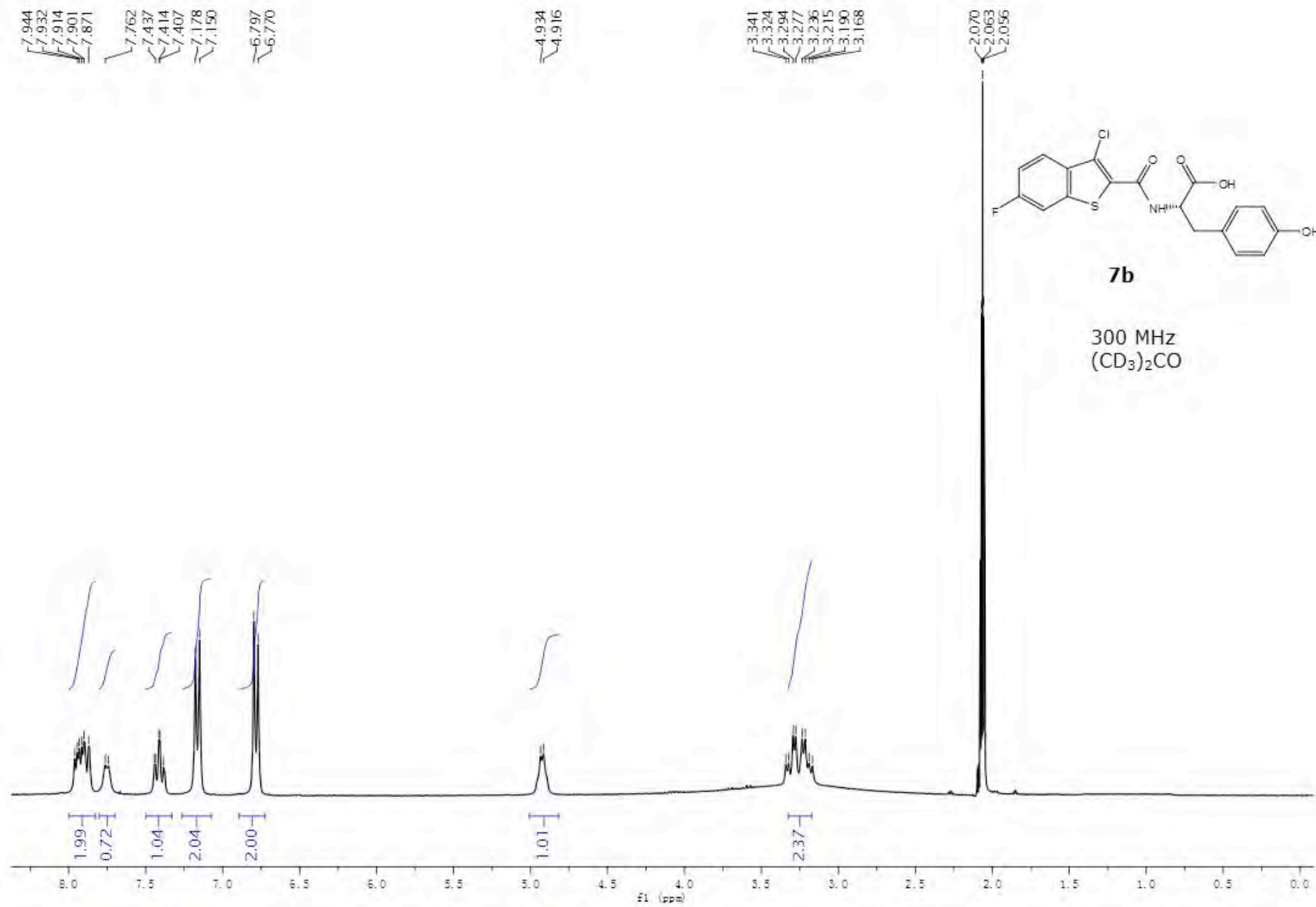


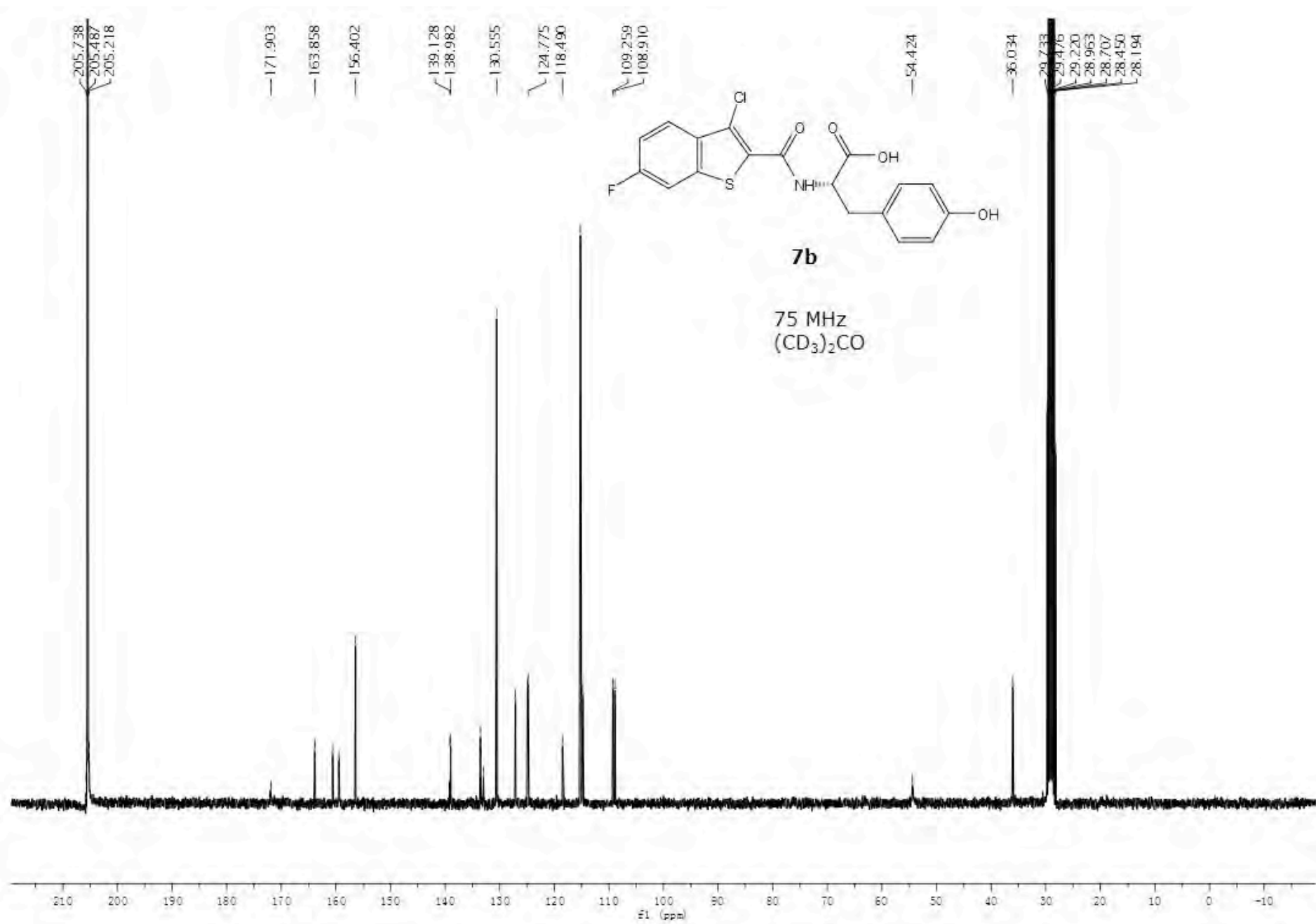




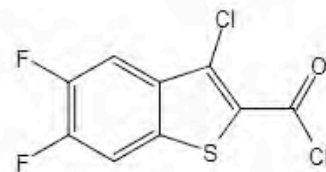






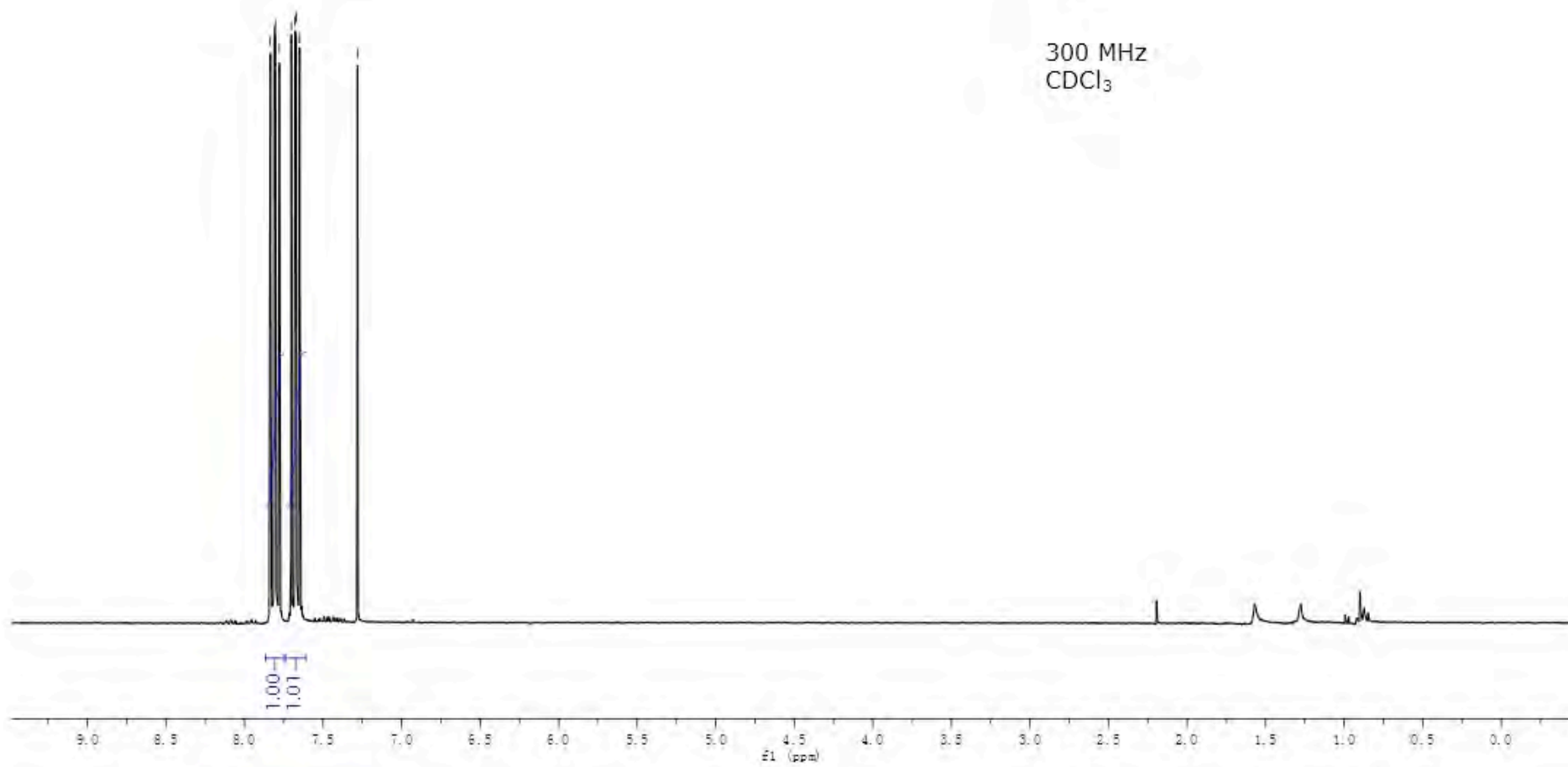


