

Quantitative Modeling of Bis(pyridine)silver (I) Permanganate Oxidation of Hydantoin Derivatives: Guidelines for Predicting the Site of Oxidation in Complex Substrates

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Supporting Information

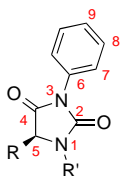
General procedures	S2
Materials	S2
Instrumentation	S2
Positional Numbering System	S3
<i>N</i> -formyltetracyclic diketopiperazine (+)- 16	S4
<i>N</i> -formyltetracyclic diketopiperazine alcohol (+)- 17	S4
Bis(acetate)diketopiperazine (+)- 18	S6
Bis(acetate)triketopiperazine (+)- 19	S7
Hydantoin Synthesis 23a, 26a, 29a, 30a, 32a–34a, 36a	S8
Hydantoin Alkylation 24a, 27a, 35a, 37a, 39–43a	S16
Hydantoin Arylation 25a, 28a, 38a, S16a	S25
<i>N</i> -Ph Phenylglycine Hydantoin 31a	S29
<i>N</i> -Ac alanine Hydantoin 44a	S30
Hydantoin Oxidations 23b–43b	S31
<i>Para</i> -Substituted hydantoins 45a–46a, 45b–46b	S53
Deuteriohydantoin- <i>d</i> ₁ 24a-d₁	S57
Kinetic Isotope Effect Studies	S58
Hammett Plot Analysis	S59
Stereochemical Studies	S60
Relative Rate Measurements and Model Development	S62
GC Data for Relative Rate Measurements	S74
References	S75
Copy of GC spectra	S76
Copy of ¹ H and ¹³ C NMR Spectra	S114

General Procedures. Unless otherwise stated, all reactions were performed under an argon atmosphere, either in oven-dried or flame-dried round bottom flasks, or modified Schlenk (Kjeldahl shape) flasks. The flasks were fitted with rubber septa and reactions were conducted under a positive pressure of argon. Stainless steel syringes or cannulae were used to transfer air- and moisture-sensitive liquids. Flash column chromatography was performed as described by Still et al. using silica gel (60 Å pore size, 40–63 µm, 4–6% H₂O content).¹ Analytical thin-layer chromatography was performed using glass plates pre-coated with 0.25 mm 230–400 mesh silica gel impregnated with a fluorescent indicator (254 nm). Thin layer chromatography plates were visualized by exposure to ultraviolet light and/or an aqueous solution of ceric ammonium molybdate (CAM) followed by heating (<1 min) on a hot plate (~250 °C). Organic solutions were concentrated on rotary evaporators at ~2 torr (house vacuum) at 25–35 °C, then at ~0.5 torr (vacuum pump) unless otherwise indicated.

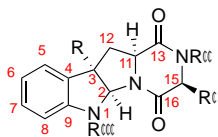
Materials. Commercial reagents and solvents were used as received with the following exceptions: dichloromethane, acetonitrile, tetrahydrofuran, methanol, *N,N*-dimethylformamide and triethylamine were purchased from J. T. Baker (Cycletainer TM) and were purified by the method of Grubbs et al. under positive argon pressure.² Permanganate oxidant was stored at 0 °C and remained in good condition for a month. All amino acid derivatives were purchased from Chem-Impex International. All other solvents and chemicals were purchased from either Sigma–Aldrich, Strem Chemicals, or Alfa Aesar–Johnson Matthey.

Instrumentation. Nuclear magnetic resonance (¹H and ¹³C NMR) spectra were recorded with Varian inverse probe INOVA-500, Varian INOVA-500, and Bruker AVANCE III 400 spectrometers, and are reported in parts per million on the δ scale. ¹H NMR are referenced from the residual protium in the NMR solvent (Chloroform-*d*: δ 7.26 (CHCl₃), Acetone-*d*₆: δ 2.05 (Acetone-*d*₅)). Data are reported as follows: chemical shift [multiplicity (s = singlet, d = doublet, t = triplet, q = quadruplet, m = multiplet), coupling constant(s) in Hertz (Hz), integration, assignment]. ¹³C NMR are referenced from the carbon resonances of the solvent (CDCl₃: δ 77.23, Acetone-*d*₆: δ 29.92). Data are reported as follows: chemical shift (assignment). Infrared data (IR) were obtained with a Perkin-Elmer 2000 FTIR, and are reported as follows: frequency of absorption (cm⁻¹), intensity of absorption (s = strong, m = medium, w = weak, br = broad). Optical rotations were measured on a Jasco-1010 polarimeter. We are grateful to Dr. Li Li for obtaining the mass spectrometric data at the Department of Chemistry's Instrumentation Facility, Massachusetts Institute of Technology. High-resolution mass spectra (HRMS) were recorded on a Bruker Daltonics APEXIV 4.7 Tesla FTICR-MS using an electrospray (ESI) ionization source.

Positional Numbering System. Numbering of the hydantoin and diketopiperazine substrates is shown below.

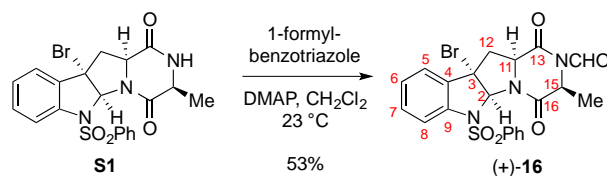


Hydantoin
23-46



Tetracyclic Diketopiperazine
(+)-10-17, 47-51

Diketopiperazine Hydroxylation Case Studies



N-formyl Tetracyclic Diketopiperazine (+)-16:

A sample of 1-formylbenzotriazole (242 mg, 1.98 mmol, 3.00 equiv) was added in one portion as a solid to a solution of diketopiperazine **S1**³ (315 mg, 661 μmol, 1 equiv) and 4-dimethylaminopyridine (242 mg, 1.98 mmol, 3.00 equiv) in dichloromethane (10 mL) under an argon atmosphere. After 24 h, the reaction mixture was diluted in dichloromethane (15 mL) and washed with a saturated aqueous solution of ammonium chloride (1 × 30 mL). The aqueous phase was extracted with dichloromethane (2 × 20 mL) and the combined organic layers were dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate, were filtered, and were concentrated under reduced pressure. The crude yellow oil was purified via flash column chromatography (eluent: 5% acetone in dichloromethane) to yield *N*-formyl diketopiperazine (+)-**16** (176 mg, 349 μmol, 52.8%) as a white solid.

¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃, 25 °C): δ 9.27 (s, 1H, N₁₄CHO), 7.88 (d, *J* = 7.9 Hz, 2H, SO₂Ph-*o*-H), 7.63 (d, *J* = 8.2 Hz, 1H, C₈H), 7.54 (t, *J* = 7.4 Hz, 1H, SO₂Ph-*p*-H), 7.42 (t, *J* = 7.8 Hz, 2H, SO₂Ph-*m*-H), 7.40 – 7.35 (m, 2H, C₅H, C₇H), 7.22 (t, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 1H, C₆H), 6.51 (s, 1H, C₂H), 4.87 (q, *J* = 7.1 Hz, 1H, C₁₅H), 4.10 (dd, *J* = 10.6, 6.0 Hz, 1H, C₁₁H), 3.30 (dd, *J* = 13.2, 6.0 Hz, 1H, C₁₂H_a), 2.99 (dd, *J* = 13.2, 10.7 Hz, 1H, C₁₂H_b), 1.38 (d, *J* = 7.1 Hz, 3H, C₁₅Me).

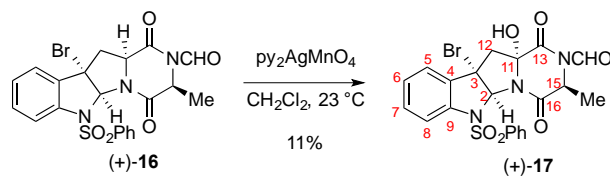
¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃, 25 °C): δ 167.4 (C₁₃), 164.1 (C₁₆), 160.0 (N₁₄CHO), 141.0 (C₉), 138.1 (SO₂Ph-*ipso*-C), 133.9 (SO₂Ph-*p*-CH), 132.5 (C₄), 131.5 (C₅), 129.2 (SO₂Ph-*m*-CH), 128.0 (SO₂Ph-*o*-CH), 126.6 (C₆), 124.7 (C₇), 117.9 (C₈), 85.7 (C₂), 58.5 (C₁₁), 57.7 (C₃), 52.3 (C₁₅), 46.3 (C₁₂), 18.3 (C₁₅Me).

FTIR (thin film) cm⁻¹: 1731 (m), 1699 (s), 1398 (m), 1367 (m), 1265 (w), 1221 (m), 1205 (m), 1170 (m), 1037 (w), 907(s), 726 (s), 686 (m).

HRMS (DART) (*m/z*): calc'd for C₂₁H₁₉N₃O₅S, [M+H]⁺: 504.0223, found: 504.0228.

[α]_D²³: +176 (c = 0.17, CHCl₃).

TLC (5% acetone in dichloromethane), *R*_f: 0.52 (UV, CAM).



N-formyl Tetracyclic alcohol (+)-17:

Bis(pyridine)silver(I) permanganate (137 mg, 360 μmol , 3.00 equiv) was added in one portion as a solid to a solution of *N*-formyl diketopiperazine (+)-**16** (50.0 mg, 99.1 μmol , 1 equiv) in dichloromethane (1.2 mL) under an argon atmosphere resulting in a dark purple solution. After 2 h, the brown/purple reaction mixture was diluted in ethyl acetate (20 mL) and washed with a saturated aqueous solution of sodium bisulfite (25 mL) and the aqueous layer was extracted with ethyl acetate (2×15 mL). The organic layers were combined and washed with a saturated aqueous solution of ammonium chloride (1×20 mL), were dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate, were filtered, and were concentrated under reduced pressure to yield a crude white solid. The crude solid was purified via flash column chromatography on silica gel (eluent: 3 \rightarrow 5% acetone in dichloromethane) to yield *N*-formyl-tetracyclic alcohol (+)-**17** (5.6 mg, 10.8 μmol , 10.9%) as a white solid, and separately the recovered diketopiperazine (+)-**16** (20.5 mg, 40.6 μmol , 41.1%).

^1H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl_3 , 25 $^\circ\text{C}$): δ 9.29 (s, 1H, N_{14}CHO), 7.94–7.85 (m, 2H, $\text{SO}_2\text{Ph-}o\text{-H}$), 7.66 (d, $J = 8.3$ Hz, 1H, C_8H), 7.55 (t, $J = 7.5$ Hz, 1H, $\text{SO}_2\text{Ph-}p\text{-H}$), 7.50–7.37 (m, 4H, $\text{SO}_2\text{Ph-}m\text{-H}$, C_5H , C_7H), 7.26 (d, $J = 14.9$ Hz, 1H, C_6H), 6.60 (s, 1H, C_2H), 4.86 (q, $J = 7.1$ Hz, 1H, C_{15}H), 3.35 (d, $J = 14.5$ Hz, 1H, C_{12}H_a), 3.28 (d, $J = 14.5$ Hz, 1H, C_{12}H_b), 2.72 (s, 1H, C_{11}OH), 1.51 (d, $J = 7.1$ Hz, 3H, C_{15}Me).

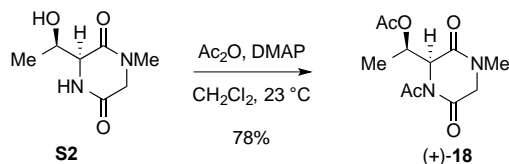
^{13}C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl_3 , 25 $^\circ\text{C}$): δ 166.2 (C_{13}), 165.5 (C_{16}), 160.4 (N_{14}CHO), 140.3 (C_9), 138.6 ($\text{SO}_2\text{Ph-}ipso\text{-C}$), 134.8 (C_4), 134.0 ($\text{SO}_2\text{Ph-}p\text{-CH}$), 131.6 (C_5), 129.2 ($\text{SO}_2\text{Ph-}m\text{-CH}$), 128.1 ($\text{SO}_2\text{Ph-}o\text{-CH}$), 126.8 (C_6), 124.4 (C_7), 118.8 (C_8), 88.1 (C_{11}), 87.0 (C_2), 56.5 (C_3), 53.4 (C_{12}), 53.2 (C_{15}), 19.1 (C_{15}Me).

FTIR (thin film) cm^{-1} : 3247 (br-w), 1730 (s), 1717 (s), 1675 (s), 1409 (m), 1368 (s), 1242 (m), 1171 (s), 913 (w), 758 (w), 727 (m).

HRMS (DART) (m/z): calc'd for $\text{C}_{21}\text{H}_{22}\text{BrN}_4\text{O}_6\text{S}$, $[\text{M}+\text{NH}_4]^+$: 537.0438, found: 537.0449.

$[\alpha]_D^{23}$: +198 ($c = 0.11$, CHCl_3).

TLC (5% acetone in dichloromethane), R_f : 0.36 (UV, CAM).



Diketopiperazine (+)-18:

Acetic anhydride (343 μL , 4.36 mmol, 3.00 equiv) was added dropwise over 30 seconds to a fine suspension of diketopiperazine **S2** (250 mg, 1.45 mmol, 1 equiv) and 4-dimethylaminopyridine (371 mg, 3.63 mmol, 2.50 equiv) in dichloromethane (15 mL). After 2.5 h, the reaction mixture was diluted in dichloromethane (20 mL) and washed with a saturated aqueous solution of sodium bicarbonate (1×50 mL). The aqueous phase was extracted with ethyl acetate (2×25 mL) and the combined organic layers were dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate, were filtered, and were concentrated under reduced pressure. The crude yellow oil was purified via flash column chromatography (eluent: 20% acetone in dichloromethane) to afford diketopiperazine (+)-**18** (289 mg, 1.13 mmol, 77.8%) as a white solid.

^1H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl_3 , 25 $^\circ\text{C}$): δ 5.27 (qd, $J = 6.4, 4.2$ Hz, 1H, CHOAc), 5.19 (d, $J = 4.3$ Hz, 1H, CHC=O), 4.26 (d, $J = 18.4$ Hz, 1H, $\text{CH}_2\text{C=O}$), 3.92 (d, $J = 18.4$ Hz, 1H, COCH_2), 2.90 (s, 3H, NCH_3), 2.48 (s, 3H, NCOCH_3), 1.93 (s, 3H, CHOCOCH_3), 1.18 (d, $J = 6.5$ Hz, 3H, CHCH_3).

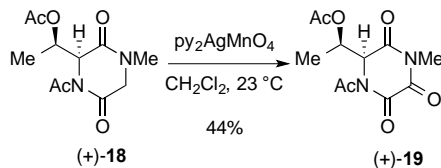
^{13}C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl_3 , 25 $^\circ\text{C}$): δ 170.8 (NCOMe), 169.1 (CHOCOMe), 167.4 (AcNC=O), 164.9 (MeNC=O), 72.1 (CHOCOMe), 58.9 (CHC=O), 53.5 (CH_2), 33.4 (NCH_3), 26.5 (NCOCH_3), 21.1 (CHOCOCH_3), 17.4 (H_3CCHOAc).

FTIR (thin film) cm^{-1} : 2989 (w), 1742 (s), 1713 (s), 1674 (s), 1369 (s), 1218 (s), 1084 (w), 1041 (w), 911 (m), 784 (w), 726 (s).

HRMS (DART) (m/z): calc'd for $\text{C}_{11}\text{H}_{17}\text{N}_2\text{O}_5$, $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$: 257.1132, found: 257.1114.

$[\alpha]_{\text{D}}^{23}$: +191 ($c = 0.70$, CHCl_3).

TLC (20% acetone in dichloromethane), R_f : 0.58 (UV, CAM).



Triketopiperazine (+)-19:

Bis(pyridine)silver(I) permanganate (449 mg, 1.17 mmol, 3.00 equiv) was added in one portion as a solid to a solution of diketopiperazine (+)-**18** (100 mg, 390 μ mol, 1 equiv) in dichloromethane (5.0 mL) under an argon atmosphere resulting in a dark purple solution. After 2 h, the brown/purple reaction mixture was diluted in ethyl acetate (20 mL) and washed with a saturated aqueous solution of sodium bisulfite (50 mL). The aqueous layer was extracted with ethyl acetate (2 \times 25 mL). The organic layers were combined and washed with a saturated aqueous solution of ammonium chloride (1 \times 50 mL), were dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate, were filtered, and were concentrated under reduced pressure to yield a crude white solid. The crude solid was purified via flash column chromatography on silica gel (eluent: 5% acetone in dichloromethane) to yield triketopiperazine (+)-**19** (46.4 mg, 172 μ mol, 44.0%) as a white solid.

^1H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl_3 , 25 $^\circ\text{C}$): δ 5.58 (d, $J = 1.7$ Hz, 1H, $\text{CHC}=\text{O}$), 5.31 (qd, $J = 6.5$, 1.8 Hz, 1H, CHOAc), 3.21 (s, 3H, NCH_3), 2.64 (s, 3H, NCOCH_3), 1.91 (s, 3H, CHOCOCH_3), 1.23 (d, $J = 6.6$ Hz, 3H, CHCH_3).

^{13}C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl_3 , 25 $^\circ\text{C}$): δ 171.0 (NCOMe), 168.8 (CHOCOMe), 166.4 ($\text{MeNC}=\text{O}$), 157.4 ($\text{MeNC}=\text{O}(\text{C}=\text{O})$), 154.4 ($\text{AcNC}=\text{O}(\text{C}=\text{O})$), 72.0 (CHOCOMe), 59.2 ($\text{CHC}=\text{O}$), 27.8 (NCH_3), 26.4 (NCOCH_3), 20.7 (CHOCOCH_3), 17.8 (H_3CCHOAc).

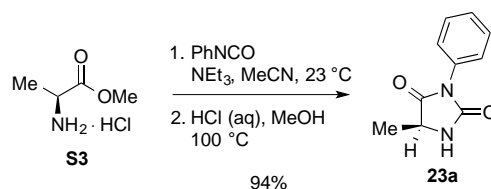
FTIR (thin film) cm^{-1} : 1741 (m), 1693 (s), 1356 (m), 1325 (m), 1211 (s), 1041 (w), 910 (m), 802 (w), 729 (s).

HRMS (DART) (m/z): calc'd for $\text{C}_{11}\text{H}_{18}\text{N}_3\text{O}_6$, $[\text{M}+\text{NH}_4]^+$: 288.1196, found: 288.1173.

$[\alpha]_{\text{D}}^{23}$: +56 ($c = 0.39$, CHCl_3).

TLC (5% acetone in dichloromethane), R_f : 0.62 (UV, CAM).

Hydantoin Synthesis



Representative procedure-A for synthesis of hydantoin substrates. Hydantoin **23a**:

Triethylamine (5.50 mL, 39.4 mmol, 1.10 equiv) was added to a solution of L-alanine methyl ester hydrogen chloride **S3** (5.00 g, 35.8 mmol, 1 equiv) in acetonitrile (300 mL) under an argon atmosphere. Phenyl isocyanate (4.10 mL, 37.6 mmol, 1.05 equiv) was added dropwise via syringe over 3 min to the resulting solution. After 3 h, saturated aqueous sodium chloride solution (150 mL) was added, the layers were separated, and the aqueous layer was extracted with ethyl acetate (3 × 100 mL). The combined organic layers were dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate, were filtered, and were concentrated under reduced pressure. The resulting light yellow foam was dissolved in methanol (100 mL) and aqueous hydrogen chloride solution (6 N, 100 mL) and heated to 100 °C. After 3 h, the reaction mixture was allowed to cool to ambient temperature and diluted with deionized water (100 mL). The reaction mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate (4 × 200 mL) and the combined organic layers were dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate, were filtered, and were concentrated under reduced pressure to yield a white solid. The crude product after workup is of high enough purity for use in the subsequent step. For analytical purposes, the crude solid was purified via flash column chromatography on silica gel (eluent: 10% acetone in dichloromethane) to yield hydantoin **23a** (6.40 g, 33.6 mmol, 94.0% over two steps) as a white solid.

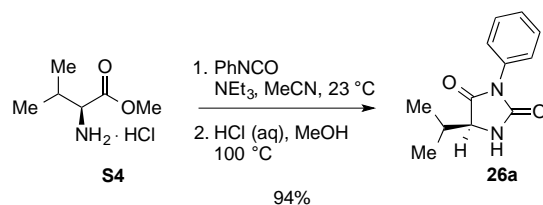
¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃, 25 °C): δ 7.53–7.44 (m, 2H, C₈H), 7.43–7.35 (m, 3H, C₇H, C₉H), 7.01 (s, 1H, N₁H), 4.19 (qd, *J* = 6.9, 1.3 Hz, 1H, C₅H), 1.51 (d, *J* = 7.0 Hz, 3H, C₅Me).

¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃, 25 °C): δ 173.8 (C₄), 157.0 (C₂), 131.6 (C₆), 129.3 (C₇), 128.5 (C₉), 126.4 (C₈), 53.1 (C₅), 17.9 (C₅Me).

FTIR (thin film) cm⁻¹: 3212 (br-m), 3108 (w), 1769 (w), 1704 (s), 1501 (m), 1419 (m), 1333 (m), 1182 (m).

HRMS (DART) (*m/z*): calc'd for C₁₀H₁₁N₂O₂, [M+H]⁺: 191.0815, found: 191.0817.

TLC (10% acetone in dichloromethane), R_f: 0.32 (UV, CAM).



Hydantoin 26a:

The hydantoin **26a** was prepared following the representative procedure-A using L-valine methyl ester hydrogen chloride **S4** (3.00 g, 17.9 mmol, 1 equiv). The crude product after workup was purified via flash column chromatography on silica gel (eluent: 10% acetone in dichloromethane) to yield hydantoin **26a** (3.68 g, 16.9 mmol, 94.2% over two steps) as a white solid.

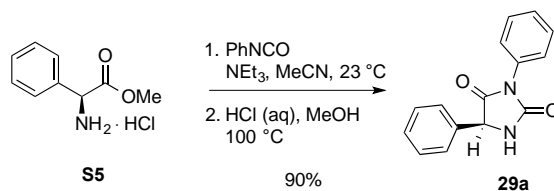
¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃, 25 °C): δ 7.53–7.44 (m, 2H, C₈H), 7.40–7.33 (m, 3H, C₉H), 6.19 (s, 1H, N₁H), 4.08 (dd, *J* = 3.7, 1.3 Hz, 1H, C₅H), 2.33 (hd, *J* = 6.9, 3.7 Hz, 1H, C₅CH), 1.10 (d, *J* = 7.0 Hz, 3H, C₅CHMe_a), 1.02 (d, *J* = 6.8 Hz, 3H, C₅CHMe_b).

¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃, 25 °C): δ 172.5 (C₄), 157.1 (C₂), 131.6 (C₆), 129.3 (C₇), 128.5 (C₉), 126.4 (C₈), 62.3 (C₅), 30.8 (C₅CH), 18.9 (C₅CHC_aH₃), 16.2 (C₅CHC_bH₃).

FTIR (thin film) cm⁻¹: 3295 (br-m), 1776 (w), 1709 (s), 1500 (w), 1412 (m), 1172 (w), 804 (w).

HRMS (DART) (*m/z*): calc'd for C₁₂H₁₅N₂O₂, [M+H]⁺: 219.1128, found: 219.1130.

TLC (5% acetone in dichloromethane), R_f: 0.41 (UV, CAM).



Hydantoin 29a:

The hydantoin **29a** was prepared following the representative procedure-A using L-phenylglycine methyl ester hydrogen chloride **S5** (2.00 g, 9.92 mmol, 1 equiv). The crude product after workup was purified via flash column chromatography on silica gel (eluent: 10% acetone in dichloromethane) to yield hydantoin **29a** (2.25 g, 8.92 mmol, 89.9% over two steps) as a white solid.

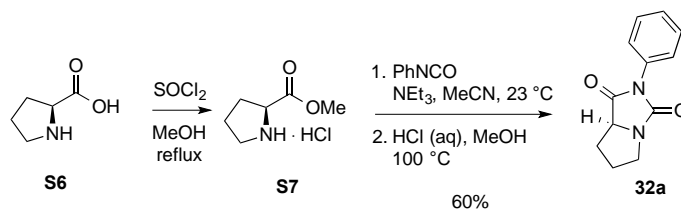
¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃, 25 °C): δ 7.63–7.32 (m, 10H, **ArH**), 6.53 (s, 1H, **N₁H**), 5.19 (d, *J* = 1.3 Hz, 1H, **C₅H**).

¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃, 25 °C): δ 170.8 (**C₄**), 156.6 (**C₂**), 134.2, 131.4, 129.3, 129.3, 129.2, 128.4, 126.6, 126.2, 60.6 (**C₅**).

FTIR (thin film) cm⁻¹: 3304 (br-w), 1779 (w), 1714 (s), 1496 (w), 1411 (m), 1173 (w), 704 (m).

HRMS (DART) (*m/z*): calc'd for C₁₅H₁₃N₂O₂, [M+H]⁺: 253.0972, found: 253.0969.

TLC (40% ethyl acetate in hexanes), *R_f*: 0.30 (UV, CAM).



Hydantoin 32a:

L-Proline methyl ester hydrogen chloride **S7** was prepared from L-proline **S6** (2.00 g, 17.4 mmol, 1 equiv) following literature procedure.⁴ The hydantoin **32a** was prepared following the representative procedure-A using L-proline methyl ester hydrochloride **S7**. The crude product after workup was purified via flash column chromatography on silica gel (eluent: 50% ethyl acetate in hexanes) to yield hydantoin **32a** (2.25 g, 10.4 mmol, 59.8%, over three steps) as a white solid.

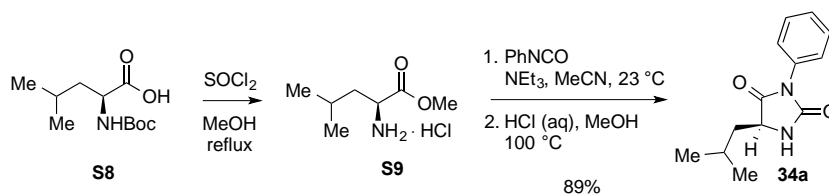
^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3 , 25 °C): δ 7.49–7.42 (m, 2H, C_8H), 7.42–7.37 (m, 3H, C_9H), 4.24 (dd, $J = 9.3, 7.5$ Hz, 1H, C_5H), 3.79 (dt, $J = 11.3, 7.7$ Hz, 1H, N_1CH_a), 3.34 (ddd, $J = 11.3, 8.3, 4.6$ Hz, 1H, N_1CH_b), 2.35 (dtd, $J = 12.4, 7.2, 3.6$ Hz, 1H, $\text{N}_1\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_a$), 2.27–2.04 (m, 2H, $\text{N}_1\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_b$, C_5CH_a), 1.85 (dtd, $J = 12.6, 9.4, 8.3$ Hz, 1H, C_5CH_b).

^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl_3 , 25 °C): δ 172.8 (C_4), 159.5 (C_2), 132.0 (C_6), 129.3 (C_7), 128.3 (C_8), 126.1 (C_9), 63.4 (C_5), 46.0 (N_1CH_2), 28.0 ($\text{N}_1\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2$), 27.1 (C_5CH_2).

FTIR (thin film) cm^{-1} : 2905 (w), 1775 (w), 1702 (s), 1598 (w), 1495 (w), 1402 (m), 1123 (m), 744 (w).

HRMS (DART) (m/z): calc'd for $\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_{13}\text{N}_2\text{O}_2$, $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$: 217.0972, found: 217.0976.

TLC (50% ethyl acetate in hexanes), R_f : 0.35 (UV, CAM).



Hydantoin 34a:

L-Leucine methyl ester hydrogen chloride **S9** was prepared from *N*-Boc-L-leucine **S8** (8.00 g, 32.1 mmol, 1 equiv) following literature procedure.⁴ The hydantoin **34a** was prepared following the representative procedure-A using L-leucine methyl ester hydrogen chloride **S9**. The crude product after workup was purified via flash column chromatography on silica gel (eluent: 35% ethyl acetate in hexanes) to yield hydantoin **34a** (6.61 g, 28.5 mmol, 88.7%, over three steps) as a white solid.

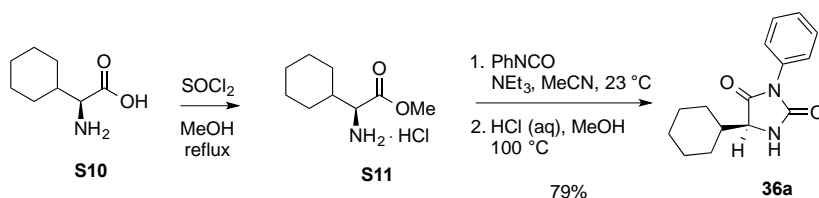
^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3 , 25°C): δ 7.53–7.44 (m, 2H, C_8H), 7.42–7.32 (m, 3H, C_9H), 6.47 (s, 1H, N_1H), 4.19 (ddd, $J = 9.3, 4.0, 1.4$ Hz, 1H, C_5H), 2.04–1.77 (m, 2H, C_5CH_2), 1.77–1.54 (m, 1H, $\text{C}_5\text{CH}_2\text{CH}$), 1.00 (d, $J = 6.4$ Hz, 3H, $\text{C}_5\text{CH}_2\text{CHMe}_a$), 0.98 (d, $J = 6.3$ Hz, 3H, $\text{C}_5\text{CH}_2\text{CHMe}_b$).

^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl_3 , 25°C): δ 173.5 (C_4), 156.8 (C_2), 131.7 (C_6), 129.3 (C_8), 128.4 (C_9), 126.3 (C_7), 55.9 (C_5), 41.2 (C_5CH_2), 25.3 ($\text{C}_5\text{CH}_2\text{CH}$), 23.2 ($\text{C}_5\text{CH}_2\text{CHC}_a\text{H}_3$), 21.9 ($\text{C}_5\text{CH}_2\text{CHC}_b\text{H}_3$).

FTIR (thin film) cm^{-1} : 3263 (br-w), 3112 (w), 1774 (w), 1727 (s), 1494 (w), 1430 (m), 1397 (m), 765 (w), 749 (w).

HRMS (DART) (m/z): calc'd for $\text{C}_{13}\text{H}_{17}\text{N}_2\text{O}_2$, $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$: 233.1285, found: 233.1286.

TLC (35% ethyl acetate in hexanes), R_f : 0.34 (UV, CAM).



Hydantoin 36a:

L-Cyclohexylglycine methyl ester hydrogen chloride **S11** was prepared from L-cyclohexylglycine **S10** (4.00 g, 25.4 mmol, 1 equiv) following literature procedure.⁴ The hydantoin **36a** was prepared following the representative procedure-A using L-cyclohexylglycine methyl ester hydrogen chloride **S11**. The crude product after workup was purified via flash column chromatography on silica gel (eluent: 35% ethyl acetate in hexanes) to yield hydantoin **36a** (5.21 g, 20.2 mmol, 79.4% over three steps) as a white solid.

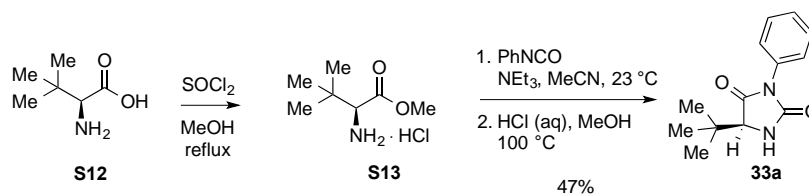
^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3 , $25\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$): δ 7.55–7.41 (m, 2H, C_8H), 7.41–7.33 (m, 3H, C_9H), 6.59 (s, 1H, N_1H), 4.03 (dd, $J = 3.7, 1.3$ Hz, 1H, C_5H), 1.99 (ddt, $J = 11.9, 8.4, 3.4$ Hz, 1H, C_5CH), 1.92–1.76 (m, 3H), 1.73–1.65 (m, 1H), 1.65–1.56 (m, 1H), 1.40–1.22 (m, 3H), 1.14 (tdt, $J = 13.4, 10.7, 3.7$ Hz, 2H).

^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl_3 , $25\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$): δ 172.7 (C_4), 157.3 (C_2), 131.7 (C_6), 129.3 (C_8), 128.4 (C_9), 126.4 (C_7), 62.1 (C_5), 40.4 (C_5CH), 29.4, 26.5, 26.2, 26.0, 25.8.

FTIR (thin film) cm^{-1} : 3294 (br-w), 2924 (w), 2852 (w), 1776 (w), 1709 (s), 1501 (m), 1411 (m), 1169 (w), 693 (m).

HRMS (DART) (m/z): calc'd for $\text{C}_{15}\text{H}_{19}\text{N}_2\text{O}_2$, $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$: 259.1441, found: 259.1436.

TLC (35% ethyl acetate in hexanes), R_f : 0.29 (UV, CAM).



Hydantoin 33a:

L-*tert*-Butylglycine methyl ester hydrogen chloride **S13** was prepared from L-*tert*-butylglycine **S12** (1.00 g, 7.62 mmol, 1 equiv) following literature procedure.⁴ The hydantoin **33a** was prepared following the representative procedure-A using L-*tert*-butylglycine methyl ester hydrogen chloride **S11**. The crude product after workup was purified via flash column chromatography on silica gel (eluent: 35% ethyl acetate in hexanes) to yield hydantoin **33a** (833 mg, 3.59 mmol, 47.1% over three steps) as a white solid.

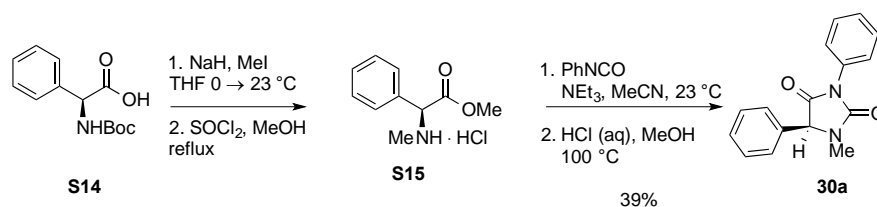
^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3 , 25 °C): δ 7.63–7.41 (m, 2H, C_8H), 7.41–7.31 (m, 3H, C_9H), 6.53 (s, 1H, N_1H), 3.84 (d, $J = 1.5$ Hz, 1H, C_5H), 1.11 (s, 9H, $\text{C}_5\text{C}(\text{CH}_3)_3$).

^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl_3 , 25 °C): δ 171.8 (C_4), 157.0 (C_2), 131.7 (C_6), 129.3 (C_8), 128.4 (C_9), 126.5 (C_7), 65.6 (C_5), 35.3 (C_5C), 25.7 ($\text{C}_5\text{C}(\text{CH}_3)_3$).

FTIR (thin film) cm^{-1} : 3278 (br-w), 1775 (w), 1712 (s), 1501 (w), 1412 (m), 1327 (w), 1170 (w), 763 (w), 704 (w).

HRMS (DART) (m/z): calc'd for $\text{C}_{13}\text{H}_{17}\text{N}_2\text{O}_2$, $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$: 233.1285, found: 233.1279.

TLC (35% ethyl acetate in hexanes), R_f : 0.40 (UV, CAM).



Hydantoin 30a:

Sodium hydride (60% dispersion in mineral oil, 573 mg, 14.3 mmol, 2.40 equiv) was added in one portion as a solid to a solution of *N*-Boc-*L*-phenylglycine **S14** (1.50 g, 5.97 mmol, 1 equiv) in tetrahydrofuran at 0 °C followed by dropwise addition over 2 min of iodomethane (1.69 g, 741 μ L, 11.9 mmol, 2.00 equiv) and the solution was allowed to warm to 23 °C. After 3 h, deionized water (20 mL) was added and the mixture was concentrated under reduced pressure to remove the organic solvent. The solution was diluted in deionized water (30 mL) and washed with ethyl acetate (1 \times 50 mL). The aqueous layer was acidified (pH~4) and extracted with ethyl acetate (3 \times 50 mL). The organic layers were combined, were dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate, were filtered, and were concentrated under reduced pressure to give the *N*-methylated product. The crude product after workup was converted to the *N*-Me-*L*-phenylglycine methyl ester hydrogen chloride **S15** following literature procedure.⁴ The hydantoin **30a** was prepared following the representative procedure-A using *N*-Me-*L*-phenylglycine methyl ester hydrogen chloride **S15**. The crude product after workup was purified via flash column chromatography on silica gel (eluent: 30% ethyl acetate in hexanes) to yield hydantoin **30a** (618 mg, 2.31 mmol, 38.8% over four steps) as a white solid.

¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃, 25 °C): δ 7.50–7.40 (m, 7H, **ArH**), 7.36 (ddt, $J = 7.7, 5.8, 1.7$ Hz, 3H, **ArH**), 4.96 (s, 1H, **C₅H**), 2.98 (s, 3H, **N₁Me**).

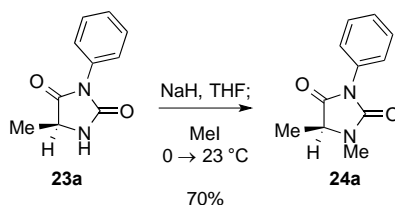
¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃, 25 °C): δ 170.2 (**C₄**), 155.8 (**C₂**), 132.9, 132.1, 129.7, 129.6, 129.3, 128.3, 127.5, 126.3, 65.9 (**C₅**), 28.5 (**N₁CH₃**).

FTIR (thin film) cm⁻¹: 3060 (w), 1776 (w), 1718 (s), 1431 (m), 1377 (w), 1197 (m), 1139 (w), 754 (m), 696 (m).

HRMS (DART) (m/z): calc'd for C₁₆H₁₅N₂O₂, [M+H]⁺: 267.1128, found: 267.1113

TLC (30% ethyl acetate in hexanes), R_f: 0.22 (UV, CAM).

Hydantoin N-Alkylation



Representative Procedure-B for N1-derivatization of hydantoins. Hydantoin 24a:

A sample of sodium hydride (60% dispersion in mineral oil, 21.0 mg, 526 μmol , 1.00 equiv) was added as a solid in one portion to a solution of hydantoin **23a** (100 mg, 526 μmol , 1 equiv) in tetrahydrofuran (5 mL) at 0 °C under an argon atmosphere. After 30 min, iodomethane (373 mg, 164 μL , 2.63 mmol, 5.00 equiv) was added in a single portion via syringe and the reaction mixture was allowed to warm to 23 °C. After 1.5 h, the reaction mixture was diluted by addition of deionized water (15 mL) followed by ethyl acetate (15 mL) and the organic layer was separated. The aqueous layer was extracted with ethyl acetate (2 \times 15 mL), and the combined organic layers were dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate, were filtered, and were concentrated under reduced pressure. The resulting oil was purified via flash column chromatography on silica gel (eluent: 50% ethyl acetate in hexanes) to provide *N*-methyl hydantoin **24a** as a white solid (75.0 mg, 367 μmol , 69.8%).

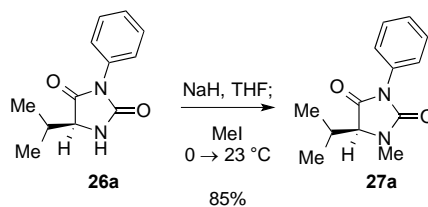
^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3 , 25 °C): δ 7.49–7.42 (m, 2H, C_8H), 7.42–7.38 (m, 2H, C_7H), 7.37–7.32 (m, 1H, C_9H), 4.03 (q, $J = 6.9$ Hz, 1H, C_5H), 3.03 (s, 3H, N_1Me), 1.54 (d, $J = 7.0$ Hz, 3H, C_5Me).

^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl_3 , 25 °C): δ 172.6 (C_4), 155.2 (C_2), 132.0 (C_6), 129.2 (C_8), 128.2 (C_9), 126.2 (C_7), 57.2 (C_5), 27.9 (N_1CH_3), 15.4 (C_5CH_3).

FTIR (thin film) cm^{-1} : 1775 (w), 1709 (s), 1502 (w), 1432 (m), 1404 (m), 1381 (m), 1194 (w), 1134 (w), 766 (w), 690 (w).

HRMS (DART) (m/z): calc'd for $\text{C}_{11}\text{H}_{13}\text{N}_2\text{O}_2$, $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$: 205.0972, found: 205.0960.

TLC (50% ethyl acetate in hexanes), R_f : 0.39 (UV, CAM).



Hydantoin 27a:

The hydantoin **27a** was prepared following the representative procedure-B using hydantoin **26a** (1.50 g, 6.87 mmol, 1 equiv) and iodomethane (2.92 g, 1.28 mL, 20.6 mmol, 3.00 equiv). The crude product after workup was purified via flash column chromatography on silica gel (eluent: 30% ethyl acetate in hexanes) to yield hydantoin **27a** (1.35 g, 5.81 mmol, 84.5%) as a white solid.

