Total Synthesis of Aspeverin via an Iodine(III)-mediated Oxidative Cyclization

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General Information. All commercial reagents (Aldrich, Alfa-Aesar, Acros Organics, Fluka) were used without further purification. All solvents were reagent or HPLC grade (Fisher). Anhydrous tetrahydrofuran (THF), diethyl ether (Et₂O), dichloromethane (CH₂Cl₂), toluene (PhMe), and benzene were passed through a column of alumina and used without further drying. All reactions were carried out in flame-dried glassware under an argon or nitrogen atmosphere unless otherwise noted. Analytical TLC was performed on E. Merck silica gel 60 F254 plates and visualized by UV fluorescence quenching and KMnO₄ staining. Preparative thin-layer chromatography (PTLC) separations were performed on E. Merck silica gel 60 F254 plates (1 mm). Flash column chromatography was performed on E. Merck silica gel 60 (40-63 µm). Yields refer to chromatographically and spectroscopically pure compounds. ¹H NMR and ¹³C NMR spectra were recorded on a Bruker Avance DRX-500 MHz or DRX-600 MHz at ambient temperature unless otherwise stated. Chemical shifts are reported in parts per million relative to residual solvent CDCl₃ (1 H, 7.26 ppm, 13 C, 77.16 ppm) or DMSO- d_{6} (1 H, 2.50 ppm, 13 C, 39.52 ppm). Multiplicities are reported as follows: s = singlet, d = doublet, dd = doublet of doublets, t = triplet, td = triplet of doublets, tt = triplet of triplets, m = multiplet, g = quartet, app. = apparent, br. s = broad singlet. Diastereomeric ratio (dr) was determined by ¹H NMR analysis. High-resolution mass spectral analyses were performed by the MSKCC core facility staff.

Abbreviations. DMF = N,N-dimethylformamide, DMSO = dimethylsulfoxide, TFA = trifluoroacetic acid, DPPA = diphenylphosphoryl azide, DIBAL-H = diisobutylaluminum hydride, HFIP= 1,1,3,3-hexafluoro-2-propanol, TBS = tert-butyldimethylsilyl, Boc= tert-butoxycarbonyl, DMAP = 4-dimethylaminopyridine, KHMDS = potassium bis(trimethylsilyl)amide, pTSA = para-toluenesulfonic acid

Synthesis of S2 and S3:

To a -78°C solution of **S1** (46.90 g, 253.2 mmol) in anhydrous Et₂O (135 mL) was added DIBAL-H (1.56 M in anhydrous PhMe, 187 mL, 291 mmol) by cannula over a period of ~30 minutes. The reaction was stirred for 3 hours at -78°C, then 4 hours at room temperature. The reaction was recooled to -78°C, and acidic MeOH (350 mg pTSA dissolved in 350 mL) was carefully added. The resulting mixture was stirred at room temperature overnight and concentrated. Saturated ag. Na/K tartrate (400 mL) was added, and stirred for 3 hours until the mixture became turbid. The aqueous phase was extracted with ether (3 x 250 mL), the combined organic layers washed with brine (300 mL), dried over MgSO₄ and concentrated. The resulting crude hemiaminal was dissolved in CH₂Cl₂ (900 mL) and cooled in an ice bath. Allyltrimethylsilane (65 mL, 409 mmol) was added followed by BF₃:Et₂O (28 mL, 227 mmol) dropwise over 10 minutes. The reaction was stirred a further 15 minutes at 0°C and 10 minutes at room temperature. 1M aq. K₂CO₃ (600 mL) was added, and the organic layer was separated. The aqueous phase was further extracted with CH₂Cl₂ (2 x 300 mL), the combined organic layers washed with brine (500 mL), dried over MgSO₄ and concentrated. Purification by silica gel chromatography (10:1 Hexane/EtOAc → 1:1 Hexane/EtOAc→ 100% EtOAc) afforded **S2** (30.0 g, 142 mmol, 56% yield) as a colorless oil and **S3** (18.29 g, 32% yield, 1.2:1 dr) as a low-melting solid. Both **S2** and **S3** react productively in the next steps. **S2** was in spectroscopic agreement as reported in the literature.¹

S3

 $R_{f}\text{=}0.05$ (silica gel, 2:1 Hexane/EtOAc). ^{1}H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 5.02 - 4.22 (m, 2H), 3.75 - 3.35 (m, 6H), 2.32 - 1.92 (m, 5H), 1.85– 1.69 (m, 3H), 1.54 - 1.27 (m, 4H), 1.27 - 1.10 (m, 2H), 0.95-0.80 (m, 2H), 0.08 (s, 18H). ^{13}C NMR (150 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 153.5, 152.9, 76.3, 74.9, 56.8, 52.4, 46.7, 46.5, 36.8, 33.8, 33.5, 33.4, 24.6, 23.1, 23.0, 22.9, -0.7, -0.9. IR (neat): cm $^{-1}$ 2948, 2894, 1688, 1251, 843. HRMS (ESI, m/z) calcd for $C_{11}H_{22}NO_{2}Si$ [M+H] $^{+}$ 228.1420, found 228.1411.

Synthesis of S4:

To a 0°C solution of **S2** (23.21 g, 109.8 mmol) in CH_2CI_2 (75 mL) was added EI_3SiH (18 mL, 113 mmol) followed by careful addition of TFA (75 mL, 980 mmol) in small portions. The reaction was stirred for 1.5 hours, and concentrated to yield the corresponding amine TFA salt. The crude salt was then dissolved in CH_2CI_2 (211 mL) and cooled to 0°C. NEI_3 (60 mL, 430 mmol) was carefully added followed by 4-dimethylaminopyridine (670 mg, 5.5 mmol). Acryloyl chloride (11.5 mL, 142 mmol) was added dropwise over about 10 minutes, and the reaction was stirred for 2 hours. 1N HCl (200 mL) was then added, and the ageous phase was extracted with CH_2CI_2 (3 x 150 mL). The combined organic layers were washed with brine, dried over $MgSO_4$ and concentrated. Silica gel chromatography (9:1 Hexane/EtOAc \rightarrow 1:1 Hexane/EtOAc \rightarrow 100% EtOAc) afforded **S4** as a light yellow oil (13.51 g, 74% yield over 2 steps), which matched previously reported spectroscopic data.²

Synthesis of 15:

S4 (11.72 g, 70.9 mmol) was dissolved in CH_2CI_2 (1.4 L). The reaction was purged by bubbling N_2 through the solution for 20 minutes, at which point Grubbs' 2^{nd} Generation catalyst (700 mg, .83 mmol, 1.17 mol%) was added. The reaction was stirred overnight (12 hours) under an atmosphere of N_2 at room temperature and was concentrated. Silica gel chromatography (1:1 $CH_2CI_2/Et_2O \rightarrow 1:1$ $CH_2CI_2/EtOAc \rightarrow 20:1$ $CH_2CI_2/MeOH$) afforded **15** as a light brown oil (9.42 g, 96% yield). **15** matched previously reported spectroscopic data.²

lodide S-5:

To a solution of **15** (9.42 g, 68.7 mmol) in CCl₄ (335 mL) and pyridine (335 mL) was added solid I_2 (53.0 g, 210 mmol). The resulting mixture was heated at 60° C for 20 hours under an atmosphere of N_2 . The reaction was cooled to room temperature and sat. aq. $Na_2S_2O_3$ (600 mL) was added followed by 1N HCl (200 mL). The organic layer was separated, and the aqueous phase extracted with EtOAc (3 x 300 mL). The combined organic layers were washed with brine (2 x 350 mL), dried over MgSO₄ and concentrated. Purification by silica gel chromatography (1:1 EtOAc/Hexane \rightarrow 2:1 EtOAc/Hexane) yielded iodide **S-5** as a white solid (7.76 g, 43% yield). $R_f = 0.59$ (silica gel, 1:1 CH_2CI_2/EI_2O)

S-5: ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.18 (dd, J = 7.0, 2.3 Hz, 1H), 3.79 (m, 1H), 3.67 (m, 1H), 3.55 (m, 1H), 2.44 (ddd, J = 17.1, 6.9, 4.8 Hz, 1H), 2.33 – 2.15 (m, 2H), 2.10 (m, 1H), 1.81 (m, 1H), 1.60 (m, 1H). ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 159.1, 146.8, 98.2, 56.9, 45.8, 34.2, 33.6, 23.3. IR (neat): cm⁻¹ 3041, 2969, 2941, 2880, 1649, 1429, 1276. HRMS (ESI, m/z) calcd for C₉H₁₁NOI [M+H]⁺ 263.9885, found 263.9895.

Ester 16:

Carbon monoxide gas was bubbled from a balloon through a solution of iodide S-5 (1.80 g, 7.11 mmol) in MeOH (35 mL) and MeCN (180 mL) for 10 minutes. To the resulting solution was added PdCl₂(dppf) CH₂Cl₂ (500 mg, 0.61 mmol) followed by NEt₃ (6.50 mL, 46.6 mmol). Carbon monoxide was then bubbled through the solution for a further 10 minutes, and the mixture was then stirred under a balloon of CO gas at 60° C for 1.5 hr. The reaction mixture was cooled to room temperature under air and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was washed with sat. aq. NaHCO₃ (80 mL) and extracted with CH₂Cl₂ (3 x 80 mL). The combined organic layers were washed with brine, dried over MgSO₄ and concentrated. Purification by column chromatography (1:1 CH₂Cl₂/EtOAc \rightarrow 15:1 CH₂Cl₂/MeOH) yielded ester **16** as a light brown oil that solidifies upon standing (1.28 g, 93%). The product contains a small amount of an adduct resulting from Michael addition of MeOH, which was carried forward in the next step. For characterization purposes, allowing the product mixture to stand briefly in acetic acid fully converted the mixture into **16**. R_f = 0.20 (silica gel, 1:1 CH₂Cl₂/Et₂O).

16: ¹H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.34 (dd, J = 6.8, 2.2 Hz, 1H), 3.83 (s, 3H), 3.74 (m, 1H), 3.66 (m, 1H), 3.52 (ddd, J = 12.1, 10.1, 7.4 Hz, 1H), 2.61 (m, 1H), 2.35 – 2.19 (m, 2H), 2.04 (m, 1H), 1.82 (m, 1H), 1.67 (m, 1H). ¹³C NMR (150 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 165.2, 159.9, 145.6, 130.6, 56.2, 52.4, 44.7, 33.6, 30.9, 23.4. IR (neat): cm⁻¹ 2968, 2950, 2884, 1739, 1662, 1613, 1445, 1266. HRMS (ESI, m/z) calcd for C₁₀H₁₄NO₃ [M+H]⁺ 196.0974, found 196.0973.

Diels-Alder Adduct 18:

To a stirred solution of **16** (4.43 g, 22.73 mmol) in CH_2Cl_2 (225 mL) was added **17** (8.28 g, 45 mmol). Then $ZnCl_2$ (1M in Diethyl Ether, 23 mL, 23 mmol) was added in one portion and the reaction was stirred for 1.5 hours at room temperature. At this time, more **17** was added (1.14 g, 6.2 mmol) and the reaction stirred a further 30 minutes until all starting material was consumed as determined by TLC analysis. The reaction was quenched by adding sat. aq. $NaHCO_3$ (250 mL). The layers were separated, and the aqueous layer was further extracted with CH_2Cl_2 (3 x 100 mL). The combined organic layers were washed with Brine/sat. $NaHCO_3$ (1:1, 200 mL), dried over $MgSO_4$, and concentrated under reduced pressure. Silica gel chromatography (1:1 EtOAc/Hexanes \rightarrow 2:1 EtOAc/Hexanes \rightarrow 100% EtOAc) afforded Diels-Alder adduct **18** (7.88 g, 91%)

yield) as a light orange oil and as a single diastereomer. $R_f = 0.59$ (silica gel, 1:1 CH₂Cl₂/Et₂O).

18: ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 4.84 (m, 1H), 3.77 (m, 1H), 3.73 (s, 3H), 3.59 (m, 1H), 3.30 (ddd, J = 12.7, 10.0, 3.0 Hz, 1H), 2.86 – 2.66 (m, 2H), 2.61 (ddt, J = 16.8, 4.2, 2.0 Hz, 1H), 2.19 (ddd, J = 17.7, 6.8, 2.0 Hz, 1H), 2.13 – 1.88 (m, 4H), 1.76 (m, 2H), 1.50 (m, 1H), 0.89 (s, 9H), 0.09 (s, 6H). ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 173.5, 168.3, 148.2, 101.3, 55.1, 53.6, 52.7, 44.6, 33.9, 32.9, 31.9, 29.2, 26.8, 25.8, 22.2, 18.1, -4.3, -4.4. IR (neat): cm⁻¹ 2953, 2934, 2892, 2856, 1730, 1647, 1442, 1247, 1178. HRMS (ESI, m/z) calcd for C₂₀H₃₄NO₄Si [M+H]⁺ 380.2257, found 380.2263.

Ketone 22:

To a stirred solution of Diels-Alder adduct **18** (62 mg, 0.163 mmol) in CH_2CI_2 (2 mL) was added TFA (50 µL). The solution was stirred for 5 minutes and quenched with sat. aq. NaHCO₃ (4 mL). CH_2CI_2 (~8 mL) was added, and the mixture was directly filtered through a phase separator and concentrated. Purification by silica gel chromatography (1:1 EtOAc/ $CH_2CI_2 \rightarrow$ 10:1 $CH_2CI_2/MeOH$) yielded pure ketone **22** as a colorless oil (43 mg, 99% yield). $R_f = 0.22$ (1:1 CH_2CI_2/Et_2O)

22: ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 3.76 (m, 1H), 3.74 (s, 3H), 3.54 (m, 1H), 3.45 (ddd, J = 12.4, 9.7, 2.4 Hz, 1H), 2.75 (m, 1H), 2.54 (m, 1H), 2.50 – 2.28 (m, 5H), 2.10 (m, 2H), 2.05 (m, 1H), 1.90 (m, 2H), 1.84 (m, 1H), 1.52 (m, 1H). ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 210.5, 173.4, 166.6, 55.0, 53.4, 53.1, 45.4, 42.6, 37.2, 37.1, 33.6, 31.5, 29.4, 22.4. IR (neat): cm⁻¹ 2955, 2887, 1720, 1641, 1269, 1241, 1212. HRMS (ESI, m/z) calcd for $C_{14}H_{20}NO_4$ [M+H]⁺ 266.1392, found 266.1380.

Silyl Enol Ether 19:

To a solution of **18** (692 mg, 1.83 mmol) in anhydrous toluene (62 mL) was added silica gel (40-63 μ m, oven-dried for 24 hr, 1.89 g). The resulting mixture was stirred vigorously in a sealed vial at 110°C 14 hours, at which point more silica gel (1.30 g) was added, and the mixture stirred a further 24 hours. During the course of the reaction, small aliquots were periodically taken and reaction progress was monitored by ¹H NMR. The reaction was cooled and filtered to remove silica gel, which was washed with copious amounts of

 CH_2CI_2 . Purification by silica gel chromatography (1:1 CH_2CI_2/Et_2O) yielded **19** as a colorless oil (469 mg, 10:1 ratio of product:starting material, 67% yield). $R_f = 0.53$ (1:1 CH_2CI_2/Et_2O)

19: ¹H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 4.66 (br s, 1H), 3.70 (s, 3H), 3.69 (m, 1H), 3.39 (m, 1H), 2.96 (m, 1H), 2.58 (m, 1H), 2.12 – 1.87 (m, 5H), 1.82 (m, 2H), 1.72 (m, 1H), 1.52 (m, 1H), 0.90 (s, 9H), 0.10 (s, 3H), 0.08 (s, 3H). ¹³C NMR (150 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 174.4, 166.5, 153.0, 105.2, 55.8, 53.0, 52.8, 45.2, 37.1, 33.4, 31.8, 28.4, 26.7, 25.7, 22.5, 18.2, -4.1, -4.2. IR (neat): cm⁻¹ 2955, 2933, 2891, 2858, 1731, 1641, 1455, 1248, 1176, 840. HRMS (ESI, m/z) calcd for C₂₀H₃₄NO₄Si [M+H]⁺ 380.2257, found 380.2249.

Enone 20:

To a -78°C stirred solution of **19** (469 mg, 1.23 mmol) in CH₂Cl₂ (22 mL) was added a solution of PhSeCl (345 mg, 1.81 mmol, dissolved in 2.70 mL CH₂Cl₂) dropwise over ca. 1 minute. The reaction was stirred for 10 minutes at -78°C, then allowed to stir at room temperature for a further 2 minutes. The reaction was quenched with sat. aq. NaHCO₃ (50 mL), and the aqueous phase was extracted with CH₂Cl₂ (3 x 40 mL). The combined organic layers were washed with brine, dried over MgSO₄ and concentrated. The crude mixture was quickly filtered through a short column of silica gel (1:1 CH₂Cl₂:Et₂O) to obtain the corresponding crude phenylselenide as a mixture of diastereomers. The resulting crude phenylselenide was immediately dissolved in CH₂Cl₂ (13 mL), and H₂O₂ (0.4 mL, 30 wt% in H₂O) was added. The mixture was stirred for 15 minutes and quenched with sat. aq. NaHCO₃ (20 mL). The aqueous phase was extracted with CH₂Cl₂ (3 x 20 mL), and the combined organic layers were washed with brine, dried over MgSO₄ and concentrated. Purification by silica gel chromatography (1:1 CH₂Cl₂/Et₂O) yielded pure enone **20** (168 mg, 51% yield overall) as a crystalline white solid. R_f = 0.35 (silica gel, 1:1 CH₂Cl₂/Et₂O). mp: 114-118°C

20: ¹H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 5.96 (s, 1H), 3.75 (s, 3H), 3.66 (m, 1H), 3.52 (m, 1H), 3.45 (m, 1H), 3.03 (ddd, J = 13.8, 5.4, 2.0 Hz, 1H), 2.93 (ddd, J = 18.1, 13.8, 5.4 Hz, 1H), 2.83 (ddd, J = 12.8, 11.1, 1.7 Hz, 1H), 2.76 (dd, J = 12.8, 3.7 Hz, 1H), 2.51 (m 1H), 2.24 (m, 1H), 2.07 (m, 1H), 1.97 (td, J = 13.9, 5.0 Hz, 1H), 1.85 (m, 1H), 1.63 (m, 1H). ¹³C NMR (150 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 198.2, 168.7, 165.5, 156.0, 127.0, 57.7, 53.9, 53.4, 45.9, 38.0, 35.0, 33.8, 30.4, 22.4. IR (neat): cm⁻¹ 2977, 2958, 2926, 2887, 1739, 1653, 1628, 1441, 1344, 1223, 1166. HRMS (ESI, m/z) calcd for C₁₄H₁₈NO₄ [M+H]⁺ 264.1236, found 264.1246.

Indole 23:

To a stirred solution of ketone **22** (111 mg, 0.42 mmol) in AcOH (0.84 mL) was added phenylhydrazine hydrochloride (79 mg, 0.55 mmol). The mixture was heated at 90°C under N_2 for 3 hours, at which point the reaction was concentrated under reduced pressure. Purification by silica gel chromatography (1:1 $CH_2CI_2/Et_2O \rightarrow 20:1$ $CH_2CI_2/MeOH$) afforded indole **23** as a light orange foam (96 mg, 67% yield). The other potential regioisomer was not observed in the reaction mixture. $R_f = 0.22$ (1:1 CH_2CI_2/Et_2O)

23: ¹H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.94 (br s, 1H), 7.51 (d, J = 7.9 Hz, 1H), 7.32 (d, J = 7.9 Hz, 1H), 7.15 (t, J = 7.9 Hz, 1H), 7.08 (t, J = 7.9 Hz, 1H), 3.79 (s, 3H), 3.79 (m, 1H), 3.66 (dt, J = 12.8, 8.6 Hz, 1H), 3.34 (m, 1H), 2.98 (m, 1H), 2.86 (ddd, J = 12.5, 4.3, 2.3 Hz, 1H), 2.81 (dt, J = 13.2, 3.5 Hz, 1H), 2.75 – 2.60 (m, 2H), 2.23 (td, J = 12.5, 5.9 Hz, 1H), 2.08 (m, 1H), 1.90 (m, 2H), 1.55 (m, 2H). ¹³C NMR (150 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 174.4, 167.0, 136.2, 135.8, 126.4, 121.5, 119.6, 118.6, 111.0, 108.3, 55.3, 55.0, 52.9, 45.5, 36.5, 33.2, 30.3, 29.1, 22.3, 20.3. IR (neat): cm⁻¹ 3259, 2969m 2952, 2883, 1734, 1674, 1624, 1459, 1330, 1252. HRMS (ESI, m/z) calcd for C₂₀H₂₃N₂O₃ [M+H]⁺ 339.1709, found 339.1715.

