

Supporting Information

Selective inhibitors of class II microbial fructose bis-phosphate aldolases as a potential new family of antibiotics

Racha Daher and Michel Therisod*

LCBB - ICMMO, UMR 8182 Univ Paris-Sud F-91405, Orsay (France)

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General Information

All reactions were performed in open flasks, unless otherwise stated.

Solvents used were dry solvents. Dichloromethane and acetonitrile were distilled over CaH₂; tetrahydrofuran, toluene, diethylether were distilled over sodium chips using benzophenone as indicator of dryness; dimethyl formamide was distilled at reduced pressure over anhydrous BaO. All other solvents were used as purchased. Commercial reagents were used as purchased without any further purification. Organic solutions were concentrated under reduced pressure on a Büchi rotary evaporator. Chromatographic purification of products was carried out using SDS silica gel (35 – 70 µm). Thin layer chromatography was carried out using Merck Kieselgel 60 F₂₅₄ (230-400 mesh) fluorescent treated silica which were visualized under UV light (240 nm) or by staining with aqueous basic potassium permanganate solutions. NMR spectra were recorded in deuterated solvents on Bruker spectrometers, with residual protic solvent as the internal standard. ¹³C and ³¹P NMR spectra were recorded under broad-band irradiation of the protons. Interpretation of the spectra was made possible by use of 2D (proton-proton and proton-carbon) and DEPT experiments.

All atom numbering used in this section is arbitrary and does not follow any particular convention.

Biochemical evaluation of inhibitors 1 and 2

Enzymes:

Glycerophosphate dehydrogenase from rabbit muscle (GPDH, 274 U.mL⁻¹), , triose-phosphate isomerase from rabbit muscle (TIM, 32,000 U.mL⁻¹), rabbit muscle Fba (8U.mg⁻¹) were commercial preparations, available from Sigma or Fluka. Microbial Fbas were recombinant enzymes expressed in *E. coli*. *H. pylori* Fba was kindly provided by Pr Jurgen Sygusch,

Université de Montréal (Canada). *Candida albicans* Fba was kindly provided by Dr Jean-Michel Bruneau, NOVEXEL, Romainville (France). *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* and *Yersinia pestis* Fbas were kindly provided by Dr Mary Jackson, Colorado State University; Fort-Collins (USA).

Solutions:

Glycylglycine buffer (0.1 M, pH 7.4, with 0.2 M potassium acetate for class II aldolases).

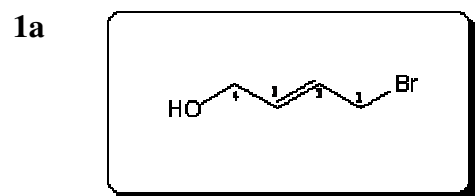
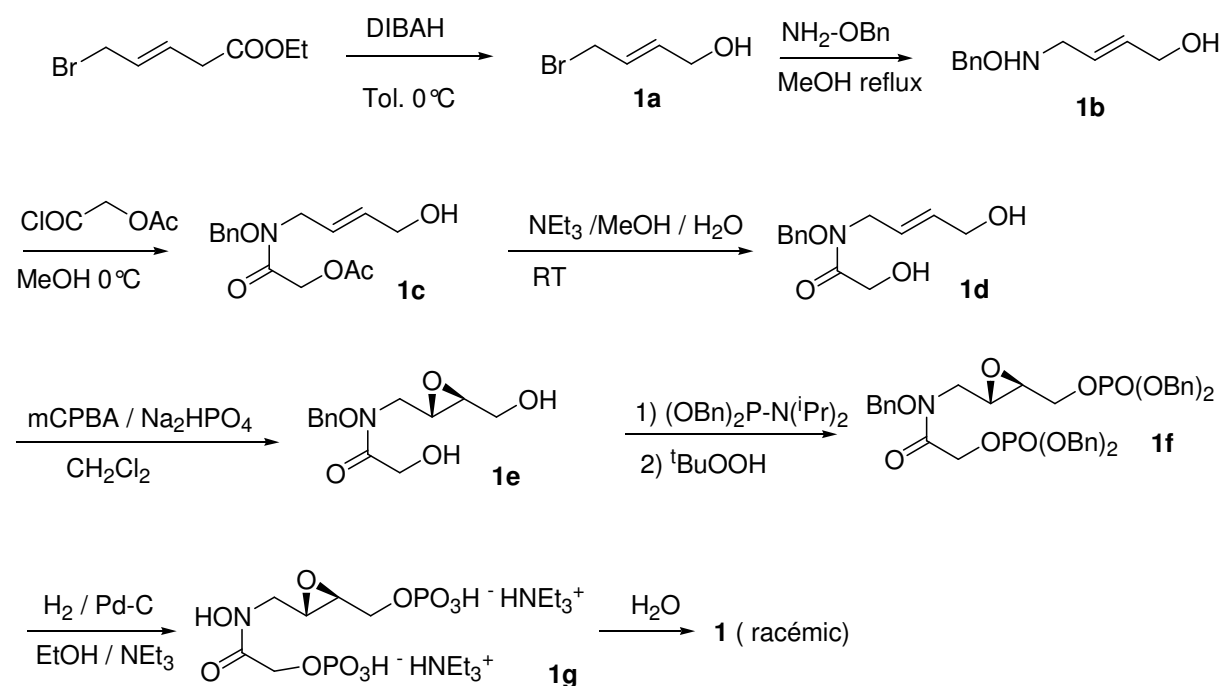
NADH 1.41 mM in buffer.

Fructose bisphosphate 2 mM in buffer.

Enzymatic tests:

Fructose bisphosphate and inhibitor at the convenient concentration, NADH (0.12 mM), GPDH (11 U) TIM (4 U) and aldolase (4 mU) were placed in a cuvette to give a final volume of 1.2 mL. The decrease in absorbance of NADH at 340 nm was monitored on a spectrophotometer over 5 min.

Synthesis of compound 1 (Compounds 1, 1d, 1e, 1f were synthesized as racemic mixtures. Only one enantiomer is represented in the scheme).



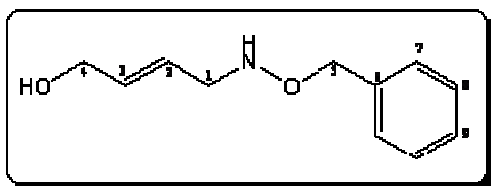
Ethyl bromocrotonate (6.75g, 35 mmol) was dissolved in anhydrous toluene (120 mL). To this solution stirred under argon at 0°C was added drop-wise a commercial 1M solution of DIBAH in cyclohexane (97 mL, 97 mmol, 2.8 eq.) within 2 h. The mixture was kept at 0°C for an additional hour. Acetic acid in water (50% solution, 10 mL) was then added to the medium at RT. The mixture was filtered on celite and the solid washed with acetone. 1a was obtained as a black oil after evaporation of the solvents (4.9g, 93%; Rf 0.37 Pentane:AcOEt 6:4). The product was used without further purification. NMR data in accordance with

litterature¹

¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 250 MHz) δ_H 2.4 (s, 1H, OH), 3.98 (d, 2H, H-1, *J* 5.6 Hz), 4.18 (d, 2H, H-4, *J* 3.5 Hz), 5.96-5.92 (m, 2H, H-2, H-3)

¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 63 MHz) δ_C 32.22 (C-1), 62.19 (C-4), 127.12 (C-2), 134.23 (C-3)

1b

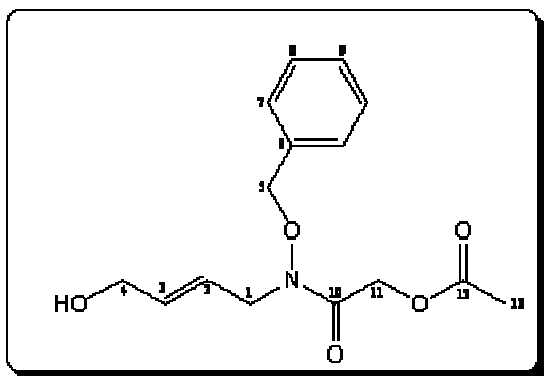


N-benzylhydroxylamine (7.6 g, 60.3 mmol, 2.5 eq.) was dissolved in refluxing methanol (180 mL). 1a (3.64 g, 24.12 mmol, dissolved in methanol (60 mL) was added drop-wise, and the mixture was stirred under reflux overnight. After evaporation of the solvent, the formed benzylhydroxylammium bromhydrate was precipitated by addition of ethyl acetate (200 mL) and recovered by filtration. The filtrate was evaporated and the residue was redissolved in diethylether. This organic solution was washed with 1M aqueous sodium hydrogenocarbonate (3 x 20 mL), dried over sodium sulfate and evaporated. The title compound was purified by flash-chromatograohy (pentane:ethyl acetate 6:4; *R_f* 0.23), and obtained as a pale yellow oil (1.57 g, 34%).

¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 300 MHz) δ_H 3.53 (d, 2H, H-1, *J* 5.24 Hz), 4.08 (d, 2H, H-4, *J* 4.40 Hz), 4.72 (s, 2H, H-5), 5.81-5.75 (m, 2H, H-2, H-3), 7.37-7.32 (m, 5H, Ph)

¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 75 MHz) δ_C 53.6(C-1), 62.84 (C-4), 76.16 (C-5), 127.09 (C-2), 127.92 (C-9), 128.42 (C-7, C-7'), 128.48 (C-8, C-8'), 133.04 (C-3), 137.74 (C-6)

1c

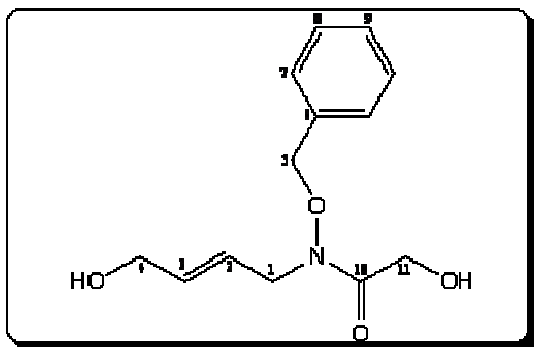


1b (1.96 g, 10.2 mmol) and triethylamine (1.23 g, 12.2 mmol, 1.2 eq.) were dissolved in anhydrous methanol at 0°C (22 mL). Acetoxyacetyl chloride (1.66 g, 12.2 mmol, 1.2 eq.) dissolved in anhydrous dichloromethane (5 mL) was added drop-wise to this solution. After 30 min, dichloromethane (20 mL) and water (20 mL) were added to the mixture. The organic phase was separated, washed three times with water, dried and evaporated to yield the title compound as a pale yellow oil (2.99 g, *Rf* 0.5, AcOEt). The compound was used without further purification, although it was contaminated by a small amount of methyl acetoxyacetate, resulting from the methanolysis of acetoxyacetyl chloride.

¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 250 MHz) δ_H 2.12 (s, 3H, H-13), 4.08 (d, 2H, H-1, *J* 4.65 Hz), 4.2 (d, 2H, H-4, *J* 5.67 Hz), 4.7 (s, 2H, H-5), 4.85 (s, 2H, H-11), 5.8-5.72 (m, 2H, H-2, H-3), 7.39-7.32 (m, 5H, Ph). (Methyl acetoxyacetate: ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 250 MHz) δ_H 2.13 (s, 3H, CH₃), 3.73(s, 3H, CH₃), 4.6 (s, 2H, CH₂))

¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 63 MHz) δ_C 20.6 (C-13), 48.36(C-1), 61.42 (C-4), 62.52 (C-11), 77.1 (C-5), 124.02 (C-2), 128.84(C-7,C-7'), 129 (C-9), 129.35 (C-8, C-8'), 134 (C-6), 134.13 (C-3) 168.91(C-10), 170.71(C-12). (Methyl acetoxyacetate: ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 63 MHz) δ_C 20.6 (CH₃), 53.5 (CH₃), 60.64 (CH₂)).

1d

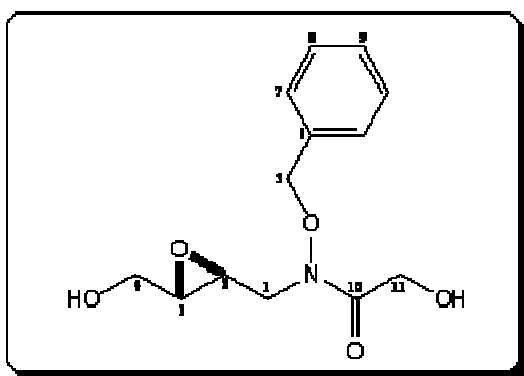


1c (2.99 g, 10.2 mol) was dissolved in a 8:2:1 mixture of Methanol / Triethylamine / water (33 mL) and the mixture was stirred overnight at RT, and evaporated to yield the title compound as a pale yellow oil (2.425 g, 97%; *R_f* 0.35 AcOEt). The product was used without further purification.

¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 300 MHz) δ_H 4.12 (d, 2H, H-1, *J* 4.94 Hz), 4.23 (s, 2H, H-11), 4.26 (d, 2H, H-4, *J* 4.87 Hz), 4.82 (s, 2H, H-5), 5.9-5.7 (m, 2H, H-2, H-3), 7.4-7.3 (m, 5H, Ph)

¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 75 MHz) δ_C 48.55 (C-1), 60.3 (C-4), 62.2 (C-11), 76.77 (C-5), 123.6 (C-2), 128.8 (C-7, C-7'), 129.3 (C-9), 129.4 (C-8, C-8'), 133.9 (C-6), 134.26 (C-3), 174.1 (C-10)

1e



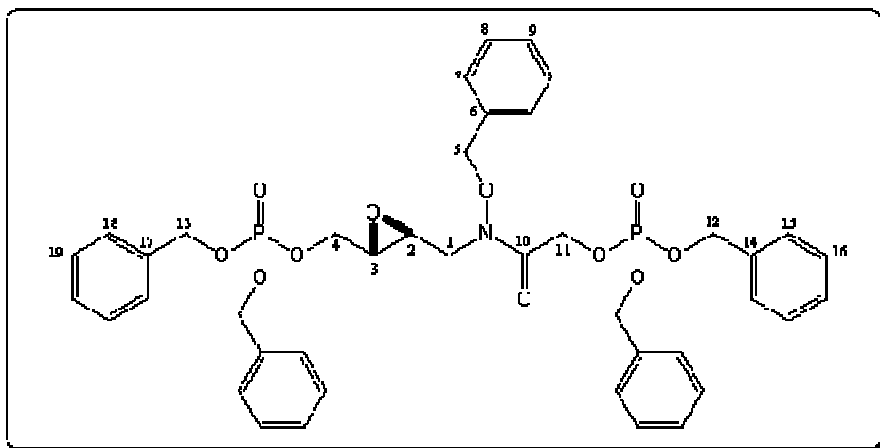
1d (2.425g, 9.67 mmol) was dissolved in anhydrous dichloromethane at 0°C and under argon (50 mL). Solid sodium di-hydrogenophosphate (10.56 g, 59 mmol, 6 eq.) was added, followed

by mCPBA (70% pure, 5.45 g, 22 mmol, 2.2 eq.). The mixture was vigorously stirred overnight. Dichloromethane (40 mL) and saturated aqueous sodium carbonate (40 mL) were added. The organic phase was separated, washed further with sat. sodium carbonate (3 x 25 mL), dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate and evaporated. The product was purified by flash chromatography (Ethyl acetate) to yield the title compound as a pale yellow oil (1.27 g, 48%; *R_f* 0.26 pentane:AcOEt 6:4).

¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 360 MHz) δ_H), 3.07-3.05 (m, 1H, H-2), 3.25-3.21 (m, 3H, H-3, C-4-OH, C-11-OH), 3.67-3.58 (m, 2H, H-1), 3.9- 3.85 (dd, 1H, H-4, *J* 14.4 Hz, *J* 2.9 Hz), 4.1 (brd, 1H, H-4, *J* 14.4 Hz), 4.24 (s, 2H, H-11), 4.87 (s, 2H, H-5), 7.38 (m, 5H, Ph).

¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 90.5 MHz) δ_C 49.56 (C-1), 52.51 (C-2), 57.39 (C-3), 60.3 (C-11), 61.07 (C-4), 77.13 (C-5), 128.9 (C-7, C-7'), 129.3 (C-9), 129.5 (C-8, C-8'), 133.8 (C-6), 174.77 (C-10)

1f



Dibenzyl-diisopropylphosphoramidite (6.56 g, 19 mmol, 2eq.) and **1e** (1.27 g, 4.75 mmol) were mixed together in a flask and left under vacuum (0.1 torr) during 1.5 h. Triazole (0.98 g, 14 mmol, 1.5 eq.), imidazole (0.65 g, 9.5 mmol, 1 eq.) and anhydrous acetonitrile were then

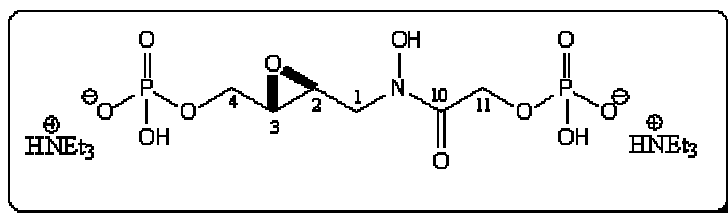
added and the mixture stirred at RT overnight under argon. 70% aqueous butylhydroperoxide (2.6 mL, 19 mmol, 2 eq.) was added, and the mixture was stirred for 3 h. 1M sodium thiosulfate (25 mL) was added, and the mixture was extracted with dichloromethane (3 x 25 mL). The combined organic phases were washed with saturated aqueous sodium hydrogenocarbonate, dried over sodium sulfate and evaporated. The product was purified by flash-chromatography (pentane : AcOEt 6:4, *R_f* 0.23) to yield the title compound as a yellow oil (2.725 g, 73%).

¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 300 MHz) δ_H 3.09-3.08 (m, 2H, H-2, H-3), 3.5 (dd, 1H, H-1, *J* 15.3 Hz, *J* 6.3 Hz), 3.94-3.92 (m, 1H, H-4) 4.21- 4.1 (m, 2H, H-1', H-4'), 4.68 (dd, 2H, H-11, *J* 2.1 Hz, *J* 11.4 Hz), 4.82 (s, 2H, H-5), 5.08 (d, 4H, H-12, H-12' or H-13, H-13', *J* 8.4 Hz), 5.14 (d, 4H, H-13, H-13' or H-12, H-12', *J* 7.8 Hz) 7.36 (m, 25H, Ph)

¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 75 MHz) δ_C 49.39 (C-1), 52.87 (C-2), 54.72, 54.61 (C-3), 64.22, 64.16 (C-11), 66.76, 66.69 (C-4), 69.54 (C-13, C-13', C-12, C-12'), 77.3 (C-5), 128.04 (C-7, C-7'), 128.57 (C-15, C-18), 128.66 (C-16, C-19), 128.89 (C-9), 129.5 (C-8, C-8'), 133.7 (C-6), 135.61, 135.7, 135.77, 135.87 (C-14, C-14'), 169.45 (C-10)

³¹P NMR (CDCl₃, 101.2 MHz) δ_P -0.97 (s, 2P)

1g



1f (0.219 g, 0.28 mmol) and triethylamine (0.056 g, 0.56 mmol, 2 eq.) were dissolved in methanol (7 mL). 10% palladium on charcoal (22 mg) was added, and the mixture was

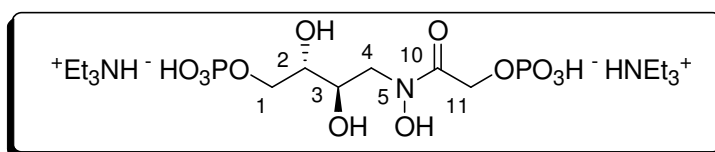
vigorously stirred under dihydrogen (1 bar) at RT until consumption of hydrogen had ceased (around 31 mL). The solid was filtered on celite and the filtrate was evaporated to dryness to yield 1g (0.133 g, 88%).

¹H NMR (D₂O, 250 MHz) δ_{H} 1.13 (t, 18H, CH₃ HNEt₃⁺), 3.05(q, 12H, CH₂ HNEt₃⁺), 3.23-3.18 (m, 2H, H-2, H-3), 3.71-3.6 (m, 2H, H-1, H-4) 3.91-3.86 (m, 1H, H-1') 4.06-4.02 (m, 1H, H-4'), 4.6 (d, 2H, H-11, *J* 6.9 Hz)

¹³C NMR (D₂O, 63 MHz) δ_{C} 8.21 (CH₃ HNEt₃⁺), 46.5 (CH₂ HNEt₃⁺), 49.46 (C-1), 53.22(C-2) 55.89, 56.02, (C-3), 62.06 (C-11), 64.14, 64.2(C-4), 171.11, 171.17 (C-10)

³¹P NMR (D₂O, 101 MHz) δ_{P} 0.67 (s, 2P)

1



1g was dissolved in pure water and left at RT for 72 h. **1** was recovered quantitatively by evaporation or freeze drying of the water solution.

¹H NMR (D₂O, 250 MHz): δ_{H} 1.11 (t, 18H, CH₃ HNEt₃⁺), 3.03 (q, 12H, CH₂ HNEt₃⁺), 3.6 (m, 2H, H-2, H-3) 3.85-3.76 (m, 4H, H-1, H-4), 4.03-4.02 (m, 1H, H-1'), 4.6 (d, 2H, H-11, *J* 7.25 Hz).

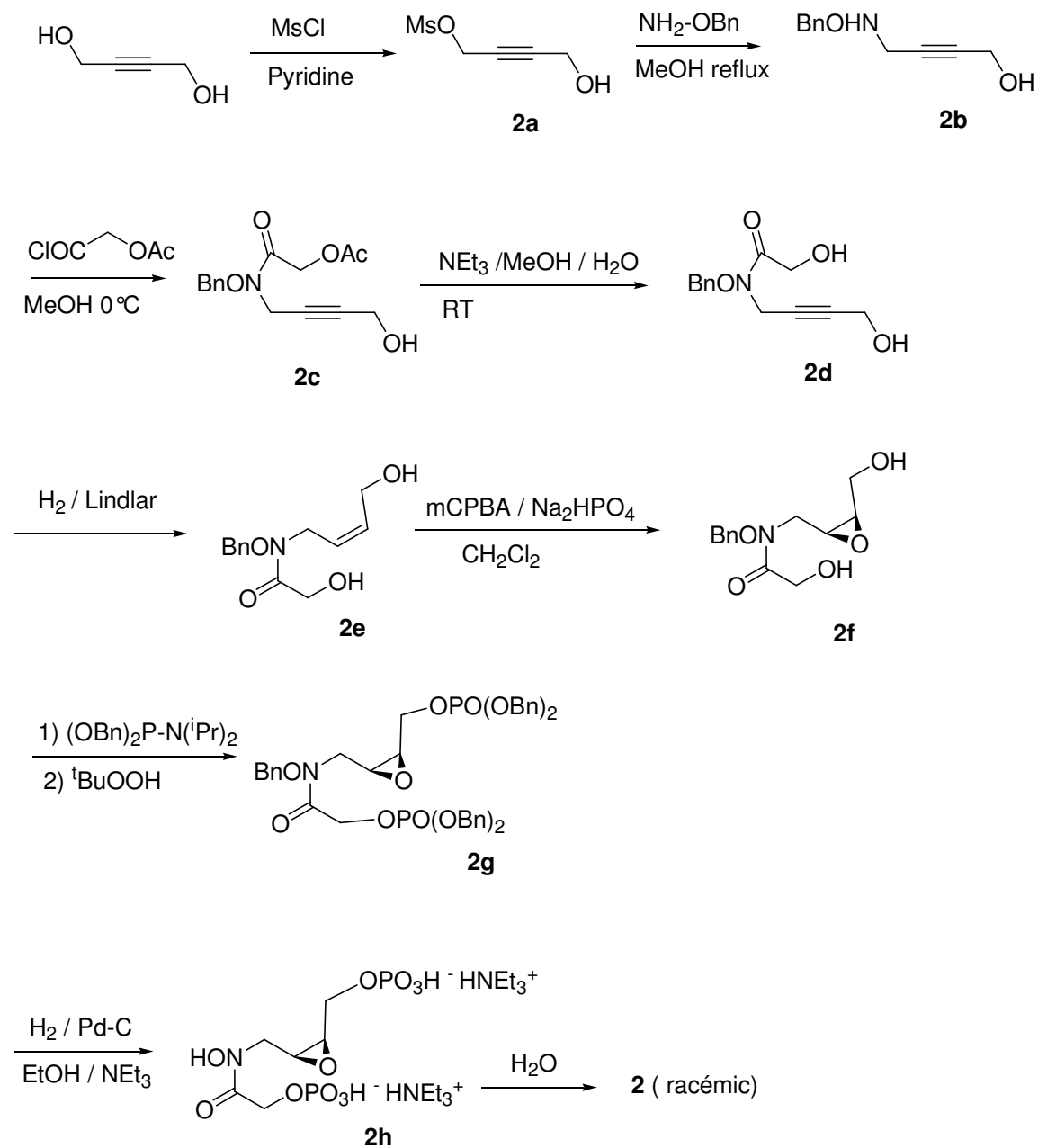
¹³C NMR (D₂O, 63 MHz): δ 8.15 (CH₃ HNEt₃⁺), 46.49 (CH₂ HNEt₃⁺), 51.06 (C-1), 62.11 (C-11), 65.75, 65.82 (C-4), 67.54 (C-2), 70.6, 71.7 (C-3) 171.23 (C-10).

³¹P NMR (D₂O, 101 MHz): 0.67, 0.19 (2s, 2P).

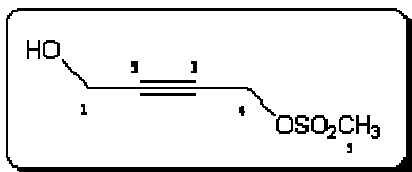
HR-MS (ESI) calcd for (C₆H₁₄NO₁₂P₂)⁻: 353.9991; found: 353.9986

Synthesis of compound 2 (Compounds 2, 2f, 2g, 2h were synthesized as racemic mixtures.

Only one enantiomer is represented in the scheme).



2a

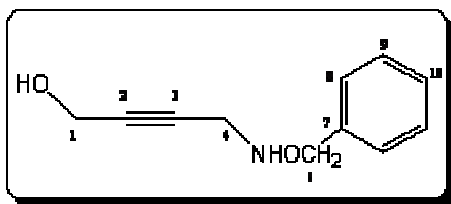


2-butyne-1,4-diol (6.45 g, 75 mmol) and mesylchloride (1.26 g, 11 mmol, 0.15 eq.) were dissolved in anhydrous dioxane (80 mL) at 0°C and under argon. Anhydrous triethylamine (4.55 g, 45 mmol, 0.6 eq.) was added drop-wise with 30 min. The mixture was further stirred at 0°C for 30 min and evaporated. The residue was redissolved in water (50 mL) and the solution was extracted with dichloromethane (3 x 50 mL). The organic phase was dried over sodium sulfate and evaporated. The product was purified by flash chromatography (toluene : acetone 8:2, *R_f* 0.18) to yield the title compound as a yellow oil (0.37 g). NMR data in accordance with literature²

¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 360 MHz) δ_H 3.11 (s, 3H, H-5), 4.28 (t, 2H, H-1, *J* 1.68 Hz), 4.87 (t, 2H, H-4, *J* 1.69 Hz), 4.9 (s, 1H, OH).

¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 91 MHz) δ_C 38.8 (C-5), 50.5 (C-1), 57.98 (C-4), 77.5 (C-3), 88.4 (C-2).

2b



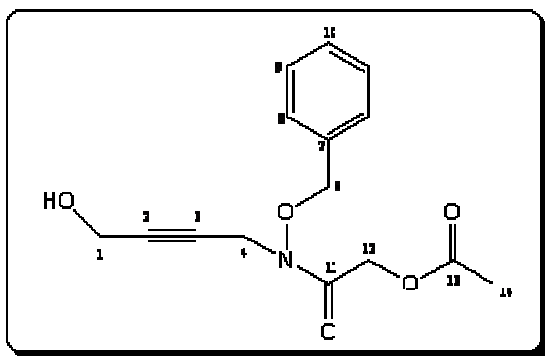
A solution of **2a** (1.23 g, 7.5 mmol) in methanol (60 mL) was added drop-wise to a refluxing solution of O-benzyl hydroxylamine (1.85 g, 15 mmol, 2 eq.) in methanol (100 mL). The mixture was heated overnight and the solvent was evaporated. The formed benzyl hydroxylammonium mesylate was precipitated by addition of ethyl acetate (200 mL) and

recovered by filtration. The filtrate was evaporated, the residue redissolved in diethyl ether (50 mL) and this solution was washed with 1M sodium bicarbonate (3 x 20 mL), then dried over sodium acetate and evaporated. The product was purified by flash chromatography (toluene : acetone : NEt₃ 9 : 1:0.01, *R_f* 0.15) to yield the title compound as a pale yellow oil (1.15 g, 80%).

¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 360 MHz) δ_H 3.2 (s, 1H, OH), 3.7 (s, 2H, H-4), 4.24 (s, 2H, H-1), 4.8 (s, 2H, H-6), 7.4-7.38 (m, 5H, Ph).

¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 91 MHz) δ_C 41.55 (C-4), 50.8 (C-1), 76.3 (C-6), 81.6 (C-3), 82.52 (C-2), 128.03 (C-10), 128.46 (C-9, C-9'), 128.55 (C-8, C-8'), 137.54 (C-7).

2c



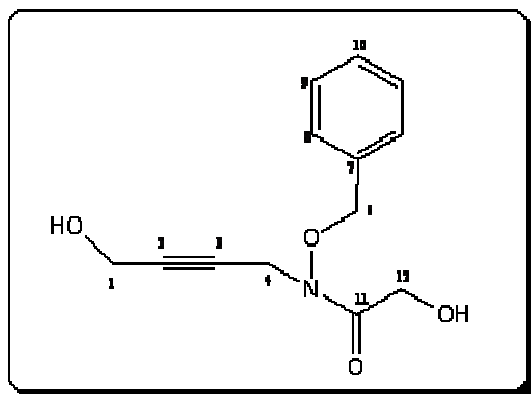
2b (1.16 g, 6.1 mmol) and triethylamine (0.74 g, 7.3 mmol, 1.2 eq) were dissolved in anhydrous methanol at 0°C (13 mL). Acetoxyacetyl chloride (1 g, 7.3 mmol, 1.2 eq.) dissolved in anhydrous dichloromethane (5 mL) was added drop-wise to this solution. After 30 min, dichloromethane (20 mL) and water (20 mL) were added to the mixture. The organic phase was separated, washed three times with water, dried and evaporated to yield the title compound as a pale yellow oil (1.73 g, 99%; *R_f* 0.73, AcOEt). The compound was used without further purification, although it was contaminated by a small amount of methyl

acetoxyacetate, resulting from the methanolysis of acetoxyacetyl chloride.

¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 360 MHz) δ_H 2.14 (s, 3H, H-14), 2.8 (s, 1H, OH), 4.3 (s, 2H, H-4), 4.4 (s, 2H, H-1), 4.71 (s, 2H, H-6), 5.01 (s, 2H, H-12), 7.14 (m, 5H, Ph). (Methyl acetoxyacetate: ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 250 MHz) δ_H 2.16 (s, 3H, CH₃), 3.76(s, 3H, CH₃), 4.6 (s, 2H, CH₂)).

¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 91 MHz) δ_C 20.5 (C-14), 37.42 (C-4), 50.8 (C-1), 61.43 (C-12), 77.88 (C-6), 78.87 (C-3), 82.84 (C-2), 128.85 (C-8,C-8'), 129.3 (C-10), 129.49 (C-9, C-9'), 134 (C-7), 169.76 (C-11), 170.62(C-13). (Methyl acetoxyacetate: ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 63 MHz) δ_C 20.41 (CH₃), 52.22 (CH₃), 60.64 (CH₂)).