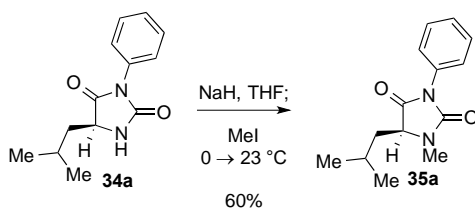
^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3 , 25 °C): δ 7.52–7.43 (m, 2H, C_8H), 7.42–7.34 (m, 3H, C_7H , C_9H), 3.91 (d, $J = 3.1$ Hz, 1H, C_5H), 3.07 (s, 3H, N_1Me), 2.39 (pd, $J = 7.0, 3.1$ Hz, 1H, C_5CH), 1.22 (d, $J = 7.0$ Hz, 3H, C_5CHMe_a), 1.06 (d, $J = 7.0$ Hz, 3H, C_5CHMe_b).

^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl_3 , 25 °C): δ 171.2 (C_4), 156.0 (C_2), 132.0 (C_6), 129.2 (C_8), 128.2 (C_9), 126.3 (C_7), 66.1 (C_5), 29.3 (C_5CH), 28.8 (N_1Me), 17.4 (C_5CHMe_a), 16.9 (C_5CHMe_b).

FTIR (thin film) cm^{-1} : 1770 (w), 1712 (s), 1501 (w), 1431 (m), 1404 (m), 1391 (m), 1138 (w), 959 (w), 757 (w), 690 (w).

HRMS (DART) (m/z): calc'd for $\text{C}_{13}\text{H}_{17}\text{N}_2\text{O}_2$, $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$: 233.1285, found: 233.1265.

TLC (30% ethyl acetate in hexanes), R_f : 0.22 (UV, CAM).



Hydantoin 35a:

The hydantoin **35a** was prepared following the representative procedure-B hydantoin **34a** (2.00 g, 8.61 mmol, 1 equiv) and iodomethane (2.44 g, 1.07 mL, 17.2 mmol, 2.00 equiv). The crude product after workup was purified via flash column chromatography on silica gel (eluent: 100% dichloromethane → 2% acetone in dichloromethane) to provide hydantoin **35a** (1.28 g, 5.20 mmol, 60.3%) as a white solid.

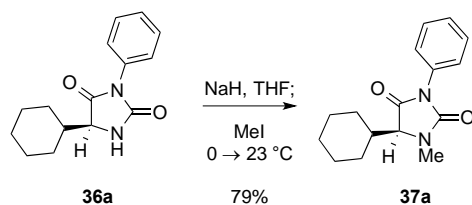
^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3 , 25 °C): δ 7.47–7.42 (m, 2H, C_8H), 7.41–7.37 (m, 2H, C_7H), 7.37–7.31 (m, 1H, C_9H), 4.01 (dd, $J = 6.0, 5.1$ Hz, 1H, C_5H), 3.02 (s, 3H, N_1H), 1.95 (dq, $J = 13.3, 6.7$ Hz, 1H, $\text{C}_5\text{CH}_2\text{CH}$), 1.83 (ddd, $J = 7.0, 5.5, 1.3$ Hz, 2H, C_5CH_2), 0.99 (app-dd, $J = 8.9, 6.5$ Hz, 6H, $\text{C}_5\text{CH}_2\text{CH}(\text{Me})_2$).

^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl_3 , 25 °C): δ 172.2 (C_4), 155.6 (C_2), 132.1 (C_6), 129.2 (C_8), 128.1 (C_9), 126.1 (C_7), 60.0 (C_5), 38.3 (C_5CH_2), 28.5 (N_1Me), 24.5 ($\text{C}_5\text{CH}_2\text{CH}$), 23.3 ($\text{C}_5\text{CH}_2\text{CHMe}_a$), 22.8 ($\text{C}_5\text{CH}_2\text{CHMe}_b$).

FTIR (thin film) cm^{-1} : 1775 (w), 1711 (s), 1598 (w), 1502 (m), 1429 (m), 1402 (m), 1383 (m), 1192 (w), 1129 (w), 761 (m), 690 (m).

HRMS (DART) (m/z): calc'd for $\text{C}_{14}\text{H}_{19}\text{N}_2\text{O}_2$, $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$: 247.1441, found: 247.1429.

TLC (2% acetone in dichloromethane), R_f : 0.38 (UV, CAM).



Hydantoin 37a:

The hydantoin **37a** was prepared following the representative procedure-B using hydantoin **36a** (1.45 g, 5.61 mmol, 1 equiv) and iodomethane (1.59 g, 699 μ L, 11.2 mmol, 2.00 equiv). The crude product after workup was purified via flash column chromatography on silica gel (eluent: 25% ethyl acetate in hexanes) to provide hydantoin **37a** (1.20 g, 4.41 mmol, 78.6%) as a white solid.

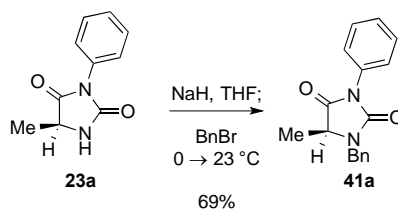
^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3 , 25 $^\circ\text{C}$): δ 7.49–7.41 (m, 2H, C_8H), 7.40–7.31 (m, 3H, C_7H , C_9H), 3.84 (d, $J = 2.9$ Hz, 1H, C_5H), 3.05 (s, 3H, N_1H), 2.01 (ddq, $J = 9.2, 6.4, 3.0$ Hz, 1H, C_5CH), 1.83 (tdd, $J = 11.0, 9.4, 5.0, 2.5$ Hz, 2H), 1.72 (dt, $J = 11.7, 3.8$ Hz, 2H), 1.66 (td, $J = 9.4, 8.9, 3.4$ Hz, 2H), 1.36–1.09 (m, 4H).

^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl_3 , 25 $^\circ\text{C}$): δ 171.4 (C_4), 156.0 (C_2), 132.1 (C_6), 129.2 (C_7), 128.2 (C_9), 126.3 (C_7), 66.1 (C_5), 39.3 (C_5CH), 29.0 (N_1Me), 27.8, 27.7, 26.5, 26.4, 26.2.

FTIR (thin film) cm^{-1} : 2925 (w), 2852 (w), 1772 (w), 1711 (s), 1502 (m), 1431 (m), 1403 (m), 1195 (w), 1134 (w), 963 (w).

HRMS (DART) (m/z): calc'd for $\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{21}\text{N}_2\text{O}_2$, $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$: 273.1598, found: 273.1594.

TLC (25% ethyl acetate in hexanes), R_f : 0.25 (UV, CAM).



Hydantoin 41a:

The hydantoin **41a** was prepared following the representative procedure-B using hydantoin **23a** (250 mg, 1.31 mmol, 1 equiv) and benzyl bromide (448 mg, 311 μ L, 2.62 mmol, 2.00 equiv). The crude product after workup was purified via flash column chromatography on silica gel (eluent: 25% ethyl acetate in hexanes) to provide hydantoin **41a** (253 mg, 904 μ mol, 69.0%) as a white solid.

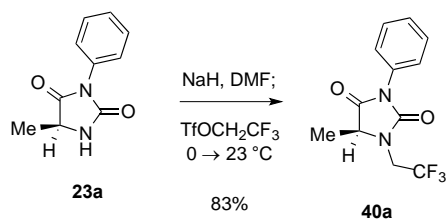
^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3 , 25 °C): δ 7.52–7.42 (m, 4H, **ArH**), 7.42–7.30 (m, 6H, **ArH**), 5.07 (d, $J = 15.2$ Hz, 1H, **N₁CH_a**), 4.24 (d, $J = 15.2$ Hz, 1H, **N₁CH_b**), 3.95 (q, $J = 6.9$ Hz, 1H, **C₅H**), 1.48 (d, $J = 6.9$ Hz, 3H, **C₅Me**).

^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl_3 , 25 °C): δ 172.4 (**C₄**), 155.2 (**C₂**), 135.7, 131.9, 129.1, 129.0, 128.3, 128.2, 128.0, 126.0, 54.7 (**C₅**), 44.8, (**N₁CH₂**), 15.4 (**C₅Me**).

FTIR (thin film) cm^{-1} : 1774 (w), 1712 (s), 1502 (w), 1495 (w), 1418 (m), 1241 (w), 1191 (w), 1130 (w), 700 (w).

HRMS (DART) (m/z): calc'd for $\text{C}_{17}\text{H}_{17}\text{N}_2\text{O}_2$, $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$: 281.1285, found: 281.1280.

TLC (25% ethyl acetate in hexanes), R_f : 0.26 (UV, CAM).



Hydantoin 40a:

The hydantoin **40a** was prepared following the representative procedure-B using hydantoin **23a** (250 mg, 1.31 mmol, 1 equiv) and 2,2,2-trifluoroethyl trifluoromethylsulfonate (764 mg, 474 μL , 3.29 mmol, 2.50 equiv) in *N,N*-dimethylformamide. The crude product after workup was purified via flash column chromatography on silica gel (eluent: 25% ethyl acetate in hexanes) to provide hydantoin **40a** (294 mg, 1.08 mmol, 82.7%) as a white solid.

^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3 , 25 $^\circ\text{C}$): δ 7.51–7.44 (m, 2H, C_8H), 7.44–7.34 (m, 3H, C_7H , C_9H), 4.42 (dq, $J = 15.6, 9.3$ Hz, 1H, N_1CH_a), 4.27 (q, $J = 6.9$ Hz, 1H, C_5H), 3.70 (dq, $J = 15.5, 8.3$ Hz, 1H, N_1CH_b), 1.58 (d, $J = 6.9$ Hz, 3H, C_5Me).

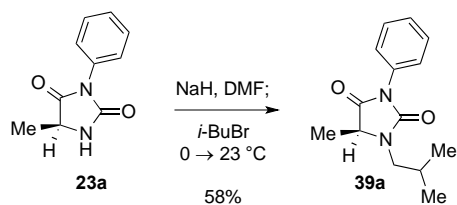
^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl_3 , 25 $^\circ\text{C}$): δ 171.8 (C_4), 155.3 (C_2), 131.5 (C_6), 129.3 (C_8), 128.6 (C_9), 126.1 (C_7), 123.9 (q, $J = 280.3$ Hz, $\text{N}_1\text{CH}_2\text{CF}_3$), 56.0 (C_5), 42.2 (q, $J = 35.4$ Hz, N_1CH_2), 15.1 (C_5Me).

^{19}F NMR (282 MHz, CDCl_3 , 25 $^\circ\text{C}$): δ -71.03 (t, $J = 9.1$ Hz).

FTIR (thin film) cm^{-1} : 1784 (w), 1717 (s), 1503 (w), 1429 (m), 1256 (m), 1146 (m), 1108 (m), 960 (w), 829 (w), 766 (w), 746 (w).

HRMS (DART) (m/z): calc'd for $\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_{12}\text{F}_3\text{N}_2\text{O}_2$, $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$: 273.0845, found: 273.0835.

TLC (25% ethyl acetate in hexanes), R_f : 0.25 (UV, CAM).



Hydantoin 39a:

The hydantoin **39a** was prepared following the representative procedure-B using hydantoin **23a** (250 mg, 1.31 mmol, 1 equiv) and 1-bromo-2-methyl propane (540 mg, 429 μ L, 3.94 mmol, 3.00 equiv) in *N,N*-dimethylformamide. The crude product after workup was purified via flash column chromatography on silica gel (eluent: 20% ethyl acetate in hexanes) to provide hydantoin **39a** (186 mg, 754 μ mol, 57.6%) as a white solid.

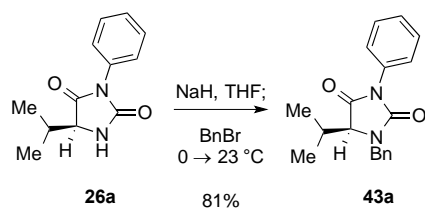
^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3 , 25 °C): δ 7.52–7.39 (m, 4H, C_8H , C_7H), 7.38–7.31 (m, 1H, C_9H), 4.10 (q, $J = 7.0$ Hz, 1H, C_5H), 3.50 (dd, $J = 14.1$, 9.2 Hz, 1H, N_1CH_a), 3.04 (dd, $J = 14.1$, 6.0 Hz, 1H, N_1CH_b), 1.98 (dh, $J = 9.1$, 6.6 Hz, 1H, $\text{N}_1\text{CH}_2\text{CH}$), 1.53 (d, $J = 7.0$ Hz, 3H, $\text{N}_1\text{CH}_2\text{CHMe}_a$), 1.00 (d, $J = 6.7$ Hz, 3H), 0.95 (d, $J = 6.6$ Hz, 3H, $\text{N}_1\text{CH}_2\text{CHMe}_b$).

^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl_3 , 25 °C): δ 172.8 (C_4), 155.4 (C_2), 132.0 (C_6), 129.1 (C_8), 128.1 (C_9), 126.2 (C_7), 55.6 (C_5), 48.4 (N_1CH_2), 27.4 ($\text{N}_1\text{CH}_2\text{CH}$), 20.4 ($\text{N}_1\text{CH}_2\text{CHMe}_a$), 20.1 ($\text{N}_1\text{CH}_2\text{CHMe}_b$), 15.7 (C_5Me).

FTIR (thin film) cm^{-1} : 2960 (w), 2871 (w), 1775 (w), 1712 (s), 1502 (w), 1419 (m), 1387 (w), 1193 (w), 1139 (w), 765 (w), 747 (w).

HRMS (DART) (m/z): calc'd for $\text{C}_{14}\text{H}_{19}\text{N}_2\text{O}_2$, $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$: 247.1441, found: 247.1437.

TLC (20% ethyl acetate in hexanes), R_f : 0.26 (UV, CAM).



Hydantoin 43a:

The hydantoin **43a** was prepared following the representative procedure-B using hydantoin **26a** (300 mg, 1.37 mmol, 1 equiv) and benzyl bromide (470 mg, 327 μ L, 2.75 mmol, 2.00 equiv). The crude product after workup was purified via flash column chromatography on silica gel (eluent: 20% ethyl acetate in hexanes) to provide hydantoin **43a** (343 mg, 1.11 mmol, 81.2%) as a white solid.

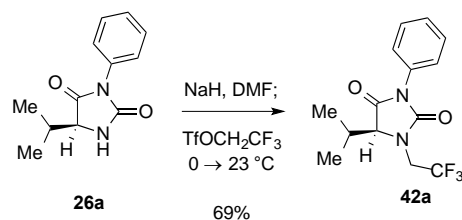
^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3 , 25 $^\circ\text{C}$): δ 7.52–7.29 (m, 10H, **ArH**), 5.17 (d, $J = 15.2$ Hz, 1H, N_1CH_a), 4.17 (d, $J = 15.2$ Hz, 1H, N_1CH_b), 3.81 (d, $J = 3.1$ Hz, 1H, C_5H), 2.32 (pd, $J = 7.0, 3.1$ Hz, 1H, C_5CH), 1.17 (d, $J = 7.0$ Hz, 3H, C_5CHMe_a), 0.99 (d, $J = 6.9$ Hz, 3H, C_5CHMe_b).

^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl_3 , 25 $^\circ\text{C}$): δ 171.2 (**C**₄), 156.2 (**C**₂), 135.8, 132.0, 129.2, 129.2, 128.5, 128.4, 128.3, 126.3, 63.2 (**C**₅), 45.3 (N_1CH_2), 28.9 (C_5CH), 17.8 (C_5CHMe_a), 16.4 (C_5CHMe_b).

FTIR (thin film) cm^{-1} : 1770 (w), 1710 (s), 1501 (w), 1419 (m), 1382 (w), 1191 (w), 1132 (w), 758 (w), 700 (m), 690 (m).

HRMS (DART) (m/z): calc'd for $\text{C}_{19}\text{H}_{21}\text{N}_2\text{O}_2$, $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$: 309.1598, found: 309.1600.

TLC (25% ethyl acetate in hexanes), R_f : 0.33 (UV, CAM).

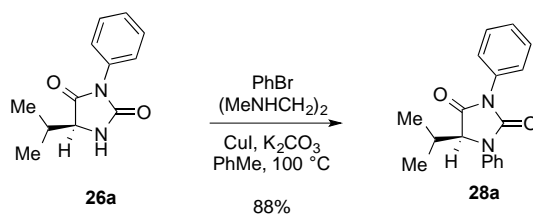


Hydantoin 42a:

The hydantoin **42a** was prepared following the representative procedure-B using hydantoin **26a** (250 mg, 1.31 mmol, 1 equiv) and 2,2,2-trifluoroethyl trifluoromethylsulfonate (638 mg, 396 μL , 2.75 mmol, 2.00 equiv) in *N,N*-dimethylformamide. The crude product after workup was purified via flash column chromatography on silica gel (eluent: 20% ethyl acetate in hexanes) to provide hydantoin **42a** (283 mg, 942 μmol , 68.7%) as a white solid.

^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3 , 25 $^\circ\text{C}$):	δ 7.51–7.43 (m, 2H, C_8H), 7.41–7.33 (m, 3H, C_9H), 4.57 (dq, $J = 15.6, 9.4$ Hz, 1H, N_1CH_a), 4.16 (d, $J = 3.1$ Hz, 1H, C_5H), 3.63 (dq, $J = 16.1, 8.1$ Hz, 1H, N_1CH_b), 2.38 (pd, $J = 7.0, 3.2$ Hz, 1H, C_5CH), 1.27 (d, $J = 7.0$ Hz, 3H, C_5CHMe_a), 0.99 (d, $J = 6.9$ Hz, 3H, C_5CHMe_b).
^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl_3 , 25 $^\circ\text{C}$):	δ 170.1 (C_4), 155.8 (C_2), 131.3 (C_6), 129.1 (C_8), 128.5 (C_9), 126.1 (C_7), 123.9 (q, $J = 280.9$ Hz, $\text{N}_1\text{CH}_2\text{CF}_3$), 63.9 (C_5), 41.8 (q, $J = 35.2$ Hz, N_1CH_2), 28.2 (C_5CH), 17.6 (C_5CHMe_a), 15.6 (C_5CHMe_b).
^{19}F NMR (282 MHz, CDCl_3 , 25 $^\circ\text{C}$):	δ -70.70 (t, $J = 8.9$ Hz).
FTIR (thin film) cm^{-1} :	1780 (w), 1717 (s), 1503 (w), 1429 (m), 1383 (w), 1270 (m), 1248 (m), 1149 (m), 1103 (w), 766 (w), 693 (w).
HRMS (DART) (m/z):	calc'd for $\text{C}_{14}\text{H}_{16}\text{F}_3\text{N}_2\text{O}_2$, $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$: 301.1158, found: 301.1164.
TLC (20% ethyl acetate in hexanes), R_f :	0.34 (UV, CAM).

Hydantoin Arylation



Representative Procedure-C for N1 Derivatization of Hydantoins. Hydantoin 28a:

A flame-dried round bottom flask was charged with hydantoin **26a** (655 mg, 3.00 mmol, 1 equiv), potassium carbonate (622 mg, 4.50 mmol, 1.50 equiv), and copper(I) iodide (571 mg, 3.00 mmol, 1.00 equiv) and the flask was evacuated and refilled with argon (2 cycles). The mixture was suspended in toluene (25 mL) and *N,N'*-dimethylethylenediamine (0.65 mL, 6.00 mmol, 2.00 equiv) resulting in a pale blue suspension. Bromobenzene (0.38 mL, 3.60 mmol, 1.20 equiv) was added and the flask was sealed with a glass stopper and heated to 100 °C. After 18 h, the blue reaction mixture was allowed to cool to 23 °C, was diluted with deionized water (100 mL), and was extracted with ethyl acetate (3 × 100 mL). The combined organic layers were washed with saturated aqueous sodium chloride solution (1 × 100 mL), were dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate, were filtered, and were dried under reduced pressure to give a yellow oil. The crude residue was purified via flash column chromatography on silica gel (eluent: 15% ethyl acetate in hexanes) to afford hydantoin **28a** (772 mg, 2.62 mmol 87.5%) as a colorless oil.

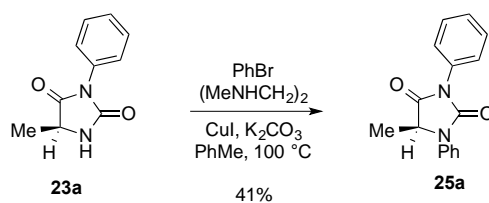
$^1\text{H NMR}$ (400 MHz, CDCl_3 , 25 °C): δ 7.53–7.35 (m, 9H, **ArH**), 7.30–7.22 (m, 1H, **ArH**), 4.63 (d, $J = 3.1$ Hz, 1H, **C₅H**), 2.32 (heptd, $J = 7.0, 3.1$ Hz, 1H, **C₅CH**), 1.26 (d, $J = 7.1$ Hz, 3H, **C₅CHMe_a**), 0.93 (d, $J = 6.9$ Hz, 3H, **C₅CHMe_b**).

$^{13}\text{C NMR}$ (100 MHz, CDCl_3 , 25 °C): δ 170.4 (**C₄**), 153.9 (**C₂**), 135.8, 131.7, 129.5, 129.3, 128.5, 126.5, 126.1, 123.1, 64.7 (**C₅**), 29.3 (**C₅CH**), 17.9 (**C₅CHMe_a**), 16.1 (**C₅CHMe_b**).

FTIR (thin film) cm^{-1} : 1771 (w), 1713 (s), 1597 (w), 1498 (m), 1401 (s), 1383 (m), 1153 (m), 844 (w), 757 (m), 690 (m).

HRMS (DART) (m/z): calc'd for $\text{C}_{18}\text{H}_{19}\text{N}_2\text{O}_2$, $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$: 295.1441, found: 295.1454.

TLC (15% ethyl acetate in hexanes), R_f : 0.27 (UV, CAM).



Hydantoin 25a:

The hydantoin **25a** was prepared following the representative procedure-C using hydantoin **23a** (500 mg, 2.63 mmol, 1 equiv). The crude product after workup was purified via flash column chromatography on silica gel (eluent: 20% ethyl acetate in hexanes) to afford hydantoin **25a** (325 mg, 1.22 mmol, 40.6%) as a white solid.

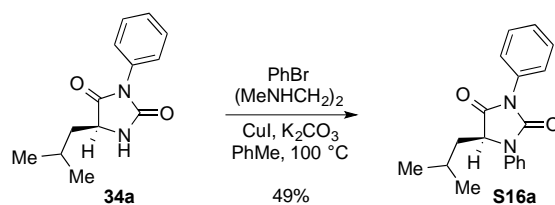
$^1\text{H NMR}$ (400 MHz, CDCl_3 , 25 $^\circ\text{C}$): δ 7.61–7.34 (m, 9H, **ArH**), 7.31–7.19 (m, 1H, **ArH**), 4.75 (q, $J = 6.9$ Hz, 1H, **C₅H**), 1.59 (d, $J = 6.9$ Hz, 3H, **C₅Me**).

$^{13}\text{C NMR}$ (100 MHz, CDCl_3 , 25 $^\circ\text{C}$): δ 171.8 (**C₄**), 153.3 (**C₂**), 135.7, 129.3, 128.6, 126.4, 125.8, 122.2, 56.2 (**C₅**), 16.1 (**C₅Me**).

FTIR (thin film) cm^{-1} : 1771 (w), 1710 (s), 1596 (w), 1494 (m), 1401 (s), 1374 (m), 1155 (m), 758 (m), 736 (m), 689 (s).

HRMS (DART) (m/z): calc'd for $\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{15}\text{N}_2\text{O}_2$, $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$: 267.1128, found: 267.1116.

TLC (20% ethyl acetate in hexanes), R_f : 0.28 (UV, CAM).



Hydantoin S16a:

The hydantoin **S16a** was prepared following the representative procedure-C using hydantoin **34a** (2.50 g, 10.8 mmol, 1 equiv). The crude product after workup was purified via flash column chromatography on silica gel (eluent: 20% ethyl acetate in hexanes) to afford hydantoin **S16a** (1.63 g, 5.29 mmol, 49.1%) as a white solid.

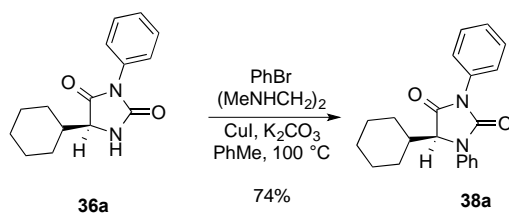
¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃, 25 °C): δ 7.60–7.34 (m, 9H, **ArH**), 7.26 (app-t, *J* = 7.4 Hz, 1H, **ArH**), 4.78 (dd, *J* = 7.1, 4.3 Hz, 1H, **C₅H**), 1.99–1.92 (m, 1H, **C₅CH₂CH**), 1.88 (dt, *J* = 8.5, 5.3 Hz, 2H, **C₅CH₂**), 1.00 (d, *J* = 6.4 Hz, 3H, **C₅CH₂CHMe_a**), 0.88 (d, *J* = 6.4 Hz, 3H, **C₅CH₂CHMe_b**).

¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃, 25 °C): δ 171.4 (**C₄**), 153.5 (**C₂**), 135.7, 131.7, 129.4, 129.2, 128.4, 126.4, 125.8, 122.3, 58.5 (**C₅**), 38.1 (**C₅CH₂**), 24.0 (**C₅CH₂CH**), 23.5 (**C₅CH₂CHMe_a**), 22.3 (**C₅CH₂CHMe_b**).

FTIR (thin film) cm⁻¹: 1772 (w), 1716 (s), 1597 (w), 1495 (m), 1403 (s), 1155 (m), 758 (m), 690 (m).

HRMS (DART) (*m/z*): calc'd for C₁₉H₂₁N₂O₂, [M+H]⁺: 309.1598, found: 309.1587.

TLC (20% ethyl acetate in hexanes), R_f: 0.28 (UV, CAM).



Hydantoin 38a:

The hydantoin **38a** was prepared following the representative procedure-C using hydantoin **36a** (2.00 g, 7.74 mmol, 1 equiv). The crude product after workup was purified via flash column chromatography on silica gel (eluent: 15% ethyl acetate in hexanes) to afford hydantoin **38a** (1.91 g, 5.71 mmol, 73.8%) as a white solid.

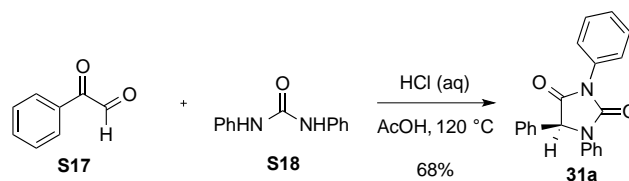
^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3 , 25 °C): δ 7.64–7.33 (m, 9H, **ArH**), 7.33–7.12 (m, 1H, **ArH**), 4.59 (d, $J = 2.9$ Hz, 1H, **C₅H**), 2.14–1.89 (m, 1H, **C₅CH**), 1.86–1.59 (m, 6H), 1.34 – 0.80 (m, 4H).

^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl_3 , 25 °C): δ 170.6 (**C₄**), 153.9 (**C₂**), 136.0, 131.7, 129.6, 129.3, 128.5, 126.6, 126.1, 123.1, 64.7 (**C₅**), 39.3 (**C₅CH**), 28.2, 27.0, 26.5, 26.1, 26.1.

FTIR (thin film) cm^{-1} : 2925 (w), 1772 (w), 1713 (s), 1597 (w), 1495 (m), 1403 (s), 1154 (m), 757 (m), 739 (m), 690 (m).

HRMS (DART) (m/z): calc'd for $\text{C}_{21}\text{H}_{23}\text{N}_2\text{O}_2$, $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$: 335.1754, found: 335.1746.

TLC (15% ethyl acetate in hexanes), R_f : 0.27 (UV, CAM).



Hydantoin 31a:

Aqueous hydrogen chloride solution (12 N, 0.6 mL) was added to a solution of phenylglyoxal hydrate **S17** (1.40 g, 6.57 mmol, 1.00 equiv) and 1,3-diphenylurea **S18** (1.00 g, 6.57 mmol, 1 equiv) in acetic acid (25 mL), and the resulting mixture was heated to 120 °C. After 6 hours, the reaction mixture was allowed to cool to 23 °C, was poured into deionized water (40 mL), and the resulting light yellow precipitate was isolated via vacuum filtration.⁵ The isolated solid was purified via flash column chromatography on silica gel (20% ethyl acetate in hexanes) to afford hydantoin **31a** (1.47 g, 4.48 mmol, 68.1%) as a light yellow solid.

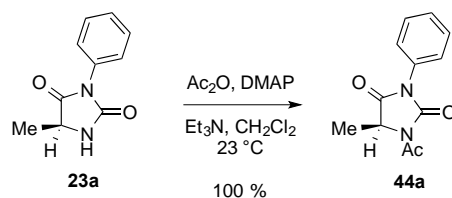
¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃, 25 °C): δ 7.57 (app-dt, *J* = 8.0, 1.1 Hz, 2H, **ArH**), 7.53–7.46 (m, 4H, **ArH**), 7.46–7.35 (m, 6H, **ArH**), 7.32 (app-dd, *J* = 8.7, 7.4 Hz, 2H, **ArH**), 7.13 (app-t, *J* = 7.4 Hz, 1H, **ArH**), 5.62 (s, 1H, **C₅H**).

¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃, 25 °C): δ 169.0 (**C₄**), 153.7 (**C₂**), 136.5, 133.0, 131.5, 129.4, 129.3, 129.2, 129.3, 128.5, 126.9, 126.4, 125.0, 120.7, 64.1 (**C₅**).

FTIR (thin film) cm⁻¹: 1775 (m), 1714 (s), 1597 (w), 1494 (m), 1456 (w), 1395 (s), 1364 (m), 1177 (m), 1149 (m), 841 (w), 751 (m), 643 (m).

HRMS (DART) (*m/z*): calc'd for C₂₁H₁₇N₂O₂, [M+H]⁺: 329.1285, found: 329.1276.

TLC (20% ethyl acetate in hexanes), *R_f*: 0.30 (UV, CAM).



Hydantoin 44a:

Triethylamine (0.147 mL, 1.05 mmol, 2.00 equiv) was added in one portion via syringe to a solution of hydantoin **23a** (100 mg, 526 μmol , 1 equiv) and 4-dimethylaminopyridine (16.1 mg, 132 μmol , 0.250 equiv) in dichloromethane (5 mL) and acetic anhydride (75.2 μL , 0.789 mmol, 1.50 equiv) was added dropwise over 1 min to the resulting solution. After 3 h, the reaction mixture was diluted with dichloromethane (15 mL) and washed with saturated aqueous ammonium chloride solution (1 \times 25 mL). The organic layer was separated and the aqueous phase was extracted with dichloromethane (2 \times 20 mL). The combined organic layers were washed with saturated aqueous sodium bicarbonate (1 \times 50 mL), were dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate, were filtered, and were concentrated under reduced pressure. The crude yellow oil was purified via flash column chromatography on silica gel (25% ethyl acetate in hexanes) to afford hydantoin **44a** (122 mg, 525 μmol , 99.8%) as a colorless oil.

^1H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl_3 , 25°C): δ 7.49 (app-t, $J = 7.7$ Hz, 2H, C_8H), 7.42 (app-t, $J = 7.4$ Hz, 1H, C_9H), 7.36 (d, $J = 7.7$ Hz, 2H, C_7H), 4.69 (q, $J = 6.8$ Hz, 1H, C_5H), 2.61 (s, 3H, N_1COCH_3), 1.69 (d, $J = 6.9$ Hz, 3H, C_5Me).

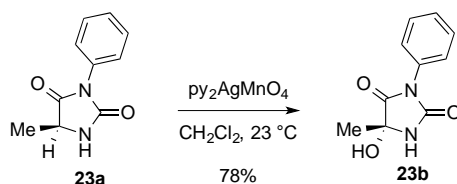
^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl_3 , 25°C): δ 171.0 (C_4), 169.4 (N_1COMe), 152.9 (C_2), 130.7 (C_6), 129.5 (C_8), 129.2 (C_9), 126.5 (C_7), 55.1 (C_5), 25.5 (N_1COCH_3), 16.8 (C_5Me).

FTIR (thin film) cm^{-1} : 1795 (w), 1727 (s), 1699 (s), 1500 (w), 1398 (m), 1371 (m), 1337 (s), 1278 (s), 1177 (m), 922 (w), 764 (m), 690 (w).

HRMS (DART) (m/z): calc'd for $\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_{13}\text{N}_2\text{O}_3$, $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$: 233.0921, found: 233.0918.

TLC (25% ethyl acetate in hexanes), R_f : 0.27 (UV, CAM).

Hydantoin Oxidation



Representative Procedure-D for Hydantoin Oxidation. Alcohol 23b:

Bis(pyridine)silver(I) permanganate (76.8 mg, 200 μmol , 2.00 equiv) was added as a solid in one portion to a solution of hydantoin **23a** (19.0 mg, 100 μmol , 1 equiv) in dichloromethane (1.0 mL) under an argon atmosphere, yielding a dark purple solution. After 1 h, the brown/purple reaction mixture was diluted with ethyl acetate (15 mL), was washed with a saturated aqueous sodium bisulfite solution (25 mL), and the aqueous layer was extracted with ethyl acetate (3×10 mL). The combined organic layers were washed with a saturated aqueous solution of ammonium chloride (1×50 mL), were dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate, were filtered, and were concentrated under reduced pressure to afford a crude white solid. The crude solid was purified via flash column chromatography on silica gel (eluent: 20% acetone in dichloromethane) to provide alcohol **23b** (16.0 mg, 77.6 μmol , 77.6%) as a white solid.

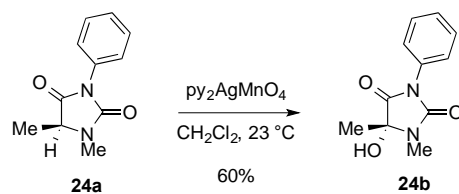
^1H NMR (500 MHz, Acetone- d_6 , 25 $^\circ\text{C}$): δ 7.95 (s, 1H, N_1H), 7.68–7.15 (m, 5H, ArH), 5.83 (s, 1H, C_5OH), 1.66 (s, 3H, C_5Me).

^{13}C NMR (125 MHz, Acetone- d_6 , 25 $^\circ\text{C}$): δ 173.7 (C_4), 154.9 (C_2), 133.5 (C_6), 129.5 (C_8), 128.4 (C_9), 127.3 (C_7), 82.9 (C_5), 23.8 (C_5Me).

FTIR (thin film) cm^{-1} : 3494 (br-w), 3305 (br-m), 1787 (w), 1716 (s), 1504 (w), 1414 (m), 1298 (w), 1162 (w), 873 (w), 706 (w).

HRMS (DART) (m/z): calc'd for $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{14}\text{N}_3\text{O}_3$, $[\text{M}+\text{NH}_4]^+$: 224.1030, found: 224.1024.

TLC (20% acetone in dichloromethane), R_f : 0.25 (UV, CAM).



Alcohol 24b:

The alcohol **24b** was prepared following the representative procedure-D using hydantoin **24a** (20.4 mg, 100 μmol , 1 equiv). The crude product after workup was purified via flash column chromatography on silica gel (eluent: 5% acetone in dichloromethane) to yield alcohol **24b** (13.1 mg, 59.5 μmol , 59.5%) as a white solid, and separately the recovered hydantoin **24a** (2.3 mg, 11.3 μmol , 11.3%).

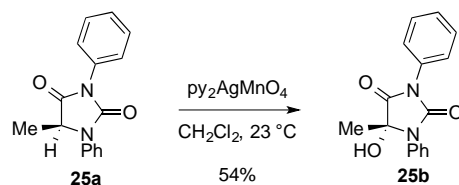
^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3 , 25 $^\circ\text{C}$): δ 7.50–7.41 (m, 2H, C_8H), 7.40–7.32 (m, 3H, C_7H , C_9H), 3.62 (s, 1H, C_5OH), 2.99 (s, 3H, N_1Me), 1.67 (s, 3H, C_5Me).

^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl_3 , 25 $^\circ\text{C}$): δ 172.7 (C_4), 154.0 (C_2), 131.4 (C_6), 129.3 (C_8), 128.5 (C_9), 126.1 (C_7), 83.9 (C_5), 24.4 (N_1Me), 21.5 (C_5Me).

FTIR (thin film) cm^{-1} : 3300 (br-m), 1780 (w), 1705 (s), 1693 (s), 1496 (w), 1457 (m), 1409 (m), 1381 (m), 1167 (s), 1157 (s), 917 (w), 766 (s), 699 (s).

HRMS (DART) (m/z): calc'd for $\text{C}_{11}\text{H}_{16}\text{N}_3\text{O}_3$, $[\text{M}+\text{NH}_4]^+$: 238.1186, found: 238.1180.

TLC (5% acetone in dichloromethane), R_f : 0.35 (UV, CAM).



Alcohol 25b:

The alcohol **25b** was prepared following the representative procedure-D using hydantoin **25a** (26.6 mg, 100 μmol , 1 equiv). The crude product after workup was purified via flash column chromatography on silica gel (eluent: 30% ethyl acetate in hexanes) to yield alcohol **25b** (15.3 mg, 54.2 μmol , 54.2%) as a white solid, and separately the recovered hydantoin **25a** (4.80 mg, 18.0 μmol , 18.0%).

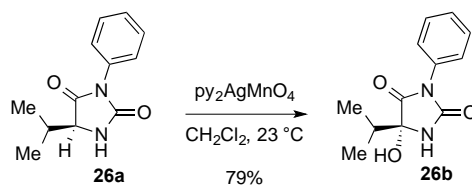
^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3 , $25\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$): δ 7.60–7.32 (m, 10H, **ArH**), 3.74 (s, 1H, C_5OH), 1.65 (s, 3H, C_5Me).

^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl_3 , $25\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$): δ 171.9 (**C4**), 153.1 (**C2**), 133.8, 131.3, 129.5, 129.3, 128.6, 128.1, 127.2, 126.3, 85.6 (**C5**), 22.5 (**C5Me**).

FTIR (thin film) cm^{-1} : 3394 (br-w), 3053 (w), 1774 (w), 1716 (m), 1596 (w), 1496 (m), 1410 (m), 1265 (s), 1171 (w), 889 (w), 733 (s).

HRMS (DART) (m/z): calc'd for $\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{18}\text{N}_3\text{O}_3$, $[\text{M}+\text{NH}_4]^+$: 300.1343, found: 300.1352.

TLC (30% ethyl acetate in hexanes), R_f : 0.39 (UV, CAM).



Alcohol 26b:

The alcohol **26b** was prepared following the representative procedure-D using hydantoin **26a** (21.8 mg, 100 μmol , 1 equiv). The crude product after workup was purified via flash column chromatography on silica gel (eluent: 10% acetone in dichloromethane) to afford alcohol **26b** (18.4 mg, 78.5 μmol , 78.5%) as a white solid.

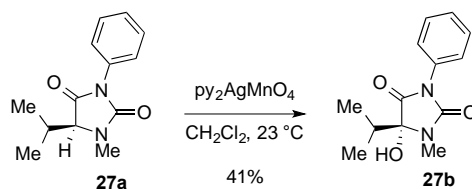
^1H NMR (400 MHz, Acetone- d_6 , 25 $^\circ\text{C}$): δ 7.85 (s, 1H, N_1H), 7.55–7.42 (m, 2H, C_8H), 7.41–7.31 (m, 3H, C_7H , C_9H), 5.83 (s, 1H, C_5OH), 2.31 (p, $J = 6.9$ Hz, 1H, C_5CH), 1.13 (d, $J = 6.9$ Hz, 3H, C_5CHMe_a), 0.98 (d, $J = 6.8$ Hz, 3H, C_5CHMe_b).

^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, Acetone- d_6 , 25 $^\circ\text{C}$): δ 173.7 (C_4), 155.6 (C_2), 133.4 (C_6), 129.6 (C_8), 128.6 (C_9), 127.3 (C_7), 87.9 (C_5), 34.8 (C_5CH), 17.1 (C_5CHMe_a), 15.7 (C_5CHMe_b).

FTIR (thin film) cm^{-1} : 3307 (br-m), 1787 (w), 1715 (s), 1502 (w), 1412 (m), 1282 (w), 1143 (w), 1081 (w), 849 (w), 769 (w), 704 (w).

