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Author Curtin, Brice Harrison

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Strategies to Synthesize Template-Constrained

Macrocycles with Improved Pharmacological Properties -

from Tryptophan Alkylations to cIAP-Selective Antagonists & Glycosylated Peptidomimetics

A dissertation submitted in partial satisfaction of the requirements for the degree Doctor of Philosophy in Chemistry

by

Brice Harrison Curtin

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ABSTRACT OF THE DISSERTATION

Strategies to Synthesize Template-Constrained

Macrocycles with Improved Pharmacological Properties -

from Tryptophan Alkylations to cIAP-Selective Antagonists & Glycosylated Peptidomimetics

by

Brice Harrison Curtin Doctor of Philosophy in Chemistry University of California, Los Angeles, 2017 Professor Patrick G. Harran, Chair

Peptide-derived macrocycles are a potentially rich source of biologically active lead structures, which are capable of recapitulating a therapeutic protein-protein surface interaction. Their threedimensional shape influences both the macrocycle's binding to protein surfaces as well as its pharmacological properties. While other cyclization methods have focused on ring formation to yield singular products from a given peptide, small template molecules can also be used as hydrophobic scaffolds to engage and cyclize unprotected peptides in order access regioisomeric variants of each peptide sequence. In this way, we hope to engineer improved pharmacological and therapeutic properties of bioactive or bio-inspired peptides. These designed template molecules incrementally constrain peptide structure through systematic cyclizations to restrict conformation and stabilize against degradation by metabolic enzymes. These hybrid molecules are intended to retain molecular recognition elements in the biopolymer while displaying that functionality as part of stable polycycles having defined shapes and improved pharmacological properties.

Chapter 2 covers Friedel-Crafts macrocinnamylations of tryptophan-containing peptides, specifically studying the *endo*-pyrroloindoline products produced from such reactions. We found this product to be sensitive to acidic conditions, which lead to regioisomeric rearrangement products. We studied the kinetics of this rearrangement both experimentally and computationally.

In Chapter 3, the synthesis and use of a new, four-armed template molecule, which now bears a terminal alkyne are detailed. We utilized the terminal alkyne as a site for glycosylation through a coppercatalyzed Huisgen cycloaddition as well as a dimerization event. This now third generation template afforded regioisomeric macrocyclic products derived from the second mitochondrial activator of caspases (Smac) N-terminus, which displayed differing affinities for inhibitor of apoptosis proteins (IAPs).

In Chapter 4, methods to engage the terminal alkyne of the third generation template in a unimolecular reaction are investigated. Although a bicyclization reaction eluded us, the data discussed therein may provide insight into further endeavors.

The dissertation of Brice Harrison Curtin is approved.

Jennifer M. Murphy

Neil K. Garg

Patrick G. Harran, Committee Chair

University of California, Los Angeles

2017

This dissertation is dedicated to my family especially my parents, Mike and Michelle, and my brothers and to my best friend, Natalie Boehnke.

We made it!

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VITA

FORMAL EDUCATION

University of California Los Angeles Ph.D. Organic Chemistry, December 2017 (expected)

Missouri University of Science and Technology (MS&T) B.S. Chemistry, May 2012 (Magna Cum Laude)

PUBLICATIONS

Curtin, B. H.*; Rose, T. E.*; Khan, S. I.; Harran P. G. "Crystal structure of an angularly-linked macrocyclic *endo*-pyrroloindoline" *Manuscript in preparation*. *Equal contributions

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PRESENTATIONS

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HONORS – AWARDS

2017	Aldrich-UCLA Dissertation Award
2017	American Chemical Society UCLA Research Showcase Travel Award
2012	Profiled on MS&T website (http://discover.mst.edu/2012/01/26/brice curtin/)
2011	International Genetically Engineered Machine (iGEM) Silver Medal
2010, 2011	Opportunities for Undergraduate Research (OURE) Award Recipient
2010, 2011	William James Scholarship Recipient (MS&T Chemistry Dept.)
2010	International Genetically Engineered Machine (iGEM) Bronze Medal
2009	Grice-Strunk Scholarship Recipient (MS&T Chemical Engineering Dept.)
2008-2012	Trustee's Scholarship Recipient (MS&T)

Chapter 1 – Introduction

1.1. Background and Rationale

Macrocycles are a potentially rich source of unique lead compounds for drug discovery programs owing to their ability to scaffold extended, three-dimensional chemical arrangements.^{1–5} This attribute facilitates binding to protein surfaces involved in biological pathways underpinning disease beyond canonical drug targets such as enzymes or receptors. Intracellular signaling events mediated by the association of two proteins – known as protein-protein interactions (PPIs) – provide the largest class of potential drug targets, but PPIs remain recalcitrant to traditional small molecule drug discovery strategies such as high-throughput screening.^{6,7} For this reason, alternative tactics have been advocated for targeting PPIs and other protein drug targets with extended and/or solvent-exposed binding sites. Despite the large contact area at PPI interfaces, a majority of the binding energy is often conferred by a few specific interactions between residues – termed hot spots – within the larger protein,⁵ and sequences incorporating



Figure 4.1. Naturally occurring macrocyclic peptides can exhibit promising biological activities and clinical significance. Their structures can range from non-ribosomal peptide macrocycles to peptide-polyketide hybrid macrocycles. such residues afford a logical starting point for drug discovery.^{8,9} However, peptides are typically devoid of activity *in vivo* due to poor transport across biological membranes, poor systemic exposure due to rapid degradation, and limited bioavailability.^{5,10} Cyclic peptides often show increased cellular permeability and stability relative to acyclic counterparts, while retaining molecular recognition inherent to the parent biopolymer. Macrocycles are prevalent among naturally occurring bioactive oligopeptides arising from secondary metabolic processing by non-ribosomal peptide synthetases (Fig. 4.1). Such natural products have promising clinical significance and can range in their degree of modification from archetypal non-

ribosomal peptides, plitidepside,¹¹ to more peptide–polyketide hybrid compounds, such as apratoxin a^{12,13} and jasplakinolide.¹⁴ Similar modifications have proven useful for improving the pharmacological performance of synthetic peptides.^{15,16}

These benefits are thought to result from constraining the peptide to a conformation, which shields polar functional groups, thereby accelerating diffusion across membranes and impedes recognition by proteolytic enzymes that lead to degradation. Additionally, macrocyclization can display the peptide in a conformation, which is pre-organized to bind its target. Numerous synthetic methods are available to form cyclic peptides, including traditional macrolactamization, metathesis,^{17,18} copper-catalyzed Huisgen cyclization,^{19,20} and cysteine ligation.^{21,22} Other unique methods have also utilized aziridine-mediated Ugi multicomponent reactions²³⁻²⁵ and Pd(0)-catalyzed aminations to build macrocyclic peptides.²⁶ These cyclization methods have been used to recapitulate β -turns/strands^{27–29} and stabilize α -helices,^{18,21,30} which have been identified through large-member libraries. Many of these creative methods are both general and high vielding and thus widely adopted by peptide research laboratories. Biochemical methods are also available which can produce pooled libraries of up to 10-trillion cyclic peptides by translating an attached encoding RNA.³¹⁻³³ While these methods can be useful for early drug discovery, transforming polypeptides into useful experimental drugs remains a formidable task for the synthetic chemist. Modifying peptides by macrocyclization alone generally does not suffice to overcome the aforementioned challenges; invariably exceptions to this do exist.³⁴⁻³⁹ These exceptions include orally bioavailable cyclic peptides – a significant advancement – as well as some PPI inhibitors. Again, such compounds were identified through large, random library screens.

For this reason, we have been pursuing new strategies to more intensively modify the structures of peptides and related macrocycles and polycycles. The central component of our design is a synthetic insert that initiates several successive reactions with linear peptides to form complex macrocyclic composites. This approach molds rather than builds peptide structure and does not require a unique set of monomers and assembly techniques for each sequence. The goal is a straightforward synthetic sequence which transforms logically-derived binding peptides into hybrid products with utility for perturbing target

protein-protein interaction, both *in vitro* and *in vivo*.^{40–46} This method can be thought of as an abiotic emulation of results achieved by non-ribosomal peptide synthetases, wherein linear peptides are transformed into amphipathic secondary metabolites with significantly altered structures and properties. If successful, our approach could greatly accelerate drug discovery and biochemical research in the area by providing better performing lead molecules thus alleviating the need for time-intensive medicinal chemistry optimization.

The following chapters document prototype designs for small molecule scaffolds that form hybrid peptide macrocycles by reacting with readily-prepared synthetic peptides in a general and predictable manner. These processes are operationally simple and reliably yield peptidomimetic molecules of unprecedented structure. We have carefully studied the reaction pathways involved, and multiple cyclization modes are possible within a given peptide. Collections of regioisomeric macrocycles have been prepared by alkylation of peptide side chains through either palladium-catalyzed or acid-promoted macrocyclizations and polycyclizations.^{40,41,43–46} It should be noted that this approach is distinct from other methods, which can only access invariant ring structures. Through collaborative efforts, this synthetic platform has led to the identification of biologically active macrocycles and collections of compounds that chart a course for designing membrane permeable variants (Fig. 1.2). Our studies will contribute to ongoing efforts to codify how macrocyclic structure and properties can be controlled, predicted, and designed.

Our approach to scaffolding macrocyclization reactions is inherently modular. The latest design



Figure 1.2. Macrocyclic compounds accessed through our template chemistries have potential as biological probes. Studying pharmacological properties and biological affinities will aid future endeavours.



Figure 1.3. Increasingly capable inserts prepared and studied in this thesis work. Reactive nodes: (1) peptide acylation; (2) macrocinnamylation; (3) Pictet-Spengler annulation; (4) transannulation, dimerization, or post-macrocyclization functionalization.

iteration involves a template that bears elements of early prototype designs as well as an alkynyl appendage intended to support reaction discovery and property-altering modification (Fig. 1.3.). This third generation template incorporated the previous reactive groups to incrementally engage peptides through peptide acylation (*i.e.* 1, Fig. 1.3), Pictet-Spengler annulation (*i.e.* 3), and large-ring-forming cinnamylation (*i.e.* 2). A major aim of this template was to engage peptides in four orthogonal reactions including a late-stage functionalization event including transannulation to form conformationally-restricted bicyclic compounds, dimerization, or conjugation of solubilizing groups or other functional handles (*i.e.* 4). Through sequential structural modifications, the active sequence of a bioactive or bio-inspired peptide will be constrained and stabilized to retain biological activity and inhibit proteolysis (Fig. 1.4). The design, synthesis, and implementation of this new template comprise the primary accomplishments documented herein. This dissertation details the steps taken to not only access a small molecule that can engage and cyclize unprotected peptides but also the realization of its use as a scaffold to generally and predictably access polycyclic, natural product-like materials (Chapter 3). In other arenas, we have leveraged our template molecules to prepare collections of macrocycles that are designed to



Figure 1.4. The third generation template can incrementally compress and constrain the structure of a bioactive or bio-inspired peptide while retaining molecular recognition of the active sequence. The alkyne was envisioned to engage the peptide through a fourth reaction in order to further restrict conformation.

target a given protein of interest. Along these lines, we have successfully targeted key inhibitor of apoptosis proteins (IAPs) – a family of proteins involved in cancer – and laid groundwork for future studies into the pharmacology and properties of these and related macrocycles. Preliminary studies of alkyne activation in transannulations are also discussed (Chapter 4). Additional studies of earlier template prototypes are described in the next chapter, including an in-depth mechanistic and structural investigation of tryptophan cinnamylations leading to pyrroloindolines and related heterocycles bearing a bridging macrocycle (Chapter 2). Recently, macrocycles identified in the course of these studies have been identified as potential inhibitors of amyloid-beta ($A\beta$) fibril formation. Future efforts will be able build upon the results herein to prepare and identify molecules with interesting biological activities and pharmacological properties.

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Chapter 2 – On the prevalence of bridged macrocyclic pyrroloindolines formed in regiodivergent alkylations of tryptophan[†]

2.1 Introduction

The pyrroloindoline (hexahydropyrrolo[2,3-*b*]indole) motif is present in numerous tryptophan- and tryptamine-derived natural products. Methods to synthesize this ring system typically parallel biosynthetic schemes, wherein an indolic precursor is activated by substitution at its C3 position by an external electrophile.¹ The incipient indolenium ion is then captured internally by a proximal nitrogen nucleophile (Fig. 1A). Bimolecular reactions of tryptophan in this manner often proceed without diastereoselectivity.² Where achievable, kinetically diastereoselective transformations typically favor an *exo* disposition of the C2-carboxyl group,³ the extent of which depends strongly on the nature of the electrophile and on N_{α} - and carboxyl substitution.⁴ Significant advances in enantioselective synthesis of pyrroloindolines have been recently reported,⁵ including catalyst systems that can override the inherent substrate bias of tryptophan.⁶ Here, we investigated a different modality wherein the indole activation step is itself





B. This work: Unimolecular pyrroloindoline formation & macrocyclization



Figure 1. (A) Pyrroloindoline synthesis and biosynthesis typically proceed via bimolecular electrophilic substitution of indole at C3 and capture of the resulting indolenium ion by a proximal nitrogen nucleophile. The reaction of tryptophan is often *exo*-selective. ^{*a*}Tautomerization of tryptophan by acid equilibrates to the C2-*endo* pyrroloindoline.^{4e,10} (B) Intramolecular *C*–*C* bond formation at C3 leads to *ansa*-bridged macrocyclic pyrroloindolines.

a ring-forming reaction (Fig. 1B).

Acid-promoted Friedel-Crafts alkylation enables procedurally straightforward, protecting group-free access to densely functionalized macrocycles.¹ The indolic side chain of tryptophan is a powerful partner in this chemistry, because its multident nucleophilicity leads to diverse ring structures. Competing alkylation of indole C3 is particularly interesting as it embeds an *endo*-pyrroloindoline segment directly into an angularly linked, *ansa*-bridged peptidyl macrocycle.² Pyrroloindolines bearing a C3a-linked macrocycle are rare, having been identified in only two classes of natural products, the chaetocochins,⁷ and nocardioazines.⁸ To our knowledge, synthesis of macrocyclic pyrroloindolines by intramolecular indole C3 substitution is limited to one example in an initial communication by us (*vide infra*).⁹ The present study accesses six new products bearing these motifs, as well as thirty-nine additional indolic macrocycle isomers, and characterizes their structures and reactivity in detail.

In a recent study of internal alkylations of tryptophan-containing peptides, we characterized the products derived from acidolysis of composite oligomer **2.2** (Scheme 1).⁹ When treated with



Scheme 1. Pyrroloindoline-forming macrocyclizations of 5-substituted tryptophans

Oligomer 2.2, derived from template 2.1 and Trp-Trp-Tyr, forms isomeric macrocycles by direct internal Friedel-Crafts alkylation under acidic conditions (e.g. MeSO₃H, MeNO₂). Major products 2.4 and 2.5 result from substitution at indole C5. Bridged endo-pyrroloindoline 2.3 was obtained as a minor product.

Brønsted or Lewis acid, degradation of the cinnamyl carbonate in **2.2** led to competing internal Friedel-Crafts alkylations of proximal tryptophan and tyrosine side chains. The distribution of products was sensitive to acid promoter, solvent and temperature. Major products resulted from substitution at indole C5 of both tryptophan residues (**2.4**, **2.5**, Scheme 1). The least polar isomer, a minor product of the reaction, was assigned as *ansa*-bridged polycycle **2.3**, wherein the macrocyclization had formed an angular C-C linkage to a newly-formed *endo*-pyrroloindoline. The connectivity and relative stereochemistry of **2.3** was assigned by correlation NMR spectroscopy (HMBC, NOESY). Within limits of preparative isolation and analysis, a single diastereomer of **2.3** was identified in the product mixture.

Large ring-forming alkylations of this type were designed to generate topologically varied macrocycles with the intent of studying how ring connectivity and side chain rotational freedom influence pharmacological properties. Macrocyclization alone often improves performance relative to linear counterparts by restricting conformation and masking polar functional groups.¹¹ Recent efforts have focused on confronting the pharmacokinetic limitations typically faced by macrocycles.^{11a,c,12} In particular, stereochemistry and backbone *N*-methylation patterns have been identified in cyclic penta- and hexapeptide lactams,^{11d,13} and of related analogs,^{11b,14} that enable passive diffusion through membranes and enhance oral bioavailability. More general means to affect these changes would be highly desirable. Along these lines, the increased rigidity and fewer main chain *N*–*H* bonds in **2.3** made this compound particularly interesting.

Here, we carefully examine the structure and stability of *ansa*-bridged pyrroloindolines related to **2.3**. We survey their prevalence in mixtures of isomeric macrocycles generated by internal Friedel-Crafts alkylations of tryptophan. We evaluate structural features and reaction conditions that influence pyrroloindoline formation, and examined the origin of the observed diastereoselectivity. In addition, we have prepared a member of this new structural class using conventional target-based synthesis, thereby confirming structure and establishing a scalable route to the group in general. Lastly, we show that this new unimolecular pyrroloindoline formation

also proceeds in more complex settings.

2.2 Results and Discussion

Analogs of linear oligomer 2.2 were designed to block major pathways of C5 alkylation in an attempt bias macrocyclization towards electrophilic substitution at indole C3. Substrates 2.6 and 2.7 bearing 5-methyl- and 5-fluoro-L-tryptophan, respectively, blocked C5 alkylation and removed competing side chain nucleophiles of Trp1 and Tyr3 (Scheme 2). Treating 2.6 or 2.7 with either methanesulfonic acid or triflimide in nitromethane[‡] led to complete conversion to a mixture of isomeric products within minutes at room temperature. Abundant products were isolated and characterized as C-C and C-N linked macrocycles 2.8a–d and 2.9a–d. Bridged pyrroloindolines 2.8d and 2.9d were assigned as *endo-22S,24R,25R* on the basis of sequential NOE correlations about the newly formed pyrrolidine ring (see Scheme 2A). However, these





(A), (B) Acidolysis of oligomers **2.6**, **2.7**, or **2.10** promotes internal substitution at indole N1, C2, C3, C4 or C6 (blue). The connectivity and relative stereochemistry of bridged pyrroloindolines **2.8d**, **2.9d**, and **2.11e** was assigned by ¹H-¹³C-HMBC and ¹H-¹H-NOESY (red arrows), respectively. Reaction Conditions: ^{*a*}Tf₂NH 4-6 eq., MeNO₂, 5 mM in substrate, rt. ^{*b*}Additional products were detected by HPLC; combined yield underestimates actual yield due to characterization of only major products, shown. *nd* = not determined.

materials were again obtained only as minor products. While using triflimide (4–6 eq.) as the acid promoter increased overall yield and remarkably shortened reaction times (1-2 min), it did not appreciably alter product distribution as had been observed for parent substrate **2.2**.⁹ Blocking C5 with an electron-donating substituent (i.e. –CH₃) had not suppressed reaction at the benzenoid ring or enhanced pyrroloindoline formation as intended, but an electron-withdrawing substituent (i.e. –F) was somewhat more effective in this regard. Both, however, shifted reactivity at the benzenoid ring from C5 to C4. Nonetheless, the formation of 15-membered macrocyclic *endo*-pyrroloindoline products in substrates bearing P2 tryptophan residues appeared to be generally diastereoselective.

Accordingly, we next surveyed substrates varying in the position of tryptophan and in composition of the surrounding peptide. Substrate **2.10**, bearing 5-fluoro-L-tryptophan at P4, underwent rapid cyclization unimpeded by the basic guanidine or imidazole side chains of arginine and histidine, respectively (Scheme 2B). Triflimide improved reaction yield considerably in this case, and afforded 21-membered ring bridged *endo*-pyrroloindoline **2.11e** and isomeric macrocycles **2.11a–d** in 91% combined yield. Notably, the major product resulted from alkylation at indole C6 (i.e. **2.11d**), rather than C4 as had been observed in reactions of **2.6** and **2.7**. Taken together, these data suggest that regioselectivity tracks the inherent indole reactivity, which can be influenced by substitution of the indole nucleus. However, unlike bimolecular variants, the course of these cyclizations also depends on the geometry attainable by a given substrate and therefore the sequence of the embedded peptide. Thus, blocking the highly reactive C5 position of native tryptophan offers a useful means to finely tune the topology of macrocyclic products by shifting ring connectivity to adjacent positions C4 and C6.

To further test the effect of chain length on reaction regioselectivity and pyrroloindoline formation, we examined cyclizations of isomeric substrates **2.12–2.15** bearing 5-bromo-L-tryptophan in positions 1 through 4 (Scheme 3). Acidolysis of P1 variant **2.12** resulted primarily in cyclization at indole C6 (i.e. **2.16a**) and, to a lesser extent, at N1 and C7. No pyrroloindoline

was observed in this case, presumably due to unfavorable strain associated with formation of a 13-memered ring by C3 substitution. As expected, P2 isomeric sequence **2.13** led to the pyrroloindoline **2.17e** bearing the core 15-membered ring shared by products **2.3**, **2.8d** and **2.9d**. Surprisingly, however, **2.17e** was formed as the major product in 28% yield. It is not yet known whether this improved yield reflects the inherent reactivity of 5-bromoindole. Regioselectivity for C3 alkylation may also benefit from the smaller steric bulk of the serine side chain in **2.17e** relative to tryptophan in **2.3** or to phenylalanine in **8d** and **9d**. Intriguingly, acidolysis of isomeric





Pyrroloindoline formation is sensitive to sequence composition and ring size, but favored by 5-bromotryptophan. No pyrroloindoline is formed from P1 isomer 2.12, whereas P2 and P3 variants 2.13 and 2.14 lead to pyrroloindolines 2.17e and 2.18c, respectively, as major products. Internal C3 alkylation of the P4 variant leads instead to cyclization of the terminal carboxamide to *exo*-pyridoindoline 2.19b. Reaction conditions as in Scheme 2. * Denotes non-isomeric impurity. For detailed product isomer distribution see Appendix Figures A4-A7.

P3 sequence (2.14) also led to C3 alkylation and cyclization giving *endo*-pyrroloindoline 2.18c as the major product in 27% yield. The final P4 variant (2.15), however, did not give an analogous pyrroloindoline but instead afforded *exo*-pyridoindoline 2.19b by cyclization of the terminal carboxamide subsequent to C3 cinnamylation. Interestingly, the observed *exo* configuration had resulted from initial *pro-R* substitution, a facial bias identical to that observed for the pyrroloindoline outcomes. In another case, however, a substrate bearing 5-bromotryptophan at P4 yielded both *exo-* and *endo-*pyridoindolines (1.8:1 dr, see SI Fig. S8†). This suggests that the mechanism for diastereoselection leading to *exo-2.19b* is distinct from pyrroloindoline outcomes (*vide infra*). The substrates surveyed here indicate that regioselectivity in tryptophan-based macrocyclizations is sensitive to oligomer composition, but bridged *endo-*pyrroloindoline and pyridoindoline products appear to form frequently.

While facial bias offers one potential rationale for the observed diastereoselectivity, we remained cognizant of the possibility for rearrangement of C3-linked macrocycles to other isomers under the reaction conditions.¹⁵ Indeed, bimolecular electrophilic substitution at indole C2 often proceeds by initial C3 addition and 1,2-migration.¹⁶ When isolated pyrroloindoline **2.18c** was re-subjected to the reaction conditions with Tf_2NH (4 eq.) in MeNO₂, partial 1,2-rearrangement to the corresponding C2-linked isomer **2.18a** was observed over a period of several hours. Consistent with previous observations, this slow equilibration of pyrroloindoline products



Figure 2. Rearrangement of pyrroloindoline **2.18c**. (A) Time-course HPLC-UV (254 nm) analysis showing rearrangement of isolated **2.18c** to isomer **2.18a** in TFA/MeNO₂ solution. Trace regioisomers (labelled) also form in this reaction. (B) Proposed mechanism for 1,2-rearrangement.¹⁸ (C) Kinetic plot showing pseudo-first-order reaction of **2.18c** and accumulation of major product **2.18a**.

suggests that large ring-forming cinnamylations proceed under kinetic control.¹⁷ Under forcing conditions with 20 vol% TFA in MeNO₂, complete rearrangement of **2.18c** to **2.18a** was observed within 3 hours ($t_{1/2} = 44$ min, Fig. 2). Trace formation of other macrocycle isomers indicates that 1,2-rearrangement competes with reversion to a cinnamyl carbocation. The formation of C2-linked **2.18a** in brief acidolysis reactions of linear substrate **2.14** may result from direct substitution at C2.^{16b,18} Alternatively, **2.18a** may result from initially unselective C3 alkylation and rapid 1,2-rearrangement of one diastereomer, that corresponding to the *exo*-pyrroloindoline (i.e. *pro-S* addition at C3).¹⁹ Though a discrete *exo* diastereomer has not been observed, the latter possibility is supported by the near equal ratio of C3- to C2-linked products in the aforementioned seven examples. In two additional acid-promoted cyclizations, however, indole C2-linked macrocycles were obtained in the absence of pyrroloindoline products (see SI Fig. S8, S9†). Yet, in the case of **2.2**—**2.3** (Scheme 1), the product of C3 alkylation was obtained without concurrent C2 alkylation.⁹

origin of diastereoselectivity in pyrroloindoline-forming То further probe the macrocyclizations, we examined the 1,2-rearrangement of model exo- and endo-pyrroloindolines 2.21a and 2.21b (Fig. 3A). Under pseudo-first-order conditions using 20 vol% TFA in MeNO₂, rearrangement of exo-2.21b to indole C2-linked product 2.22 proceeded at a rate nearly 30-times faster than that of endo-2.21a (Fig. 3B). An Eyring plot was constructed from rate data at five different temperatures, which revealed activation energies $\Delta G^{\ddagger}_{exo} = 20.5 \text{ kcal} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$ and $\Delta G^{\ddagger}_{endo} =$ 22.4 kcal•mol⁻¹ for these processes at 22 °C. We next explored this reaction computationally in order to better understand this kinetic difference. Using density functional theory (DFT), endopyrroloindoline 2.21a (R = Me) was calculated to be 1.0 kcal·mol⁻¹ more stable than the corresponding exo diastereomer 2.21b. This finding is consistent with reported thermodynamic preferences of related pyrroloindolines.^{3b,4e,19} Preference for the *endo*-pyrroloindoline in this case is primarily due to 1,3-allylic strain resulting from the tertiary amide (SI Fig. S15[†]). DFT was also used to calculate the free energy profiles for the reactions of **2.21a** and **2.21b** (SI Fig. S11[†]). In



Figure 3. *exo*-Pyrroloindolines rearrange more readily than *endo*-pyrroloindolines. (A) Under acidic conditions, C3 α -cinnamyl pyrroloindolines undergo ring-chain tautomerism and 1,2-rearrangement to indole C2-linked isomers. The kinetic plot for rearrangement of **2.21a** and **2.21b** in 20 vol% TFA at 5 °C shows the faster rate of reaction for *exo*-pyrroloindoline **2.21b**. From Eyring analysis, the free energy of activation was 1.9 kcal•mol⁻¹ higher for *exo*-**2.21b** relative to *endo*-**2.21a**. (B) DFT calculations indicate that *endo*-pyrroloindoline **2.21a** is the thermodynamically more stable than *exo*-**2.21b**. Cinnamyl 1,2-shift is rate limiting in both cases, and the reaction of *exo*-**2.21b** proceeds via a lower kinetic barrier (see text and further discussion in Appendix⁺). Note: All free energies are in kcal•mol⁻¹.

each case, 1,2-shift of the cinnamyl group from an intermediate indolium ion (*i.e.* 2.23a,b) was found to be rate-limiting (see SI Figs. S14, S16†). Diastereomeric transition structures **TS-2a** and **TS-2b** bear nearly enantiomeric geometries with respect to the indole ring and migrating

cinnamyl group, but differ in orientation of the *S*-alanyl moiety relative to the indolic nucleus. This leads to greater stabilization of transition state **TS-2b** relative to **TS-2a** ($\Delta\Delta G^{\ddagger}_{calc} = 2.9$ kcal·mol⁻¹), in agreement with the experimentally observed difference in activation energy ($\Delta\Delta G^{\ddagger}_{exp} = 1.9$ kcal·mol⁻¹). Thus, the more rapid rearrangement of *exo*-pyrroloindoline **2.21b** results both from the higher energy of **2.21b** relative to **2.21a**, and from the lower kinetic barrier for the reaction **2.21b** \rightarrow **2.22** relative to **2.21a** \rightarrow **2.22**. These findings suggest that the diastereoselectivity observed in pyrroloindoline-forming macrocyclizations arises, at least in part, from the facility of *exo*-pyrroloindolines to rearrange to the corresponding indole C2-linked isomers.





Bimolecular Pd⁰-catalyzed C3-selective cinnamylation of 5-fluoro-L-tryptophan promoted by Et_3B sets up to form the bridging 15-membered ring by lactamization. ¹H NMR spectra (500 MHz, DMSO- d_6) of **2.9d** obtained by this route match that of material isolated from the acid-promoted cyclization. Key resonance annotations in blue. * Denotes contaminant signals.

The Friedel-Crafts macrocyclizations under study generate collections of macrocycle isomers that would be time- consuming to prepare individually. Exploring ring diversity in this manner is our approach to refining biological activity. Importantly, isomers of particular interest may also be synthesized by convergent means. This has been demonstrated by a selective synthesis of fluorinated pyrroloindoline **2.9d** (Scheme 4). Starting from 5-fluoro-L-tryptophan methyl ester

and cinnamyl alcohol 2.24, a derivative of template 2.1, intermolecular Pd⁰-catalyzed allylation promoted by Et₃B led to selective C3 cinnamylation and afforded *endo*-pyrroloindoline 2.26 in 80% yield as a single diastereomer.²⁰ The remaining two amino acids were then introduced by first amidation of **2.26** with *N*-Boc-L-phenylalanine, then saponification of the methyl ester and coupling of the resulting carboxylate to L-threonine amide to give 2.27. Deprotection of the N-Boc and tert-butyl groups with TFA:DCM (1:1) at 0 °C minimized C3-C2 rearrangement, and lactamization of this seco-acid with HBTU completed bridged pyrroloindoline 2.9d. This material was spectroscopically identical to that obtained by the acidolysis of 2.7 (see annotations Scheme 4). Convergent routes such as this are useful for preparing larger quantities of material, whereas Friedel-Crafts cyclization forms pyrroloindolines and additional macrocycle isomers rapidly and directly. Additionally, we were able to crystalize 2.9d from a mixture of 20:1 DMF/DMSO (Fig. 4). In the crystal structure, there appears to be a hydrogen bond from amide N4 to aniline N1, which may explain the greater thermodynamic stability of *endo*-pyrroloindolines. Furthermore, we've confirmed the *endo*-stereochemistry of the pyrroloindoline motif and the NMR-constrained structure of a similar pyrroloindoline (Scheme 1 inset).² We were unable to determine any crystalpacking interactions in the unit cell, however. This crystal structure is the first instance of such a



Figure 2.4. Crystal structure of endo-pyrroloindoline 2.9d corroborates prior NOE correlations and NMR-constrained models.

molecule being crystallized and will aid in future endeavors where we need three-dimensional structural information of similar structures.

