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Supporting Information

Cystobactamid 507: Concise Synthesis, Mode of Action, and Optimization toward More Potent Antibiotics

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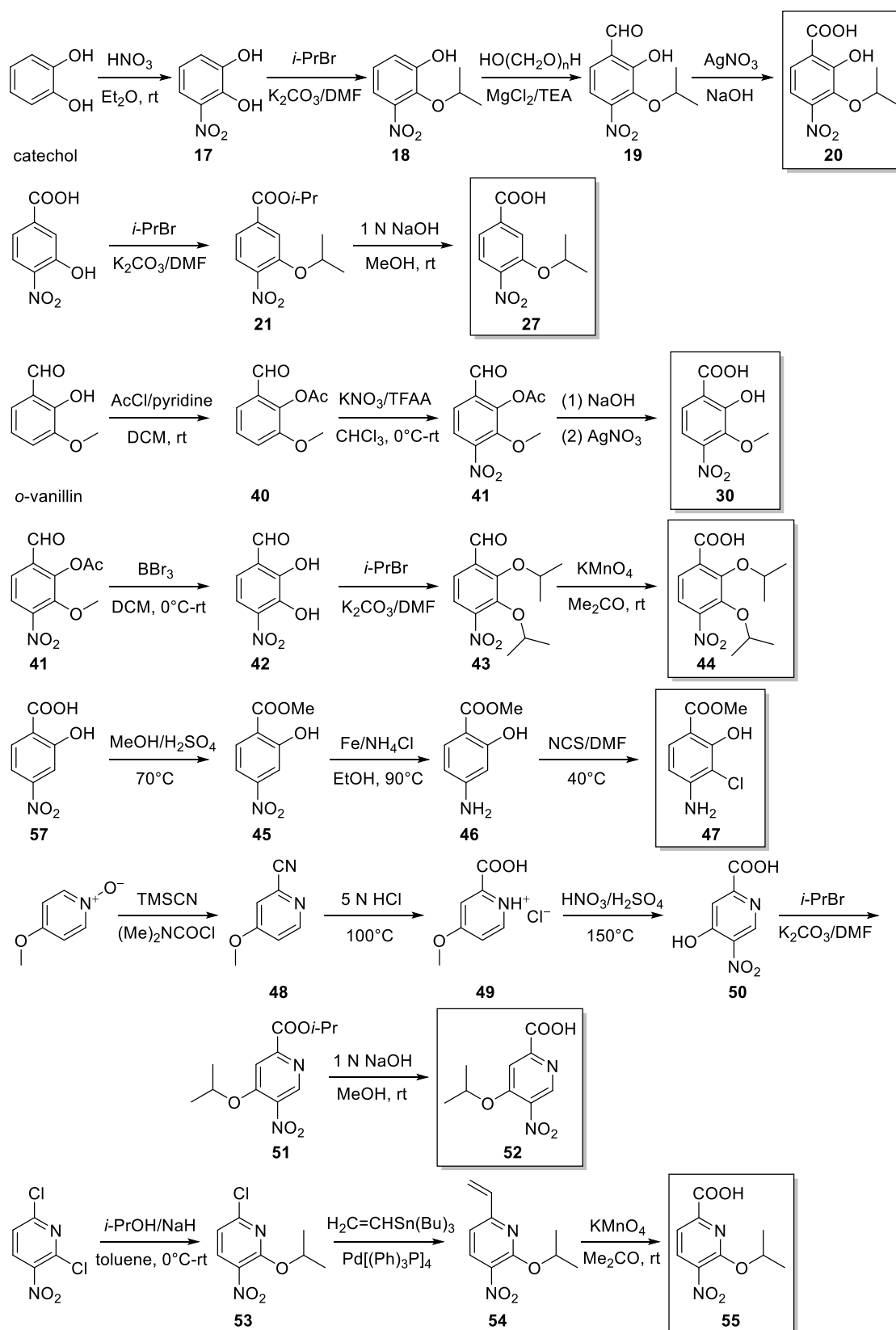
Materials and Methods

Starting materials and solvents were purchased from commercial suppliers, and used without further purification. All chemical yields refer to purified compounds and were not optimized. Reaction progress was monitored using TLC silica gel 60 F₂₅₄ aluminum sheets, and visualization was accomplished by UV at 254 nm. Flash chromatography was performed using silica gel 60 Å (40–63 µm). Preparative RP-HPLC was carried out on a Waters Corporation setup containing a 2767 sample manager, a 2545 binary gradient module, a 2998 PDA detector and a 3100 electron spray mass spectrometer. Purification was performed using a Waters XBridge column (C18, 150 mm × 19 mm, 5 µm), a binary solvent system A and B (A = water with 0.1% formic acid; B = MeCN with 0.1% formic acid) as eluent, a flow rate of 20 mL/min, and a gradient of 60% to 95% B in 8 min were applied. Melting points were determined on a Stuart Scientific melting point apparatus SMP3 (Bibby Sterilin, UK), and are uncorrected. NMR spectra were recorded on either a Bruker DRX-500 (¹H, 500 MHz; ¹³C, 126 MHz) or Bruker Fourier 300 (¹H, 300 MHz; ¹³C, 75 MHz) spectrometer at 300 K. Chemical shifts were recorded as δ values in ppm units by reference to the hydrogenated residues of deuterated solvent as internal standard (CDCl₃, δ = 7.27, 77.00; DMSO-d₆, δ = 2.50, 39.51, acetone-d₆: δ = 2.05, 29.92, 206.68). Splitting patterns describe apparent multiplicities and are designated as s (singlet), br s (broad singlet), d (doublet), dd (doublet of doublet), t (triplet), q (quartet), m (multiplet). Coupling constants (*J*) are given in hertz (Hz). Weak or coalesced signals were elucidated by heteronuclear multiple quantum coherence (HMQC) and heteronuclear multiple bond coherence (HMBC) 2D-NMR techniques. Purity of all compounds used in biological assays was ≥ 95% as measured by LC/MS Finnigan Surveyor MSQ Plus (Thermo Fisher Scientific, Dreieich, Germany). The system consists of LC pump, autosampler, PDA detector, and single-quadrupole MS detector, as well as the standard software Xcalibur for operation. RP C18 Nucleodur 100-5 (125 mm × 3 mm) column (Macherey-Nagel GmbH, Düren, Germany) was used as stationary phase, and a binary solvent system A and B (A = water with 0.1% TFA; B = MeCN with 0.1% TFA) was used as mobile phase. In a gradient run the percentage of B was increased from an initial concentration of 0% at 0 min to 100% at 15 min and kept at 100% for 5 min. The injection volume was 10 µL and flow rate was set to 800 µL/min. MS (ESI) analysis was carried out at a spray voltage of 3800 V, a capillary temperature of 350 °C, and a source CID of 10 V. Spectra were acquired in positive mode from 100 to 1000 m/z and at 254 nm for UV tracing. High-resolution mass spectrometry (HRMS) data was determined by a Thermo Scientific Q Exactive Focus system.

Chemistry

Synthesis and experimental data of compounds **30**, **40**, **41** and **97** were described in a previous work.¹

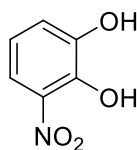
Compounds **56**, **57** and **68** are commercially available.



Scheme S1. Synthetic pathways of the C- or N-protected middle rings **20**, **27**, **30**, **44**, **47**, **52** and **55**.

Compound **27** was prepared by first alkylation of 3-hydroxy-4-nitrobenzoic acid then hydrolysis of the produced ester **21** (Scheme S1). Synthesis of **30** started via acetylation of *o*-vanillin followed by nitration of **40** using KNO₃/trifluoroacetic anhydride mixture to afford the *p*-nitrobenzaldehyde **41**. Oxidation of **41** with AgNO₃ delivered the acid **30**. Universal *O*-demethylation and deacetylation of **41** using BBr₃ produced the dihydroxy derivative **42**. Isopropylation of **42** to the aldehyde **43** followed by oxidation with KMnO₄ afforded the carboxylic acid **44**. Structure of **44** was confirmed by X-ray (Fig. S37B). Compound **47** was prepared through esterification of 4-nitrosalicylic acid to the methyl ester **45**. Chemical reduction of **45** via heating with iron in ethanol resulted in the corresponding amine **46**. Chlorination of the activated **46** using *N*-chlorosuccinimide yielded **47**. Synthesis of 4-isopropoxypicolinic acid **52** was accomplished via Fife reaction of 4-methoxypyridine-*N*-oxide to furnish the nitrile derivative **48**. Acidic hydrolysis of **48** then nitration of the hydrochloride salt **49** produced exclusively the *O*-demethylated 5-nitro derivative **50**. Isopropylation of **50** followed by saponification of the isopropyl ester **51** gave the picolinic acid **52**. Structure of **52** was evidenced by X-ray (Fig. S37C). The 6-isopropoxypicolinic acid **55** was obtained from 2,6-dichloro-3-nitropyridine via the reaction with isopropyl alcohol under basic condition to yield **53**. Stille coupling of **53** produced the vinyl derivative **54**, which was oxidized to afford the picolinic acid **55**.

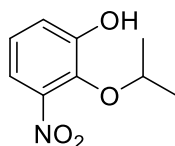
3-Nitrobenzene-1,2-diol **17**



To a stirred solution of catechol (20.0 g, 182 mmol) in diethyl ether (450 mL) cooled at 0 °C in an ice bath, fuming HNO₃ (9 mL) was added dropwise. The reaction mixture was allowed to warm to room temperature and was further stirred for 24 h. Solvent was removed *in vacuo*. The residue was dissolved in EtOAc and purified using flash chromatography (SiO₂, *n*-hexane–EtOAc = 4:1).

Yield 50%; yellow crystals; ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 10.63 (br s, 1H), 7.66 (dd, *J* = 8.7, 1.4 Hz, 1H), 7.25 (dq, *J* = 8.1, 0.7 Hz, 1H), 6.91 (dd, *J* = 8.7, 8.1 Hz, 1H), 5.87 (br s, 1H); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 146.50, 142.77, 133.74, 121.67, 119.74, 115.80; *m/z* (ESI+) 155 [M]⁺.

2-Isopropoxy-3-nitrophenol **18**

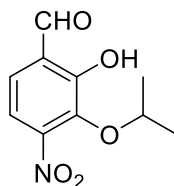


To a stirred mixture of **17** (12.41 g, 80 mmol) and K₂CO₃ (11.06 g, 80 mmol) in DMF (120 mL), 2-bromopropane (9.84 g, 80 mmol) was added. The reaction mixture was stirred at 90 °C overnight. Solvent was evaporated *in vacuo*. The residue was diluted with water (200 mL) and the medium was acidified cautiously by KHSO₄ (saturated aqueous solution) to pH 4–5. The resulting mixture was

extracted with EtOAc (3 × 200 mL). The combined organic extract was washed with brine, dried over anhydrous MgSO₄, and the solvent was removed by vacuum distillation. The residue was purified using flash chromatography (SiO₂, *n*-hexane–EtOAc = 5:1 to 3:1).

Yield 60%; yellow oil; ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.47 (dd, *J* = 8.2, 1.7 Hz, 1H), 7.22 (dd, *J* = 8.2, 1.7 Hz, 1H), 7.09 (t, *J* = 8.2 Hz, 1H), 6.05 (br s, 1H), 4.32 (septet, *J* = 6.1 Hz, 1H), 1.37 (d, *J* = 6.1 Hz, 6H); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 151.35, 142.97, 138.61, 123.95, 120.07, 116.97, 79.58, 22.46 (2C); *m/z* (ESI+) 198 [M + H]⁺.

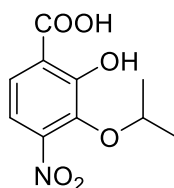
2-Hydroxy-3-isopropoxy-4-nitrobenzaldehyde **19**



To a stirred mixture of **18** (2.96 g, 15 mmol), anhydrous MgCl₂ (7.14 g, 75 mmol) and dry TEA (Na) (15.18 g, 150 mmol) in dry MeCN (molecular sieve) (75 mL), dry paraformaldehyde (Al₂O₃) (3.15 g, 105 mmol) was added under a nitrogen atmosphere. The reaction mixture was stirred at 90 °C for 24 h. The reaction was quenched with water (100 mL) and the medium was acidified by 37% HCl to pH 4–5. The mixture was extracted with EtOAc (3 × 100 mL). The combined organic extract was washed with brine, dried over anhydrous MgSO₄, and the solvent was removed by vacuum distillation. The residue was purified using flash chromatography (SiO₂, *n*-hexane–EtOAc = 3:1).

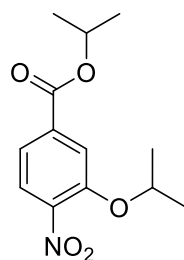
Yield 40%; yellow oil; ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 11.44 (br s, 1H), 9.98 (s, 1H), 7.39 (d, *J* = 8.5 Hz, 1H), 7.24 (d, *J* = 8.5 Hz, 1H), 4.89 (septet, *J* = 6.3 Hz, 1H), 1.33 (d, *J* = 6.3 Hz, 6H); ¹³C NMR (126 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 196.24, 156.36, 149.19, 139.57, 127.12, 122.42, 114.15, 77.25, 22.32 (2C); *m/z* (ESI+) 225 [M]⁺.

2-Hydroxy-3-isopropoxy-4-nitrobenzoic acid **20**



To a stirred solution of **19** (901 mg, 4 mmol) and NaOH (640 mg, 16 mmol) in water (30 mL), AgNO₃ (2.04 g, 12 mmol) was added. The reaction mixture was stirred at 100 °C overnight. The medium was adjusted to pH 9–10 by NaHCO₃ (saturated aqueous solution), if necessary, and was filtered through a pad of diatomaceous earth. The filtrate was cooled in an ice bath and was carefully acidified by 37% HCl to pH 3–4. The precipitated solid was collected by filtration, washed with cold water then *n*-hexane. Yield 55%; yellow solid; ¹H NMR (500 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 7.66 (d, *J* = 8.8 Hz, 1H), 7.28 (d, *J* = 8.8 Hz, 1H), 4.75 (septet, *J* = 6.0 Hz, 1H), 1.20 (d, *J* = 6.0 Hz, 6H); ¹³C NMR (126 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 171.22, 155.94, 148.28, 138.01, 124.75, 116.98, 112.63, 75.87, 22.08 (2C); *m/z* (ESI+) 241 [M]⁺.

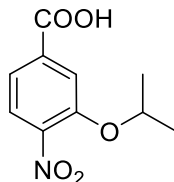
Isopropyl 3-isopropoxy-4-nitrobenzoate **21**



To a stirred mixture of 3-hydroxy-4-nitrobenzoic acid (7.33 g, 40 mmol) and K_2CO_3 (13.8 g, 100 mmol) in DMF (120 mL), 2-bromopropane (14.8 g, 120 mmol) was added. The reaction mixture was stirred at 90 °C overnight. The mixture was poured on to ice cooled water (400 mL) and extracted with EtOAc (3 × 100 mL). The combined organic extract was washed with brine, dried over anhydrous $MgSO_4$, and the solvent was removed by vacuum distillation. The obtained material was used directly in the next step without further purification.

Yield 95%; pale yellow liquid; 1H NMR (300 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 7.73 (d, $J = 8.0$ Hz, 1H), 7.71 (d, $J = 2.0$ Hz, 1H), 7.61 (dd, $J = 8.0, 2.0$ Hz, 1H), 5.24 (septet, $J = 6.3$ Hz, 1H), 4.75 (septet, $J = 6.0$ Hz, 1H), 1.39 (d, $J = 6.0$ Hz, 6H), 1.37 (d, $J = 6.3$ Hz, 6H); ^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 164.25, 150.67, 143.56, 135.19, 124.86, 120.92, 116.89, 72.92, 69.54, 21.75 (2C), 21.71 (2C); m/z (ESI+) 268 $[M + H]^+$; $t_R = 13.69$ min.

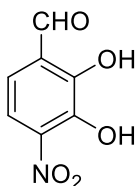
3-Isopropoxy-4-nitrobenzoic acid **27**



To a stirred solution of **21** (2.67 g, 10 mmol) in MeOH (25 mL), 1 N NaOH (50 mL) was added. The reaction was stirred at 100 °C for 2 h, then solvent was concentrated *in vacuo*. The remaining residue was diluted with water (25 mL), cooled in an ice bath and acidified by $KHSO_4$ (saturated aqueous solution) to pH 3–4. The precipitate was collected by filtration, washed with water, then *n*-hexane.

Yield 93%; beige solid; 1H NMR (500 MHz, $DMSO-d_6$) δ 13.62 (br s, 1H), 7.91 (d, $J = 8.5$ Hz, 1H), 7.76 (d, $J = 1.6$ Hz, 1H), 7.61 (dd, $J = 8.5, 1.6$ Hz, 1H), 4.90 (septet, $J = 6.0$ Hz, 1H), 1.29 (d, $J = 6.0$ Hz, 6H); ^{13}C NMR (126 MHz, $DMSO-d_6$) δ 165.86, 149.61, 143.27, 135.43, 124.88, 121.25, 116.53, 72.45, 21.51 (2C); m/z (ESI+) 226 $[M + H]^+$; $t_R = 9.69$ min.

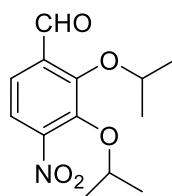
2,3-Dihydroxy-4-nitrobenzaldehyde **42**



To a stirred solution of **41** (1.2 g, 5 mmol) in DCM (10 mL) cooled at 0 °C in an ice bath, BBr₃ (1 M solution in DCM, 20 mL) was added carefully under a nitrogen atmosphere. The reaction mixture was allowed to warm to room temperature and was further stirred overnight. Solvent was removed *in vacuo*. The residue was cautiously diluted with water (50 mL) and the medium was acidified by 2 N HCl to pH 4–5, if necessary. The mixture was extracted with EtOAc (3 × 30 mL). The combined organic extract was washed with brine, dried over anhydrous MgSO₄, and the solvent was removed by vacuum distillation. The residue was dissolved in CHCl₃ and purified using flash chromatography (SiO₂, DCM–MeOH = 98:2).

Yield 68%; red crystals; ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 11.20 (br s, 1H), 10.60 (br s, 1H), 10.04 (s, 1H), 7.75 (d, *J* = 8.8 Hz, 1H), 7.25 (d, *J* = 8.8 Hz, 1H); ¹³C NMR (126 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 195.87, 152.88, 145.63, 136.27, 123.09, 121.42, 114.52; *m/z* (ESI+) 183 [M]⁺; *t_R* = 9.54 min.

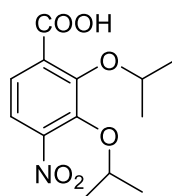
2,3-Diisopropoxy-4-nitrobenzaldehyde **43**



To a stirred mixture of **42** (732 mg, 4 mmol) and K₂CO₃ (1.38 g, 10 mmol) in DMF (20 mL), 2-bromopropane (1.48 g, 12 mmol) was added. The reaction mixture was stirred at 80 °C overnight. Solvent was evaporated *in vacuo*, and the residue was diluted with water (30 mL). The resulting mixture was extracted with EtOAc (3 × 30 mL). The combined organic extract was washed with brine, dried over anhydrous MgSO₄, and the solvent was removed by vacuum distillation. The residue was dissolved in toluene and purified using flash chromatography (SiO₂, *n*-hexane–EtOAc = 6:1).

Yield 76%; yellow oil; ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 10.42 (s, 1H), 7.65 (d, *J* = 8.5 Hz, 1H), 7.48 (d, *J* = 8.5 Hz, 1H), 4.82 (septet, *J* = 6.0 Hz, 1H), 4.70 (septet, *J* = 6.3 Hz, 1H), 1.35 (d, *J* = 6.0 Hz, 6H), 1.31 (d, *J* = 6.3 Hz, 6H); ¹³C NMR (126 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 189.07, 155.51, 150.01, 145.03, 133.69, 122.21, 118.94, 77.56, 77.21, 22.24 (2C), 22.22 (2C); *m/z* (ESI+) 267 [M]⁺; *t_R* = 16.45 min.

2,3-Diisopropoxy-4-nitrobenzoic acid **44**

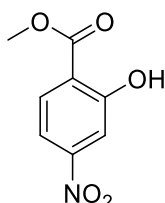


To a stirred solution of **43** (1.07 g, 4 mmol) in acetone (12 mL), KMnO₄ (1.26 g, 8 mmol) solution in 50% aq. acetone (28 mL) was added. The reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature for 24 h, then 1 N NaOH (5 mL) was added. The resulting mixture was filtered through a pad of diatomaceous earth, and the filtrate was concentrated *in vacuo*. The residue was cooled in an ice bath and carefully acidified by KHSO₄ (saturated aqueous solution) to pH 4–5, then extracted with EtOAc (3 × 25 mL). The combined organic extract was washed with brine, dried over anhydrous MgSO₄, and the solvent

was removed by vacuum distillation. The obtained material was triturated with *n*-hexane (25 mL), and collected by filtration.

Yield 90%; beige crystals; ^1H NMR (500 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ 13.43 (br s, 1H), 7.61 (d, $J = 8.5$ Hz, 1H), 7.48 (d, $J = 8.5$ Hz, 1H), 4.68 (septet, $J = 6.0$ Hz, 1H), 4.49 (septet, $J = 6.3$ Hz, 1H), 1.22 (d, $J = 6.3$ Hz, 6H), 1.18 (d, $J = 6.0$ Hz, 6H); ^{13}C NMR (126 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ 166.37, 150.26, 147.38, 143.72, 132.73, 124.38, 118.36, 76.81, 76.40, 22.04 (2C), 21.93 (2C); m/z (ESI+) 283 $[\text{M}]^+$; $t_{\text{R}} = 14.09$ min.

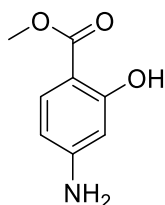
Methyl 2-hydroxy-4-nitrobenzoate **45**



To a stirred solution of 2-hydroxy-4-nitrobenzoic acid **57** (1.10 g, 6 mmol) in MeOH (20 mL), concd H_2SO_4 (2 mL) was added drop wise. The reaction mixture was stirred at 70 °C overnight, then solvent was concentrated *in vacuo*. The residue was diluted with water (25 mL) and neutralized by Na_2CO_3 (saturated aqueous solution) to pH 7–8. The mixture was extracted with EtOAc (3×25 mL). The combined organic extract was washed with brine, dried over anhydrous MgSO_4 , and the solvent was evaporated by vacuum distillation. The obtained material was triturated with *n*-hexane (50 mL), and collected by filtration.

Yield 96%; yellow crystals; ^1H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 10.98 (br s, 1H), 8.03 (d, $J = 8.8$ Hz, 1H), 7.82 (d, $J = 2.2$ Hz, 1H), 7.71 (dd, $J = 8.8, 2.2$ Hz, 1H), 4.03 (s, 3H); ^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 169.24, 161.99, 152.15, 131.21, 117.14, 113.50, 113.04, 53.09; m/z (ESI+) 198 $[\text{M} + \text{H}]^+$; $t_{\text{R}} = 13.68$ min.

Methyl 4-amino-2-hydroxybenzoate **46**

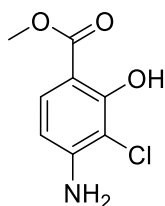


To a stirred solution of **45** (986 mg, 5 mmol) in EtOH (40 mL), iron powder (1.40 g, 25 mmol) was added at 55 °C followed by NH_4Cl (134 mg, 2.5 mmol) solution in water (15 mL). The reaction mixture was stirred at 90 °C for 1 h, then iron was filtered on hot and the filtrate was concentrated *in vacuo*. The residue was diluted with water (25 mL) and basified by NaHCO_3 (saturated aqueous solution) to pH 8–9. The mixture was extracted with EtOAc (3×25 mL). The combined organic extract was washed with brine, dried over anhydrous MgSO_4 , and the solvent was removed by vacuum distillation. The obtained material was triturated with *n*-hexane (25 mL), and collected by filtration.

Yield 80%; beige crystals; ^1H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 10.93 (br s, 1H), 7.62 (d, $J = 8.9$ Hz, 1H), 6.17 (d, $J = 2.2$ Hz, 1H), 6.15 (dd, $J = 8.9, 2.2$ Hz, 1H), 4.10 (br s, 2H), 3.88 (s, 3H); ^{13}C NMR (75 MHz,

CDCl₃) δ 170.45, 163.58, 153.33, 131.63, 106.80, 103.05, 100.76, 51.72; m/z (ESI+) 168 [M + H]⁺; t_R = 9.83 min.

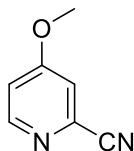
Methyl 4-amino-3-chloro-2-hydroxybenzoate **47**



To a stirred solution of **46** (1 g, 6 mmol) in DMF (20 mL), *N*-chlorosuccinimide (801 mg, 6 mmol) solution in DMF (5 mL) was added drop wise. The reaction mixture was stirred at 40 °C overnight, then solvent was removed *in vacuo*. The residue was diluted with water (50 mL) and basified by Na₂CO₃ (saturated aqueous solution) to pH 8–9. The mixture was extracted with EtOAc (3 × 30 mL). The combined organic extract was washed with brine, dried over anhydrous MgSO₄, and the solvent was removed by vacuum distillation. The residue was dissolved in CHCl₃ and purified using flash chromatography (SiO₂, *n*-hexane–EtOAc = 4:1).

Yield 70%; white crystals; ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 11.61 (br s, 1H), 7.57 (d, *J* = 8.8 Hz, 1H), 6.28 (d, *J* = 8.8 Hz, 1H), 4.59 (br s, 2H), 3.91 (s, 3H); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 170.42, 158.90, 149.26, 128.78, 106.10, 104.93, 103.31, 52.01; m/z (ESI+) 202 [M + H]⁺; t_R = 13.10 min.

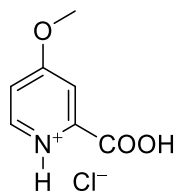
4-Methoxypyridinonitrile **48**



To a stirred solution of 4-methoxypyridine-*N*-oxide hydrate (2.50 g, 20 mmol) in DCM (25 mL), trimethylsilyl cyanide (2.58 g, 26 mmol) was added. The reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature for 10 min, then dimethylcarbonyl chloride (2.80 g, 26 mmol) was added portion wise, and the reaction was further stirred at room temperature for 24 h. The reaction was quenched carefully with K₂CO₃ 10% (25 mL) and allowed to stir for 15 min. The organic layer was separated and aqueous layer was extracted with DCM (2 × 20 mL) then diethyl ether (1 × 20 mL). The combined organic extract was dried over anhydrous MgSO₄, and the solvent was removed by vacuum distillation. The residue was triturated with *n*-hexane (50 mL), and collected by filtration.

Yield 70%; white crystals; ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.51 (d, *J* = 5.8 Hz, 1H), 7.22 (d, *J* = 2.5 Hz, 1H), 7.01 (dd, *J* = 5.8, 2.5 Hz, 1H), 3.91 (s, 3H); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 165.92, 152.23, 134.99, 117.12, 115.37, 112.61, 55.80; m/z (ESI+) 135 [M + H]⁺; t_R = 8.27 min.

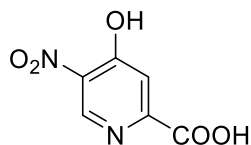
2-Carboxy-4-methoxypyridin-1-ium chloride **49**



To the picolinonitrile **48** (1.61 g, 12 mmol), 5 N HCl (40 mL) was added. The reaction mixture was stirred at 100 °C overnight, then solvent was evaporated to dryness. The obtained material was triturated with *n*-hexane (50 mL), and collected by filtration.

Yield 95%; white crystals; ¹H NMR (300 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 9.80 (br s, 1H), 8.71 (d, *J* = 6.5 Hz, 1H), 7.81 (d, *J* = 2.7 Hz, 1H), 7.62 (dd, *J* = 6.5, 2.7 Hz, 1H), 7.47 (t, *J* = 50.0 Hz, 3H), 4.10 (s, 3H); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 171.09, 161.45, 145.70, 144.30, 114.16, 112.97, 57.77; *m/z* (ESI+) 154 [M - Cl]⁺; *t_R* = 1.48 min.

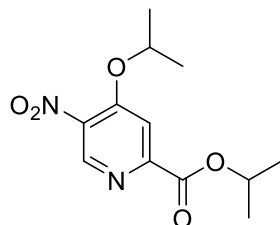
4-Hydroxy-5-nitropicolinic acid **50**



To the picolinic acid hydrochloride salt **49** (3.79 g, 20 mmol), concd H₂SO₄ (8 mL) was carefully added. The mixture was stirred for 5 min then a mixture of concd H₂SO₄ (2 mL) and fuming HNO₃ (10 mL) was added. The reaction mixture was stirred at 150 °C for 48 h, then it was cooled in an ice bath and carefully neutralized with NH₄OH 25% till pH 6–7. The pale yellow precipitate was collected by filtration, washed with cold water and *n*-hexane. Filtrate was extracted with THF (3 × 30 mL). The combined organic extract was dried over anhydrous MgSO₄, and the solvent was removed by vacuum distillation. The residue was triturated with *n*-hexane (50 mL), and filtered to afford a second crop of the product.

Yield 50%; pale yellow solid; ¹H NMR (500 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 8.50 (s, 1H), 7.56 (br s, 2H), 6.77 (s, 1H); ¹³C NMR (126 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 169.66, 161.54, 145.32, 139.14, 137.77, 120.95; *m/z* (ESI+) 185 [M + H]⁺; *t_R* = 1.16 min.

Isopropyl 4-isopropoxy-5-nitropicolinate **51**

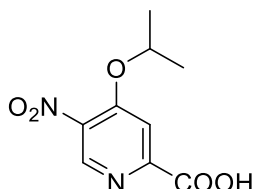


To a stirred mixture of **50** (921 mg, 5 mmol) and K₂CO₃ (1.38 g, 10 mmol) in DMF (25 mL), 2-bromopropane (1.84 g, 15 mmol) was added. The reaction mixture was stirred at 90 °C overnight. Solvent was evaporated *in vacuo*, and the residue was diluted with water (30 mL). The resulting mixture was extracted with EtOAc (3 × 30 mL). The combined organic extract was washed with brine, dried

over anhydrous MgSO_4 , and the solvent was removed by vacuum distillation. The residue was dissolved in toluene and purified using flash chromatography (SiO_2 , *n*-hexane–EtOAc = 1:1).

Yield 75%; pale yellow crystals; ^1H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 8.93 (s, 1H), 7.77 (s, 1H), 5.28 (septet, $J = 6.3$ Hz, 1H), 4.88 (septet, $J = 6.0$ Hz, 1H), 1.42 (d, $J = 6.0$ Hz, 6H), 1.38 (d, $J = 6.3$ Hz, 6H); ^{13}C NMR (126 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 163.24, 157.82, 152.31, 146.56, 138.47, 111.21, 73.77, 70.58, 21.56 (2C), 21.39 (2C); m/z (ESI+) 269 $[\text{M} + \text{H}]^+$; $t_{\text{R}} = 15.57$ min.

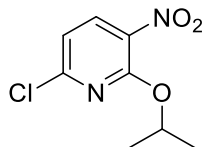
4-Isopropoxy-5-nitropicolinic acid **52**



To a stirred solution of **51** (536 mg, 2 mmol) in MeOH (10 mL), 1 N NaOH (5 mL) was added. The reaction was stirred at room temperature overnight. Solvent was evaporated *in vacuo*. The remaining residue was dissolved in water (15 mL), cooled in an ice bath and acidified by KHSO_4 (saturated aqueous solution) to pH 6, then extracted with EtOAc/THF (1:1, 3×30 mL). The combined organic extract was washed with brine, dried over anhydrous MgSO_4 , and the solvent was removed by vacuum distillation. The obtained material was triturated with *n*-hexane (30 mL), and collected by filtration.

Yield 85%; beige solid; ^1H NMR (500 MHz, DMSO-d_6) δ 13.76 (br s, 1H), 9.03 (s, 1H), 7.90 (s, 1H), 5.13 (septet, $J = 6.0$ Hz, 1H), 1.35 (d, $J = 6.0$ Hz, 6H); ^{13}C NMR (126 MHz, DMSO-d_6) δ 164.97, 157.17, 152.76, 146.07, 138.42, 111.53, 73.62, 21.28 (2C); m/z (ESI+) 227 $[\text{M} + \text{H}]^+$; $t_{\text{R}} = 12.88$ min.

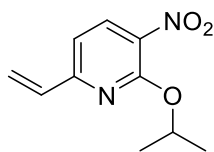
6-Chloro-2-isopropoxy-3-nitropyridine **53**



To a stirred solution of 2,6-dichloro-3-nitropyridine (3.86 g, 20 mmol) in toluene (30 mL) cooled at 0 °C in an ice bath, 2-propanol (1.44 g, 24 mmol) was added. The reaction mixture was stirred at 0 °C for 15 min, then NaH (50–60% in mineral oil, 1.22 g, 28 mmol) was added portion wise under a nitrogen atmosphere, and the reaction was further stirred at room temperature overnight. The reaction was quenched with brine, then diluted with water and extracted with EtOAc (3×30 mL). The combined organic extract was dried over anhydrous MgSO_4 , and the solvent was removed by vacuum distillation. The residue was dissolved in toluene and purified using flash chromatography (SiO_2 , *n*-hexane–EtOAc = 5:1).

Yield 70%; yellowish white crystals; ^1H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 8.22 (d, $J = 8.2$ Hz, 1H), 6.98 (d, $J = 8.2$ Hz, 1H), 5.51 (septet, $J = 6.2$ Hz, 1H), 1.44 (d, $J = 6.2$ Hz, 6H); ^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 155.71, 152.72, 137.33, 132.66, 115.88, 72.48, 21.71 (2C); m/z (ESI+) 217 $[\text{M} + \text{H}]^+$; $t_{\text{R}} = 12.82$ min.

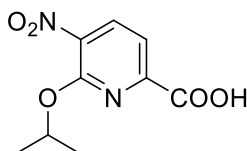
2-Isopropoxy-3-nitro-6-vinylpyridine **54**



To a stirred solution of **53** (650 mg, 3 mmol), and tributyl(vinyl)tin (1.0 g, 3.15 mmol) in toluene (20 mL) under a nitrogen atmosphere, tetrakis(triphenylphosphine) palladium(0) (175 mg, 0.15 mmol) was added. The reaction mixture was stirred at 110 °C overnight. The reaction was quenched with brine, then extracted with EtOAc (3 × 25 mL). The combined organic extract was dried over anhydrous MgSO₄, and the solvent was removed by vacuum distillation. The obtained material was purified using flash chromatography (SiO₂, *n*-hexane–EtOAc = 6:1).

Yield 90%; yellow oil; ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.22 (d, *J* = 8.2 Hz, 1H), 6.90 (d, *J* = 8.2 Hz, 1H), 6.73 (dd, *J* = 17.3, 10.7 Hz, 1H); 6.38 (dd, *J* = 17.3, 1.6 Hz, 1H); 5.63 (dd, *J* = 10.7, 1.6 Hz, 1H); 5.58 (septet, *J* = 6.3 Hz, 1H), 1.44 (d, *J* = 6.3 Hz, 6H); ¹³C NMR (126 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 157.40, 155.57, 135.88, 134.92, 132.83, 122.37, 113.86, 70.67, 21.79 (2C); *m/z* (ESI+) 208 [M]⁺; *t_R* = 13.37 min.

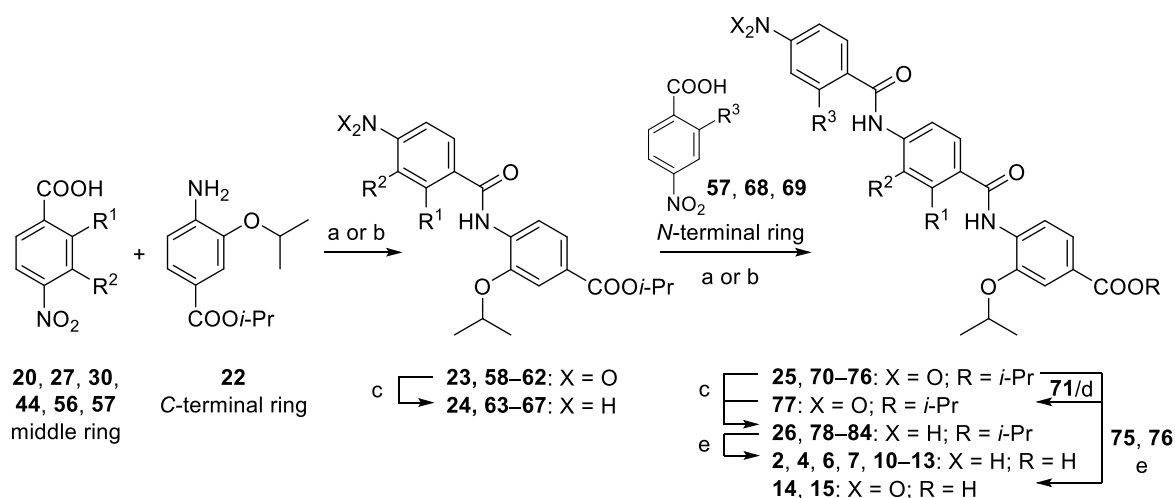
6-isopropoxy-5-nitropicolinic acid **55**



To a stirred solution of **54** (625 mg, 3 mmol) in acetone (10 mL), KMnO₄ (1.90 g, 12 mmol) solution in 50% aq. acetone (50 mL) was added. The reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature for 24 h, then 1 N NaOH (3 mL) was added. The resulting mixture was filtered through a pad of diatomaceous earth, and the filtrate was concentrated *in vacuo*. The residue was cooled in an ice bath and carefully acidified by KHSO₄ (saturated aqueous solution) to pH 4–5, then extracted with EtOAc (3 × 25 mL). The combined organic extract was washed with brine, dried over anhydrous MgSO₄, and the solvent was removed by vacuum distillation. The obtained material was triturated with *n*-hexane (25 mL), and collected by filtration.

Yield 75%; beige crystals; ¹H NMR (500 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 13.64 (br s, 1H), 8.50 (d, *J* = 7.9 Hz, 1H), 7.75 (d, *J* = 7.9 Hz, 1H), 5.52 (septet, *J* = 6.0 Hz, 1H), 1.35 (d, *J* = 6.0 Hz, 6H); ¹³C NMR (126 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 164.37, 154.12, 149.14, 136.17, 136.09, 117.71, 71.00, 21.51 (2C); *m/z* (ESI+) 227 [M + H]⁺; *t_R* = 9.01 min.

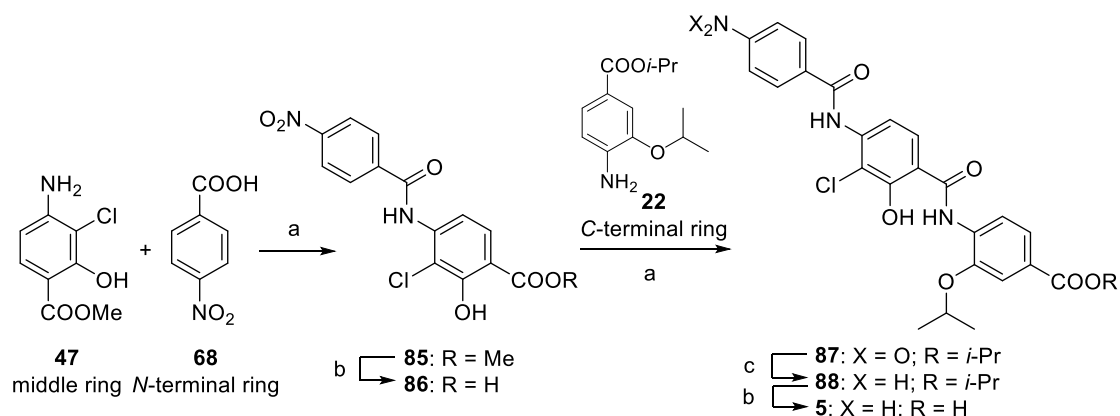
The first amide coupling strategy (Scheme S2) started with coupling of the *N*-protected middle rings **20**, **27**, **30**, **44**, **56**, and **57** to the *C*-protected *C*-terminal ring **22** using either dichlorotriphenylphosphorane or phosphorus trichloride as coupling reagent to afford the dipeptides **23**, and **58–62**. The nitro derivatives **23**, and **58–62** were chemically reduced to the corresponding amines **24**, and **63–67**. A second coupling cycle of the dipeptides **24**, and **63–67** to the *N*-terminal rings **57**, **68**, and **69** was performed to furnish the tripeptides **25**, and **70–76**. Compound **77** was obtained via alkylation of **71** with isopropyl bromide in K_2CO_3 /DMF mixture. Further reduction of the nitro derivatives **25**, **70**, and **72–77** produced the amino esters **26**, and **78–84**. Finally, *C*-deprotection via ester hydrolysis yielded the amino acids **2**, **4**, **6**, **7**, and **10–13**. The nitro acids **14** and **15** were prepared using the same strategy where the tripeptide nitro esters **75** and **76**, respectively were saponified.



Compound	R ¹	R ²	Compound	R ¹	R ²	R ³
20, 23, 24	OH	<i>Oi</i> -Pr	2, 25, 26	OH	<i>Oi</i> -Pr	H
30, 58, 63	OH	OMe	4, 70, 78	OH	OMe	H
56, 59, 64	OMe	OH	71	OMe	OH	H
44, 60, 65	<i>Oi</i> -Pr	<i>Oi</i> -Pr	6, 77, 79	OMe	<i>Oi</i> -Pr	H
57, 61, 66	OH	H	7, 72, 80	<i>Oi</i> -Pr	<i>Oi</i> -Pr	H
27, 62, 67	H	<i>Oi</i> -Pr	10, 73, 81	OH	H	H
			11, 74, 82	H	<i>Oi</i> -Pr	H
Compound	R ³		12, 14, 75, 83	H	<i>Oi</i> -Pr	OH
57	OH		13, 15, 76, 84	OH	H	<i>Oi</i> -Pr
68	H					
69	<i>Oi</i> -Pr					

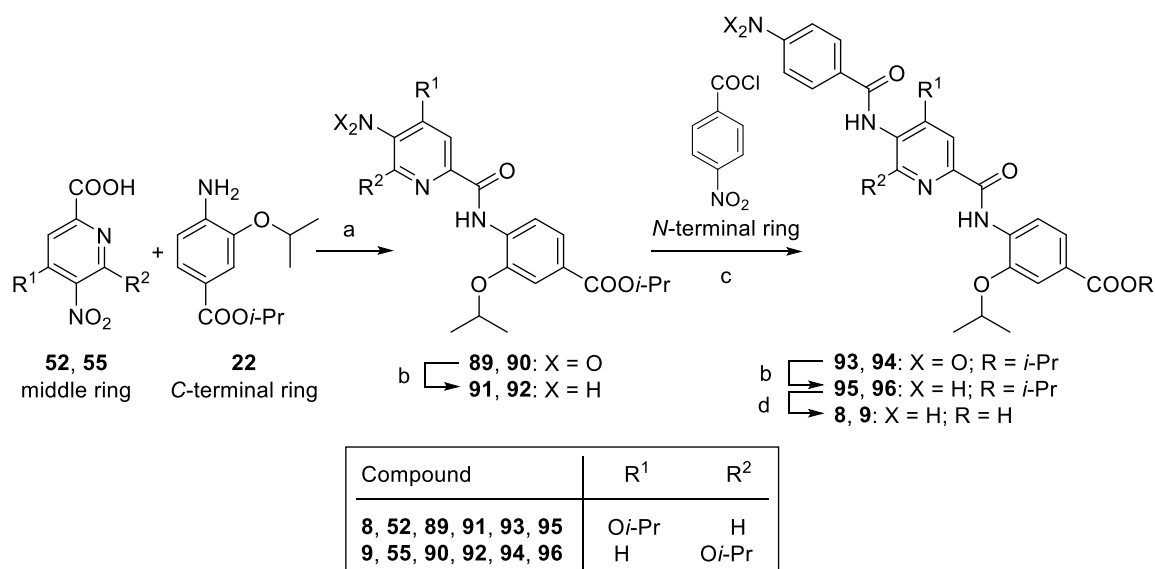
Scheme S2. First coupling strategy for synthesizing cystobactamid 507 (**2**), **4**, **6**, **7**, **10–15**, and the corresponding esters. Reagents and conditions: (a) Cl_2PPh_3 , $CHCl_3$, 80 °C, 12 h; (b) PCl_3 , xylenes, 150 °C, 12 h; (c) Fe, NH_4Cl , EtOH/ H_2O , 90 °C, 1 h; (d) 2-bromopropane, K_2CO_3 , DMF, 80 °C, 12 h; (e) 1 N NaOH, MeOH/THF, rt, 12 h.

The second strategy (Scheme S3) started with coupling of the *C*-protected middle ring **47** to the *N*-protected *N*-terminal ring **68** via dichlorotriphenylphosphorane to yield the dipeptide **85**. Ester hydrolysis of **85** afforded the corresponding acid **86**, which was coupled to the *C*-terminal ring **22** using the same coupling reagent to produce the tripeptide **87**. Reduction of **87** to the corresponding amine **88** and final ester saponification afforded the amino acid **5**.



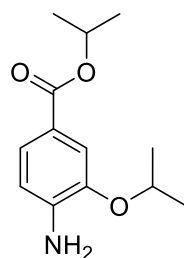
Scheme S3. Second coupling strategy for synthesizing compound **5**. Reagents and conditions: (a) Cl_2PPh_3 , CHCl_3 , 80°C , 12 h; (b) 1 N NaOH, MeOH/THF, rt, 12 h; (c) Fe, NH_4Cl , EtOH/ H_2O , 90°C , 1 h.

Synthesis of the pyridine containing derivatives **8** and **9** (Scheme S4) was similar to the first strategy. However, as the picolinic acids **52** and **55** did not contain hydroxyl group, we used less selective coupling reagents. The first coupling was achieved using EDC/HOBt, whereas the second coupling was carried out via acylation of the amino dipeptides **91** and **92** with *p*-nitrobenzoyl chloride to give the tripeptides **93** and **94**, respectively. Noteworthy, the coupling reagent dichlorotriphenyl-phosphorane was also tried, and efficiently produced the target amides in good to excellent yields.



Scheme S4. Synthesis of the pyridine containing tripeptides **8** and **9**. Reagents and conditions: (a) EDC/HOBt, DMF, CHCl_3 , 0°C –rt, 12 h; (b) Fe, NH_4Cl , EtOH/ H_2O , 90°C , 1 h; (c) DCM, pyridine, rt, 24 h; (d) 1 N NaOH, MeOH/THF, rt, 12 h.

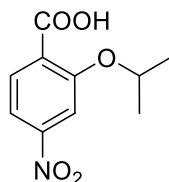
Isopropyl 4-amino-3-isopropoxybenzoate **22**



To a stirred solution of **21** (2.67 g, 10 mmol) in EtOH (60 mL), iron powder (2.80 g, 50 mmol) was added at 55 °C followed by NH₄Cl (266 mg, 5 mmol) solution in water (30 mL). The reaction mixture was stirred at 90 °C for 1 h, then iron was filtered on hot and the filtrate was concentrated *in vacuo*. The residue was diluted with water (30 mL) and basified by NaHCO₃ (saturated aqueous solution) to pH 8–9. The mixture was extracted with EtOAc (3 × 30 mL). The combined organic extract was washed with brine, dried over anhydrous MgSO₄, and the solvent was removed by vacuum distillation. The obtained material was used directly in the next step without further purification.

Yield 90%; pale green liquid; ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.54 (dd, *J* = 8.1, 2.0 Hz, 1H), 7.50 (d, *J* = 2.0 Hz, 1H), 6.80 (d, *J* = 8.1 Hz, 1H), 5.21 (septet, *J* = 6.2 Hz, 1H), 4.82 (br s, 2H), 4.65 (septet, *J* = 6.0 Hz, 1H), 1.38 (d, *J* = 6.0 Hz, 6H), 1.35 (d, *J* = 6.2 Hz, 6H); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 166.22, 144.94, 139.89, 123.49, 121.73, 114.62, 114.16, 71.00, 67.72, 22.12 (2C), 21.99 (2C); *m/z* (ESI+) 238 [M + H]⁺; *t_R* = 11.62 min.

2-Isopropoxy-4-nitrobenzoic acid **69**



Synthesis of **69** was performed similarly as described for **27** starting with the carboxylic acid **57**.

Yield 87%; beige solid; ¹H NMR (500 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 12.85 (br s, 1H), 7.84 (d, *J* = 2.1 Hz, 1H), 7.80 (dd, *J* = 8.4, 2.1 Hz, 1H), 7.76 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 1H), 4.83 (septet, *J* = 6.0 Hz, 1H), 1.30 (d, *J* = 6.0 Hz, 6H); ¹³C NMR (126 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 166.60, 155.94, 149.68, 130.70, 129.73, 114.99, 109.38, 71.84, 21.54 (2C); *m/z* (ESI+) 226 [M + H]⁺; *t_R* = 9.48 min.

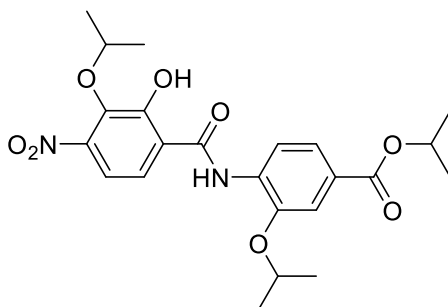
General procedure for amide coupling using dichlorotriphenylphosphorane

To a stirred solution of the *N*-protected carboxylic acid (1 mmol) and the *C*-protected amine (1 mmol) in anhydrous CHCl₃ (50 mL) under a nitrogen atmosphere, dichlorotriphenylphosphorane (1.5 g, 4.5 mmol) was added. The reaction mixture was heated at 80 °C overnight. Solvent was removed by vacuum distillation. The residue was dissolved in toluene and purified using flash chromatography (SiO₂, *n*-hexane–EtOAc = 4:1 or 2:1 or 1:1).

General procedure for amide coupling using phosphorus trichloride

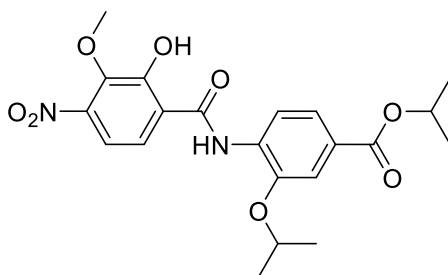
To a stirred solution of the *N*-protected carboxylic acid (1 mmol) in a mixture of xylenes (30 mL) and DCM (5 mL), the *C*-protected amine (1 mmol) was added. The reaction was warmed to 60 °C then phosphorus trichloride (0.05 mL, 0.5 mmol) was added. The reaction mixture was heated at 150 °C overnight. Solvent was removed by vacuum distillation. The residue was dissolved in MeOH and mixed with silica gel and the resulting paste was dried *in vacuo*. The silica adsorbed material was purified using flash chromatography (SiO₂, *n*-hexane–EtOAc = 1:1).

Isopropyl 4-(2-hydroxy-3-isopropoxy-4-nitrobenzamido)-3-isopropoxybenzoate 23

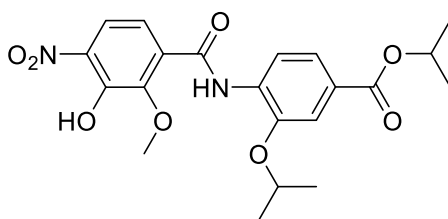


Yield 87%; yellow solid; ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 11.86 (br s, 1H), 9.20 (br s, 1H), 8.51 (d, *J* = 8.5 Hz, 1H), 7.72 (dd, *J* = 8.5, 1.9 Hz, 1H), 7.62 (d, *J* = 1.9 Hz, 1H), 7.37 (d, *J* = 8.8 Hz, 1H), 7.29 (d, *J* = 8.8 Hz, 1H), 5.26 (septet, *J* = 6.3 Hz, 1H), 4.85 (septet, *J* = 6.0 Hz, 1H), 4.80 (septet, *J* = 6.0 Hz, 1H), 1.46 (d, *J* = 6.0 Hz, 6H), 1.39 (d, *J* = 6.3 Hz, 6H), 1.36 (d, *J* = 6.0 Hz, 6H); ¹³C NMR (126 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 166.02, 165.56, 156.26, 147.20, 146.15, 140.59, 131.15, 127.14, 122.95, 120.00, 119.37, 118.88, 113.73, 113.19, 77.59, 72.02, 68.61, 22.37 (2C), 22.17 (2C), 21.94 (2C); *m/z* (ESI+) 461 [M + H]⁺.

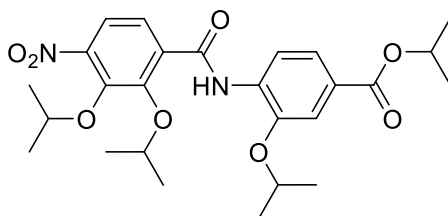
Isopropyl 4-(2-hydroxy-3-methoxy-4-nitrobenzamido)-3-isopropoxybenzoate 58



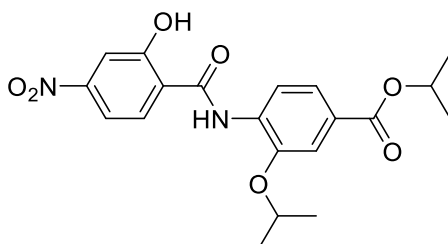
Yield 85%; yellow solid; ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 12.14 (br s, 1H), 9.12 (br s, 1H), 8.50 (d, *J* = 8.5 Hz, 1H), 7.73 (dd, *J* = 8.5, 1.6 Hz, 1H), 7.63 (d, *J* = 1.6 Hz, 1H), 7.37 (d, *J* = 8.8 Hz, 1H), 7.32 (d, *J* = 8.8 Hz, 1H), 5.26 (septet, *J* = 6.3 Hz, 1H), 4.81 (septet, *J* = 6.0 Hz, 1H), 4.10 (s, 3H), 1.47 (d, *J* = 6.0 Hz, 6H), 1.39 (d, *J* = 6.3 Hz, 6H); ¹³C NMR (126 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 166.14, 165.52, 156.70, 146.68, 146.16, 142.93, 130.94, 127.28, 122.93, 120.19, 119.40, 119.16, 113.64, 113.18, 72.06, 68.64, 62.01, 22.18 (2C), 21.94 (2C); *m/z* (ESI+) 433 [M + H]⁺; *t_R* = 16.84 min.

Isopropyl 4-(3-hydroxy-2-methoxy-4-nitrobenzamido)-3-isopropoxybenzoate 59

Yield 68%; yellow solid; $^1\text{H NMR}$ (500 MHz, DMSO-d_6) δ 10.99 (br s, 1H), 10.72 (s, 1H), 8.56 (d, $J = 8.4$ Hz, 1H), 7.81 (d, $J = 9.0$ Hz, 1H), 7.60 (dd, $J = 8.4, 1.7$ Hz, 1H), 7.58 (m, 2H), 5.12 (septet, $J = 6.3$ Hz, 1H), 4.85 (septet, $J = 6.0$ Hz, 1H), 3.99 (s, 3H), 1.39 (d, $J = 6.0$ Hz, 6H), 1.32 (d, $J = 6.3$ Hz, 6H); $^{13}\text{C NMR}$ (126 MHz, DMSO-d_6) δ 164.79, 161.19, 148.52, 146.16, 146.07, 139.79, 132.53, 130.59, 125.72, 122.22, 119.87, 119.82, 119.29, 112.95, 71.25, 68.10, 62.21, 21.67 (2C), 21.61 (2C); m/z (ESI+) 433 $[\text{M} + \text{H}]^+$; $t_R = 16.85$ min.

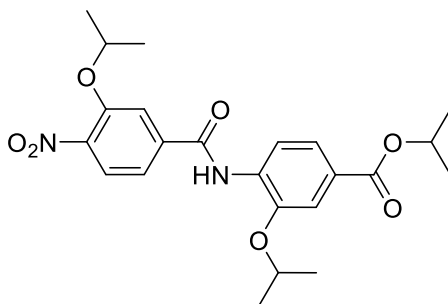
Isopropyl 4-(2,3-diisopropoxy-4-nitrobenzamido)-3-isopropoxybenzoate 60

Yield 70%; yellowish orange solid; $^1\text{H NMR}$ (500 MHz, DMSO-d_6) δ 10.22 (s, 1H), 8.54 (d, $J = 8.5$ Hz, 1H), 7.78 (s, 2H), 7.61 (m, 2H), 5.13 (septet, $J = 6.2$ Hz, 1H), 4.78 (septet, $J = 6.1$ Hz, 1H), 4.68 (septet, $J = 6.3$ Hz, 1H), 4.59 (septet, $J = 6.0$ Hz, 1H), 1.34 (d, $J = 6.0$ Hz, 6H), 1.32 (d, $J = 6.3$ Hz, 6H), 1.27 (d, $J = 6.1$ Hz, 6H), 1.25 (d, $J = 6.2$ Hz, 6H); $^{13}\text{C NMR}$ (126 MHz, DMSO-d_6) δ 164.75, 161.91, 149.68, 147.63, 146.13, 143.89, 133.18, 132.42, 125.84, 125.22, 122.49, 119.44, 119.17, 113.73, 78.32, 77.38, 72.01, 68.12, 22.02 (2C), 21.88 (2C), 21.70 (2C), 21.68 (2C); m/z (ESI+) 503 $[\text{M} + \text{H}]^+$; $t_R = 17.52$ min.

Isopropyl 4-(2-hydroxy-4-nitrobenzamido)-3-isopropoxybenzoate 61

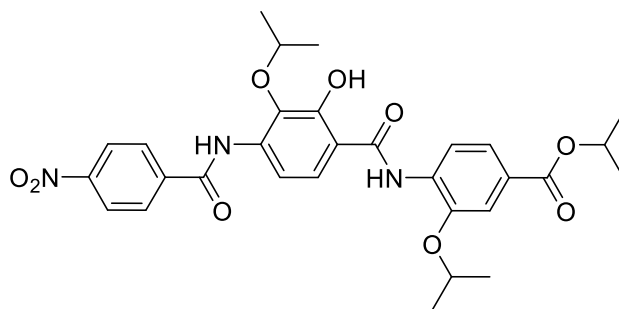
Yield 55%; yellow solid; $^1\text{H NMR}$ (500 MHz, DMSO-d_6) δ 12.73 (br s, 1H), 11.20 (s, 1H), 8.62 (d, $J = 8.5$ Hz, 1H), 8.26 (d, $J = 8.7$ Hz, 1H), 7.86 (d, $J = 2.2$ Hz, 1H), 7.80 (dd, $J = 8.7, 2.3$ Hz, 1H), 7.59 (dd, $J = 8.5, 1.7$ Hz, 1H), 7.56 (d, $J = 1.7$ Hz, 1H), 5.12 (septet, $J = 6.3$ Hz, 1H), 4.80 (septet, $J = 6.0$ Hz, 1H), 1.38 (d, $J = 6.0$ Hz, 6H), 1.32 (d, $J = 6.3$ Hz, 6H); $^{13}\text{C NMR}$ (126 MHz, DMSO-d_6) δ 164.79, 161.32, 156.36, 150.01, 145.89, 133.28, 132.79, 125.36, 124.35, 122.51, 118.86, 114.03, 113.39, 111.69, 71.67, 68.03, 21.74 (2C), 21.67 (2C); m/z (ESI+) 403 $[\text{M} + \text{H}]^+$; $t_R = 14.18$ min.

Isopropyl 3-isopropoxy-4-(3-isopropoxy-4-nitrobenzamido)benzoate 62



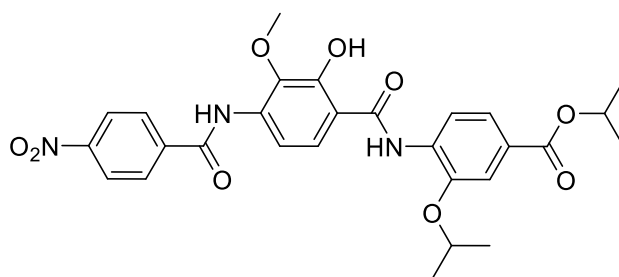
Yield 98%; yellow solid; $^1\text{H NMR}$ (500 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 8.79 (br s, 1H), 8.56 (d, $J = 8.5$ Hz, 1H), 7.85 (d, $J = 8.5$ Hz, 1H), 7.71 (d, $J = 8.2$ Hz, 1H), 7.68 (s, 1H), 7.60 (s, 1H), 7.35 (d, $J = 8.2$ Hz, 1H), 5.24 (septet, $J = 6.3$ Hz, 1H), 4.80 (septet, $J = 6.0$ Hz, 1H), 4.78 (septet, $J = 6.0$ Hz, 1H), 1.43 (d, $J = 6.0$ Hz, 12H), 1.38 (d, $J = 6.3$ Hz, 6H); $^{13}\text{C NMR}$ (126 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 165.58, 163.05, 151.46, 145.81, 142.79, 139.47, 131.97, 126.58, 125.67, 122.99, 118.72, 117.19, 115.37, 113.08, 73.05, 71.84, 68.44, 22.13 (2C), 21.90 (2C), 21.76 (2C); m/z (ESI+) 445 $[\text{M} + \text{H}]^+$; $t_{\text{R}} = 15.79$ min.

Isopropyl 4-(2-hydroxy-3-isopropoxy-4-(4-nitrobenzamido)benzamido)-3-isopropoxybenzoate 25



Yield 62%; yellow solid; $^1\text{H NMR}$ (500 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 12.47 (br s, 1H), 8.98 (br s, 1H), 8.94 (br s, 1H), 8.50 (d, $J = 8.5$ Hz, 1H), 8.41 (d, $J = 8.8$ Hz, 2H), 8.18 (d, $J = 8.8$ Hz, 1H), 8.08 (d, $J = 8.8$ Hz, 2H), 7.72 (dd, $J = 8.5, 1.6$ Hz, 1H), 7.62 (d, $J = 1.6$ Hz, 1H), 7.30 (d, $J = 8.8$ Hz, 1H), 5.26 (septet, $J = 6.3$ Hz, 1H), 4.94 (septet, $J = 6.3$ Hz, 1H), 4.80 (septet, $J = 6.0$ Hz, 1H), 1.48 (d, $J = 6.0$ Hz, 6H), 1.39 (d, $J = 6.3$ Hz, 12H); $^{13}\text{C NMR}$ (126 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 167.90, 165.65, 163.05, 154.91, 149.97, 146.04, 140.02, 136.51, 134.90, 131.60, 128.16 (2C), 126.58, 124.23 (2C), 123.01, 120.50, 119.04, 113.25, 112.04, 109.80, 75.43, 72.08, 68.49, 22.91 (2C), 22.21 (2C), 21.95 (2C); m/z (ESI+) 580 $[\text{M} + \text{H}]^+$.

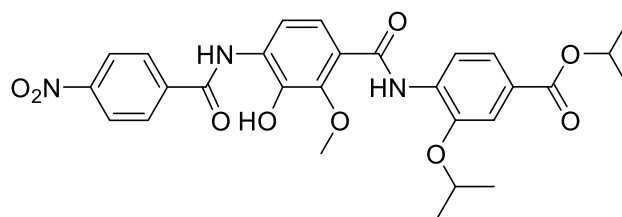
Isopropyl 4-(2-hydroxy-3-methoxy-4-(4-nitrobenzamido)benzamido)-3-isopropoxybenzoate 70



Yield 94%; yellow crystals; $^1\text{H NMR}$ (500 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 12.48 (br s, 1H), 8.97 (br s, 1H), 8.81 (br s, 1H), 8.50 (d, $J = 8.5$ Hz, 1H), 8.40 (d, $J = 9.1$ Hz, 2H), 8.17 (d, $J = 8.8$ Hz, 1H), 8.08 (d, $J = 9.1$ Hz, 2H), 7.72 (dd, $J = 8.5, 1.9$ Hz, 1H), 7.62 (d, $J = 1.9$ Hz, 1H), 7.31 (d, $J = 8.8$ Hz, 1H), 5.26 (septet, $J =$

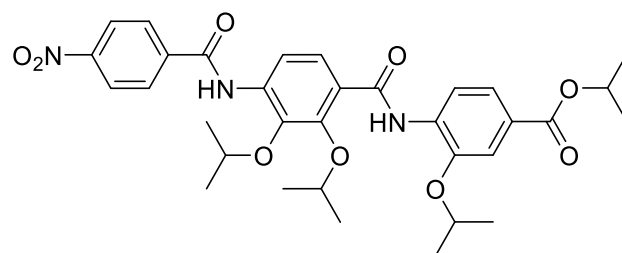
6.3 Hz, 1H), 4.80 (septet, $J = 6.0$ Hz, 1H), 4.10 (s, 3H), 1.48 (d, $J = 6.0$ Hz, 6H), 1.39 (d, $J = 6.3$ Hz, 6H); ^{13}C NMR (126 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 167.79, 165.65, 163.42, 154.84, 150.01, 146.06, 139.98, 136.99, 135.63, 131.55, 128.37 (2C), 126.65, 124.19 (2C), 123.01, 120.84, 119.07, 113.27, 112.21, 109.94, 72.10, 68.52, 60.91, 22.21 (2C), 21.96 (2C); ^1H NMR (500 MHz, DMSO-d_6) δ 11.48 (br s, 1H), 11.07 (br s, 1H), 10.26 (br s, 1H), 8.61 (d, $J = 8.5$ Hz, 1H), 8.38 (d, $J = 8.8$ Hz, 2H), 8.19 (d, $J = 8.8$ Hz, 2H), 7.85 (d, $J = 8.8$ Hz, 1H), 7.60 (dd, $J = 8.5, 1.6$ Hz, 1H), 7.58 (d, $J = 1.6$ Hz, 1H), 7.52 (d, $J = 8.8$ Hz, 1H), 5.12 (septet, $J = 6.0$ Hz, 1H), 4.78 (septet, $J = 6.0$ Hz, 1H), 3.77 (s, 3H), 1.40 (d, $J = 6.0$ Hz, 6H), 1.32 (d, $J = 6.0$ Hz, 6H); ^{13}C NMR (126 MHz, DMSO-d_6) δ 164.91, 164.43, 162.97, 149.73, 149.30, 146.12, 141.00, 140.13, 135.25, 133.77, 129.45 (2C), 125.64, 125.02, 123.64 (2C), 122.53, 119.18, 117.22, 115.49, 113.62, 71.94, 68.02, 60.59, 21.73 (2C), 21.72 (2C); m/z (ESI+) 552 $[\text{M} + \text{H}]^+$; $t_{\text{R}} = 16.56$ min.

Isopropyl 4-(3-hydroxy-2-methoxy-4-(4-nitrobenzamido)benzamido)-3-isopropoxybenzoate 71

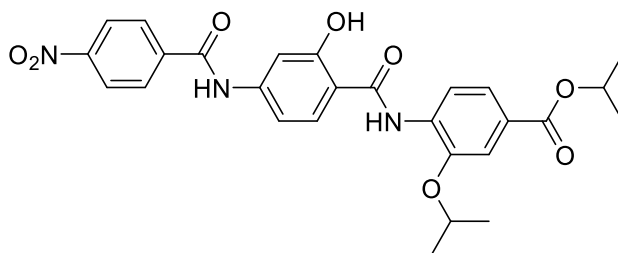


Yield 63%; yellow solid; ^1H NMR (500 MHz, DMSO-d_6) δ 10.87 (s, 1H), 10.21 (br s, 1H), 9.81 (br s, 1H), 8.66 (d, $J = 8.4$ Hz, 1H), 8.39 (m, 2H), 8.23 (m, 2H), 7.61 (m, 3H), 7.58 (d, $J = 1.8$ Hz, 1H), 5.13 (septet, $J = 6.3$ Hz, 1H), 4.87 (septet, $J = 6.0$ Hz, 1H), 3.98 (s, 3H), 1.41 (d, $J = 6.0$ Hz, 6H), 1.33 (d, $J = 6.3$ Hz, 6H); ^{13}C NMR (126 MHz, DMSO-d_6) δ 164.87, 164.24, 162.18, 149.32, 147.44, 145.69, 143.03, 139.80, 133.22, 131.04, 129.40 (2C), 125.01, 123.58 (2C), 122.46, 122.36, 120.83, 120.17, 118.79, 112.86, 71.18, 68.01, 61.75, 21.69 (2C), 21.67 (2C); m/z (ESI+) 552 $[\text{M} + \text{H}]^+$; $t_{\text{R}} = 16.53$ min.

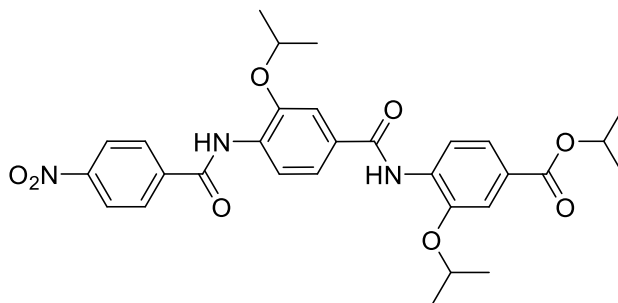
Isopropyl 4-(2,3-diisopropoxy-4-(4-nitrobenzamido)benzamido)-3-isopropoxybenzoate 72



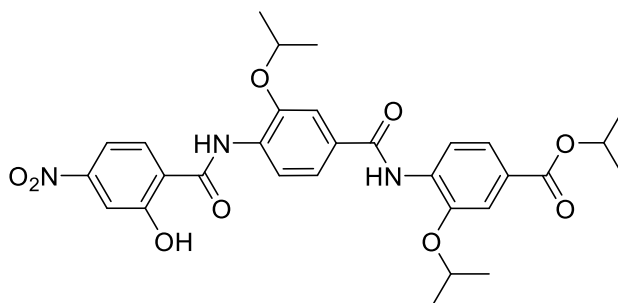
Yield 63%; yellow solid; ^1H NMR (500 MHz, DMSO-d_6) δ 10.39 (br s, 1H), 10.15 (br s, 1H), 8.61 (d, $J = 8.5$ Hz, 1H), 8.39 (d, $J = 8.8$ Hz, 2H), 8.21 (d, $J = 8.8$ Hz, 2H), 7.79 (d, $J = 8.8$ Hz, 1H), 7.78 (d, $J = 8.8$ Hz, 1H), 7.62 (dd, $J = 8.5, 1.9$ Hz, 1H), 7.59 (d, $J = 1.9$ Hz, 1H), 5.13 (septet, $J = 6.3$ Hz, 1H), 4.76 (septet, $J = 6.0$ Hz, 1H), 4.63 (septet, $J = 6.3$ Hz, 1H), 4.47 (septet, $J = 6.3$ Hz, 1H), 1.35 (d, $J = 6.0$ Hz, 6H), 1.33 (d, $J = 6.3$ Hz, 6H), 1.28 (d, $J = 6.3$ Hz, 6H), 1.27 (d, $J = 6.3$ Hz, 6H); ^{13}C NMR (126 MHz, DMSO-d_6) δ 164.78, 163.81, 162.70, 149.35, 149.09, 145.82, 143.60, 139.69, 136.49, 133.09, 129.14 (2C), 125.53, 125.22, 125.19, 123.74 (2C), 122.65, 120.25, 118.71, 113.87, 77.31, 76.02, 72.23, 68.00, 22.21 (2C), 21.89 (2C), 21.76 (2C), 21.68 (2C); m/z (ESI+) 622 $[\text{M} + \text{H}]^+$; $t_{\text{R}} = 17.56$ min.

Isopropyl 4-(2-hydroxy-4-(4-nitrobenzamido)benzamido)-3-isopropoxybenzoate 73

Yield 50%; yellow solid; $^1\text{H NMR}$ (500 MHz, DMSO-d_6) δ 11.82 (s, 1H), 11.18 (s, 1H), 10.78 (s, 1H), 8.65 (d, $J = 8.5$ Hz, 1H), 8.38 (m, 2H), 8.19 (m, 2H), 8.03 (d, $J = 8.7$ Hz, 1H), 7.90 (d, $J = 2.0$ Hz, 1H), 7.58 (m, 2H), 7.29 (dd, $J = 8.8, 2.0$ Hz, 1H), 5.12 (septet, $J = 6.2$ Hz, 1H), 4.78 (septet, $J = 6.0$ Hz, 1H), 1.38 (d, $J = 6.0$ Hz, 6H), 1.32 (d, $J = 6.2$ Hz, 6H); $^{13}\text{C NMR}$ (126 MHz, DMSO-d_6) δ 164.91, 164.48, 162.82, 156.51, 149.26, 145.68, 143.30, 140.38, 134.18, 131.68, 129.39 (2C), 124.53, 123.55 (2C), 122.61, 118.49, 114.55, 113.45, 111.81, 107.42, 71.63, 67.90, 21.74 (2C), 21.70 (2C); m/z (ESI+) 522 $[\text{M} + \text{H}]^+$; $t_{\text{R}} = 13.95$ min.

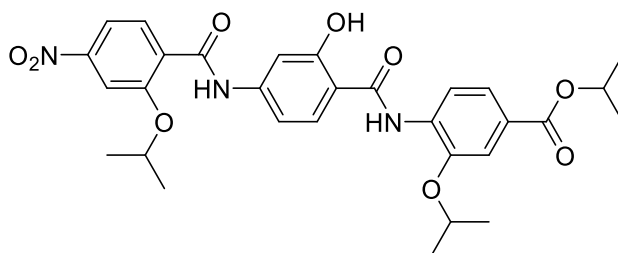
Isopropyl 3-isopropoxy-4-(3-isopropoxy-4-(4-nitrobenzamido)benzamido)benzoate 74

Yield 93%; yellow solid; $^1\text{H NMR}$ (500 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 8.88 (br s, 1H), 8.81 (br s, 1H), 8.68 (d, $J = 8.5$ Hz, 1H), 8.62 (d, $J = 8.5$ Hz, 1H), 8.41 (d, $J = 8.8$ Hz, 2H), 8.08 (d, $J = 8.8$ Hz, 2H), 7.73 (dd, $J = 8.5, 1.9$ Hz, 1H), 7.66 (d, $J = 1.9$ Hz, 1H), 7.62 (d, $J = 1.9$ Hz, 1H), 7.44 (dd, $J = 8.5, 1.9$ Hz, 1H), 5.26 (septet, $J = 6.3$ Hz, 1H), 4.85 (septet, $J = 6.0$ Hz, 1H), 4.79 (septet, $J = 6.0$ Hz, 1H), 1.48 (d, $J = 6.0$ Hz, 6H), 1.46 (d, $J = 6.0$ Hz, 6H), 1.39 (d, $J = 6.3$ Hz, 6H); $^{13}\text{C NMR}$ (126 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 165.82, 164.31, 163.07, 149.85, 146.68, 145.77, 140.28, 132.75, 131.23, 130.76, 128.19 (2C), 125.94, 124.22 (2C), 123.17, 119.28, 118.72, 118.50, 113.19, 111.90, 71.97, 71.89, 68.37, 22.24 (2C), 22.21 (2C), 21.98 (2C); m/z (ESI+) 564 $[\text{M} + \text{H}]^+$; $t_{\text{R}} = 16.49$ min.

Isopropyl 4-(4-(2-hydroxy-4-nitrobenzamido)-3-isopropoxybenzamido)-3-isopropoxybenzoate 75

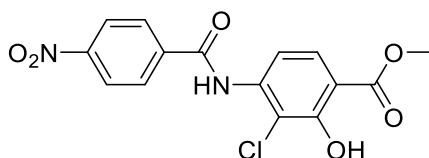
Yield 49%; yellow solid; $^1\text{H NMR}$ (500 MHz, DMSO-d_6) δ 12.73 (br s, 1H), 11.19 (s, 1H), 9.33 (s, 1H), 8.66 (d, $J = 8.2$ Hz, 1H), 8.29 (d, $J = 8.5$ Hz, 1H), 8.21 (d, $J = 8.2$ Hz, 1H), 7.88 (d, $J = 1.5$ Hz, 1H), 7.82 (dd, $J = 8.5, 1.5$ Hz, 1H), 7.64 (d, $J = 1.5$ Hz, 1H), 7.58 (m, 3H), 5.13 (septet, $J = 4.7$ Hz, 1H), 4.88 (septet, $J = 5.0$ Hz, 1H), 4.73 (septet, $J = 5.4$ Hz, 1H), 1.42 (d, $J = 5.0$ Hz, 6H), 1.36 (d, $J = 5.4$ Hz, 6H), 1.33 (d, $J = 4.7$ Hz, 6H); $^{13}\text{C NMR}$ (126 MHz, DMSO-d_6) δ 164.85, 164.17, 161.29, 156.29, 150.01, 147.66, 146.08, 132.79, 132.74, 132.15, 129.40, 126.08, 124.42, 122.01, 121.32, 120.34, 119.08, 114.11, 113.81, 112.01, 111.69, 71.58, 71.50, 68.09, 21.84 (2C), 21.68 (4C); m/z (ESI+) 580 $[\text{M} + \text{H}]^+$; $t_{\text{R}} = 17.67$ min.

Isopropyl 4-(2-hydroxy-4-(2-isopropoxy-4-nitrobenzamido)benzamido)-3-isopropoxybenzoate 76



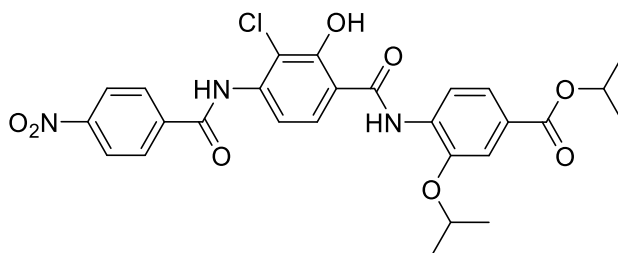
Yield 41%; yellow solid; $^1\text{H NMR}$ (500 MHz, DMSO-d_6) δ 11.80 (s, 1H), 11.17 (s, 1H), 10.54 (s, 1H), 8.65 (d, $J = 8.5$ Hz, 1H), 8.01 (d, $J = 8.7$ Hz, 1H), 7.90 (m, 2H), 7.83 (m, 2H), 7.56 (m, 2H), 7.16 (dd, $J = 8.7, 1.9$ Hz, 1H), 5.12 (septet, $J = 6.2$ Hz, 1H), 4.89 (septet, $J = 6.0$ Hz, 1H), 4.78 (septet, $J = 6.0$ Hz, 1H), 1.38 (d, $J = 6.0$ Hz, 6H), 1.35 (d, $J = 6.0$ Hz, 6H), 1.32 (d, $J = 6.2$ Hz, 6H); $^{13}\text{C NMR}$ (126 MHz, DMSO-d_6) δ 164.91, 163.79, 162.80, 156.66, 155.22, 149.47, 145.66, 143.13, 134.21, 132.33, 131.89, 130.46, 124.50, 122.61, 118.45, 115.31, 114.36, 113.45, 111.06, 108.87, 106.68, 72.36, 71.63, 67.90, 21.73 (2C), 21.70 (2C), 21.58 (2C); m/z (ESI+) 580 $[\text{M} + \text{H}]^+$; $t_{\text{R}} = 15.71$ min.

Methyl 3-chloro-2-hydroxy-4-(4-nitrobenzamido)benzoate 85



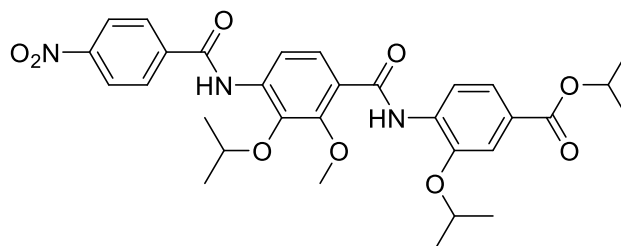
Yield 90%; yellow crystals; $^1\text{H NMR}$ (500 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 11.62 (br s, 1H), 8.39 (d, $J = 9.1$ Hz, 2H), 8.36 (d, $J = 9.1$ Hz, 2H), 7.85 (d, $J = 8.5$ Hz, 1H), 7.27 (br s, 1H), 6.53 (d, $J = 8.5$ Hz, 1H), 4.01 (s, 3H); $^{13}\text{C NMR}$ (126 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 170.08, 158.62, 150.84, 150.27, 145.28, 139.73, 130.59 (2C), 128.50, 123.70 (2C), 112.23, 110.85, 110.21, 52.73; m/z (ESI+) 351 $[\text{M} + \text{H}]^+$; $t_{\text{R}} = 15.02$ min.

Isopropyl 4-(3-chloro-2-hydroxy-4-(4-nitrobenzamido)benzamido)-3-isopropoxybenzoate 87



Yield 92%; beige solid; ^1H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 13.06 (br s, 1H), 8.98 (br s, 1H), 8.71 (br s, 1H), 8.48 (d, $J = 8.5$ Hz, 1H), 8.41 (d, $J = 8.8$ Hz, 2H), 8.28 (d, $J = 9.1$ Hz, 1H), 8.12 (d, $J = 8.8$ Hz, 2H), 7.71 (dd, $J = 8.5, 1.9$ Hz, 1H), 7.63 (d, $J = 1.9$ Hz, 1H), 7.50 (d, $J = 9.1$ Hz, 1H), 5.26 (septet, $J = 6.3$ Hz, 1H), 4.81 (septet, $J = 6.0$ Hz, 1H), 1.49 (d, $J = 6.0$ Hz, 6H), 1.39 (d, $J = 6.3$ Hz, 6H); ^{13}C NMR (126 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 167.06, 165.58, 163.38, 158.33, 150.20, 146.09, 139.47, 139.32, 131.22, 128.44 (2C), 126.94, 124.31, 124.29 (2C), 122.99, 119.20, 113.23, 111.90, 111.46, 110.75, 72.13, 68.58, 22.22 (2C), 21.95 (2C); m/z (ESI+) 556 $[\text{M} + \text{H}]^+$; $t_{\text{R}} = 16.99$ min.

Isopropyl 3-isopropoxy-4-(3-isopropoxy-2-methoxy-4-(4-nitrobenzamido)benzamido)benzoate 77



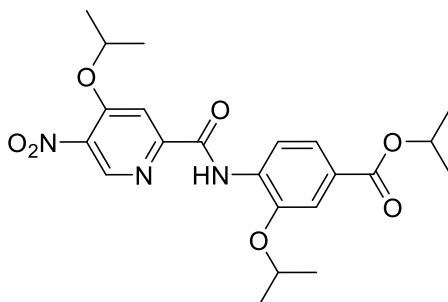
To a stirred mixture of **71** (138 mg, 0.25 mmol) and K_2CO_3 (35 mg, 0.25 mmol) in DMF (10 mL), 2-bromopropane (37 mg, 0.3 mmol) was added. The reaction mixture was stirred at 90 °C overnight. Solvent was evaporated *in vacuo*, and the residue was diluted with water (20 mL). The resulting mixture was extracted with EtOAc (3 \times 20 mL). The combined organic extract was washed with brine, dried over anhydrous MgSO_4 , and the solvent was removed by vacuum distillation. The residue was dissolved in toluene and purified using flash chromatography (SiO_2 , *n*-hexane–EtOAc = 2:1).

Yield 67%; pale yellow solid; ^1H NMR (500 MHz, $\text{DMSO}-d_6$) δ 10.92 (br s, 1H), 10.18 (br s, 1H), 8.63 (d, $J = 8.5$ Hz, 1H), 8.40 (d, $J = 8.8$ Hz, 2H), 8.21 (d, $J = 8.8$ Hz, 2H), 7.88 (d, $J = 8.8$ Hz, 1H), 7.83 (d, $J = 8.8$ Hz, 1H), 7.61 (dd, $J = 8.5, 1.6$ Hz, 1H), 7.59 (d, $J = 1.6$ Hz, 1H), 5.13 (septet, $J = 6.3$ Hz, 1H), 4.86 (septet, $J = 6.0$ Hz, 1H), 4.43 (septet, $J = 6.3$ Hz, 1H), 4.06 (s, 3H), 1.40 (d, $J = 6.0$ Hz, 6H), 1.33 (d, $J = 6.3$ Hz, 6H), 1.29 (d, $J = 6.3$ Hz, 6H); ^{13}C NMR (126 MHz, $\text{DMSO}-d_6$) δ 164.85, 163.82, 161.78, 152.04, 149.37, 145.70, 143.11, 139.66, 136.83, 133.22, 129.16 (2C), 125.51, 125.07, 123.76 (2C), 122.66, 122.46, 120.03, 118.70, 113.06, 76.67, 71.36, 68.02, 61.89, 22.27 (2C), 21.68 (2C), 21.62 (2C); m/z (ESI+) 594 $[\text{M} + \text{H}]^+$; $t_{\text{R}} = 17.26$ min.

General procedure for synthesis of the dipeptides 89 and 90.

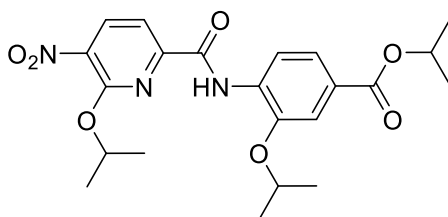
To a stirred solution of the 5-nitropicolinic acid **52** or **55** (226 mg, 1 mmol), and **22** (237 mg, 1 mmol) in a mixture of anhydrous CHCl_3 (50 mL) and DMF (1 mL) cooled at 0 °C in an ice bath, HOBT (676 mg, 5 mmol) was added under a nitrogen atmosphere followed by EDC (958 mg, 5 mmol). The reaction was stirred at 0 °C for 2 h, then at room temperature overnight. Solvent was removed by vacuum distillation. The residue was dissolved in toluene and purified using flash chromatography (SiO_2 , *n*-hexane–EtOAc = 2:1).

Isopropyl 3-isopropoxy-4-(4-isopropoxy-5-nitropicolinamido)benzoate **89**



Yield 70%; pale yellow solid; $^1\text{H NMR}$ (500 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 10.80 (br s, 1H), 8.98 (s, 1H), 8.62 (d, $J = 8.5$ Hz, 1H), 8.01 (s, 1H), 7.73 (dd, $J = 8.5, 1.9$ Hz, 1H), 7.63 (d, $J = 1.9$ Hz, 1H), 5.26 (septet, $J = 6.3$ Hz, 1H), 4.99 (septet, $J = 6.0$ Hz, 1H), 4.75 (septet, $J = 6.0$ Hz, 1H), 1.50 (d, $J = 6.0$ Hz, 6H), 1.47 (d, $J = 6.0$ Hz, 6H), 1.39 (d, $J = 6.3$ Hz, 6H); $^{13}\text{C NMR}$ (126 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 165.72, 160.29, 158.81, 154.12, 146.66, 145.93, 138.43, 132.10, 126.68, 123.05, 118.68, 113.92, 108.61, 74.06, 72.21, 68.43, 22.11 (2C), 21.96 (2C), 21.60 (2C); m/z (ESI+) 446 $[\text{M} + \text{H}]^+$; $t_R = 19.75$ min.

Isopropyl 3-isopropoxy-4-(6-isopropoxy-5-nitropicolinamido)benzoate **90**

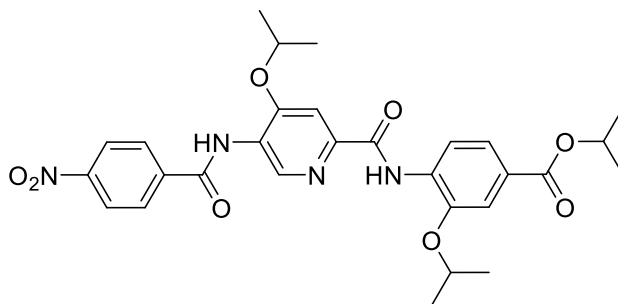


Yield 90%; yellow solid; $^1\text{H NMR}$ (500 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 10.30 (br s, 1H), 8.70 (d, $J = 8.5$ Hz, 1H), 8.38 (d, $J = 8.2$ Hz, 1H), 7.99 (d, $J = 8.2$ Hz, 1H), 7.73 (dd, $J = 8.5, 1.9$ Hz, 1H), 7.63 (d, $J = 1.9$ Hz, 1H), 5.71 (septet, $J = 6.3$ Hz, 1H), 5.26 (septet, $J = 6.0$ Hz, 1H), 4.84 (septet, $J = 6.3$ Hz, 1H), 1.52 (d, $J = 6.3$ Hz, 6H), 1.44 (d, $J = 6.3$ Hz, 6H), 1.39 (d, $J = 6.0$ Hz, 6H); $^{13}\text{C NMR}$ (126 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 165.72, 160.07, 154.66, 150.44, 146.20, 136.53, 136.47, 131.64, 126.65, 122.90, 118.89, 115.18, 112.97, 71.38, 71.22, 68.48, 22.09 (2C), 21.96 (2C), 21.79 (2C); m/z (ESI+) 446 $[\text{M} + \text{H}]^+$; $t_R = 20.00$ min.

General procedure for synthesis of the tripeptides **93** and **94**.

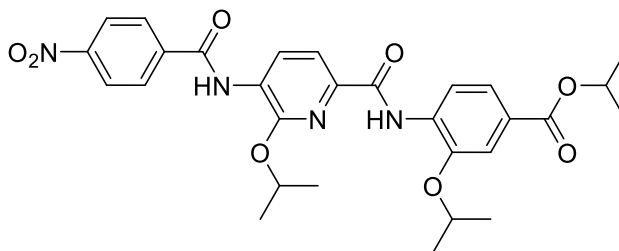
To a stirred solution of the amino ester **91** or **92** (207 mg, 0.5 mmol), and pyridine (0.1 mL) in DCM (20 mL), 4-nitrobenzoyl chloride (185 mg, 1 mmol) was added. The reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature for 24 h then water (20 mL) and 1 N HCl (2 mL) were added. The mixture was extracted with DCM (2×20 mL) then EtOAc (1×20 mL). The combined organic extract was dried over anhydrous MgSO_4 , and the solvent was removed by vacuum distillation. The residue was dissolved in toluene and purified using flash chromatography (SiO_2 , n -hexane–EtOAc = 1:1).

Isopropyl 3-isopropoxy-4-(4-isopropoxy-5-(4-nitrobenzamido)picolinamido)benzoate 93



Yield 90%; pale yellow crystals; $^1\text{H NMR}$ (500 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 10.91 (br s, 1H), 9.72 (s, 1H), 8.65 (d, $J = 8.5$ Hz, 1H), 8.51 (br s, 1H), 8.42 (d, $J = 9.1$ Hz, 2H), 8.08 (d, $J = 9.1$ Hz, 2H), 7.89 (s, 1H), 7.73 (dd, $J = 8.5, 1.9$ Hz, 1H), 7.63 (d, $J = 1.9$ Hz, 1H), 5.25 (septet, $J = 6.3$ Hz, 1H), 4.96 (septet, $J = 6.0$ Hz, 1H), 4.74 (septet, $J = 6.0$ Hz, 1H), 1.51 (d, $J = 6.0$ Hz, 6H), 1.49 (d, $J = 6.0$ Hz, 6H), 1.39 (d, $J = 6.3$ Hz, 6H); $^{13}\text{C NMR}$ (126 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 165.87, 162.95, 161.98, 153.17, 150.02, 147.07, 146.57, 139.65, 139.60, 132.89, 128.30 (2C), 127.08, 125.95, 124.26 (2C), 123.15, 118.39, 114.12, 105.44, 72.59, 72.29, 68.27, 22.14 (2C), 21.97 (2C), 21.94 (2C); m/z (ESI+) 565 $[\text{M} + \text{H}]^+$; $t_{\text{R}} = 19.73$ min.

Isopropyl 3-isopropoxy-4-(6-isopropoxy-5-(4-nitrobenzamido)picolinamido)benzoate 94



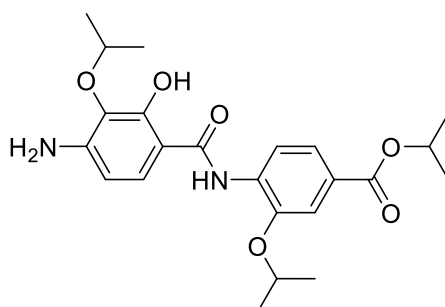
Yield 80%; yellow crystals; $^1\text{H NMR}$ (500 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 10.33 (br s, 1H), 8.95 (d, $J = 8.2$ Hz, 1H), 8.74 (d, $J = 8.5$ Hz, 1H), 8.59 (br s, 1H), 8.41 (d, $J = 8.8$ Hz, 2H), 8.07 (d, $J = 8.8$ Hz, 2H), 8.01 (d, $J = 8.2$ Hz, 1H), 7.72 (dd, $J = 8.5, 1.6$ Hz, 1H), 7.62 (d, $J = 1.6$ Hz, 1H), 5.69 (septet, $J = 6.3$ Hz, 1H), 5.25 (septet, $J = 6.0$ Hz, 1H), 4.83 (septet, $J = 6.3$ Hz, 1H), 1.54 (d, $J = 6.3$ Hz, 6H), 1.45 (d, $J = 6.3$ Hz, 6H), 1.39 (d, $J = 6.0$ Hz, 6H); $^{13}\text{C NMR}$ (126 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 165.90, 163.44, 161.81, 150.71, 150.03, 146.02, 141.18, 139.62, 132.47, 128.25 (2C), 127.14, 125.85, 125.59, 124.26 (2C), 123.01, 118.66, 117.18, 113.00, 71.11, 70.03, 68.34, 22.15 (2C), 22.13 (2C), 21.97 (2C); m/z (ESI+) 565 $[\text{M} + \text{H}]^+$; $t_{\text{R}} = 16.93$ min.