HRMS (DART) (m/z): calc'd for $\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_{18}\text{N}_3\text{O}_3$, $[\text{M}+\text{NH}_4]^+$: 252.1343, found: 252.1351.

TLC (10% acetone in dichloromethane), R_f : 0.17 (UV, CAM).



Alcohol 27b:

The alcohol **27b** was prepared following the representative procedure-D using hydantoin **27a** (23.2 mg, 100 μmol , 1 equiv). The crude product after workup was purified via flash column chromatography on silica gel (eluent: 3% acetone in dichloromethane) to provide alcohol **27b** (10.1 mg, 40.6 μmol , 40.6%) as a white solid, and separately the recovered hydantoin **27a** (6.10 mg, 26.3 μmol , 26.3%).

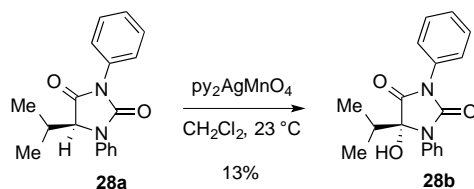
^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3 , 25 $^\circ\text{C}$): δ 7.49–7.40 (m, 2H, C_8H), 7.39–7.31 (m, 3H, C_7H , C_9H), 3.46 (s, 1H, C_5OH), 2.97 (s, 3H, N_1Me), 2.33 (p, $J = 7.0$ Hz, 1H, C_5CH), 1.18 (d, $J = 6.9$ Hz, 3H, C_5CHMe_a), 1.02 (d, $J = 7.1$ Hz, 3H, C_5CHMe_b).

^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl_3 , 25 $^\circ\text{C}$): δ 172.0 (C_4), 154.7 (C_2), 131.4 (C_6), 129.3 (C_8), 128.5 (C_9), 126.2 (C_7), 88.2 (C_5), 33.9 (C_5CH), 25.0 (N_1Me), 16.5 (C_5CHMe_a), 16.0 (C_5CHMe_b).

FTIR (thin film) cm^{-1} : 3382 (br-m), 2971 (w), 1780 (w), 1709 (s), 1503 (m), 1436 (m), 1404 (m), 1151 (m), 1091 (w), 763 (m).

HRMS (DART) (m/z): calc'd for $\text{C}_{13}\text{H}_{20}\text{N}_3\text{O}_3$, $[\text{M}+\text{NH}_4]^+$: 266.1499, found: 266.1503.

TLC (3% acetone in dichloromethane), R_f : 0.16 (UV, CAM).



Alcohol 28b:

The alcohol **28b** was prepared following the representative procedure-D using hydantoin **28a** (29.4 mg, 100 μmol , 1 equiv). The crude mixture was purified via flash column chromatography on silica gel (eluent: 20% ethyl acetate in hexanes) to afford alcohol **28b** (4.0 mg, 12.9 μmol , 12.9%) as a white solid, and separately the recovered hydantoin **28a** (20.8 mg, 70.7 μmol , 70.7%).

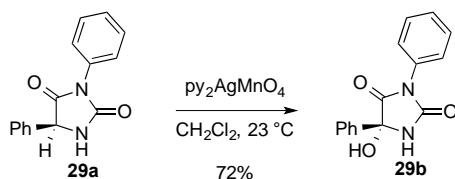
^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3 , 25 $^\circ\text{C}$): δ 7.66–7.54 (m, 2H, **ArH**), 7.53–7.31 (m, 8H, **ArH**), 3.63 (s, 1H, **C₅OH**), 2.24 (p, $J = 6.9$ Hz, 1H, **C₅CH**), 1.21 (d, $J = 6.9$ Hz, 3H, **C₅CHMe_a**), 0.92 (d, $J = 7.0$ Hz, 3H, **C₅CHMe_b**).

^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl_3 , 25 $^\circ\text{C}$): δ 171.2 (**C₄**), 153.7 (**C₂**), 134.3, 131.3, 129.4, 129.3, 128.7, 127.8, 127.1, 126.4, 90.2 (**C₅**), 34.0 (**C₅CH**), 16.5 (**C₅CHMe_a**), 16.0 (**C₅CHMe_b**).

FTIR (thin film) cm^{-1} : 3376 (br-m), 2972 (w), 1776 (w), 1704 (s), 1700 (s), 1596 (w), 1496 (m), 1408 (s), 1383 (m), 1166 (m), 1074 (w), 904 (w), 867 (w), 762 (m), 738 (m).

HRMS (DART) (m/z): calc'd for $\text{C}_{18}\text{H}_{22}\text{N}_3\text{O}_3$, $[\text{M}+\text{NH}_4]^+$: 328.1656, found: 328.1664.

TLC (20% ethyl acetate in hexanes), R_f : 0.22 (UV, CAM).



Alcohol 29b:

The alcohol **29b** was prepared following the representative procedure-D using hydantoin **29a** (25.2 mg, 100 μmol , 1 equiv). The crude product after workup was purified via flash column chromatography on silica gel (eluent: 10% acetone in dichloromethane) to yield alcohol **29b** (19.2 mg, 71.6 μmol , 71.6%) as a white solid.

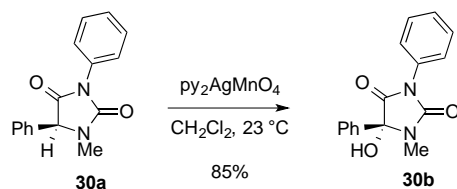
^1H NMR (400 MHz, Acetone- d_6 , 25 $^\circ\text{C}$): δ 8.36 (s, 1H, N_1H), 7.91–7.59 (m, 2H, ArH), 7.57–7.20 (m, 8H, ArH), 6.54 (s, 1H, C_5OH).

^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, Acetone- d_6 , 25 $^\circ\text{C}$): δ 172.6 (C_4), 155.4 (C_2), 139.1, 133.4, 129.9, 129.6, 129.3, 128.7, 127.4, 127.2, 85.6 (C_5).

FTIR (thin film) cm^{-1} : 3306 (br-m), 1787 (w), 1721 (s), 1500 (w), 1411 (m), 1197 (w), 851 (w), 765 (w), 704 (m), 694 (m).

HRMS (DART) (m/z): calc'd for $\text{C}_{15}\text{H}_{16}\text{N}_3\text{O}_3$, $[\text{M}+\text{NH}_4]^+$: 286.1186, found: 286.1167.

TLC (10% acetone in dichloromethane), R_f : 0.24 (UV, CAM).



Alcohol 30b:

The alcohol **30b** was prepared following the representative procedure-D using hydantoin **30a** (26.6 mg, 100 μmol , 1 equiv). The crude product after workup was purified via flash column chromatography on silica gel (eluent: 30% ethyl acetate in hexanes) to yield alcohol **30b** (24.0 mg, 85.0 μmol , 85.0%) as a white solid.

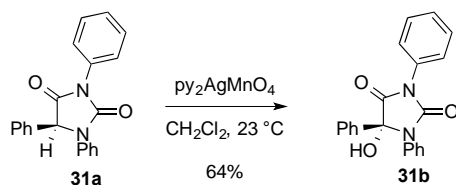
^1H NMR (400 MHz, Acetone- d_6 , 25 $^\circ\text{C}$): δ 7.68–7.57 (m, 2H, **ArH**), 7.55–7.32 (m, 8H, **ArH**), 6.55 (s, 1H, **C₅OH**), 2.84 (s, 3H, **N₁Me**).

^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, Acetone- d_6 , 25 $^\circ\text{C}$): δ 171.9 (**C₄**), 155.2 (**C₂**), 137.0, 133.4, 130.1, 129.7, 129.6, 128.7, 127.3, 127.3, 87.8 (**C₅**), 24.8 (**N₁Me**).

FTIR (thin film) cm^{-1} : 3263 (br-w), 1773 (w), 1702 (s), 1431 (w), 1403 (w), 1362 (m), 1247 (s), 1222 (m), 734 (s), 698 (m).

HRMS (DART) (m/z): calc'd for $\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{18}\text{N}_3\text{O}_3$, $[\text{M}+\text{NH}_4]^+$: 300.1343, found: 300.1330.

TLC (30% ethyl acetate in hexanes), R_f : 0.16 (UV, CAM).



Alcohol 31b:

The alcohol **31b** was prepared following the representative procedure-D using hydantoin **31a** (32.8 mg, 100 μmol , 1 equiv). The crude product after workup was purified via flash column chromatography on silica gel (eluent: 20% ethyl acetate in hexanes) to yield alcohol **31b** (22.0 mg, 63.9 μmol , 63.9%) as a white solid.

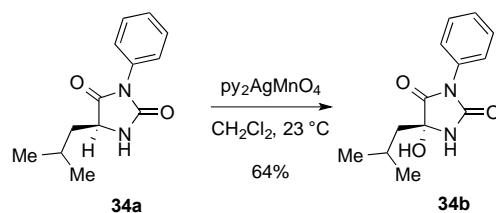
^1H NMR (400 MHz, Acetone- d_6 , 25 $^\circ\text{C}$): δ 7.75–7.66 (m, 2H, **ArH**), 7.64–7.56 (m, 2H, **ArH**), 7.53 (app-d, $J = 4.3$ Hz, 4H, **ArH**), 7.49–7.31 (m, 4H, **ArH**), 7.31–7.24 (m, 2H, **ArH**), 7.19 (s, 1H, **C₅OH**), 7.18–7.12 (m, 1H, **ArH**).

^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, Acetone- d_6 , 25 $^\circ\text{C}$): δ 171.1 (**C₄**), 154.1 (**C₂**), 137.3, 136.5, 133.1, 130.0, 129.8, 129.5, 129.4, 129.1, 127.7, 127.5, 126.9, 125.9, 89.4 (**C₅**).

FTIR (thin film) cm^{-1} : 3342 (br-w), 1783 (w), 1726 (s), 1699 (s), 1597 (w), 1495 (m), 1398 (s), 1354 (m), 1152 (m), 883 (w), 757 (m), 725 (m).

HRMS (DART) (m/z): calc'd for $\text{C}_{21}\text{H}_{20}\text{N}_3\text{O}_3$, $[\text{M}+\text{NH}_4]^+$: 362.1499, found: 362.1508.

TLC (20% ethyl acetate in hexanes), R_f : 0.21 (UV, CAM).



Alcohol 34b:

The alcohol **34b** was prepared following the representative procedure-D using hydantoin **34a** (23.2 mg, 100 μmol , 1 equiv). The crude product after workup was purified via flash column chromatography on silica gel (eluent: 35% ethyl acetate in hexanes) to yield alcohol **34b** (16.1 mg, 64.8 μmol , 64.8%) as a white solid.

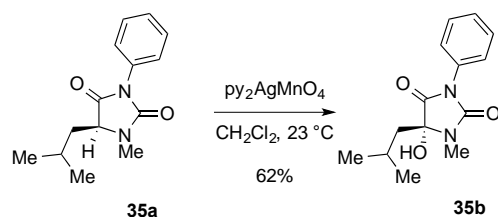
^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3 , 25 $^\circ\text{C}$): δ 7.61–7.42 (m, 2H, C_8H), 7.42–7.33 (m, 3H, C_9H), 6.32 (s, 1H, N_1H), 3.80 (s, 1H, C_5OH), 1.95 (d, $J = 6.5$ Hz, 2H, C_5CH_2), 1.82 (dt, $J = 13.2, 6.6$ Hz, 1H, $\text{C}_5\text{CH}_2\text{CH}$), 1.01 (d, $J = 6.6$ Hz, 3H, $\text{C}_5\text{CH}_2\text{CHMe}_a$), 0.95 (d, $J = 6.5$ Hz, 3H, $\text{C}_5\text{CH}_2\text{CHMe}_b$).

^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl_3 , 25 $^\circ\text{C}$): δ 173.0 (C_4), 155.2 (C_2), 131.1 (C_6), 129.7, 129.4, 128.7, 126.2, 125.9, 84.6 (C_5), 45.0 (C_5CH_2), 24.3 ($\text{C}_5\text{CH}_2\text{CH}$), 24.1 ($\text{C}_5\text{CH}_2\text{CHMe}_a$), 23.4 ($\text{C}_5\text{CH}_2\text{CHMe}_b$).

FTIR (thin film) cm^{-1} : 3378 (br-m), 3299 (br-m), 2960 (w), 1790 (w), 1795 (s), 1502 (w), 1419 (m), 1265 (w), 1159 (w), 868 (m), 706 (s).

HRMS (DART) (m/z): calc'd for $\text{C}_{13}\text{H}_{20}\text{N}_3\text{O}_3$, $[\text{M}+\text{NH}_4]^+$: 266.1499, found: 266.1491.

TLC (35% ethyl acetate in hexanes), R_f : 0.21 (UV, CAM).



Alcohol 35b:

The alcohol **35b** was prepared following the representative procedure-D using hydantoin **35a** (24.6 mg, 100 μ mol, 1 equiv). The crude product after workup was purified via flash column chromatography on silica gel (eluent: 30% ethyl acetate in hexanes) to provide alcohol **35b** (16.3 mg, 62.1 μ mol, 62.1%) as a white solid, and separately the recovered hydantoin **35a** (2.4 mg, 9.7 μ mol, 9.7%).

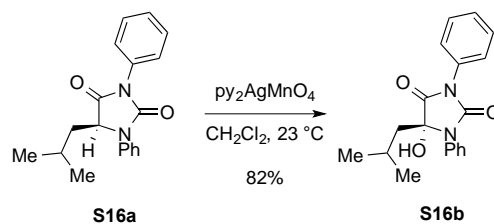
$^1\text{H NMR}$ (400 MHz, CDCl_3 , 25 $^\circ\text{C}$): δ 7.50–7.40 (m, 2H, C_8H), 7.40–7.28 (m, 3H, C_9H), 4.12 (s, 1H, C_5OH), 2.92 (s, 3H, N_1Me), 2.01 (dd, $J = 14.5, 7.8$ Hz, 1H, C_5CH_a), 1.88 (dd, $J = 14.5, 5.2$ Hz, 1H, C_5CH_b), 1.56 (dtd, $J = 7.8, 6.7, 5.2$ Hz, 1H, $\text{C}_5\text{CH}_2\text{CH}$), 0.94 (d, $J = 6.7$ Hz, 3H, $\text{C}_5\text{CH}_2\text{CHMe}_a$), 0.88 (d, $J = 6.6$ Hz, 3H, $\text{C}_5\text{CH}_2\text{CHMe}_b$).

$^{13}\text{C NMR}$ (100 MHz, CDCl_3 , 25 $^\circ\text{C}$): δ 172.9 (C_4), 154.8 (C_2), 131.4 (C_6), 129.3 (C_8), 128.5 (C_9), 126.1 (C_7), 86.2 (C_5), 42.8 (C_5CH_2), 24.6 (N_1Me), 24.2 ($\text{C}_5\text{CH}_2\text{CH}$), 23.8 ($\text{C}_5\text{CH}_2\text{CHMe}_a$), 23.1 ($\text{C}_5\text{CH}_2\text{CHMe}_b$).

FTIR (thin film) cm^{-1} : 3368 (br-w), 2960 (w), 1782 (w), 1711 (s), 1502 (w), 1441 (m), 1403 (m), 1265 (m), 1143 (m), 1063 (w), 733 (s), 703 (m).

HRMS (DART) (m/z): calc'd for $\text{C}_{14}\text{H}_{19}\text{N}_2\text{O}_3$, $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$: 263.1390, found: 263.1384.

TLC (30% ethyl acetate in hexanes), R_f : 0.22 (UV, CAM).



Alcohol S16b:

The alcohol **S16b** was prepared following the representative procedure-D using hydantoin **S16a** (39.0 mg, 126 μmol , 1 equiv). The crude product after workup was purified via flash column chromatography on silica gel (eluent: 2% acetone in dichloromethane) to yield alcohol **S16b** (33.3 mg, 103 μmol , 81.5 %) as a white solid.

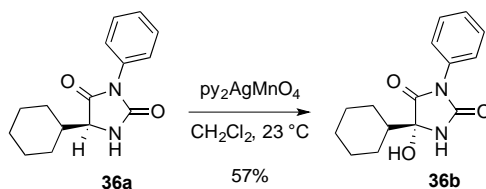
^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3 , 25 $^\circ\text{C}$): 7.60 (dd, $J = 7.5, 1.7$ Hz, 2H, **ArH**), 7.53–7.39 (m, 7H, **ArH**), 7.31 (d, $J = 7.3$ Hz, 1H, **ArH**), 4.22 (s, 1H, **C₅OH**), 2.02–1.87 (m, 2H, **C₅CH₂**), 1.64 (ddt, $J = 13.8, 11.9, 6.7$ Hz, 1H, **C₅CH₂CH**), 0.89 (d, $J = 6.6$ Hz, 3H, **C₅CH₂CHMe_a**), 0.74 (d, $J = 6.7$ Hz, 3H, **C₅CH₂CHMe_b**).

^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl_3 , 25 $^\circ\text{C}$): δ 172.1 (**C₄**), 153.6 (**C₂**), 134.3, 131.3, 129.4, 129.3, 128.7, 127.4, 126.3, 126.0, 88.1 (**C₅**), 43.2 (**C₅CH₂**), 24.1 (**C₅CH₂CH**), 23.8 (**C₅CH₂CHMe_a**), 22.6 (**C₅CH₂CHMe_b**).

FTIR (thin film) cm^{-1} : 3371 (br-w), 2962 (w), 1782 (w), 1713 (s), 1495 (m), 1265 (m), 1166 (m), 734 (s), 693 (s).

HRMS (DART) (m/z): calc'd for $\text{C}_{19}\text{H}_{21}\text{N}_2\text{O}_3$, $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$: 325.1547, found: 325.1558.

TLC (2% acetone in dichloromethane), R_f : 0.40 (UV, CAM).



Alcohol 36b:

The alcohol **36b** was prepared following the representative procedure-D using hydantoin **36a** (25.8 mg, 100 μmol , 1 equiv). The crude product after workup was purified via flash column chromatography on silica gel (eluent: 35% ethyl acetate in hexanes) to yield alcohol **36b** (15.6 mg, 56.9 μmol , 56.9 %) as a white solid.

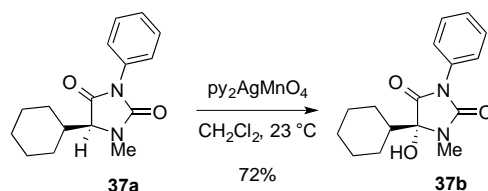
^1H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl_3 , 25 $^\circ\text{C}$): δ 7.46–7.39 (m, 2H, C_8H), 7.37 (app-t, $J = 7.4$ Hz, 1H, C_9H), 7.32 (dd, $J = 7.9, 2.6$ Hz, 2H, C_7H), 6.61 (s, 1H, N_1H), 4.60 (br-s, 1H, C_5OH), 2.10–1.89 (m, 2H), 1.86–1.55 (m, 5H), 1.29–1.18 (m, 1H), 1.17–1.05 (m, 2H), 0.97 (qd, $J = 12.4, 3.5$ Hz, 1H).

^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl_3 , 25 $^\circ\text{C}$): δ 173.3 (C_4), 155.6 (C_2), 131.1 (C_6), 129.3 (C_8), 128.7 (C_9), 126.3 (C_7), 87.0 (C_5), 44.0 (C_5CH), 26.8, 26.1, 25.9, 25.6, 25.4.

FTIR (thin film) cm^{-1} : 3305 (br-w), 2931 (w), 1787 (w), 1717 (s), 1502 (w), 1419 (m), 1264 (s), 733 (s), 703 (s).

HRMS (DART) (m/z): calc'd for $\text{C}_{15}\text{H}_{22}\text{N}_3\text{O}_3$, $[\text{M}+\text{NH}_4]^+$: 292.1656, found: 292.1654.

TLC (35% ethyl acetate in hexanes), R_f : 0.19 (UV, CAM).



Alcohol 37b:

The alcohol **37b** was prepared following the representative procedure-D using hydantoin **37a** (54.5 mg, 200 μmol , 1 equiv) and bis(pyridine)silver(I) permanganate (307.1 mg, 800 μmol , 4.00 equiv). The crude product after workup was purified via flash column chromatography on silica gel (eluent: 20% ethyl acetate in hexanes) to yield alcohol **37b** (41.7 mg, 145 μmol , 72.3 %) as a white solid.

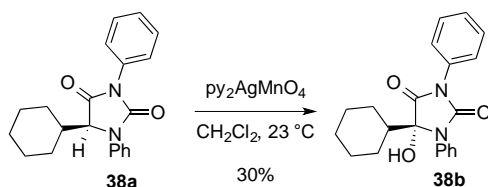
^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3 , 25 $^\circ\text{C}$): δ 7.45–7.37 (m, 2H, C_8H), 7.37–7.32 (m, 1H, C_9H), 7.32–7.28 (m, 2H, C_7H), 4.03 (s, 1H, C_5OH), 2.89 (s, 3H, N_1H), 1.97–1.88 (m, 1H, C_5CH), 1.81 (ddd, $J = 13.0, 6.6, 3.2$ Hz, 3H), 1.75–1.62 (m, 2H), 1.46 (td, $J = 12.4, 9.4$ Hz, 1H), 1.28–1.07 (m, 3H), 1.00 (td, $J = 12.4, 3.2$ Hz, 1H).

^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl_3 , 25 $^\circ\text{C}$): δ 172.3 (C_4), 154.8 (C_2), 131.4 (C_6), 129.2 (C_8), 128.4 (C_9), 126.2 (C_7), 88.0 (C_5), 43.3 (C_5CH), 26.7, 26.3, 26.1, 25.9, 24.9.

FTIR (thin film) cm^{-1} : 3389 (br-m), 2928 (m), 2852 (w), 1777 (w), 1704 (s), 1502 (m), 1436 (m), 1402 (m), 1148 (m), 1110 (m), 894 (w), 734 (m).

HRMS (DART) (m/z): calc'd for $\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{24}\text{N}_3\text{O}_3$, $[\text{M}+\text{NH}_4]^+$: 306.1812, found: 306.1817.

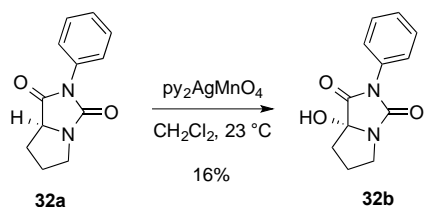
TLC (25% ethyl acetate in hexanes), R_f : 0.28 (UV, CAM).



Alcohol 38b:

The alcohol **38b** was prepared following the representative procedure-D using hydantoin **38a** (33.4 mg, 100 μmol , 1 equiv). The crude product after workup was purified via flash column chromatography on silica gel (eluent: 20% ethyl acetate in hexanes) to afford alcohol **38b** (10.6 mg, 30.2 μmol , 30.2 %) as a white solid, and separately the recovered hydantoin **38a** (16.3 mg, 49.0 μmol , 49.0%).

^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3 , 25 $^\circ\text{C}$):	δ 7.53 (dd, $J = 7.7, 1.9$ Hz, 2H, ArH), 7.48–7.30 (m, 8H, ArH), 4.06 (s, 1H, C₅OH), 1.89–1.65 (m, 6H), 1.63–1.51 (m, 2H), 1.16–0.93 (m, 2H), 0.85 (qd, $J = 11.7, 3.1$ Hz, 1H).
^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl_3 , 25 $^\circ\text{C}$):	δ 171.6 (C₄), 153.7 (C₂), 134.3, 131.3, 129.3, 129.3, 128.6, 127.8, 127.2, 126.4, 90.0 (C₅), 43.5 (C₅CH), 26.7, 26.1, 26.0, 25.9, 25.8.
FTIR (thin film) cm^{-1} :	3381 (br-w), 2937 (w), 1780 (w), 1725 (m), 1498 (m), 1409 (m), 1264 (s), 1154 (w), 733 (s), 703 (s).
HRMS (DART) (m/z):	calc'd for $\text{C}_{21}\text{H}_{23}\text{N}_2\text{O}_3$, $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$: 351.1703, found: 351.1699.
TLC (20% ethyl acetate in hexanes), R_f :	0.23 (UV, CAM).



Alcohol 32b:

The alcohol **32b** was prepared following the representative procedure-D using hydantoin **32a** (21.6 mg, 100 μmol , 1 equiv). The crude product after workup was purified via flash column chromatography on silica gel (eluent: 25% acetone in hexanes) to yield alcohol **32b** (3.8 mg, 16.4 μmol , 16.4 %) as a white solid, and separately the recovered hydantoin **32a** (15.1 mg, 69.8 μmol , 69.8%).

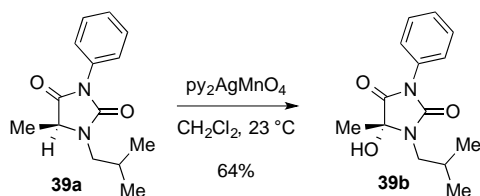
^1H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl_3 , 25 $^\circ\text{C}$): δ 7.46 (dd, $J = 8.5, 7.0$ Hz, 2H, C_8H), 7.38 (app-dd, $J = 9.0, 7.5$ Hz, 3H, C_7H , C_9H), 3.76 (dt, $J = 11.3, 8.3$ Hz, 1H, C_5CH_a), 3.55 (ddd, $J = 11.7, 8.9, 3.3$ Hz, 1H, C_5CH_b), 3.24 (s, 1H, C_5OH), 2.58–2.40 (m, 1H, $\text{N}_1\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_a$), 2.35–2.17 (m, 2H, N_1CH_a , $\text{N}_1\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_b$), 1.95 (ddd, $J = 13.9, 11.2, 8.9$ Hz, 1H, N_1CH_b).

^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl_3 , 25 $^\circ\text{C}$): δ 171.7 (C_4), 157.0 (C_2), 131.4 (C_6), 129.3 (C_8), 128.5 (C_9), 126.0 (C_7), 92.8 (C_5), 45.4 (C_5CH_2), 34.4 (N_1CH_2), 25.5 ($\text{N}_1\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2$).

FTIR (thin film) cm^{-1} : 3371 (br-m), 1782 (w), 1709 (s), 1494 (w), 1402 (s), 1195 (m), 1124 (m), 1071 (w), 764 (m), 735 (m), 690 (m).

HRMS (DART) (m/z): calc'd for $\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_{16}\text{N}_3\text{O}_3$, $[\text{M}+\text{NH}_4]^+$: 250.1186, found: 250.1182.

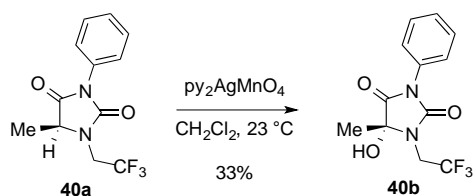
TLC (25% acetone in hexanes), R_f : 0.16 (UV, CAM).



Alcohol 39b:

The alcohol **39b** was prepared following the representative procedure-D using hydantoin **39a** (18.7 mg, 75.9 μmol , 1 equiv). The crude product after workup was purified via flash column chromatography on silica gel (eluent: 20% acetone in hexanes) to yield alcohol **39b** (12.7 mg, 48.4 μmol , 63.8 %) as a white solid, and separately the recovered hydantoin **39a** (1.4 mg, 7.5 μmol , 7.5%).

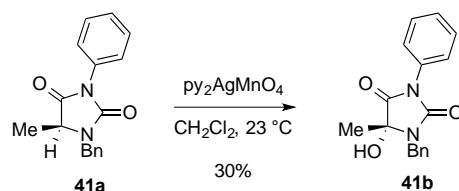
^1H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl_3 , $25\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$):	δ 7.48–7.41 (m, 2H, C_8H), 7.41–7.33 (m, 3H, C_7H , C_9H), 3.63 (s, 1H, C_5OH), 3.31 (dd, $J = 14.2, 8.1$ Hz, 1H, N_1CH_a), 3.13 (dd, $J = 14.2, 7.5$ Hz, 1H, N_1CH_b), 2.13 (hept, $J = 7.1$ Hz, 1H, $\text{N}_1\text{CH}_2\text{CH}$), 1.68 (s, 3H, C_5Me), 0.96 (d, $J = 6.7$ Hz, 6H, $\text{N}_1\text{CH}_2\text{CH}(\text{Me})_2$).
^{13}C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl_3 , $25\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$):	δ 172.7 (C_4), 154.6 (C_2), 131.5 (C_6), 129.2 (C_8), 128.4 (C_9), 126.1 (C_7), 84.5 (C_5), 47.3 (C_5Me), 28.4 (N_1CH_2), 22.5 ($\text{N}_1\text{CH}_2\text{CH}$), 20.5 ($\text{N}_1\text{CH}_2\text{CHMe}_a$) 20.4 ($\text{N}_1\text{CH}_2\text{CHMe}_b$).
FTIR (thin film) cm^{-1} :	3370 (br-m), 2961 (w), 1782 (w), 1706 (s), 1503 (w), 1420 (m), 1374 (m), 1156 (m), 1131 (m), 767 (w).
HRMS (DART) (m/z):	calc'd for $\text{C}_{14}\text{H}_{22}\text{N}_3\text{O}_3$, $[\text{M}+\text{NH}_4]^+$: 280.1656, found: 280.1649.
TLC (25% ethyl acetate in hexanes), R_f :	0.24 (UV, CAM).



Alcohol 40b:

The alcohol **40b** was prepared following the representative procedure-D using hydantoin **40a** (27.2 mg, 100 μmol , 1 equiv). The crude product after workup was purified via flash column chromatography on silica gel (eluent: 25% acetone in hexanes) to yield alcohol **40b** (9.6 mg, 33.3 μmol , 33.3%) as a white solid, and separately the recovered hydantoin **40a** (9.5 mg, 34.9 μmol , 34.9%).

^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3 , $25\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$):	δ 7.49–7.37 (m, 3H, C_8H , C_9H), 7.37–7.31 (m, 2H, C_7H), 4.47 (s, 1H, C_5OH), 4.01 (dq, $J = 15.9, 9.0$ Hz, 1H, N_1CH_a), 3.88 (dq, $J = 15.9, 8.8$ Hz, 1H, N_1CH_b), 1.68 (s, 3H, C_5Me).
^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl_3 , $25\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$):	δ 172.2 (C_4), 155.0 (C_2), 130.9 (C_6), 129.4 (C_8), 128.9 (C_9), 126.2 (C_7), 125.4 (q, $J = 280.6$ Hz, N_1CHCF_3), 84.3 (C_5), 40.8 (q, $J = 36.6$ Hz, N_1CH), 22.6 (C_5Me).
^{19}F NMR (282 MHz, CDCl_3 , $25\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$):	δ -70.55 (t, $J = 9.1$ Hz).
FTIR (thin film) cm^{-1} :	3388 (br-w), 1792 (w), 1733 (m), 1423 (m), 1264 (s), 1155 (m), 1046 (w), 896 (w), 703 (s).
HRMS (DART) (m/z):	calc'd for $\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_{15}\text{F}_3\text{N}_3\text{O}_3$, $[\text{M}+\text{NH}_4]^+$: 306.1060, found: 306.1054.
TLC (25% acetone in hexanes), R_f :	0.22 (UV, CAM).



Alcohol 41b:

The alcohol **41b** was prepared following the representative procedure-D using hydantoin **41a** (28.0 mg, 100 μmol , 1 equiv). The crude product after workup was purified via flash column chromatography on silica gel (eluent: 20% acetone in hexanes) to yield alcohol **41b** (9.0 mg, 30.4 μmol , 30.4%) as a white solid, and separately the recovered hydantoin **41a** (1.5 mg, 5.4 μmol , 5.4%).

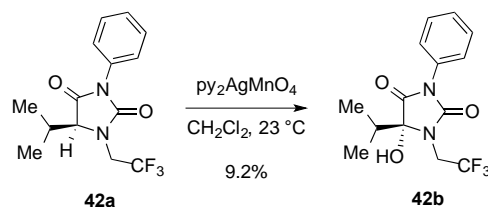
^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3 , 25 $^\circ\text{C}$): δ 7.56–7.38 (m, 6H, **ArH**), 7.38–7.29 (m, 4H, **ArH**), 4.76 (d, $J = 15.6$ Hz, 1H, **N₁CH_a**), 4.52 (d, $J = 15.6$ Hz, 1H, **N₁CH_b**), 3.38 (s, 1H, **C₅OH**), 1.54 (s, 3H, **C₅Me**).

^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl_3 , 25 $^\circ\text{C}$): δ 172.4 (**C₄**), 154.5 (**C₂**), 137.6, 131.4, 129.3, 129.0, 128.5, 128.4, 128.0, 126.1, 84.5 (**C₅**), 43.1 (**N₁CH₂**), 22.9 (**C₅Me**).

FTIR (thin film) cm^{-1} : 3379 (br-w), 3056 (w), 1783 (w), 1713 (s), 1503 (w), 1417 (m), 1265 (s), 1168 (m), 1136 (m), 733 (s), 701 (s).

HRMS (DART) (m/z): calc'd for $\text{C}_{17}\text{H}_{20}\text{N}_3\text{O}_3$, $[\text{M}+\text{NH}_4]^+$: 314.1499, found: 314.1495.

TLC (20% acetone in hexanes), R_f : 0.15 (UV, CAM).



Alcohol 42b:

The alcohol **42b** was prepared following the representative procedure-D using hydantoin **42a** (30.0 mg, 100 μmol , 1 equiv). The crude product after workup was purified via flash column chromatography on silica gel (eluent: 20% ethyl acetate in hexanes) to yield alcohol **42b** (2.9 mg, 9.2 μmol , 9.2%) as a white solid, and separately the recovered hydantoin **42a** (21.3 mg, 70.9 μmol , 70.9%).

^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3 , 25 $^\circ\text{C}$): δ 7.54–7.44 (m, 2H, C_8H), 7.44–7.32 (m, 3H, C_9H), 4.10 (dq, $J = 15.8, 8.9$ Hz, 1H, N_1CH_a), 3.94 (dq, $J = 15.8, 8.8$ Hz, 1H, N_1CH_b), 3.44 (s, 1H, C_5OH), 2.33 (p, $J = 6.9$ Hz, 1H, C_5CH), 1.29 (d, $J = 6.9$ Hz, 3H, C_5CHMe_a), 1.01 (d, $J = 7.0$ Hz, 3H, C_5CHMe_b).

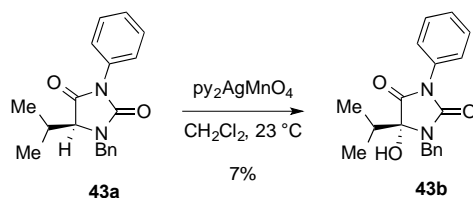
^{13}C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl_3 , 25 $^\circ\text{C}$): δ 170.7 (C_4), 155.4 (C_2), 130.9 (C_6), 129.4 (C_8), 128.9 (C_9), 126.2 (C_7), 123.7 (q, $J = 279.7$ Hz, $\text{N}_1\text{CH}_2\text{CF}_3$), 88.8 (C_5), 41.1 (q, $J = 36.7$ Hz, N_1CH_2), 34.3 (C_5CH), 16.4 (C_5CHMe_a), 15.7 (C_5CHMe_b).

^{19}F NMR (282 MHz, CDCl_3 , 25 $^\circ\text{C}$): δ -70.12 (t, $J = 8.8$ Hz).

FTIR (thin film) cm^{-1} : 3373 (br-w), 1714 (s), 1503 (w), 1425 (m), 1268 (m), 1153 (s), 1080 (m), 831 (w), 695 (w).

HRMS (DART) (m/z): calc'd for $\text{C}_{14}\text{H}_{19}\text{N}_3\text{O}_3$, $[\text{M}+\text{NH}_4]^+$: 334.1373, found: 334.1365.

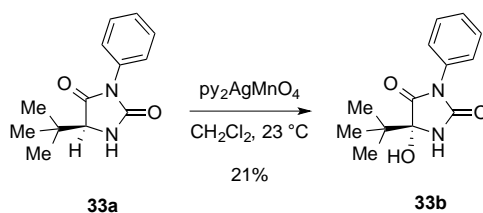
TLC (25% ethyl acetate in hexanes), R_f : 0.21 (UV, CAM).



Alcohol 43b:

The alcohol **43b** was prepared following the representative procedure-D using hydantoin **43a** (30.8 mg, 100 μmol , 1 equiv). The crude product after workup was purified via flash column chromatography on silica gel (eluent: 20% \rightarrow 25% ethyl acetate in hexanes) to yield alcohol **43b** (2.3 mg, 7.1 μmol , 7.1%) as a white solid, and separately the recovered hydantoin **43a** (21.5 mg, 69.7 μmol , 69.7%).

^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3 , 25 $^\circ\text{C}$):	δ 7.43 (app-tt, $J = 6.9, 1.3$ Hz, 4H, ArH), 7.38–7.27 (m, 6H, ArH), 4.59 (d, $J = 15.4$ Hz, 1H, N_1CH_a), 4.48 (d, $J = 15.5$ Hz, 1H, N_1CH_b), 3.71 (s, 1H, C_5OH), 2.24 (p, $J = 6.9$ Hz, 1H, C_5CH), 1.14 (d, $J = 6.8$ Hz, 3H, C_5CHMe_a), 0.80 (d, $J = 7.0$ Hz, 3H, C_5CHMe_b).
^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl_3 , 25 $^\circ\text{C}$):	δ 171.8 (C ₄), 155.4 (C ₂), 137.6, 131.4, 129.3, 128.8, 128.8, 128.5, 127.9, 126.2, 89.3 (C ₅), 43.2 (N_1CH_2), 34.2 (C_5CH), 16.3 (C_5CHMe_a), 15.9 (C_5CHMe_b).
FTIR (thin film) cm^{-1} :	3386 (br-w), 3054 (w), 1774 (w), 1723 (m), 1700 (s), 1497 (m), 1422 (m), 1363 (w), 1264 (s), 1164 (w), 896 (w), 838 (w), 733 (s), 704 (s).
HRMS (DART) (m/z):	calc'd for $\text{C}_{19}\text{H}_{24}\text{N}_3\text{O}_3$, $[\text{M}+\text{NH}_4]^+$:342.1812, found: 342.1828.
TLC (25% ethyl acetate in hexanes), R_f :	0.17 (UV, CAM).



Alcohol 33b:

The alcohol **33b** was prepared following the representative procedure-D using hydantoin **33a** (23.2 mg, 100 μ mol, 1 equiv). The crude product after workup was purified via flash column chromatography on silica gel (eluent: 35% ethyl acetate in hexanes) to yield alcohol **33b** (5.2 mg, 21.0 μ mol, 21.0 %) as a white solid, and separately the recovered hydantoin **33a** (7.0 mg, 30.1 μ mol, 30.1%).

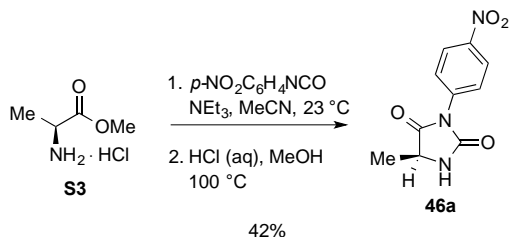
^1H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl_3 , 25 $^\circ\text{C}$): δ 7.45 (app-t, $J = 7.6$ Hz, 2H, C_8H), 7.38 (app-t, $J = 7.5$ Hz, 1H, C_9H), 7.34 (app-d, $J = 7.7$ Hz, 2H, C_7H), 6.28 (s, 1H, N_1H), 3.67 (s, 1H, C_5OH), 1.12 (s, 9H, $\text{C}_5\text{C}(\text{Me})_3$).

^{13}C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl_3 , 25 $^\circ\text{C}$): δ 172.5 (C_4), 155.4 (C_2), 131.1 (C_6), 129.4 (C_8), 128.7 (C_9), 126.4 (C_7), 88.4 (C_5), 38.3 (C_5C), 24.0 ($\text{C}_5\text{C}(\text{Me})_3$).

FTIR (thin film) cm^{-1} : 3335 (br-m), 1783 (w), 1711 (s), 1502 (w), 1419 (m), 1200 (w), 1121 (w), 864 (m), 734 (m), 703 (m).

HRMS (DART) (m/z): calc'd for $\text{C}_{13}\text{H}_{17}\text{N}_2\text{O}_3$, $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$: 249.1234, found: 249.1234.

TLC (25% ethyl acetate in hexanes), R_f : 0.21 (UV, CAM).



Hydantoin 46a:

The hydantoin **46a** was prepared following the representative procedure-A using L-alanine methyl ester hydrogen chloride **S3** (500 mg, 3.58 mmol, 1 equiv). The crude product after workup was purified via flash column chromatography on silica gel (eluent: 10% acetone in dichloromethane) to yield hydantoin **46a** (348 mg, 1.49 mmol, 41.6% over two steps) as a yellow solid.