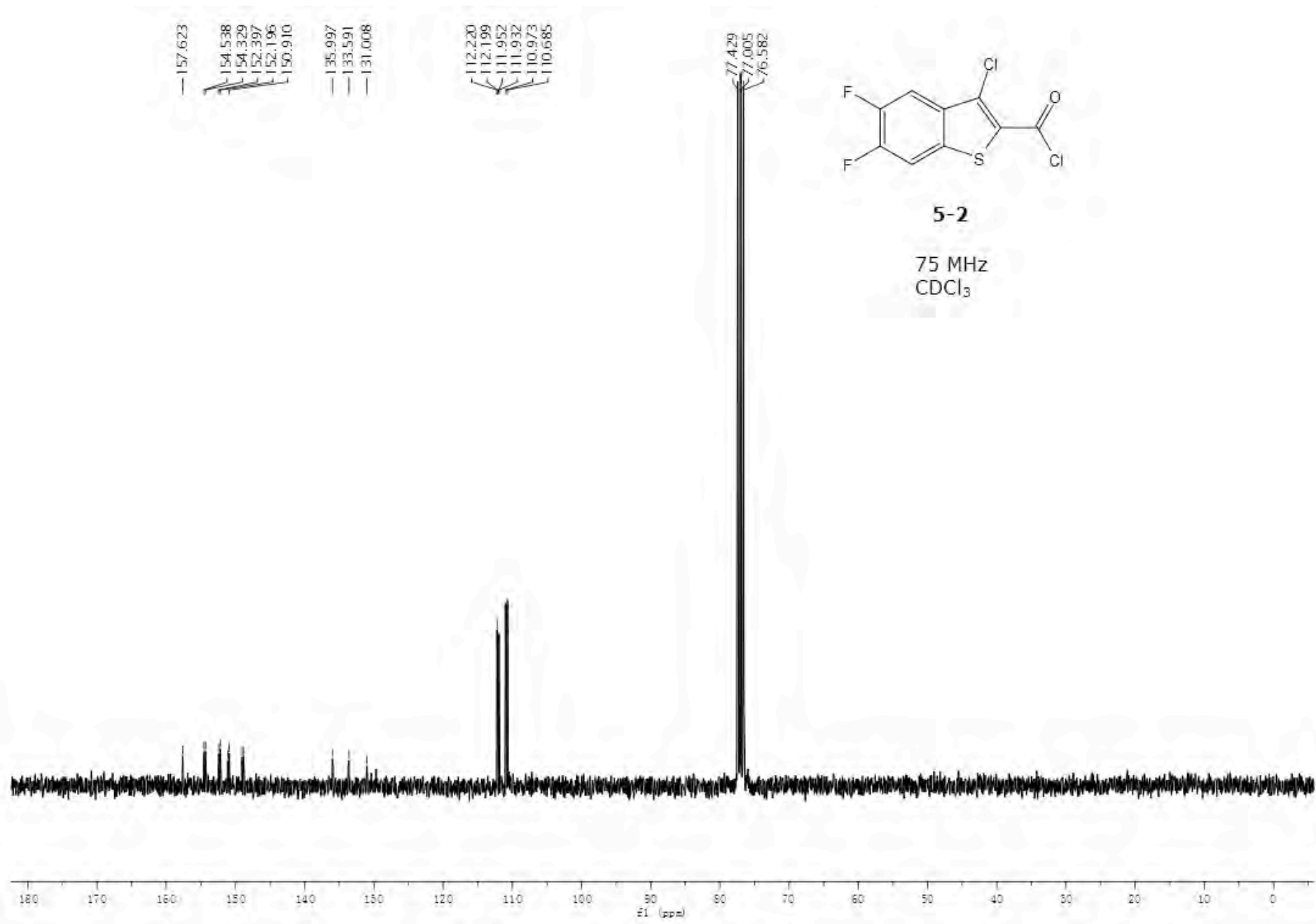
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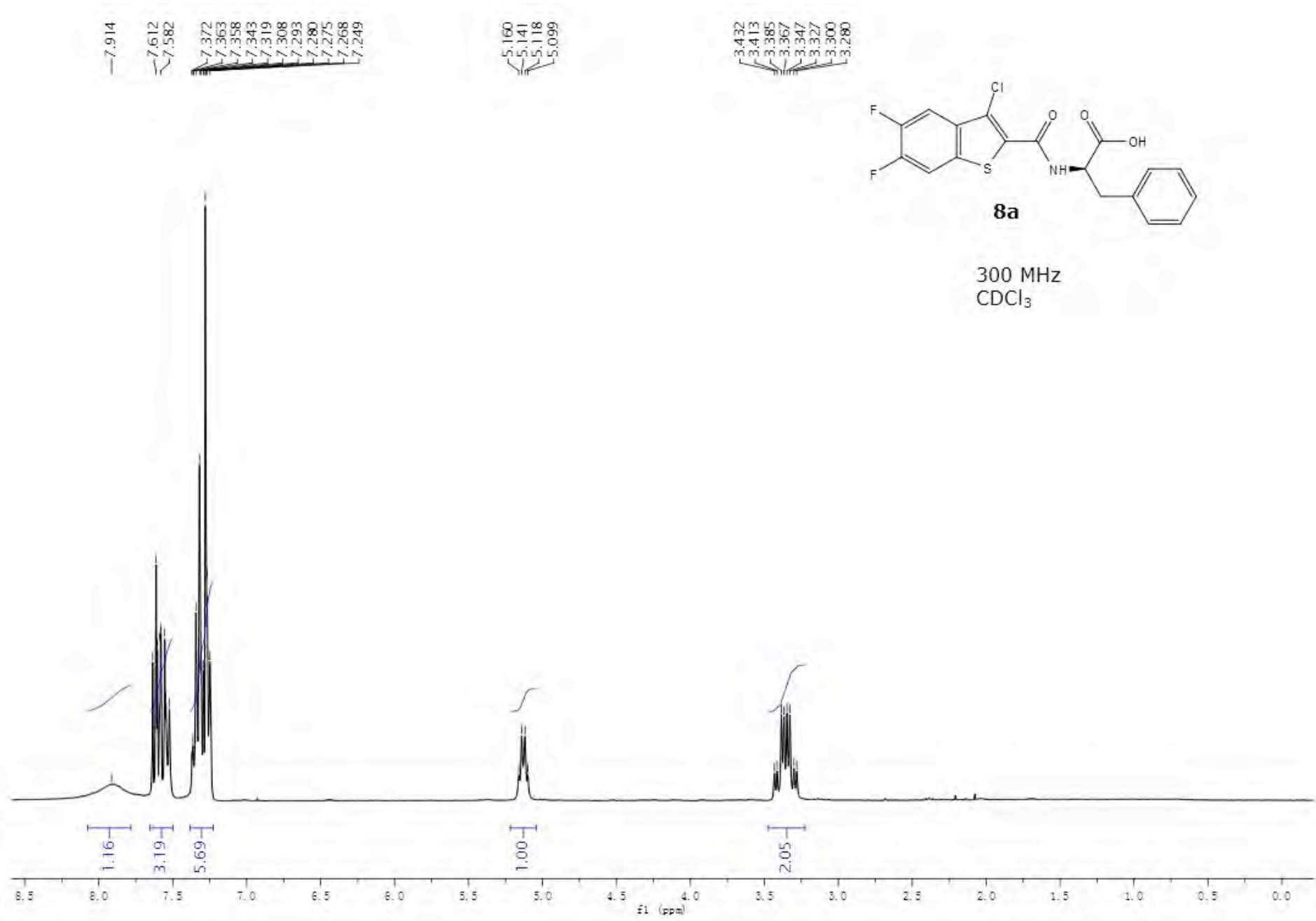


