

Directed Heterodimerization: Stereocontrolled Fragment Assembly via Solvent-Caged Unsymmetrical Diazene Fragmentation

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Supporting Information

Contents:

<u>General Procedures</u>	<u>S1</u>
<u>Materials</u>	<u>S2</u>
<u>Instrumentation</u>	<u>S2</u>
<u>Positional numbering system</u>	<u>S3</u>
<u>(+)-(2<i>R</i>,3<i>aR</i>,8<i>aR</i>)-Trimethyl 3<i>a</i>-dihydropyrrolo[2,3-<i>b</i>]indole-1,2,8(2<i>H</i>,8<i>aH</i>)-tricarboxylate (S2)</u>	<u>S4</u>
<u>(+)-(2<i>R</i>,3<i>aS</i>,8<i>aR</i>)-Trimethyl 3<i>a</i>-bromo-3,3<i>a</i>-dihydropyrrolo[2,3-<i>b</i>]indole-1,2,8(2<i>H</i>,8<i>aH</i>)-tricarboxylate (1)</u>	<u>S5</u>
<u>(+)-(2<i>R</i>,3<i>aS</i>,8<i>aR</i>)-Trimethyl 3<i>a</i>-azido-3,3<i>a</i>-dihydropyrrolo[2,3-<i>b</i>]indole-1,2,8(2<i>H</i>,8<i>aH</i>)-tricarboxylate (S3)</u>	<u>S6</u>
<u>(+)-(2<i>R</i>,3<i>aS</i>,8<i>aR</i>)-Trimethyl 3<i>a</i>-amino-3,3<i>a</i>-dihydropyrrolo[2,3-<i>b</i>]indole-1,2,8(2<i>H</i>,8<i>aH</i>)-tricarboxylate (7<i>a</i>)</u>	<u>S7</u>
<u>(+)-(2<i>R</i>,3<i>aS</i>,8<i>aR</i>)-Trimethyl 3<i>a</i>-amino-3,3<i>a</i>-dihydropyrrolo[2,3-<i>b</i>]indole-1,2,8(2<i>H</i>,8<i>aH</i>)-tricarboxylate (7<i>a</i>, from 1 without purification of S3)</u>	<u>S8</u>
<u>Homodimeric sulfamide (+)-6<i>a</i></u>	<u>S9</u>
<u>Homodimeric diazene (+)-5<i>a</i></u>	<u>S10</u>
<u>Homodimer (+)-3</u>	<u>S11</u>
<u>Heterodimeric sulfamide (+)-6<i>b</i></u>	<u>S12</u>
<u>Heterodimer (+)-4<i>b</i></u>	<u>S14</u>
<u>General procedure for C_{sp3}-C_{sp3} sulfamide synthesis–heterodimeric sulfamide (+)-6<i>e</i></u>	<u>S16</u>
<u>Heterodimer (+)-4<i>d</i></u>	<u>S18</u>
<u>Heterodimer (+)-4<i>e</i></u>	<u>S20</u>
<u>Heterodimer (+)-4<i>f</i></u>	<u>S22</u>
<u>meso-Dimer 2</u>	<u>S23</u>
<u>General procedure for C_{sp3}-C_{sp2} sulfamide synthesis–heterodimeric sulfamide (+)-6<i>h</i></u>	<u>S24</u>
<u>(+)-(2<i>S</i>,3<i>aS</i>,8<i>aS</i>)-trimethyl 3<i>a</i>-phenyl-3,3<i>a</i>-dihydropyrrolo[2,3-<i>b</i>]indole-1,2,8(2<i>H</i>,8<i>aH</i>)-tricarboxylate (4<i>h</i>)</u>	<u>S25</u>
<u>(+)-(2<i>S</i>,3<i>aS</i>,8<i>aS</i>)-trimethyl 3<i>a</i>-(4-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl)-3,3<i>a</i>-dihydropyrrolo[2,3-<i>b</i>]indole-1,2,8(2<i>H</i>,8<i>aH</i>)-tricarboxylate (4<i>i</i>)</u>	<u>S26</u>
<u>Mechanistic study 1: Equation 1, undirected synthesis of dimers meso-2 and (±)-3</u>	<u>S27</u>
<u>Mechanistic study 2: Equation 2, directed synthesis of homodimers (+)-3 and (+)-15</u>	<u>S28</u>
<u>Mechanistic study 3: Comparison of the effect of hydrogen atom donor on dimer formation via diazene fragmentation vs. cobalt(I) promoted chemistry</u>	<u>S30</u>
<u>Copy of ¹H and ¹³C NMR spectra and HPLC traces</u>	<u>S32</u>

General Procedures. All reactions were performed in oven-dried or flame-dried round bottomed flasks, modified Schlenk (Kjeldahl shape) flasks, or glass pressure vessels. The flasks were fitted with rubber septa and reactions were conducted under a positive pressure of argon. Stainless steel syringes or cannulae were used to transfer air- and moisture-sensitive liquids. Flash column chromatography was performed as described by Still et al. using silica gel (60-Å pore size, 32–63 μm,

standard grade, Sorbent Technologies) or non-activated alumina gel (80–325 mesh, chromatographic grade, EM Science).¹ Analytical thin-layer chromatography was performed using glass plates pre-coated with 0.25 mm 230–400 mesh silica gel or neutral alumina gel impregnated with a fluorescent indicator (254 nm). Thin layer chromatography plates were visualized by exposure to ultraviolet light and/or by exposure to an ethanolic phosphomolybdic acid (PMA), an acidic solution of *p*-anisaldehyde (anis), an aqueous solution of ceric ammonium molybdate (CAM), an aqueous solution of potassium permanganate (KMnO₄) or an ethanolic solution of ninhydrin followed by heating (<1 min) on a hot plate (~250 °C). Organic solutions were concentrated on Büchi R-200 rotary evaporators at ~10 Torr (house vacuum) at 25–35 °C, then at ~0.5 Torr (vacuum pump) unless otherwise indicated.

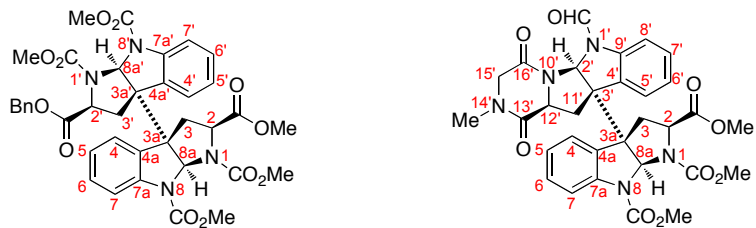
Materials. Commercial reagents and solvents were used as received with the following exceptions: Dichloromethane, diethyl ether, tetrahydrofuran, acetonitrile, methanol and toluene were purchased from J.T. Baker (Cycletainer™) and were purified by the method of Grubbs et al. under positive argon pressure.² *tert*-Butanol was distilled from calcium hydride and stored sealed under an argon atmosphere. *N*-Chlorosuccinimide (NCS) was recrystallized from benzene.

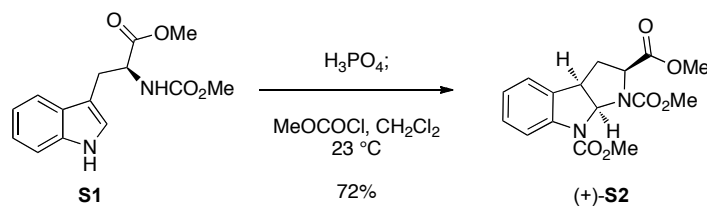
Instrumentation. Proton nuclear magnetic resonance (¹H NMR) spectra were recorded with a Varian inverse probe 500 INOVA spectrometer. Chemical shifts are recorded in parts per million from internal tetramethylsilane on the δ scale and are referenced from the residual protium in the NMR solvent (CHCl₃: δ 7.24, CD₂H₂CN: 1.94, CD₃SO₂CD₂H: 2.50). Data are reported as follows: chemical shift [multiplicity (s = singlet, d = doublet, q = quartet, m = multiplet), coupling constant(s) in Hertz, integration, assignment]. Carbon-13 nuclear magnetic resonance spectra were recorded with a Varian 500 INOVA spectrometer and are recorded in parts per million from internal tetramethylsilane on the δ scale and are referenced from the carbon resonances of the solvent (CDCl₃: δ 77.23; CD₃CN: 118.79, DMSO-*d*₆: 39.51). Data are reported as follows: chemical shift [multiplicity (s = singlet, d = doublet, q = quartet, m = multiplet), coupling constant(s) in Hertz, assignment]. Fluorine-19 nuclear magnetic resonance spectra were recorded with a Varian 300 INOVA spectrometer and are recorded in parts per million on the δ scale and are referenced from the fluorine resonances of trifluorochloromethane (CF₃Cl δ 0.00). Data are reported as follows: chemical shift [multiplicity (s = singlet, d = doublet, q = quartet, m = multiplet), coupling constant(s) in Hertz, integration, assignment]. Chiral HPLC analysis was performed on an Agilent Technologies 1100 Series system. Preparative HPLC was performed on a Waters system with the 1525 Binary HPLC Pump, 2489 UV/Vis Detector, SFO System Fluidics Organizer, and 2767 Sample Manager components. Infrared data were obtained with a Perkin-Elmer 2000 FTIR and are reported as follows: [frequency of absorption (cm⁻¹), intensity of absorption (s = strong, m = medium, w = weak, br = broad), assignment]. We thank Dr. Li Li at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology Department of Chemistry instrumentation facility for obtaining mass spectroscopic data.

¹ Still, W. C.; Kahn, M.; Mitra, A. *J. Org. Chem.* **1978**, *43*, 2923–2925.

² Pangborn, A. B.; Giardello, M. A.; Grubbs, R. H.; Rosen, R. K.; Timmers, F. J. *Organometallics* **1996**, *15*, 1518–1520.

Positional Numbering System. In assigning the ^1H and ^{13}C NMR data of all intermediates en route to dimers *meso*-**2**, (+)-**3**, (+)-**4b**, (+)-**4d**, (+)-**4e**, (+)-**4f**, (+)-**4h**, (+)-**4i**, and (+)-**15** we have employed a uniform numbering system.





(+)-(2R,3aR,8aR)-Trimethyl3,3a-dihydropyrrolo[2,3-b]indole-1,2,8(2H,8aH)tricarboxylate (S2):

A fine suspension of indole **S1** (20.0 g, 75.7 mmol, 1 equiv) in aqueous phosphoric acid (225 mL) was stirred vigorously. After 5 h, the homogenous solution was added drop-wise to a vigorously stirred mixture of dichloromethane (600 mL) and an aqueous solution of sodium carbonate (9% wt/wt, 600 mL). The pH of the aqueous layer was monitored through the addition, and once all the sodium carbonate had been neutralized, another portion of solid sodium carbonate was added. This slow addition was continued until all the acid had been neutralized (6 × 55 g of sodium carbonate added). The mixture was extracted with diethyl ether (1 L), and the organic layer was dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate, filtered and concentrated to afford a foamy white solid (18.3 g, 92%). A solution of methylchloroformate (26.5 mL, 345 mmol, 5.00 equiv) in CH₂Cl₂ (100 mL) was slowly added over 2 h to a solution of the hexahydropyrroloindole (18.3 g, 69.2 mmol, 1 equiv), DMAP (216 mg, 1.77 mmol, 0.0260 equiv) and pyridine (28.0 mL, 346 mmol, 5.00 equiv) in CH₂Cl₂ (900 mL) at 0 °C. After 1 h, the reaction mixture was allowed to warm to 23 °C. After 5 h, 10% aqueous copper (II) sulfate solution (1 L) was added to the reaction mixture, and the aqueous and organic layers were separated. The organic layer was washed with water (2 × 1 L) and brine (500 mL), was dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate and filtered. The volatiles were removed under reduced pressure and the residue was purified by flash column chromatography (eluent: 60→80% EtOAc in hexanes; SiO₂: 12.5 × 7.5 cm) on silica gel to give hexahydropyrroloindole derivative (+)-**S2** ([α]_D²⁴ = +16 (c 0.32, CH₂Cl₂)) as a white solid (16.6 g, 72%).

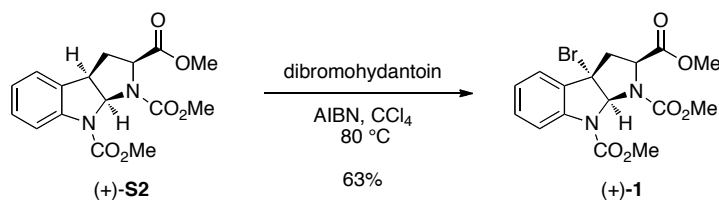
¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃, 50 °C) δ: 7.61 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 1H, C₇H), 7.17 (t, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 1H, C₆H), 7.07 (d, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 1H, C₄H), 6.95 (t, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 1H, C₅H), 6.40 (d, *J* = 7.0 Hz, 1H, C_{8a}H), 4.60 (d, *J* = 9.0 Hz, 1H, C₂H), 3.98 (t, *J* = 6.5 Hz, 1H, C_{3a}H), 3.84 (s, 3H, NCO₂CH₃), 3.71 (s, 3H, NCO₂CH₃), 3.10 (s, 3H, CO₂CH₃), 2.61 (d, *J* = 13.0 Hz, 1H, C₃H_a), 2.53–2.47 (m, 1H, C₃H_b).

¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃, 50 °C) δ: 171.7 (CO₂CH₃), 155.1 (NCO₂CH₃), 154.1 (NCO₂CH₃), 142.9 (C_{7a}), 131.2 (C_{4a}), 128.8 (C₆), 124.2 (C₅), 123.6 (C₄), 116.8 (C₇), 77.4 (C_{8a}), 59.7 (C₂), 53.0 (NCO₂CH₃), 52.9 (NCO₂CH₃), 52.1 (CO₂CH₃), 45.3 (C_{3a}), 34.3 (C₃).

FTIR (neat) cm⁻¹: 3000 (w), 2954 (w), 1714 (s), 1484 (m), 1449 (m), 1397 (m), 1271 (m).

HRMS (ESI): calc'd for C₁₆H₁₉N₂O₆ [M+H]⁺: 335.1238, found: 335.1249.

TLC (60% EtOAc in hexanes), R_f: 0.34 (UV).



(+)-(2*R*,3*aS*,8*aR*)-Trimethyl 3*a*-bromo-3,3*a*-dihydropyrrolo[2,3-*b*]indole-1,2,8(2*H*,8*aH*)-tricarboxylate (1):

Dibromohydantoin (1.98 g, 6.92 mmol, 1.00 equiv) and AIBN (114 mg, 0.694 mmol, 0.010 equiv) were added to a degassed solution of hexahydropyrroloindole (+)-S2 (2.31 g, 6.92 mmol, 1 equiv) in carbon tetrachloride (140 mL), and the reaction mixture was heated to reflux. After 1 hour, the reaction mixture was allowed to cool to room temperature. The volatiles were removed under reduced pressure and the residue was purified by flash column chromatography (eluent: 40→50% EtOAc in hexanes; SiO₂: 15 × 5.0 cm) on silica gel to give bromide (+)-1 ([α]_D²⁴ = + 104 (*c* 0.61, CH₂Cl₂)) as a white solid (1.81 g, 63%).

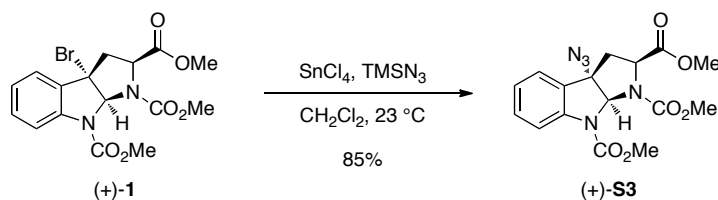
¹H NMR (500 MHz, CD₃CN, 60 °C) δ: 7.63 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 1H, C₇H), 7.41 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 1H, C₄H), 7.36 (t, *J* = 8.5 Hz, 1H, C₆H), 7.12 (t, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 1H, C₅H), 6.39 (s, 1H, C_{8*a*}H), 4.59 (d, 1H, *J* = 9.5 Hz, C₂H), 3.89 (s, 3H, NCO₂CH₃), 3.70 (s, 3H, NCO₂CH₃), 3.32 (d, *J* = 13.0 Hz, 1H, C₃H_a), 3.18 (dd, *J* = 13.0, 9.5 Hz, 1H, C₃H_b), 3.17 (s, 3H, CO₂CH₃).

¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CD₃CN, 60 °C) δ: 171.9 (CO₂CH₃), 156.0 (NCOCH₃), 155.4 (NCOCH₃), 143.6 (C_{7*a*}), 134.3 (C_{4*a*}), 132.6 (C₆), 126.1 (C₅), 125.9 (C₄), 118.8 (C₇), 86.6 (C_{8*a*}), 62.7 (C_{3*a*}), 61.5 (C₂), 54.5 (NCO₂CH₃), 54.2 (NCO₂CH₃), 53.3 (CO₂CH₃), 44.4 (C₃).

FTIR (neat) cm⁻¹: 3002 (w), 2954 (w), 1717 (s), 1481 (m), 1447 (s), 1393 (s).

HRMS (ESI): calc'd for C₁₆H₁₈BrN₂O₆ [M+H]⁺: 413.0343, found: 413.0348.

TLC (40% EtOAc in hexanes), *R*_f: 0.20 (UV).



(+)-(2*R*,3*aS*,8*aR*)-Trimethyl 3*a*-azido-3,3*a*-dihydropyrrolo[2,3-*b*]indole-1,2,8(2*H*,8*aH*)-tricarboxylate (S3):

Tin (IV) chloride (510 μ L, 4.4 mmol, 1.0 equiv) was added to a solution of trimethylsilylazide (11.7 mL, 88.2 mmol, 20.0 equiv) and bromide (+)-**1** (1.81 g, 4.39 mmol, 1 equiv) in CH_2Cl_2 (44 mL) via syringe. After 12 hours, the reaction mixture was cooled to 0 $^\circ\text{C}$, and excess acid was quenched by addition of aqueous saturated sodium bicarbonate solution (12 mL). The reaction mixture was diluted with water (20 mL) and extracted with dichloromethane (2 \times 20 mL). The combined organic layers were washed with brine, dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate and filtered. The volatiles were removed under reduced pressure and the residue was purified by flash column chromatography (eluent: 50% EtOAc in hexanes; SiO_2 : 15 \times 4.0 cm) on silica gel to give azide (+)-**S3** ($[\alpha]_D^{24} = +47$ (c 0.79, CH_2Cl_2)) as a white solid (1.4 g, 85%).

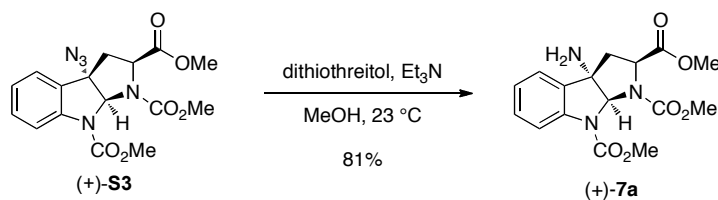
^1H NMR (500 MHz, CD_3CN , 50 $^\circ\text{C}$) δ : 7.72 (d, $J = 8.0$ Hz, 1H, C_7H), 7.43 (t, $J = 7.5$ Hz, 1H, C_6H), 7.39 (d, $J = 7.5$ Hz, 1H, C_4H), 7.17 (t, $J = 7.5$ Hz, 1H, C_5H), 6.12 (s, 1H, C_{8a}H), 4.67 (d, 1H, $J = 9.0$ Hz, C_2H), 3.86 (s, 3H, NCO_2CH_3), 3.69 (s, 3H, NCO_2CH_3), 3.18 (s, 3H, CO_2CH_3), 2.90 (d, $J = 13.0$ Hz, 1H, C_3H_a), 2.73 (dd, $J = 13.0, 9.5$ Hz, 1H, C_3H_b).

^{13}C NMR (125 MHz, CD_3CN , 50 $^\circ\text{C}$) δ : 172.1 (CO_2CH_3), 156.2 (NCOCH_3), 155.2 (NCOCH_3), 144.9 (C_{7a}), 132.9 (C_{4a}), 129.5 (C_6), 125.8 (C_5), 125.5 (C_4), 118.6 (C_7), 83.0 (C_{8a}), 75.7 (C_{3a}), 61.0 (C_2), 54.3 (NCO_2CH_3), 54.1 (NCO_2CH_3), 53.3 (CO_2CH_3), 38.9 (C_3).

FTIR (neat) cm^{-1} : 2955 (w), 2105 (s), 1721 (s), 1482 (m), 1448 (s), 1392 (m), 1263 (m).

HRMS (ESI): calc'd for $\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{18}\text{N}_5\text{O}_6$ $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$: 376.1252, found: 376.1262.

TLC (45% EtOAc in hexanes), R_f : 0.19 (UV, CAM).



(+)-(2*R*,3*aS*,8*aR*)-Trimethyl 3*a*-amino-3,3*a*-dihydropyrrolo[2,3-*b*]indole-1,2,8(2*H*,8*aH*)-tricarboxylate (7a):

Triethylamine (435 μL , 3.11 mmol, 6.23 equiv) was added via syringe to a solution of azide (+)-**S3** (187 mg, 0.499 mmol, 1 equiv) and dithiothreitol (456 mg, 2.96 mmol, 5.93 equiv) in methanol (6 mL). After 20 min, the reaction mixture was diluted with CH_2Cl_2 (20 mL) and washed with aqueous saturated sodium bicarbonate solution (10 mL). The aqueous layer was extracted with CH_2Cl_2 (2×10 mL). The combined organic layers were washed with brine (10 mL), dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate, and filtered. The volatiles were removed under reduced pressure and the residue was purified by flash column chromatography (eluent: 35% *i*PrOH in hexanes \rightarrow 7% *i*PrOH in $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2 \rightarrow$ 5% MeOH in CH_2Cl_2 ; SiO_2 : 18.5 \times 2.5 cm) on silica gel to give amine (+)-**7a** ($[\alpha]_D^{23} = +18$ (c 1.4, CH_2Cl_2)) as a white solid (142 mg, 81%).

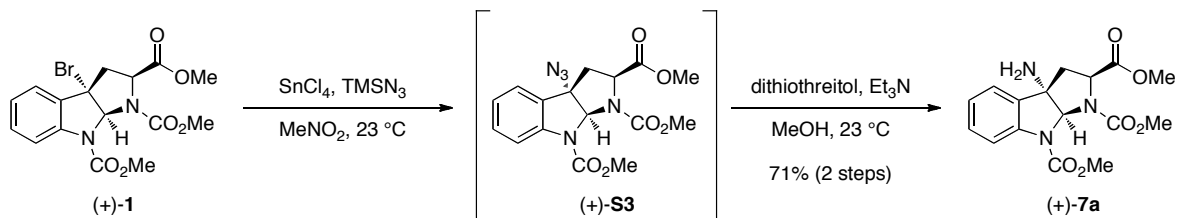
^1H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl_3 , 50 $^\circ\text{C}$) δ : 7.68 (d, $J = 8.0$ Hz, 1H, C_7H), 7.26 (t, $J = 8.5$ Hz, 1H, C_6H), 7.24 (d, $J = 7.5$ Hz, 1H, C_4H), 7.02 (t, $J = 7.5$ Hz, 1H, C_5H), 5.92 (s, 1H, C_{8a}H), 4.64 (d, $J = 9.5$ Hz, 1H, C_2H), 3.87 (s, 3H, NCO_2CH_3), 3.73 (s, 3H, NCO_2CH_3), 3.15 (s, 3H, CO_2CH_3), 2.77 (d, $J = 13.0$ Hz, 1H, C_3H_a), 2.47 (dd, $J = 12.5, 9.0$ Hz, 1H, C_3H_b), 1.63 (br-s, 2H, NH_2).

^{13}C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl_3 , 50 $^\circ\text{C}$) δ : 171.2 (CO_2CH_3), 155.2 (NCOCH_3), 154.4 (NCOCH_3), 142.6 (C_{7a}), 133.9 (C_{4a}), 130.2 (C_6), 124.0 (C_5), 123.5 (C_4), 117.1 (C_7), 84.2 (C_{8a}), 68.6 (C_{3a}), 59.8 (C_2), 53.1 (NCO_2CH_3), 53.1 (NCO_2CH_3), 52.2 (CO_2CH_3), 41.5 (C_3).

FTIR (neat) cm^{-1} : 3364 (br-w), 3002 (w), 2955 (w), 1713 (s), 1483 (m), 1450 (s), 1394 (m).

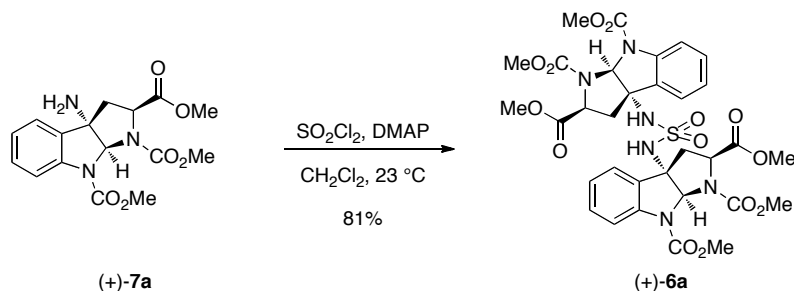
HRMS (ESI): calc'd for $\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{20}\text{N}_3\text{O}_6$ $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$: 350.1347, found: 350.1347.

TLC (10% MeOH in CH_2Cl_2), R_f : 0.39 (UV).



(+)-(2*R*,3*aS*,8*aR*)-Trimethyl 3*a*-azido-3,3*a*-dihydropyrrolo[2,3-*b*]indole-1,2,8(2*H*,8*aH*)-tricarboxylate (7a):

Tin (IV) chloride (57 μL , 0.49 mmol, 2.0 equiv) was added to a solution of trimethylsilylazide (165 μL , 1.2 mmol, 5.1 equiv) and bromide (+)-1 (101 mg, 0.25 mmol, 1 equiv) in nitromethane (1.2 mL) via syringe. After 48 hours, the reaction mixture was cooled to 0 $^\circ\text{C}$, and excess acid was quenched by addition of aqueous saturated sodium bicarbonate solution (2 mL). The reaction mixture was diluted with water (10 mL) and extracted with dichloromethane (2 \times 20 mL). The combined organic layers were washed with brine, dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate and filtered. The volatiles were removed under reduced pressure to afford the crude azide (+)-S3 (113 mg). Triethylamine (102 μL , 0.730 mmol, 3.0 equiv) was added via syringe to a solution of crude azide (+)-S3 (113 mg) and dithiothreitol (113 mg, 0.733 mmol, 3.0 equiv) in methanol (1.2 mL). After 3 hours, the reaction mixture was diluted with CH_2Cl_2 (50 mL) and washed with aqueous saturated sodium bicarbonate solution (20 mL). The aqueous layer was extracted with CH_2Cl_2 (2 \times 10 mL). The combined organic layers were washed with brine (10 mL), dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate, and filtered. The volatiles were removed under reduced pressure and the residue was purified by flash column chromatography (eluent: 35% *i*PrOH in hexanes \rightarrow 8% *i*PrOH in CH_2Cl_2 \rightarrow 5% MeOH in CH_2Cl_2 ; SiO_2 : 13 \times 1.5 cm) on silica gel to give amine (+)-7a as a white solid (61 mg, 71%). See page S7 for spectroscopic data for amine (+)-7a.



(+)-Homodimeric sulfamide 6a (Scheme 2):

Sulfonyl chloride (7 μ L, 0.087 mmol, 0.51 equiv) was added drop-wise to a solution of amine (+)-7a (59 mg, 0.17 mmol, 1 equiv) and DMAP (0.8 mg, 0.007 mmol, 0.04 equiv) in CH₂Cl₂ (5.0 mL) at 0 °C. After 5 min, triethylamine (59 μ L, 0.42 mmol, 2.5 equiv) was added to the reaction mixture. After 30 min, the reaction was allowed to warm to 23 °C. After 12 hours, excess acid was quenched by addition of saturated sodium bicarbonate solution (1 mL). The reaction mixture was diluted with water and extracted with CH₂Cl₂ (3 \times 20 mL). The organic layer was washed with brine (10 mL), dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate and filtered. The volatiles were removed under reduced pressure and the residue was purified by flash column chromatography (eluent: 4% MeOH in CH₂Cl₂; SiO₂: 10 \times 1.5 cm) on silica gel to give sulfamide (+)-6a ([α]_D²⁴ = + 67 (*c* 0.91, CH₂Cl₂)) as a white solid (52 mg, 81%).

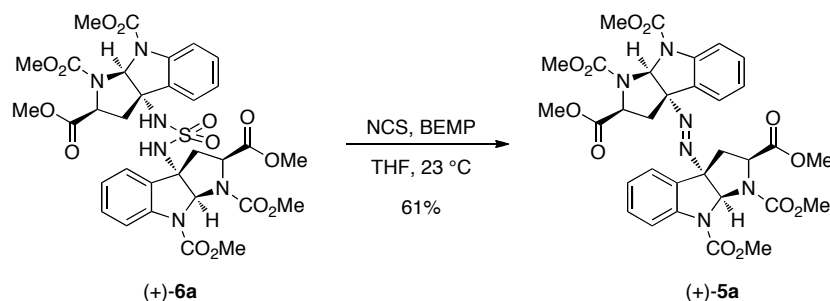
¹H NMR (500 MHz, CD₃CN, 60 °C) δ : 7.62 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 2H, C₇H), 7.32 (t, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 2H, C₆H), 7.21 (d, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 2H, C₄H), 7.01 (t, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 2H, C₅H), 6.34 (s, 2H, C_{8a}H), 5.83 (s, 2H, NHSO₂), 4.61 (d, *J* = 9.5 Hz, 2H), 3.82 (s, 6H, NCO₂CH₃), 3.68 (br-s, 6H, NCO₂CH₃), 3.12 (s, 6H, CO₂CH₃), 2.95 (dd, *J* = 13.0, 9.5 Hz, 2H, C₃H_a), 2.71 (dd, *J* = 13.0 Hz, 2H, C₃H_b).

¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CD₃CN, 60 °C) δ : 172.3 (CO₂CH₃), 156.4 (NCO₂CH₃), 155.3 (NCO₂CH₃), 145.1 (C_{7a}), 132.2 (C₆), 131.4 (C_{4a}), 126.8 (C₄), 125.1 (C₅), 118.5 (C₇), 81.6 (C_{8a}), 71.7 (C_{3a}), 60.4 (C₂), 54.2 (NCO₂CH₃), 54.1 (NCO₂CH₃), 53.2 (CO₂CH₃), 39.5 (C₃).

FTIR (neat) cm⁻¹: 3238 (br-m), 2956 (m), 1716 (s), 1484 (s), 1451 (s), 1396 (s).

HRMS (ESI): calc'd for C₃₂H₃₆N₆NaO₁₄S [M+Na]⁺: 783.1902, found: 783.1905.

TLC (4% MeOH in CH₂Cl₂), R_f: 0.22 (UV, CAM).



(+)-Homodimeric diazene 5a (Scheme 2):

A solution of sulfamide (+)-6a (32 mg, 0.042 mmol, 1 equiv) in THF (1.1 mL) was added to resin-bound BEMP (284 mg, 2.2 g/mmol on 200-400 mesh polystyrene resin, 0.625 mmol, 15 equiv) via cannula. After 1 h, a solution of NCS (67 mg, 0.50 mmol, 12 equiv) in THF (1 mL) was added to the reaction mixture. After 5 min, an additional portion of resin-bound BEMP (284 mg, 0.625 mmol, 15 equiv) was added as a solid, and the reaction vessel was purged with argon. After 15 min, the reaction mixture was diluted with ethyl acetate (20 mL) and filtered. The resin was washed with ethyl acetate (2 × 10 mL). The filtrate was washed with aqueous saturated sodium thiosulfate solution (2 × 10 mL) and brine (10 mL). The organic layer was dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate and filtered. The volatiles were removed under reduced pressure and the residue was purified by flash column chromatography (eluent: 15% acetone in CH₂Cl₂; SiO₂: 6.0 × 1.5 cm) on silica gel to afford diazene (+)-5a ([α]_D²⁴ = + 18 (c 0.19, CH₂Cl₂)) as a pale yellow solid (18 mg, 61%).

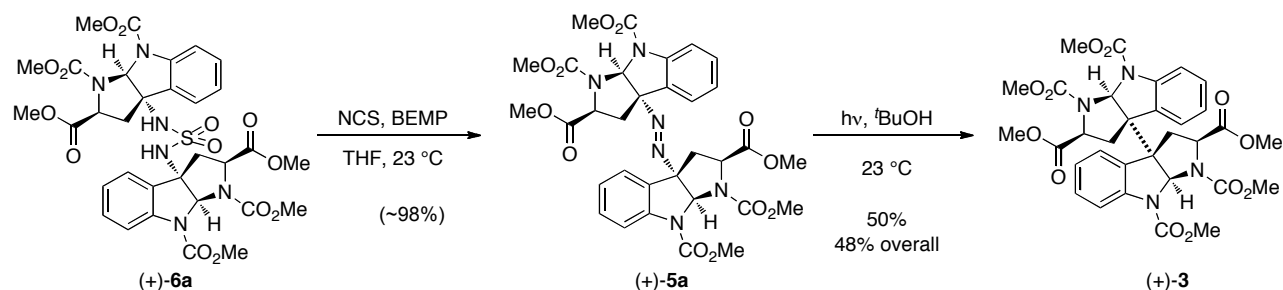
¹H NMR (500 MHz, CD₃CN, 20 °C) δ: 7.60 (d, *J* = 8.5 Hz, 1H, C₇H), 7.31 (t, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 1H, C₆H), 7.11 (d, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 1H, C₄H), 7.03 (t, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 1H, C₅H), 6.43 (s, 1H, C_{8a}H), 4.70 (d, *J* = 8.5 Hz, 1H, C₂H), 3.79 (s, 3H, NCO₂CH₃), 3.67 (s, 3H, NCO₂CH₃), 3.16 (s, 3H, CO₂CH₃), 2.80 (d, *J* = 12.5 Hz, 1H, C₃H_a), 2.71 (dd, *J* = 13.0, 9.0 Hz, 1H, C₃H_b).

¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CD₃CN, 20 °C) δ: 172.2 (CO₂CH₃), 156.2 (NCO₂CH₃), 154.9 (N CO₂CH₃), 144.8 (C_{7a}), 131.8 (C₆), 130.0 (C_{4a}), 126.2 (C₄), 125.0 (C₅), 118.0 (C₇), 88.3 (C_{8a}), 79.8 (C_{3a}), 60.7 (C₂), 54.0 (NCO₂CH₃), 53.9 (NCO₂CH₃), 53.1 (CO₂CH₃), 37.5 (C₃).

