Supporting Information

Novel Linker Variants of Antileishmanial / Antitubercular 7-Substituted 2-Nitroimidazooxazines Offer Enhanced Solubility

Andrew M. Thompson,^{*,†} Patrick D. O'Connor,^{†,^} Vanessa Yardley,[⊥] Louis Maes,[∥] Delphine Launay,[#] Stephanie Braillard,[#] Eric Chatelain,[#] Baojie Wan,[§] Scott G. Franzblau,[§] Zhenkun Ma,^{‡,@} Christopher B. Cooper,[‡] and William A. Denny[†]

[†]Auckland Cancer Society Research Centre, School of Medical Sciences, The University of Auckland, Private Bag 92019, Auckland 1142, New Zealand

[⊥]Faculty of Infectious & Tropical Diseases, London School of Hygiene & Tropical Medicine, Keppel Street, London WC1E 7HT, United Kingdom

^ILaboratory for Microbiology, Parasitology and Hygiene, Faculty of Pharmaceutical, Biomedical and Veterinary Sciences, University of Antwerp, Universiteitsplein 1, B-2610 Antwerp, Belgium

[#]Drugs for Neglected Diseases initiative, 15 Chemin Louis Dunant, 1202 Geneva, Switzerland

[§]Institute for Tuberculosis Research, College of Pharmacy, University of Illinois at Chicago, 833 South Wood Street, Chicago, Illinois 60612, United States

[‡]*Global Alliance for TB Drug Development, 40 Wall St, New York 10005, United States*

Current addresses

[^]Helmholtz Zentrum München, Ingolstädter Landstr. 1, 85764 Neuherberg, Germany

[®]TenNor Therapeutics Ltd, 218 Xinghu Street, Suzhou Industrial Park, Suzhou 215123, China

*Corresponding author

Email: am.thompson@auckland.ac.nz

Contents

Table S1. Complete (mean \pm standard deviation) *in vitro* antiparasitic and antitubercular data for the compounds of Table 1 (p S3)

Table S2. Complete (mean \pm standard deviation) comparative *in vitro* antiparasitic and antitubercular data for some recently reported analogues of **8** (p S4)

Additional SAR discussion (p S4)

Table S3. Complete (mean \pm standard deviation) *in vivo* efficacy data for selected analogues in the *L. don* mouse model (p S5)

Figure S1. Comparative *in vivo* efficacy of selected analogues against *L. don* in the VL mouse model at 50 mg/kg and 25 mg/kg (p S5)

Figure S2. Plasma concentration-time profiles for **65** and **66** in BALB/c mice, following intravenous dosing at 1 mg/kg or oral dosing at 25 mg/kg (p S6)

Figure S3. Plasma concentration-time profiles for **8** and **10** in Swiss Albino mice, following intravenous dosing at 1 mg/kg or oral dosing at 25 mg/kg (p S7)

Figure S4. Effect of lipophilicity on potency against *L. inf* or *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* (*M. tb*) for the compounds of Table 1 (p S8)

Schemes S1-S3. More detailed depictions of synthetic routes to the new linker analogues of Table 1 (pp S9-S11)

Experimental procedures and characterizations for the new compounds of Table 1, and assay protocols (pp S12-S27)

References for Supporting Information (pp S28-S29)

Table S4. Combustion analyses for the new compounds of Table 1 and intermediates (p S30)

Copies of ¹H and ¹³C NMR spectra for representative examples, including key compounds (pp S31-S65)

Compd		IC ₅₀ (µM) ^a	ı,b		Select.	$MIC_{90} \left(\mu M\right)^{b,d}$		
	L. infantum	T. cruzi	T. brucei	MRC-5	Index ^c	MABA	LORA	
10	0.047 ± 0.021^{e}	$0.061\pm0.028^{\rm f}$	>64	>64	>1362	$5.2\pm2.6^{\mathrm{g}}$	$4.7\pm2.6^{\rm h}$	
8	$0.13\pm0.05^{\rm e}$	0.14 ± 0	>64	>64	>492	0.94 ± 0.04	$6.8\pm3.1^{\rm f}$	
11	$0.13\pm0.07^{\rm f}$	0.18 ± 0.05	>64	>64	>492	0.86 ± 0.10	7.0 ± 5.1	
12	$0.45\pm0.05^{\rm f}$	0.45 ± 0.15	>64	>64	>142	1.3 ± 0.4	5.0 ± 3.2	
15	$0.15\pm0.02^{\rm f}$	0.45 ± 0.03	>64	>64	>427	1.7 ± 0.3	10 ± 6	
18	$0.18\pm0.07^{\rm i}$	0.50 ± 0.29	>64	>64	>356	0.17 ± 0.07	8.1 ± 5.0	
20	$0.29\pm0.07^{\rm f}$	0.45 ± 0.24	>64	>64	>221	0.65 ± 0.21	10 ± 6	
22	0.93 ± 0.54	1.2 ± 0.3	>64	>64	>69	7.2 ± 3.2	36 ± 5	
24	$0.22\pm0.02^{\rm f}$	$1.1\pm0.5^{\rm f}$	>64	>64	>291	0.11 ± 0.01	$6.5\pm3.9^{\rm f}$	
26	$0.27\pm0.02^{\rm f}$	$0.65\pm0.32^{\rm f}$	23 ± 0	$52\pm18^{\rm f}$	193	0.091 ± 0.034	6.9 ± 3.8	
28	$0.31\pm0.02^{\rm f}$	0.51 ± 0.08	>64	>64	>206	0.23 ± 0.02	$3.9\pm2.6^{\rm f}$	
30	0.48 ± 0.19	0.59 ± 0.34	>64	>64	>133	1.3 ± 0.4	8.2 ± 6.2	
35	2.2 ± 0.5	4.2 ± 0.4	>64	>64	>29	12 ± 0	31 ± 10	
40	0.13 ± 0	0.55 ± 0.02	>64	>64	>492	0.24 ± 0.01	7.1 ± 0.8	
43	$1.5\pm0.8^{\rm f}$	3.8 ± 1.2	$56\pm5^{\rm f}$	>64	>43	(2.2)	(31)	
44	1.4 ± 0.1	6.1 ± 0.6	59 ± 5	>64	>46	(2.5)	(32)	
45	1.3 ± 0.2	4.4 ± 0.9	>64	>64	>49	0.82 ± 0.16	22 ± 9	
46	9.9 ± 3.6	2.7 ± 0.8	>64	>64	>6.5	(31)	(54)	
47	2.0 ± 0.1	6.5 ± 2.5	>64	>64	>32	1.8 ± 0.1	12 ± 1	
48	1.7 ± 0.5	20 ± 11	>64	>64	>38	3.9 ± 0.3	14 ± 2	
49	3.3 ± 1.2	3.6 ± 0.9	$1.4\pm0.7^{\rm f}$	>64	>19	$0.61\pm0.20^{\rm f}$	3.8 ± 0	
51	1.4 ± 0	2.8 ± 0.1	9.2 ± 1.6	40 ± 12	29	0.82 ± 0.13	8.6 ± 1.9	
53	1.8 ± 0.3	4.0 ± 0.3	36 ± 6	>64	>36	0.90 ± 0	19 ± 5	
55	0.16 ± 0.02	1.8 ± 0.4	>64	>64	>400	0.90 ± 0.07	5.3 ± 0.1	
57	2.2 ± 1.0	3.8 ± 1.4	>64	>64	>29	0.88 ± 0.06	14 ± 2	
58	2.0 ± 0.1	2.0 ± 0.4	>64	>64	>32	5.5 ± 1.1	24 ± 2	
59	$0.12\pm0.05^{\rm g}$	$1.2\pm0.7^{\mathrm{f}}$	>64	>64	>533	$1.0\pm0.5^{\mathrm{f}}$	$7.5\pm3.4^{\rm f}$	
60	$0.30\pm0.07^{\rm f}$	$0.75\pm0.41^{\mathrm{f}}$	>64	>64	>213	$0.55\pm0.23^{\rm f}$	$3.3\pm1.7^{\rm f}$	
64	0.49 ± 0.04	2.2 ± 0.5	46 ± 18	>64	>131	0.55 ± 0.30	3.7 ± 0.1	
65	0.36 ± 0.22	0.88 ± 0.53	$5.5 \pm 1.6^{\mathrm{f}}$	>64	>178	0.58 ± 0.21	12 ± 3	
66	0.36 ± 0.04	1.6 ± 0.3	$33 \pm 1^{\mathrm{f}}$	>64	>178	0.34 ± 0.02	7.3 ± 0.4	
68	0.14 ± 0.01	2.3 ± 0.8	19 ± 11	>64	>457	0.085 ± 0.036	1.0 ± 0.1	
69	0.20 ± 0	4.3 ± 2.1	48 ± 16	>64	>320	0.39 ± 0.21	2.9 ± 0.6	
70	0.64 ± 0.10	1.7 ± 0.1	>64	>64	>100	(3.6)	(37)	
71	0.18 ± 0.03	2.8 ± 0.3	32 ± 8	>64	>356	0.94 ± 0.01	7.3 ± 0.1	
72	0.32 ± 0	1.7 ± 0.1	>64	44 ± 20	138	1.8 ± 0	6.3 ± 0.3	
73	0.79 ± 0	1.6 ± 0.1	8.0 ± 0.3	43 ± 21	54	2.8 ± 0.8	3.4 ± 0.1	
74	1.3 ± 0.8	2.1 ± 0.1	8.2 ± 0.1	>64	>49	1.7 ± 0.2	46 ± 18	

Table S1. Complete *in vitro* antiparasitic and antitubercular data for the compounds of Table 1 (all data for **8**, **10**, **59** and **60** from ref S1; all data for **11** and **12** from ref S2).

^aIC₅₀ values for inhibiting the growth of *Leishmania infantum* (in mouse macrophages), *Trypanosoma cruzi* (on MRC-5 cells), and *Trypanosoma brucei*, or for cytotoxicity toward human lung fibroblasts (MRC-5 cells). ^bEach value (except the single test MIC data in parentheses) is the mean of N=2 measurements (\pm SD), unless noted. ^cSelectivity index: ratio of MRC-5 to *L. inf* IC₅₀ values. ^dMIC₉₀ against *M. tb* under aerobic (MABA) or hypoxic (LORA) conditions. ^eN=7. ^fN=3. ^gN=4. ^hN=5. ⁱN=6.

Table S2. Complete comparative *in vitro* antiparasitic and antitubercular data for some recently reported analogues of **8** (all data for **75** and **76** from ref S2).^{S2,S3}



Compd	Y	$IC_{50} (\mu M)^{a,b}$				$MIC_{90} (\mu M)^{b,c}$		
	_	L. infantum	T. cruzi	T. brucei	MRC-5	MABA	LORA	
8	0	$0.13\pm0.05^{\rm d}$	0.14 ± 0	>64	>64	0.94 ± 0.04	6.8 ± 3.1^{e}	
75	\mathbf{O}^{f}	0.098 ± 0.049^{g}	0.052 ± 0.001	>64	>64	0.59 ± 0.36	1.4 ± 0.2	
76	\mathbf{O}^{h}	$0.17\pm0.09^{\rm i}$	0.34 ± 0.03	>64	>64	3.6 ± 0.8	18 ± 12	
77	S	62 ± 3^{j}	$0.46\pm0.13^{ m j}$	>64	>64	0.54 ± 0.35^{e}	4.3 ± 0.2	
78	SO	41 ± 23^{j}	$2.4\pm1.0^{\mathrm{j}}$	18 ± 6	>64	(16)	(61)	
79	SO_2	>64	0.69 ± 0.01	>64	>64	(12)	>128	
80	0	>64	0.54 ± 0	33 ± 1	>64	(29)	>128	

^aIC₅₀ values for inhibiting the growth of *Leishmania infantum* (in mouse macrophages), *Trypanosoma cruzi* (on MRC-5 cells), and *Trypanosoma brucei*, or for cytotoxicity toward human lung fibroblasts (MRC-5 cells). ^bEach value (except the single test MIC data in parentheses) is the mean of N=2 measurements (\pm SD), unless otherwise noted. ^cMIC₉₀ against *M. tb* under aerobic (MABA) or hypoxic (LORA) conditions. ^dN=7. ^eN=3. ^f(7*R*)-Enantiomer. ^gN=8. ^h(7*S*)-Enantiomer. ⁱN=6. ^jN=4.

Additional discussion

Following on from our observation (in the manuscript) that "across all 7-Me linker derivatives, the association between VL potency and effectiveness against TB was only moderate", we note that further SAR variances were encountered for a few heterocyclic analogues of **8** that we had recently studied^{S3} for Chagas disease (**77-80**; Table S2). In particular, replacement of the oxygen atom in the oxazine ring of **8** by sulfur (**77**) led to a 477-fold reduction in potency against *L. inf*, compared to a 1.6- to 1.7-fold *increased* effectiveness against *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* (*M. tb*), although this latter activity was greatly reduced (14- to >30-fold) upon S-oxidation (**78** and **79**). However, switching the nitroimidazole ring to a nitrotriazole ring (**80**) was poorly tolerated for both VL and TB, as noted previously for other structurally related scaffolds.^{S4,S5}

	In Vivo Effi	ose in mg/kg) ^a				
Compd	50	25	12.5	6.25	3.13	ED ₅₀ (95% C.I.) ^b
8		100 ± 0	100 ± 0	82.7 ± 8.0	25.1 ± 20.6	4.2 (3.7-4.6)
10		86.9 ± 5.9				
18	99.7 ± 0.2			29.5 ± 37.1		
26	58.3 ± 6.9					
44	70.6 ± 18.9					
51	36.0 ± 15.5					
66	99.95 ± 0.06	97.0 ± 3.4	7.1 ± 15.1			16.3 (14.5-18.4)
68		88.6 ± 7.5	40.4 ± 22.3			
69		51.0 ± 11.1	31.0 ± 8.4			

Table S3. Complete in vivo efficacy data for selected analogues in the L. don mouse model.

^aDosing was orally, once daily for 5 days consecutively; data are the mean percentage reduction of parasite burden in the liver (± standard deviation). ^bDose in mg/kg required to achieve a mean 50% reduction in parasite burden (with 95% confidence interval).

Figure S1. Comparative *in vivo* efficacy of selected analogues against *L. don* in the VL mouse model (liver burden only): (a) 50 mg/kg and (b) 25 mg/kg.



Figure S2. Plasma concentration-time profiles for **65** and **66** in BALB/c mice, following a single intravenous dose of 1 mg/kg or a single oral dose of 25 mg/kg in each case.



Figure S3. Plasma concentration-time profiles for **8** and **10** in Swiss Albino mice, following a single intravenous dose of 1 mg/kg or a single oral dose of 25 mg/kg in each case.







Figure S4. Effect of lipophilicity on potency against *L. inf* or *M. tb* for the compounds of Table 1.



a) CLogP vs potency against *L. inf* (complete dataset)

b) CLogP vs potency against *M. tb* (MABA assay; 7-Me subset only)



Scheme S1^a



^{*a*}Reagents and conditions: (i) CoCl₂, CH₃CN, 65-75 °C, 1-3 d (17-97%); (ii) NaH, DMF, 0-20 °C, 2-4.3 h (or 50-70 °C, 2-3 h) (9-63%); (iii) HCOOH/Ac₂O, THF, 20 °C, 23 h (97%); (iv) Me₂S·BH₃, THF, 0-20 °C, 0.5 h, then 65 °C, 3.5 h (72%).