2d



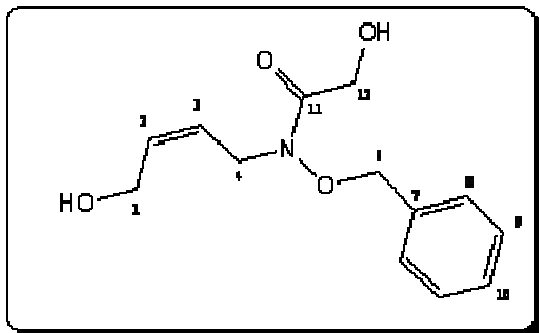
2c (1.73 g, 5.9 mol) was dissolved in a 8:2:1 mixture of Methanol / Triethylamine / water (33 mL). The mixture was stirred overnight at RT, and evaporated to yield the title compound as a pale yellow oil (1.43 g, 97%; *R_f* 0.6 AcOEt). The product was used without further purification.

¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 250 MHz) δ_H 3.7 (s, 1H, OH), 4.2 (s, 4H, H-1, H-12), 4.4 (s, 2H, H-4), 4.92 (s, 2H, H-6), 7.4 (m, 5H, Ph).

¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 63 MHz) δ_C 37.58 (C-4), 50.5 (C-1), 60.54 (C-12), 77.75 (C-6), 78.53 (C-

3), 83.03 (C-2), 128.86(C-8, C-8'), 129.37 (C-10), 129.54 (C-9, C-9'), 133.8 (C-7), 175 (C-11).

2e

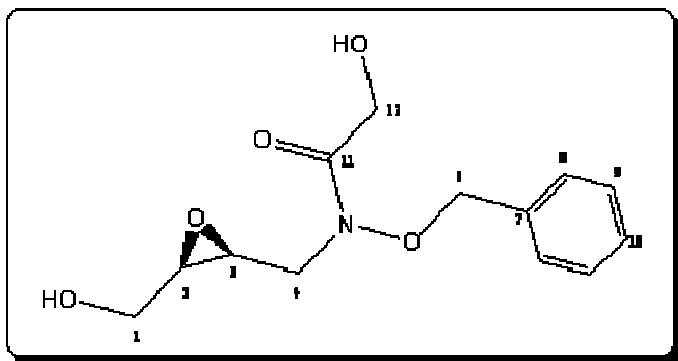


2d (1.18 g, 4.74 mmol) was dissolved in ethanol (75 mL). Palladium on calcium carbonate and lead (5% Pd, 60 mg) was added and the mixture was vigorously stirred under a dihydrogen atmosphere (1 bar) during 30 min, at which time 106 mL of hydrogen had been consumed. The solid was filtered on celite, the filtrate evaporated and the product purified by flash chromatography (Pentane : AcOEt : NEt₃ 4:6:0.01 *R_f* 0.25). The product was recovered as a pale yellow oil (0.5 g, 42%).

¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 360 MHz) δ_H 2.9 (s, 1H, OH), 3.2 (s, 1H, OH), 4.23 (brs, 4H, H-1, H-12), 4.36 (d, 2H, H-4, *J* 7.27 Hz), 4.86 (s, 2H, H-6), 5.65-5.62 (m, 1H, H-3), 5.9-5.87 (m, 1H, H-2), 7.43-7.38 (m, 5H, Ph).

¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 91 MHz) δ_C 44.39 (C-4), 58.09 (C-1), 60.43 (C-12), 77.32 (C-6), 124.37 (C-3), 128.9(C-8, C-8'), 129.38 (C-9, C-9'), 133.55 (C-2), 133.82 (C-7), 174.5 (C-11).

2f

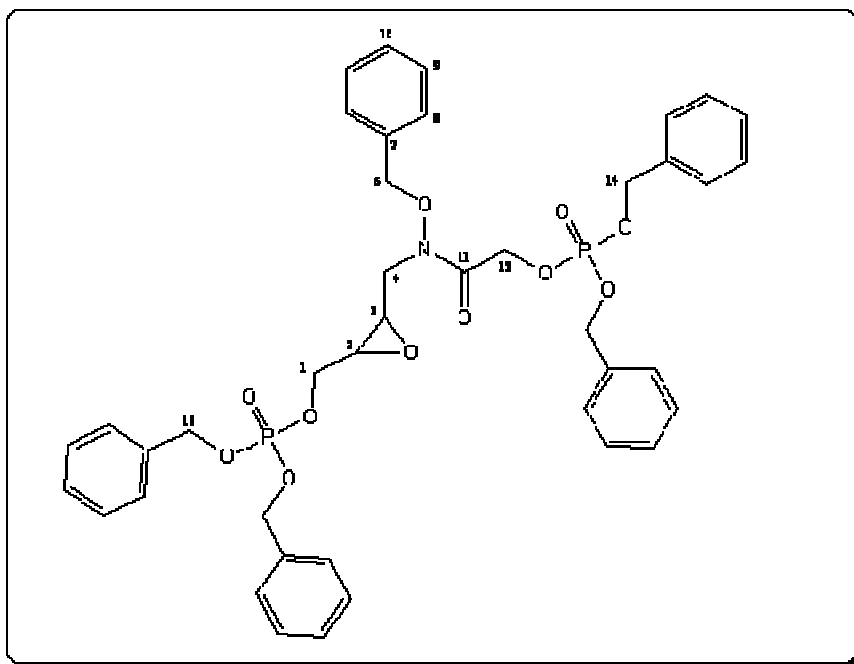


2e (2.425g, 9.67 mmol) was dissolved in anhydrous dichloromethane at 0°C and under argon (50 mL). Solid sodium di-hydrogenophosphate (10.56 g, 59 mmol, 6 eq.) was added, followed by mCPBA (70% pure, 5.45 g, 22 mmol, 2.2 eq.). The mixture was vigorously stirred overnight. Dichloromethane (40 mL) and saturated aqueous sodium carbonate (40 mL) were added. The organic phase was separated, washed further with sat. sodium carbonate (3 x 25 mL), dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate and evaporated. The product was purified by flash chromatography (Ethyl acetate) to yield the title compound as a pale yellow oil (1.27 g, 48%; *R_f* 0.26 pentane:AcOEt 6:4).

¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 360 MHz) δ_H 3.22-3.19 (m, 2H, H-2, H-3) 3.82 (brs, 2H, 2OH), 4.06-3.74 (m, 4H, H-1, H-4), 4.3 (s, 2H, H-12), 4.87 (s, 2H, H-6), 7.38 (m, 5H, Ph).

¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 91 MHz) δ_C 45.8 (C-4), 53.25 (C-3), 56.4 (C-2), 59.74 (C-12), 60.3 (C-4), 61.07 (C-1), 77.3 (C-6), 128.9 (C-9, C-9'), 129.5 (C-10), 129.6 (C-8, C-8'), 133.6 (C-7), 175 (C-11).

2g



Dibenzyl-diisopropylphosphoramidite (2.36 g, 6.83 mmol, 2eq.) and **2f** (0.456 g, 1.71 mmol) were mixed together in a flask and left under vacuum (0.1 torr) during 1.5 h. Triazole (0.354 g, 5.12 mmol, 1.5 eq.), imidazole (0.233 g, 3.42 mmol, 1 eq.) and anhydrous dichloromethane (15 mL) were then added and the mixture stirred at RT overnight under argon. 70% aqueous ^tbutylhydroperoxide (0.93 mL, 6.83 mmol, 2 eq.) was added, and the mixture was stirred for 3 h. 1M sodium thiosulfate (25 mL) was added, and the mixture was extracted with dichloromethane (3 x 25 mL). The combined organic phases were washed with saturated aqueous sodium hydrogenocarbonate, dried over sodium sulfate and evaporated. The product was purified by flash-chromatography (pentane : AcOEt 6:4, *R_f* 0.25) to yield the title compound as a yellow oil (0.6 g, 45%).

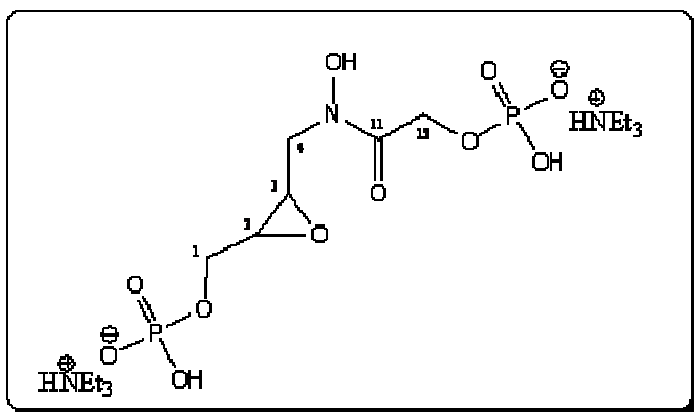
¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 250 MHz) 3.24-3.22 (m, 2H, H-2, H-3), 3.5 (dd, 1H, H-4, *J* 15.25 Hz, *J* 7 Hz), 4.08-4.003 (m, 2H, H-1, H-4'), 4.23- 4.18 (m, 1H, H-1'), 4.72-4.65 (m, 2H, H-12) 4.8 (s, 2H, H-6), 5.09 (d, 4H, H-14, H-14' or H-16, H-16', *J* 8.56 Hz), 5.15 (d, 4H, H-14, H-14' or H-

16, H-16', *J* 7.86 Hz) 7.38-7.35 (m, 25H, Ph).

¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 63 MHz): δ 46.23 (C-4), 53.3 (C-3), 54.23-54.1 (C-2), 64.25, 64.18 (C-12), 65.62, 65.54 (C-1), 69.69, 69.6 (C-14, C-14', C-16, C-16') 77.32 (C-6), 128.07, 128.14, 128.6, 128.7, 128.93, 129.45, 129.62, 133.5, 135.77, 135.88 (C Ph), 169.48, 169.39 (C-11)

³¹P NMR (CDCl₃, 101 MHz) δ_P -0.83 (s, 2P)

2h



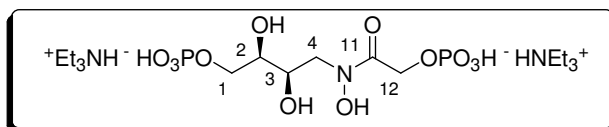
2g (0.219 g, 0.28 mmol) and triethylamine (0.056 g, 0.56 mmol, 2 eq.) were dissolved in methanol (7 mL). 10% palladium on charcoal (22 mg) was added, and the mixture was vigorously stirred under dihydrogen (1 bar) at RT until consumption of hydrogen had ceased (around 31 mL). The solid was filtered on celite and the filtrate was evaporated to dryness to yield **2h** (0.102 g, 68%).

¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 300 MHz) δ_H 1.1 (t, CH₃ HNEt₃⁺), 3.035 (q, CH₂ HNEt₃⁺), 3.27-3.26 (m, 2H, H-2, H-3), 3.84-3.68 (m, 3H, H-1, H-4), 4.08-4.02 (m, 1H, H-1') 4.56 (d, 2H, H-12, *J* 7.33 Hz).

¹³C NMR (D₂O, 75 MHz): δ 8.15 (t, CH₃ HNEt₃⁺), 46.5 (CH₂ HNEt₃⁺), 46.97 (C-4), 53.73 (C-3) 55.11, 55.22 (C-2), 62.09 (C-12), 63.16-, 63.21 (C-1), 171.16, 171.23 (C-11).

³¹P NMR (D₂O, 121 MHz): 0.19 (s, 2P)

2



2h was dissolved in pure water and left at RT for 72 h. **2** was recovered quantitatively by evaporation or freeze drying of the water solution.

^1H NMR (D₂O, 360 MHz): δ_{H} 1.23 (t, 18H, CH₃ HNEt₃⁺), 3.15 (q, 12H, CH₂ HNEt₃⁺), 3.6 (dd, 1H, H-4, J 14.4 Hz J 4.32 Hz), 3.8-3.76 (m, 1H, H-3), 3.93-3.87 (m, 3H, H-1, H-2, H-4'), 4.03-4.02 (m, 1H, H-1'), 4.68 (d, 2H, H-12, J 7.47 Hz).

^{13}C NMR (D₂O, 75 MHz): δ 8.29 (CH₃ HNEt₃⁺), 46.68 (CH₂ HNEt₃⁺), 51.02 (C-4), 62.21, 62.25 (C-1), 65.84, 65.89 (C-12), 67.15 (C-3), 70.53, 70.61 (C-2), 171.16, 171.13 (C-11).

^{31}P NMR (D₂O, 121 MHz): 0.5, 0.26 (2s, 2P).

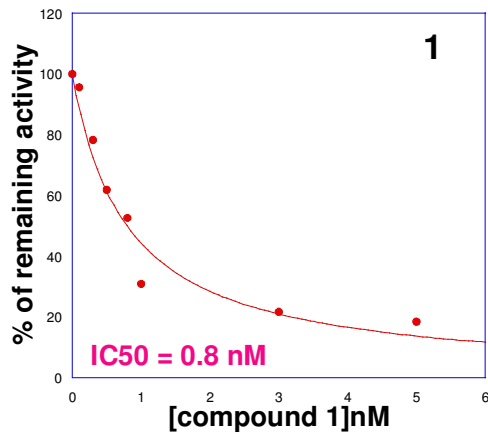
HR-MS (ESI) calcd for (C₆H₁₄NO₁₂P₂)⁻: 353.9991; found: 354.0005

References

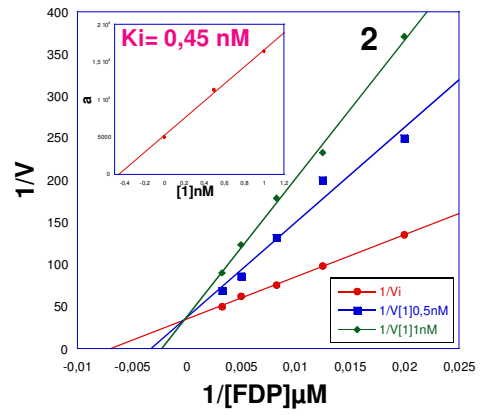
1. Kinoshita, M.; Masahiko, M.; Tanigushi, M.; Shimizu, J. *Bull. Soc. Chim. Jpn.* 1987, *60*, 4005.
2. Shirrokov, E.A.; Trussova, N.B.; Shipitsin, A.V., Semizarov, D.G.; Krayevsky, A.A. *J. Med. Chem.* 1994, *37*, 3739.

Enzymatic test on *Candida albicans* Fba; compound 1

Determination of IC₅₀

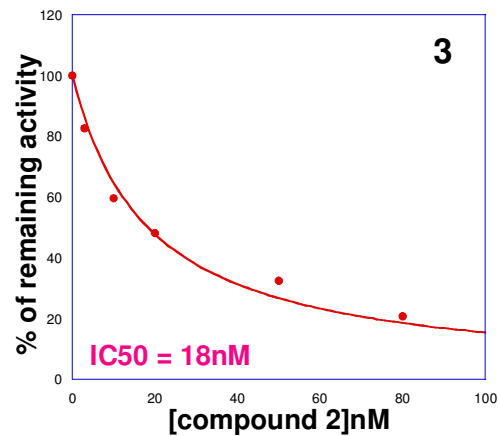


Determination of Ki

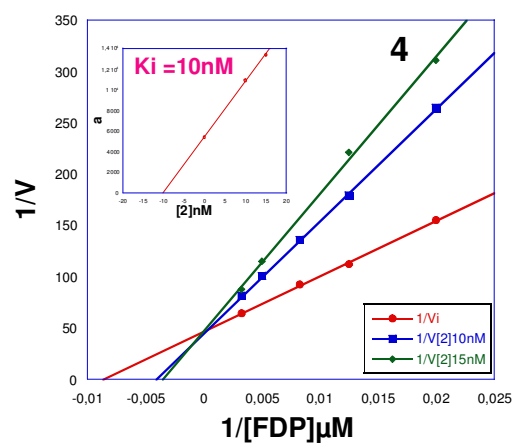


Enzymatic test on *Candida albicans* Fba; compound 2

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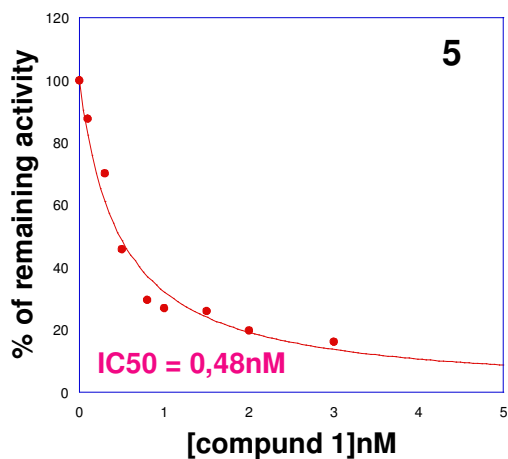


Determination of Ki

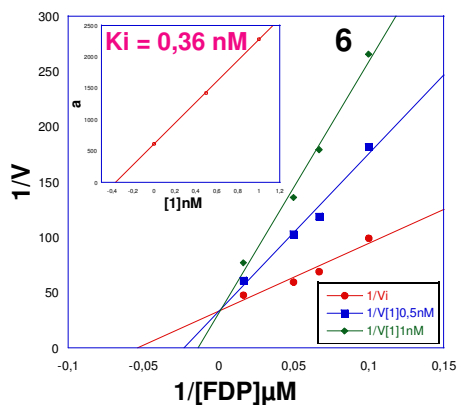


Enzymatic test on *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* Fba; compound 1

Determination of IC₅₀

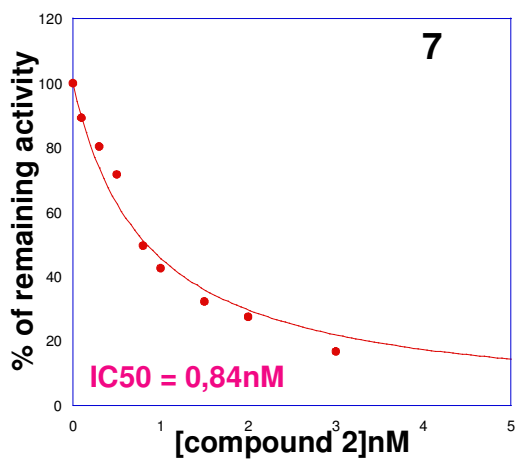


Determination of Ki

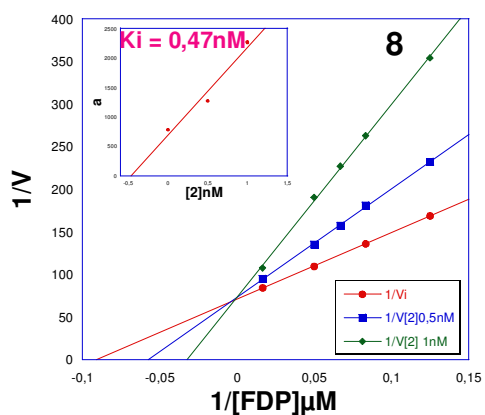


Enzymatic test on *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* Fba; compound 2

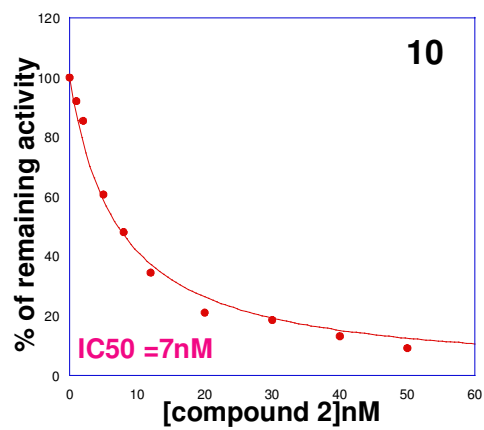
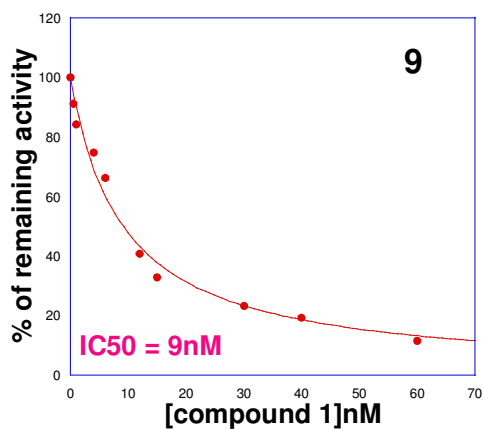
Determination of IC₅₀



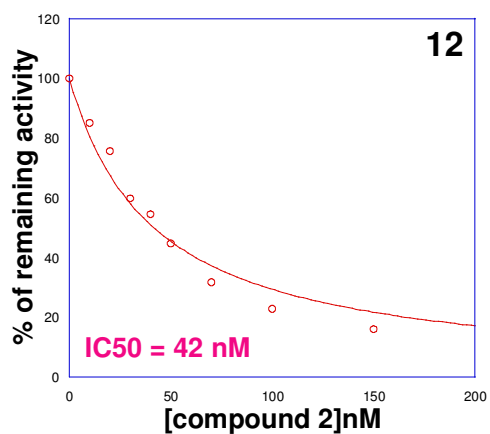
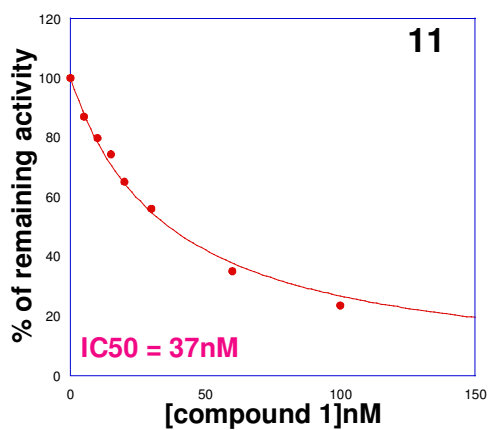
Determination of Ki



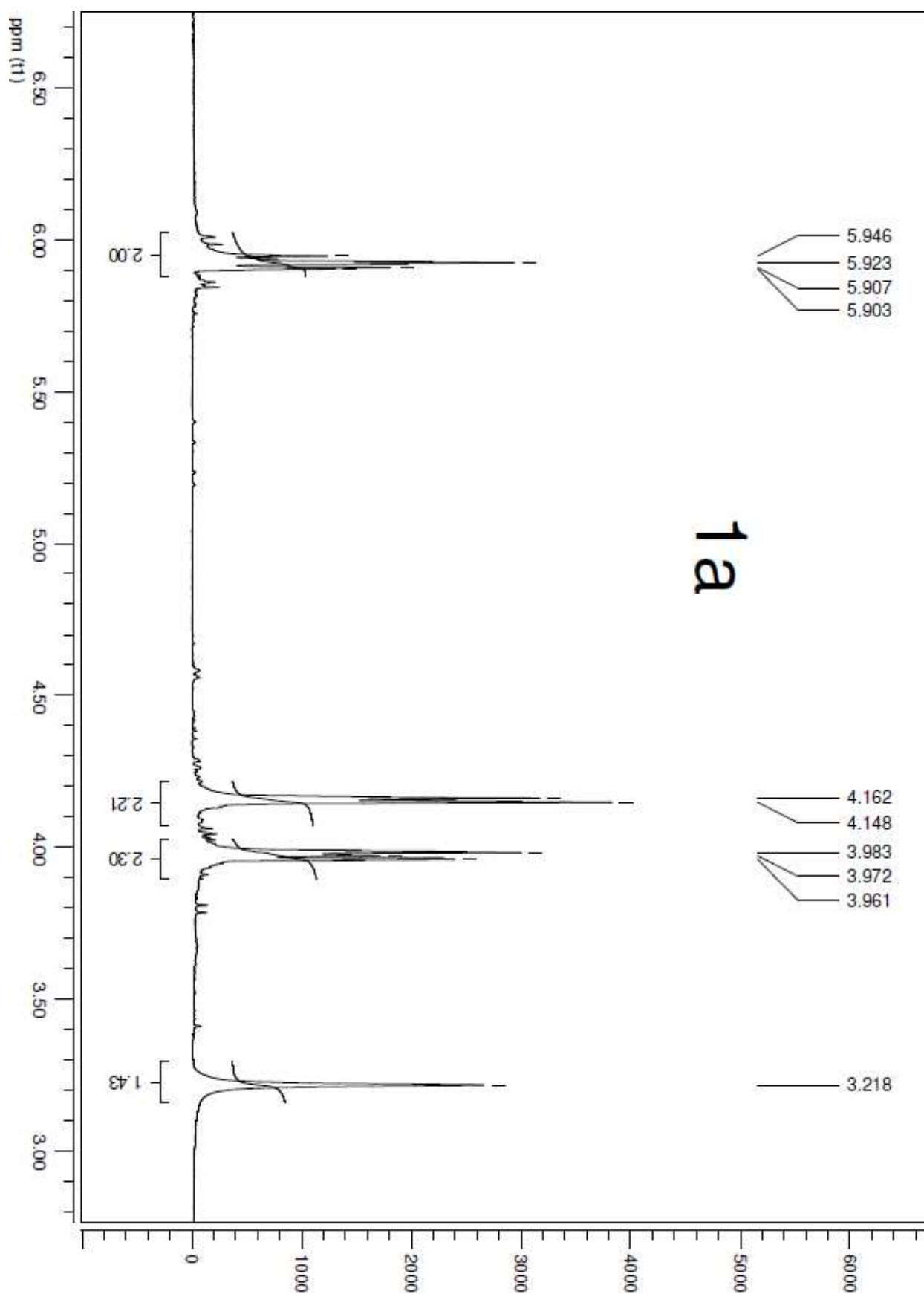
Enzymatic tests on *Yesinia pestis* Fba; compounds 1 and 2. Determination of IC₅₀



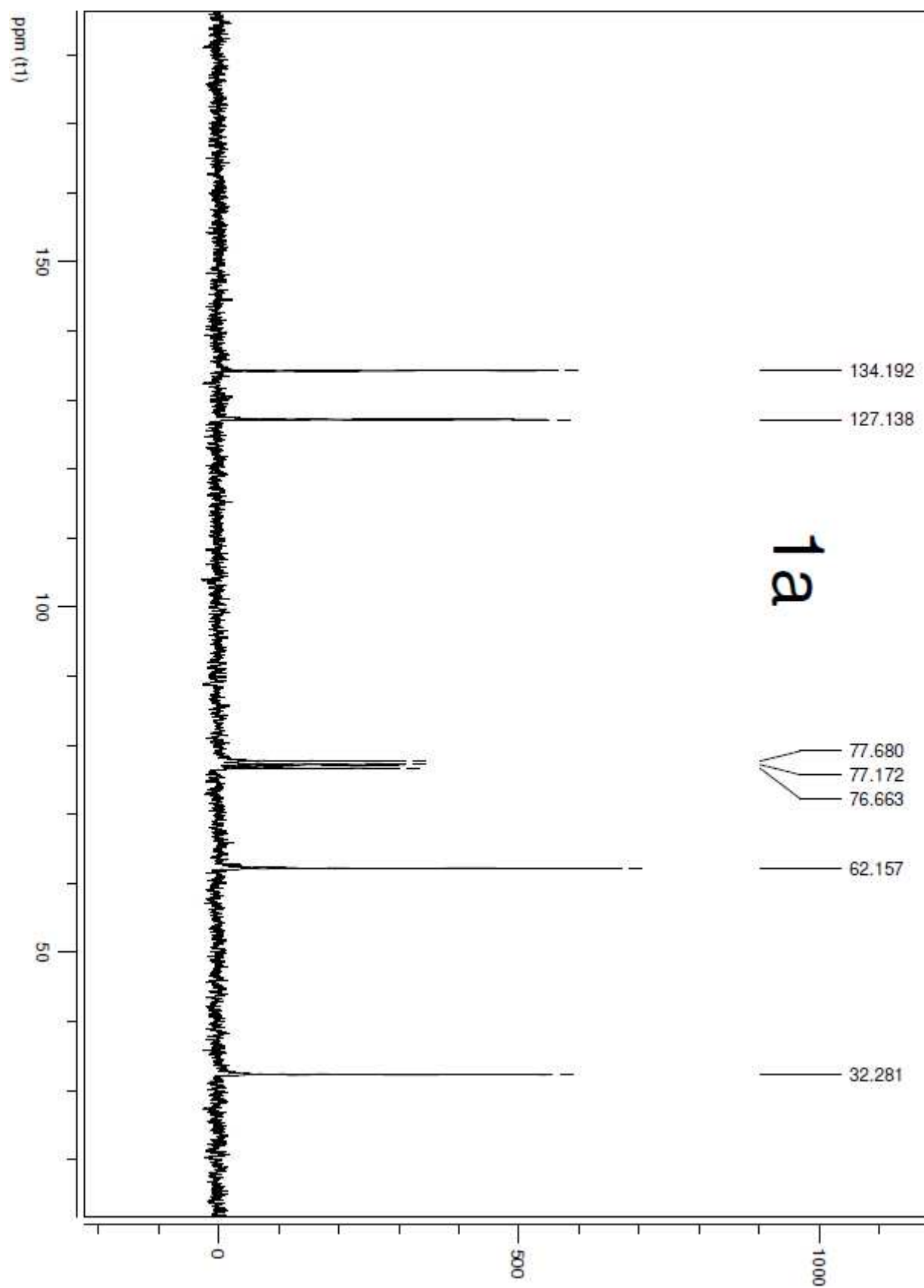
Enzymatic tests on *Helicobacter pylori* Fba; compounds 1 and 2. Determination of IC₅₀