Nitroarene S-6:

A stirred solution of Diels-Alder adduct **18** (6.45 g, 17.01 mmol) in DMSO (34 mL) and THF (17 mL) was cooled in an ice bath for 10 minutes, until the mixture became a partially-frozen slurry. To the rapidly stirring mixture was added solid onitrophenyliodonium fluoride **24** (7.33 g, 21.26 mmol) in one portion. The resulting dark brown mixture was stirred for 2 minutes, at which time the ice bath was removed and the mixture stirred at room temperature for a further 20 minutes. Water (250 mL) was added, and the mixture was extracted with EtOAc (4 x 150 mL). The combined organic layers were washed with brine (100 mL), dried over MgSO₄ and concentrated. Silica gel chromatography (1:1 CH₂Cl₂:Et₂O) afforded a 2.2:1 diastereomeric mixture of nitroarene **S-6** (3.090 g, 47% yield) as a light yellow foam. For characterization purposes, the

diastereomers can be easily separated by preparative TLC using a 1:1 CH_2Cl_2 : Et_2O eluent system.

Nitroarene **S-6**, major diastereomer: $R_f = 0.50$ (silica gel, 1:1 CH_2Cl_2/Et_2O)

S-6: ¹H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.08 (dd, J = 8.3, 1.4 Hz, 1H), 7.62 (td, J = 7.6, 1.4 Hz, 1H), 7.45 (ddd, J = 8.3, 7.6, 1.4 Hz, 1H), 7.39 (dd, J = 7.6, 1.4 Hz, 1H), 4.30 (m, 1H), 3.88 (m, 1H), 3.76 (s, 3H), 3.68 (m, 1H), 3.55 (ddd, J = 12.7, 9.9, 2.6 Hz, 1H), 3.26 (dd, J = 12.7, 4.7 Hz, 1H), 2.99 (m, 1H), 2.76 (t, J = 13.4 Hz, 1H), 2.70 – 2.54 (m, 2H), 2.21 – 2.03 (m, 2H), 2.03 – 1.88 (m, 2H), 1.83 (m, 1H), 1.54 (m, 1H). ¹³C NMR (150 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 206.1, 173.0, 165.4, 149.0, 133.8, 132.9, 129.8, 128.4, 125.6, 55.6, 55.5, 53.4, 49.4, 45.4, 43.0, 39.6, 35.7, 33.5, 30.4, 22.6. IR (neat): cm⁻¹ 2972, 2953, 2884, 1727, 1639, 1521, 1346, 908. HRMS (ESI, m/z) calcd for $C_{20}H_{23}N_2O_6$ [M+H]⁺ 387.1556, found 387.1542.

Minor Diastereomer **S-6**: $R_f = 0.43$ (silica gel, 1:1 CH_2Cl_2/Et_2O)

¹H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.03 (dd, J = 8.2, 1.3 Hz, 1H), 7.61 (td, J = 7.6, 1.3 Hz, 1H), 7.52 – 7.37 (m, 2H), 4.32 (br s, 1H), 3.81 (s, 3H), 3.67 (m, 2H), 3.50 (m, 1H), 3.10 – 2.87 (m, 2H), 2.73 (m, 1H), 2.64 (m, 1H), 2.36 (dd, J = 15.9, 3.4 Hz, 1H), 2.20 (dt, J = 11.9, 5.8 Hz, 1H), 2.12 (m, 1H), 2.09 – 1.97 (m, 2H), 1.87 (m, 1H), 1.61 (m, 1H). ¹³C NMR (151 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 207.67, 173.64, 167.66, 148.34, 134.13, 133.48, 128.66, 125.67, 54.21, 53.22, 52.25, 45.88, 42.58, 34.97, 34.22, 33.90, 31.84, 22.40. ¹³C NMR (150 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 207.7, 173.7, 167.7, 148.4, 134.1, 133.5, 128.7, 125.7, 54.2, 53.2, 52.2, 45.9, 42.6, 35.0, 34.2, 33.9, 31.8, 22.4. IR (neat): cm⁻¹ 2953, 2884, 1727, 1635, 1530, 1350, 912. HRMS (ESI, m/z) calcd for $C_{20}H_{23}N_2O_6$ [M+H]⁺ 387.1556, found 387.1541.

N-Benzyloxy Indole 25:

To a solution of nitroaryl ketone **S-6** (700 mg, 1.81 mmol) in EtOAc (24 mL) and AcOH (6 mL) was added 10% Pd/C (96 mg, 0.090 mmol) and Pd(PPh₃)₄ (32 mg, 0.028 mmol). H₂ was bubbled from a balloon through the reaction mixture for 10 minutes, and the reaction stirred under 1 atm H₂ for 8.5 hours. The entire reaction contents were concentrated under reduced pressure, and the residue was resuspended in DMF (4.9 mL) and cooled to 0°C. NaH (60% in mineral oil, 250 mg, 6.25 mmol) was then added, and the mixture stirred for 10 minutes. Benzyl bromide (0.35 mL, 2.95 mmol) was then added and the reaction was stirred at room temperature for 45 minutes until all starting material had disappeared by TLC analysis. The mixture was then recooled to 0°C and carefully quenched with sat. aq. NH₄Cl (30 mL). The aqueous mixture was extracted with EtOAc (4 x 25 mL), the combined organic layers washed with brine (2 x 30 mL), dried over MgSO₄ and concentrated under reduced pressure. Purification by silica gel

chromatography (1:1 CH_2Cl_2 :Diethyl Ether) afforded alkylated *N*-hydroxyindole **25** as a yellow foam (758 mg, 94% yield). $R_f = 0.60$ (silica gel, 1:1 CH_2Cl_2/Et_2O).

25: ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.46 (d, J = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 7.43 – 7.30 (m, 6H), 7.18 (t, J = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 7.10 (t, J = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 5.13 (d, J = 10.9 Hz, 1H), 5.10 (d, J = 10.9 Hz, 1H), 3.76 (m, 1H), 3.71 (s, 3H), 3.55 – 3.43 (m, 3H), 3.32 (ddd, J = 12.7, 10.0, 2.9 Hz, 1H), 3.14 (d, J = 15.9 Hz, 1H), 2.90 (m, 1H), 2.49 (m, 1H), 2.28 (dd, J = 17.2, 4.8 Hz, 1H), 2.14 – 1.86 (m, 3H), 1.86 – 1.68 (m, 2H), 1.52 (m, 1H). ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 172.8, 168.5, 135.0, 133.8, 130.8, 130.2, 129.2, 128.8, 123.4, 121.9, 119.9, 118.5, 108.3, 103.2, 79.5, 55.0, 54.8, 52.8, 44.6, 34.1, 32.0, 28.7, 23.7, 23.5, 22.1. IR (neat): cm⁻¹ 3055, 3031, 2952, 2887, 1727, 1638, 1452, 1219, 904. HRMS (ESI, m/z) calcd for $C_{27}H_{29}N_2O_4$ [M+H]⁺ 445.2127, found 445.2112.

Alcohol S-7:

To a room temperature solution of **25** (1.470 g, 3.31 mmol) in CH_2Cl_2 (18 mL) was added $Pb(OAc)_4$ (1.830 g, 4.12 mmol) followed by acetic acid (9 mL). The resulting red solution was stirred at room temperature for 30 minutes and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was washed with 50 mL sat. aq. $NaHCO_3$ and extracted into CH_2Cl_2 (3 x 50 mL). The combined organic layers were washed with brine, dried over $MgSO_4$, filtered and concentrated. The crude acetate was then dissolved in anhydrous MeOH (33 mL) and THF (10 mL). K_2CO_3 (1.830 g, 13.26 mmol) was added and the resulting mixture was stirred vigorously for 6.5 hours, at which point all of the acetate had disappeared by TLC. The mixture was quenched with sat. aq. NH_4CI (50 mL), and extracted with EtOAc (4 x 50 mL). The combined organic layers were washed with brine, dried over $MgSO_4$ and concentrated under reduced pressure. Silica gel chromatography (1:1 $CH_2Cl_2/Diethyl$ Ether) afforded alcohol **S-7** as a light yellow foam and as a single unassigned diastereomer. (1.12 g, 73% overall). $R_f = 0.34$ (silica gel, 1:1 CH_2Cl_2/Et_2O).

S-7: ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.52 (d, J = 7.9 Hz, 1H), 7.47 – 7.32 (m, 6H), 7.24 (t, J = 7.4 Hz, 1H), 7.13 (t, J = 7.4 Hz, 1H), 5.33 (d, J = 10.4 Hz, 1H), 5.25 (d, J = 10.4 Hz, 1H), 4.42 (t, J = 5.0 Hz, 1H), 3.87 – 3.76 (m, 1H), 3.73 (s, 3H), 3.58 (d, J = 16.2 Hz, 1H), 3.45 (td, J = 12.4, 6.4 Hz, 1H), 3.34 (ddd, J = 12.4, 10.0, 3.0 Hz, 1H), 3.12 (d, J = 16.2 Hz, 1H), 3.02 (ddd, J = 10.0, 5.8, 3.8 Hz, 1H), 2.66 (d, J = 5.0 Hz, 1H), 2.15 – 1.94 (m, 2H), 1.88 – 1.70 (m, 1H), 1.54 (m, 1H). ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 173.7, 168.0, 134.9, 134.6, 131.6, 130.1, 129.3, 128.9, 123.3, 122.5, 120.3, 119.6, 108.8, 105.6, 80.0, 64.0, 55.2, 54.1, 52.9, 44.8, 41.0, 33.9, 26.8, 23.9, 22.1. IR (neat): cm⁻¹ 3368, 2953, 2888, 1723, 1616, 1465, 1320, 1213, 916. HRMS (ESI, m/z) calcd for $C_{27}H_{29}N_2O_5$ [M+H] ⁺ 461.2076, found 461.2064.

Ketone 26:

Alcohol **S-7** (1.331 g, 2.89 mmol) was dissolved in CH_2Cl_2 (120 mL), and activated MnO_2 (oven-dried for 12 hours, 13.30 g, 153 mmol) was added. The mixture was stirred at room temperature for 18 hours, at which point the reaction contents were filtered through a pad of celite. The filter cake was further washed with CH_2Cl_2 (~200 mL), and the filtrate was concentrated to yield ketone **26** (1.130g, 85% yield). as a pale yellow foam, which did not require any additional purification. $R_f = 0.67$ (1:1 CH_2Cl_2/Et_2O)

26: ¹H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.65 (d, J = 8.1 Hz, 1H), 7.56 (m, 2H), 7.48 – 7.36 (m, 3H), 7.33 (ddd, J = 8.2, 7.0, 1.1 Hz, 1H), 7.21 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 1H), 7.12 (ddd, J = 8.1, 7.0, 1.1 Hz, 1H), 5.34 (d, J = 9.6 Hz, 1H), 5.25 (d, J = 9.6 Hz, 1H), 4.25 (d, J = 16.3 Hz, 1H), 3.83 (s, 3H), 3.67 (dt, J = 12.7, 8.8 Hz, 1H), 3.55 (m, 1H), 3.51 – 3.40 (m, 2H), 3.25 (ddd, J = 12.7, 9.8, 2.5 Hz, 1H), 2.99 (dt, J = 13.6, 4.3 Hz, 1H), 2.10 (m, 1H), 2.03 – 1.89 (m, 1H), 1.86 – 1.64 (m, 2H), 1.46 (m, 1H). ¹³C NMR (150 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 185.1, 172.8, 165.3, 137.7, 134.5, 130.2, 129.3, 128.8, 128.4, 127.4, 124.5, 121.8, 121.5, 120.8, 110.0, 80.8, 57.0, 56.2, 53.4, 48.4, 45.4, 33.4, 27.1, 26.8, 22.4. IR (neat): cm⁻¹ 3036, 3032, 2950, 2880, 1727, 1655, 1445, 1232, 1079. HRMS (ESI, m/z) calcd for $C_{27}H_{27}N_2O_5$ [M+H]⁺ 459.1920, found 459.1904.

Trans Ketone S-8:

To a -70°C solution of KHMDS (1M in THF, 4.8 mL, 4.8 mmol) was added a solution of ketone **26** (1.130 g, 2.47 mmol) in THF (24 mL) dropwise over 10 minutes. The reaction was stirred for a further 5 minutes, and quenched with sat. aq. NH₄Cl (30 mL). The dry ice/acetone bath was removed, and 20 mL more sat. NH₄Cl was added. The mixture was extracted with EtOAc (4 x 50 mL), the combined organic layers washed with brine (2 x 50 mL), dried over MgSO₄ and concentrated under reduced pressure. The compound was purified by silica gel chromatography (1:1 Hexane/EtOAc \rightarrow 1:1 CH₂Cl₂/Et₂O) to afford *trans* ketone **S-8** (907 mg, 80% yield) as a light yellow solid. R_f = 0.54 (1:1 CH₂Cl₂/Et₂O)

S-8: ¹H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.64 (d, J = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 7.55 (m, 2H), 7.37 (m, 3H), 7.32 (t, J = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 7.25 (d, J = 7.5 Hz, 1H), 7.14 (t, J = 7.5 Hz, 1H), 5.33 (d, J = 9.6 Hz, 1H), 5.24 (d, J = 9.6 Hz, 1H), 4.24 (d, J = 16.6 Hz, 1H), 3.69 (dt, J = 12.6, 8.8 Hz,

1H), 3.54 (s, 3H), 3.52 (m, 1H), 3.13 (d, J = 16.6 Hz, 1H), 3.03 (dd, J = 12.1, 2.6 Hz, 1H), 2.86 (ddd, J = 13.6, 4.4, 2.8 Hz, 1H), 2.31 – 2.09 (m, 2H), 2.04 (m, 1H), 1.87 (m, 1H), 1.62 (m, 1H). 13 C NMR (150 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 185.9, 170.3, 164.7, 136.9, 134.5, 130.3, 129.3, 128.7, 127.8, 127.5, 121.8, 121.4, 121.3, 120.8, 110.1, 80.8, 59.5, 57.1, 53.3, 51.9, 45.5, 33.2, 30.9, 25.2, 22.2. IR (neat): cm⁻¹ 3069, 3031, 2973, 2952, 2872, 1724, 1681, 1638, 1438, 1205, 1176. HRMS (ESI, m/z) calcd for $C_{27}H_{27}N_2O_5$ [M+H] $^+$ 459.1920, found 459.1908.

Olefin 27:

To a 0°C solution of ketone **S-8** (855 mg, 1.86 mmol) in THF (25 mL) was added a solution of Tebbe Reagent (0.5M in PhMe, 13 mL, 6.5 mmol) over a period of about 1 minute. The resulting solution was stirred at room temperature for 30 minutes, recooled to 0°C and carefully quenched by the slow addition of sat. aq. NaHCO₃ (60 mL). The mixture was extracted with EtOAc (4 x 50 mL), the combined organic layers washed with brine (2 x 50 mL), dried over MgSO₄ and concentrated. Purification by silica gel chromatography (1:1 CH₂Cl₂:Et₂O) yielded olefin **27** as a light yellow foamy solid (657 mg, 77% yield). $R_f = 0.54$ (1:1 CH₂Cl₂/Et₂O)

27: ¹H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.58 (d, J = 7.9 Hz, 1H), 7.47 – 7.34 (m, 7H), 7.26 (t, J=7.9 Hz, 1H), 7.14 (t, J = 7.5 Hz, 1H), 5.97 (s, 1H), 5.16 (s, 1H), 4.94 (d, J = 9.7 Hz, 1H), 4.90 (d, J = 9.7 Hz, 1H), 4.01 (d, J = 16.1 Hz, 1H), 3.72 (m, 1H), 3.61 (m, 1H), 3.55 (m, 1H), 3.48 (s, 3H), 3.00 (m, 1H), 2.87 (d, J = 16.1 Hz, 1H), 2.54 – 2.31 (m, 2H), 2.23 (m, 1H), 2.06 (m, 1H), 1.87 (m, 1H), 1.70 (m, 1H). ¹³C NMR (150 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 170.7, 166.9, 135.4, 135.3, 134.3, 130.6, 129.7, 129.2, 128.8, 123.8, 123.2, 120.6, 119.7, 110.9, 109.2, 107.8, 78.3, 59.1, 55.4, 52.6, 45.6, 44.9, 33.6, 29.9, 27.2, 22.4. IR (neat): cm⁻¹ 3066, 3031, 2973, 2955, 2883, 1728, 1680, 1638, 1330, 1205, 735. HRMS (ESI, m/z) calcd for C₂₈H₂₉N₂O₄ [M+H]⁺ 457.2127, found 457.2107.

Acyl azide 28:

Ester 27 (500 mg, 1.09 mmol) was dissolved in 1,4-Dioxane (10 mL) and MeOH (10 mL). To the resulting solution was added aq. NaOH (820 mg dissolved in 1.25 mL H_2O), and the mixture was heated at 55°C for 18 hours. The reaction mixture was cooled to room temperature and guenched by the addition of 0.5M HCI (75 mL). The mixture was

extracted with EtOAc (4 x 50 mL), the combined organic layers washed with brine (2 x 50 mL), dried over MgSO₄ and concentrated. The crude carboxylic acid was immediately resuspended in anhydrous toluene (11 mL), and NEt₃ (0.95 mL) and diphenylphosphoryl azide (0.95 mL) were added. The mixture was stirred for 45 minutes at room temperature, and the entire reaction contents were loaded onto a column of silica gel and purified (1:1 EtOAc/Hexanes \rightarrow 2:1 EtOAc/Hexanes) to yield acyl azide **28** as a colorless foam (362 mg, 71% yield overall). R_f = 0.70 (silica gel, 1:1 CH₂Cl₂/Et₂O).

28: ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.58 (d, J = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 7.40 (m, 6H), 7.29 (d, J = 7.2 Hz, 1H), 7.16 (t, J = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 6.03 (s, 1H), 5.22 (s, 1H), 4.98 (d, J = 9.7 Hz, 1H), 4.93 (d, J = 9.7 Hz, 1H), 3.98 (d, J = 16.5 Hz, 1H), 3.71 (m, 1H), 3.64 – 3.48 (m, 2H), 2.99 (dd, J = 11.8, 3.0 Hz, 1H), 2.90 (d, J = 16.5 Hz, 1H), 2.58 – 2.36 (m, 2H), 2.24 (m, 1H), 2.09 (m, 1H), 1.90 (m, 1H), 1.72 (m, 1H). ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 178.3, 165.9, 135.2, 134.6, 134.1, 130.5, 129.6, 129.2, 128.8, 124.0, 122.9, 120.7, 119.6, 110.0, 109.1, 108.4, 78.4, 59.1, 56.3, 45.7, 44.9, 33.4, 30.0, 27.0, 22.3. IR (neat): cm⁻¹ 3062, 3037, 2973, 2943, 2891, 2128, 1716, 1628, 1173. HRMS (ESI, m/z) calcd for $C_{27}H_{26}N_5O_3$ [M+H]⁺ 468.2036, found 468.2029.