Scheme S2^a



^aReagents and conditions: (i) NaN₃, CTAB, MeOH, 20 °C, 45 min, then 40 °C, 17 h (73%); (ii) NaH, DMF, 0-20 °C, 2.5 h (70%); (iii) PPh₃, aq dioxane, 12-20 °C, 1 d (**38**: 48%, **39**: 32%); (iv) 4-OCF₃PhCHO, NaBH₃CN, AcOH, DMF, 0-20 °C, 21 h (50%); (v) PPh₃, DEAD, DPPA, DMF, 0-20 °C, 45 h (83%); (vi) PPh₃, ArCOCl (or 4-OCF₃PhOCH₂COCl), CH₂Cl₂, 20 °C, 1.5-2.2 h (51-84%); (vii) HS(CH₂)₃SH, Et₃N, MeOH, CH₂Cl₂, 15-20 °C, 12 h (83%); (viii) 3-OCF₃PhCOCl or RPhSO₂Cl, DIPEA, DMF, 0-20 °C, 3-19 h (46-81%); (ix) PPh₃, 4-OCF₃PhNH₂, 2 M TEAB, dioxane, 12-20 °C, 35 h (14-17%); (x) 4-OCF₃BnNCO, DIPEA, Bu₂Sn(OAc)₂, DMF, 20 °C, 16 h (93%); (xi) 4-NO₂PhOCOCl, pyridine, CH₂Cl₂, 0-20 °C, 20 h (98%); (xii) **38**, DMAP, DIPEA, DMF, 20 °C, 44 h (71%); (xiii) PPh₃, Boc-ON, CH₂Cl₂, 0-20 °C, 1 d (67%); (xiv) TFA, CH₂Cl₂, 20 °C, 7 h (100%).

Scheme S3^a



^{*a*}Reagents and conditions: (i) NaI, acetone, 56 °C, 2 h, then 20 °C, 15 h (96%); (ii) **62**, NaH, DMF, 0-20 °C, 80 min (4%); (iii) ArNCO, CuCl, DMF, 20 °C, 32-52 h (44-98%).

Experimental Section

Combustion analyses were executed by the Campbell Microanalytical Laboratory, University of Otago, Dunedin, New Zealand. Melting points were measured using an Electrothermal IA9100 melting point apparatus and are as read. NMR spectra were recorded on a Bruker Avance 400 spectrometer at 400 MHz for ¹H and 100 MHz for ¹³C and were referenced to Me₄Si or solvent resonances. Chemical shifts and coupling constants were listed in units of ppm and hertz, respectively. High-resolution electrospray ionisation mass spectrometry (HRESIMS) was performed on a Bruker micrOTOF-Q II mass spectrometer or an Agilent 6530 Q-TOF mass spectrometer coupled to an Agilent 1200 series HPLC system. Lowresolution atmospheric pressure chemical ionisation (APCI) mass spectra were determined for organic solutions using either a ThermoFinnigan Surveyor MSQ mass spectrometer coupled to a Gilson autosampler or an Agilent 6120 Quadrupole LC/MS connected to an Agilent 1260 Infinity autosampler and quaternary pump. Optical rotations were measured on a Schmidt + Haensch Polartronic NH8 polarimeter. Column chromatography was carried out on silica gel (Merck 230-400 mesh) and thin-layer chromatography was completed on aluminum-backed silica gel plates (Merck 60 F₂₅₄), with visualization of components by UV light (254 nm), I₂, or KMnO₄ staining. Tested compounds (including batches screened *in vivo*) were $\geq 95\%$ pure, as verified by combustion analysis and/or by HPLC performed on an Agilent 1100 system with diode array detection, using a 150 mm x 3.2 mm Altima 5 µm reversed phase C8 or C18 column. Combustion analyses indicated by the symbols of the elements were within $\pm 0.4\%$ of the theoretical values.

General Procedure A: Synthesis of arylamino alcohols from epoxides (intermediates 14, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29 and 34)

A mixture of the epoxide (13 or 16, 600 mg, 1.0 equiv), aryl amine (1.2-2.4 equiv) and anhydrous cobalt(II) chloride (0.2-0.9 equiv) in anhydrous acetonitrile (10 mL) was stirred at 70 °C for 48 h. The resulting cooled mixture was added to ice-water (100 mL) and extracted with CH_2Cl_2 (5 x 100 mL). The combined extracts were evaporated to dryness under reduced pressure and the residue was chromatographed on silica gel (0-2% MeOH/CH₂Cl₂) to afford the required products.

General Procedure B: Ring closure of arylamino alcohols (target compounds 15, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30 and 35)

Sodium hydride (60% in mineral oil, 1.5 equiv) was added to a solution of the alcohol (14, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, or 34, 1.0 equiv) in anhydrous DMF (1 mL/60 mg of alcohol) under N₂ at 0 °C. The mixture was quickly degassed and resealed under N₂ and then stirred at 20 °C for 4.3 h. The resulting mixture was rapidly cooled (CO₂/acetone), quenched with ice/aqueous NaHCO₃ (10 mL), added to brine (100 mL), and extracted with CH₂Cl₂ (6 x 100 mL). The combined extracts were evaporated to dryness under reduced pressure (at 30 °C) and the residue was repeatedly chromatographed on silica gel (CH₂Cl₂ or 0-2% MeOH/CH₂Cl₂ or 33-67% Et₂O/petroleum ether and Et₂O or 0-50% EtOAc/petroleum ether) as necessary to afford the required products.

General Procedure C: Direct synthesis of amides from azides (target compounds 43, 44, and 46-48)

A solution of triphenylphosphine (1.2 equiv) in anhydrous CH_2Cl_2 (2 x 0.5 mL) was added dropwise to a stirred mixture of the azide (**37** or **42**, 120 mg, 1.0 equiv) and the acid chloride (2.0 equiv) in anhydrous CH_2Cl_2 (3 mL) under N₂. The mixture was stirred at 20 °C for 100

min, then added to ice/aq NaHCO₃ (50 mL), and extracted with CH_2Cl_2 (4 x 50 mL). The combined extracts were evaporated to dryness under reduced pressure (at 30 °C) and the residue was chromatographed on silica gel (0-75% EtOAc/petroleum ether and EtOAc) to afford the required products.

General Procedure D: Direct synthesis of ureas from azides (target compounds 49 and 51)

A fresh solution of triethylammonium bicarbonate (~2 M, 3.3 equiv) and triphenylphosphine (1.8 equiv) were successively added to a mixture of the azide (**37** or **42**, 1.0 equiv) and 4-(trifluoromethoxy)aniline (1.3-3.0 equiv) in dioxane (1 mL/14 mg of azide) at 12 °C. The mixture was stirred at 20 °C for 35 h in a sealed vial, then transferred to a flask (in MeOH/CH₂Cl₂) and evaporated to dryness under reduced pressure (at 30 °C). The residue was chromatographed on silica gel (0-10% MeOH/CH₂Cl₂) to afford the required products.

General Procedure E: Synthesis of sulfonamides from the Boc-protected amine (target compounds 57 and 58)

Trifluoroacetic acid (1.2 mL) was added to a stirred suspension of Boc derivative **56** (58 mg, 1.0 equiv) in anhydrous CH₂Cl₂ (1.2 mL). The resulting solution was stirred at 20 °C for 7 h in a sealed vial and then the solvents were removed under a stream of N₂ gas. The oily residue was treated with sodium carbonate (10 equiv) in MeOH (3 mL), stirring at 20 °C for 3 min, then transferred to a flask (in MeOH/CH₂Cl₂) and evaporated to dryness under reduced pressure (at 30 °C). The residue was chromatographed on silica gel (0-8% MeOH/CH₂Cl₂) to afford amine **38** as a hygroscopic yellow oil. This oil was evaporated twice from toluene, then dissolved in anhydrous DMF (2 mL), sealed under N₂, and cooled in ice. *N,N*-Diisopropylethylamine (5.3 equiv) and the required arylsulfonyl chloride (3.2 equiv) were successively added (dropwise with stirring), and the mixture was stirred at 20 °C for 3 h, then quenched with ice/aqueous NaHCO₃ (50 mL) and extracted with CH₂Cl₂ (5 x 50 mL). The combined extracts were evaporated to dryness under reduced pressure (at 30 °C) and the residue was chromatographed on silica gel (0-0.5% MeOH/CH₂Cl₂) to afford the required products.

General Procedure F: Synthesis of O-carbamates from alcohols (target compounds 65, 66 and 68-74)

The aryl isocyanate (1.6 equiv) was added to a solution of the alcohol (**41**, **63**, **67**, or *ent*-**67**, 1.0 equiv) in anhydrous DMF (1 mL/80 mg of alcohol) under N₂. Copper(I) chloride (0.1-0.2 equiv) was added and the mixture was quickly degassed and resealed under N₂ and then stirred at 20 °C for 33 h. The resulting mixture was diluted with ice-water (5 mL) and then added to brine (50 mL) and extracted with CH₂Cl₂ (6 x 50 mL). The combined extracts were evaporated to dryness under reduced pressure (at 30 °C) and the residue was chromatographed on silica gel (0-10% EtOAc/CH₂Cl₂) to afford the required products.

Syntheses of arylamino derivatives 15-35 (Scheme 1)

4-(2-Chloro-4-nitro-1*H*-imidazol-1-yl)-1-{[4-(trifluoromethoxy)phenyl]amino}butan-2-

ol (14). Reaction of 2-chloro-4-nitro-1-[2-(oxiran-2-yl)ethyl]-1*H*-imidazole^{S1} (13) (216 mg, 0.992 mmol), 4-(trifluoromethoxy)aniline (316 mg, 1.78 mmol) and anhydrous cobalt(II) chloride (100 mg, 0.770 mmol), using General Procedure A, gave 14 (303 mg, 77%) as a yellow oil; ¹H NMR [(CD₃)₂SO] δ 8.55 (s, 1 H), 7.03 (br d, *J* = 8.5 Hz, 2 H), 6.61 (br d, *J* =

9.0 Hz, 2 H), 5.83 (br t, J = 5.7 Hz, 1 H), 5.04 (d, J = 5.3 Hz, 1 H), 4.25-4.10 (m, 2 H), 3.72-3.55 (m, 1 H), 3.04 (ddd, J = 13.6, 6.3, 6.0 Hz, 1 H), 2.99 (ddd, J = 13.7, 6.5, 6.0 Hz, 1 H), 2.09-1.97 (m, 1 H), 1.89-1.73 (m, 1 H); APCI MS calcd for C₁₄H₁₄Cl₂F₃N₄O₄ m/z [M + Cl]⁻ 431, 429, found 431, 429.

N-[(2-Nitro-6,7-dihydro-5*H*-imidazo[2,1-*b*][1,3]oxazin-7-yl)methyl]-4-

(trifluoromethoxy)aniline (15). Reaction of alcohol 14 (302 mg, 0.765 mmol) and NaH (48 mg, 1.20 mmol), using General Procedure B at 20 °C for 2 h, gave 15 (26 mg, 9%) as a pale yellow solid: mp 181-183 °C; ¹H NMR [(CD₃)₂SO] δ 8.06 (s, 1 H), 7.07 (br d, *J* = 8.3 Hz, 2 H), 6.71 (br d, *J* = 9.0 Hz, 2 H), 6.23 (br t, *J* = 6.2 Hz, 1 H), 4.69-4.60 (m, 1 H), 4.15 (ddd, *J* = 12.6, 5.8, 2.6 Hz, 1 H), 4.05 (ddd, *J* = 12.5, 11.3, 5.0 Hz, 1 H), 3.49-3.35 (m, 2 H), 2.33-2.23 (m, 1 H), 2.12-1.99 (m, 1 H). Anal. (C₁₄H₁₃F₃N₄O₄) C, H, N (see Table S4).

4-(2-Chloro-4-nitro-1*H*-imidazol-1-yl)-2-methyl-1-{[4-(trifluoromethoxy)phenyl]-

amino}butan-2-ol (17). Reaction of 2-chloro-1-[2-(2-methyloxiran-2-yl)ethyl]-4-nitro-1*H*imidazole^{S1} (16) (600 mg, 2.59 mmol), 4-(trifluoromethoxy)aniline (460 µL, 3.43 mmol), and anhydrous cobalt(II) chloride (70.7 mg, 0.545 mmol), using General Procedure A at 68 °C, gave 17 (887 mg, 84%) as a yellow oil; ¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ 7.79 (s, 1 H), 7.06 (br d, *J* = 8.9 Hz, 2 H), 6.66 (br d, *J* = 9.0 Hz, 2 H), 4.32-4.16 (m, 2 H), 3.98 (br t, *J* = 6.7 Hz, 1 H), 3.19 (dd, *J* = 13.2, 7.3 Hz, 1 H), 3.13 (dd, *J* = 13.1, 6.0 Hz, 1 H), 2.13 (ddd, *J* = 13.8, 9.7, 6.2 Hz, 1 H), 1.98 (ddd, *J* = 13.5, 10.0, 6.2 Hz, 1 H), 1.88 (br s, 1 H), 1.37 (s, 3 H); HRESIMS calcd for C₁₅H₁₆ClF₃N₄NaO₄ *m*/*z* [M + Na]⁺ 433.0680, 431.0704, found 433.0668, 431.0691.

N-[(7-Methyl-2-nitro-6,7-dihydro-5H-imidazo[2,1-b][1,3]oxazin-7-yl)methyl]-4-

(trifluoromethoxy)aniline (18). Reaction of alcohol 17 (886 mg, 2.17 mmol) and NaH (131 mg, 3.28 mmol), using General Procedure B, gave 18 (143 mg, 18%) as a light yellow solid: mp (CH₂Cl₂/pentane) 149-150 °C; ¹H NMR [(CD₃)₂SO] δ 8.06 (s, 1 H), 7.04 (br d, *J* = 8.3 Hz, 2 H), 6.75 (br d, *J* = 9.1 Hz, 2 H), 6.11 (br t, *J* = 6.5 Hz, 1 H), 4.16 (ddd, *J* = 13.0, 5.9, 4.7 Hz, 1 H), 4.08 (ddd, *J* = 13.1, 9.7, 5.3 Hz, 1 H), 3.38 (d, *J* = 6.5 Hz, 2 H), 2.26 (ddd, *J* = 14.4, 9.7, 6.1 Hz, 1 H), 2.08 (dt, *J* = 14.2, 4.9 Hz, 1 H), 1.40 (s, 3 H); ¹³C NMR [(CD₃)₂SO] δ 148.2, 147.4, 142.2, 138.4 (q, *J*_{C-F} = 1.9 Hz), 121.9 (2 C), 120.3 (q, *J*_{C-F} = 254.0 Hz), 117.7, 112.5 (2 C), 82.5, 50.6, 39.5, 27.2, 21.6. Anal. (C₁₅H₁₅F₃N₄O₄) C, H, N (see Table S4).

4-(2-Chloro-4-nitro-1*H*-imidazol-1-yl)-1-[(4-chlorophenyl)amino]-2-methylbutan-2-ol

(19). Reaction of epoxide 16 (152 mg, 0.656 mmol), 4-chloroaniline (110 mg, 0.862 mmol), and anhydrous cobalt(II) chloride (58.3 mg, 0.449 mmol), using General Procedure A at 65 °C for 33 h, gave 19 (186 mg, 79%) as a yellow oil; ¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ 7.78 (s, 1 H), 7.15 (br d, J = 8.9 Hz, 2 H), 6.61 (br d, J = 8.9 Hz, 2 H), 4.32-4.16 (m, 2 H), 3.92 (br t, J = 5.9 Hz, 1 H), 3.17 (dd, J = 13.4, 7.2 Hz, 1 H), 3.12 (dd, J = 13.3, 5.7 Hz, 1 H), 2.12 (ddd, J = 13.8, 9.6, 6.1 Hz, 1 H), 1.98 (ddd, J = 13.7, 9.8, 6.5 Hz, 1 H), 1.88 (s, 1 H), 1.36 (s, 3 H); HRESIMS calcd for C₁₄H₁₆Cl₂N₄NaO₃ *m*/*z* [M + Na]⁺ 385.0441, 383.0465, 381.0492, found 385.0429, 383.0453, 381.0482.