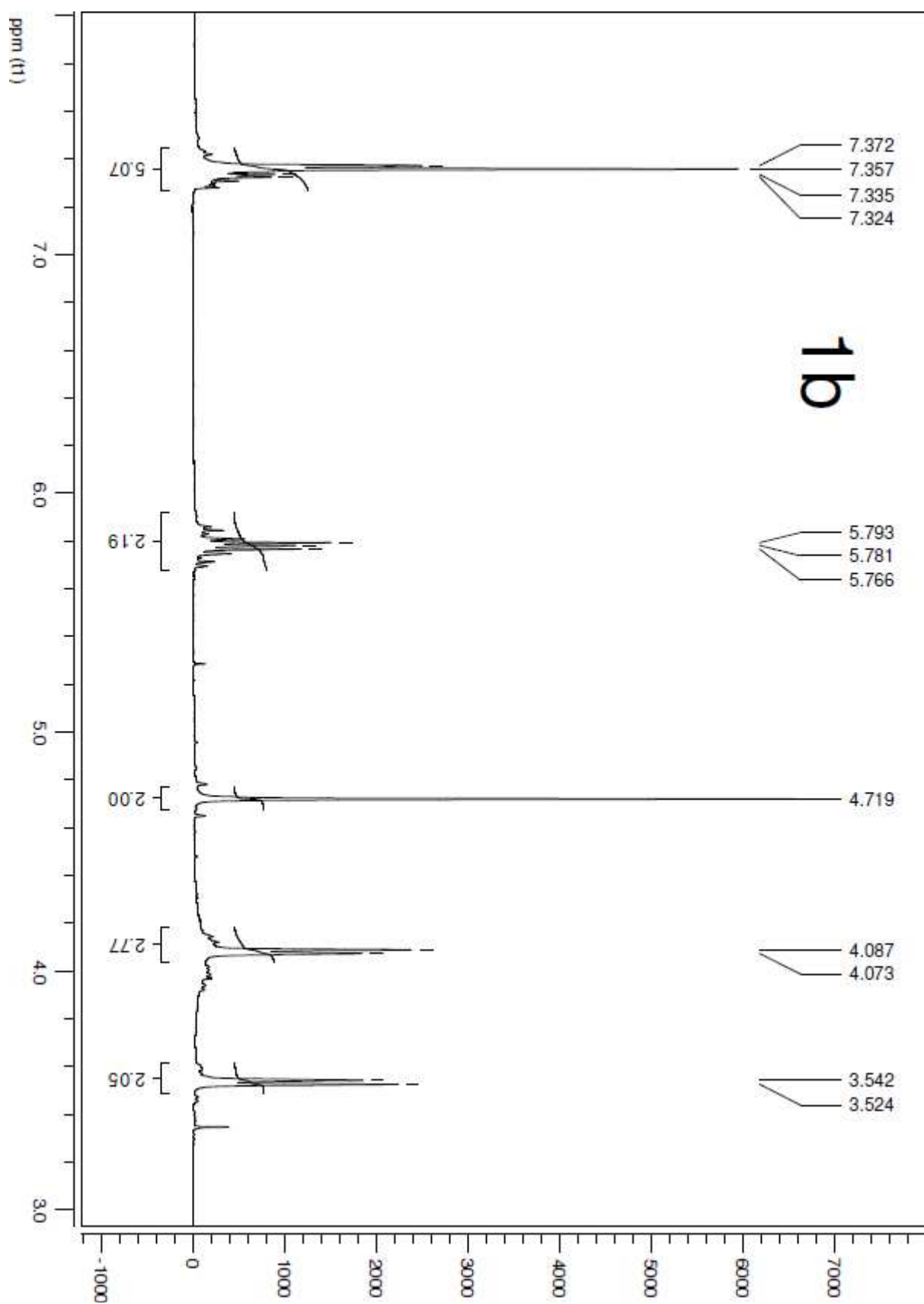
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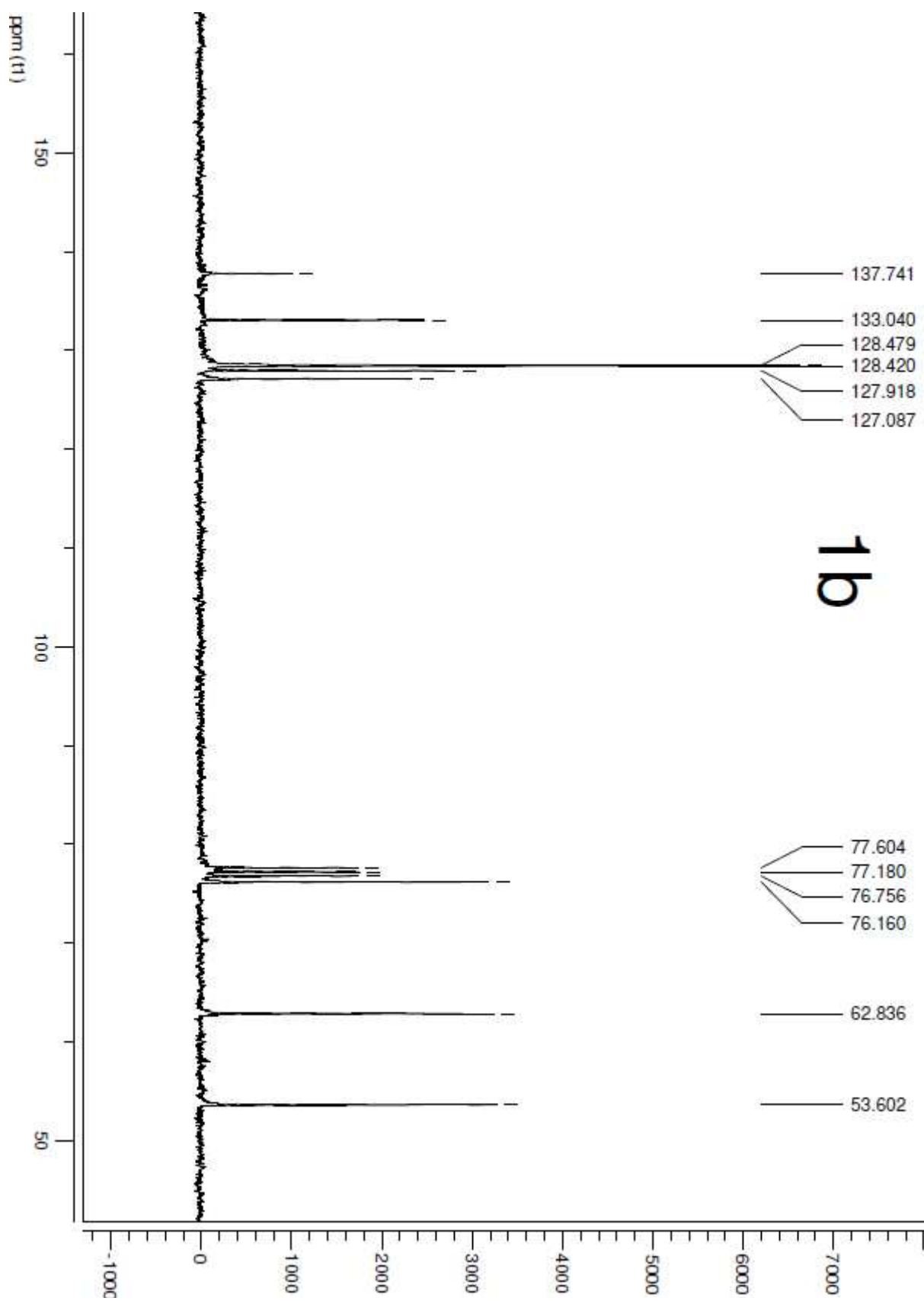
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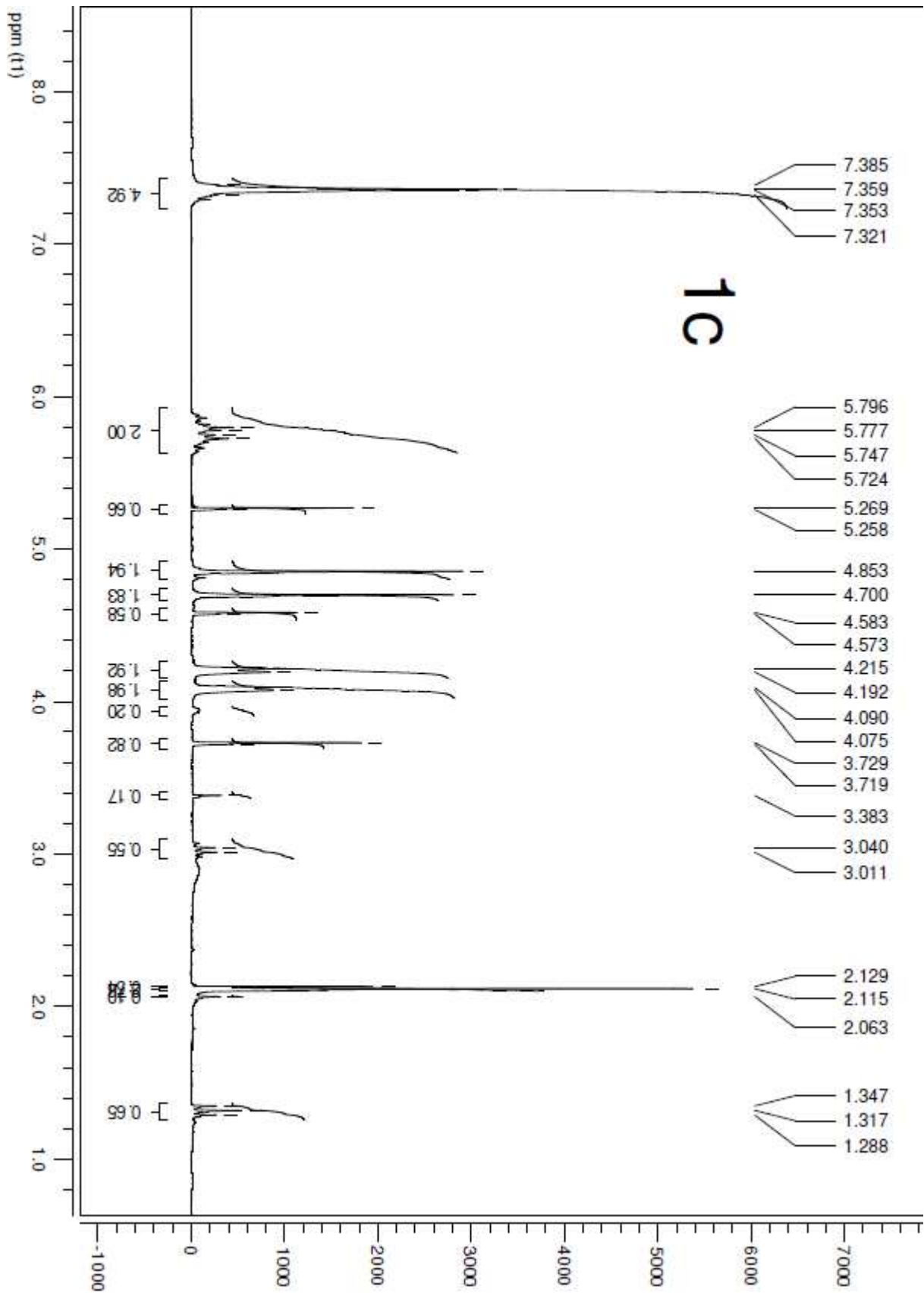
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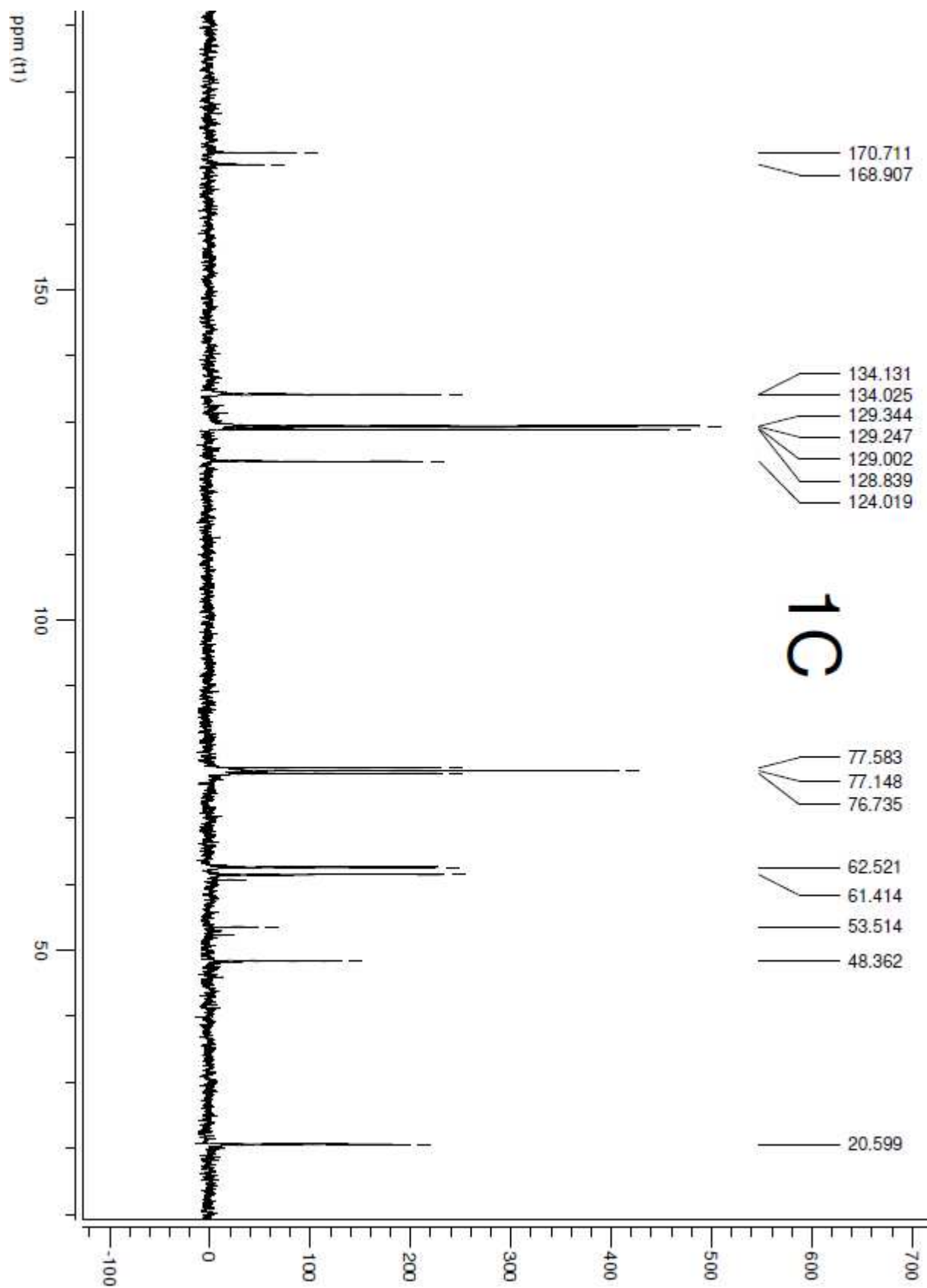
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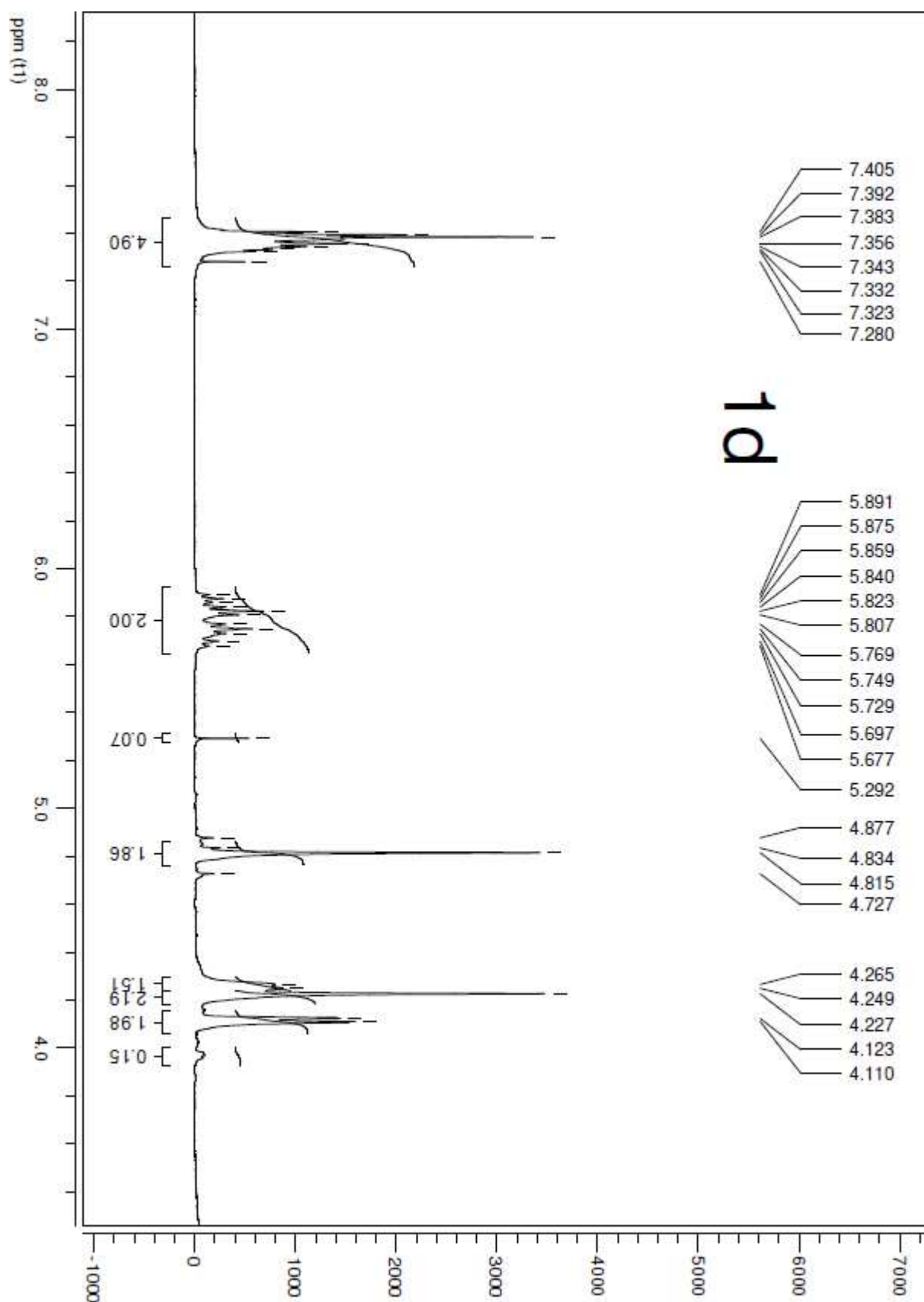
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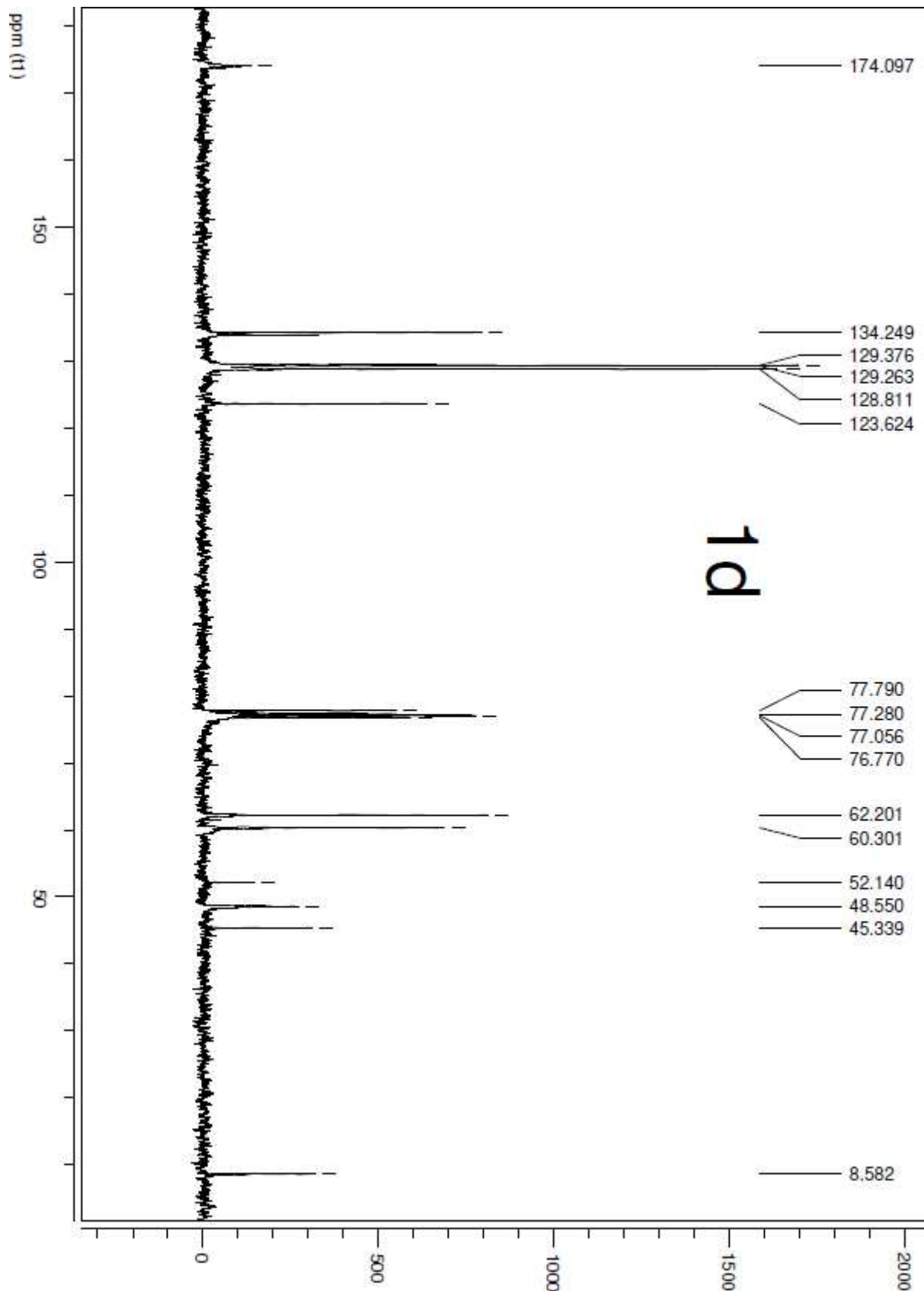
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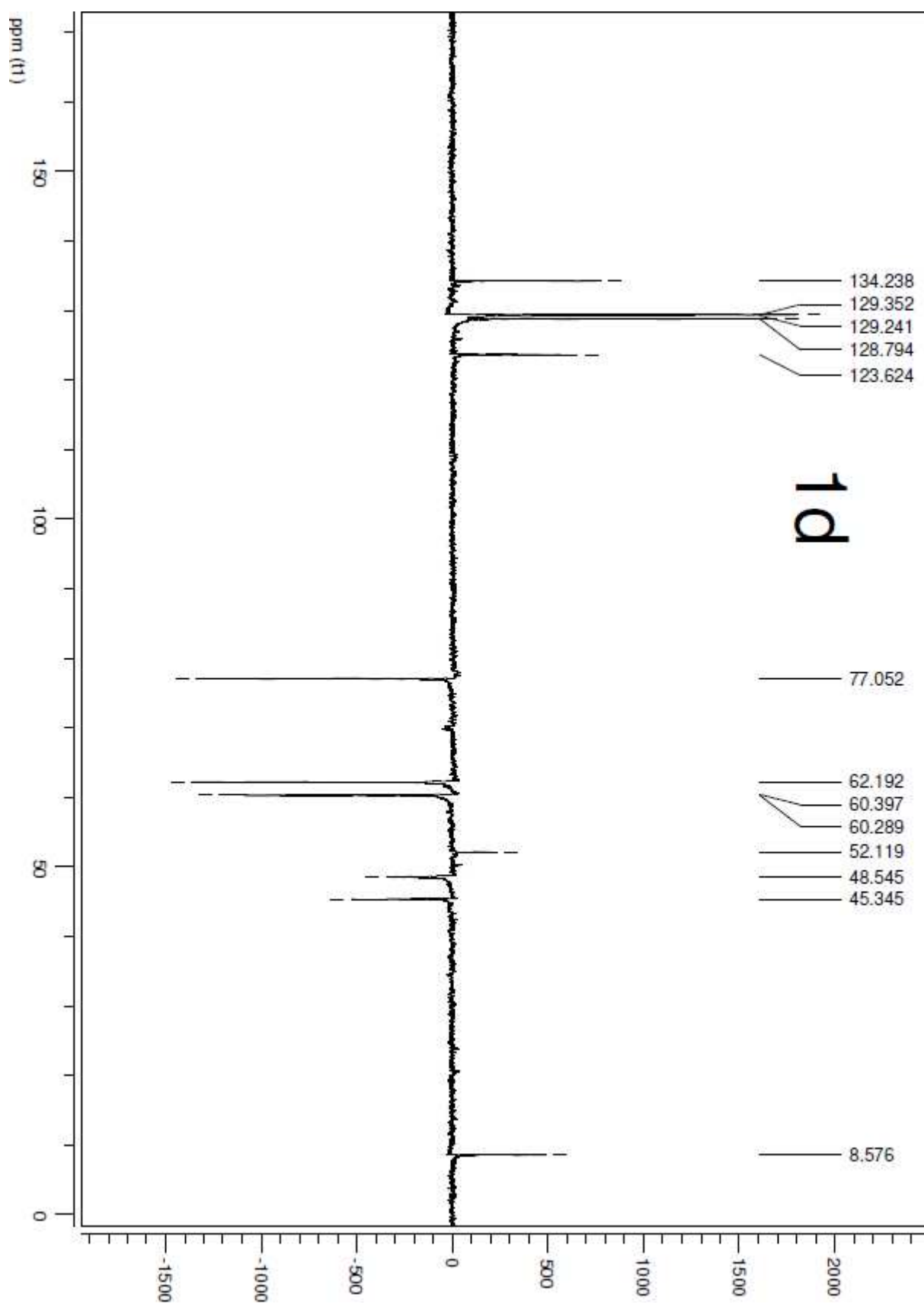
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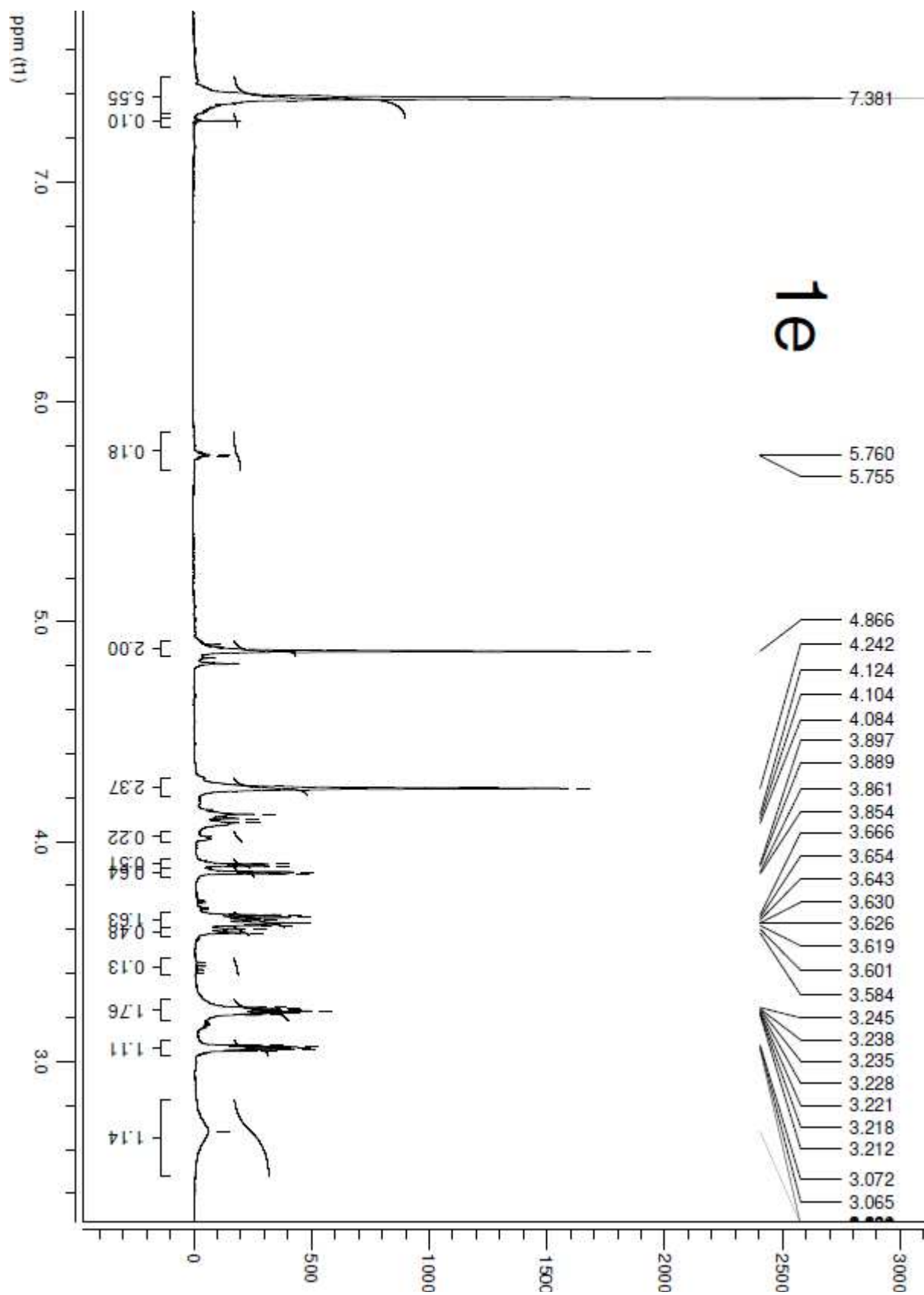
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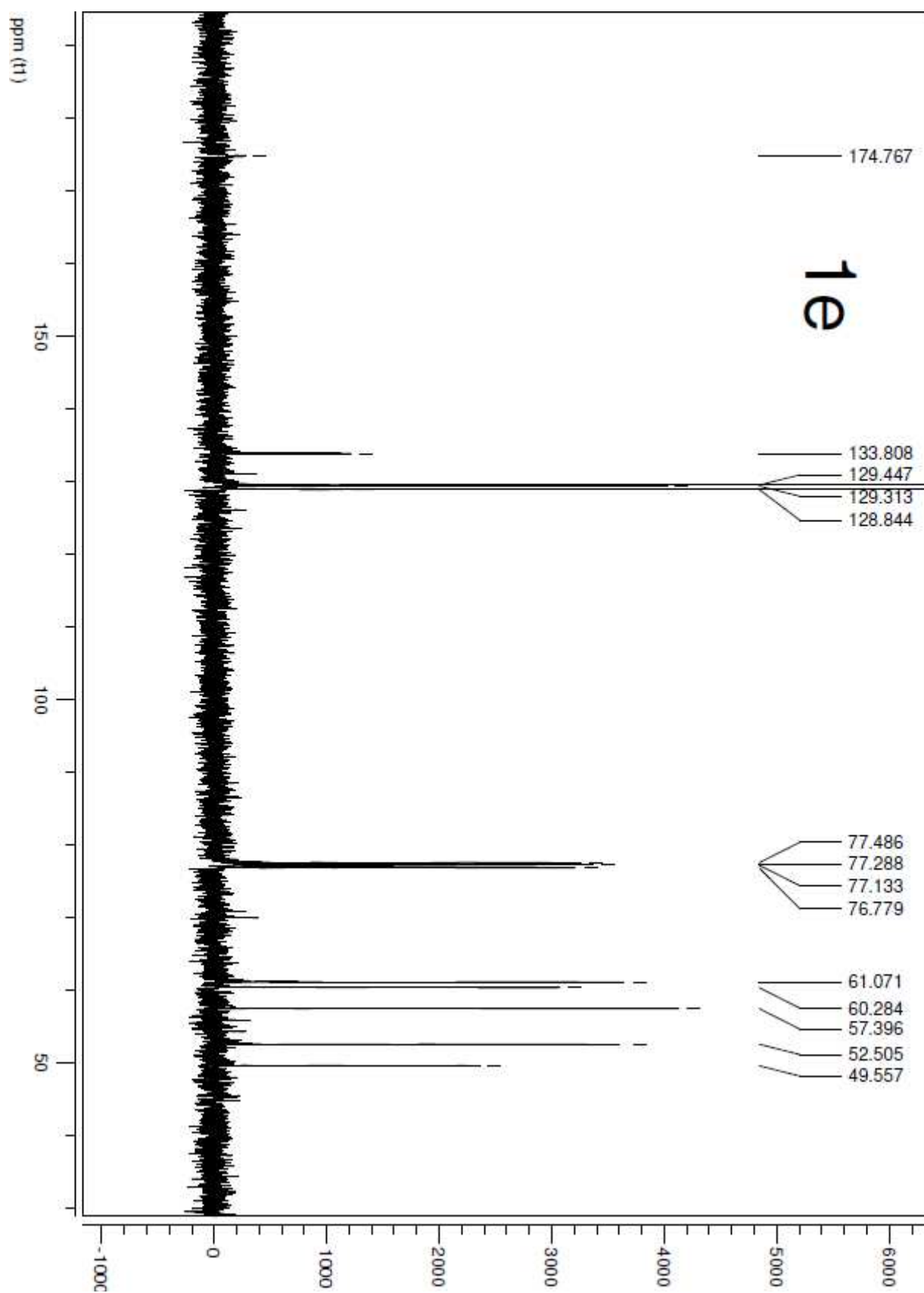
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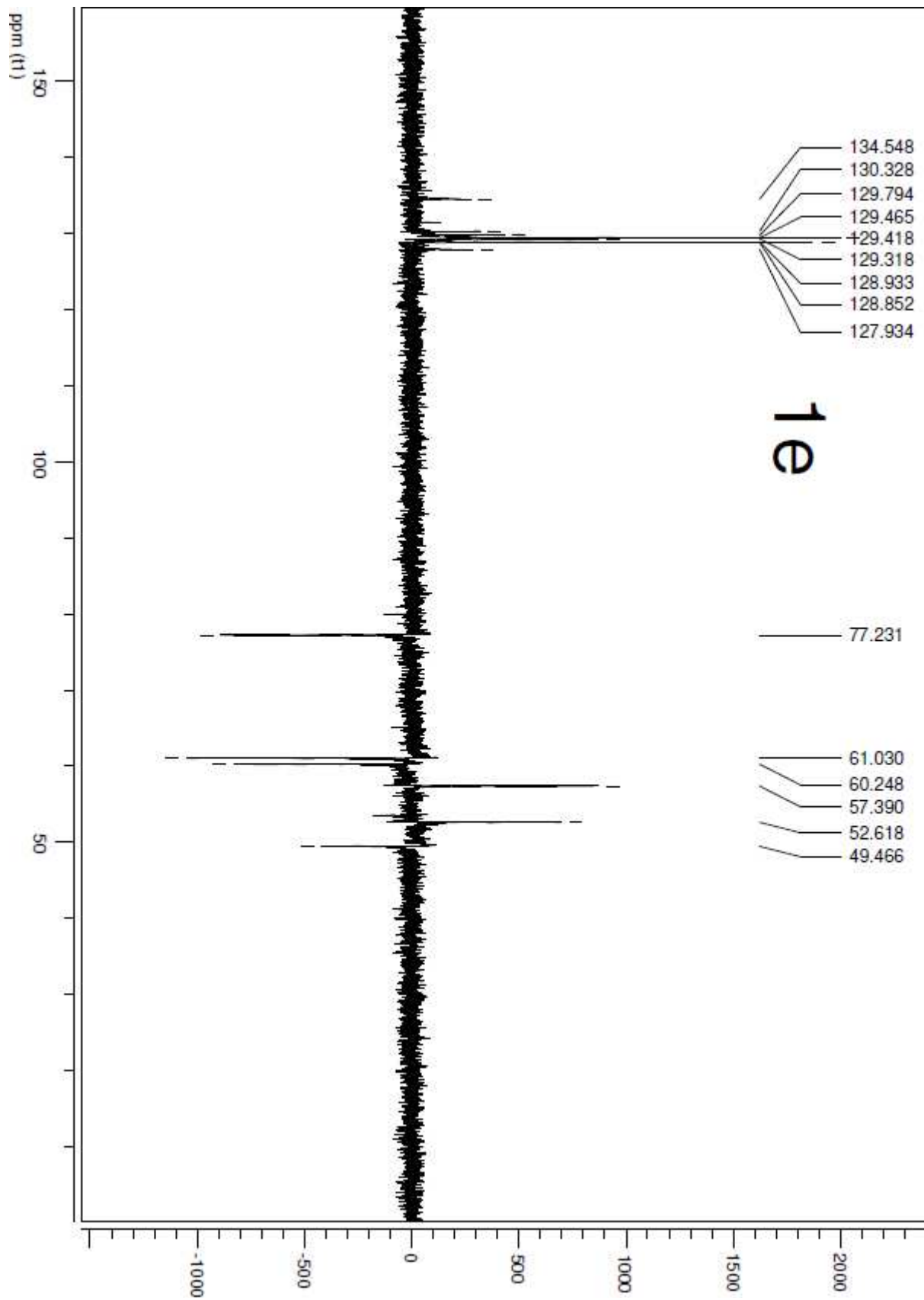
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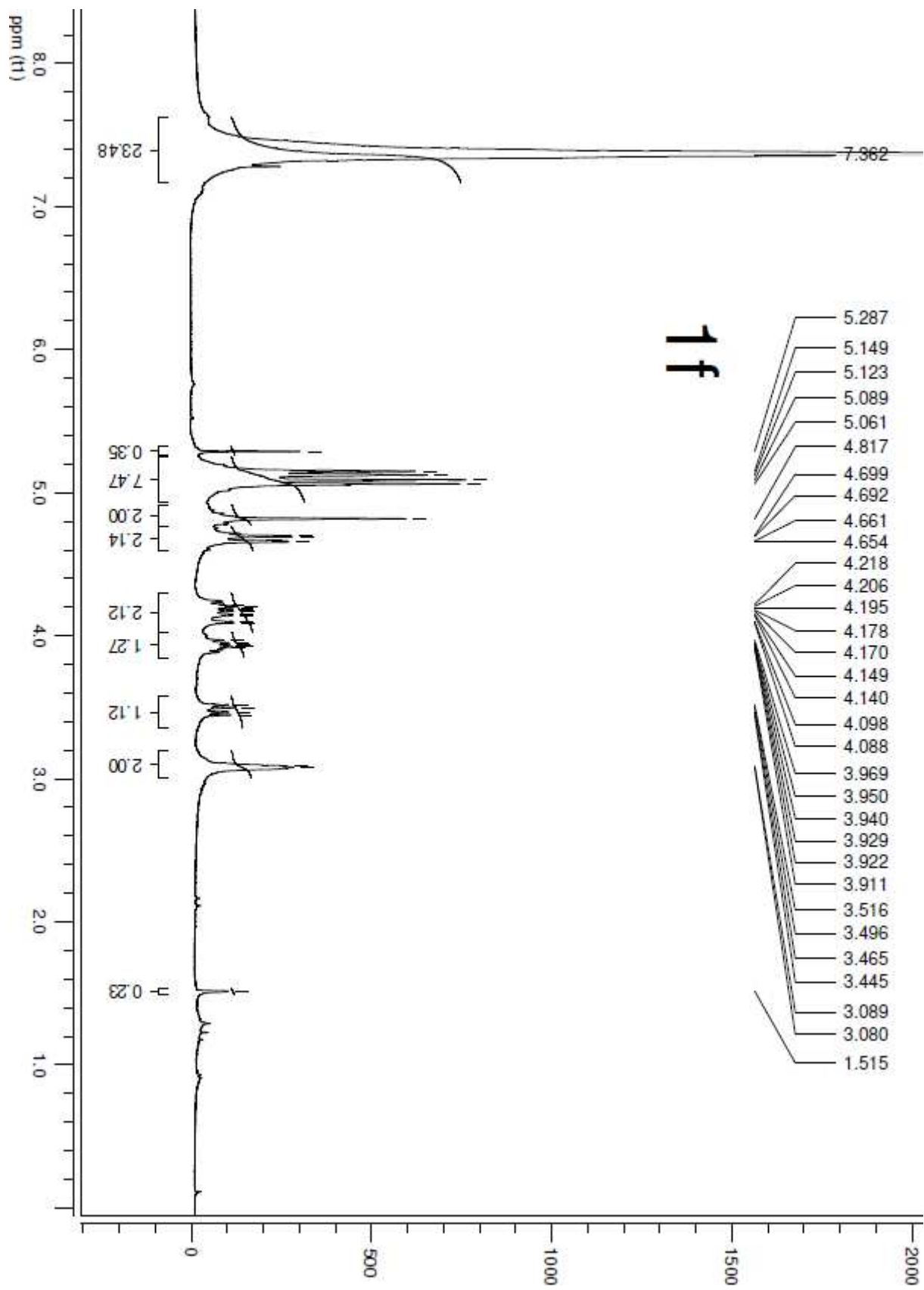
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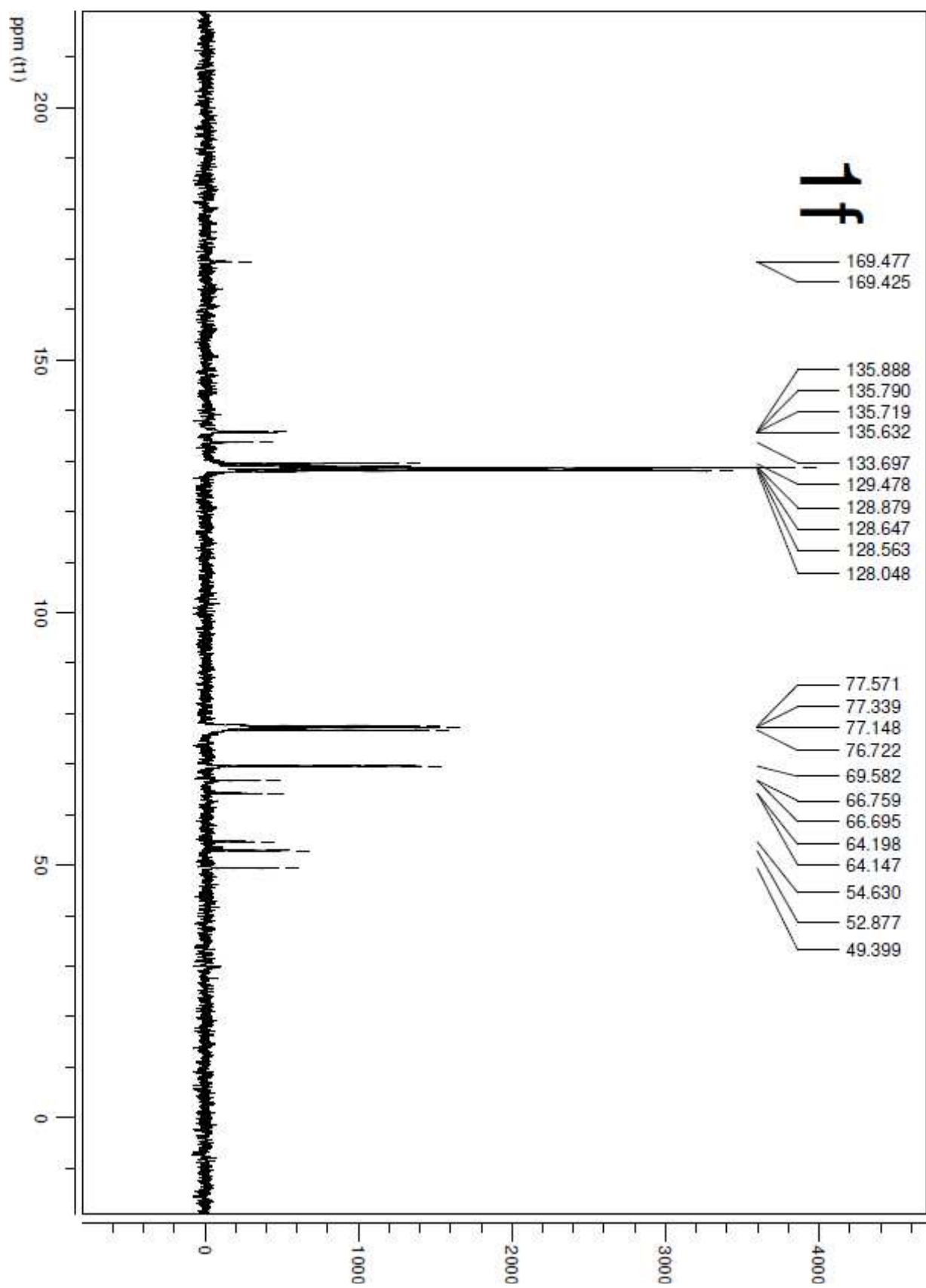
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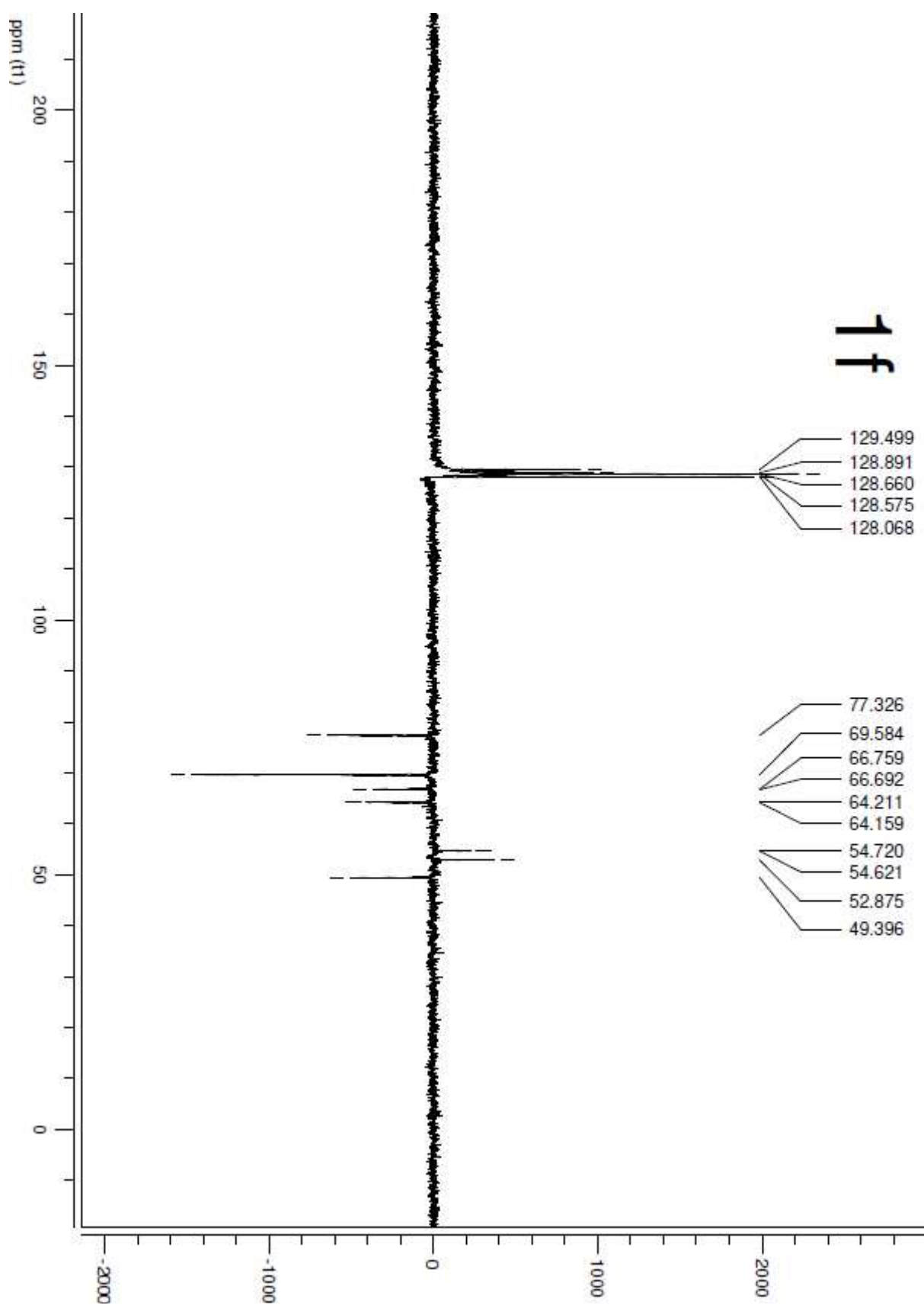
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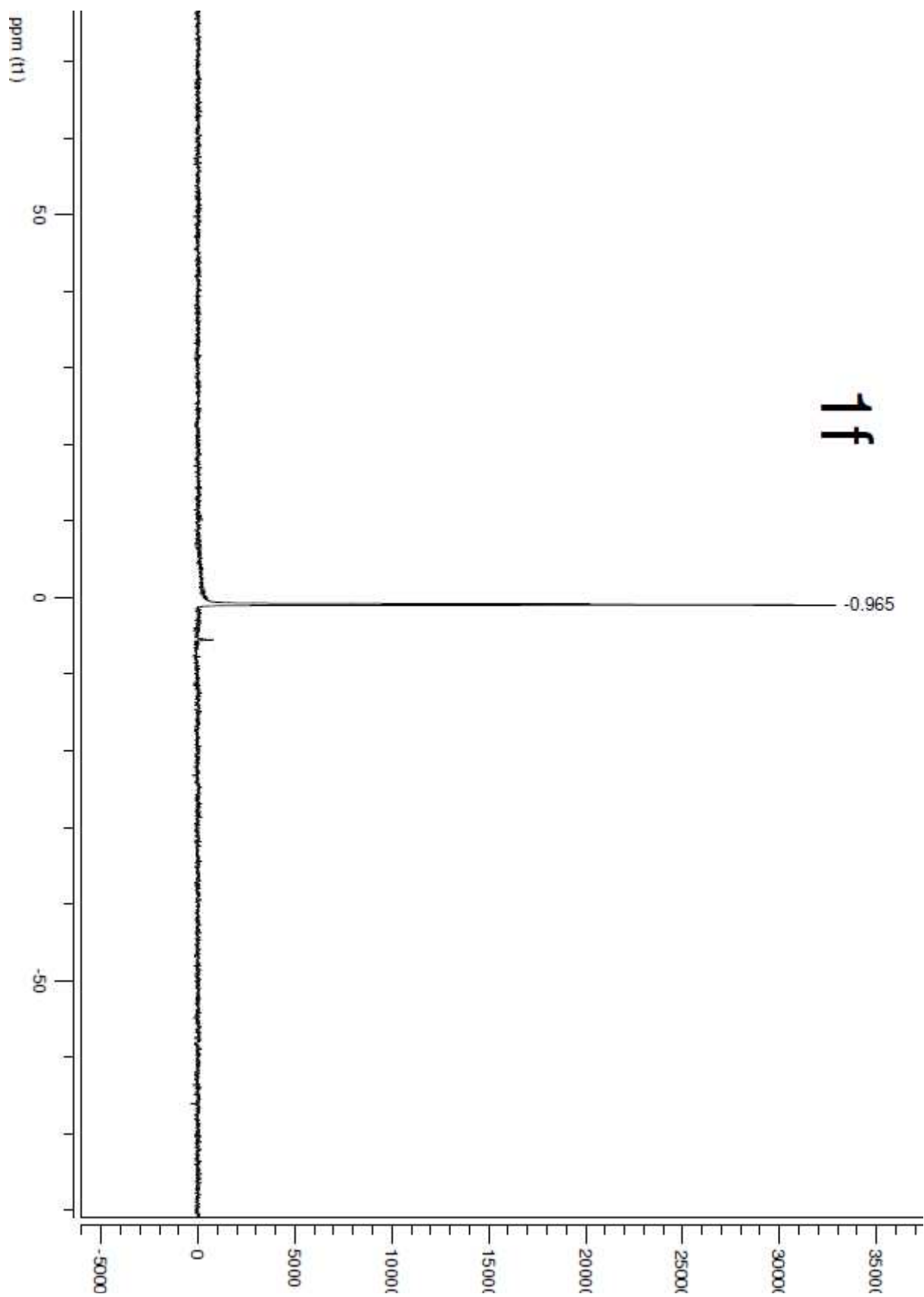
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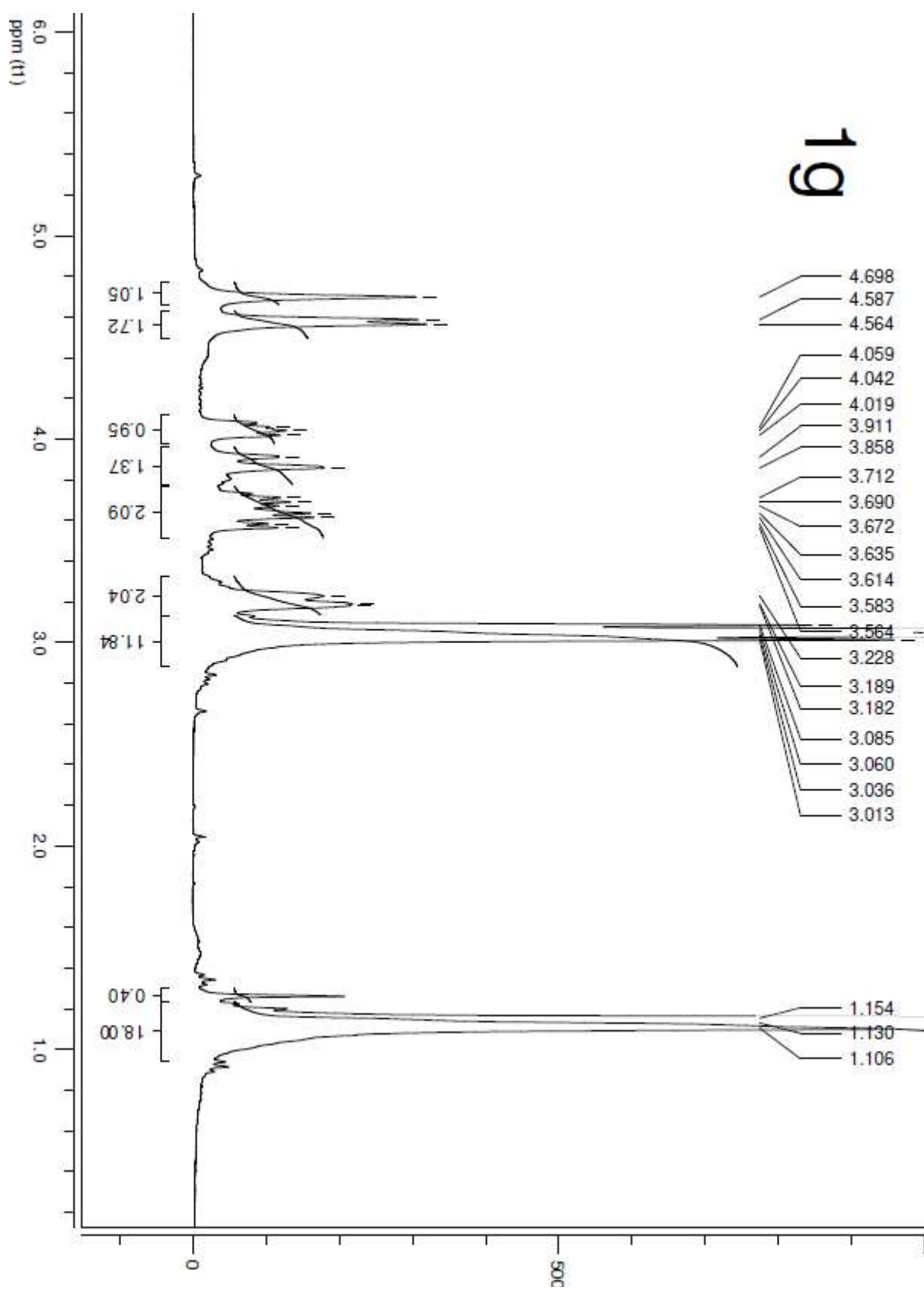