General procedure for reduction of the nitro derivatives.

To a stirred solution of the nitro ester (0.4 mmol) in EtOH (20 mL), iron powder (112 mg, 2 mmol) was added at 55 °C followed by NH_4Cl (11 mg, 0.2 mmol) solution in water (2 mL). The reaction was heated at 90 °C for 1 h, then iron was filtered on hot and the filtrate was concentrated *in vacuo*. The residue was diluted with water (20 mL) and basified by NaHCO_3 (saturated aqueous solution) to pH 7–8. The mixture was extracted with EtOAc/THF (1:1, 3 \times 20 mL). The combined organic extract was washed with brine, dried over anhydrous MgSO_4 , and the solvent was removed by vacuum distillation. The

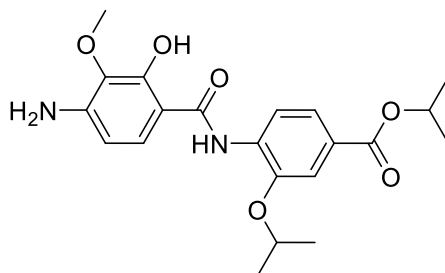
obtained material was dissolved in toluene and purified using flash chromatography (SiO₂, *n*-hexane–EtOAc = 2:1 or 1:1).

Isopropyl 4-(4-amino-2-hydroxy-3-isopropoxybenzamido)-3-isopropoxybenzoate **24**



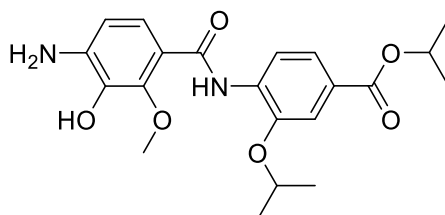
Yield 90%; colorless crystals; ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 12.26 (br s, 1H), 8.82 (br s, 1H), 8.49 (d, *J* = 8.5 Hz, 1H), 7.69 (dd, *J* = 8.5, 1.9 Hz, 1H), 7.59 (d, *J* = 1.9 Hz, 1H), 7.08 (d, *J* = 8.8 Hz, 1H), 6.29 (d, *J* = 8.8 Hz, 1H), 5.25 (septet, *J* = 6.3 Hz, 1H), 4.76 (septet, *J* = 6.0 Hz, 1H), 4.69 (septet, *J* = 6.0 Hz, 1H), 4.29 (br s, 2H), 1.44 (d, *J* = 6.0 Hz, 6H), 1.38 (d, *J* = 6.3 Hz, 6H), 1.34 (d, *J* = 6.0 Hz, 6H); ¹³C NMR (126 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 168.34, 165.83, 156.21, 146.27, 145.80, 132.40, 131.79, 125.73, 123.10, 121.30, 118.83, 113.26, 106.35, 106.11, 74.25, 71.86, 68.34, 22.70 (2C), 22.20 (2C), 21.96 (2C); *m/z* (ESI⁺) 431 [M + H]⁺.

Isopropyl 4-(4-amino-2-hydroxy-3-methoxybenzamido)-3-isopropoxybenzoate **63**



Yield 92%; beige crystals; ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 12.31 (br s, 1H), 8.80 (br s, 1H), 8.49 (d, *J* = 8.5 Hz, 1H), 7.69 (dd, *J* = 8.5, 1.6 Hz, 1H), 7.59 (d, *J* = 1.6 Hz, 1H), 7.09 (d, *J* = 8.8 Hz, 1H), 6.30 (d, *J* = 8.8 Hz, 1H), 5.25 (septet, *J* = 6.3 Hz, 1H), 4.76 (septet, *J* = 6.0 Hz, 1H), 4.33 (br s, 2H), 3.92 (s, 3H), 1.44 (d, *J* = 6.0 Hz, 6H), 1.38 (d, *J* = 6.3 Hz, 6H); ¹³C NMR (126 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 168.26, 165.80, 156.15, 145.81, 145.32, 134.04, 132.28, 125.81, 123.08, 121.64, 118.84, 113.26, 106.40, 106.14, 71.87, 68.36, 59.72, 22.20 (2C), 21.96 (2C); *m/z* (ESI⁺) 403 [M + H]⁺; *t_R* = 15.56 min.

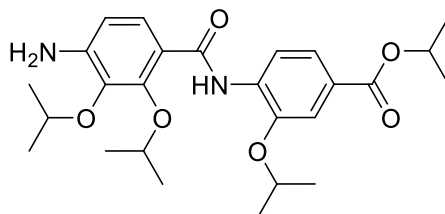
Isopropyl 4-(4-amino-3-hydroxy-2-methoxybenzamido)-3-isopropoxybenzoate **64**



Yield 71%; orange solid; ¹H NMR (500 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 10.74 (s, 1H), 8.74 (s, 1H), 8.66 (d, *J* = 8.5 Hz, 1H), 7.56 (m, 2H), 7.40 (d, *J* = 8.6 Hz, 1H), 6.52 (d, *J* = 8.6 Hz, 1H), 5.50 (s, 2H), 5.12 (septet, *J* =

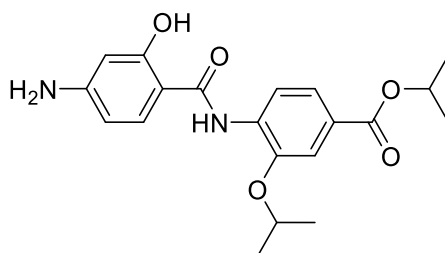
6.2 Hz, 1H), 4.83 (septet, $J = 6.3$ Hz, 1H), 3.87 (s, 3H), 1.40 (d, $J = 5.9$ Hz, 6H), 1.32 (d, $J = 6.1$ Hz, 6H); ^{13}C NMR (126 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ 164.95, 163.07, 147.39, 145.32, 144.09, 134.86, 134.04, 124.07, 123.13, 122.41, 118.31, 112.73, 112.24, 109.60, 71.00, 67.86, 61.37, 21.70 (2C), 21.67 (2C); m/z (ESI+) 403 $[\text{M} + \text{H}]^+$; $t_{\text{R}} = 14.99$ min.

Isopropyl 4-(4-amino-2,3-diisopropoxybenzamido)-3-isopropoxybenzoate 65



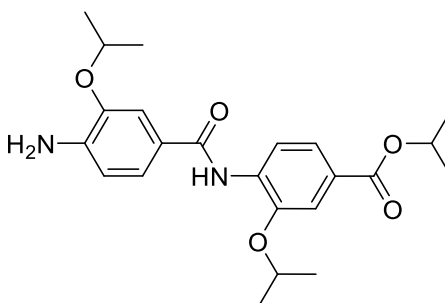
Yield 68%; yellow solid; ^1H NMR (500 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ 10.37 (s, 1H), 8.59 (d, $J = 8.5$ Hz, 1H), 7.57 (dd, $J = 8.4, 1.8$ Hz, 1H), 7.55 (d, $J = 1.8$ Hz, 1H), 7.50 (d, $J = 8.7$ Hz, 1H), 6.56 (d, $J = 8.7$ Hz, 1H), 5.62 (s, 2H), 5.11 (septet, $J = 6.3$ Hz, 1H), 4.71 (septet, $J = 6.1$ Hz, 1H), 4.59 (septet, $J = 6.2$ Hz, 1H), 4.44 (septet, $J = 6.1$ Hz, 1H), 1.34 (d, $J = 6.1$ Hz, 6H), 1.32 (d, $J = 6.3$ Hz, 6H), 1.28 (d, $J = 6.1$ Hz, 6H), 1.23 (d, $J = 6.2$ Hz, 6H); ^{13}C NMR (126 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ 164.87, 163.56, 149.71, 148.04, 145.61, 135.22, 134.00, 126.43, 124.26, 122.72, 118.45, 115.06, 114.01, 110.04, 76.24, 73.55, 72.29, 67.84, 22.11 (2C), 21.92 (2C), 21.79 (2C), 21.69 (2C); m/z (ESI+) 473 $[\text{M} + \text{H}]^+$; $t_{\text{R}} = 16.86$ min.

Isopropyl 4-(4-amino-2-hydroxybenzamido)-3-isopropoxybenzoate 66



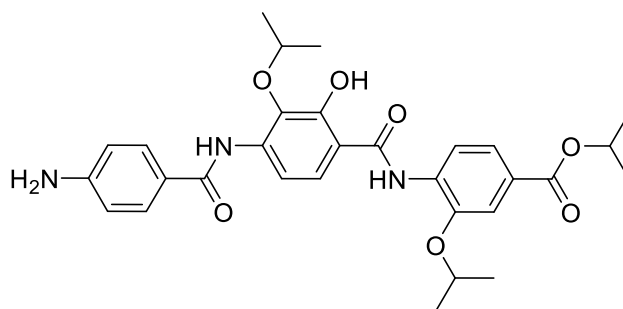
Yield 87%; beige solid; ^1H NMR (500 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ 11.05 (s, 1H), 10.90 (s, 1H), 8.62 (d, $J = 8.5$ Hz, 1H), 7.69 (d, $J = 9.2$ Hz, 1H), 7.55 (dd, $J = 8.5, 1.7$ Hz, 1H), 7.52 (d, $J = 1.7$ Hz, 1H), 6.18 (m, 2H), 5.84 (s, 2H), 5.11 (septet, $J = 6.3$ Hz, 1H), 4.73 (septet, $J = 6.0$ Hz, 1H), 1.35 (d, $J = 6.0$ Hz, 6H), 1.31 (d, $J = 6.3$ Hz, 6H); ^{13}C NMR (126 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ 164.99, 163.82, 157.64, 153.98, 145.46, 134.93, 132.41, 123.70, 122.64, 118.22, 113.46, 106.77, 106.69, 99.37, 71.52, 67.77, 21.75 (2C), 21.71 (2C); m/z (ESI+) 373 $[\text{M} + \text{H}]^+$; $t_{\text{R}} = 12.26$ min.

Isopropyl 4-(4-amino-3-isopropoxybenzamido)-3-isopropoxybenzoate 67



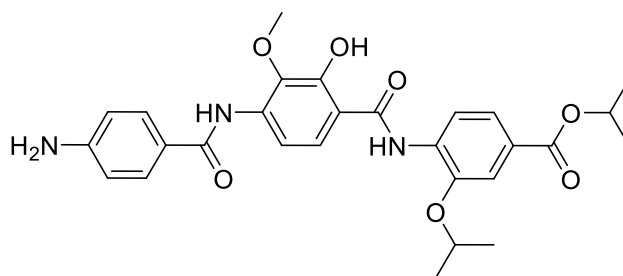
Yield 99%; beige solid; ^1H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 8.75 (br s, 1H), 8.62 (d, $J = 8.5$ Hz, 1H), 7.71 (dd, $J = 8.5, 1.9$ Hz, 1H), 7.59 (d, $J = 1.9$ Hz, 1H), 7.46 (d, $J = 1.9$ Hz, 1H), 7.27 (dd, $J = 8.2, 1.9$ Hz, 1H), 6.74 (d, $J = 8.2$ Hz, 1H), 5.25 (septet, $J = 6.3$ Hz, 1H), 4.76 (septet, $J = 6.0$ Hz, 1H), 4.69 (septet, $J = 6.0$ Hz, 1H), 4.22 (br s, 2H), 1.44 (d, $J = 6.0$ Hz, 6H), 1.41 (d, $J = 6.0$ Hz, 6H), 1.38 (d, $J = 6.3$ Hz, 6H); ^{13}C NMR (126 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 165.95, 165.06, 145.56, 144.85, 141.33, 133.40, 125.21, 124.17, 123.25, 119.83, 118.30, 113.59, 113.18, 112.36, 71.70, 70.81, 68.23, 22.22 (2C), 22.19 (2C), 21.97 (2C); m/z (ESI+) 415 $[\text{M} + \text{H}]^+$; $t_{\text{R}} = 14.82$ min.

Isopropyl 4-(4-(4-aminobenzamido)-2-hydroxy-3-isopropoxybenzamido)-3-isopropoxybenzoate 26



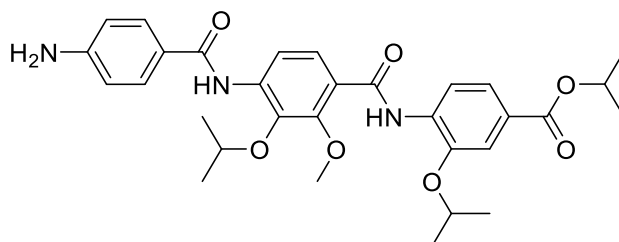
Yield 85%; white solid; ^1H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 12.38 (br s, 1H), 8.96 (br s, 1H), 8.81 (br s, 1H), 8.50 (d, $J = 8.5$ Hz, 1H), 8.21 (d, $J = 9.1$ Hz, 1H), 7.76 (d, $J = 8.8$ Hz, 2H), 7.71 (dd, $J = 8.5, 1.9$ Hz, 1H), 7.61 (d, $J = 1.9$ Hz, 1H), 7.27 (d, $J = 9.1$ Hz, 1H), 6.75 (d, $J = 8.8$ Hz, 2H), 5.26 (septet, $J = 6.3$ Hz, 1H), 4.88 (septet, $J = 6.3$ Hz, 1H), 4.78 (septet, $J = 6.0$ Hz, 1H), 4.10 (br s, 2H), 1.47 (d, $J = 6.0$ Hz, 6H), 1.39 (d, $J = 6.3$ Hz, 6H), 1.38 (d, $J = 6.3$ Hz, 6H); ^{13}C NMR (126 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 168.13, 165.72, 164.91, 154.92, 150.25, 146.01, 137.97, 134.36, 131.87, 128.97 (2C), 126.32, 123.85, 123.02, 120.58, 118.95, 114.33 (2C), 113.26, 110.84, 109.83, 75.12, 72.07, 68.43, 22.83 (2C), 22.19 (2C), 21.95 (2C); m/z (ESI+) 550 $[\text{M} + \text{H}]^+$.

Isopropyl 4-(4-(4-aminobenzamido)-2-hydroxy-3-methoxybenzamido)-3-isopropoxybenzoate 78



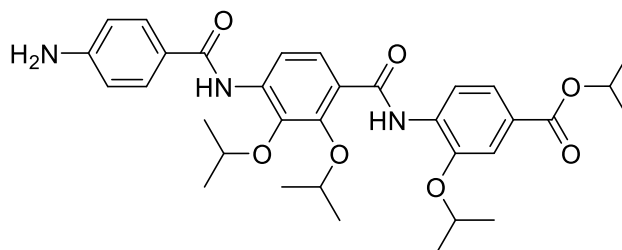
Yield 90%; pale yellow crystals; ^1H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 12.39 (br s, 1H), 8.95 (br s, 1H), 8.69 (br s, 1H), 8.50 (d, $J = 8.5$ Hz, 1H), 8.19 (d, $J = 9.1$ Hz, 1H), 7.75 (d, $J = 8.8$ Hz, 2H), 7.71 (dd, $J = 8.5, 1.9$ Hz, 1H), 7.61 (d, $J = 1.9$ Hz, 1H), 7.28 (d, $J = 9.1$ Hz, 1H), 6.74 (d, $J = 8.8$ Hz, 2H), 5.26 (septet, $J = 6.3$ Hz, 1H), 4.78 (septet, $J = 6.0$ Hz, 1H), 4.11 (br s, 2H), 4.05 (s, 3H), 1.47 (d, $J = 6.0$ Hz, 6H), 1.39 (d, $J = 6.3$ Hz, 6H); ^{13}C NMR (126 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 168.01, 165.71, 165.20, 154.86, 150.36, 146.03, 137.08, 136.57, 131.80, 129.15 (2C), 126.39, 123.77, 123.03, 120.96, 118.98, 114.28 (2C), 113.28, 111.00, 109.96, 72.10, 68.45, 60.68, 22.20 (2C), 21.96 (2C); m/z (ESI+) 522 $[\text{M} + \text{H}]^+$; $t_{\text{R}} = 16.20$ min.

Isopropyl 4-(4-(4-aminobenzamido)-3-isopropoxy-2-methoxybenzamido)-3-isopropoxybenzoate
79



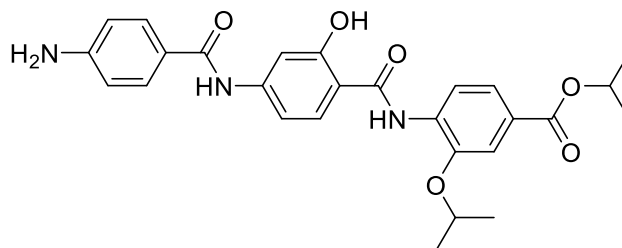
Yield 65%; pale orange solid; $^1\text{H NMR}$ (500 MHz, DMSO-d_6) δ 10.90 (br s, 1H), 9.08 (br s, 1H), 8.63 (d, $J = 8.5$ Hz, 1H), 8.06 (d, $J = 8.8$ Hz, 1H), 7.84 (d, $J = 8.8$ Hz, 1H), 7.70 (d, $J = 8.8$ Hz, 2H), 7.61 (dd, $J = 8.5, 1.6$ Hz, 1H), 7.58 (d, $J = 1.6$ Hz, 1H), 6.64 (d, $J = 8.8$ Hz, 2H), 5.91 (br s, 2H), 5.13 (septet, $J = 6.3$ Hz, 1H), 4.85 (septet, $J = 6.0$ Hz, 1H), 4.47 (septet, $J = 6.3$ Hz, 1H), 4.04 (s, 3H), 1.40 (d, $J = 6.0$ Hz, 6H), 1.33 (d, $J = 6.3$ Hz, 6H), 1.32 (d, $J = 6.3$ Hz, 6H); $^{13}\text{C NMR}$ (126 MHz, DMSO-d_6) δ 164.86, 164.44, 161.90, 152.73, 151.59, 145.62, 140.67, 138.06, 133.35, 129.10 (2C), 125.78, 124.92, 122.47, 120.54, 119.78, 118.61, 117.27, 113.01, 112.87 (2C), 76.48, 71.33, 68.00, 61.77, 22.34 (2C), 21.68 (2C), 21.62 (2C); m/z (ESI+) 564 $[\text{M} + \text{H}]^+$; $t_{\text{R}} = 16.82$ min.

Isopropyl 4-(4-(4-aminobenzamido)-2,3-diisopropoxybenzamido)-3-isopropoxybenzoate 80



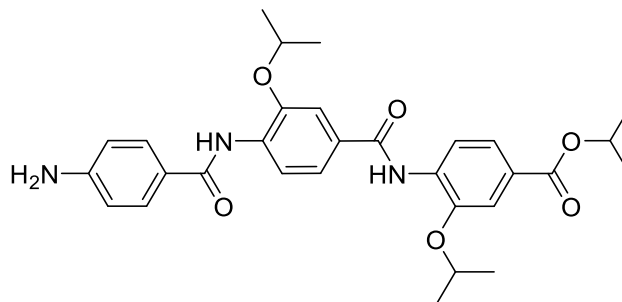
Yield 51%; white solid; $^1\text{H NMR}$ (500 MHz, DMSO-d_6) δ 10.38 (br s, 1H), 9.07 (br s, 1H), 8.62 (d, $J = 8.2$ Hz, 1H), 8.02 (d, $J = 8.5$ Hz, 1H), 7.74 (d, $J = 8.5$ Hz, 1H), 7.70 (d, $J = 8.8$ Hz, 2H), 7.61 (dd, $J = 8.2, 1.6$ Hz, 1H), 7.58 (d, $J = 1.6$ Hz, 1H), 6.63 (d, $J = 8.8$ Hz, 2H), 5.89 (br s, 2H), 5.13 (septet, $J = 6.3$ Hz, 1H), 4.76 (septet, $J = 6.0$ Hz, 1H), 4.62 (septet, $J = 6.0$ Hz, 1H), 4.52 (septet, $J = 6.3$ Hz, 1H), 1.35 (d, $J = 6.0$ Hz, 6H), 1.32 (d, $J = 6.3$ Hz, 6H), 1.31 (d, $J = 6.3$ Hz, 6H), 1.27 (d, $J = 6.0$ Hz, 6H); $^{13}\text{C NMR}$ (126 MHz, DMSO-d_6) δ 164.79, 164.45, 162.81, 152.68, 148.61, 145.77, 141.15, 137.73, 133.22, 129.08 (2C), 125.43, 125.03, 123.45, 122.65, 119.84, 118.65, 117.51, 113.86, 112.85 (2C), 77.15, 75.70, 72.23, 67.97, 22.24 (2C), 21.89 (2C), 21.76 (2C), 21.67 (2C); m/z (ESI+) 592 $[\text{M} + \text{H}]^+$; $t_{\text{R}} = 17.23$ min.

Isopropyl 4-(4-(4-aminobenzamido)-2-hydroxybenzamido)-3-isopropoxybenzoate 81



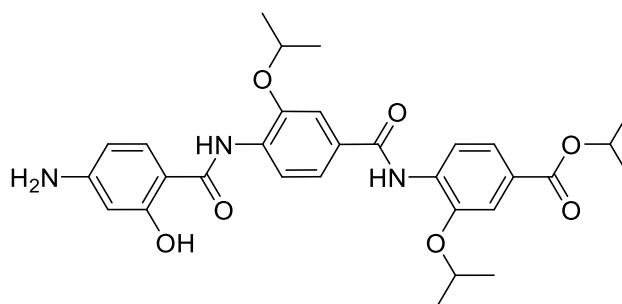
Yield 79%; beige solid; ^1H NMR (500 MHz, DMSO-d_6) δ 11.67 (s, 1H), 11.17 (s, 1H), 9.98 (s, 1H), 8.65 (d, $J = 8.5$ Hz, 1H), 7.95 (d, $J = 8.7$ Hz, 1H), 7.90 (d, $J = 2.0$ Hz, 1H), 7.74 (d, $J = 8.7$ Hz, 2H), 7.57 (m, 2H), 7.24 (dd, $J = 8.8, 2.0$ Hz, 1H), 6.61 (d, $J = 8.7$ Hz, 2H), 5.82 (s, 2H), 5.12 (septet, $J = 6.2$ Hz, 1H), 4.77 (septet, $J = 6.0$ Hz, 1H), 1.37 (d, $J = 6.0$ Hz, 6H), 1.32 (d, $J = 6.2$ Hz, 6H); ^{13}C NMR (126 MHz, DMSO-d_6) δ 165.68, 164.93, 163.05, 156.50, 152.46, 145.65, 144.56, 134.34, 131.35, 129.63 (2C), 124.38, 122.61, 120.67, 118.46, 113.46, 113.31, 112.51 (2C), 111.53, 106.82, 71.63, 67.88, 64.89, 21.73 (2C), 21.70 (2C); m/z (ESI+) 492 $[\text{M} + \text{H}]^+$; $t_{\text{R}} = 12.94$ min.

Isopropyl 4-(4-(4-aminobenzamido)-3-isopropoxybenzamido)-3-isopropoxybenzoate 82



Yield 96%; white solid; ^1H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 8.88 (br s, 1H), 8.70 (br s, 1H), 8.69 (d, $J = 8.5$ Hz, 1H), 8.62 (d, $J = 8.5$ Hz, 1H), 7.74 (d, $J = 8.8$ Hz, 2H), 7.72 (dd, $J = 8.5, 1.6$ Hz, 1H), 7.62 (d, $J = 1.9$ Hz, 1H), 7.61 (d, $J = 1.6$ Hz, 1H), 7.41 (dd, $J = 8.5, 1.9$ Hz, 1H), 6.75 (d, $J = 8.8$ Hz, 2H), 5.25 (septet, $J = 6.3$ Hz, 1H), 4.80 (septet, $J = 6.0$ Hz, 1H), 4.77 (septet, $J = 6.0$ Hz, 1H), 4.09 (br s, 2H), 1.47 (d, $J = 6.0$ Hz, 6H), 1.45 (d, $J = 6.0$ Hz, 6H), 1.39 (d, $J = 6.3$ Hz, 6H); ^{13}C NMR (126 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 165.87, 164.98, 164.63, 150.16, 146.40, 145.74, 132.98, 132.65, 129.23, 128.94 (2C), 125.69, 124.17, 123.17, 118.88, 118.78, 118.42, 114.32 (2C), 113.19, 111.87, 71.88, 71.73, 68.30, 22.21 (4C), 21.97 (2C); m/z (ESI+) 534 $[\text{M} + \text{H}]^+$; $t_{\text{R}} = 15.30$ min.

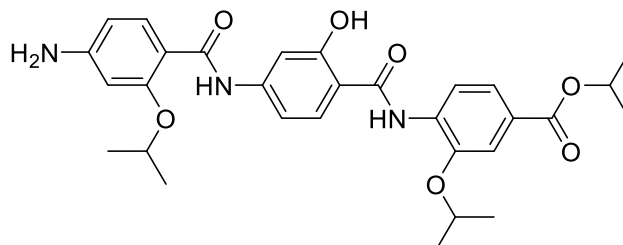
Isopropyl 4-(4-(4-amino-2-hydroxybenzamido)-3-isopropoxybenzamido)-3-isopropoxybenzoate 83



Yield 41%; beige solid; ^1H NMR (500 MHz, DMSO-d_6) δ 11.06 (s, 1H), 10.87 (s, 1H), 9.26 (s, 1H), 8.65 (d, $J = 8.5$ Hz, 1H), 8.23 (d, $J = 8.5$ Hz, 1H), 7.70 (d, $J = 9.1$ Hz, 1H), 7.60 (dd, $J = 8.5, 1.9$ Hz, 1H), 7.58 (d, $J = 1.9$ Hz, 1H), 7.57 (d, $J = 1.9$ Hz, 1H), 7.53 (dd, $J = 8.5, 1.9$ Hz, 1H), 6.18 (m, 2H), 5.83 (s, 2H), 5.13 (septet, $J = 6.3$ Hz, 1H), 4.81 (septet, $J = 6.0$ Hz, 1H), 4.74 (septet, $J = 6.0$ Hz, 1H), 1.39 (d, $J = 6.0$ Hz, 6H), 1.36 (d, $J = 6.0$ Hz, 6H), 1.33 (d, $J = 6.3$ Hz, 6H); ^{13}C NMR (126 MHz, DMSO-d_6) δ 164.85, 164.29, 163.83, 157.64, 153.92, 147.46, 145.67, 133.77, 132.93, 132.36, 127.68, 125.86,

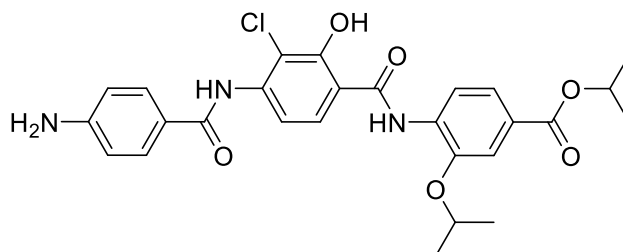
122.05, 121.03, 120.33, 118.48, 113.76, 111.98, 106.78, 106.65, 99.37, 71.57, 71.28, 68.05, 21.84 (2C), 21.66 (4C); m/z (ESI+) 550 [M + H]⁺; t_R = 16.67 min.

Isopropyl 4-(4-(4-amino-2-isopropoxybenzamido)-2-hydroxybenzamido)-3-isopropoxybenzoate 84



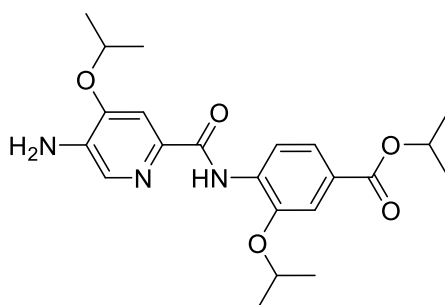
Yield 73%; pale orange solid; ¹H NMR (500 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ 11.72 (s, 1H), 11.15 (s, 1H), 10.18 (s, 1H), 8.65 (d, *J* = 8.5 Hz, 1H), 7.98 (d, *J* = 8.5 Hz, 1H), 7.79 (d, *J* = 1.9 Hz, 1H), 7.71 (d, *J* = 8.5 Hz, 1H), 7.58 (dd, *J* = 8.5, 1.6 Hz, 1H), 7.55 (d, *J* = 1.6 Hz, 1H), 7.04 (dd, *J* = 8.5, 1.9 Hz, 1H), 6.33 (d, *J* = 1.9 Hz, 1H), 6.27 (dd, *J* = 8.5, 1.9 Hz, 1H), 5.92 (br s, 2H), 5.12 (septet, *J* = 6.3 Hz, 1H), 4.78 (septet, *J* = 6.0 Hz, 1H), 4.72 (septet, *J* = 6.0 Hz, 1H), 1.46 (d, *J* = 6.0 Hz, 6H), 1.38 (d, *J* = 6.0 Hz, 6H), 1.32 (d, *J* = 6.3 Hz, 6H); ¹³C NMR (126 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ 164.91, 163.64, 162.89, 157.15, 156.79, 154.19, 145.62, 143.70, 134.28, 132.95, 131.92, 124.39, 122.60, 118.41, 113.45, 113.43, 110.69, 108.97, 106.85, 106.11, 97.87, 71.59, 71.49, 67.88, 21.95 (2C), 21.73 (2C), 21.69 (2C); m/z (ESI+) 550 [M + H]⁺; t_R = 14.40 min.

Isopropyl 4-(4-(4-aminobenzamido)-3-chloro-2-hydroxybenzamido)-3-isopropoxybenzoate 88



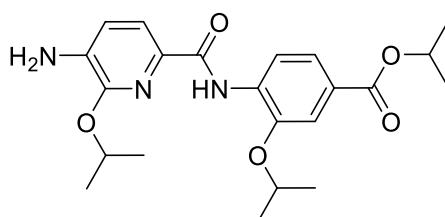
Yield 92%; white solid; ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 12.98 (br s, 1H), 8.96 (br s, 1H), 8.62 (br s, 1H), 8.48 (d, *J* = 8.5 Hz, 1H), 8.31 (d, *J* = 8.8 Hz, 1H), 7.77 (d, *J* = 8.5 Hz, 2H), 7.70 (dd, *J* = 8.5, 1.6 Hz, 1H), 7.61 (d, *J* = 1.6 Hz, 1H), 7.45 (d, *J* = 8.8 Hz, 1H), 6.74 (d, *J* = 8.5 Hz, 2H), 5.25 (septet, *J* = 6.3 Hz, 1H), 4.78 (septet, *J* = 6.0 Hz, 1H), 4.20 (br s, 2H), 1.47 (d, *J* = 6.0 Hz, 6H), 1.38 (d, *J* = 6.3 Hz, 6H); ¹³C NMR (126 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 167.33, 165.63, 165.07, 158.19, 150.76, 146.04, 140.65, 131.46, 129.22 (2C), 126.65, 124.18, 123.08, 122.97, 119.09, 114.29 (2C), 113.22, 110.74, 110.61, 110.56, 72.10, 68.48, 22.17 (2C), 21.92 (2C); m/z (ESI+) 526 [M + H]⁺; t_R = 16.82 min.

Isopropyl 4-(5-amino-4-isopropoxy-picolinamido)-3-isopropoxybenzoate 91



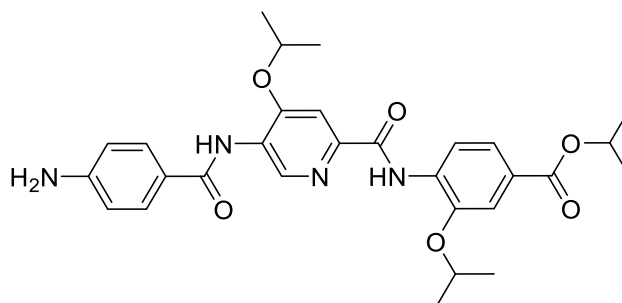
Yield 95%; white crystals; ^1H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 10.73 (br s, 1H), 8.65 (d, $J = 8.5$ Hz, 1H), 7.98 (s, 1H), 7.72 (dd, $J = 8.5, 1.9$ Hz, 1H), 7.71 (s, 1H), 7.61 (d, $J = 1.9$ Hz, 1H), 5.24 (septet, $J = 6.3$ Hz, 1H), 4.82 (septet, $J = 6.0$ Hz, 1H), 4.70 (septet, $J = 6.0$ Hz, 1H), 4.09 (br s, 2H), 1.46 (d, $J = 6.0$ Hz, 6H), 1.42 (d, $J = 6.0$ Hz, 6H), 1.38 (d, $J = 6.3$ Hz, 6H); ^{13}C NMR (126 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 166.00, 163.08, 151.07, 146.39, 141.90, 136.09, 134.22, 133.52, 125.29, 123.28, 118.24, 114.24, 105.70, 72.18, 70.84, 68.15, 22.13 (2C), 21.97 (2C), 21.92 (2C); m/z (ESI+) 416 $[\text{M} + \text{H}]^+$; $t_{\text{R}} = 18.92$ min.

Isopropyl 4-(5-amino-6-isopropoxypicolinamido)-3-isopropoxybenzoate 92



Yield 92%; beige crystals; ^1H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 10.31 (br s, 1H), 8.74 (d, $J = 8.5$ Hz, 1H), 7.77 (d, $J = 7.9$ Hz, 1H), 7.70 (dd, $J = 8.5, 1.9$ Hz, 1H), 7.60 (d, $J = 1.9$ Hz, 1H), 6.97 (d, $J = 7.9$ Hz, 1H), 5.59 (septet, $J = 6.3$ Hz, 1H), 5.25 (septet, $J = 6.3$ Hz, 1H), 4.80 (septet, $J = 6.0$ Hz, 1H), 4.22 (br s, 2H), 1.45 (d, $J = 6.3$ Hz, 6H), 1.44 (d, $J = 6.0$ Hz, 6H), 1.38 (d, $J = 6.3$ Hz, 6H); ^{13}C NMR (126 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 166.04, 163.03, 149.67, 145.96, 135.41, 134.92, 133.22, 125.18, 123.07, 119.16, 118.42, 117.67, 113.08, 71.13, 68.31, 68.17, 22.15 (2C), 22.11 (2C), 21.98 (2C); m/z (ESI+) 416 $[\text{M} + \text{H}]^+$; $t_{\text{R}} = 15.35$ min.

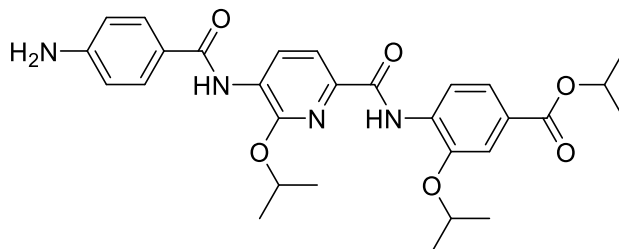
Isopropyl 4-(5-(4-aminobenzamido)-4-isopropoxypicolinamido)-3-isopropoxybenzoate 95



Yield 95%; white crystals; mp 196–198 °C; ^1H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 10.95 (br s, 1H), 9.74 (s, 1H), 8.65 (d, $J = 8.2$ Hz, 1H), 8.40 (br s, 1H), 7.84 (s, 1H), 7.74 (d, $J = 8.8$ Hz, 2H), 7.73 (dd, $J = 8.2, 1.9$ Hz, 1H), 7.62 (d, $J = 1.9$ Hz, 1H), 6.75 (d, $J = 8.8$ Hz, 2H), 5.25 (septet, $J = 6.3$ Hz, 1H), 4.92 (septet, $J = 6.0$ Hz, 1H), 4.72 (septet, $J = 6.0$ Hz, 1H), 4.13 (br s, 2H), 1.50 (d, $J = 6.0$ Hz, 6H), 1.48 (d, $J = 6.0$

Hz, 6H), 1.38 (d, $J = 6.3$ Hz, 6H); ^{13}C NMR (126 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 165.94, 164.74, 162.38, 152.72, 150.36, 146.57, 145.72, 139.25, 133.16, 129.08 (2C), 128.25, 125.71, 123.41, 123.20, 118.30, 114.30 (2C), 114.21, 105.25, 72.33, 72.09, 68.21, 22.12 (2C), 21.97 (2C), 21.94 (2C); m/z (ESI+) 535 $[\text{M} + \text{H}]^+$; $t_{\text{R}} = 19.36$ min.

Isopropyl 4-(5-(4-aminobenzamido)-6-isopropoxy-picolinamido)-3-isopropoxybenzoate 96

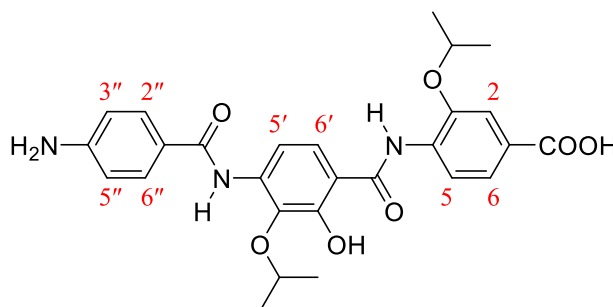


Yield 95%; beige crystals; ^1H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 10.34 (br s, 1H), 8.95 (d, $J = 8.2$ Hz, 1H), 8.75 (d, $J = 8.5$ Hz, 1H), 8.49 (br s, 1H), 7.97 (d, $J = 8.2$ Hz, 1H), 7.73 (d, $J = 8.5$ Hz, 2H), 7.72 (dd, $J = 8.5$, 1.9 Hz, 1H), 7.62 (d, $J = 1.9$ Hz, 1H), 6.75 (d, $J = 8.5$ Hz, 2H), 5.67 (septet, $J = 6.3$ Hz, 1H), 5.25 (septet, $J = 6.3$ Hz, 1H), 4.82 (septet, $J = 6.3$ Hz, 1H), 4.12 (br s, 2H), 1.52 (d, $J = 6.3$ Hz, 6H), 1.45 (d, $J = 6.3$ Hz, 6H), 1.39 (d, $J = 6.3$ Hz, 6H); ^{13}C NMR (126 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 165.97, 165.27, 162.22, 150.52, 150.40, 146.03, 139.77, 132.78, 129.02 (2C), 126.87, 126.29, 125.63, 123.55, 123.07, 118.64, 117.35, 114.30 (2C), 113.07, 71.15, 69.52, 68.26, 22.17 (2C), 22.13 (2C), 21.98 (2C); m/z (ESI+) 535 $[\text{M} + \text{H}]^+$; $t_{\text{R}} = 16.12$ min.

General procedure for synthesis of the carboxylic acids 2 (cystobactamid 507), 4–15, and 86.

To a stirred solution of the amino/nitro ester (0.2 mmol) in a mixture of MeOH (6 mL) and THF (2 mL), 1 N NaOH (1 mL) was added. The reaction was stirred at room temperature overnight. Solvent was concentrated *in vacuo*. The remaining residue was dissolved in water (10 mL), cooled in an ice bath and acidified by KHSO_4 (saturated aqueous solution) to pH 6, then extracted with EtOAc/THF (1:1, 3×20 mL). The combined organic extract was washed with brine, dried over anhydrous MgSO_4 , and the solvent was removed by vacuum distillation. The obtained material was triturated with *n*-hexane/EtOAc (4:1, 25 mL), and collected by filtration.

4-(4-(4-Aminobenzamido)-2-hydroxy-3-isopropoxybenzamido)-3-isopropoxybenzoic acid 2



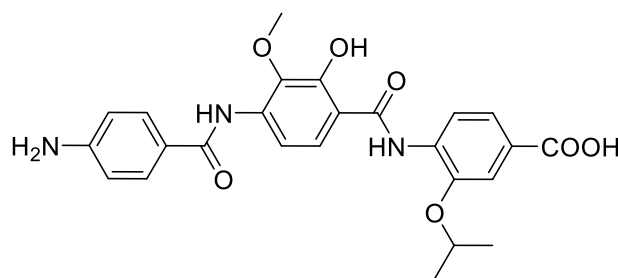
Yield 96%; beige solid; m/z (ESI+) 508 $[\text{M} + \text{H}]^+$.

Table S1. ¹H and ¹³C NMR data of cystobactamid 507 (**2**) in DMSO-d₆ and acetone-d₆.^a

Position	DMSO-d ₆		Acetone-d ₆	
	δ _H (multi., <i>J</i> in Hz)	δ _C	δ _H (multi., <i>J</i> in Hz)	δ _C
1	-	125.80	-	127.11
2	7.57 (d, 1.9)	113.91	7.69 (d, 1.6)	114.63
3	-	146.47	-	147.84
4	-	133.24	-	133.36
5	8.48 (d, 8.2)	119.76	8.50 (d, 8.5)	120.79
6	7.59 (dd, 8.2, 1.9)	122.61	7.72 (dd, 8.5, 1.6)	123.70
C1-COOH	12.77	166.97	not appeared	167.26
C3-OCH(CH ₃) ₂	4.75 (sept, 6.0)	71.73	4.88 (sept, 6.0)	72.89
C3-OCH(CH ₃) ₂	1.37 (d, 6.0)	21.69	1.47 (d, 6.0)	22.26
C4-NH	10.92 (br s)	-	9.64 (br s)	-
1'	-	115.51	-	112.39
2'	-	115.66	-	154.45
3'	-	150.33	-	135.22
4'	-	137.16	-	139.16
5'	-	137.39	-	
5'	7.64 (d, 8.8)	136.88	-	
5'	7.67 (d, 8.8)	136.99	-	
6'	7.78 (d, 8.8)	114.20	8.18 (d, 8.8)	111.31
6'	-	113.91	7.65 (d, 8.8)	123.38
C1'-C=O	-	124.95	-	168.26
C1'-C=O	-	163.86	-	
C1'-C=O	-	163.89	-	
C2'-OH	11.22 (br s)	-	not appeared	-
C3'-OCH(CH ₃) ₂	4.35 (sept, 6.0)	75.38	4.78 (sept, 6.0)	76.02
C3'-OCH(CH ₃) ₂	1.28 (d, 6.0)	22.05	1.38 (d, 6.0)	22.90
C3'-OCH(CH ₃) ₂	1.29 (d, 6.0)	22.05		
C4'-NH	9.10 (br s)	-	8.82 (br s)	-
C4'-NH	9.20 (br s)	-		
1''	-	120.14	-	122.59
1''	-	121.02	-	
2'', 6''	7.70 (d, 8.8)	129.12	7.75 (d, 8.8)	129.85
2'', 6''	7.79 (d, 8.8)	129.00		
3'', 5''	6.63 (d, 8.8)	112.83	6.79 (d, 8.8)	114.39
3'', 5''	6.82 (d, 8.8)	111.72		
4''	-	150.77	-	153.49
4''	-	152.59	-	
C1''-C=O	-	164.49	-	165.26
C1''-C=O	-	164.53	-	
C4''-NH ₂	4.63 (t, 5.7)	-	5.43 (br s)	-
C4''-NH ₂	5.87 (br s)	-		
C4''-NH ₂	7.20 (t, 5.7)	-		

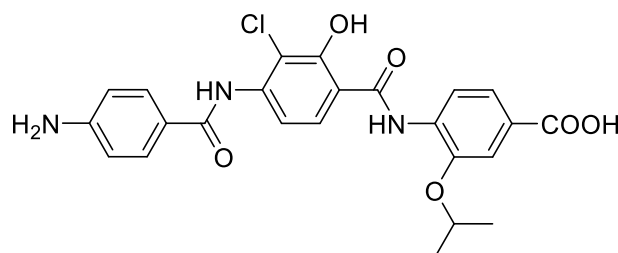
^aTwo rotamers of cystobactamid 507 were observed in DMSO-d₆. By changing the solvent, only single values were observed in acetone-d₆.

4-(4-(4-Aminobenzamido)-2-hydroxy-3-methoxybenzamido)-3-isopropoxybenzoic acid 4



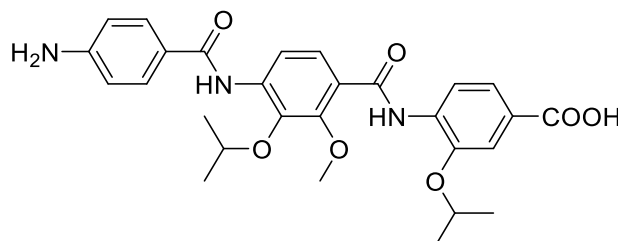
Yield 85%; pale yellow crystals; $^1\text{H NMR}$ (500 MHz, DMSO-d_6) δ 12.79 (br s, 1H), 11.38 (br s, 1H), 10.98 (br s, 1H), 9.22 (br s, 1H), 8.56 (d, $J = 8.5$ Hz, 1H), 7.80 (d, $J = 8.8$ Hz, 1H), 7.73 (d, $J = 8.5$ Hz, 2H), 7.65 (d, $J = 8.8$ Hz, 1H), 7.59 (dd, $J = 8.5, 1.6$ Hz, 1H), 7.57 (d, $J = 1.6$ Hz, 1H), 6.69 (d, $J = 8.5$ Hz, 2H), 5.39 (br s, 2H), 4.76 (septet, $J = 6.0$ Hz, 1H), 3.78 (s, 3H), 1.39 (d, $J = 6.0$ Hz, 6H); $^{13}\text{C NMR}$ (126 MHz, DMSO-d_6) δ 166.99, 165.03, 163.28, 151.46, 149.53, 146.13, 139.38, 136.34, 133.45, 129.43 (2C), 125.62, 125.55, 122.65, 121.21, 119.28, 115.71, 113.89, 113.75, 113.43 (2C), 71.72, 60.40, 21.73 (2C); m/z (ESI+) 480 $[\text{M} + \text{H}]^+$; $t_{\text{R}} = 14.53$ min.

4-(4-(4-Aminobenzamido)-3-chloro-2-hydroxybenzamido)-3-isopropoxybenzoic acid 5



Yield 90%; pale yellow solid; $^1\text{H NMR}$ (500 MHz, DMSO-d_6) δ 12.82 (br s, 1H), 11.96 (br s, 1H), 10.88 (br s, 1H), 9.44 (br s, 1H), 8.39 (d, $J = 8.2$ Hz, 1H), 8.03 (d, $J = 8.8$ Hz, 1H), 7.74 (d, $J = 8.8$ Hz, 2H), 7.60 (dd, $J = 8.2, 1.6$ Hz, 1H), 7.59 (d, $J = 1.6$ Hz, 1H), 7.58 (d, $J = 8.8$ Hz, 1H), 6.63 (d, $J = 8.8$ Hz, 2H), 5.99 (br s, 2H), 4.77 (septet, $J = 6.3$ Hz, 1H), 1.38 (d, $J = 6.3$ Hz, 6H); $^{13}\text{C NMR}$ (126 MHz, DMSO-d_6) δ 166.95, 164.88, 163.82, 153.43, 152.73, 147.09, 140.51, 132.57, 129.56 (2C), 128.25, 126.50, 122.40, 120.72, 119.82, 116.44, 116.30, 116.12, 113.81, 112.70 (2C), 71.54, 21.71 (2C); m/z (ESI+) 484 $[\text{M} + \text{H}]^+$; $t_{\text{R}} = 15.32$ min.

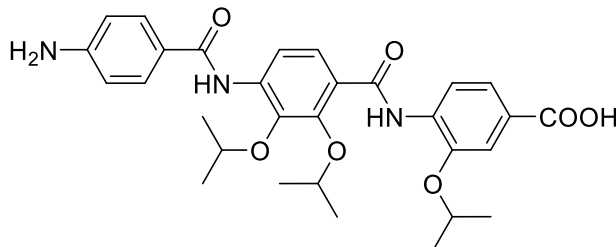
4-(4-(4-Aminobenzamido)-3-isopropoxy-2-methoxybenzamido)-3-isopropoxybenzoic acid 6



Yield 43%; beige solid; $^1\text{H NMR}$ (500 MHz, DMSO-d_6) δ 12.82 (br s, 1H), 10.90 (br s, 1H), 9.09 (br s, 1H), 8.62 (d, $J = 8.2$ Hz, 1H), 8.06 (d, $J = 8.8$ Hz, 1H), 7.84 (d, $J = 8.8$ Hz, 1H), 7.70 (d, $J = 8.5$ Hz, 2H), 7.60 (dd, $J = 8.2, 1.6$ Hz, 1H), 7.58 (d, $J = 1.6$ Hz, 1H), 6.63 (d, $J = 8.5$ Hz, 2H), 5.92 (br s, 2H), 4.85 (septet, $J = 6.0$ Hz, 1H), 4.47 (septet, $J = 6.0$ Hz, 1H), 4.04 (s, 3H), 1.40 (d, $J = 6.0$ Hz, 6H), 1.32

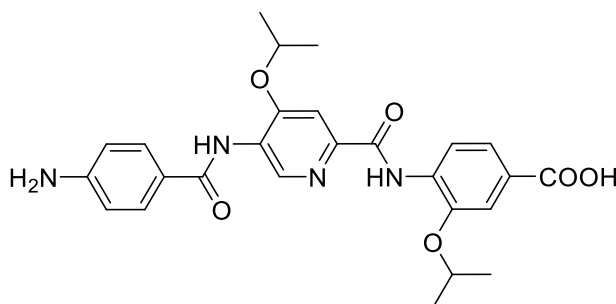
(d, $J = 6.0$ Hz, 6H); ^{13}C NMR (126 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ 166.96, 164.45, 161.87, 152.74, 151.59, 145.55, 140.72, 138.04, 133.03, 129.11 (2C), 125.79, 125.47, 122.67, 120.61, 119.78, 118.58, 117.31, 113.14, 112.87 (2C), 76.50, 71.14, 61.78, 22.36 (2C), 21.66 (2C); m/z (ESI+) 522 $[\text{M} + \text{H}]^+$; $t_{\text{R}} = 15.58$ min.

4-(4-(4-Aminobenzamido)-2,3-diisopropoxybenzamido)-3-isopropoxybenzoic acid 7



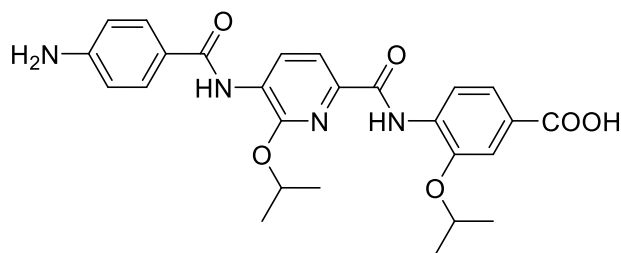
Yield 81%; beige solid; ^1H NMR (500 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ 12.82 (br s, 1H), 10.36 (br s, 1H), 9.06 (br s, 1H), 8.60 (d, $J = 8.5$ Hz, 1H), 8.01 (d, $J = 8.8$ Hz, 1H), 7.75 (d, $J = 8.8$ Hz, 1H), 7.70 (d, $J = 8.8$ Hz, 2H), 7.61 (dd, $J = 8.5, 1.9$ Hz, 1H), 7.58 (d, $J = 1.9$ Hz, 1H), 6.63 (d, $J = 8.8$ Hz, 2H), 5.90 (br s, 2H), 4.75 (septet, $J = 6.0$ Hz, 1H), 4.63 (septet, $J = 6.3$ Hz, 1H), 4.52 (septet, $J = 6.0$ Hz, 1H), 1.35 (d, $J = 6.0$ Hz, 6H), 1.31 (d, $J = 6.0$ Hz, 6H), 1.27 (d, $J = 6.3$ Hz, 6H); ^{13}C NMR (126 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ 166.88, 164.45, 162.79, 152.66, 148.60, 145.71, 141.15, 137.69, 132.89, 129.08 (2C), 125.58, 125.44, 123.52, 122.83, 119.87, 118.64, 117.50, 113.94, 112.87 (2C), 77.12, 75.70, 72.02, 22.25 (2C), 21.90 (2C), 21.79 (2C); m/z (ESI+) 550 $[\text{M} + \text{H}]^+$; $t_{\text{R}} = 13.10$ min.

4-(5-(4-Aminobenzamido)-4-isopropoxypicolinamido)-3-isopropoxybenzoic acid 8



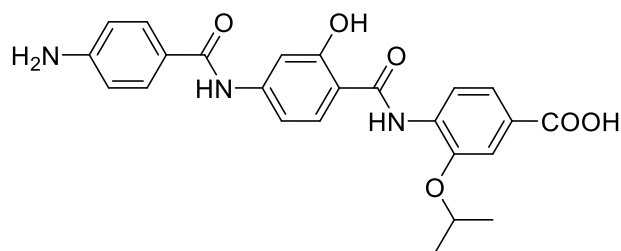
Yield 93%; beige solid; mp 299–301 °C; ^1H NMR (500 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ 12.87 (br s, 1H), 10.79 (br s, 1H), 9.15 (s, 1H), 9.07 (br s, 1H), 8.56 (d, $J = 8.5$ Hz, 1H), 7.80 (s, 1H), 7.70 (d, $J = 8.5$ Hz, 2H), 7.64 (dd, $J = 8.5, 1.6$ Hz, 1H), 7.60 (d, $J = 1.6$ Hz, 1H), 6.63 (d, $J = 8.5$ Hz, 2H), 5.92 (br s, 2H), 4.99 (septet, $J = 6.0$ Hz, 1H), 4.77 (septet, $J = 6.0$ Hz, 1H), 1.40 (d, $J = 6.0$ Hz, 6H), 1.39 (d, $J = 6.0$ Hz, 6H); ^{13}C NMR (126 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ 166.92, 164.88, 161.48, 155.39, 152.80, 146.01, 145.67, 142.30, 132.39, 129.52 (2C), 128.30, 125.85, 123.02, 119.68, 117.75, 114.22, 112.74 (2C), 106.03, 72.03, 71.69, 21.86 (2C), 21.42 (2C); m/z (ESI+) 493 $[\text{M} + \text{H}]^+$; $t_{\text{R}} = 18.34$ min.

4-(5-(4-Aminobenzamido)-6-isopropoxypicolinamido)-3-isopropoxybenzoic acid 9



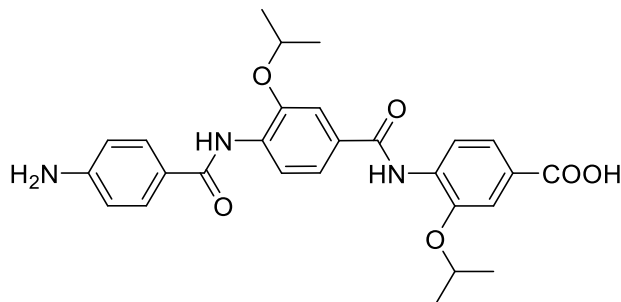
Yield 90%; off-white crystals; $^1\text{H NMR}$ (500 MHz, DMSO-d_6) δ 13.61 (br s, 1H), 10.31 (br s, 1H), 8.99 (br s, 1H), 8.62 (d, $J = 7.9$ Hz, 1H), 8.60 (d, $J = 8.2$ Hz, 1H), 7.82 (d, $J = 7.9$ Hz, 1H), 7.67 (d, $J = 8.5$ Hz, 2H), 7.62 (dd, $J = 8.2, 1.6$ Hz, 1H), 7.61 (d, $J = 1.6$ Hz, 1H), 6.64 (d, $J = 8.5$ Hz, 2H), 5.93 (br s, 2H), 5.54 (septet, $J = 6.3$ Hz, 1H), 4.86 (septet, $J = 6.0$ Hz, 1H), 1.47 (d, $J = 6.3$ Hz, 6H), 1.38 (d, $J = 6.0$ Hz, 6H); $^{13}\text{C NMR}$ (126 MHz, DMSO-d_6) δ 167.12, 165.07, 161.33, 152.91, 151.88, 145.61, 139.36, 131.67, 129.34 (2C), 128.38, 127.07, 126.58, 122.54, 119.69, 117.80, 116.33, 113.16, 112.82 (2C), 71.07, 69.26, 21.70 (2C), 21.64 (2C); m/z (ESI+) 493 $[\text{M} + \text{H}]^+$; $t_{\text{R}} = 12.75$ min.

4-(4-(4-Aminobenzamido)-2-hydroxybenzamido)-3-isopropoxybenzoic acid 10



Yield 73%; beige solid; $^1\text{H NMR}$ (500 MHz, DMSO-d_6) δ 12.75 (br s, 1H), 11.67 (s, 1H), 11.15 (s, 1H), 10.00 (s, 1H), 8.63 (d, $J = 8.5$ Hz, 1H), 7.96 (d, $J = 8.5$ Hz, 1H), 7.90 (d, $J = 1.6$ Hz, 1H), 7.75 (d, $J = 8.5$ Hz, 2H), 7.58 (dd, $J = 8.5, 1.6$ Hz, 1H), 7.56 (d, $J = 1.6$ Hz, 1H), 7.25 (dd, $J = 8.5, 1.6$ Hz, 1H), 6.65 (d, $J = 8.5$ Hz, 2H), 5.85 (br s, 2H), 4.77 (septet, $J = 6.0$ Hz, 1H), 1.37 (d, $J = 6.0$ Hz, 6H); $^{13}\text{C NMR}$ (126 MHz, DMSO-d_6) δ 167.03, 165.66, 163.04, 156.50, 151.79, 145.58, 144.49, 133.99, 131.36, 129.63 (2C), 124.93, 122.79, 121.18, 118.44, 113.55, 113.40, 112.91 (2C), 111.54, 106.86, 71.43, 21.77 (2C); m/z (ESI+) 450 $[\text{M} + \text{H}]^+$; $t_{\text{R}} = 9.33$ min.

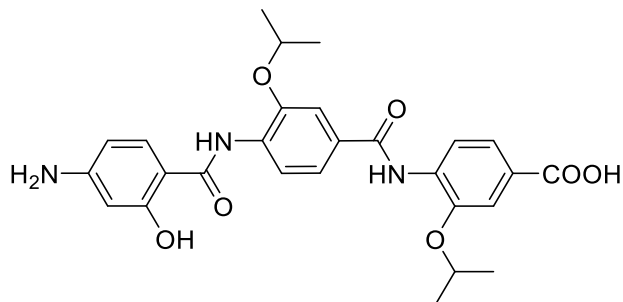
4-(4-(4-Aminobenzamido)-3-isopropoxybenzamido)-3-isopropoxybenzoic acid 11



Yield 94%; white solid; $^1\text{H NMR}$ (500 MHz, DMSO-d_6) δ 12.69 (br s, 1H), 9.29 (br s, 1H), 8.89 (br s, 1H), 8.32 (d, $J = 8.2$ Hz, 1H), 8.19 (d, $J = 8.2$ Hz, 1H), 7.65 (d, $J = 8.5$ Hz, 2H), 7.60 (dd, $J = 8.2, 1.6$ Hz, 1H), 7.60 (d, $J = 1.6$ Hz, 1H), 7.58 (d, $J = 1.6$ Hz, 1H), 7.55 (dd, $J = 8.2, 1.6$ Hz, 1H), 6.64 (d, $J =$

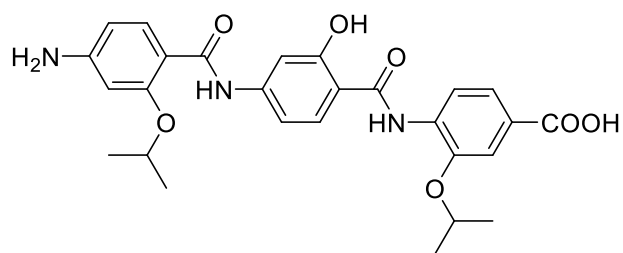
8.5 Hz, 2H), 5.89 (br s, 2H), 4.80 (septet, $J = 6.0$ Hz, 1H), 4.72 (septet, $J = 6.0$ Hz, 1H), 1.40 (d, $J = 6.0$ Hz, 6H), 1.36 (d, $J = 6.0$ Hz, 6H); ^{13}C NMR (126 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ 167.02, 164.48, 164.31, 152.67, 147.58, 146.90, 132.48, 132.34, 129.11, 128.96 (2C), 126.75, 122.23, 121.24, 120.23, 120.19, 120.04, 113.92, 112.95 (2C), 112.14, 71.44, 71.41, 21.81 (2C), 21.73 (2C); m/z (ESI+) 492 $[\text{M} + \text{H}]^+$; $t_{\text{R}} = 12.06$ min.

4-(4-(4-Amino-2-hydroxybenzamido)-3-isopropoxybenzamido)-3-isopropoxybenzoic acid 12



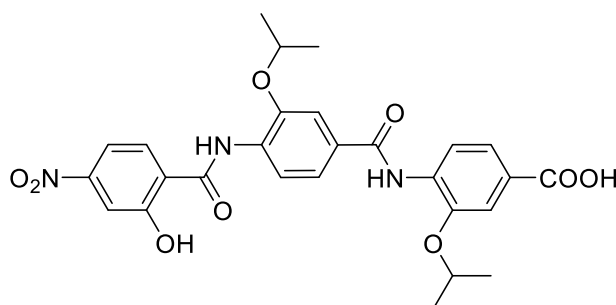
Yield 70%; beige solid; ^1H NMR (500 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ 11.20 (s, 1H), 10.91 (s, 1H), 9.26 (s, 1H), 8.65 (d, $J = 8.5$ Hz, 1H), 8.19 (d, $J = 8.2$ Hz, 1H), 7.71 (d, $J = 8.5$ Hz, 1H), 7.59 (dd, $J = 8.2, 1.6$ Hz, 1H), 7.58 (d, $J = 1.9$ Hz, 1H), 7.56 (d, $J = 1.6$ Hz, 1H), 7.53 (dd, $J = 8.5, 1.9$ Hz, 1H), 6.24 (d, $J = 1.6$ Hz, 1H), 6.20 (dd, $J = 8.5, 1.6$ Hz, 1H), 5.97 (br s, 3H), 4.81 (septet, $J = 6.0$ Hz, 1H), 4.73 (septet, $J = 6.0$ Hz, 1H), 1.39 (d, $J = 6.0$ Hz, 6H), 1.36 (d, $J = 6.0$ Hz, 6H); ^{13}C NMR (126 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ 167.00, 164.34, 163.80, 157.68, 153.29, 147.50, 145.69, 133.77, 132.59, 132.43, 127.81, 126.50, 122.25, 121.13, 120.41, 118.49, 113.86, 111.98, 107.18, 106.99, 99.89, 71.37, 71.33, 21.89 (2C), 21.73 (2C); m/z (ESI+) 508 $[\text{M} + \text{H}]^+$; $t_{\text{R}} = 15.23$ min.

4-(4-(4-Amino-2-isopropoxybenzamido)-2-hydroxybenzamido)-3-isopropoxybenzoic acid 13



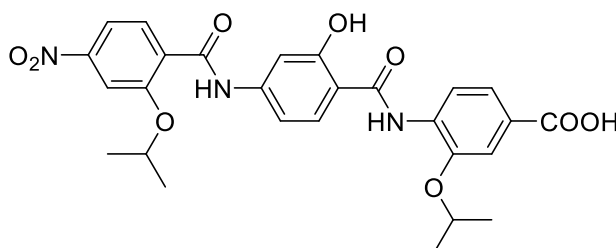
Yield 69%; beige solid; ^1H NMR (500 MHz, DMSO- d_6) 12.77 (br s, 1H), 11.72 (s, 1H), 11.13 (s, 1H), 10.18 (s, 1H), 8.63 (d, $J = 8.5$ Hz, 1H), 7.98 (d, $J = 8.8$ Hz, 1H), 7.77 (d, $J = 1.6$ Hz, 1H), 7.71 (d, $J = 8.5$ Hz, 1H), 7.58 (dd, $J = 8.5, 1.6$ Hz, 1H), 7.55 (d, $J = 1.6$ Hz, 1H), 7.05 (dd, $J = 8.8, 1.6$ Hz, 1H), 6.33 (d, $J = 1.6$ Hz, 1H), 6.27 (dd, $J = 8.5, 1.6$ Hz, 1H), 5.91 (br s, 2H), 4.77 (septet, $J = 6.0$ Hz, 1H), 4.72 (septet, $J = 6.0$ Hz, 1H), 1.46 (d, $J = 6.0$ Hz, 6H), 1.37 (d, $J = 6.0$ Hz, 6H); ^{13}C NMR (126 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ 167.05, 163.67, 162.92, 157.19, 156.82, 154.22, 145.59, 143.70, 133.96, 132.99, 131.96, 124.98, 122.81, 118.45, 113.55, 113.54, 110.72, 109.00, 106.89, 106.15, 97.92, 71.54, 71.43, 21.97 (2C), 21.79 (2C); m/z (ESI+) 508 $[\text{M} + \text{H}]^+$; $t_{\text{R}} = 11.35$ min.

4-(4-(2-Hydroxy-4-nitrobenzamido)-3-isopropoxybenzamido)-3-isopropoxybenzoic acid 14



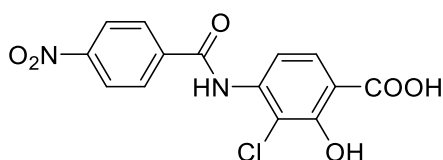
Yield 76%; yellow solid; $^1\text{H NMR}$ (500 MHz, DMSO-d_6) δ 12.36 (br s, 2H), 11.38 (br s, 1H), 9.29 (s, 1H), 8.67 (d, $J = 8.5$ Hz, 1H), 8.28 (d, $J = 8.8$ Hz, 1H), 8.19 (d, $J = 8.5$ Hz, 1H), 7.86 (d, $J = 1.9$ Hz, 1H), 7.77 (dd, $J = 8.8, 1.9$ Hz, 1H), 7.63 (d, $J = 1.6$ Hz, 1H), 7.60 (dd, $J = 8.5, 1.6$ Hz, 1H), 7.58 (dd, $J = 8.5, 1.6$ Hz, 1H), 7.57 (d, $J = 1.6$ Hz, 1H), 4.87 (septet, $J = 6.0$ Hz, 1H), 4.73 (septet, $J = 6.0$ Hz, 1H), 1.41 (d, $J = 6.0$ Hz, 6H), 1.36 (d, $J = 6.0$ Hz, 6H); $^{13}\text{C NMR}$ (126 MHz, DMSO-d_6) δ 167.02, 164.16, 161.51, 157.13, 150.03, 147.56, 146.11, 132.69, 132.42, 132.25, 129.38, 126.75, 124.44, 122.19, 121.21, 120.30, 119.10, 113.91, 113.51, 111.99, 111.85, 71.47, 71.39, 21.80 (2C), 21.69 (2C); m/z (ESI+) 538 $[\text{M} + \text{H}]^+$; $t_{\text{R}} = 14.46$ min.

4-(2-Hydroxy-4-(2-isopropoxy-4-nitrobenzamido)benzamido)-3-isopropoxybenzoic acid 15



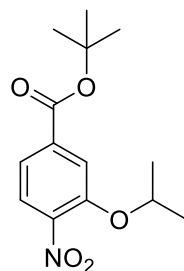
Yield 75%; pale yellow solid; $^1\text{H NMR}$ (500 MHz, DMSO-d_6) δ 12.75 (br s, 1H), 11.79 (s, 1H), 11.15 (s, 1H), 10.54 (s, 1H), 8.63 (d, $J = 8.4$ Hz, 1H), 8.01 (d, $J = 8.7$ Hz, 1H), 7.90 (m, 2H), 7.81 (m, 2H), 7.56 (m, 2H), 7.16 (dd, $J = 8.7, 1.8$ Hz, 1H), 4.89 (septet, $J = 6.0$ Hz, 1H), 4.78 (septet, $J = 6.0$ Hz, 1H), 1.38 (d, $J = 6.0$ Hz, 6H), 1.35 (d, $J = 6.0$ Hz, 6H); $^{13}\text{C NMR}$ (126 MHz, DMSO-d_6) δ 167.00, 163.80, 162.78, 156.65, 155.22, 149.47, 145.59, 143.09, 133.86, 132.35, 131.89, 130.46, 125.06, 122.78, 118.45, 115.32, 114.41, 113.54, 111.05, 108.88, 106.69, 72.37, 71.42, 21.77 (2C), 21.59 (2C); m/z (ESI+) 538 $[\text{M} + \text{H}]^+$; $t_{\text{R}} = 16.01$ min.

3-Chloro-2-hydroxy-4-(4-nitrobenzamido)benzoic acid 86



Yield 75%; pale yellow solid; m/z (ESI+) 337 $[\text{M} + \text{H}]^+$; $t_{\text{R}} = 17.50$ min.

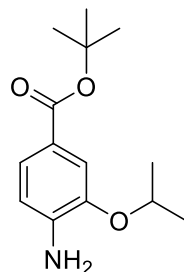
tert*-Butyl 3-isopropoxy-4-nitrobenzoate **28*



To a stirred ice-cooled solution of **27** (9.0 g, 40 mmol) in DCM (160 mL), TEA (12.14 g, 120 mmol) and 4-dimethylaminopyridine (2.44 g, 20 mmol), di-*tert*-butyl dicarbonate (13.1 g, 60 mmol) was added cautiously. The reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature overnight. Solvent was removed under reduced pressure, and residue was dissolved in EtOAc (150 mL) and was washed with 1 N HCl (2 × 50 mL) then 1 N NaHCO₃ (50 mL). Organic layer was dried over anhydrous MgSO₄ and solvent was removed under vacuum. The residue was purified using flash chromatography (SiO₂, *n*-hexane–EtOAc = 8:1).

Yield 95%; yellow oil; ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.73 (d, *J* = 8.2 Hz, 1H), 7.70 (d, *J* = 1.6 Hz, 1H), 7.57 (dd, *J* = 8.2, 1.6 Hz, 1H), 4.75 (septet, *J* = 6.3 Hz, 1H), 1.61 (s, 9H), 1.41 (d, *J* = 6.3 Hz, 6H); ¹³C NMR (126 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 163.91, 150.74, 143.38, 136.39, 124.89, 120.89, 116.80, 82.41, 72.92, 28.04 (3C), 21.78 (2C); *m/z* (ESI+) 281 [M]⁺; *t_R* = 9.51 min.

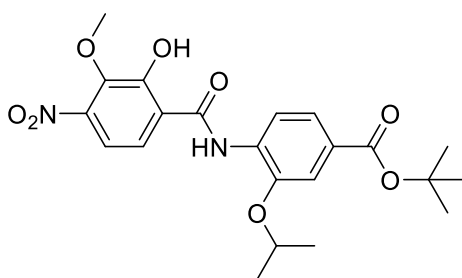
tert*-Butyl 4-amino-3-isopropoxybenzoate **29*



To a stirred solution of **28** (562 mg, 2 mmol) in EtOH (20 mL), iron powder (560 mg, 10 mmol) was added at 55 °C followed by NH₄Cl (54 mg, 1 mmol) solution in water (5 mL). The reaction mixture was stirred at 90 °C for 1 h, then iron was filtered on hot and the filtrate was concentrated *in vacuo*. The residue was diluted with water (20 mL) and basified by NaHCO₃ (saturated aqueous solution) to pH 8–9. The mixture was extracted with EtOAc (3 × 30 mL). The combined organic extract was washed with brine, dried over anhydrous MgSO₄, and the solvent was removed by vacuum distillation. The residue was purified using flash chromatography (SiO₂, *n*-hexane–EtOAc = 5:1).

Yield 92%; colorless oil; ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.47 (dd, *J* = 8.2, 1.9 Hz, 1H), 7.44 (d, *J* = 1.9 Hz, 1H), 6.65 (d, *J* = 8.2 Hz, 1H), 4.62 (septet, *J* = 6.0 Hz, 1H), 4.09 (br s, 2H), 1.58 (s, 9H), 1.37 (d, *J* = 6.0 Hz, 6H); ¹³C NMR (126 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 166.17, 144.17, 141.64, 123.53, 121.48, 113.97, 113.29, 80.03, 70.79, 28.28 (3C), 22.19 (2C); *m/z* (ESI+) 251 [M]⁺; *t_R* = 8.46 min.

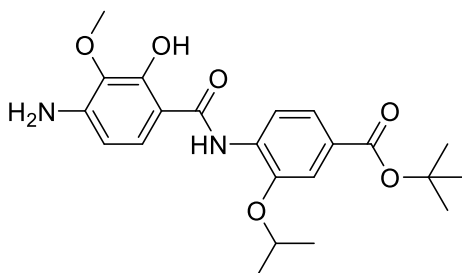
tert*-Butyl 4-(2-hydroxy-3-methoxy-4-nitrobenzamido)-3-isopropoxybenzoate **31*



To a stirred solution of the *N*-protected carboxylic acid **30** (213 mg, 1 mmol) and the *C*-protected amine **29** (301 mg, 1.2 mmol) in anhydrous CHCl₃ (50 mL) under a nitrogen atmosphere, dichlorotriphenylphosphorane (1.5 g, 4.5 mmol) was added. The reaction mixture was heated at 80 °C overnight. Solvent was removed by vacuum distillation. The residue was dissolved in toluene and purified using flash chromatography (SiO₂, *n*-hexane–EtOAc = 3:1).

Yield 90%; yellow crystals; ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 12.15 (br s, 1H), 9.11 (br s, 1H), 8.47 (d, *J* = 8.5 Hz, 1H), 7.66 (dd, *J* = 8.5, 1.9 Hz, 1H), 7.59 (d, *J* = 1.9 Hz, 1H), 7.37 (d, *J* = 8.8 Hz, 1H), 7.30 (d, *J* = 8.8 Hz, 1H), 4.78 (septet, *J* = 6.3 Hz, 1H), 4.08 (s, 3H), 1.61 (s, 9H), 1.46 (d, *J* = 6.3 Hz, 6H); ¹³C NMR (126 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 166.09, 165.19, 156.65, 146.64, 146.15, 142.90, 130.67, 128.41, 122.80, 120.21, 119.31, 119.19, 113.59, 113.07, 81.28, 72.03, 61.98, 28.16 (3C), 22.15 (2C).

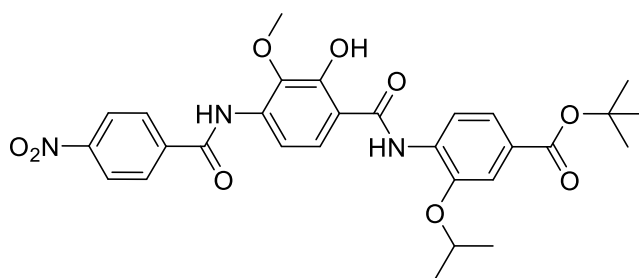
tert*-Butyl 4-(4-amino-2-hydroxy-3-methoxybenzamido)-3-isopropoxybenzoate **32*



Compound **32** was synthesized according to the general procedure for reduction of the nitro derivatives starting with **31**. The crude material was purified using flash chromatography (SiO₂, *n*-hexane–EtOAc = 2:1).

Yield 92%; colorless oil; ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 12.32 (br s, 1H), 8.78 (br s, 1H), 8.46 (d, *J* = 8.5 Hz, 1H), 7.63 (dd, *J* = 8.5, 1.9 Hz, 1H), 7.56 (d, *J* = 1.9 Hz, 1H), 7.09 (d, *J* = 8.8 Hz, 1H), 6.30 (d, *J* = 8.8 Hz, 1H), 4.73 (septet, *J* = 6.0 Hz, 1H), 4.33 (br s, 2H), 3.92 (s, 3H), 1.60 (s, 9H), 1.44 (d, *J* = 6.0 Hz, 6H); ¹³C NMR (126 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 168.23, 165.50, 156.13, 145.80, 145.29, 134.04, 132.00, 126.96, 122.96, 121.62, 118.77, 113.15, 106.40, 106.12, 80.94, 71.86, 59.70, 28.19 (3C), 22.20 (2C).

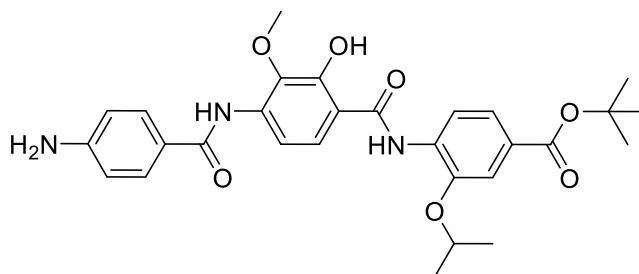
***tert*-Butyl 4-(2-hydroxy-3-methoxy-4-(4-nitrobenzamido)benzamido)-3-isopropoxybenzoate 33**



Compound **33** was synthesized according to the general procedure for amide coupling using dichlorotriphenylphosphorane starting with *p*-nitrobenzoic acid (**68**) and **32**. The crude material was purified using flash chromatography (SiO₂, DCM–MeOH = 99:1).

Yield 80%; yellow solid.

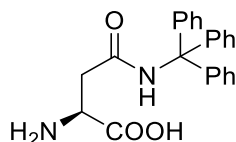
***tert*-Butyl 4-(4-(4-aminobenzamido)-2-hydroxy-3-methoxybenzamido)-3-isopropoxybenzoate 34**



Compound **34** was synthesized according to the general procedure for reduction of the nitro derivatives starting with **33**. The crude material was purified using flash chromatography (SiO₂, DCM–MeOH = 98:2).

Yield 90%; beige oil; *m/z* (ESI+) 536 [M + H]⁺.

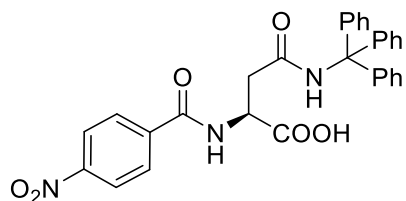
***N*⁴-Trityl-L-asparagine 35**



To a stirred suspension of L-asparagine (2.64 g, 20 mmol) and triphenylcarbinol (10.41 g, 40 mmol) in glacial acetic acid (60 mL) and acetic anhydride (4.08 g, 40 mmol), concd H₂SO₄ (2.25 g, 23 mmol) was added. The reaction mixture was stirred at 60 °C for 3 h, then it was allowed to cool to room temperature. The solution was poured slowly on an ice-cooled water (120 mL) with stirring, pH was adjusted to 6 by 2 M NaOH, and the mixture was further stirred in an ice bath for 1 h. The precipitate was filtered, was washed with cold water (2 × 50 mL), toluene–diethyl ether (1:1) mixture (2 × 50 mL), then petroleum ether 40–60 °C (50 mL) and was dried.

Yield 77%; white solid; ¹H NMR (500 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 9.93 (br s, 1H), 7.67 (br s, 2H), 7.26 (m, 6H), 7.19 (m, 9H), 3.45 (t, *J* = 6.3 Hz, 1H), 2.92 (dd, *J* = 16.1, 6.6 Hz, 1H), 2.42 (dd, *J* = 16.1, 6.6 Hz, 1H); ¹³C NMR (126 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 169.71 (2C), 144.92 (3C), 128.60 (6C), 127.51 (6C), 126.36 (3C), 69.42, 50.14, 37.97; *m/z* (ESI+) 375 [M + H]⁺; *t_R* = 3.14 min.

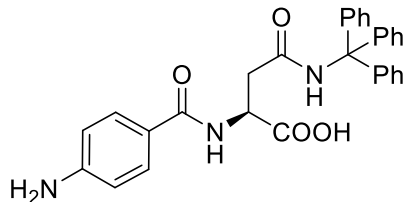
*N*²-(4-Nitrobenzoyl)-*N*⁴-trityl-L-asparagine **36**



To a stirred ice-cooled solution of **35** (3.74 g, 10 mmol) in a mixture of 1 N NaOH (10 mL) and dioxane (5 mL), 1 N NaOH (10 mL) and a solution of *p*-nitrobenzoyl chloride (1.85 g, 10 mmol) in dioxane (10 mL) were added dropwise and concurrently. The reaction mixture was stirred at 0–5 °C for 1 h, and then at room temperature for further 1 h. The reaction was diluted with water (20 mL) and was acidified with HCl to pH 4–5. The mixture was extracted with EtOAc (3 × 30 mL). The organic layer was dried over anhydrous MgSO₄ and the solvent was removed by vacuum distillation. The crude material was triturated with diethyl ether (30 mL), was filtered, and was washed with diethyl ether (2 × 30 mL).

Yield 65%; beige solid; ¹H NMR (500 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 12.84 (br s, 1H), 9.12 (d, *J* = 7.9 Hz, 1H), 8.71 (br s, 1H), 8.38 (d, *J* = 8.8 Hz, 2H), 8.11 (d, *J* = 8.8 Hz, 2H), 7.17 (m, 15H), 4.74 (m, 1H), 2.89 (dd, *J* = 14.8, 9.8 Hz, 1H), 2.81 (dd, *J* = 15.1, 4.7 Hz, 1H); ¹³C NMR (126 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 172.82, 168.65, 164.47, 149.25, 144.72 (3C), 139.40, 128.87 (2C), 128.55 (6C), 127.48 (6C), 126.41 (3C), 123.69 (2C), 69.39, 50.18, 37.64; *m/z* (ESI+) 524 [M + H]⁺; *t*_R = 8.17 min.

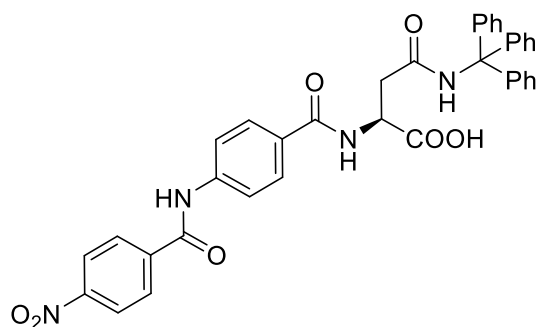
*N*²-(4-Aminobenzoyl)-*N*⁴-trityl-L-asparagine **37**



To a stirred solution of **36** (3.66 g, 7 mmol) in EtOH (300 mL), iron powder (1.96 g, 35 mmol) was added at 55 °C followed by NH₄Cl (189 mg, 3.5 mmol) solution in water (15 mL). The reaction was refluxed for 3 h, then it was filtered while hot through a pad of diatomaceous earth and the filter cake was washed by THF (50 mL). The filtrate was concentrated under vacuum near dryness. The residue was diluted with water (30 mL), was filtered, and was washed with diethyl ether (30 mL).

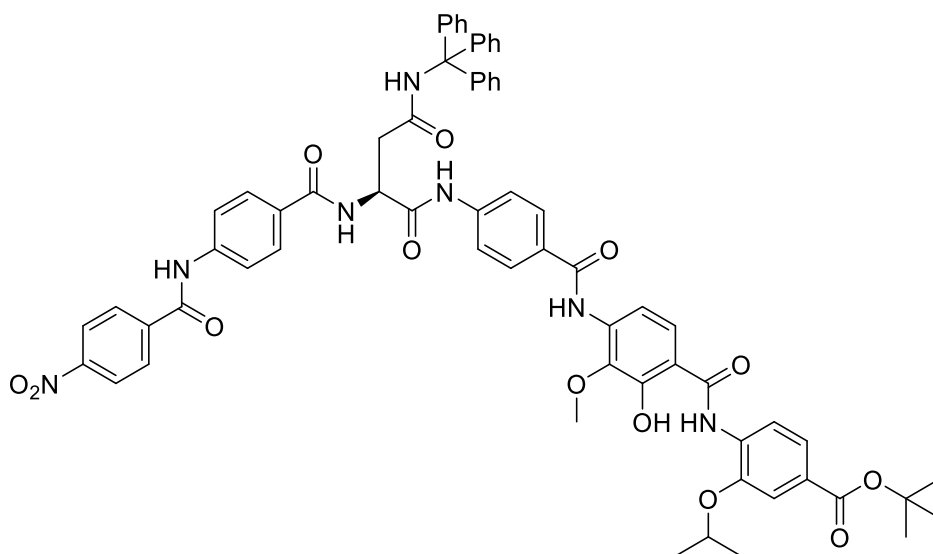
Yield 85%; beige solid; ¹H NMR (500 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 8.92 (br s, 1H), 8.06 (br s, 1H), 7.57 (m, 2H), 7.17 (m, 15H), 6.56 (m, 2H), 5.67 (br s, 2H), 4.54 (m, 1H), 2.79 (m, 1H), 2.67 (m, 1H); ¹³C NMR (126 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 173.79, 169.22, 166.36, 152.04, 144.84 (3C), 129.08 (2C), 128.70 (6C), 127.64 (6C), 126.56 (3C), 120.68, 112.74 (2C), 69.54, 50.18, 38.28; *m/z* (ESI+) 494 [M + H]⁺; *t*_R = 7.19 min.

N*²-(4-(4-Nitrobenzamido)benzoyl)-*N*⁴-trityl-L-asparagine **37*



To a stirred ice-cooled solution of **37** (2.96 g, 6 mmol) in a mixture of 1 N NaOH (6 mL) and dioxane (8 mL), 1 N NaOH (6 mL) and a solution of *p*-nitrobenzoyl chloride (1.56 g, 8.4 mmol) in dioxane (18 mL) were added dropwise and concurrently. The reaction mixture was stirred at 0–5 °C for 1 h, and then at room temperature for further 1 h. The reaction was diluted with water (20 mL) and was acidified with HCl to pH 3–4. The mixture was extracted with EtOAc–THF (1:1) (3 × 30 mL). The organic layer was dried over anhydrous MgSO₄ and the solvent was removed by vacuum distillation. The crude material was triturated with diethyl ether (30 mL), was filtered, and was washed with diethyl ether (2 × 30 mL). Yield 75%; beige solid; ¹H NMR (500 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 12.73 (br s, 1H), 10.83 (br s, 1H), 8.68 (br s, 1H), 8.66 (d, *J* = 7.9 Hz, 1H), 8.39 (d, *J* = 8.8 Hz, 2H), 8.22 (d, *J* = 8.8 Hz, 2H), 7.92 (m, 4H), 7.18 (m, 15H), 4.70 (m, 1H), 2.89 (dd, *J* = 14.8, 10.1 Hz, 1H), 2.76 (dd, *J* = 14.8, 4.7 Hz, 1H); ¹³C NMR (126 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 173.23, 168.81, 165.49, 164.26, 149.30, 144.71 (3C), 141.59, 140.35, 129.39 (2C), 129.21, 128.58 (6C), 128.22 (2C), 127.47 (6C), 126.39 (3C), 123.65 (2C), 119.61 (2C), 69.40, 50.03, 37.81; *m/z* (ESI+) 643 [M + H]⁺; *t*_R = 8.34 min.

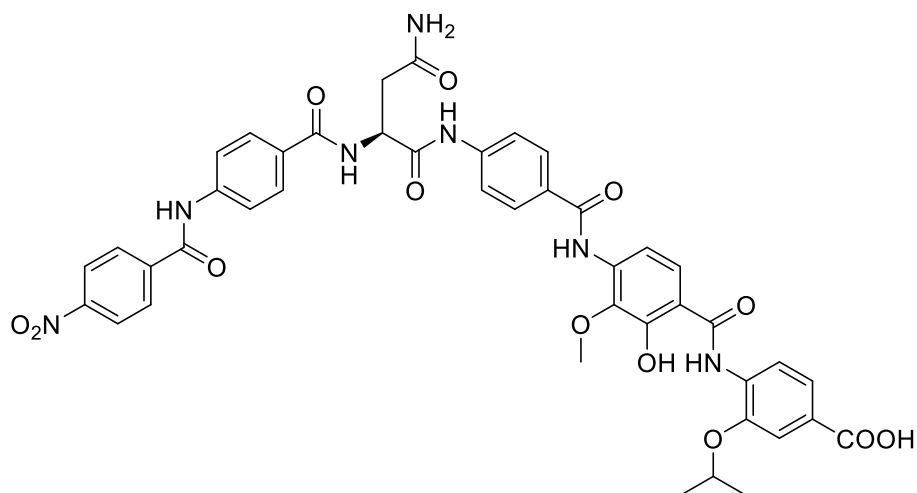
tert*-Butyl (S)-4-(2-hydroxy-3-methoxy-4-(4-(2-(4-(4-nitrobenzamido)benzamido)-4-oxo-4-(tritylamino)butanamido)benzamido)benzamido)-3-isopropoxybenzoate **39*



Compound **39** was synthesized according to the general procedure for amide coupling using dichlorotriphenylphosphorane starting with the *N*-protected carboxylic acid **38** and the *C*-protected amine **34**. The crude material was purified using flash chromatography (SiO₂, DCM–MeOH = 98:2).

Yield 75%; beige solid; m/z (ESI+) 1161 $[M + H]^+$; $t_R = 10.55$ min.

(S)-4-(4-(4-(4-Amino-2-(4-(4-nitrobenzamido)benzamido)-4-oxobutanamido)benzamido)-2-hydroxy-3-methoxybenzamido)-3-isopropoxybenzoic acid 16



To a stirred solution of **39** (58 mg, 0.5 mmol) in DCM (8.5 mL), TFA (1.5 mL) was added. The reaction was stirred at room temperature for 2 h. Solvent was removed under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by preparative RP-HPLC.

Yield 97%; beige solid; ^1H NMR (500 MHz, DMSO-d_6) δ 11.43 (br s, 1H), 11.11 (br s, 1H), 10.80 (br s, 2H), 10.45 (br s, 1H), 9.61 (br s, 1H), 8.68 (d, $J = 7.3$ Hz, 1H), 8.58 (d, $J = 8.2$ Hz, 1H), 8.38 (d, $J = 8.5$ Hz, 2H), 8.21 (d, $J = 8.5$ Hz, 2H), 7.96 (d, $J = 8.8$ Hz, 2H), 7.94 (d, $J = 8.5$ Hz, 2H), 7.90 (d, $J = 8.5$ Hz, 2H), 7.80 (m, 3H), 7.57 (m, 3H), 7.41 (br s, 1H), 6.99 (br s, 1H), 4.93 (m, 1H), 4.76 (septet, $J = 6.0$ Hz, 1H), 3.79 (s, 3H), 2.70 (m, 2H), 1.39 (d, $J = 6.0$ Hz, 6H); ^{13}C NMR (126 MHz, DMSO-d_6) δ 171.64, 170.88, 167.32, 166.11, 165.13, 164.57, 163.69, 150.96, 149.46, 146.30, 142.52, 141.74, 140.69, 140.51, 135.77, 133.80, 129.53 (2C), 129.38, 128.88 (2C), 128.84, 128.59 (2C), 125.68, 125.63, 123.83 (2C), 122.87, 119.84 (2C), 119.44, 118.97 (2C), 116.69, 113.98 (2C), 71.93, 60.52, 51.83, 36.96, 21.91 (2C); HRMS (ESI+) calcd. for $\text{C}_{43}\text{H}_{40}\text{N}_7\text{O}_{13}$ $[M + H]^+$: 862.26841, found: 862.26670; $t_R = 7.45$ min.

2D-NOESY Measurement in a Cryoprotective Mixture

NMR spectrum was recorded on Bruker DRX-500 spectrometer at 300 K. Compounds **26** and **70** were prepared as 20 mM solution in H₂O/DMSO-d₆ (20% V/V). Samples were degased *via* flushing the tube with nitrogen gas, cooling in liquid nitrogen until freezing, then application of vacuum until attaining the room temperature. The process was repeated three times and then the tubes were covered and sealed with parafilm.

Conformational Interconversion at Physiological Temperature

¹H NMR spectra were determined for compounds **26** and **70** (20 mM solution in CDCl₃) at 293 and 310 K. Analysis of spectra was performed using ACD/NMR Processor Academic Edition version 12.01 (Figure S29 and S30).

Effect of Temperature on Rigidity 2D-NOESY was measured for compound **8** in DMSO-d₆ at different temperatures (300, 320, 340, and 360 K). No change in NOESY spectra up to 340 K. At 360 K, a very weak cross peak between the C4–NH and the pyridine C3–H started to appear (Figure S21 and S22).

