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General Methods. All non-aqueous reactions were carried out in oven- or flame-dried glassware under an argon atmosphere. All chemicals were purchased from commercial vendors and used as is, unless otherwise specified. Anhydrous tetrahydrofuran (THF) and dichloromethane (CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>) were obtained from a solvent purification system (Glass Contour). Reactions were magnetically stirred and monitored by thin layer chromatography (TLC) with 250 µm EMD 60 F254 precoated silica gel plates. Flash column chromatography was performed using Silicycle silica gel P60 (230-400 mesh). Sonication reactions were performed in a Branson 1510 sonicator. FT-IR spectral data were recorded on a Thermo Nicolet FT-IR spectrometer equipped with a Diamond ATR accessory. <sup>1</sup>H and <sup>13</sup>C NMR spectral data were recorded on Bruker DPX-300, AMX-360 or DRX 400 MHz spectrometers. Chemical shifts are reported relative to chloroform ( $\delta$  7.26), methanol ( $\delta$  3.31), or DMSO ( $\delta$ 2.50) for <sup>1</sup>H NMR and chloroform ( $\delta$  77.2), methanol ( $\delta$  49.0), or DMSO ( $\delta$  39.5) for <sup>13</sup>C NMR. Nominal mass spectra were recorded on Applied Biosystems 150EX. High resolution mass spectra were recorded on a Waters LCT Premier time-of-flight (TOF) mass spectrometer. X-Ray data was collected on a Bruker SMART APEX CCD area dector system.



Synthesis of Keto Diester 5. To a stirred solution of the readily prepared indole ester  $4^7$  (3.50 g, 18.5 mmol) in Et<sub>2</sub>O (310 mL) at 0 °C was added oxalyl chloride (1.84 mL, 21.4 mmol). The resultant orange solution was stirred at rt for 16 h and then cooled to 0 °C. 2-Trimethylsilylethanol (8.0 mL, 55.9 mmol) was added, followed by slow addition of triethylamine (6.4 mL, 47 mmol) over 5 min. The resulting red suspension was stirred at 0  $\,$  °C for 1.5 h and then diluted with water. The organic layer was separated and the aqueous layer extracted with Et<sub>2</sub>O. The combined organic layers were washed with water and brine, dried over MgSO<sub>4</sub>, and concentrated in vacuo to give a viscous red oil which was purified by flash chromatography on silica gel (gradient 20% to 40% EtOAc/hexanes) to yield indole-3-oxoacetate 5 (6.03 g, 90%). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) 10.50 (s, 1H), 7.83-7.78 (m, 1H), 7.45-7.40 (m, 1H), 7.30-7.23 (m, 2H), 4.56-4.50 (m, 2H), 4.32 (s, 2H), 3.82 (s, 3H), 1.22-1.16 (m, 2H), 0.10 (s, 9H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) 182.5; 171.3, 166.5, 142.3, 135.4, 126.1, 124.0, 123.4, 120.3, 112.3, 110.5, 65.2, 53.1, 32.9, 17.8, -1.1; LRMS-ES+ m/z (relative intensity) 362 (MH<sup>+</sup>, 80); HRMS-ES+  $(C_{18}H_{24}NO_5Si)$  calcd 362.1424 (MH<sup>+</sup>), found 362.1416.



Synthesis of Nitrosoalkene Michael Adducts 11a/b. To a -78 °C solution of indole 5 (8.18 g, 22.6 mmol) was added LiHMDS (47.5 mL, 47.5 mmol, 1.0 M in THF) and the resulting solution was stirred for 30 min. A solution of  $\alpha$ -chlorooxime 7 (9.6 g, 31.7 mmol) in THF (69 mL) was added via cannula over 10 min. The reaction mixture was stirred at -78 °C for 2 h and then diluted with NH<sub>4</sub>Cl (aq). The organic layer was separated and the aqueous layer was extracted with EtOAc. The combined organic layers were dried over MgSO<sub>4</sub> and concentrated in vacuo to give a residue which was purified by flash chromatography on silica gel (gradient 20% to 50% EtOAc/hexanes) to yield diastereomeric Michael adducts 11a and 11b (14.01 g, 99%,  $\sim 1.2$ : 1 by <sup>1</sup>H NMR) which were carried on to the next step without separation. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 10.31 (s, 0.5H), 10.23 (s, 0.5H), 8.90 (s, 0.5H), 8.66 (s, 0.5H), 7.79-7.58 (m, 3H), 7.39-7.17 (m, 5H), 5.59 (d, *J* = 5.9 Hz, 0.5H), 5.13 (d, *J* = 8.6 Hz, 0.5H), 4.93 (d, J = 14.5 Hz, 0.5H), 4.60-4.50 (m, 2H), 3.69-4.47 (m, 4H) 3.37 (p, J = 5.7 Hz, 0.5H), 3.20 (d, J = 14.6 Hz, 0.5 H); 3.10 (q, J = 7.3 Hz, 0.5H), 2.97-2.85 (m, 1H), 2.44-2.28 (m, 3H), 2.08-2.03 (m, 0.5H), 1.78-1.76 (m, 0.5H), 1.41-1.31 (m, 0.5H), 0.11-0.07 (m, 9H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 183.6, 183.0, 172.6, 171.9, 166.5, 166.5, 152.8, 152.7, 144.61, 144.57, 143.5, 143.4, 135.83, 135.80, 130.4, 130.3, 128.06, 127.96, 125.8, 125.6, 124.4, 124.2, 123.4, 123.2, 120.0, 119.6, 112.9, 112.7, 111.2, 111.1, 65.33, 65.29, 53.3, 53.2, 45.4, 44.9, 44.2, 43.4, 42.9, 42.7,

42.3, 41.9, 27.9, 27.8, 22.0, 21.9, 17.8, 14.6, 14.2, -1.1; LRMS-ES+ m/z (relative intensity) 666 (M+K<sup>+</sup>, 100); HRMS-ES+ (C<sub>30</sub>H<sub>41</sub>N<sub>4</sub>O<sub>8</sub>SSi) calcd 645.2414 (M+NH<sub>4</sub><sup>+</sup>), found 645.2445.