4-Chloro-N-[(7-methyl-2-nitro-6,7-dihydro-5H-imidazo[2,1-b][1,3]oxazin-7-

yl)methyl]aniline (**20**). Reaction of alcohol **19** (184 mg, 0.512 mmol) and NaH (32.0 mg, 0.800 mmol), using General Procedure B at 20 °C for 3.5 h, gave **20** (25 mg, 15%) as a yellow-orange solid: mp (CH₂Cl₂/pentane) 179-182 °C; ¹H NMR [(CD₃)₂SO] δ 8.06 (s, 1 H), 7.07 (br d, *J* = 8.9 Hz, 2 H), 6.71 (br d, *J* = 8.9 Hz, 2 H), 6.03 (br t, *J* = 6.5 Hz, 1 H), 4.15 (ddd, *J* = 13.1, 5.9, 4.7 Hz, 1 H), 4.07 (ddd, *J* = 13.0, 9.7, 5.4 Hz, 1 H), 3.36 (d, *J* = 6.5 Hz, 2 H), 2.24 (ddd, *J* = 14.2, 9.8, 6.0 Hz, 1 H), 2.07 (dt, *J* = 14.4, 4.9 Hz, 1 H), 1.39 (s, 3 H). Anal. (C₁₄H₁₅ClN₄O₃) C, H, N (see Table S4).

4-(2-Chloro-4-nitro-1*H***-imidazol-1-yl)-1-[(4-fluorophenyl)amino]-2-methylbutan-2-ol (21).** Reaction of epoxide **16** (150 mg, 0.648 mmol), 4-fluoroaniline (85 μ L, 0.897 mmol), and anhydrous cobalt(II) chloride (49.3 mg, 0.380 mmol), using General Procedure A at 67 °C for 37 h, gave **21** (189 mg, 85%) as a yellow oil; ¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ 7.79 (s, 1 H), 6.91 (br dd, *J* = 8.9, 8.5 Hz, 2 H), 6.64 (br dd, *J* = 9.0, 4.3 Hz, 2 H), 4.32-4.16 (m, 2 H), 3.79 (br s, 1 H), 3.15 (d, *J* = 13.0 Hz, 1 H), 3.11 (d, *J* = 13.1 Hz, 1 H), 2.12 (ddd, *J* = 13.7, 9.9, 5.9 Hz, 1 H), 2.02 (br s, 1 H), 1.98 (ddd, *J* = 13.7, 10.0, 6.3 Hz, 1 H), 1.36 (s, 3 H); HRESIMS calcd for C₁₄H₁₇ClFN₄O₃ *m*/*z* [M + H]⁺ 345.0943, 343.0968, found 345.0942, 343.0967.

4-Fluoro-N-[(7-methyl-2-nitro-6,7-dihydro-5H-imidazo[2,1-b][1,3]oxazin-7-

yl)methyl]aniline (22). Reaction of alcohol **21** (187 mg, 0.546 mmol) and NaH (30.0 mg, 0.750 mmol), using General Procedure B at 20 °C for 200 min, gave **22** (35 mg, 21%) as a yellow-orange solid: mp (CH₂Cl₂/pentane) 193 °C (dec); ¹H NMR [(CD₃)₂SO] δ 8.06 (s, 1 H), 6.90 (br t, *J* = 8.9 Hz, 2 H), 6.69 (br dd, *J* = 9.1, 4.6 Hz, 2 H), 5.73 (br t, *J* = 6.6 Hz, 1 H), 4.15 (ddd, *J* = 13.0, 5.9, 4.8 Hz, 1 H), 4.07 (ddd, *J* = 13.1, 9.6, 5.4 Hz, 1 H), 3.33 (d, *J* = 6.6 Hz, 2 H), 2.26 (ddd, *J* = 14.4, 9.5, 6.1 Hz, 1 H), 2.07 (dt, *J* = 14.3, 5.0 Hz, 1 H), 1.40 (s, 3 H). Anal. (C₁₄H₁₅FN₄O₃) C, H, N (see Table S4).

4-(2-Chloro-4-nitro-1*H*-imidazol-1-yl)-1-{methyl[4-(trifluoromethoxy)phenyl]amino}-

butan-2-ol (23). Reaction of epoxide **13** (192 mg, 0.882 mmol), *N*-methyl-4-(trifluoromethoxy)aniline (253 mg, 1.32 mmol), and anhydrous cobalt(II) chloride (98 mg, 0.755 mmol), using General Procedure A at 65 °C for 64 h, gave **23** (170 mg, 47%) as a yellow oil; ¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ 7.83 (s, 1 H), 7.11 (br d, *J* = 9.2 Hz, 2 H), 6.78 (br d, *J* = 9.2 Hz, 2 H), 4.34-4.24 (m, 2 H), 3.91-3.82 (m, 1 H), 3.28 (dd, *J* = 14.6, 9.0 Hz, 1 H), 3.21 (dd, *J* = 14.5, 3.9 Hz, 1 H), 2.93 (s, 3 H), 2.46 (dd, *J* = 2.3, 1.7 Hz, 1 H), 2.07-1.95 (m, 1 H), 1.95-1.83 (m, 1 H); APCI MS calcd for C₁₅H₁₇ClF₃N₄O₄ *m/z* [M + H]⁺ 411, 409, found 411, 409.

N-Methyl-N-[(2-nitro-6,7-dihydro-5H-imidazo[2,1-b][1,3]oxazin-7-yl)methyl]-4-

(trifluoromethoxy)aniline (24). Reaction of alcohol 23 (169 mg, 0.413 mmol) and NaH (108 mg, 2.70 mmol), using General Procedure B at 20 °C for 2 h, gave 24 (98 mg, 63%) as a pale yellow solid: mp 141-143 °C; ¹H NMR [(CD₃)₂SO] δ 8.06 (s, 1 H), 7.16 (br d, *J* = 8.5 Hz, 2 H), 6.82 (br d, *J* = 9.3 Hz, 2 H), 4.81-4.71 (m, 1 H), 4.14 (ddd, *J* = 12.6, 5.8, 2.4 Hz, 1 H), 4.03 (ddd, *J* = 12.4, 11.5, 5.0 Hz, 1 H), 3.77 (dd, *J* = 15.6, 4.0 Hz, 1 H), 3.67 (dd, *J* = 15.6, 7.6 Hz, 1 H), 3.01 (s, 3 H), 2.31-2.23 (m, 1 H), 2.10-1.97 (m, 1 H). Anal. (C₁₅H₁₅F₃N₄O₄) C, H, N (see Table S4).

4-(2-Chloro-4-nitro-1*H***-imidazol-1-yl)-2-methyl-1-{methyl[4-(trifluoromethoxy)phenyl]amino}butan-2-ol (25).** Reaction of epoxide **16** (400 mg, 1.73 mmol), *N*-methyl-4-(trifluoromethoxy)aniline (305 μ L, 2.07 mmol), and anhydrous cobalt(II) chloride (50.3 mg, 0.387 mmol), using General Procedure A at 67 °C for 45 h, gave **25** (589 mg, 81%) as a yellow oil; ¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ 7.78 (s, 1 H), 7.10 (br d, *J* = 9.2 Hz, 2 H), 6.83 (br d, *J* = 9.3 Hz, 2 H), 4.29 (ddd, *J* = 14.3, 9.9, 6.3 Hz, 1 H), 4.24 (ddd, *J* = 14.2, 9.6, 6.5 Hz, 1 H), 3.39 (d, *J* = 15.2 Hz, 1 H), 3.28 (d, *J* = 15.3 Hz, 1 H), 3.04 (s, 3 H), 2.07 (ddd, *J* = 13.6, 9.8, 6.1 Hz, 1 H), 1.97 (ddd, *J* = 13.6, 9.8, 6.4 Hz, 1 H), 1.89 (s, 1 H), 1.35 (s, 3 H); HRESIMS calcd for C₁₆H₁₈ClF₃N₄NaO₄ *m*/*z* [M + Na]⁺ 447.0837, 445.0861, found 447.0829, 445.0851.

N-Methyl-*N*-[(7-methyl-2-nitro-6,7-dihydro-5*H*-imidazo[2,1-*b*][1,3]oxazin-7-yl)methyl]-4-(trifluoromethoxy)aniline (26). Reaction of alcohol 25 (585 mg, 1.38 mmol) and NaH (87 mg, 2.18 mmol), using General Procedure B for 4 h, gave 26 (247 mg, 46%) as a light yellow solid: mp (Et₂O/pentane triturate) 157-158 °C; ¹H NMR [(CD₃)₂SO] δ 8.06 (s, 1 H), 7.14 (br d, J = 8.6 Hz, 2 H), 6.87 (br d, J = 9.3 Hz, 2 H), 4.14 (ddd, J = 13.0, 5.4, 4.6 Hz, 1 H), 4.06 (ddd, J = 13.1, 8.9, 6.6 Hz, 1 H), 3.71 (d, J = 16.2 Hz, 1 H), 3.67 (d, J = 16.3 Hz, 1 H), 2.98 (s, 3 H), 2.22-2.09 (m, 2 H), 1.36 (s, 3 H); ¹³C NMR [(CD₃)₂SO] δ 148.9, 147.2, 142.2, 138.7 (q, $J_{C-F} = 1.8$ Hz), 121.8 (2 C), 120.3 (q, $J_{C-F} = 254.0$ Hz), 117.7, 112.5 (2 C), 84.4, 59.2, 40.2, 39.4, 27.3, 21.2. Anal. (C₁₆H₁₇F₃N₄O₄) C, H, N (see Table S4).

4-(2-Chloro-4-nitro-1*H*-imidazol-1-yl)-1-[(4-chlorophenyl)(methyl)amino]-2-

methylbutan-2-ol (27). Reaction of epoxide 16 (281 mg, 1.21 mmol), 4-chloro-*N*-methylaniline (240 mg, 1.69 mmol), and anhydrous cobalt(II) chloride (101 mg, 0.778 mmol), using General Procedure A at 75 °C for 24 h, gave 27 (427 mg, 94%) as a yellow oil; ¹H NMR [(CD₃)₂SO] δ 8.55 (s, 1 H), 7.13 (br d, *J* = 9.1 Hz, 2 H), 6.78 (br d, *J* = 9.2 Hz, 2 H), 4.71 (s, 1 H), 4.23-4.13 (m, 2 H), 3.35-3.24 (m, 2 H), 2.95 (s, 3 H), 2.02-1.84 (m, 2 H), 1.13 (s, 3 H); APCI MS calcd for C₁₅H₁₈Cl₃N₄O₃ *m*/*z* [M + Cl]⁻ 411, 409, 407, found 411, 409, 407.

4-Chloro-N-methyl-N-[(7-methyl-2-nitro-6,7-dihydro-5H-imidazo[2,1-b][1,3]oxazin-7-

yl)methyl]aniline (28). Reaction of alcohol **27** (267 mg, 0.715 mmol) and NaH (57 mg, 1.43 mmol), using General Procedure B at 55 °C for 2 h, gave **28** (102 mg, 42%) as a yellow solid: mp 183-185 °C; ¹H NMR [(CD₃)₂SO] δ 8.06 (s, 1 H), 7.17 (br d, *J* = 9.0 Hz, 2 H), 6.83 (br d, *J* = 9.1 Hz, 2 H), 4.13 (ddd, *J* = 12.9, 5.3, 4.8 Hz, 1 H), 4.06 (ddd, *J* = 13.1, 8.8, 6.7 Hz, 1 H), 3.73-3.62 (m, 2 H), 2.96 (s, 3 H), 2.20-2.05 (m, 2 H), 1.35 (s, 3 H). Anal. (C₁₅H₁₇ClN₄O₃) C, H, N (see Table S4).

4-(2-Chloro-4-nitro-1*H*-imidazol-1-yl)-1-[(4-fluorophenyl)(methyl)amino]-2-

methylbutan-2-ol (**29**). Reaction of epoxide **16** (378 mg, 1.63 mmol), 4-fluoro-*N*-methylaniline (285 mg, 2.28 mmol), and anhydrous cobalt(II) chloride (111 mg, 0.855 mmol), using General Procedure A at 75 °C for 24 h, gave **29** (565 mg, 97%) as a yellow oil; ¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ 7.77 (s, 1 H), 6.96 (br dd, *J* = 9.3, 8.2 Hz, 2 H), 6.82 (br dd, *J* = 9.3, 4.3 Hz, 2 H), 4.33-4.18 (m, 2 H), 3.32 (d, *J* = 15.2 Hz, 1 H), 3.23 (d, *J* = 15.1 Hz, 1 H), 2.99 (s, 3 H), 2.11-2.01 (m, 2 H), 2.01-1.91 (m, 1 H), 1.34 (s, 3 H); APCI MS calcd for C₁₅H₁₉ClFN₄O₃ *m/z* [M + H]⁺ 359, 357, found 359, 357.

4-Fluoro-*N***-methyl-***N***-**[(7-methyl-2-nitro-6,7-dihydro-5*H*-imidazo[2,1-*b*][1,3]oxazin-7yl)methyl]aniline (30). Reaction of alcohol 29 (563 mg, 1.58 mmol) and NaH (101 mg, 2.53 mmol), using General Procedure B at 50 °C for 3 h, gave 30 (137 mg, 27%) as a yellow solid: mp 149-151 °C; ¹H NMR [(CD₃)₂SO] δ 8.06 (s, 1 H), 7.00 (br dd, *J* = 9.1, 8.7 Hz, 2 H), 6.82 (br dd, *J* = 9.3, 4.4 Hz, 2 H), 4.14 (ddd, *J* = 13.0, 5.7, 4.3 Hz, 1 H), 4.06 (ddd, *J* = 13.0, 9.6, 5.9 Hz, 1 H), 3.65 (d, *J* = 16.1 Hz, 1 H), 3.60 (d, *J* = 16.2 Hz, 1 H), 2.94 (s, 3 H), 2.23-2.07 (m, 2 H), 1.36 (s, 3 H). Anal. (C₁₅H₁₇FN₄O₃) C, H, N (see Table S4).

N-[6-(Trifluoromethyl)pyridin-3-yl]formamide (32). A mixture of formic acid (1.25 mL, 33.1 mmol) and acetic anhydride (2.5 mL, 26.5 mmol) was stirred at 50 °C for 2 h, then cooled to 20 °C and added to a solution of 6-(trifluoromethyl)pyridin-3-amine (31) (821 mg, 5.06 mmol) in anhydrous THF (2 mL) under N₂, rinsing in residues with additional anhydrous THF (2 mL). The mixture was stirred at 20 °C for 23 h and then added to ice/aq NaHCO₃ (100 mL) and extracted with CH₂Cl₂ (6 x 100 mL). The combined extracts were evaporated to dryness under reduced pressure (at 30 °C) and the residue was chromatographed on silica gel. Elution with 0-0.5% MeOH/CH₂Cl₂ first gave foreruns, and then further elution with 0.5-1% MeOH/CH₂Cl₂ gave **32** (930 mg, 97%) as a white solid: mp (CH₂Cl₂/hexane) 110-113 °C; ¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ 8.67 (d, *J* = 2.4 Hz, 1 H), 8.51 (d, *J* = 0.9 Hz, 1 H), 8.44 (dd, *J* = 8.6, 2.3 Hz, 1 H), 7.70 (d, *J* = 8.6 Hz, 1 H), 7.45 (br s, 1 H). Anal. (C₇H₅F₃N₂O) C, H, N (see Table S4).