Internal alkylations using simple template **2.1** form large rings with broad functional group tolerance and procedural ease. Creative opportunity exists to combine macrocyclizations of this type with additional template reactivity to further stabilize the peptide domain by rigidifying product structures. For example, variant **2.28** additionally bears a latent aldehyde designed to Scheme **2.5**. Combining trifunctional template **2.27** with Trp–Trp–Tyr rapidly forms complex polycycles



Initial amidation and Pictet-Spengler cyclization of Trp1 (i.e. 2.29) followed by acid-promoted cyclization leads to macrocycle isomers 2.31a–f substituting the periphery of Trp2. Polycycle 2.31e, results from indole C3 alkylation and cyclization to the *endo*-pyrroloindoline, analogously to related products obtained from template 2.1. *Note: Peak 2.31d contained two product isomers that were not identified.

initiate *N*-acyliminium ion cyclizations (e.g. **2.29**, Scheme 5), the results of which depend on the nature of the P1 side chain.²¹ Extensive investigations of this reaction by the Meldal laboratory demonstrate flexibility and generally high diastereoselectivity.²² In direct comparison to template **2.1**, we examined the performance of trifunctional **2.28** using prototypical tryptophan-containing oligomer Trp-Trp-Tyr.^{9,22} Acylation of the N-terminus and treatment with aqueous acetic acid promoted diastereoselective Pictet-Spengler cyclization of Trp1 to give intermediate fused tryptoline **2.30** in 88% yield. When treated with Tf₂NH (3 eq.) in MeNO₂, this material was

cleanly transformed to isomeric products **2.31a–f** resulting exclusively from alkylation of Trp2 with the major product arising from substitution at indole C5, as expected. Alkylation *ortho* to the phenol of tyrosine, anticipated from previous studies of analogous substrate **2.2**, was not oserved.²³ Alkylation of the P1 tryptoline moiety was also not observed, presumably due to strain associated with annulation of this rigid ring system. These results anticipate that templates **2.1** and **2.28** will exhibit subtly different regioselectivity in large ring-forming reactions. That said, we were pleased to find polycyclic pyrroloindoline **2.31e**, despite these differences. This product possesses nine fused rings and a mere five rotatable bonds, whereas Trp-Trp-Tyr itself possesses eleven such bonds. Additionally, **2.31e** bears less polar surface area (161 Å²) than the starting peptide (181 Å²), with only non-polar surface area introduced by the template. These alterations tend towards molecular properties advocated for the design of orally bioavailable drugs.^{11c,24} Though **2.31e** has not yet been evaluated for biological activity, this outcome exemplifies marked structural alterations that can be quickly achieved. The pharmacological properties of such structures will almost assuredly improve relative to the starting peptide.

2.3 Conclusions

Regiodivergent internal alkylations of tryptophan create macrocycles of varying connectivity in two or three steps from linear peptides. Macrocyclic products bearing embedded *endo*pyrroloindolines are a valuable facet of this chemistry. The simplicity of the acidolysis method permits even minor constituents to be isolated, screened for function, and characterized with relative ease. In this regard, the general presence of pyrroloindolines and predictability of regiochemical outcomes are more important than the abundance of any one product. For structures of particular interest, convergent target-oriented synthesis is always an option, as we demonstrate. These more step-intensive routes offer scalable access when refined medicinal chemistry is appropriate. Finally, methods combining large ring-formations with additional template-initiated annulation, such as in reactions of **2.28**, hold unique potential to quickly build peptidomimetics of unprecedented structural complexity. Further experiments along these lines are ongoing.

2.4 References

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3 – Using a small molecule template to incrementally remodel biotic peptide structure yields domain-selective, macrocyclic IAP antagonists

3.1 Introduction

The scaffolding in our chemistry has evolved from a core cinnamyl alcohol motif. We have shown how this unit can support large ring forming reactions by exploiting the cinnamyl cation; generated either as a solvated ion pair under acidic conditions or as a metal stabilized complex. The latter allows us to synthesize macrocyclic ethers, amines and lactones while the former permits unique macrocyclizations *via* direct carbon-carbon bonding (*e.g.* **3**, Fig. 3.1A). In neither instance are protecting groups required on the peptide. As our scaffolding has become more functionalized, we are able to sequence additional reactions with macrocyclization. For example, when cinnamyl carbonate containing propionic acid derivative **2** is used to acylate a pyrrolic derivative of Dap-Thr-Tyr, mild acidolysis (aq. AcOH) of the product converts the N-terminus into a pyrrolopiperazine *via N*-acyliminium ion cyclization.^{1,2} Subsequent exposure to MsOH in MeNO₂ initiates internal Friedel-Crafts alkylation to afford a single regioisomeric macrocycle (**4**) in high yield. The secondary alcohol, primary carboxamide, phenol and disubstituted pyrrole are unaffected in the reaction, which occurs within minutes at room temperature.



Figure 3.1. Molecular amalgamations made possible by increasingly capable scaffolding reagents. Reagents 3.1 & 3.2 engage unprotected peptides in short processing sequences that generate complex products having defined shapes and altered properties.

Holding 2 constant, myriad variants of this three-step sequence can be executed on a range of functionalized oligomers. The operations are rapid and facile. We are currently generating numerous complex peptidomimetics in this manner. At the same time, our scaffold designs continue to evolve. We felt the methine hydrogen in 2 (namely C2-H) presented another opportunity. By substituting this

position, not only would configurational stability at C2 be assured, we could also explore an entirely new series of experiments. If the fourth branch exhibited reactivity orthogonal to the other three, we could ask if initially formed macrocycles could be tagged, transannulated, or multimerized in sequence. The structures generated by such processes would have little precedent and position us to study their

This Work



Figure 3.2. New tetra-functional template (+)-3.5 is capable of remodeling peptide structure to rapidly form composite macrocycles.

properties in detail. Here we describe important steps in this direction.

Based on results from model systems, we chose reagent (+)-3.5 (Fig. 3.2) as a target. This material retains all capabilities of 2 while adding a normal pentynyl chain at its lone chiral center. The alkyne was anticipated to be inert to macrocyclization and heteroannulation conditions used to react other functional groups in the molecule. It would also provide varied options for manipulating the resultant macrocycles. Before this idea could be tested, however, we faced a difficult synthetic problem. Initially we considered elaborating intermediates used to prepare **3.2**. Because this would have further lengthened a nine-step sequence, it was not attractive. Attention turned instead to de novo synthesis of 3.5. Several tactics to generate this compound seemed plausible; asymmetric conjugate addition of a formyl anion synthon to



Figure 3.3. Routes contemplated to build a highly functionalized chiral quaternary center.

acrylic esters **3.9** being one of those (Fig. 3.3). Racemic intermediates could be prepared by adding nitromethane to **3.9**, but, in our hands, optically active products were elusive. Fortunately, ideas evolved quickly from **3.9**. Instead of adding a one-carbon nucleophile to **3.9**, we examined reacting a two-carbon electrophile with **3.10**. This involved attempts at catalyzing addition of an enol to nitroethylene.³ This also proved challenging, but working with aldehyde **3.10** we recognized the enantiotopic faces of its capped enol (**3.11**, P = TBS) might be discriminated *via* asymmetric cyclopropanation.⁴ This could generate an intermediate oxygenated cyclopropyl carboxylate (**3.12**), whose fragmentation (as shown) was expected to be facile. At about this same time, Marek *et al.* reported that directed carbometalation of chiral cyclopropenyl carboxylates followed by *in situ* oxidation gave optically active 4-oxobutyrate derivatives directly.⁵ These reactions proceeded by way of species analogous to **3.12** and suggested a clear path to enantioenriched (+)-**3.5** beginning with cyclopropene **3.13** and an appropriate organometallic.

3.2 Results and Discussion

m-Bromophenyl propyne was synthesized from commercial 3-bromobenzyl bromide and trimethylsilyl acetylene using a Negishi protocol (Scheme 3.1).⁶ We performed a screen of both commercial and synthetic catalysts in the cyclopropenation of **3.16** (Fig. 3.4). Although the commercial paddle-wheel rhodium catalysts screened generally gave high yields, they unfortunately gave low *%e.e.* even at low temperatures. Fortunately, we found that synthetic Rh₂(OAc)(*R*,*R*-DPTI)₃ (**3.17**) gave good yields and high *%e.e.* at room temperature. We found that cooling the reaction down did not improve *%e.e.* due to

Scheme 3.1. Diastereoselective Carbometalation/Oxidation Sequence Affords Chiral Quaternary Aldehydes



Reaction conditions: a) 0.5 mol% Pd(DPEPhos)Cl₂, 1.4 eq. **3.15**, THF, 22 °C. b) 2.5 eq. AcOH, 1.5 eq. TBAF, THF, 22 °C, 85% yield over two steps. c) 3.0 eq. **3.16**, 1 eq. ethyl diazoacetate, 0.25 mol% **3.17**, DCM, 80% yield, 95% *e.e.* d) 2.0 eq. **3.19**, 2.2 eq. TMEDA, 2.2 eq. CuI,; e) then 2.5 eq. *t*BuOOLi; 2:1 NH₄Cl/NH₄OH. EDA = ethyl diazoacetate.

the inability of this particular catalyst to catalyze cyclopropenation at temperatures below 0 °C. Reaction of propyne **3.16** with ethyl diazoacetate in the presence of Corey's trisimidazolidinone dirhodium complex **3.17** (0.25 mol%, carefully purified according to protocol)⁷ afforded cyclopropene carboxylate (+)-**3.18** in 80% yield and 95% *e.e.* as judged by chiral supercritical fluid chromatography. *S* stereochemistry in this material was tentatively assigned by analogy to Corey's precedent, and later corroborated by NMR analyses of diastereomeric derivatives of downstream product (+)-**3.5** (*vide infra*).

With (+)-**3.18** in hand, we next examined copper-mediated carbometalation of its strained alkene. Procedures involving Grignard **3.19** and catalytic amounts of copper salts were not productive in our hands. However, when **3.18** was added slowly to superstoichiometric amounts of **3.19** (freshly prepared,



Figure 3.4. (A) Cyclopropenation catalysts screened. (B) Table of results from cyclopropenation catalyst screen. ^aIsolated yield. ^bDetermined by chiral SFC. ‡Purified by column chromatography only. †Purified by column chromatography followed by pTLC.



Figure 3.5. NOE correlations in cyclopropane are consistent with carbometalation occurring *anti* to the ester.

1.4 M in THF) and CuI at -40°C, stirring for 30 min followed by quench with premixed NH₄Cl/NH₄OH cleanly generated cyclopropane **3.21**. Diastereoselectivity appeared high and 2D-NOESY spectra as well as J-couplings of the material were consistent with the major isomer being that drawn (see Fig. 3.5). Sequencing the carbometalation with *in situ* oxidation was more challenging. Among the variety of oxidants examined, only lithium *t*-butyl peroxide proved effective.^{5,8}

In optimizing the carbometalation/oxidation sequence, we studied a time-course of the reaction via NMR spectroscopy (Fig. 3.6). By utilizing methylmagnesium bromide in place of **3.19** in the carbometalation, we were able to simplify the ¹H-NMR substantively to allow for observation of signal shifts. The time-course was accomplished by removing ~1 mL from the reaction flask and quenching by adding the aliquot to an aqueous 2:1 NH₄OH/NH₄Cl solution. We observed complete carbometalation within 25 min and found that optimal oxidation occurred within 1h. However, we also found that both the carbometalation and oxidation steps were time sensitive: between 30 min and 1h of the carbometalation, we observed baseline decomposition near 2.75 ppm, and between 1h and 1.5 h of the oxidation. Furthermore after quenching the system by injecting the above 2:1 solution into the reaction flask at -78 °C, we observed low amounts of unreacted cyclopropane as well as an unknown by-product that we have tentatively assigned as ethyl maleate, although we are unsure how this is formed. We noted that this by-product was visible in most of both the carbometalation and oxidation time-course NMRs in low amounts; however, its integration was higher after the final quench. We suspected that the difference in quench procedure was the issue. We also rationalized that if we were able to more closely replicate how



Figure 3.6. NMR time course study of the carbometalation / oxidation of cyclopropene **3.18** using CH₃MgBr. This provided optimized reaction times for both the carbometalation and oxidation steps as well as a suitable quenching protocol to avoid formation of unknown by-products. we quenched the time-course aliquots then we could mitigate this by-product. Through this study we found both the optimal reaction times and a quenching procedure that alleviates by-product formation.

Using the optimized protocols, we pre-formed an organocopper species prepared from **3.19** and CuI•TMEDA complex and used it to carbometalate (+)-**3.18**. Temperature control while adding **3.19** was important such that organometallic species were largely dissolved at -40 °C in THF. This was critical for scalability. As observed above, cyclopropene (+)-**3.18** was consumed within 30 min, whereupon the mixture was cooled to -78 °C and carefully treated with anhydrous *t*-BuOOLi. After 1 hour, the reaction mixture was cannulated out of the reaction flask into a flask containing 2:1 NH₄OH/NH₄Cl, which was initially cooled to 0 °C. After aqueous workup, aldehyde **3.20** was isolated directly, ostensibly *via in situ* fragmentation of a transient cyclopropanoxide (*i.e.* **3.18c**).

Compound **3.20** was difficult to purify without loss, and therefore crude material was treated with triethylorthoformate in the presence of catalytic TsOH to afford **3.22**. The resultant acetal was cross-coupled with vinyl boronate **3.23** using palladium catalysis to afford stable product **3.24** in 29% overall yield from **3.18**. Desilylation and saponification then afforded hydroxy acid **3.25**. Because of synthetic necessities to access to form both a cinnamyl carbonate and an activated ester, we had to find conditions that would furnish these groups in a facile and scalable fashion. Selective carbonylation of the cinnamyl

Scheme 3.2. Completion of Template (+)-3.5



Reaction Conditions: a) 10 mol% *p*TSA, 10 eq. (EtO)₃CH, EtOH. b) 1 mol% Pd(PPh₃)₄, 1.5 eq. **3.23**, 3.0 eq. Na₂CO₃, 5:1 dioxane/H₂O, reflux, 29% yield over three steps. c) 2.5 eq. TBAF, THF, 0 °C. d) 10 eq. KOH, 2:1 EtOH/H₂O, 50 °C. e) 2.5 eq. *N*-methylmorpholine, 2.5 eq. *i*BuOCOCl, DCM, -5 °C; f) 2.5 eq. *N*-hydroxysuccinimide, -5 °C to 22 °C, 12h, 52% over three steps, 94% *e.e.* NHS = *N*-hydroxysuccinimide.

alcohol proved to be difficult, but we hypothesized that we could form a bis-carbonylated species to give an activated acyl carbonate, which could then be used for peptide acylation. However, reactions with (t-BuOC)₂O were capricious and t-BuOCOCl is unstable and explosive, therefore we looked at alternative sources of carbonate, which could be prepared with commercial reagents and be competent in macrocyclization reactions. We first examined reactivity of in model systems (Scheme 3.3). After synthesizing carbonates **3.27-3.30** from cinnamyl alcohol (**3.26**), we qualitatively examed at their Friedel-Crafts reaction rates with p-cresol in 5 vol% TFA in 5 mM CH₃NO₂. Following each reaction by HPLC-MS revealed that Friedel-Crafts of both **3.28 & 3.29** were complete within 5 minutes, while *i*-propyl carbonate **3.27** was 95% complete in the same timeframe (observed by UV-254 nm). Interestingly,



Scheme 3.3. Relative reaction rates for varied cinnamyl carbonates in an intermolecular Friedel-Crafts reaction

carbonate **3.30** required 30 minutes for complete consumption of starting material. Extended exposure of the above reactions to the acidic reaction conditions did not affect UV-254 nm peak area.

After finding that *i*-butyl carbonate was as competent as *t*-butyl carbonate in the model system, hydroxy acid **3.25** was reacted with excess *iso*-butyl chloroformate. The doubly acylated species formed *in situ* was partially decomposed with *N*-hydroxysuccinimide to afford target (+)-**3.5** in 52% isolated yield. This concise route to (+)-**3.5** gave access to our first four-armed scaffolding reagent on multi-gram scales.



Figure 3.7. Analysis of diastereomeric derivatives of template (+)-**3.5** provided an enantiomeric excess. (A) Template was reacted with either enantiomer of phenylethylamine. (B) Overlay of ¹H-NMR spectra of **3.32a** (*R*) and **3.32b** (*S*) zoomed in on methine *H21*. The major diastereomer of **3.32b** corresponds to the minor diastereomer of **3.32a** and vice versa. (C) Integration of *H21* diastereomers in **3.32b** provided an enantiomeric excess of (+)-**3.5**.

Before exploring its utility, we further probed stereochemistry in (+)-3.5, whose enantiomeric excess was determined through a diastereomeric derivatization with both enantiomers of phenylethylamine (Fig. 3.7). Each acylation reaction gave two diastereomers, and, by reacting the (+)-3.5 with both enantiomers, we formed four diastereomers and the minor diastereomer of 3.32a/b should have the same NMR shifts as the major diastereomer in the opposing reaction. We confirmed that the major diastereomeric shifts were indeed distinct from one another while the major/minor enantiomeric shifts matched (Fig. 3.7B). The integration of *H21* in the 3.32b diastereomeric mixture gave an enantiomeric excess of 94% for template (+)-3.5 (Fig. 3.7C). We next turned our attention to corroborating the shown absolute stereochemistry of (+)-3.5 using through-space NOE correlations from a known stereocenter. The template molecule was reacted with L-tryptophan carboxamide to give 3.34 (Scheme 3.4). When that substance was dissolved in 80% aqueous AcOH, its acetal quickly (<1 hr) decomposed to a mixture of diastereomeric hydroxy lactams. These gradually converted to pyrrolo- β -carboline 3.35 (*via* 3.34a) over the next 12 hours. A

Scheme 3.4. Corroboration of Absolute Stereochemisry of (+)-3.5



3.33

Reaction conditions: a) 1.0 eq. (+)-**3.5**, 1.5 eq. **3.33**, *i*Pr₂NEt, DMF. b) 4:1 AcOH/H₂O, 22 °C, 12 h, 51% yield over two steps. Inset: partial 2-D NOESY spectrum of **3.35** showing key correlations involving *H21*.

single isomer of **3.35** was observed by ¹H-NMR and HPLC. Its 2D-NOESY spectrum showed clear correlations between the carboxamide protons H37,37' and the *C21* methine hydrogen, which in turn correlated with methylene signals H16 and H17. Literature precedent and our own studies indicated the configuration at *C35* would dictate stereochemistry at C21.^{1,2,9,10} If true, the relative stereochemical relationships implied from NOE correlations would translate to (+)-**3.5** being *S*-configured, which was further consistent with the earlier assignment of stereochemistry in **3.18** made by analogy to Corey's results.

Initial macrocyclizations with this new scaffold were tested in the absence of the alkyne. An analog of (+)-**3.5** was prepared wherein the C3 pentynyl group was replaced by methyl (by substituting CH₃MgBr for **3.19** in Scheme 1, see Appendix Fig. 3.A1). Acylating Trp-Glu-Tyr with this molecule gave **3.36**. Exposure of **3.36** to aqueous acetic acid gave Pictet-Spengler product **3.37** in high yield (Scheme 3.5). Interestingly, all attempts to macrocyclize this molecule by activating the cinnamyl carbonate under conditions developed previously led to decomposition.^{11,12,1} Reversing the order of events solved this problem. Treatment of **3.36** with 5 mol% Pd(PPh₃)₄ in DMF at room temperature initiated a high yielding cycloetherification. When that product was dissolved in aqueous acetic acid, it slowly converted to polycycle **3.38** (90% conversion after 4 days at 25 °C). Following preparative HPLC, analytically pure β-carboline **3.38** was isolated in 28% yield (three steps from (+)-**3.S4**). The 2D-NOESY spectrum showed correlations very similar to those observed in **3.35** (Scheme 3.4) and stereochemistry in **30** was thus

Scheme 3.5. Probing Initial Macrocyclizations with a Three-Armed Model



Reaction conditions: a) 4:1 AcOH/H₂O, 22 °C, 12 hours. b) 2.0 eq. Cs₂CO₃, 5 mol% Pd(PPh₃)₄, DMSO, 10 mM, 4 hours. c) 5 vol% TFA, CH₃NO₂, 5 mM, 2 hours. d) 4:1 AcOH/H₂O, 22 °C, 4 days. Note: yields quoted throughout reflect analytically pure material isolated (prep-HPLC or SiO₂ chromatography) after full sequence beginning with template. assigned similarly. A possible explanation for the reluctance of **3.37** to participate in macrocyclization reactions was the conformational restriction imposed by the Pictet-Spengler process. It oriented the *C17* and *C11* β branches *anti* off of a rigid tetrahydroindolizinone core. The effect was marked. Substrate **3.40** was synthesized. It harbored the same residues as **3.36**, but wherein an aminohexanoic acid spacer was inserted in between P1 and P2. Treatment with aqueous acetic acid smoothly initiated a Pictet-Spengler

cyclization, but the system remained reluctant to macrocyclize. Only palladium-catalyzed cycloetherification was successful, and in that case product **3.42** was relatively unstable, presumably due to torsional strain present in the macrocycle. Attenuating this strain had a positive impact. Substrate **3.43** was synthesized. This molecule was the same as **3.36** except the tryptophan residue was D-configured. Acetic acid promoted Pictet-Spengler reaction within this molecule occurred cleanly and subsequent macrocyclizations were now facile. Treatment with either TFA in CH₃NO₂ or 5 mol% Pd(PPh₃)₄ in DMF gave regioisomeric macrocycles **3.44** and **3.45** in 60% and 29% yield, respectively. Efficient macrocyclization *via* either internal Friedel-Crafts alkylation or Tsuji-Trost cinnamylation was consistent with earlier studies (*e.g.* Fig 3.1A) and reflective of the relative stereochemistry in the Pictet Spengler product now positioning reactive termini *syn*, thereby favoring ring closures. The use of a D-configured P1 residue in conjunction with (+)-**3.5** to permit syntheses of unique structures such as **3.44** and **3.45** was an excellent outcome. It should be noted, however, the same result could in principle be achieved using all L-configured amino acids and the enantiomer of (+)-**3.5**.

Having established the new scaffold frame supported macrocyclizations, we turned to (+)-**3.5** and experiments to test the inertness of its alkyne to both palladium catalysis and acidolysis conditions used for large ring formations (Fig. 3.8). Acylation of D-Trp-Glu-Tyr with (+)-**3.5** and subsequent treatment with aqueous acetic acid followed by TFA in CH₃NO₂ (5 vol %) gave macrocycle **3.46** in 31% isolated yield over three steps. NOE correlations in **3.46** paralleled those observed in **3.35** and **3.44** and were fully consistent with the relative stereochemistry drawn. As we hoped, no products derived from reactions at the alkyne were detected, nor did the carboxylic acid or primary carboxamide interfere. The same three-step sequence beginning with (+)-**3.5** was repeated with D-Trp-Gln-Tyr, Pro-Ala-Lys(D-Trp)-Tyr, and D-Trp-Glu(tyramide) to yield macrocycles **3.47–3.49** in good per step average yields over three steps. We next prepared the *O*-linked regioisomer of **3.49** (namely **3.50**) by changing the third step in the processing sequence. Instead of treating with TFA in MeNO₂, the Pictet-Spengler product was exposed to 4 mol% allyl palladium chloride dimer, 10 mol% Xantphos, and superstoichiometric Cs₂CO₃ in DMF.¹² The alkyne was again unaffected. The dipeptide D-Trp-AAP* having its C-terminus condensed with tyramine



Figure 3.8. Macrocyclic products obtained by acylation of unprotected peptides with (+)-**3.5**, followed by *N*-acyliminium ion cyclization, and either acid-mediated Friedel-Crafts alkylation or palladium-catalyzed macrocycloetherification. Note: for yield calculations see Scheme 3.

was readily processed with (+)-**3.5** to afford polycycle **3.51**. Both the alkyne and the primary azide were unaffected, opening the possibility for transannulations *via* Huisgen cycloadditions should that be desired in future iterations.

Each stage of engagement with (+)-**3.5** was designed to be flexible. Consistent with Meldal's results, the *N*-acyl iminium ion intermediates would react with a range of proximal π -basic aromatics.^{1,2,9} For example, when D-3-MeOPhe-Thr(tyramide) was *N*-acylated with (+)-**3.5** and treated with aqueous acetic acid, two isomeric products (1:1) were formed. They were tentatively assigned as epimeric dihydro pyrroloimidazole diones, although alternative structures could not be ruled out.¹⁰ When those materials were treated with 5 vol % TFA in CH₃NO₂, Pictet-Spengler reaction and Friedel-Crafts macrocyclization occurred concomitantly to afford a single macrocyclization product (**3.52**) in good overall yield. Neither

the alkyne nor the secondary alcohol were affected. In the case of D-Trp(5Br)-His(tyramide), its reaction with (+)-**3.5** gave a product that resisted Pictet-Spengler reaction in aqueous AcOH. However, addition of 10 vol % H_3PO_4 caused rapid cyclization. Notably, without degrading the cinnamyl carbonate. The product was then converted to macrocycle **3.53** by exposure to TFA in MeNO₂. Alternatively, palladium-catalyzed cycloetherifcation afforded macrocyclic cinnamyl ether **3.54**. The alkyne and the unprotected imidazole ring were unaffected by either process.

Lastly, in the course of these studies, we discovered what we believe is a unique macrocyclization process. When D-Trp-Cys(St-Bu)(tyramide) was *N*-acylated with (+)-**3.5** and the product was dissolved in aq. AcOH, a Pictet-Spengler reaction occurred uneventfully. However, when that molecule was treated with TFA in MeNO₂, two products (~1:1) formed in good yield. One was the internal Friedel-Crafts alkylation product **3.55a**, as expected. The second lacked a *tert*-butyl group and its spectroscopic data were consistent with allylic disulfide containing macrocycle **3.55b**. This outcome was interpreted in terms of a solvated cinnamyl cation being captured by the distal sulfur of the disulfide and the incipient sulfonium ion extruding isobutylene. Macrocyclic allylic disulfides of this type may be manipulated in a host of ways by partial oxygenation reactions and/or sigmatropic rearrangements of derived ylides. Towards this end, experiments to test the generality and efficiency of the macrocyclization reaction, both in the presence and absence of competing internal nucleophiles are ongoing.

In all processing sequences using (+)-**3.5** to date, the alkyne has been inert to chemistries used to synthesize macrocycles having imbedded condensed heterocycles. For the eleven structures depicted in Figure 3, and more, it was possible to integrate (+)-**3.5** into unprotected peptides using simple, telescoped three-step sequences followed by mass-guided preparative HPLC. Pure products were routinely isolated on tens of milligrams scales without incident.

While inert enough to be valuable in our schemes, the alkyne was certainly a handle for further manipulations. Many natural products are glycosylated and this feature can markedly alter solubility and transport properties, relative to the aglycon, in biological systems. Viewing our composite macrocycles as analogous to non-ribosomal peptides, a ready means to add sugars to these compounds was desirable (Fig.

3.9). The alkyne made this trivial. For example, mixing polycycle **3.46** with commercial 1-azido-1-deoxy- β -D-glucopyranoside in the presence of catalytic copper iodide and triethylamine proceeded well to give unique glycoconjugate **3.6** (Fig. 3.9A). Several additional examples of this Huisgen cycloaddition were readily prepared in milligram quantities (**3.57-3.61**, Fig. 3.9B). We found this approach could be generally applied even in the presence of ligating peptide side chains such as carboxylates and imidazole, although the latter did result in lower yield. We have begun to examine passive membrane permeability in



Figure 3.9. (A) Glycosylation of macrocycles affords functionalized, natural product-like compounds in four steps. Reaction conditions: a) 1.5 eq. azido sugar, 2.5 eq. Et_3N , 10 mol% CuI, DMF, 22 °C. (B) Glycosylated products prepared with both yield, LogP, and change in LogP from aglycone, where applicable. (C) Caco-2 cell permeability screens revealed that highly polar composite macrocycle **3.6** was the most permeable compound tested.

this series. Conventional wisdom suggests molecules of this type will have difficulty entering cells. We are interested in understanding this behavior deeply enough that we might eventually use our templates to facilitate permeability where it would otherwise not exist. In one of our first Caco-2 monolayer screens, compound **3.6** stood out as a substance displaying some passive permeability (Fig. 3.9C). While it is minimal relative to positive controls, the fact we observed any permeability for a molecule having as much exposed polar surface area as **3.6** is striking. The remainder of the set has fairly unremarkable permeability coefficients. However, through collaborations we hope to explore structure / permeability relationships of peptidomimetic macrocycles in detail. Alkyne functionalizations will greatly aid these studies, and we note that the triple bond may also be used for conjugation to cell penetrating peptides and serve as a linker site for assembly of antibody and/or protein drug conjugates.

A major goal for this program is to allow biologically active peptides to be molded directly into potent and stable lead structures for further research. To demonstrate the potential of (+)-**3.5** in this context, we began with a familiar system. The second mitochondria derived activator of caspase (Smac) is a homodimeric protein secreted from mitochondria during programmed cell death.¹³ Cytoplasmic Smac relieves inhibitor-of-apoptosis protein (IAP) mediated suppression of caspase activity. It binds avidly to X-chromosome encoded IAP, cellular IAP1 and cellular IAP2, and synergizes with both TRAIL and TNF α to potently induce caspase activation and apoptosis in human cancer cells.¹³ Smac exploits a conserved tetrapeptide (AVPI) at its N-terminus to bind BIR domains within IAPs.¹⁴ We had used traditional medicinal chemistry techniques earlier to develop a bivalent small molecule mimic of Smac.¹⁵ That exercise went on to drive much research as well as clinical development programs.^{16,17} However, it required several years of experiments. We were interested if the use of (+)-**3.5** might be able to generate Smac mimetic leads more quickly.

In terms of caspase inhibition, it was known from *in vitro* peptide screens that the P2 position of AVPI was tolerant of side chain variations, and that an aromatic residue was preferred at P4.^{15,18–20} We therefore prepared peptide **3.62**, wherein the P1 and P3 positions were unaltered. The P2 position was occupied by a glutamic acid derivative that provided both an attachment point for (+)-**3.5** and means to generate an *N*-

acyliminium ion from the composite. Lastly, *O*-phenyl-L-phenylalaninol was placed at P4 such that it could participate in alkylative macrocyclizations while also displaying an aromatic side chain.

Treatment of **3.62** with (+)-**3.5** gave **3.63** in 71% yield and without competitive acylation of the N-terminus. Hydrolysis in aqueous acetic acid then generated hydroxy lactam intermediates. These species



Figure 3.10. (A) Synthesis of macrocyclic Smac mimetic monomers. Reaction conditions: a) 1.0 eq. (+)-3.5, 1.5 eq. **3.62**, iPr_2NEt , DMF. b) 4:1 AcOH/H₂O, 22 °C, 12 h. c) 1:1 TFA/TFE, 5 mM in substrate, 22 °C, 7h, 13% yield (**3.64a**) and 21% yield (**3.64b**). (B) Overlay of energy-minimized (*B3LYP-D3*) conformers of **3.64a** (gray) & **3.64b** (green), which orient their peptidyl segments differently within the composite structures.

were concentrated to dryness, re-dissolved in trifluoroethanol and treated with TFA (1:1 final, 5 mM in substrate) at 25 °C. This promoted an *N*-acyliminium ion cyclization and concomitant macrocyclization. The original expectation was that ion **3.64a** (Fig. 3.10) would be trapped by the adjacent amide to form a diacyl imidazolidine (*e.g.* **3.64c**). However, extensive NMR analyses (including HMBC and NOESY spectra) of the two isolated products showed them to be regioisomeric tetrahydroindenopyrrolones **3.64a** and **3.64b**. Similar to logic invoked for **3.52** (*vide supra*), this outcome was rationalized in terms of a transient diacyl imidazolidine (**3.64c**) giving way to more stable C-C bonded products *via* internal Friedel-Crafts alkylation. The closest aromatic ring to ion **3.63a** was that of the scaffold, and therefore

33.64a/b were formed. To our knowledge, these macrocycles are without precedent. Moreover, from (+)-3.5, they were prepared and purified in less than 48 hours.

We were now positioned to study how subtle differences in ring connectivity might affect IAP binding and domain selectivity. *In silico* geometry optimization and conformational searches suggested that **3.64a** and **b** would display their peptide regions differently (Fig. 3.10B), although the relevance of this analysis to bound states was as yet unclear. Despite structural homology, slight differences in BIR domain structures within IAPs have been leveraged to design cIAP-selective antagonists.^{21,22} Because XIAP, cIAP1, and cIAP2 function independently, and differently, to block apoptosis, selective antagonists have been coveted as research tools.