For characterization of the isomers, a small amount of the mixture was separated by flash chromatography on silica gel (gradient 2 to 10% Et<sub>2</sub>O/CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>) to afford **11a** (less polar) as an orange foamy solid. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 9.96 (s, 1H, NH), 7.91 (s, 1H), 7.62(d, J = 8.0 Hz, 3H), 7.38 (m, 1H), 7.26-7.19 (m, 4H), 5.52 (d, J =6.1.1 Hz, 1H), 4.87 (d, J = 14.6 Hz, 1H), 4.50 (t, J = 8.2 Hz, 2H), 3.64 (s, 3H), 3.30 (m, 1H), 3.18 (d, J = 14.7 Hz, 1H), 2.82 (m, 1H), 2.43 (m, 1H), 2.34 (s, 3H), 2.02 (dd, J = 3.4, 12.8 Hz, 1H), 1.38 (m, 1H), 1.15 (t, J = 8.7 Hz, 2H), 0.07 (s, 9H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 183.2, 171.5, 166.0, 153.1, 144.2, 135.3, 133.0, 130.0, 127.7, 125.3, 123.9, 122.9, 119.6, 112.4, 111.1, 64.9, 52.9, 45.0, 43.0, 42.6, 42.0, 27.5, 21.6, 17.5, -1.4. **11b** (more polar, brown foamy solid), <sup>1</sup>H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  9.84 (s, 1H), 7.97 (s, 1H), 7.61-7.57 (m, 3H), 7.29-7.23 (m, 2H), 1.17-7.14 (m, 3H), 5.00 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 1H), 4.50-4.39 (m, 3H), 3.67 (s, 3H), 3.45-3.38 (m, 3H), 2.94 (m, 1H), 2.82 (m, 1H), 2.34 (s, 3H), 1.69 (m, 2H), 1.09-1.05 (m, 2H), 0.00 (s, 9H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 182.9, 172.8, 166.2, 152.9, 144.5, 143.5, 135.7, 133.3, 130.3, 128.1, 125.8, 124.4, 123.4, 120.2, 122.6, 111.2, 65.3, 53.3, 45.0, 44.1, 43.3, 42.0, 28.0, 22.0, 17.8, -1.1.



Synthesis of  $\alpha$ -Ketoester 12. To a solution of ester oxime mixture 11a/b (5.66 g, 9.01 mmol) and imidazole (2.47 g, 36.3 mmol) in CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> (240 mL) was added TBSCl (4.10 g, 27.2 mmol). The resulting suspension was stirred for 12 h at rt and then diluted with 1 M HCl. The organic layer was separated and the aqueous layer was extracted with CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>. The combined organic layers were dried over MgSO<sub>4</sub> and concentrated *in vacuo* to give a residue which was purified by flash chromatography on silica gel (30% EtOAc/hexanes) yielding O-TBS-oximes 12 (5.98 g, 89%) as an orange solid. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 9.91 (s, 0.5H), 9.79 (s, 0.5H), 7.77-7.61 (m, 3H), 7.41-7.21 (m, 5H) 5.56 (d, J = 5.7, 0.5H), 5.06-4.97 (m, 1H), 4.84 (d, J =15.0, 0.5H), 4.54-4.45 (m, 2H), 3.69-3.60 (m, 4H), 3.41 (dt, J = 7.1, 12.6 Hz, 0.5H), 3.30 (d, J = 15.0, 0.5H), 3.18 (d, J = 14.9, 0.5H), 3.00-2.92 (m, 1H), 2.85-2.70 (m, 0.5H), 2.42 (s, 1.5H) 2.32 (s, 1.5H), 2.06-1.98 (m, 0.5H), 1.85-1.70 (m, 0.5H), 1.65-1.55 (m, 0.5H), 1.40-1.35 (m, 1H), 1.20-1.13 (m, 2H), 0.99 (m, 9H), 0.31-0.20 (m, 6H), 0.10-0.07 (m, 9H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 183.4, 182.8, 172.6, 171.0, 166.3, 166.1, 157.9, 156.8, 144.40, 144.37, 143.6, 143.4, 135.5, 135.4, 133.9, 133.6, 130.20, 130.15, 128.0, 127.9, 126.0, 125.7, 124.4, 124.2, 123.5, 123.2, 120.6, 120.0, 112.4, 112.2, 111.3, 65.1, 53.2, 53.0, 45.2, 44.1, 43.5, 43.3, 42.9, 28.1, 27.7, 26.34, 26.28, 21.93, 21.85, 18.3, 18.2, 17.79, 17.76, -1.1, -4.2, -4.6, -4.8; LRMS-ES+ m/z (relative intensity) 780 (M+K<sup>+</sup>, 100); HRMS-ES+ ( $C_{36}H_{52}N_3O_8SSi_2$ ) calcd 742.3014



Synthesis of Acetates S1a/b. To a stirred solution of  $\alpha$ -ketoesters 12 (21.5 g, 29 mmol) in MeOH (55 mL) and THF (425 mL) cooled to 0 °C was added NaBH<sub>4</sub> (1.32 g, 34.7 mmol). The resulting solution was stirred for 1 h at 0 °C, and then diluted with NH<sub>4</sub>Cl <sub>(aq)</sub>. The organic layer was separated and the aqueous layer was extracted with CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>. The combined organic layers were washed with water and brine and then dried over MgSO<sub>4</sub>. Removal of the solvent *in vacuo* provided the indole-3-hydroxyl acetate products as a white powder.

Without further purification, this mixture was dissolved in a 1:1 (v/v) mixture of Ac<sub>2</sub>O:pyridine (292 mL) and the solution was stirred at rt for 12 h. After removing the volatiles *in vacuo*, **S1a** and **S1b** were separated by flash chromatography on silica gel (gradient 15% to 40% EtOAc/hexanes). **S1a** (more polar isomer, orange foamy solid, 12.60 g, 55%, ~3:1 mixture of acetoxy diastereomers): <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  9.07 (s, 0.75H), 9.03 (s, 0.25H), 7.75-7.71 (m, 1H), 7.64 (d, J = 8.2 Hz, 2H), 7.32-7.13 (m, 5H), 6.21 (s, 0.25H), 6.18 (s, 0.75H), 4.97-4.88 (m, 1H), 4.52 (d, J = 5.9 Hz, 0.25H), 4.48 (d, J = 5.5 Hz, 0.75H), 4.28-4.20 (m, 1H), 4.09-4.02 (m, 1H), 3.67-3.55 (m, 4H), 3.41-3.31 (m, 2H), 3.00-2.93 (m, 1H), 2.39-2.36 (m, 3H), 2.14 (s, 3H), 1.95-1.70 (m, 3H), 1.60-1.40 (m, 2H), 0.98 (s, 9H), 0.29-0.18 (m, 6H), 0.00-0.02