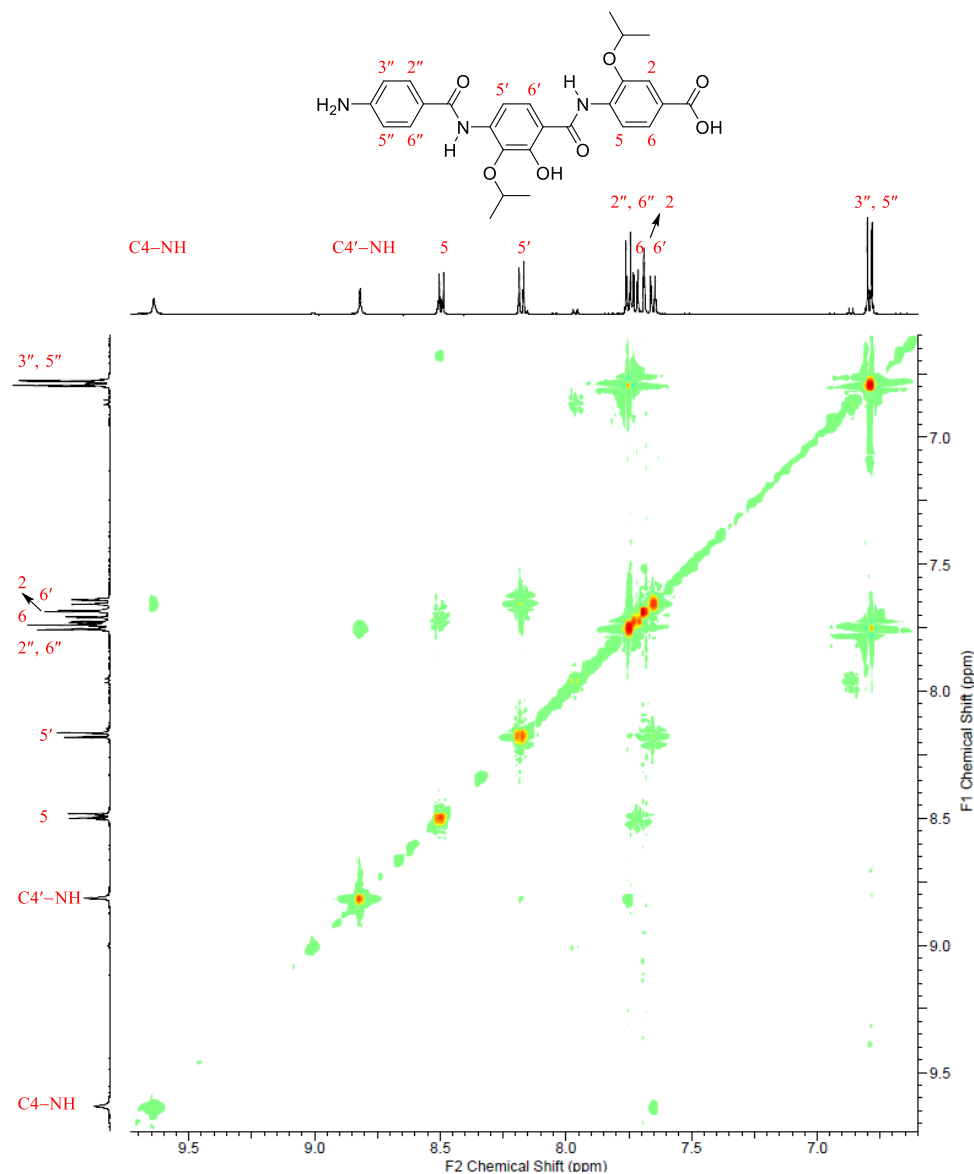


Figure S1. 2D-NOESY spectrum of cystobactamid 507 (**2**) in acetone-d₆.

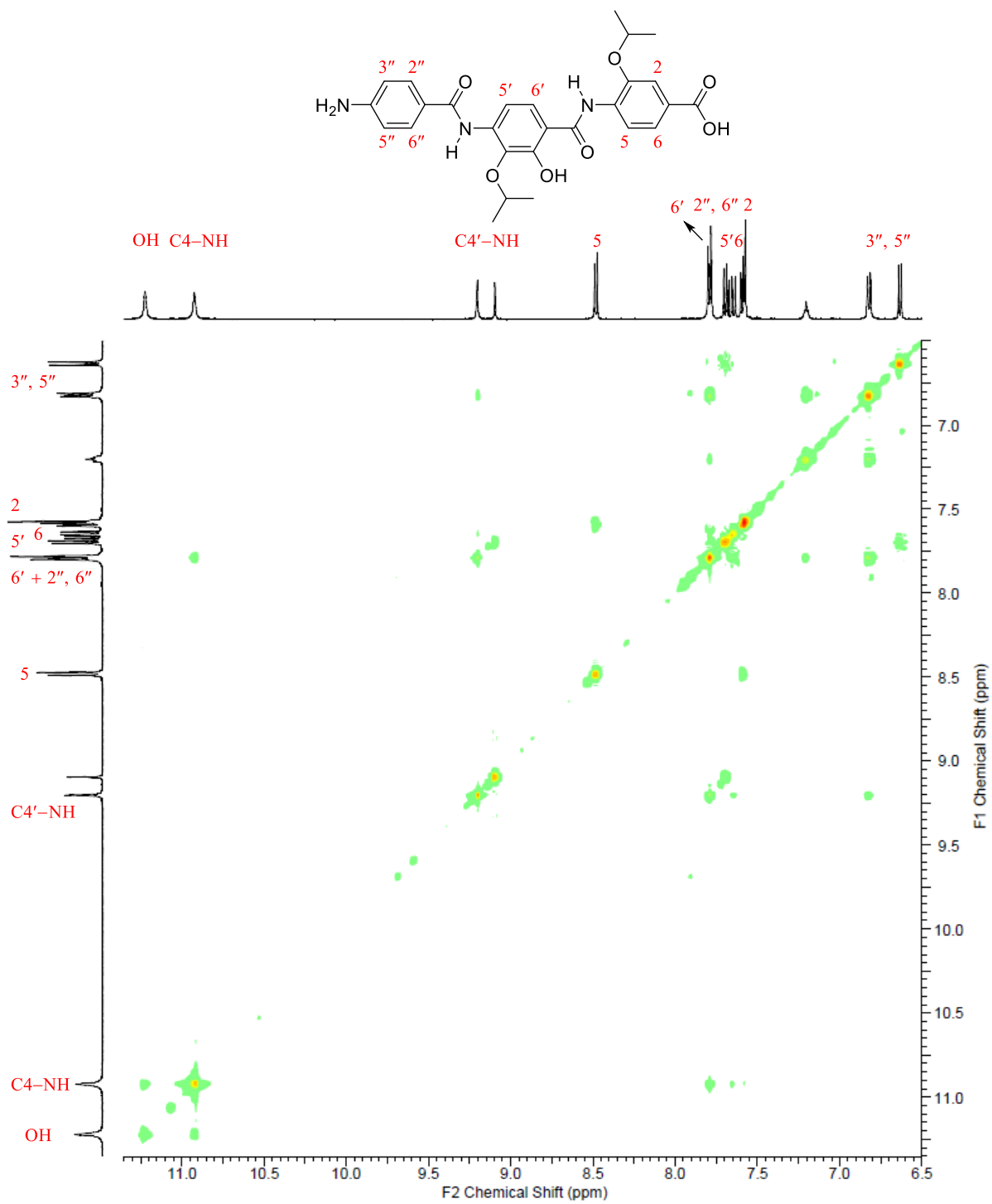


Figure S2. 2D-NOESY spectrum of cystobactamid 507 (**2**) in DMSO-d₆.

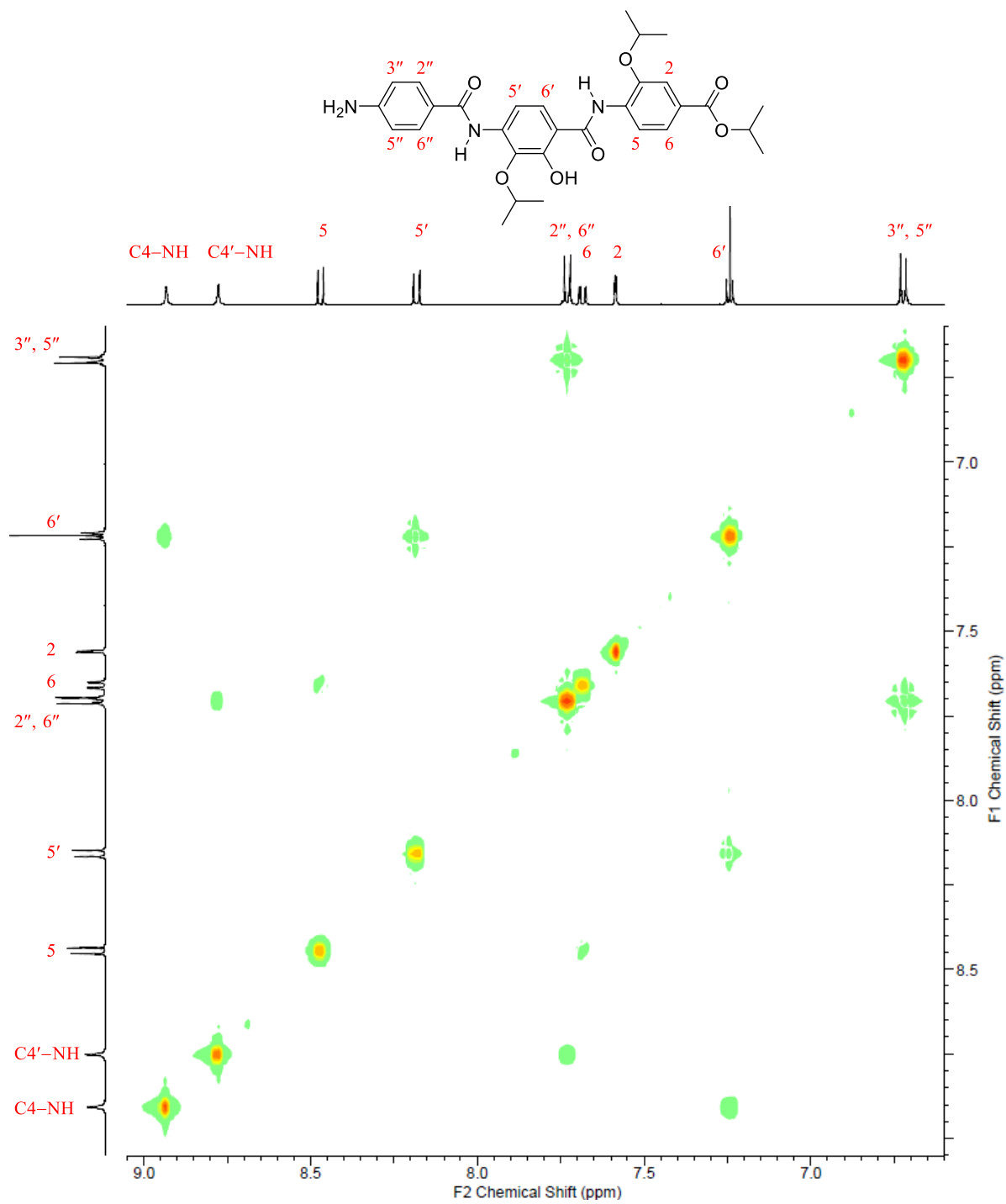


Figure S3. 2D-NOESY spectrum of compound **26** in CDCl_3 .

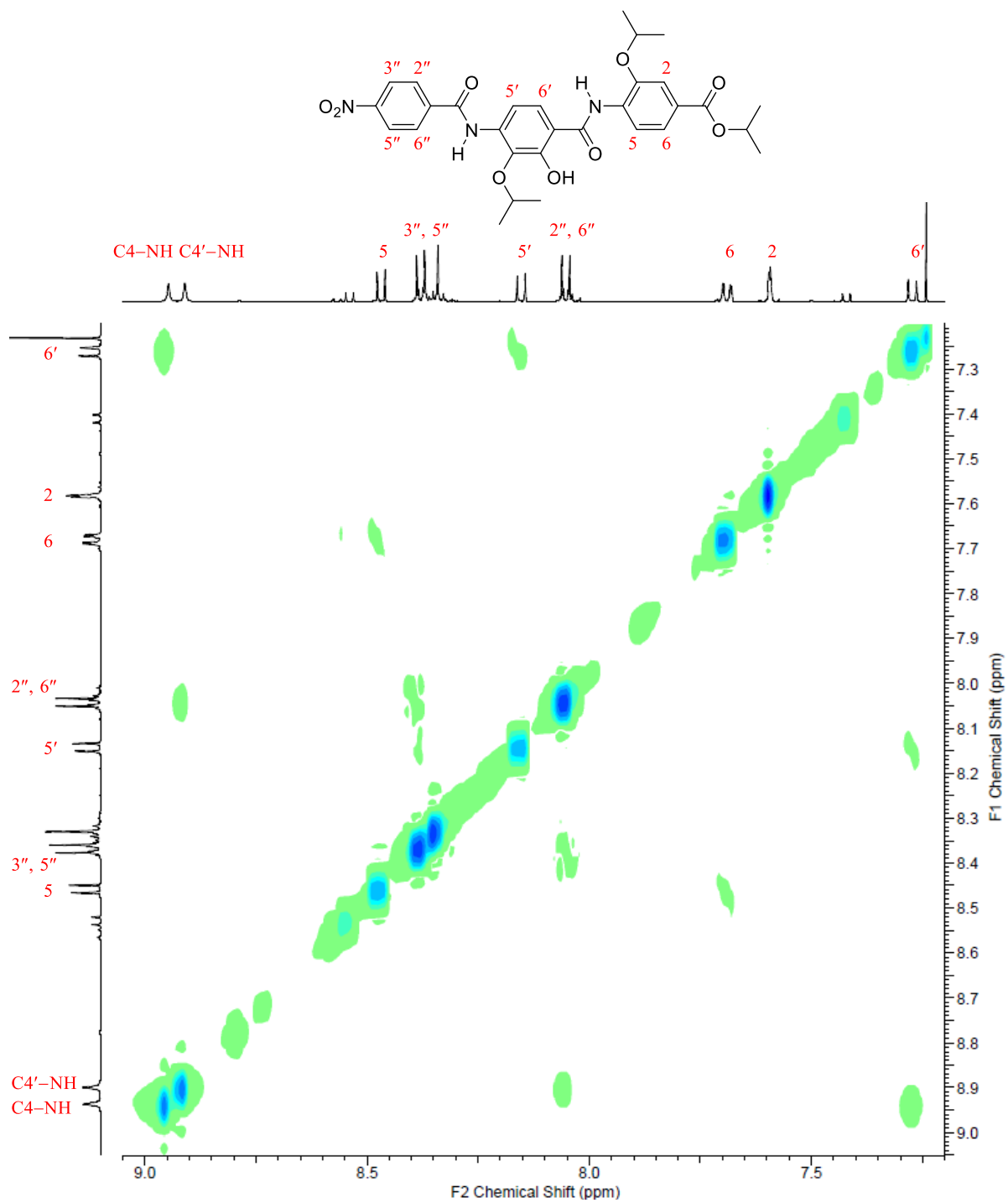


Figure S4. 2D-NOESY spectrum of compound **25** in CDCl₃.

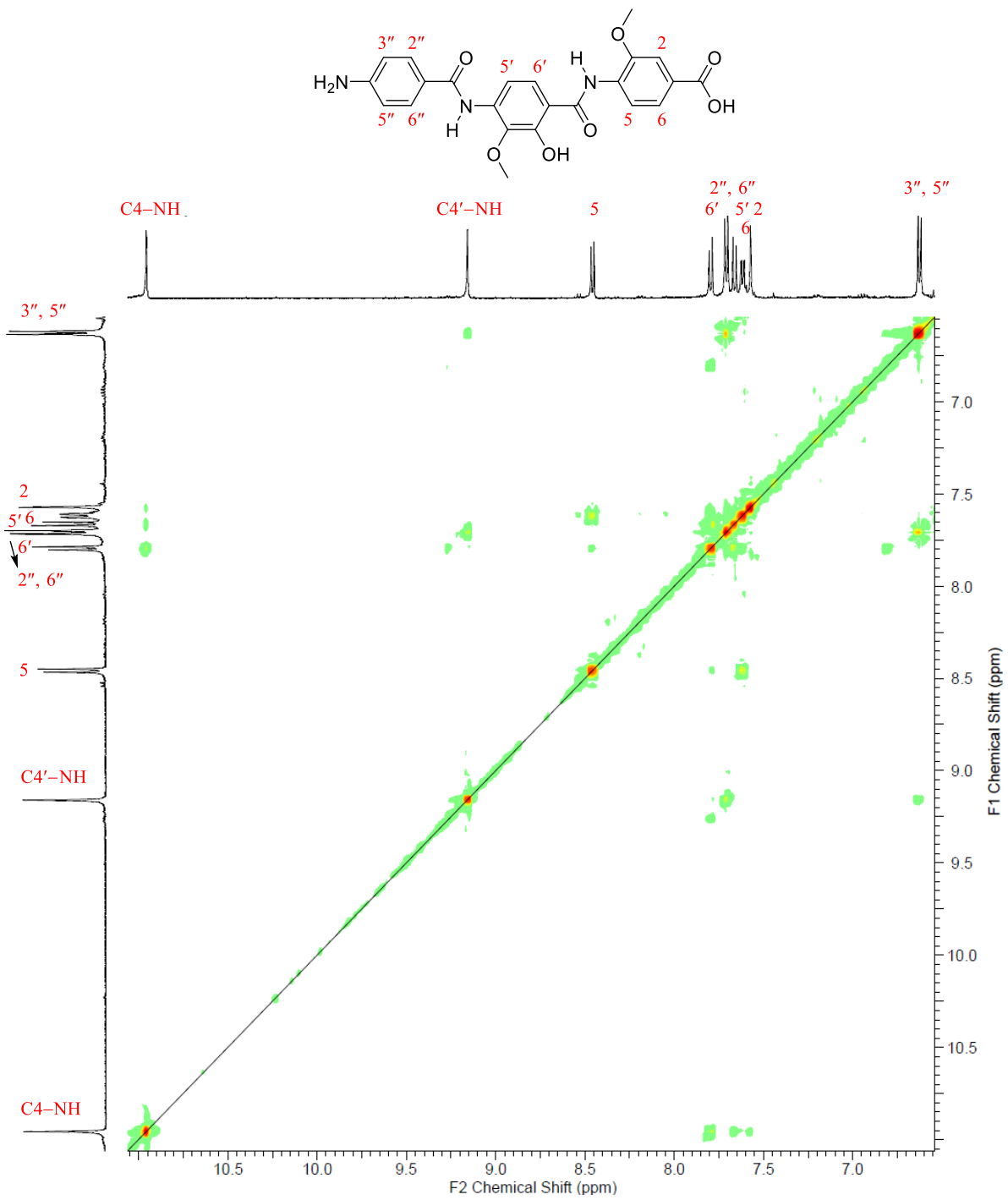


Figure S5. 2D-NOESY spectrum of compound **3** in DMSO-d₆.

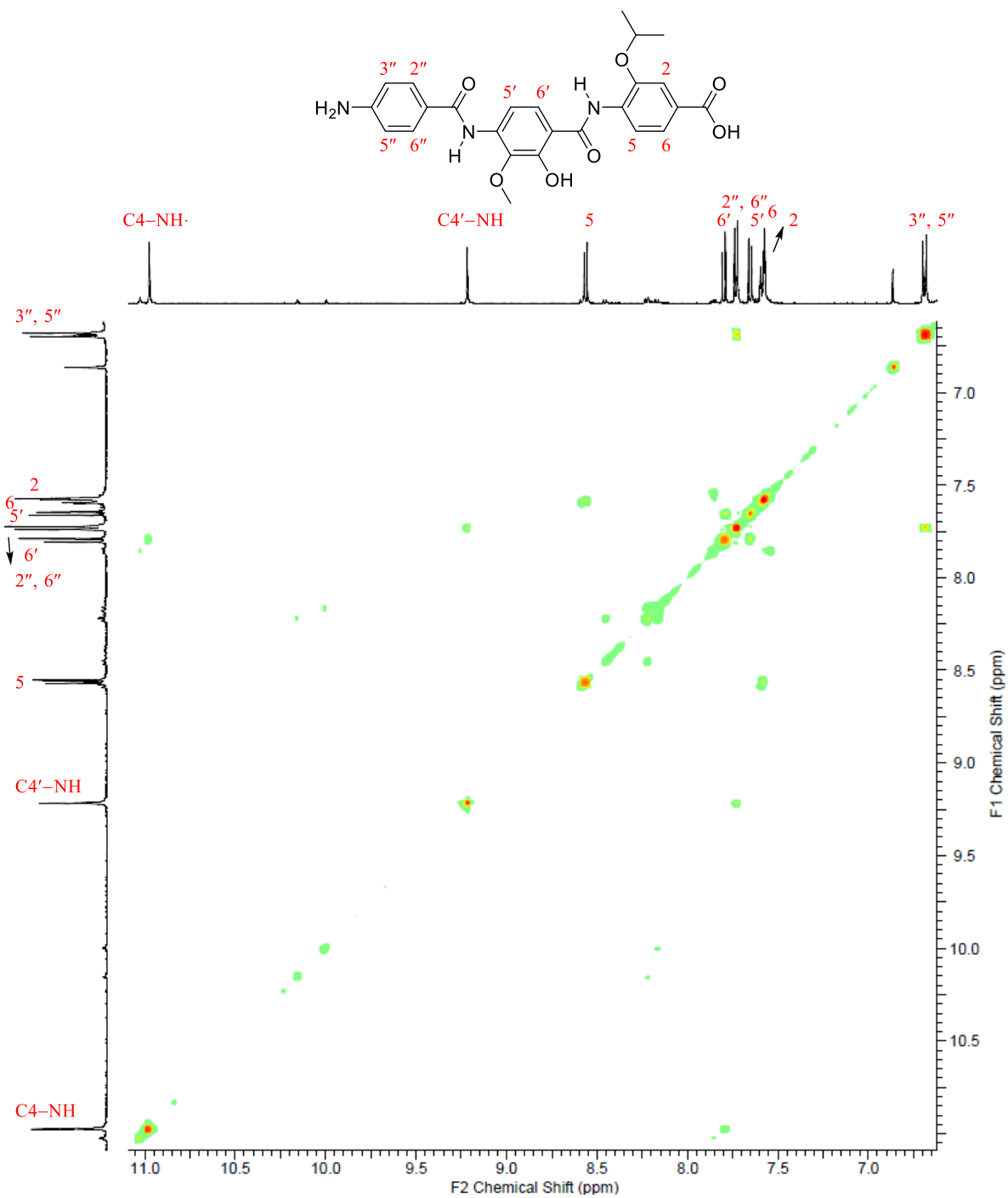


Figure S6. 2D-NOESY spectrum of compound **4** in DMSO-d₆.

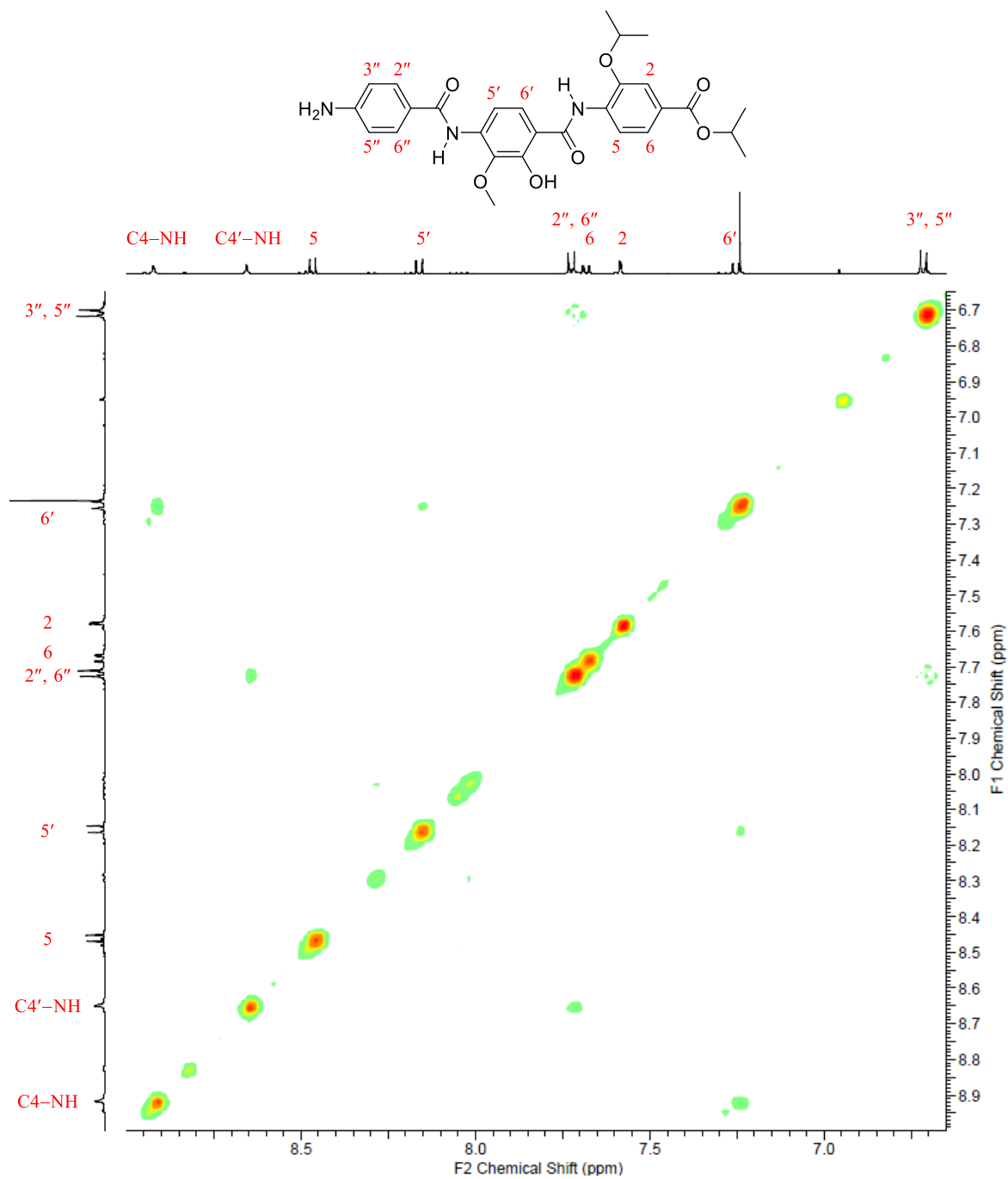


Figure S7. 2D-NOESY spectrum of compound **78** in CDCl₃.

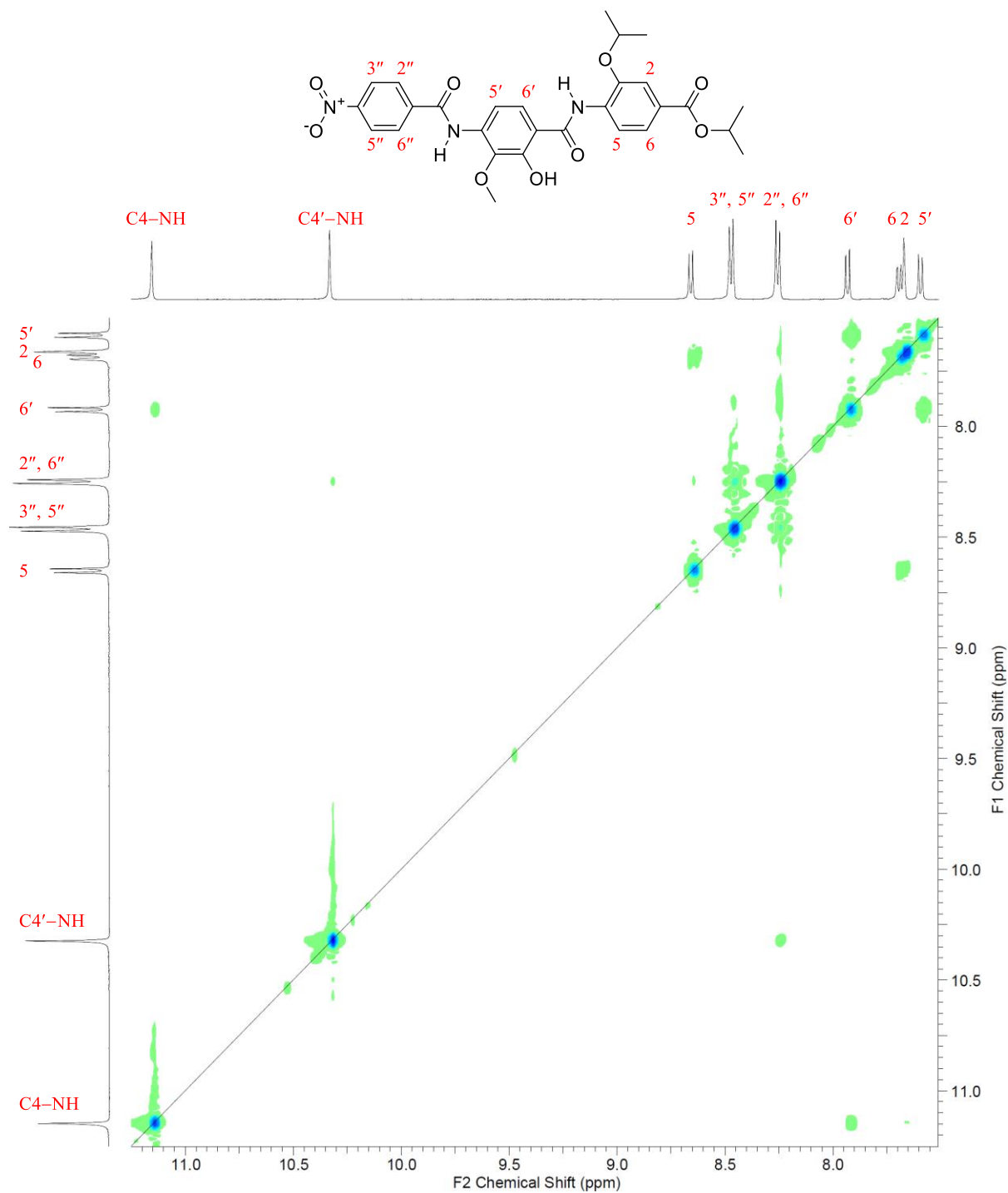


Figure S8. 2D-NOESY spectrum of compound **70** in a cryoprotective mixture (20% H₂O/DMSO-d₆).

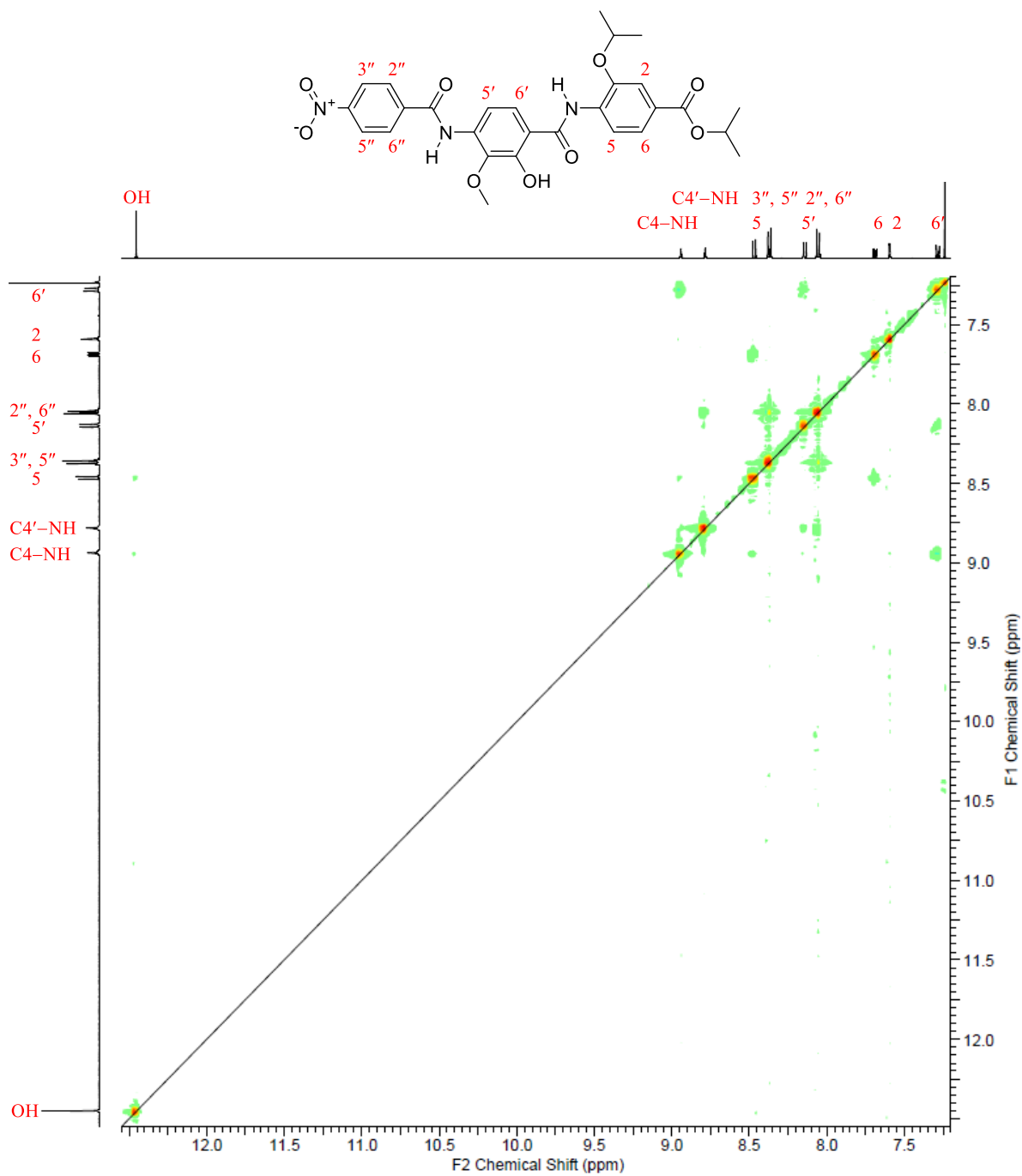


Figure S9. 2D-NOESY spectrum of compound **70** in CDCl₃.

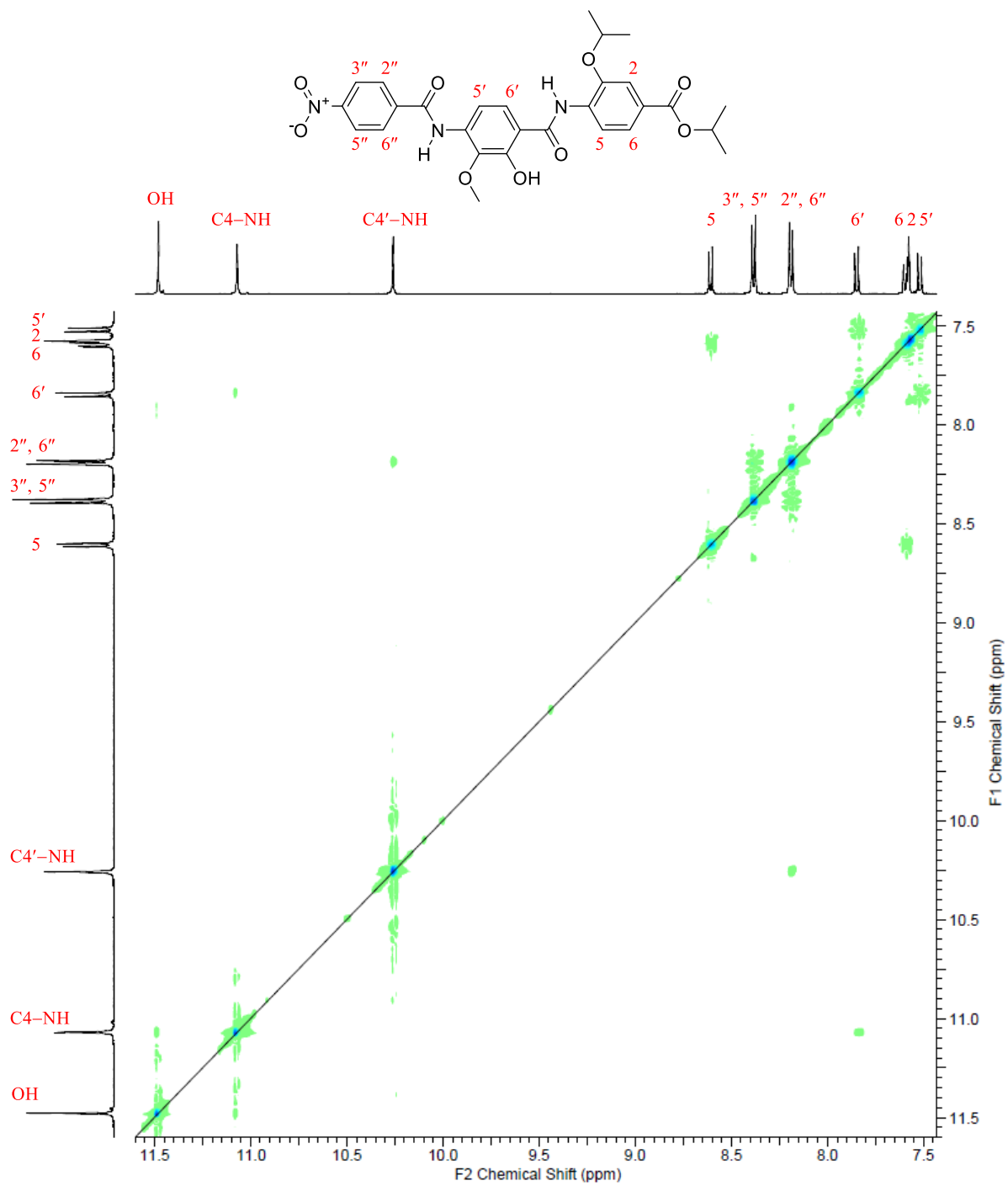


Figure S10. 2D-NOESY spectrum of compound **70** in DMSO- d_6 .

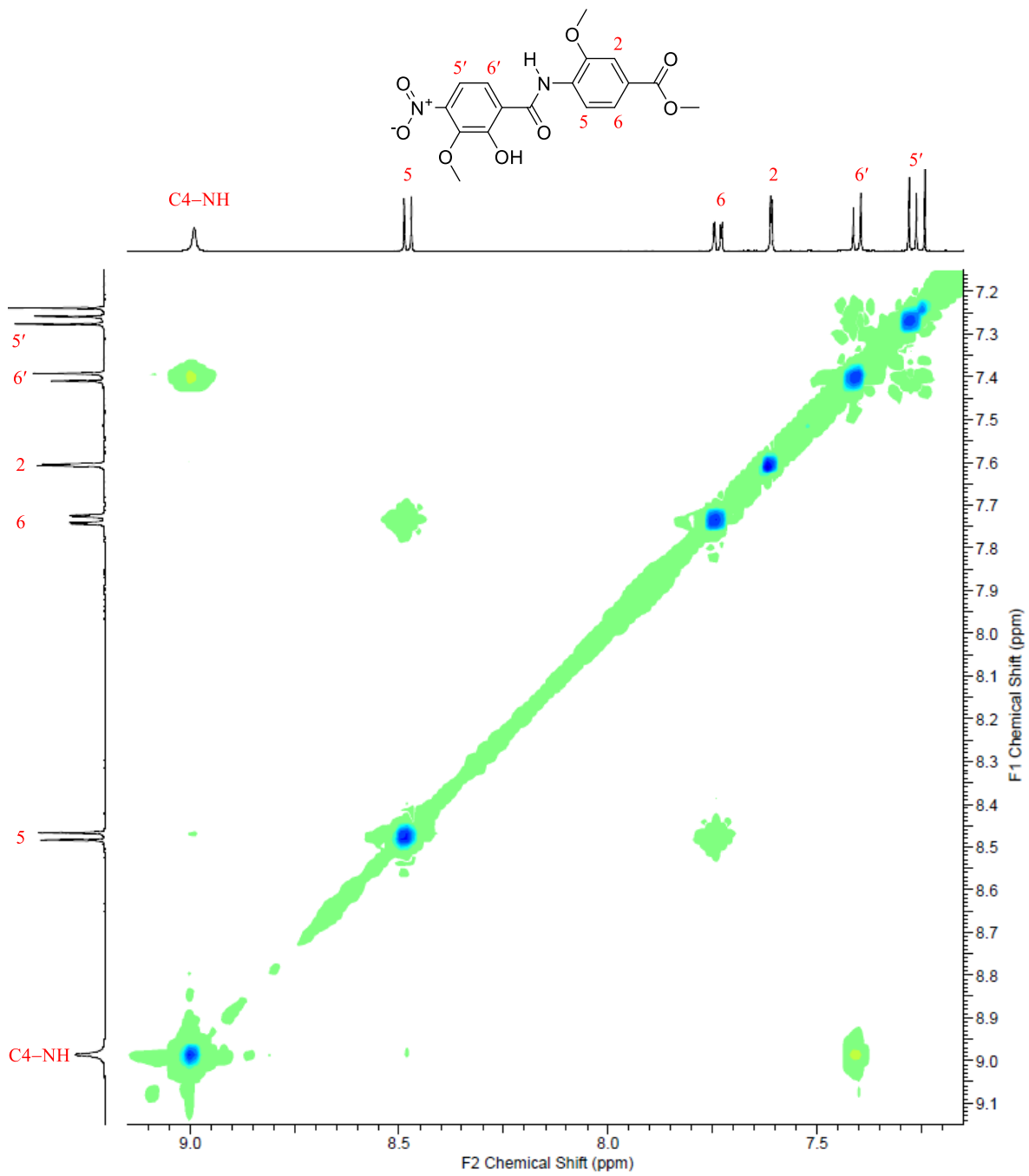


Figure S11. 2D-NOESY spectrum of compound **97** in CDCl₃.

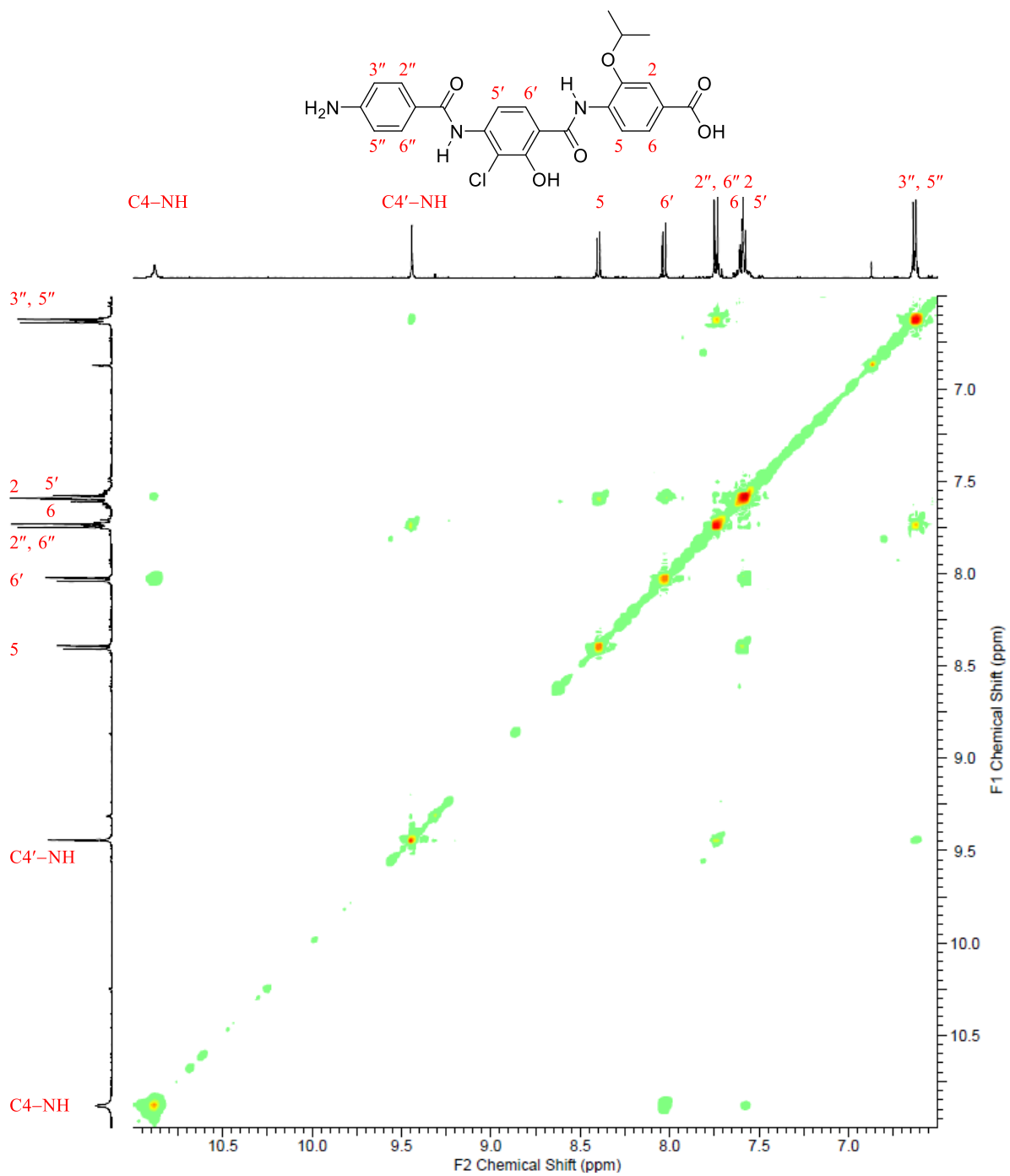


Figure S12. 2D-NOESY spectrum of compound **5** in DMSO- d_6 .

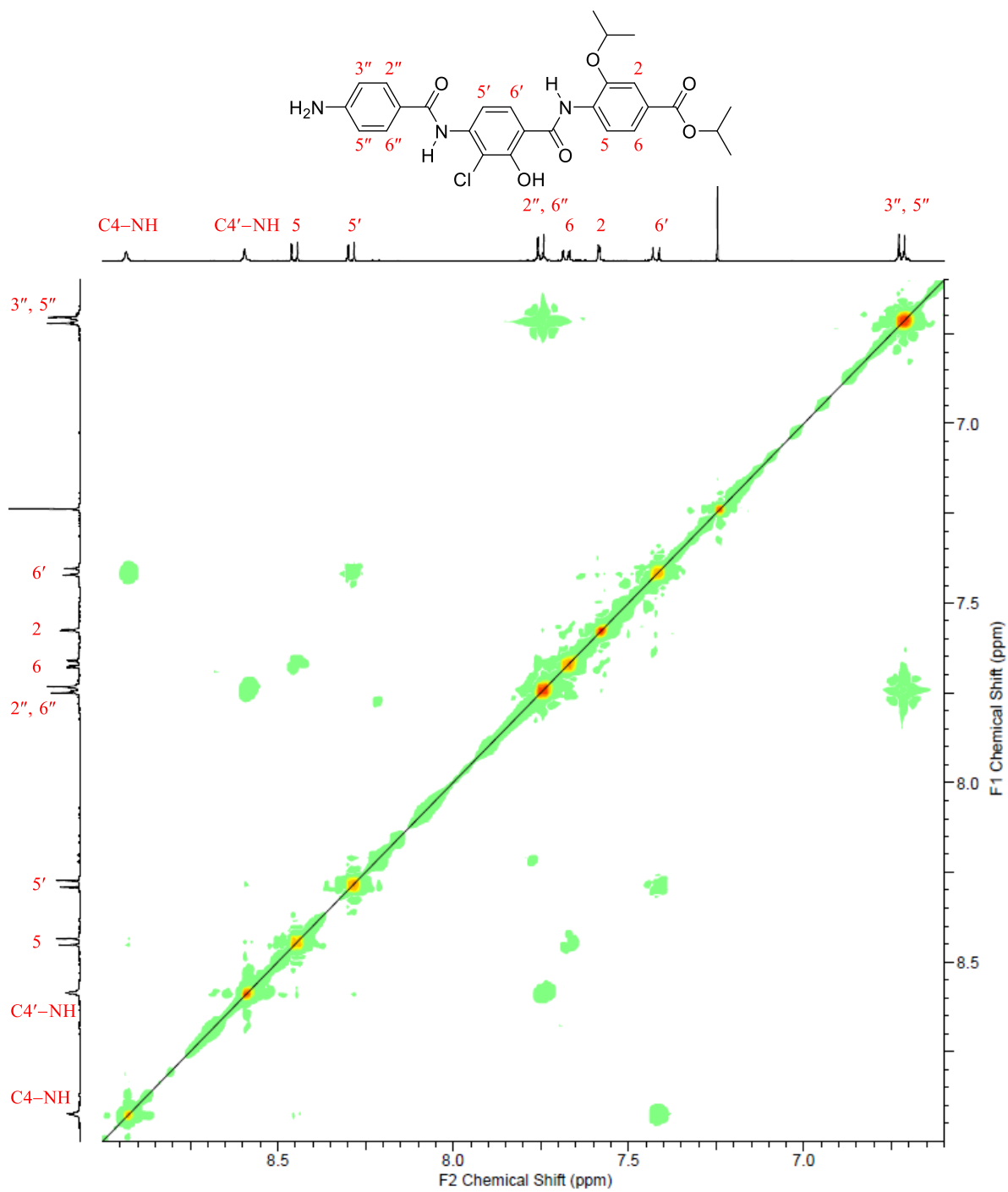


Figure S13. 2D-NOESY spectrum of compound **88** in CDCl₃.

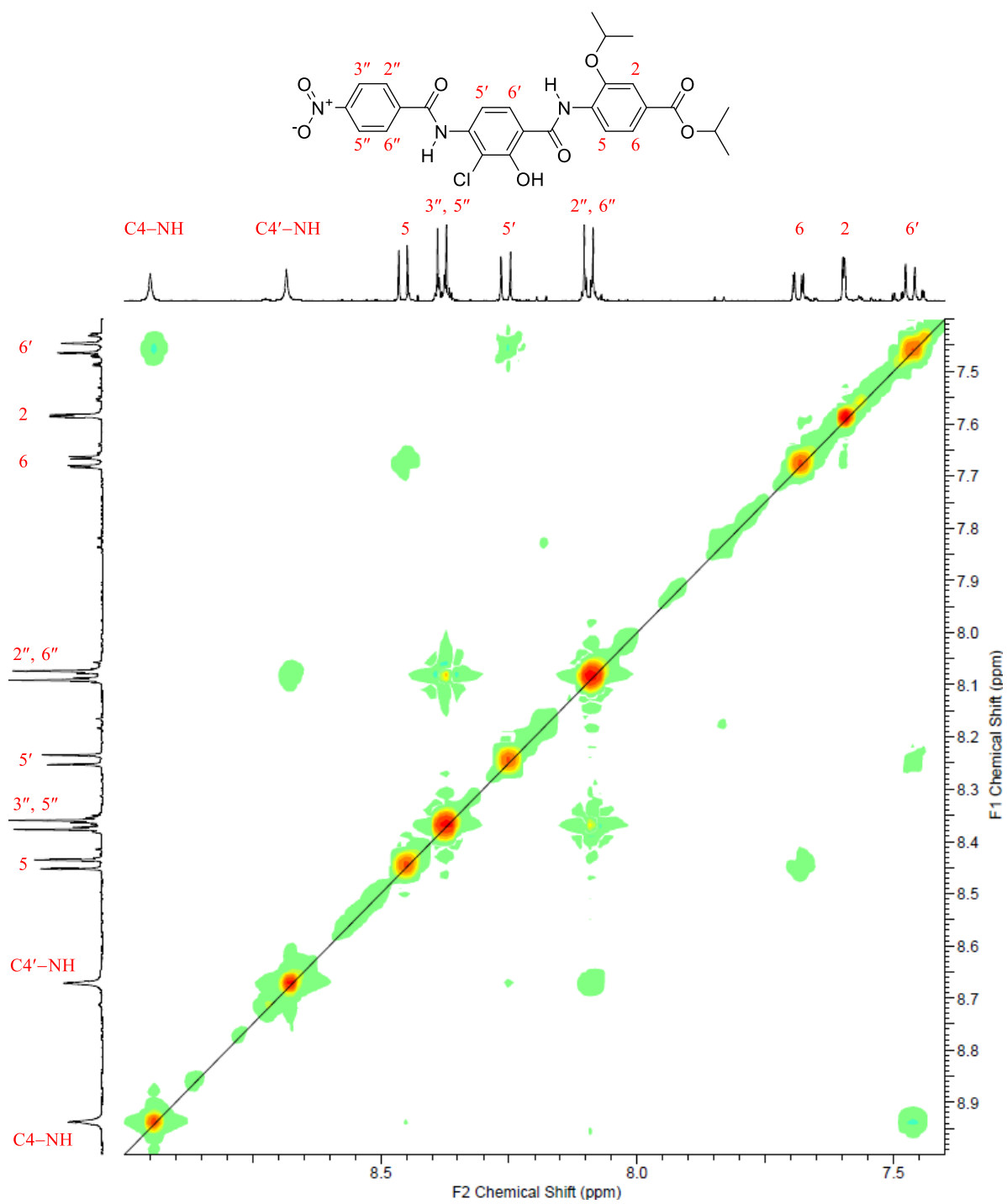


Figure S14. 2D-NOESY spectrum of compound **87** in CDCl₃.

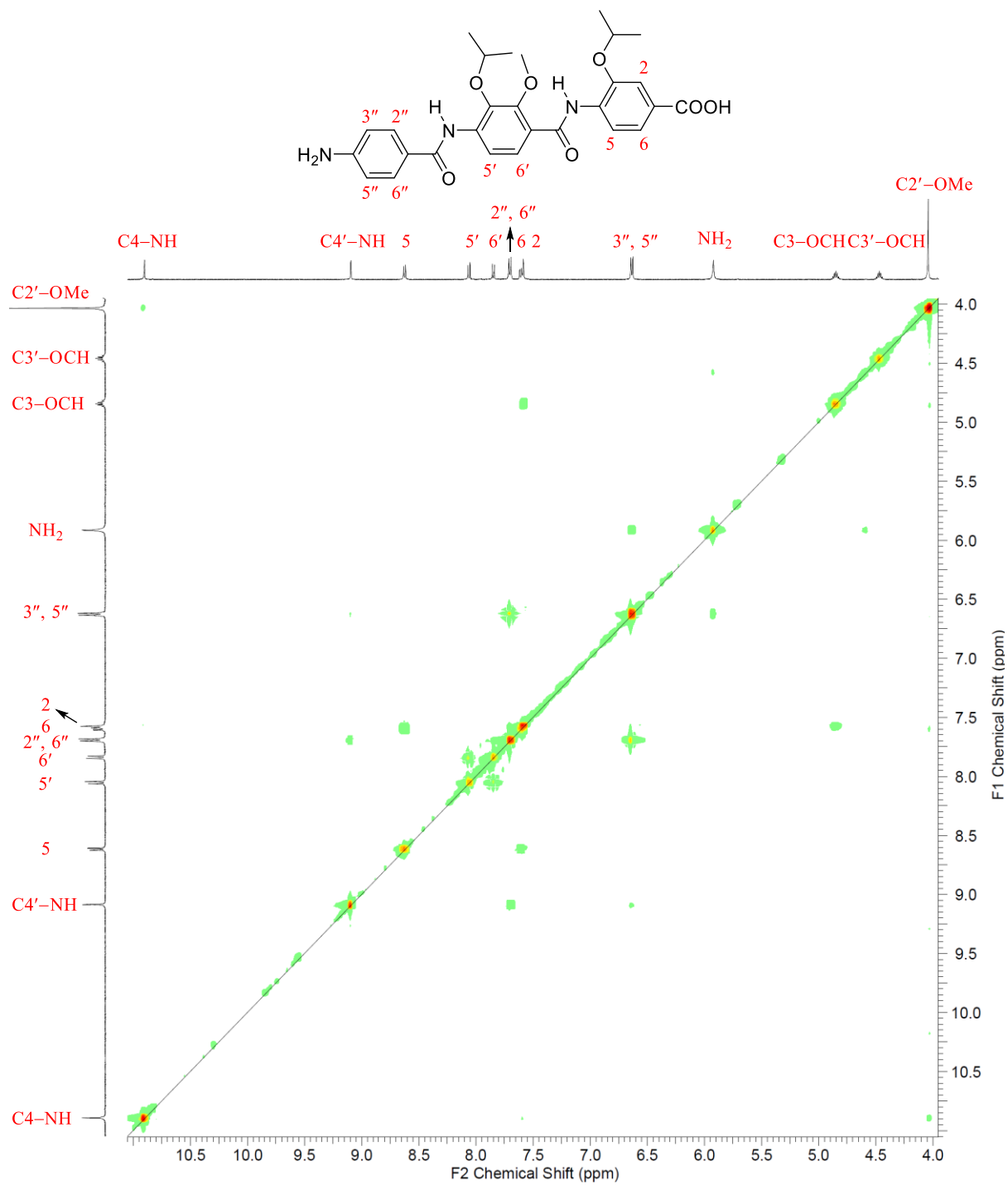


Figure S15. 2D-NOESY spectrum of compound **6** in DMSO-d₆.

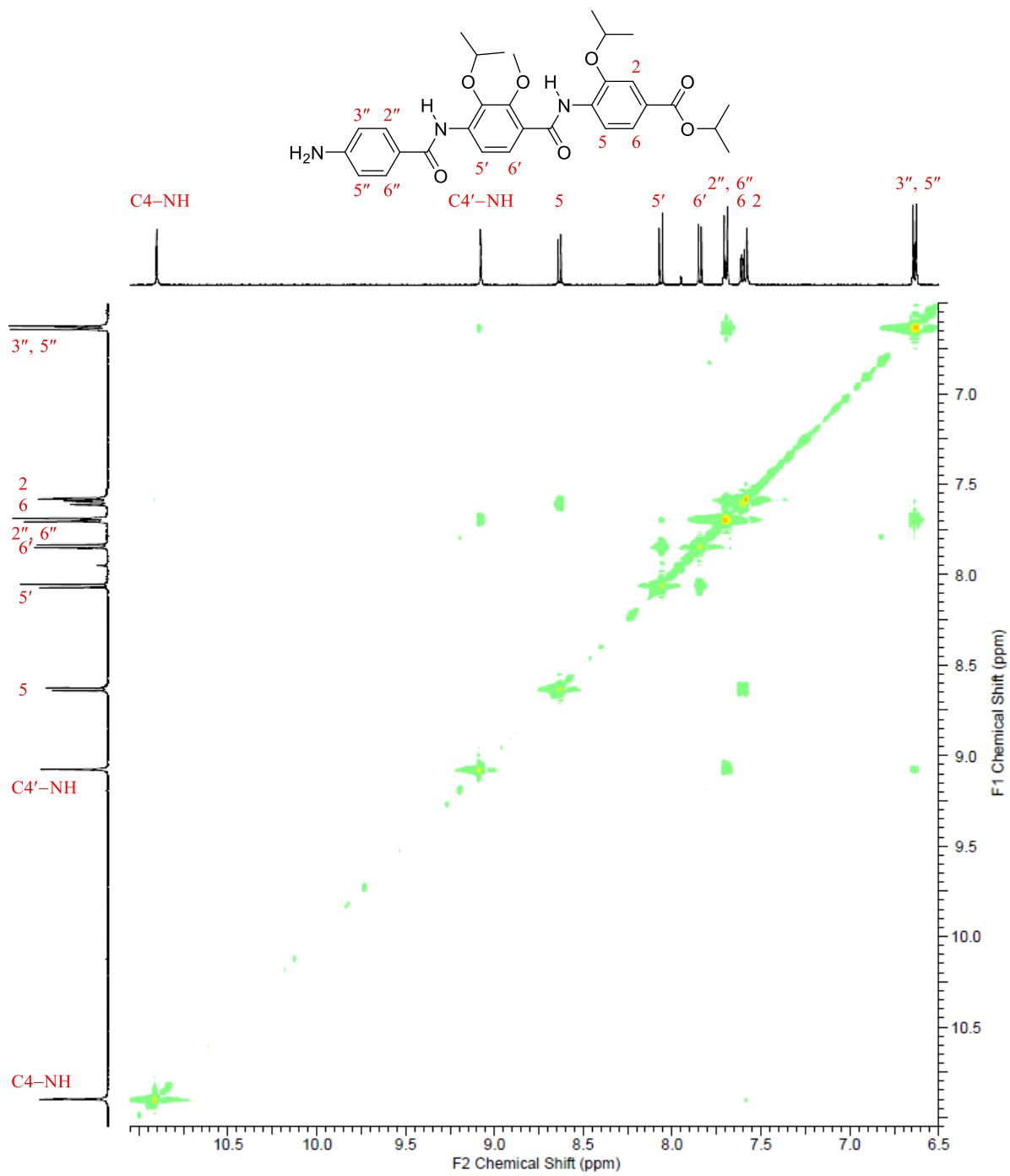


Figure S16. 2D-NOESY spectrum of compound **79** in DMSO-d₆.

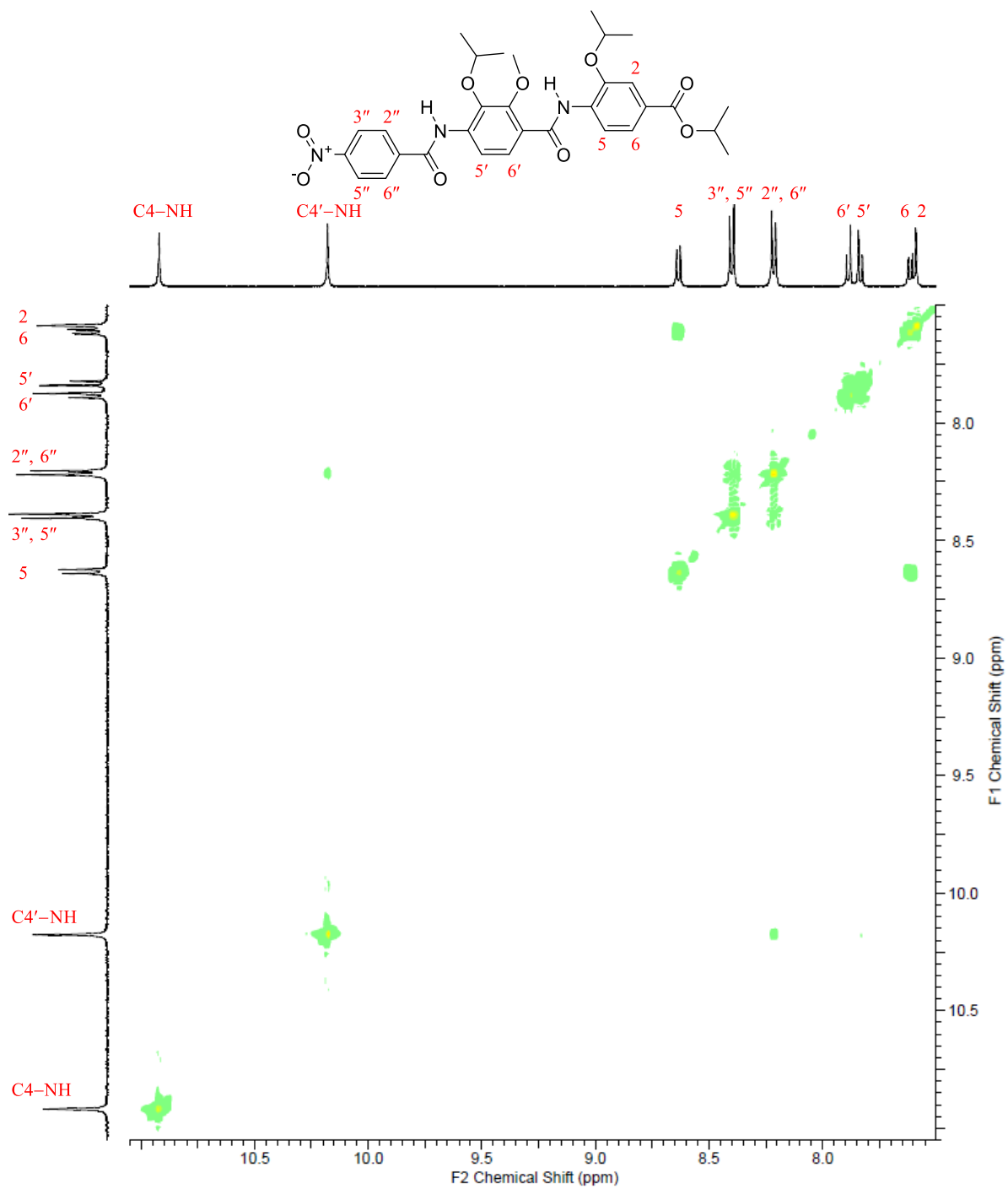


Figure S17. 2D-NOESY spectrum of compound **77** in DMSO-*d*₆.

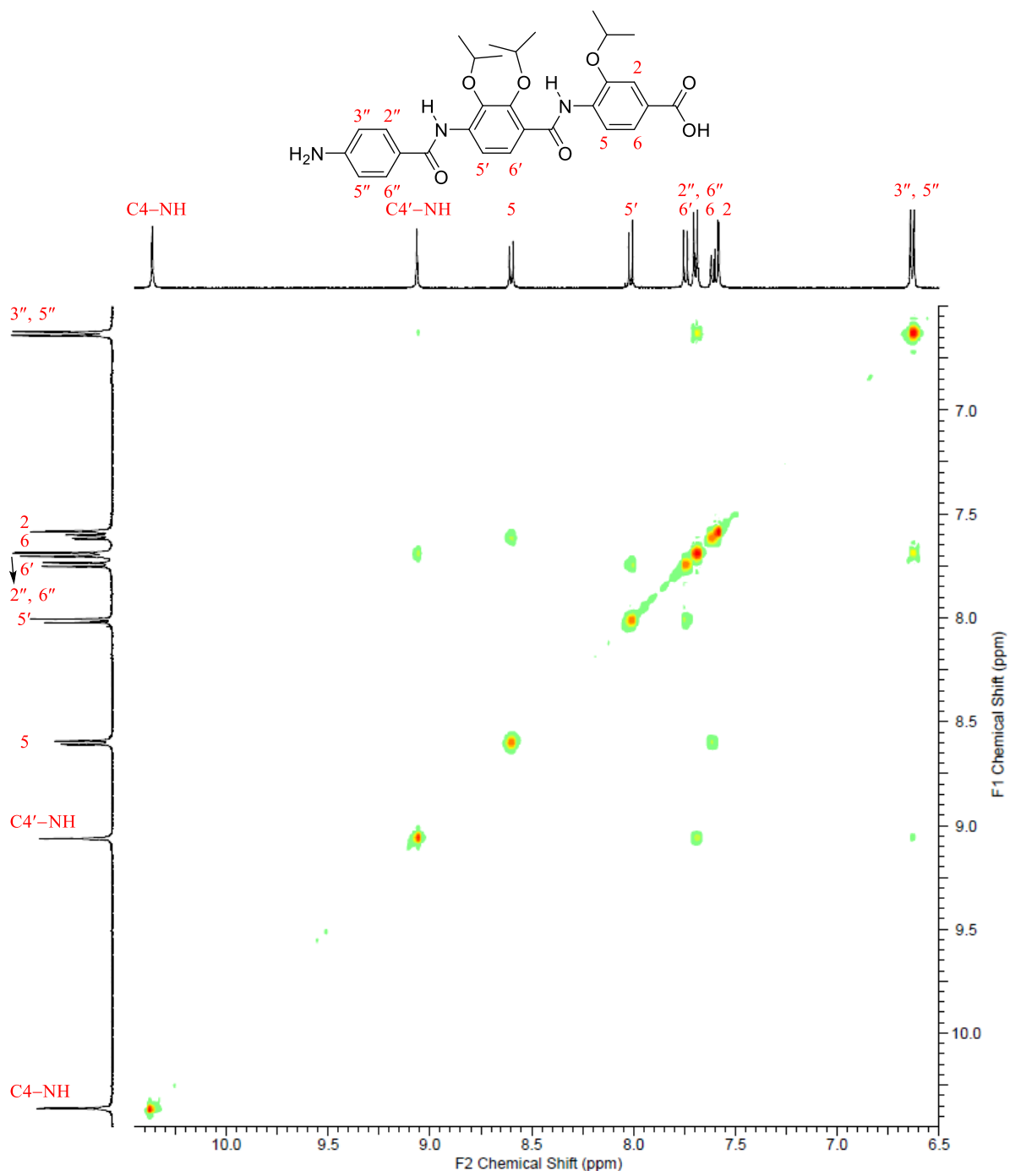


Figure S18. 2D-NOESY spectrum of compound 7 in DMSO-d₆.

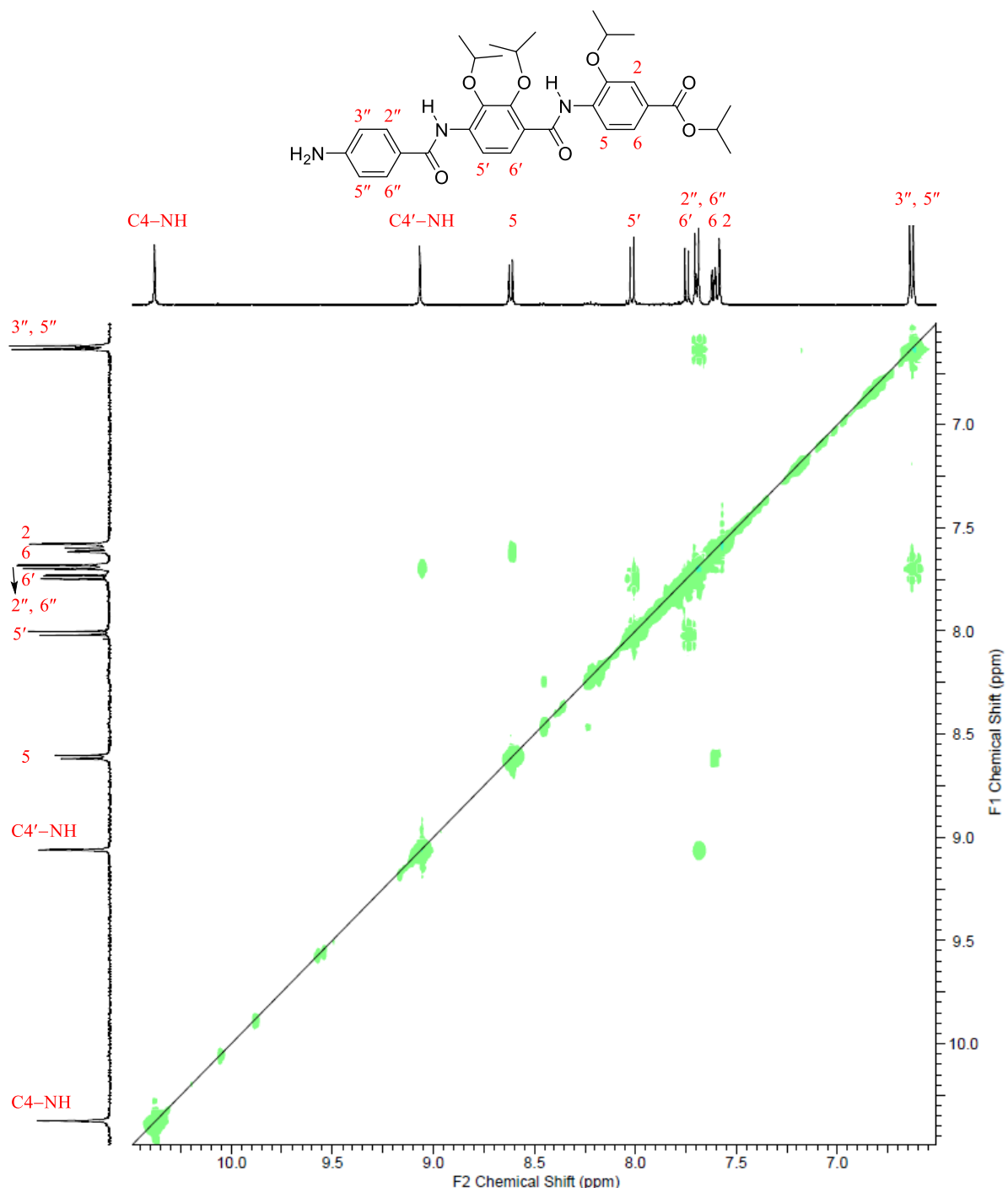


Figure S19. 2D-NOESY spectrum of compound **80** in DMSO-d₆.

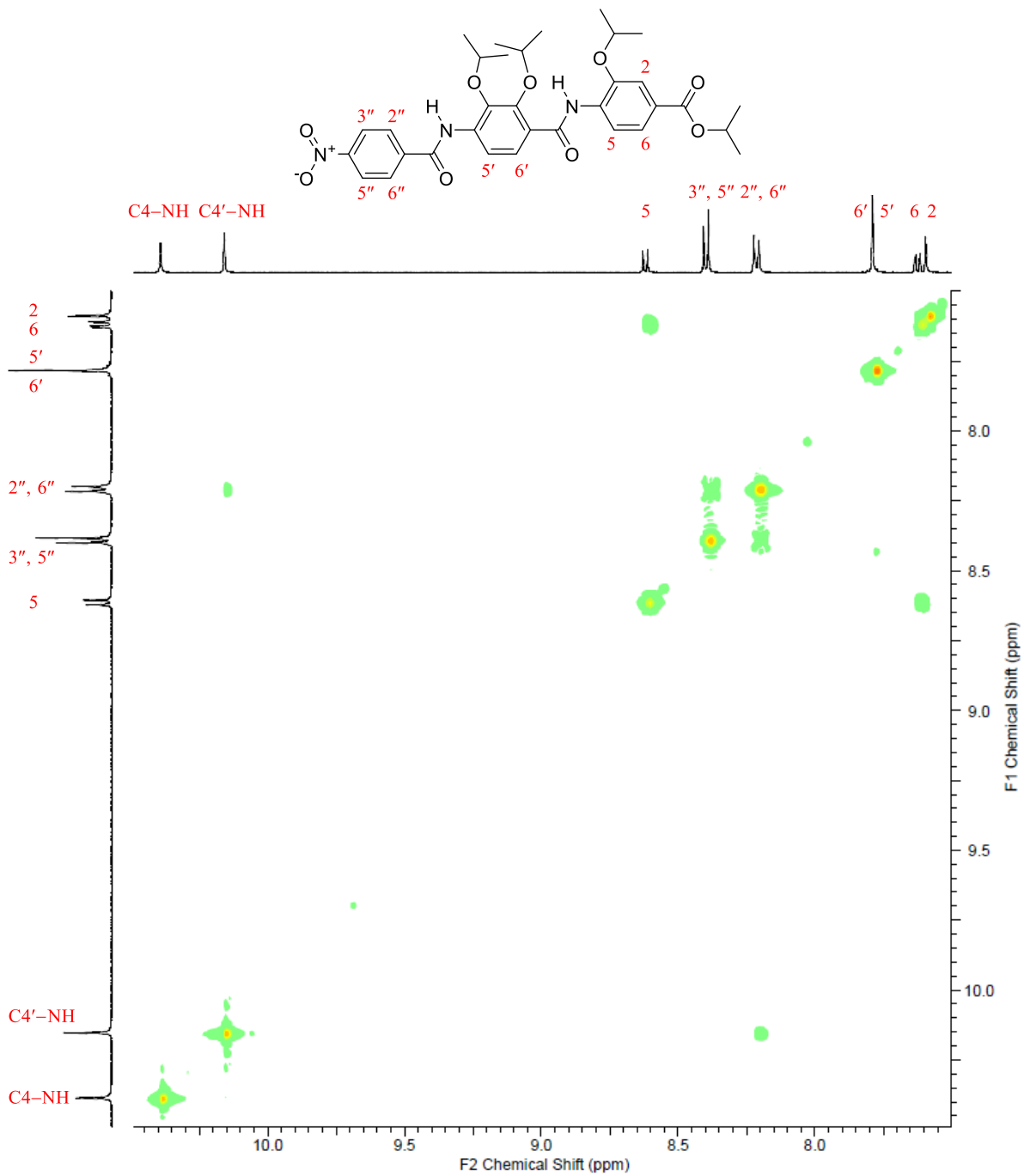


Figure S20. 2D-NOESY spectrum of compound **72** in DMSO-d₆.

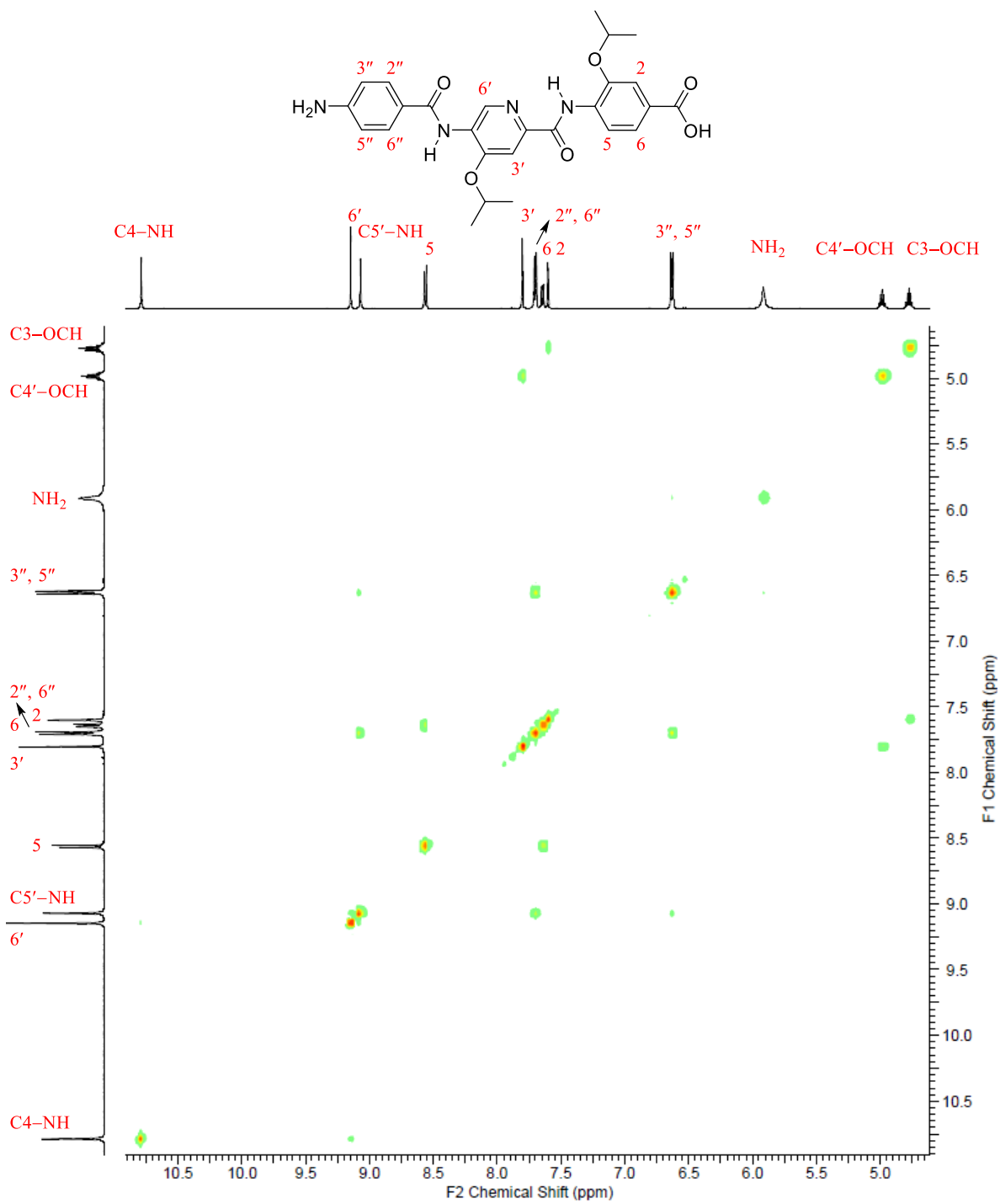


Figure S21. 2D-NOESY spectrum of compound **8** in DMSO-d₆ at 300 K.

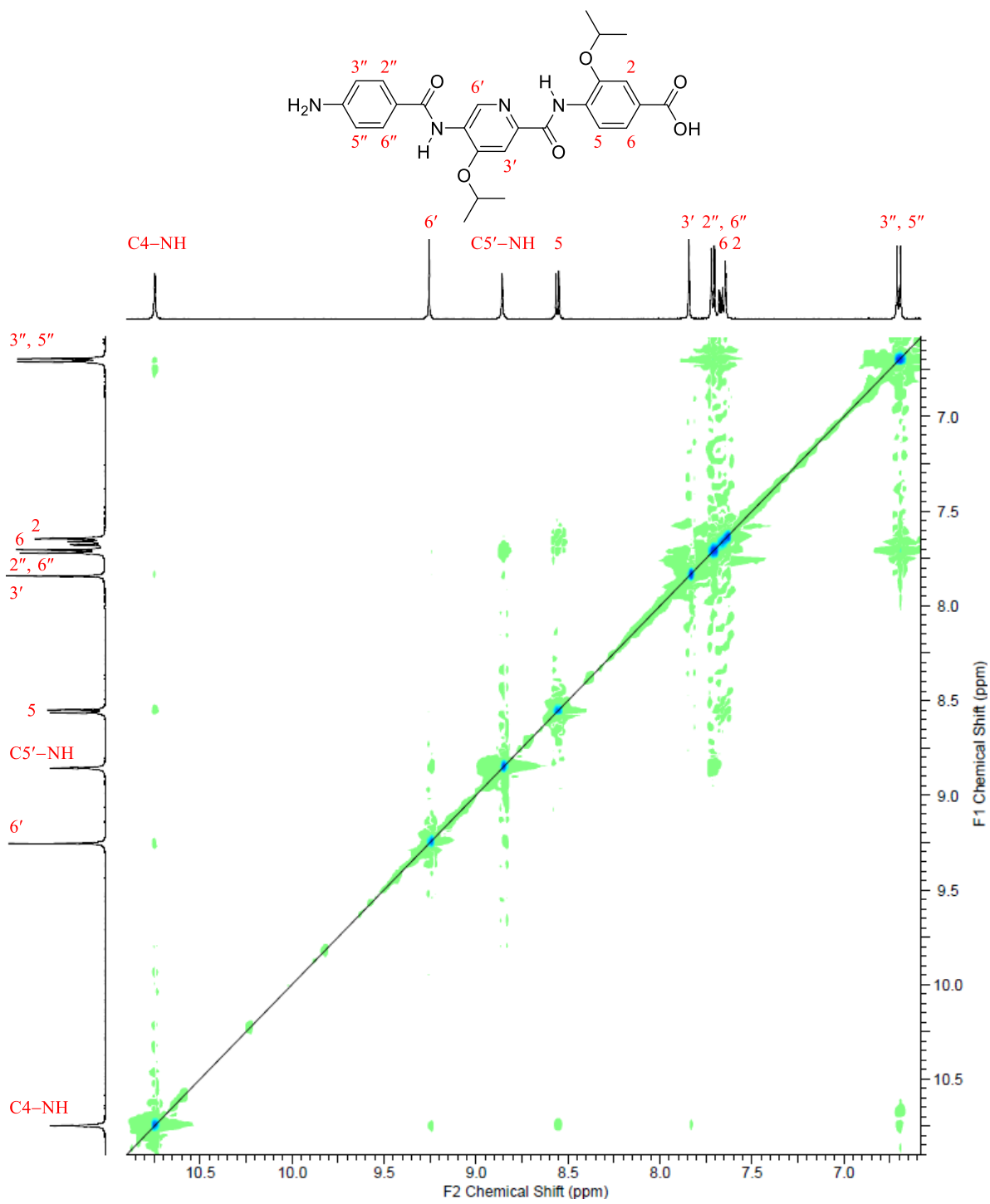


Figure S22. 2D-NOESY spectrum of compound **8** in DMSO- d_6 at 360 K.

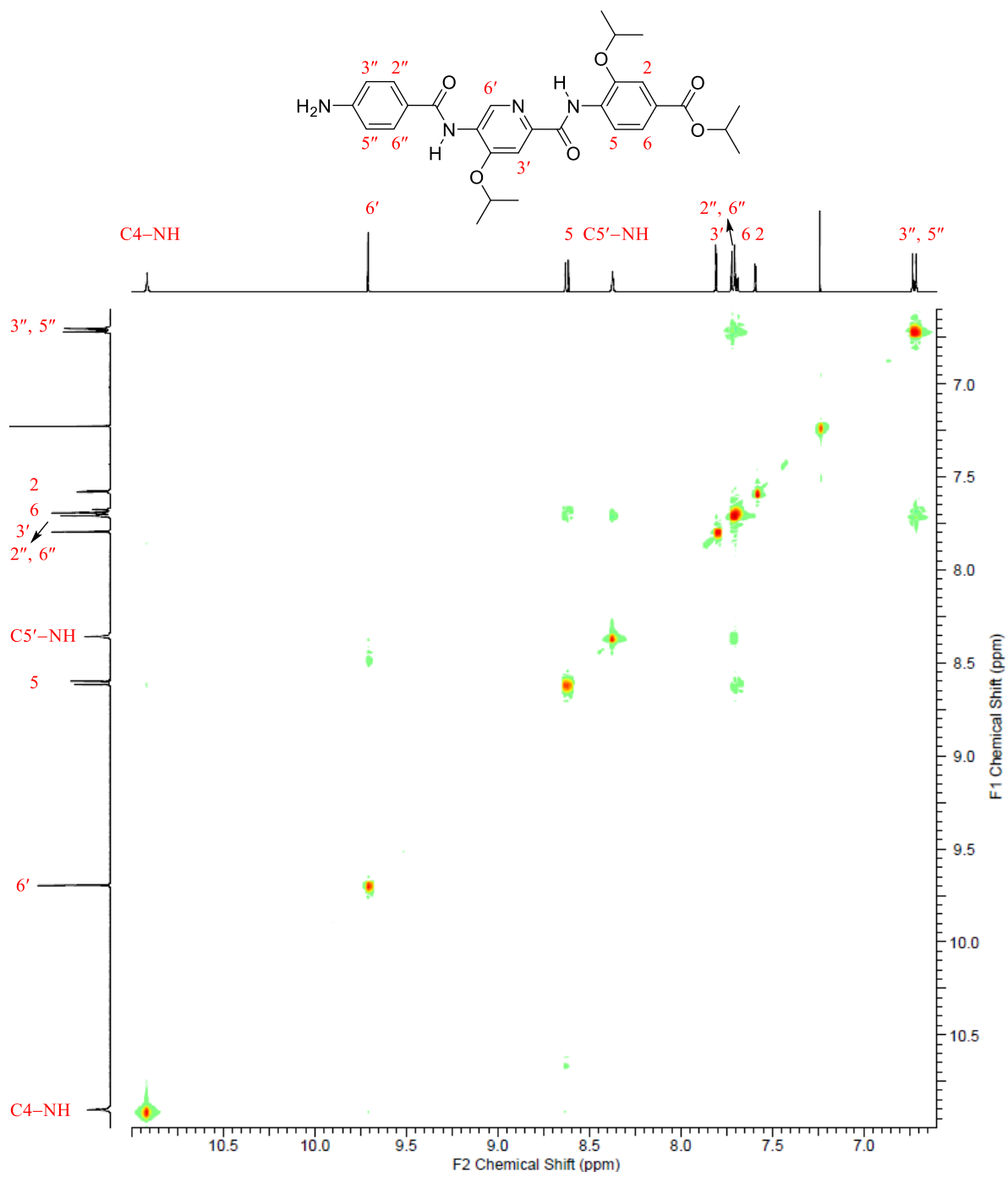


Figure S23. 2D-NOESY spectrum of compound **95** in CDCl₃.

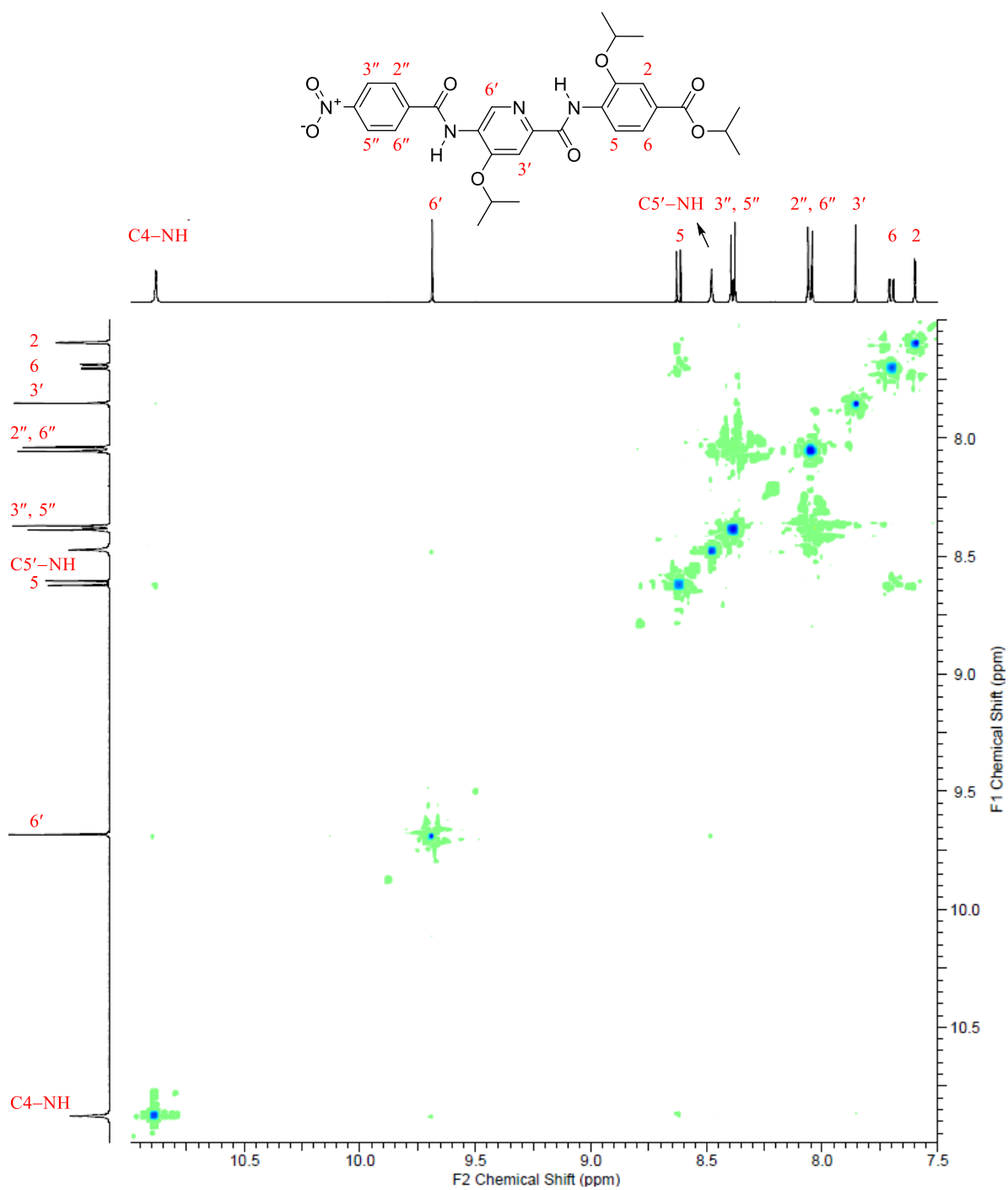


Figure S24. 2D-NOESY spectrum of compound **93** in CDCl_3 .

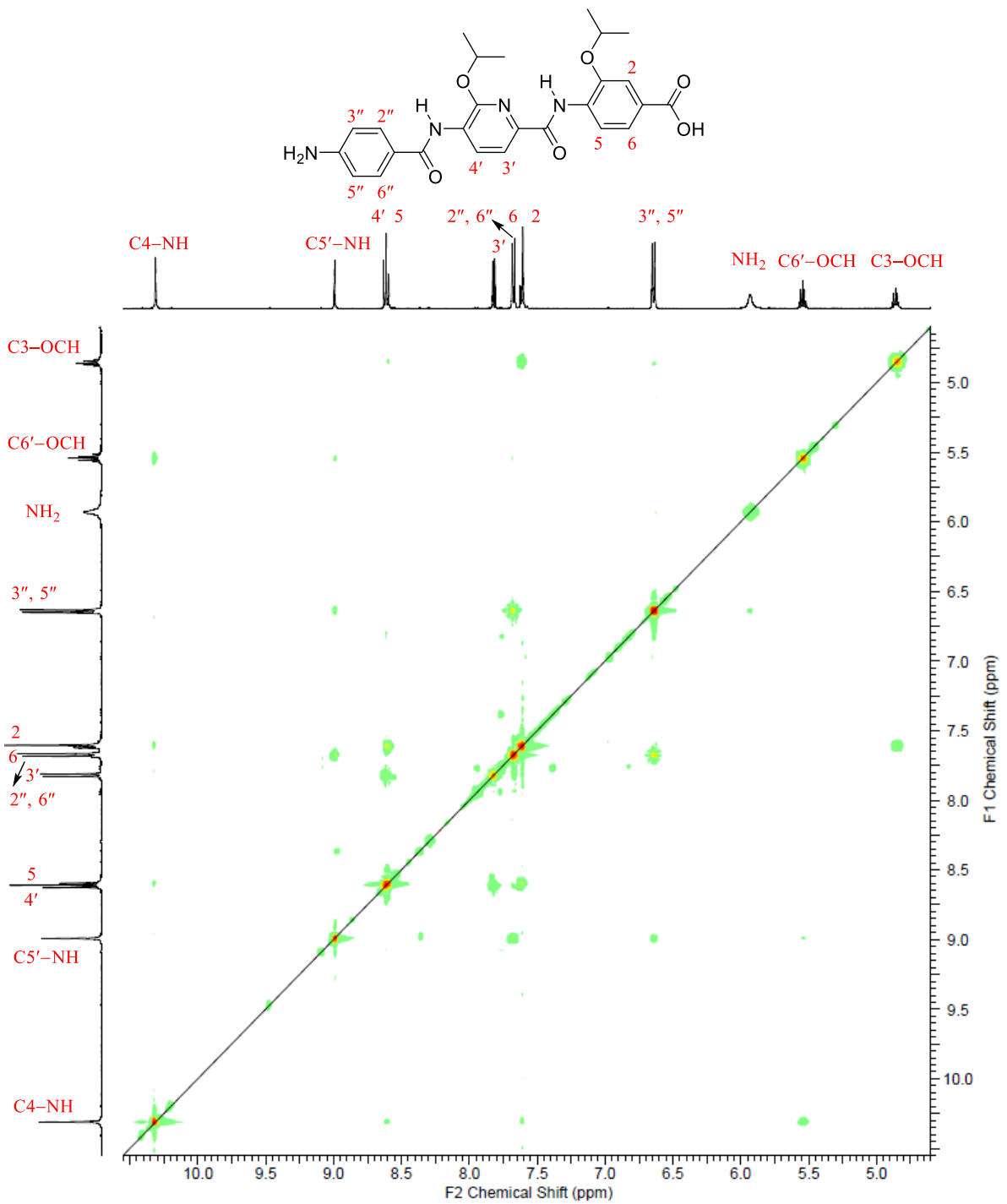


Figure S25. 2D-NOESY spectrum of compound **9** in DMSO-d₆.