^{31}P -NMR



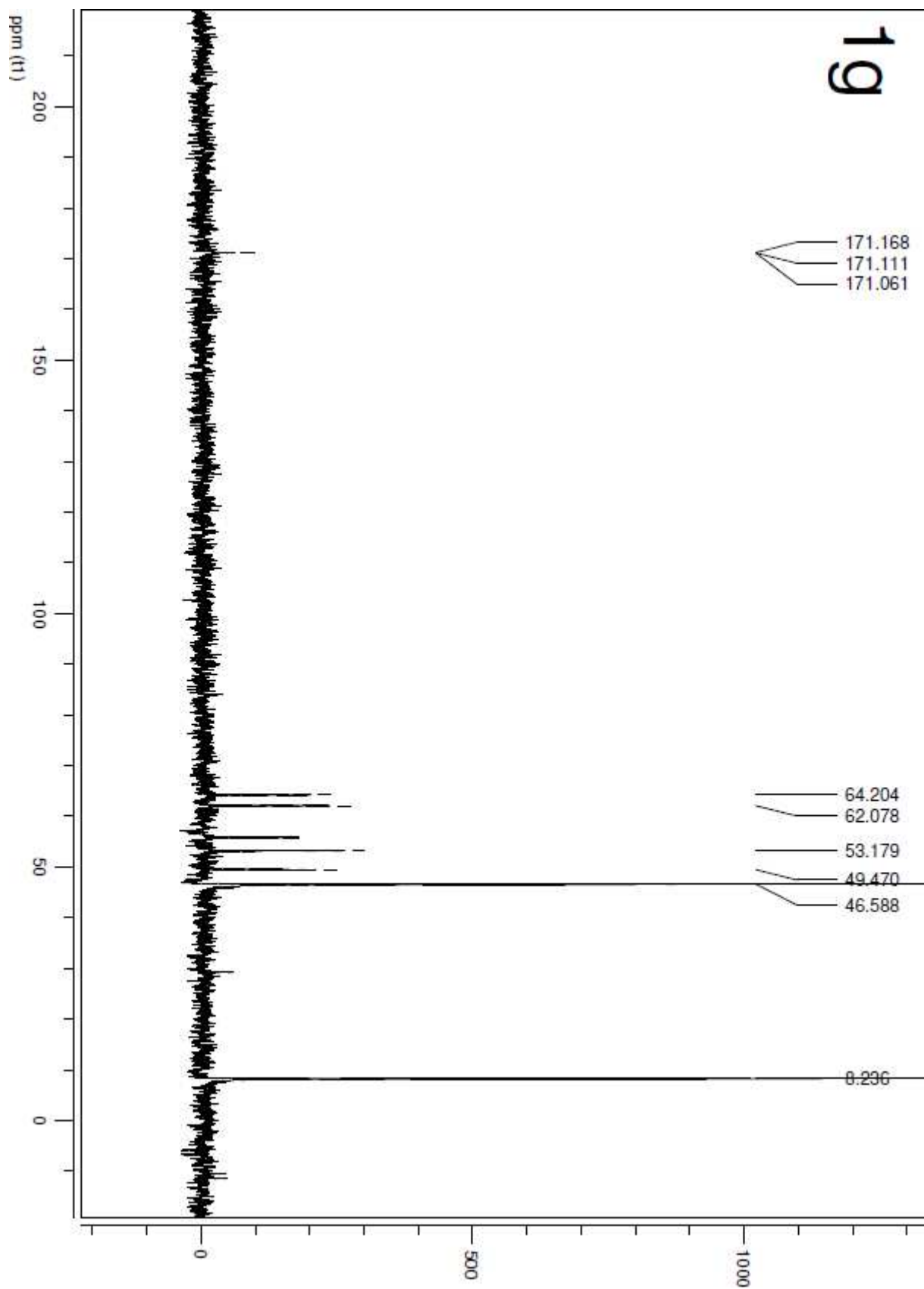
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^1H NMR