Carbamate 29:

Acyl azide **28** (362 mg, 0.77 mmol) was dissolved in anhydrous toluene (5.6 mL) and heated to 90°C for 20 minutes under a nitrogen atmosphere (N_2 starts visibly bubbling from reaction mixture within about 1 minute of heating at 90°C). To the resulting formed isocyanate was added 2-(trimethylsilyl)ethanol (1.4 mL) and the reaction mixture was heated at 90°C for 9 hours, at which point the entire reaction contents were loaded onto a column of silica gel and purified (2:1 Hexanes/Acetone \rightarrow 1:1 Hexanes/Acetone) to yield carbamate **29** as a light yellow foamy solid (285 mg, 66% yield). $R_f = 0.62$ (silica gel, 1:1 CH_2CI_2/EI_2O)

29: ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.51 (d, J = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 7.48 – 7.36 (m, 6H), 7.29 (t, J = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 7.15 (t, J = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 6.13 (s, 1H), 5.26 (s, 1H), 5.05 (d, J = 9.6 Hz, 1H), 4.98 (d, J = 9.6 Hz, 1H), 4.86 (s, 1H), 3.98 (m, 2H), 3.84 (m, 1H), 3.75 – 3.57 (m, 1H), 3.52 (m, 2H), 3.07 (d, J = 16.5 Hz, 1H), 2.94 (m, 1H), 2.26 (m, 1H), 2.19 – 1.98 (m, 2H), 1.82 (m, 1H), 0.82 (m, 2H), -0.05 (s, 9H). ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 167.87, 155.93, 134.98, 134.62, 134.01, 130.24, 129.75, 129.35, 128.86, 124.05, 123.14, 120.82, 119.33, 110.16, 109.07, 106.39, 78.85, 63.10, 59.69, 57.63, 47.23, 45.70, 34.48, 32.76, 25.73, 22.92, 17.47, -1.37. IR (neat): cm⁻¹ 3431, 3062, 2952, 2893, 1724, 1641, 1330, 1247, 1226. HRMS (ESI, m/z) calcd for $C_{32}H_{40}N_3O_4Si$ [M+H]⁺ 558.2788, found 558.2787.

Cyclic Carbamate 30:

To a room temperature solution of carbamate **29** (200 mg, 0.34 mmol) in CH_2CI_2 (18 mL) was added TFA (50 μ L, 0.65 mmol), and the mixture was stirred for 30 minutes, whereupon more TFA (50 μ L, 0.65 mmol) was added. After stirring for an additional 45 minutes, sat. aq. NaHCO₃ (20 mL) was added. The aqueous phase was further extracted with CH_2CI_2 (3 x 30 mL), the combined organic layers washed with brine, dried over MgSO₄ and concentrated. Purification by silica gel chromatography (1:1 $CH_2CI_2/Et_2O \rightarrow$ 1:1:0.1 $CH_2CI_2/Et_2O/MeOH$) afforded bicyclic carbamate **30** as a white crystalline solid (124 mg, 80% yield). m.p.: 220-230°C (decomp.) $R_f = 0.22$ (1:1 CH_2CI_2/Et_2O).

30: ¹H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.56 (m, 2H), 7.52 (d, J = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 7.48 – 7.39 (m, 4H), 7.30 (t, J = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 7.16 (t, J = 7.4 Hz, 1H), 5.48 (s, 1H), 5.22 (d, J = 9.4 Hz, 1H), 5.08 (d, J = 9.4 Hz, 1H), 3.67 (m, 1H), 3.63 – 3.45 (m, 3H), 2.85 (d, J = 16.3 Hz, 1H), 2.46 (m, 1H), 2.34 (m, 1H), 2.26 (m, 1H), 2.10 (m, 4H), 1.88 (m, 1H), 1.61 (m, 1H), 1.49 (m, 1H). ¹³C NMR (150 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 167.7, 152.4, 134.7, 134.2, 130.7, 130.0, 129.3, 128.9, 124.4, 122.2, 121.0, 119.5, 109.6, 107.5, 80.2, 75.5, 58.5, 56.8, 45.7, 43.1, 33.8, 33.6, 25.3, 22.6, 20.2. IR (neat): cm⁻¹3242, 3054, 2962, 2887, 1702, 1638, 1344, 1068. HRMS (ESI, m/z) calcd for C₂₇H₂₈N₃O₄ [M+H]⁺ 458.2065, found 458.2080.

Isocyanate 31:

To a 0°C solution of **30** (145 mg, 0.317 mmol) in CH_2Cl_2 (11.5 mL) was added Me_3Al dropwise (2M solution in toluene, 2.90 mL, 5.80 mmol). The reaction was stirred for 1.5 hours at 0°C, and was carefully quenched with sat. aq. $NaHCO_3$ (30 mL). The mixture was extracted with EtOAc (4 x 40 mL), the combined organic layers washed with brine, dried over $MgSO_4$ and concentrated. The crude amine was then redissolved in CH_2Cl_2 (3 mL), and 4-dimethylaminopyridine (48 mg, 0.39 mmol) was added followed by Boc_2O (0.10 mL, 0.43 mmol). The reaction was stirred for 1 hour, and loaded directly onto preparative TLC plates (100% Hexanes then 1:1 CH_2Cl_2/Et_2O) to yield isocyanate **31** (49 mg, 34% yield) as an amorphous white solid. $R_f = 0.80$ (silica gel, 1:1 CH_2Cl_2/Et_2O)

31: ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.65 – 7.41 (m, 6H), 7.25 (d, J = 7.4 Hz, 3H), 7.14 (t, J = 7.4 Hz, 1H), 5.33 (d, J = 10.1 Hz, 1H), 5.23 (d, J = 10.1 Hz, 1H), 3.78 (dt, J = 12.2, 8.9 Hz, 1H), 3.62 (d, J = 16.1 Hz, 1H), 3.52 – 3.31 (m, 2H), 2.92 (d, J = 16.1 Hz, 1H), 2.28 – 2.14 (m, 2H), 2.07 (m, 1H), 1.92 (dd, J = 12.3, 1.8 Hz, 1H), 1.89 – 1.80 (m, 1H), 1.60 (m, J = 4.1 Hz, 1H), 1.55 (s, 3H), 1.54 (s, 3H). ¹³C NMR (150 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 168.3, 137.9, 134.6, 133.8, 129.1, 129.0, 128.8, 126.8, 123.4, 122.4, 120.2, 118.8, 108.7, 102.3, 78.6, 61.8, 59.9, 49.5, 45.5, 35.6, 34.2, 33.5, 28.6, 26.1, 22.4, 21.4. IR (neat): cm⁻¹ 2969, 2894, 2234 (sharp), 1649, 1452. HRMS (ESI, m/z) calcd for $C_{28}H_{30}N_3O_3$ [M+H]⁺ 456.2287, found 456.2280.

Carbamate 33:

Isocyanate **31** (61 mg, 0.13 mmol) was suspended in 5 mL anhydrous MeOH and heated in a Biotage microwave reactor (closed system) at 100° C for 13 hours (the isocyanate is completely hydrolyzed within minutes by TLC analysis, but reduction to the free indole requires several hours). The resulting solution was concentrated and purified by preparative TLC (1:1 CH₂Cl₂/Et₂O) to yield carbamate **33** as an amorphous white solid (43 mg, 84%). R_f = 0.26 (1:1 CH₂Cl₂/Et₂O)

33: ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 8.15 (s, 1H), 7.48 (d, J = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 7.35 (d, J = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 7.18 (t, J = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 7.12 (t, J = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 4.92 (s, 1H), 3.95 – 3.78 (m, 1H), 3.61 – 3.34 (m, 6H), 2.92 (d, J = 15.8 Hz, 1H), 2.25 – 1.99 (m, 6H), 1.97 – 1.70 (m, 2H), 1.40 (s, 3H), 1.34 (s, 3H). ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 168.8, 156.2, 141.1, 136.6, 127.7, 122.0, 119.8, 118.5, 110.9, 104.2, 60.5, 57.4, 52.1, 50.3, 45.7, 34.8, 34.3, 32.7, 30.3, 24.7, 22.9. IR (neat): cm⁻¹ 3424, 3266, 2969, 2869, 1724, 1634, 1502, 1455, 1244, 911. HRMS (ESI, m/z) calcd for $C_{22}H_{27}N_3O_3$ [M+H]⁺ 382.2131, found 382.2137.

α-Cyanoamine S-9

In a flame-dried 25mL round bottom flask was dissolved lactam **33** (43 mg, 0.11 mmol) in THF (1.14 mL). The solution was cooled to -45°C in an acetone/dry ice bath, and DIBAL-H (1M in PhMe, 1.0 mL, 1.0 mmol) was added dropwise over 1 minute. The

reaction was then stirred for 2 hours, maintaining the reaction bath temperature between -40°C and -30°C the entire time by periodically adding more dry ice. The reaction was then allowed to warm to -15°C over 20 minutes, and was quenched with an aqueous solution of KCN (375 mg dissolved in 1.18 mL H₂O). The mixture was stirred for 45 minutes vigorously at room temperature, at which point sat. aq. Na/K tartrate (8 mL) and sat. NaHCO₃ (2 mL) were added and stirred vigorously until the reaction mixture became turbid. The mixture was further diluted with 8 mL sat. aq. Na/K tartrate and extracted with EtOAc (3 x 20 mL), the combined organic layers were washed with brine (15 mL), dried over MgSO₄ and concentrated . Purification by preparative TLC (1:1 Hexane/EtOAc) afforded **S-9** as an amorphous white solid and as a single diastereomer (21 mg, 47% yield). Further elution of the preparative TLC plate (1:1 CH₂Cl₂/EtOAc) afforded recovered starting material (7.5 mg, 17% yield, 64% brsm). R_f= 0.53 (silica gel, 1:1 Hexane/EtOAc).

S-9: ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.79 (br s, 1H), 7.51 (d, J = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 7.31 (d, J = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 7.15 (t, J = 7.4 Hz, 1H), 7.10 (t, J = 7.4 Hz, 1H), 5.06 (s, 1H), 4.78 (s, 1H), 4.03 (d, J = 16.0 Hz, 1H), 3.51 (s, 3H), 3.04 (d, J = 16.0 Hz, 1H), 3.00 (dt, J = 8.6, 2.7 Hz, 1H), 2.54 (m, 2H), 2.09 (dd, J = 13.0, 3.5 Hz, 1H), 2.01 (m, 2H), 1.89 (m, 1H, 1.81 (m, 1H), 1.52 (m, 1H), 1.39 (s, 3H), 1.32 (s, 3H). ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 155.2, 139.0, 136.4, 127.6, 121.9, 119.6, 118.7, 115.9, 110.6, 105.1, 58.4, 58.2, 56.4, 51.9, 50.9, 46.6, 34.0, 30.7, 30.5, 27.4, 24.9, 21.3. IR (neat): cm⁻¹ 3370, 2962, 2880, 2822, 1713, 1512, 1463, 1241, 907. HRMS (ESI, m/z) calcd for $C_{23}H_{28}N_4O_5$ [M+H]⁺ 393.2291, found 393.2300.

Compound 34:

To a room temperature solution of **S-9** (21.0 mg, 0.053 mmol) in 1,1,3,3-hexafluoro-2-propanol (2 mL) was added PhI(OAc)₂ (23 mg, 0.071 mmol), and the mixture was allowed to stand for 8 minutes. The reaction mixture was concentrated under reduced pressure and purified by preparative TLC (1:1 Hexane/EtOAc) to yield **34** (15.0 mg, 71% yield) as a colorless oil. R_f = 0.50 (silica gel, 1:1 Hexane/EtOAc).

34: ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.57 (d, J = 7.7 Hz, 1H), 7.43 (t, J = 7.7 Hz, 1H), 7.39 (d, J = 7.4 Hz, 1H), 7.26 (t, 7.4 Hz, 1 H), 3.83 (s, 1H), 3.80 (s, 3H), 3.05 (td, J = 8.6, 2.9 Hz, 1H), 2.54 (q, J = 8.6 Hz, 1H), 2.42 (m, 1H), 2.19 (d, J = 13.4 Hz, 1H), 2.04 – 1.94 (m, 2H), 1.91 (d, J = 13.4 Hz, 1H), 1.90 – 1.73 (m, 3H), 1.68 (m, 1H), 1.59 (m, 1H), 1.45 (s, 3H), 1.09 (s, 3H). ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 186.2, 153.4, 152.8, 135.6, 131.0, 126.7, 123.0, 121.3, 115.3, 86.0, 63.4, 59.3, 55.9, 55.6, 51.7, 50.8, 39.9, 38.3, 30.3, 27.5, 27.4, 21.5, 21.4. IR (neat): cm⁻¹ 2969, 2955, 2869, 2819, 1674, 1580, 1308, 1262, 904. HRMS (ESI, m/z) calcd for $C_{23}H_{26}N_4O_2$ [M+H]⁺ 391.2134, found 391.2146.

Aspeverin (1):

A solution of NaS^tBu (50 mg, 0.45 mmol) in anhydrous DMF (1.2 mL) was added to **34** (15.0 mg, 0.038 mmol) in a 10 mL round bottom flask. The stirred mixture was heated to 60° C for 1.5 hours, at which point the reaction was cooled to room temperature and quenched with sat. aq. NH₄Cl (5 mL) and brine (5 mL). The mixture was extracted with EtOAc (3 x 10 mL), the combined organic layers washed with brine (5 mL), dried over MgSO₄ and concentrated. Purification by preparative TLC (1:1 Hexane/EtOAc) afforded **1** as a colorless gum (11.1 mg, 74% yield). R_f = 0.38 (silica gel, 1:1 Hexane/EtOAc)

1: 1 H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.58 (dd, J = 8.1, 1.0 Hz, 1H), 7.50 – 7.35 (m, 2H), 7.28 (td, J = 7.5, 1.0 Hz, 1H), 6.25 (s, 1H), 3.92 (s, 1H), 3.00 (td, J = 8.8, 2.7 Hz, 1H), 2.55 (q, J = 8.8 Hz, 2H), 2.50 (m, 1H), 2.47 (d, J = 13.5 Hz, 1H), 2.07 (m, 1H), 2.01 (t, J = 3.2 Hz, 1H), 1.99 (m, 2H), 1.97 – 1.85 (m, 2H), 1.82 (dd, J = 12.5, 3.5 Hz, 1H), 1.50 (m, 1H), 1.49 (s, 3H), 1.25 (s, 3H). 13 C NMR (150 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 184.5, 152.8, 151.7, 135.3, 131.2, 127.0, 123.2, 121.5, 113.1, 86.3, 61.5, 58.6, 54.8, 50.7, 49.1, 39.4, 38.2, 30.2, 27.6, 27.3, 22.2, 21.5. IR (neat): cm⁻¹ 3406, 3249, 2973, 2933, 2876, 2819, 1713, 1578, 1362, 1083, 800. HRMS (ESI, m/z) calcd for $C_{22}H_{25}N_4O_2$ [M+H]⁺ 377.1978, found 377.1993.

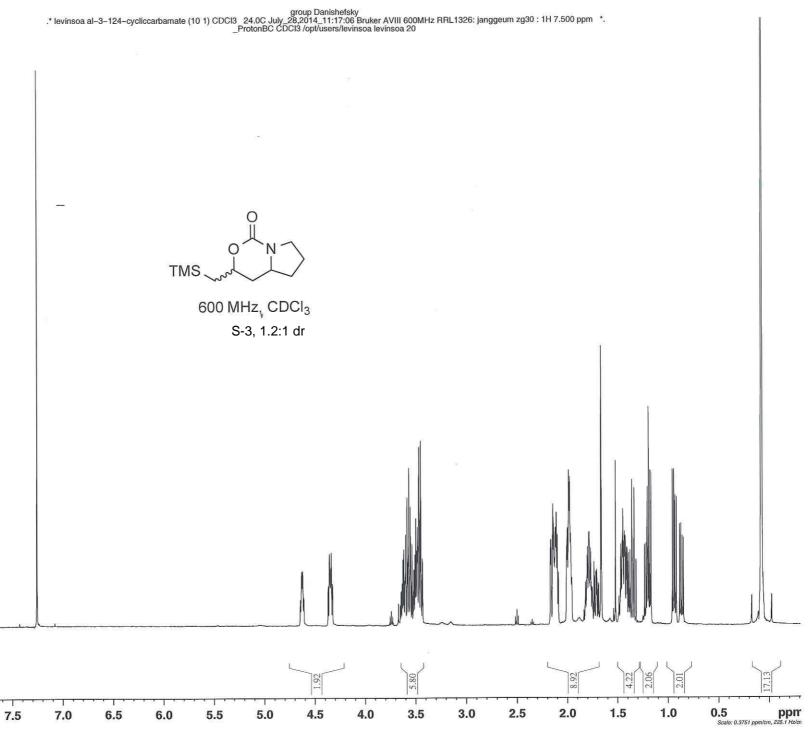
¹H NMR (600 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ 7.59 (s, 1H), 7.55 (m, 2H), 7.47 (t, J = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 7.32 (t, J = 7.4 Hz, 1H), 4.45 (s, 1H), 2.99 (td, J = 8.6, 2.6 Hz, 1H), 2.78 (d, J = 13.5 Hz, 1H), 2.28 (m, 2H), 1.91 (m, 2H), 1.83 (m, 1H), 1.78 (d, J = 13.5 Hz, 1H), 1.75 (m, 1H), 1.64 (dd, J = 12.5, 3.0 Hz, 1H), 1.61 – 1.47 (m, 2H), 1.37 (s, 3H). 1.12 (s, 3H). ¹³C NMR (150 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ 185.5, 152.6, 150.9, 135.9, 130.7, 126.6, 123.2, 120.7, 113.0, 85.3, 60.2, 58.0, 54.0, 49.8, 49.0, 36.3, 30.4, 29.5, 26.9, 26.4, 21.6, 21.1.