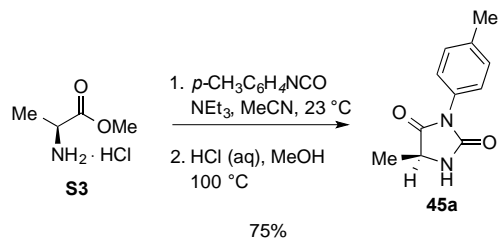
^1H NMR (400 MHz, Acetone- d_6 , 25 °C): δ 8.35 (d, J = 9.1 Hz, 2H, C_8H), 7.85 (d, J = 9.1 Hz, 2H, C_7H), 7.62 (s, 1H, N_1H), 4.38 (q, J = 6.9 Hz, 1H, C_5H), 1.50 (d, J = 6.9 Hz, 2H, C_5Me).

^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, Acetone- d_6 , 25 °C): δ 174.3 (C_4), 155.5 (C_2), 147.0 (C_9), 139.6 (C_6), 127.1, 124.7, 53.5 (C_5), 17.7 (C_5Me).

FTIR (thin film) cm^{-1} : 3241 (br-w), 1779 (w), 1725 (s), 1524 (m), 1411 (m), 1332 (m), 1185 (m), 1115 (w).

HRMS (DART) (m/z): calc'd for $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{10}\text{N}_3\text{O}_4$, $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$: 236.0666, found: 236.0669.

TLC (10% acetone in dichloromethane), R_f : 0.39 (UV, CAM).



Hydantoin 45a:

The hydantoin **45a** was prepared following the representative procedure-A using L-alanine methyl ester hydrogen chloride **S3** (500 mg, 3.58 mmol, 1 equiv). The crude product after workup was purified via flash column chromatography on silica gel (eluent: 5% acetone in dichloromethane) to yield hydantoin **45a** (552 mg, 2.70 mmol, 75.4% over two steps) as a white solid.

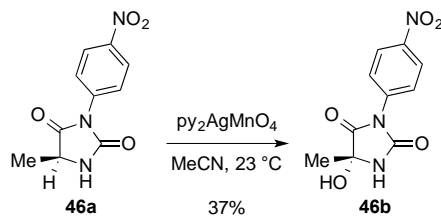
$^1\text{H NMR}$ (400 MHz, CDCl_3 , $25\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$): δ 7.43–7.13 (m, 4H, **ArH**), 6.53 (s, 1H, **N₁H**), 4.21 (q, $J = 6.9\text{ Hz}$, 1H, **C₅H**), 2.37 (s, 3H, **C₉Me**) 1.53 (d, $J = 7.0\text{ Hz}$, 1H, **C₅Me**).

$^{13}\text{C NMR}$ (100 MHz, CDCl_3 , $25\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$): δ 174.0 (**C₄**), 157.3 (**C₂**), 138.6, 130.0, 128.9, 126.3, 53.1 (**C₅**), 21.4 (**C₉Me**), 17.9 (**C₅Me**).

FTIR (thin film) cm^{-1} : 3258 (br-w), 1774 (w), 1712 (s), 1516 (w), 1418 (m), 1177 (w), 893 (w).

HRMS (DART) (m/z): calc'd for $\text{C}_{11}\text{H}_{13}\text{N}_2\text{O}_2$, $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$: 205.0972, found: 205.0961.

TLC (5% acetone in dichloromethane), R_f : 0.25 (UV, CAM).



Alcohol 46b:

The alcohol **46b** was prepared following the representative procedure-D using hydantoin **46a** (47.0 mg, 200 μmol , 1 equiv) in acetonitrile. The crude product after workup was purified via flash column chromatography on silica gel (eluent: 20% acetone in dichloromethane) to yield alcohol **46b** (17.6 mg, 73.0 μmol , 36.5 %) as a white solid.

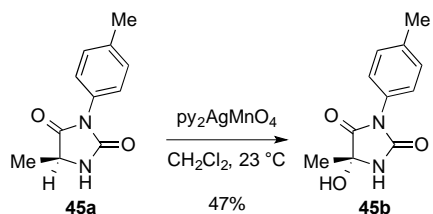
^1H NMR (500 MHz, Acetone- d_6 , 25 $^\circ\text{C}$): δ 8.38 (d, $J = 9.2$ Hz, 2H, C_8H), 8.25 (br-s, 1H, N_1H)
7.84 (d, $J = 9.0$ Hz, 2H, C_7H), 5.96 (s, 1H, C_5OH), 1.72 (s, 3H, C_5Me).

^{13}C NMR (125 MHz, Acetone- d_6 , 25 $^\circ\text{C}$): δ 173.3 (C_4), 154.0 (C_2), 147.1 (C_9), 139.2 (C_6), 127.1, 124.8, 83.0 (C_5), 23.6 (C_5Me).

FTIR (thin film) cm^{-1} : 3309 (br-m), 1716 (s), 1596 (w), 1522 (m), 1498 (m), 1343 (s), 1302 (m), 1160 (m), 957 (w).

HRMS (DART) (m/z): calc'd for $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{10}\text{N}_3\text{O}_5$, $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$: 252.0615, found: 252.0621.

TLC (20% acetone in dichloromethane), R_f : 0.35 (UV, CAM).



Alcohol 45b:

The alcohol **45b** was prepared following the representative procedure-D using hydantoin **45a** (40.8 mg, 200 μmol , 1 equiv). The crude product after workup was purified via flash column chromatography on silica gel (eluent: 20% acetone in dichloromethane) to yield alcohol **45b** (20.7 mg, 94.0 μmol , 47.0 %) as a white solid.

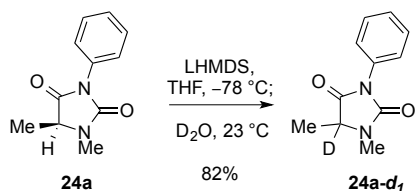
^1H NMR (500 MHz, Acetone- d_6 , 25°C): δ 7.91 (s, 1H, N_1H), 7.26 (s, 4H, ArH), 5.81 (s, 1H, C_5OH), 2.35 (s, 3H, C_9Me), 1.65 (s, 3H, C_5Me).

^{13}C NMR (125 MHz, Acetone- d_6 , 25°C): δ 173.8 (C_4), 155.0 (C_2), 138.3, 130.8, 130.0, 127.2, 82.9 (C_5), 23.9 (C_9CH_3), 21.1 (C_5Me).

FTIR (thin film) cm^{-1} : 3307 (br-m), 1713 (s), 1695 (s), 1516 (m), 1410 (m), 1160 (w), 1121 (w), 876 (m).

HRMS (DART) (m/z): calc'd for $\text{C}_{11}\text{H}_{13}\text{N}_2\text{O}_3$, $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$: 221.0921, found: 221.0901.

TLC (20% acetone in dichloromethane), R_f : 0.33 (UV, CAM).



Deuteriohydantoin 24a-d₁:

An anhydrous solution of hydantoin **24a** (250 mg, 1.22 mmol, 1 equiv) in tetrahydrofuran (30 mL) was cooled to -78 °C and maintained under an argon atmosphere. Anhydrous tetrahydrofuran (30 mL) was charged into a separate flame-dried round bottom flask containing lithium bis(trimethylsilyl)amide (614 mg, 3.66 mmol, 3.00 equiv) and cooled to -78 °C. The hydantoin solution was rapidly transferred into the solution of base at -78 °C via cannula. After 1 h, deuterium oxide (1.00 mL, 49.9 mmol, 40.0 equiv) was added via syringe and the reaction mixture was allowed to warm to 23 °C. The resulting mixture was diluted by addition of ethyl acetate (100 mL) and saturated aqueous solution of ammonium chloride (150 mL). The aqueous layer was extracted with ethyl acetate (2 × 100 mL) and the combined organic layers were dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate, were filtered, and were concentrated under reduced pressure. The crude oil was purified via flash column chromatography on silica gel (eluent: 25% → 50% ethyl acetate in hexanes) to provide deuteriohydantoin **24a-d₁** (206 mg, 1.00 mmol, 82.0%) as a white solid.

¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃, 25 °C): δ 7.45 (dd, *J* = 8.3, 7.1 Hz, 2H, C₈H), 7.41–7.38 (m, 2H, C₇H), 7.35 (app-t, *J* = 7.1 Hz, 1H, C₉H), 3.03 (s, 3H, N₁Me), 1.53 (s, 3H, C₅Me).

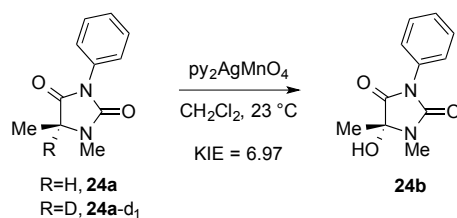
¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃, 25 °C): δ 172.6 (C₄), 155.3 (C₂), 132.0 (C₆), 129.2 (C₈), 128.2 (C₉), 126.2 (C₇), 56.83 (t, *J* = 21.9 Hz, C₅), 27.8 (N₁Me), 15.3 (C₅Me).

FTIR (thin film) cm⁻¹: 1774 (w), 1709 (s), 1501 (w), 1429 (m), 1401 (m), 1144 (m), 886 (w), 760 (w), 695 (w).

HRMS (DART) (*m/z*): calc'd for C₁₁H₁₂DN₂O₂, [M+H]⁺: 206.1034, found: 206.1025.

TLC (50% ethyl acetate in hexanes), *R_f*: 0.39 (UV, CAM).

Kinetic Isotope Effect Study



These experiments were conducted following the representative procedure-D and stopped at multiple time points to determine percent conversion. Each time point is a single measurement.

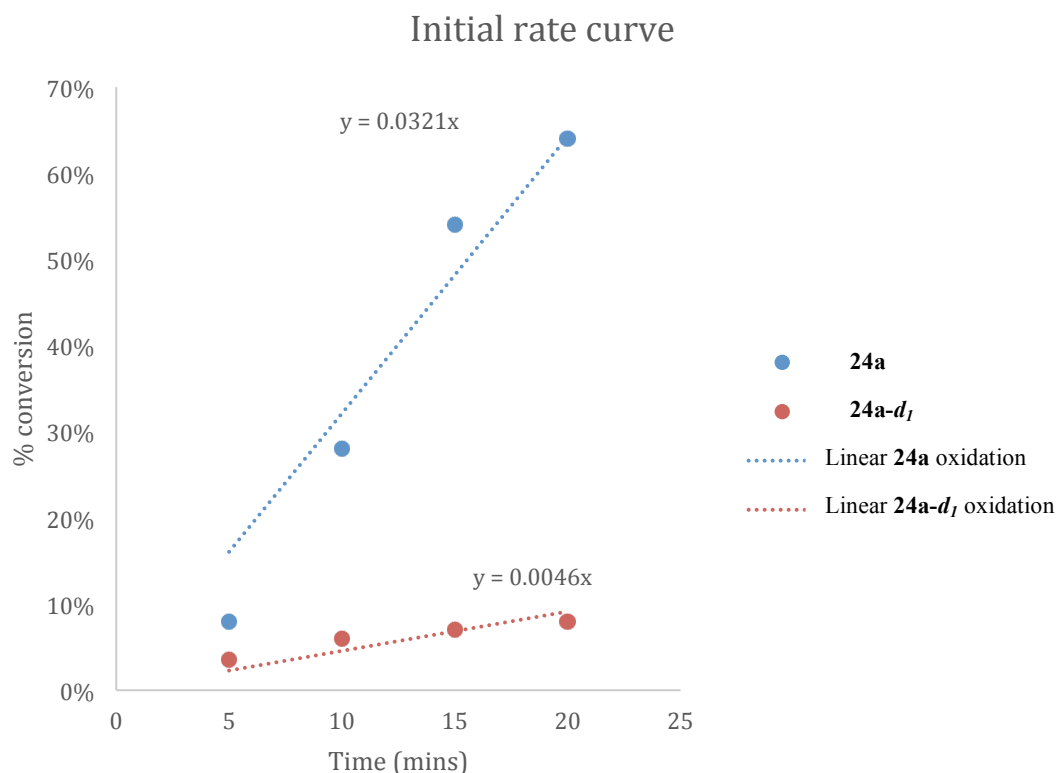
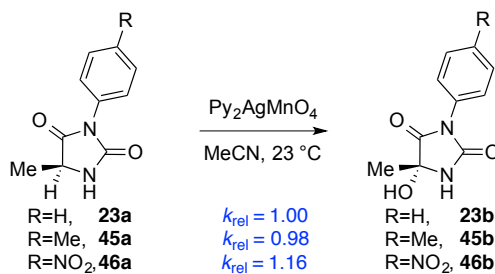


Figure S1. The observed external kinetic isotope effect is consistent with the mechanistic hypothesis that C–H abstraction is the rate-limiting step. The observation of a significant kinetic isotope effect is consistent with the observed and predicted relative rate measurements (internal competition).

Hammett Plot Analysis



These experiments were conducted following representative procedure-D and stopped at multiple time points to obtain rate data and generate the Hammett Plot. This information was not used in the preparation of the mathematical model. The rho value (0.4) is consistent with the mechanistic hypothesis where the radical center in the transition state is better stabilized by greater captodative stabilization. These *para*-substituted hydantoin derivatives were not included in the model due to the minimal difference in structure as compared to the variables included in the model.

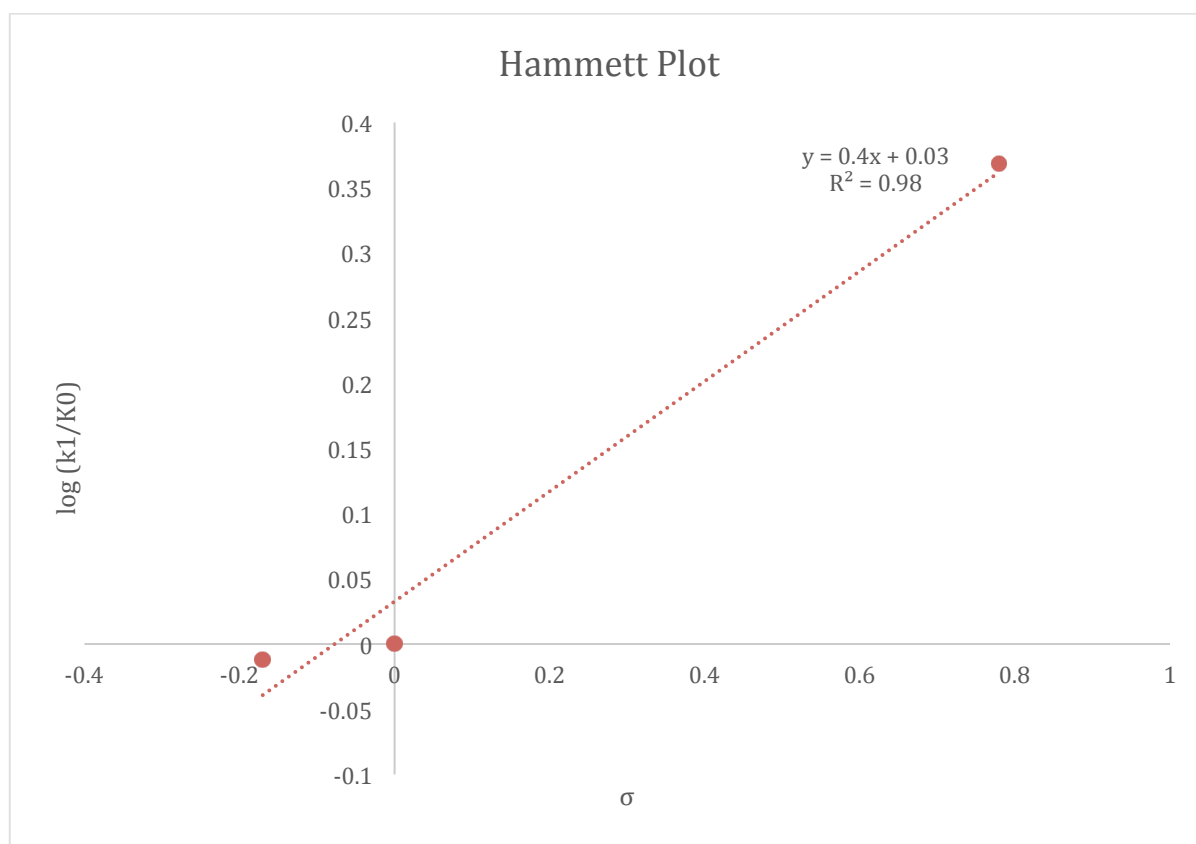
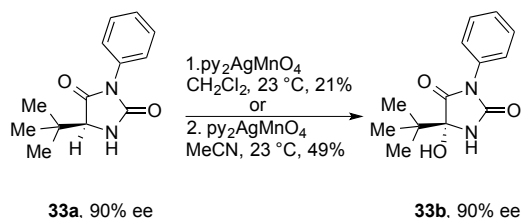
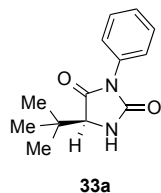


Figure S2. Hammett plot analysis and observed relative rate data.

Stereochemical Studies



These experiments were conducted following representative procedure-D. The alcohol product is obtained with the same level of enantiomeric excess as the starting material in both dichloromethane and acetonitrile. The hydroxylation is stereospecific and stereoretentive suggesting a rapid oxygen rebound after C–H abstraction. In cases where the resulting alcohol product is particularly prone to ionization or hydantoin-ring opening, or if careful product isolation is not exercised, the product may be isolated with lower levels of enantiomeric enrichment.

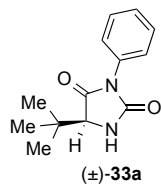
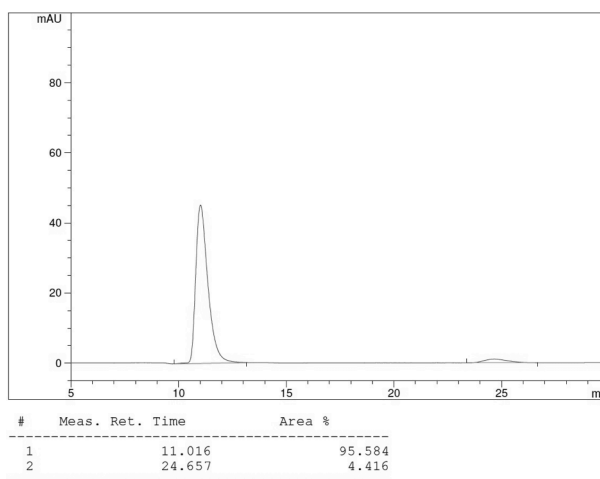


HPLC conditions:
Chiralcel OD-H, column #ODH0CE-KF021

10% isopropanol/ 90% hexanes

1.0 mL/min

254 nm

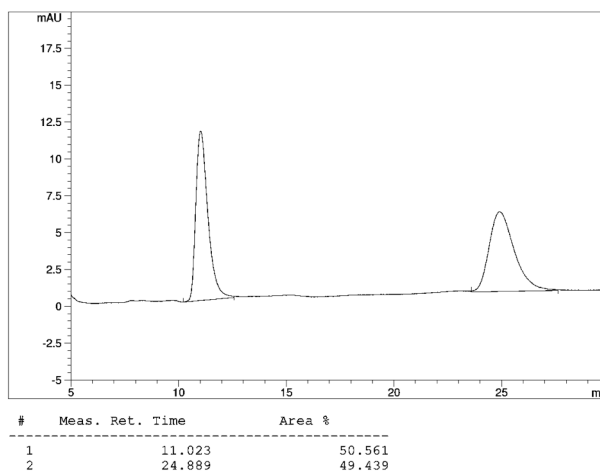


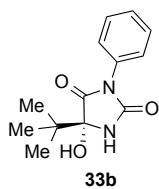
HPLC conditions:
Chiralcel OD-H, column #ODH0CE-KF021

10% isopropanol/ 90% hexanes

1.0 mL/min

254 nm



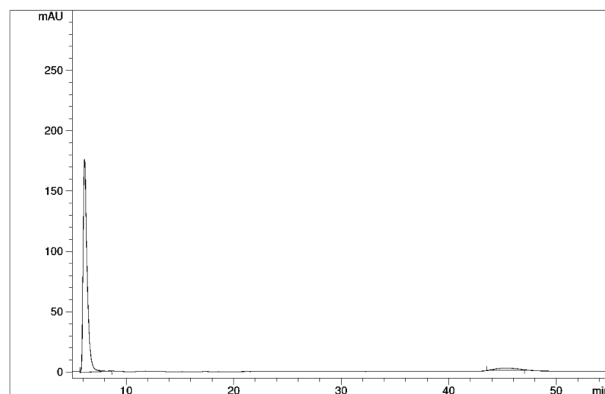


HPLC conditions:
Chiralcel OD-H, column #ODH0CE-KF021

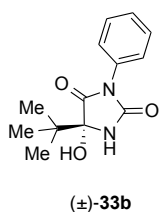
15% isopropanol/ 85%

1.0 mL/min

254 nm



#	Meas. Ret. Time	Area %
1	6.138	94.978
2	45.337	5.022

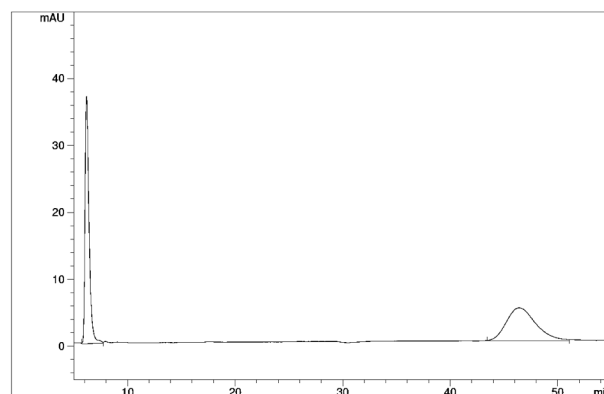


HPLC conditions:
Chiralcel OD-H, column #ODH0CE-KF021

15% isopropanol/ 85%

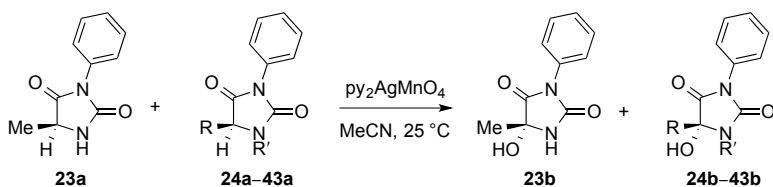
1.0 mL/min

254 nm



#	Meas. Ret. Time	Area %
1	6.186	50.383
2	46.403	49.617

Relative Rate Measurements and Model Development



General Procedure for Obtaining Relative Rates:

A sample of bis(pyridine)silver(I) permanganate (15.4 mg, 40.0 μmol , 0.400 equiv) was placed in three vials equipped with stir bars and purged with nitrogen for 10 minutes. Acetonitrile (0.5 mL) was then added to each vial. A solution of hydantoin **23a** (57.0 mg, 0.300 mmol, 3.00 equiv) in acetonitrile (0.75 mL) was combined with a solution of hydantoin substrate **24a–43a** (0.300 mmol, 3.00 equiv) and 1-methylnaphthalene (42.6 μL , 0.300 mmol, 3.00 equiv) in acetonitrile (0.75 mL) under nitrogen. The resulting solution was split into three equal portions (0.5 mL) and added to the stirred solution of oxidant under nitrogen. After 1 h, each reaction mixture passed through a Celite[®] plug and examined using gas chromatography. Thus, the relative rate data was obtained and converted to $\Delta\Delta G^\ddagger$ according to equation 1, in which r_i and p_i are the reactant and product of the reference substrate-1 (hydantoin **23a**), and r_i and p_i are the reactant and product of the substrate **24a–43a**.

$$\Delta\Delta G^\ddagger = 0.001986 * 298 * \ln\left(\frac{p_i * r_1}{p_1 * r_i}\right) \quad (1)$$

Model Development:

Gaussian 09 software⁶ was used to obtain DFT calculations. The hydantoin and diketopiperazine geometries were optimized at the M06-2X/def2tzvp⁷ level of theory with an ultrafine integration grid. These optimized structures were then used as the basis of parameter acquisition. The structural features⁸ (bond distances d , angles and torsion angles θ°) were obtained from the optimized structures in Gaussview. The infrared vibrational frequencies and intensities,^{9a,9b,10} as well as ¹³C¹¹ and ¹H NMR shifts (δ),^{10c} are computed using Gaussian 09. The NBO charges¹² are calculated on the Gaussian 09 platform with the external program NBO 6.0. Sterimol^{9b,9c,12a,13} (B_1 , B_5 , L), Hammett (σ)¹⁴, and Taft parameters¹⁵ (σ^*) are calculated using Molecular Modeling Pro[®]¹⁶. Sambvca 2¹⁷ was employed to determine the percent buried volume ($\%V_{bur}$) at varying spherical radii between 1.75 and 3.5 Å. For these measurements, the hydrogen connected to C5 was used to define the center of the sphere, the Z axis was defined using atoms C5 and the connected hydrogen to define the Z axis, the XZ plane was defined using C5, its connected hydrogen, and C4 (Figure S3), bond radii were scaled by 1.17 Å, the distance of the coordination point from the center of the sphere was 0.0 Å, and the mesh spacing for numerical integration was set at 0.10. All hydrogen atoms were included in these calculations. Several relevant parameters for the hydantoin and diketopiperazines are shown in the Tables S1–S4. Parameters highlighted in red constitute the models. Linear regression plots were created using Prism 7.0b.¹⁸

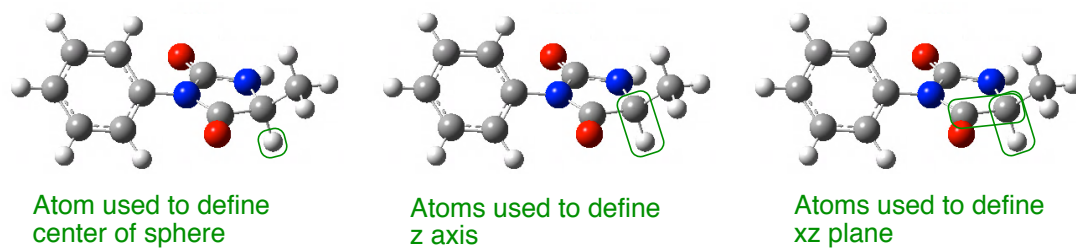


Figure S3. Atoms used in $\%V_{\text{bur}}$ calculations.

Table S1. Calculated parameters to describe IR vibrations and the hydrogen that is abstracted from the hydantoin.

Substrate	ν_{C-H}	i_{C-H}	$\nu_{C=O}$	$i_{C=O}$	δ_H	NBO_H	$\%V_{bur}$
23a	3060.39	8.95	1894.58	93.58	4.57	0.2159	67.0
24a	3038.25	12.71	1881.62	71.64	4.28	0.2131	68.2
25a	3070.16	4.99	1881.72	111.38	5.16	0.2212	72.0
41a	3045.13	12.55	1878.13	88.54	4.43	0.2149	68.1
39a	3036.99	12.38	1878.32	74.23	4.30	0.2138	68.4
26a	3034.78	5.68	1890.25	125.15	3.95	0.2137	70.2
27a	3029.72	7.16	1877.25	76.39	3.59	0.2114	72.6
28a	3037.20	5.19	1877.47	89.40	4.86	0.2198	76.4
42a	3033.03	5.61	1884.16	58.31	3.78	0.2142	71.7
43a	3040.13	15.46	1869.86	65.98	4.37	0.2185	70.7
36a	3034.56	8.39	1889.75	181.78	4.04	0.2144	70.2
37a	3029.70	10.02	1876.34	79.22	3.67	0.2118	73.0
38a	3072.46	8.00	1878.54	99.24	5.30	0.2227	74.1
32a	3086.65	10.14	1885.34	59.07	4.54	0.2222	67.3
31a	3067.03	4.71	1884.19	116.16	6.23	0.2326	73.8
35a	3052.51	12.90	1874.85	84.55	4.46	0.2181	74.5
33a	3051.38	12.94	1889.08	171.74	4.17	0.2200	70.8
34a	3099.02	17.33	1889.34	141.97	4.67	0.2221	73.5
24a-d_I	3038.23	12.949	1880.60	70.92	4.28	0.2131	68.2

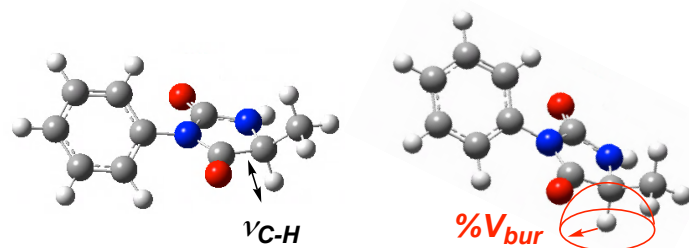


Figure S4. Representative parameters from Table S1.

Table S2. Calculated parameters to describe the C5 position of the hydantoins.						
Substrate	$\sigma_p(C5)$	L_{C5}	$B1_{C5}$	$B5_{C5}$	δ_{C5}	NBO_{C5}
23a	-0.1200	3.07	1.70	2.20	70.74	-0.13433
24a	-0.1200	3.08	1.70	2.20	75.63	-0.12408
25a	-0.1200	3.08	1.70	2.20	73.15	-0.12297
26a	-0.1760	4.34	2.07	3.34	81.75	-0.12788
27a	-0.1760	4.36	2.08	3.35	89.23	-0.12012
28a	-0.1760	4.40	2.08	3.35	82.40	-0.11791
31a	0.4090	6.37	1.77	3.21	82.45	-0.14009
32a	0.2100	8.83	4.31	4.76	84.19	-0.13765
33a	-0.2040	4.42	2.07	3.37	84.63	-0.1301
34a	-0.1640	5.39	1.74	4.57	71.89	-0.13372
35a	-0.1640	5.39	1.73	4.57	75.43	-0.12306
36a	0.1320	6.41	2.08	3.67	80.13	-0.12404
37a	0.0870	6.43	2.09	3.69	87.21	-0.11777
38a	0.1500	6.51	2.16	3.58	83.07	-0.11274
39a	-0.1200	3.08	1.70	2.20	77.21	-0.12189
41a	-0.1200	3.08	1.70	2.20	77.70	-0.12409
42a	-0.1760	4.36	2.07	3.35	88.00	-0.11433
43a	-0.1760	4.35	2.09	3.34	87.37	-0.11873
24a-d₁	-0.1200	3.07	1.70	2.20	75.62	-0.12408

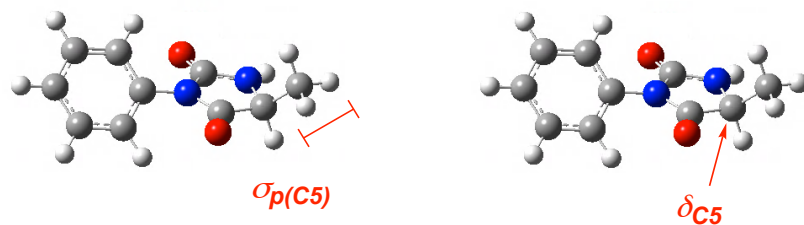


Figure S5. Representative parameters from Table S2.

Table S3. Calculated parameters to describe the N1 position of the hydantoin derivatives and bond angles and distances.

Substrate	$\sigma_{p(N1)}$	L_{N1}	$B1_{N1}$	$B5_{N1}$	NBO_{N1}	θ_{COCH}	d_{CH}
23a	0.0000	2.18	1.17	1.17	-0.6272	66.79	1.0947
24a	-0.1200	3.00	1.70	2.20	-0.4378	66.15	1.0969
25a	-0.0930	6.45	1.70	3.37	-0.4338	64.09	1.0939
41a	-0.0880	5.47	1.72	6.16	-0.4292	64.20	1.0960
39a	-0.1640	5.26	1.73	4.58	-0.4407	67.13	1.0970
26a	0.0000	2.18	1.17	1.17	-0.6292	64.61	1.0970
27a	-0.1200	3.03	1.70	2.20	-0.4434	63.40	1.0979
28a	-0.0510	6.46	1.70	3.32	-0.4482	57.96	1.0931
42a	0.2180	4.53	1.70	3.85	-0.4427	61.81	1.0974
43a	-0.0880	5.20	1.73	6.11	-0.4307	62.56	1.0966
36a	0.0000	2.17	1.17	1.17	-0.6285	64.31	1.0966
37a	-0.1200	3.03	1.70	2.21	-0.4426	64.12	1.0977
38a	-0.0510	6.45	1.70	3.33	-0.4483	61.52	1.0939
32a	-0.1580	9.72	3.12	4.23	-0.4298	55.58	1.0924
31a	-0.0090	6.29	1.77	3.22	-0.4255	60.02	1.0942
35a	-0.1200	3.01	1.70	2.21	-0.4351	61.87	1.0955
33a	0.0000	2.17	1.17	1.17	-0.6323	62.65	1.0956
34a	0.0000	2.18	1.17	1.17	-0.6224	57.68	1.0921
24a-d ₁	-0.1200	3.00	1.70	2.20	-0.4378	66.18	1.0969

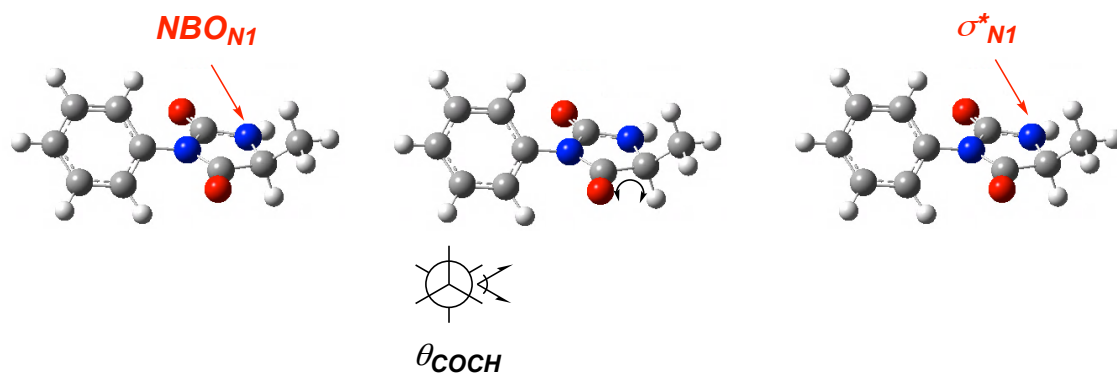


Figure S6. Representative parameters from Table S3.

Table S4. Calculated parameters to describe the diketopiperazines.				
Substrate	$\%V_{bur}$	$\sigma_{p(C5)}$	δ_{C5}	NBO_{NI}
<u>Methylene</u>				
(+)- 19	78.80	0.0000	69.7341	-0.4402
(+)- 19 (2)	71.40	0.0000	69.7341	-0.4402
<u>Threonine Cα</u>				
(+)- 19	70.30	0.0000	77.2317	-0.4939
<u>C15 – H</u>				
47b	70.30	0.0800	73.4965	-0.4276
48b	72.20	-0.1200	79.5340	-0.4240
50b	66.60	0.0000	71.0492	-0.4286
49b	71.70	0.0250	77.1527	-0.4265
51b	71.90	-0.1200	73.4965	-0.4985
<u>C15 – H (2)</u>				
50b	70.60	0.0000	71.0492	-0.4286
<u>C11 – H</u>				
47b	69.90	0.2990	79.8218	-0.4421
48b	75.40	0.2780	78.6419	-0.4444
50b	77.10	0.4090	88.3891	-0.4388
49b	69.90	0.2990	79.3981	-0.4359
51b	70.10	0.2990	79.9969	-0.4436

Following collection of the relevant parameters, the multidimensional analysis was performed using Matlab® R2015b¹⁹ software, where attempts were made to describe the relative transition state energies $\Delta\Delta G^\ddagger$ (determined by relative rate experiments as shown above) using these molecular descriptors. A script previously developed by one of our group members²⁰ was used to assist this process. First, a correlation matrix was constructed to analyze the intercorrelations between the parameters, as well as the univariate trends in reference to the measured $\Delta\Delta G^\ddagger$ (Figure S7). Multivariate linear regression analysis was then performed to correlate the parameters to the measured $\Delta\Delta G^\ddagger$, using a forward stepwise search where the criterion for model improvement is set to a combined score of R^2 , Q^2 (from leave-one-out cross-validation), $R^2_{K\text{-fold}}$ (from four-fold cross-validation and average of five runs), and the number of parameters in the model. In addition, any models containing collinear parameters (parameters that are correlated with an $R^2 \geq 0.3$) were rejected. The models generated through this process were then studied, and the best was chosen based on its simplicity and interpretability. The most favorable model determined by this method is shown in the paper, with the corresponding data provided in Table S5. For this model, $R^2_{K\text{-fold}} = 0.66$. The leave-one-out analysis was employed to determine the generalizability of the model. This cross validation generates a model leaving one observation out, then determines the ability of the model to predict the point which was left out. A Q^2 that is similar to R^2 implies a robust model. The predicted $\Delta\Delta G^\ddagger_{\text{LOO}}$ is shown in Table S5, and the correlation of leave-one-out predictions to experimental values shown in Figure S8.

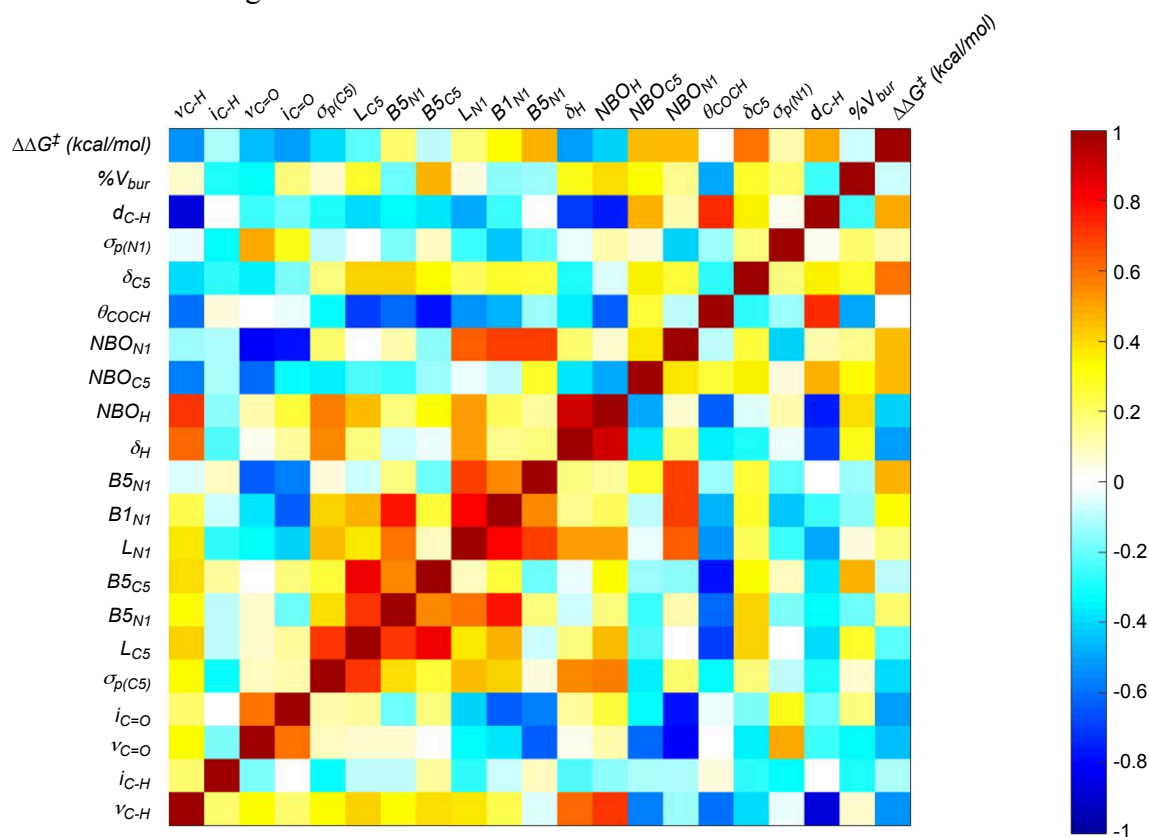


Figure S7. Correlation matrix between relevant parameters.