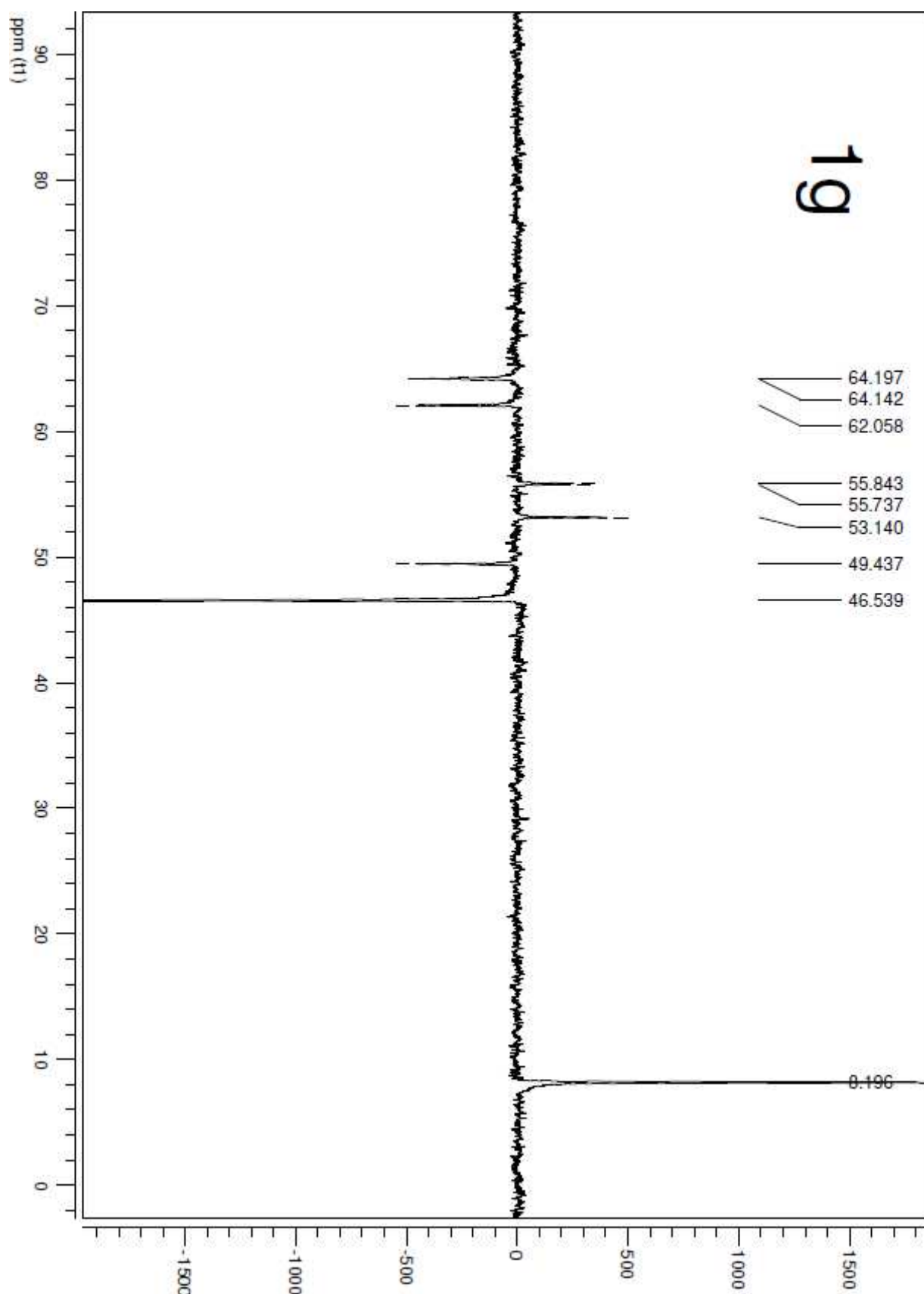


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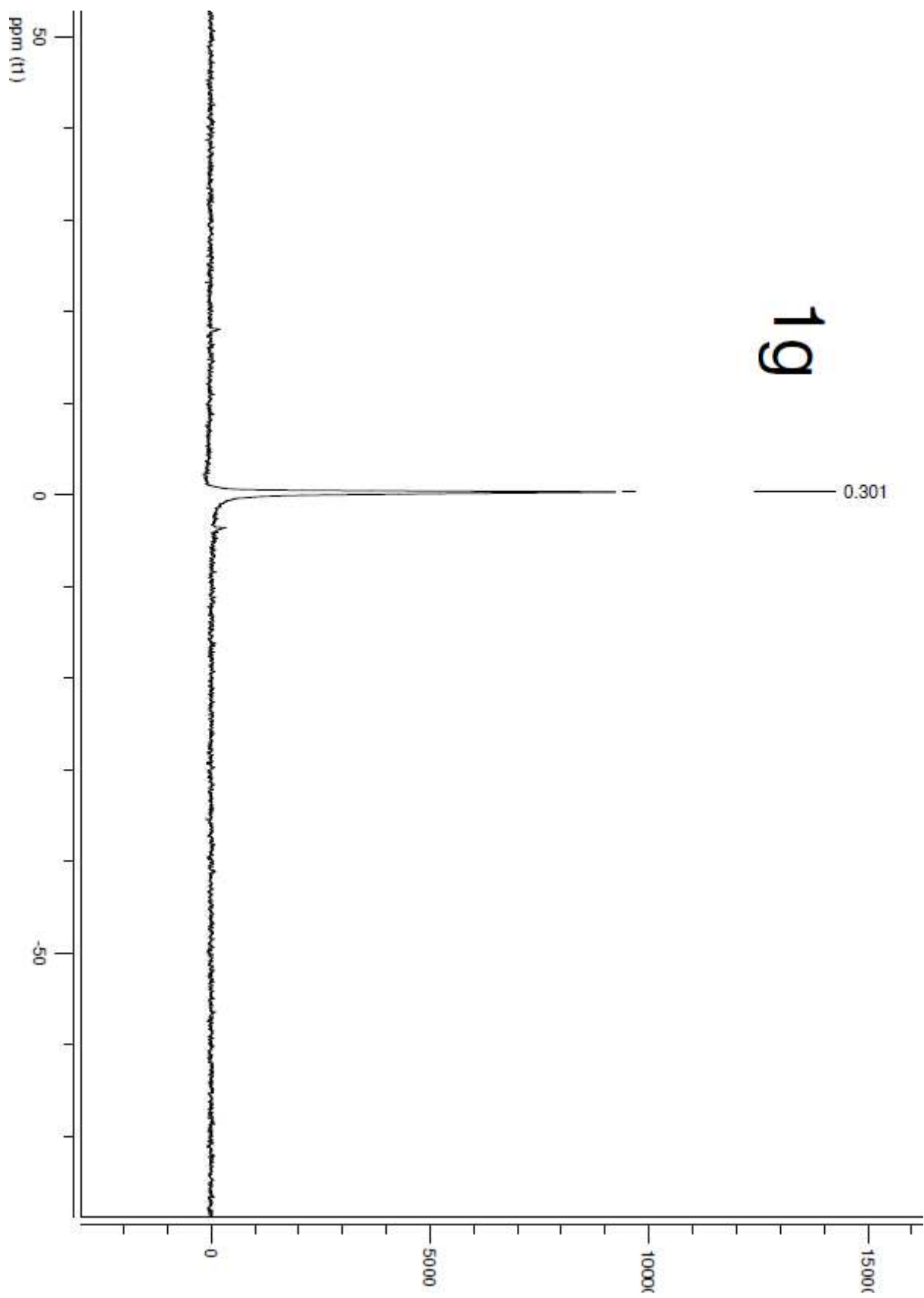
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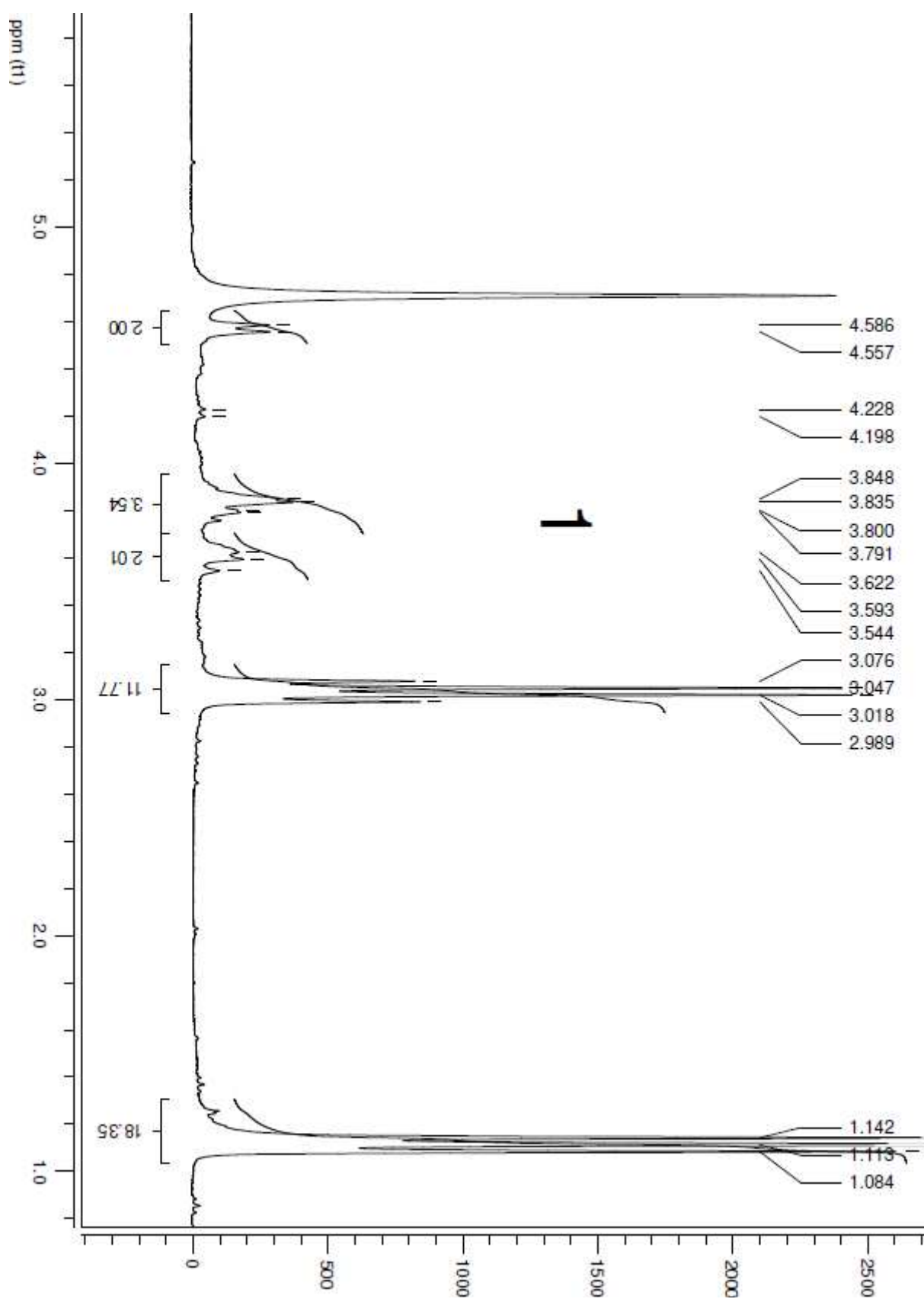
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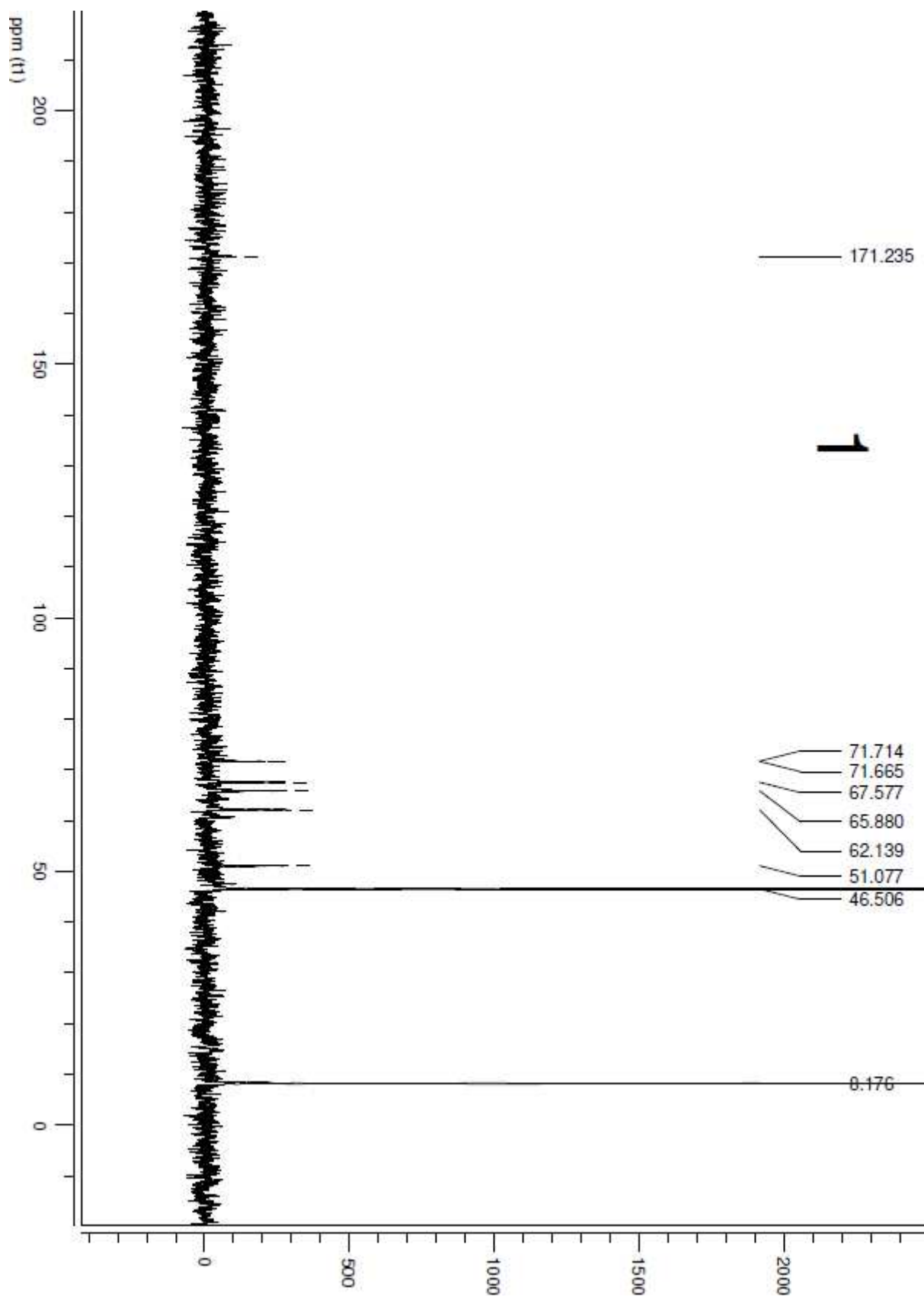
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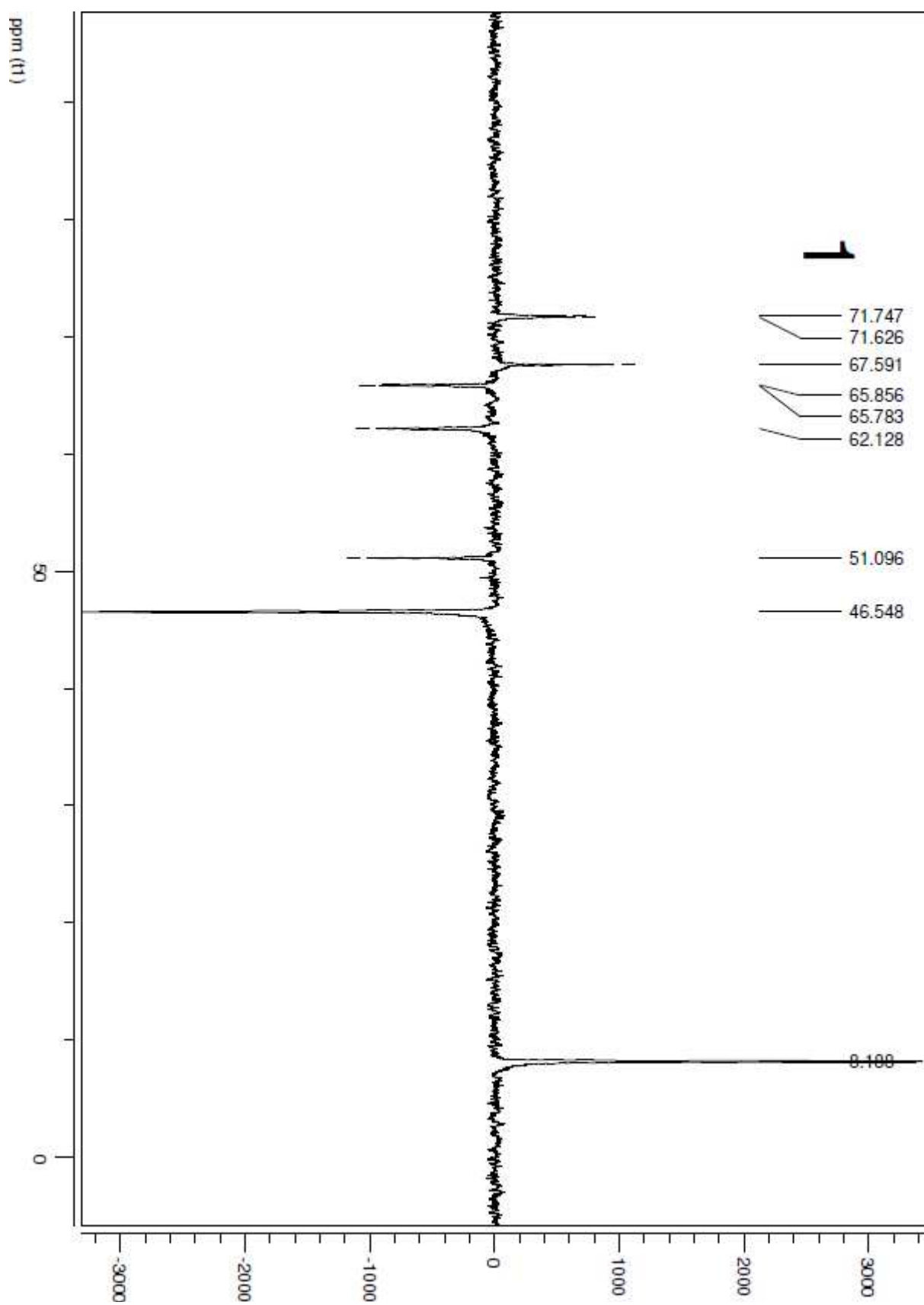
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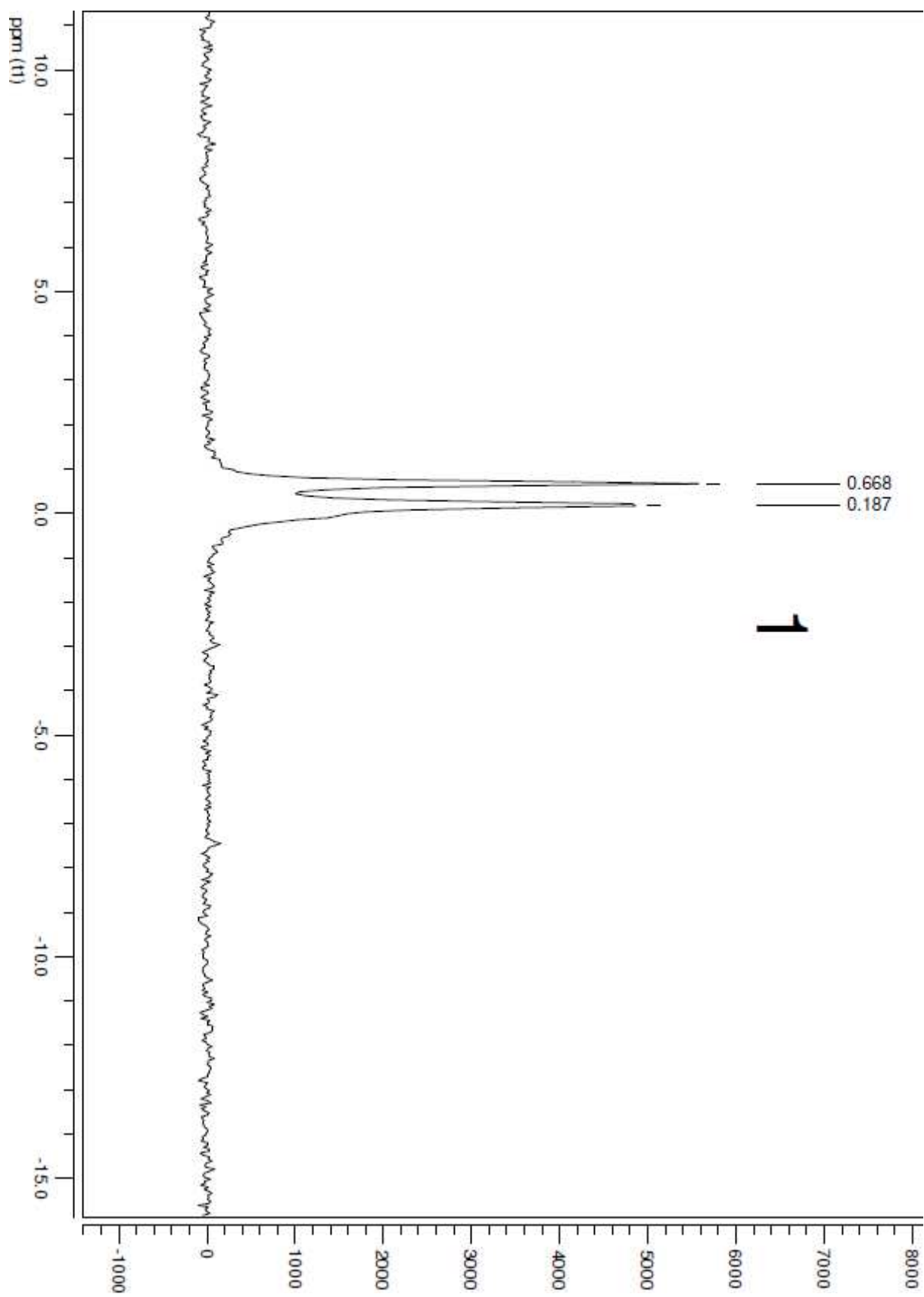
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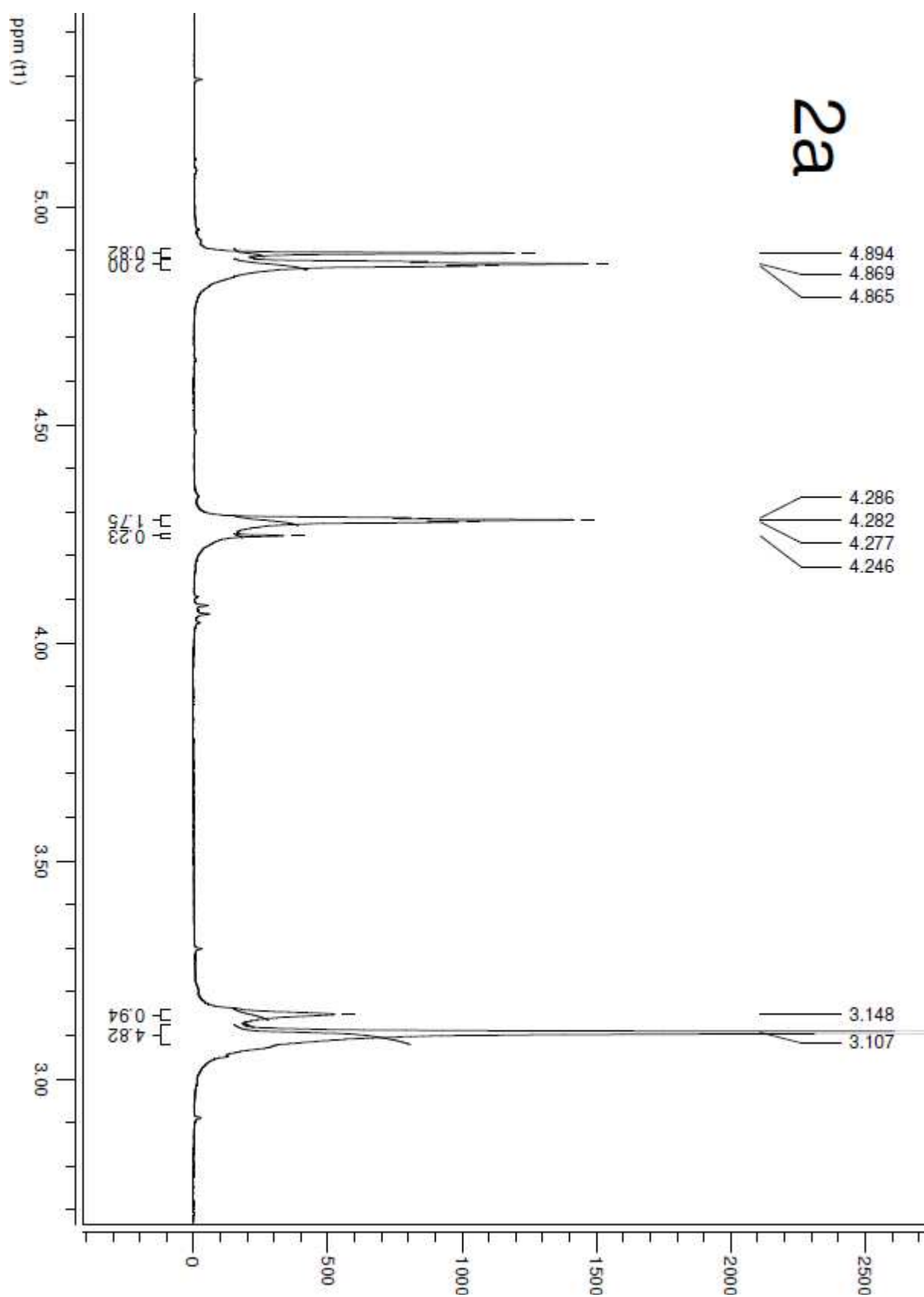
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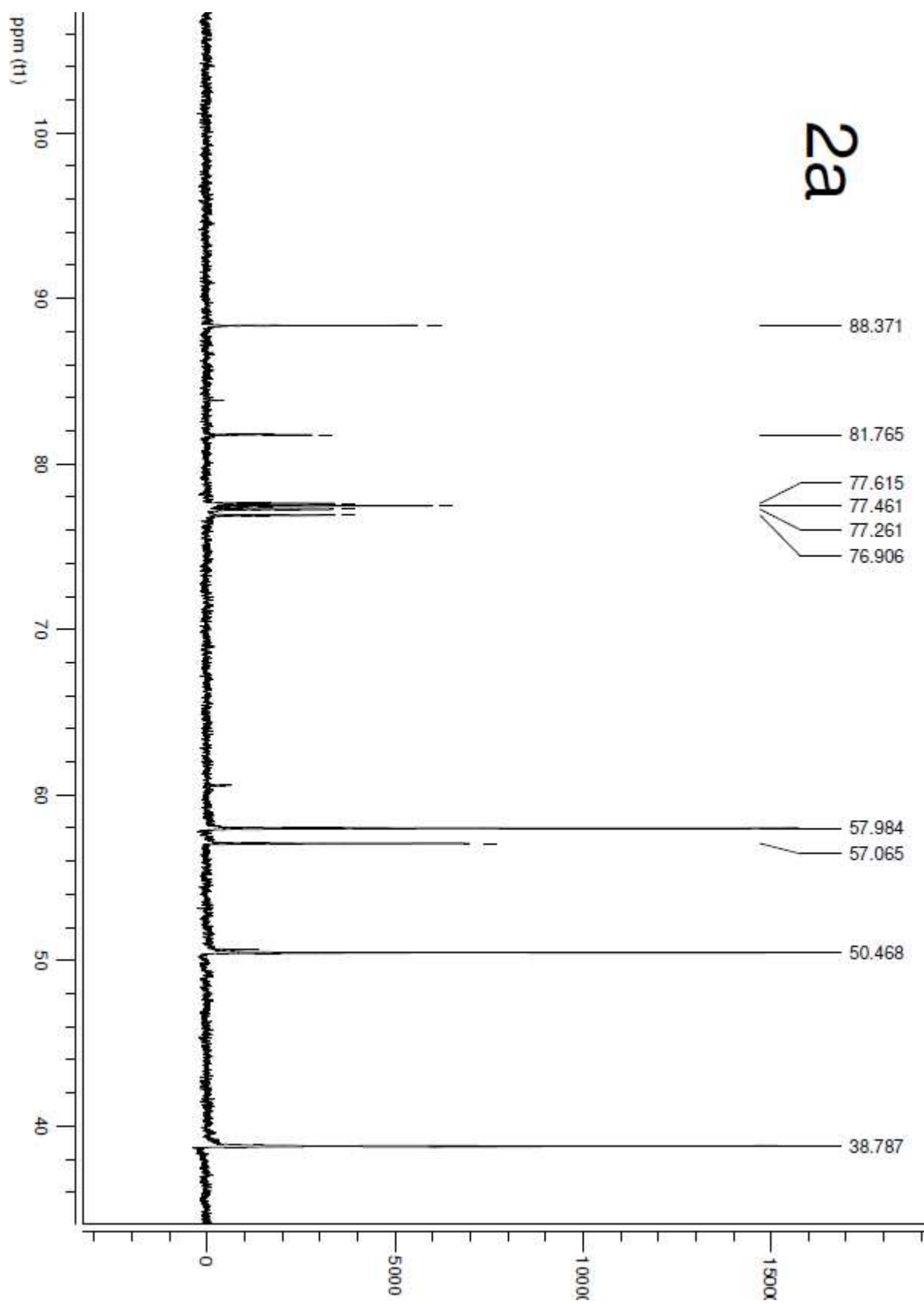


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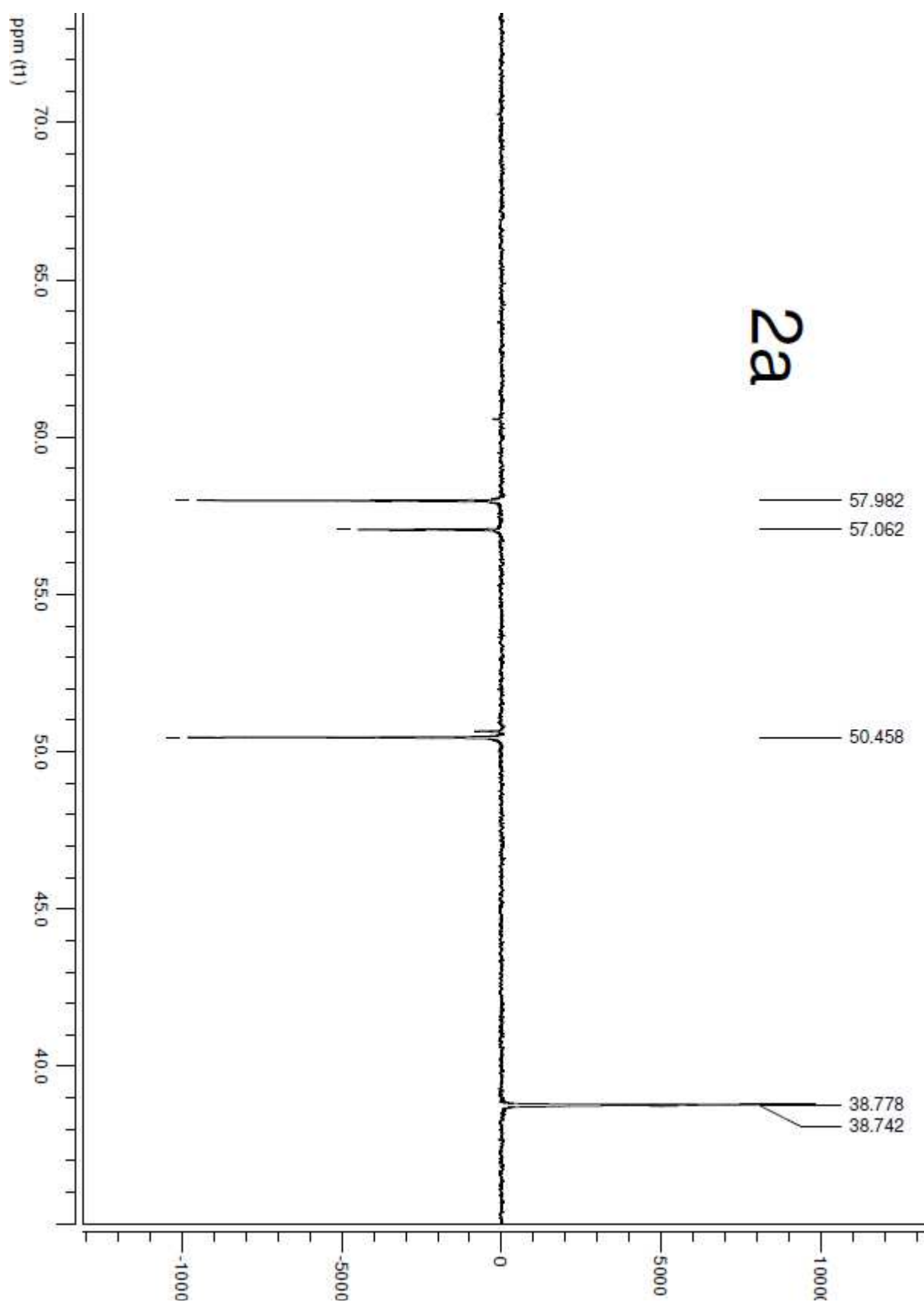