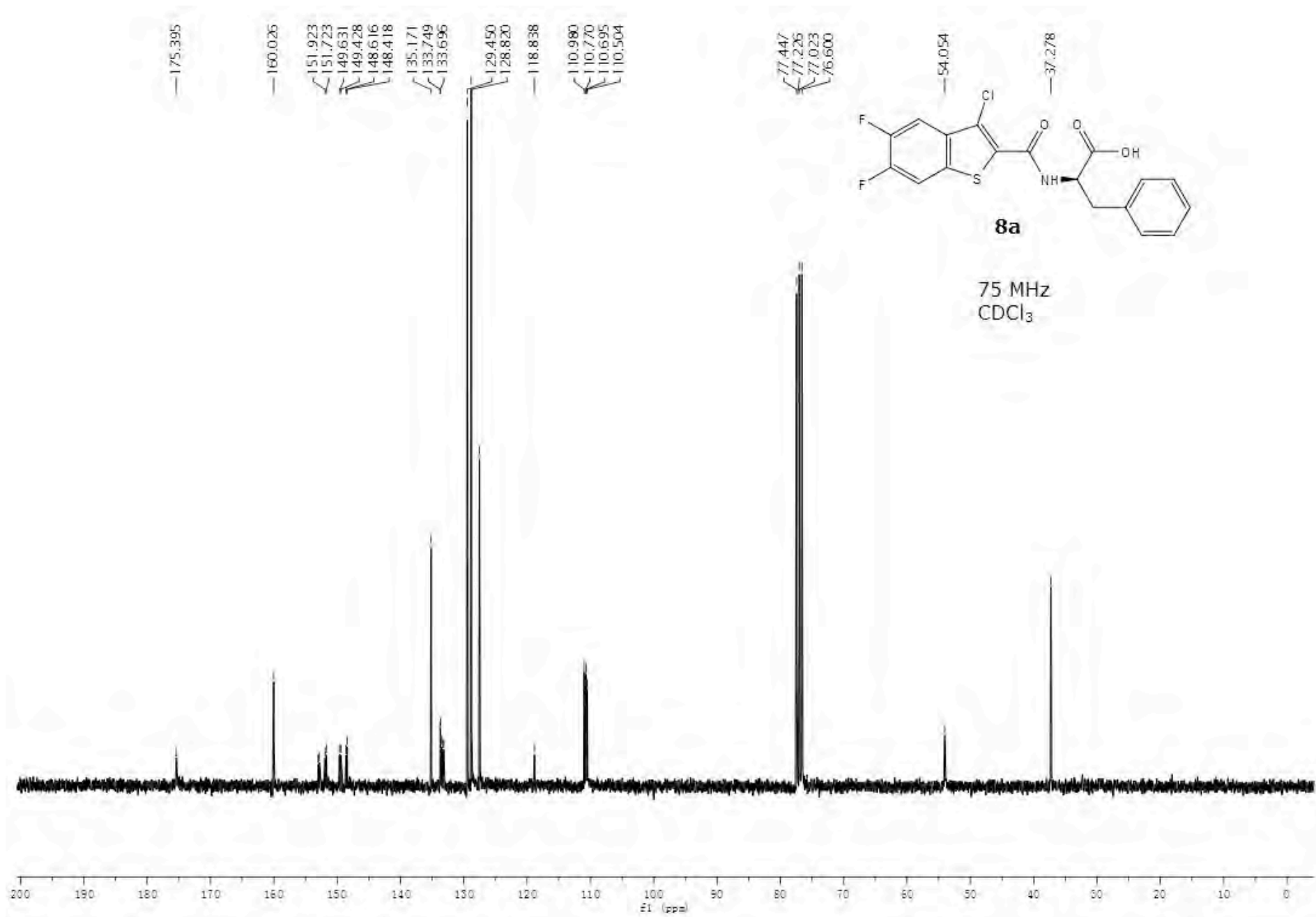
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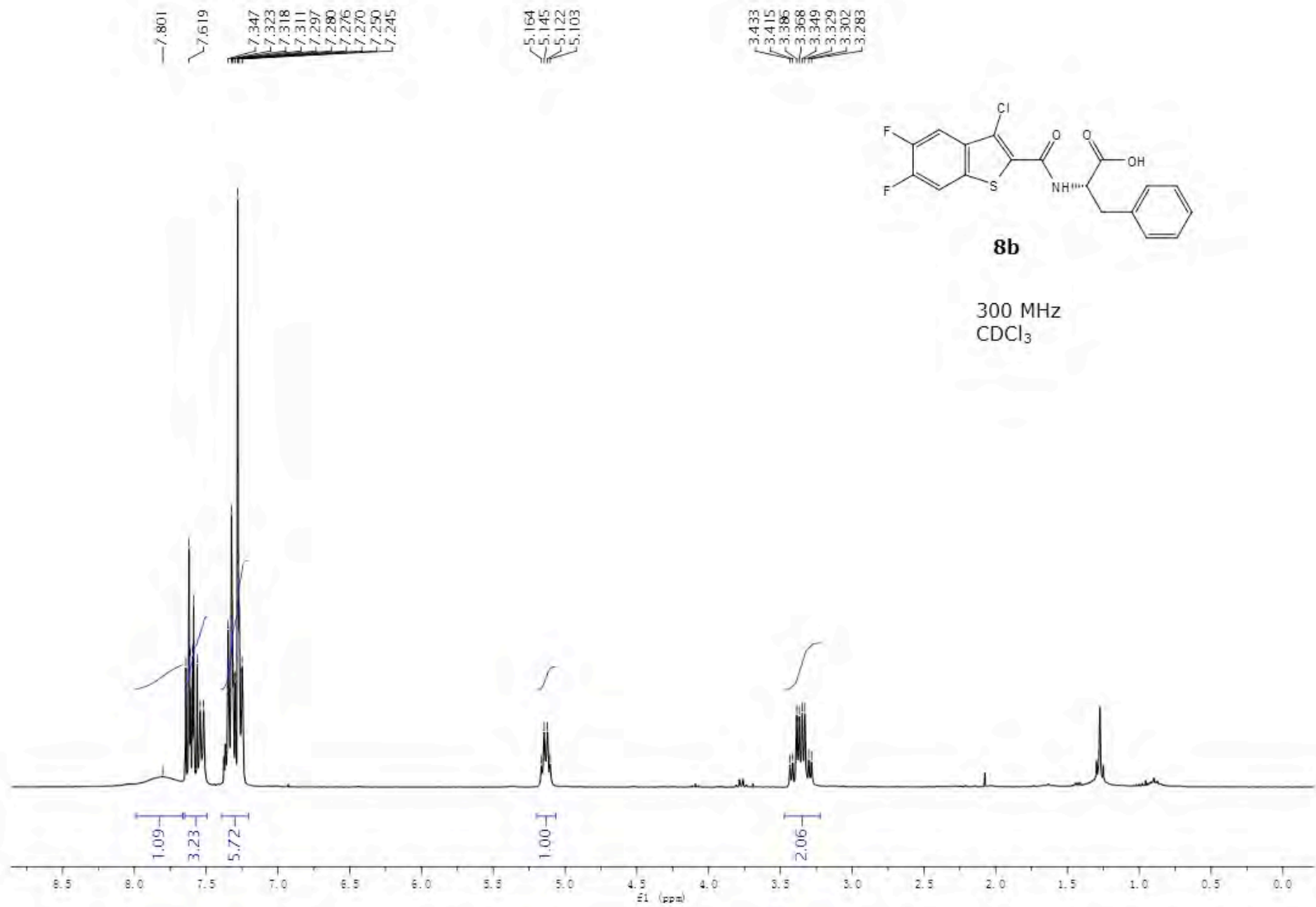
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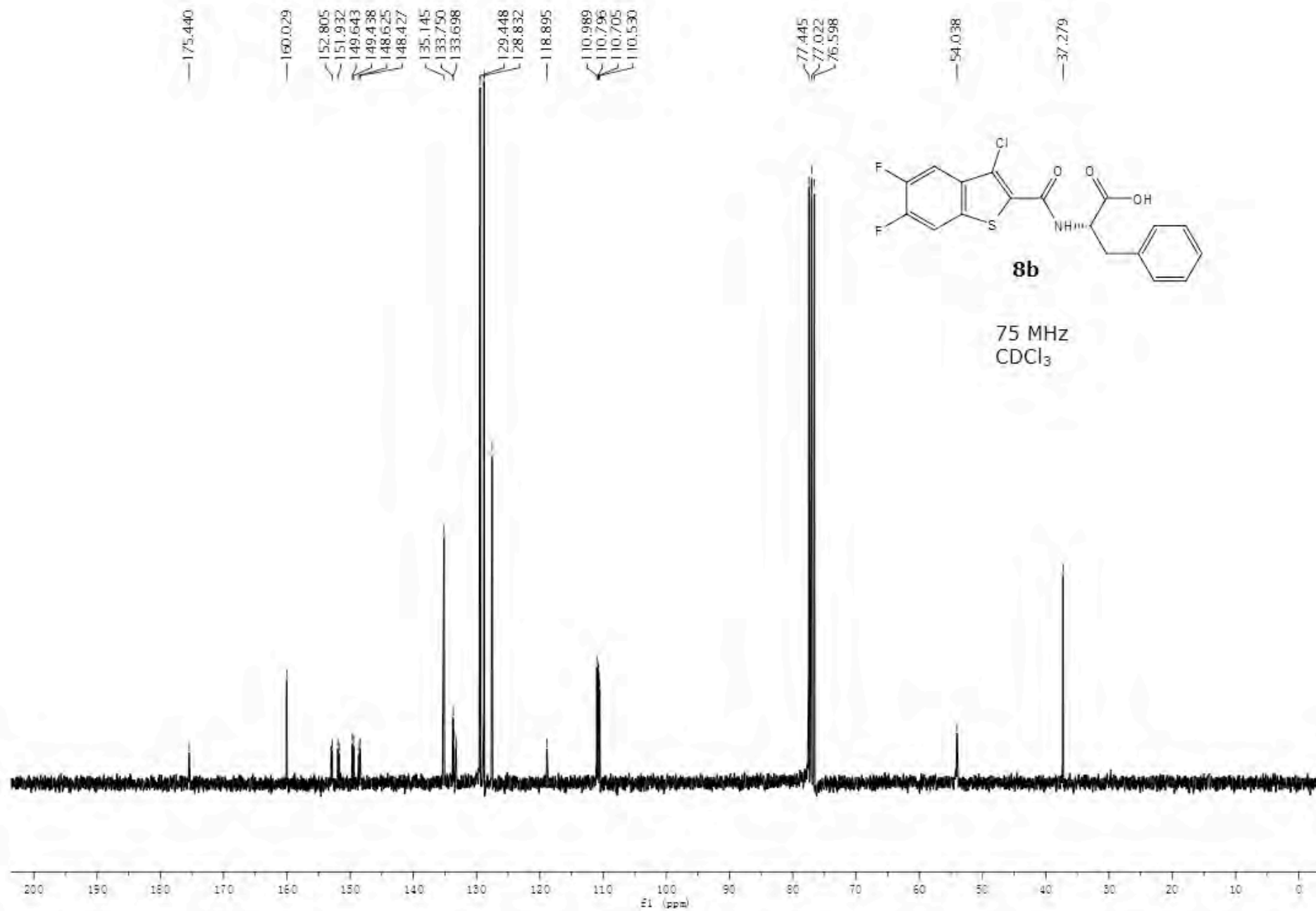