N-Methyl-6-(trifluoromethyl)pyridin-3-amine (33). Borane-dimethyl sulfide complex (5.4 mL of 2 M solution in THF, 10.8 mmol) was added dropwise to a stirred solution of formamide 32 (800 mg, 4.21 mmol) in anhydrous THF (3 mL) under N₂ at 0 °C. The mixture was stirred at 20 °C for 30 min and then at 65 °C for 3.5 h, before being recooled to 0 °C. MeOH (2.2 mL) was added, and the mixture was stirred at 0-20 °C for 22 h, then saturated with anhydrous HCl gas and stirred at 65 °C for 1 h. After cooling to 20 °C, MeOH (20 mL) was added, and the solvents were removed under reduced pressure (at 30 °C). The oily residue was treated with 2 M NaOH (30 mL) and water (20 mL) and extracted with CH₂Cl₂ (4 x 50 mL). The combined extracts were evaporated to dryness under reduced pressure (at 30 °C) and the residue was chromatographed on silica gel. Elution with CH₂Cl₂ first gave foreruns and then **33**^{S6} (533 mg, 72%) as a colourless oil; ¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ 8.06 (d, *J* = 2.8 Hz, 1 H), 7.47 (d, *J* = 8.6 Hz, 1 H), 6.88 (dd, *J* = 8.6, 2.8 Hz, 1 H), 4.16 (br s, 1 H), 2.91 (d, *J* = 5.2 Hz, 3 H); HRESIMS calcd for C₇H₈F₃N₂ *m/z* [M + H]⁺ 177.0634, found 177.0631.

4-(2-Chloro-4-nitro-1*H***-imidazol-1-yl)-2-methyl-1-{methyl[6-(trifluoromethyl)pyridin-3-yl]amino}butan-2-ol (34).** Reaction of epoxide **16** (293 mg, 1.26 mmol), methylamino-pyridine **33** (536 mg, 3.04 mmol), and anhydrous cobalt(II) chloride (125 mg, 0.963 mmol), using General Procedure A at 70 °C for 3 d, gave **34** (89 mg, 17%) as a yellow oil; ¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ 8.31 (d, *J* = 3.0 Hz, 1 H), 7.80 (s, 1 H), 7.49 (d, *J* = 8.9 Hz, 1 H), 7.16 (dd, *J* = 8.8, 2.9 Hz, 1 H), 4.35-4.19 (m, 2 H), 3.52 (d, *J* = 15.4 Hz, 1 H), 3.39 (d, *J* = 15.4 Hz, 1 H), 3.14 (s, 3 H), 2.15-2.05 (m, 1 H), 2.04-1.93 (m, 1 H), 1.86 (s, 1 H), 1.38 (s, 3 H); APCI MS calcd for C₁₅H₁₇Cl₂F₃N₅O₃ *m/z* [M + Cl]⁻ 444, 442, found 444, 442.

N-Methyl-*N*-[(7-methyl-2-nitro-6,7-dihydro-5*H*-imidazo[2,1-*b*][1,3]oxazin-7-yl)methyl]-6-(trifluoromethyl)pyridin-3-amine (35). Reaction of alcohol 34 (103 mg, 0.253 mmol) and NaH (15 mg, 0.375 mmol), using General Procedure B at 70 °C for 2 h, gave 35 (44 mg, 47%) as a pale yellow solid: mp (Et₂O/CH₂Cl₂/pentane triturate) 106-109 °C; ¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ 8.22 (d, *J* = 3.0 Hz, 1 H), 7.52 (d, *J* = 8.8 Hz, 1 H), 7.45 (s, 1 H), 7.11 (dd, *J* = 8.9, 3.0 Hz, 1 H), 4.19-4.06 (m, 2 H), 3.79 (d, *J* = 16.1 Hz, 1 H), 3.74 (d, *J* = 16.1 Hz, 1 H), 3.18 (s, 3 H), 2.30 (ddd, *J* = 14.2, 9.9, 8.1 Hz, 1 H), 2.05 (ddd, *J* = 14.2, 4.3, 3.3 Hz, 1 H), 1.48 (s, 3 H); HRESIMS calcd for C₁₅H₁₇F₃N₅O₃ *m*/*z* [M + H]⁺ 372.1278, found 372.1271; HPLC purity: 97.8%.

Synthesis of benzylamine 40 (Scheme 2A)

1-Azido-4-(2-chloro-4-nitro-1*H***-imidazol-1-yl)-2-methylbutan-2-ol (36).** A mixture of epoxide **16** (281 mg, 1.21 mmol), sodium azide (332 mg, 5.11 mmol), and *N*-cetyl-*N*,*N*,*N*-trimethylammonium bromide (446 mg, 1.22 mmol) in MeOH (10 mL) was stirred at 20 °C for 45 min and then at 40 °C for 17 h. The resulting cooled mixture was treated with excess NaHCO₃ (0.15 g, 1.79 mmol), then added to brine (50 mL), and extracted with CH₂Cl₂ (5 x 50 mL). The combined extracts were evaporated to dryness under reduced pressure (at 30 °C) and the residue was chromatographed on silica gel. Elution with 0-0.25% MeOH/CH₂Cl₂ first gave foreruns and then further elution with 0.25% MeOH/CH₂Cl₂ gave **36** (242 mg, 73%) as a colourless oil; ¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ 7.80 (s, 1 H), 4.28-4.13 (m, 2 H), 3.39 (d, *J* = 12.2 Hz, 1 H), 3.34 (d, *J* = 12.2 Hz, 1 H), 2.06 (ddd, *J* = 13.7, 9.5, 6.4 Hz, 1 H), 1.94 (s, 1 H), 1.92 (ddd, *J* = 13.8, 9.5, 6.7 Hz, 1 H), 1.32 (s, 3 H); HRESIMS calcd for C₈H₁₂ClN₆O₃ *m/z* [M + H]⁺ 277.0627, 275.0654, found 277.0632, 275.0648.

7-(Azidomethyl)-7-methyl-2-nitro-6,7-dihydro-5H-imidazo[2,1-b][1,3]oxazine(37).Reaction of alcohol 36 (2.42 g, 8.81 mmol) and NaH (508 mg, 12.7 mmol), using GeneralProcedure B for 2.5 h, gave 37 (1.48 g, 70%) as a cream solid: mp (CH_2Cl_2 /pentane) 138-139

°C; ¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ 7.45 (s, 1 H), 4.15 (ddd, J = 12.7, 6.2, 4.9 Hz, 1 H), 4.09 (ddd, J = 12.8, 9.3, 5.5 Hz, 1 H), 3.59 (d, J = 12.9 Hz, 1 H), 3.47 (d, J = 12.9 Hz, 1 H), 2.39 (ddd, J = 14.4, 9.2, 6.2 Hz, 1 H), 2.05 (dt, J = 14.4, 5.1 Hz, 1 H), 1.49 (s, 3 H). Anal. (C₈H₁₀N₆O₃) C, H, N (see Table S4).

1-(7-Methyl-2-nitro-6,7-dihydro-5*H*-imidazo[2,1-*b*][1,3]oxazin-7-yl)methanamine (38) and *N*-[(7-methyl-2-nitro-6,7-dihydro-5*H*-imidazo[2,1-*b*][1,3]oxazin-7-yl)methyl]-1,1,1triphenyl- λ^5 -phosphanimine (39). Triphenylphosphine (605 mg, 2.31 mmol) was added to a suspension of azide 37 (181 mg, 0.760 mmol) in dioxane (13.5 mL) and water (1.5 mL) at 12 °C. The mixture was stirred at 20 °C for 24 h in a sealed vial, then transferred to a flask (in MeOH/CH₂Cl₂) and evaporated to dryness under reduced pressure (at 30 °C), and the residue was chromatographed on silica gel. Elution with 0-5% MeOH/CH₂Cl₂ first gave foreruns, and then further elution with 5-6% MeOH/CH₂Cl₂ gave 38 (78 mg, 48%) as a light yellow solid (following Et₂O trituration): mp 118-120 °C; ¹H NMR [(CD₃)₂SO] δ 8.05 (s, 1 H), 4.11 (dt, *J* = 13.0, 5.9 Hz, 1 H), 4.04 (ddd, *J* = 13.1, 8.4, 5.5 Hz, 1 H), 2.76 (d, *J* = 13.5 Hz, 1 H), 2.71 (d, *J* = 13.5 Hz, 1 H), 2.22 (ddd, *J* = 14.4, 8.4, 6.0 Hz, 1 H), 1.97 (dt, *J* = 14.4, 5.6 Hz, 1 H), 1.79 (br s, 2 H), 1.32 (s, 3 H); HRESIMS calcd for C₈H₁₂N₄NaO₃ *m*/z [M + Na]⁺ 235.0802, found 235.0791.

Further elution of the above column with 6-7% MeOH/CH₂Cl₂ gave a mixture of **38** and **39** (24 mg) and then elution with 10% MeOH/CH₂Cl₂ containing 1% concd NH₃ gave crude **39** (114 mg, 32%) as a light orange solid (following Et₂O/pentane trituration): mp 135 °C (dec); ¹H NMR [(CD₃)₂SO] δ 8.03 (s, 1 H), 7.92-7.71 (m, 15 H), 4.08 (dt, *J* = 13.1, 5.6 Hz, 1 H), 4.00 (ddd, *J* = 13.2, 8.8, 5.4 Hz, 1 H), 3.27 (d, ³*J*_{H-P} = 10.9 Hz, 2 H), 2.20 (ddd, *J* = 14.4, 8.6, 6.1 Hz, 1 H), 1.93 (dt, *J* = 14.4, 5.2 Hz, 1 H), 1.20 (s, 3 H); HRESIMS calcd for C₂₆H₂₆N₄O₃P *m*/*z* [M + H]⁺ 473.1737, found 473.1735.

1-(7-Methyl-2-nitro-6,7-dihydro-5*H*-imidazo[2,1-*b*][1,3]oxazin-7-yl)-*N*-[4-

(trifluoromethoxy)benzyl]methanamine (40). 4-(Trifluoromethoxy)benzaldehyde (60 µL, 0.420 mmol) was added to a mixture of amine 38 (26.5 mg, 0.125 mmol) and AcOH (25 µL, 0.437 mmol) in anhydrous DMF (1.8 mL) under N₂. The mixture was stirred at 20 °C for 20 min and then cooled to 0 °C. Sodium cyanoborohydride (30 mg, 0.477 mmol) was added and the mixture was quickly degassed and resealed under N₂, and then stirred at 20 °C for 21 h. The resulting mixture was rapidly cooled (CO₂/acetone), quenched with ice/aqueous sodium carbonate (10 mL), added to brine (40 mL), and extracted with CH₂Cl₂ (5 x 50 mL) and EtOAc (50 mL). The combined extracts were evaporated to dryness under reduced pressure (at 30 °C) and the residue was chromatographed on silica gel. Elution with 0-0.4% MeOH/CH₂Cl₂ first gave foreruns, and then further elution with 0.5-0.6% MeOH/CH₂Cl₂ gave 40 (24 mg, 50%) as a light vellow solid: mp (CH₂Cl₂/pentane) 70-71 °C; ¹H NMR $(CDCl_3) \delta 7.42$ (s, 1 H), 7.33 (br d, J = 8.6 Hz, 2 H), 7.17 (br d, J = 7.9 Hz, 2 H), 4.06 (dd, J= 8.1, 4.9 Hz, 2 H), 3.84 (s, 2 H), 2.90 (d, J = 12.7 Hz, 1 H), 2.78 (d, J = 12.7 Hz, 1 H), 2.55 $(dt, J = 14.6, 8.0 \text{ Hz}, 1 \text{ H}), 1.95 (dt, J = 14.4, 4.9 \text{ Hz}, 1 \text{ H}), 1.45 (s, 3 \text{ H}); {}^{13}\text{C} \text{ NMR} (\text{CDCl}_3)$ δ 148.5, 147.9, 144.0, 138.8, 129.5 (2 C), 121.2 (2 C), 120.7 (q, J_{C-F} = 257.3 Hz), 114.5, 81.9, 56.8, 53.3, 40.0, 28.4, 22.7; HRESIMS calcd for $C_{16}H_{18}F_3N_4O_4 m/z [M + H]^+ 387.1275$, found 387.1276; HPLC purity: 97.4%.

Syntheses of amides 43-48 (Scheme 2B)

7-(Azidomethyl)-2-nitro-6,7-dihydro-5*H***-imidazo[2,1-***b***][1,3]oxazine (42). Diethyl azodicarboxylate (0.175 mL, 1.13 mmol) was added dropwise to a stirred solution of (2-nitro-**

6,7-dihydro-5*H*-imidazo[2,1-*b*][1,3]oxazin-7-yl)methanol^{S1} (**41**) (200 mg, 1.00 mmol) and triphenylphosphine (291 mg, 1.11 mmol) in anhydrous DMF (2 mL) under N₂ at 0 °C. The mixture was stirred at 0 °C for 30 min and then diphenylphosphoryl azide (0.250 mL, 1.16 mmol) was added dropwise. After being stirred at 0 °C for 1 h and then at 20 °C for 44 h, the mixture was concentrated under reduced pressure (at 30 °C) to give an oil, which was chromatographed on silica gel. Elution with 0-50% EtOAc/petroleum ether first gave foreruns, and then further elution with 50-75% EtOAc/petroleum ether gave the crude product, which was further purified by chromatography on silica gel. Elution with 0-1% EtOAc/CH₂Cl₂ first gave foreruns, and then further elution with 1-3% EtOAc/CH₂Cl₂ gave **42** (187 mg, 83%) as a white solid: mp (CH₂Cl₂/hexane) 98-101 °C; ¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ 7.44 (s, 1 H), 4.59-4.49 (m, 1 H), 4.18 (ddd, *J* = 12.5, 5.4, 3.2 Hz, 1 H), 4.10 (ddd, *J* = 12.5, 10.5, 6.0 Hz, 1 H), 3.68 (dd, *J* = 13.3, 4.9 Hz, 1 H), 3.64 (dd, *J* = 13.2, 4.9 Hz, 1 H), 2.37-2.22 (m, 2 H). Anal. (C₇H₈N₆O₃) C, H, N (see Table S4).

N-[(2-Nitro-6,7-dihydro-5H-imidazo[2,1-b][1,3]oxazin-7-yl)methyl]-4-

(trifluoromethoxy)benzamide (43). Reaction of azide 42 (40.7 mg, 0.182 mmol) with 4-(trifluoromethoxy)benzoyl chloride (60 μ L, 0.381 mmol) and triphenylphosphine (61.0 mg, 0.233 mmol), using General Procedure C for 130 min, gave 43 (35.5 mg, 51%) as a cream solid: mp (Et₂O/pentane triturate) 89-91 °C (dec); ¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ 7.85 (br d, *J* = 8.8 Hz, 2 H), 7.44 (s, 1 H), 7.29 (br d, *J* = 8.8 Hz, 2 H), 6.82 (br t, *J* = 5.9 Hz, 1 H), 4.70-4.60 (m, 1 H), 4.22-4.01 (m, 3 H), 3.69 (ddd, *J* = 14.5, 7.1, 5.6 Hz, 1 H), 2.42-2.32 (m, 1 H), 2.27-2.12 (m, 1 H). Anal. (C₁₅H₁₃F₃N₄O₅·0.5H₂O) C, H, N (see Table S4). HPLC purity: 99.8%.