(m, 9H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (90 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 171.0, 170.8, 170.6, 170.5, 169.1, 157.3, 144.0, 135.3, 135.2, 133.7, 133.5, 132.2, 131.7, 129.8, 127.6, 126.2, 126.1, 122.7, 120.3, 119.3, 111.2, 108.0, 107.8, 67.7, 64.2, 53.4, 52.5, 44.8, 43.2, 42.9, 42.7, 42.4, 42.1, 28.0, 26.0, 25.9, 21.5, 20.9, 20.7, 17.9, 17.3, -1.56, -1.59, -4.8, -5.1; **S1b** (less polar isomer, orange foamy solid, 8.29 g, 36%, ~2:1 mixture of acetoxy diastereomers): <sup>1</sup>H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  8.73-8.71 (m, 1H), 7.76 (d, J = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 7.66 (d, J = 8.2 Hz, 1H), 7.35-7.14 (m, 5H), 6.24-6.22 (m, 1H), 5.02 (t, J = 7.1 Hz, 1H), 4.34-4.07 (m, 3H), 3.66-3.53 (m, 4H), 3.15-3.07 (m, 2H), 2.72 (d, J = 11.3, 3.2 Hz, 1H), 2.45 (s, 3H), 2.20-2.18 (m, 3H), 1.58-1.39 (m, 2H), 1.00-0.89 (m, 12H), 0.26 (s, 3H), 0.20 (s, 3H), 0.02-0.04 (m, 9H);  $^{13}$ C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  173.1, 173.0, 170.9, 170.8, 169.3, 169.2, 156.7, 144.4, 136.1, 136.0, 133.8, 133.6, 132.4, 132.2, 130.2, 128.1, 126.7, 123.5, 123.4, 121.1, 120.2, 111.5, 108.54, 108.50, 68.4, 68.0, 64.7, 64.5, 53.9, 53.0, 52.9, 45.4, 44.4, 44.1, 42.8, 42.6, 42.5, 28.5, 28.0, 26.4, 22.0, 21.2, 21.1, 18.4, 17.7, 17.6, -1.2, -4.8, -4.9 (2C); LRMS-ES+ (mixture of diastereomers S1a/b) m/z (relative intensity) 824 (M+K<sup>+</sup>, 25); HRMS-ES+  $(C_{38}H_{56}N_3O_9SSi_2)$  calcd 786.3276 (MH<sup>+</sup>), found 786.3286.



**Synthesis of Indole Diester 13.** To a solution of acetate **S1a** (2.94 g, 3.75 mmol) in *t*-BuOH (80 mL) was added 10% Pd/C (1.20 g). The resulting mixture was

evacuated and backfilled with H<sub>2</sub> from a balloon and TEA (10.0 mL) was then added. The resulting mixture was warmed to 30 °C and stirred for 4 days until all the starting material was consumed as judged by TLC. The reaction mixture was then diluted with EtOAc, filtered through a pad of Celite and concentrated in vacuo to give a residue which was purified by flash chromatography on silica gel (gradient 10% to 25% EtOAc/hexanes) to afford indole 13 (2.47 g, 91%) as an off-white foam. <sup>1</sup>H NMR  $(360 \text{ MHz}, \text{CDCl}_3) \delta 8.74 \text{ (br s, 1H)}, 7.62 \text{ (d, } J = 7.2 \text{ Hz}, 2\text{H}), 7.57 \text{ (d, } J = 7.8 \text{ Hz}, 1\text{H}),$ 7.28-7.24 (m, 3H), 7.17 (dd, J = 7.1, 7.5 Hz, 1H), 7.09 (dd, J = 7.3, 7.4 Hz, 1H), 4.82 (d, J = 15.1 Hz, 1H), 4.33 (d, J = 6 Hz, 1H), 4.11-4.07 (m, 2H), 3.64 (s, 3H), 3.60 (d, 300)J = 4.4 Hz, 2H), 3.58-3.55 (m, 1H), 3.36 (d, J = 15.2 Hz, 1H), 3.30-3.25 (m, 1H), 2.90 (td, J = 4.0, 11.9 Hz, 1H), 2.36 (s, 3H), 1.89-1.84 (m, 1H), 1.59-1.54 (m, 1H), 0.94(s, 9H), 0.21(s, 3H), 0.15(s, 3H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 171.7, 171.6, 157.2, 144.0, 135.4, 133.7, 130.0, 129.9, 129.5, 128.9, 127.7 (2C), 122.3, 119.7, 118.9, 111.0, 107.6, 63.2, 52.5, 44.7, 43.0, 42.7, 42.3, 30.8, 27.6, 26.0, 21.6, 18.0, 17.4, -1.4, -4.8, -5.0; LRMS-ES+ m/z (relative intensity) 766 (M+K<sup>+</sup>, 75); HRMS-ES+  $(C_{36}H_{57}N_4O_7SSi_2)$  calcd 745.3487 (M+NH<sub>4</sub><sup>+</sup>), found 745.3478.



Synthesis of Indole Diester 14. Following a similar procedure described for preparation of 13, acetate S1b (3.95 g, 5.03 mmol) was reduced by catalytic

hydrogenation to afford indole diester **14** as an off white foamy solid (3.16 g, 86%): <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  8.19 (s, 1H), 7.65 (d, *J* = 8.5 Hz, 2H), 7.57 (d, *J* = 7.7 Hz, 1H), 7.32 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 7.26 (d, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 7.17 (dd, *J* = 7.0, 7.1 Hz, 1H), 7.11 (dd, *J* = 7.1, 7.2 Hz, 1H), 5.03 (d, *J* = 14.4 Hz, 1H), 4.17-4.13 (m, 2H), 4.06 (d, *J* = 10.7 Hz, 1H), 3.64 (app. s, 2H), 3.62 (s, 3H), 3.57 (m, 1H), 3.06-3.00 (m, 2H), 2.66 (td, *J* = 3.8, 11.5 Hz, 1H), 2.44 (s, 3H), 1.46 (m, 1H), 1.39 (m, 1H), 0.97 (s, 9H), 0.23 (s, 3H), 0.16 (s, 3H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  173.0, 171.4, 156.5, 144.0, 135.7, 133.4, 129.8, 128.0 (2C), 127.8, 122.7, 120.1, 119.2, 111.0, 108.3, 63.3, 52.5, 45.2, 43.8, 42.5, 42.0, 30.6, 27.8, 26.1, 25.9, 21.7, 18.1, 17.5, -1.4, -5.1, -5.2; HRMS-ES+ (C<sub>36</sub>H<sub>54</sub>N<sub>3</sub>O<sub>7</sub>SSi<sub>2</sub>) calcd 728.3221 (MH<sup>+</sup>), found 728.3224.

**Epimerization of Ester 13 to Ester 14.** To a solution of diester **13** (4.45 g, 6.12 mmol) in THF (81 mL) cooled to  $-78 \,^{\circ}$ C was added dropwise KHMDS solution (0.5 M in toluene, 13.5 mL, 6.73 mmol, 1.1 equiv.). After the addition was complete, the cooling bath was removed and the reaction mixture was stirred at rt for 30 min. To the resultant olive green solution was added glacial acetic acid (0.40 mL) followed by saturated NH<sub>4</sub>Cl <sub>(aq)</sub>. The mixture was extracted with EtOAc. The organic phase washed with brine, dried over Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> and concentrated. The residue was purified by flash chromatography on silica gel (30% EtOAc/hexanes) to afford diester **14** as a slightly yellow foam (3.23 g, 73%), which was identical to ester **14** prepared from hydrogenation of **S1b**.