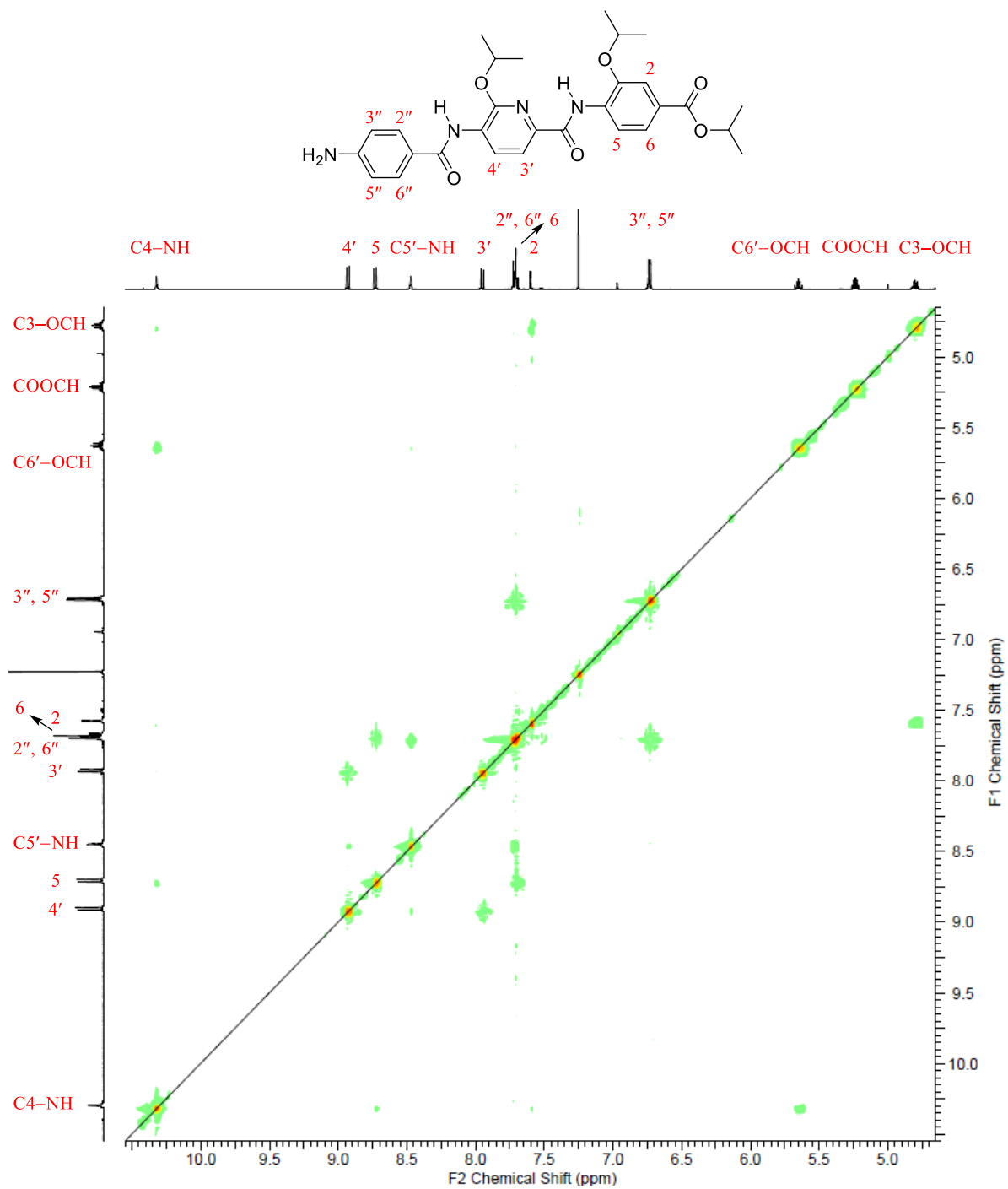


Figure S26. 2D-NOESY spectrum of compound **96** in CDCl₃.

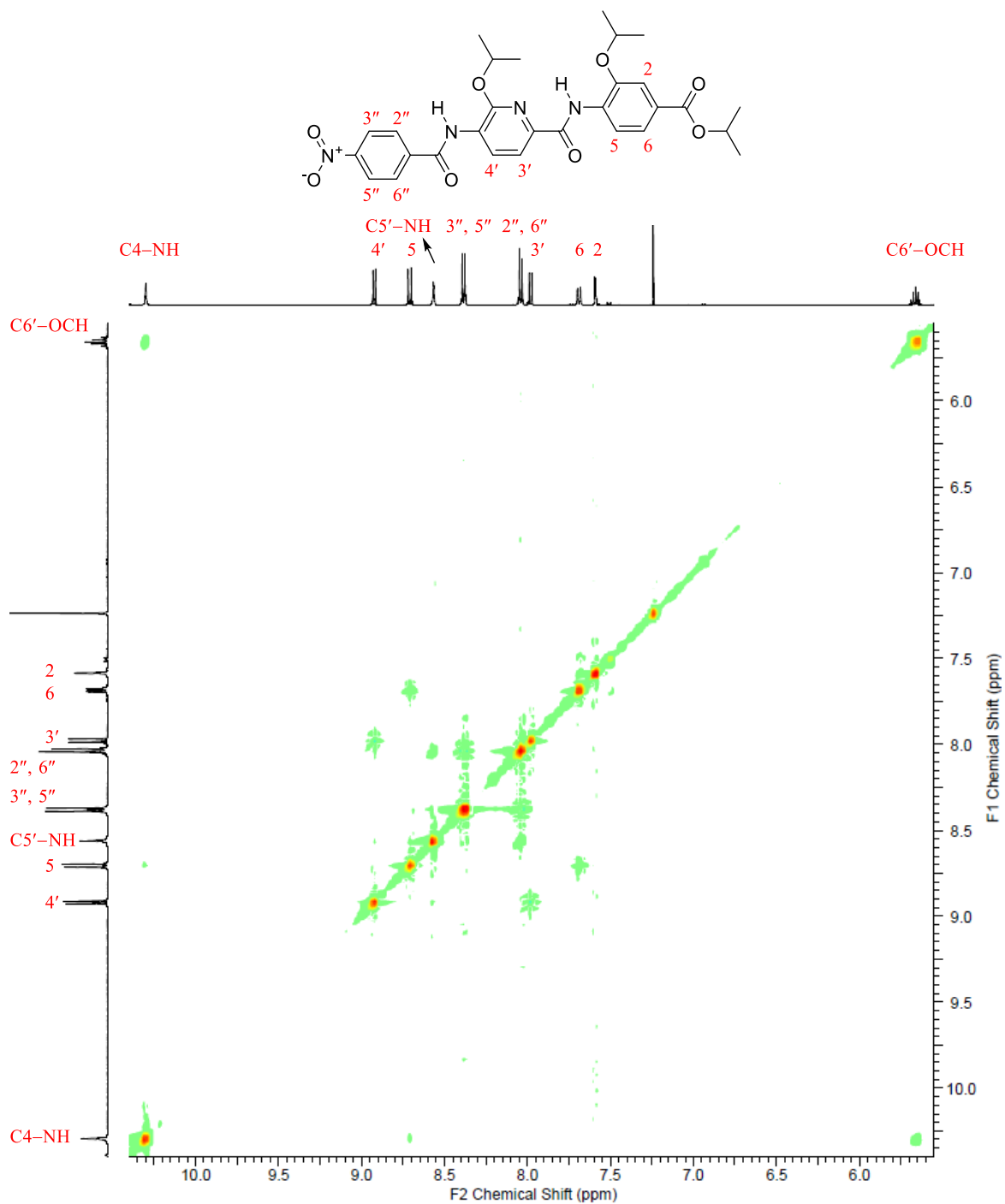


Figure S27. 2D-NOESY spectrum of compound **94** in CDCl₃.

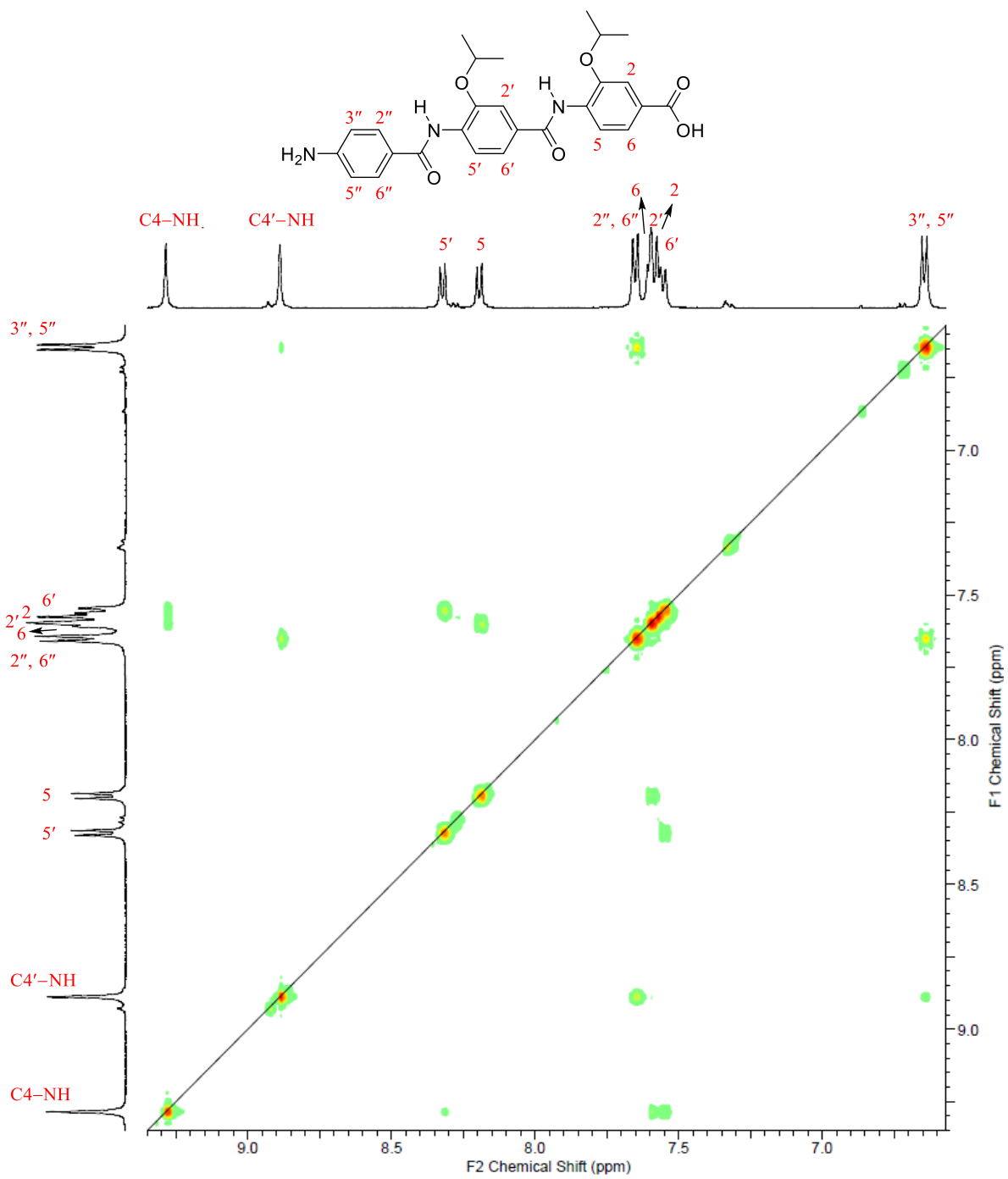


Figure S28. 2D-NOESY spectrum of compound **11** in DMSO- d_6 .

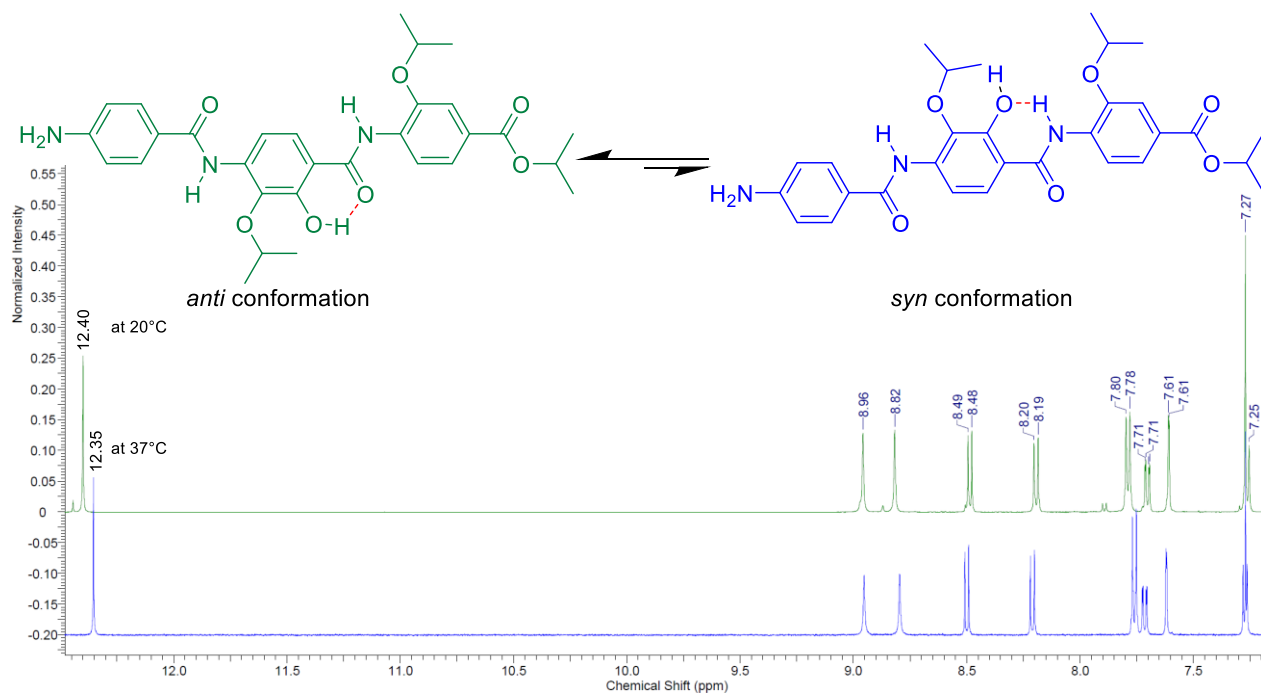


Figure S29. ^1H NMR chemical shift of compound **26** at 20 °C (green) and 37 °C (blue) in CDCl_3 .

IMHBs are indicated as red dashed lines.

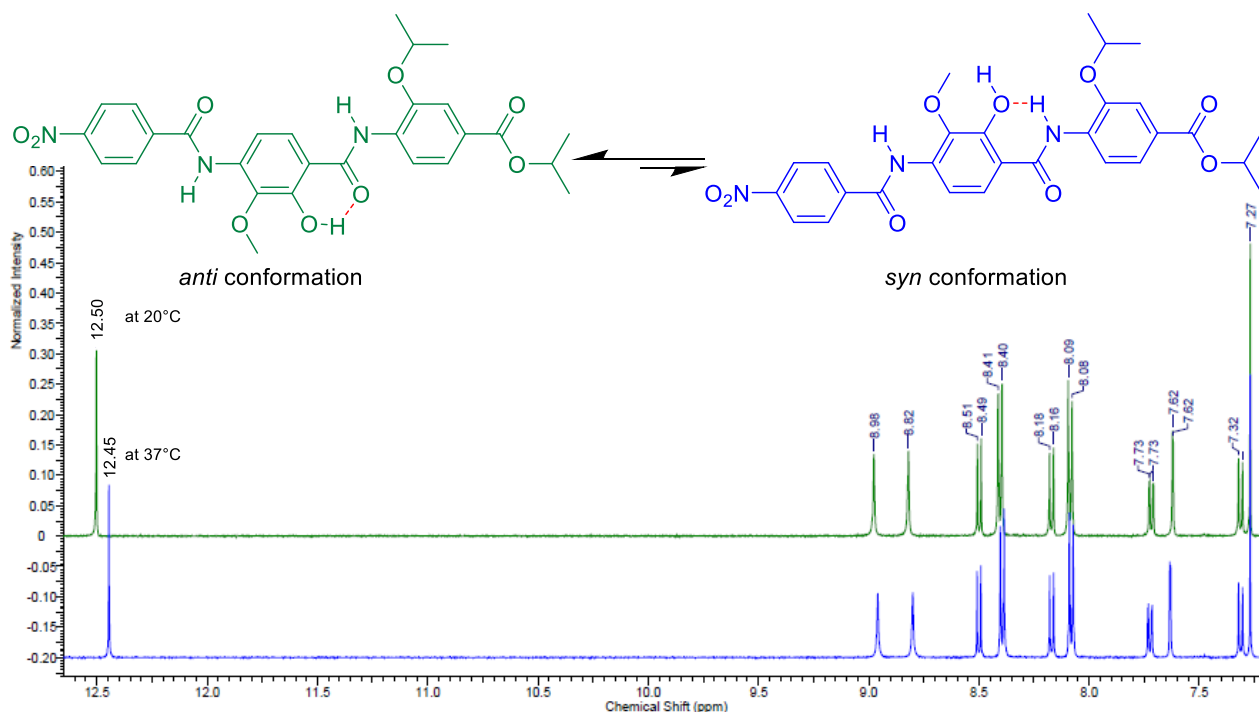


Figure S30. ^1H NMR chemical shift of compound **70** at 20 °C (green) and 37 °C (blue) in CDCl_3 .

IMHBs are indicated as red dashed lines.

Computational Chemistry

All computational work was performed using Molecular Operating Environment (MOE) version 2019.01, Chemical Computing Group ULC, 910–1010 Sherbrooke St. W. Montreal, Quebec, H3A 2R7, Canada.

Conformational Analysis A database containing cystobactamid 507 (**2**) and all analogs was created, and each structure was subjected to energy minimization up to a gradient 0.01 kcal/mol/Å using the MMFF94x force field and distance solvation model. Conformational search was performed using low mode MD method,² with QM refine option, an energy window of 7.0 kcal/mol and conformation limit of 10000 as conformer filters.

Backbone Curvature Calculation Structures of *anti* or *syn* conformation were loaded separately from the previously prepared conformational database into the MOE window. Angle of inclination of the aryl rings on each other was determined via activating the measure button, choosing angles option, then selecting the carbon atom of the aryl ring bound to the amide nitrogen atom, the carbon atom on the corresponding aryl ring bound to the amide carbonyl group, and the γ carbon atom on the same ring respectively.

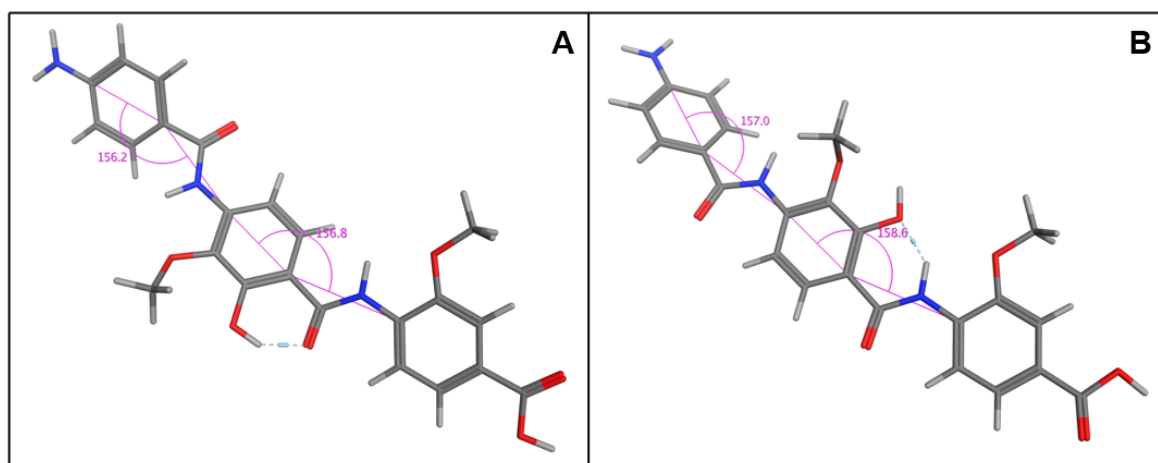


Figure S31. Conformational analysis of **3**: A) *anti*-form (lowest energy conformation); B) *syn*-form (ΔE 0.7 kcal/mol).

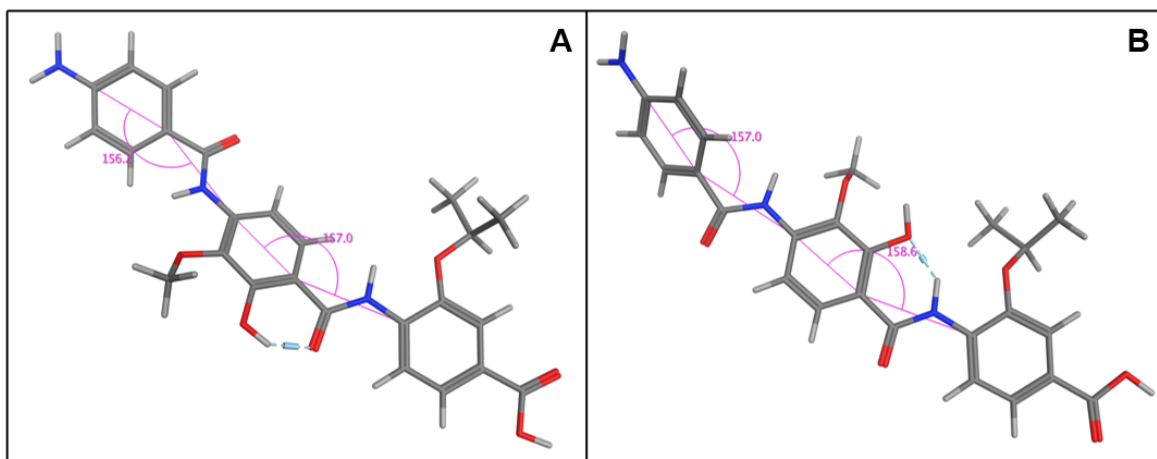


Figure S32. Conformational analysis of **4**: A) *anti*-form (lowest energy conformation); B) *syn*-form (ΔE 0.5 kcal/mol).

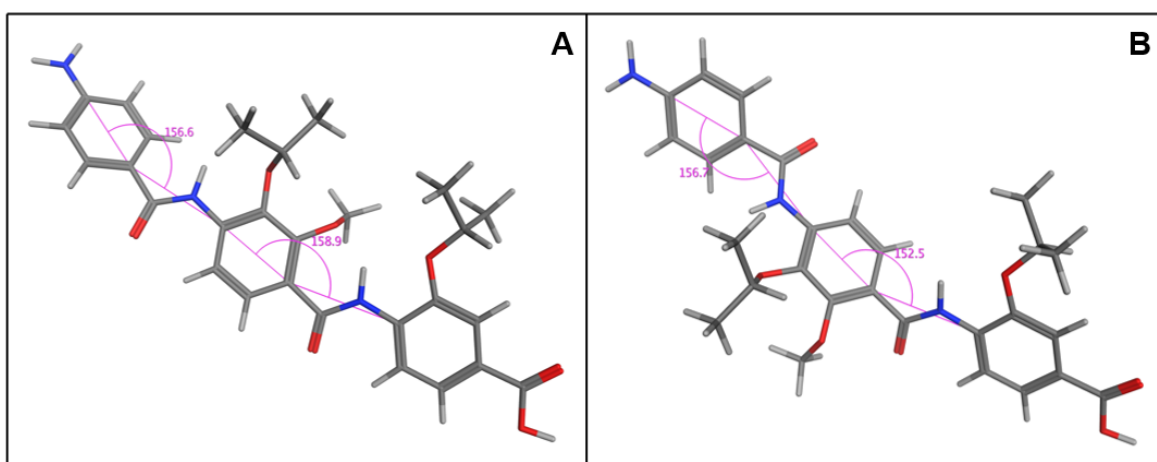


Figure S33. Conformational analysis of **6**: A) *syn*-form (lowest energy conformation); B) *anti*-form (ΔE 3.8 kcal/mol).

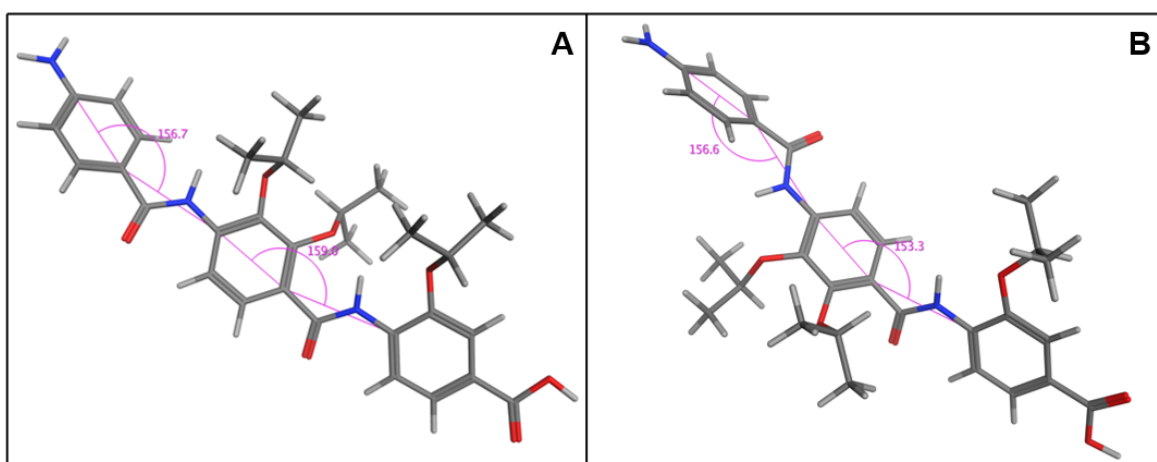


Figure S34. Conformational analysis of **7**: A) *syn*-form (lowest energy conformation); B) *anti*-form (ΔE 4.6 kcal/mol).

Calculation of Electrostatic Surface Structure of cystobactamid 507 (**2**) or **12** was loaded from the previously prepared conformational database into the MOE window. Electrostatic surface was calculated via activating the compute panel, choosing surfaces and maps, then molecular surface option. Atoms were selected as ligand atoms near ligand atoms and color as electrostatics. Electrostatic field was calculated using Gaussian screened Coulomb potential.

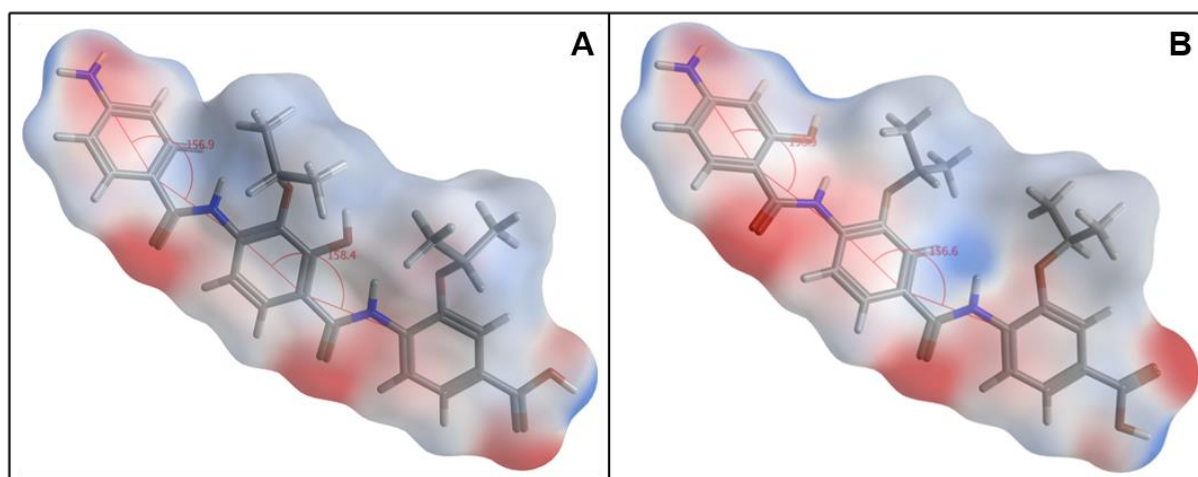


Figure S35. Electrostatic molecular surface and backbone curvature of **2** (A) and **12** (B): (red) negatively charged surface; (blue) positively charged surface; (white) neutral surface.

Calculation of Molecular Descriptors In the database viewer window, molecular descriptors were calculated for all entries via activating the compute panel, choosing descriptors calculate option. Compounds **2**, **12**, and **13** show the same values.

Compound	2, 12, 13
Total hydrophobic VDW surface area (Q_VSA_HYD)	335.4886
Total polar VDW surface area (Q_VSA_POL)	173.7101
Total positive VDW surface area (Q_VSA_POS)	330.7362
Total negative VDW surface area (Q_VSA_NEG)	178.4624

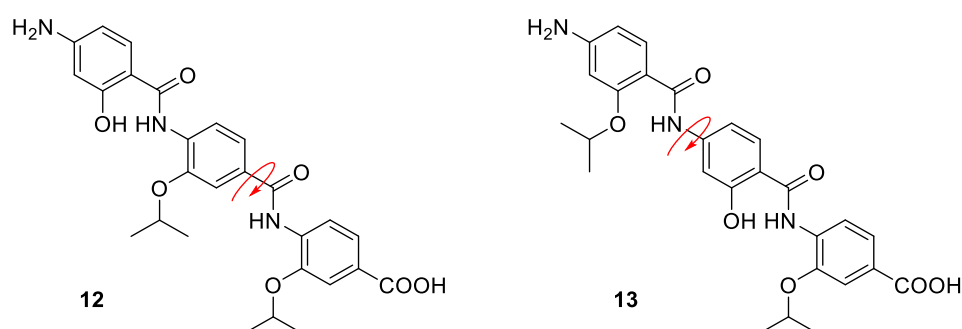


Figure S36. Structures of the freely rotating cystobactamid 507 analogs **12** and **13**.

X-ray Structure Determination

Compounds were dissolved either in CDCl_3 (**20**, **91**, **94** and **97**), EtOAc (**44**), THF (**93**) or *n*-hexane:EtOAc, 1:1 (**96**) at room temperature. Crystals were obtained by slow evaporation of solvent. Single crystal X-ray diffraction data were collected at 152 K on a Bruker AXS X8APEX CCD diffractometer operating with graphite-monochromatized Mo $K\alpha$ radiation. Frames of 0.5° oscillation were exposed. Deriving reflections were in the θ range of $2\text{--}29^\circ$ with a completeness of $\sim 99\%$. Structure solution and full least-squares refinement with anisotropic thermal parameters of all non-hydrogen atoms were performed using SHELX.³

Crystallographic data of the compounds:

20: Monoclinic, $P2_1/n$, $a = 7.8958(4)$, $b = 6.7919(4)$, $c = 19.8138(11)$ Å, $\beta = 91.547(3)^\circ$.

44: Monoclinic, $P2_1/c$, $a = 11.3140(4)$, $b = 8.3739(3)$, $c = 15.1390(6)$ Å, $\beta = 107.3082(18)^\circ$.

91: Monoclinic, $P2_1/n$, $a = 8.5870(5)$, $b = 21.3246(11)$, $c = 12.3202(5)$ Å, $\beta = 102.7567(8)^\circ$.

93: Triclinic, $P-1$, $a = 11.1067(15)$, $b = 12.0269(18)$, $c = 12.2433(17)$ Å, $\alpha = 71.838(7)$, $\beta = 69.391(6)$, $\gamma = 69.464(7)^\circ$.

94: Orthorhombic, $Pca2_1$, $a = 23.9033(8)$, $b = 10.6916(3)$, $c = 22.4998(7)$ Å.

96: Monoclinic, $P2_1/c$, $a = 13.4709(10)$, $b = 21.9747(16)$, $c = 9.5297(6)$ Å, $\beta = 97.940(2)^\circ$.

97: Triclinic, $P-1$, $a = 7.5890(3)$, $b = 10.7739(5)$, $c = 11.6933(6)$ Å, $\alpha = 64.668(2)$, $\beta = 83.738(2)$, $\gamma = 71.654(2)^\circ$.

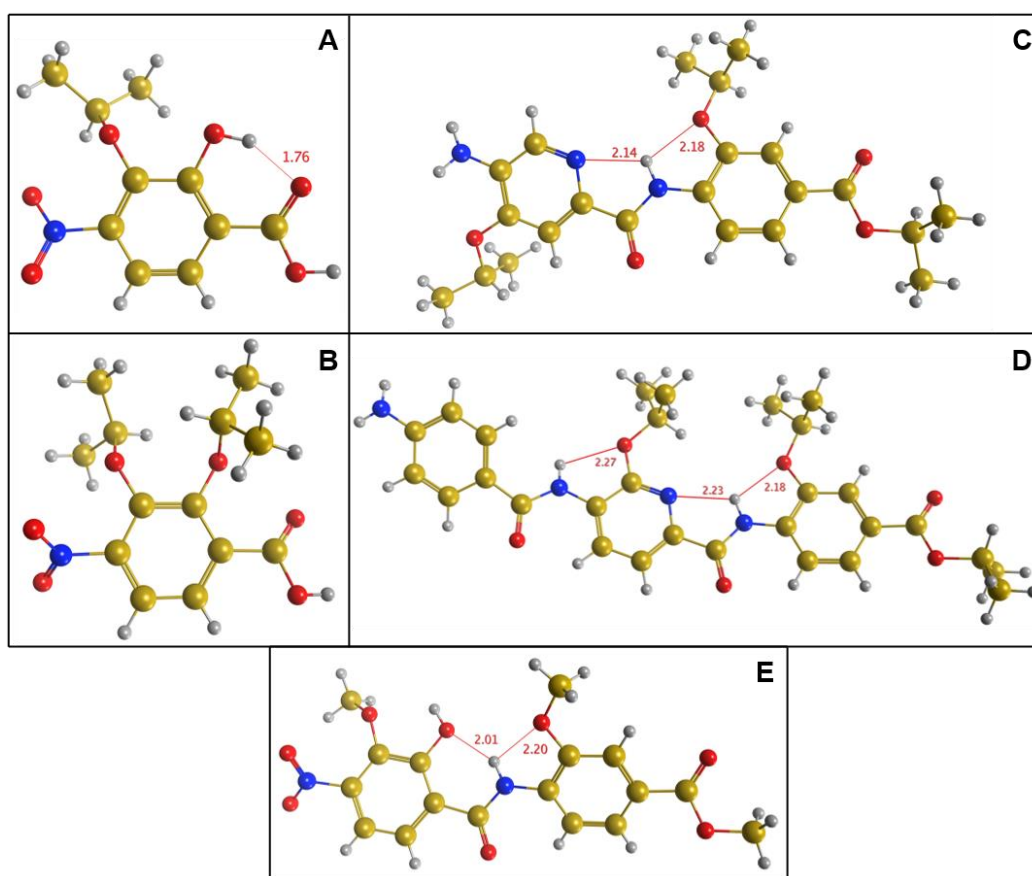


Figure S37. X-ray crystal structures of compounds **20** (A), **44** (B), **91** adopting *anti* conformation via IMHB (C), **96** and **97** adopting *syn* conformation via IMHB (D and E, respectively).

Biology

Cloning, Expression and Purification of *E. coli* GyrA and GyrB

GyrA and GyrB full-length genes were amplified by PCR from *E. coli* genomic DNA (Phusion polymerase, Thermo Scientific) using the following primer pairs (Sigma-Aldrich):

GyrA Forward (*Nde*I): ATCATATGAGCGACCTTGCGAGAGAAATTAC

GyrA Reverse (*Xho*I): ATCTCGAGTTCTTCTTCTGGCTCGTCGTCACG

GyrB Forward (*Nde*I): ATCATATGTCGAATTCTTATGACTCCTCCAG

GyrB Reverse (*Xho*I): ATCTCGAGAATATCGATATTCGCCGCTTTCAGG

The obtained amplicons were ligated into the pET-28b expression vector system (N-terminal His₆-tag)(Novagen) using an *Nde*I/*Xho*I strategy and transformed into *E. coli* HS996 cells for selection (kanamycin). Positive clones were picked and verified by Sanger sequencing. For protein expression the constructs pET28-GyrA and pET28-GyrB were transformed into *E. coli* BL21 cells. 1–2 L of LB-medium were inoculated 1:10 with fresh overnight cultures and incubated for 1–2 h at 37 °C, 200 rpm. The cultures were then transferred to 16 °C, 200 rpm and the expression was induced after 30 min by the addition of 0.1 mM IPTG. The cells were harvested after 24 h, washed with ice-cold 50 mM NaH₂PO₄/Na₂HPO₄ pH 8.0, 300 mM NaCl buffer and the cell pellet was stored at -80 °C.

For purification, protein crude extracts were prepared by ultrasonification in ice-cold 50 mM NaH₂PO₄/Na₂HPO₄ pH 8.0, 300 mM NaCl, 40 mM imidazole (2 mL/g cell fresh weight). The N-terminally His₆-tagged GyrA and GyrB fusion constructs were then purified using Ni²⁺-NTA affinity chromatography (ÄKTA FPLC system + 5mL Ni²⁺-NTA columns, GE Healthcare) followed by size-exclusion chromatography (Superdex 200 increase 10/300 GL, GE Healthcare). The purity of the protein constructs was verified by 15% SDS-PAGE. Standard yields for GyrA and GyrB were in the range of 5–10 mg fusion protein per liter culture. Purified GyrA and GyrB were desalted using PD10 columns and stored in GyrA storage buffer (50 mM Tris-HCl pH 7.5, 100 mM KCl, 1 mM EDTA, 2 mM dithiothreitol, 20% (v/v) glycerol)³ and GyrB storage buffer (50 mM Tris-HCl pH 7.5, 150 mM NaCl, 1 mM EDTA, 2 mM dithiothreitol, 20% (v/v) glycerol)³ at -80 °C, respectively. Molar concentrations were determined by UV spectroscopy using the following extinction coefficients: $e_{280}(\text{GyrA})$: 48270 M⁻¹ cm⁻¹; $e_{280}(\text{GyrB})$: 68020 M⁻¹ cm⁻¹.

Reconstitution of *E. coli* Gyrase

E. coli gyrase tetramers were reconstituted by mixing 5 μM of each subunit. Final concentration of the gyrase stock: 1.25 μM.

Cloning, Expression and Purification of *E. coli* Topoisomerase (TopA)

The TopA full-length gene were amplified by PCR from *E. coli* genomic DNA (Phusion polymerase, Thermo Scientific) using the following primer pairs (Sigma-Aldrich):

TopA Forward (*Nde*): ATCATATGGGTAAAGCTCTTGTCATCG

TopA Reverse (*Xho*): ATCTCGAGTTATTTTTTCTTCAACCCATTTGC

The obtained amplicons were ligated into the pET-28b expression vector system (N-terminal His₆-tag) (Novagen) using an *NdeI/XhoI* strategy and transformed into *E. coli* HS996 cells for selection (kanamycin). Positive clones were picked and verified by Sanger sequencing. For protein expression the constructs pET28-TopA was transformed into *E. coli* BL21 cells. 1–2 L of LB-medium were inoculated 1:10 with fresh overnight cultures and incubated for 1–2 h at 37 °C, 200 rpm. The cultures were then transferred to 16 °C, 200 rpm and the expression was induced after 30 min by the addition of 0.1 mM IPTG. The cells were harvested after 24 h, washed with ice-cold 50 mM NaH₂PO₄/Na₂HPO₄ pH 8.0, 300 mM NaCl buffer and the cell pellet was stored at -80 °C.

For purification, protein crude extracts were prepared by ultrasonification in ice-cold 50 mM NaH₂PO₄/Na₂HPO₄ pH 8.0, 300 mM NaCl, 40 mM imidazole (2 mL/g cell fresh weight). The N-terminally His₆-tagged TopA fusion constructs was then purified using Ni²⁺-NTA affinity chromatography (ÄKTA FPLC system + 5mL Ni²⁺-NTA columns, GE Healthcare) followed by size-exclusion chromatography (Superdex 200 increase 10/300 GL, GE Healthcare). The purity of the protein constructs was verified by 15% SDS-PAGE. Standard yields for TopA were in the range of 5–10 mg fusion protein per liter culture. Purified TopA was desalted using PD10 columns and stored in TopA storage buffer (25 mM Tris-HCl pH 7.5, 150 mM NaCl, 1 mM EDTA, 1 mM dithiothreitol, 20% (v/v) glycerol)³ at -80 °C. Molar concentrations were determined by UV spectroscopy using the following extinction coefficient: $\epsilon_{280}(\text{TopA}): 95700 \text{ M}^{-1} \text{ cm}^{-1}$.

Preparation of pBR322 Plasmid Substrate

An original batch of pBR322 plasmid was purchased from Inspiralis (Norwich, UK), transformed into *E. coli* HS996 for amplification (selection using ampicillin) and stored at -80 °C as glycerol stock. For plasmid preparation 5 L of LB medium (ampicillin) were inoculated using this strain and grown overnight at 37 °C, 220 rpm. The plasmids were isolated using the Qiagen GigaPrep Kit (Qiagen, Hilden, Germany) and stored in MilliQ-H₂O at -20 °C. The plasmid isolated by this strategy is 100% supercoiled and could be used for TopA assays directly.

For the preparation of 100% relaxed plasmid as substrate for gyrase assays, 2 mg/mL plasmid were combined with 1 μM *E. coli* TopA in TopA reaction buffer (20 mM Tris-HCl pH 8.0, 50 mM potassium acetate, 10 mM magnesium acetate, 2 mM dithiothreitol and 100 μg/mL (w/v) bovine serum albumin) at 37 °C for 2 h.⁴ After phenol-chloroform extraction, the DNA was precipitated using EtOH/sodium acetate method, dissolved in MilliQ-H₂O and stored at -20 °C.

Gyrase Supercoiling Assay

N-terminally His-tagged *E. coli* gyrase was used. For standard reactions 0.5 μg relaxed plasmid were mixed with 1 unit (20.5 nM) gyrase in 1× reaction buffer (35 mM Tris-HCl pH 7.6, 24 mM KCl, 2 mM dithiothreitol, 4 mM MgCl₂, 1.8 mM spermidine, 0.1 mg/mL bovine serum albumin, 1 mM ATP, 5% (v/v) glycerol) (30 μL final volume) and incubated for 30 min at 37 °C. The reactions were quenched by the addition of DNA gel loading buffer containing 1% (w/v) SDS. The samples were separated on 0.8% (w/v) agarose gels and DNA was visualized using ethidium bromide. All NPs and compounds

stock solutions and dilutions were prepared in DMSO and added to the supercoiling reactions giving a final DMSO concentration of 5% (v/v). Control reactions were: no enzyme and a standard reaction in presence of 5% (v/v) DMSO. All reaction samples were equilibrated for 15 min at room temperature in the absence of DNA. Then the relaxed plasmid was added to start the reaction. All reactions were performed in triplicates

Topoisomerase IV Relaxation Assay

Commercial *E. coli* topoisomerase IV relaxing kits (Inspiralis, Norwich, UK) were used. For standard reactions 0.5 μg supercoiled plasmid were mixed with 1 unit (~ 20.5 nM) topoisomerase IV in $1\times$ reaction buffer (see kit manual) and incubated for 30 min at 37 °C. The reactions were quenched by the addition of DNA gel loading buffer containing 1% (w/v) SDS. The samples were separated on 0.8% (w/v) agarose gels and DNA was visualized using ethidium bromide. Control reactions were: no enzyme and a standard reaction in presence of 5% (v/v) DMSO. All reaction samples were equilibrated for 15 min at room temperature in the absence of DNA. Then the relaxed plasmid was added to start the reaction. All reactions were performed in triplicates.

Quantification and Analysis

To determine IC_{50} values, agarose gels were digitalized using standard gel documentation instruments and supercoiled (gyrase) and relaxed (topoisomerase IV) plasmid was quantified using Adobe Photoshop (Histogram mode). Intensities were normalized (% enzyme activity = $\text{SC} / (\text{SC} + \text{relaxed})$). Plotting of these values versus the compound concentration yielded sigmoidal shaped curves, which were fitted using Hill's equation (Origin Pro 8.5).⁵ All determined IC_{50} values are the averages of three independent experiments.

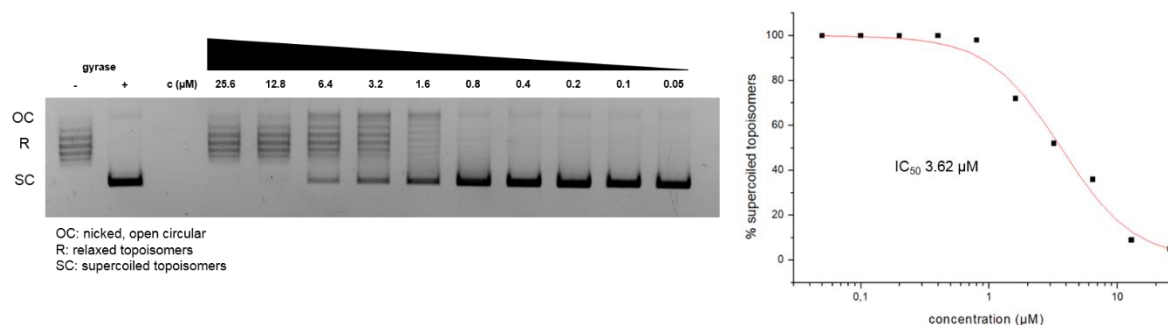


Figure S38. *E. coli* gyrase supercoiling assay of compound **16**.

Table S2. *In vitro* inhibitory activities of esterified cystobactamid 507 analogs and their parent compounds in the gyrase supercoiling assay.

Free acid	IC_{50} <i>E. coli</i> gyrase (μM)	Corresponding ester	IC_{50} <i>E. coli</i> gyrase (μM)
4	360 ± 26	78	> 500
6	115 ± 18	79	> 500
7	60 ± 10	80	> 500
9	50 ± 10	96	> 500
11	165 ± 18	82	> 500
12	85 ± 12	83	473 ± 20
13	101 ± 15	84	180 ± 38

DNA Competition Assay Using Hoechst 33342 and Ethidium Bromide (EtBr)

EtBr and Hoechst 33342 competitive binding assays were performed⁶ by recording the emission spectra of solutions (30 μL) containing varying concentrations of cystobactamid derivatives (in DMSO; 500–0.1 μM and 5% DMSO final), 15 μM calf thymus DNA (Sigma-Aldrich) and 15 μM of EtBr or Hoechst 33342 in 25 mM sodium phosphate buffer (pH 7.5), 150 mM NaCl.

All measurements (triplicates) were performed in 384 well plates (black, low volume) (Corning, Corning, NY, USA) using a Tecan infinite II reader (Tecan, Switzerland) using the following (standard) parameters: Bandwidth 20 nm, 10 flashes, integration time 20 μs , no delay, no pause, Z: 20000

Hoechst 33342: λ_{ex} : 355 nm, λ_{em} : 370–850 nm in 20 nm steps

Ethidium bromide: λ_{ex} : 480 nm, λ_{em} : 490–850 nm in 20 nm steps

All samples were mixed and incubated at room temperature for 30 min before each measurement.

Quantification and Analysis

To determine apparent values for the compounds' "minor groove affinities" (50% displacement of Hoechst 33342), the values of the Hoechst 33342 fluorescence spectra peak maxima were plotted vs. compound concentration (in μM) and fitted using Hill's equation (Origin Pro 8.5).⁵ All determined values are the averages of three independent experiments.

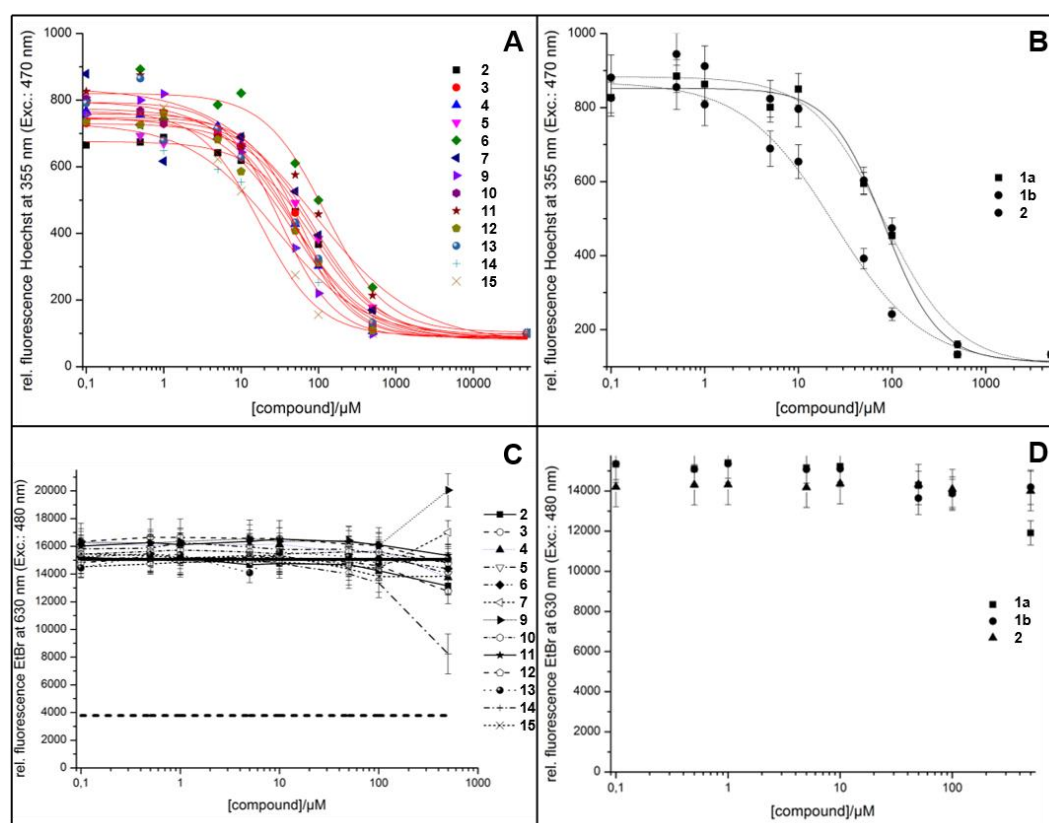


Figure S39. Competition titration of ct-DNA (15 μM) bound Hoechst 33342 (15 μM) (A, B) and EtBr (15 μM) (C, D) with cystobactamid 507 analogs (A, C) and natural cystobactamids (B, D). The relative fluorescence intensity at the peak maximum (470 nm for Hoechst 33342 and 630 nm for EtBr, respectively) is plotted vs the respective cystobactamid 507 analog concentration. The solid- and dashed line represent the fluorescence intensity of the ct-DNA bound and DNA-free dyes, respectively.

Plotting the maxima of the Hoechst 33342 spectra vs compounds' concentrations delivered sigmoidal shaped curves, which could be fitted using Hill's equation (Fig. S39). This allowed the determination of a value for "50% displacement of Hoechst 33342". Although this value does not contain absolute information about DNA affinity and the number of binding sites, it allows a "face-to-face" comparison of the apparent "minor groove affinity" of the different compounds (Table S3). Remarkably, these values do not significantly correlate with the gyrase activity of the respective compounds (Fig. S40). This indicates that DNA interaction by minor groove binding alone is only of secondary importance for the specificity of the cystobactamids/analogs–target interaction. The main fraction of activity-conferring interactions (the ligand–target specificity) could thus be interactions of the inhibitor with a specific conformation or state of DNA, the single or complexed proteins (GyrA and GyrB) or the whole DNA–protein complex. This is also underlined by the fact that all tested cystobactamids have a preference for gyrase over topoisomerase IV (Table 1), which is in accordance to literature for **1b**.⁵

Table S3. Apparent "minor groove affinities" (50% displacement of Hoechst 33342) and IC₅₀ values (gyrase supercoiling) for **1a**, **1b**, and **2–15**

Compound	50% Displacement of Hoechst 33342 (μM)	IC ₅₀ <i>E. coli</i> gyrase (μM)
1a	83 ± 10	21 ± 6
1b	24 ± 4	0.26 ± 0.06
2	85 ± 18	355 ± 25
3	61 ± 5	463 ± 28
4	51 ± 3	360 ± 26
5	83 ± 21	>1000
6	123 ± 33	115 ± 18
7	89 ± 4	60 ± 10
8	n.d.	195 ± 20
9	31 ± 5	50 ± 10
10	49 ± 7	>1000
11	89 ± 34	165 ± 18
12	45 ± 8	85 ± 12
13	44 ± 16	101 ± 15
14	29 ± 6	110 ± 20
15	18 ± 3	106 ± 18

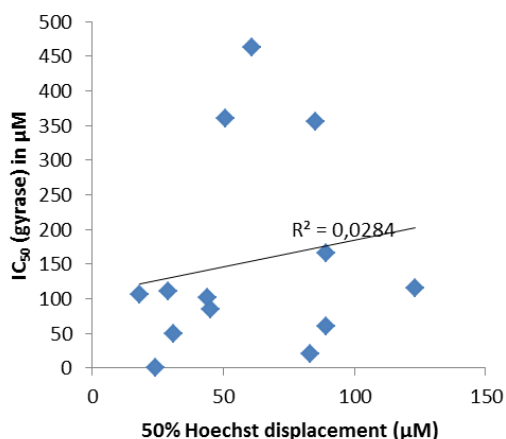


Figure S40. Scatterplot of apparent “minor groove affinities” (50% displacement of Hoechst 33342) vs the IC₅₀ values (gyrase supercoiling) for **1a**, **1b**, and **2–15**.

Minimal Inhibitory Concentration (MIC) Determination

MIC values were determined as described elsewhere.⁵ Bacterial cultures were handled according to standard procedures and were obtained from the German Collection of Microorganisms and Cell Cultures (*Deutsche Sammlung von Mikroorganismen und Zellkulturen*, DSMZ), the American Type Culture Collection (ATCC) or were part of our internal strain collection. In brief, bacteria in mid-log phase were diluted to achieve a final inoculum of ca. 5×10^5 – 5×10^6 cfu/mL in Tryptic Soy broth (1.7% peptone casein, 0.3% peptone soymeal, 0.25% glucose, 0.5% NaCl, 0.25% K₂HPO₄; pH 7.3; *E. faecalis*, *S. pneumoniae*), or Mueller-Hinton broth (1.75% casein hydrolysate, 0.2% beef infusion, 0.15% starch; pH 7.4; used for all other listed bacteria). *E. faecalis* and *S. pneumoniae* cultures were grown under microaerophilic conditions without shaking and all other listed microorganisms were grown on a shaker (200 rpm) at 37 °C. *E. coli* DSM-26863 was grown with or without PMBN (polymyxin B nonapeptide) at sublethal concentration (3 µg/mL) for permeabilization. Serial dilutions of the compounds were prepared from DMSO stocks in sterile 96-well plates. The cell suspension was added and microorganisms were grown for 16–20 h. Growth inhibition was assessed by visual inspection and given MIC values determined in two independent experiments are the lowest concentration of antibiotic at which no visible growth was observed.

AlbD Cleavage Assay

The AlbD cleavage assay was carried out in a total volume of 100 µL. The enzyme AlbD (final concentration 24 µM) and the respective amount of compound to get a final concentration of 12 µM in 0.2 M phosphate buffer (pH 7.0) were incubated at 28 °C for 3 h. For each compound, a negative control was performed in parallel without enzyme to prove compound stability at 28 °C during the incubation time. Furthermore, a positive control with albicidin, which is known to be cleaved by AlbD, was used as confirmation for the enzyme activity. After incubation, the proteins were participated by adding MeOH (350 µL) and centrifugation at 20,000 g for 20 min. The supernatant (250 µL) was evaporated

in a concentrator (Eppendorf centrifugal vacuum concentrator) at 30 °C for 2 h. After dissolving the dried supernatant in MeOH (100 μ L), the samples were measured via LC-MS (Bruker Daltonics maXis HD QTof).

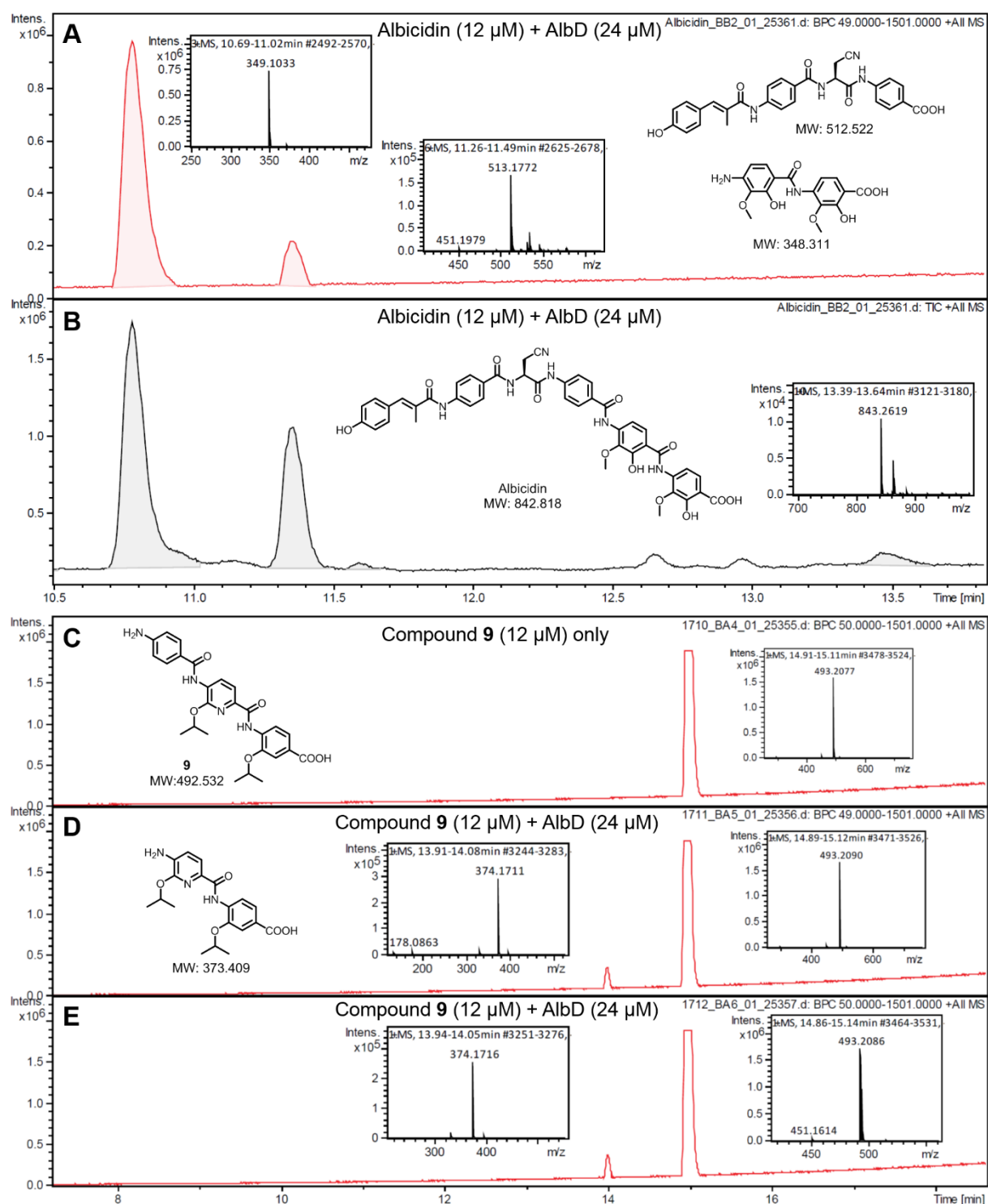


Figure S41. Stability of **9** against AlbD-mediated hydrolysis: (A and B) HPLC-MS analysis of albicidin (12 μ M) incubated with AlbD (24 μ M) at 28 °C for 3 h (in duplicate) showing almost total cleavage; (C) HPLC-MS analysis of compound **9** (12 μ M) incubated in phosphate buffer at 28 °C for 3 h as a negative control; (D and E) HPLC-MS analysis of **9** (12 μ M) incubated with AlbD (24 μ M) for 3 h at 28 °C showing only traces of the cleavage product (in duplicate).

Metabolic Stability Assay

Metabolic stability of compounds **2**, **7**, **9**, and **12** was determined by incubation of 1 μM compound with 1 mg/mL pooled mammalian liver S9 fraction (BD Gentest), 2 mM NADPH regenerating system, 1 mM UDPGA, 0.1 mM PAPS and 10 mM magnesium chloride in 200 mM potassium hydrogen phosphate buffer (pH 7.4) at 37 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ for 0, 5, 15 and 60 min. At the given time points, two volumes of acetonitrile containing internal standard were added to stop the incubation. Concentration of the remaining test compound was determined using LC-MS/MS and used to determine the half-life ($t_{1/2}$). MS/MS measurements were performed on a TSQ Quantum Access Max (ThermoFisher, Dreieich, Germany) coupled to an Acella UHPLC system. An electrospray interface (ESI) was used as an ion source. The Acella-LC-system consisted of a pump and an auto sampler. The system was operated by the standard software Xcalibur.

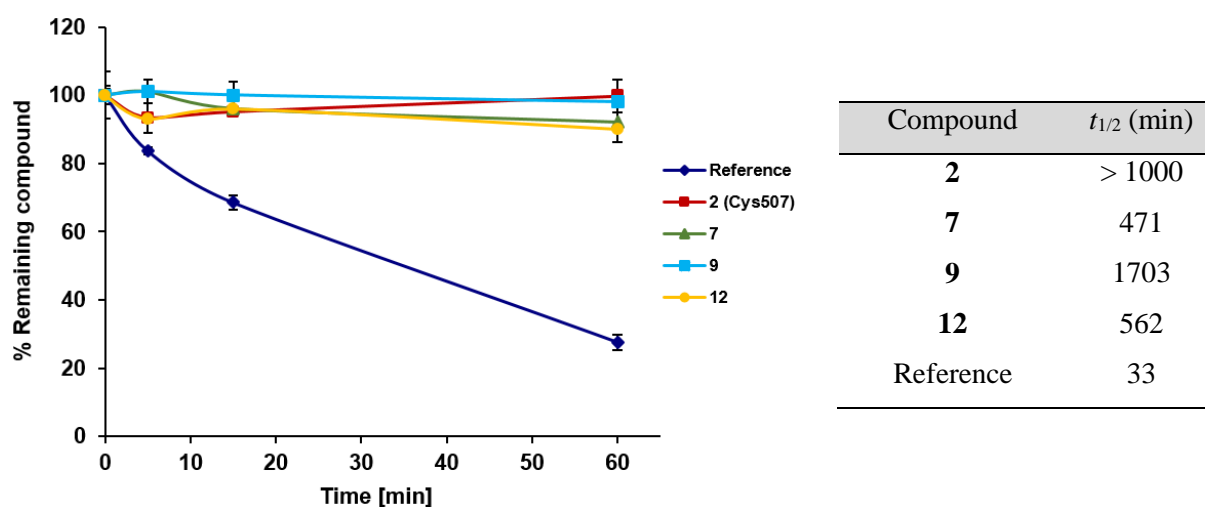


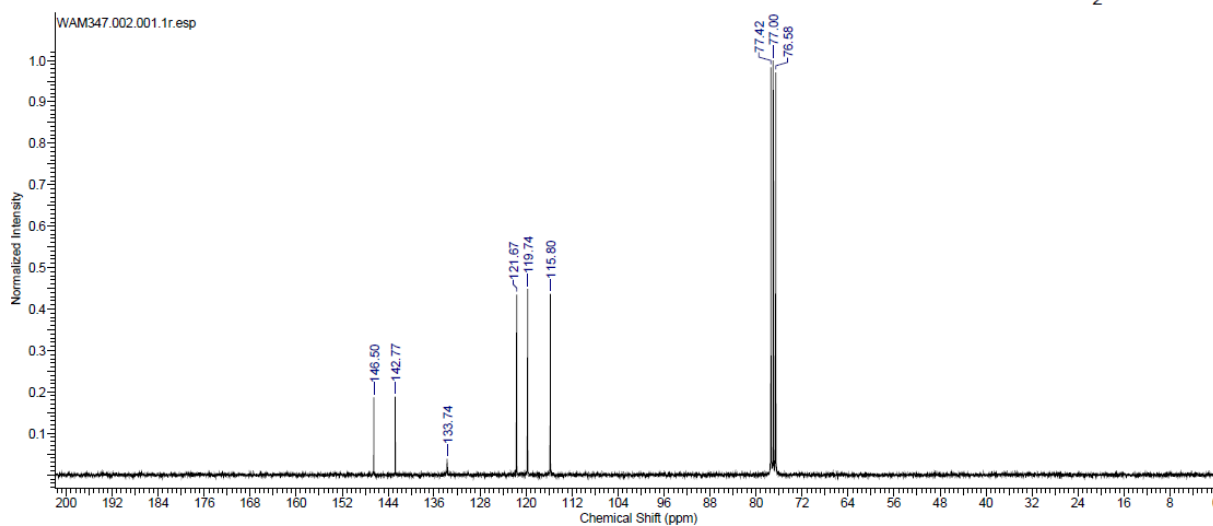
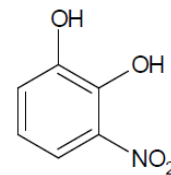
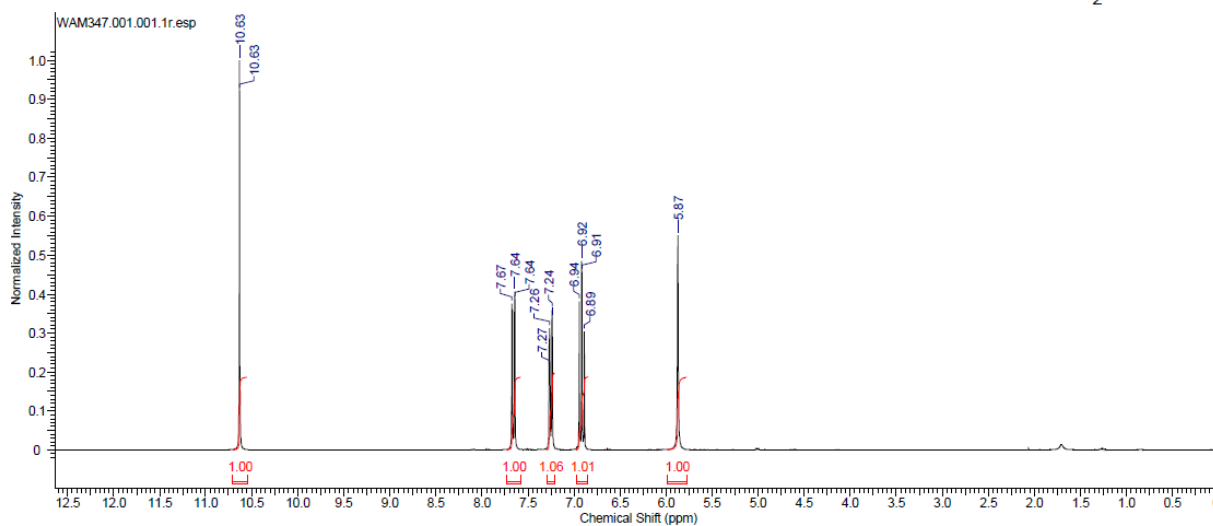
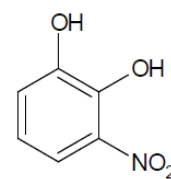
Figure S42. Percent of remaining cystobactamid 507 (**2**) and the analogs after incubation with human liver S9 fraction for 60 min revealing high stability (left) and their predicted $t_{1/2}$ values (right).

References

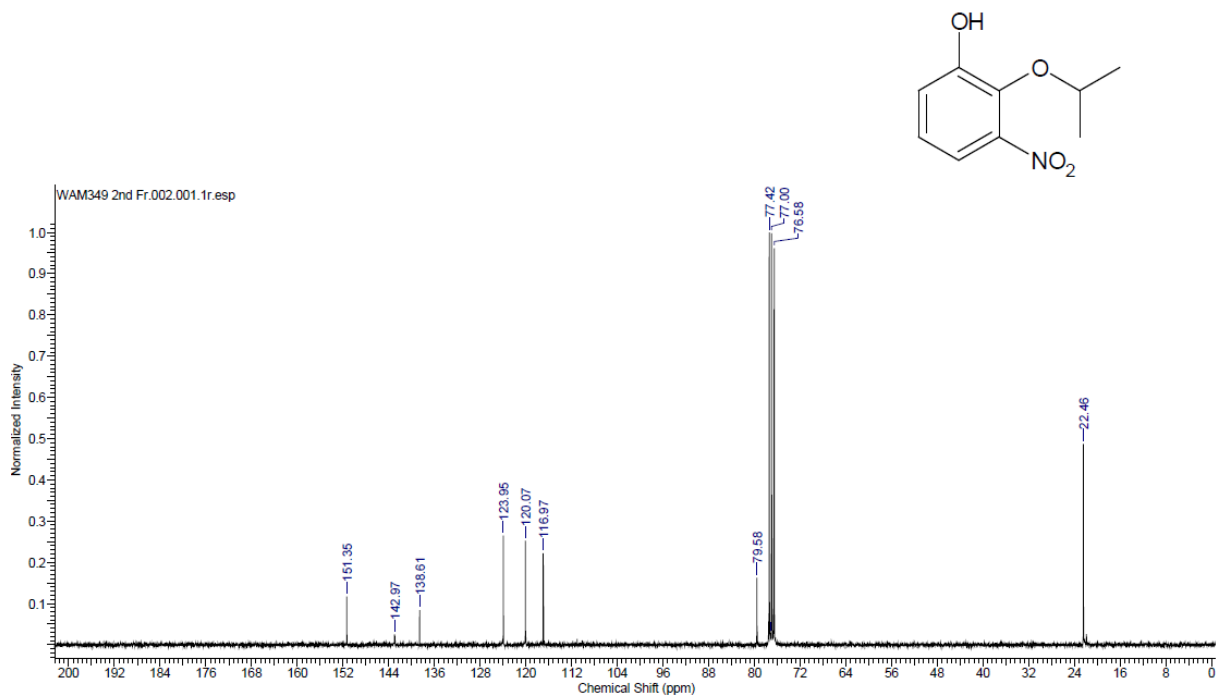
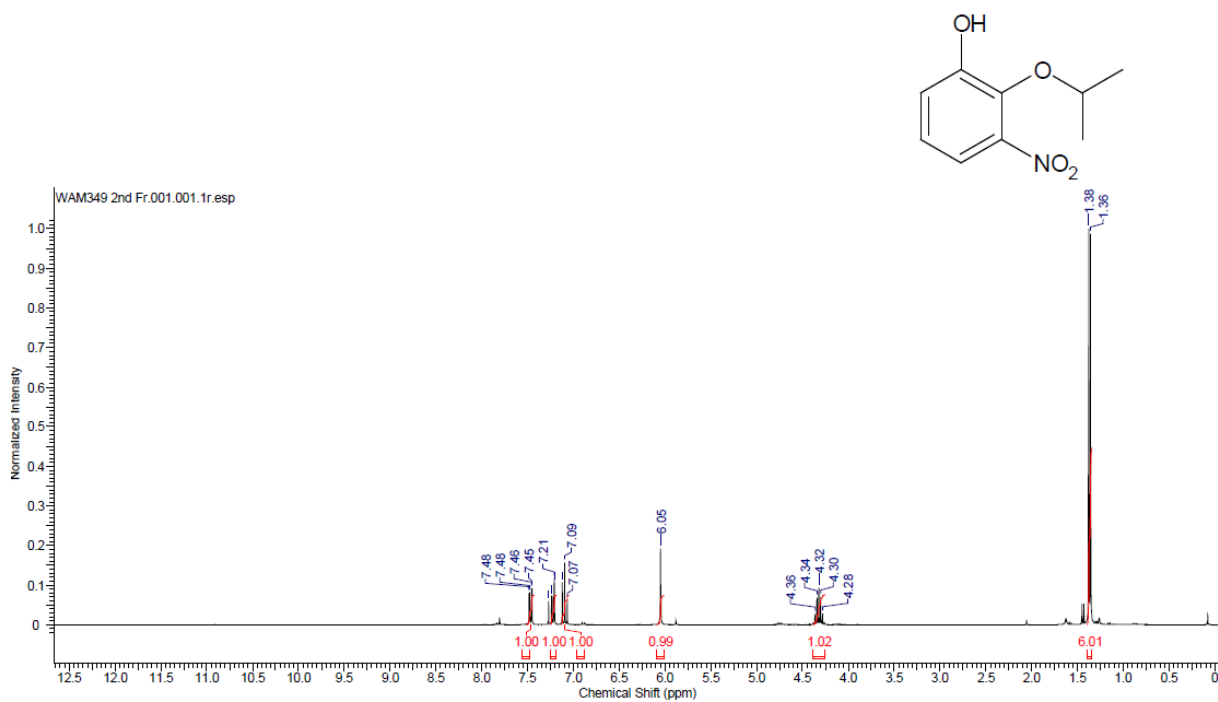
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¹H- and ¹³C-NMR Spectra of the Described Compounds

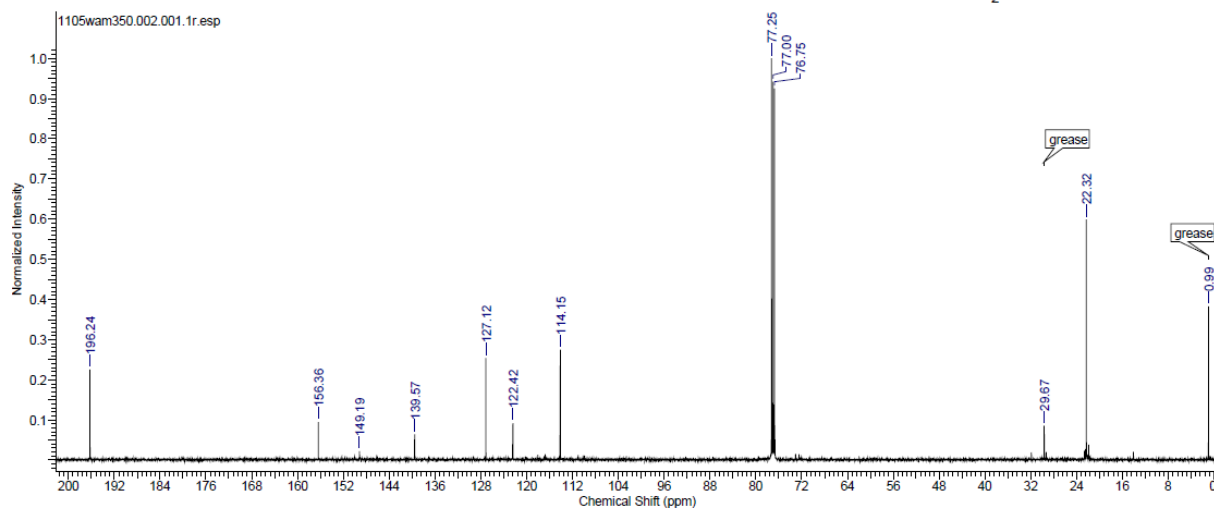
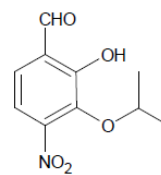
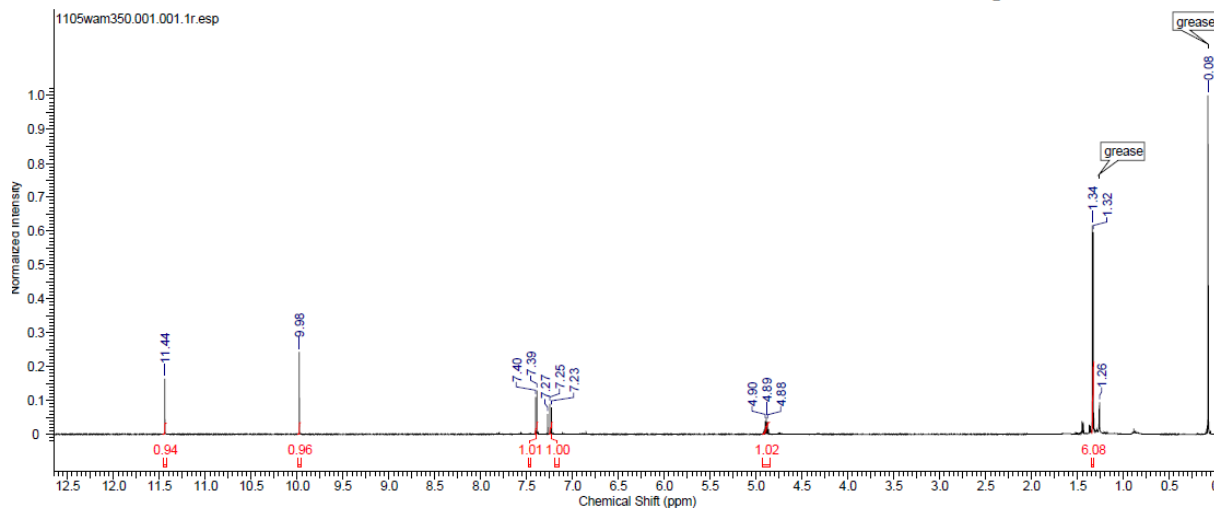
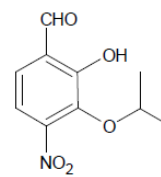
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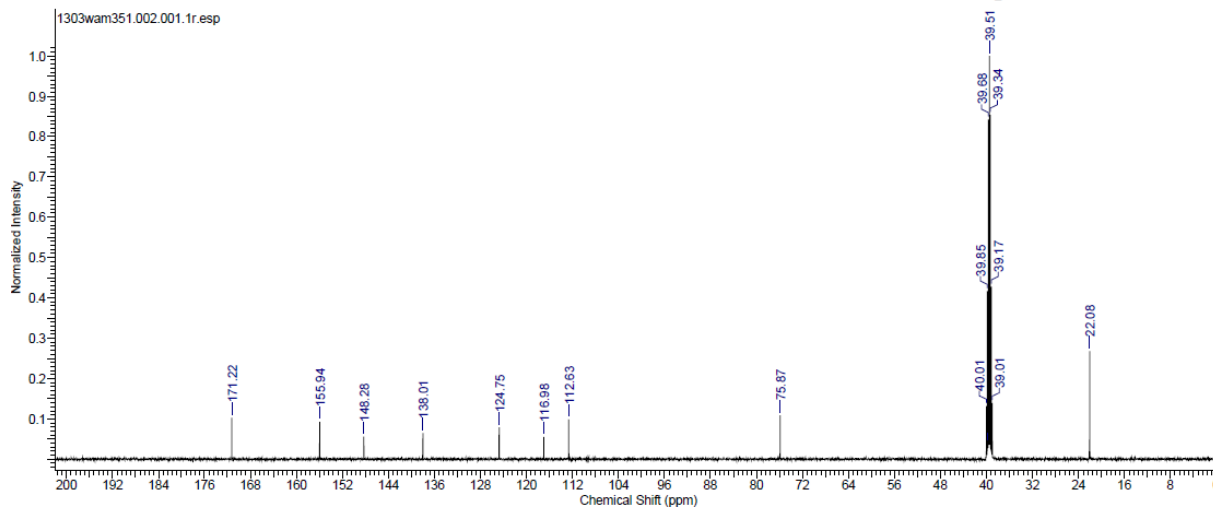
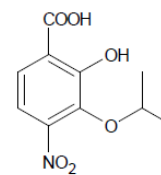
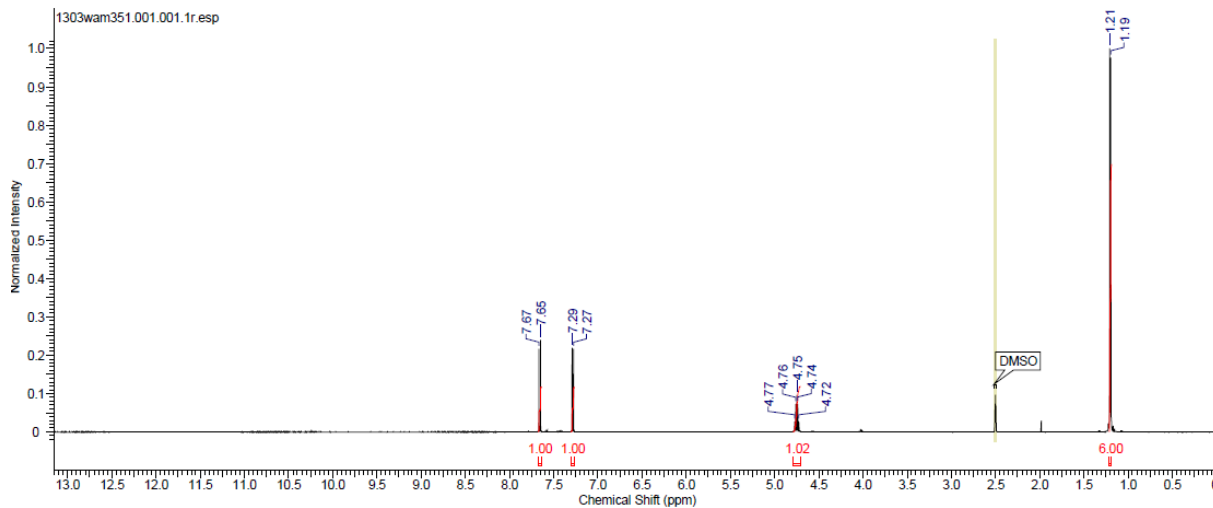
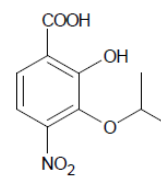
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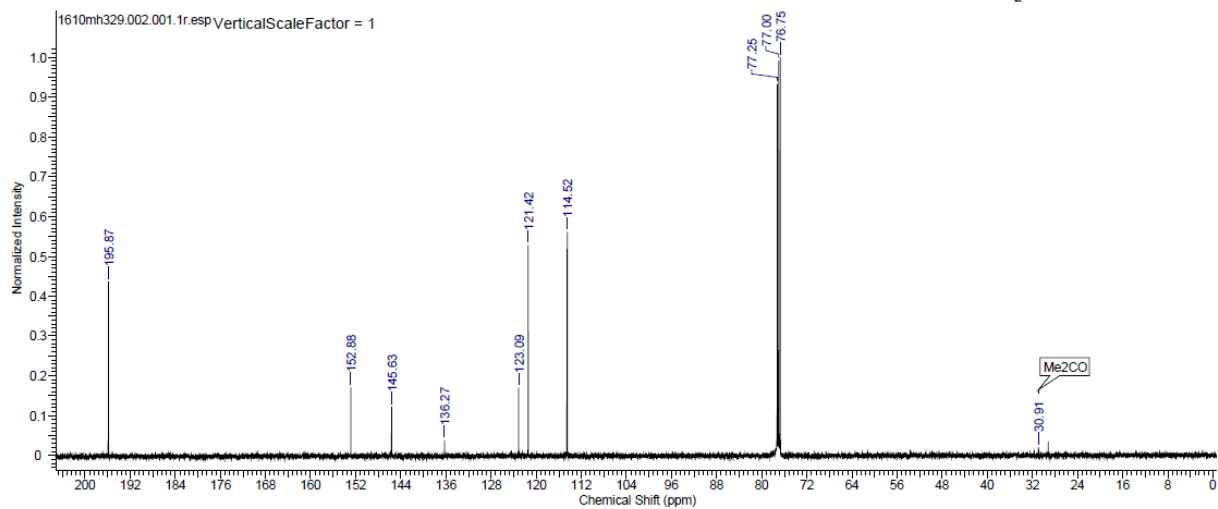
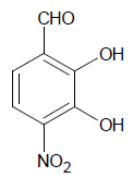
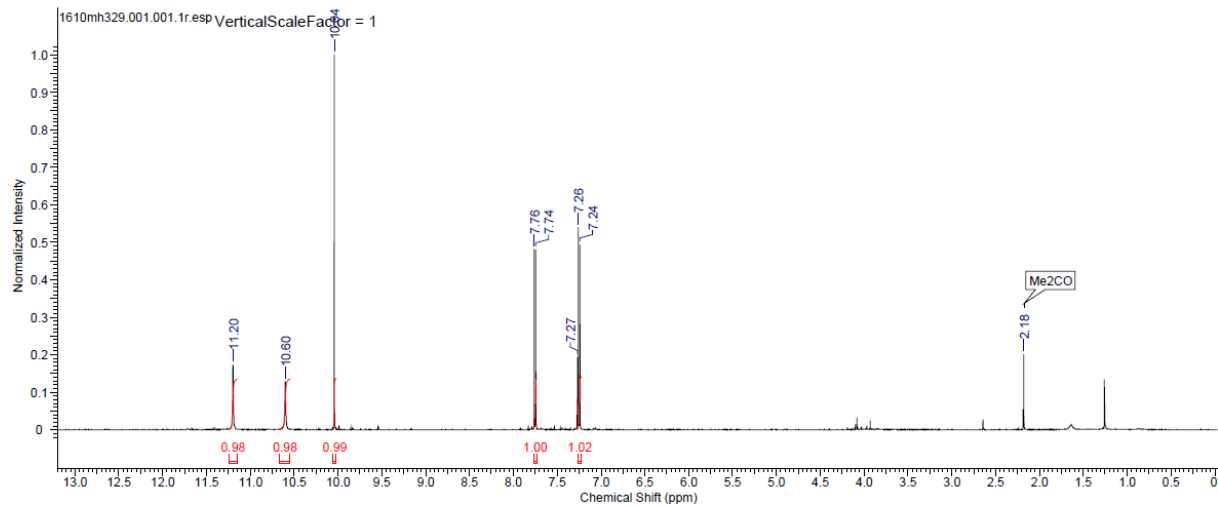
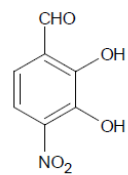
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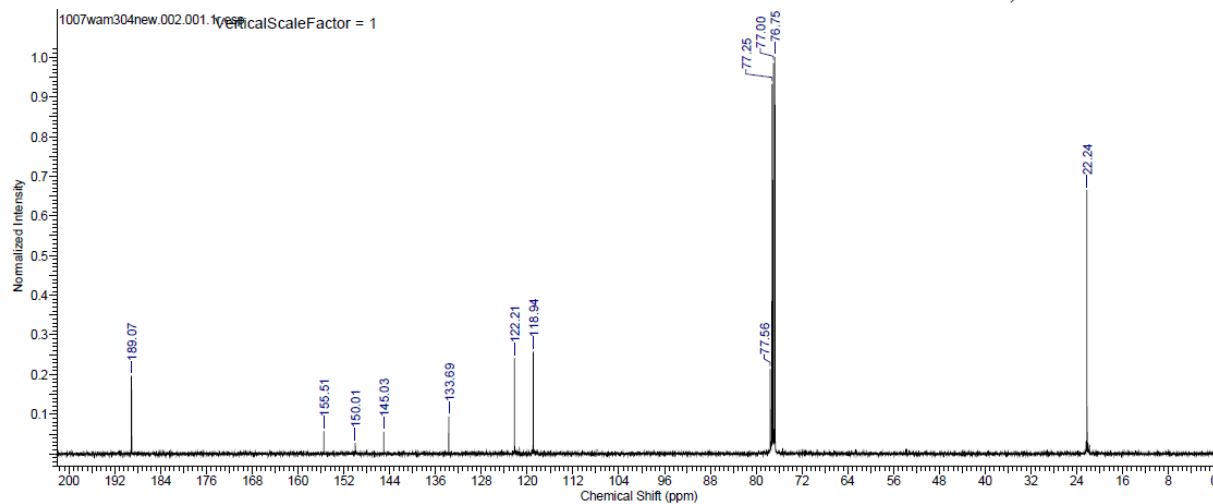
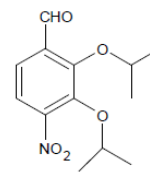
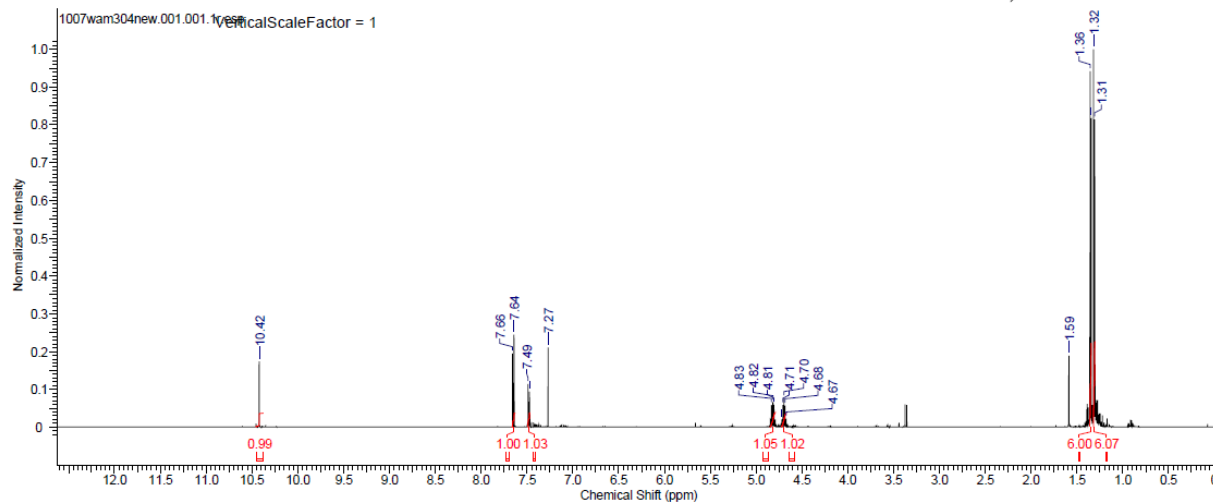
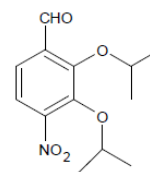
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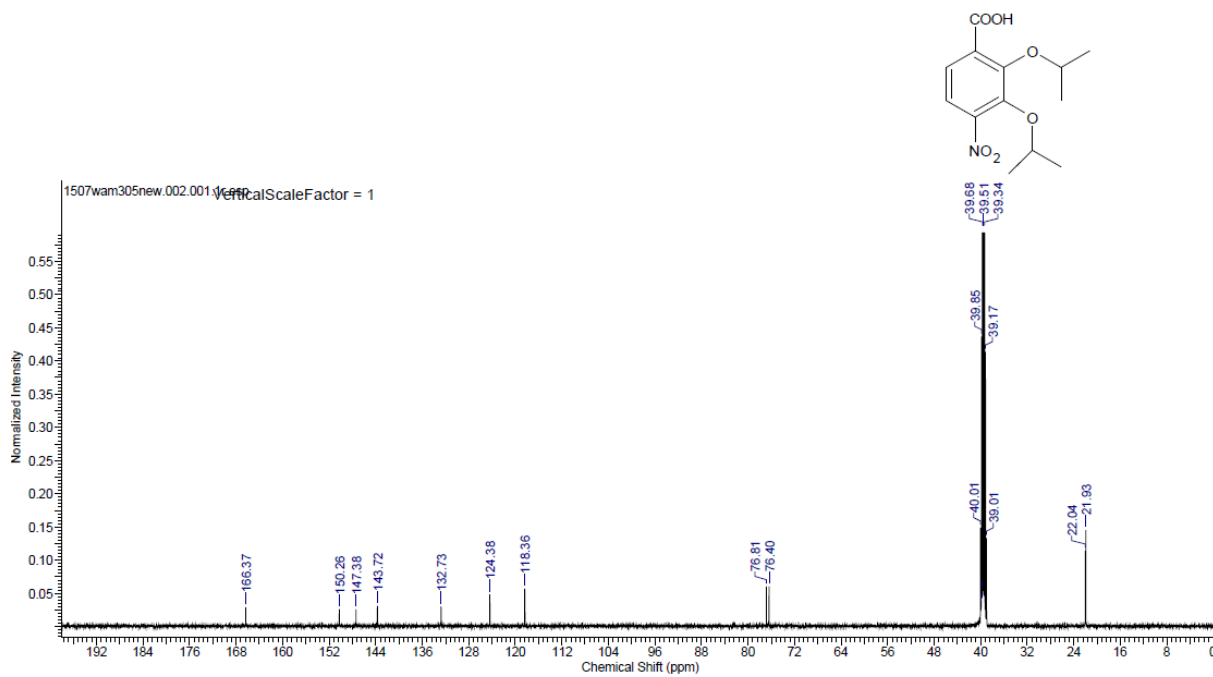
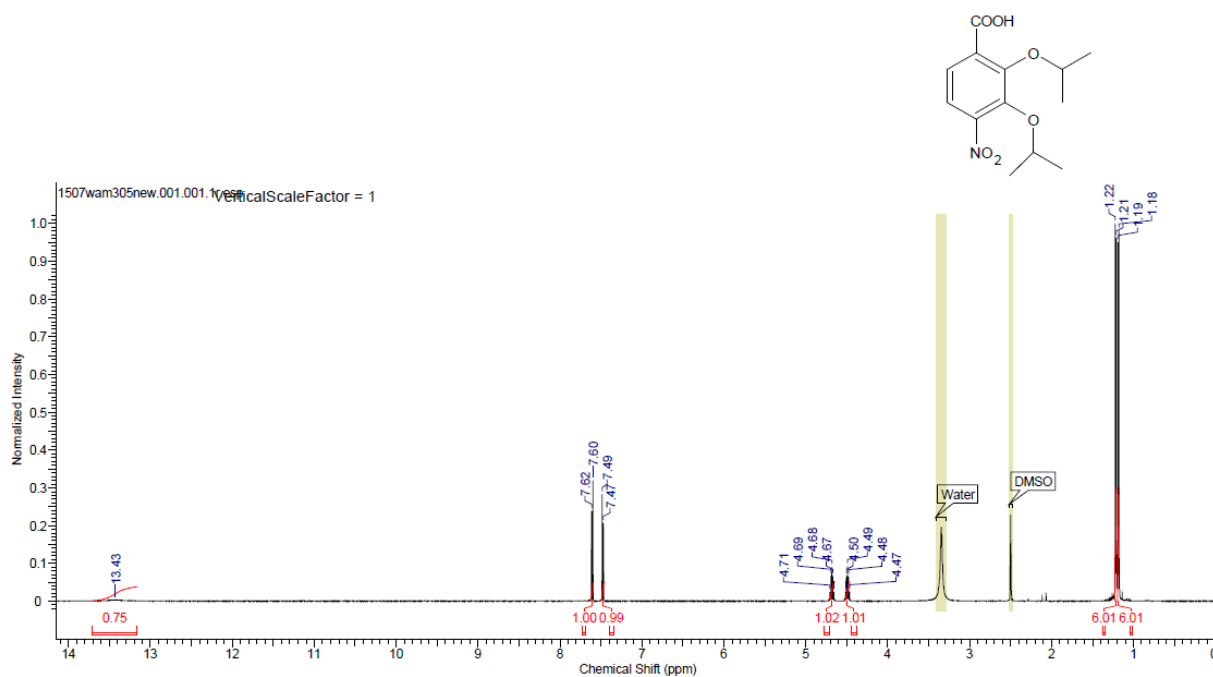
Compound 42