Smac protein exists as a native dimer and, in the case of XIAP, binds simultaneously to adjacent BIR domains within its structure. We had exploited this previously by dimerizing monomeric BIR3 domain



Figure 3.11. (A) Dimerization of macrocyclic monomers. Reaction Conditions: a) 1.0 eq. **3.65a** or **3.65b**, 7.0 eq. Cu(OAc)₂, 7.0 eq. piperidine, 1:1 MeOH/CH₃CN, 40% yield (**3.66**) or 60% yield (**3.7**). (B) Fluorescence polarization assay for competitive displacement of a labeled bivalent Smac-mimetic peptide from recombinant Bir2-Bir3 constructs of indicated IAP protein. Data is reported as IC_{50} values (average of 2 technical replicates).

ligands, thereby achieving exceptional Smac mimicry.¹⁵ Anticipating similar behavior, we oxidatively dimerized 3.64a and 3.64b via Glaser coupling. This involved treating their free-base forms with Cu(OAc)₂ and piperidine in 1:1 CH₃CN/MeOH at 70 °C (Fig. 3.11A). Symmetric divides 3.65 and 3.7 were isolated in 40% and 60% vields, respectively. Avidities for recombinant XIAP, cIAP1, and cIAP2 (BIR2-BIR3 domain constructs) were then evaluated by competitive binding using a fluorescence polarization (FP) assay (Fig. 3.11B). The same fluorescein labeled dimeric Smac peptide FP probe was employed in all experiments (see SI Fig. 3.A3). Tetralogic's clinical compound Birinapant[™] was used as a positive control.²³ Linear peptide **3.62** weakly displaced the FP probe from all three IAP constructs, although it did discriminate cIAP1 from cIAP2. Macrocyclic monomer 3.64a was comparable to its precursor 3.62, but macrocycle 3.64b was not. As expected for a monomer,²⁴ it remained a poor competitor for XIAP, but it displaced the FP probe from cIAPs with low nanomolar efficacy. In fact, it was 13 times more effective than 3.64a against cIAP1 and nearly 50-fold more efficacious against cIAP2. This highlights a phenomena we did not fully appreciate, yet one that may be general for molecules of this type. Namely, that subtle variations in macrocycle topology and pharmacophore display can markedly alter performance. Macrocyclic monomer **3.64b** also showed excellent cIAP1:XIAP selectivity (>250:1). The ability of dimeric compounds 3.65 & 3.7 to compete for cIAP1/2 binding was similar to their respective monomers, a finding consistent with the 1:2 binding stoichiometry of Smac protein to these particular IAPs. Dimer **3.7**, on the other hand, was the only compound to show competitive binding to XIAP, while remaining able to potently displace the FP probe from cIAPs, especially cIAP1. The data above reflects competition IC₅₀ values rather than direct binding constants although, for comparison, Birinipant is reported to bind to full length XIAP and cIAP1 with $K_D = 45$ nM and <1 nM, respectively.²³

The apparent discrimination of **3.65** and **3.7** for cIAP1 over XIAP was fascinating and, along lines argued by others, may derive from minor variations in the P4 binding pockets on BIR domains within these proteins.^{21,22} To probe this further we employed computational techniques. We studied the molecular dynamics (MD) of **3.64a/b** docked into the binding site of cIAP1 as well as XIAP. We found that **3.64b** buried 50 Å² more surface area compared to **3.64a** when averaged over the last 20 ns of a 100



Figure 3.12. (A) & (B) Final snapshots of 100 ns MD simulations of 3.65a and 3.65b bound to the BIR3 domain of cIAP1, respectively. Intermolecular hydrogen bonds are indicated in yellow.

ns MD simulation using cIAP1-BIR3 as the protein partner (Fig. 3.12A & B). This observation suggested that **3.64b** interacts with cIAP1 more favorably than **3.64a** and correlated well with competitive binding data. Comparing MD simulations of ligated cIAP1 and XIAP explained the observed selectivity for cIAP1. The hydrophobic binding site in XIAP was unable to accommodate the P4 phenyl substituent, while in cIAP1 it provided a firm anchor for the ligand: after 75 ns of a 100 ns simulation, the phenyl substituent exits the XIAP hydrophobic pocket, which then leads to complex disengagement. Evident from MD data, the hydrophobic pocket of cIAP1 can accommodate a larger substituent relative to the



Figure 3.13. Molecular dynamics simulation of **3.64b**, which had been docked into the binding site of BIR2-XIAP leads to complex disengagement after 75 ns of a 100 ns simulation. This is due in part to the expulsion of the P4 phenyl substituent from the hydrophobic pocket, which is smaller due to K206 and corresponds to G306 in BIR3-cIAP1.

constricted site in XIAP, presumably due to the steric demand of K206, which corresponds to G306 in cIAP1 (Fig. 3.13).

The method of lead discovery in the above experiments was highly effective. Using scaffold (+)-**3.5** and an unprotected consensus peptide, we were able to rapidly generate unique macrocyclic ligands for protein surfaces. While this was a proof-of-principle exercise in a well-characterized system, we believe the chemistry has broad potential to create and optimize complex antagonists of protein-protein interactions, especially those mediated by a short-linear-interacting-motif (SLIM) in one partner.²⁵

3.3 Conclusion

We have developed a short, scalable and enantioselective synthesis of our first four-armed scaffolding reagent. This molecule can be incrementally integrated into a range of oligomeric substrates, wherein the composite products are stable polycycles having defined conformations. Polar functionality is readily accommodated without the use of protecting groups. By varying the order of events, ring forming modalities and derivatization schemes, countless new complex structures are potentially available. From such collections the search for islands of useful pharmacological properties can proceed in ways not possible previously – which was due, in large part, to limited and/or inconvenient access. Scaffold design and utilization within the project is continually advancing. For example, attempts to utilize the alkyne (and its homologs) in (+)-**3.5** for novel transannulation reactions are ongoing. Bridged macrocycles anticipated from those studies could bring yet another novel compound class into consideration.

3.4 References

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4 – Attempts to form a macrocyclic, transannular linkage by using a terminal alkyne to engage nucleophilic peptide side-chains

4.1 Introduction



Figure 4.1. The third generation template can engage a peptide in four consecutive reactions using its four arms: peptide acylation (blue), Pictet-Spengler annulation (red), macrocyclization (green), and transannulation (purple). The terminal alkyne is expected to engage some X-group in the peptide backbone to form a transannular linkage in order to access polycyclic hybrid compounds.

Peptides have potential as lead compounds to target protein-protein interactions; however, they are hamstrung by poor cellular transport properties and *in vivo* stability.^{1,2} However, cell permeability and proteolytic stability can generally be improved when the linear peptide is cyclized to its macrocyclic counterpart. It is thought that improved pharmacological properties are due to restricted conformational degrees of freedom in addition to the molecule being able to "hide" polar functionalities, thereby limiting the sites of hydration. These sites of hydration must be shed before a molecule can pass through a cellular lipid bilayer. Additionally, others have shown bicyclic peptide systems, which are capable of scaffolding large, extended peptide sequences, can target with high specificity intracellular proteins, such as human prolyl isomerase-1 (hPin-1). ^{3,4} Our group has focused on cinnamyl ion cyclizations to form macrocyclic peptidomimetics by alkylation of either heteroatom or arene nucleophiles in Tsuji-Trost or Friedel-Crafts reaction manifolds, respectively.^{5–10} As the template molecules have become more advanced, we have incorporated functionality to incrementally engage both peptide backbones and side chains.^{9,10} The newest template bears a terminal alkyne that we envision could engage peptide side chains in a transannular event. By using the alkyne to form a transannular bond, we hypothesize that bicyclic structures of this type will have restricted conformational flexibility, allowing us to study pharmacological properties upon

cyclization. In processing peptides in this way, we take inspiration from non-ribosomal peptide synthetases, which process peptides to generate compounds that often have little remaining peptide character. Previously we have shown that the alkyne could be activated in a late-stage functionalization event for glycosylations and dimerization. To demonstrate the versatility of this system, we aimed to exploit the alkyne as an orthogonal handle form bicyclic peptidomimetics by selectively engaging nucleophilic side-chains (Fig. 4.1).¹¹⁻¹³ After engaging the other three arms sequentially through acylation, Pictet-Spengler annulation, and finally large ring cinnamylation, the terminal alkyne would then act in a fourth engagement with the peptide. We viewed the alkyne as an orthogonal handle to be activated and form large bicyclic rings by engaging amino acid side chains using various chemistries (*e.g.* copper-catalyzed azide alkyne cycloaddition, Glaser coupling, acyloxylations¹⁴⁻¹⁶ and hydroamidations¹⁷⁻¹⁹ as well as thiol-yne reactions²⁰). We hypothesized that the alkyne could be also be activated selectively in transition metal catalysis.¹² Although the methodologies to engage alkynes are well studied and robust, the solvents and catalysts used may not be compatible with macrocyclic peptidomimetics and therefore require extensive optimization. The following data are a summary of the attempts to find conditions suitable for engaging a terminal alkyne.

4.2. Results

We began with model systems to engage the alkyne with nucleophilic groups present in natural peptide backbones. It is well established that carboxy side chains do not participate in the other cyclization steps or have adverse effects on solubility or workability. Because of their interness and prevalence in peptides, initial model systems focused on using carboxylate or carboxamides as nucleophiles that can be added across a triple bond in an acyloxylation or hydroamidation reaction, respectively. Reactions of this type are well studied in aliphatic and aryl alkynes and carboxylates/carboxamides.^{14–19} However, the solvents used are typically nonpolar (*i.e.* toluene) and, therefore, unable to solubilize our peptide-derived macrocyclic starting materials. Due to solubility concerns, there was a need to find a solvent system to reasonably solubilize our starting materials yet allow for the acyloxylation reaction. The solvent screens made use of a literature model system using



Figure 4.2. (A) acyloxylation reaction conditions to couple benzoic acid and hexyne. (B) Solvent screen table with NMR yields for the acyloxylation reaction. (C) Addition of either benzamide or benzoic acid to hexyne using hydroamidation conditions. (D) NMR yield of the given X-group and additives.

benzoic acid (4.1) and hexyne (4.2) as the reactive partners with a ruthenium precatalyst and trifuryl phosphine as the ligand; sodium bicarbonate was used as a catalytic additive (Fig. 4.2A).¹⁵ We chose this as a model system because it would allow us to directly compare yields to literature with easily handled material while also screening solvents compatible with peptidomimetics. We found some distinct differences in NMR yields of various solvent systems. Specifically, the NMR yield of the control reaction between **4.1** and **4.2** with toluene as solvent gave a quantitative yield of Markovnikov product **4.3** (entry 1, Fig. 4.2B). Although toluene was a great solvent for this model reaction, it was not a suitable solvent for our purposes. However, when more suitable, polar coordinating solvents such as CH₃CN or DMF were used as co-solvents the reaction was greatly reduced (entries 2 & 4). When polar solvents such as EtOAc or CH₃OH were used as co-solvents the reaction was still viable and gave good or moderate NMR yields, respectively (entries 3 & 5). From these data, we reasoned that using EtOAc as a co-solvent with CH₃OH as an additive could provide a solvent system that would suitably dissolve our macrocyclic starting materials but would still allow the acyloxylation to proceed (entry 6).

Similar to acyloxylations, hydroamidations could also facilitate macrocylizations by adding a carboxamide – present in asparagine and glutamine – across the triple bond to form acyl enamides. This

method was attractive for the same reasons as carboxylates but also because it may provide a more stable transannular linkage. We used a similar model system to study and optimize conditions for the abovementioned reasons. We noted that an example of alkyne hydroamidations used DMF as a solvent along with a complex catalyst, ligand, and additive mixture, which gives anti-Markovnikov products such as 4.7 and was an attractive method to pursue because of the solubilizing power of DMF (Fig. 4.2C). Because of the similarities between hydroamidations and acyloxylations, we also wanted to ask the following: could the same solvent and catalyst system used in hydroamidations also be used in acyloxylations to give product 4.6? In this way, we would have multiple methods to potentially engage peptide side-chains with both carboxy and carboxamide termini. Using benzamide (4.4) and 4.2, we found that the product yield was modest for the control reaction (entry 1, Fig. 4.2D); however, we also found that 4.1 was a competent partner in this reaction, and interestingly gave a 2:1 mixture of Markovnikov (4.3) and anti-Markovnikov products (4.6, entry 2). While we were able to achieve product formation in good yield, it was interesting to observe that the same additives that aid reaction completion in our acyloxylations actually impaired product formation in our hydroamidations. When sodium carbonate was used, as in 4.2A the reaction with 4.1 shut down completely and we only observed trace amounts of desired product. This could be due to sodium carbonate neutralizing the Lewis acidic Yb(OTf)₃ and thus altering the seemingly delicate balance of catalyst/ligand/additives. While we were looking into the reactivity of carboxylate derivatives with alkynes, we were also interested in how the alkyne could be alternatively activated and engaged in order to provide more options for alkyne functionalization.

We next looked at model oxygenations of alkynes, which could subsequently trap a heteroatomic nucleophile such as serine or lysine (Fig. 4.3A).²¹ Oxygenation of decyne (4.8) and trapping of the putative metaloketene intermediate with methanol made use of picolinic *N*-oxide as an oxidant and a rhodium catalyst/phosphine ligand system to afford methyl ester 4.10 (entry 1, Fig. 3B). This product was recovered in 93% crude recovery after a workup and was spectroscopically pure. Investigating reactions using amino nucleophiles was more difficult. The method required an ammonium salt with a non-coordinating counter ion such as PF₆, which was achieved using a salt metathesis with KPF₆. The



Figure 4.3. (A) oxygenation and nucleophile trapping using a rhodium catalyst affords carboxylate derivatives. (B) table of nucleophiles and the corresponding NMR yield in oxygenation reactions. (C) anti-Markovnikov hydration of alkynes using a ruthenium catalyst and an electron-deficient ligand affords aldehydes. (D) table of catalysts used in hydration reactions and the corresponding percent conversion observed by ¹H-NMR.

resultant KCl was less soluble in CH₃CN and could be removed via filtration. Using this method with Lproline methyl ester hydrochloride and hexyne afforded amide **4.11** in 100% yield by NMR (entry 2). We also tested L-proline amide hydrochloride as a nucleophile for the reaction (entry 3); unfortunately, this reaction gave no desired amide **4.12**. It should be noted, however, that reactions using amino nucleophiles appeared to be very capricious and sensitive to the presence of chloride ion. If KCl were not sufficiently removed – noted by an iridescent solution –the reaction would not proceed and gave no desired product (e.g. **4.11**).

Continuing with our exploration of potential reactions to engage the terminal alkyne in our macrocyclic compounds, we turned to research from the Herzon lab in which they have shown that anti-Markovnikov hydration of alkynes can be achieved using a ruthenium catalyst and an electron-deficient bipyridyl ligand (**4.13**, Fig. 4.3C).^{22,23} We chose to investigate this reaction area because we saw that both the hydration and acyloxylation chemistries occur through similar reaction mechanisms, only the nucleophile changes in this instance to water and forms an aldehyde after tautomerization. In our hands, we found that this reaction tended to be capricious and highly sensitive to oxygen (Fig. 4.3D). Reaction conversion was low when $[Ru(ACN)_3Cp]PF_6$ was used as the pre-catalyst (entry1). However, we found that pre-catalyst [(Cp)Ru(Naph)]PF_6 gave the highest conversion (40% by NMR) after 15 hours (entry 2).

With four potential methods to activate the alkyne using ruthenium and rhodium catalysis, we were also interested in a recent example of using gold catalysis in a multicomponent reaction to form stable butenolides.²⁴ This method would allow us to engage nucleophilic amino side-chains to give unprecedented bicyclic compounds. Using Au(III) as a catalyst, glyoxylic acid hydrate (4.15) and a 2° amine form the corresponding Schiff base, which is then intercepted by a gold acetylide. Subsequent acyloxylation and tautomerization formed products such as 4.16-4.17 (Fig. 4.4A). Using this method even in model systems, however, proved to be low yielding (Fig. 4.4B). Reproducing literature conditions using morpholine as the nucleophile resulted in a lower than expected NMR yield in our hands (entry 1). We chose to switch to morpholine because we wanted to be sure we could reproduce their results. However, this NMR yield is over four times lower than the literature yield after purification (15 vs. 65%) yield). Although we found a low NMR yield for the literature control, we were curious to see the performance of an amino acid-derived secondary amine nucleophile in the reaction, specifically the d.r. of such a reaction. We found that the free-base of L-proline amide (entry 2) performed a little better than the control reaction, but, unfortunately, gave a 1:1 d.r. at the γ -position of the butenolide as measured by NMR. Although we found interesting reactivity in the gold-catalyzed reaction, we did not pursue this further in transannulation attempts. Instead, we focused on using the Ru- and Rh-catalyzed alkyne



Figure 4.4. (A) Multi-component reaction conditions to form butenolides from hexane, glyoxylic acid hydrate, and a secondary amine nucleophile. (B) Table of nucleophile used and the corresponding NMR yield in each three-component reaction.

activations in our bicyclization attempts because those appeared to give higher yields and a potentially higher chance for success.

After establishing suitable reaction conditions for bicyclization trials, we began looking at ways to engage both the glutamate and terminal alkyne in **3.46** (Fig. 4.5). Beginning with intermolecular alkyne activation to install some X-group, anti-Markovnikov hydration was investigated (entry 1, Fig. 4.5B). For all of the below entries, the percent conversion is obtained by integration of UV-254 nm from HPLC-MS traces. Although we did not use the more active catalyst system, we expected to observe some reactivity; furthermore, this attempt was run concomitantly with the previous models. However, after multiple attempts, we did not observe any hydration by HPLC-MS.

Moving forward, we tested the reactivity of our template using intermolecular reactions before



Entry	х	Catalyst	Ligand	Additive	Solvent	% Conv.
1	ОН	[CpRu(ACN)₃]PF ₆ F (5%)	$r_{3}c - \langle N \rangle - cF_{3}$	N/A	NMP/H ₂ O (4:1)	0
2	PhCOO	[PhRuCl ₂] ₂ (1.2%)	P(Fur)₃ (2.4%)	Na₂CO₃ (4.8%)	Toluene	0
3	PhCOO	[PhRuCl ₂] ₂ (1.2%)	P(Fur)₃ (2.4%)	Na ₂ CO ₃ (4.8%) MeOH (10 eq)	Tol/EtOAc	0
4	PhCOO	[PhRuCl ₂] ₂ (0.4%)	P(Fur)₃ (0.8%)	Na ₂ CO ₃ (1.6%) MeOH (20 eq.)	Tol/EtOAc	50
5	N/A	[PhRuCl ₂] ₂ (0.4%)	P(Fur)₃ (0.8%)	Na₂CO₃ (1.6%) MeOH (20 eq.)	Tol/EtOAc (5 mM)	0
6	N/A	[(met)₂Ru(cod)] (5%)	dcpb (6%)	(4%) H ₂ O (6 eq.)	DMF (5 mM)	0

Figure 4.5. (A) Hypothesized alkyne activation in macrocycle 3.46. (B) Table of conditions tried to activate alkyne including the percent conversion by HPLC (UV-254 nm).

moving on to intramolecular cyclizations. We found that intermolecular acyloxylations using benzoic acid proved to be difficult (entries 2–4). Using the literature conditions with toluene as the only solvent, we did not observe any conversion to the corresponding enol ester most likely due to the insolubility of our starting material. We also did not observe conversion using our optimized solvent system of 1:1 toluene/EtOAc and 10 eq. of methanol as an additive. However, when we increased the amount of methanol to 20 equivalents and decreased the catalyst, ligand, and base loading, the reaction resulted in 50% conversion to a mass corresponding to the desired intermolecular product. Additionally we observed a hydration product, which could be derived from decomposition of the product enol ester, under HPLC conditions. Although promising, we were unable to isolate the presumed desired product for further characterization. Attempts to translate these conditions into a bicyclization event, however, were unsuccessful (entry 4). We did not observe any change from starting material to desired bicycle or even dimeric polycycles. Finally, using the conditions from Fig. 4.2C also did not form any desired bicyclic product.

Another transannulation attempt used oxygenation conditions identified in Fig. 4.3 A/B, we attempted alkyne oxygenation and proline amine trapping with the hydrochloride salt of substrate **3.48** (Scheme 4.1). This method proved to be difficult to implement, however. Although removal of KCl from the salt metathesis was facile, no oxygenation was observed in multiple reactions. However, one reaction contained the desired mass of **4.19** as observed by HPLC-MS, but this product was in low abundance and unable to be isolated in purity and scale sufficient for NMR analysis.







Scheme 4.2. Transannulation attempts using copper-catalyzed Huisgen cycloadditions

Another effort to use a transition metal to catalyze a bicyclization, utilized chemistry that we had previously shown worked in intermolecular reactions: copper-catalyzed Huisgen cycloaddition (Scheme. 4.2). Treatment of azide-containing polycycle **3.51** with 10 mol% copper(I) iodide and triethyl amine resulted in observation of a dimeric mass by HPLC-MS. Switching to a different copper(I) source, DBU as a base, and higher temperatures, unfortunately did not perform much better to furnish **4.20**. Although the desired mass was observed by HPLC-MS, the product was no longer observed after DMF was removed by either evaporation or workup. The reticence to transannulation is likely due to prohibitive ring strain as the two reactive partners approach the transition state rather than the partners being incompetent reactive centers – due to observation of dimeric product using copper(I) iodide.

Through bicyclization attempts using transition metals as alkyne activators, we began to doubt the viability of such reactions in a transannulation event. Although the reactions were mild, the low-energy transition metal-alkyne coordination complexes were not suitable to macrocyclization reactions. Because of this, we believed that we would need a high-energy intermediate in order to engage the alkyne and overcome entropy as well as ring strain in the bicyclization transition state.

Through conversations with colleagues, we became interested in using the thiol-yne reaction, which formally adds S–H bond across an alkyne, as a potential transannulation reaction.²⁰ This reaction proceeds through a high-energy sulfur-centered radical, which adds to an alkyne, and the resultant vinyl radical abstracts a hydrogen from another equivalent of thiol, thus propagating the radical pathway. Again, a model system was utilized to probe reaction conditions consisting of two equivalents of octynoic acid derivative **4.19** and dimeric tripeptide **4.20** (Scheme 4.1). The peptide was synthesized solution-phase

Scheme 4.3. Thiol-yne macrocyclization model system



using cystine to temporarily protect cysteine as its disulfide. The disulfide of seco-precursor **4.21** was reduced in the presence of triscarboxyethylphosphine hydrochloride (TCEP) overnight in DMF. During the overnight reduction, the photoinitiator, 2,2-dimethoxy-2-phenylacetophenone (DMPA), was also added under inert conditions. In this way, after the reduction was complete, the solution could be exposed to a UV-365 nm light source in order to initiate the thiol-yne reaction. After 1 hour, the starting material was fully consumed and two products were observed by HPLC-MS (~10:1 ratio). The major product was isolated and determined to be **4.22** using a combination of 1D- and 2D-NMR. The olefin stereochemistry of **4.22** was assigned as the *Z*-isomer based upon the observed ${}^{2}J_{HaHb}$ coupling of 9.6 Hz. The other observed product was not isolated but was assumed to be the *E*-olefin diastereomer based on the observed m/z.

After confirmation that thiol-yne could, in our hands, successfully form large rings, we moved on to applying this method in transannulations. With access to previously prepared macrocycle **3.55b**, we were able to reduce the disulfide using TCEP. After accessing thiol **4.23**, we attempted various reaction conditions in order to obtain a transannular thiol-yne cyclization. When TCEP was added to the





photoreaction to reduce possible disulfide side-products, reduction of the C–S bond was observed. Similar reductions have been observed in the literature, however, using other conditions. Most famously, Danishefsky has used native chemical ligations using cysteine followed by reduction to the alanine in order to convergently build protein targets totally synthetically.²⁵ By removing TCEP, we remedied the C–S bond reduction; however, isolation of bicyclic products still eluded us. Although we were able to



Figure 4.6. (A) Previous methods relied on transition metal-catalyzed alkyne activations to engage nucleophilic peptide side chains. (B) Transforming the terminal alkyne into an ene-yne could access a propargylic carbocation via protonation of the a-olefin. The stabilized carbocation could then intercept an arene nucleophile in a Friedel-Crafts reaction. detect miniscule amounts of desired mass in crude HPLC-MS spectra, what we observed were mostly unknown decomposition products. We were unable to improve the yield or mitigate decomposition pathways using the given reaction conditions. However, it should be noted that we were only able to obtain ~15 mg of **4.23** and ran few reactions with this material. Access to larger amounts of material would allow us to look at other thiol-yne catalysts and promoters such as triethylborane or indium(III) and aid in method discovery efforts.

At this point, we began thinking about other methods that could increase the alkyne reactivity and considered methods that would transform the alkyne into an overtly reactive functional group rather than using transition metals to access alkyne reactivity (Fig. 6A). Taking inspiration from a previous strategy the lab had used to unselectively form transannular bonds, we transformed the terminal alkyne into an ene-yne moiety, which provides access to an overtly reactive propargylic cation (Fig. 6B). The delocalized cation is expected, in line with previous data, to engage side-chain arene in a Friedel-Crafts alkylation to form stable C–C bonds.⁶ The terminal alkyne could either be converted to the ene-yne after macrocyclization, or, more reasonably, the template synthesis could readily be modified to furnish the desired functionality.

Scheme 4.5. Synthesis of a new 'ene-yne template'



Reaction conditions: a) 5 eq. KOH, 5:1 EtOH/H₂O, 55 °C, 1 day; b) 8 eq. 2-bromopropene, *i*-Pr₂NH, 4 mol% CuI, 2 mol% Pd(PPh₃)₂Cl₂, 4 mol% PPh₃, toluene, 75 °C, sealed tube, 12 h; c) 2.5 eq. *N*-methylmorpholine, 2.5 eq. *i*BuOCOCl, DCM, -5 °C; 2.5 eq. *N*-hydroxysuccinimide, -5 °C to 22 °C, 12h, 60% over three steps.

Rather than undertake a template synthesis from the beginning, template, (+)-**3.5** was reverted to hydroxy acid **3.24** using super stoichiometric KOH. From here, the terminal alkyne was transformed to vinylacetylide **4.25** under Pd(0)/Cu(I) Sonogashira conditions.²⁶ These conditions were found to be scalable and could be implemented into our typical quaternary template syntheses with only one extra synthetic step. The final step was accomplished as before: double carbonate formation followed by nucleophilic decomposition of the acylcarbonate to form completed ene-yne template **4.27**. This material was accessed in 60% yield from previous template (+)-**3.5**.

The ene-yne template was then coupled with D-Trp-Trp(tyramide) to form linear precursor 4.27. The



Scheme 4.6. Attempts to use the ene-yne as a bicyclization method

Reaction Conditions: a) 4:1 AcOH/H₂O, 22 °C, 12 hours. b) 2.0 eq. Cs_2CO_3 , 5 mol% Pd(PPh₃)₄, DMSO, 10 mM, 4 hours. c) 5 vol% TFA, CH₃NO₂, 5 mM, 2 hours.

beginning of our synthetic plan was as it had been previously: engage the P1 D-Trp in a Pictet-Spengler annulation and the P3 tyramide in a macrocyclization event. The last step of our planned sequence was to engage the P2 Trp in an acid promoted Friedel-Crafts bicyclization with the ene-yne. Treatment of acylation product **4.29** with aqueous acetic acid (80%) afforded aza-carbazole **4.30**. Because we wanted a single macrocyclic product, we first formed tyrosyl ether **4.31** through a Tsuji-Trost cinnamylation to avoid regioisomeric Friedel-Crafts cyclizations. This material could be treated with low concentrations of TFA to force an O to C cinnamyl migration to afford product **4.30**. This material, unfortunately, was resistant to cyclization.



Figure 4.7. Dicobalt acetylenes can form stable cationic species that are capable of trapping arene or alcohol nucleophiles in acid-promoted reactions.

After numerous attempts with different acids (TFA, CH₃SO₃H, and Tf₂NH) and solvents (CH₃NO₂, DCM, and TFE), no desired product was observed by monitoring HPLC-MS traces over time. What we observed were a decrease in percent peak area (UV-254 nm) over time in samples whose concentrations were matched. We hypothesized that the propargylic cation is short-lived and therefore unable to be trapped by the *P2* Trp, and, furthermore, the alkylation transition state is inaccessible due to conformational restrictions and thus leads to by-product formation/oligomerizations.

Without much success engaging aryl peptide side-chains using the ene-yne, we next looked at protecting the internal alkyne as the corresponding acetylenic dicobalt hexacarbonyl. Use of this complex to stabilize propargylic cations and alkylate arene nucleophiles has been known since 1971 when it was first reported by Nicholas et al.²⁷ The so-called Nicholas reaction proceeds through a cobalt-stabilized carbocation which then can trap a variety of nucleophiles including alcohols and electron-rich aryl species (Fig. 7).²⁸ The dicobalt can then be decomplexed using an oxidants such as Fe(NO₃)₃. Applying this strategy to our system would be facile and completed in a single step. Ene-yne template **4.26** was stirred
Scheme 4.7. A dicobalt-protected ene-yne was unsuccessful in bicyclization reactions



Reaction conditions: a) 1.2 eq. Co₂(CO)₈, DCM, 2 h, 60%; b) increasing volumes of TFA (1 to 7.5 vol%), CH₃NO₂, 5 mM. with dicobalt octacarbonyl in DCM under an argon atmosphere for 1 hour to form dicobalt compound **4.31** in 60% yield after silica chromatography. Formation of this complex was confirmed via ¹³C-NMR, which showed a shift in the alkynyl carbons and presence of a carbonyl shift at 200 ppm. Additionally, the isolated compound was a dark red oil - a characteristic color for such dicobalt complexes. The cobalt template was then used to process the same tripeptide as above to form Pictet-Spengler product 4.32. Treating the linear precursor with increasing volumes of TFA resulted in decomposition to multiple nearbaseline peaks containing the desired mass in the HPLC-MS. However, isolation of these materials was unsuccessful and the major isomer appeared to match well with ¹H-NMR spectrum of **4.31**. Additionally, a Friedel-Crafts bicyclization event would have the same exact mass as a monocyclic isomer, and, because we have two arene nucleophiles, it is possible that the cinnamyl cation engaged both side-chains and led to the observed collection of isomeric peaks in the HPLC-MS spectrum. Throughout acid treatments of the dicobalt materials, we consistently observed loss of color. Although this is only a qualitative observation, the HPLC-MS also appears to show loss of cobalt after treatment with acid. Furthermore, a dicobalt-derivative of 4.31 showed similar behavior: loss of red coloration followed by decomposition to unidentified compounds. Not deterred by the failures, we believe that the ene-yne and its derivatives give us our best opportunity for success, and rather than the chemistry being unusable, we hypothesize that ring size and conformation preferences of the initial macrocycle will be critical to transannulation success. Model systems looking at the feasibility of macrocyclization with this method are ongoing in the lab.

4.3. Conclusions

Methods to engage and cyclize peptides to furnish compounds with a desired arrangement of peptide residues, potent biological activities, and improved pharmacological properties have been an ongoing interest in the lab. The current, described template generation allows us to not only functionalize our macrocyclic peptides products with property-altering groups but also enables a fourth engagement with the peptide backbone in a transannulation event. Multiple attempts have been made toward this end including transition metal-catalyzed and thiol-yne methods as well as acid-promoted reactions of alkyne homologs. Although success has only been found in simple model systems, efforts continue in trying to form a transannular linkage. The ultimate goal is to use this third generation template in conjunction with other template designs and generate multiple library generations in order to refine lead compounds and understand how each template affects the pharmacological properties differently and ultimately target intracellular protein-protein interactions.

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Chapter 2 – Appendix Material

On the prevalence of bridged macrocyclic pyrroloindolines formed in regiodivergent alkylations of tryptophan

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A. Supplementary Figures

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Figure A4. Trp(5Br)-Ser-Ile-Ala. Comparative performance of Tf_2NH and MeSO₃H in cyclization of linear precursor 2.12.



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Figure A8. Nva-Asp-Val-Trp(5Br). Cyclization of 2.S1 promoted by Tf_2NH forms diastereomeric pyridoindolines S2a&b.



Figure A9. Ac-Orn(H)-Ile-Pro-Trp(5F). Cyclization of **2.S3** promoted by MeSO₃H did not yield an analogous pyrroloindoline.



Figure A10. Val-Gly-Trp(5Br)-Phe. Cyclization of 2.S5 promoted by MeSO₃H did not yield an analogous pyrroloindoline.



48 %

B. General Considerations

Fmoc-5-bromo-L-tryptophan, Fmoc-5-fluoro-L-tryptophan, and Fmoc-5-methyl-L-tryptophan were synthesized by kinetic enzymatic resolution of their racemates according to published procedures.⁷ Triflimide was purchased from Oakwood and handled under a dry atmosphere of argon to prepare stock solutions in MeNO₂ (1 mg/mL). Methanesulfonic acid \geq 99.5% was purchased from Aldrich.