N-[(7-Methyl-2-nitro-6,7-dihydro-5H-imidazo[2,1-b][1,3]oxazin-7-yl)methyl]-4-

(trifluoromethoxy)benzamide (44). Reaction of azide **37** (120 mg, 0.504 mmol) with 4-(trifluoromethoxy)benzoyl chloride (160 μ L, 1.02 mmol) and triphenylphosphine (161 mg, 0.614 mmol), using General Procedure C, gave **44** (148 mg, 73%) as a pale yellow solid: mp (Et₂O/pentane triturate) 99-100 °C (dec); ¹H NMR [(CD₃)₂SO] δ 8.85 (br t, *J* = 6.0 Hz, 1 H), 8.08 (s, 1 H), 8.01 (br d, *J* = 8.6 Hz, 2 H), 7.47 (br d, *J* = 8.3 Hz, 2 H), 4.21 (dt, *J* = 13.1, 5.3 Hz, 1 H), 4.07 (ddd, *J* = 13.0, 8.1, 5.4 Hz, 1 H), 3.64 (dd, *J* = 14.1, 5.9 Hz, 1 H), 3.59 (dd, *J* = 14.1, 6.2 Hz, 1 H), 2.18 (ddd, *J* = 14.3, 8.2, 6.1 Hz, 1 H), 2.08 (dt, *J* = 14.3, 5.2 Hz, 1 H), 1.39 (s, 3 H); ¹³C NMR [(CD₃)₂SO] δ 165.9, 150.3, 147.3, 142.2, 133.3, 129.8 (2 C), 120.6 (2 C), 119.9 (q, *J*_{C-F} = 257.1 Hz), 117.7, 81.8, 46.0, 39.5, 27.4, 22.1. Anal. (C₁₆H₁₅F₃N₄O₅·0.5H₂O) C, H, N (see Table S4). HPLC purity: 98.7%.

N-[(7-Methyl-2-nitro-6,7-dihydro-5H-imidazo[2,1-b][1,3]oxazin-7-yl)methyl]-3-

(trifluoromethoxy)benzamide (45). Propane-1,3-dithiol (106 μ L, 1.06 mmol) was added to a mixture of azide 37 (126 mg, 0.529 mmol) and triethylamine (150 μ L, 1.08 mmol) in anhydrous MeOH (2.5 mL) under N₂ at 15 °C. After being stirred at 20 °C for 45 min, the mixture was diluted with anhydrous CH₂Cl₂ (2 mL), and stirring was continued for 7 h. Further triethylamine (230 μ L, 1.65 mmol) and propane-1,3-dithiol (160 μ L, 1.59 mmol) were added, and the mixture was stirred at 20 °C for 4 h. The resulting mixture was then added to excess petroleum ether (100 mL) above the top of a silica gel column (20 g packed in petroleum ether), rinsing on with minimal 10% MeOH/CH₂Cl₂. Elution with 0-75% CH₂Cl₂/petroleum ether and 0-3% MeOH/CH₂Cl₂ first gave foreruns, and then further elution with 3-5% MeOH/CH₂Cl₂ gave crude amine **38** (93 mg, 83%) as a yellow solid, which was dissolved in anhydrous DMF (2 mL), sealed under N₂, and cooled in an ice bath. *N,N*-Diisopropylethylamine (185 μ L, 1.06 mmol) and 3-(trifluoromethoxy)benzoyl chloride (105 mg, 0.468 mmol) were added, and the mixture was stirred at 20 °C for 19 h. The reaction was quenched with ice (5 mL), then added to brine (40 mL) and extracted with CH₂Cl₂ (5 x 50 mL). The combined extracts were evaporated to dryness under reduced pressure (at 30 °C) and the residue was chromatographed on silica gel. Elution with 0-0.5% MeOH/CH₂Cl₂ first gave foreruns, and then further elution with 0.5-0.67% MeOH/CH₂Cl₂ gave **45** (80 mg, 46%) as a cream solid: mp (Et₂O/pentane triturate) 160-161 °C; ¹H NMR [(CD₃)₂SO] δ 8.91 (br t, *J* = 6.2 Hz, 1 H), 8.08 (s, 1 H), 7.94 (dt, *J* = 7.7, 1.2 Hz, 1 H), 7.86-7.82 (m, 1 H), 7.63 (t, *J* = 7.9 Hz, 1 H), 7.59-7.54 (m, 1 H), 4.21 (dt, *J* = 13.0, 5.6 Hz, 1 H), 4.07 (ddd, *J* = 13.1, 8.7, 5.6 Hz, 1 H), 3.65 (dd, *J* = 14.0, 6.4 Hz, 1 H), 3.60 (dd, *J* = 14.0, 6.2 Hz, 1 H), 2.18 (ddd, *J* = 14.5, 8.6, 5.9 Hz, 1 H), 2.09 (dt, *J* = 14.4, 5.4 Hz, 1 H), 1.40 (s, 3 H); ¹³C NMR [(CD₃)₂SO] δ 165.5, 148.2 (q, *J*_{C-F} = 1.9 Hz), 147.3, 142.2, 136.3, 130.5, 126.6, 123.9, 120.04 (q, *J*_{C-F} = 256.8 Hz), 119.97, 117.7, 81.8, 46.1, 39.5, 27.4, 22.1. Anal. (C₁₆H₁₅F₃N₄O₅) C, H, N (see Table S4).

N-[(7-Methyl-2-nitro-6,7-dihydro-5H-imidazo[2,1-b][1,3]oxazin-7-yl)methyl]-2-

(trifluoromethoxy)benzamide (46). Reaction of azide 37 (119 mg, 0.500 mmol) with 2-(trifluoromethoxy)benzoyl chloride (230 mg, 1.02 mmol) and triphenylphosphine (161 mg, 0.614 mmol), using General Procedure C for 90 min, gave 46 (163 mg, 82%) as a cream foam (after trituration in Et₂O/pentane and drying under vacuum); ¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ 7.89 (dd, J = 7.8, 1.8 Hz, 1 H), 7.54 (ddd, J = 8.2, 7.6, 1.7 Hz, 1 H), 7.45 (s, 1 H), 7.41 (td, J = 7.6, 1.0 Hz, 1 H), 7.33 (br dd, J = 8.3, 1.2 Hz, 1 H), 6.85 (br t, J = 5.9 Hz, 1 H), 4.21 (ddd, J = 12.8, 6.2, 3.8 Hz, 1 H), 4.11 (ddd, J = 12.7, 10.4, 5.4 Hz, 1 H), 3.86 (dd, J = 14.3, 6.7 Hz, 1 H), 3.81 (dd, J = 14.4, 6.2 Hz, 1 H), 2.33 (ddd, J = 14.6, 10.3, 6.2 Hz, 1 H), 2.12 (ddd, J = 14.6, 5.3, 3.8 Hz, 1 H), 1.51 (s, 3 H). Anal. (C₁₆H₁₅F₃N₄O₅·0.25Et₂O) C, H, N (see Table S4). HPLC purity: 99.7%.

N-[(7-Methyl-2-nitro-6,7-dihydro-5H-imidazo[2,1-b][1,3]oxazin-7-yl)methyl]-2-[4-

(trifluoromethoxy)phenyl]acetamide (47). Reaction of azide 37 (121 mg, 0.508 mmol) with [4-(trifluoromethoxy)phenyl]acetyl chloride^{S7} (252 mg, 1.06 mmol) and triphenylphosphine (159 mg, 0.606 mmol), using General Procedure C, gave 47 (176 mg, 84%) as a cream solid: mp (CH₂Cl₂/pentane) 139-141 °C; ¹H NMR [(CD₃)₂SO] δ 8.43 (br t, *J* = 6.1 Hz, 1 H), 8.06 (s, 1 H), 7.38 (br d, *J* = 8.7 Hz, 2 H), 7.28 (br d, *J* = 7.9 Hz, 2 H), 4.14 (dt, *J* = 13.1, 5.5 Hz, 1 H), 4.04 (ddd, *J* = 13.1, 8.6, 5.6 Hz, 1 H), 3.56 (d, *J* = 14.6 Hz, 1 H), 3.52 (d, *J* = 14.5 Hz, 1 H), 3.43 (dd, *J* = 14.1, 6.2 Hz, 1 H), 3.38 (dd, *J* = 14.2, 6.2 Hz, 1 H), 2.07 (ddd, *J* = 14.5, 8.6, 5.9 Hz, 1 H), 1.99 (dt, *J* = 14.4, 5.5 Hz, 1 H), 1.30 (s, 3 H); ¹³C NMR [(CD₃)₂SO] δ 170.5, 147.2, 147.0 (q, *J*_{C-F} = 1.6 Hz), 142.2, 135.8, 130.8 (2 C), 120.8 (2 C), 120.1 (q, *J*_{C-F} = 255.8 Hz), 117.7, 81.6, 45.5, 41.2, 39.5, 27.2, 21.8; HRESIMS calcd for C₁₇H₁₈F₃N₄O₅ *m*/*z* [M + H]⁺ 415.1224, found 415.1232; HPLC purity: 100%.

N-[(7-Methyl-2-nitro-6,7-dihydro-5H-imidazo[2,1-b][1,3]oxazin-7-yl)methyl]-2-[4-

(trifluoromethoxy)phenoxy]acetamide (48). Reaction of azide 37 (139 mg, 0.584 mmol) [4-(trifluoromethoxy)phenoxy]acetyl chloride with (312 mg. 1.23 mmol) and triphenylphosphine (186 mg, 0.709 mmol), using General Procedure C for 95 min, gave 48 (200 mg, 80%) as a cream solid: mp (MeOH/CH₂Cl₂/hexane) 198-200 °C; ¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ 7.44 (s, 1 H), 7.18 (br d, J = 9.1 Hz, 2 H), 6.99 (br t, J = 6.3 Hz, 1 H), 6.95 (br d, J = 9.2 Hz, 2 H), 4.56 (d, J = 15.2 Hz, 1 H), 4.52 (d, J = 15.2 Hz, 1 H), 4.14 (ddd, J = 12.8, 6.5, 3.5 Hz, 1 H), 4.08 (ddd, J = 12.8, 10.5, 5.3 Hz, 1 H), 3.73 (dd, J = 14.4, 6.7 Hz, 1 H), 3.68 (dd, J = 14.4, 6.8 Hz, 1 H), 3.68 (dd, J = 14.4, 6.8 Hz, 1 H), 3.68 (dd, J = 14.4, 6.8 Hz, 1 H), 3.68 (dd, J = 14.4, 6.8 Hz, 1 H), 3.68 (dd, J = 14.4, 6.8 Hz, 1 H), 3.68 (dd, J = 14.4, 6.8 Hz, 1 H), 3.68 (dd, J = 14.4, 6.8 Hz, 1 H), 3.68 (dd, J = 14.4, 6.8 Hz, 1 H), 3.68 (dd, J = 14.4, 6.8 Hz, 1 H), 3.68 (dd, J = 14.4, 6.8 Hz, 1 H), 3.68 (dd, J = 14.4, 6.8 Hz, 1 H), 3.68 (dd, J = 14.4, 6.8 Hz, 1 H), 3.68 (dd, J = 14.4, 6.8 Hz, 1 H), 3.68 (dd, J = 14.4, 6.8 Hz, 1 H), 3.68 (dd, J = 14.4, 6.8 Hz, 1 H), 3.68 (dd, J = 14.4, 6.8 Hz, 1 H), 3.68 (dd, J = 14.4, 6.8 Hz, 1 H), 3.8 Hz, 1 H, 6.8 Hz, 1 Hz, 1 Hz, 1 H), 3.8 Hz, 1 Hz 14.4, 6.5 Hz, 1 H), 2.17 (ddd, J = 14.5, 10.3, 6.5 Hz, 1 H), 2.05 (ddd, J = 14.5, 5.2, 3.5 Hz, 1 H), 1.43 (s, 3 H); HRESIMS calcd for $C_{17}H_{18}F_3N_4O_6 m/z$ [M + H]⁺ 431.1173, found 431.1186; HPLC purity: 100%.

Syntheses of ureas 49-53 (Scheme 2C and 2D)

1-[(2-Nitro-6,7-dihydro-5*H*-imidazo[2,1-*b*][1,3]oxazin-7-yl)methyl]-3-[4-

(trifluoromethoxy)phenyl]urea (49) and 1,3-bis[(2-nitro-6,7-dihydro-5*H*-imidazo[2,1b][1,3]oxazin-7-yl)methyl]urea (50). Reaction of azide 42 (137 mg, 0.611 mmol) with 4-(trifluoromethoxy)aniline (250 µL, 1.86 mmol), triphenylphosphine (282 mg, 1.08 mmol) and triethylammonium bicarbonate (1 mL of ~2 M, ~2.0 mmol), using General Procedure D, gave (via chromatography on silica gel, eluting with 1% MeOH/CH₂Cl₂) 49 (41 mg, 17%) as a light yellow solid: mp (Et₂O/pentane triturate) 126 °C (dec); ¹H NMR [(CD₃)₂SO] δ 8.82 (br s, 1 H), 8.07 (s, 1 H), 7.49 (br d, *J* = 9.1 Hz, 2 H), 7.23 (br d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 2 H), 6.55 (br t, *J* = 5.9 Hz, 1 H), 4.63-4.53 (m, 1 H), 4.14 (ddd, *J* = 12.5, 5.8, 2.6 Hz, 1 H), 4.05 (ddd, *J* = 12.5, 11.3, 5.0 Hz, 1 H), 3.52 (ddd, *J* = 14.3, 6.0, 4.5 Hz, 1 H), 3.43 (dt, *J* = 14.3, 6.2 Hz, 1 H), 2.28-2.14 (m, 1 H), 2.07-1.90 (m, 1 H); ¹³C NMR [(CD₃)₂SO] δ 155.1, 147.9, 142.1 (q, *J*_{C-F} = 1.6 Hz), 142.0, 139.6, 121.6 (2 C), 120.2 (q, *J*_{C-F} = 254.8 Hz), 118.7 (2 C), 117.8, 77.3, 42.1, 41.7, 23.4. Anal. (C₁₅H₁₄F₃N₅O₅) C, H, N (see Table S4).

Further elution of the silica gel column with 10% MeOH/CH₂Cl₂ gave **50** (39 mg, 15%) as a yellow solid: mp (Et₂O/pentane triturate) 172 °C (dec); ¹H NMR [(CD₃)₂SO] δ 8.06 (s, 2 H), 6.40 (br t, J = 6.0 Hz, 2 H), 4.55-4.44 (m, 2 H), 4.13 (ddd, J = 12.6, 5.7, 2.5 Hz, 2 H), 4.03 (ddd, J = 12.4, 11.3, 5.0 Hz, 2 H), 3.43 (ddd, J = 14.4, 5.9, 4.9 Hz, 2 H), 3.37 (ddd, J = 14.5, 8.6, 6.1 Hz, 2 H), 2.23-2.11 (m, 2 H), 2.02-1.87 (m, 2 H); HRESIMS calcd for C₁₅H₁₈N₈NaO₇ m/z [M + Na]⁺ 445.1191, found 445.1182.

1-[(7-Methyl-2-nitro-6,7-dihydro-5*H***-imidazo[2,1-***b***][1,3]oxazin-7-yl)methyl]-3-[4-(trifluoromethoxy)phenyl]urea (51) and 1,3-bis[(7-methyl-2-nitro-6,7-dihydro-5***H***-imidazo[2,1-***b***][1,3]oxazin-7-yl)methyl]urea (52). Reaction of azide 37 (180 mg, 0.756 mmol) with 4-(trifluoromethoxy)aniline (135 \muL, 1.01 mmol), triphenylphosphine (350 mg, 1.33 mmol) and triethylammonium bicarbonate (1 mL of ~2 M, ~2.0 mmol), using General Procedure D, gave (via chromatography on silica gel, eluting with 1.5% MeOH/CH₂Cl₂) 51** (45 mg, 14%) as a pale yellow solid: mp (Et₂O/pentane) 161-163 °C; ¹H NMR [(CD₃)₂SO] δ 8.78 (br s, 1 H), 8.08 (s, 1 H), 7.48 (br d, *J* = 9.1 Hz, 2 H), 7.23 (br d, *J* = 8.3 Hz, 2 H), 6.55 (br t, *J* = 6.2 Hz, 1 H), 4.19 (dt, *J* = 13.0, 5.4 Hz, 1 H), 4.07 (ddd, *J* = 13.1, 9.1, 5.6 Hz, 1 H), 3.45 (d, *J* = 6.2 Hz, 2 H), 2.14 (ddd, *J* = 14.5, 9.0, 5.9 Hz, 1 H), 2.05 (dt, *J* = 14.5, 5.3 Hz, 1 H), 1.36 (s, 3 H); ¹³C NMR [(CD₃)₂SO] δ 155.2, 147.2, 142.2, 142.1 (q, *J*_{C-F} = 1.6 Hz), 139.5, 121.7 (2 C), 120.2 (q, *J*_{C-F} = 255.3 Hz), 118.7 (2 C), 117.7, 82.0, 46.1, 39.5, 27.2, 21.5. Anal. (C₁₆H₁₆F₃N₅O₅) C, H, N (see Table S4).