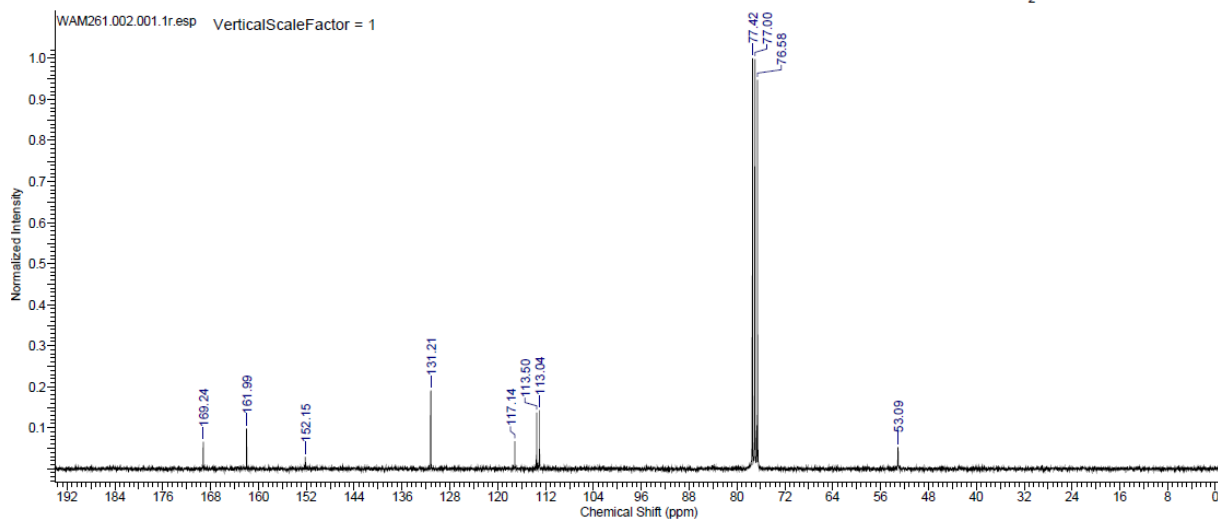
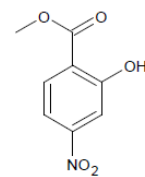
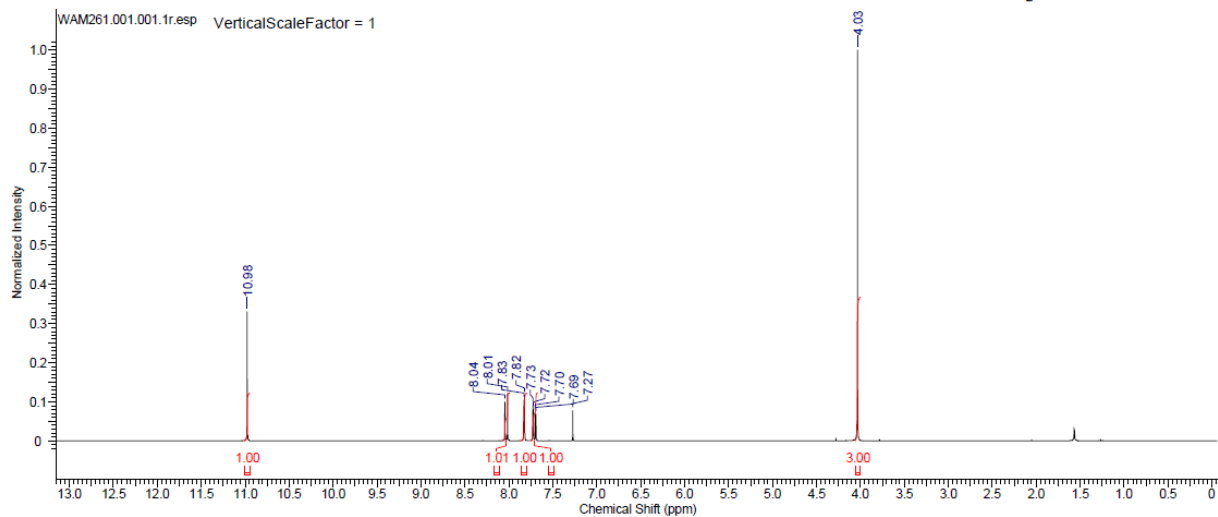
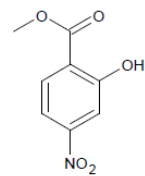
Compound 43



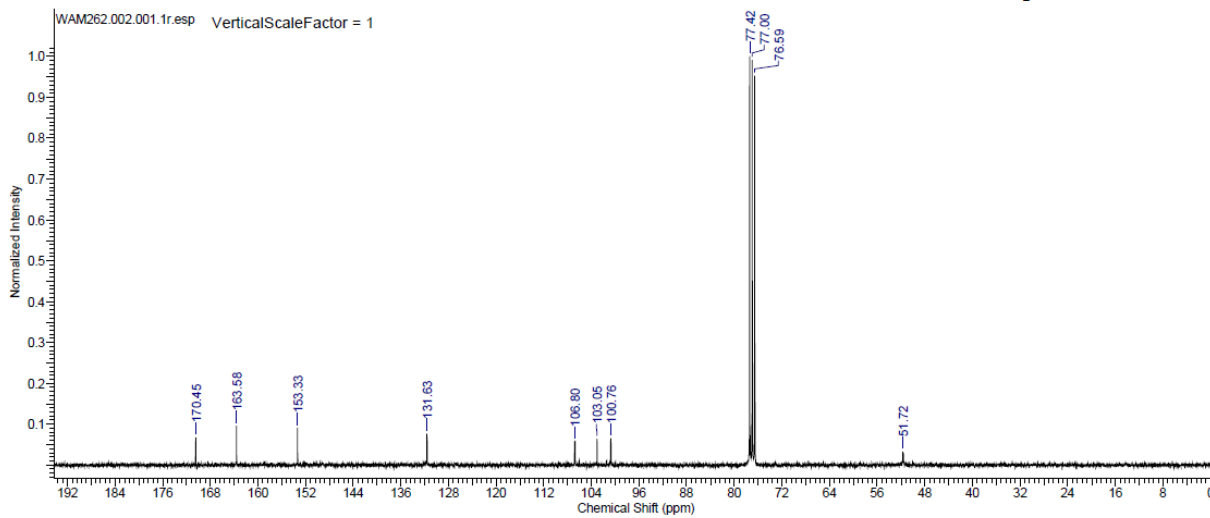
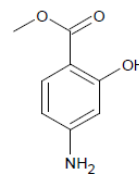
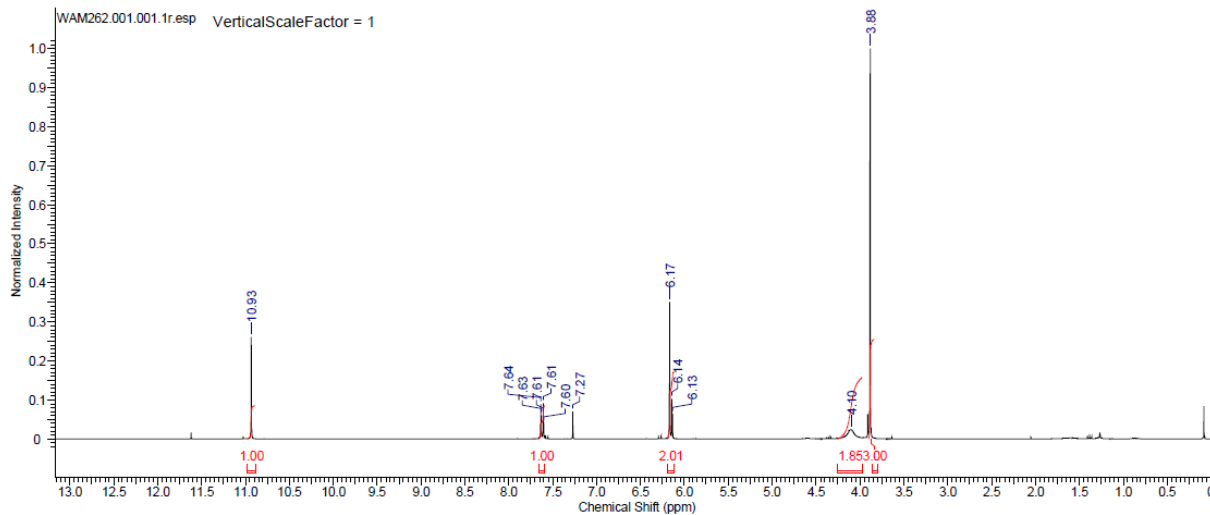
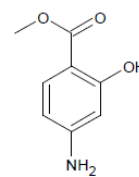
Compound 44



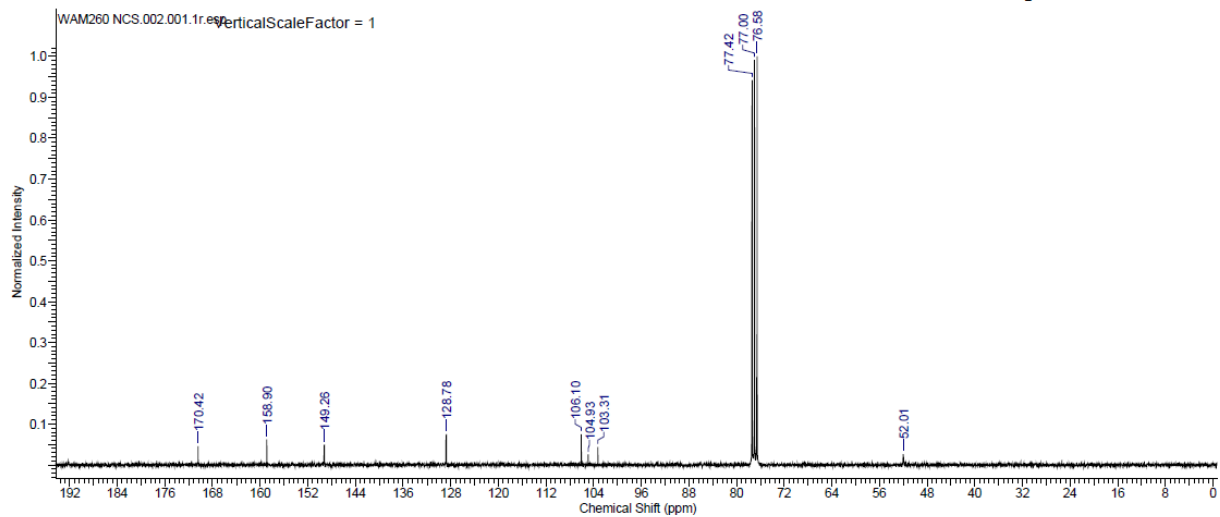
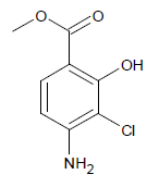
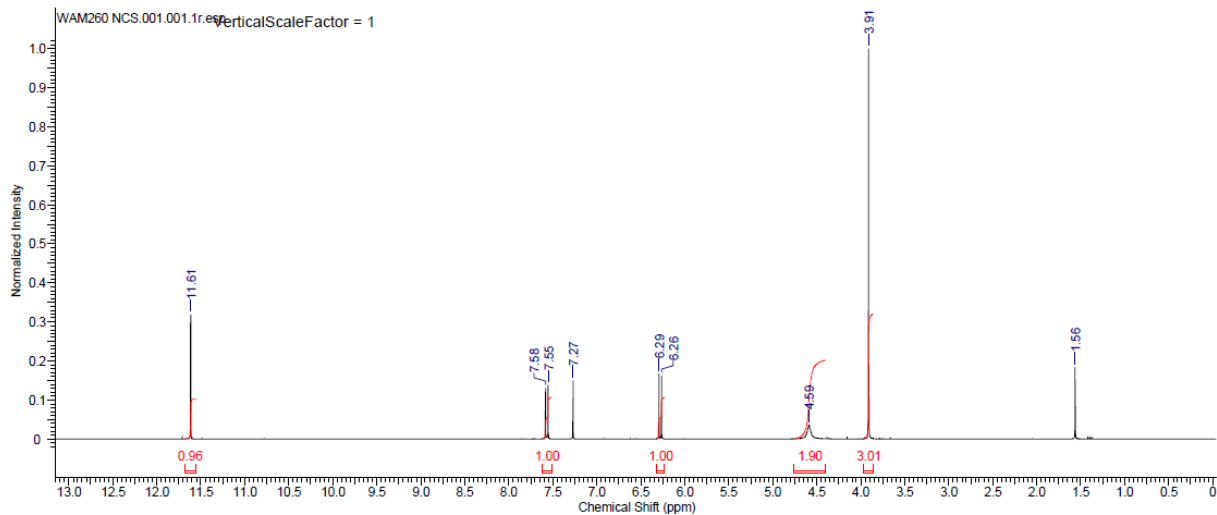
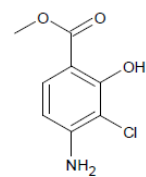
Compound 45



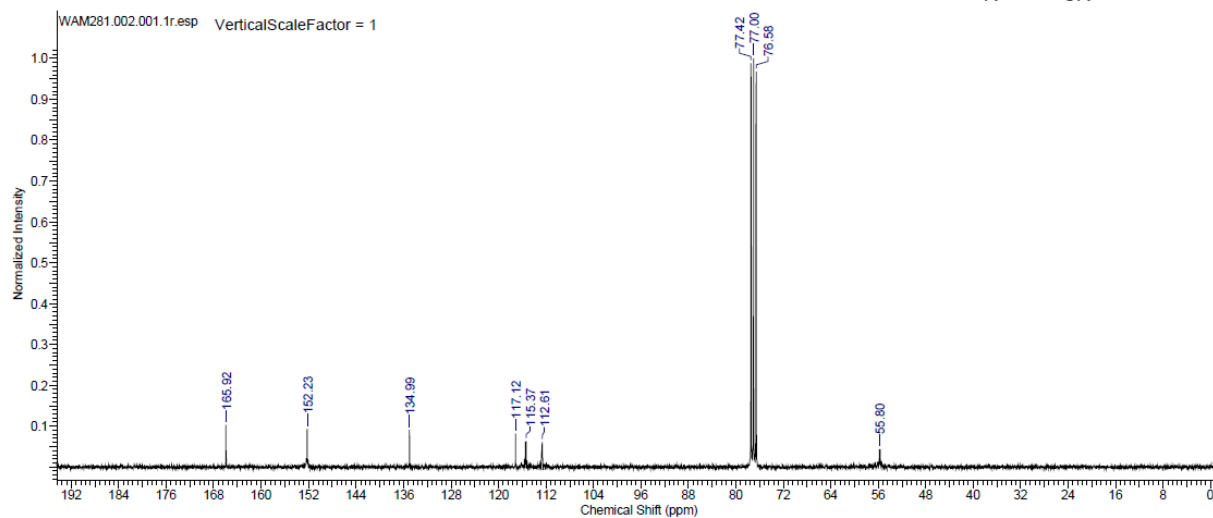
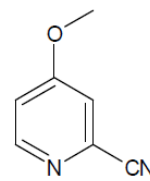
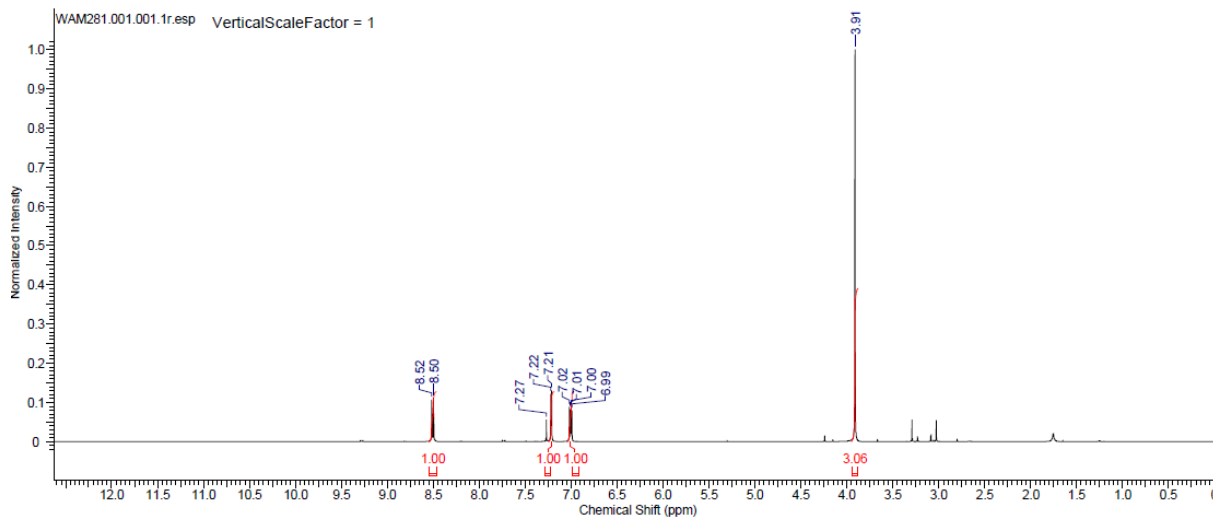
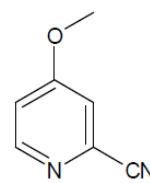
Compound 46



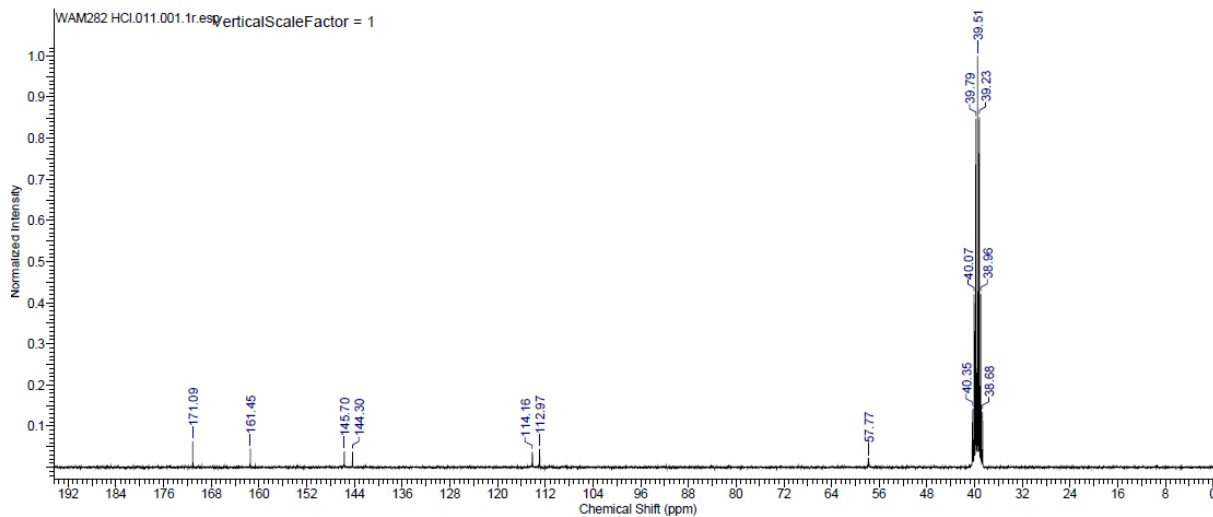
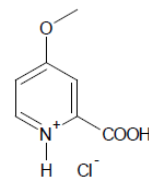
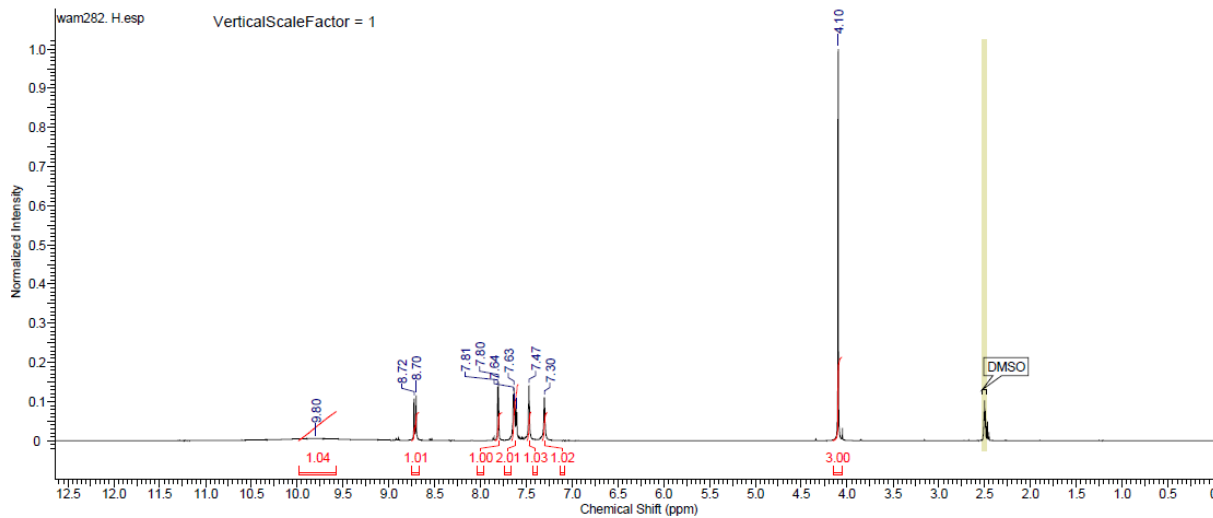
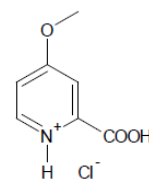
Compound 47



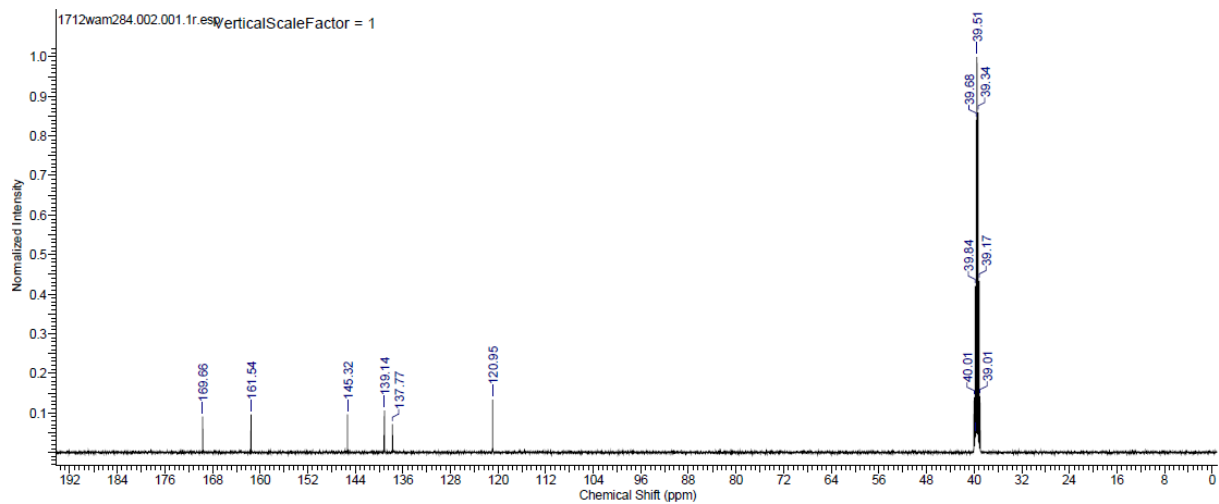
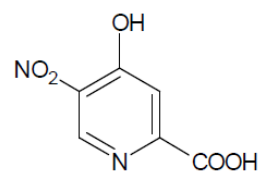
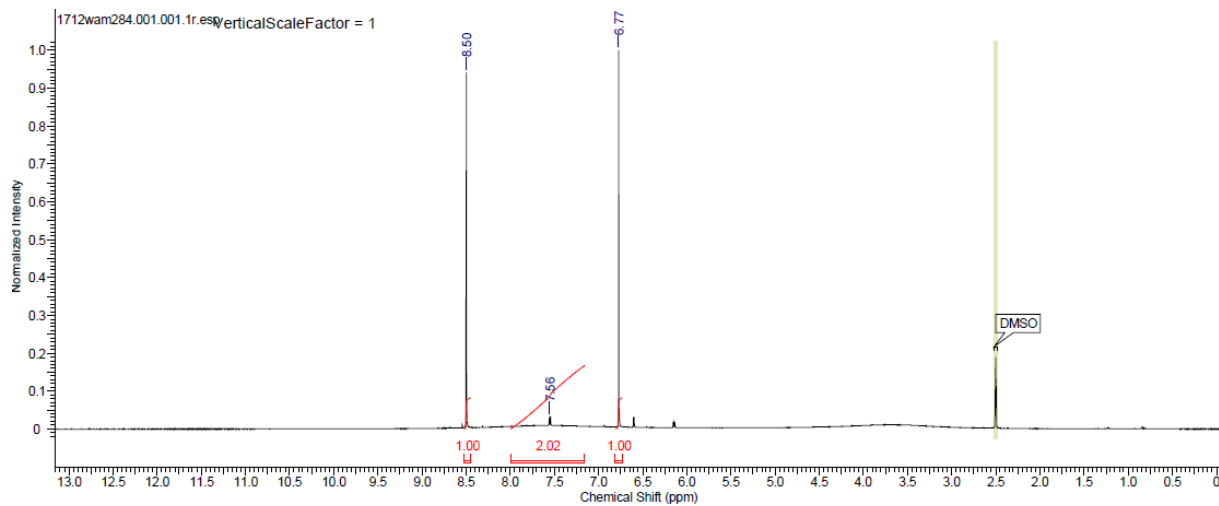
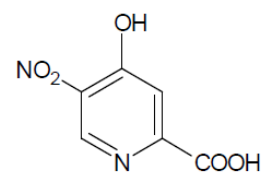
Compound 48



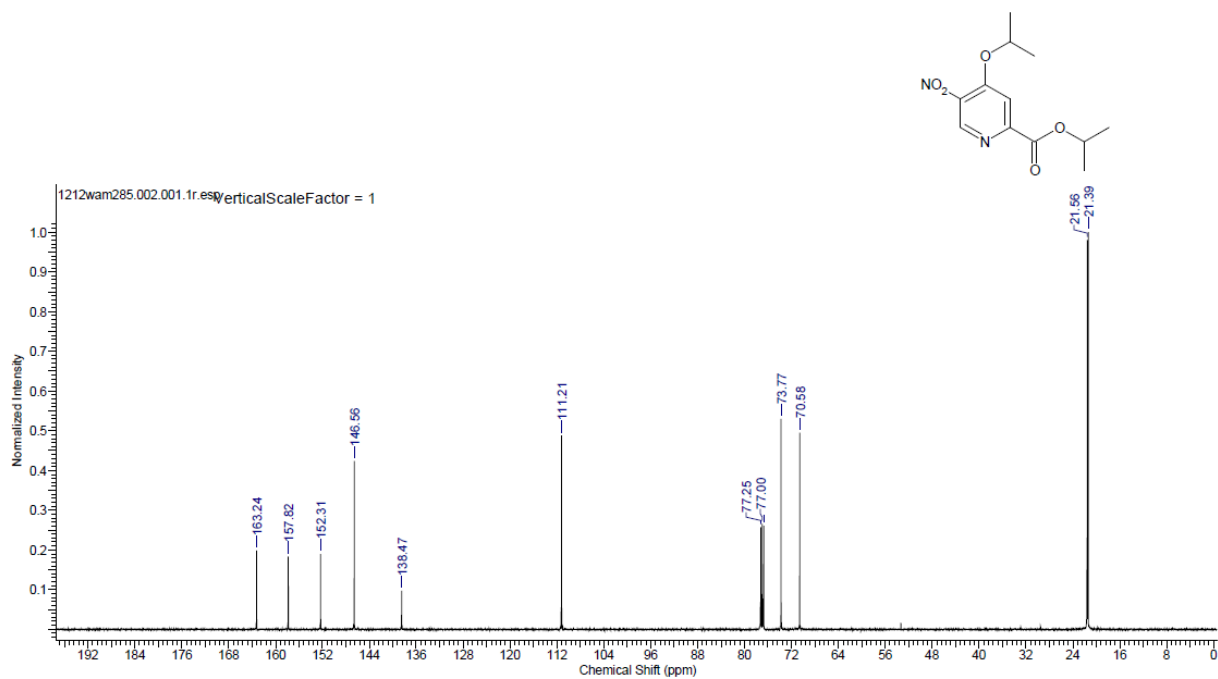
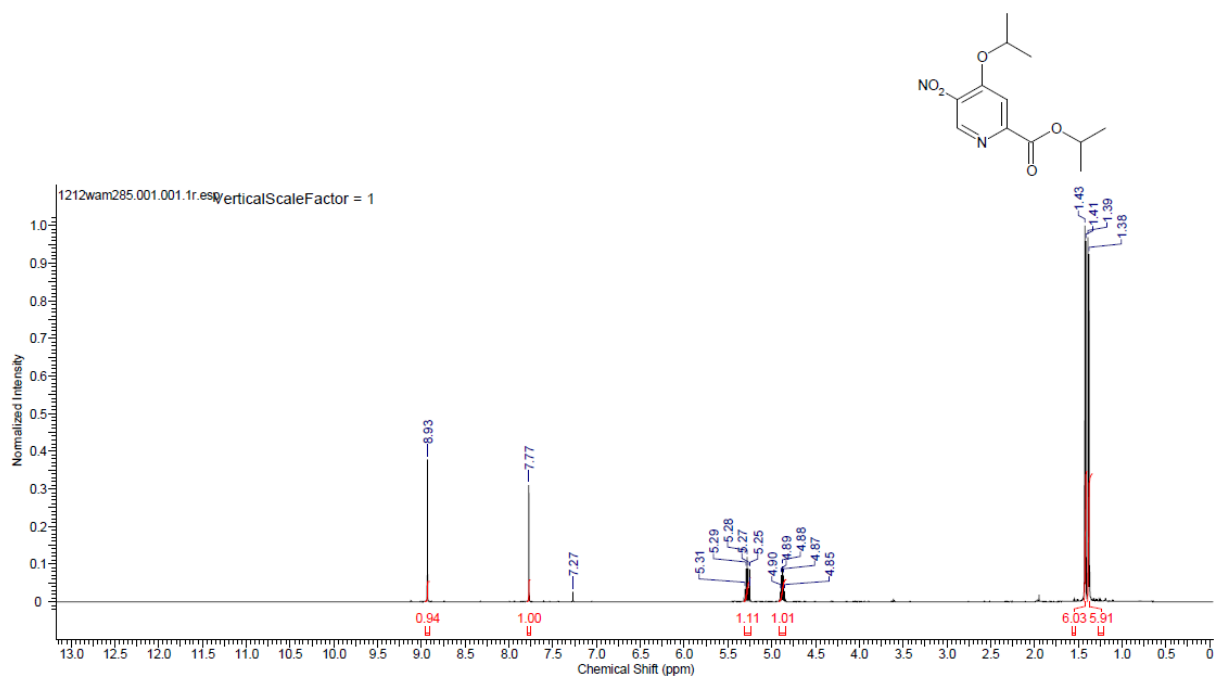
Compound 49



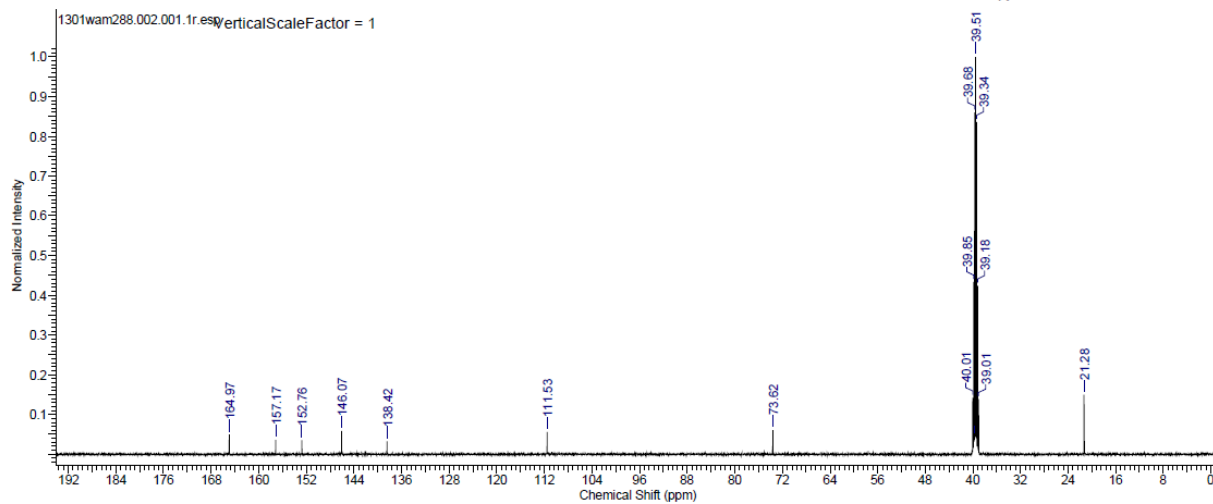
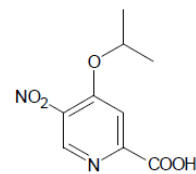
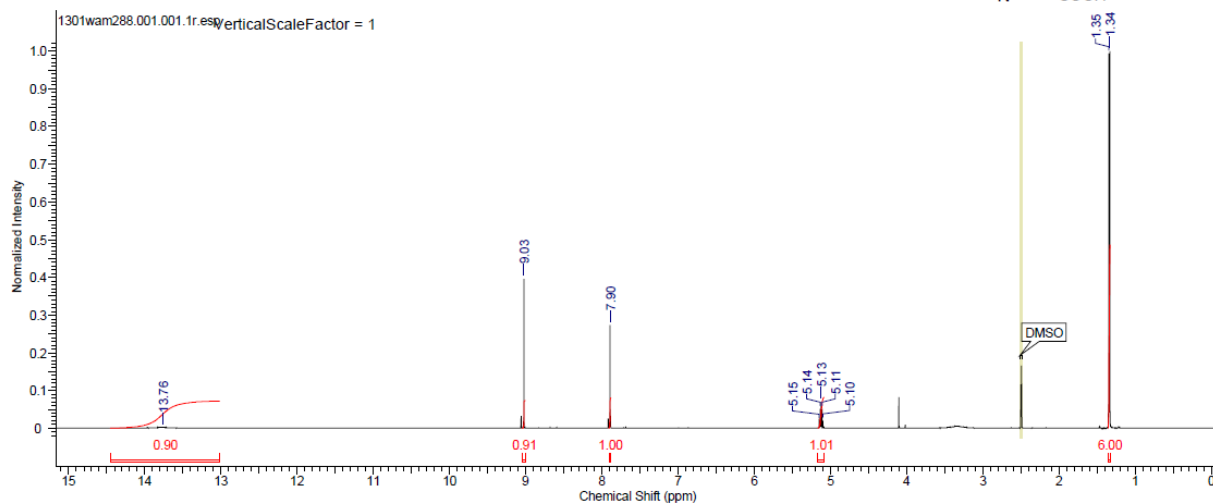
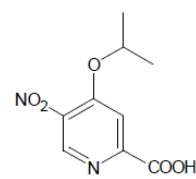
Compound 50



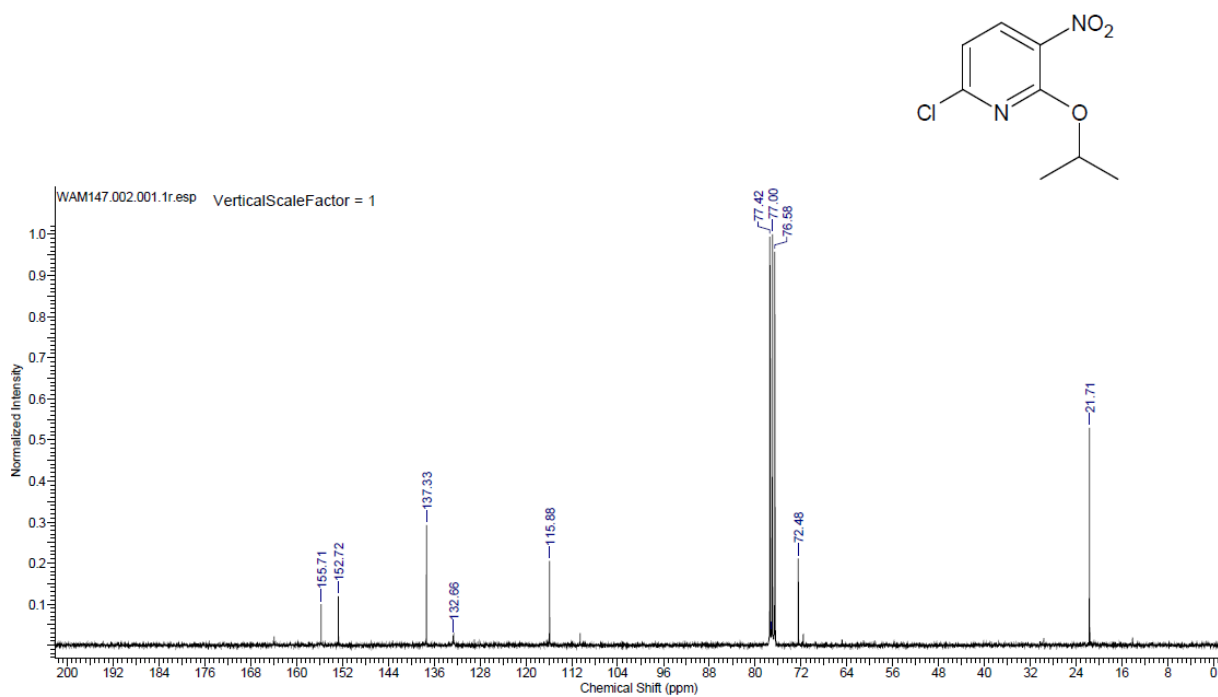
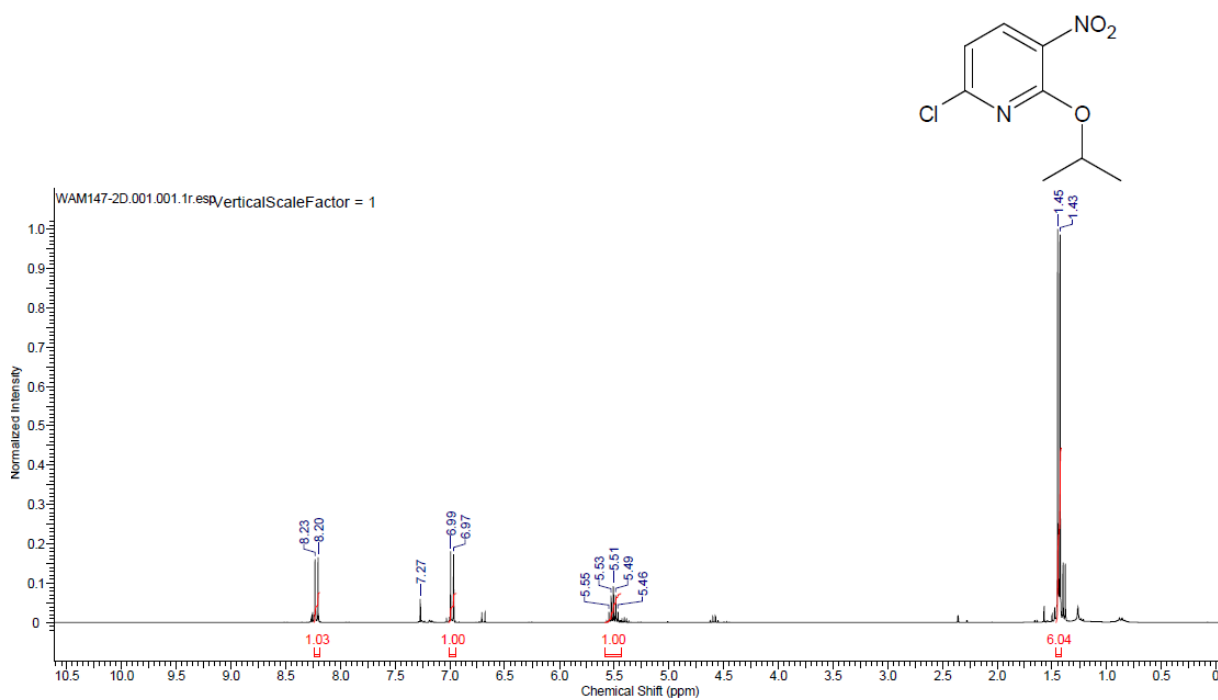
Compound **51**



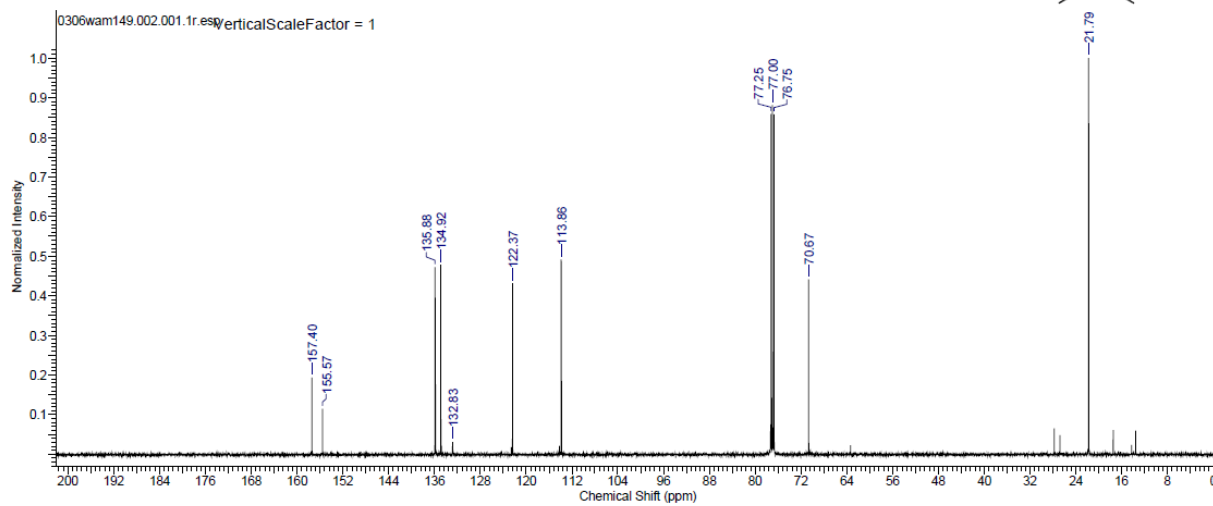
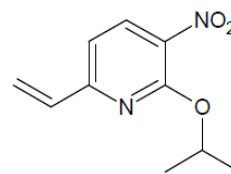
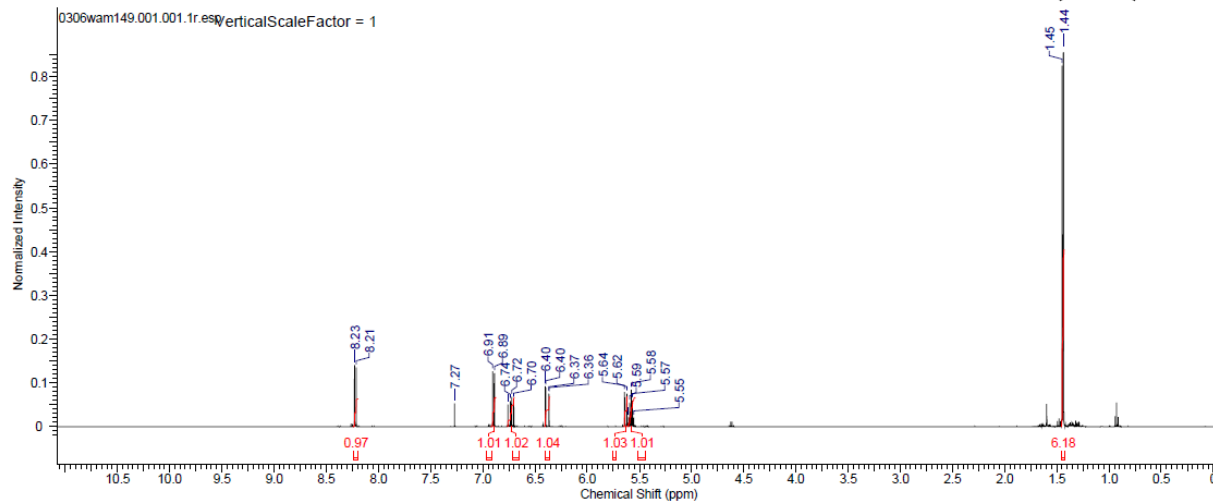
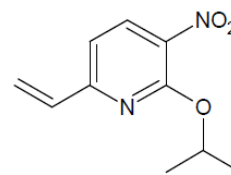
Compound 52



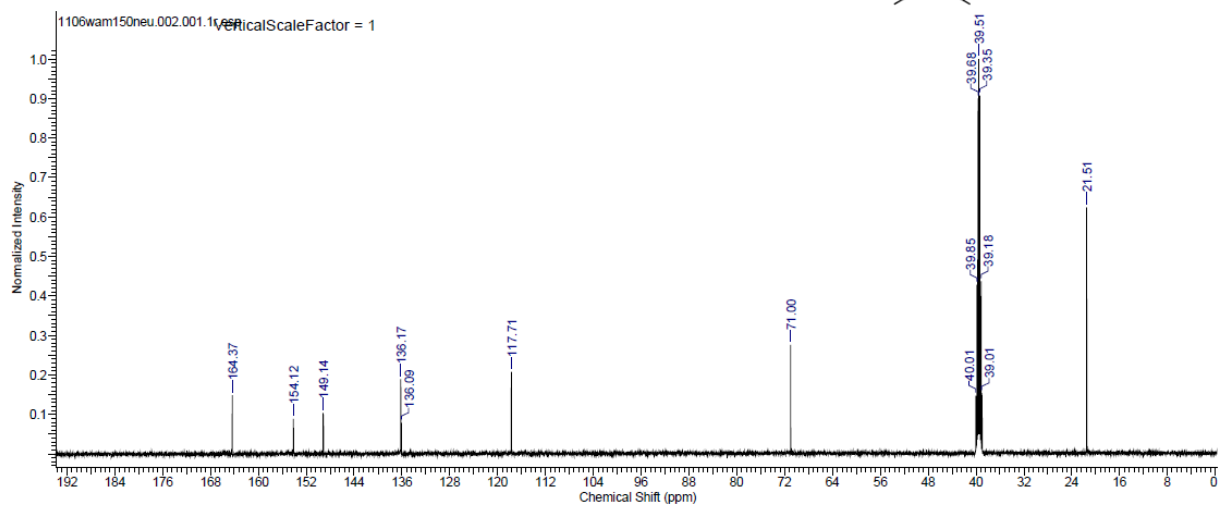
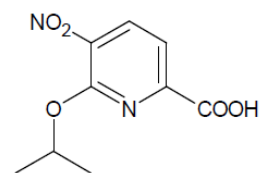
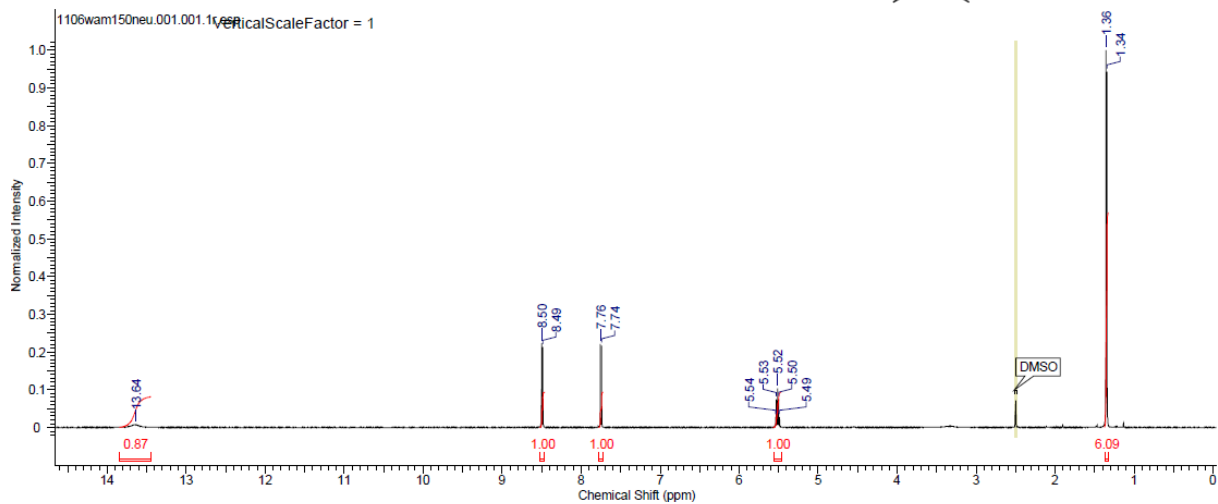
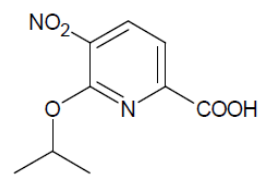
Compound 53



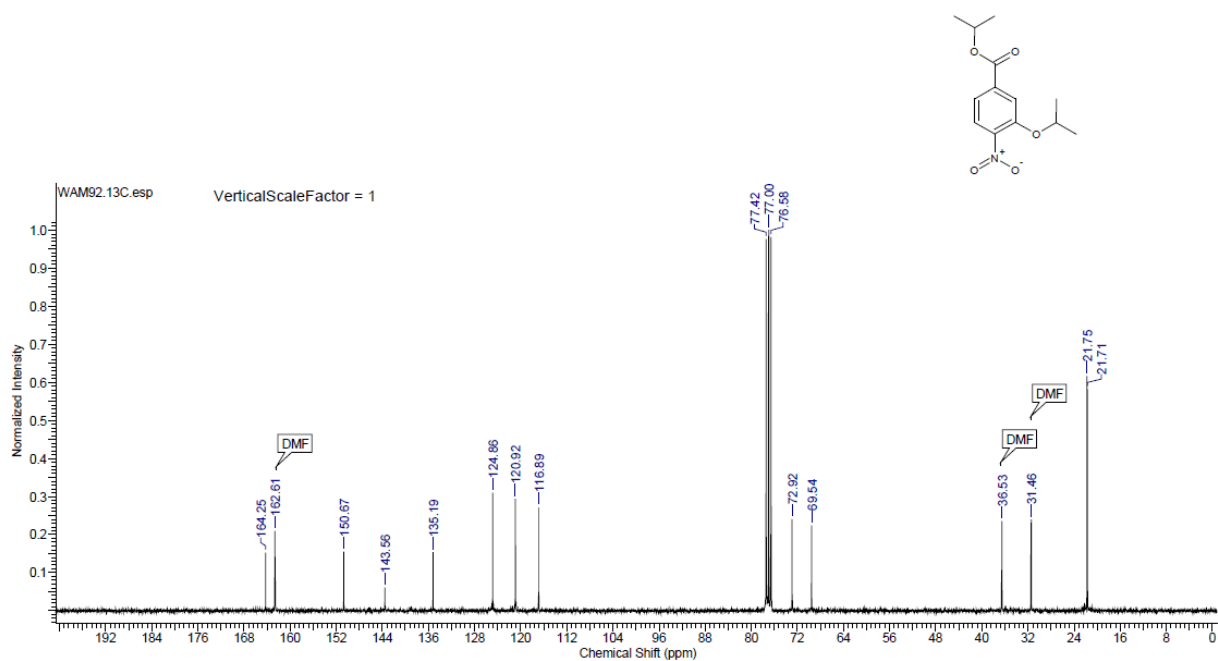
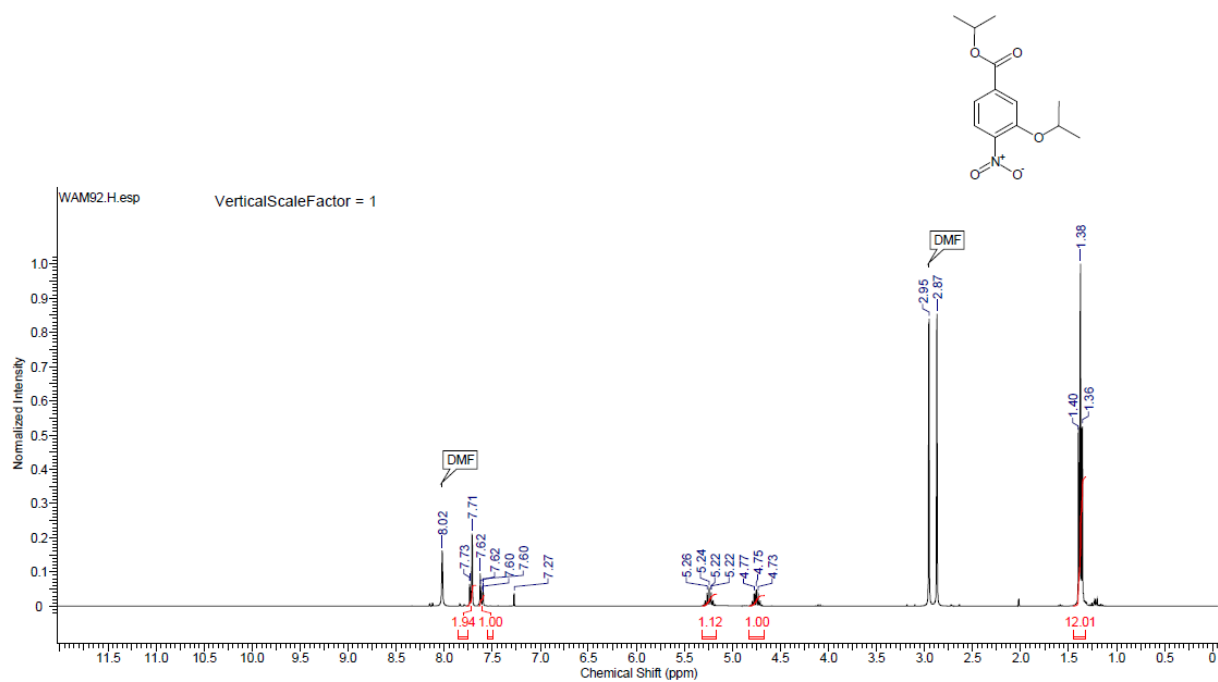
Compound 54



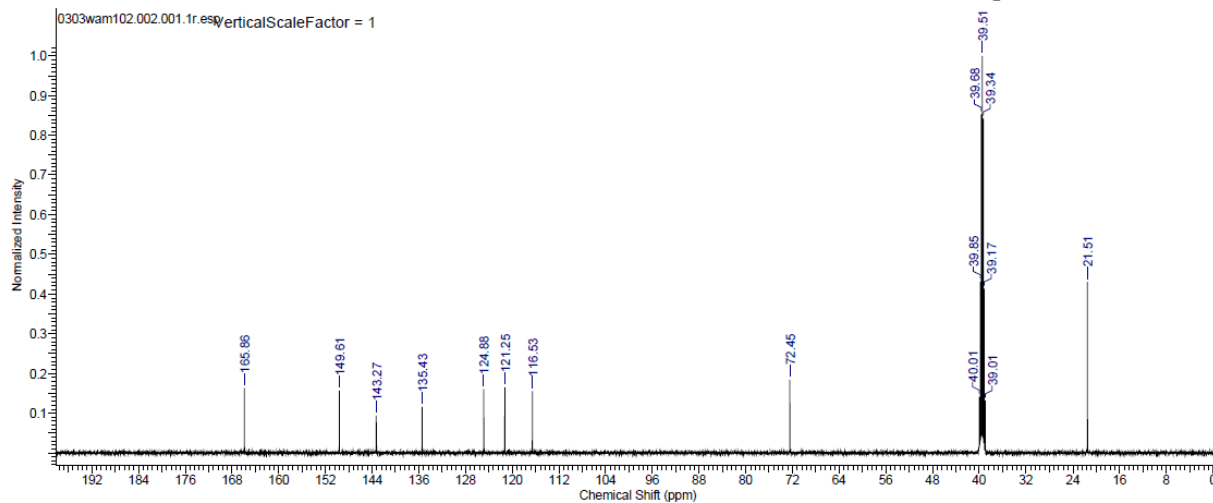
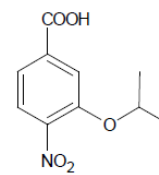
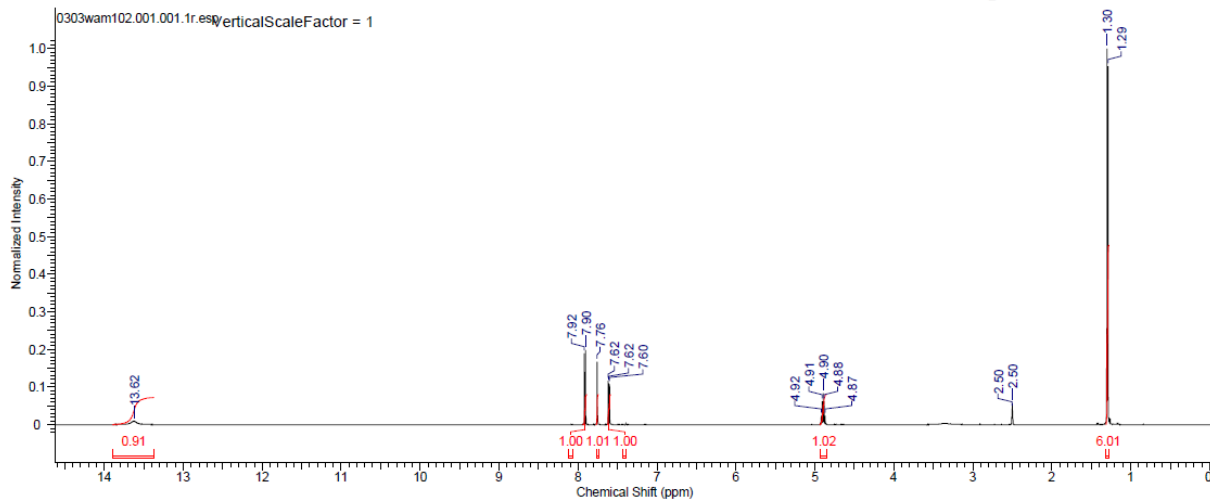
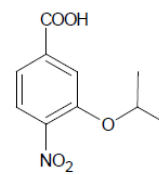
Compound 55



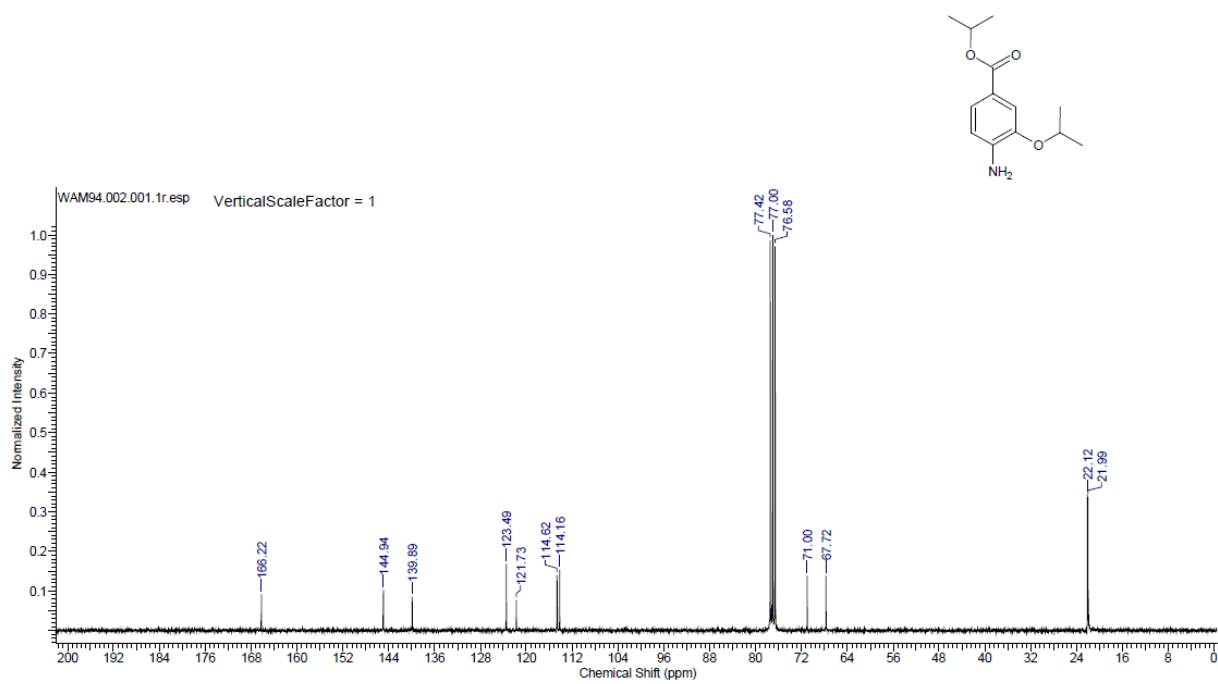
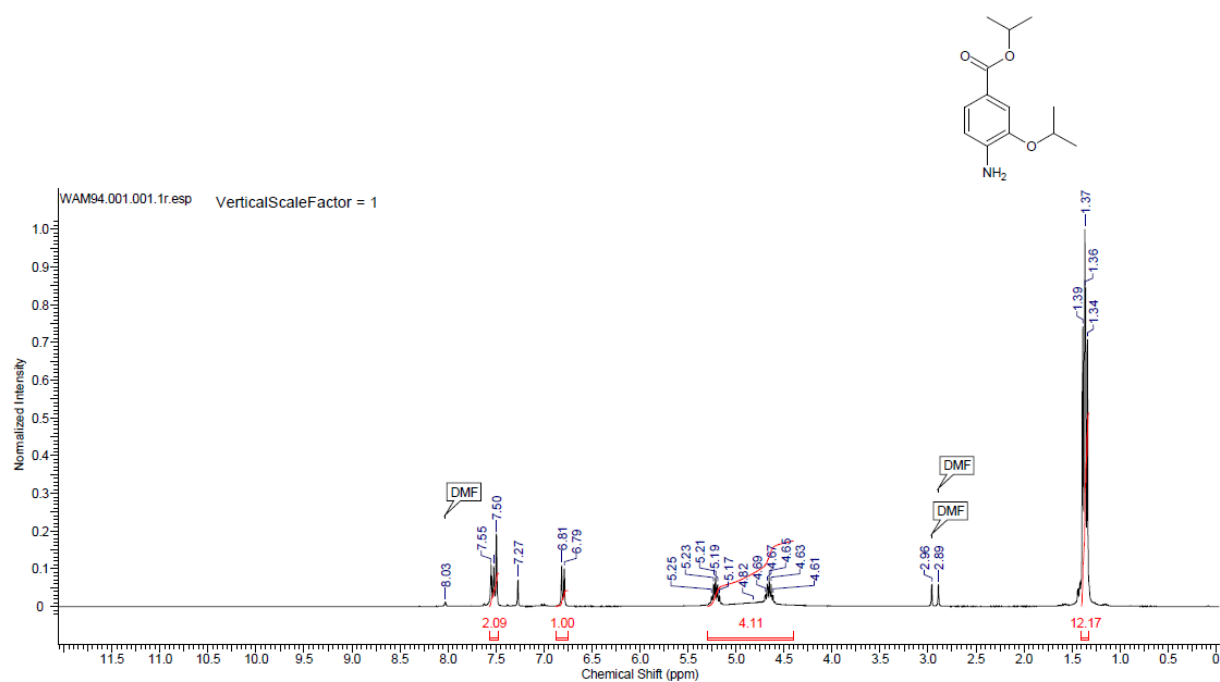
Compound 21



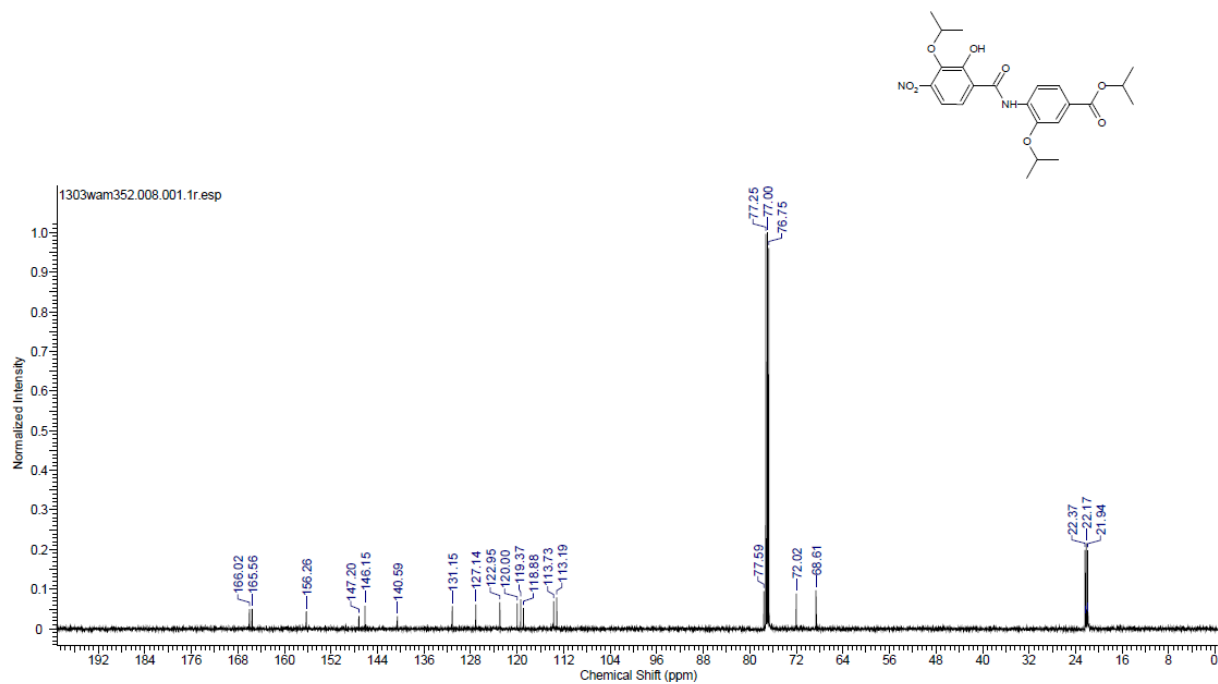
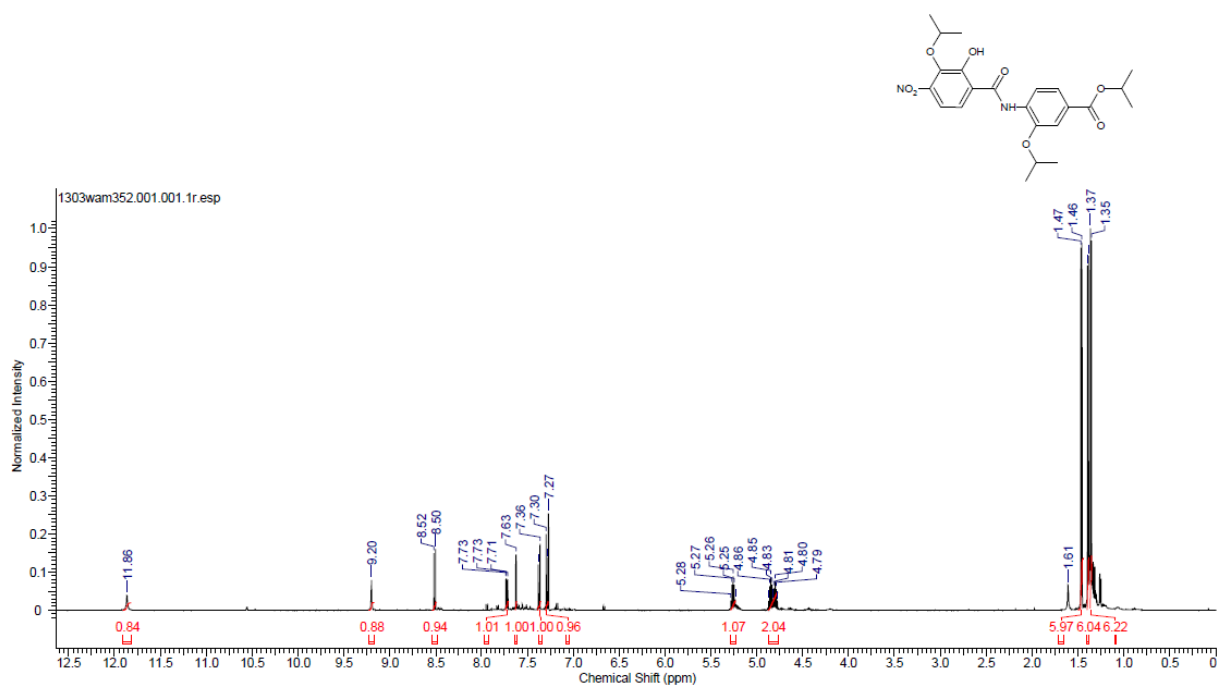
Compound 27



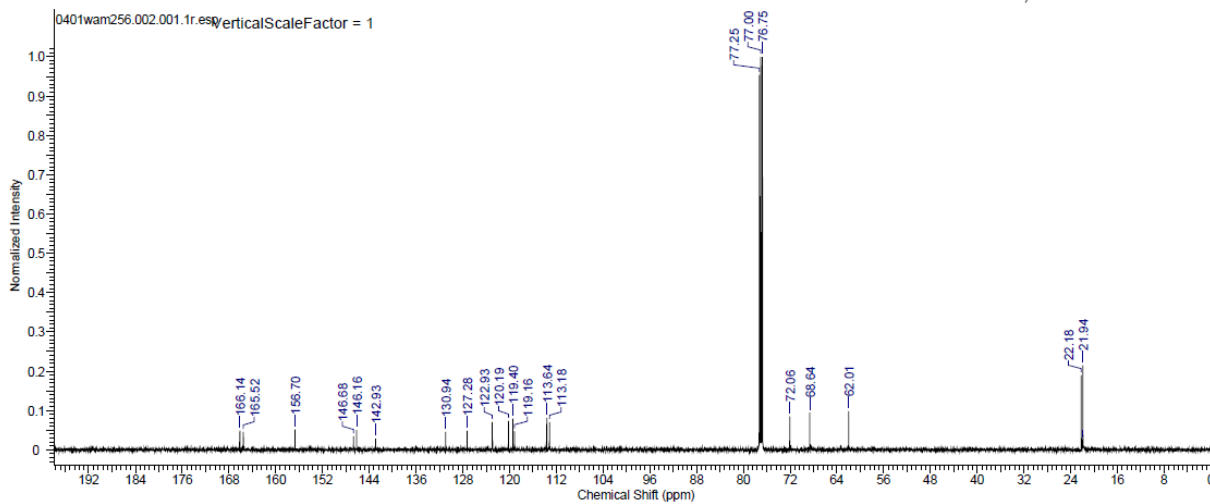
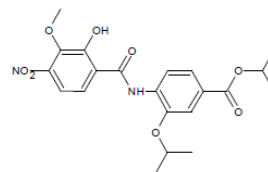
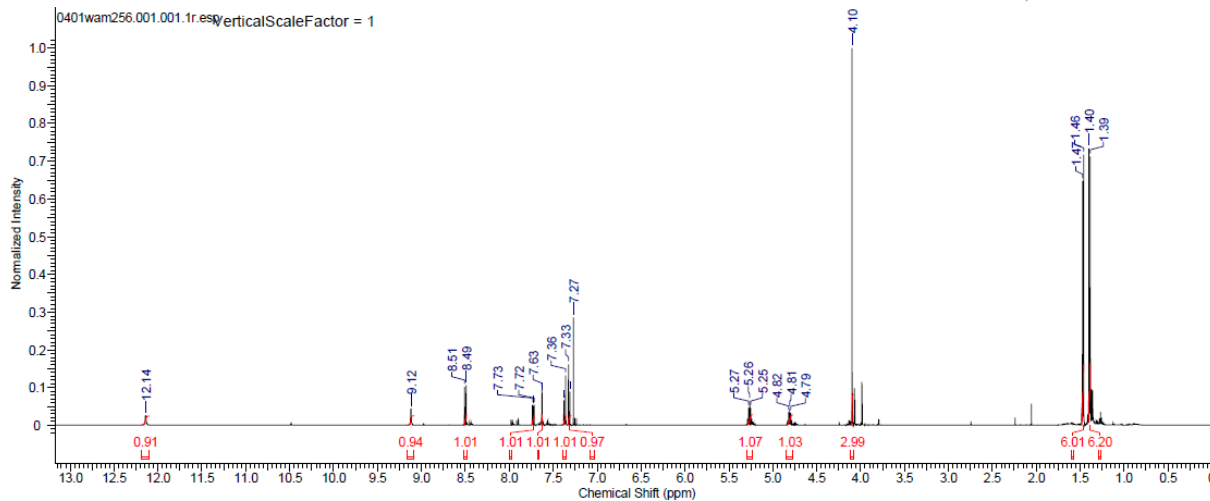
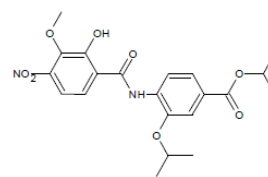
Compound 22



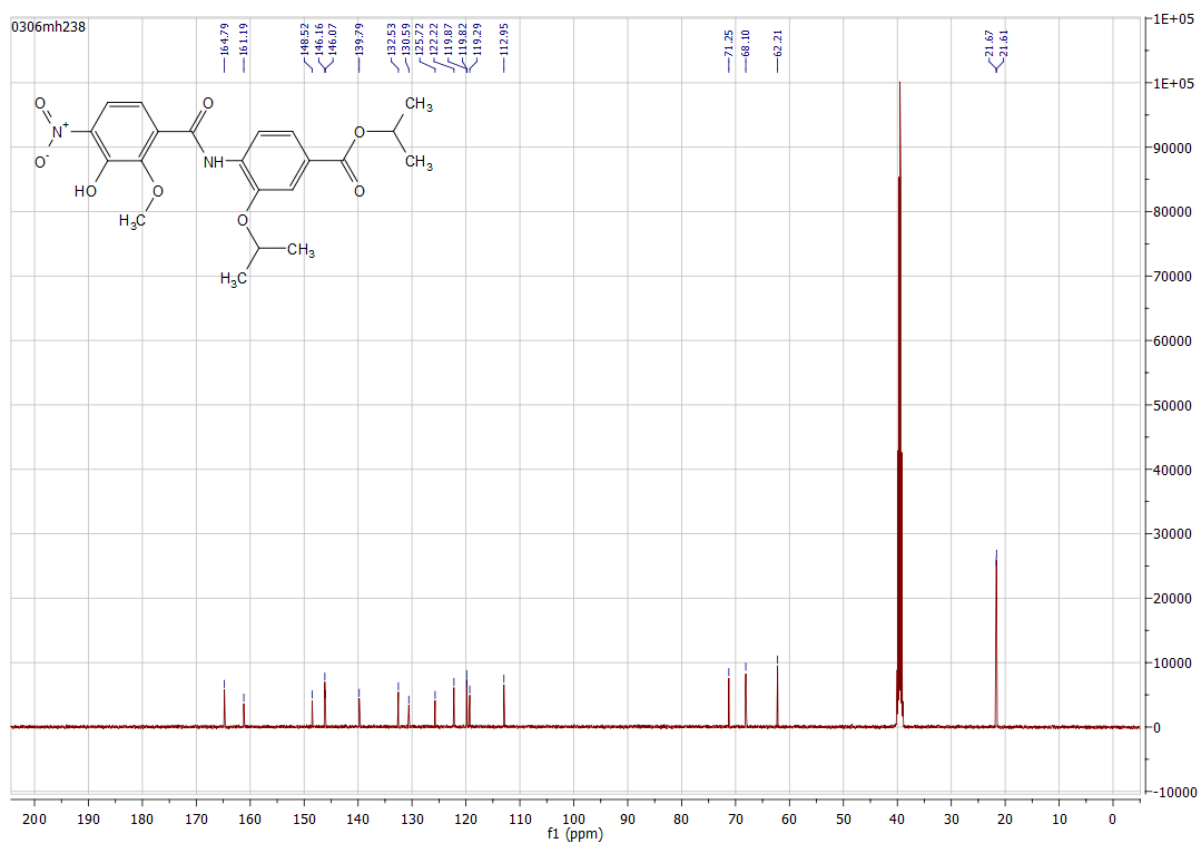
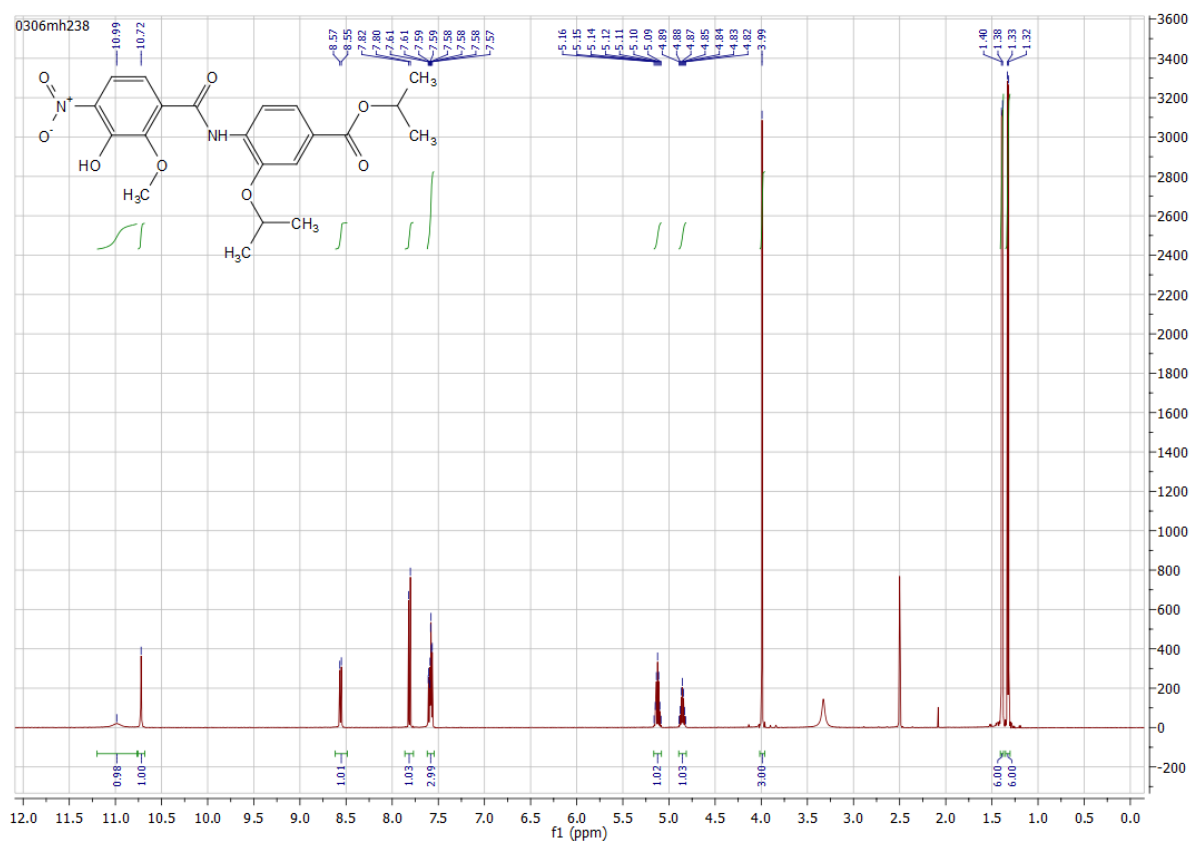
Compound 23



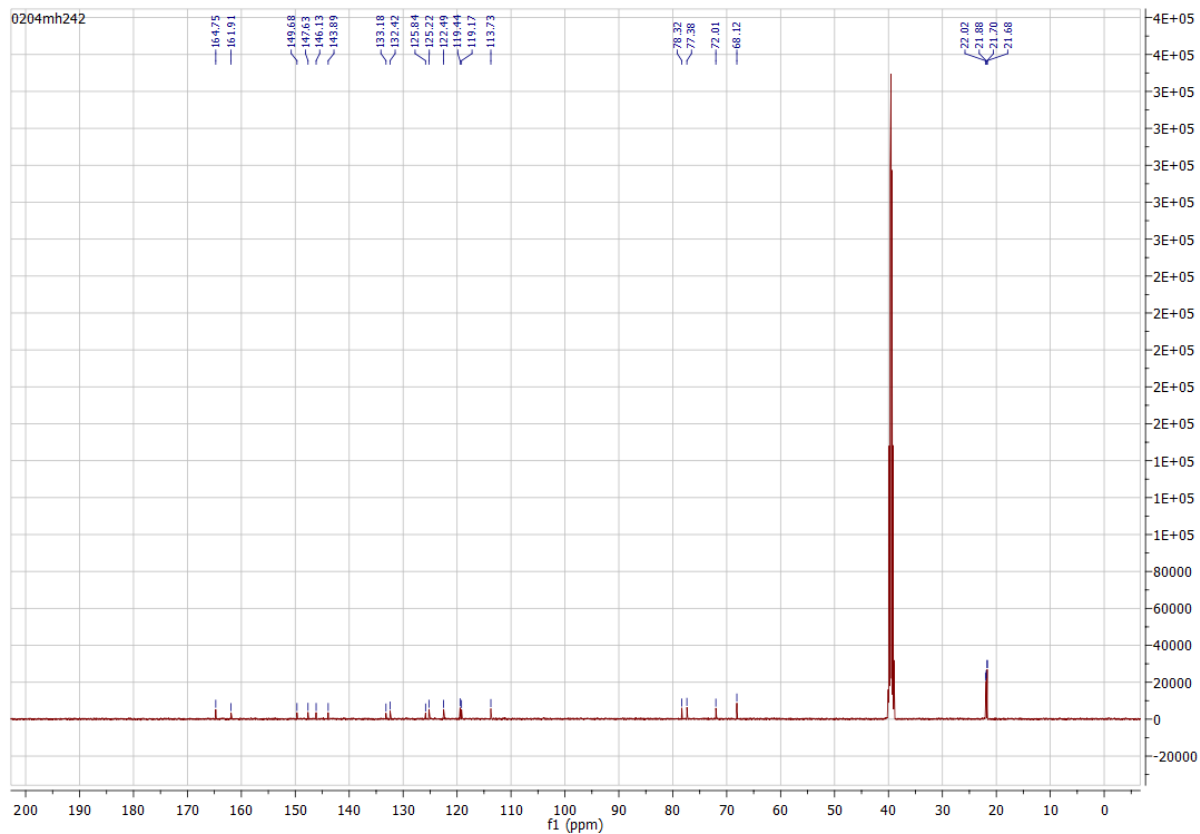
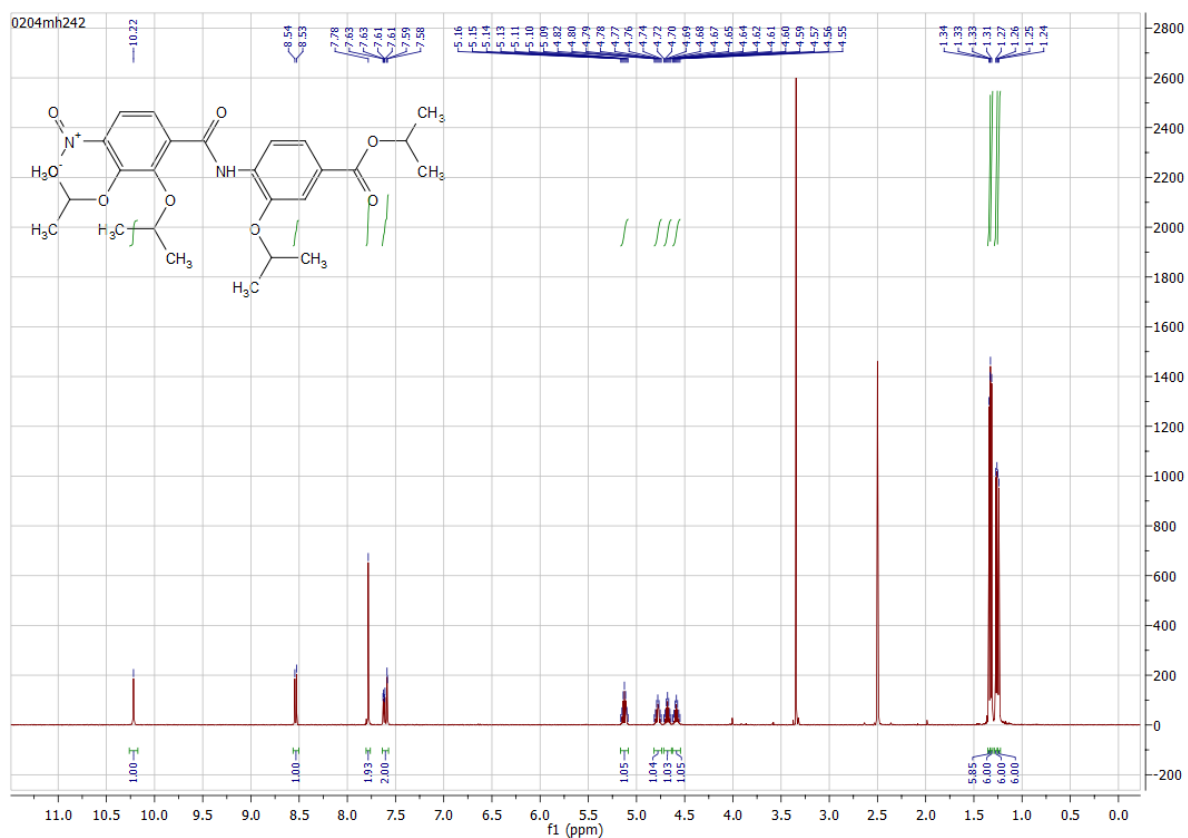
Compound 58



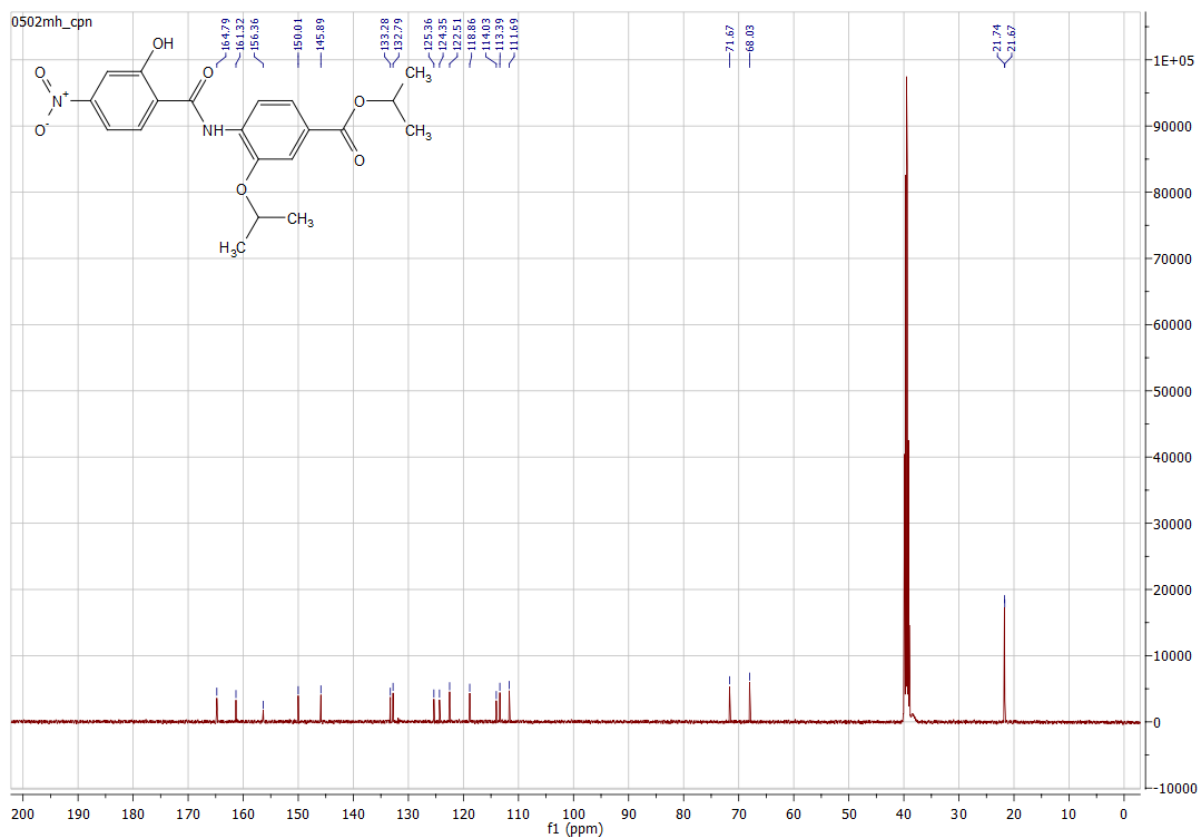
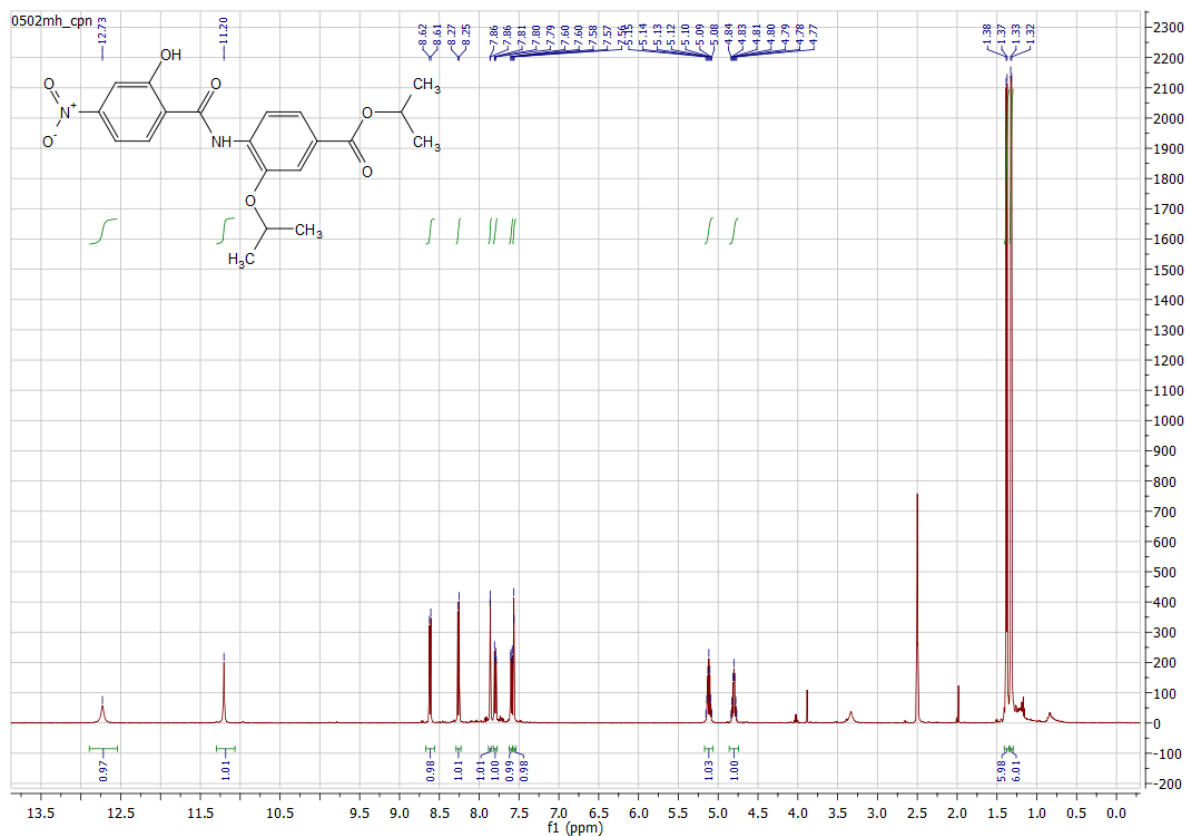
Compound 59