FTIR (neat) cm⁻¹: 2955 (w), 1712 (s), 1483 (m), 1449 (m), 1393 (m), 1342 (w), 1261 (w).

HRMS (ESI): calc'd for C₃₂H₃₅N₆O₁₂ [M+H]⁺: 695.2307, found: 695.2303.

TLC (20% acetone in CH₂Cl₂), R_f: 0.30 (UV, CAM).

**(+)-Homodimer 3 (Scheme 2):**

A solution of sulfamide (+)-6a (19 mg, 0.025 mmol, 1 equiv) in THF (1.5 mL) was added to resin-bound BEMP (180 mg, 2.2 g/mmol on 200-400 mesh polystyrene resin, 0.395 mmol, 15.8 equiv) via cannula. After 1 h, a solution of NCS (42 mg, 0.31 mmol, 12 equiv) in THF (1 mL) was added to the reaction mixture. After 5 min, an additional portion of resin-bound BEMP (180 mg, 0.395 mmol, 15.8 equiv) was added as a solid. After 10 min, the reaction mixture was diluted with ethyl acetate (10 mL) and filtered. The resin was washed with ethyl acetate (2 × 10 mL). The filtrate was washed with aqueous saturated sodium thiosulfate solution (3 × 10 mL) and brine (10 mL). The organic layer was dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate and filtered. The volatiles were removed under reduced pressure and the resulting diazene (+)-5a (17 mg, ~98%) was used crude for photolysis. A degassed solution of diazene (+)-5a (17 mg, 0.024 mmol, 1 equiv) in *tert*-butanol (2.5 mL) in a Pyrex® vessel was irradiated using a medium pressure 450W mercury lamp (>280 nm). After 5 h, the volatiles were removed under reduced pressure and the residue was purified by flash column chromatography (eluent: 15% acetone in CH₂Cl₂; SiO₂: 5 × 0.75 cm) on silica gel to give dimer (+)-3 (8.0 mg, 50%, 48% overall) as white solid ($[\alpha]_D^{24} = +81$ (*c* 0.30, CH₂Cl₂)). This compound was determined to be of >98% ee by chiral HPLC analysis (Chirapak AS-H, 20% *i*-PrOH / 80% hexanes, 1.0 mL/min, 220 nm, *t*_R (minor, not observed) = 25.8 min, *t*_R (major) = 59.4 min).

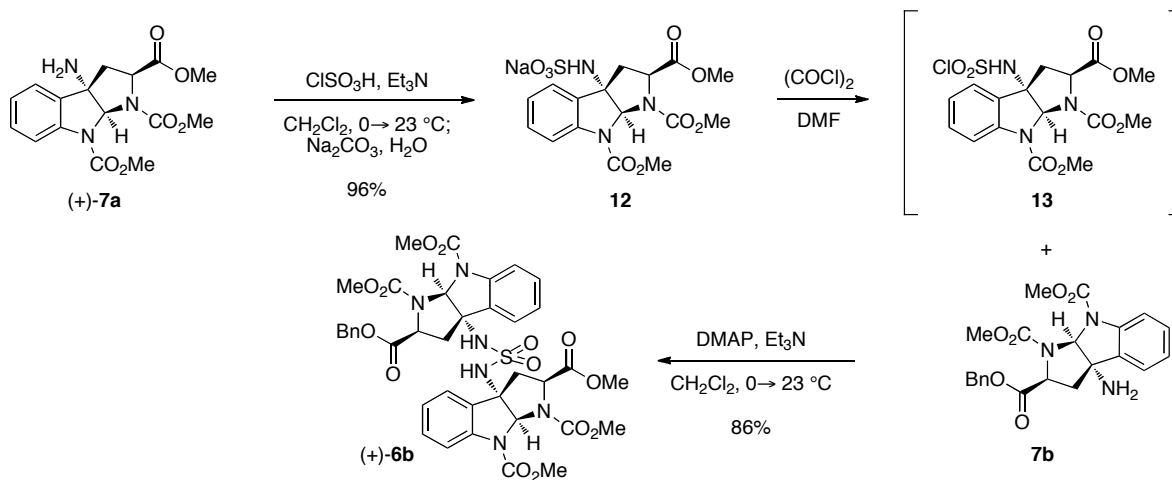
¹H NMR (500 MHz, CD₃CN, 60 °C) δ: 7.62 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 2H, C₇H), 7.33-7.27 (m, 4H), 7.02 (t, *J* = 7.5, 2H, C₅H), 5.57 (s, 2H, C_{8a}H), 4.53 (d, *J* = 9.0 Hz, 2H, C₂H), 3.78 (s, 6H, NCO₂CH₃), 3.54 (s, 6H, NCO₂CH₃), 3.13 (s, 6H, CO₂CH₃), 2.92 (dd, *J* = 13.5, 9.5 Hz, 2H, C₃H_a), 2.78 (d, *J* = 13.0 Hz, 2H, C₃H_b).

¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CD₃CN, 60 °C) δ: 172.5 (CO₂CH₃), 156.0 (NCO₂CH₃), 154.8 (NCO₂CH₃), 145.0 (C_{7a}), 132.2 (C_{4a}), 131.6 (C₆), 126.5 (C₅), 124.8 (C₄), 117.9 (C₇), 80.7 (C_{8a}), 61.2 (C_{3a}), 60.8 (C₂), 54.1 (NCO₂CH₃), 53.9 (NCO₂CH₃), 53.2 (CO₂CH₃), 36.4 (C₃).

FTIR (neat) cm⁻¹: 2955 (w), 2917 (w), 1717 (s), 1482 (m), 1448 (m), 1395 (m).

HRMS (ESI): calc'd for C₃₂H₃₅N₄O₁₂ [M+H]⁺: 667.2246, found: 667.2240.

TLC (15% acetone in CH₂Cl₂), *R*_f: 0.20 (UV, CAM).



(+)-Heterodimeric sulfamide 6b (Scheme 3):

Chlorosulfonic acid (16 μL , 0.25 mmol, 2.0 equiv) was added drop-wise via syringe to a solution of triethylamine (72 μL , 0.52 mmol, 4.1 equiv) in CH_2Cl_2 (1.5 mL) at 0 $^\circ\text{C}$. After 5 min, a solution of amine (+)-**7a** (44 mg, 0.13 mmol, 1 equiv) in CH_2Cl_2 (1.5 mL) was added via syringe. After 5 min, the reaction mixture was allowed to warm to 23 $^\circ\text{C}$. After 1 h, the reaction mixture was transferred to a separatory funnel and washed three times with a solution of sodium carbonate (40 mg, 0.38 mmol, 3 equiv) in water (10 mL). The combined aqueous layers were concentrated. The white residue was suspended in ethanol (30 mL) and sonicated for 30 min. The suspension was filtered and the washed with ethanol (3×5 mL). The volatiles were removed under reduced pressure to afford the sulfamate **12** as a white solid (55 mg, 96%). The crude sulfamate was dried by azeotropic distillation with benzene (3×5 mL) and used without further purification. Oxalyl chloride (104 μL , 1.22 mmol, 10 equiv) and DMF (0.5 μL , 0.006 mmol, 0.05 equiv) were added to a suspension of crude sulfamate **12** (55 mg, 0.12 mmol, 2.3 equiv) in CH_2Cl_2 (2.5 mL). After 1 h, volatiles were removed under reduced pressure, and the solid was dissolved in benzene (5 mL) and concentrated under reduced pressure. A solution of amine **7b** (23 mg, 0.053 mmol, 1 equiv) and DMAP (1.3 mg, 0.011 mmol, 0.02 equiv) in CH_2Cl_2 (1.5 mL) was added via syringe at 0 $^\circ\text{C}$ to sulfamate **12** in CH_2Cl_2 (1.5 mL). After 5 min, triethylamine (45 μL , 0.32 mmol, 6.1 equiv) was added to the reaction mixture, and the reaction mixture was allowed to warm to room temperature. After 12 h, the reaction mixture was concentrated under reduced pressure. The resulting residue was diluted with ethyl acetate (20 mL) and was washed with DI water (10 mL). The aqueous layer was extracted with ethyl acetate (2×10 mL). The combined organic layers were washed with brine (10 mL), dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate and filtered. The volatiles were removed under reduced pressure and the residue was purified by flash column chromatography (eluent: 50% acetone in hexanes; SiO_2 : 10×1.25 cm) on silica gel to give sulfamide (+)-**6b** ($[\alpha]_{\text{D}}^{24} = +45.4$ (c 0.37, CH_2Cl_2)) as a white solid (38 mg, 86%).

^1H NMR (500 MHz, CD_3CN , 65 $^\circ\text{C}$) δ : 7.64 (d, $J = 8.2$ Hz, 1H, C_7H), 7.58 (d, $J = 8.2$, 1H, C_7H), 7.38–7.28 (m, 5H, PhH_{meta} , PhH_{para} , C_6H , C_6H), 7.20 (d, $J = 7.6$ Hz, 1H, C_4H), 7.17–7.16 (m, 3H, $\text{PhH}_{\text{ortho}}$, C_4H), 7.00 (t, $J = 7.5$ Hz, 1H, C_5H), 6.96 (t, $J = 7.5$ Hz, 1H, C_5H), 6.41 (s, 2H, C_{8a}H , C_{8a}H), 5.66 (s, 2H, NHSO_2), 4.68 (d, $J = 9.6$ Hz, 1H, C_2H), 4.65 (d, $J = 12.5$ Hz, 1H, PhCH_a), 4.63 (d, $J = 9.6$ Hz, 1H, C_2H), 4.44 (d, $J = 12.5$, 1H, PhCH_b), 3.82 (s, 6H NCO_2CH_3), 3.70 (s, 3H, NCO_2CH_3), 3.69 (s, 3H, NCO_2CH_3), 3.14 (s,

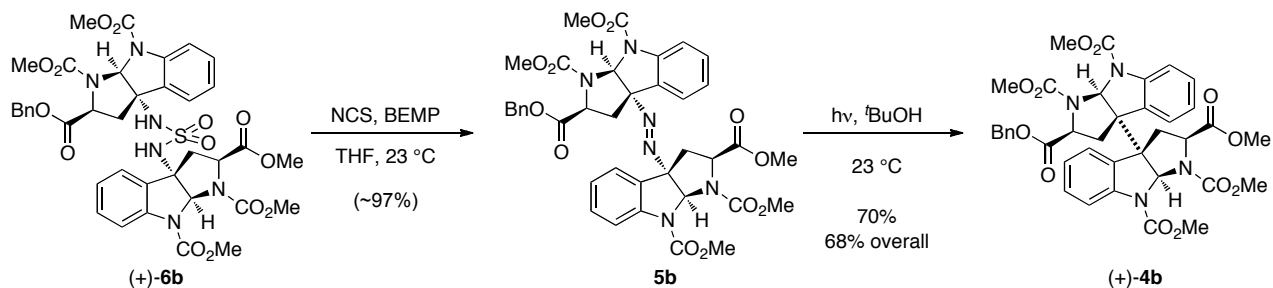
3H, CO₂CH₃), 2.96 (app dt, $J = 12.1$ Hz, $J = 9.8$ Hz, 2H, C_{3a}H_a, C₃H_a), 2.71 (d, $J = 12.1$ Hz, 2H, C₃H_b, C₃H_b)

¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CD₃CN, 65 °C) δ: 171.0 (CO₂Bn), 171.2 (CO₂CH₃), 156.0 (NCO₂CH₃) 155.1 (NCO₂CH₃). 144.7 (C_{4a'}), 144.6 (C_{4a}), 137.0 (C_{Ph-*ipso*}), 131.8 (C_{6'}), 131.8 (C₆), 131.0 (C_{7a'}), 130.9 (C_{7a}), 129.7 (C_{Ph}), 129.4 (C_{Ph}), 129.2 (C_{Ph}) 126.3 (C_{4'}), 126.2 (C₄) 124.8 (C_{5'}), 124.7 (C₅), 118.1 (C₇), 118.1 (C_{7'}) 81.3 (C_{8a'}), 81.2 (C_{8a}), 71.3 (C_{3a}), 71.3 (C_{3a'}) 67.8 (CH₂Ph), 60.2 (C₂), 60.0 (C_{2'}), 53.8 (NCO₂CH₃), 53.7 (NCO₂CH₃), 52.8 (CO₂CH₃), 39.2 (C₃), 39.1 (C_{3'})

FTIR (neat) cm⁻¹: 3238 (br), 2954 (w), 2955(w), 1721 (s), 1484 (m), 1604 (w), 1484 (m), 1450 (m).

HRMS (ESI): calc'd for C₃₈H₄₁N₆O₁₄S [M+H]⁺ = 837.2396
found: 837.2396

TLC (50% acetone in hexnes), R_f: 0.30 (UV, CAM).

**(+)-Heterodimer 4b (Scheme 3):**

A solution of sulfamide (+)-**6b** (10 mg, 0.012 mmol, 1 equiv) in THF (500 μ L) was added to resin-bound BEMP (83 mg, 2.2 g/mmol on 200-400 mesh polystyrene resin, 0.18 mmol, 15 equiv) via cannula. After 1 h, a solution of NCS (20 mg, 0.15 mmol, 12 equiv) in THF (500 μ L) was added to the reaction mixture. After 5 min, an additional portion of resin-bound BEMP (83 mg, 0.18 mmol, 15 equiv) was added as a solid. After 10 min, the reaction mixture was diluted with ethyl acetate (10 mL) and filtered. The resin was washed with ethyl acetate (2 \times 10 mL). The filtrate was washed with aqueous saturated sodium thiosulfate solution (3 \times 10 mL) and brine (10 mL). The organic layer was dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate and filtered. The volatiles were removed under reduced pressure and the resulting diazene **5b** (9 mg, ~97%) was used crude for photolysis. A degassed solution of diazene **5b** (6 mg, 0.008 mmol, 1 equiv) in *tert*-butanol (1.0 mL) in a Pyrex® vessel was irradiated using a medium pressure 450W mercury lamp (>280 nm) After 5 h, the volatiles were removed under reduced pressure. Analysis of the residue by HPLC showed only heterodimer (+)-**4b** and no observable amounts of homodimers (+)-**3** and (+)-**15** (Chiralpak OD-H, 25% *i*PrOH / 75% hexanes, 0.8 mL/min, t_R (homodimer (+)-**3**, not observed) = 20.7 min, t_R (heterodimer (+)-**4b**) = 24.7 min, t_R (homodimer (+)-**15**, not observed) = 28.1 min). The residue was purified by flash column chromatography (eluent: 3% *i*PrOH in CH₂Cl₂) on silica gel to afford heterodimer(+)-**4b** (7 mg, 56%). The residue was purified by flash column chromatography (eluent: 3% *i*PrOH in CH₂Cl₂; SiO₂: 5 \times 1.0 cm) on silica gel to give dimer (+)-**4b** (4 mg, 70%, 68% overall) as a pale yellow solid ($[\alpha]_D^{24} = +37$ (c 0.16, CH₂Cl₂)).

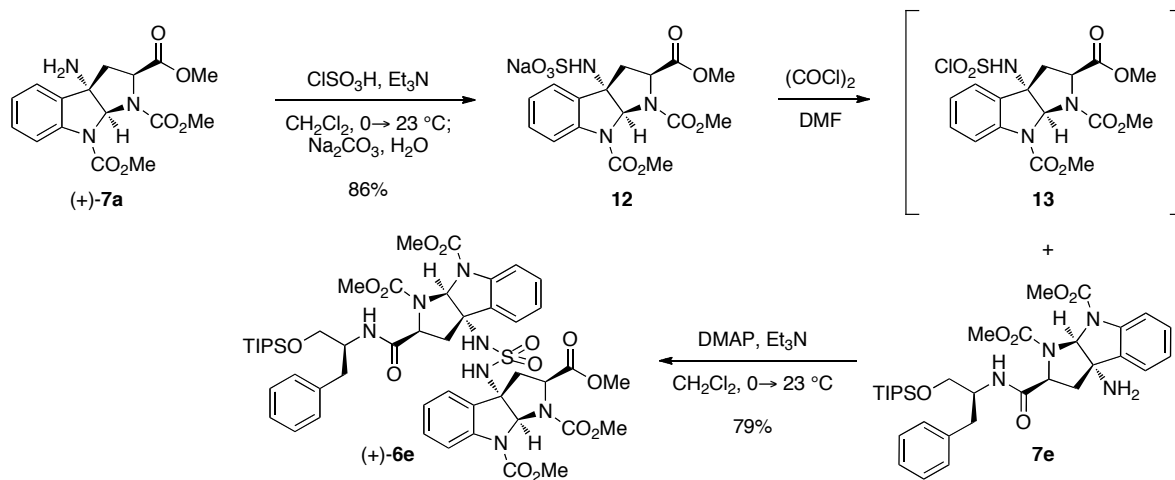
¹H NMR (500 MHz, CD₃CN, 60 °C) δ : 7.57 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 7.56 (d, J = 7.5 Hz, 1H), 7.34–7.24 (m, 7H), 7.17 (dd, J = 7.5, 1.5 Hz, 2H), 7.03–6.97 (m, 2H), 5.59 (s, 1H), 5.57 (s, 1H), 4.64 (d, J = 12.5 Hz, 1H, PhCH_a), 4.58 (d, J = 9.5 Hz, 1H), 4.52 (d, J = 9.0 Hz, 1H), 4.39 (d, J = 12.5 Hz, 1H, PhCH_b), 3.78 (s, 3H, NCO₂CH₃), 3.77 (s, 3H, NCO₂CH₃), 3.54 (s, 3H, NCO₂CH₃), 3.52 (s, 3H, NCO₂CH₃), 3.13 (s, 3H, CO₂CH₃), 2.97–2.90 (m, 2H), 2.80 (d, J = 8.5 Hz, 1H), 2.77 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 1H).

¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CD₃CN, 60 °C) δ : 172.5, 171.9, 156.0 (NCO₂CH₃), 154.8 (NCO₂CH₃), 145.0, 144.9, 137.4, 132.2, 132.0, 131.6, 130.1, 129.8, 129.6, 126.5, 126.4, 125.9, 124.9, 124.8, 118.0, 117.9, 80.7, 80.7, 68.2 (PHCH₂), 61.2, 61.1, 60.9, 60.7, 54.1 (NCO₂CH₃), 53.9 (NCO₂CH₃), 53.2 (CO₂CH₃), 36.4, 36.4.

FTIR (neat) cm^{-1} : 2955 (w), 1718 (s), 1482 (m), 1448 (m), 1395 (m).

HRMS (ESI): calc'd for $\text{C}_{38}\text{H}_{38}\text{N}_4\text{NaO}_{12}$ $[\text{M}+\text{Na}]^+$: 765.2378,
found: 765.2345.

TLC (3% iPrOH in CH_2Cl_2), R_f : 0.23 (UV).



General procedure for C_{sp3}-N, C_{sp3}-N' sulfamide synthesis—heterodimeric sulfamide (+)-6e (Table 1):

Chlorosulfonic acid (11 μ L, 0.16 mmol, 2.0 equiv) was added drop-wise via syringe to a solution of triethylamine (45 μ L, 0.33 mmol, 4.1 equiv) in CH₂Cl₂ (700 μ L) at 0 °C. After 5 min, a solution of amine (+)-7a (28 mg, 0.081 mmol, 1.0 equiv) in CH₂Cl₂ (2.0 mL) was added via cannula. After 5 min, the reaction mixture was allowed to warm to 23 °C. After 1 h, the reaction mixture was transferred to a separatory funnel and washed three times with a solution of sodium carbonate (28 mg, 0.24 mmol, 3 equiv) in water (10 mL). The combined aqueous layers were concentrated. The white residue was suspended in ethanol (20 mL). The suspension was filtered and washed with ethanol (3 \times 5 mL). The volatiles were removed under reduced pressure to afford the sulfamate **12** as a white solid (31 mg, 86%). The crude sulfamate was dried by azeotropic distillation with benzene (3 \times 5 mL) and used without further purification. Oxalyl chloride (61 μ L, 0.70 mmol, 10 equiv) and DMF (0.5 μ L, 0.006 mmol, 0.01 equiv) were added to a suspension of crude sulfamate **12** (31 mg, 0.070 mmol, 2.3 equiv) in CH₂Cl₂ (1.5 mL). After 1 h, volatiles were removed under reduced pressure, and the solid was dissolved in benzene (5 mL) and concentrated under reduced pressure. A solution of amine **7e** (19 mg, 0.030 mmol, 1 equiv) and DMAP (0.7 mg, 0.006 mmol, 0.02 equiv) in CH₂Cl₂ (1.0 mL) was added via cannula at 0 °C. After 5 min, triethylamine (17 μ L, 0.12 mmol, 4.1 equiv) was added to the reaction mixture, and the reaction mixture was allowed to warm to room temperature. After 12 h, the reaction mixture was diluted with ethyl acetate (10 mL) and was washed with DI water (10 mL). The aqueous layer was extracted with ethyl acetate (2 \times 10 mL). The combined organic layers were washed with brine (10 mL), dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate and filtered. The volatiles were removed under reduced pressure and the residue was purified by flash column chromatography (eluent: 5% iPrOH in CH₂Cl₂; SiO₂: 10 \times 1.25 cm) on silica gel to give sulfamide (+)-6e ([α]_D²⁴ = +11 (*c* 0.17, CH₂Cl₂)) as a white solid (24 mg, 79%).

¹H NMR (500 MHz, CD₃CN, 50 °C) δ : 7.69 (d, *J* = 8.5 Hz, 1H), 7.64 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 7.34–7.29 (m, 2H), 7.26–7.16 (m, 5H), 7.07–6.97 (m, 4H), 6.54 (s, 1H, C_{8a}H), 6.39 (s, 1H, C_{8a}H), 6.32 (d, *J* = 8.5 Hz, 1H, CONH), 5.73 (br-s, 1H, NHSO₂), 5.65 (br-s, 1H, NHSO₂), 4.62 (d, *J* = 8.5 Hz, 1H, C₂H), 4.55 (d, *J* = 9.0 Hz, 1H, C₂H), 3.85 (s, 3H, NCO₂CH₃), 3.84 (s, 3H, NCO₂CH₃), 3.73 (s, 3H, NCO₂CH₃), 3.70 (s, 3H, NCO₂CH₃), 3.60–3.54 (m, 1H, CONHCH), 3.39 (dd, *J* = 10.0, 4.0 Hz, 1H, CH_aOSi), 3.35 (dd, *J* = 10.0, 3.5 Hz, 1H, CH_bOSi), 3.13 (s, 3H, CO₂CH₃), 2.95 (dd, *J* = 12.5,

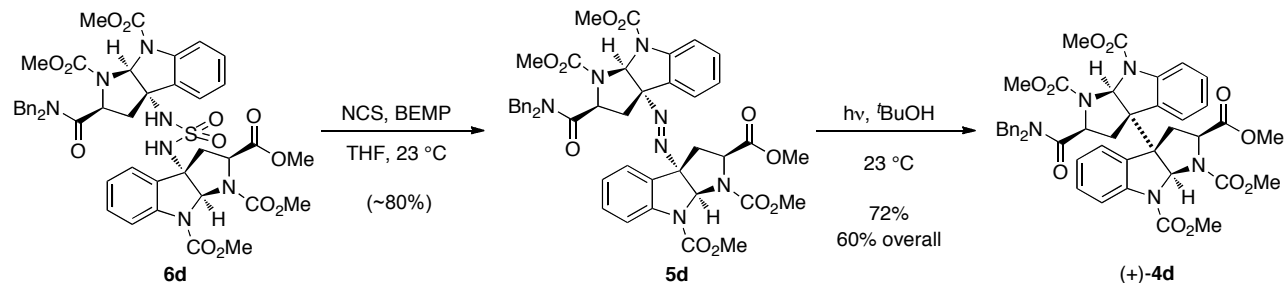
9.0 Hz, 1H), 2.89–2.82 (m, 2H), 2.71 (d, $J = 13.0$ Hz, 1H, C_3H_a), 2.24 (dd, $J = 13.5, 9.5$ Hz, 1H, CH_aPh), 2.06 (dd, $J = 13.0, 5.0$ Hz, 1H, CH_bPh), 1.05–1.02 (m, 21H).

^{13}C NMR (125 MHz, CD_3CN , 60 °C) δ : 172.3 (CO_2CH_3), 170.7 ($CONH$), 157.7 (NCO_2CH_3), 156.4 (NCO_2CH_3), 155.5 (NCO_2CH_3), 155.5 (NCO_2CH_3), 145.1, 144.4, 140.3, 132.2, 132.1, 131.8, 131.5, 130.8, 130.0, 127.9, 127.0, 126.7, 125.4, 125.2, 118.7, 118.5, 83.1 ($C_{8a'}$), 81.6 (C_{8a}), 72.4 (C_{3a}), 71.7 ($C_{3a'}$), 64.0 (CH_2OSi), 62.8 ($C_{2'}$), 60.4 (C_2), 54.5 (NCO_2CH_3), 54.2 (NCO_2CH_3), 54.2 (NCO_2CH_3), 54.1 (NCO_2CH_3), 53.8 ($CONHCH$), 53.2 (CO_2CH_3), 39.6 ($C_{3'}$), 39.5 (C_3), 37.9 ($PhCH_2$), 19.1 ($SiCH(CH_3)_2$), 13.6 ($SiCH(CH_3)_2$).

FTIR (neat) cm^{-1} : 3419 (w), 2954 (w), 2866 (w), 1718 (s), 1484 (m), 1448 (s), 1392 (m).

HRMS (ESI): calc'd for $C_{49}H_{65}N_7NaO_{14}SSi$ $[M+Na]^+ = 1058.3972$
found: 1058.3964

TLC (5% *i*PrOH in CH_2Cl_2), R_f : 0.26 (UV, CAM).



(+)-Heterodimer 4d (Table 1, entry 1):

A solution of sulfamide **6d** (11 mg, 0.012 mmol, 1 equiv) in THF (300 μL) was added to resin-bound BEMP (40 mg, 2.2 g/mmol on 200-400 mesh polystyrene resin, 0.088 mmol, 7.5 equiv) via cannula. After 1 h, a solution of NCS (10 mg, 0.071 mmol, 6.0 equiv) in THF (200 μL) was added to the reaction mixture. After 5 min, an additional portion of resin-bound BEMP (40 mg, 0.088 mmol, 7.5 equiv) was added as a solid. After 10 min, the reaction mixture was diluted with ethyl acetate (10 mL) and filtered. The resin was washed with ethyl acetate (2 \times 10 mL). The filtrate was washed with aqueous saturated sodium thiosulfate solution (2 \times 10 mL) and brine (10 mL). The organic layer was dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate and filtered. The volatiles were removed under reduced pressure and the resulting diazene **5d** (8.3 mg, ~80%) was used crude for photolysis. A degassed solution of diazene **5d** (8.3 mg, 0.010 mmol, 1 equiv) in *tert*-butanol (1.0 mL) in a Pyrex® vessel was irradiated using a medium pressure 450W mercury lamp. After 5 h, the volatiles were removed under reduced pressure and the residue was purified by flash column chromatography (eluent: 50% acetone in hexanes; SiO_2 : 6.5 \times 1.25 cm) on silica gel to give dimer (+)-**4d** (6 mg, 72%, 60% overall) as a yellow solid ($[\alpha]_D^{23} = +40$ (c 0.34, CH_2Cl_2)).

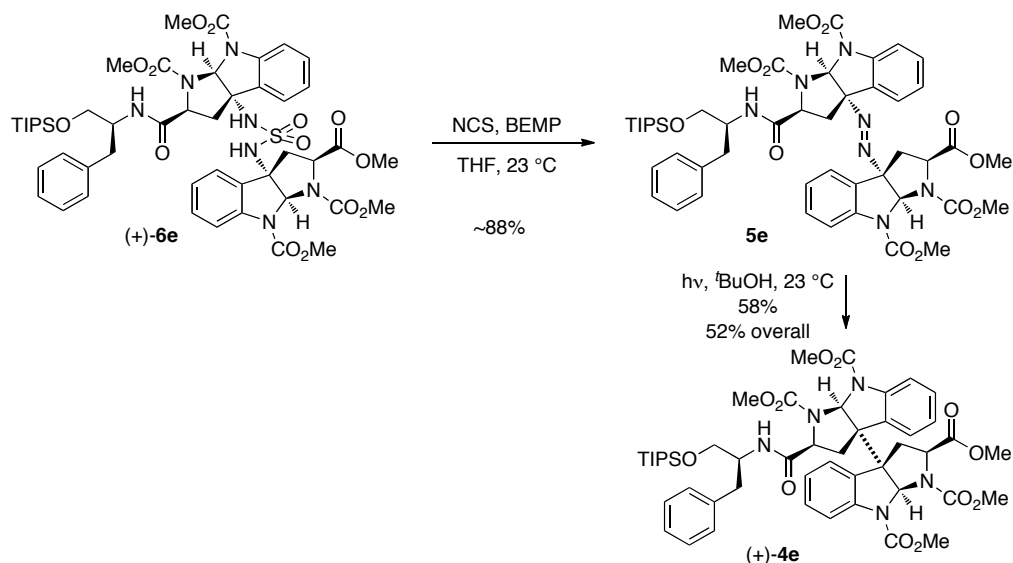
^1H NMR (500 MHz, CD_3CN , 60 $^\circ\text{C}$) δ : 7.63–7.59 (m, 4H), 7.40–7.24 (m, 11H), 7.04 (app. dt, $J = 8.0, 1.0$ Hz, 1H), 6.98 (app. dt, $J = 7.5, 1.0$ Hz, 1H), 6.94 (br-d, $J = 7.0$ Hz, 1H), 5.66 (s, 1H, $\text{C}_{8a'}\text{H}$), 5.60 (s, 1H, C_{8a}H), 4.81 (d, $J = 10.5$ Hz, 1H, C_2H), 4.74 (d, $J = 13.5$ Hz, 1H, CONC_aH_a), 4.68 (d, $J = 16.5$ Hz, 1H, CONC_bH_a), 4.53 (d, $J = 9.5$ Hz, 1H, C_2H), 4.23 (d, $J = 18.0$ Hz, 1H, CONC_bH_b), 3.82 (s, 3H, NCO_2CH_3), 3.82 (s, 3H, NCO_2CH_3), 3.71 (d, $J = 12.5$ Hz, 1H, CONC_aH_b), 3.58 (s, 3H, NCO_2CH_3), 3.58 (s, 3H, NCO_2CH_3), 3.15 (s, 3H, CO_2CH_3), 3.08 (dd, $J = 13.5, 11.0$ Hz, 1H, C_3H_a), 2.92 (dd, $J = 13.5, 9.5$ Hz, 1H, C_3H_a), 2.72 (d, $J = 13.5$ Hz, 1H, C_3H_b), 2.54 (d, $J = 14.0$ Hz, 1H, C_3H_b).

^{13}C NMR (125 MHz, CD_3CN 60 $^\circ\text{C}$) δ : 172.5 (CO_2CH_3), 171.6 (CON), 156.0 (NCO_2CH_3), 155.1 (NCO_2CH_3), 154.8 (NCO_2CH_3), 145.0, 145.0, 133.7 ($\text{C}_{4a'}$), 132.4 (C_{4a}), 132.0, 131.6, 131.5, 131.0, 130.4, 130.1, 129.8, 129.2, 128.9, 128.6, 126.2, 126.5, 125.6, 124.8, 124.7, 117.9, 117.8, 81.1 ($\text{C}_{8a'}$), 80.7 (C_{8a}), 61.2, 61.2, 60.7 (C_2), 60.1 (C_2'), 54.1 (NCO_2CH_3), 54.0 (NCO_2CH_3), 53.9 (NCO_2CH_3), 53.7 (NCO_2CH_3), 53.2 (CO_2CH_3), 50.8 (NC_bH_2), 49.7 (NC_aH_2), 37.2 (C_3), 36.8 (C_3).

FTIR (neat) cm^{-1} : 2953 (w), 1720 (s), 1674 (m), 1482 (s), 1446 (s), 1394 (m).

HRMS (ESI): calc'd for $\text{C}_{45}\text{H}_{46}\text{N}_5\text{O}_{11}$ $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$: 832.3188, found: 832.3159.

TLC (50% acetone in hexanes), R_f : 0.23 (UV, CAM)



(+)-Heterodimer 4e (Table 1, entry 2):

A solution of sulfamide **6e** (21 mg, 0.020 mmol, 1 equiv) in THF (800 μ L) was added to resin-bound BEMP (69 mg, 2.2 g/mmol on 200-400 mesh polystyrene resin, 0.15 mmol, 7.6 equiv) via cannula. After 1 h, a solution of NCS (16 mg, 0.12 mmol, 6.0 equiv) in THF (300 μ L) was added to the reaction mixture. After 5 min, an additional portion of resin-bound BEMP (69 mg, 0.15 mmol, 7.6 equiv) was added as a solid. After 10 min, the reaction mixture was diluted with ethyl acetate 5 mL) and filtered. The resin was washed with ethyl acetate (3 \times 5 mL). The filtrate was washed with aqueous saturated sodium thiosulfate solution (2 \times 10 mL) and brine (10 mL). The organic layer was dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate and filtered. The volatiles were removed under reduced pressure and the resulting diazene **5e** (17 mg, ~88%) was used crude for photolysis. A degassed solution of diazene **5e** (17 mg, 0.018 mmol, 1 equiv) in *tert*-butanol (1.8 mL) in a Pyrex® vessel was irradiated using a medium pressure 450W mercury lamp. After 5 h, the volatiles were removed under reduced pressure and the residue was purified by flash column chromatography (eluent: 40% *i*PrOH in hexanes; SiO₂: 7.0 \times 1.25 cm) on silica gel to give dimer (+)-**4e** (10 mg, 59%, 52% overall) as a pale yellow solid ($[\alpha]_D^{23} = +8.6$ (c 0.16, CH₂Cl₂)).