Nitromethane Purification

Pre-treatment of commercial grade nitromethane with either 3Å molecular sieves (7 days) or activated neutral alumina (Aldrich, 58 Å, activated Brockman I, 150 mesh, 12 hrs) is essential for optimal results in Friedel-Crafts cyclizations. Adding H₂O (up to 1000 ppm) to the resultant dry nitromethane has no deleterious effects. For further discussions see: Rose, T. E. Ph.D. Dissertation [Online], University of California, Los Angeles, 2015. pp. 158-160. <u>http://escholarship.org/uc/item/0mx7x1st</u> (Accessed Oct 2, 2015). UMI: 3706064.

HPLC Analysis and Purification

Purification of acidolysis products was performed on an Agilent 1100/1200 HPLC system equipped with G1361A preparative pumps, a G1314A autosampler, a G1314A VWD, and a G1364B automated fraction collector. Analytical HPLC was performed using an identical system, but with a G1312A binary pump. Mass spectra were recorded using an Agilent 6130 LC/MS system equipped with an ESI source. Stationary phase and gradient profile are noted for individual reactions below.

NMR Methods

NMR spectra were recorded on Bruker Advance (500 or 600 MHz) or DRX (500 MHz) spectrometers. 2D NMR data were acquired as previously detailed.⁸

C. Experimental Procedures

Peptide Synthesis

All peptides were synthesized via standard Fmoc solid phase peptide synthesis conditions using Rink Amide MBHA resin (polystyrene, 1% DVB, 0.7 mmol/g).⁹

Linear Precursors Synthesis

Template **2.1** was prepared as described.¹⁰



General procedure A – Acylation of peptide by template 1: A round bottom flask was charged with peptide (1.1 equiv.), DMF (10 mL), and *i*Pr₂NEt (4.0 – 6.0 eq.), followed by template 2.1 (1.0 eq.). Reaction progress was monitored by analytical HPLC-UV/MS. Reactions were worked up and purified by column chromatography, trituration, or by preparative HPLC ($25\% \rightarrow 78\%$ [7 min.] ACN + 0.1% TFA, 18 mL/min, Sunfire C₁₈ 19x250 mm) - see details for individual examples below.

General procedure B – Macrocyclization

Using Tf₂NH:

A flask was charged with linear precursor (1 eq.) and nitromethane (5 mM in substrate). The heterogeneous mixture was flushed with argon for 10 mins. A stock solution of Tf_2NH in MeNO₂ (4.0 – 6.0 eq., 1 mg/mL stock) was then quickly added. The heterogeneous slurry homogenized and became purple in color. The reaction was stirred for 1 minute (2 minutes for **2.10**). The reaction was quenched with excess *i*Pr₂NEt and concentrated *in vacuo*. The mixture was concentrated, further dried *in vacuo*,

diluted with DMSO, and an aliquot was removed and spiked with an equal concentration of internal standard (starting linear precursor). This aliquot was analyzed by HPLC-UV (254 nm) and product peaks were integrated and divided by the internal standard area to provide a yield – uncharacterized products were *not* included towards total yield. Product mixtures were resolved by preparative HPLC purification - — see details per example, below.

Using MeSO₃H:

Reactions were carried out in the same manner as for Tf_2NH but using instead MeSO₃H (75 mM in MeNO₂, 5 mM in substrate), and were stirred for 30 mins, then neutralized by the addition of *i*Pr₂NEt.

Isomerization of macrocyclic pyrroloindoline 2.18c:

Purified **2.18c** was dissolved in a vigorously stirred solution of 1:4 TFA/CH₃NO₂ at room tempertature. Aliquots were removed, quenched with excess *i*Pr₂NEt, taken to dryness, reconstituted in DMSO (75 μ L) and analyzed by HPLC-UV (254 nm). Product yield and isomer distribution were determined by peak integration relative to starting **2.18c**. The pseudo-first order rate constant was determined by least-squares fitting of the time-course data to the first-order rate law.

^{7.} Porter, J.; Dykert, J.; Rivier, J. Int. J. Peptide Protein Res. 1987, 30, 13-21.

^{8.} Rose, T. E.; Lawson, K. V.; Harran, P. G. Chem. Sci. 2015, 6, 2219-2223

^{9.} Chan, W. C.; White, P. D. Fmoc Solid Phase Peptide Synthesis: A Practical Approach, Oxford University Press, Oxford, 2000

^{10.} Lawson, K. V.; Rose, T. E.; Harran, P. G. Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U. S. A., 2013, 110, E3753.

C.1. Acyclic precursors and macrocyclization products



Acyclic Cinnamyl Carbonate 2.6: Synthesized according to Procedure A. After completion of the reaction, the solution was diluted with 100 mL EtOAc and washed 3x50 mL NaHCO₃, 3x50 mL NH₄Cl, 1x50 mL brine. Dried with MgSO₄ and concentrated *in vacuo*. Chromatographed on SiO₂ with a gradient from 0% to 5% MeOH in CHCl₃. White Solid. 81% yield. ¹H NMR (DMSO-*d*₆, 500 MHz): δ 10.70 (d, J = 1.8 Hz, 1H), 8.27 (d, J = 7.5 Hz, 1H), 8.09 (d, J = 8.2 Hz, 1H), 7.63 (d, J = 8.5 Hz, 1H), 7.36 (s, 1H), 7.25 (d, J = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 7.21-7.12 (m, 10H), 7.04 (br s, 1H), 6.99 (d, J = 7.5 Hz, 1H), 6.88 (dd, J = 8.2, 1.1 Hz, 1H), 6.61 (d, J = 15.9 Hz, 1H), 6.32 (ddd, J = 15.9, 6.3, 6.2 Hz, 1H), 4.90 (d, J = 5.4 Hz, 1H), 4.66 (dd, J = 6.2, 0.8 Hz, 2H), 4.58 (ddd, J = 8.5, 7.5, 4.9 Hz, 1H), 4.52 (ddd, J = 10.0, 8.4, 3.9 Hz, 1H), 4.13 (dd, J = 8.6, 3.2 Hz, 1H), 4.07-4.04 (m, 1H), 3.18-3.14 (m, 1H), 3.03-2.95 (m, 2H), 2.70 (dd, J = 13.9, 10.3 Hz, 1H), 2.62 (apt t, J = 7.9 Hz, 2H), 2.38 (s, 3H), 2.45-2.24 (m, 2H), 1.43 (s, 9H), 1.00 (d, J = 6.3 Hz, 3H). ¹³C NMR (DMSO-*d*₆, 126 MHz): δ 172.0, 171.6, 171.4, 152.8, 141.7, 137.9, 135.8, 134.4, 133.4, 129.1, 128.6, 127.9, 127.6, 126.6, 126.4, 126.1, 124.1, 123.7, 123.2, 122.5, 118.0, 111.0, 109.3, 81.5, 66.9, 66.4, 57.9, 53.8, 53.7, 37.5, 36.7, 30.9, 27.4, 27.1, 21.3, 19.9. MS *m/z* 753.4 (calc'd: C₄₂H₅₁N₅O₈, [M+H]⁺, 753.4).





Analytical HPLC Method <u>Column</u>: Waters Sunfire[™] C₁₈, 4.6x250 mm, 5 μm <u>Solvent A</u>: H₂O + 0.1% TFA <u>Solvent B</u>: ACN + 0.1% TFA <u>Flow rate</u>: 1.00 mL/min

Time	%B	
0	40	
2.5	30	
24	86	
29	30	

Preparative HPLC MethodColumn:Waters Sunfire C_{18} , 19x250 mm, 5 μ mSolvent A:H₂O + 0.1%TFASolvent BACN + 0.1%TFAFlow rate:18.0 mL/min

Tim	%
e	В
0	40
2	40
30	50

Macrocyclic Product 2.8b



	13C	1H	key correlation
1	29.8	3.56 (dd, J = 15.6, 6.9 Hz, 1H), 3.78 (dd, J = 15.6, 5.9 Hz, 1H)	HMBC 1->24,25
2	127.8	6.08 (apt dt, J = 15.7, 6.8 Hz, 1H)	COSY 2->1, HMBC 2->4
3	130.3	6.40 (d, J = 15.7 Hz, 1H)	
4	136.6	-	
5	123.9	7.09-7.12 (m, 1H) overlap	
6	127.8	7.14 (dd, J = 7.4, 7.4 Hz, 1H) overlap	
7	127.1	6.95 (br d, J = 7.4 Hz, 1H)	HMBC 7->5
8	141.0	-	
9	124.4	6.98-7.00 (m, 1H) overlap	
10	30.0	2.59-2.65 (m, 1H) overlap, 2.06-2.92 (m, 1H)	HMBC 10->8
11	35.8	2.00 (ddd, J = 14.0, 7.7, 3.1 Hz, 1H), 2.37-2.42 (m, 1H) overlap	
12	171.0	-	
13	-	8.08 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 1H)	TOCSY 13->14,15, HMBC 13->12
14	52.5	4.79 (ddd, J = 9.4, 9.4, 3.8 Hz, 1H)	
15	38.2	2.61-2.66 (m, 1H) overlap, 2.97-3.02 (m, 1H) overlap	HMBC 15->16
16	137.6	-	
17	129.1	7.17-7.19 (m, 2H) overlap	HMBC 17->19
18	127.4	7.17-7.20 (m, 2H) overlap	HMBC 18->16
19	125.7	7.12-7.15 (m, 1H) overlap	HMBC 19->17
20	172.0	-	
21	-	8.62 (d, J = 7.6 Hz, 1H)	TOCSY 21->22,23, HMBC 21->20
22	54.2	4.67 (ddd, J = 10.6, 7.6, 4.6 Hz, 1H)	
23	26.0	3.02 (dd, J = 14.9, 10.6 Hz, 1H), 3.10 (dd, J = 14.9, 4.6 Hz, 1H) overlap	HMBC 23->24,25
24	105.3	-	
25	133.9	-	
26	-	10.64 (s, 1H)	HMBC 26->24,25,33
27	133.3	-	
28	109.9	7.11 (d, J = 8.3 Hz, 1H) overlap	HMBC 28->30,33
29	121.6	6.83 (dd, J = 8.3, 1.3 Hz, 1H)	HMBC 29->32,31
30	126.3	-	
31	21.1	2.39 (s, 3H)	HMBC 31->29,30,32
32	117.6	7.30 (br s, 1H)	HMBC 32->29,31
33	129.0	-	
34	171.9	-	
35	-	7.66 (d, J = 8.5 Hz, 1H)	HMBC 35->34
36	57.5	4.16 (dd, J = 8.5, 3.1 Hz, 1H)	HMBC 36->40
37	66.0	4.08-4.13 (m, 1H) overlap	
38	19.7	1.08 (d, J = 6.4 Hz, 3H)	HMBC 38->36,37
39	-	not observed	
40	171.8	-	
41	-	6.98-7.00 (m, 1H) overlap, 7.10-7.12 (m, 1H) overlap	HMBC 41->40, TOCSY 41->41'

Macrocyclic Product 2.8c



	13C	1H	key correlation
1	32.0	3.82-3.91 (m, 2H)	
2	128.9	6.37 (dt, J = 16.0, 5.4 Hz, 1H)	HMBC 2->4,32, COSY 2->1
3	129.6	6.07 (d, J = 16.0 Hz, 1H)	HMBC 3->5,9
4	136.7	-	
5	123.0	7.02 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 1H)	
6	127.7	7.09 (dd, J = 8.0, 8.0 Hz, 1H) overlap	HMBC 6->4,8
7	126.8	6.94 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 1H) overlap	
8	141.1	-	
9	125.3	7.07 (br s, 1H) overlap	
10	29.7	2.54-2.59 (m, 1H) obscured, 2.91-2.97 (m, 1H) overlap	HMBC 10->7,9,12
11	35.9	2.09-2.15 (m, 1H), 2.33-2.39 (m, 1H) overlap	HMBC 11->8,12
12	170.6	-	
13	-	7.94 (d, J = 9.1 Hz, 1H)	HMBC 13->12
14	52.5	4.80-4.88 (m, 1H)	
15	37.9	2.66-2.72 (m, 1H), 2.92-2.97 (m, 1H) overlap	HMBC15->16,17
16	137.7	-	
17	128.8	7.23-7.24 (m, 2H) overlap	HMBC 17->15
18	127.5	7.23-7.25 (m, 2H) overlap	
19	125.6	7.14-7.19 (m, 1H)	
20	171.0	-	
21	-	8.44-8.48 (m, 1H)	HMBC 21->20
22	53.4	4.63-4.70 (m, 1H)	
23	29.5	3.14-3.19 (m, 1H), 3.39 (dd, J = 13.9, 9.9 Hz, 1H)	HMBC 23->24
24	109.5	-	
25	123.3	7.06-7.08 (m, 1H) overlap	HMBC 25->24,27,33
26	-	10.66 (br s, 1H)	COSY 26->25, HMBC 26->24,25,27,33
27	135.4	-	
28	109.2	7.12 (d, J = 8.3 Hz, 1H) overlap	HMBC 28->30,33
29	123.6	6.91 (d, J = 8.3 Hz, 1H)	HMBC 29->27,31,32
30	125.2	-	
31	18.4	2.34 (s, 3H)	HMBC 31->29,30,32
32	128.4	-	
33	126.0	-	
34	170.7	-	
35	-	7.59 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 1H)	
36	57.6	4.13 (dd, J = 8.4, 3.0 Hz, 1H)	HMBC 36->40
37	65.8	4.04-4.09 (m, 1H)	
38	19.6	1.05 (d, J = 6.2 Hz, 1H)	COSY 38->37, HMBC 38->36,37
39	-	not observed	
40	171.6	-	
41	-	6.87 (br s, 1H), 6.95 (br s, 1H) overlap	

Macrocyclic Product 2.8d



	13C	1H	key correlation
1	39.3	2.51-2.57 (m, 1H), 2.80 (dd, J = 13.7, 10.0 Hz, 1H)	HMBC 1->24,25
2	126.3	6.05-6.14 (m, 1H)	
3	132.1	6.63 (d, J = 15.8 Hz, 1H)	TOCSY 3->2,1 HMBC 3->4
4	136.9	-	
5	124.3	7.04 (br d, J = 7.6 Hz, 1H)	HMBC 5->3,7
6	128.2	7.15 (dd, J = 7.6, 7.6 Hz, 1H)	HMBC 6->4,8
7	126.8	6.99 (br d, J = 7.6 Hz, 1H)	HMBC 7->5
8	140.5	-	
9	125.0	7.18 (br s, 1H)	
10	30.6	2.62-2.69 (m, 1H), 2.82-2.90 (m, 1H)	
11	37.1	2.01-2.08 (m, 1H), 2.32-3.39 (m, 1H)	HMBC 11->8 TOCSY 11->10,10',11'
12	171.1	-	
13	-	7.96 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 1H)	HMBC 13->12
14	49.8	5.34 (ddd, J = 8.8, 8.8, 4.8 Hz, 1H)	HMBC 14->20
15	38.3	2.89 (dd, J = 13.9, 8.8 Hz, 1H), 3.09 (dd, J = 13.9, 4.8 Hz, 1H)	HMBC 15->16,17 TOCSY 14->15,13
16	136.5	-	
17	129.8	7.39 (d, J = 7.4 Hz, 2H)	TOCSY 17->18,19
18	127.8	7.28 (dd, J = 7.4, 7.4 Hz, 2H)	HMBC 18->16
19	126.0	7.20-7.24 (m, 1H)	HMBC 19->17
20	171.3	-	
21	-	-	
22	61.6	4.43 (dd, J = 10.4, 5.7 Hz, 1H)	HMBC 22->23,24
23	40.2	2.00-2.07 (m, 1H), 2.50-2.57 (m, 1H)	
24	57.3	-	
25	81.4	6.11 (s, 1H)	HMBC 25->22,24
26	-	not detected	
27	144.9	-	
28	109.9	6.45 (d, J = 7.8 Hz, 1H)	HMBC 28->33
29	128.0	6.84 (dd, J = 7.8, 0.9 Hz, 1H)	HMBC 29->32
30	127.3	-	
31	20.4	2.21 (s, 1H)	HMBC 31->28,30,32
32	122.0	6.91-6.93 (m, 1H)	HMBC 32->27,29
33	135.5	-	
34	170.4		
35	-	[1.51 (d, J = 1.8 Hz, 1H)	
36	57.2	[3.84 (ad, J = 7.8, 2.5 Hz, 1H)	HMBC 36->40
37	65.2	[3.91-3.97 (m, 1H)	HMBC 37->40
38	19.3	0.78 (0, J = 6.6 Hz, 3H)	CUSY 38->37 TOCSY 38->35,36,37
39	-	not detected	
40	171.5		
41	-	[6.68 (br s, 1H), 7.20 (br s, 1H)	[HMBC 41->40 TOCSY 41->41'



Acyclic Cinnamyl Carbonate 2.7: Synthesized according to Procedure A. Workup and chromatography conditions were the same as for linear precursor 2.6. White Solid. 62% yield. ¹H NMR (DMSO- d_6 , 500 MHz): δ 10.97 (d, J = 2.2 Hz, 1H), 8.29 (d, J = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 8.08 (d, J = 8.1 Hz, 1H), 7.8 (d, J = 8.6 Hz, 1H), 7.41 (dd, J = 10.2, 2.4 Hz, 1H), 7.32 (dd, J = 8.8, 4.5 Hz, 1H), 7.29 (d, J = 2.2 Hz, 1H), 7.26 (br. d, J = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 7.23 (br. s, 1H), 7.21 (br. s, 1H), 7.2 (br. s, 1H), 7.14-7.18 (m, 4H), 7.09 (br. s, 1H), 7.01 (d, J = 8.1 Hz, 1H), 6.9 (ddd, J = 9.0, 9.0, 2.3 Hz, 1H), 6.63 (d, J = 15.7 Hz, 1H), 6.33 (dt, J = 15.9, 6.2)Hz, 1H), 4.67 (dd, J = 6.3, 1.1 Hz, 2H), 4.63 (ddd, J = 8.6, 8.0, 4.9 Hz, 1H), 4.54 (ddd, J = 9.9, 8.4, 4.0 Hz, 1H), 4.16 (dd, J = 8.7, 3.2 Hz, 1H), 4.08 (dddd, J = 6.2, 6.2, 6.2, 3.4 Hz, 1H), 3.17 (dd, J = 15.0, 4.6 Hz, 1H), 3.02 (dd, J = 15.3, 9.3 Hz, 1H), 2.97 (dd, J = 13.7, 4.0 Hz, 1H), 2.71 (dd, J = 13.9, 16.0 Hz, 1H), 2.65 (app t, J = 7.9 Hz, 2H), 2.23-2.38 (m, 2H), 1.4 (s, 9H), 1.02 (d, J = 6.4 Hz, 3H). ¹³C NMR (DMSO*d*₆, 126 MHz): δ 172.0, 171.5, 171.4, 171.3, 157.6, 155.8, 152.8, 141.7, 137.9, 135.8, 133.4, 132.7, 129.1, 128.6, 127.9, 127.6, 127.5, 126.4, 126.1, 125.9, 124.1, 123.2, 112.14, 112.06, 110.2, 110.2, 109.0, 108.8, 103.3, 103.1, 81.5, 66.9, 66.3, 58.0, 53.7, 53.5, 37.4, 36.7, 30.9, 27.3, 19.9. MS m/z 758.8 (calc'd: $C_{41}H_{48}FN_5O_8$, $[M+H]^+$, 758.4).



products









Analytical HPLC Method	-
<u>Column</u> : Waters Sunfire [™]	_
C ₁₈ , 4.6x250 mm, 5 μm	-
Solvent A: $H_2O + 0.1\%$	_
TFA	_
Solvent B: ACN + 0.1%	
TFA	
Flow rate: 1.00 mL/min	

Time	%B	
0	30	
2.5	30	
24	86	
29	30	



Time	%B
0	40
2	40
30	60

Macrocyclic Product 2.9b



	13C	1H	key correlation
1	46.6	4.95 (ddd, J = 16.4, 4.7, 1.6 Hz, 1H), 4.83 (dd, J = 16.4,6.9 Hz, 1H)	TOCSY1->2,3 HMBC 1->2,3,25
2	125.5	6.07 (ddd, J = 15.8, 7.1, 4.5 Hz, 1H)	HMBC 2->1,3,4
3	131.0	6.22 (br d, J = 15.9 Hz, 1H)	
4	135.7	-	
5	124.7	7.11 (m, 1H) overlap	HMBC 5->9,7
6	127.8	7.15 (m, 1H) overlap	HMBC 6->4,8
7	128.2	6.96 (m, 1H) overlap	
8	142.0	-	
9	124.5	6.92 (m, 1H) overlap	HMBC 9->7
10	29.1	2.46 (m, 1H) overlap, 2.95 (m, 1H) overlap	HMBC 10->7,8,9,11,12
11	35.5	2.08 (ddd, J = 15.1, 7.2, 2.4 Hz, 1H), 2.40 (ddd, J = 15.2, 11.6, 2.3 Hz, 1H)	TOCSY 11->10
12	170.6	-	
13	-	7.68 (d, J = 8.5 Hz, 1H)	HMBC 13->12 TOCSY 13->14,15
14	52.6	4.71 (m, 1H) overlap	
15	38.9	2.70 (dd, J = 13.6, 8.0 Hz, 1H), 3.02 (dd, J = 13.6, 4.1 Hz, 1H)	HMBC 15->14,16,17,20
16	137.6	-	
17	129.4	7.08 (m, 1H) overlap	HMBC 17->15
18	127.8	7.15 (m, 1H) overlap	HMBC 18->16
19	126.4	7.11 (m, 1H) overlap	HMBC 19->17
20	170.6	-	
21	-	8.60 (d, J = 8.7 Hz, 1H)	TOCSY 21->22,23 HMBC 21->20
22	52.6	4.74 (m, 1H) overlap	HMBC 22->23
23	27.2	3.10 (br. d, J = 14.8 Hz, 1H), 2.90 (m, 1H) overlap	HMBC 23->22,24,25
24	110.8	-	
25	128.1	7.28 (s, 1H)	HMBC 25->1,32,38
26	-	-	
27	132.6	-	
28	110.9	7.45 (dd, J = 7.8, 4.5 Hz, 1H)	HMBC 28->32 TOCSY 28->29,31
29	109.2	6.94 (m, 1H) overlap	HMBC 29->27,30
30	157.0	-	
31	103.8	7.51 (dd J = 9.9, 2.4 Hz, 1H)	HMBC 31->27,30
32	127.8	-	
33	171.9	-	
34	-	7.96 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 1H)	TOCSY 34->35,36 HMBC 34->33
35	58.0	4.21 (dd, J = 8.8, 3.1 Hz, 1H)	HMBC 35->36
36	66.4	4.10 (m, 1H)	
37	20.0	1.07 (d, J = 6.4 Hz, 3H)	HMBC 37->35,36
38	-	not observed	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
39	172.2	-	
40	-	7.2 (br. s, 2H)	HMBC 40->39



	13C	1H	key correlation
1	30.0	3.57 (dd, J = 15.3, 7.2 Hz, 1H), 3.80 (dd, J =15.3, 6.3 Hz, 1H)	TOCSY 1->2,3 HMBC 1->2,3,24,25
2	127.6	6.07 (dt, J = 15.6, 6.9 Hz, 1H)	HMBC 2->1,4
3	131.0	6.43 (d, J = 15.9 Hz, 1H)	HMBC 3->1,4,5,9
4	136.8	-	
5	123.6	7.10 (m, 1H) overlap	HMBC 5->9
6	127.9	7.13 (m, 1H) overlap	HMBC 6->4
7	124.0	7.10 (m, 1H) overlap	HMBC 7->5,9
8	141.2	-	
9	125.0	6.98 (br. s, 1)	HMBC 10->8,9 TOCSY 10->11
10	30.4	2.62 (m, 1H) overlap, 2.88 (ddd, J = 13.7, 11.0, 5.6 Hz, 1H)	HMBC 11->8,12
11	35.8	1.98 (ddd, J = 14.0, 7.6, 3.1 Hz, 1H), 2.40 (ddd, J = 13.6, 11.0, 2.6 Hz, 1H)	
12	171.2	-	
13	-	8.07 (d, J - 8.9 Hz, 1H)	COSY 13->14 TOCSY 13->14,15,15' HMBC 13->12
14	52.7	4.75 (ddd, J = 9.3, 9.5, 3.8 Hz, 1H)	HMBC 14->15
15	38.0	2.98 (m, 1H) overlap , 2.65 (m, 1H) overlap	HMBC 15->14,16,17
16	138.1	-	
17	129.5	7.16 (m, 1H) overlap	HMBC 17->18
18	127.7	7.17 (m, 1H) overlap	HMBC 18->16,17
19	128.0	7.14 (m, 1H) overlap	
20	172.1	-	
21	-	8.59 (d, J = 7.8 Hz, 1H)	COSY 21->22 TOCSY 21->22,23 HMBC 21->20
22	54.1	4.66 (ddd, J = 10.2, 7.6, 5.1 Hz, 1H)	HMBC 22->23
23	26.2	3.07 (dd, J - 15.1, 5.2 Hz, 1H), 2.97 (m, 1H) overlap	HMBC 23->22,24,32
24	106.4	-	
25	136.4	-	
26	-	10.91 (s, 1H)	HMBC 26->24,25,27,32
27	131.8	-	
28	111.2	7.18 (m, 1H) overlap	HMBC 28->30 TOCSY 28->29
29	108.4	6.81 (ddd, J = 9.3, 9.3, 2.5 Hz, 1H)	TOCSY 29->28,31 HMBC 29->27,30
30	156.6	-	
31	103.4	7.24 (dd, J = 10.3, 2.7 Hz, 1H)	HMBC 31->27,30
32	129.0	-	
33	172.1	-	
34	-	7.73 (d, J = 8.7 Hz, 1H)	HMBC 34->33 TOCSY 34->35,36,37
35	57.8	4.13 (dd, J = 8.7, 2.9 Hz, 1H)	HMBC 35->36,39
36	66.2	4.07 (m, 1H)	
37	19.5	1.05 (d, J = 6.4 Hz, 3H)	
38	-	4.96 (d, J = 4.9 Hz, 1H)	
39	172.0	-	
40	-	6.93 (m, 1H) overlap	HMBC 40->39

Macrocyclic Product 2.9a



	13C	1H	key correlation
1	27.8	3.76 (dd, J = 16.6, 5.9 Hz, 1H), 3.90 (br. d, J = 16.0 Hz, 1H)	TOCSY1->2,3 HMBC 1->2,3,31
2	130.0	6.07 (d, J = 15.8 Hz, 1H)	HMBC 2->1,31
3	128.8	6.35 (dt, J = 16.0, 5.5 Hz, 1H)	HMBC 3->1,5,9,30,32
4	136.5	-	
5	122.9	7.00 (m, 1H) overlap	HMBC 5->9
6	127.8	7.06 (m, 1H) overlap	HMBC 6->4,8
7	127.1	7.06 (m, 1H) overlap	HMBC 7->9
8	141.3	-	
9	125.8	6.99 (br. s, 1H)	HMBC 9->5,7
10	29.6	2.91 (m, 1H) overlap, 2.52 (m, 1H) overlap	HMBC 10->7,8,9,11,12
11	35.7	2.32 (app t, 13.5 Hz, 1H), 2.08 (m, 1H) overlap	HMBC 11->8,12
12	170.7	-	
13	-	8.1 0 (d, J = 8.9 Hz, 1H)	HMBC 13->12 TOCSY 13->14,15,15'
14	52.6	4.82 (ddd, J = 9.7, 9.7, 4.1 Hz, 1H)	HMBC 14->15
15	38.0	2.89 (m, 1H) overlap, 2.64 (dd, J = 13.3, 10.5 Hz, 1H)	HMBC 15->14,16,17
16	137.7	-	
17	128.8	7.21 (m, 1H) overlap	
18	127.6	7.21 (m, 1H) overlap	
19	127.6	7.15 (m, 1H) overlap	HMBC 19->17
20	171.1	-	
21	-	8.62 (d, J = 6.6 Hz, 1H)	HMBC 21->20 TOCSY 21->22,23
22	53.2	4.66 (m, 1H)	
23	29.1	3.30 (m, 1H) overlap, 3.06 (br. d, J = 13.4 Hz, 1H)	HMBC 23->22,24
24	110.6	-	HMBC 25->27
25	125.8	7.13 (m, 1H) overlap	HMBC 26->24,25,27
26	-	10.96 (br. s, 1H)	
27	133.0	-	
28	110.0	7.18 (m, 1H) overlap	
29	108.8	6.89 (m, 1H) overlap	HMBC 29->27,30,31
30	154.5	-	
31	115.6	-	
32	125.8	-	
33	170.7	-	
34	-	7.74 (d, J = 8.3 Hz, 1H)	HMBC 34->33 TOCSY 34->35,36,37
35	57.8	4.08 (dd, J = 8.7, 3.0 Hz, 1H)	
36	65.8	4.02 (m, 1H)	
37	19.8	0.99 (d, J = 6.4 Hz, 3H)	HMBC 37->35,36
38	-	4.9 (d, J = 5.1 Hz, 1H)	HMBC 38->35,36,37
39	171.7	-	
40		7.03 (m, 1H) overlap	HMBC 40->39