References:

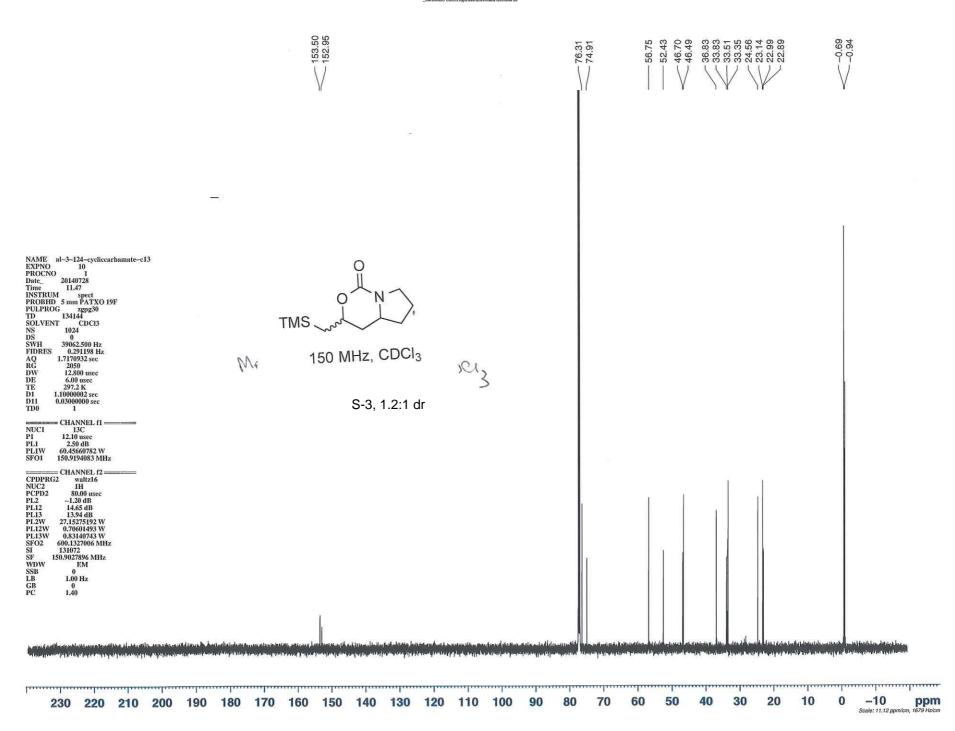
- 1. Dieter, R. K.; Oba, G.; Chandupatla, K. R.; Topping, C. M.; Lu, K.; Watson, R. T. *J. Org. Chem.* **2004**, *69*, 3076-3086.
- 2. Park, S. H.; Kang, H. J.; Ko, S.; Park, S.; Chang, S. *Tetrahedron: Asymmetry*. **2001**, *12*, 2621-2624.
- 3. o-nitrophenyliodonium fluoride (NPIF, **24**) was synthesized according to the previously reported protocol: Iwama, T.; Birman, V. B.; Kozmin, S. A.; Rawal, V. H. *Org. Lett.* **1999**, *1*, 673-676.







group Danlahefaky
group Danlahefaky
levinsoa al-3-124-cycliccarbamate-c13 (10 1) CDCD: 24.0C July_28.2014 1119:VF Bruker All 608MHz RRIL1328: [anggeum zgpg30 : 13C 110.000 ppm; 1H 4.500 ppm *.
CarbonBC CDCD code (where Marylane a levinsoa 20

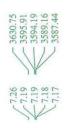


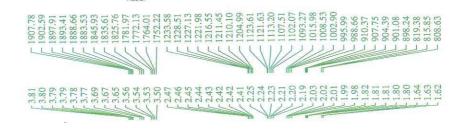
Current Data Parameters
NAME AL-iodide
EXPNO 1
PROCNO 1

F2 - Acquisition Parameters Date_ 20140728 Time 13.21 INSTRUM spect 5 mm QNP 1H/13 PROBHD PULPROG zg30 32768 TD SOLVENT CDC13 NS DS 10964.912 Hz SWH FIDRES 0.334623 Hz AQ RG DW DE 1.4942708 sec 724.1 45.600 usec 6.00 usec 297.2 K TE D1 1.00000000 sec TD0

P1 14.00 usec PL1 500.1340010 MHz
P2 Processing parameters

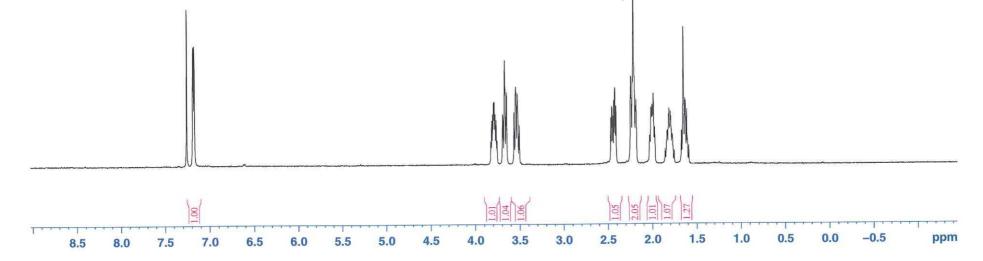
F2 - Processing parameters
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SF 500.1300136 MHz
WDW EM
SSB 0
LB 0.30 Hz
GB 0
PC 1.00