¹H NMR (500 MHz, CD₃CN 70 °C) δ :

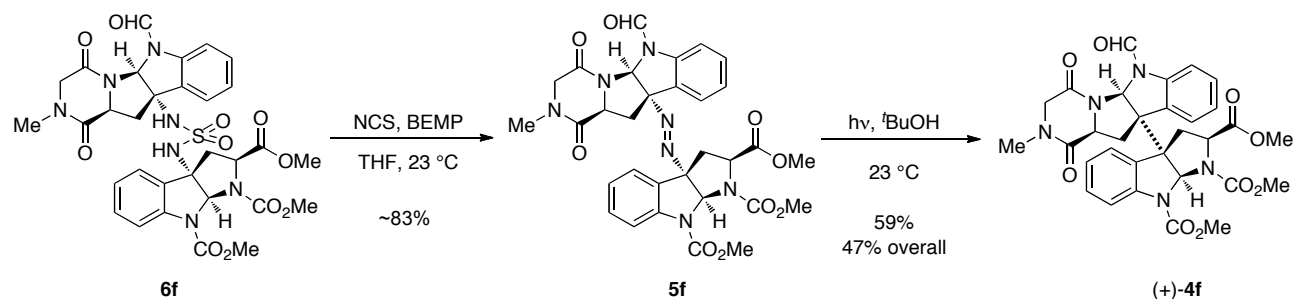
7.66 (d, $J = 8.0$ Hz, 1H, C₇H), 7.59 (d, $J = 8.0$ Hz, 1H, C₇H), 7.35 (d, $J = 7.0$ Hz, 1H, C₄H), 7.30–7.18 (m, 6H), 7.06 (d, $J = 7.5$ Hz, 2H, CH₂Ph-*o*-H), 6.99 (t, $J = 7.5$ Hz, 2H), 6.19 (d, $J = 8.0$ Hz, 1H, NH), 5.82 (s, 1H, C_{8a}H), 5.63 (s, 1H, C_{8a}H), 4.55 (d, $J = 9.0$ Hz, 1H, C₂H), 4.47 (d, $J = 10.0$ Hz, 1H C₂H), 3.81 (s, 3H, NCO₂CH₃), 3.80 (s, 3H, NCO₂CH₃), 3.59–3.52 (m, 1H, COCHNH), 3.56 (s, 3H, NCO₂CH₃), 3.54 (s, 3H, NCO₂CH₃), 3.35 (app t, $J = 4.5$ Hz, 2H, CH₂OSi), 3.14 (s, 3H, CO₂CH₃), 2.98–2.94 (m, 2H), 2.85–2.76 (m, 2H), 2.20 (dd, $J = 13.0, 9.0$ Hz, 1H, CH_aPh), 2.11 (dd, $J = 14.0, 5.0$ Hz, 1H CH_bPh), 1.05–1.01 (m, 21H, SiCH(CH₃)₂, (SiCH(CH₃)₂)).

^{13}C NMR (125 MHz, CD_3CN , 60 °C) δ : 172.5 (CO_2CH_3), 171.0 (CONH), 157.3 (NCO_2CH_3), 156.0 (NCO_2CH_3), 154.8 (NCO_2CH_3), 154.7 (NCO_2CH_3), 145.0 (C_{7a}), 144.1 ($\text{C}_{7a'}$), 140.2, 132.7, 132.3, 131.5, 131.4, 130.9, 130.0, 127.9, 126.7 (C_4'), 126.3, 125.2, 124.9, 118.0 (C_7), 118.0 (C_7'), 81.9 ($\text{C}_{8a'}$), 80.8 (C_{8a}), 63.9 (CH_2OSi), 63.3 (C_2'), 61.6, 61.5, 60.8 (C_2), 54.3, 54.1, 54.1, 53.9, 53.8, 53.2 (CO_2CH_3), 37.8 (CH_2Ph), 36.6 (C_3), 36.3 (C_3'), 19.1 ($\text{SiCH}(\text{CH}_3)_2$), 13.6 ($\text{SiCH}(\text{CH}_3)_2$).

FTIR (neat) cm^{-1} : 3421 (w), 2954 (w), 2866 (w), 1719 (s), 1482 (m), 1446 (s), 1392 (m).

HRMS (ESI): calc'd for $\text{C}_{49}\text{H}_{64}\text{N}_5\text{O}_{12}\text{Si}$ $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$: 942.4315, found: 942.4320.

TLC (80% EtOAc in hexanes), R_f : 0.26 (UV, CAM)

**(+)-Heterodimer 4f (Table 1, entry 3):**

A solution of sulfamide **6f** (11 mg, 0.015 mmol, 1 equiv) in THF (750 μ L) was added to resin-bound BEMP (51 mg, 2.2 g/mmol on 200-400 mesh polystyrene resin, 0.11 mmol, 7.5 equiv) via cannula. After 1 h, a solution of NCS (12 mg, 0.089 mmol, 6.0 equiv) in THF (250 μ L) was added to the reaction mixture. After 5 min, an additional portion of resin-bound BEMP (51 mg, 0.11 mmol, 7.5 equiv) was added as a solid. After 10 min, the reaction mixture was diluted with ethyl acetate (10 mL) and filtered. The resin was washed with ethyl acetate (3 \times 5 mL). The filtrate was washed with aqueous saturated sodium thiosulfate solution (2 \times 10 mL) and brine (10 mL). The organic layer was dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate and filtered. The volatiles were removed under reduced pressure and the resulting diazene **5f** (8.0 mg, ~83%) was used crude for photolysis. A degassed solution of diazene **5f** (8.0 mg, 0.012 mmol, 1 equiv) in *tert*-butanol (1.2 mL) in a Pyrex® vessel was irradiated using a medium pressure, 450W mercury lamp (>280 nm). After 5 h, the volatiles were removed under reduced pressure and the residue was purified by flash column chromatography (eluent: 15% *i*PrOH in CH₂Cl₂; SiO₂: 9.0 \times 1.0 cm) on silica gel to give dimer (+)-**4f** (4.4 mg, 59%, 47% overall) as a white solid ($[\alpha]_D^{24} = +39$ (*c* 0.28, CH₂Cl₂)).

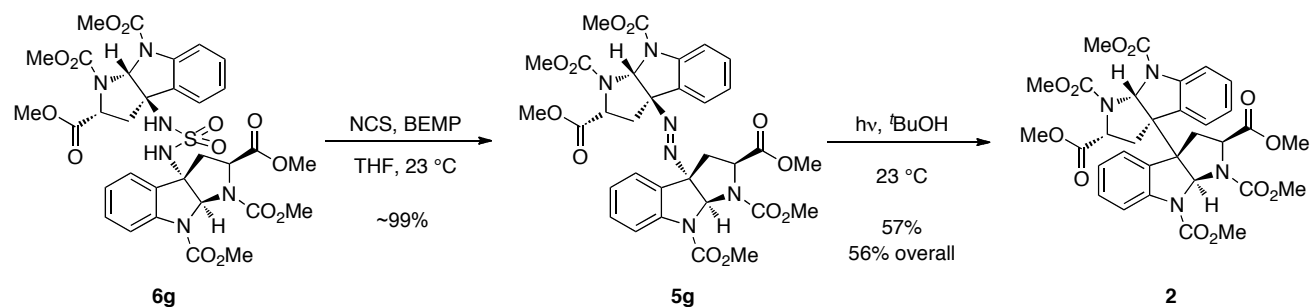
¹H NMR (500 MHz, CD₃CN, 60 °C) δ : 8.85 (s, 1H, NCHO), 7.68 (d, *J* = 8.5 Hz, 1H, C₇H), 7.46 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 1H, C₈H), 7.41 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 1H, C₅H), 7.31 (d, *J* = 7.0 Hz, 1H, C₄H), 7.19 (t, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 2H, C₆H, C₇H), 7.05 (t, *J* = 7.5, 1H, C₆H), 6.95 (t, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 1H, C₅H), 6.01 (s, 1H, C_{8a}H), 5.72 (s, 1H, C₂H), 4.60 (dd, *J* = 7.0, 3.5 Hz, 1H, C₂H), 4.25 (t, *J* = 8.5 Hz, 1H, C₁₁H), 4.02 (d, *J* = 18.0 Hz, 1H, C₁₅H_a), 3.84 (s, 3H, NCO₂CH₃), 3.63 (s, 3H, NCO₂CH₃), 3.63 (d, *J* = 17.0 Hz, 1H, C₁₅H_b), 3.12 (s, 3H, CO₂CH₃), 2.94–2.88 (m, 4H, C₃H_a, C₃H_b, C₁₂H_a, C₁₂H_b), 2.73 (s, 3H, NCH₃).

¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CD₃CN, 60 °C) δ : 172.6 (CO₂CH₃), 169.0 (C₁₆), 168.5 (C₁₃), 163.5 (NCHO), 156.1 (NCO₂CH₃), 154.9 (NCO₂CH₃), 144.7 (C_{7a}), 141.5 (C₉), 135.4 (C₄), 132.0 (C_{4a}), 131.5 (C₇), 130.9 (C₆), 126.5 (C₅), 126.3 (C₆), 126.2 (C₄), 125.0 (C₅), 118.3 (C₈), 118.0 (C₇), 81.1 (C_{8a}), 80.7 (C₂), 61.3 (C_{3a}), 60.9 (C₃), 60.7 (C₂), 58.7 (C₁₁), 55.3 (C₁₅), 54.3 (NCO₂CH₃), 54.0 (NCO₂CH₃), 53.2 (CO₂CH₃), 37.1 (C₃), 35.1 (C₁₂), 34.2 (NCH₃).

FTIR (neat) cm⁻¹: 2955 (w), 2917 (w), 2849 (w), 1717 (s), 1685 (s), 1483 (m), 1448 (s), 1340 (s).

HRMS (ESI): calc'd for C₃₁H₃₁N₅NaO₉ [M+Na]⁺: 640.2014, found: 640.2026.

TLC (15% *i*PrOH in CH₂Cl₂), *R*_f: 0.20 (UV, CAM)

**meso-Dimer 2 (Table 1, entry 4):**

A solution of sulfamide **6g** (30 mg, 0.042 mmol, 1 equiv) in THF (2 mL) was added to resin-bound BEMP (289 mg, 2.2 g/mmol on 200–400 mesh polystyrene resin, 0.636 mmol, 15 equiv) via cannula. After 1 h, a solution of NCS (67 mg, 0.51 mmol, 12 equiv) in THF (2 mL) was added to the reaction mixture. After 5 min, an additional portion of resin-bound BEMP (289 mg, 0.636 mmol, 15 equiv) was added as a solid. After 10 min, the reaction mixture was diluted with ethyl acetate (10 mL) and filtered. The resin was washed with ethyl acetate (3 × 10 mL). The filtrate was washed with aqueous saturated sodium thiosulfate solution (2 × 10 mL) and brine (10 mL). The organic layer was dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate and filtered. The volatiles were removed under reduced pressure and the resulting diazene **5g** (29 mg, ~99%) was used crude for photolysis. A degassed solution of diazene **5g** (29 mg, 0.042 mmol, 1 equiv) in *tert*-butanol (4.2 mL) in a Pyrex® vessel was irradiated using a medium pressure, 450W mercury lamp (>280 nm). After 5 h, the volatiles were removed under reduced pressure and the residue was purified by flash column chromatography (eluent: 30% acetone in CH₂Cl₂; SiO₂: 8.0 × 1.25 cm) on silica gel to give dimer **2** (16 mg, 57%, 56% overall).

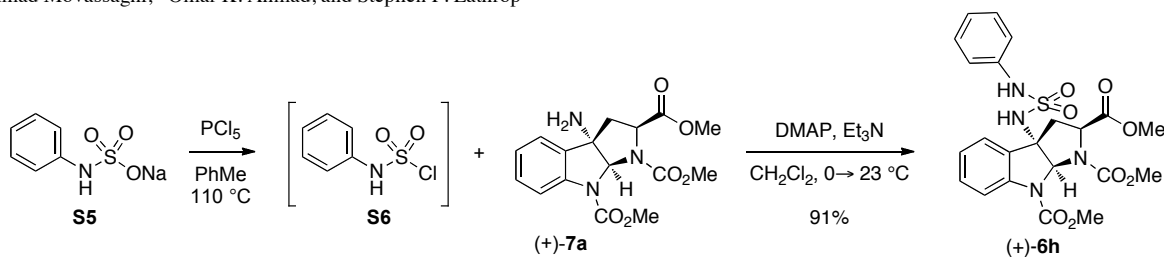
¹H NMR (500 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆, 145 °C) δ: 7.43 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 2H, C₇H), 7.21 (t, J = 8.0 Hz, 2H, C₆H), 6.84 (t, J = 7.5, 2H, C₅H), 6.54 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 2H, C₄H), 6.07 (s, 2H, C_{8a}H), 4.65 (d, J = 9.0 Hz, 2H, C₂H), 3.66 (s, 6H, NCO₂CH₃), 3.65 (s, 6H, NCO₂CH₃), 3.05 (s, 6H, CO₂CH₃), 2.78 (dd, J = 13.0, 9.0 Hz, 2H, C₃H_a), 2.66 (d, J = 12.5 Hz, 2H, C₃H_b).

¹³C NMR (125 CD₃CN, 60 °C) δ: 172.6 (CO₂CH₃), 156.4 (NCO₂CH₃), 155.5 (NCO₂CH₃), 145.2 (C_{7a}), 132.2, 131.4, 126.8, 125.2, 118.4 (C₇), 81.7 (C_{8a}), 60.4 (C_{3a}), 54.2 (C₂), 54.2 (NCO₂CH₃), 54.1 (NCO₂CH₃), 53.2 (CO₂CH₃), 39.6 (C₃).

FTIR (neat) cm⁻¹: 2955 (w), 1710 (s), 1483 (m), 1449 (m), 1395 (m), 1351 (s).

HRMS (ESI): calc'd for C₃₂H₃₅N₄O₁₂ [M+H]⁺: 667.2246, found: 667.2249.

TLC (30% acetone in CH₂Cl₂), R_f : 0.30 (UV, CAM)



General procedure for $\text{C}_{\text{sp}3}\text{-N}$, $\text{C}_{\text{sp}2}\text{-N}'$ sulfamide synthesis—heterodimeric sulfamide **(+)-6h (Table 1, entry 5):**

Phosphorous pentachloride (154 mg, 0.739 mmol, 2.5 equiv) was added to a heterogeneous mixture of sulfamate **S5**³ (160 mg, 0.82 mmol, 2.7 equiv) in toluene (16 ml) and heated to reflux. After 12 h the reaction was allowed to cool to room temperature and the solvent was removed under reduced pressure. The resulting light brown solid was dissolved in benzene (5 mL) and concentrated under reduced pressure; this process was repeated once more. A solution of amine **(+)-7a** (103 mg, 0.030 mmol, 1 equiv) and DMAP (7.0 mg, 0.06 mmol, 0.2 equiv) in CH_2Cl_2 (4.0 mL) was added via cannula at $0\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$. After 5 min, triethylamine (260 μL , 1.86 mmol, 6.2 equiv) was added to the reaction mixture, and the reaction mixture was allowed to warm to room temperature. After 4 h, the reaction mixture was concentrated under reduced pressure and the resulting residue was diluted with ethyl acetate (30 mL) and was washed with DI water (10 mL). The aqueous layer was extracted with ethyl acetate ($2 \times 10\text{ mL}$). The combined organic layers were washed with brine (10 mL), were dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate, and were filtered. The volatiles were removed under reduced pressure and the residue was purified by flash column chromatography (eluent: 25%→40% acetone in hexanes) on silica gel to give sulfamide **(+)-6h** ($[\alpha]_{\text{D}}^{24} = +60.3$ ($c\ 0.27$, CH_2Cl_2)) as a white solid (138 mg, 91%).

$^1\text{H NMR}$ (500 MHz, CD_3CN , $60\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$) δ : 7.62 (d, $J = 8.1\text{ Hz}$, 1H, C_7H), 7.34–7.29 (m, 3H, PhH_{meta} , PhH_{para}), 7.13 (d, $J = 3.8\text{ Hz}$, 1H, C_4H), 7.12 (t, $J = 7.4\text{ Hz}$, 1H, C_6H), 7.04 (d, $J = 8.6\text{ Hz}$, 2H, $\text{PhH}_{\text{ortho}}$), 7.00 (t, $J = 7.5\text{ Hz}$, 1H, C_5H), 6.76 (bs, 2H, NHSO_2), 6.37 (s, 1H, C_{8a}H), 4.65 (d, $J = 9.3\text{ Hz}$, 1H, C_2H), 3.80 (s, 3H, NCO_2CH_3), 3.68 (s, 3H, NCO_2CH_3), 3.13 (s, 3H, CO_2CH_3), 2.99 (dd, $J = 13.0\text{ Hz}$, 9.4 Hz , 1H, C_3H_a), 2.74 (d, $J = 13.0\text{ Hz}$, 1H, C_3H_b).

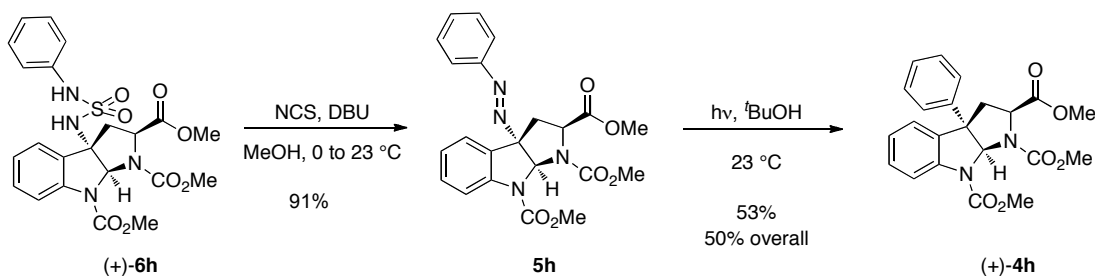
$^{13}\text{C NMR}$ (125 MHz, CD_3CN , $60\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$) δ : 171.8 (CO_2CH_3), 156.0 (NCO_2CH_3), 155.0 (NCO_2CH_3), 144.7 (C_{7a}), 138.9 (PhC_{ipso}), 131.8 (PhC_{para}), 130.6 (C_{4a}), 130.3 (PhC_{meta}), 126.2 (C_4), 125.1 (C_6), 124.8 (C_5), 120.5 ($\text{PhC}_{\text{ortho}}$), 118.0 (C_7), 81.8 (C_{8a}), 71.2 (C_{3a}), 60.0 (C_2), 53.7 (NCO_2CH_3), 53.6 (NCO_2CH_3), 52.8 (CO_2CH_3), 39.5 (C_3).

FTIR (neat) cm^{-1} : 3255 (br), 2955 (w), 1715 (s), 1602 (w) 1484 (m), 1451 (m), 1397 (m).

HRMS (ESI): calc'd for $\text{C}_{22}\text{H}_{25}\text{N}_4\text{O}_8\text{S}$ $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+ = 505.1388$
 found: 505.1385.

TLC (50% acetone in hexanes), R_f : 0.42 (UV, CAM).

³ For preparation of **S5**, see Audrieth, L. F.; Sveda, M. *J. Org. Chem.* **1944**, 9, 89.



(+)-(2*S*,3*aS*,8*aS*)-Trimethyl 3*a*-phenyl-3,3*a*-dihydropyrrolo[2,3-*b*]indole-1,2,8(2*H*,8*aH*)-tricarboxylate (4*h*, Table 1, entry 5):

DBU (33 μL , 0.22 mmol, 4.4 equiv) was added to a solution of sulfamide (+)-**6h** (25 mg, 0.050 mmol, 1 equiv) in MeOH (23 mL) and agitated by vigorous stirring. After 10 min, the reaction vessel was covered in aluminum foil and cooled to 0 $^\circ\text{C}$. After 10 min, a solution of NCS (15 mg, 0.11 mmol, 2.2 equiv) in MeOH (2 mL) was added dropwise via syringe. The reaction mixture was allowed to warm to room temperature. After 3 h, the mixture was cooled to 0 $^\circ\text{C}$ and excess oxidant was quenched by addition of saturated aqueous sodium thiosulfate solution (3 mL) and the resulting mixture was allowed to warm to room temperature. The heterogeneous mixture was filtered, and the filter cake was washed with ethyl acetate (25 mL). The biphasic filtrate was concentrated under reduced pressure to allow the removal of the volatile organics. The resulting solution was diluted with diethyl ether (50 mL) and the aqueous layer separated. The organic layer was washed with water (2 \times 5 mL) and brine (10 mL). The organic layer was dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate and filtered. The volatiles were removed under reduced pressure and the resulting crude diazene **5h** (20 mg, 91%) was used directly in the next step. A degassed solution of diazene **5h** (20 mg, 0.046 mmol, 1 equiv) in *tert*-butanol (5 mL) in a Pyrex[®] vessel was placed in a Rayonet photochemical reactor and irradiated with 300 nm lamps. After 12 h, the volatiles were removed under reduced pressure and the residue was purified by flash column chromatography on silica gel (eluent: 15% acetone in hexanes; SiO₂: 6.0 \times 0.5 cm) to give dimer (+)-**4h** (10 mg 53%, 50% overall) as a white solid ($[\alpha]_D^{24} = +100$ (*c* 0.55, CH₂Cl₂).

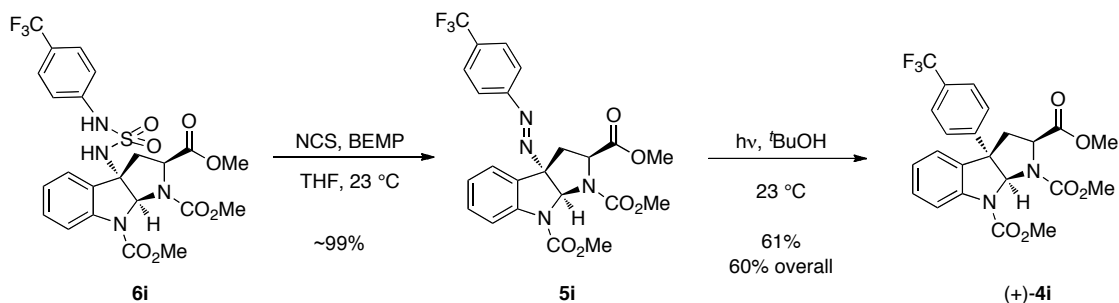
¹H NMR (500 MHz, CD₃CN, 60 $^\circ\text{C}$) δ : 7.65 (d, *J* = 8.1 Hz, 1H, C₇H), 7.35–7.32 (m, 2H, PhH_{ortho}), 7.29–7.25 (m, 4H, C₆H, PhH_{meta}, PhH_{para}), 7.19 (ddd, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 1.3 Hz, 0.5 Hz, 1H C₄H), 7.04 (app dt, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 1.1 Hz, 1H, C₅H), 6.37 (s, 1H, C_{8a}H), 4.74 (dd, *J* = 8.9 Hz, 1.1 Hz, 1H, C₂H), 3.84 (s, 3H, NCO₂CH₃), 3.70 (s, 3H, NCO₂CH₃), 3.19 (s, 3H, CO₂CH₃), 3.08 (dd, *J* = 13.4 Hz, 1.1 Hz, 1H, C₃H_a), 3.02 (dd, *J* = 13.1 Hz, 8.9 Hz, 1H, C₃H_b).

¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CD₃CN, 60 $^\circ\text{C}$) δ : 172.4 (CO₂CH₃), 156.1 (NCO₂CH₃), 155.0 (NCO₂CH₃), 143.6 (C₁'), 143.5 (C_{7a}), 136.1 (C_{4a}), 130.2 (C₆), 130.2 (PhC_{ortho}), 128.7 (PhC_{para}), 126.8 (PhC_{meta}), 125.8 (C₄), 124.9 (C₅), 118.0 (C₇), 84.7 (C_{8a}), 61.3 (C₂), 60.8 (C_{3a}), 53.8 (NCO₂CH₃), 53.5 (NCO₂CH₃), 52.7 (CO₂CH₃), 40.3 (C₃).

FTIR (neat) cm⁻¹: 2953 (w), 2360 (w), 1711 (s), 1482 (m), 1447 (m), 1446 (m), 1392 (m), 1322 (m).

HRMS (ESI): calc'd for C₂₂H₂₂N₂NaO₆ [M+Na]⁺: 433.1370, found: 433.1366

TLC (50% acetone in hexanes), *R*_f: 0.60 (UV, CAM)



(+)-(2*S*,3*aS*,8*aS*)-Trimethyl 3*a*-(4-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl)-3,3*a*-dihydropyrrolo[2,3-*b*]indole-1,2,8(2*H*,8*aH*)-tricarboxylate (4i, Table 1, entry 6):

A solution of sulfamide **6i** (7.3 mg, 0.013 mmol, 1 equiv) in THF (300 μ L) was added to resin-bound BEMP (44 mg, 2.2 g/mmol on 200-400 mesh polystyrene resin, 0.10 mmol, 7.6 equiv) via cannula. After 1 h, a solution of NCS (10 mg, 0.076 mmol, 6.0 equiv) in THF (150 μ L) was added to the reaction mixture. After 5 min, an additional portion of resin-bound BEMP (44 mg, 0.10 mmol, 7.6 equiv) was added as a solid. After 10 min, the reaction mixture was diluted with ethyl acetate (10 mL) and filtered. The resin was washed with ethyl acetate (3 \times 5 mL). The filtrate was washed with aqueous saturated sodium thiosulfate solution (2 \times 10 mL) and brine (10 mL). The organic layer was dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate and filtered. The volatiles were removed under reduced pressure and the resulting diazene **5i** (6.8 mg, ~99%) was used crude for photolysis. A degassed solution of diazene **5i** (4.3 mg, 0.0085 mmol, 1 equiv) in *tert*-butanol (850 μ L) in a Pyrex® vessel was irradiated using medium pressure 450W mercury lamp (>280 nm). After 72 h, the volatiles were removed under reduced pressure and the residue was purified by flash column chromatography (eluent: 40% acetone in hexanes; SiO₂: 6 \times 0.5 cm) on silica gel to give dimer (+)-**4i** (2.5 mg, 61%, 60% overall) as a white solid ($[\alpha]_D^{24} = +77$ (*c* 0.12, CH₂Cl₂)).

¹H NMR (500 MHz, CD₃CN, 60 °C) δ : 7.67 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 1H, C₇H), 7.64 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 2H, CF₃-*o*-H), 7.45 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 2H, CF₃-*m*-H), 7.30 (t, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 1H, C₆H), 7.20 (d, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 1H, C₄H), 7.06 (t, *J* = 7.0 Hz, 1H, C₅H), 6.41 (s, 1H, C_{8a}H), 4.76 (d, *J* = 8.5 Hz, 1H, C₂H), 3.85 (s, 3H, NCO₂CH₃), 3.70 (s, 3H, NCO₂CH₃), 3.20 (s, 3H, CO₂CH₃), 3.11 (d, *J* = 13.0 Hz, 1H, C₃H_a), 3.04 (dd, *J* = 13.0 Hz, 9.0 Hz, 1H, C₃H_b).

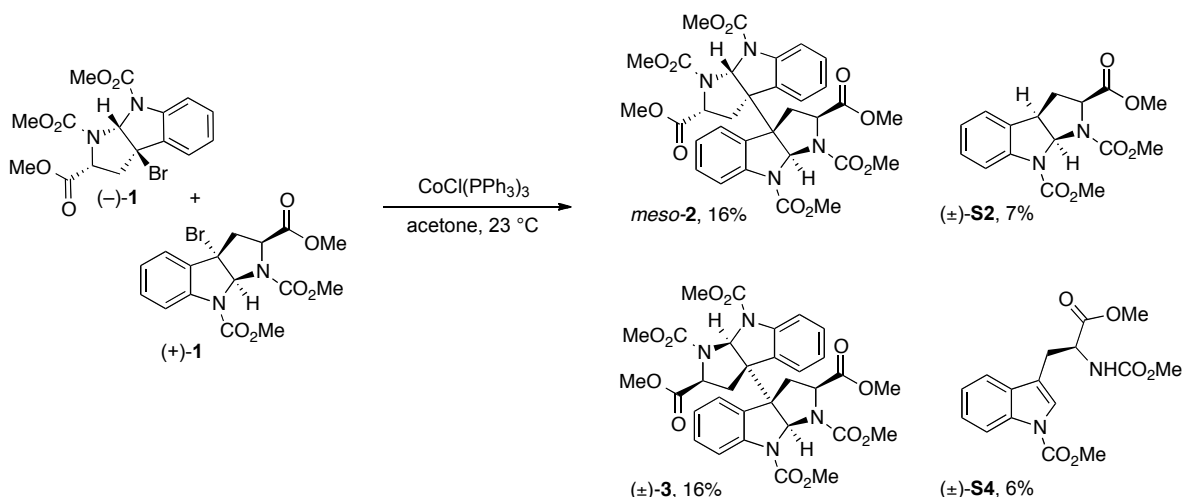
¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CD₃CN, 60 °C) δ : 172.7 (CO₂CH₃), 156.4 (NCO₂CH₃), 155.3 (NCO₂CH₃), 148.4 (CF₃-*p*-C), 144.0 (C_{7a}), 135.7 (C_{4a}), 131.0 (CF₃-*m*-C), 130.6 (q, *J* = 32.0 Hz, CF₃-*i*-C), 128.2 (C₆), 127.5 (q, *J* = 4.0 Hz, CF₃-*o*-C), 126.3 (C₅), 126.0 (q, *J* = 271.7 Hz, CF₃), 125.5 (C₄), 118.7 (C₇), 84.9 (C_{8a}), 61.6 (C₂), 61.1 (C_{3a}), 54.3 (NCO₂CH₃), 54.0 (NCO₂CH₃), 53.2 (CO₂CH₃), 40.6 (C₃).

¹⁹F NMR (282 MHz, CD₃CN, 20 °C) δ : -63.55 (ArCF₃).

FTIR (neat) cm⁻¹: 2956 (w), 1709 (s), 1483 (m), 1449 (m), 1395 (m), 1325 (s).

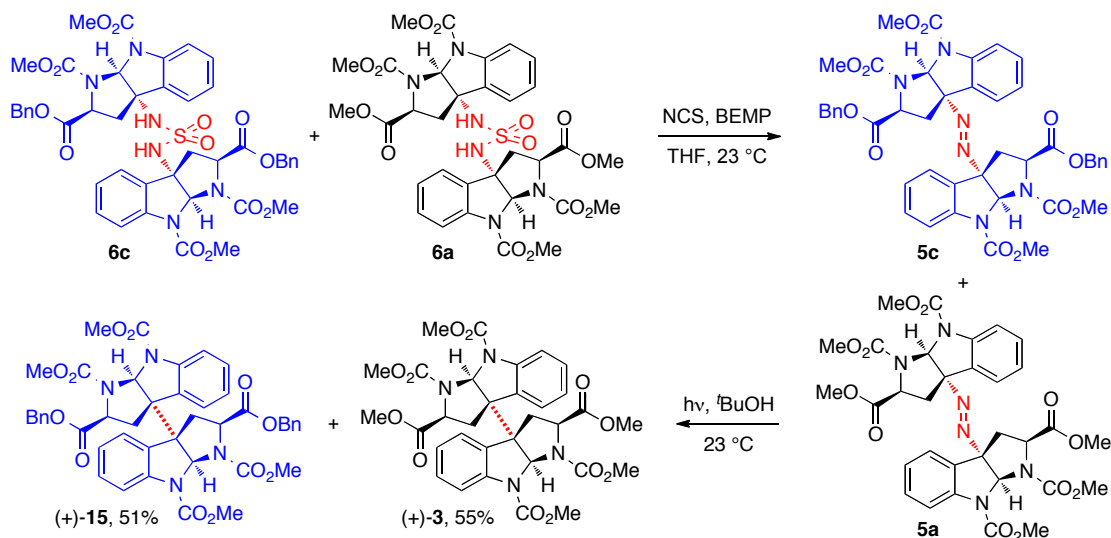
HRMS (ESI): calc'd for C₂₃H₂₂F₃N₂O₆ [M+H]⁺: 479.1424, found: 479.1427.

TLC (40% acetone in hexanes), *R*_f: 0.32 (UV)



Mechanistic study 1: Equation 1, undirected synthesis of dimers *meso*-2 and (±)-3:

A solid sample of freshly prepared tris(phenyl)phosphine cobalt chloride (96 mg, 0.11 mmol, 1.5 equiv) was rapidly added to a degassed (argon purge 15 min) solution of (-)-1 (15 mg, 0.036 mmol, 0.50 equiv) and (+)-1 (15 mg, 0.036 mmol, 0.50 equiv) in acetone (750 μL) under argon atmosphere. After 20 min the reaction mixture was quenched with saturated ammonium chloride (2 ml) and diluted with ethyl acetate (50 ml). The aqueous layer was separated and the organic layer was washed with saturated ammonium chloride (4 \times 5 ml) water (1 \times 5 ml) and brine (1 \times 10 ml). The resulting organic layer was dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate, filtered, and concentrated under reduced pressure. ^1H NMR of the unpurified reaction mixture in CD_3CN revealed a 22% yield of *meso*-2 and 17% of (±)-3 based on mesitylene as an internal standard. The crude mixture was purified by reverse phase preparative HPLC (Waters X-bridge preparative HPLC column 19 \times 250 mm C-18, 5 μm ; 25% MeCN / 75% H_2O 5 min, linear gradient to 40% MeCN / 60% H_2O 30 min; 20 mL/min, t_{R} ((±)-S2) = 16.9 min, t_{R} ((±)-3) = 24.8 min, t_{R} (*meso*-2) = 26.9 min, t_{R} ((±)-S4) = 30.0 min). Isolated yield of *meso*-2 (3.8 mg, 16%), (±)-3 (3.8 mg, 16%), (±)-S2 (1.3 mg, 6%), and (±)-S4 (1.6 mg, 7%). See page S23 for spectroscopic data for *meso*-2, page S11 for spectroscopic data for dimer 3, and page S4 for spectroscopic data for S2.

**Mechanistic study 2: Equation 2, directed synthesis of homodimers (+)-3 and (+)-15:**

A solution of sulfamide **6c** (7.9 mg, 8.7 μmol , 1 equiv) and sulfamide **6a** (6.6 mg, 8.7 μmol , 1 equiv) in THF (700 μL) was added to resin-bound BEMP (59 mg, 2.2 g/mmol on 200-400 mesh polystyrene resin, 0.13 mmol, 15 equiv) via cannula. After 1 h, a solution of NCS (14 mg, 0.097 mmol, 11 equiv) in THF (350 μL) was added to the reaction mixture. After 5 min, an additional portion of resin-bound BEMP (59 mg, 0.13 mmol, 15 equiv) was added as a solid. After 10 min, the reaction mixture was diluted with ethyl acetate (10 mL) and filtered. The resin was washed with ethyl acetate (3 \times 5 mL). The filtrate was washed with aqueous saturated sodium thiosulfate solution (2 \times 10 mL) and brine (10 mL). The organic layer was dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate and filtered. The volatiles were removed under reduced pressure and the resulting mixture of diazenes **5c** and **5a** (12 mg) was used crude for photolysis. A degassed solution of diazenes **5c** and **5a** (12 mg) in *tert*-butanol (1.5 mL) in a Pyrex® vessel was irradiated using a medium pressure, 450W mercury lamp (>280 nm). After 5 h, the volatiles were removed under reduced pressure. The residue was filtered through a plug of silica gel (eluent: $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2 \rightarrow i\text{PrOH}$; SiO_2 : 1.0 cm \times 0.5 cm) to afford the crude mixture of dimers (+)-**15** and (+)-**3** (11 mg). HPLC⁴ analysis of the residue showed only homodimers (+)-**15** and (+)-**3** and no observable amount of heterodimer (+)-**4b** (Chiralpak OD-H, 30% *i*PrOH / 70% hexanes, 0.6 mL/min, t_R (homodimer **3**) = 21.6 min, t_R (heterodimer (+)-**4b**, not observed) = 26.1 min, t_R (homodimer (+)-**15**) = 30.4 min). The residue was purified by flash column chromatography (eluent: 20 \rightarrow 50% acetone in hexanes; SiO_2 : 6.0 \times 1.0 cm) on silica gel to afford homodimer (+)-**3** (3.2 mg, 55%) and homodimer (+)-**15** (3.7 mg, 51%) ($[\alpha]_D^{24} = +154$ (c 0.29, CH_2Cl_2)). See page S11 for spectroscopic data for dimer (+)-**3**.