^{13}C NMR

2a

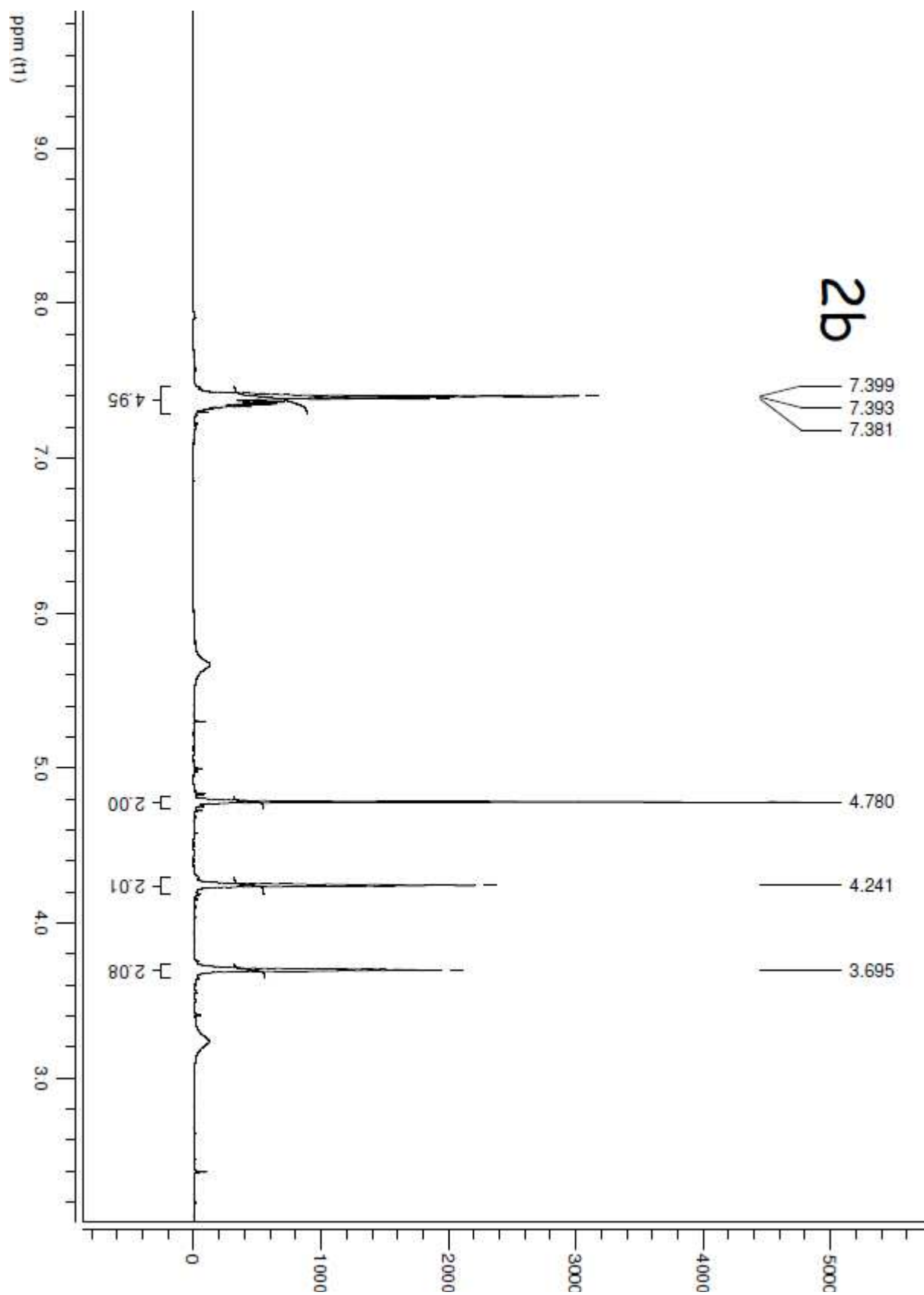


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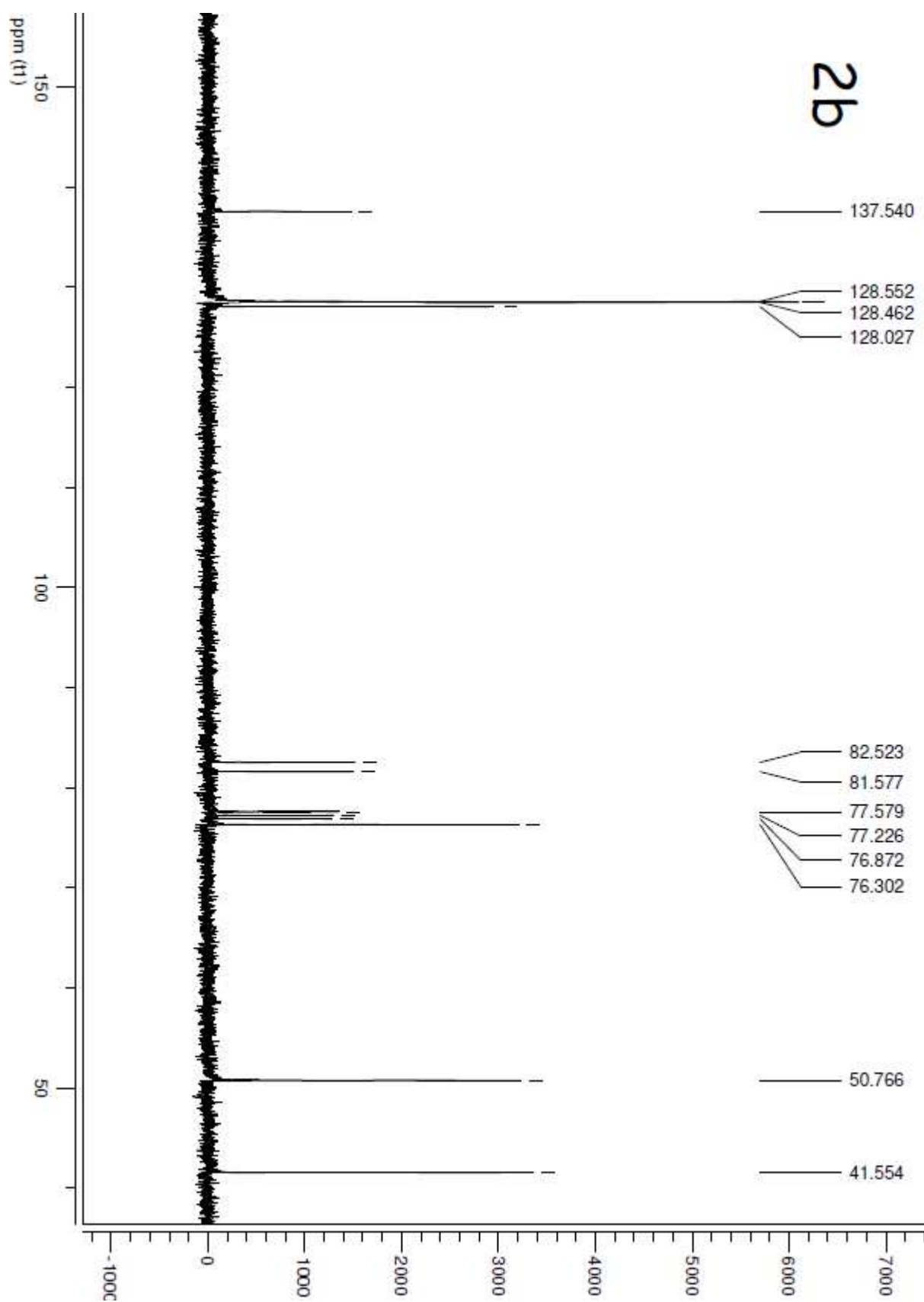


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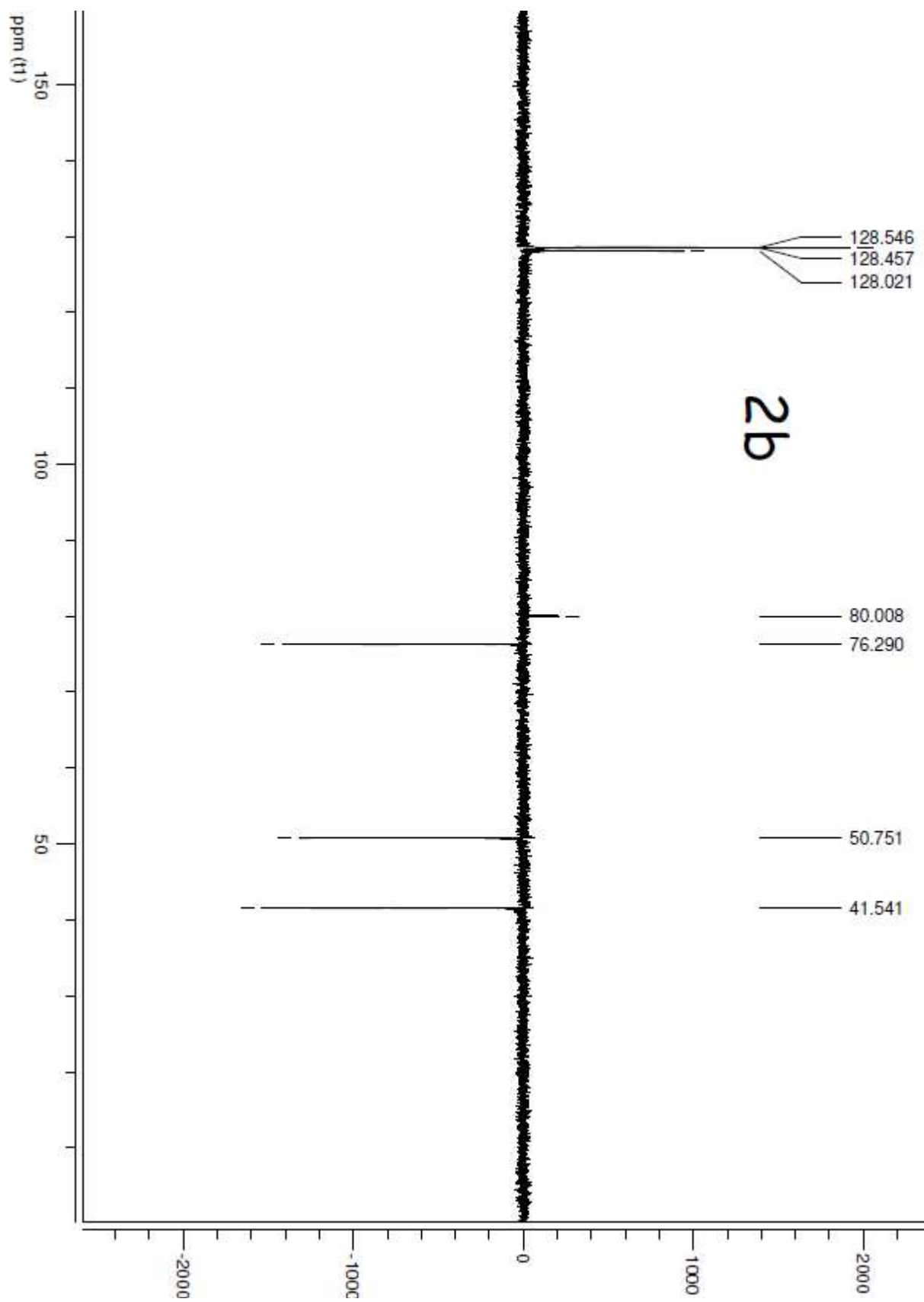
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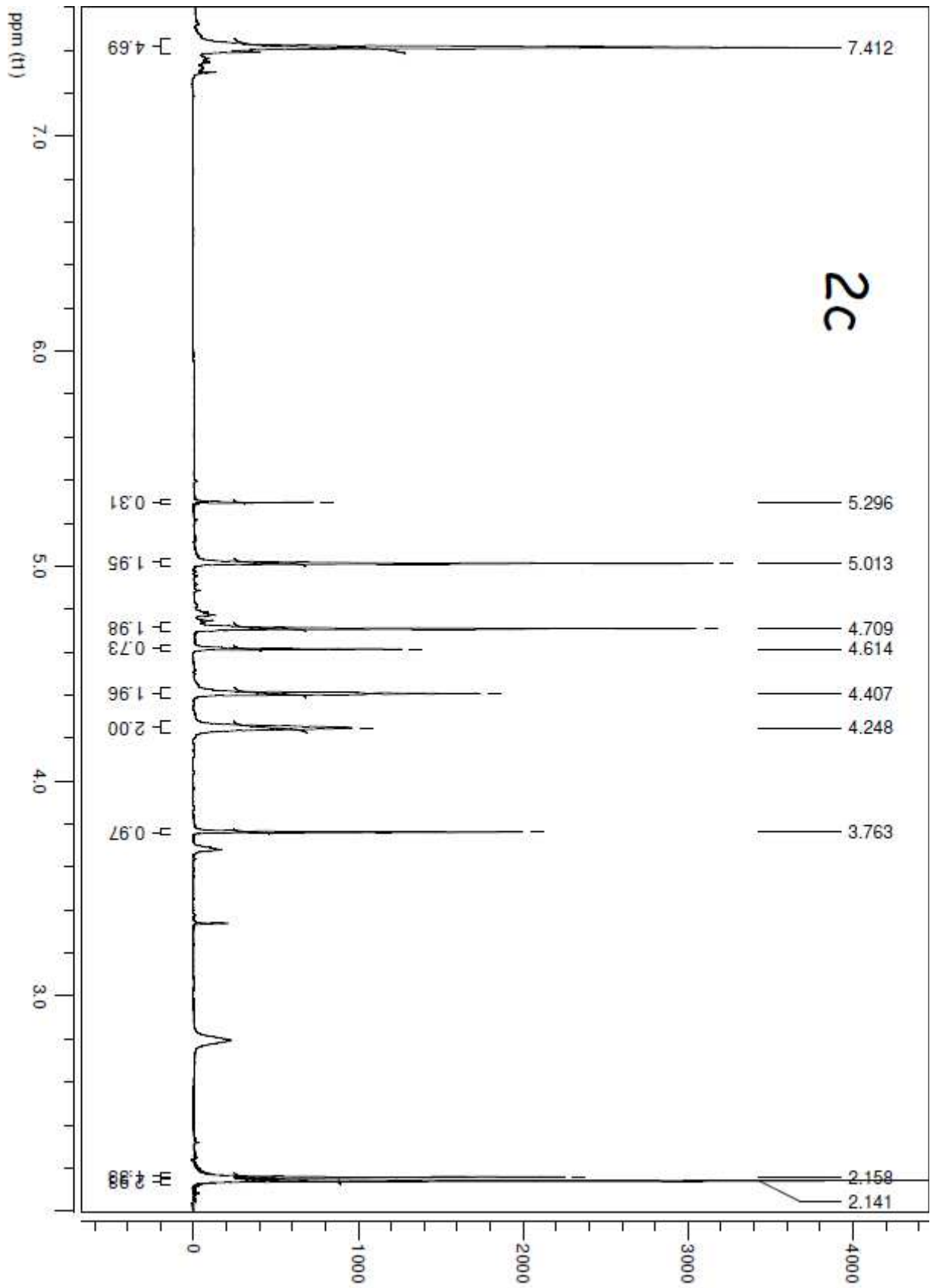
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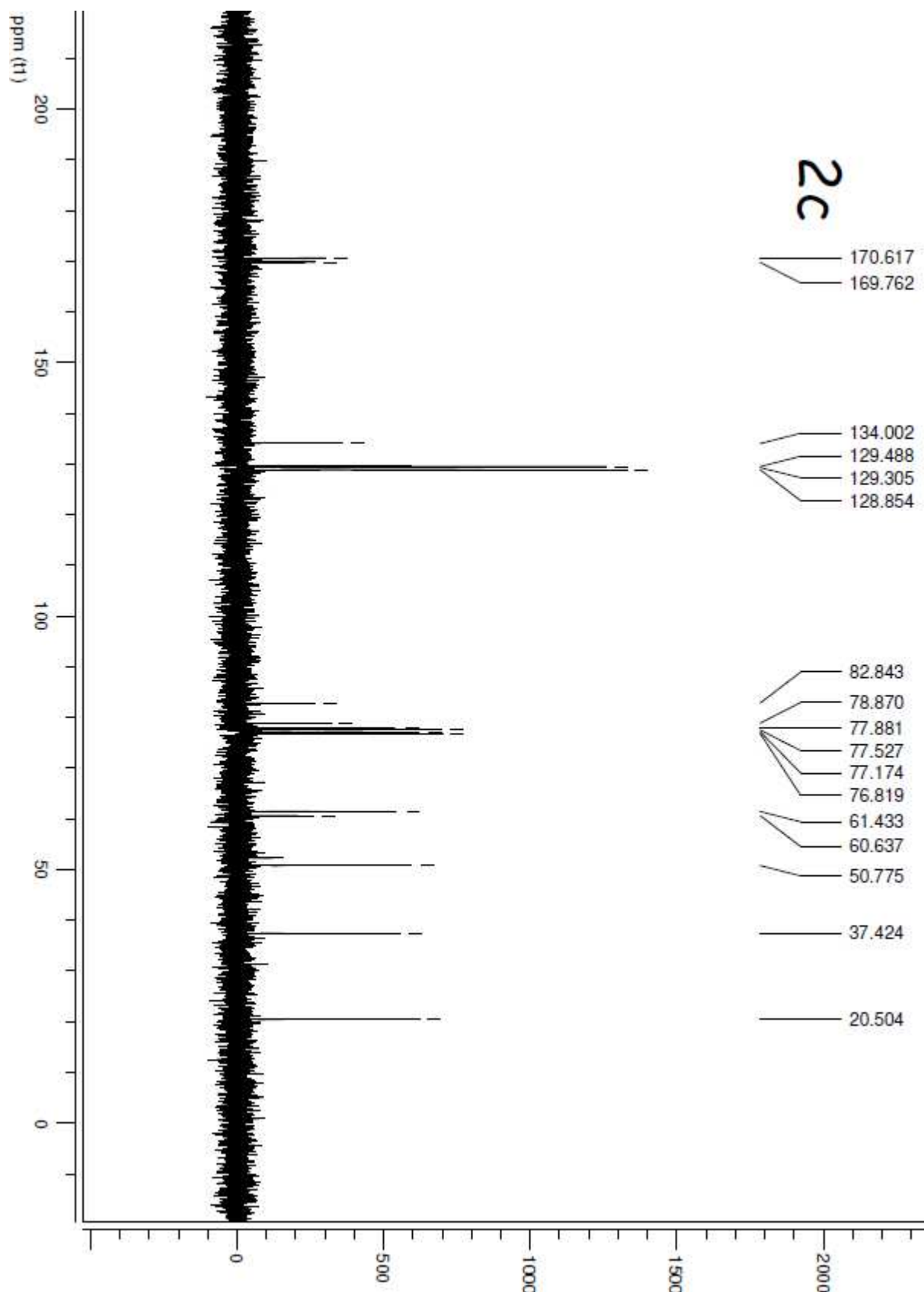
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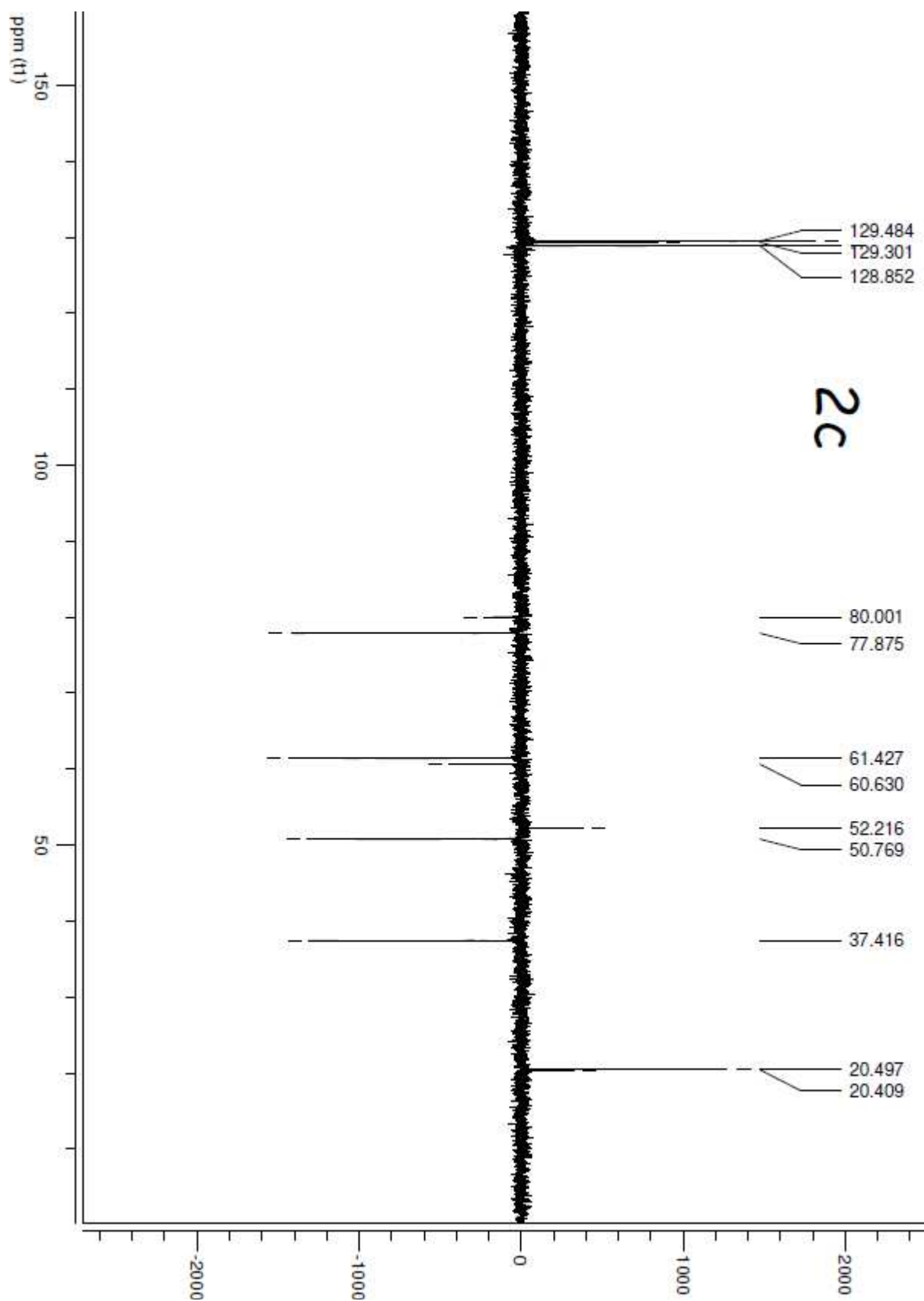
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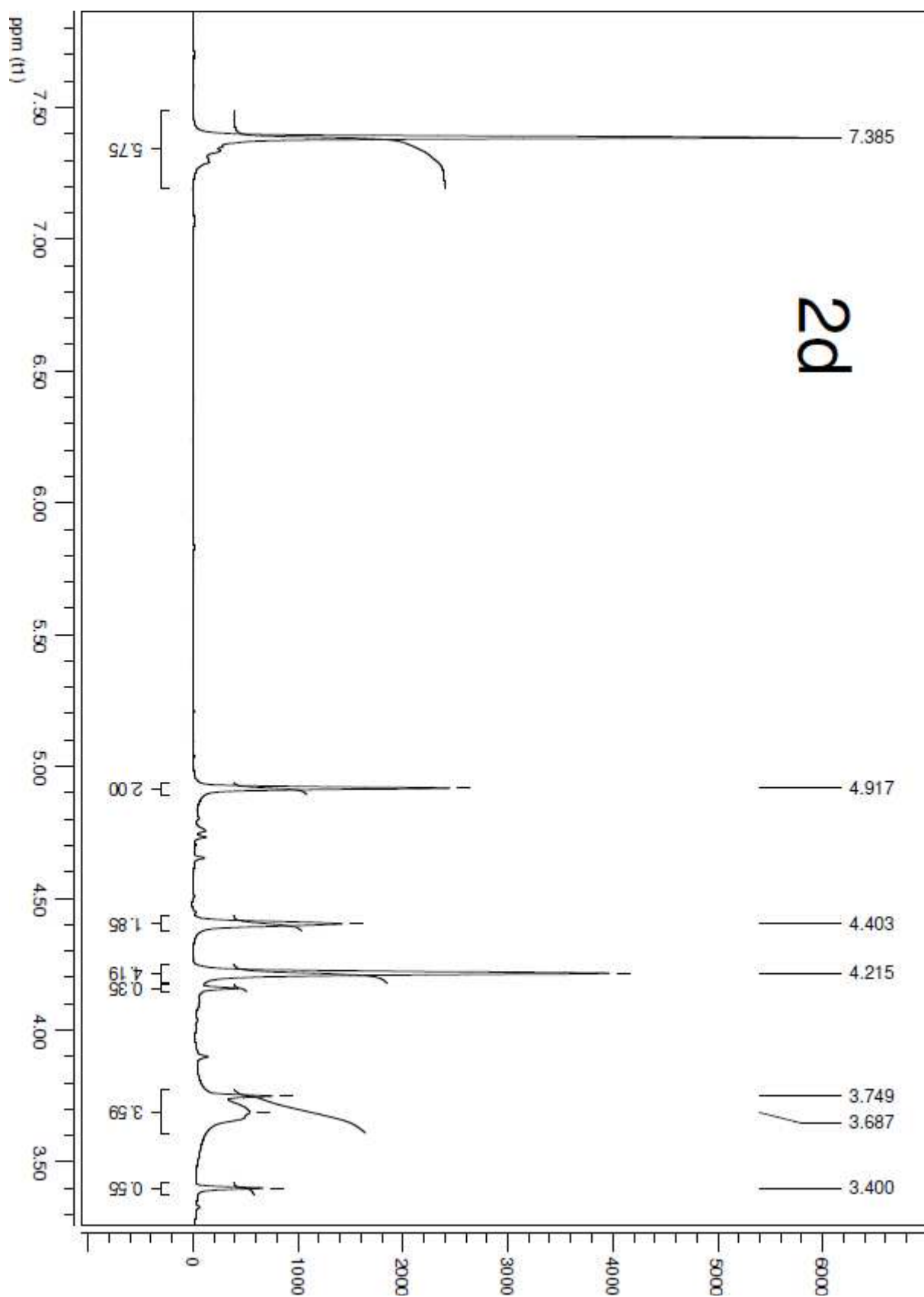
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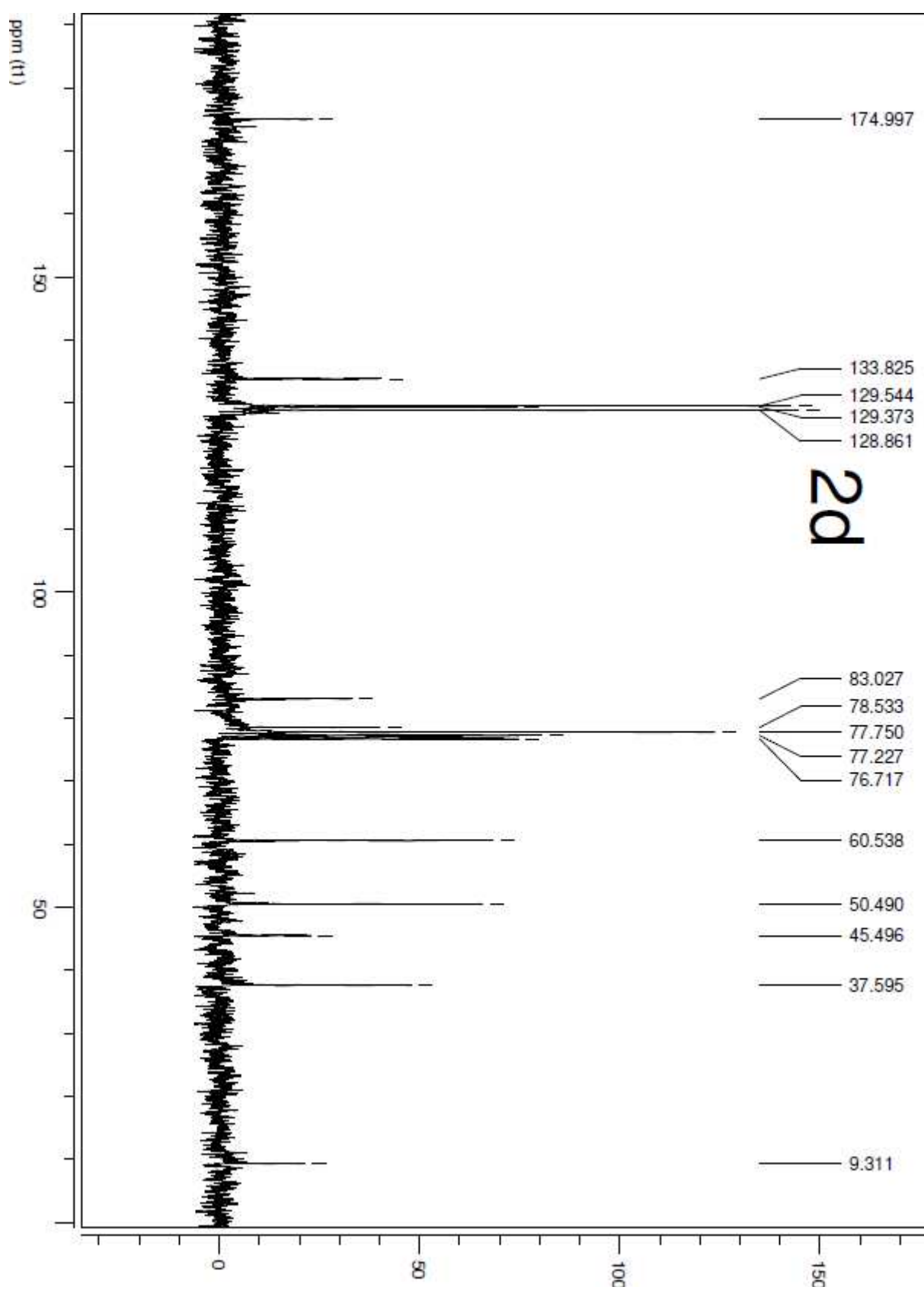
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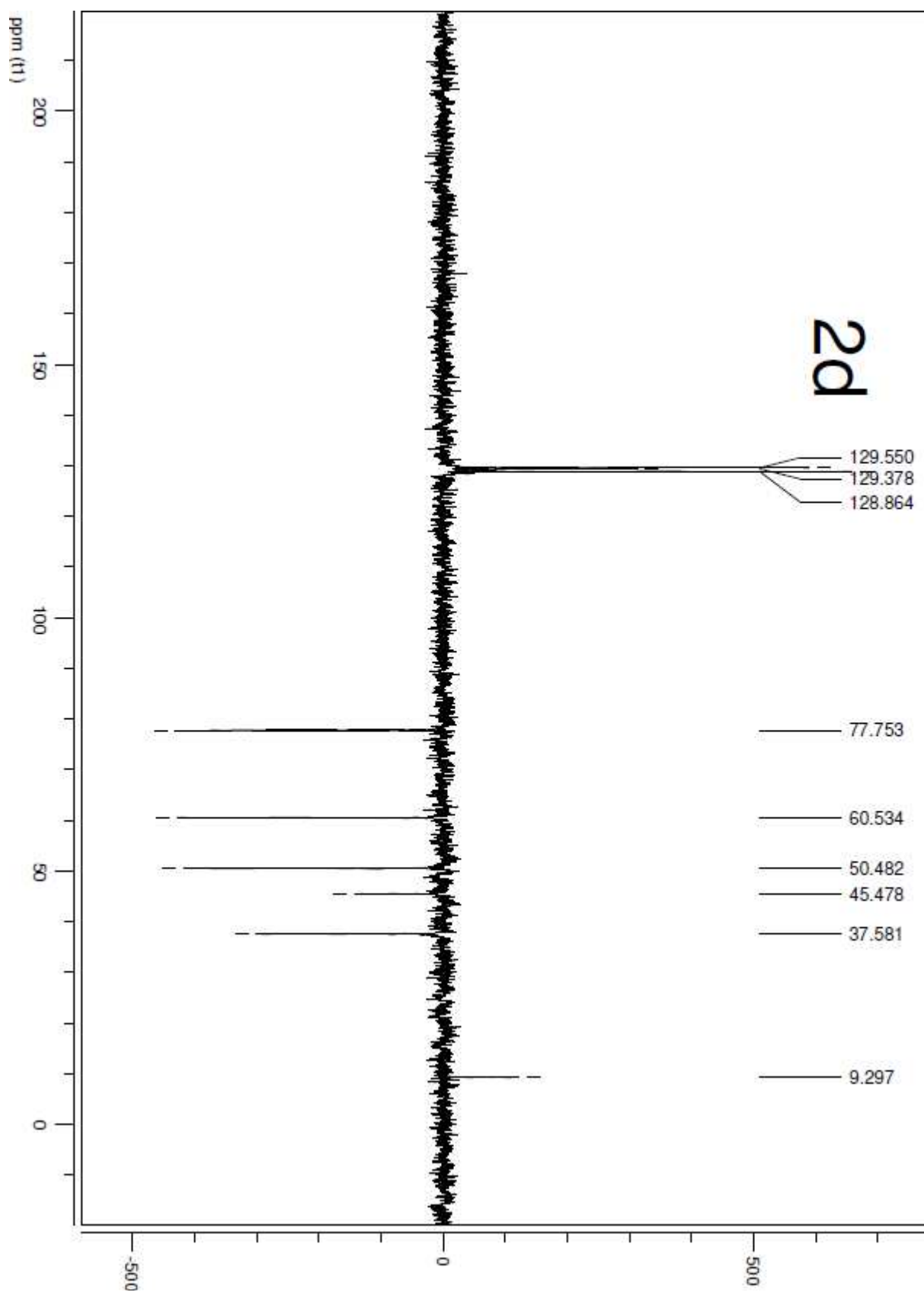
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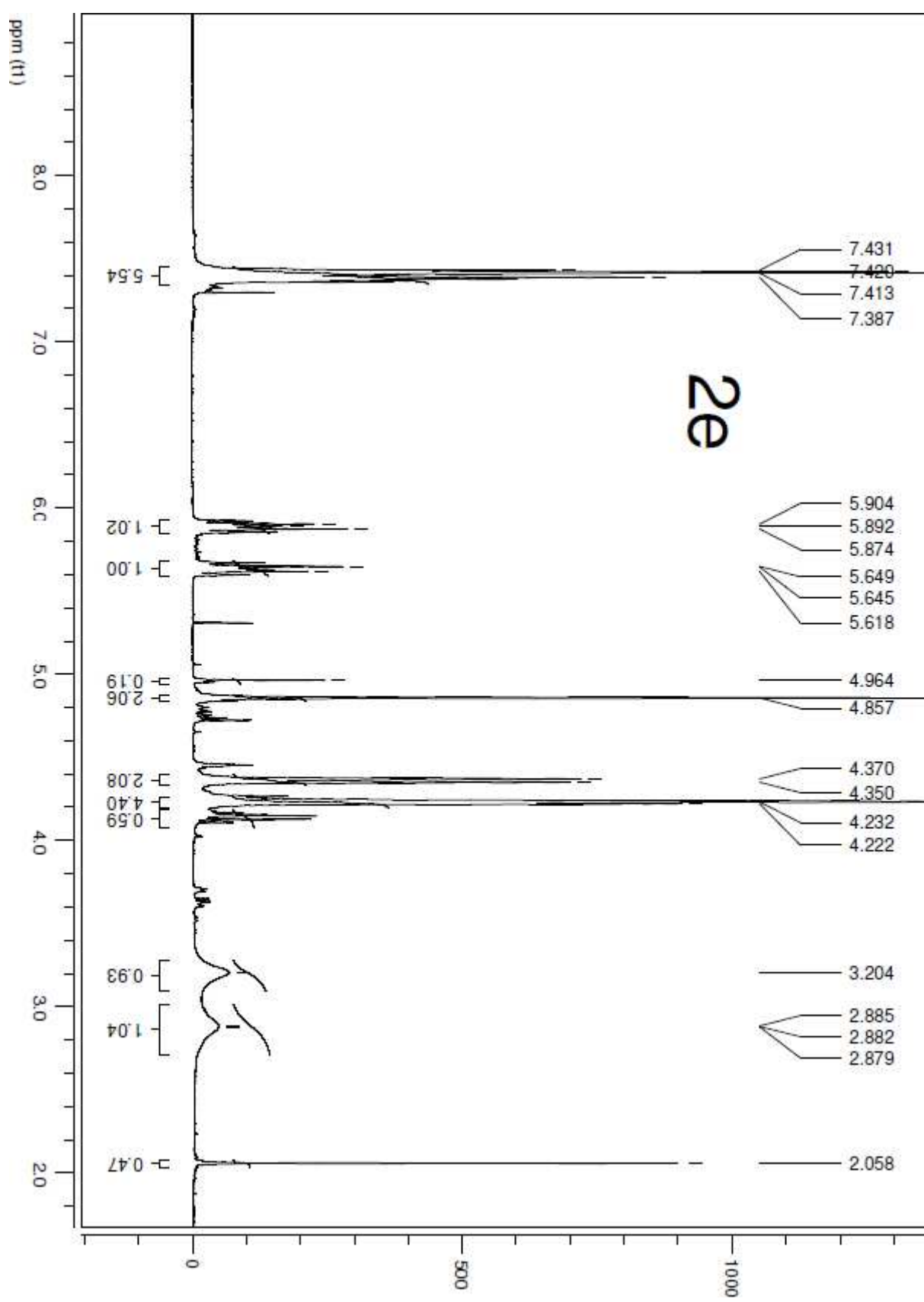
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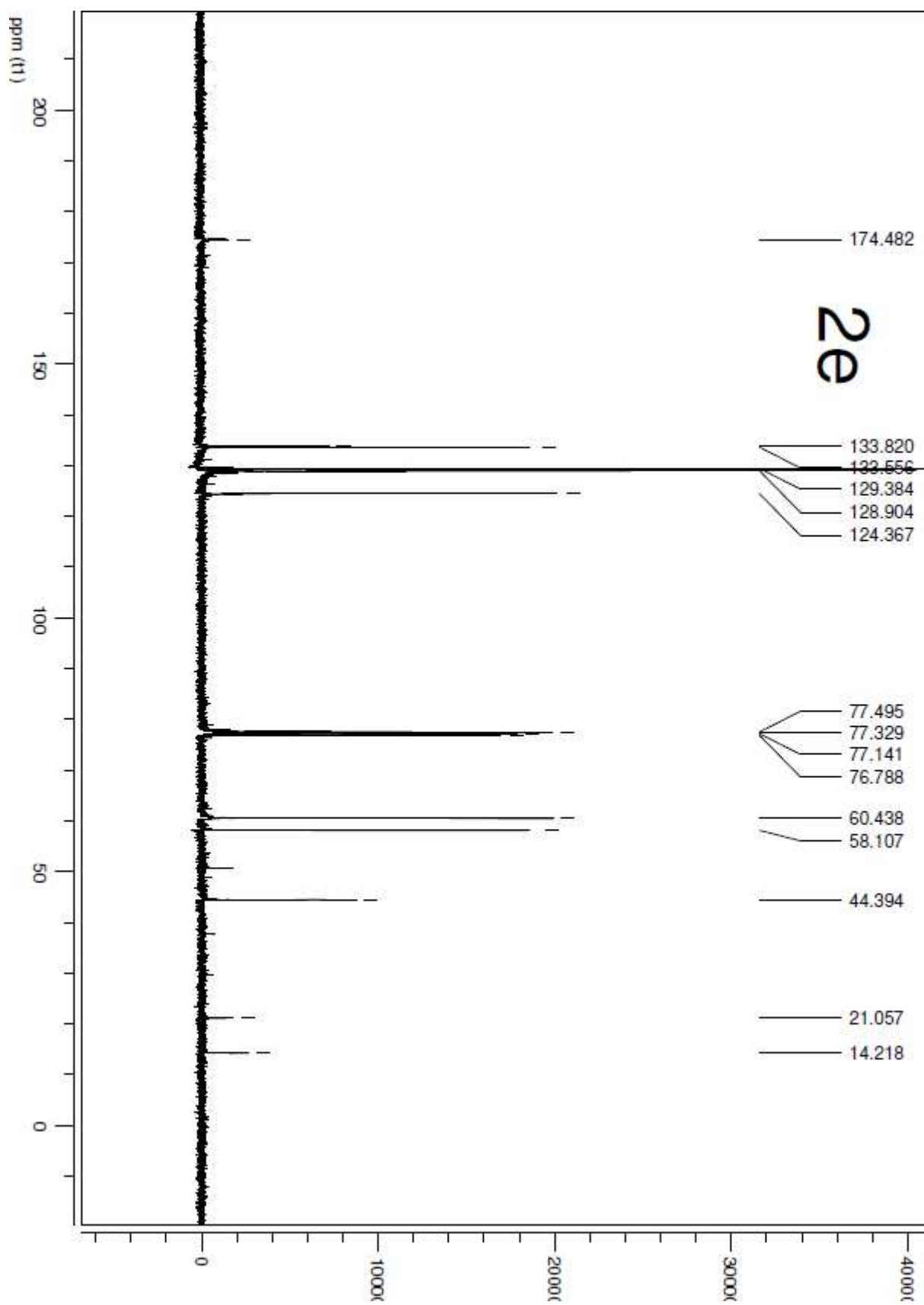
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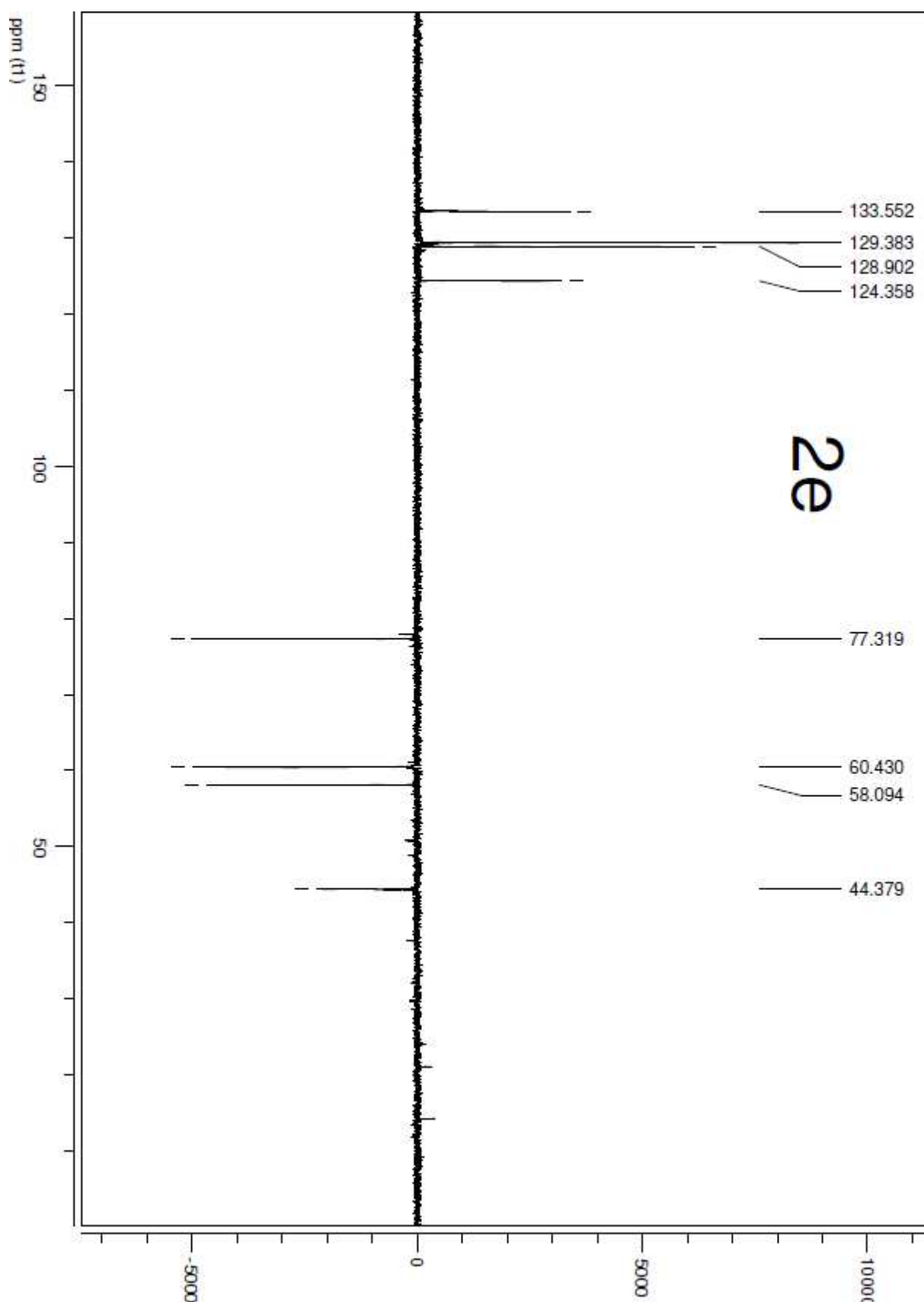
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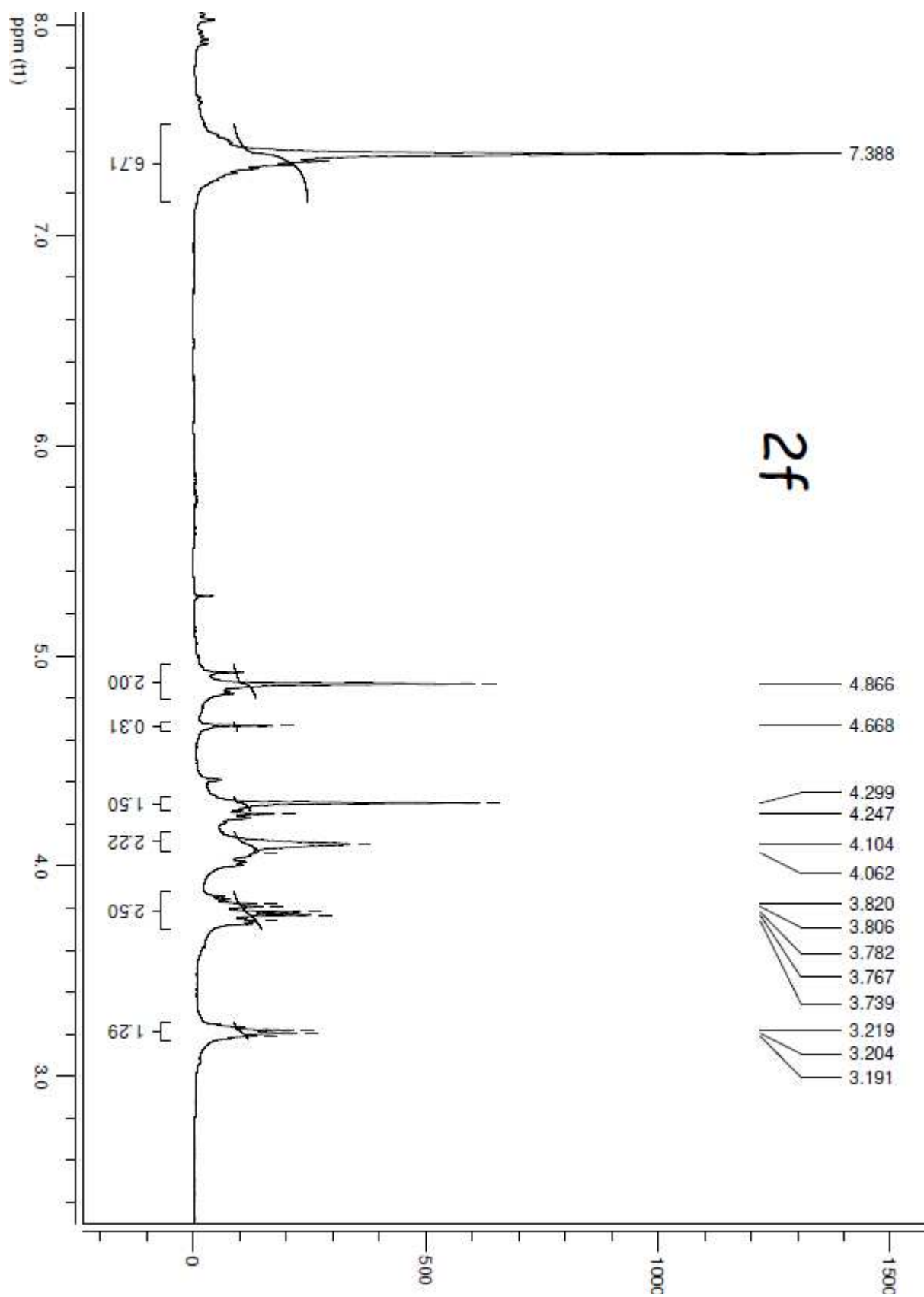
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DEPT