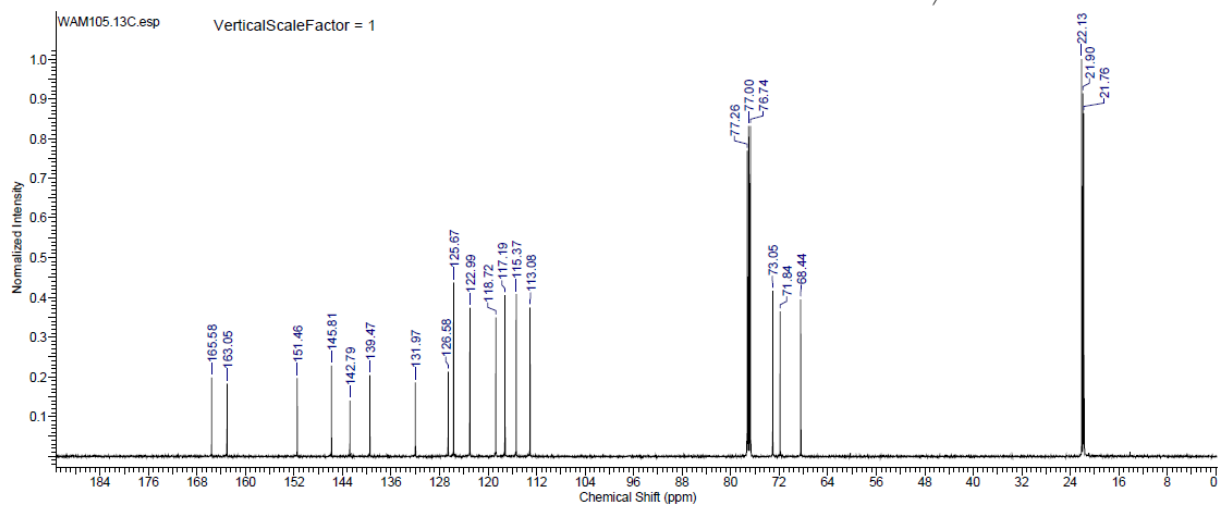
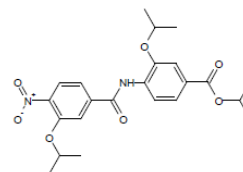
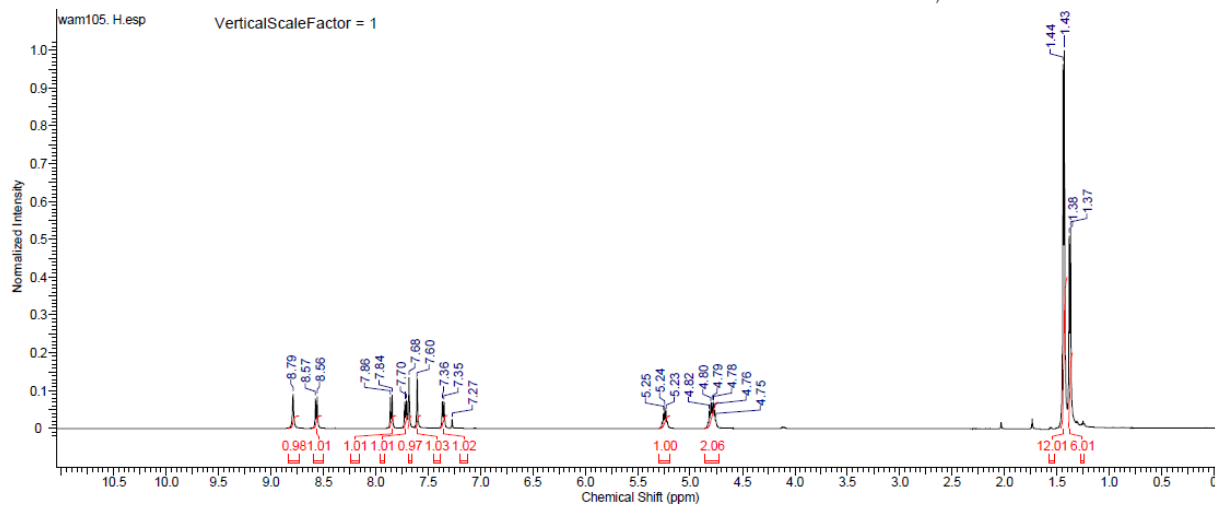
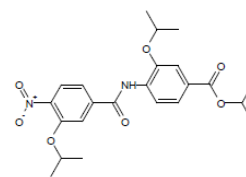
Compound **60**



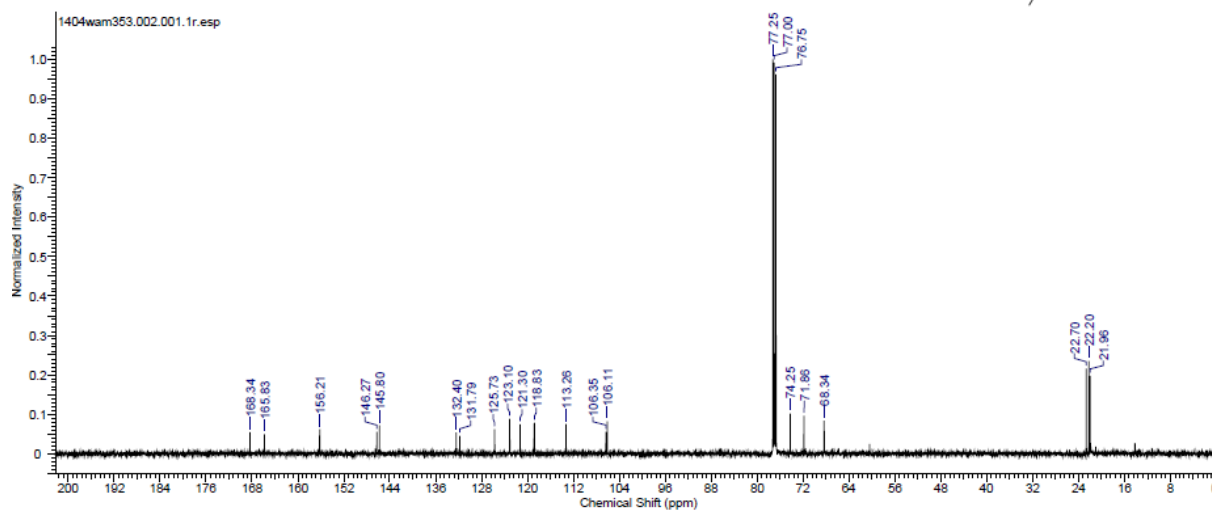
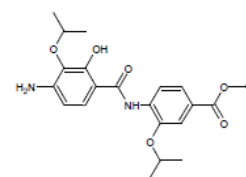
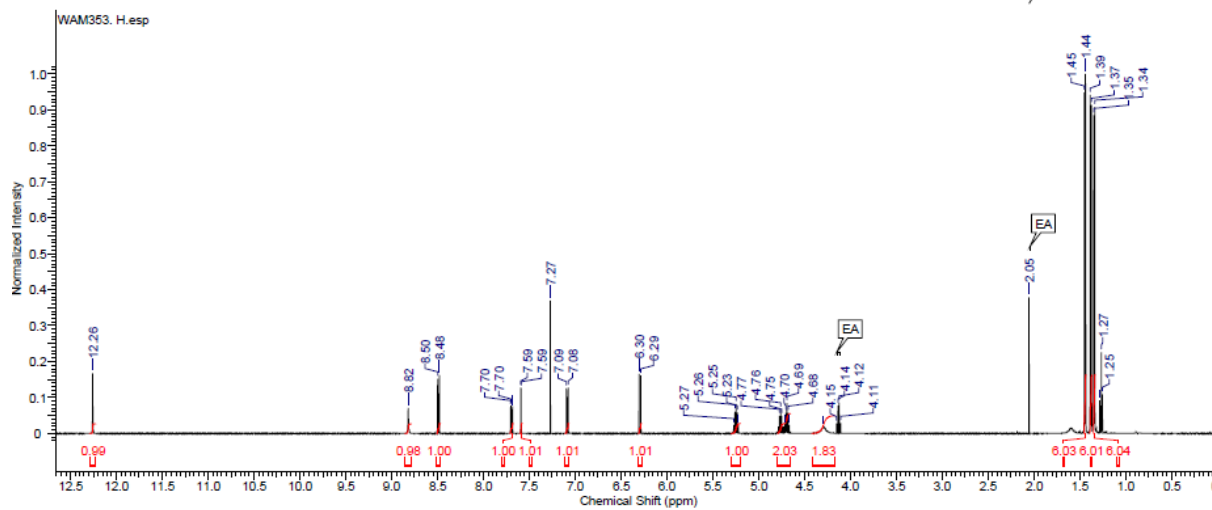
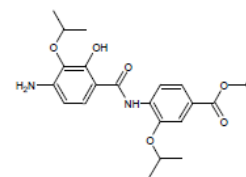
Compound 61



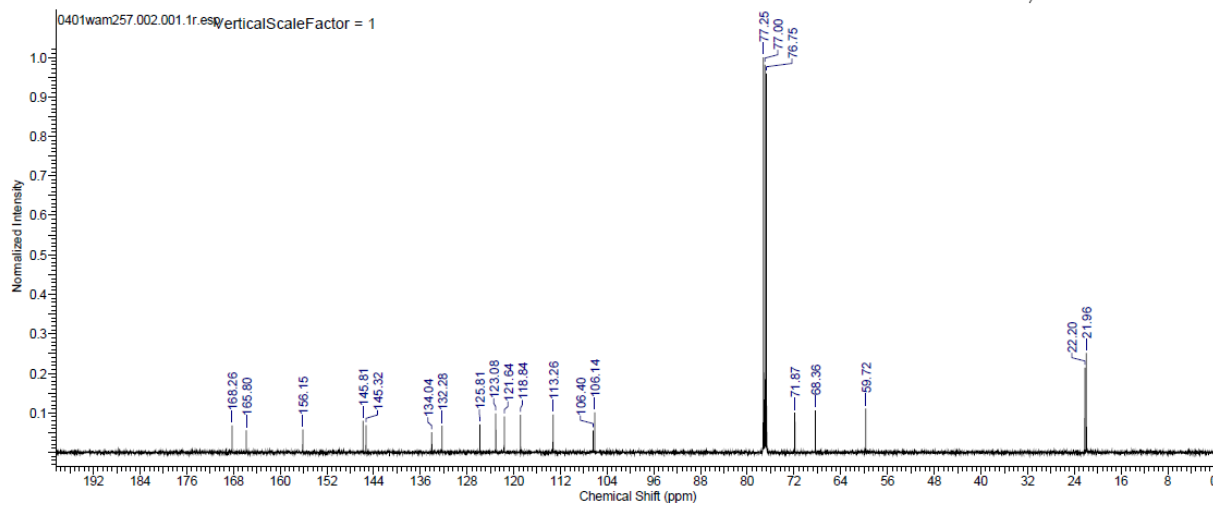
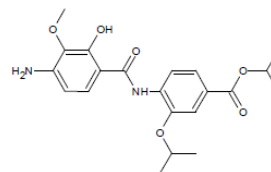
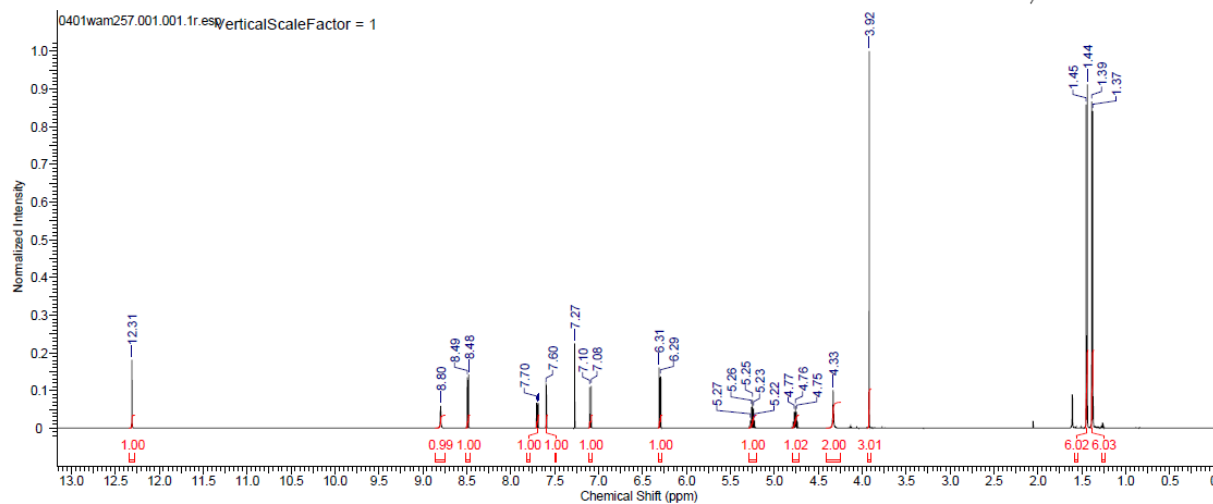
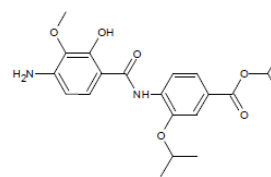
Compound **62**



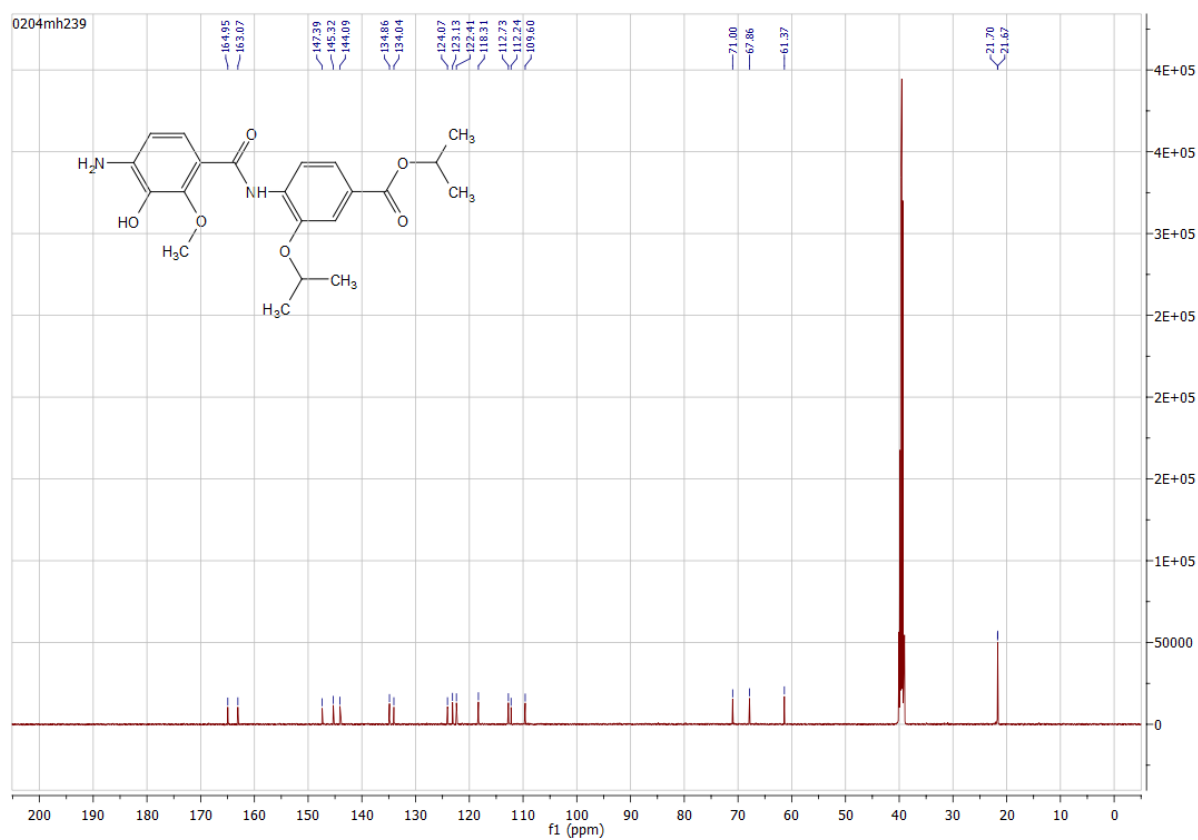
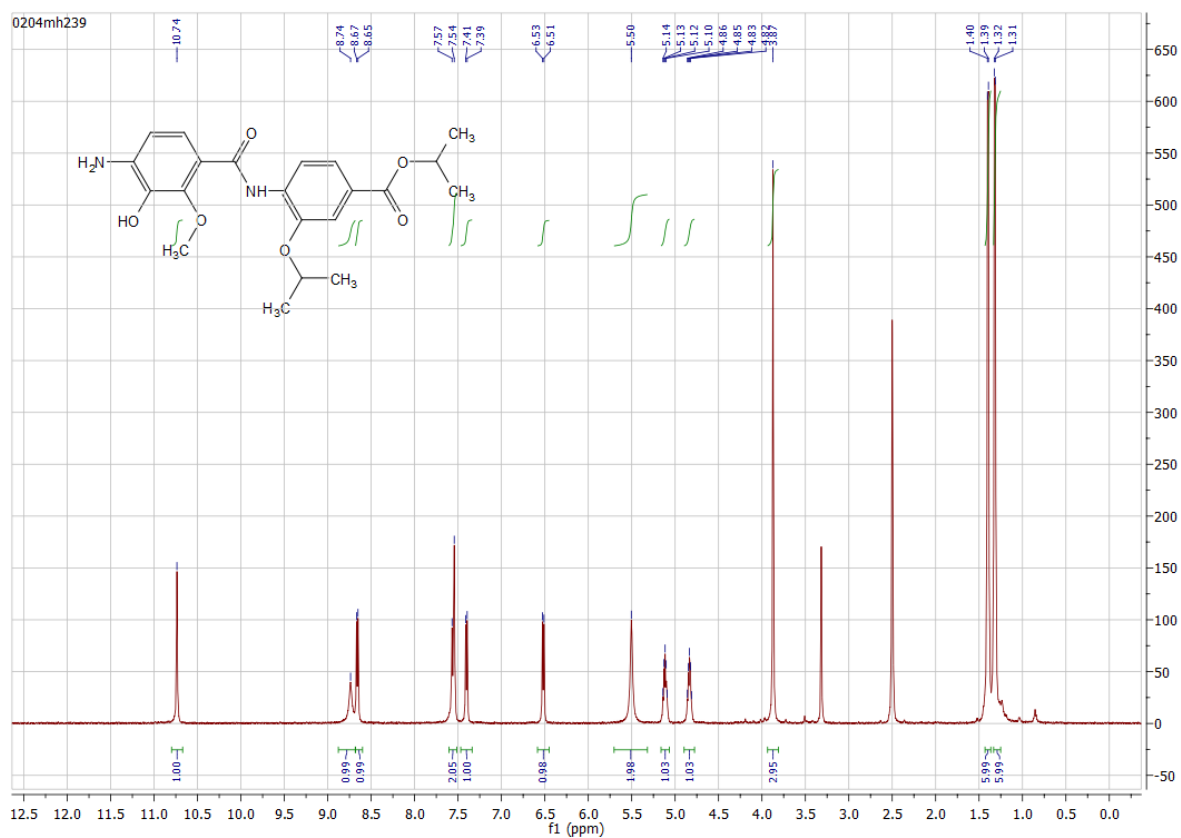
Compound 24



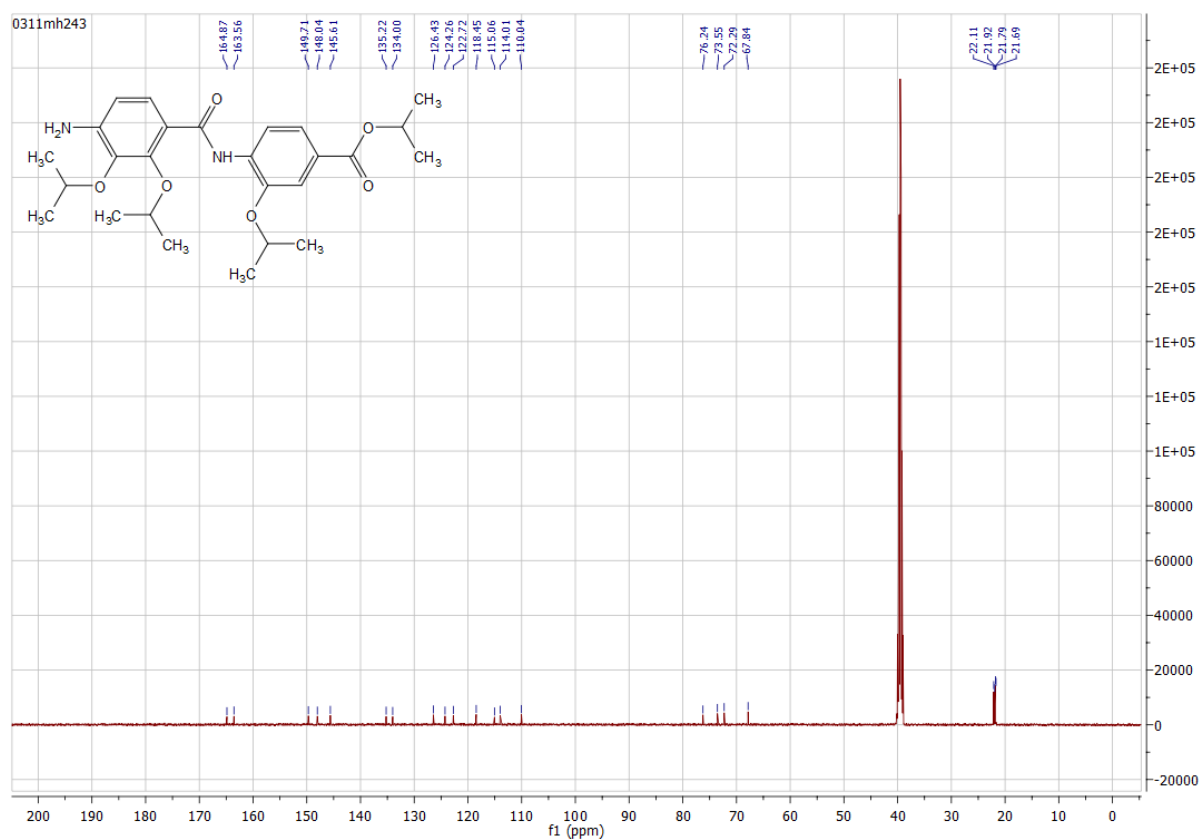
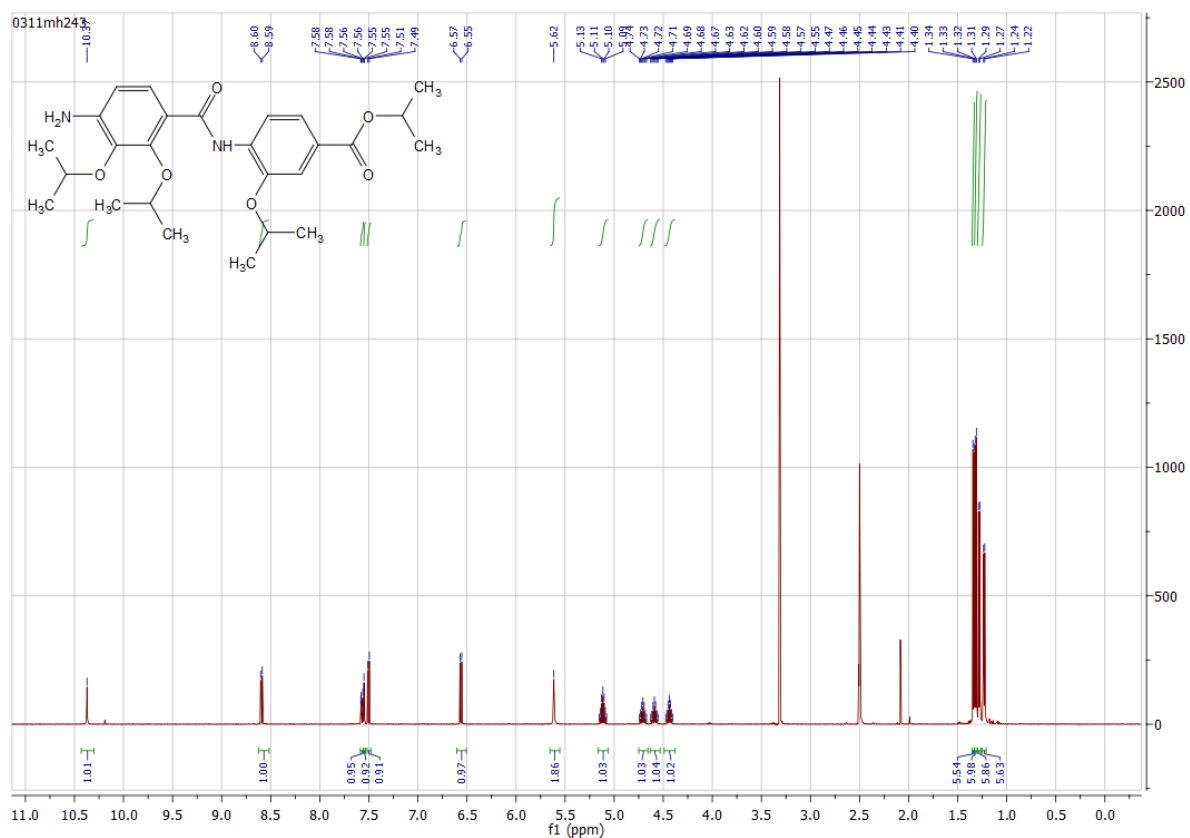
Compound 63



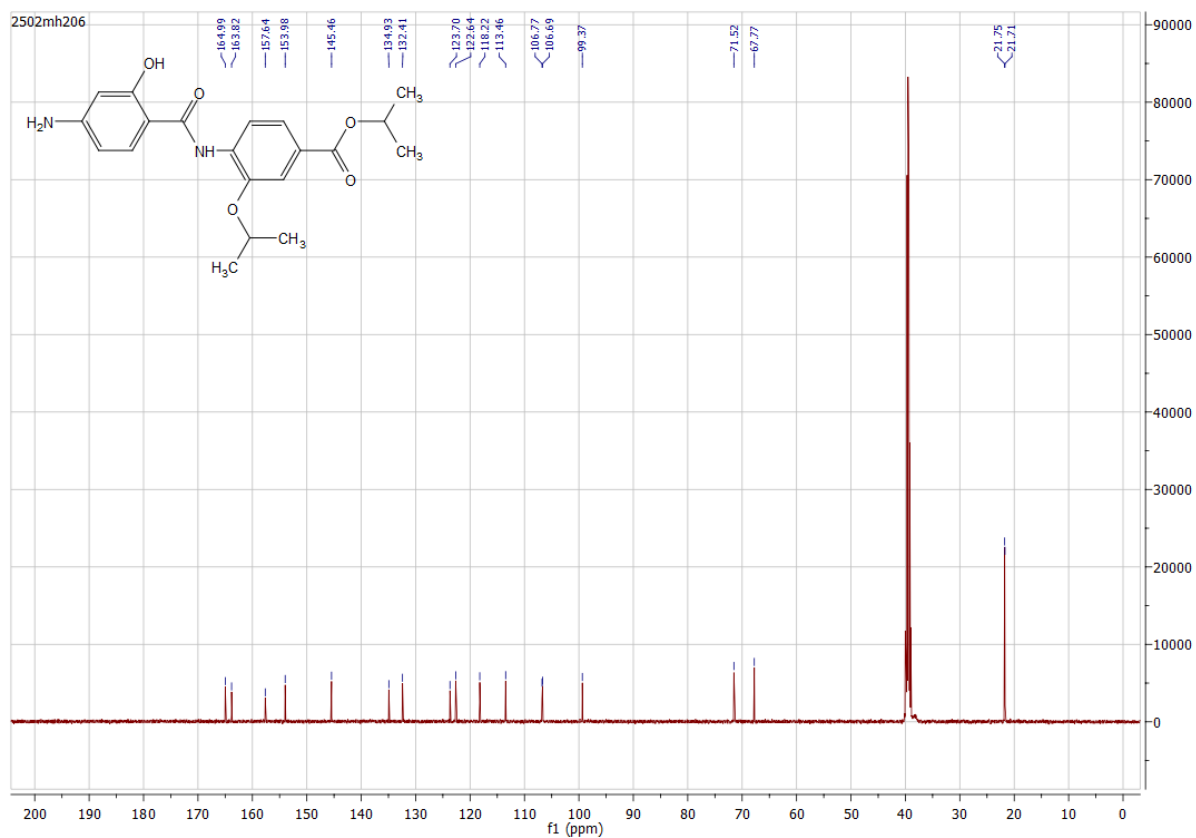
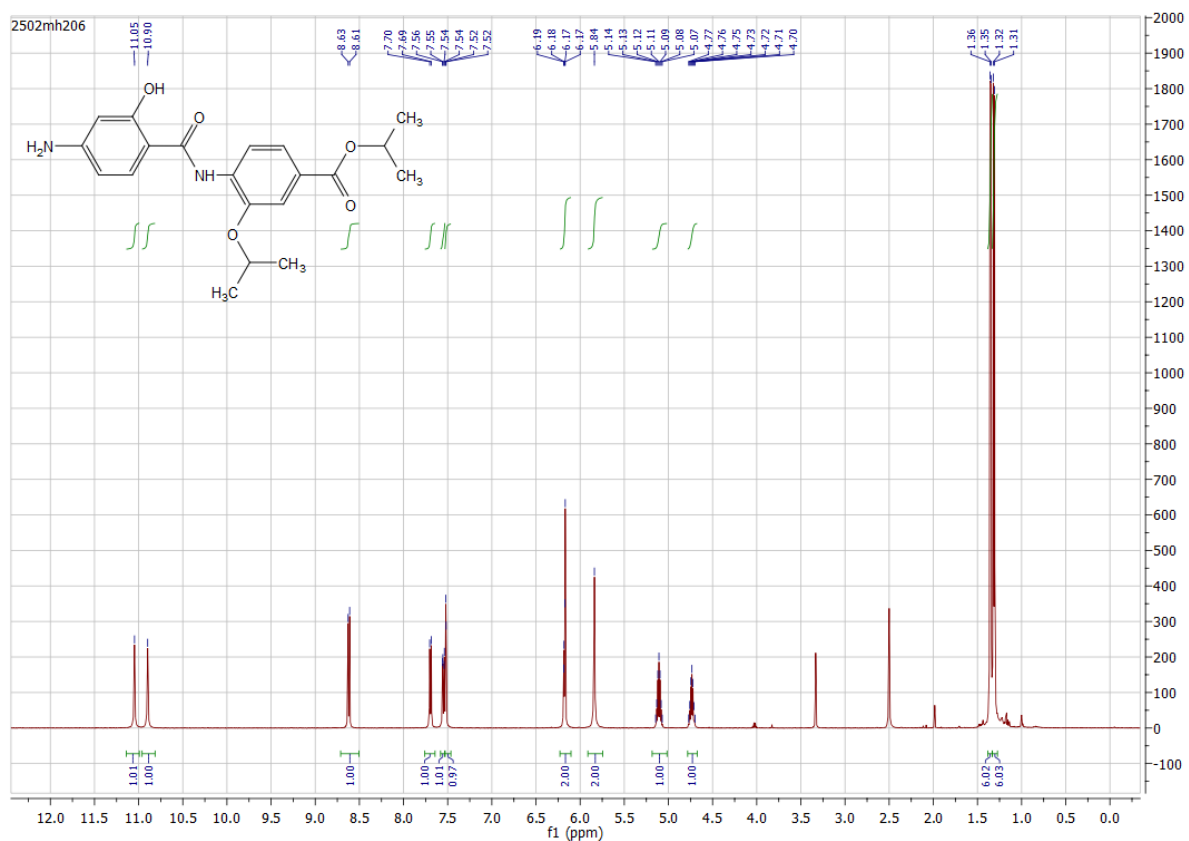
Compound 64



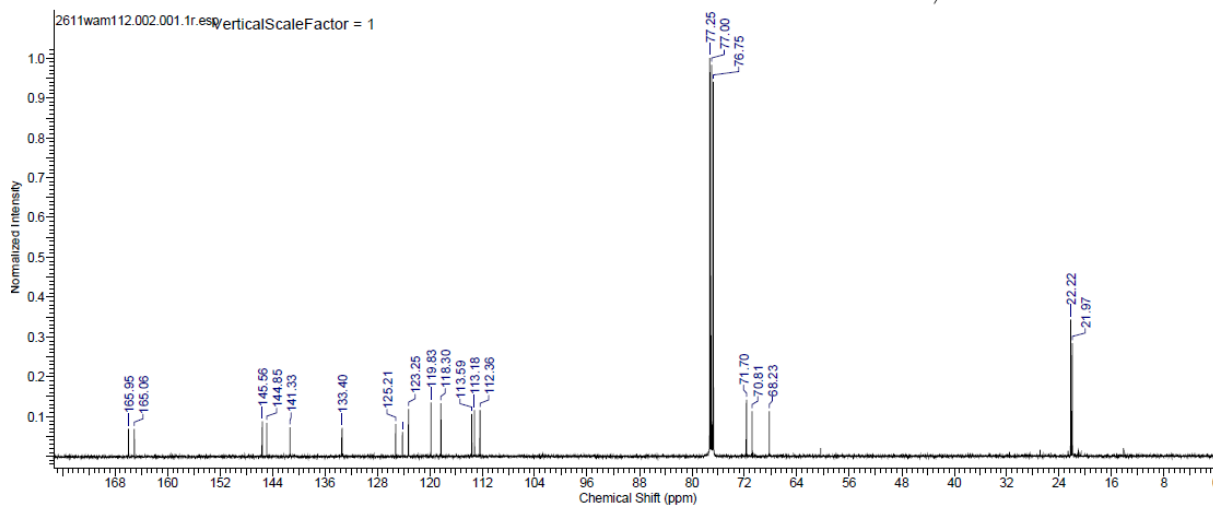
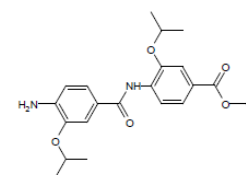
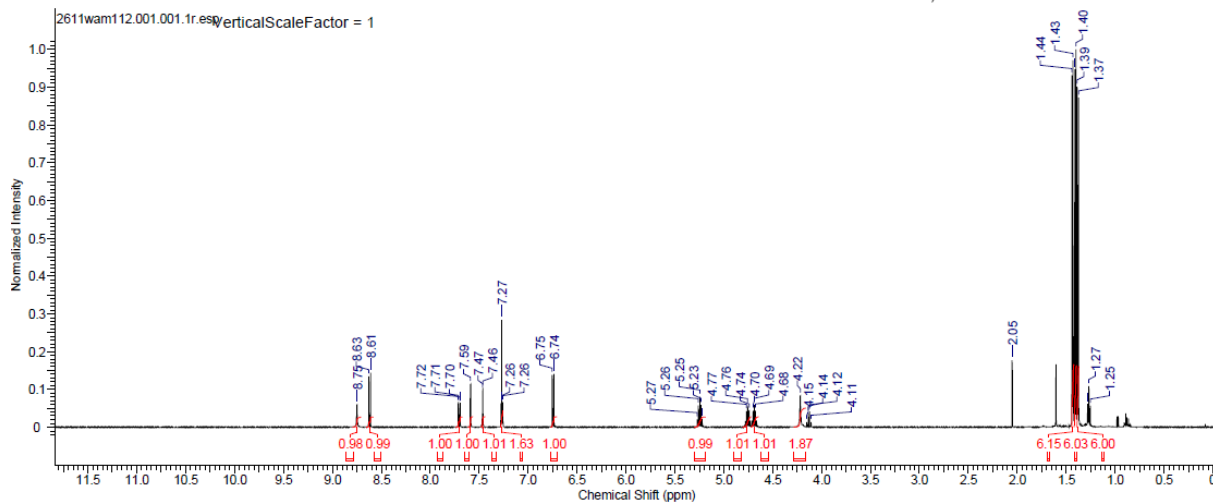
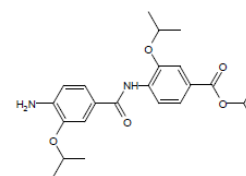
Compound 65



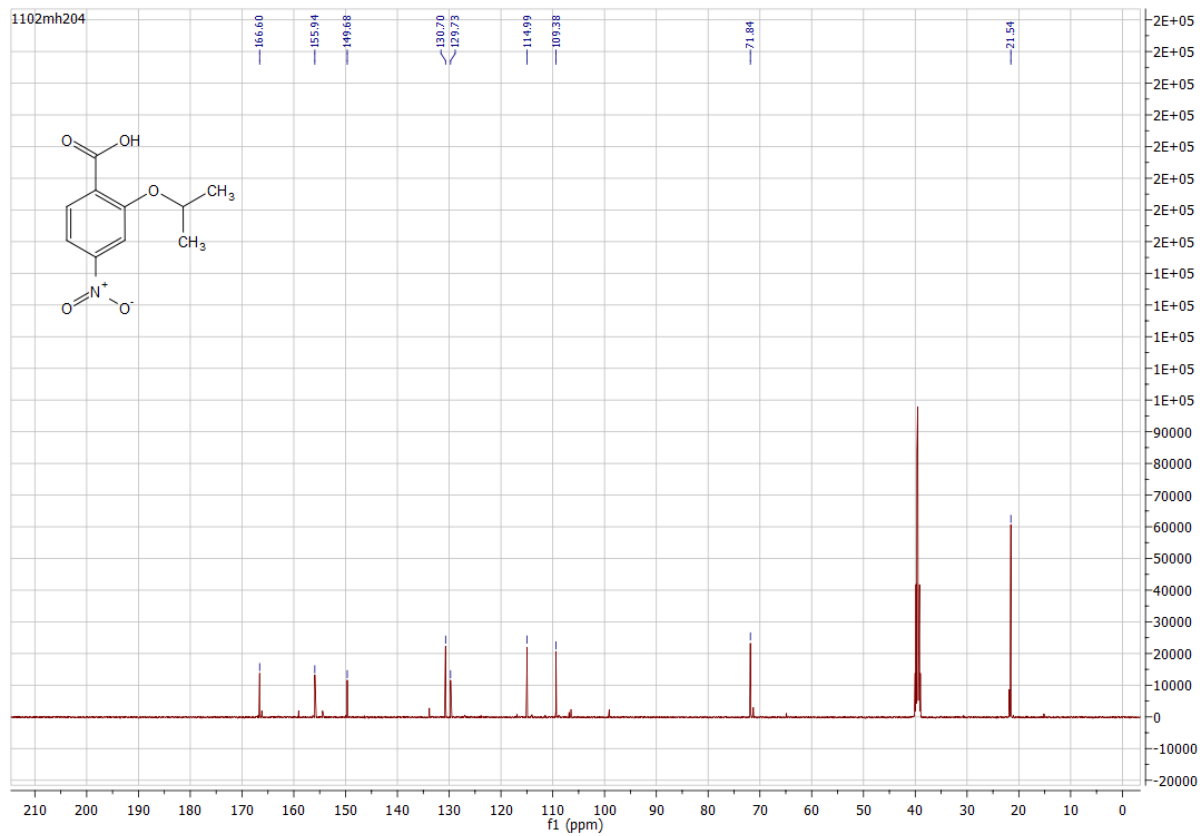
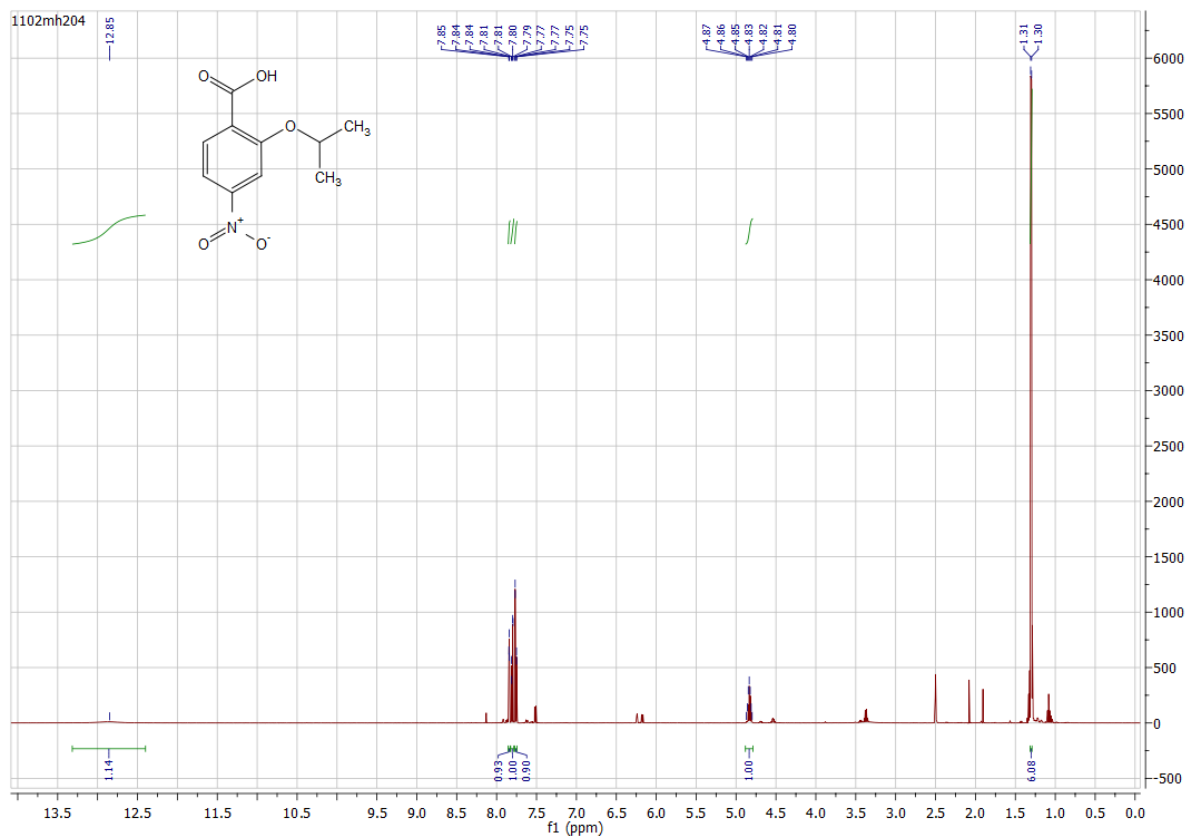
Compound **66**



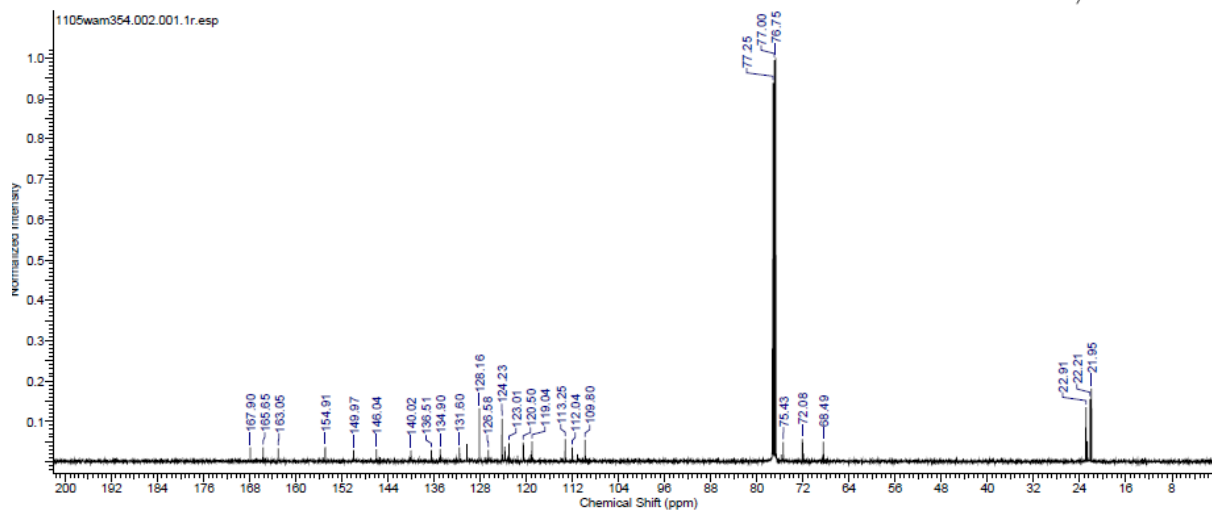
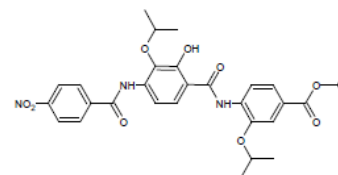
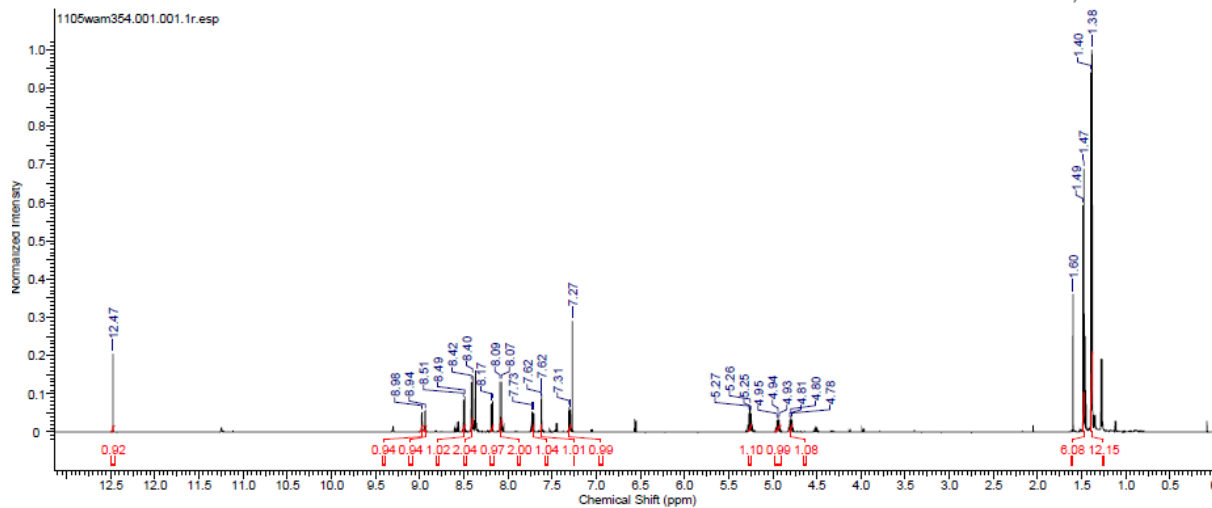
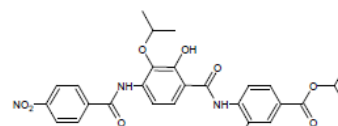
Compound 67



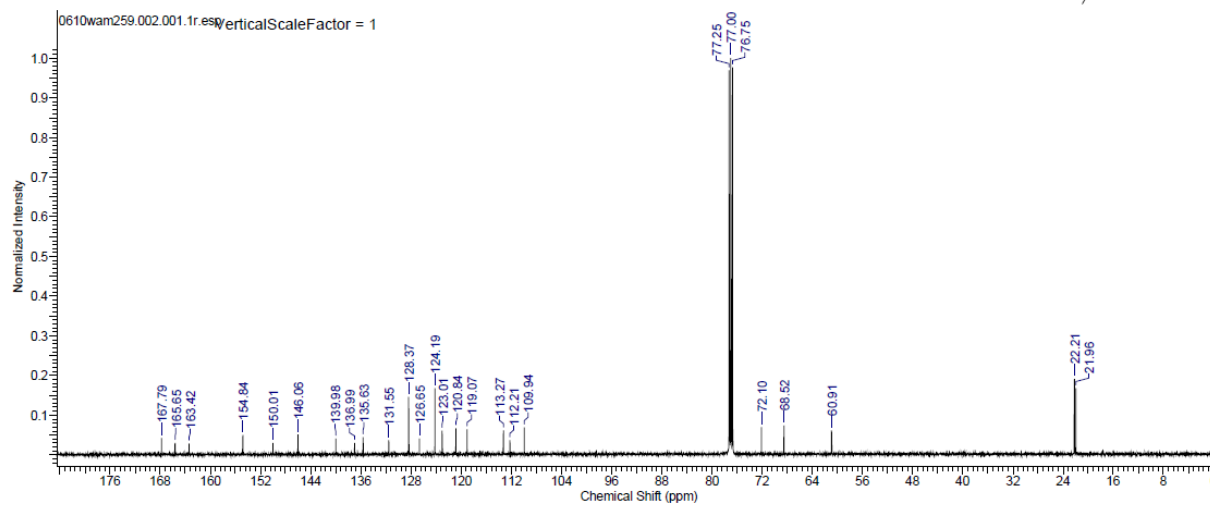
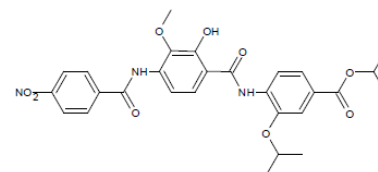
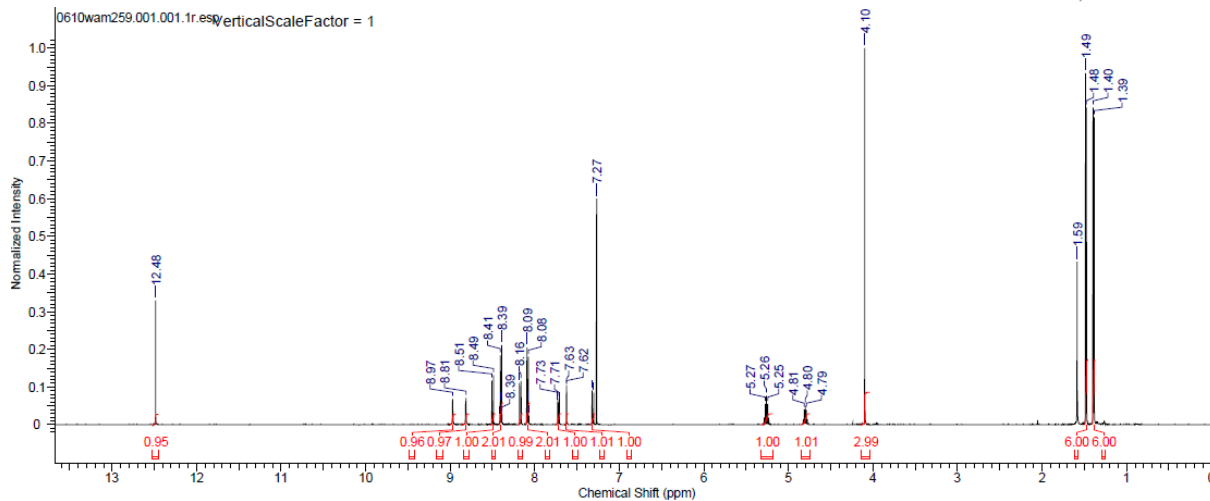
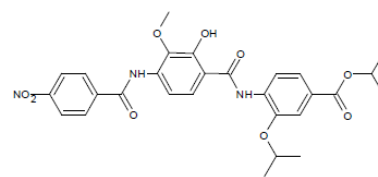
Compound 69



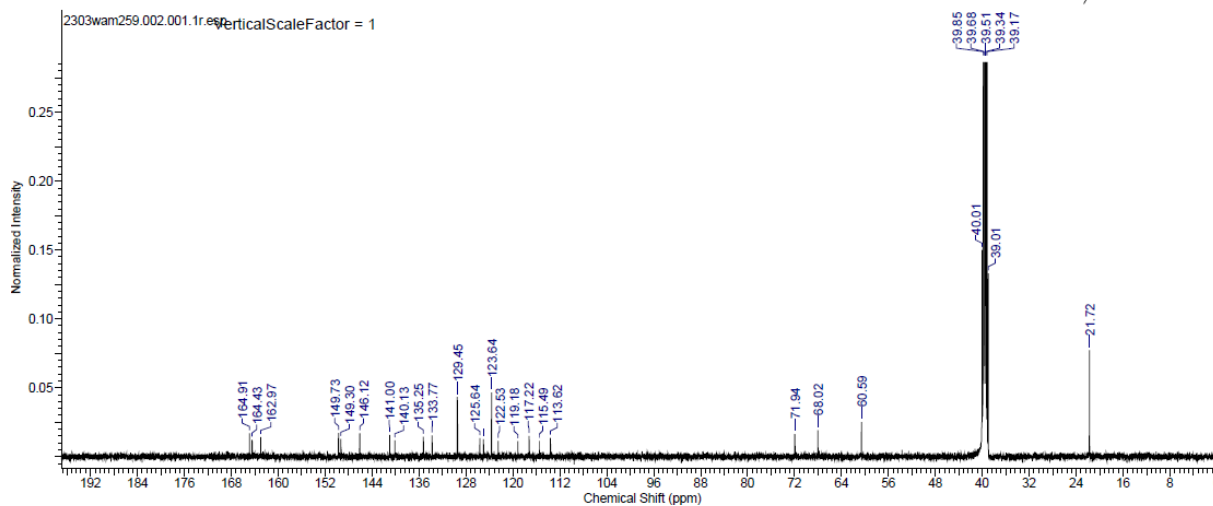
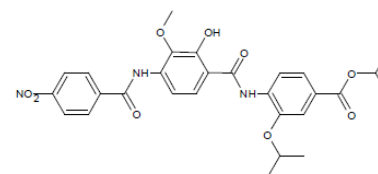
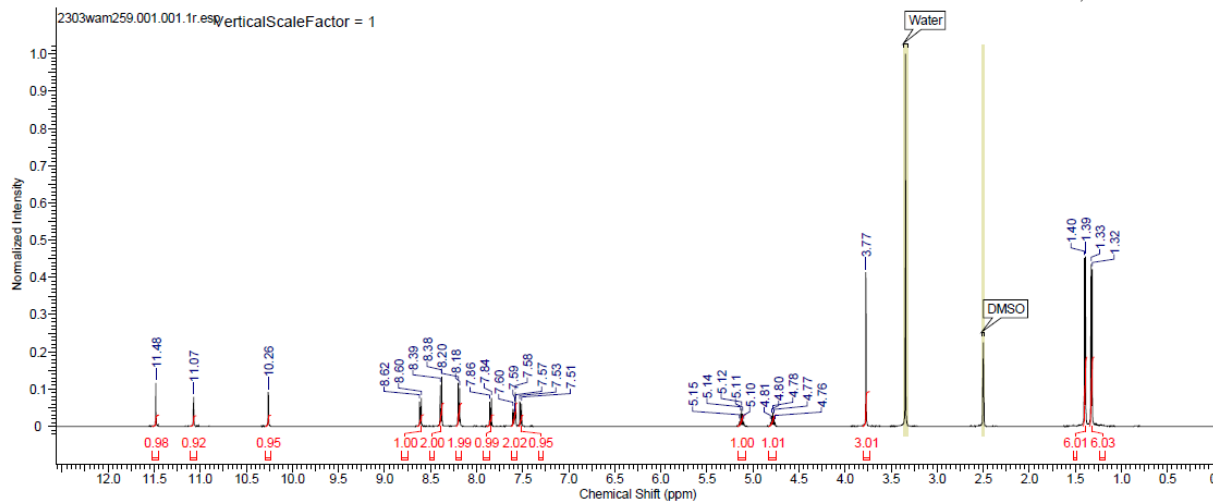
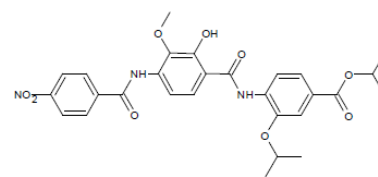
Compound 25



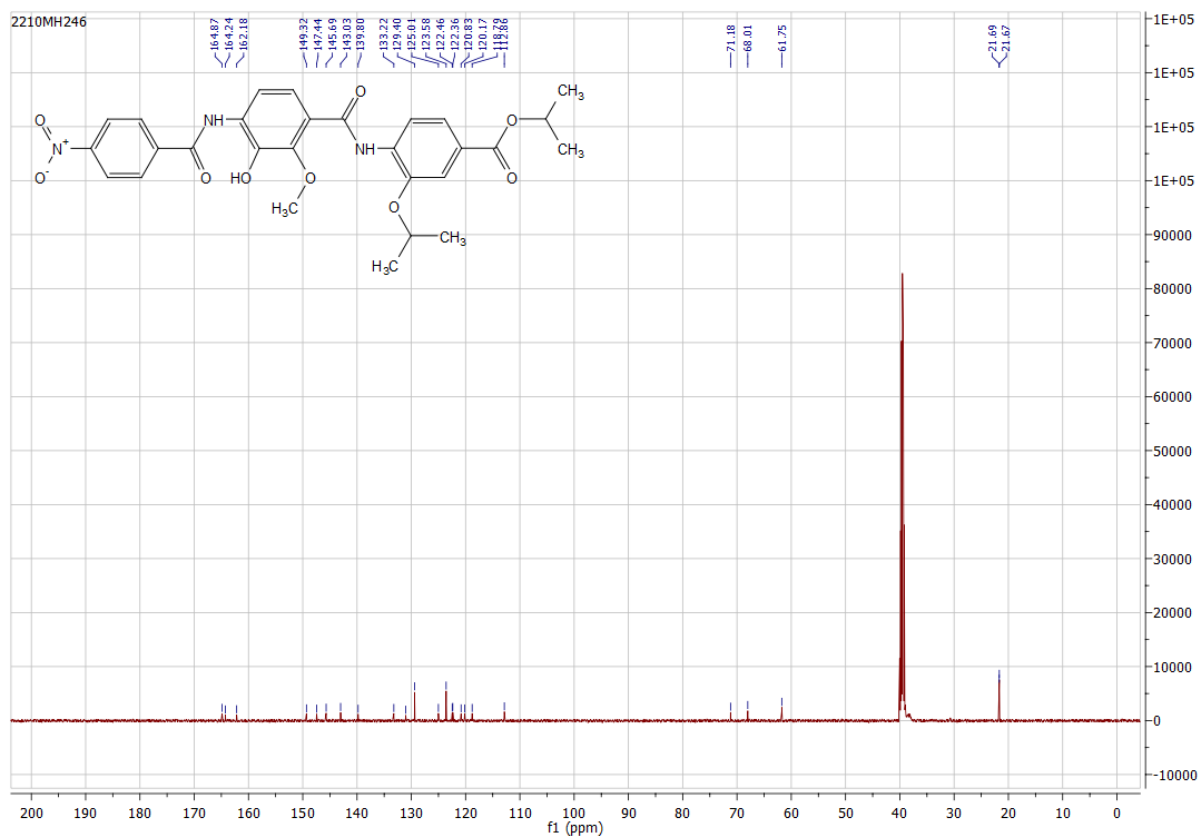
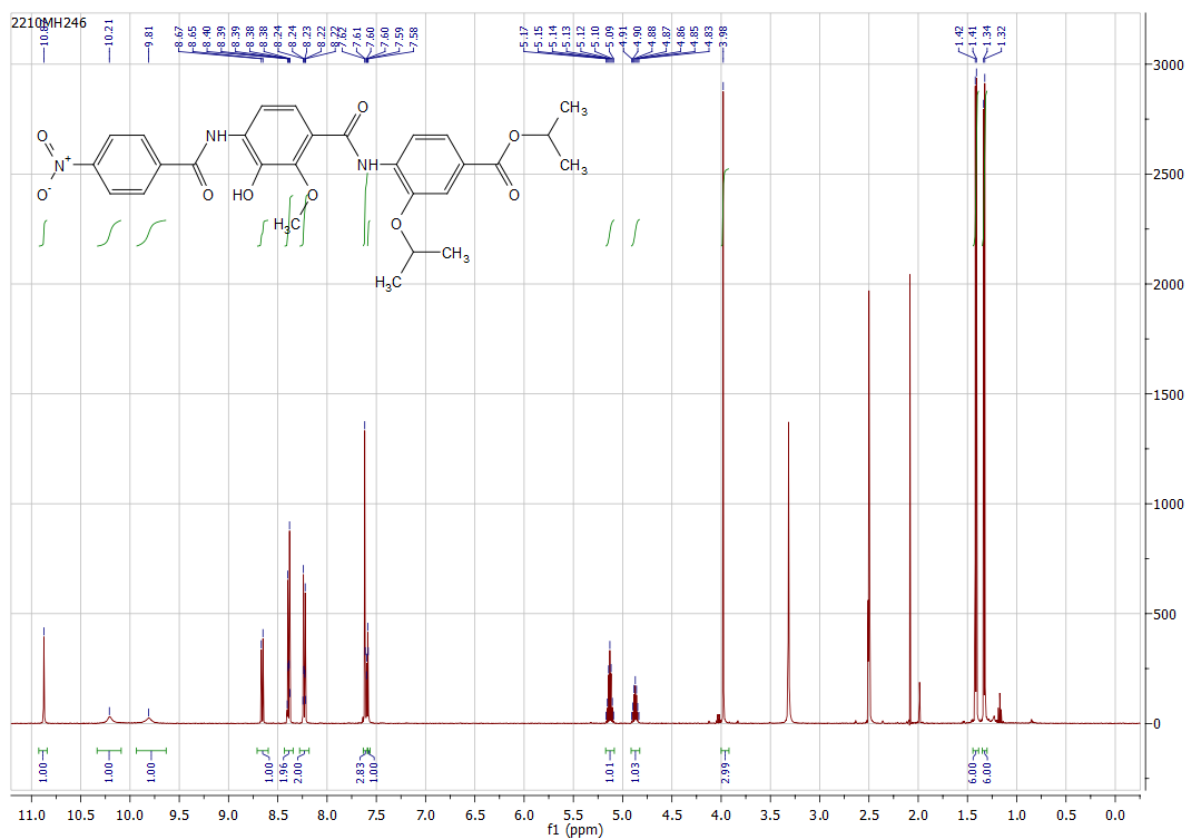
Compound **70** (CDCl₃)



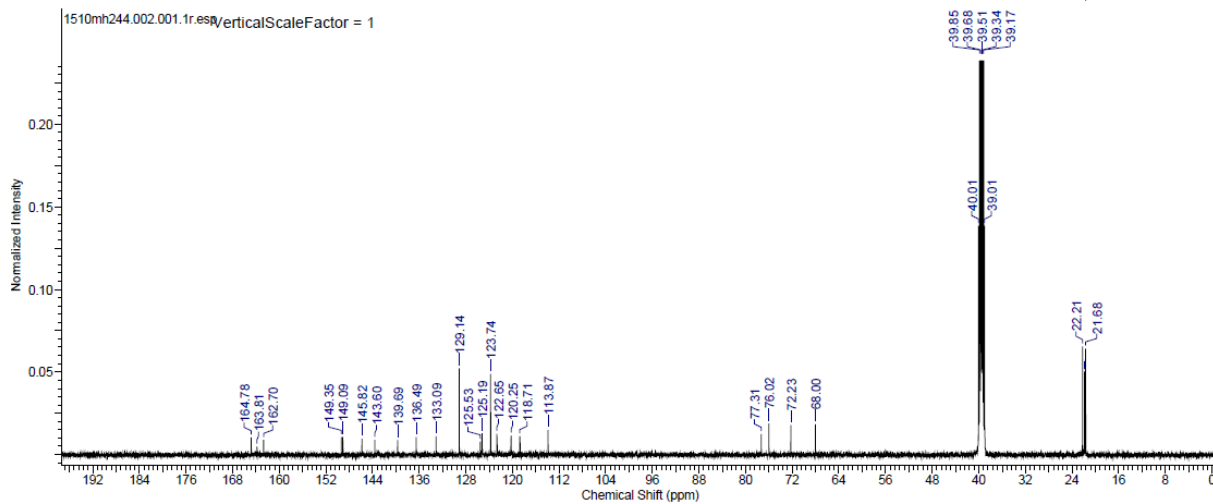
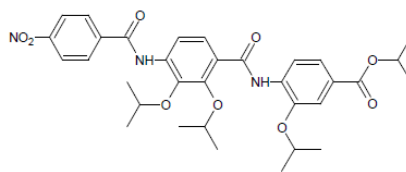
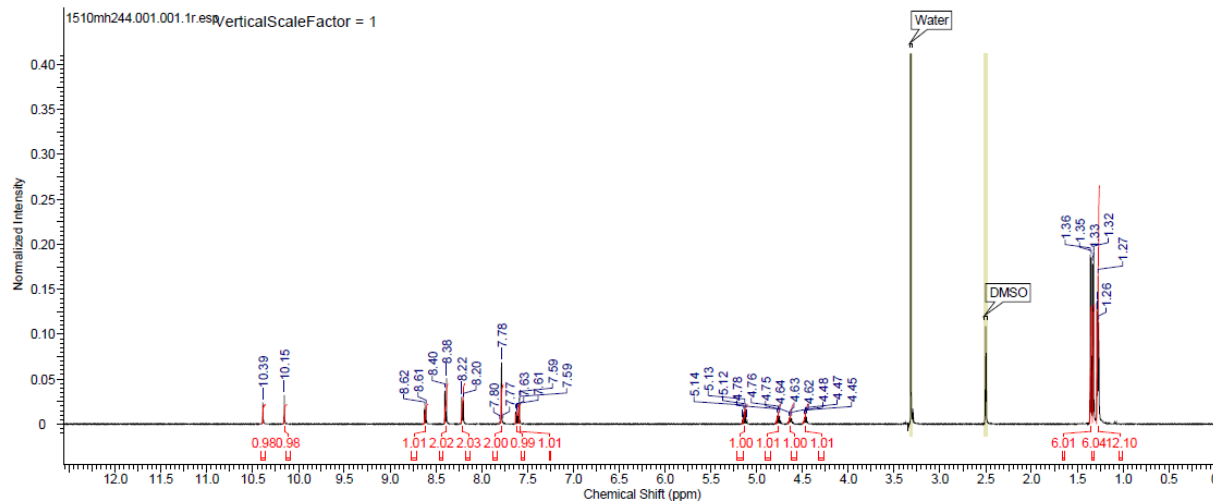
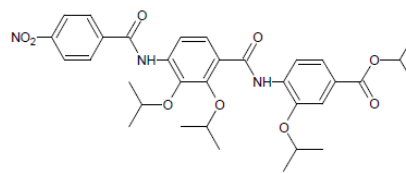
Compound **70** (DMSO-d₆)



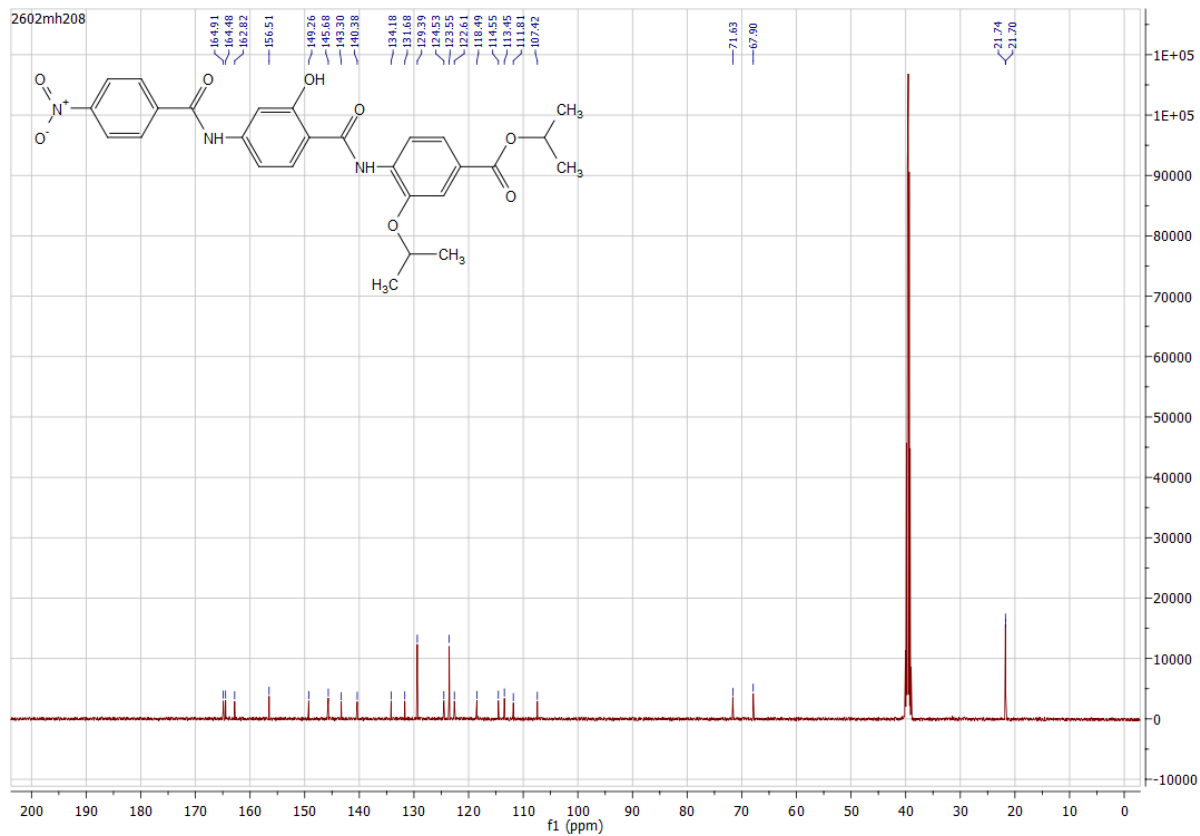
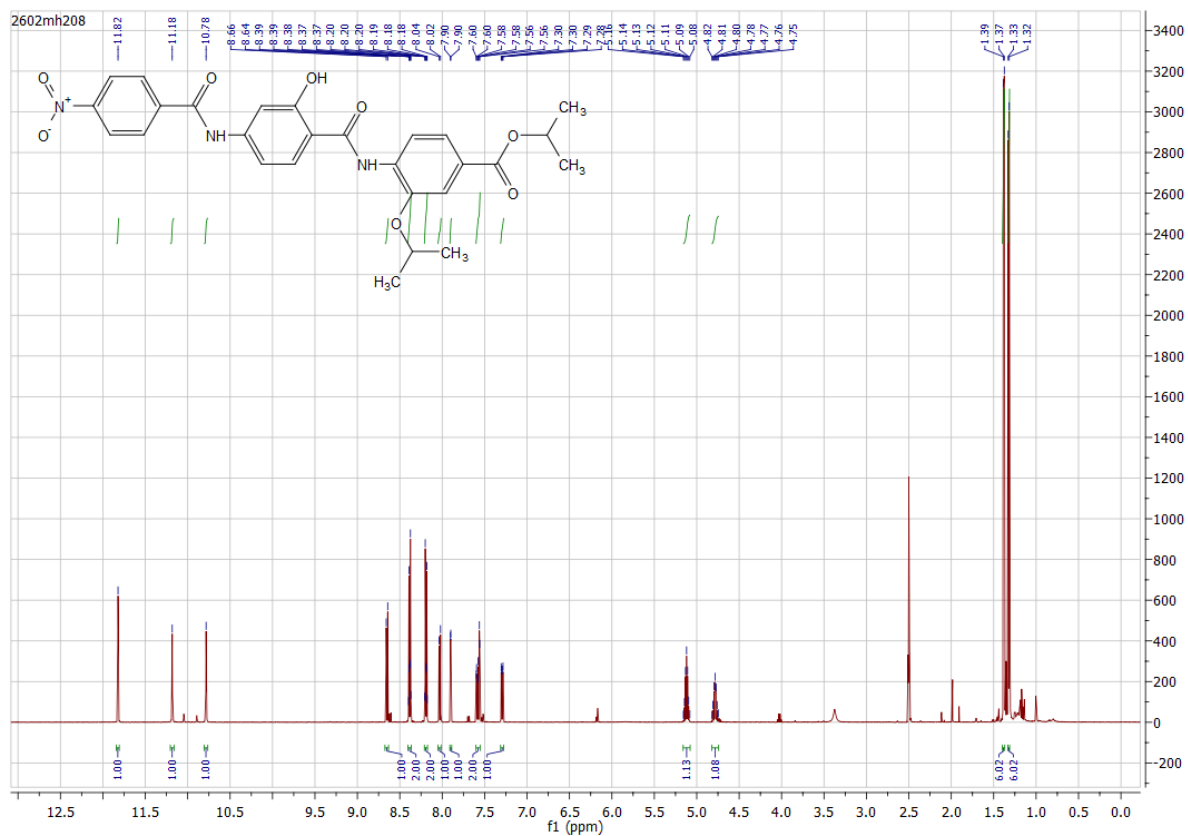
Compound 71



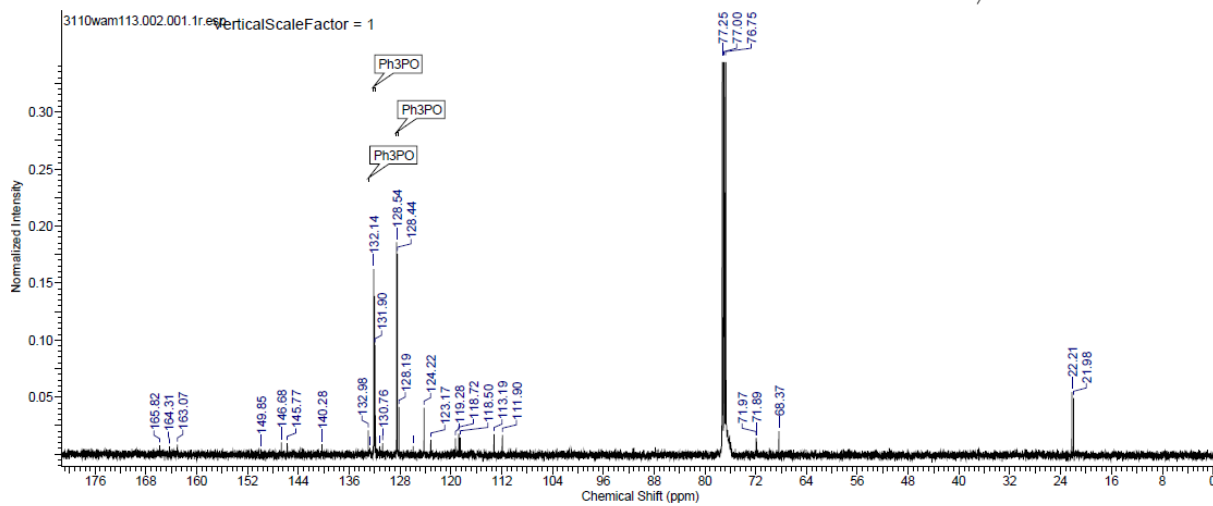
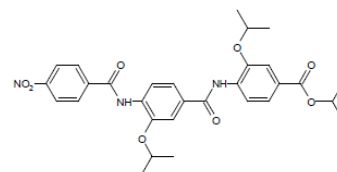
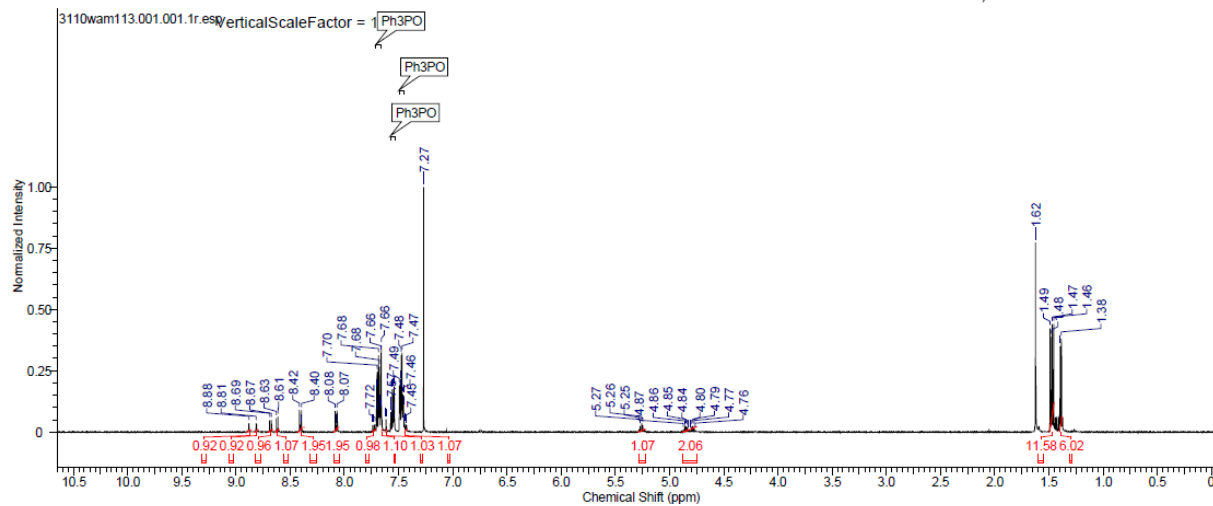
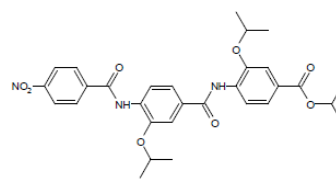
Compound 72



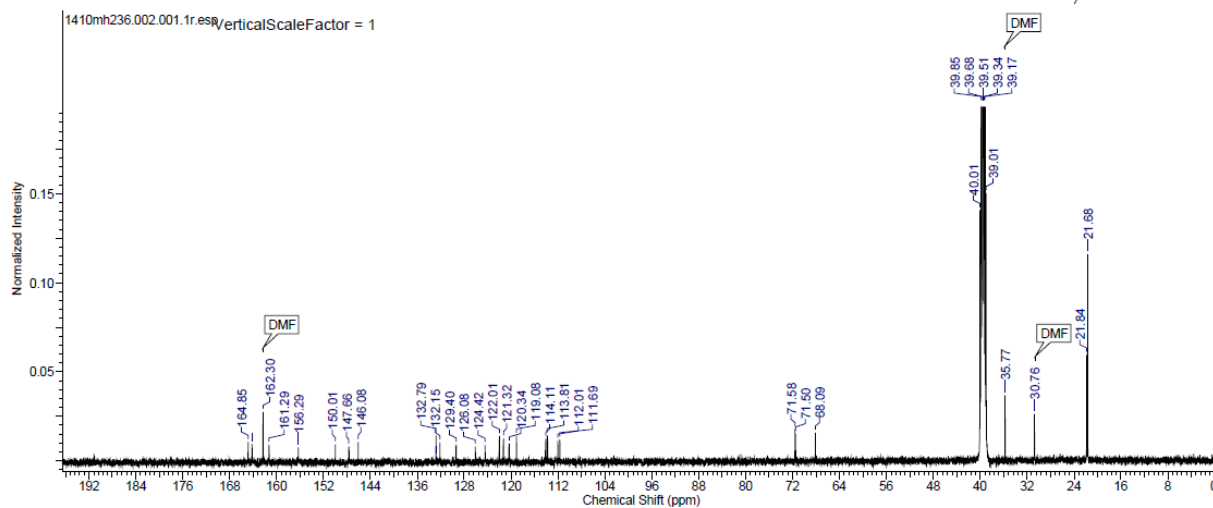
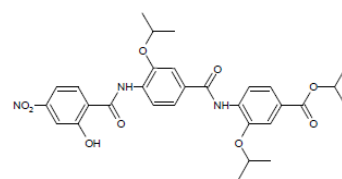
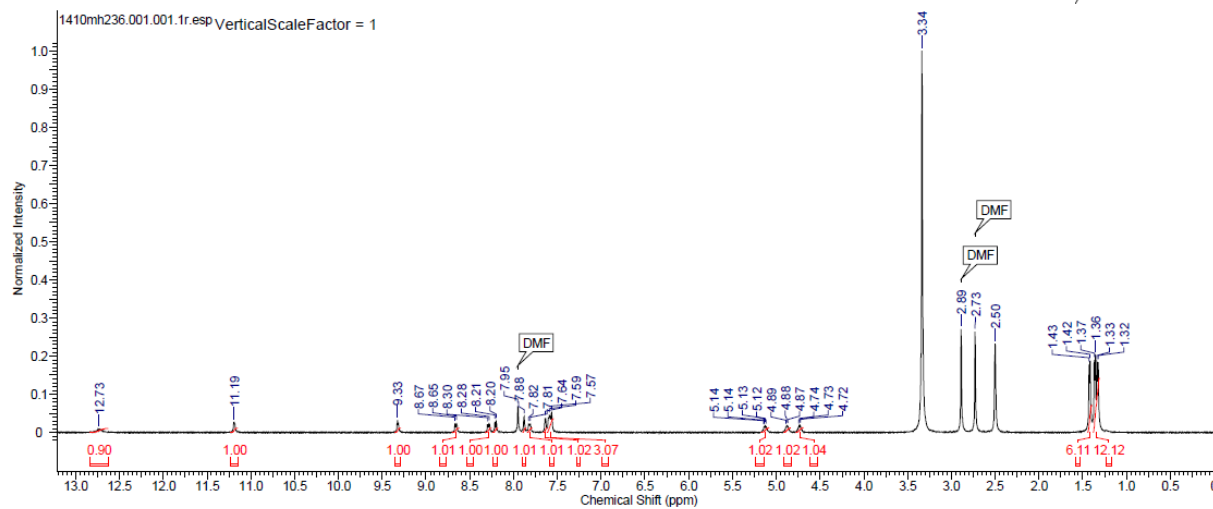
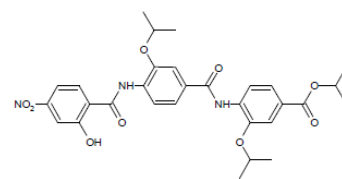
Compound 73



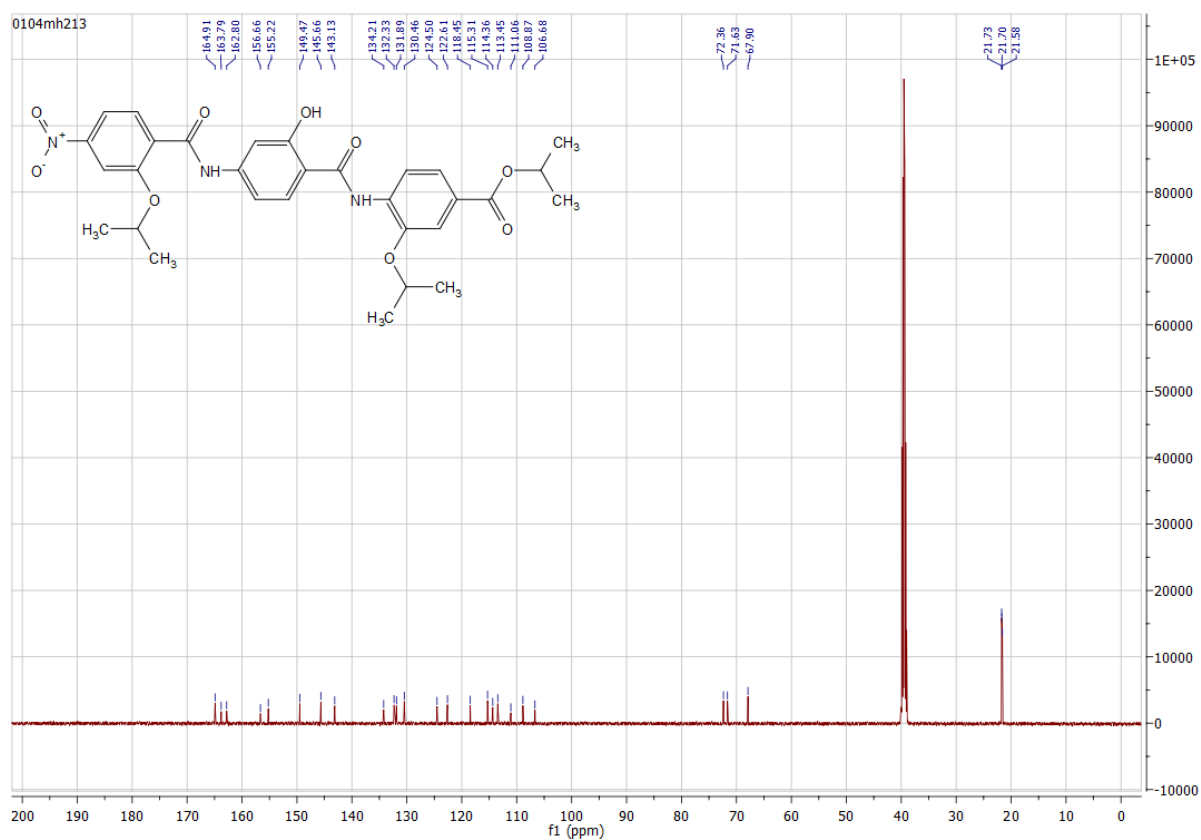
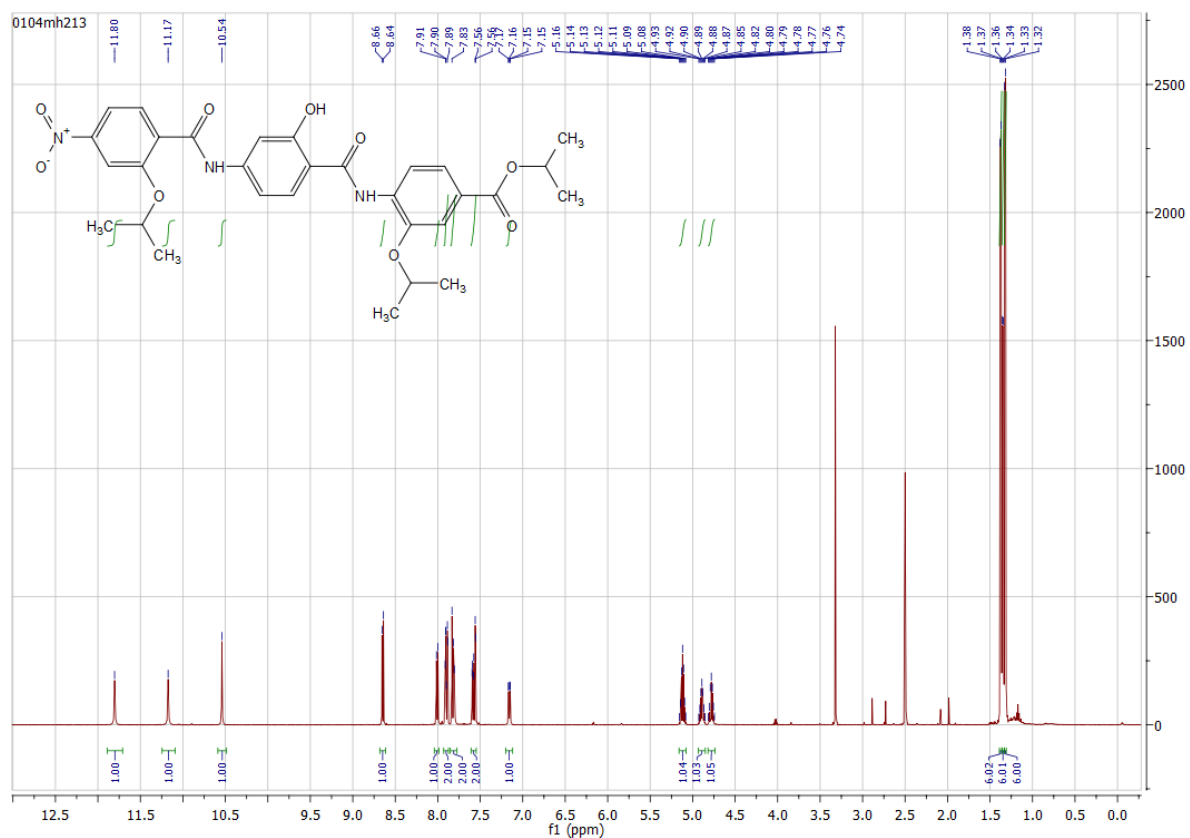
Compound 74



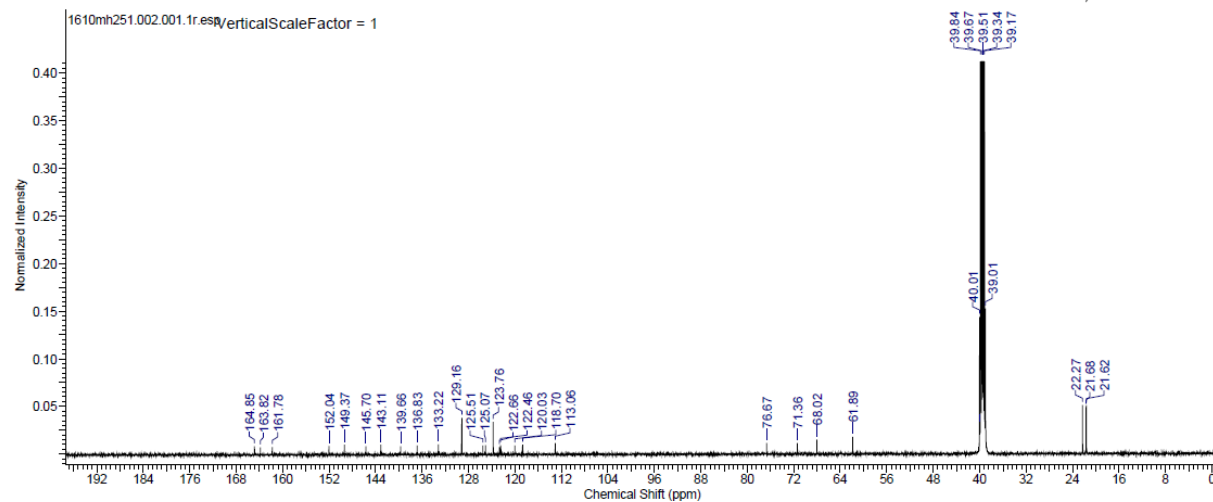
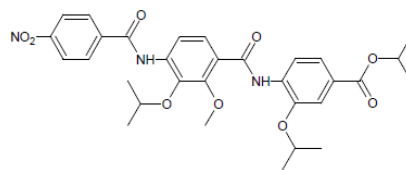
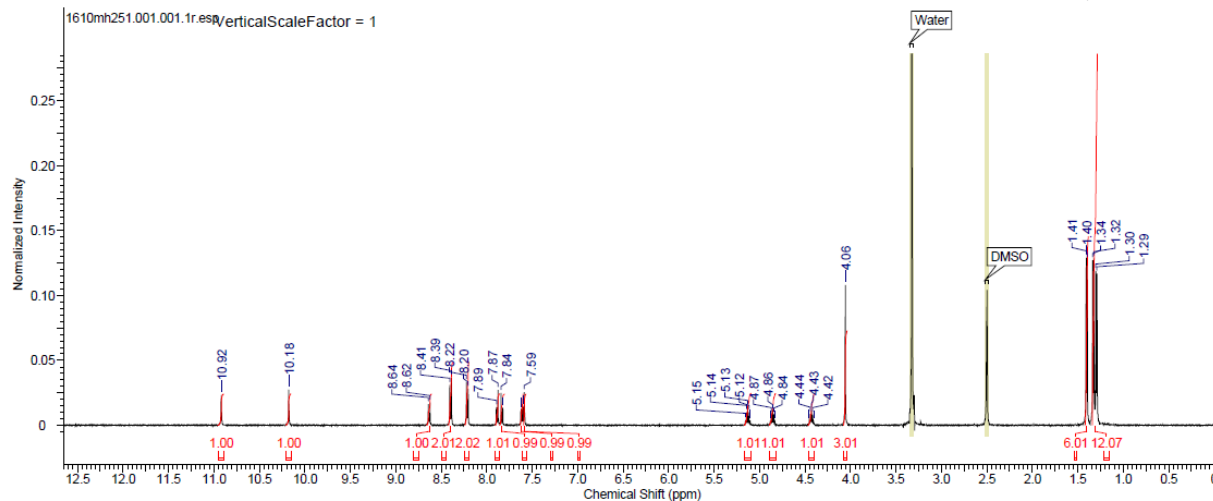
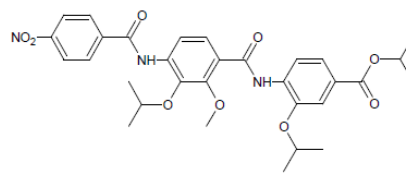
Compound 75