Spectroscopic data for dimer (+)-15:

¹H NMR (500 MHz, CD_3CN , 60 °C) δ : 7.55 (d, $J = 8.0$ Hz, 2H, C_7H), 7.37-7.24 (m, 10H), 7.18-7.16 (m, 3H), 6.98 (td, $J = 7.5, 1.0$ Hz, 2H, C_5H), 5.58 (s, 2H, C_{8a}H), 4.64 (d, $J = 12.0$ Hz, 2H, PhCH_a), 4.57 (d, $J = 9.0$ Hz, 2H, C_2H), 4.39 (d, $J = 12.5$ Hz, 2H, PhCH_b), 3.77 (s, 6H, NCO_2CH_3), 3.51 (s, 6H,

⁴ ¹H NMR analysis of the crude reaction mixture was of limited utility due to our appreciation for the resonance overlap of compounds **3**, **4b**, and **15** when analyzed independently.

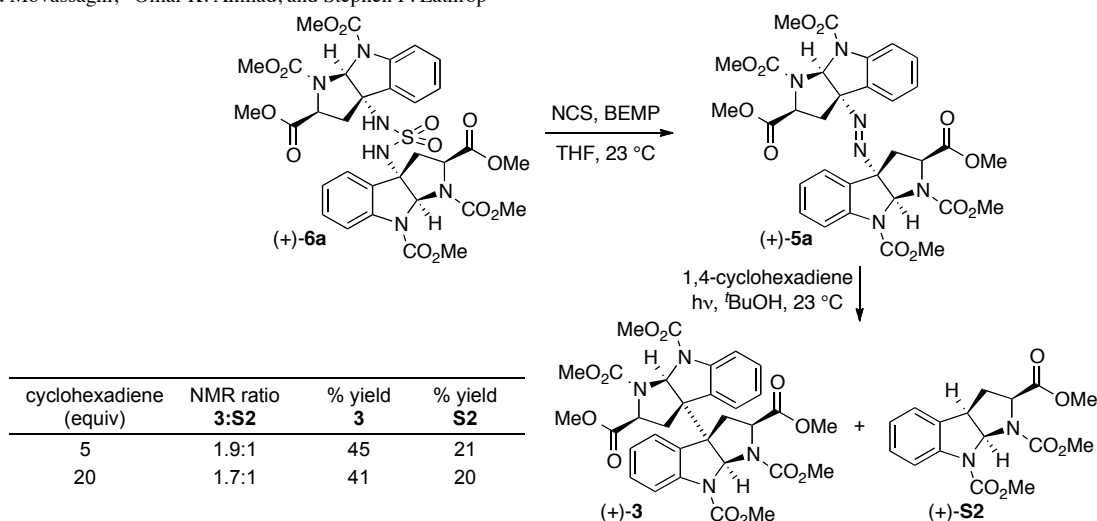
NCO₂CH₃), 2.95 (dd, $J = 13.5, 9.5$ Hz, 2H, C₃H_a), 2.79 (d, $J = 13.0$ Hz, 2H, C₃H_b).

¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CD₃CN, 60 °C) δ : 171.9 (CO₂CH₂Ph), 156.0 (NCO₂CH₃), 154.8 (NCO₂CH₃), 144.9 (C_{7a}), 137.5, 132.2 (C_{4a}), 131.6 (C₆), 130.1, 129.8, 129.6, 126.4 (C₅), 124.9 (C₄), 118.0 (C₇), 80.7 (C_{8a}), 68.2 (PhCH₂), 61.1 (C_{3a}), 60.9 (C₂), 54.1 (NCO₂CH₃), 53.9 (NCO₂CH₃), 36.4 (C₃).

FTIR (neat) cm⁻¹: 2955 (w), 1720 (s), 1482 (m), 1448 (m), 1394 (m).

HRMS (ESI): calc'd for C₄₄H₄₃N₄O₁₂ [M+H]⁺: 819.2872, found: 819.2884.

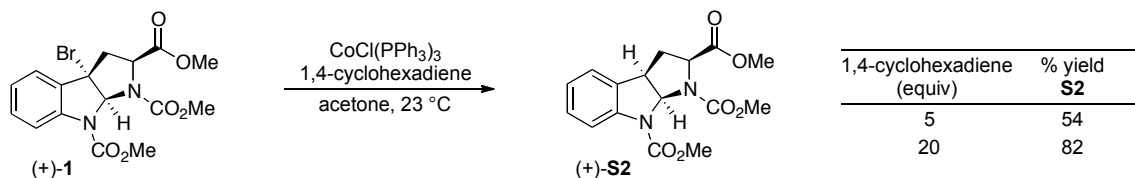
TLC (40% acetone in hexanes), R_f : 0.25 (UV, CAM).

**Mechanistic study 3: Diazene fragmentation in the presence of hydrogen atom donor (5.0 equiv):**

A solution of sulfamide (+)-**6a** (13 mg, 0.017 mmol, 1 equiv) in THF (1 mL) was added to resin-bound BEMP (116 mg, 0.255 mmol, 15.0 equiv) via syringe. After 1 h, a solution of NCS (27 mg, 0.20 mmol, 12 equiv) in THF (0.5 mL) was added to the reaction mixture. After 5 min, an additional portion of resin-bound BEMP (116 mg, 0.255 mmol, 15.0 equiv) was added as a solid. After 10 min, the reaction mixture was diluted with ethyl acetate (10 mL) and filtered. The resin was washed with ethyl acetate (3 × 5 mL). The filtrate was washed with aqueous saturated sodium thiosulfate solution (2 × 10 mL) and brine (10 mL). The organic layer was dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate and filtered. The volatiles were removed under reduced pressure and the resulting diazene (+)-**5a** (12 mg) was used crude for photolysis. A degassed solution of diazene (+)-**5a** (12 mg, 0.017 mmol, 1 equiv) and 1,4-cyclohexadiene (8.0 μL, 0.085 mmol, 5.0 equiv) in *tert*-butanol (1.7 mL) in a Pyrex® vessel was irradiated using a medium pressure, 450W mercury lamp (>280 nm). After 5 h, the volatiles were removed under reduced pressure. ¹H NMR analysis of the residue showed a 1.9:1 mixture of the dimer (+)-**3** and the reduced product (+)-**S2**. The residue was purified by flash column chromatography (eluent: 40% acetone in hexanes; SiO₂: 6.0 × 1.0 cm) on silica gel to afford dimer (+)-**3** (5 mg, 45%) and reduced tricycle (+)-**S2** (2.4 mg, 21%). For full characterization and spectroscopic data for dimer (+)-**3** and tricycle (+)-**S2** see page S11 and S4, respectively.

Diazene fragmentation in the presence of hydrogen atom donor (20 equiv):

A solution of sulfamide (+)-**6a** (14 mg, 0.018 mmol, 1 equiv) in THF (1 mL) was added to resin-bound BEMP (125 mg, 0.276 mmol, 15.3 equiv) via syringe. After 1 h, a solution of NCS (30 mg, 0.22 mmol, 12 equiv) in THF (0.5 mL) was added to the reaction mixture. After 5 min, an additional portion of resin-bound BEMP (125 mg, 0.276 mmol, 15.3 equiv) was added as a solid. After 10 min, the reaction mixture was diluted with ethyl acetate (10 mL) and filtered. The resin was washed with ethyl acetate (3 × 5 mL). The filtrate was washed with aqueous saturated sodium thiosulfate solution (2 × 10 mL) and brine (10 mL). The organic layer was dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate and filtered. The volatiles were removed under reduced pressure and the resulting diazene (+)-**5a** (13 mg) was used crude for photolysis. A degassed solution of diazene **5a** (13 mg, 0.018 mmol, 1 equiv) and 1,4-cyclohexadiene (35 μL, 0.085 mmol, 20 equiv) in *tert*-butanol (1.8 mL) in a Pyrex® vessel was irradiated using a medium pressure, 450W mercury lamp (>280 nm). After 5 h, the volatiles were removed under reduced pressure. ¹H NMR analysis of the residue showed a 1.7:1 mixture of the dimer (+)-**3** and the reduced product (+)-**S2**. The residue was purified by flash column chromatography (eluent: 40% acetone in hexanes; SiO₂: 6.0 × 1.0 cm) on silica gel to afford dimer (+)-**3** (5 mg, 41%) and reduced tricycle (+)-**S2** (2.4 mg, 20%). For full characterization and spectroscopic data for dimer (+)-**3** and tricycle (+)-**S2** see page S11 and S4, respectively.



Cobalt mediated dimerization in the presence of hydrogen atom donor (5.0 equiv):

A solid sample of freshly prepared tris(triphenylphosphine)cobalt chloride (63 mg, 0.072 mmol, 1.5 equiv) was rapidly added to a degassed (argon purge 15 min) solution of (+)-**1** (30 mg, 0.073 mmol, 1 equiv) and 1,4-cyclohexadiene (34 μ L, 0.11 mmol, 5.0 equiv) in acetone (750 μ L) under argon atmosphere. After 20 min the reaction mixture was quenched with saturated ammonium chloride (2 mL) and diluted with ethyl acetate (50 mL). The aqueous layer was separated and the organic layer was washed with saturated ammonium chloride (4 \times 5 mL) water (1 \times 5 mL) and brine (1 \times 10 mL). The resulting organic layer was dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate, filtered, and concentrated under reduced pressure. ^1H NMR of the unpurified reaction mixture in CD_3CN revealed (+)-**S2** as the major product (dimer (+)-**3** was not observed). The crude residue was purified by flash column chromatography (eluent: 50% ethyl acetate in hexanes) on silica gel to afford (+)-**S2** (13 mg, 54%). For full characterization and spectroscopic data for tricyclic (+)-**S2** see page S4.

Cobalt mediated dimerization in the presence of hydrogen atom donor (20 equiv):

A solid sample of freshly prepared tris(triphenylphosphine)cobalt chloride (63 mg, 0.072 mmol, 1.5 equiv) was rapidly added to a degassed (argon purge 15 min) solution of (+)-**1** (20 mg, 0.048 mmol, 1 equiv) and 1,4-cyclohexadiene (91 μ L, 0.85 mmol, 20 equiv) in acetone (500 μ L) under argon atmosphere. After 20 min the reaction mixture was quenched with saturated ammonium chloride (2 mL) and diluted with ethyl acetate (50 mL). The aqueous layer was separated and the organic layer was washed with saturated ammonium chloride (4 \times 5 mL) water (1 \times 5 mL) and brine (1 \times 10 mL). The resulting organic layer was dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate, filtered, and concentrated under reduced pressure. ^1H NMR of the unpurified reaction mixture in CD_3CN revealed (+)-**S2** as the major product (dimer (+)-**3** was not observed). The crude residue was purified by flash column chromatography (eluent: 50% ethyl acetate in hexanes) on silica gel to afford (+)-**S2** (13 mg, 82%). For full characterization and spectroscopic data for tricyclic (+)-**S2** see page S4.

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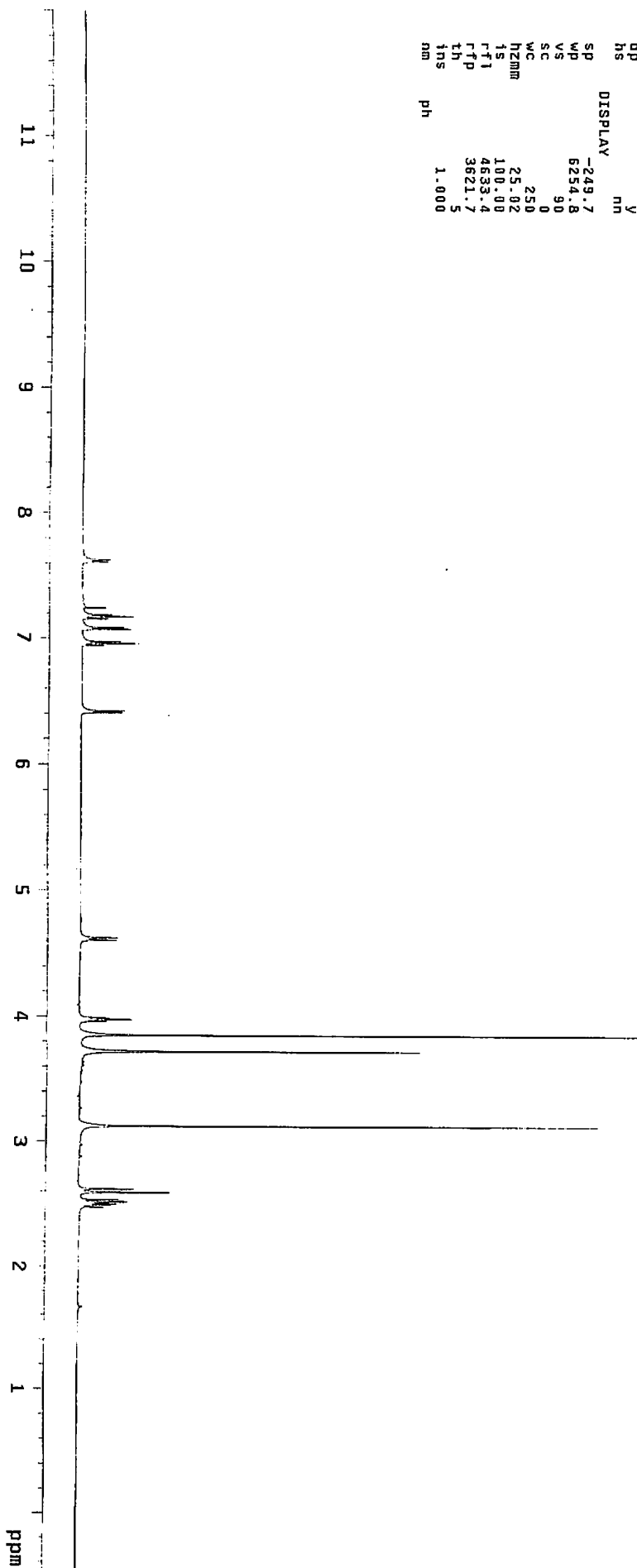
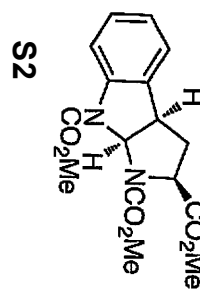
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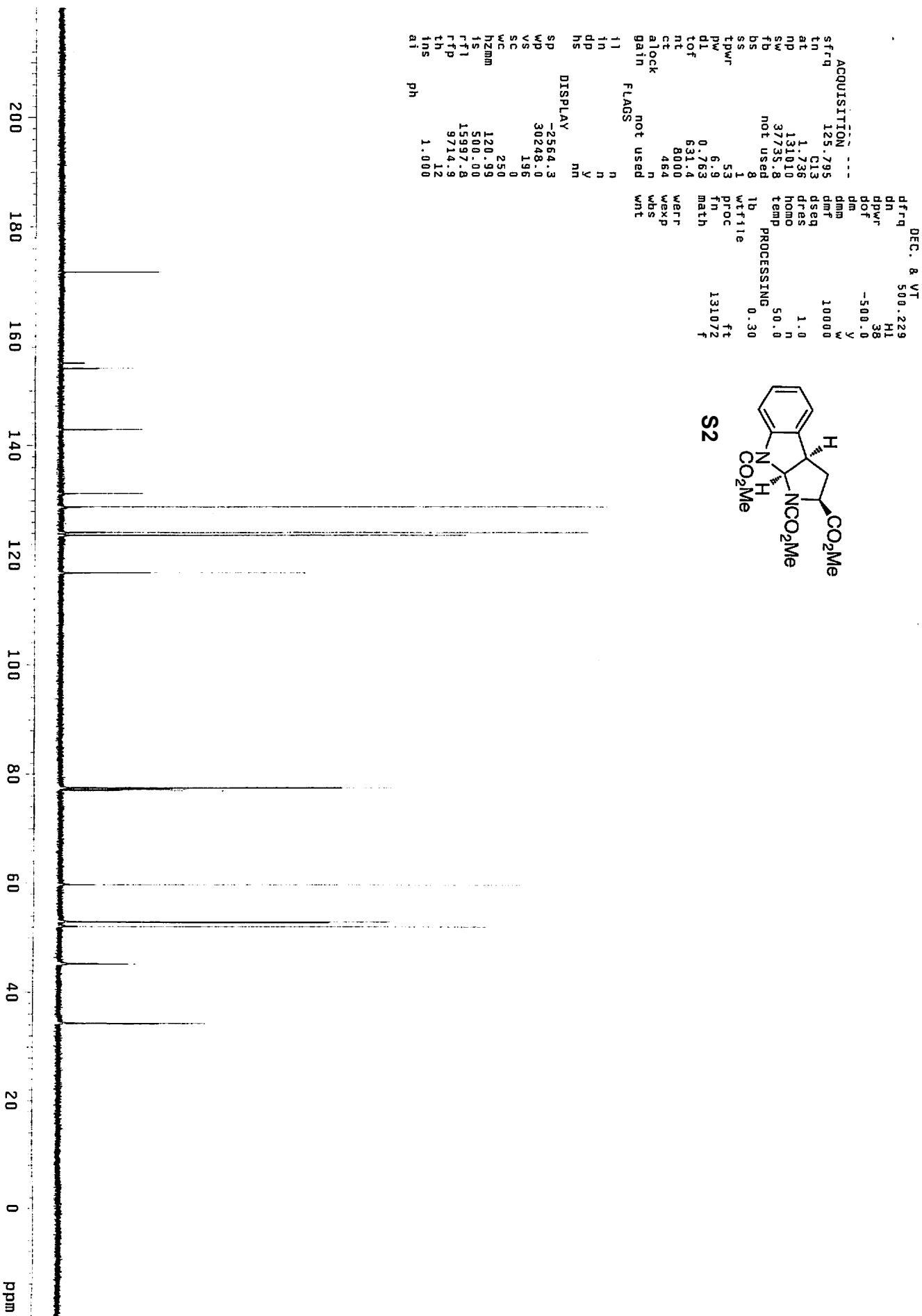
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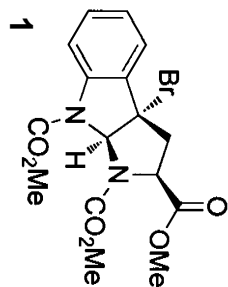
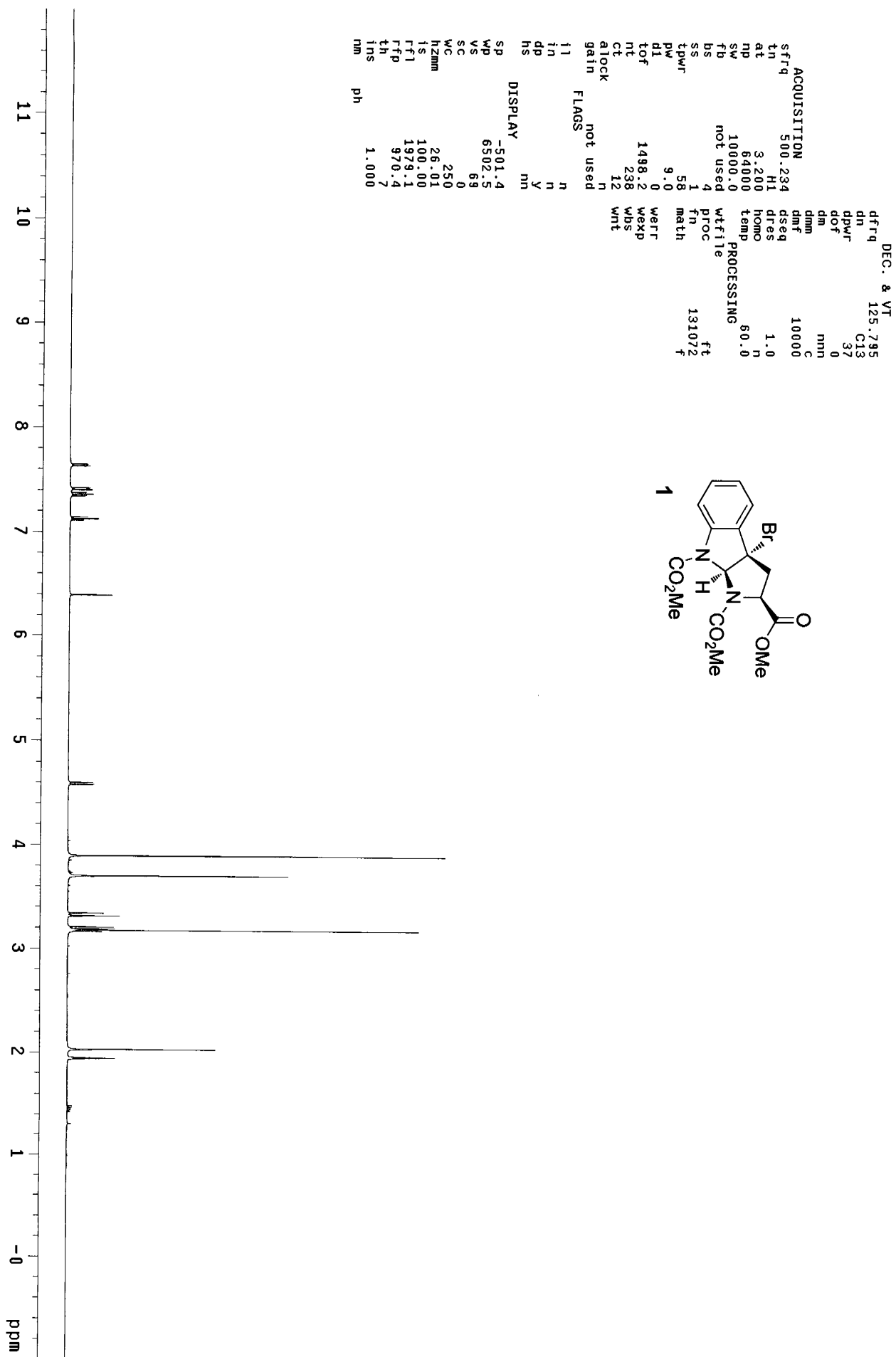
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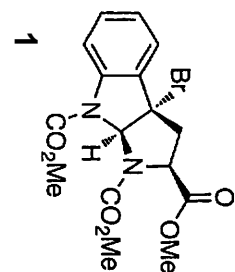
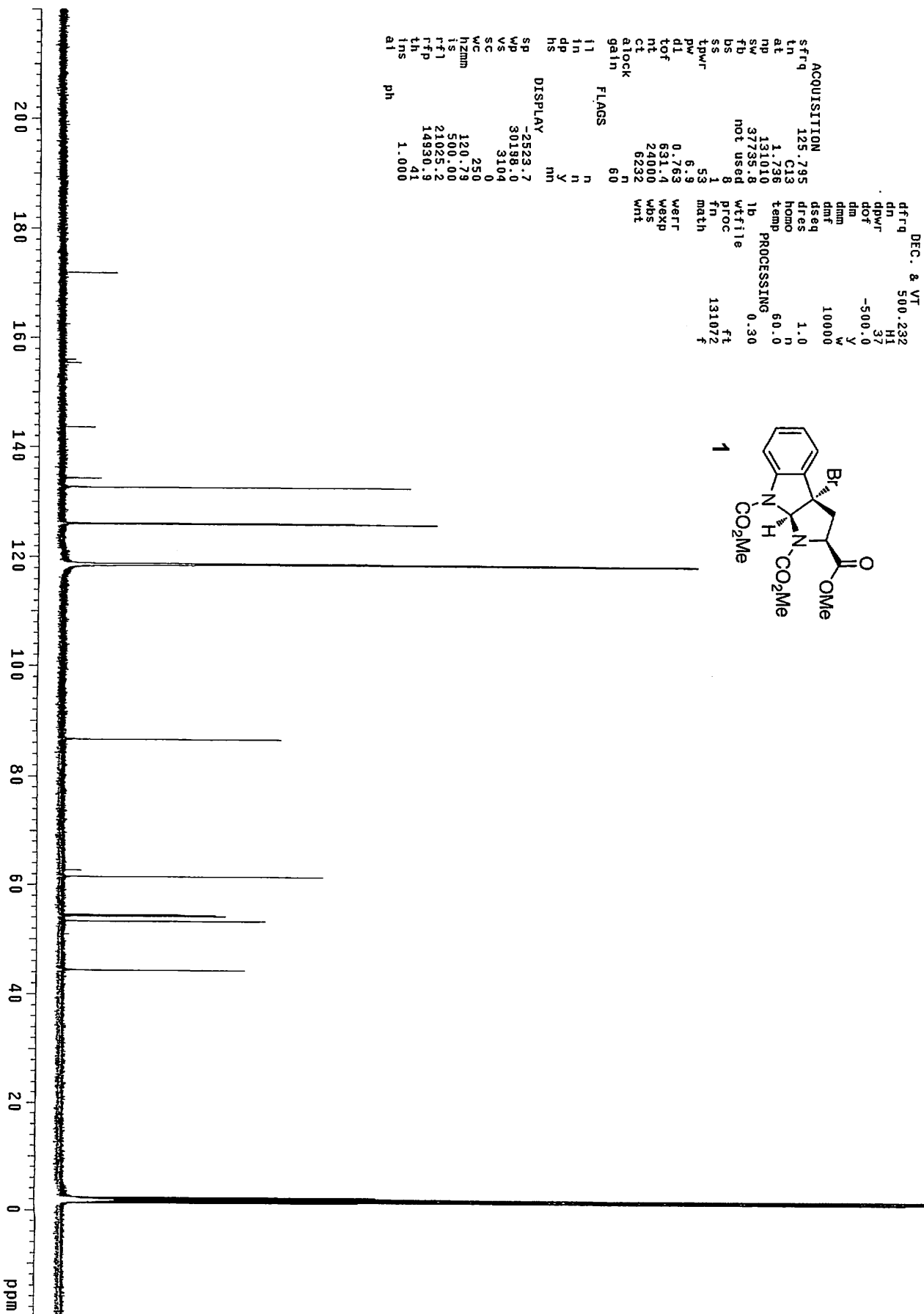
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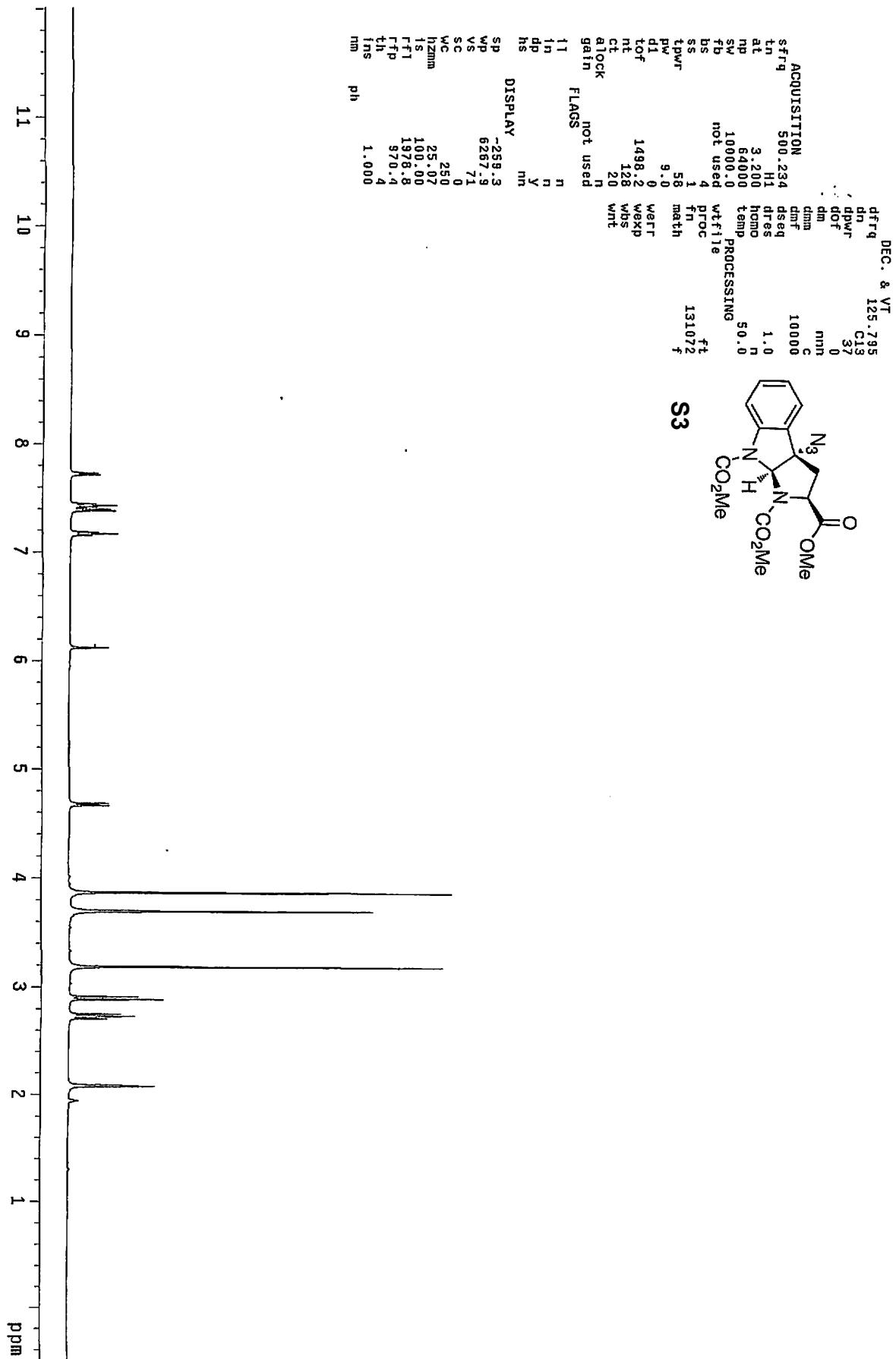
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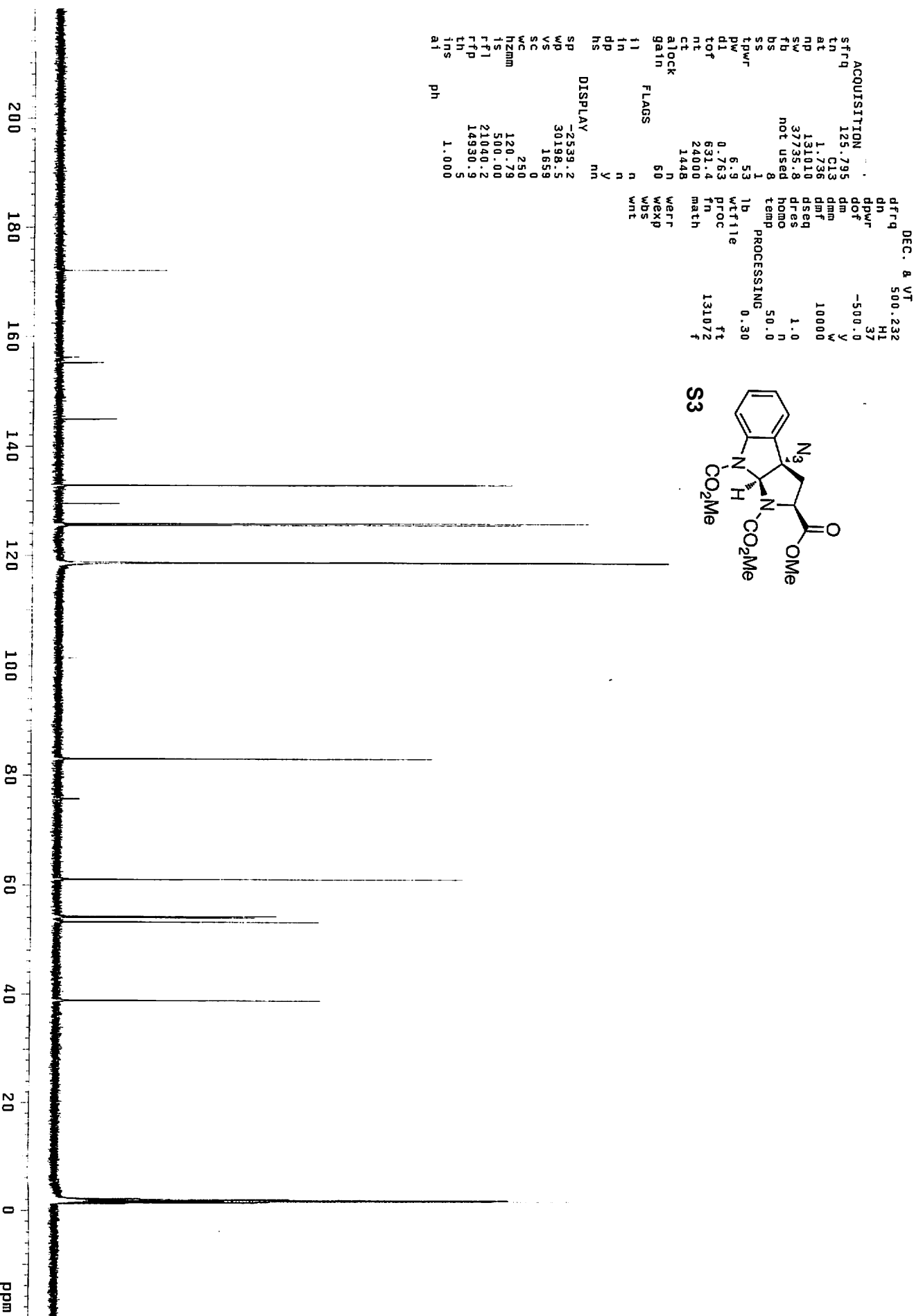
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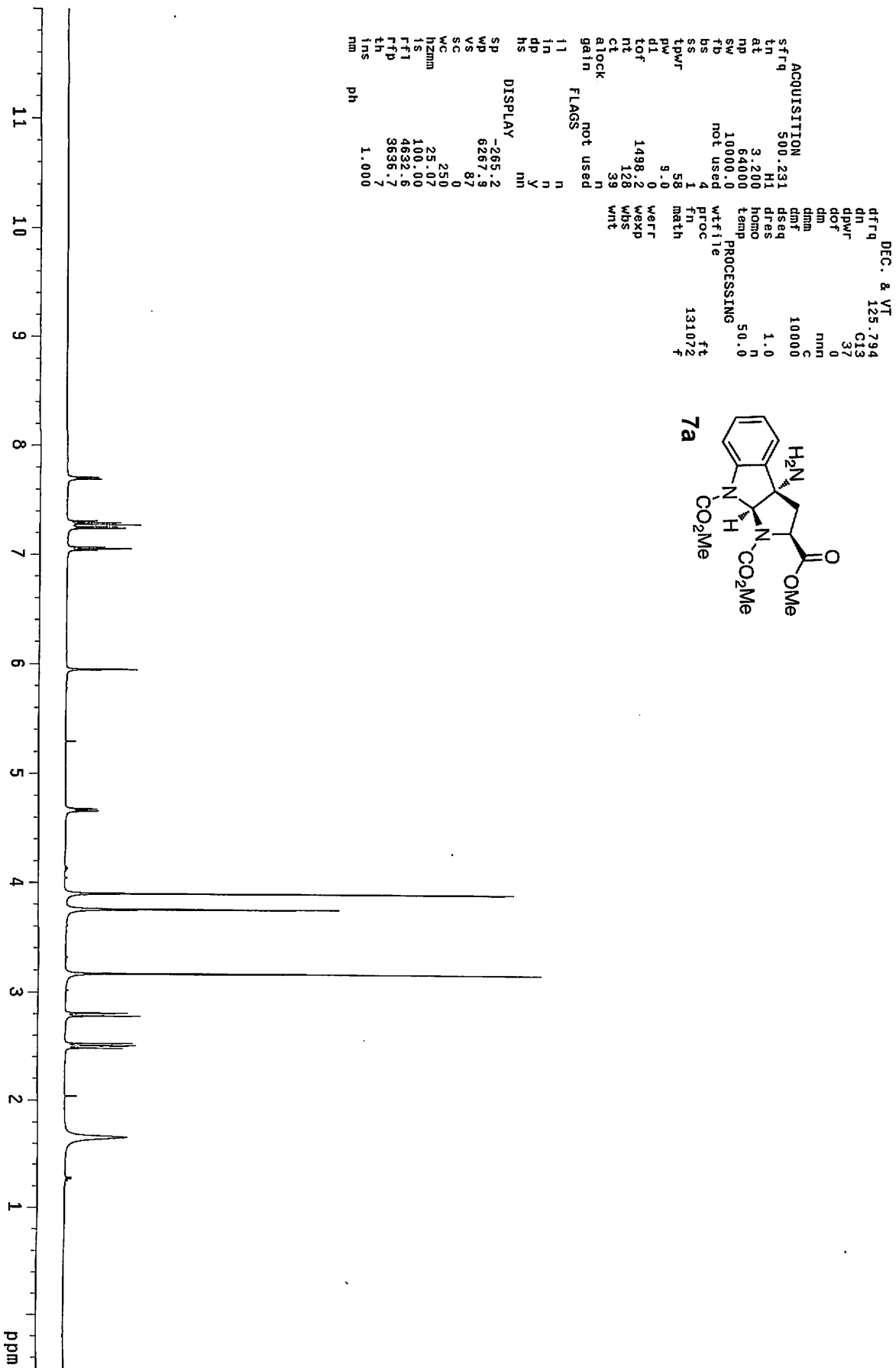
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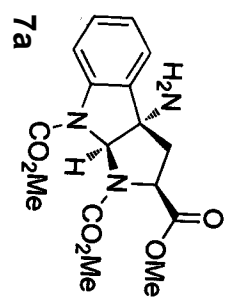
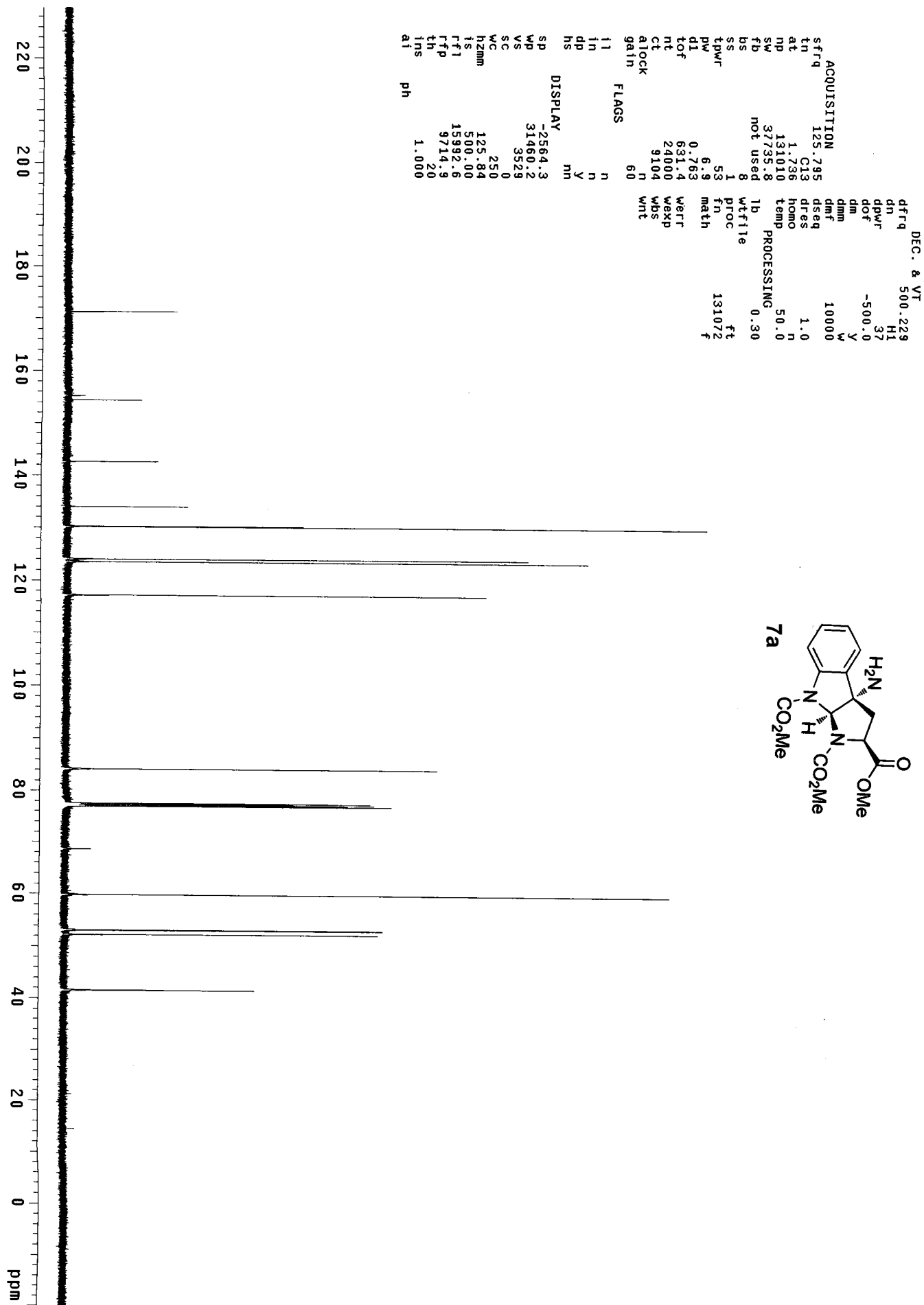
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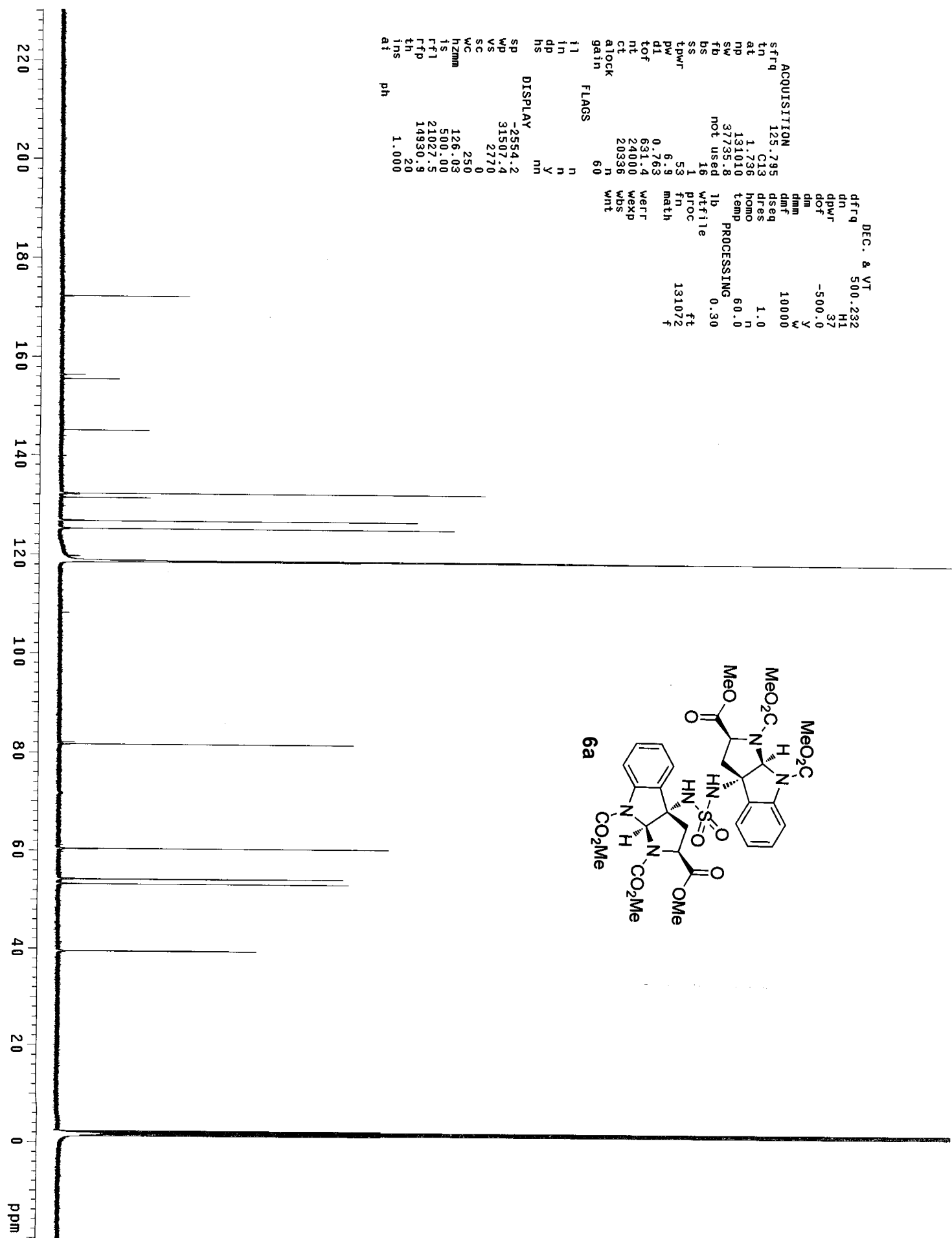
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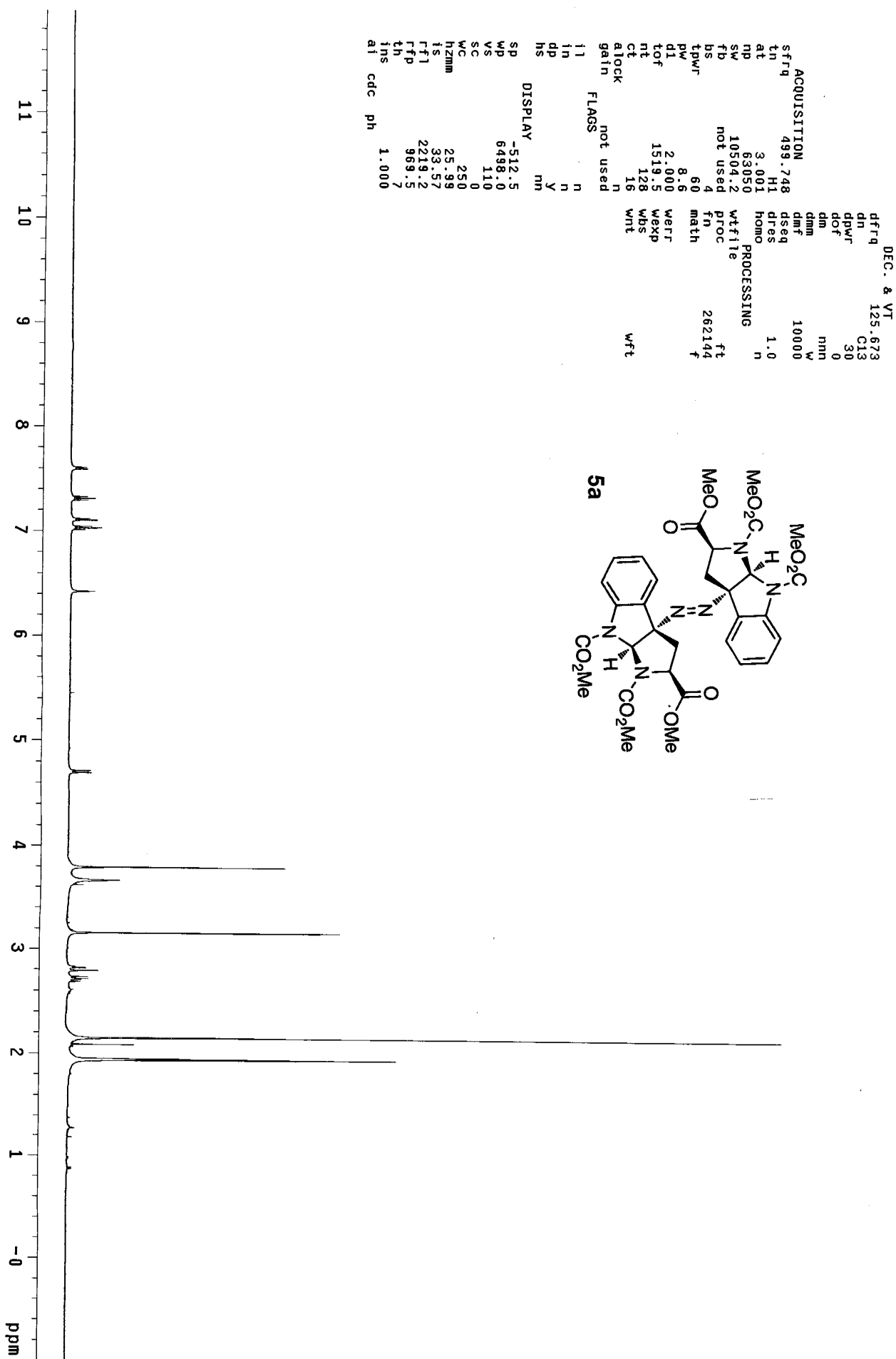