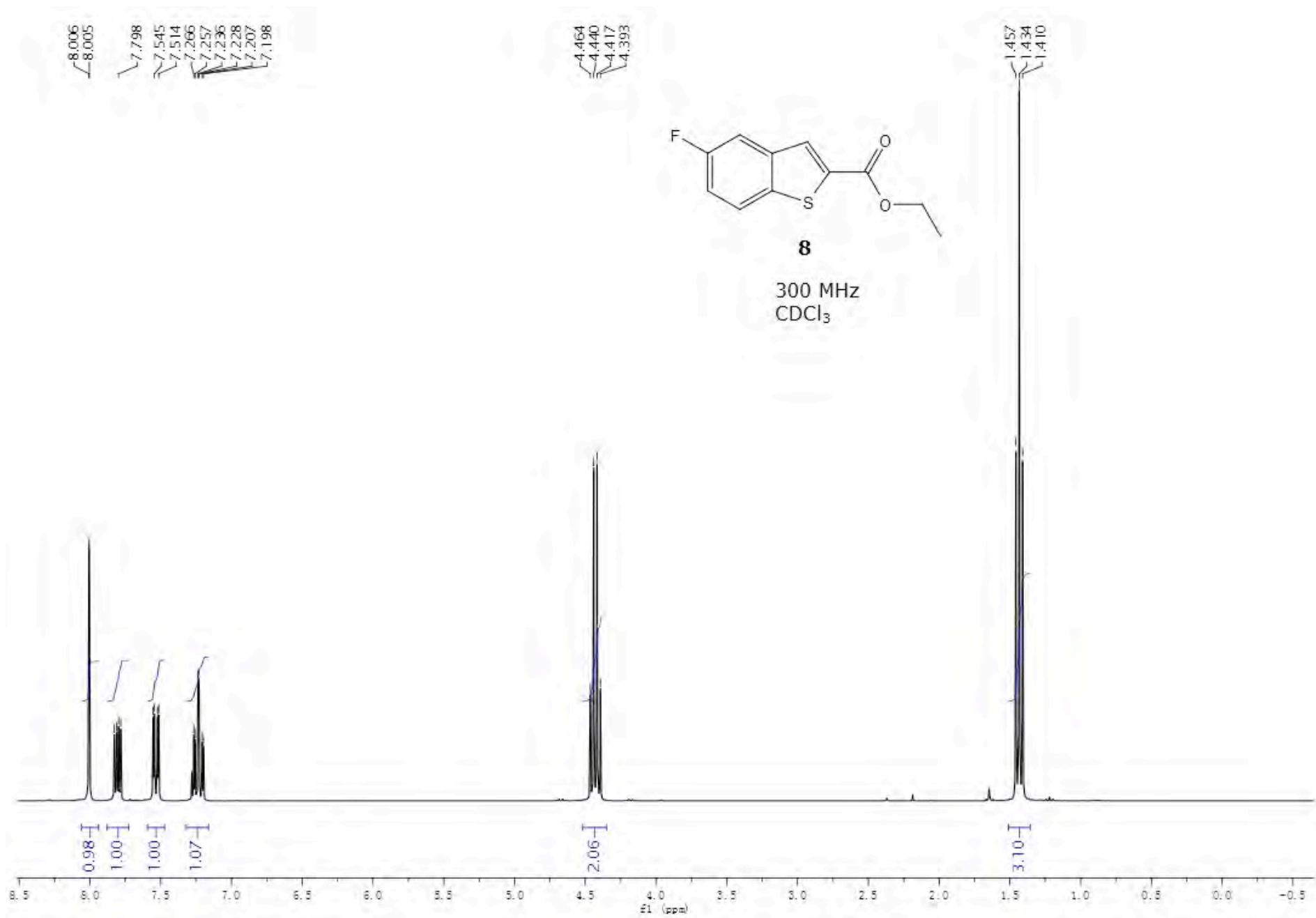


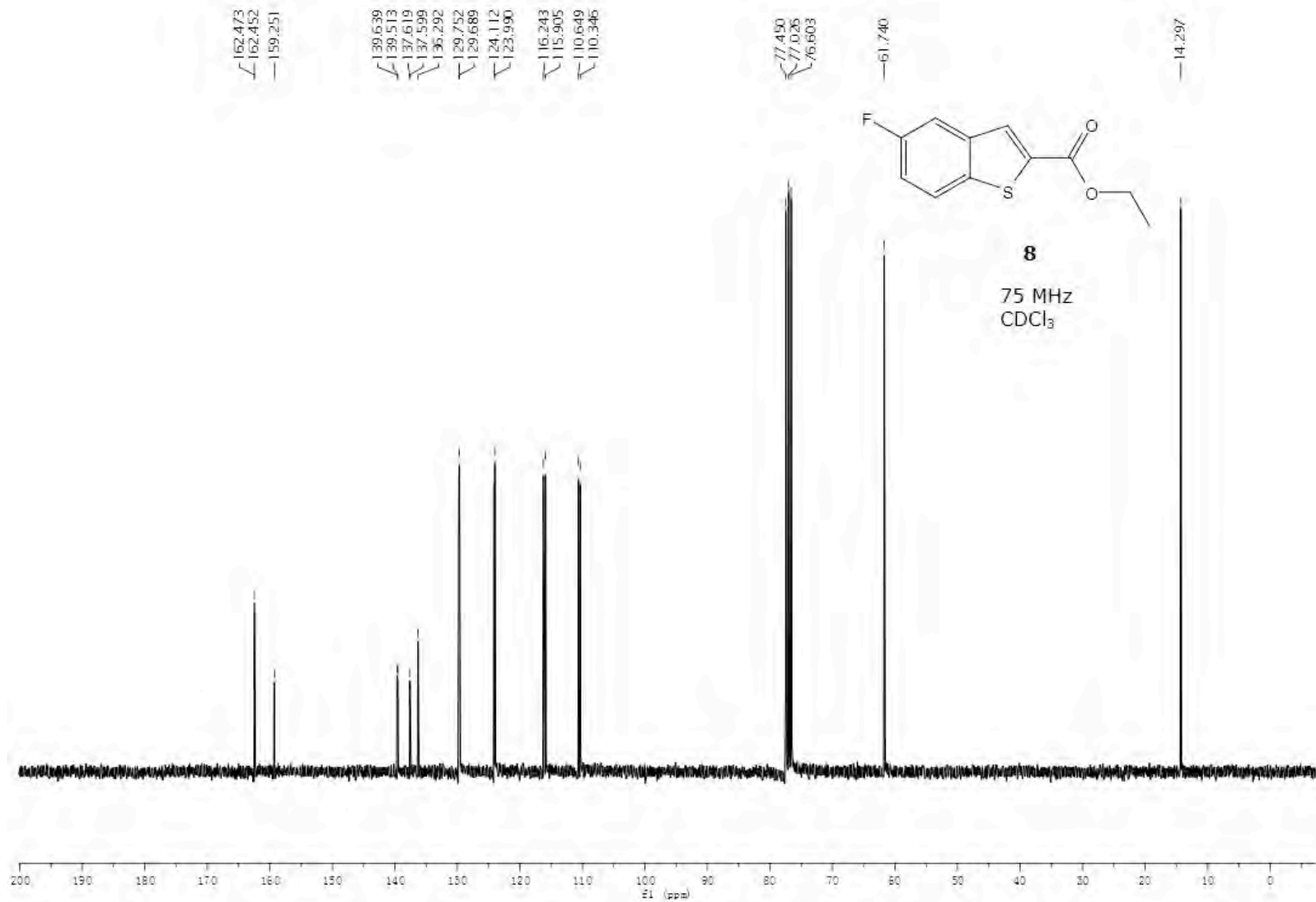


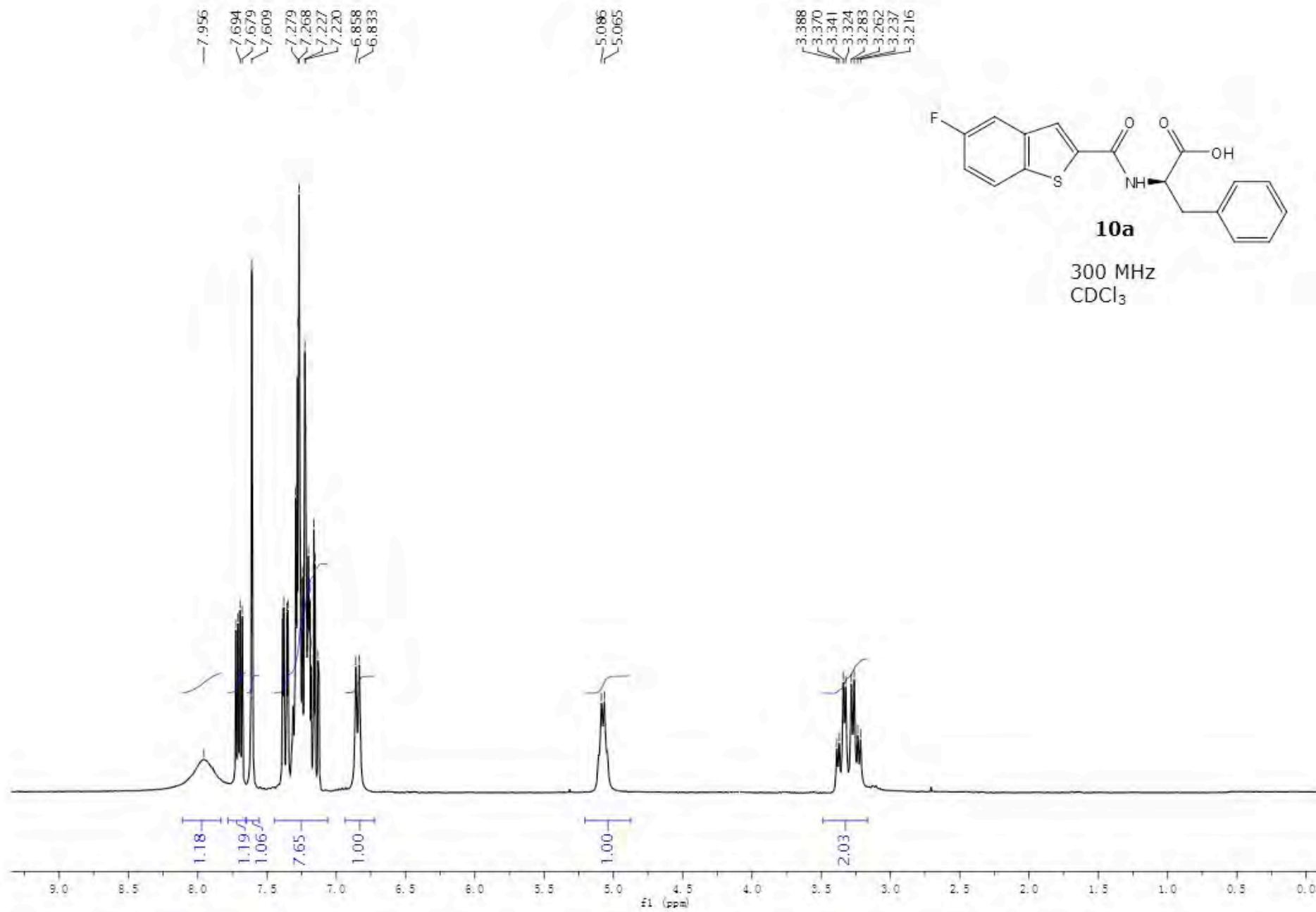