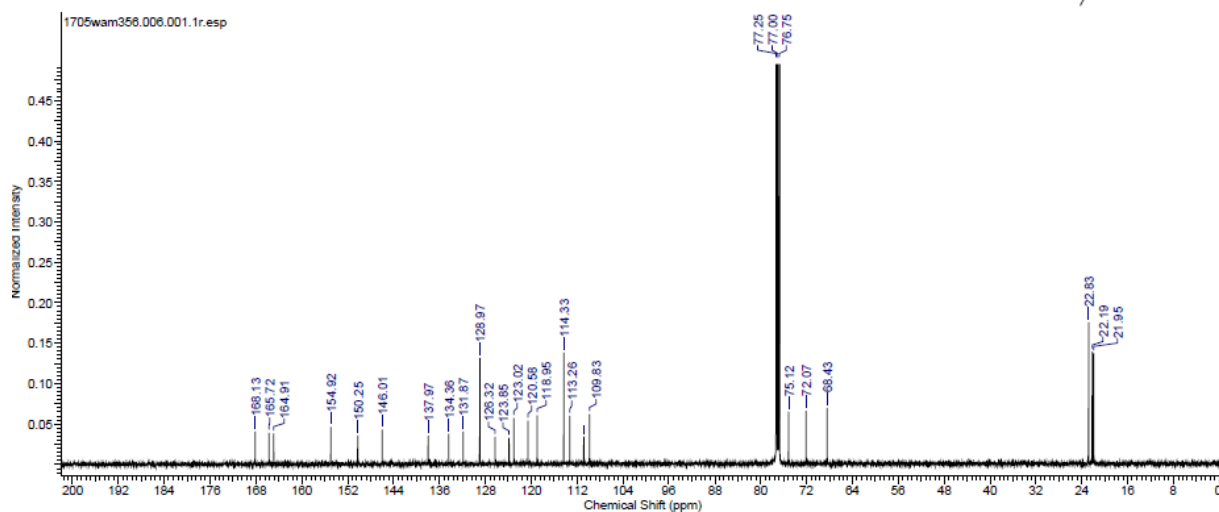
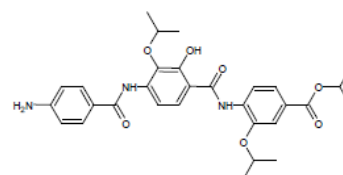
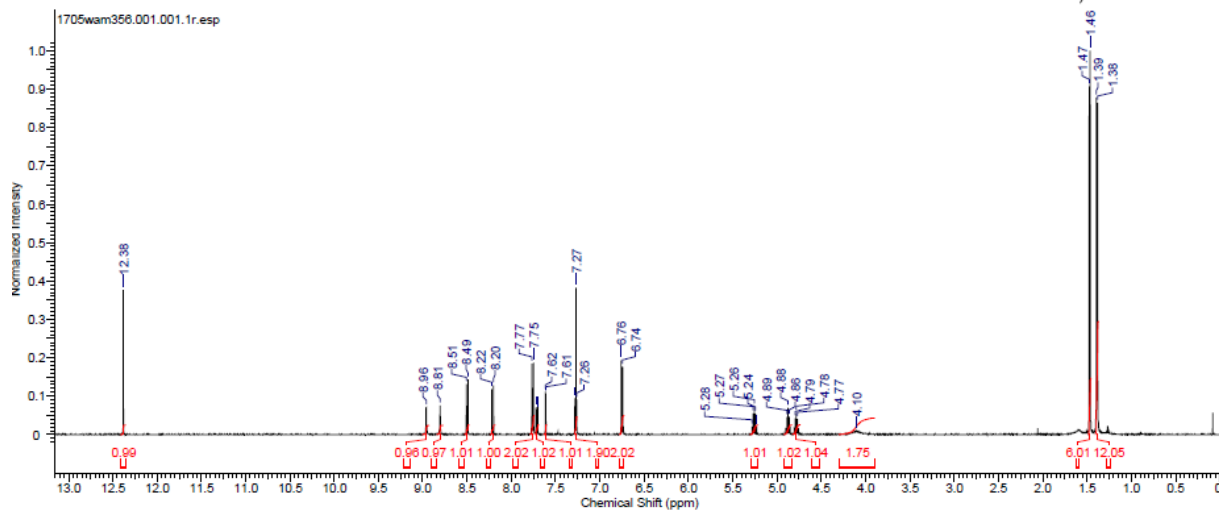
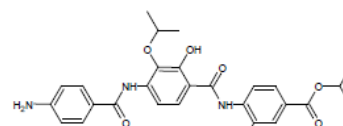
Compound 76



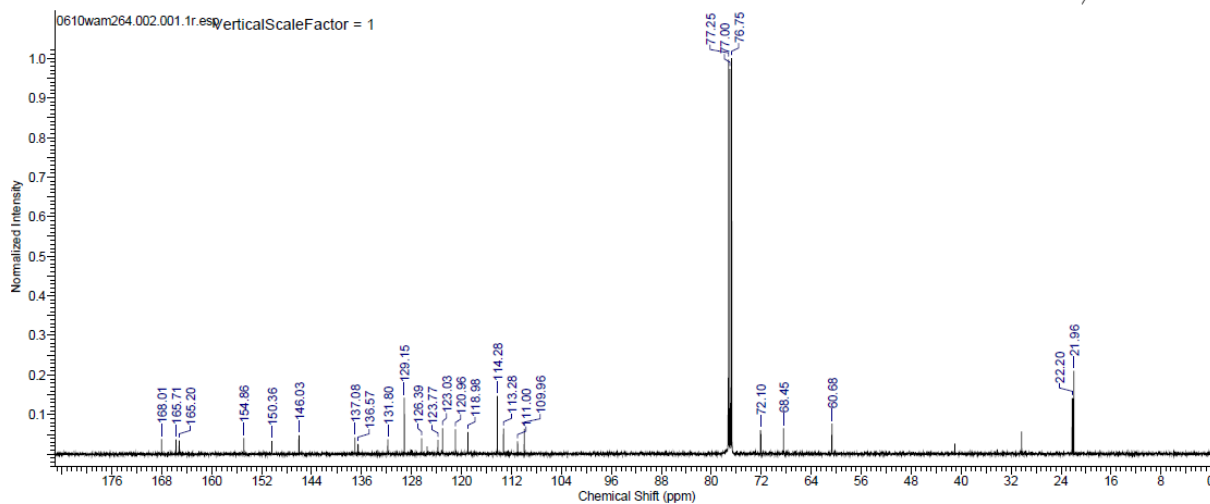
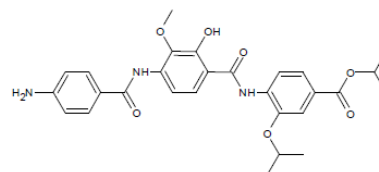
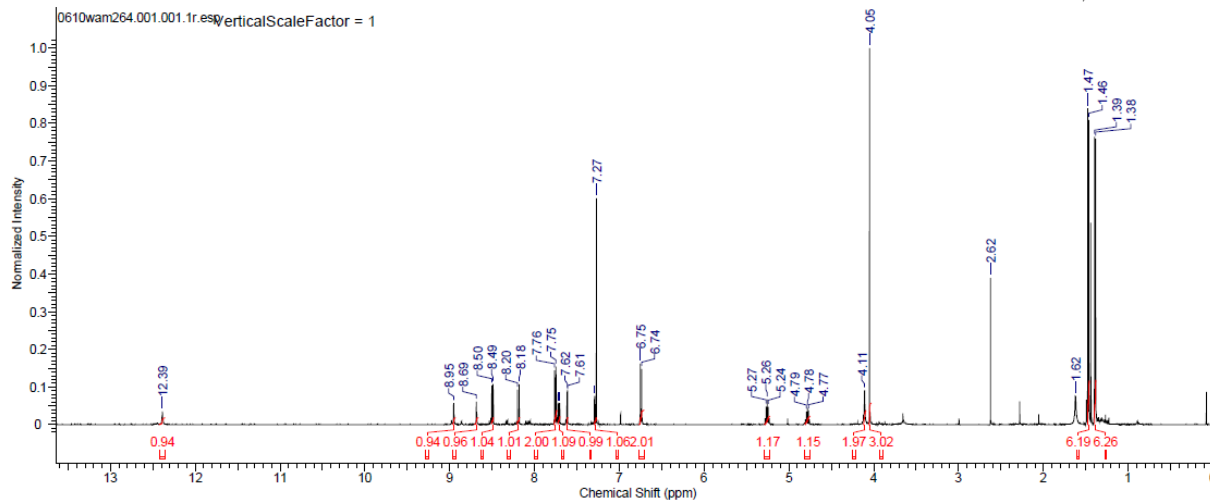
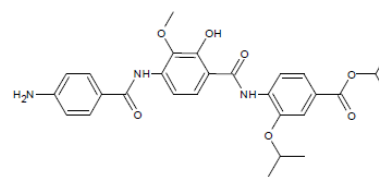
Compound 77



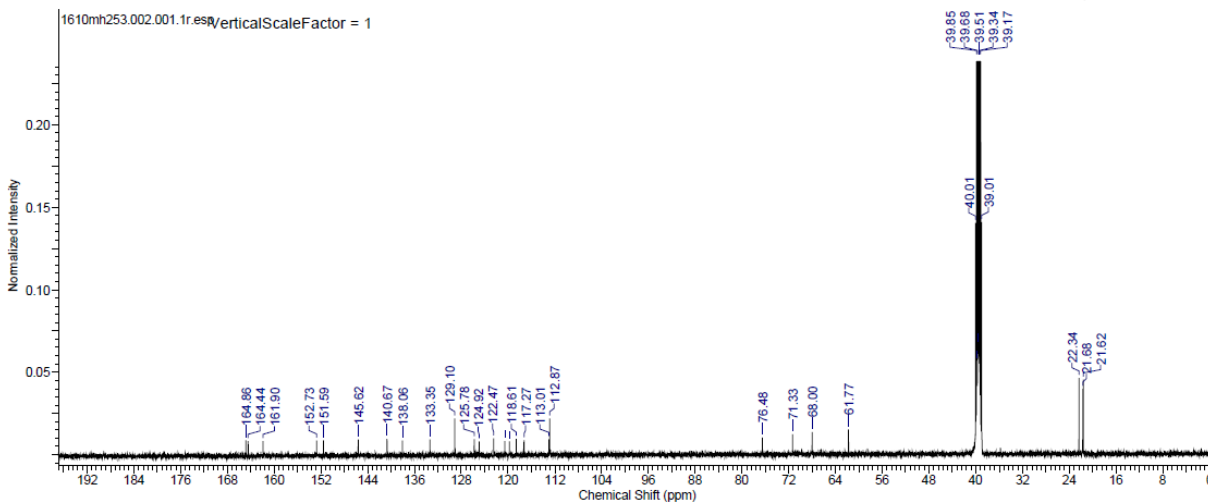
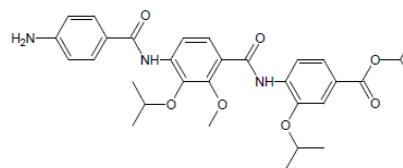
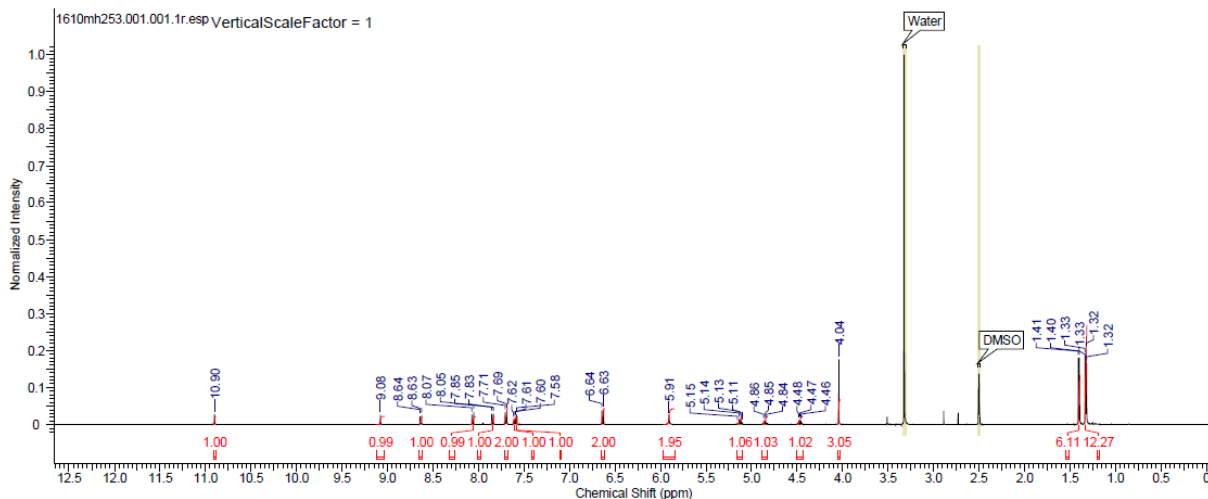
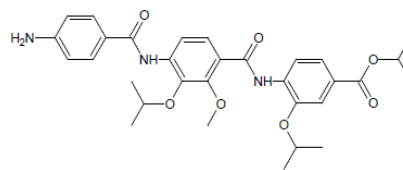
Compound 26



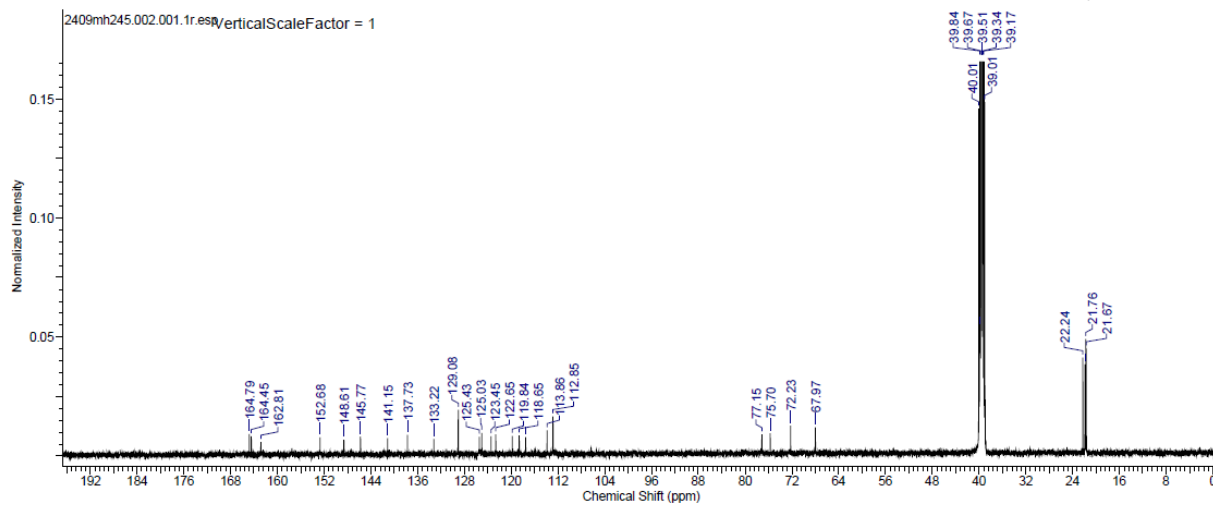
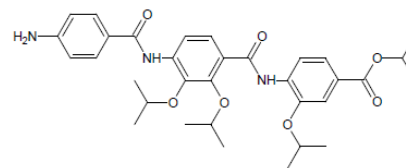
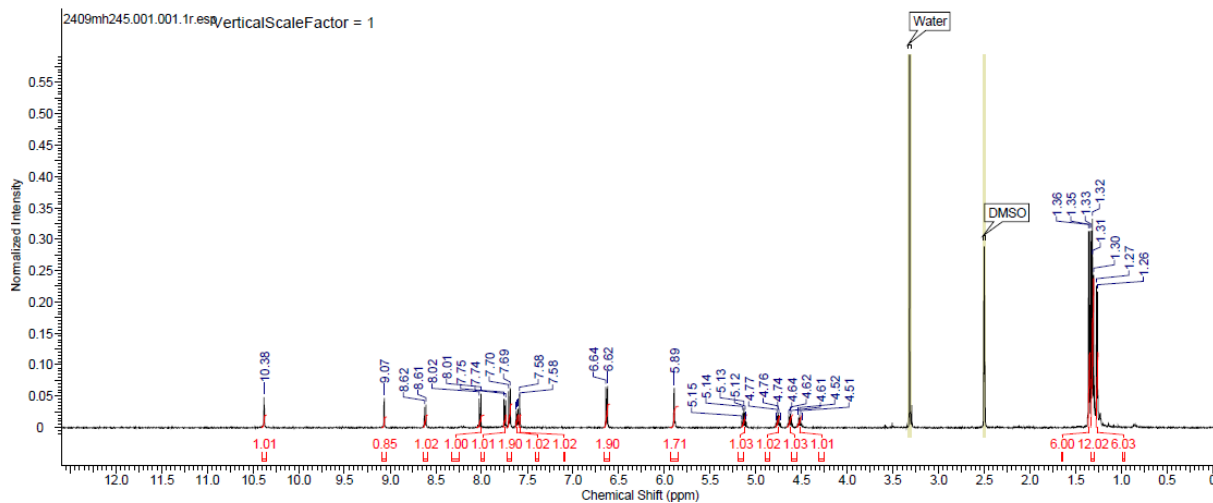
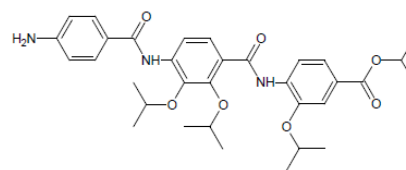
Compound 78



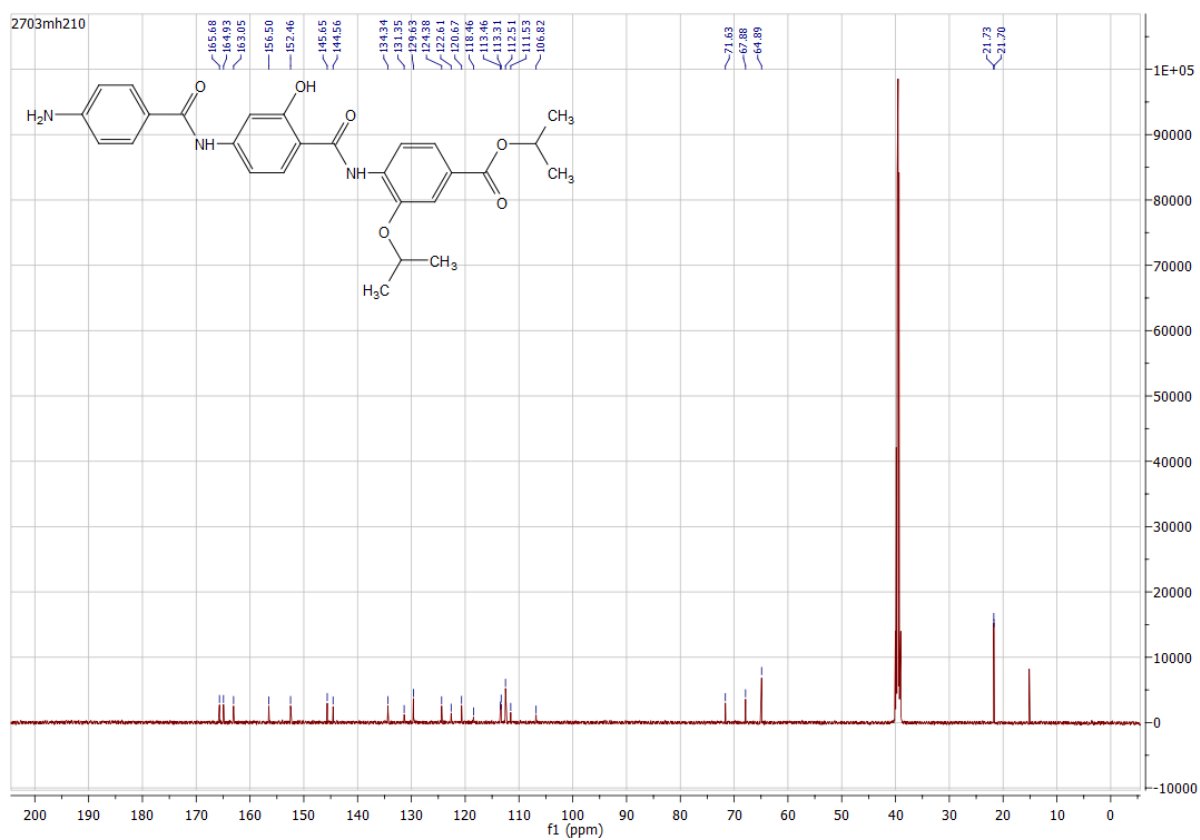
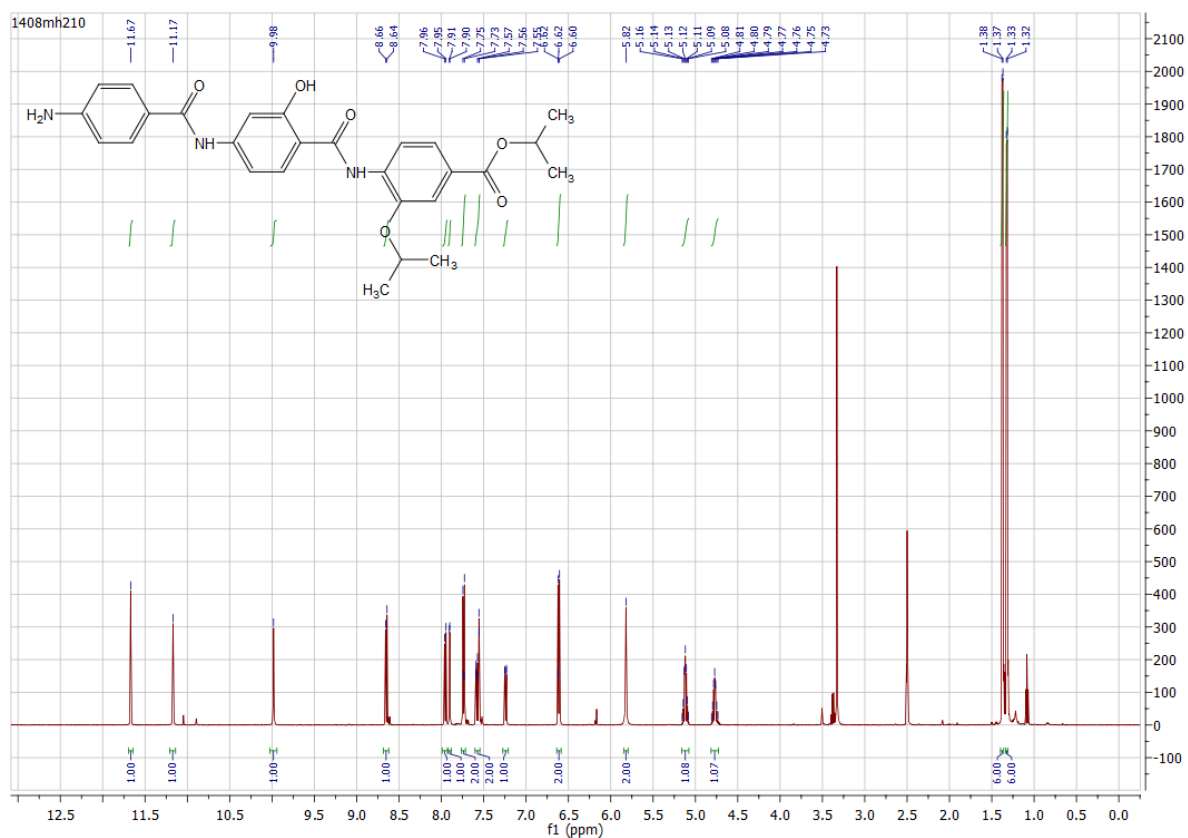
Compound 79



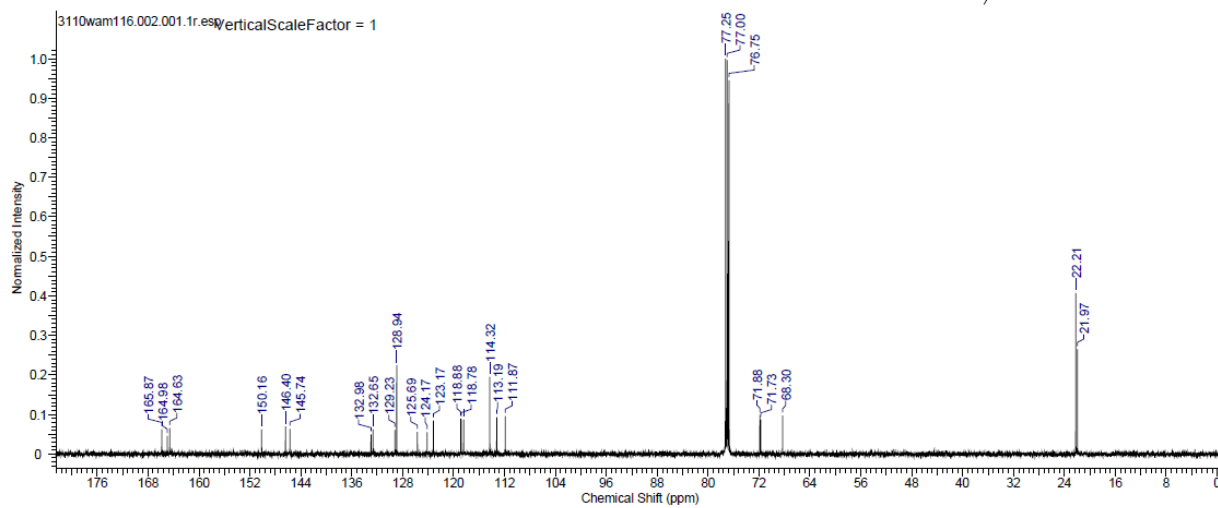
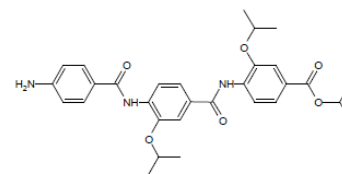
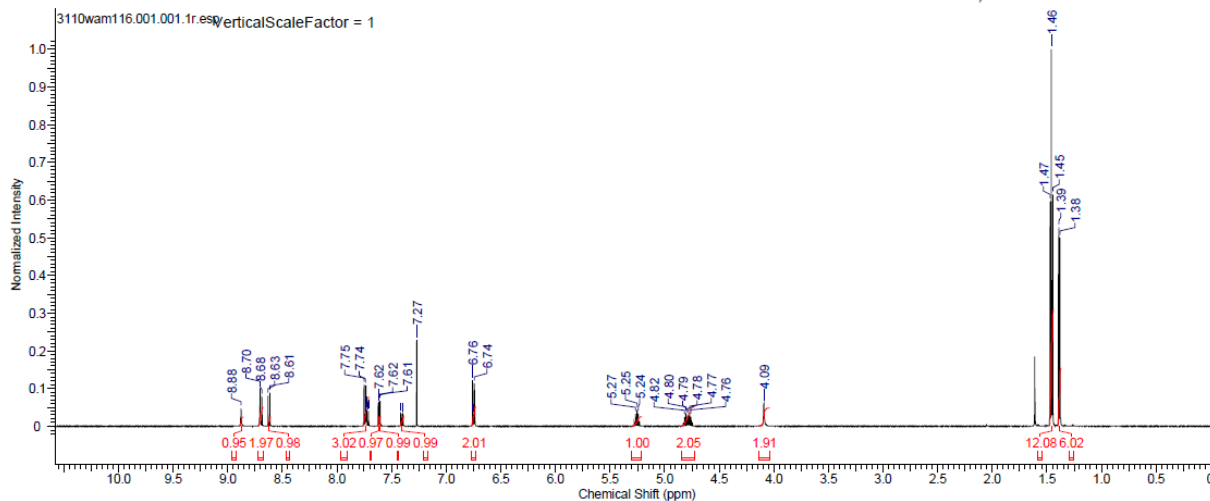
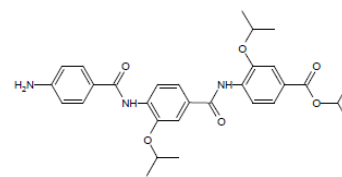
Compound 80



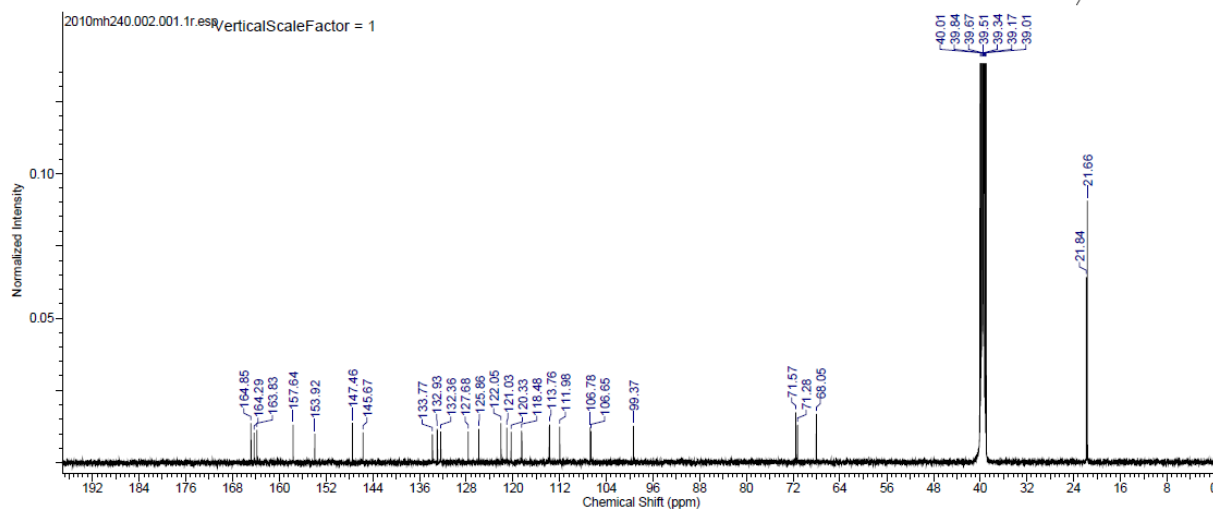
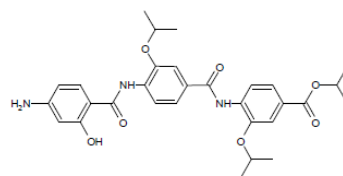
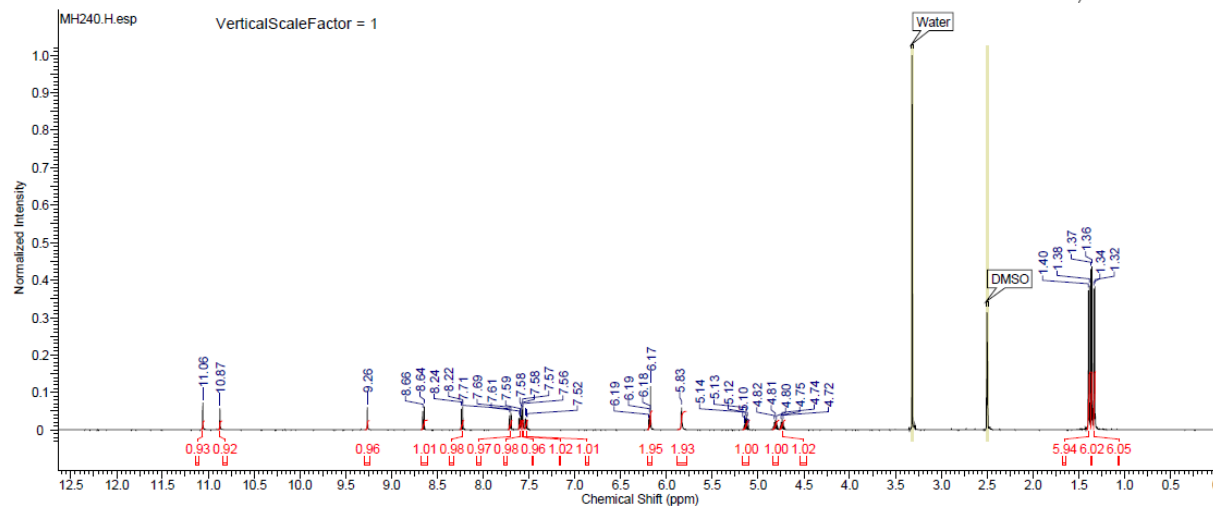
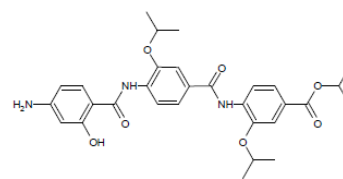
Compound **81**



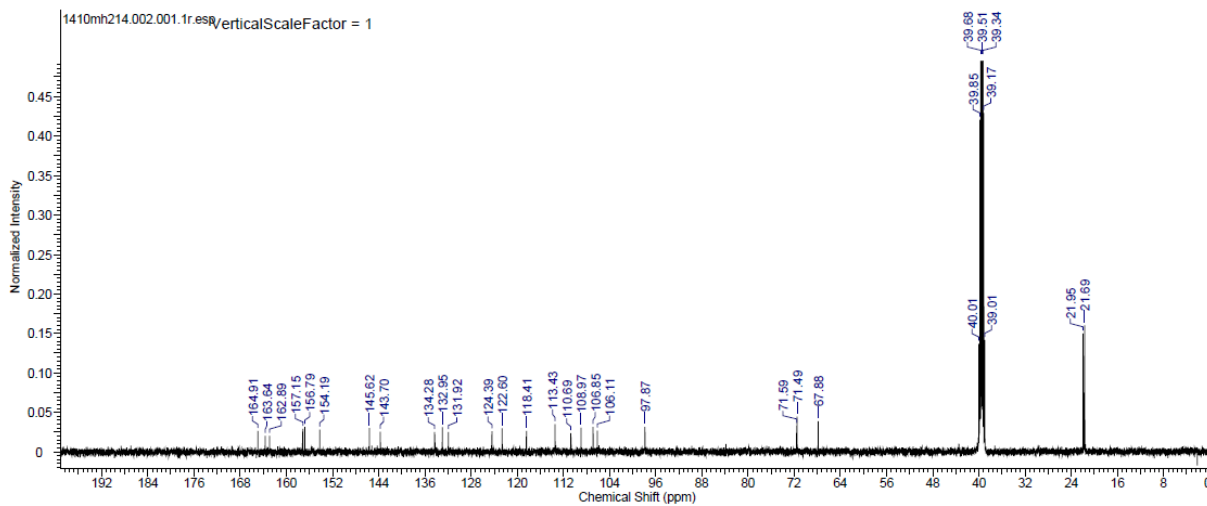
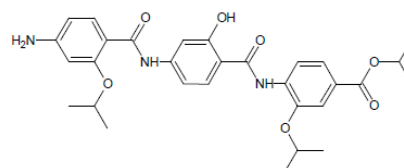
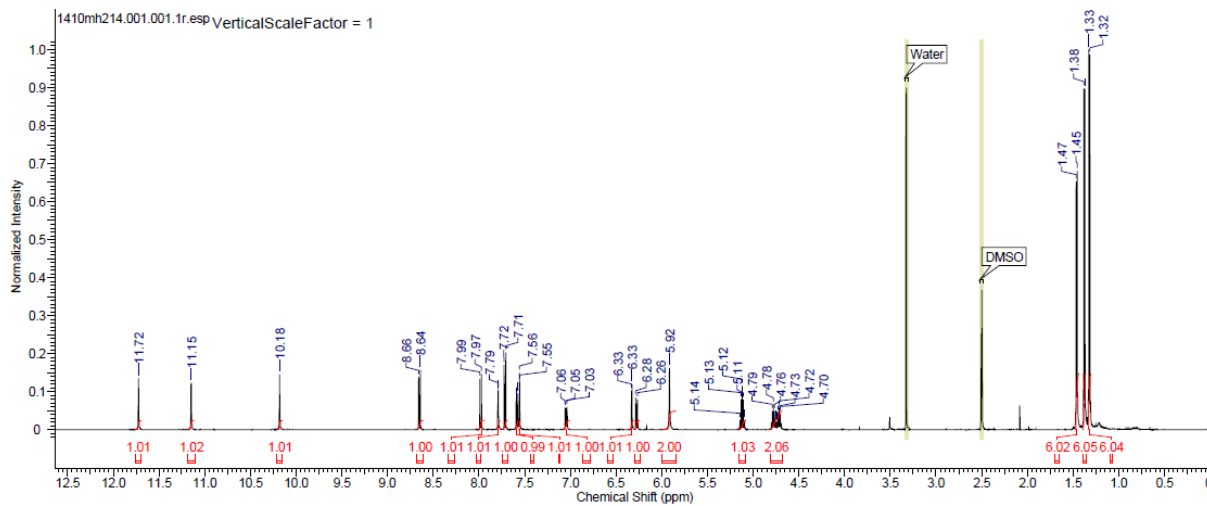
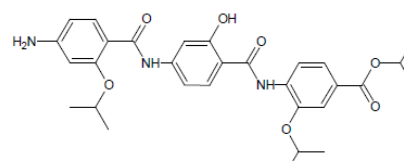
Compound 82



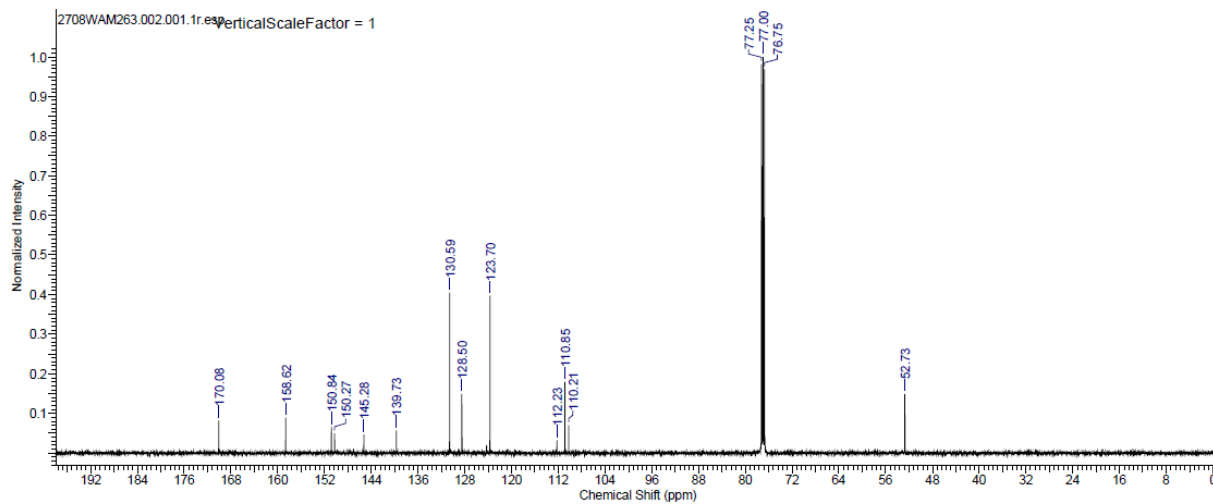
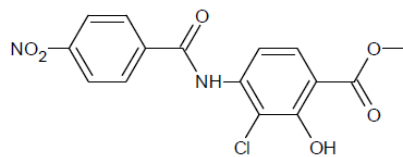
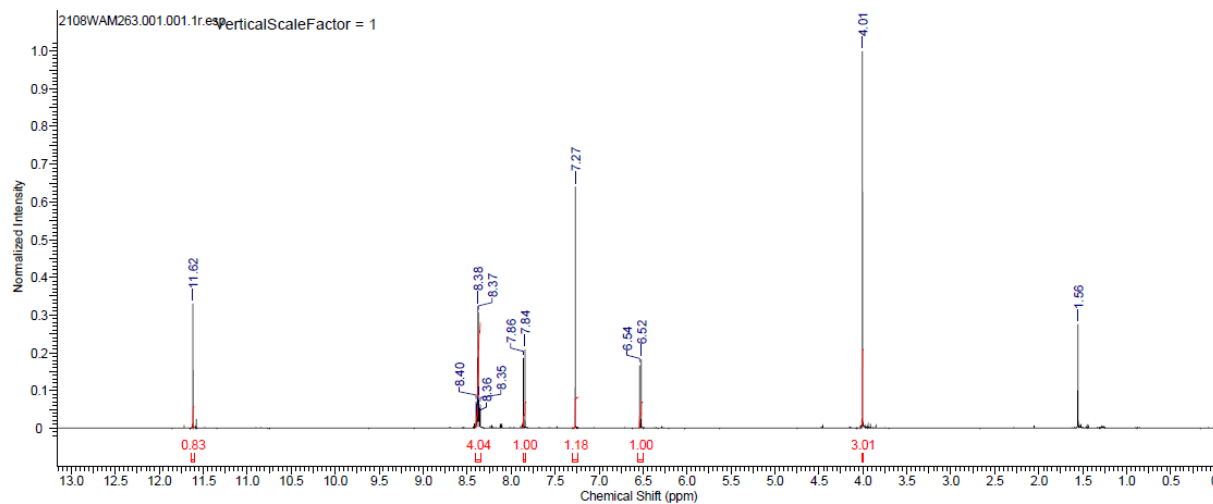
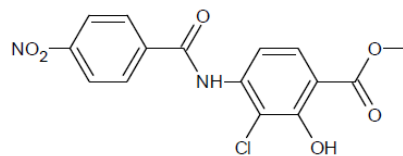
Compound 83



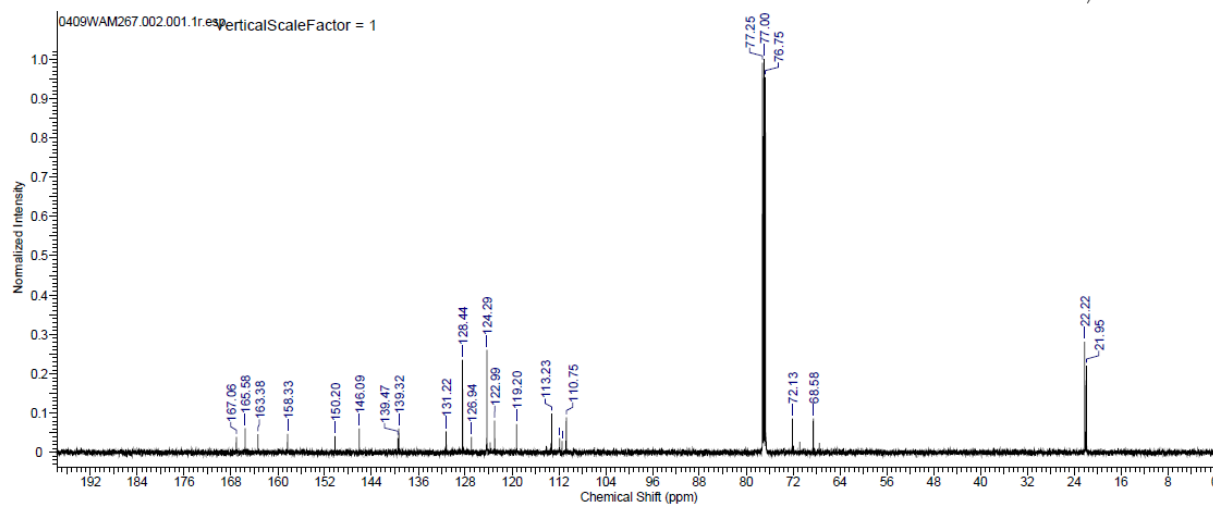
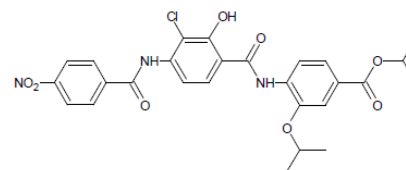
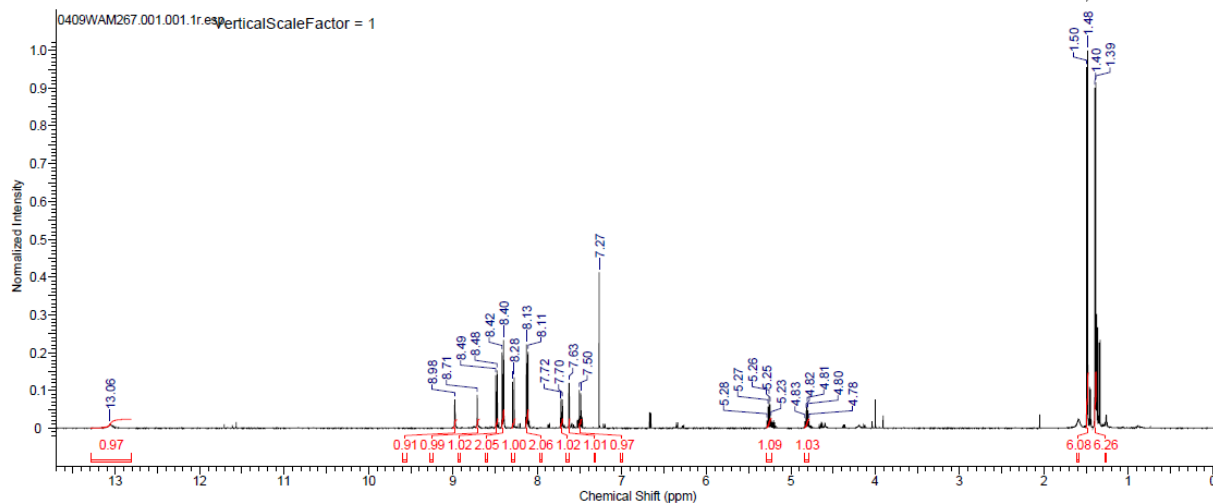
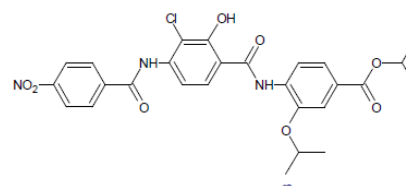
Compound 84



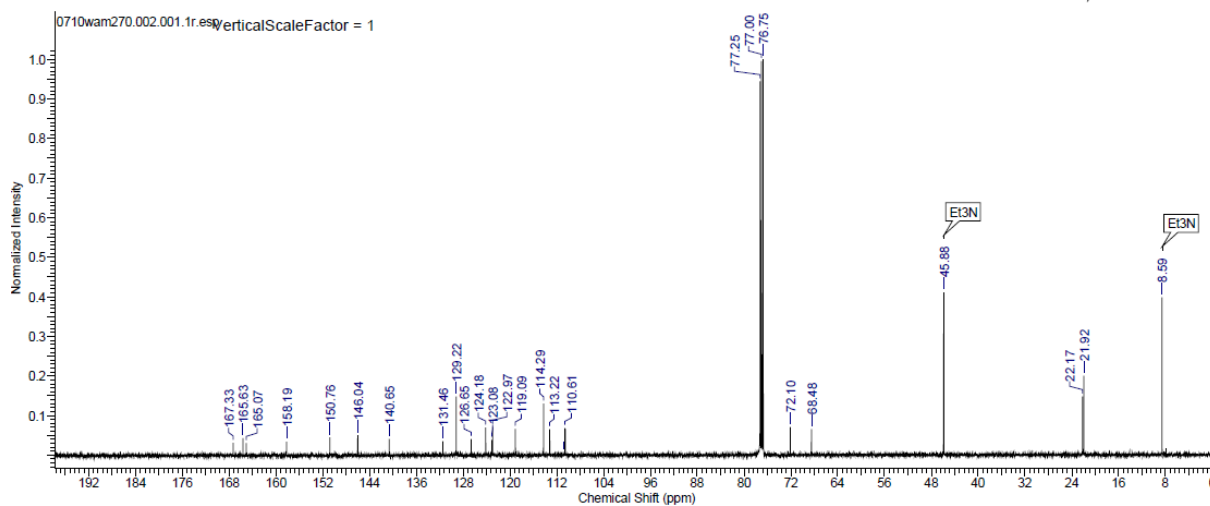
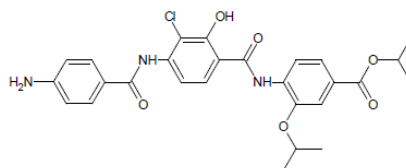
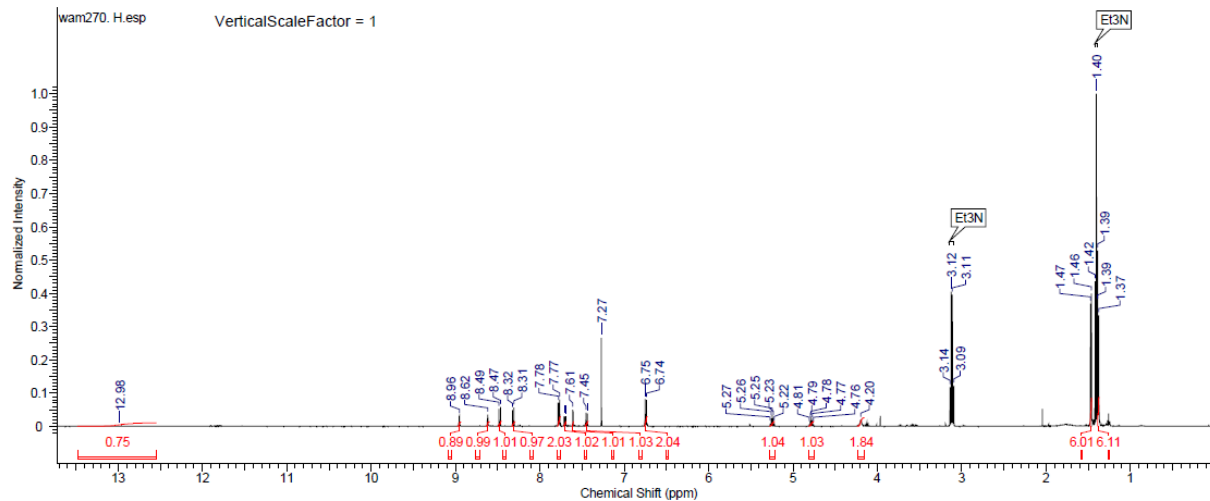
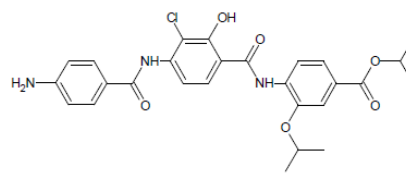
Compound 85



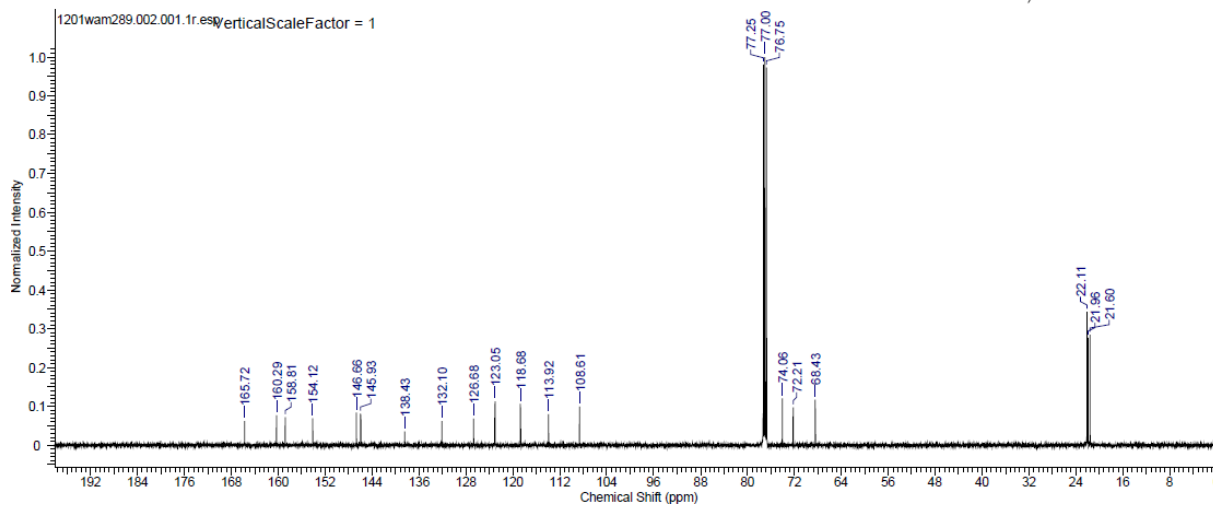
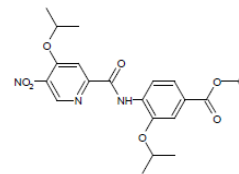
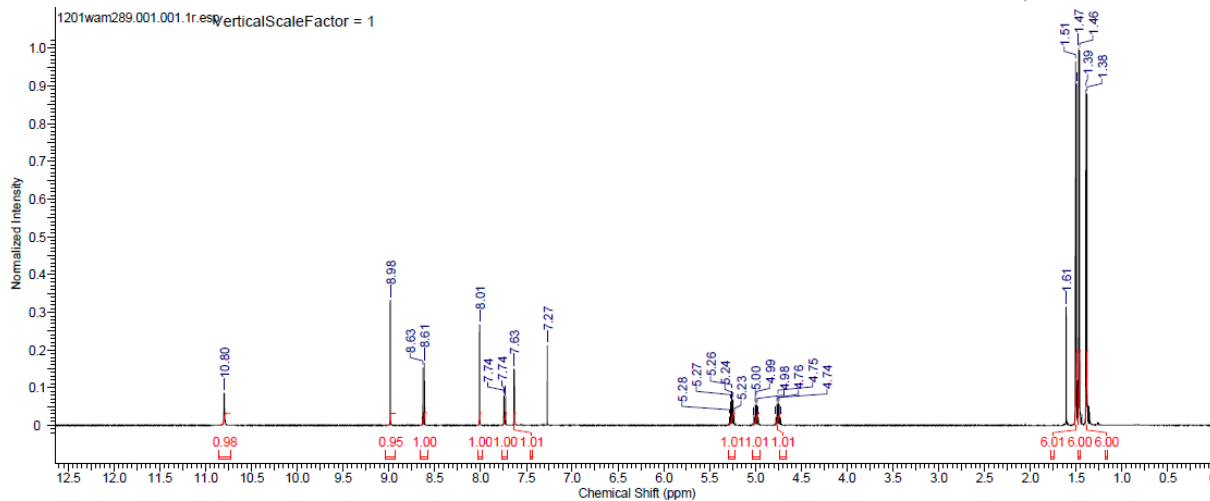
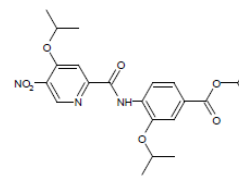
Compound 87



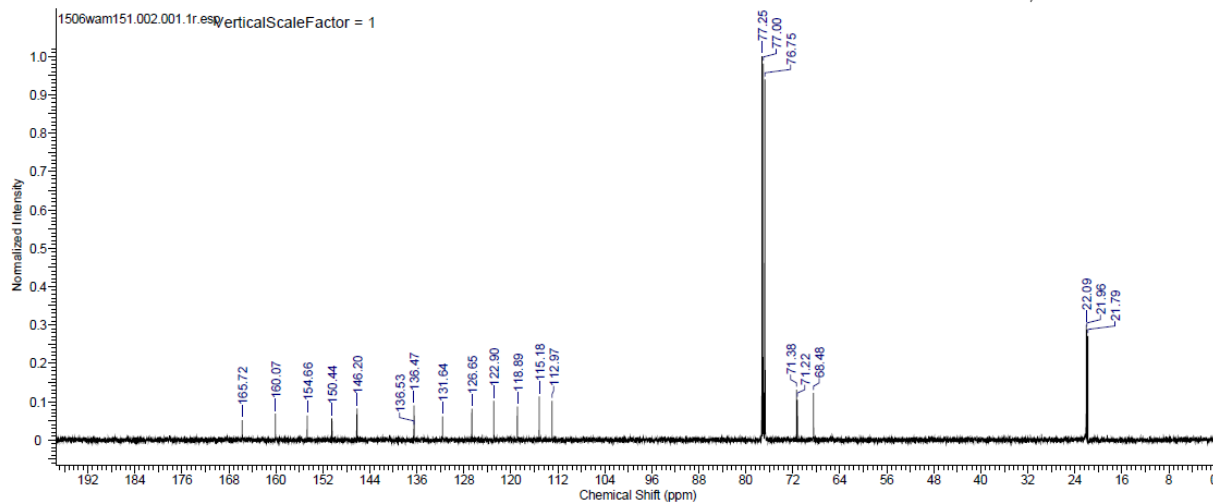
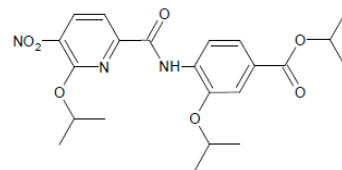
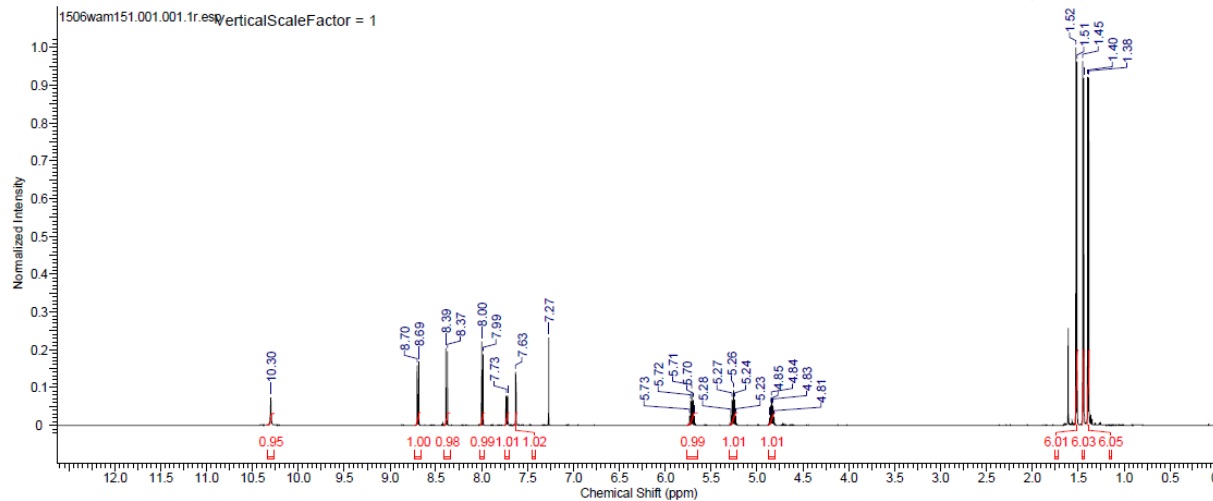
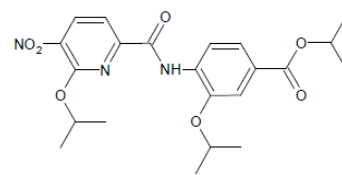
Compound 88



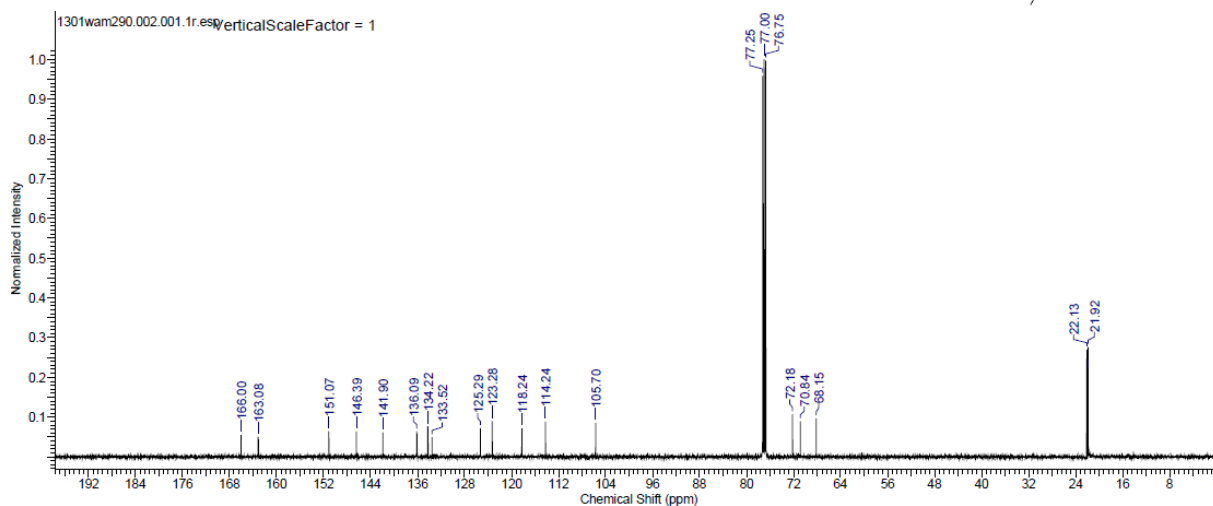
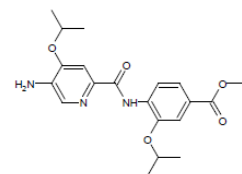
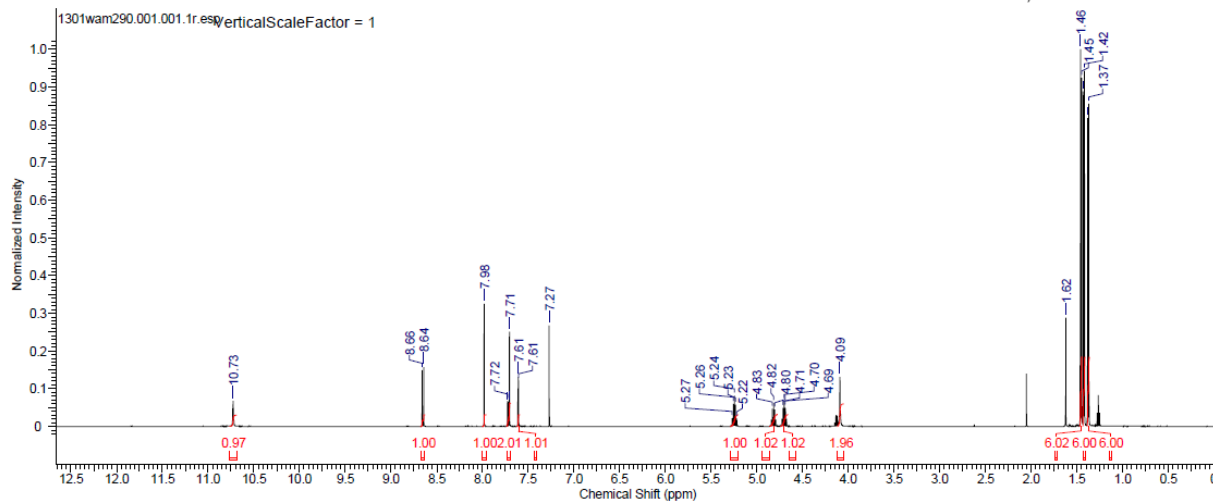
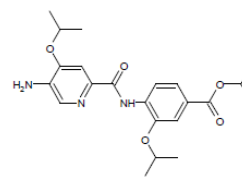
Compound 89



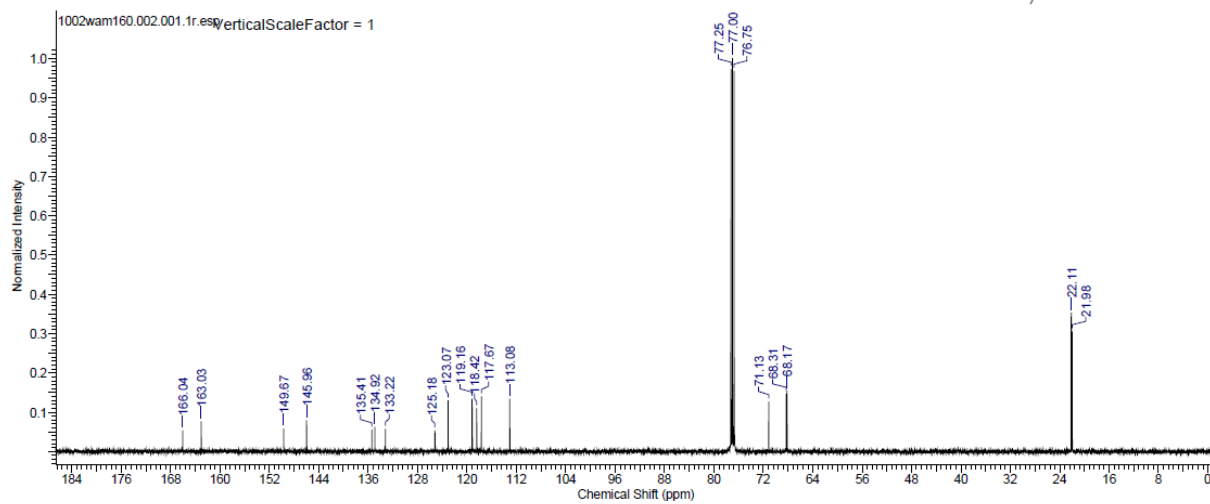
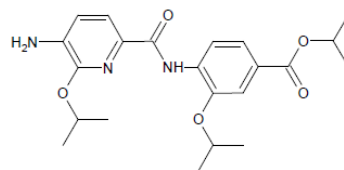
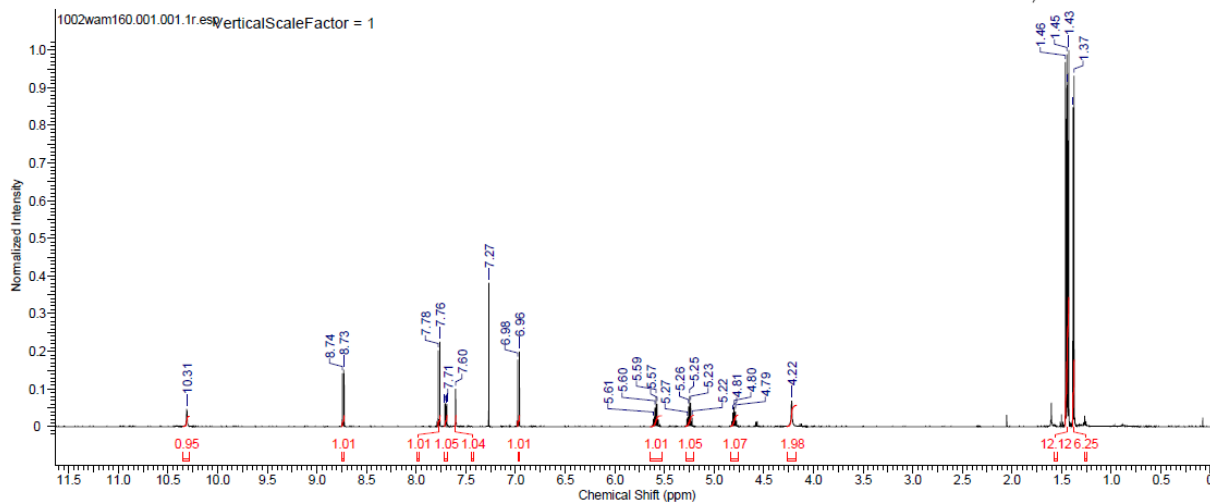
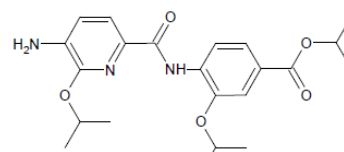
Compound 90



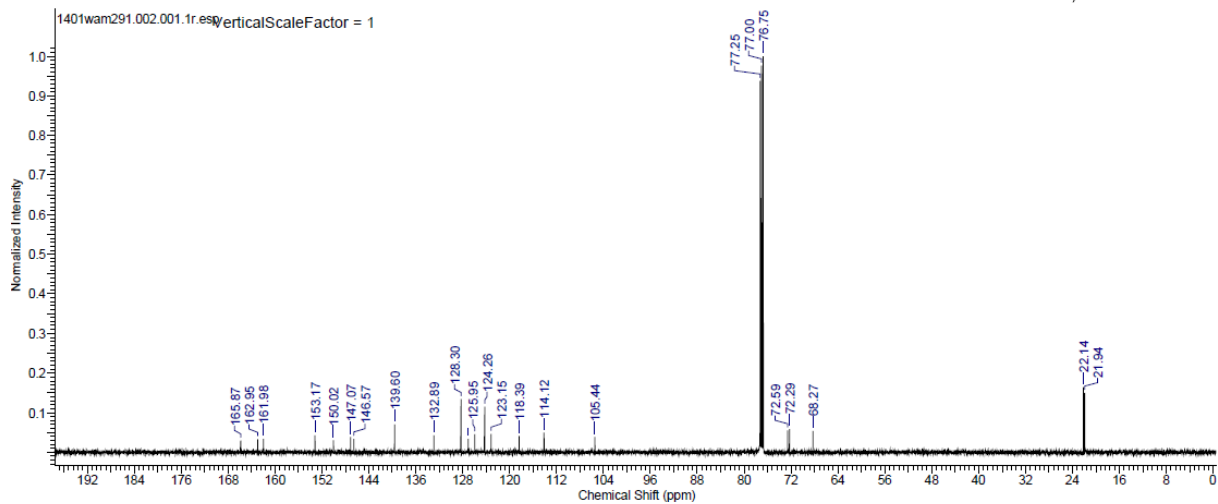
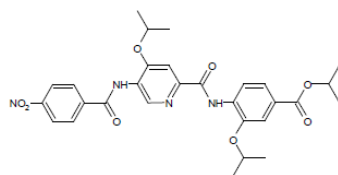
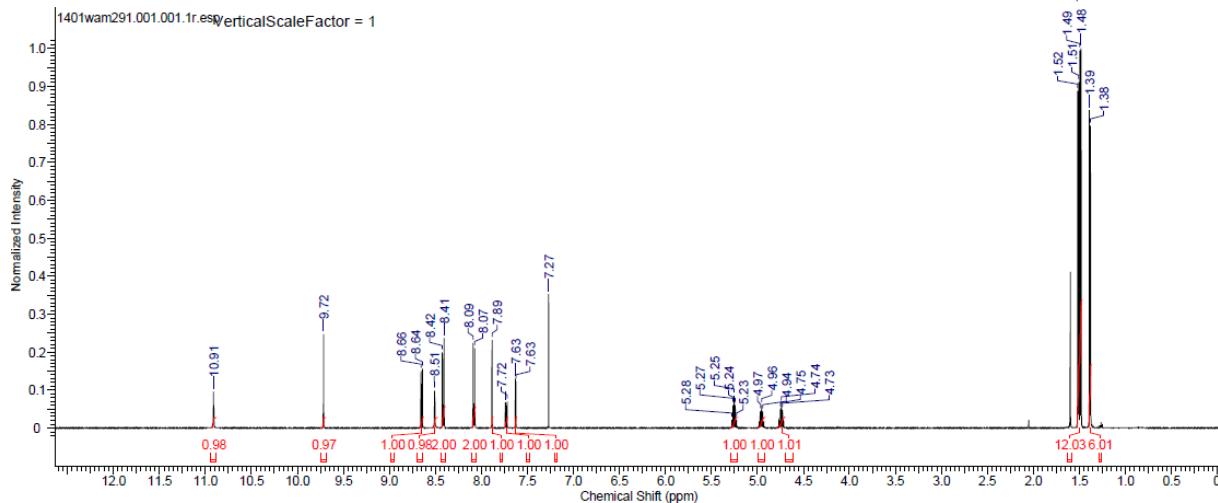
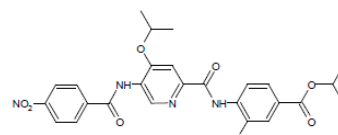
Compound **91**



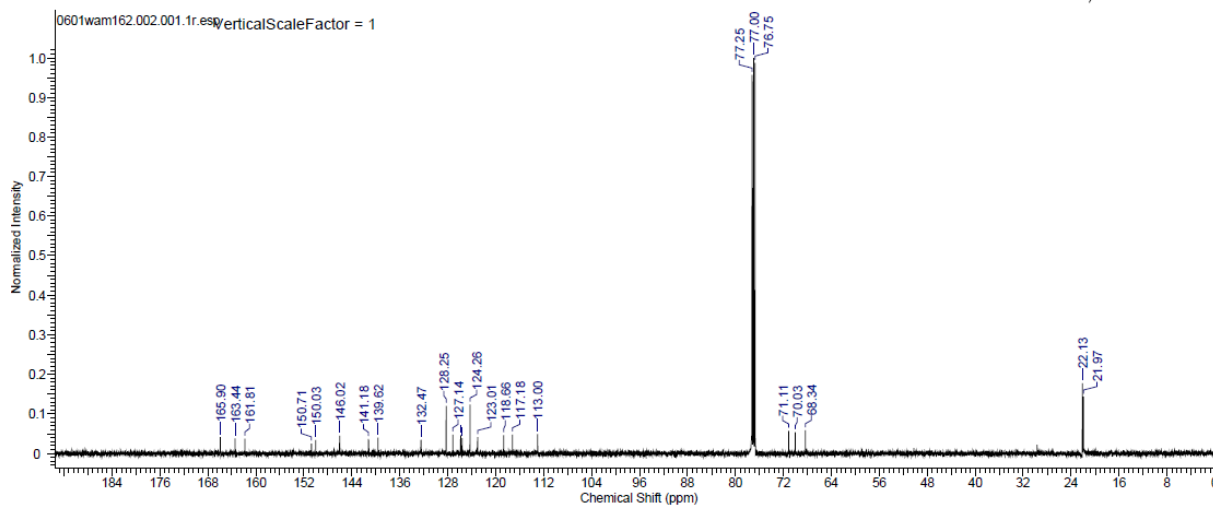
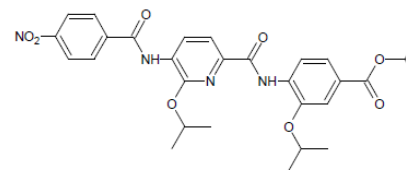
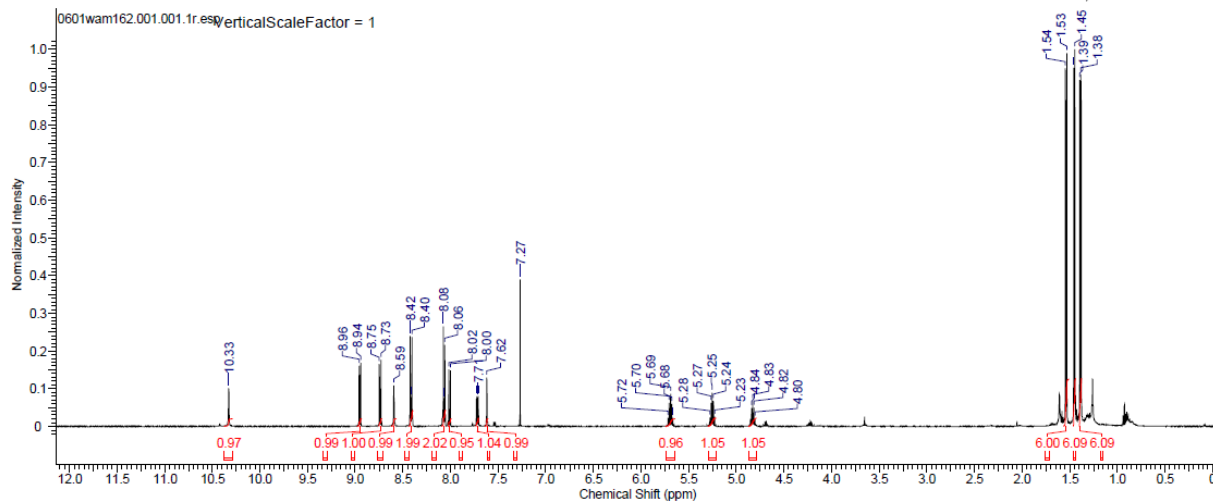
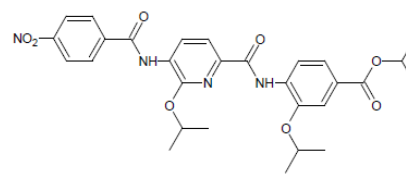
Compound 92



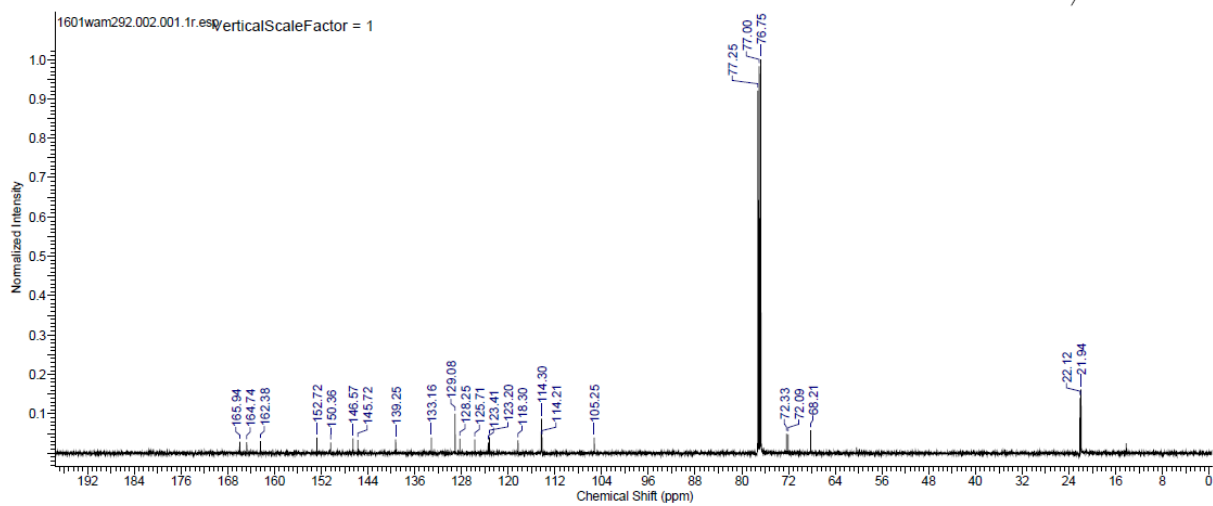
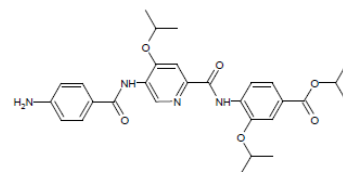
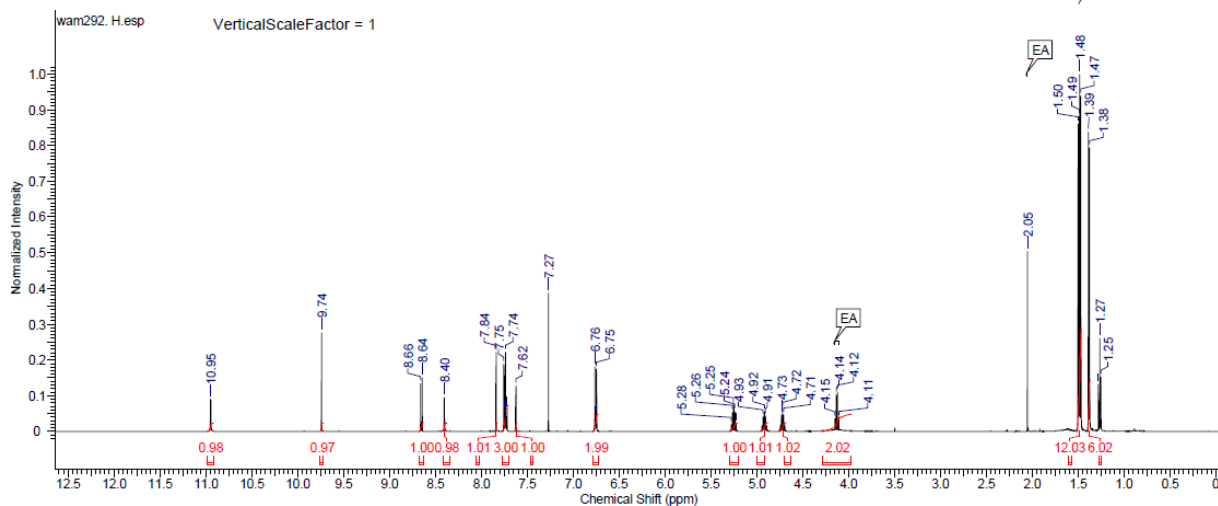
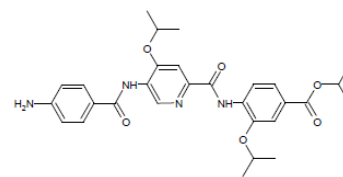
Compound 93



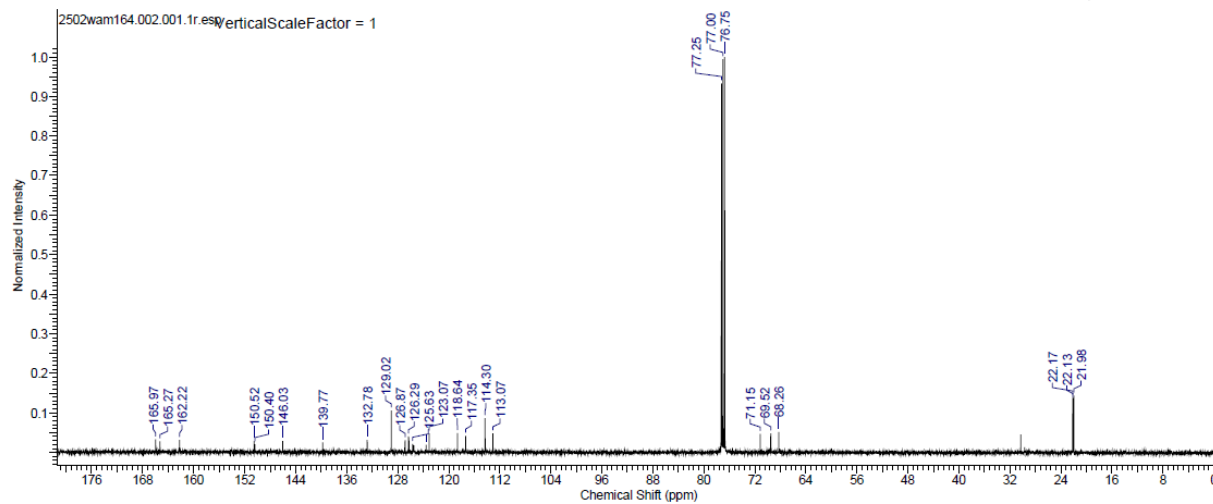
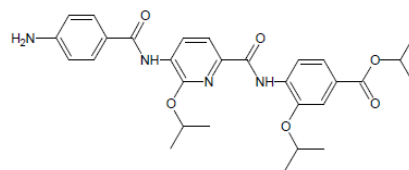
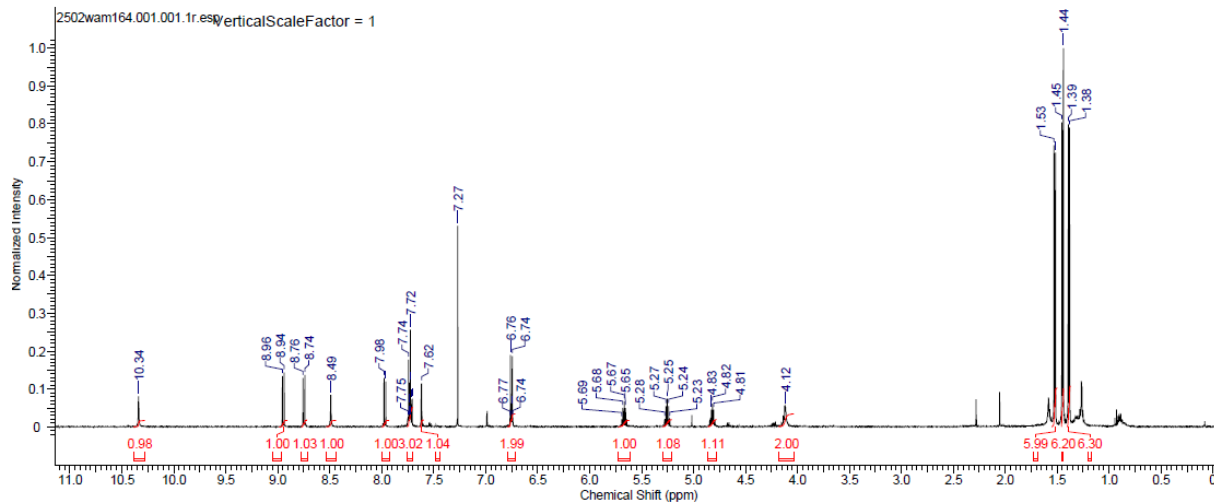
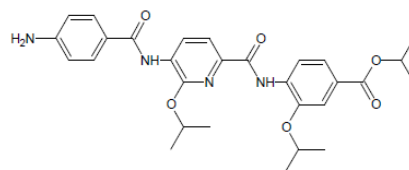
Compound 94



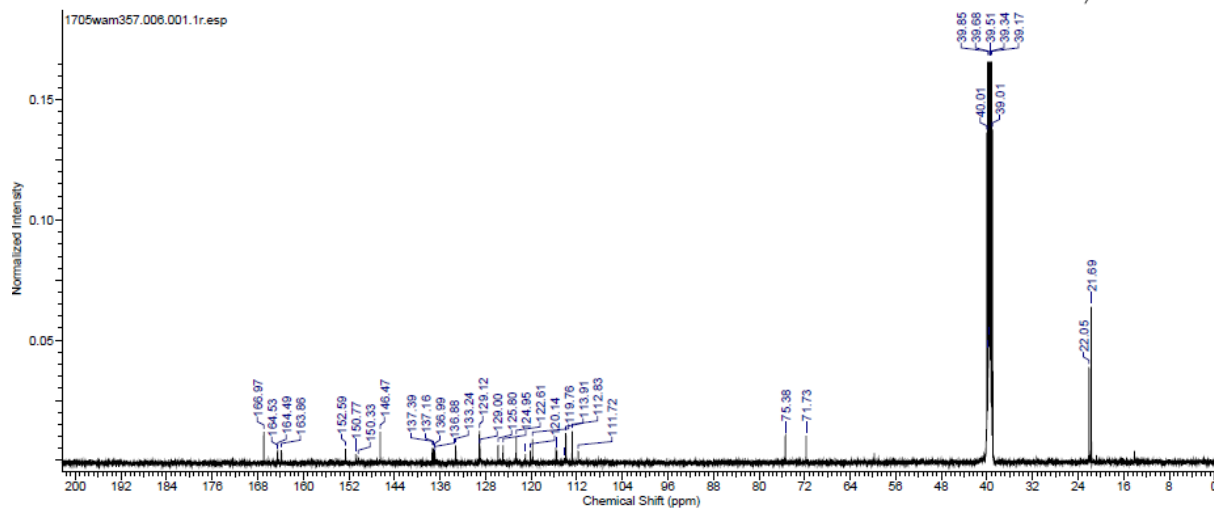
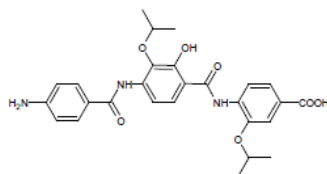
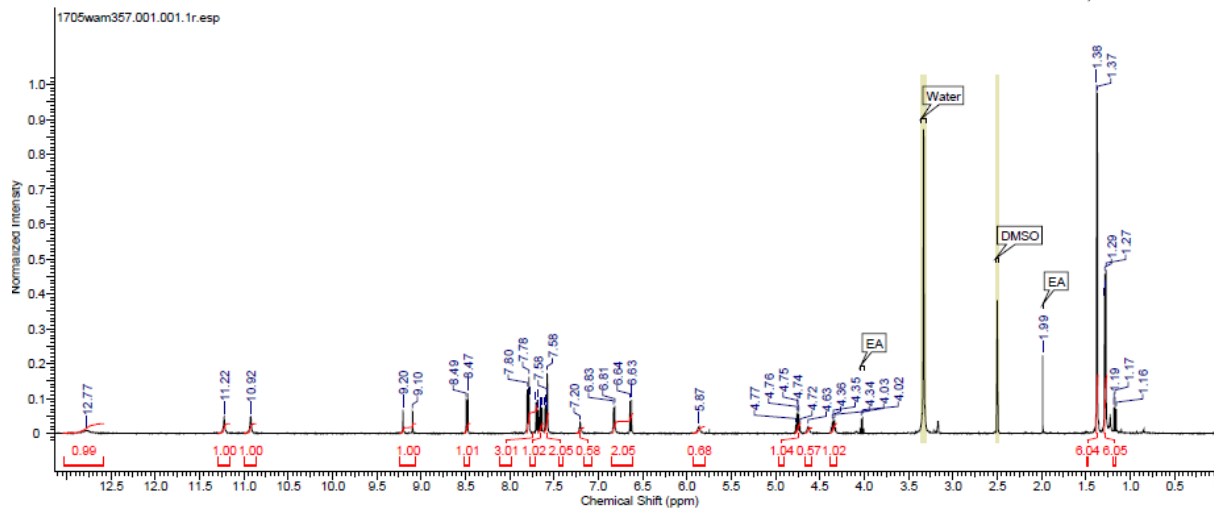
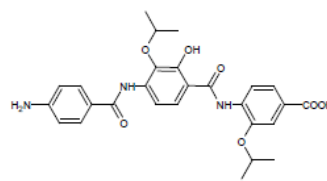
Compound 95



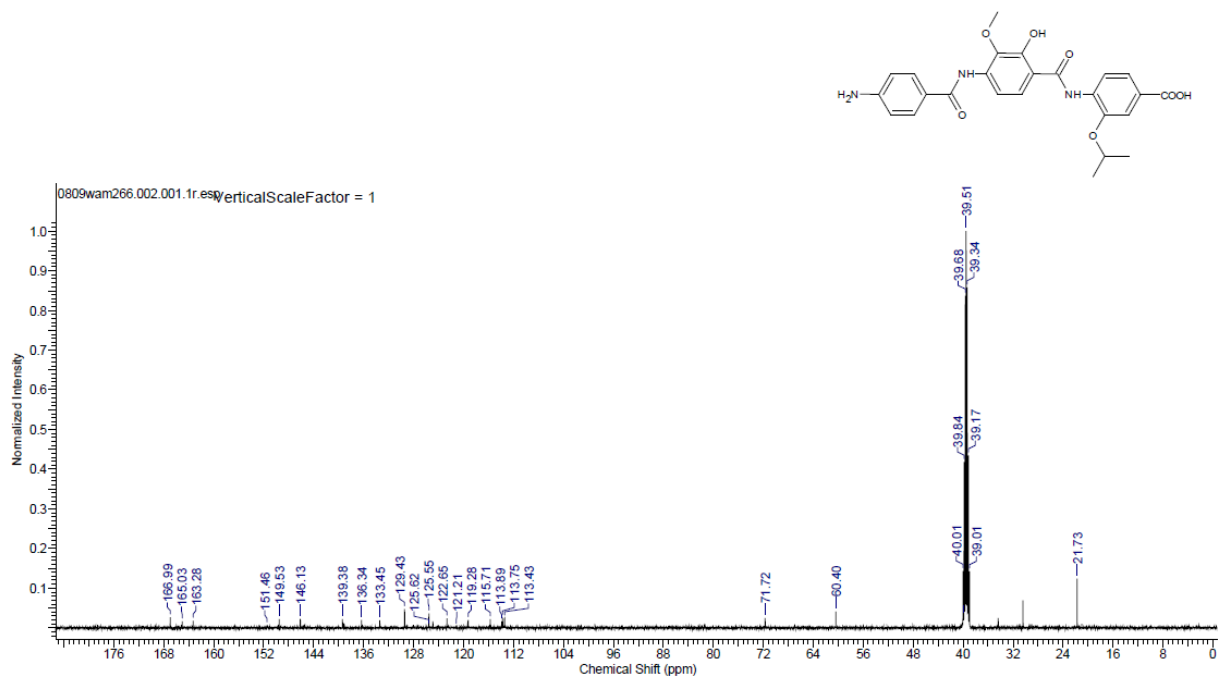
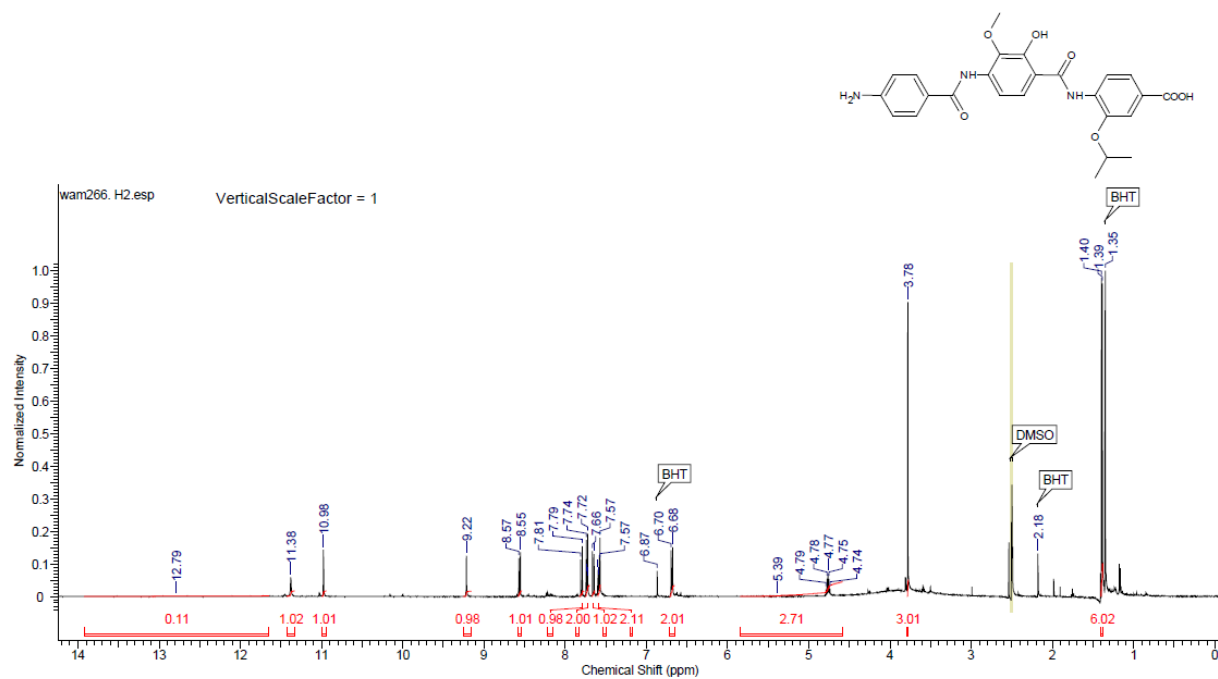
Compound 96