Table S5. Measured and predicted $\Delta\Delta G^\ddagger$ using multivariate correlation and a leave-one-out-analysis.

Substrate	<i>Measured</i> $\Delta\Delta G^\ddagger$ (kcal/mol)	<i>Predicted</i> $\Delta\Delta G^\ddagger$ (kcal/mol)	<i>Predicted</i> $\Delta\Delta G^\ddagger$ (<i>LOO</i>) (kcal/mol)
23a	0.0000	0.2172	0.3342
24a	0.9444	1.1707	1.2213
25a	1.2032	0.7199	0.5821
41a	1.3784	1.3729	1.3717
39a	0.8180	1.2737	1.3557
26a	1.0728	0.9963	0.9831
27a	1.9438	2.0615	2.0992
28a	1.2607	1.2315	1.2187
42a	2.5787	2.0288	1.8861
43a	2.0540	2.0892	2.0986
36a	0.4592	0.1588	0.0161
37a	1.1269	1.2677	1.2954
38a	0.0671	0.6942	0.8456
32a	1.3060	1.1858	1.1174
31a	0.3250	0.1464	-0.0431
35a	0.6906	0.8242	0.8754
33a	1.0847	1.2385	1.3103
34a	0.0614	-0.0290	-0.0833
24a- <i>d</i> ₁	1.4793	1.1705	1.1014

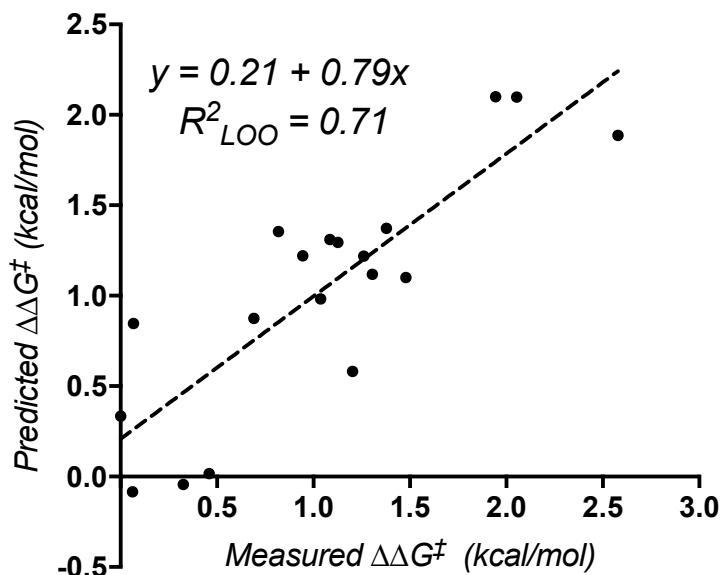


Figure S8. Leave-one-out plot for five-parameter model.

Table S6. Measured and predicted $\Delta\Delta G^\ddagger$ for the model excluding the N1 NBO charge and hydantoin with a N1-H substitution.			
Substrate	<i>Measured $\Delta\Delta G^\ddagger$</i> (kcal/mol)	<i>Predicted $\Delta\Delta G^\ddagger$</i> (kcal/mol)	<i>Predicted $\Delta\Delta G^\ddagger$</i> (LOO) (kcal/mol)
24a	0.9444	1.2112	1.2833
25a	1.2032	1.7089	0.5182
41a	1.3784	1.3843	1.3857
39a	0.8180	1.3213	1.4284
27a	1.9438	2.0763	2.1351
28a	1.2607	1.2270	1.2078
42a	2.5787	2.0509	1.8678
43a	2.0540	2.0810	2.0900
37a	1.1269	1.2456	1.2731
38a	0.0671	0.6750	0.8414
32a	1.3060	1.1654	1.0582
31a	0.3250	0.0222	-0.4037
35a	0.6906	0.7961	0.8500
24a-d₁	1.4793	1.2110	1.1385

As mentioned in the paper, we had the hypothesis that the NBO charge descriptor in the model had only one role, which is to describe how the lack of electron-withdrawing capacity of hydrogen increased the rate of the reaction. To test this theory, a linear regression analysis was also performed excluding both the N1 NBO charge and all hydantoin with an N1-H substitution. The result of this analysis generated a model with a comparable R^2 and Q^2 to the original model, consistent with this theory, and is shown in Table S6 and Figure S9.

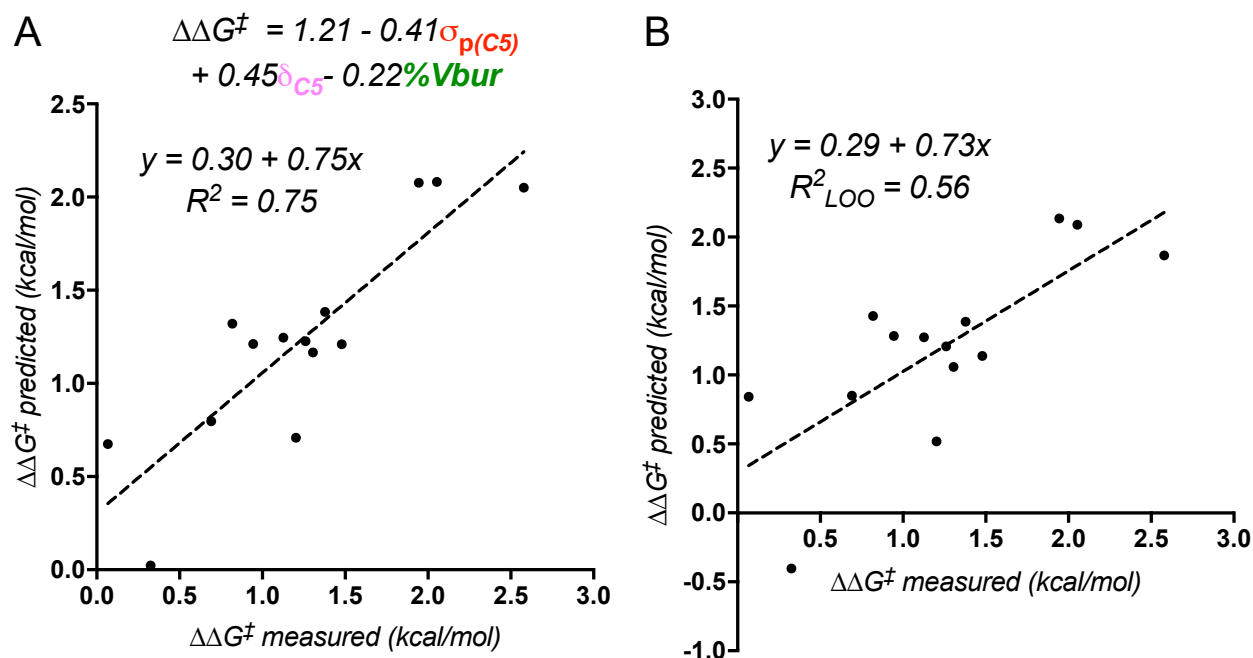


Figure S9. A) Model excluding N1-H substitution and N1 NBO charge and B) leave-one-out plot for this model.

In addition to the ability to gain mechanistic information from the models, each potential model was evaluated for the ability of the model to be extrapolated from explaining the behavior of the hydantoin derivatives to the diketopiperazine derivatives. To do this, the parameters for the hydantoin and diketopiperazines were normalized together, and the model was first used to determine a predicted $\Delta\Delta G^\ddagger$ value for each diketopiperazine potential site of oxidation. These $\Delta\Delta G^\ddagger$ values were then compared to experimental outcomes to determine whether there was a difference in $\Delta\Delta G^\ddagger$ between diketopiperazine sites that were oxidized and those that were not. The results for this analysis for the primary model used in the paper are shown in Table S7. The text in red indicates an inaccurate prediction. The relevant parameters were also evaluated for the ability to serve as classifiers, dividing the oxidized diketopiperazine sites from the unreactive ones.

Two alternative models that were generated but not used in the report are shown in Figures S10-S11. The first model (Figure S10) is similar to the primary model, but it excludes the $\%V_{bur}$ parameter. Although the $\%V_{bur}$ parameter only improves R^2 from 0.75 to 0.82, it is useful in the prediction of the behavior of the oxidation for diketopiperazine derivatives.

The second of these models (Figure S11A) increased the fit slightly by adding the $\sigma_{p(N1)}$ parameter to the primary model. As done for the parameters in the paper, the $\sigma_{p(N1)}$ parameter was examined for subsets of hydantoin, holding either the C5 or N1 substituent constant. Comparison of

$\sigma_{p(N1)}$ among different N1 substituents indicated that this parameter had the same value for all substrates in the N1-H subset, and it also remained consistent for all substrates in the N1-Me subset. However, for the N1-Ph subset, this parameter varied significantly among substrates. Through analysis of the $\sigma_{p(C5)}$ and δ_{C5} parameters in the paper, this subset has already been shown to have more complex behavior than other N1 substituents. Thus, while $\sigma_{p(N1)}$ does improve the model, it does not add valuable mechanistic information or increase the accuracy of the prediction of the oxidation of the diketopiperazine derivatives.

Table S7. Oxidation outcome and predicted $\Delta\Delta G^\ddagger$ for diketopiperazine derivatives.		
Substrate	<i>Oxidation outcome</i>	<i>Predicted $\Delta\Delta G^\ddagger$ (kcal/mol)</i>
<u>Methylene</u>		
(+)- 19	Oxidized	0.2667
(+)- 19 (2)	Oxidized	0.1895
<u>Threonine Cα</u>		
(+)- 19	Not oxidized	0.0943
<u>C15 – H</u>		
47b	Oxidized	0.8877
48b	Oxidized	1.2500
50b	Oxidized	0.6710
49b	Oxidized	0.7517
51b	Oxidized	0.5333
<u>C15 – H (2)</u>		
50b	Oxidized	0.3904
<u>C11 – H</u>		
47b	Oxidized	0.4064
48b	Not oxidized	-0.0334
50b	Oxidized	0.3451
49b	Oxidized	0.3937
51b	Not oxidized	0.4013

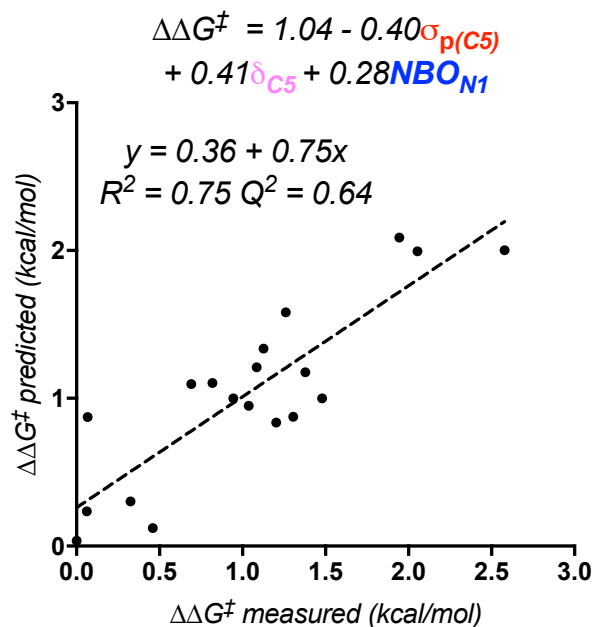
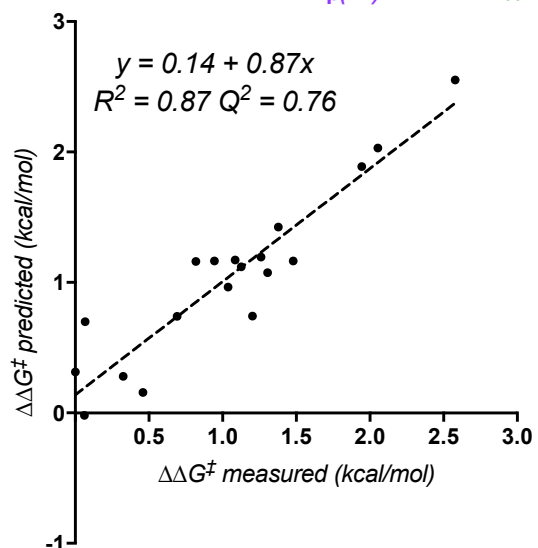


Figure S10. Model lacking %V_{bur}.

A
$$\Delta\Delta G^\ddagger = 1.04 - 0.39\sigma_{p(C5)} + 0.41\delta_{C5} + 0.38NBO_{N1} + 0.18\sigma_{p(N1)} - 0.23\%V_{bur}$$



B

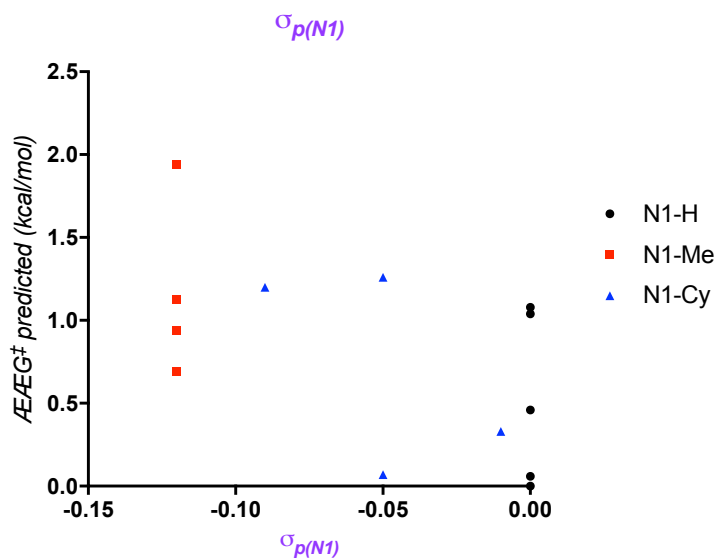


Figure S11. A) Model with the addition of $\sigma_{p(N1)}$. B) Interpretation of $\sigma_{p(N1)}$.

GC Data for Relative Rate Measurement

GC method information: 250 °C inlet, 300 °C detector, flow 1.0 mL/min, oven temperature program: 80 °C for 5 min, 5 °C/min ramp to 150 °C, then 10 °C/min ramp to 300 °C. 1-methylnaphthalene was used as an internal standard. Calibrations and rate measurements were done in triplicate. Agilent Technologies 7890A GC System with a HP-5 (5%-Phenyl)-methylpolysiloxane column and dinitrogen as carrier gas. $\Delta\Delta G^\ddagger$ for each run and their averages are presented in Table S8.

Table S8. $\Delta\Delta G^\ddagger$ for relative rate measurements.

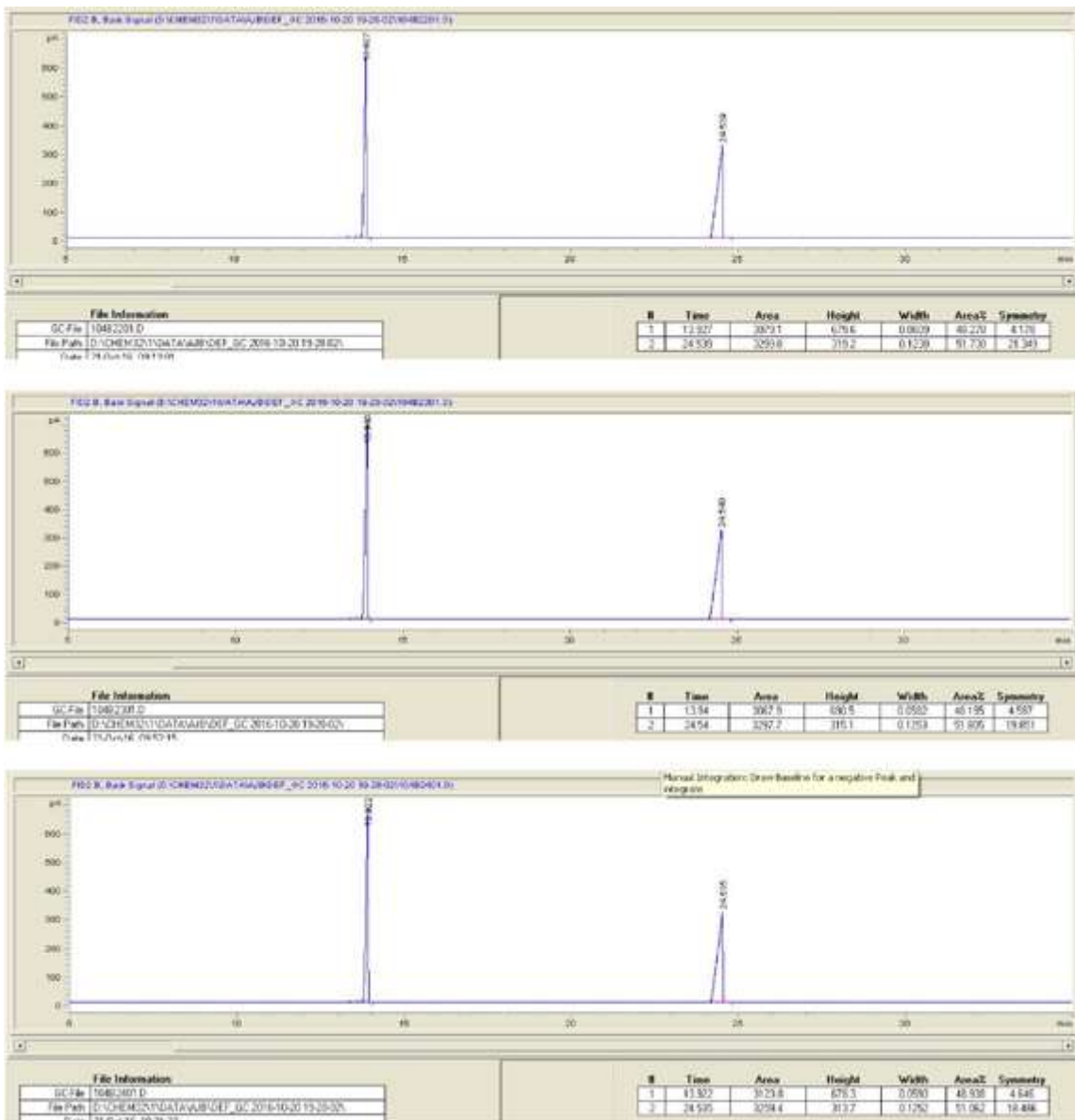
Substrate	<i>Run 1</i> $\Delta\Delta G^\ddagger$	<i>Run 2</i> $\Delta\Delta G^\ddagger$	<i>Run 3</i> $\Delta\Delta G^\ddagger$	<i>Average</i> $\Delta\Delta G^\ddagger$
24a-d₁	1.825	1.358	1.254	1.479
24a	0.871	1.025	0.937	0.944
25a	1.219	1.179	1.212	1.203
26a	0.977	1.223	0.912	1.038
27a	2.550	x ^a	1.308	1.929
28a	1.050	1.353	1.379	1.261
31a^b	0.272	0.345	0.358	0.325
32a	1.236	1.550	1.131	1.306
33a	1.038	1.100	1.116	1.085
34a	0.041	0.068	0.075	0.061
35a	0.728	0.678	0.666	0.691
36a	0.282	0.532	0.563	0.459
37a	1.091	1.034	1.256	1.127
38a	-0.262	0.228	0.235	0.067
39a	0.699	0.816	0.939	0.818
41a	1.368	1.411	1.356	1.378
42a	2.101	2.493	3.141	2.579
43a	2.009	2.071	2.082	2.054

^a Depletion of starting material was minimal and could not be accurately measured. ^b GC spectra show an unidentified peak at 26.3 min, which may be an oxidation or degradation product. Exclusion of this observation does not significantly impact modeling.

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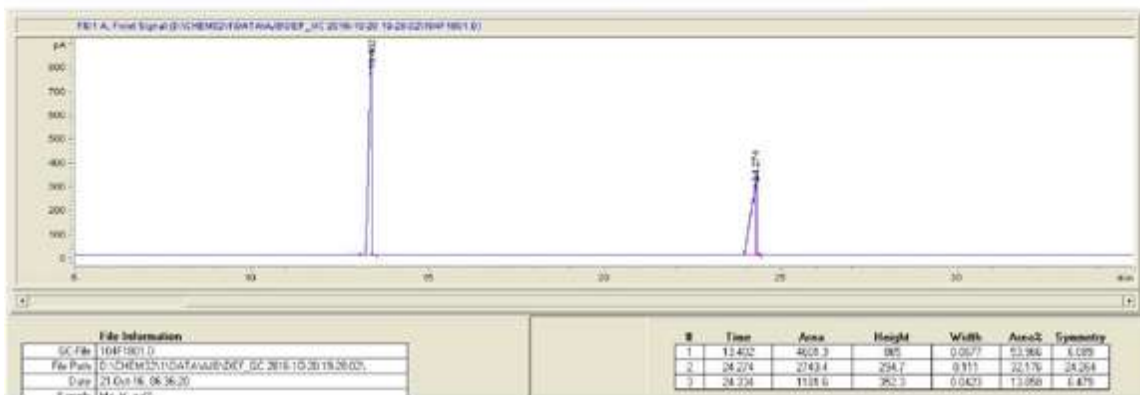
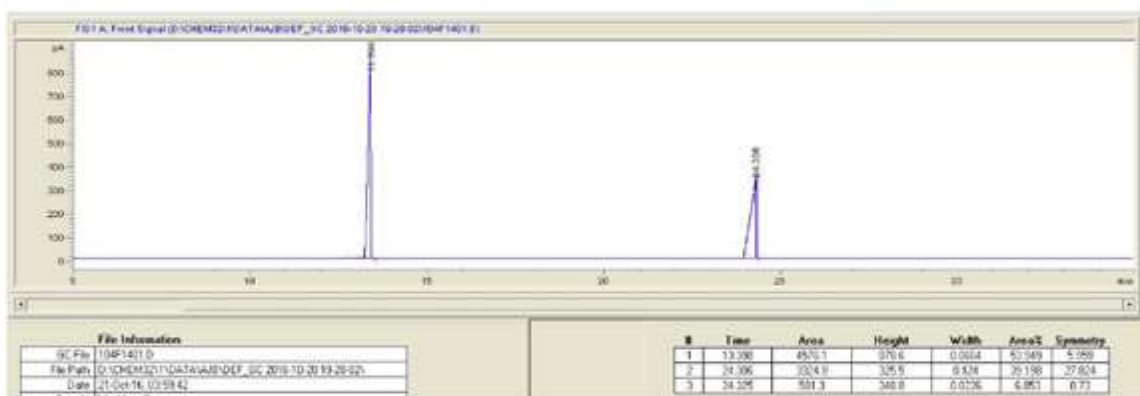
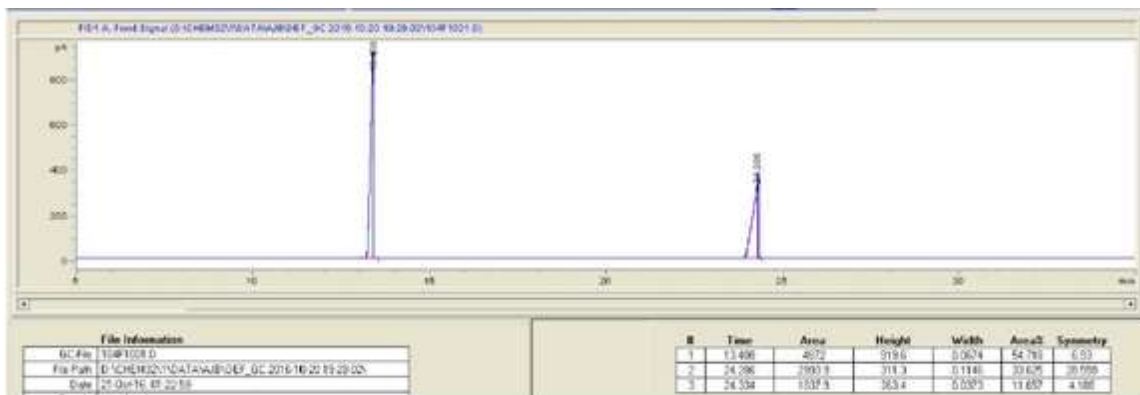
23a calibration back column



1-methylnaphthalene (internal standard) at 13.9

23a at 24.5

23a calibration front column



1-methylnaphthalene (internal standard) at 13.4

23a at 24.3

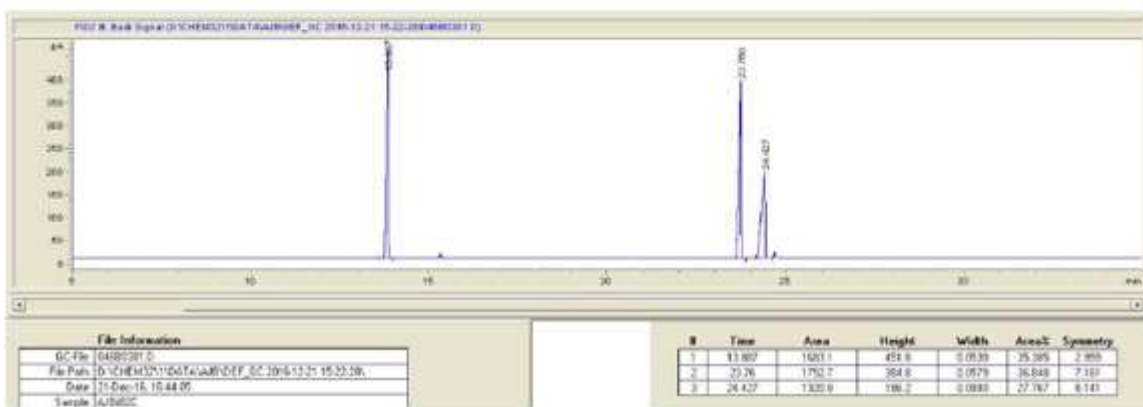
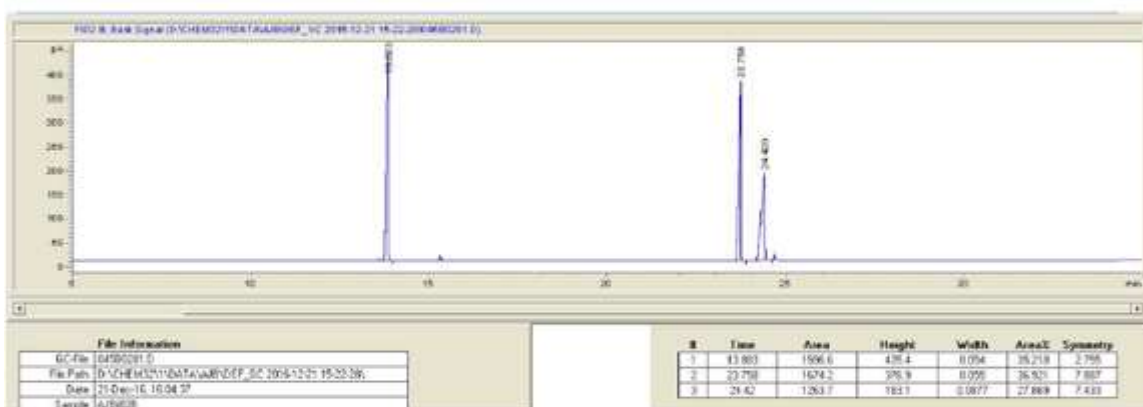
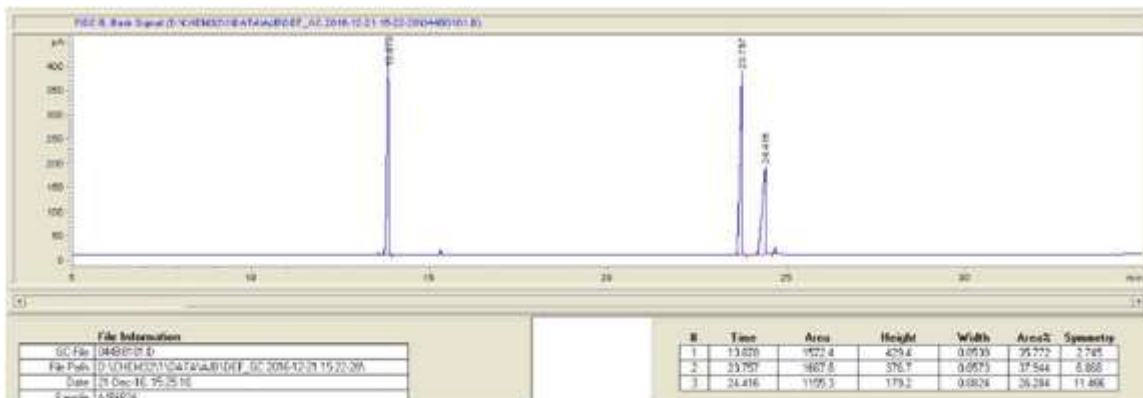
24a-d₁ calibration



1-methylnaphthalene (internal standard) at 13.9

23a-d₁ at 23.7

24a-d₁ relative rate measurement

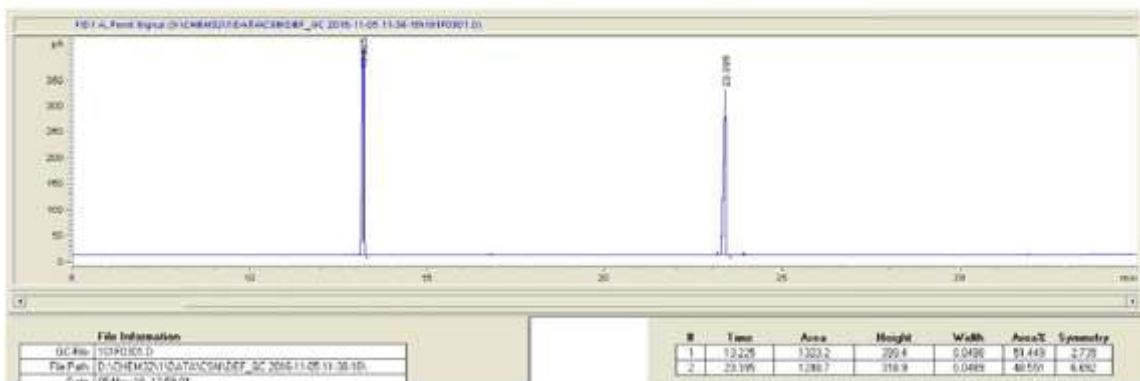
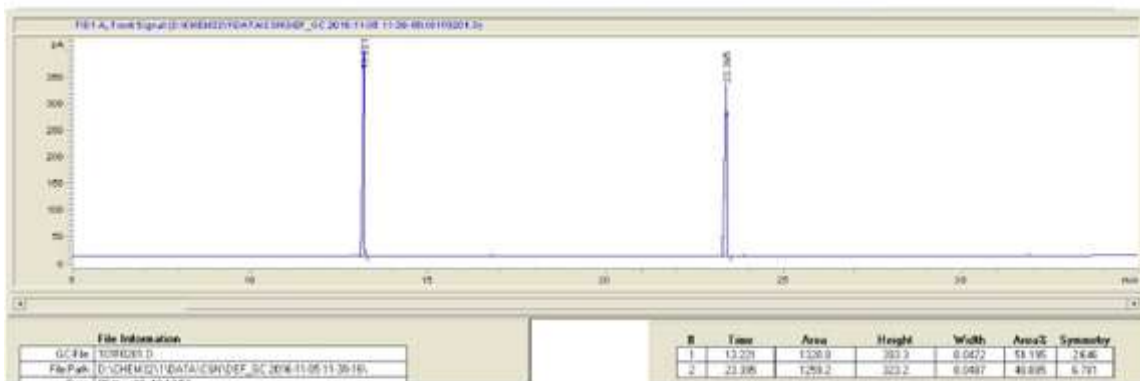
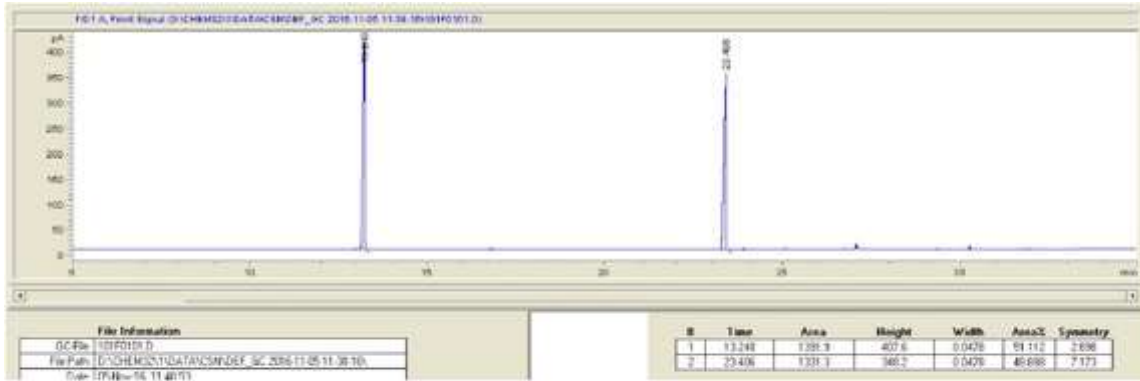


1-methylnaphthalene (internal standard) at 13.9

23a-d₁ at 23.8

23a at 24.4

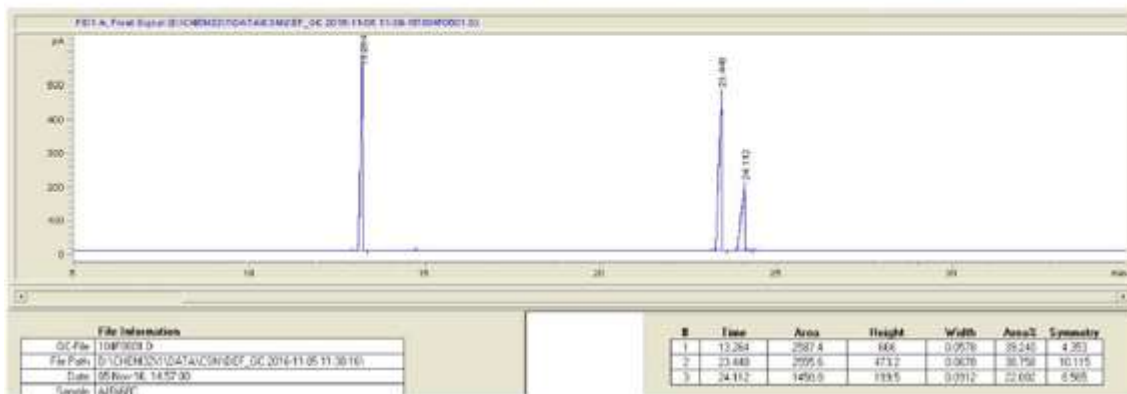
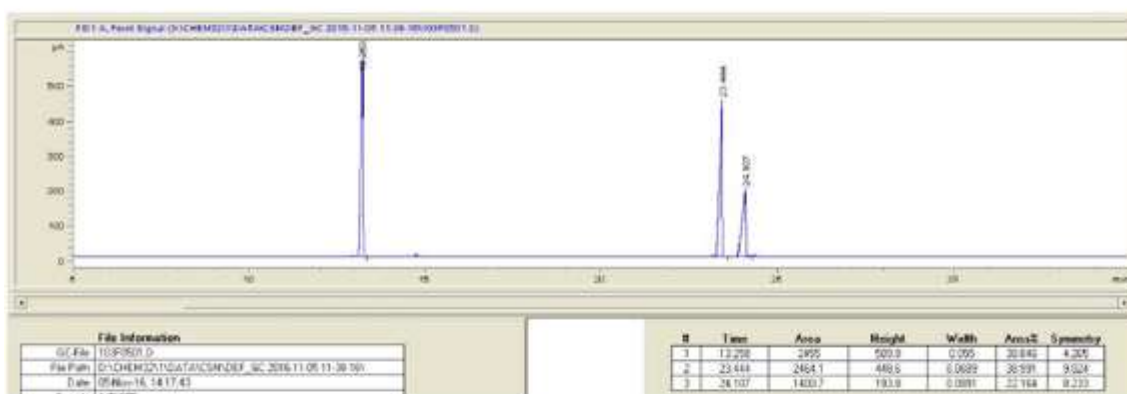
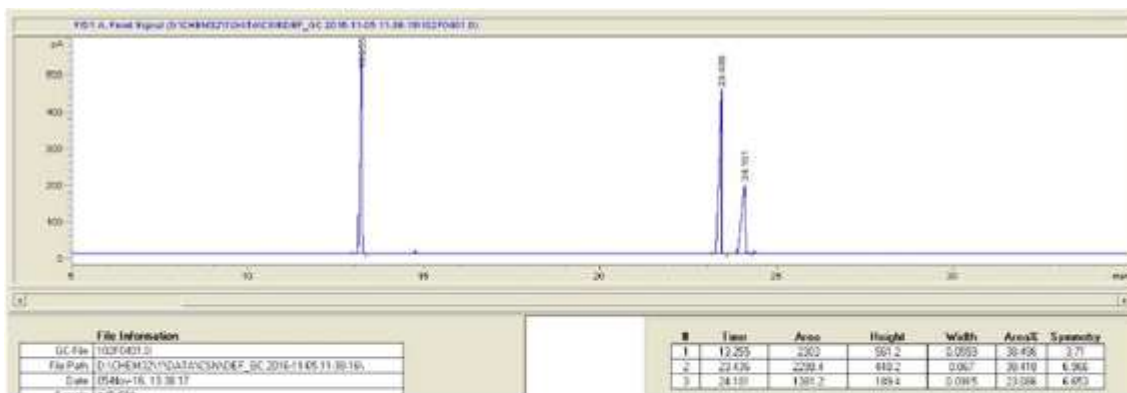
24a calibration