$ \begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $		13C	1H	key correlation
$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	1	39.0	2.51-2.57 (m, 1H), 2.79-2.85 (m, 1H)	HMBC 1->24
$ \begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	2	125.0	6.09 (ddd, J = 15.8, 9.7, 6.2 Hz, 1H)	TOCSY 2->3,1
$ \begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	3	132.6	6.62 (d, J = 15.8 Hz, 1H)	HMBC 3->4
$ \begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	4	136.9	-	
$ \begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	5	124.2	7.05 (br d, J = 8.5 Hz, 1H)	HMBC 5->9,7
$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	6	127.9	7.15 (dd, J = 8.5, 7.4 Hz, 1H)	HMBC 6->4,8
	7	127.0	6.99 (br d, J = 7.4 Hz, 1H)	
$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	8	140.5	-	
$ \begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	9	124.9	7.18 (br s, 1H)	HMBC 9->3
$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	10	30.9	2.62-2.67 (m, 1H), 2.85-2.90 (m, 1H)	
$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	11	37.4	2.05 (ddd, J = 13.5, 6.9, 3.8 Hz, 1H), 2.35 (ddd, J = 13.5, 10.8, 3.1 Hz, 1H)	
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	12	171.4	-	
14 50.1 $5.33 (ddd, J = 8.9, 8.8, 4.8 Hz, 1H)$ HMBC 14->20 15 38.6 $2.82 \cdot 2.87 (m, 1H), 3.08 (dd, J = 14.0, 4.8 Hz, 1H)$ HMBC 15->16,17 TOCSY 15->14,13 16 136.7 - - 17 129.9 7.38 (d, J = 7.4 Hz, 2H) HMBC 17->19 18 127.8 7.27 (dd, J = 7.4, 7.4 Hz, 2H) HMBC 18->16 19 126.1 7.20-7.23 (m, 1H) HMBC 18->17 20 171.2 - - 21 - - - 22 61.5 4.48 (dd, J =10.3, 5.5 Hz, 1H) HMBC 22->24 COSY 22->23 23 40.0 2.10 (dd, J = 13.6, 5.5 Hz, 1H), 2.51-2.55 (m, 1H) HMBC 23->24 24 57.6 - - - 25 81.6 6.16 (br s, 1H) COSY 25->26 HMBC 25->27 - 26 - 6.32 (br s, 1H) - - 27 143.8 - - - 28 110.5 6.51 (dd, JHH = 8.6 Hz, JHF = 4.6 Hz, 1H) HMBC 28->30,32 29 113.7 6.84 (ddd, JHF = 9.0 Hz, JHH = 2.7 Hz, 1H) HMBC 31->27,30	13	-	7.96 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 1H)	HMBC 13->12
15 38.6 2.82-2.87 (m, 1H), 3.08 (dd, J = 14.0, 4.8 Hz, 1H) HMBC 15->16,17 TOCSY 15->14,13 16 136.7 - - 17 129.9 7.38 (d, J = 7.4 Hz, 2H) HMBC 17->19 18 127.8 7.27 (dd, J = 7.4, 7.4 Hz, 2H) HMBC 18->16 19 126.1 7.20-7.23 (m, 1H) HMBC 18->17 20 171.2 - - 21 - - - 22 61.5 4.48 (dd, J = 10.3, 5.5 Hz, 1H) HMBC 22->24 COSY 22->23 23 40.0 2.10 (dd, J = 13.6, 5.5 Hz, 1H) HMBC 23->24 24 57.6 - - 25 81.6 6.16 (br s, 1H) COSY 25->26 HMBC 25->27 26 - 6.32 (br s, 1H) - 29 113.7 6.84 (ddd, JHF = 9.0 Hz, JHF = 4.6 Hz, 1H) HMBC 28->30,32 29 113.7 6.84 (ddd, JHF = 9.0 Hz, JHH = 8.6, 2.7 Hz, 1H) HMBC 23->27,30 156.8 (d, - - - 30 J=240 Hz) - - - 31 109.3 7.02 (dd, JHF = 8.4 Hz, JHH = 2.7 Hz, 1H) HMBC 31->27,30	14	50.1	5.33 (ddd, J = 8.9, 8.8, 4.8 Hz, 1H)	HMBC 14->20
16 136.7 . 17 129.9 7.38 (d, J = 7.4 Hz, 2H) HMBC 17->19 18 127.8 7.27 (dd, J = 7.4, 7.4 Hz, 2H) HMBC 18->16 19 126.1 7.20-7.23 (m, 1H) HMBC 18->17 20 171.2 . . 21 - . . 22 61.5 4.48 (dd, J = 10.3, 5.5 Hz, 1H) HMBC 22->24 COSY 22->23 23 40.0 2.10 (dd, J = 13.6, 5.5 Hz, 1H) HMBC 23->24 24 57.6 . . 25 81.6 6.16 (br s, 1H) COSY 25->26 HMBC 25->27 26 - 6.32 (br s, 1H) . 27 143.8 . . 28 110.5 6.51 (dd, JHH = 8.6 Hz, JHF = 4.6 Hz, 1H) HMBC 28->30.32 29 113.7 6.84 (ddd, JHF = 9.0 Hz, JHH = 8.6, 2.7 Hz, 1H) HMBC 31->27.30 32 136.9 . . . 33 170.4 . . . 34 - 7.49 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 1H) HMBC 34->33 . 35 57.5 3.86 (ddd	15	38.6	2.82-2.87 (m, 1H), 3.08 (dd, J = 14.0, 4.8 Hz, 1H)	HMBC 15->16,17 TOCSY 15->14,13
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	16	136.7	-	
18 127.8 7.27 (dd, J = 7.4, 7.4 Hz, 2H) HMBC 18->16 19 126.1 7.20-7.23 (m, 1H) HMBC 18->17 20 171.2 - - 21 - - - 22 61.5 4.48 (dd, J = 10.3, 5.5 Hz, 1H) HMBC 22->24 COSY 22->23 23 40.0 2.10 (dd, J = 13.6, 5.5 Hz, 1H), 2.51-2.55 (m, 1H) HMBC 23->24 24 57.6 - - 25 81.6 6.16 (br s, 1H) COSY 25->26 HMBC 25->27 26 - 6.32 (br s, 1H) - 27 143.8 - - 28 110.5 6.51 (dd, JHH = 8.6 Hz, JHF = 4.6 Hz, 1H) HMBC 28->30,32 29 113.7 6.84 (ddd, JHF = 9.0 Hz, JHH = 8.6, 2.7 Hz, 1H) HMBC 29->27,30 31 109.3 7.02 (dd, JHF = 8.4 Hz, JHH = 2.7 Hz, 1H) HMBC 31->27,30 32 136.9 - - - 33 170.4 - - - 34 - 7.49 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 1H) HMBC 34->33 - 35 57.5 3.86 (ddd, J = 8.0, 2.6 Hz, 1H) <t< td=""><td>17</td><td>129.9</td><td>7.38 (d, J = 7.4 Hz, 2H)</td><td>HMBC 17->19</td></t<>	17	129.9	7.38 (d, J = 7.4 Hz, 2H)	HMBC 17->19
19 126.1 7.20-7.23 (m, 1H) HMBC 18->17 20 171.2 - - 21 - - - 22 61.5 4.48 (dd, J = 10.3, 5.5 Hz, 1H) HMBC 22->24 COSY 22->23 23 40.0 2.10 (dd, J = 13.6, 5.5 Hz, 1H), 2.51-2.55 (m, 1H) HMBC 23->24 24 57.6 - - 25 81.6 6.16 (br s, 1H) COSY 25->26 HMBC 25->27 26 - 6.32 (br s, 1H) COSY 25->26 HMBC 25->27 26 - 6.32 (br s, 1H) - 27 143.8 - - 28 110.5 6.51 (dd, JHF = 4.6 Hz, 1H) HMBC 28->30,32 29 113.7 6.84 (ddd, JHF = 9.0 Hz, JHF = 4.6 Hz, 1H) HMBC 29->27,30 30 J≈240 Hz) - - - 31 109.3 7.02 (dd, JHF = 8.4 Hz, JHH = 2.7 Hz, 1H) HMBC 31->27,30 32 136.9 - - - 33 170.4 - - - 34 - 7.49 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 1H) HMBC 34->33 - 35	18	127.8	7.27 (dd, J = 7.4, 7.4 Hz, 2H)	HMBC 18->16
20 171.2 - 21 - - 22 61.5 $4.48 (dd, J = 10.3, 5.5 Hz, 1H)$ HMBC 22->24 COSY 22->23 23 40.0 $2.10 (dd, J = 13.6, 5.5 Hz, 1H), 2.51-2.55 (m, 1H)$ HMBC 23->24 24 57.6 - - 25 81.6 $6.16 (br s, 1H)$ COSY 25->26 HMBC 25->27 26 - $6.32 (br s, 1H)$ - 27 143.8 - - 28 110.5 $6.51 (dd, JHH = 8.6 Hz, JHF = 4.6 Hz, 1H)$ HMBC 28->30,32 29 113.7 $6.84 (ddd, JHF = 9.0 Hz, JHH = 8.6, 2.7 Hz, 1H)$ HMBC 29->27,30 156.8 (d, - - - 31 109.3 $7.02 (dd, JHF = 8.4 Hz, JHH = 2.7 Hz, 1H)$ HMBC 31->27,30 32 136.9 - - 33 170.4 - - 34 - $7.49 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 1H)$ HMBC 35->39 36 65.6 $3.90-3.96 (m, 1H)$ - 37 19.4 $0.77 (d, J = 6.6 Hz, 3H)$ COSY 37->36 TOCSY 37->36,35,34 38 -	19	126.1	7.20-7.23 (m, 1H)	HMBC 18->17
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	20	171.2	-	
22 61.5 $4.48 (dd, J = 10.3, 5.5 Hz, 1H)$ HMBC 22->24 COSY 22->232340.02.10 (dd, J = 13.6, 5.5 Hz, 1H), 2.51-2.55 (m, 1H)HMBC 23->2424 57.6 25 81.6 6.16 (br s, 1H)COSY 25->26 HMBC 25->2726- 6.32 (br s, 1H)-27143.828110.5 6.51 (dd, JHH = 8.6 Hz, JHF = 4.6 Hz, 1H)HMBC 28->30,3229113.7 6.84 (ddd, JHF = 9.0 Hz, JHH = 8.6, 2.7 Hz, 1H)HMBC 29->27,30156.8 (d, 30 J≈240 Hz)31109.37.02 (dd, JHF = 8.4 Hz, JHH = 2.7 Hz, 1H)HMBC 31->27,3032136.933170.434-7.49 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 1H)HMBC 34->333557.53.86 (ddd, J = 8.0, 2.6 Hz, 1H)HMBC 35->393665.63.90-3.96 (m, 1H)-3719.40.77 (d, J = 6.6 Hz, 3H)COSY 37->36 TOCSY 37->36,35,3438-not detected-39171.540- 6.73 (br s, 1H), 7.19 (br s, 1H)TOCSY 40->40'	21	-	-	
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	22	61.5	4.48 (dd, J =10.3, 5.5 Hz, 1H)	HMBC 22->24 COSY 22->23
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	23	40.0	2.10 (dd, J = 13.6, 5.5 Hz, 1H), 2.51-2.55 (m, 1H)	HMBC 23->24
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	24	57.6	-	
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	25	81.6	6.16 (br s, 1H)	COSY 25->26 HMBC 25->27
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	26	-	6.32 (br s, 1H)	
28 110.5 6.51 (dd, JHH = 8.6 Hz, JHF = 4.6 Hz, 1H) HMBC 28->30,32 29 113.7 6.84 (ddd, JHF = 9.0 Hz, JHH = 8.6 , 2.7 Hz, 1H) HMBC 29->27,30 156.8 (d, . . . 31 109.3 7.02 (dd, JHF = 8.4 Hz, JHH = 2.7 Hz, 1H) HMBC $31->27,30$ 32 136.9 - . 33 170.4 . . 34 - 7.49 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 1H) HMBC $34->33$ 35 57.5 3.86 (ddd, J = 8.0 , 2.6 Hz, 1H) HMBC $35->39$ 36 65.6 $3.90-3.96$ (m, 1H) . 37 19.4 0.77 (d, J = 6.6 Hz, 3H) COSY $37->36$ TOCSY $37->36,35,34$ 38 - not detected . 39 171.5 . . 40 - 6.73 (br s, 1H), 7.19 (br s, 1H) TOCSY $40->40'$	27	143.8	-	
29113.76.84 (ddd, JHF = 9.0 Hz, JHH = 8.6, 2.7 Hz, 1H)HMBC 29->27,30156.8 (d, 30 J≈240 Hz)31109.37.02 (dd, JHF = 8.4 Hz, JHH = 2.7 Hz, 1H)HMBC 31->27,3032136.933170.434-7.49 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 1H)HMBC 34->333557.53.86 (ddd, J = 8.0, 2.6 Hz, 1H)HMBC 35->393665.63.90-3.96 (m, 1H)-3719.40.77 (d, J = 6.6 Hz, 3H)COSY 37->36 TOCSY 37->36,35,3438-not detected-39171.540-6.73 (br s, 1H), 7.19 (br s, 1H)TOCSY 40->40'	28	110.5	6.51 (dd, JHH = 8.6 Hz, JHF = 4.6 Hz, 1H)	HMBC 28->30,32
156.8 (d, - 30 J≈240 Hz) - 31 109.3 7.02 (dd, JHF = 8.4 Hz, JHH = 2.7 Hz, 1H) HMBC 31->27,30 32 136.9 - 33 170.4 - 34 - 7.49 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 1H) HMBC 34->33 35 57.5 3.86 (ddd, J = 8.0, 2.6 Hz, 1H) HMBC 35->39 36 65.6 3.90-3.96 (m, 1H) - 37 19.4 0.77 (d, J = 6.6 Hz, 3H) COSY 37->36 TOCSY 37->36,35,34 38 - not detected - 39 171.5 - - 40 - 6.73 (br s, 1H), 7.19 (br s, 1H) TOCSY 40->40'	29	113.7	6.84 (ddd, JHF = 9.0 Hz, JHH = 8.6, 2.7 Hz, 1H)	HMBC 29->27,30
30 $J\approx 240$ Hz)-31109.37.02 (dd, JHF = 8.4 Hz, JHH = 2.7 Hz, 1H)HMBC 31->27,3032136.933170.434-7.49 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 1H)HMBC 34->333557.53.86 (ddd, J = 8.0, 2.6 Hz, 1H)HMBC 35->393665.63.90-3.96 (m, 1H)-3719.40.77 (d, J = 6.6 Hz, 3H)COSY 37->36 TOCSY 37->36,35,3438-not detected-39171.540-6.73 (br s, 1H), 7.19 (br s, 1H)TOCSY 40->40'		156.8 (d,		
31 109.3 7.02 (dd, JHF = 8.4 Hz, JHH = 2.7 Hz, 1H) HMBC 31->27,30 32 136.9 - - 33 170.4 - - 34 - 7.49 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 1H) HMBC 34->33 35 57.5 3.86 (ddd, J = 8.0, 2.6 Hz, 1H) HMBC 35->39 36 65.6 3.90-3.96 (m, 1H) - 37 19.4 0.77 (d, J = 6.6 Hz, 3H) COSY 37->36 TOCSY 37->36,35,34 38 - not detected - 39 171.5 - - 40 - 6.73 (br s, 1H), 7.19 (br s, 1H) TOCSY 40->40'	30	J≈240 Hz)	-	
32 136.9 - 33 170.4 - 34 - 7.49 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 1H) 35 57.5 3.86 (ddd, J = 8.0, 2.6 Hz, 1H) 36 65.6 3.90-3.96 (m, 1H) 37 19.4 0.77 (d, J = 6.6 Hz, 3H) 38 - not detected 39 171.5 - 40 - 6.73 (br s, 1H), 7.19 (br s, 1H)	31	109.3	7.02 (dd, JHF = 8.4 Hz, JHH = 2.7 Hz, 1H)	HMBC 31->27,30
33 170.4 - 34 - 7.49 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 1H) HMBC 34->33 35 57.5 3.86 (ddd, J = 8.0, 2.6 Hz, 1H) HMBC 35->39 36 65.6 3.90-3.96 (m, 1H) COSY 37->36 TOCSY 37->36,35,34 38 - not detected 39 39 171.5 - - 40 - 6.73 (br s, 1H), 7.19 (br s, 1H) TOCSY 40->40'	32	136.9	-	
34 - 7.49 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 1H) HMBC 34->33 35 57.5 3.86 (ddd, J = 8.0, 2.6 Hz, 1H) HMBC 35->39 36 65.6 3.90-3.96 (m, 1H) COSY 37->36 TOCSY 37->36,35,34 37 19.4 0.77 (d, J = 6.6 Hz, 3H) COSY 37->36 TOCSY 37->36,35,34 38 - not detected 39 39 171.5 - - 40 - 6.73 (br s, 1H), 7.19 (br s, 1H) TOCSY 40->40'	33	170.4	-	
35 57.5 3.86 (ddd, J = 8.0, 2.6 Hz, 1H) HMBC 35->39 36 65.6 3.90-3.96 (m, 1H) 37 19.4 0.77 (d, J = 6.6 Hz, 3H) COSY 37->36 TOCSY 37->36,35,34 38 - not detected 39 171.5 - 40 - 6.73 (br s, 1H), 7.19 (br s, 1H) TOCSY 40->40'	34	-	7.49 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 1H)	HMBC 34->33
36 65.6 3.90-3.96 (m, 1H) 37 19.4 0.77 (d, J = 6.6 Hz, 3H) COSY 37->36 TOCSY 37->36,35,34 38 - not detected 39 39 171.5 - - 40 - 6.73 (br s, 1H), 7.19 (br s, 1H) TOCSY 40->40'	35	57.5	3.86 (ddd, J = 8.0, 2.6 Hz, 1H)	HMBC 35->39
37 19.4 0.77 (d, J = 6.6 Hz, 3H) COSY 37->36 TOCSY 37->36,35,34 38 - not detected - 39 171.5 - - 40 - 6.73 (br s, 1H), 7.19 (br s, 1H) TOCSY 40->40'	36	65.6	3.90-3.96 (m, 1H)	
38 - not detected 39 171.5 - 40 - 6.73 (br s, 1H), 7.19 (br s, 1H)	37	19.4	0.77 (d, J = 6.6 Hz, 3H)	COSY 37->36 TOCSY 37->36,35,34
39 171.5 - 40 - 6.73 (br s, 1H), 7.19 (br s, 1H) TOCSY 40->40'	38	-	not detected	
40 - 6.73 (br s, 1H), 7.19 (br s, 1H) TOCSY 40->40'	39	171.5	-	
	40	-	6.73 (br s, 1H), 7.19 (br s, 1H)	TOCSY 40->40'



Acyclic Cinnamyl Carbonate 2.10: Synthesized according to Procedure B. White Powder. ¹H NMR (DMSO- d_6 , 500 MHz): δ 10.98 (d, J = 2.3 Hz, 1H), 8.96 (d, J = 1.2 Hz, 1H), 8.24 (d, J = 7.9 Hz, 1H), 8.06-8.16 (m, 4H), 7.74 (t, J = 5.7 Hz, 1H), 7.39 (dd, J = 16.0, 2.5 Hz, 1H), 7.36 (br. s, 1H), 7.23-7.34 (m, 7H), 7.09-7.14 (m, 2H), 6.87-6.93 (m, 2H), 6.65 (d, J = 15.9 Hz, 1H), 6.35 (dt, J = 16.0, 6.2 Hz, 1H), 4.68 (dd, J = 6.5, 1.0 Hz, 2H), 4.52-4.60 (m, 2H), 4.18-4.28 (m, 2H), 4.16 (ddd, J = 7.9, 5.6 Hz, 1H), 3.03-3.17 (m, 4H), 2.94 (dd, J = 15.9, 15.9, 9 Hz, 2H), 2.75-2.84 (m, 2H), 2.39-4.29 (m, 2H), 2.04-2.17 (m, 2H), 1.80-1.91 (m, 1H), 1.65-1.79 (m, 2H), 1.45-1.55 (m, 2H), 1.43 (s, 9H), 1.15 (d, J = 7 Hz, 3H). ¹³C NMR (DMSO- d_6 , 126 MHz): δ 174.1, 173.1, 172.7, 171.6, 171.4, 171.3, 169.8, 157.6, 156.8, 155.8, 152.8, 141.7, 135.8, 133.7, 133.4, 132.7, 129.3, 129.1, 128.6, 128.0, 127.5, 127.4, 126.4, 125.9, 124.2, 123.3, 117.7, 116.8, 115.3, 115.2, 112.2, 112.1, 109.9, 109.9, 81.5, 66.9, 55.0, 53.4, 52.4, 52.2, 51.5, 48.3, 36.6, 31.3, 30.8, 29.1, 27.3, 25.0, 17.9 MS m/z 1002.7 (calc'd: C₄₈H₆₄N₁₃O₁₀, [M+H]⁺, 1002.5).





MS m/z 884.4 (calc'd: C₄₅H₄₂FN₆O₅, [M+H]⁺,



MS *m/z* 884.4 (calc'd: C₄₅H₄₂FN₆O₅, [M+H]⁺,



MS m/z 884.4 (calc'd: C₄₅H₄₂FN₆O₅, [M+H]⁺,





MS m/z 884.4 (calc'd: C₄₅H₄₂FN₆O₅, [M+H]⁺, 884.4).



MS m/z 884.4 (calc'd: C₄₅H₄₂FN₆O₅, [M+H]⁺, 884.4).



2.11a

Analytical HPLCMethodColumn:SunfireTM C18,4.6x250 mm, 5 μ mSolvent A:H2O +0.1% TFASolvent B:ACN +0.1% TFAFlow rate:1.00mL/min

Preparative HPLC method A: <u>Column</u>: Waters XBridgeTM C₁₈, 19x250mm, 5µm. <u>Solvent A</u>: H₂O + 0.1%v TFA <u>Solvent B</u>: ACN + 0.1%v TFA <u>Flow rate</u>: 18.00 ml/min

Time	%B
0	30
2	30
30	100

Preparative	ľ
HPLC	
method B:	
Same as A	
Repurificatio	
n of 11a.	L

Time

0

2

30

%B

30

30

55

11c, & 11d

79



(13Ć	1H	key correlations
1	47.1	4.83 (dd, J 15.5, 6.4 Hz, 1H), 4.99 (dd, J = 15.5, 5.7 Hz, 1H)	HMBC 1->41,43
2	125.4	6.37 (ddd, J = 15.7, 6.4, 5.7 Hz, 1H)	HMBC 2->4
3	131.9	6.65 (br d, J = 15.7 Hz, 1H)	TOCSY 3->2,1
4	135.9	-	
5	125.1	7.15-7.20 (m, 1H) overlap	
6	128.5	7.19-7.24 (m, 1H) overlap	HMBC 6->4,8
7	127.8	7.09 (br d, J = 7.1 Hz, 1H)	
8	141.6	-	
9	125.6	7.25 (br s, 1H) overlap	
10	30.7	2.73-2.86 (m, 2H)	HMBC 10->8,12
11	36.3	2.36-2.51 (m, 2H)	HMBC 11->8,12
12	172.6	-	
13	-	8.24 (d, J = 6.4 Hz, 1H)	HMBC 13->12
14	49.6	7.94-7.98 (m, 1H)	HMBC 14->16
15	17.3	1.14 (d, J = 7.2 Hz, 3H)	TOCSY 15->14,13
16	173.2		
1/	-	7.81-7.88 (m, 1H)	HMBC 17->16
18	49.6	4.08-4.16 (m, 1H)	
19	27.4	1.05-1.74 (m, 1H), 179-1.87 (m, 1H)	HMBC 19->21
20	31	1.95-2.11 (M, 2H)	HMBC 20->21
21	174.1	- 6 91 (br.o. 14) 7 20 (br.o. 14)	
22	- 171.0		
23	171.9	- 8 12 (d. 1 – 7.6 Hz. 1H)	
24	51 /	4.55.4.62 (m. 1H)	HMBC 25 \21
20	26.8	2.92-3.01 (m, 1H) overlap	
20	120.0		
28	116.9	7 25 (s. 1H) overlan	HMBC 28->29
29	134.1	8 95 (br s 1H)	HMBC 29->27 28
30	-	Not detected	1111100 20 1 21,20
31	170 7	-	
32	-	8.02 (d .l = 7.2 Hz 1H)	HMBC 32->31
33	53.3	4.52-4.59 (m. 1H)	HMBC 33->34
34	27.3	2.92-3.01 (m, 1H) overlap, 3.12-3.22 (m, 1H)	HMBC 34->33,35
35	109.9	- · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
36	128	-	
37	103.9	7.45 (dd, JHF = 9.9 Hz, JHH = 2.3 Hz, 1H)	HMBC 37->41
	157 1 (d.l≊		
20	220Hz)		
30	109.4	- 6 98 (ddd_IHE = 9 1 Hz_IHH = 9 1 2 3 Hz_1H)	HMBC 39->41
40	111 1	7.48 (dd, JHH = 9.1 Hz, JHF = 4.5 Hz, 1H)	HMBC 40->36
41	132.8		
42	-	-	
43	128 5	7.28 (s. 1H)	HMBC 43->1
44	171.9	-	
45	-	8.22 (d. J = 8.1 Hz. 1H)	
46	52.2	4.19-4.28 (m. 1H)	HMBC 46->53
47	29.1	1.54-1.64 m, 1H), 1.69-1.79 (m, 1H)	
48	25	1.43-1.57 (m, 2H)	
49	40.5	3.08-3.15 (m, 2H) overlap	HMBC 49->51
50	-	7.61 (t, J = 5.1 Hz, 1H)	
51	156.9	-	
52	-	14.03-14.44 (m, 3H)	
53	173.4	-	
54	-	7.15 (br s, 1H), 7.31 (br s, 1H)	HMBC 54->53



	13C	1H	key correlations
1	32.4	3.52 (dd, J = 15.3, 5.6 Hz, 1H), 3.64 (dd, J = 15.3, 6.3 Hz, 1H)	HMBC 1->38,39,40
2	129.3	6.39 (ddd, J = 15.8, 6.3, 5.6 Hz, 1H)	TOCSY 2->1,2 HMBC 2->4
3	129.9	6.30 (br d. J = 15.8 Hz. 1H)	HMBC 3->4
4	137	-	
5	124.1	7.13-7.17 (m. 1H) overlap	HMBC 5->7.9
6	128.3	7 15-7 19 (m. 1H) overlap	HMBC 6->4 8
7	127.3	7 10 (br d , l = 7.2 Hz 1H)	HMBC 7->9
8	141.1	_	
a	124.5	7 10 (br.s. 1H) overlap	
10	30.2	2.60-2.76 (m 1H) $2.77-2.82$ (m 1H) overlap	HMBC 10->7 8 9 12
11	35.4	2.31 (ddd l = 14.3, 65, 65 Hz, 1H) 2.44-2.51 (m, 1H) overlap	HMBC 11->8 12
12	171 /	[2.51 (uuu, 3 - 14.5, 0.5, 0.5112, 111), 2.44-2.51 (iii, 111) overlap	11000 11-20,12
12	171.4	P 8 07 (d 1 - 7 6 Hz 1H)	
14	47.7	4 12 (ad 1 - 76 71 Hz 1H)	HMBC 14 >15 16
14	47.7	$ 4.12 (qu, J - 7.0, 7.1 \Pi Z, 1\Pi)$	
10	17.0	(0.05)(0, J = 7.1 HZ, SH)	
10	172.3		
17	-	[7.80 (0, J = 7.7 HZ, 1H)	
18	52.3	3.98 (ddd, J = 8.0, 7.8, 5.4 HZ, 1H)	TUCSY 18->17,18,20 HMBC 18->19,20,23
19	27.3	1.50-1.58 (m, 1H) overlap, 1.70-1.81 (m, 1H) overlap	HMBC 19->20,21
20	30.9	1.91-2.00 (m, 2H)	HMBC 20->21
21	173.9		
22	-	6.78 (br s, 1H), 7.22 (br s, 1H) overlap	TOCSY 22->22'
23	171.2	-	
24	-	7.56 (br d, J = 6.8 Hz, 1H)	HMBC 24->23
25	50.7	4.45 (ddd, J = 7.2, 6.8, 5.8 Hz, 1H)	COSY 25->24
26	27.6	2.93 (dd, J = 15.3, 7.6 Hz, 1H), 3.05-3.12 (m, 1H) overlap	HMBC 26->27
27	128.9	-	
28	116.8	7.28 (s, 1H)	HMBC 28->27,30
29	-	not observed	
30	134	8.95 (br s, 1H)	HMBC 30->27,28
31	170	-	
32	-	8.07 (d, J = 7.4 Hz, 1H)	HMBC 32->31
33	53.7	4.60 (ddd, J = 10.9, 7.4, 3.3 Hz, 1H)	TOCSY 33->32,34
34	27.7	2.85 (dd, J = 14.4, 11.1 Hz, 1H), 3.13-3.20 (m, 1H) overlap	HMBC 34->33,35
35	109.8	-	
36	133	-	
37	103.8	7.57 (d. JHF = 11.1 Hz. 1H)	HMBC 37->35.41.38.39
	155.2 (d. I.≃		
	100.0 (u, J ≝		
38	230HZ)	-	
39	120.1		
40	112.8	[7.21 (d, JHF = 6.4 Hz, 1H)	HMBC 40->38
41	133	-	
42	-	10.83 (d, J = 1.3 Hz, 1H)	HMBC 42->35,36,41
43	125.7	7.17-7.19 (m, 1H) overlap	
44	172.2	-	
45	-	8.70 (br d, J = 7.8 Hz, 1H)	HMBC 45->44
46	52.2	4.25 (ddd, J = 7.8, 7.8, 6.1 Hz, 1H)	TOCSY 46->45,47,48,49
_ 47	28.9	1.55-1.63 (m, 1H) overlap, 1.71-1.78 (m, 1H) overlap	HMBC 47->46
48	25.1	1.47-1.57 (m, 2H) overlap	HMBC 48->49
49	40.3	3.09-3.16 (m, 2H) overlap	HMBC 49->47,48,51
50	-	14.17 (br s) overlap	
51	156.9	-	
52	_	14.17 (br s) overlap	
53	173.3	-	
54	-	7.14 (br s, 1H), 7.39 (br s, 1H)	TOCSY 54'->54

Macrocyclic Product 2.11c



	13C	1H	key correlations
1	27.3	3.80-3.91 (m, 2H)	HMBC 1->2,3,37
2	129.2	6.44 (dt, J = 15.8, 6.0 Hz, 1H)	HMBC 2->4,37
3	129.9	6.20 (br d, J = 15.8 Hz, 1H)	HMBC 3->5,9 TOCSY 3->2,1
4	136.9	-	
5	124.4	6.99-7.02 (m. 1H) overlap	
6	128.1	7.13 (dd J = 7.6. 7.6 Hz. 1H)	HMBC 6->4.8
7	127.5	6.99-7.02 (m. 1H) overlap	
8	141.4	-	
9	125.7	7.35 (br s. 1H)	HMBC 9->3.5.7
10	30.4	2.76-2.87 (m. 2H)	HMBC 10->8.12
11	35.9	2.44 (ddd, J = 14.6, 5.7, 5.7 Hz, 1H), 2.56 (ddd, J = 14.6, 9.3, 5.8 Hz, 1H)	HMBC 11->8,12
12	172.6	-	
13	-	8.11 (d, J = 6.0 Hz, 1H)	HMBC 13->12
14	49.3	3.97-4.03 (m. 1H)	HMBC 14->16
15	17.3	1.09 (d, J = 7.2 Hz, 3H)	HMBC 15->14 TOCSY 15->14.13
16	173.2	-	
17	-	8.01 (d. J = 7.5 Hz. 1H)	
18	53	4.00-4.06 (m. 1H) overlap	HMBC 18->23
19	26.8	1.62-1.70 (m, 1H) overlap, 1.73-1.82 (m, 1H) overlap	HMBC 19->21.23
20	30.9	1.95-2.03 (m, 1H), 2.04-2.11 (m, 1H)	HMBC 20->21
21	174.1	-	
22	-	6.87(br s. 1H), 7.30 (br s. 1H) overlap	
23	171.9	-	
24	-	8.27 (d. J = 7.9 Hz. 1H)	HMBC 24->23
25	51.5	4.60 (ddd, J = 9.3, 7.9, 5.1 Hz, 1H)	HMBC 25->31
26	26.2	3.03-3.09 (m, 1H) overlap, 3.22-3.27 (m, 1H)	HMBC 26->27,31
27	129.7	-	
28	116.3	7.30 (s, 1H) overlap	HMBC 28->29 TOCSY 28->29
29	134.1	8.97 (br s, 1H)	
30	-	Not observed	
31	169.7	-	
32	-	7.92 (d, J = 7.9 Hz, 1H)	HMBC 32->31
33	54.3	4.71 (ddd, J = 8.7, 7.9, 5.6 Hz, 1H)	HMBC 33->44
34	29.3	3.02-3.07 (m, 1H), 3.29 (dd, J = 14.8, 5.3 Hz, 1H)	HMBC 34->44
35	110.4	-	
36	125.7	-	
37	116.2	-	
	154.0		
38	104.9	-	
39	109.3	6.92 (dd. JHF = 9.7Hz, JHH = 8.9 Hz, 1H)	HMBC 39->37.41
40	110.7	7.21 (dd, JHH = 8.9 Hz, JHF = 4.4 Hz, 1H)	HMBC 40->36
41	133.4	-	
42	-	10.95 (d, J = 2.4 Hz, 1H)	TOCSY 42->43 HMBC 42->41
43	125.9	7.13 (d, J = 2.4 Hz, 1H)	
44	170.7	-	
45	-	8.01 (d. J = 7.5 Hz. 1H)	TOCSY 45->46.47.48.49.50 HMBC 45->44
46	51.9	4.14 (ddd, J = 8.1, 7.5, 6.0 Hz, 1H)	HMBC 46->53
47	28.3	1.44-1.53 (m, 1H), 1.62-1.70 (m,1 H)	
48	24.4	1.36-1.45 (m, 2H)	
49	40.2	3.03-3.09 (m, 2H) overlap	HMBC 49->47,51
50	-	7.47 (t, J = 5.5 Hz, 1H)	,
51	156.6	-	
52	-	13.95-14.37 (m, 3H)	
53	173	-	
54	-	6.92 (br s, 1H) overlap, 6.99 (br s, 1H) overlap	TOCSY 54'->54