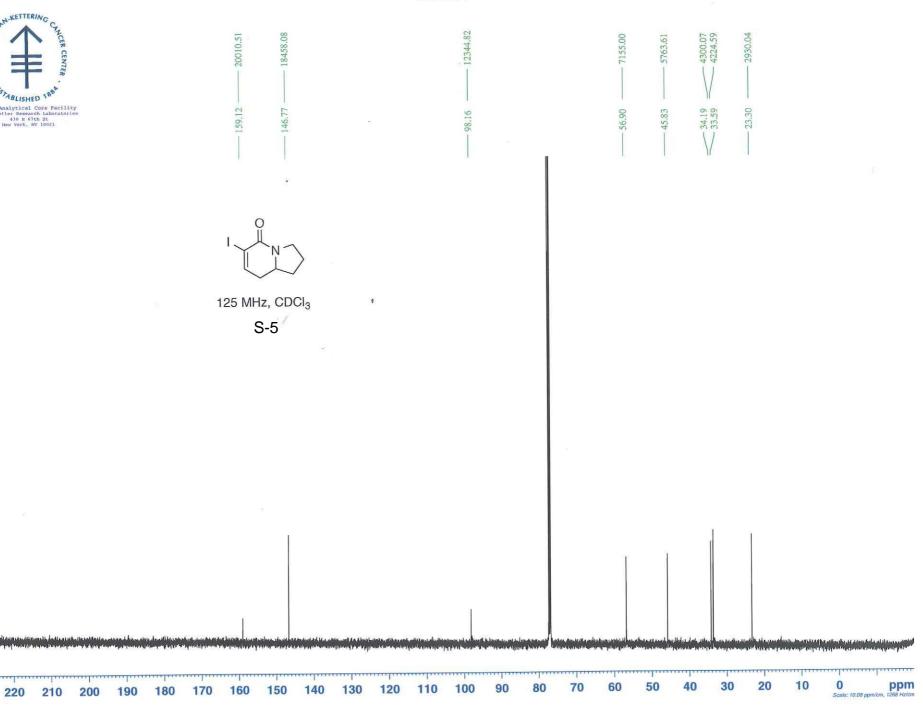


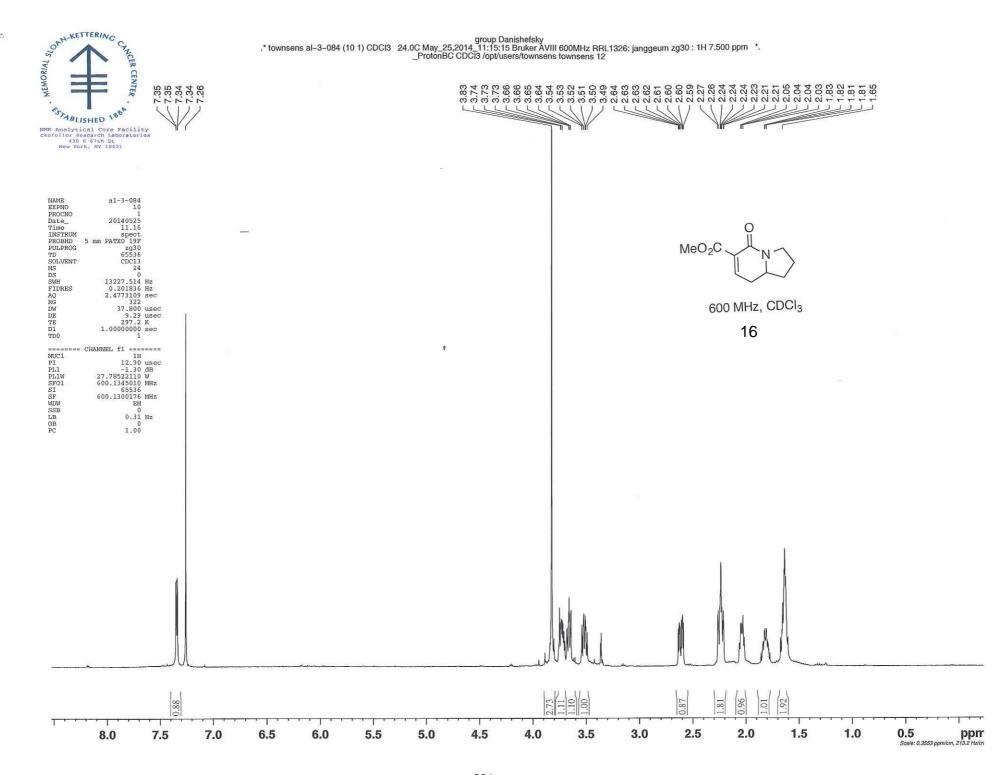


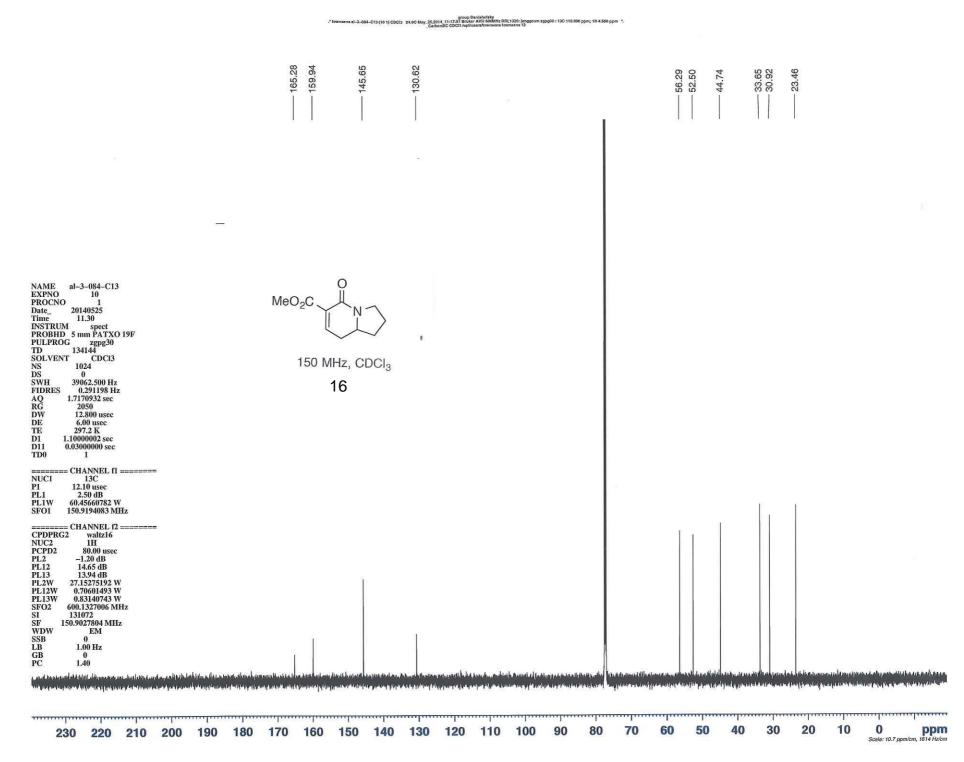
500 MHz,*CDCl₃ S-5

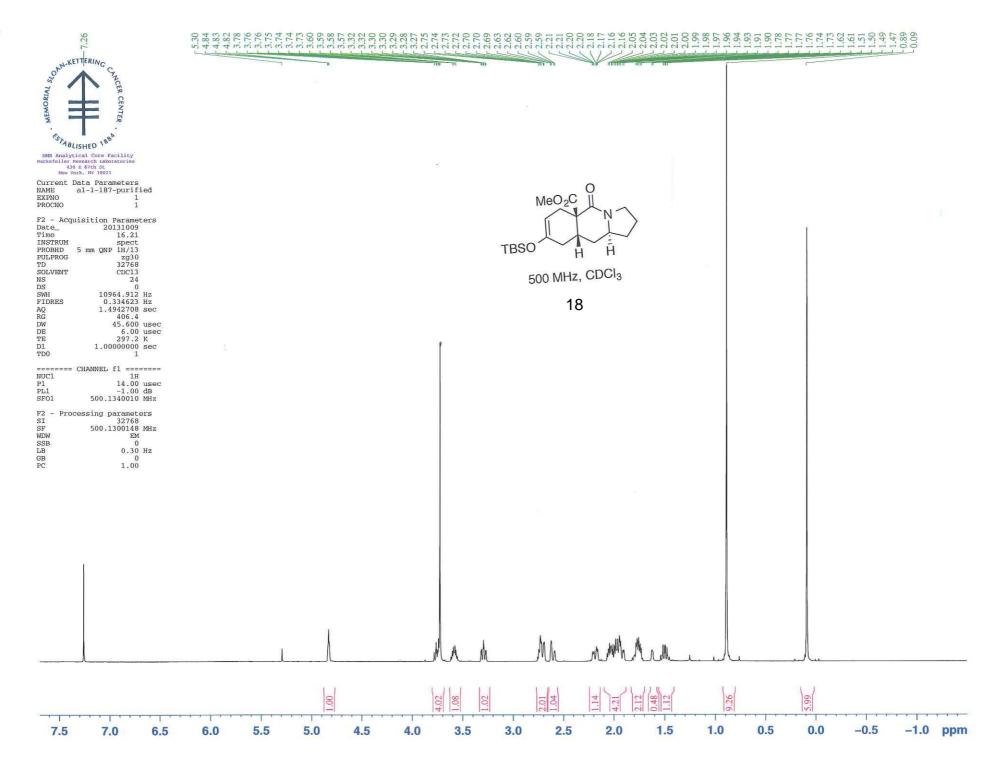


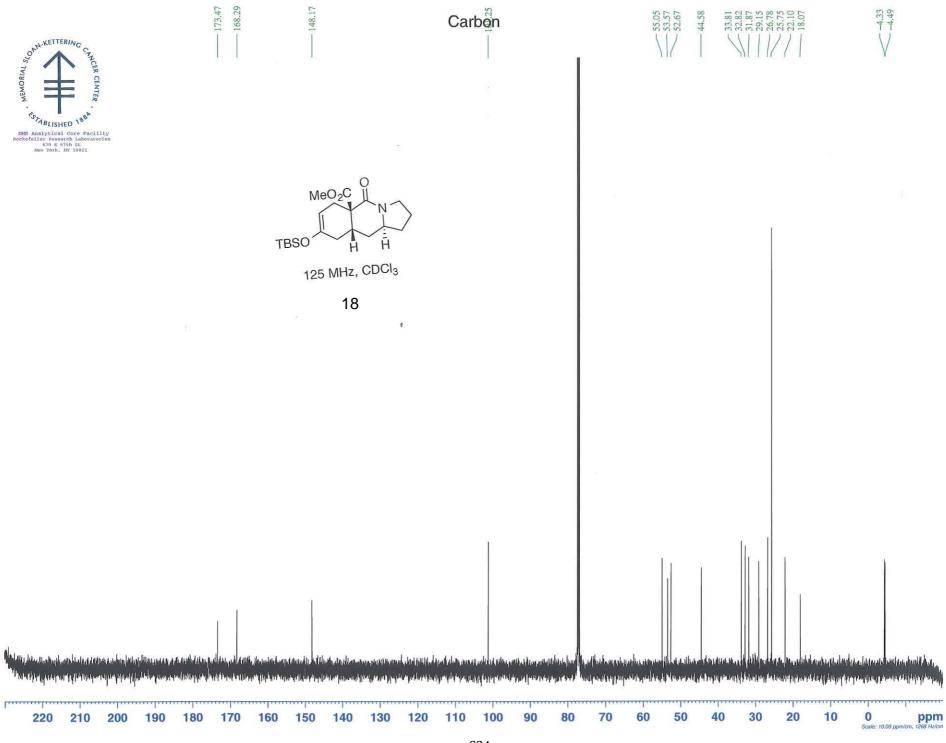












4.0

3.5

4.5

6.5

7.5

9.0

8.5

8.0

7.0

6.0

5.5

5.0

0.0 ppm Scale: 0.4015 ppm/cm, 240.9 Hz/cn

1.5

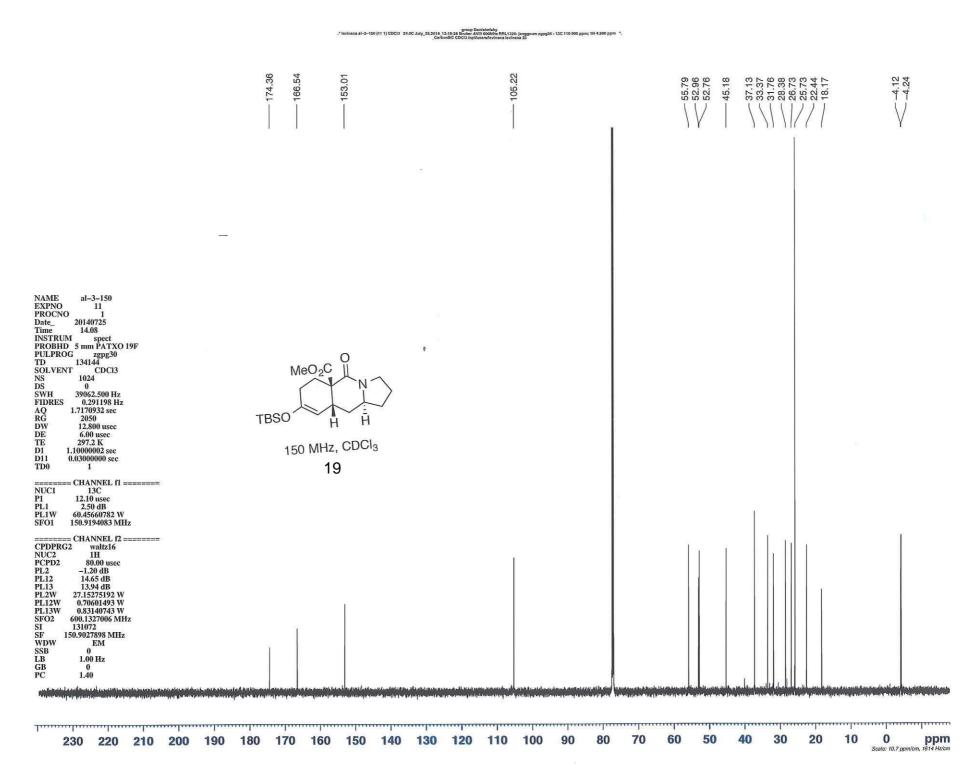
2.0

2.5

3.0

1.0

0.5



20140724 17.36

> zg30 65536

CDC13

13227.514 Hz 0.201836 Hz

2.4773109 sec 287 37.800 usec 9.29 usec 297.2 K 1.00000000 sec

CHANNEL f1 ======= 1H 12.90 usec -1.30 dB

27.78522110 W 600.1345010 MHz 65536 600.1300182 MHz EM 0 0.31 Hz 0 1.00

spect 5 mm PATXO 19F

Date_ Time

INSTRUM

PROBHD

PULPROG

SOLVENT NS DS SWH

FIDRES AQ RG DW DE TE D1

TD0

NUC1

P1 PL1 PL1W SF01 SI SF WDW SSB LB GB PC

9.5

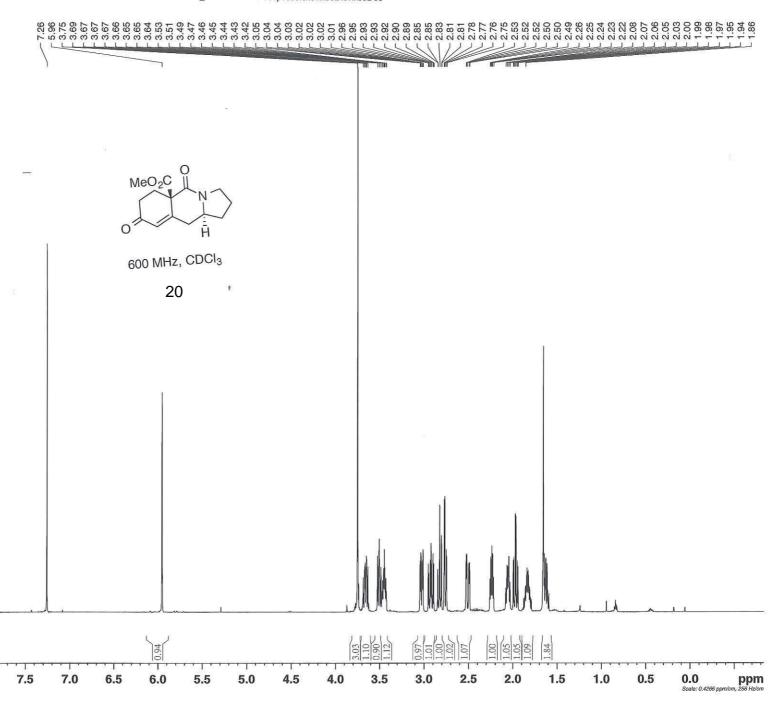
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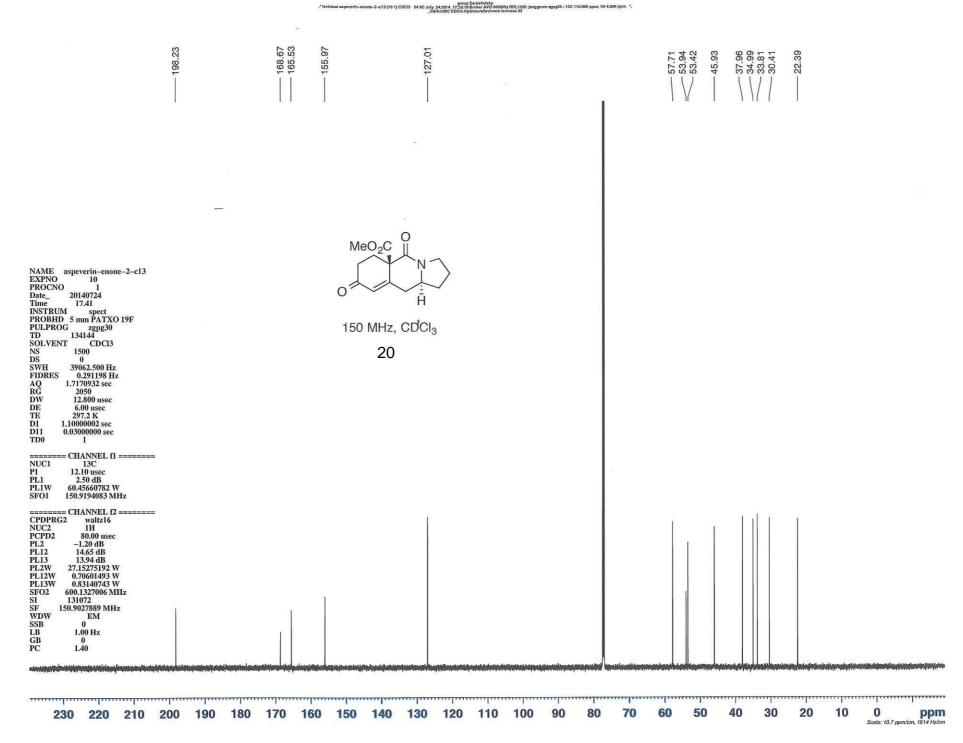
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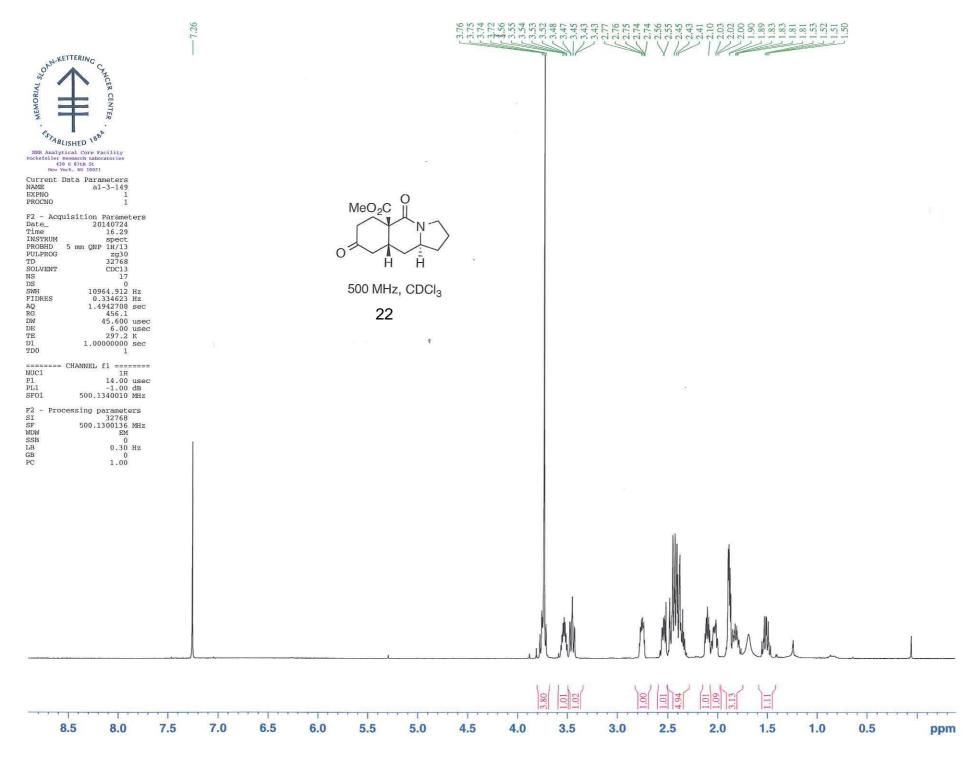
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group Danishefsky
.* levinsoa aspeverin-enone-2 (10 1) CDCl3
24.0C July_24,2014_17:36:40 Bruker AVIII 600MHz RRL1326: janggeum zg30 : 1H 7.500 ppm *.

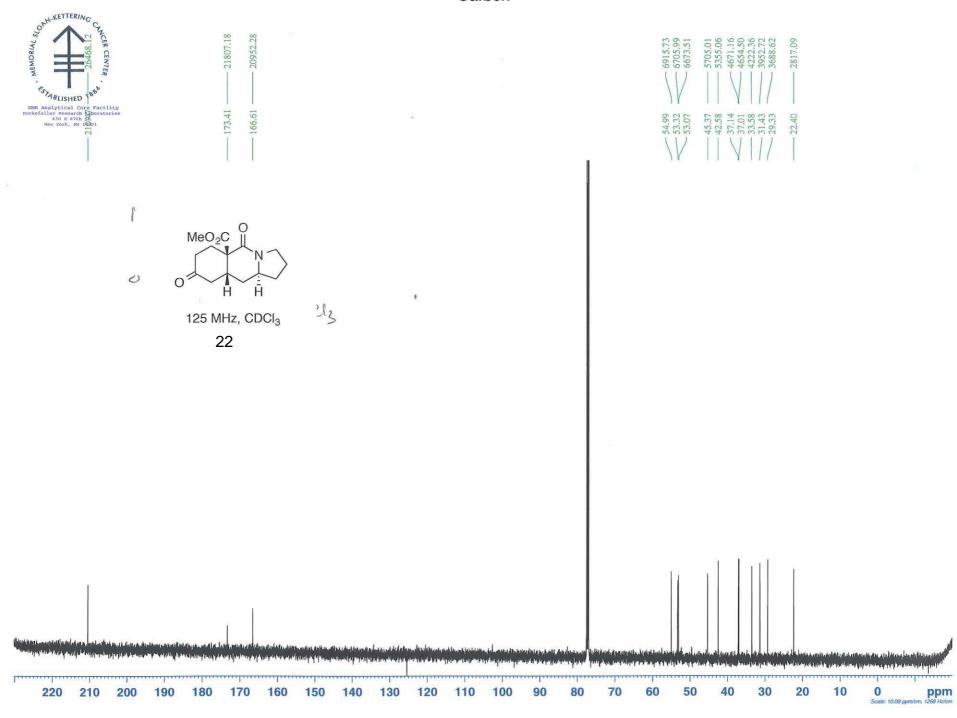
_ProtonBC CDCl3 /opt/users/levinsoa levinsoa 33

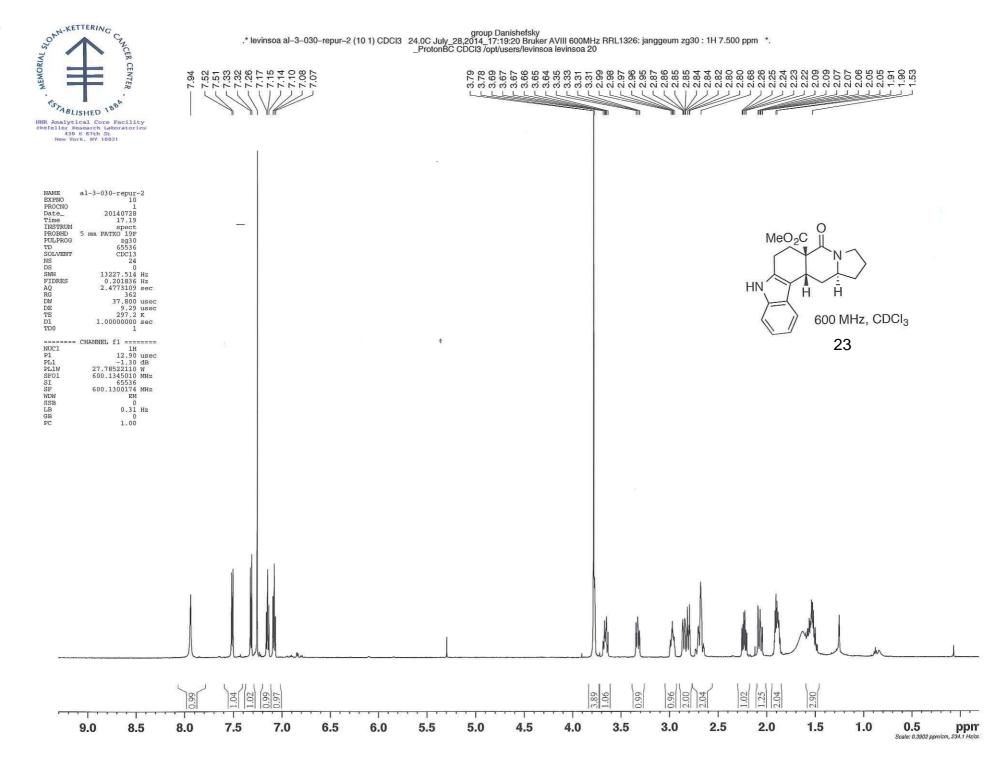


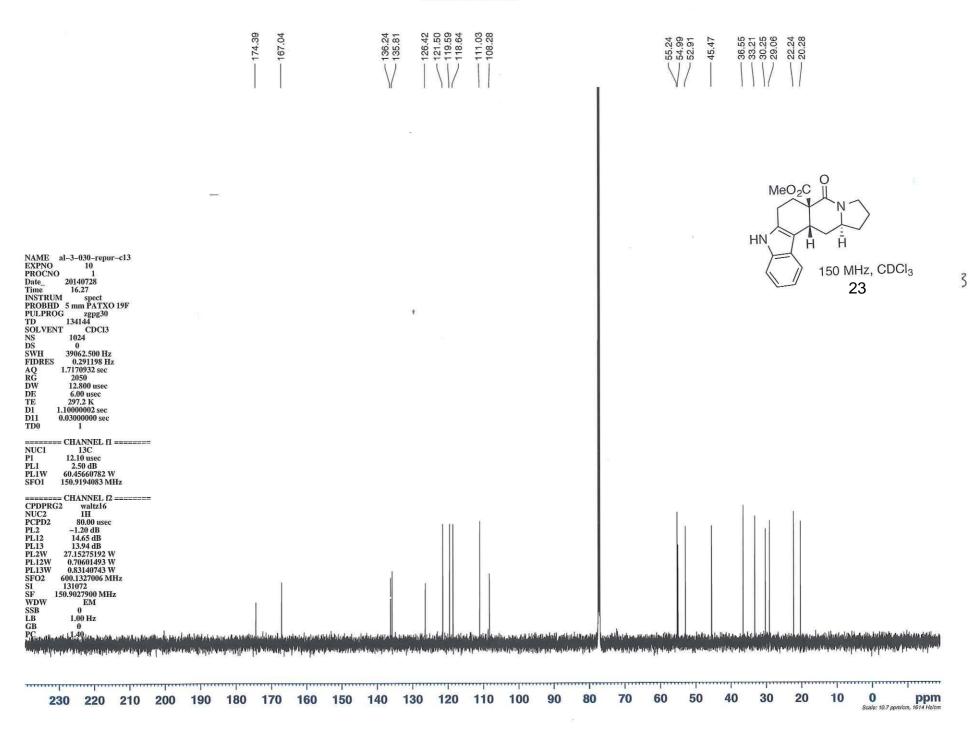




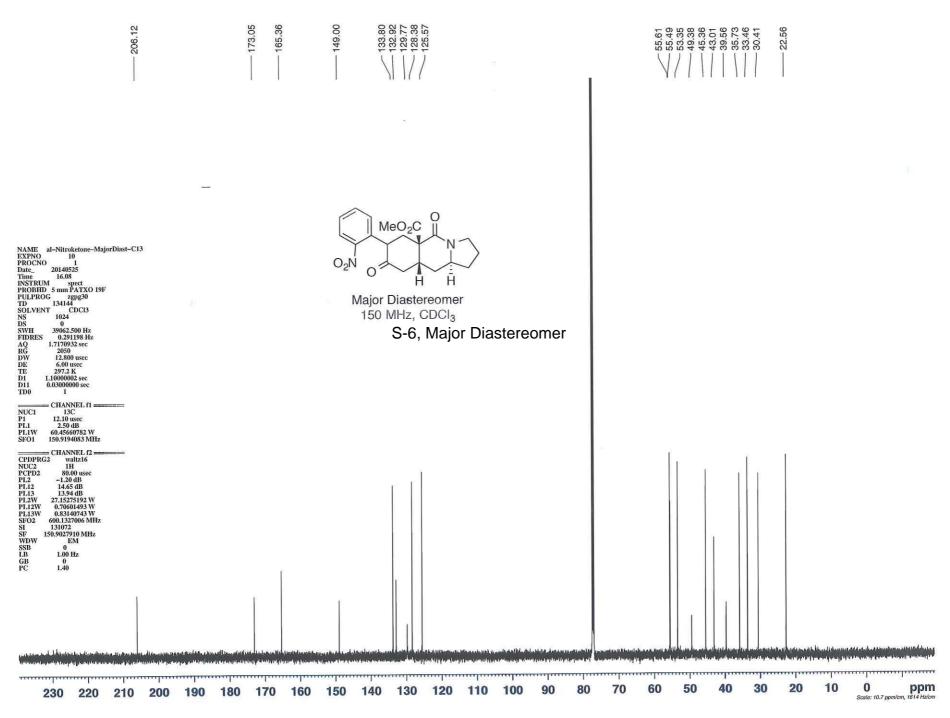
Carbon











Scale: 0.3878 ppm/cm, 232.7 Hz/cn

9.5

9.0

8.5

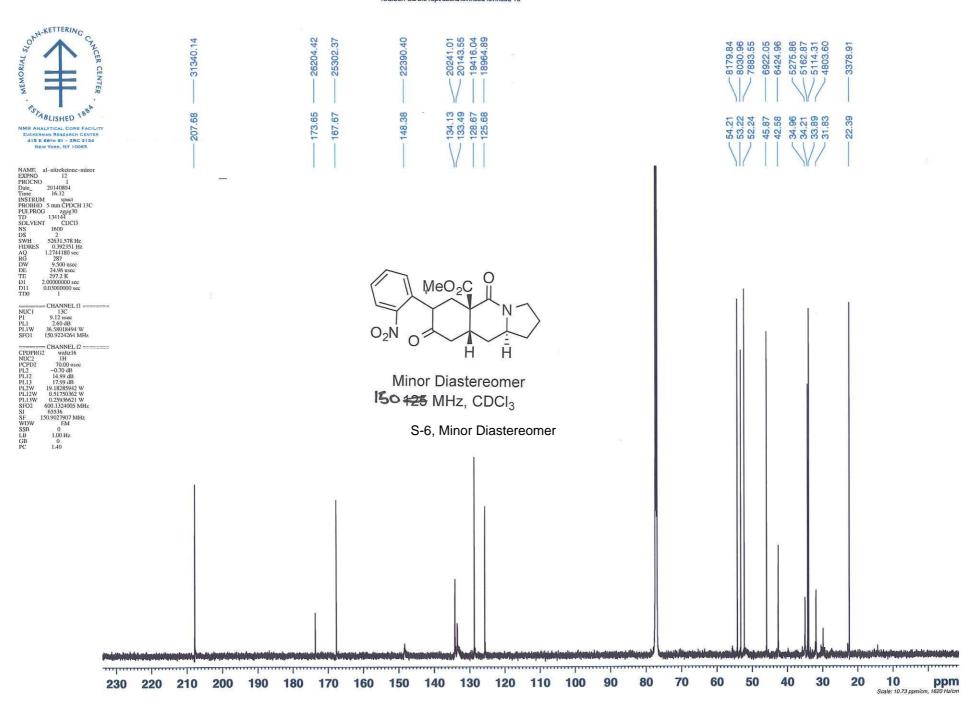
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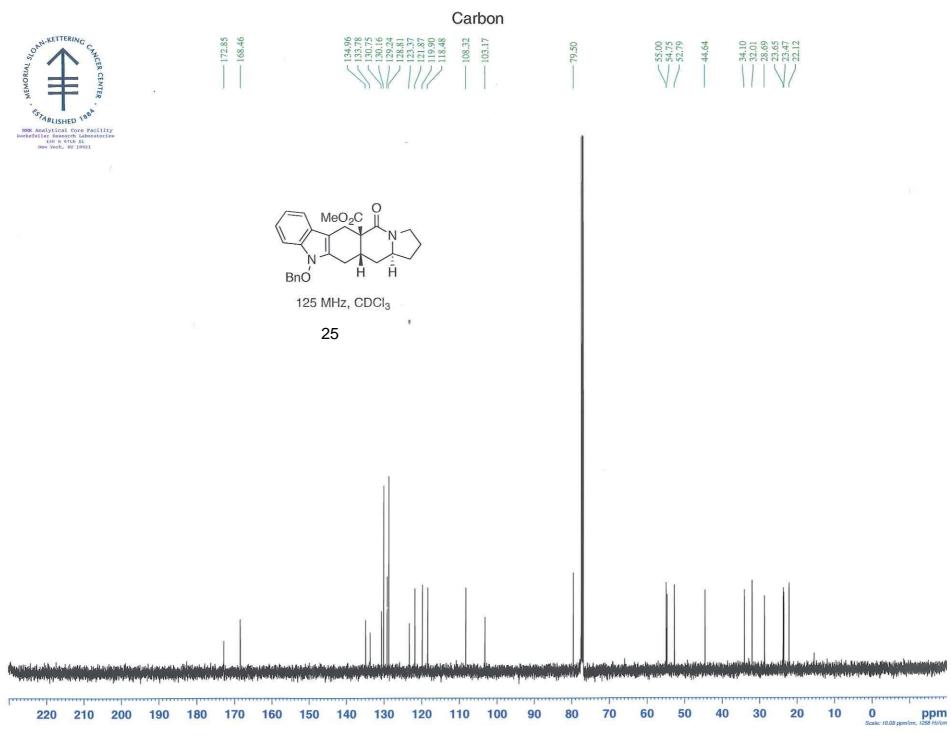
7.5