Synthesis of N-Cbz Derivative 15. A stirred solution of indole 14 (1.05 g, 1.45 mmol) in acetonitrile (40 mL) was heated to 90 °C. Dibenzyl dicarbonate (2.07 g, 7.24 mmmol) was added, followed immediately by DMAP (0.53 g, 4.33 mmol). After gas evolvution stopped (~1 min), the reaction mixture was heated at 90 °C for another 2 min, and cooled to rt. The solvent was removed *in vacuo* to give a pale brown residue, which was purified by flash chromatography on silica gel (5 to 20 % EtOAc/hexanes) to afford **15** as a white foam (1.23 g, 99%, ~2:1 Cbz rotamers). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  8.11 (d, J = 7.6 Hz, 0.7H), 8.00 (m, 0.3H), 7.64 (d, J = 6.9 Hz, 2H), 7.57 (d, *J* = 6.4 Hz, 0.7H), 7.46-7.26 (m, 9H), 5.68 (d, *J* = 10.1 Hz, 0.3H), 5.17 (d, *J* = 11.7 Hz, 0.7H), 5.52-5.46 (m, 0.7H), 5.29 (d, J = 13.1 Hz, 0.7H), 5.16 (d, J = 9.3 Hz, 1.7H), 4.14-4.10 (m, 2H), 3.90 (d, J = 15.9 Hz, 0.3H), 3.65-3.53 (m, 2.7H), 3.48 (s, 3H), 3.11 (m, 1H), 2.90 (d, J = 13.2 Hz, 0.3H), 2.68 (d, J = 13.2 Hz, 0.7H), 2.60 (m, 0.3H), 2.49-2.44 (m, 3H), 2.17 (m, 0.7H), 1.40 (m, 0.3H), 1.12 (m, 1.7H), 0.98 (m, 9H), 0.22 (s, 2H), 0.19-0.17 (m, 4H),0.02 (s, 9H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 171.7, 171.1, 170.8, 170.1, 155.8, 155.6, 151.8, 151.3, 143.8, 135.9, 135.6, 134.8, 133.4, 132.5, 132.2, 129.8, 129.4, 129.2, 129.0, 128.8, 127.9, 125.3, 123.5, 119.3, 118.9, 118.6, 117.2, 115.8, 69.3, 68.6, 63.6, 63.4, 52.1, 45.7, 42.8, 42.4, 42.0, 41.3, 40.7, 30.9, 30.2, 28.6, 27.5, 26.2, 25.6, 21.7, 18.3, 17.5, -1.5, -5.1; LRMS-ES+ m/z (relative intensity) 862 (MH<sup>+</sup>, 90); HRMS-ES<sup>+</sup> (C<sub>44</sub>H<sub>60</sub>N<sub>3</sub>O<sub>9</sub>SSi<sub>2</sub>) calcd 862.3589 (MH<sup>+</sup>), found

862.3585.



Synthesis of Oxime 16. To a stirred solution of O-TBS-oxime 15 (12.9 g, 14.9 mmol) in THF (600 mL) was added AcOH (6.6 mL) followed by TBAF (22.1 mL, 22.1 mmol, 1.0 M in THF). The resulting solution was stirred at rt overnight and then diluted with NH<sub>4</sub>Cl (aq). The organic layer was separated and the aqueous layer was extracted with EtOAc. The combined organic layers were dried over MgSO<sub>4</sub> and concentrated in vacuo to give a residue which was purified by flash column chromatography on silica gel (30% EtOAc/hexanes) to yield free oxime 16 as a pale foam (11.1 g, 100%, ~2:1 Cbz rotamers). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 8.10 (m, 0.7H), 8.0-7.8 (m, 1.3H), 7.65 (d, J = 7.1 Hz, 2H), 7.54 (m, 0.7H), 7.45 (m, 3.5H), 7.35-7.26 (m, 6H), 5.68 (m, 0.3H), 5.57 (d, J = 11.5 Hz, 0.7H), 5.47 (s, 0.7H), 5.18 (m, 1.4H), 5.07 (m, 1H), 4.13 (m, 2H), 3.87 (m, 0.3H), 3.65-3.59 (m, 3H), 3.48 (s, 3H), 3.09 (m, 1H), 2.91 (0.3H), 2.68 (d, J = 13.1 Hz, 0.7H), 2.60 (m, 0.3H), 2.48-2.44 (m, 3H), 2.19 (m, 0.7H), 1.64 (m, 0.4H), 1.40 (m, 0.3H), 1.17 (1.60H), 0.94 (t, J =8.8 Hz, 2H), 0.01 (s, 9H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 172.0, 171.5, 170.8, 170.5, 152.9, 151.8, 151.4, 143.9, 135.8, 135.5, 134.7, 133.0, 132.3, 132.0, 129.8, 129.4, 129.2, 129.1, 129.0, 128.8, 128.6, 127.9, 127.8, 127.1, 125.3, 124.9, 123.5, 123.2, 119.3, 118.6, 117.2, 116.1, 115.9, 69.5, 68.7, 65.4, 64.5, 63.8, 63.4, 52.6, 52.3, 45.7, 42.4, 41.8, 41.0, 40.7, 40.5, 31.0, 30.7, 30.3, 28.5, 27.6, 21.6, 21.1, 19.2, 17.3, 13.8, -1.5; LRMS-ES+ m/z (relative intensity) 748 (MH<sup>+</sup>, 75); HRMS-ES+ (C<sub>38</sub>H<sub>46</sub>N<sub>3</sub>O<sub>8</sub>SSi<sub>2</sub>) calcd 748.2724 (MH<sup>+</sup>), found 748.2690.