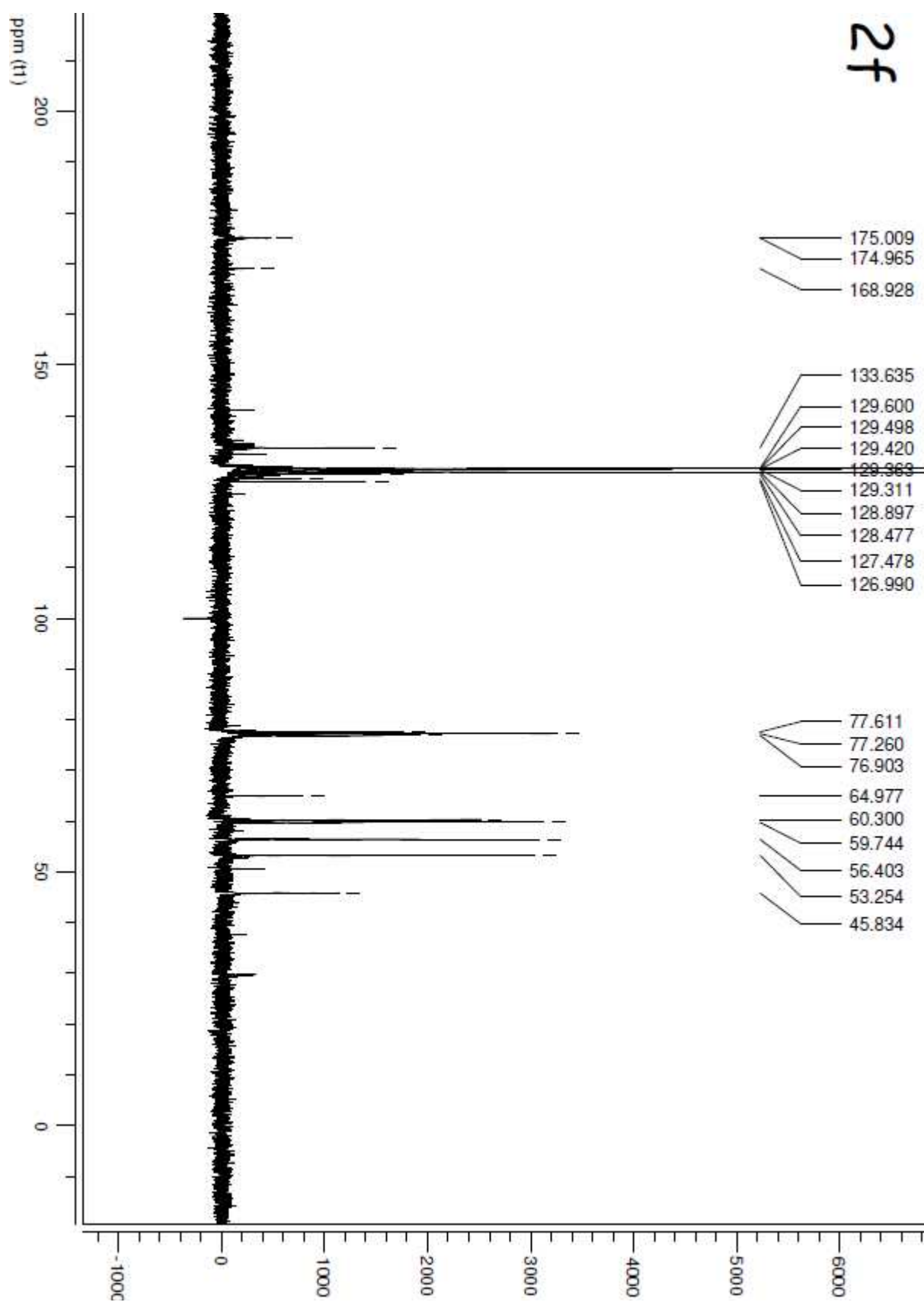


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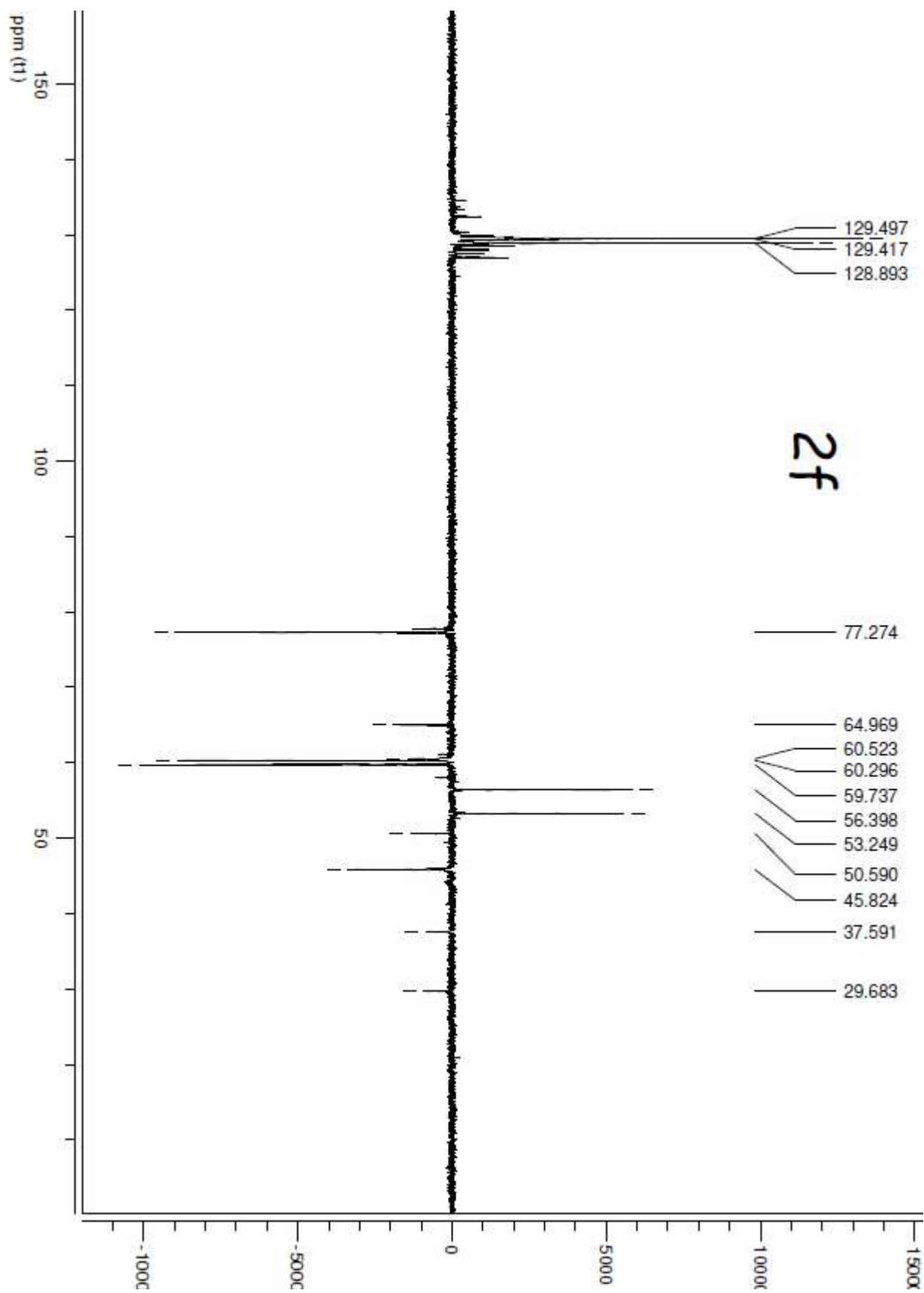


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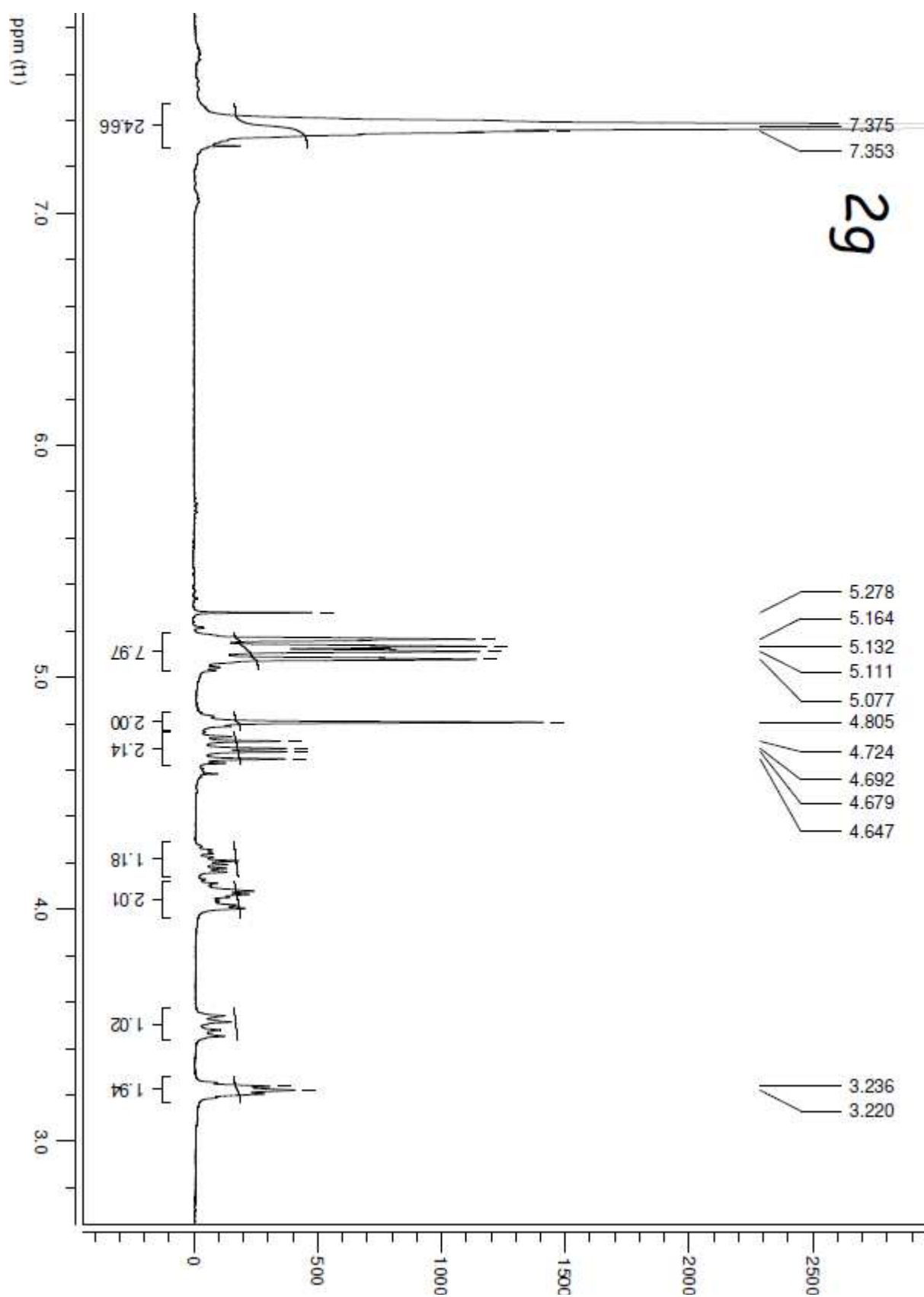
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DEPT

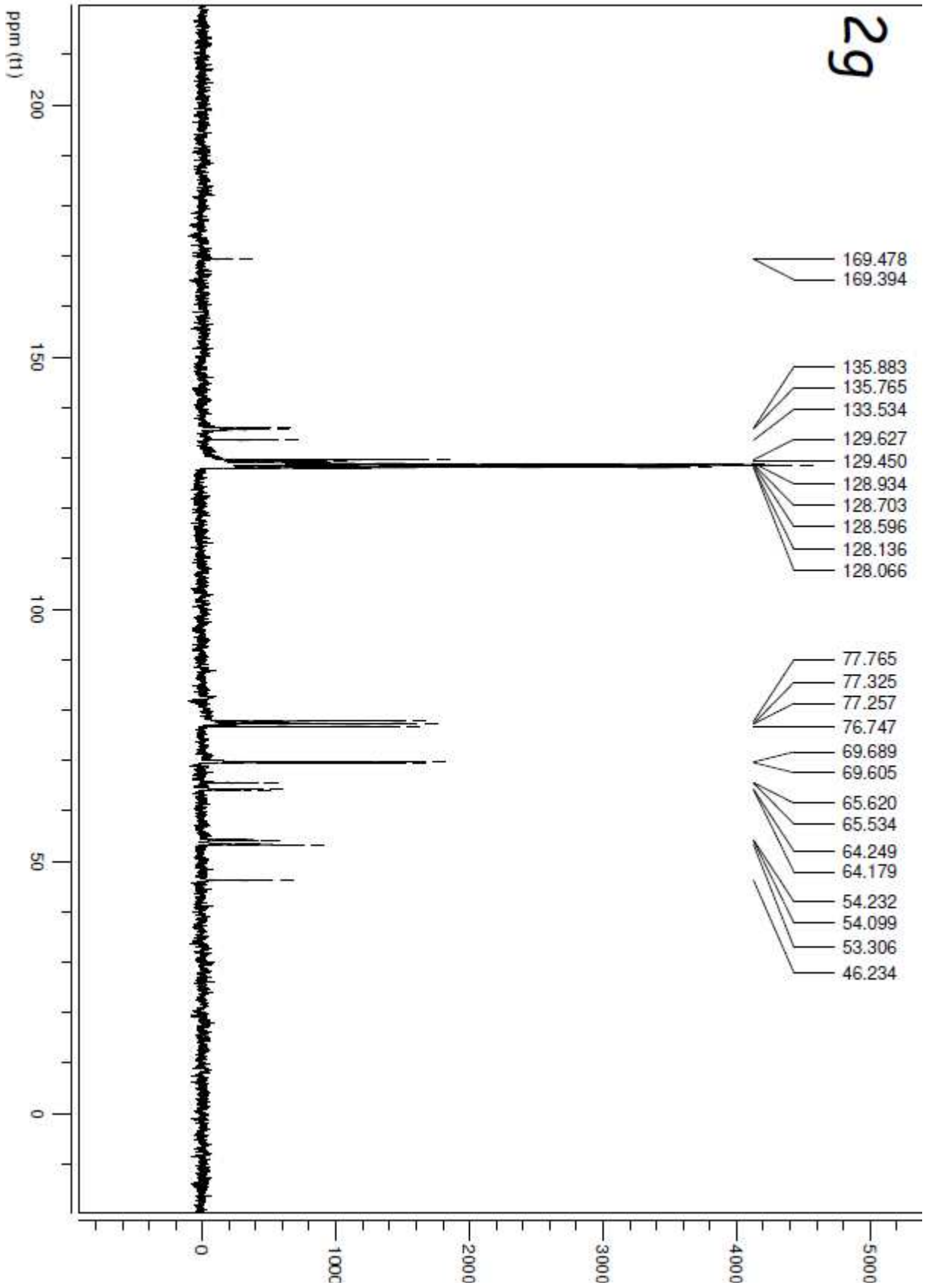


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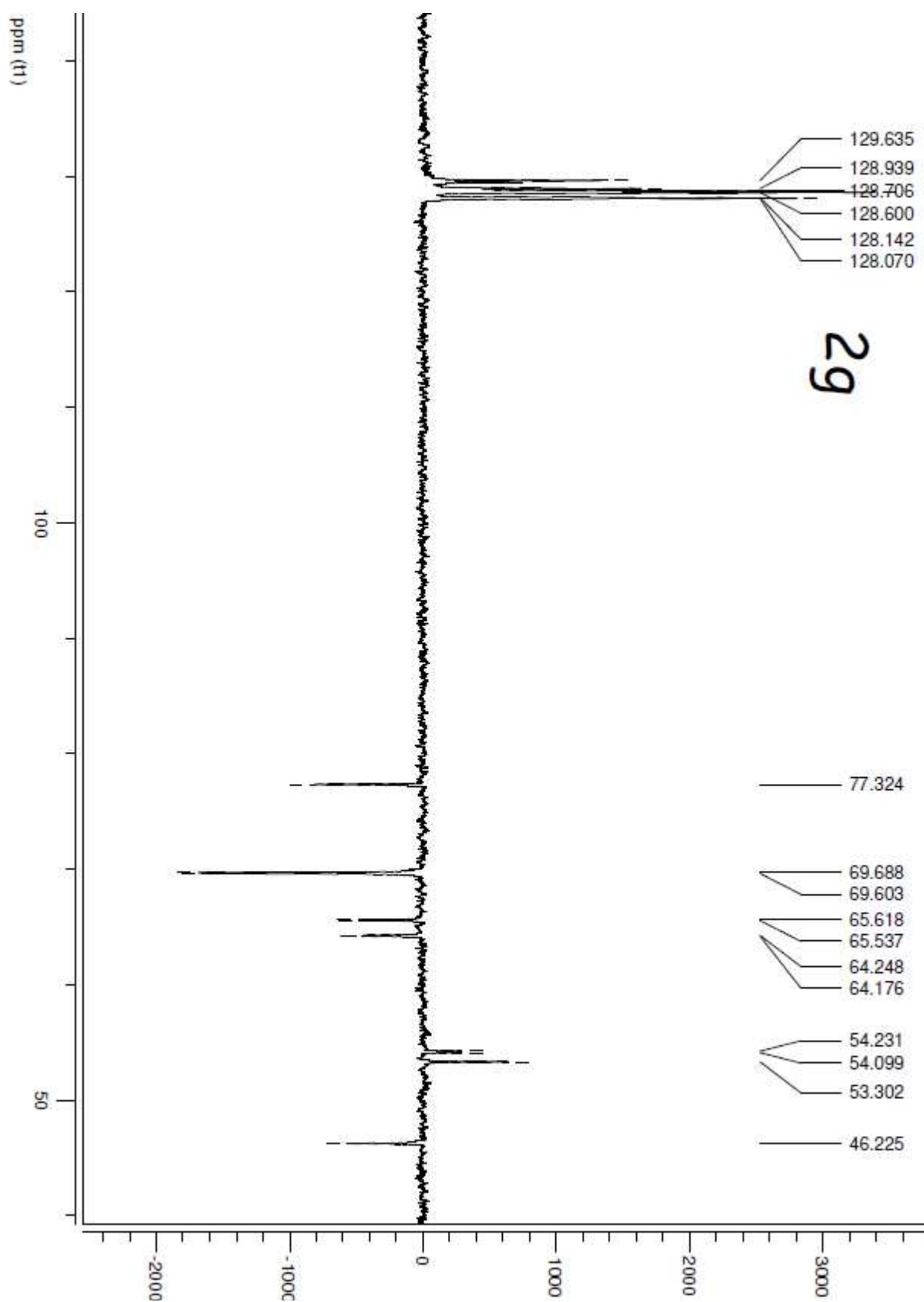