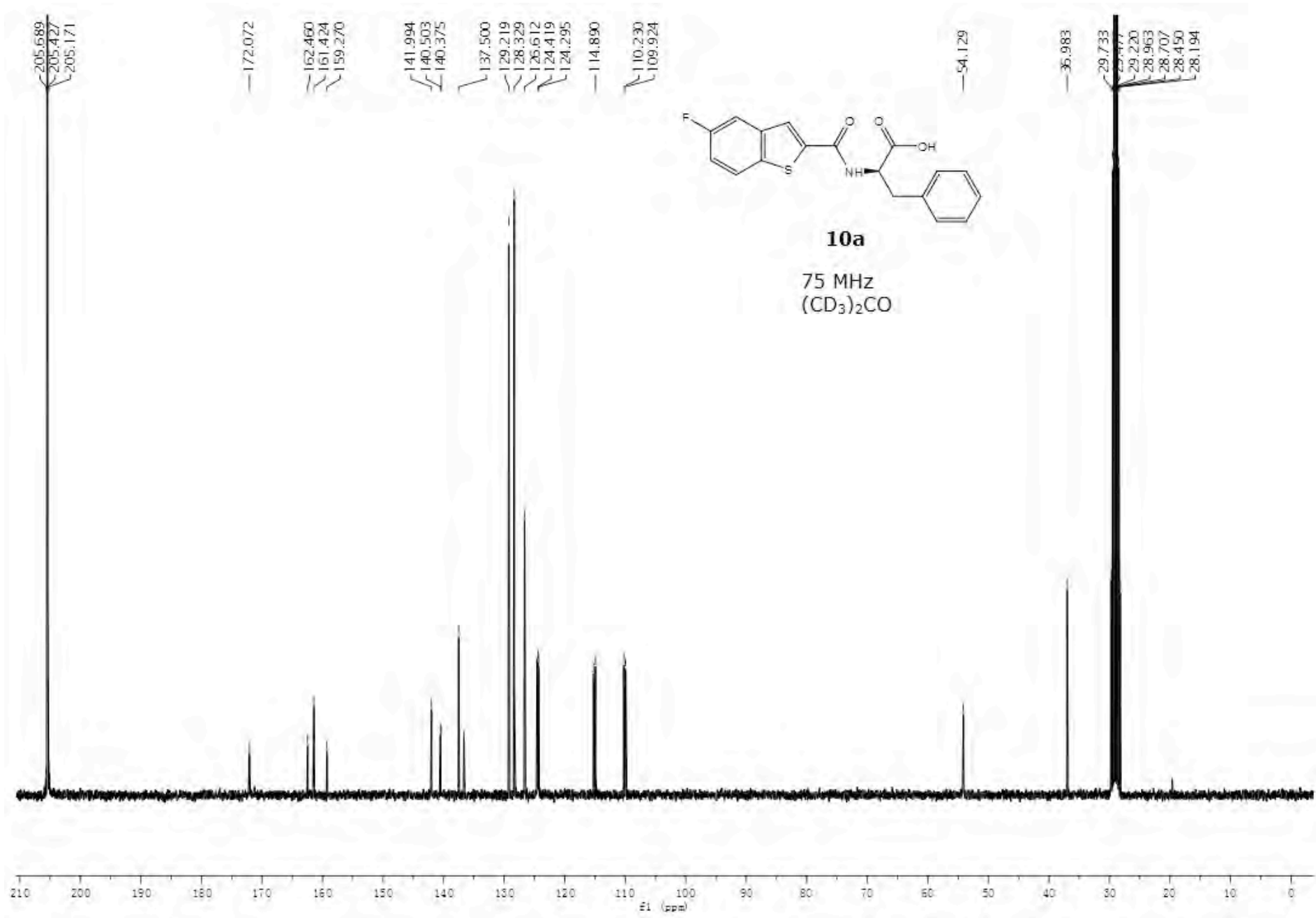


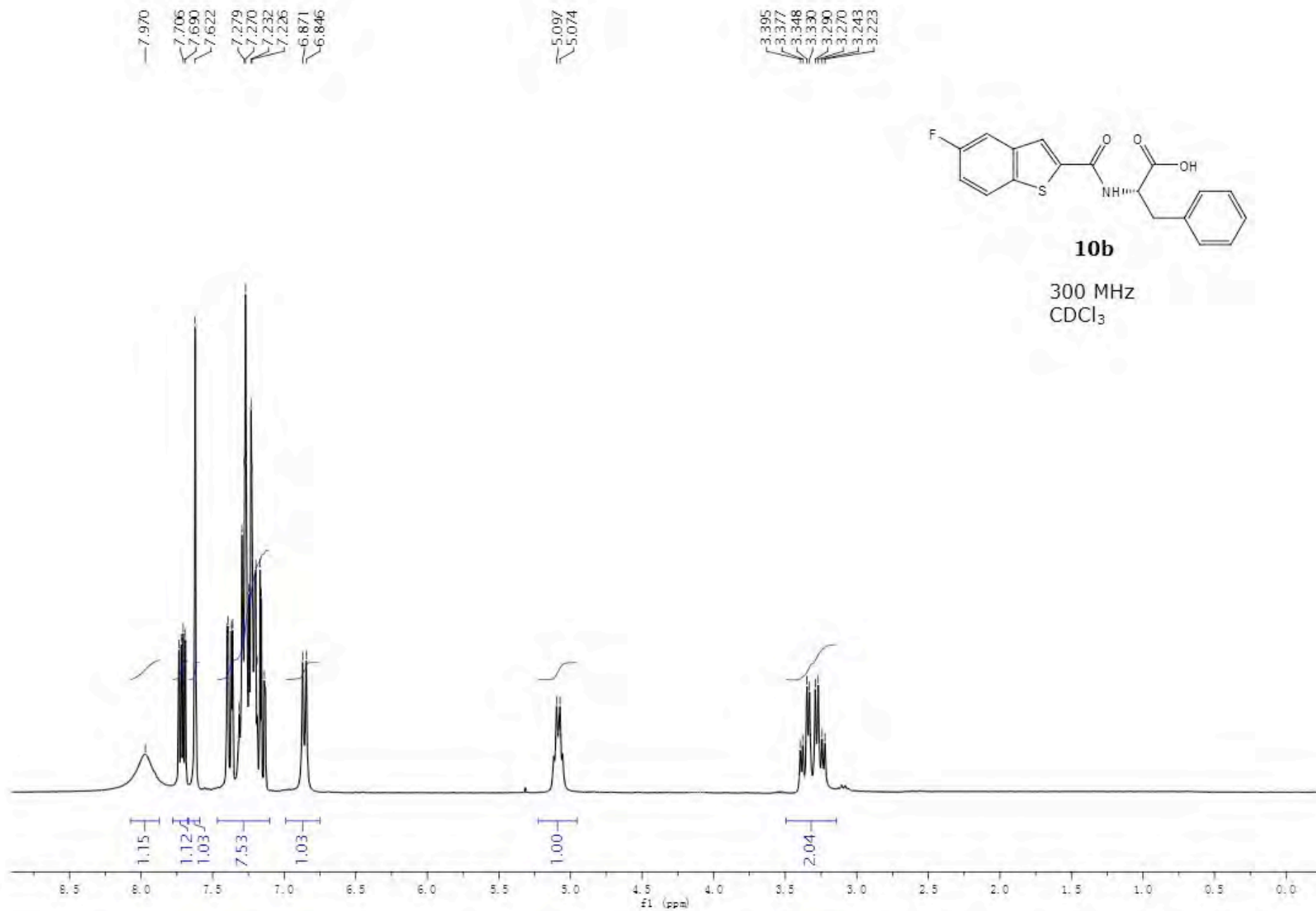