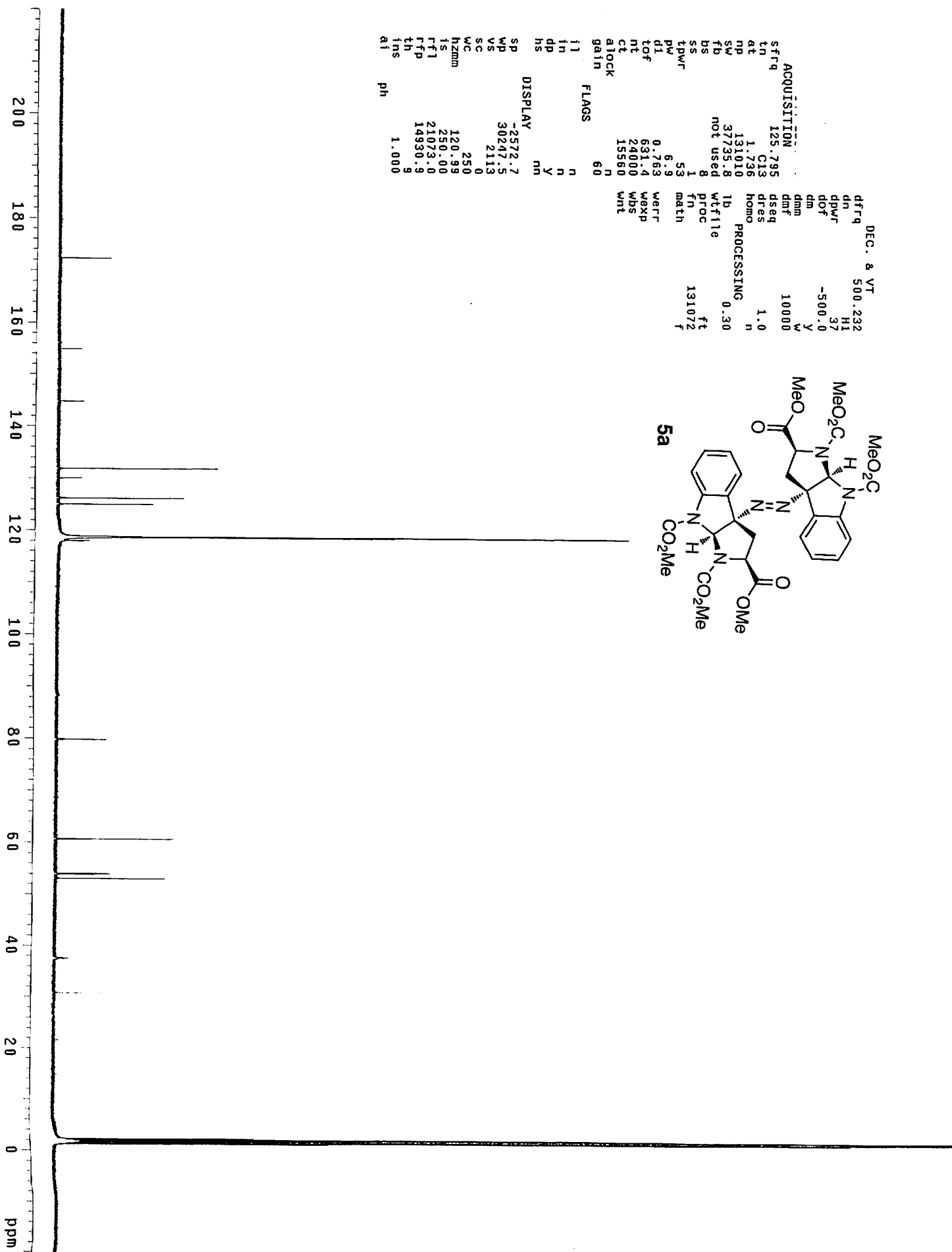
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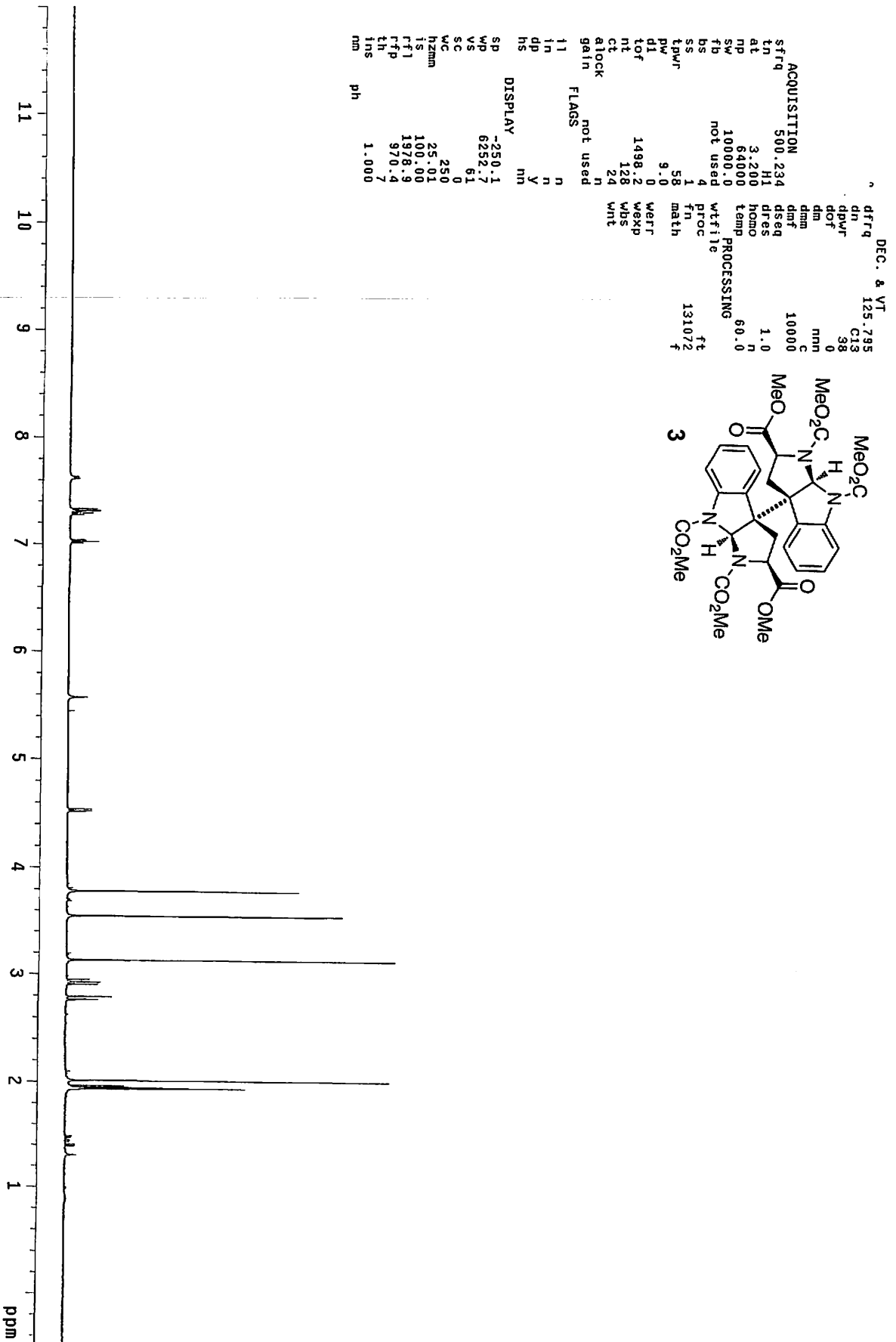
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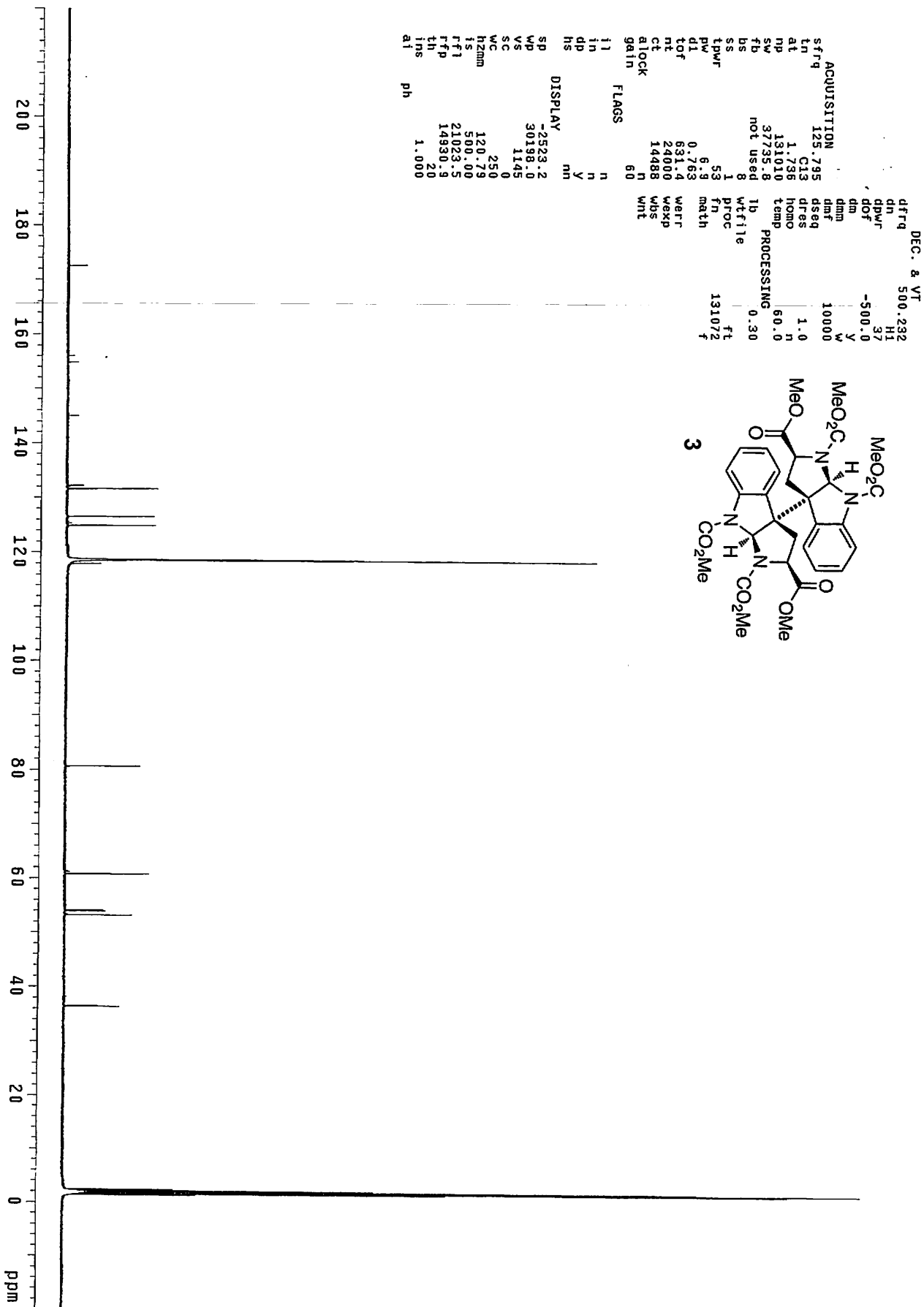
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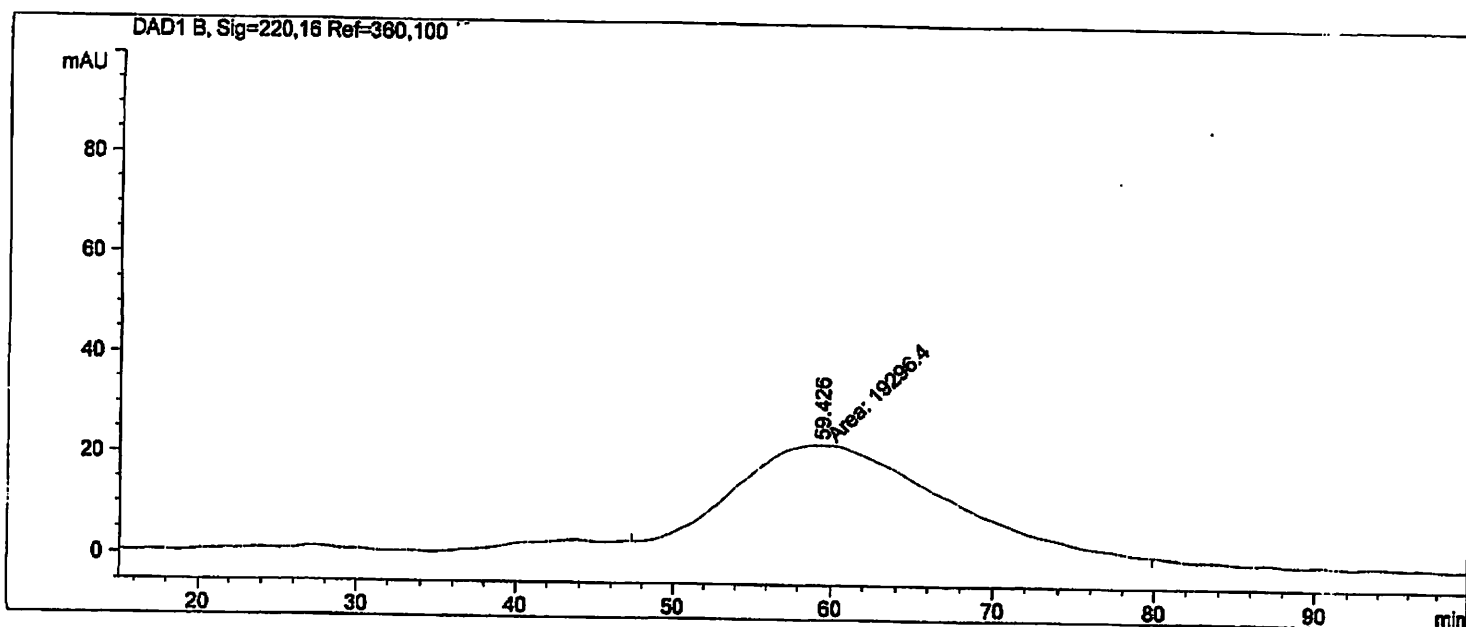
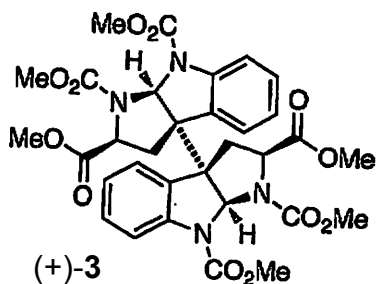
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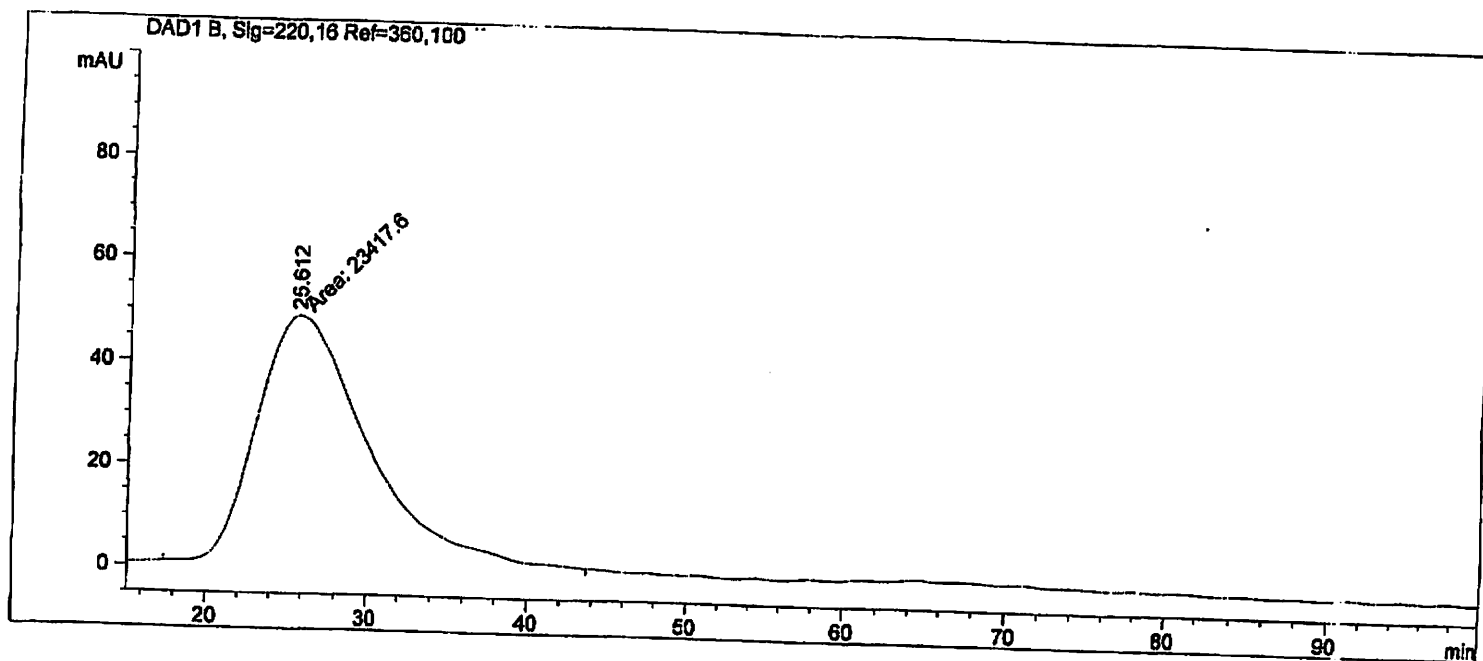
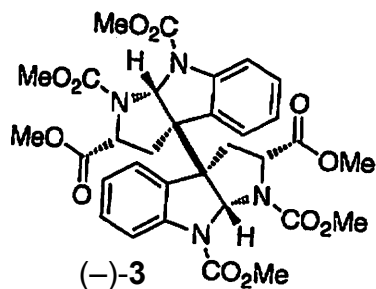
Results obtained with enhanced integrator!