	13C	1H	key correlations
1	32.4	3.52 (dd. J = 15.3. 5.6 Hz. 1H). 3.64 (dd. J = 15.3. 6.3 Hz. 1H)	HMBC 1->38.39.40
2	129.3	6.39 (ddd J = 15.8, 6.3, 5.6 Hz 1H)	TOCSY 2->1 2 HMBC 2->4
3	129.9	6.30 (br d, J = 15.8 Hz, 1H)	HMBC 3->4
4	137	-	
5	124 1	7 13-7 17 (m 1H) overlap	HMBC 5->7 9
6	128.3	7 15-7 19 (m. 1H) overlap	HMBC 6->4 8
7	127.3	7.10 (br d, J = 7.2 Hz, 1H)	HMBC 7->9
8	141.1	-	
9	124.5	7.10 (br s. 1H) overlap	HMBC 9->7
10	30.2	2.69-2.76 (m. 1H), 2.77-2.82 (m. 1H) overlap	HMBC 10->7.8.9.12
11	35.4	2.31 (ddd, J = 14.3, 6.5, 6.5 Hz, 1H), 2.44-2.51 (m, 1H) overlap	HMBC 11->8.12
12	171.4	- · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
13	-	8.07 (d. J = 7.6 Hz. 1H)	HMBC 13->12
14	47.7	4.12 (gd, J = 7.6, 7.1 Hz, 1H)	HMBC 14->15,16
15	17.6	0.85 (d, J = 7.1 Hz, 3H)	HMBC 15->15,16
16	172.3	-	,
17	-	7.86 (d, J = 7.7 Hz, 1H)	HMBC 17->16
18	52.3	3.98 (ddd, J = 8.0, 7.8, 5.4 Hz, 1H)	TOCSY 18->17,18,20 HMBC 18->19,20,23
19	27.3	1.50-1.58 (m, 1H) overlap, 1.70-1.81 (m, 1H) overlap	HMBC 19->20,21
20	30.9	1.91-2.00 (m, 2H)	HMBC 20->21
21	173.9	-	
22	-	6.78 (br s, 1H), 7.22 (br s, 1H) overlap	TOCSY 22->22'
23	171.2	-	
24	-	7.56 (br d, J = 6.8 Hz, 1H)	HMBC 24->23
25	50.7	4.45 (ddd, J = 7.2, 6.8, 5.8 Hz, 1H)	COSY 25->24
26	27.6	2.93 (dd, J = 15.3, 7.6 Hz, 1H), 3.05-3.12 (m, 1H) overlap	HMBC 26->27
27	128.9	-	
28	116.8	7.28 (s, 1H)	HMBC 28->27,30
29	-	not observed	
30	134	8.95 (br s, 1H)	HMBC 30->27,28
31	170	-	
32	-	8.07 (d, J = 7.4 Hz, 1H)	HMBC 32->31
33	53.7	4.60 (ddd, J = 10.9, 7.4, 3.3 Hz, 1H)	TOCSY 33->32,34
34	27.7	2.85 (dd, J = 14.4, 11.1 Hz, 1H), 3.13-3.20 (m, 1H) overlap	HMBC 34->33,35
35	109.8	-	
36	133	-	
37	103.8	7.57 (d, JHF = 11.1 Hz, 1H)	HMBC 37->35,41,38,39
	155.3 (dl.≅		
20	230Hz)		
20	120 1	⁻	
10	112.8	7.21 (d HE = 6.4 Hz 1H)	HMBC 40->38
	133		
	-	$10.83 (d_1 = 1.3 Hz 1H)$	HMBC 42->35 36 41
43	125 7	7 17-7 19 (m 1H) overlan	
44	172.2		
45	-	8.70 (br.d., $l = 7.8$ Hz 1H)	HMBC 45->44
46	52.2	4 25 (ddd J = 7.8, 7.8, 6.1 Hz, 1H)	TOCSY 46->45 47 48 49
47	28.9	1 55-1 63 (m 1H) overlan 1 71-1 78 (m 1H) overlan	HMBC 47->46
48	25.1	1 47-1 57 (m. 2H) overlap	HMBC 48->49
40	40.3	3 09-3 16 (m. 2H) overlap	HMBC 49->47 48 51
50		14 17 (br s) overlap	
51	156.9		
52	-	14 17 (br.s) overlap	
53	173.3	-	
54	-	7 14 (br.s. 1H) 7 39 (br.s. 1H)	TOCSY 54'->54
L ~ 1		1	



	13C	1H	key correlations
1	40.7	2.44 (dd, J = 14.3, 8.8 Hz, 1H), 2.68-2.73 (m, 1H)	HMBC 1->35,43
2	124.2	5.91 (ddd, J = 15.7, 8.8, 6.5 Hz, 1H)	COSY 2->1
3	134.2	6.55 (d, J = 15.7 Hz, 1H)	HMBC 3->1,4,5,9
4	136.7	-	
5	122.2	7.04-7.07 (m, 1H) overlap	
6	128.1	7.11-7.16 (m, 1H) overlap	HMBC 6->4,8
7	127.1	7.03-7.07 (m, 1H) overlap	
8	141.3	-	
9	126.2	7.13 (br s, 1H) overlap	HMBC 9->5,7
10	28.7	2.71-2.79 (m, 1H), 2.95-3.01 (m, 1H)	HMBC 10->8,12
11	34.3	2.51-2.57 (m, 1H), 2.59-2.66 (m, 1H)	HMBC 11->8,12
12	171.3	-	
13	-	8.09 (d, J = 8.1 Hz, 1H)	
14	48.3	4.13-4.19 (m, 1H) overlap	HMBC 14->16
15	17.6	1.20 (d, J = 7.3 Hz, 3H)	HMBC 15->14,16 COSY 15->14 TOCSY 15->14,13
16	171.8	-	
17	-	7.00-7.03 (m, 1H) overlap	HMBC 17->16
18	50.6	4.19 (ddd, J = 8.1, 7.8, 5.4 Hz, 1H)	HMBC 18->19,20
19	28.4	1.59-1.70 (m, 1H), 1.70-1.80 (m, 1H)	
20	31	1.99 (ddd, J = 15.5, 9.5, 5.8 Hz, 1H), 2.08 (ddd, J = 15.5, 9.9, 5.7 Hz, 1H)	HMBC 20->21
21	173.5	-	
22	-	6.84 (br s, 1H), 7.31 (br s, 1H)	HMBC 22->21
23	171	-	
24	-	8.77 (d, J = 8.1 Hz, 1H)	TOCSY 24->25,26 HMBC 24->23
25	48.3	5.07 (ddd, J = 9.7, 8.1, 5.2 Hz, 1H)	HMBC 25->31
26	25.6	3.17 (dd, J = 15.9, 5.1 Hz, 1H), 3.00 (dd, J = 15.9, 9.7 Hz, 1H)	HMBC 26->27,28,31
27	128.3	-	
28	117.3	7.50 (s, 1H)	HMBC 28->27,29
29	133.5	8.99 (s, 1H)	HMBC 29->27,28 TOCSY 29->28
30	-	Not detected	
31	170.2	-	
32	-	-	
33	60.1	4.62 (dd, J = 9.3, 4.5 Hz, 1H)	TOCSY 33->34 HMBC 33->1,34,35,44
34	40	2.21 (dd, J = 13.3, 4.5 Hz, 1H), 2.46-2.52 (m, 1H) overlap	HMBC 34->35
35	57.8	-	
36	135	-	
37	109.8	7.10-7.14 (m, 1H)	HMBC 37->38,41
	156.5 (d. J.≅		
20	230 Hz)		
20	114	- 6 91 6 99 (m. 1H) avertan	
39	100.8	[0.01-0.00] (iii, iii) Uvenap [6.84] (dd 111 - 0.1 Hz 112 - 2.6 Hz 111)	HMPC 40 536 38 COSV 40 530
40	109.0	0.04 (uu, Jnn – 9.1 nz, Jnr – 2.0 nz, 1n)	
41	144.0	I- Not detected	
42	-		
43	00.3	0.19 (S, TH)	
44	109.9		
40	-	11.00 (0, 3 = 0.2 Hz, 1 H)	
40	20.0	$(4.04 \text{ (uuu, J} - 0.2, 0.0, 0.0 \Pi 2, 1\Pi)$	UUST 40-247 NIVIDU 40-244,04
41	29.9	10.37 - 1.00 (III, III) Uverlap, $1.33 - 1.42$ (III, III) Uverlap	
48	24.4	1.00-1.11 (III, 10) Overlap, 1.30-1.40 (III, 10) Overlap	
49	J9.0	2.09-2.97 (III, III) UVEIIAP, 3.03-3.11 (III, III)	
50	-	17.42 (apt t, J = 0.0 HZ, 1H)	
51	150.3	- 14.11 (br.o. 211)	
52	-	14. 1 (DI S, 3H)	
53	172.4	[-	
94	-	[/.υο (μι S, τΠ), /.4υ (μι S, τΠ)	TIVIDU 00-204 UUUST 00-200



Acyclic Cinnamyl Carbonate 2.12: Synthesized according to Procedure A with 0.41 mmol starting template. Purified via trituration with 3x5 mL methanol. Beige Solid. 170 mg (0.202 mmol) 49% yield. ¹H-NMR (500 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ 10.99 (d, J = 1.9 Hz, 1 H), 8.28 (d, J = 7.6 Hz, 1 H), 8.09 (d, J = 8.4 Hz. 1 H), 7.91 (d, J = 7.5 Hz, 1 H), 7.86 (d, J = 1.4 Hz, 1 H), 7.79 (d, J = 8.2 Hz, 1 H), 6.60 (d, J = 16.00 Hz, 1 H), 6.32 (dd, J = 15.9, 6.3, 6.3 Hz, 1 H), 5.08 (dd, J = 5.3, 5.3 Hz, 1 H), 4.66 (d, J = 5.95 Hz, 1 H), 4.60 (ddd, J = 9.0, 4.3, 4.3 Hz, 1 H), 4.39 (dd, J = 13.3, 6.1 Hz, 1 H), 2.85 (dd, J = 15.6, 9.9 Hz, 1 H), 2.68-2.57 (m, 2H), 2.32 (dd, J = 8.0, 8.0 Hz, 1 H), 1.81-1.76 (m, 1H), 1.43 (s, 9H), 1.20 (d, J = 7.2 Hz, 3 H), 1.17-1.12 (m, 1H), 1.10-1.04 (m, 1H), 0.86 (d, J = 6.7 Hz, 3 H), 0.82 (dd, J = 7.4, 7.4 Hz, 3 H). ¹³C-NMR (126 MHz, d₆-DMSO) δ 174.1, 171.9, 171.3, 170.3, 170.2, 152.8, 141.7, 135.8, 134.7, 133.4, 129.3, 128.6, 127.9, 126.4, 126.0, 125.7, 124.2, 123.3, 123.2, 121.0, 113.2, 111.0, 110.1, 81.5, 66.9, 61.5, 57.1, 54.9, 53.2, 48.0, 36.9, 36.7, 31.0, 27.4, 24.1, 18.1, 15.4, 11.4. MS *m/z* [M-OCO₂*t*Bu]⁺, 841.3 (calc'd: C₃₅H₄₄BrN₆O₆ [M+H]⁺, 841.1)





MS m/z 723.3 (calc'd: C₄₅H₄₂FN₆O₅, [M+H]⁺, 723.2).



2.16d





Analytical HPLC	
Method	
Column: Waters	
Sunfire [™] C ₁₈ , 4.6x250	Time
mm, 5 μm	0
Solvent A: $H_2O +$	2.5
0.1% TFA	24
Solvent B: ACN +	29
0.1% TFA	
Flow rate: 1.00	
mL/min	

Preparative HPLC
Method
Column: Waters
Sunfire [™] C ₁₈ ,
19x250 mm, 5 μm
Solvent A: $H_2O +$
0.1% TFA
Solvent B ACN +
0.1% TFA
Flow rate: 18.0
mL/min

Time	%B	
0	45	
2	45	
12	50	
13	50	
15	100	

Semi-Prep HPLC
Method
Column: Waters
XSelect [™] C ₁₈ ,
10x250 mm, 5 µm
<u>Solvent A</u> : $H_2O +$
0.1% TFA
Solvent B: ACN +
0.1% TFA

<u>Flow rate</u>: 6.00 mL/min

Time	%B
0	45
1	45
4	50
10	54
12	45



	13C	1H	key correlation
1	-	7.12 ppm (br s) (1H) ; 6.99 ppm (br s) (1H)	HMBC 1 -> 2 / TOCSY 1 -> 1'
2	173.9 ppm	-	HMBC 3 -> 2
3	47.7 ppm	4.21-4.18 ppm (m) (1H)	COSY 5 -> 3
4	17.9 ppm	1.22 ppm (d) J=7.2 Hz (3H)	COSY 3 -> 4
5	-	7.90 ppm (d) J=7.5 Hz (1H)	HMBC 5 -> 6
6	170.1 ppm	-	HMBC 7 -> 6
7	56.9 ppm	4.23-4.21 ppm (m) (1H)	COSY/HMBC 12 -> 7
8	36.4 ppm	1.83-1.78 ppm (m) (1H)	COSY 7 -> 8
9	23.8 ppm	1.46-1.42 ppm (m) (1H) ; 1.18-1.11 ppm (m) (1H)	COSY 8 -> 9
10	11.1 ppm	0.83 ppm (t) J=7.4 Hz (3H)	COSY 9 -> 10
11	15.0 ppm	0.87 ppm (d) J=6.8 Hz (3H)	COSY 8 -> 11
12	-	7.74 ppm (d) J=8.1 Hz (1H)	HMBC 12 -> 13
13	170.5 ppm	-	HMBC 14 -> 13
14	54.6 ppm	4.42 ppm (q) J=6.5 Hz (1H)	COSY 17 -> 14
15	61.3 ppm	3.69 ppm (dd) J=10.3, 5.9 Hz (1H) ; 3.62 ppm (dd) J=10.5, 6.4 Hz (1H)	COSY 14 -> 15
16	-	Not Observed	-
17	-	8.51 ppm (d) J=7.6 Hz (1H)	HMBC 17 -> 18
18	172.7 ppm	-	HMBC 19 -> 18
19	52.6 ppm	4.76 ppm (ddd) J=12.8, 6.2, 4.6 Hz (1H)	COSY 30 -> 19
20	27.7 ppm	3.32 ppm (dd) J=14.3, 3.8 Hz (1H) ; 2.81 ppm (t) J=13.7 Hz (1H)	COSY 19 -> 20
21	109.1 ppm	-	HMBC 20, 28, 29 -> 21
22	126.6 ppm	-	HMBC 26, 29 -> 22
23	122.6 ppm	8.19 ppm (s) (1H)	HMBC 23 -> 21
24	116.2 ppm	-	HMBC 23, 26 -> 24
25	131.6 ppm	-	HMBC 23, 42 -> 25
26	115.4 ppm	7.33 ppm (s) (1H)	TOCSY 23 -> 26
27	136.5 ppm	-	HMBC 23, 28, 29 -> 27
28	-	10.93 ppm (d) J=1.7 Hz (1H)	
29	126.5 ppm	7.23 ppm (d) J= 1.7 Hz (1H)	COSY/TOCSY 28 -> 29
30	-	7.52 ppm (d) J=6.4 Hz (1H)	HMBC 30 -> 31
31	171.7 ppm	-	HMBC 32, 33 -> 31
32	31.3 ppm	2.25 ppm (ddd) J=16.9, 5.6, 1.9 Hz (1H) ; 2.15 ppm (ddd) J=16.9, 12.7, 1.8 Hz (1H)	COSY/TOCSY 33 -> 32
33	25.9 ppm	3.02 ppm (dd) J=16.5, 12.6 Hz (1H) ; 2.45 ppm (dd) J=16.4, 5.6 Hz (1H)	HMBC 33 -> 35, 39
34	141.0 ppm	-	HMBC 32, 33, 36 -> 34
35	126.4 ppm	6.83 ppm (d) J=7.4 Hz (1H)	TOCSY 37 -> 35
36	127.6 ppm	7.05 ppm (t) J=7.7 Hz (1H)	COSY/TOCSY 37 -> 36
37	119.2 ppm	7.17 ppm (d) J=7.7 Hz (1H)	HMBC 37 -> 40, 41 (slight)
38	135.2 ppm	-	HMBC 36 -> 38
39	128.0 ppm	5.52 ppm (s)	TOCSY 37 -> 39
40	132.1 ppm	3.70 ppm (d) J=16.0 Hz (1H)	
41	127.9 ppm	6.30 ppm (dt) J=16.2, 3.9 Hz (1H)	
42	37.7 ppm	3.79 ppm (ddd) J= 17.0, 4.6, 1.5 Hz (1H) ; 3.43 ppm (dt) J=16.7, 2.3 Hz (1H)	COSY 41 -> 42



	13C	1H	key correlation
1	-	7.20 ppm (br s) (1H) ; 6.96 ppm (br s) (1H)	TOCSY 1 -> 1'
2	173.9 ppm	-	HMBC 3 -> 2
3	47.8 ppm	4.22 ppm (pentet) J=7.1 Hz (1H)	COSY 3 -> 4
4	18.2 ppm	1.21 ppm (d) J=7.2 Hz (3H)	
5	-	7.90 ppm (d) J=7.5 Hz (1H)	COSY 5 -> 3 ; slight HMBC 5 -> 3
6	170.2 ppm	-	HMBC 5 -> 6
7	56.8 ppm	4.22 ppm (dd) J=8.6, 6.6 Hz (1H)	TOCSY 7 -> 11
8	36.8 ppm	1.77-1.73 ppm (m) (1H)	COSY 7 -> 8
9	23.8 ppm	1.46-1.42 ppm (m) (1H) ; 1.13 -1.08 ppm (m) (1H)	COSY 8 -> 9
10	11.2 ppm	0.82 ppm (dd) J=7.5, 7.5 Hz (3H)	COSY 9 -> 10
11	15.2 ppm	0.85 ppm (d) J=7.0 Hz (3H)	COSY 8 -> 11
12	-	7.70 ppm (d) J=8.7 Hz	COSY 12 -> 7 ; slight HMBC 12 -> 7
13	169.1 ppm	-	HMBC 12 -> 13
14	52.5 ppm	4.60 ppm (ddd) J=7.5, 7.5, 3.6 Hz (1H)	COSY 14 -> 15
15	68.7 ppm	3.75 ppm (dd) J=11.3, 7.1 Hz (1H) ; 3.66 ppm (dd) J=11.1, 3.4 Hz (1H)	HMBC 15 -> 42
16	-	-	-
17	-	8.82 ppm (d) J=7.9 Hz (1H)	COSY 17 -> 14
18	172.0 ppm	-	HMBC 17 -> 18
19	51.8 ppm	5.05 ppm (ddd) J=9.6, 9.6, 9.6 Hz (1H)	COSY 30 -> 19
20	29.1 ppm	2.97 ppm (dd) J=14.6, 4.3 Hz (1H) ; 2.80 ppm (dd) J=14.2, 9.9 Hz (1H)	HMBC 20 -> 21 ; COSY/TOCSY 19 -> 20
21	110.2 ppm	-	HMBC 28, 29 -> 21
22	129.3 ppm	-	HMBC 26, 29 -> 22
23	121.0 ppm	7.85 ppm (d) J=1.9 Hz	HMBC 23 -> 27
24	110.9 ppm	-	HMBC 23, 26 -> 24
25	123.2 ppm	7.14 ppm (dd) J=8.4, 1.7 Hz (1H)	HMBC 25 -> 27 / 23 -> 25
26	113.1 ppm	7.27 ppm (d) J=8.7 Hz (1H)	TOCSY 23 -> 26
27	134.8 ppm	-	HMBC 29 -> 27
28	-	10.91 ppm (d) J=2.1 Hz (1H)	Indole
29	125.3 ppm	7.17 ppm (d) J=2.5 Hz (1H)	COSY/TOCSY 28 -> 29
30	-	8.16 ppm (d) J=9.4 Hz	HMBC 30 -> 31
31	171.2 ppm	-	HMBC 33 -> 31
32	36.6 ppm	2.41-2.36 ppm (m) (1H) ; 2.07 ppm (ddd) J=13.9, 7.1, 3.2 Hz (1H)	COSY/TOCSY 33 -> 32
33	30.2 ppm	3.02-2.97 ppm (m) (1H) ; 2.63-2.60 ppm (m) (1H)	HMBC 35, 39 -> 33
34	141.6 ppm	-	HMBC 33 -> 34
35	127.8 ppm	7.01 ppm (d) J=7.9 Hz (1H)	TOCSY 39 -> 35
36	123.2 ppm	7.16 ppm (dd) J=7.3, 7.3 Hz (1H)	HMBC 36 -> 38
37	125.3 ppm	7.02 ppm (d) J=8.1 Hz (1H)	HMBC 37 -> 40
38	135.9 ppm	-	HMBC 41 -> 38
39	123.9 ppm	7.26 ppm (br s) (1H)	HMBC 40 -> 39
40	131.3 ppm	6.47 ppm (d) J=15.8 (1H)	
41	127.3 ppm	6.04 ppm (ddd) J=15.9, 7.0, 5.6 Hz (1H)	
42	69.6 ppm	4.31 ppm (ddd) J=14.0, 5.1, 1.3 Hz (1H) ; 3.99 ppm (dd) J=14.1, 7.0 Hz (1H)	COSY 41 -> 42 ; HMBC 15 -> 42 / 42 -> 15



	13C	1H	key correlation
1	-	7.14 ppm (br s) (1H) ; 6.97 ppm (br s) (1H)	TOCSY 1 -> 1'
2	174.1 ppm	-	HMBC 3 -> 2
3	47.6 ppm	4.21 ppm (dd) J=7.3, 7.3 Hz (1H)	COSY 3 -> 4
4	18.0 ppm	1.21 ppm (d) J=7.1 Hz (3H)	
5	-	7.93 ppm (d) J=7.6 Hz (3H)	COSY 5 -> 3
6	170.2 ppm	-	HMBC 5 -> 6
7	56.6 ppm	4.23 ppm (dd) J=8.3, 6.1 Hz (1H)	TOCSY 7 -> 8
8	36.4 ppm	1.83-1.79 ppm (m) (1H)	COSY 8 -> 11 / TOCSY 8 -> 10
9	23.6 ppm	1.48-1.44 ppm (m) (1H)	COSY 9 -> 10
10	11.2 ppm	0.84 ppm (dd) J=7.4, 7.4 Hz (3H)	
11	15.1 ppm	0.88 ppm (d) J=6.8 Hz (3H)	
12	-	7.74 ppm (d) J=8.3 Hz (1H)	COSY/TOCSY 12 -> 7
13	170.3 ppm	-	HMBC 12 -> 13
14	54.7 ppm	4.42 ppm (dd) 13.5, 6.1 Hz (1H)	HMBC 14 -> 13
15	61.1 ppm	3.71-3.64 ppm (m) (2H)	COSY 14 -> 15
16	-	Not Observed	-
17	-	8.51 ppm (d) J=7.5 Hz (1H)	HMBC 17 -> 14
18	172.7 ppm	-	HMBC 17 -> 18
19	53.1 ppm	4.51 ppm (ddd) J=12.4, 8.5, 3.4 Hz	COSY 30 -> 19
20	27.1 ppm	3.23 ppm (dd) J=14.0, 3.0 Hz (1H) ; 2.78 ppm (dd) J=13.4 Hz (1H)	COSY 19 -> 20
21	109.7 ppm	-	HMBC 20, 28, 29 -> 21
22	128.0 ppm	-	HMBC 29 -> 22
23	119.8 ppm	7.95 ppm (d) 1.4 Hz (1H)	COSY/TOCSY 23 -> 25
24	110.0 ppm	-	HMBC 23 -> 24
25	123.9 ppm	7.09 ppm	HMBC 42 -> 25
26	126.9 ppm	-	HMBC 42 -> 26
27	134.6 ppm	-	HMBC 23, 25, 29 -> 27
28	-	10.56 ppm (d) J=1.9 Hz (1H)	
29	126.6 ppm	7.27 ppm (d) J=2.5 Hz (1H)	COSY/TOCSY 28 -> 29
30	-	8.12 ppm (d) J=8.3 Hz	HMBC 30 -> 31
31	172.0 ppm	-	HMBC 32, 33 -> 31
32	34.5 ppm	2.40-2.36 ppm (m) (1H) ; 2.15 ppm (dd) J=14.9, 11.9 Hz (1H)	COSY/TOCSY 33 -> 32
33	27.2 ppm	3.06 ppm (dd) J=13.5, 12.2 Hz (1H) ; 2.36-2.33 (m) (1H)	HMBC 35 -> 33
34	142.6 ppm	-	HMBC 36 -> 34
35	126.5 ppm	6.85 ppm (d) J=7.7 Hz (1H)	TOCSY 35 -> 39
36	128.1 ppm	7.08 ppm (dd) J=7.4, 7.4 Hz (1H)	COSY/TOCSY 35, 37 -> 36
37	120.4 ppm	7.19 ppm (d) J=7.7 Hz (1H)	HMBC 40 -> 37 / TOCSY 37 -> 39
38	137.3 ppm	-	HMBC 36 -> 38
39	127.7 ppm	5.69 ppm (s) (1H)	HMBC 39 -> 40
40	132.3 ppm	4.68 ppm (d) J=16.4 Hz (1H)	
41	126.6 ppm	6.11 ppm (ddd) J=16.3, 5.8, 2.9 Hz (1H)	
42	33.3 ppm	3.89 ppm (dd) J=17.3, 5.9 Hz (1H) ; 3.52-3.49 ppm (m) (1H)	COSY 41 -> 42



	13C	1H	key correlation
1	-	7.11 ppm (br s) (1H) ; 6.97 ppm (br s) (1H)	HMBC 1' (slight) -> 3
2	174.1 ppm	-	HMBC 3 -> 2
3	47.9 ppm	4.21-4.18 ppm (m) (1H)	HMBC 5 -> 3
4	18.2 ppm	1.20 ppm (d) 7.1 Hz (3H)	COSY 3 -> 4
5	-	7.89 ppm (d) J=6.2 Hz (1H)	HMBC 5 ->
6	170.3 ppm	-	HMBC 7 -> 6
7	57.2 ppm	4.23-4.20 ppm (m) (1H)	HMBC 12 -> 7
8	36.8 ppm	1.82-1.78 ppm (m) (1H)	COSY 7 -> 8
9	24.0 ppm	1.46-1.42 ppm (m) (1H) ; 1.18-1.13 ppm (m) (1H)	COSY 8 -> 9
10	11.4 ppm	0.83 ppm (dd) J=7.4, 7.4 Hz (3H)	COSY 9 -> 10
11	15.4 ppm	0.87 ppm (d) J=7.2 Hz (3H)	COSY 8 -> 11
12	-	7.73 ppm (d) 8.3 Hz (1H)	HMBC 12 -> 13
13	170.3 ppm	-	HMBC 14 -> 13
14	54.9 ppm	4.39 ppm (ddd) J=6.5, 6.5, 6.5 Hz (1H)	COSY 17 -> 14
15	61.3 ppm	3.69 ppm (dd) J= 10.6, 5.9 Hz (1H) ; 3.62 ppm (dd) J=10.6, 5.9 Hz (1H)	COSY 14 -> 15
16	-	Not Observed	-
17	-	8.34 ppm (d) J=7.5 Hz (1H)	HMBC 17 -> 18
18	172.6 ppm	-	HMBC 19 -> 18
19	53.6 ppm	4.53 ppm (ddd)	COSY 19 -> 20
20	26.9 ppm	3.11 ppm (dd) J=14.9, 1.7 Hz (1H) ; 2.88 ppm (dd) J=14.8, 12.5 Hz (1H)	HMBC 20 -> 29
21	112.1 ppm	-	HMBC 20, 29 -> 21
22	130.3 ppm	-	HMBC 26, 29 -> 22
23	121.3 ppm	7.90 ppm (d) J=1.8 Hz (1H)	COSY/TOCSY 23 -> 25
24	111.9 ppm	-	HMBC 23, 25 (slight), 26 -> 24
25	123.7 ppm	7.25 ppm (d) J=8.7, 1.8 Hz (1H)	
26	112.6 ppm	7.57 ppm (d) J=8.7 Hz (1H)	TOCSY 23 -> 26 ; COSY 25 -> 26
27	136.3 ppm	-	HMBC 23, 25, 29 -> 27
28	-	-	-
29	129.5 ppm	7.37 ppm (s)	HMBV 42 -> 29
30	-	8.38 ppm (d) J=7.6 Hz (1H)	HMBC 30 -> 31 ; COSY 30 -> 19
31	172.5 ppm	-	HMBC 32, 33 -> 31
32	32.8 ppm	2.66 ppm (dd) J=14.0, 14.0 Hz (1H) ; 2.40-2.36 ppm (1H)	HMBC 32 -> 34
33	27.0 ppm	2.66-2.62 ppm (m) (1H) ; 3.09 ppm (dd) J=15.8, 12.9 Hz (1H)	HMBC 33' -> 34,35,39
34	141.7 ppm	-	HMBC 36 -> 34
35	127.4 ppm	6.99 ppm (d) J=8.1 Hz (1H)	COSY 36 -> 35
36	128.0 ppm	7.13 ppm (dd) J=7.6 Hz (1H)	COSY 36 -> 37
37	123.8 ppm	6.98 ppm (d) J=7.1 Hz (1H)	HMBC 37 -> 40
38	137.8 ppm	-	HMBC 41 -> 38
39	125.1 ppm	6.69 ppm (s) (1H)	HMBC 39 -> 40
40	132.2 ppm	6.50 ppm (d) J=15.6 Hz (1H)	
41	128.1 ppm	5.99 ppm (ddd) J=15.5, 7.7, 6.5 Hz (1H)	
42	45.4 ppm	4.80-4.78 ppm (m) (2H)	COSY 41 -> 42



Acyclic Cinnamyl Carbonate 2.13: Synthesized according to Procedure A with 0.350 mmol starting template. Purified via SiO₂ chromatography using a gradient from 1% to 10% methanol in chloroform. Beige Solid. 80% yield. ¹H-NMR (500 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ 11.06 (s, 1H), 8.09 (d, *J* = 7.7 Hz, 1H), 7.94 (d, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 7.88 (d, *J* = 7.7 Hz, 1H), 7.85 (d, *J* = 8.6 Hz, 1H), 7.74 (d, *J* = 1.3 Hz, 1H), 7.29-7.18 (m, 5H), 7.15 (dd, *J* = 8.5, 1.5 Hz, 1H), 6.97 (br s, 2H), 6.63 (d, *J* = 16.0 Hz, 1H), 6.33 (ddd, *J* = 15.9, 6.2, 6.2 Hz, 1H), 5.03 (dd, *J* = 5.5, 5.5 Hz, 1H), 4.66 (d, *J* = 6.1 Hz, 1H), 4.52 (ddd, *J* = 8.0, 8.0, 4.8 Hz, 1H), 4.32 (dd, *J* = 13.6, 6.4 Hz, 1H), 4.19 (pentet, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 1H), 4.15 (dd, *J* = 8.0, 8.0 Hz, 1H), 3.64-3.58 (m, 1H), 3.48 (dd, *J* = 5.8, 5.8 Hz, 1H), 3.14-3.11 (m, 2H), 2.95 (dd, *J* = 14.7, 8.8 Hz, 1H), 2.77-2.74 (m, 2H), 2.46-2.40 (m, 2H), 1.73-1.68 (m, 1H), 1.43 (s, 9H), 1.39-1.35 (m, 1H), 1.20 (d, *J* = 7.1 Hz, 3H), 0.79 (dd, *J* = 7.5, 7.5 Hz, 3H). (126 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ 174.0, 171.6, 171.2, 170.4, 170.3, 152.8, 141.8, 135.8, 134.7, 133.4, 129.2, 128.6, 128.0, 126.4, 125.5, 124.2, 123.3, 123.3, 120.7, 113.3, 111.0, 109.8, 81.5, 66.9, 61.8, 57.0, 55.0, 53.5, 48.1, 36.6, 30.9, 27.4, 24.2, 18.2, 18.1, 16.7, 15.2, 11.1. MS *m*/z [M-OCO₂/Bu]⁺, 841.3 (calc'd: C₃₅H₄₄BrN₆O₆ [M+H]⁺, 841.1)







MS *m/z* 723.1 (calc'd: C₄₅H₄₂FN₆O₅, [M+H]⁺, 723.2). B ни NH₂ HN он

MS *m*/*z* 723.1 (calc'd: $C_{45}H_{42}FN_6O_5$, [M+H]⁺, 723.2).



2.17c

MS m/z 723.1 (calc'd: C₄₅H₄₂FN₆O₅, [M+H]⁺, 723.2).