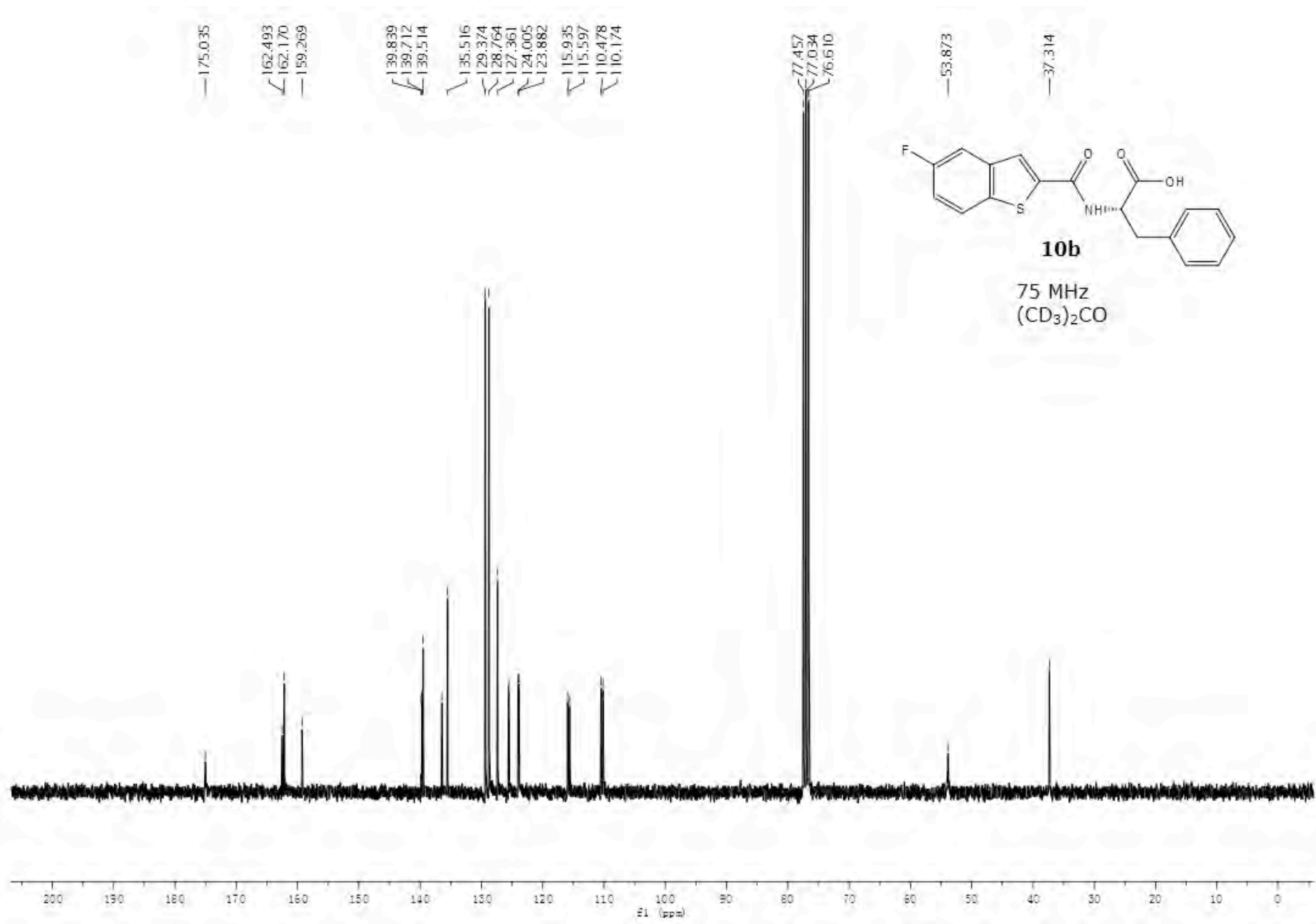


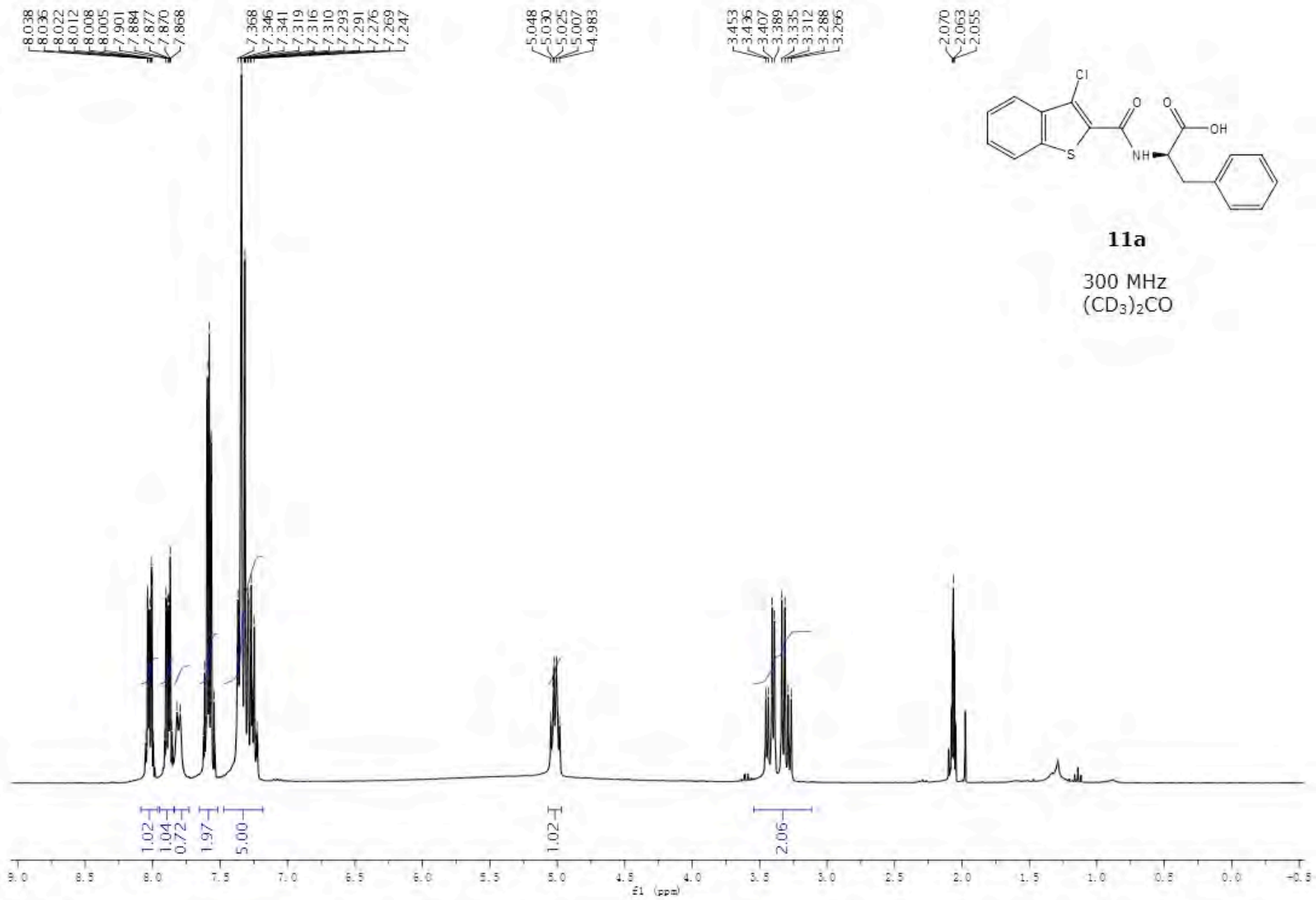


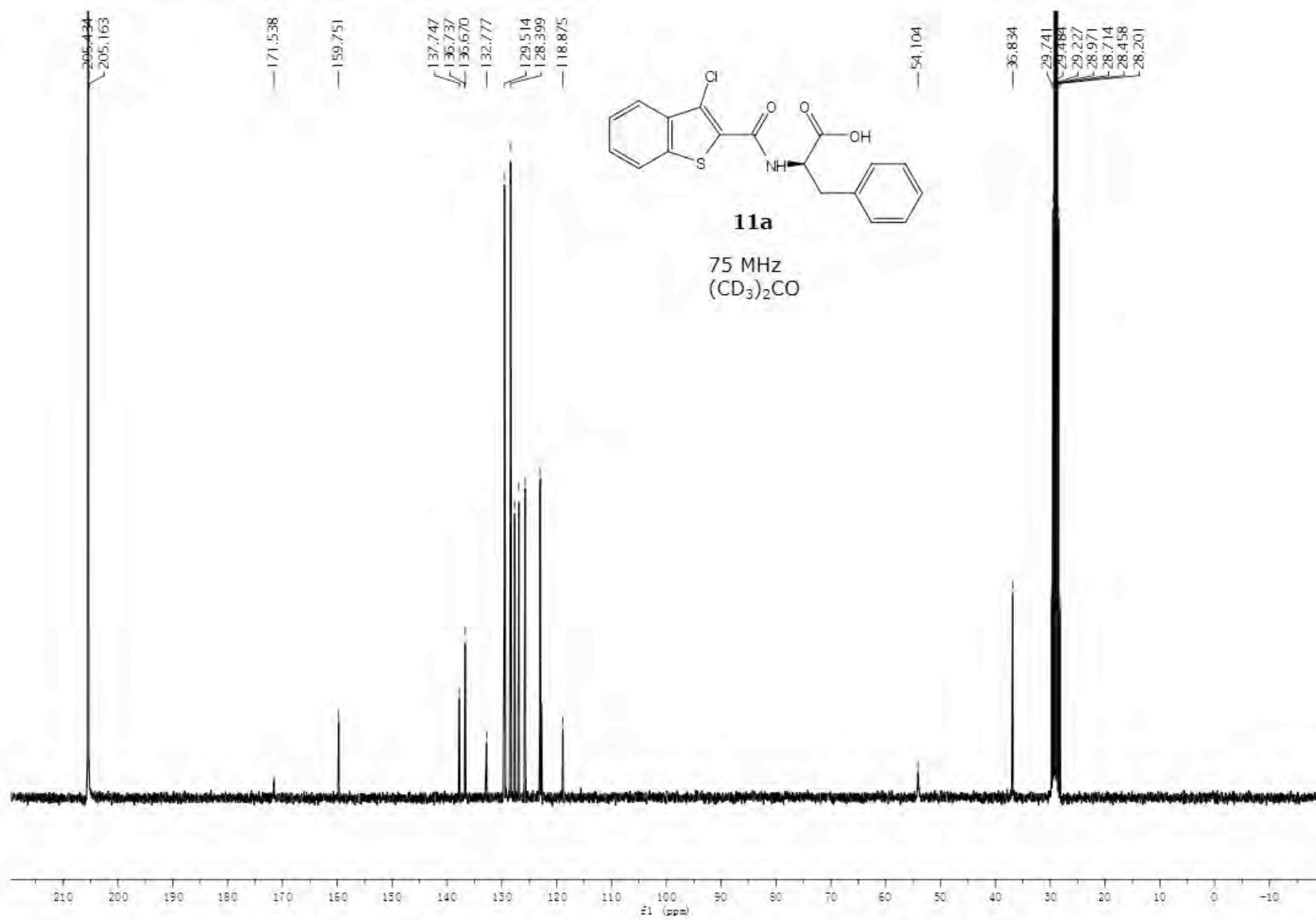