1-methylnaphthalene (internal standard) at 13.2

24a at 23.4

24a relative rate measurement

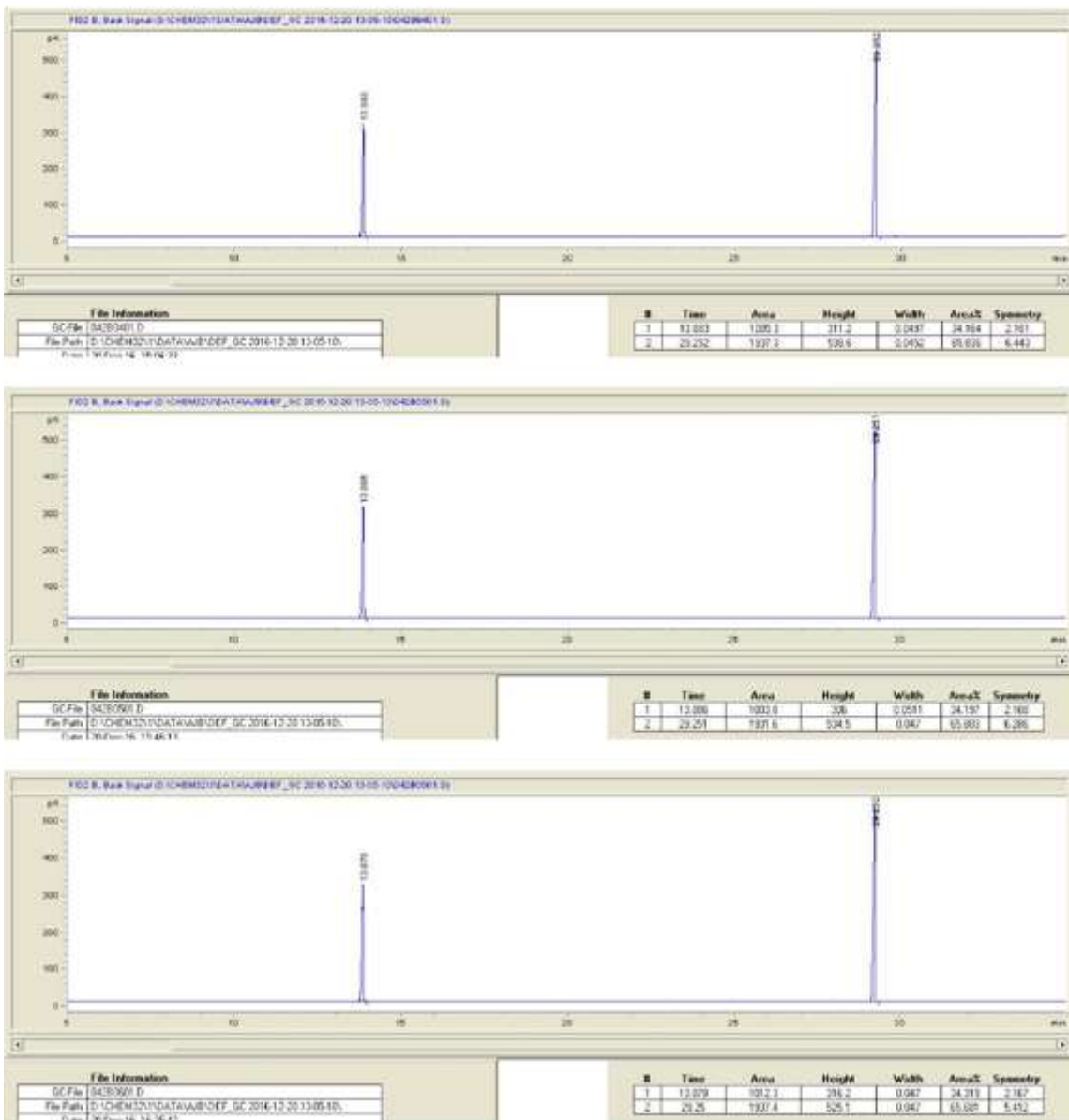


1-methylnaphthalene (internal standard) at 13.3

24a at 23.4

23a at 24.1

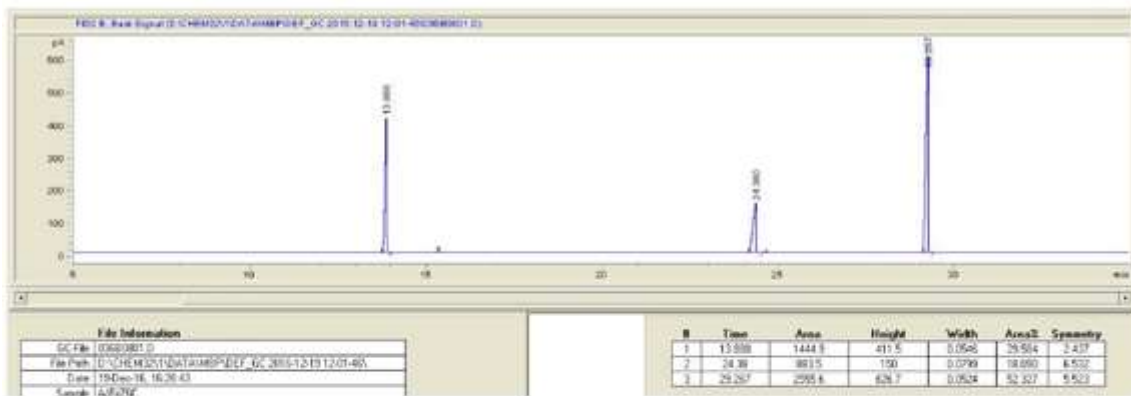
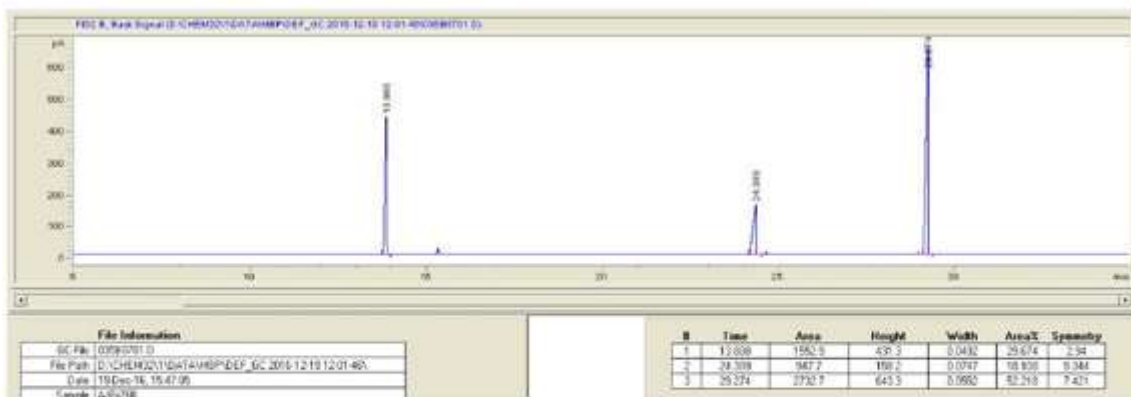
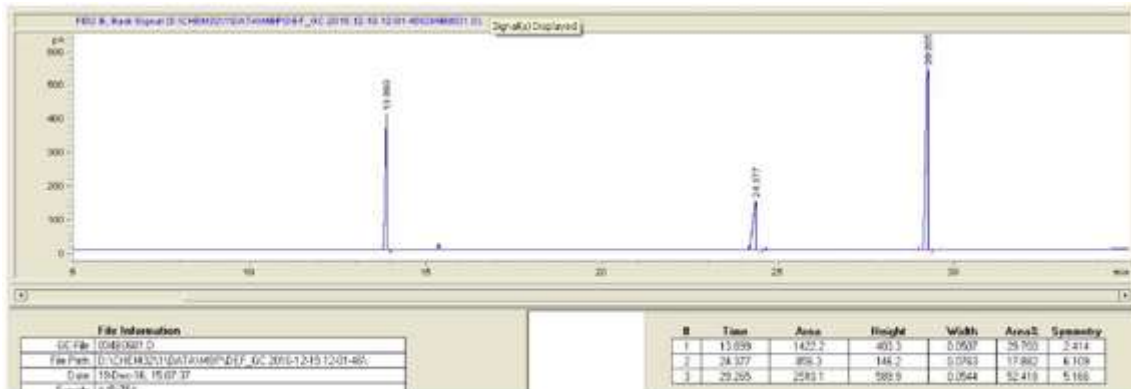
25a calibration



1-methylnaphthalene (internal standard) at 13.9

25a at 29.3

25a relative rate measurement

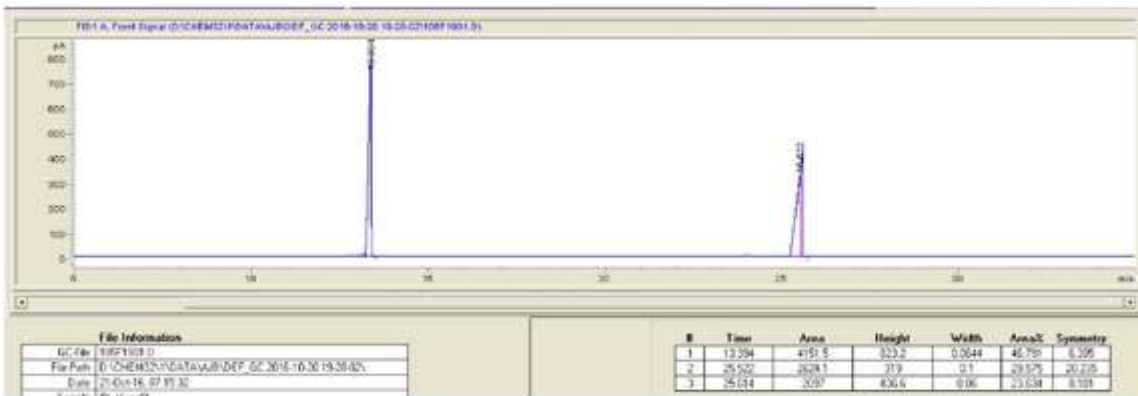
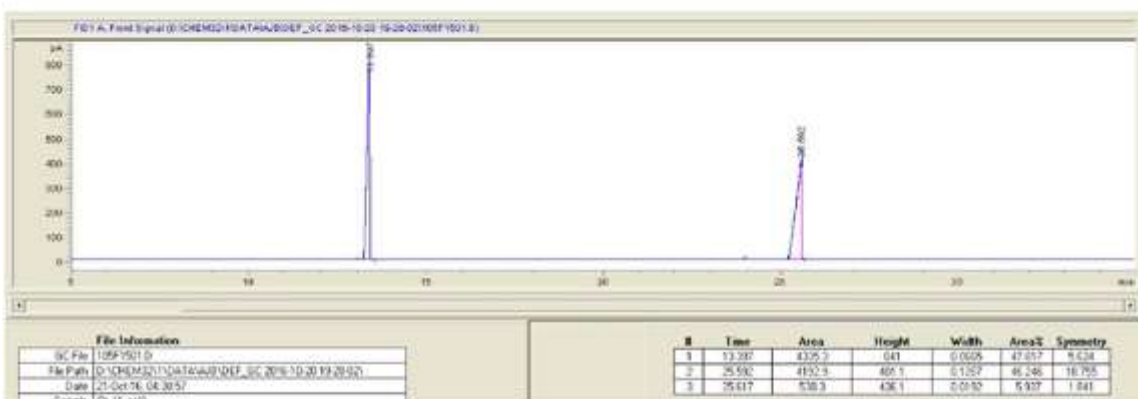


1-methylnaphthalene (internal standard) at 13.9

23a at 24.5

25a at 29.3

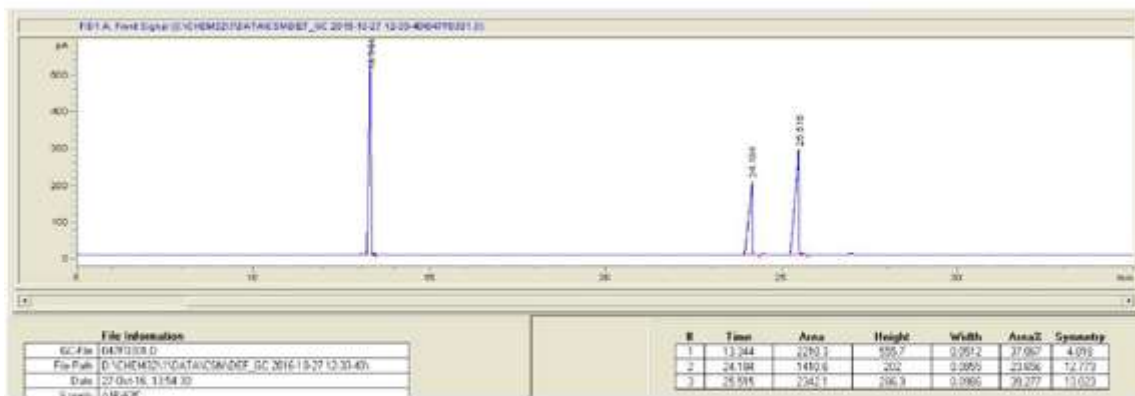
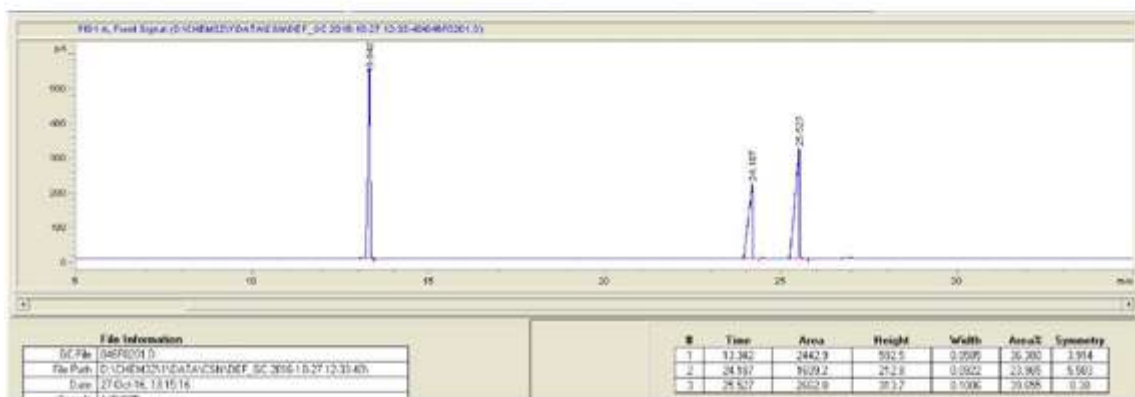
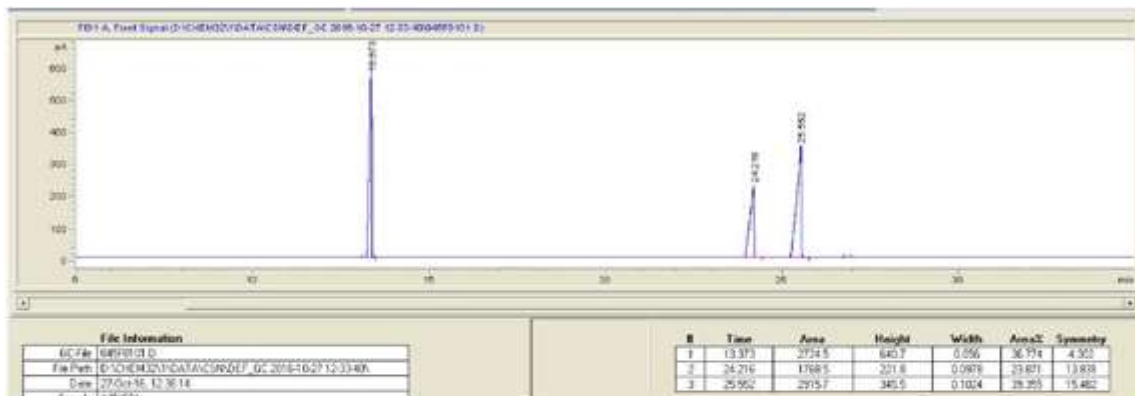
26a calibration



1-methylnaphthalene (internal standard) at 13.4

26a at 25.6

26a relative rate measurement



1-methylnaphthalene (internal standard) at 13.3

23a at 24.2

26a at 25.5

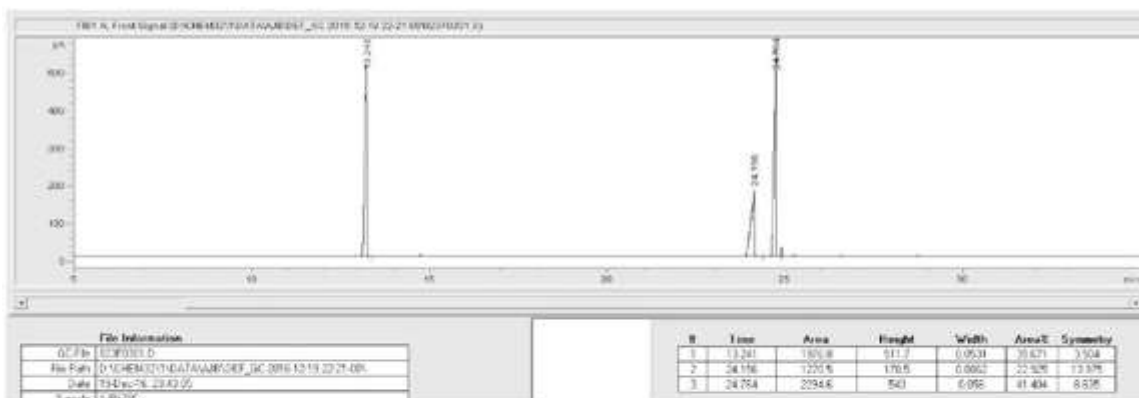
27a calibration



1-methyl-naphthalene (internal standard) at 13.2

27a at 24.7

27a relative rate measurement

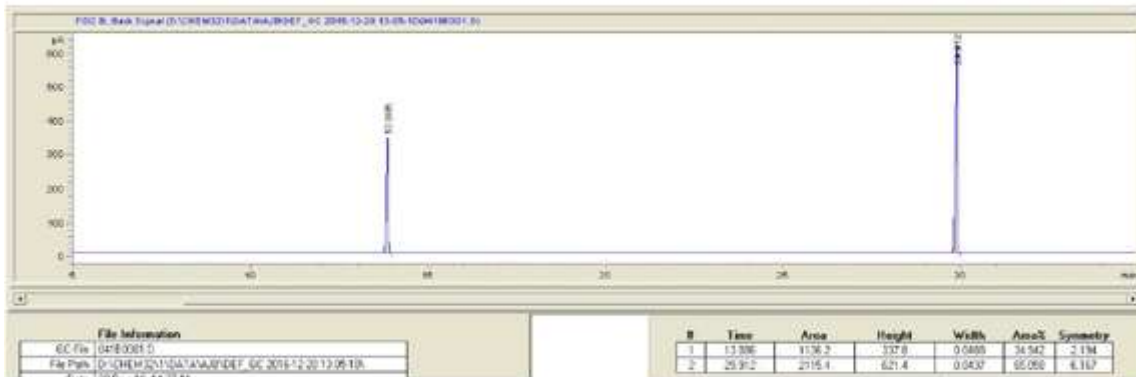
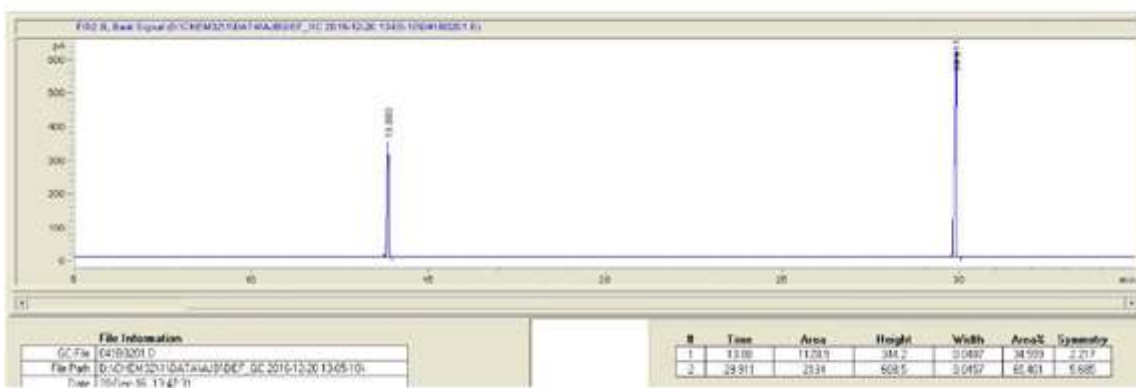
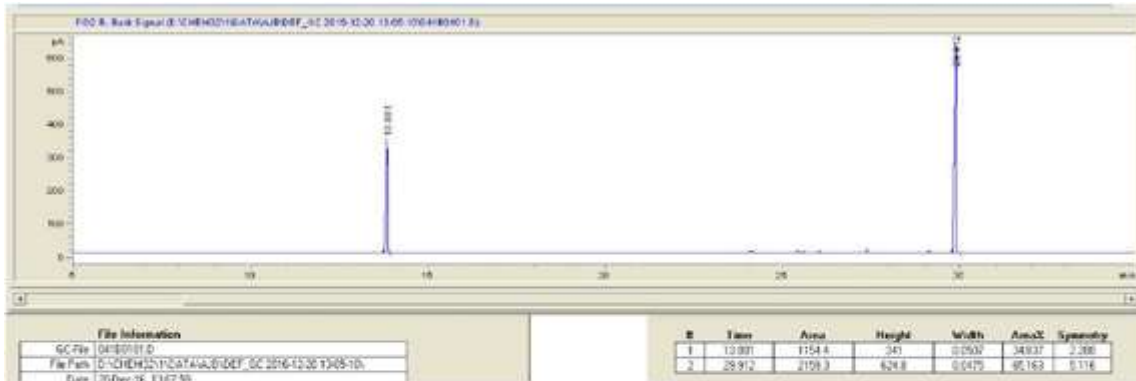


1-methylnaphthalene (internal standard) at 13.4

23a at 24.2

27a at 24.8

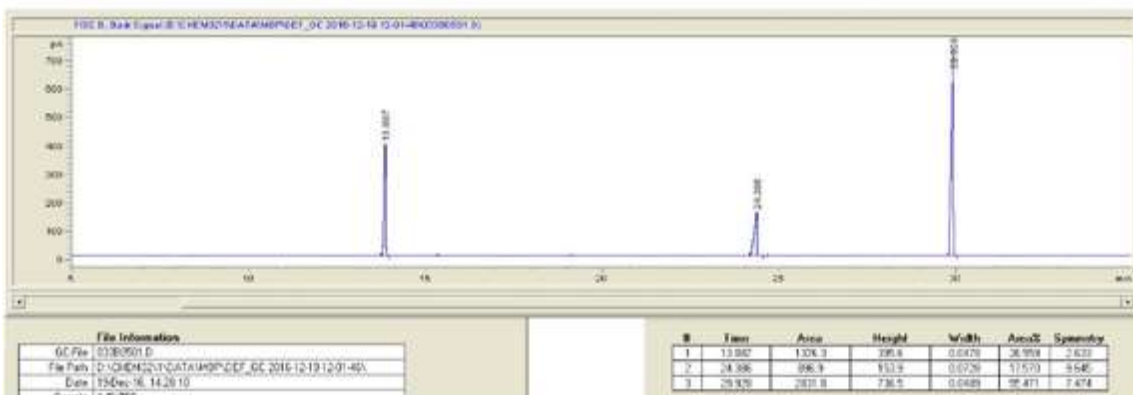
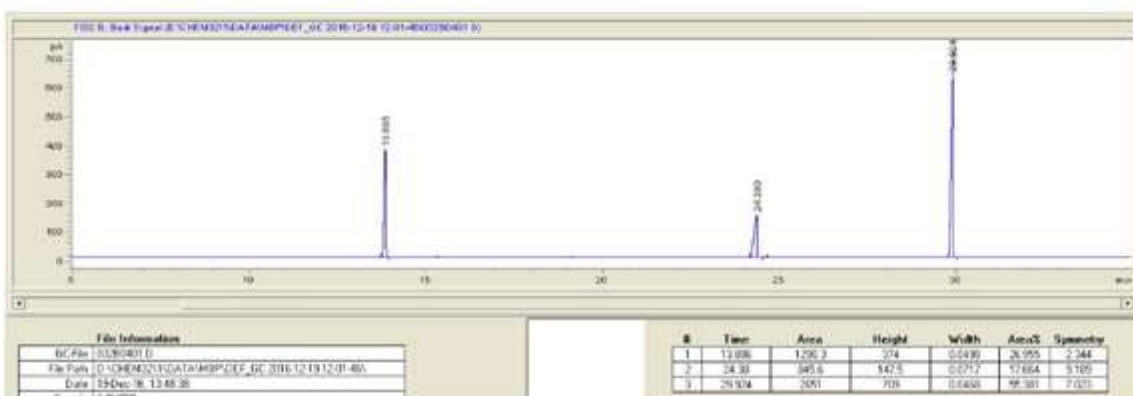
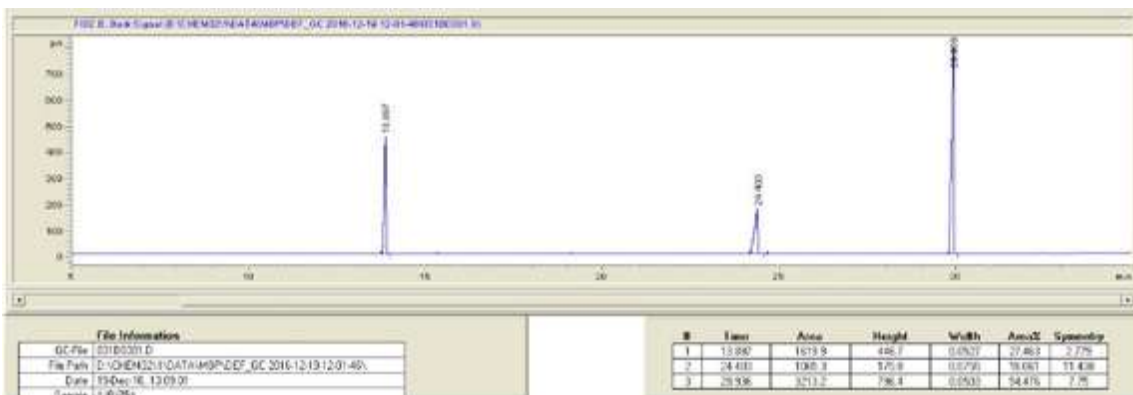
28a calibration



1-methylphthalene (internal standard) at 13.9

28a at 29.9

28a relative rate measurement

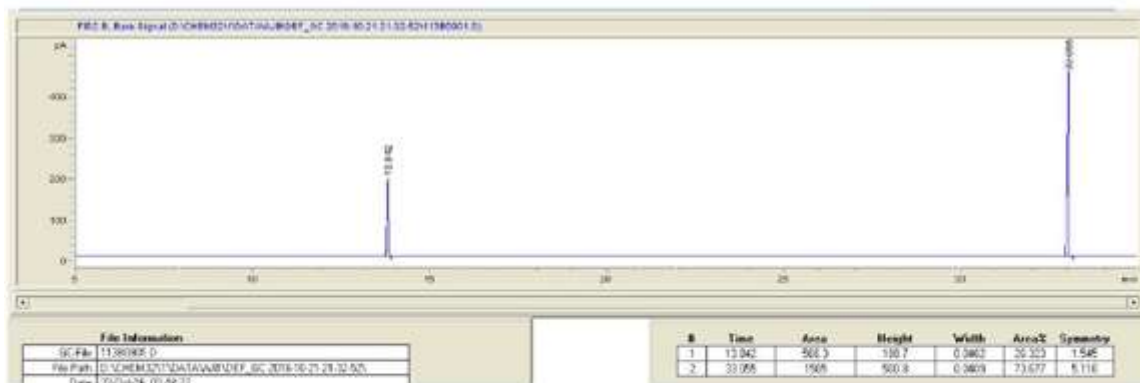
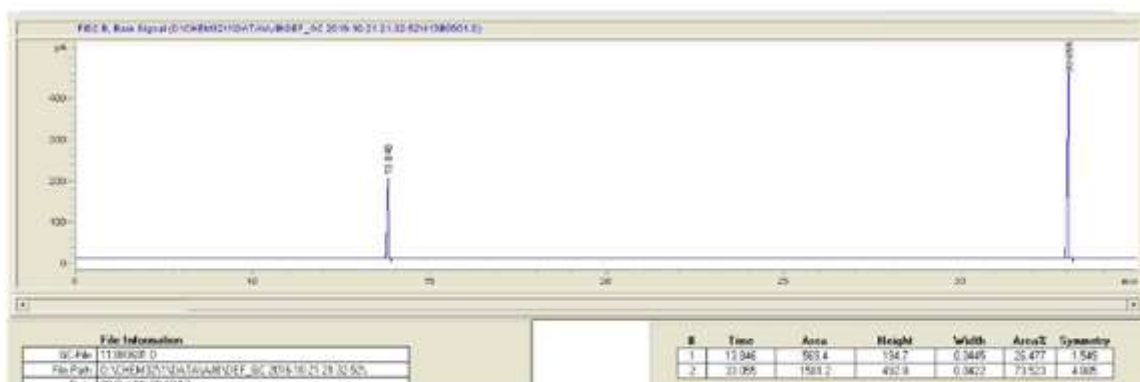
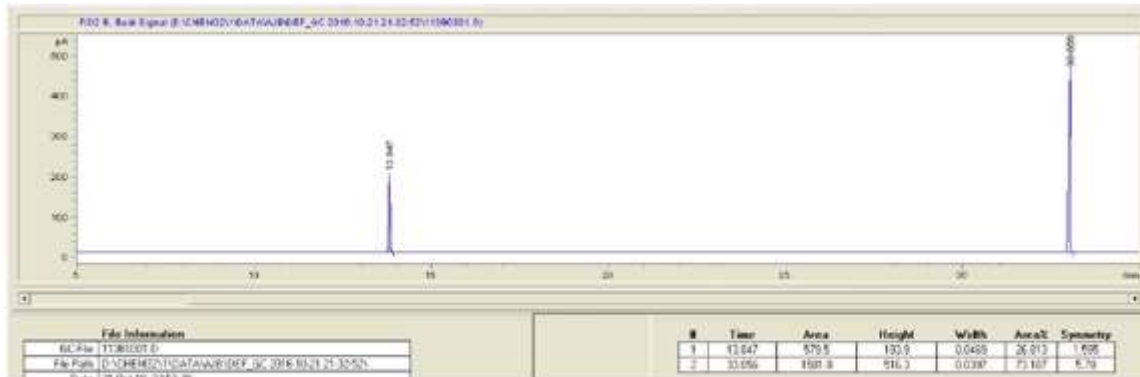


1-methylnaphthalene (internal standard) at 13.9

23a at 24.5

28a at 29.9

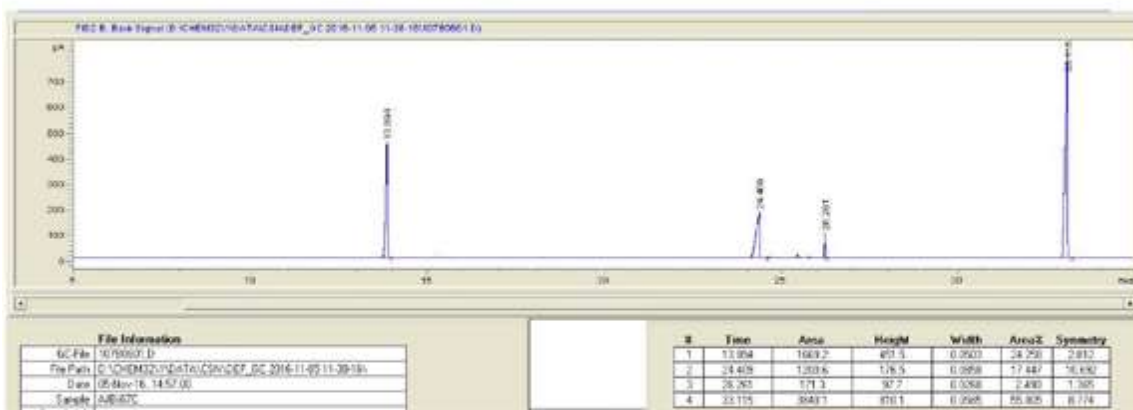
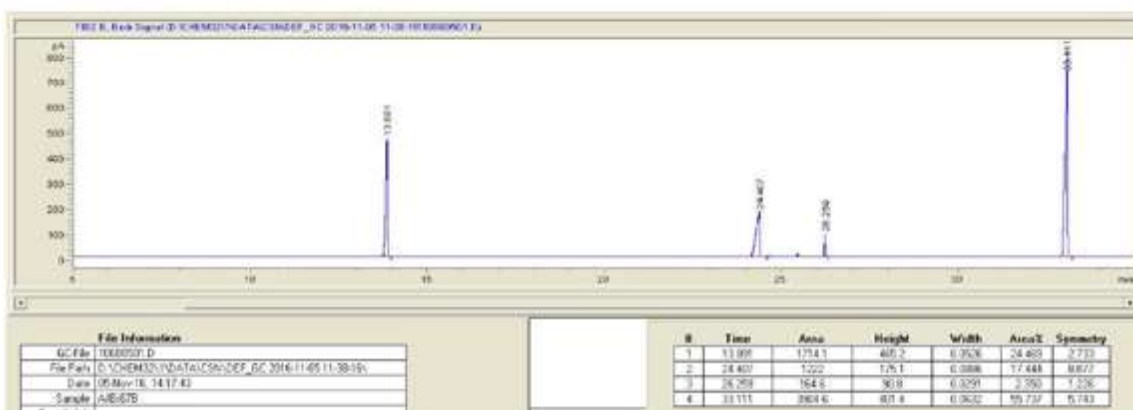
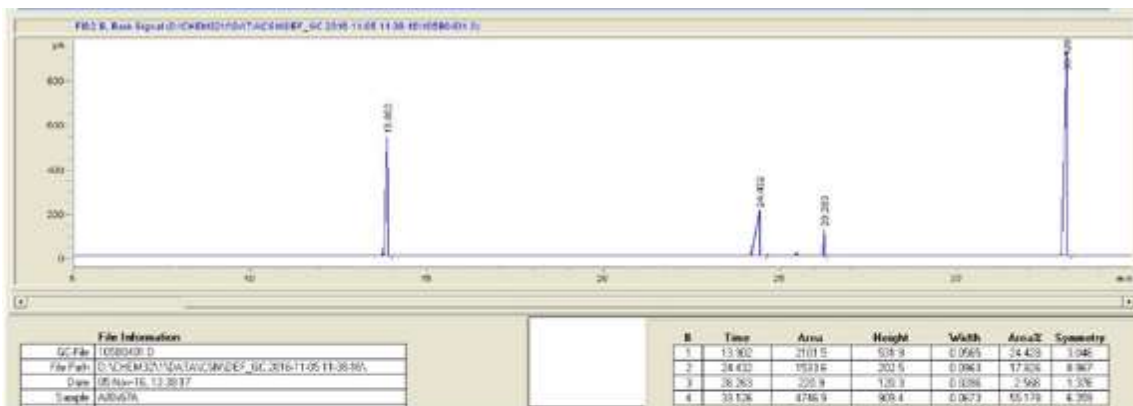
31a calibration



1-methylnaphthalene (internal standard) at 13.9

31a at 33.1

31a relative rate measurement

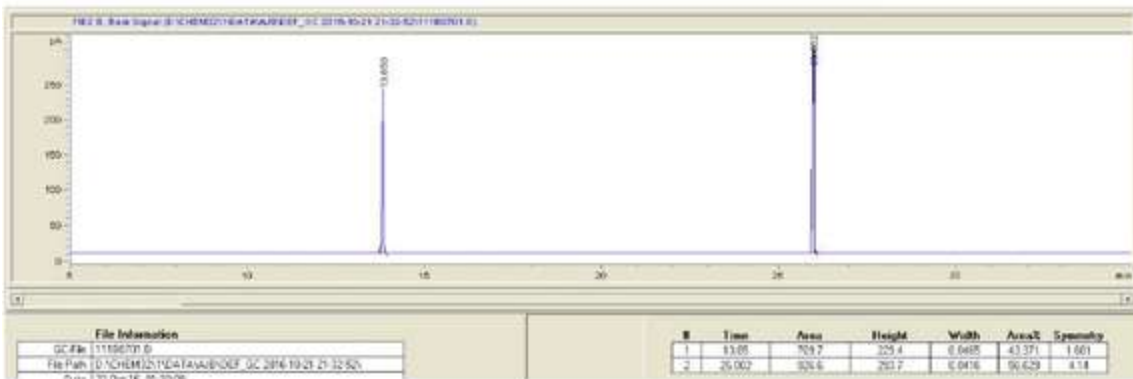
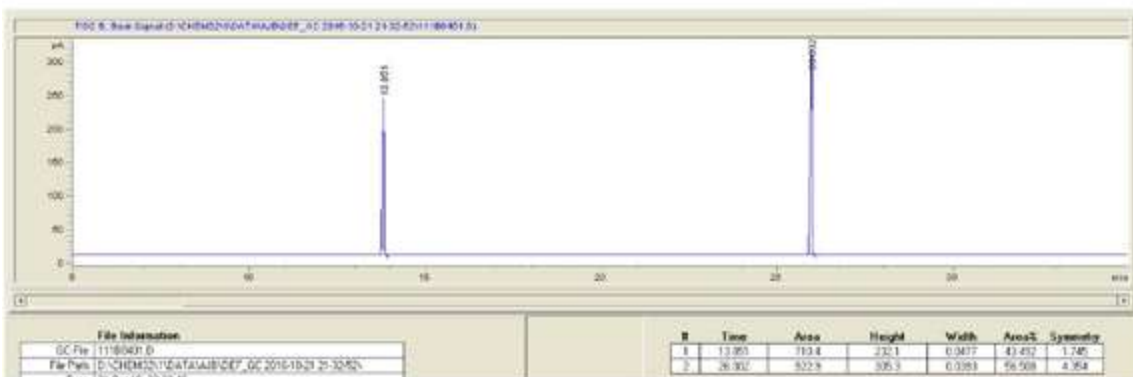
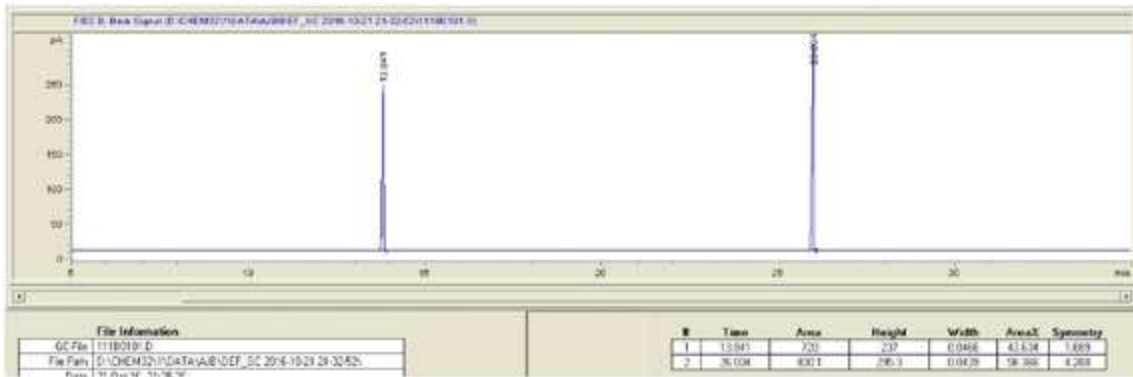


1-methylnaphthalene (internal standard) at 13.9

23a at 24.5

31a at 33.1

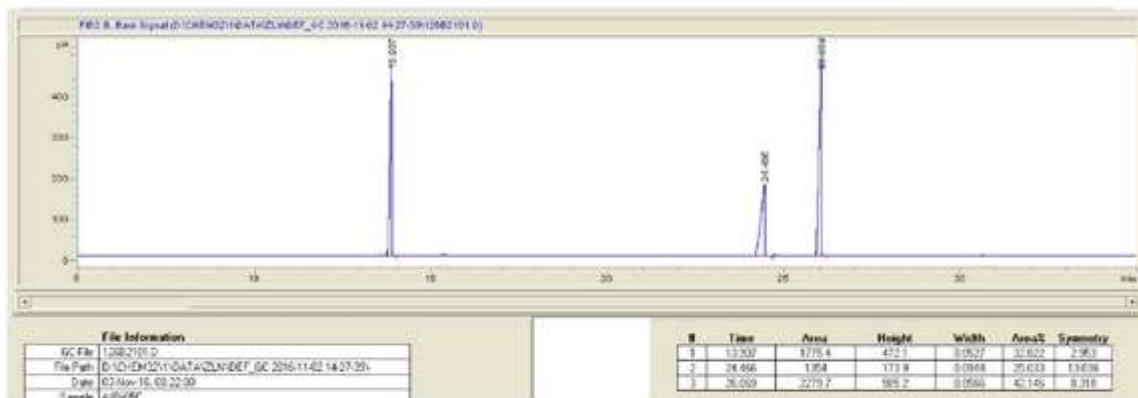
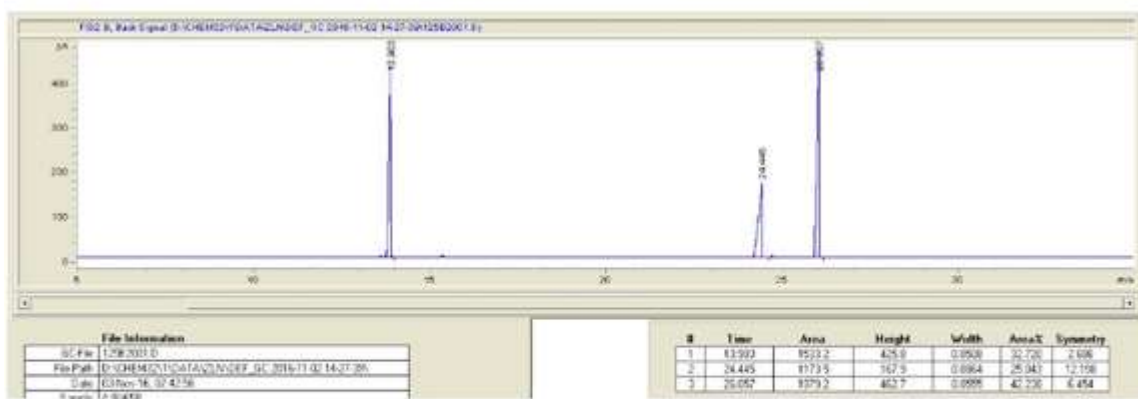
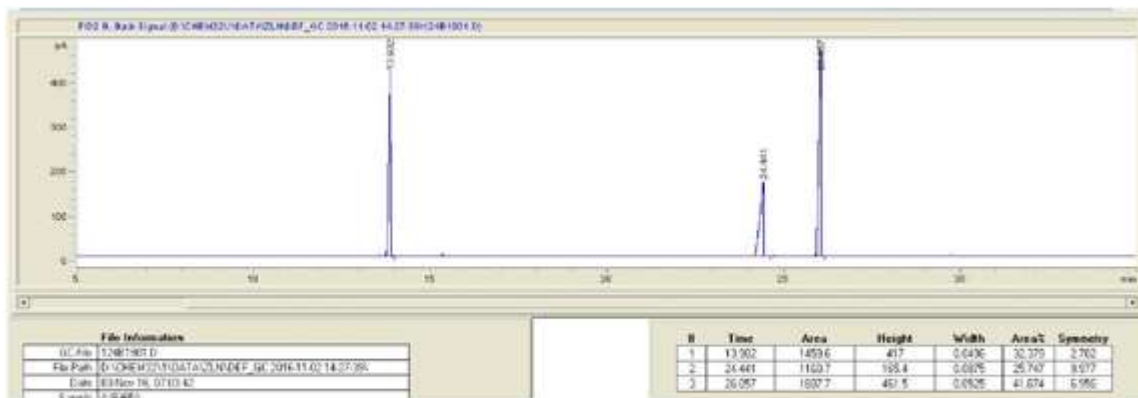
32a calibration