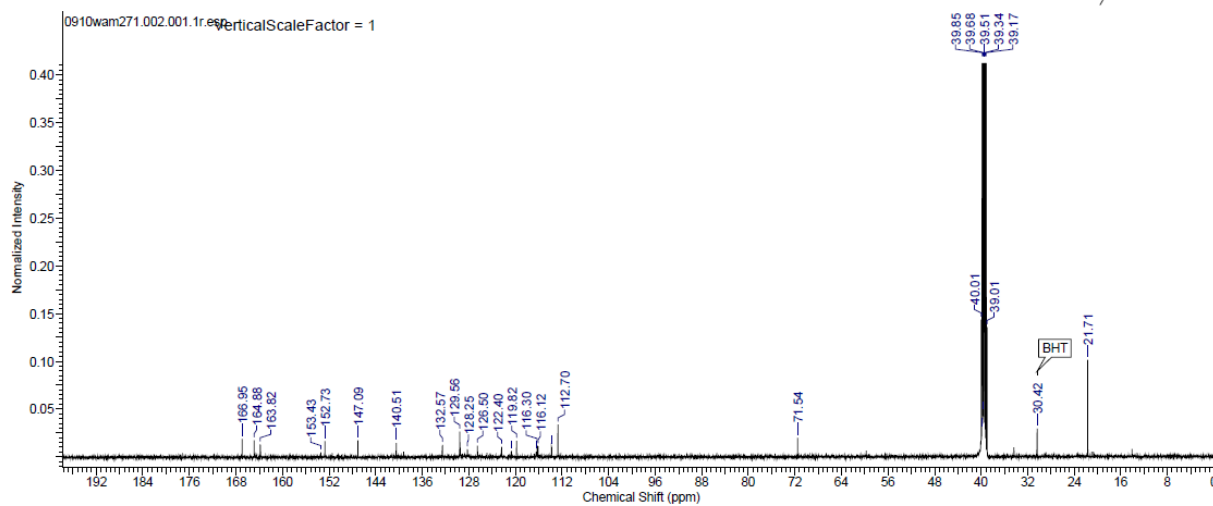
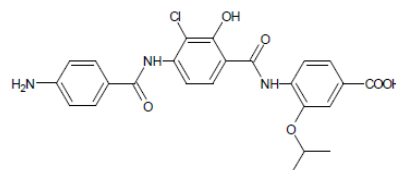
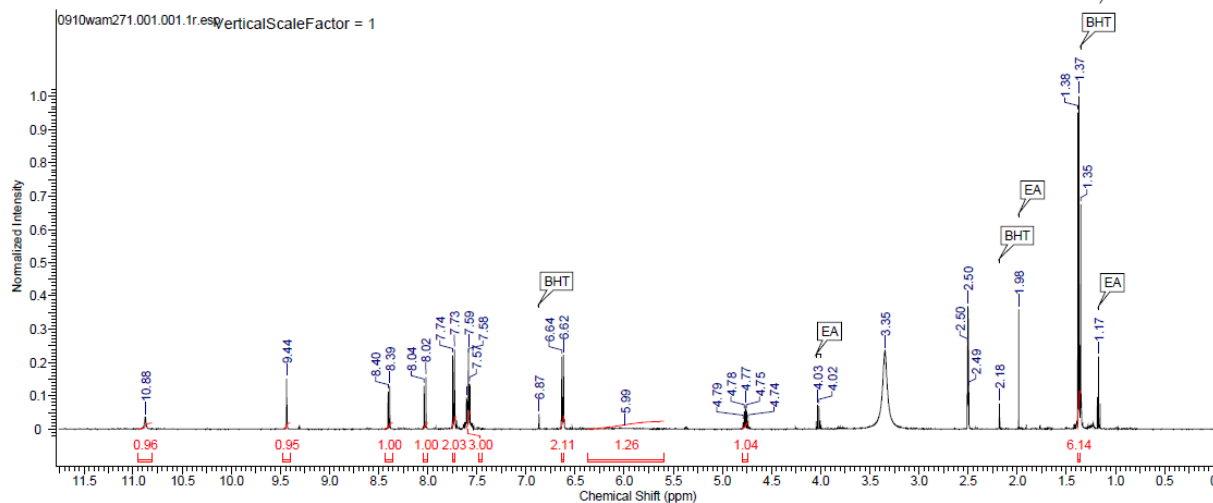
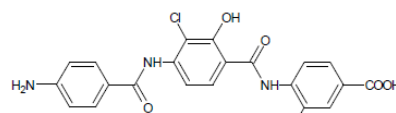
Compound **2** (cystobactamid 507) (DMSO-d₆)



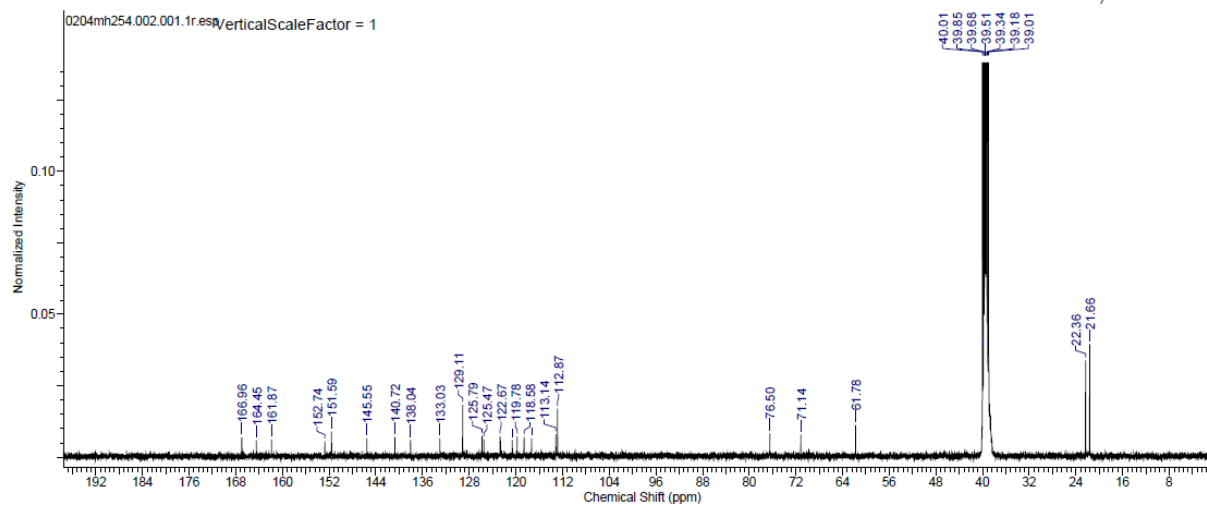
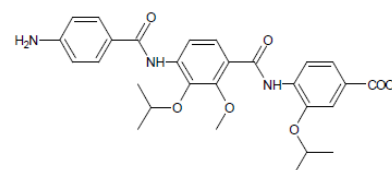
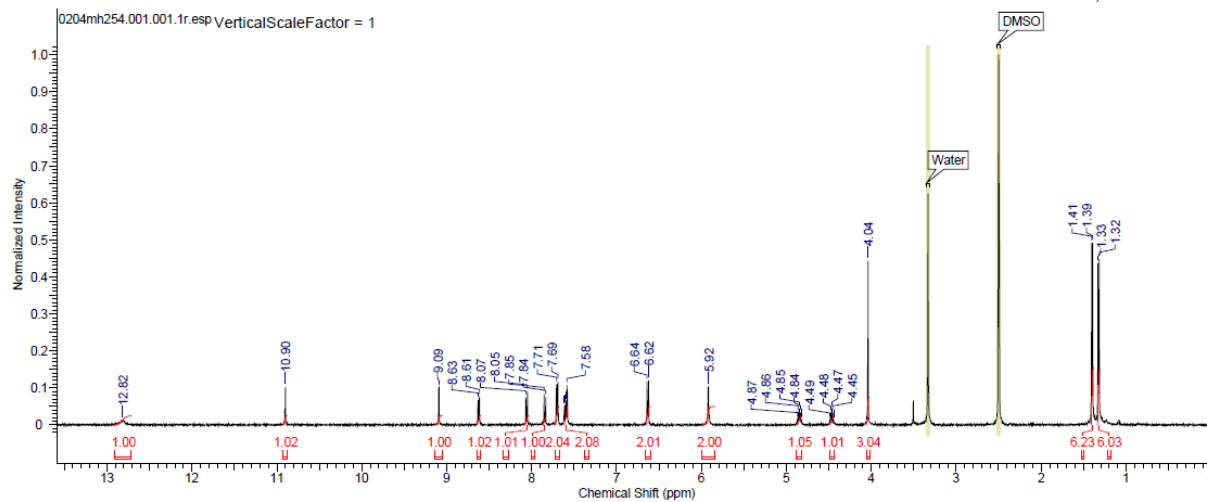
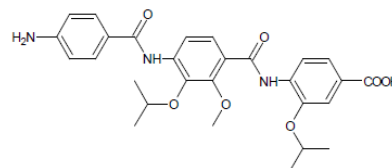
Compound 4



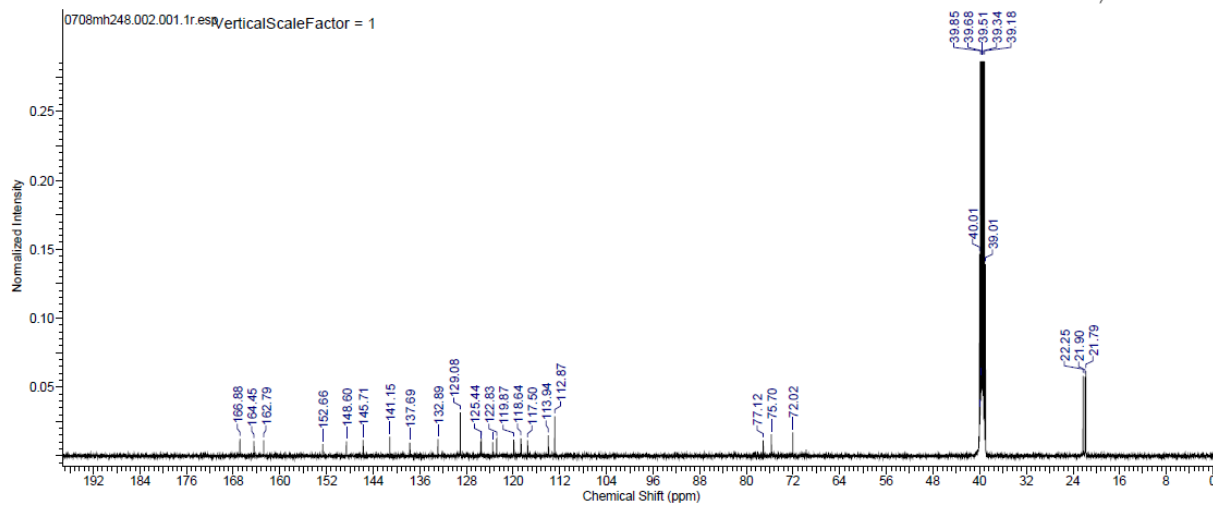
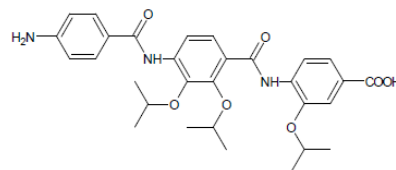
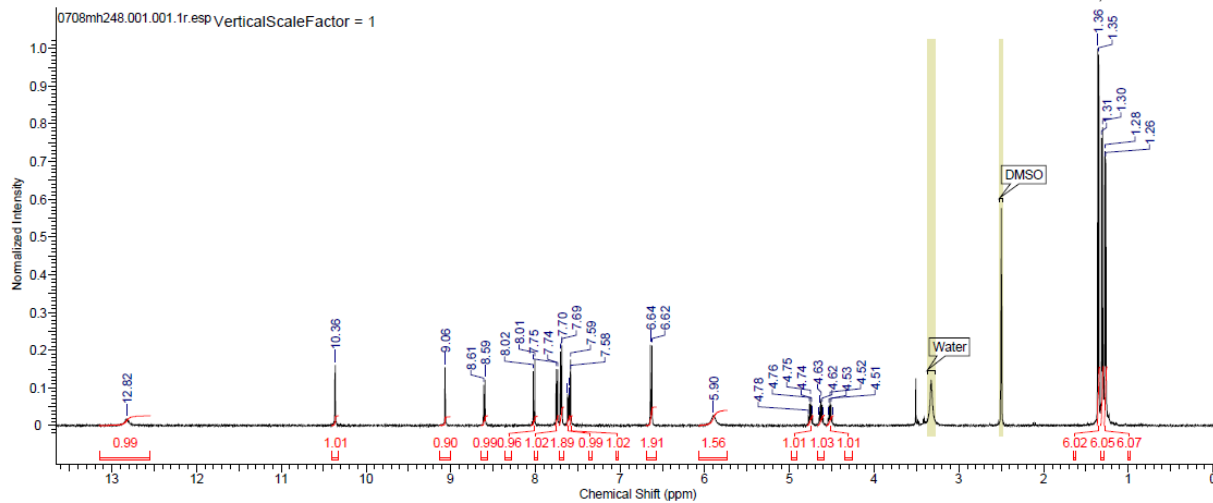
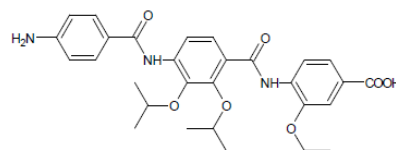
Compound 5



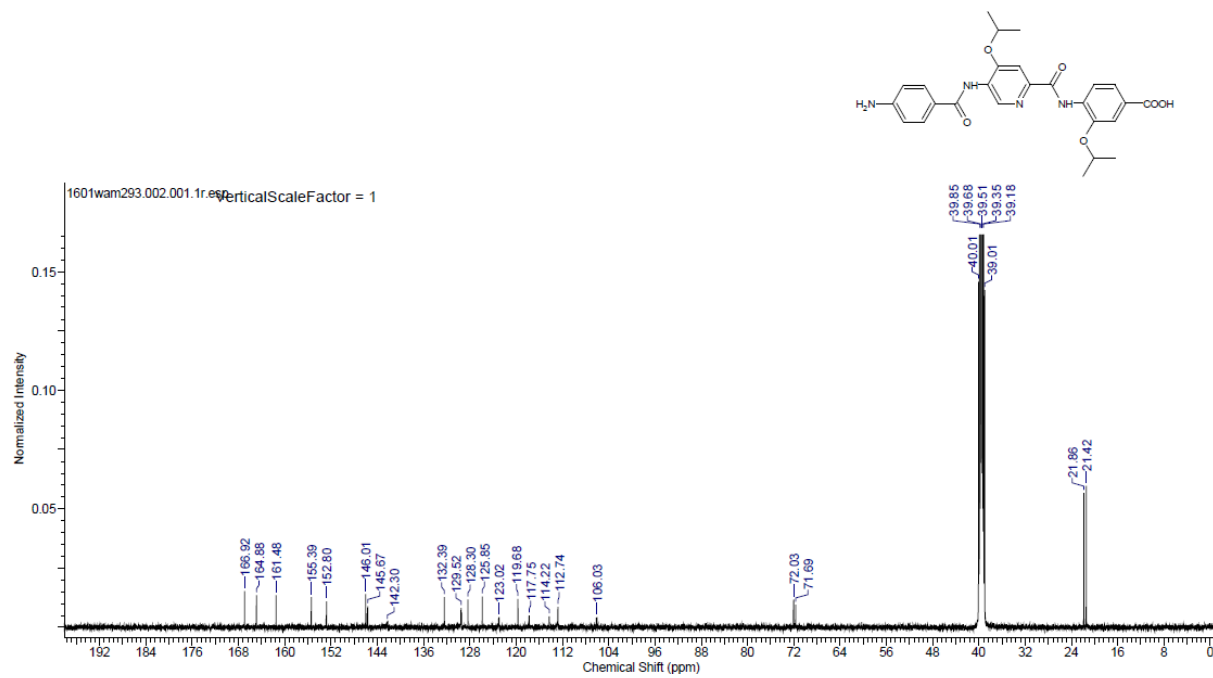
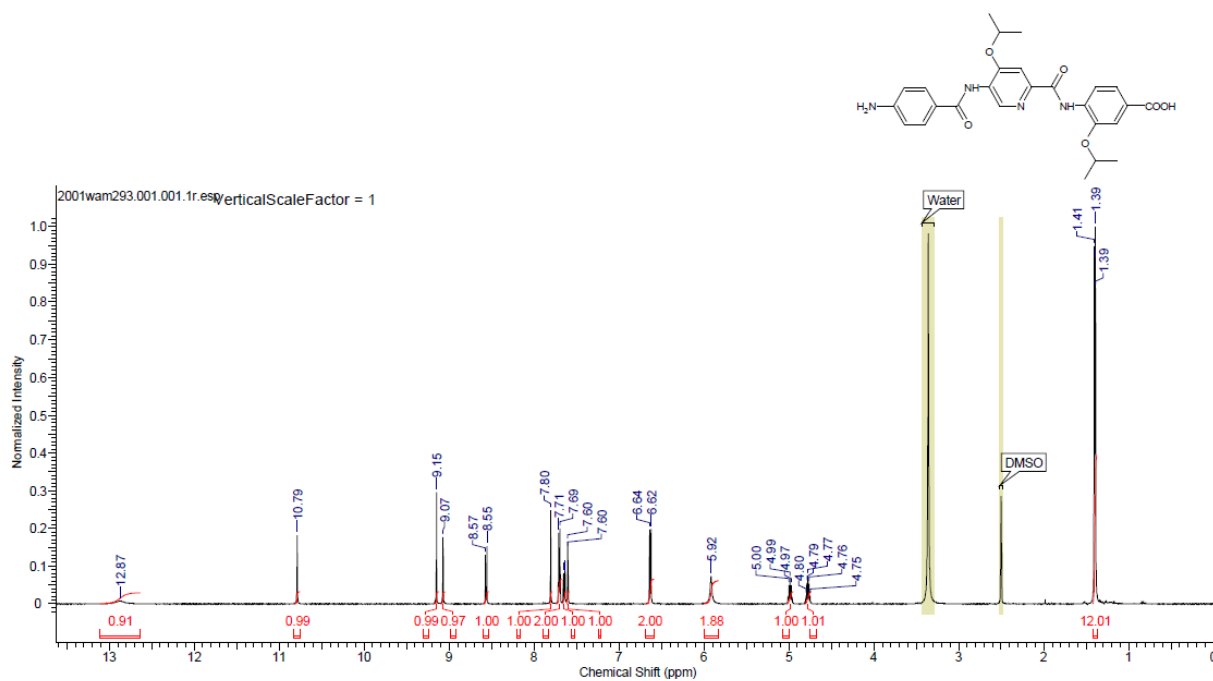
Compound 6



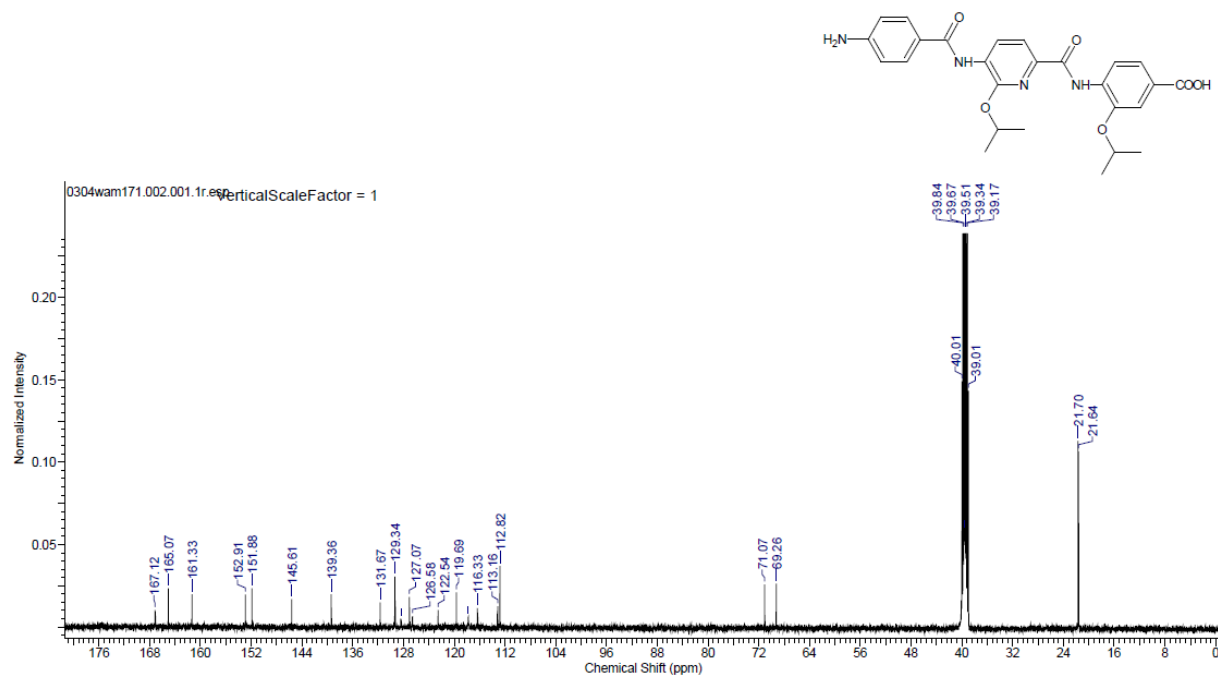
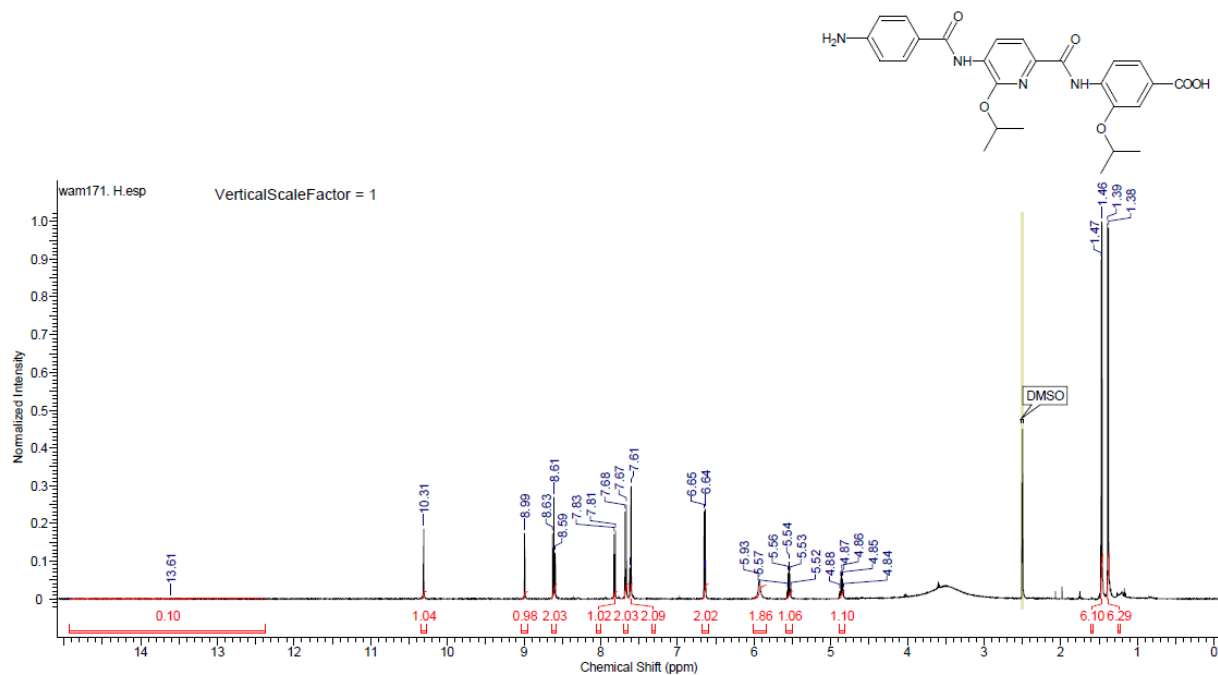
Compound 7



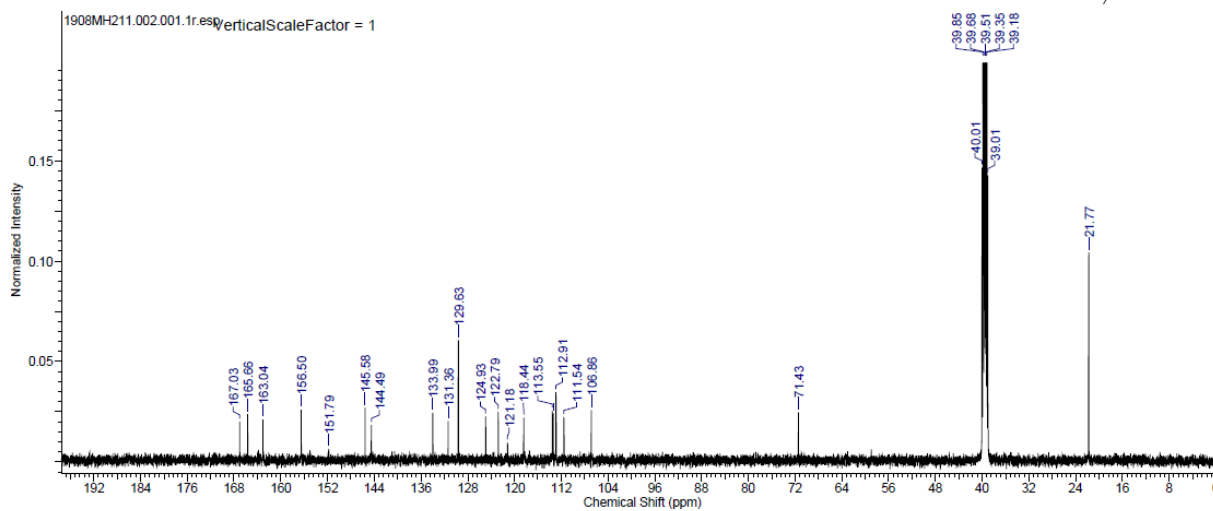
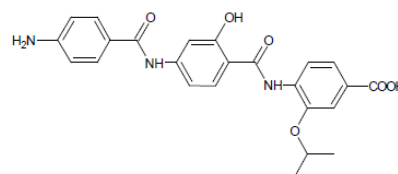
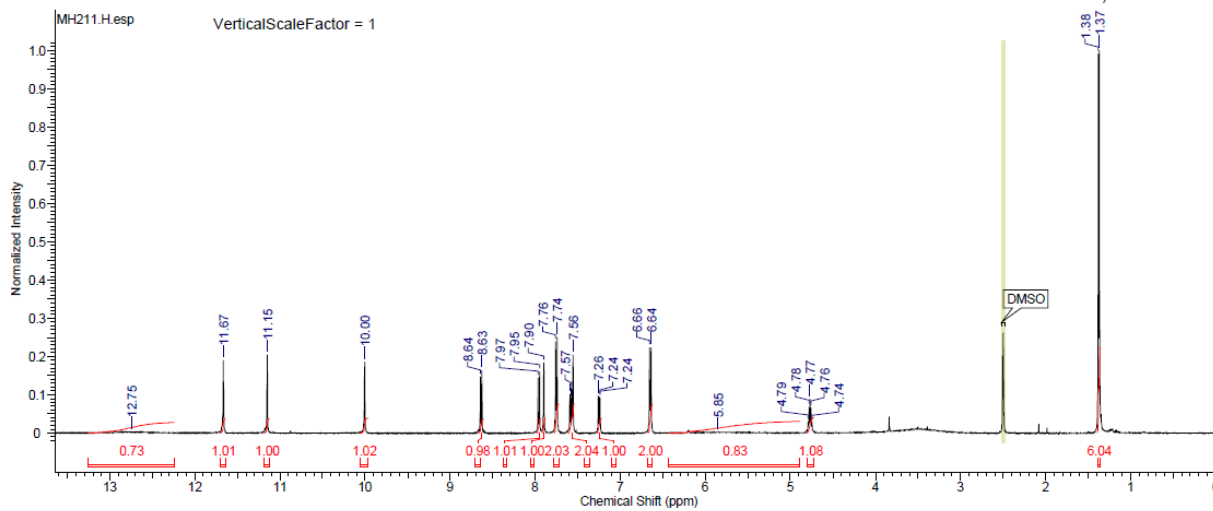
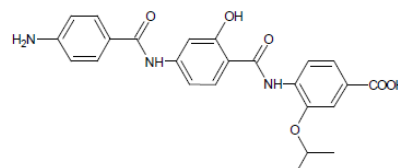
Compound 8



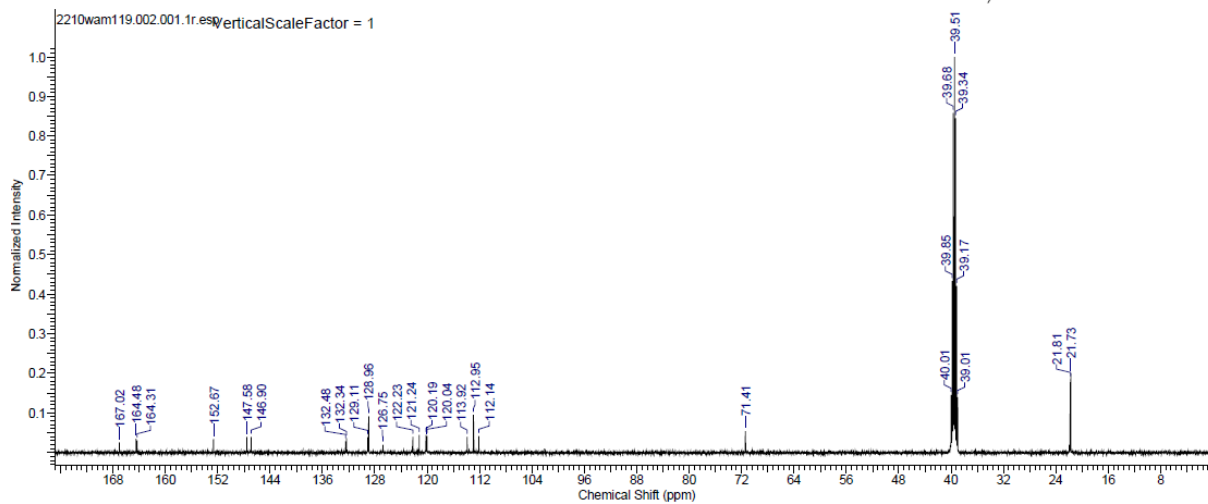
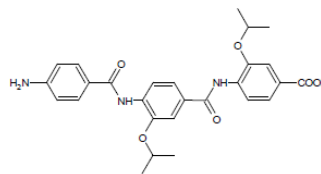
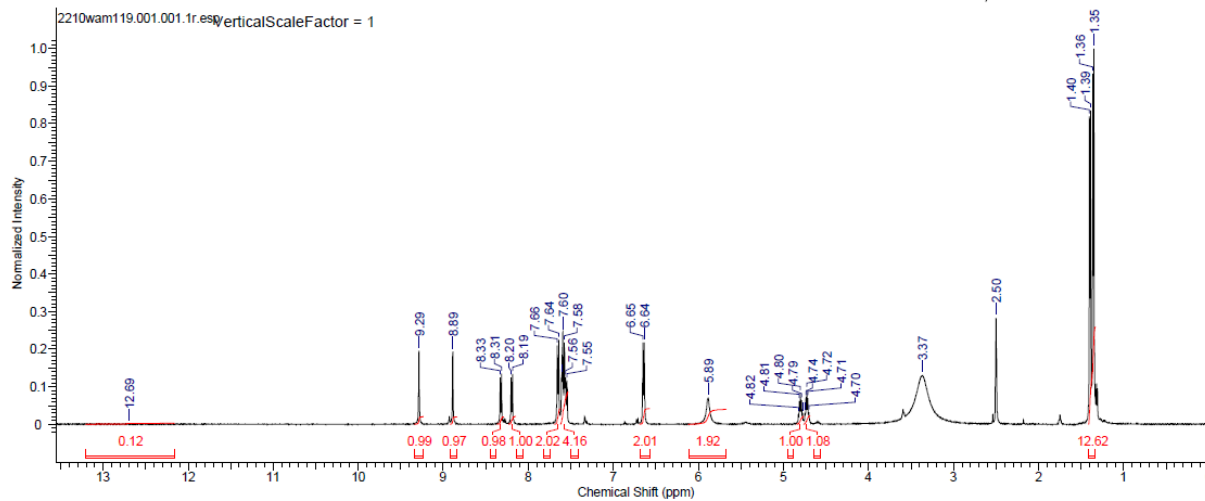
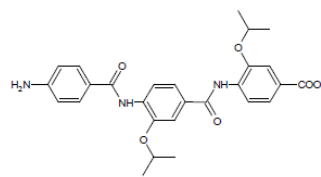
Compound 9



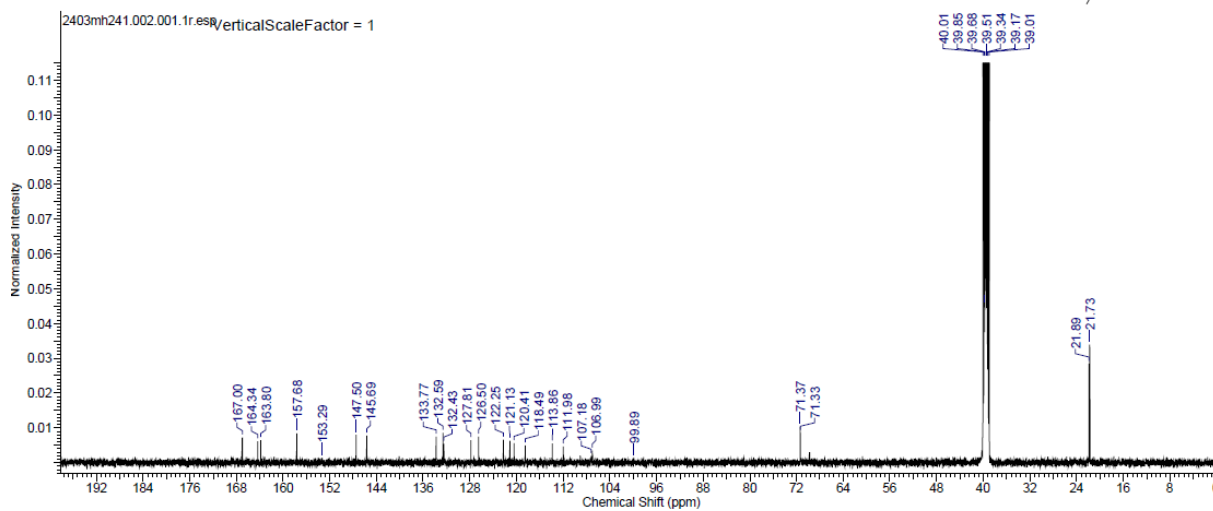
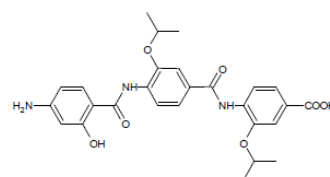
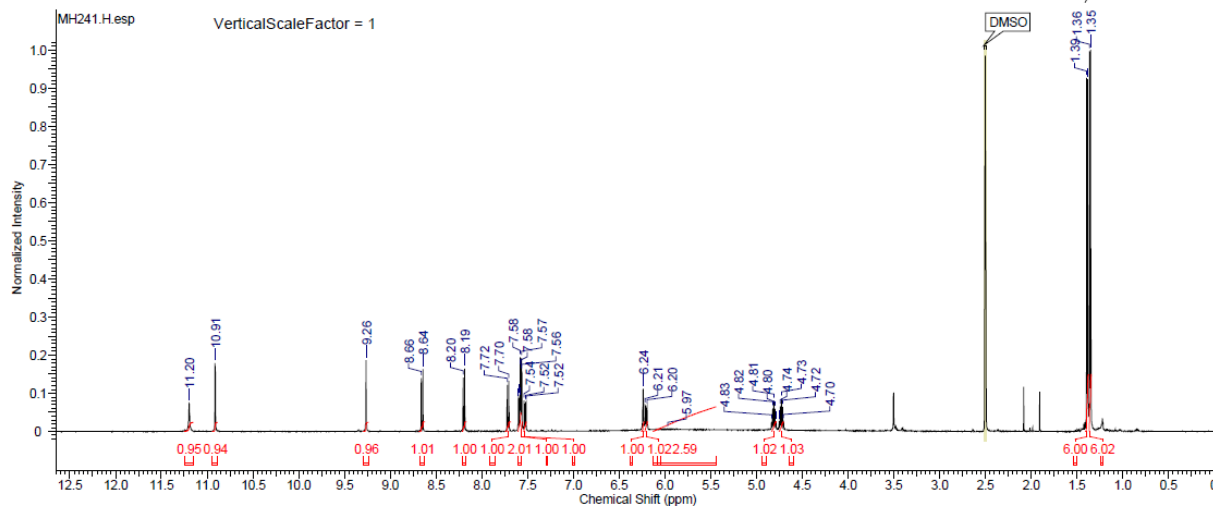
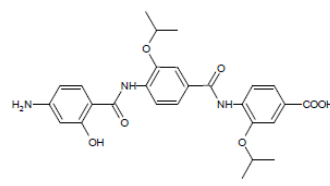
Compound 10



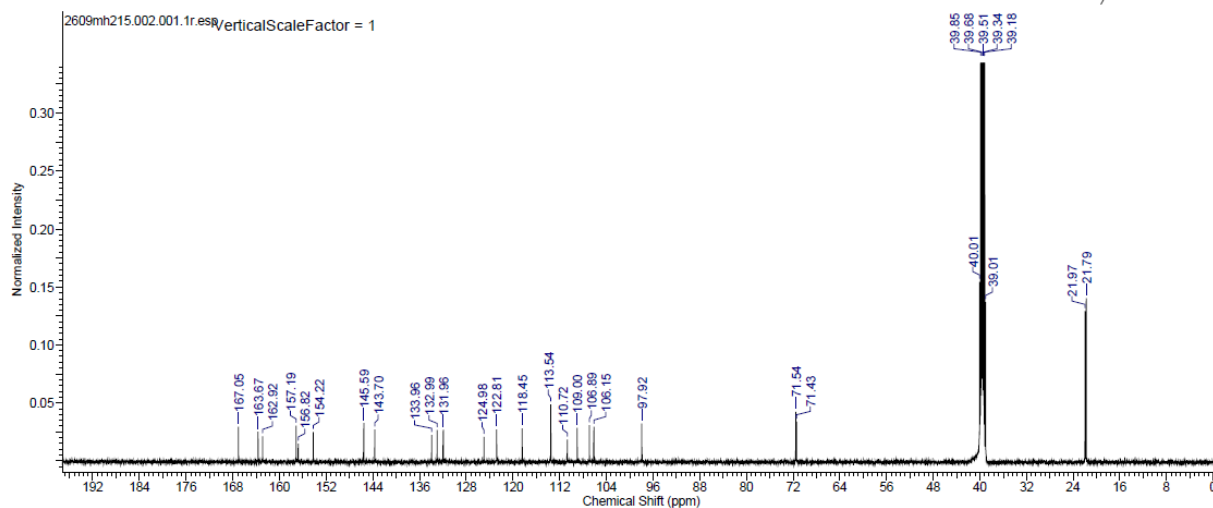
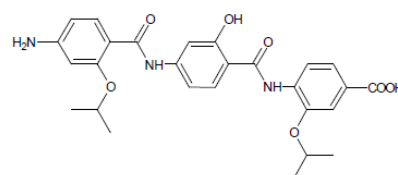
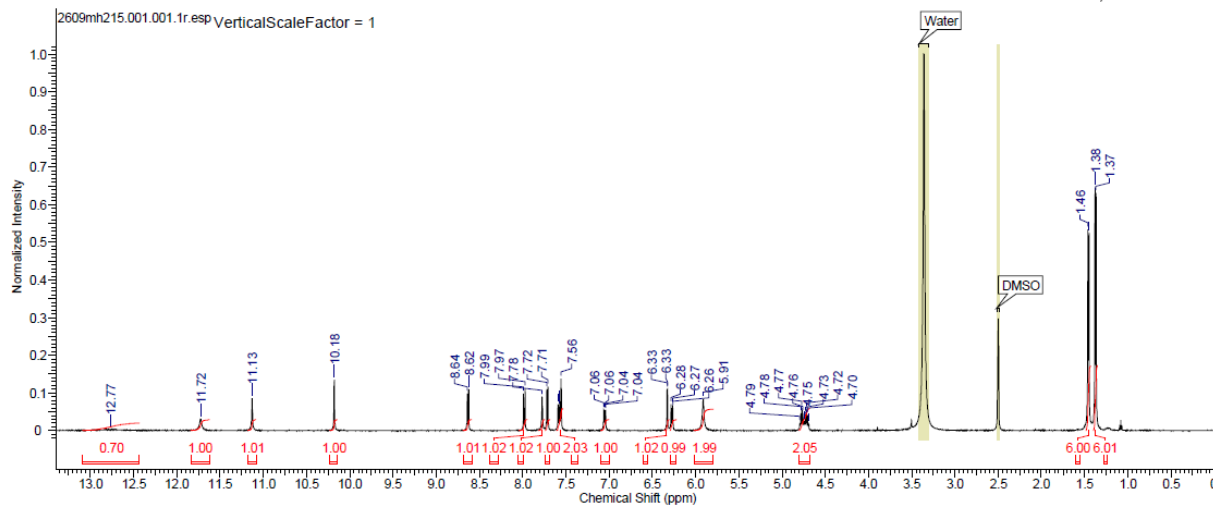
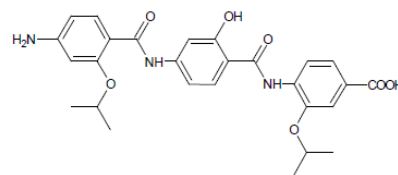
Compound 11



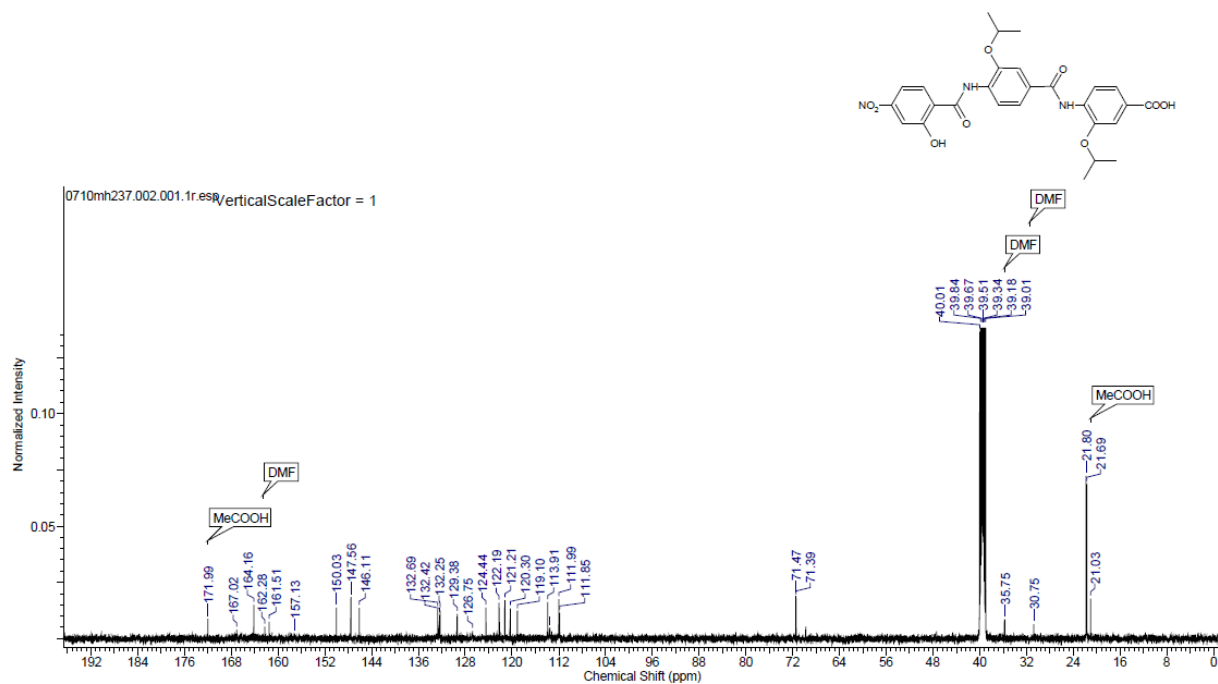
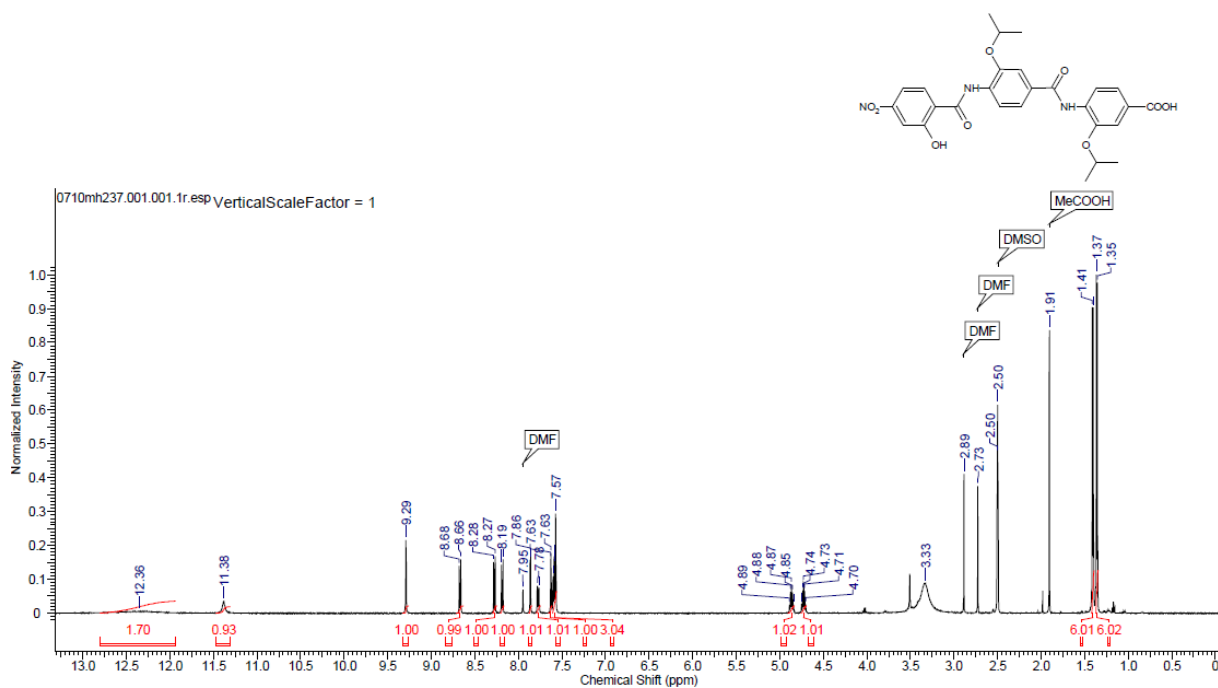
Compound 12



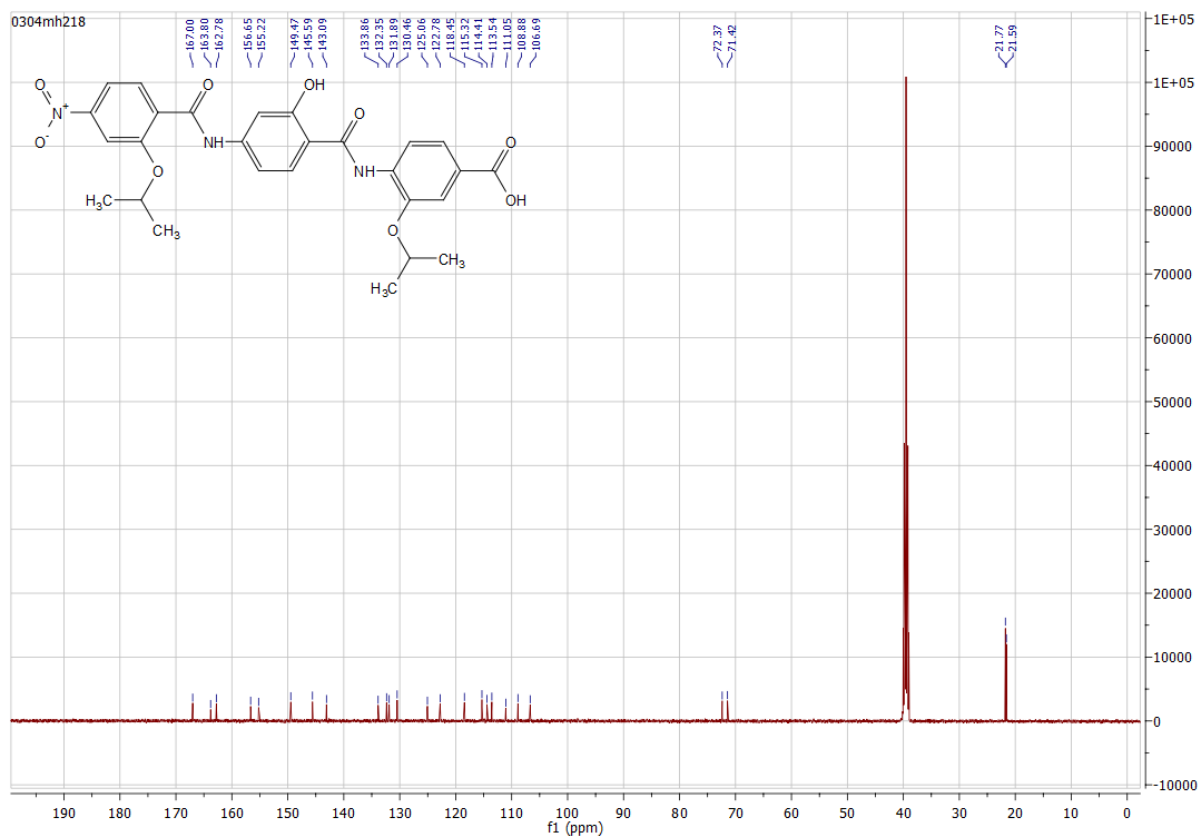
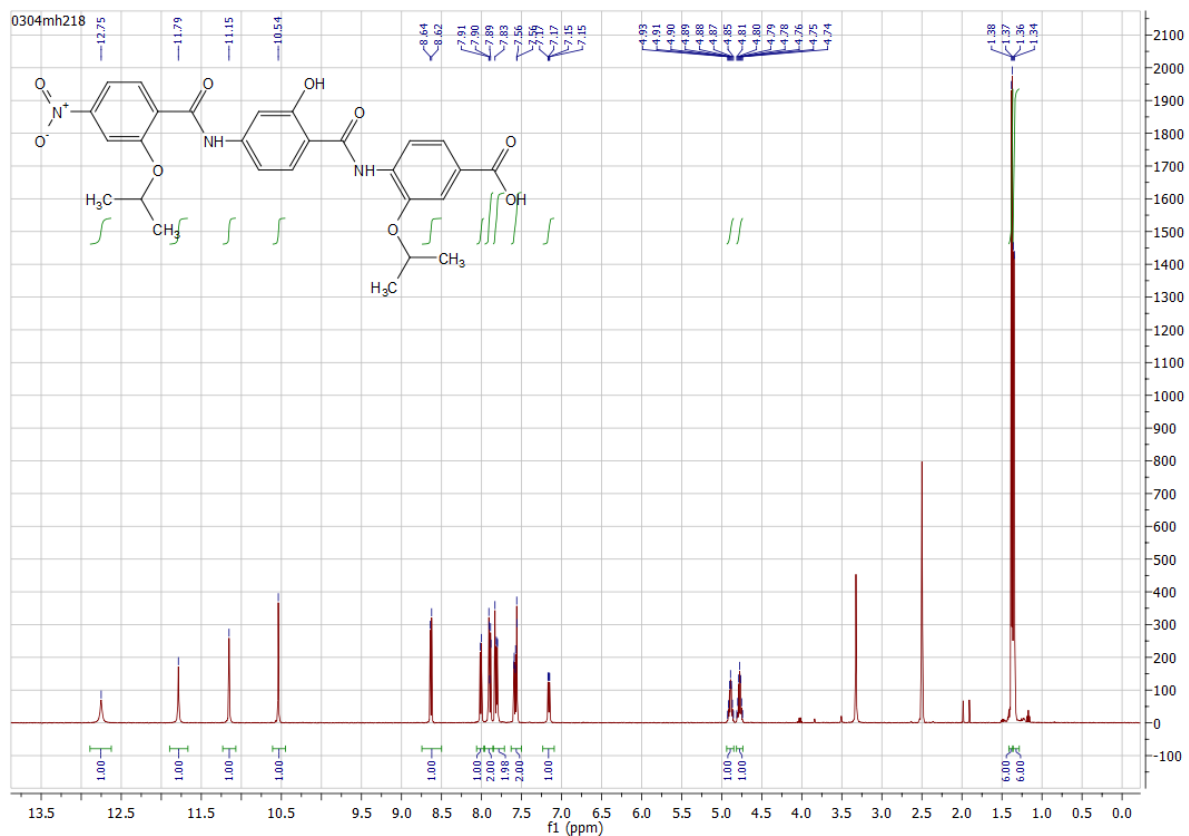
Compound 13



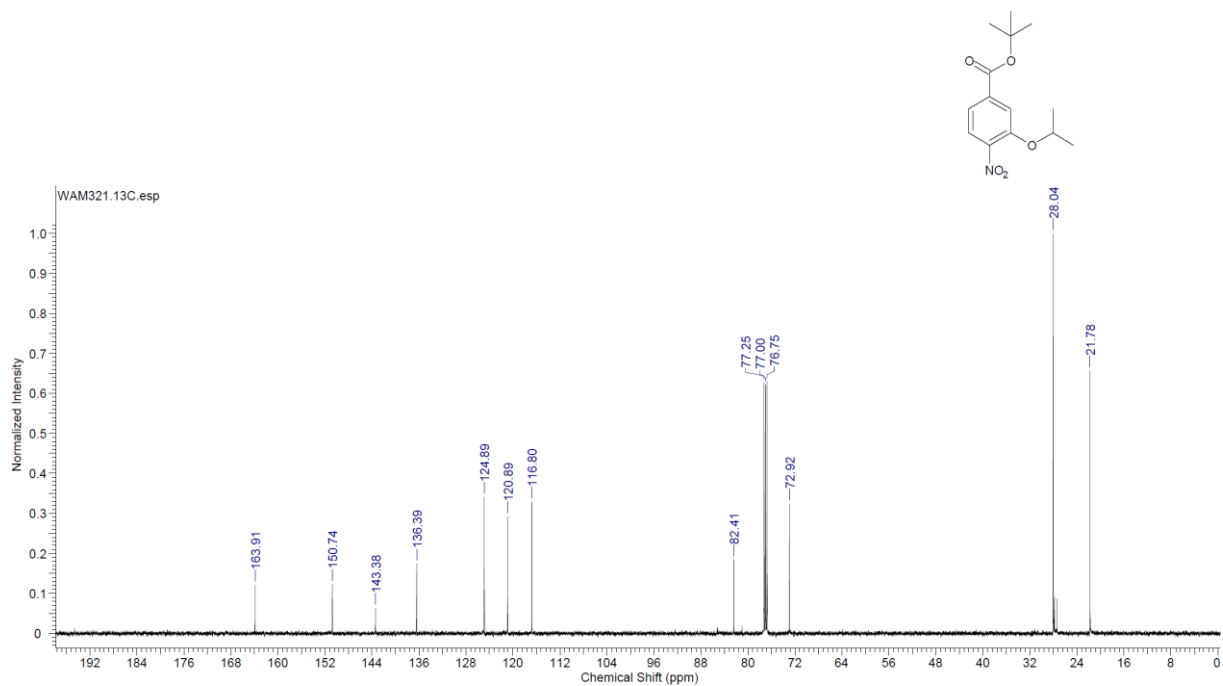
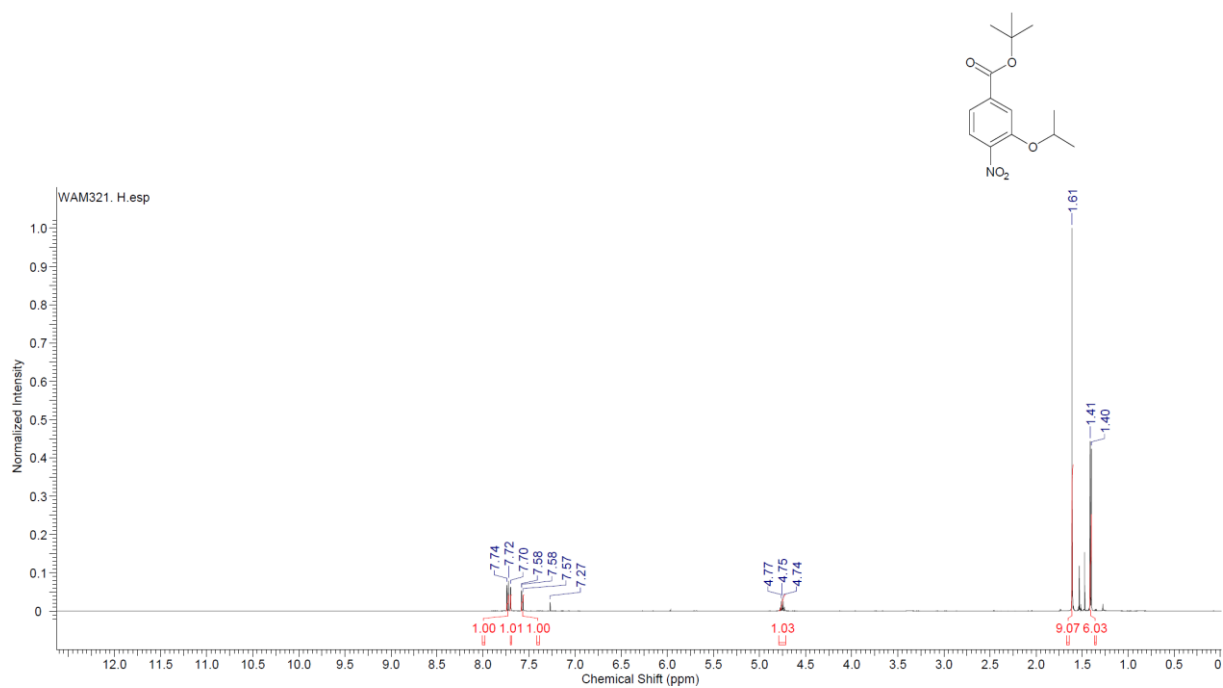
Compound 14



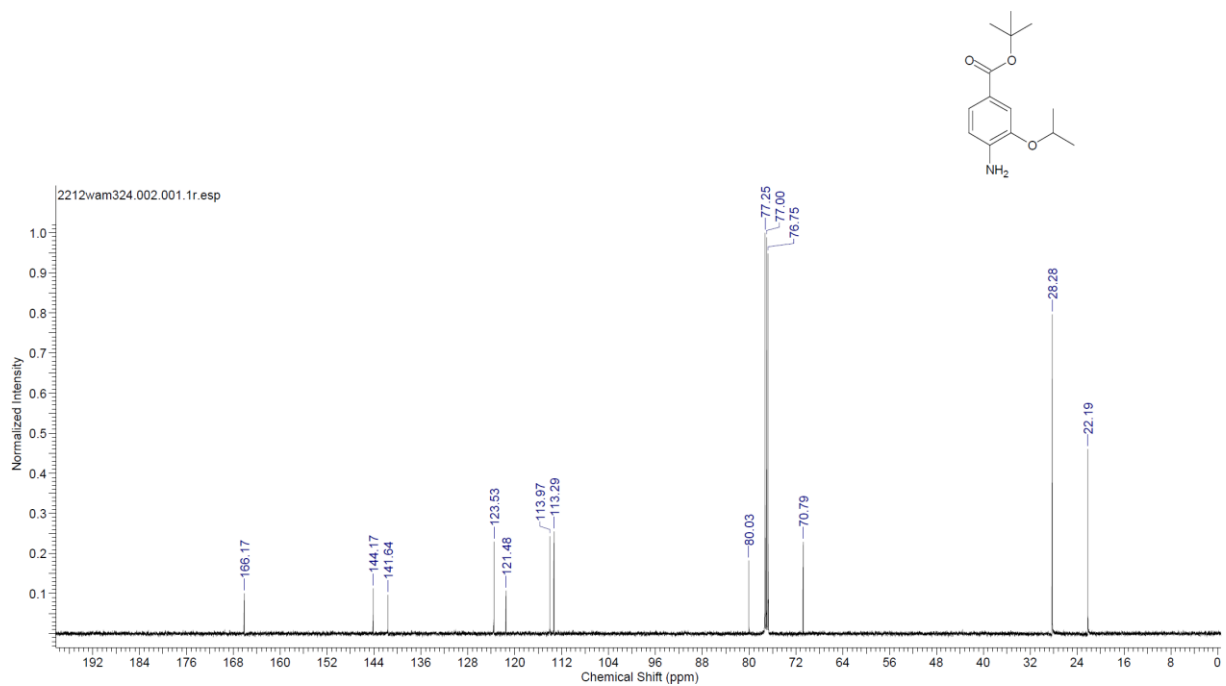
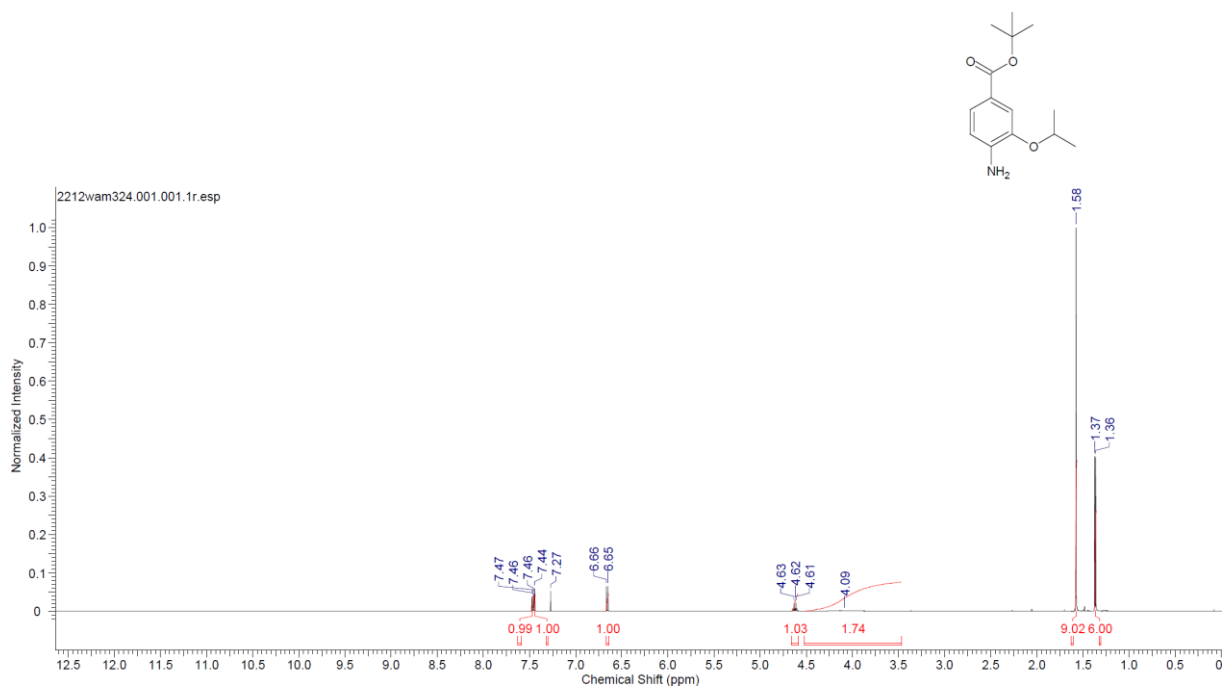
Compound 15



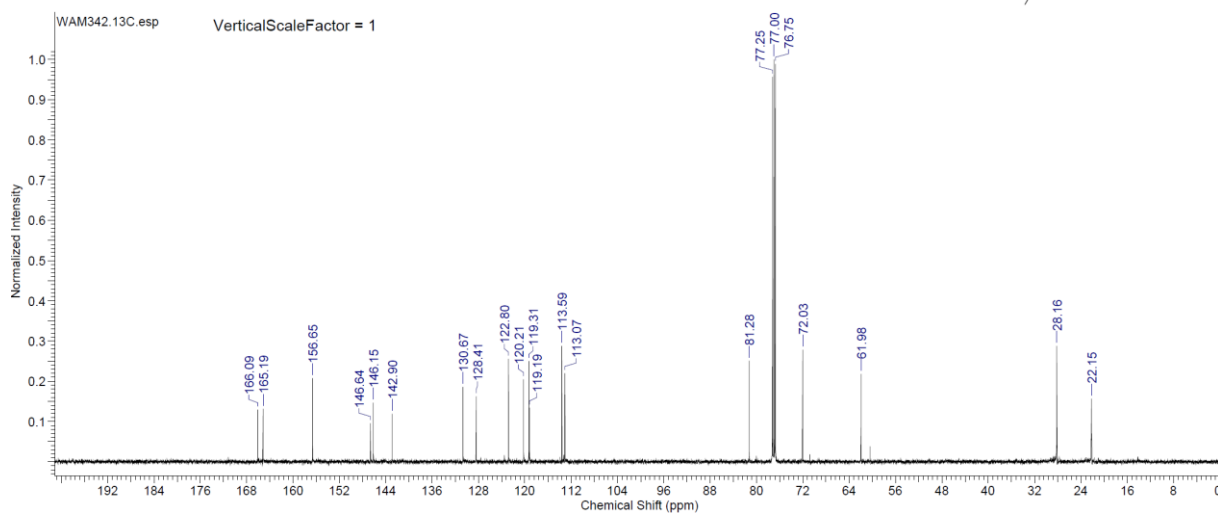
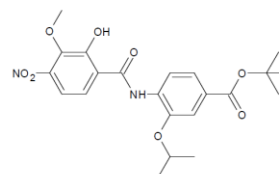
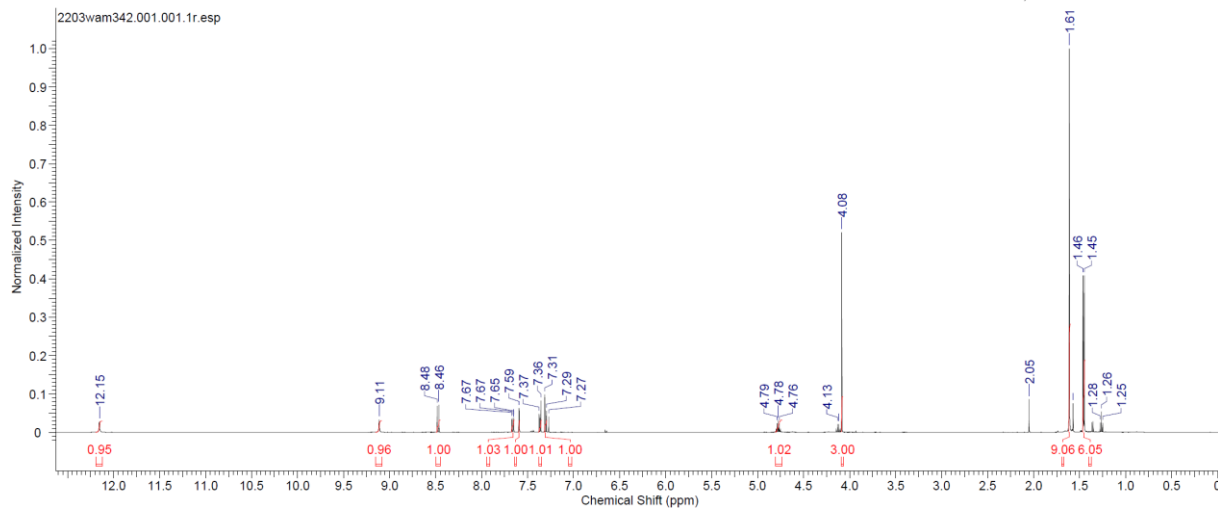
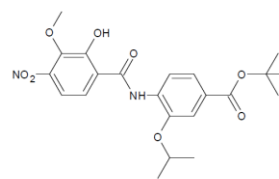
Compound 28



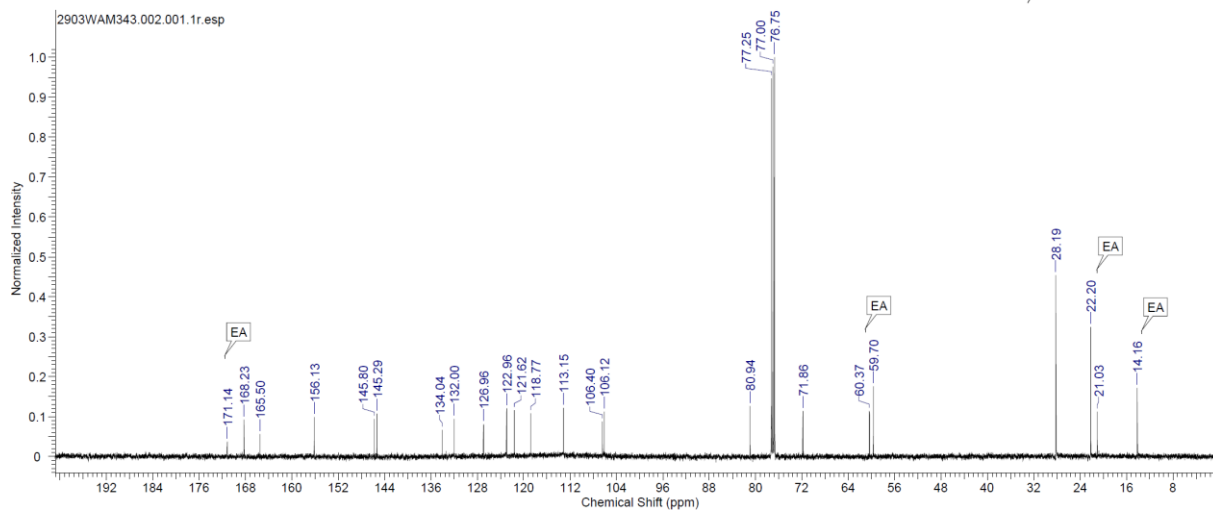
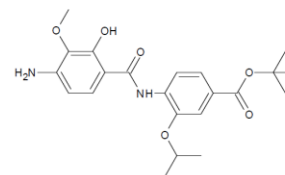
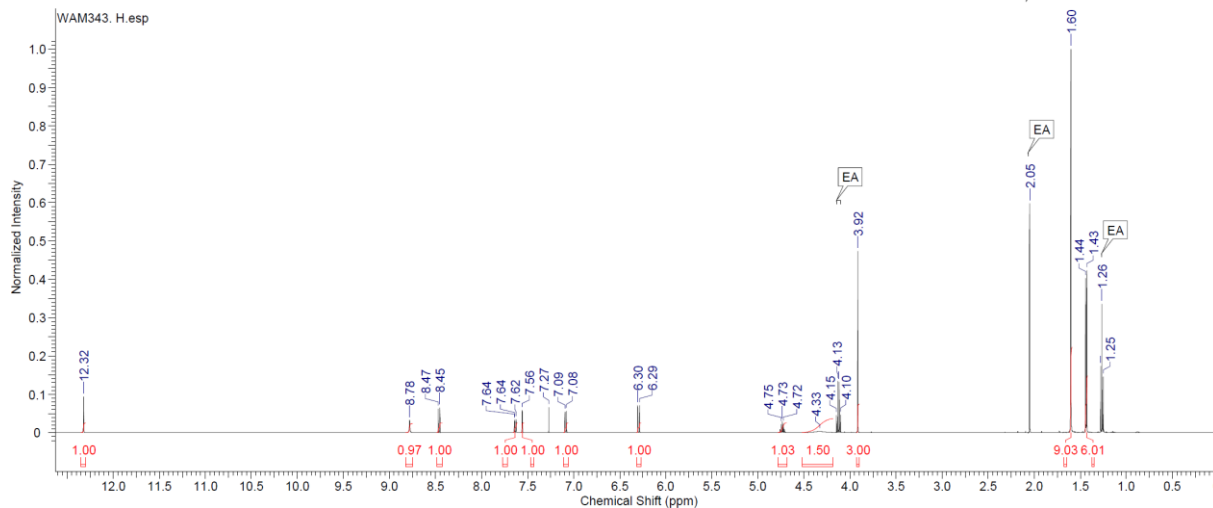
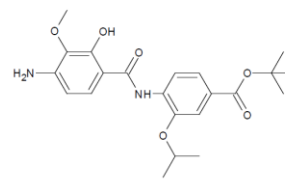
Compound 29



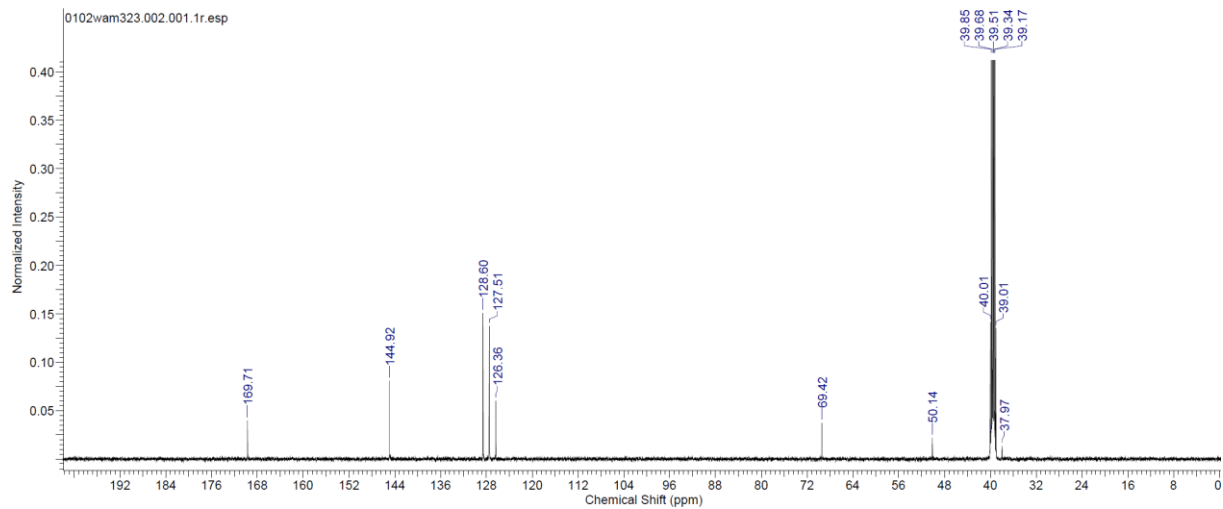
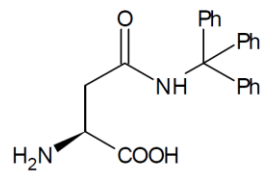
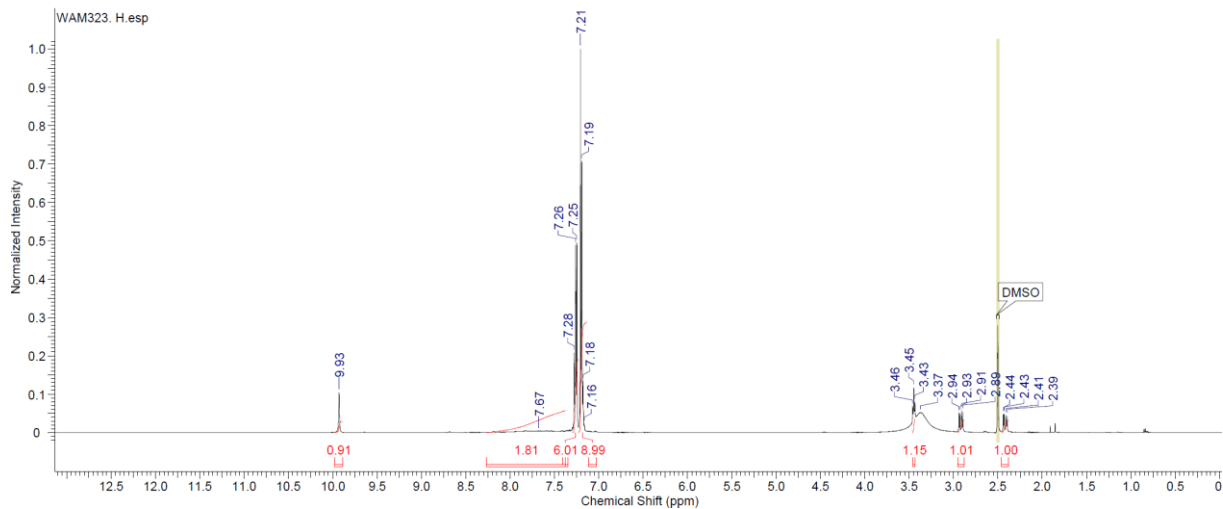
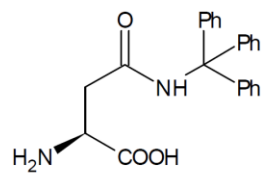
Compound 31



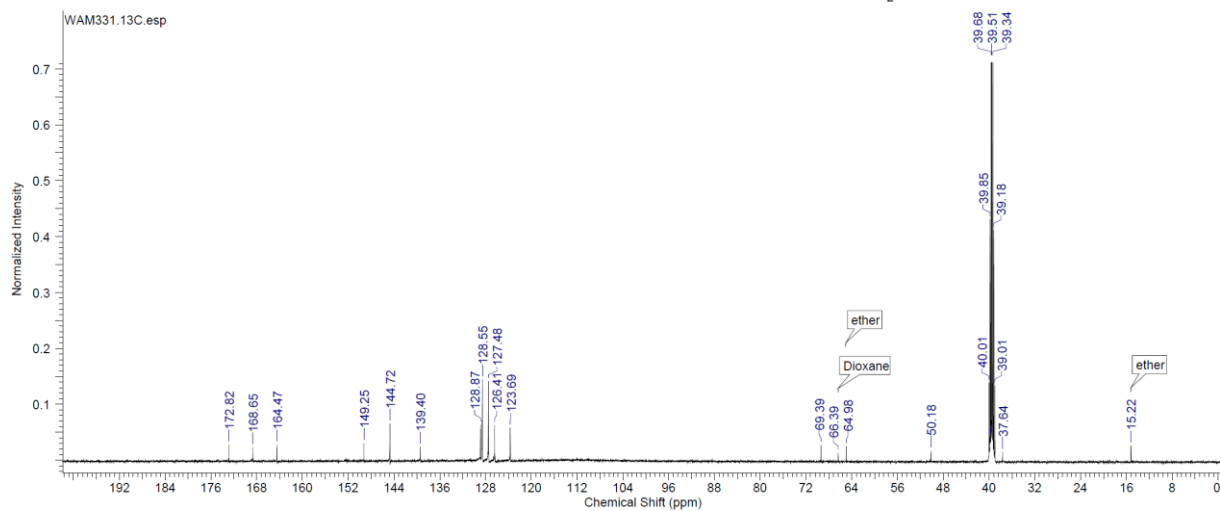
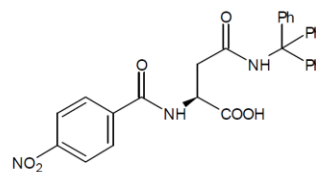
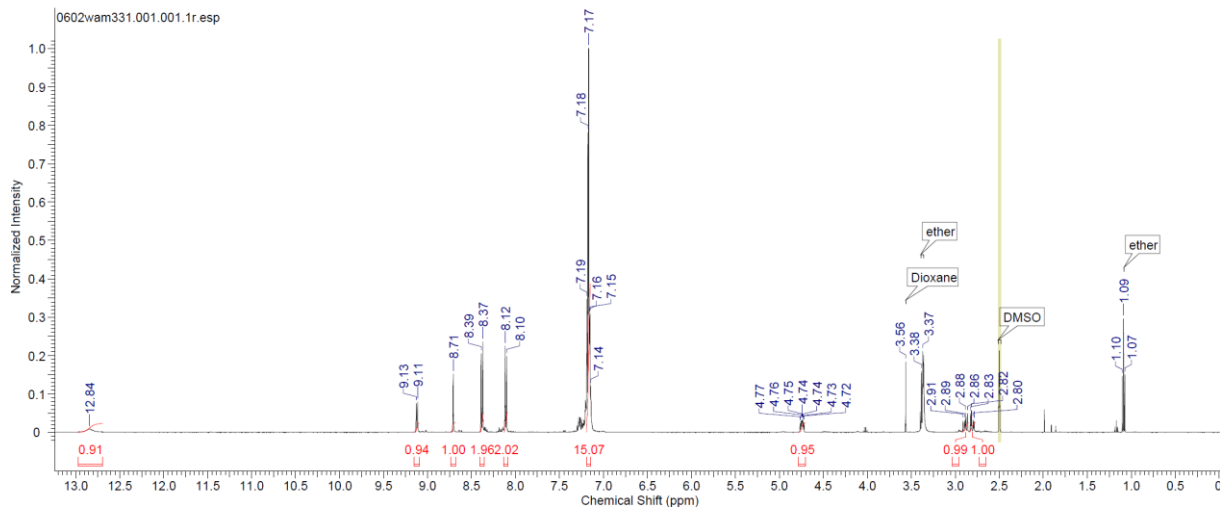
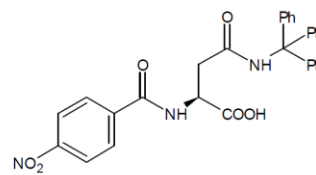
Compound 32



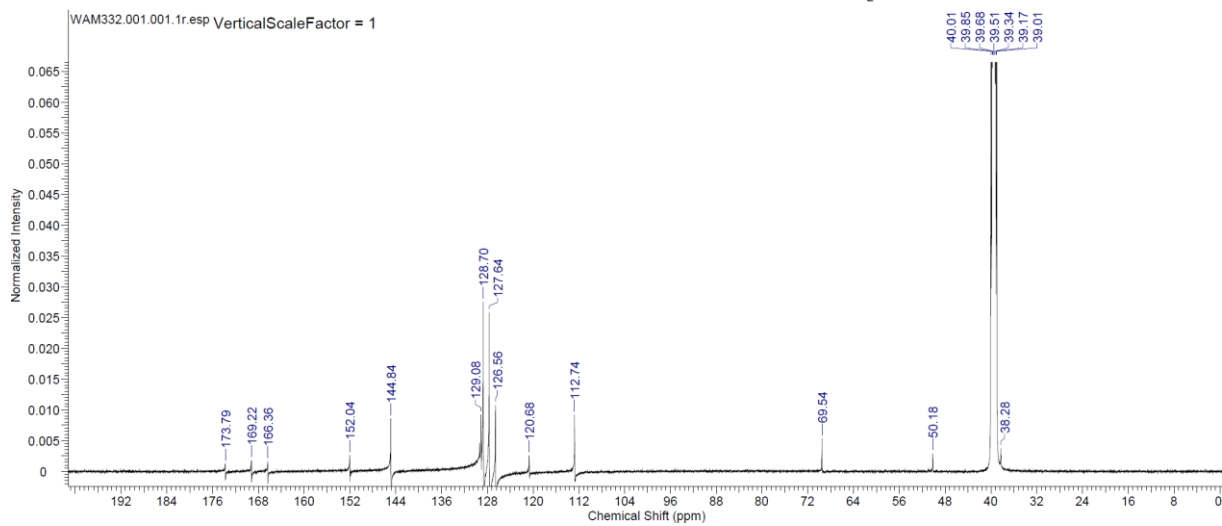
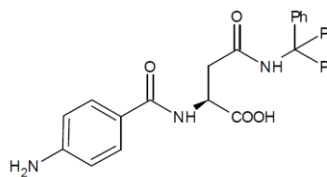
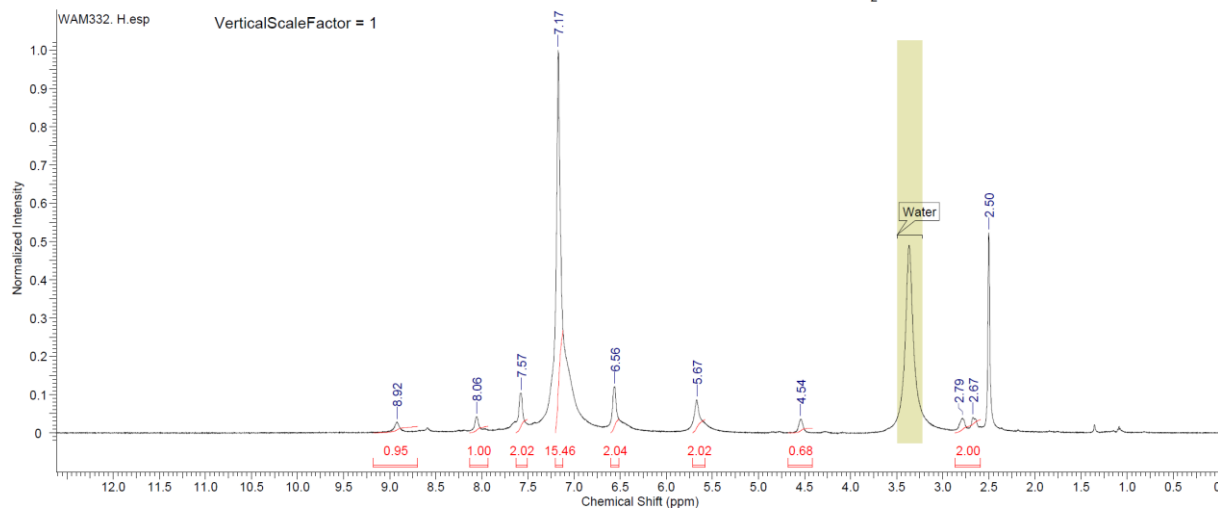
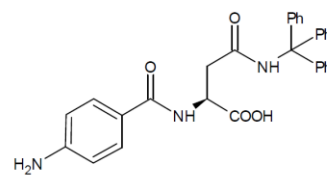
Compound 35



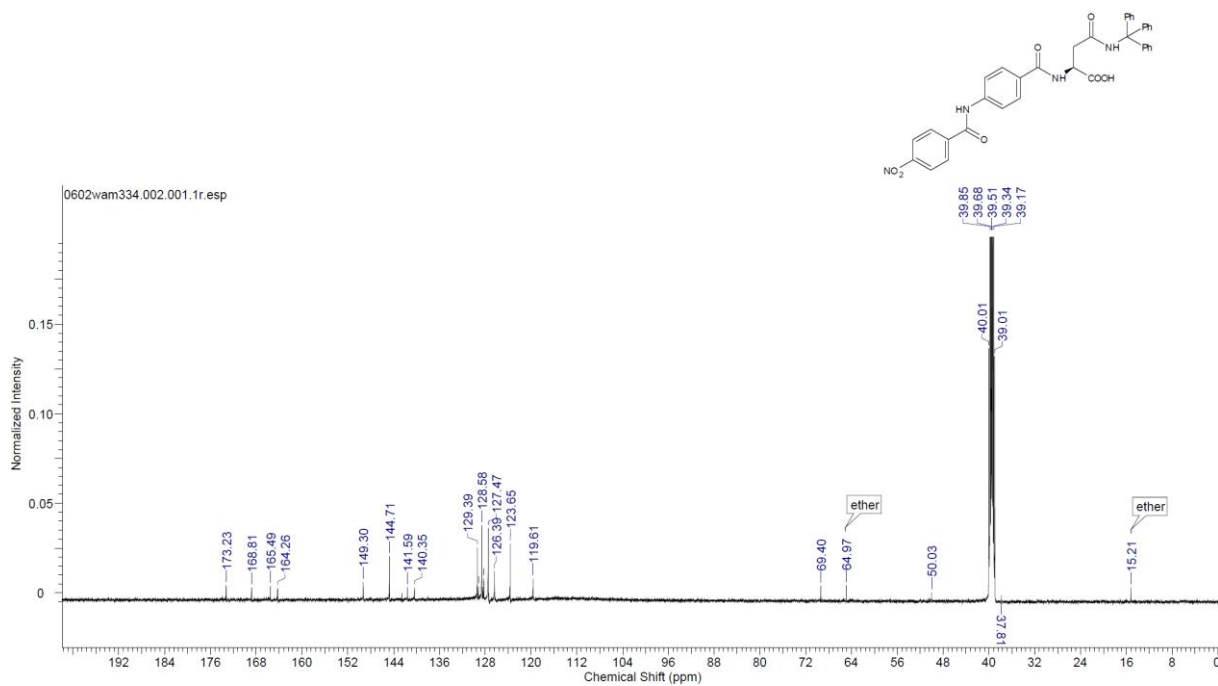
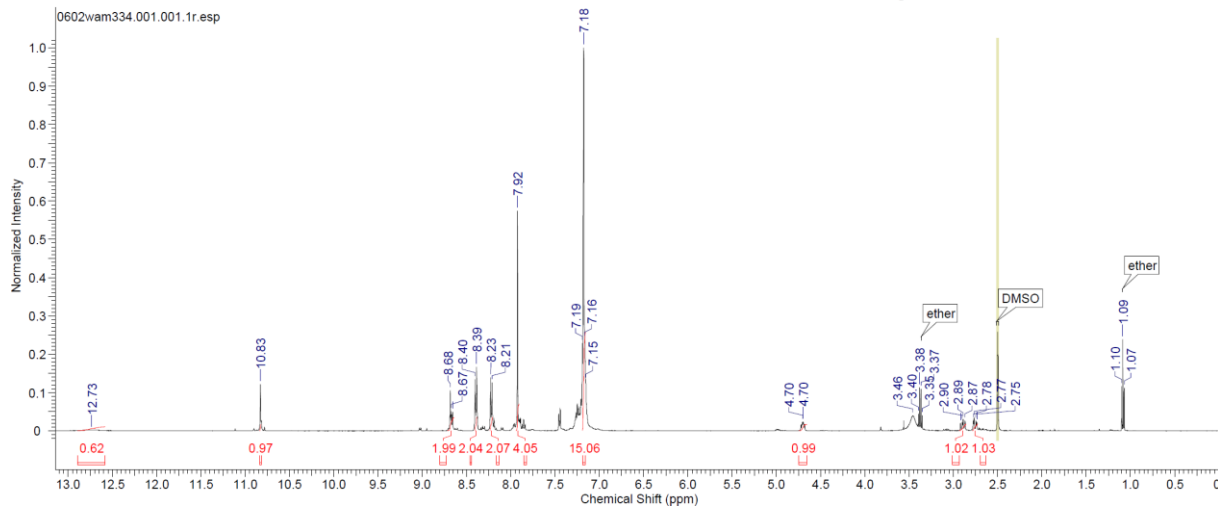
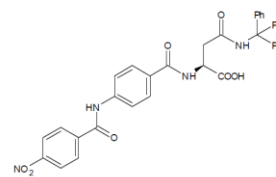
Compound 36



Compound 37



Compound 38



Compound 16