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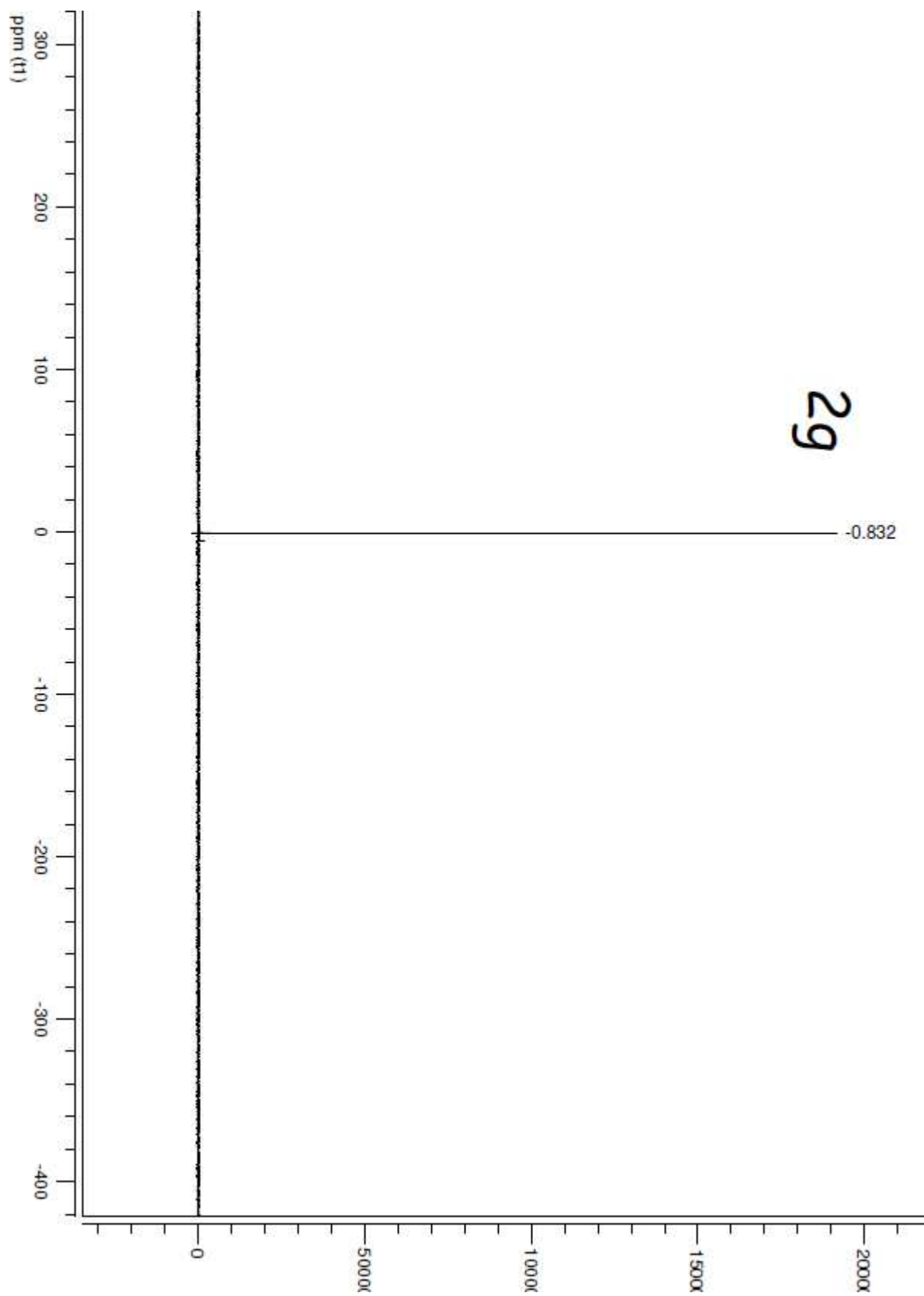
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DEPT

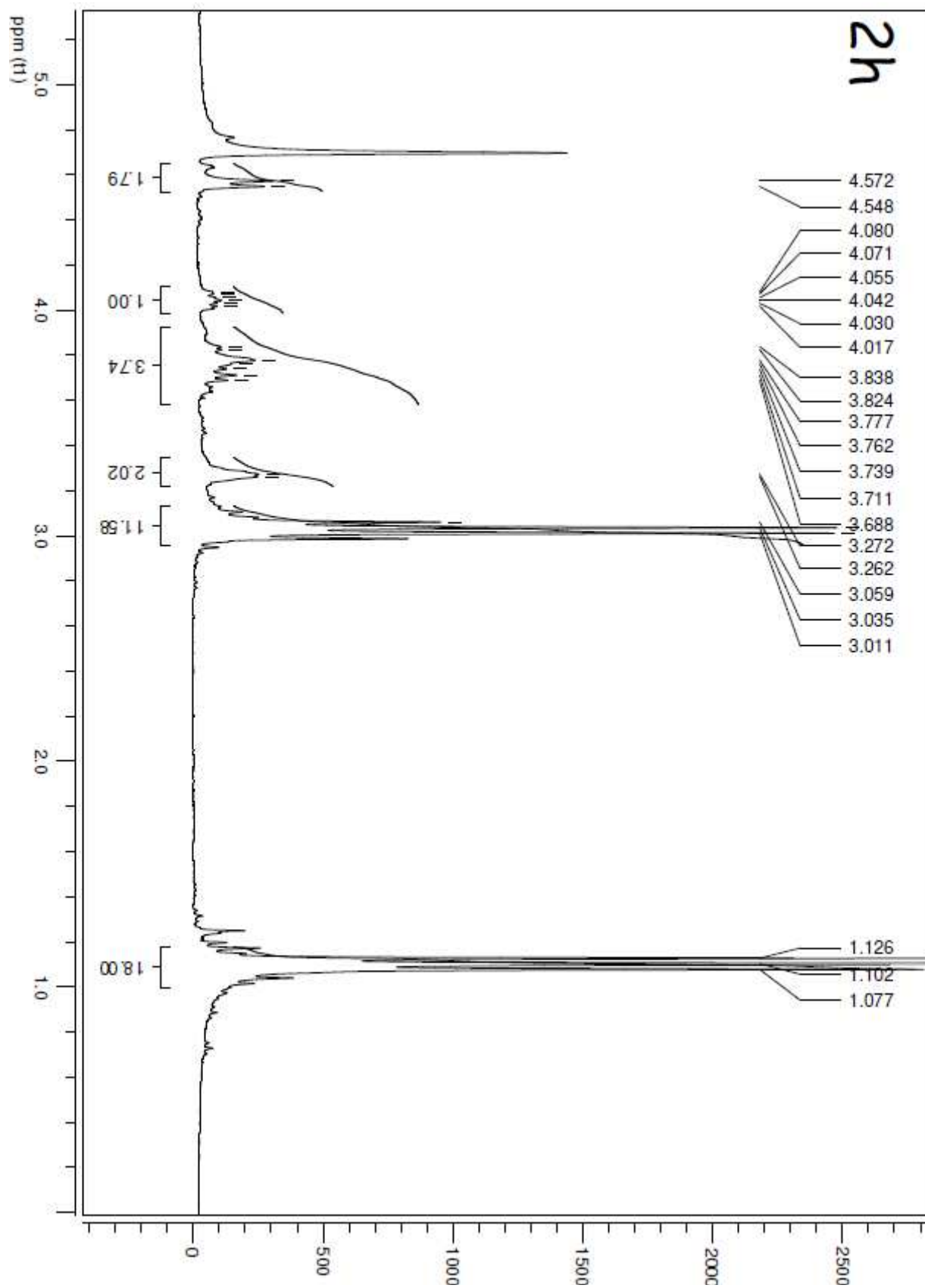


³¹P-NMR

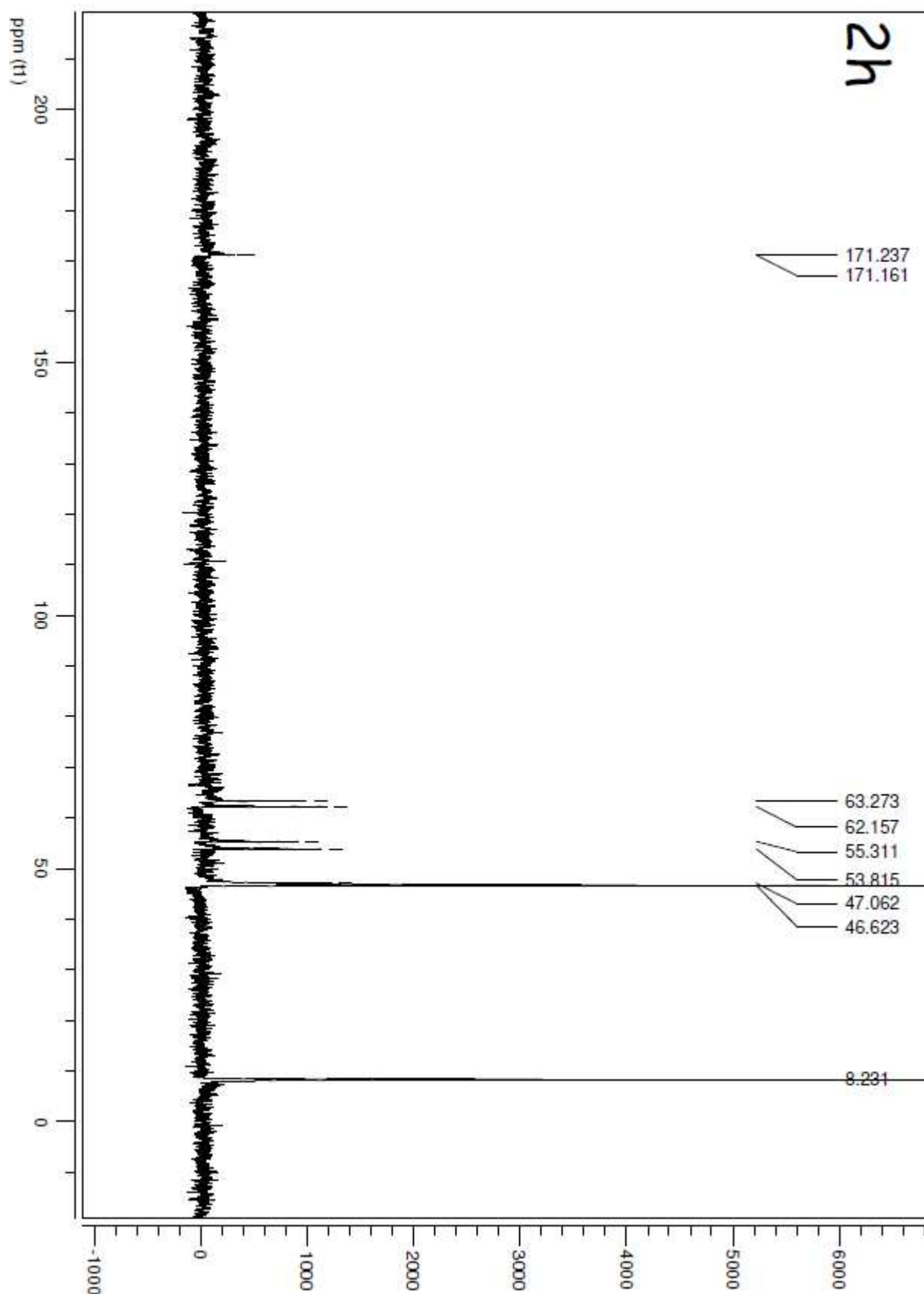


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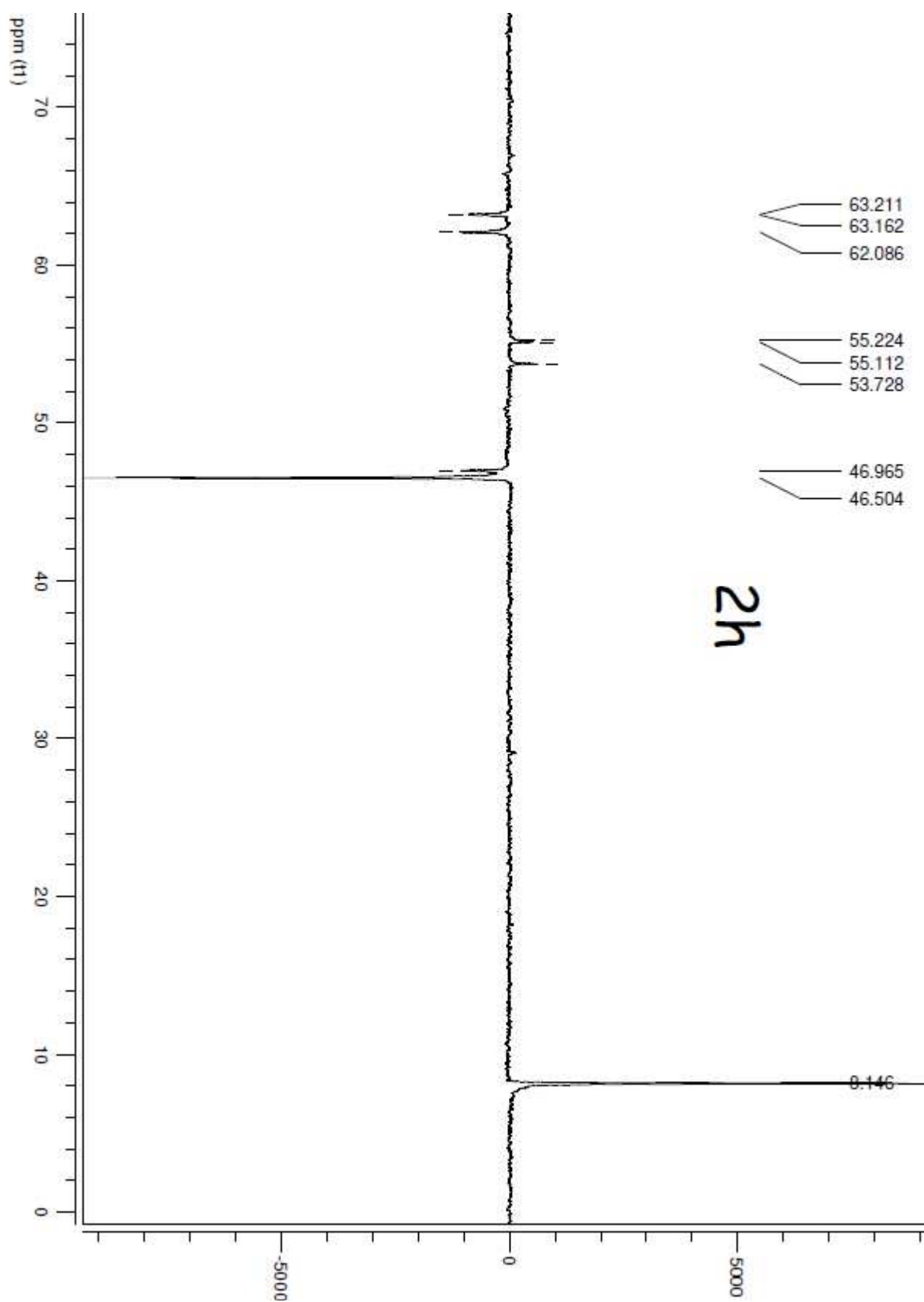
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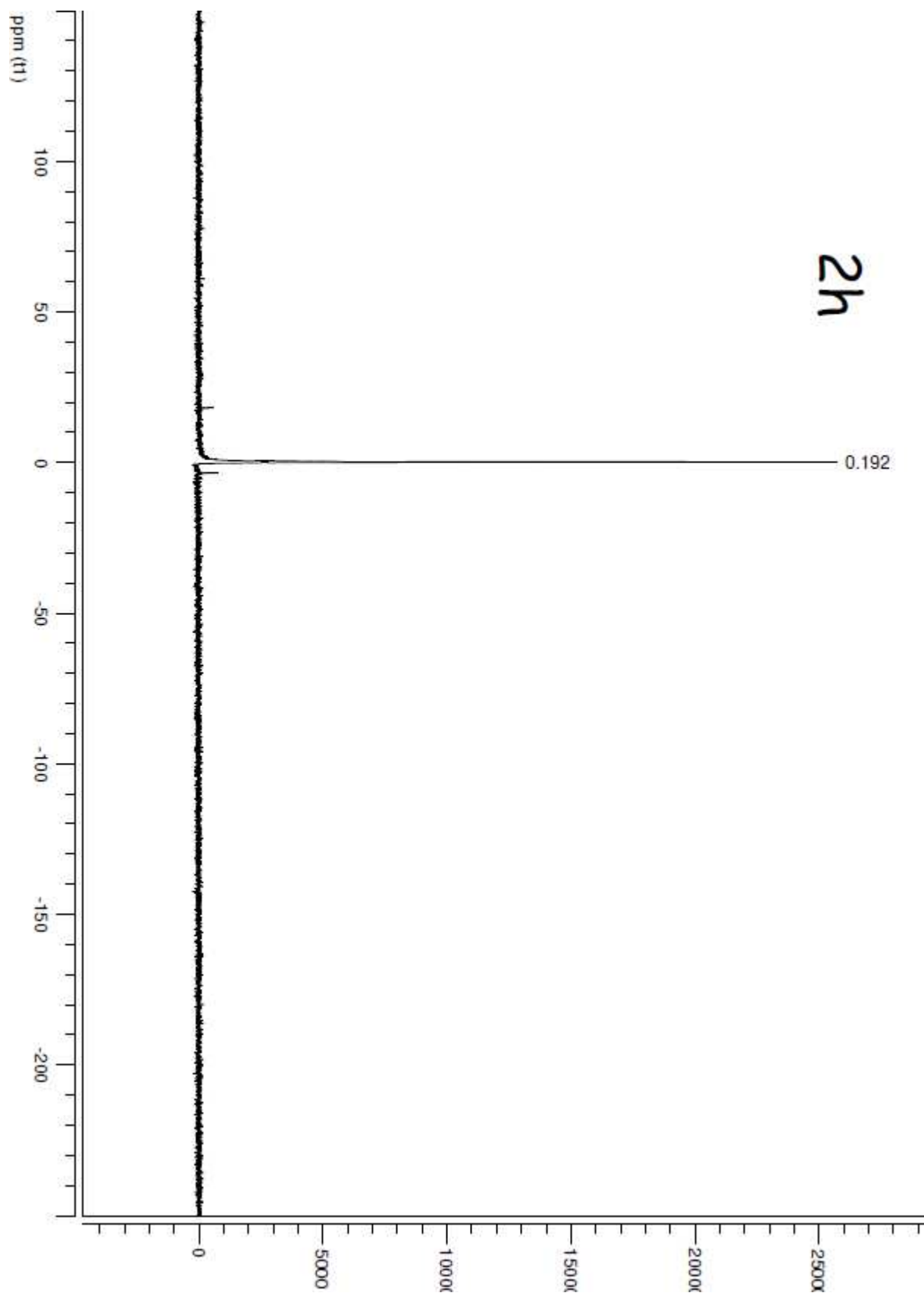
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DEPT

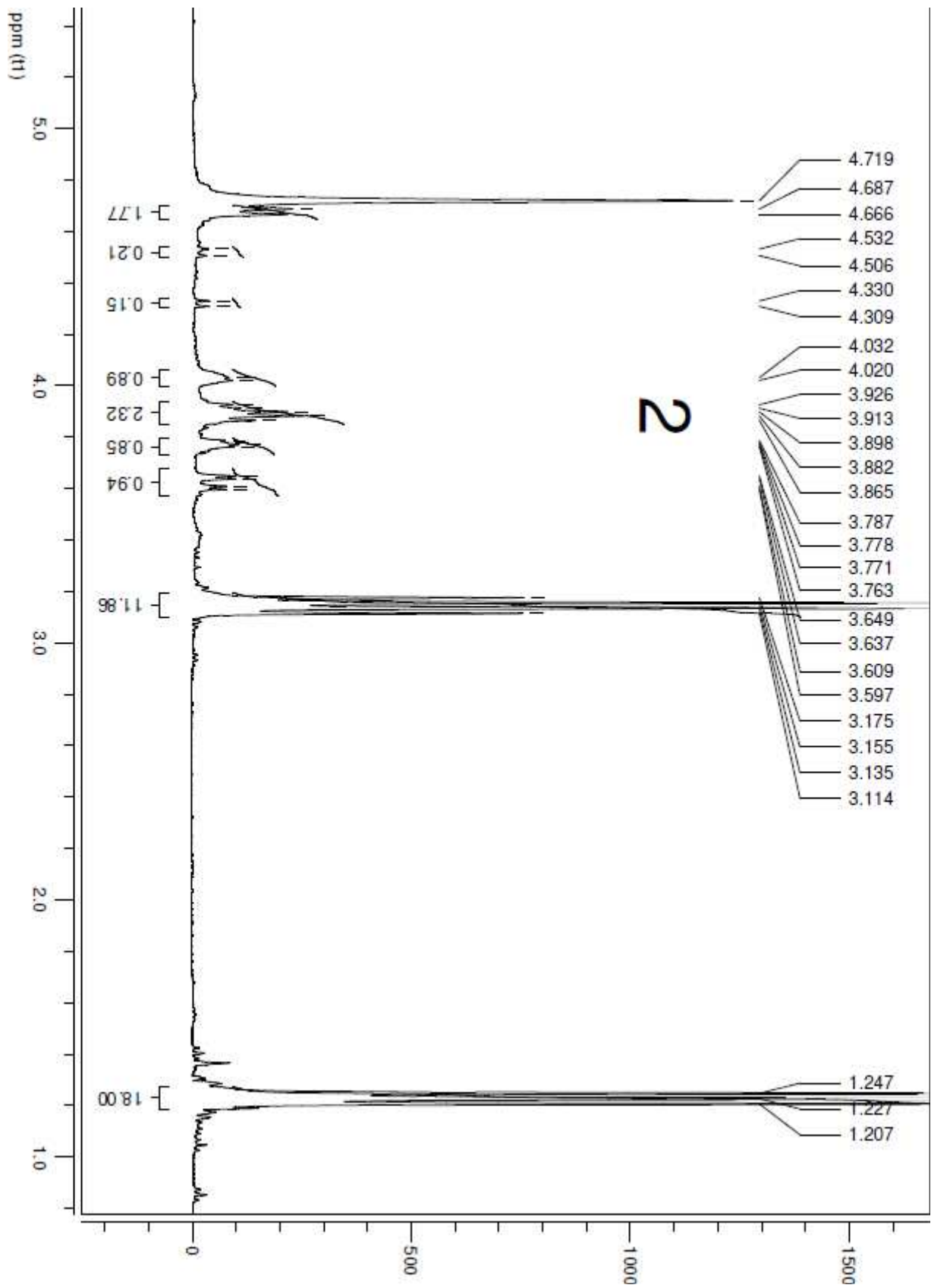


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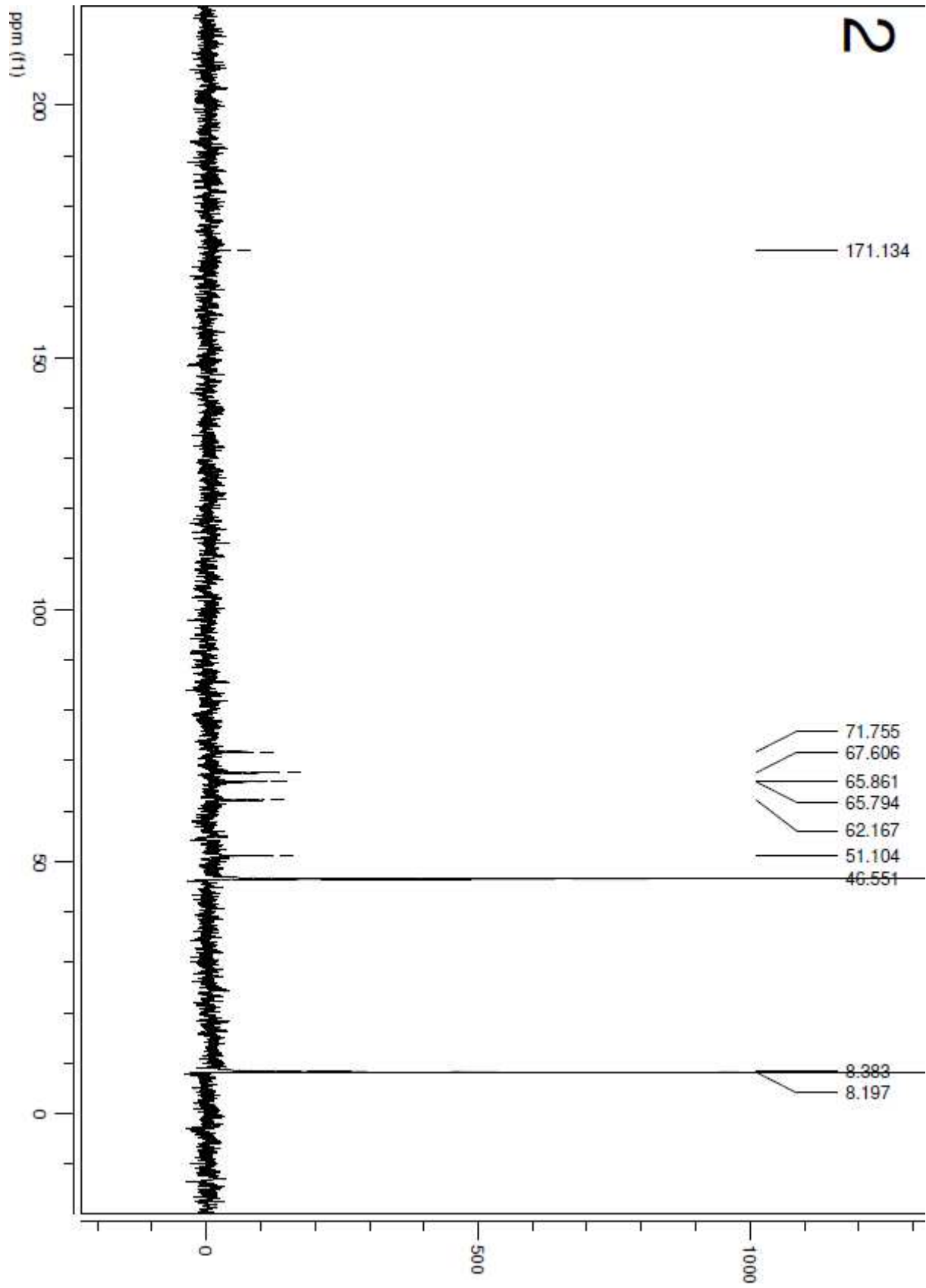
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^1H NMR

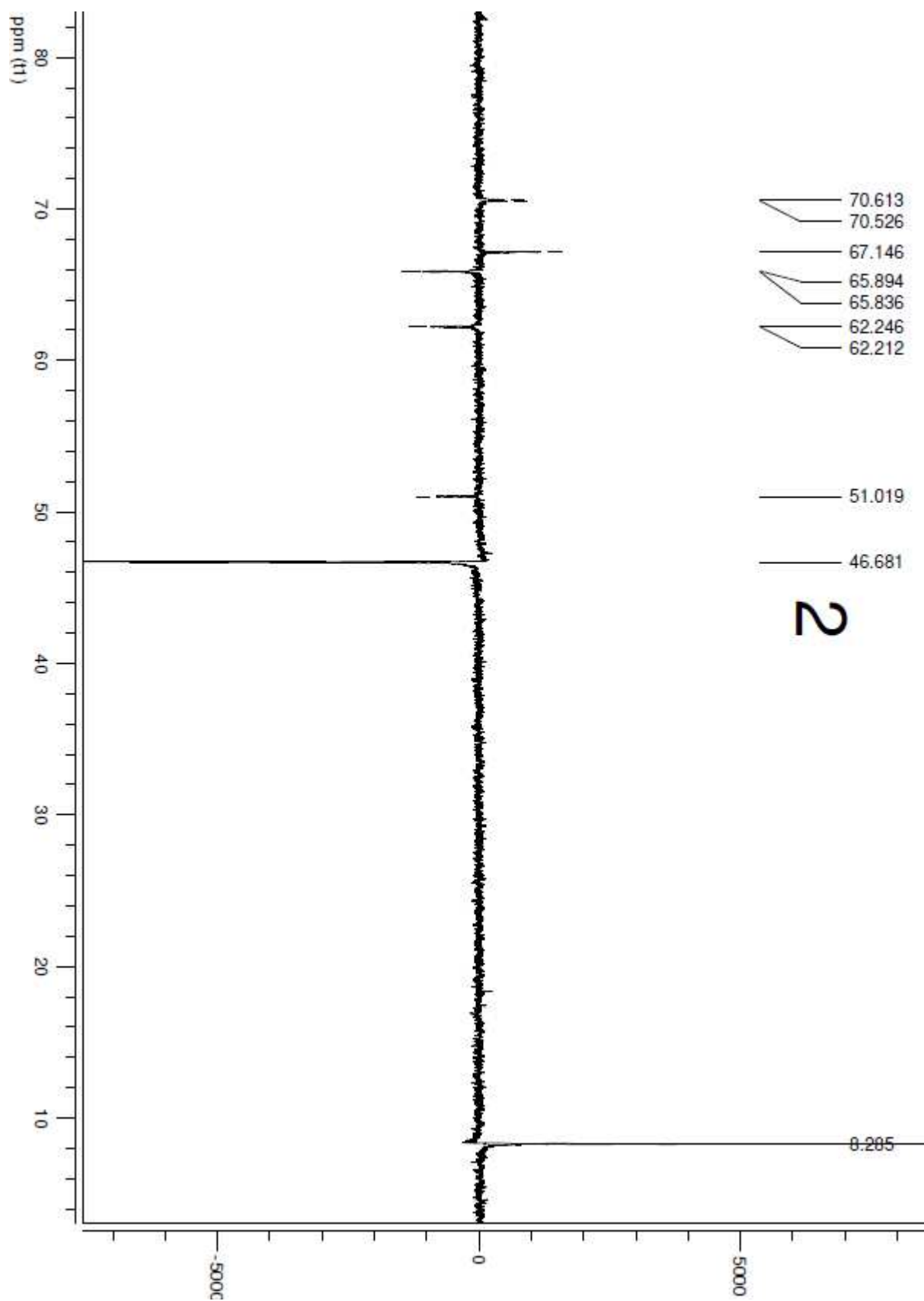


^{13}C NMR

2



DEPT



^{31}P -NMR