1-methylnaphthalene (internal standard) at 13.9

32a at 26.0

32a relative rate measurement

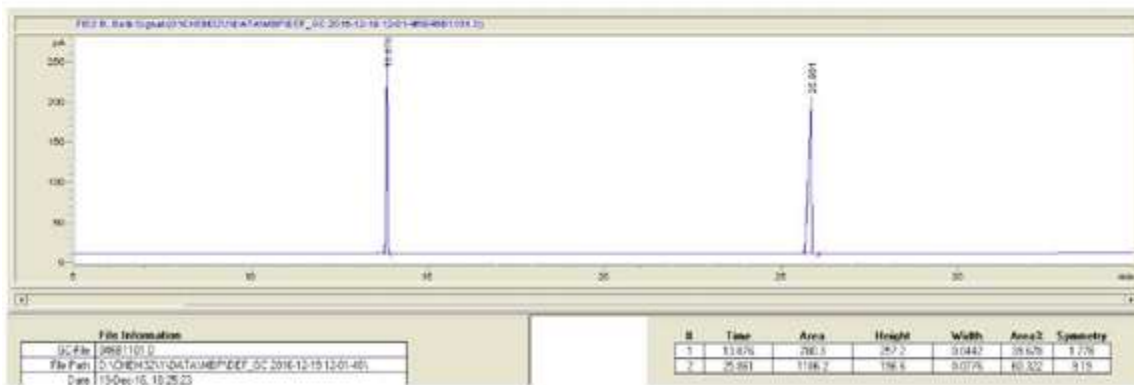
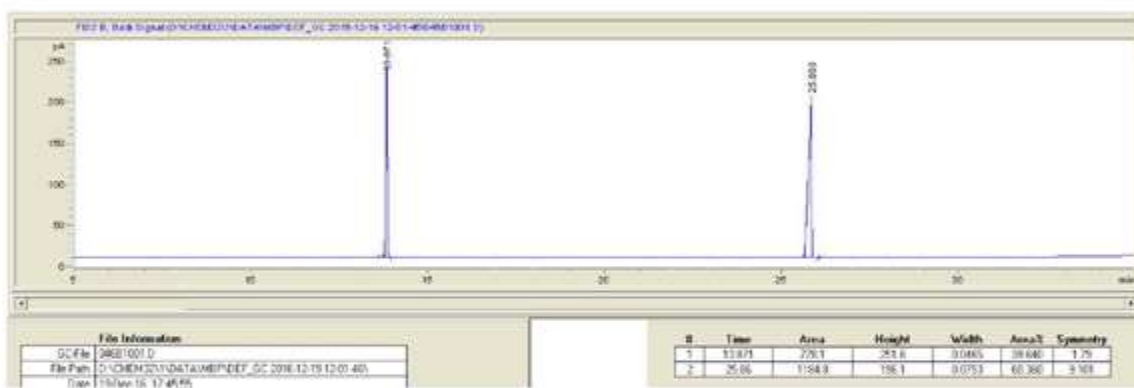
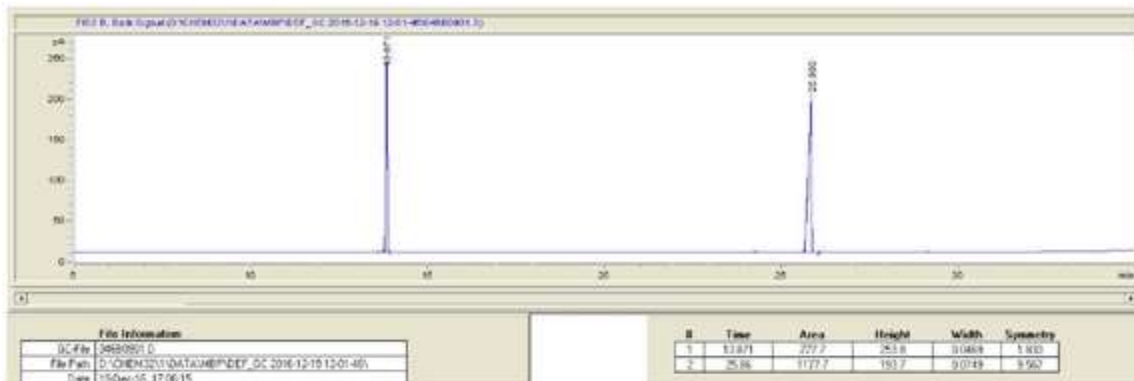


1-methylnaphthalene (internal standard) at 13.9

23a at 24.5

32a at 26.1

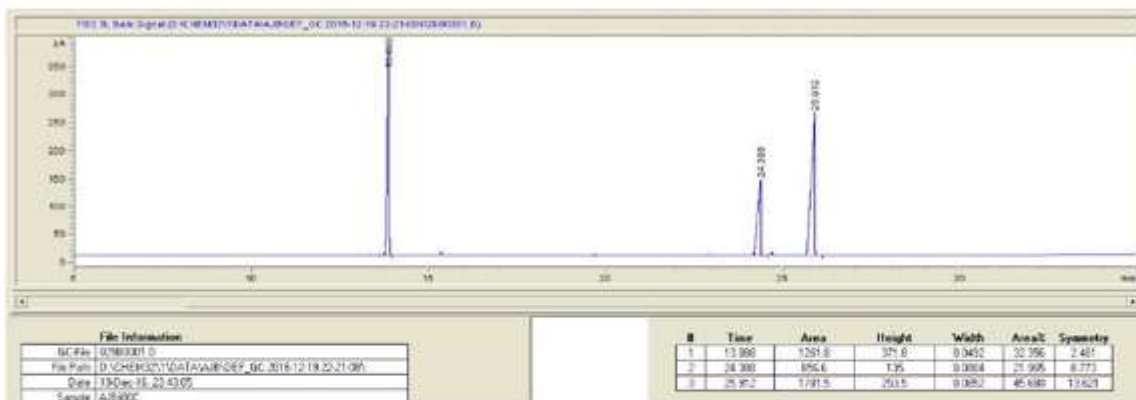
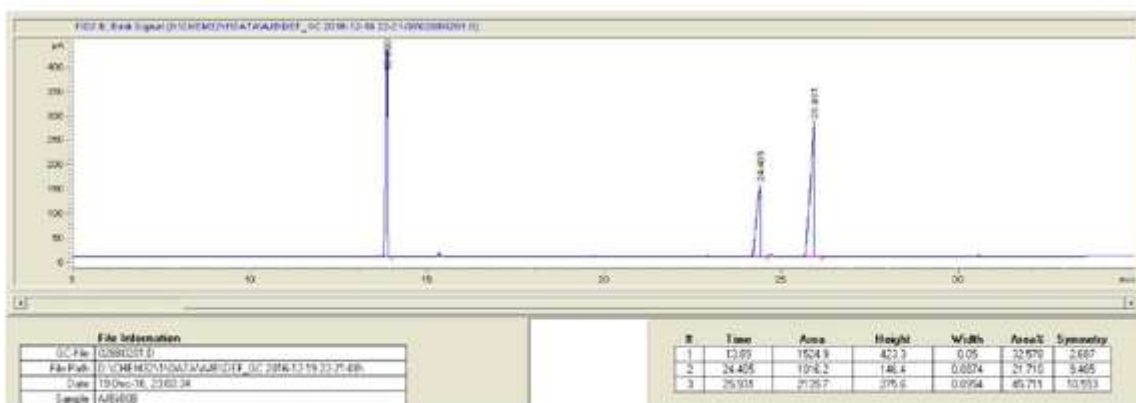
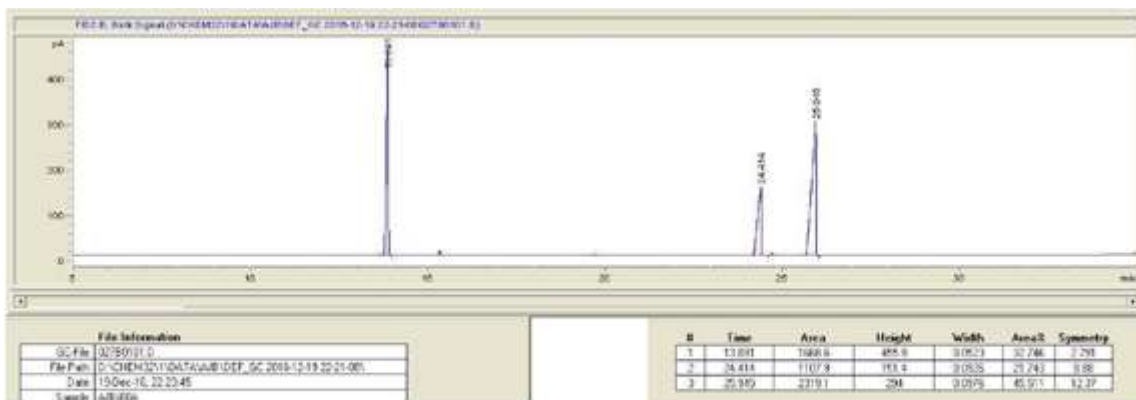
33a calibration



1-methylnaphthalene (internal standard) at 13.9

33a at 25.9

33a relative rate measurement

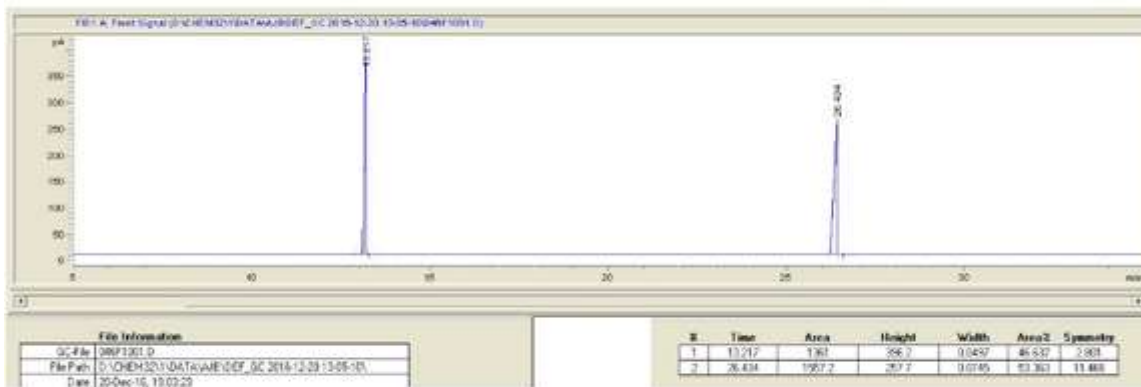
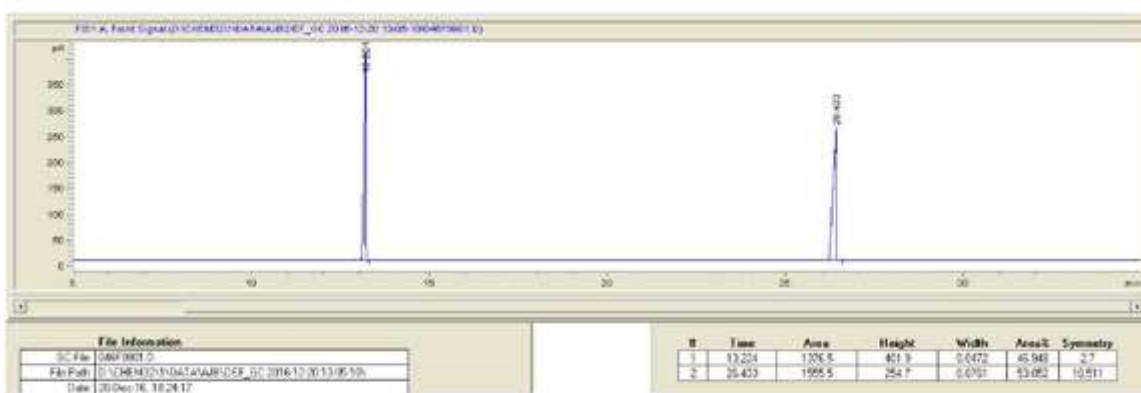


1-methylnaphthalene (internal standard) at 13.9

23a at 24.4

33a at 25.9

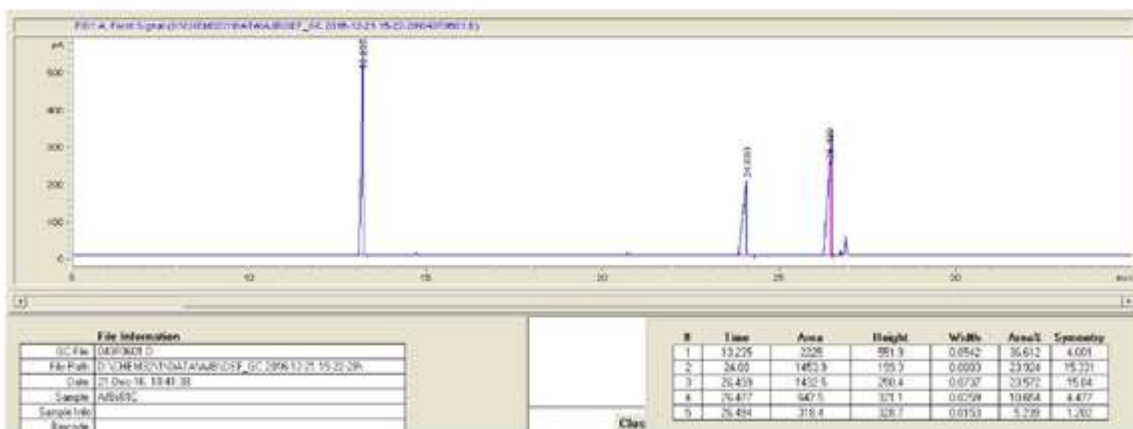
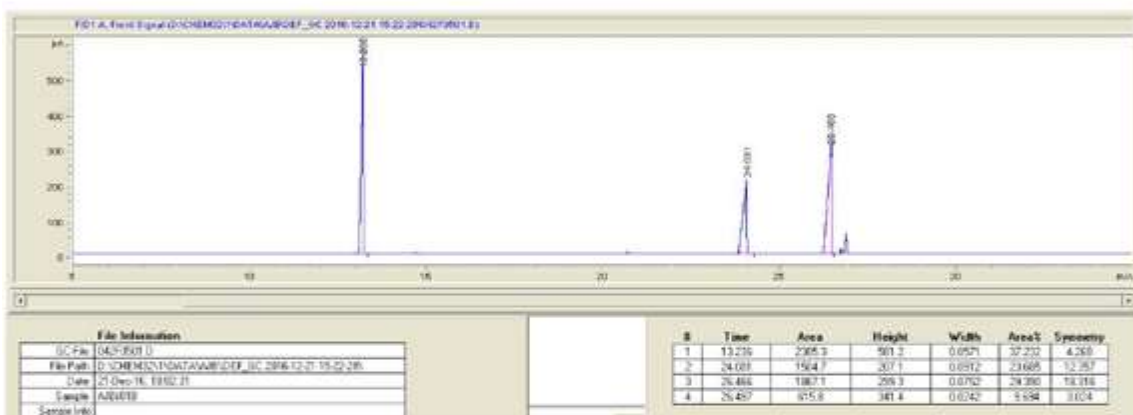
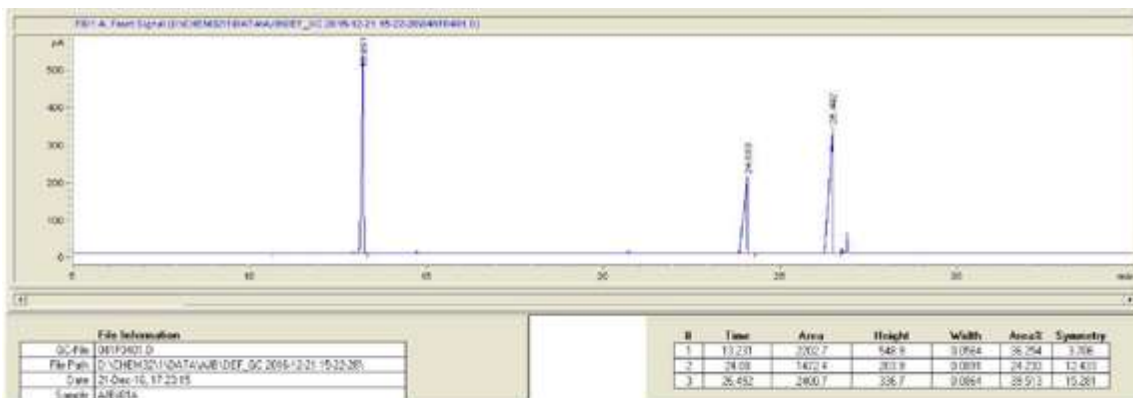
34a calibration



1-methylnaphthalene (internal standard) at 13.2

34a at 26.4

34a relative rate measurement

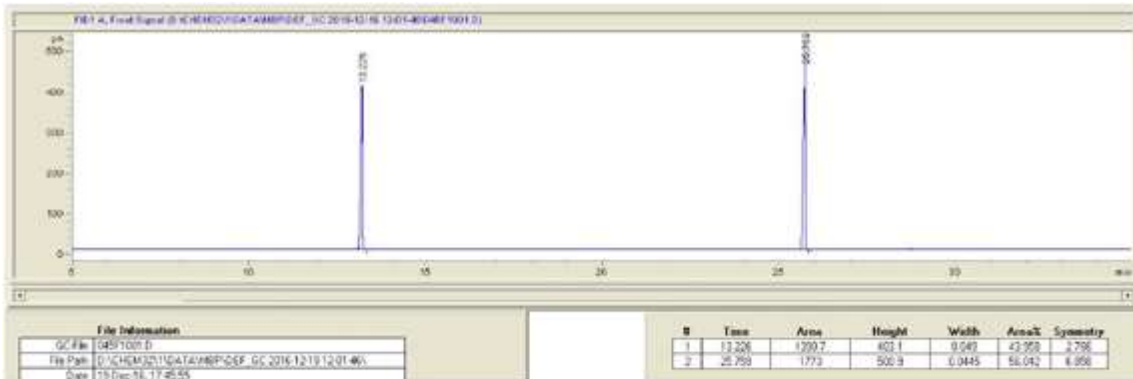


1-methylnaphthalene (internal standard) at 13.4

23a at 24.1

34a at 26.5

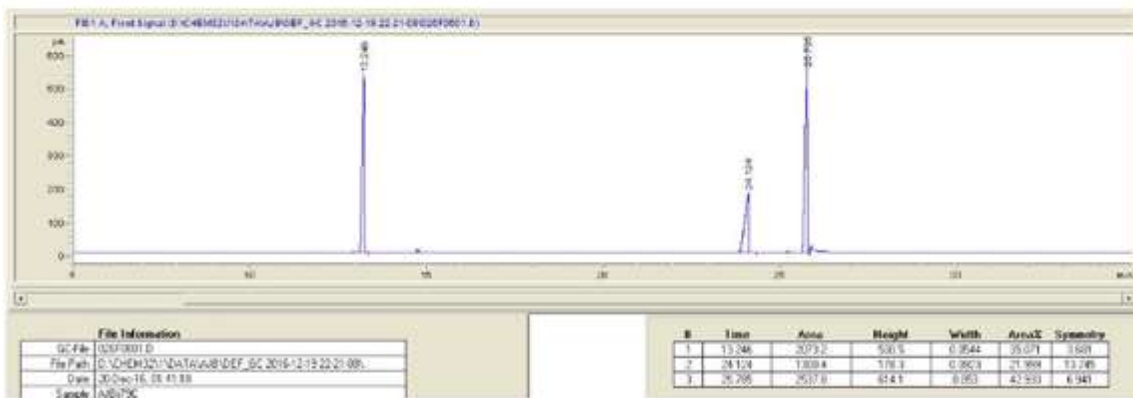
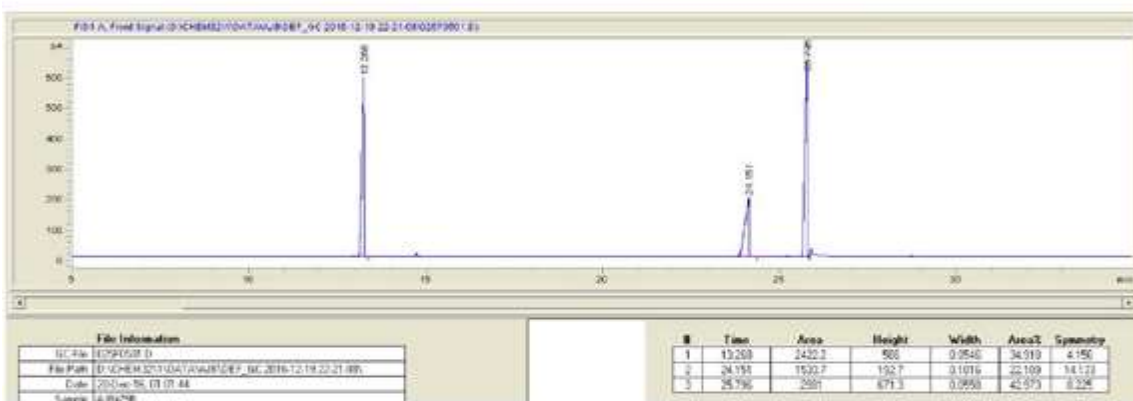
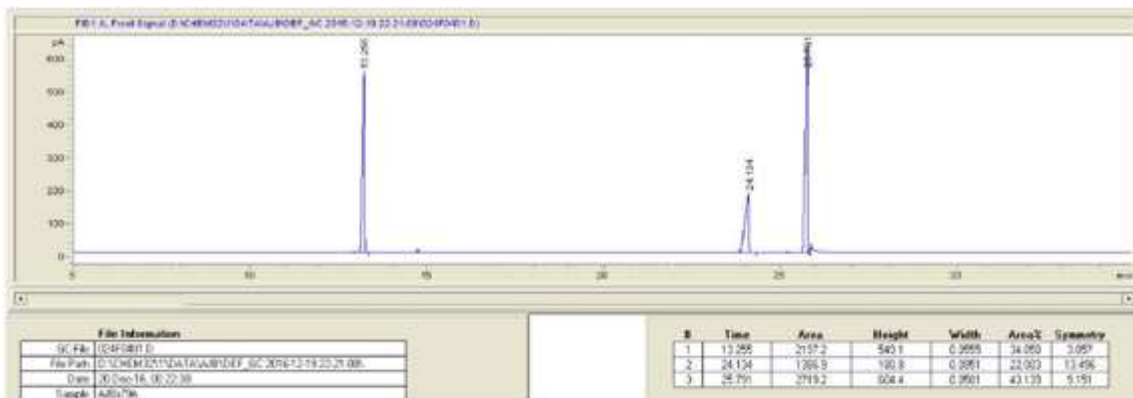
35a calibration



1-methylphthalene (internal standard) at 13.2

35a at 25.8

35a relative rate measurement

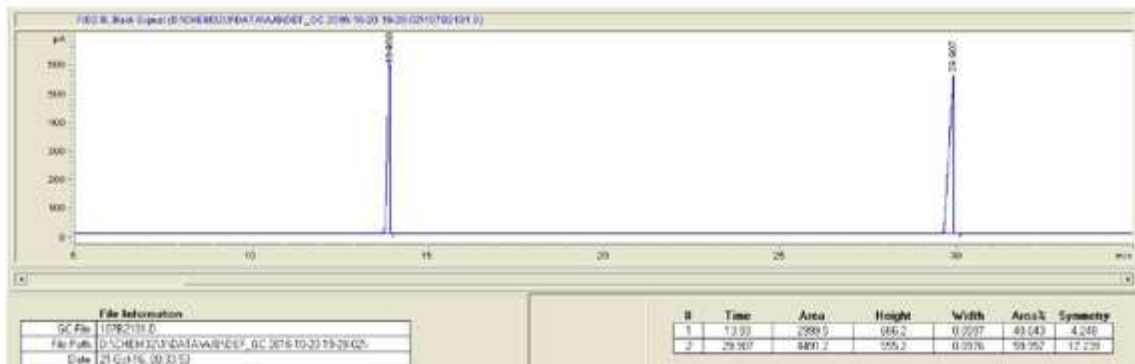
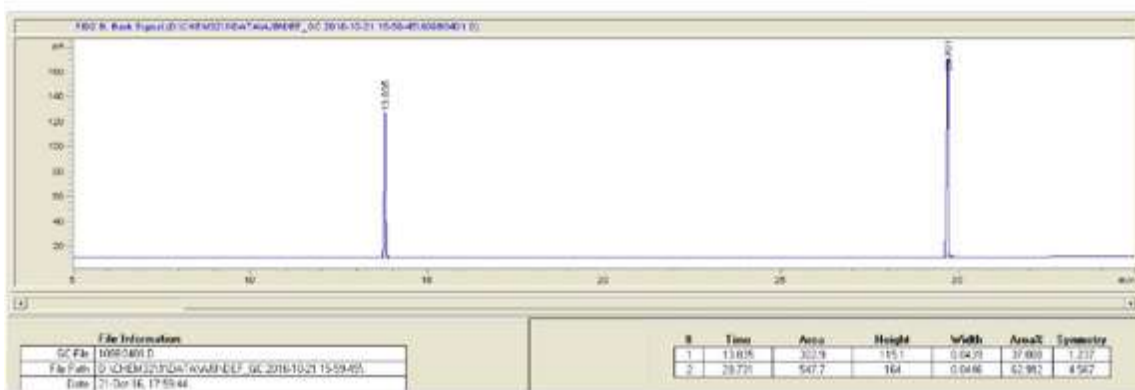
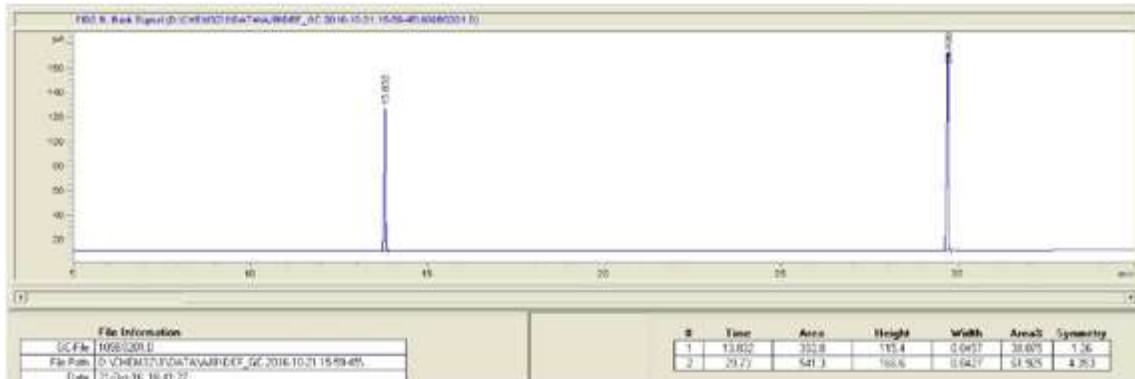


1-methylnaphthalene (internal standard) at 13.2

23a at 24.1

35a at 25.8

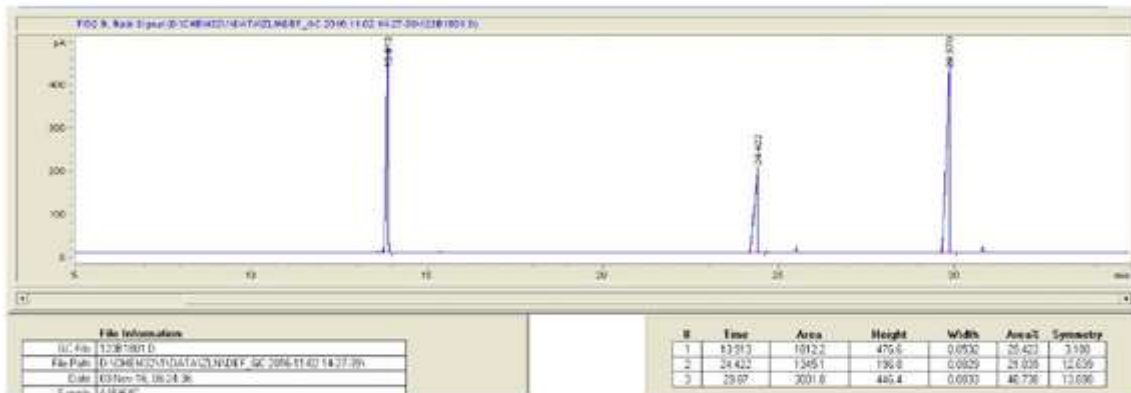
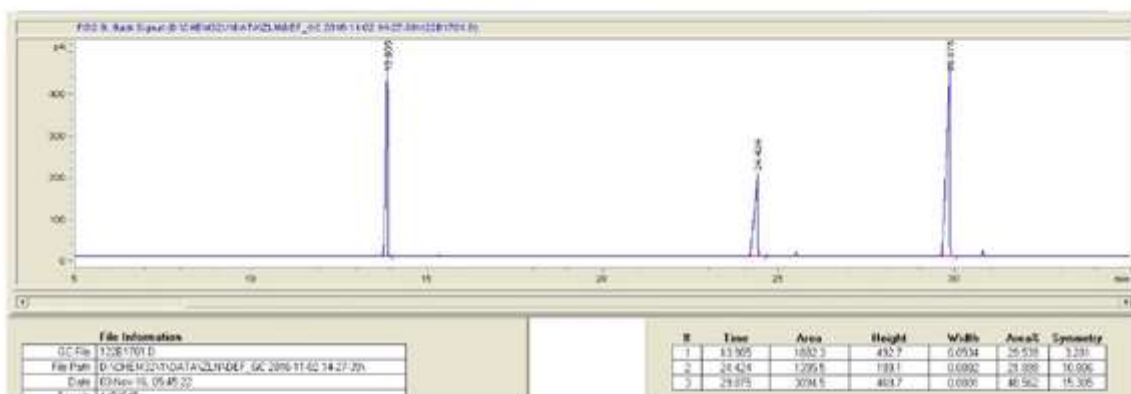
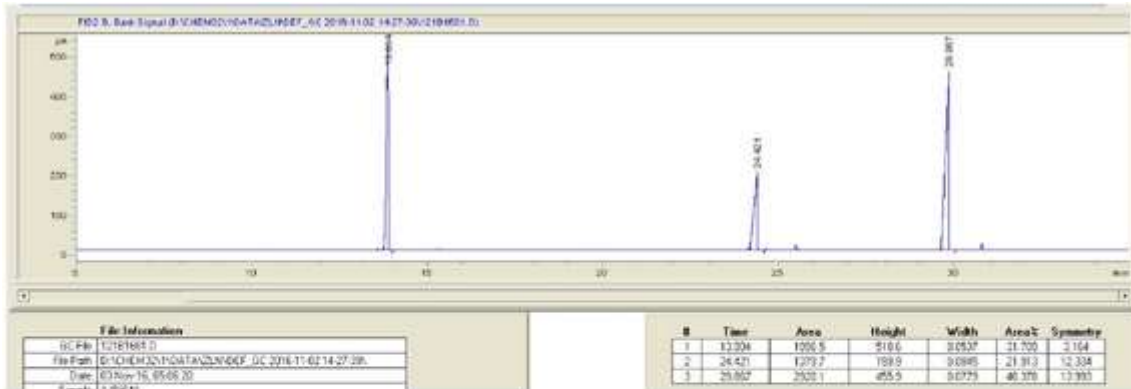
36a calibration



1-methylnaphthalene (internal standard) at 13.9

36a at 29.9

36a relative rate measurement

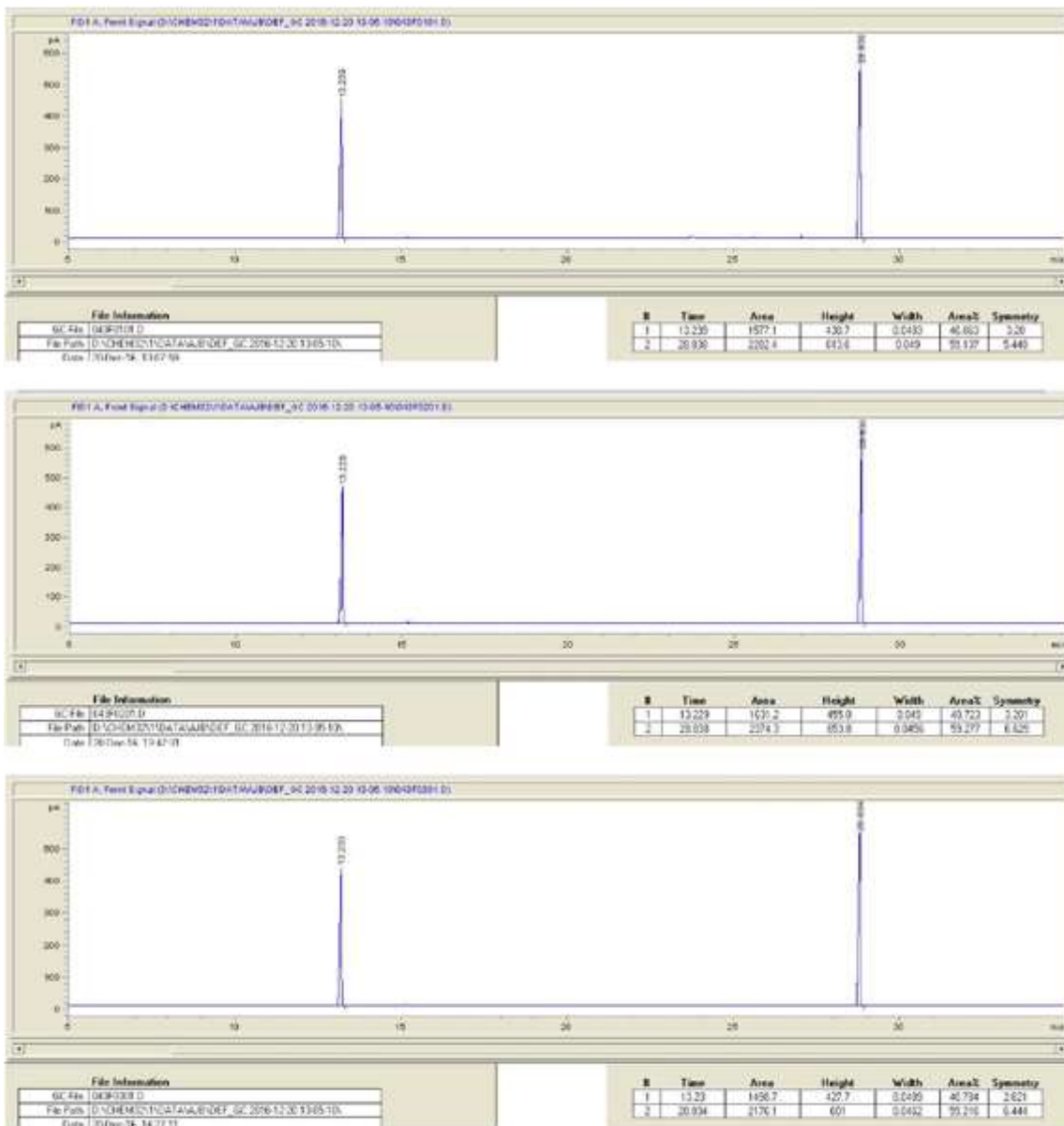


1-methylphthalene (internal standard) at 13.9

23a at 24.4

36a at 29.9

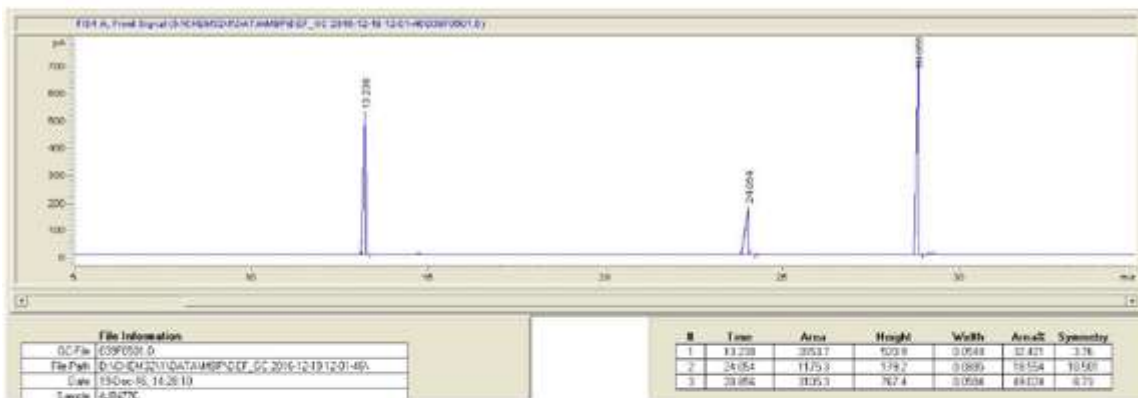
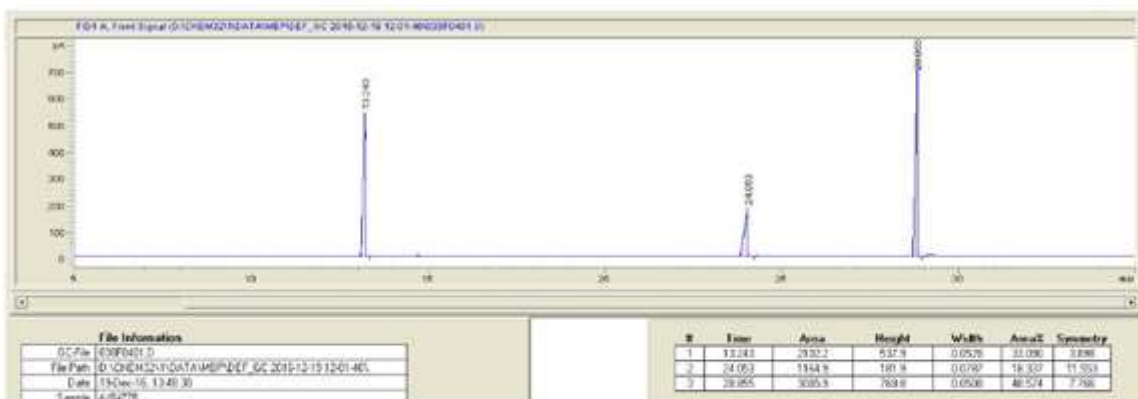
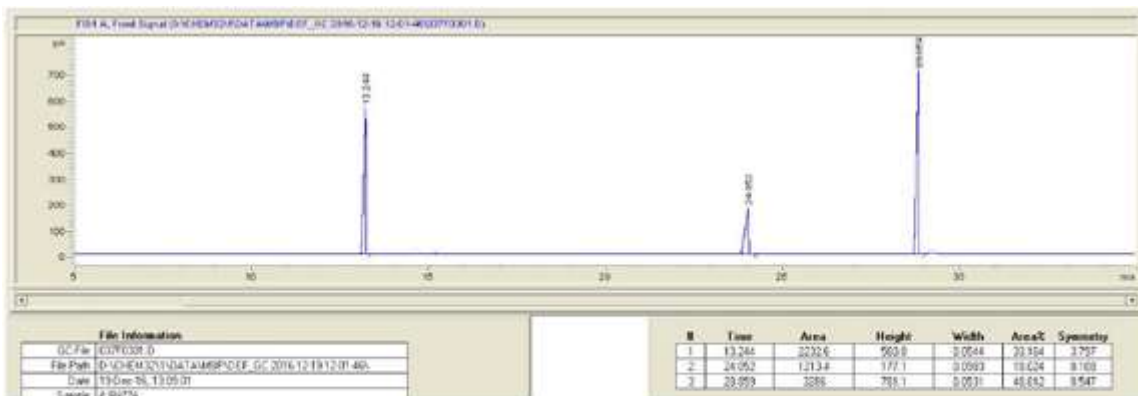
37a calibration