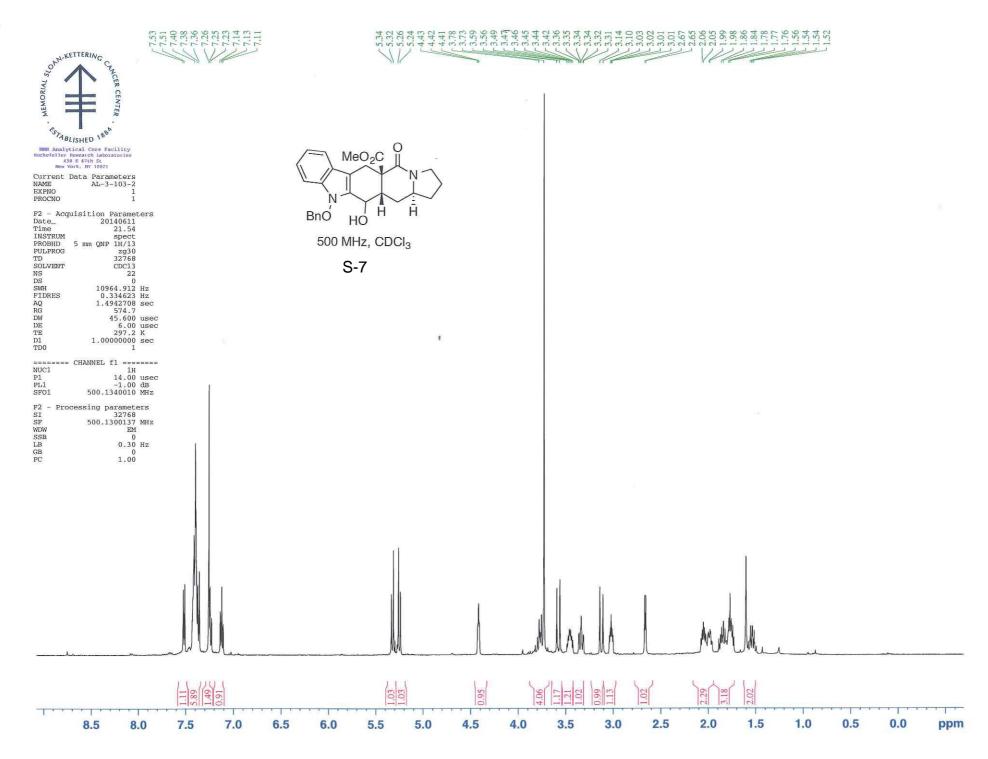
7.0

6.5

6.0

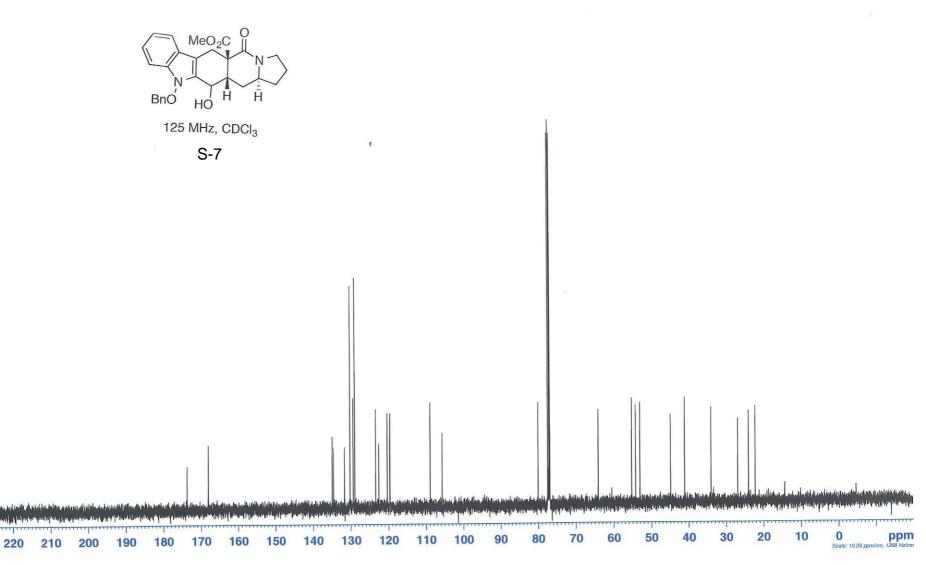




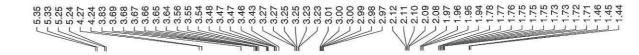


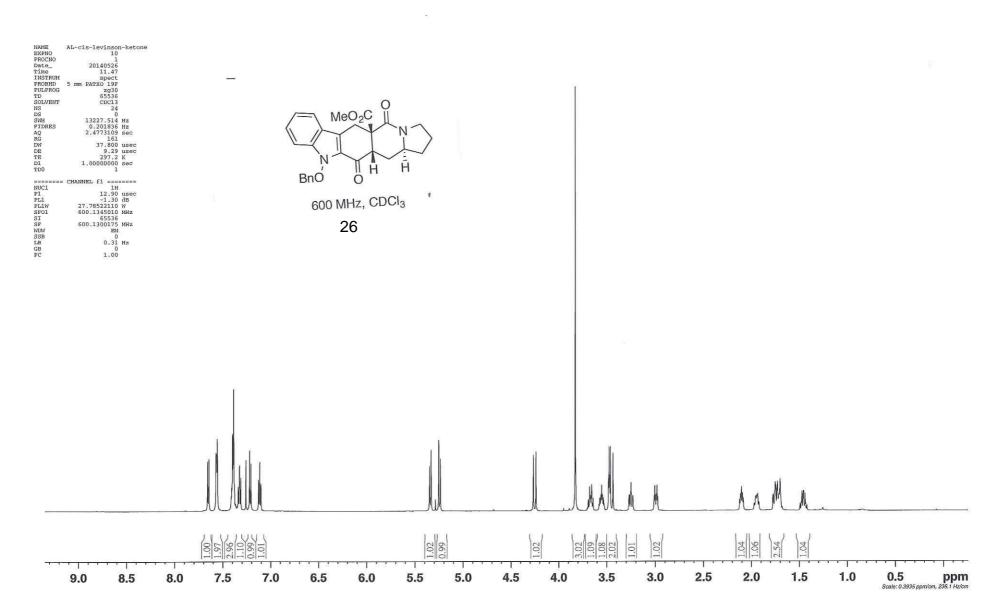




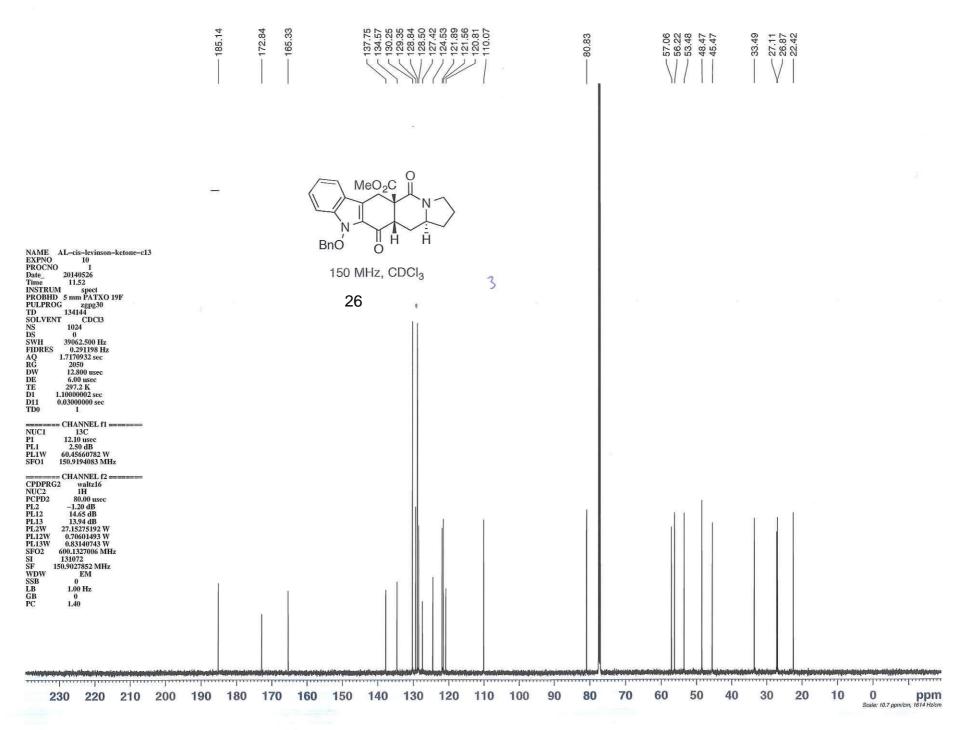


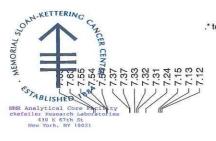




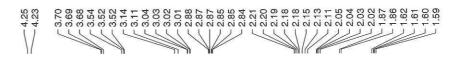


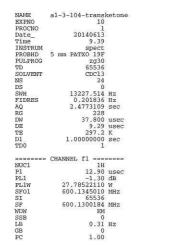
group Danishefsky
group Danishefsky
10vmsens AL-cis-levinson-kelone-c13 (10 1) CDCI3 24.0C May 25,2014 11:5008 Bruker 10vmsens National State (10 1) CDCI3 24.0C May 25,2014 11:5008 Bruker 10vmsens National State (10 1) CDCI3 24.0C May 25,2014 11:5008 Bruker 10vmsens National State (10 1) CDCI3 24.0C May 25,2014 11:5008 Bruker 10vmsens National National

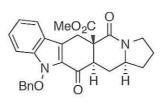






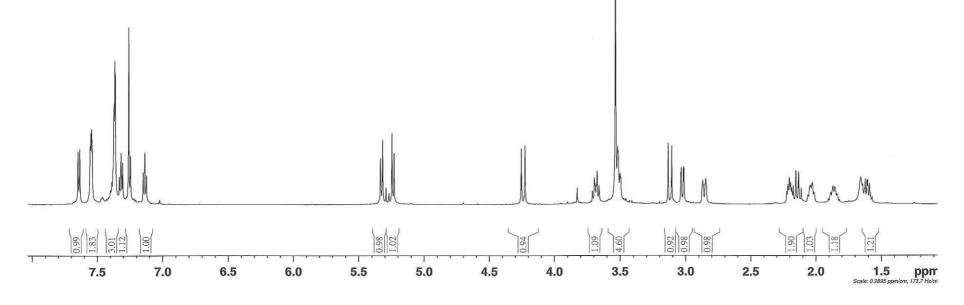


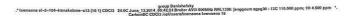


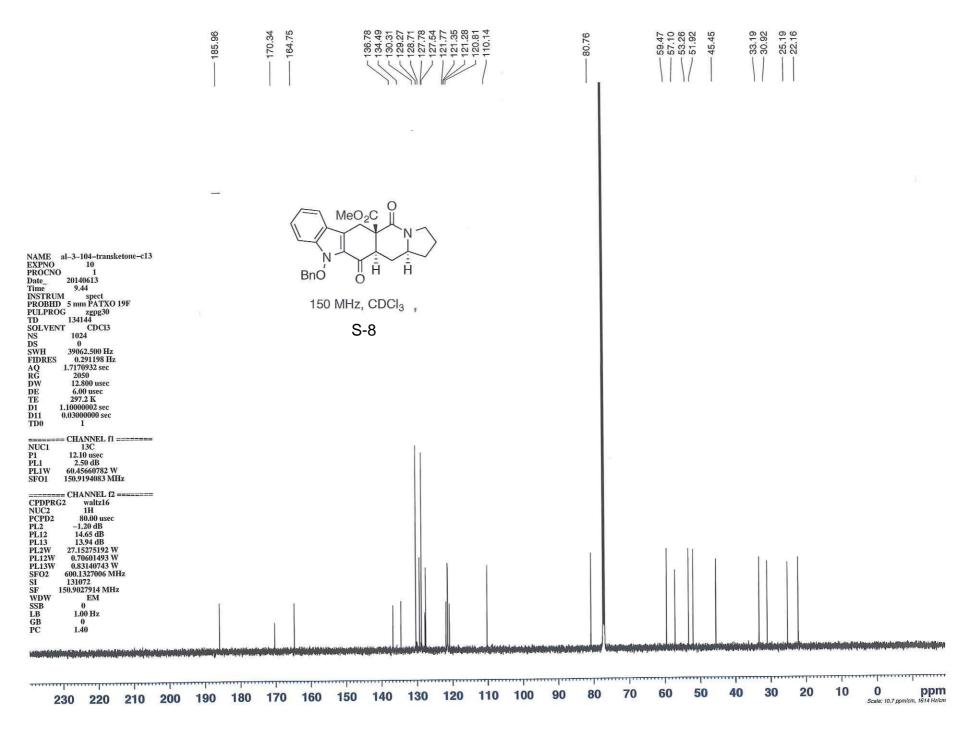


600 MHz, CDCl₃

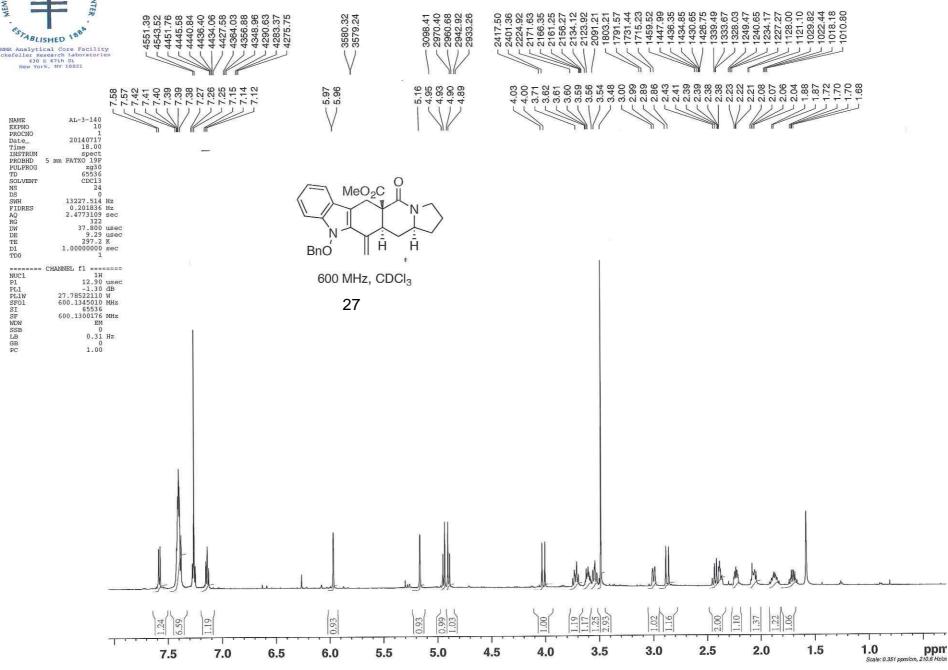
S-8



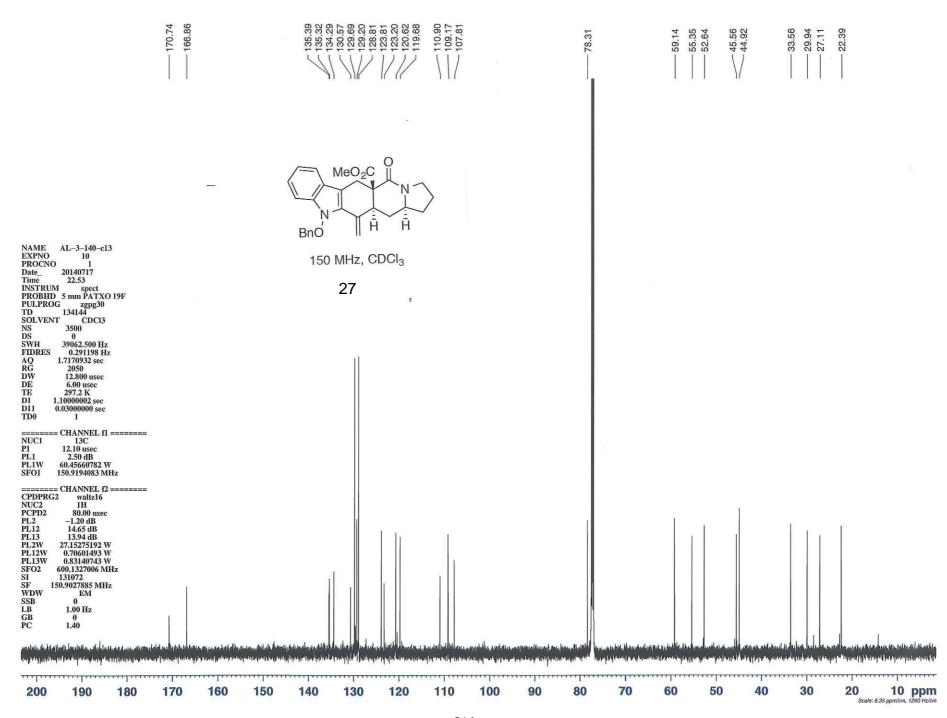


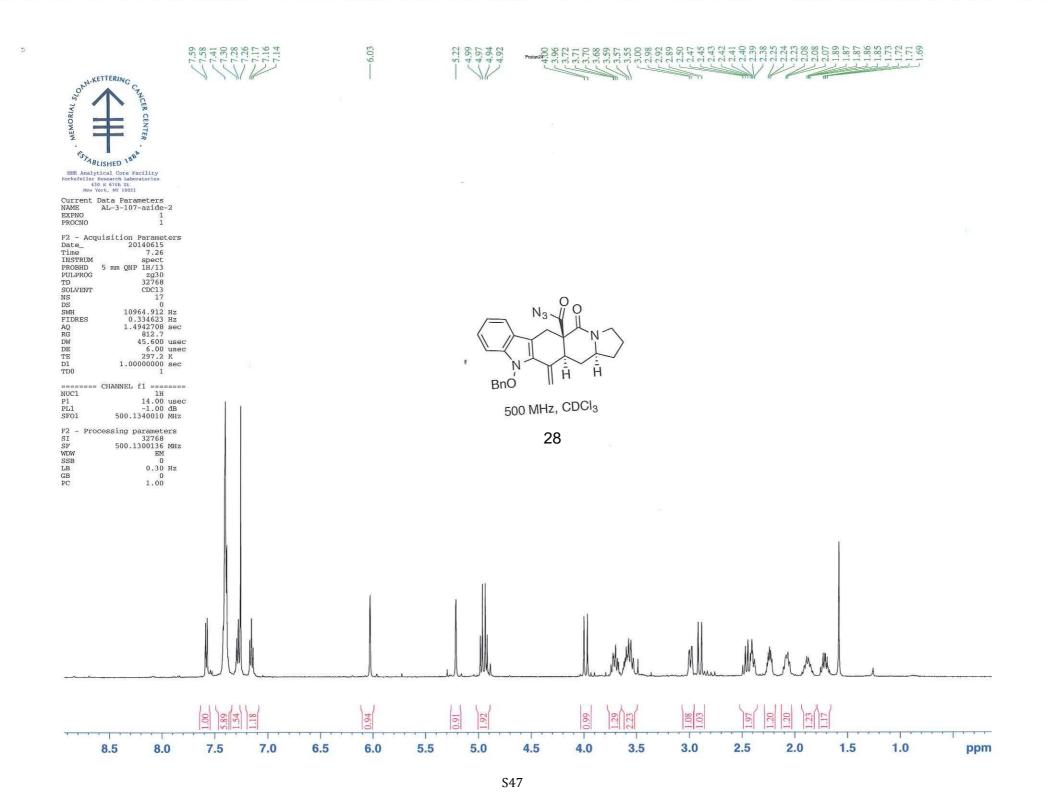






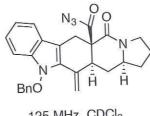
group Danishefeky
4. levinsos AL-3-140-c13 (10 1) CDCl3 24.0C July_17,2014_20:06:38 Bruke AVII 600Hbz RBL1326: janggsum zgpg30:13C 110.000 ppm; 1H 4.500 ppm 4.
CarboiRC CDCl3 (20/Users/Evinsos Isvinsos 9