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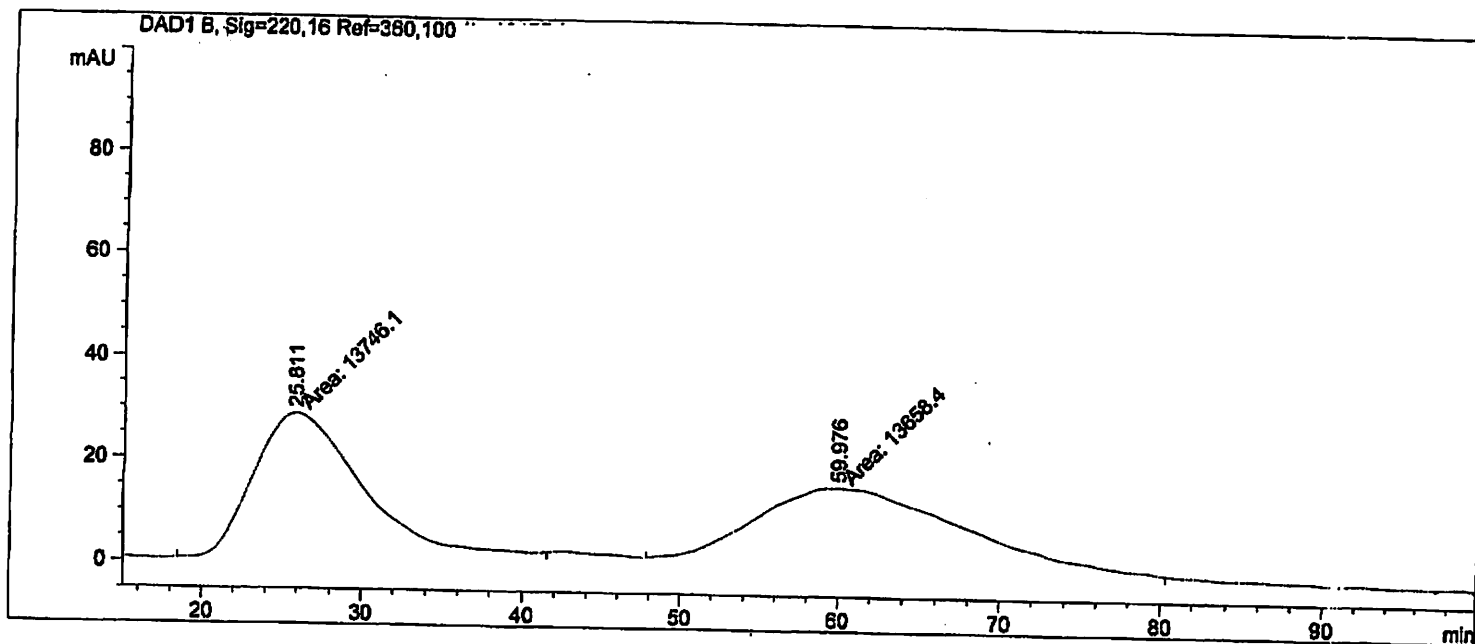
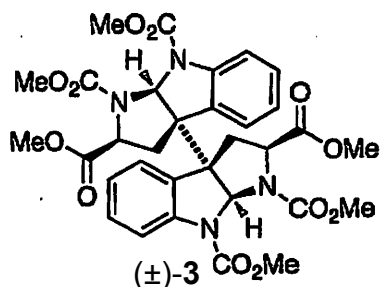
Results obtained with enhanced integrator!

=====
 Summed Peaks Report
 =====

Signal 1: DAD1 B, Sig=220,16 Ref=360,100

=====
 Final Summed Peaks Report
 =====

Signal 1: DAD1 B, Sig=220,16 Ref=360,100



=====
 Area Percent Report
 =====

Sorted By : Signal
 Multiplier : 1.0000
 Dilution : 1.0000
 Use Multiplier & Dilution Factor with ISTDs

Signal 1: DAD1 B, Sig=220,16 Ref=360,100

Peak #	RetTime [min]	Type	Width [min]	Area [mAU*s]	Height [mAU]	Area %
1	25.811	MM	8.0687	1.37461e4	28.39389	50.1600
2	59.976	MM	15.0646	1.36584e4	15.11094	49.8400

Totals : 2.74046e4 43.50483

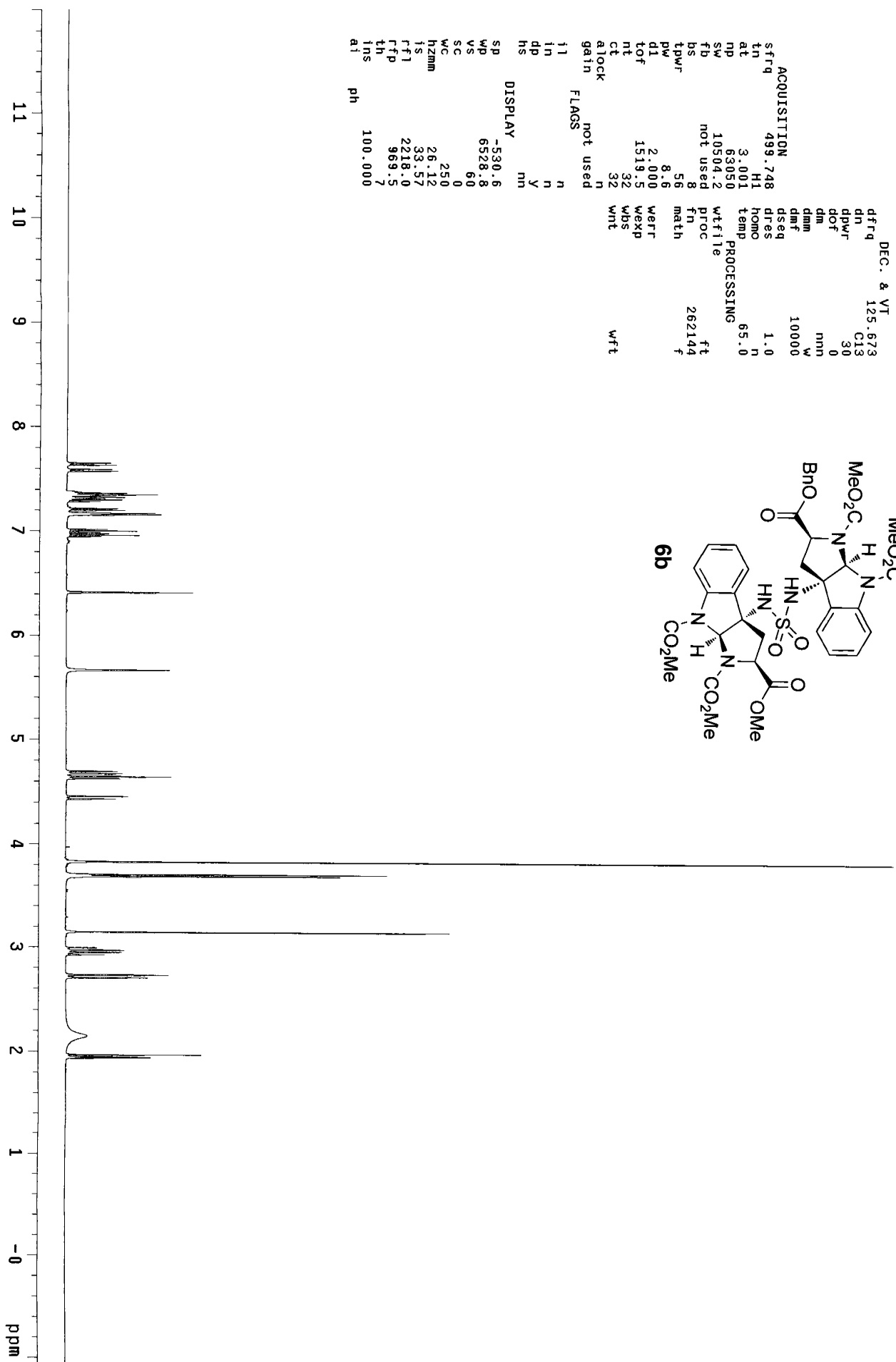
Results obtained with enhanced integrator!

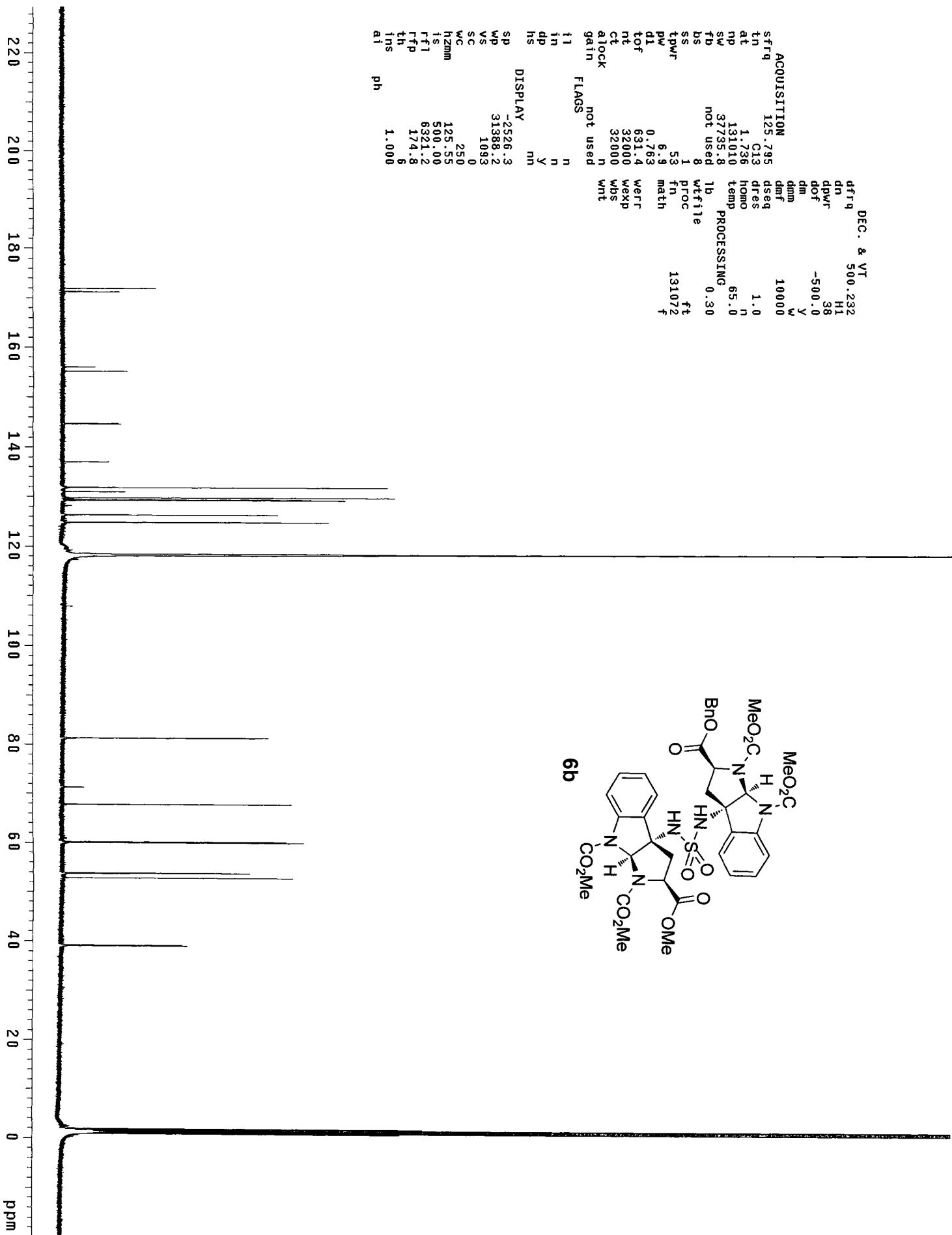
=====
 Summed Peaks Report
 =====

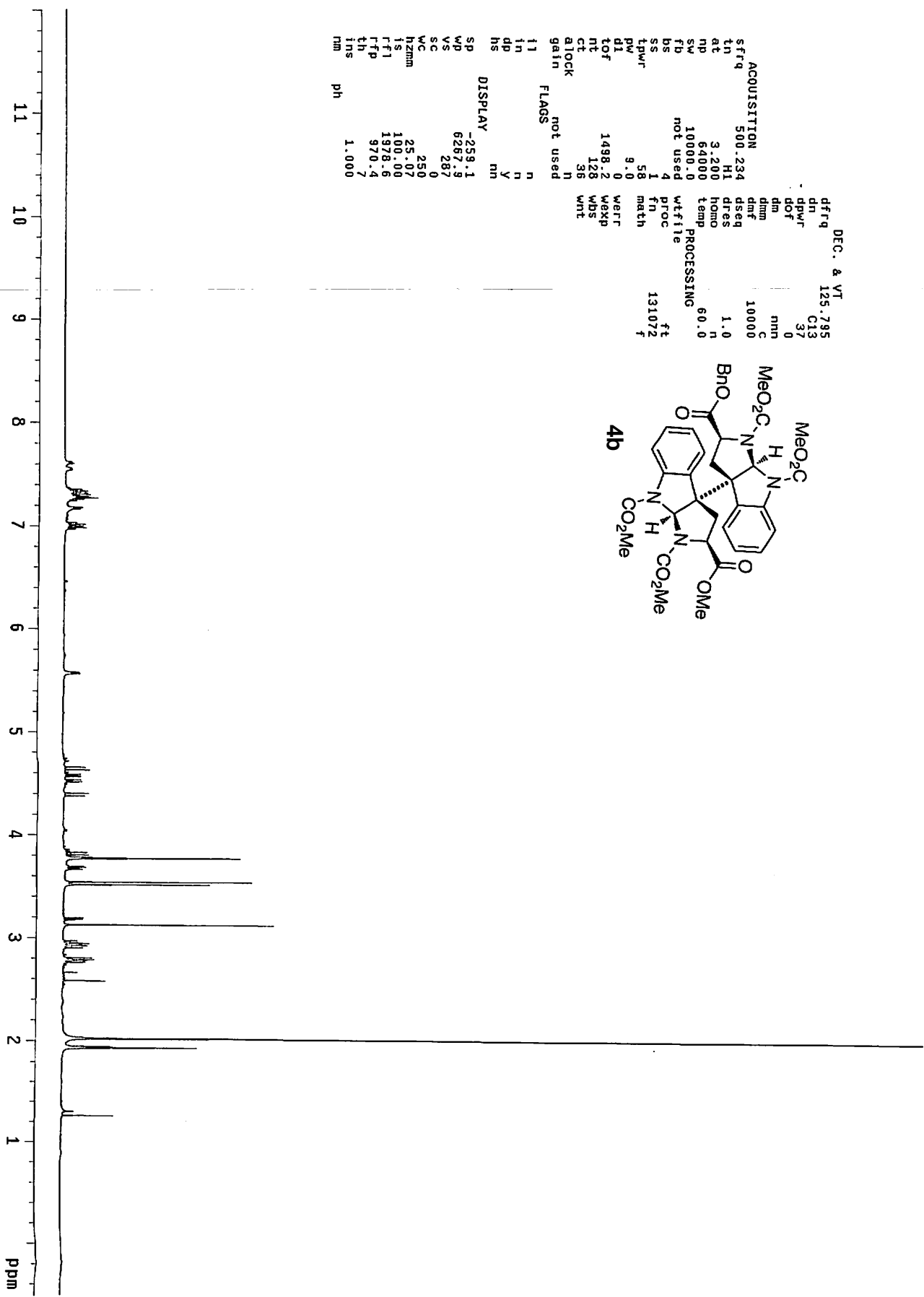
Signal 1: DAD1 B, Sig=220,16 Ref=360,100

=====
 Final Summed Peaks Report
 =====

Signal 1: DAD1 B, Sig=220,16 Ref=360,100



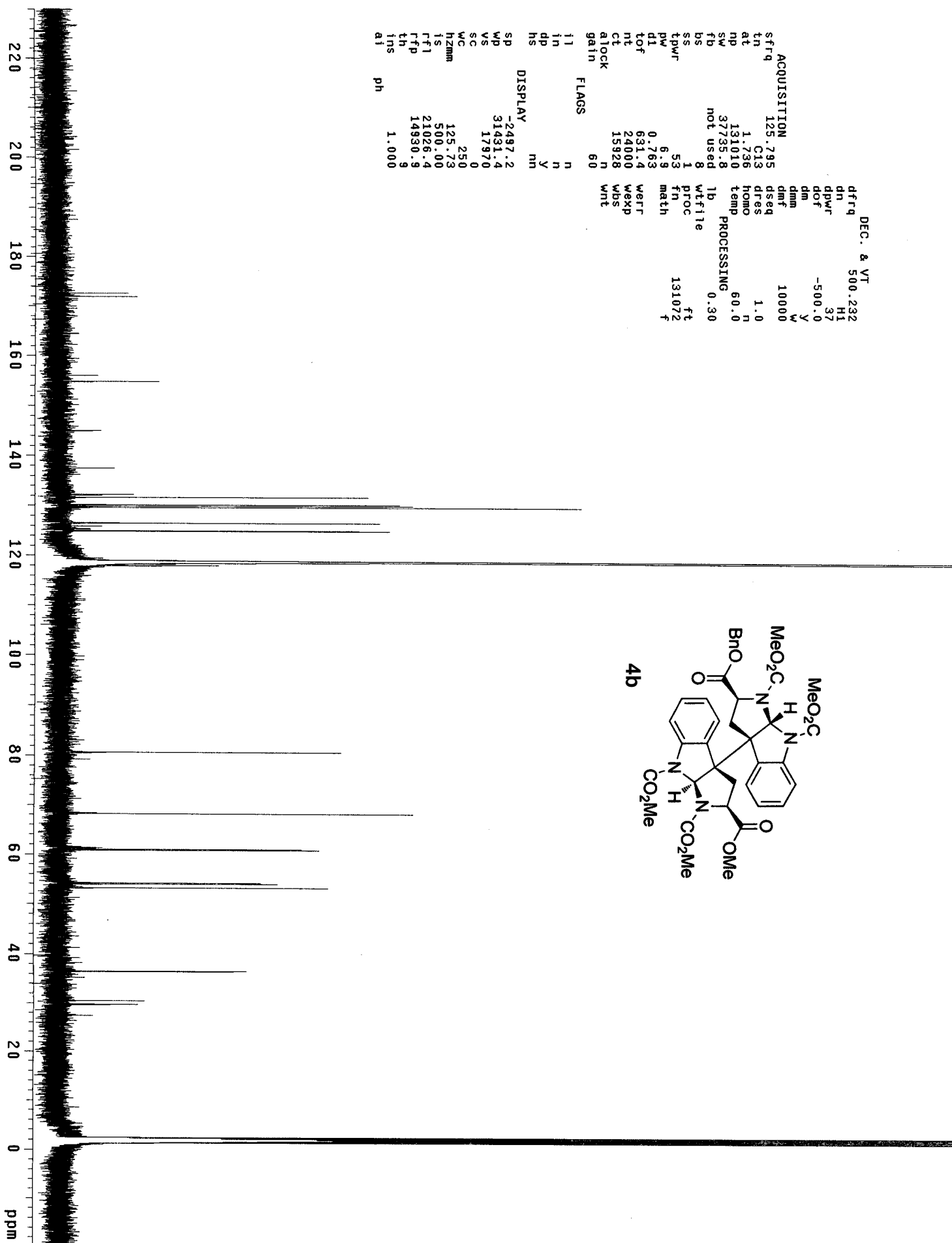


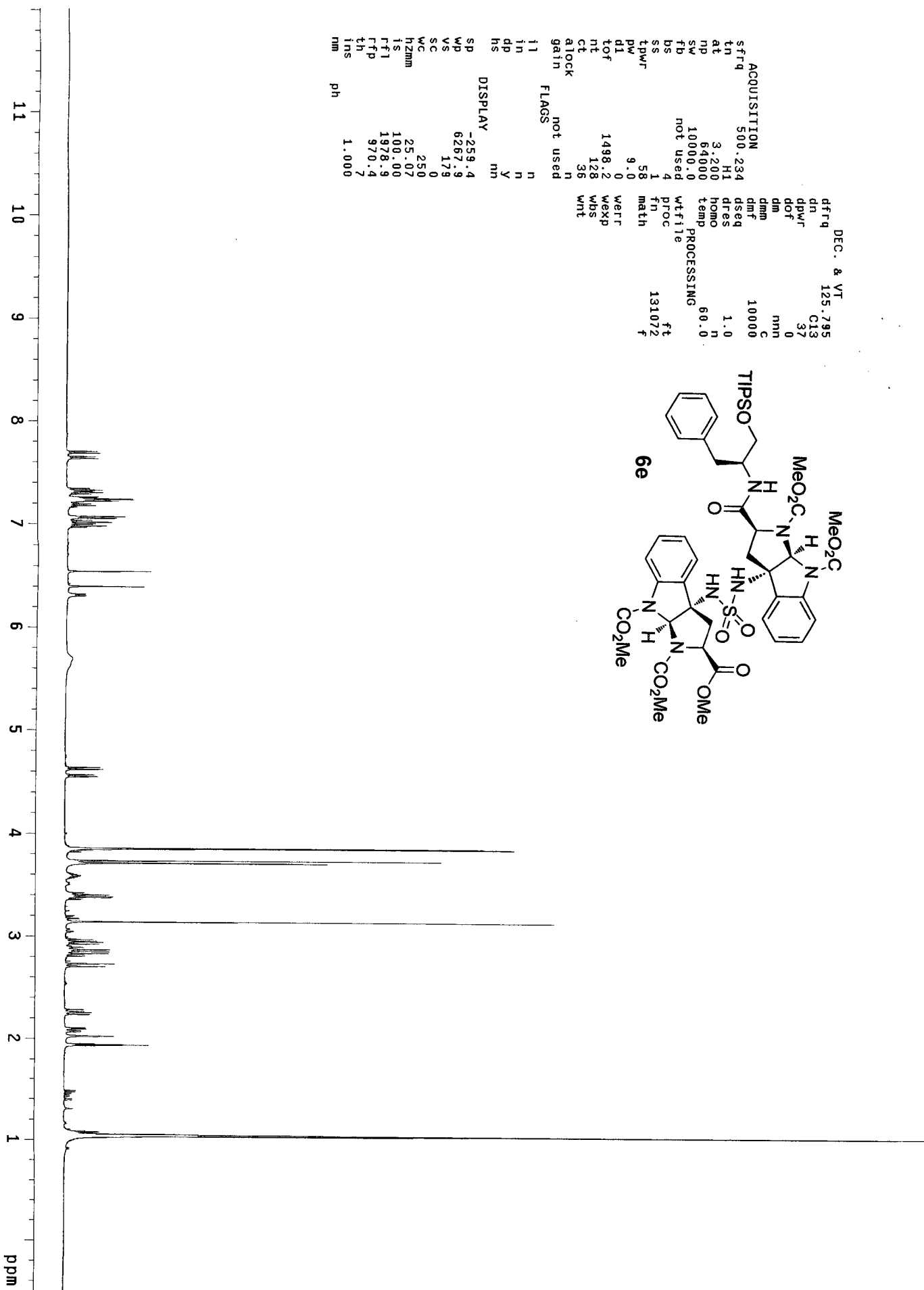


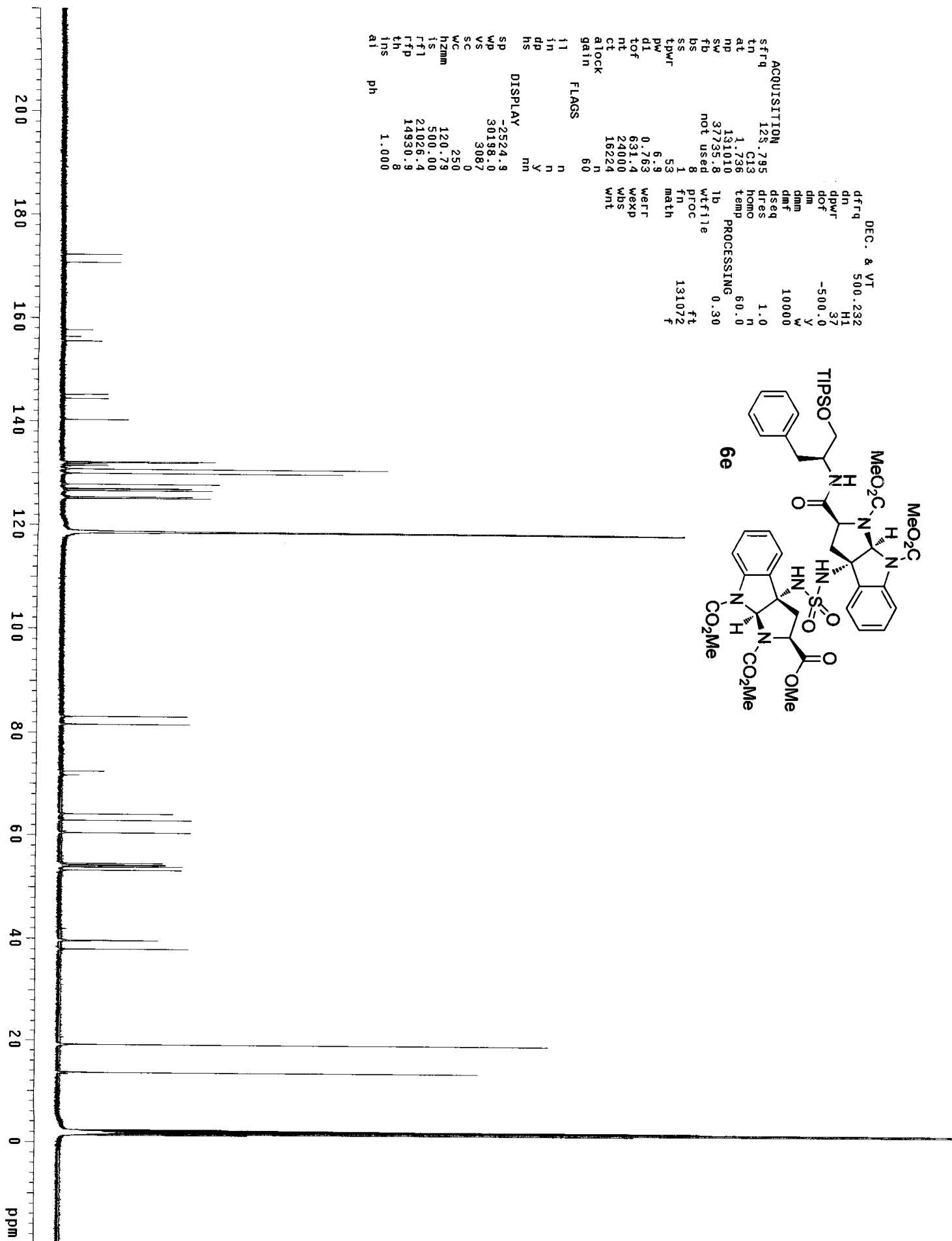
DEC. & VT
 dfrq 125.795
 dn 013
 dpwr 37
 dof 0
 dm 0
 dnm 10000
 dmf 0
 dseq 1.0
 dres 1.0
 homo n
 temp 60.0
 PROCESSING
 ft 131072
 f

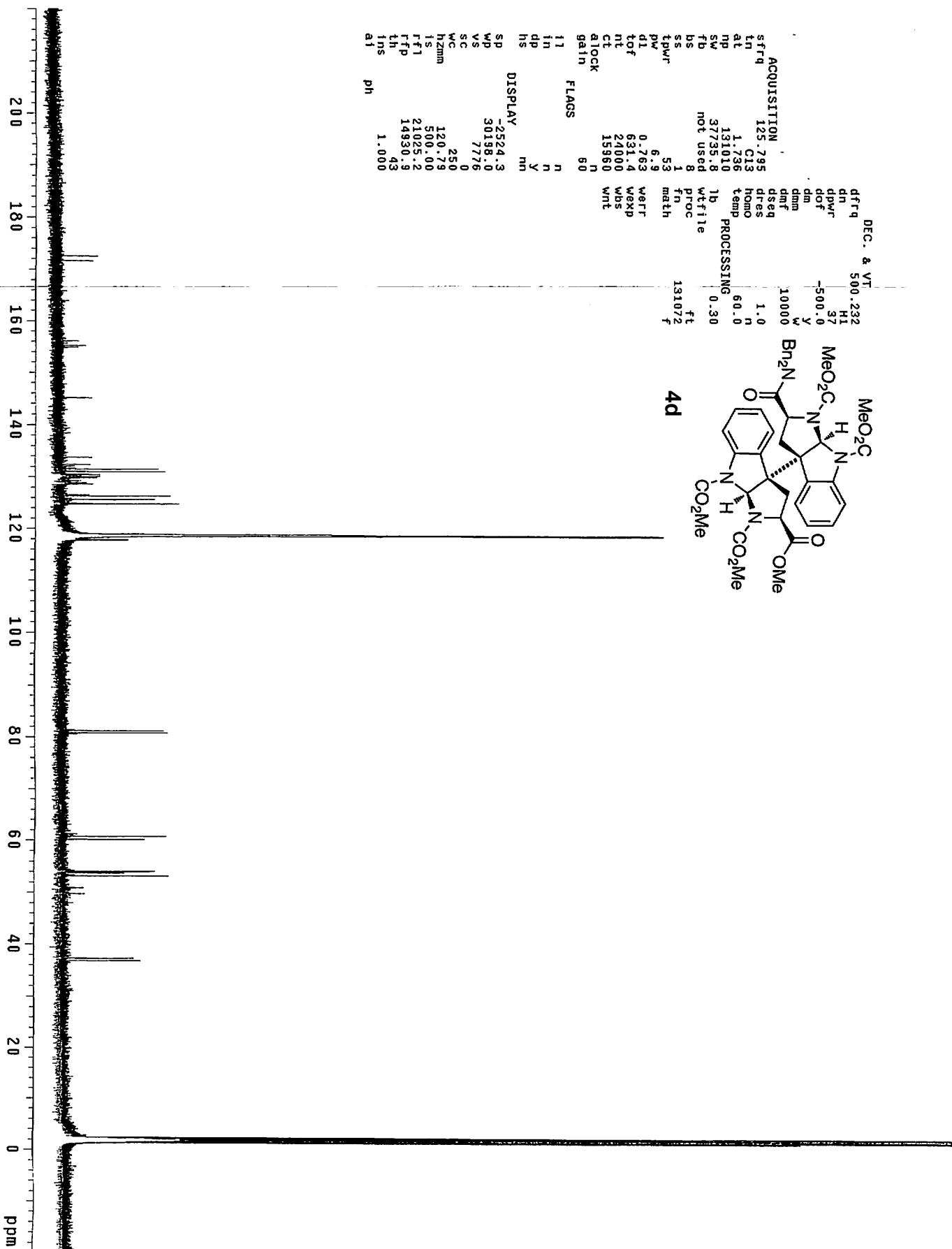
ACQUISITION
 sfrq 500.234
 ln HI
 at 3.200
 np 64000
 sw 10000.0
 fb not used
 bs not used
 ss 4
 tpwr 1
 pw 58
 dl 9.0
 di 0
 tof 1498.2
 nt 128
 ct 36
 alock n
 gain not used
 flags n
 i1 n
 in n
 dp y
 hs nn

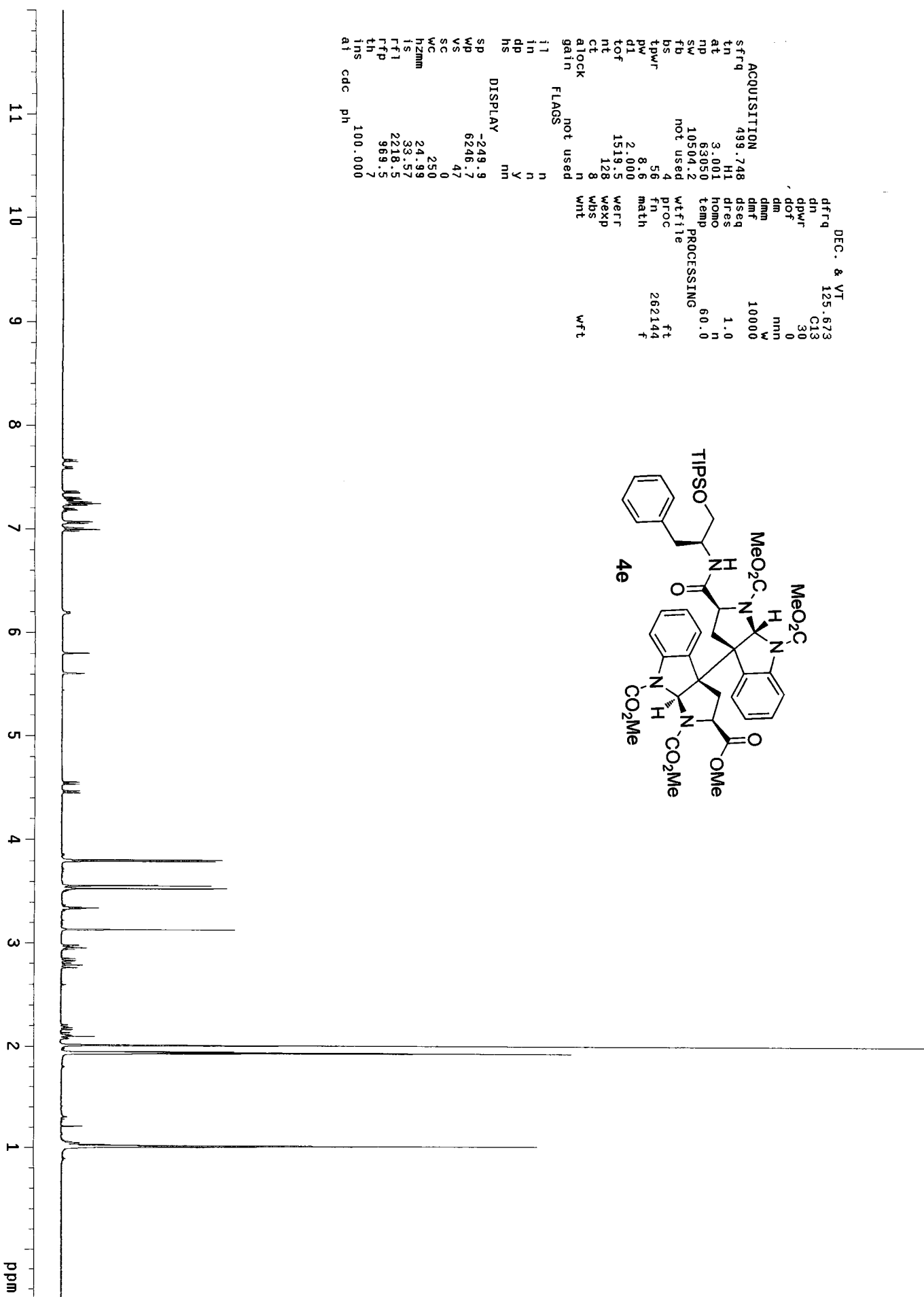
DISPLAY
 sp -259.1
 wp 6267.9
 vs 287
 sc 0
 wc 250
 bzym 25.07
 is 100.00
 rfi 1976.6
 rfp 970.4
 th 7
 rms 1.000
 ph