Synthesis of Ketone 17. Oxime 16 (11.14 g, 14.9 mmol) was added to a mixture of levulinic acid and 1 M HCl (334 g, 9:1 v/v) and the mixture was stirred at 30 °C for 4.5 h. The reaction mixture was diluted with water (1 L), and was extracted with dichloromethane. The organic layer was washed with sat. NaHCO<sub>3</sub>, water and brine, dried over Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>, and concentrated. The residue was purified by flash column chromatography on silica gel (gradient, 20 to 30% EtOAc/hexanes) to afford ketone **17** as a slightly pink foam (10.04 g, 92%). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  8.06 (d, J = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 7.62 (d, J = 8.1 Hz, 2H), 7.55-7.26 (m, 10H), 5.54 (d, J = 11.8 Hz, 1H), 5.20 (d, J = 11.6 Hz, 1H), 4.91 (d, J = 6.6 Hz, 1H), 4.18-4.07 (m, 2H), 4.21 (d, J =13.6 Hz, 1H), 3.62 (s, 2H), 3.48 (s, 3H), 3.32 (q, J = 9.3 Hz, 1H), 3.20 (d, J = 13.6 Hz, 1H), 2.48 (s, 3H), 2.46 (m, 1H), 1.46-1.42 (m, 2H), 0.95 (t, J = 8.6 Hz, 2H), 0.02 (s, 9H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 201.6, 171.2, 170.2, 151.5, 144.3, 135.4, 134.7, 132.2, 131.7, 130.0, 129.3, 129.1, 128.9, 128.0, 125.4, 123.7, 119.3, 117.4, 115.9, 68.9, 63.8, 56.1, 52.4, 48.8, 45.3, 40.0, 30.8, 27.5, 21.7, 17.4, -1.5; LRMS-ES+ m/z (relative intensity) 750 (M+NH<sub>4</sub><sup>+</sup>, 75); HRMS-ES+ (C<sub>38</sub>H<sub>48</sub>N<sub>3</sub>O<sub>9</sub>SSi) calcd 750.2881 (M+NH<sub>4</sub><sup>+</sup>), found 750.2878.



Synthesis of Keto Acid 18. To a stirred solution of TMSE-ester 17 (3.95 g, 5.38 mmol) in CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> (138 mL) was added TFA (34 mL). The resulting solution was stirred at rt for 9 h and the solvent was removed *in vacuo* to give a residue which was purified by flash column chromatography on silica gel (40% EtOAc/hexanes + 1% AcOH) to give keto acid 18 (3.39 g, 100%). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  8.07 (d, *J* = 6.9 Hz, 1H), 7.62 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 7.50-7.16 (m, 10H), 5.54 (d, *J* = 11.8 Hz, 1H), 5.21 (d, *J* = 11.1 Hz, 1H), 4.87 (d, *J* = 6.2 Hz, 1H), 4.00 (13.4 Hz, 1H), 3.68 (s, 2H), 3.46 (s, 3H), 3.36-3.29 (m, 1H), 3.18 (d, *J* = 13.9 Hz, 1H), 2.48 (s, 3H), 1.41 (m, 2H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  201.6, 175.3, 171.1, 151.4, 144.3, 137.9, 135.4, 134.5, 132.2, 131.9, 129.9, 129.3, 129.1, 128.8, 128.2, 127.9, 125.5, 125.3, 123.7, 119.1, 116.6, 115.9, 68.9, 56.0, 52.4, 48.7, 45.2, 40.0, 30.0, 27.5, 21.6; LRMS-ES+ m/z (relative intensity) 633 (MH<sup>+</sup>, 100); HRMS-ES+ (C<sub>33</sub>H<sub>36</sub>N<sub>3</sub>O<sub>9</sub>S) calcd 650.2172 (M+NH<sub>4</sub><sup>+</sup>), found 650.2142.



**Synthesis of β-Lactone 19.** To a stirred suspension of 4-PPY (1.09 g, 7.35 mmol), 2-bromo-*N*-propylpyridinium triflate (2.57 g, 7.35 mmol) and DIPEA (1.7 mL,

9.8 mmol) in CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> (79 mL) at rt was added a solution of keto acid 18 (3.00 g, 4.90 mmol) and glacial acetic acid (0.35 mL, 6.1 mmol) in CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> over 1 h via a syringe pump. The resultant orange solution was stirred for another 3 h at rt. Solvent was then removed in vacuo to give a residue which was purified by flash chromatography on silica gel (gradient, 30-40% EtOAc/hexanes) affording  $\beta$ -lactone 19 as an off white solid (2.71 g, 93%). FTIR (film) 1835 cm<sup>-1</sup>; <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>, ~97:3 mixture of diastereomers determined by <sup>1</sup>H NMR, only the major diastereomer peaks are reported)  $\delta$  8.02 (d, J = 7.2 Hz, 1H), 7.66 (d, J = 7.8 Hz, 2H), 7.60 (d, J = 7.4 Hz, 1H), 7.45 (m, 2H), 7.42-7.31 (m, 7H), 5.46 (d, J = 10.8 Hz, 1H), 5.32 (d, J = 12.0 Hz, 1H), 4.76 (s, 1H), 4.41 (d, J = 5.7 Hz, 1H), 3.88 (d, J = 12.0 Hz, 1H), 3.50 (m, 1H), 3.50 (s, 3H), 2.95 (d, J = 11.8 Hz, 1H), 2.55 (dd, J = 7.3, 14.5 Hz, 1H), 1.60 (m, 2H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 170.7, 165.4, 151.8, 144.5, 136.6, 134.5, 132.3, 130.1, 129.9, 129.0, 128.9, 128.8, 127.8, 126.9, 125.8, 123.8, 118.8, 115.6, 110.6, 75.6, 69.4, 53.0, 52.2, 50.9, 44.8, 43.3, 38.5, 25.1, 21.7; LRMS-ES+ m/z (relative intensity) 615 (MH+, 100). HRMS-ES+  $(C_{33}H_{34}N_3O_8S)$  calcd 632.2067  $(M+NH_4^+)$ , found 632.2053.



Synthesis of NH-Indole Esters 20 and 21. 10% Pd/C (0.54 g) was suspended in a solution of *N*-Cbz  $\beta$ -lactone 19 (2.71 g, 4.41 mmol) in EtOAc (280 mL). One drop

of glacial acetic acid was added to the mixture, followed by three evacuation-backfill cycles with hydrogen gas from a balloon. The reaction mixture was stirred under a balloon of H<sub>2</sub> for 1.5 h at rt. The mixture was filtered through a pad of Celite, concentrated and the residue was purified by flash chromatography on silica gel (gradient, 2 to 5% Et<sub>2</sub>O/CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>) to afford indole **20** (1.99 g, 94%) as a white solid. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  9.50 (br s, 1H), 7.66 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 7.62 (d, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 7.42 (d, *J* = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 7.36 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 7.25-7.18 (m, 2H), 4.86 (s, 1H), 4.21 (d, *J* = 4.5 Hz, 1H), 4.09 (d, *J* = 11.6 Hz, 1H), 3.86 (s, 3H), 3.72 (dd, *J* = 2.0, 9.6 Hz, 1H), 2.78 (d, *J* = 11.6 Hz, 1H), 2.71 (ddd, *J* = 4.5, 12.6 Hz, 1H), 2.46 (s, 3H), 2.30 (td, *J* = 2.5, 12.0 Hz, 1H), 1.58 (m, 1H), 1.40 (qd, *J* = 4.5, 13.0 Hz, 1H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  171.5, 166.1, 144.5, 136.1, 132.6, 130.1, 129.1, 127.9, 125.7, 122.8, 120.7, 118.3, 111.7, 101.4, 53.6, 53.0, 51.7, 45.4, 39.5, 39.1, 24.5, 21.7; HRMS (*m*/z): [M + NH<sub>4</sub>]<sup>+</sup> calcd for C<sub>25</sub>H<sub>28</sub>N<sub>3</sub>O<sub>6</sub>S, 498.1693; found, 498.1663.