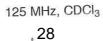


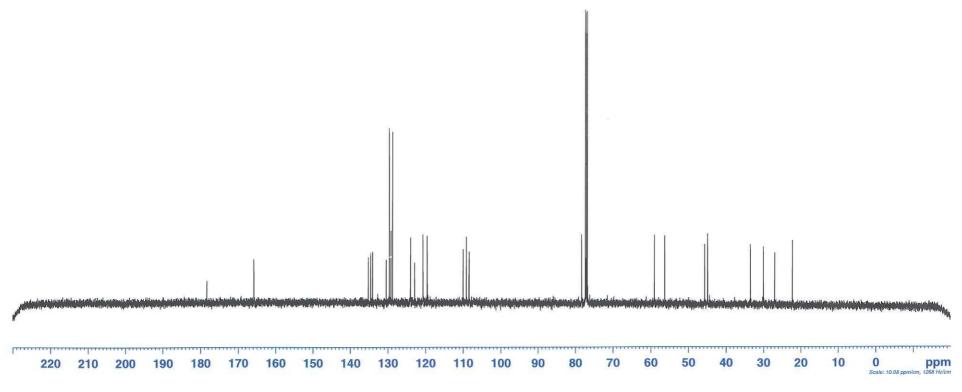


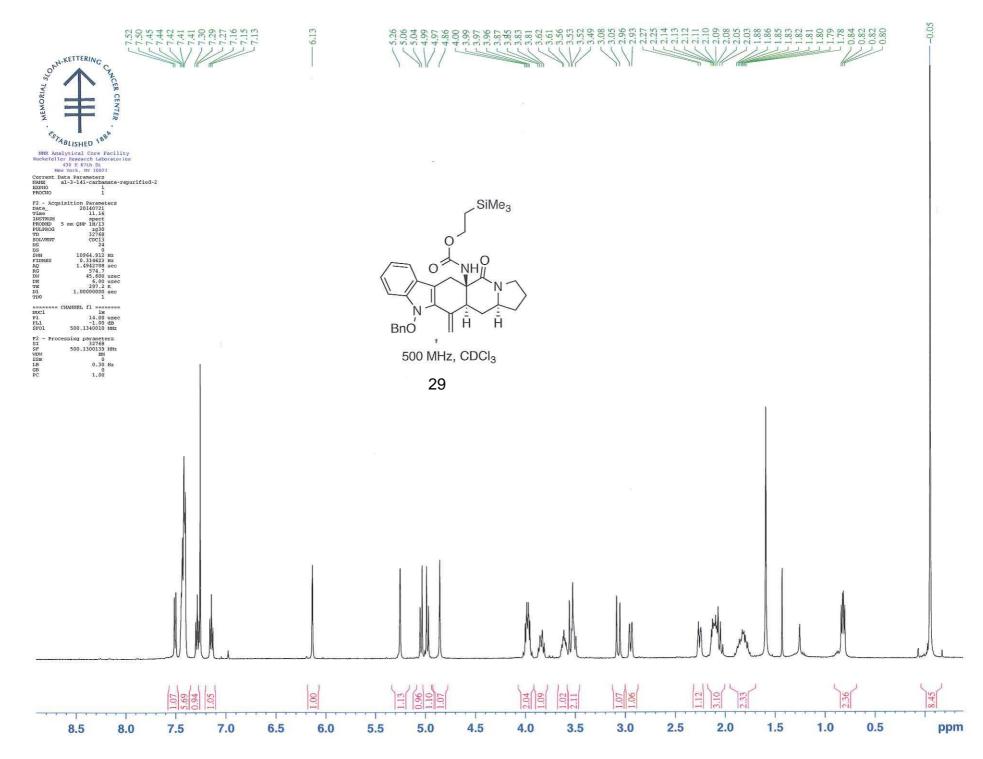




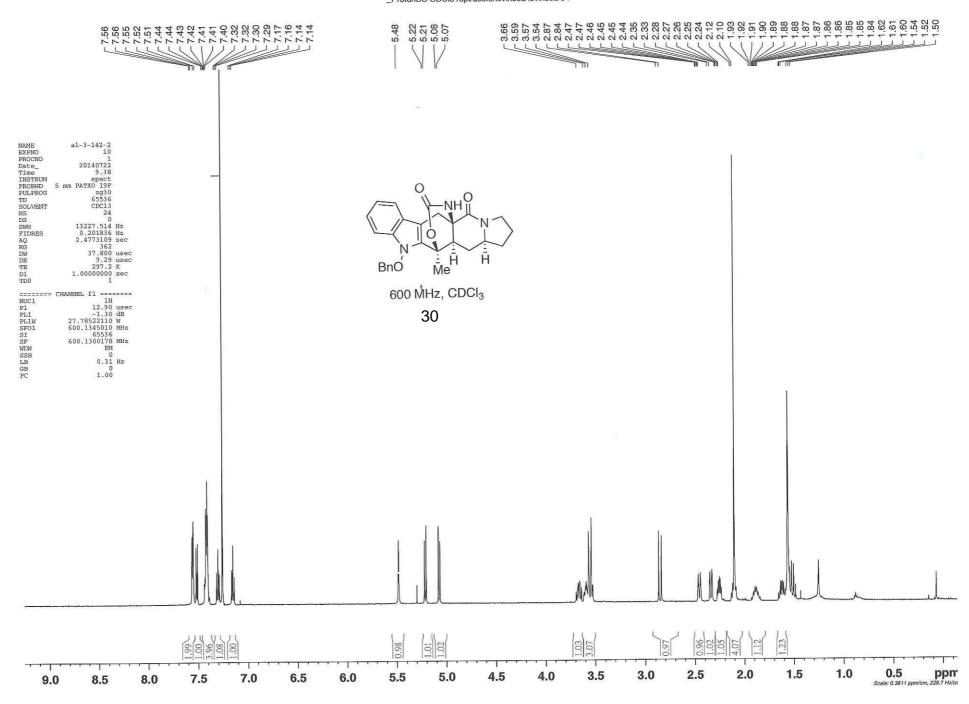


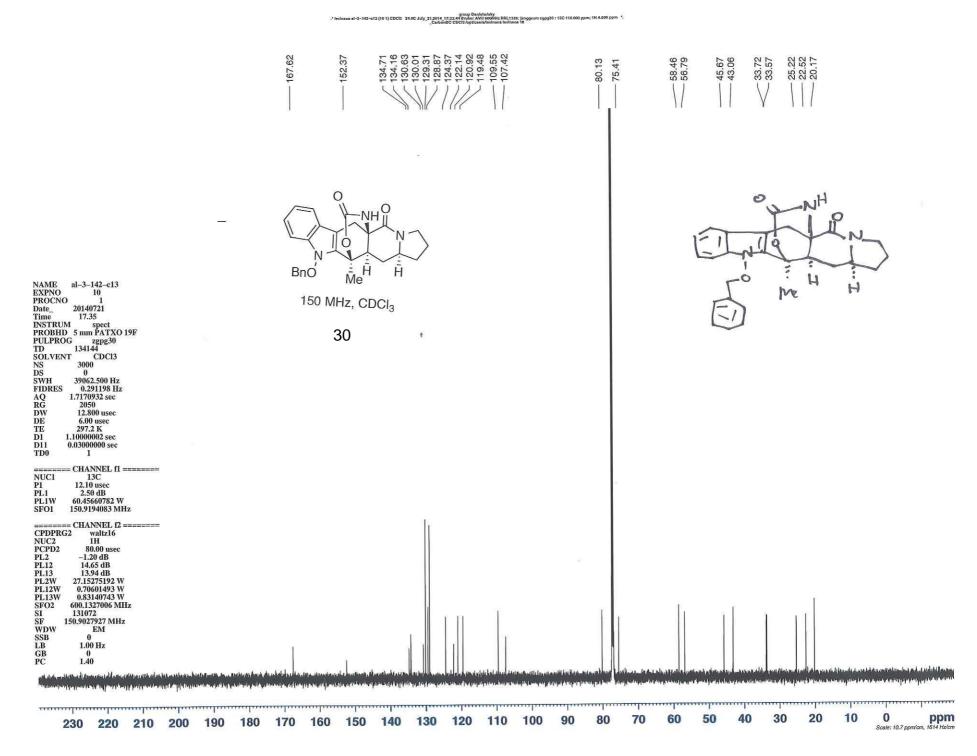


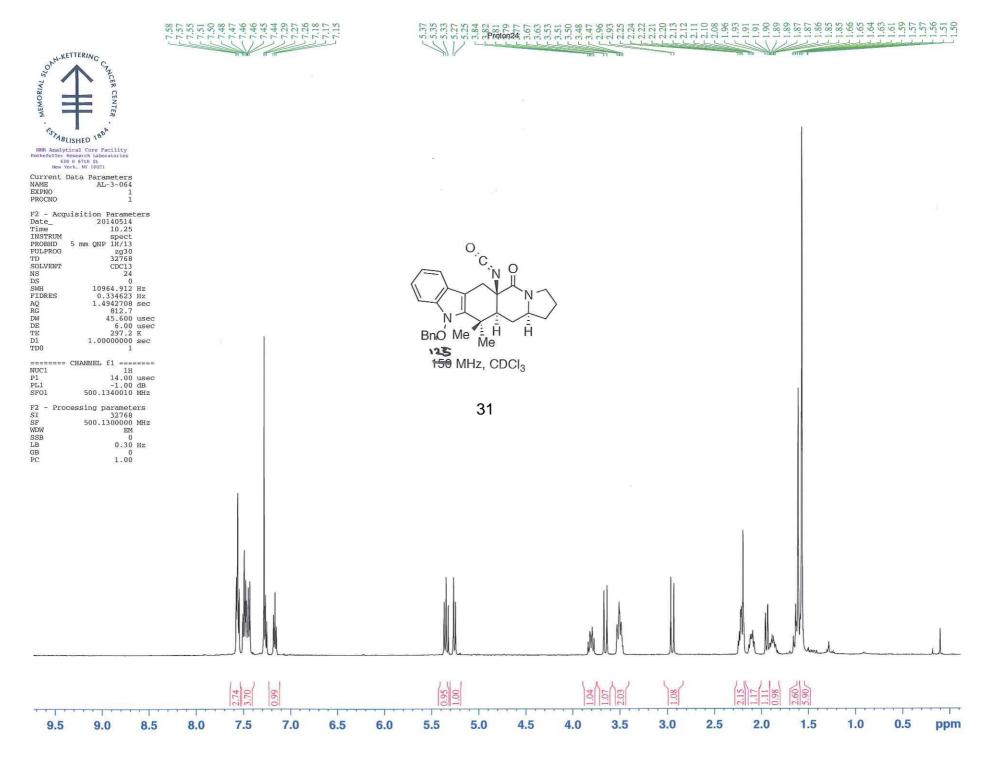




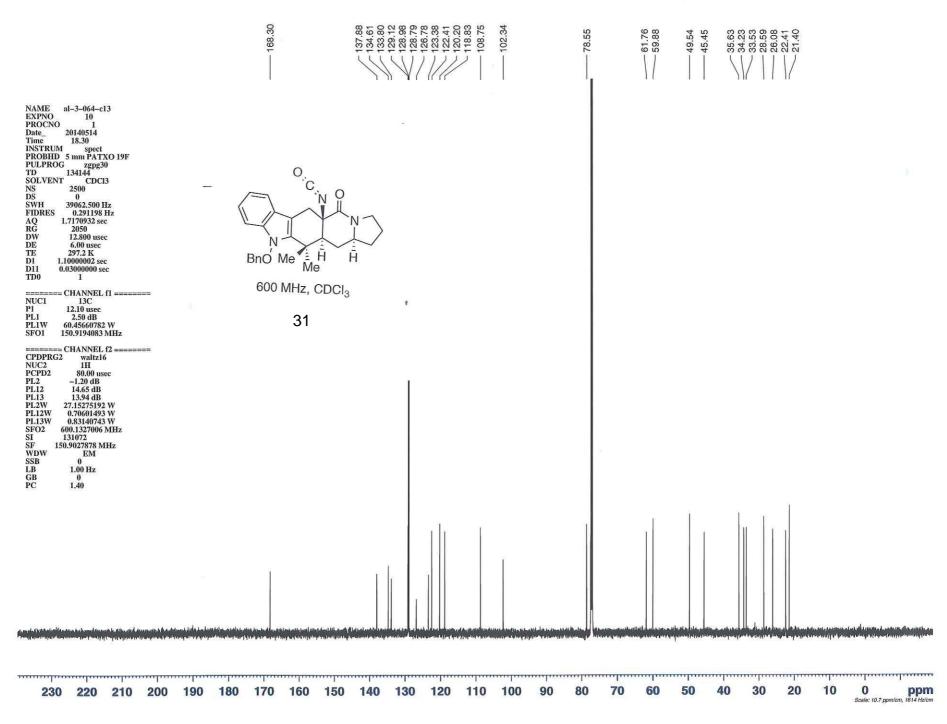
63.18 59.76 57.70 -25.80 -22.99 -17.54 47.30 34.55 MEMORIAL & OOLA STATE OF STATE STABLISHED 188 NMR Analytical Core Facility Rockefeller Research Laboratories 430 E 67th St New York, NY 10021 SiMe₃ 125 MHz, CDCl₃ , 29 120 140 130 70 10 0 ppm Scale: 10.08 ppm/cm, 1268 Hz/cm 150 110

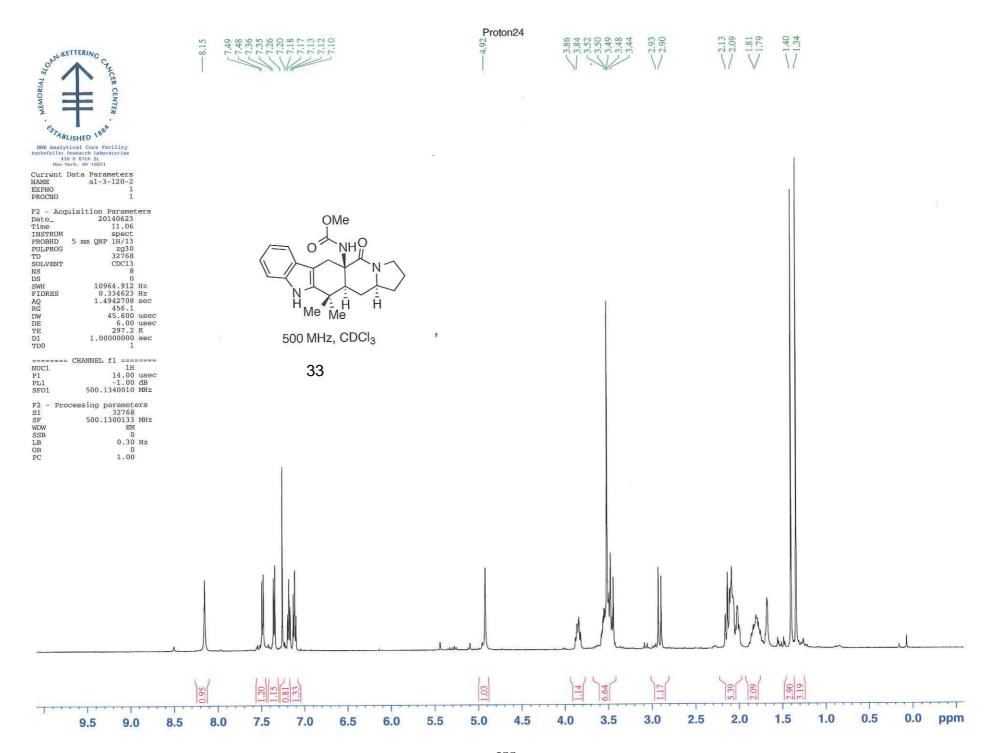


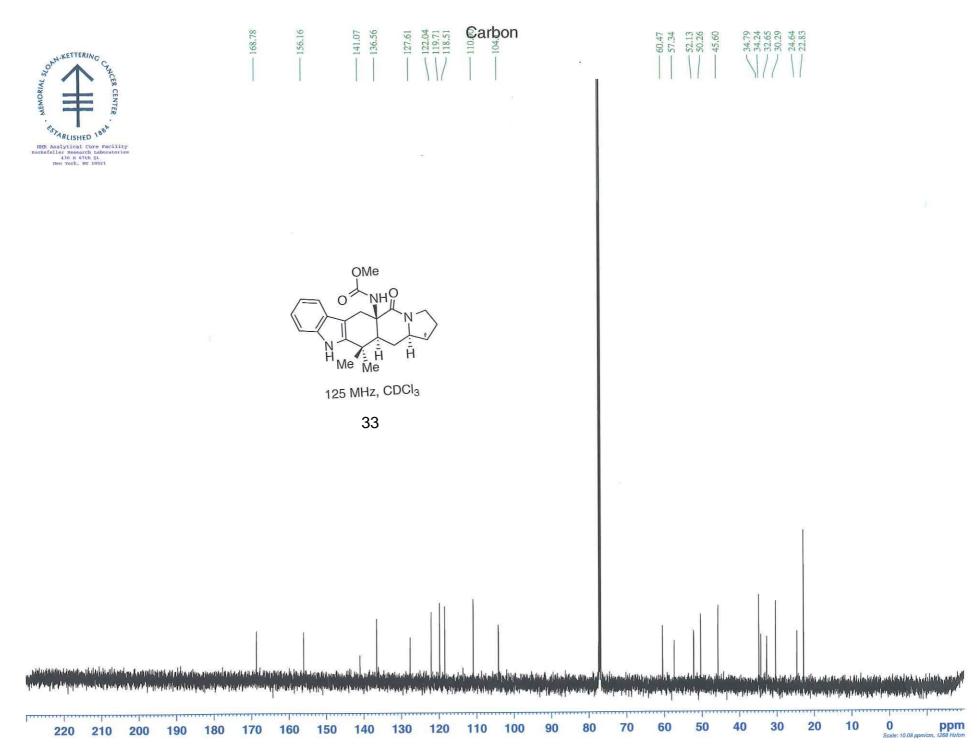


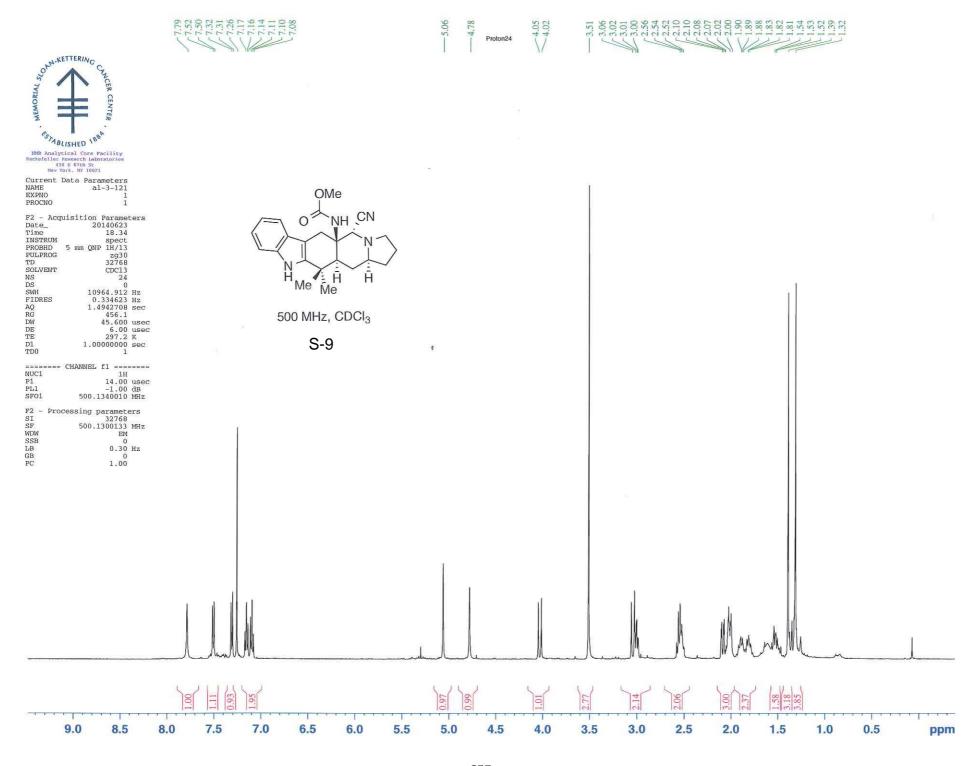


"lownsens al-3-066-c13 (10 1) CDCl3 24.0C May_14_2014_1823458 Bruker AVIII 600Hz RBL1326; langgarum zgpg30 : 13C 110.000 ppm; 1H 4.500 ppm 1. Carbon DC CDCD (ordinared-ownsens townsens 23