2.17e

Analytical HPLC			Preparative HPLC			Semi-Prep HPLC		
Method			Method		Method			
Column: Waters			Column: Waters		Column: Waters			
Sunfire [™] C ₁₈ , 4.6x250	Time	%B	Sunfire [™] C ₁₈ , 19x250	Time	%B	XSelect [™] C ₁₈ , 10x250	Tim	%
mm, 5 μm	0	30	mm, 5 μm	0	35	mm, 5 μm	e	В
Solvent A: $H_2O +$	2.5	30	Solvent A: $H_2O +$	4	45	Solvent A: $H_2O +$	0	45
0.1% TFA	24	86	0.1% TFA	18	57	0.1% TFA	1	45
Solvent B: ACN +	29	30	Solvent A: ACN +	18.5	35	Solvent B: ACN +	9	49
0.1% TFA			0.1% TFA			0.1% TFA		
Flow rate: 1.00			Flow rate: 18.0			Flow rate: 6.00		
mL/min			mL/min			mL/min		


	13C	1H	key correlation
1	-	6.91 ppm (br s) (1H) ; 7.17 ppm (br s) (1H)	HMBC 1 -> 2 / TOCSY 1 -> 1'
2	173.7 ppm	-	HMBC 3 -> 2
3	47.9 ppm	4.19 ppm (p) J=7.1 Hz (1H)	COSY 5 -> 3
4	17.9 ppm	1.22 ppm (d) J=7.1 Hz (3H)	COSY 3 -> 4
5	-	7.97 ppm (d) J=7.1 Hz (3H)	HMBC 5 -> 6
6	170.4 ppm	-	HMBC 7 -> 6
7	56.9 ppm	4.27 ppm (t) J=8.1 Hz (1H)	COSY 12 -> 7
8	36.3 ppm	1.79-1.75 ppm (m) (1H)	COSY 7 -> 8
9	24.1 ppm	1.50-1.46 ppm (m) (1H) ; 1.18-1.11 ppm (m) (1H)	COSY 8 -> 9
10	10.7 ppm	0.86 ppm (t) J=7.4 Hz (3H)	COSY 9 -> 10
11	15.0 ppm	0.88 ppm (d) J=6.8 Hz (3H)	COSY 8 -> 11
12	-	7.81 ppm (d) J=8.9 Hz (1H)	HMBC 12 -> 13
13	171.0 ppm	-	HMBC 14 -> 13
14	25.8 ppm	4.50-4.47 ppm (m) (1H)	COSY 25 -> 14
15	25.9 ppm	3.29 ppm (dd) J=14.7 & 2.4 Hz (1H) ; 2.91 ppm (dd) J=14.7 & 10.3 Hz (1H)	COSY 14 -> 15
16	107.1 ppm	-	HMBC 18 & 23 -> 16
17	129.7 ppm	-	HMBC 21 & 23 -> 17
18	119.7 ppm	7.65 ppm (d) J=1.3 Hz (1H)	COSY 18->20 / TOCSY 18 -> 21
19	110.6 ppm	-	HMBC 18, 20 (slight), 21 -> 19
20	122.8 ppm	7.12 ppm (dd) J=8.5 & 1.4 Hz (1H)	HMBC 18 -> 20
21	112.5 ppm	7.20 ppm (d) J=8.7 Hz (1H)	HMBC 21 -> 17
22	134.2 ppm	-	HMBC 18, 20, 23 -> 22
23	-	10.92 ppm (br s)	
24	136.1 ppm	-	HMBC 15, 22, & 42 -> 24
25	-	8.83 ppm (d) J=8.6 Hz (1H)	HMBC 25 -> 26
26	170.6 ppm	-	HMBC 27 -> 26
27	54.6 ppm	4.56-4.52 ppm (m) (1H)	COSY 30 -> 27
28	62.2 ppm	3.63 ppm (dd) J=9.5 & 5.5 Hz (1H); 3.43 (t) J=9.3 Hz (1H)	COSY/TOCSY 27 -> 28
29	-	Not Observed	-
30	-	8.01 ppm (d) J=7.2 Hz (1H)	HMBC 30 -> 31
31	172.0 ppm	-	HMBC 32 -> 31
32	34.3 ppm	2.59 ppm (ddd) J=14.2, 11.8, & 2.8 Hz (1H) ; 2.21 ppm (ddd) J= 14.4, 6.7, & 2.9 Hz (1H)	COSY/TOCSY 33 -> 32
33	29.3 ppm	3.07 ppm (ddd) J=14.6, 11.7, & 2.0 Hz (1H) ; 2.64 ppm (ddd) J= 14.9, 7.0, & 1.5 Hz (1H)	HMBC 33 -> 34, 35, & 39
34	141.2 ppm	-	HMBC 33 & 32' -> 34
35	127.5 ppm	6.99 ppm (d) J=7.6 Hz (1H)	HMBC 37 & 39 -> 35
36	128.1 ppm	7.18 ppm (t) J=7.2 Hz (1H)	COSY 36 -> 35
37	124.5 ppm	7.06 ppm (d) J=8.0 Hz (1H)	HMBC 40->37
38	136.5 ppm	-	HMBC 41 & 42 -> 38
39	122.5 ppm	7.08 ppm (s) (1H)	HMBC 40 -> 39 ; 39 ->37
40	130.6 ppm	6.57 ppm (d) J=15.7 Hz (1H)	
41	127.9 ppm	5.98 ppm (ddd) J=15.7, 8.4, 5.9 Hz (1H)	
42	29.1 ppm	3.75 (dd) J=14.4 & 5.4 Hz (1H) ; 3.50 (dd) J=14.5 & 8.7 Hz (1H)	COSY/TOCSY 40 & 41 -> 42



	13C	1H	key correlation
1	-	7.61 ppm (br s) (1H) ; 6.95 ppm (br s) (1H)	TOCSY 1 -> 1'
2	174.1 ppm	-	HMBC 3 -> 2
3	47.9 ppm	4.16 ppm (pentet) J=7.2 Hz (1H)	COSY 3 -> 4 / HMBC 1->3
4	18.1 ppm	1.16 ppm (d) J=7.1 Hz (3H)	
5	-	7.84 ppm (d) J=8.5 Hz (1H)	COSY 5 -> 3
6	170.1 ppm	-	HMBC 7 -> 6
7	56.9 ppm	4.16 ppm (dd) J=8.3, 7.4 Hz (1H)	TOCSY 7 -> 8,11
8	36.3 ppm	1.75-1.71 ppm (m) (1H)	COSY 7 -> 8
9	24.1 ppm	1.41-1.37 ppm (m) (1H) ; 1.09-1.02 ppm (m) (1H)	COSY 8 -> 9
10	11.0 ppm	0.78 ppm (dd) J=7.4, 7.4 Hz (3H)	COSY 9 -> 10
11	15.2 ppm	0.80 ppm (d) J= 6.8 Hz (3H)	COSY 8 -> 11
12	-	7.80 ppm (d) J=7.4 Hz (1H)	COSY 12 -> 7
13	170.4 ppm	-	HMBC 12 -> 13
14	53.0 ppm	4.64-4.58 ppm (m) (1H)	
15	29.4 ppm	3.36-3.34 ppm (m) (1H) ; 3.12 ppm (dd) J=15.0, 2.7 Hz (1H)	COSY 14 -> 15
16	110.8 ppm		HMBC 24 -> 16
17	127.4 ppm	-	HMBC 21,24 -> 17
18	129.9 ppm	-	HMBC 20 -> 18
19	115.1 ppm	-	HMBC 21 -> 19
20	124.5 ppm	7.26 ppm (d) J=8.7 Hz (1H)	
21	111.7 ppm	7.19 ppm (d) J=8.6 Hz (1H)	COSY 20 -> 21
22	135.6 ppm	-	HMBC 20.24 -> 22
23	-	11.03 ppm (s) (1H)	Indole
24	124.3 ppm	7.06 ppm (d) J=1.5 Hz (1H)	COSY 23 -> 24
25	-	8.26 ppm (br s) (1H)	COSY 25 -> 14
26	170.7 ppm	-	HMBC 25 -> 26
27	54.0 ppm	4.58 ppm (ddd) J=8.6, 6.5, 6.5 (1H)	COSY 27 -> 28
28	62.1 ppm	3.50-3.41 ppm (m) (2H)	COSY 29 -> 28
29	-	4.80 ppm (dd) J=5.4, 5.4 Hz (1H)	affected by water suppression
30	-	7.84 ppm (d) J=8.5 Hz (1H)	COSY 27 -> 30
31	170.9 ppm	-	HMBC 32, 33 -> 31
32	35.9 ppm	2.48-2.46 ppm (m) (1H) ; 2.32 ppm (ddd) J=14.5, 6.7, 2.5 Hz (1H)	COSY/TOCSY 33 -> 32
33	30.0 ppm	3.03 ppm (dd) J=12.4, 12.4 Hz (1H); 2.65-2.61 ppm (m) (1H)	HMBC 33 -> 35,39
34	141.7 ppm	-	HMBC 33,36 -> 34
35	127.5 ppm	6.98 ppm (d) J=7.4 Hz (1H)	HMBC 37 -> 35
36	128.2 ppm	7.11 ppm (dd) J=7.5, 7.5 Hz (1H)	COSY 36 -> 35,37 ; TOCSY 36 -> 37
37	123.0 ppm	7.06 ppm (d) J=7.7 Hz (1H)	HMBC 37 -> 40
38	136.9 ppm	-	HMBC 36 -> 38
39	125.6 ppm	7.03 ppm (br s) (1H)	HMBC 35,37 -> 39
40	130.6 ppm	6.14 ppm (d) J=15.6 Hz (1H)	HMBC 37 -> 40
41	not observed	6.36 ppm (ddd) J=16.0, 5.5, 5.5 Hz (1H)	
42	35.7 ppm	4.05-4.00 ppm (m) (2H)	COSY/TOCSY 40, 41 -> 42

Macrocyclic Product 2.17c



	13C	1H	key correlation
1	-	7.23 ppm (br s) (1H) ; 6.95 ppm (br s) (1H)	TOCSY 1 -> 1'
2	174.0 ppm	-	HMBC 3 -> 2
3	48.0 ppm	4.21 ppm (p) J=7.0 Hz (1H)	COSY 5 -> 3
4	18.2 ppm	1.21 ppm (d) J=7.0 Hz (3H)	
5	-	8.02 ppm (d) J=7.2 Hz (1H)	HMBC 5 -> 6
6	170.6 ppm	-	HMBC 7 -> 6
7	56.7 ppm	4.25 ppm (dd) J=8.6, 8.6 Hz (1H)	TOCSY 7 -> 8
8	36.5 ppm	1.80-1.75 ppm (m) (1H)	COSY/TOCSY 8 -> 11
9	24.2 ppm	1.53-1.49 ppm (m) (1H)	COSY/TOCSY 9 -> 10
10	10.9 ppm	0.86 ppm (dd) J= 7.6, 7.6 Hz	
11	15.1 ppm	0.88 ppm (d) J=6.8 Hz (1H)	
12	-	7.85 ppm (d) J=8.9 Hz (1H)	COSY 12 -> 7
13	170.8 ppm	-	HMBC 12 -> 13
14	57.5 ppm	4.47 ppm (ddd) J=12.0, 9.7, 2.2 Hz (1H)	COSY 25 -> 14
15	26.6 ppm	3.31-3.28 ppm (m) (1H) ; 2.88 ppm (dd) J=14.3, 12.2 Hz (1H)	COSY 14 -> 15
16	111.9 ppm	-	HMBC 15, 24 -> 16
17	128.6 ppm	-	HMBC 21,24 -> 17
18	122.3 ppm	8.23 ppm (s) (1H)	
19	114.6 ppm	-	HMBC 18, 21 -> 19
20	128.7 ppm		HMBC 18,42 -> 20
21	113.3 ppm	7.23 ppm (s) (1H)	
22	135.2 ppm	-	HMBC 18,24 -> 22
23	-	10.93 ppm (d) J=1.7 Hz (1H)	Indole
24	124.2 ppm	7.29 ppm (d) J=1.7 Hz (1H)	COSY 23 -> 24 ; HMBC 15 -> 24
25	-	8.68 ppm (d) J=9.6 Hz (1H)	HMBC 25 -> 26
26	169.4 ppm	-	HMBC 27 -> 26
27	54.8 ppm	4.18 ppm (dd) J=11.9, 6.3 Hz (1H)	COSY/TOCSY 30 -> 27
28	62.1 ppm	3.75-3.72 ppm (m) (1H) ; 3.47-3.44 ppm (m) (1H)	COSY 27 -> 28 ; TOCSY 30 -> 28
29	-	5.36 ppm (dd) J=5.3, 5.3 Hz (1H)	COSY 29 -> 28 ; TOCSY 29 -> 27
30		7.36 ppm (d) J=6.2 Hz (1H)	HMBC 30 -> 31
31	171.2 ppm	-	HMBC 32,33' -> 31
32	33.1 ppm	2.51-2.48 ppm (m) (1H) ; 2.29 ppm (dd) J=15.5, 6.7 Hz (1H)	COSY/TOCSY 33 -> 32
33	27.2 ppm	3.10 ppm (dd) J=15.2, 12.2 Hz (1H) ; 2.50-2.54 ppm (m) (1H)	HMBC 35 -> 33
34	141.8 ppm	-	HMBC 32,33(slight),36 -> 34
35	127.0 ppm	6.91 ppm (d) J=7.6 Hz (1H)	HMBC 32(slight),33 -> 35
36	128.2 ppm	7.13 ppm (dd) J= 7.6, 7.6 Hz (1H)	TOCSY 36 -> 39
37	121.2 ppm	7.28 ppm (d) J=7.2 Hz (1H)	COSY 37 -> 39
38	136.7 ppm	-	HMBC 36,40(slight) -> 38
39	125.8 ppm	6.38 ppm (s) (1H)	HMBC 39 -> 40
40	129.6 ppm	5.43 ppm (d) J=15.9 Hz (1H)	
41	128.6 ppm	6.46 ppm (ddd) J=16.0, 4.8, 4.8 Hz (1H)	
42	38.1 ppm	3.76-3.72 ppm (m) (1H) ; 3.52-3.48 ppm (m) (1H)	COSY/TOCSY 40, 41 -> 42 ; HMBC 21 -> 42



	13C	1H	key correlation
1	-	7.22 ppm (br s) (1H) ; 6.95 ppm (br s) (1H)	TOCSY 1 -> 1'
2	173.3 ppm	-	HMBC 3 -> 2
3	47.7 ppm	4.20 ppm (p) J=7.2 Hz (1H)	COSY 3 -> 4
4	18.0 ppm	1.23 ppm (d) J=7.2 Hz (3H)	
5	-	7.97 ppm (d) J=6.5 Hz (1H)	HMBC 5 -> 6
6	170.1 ppm	-	HMBC 7 -> 6
7	56.7 ppm	4.25 ppm (t) J=8.5 Hz (1H)	COSY 12 -> 7
8	22.2 ppm	1.79-1.76 ppm (m) (1H)	COSY 7 -> 8
9	24.0 ppm	1.48 -1.44 ppm (m) (1H) ; 1.15-1.10 ppm (m) (1H)	COSY 8 -> 9
10	10.7 ppm	0.84 ppm (t) J=7.5 Hz (3H)	COSY 9 -> 10
11	15.0 ppm	0.87 ppm (d) J=6.8 Hz (3H)	COSY 8 -> 11
12	-	7.97 ppm (d) J=9.4 Hz (1H)	HMBC 12 -> 13
13	171.2 ppm	-	HMBC 14 -> 13
14	53.1 ppm	4.62 ppm (ddd) J=12.2, 8.7, & 2.5 Hz (1H)	COSY/TOCSY 14 -> 15
15	26.4 ppm	3.25 ppm (dd) J=14.9, 1.7 Hz (1H) ; 2.86 ppm (dd) J=14.7, 12.5 Hz (1H)	HMBC 15 -> 16
16	110.4 ppm	-	HMBC 15, 24 -> 16
17	128.8 ppm	-	HMBC 21, 24 -> 17
18	120.5 ppm	7.79 ppm (d) J=1.9 Hz (1H)	HMBC 18 -> 20, 22
19	111.3 ppm	-	HMBC 18 -> 19
20	123.2 ppm	7.23 ppm (dd) J=8.5 Hz, 1.9 Hz (1H)	HMBC 18 -> 20
21	111.5 ppm	7.45 ppm (d) J=8.9 Hz (1H)	HMBC 21 -> 17
22	134.4 ppm	-	HMBC 18, 24, 42 -> 22
23	-	-	-
24	127.9 ppm	7.29 ppm (s) (1H)	HMBC 42 -> 24
25	-	8.56 ppm (d) J=8.5 Hz (1H)	COSY 25 -> 14
26	170.0 ppm	-	HMBC 25 -> 26
27	53.5 ppm	4.48 ppm (ddd) J=7.7, 7.7, 5.4 Hz (1H)	HMBC 27 -> 26
28	62.5 ppm	3.54 ppm (dd)	
29	-	Not Observed	-
30	-	7.78 ppm (d) J=7.9 Hz (1H)	COSY 30 -> 27
31	171.0 ppm	-	HMBC 30 -> 31
32	34.7 ppm	2.60-2.54 ppm (m) (1H) ; 2.23 ppm (ddd) J=15.2, 7.5, 2.6 Hz (1H)	HMBC 32 -> 31, 34
33	29.0 ppm	3.04 ppm (ddd) J=14.4, 11.6, 2.2 Hz (1H) ; 2.60-2.54 (m) (1H)	COSY/TOCSY 32 -> 33
34	141.5 ppm	-	HMBC 32 -> 34
35	128.1 ppm	7.18-7.17 ppm (m) (1H)	COSY 35 -> 36 / TOCSY 35 -> 39
36	128.0 ppm	7.01-6.99 ppm (m)	COSY/TOCSY 35, 37 -> 36
37	123.6 ppm	7.18-7.17 ppm (m) (1H)	HMBC 37 -> 40 / TOCSY 37 -> 39
38	135.6 ppm	-	HMBC 41 -> 38
39	123.9 ppm	6.85 ppm (s) (1H)	HMBC 39 -> 35, 37, 40
40	130.4 ppm	6.10 ppm (d) J=16.1 Hz (1H)	
41	125.1 ppm	6.19 ppm (dt) J=15.9, 5.4 Hz (1H)	
42	46.3 ppm	[4.92 ppm (d) J=5.1 Hz (2H)	COSY/TOCSY 40, 41 -> 42



	13C	1H	key correlation
1	-	7.04 ppm (br s) (1H) ; 6.93 ppm (br s) (1H)	HMBC 1 & 1' -> 2
2	173.8 ppm	-	HMBC 3 -> 2
3	48.0 ppm	4.10 ppm (p) J=7.3 Hz (1H)	COSY 5 -> 3
4	17.8 ppm	1.17 ppm (d) J=7.2 Hz (3H)	COSY/TOCSY 3 -> 4
5	-	7.69 ppm (d) J=7.5 Hz (1H)	HMBC 5 -> 6
6	170.3 ppm	-	HMBC 7 -> 6
7	56.5 ppm	4.01 ppm (dd) J=8.8, 5.7 Hz (1H)	COSY 12 -> 7
8	37.0 ppm	1.60-1.54 ppm (m) (1H)	COSY/TOCSY 7->8
9	23.5 ppm	1.18-1.15 ppm (m) (1H) ; 0.87-0.82 ppm (m) (1H)	COSY/TOCSY 8 -> 9
10	11.5 ppm	0.69 ppm (t) J=7.3 Hz (3H)	COSY/TOCSY 9 -> 10
11	15.1 ppm	0.57 ppm (d) J=6.8 Hz (3H)	COSY 7 -> 11
12	-	7.34 ppm (d) J=8.9 Hz (1H)	HMBC 12 -> 13
13	170.8 ppm	-	HMBC 14 -> 13
14	61.2 ppm	4.49 ppm (dd) J=10.4, 5.1 Hz (1H)	COSY/TOCSY 14 -> 15 / HMBC 14 -> 24
15	40.3 ppm	2.60 ppm (dd) J=13.8, 10.5 Hz (1H) ; 2.08 ppm (dd) J=13.8, 5.1 Hz (1H)	HMBC 42 -> 15 / HMBC 15' -> 24
16	57.6 ppm	-	HMBC 14, 15, 18, 42 -> 16
17	137.6 ppm	-	HMBC 21 -> 17
18	124.9 ppm	7.13 ppm (d) J=2.1 Hz (1H)	HMBC 18 -> 16 / TOCSY 18 -> 20, 21
19	109.5 ppm	-	HMBC 18, 20 (slight), 21 -> 19
20	130.3 ppm	7.16 ppm (dd) J= 8.2, 2.2 Hz (1H)	HMBC 18 -> 20
21	111.0 ppm	6.50 ppm (d) J= 8.3 Hz (1H)	COSY TOCSY 20 -> 21
22	146.6 ppm	-	HMBC 18, 20 -> 22
23	-	Not Observed	-
24	81.4 ppm	6.08 ppm (s) (1H)	Aminal (distinctive)
25	-	-	-
26	171.0 ppm	-	HMBC 27 -> 26
27	51.1 ppm	5.08 ppm (dt) 8.4, 5.9 Hz (1H)	COSY 30 -> 27
28	62.9 ppm	3.64-3.61 ppm (m) (1H)	COSY 27 -> 28
29	-	Not Observed	-
30	-	7.63 ppm (d) J= 8.2 Hz (1H)	HMBC 30 -> 31
31	171.8 ppm	-	HMBC 32, 33 -> 31
32	37.6 ppm	2.42 ppm (dt) J=12.4, 3.1 Hz (1H) ; 2.24 ppm (ddd) 12.8, 5.4, 4.0 Hz (1H)	COSY/TOCSY 33 -> 32
33	31.1 ppm	2.95-2.90 ppm (m) (1H) ; 2.69-2.65 ppm (m) (1H)	HMBC 33 -> 34
34	140.6 ppm	-	HMBC 36 -> 34
35	127.3 ppm	7.02 ppm (d) J=6.9 Hz (1H)	COSY/TOCSY 36 -> 35 / HMBC 35 -> 34/37
36	128.6 ppm	7.18 ppm (t) J=7.3 Hz (1H)	HMBC 36 -> 34, 38
37	123.9 ppm	7.11 ppm (d) J=7.7 Hz (1H)	COSY 36->37 / HMBC 37 -> 40
38	137.1 ppm	-	HMBC 41 -> 38
39	125.6 ppm	7.10 ppm (br s) (1H)	HMBC 39 -> 40
40	133.4 ppm	6.60 ppm (d) J=15.7 Hz (1H)	
41	125.4 ppm	6.07 ppm (dt) J=15.7, 7.8 Hz (1H)	
42	39.6 ppm	2.88 ppm (dd) J=12.9, 8.1 Hz (1H) ; 2.51-2.47 ppm (m) (1H)	COSY 41 -> 42 / TOCSY 40 -> 42



Acyclic Cinnamyl Carbonate 2.14: Synthesized according to Procedure A. Purified via trituration with 3x5 mL methanol. Beige Solid. ¹H-NMR (DMSO- d_6 , 500 MHz): δ 11.00 (d, J = 2.5 Hz, 1H), 7.96 (d, J = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 7.89 (d, J = 8.3 Hz, 1H), 7.84 (d, J = 7.5 Hz, 1H), 7.83 (d, J = 7.9 Hz, 1H), 7.74 (d, J = 1.8 Hz, 1H), 7.26-7.30 (m, 1H), 7.26 (br. s, 1H), 7.23-7.24 (m, 1H), 7.21 (t, J = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 7.17 (d, J = 2.3 Hz, 1H), 7.14 (d, J = 2 Hz, 1H), 7.13 (d, J = 2 Hz, 1H), 7.1 (br. d, J = 7.5 Hz, 1H), 7.07 (br. s, 1H), 6.99 (br. s, 1H), 6.61 (d, J = 15.9 Hz, 1H), 6.32 (dt, J = 15.6, 6.2 Hz, 1H), 4.65 (dd, J = 6.3, 6.2 Hz, 2H), 4.5 (ddd, J = 9.2, 8.2, 5.0 Hz, 1H), 4.41 (apt q, J = 6.7 Hz, 1H), 3.51 (ddd, J = 7.2, 7.2, 7.2, 7.2 Hz, 1H), 4.07 (dd, J = 7.8, 6.2 Hz, 1H), 3.56 (dd, J = 10.4, 6.0 Hz, 1H), 3.51 (dd, J = 10.4, 6.3 Hz, 1H), 3.11 (dd, J = 14.9, 4.8 Hz, 1H), 2.85 (dd, J = 14.7, 9.4 Hz, 1H), 2.78 (app t, J 543 = 7.9 Hz, 2H), 2.43-2.49 (m, 3H), 1.60-2.49 (m, 1H), 1.41 (s, 9H), 1.19 (d, J = 7 Hz, 3H), 1.08- 1.16 (m, 1H), 0.90-1.00 (m, 1H), 0.65 (d, J = 6.7 Hz, 3H). ¹³C-NMR (DMSO- d_6 , 126 MHz): δ 174.4, 172.1, 171.3, 171.3, 171.2, 153.3, 142.2, 136.3, 135.2, 133.9, 129.5, 129.1, 128.5, 126.9, 126.0, 124.7, 123.8, 121.2, 113.7, 111.5, 110.3, 82.0, 67.4, 62.2, 58.0, 55.0, 53.6, 48.7, 37.1, 36.7, 31.4, 27.85, 27.78, 27.6, 24.3, 18.6, 15.7, 11.7. MS *m*/z 841.4 (calc'd: C₄₀H₅₃BrN₆O₉, [M+H]⁺, 841.1).





 $\begin{array}{l} Analytical HPLC Method\\ \underline{Column}: Waters Sunfire^{TM} C_{18},\\ 4.6x250 mm, 5 \ \mu m\\ \underline{Solvent A}: \ H_2O + 0.1\% \ TFA\\ \underline{Solvent B}: \ ACN + 0.1\% \ TFA\\ \overline{Flow rate:} \ 1.00 \ mL/min \end{array}$

Time	%B
0	30
2.5	30
24	86
29	30

Preparative HPLCMethodColumn: WatersSunfireTM C18, 19x250mm, 5 μ mSolvent A: H2O + 0.1%TFASolvent A: ACN + 0.1%TFAFlow rate: 18.0 mL/min

Time	%B
0	35
4	45
18	57
18.5	35



	13C	1H	key correlation
1	29.6	3.62-3.68 (m, 1H), 3.70-3.76 (m, 1H)	HMBC 1->29, 28
2	126.7	6.53-6.60 (m, 1H) overlap	COSY 2->1
3	131.4	6.53-6.60 (m, 1H) overlap	
4	136.8	-	
5	123.6	7.16-7.20 (m, 1H) overlap	
6	127.9	7.17-7.21 (m, 1H) overlap	
7	127.4	7.02-7.06 (m, 1H)	HMBC 7->5
8	141.4	-	
9	125.3	7.31 (br s, 1H) overlap	HMBC 9->3,5
10	29.9	2.68-2.75 (m, 1H), 3.02-3.10 (m, 1H) overlap	HMBC 10->7,8,9
11	35.1	2.41 (ddd, J = 14.9, 9.2, 2.2 Hz, 1H), 2.58-2.65 (m, 1H)	
12	171.5	-	
13	-	8.11 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 1H)	
14	55.3	4.25 (ddd, J = 8.4, 5.5, 5.5 Hz, 1H)	
15	61.4	3.46-3.54 (m, 2H)	
16	-	not observed	
17	169.4	-	
18	-	7.29-7.32 (m, 1H) overlap	HMBC 18->17
19	56.6	4.06 (dd, J = 8.0, 6.6 Hz, 1H)	
20	37.3	1.60-1.69 (m, 1H)	
21	23.4	0.88-0.98 (m, 1H), 1.22-1.33 (m, 1H)	
22	10.9	0.71 (t, J = 7.4 Hz, 3H)	
23	15.0	0.68 (d, J = 6.7 Hz, 3H)	
24	170.3	-	
25	-	8.25 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 1H)	
26	53.6	4.60 (ddd, J = 9.0, 8.8, 5.9 Hz, 1H)	HMBC 26->28
27	26.1	2.91 (dd, J = 14.4, 9.4 Hz, 1H), 3.04-3.10 (m, 1H) overlap	HMBC 27->28,29,36
28	105.9	-	
29	136.6	-	
30	-	10.94 (s, 1H)	
31	133.6	-	
32	112.3	7.17 (d, J = 8.6 Hz, 1H)	HMBC 32->36
33	122.4	7.06 (dd, J = 8.6, 1.9 Hz, 1H)	HMBC 33->31,34, TOCSY 33->32,35
34	110.6	-	
35	120.1	7.70 (d, J = 1.9 Hz, 1H)	HMBC 35->28,31,33,34
36	130.1	-	
37	170.6	-	
38	-	7.84 (d, J = 7.5 Hz, 1H)	
39	18.3	1.20 (d, J = 7.1 Hz, 3H)	
40	47.9	4.17 (dq, J = 7.1, 7.1 Hz, 1H)	
41	173.5	-	
42	-	7.00 (br s, 1H), 7.20 (br s, 1H)	TOCSY 42->42', HMBC 42->41

Macrocyclic Product 2.18b



(500 MHz, DMSO-d₆, 298K)

*Note: This isolated compound was contaminated O-tert-butoxycarbonyl(cinnamyl alcohol 3-propionic acid)

	13C	1H	key correlation
1	34.9	3.93-3.99 (m, 1H), 4.23-4.28 (m, 1H) overlap	COSY 1→1', HMBC 1→34,35,36
2	128.4	6.45 (ddd, J = 16.06, 6.0, 5.5 Hz, 1H)	HMBC 2→4
3	129.8	6.20 (br d, J = 16.0 Hz, 1H)	HMBC 3→4
4	137	-	
5	122.9	7.00 (br d, J = 7.5 Hz, 1H)	HMBC 5→3
6	127.9	7.10 (dd, J = 7.5, 7.5 Hz, 1H)	HMBC 6→4,8, TOCSY 6→5,7,9
7	127.3	6.99 (br d, J = 7.5 Hz, 1H) overlap	
8	141.3	-	
9	124.6	7.22 (br s, 1H)	HMBC 9→3
10	28.9	2.68-2.74 (m, 1H) overlap, 3.01-3.05 (m, 1H) overlap	HMBC 10→7,8,9,12
11	34.3	2.48-2.53 (m, 1H) obscured, 2.66-2.72 (m, 1H) overlap	HMBC 11→9,12
12	171.5	-	
13	-	8.10 (d, <i>J</i> = 8.3 Hz, 1H)	HMBC 13→12, COSY 13→14
14	56.1	4.23-4.27 (m, 1H) overlap	HMBC 14→15,16
15	62	3.50-3.55 (m, 1H), 3.60 (ddd, <i>J</i> = 11.0, 5.7, 5.7 Hz, 1H)	HMBC 15→16
16	169.3	-	
17	-	4.90 (dd, <i>J</i> = 5.7, 5.7 Hz, 1H)	HMBC 17→14,15
18	-	7.34 (d, <i>J</i> = 8.3 Hz, 1H)	HMBC 18→16, COSY 18→19
19	56.3	4.30 (dd, <i>J</i> = 8.3, 7.4 Hz, 1H)	COSY 19→20, HMBC 19→24
20	37.1	1.65-1.72 (m, 1H)	COSY 20→21,23
21	23.9	0.98-1.06 (m, 1H), 1.39-1.48 (m, 1H)	
22	10.9	0.79 (t, <i>J</i> = 7.3 Hz, 3H)	COSY 22→21
23	14.8	0.80 (d, <i>J</i> = 6.6 Hz, 3H)	
24	170.2	-	
25	-	8.34 (d, <i>J</i> = 7.3 Hz, 1H)	HMBC 25→24, COSY 25→26
26	54.3	4.61 (ddd, <i>J</i> = 7.8, 7.8, 7.3 Hz, 1H)	HMBC 26→28, COSY 26→27
27	29.1	3.09-3.14 (m, 2H)	HMBC 27→28
28	109.6	-	
29	126.1	7.06 (d, <i>J</i> = 2.5 Hz, 1H)	HMBC 29→28,31,36
30	-	11.06 (d, <i>J</i> = 2.5 Hz, 1H)	
31	135.6	-	
32	111.8	7.18 (d, <i>J</i> = 8.6 Hz, 1H)	HMBC 32→31,34,36
33	124.6	7.26 (d, <i>J</i> = 8.6 Hz, 1H)	HMBC 33→31
34	114.9	-	
35	129.7	-	
36	126.6	-	
37	169.5	-	
38	-	7.78 (d, <i>J</i> = 7.6 Hz, 1H)	HMBC 38→37
39	18.1	4.16 (dq, <i>J</i> = 7.6, 7.0 Hz, 1H)	
40	47.8	1.14 (d, <i>J</i> = 7.0 Hz, 1H)	
41	173.3	-	
42	-	6.90 (br s, 1H), 6.91 (br s, 1H)	HMBC 42→41