Indole **21** (65 mg,3 %) was obtained as a white solid. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (300 MHz, DMSO-*d*6)  $\delta$  7.69 (d, *J* = 8.1 Hz, 2H), 7.61 (d, *J* = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 7.45 (d, *J* = 8.1 Hz, 2H), 7.40 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 7.15 (dd, *J* = 7.1, 7.4 Hz, 1H), 7.08 (dd, *J* = 7.4, 7.5 Hz, 1H), 4.84 (s, 1H), 4.03-4.00 (m, 2H), 3.51 (br s, 4H), 2.94 (dd, *J* = 3.6, 12.6 Hz, 1H), 2.88 (d, *J* = 11.6 Hz, 1H), 2.46-2.43 (m, 1H), 2.41 (s, 3H), 1.95 (br d, *J* = 10.1 Hz, 1H), 1.08 (qd, *J* = 4.3, 12.9 Hz, 1H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (75 MHz, DMSO-*d*6)  $\delta$  170.9, 166.9, 143.9, 136.2, 132.6, 130.0, 127.5, 125.4, 121.6, 119.3, 117.9, 111.5, 100.2, 76.8, 52.4, 52.1, 50.7, 44.8, 42.8, 38.8, 30.7, 28.7, 21.0; HRMS (*m*/*z*): [M + H]<sup>+</sup> calcd for C<sub>25</sub>H<sub>25</sub>N<sub>2</sub>O<sub>6</sub>S, 481.1428; found 481.1395.



Synthesis of  $\alpha$ -Hydroxymethyl Ester 23. To a solution of indole  $\beta$ -lactone 20 (255 mg, 0.531 mmol) in THF (25 mL) cooled to -78 °C was added a solution of LiHMDS (1.0 M in THF, 1.60 mL, 1.60 mmol) dropwise with stirring. The resulting orange red solution was stirred at -78 °C for another 30 min. A solution of freshly distilled monomeric formaldehyde<sup>15</sup> in THF (~0.5 M, 10.6 mL, 5.3 mmol) was added dropwise. The resulting brownish red solution was stirred at -78 °C for 5 min, then warmed to -40 °C and stirred for another 15 min. The reaction mixture was then quenched at -40 °C by addition of glacial acetic acid (0.10 mL, 1.6 mmol). The bright yellow solution was diluted with dichloromethane, quickly washed with ice cold water and dried over Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>. After concentration of the solution, the residue was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (5% Et<sub>2</sub>O/CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>, then 50% EtOAc/hexanes) to afford  $\alpha$ -hydroxymethyl ester 23 as an off-white solid (160 mg, 59%). FT-IR (ATR) 3403, 1824 cm<sup>-1</sup>; <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 9.43 (s, 1H, NH), 7.62-7.66 (m, 4H), 7.34-7.42 (m, 4H), 7.16-7.25 (m, 2H), 4.86 (s, 1H), 3.97-4.02 (m, 3H), 3.83 (s, 3H), 3.68 (app. d, J = 15.6Hz , 1H), 2.74 (d, J = 15.7 Hz, 1H), 2.57 (dd, J = 6.4, 15.9 Hz, 1H), 2.46 (s, 3H), 2.26 (td, J = 4.2, 15.7 Hz, 1H), 2.13 (t, J = 8.2 Hz, 1H), 1.43-1.58 (m, 2H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 172.4, 167.1, 144.7, 136.6, 132.9, 131.6, 130.2, 128.0, 125.7, 123.2, 120.8, 118.6, 111.8, 101.0, 69.5, 55.4, 54.1, 53.1, 51.7, 45.3, 40.7, 26.8, 21.8. ESI MS (*m/z*): [M + H]<sup>+</sup> 511.3; HRMS-ES (*m/z*):

 $[M + H]^+$  calcd for C<sub>26</sub>H<sub>27</sub>N<sub>2</sub>O<sub>7</sub>S, 511.1539; found, 511.1538.



Synthesis of  $\varepsilon$ -Lactone 24. To a solution of  $\beta$ -lactone 23 (200 mg, 0.39 mmol) in dichloromethane (2.6 mL) at rt was added triethylamine (10.6 mL, excess). The resulting slightly yellow solution was stirred at rt for 2 h, evaporated to dryness and the residue was purified by flash column chromatography on silica gel (5% Et<sub>2</sub>O/CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>, then 50% EtOAc/hexanes) to afford ɛ-lactone 24 as an off white solid (65 mg, 33%). The recovered  $\beta$ -lactone 23 was subjected to another translactonization under the same conditions. After 2 runs, 40 mg of  $\beta$ -lactone 23 was recovered and ε-lactone 24 was isolated as an off white foam (92 mg, BRSM, 58%). FT-IR (ATR) 3407, 1725 cm<sup>-1</sup>; <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  9.61 (s, 1H, NH), 7.61 (d, J = 8.2 Hz, 2H), 7.53 (d, J = 7.5 Hz, 1H), 7.41 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 7.25 – 7.27 (m, 4H), 7.21 (t, J = 7.4 Hz, 1H), 7.15 (t, J = 7.5 Hz), 4.90 (d, J = 11.7 Hz, 1H), 4.37 (d, J = 11.7 Hz, 1H), 4.16 (s, 1H), 3.93 (s, 3H), 3.65 (br s, 1H), 3.58 (d, J = 13.5 Hz, 1H), 3.52-3.58 (m, 1H), 3.01 (m, 1H), 2.81 (dd, J = 3.8, 13.6 Hz, 1H), 2.59 (d, J = 13.6 Hz, 1H), 2.37 (s, 3H),1.40 (m, 1H), 0.76 (m, 1H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 171.0, 167.8, 144.2, 135.9, 134.4, 132.0, 130.2, 127.4, 124.9, 122.8, 120.9, 118.0, 113.7, 112.1, 107.0, 76.0, 73.6, 53.7, 53.0, 52.8, 52.2, 50.6, 42.4, 23.8, 21.7; ESI MS (m/z): [M +  $H_{1}^{+}$  511.3; HRMS (*m/z*):  $[M + NH_{4}]^{+}$  calcd for C<sub>26</sub>H<sub>30</sub>N<sub>3</sub>O<sub>7</sub>S, 528.1799; found,

528.1797.