Further elution of the silica gel column with 10% MeOH/CH₂Cl₂ gave **52** (57 mg, 17%) as a light yellow solid: mp (MeOH/CH₂Cl₂/hexane) 217 °C (dec); ¹H NMR [(CD₃)₂SO] δ 8.06 (s, 2 H), 6.36 (br t, *J* = 6.2 Hz, 2 H), 4.17 (dt, *J* = 13.0, 5.5 Hz, 2 H), 4.05 (ddd, *J* = 13.1, 8.9, 5.6 Hz, 2 H), 3.36 (br d, *J* = 6.3 Hz, 4 H), 2.09 (ddd, *J* = 14.4, 8.8, 5.9 Hz, 2 H), 2.00 (dt, *J* = 14.4, 5.3 Hz, 2 H), 1.31 (s, 6 H); HRESIMS calcd for C₁₇H₂₂N₈NaO₇ *m*/*z* [M + Na]⁺ 473.1504, found 473.1488.

1-[(7-Methyl-2-nitro-6,7-dihydro-5*H*-imidazo[2,1-*b*][1,3]oxazin-7-yl)methyl]-3-[4-

(trifluoromethoxy)benzyl]urea (53). 1-(Isocyanatomethyl)-4-(trifluoromethoxy)benzene^{S8} (0.11 mL, 0.66 mmol) and dibutyltin diacetate (9.3 mg, 0.026 mmol) were successively added to a stirred solution of amine **38** (40.0 mg, 0.188 mmol) and DIPEA (0.10 mL, 0.574 mmol) in anhydrous DMF (2 mL) under N₂. The mixture was stirred at 20 °C for 16 h and then treated with ice-water (5 mL), added to brine (40 mL), and extracted with CH₂Cl₂ (5 x 50 mL). The combined extracts were evaporated to dryness under reduced pressure (at 30 °C) and the residue was chromatographed on silica gel. Elution with 0-1% MeOH/CH₂Cl₂ first

gave foreruns, and then further elution with 1-1.5% MeOH/CH₂Cl₂ gave **53** (75 mg, 93%) as a light yellow solid: mp (Et₂O/pentane triturate) 111-114 °C (dec); ¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ 7.43 (s, 1 H), 7.34 (br d, J = 8.7 Hz, 2 H), 7.12 (br d, J = 7.9 Hz, 2 H), 6.36 (br t, J = 5.8 Hz, 1 H), 6.11 (br dd, J = 6.6, 5.8 Hz, 1 H), 4.44 (dd, J = 15.2, 6.4 Hz, 1 H), 4.38 (dd, J = 15.3, 6.1 Hz, 1 H), 4.15 (ddd, J = 12.7, 6.2, 3.9 Hz, 1 H), 4.03 (ddd, J = 12.7, 10.5, 5.4 Hz, 1 H), 3.85 (dd, J = 14.8, 7.7 Hz, 1 H), 3.36 (dd, J = 14.9, 5.3 Hz, 1 H), 2.40 (ddd, J = 14.7, 10.5, 6.3 Hz, 1 H), 2.09 (ddd, J = 14.7, 5.3, 3.9 Hz, 1 H), 1.43 (s, 3 H); HRESIMS calcd for C₁₇H₁₉F₃N₅O₅ m/z [M + H]⁺ 430.1333, found 430.1336; HPLC purity: 97.2%.

Synthesis of N-carbamate 55 (Scheme 2D)

4-Nitrophenyl [4-(trifluoromethoxy)benzyl] carbonate (54). 4-(Trifluoromethoxy)benzyl alcohol (0.25 mL, 1.73 mmol) was added to a solution of 4-nitrophenyl chloroformate (354 mg, 1.76 mmol) in anhydrous CH₂Cl₂ (8 mL) under N₂. The mixture was cooled to 0 °C and a solution of anhydrous pyridine (0.15 mL, 1.85 mmol) in anhydrous CH₂Cl₂ (1.5 mL) was added dropwise, with stirring. The resulting mixture was stirred at 0-20 °C for 20 h and then concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was dissolved in EtOAc (15 mL) and washed successively with 10% citric acid (2 x 6 mL), water (15 mL), saturated aq NaHCO₃ (2 x 10 mL), and brine (10 mL). The organic phase was evaporated to dryness under reduced pressure (at 25 °C), and then the residue was diluted with benzene (20 mL) and again evaporated to dryness under reduced pressure, to give crude **54** (605 mg, 98%) as a pale yellow solid, which was used directly; ¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ 8.28 (br d, *J* = 9.3 Hz, 2 H), 7.49 (br d, *J* = 8.7 Hz, 2 H), 7.39 (br d, *J* = 9.2 Hz, 2 H), 7.27 (br d, *J* = 7.9 Hz, 2 H), 5.30 (s, 2 H).

4-(Trifluoromethoxy)benzyl [(7-methyl-2-nitro-6,7-dihydro-5H-imidazo[2,1**b**][1,3]oxazin-7-yl)methyl]carbamate (55). Carbonate 54 (93.5 mg crude, <0.262 mmol) was added to a mixture of amine 38 (35.2 mg, 0.166 mmol), DIPEA (30 µL, 0.172 mmol), and DMAP (7.3 mg, 0.060 mmol) in anhydrous DMF (1 mL) under N₂. The mixture was quickly degassed and resealed under N₂ and stirred at 20 °C for 44 h, then treated with ice/aq NaHCO₃ (10 mL), added to brine (40 mL), and extracted with CH₂Cl₂ (5 x 50 mL). The combined extracts were evaporated to dryness under reduced pressure (at 30 °C) and the residue was chromatographed on silica gel. Elution with 25-60% EtOAc/petroleum ether first gave foreruns, and then further elution with 60-75% EtOAc/petroleum ether gave 55 (51 mg, 71%) as a pale yellow solid: mp (CH₂Cl₂/pentane) 100-103 °C; ¹H NMR [(CD₃)₂SO] 8.06 (s, 1 H), 7.71 (br t, J = 6.4 Hz, 1 H), 7.49 (br d, J = 8.7 Hz, 2 H), 7.37 (br d, J = 8.1 Hz, 2 H), 5.09 (d, J = 13.0 Hz, 1 H), 5.06 (d, J = 13.0 Hz, 1 H), 4.15 (dt, J = 13.0, 5.5 Hz, 1 H), 4.04 (ddd, J = 13.1, 8.7, 5.6 Hz, 1 H), 3.38-3.27 (m, 2 H), 2.11 (ddd, J = 14.5, 8.5, 6.0 Hz, 1 H),2.02 (dt, J = 14.4, 5.4 Hz, 1 H), 1.32 (s, 3 H); ¹³C NMR [(CD₃)₂SO] δ 156.6, 147.8, 147.2, 142.2, 136.6, 129.6 (2 C), 121.0 (2 C), 120.0 (q, $J_{C-F} = 255.0 \text{ Hz}$), 117.7, 81.4, 64.6, 47.5, 39.4, 27.2, 21.8; HRESIMS calcd for $C_{17}H_{18}F_{3}N_{4}O_{6} m/z [M + H]^{+} 431.1173$, found 431.1163; HPLC purity: 98.9%.

Syntheses of sulfonamides 57 and 58 (Scheme 2E)

tert-Butyl [(7-methyl-2-nitro-6,7-dihydro-5*H*-imidazo[2,1-*b*][1,3]oxazin-7yl)methyl]carbamate (56). A solution of triphenylphosphine (262 mg, 0.999 mmol) in anhydrous CH_2Cl_2 (2 x 0.75 mL) was added dropwise to a stirred mixture of azide 37 (201 mg, 0.844 mmol) and Boc-ON (246 mg, 0.999 mmol) in anhydrous CH_2Cl_2 (4 mL) under N₂ at 0 °C. The mixture was stirred at 20 °C for 24 h, then added to ice/aq NaHCO₃ (50 mL), and extracted with 10% MeOH/CH₂Cl₂ (50 mL) and CH_2Cl_2 (3 x 50 mL). The combined extracts were evaporated to dryness under reduced pressure (at 30 °C) and the residue was chromatographed on silica gel. Elution with CH₂Cl₂ first gave foreruns and then further elution with 2% MeOH/CH₂Cl₂ gave a mixture (0.48 g), which was dried onto silica gel and chromatographed again on silica gel. Elution with 20-40% EtOAc/petroleum ether gave foreruns, and then further elution with 45% EtOAc/petroleum ether first gave a product-containing mixture (28 mg). Further elution with 45-50% EtOAc/petroleum ether gave **56** (53 mg, 20%) as a cream solid: mp (MeOH/CH₂Cl₂/hexane) 217-219 °C; ¹H NMR [(CD₃)₂SO] δ 8.06 (s, 1 H), 7.20 (br t, *J* = 6.3 Hz, 1 H), 4.15 (dt, *J* = 13.1, 5.6 Hz, 1 H), 4.03 (ddd, *J* = 13.1, 8.3, 5.8 Hz, 1 H), 3.23 (d, *J* = 6.4 Hz, 2 H), 2.15-1.94 (m, 2 H), 1.39 (s, 9 H), 1.30 (s, 3 H); HRESIMS calcd for C₁₃H₂₁N₄O₅ *m*/*z* [M + H]⁺ 313.1506, found 313.1499.

Further elution of the above column with 55% EtOAc/petroleum ether and EtOAc gave a product-containing mixture (142 mg). Repeat chromatography of the mixed fractions and fractional crystallization (MeOH/CH₂Cl₂/pentane) gave additional **56** (123 mg, 47%).

N-[(7-Methyl-2-nitro-6,7-dihydro-5H-imidazo[2,1-b][1,3]oxazin-7-yl)methyl]-4-

(trifluoromethoxy)benzene-1-sulfonamide (57). Deprotection of Boc derivative 56 (58 mg, 0.186 mmol) with 1:1 TFA/CH₂Cl₂ and then reaction of the chromatographed crude amine 38 with 4-(trifluoromethoxy)benzenesulfonyl chloride (0.10 mL, 0.589 mmol) and DIPEA (0.17 mL, 0.976 mmol), using General Procedure E, gave 57 (54 mg, 67%) as a cream solid: mp (MeOH/CH₂Cl₂/hexane) 200-201 °C; ¹H NMR [(CD₃)₂SO] δ 8.24 (br s, 1 H), 8.05 (s, 1 H), 7.96 (br d, *J* = 8.9 Hz, 2 H), 7.59 (br d, *J* = 8.9 Hz, 2 H), 4.14 (dt, *J* = 13.0, 5.6 Hz, 1 H), 4.05 (ddd, *J* = 13.1, 9.0, 5.4 Hz, 1 H), 3.13 (d, *J* = 14.0 Hz, 1 H), 3.06 (d, *J* = 14.0 Hz, 1 H), 2.20 (ddd, *J* = 14.5, 8.9, 6.0 Hz, 1 H), 2.02 (dt, *J* = 14.4, 5.3 Hz, 1 H), 1.34 (s, 3 H); ¹³C NMR [(CD₃)₂SO] δ 150.8 (q, *J*_{C-F} = 1.6 Hz), 147.0, 142.2, 139.7, 129.1 (2 C), 121.5 (2 C), 119.9 (q, *J*_{C-F} = 257.4 Hz), 117.7, 80.9, 49.4, 39.3, 27.0, 21.7; HRESIMS calcd for C₁₅H₁₆F₃N₄O₆S *m*/*z* [M + H]⁺ 437.0737, found 437.0736; HPLC purity: 99.9%.

N-[(7-Methyl-2-nitro-6,7-dihydro-5H-imidazo[2,1-b][1,3]oxazin-7-yl)methyl]-3-

(trifluoromethoxy)benzene-1-sulfonamide (58). Deprotection of Boc derivative 56 (57.4 mg, 0.184 mmol) with 1:1 TFA/CH₂Cl₂ and then reaction of the chromatographed crude amine 38 with 3-(trifluoromethoxy)benzenesulfonyl chloride (0.10 mL, 0.587 mmol) and DIPEA (0.17 mL, 0.976 mmol), using General Procedure E, gave 58 (65 mg, 81%) as a pale yellow solid: mp (MeOH/CH₂Cl₂/pentane) 162-163 °C; ¹H NMR [(CD₃)₂SO] δ 8.32 (br s, 1 H), 8.06 (s, 1 H), 7.87 (br d, *J* = 7.8 Hz, 1 H), 7.77 (br s, 1 H), 7.75 (t, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 1 H), 7.68 (br d, *J* = 8.2 Hz, 1 H), 4.14 (dt, *J* = 13.0, 5.5 Hz, 1 H), 4.05 (ddd, *J* = 13.1, 9.1, 5.5 Hz, 1 H), 3.14 (d, *J* = 14.0 Hz, 1 H), 3.08 (d, *J* = 14.0 Hz, 1 H), 2.19 (ddd, *J* = 14.4, 9.0, 6.0 Hz, 1 H), 2.02 (dt, *J* = 14.4, 5.3 Hz, 1 H), 1.34 (s, 3 H); HRESIMS calcd for C₁₅H₁₆F₃N₄O₆S *m*/*z* [M + H]⁺ 437.0737, found 437.0740; HPLC purity: 99.9%.

Synthesis of ether-linked amide 64 (Scheme 3A)

2-Iodo-*N*-**[4-(trifluoromethoxy)phenyl]acetamide (62).** A mixture of 2-chloro-*N*-[4-(trifluoromethoxy)phenyl]acetamide (**61**) (801 mg, 3.16 mmol) and sodium iodide (5.00 g, 33.4 mmol) in acetone (20 mL) under N₂ was stirred at 56 °C for 2 h and then at 20 °C for 15 h. The resulting mixture was evaporated to dryness under reduced pressure (at 30 °C) and the residue was chromatographed on silica gel. Elution with CH₂Cl₂ first gave foreruns and then **62**^{S9} (1.05 g, 96%) as a white solid: mp (CH₂Cl₂/hexane) 140-142 °C (lit.^{S9} mp 140 °C); ¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ 7.66 (br s, 1 H), 7.54 (br d, *J* = 9.0 Hz, 2 H), 7.21 (br d, *J* = 8.5 Hz, 2 H), 3.86 (s, 2 H); HRESIMS calcd for C₉H₈F₃INO₂ *m*/*z* [M + H]⁺ 345.9546, found 345.9548.