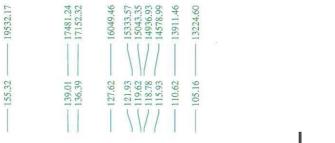


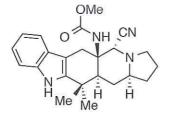






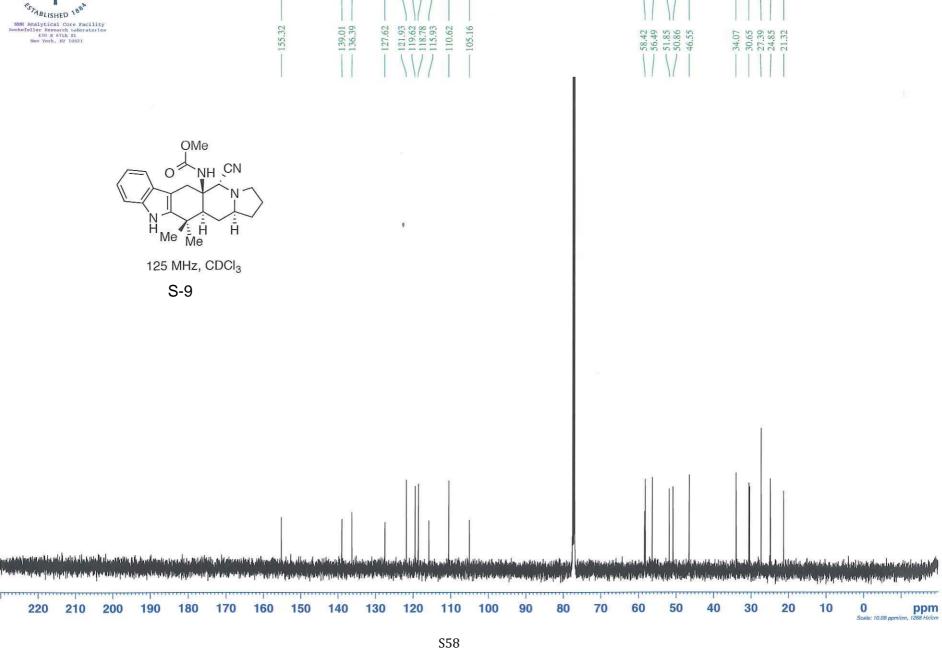






125 MHz, CDCl₃

S-9



4284.72 3854.16 3444.44 3125.01 2680.55

Carbon



210

200

190

180

170

160

150

140

130

120

_____23432.01

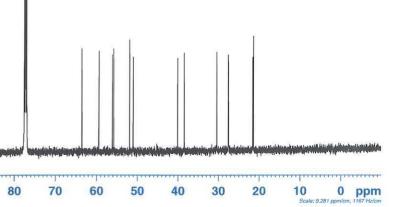
152.84 19298.34

135.72 17067.48 126.76 153.09 1526.79 1526.79 1526.99 15267.99 15267.99 15267.99

55.76 — 597.27 55.76 — 6307.21 55.70 — 6307.21 55.70 — 6308.29 50.88 — 5024.23 50.88 — 5024.23 50.85 — 642.02 30.35 — 3461.82 27.53 — 2693.57

125 MHz, CDCl₃

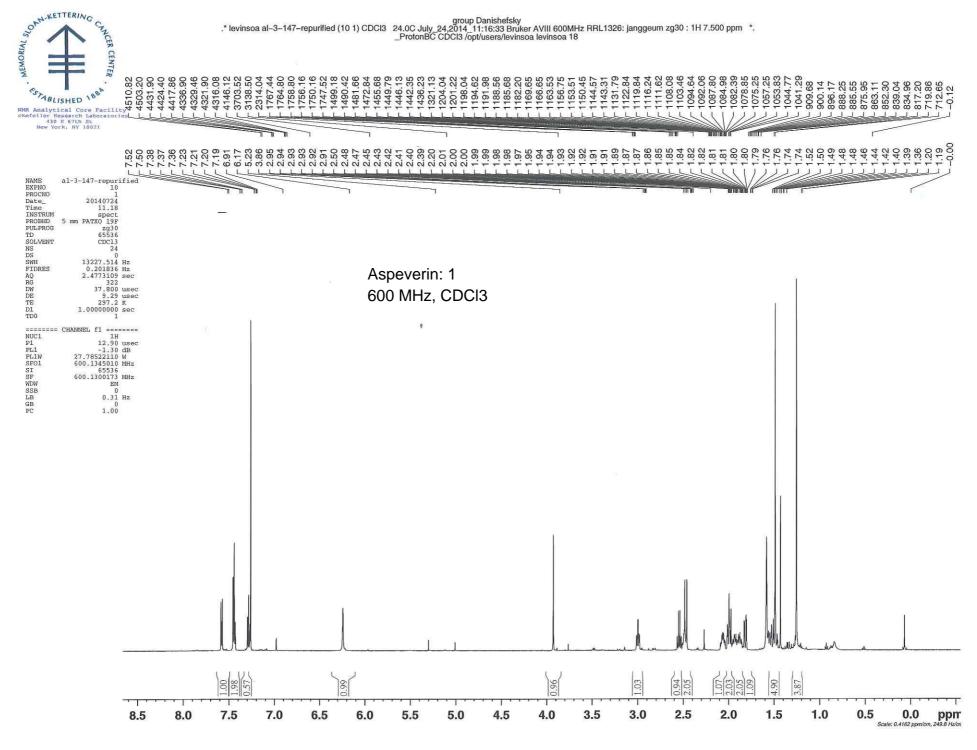
34

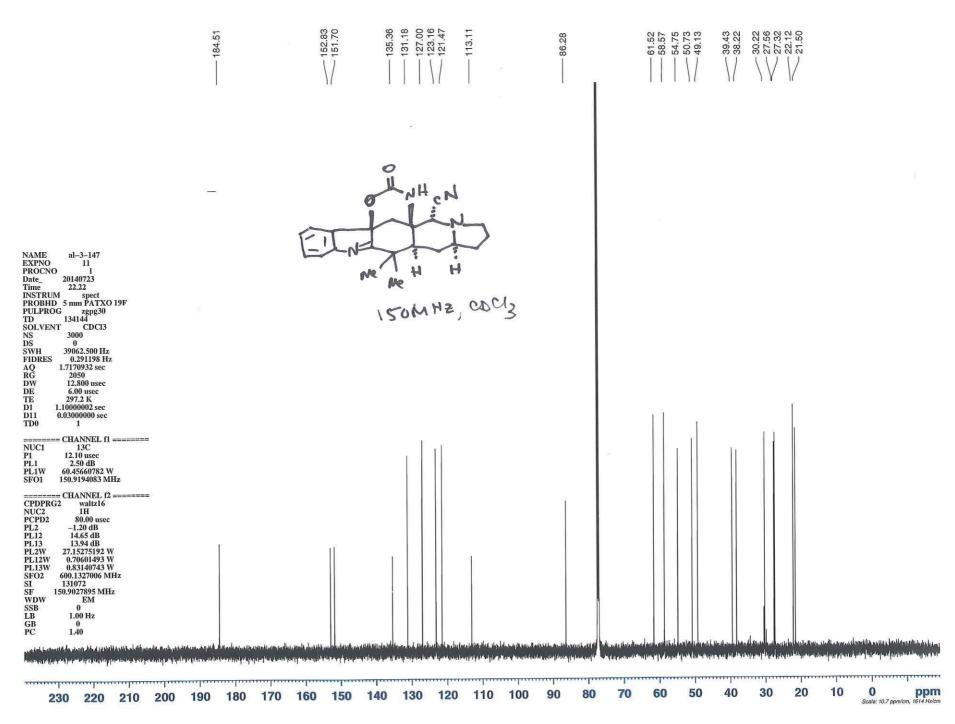


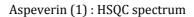
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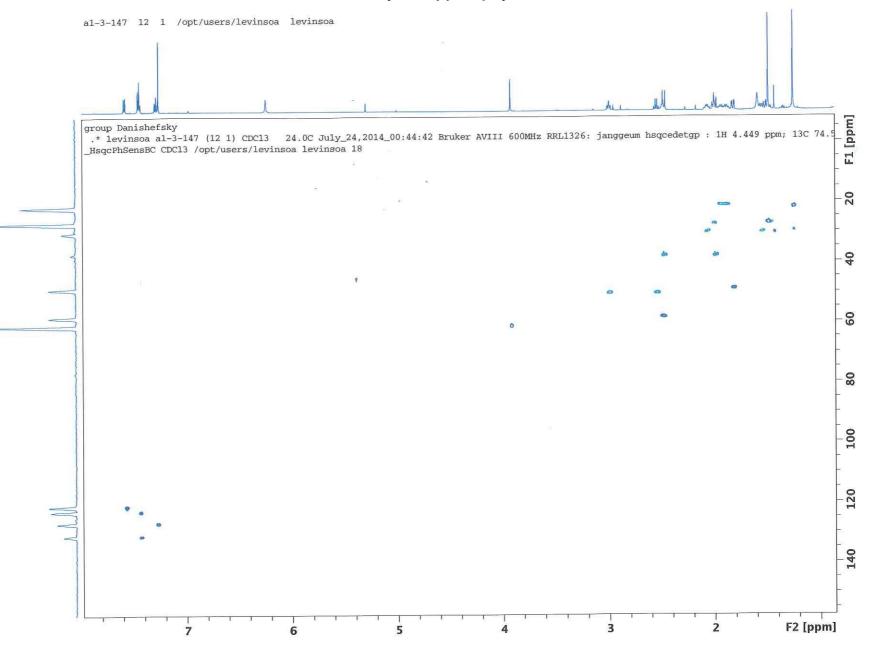
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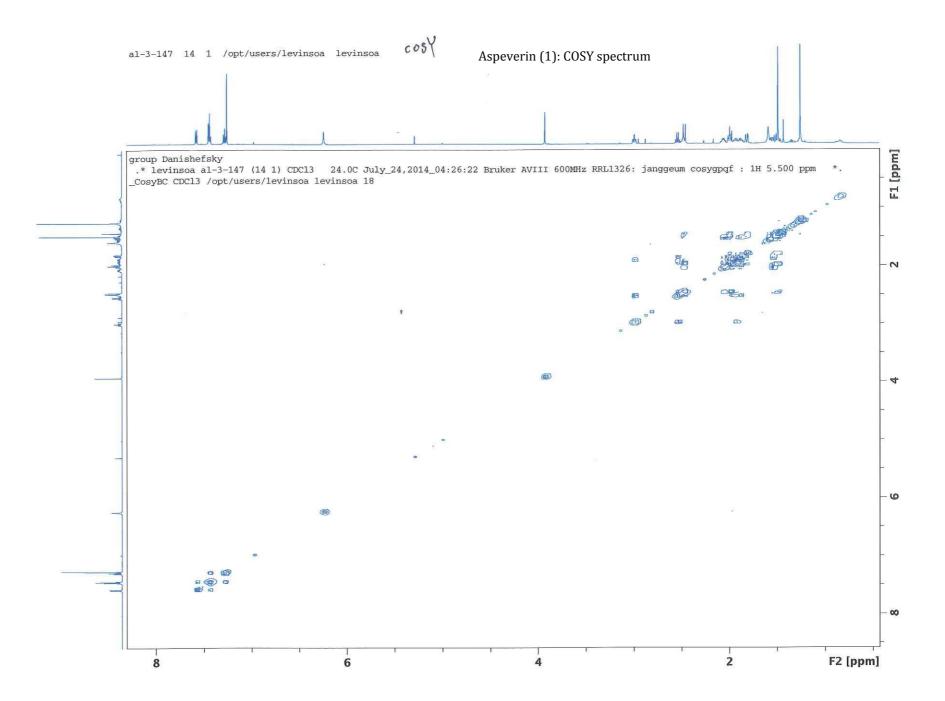
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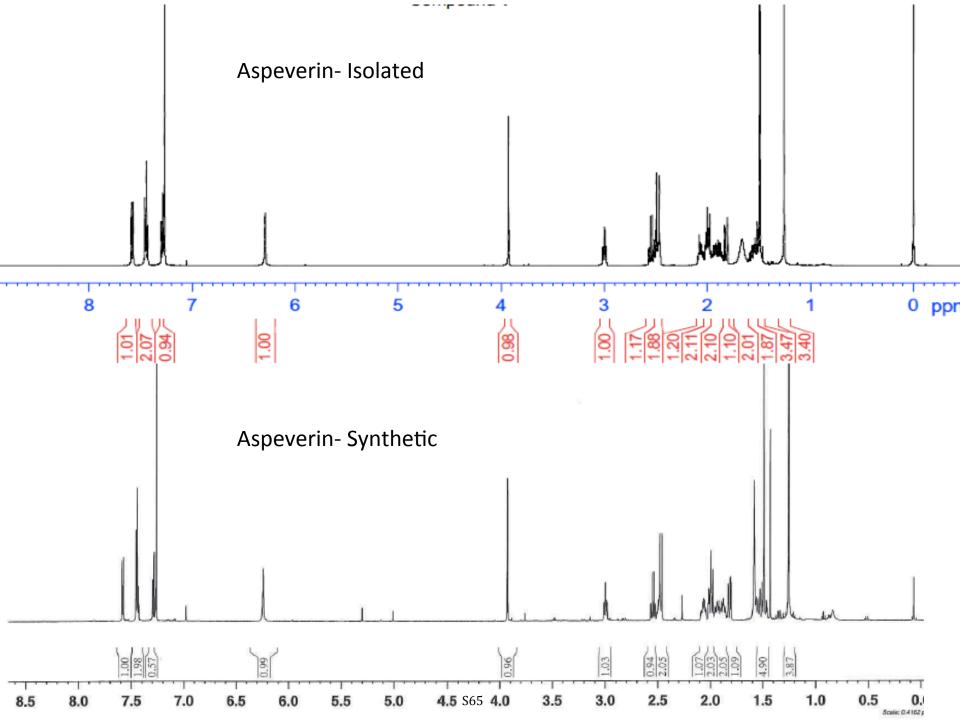


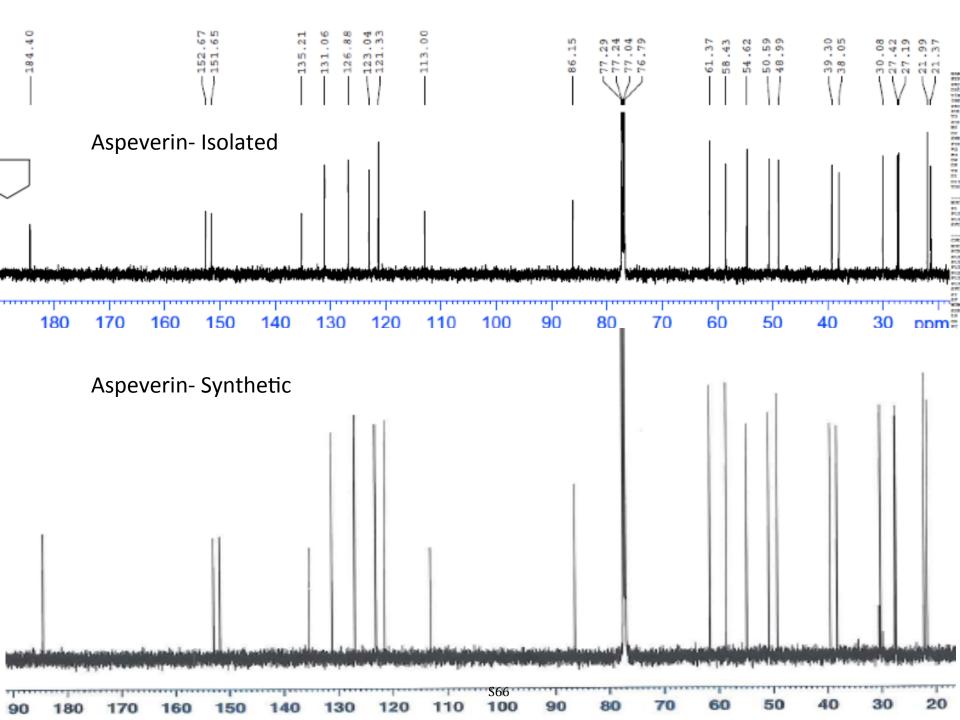


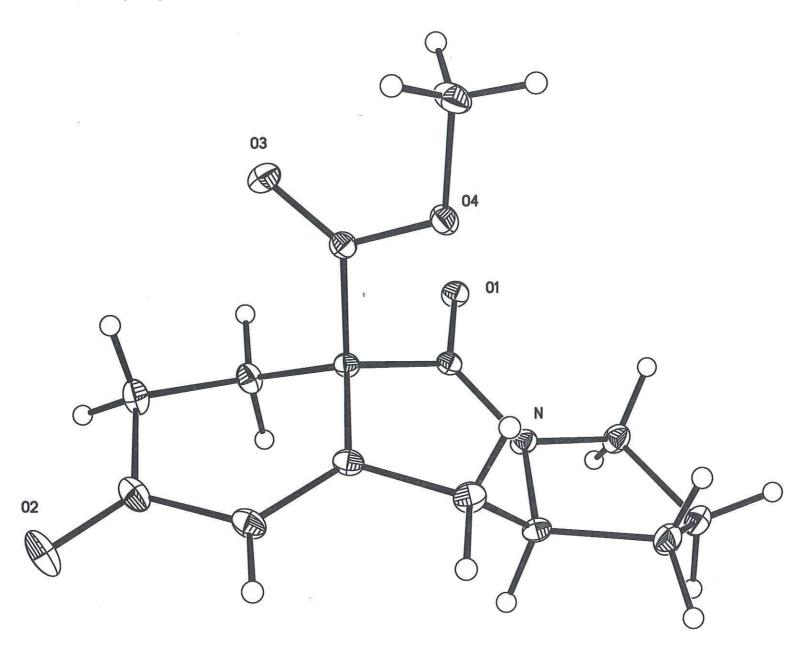












adams10 $\,$ Crystal data and structure refinement for adams10. Table 1.

8	Identification code	adams10
	Empirical formula	C14 H17 N O4
	Formula weight	263.28
	Temperature	130(2) K
	Wavelength	0.71073 A
	Crystal system, space group	Triclinic, P -1
5	Unit cell dimensions	a = 6.9183(8) A alpha = 68.2765(13)
deg.		b = 9.7324(11) A beta = 79.1821(15)
deg.	deg. 79.3466(15) deg.	c = 10.5986(12) A gamma =
	Volume	645.93(13) A^3
	Z, Calculated density	2, 1.354 Mg/m^3
	Absorption coefficient	0.099 mm^-1
	E(000)	280
	Crystal size	$0.77 \times 0.56 \times 0.44 \text{ mm}$
	Theta range for data collection	2.086 to 30.489 deg.
	Limiting indices	-9<=h<=9, -13<=k<=13, -15<=1<=15
	Reflections collected / unique	10400 / 3912 [R(int) = 0.0282]
	Completeness to theta = 25.242	% o.60
	Absorption correction	Empirical
	Max. and min. transmission	0.7461 and 0.6568
	Refinement method	Full-matrix least-squares on F^2
	Data / restraints / parameters	3912 / 0 / 173
	Goodness-of-fit on F^2	1.017
	Final R indices [I>2sigma(I)]	R1 = 0.0375, wR2 = 0.1070
	R indices (all data)	R1 = 0.0398, wR2 = 0.1104
	Extinction coefficient	n/a

rage

0.490 and -0.274 e.A^-3

Largest diff. peak and hole