Synthesis of O-TBS  $\beta$ -Lactone 25. To a solution of hydroxymethyl compound 23 (100 mg, 0.196 mmol) in CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> (15 mL) at 0  $^{\circ}$ C was added 2,6-lutidine (226  $\mu$ L, 1.95 mmol) and freshly distilled TBSOTf (225 µL, 0.98 mmol) with stirring. The colorless reaction mixture was stirred at 0 °C and monitored by TLC. Once the reaction was complete (~40 min), the solvent was removed in vacuo. The residue was purified by flash chromatography on silica gel (gradient, 5% to 30% EtOAc/hexanes) to afford *O*-TBS ether **25** as a white foam (105 mg, 86%). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  9.32 (br s, 1H, NH), 7.66-7.63 (m, 3H), 7.40 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 7.36 (d, J = 7.7 Hz, 2H), 7.23 (m, 1H), 7.19 (dd, J = 7.5, 7.6 Hz, 1H), 4.84 (s, 1H), 4.03 (d, J = 10.1 Hz, 1H), 4.00 (d, J = 12.4 Hz, 1H), 3.88 (d, J = 9.2 Hz, 1H), 3.81 (s, 3H), 3.70 (m, 1H), 2.74 (d, J = 11.6 Hz, 1H), 2.55 (dd, J = 4.7, 12.1 Hz, 1H), 2.46 (s, 3H), 2.27 (td, J = 3.0, 11.8 Hz, 1H), 1.55-1.47 (m, 2H), 0.80 (s, 9H), -0.17 (s, 3H), -0.33 (s, 3H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 172.5, 167.4, 144.8, 136.4, 132.7, 132.4, 130.4, 128.2, 125.7, 123.1, 120.7, 118.7, 111.7, 100.4, 70.3, 55.8, 54.4, 53.0, 51.9, 45.5, 41.3, 27.1, 26.1, 25.9, 22.0, 18.4, -5.6; HRMS (m/z):  $[M + H]^+$  calcd for  $C_{32}H_{41}N_2O_7SSi$ , 625.2404; found 625.2390.



Synthesis of Indole Diol Ester 26. To a solution of O-TBS β-lactone 25 (120 mg, 0.193 mmol) in THF at rt was added LiBH<sub>4</sub> (22 mg, 1.0 mmol). The reaction mixture was stirred at rt for 12 h, diluted with NH<sub>4</sub>Cl<sub>(aq)</sub> and extracted with CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>. The extract was dried over Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> and the solvent was removed in vacuo to give a residue which was purified by flash chromatography on silica gel (2% to 5% Et<sub>2</sub>O/ CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>) affording diol **26** as a white solid (90 mg, 75%). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 8.76 (br s, 1H), 7.69-7.66 (m, 3H), 7.39 (d, *J* = 7.9 Hz, 1H), 7.34 (d, *J* = 7.7 Hz, 2H), 7.22 (dd, J = 7.6, 7.8 Hz, 1H), 7.14 (dd, J = 7.1, 7.4 Hz, 1H), 4.87 (d, J = 12.2 Hz, 1H), 4.44 (d, J = 12.9 Hz, 1H), 4.23 (d, J = 8.7 Hz, 1H), 4.08 (d, J = 9.5 Hz, 2H), 3.71 (s, 3H), 3.67 (m, 1H), 2.45 (s, 3H), 2.25 (dd, J = 10.5, 10.8 Hz, 1H), 2.17 (d, J = 11.8 Hz, 1H), 1.92 (d, J = 12.2 Hz, 1H), 1.59 (m, 1H), 1.40 (m, 1H), 0.87 (s, 9H), -0.05 (s, 3H), -0.11 (s, 3H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 173.4, 144.3, 137.0, 135.0, 133.2, 130.2, 128.1, 125.8, 122.3, 120.2, 119.2, 111.9, 103.8, 74.5, 71.8, 61.0, 55.8, 54.9, 52.5, 47.6, 46.1, 37.4, 26.4, 26.2, 22.0, 18.5, -5.2, -5.5; HRMS (m/z):  $[M + H]^+$  calcd for C<sub>32</sub>H<sub>45</sub>N<sub>2</sub>O<sub>7</sub>SSi, 629.2717; found 629.2717.



Synthesis of Iodo Alcohol 27. To a solution of PPh<sub>3</sub> (229 mg, 0.87 mmol) and I<sub>2</sub> (222 mg, 0.87 mmol) in CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> (9 mL) at rt was added imidazole (99 mg, 1.48 mmol). The resulting yellow suspension was stirred at rt for 10 min. A solution of diol 26 (122 mg, 0.195 mmol) in CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> (15 mL) was added dropwise, and the bright yellow suspension was stirred at rt for 5 h. The mixture was diluted with CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> and washed with 5% Na<sub>2</sub>S<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>. The aqueous layer was extracted with CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>. The combined organic layers were washed with brine, dried over Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>, and the solvent was removed in vacuo. The residue was purified by flash column chromatography on silica gel (2% Et<sub>2</sub>O/ CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>) to afford iodo alcohol 27 as a white foamy solid (133 mg, 93%). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  8.80 (br s, 1H), 7.67 (d, J = 8.1 Hz, 2H), 7.63 (d, J = 7.7 Hz, 1H), 7.37-7.33 (m, 3H), 7.20 (dd, J = 7.1, 7.5 Hz, 1H), 7.14 (dd, J = 7.4, 7.4 Hz, 1H), 4.17-4.09 (m, 2H), 4.00-3.96 (m, 1H), 3.90-3.88 (m, 2H), 3.68 (s, 3H), 3.30 (s, 1H), 2.44 (s, 3H), 2.30 (m, 1H), 2.18 (m, 1H), 2.08 (dd, *J* = 3.1, 11.5 Hz, 1H), 1.63 (m, 1H), 1.43 (m, 1H), 0.84 (s, 9H), -0.08 (s, 3H), -0.10 (s, 3H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (75) MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 172.9, 144.0, 136.5, 132.7, 132.3, 132.1, 129.9, 128.7, 127.9, 126.0, 122.0, 119.6, 111.4, 108.9, 72.9, 71.0, 54.8, 54.3, 52.3, 45.6, 36.4, 25.8, 21.6, 18.2, 4.8, 1.1, -5.6, -5.7; HRMS (m/z):  $[M + H]^+$  calcd for C<sub>32</sub>H<sub>44</sub>IN<sub>2</sub>O<sub>6</sub>SSi, 739.1734; found, 739.1764.