2-[(7-Methyl-2-nitro-6,7-dihydro-5H-imidazo[2,1-b][1,3]oxazin-7-yl)methoxy]-N-[4-(trifluoromethoxy)phenyl]acetamide (64). Sodium hydride (60% in mineral oil, 70 mg, 1.75 mmol) was added to a mixture of 7-methyl-2-nitro-6,7-dihydro-5H-imidazo[2,1b][1,3]oxazin-7-yl)methanol^{S1} (63) (150 mg, 0.704 mmol) and iodide 62 (320 mg, 0.927 mmol) in anhydrous DMF (3 mL) under N2 at 0 °C. The mixture was immediately degassed and resealed under N₂, and then stirred at 20 °C for 80 min. The resulting mixture was rapidly cooled (CO₂/acetone), quenched with ice/aqueous NaHCO₃ (10 mL), added to brine (40 mL), and extracted with 10% MeOH/CH₂Cl₂ (2 x 50 mL) and CH₂Cl₂ (6 x 50 mL). The combined extracts were evaporated to dryness under reduced pressure (at 30 °C) and the residue was chromatographed on silica gel. Elution with 0-0.5% MeOH/CH₂Cl₂ first gave foreruns, and then further elution with 0.75% MeOH/CH₂Cl₂ gave the crude product, which was further purified by chromatography on silica gel. Elution with 75% EtOAc/petroleum ether first gave foreruns, and then further elution with EtOAc gave 64 (13 mg, 4%) as a cream solid: mp (CH₂Cl₂/pentane) 122-124 °C; ¹H NMR [(CD₃)₂SO] δ 9.91 (br s, 1 H), 8.08 (s, 1 H), 7.73 (br d, J = 9.1 Hz, 2 H), 7.32 (br d, J = 8.3 Hz, 2 H), 4.20 (d, J = 15.3 Hz, 1 H), 4.19 (dt, J = 12.8, 5.9 Hz, 1 H), 4.15 (d, J = 15.3 Hz, 1 H), 4.09 (ddd, J = 13.0, 8.1, 5.6 Hz, 1 H), 3.74 (d, J = 10.7 Hz, 1 H), 3.70 (d, J = 10.7 Hz, 1 H), 2.34 (ddd, J = 14.5, 8.0, 5.8 Hz, 1 H), 2.09 (dt, J = 14.4, 5.8 Hz, 1 H), 1.41 (s, 3 H); ¹³C NMR [(CD₃)₂SO] δ 168.1, 147.4, 143.7 (q, J_{C-F} = 1.5) Hz), 142.2, 137.6, 121.5 (2 C), 121.0 (2 C), 120.1 (q, *J*_{C-F} = 255.6 Hz), 117.7, 81.2, 75.3, 70.5, 39.6, 26.9, 21.5; HRESIMS calcd for $C_{17}H_{18}F_3N_4O_6 m/z$ [M + H]⁺ 431.1173, found 431.1174; HPLC purity: 99.5%.

Syntheses of O-carbamates 65, 66, and 68-74 (Scheme 3B)

(2-Nitro-6,7-dihydro-5*H*-imidazo[2,1-*b*][1,3]oxazin-7-yl)methyl [4-(trifluoromethoxy)phenyl]carbamate (65). Reaction of alcohol 41^{S1} (80.3 mg, 0.403 mmol), 1-isocyanato-4-(trifluoromethoxy)benzene (95 µL, 0.630 mmol), and copper(I) chloride (6.5 mg, 0.066 mmol), using General Procedure F, gave 65 (159 mg, 98%) as a cream solid: mp (MeOH/CH₂Cl₂/hexane) 156-158 °C; ¹H NMR [(CD₃)₂SO] δ 10.07 (br s, 1 H), 8.08 (s, 1 H), 7.57 (br d, *J* = 9.1 Hz, 2 H), 7.31 (br d, *J* = 8.5 Hz, 2 H), 4.87-4.78 (m, 1 H), 4.45 (dd, *J* = 12.3, 2.9 Hz, 1 H), 4.37 (dd, *J* = 12.3, 6.2 Hz, 1 H), 4.17 (ddd, *J* = 12.5, 5.7, 2.5 Hz, 1 H), 4.08 (ddd, *J* = 12.4, 11.4, 5.0 Hz, 1 H), 2.32-2.21 (m, 1 H), 2.18-2.04 (m, 1 H); ¹³C NMR [(CD₃)₂SO] δ 153.1, 147.7, 143.2 (q, *J*_{C-F} = 1.8 Hz), 142.1, 138.2, 121.8 (2 C), 120.1 (q, *J*_{C-F} = 255.5 Hz), 119.5 (2 C), 117.8, 75.9, 64.9, 41.6, 22.3. Anal. (C₁₅H₁₃F₃N₄O₆) C, H, N (see Table S4).

(7-Methyl-2-nitro-6,7-dihydro-5*H*-imidazo[2,1-*b*][1,3]oxazin-7-yl)methyl

(trifluoromethoxy)phenyl]carbamate (66). Reaction of alcohol 63^{S1} (100 mg, 0.469 mmol), 1-isocyanato-4-(trifluoromethoxy)benzene (110 µL, 0.729 mmol), and copper(I) chloride (8.0 mg, 0.081 mmol), using General Procedure F for 32 h, gave 66 (192 mg, 98%) as a cream solid: mp (CH₂Cl₂/pentane) 97-100 °C; ¹H NMR [(CD₃)₂SO] δ 10.03 (br s, 1 H), 8.08 (s, 1 H), 7.56 (br d, J = 9.0 Hz, 2 H), 7.30 (br d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2 H), 4.32 (s, 2 H), 4.19 (dt, J = 13.1, 5.5 Hz, 1 H), 4.12 (ddd, J = 13.1, 9.1, 5.5 Hz, 1 H), 2.27 (ddd, J = 14.4, 9.0, 6.0 Hz, 1 H), 2.14 (dt, J = 14.3, 5.2 Hz, 1 H), 1.44 (s, 3 H); ¹³C NMR [(CD₃)₂SO] δ 153.0, 147.0, 143.2, 142.2, 138.1, 121.7 (2 C), 120.1 (q, $J_{C-F} = 255.3$ Hz), 119.5 (2 C), 117.8, 80.4, 67.7, 39.3, 26.6, 20.7. Anal. (C₁₆H₁₅F₃N₄O₆) C, H, N (see Table S4).

[4-

[(7R)-7-Methyl-2-nitro-6,7-dihydro-5H-imidazo[2,1-b][1,3]oxazin-7-yl]methyl [4-(trifluoromethoxy)phenyl]carbamate (68). Reaction of [(7R)-7-methyl-2-nitro-6,7-dihydro-5H-imidazo[2,1-b][1,3]oxazin-7-yl]methanol^{S2} (67) (220 mg, 1.03 mmol), 1-isocyanato-4-

(trifluoromethoxy)benzene (260 µL, 1.72 mmol), and copper(I) chloride (19 mg, 0.19 mmol), using General Procedure F for 43 h, gave **68** (420 mg, 98%) as a cream solid: mp (CH₂Cl₂/pentane) 140-142 °C; ¹H NMR [(CD₃)₂SO] δ 10.03 (br s, 1 H), 8.09 (s, 1 H), 7.56 (br d, *J* = 9.0 Hz, 2 H), 7.31 (br d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 2 H), 4.32 (s, 2 H), 4.19 (dt, *J* = 13.1, 5.5 Hz, 1 H), 4.12 (ddd, *J* = 13.1, 9.2, 5.5 Hz, 1 H), 2.27 (ddd, *J* = 14.5, 8.9, 6.0 Hz, 1 H), 2.14 (dt, *J* = 14.4, 5.2 Hz, 1 H), 1.44 (s, 3 H); ¹³C NMR [(CD₃)₂SO] δ 153.0, 147.0, 143.2 (q, *J*_{C-F} = 1.4 Hz), 142.2, 138.1, 121.7 (2 C), 120.1 (q, *J*_{C-F} = 255.4 Hz), 119.5 (2 C), 117.8, 80.4, 67.7, 39.3, 26.6, 20.7; [α]_D²⁵ 32.9 (*c* 2.007, CHCl₃); Anal. (C₁₆H₁₅F₃N₄O₆) C, H, N (see Table S4).

[(7*S*)-7-Methyl-2-nitro-6,7-dihydro-5*H*-imidazo[2,1-*b*][1,3]oxazin-7-yl]methyl [4-(trifluoromethoxy)phenyl]carbamate (69). Reaction of [(7*S*)-7-methyl-2-nitro-6,7-dihydro-5*H*-imidazo[2,1-*b*][1,3]oxazin-7-yl]methanol^{S2} (*ent*-67) (220 mg, 1.03 mmol), 1-isocyanato-4-(trifluoromethoxy)benzene (260 µL, 1.72 mmol), and copper(I) chloride (15 mg, 0.15 mmol), using General Procedure F for 42 h, gave 69 (421 mg, 98%) as a cream solid: mp (CH₂Cl₂/pentane) 141-143 °C; ¹H NMR [(CD₃)₂SO] δ 10.03 (br s, 1 H), 8.09 (s, 1 H), 7.56 (br d, *J* = 9.0 Hz, 2 H), 7.31 (br d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 2 H), 4.32 (s, 2 H), 4.19 (dt, *J* = 13.0, 5.5 Hz, 1 H), 4.12 (ddd, *J* = 13.1, 9.1, 5.5 Hz, 1 H), 2.27 (ddd, *J* = 14.4, 9.0, 5.9 Hz, 1 H), 2.14 (dt, *J* = 14.4, 5.2 Hz, 1 H), 1.44 (s, 3 H); ¹³C NMR [(CD₃)₂SO] δ 153.0, 147.0, 143.2 (q, *J*_{C-F} = 1.5 Hz), 142.2, 138.1, 121.7 (2 C), 120.1 (q, *J*_{C-F} = 255.4 Hz), 119.5 (2 C), 117.8, 80.4, 67.7, 39.3, 26.6, 20.7; [α]_D²⁵ -32.4 (*c* 2.004, CHCl₃). Anal. (C₁₆H₁₅F₃N₄O₆·0.5H₂O) C, H, N (see Table S4). HPLC purity: 99.9%.

(7-Methyl-2-nitro-6,7-dihydro-5*H*-imidazo[2,1-*b*][1,3]oxazin-7-yl)methyl [2-(trifluoromethoxy)phenyl]carbamate (70). Reaction of alcohol 63 (100 mg, 0.469 mmol), 1-isocyanato-2-(trifluoromethoxy)benzene (110 μ L, 0.731 mmol), and copper(I) chloride (5.0 mg, 0.051 mmol), using General Procedure F for 52 h, gave 70 (179 mg, 91%) as a cream solid: mp (CH₂Cl₂/pentane) 107-109 °C; ¹H NMR [(CD₃)₂SO] δ 9.56 (br s, 1 H), 8.07 (s, 1 H), 7.68 (br d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 1 H), 7.41-7.32 (m, 2 H), 7.25 (td, *J* = 7.8, 1.7 Hz, 1 H), 4.34 (d, *J* = 12.0 Hz, 1 H), 4.29 (d, *J* = 12.0 Hz, 1 H), 4.18 (dt, *J* = 13.1, 5.7 Hz, 1 H), 4.11 (ddd, *J* = 13.1, 8.8, 5.5 Hz, 1 H), 2.28 (ddd, *J* = 14.5, 8.7, 6.1 Hz, 1 H), 2.12 (dt, *J* = 14.3, 5.4 Hz, 1 H), 1.43 (s, 3 H). Anal. (C₁₆H₁₅F₃N₄O₆) C, H, N (see Table S4).

(2-Nitro-6,7-dihydro-5*H*-imidazo[2,1-*b*][1,3]oxazin-7-yl)methyl [4-(trifluoromethoxy)-(2-nitro-6,7-dihydro-5H-imidazo[2,1-b][1,3]oxazin-7benzvl]carbamate (71) and [4-(trifluoromethoxy)benzyl]{[4-(trifluoromethoxy)benzyl]carbamoyl}vl)methvl carbamate (73). Reaction of alcohol 41 (80.1 mg, 0.402 mmol), 1-(isocyanatomethyl)-4-(trifluoromethoxy)benzene^{S8} (160 µL, ~0.96 mmol), and copper(I) chloride (7.1 mg, 0.072 mmol), using General Procedure F for 40 h, followed by chromatography of the product mixture on silica gel, eluting with 0-3% EtOAc/CH₂Cl₂ (foreruns) and then with 4-6% EtOAc/CH₂Cl₂, first gave crude **73**, which was chromatographed again on silica gel. Elution with 20-50% EtOAc/petroleum ether gave foreruns, and then further elution with EtOAc gave **73** (131 mg, 51%) as a pale yellow solid: mp (pentane triturate) 77-80 °C; ¹H NMR $(CDCl_3) \delta 8.89$ (br t, J = 5.4 Hz, 1 H), 7.40 (s, 1 H), 7.36 (br d, J = 8.7 Hz, 2 H), 7.32 (br d, J= 8.7 Hz, 2 H), 7.20 (br d, J = 7.9 Hz, 2 H), 7.08 (br d, J = 7.9 Hz, 2 H), 5.10 (d, J = 15.5Hz, 1 H), 4.93 (d, J = 15.5 Hz, 1 H), 4.54 (d, J = 5.7 Hz, 2 H), 4.53-4.43 (m, 3 H), 4.02-3.91 (m, 2 H), 1.99-1.90 (m, 1 H), 1.79-1.64 (m, 1 H); HRESIMS calcd for C₂₅H₂₂F₆N₅O₈ m/z [M + H]⁺ 634.1367, found 634.1374; HPLC purity: 98.2%.

Further elution of the first column above with 10% EtOAc/CH₂Cl₂ gave **71** (74 mg, 44%) as a cream solid: mp (CH₂Cl₂/pentane) 94-97 °C; ¹H NMR [(CD₃)₂SO] δ 8.07 (s, 1 H), 7.97 (br t,

J = 6.1 Hz, 1 H), 7.38 (br d, J = 8.7 Hz, 2 H), 7.33 (br d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2 H), 4.79-4.70 (m, 1 H), 4.33 (dd, J = 12.3, 3.0 Hz, 1 H), 4.24 (dd, J = 12.0, 6.2 Hz, 1 H), 4.23 (d, J = 6.2 Hz, 2 H), 4.15 (ddd, J = 12.4, 5.6, 2.5 Hz, 1 H), 4.06 (ddd, J = 12.3, 11.3, 4.9 Hz, 1 H), 2.26-2.16 (m, 1 H), 2.13-1.98 (m, 1 H); HRESIMS calcd for C₁₆H₁₆F₃N₄O₆ m/z [M + H]⁺ 417.1016, found 417.1021; HPLC purity: 98.7%.

(7-Methyl-2-nitro-6,7-dihydro-5*H*-imidazo[2,1-*b*][1,3]oxazin-7-yl)methyl [4-(7-methyl-2-nitro-6,7-dihydro-5H-(trifluoromethoxy)benzyl]carbamate (72) and imidazo[2,1-b][1,3]oxazin-7-yl)methyl [4-(trifluoromethoxy)benzyl]-{[4-(trifluoromethoxy)benzyl]carbamoyl}carbamate (74). Reaction of alcohol 63 (80.2 mg, 0.376 mmol), 1-(isocyanatomethyl)-4-(trifluoromethoxy)benzene^{S8} (160 µL, ~0.96 mmol), and copper(I) chloride (8.0 mg, 0.081 mmol), using General Procedure F for 36 h, followed by chromatography of the product mixture on silica gel, eluting with 0-4% EtOAc/CH₂Cl₂ (foreruns) and then with 4-6% EtOAc/CH2Cl2, first gave crude 74, which was chromatographed again on silica gel. Elution with 20-50% EtOAc/petroleum ether gave foreruns, and then further elution with EtOAc gave 74 (112 mg, 46%) as a pale yellow solid: mp (pentane triturate) 77-80 °C; ¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ 8.90 (br t, J = 5.5 Hz, 1 H), 7.40 (s, 1 H), 7.37 (br d, J = 8.7 Hz, 2 H), 7.30-7.24 (m, 2 H), 7.20 (br d, J = 8.7 Hz, 2 H), 7.06 (br d, J= 7.9 Hz, 2 H), 5.07 (d, J = 15.7 Hz, 1 H), 4.96 (d, J = 15.7 Hz, 1 H), 4.54 (d, J = 5.7 Hz, 2 H), 4.30 (s, 2 H), 3.94 (ddd, J = 12.8, 9.9, 5.7 Hz, 1 H), 3.84 (ddd, J = 12.8, 5.9 Hz, 1 H), 1.74 (ddd, J = 14.3, 5.6, 4.1 Hz, 1 H), 1.67 (ddd, J = 14.3, 9.8, 6.1 Hz, 1 H), 1.29 (s, 3 H);HRESIMS calcd for C₂₆H₂₄F₆N₅O₈ m/z [M + H]⁺ 648.1524, found 648.1538; HPLC purity: 99.9%.