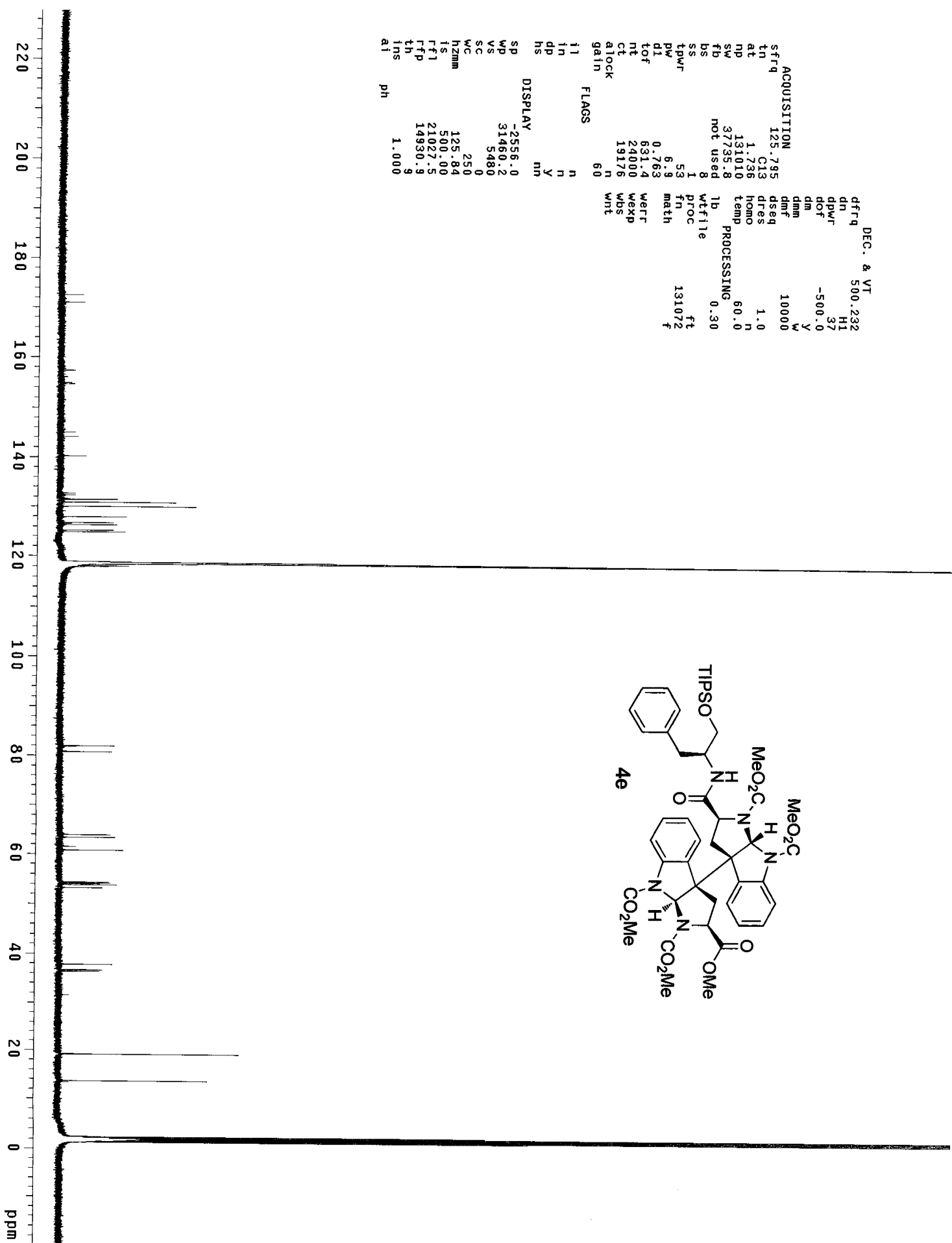


DEC. & VT 125.673
 dfreq 125.673
 dn C13
 dpwr 30
 dof 0
 dm mnn
 dmm w
 dnm 10000
 dseg 1.0
 dres n
 dn homo n
 temp 60.0
 PROCESSING
 wftite ft
 proc 262144
 math f
 werr
 wexp
 wbs
 wnt

ACQUISITION
 sfreq 499.748
 tn H1
 at 3.001
 np 63050
 sw 10504.2
 fb not used
 bs 4
 tpwr 56
 pw 8.6
 dl 2.000
 tof 1519.5
 nt 128
 ct n
 allock 8
 gain not used

FLAGS
 i1 n
 in n
 dp y
 hs nm

DISPLAY
 sp -249.9
 wp 6246.7
 vs 47
 sc 0
 wc 250
 hzmm 24.99
 is 33.57
 rfi 2218.5
 rfp 969.5
 th 7
 ins 100.000
 al cdc ph



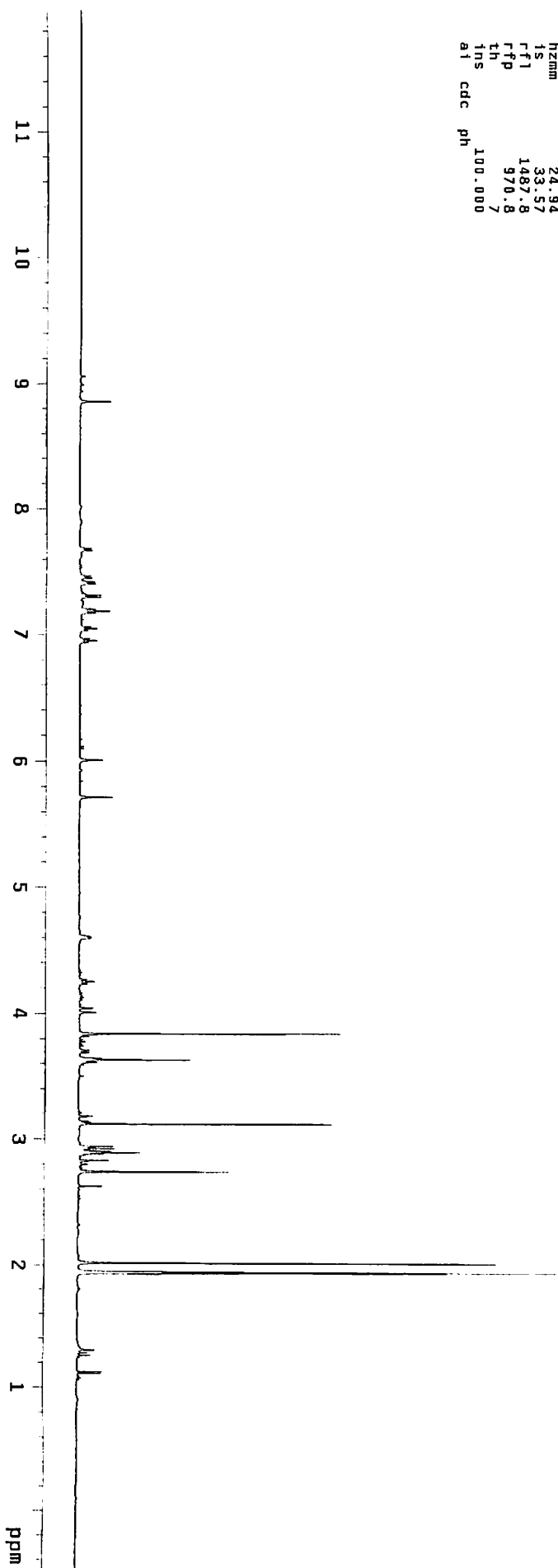
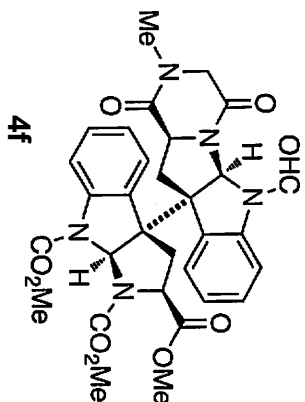
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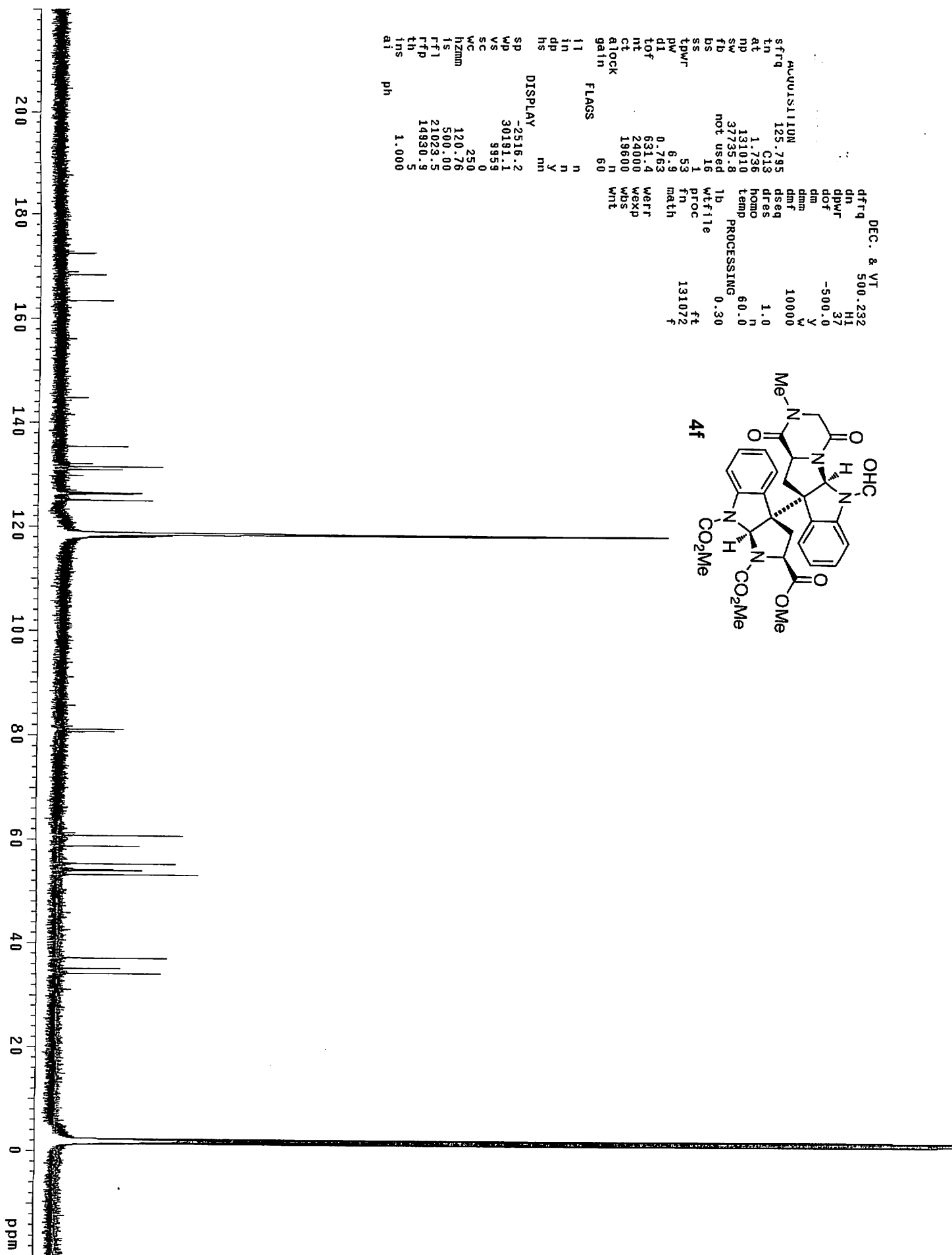
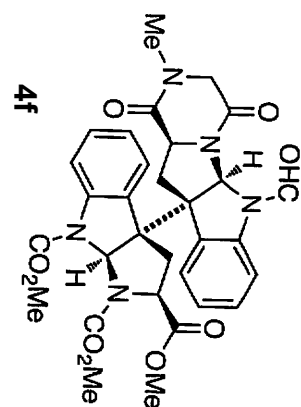
    DEC. 8 VT 125.846
    dfrq 125.846
    dn C13
    dpwr 30
    dof 0
    dm nm
    dmm nm
    at 4.999
    np 120102
    sw 12012.0
    td not used
    ds 4
    tpwr 56
    pw 8.0
    dl 0.100
    tof 3003.2
    nt 128
    ct 12
    alock n
    gain not used
    fl 1 n
    in n
    dp y
    hs nm

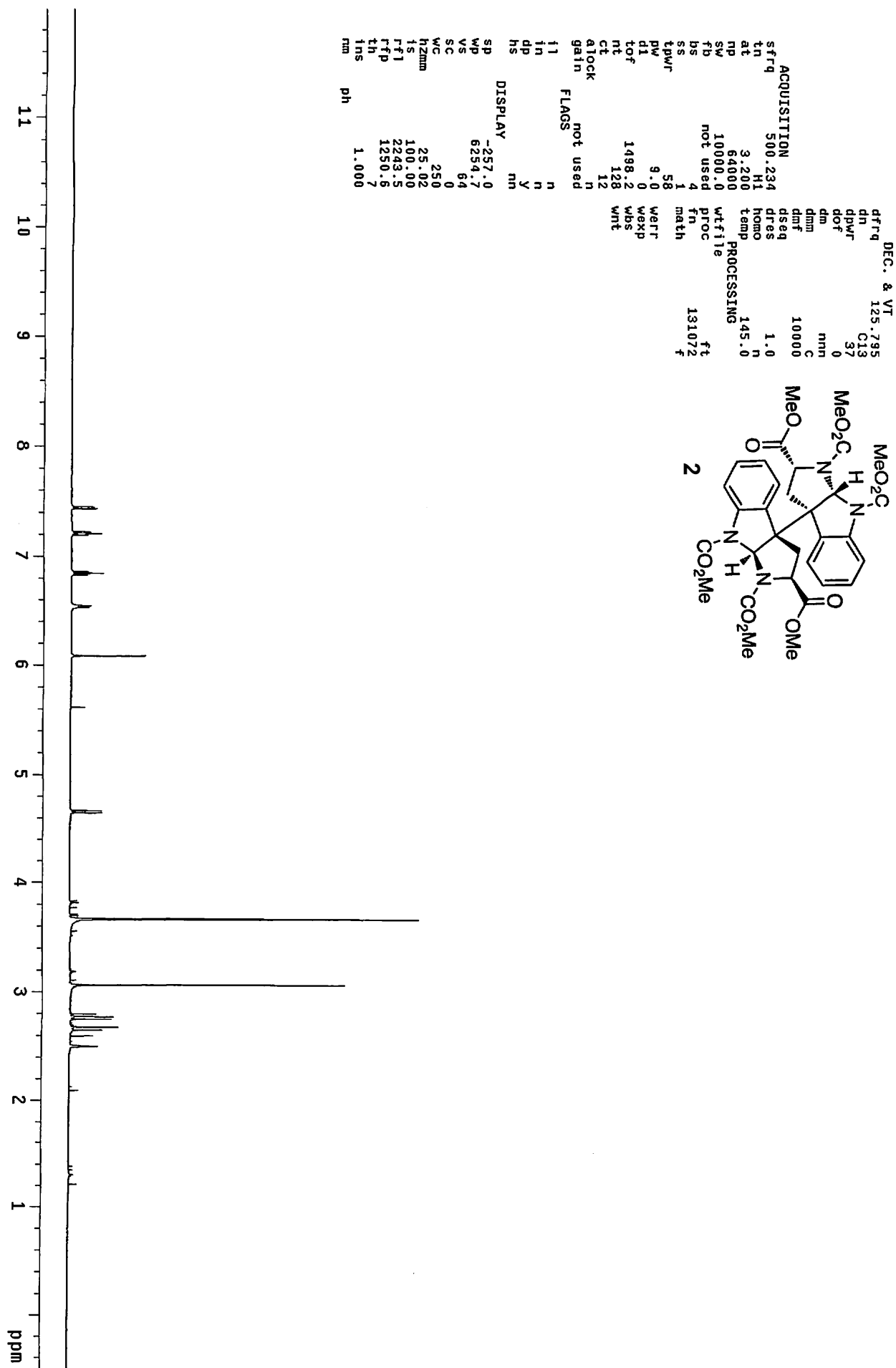
    DISPLAY
    SP -248.5
    WP 5234.8
    VS 40
    SC 0
    WC 250
    hzmm 24.94
    ls 33.97
    rfp 1487.8
    th 970.8
    ins 7
    al cdc ph 100.000

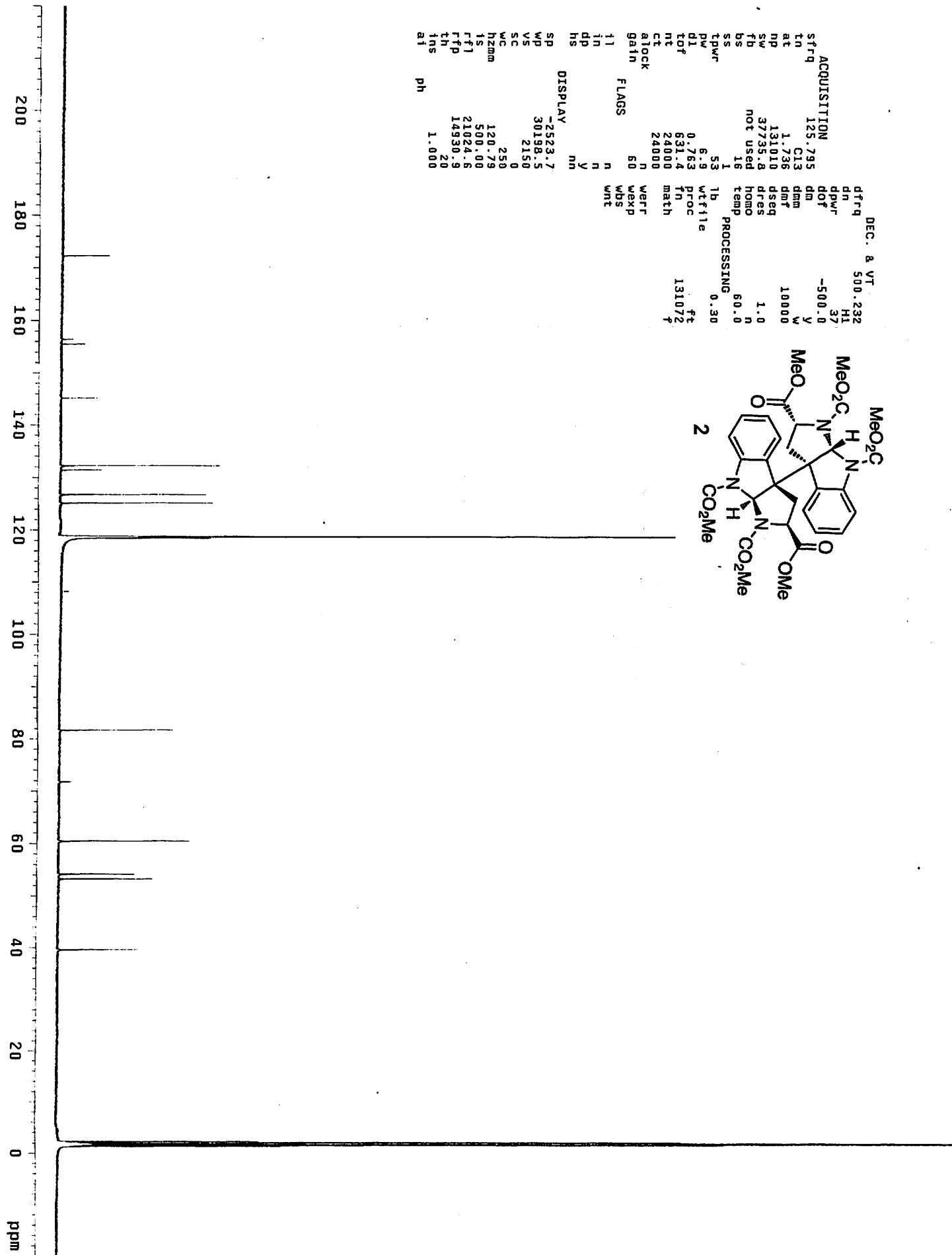
    ACQUISITION
    sfrq 500.438
    tn H1
    at 4.999
    np 120102
    sw 12012.0
    td not used
    ds 4
    tpwr 56
    pw 8.0
    dl 0.100
    tof 3003.2
    nt 128
    ct 12
    alock n
    gain not used
    fl 1 n
    in n
    dp y
    hs nm

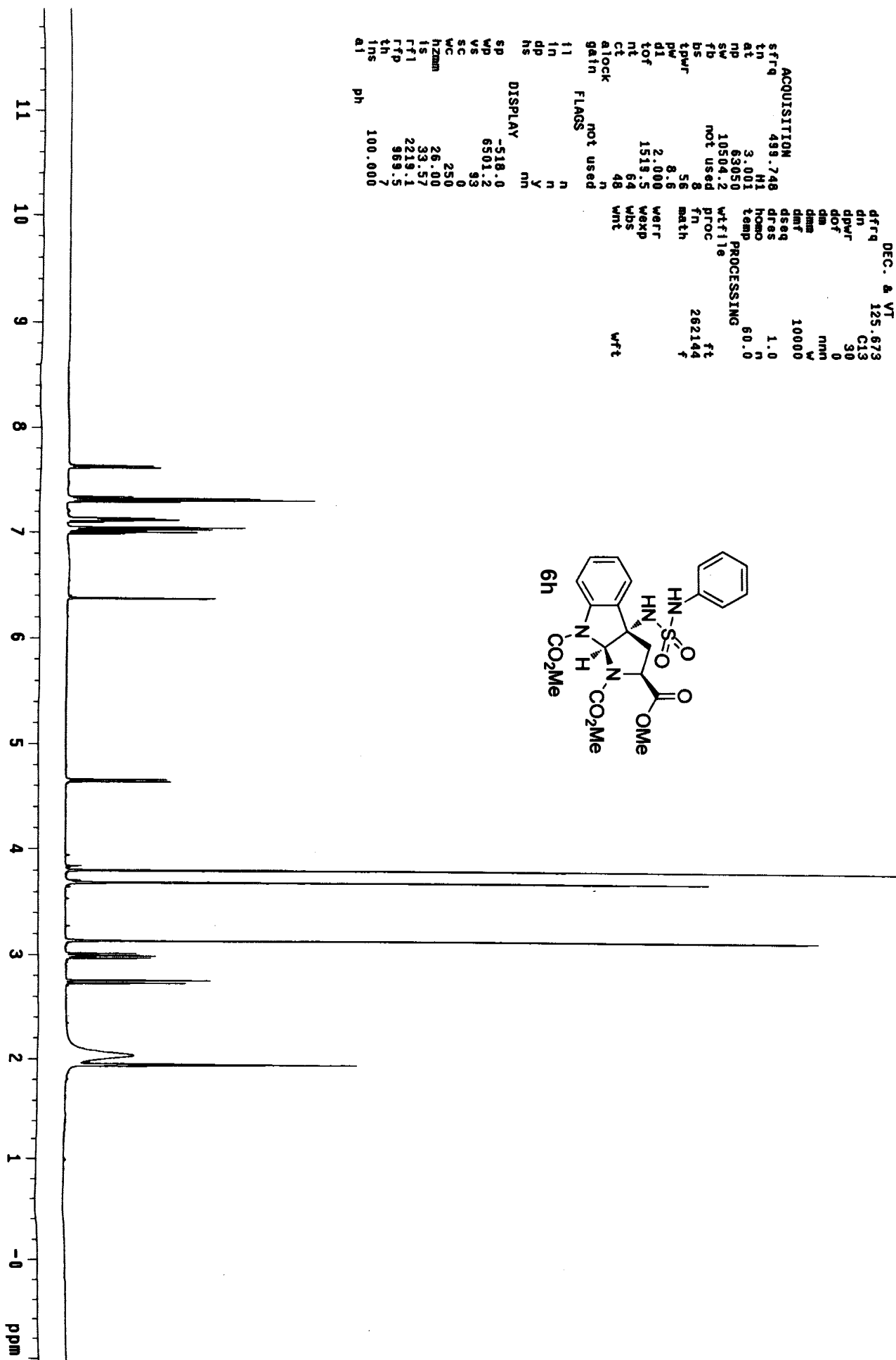
    PROCESSING
    wft 262144
    wfile ft
    proc f
    math f
    werr n
    wexp n
    wbs n
    wnt wft
    