Synthesis of Methyl Compound 28. 10% Pd/C (158 mg) was suspended in a stirred solution of iodide 27 (29 mg, 0.039 mmol) in t-BuOH/EtOAc (1:1 v/v, 30 mL). The reaction mixture was evacuated and backfilled with H<sub>2</sub> three times from a balloon and stirred under a H<sub>2</sub> atmosphere at rt. After 3.5 h, the reaction was evacuated and back filled with argon, and another portion of 10% Pd/C (32 mg) was added and the reaction mixture was stirred under H<sub>2</sub> at rt for another 12 h. The Pd/C was filtered off through a pad of Celite, and the solvent was removed in vacuo to afford a yellow foamy solid. This material was purified by flash column chromatography on silica gel (CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>, then 2% Et<sub>2</sub>O/CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>) to afford methyl compound 28 as a white solid (23 mg, 96%). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  8.51 (br s, 1H), 7.72 (d, J = 7.9 Hz, 1H), 7.67 (d, J = 8.1 Hz, 2H), 7.34-7.32 (m, 3H), 7.17 (dd, J = 7.1, 7.6 Hz, 1H), 7.08 (dd, J=7.2, 7.4 Hz, 1H), 4.13 (d, J=9.4 Hz, 1H), 4.00 (d, J=9.4 Hz, 1H), 3.96 (d, J=11.8 Hz, 1H), 3.72 (s, 3H), 3.66 (q, J = 7.0 Hz, 1H), 3.09 (s, 1H), 2.45 (s, 3H), 2.26 (t, *J* = 10.4 Hz, 1H), 2.04 (d, *J* = 13.0 Hz, 1H), 2.00 (dd, *J* = 3.7, 12.6 Hz, 1H), 1.63 (qd, J = 4.4, 12.9 Hz, 1H), 1.57 (d, J = 6.9 Hz, 3H), 0.80 (s, 3H), -0.07 (s, 3H), -0.12 (s, 3H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 173.3, 143.9, 137.1, 133.0, 130.0, 129.9, 129.8, 127.9, 126.7, 121.7, 120.5, 119.1, 111.4, 111.2, 72.5, 70.7, 55.1, 53.4, 52.3, 48.2, 46.0, 30.5, 26.5, 25.8, 25.7, 21.7, 18.1, 12.8, -5.7, -5.8; HRMS (m/z):  $[M + H]^+$  calcd for C<sub>32</sub>H<sub>45</sub>N<sub>2</sub>O<sub>6</sub>SSi, 613.2768; found, 613.2772.



Synthesis of Piperidine 29. Magnesium turnings (399 mg, excess) were added to a solution of compound 28 (21.6 mg, 0.035 mmol) in anhydrous methanol, and the mixture was sonicated at rt until all the magnesium turnings dissolved (~45 min). The reaction mixture was then poured into NH<sub>4</sub>Cl<sub>(aq)</sub> at 0 °C, and extracted with CHCl<sub>3</sub>. The organic extract was dried over Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>, and evaporated to dryness in vacuo to give a white foamy solid. This material was purified by flash chromatography on silica gel (2% to 5% MeOH/CHCl<sub>3</sub>, then 1% NEt<sub>3</sub> in 5% MeOH/CHCl<sub>3</sub>) to afford piperidine **29** as a white solid (15.6 mg, 96%). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CD<sub>3</sub>OD) δ 7.90 (br s, 1H), 7.66 (d, J = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 7.33 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 7.08 (dd, J = 7.2, 7.4 Hz, 1H), 6.98 (dd, J = 7.2, 7.3 Hz, 1H), 4.34 (d, J = 9.3 Hz, 1H), 4.20 (d, J = 9.4 Hz, 1H), 3.77 (s, 3H), 3.42 (q, J = 6.7 Hz, 1H), 3.28 (m, 1H), 3.03 (q, J = 7.2 Hz, 1H), 2.94 (br d, J = 12.6 Hz, 1H), 2.69 (m, 1H), 2.50 (d, J = 12.7 Hz, 1H), 2.29 (m, 1H), 1.49 (d, J = 6.7 Hz, 3H), 0.83 (s, 9H), -0.02 (s, 3H), -0.10 (s, 3H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (75 MHz, CD<sub>3</sub>OD) δ 175.1, 138.6, 131.7, 127.9, 122.2, 120.8, 119.4, 112.7, 112.0, 79.6, 72.4, 71.6, 56.9, 54.0, 52.7, 47.8, 45.4, 32.1, 26.4, 19.2, 14.5, -5.4, -5.5; HRMS (m/z):  $[M + H]^+$  calcd for C<sub>25</sub>H<sub>39</sub>N<sub>2</sub>O<sub>4</sub>Si, 459.2674; found, 459.2676.



(±)-3

Synthesis of (±)-Alstilobanine A (3). A solution of *O*-TBS indole **29** (16.5 mg, 0.036 mmol) in CHCl<sub>3</sub> (3.3 mL) at 0 °C was treated with a solution of hydrogen chloride in MeOH (1.25 M, 3.3 mL). The resultant colorless solution was stirred at rt for 2 h, and the volatiles were removed under high vacuum to afford (±)-alstilobanine A (**3**) hydrochloride salt as a white solid (12.2 mg, 100%). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CD<sub>3</sub>OD)  $\delta$  7.55 (d, *J* = 7.9 Hz, 1H), 7.34 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 7.08 (dd, *J* = 7.4, 7.5 Hz, 1H), 6.98 (dd, *J* = 7.4, 7.5 Hz, 1H), 4.14 (d, *J* = 10.9 Hz, 1H), 4.04 (d, *J* = 10.8 H, 1H), 3.78 (s, 3H), 3.54 (d, *J* = 12.5 Hz, 1H), 3.26 (q, *J* = 7.1 Hz, 1H), 3.09 (m, 1H), 2.93 (m, 1H), 2.87 (d, *J* = 12.6 Hz, 1H), 2.52 (m, 1H), 2.06 (m, 1H), 1.87 (m, 1H), 1.43 (d, *J* = 6.7 Hz, 3H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (75 MHz, CD<sub>3</sub>OD)  $\delta$  174.9, 138.9, 130.9, 127.2, 122.5, 119.6, 119.5, 113.3, 112.2, 71.0, 68.7, 55.2, 53.0, 50.5, 42.4 (2C), 34.4, 22.6, 15.7; HRMS (*m*/*z*): [M + H]<sup>+</sup> calcd for C<sub>19</sub>H<sub>25</sub>N<sub>2</sub>O<sub>4</sub>, 345.1809; found,345.1809.











ЮH

TMSEO<sub>2</sub>C





S31

2

1

16

2

6.00 usec

1H

-6.00 dB

ΕM

0

0.30 Hz 0

1.00

20.00 cm

9.60 usec
















S39





ppm,



TMSEO<sub>2</sub>C OTBS



S43





Fig. 1 ORTEP of *N*-Cbz derivative 15



4

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HO<sub>2</sub>C

S50





























S64

2

1

18.57

spect

zg30 65536

CDC13

203.2

6.00 usec

300.0 K

1H

0.00 dB

32768

ΕM

0

0.30 Hz

0

20.00 cm

11.000 ppm

1.00

6.45 usec

16 5






















Me HO,---NH

S75