Further elution of the first column above with 8-10% EtOAc/CH₂Cl₂ gave **72** (80 mg, 49%) as a cream solid: mp (Et₂O/pentane triturate) 76-79 °C; ¹H NMR [(CD₃)₂SO] δ 8.07 (s, 1 H), 7.94 (br t, *J* = 6.2 Hz, 1 H), 7.36 (br d, *J* = 8.7 Hz, 2 H), 7.32 (br d, *J* = 8.5 Hz, 2 H), 4.27-4.03 (m, 6 H), 2.22 (ddd, *J* = 14.5, 8.5, 5.9 Hz, 1 H), 2.09 (dt, *J* = 14.4, 5.4 Hz, 1 H), 1.39 (s, 3 H); ¹³C NMR [(CD₃)₂SO] δ 156.0, 147.1 (2 C), 142.2, 139.1, 128.8 (2 C), 120.9 (2 C), 120.1 (q, *J*_{C-F} = 255.8 Hz), 117.7, 80.5, 67.6, 43.1, 39.4, 26.7, 20.9; HRESIMS calcd for C₁₇H₁₈F₃N₄O₆ *m*/*z* [M + H]⁺ 431.1173, found 431.1176; HPLC purity: 97.3%.

Minimum Inhibitory Concentration Assays (MABA and LORA). MIC₉₀ data against *Mycobacterium tuberculosis (M. tb*, strain H37Rv), representing the lowest concentration values to effect at least 90% growth inhibition, were determined using the standard MABA^{S10} and LORA^{S11} assays, which were conducted at the Institute for Tuberculosis Research (UIC).

In Vitro **Parasite Growth Inhibition and Cytotoxicity Assays.** All test compounds were screened against the intracellular amastigote stages of *L. inf* and *Trypanosoma cruzi*, and the bloodstream form of *Trypanosoma brucei*, as well as for cytotoxicity toward human MRC-5 cells. These assays were carried out at the University of Antwerp in accordance with the published protocols.^{S12}

Solubility Assessments. The previously reported method was employed.^{S2} Briefly, the solid sample was suspended in water or 0.1 M HCl, sonicated for 15 min, and then centrifuged for 6 min; the clear supernatant was diluted with the same solvent (2-fold) and the solubility was quantified by HPLC (comparing against the peak area recorded from a standard solution).

Microsomal Stability Assays. These metabolism studies were performed by WuXi AppTec (Shanghai) Co., Ltd., Shanghai, China, in line with the recorded procedure,^{S4} in which the compound concentration was 1 μ M and the incubation time was 1 h.

In Vivo Experiments. All animal experiments were conducted according to institutional ethical guidelines for animal care. The LSHTM animal work was performed under a UK Home Office project licence according to the Animal (Scientific Procedures) Act 1986 and the new European Directive 2010/63/EU. The project licence (70/8427) was reviewed by the LSHTM Animal Welfare and Ethical Review Board prior to submission and consequent approval by the UK Home Office.

Acute VL Infection Model (LSHTM). The original protocols were followed.^{S13} Briefly, groups of five female BALB/c mice were infected with $2 \times 10^7 L$. *don* amastigotes and, after 7 days, were orally dosed with test compounds (or vehicle alone) once daily for five consecutive days. Parasite load in mouse livers (or spleens) was assessed by microscopic examination of impression smears. Two standard VL drugs, AmBisome and miltefosine (1), were also included in each experiment as positive controls.

Mouse Pharmacokinetics. Compounds **65** and **66** were evaluated by WuXi AppTec (Shanghai) Co., Ltd. Each compound was administered to two different groups of three female BALB/c mice (4 groups in total of fasted animals); intravenous dosing (at 1 mg/kg) employed a solution vehicle comprising 20% NMP and 40% PEG-400 in water, whereas oral dosing (at 25 mg/kg) used 7% Tween 80 and 3% EtOH in water. Blood samples collected at various time points post-dose (iv: 0.083, 0.25, 1, 2, 4, 7, 12, and 24 h; oral: 0.25, 1, 2, 4, 6, 8, and 24 h) were transferred into prechilled K2-EDTA tubes and kept on ice until being processed for plasma by centrifugation at 4 °C. Plasma samples were stored at -70 °C prior to analysis by LC-MS/MS, and the PK parameters were determined using Phoenix WinNonlin software (version 6.3).

References for Supporting Information

- (S1) Thompson, A. M.; O'Connor, P. D.; Marshall, A. J.; Yardley, V.; Maes, L.; Gupta, S.; Launay, D.; Braillard, S.; Chatelain, E.; Franzblau, S. G.; Wan, B.; Wang, Y.; Ma, Z.; Cooper, C. B.; Denny, W. A. 7-Substituted 2-nitro-5,6-dihydroimidazo[2,1-b][1,3]oxazines: novel antitubercular agents lead to a new preclinical candidate for visceral leishmaniasis. *J. Med. Chem.* 2017, 60, 4212-4233.
- (S2) Thompson, A. M.; O'Connor, P. D.; Marshall, A. J.; Yardley, V.; Maes, L.; Gupta, S.; Launay, D.; Braillard, S.; Chatelain, E.; Wan, B.; Franzblau, S. G.; Ma, Z.; Cooper, C. B.; Denny, W. A. Heteroaryl ether analogues of an antileishmanial 7-substituted 2-nitroimidazooxazine lead afford attenuated hERG risk: *In vitro* and *in vivo* appraisal. *Eur. J. Med. Chem.* 2021, 209, 112914.
- (S3) Thompson, A. M.; O'Connor, P. D.; Marshall, A. J.; Francisco, A. F.; Kelly, J. M.; Riley, J.; Read, K. D.; Perez, C. J.; Cornwall, S.; Thompson, R. C. A.; Keenan, M.; White, K. L.; Charman, S. A.; Zulfiqar, B.; Sykes, M. L.; Avery, V. M.; Chatelain, E.; Denny, W. A. Re-evaluating pretomanid analogues for Chagas disease: Hit-to-lead studies reveal both *in vitro* and *in vivo* trypanocidal efficacy. *Eur. J. Med. Chem.* 2020, 207, 112849.
- (S4) Thompson, A. M.; O'Connor, P. D.; Blaser, A.; Yardley, V.; Maes, L.; Gupta, S.; Launay, D.; Martin, D.; Franzblau, S. G.; Wan, B.; Wang, Y.; Ma, Z.; Denny, W. A. Repositioning antitubercular 6-nitro-2,3-dihydroimidazo[2,1-b][1,3]oxazoles for neglected tropical diseases: structure-activity studies on a preclinical candidate for visceral leishmaniasis. J. Med. Chem. 2016, 59, 2530-2550.
- (S5) Thompson, A. M.; O'Connor, P. D.; Marshall, A. J.; Blaser, A.; Yardley, V.; Maes, L.; Gupta, S.; Launay, D.; Braillard, S.; Chatelain, E.; Wan, B.; Franzblau, S. G.; Ma, Z.; Cooper, C. B.; Denny, W. A. Development of (6*R*)-2-nitro-6-[4-(trifluoromethoxy)phenoxy]-6,7-dihydro-5*H*-imidazo[2,1-*b*][1,3]oxazine (DNDI-8219): a new lead for visceral leishmaniasis. *J. Med. Chem.* 2018, 61, 2329-2352.
- (S6) Futatsugi, K.; Bahnck, K. B.; Brenner, M. B.; Buxton, J.; Chin, J. E.; Coffey, S. B.; Dubins, J.; Flynn, D.; Gautreau, D.; Guzman-Perez, A.; Hadcock, J. R.; Hepworth, D.; Herr, M.; Hinchey, T.; Janssen, A. M.; Jennings, S. M.; Jiao, W.; Lavergne, S. Y.; Li, B.; Li, M.; Munchhof, M. J.; Orr, S. T. M.; Piotrowski, D. W.; Roush, N. S.; Sammons, M.; Stevens, B. D.; Storer, G.; Wang, J.; Warmus, J. S.; Wei, L.; Wolford, A. C. Optimization of triazole-based TGR5 agonists towards orally available agents. *Med. Chem. Commun.* 2013, *4*, 205-210.
- (S7) Bezencon, O.; Heidmann, B.; Siegrist, R.; Stamm, S.; Richard, S.; Pozzi, D.; Corminboeuf, O.; Roch, C.; Kessler, M.; Ertel, E. A.; Reymond, I.; Pfeifer, T.; de Kanter, R.; Toeroek-Schafroth, M.; Moccia, L. G.; Mawet, J.; Moon, R.; Rey, M.; Capeleto, B.; Fournier, E. Discovery of a potent, selective T-type calcium channel blocker as a drug candidate for the treatment of generalized epilepsies. *J. Med. Chem.* **2017**, *60*, 9769-9789.
- (S8) Fletcher, S. R.; Hollingworth, G. J.; Jones, A. B.; Moyes, C. R.; Rogers, L. Preparation of heteroaromatic ureas which modulate the function of the vanilloid-1 receptor (VR1). Patent WO 2005028445 A2, 2005.
- (S9) Fest, C.; Reinecke, P.; Brandes, W.; Haenssler, G. Iodoacetamides. Patent DE 3339351 A1, 1985.
- (S10) Falzari, K.; Zhu, Z.; Pan, D.; Liu, H.; Hongmanee, P.; Franzblau, S. G. In vitro and in vivo activities of macrolide derivatives against *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*. *Antimicrob. Agents Chemother.* **2005**, *49*, 1447-1454.

- (S11) Cho, S. H.; Warit, S.; Wan, B.; Hwang, C. H.; Pauli, G. F.; Franzblau, S. G. Lowoxygen-recovery assay for high-throughput screening of compounds against nonreplicating *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*. *Antimicrob*. *Agents Chemother*. **2007**, *51*, 1380-1385.
- (S12) Kaiser, M.; Maes, L.; Tadoori, L. P.; Spangenberg, T.; Ioset, J.-R. Repurposing of the open access malaria box for kinetoplastid diseases identifies novel active scaffolds against trypanosomatids. *J. Biomol. Screening* **2015**, *20*, 634-645.
- (S13) Gupta, S.; Yardley, V.; Vishwakarma, P.; Shivahare, R.; Sharma, B.; Launay, D.; Martin, D.; Puri, S. K. Nitroimidazo-oxazole compound DNDI-VL-2098: an orally effective preclinical drug candidate for the treatment of visceral leishmaniasis. J. Antimicrob. Chemother. 2015, 70, 518-527.

No.	Formula	C	Calculated			Found		
		С	H	Ν	C	H	Ν	
15	$C_{14}H_{13}F_{3}N_{4}O_{4}$	46.93	3.66	15.64	46.89	3.58	15.61	
18	$C_{15}H_{15}F_{3}N_{4}O_{4}$	48.39	4.06	15.05	48.21	4.02	14.98	
20	C ₁₄ H ₁₅ ClN ₄ O ₃	52.10	4.68	17.36	52.08	4.69	17.25	
22	C ₁₄ H ₁₅ FN ₄ O ₃	54.90	4.94	18.29	54.94	4.92	18.30	
24	$C_{15}H_{15}F_{3}N_{4}O_{4}$	48.39	4.06	15.05	48.38	3.93	15.04	
26	$C_{16}H_{17}F_3N_4O_4$	49.74	4.44	14.50	49.80	4.40	14.57	
28	C ₁₅ H ₁₇ ClN ₄ O ₃	53.50	5.09	16.64	53.19	5.10	16.52	
30	C ₁₅ H ₁₇ FN ₄ O ₃	56.24	5.35	17.49	56.20	5.27	17.50	
32	C7H5F3N2O	44.22	2.65	14.73	44.38	2.54	14.80	
37	C ₈ H ₁₀ N ₆ O ₃	40.34	4.23	35.28	40.54	4.26	35.46	
42	C ₇ H ₈ N ₆ O ₃	37.50	3.60	37.49	37.80	3.54	37.40	
43	$C_{15}H_{13}F_{3}N_{4}O_{5}\cdot 0.5H_{2}O$	45.58	3.57	14.17	45.59	3.55	14.04	
44	$C_{16}H_{15}F_{3}N_{4}O_{5}\cdot 0.5H_{2}O$	46.95	3.94	13.69	47.00	3.95	13.58	
45	$C_{16}H_{15}F_3N_4O_5$	48.01	3.78	14.00	47.97	3.79	13.84	
46	$C_{16}H_{15}F_3N_4O_5 \cdot 0.25Et_2O$	48.75	4.21	13.38	48.54	3.84	13.72	
49	$C_{15}H_{14}F_{3}N_{5}O_{5}$	44.90	3.52	17.45	45.06	3.68	17.18	
51	$C_{16}H_{16}F_3N_5O_5$	46.27	3.88	16.86	46.35	3.88	16.63	
65	$C_{15}H_{13}F_{3}N_{4}O_{6}$	44.79	3.26	13.93	45.02	3.20	13.97	
66	$C_{16}H_{15}F_3N_4O_6$	46.16	3.63	13.46	46.44	3.65	13.37	
68	$C_{16}H_{15}F_{3}N_{4}O_{6}$	46.16	3.63	13.46	45.96	3.51	13.20	
69	$C_{16}H_{15}F_{3}N_{4}O_{6}\cdot 0.5H_{2}O$	45.18	3.79	13.17	45.25	3.63	13.15	
70	$C_{16}H_{15}F_{3}N_{4}O_{6}$	46.16	3.63	13.46	46.20	3.64	13.48	

Table S4. Combustion analyses for the new compounds of Table 1 and intermediates.







O2N N=40+4, N=40+3 Here 2193-4, 43 Here 10, 43 Here Here 10, 43 Here Here 10, 43 Here Here Here 10, 43 Here Here Here <th></th> <th>148.8 147.1 138.7 138.7 138.7</th> <th> 84.38</th> <th> 40.19</th> <th>21.19</th> <th>NAME Jan11-2016 EXPNO 17 PROCNO 1 F2 - Acquisition Parameters Date_ Date_ 20160111 Time 21.31 h INSTRUM spect PROBHD 2108618_0860 (PULPROG zgpg50 TD 65536 SOLVENT DMSO</th>		148.8 147.1 138.7 138.7 138.7	 84.38	 40.19	21.19	NAME Jan11-2016 EXPNO 17 PROCNO 1 F2 - Acquisition Parameters Date_ Date_ 20160111 Time 21.31 h INSTRUM spect PROBHD 2108618_0860 (PULPROG zgpg50 TD 65536 SOLVENT DMSO
	2 ² N-(N-) 26	-OCF3				NS 9000 DS 4 SWH 24038.461 Hz FIDRES 0.366798 Hz AQ 1.3631488 sec RG 198.55 DW 20.800 usec DE 6.50 usec TE 298.0 K D1 0.63999999 sec D1 0.63999999 sec D1 0.63999999 sec D1 0.0300000 sec TD0 1 SF01 100.6228298 MHz NUC1 13C P1 10.00 usec PLM1 48.1739979 W SF02 400.1316005 MHz NUC2 1H CPDPRG[2 waltz16 PCPD2 90.00 usec PLM2 13.1999981 W PLM12 0.30142000 W PLW13 0.15161000 W F2 - Processing parameters SI 32768 SF 100.6128171 MHz WDW EM SSB 0 LB 1.00 Hz GB 0 PC 1.40



40 (in CDCI₃)

40 (in CDCI₃)

























































72 (in D₆-DMSO at 313K)



72 (in D₆-DMSO at 328K)