```

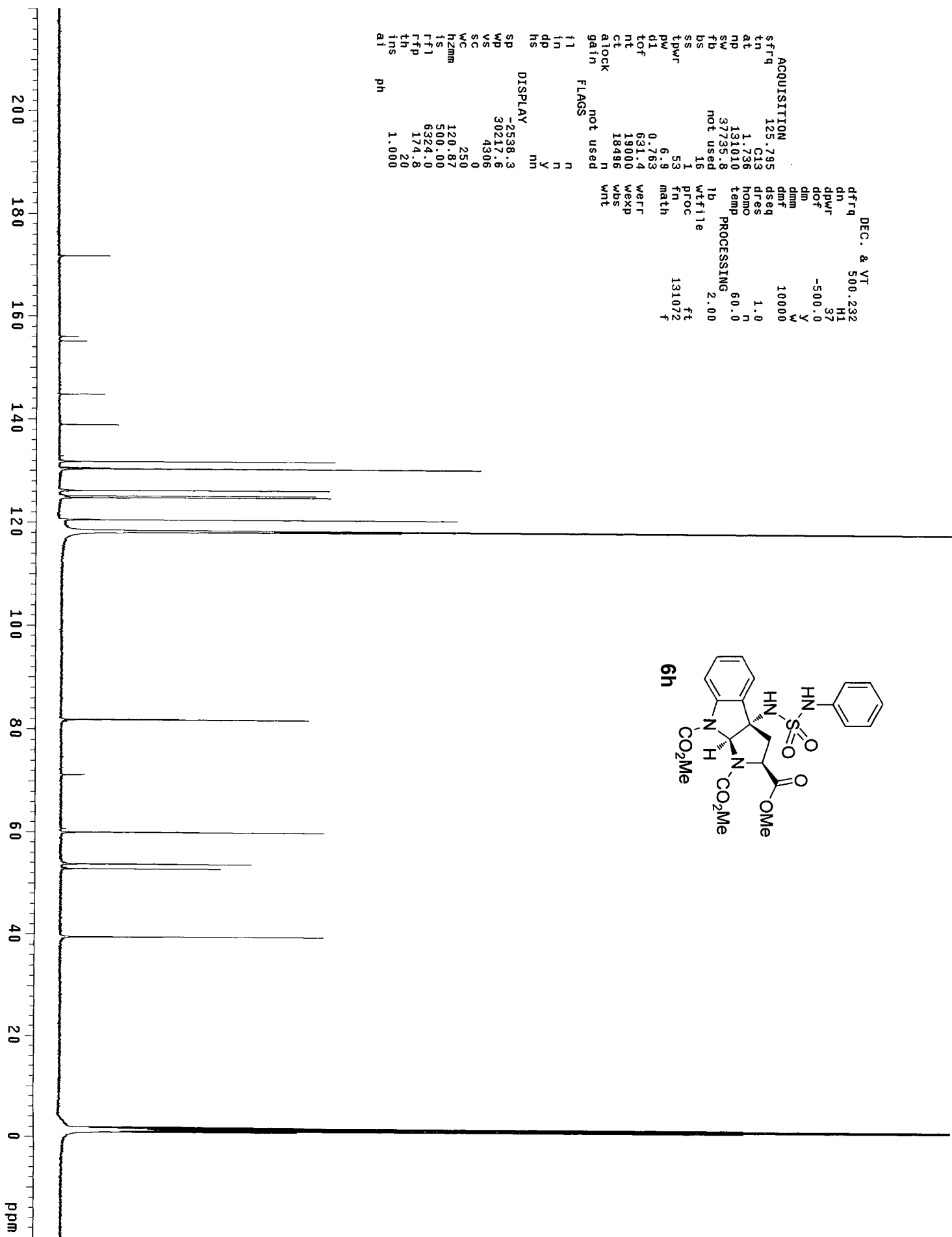
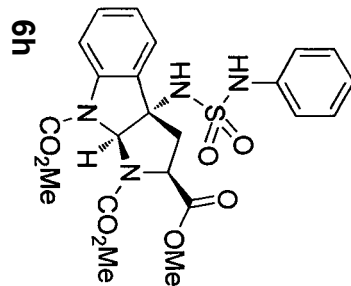












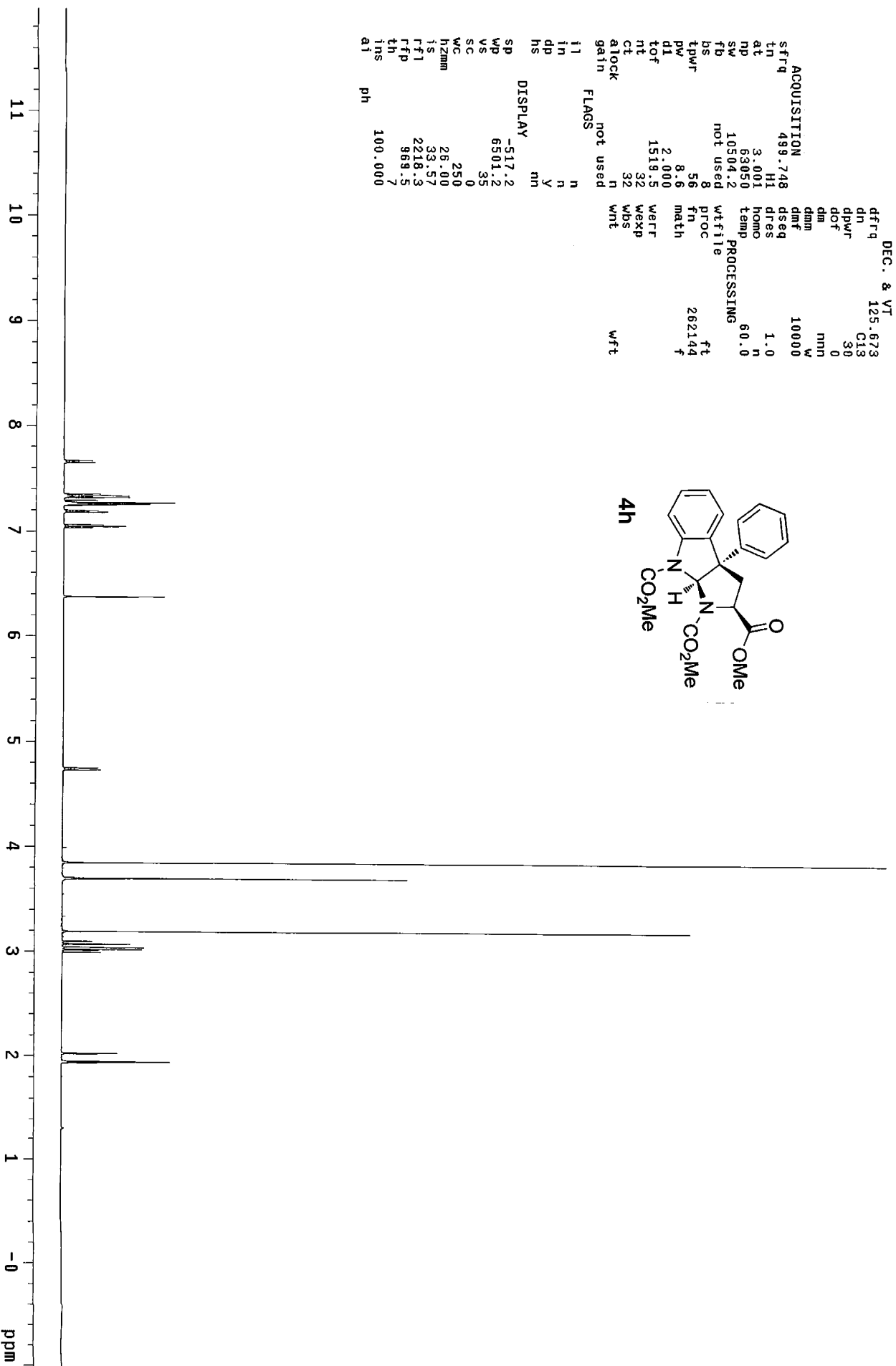
DEC. & VT 500.232
 H1
 37
 -500.0
 Y
 W
 10000
 1.0
 n
 60.0
 n
 2.00
 ft
 131072
 f

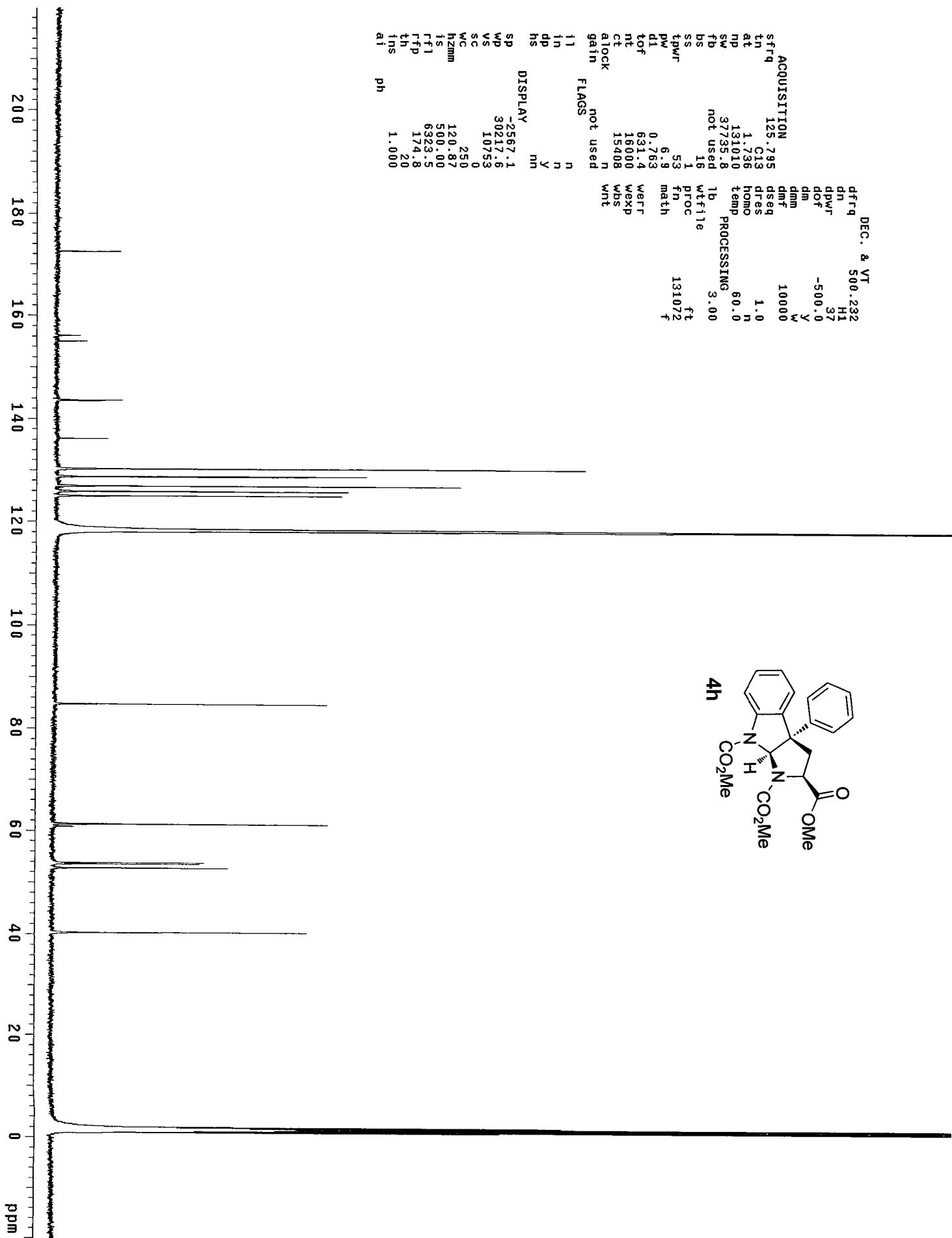
ACQUISITION
 sfrq 125.795
 tn C13
 at 1.736
 np 131010
 sw 37735.8
 fb not used
 bs 16
 ss 1
 tprw 53
 pw 6.9
 dl 0.763
 tof 631.4
 nt 19000
 ct 18496
 atlock n
 gain not used

FLAGS
 f1 n
 in n
 dp y
 hs nm

DISPLAY
 sp -2538.3
 wp 30217.6
 ve 4306
 sc 0
 wc 250
 hzmm 120.87
 is 500.00
 rfi 6324.0
 rfp 174.8
 th 20
 ins 1.000
 ph

PROCESSING
 lb 1
 wifile
 proc 1
 fn 131072
 math
 wert
 wexp
 wbs
 wnt





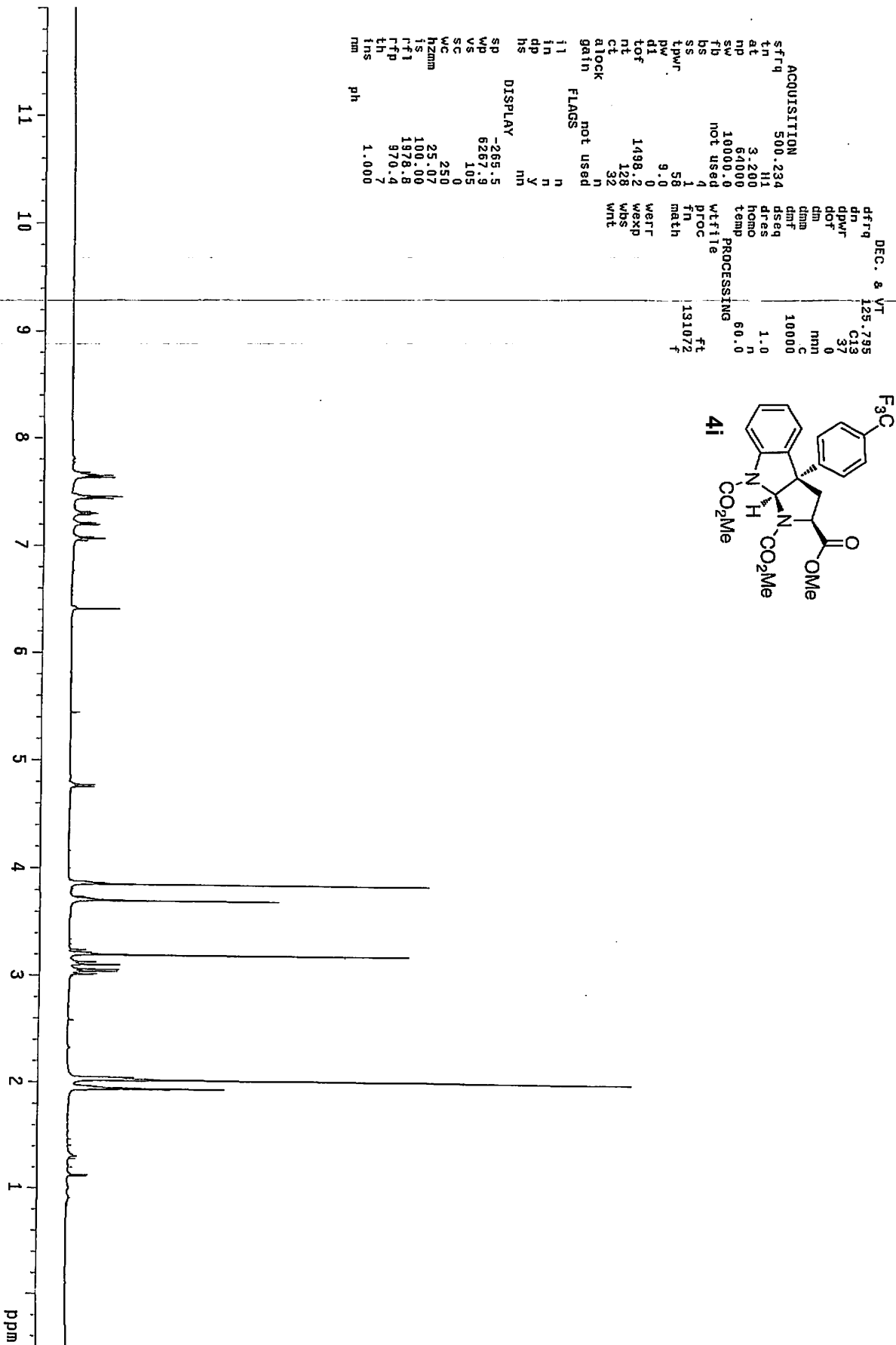
DEC. & VT 500.232
 H1
 37
 -500.0
 Y
 W
 10000
 1.0
 n
 60.0
 n
 PROCESSING 3.00
 ft
 131072
 f

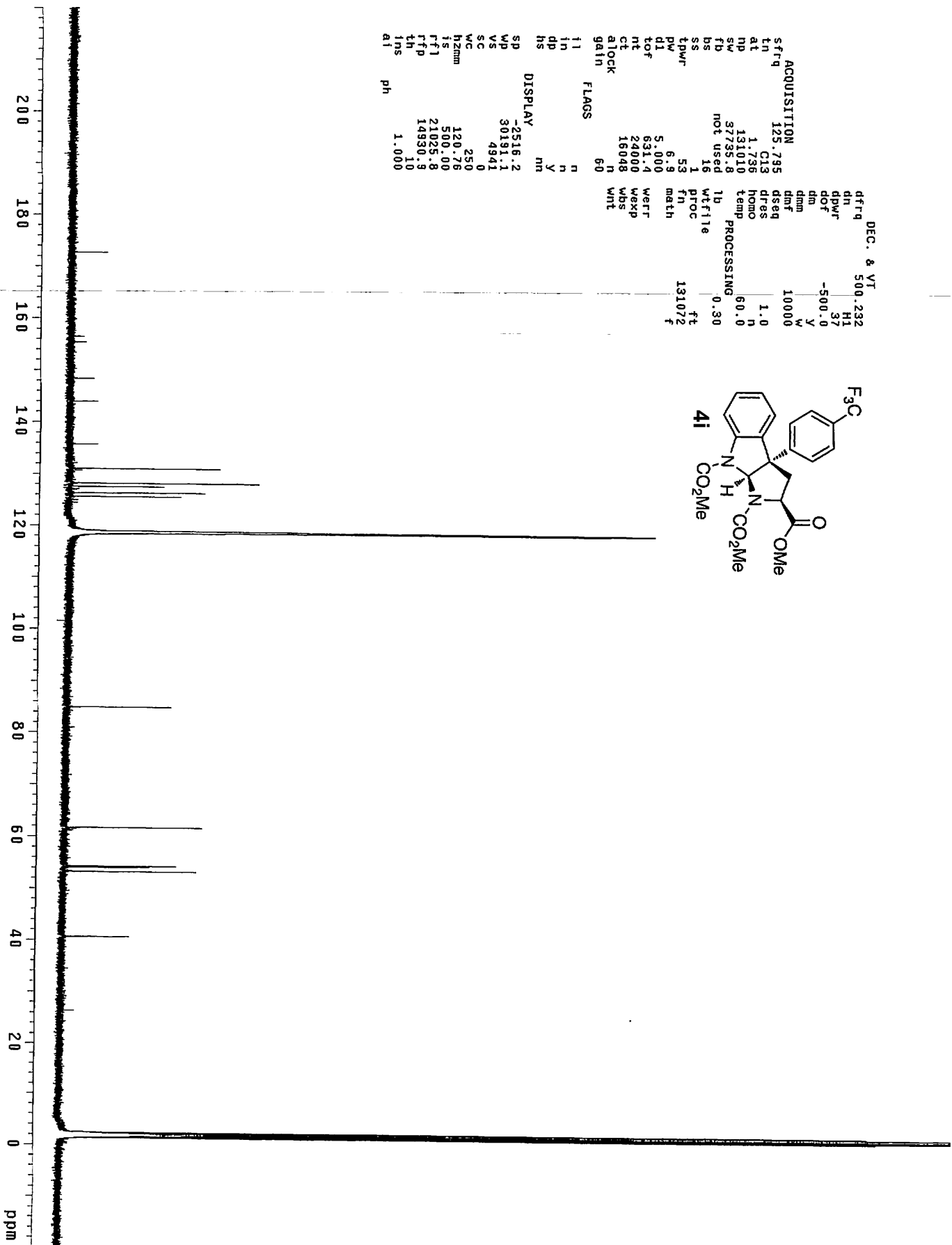
ACQUISITION
 sfrq 125.795
 tn C13
 at 1.736
 mp 131010
 sw 37735.8
 fb not used
 bs 16
 ss 1
 tpwr 53
 dn 6
 d1 0.753
 tof 631.4
 nt 16000
 ct 15408
 alock n
 gain not used

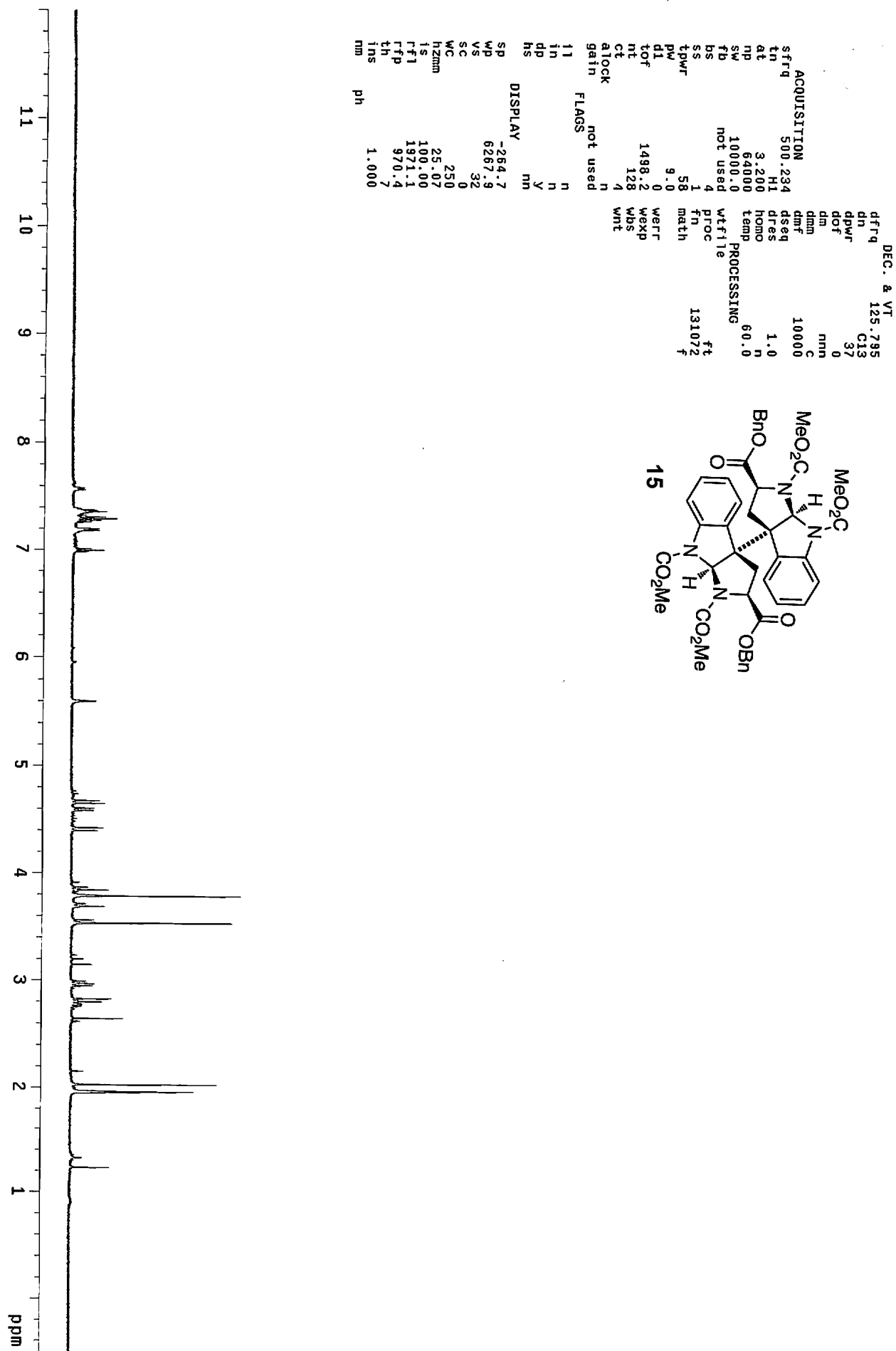
FLAGS
 i1 n
 in n
 dp y
 hs nm

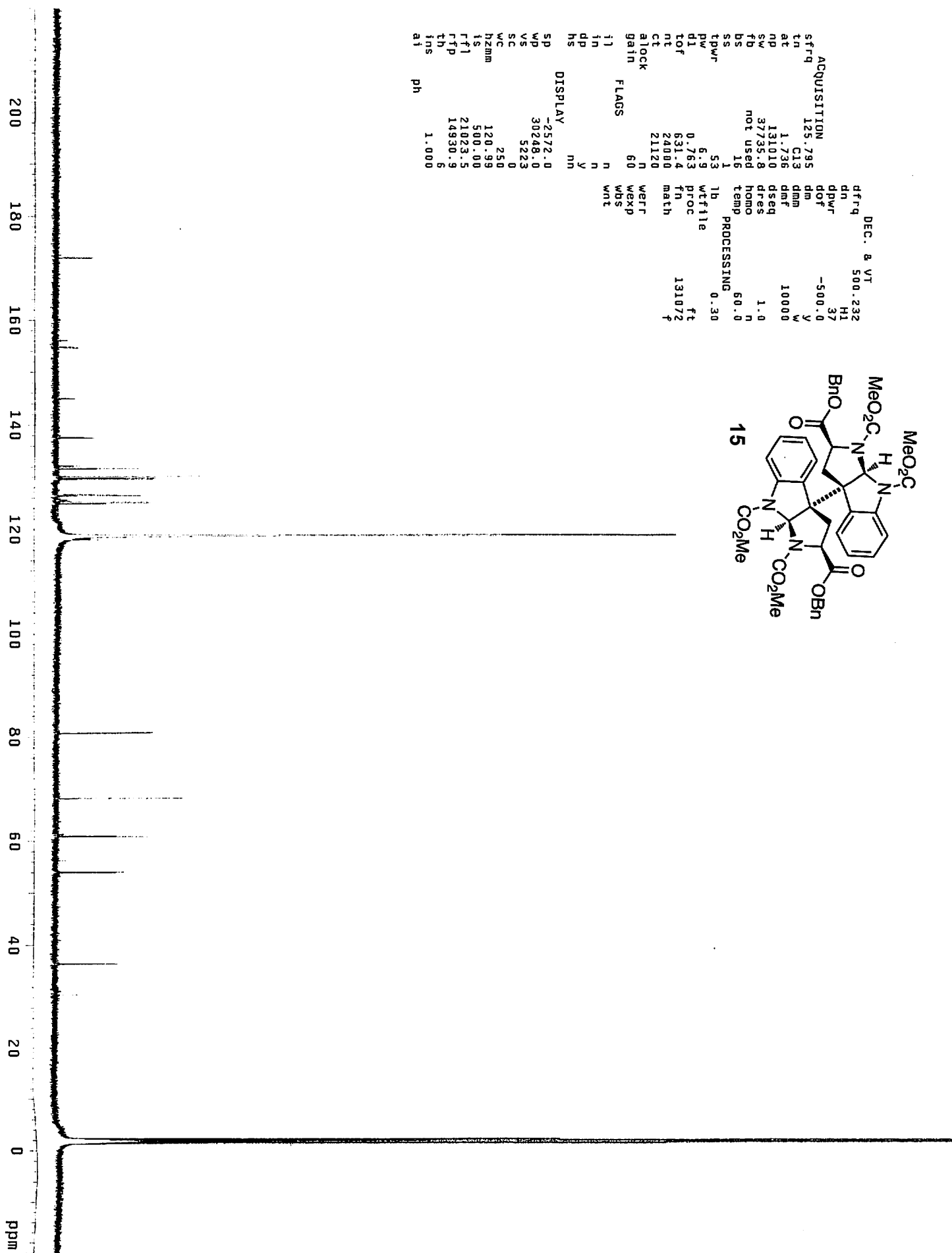
DISPLAY
 sp -2567.1
 wd 30217.6
 vs 10753
 sc 0
 wc 250
 hzmm 120.87
 is 500.00
 rfi 6323.5
 rfp 174.8
 th 20
 ins 1.000
 al ph

PROCESSING
 lb 1
 wf11e
 proc fn
 math 131072
 wert
 wexp
 wbs
 wrt









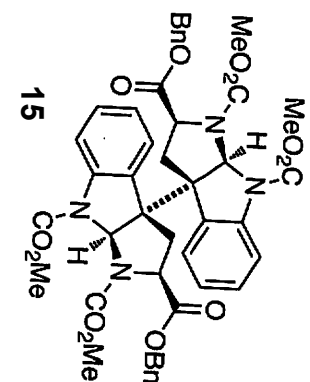
ACQUISITION
 sffrq 125.795
 tn C13
 at 1.736
 np 131010
 sw 37735.8
 td not used
 bs 16
 ss 1
 tpdw 53
 pw 6.9
 dl 0.763
 tof 631.4
 nt 24000
 ct 21120
 alock n
 gain 60
 i1 n
 in n
 dp y
 hs nn

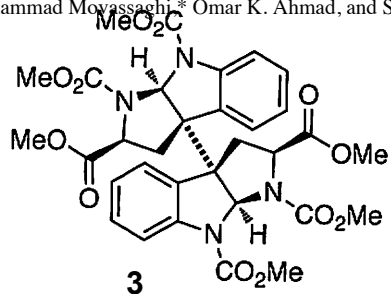
DEC. & VT
 dffrq 500.232
 dn H1
 dpwr 37
 dof -500.0
 dm v
 dmm v
 dnt 10000
 dseq 1.0
 dres n
 homo n
 temp 60.0

PROCESSING
 lb 0.30
 wtf1e ft
 proc 131072
 fn f
 math

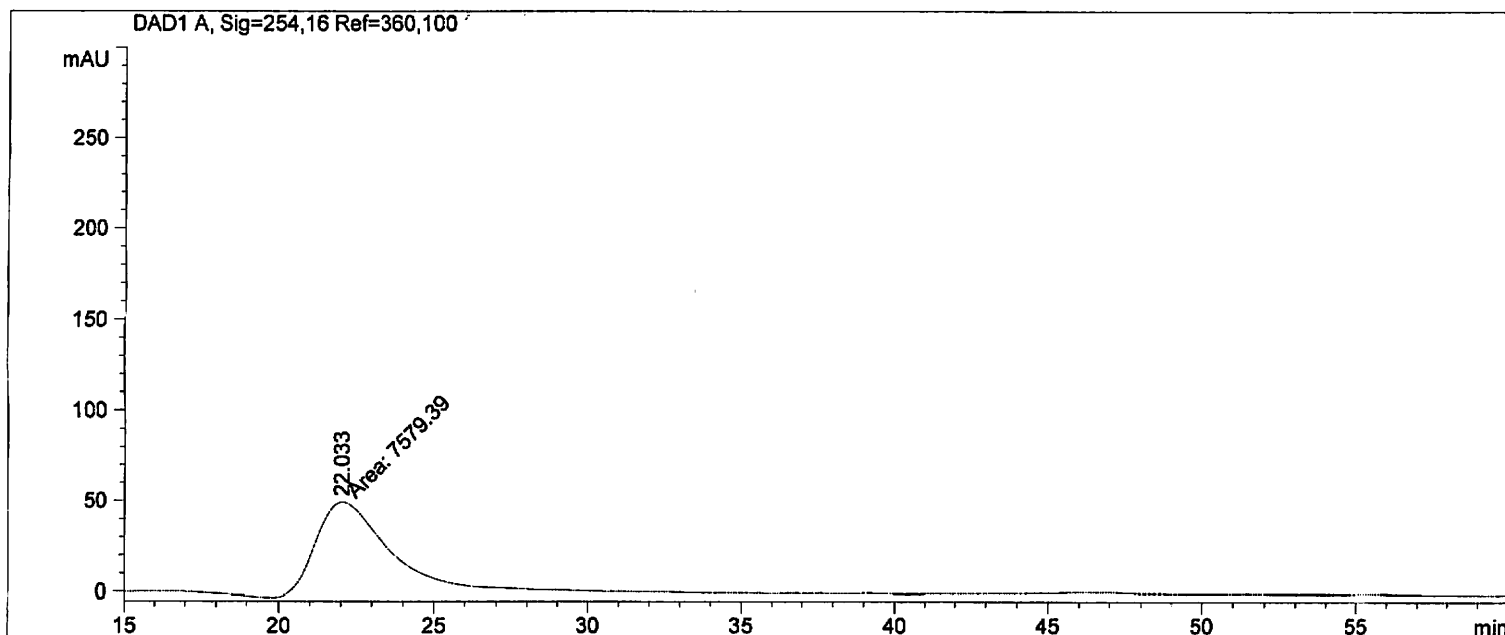
FLAGS
 werr n
 wexp n
 wbs n
 wnt

DISPLAY
 sp -2572.0
 wd 30246.0
 vs 5223
 sc 0
 wc 250
 hzmm 120.99
 ls 500.00
 rfi 21023.5
 rfp 14930.9
 tps 6
 ph 1.000





Pure sample of the
weakly UV-active
product 3



External Standard Report

Sorted By : Signal
Multiplier : 1.0000
Dilution : 1.0000
Use Multiplier & Dilution Factor with ISTDs

Summed Peaks Report

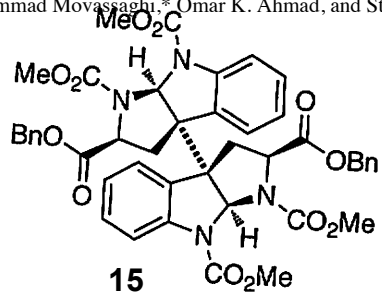
Signal 1: DAD1 A, Sig=254,16 Ref=360,100

Final Summed Peaks Report

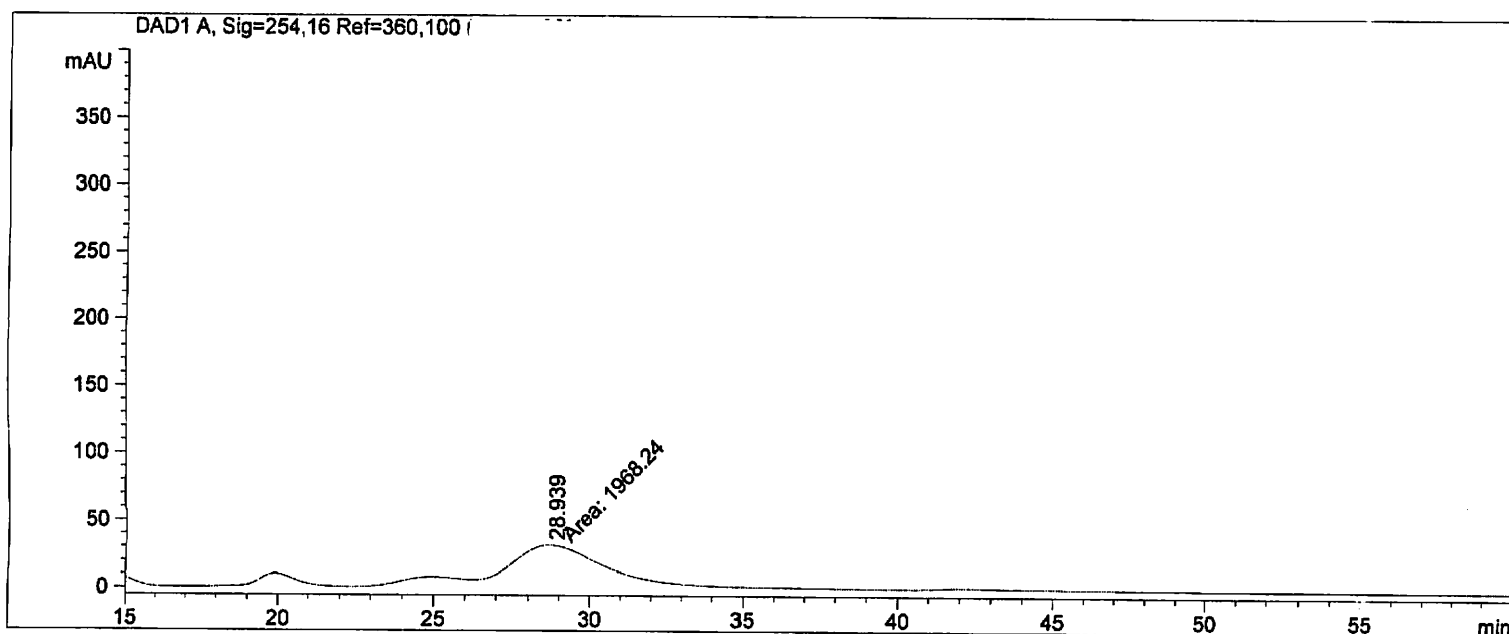
Signal 1: DAD1 A, Sig=254,16 Ref=360,100

Area Percent Report

Sorted By : Signal
Multiplier : 1.0000
Dilution : 1.0000
Use Multiplier & Dilution Factor with ISTDs



Pure sample of the
weakly UV-active
product 15



External Standard Report

Sorted By : Signal
Multiplier : 1.0000
Dilution : 1.0000
Use Multiplier & Dilution Factor with ISTDs

Summed Peaks Report

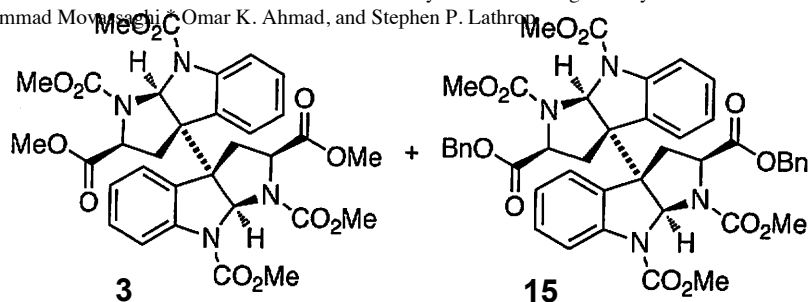
Signal 1: DAD1 A, Sig=254,16 Ref=360,100

Final Summed Peaks Report

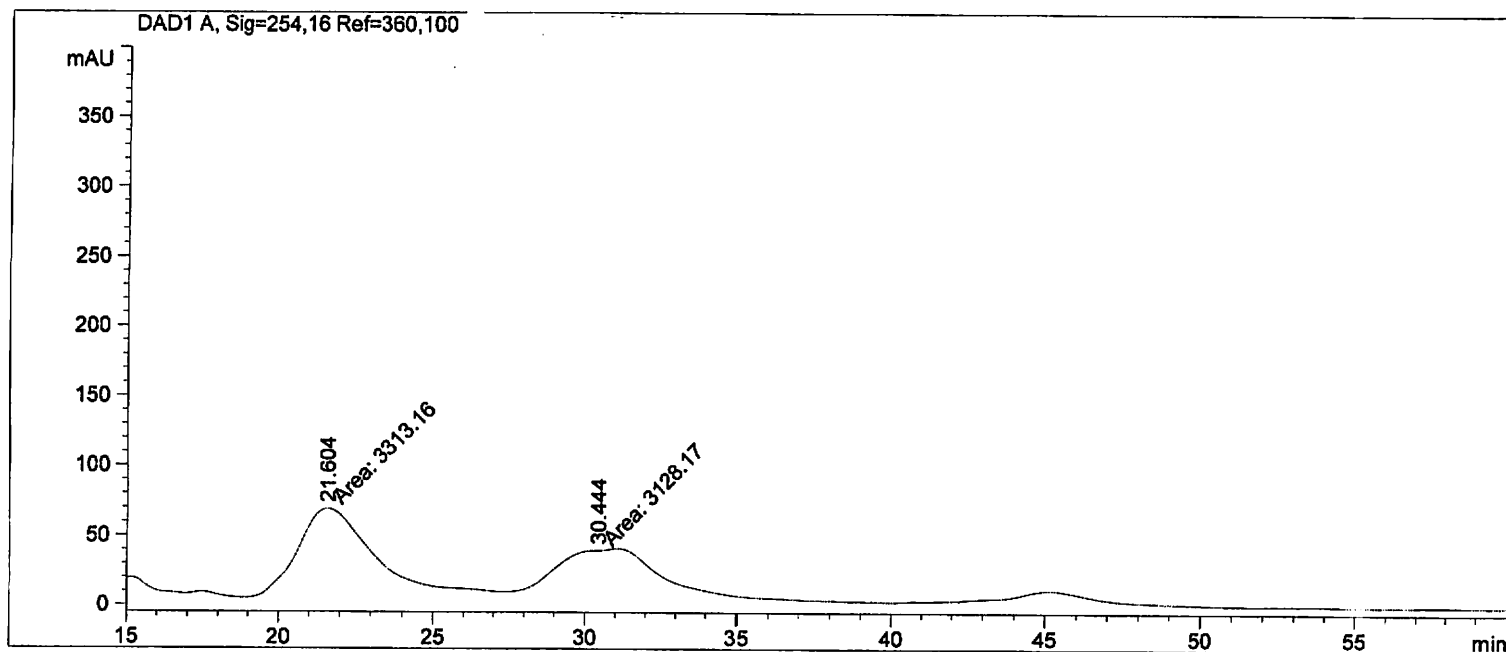
Signal 1: DAD1 A, Sig=254,16 Ref=360,100

Area Percent Report

Sorted By : Signal
Multiplier : 1.0000
Dilution : 1.0000
Use Multiplier & Dilution Factor with ISTDs



Product mixture
prior to purification



External Standard Report

Sorted By : Signal
Multiplier : 1.0000
Dilution : 1.0000
Use Multiplier & Dilution Factor with ISTDs

Summed Peaks Report

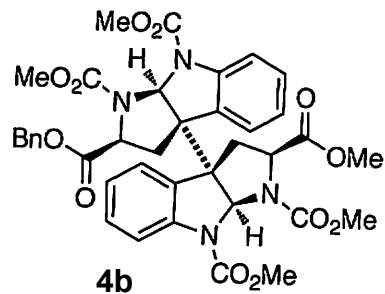
Signal 1: DAD1 A, Sig=254,16 Ref=360,100

Final Summed Peaks Report

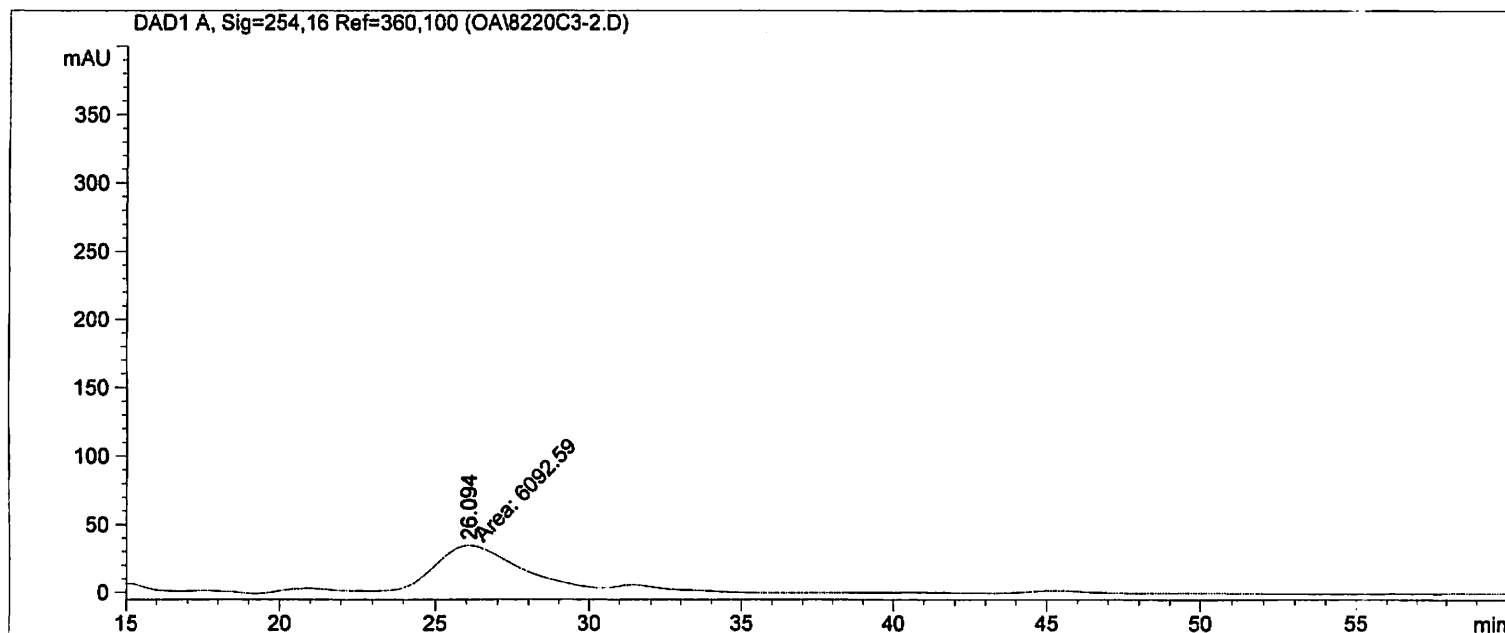
Signal 1: DAD1 A, Sig=254,16 Ref=360,100

Area Percent Report

Sorted By : Signal
Multiplier : 1.0000
Dilution : 1.0000
Use Multiplier & Dilution Factor with ISTDs



Pure sample of the
weakly UV-active
product **4b**



=====
External Standard Report
=====

Sorted By : Signal
Multiplier : 1.0000
Dilution : 1.0000
Use Multiplier & Dilution Factor with ISTDs

=====
Summed Peaks Report
=====

Signal 1: DAD1 A, Sig=254,16 Ref=360,100

=====
Final Summed Peaks Report
=====

Signal 1: DAD1 A, Sig=254,16 Ref=360,100

=====
Area Percent Report
=====

Sorted By : Signal
Multiplier : 1.0000
Dilution : 1.0000
Use Multiplier & Dilution Factor with ISTDs