1-methylnaphthalene (internal standard) at 13.2

37a at 28.8

37a relative rate measurement

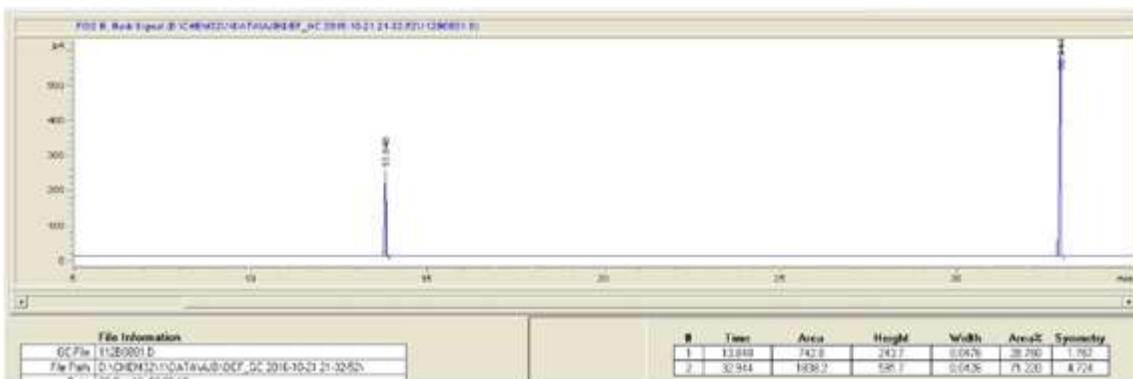
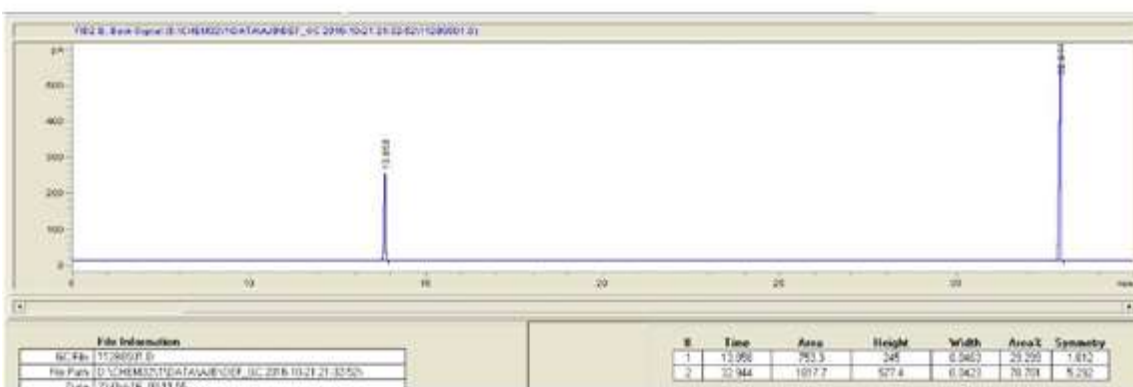
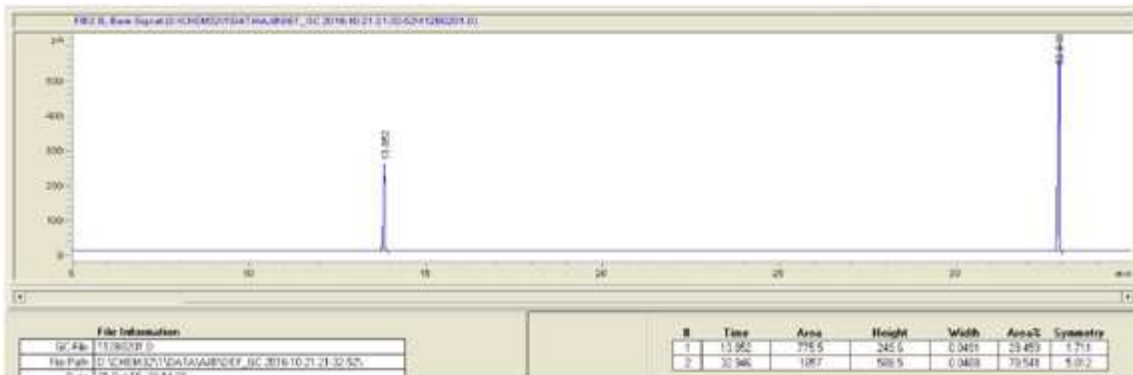


1-methylnaphthalene (internal standard) at 13.2

23a at 24.1

37a at 28.9

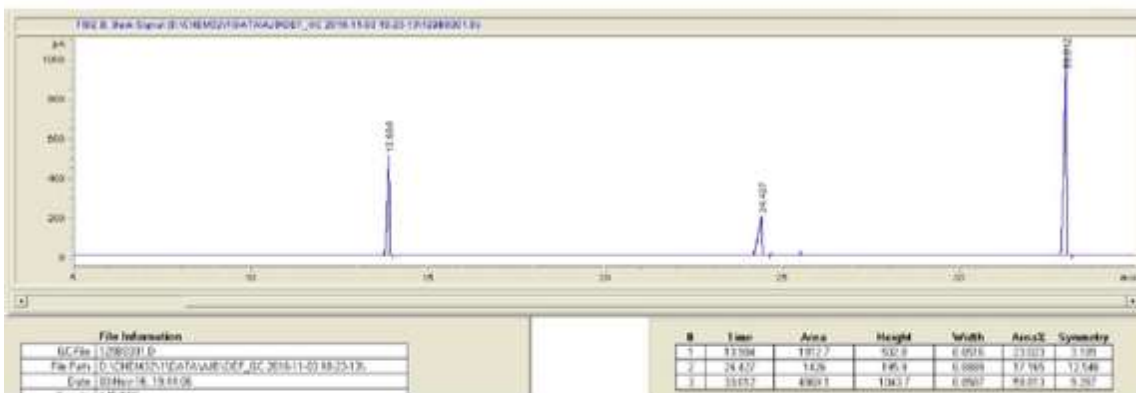
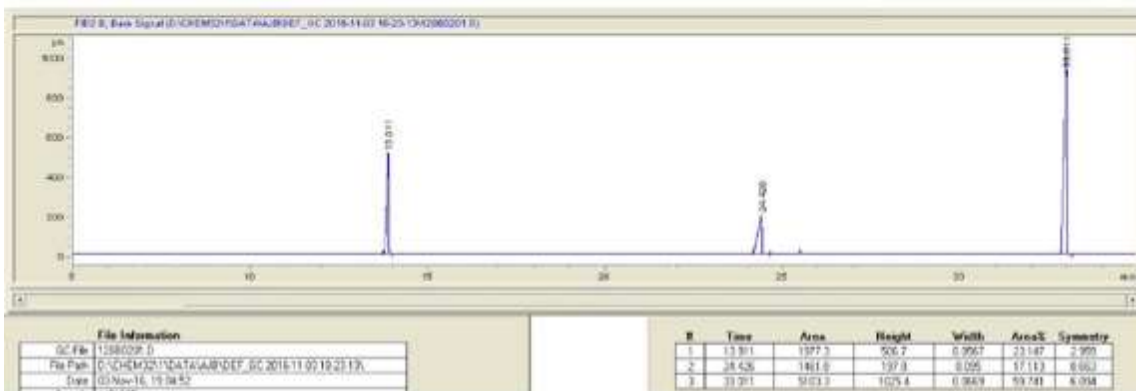
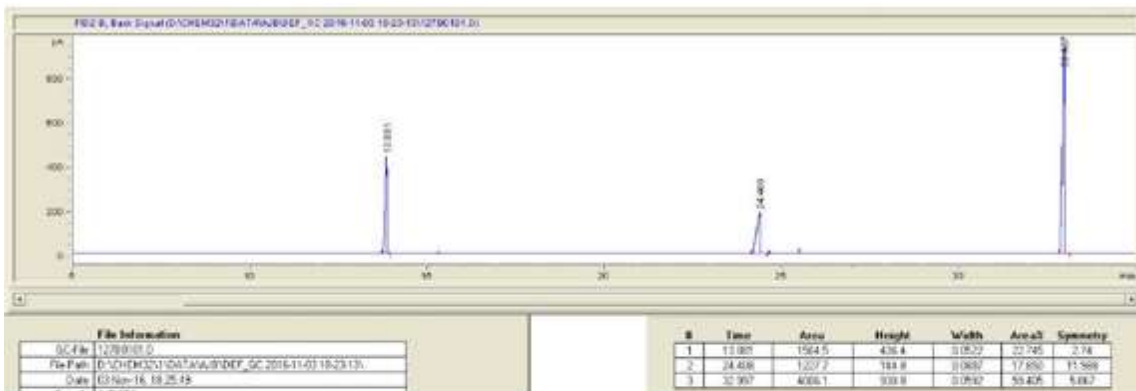
38a calibration



1-methylnaphthalene (internal standard) at 13.8

38a at 32.9

38a relative rate measurement



1-methylnaphthalene (internal standard) at 13.9

23a at 24.4

38a at 33.0

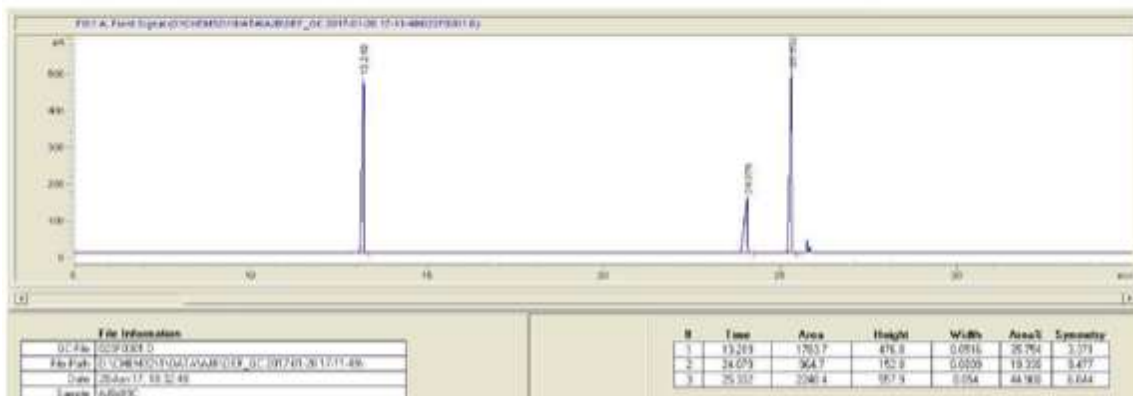
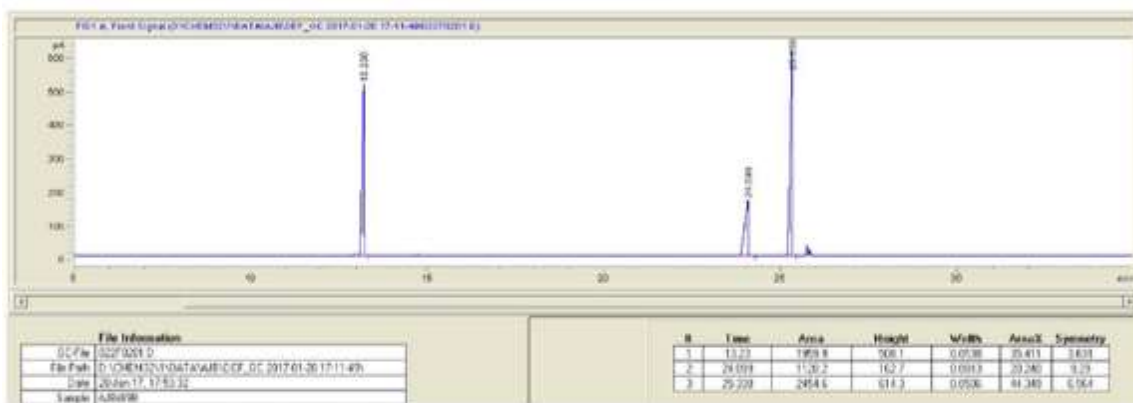
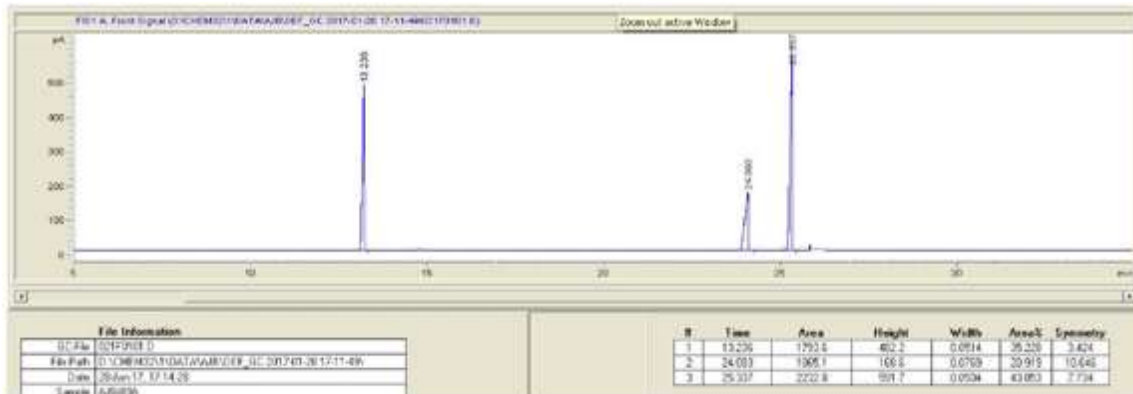
39a calibration



1-methylnaphthalene (internal standard) at 13.2

39a at 25.3

39a relative rate measurement

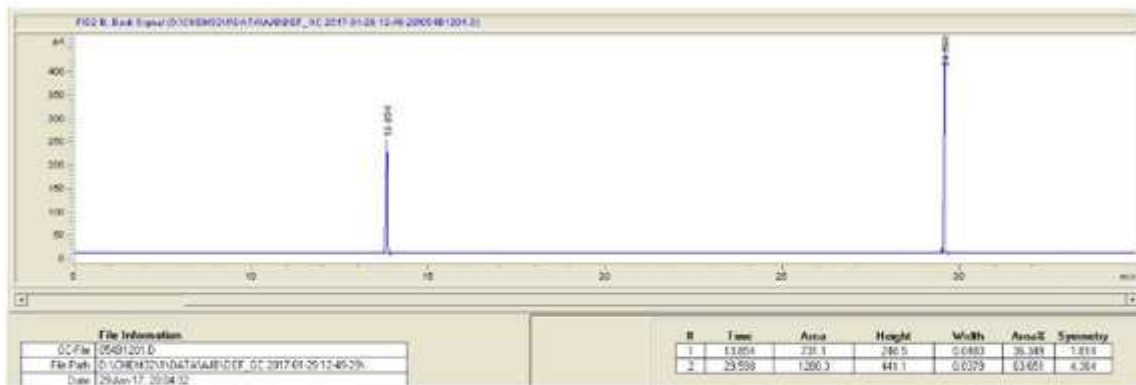
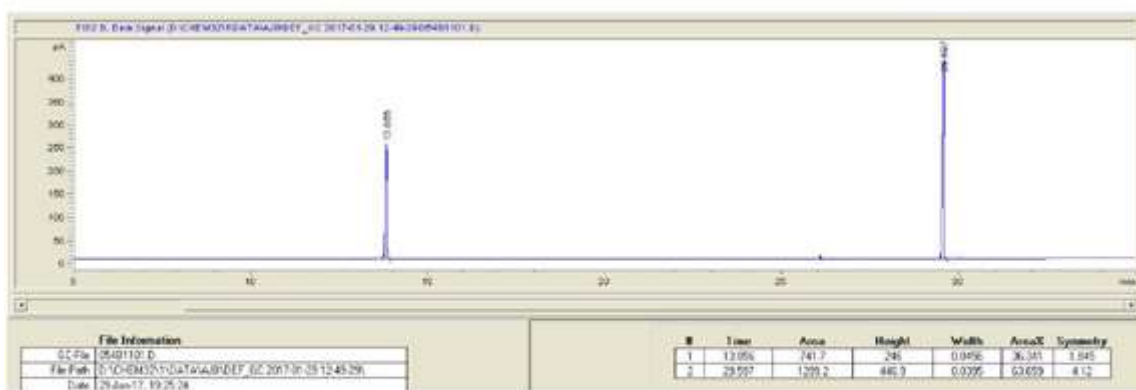
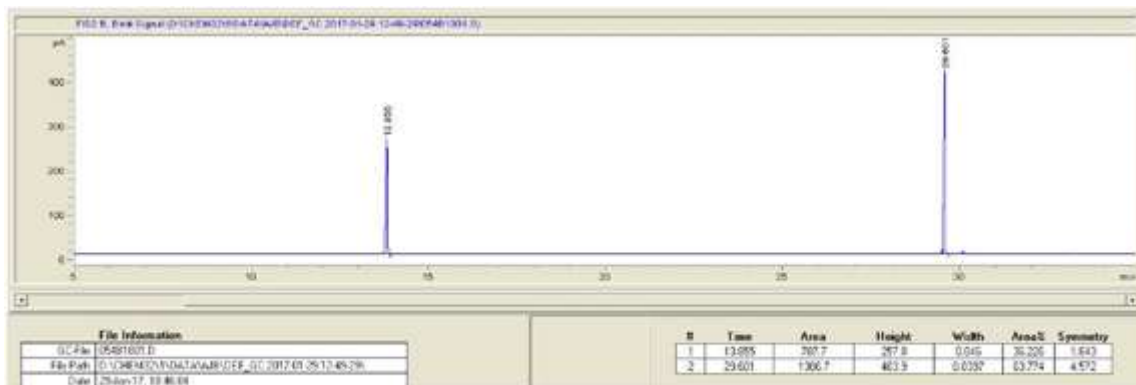


1-methylnaphthalene (internal standard) at 13.2

23a at 24.1

39a at 25.3

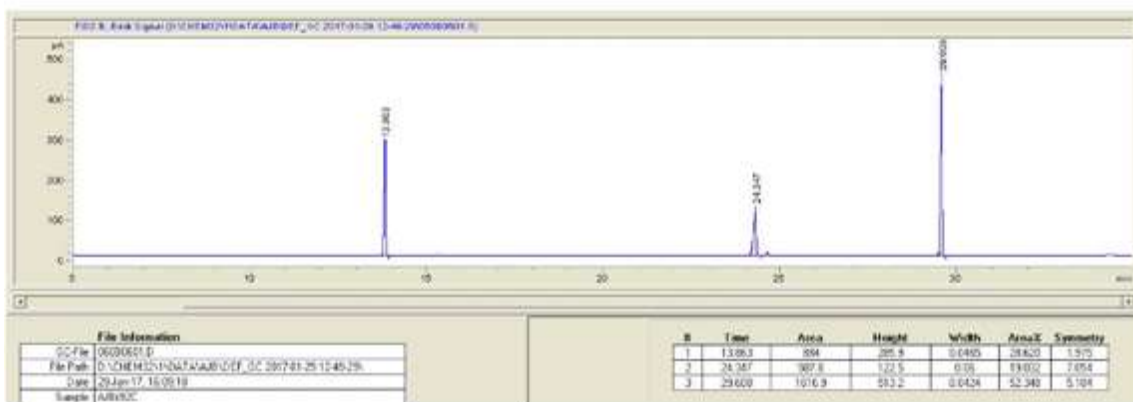
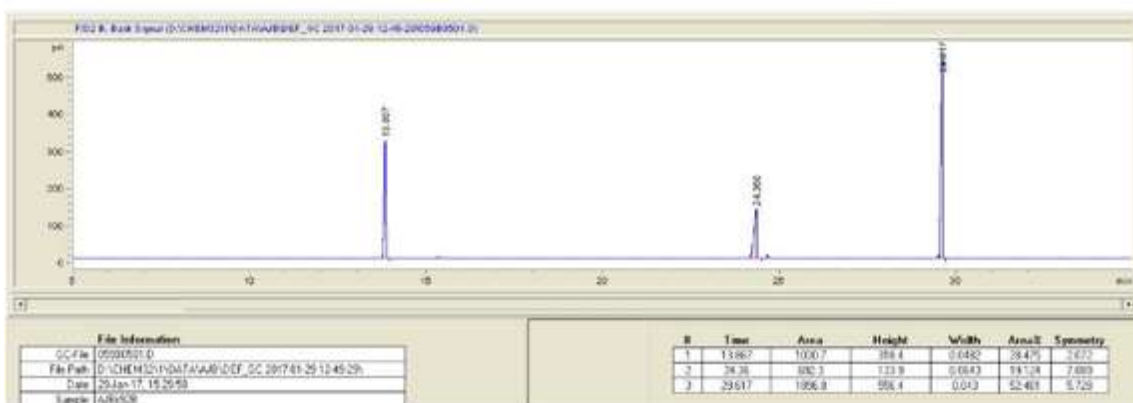
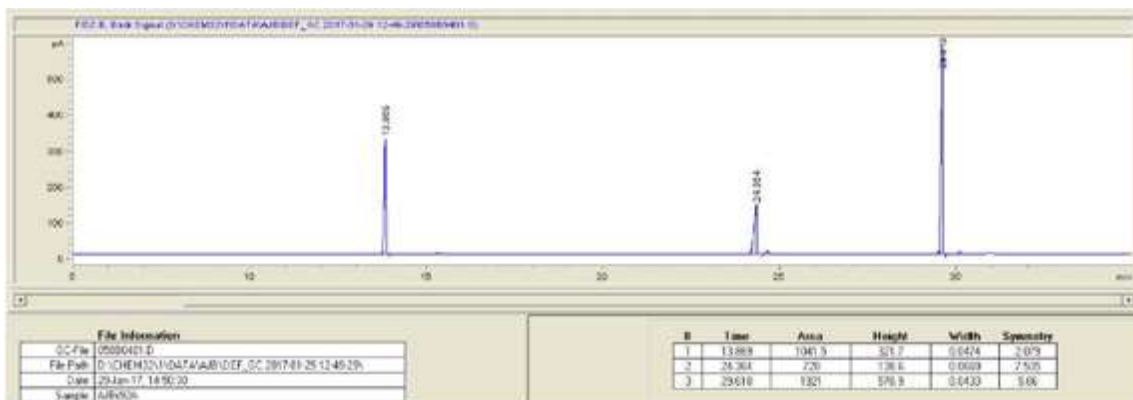
41a calibration



1-methylnaphthalene (internal standard) at 13.9

41a at 29.6

41a relative rate measurement

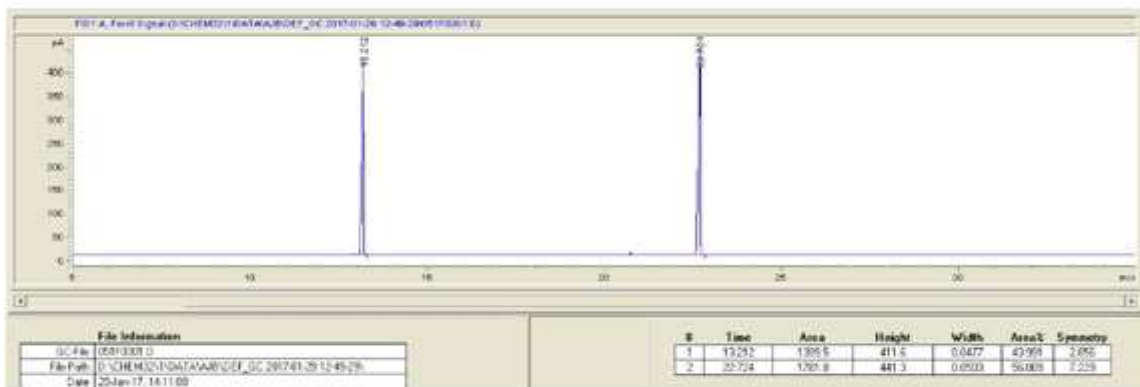
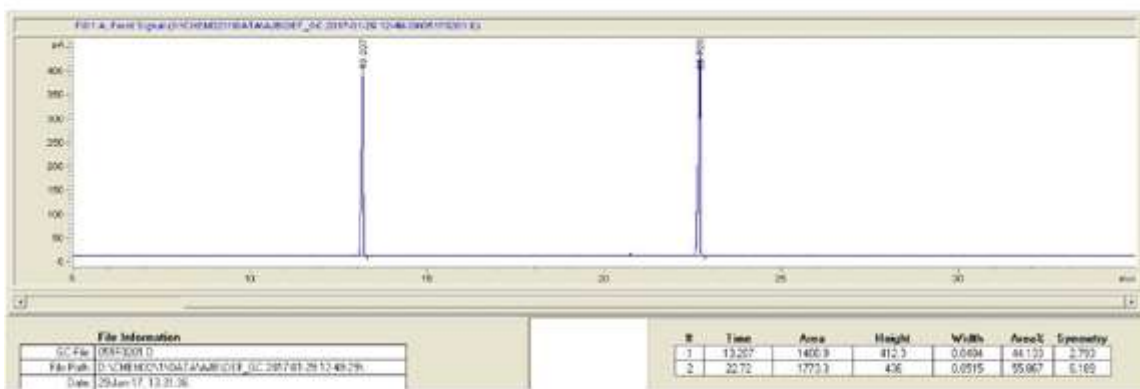
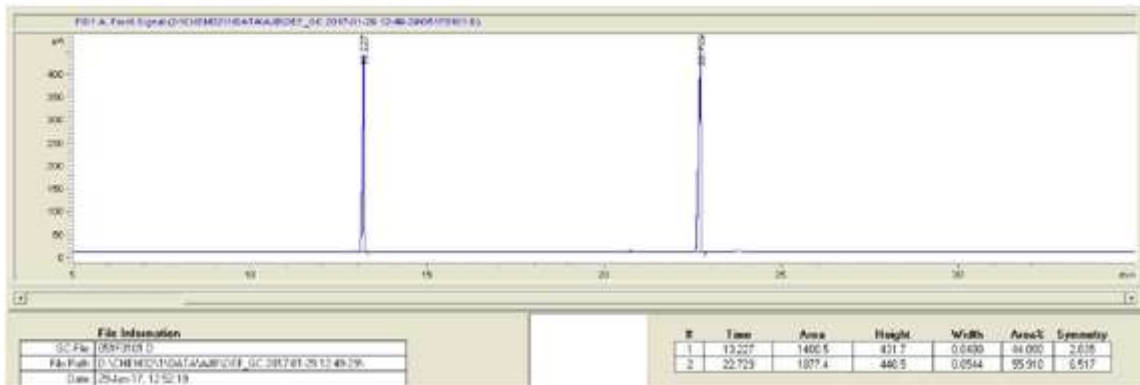


1-methylnaphthalene (internal standard) at 13.9

23a at 24.3

41a at 29.6

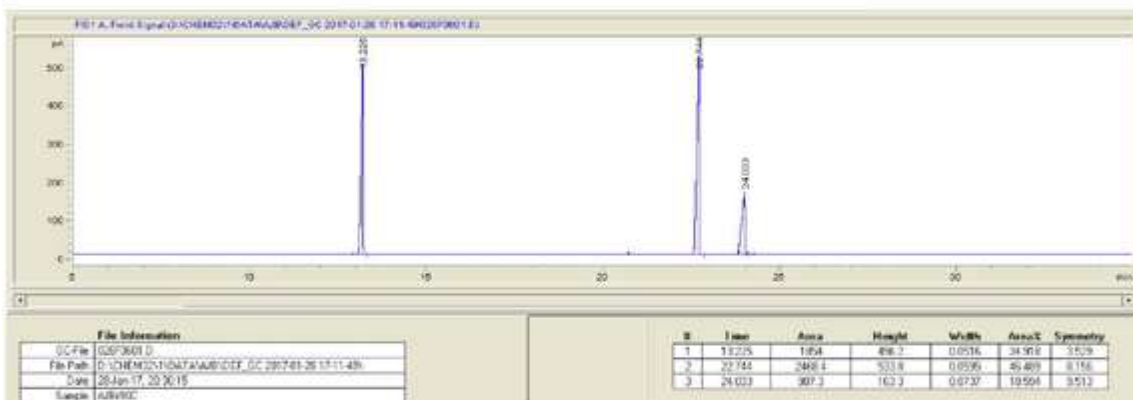
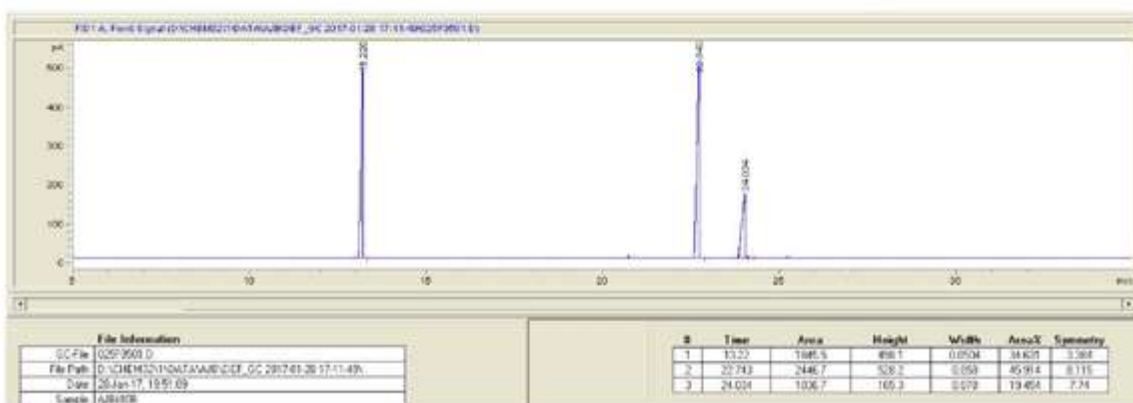
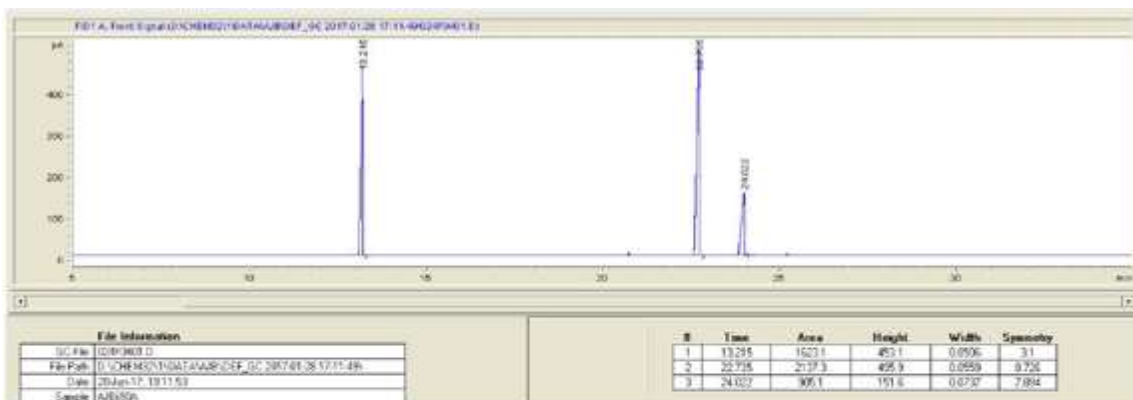
42a calibration



1-methylnaphthalene (internal standard) at 13.2

42a at 22.7

42a relative rate measurement

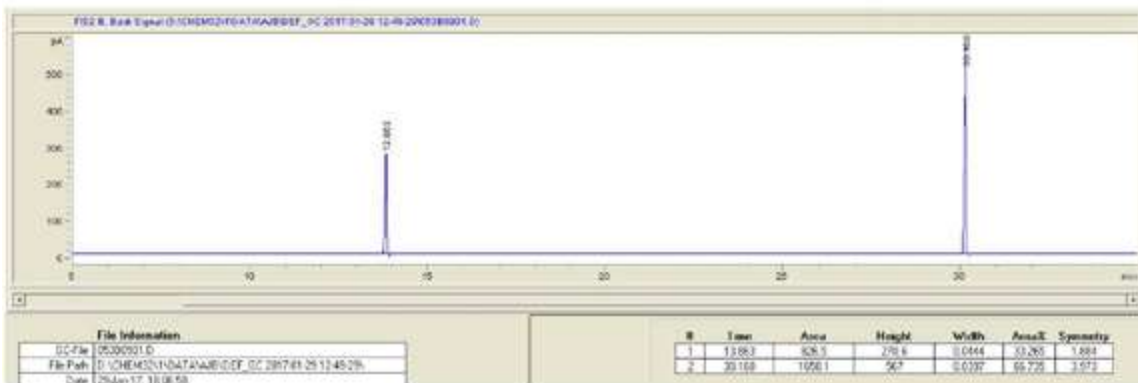
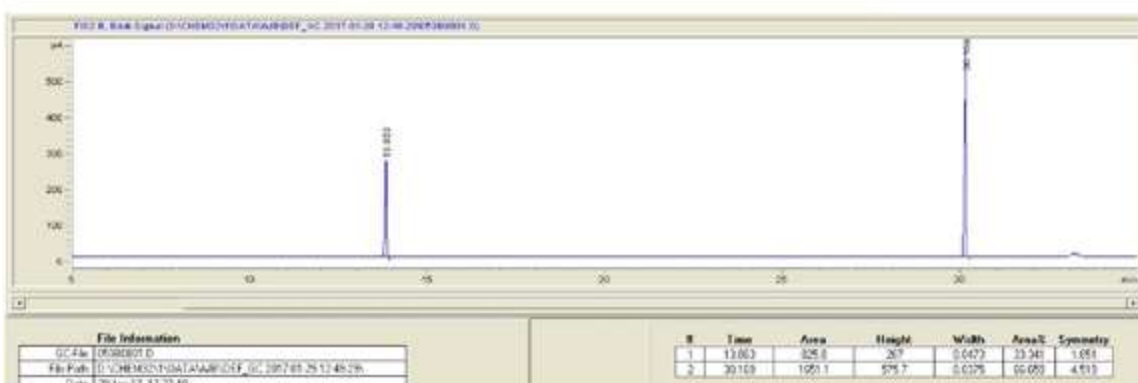
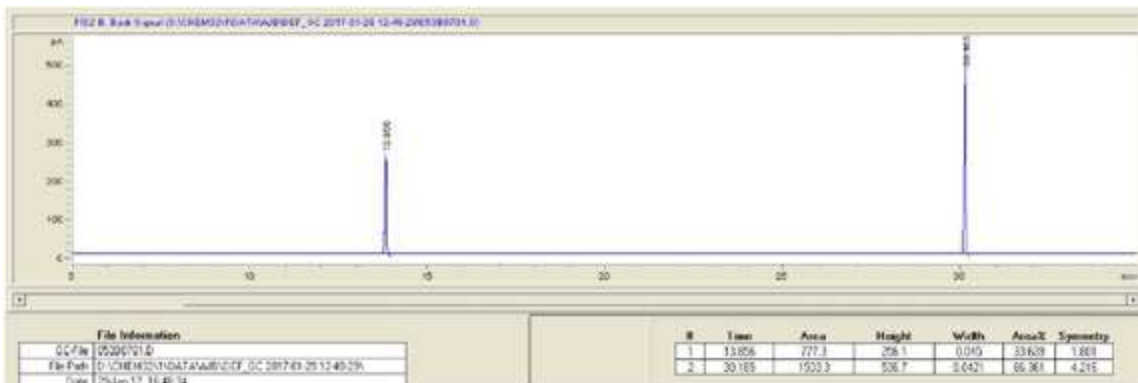


1-methylnaphthalene (internal standard) at 13.4

41a at 22.7

23a at 24.0

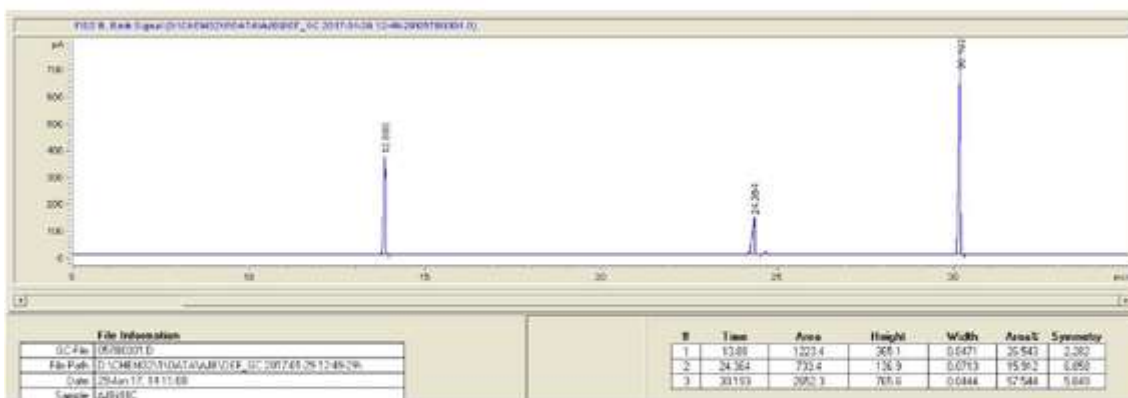
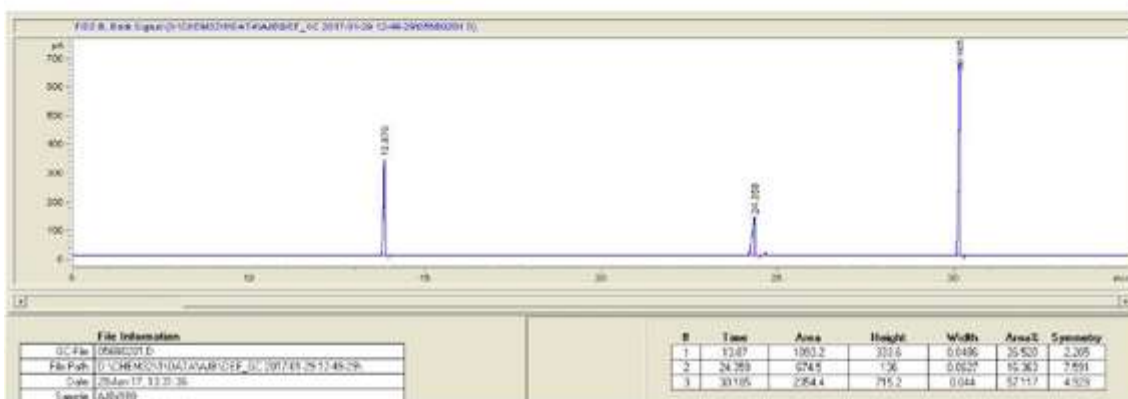
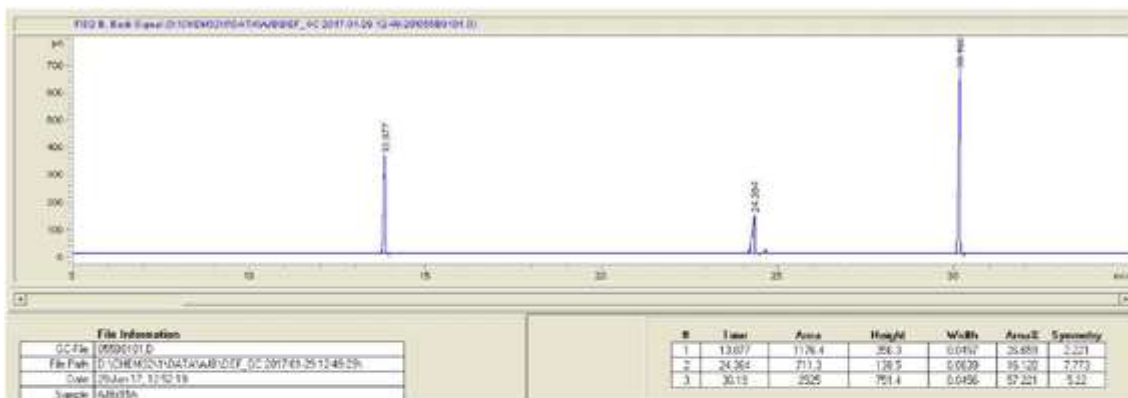
43a calibration



1-methylnaphthalene (internal standard) at 13.9

43a at 30.2

43a relative rate measurement



1-methylnaphthalene (internal standard) at 13.9

23a at 24.4

43a at 30.2