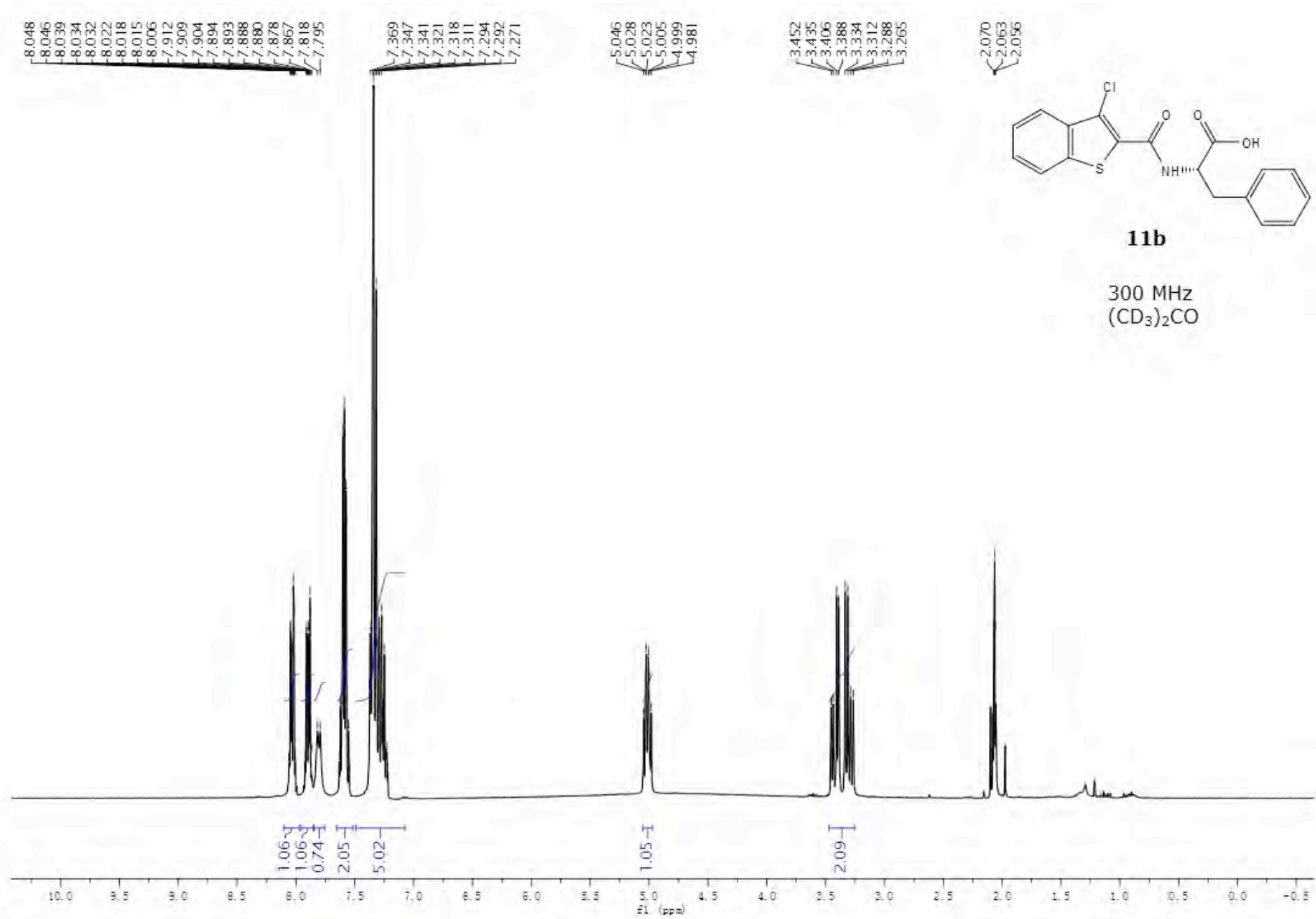


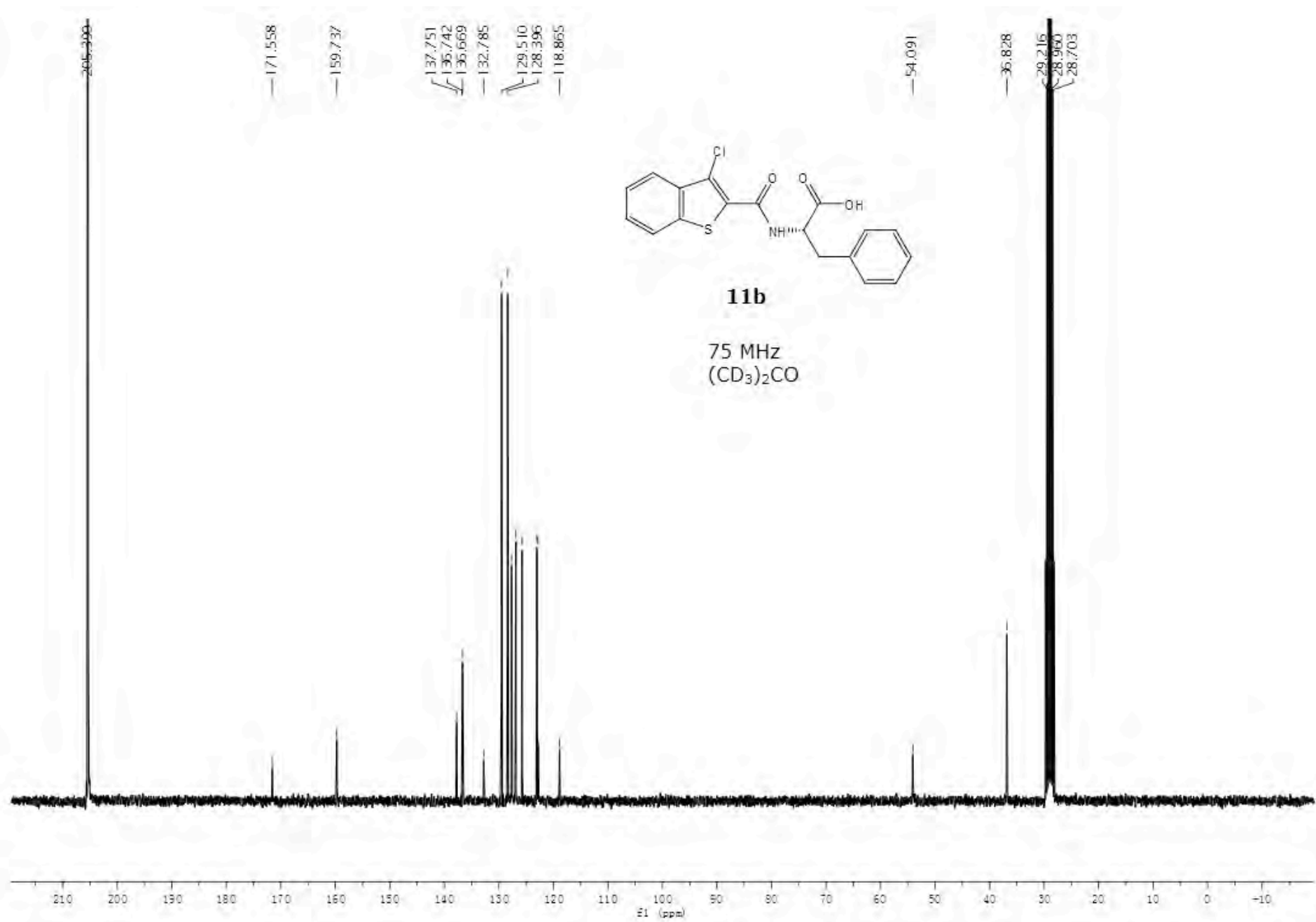




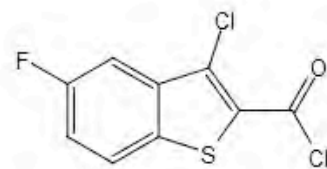








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