	13C	1H	key correlation
1	39.5	2.51-2.55 (m, 2H)	HMBC 1->28,29 ; NOESY 1->29
2	124.1	6.18 (ddd, J = 15.7, 8.2, 7.0 Hz, 1H)	COSY 2->1, HMBC 2->4
3	134.3	6.57 (d, J = 15.7 Hz, 1H)	
4	136.8	-	
5	124.4	7.03 (br d, J = 7.6 Hz, 1H)	HMBC 5->3, TOCSY 5->6,7,9
6	128.0	7.16 (dd, J = 7.6, 7.6 Hz, 1H)	HMBC 6->4,8
7	127.5	7.01 (br d, J = 7.6 Hz, 1H)	
8	141.4	-	
9	124.5	7.38 (br s, 1H)	HMBC 9->3
10	29.8	2.75 (apt dd, J = 14.0, 9.8 Hz, 1H), 3.02 (apt dd, J = 14.0, 10.7 Hz, 1H)	HMBC 10->7,9,12
11	35.8	2.31-2.36 (m, 1H) overlap, 2.47-2.54 (m, 1H) overlap	
12	171.3	- ·	
13	-	7.98 (d, J = 7.9 Hz, 1H)	HMBC 13->12
14	54.7	4.35 (ddd, J = 7.9, 7.0, 5.4 Hz, 1H)	COSY 14->13
15	61.5	3.54 (dd, J = 10.7, 7.0 Hz, 1H), 3.60 (dd, J = 10.7, 5.4 Hz, 1H)	COSY 15->14
16	-	not observed	
17	170.2	-	
18	-	8.03 (d, J = 6.1 Hz, 1H)	HMBC 18->17
19	55.6	4.23 (dd, J = 9.1, 6.1 Hz, 1H)	HMBC 19->24
20	36.4	1.71-1.77 (m, 1H) overlap	COSY 20->19
21	24.1	1.18-1.25 (m, 1H), 1.66-1.73 (m, 1H) overlap	
22	11.0	0.89 (t, J = 7.5 Hz, 3H)	COSY 22->21
23	14.8	0.99 (d, J = 6.8 Hz, 3H)	COSY 23->20
24	172.3	-	
25	-	-	
26	60.3	4.42 (dd, J = 8.7, 6.3 Hz, 1H)	COSY 26->27, HMBC 26->24 NOESY 26->29
27	38.3	2.09 (dd, J = 13.0, 6.3 Hz, 1H), 2.32-2.37 (m, 1H) overlap	HMBC 27->26,28,29,37
28	56.8	-	
29	80.8	6.35 (s, 1H)	HMBC 29->1,24,27,31,36
30	-	not observed	
31	147.8	-	
32	111.1	6.50 (d, J = 8.3 Hz, 1H)	HMBC 32->34,36
33	130.6	7.14 (dd, J = 8.3, 2.1 Hz, 1H)	HMBC 33->31
34	108.8	-	
35	124.9	7.31 (d, J = 2.1 Hz, 1H)	HMBC 35->31
36	136.7	-	
37	169.4	-	
38	-	7.33 (d, J = 7.1 Hz, 1H)	
39	47.4	3.98 (dq, J = 7.1, 6.8 Hz, 1H)	HMBC 39->41
40	17.9	0.83 (d, J = 6.8 Hz, 3H)	COSY 40->39, HMBC 40->41
41	173.3	-	
42	-	6.90 (br s, 1H), 7.38 (br s, 1H)	HMBC 42->41, TOCSY 42->42'



	13C	1H	key correlation
1	38.0	3.68 (apt d, J = 4.1 Hz, 2H)	
2	129.0	6.38 (ddd, J = 16.0, 5.9, 5.9 Hz, 1H)	HMBC 2->4
3	129.4	6.16 (br d, J = 16.0 Hz, 1H)	HMBC 3->5,9
4	136.8	-	
5	123.1	7.18 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 1H) overlap	
6	127.6	7.16 (dd, J = 8.0, 8.0 Hz, 1H) overlap	HMBC 6->4,9
7	126.8	6.97 (br d, J = 8.0 Hz, 1H)	
8	140.6	-	
9	124.4	7.03 (br s, 1H)	HMBC 9->3,5,7,10
10	29.3	2.78 (ddd, J = 14.8, 7.8, 3.5 Hz, 1H), 2.83-2.89 (m, 1H) overlap	
11	34.7	2.32 (ddd, J = 14.9, 7.8, 3.5 Hz, 1H), 2.50-2.56 (m, 1H)	HMBC 11->12
12	171.4	-	
13	-	7.46 (d, J = 7.4 Hz, 1H)	
14	53.9	4.12 (apt dd, J = 11.9, 6.0 Hz, 1H)	
15	61.6	3.03 (dd, J = 10.8, 6.0 Hz, 1H), 2.84-2.89 (m, 1H) overlap	
16	-	not observed	
17	not observed	-	
18	-	7.38-7.42 (m, 1H) overlap	
19	56.8	4.03 (dd, J = 7.9, 6.4 Hz, 1H)	HMBC 19->24
20	35.8	1.72-1.80 (m, 1H)	
21	23.4	0.99-1.08 (m, 1H), 1.30-1.38 (m, 1H)	
22	10.5	0.80 (t, J = 7.4 Hz, 3H)	
23	14.8	0.84 (d, J = 6.8 Hz, 3H)	
24	170.0	-	
25	-	7.38-7.42 (m, 1H) overlap	
26	52.9	4.62 (apt dd, J = 14.4, 7.5 Hz, 1H)	HMBC 26->37
27	26.5	3.08-3.12 (m, 1H) obscured	HMBC 27->28,37
28	108.8	-	
29	125.0	7.15 (br s, 1H) overlap	HMBC 29->28,31,36
30	-	10.69 (br s, 1H)	HMBC 30->31
31	135.4	-	
32	113.0	7.32 (s, 1H)	HMBC 32->1,36
33	130.0	-	
34	113.6	-	
35	121.7	7.83 (s, 1H)	HMBC 35->28,31,33,34
36	127.4	-	
37	170.3	-	
38	-	7.60 (br s, 1H)	
39	47.6	4.29 (qd, J = 7.1, 7.0 Hz, 1H)	HMBC 39->37,41
40	17.6	1.23 (d, J = 7.1 Hz, 3H)	HMBC 40->41
41	173.4	-	
42	-	6.82 (br s, 1H), 7.06 (br s, 1H)	



	13C	1H	key correlation
1	47.5	4.83-4.90 (m, 2H)	HMBC 1->2,3,29,31
2	124.7	6.59-6.67 (m, 1H) overlap	HMBC 2->4
3	132.6	6.59-6.67 (m, 1H) overlap	
4	136.2	-	
5	124.5	7.16-7.20 (m, 1H) overlap	HMBC 5->3
6	127.9	7.20 (dd, J = 7.5, 7.3 Hz, 1H) overlap	HMBC 6->4,8
7	128.1	7.04 (ddd, J = 7.3, 1.5, 1.5 Hz, 1H)	
8	141.5	-	
9	124.7	7.41 (br s, 1H)	HMBC 9->3, TOCSY 9->5,6,7
10	29.6	2.70-2.76 (m, 1H), 2.94-3.00 (m, 1H) overlap	HMBC 10->7,8,9
11	34.7	2.42 (ddd, J = 14.5, 8.5, 2.7 Hz, 1H), 2.46-2.51 (m, 1H) obscured	HMBC 11->8
12	171.4	-	
13	-	7.87 (d, J = 7.4 Hz, 1H)	
14	54.5	4.22-4.27 (m, 1H) overlap	HMBC 14->17
15	61.4	3.34-3.40 (m, 2H) obscured	HMBC 15->17
16	-	not observed	
17	170.0	-	HMBC 18->17
18	-	7.70 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 1H)	HMBC 19->24
19	57.1	4.01 (dd, J = 8.0, 7.1 Hz, 1H)	
20	35.9	1.60-1.68 (m, 1H)	
21	23.6	0.95-1.02 (m, 1H), 1.27-1.34 (m, 1H)	
22	10.7	0.73 (dd, J = 7.6, 7.6 Hz, 3H) overlap	
23	15.0	0.72 (d, J = 7.1 Hz, 3H) overlap	
24	171.2	-	
25	-	7.98 (d, J = 8.2 Hz, 1H)	HMBC 25->24,27
26	52.2	4.56 (ddd, J = 8.6, 8.2, 4.8 Hz, 1H)	HMBC 26->37, COSY 26->25,27
27	26.5	2.99-3.94 (m, 2H) overlap	
28	109.2	-	
29	128.6	7.35 (s, 1H)	HMBC 29->1,27,31,36
30	-	-	
31	134.5	-	
32	111.4	7.44 (d, J = 8.7 Hz, 1H)	HMBC 32->34,36
33	123.1	7.21 (dd, J = 8.7, 1.9 Hz, 1H)	HMBC 33->31,35
34	111.1	-	
35	120.9	7.78 (d, J = 1.9 Hz, 1H)	HMBC 35->31,33
36	129.3	-	
37	170.9	-	
38	-	7.94 (d, J = 7.3 Hz, 1H)	HMBC 38->37
39	47.8	4.21 (dq, J = 7.3, 7.2 Hz, 1H)	HMBC 39->41
40	18.1	1.17 (d, J = 7.2 Hz, 1H)	HMBC 40->39
41	173.8	-	
42	-	7.02 (br s, 1H), 7.32 (br s, 1H)	



Acyclic Cinnamyl Carbonate 2.15: Synthesized according to Procedure A. Purified via trituration with 3x5 mL methanol. Beige solid. ¹H-NMR (DMSO- d_6 , 500 MHz): $\delta 10.99$ (d, J = 1.7 Hz, 1H), 7.99 (d, J = 6.7 Hz, 1H), 7.98 (d, J = 7.5 Hz, 1H), 7.76 (d, J = 8.2 Hz, 1H), 7.75 (d, J = 8.3 Hz, 1H), 7.74 (d, J = 1.7 Hz, 1H), 7.32 (br s, 1H), 7.28 (br s, 1H), 7.26 (d, J = 8.5 Hz, 1H), 7.25 (d, J = 7.2 Hz, 1H), 7.21 (dd, J = 7.5, 7.5 Hz, 1H), 7.17 (d, J = 1.9 Hz, 1H), 7.12 (dd, J = 8.6, 1.7 Hz, 1H), 7.10 (d, J = 7.3 Hz, 1H), 7.03 (br s, 1H), 6.61 (d, J = 16.0 Hz, 1H), 6.31 (ddd, J = 15.9, 6.2, 6.2 Hz, 1H), 5.00 (dd, J = 5.3, 5.3 Hz, 1H), 3.55-3.46 (m, 2H), 3.04 (dd, J = 14.6, 5.7 Hz, 1H), 2.91 (dd, J = 14.7, 7.8 Hz, 1H), 2.78 (dd, J = 7.8, 7.8 Hz, 1H), 2.45 (dd, J = 8.6, 7.3 Hz, 1H), 1.74-1.69 (m, 1H), 1.40 (s, 9H), 1.38-1.33 (m, 1H), 1.14 (d, J = 7.0 Hz, 3H), 1.07-7.01 (m, 1H), 0.77 (d, J = 6.9 Hz, 3H), 0.76 (dd, J = 7.9, 7.9 Hz, 3H).). ¹³C-NMR (DMSO- d_6 , 126 MHz): $\delta 172.9$, 171.8, 171.6, 170.6, 170.4, 152.8, 141.7, 135.9, 134.7, 133.5, 129.2, 128.6, 128.0, 126.4, 125.4, 124.2, 123.3, 123.3, 120.8, 113.3, 111.0, 109.9, 81.5, 66.9, 61.7, 57.0, 54.7, 53.6, 53.2, 48.4, 36.6, 31.0, 27.4, 25.2, 24.1, 18.1, 17.8, 15.3, 11.3. MS *m/z*, 841.3 (calc'd: C₃₅H₄₄BrN₆O₆ [M+H]⁺, 841.1)



MS m/z 723.2 (calc'd: C₄₅H₄₂FN₆O₅, [M+H]⁺,



MS m/z 723.2 (calc'd: C₄₅H₄₂FN₆O₅, [M+H]⁺, 723.2).



MS m/z 723.2 (calc'd: C₄₅H₄₂FN₆O₅, [M+H]⁺, 723.2).



						Semi-Prep HPLC		
Analytical HPLC			Preparative HPLC			Method		
Method			Method			Column: Waters		
Column: Waters			Column: Waters			XSelect [™] C ₁₈ , 10x250		
Sunfire [™] C ₁₈ , 4.6x250	Time	%B	Sunfire [™] C ₁₈ , 19x250	Time	%В	mm, 5 μm	Time	%B
mm, 5 μm	0	30	mm, 5 μm	0	45	Solvent A: $H_2O +$	0	38
Solvent A: $H_2O +$	2.5	30	Solvent A: $H_2O +$	2	45	0.1% TFA	1	38
0.1% TFA	24	86	0.1% TFA	12	50	Solvent B: ACN +	20	43
Solvent B: ACN +	29	30	Solvent A: ACN +	13	50	0.1% TFA	21	38
0.1% TFA			0.1% TFA			Flow rate: 6.00		
Flow rate: 1.00			Flow rate: 18.0			mL/min		
mL/min			mL/min			For re-purification of		
						2.19b		

Macrocyclic Isomer 2.19a



	13C	1H	key correlation
1	-	7.29 ppm (br s) (1H) ; 6.98 ppm (br s)	TOCSY 1 -> 1'
2	173.0 ppm	-	HMBC 1(slight),3 -> 2
3	53.4 ppm	4.40 ppm (ddd) J=7.5, 7.5, 7.5 Hz (1H)	COSY/TOCSY 14 -> 3
4	26.9 ppm	3.05 ppm (dd) J=14.7, 7.5 Hz (1H) ; 2.92 ppm (dd) J=14.5, 6.8 Hz (1H)	COSY/TOCSY 3 -> 4
5	105.8 ppm	-	HMBC 4,7,12,42(slight) -> 5
6	130.0 ppm	-	HMBC 10,12 -> 6
7	120.0 ppm	7.71 ppm (d) J=1.7 Hz (1H)	HMBC 7 -> 5,11
8	110.8 ppm	-	HMBC 7,10 -> 8
9	122.3 ppm	7.08 ppm (dd) J=8.5, 1.9 Hz (1H)	HMBC 7 -> 9 / 9 -> 7
10	112.3 ppm	7.19 ppm (d) J=8.2 Hz (1H)	COSY 9 -> 10 ; HMBC 10 -> 6,8
11	133.7 ppm	-	HMBC 7,9,12 -> 11
12	-	10.94 ppm (s)	indole
13	136.7 ppm	-	HMBC 4,12,41,42 -> 13
14	-	7.69 ppm (d) J=8.3 Hz	HMBC 14 -> 15
15	171.8 ppm	-	HMBC 16 -> 15
16	47.5 ppm	4.39-4.33 ppm (m) (1H)	COSY/TOCSY 18 -> 16
17	17.4 ppm	1.22 ppm (d) J=7.1 Hz (1H)	COSY/TOCSY 16 -> 17
18	-	8.01 ppm (d) J=7.7 Hz (1H)	HMBC 18 -> 19
19	169.9 ppm	-	HMBC 20 -> 19
20	56.6 ppm	4.14 ppm (d) J=8.0, 5.8 Hz (1H)	COSY/TOCSY 25 -> 20
21	36.8 ppm	1.70-1.66 ppm (m) (1H)	TOCSY 20 -> 21
22	23.7 ppm	1.33-1.28 ppm (m) (1H) ; 1.05-0.98 ppm (m) (1H)	TOCSY 21 -> 22
23	11.1 ppm	0.70 ppm (dd) J=7.4 Hz (3H)	COSY/TOCSY 22 -> 23
24	15.0 ppm	0.76 ppm (d) J=6.8 Hz (3H)	COSY/TOCSY 21 -> 24
25	-	7.49 ppm (d) J=7.9 Hz (1H)	HMBC 25 -> 26
26	170.2 ppm	-	HMBC 27 -> 26
27	55.0 ppm	4.36-4.32 ppm (m) (1H)	COSY/TOCSY 30 -> 27
28	61.3 ppm	3.50-3.45 ppm (m) (2H)	COSY/TOCSY 27 -> 28
29	-	not observed	-
30	-	8.15 ppm (d) J=8.0 Hz (1H)	HMBC 30 -> 31
31	172.0 ppm	-	HMBC 32, 33 -> 31
32	34.6 ppm	2.67 ppm (ddd) J=14.9, 8.4, 6.6 Hz (1H) ; 2.40 ppm (ddd) J=14.5, 6.4, 6.4 Hz (1H)	HMBC 32 -> 34 ; COSY 33 -> 32
33	30.0 ppm	2.89-2.80 ppm (m) (2H)	HMBC 33 -> 34
34	141.4 ppm	-	HMBC 32,33,36 -> 34
35	126.9 ppm	7.03 ppm (d) J=7.4 Hz (1H)	COSY/TOCSY 36 -> 35
36	128.2 ppm	7.20 ppm (dd) J=7.8, 7.8 Hz (1H)	COSY/TOCSY 36 -> 37
37	123.9 ppm	7.16 ppm (d) J=7.6 Hz (1H)	HMBC 37 -> 40 / 40 -> 37
38	136.6 ppm	-	HMBC 36,41 -> 38
39	125.0 ppm	7.37 ppm (s) (1H)	TOCSY 39 -> 35,36,37
40	130.7 ppm	[6.54 ppm (d) J=15.7 Hz (1H)	
41	126.6 ppm	6.37 ppm (ddd) J=15.8, 6.8, 6.8 Hz (1H)	
42	29.3 ppm	[3.76 ppm (dd) J=16.0, 6.1 Hz (1H) ; 3.62-3.58 ppm (m) (1H)	COSY/HMBC 41 -> 42

Macrocyclic Product 2.19b



	13C	1H	key correlation
1	-	7.99 ppm (d) J=3.0 Hz (1H)	COSY 12 -> 13 ; HMBC 13 -> 1; HMBC 1 -> 3,5
2	170.4 ppm	-	HMBC 3,13 -> 2
3	46.0 ppm	4.11 ppm (ddd) J=12.9, 8.2, 4.6 Hz (1H)	COSY/TOCSY 14 -> 3 ; HMBC 3 -> 2
4	35.2 ppm	2.09 ppm (dd) J=13.1, 4.4 Hz (1H); 1.99 ppm (dd) J=13.1, 13.1 Hz (1H)	COSY/TOCSY 3 -> 4
5	47.7 ppm	-	HMBC 4,7,12,42 -> 5
6	134.6 ppm	-	HMBC 4,10,42 -> 6
7	125.8 ppm	7.16 ppm (s) (1H)	HMBC 7 -> 5
8	108.3 ppm	-	HMBC 7,10 -> 8
9	130.8 ppm	7.19-7.16 ppm (m) (1H)	COSY 9 -> 10 ; HMBC 9 -> 7
10	110.5 ppm	6.56 ppm (d) J=8.0 Hz (1H)	HMBC 10 -> 6,8
11	148.6 ppm	-	HMBC 7,12,13 -> 11
12	-	not observed	
13	73.2 ppm	4.93 ppm (d) J=3.2 Hz (1H)	HMBC 13 -> 2,4 / 13 -> 4,42 ; NOESY 13 -> 4'
14	-	7.19-7.16 ppm (m) (1H)	HMBC 14 -> 15
15	171.0 ppm	-	HMBC 16 -> 15
16	47.5 ppm	4.29 ppm (pentet) J=7.4 Hz (1H)	COSY/TOCSY 18 -> 16
17	17.5 ppm	1.11 ppm (d) J=7.1 Hz (3H)	COSY/TOCSY 16 -> 17
18	-	7.77 ppm (d) J=8.4 Hz (1H)	HMBC 18 -> 19
19	169.7 ppm	-	HMBC 20 -> 19
20	58.2 ppm	4.05 ppm (dd) J=6.9, 4.6 Hz (1H)	COSY/TOCSY 25 -> 20
21	35.6 ppm	1.88-1.84 (m) (1H)	TOCSY 20 -> 21
22	23.8 ppm	1.32-1.27 ppm (m) (1H) ; 1.23-1.17 ppm (m) (1H)	TOCSY 21 -> 22
23	11.7 ppm	0.81 ppm (dd) J=7.4, 7.4 Hz (3H)	COSY/TOCSY 22 -> 23
24	15.4 ppm	0.84 ppm (d) J=7.0 Hz (3H)	COSY/TOCSY 21 -> 24
25	-	8.19 ppm (d) J=6.7 Hz (1H)	HMBC 25 -> 26
26	171.5 ppm	-	HMBC 27 -> 26
27	53.5 ppm	4.54 ppm (ddd) J=7.8, 7.8, 6.0 Hz (1H)	COSY 27 -> 28
28	61.7 ppm	3.43 ppm (dd) J=9.3, 5.6 Hz (1H) ; 3.14 ppm (dd) J=9.2, 9.2 Hz (1H)	COSY/TOCSY 27 -> 28
29	-	not observed	-
30	-	7.91 ppm (d) J=7.4 Hz (1H)	COSY 30 -> 27
31	171.7 ppm	-	HMBC 30 -> 31
32	34.5 ppm	2.81-2.76 ppm (m) (1H) ; 2.37-2.33 ppm (m) (1H)	COSY 33 -> 32
33	30.1 ppm	2.94-2.89 ppm (m) (1H) ; 2.85-2.81 ppm (m) (1H)	HMBC 35,39 -> 33
34	140.9 ppm	-	HMBC 36 -> 34
35	128.2 ppm	7.04 ppm (d) J=7.4 Hz (1H)	HMBC 35 -> 33
36	128.4 ppm	7.21 ppm (dd) J= 7.6 Hz (1H)	HMBC 36 -> 38
37	124.0 ppm	7.18-7.16 ppm (m) (1H)	TOCSY 35,39 -> 37 ; COSY 36 -> 37
38	136.6 ppm	-	HMBC 41 -> 38
39	125.1 ppm	7.32 ppm (br s) (1H)	TOCSY 39 -> 35
40	134.5 ppm	6.42 ppm (d) J=15.8 Hz	
41	124.1 ppm	6.36 ppm (ddd) J=15.4, 7.2, 7.2 Hz (1H)	
42	43.2 ppm	2.46-2.44 ppm (m) (2H)	COSY 41 -> 42

Macrocyclic Product 2.19c



	13C	1H	key correlation
1	-	7.55 ppm (br s) (1H) ; 7.09 ppm (br s) (1H)	TOCSY 1 -> 1'
2	173.6 ppm	-	HMBC 1 -> 2
3	53.2 ppm	4.41 ppm (ddd) J=11.1, 7.9, 3.3 Hz (1H)	COSY 14 -> 3
4	27.2 ppm	3.07 ppm (dd) J=14.6, 3.1 Hz (1H) ; 2.87 ppm (dd) J=14.6, 11.1 Hz (1H)	COSY/TOCSY 3 -> 4
5	109.5 ppm	-	HMBC 4,7,12,13 -> 5
6	127.6 ppm	-	HMBC 10,12,13 -> 6
7	121.7 ppm	7.96 ppm (s) (1H)	HMBC 7 -> 5,8,9,11
8	113.8 ppm	-	HMBC 7,10 -> 8
9	130.5 ppm	-	HMBC 7,42 -> 9
10	113.2	7.35 ppm (s) (1H)	HMBC 42 -> 10 / 10 -> 42
11	135.5 ppm	-	HMBC 7,12,13 -> 11
12	-	10.82 ppm (d) J=1.9 Hz (1H)	indole
13	125.1 ppm	7.17 ppm (d) J=2.2 Hz (1H)	COSY 12 -> 13
14	-	7.72 ppm (d) J= 8.0 Hz (1H)	HMBC 14 -> 15
15	171.6 ppm	-	HMBC 16 -> 15
16	47.5 ppm	4.15 ppm (pentet) J=7.0 Hz (3H)	COSY/TOCSY 18 -> 16
17	17.8 ppm	1.17 ppm (d) J=7.0 Hz (1H)	COSY/TOCSY 16 -> 17
18	-	7.60 ppm (d) J=7.0 Hz (1H)	HMBC 18 -> 19
19	169.4 ppm	-	HMBC 20 -> 19
20	56.3 ppm	4.05 ppm (dd) J=8.4, 5.7 Hz (1H)	COSY/TOCSY 25 -> 20
21	36.6 ppm	1.64-1.59 ppm (m) (1H)	TOCSY 20 -> 21
22	23.5 ppm	1.22-1.17 ppm (m) (1H) ; 0.94-0.89 ppm (m) (1H)	COSY/TOCSY 21 -> 22
23	10.9 ppm	0.67 ppm (dd) J=7.4, 7.4 Hz (3H)	COSY/TOCSY 22 -> 23
24	14.9 ppm	0.67 ppm (d) J=6.8 Hz (3H)	COSY/TOCSY 21 -> 24
25	-	7.41 ppm (d) J=8.5 Hz (1H)	HMBC 25 -> 26
26	169.5 ppm	-	HMBC 27 -> 26
27	54.1 ppm	4.24 ppm (ddd) J=8.3, 6.1, 6.0 Hz (1H)	COSY 27 -> 28
28	61.2 ppm	3.44-3.37 ppm (m) (1H)	COSY/TOCSY 27 -> 28
29	-	4.83 ppm (dd) J=5.3, 5.3 Hz (1H)	COSY/TOCSY 29 -> 27,28
30	-	8.03 ppm (d) J=8.3 Hz (1H)	HMBC 30 -> 31
31	171.2 ppm	-	HMBC 32,33 -> 31
32	35.7 ppm	2.52-2.48 ppm (m) (1H) ; 2.38-2.33 ppm (m) (1H)	COSY 33 -> 32
33	30.0 ppm	2.76-2.72 ppm (m) (2H)	HMBC 39 -> 33
34	141.2 ppm	-	HMBC 32,33,35,36 -> 34
35	128.1 ppm	7.19 ppm (d) J=4.8 Hz (1H)	HMBC 36 -> 35
36	126.7 ppm	7.04-7.01 ppm (m) (1H)	COSY 37 -> 36 ; TOCSY 39 -> 36
37	123.4 ppm	7.19 ppm (d) J=3.7 Hz (1H)	HMBC 39,40 -> 37
38	136.9 ppm	-	HMBC 36,37,40,41 -> 38
39	125.0 ppm	7.09 ppm (s) (1H)	HMBC 40 -> 39
40	129.9 ppm	6.26 ppm (d) J=15.9 Hz (1H)	
41	129.0 ppm	6.37 ppm (ddd) J=15.8, 6.2, 6.2 Hz (1H)	
42	38.3 ppm	3.72 ppm (dd) J=16.1, 6.2 Hz (1H) ; 3.65 ppm (dd) J=16.0, 5.8 Hz (1H)	COSY 41 -> 42

Macrocyclic Product 2.19d



	13C	1H	key correlation
1	-	7.41 ppm (br s) (1H) ; 7.08 ppm (br s) (1H)	TOCSY 1 -> 1'
2	173.2 ppm	-	HMBC 1 -> 2
3	52.7 ppm	4.38 ppm (ddd) J=10.3, 7.5, 2.9 Hz (1H)	COSY 14 -> 3
4	26.8 ppm	3.09 ppm (dd) J=15.0, 2.9 Hz (1H) ; 3.00-2.95 ppm (m) (1H)	COSY/TOCSY 3 -> 4
5	109.7 ppm	-	HMBC 4,7,13 -> 5
6	129.3 ppm	-	HMBC 10,13 -> 6
7	120.7 ppm	7.82 ppm (d) J=1.7 Hz (1H)	
8	111.1 ppm	-	HMBC 7,10 -> 8
9	123.2	7.24-7.21 ppm (m) (1H)	HMBC 7 -> 10 ; COSY 7 -> 9
10	111.5 ppm	7.45 ppm (d) J=8.6 Hz (1H)	COSY 10 -> 9 ; TOCSY 7 -> 10
11	134.4 ppm	-	HMBC 7,13, 42 -> 11
12	-	-	-
13	128.0 ppm	7.28 ppm (s) (1H)	HMBC 42 -> 13
14	-	7.76 ppm (d) J=7.7 Hz (1H)	HMBC 14 -> 15
15	172.0 ppm	-	HMBC 16 -> 15
16	17.3 ppm	1.21 ppm (d) J=7.2 Hz (3H)	COSY/TOCSY 17 -> 16
17	47.6 ppm	4.29 ppm (pentet) J=7.3 Hz (1H)	COSY/TOCSY 18 -> 17
18	-	8.00 ppm (d) J=7.4 Hz (1H)	HMBC 18 -> 19
19	170.3 ppm	-	HMBC 20 -> 19
20	56.7 ppm	4.13 ppm (dd) J=7.5, 6.4 Hz (1H)	COSY/TOCSY 25 -> 20
21	36.5 ppm	1.71-1.67 ppm (m) (1H)	COSY 20 -> 21
22	23.9 ppm	1.38-1.34 ppm (m) (1H) ; 1.09-1.04 ppm (m) (1H)	COSY/TOCSY 21 -> 22
23	10.9 ppm	0.75 ppm (dd) J=7.4 Hz (3H)	COSY/TOCSY 22 -> 23
24	14.9 ppm	0.79 ppm (d) J=6.8 Hz (3H)	COSY/TOCSY 21 -> 24
25	-	7.46 ppm (d) J=7.8 Hz (1H)	HMBC 25 -> 26
26	170.2 ppm	-	HMBC 27 -> 26
27	55.4 ppm	4.23 ppm (ddd) J=7.5, 5.9, 5.9 Hz (1H)	COSY 27 -> 28
28	61.0 ppm	3.57-3.50 ppm (m) (2H)	COSY/TOCSY 27 -> 28
29	-	not observed	-
30	-	8.13 ppm (d) J=7.6 Hz (1H)	HMBC 30 -> 31
31	172.3 ppm	-	HMBC 32,33 -> 31
32	35.5 ppm	2.53-2.50 ppm (m) (1H) ; 2.47-2.44 ppm (m) (1H)	COSY 33 -> 32
33	30.1 ppm	2.87-2.84 ppm (m) (1H) ; 2.82-2.77 ppm (m) (1H)	HMBC 33 -> 35,39
34	141.5 ppm	-	HMBC 32,33,36 -> 34
35	127.5 ppm	7.09 ppm (d) J=7.1 Hz (1H)	HMBC 37 -> 35
36	128.2 ppm	7.24-7.21 ppm (m) (1H)	COSY 37 -> 36, 37
37	124.4 ppm	7.18 ppm (d) J=7.5 Hz (1H)	HMBC 40 -> 37
38	135.9 ppm	-	HMBC 36,41 -> 38
39	124.8 ppm	7.33 ppm (s) (1H)	HMBC 40 -> 39
40	132.3 ppm	6.66 ppm (d) J=15.8 Hz (1H)	
41	124.5 ppm	6.44 ppm (ddd) J=15.8, 6.3, 6.3 Hz (1H)	
42	47.1 ppm	4.93 ppm (dd) J=15.9, 6.0 Hz (1H) ; 4.83 ppm (dd) J=15.9, 6.2 Hz (1H)	COSY 41 -> 42



Acyclic Cinnamyl Carbonate 2.S1: Synthesized according to General Procedure A. The reaction was filtered, concentrated, and the residue partitioned between EtOAc and H₂O. The resulting solids were collected by filtration to give 2.S1 (546mg, 62%) as an off-white solid. ¹H NMR (DMSO-*d*₆, 600 MHz): δ 0.69 (d, J = 6.4 Hz, 3H), 0.72 (d, J = 6.4 Hz, 3H), 0.77 (t, J = 7.3 Hz, 3H), 1.35-1.47 (m, 2H), 1.43 (s, 9H), 1.47-1.58 (m, 1H), 1.89-1.99 (m, 1H), 2.37-2.46 (m, 1H), 2.46-2.55 (m, 1H), 2.68 (dd, J = 16.4, 5.7 Hz, 1H), 2.75-2.85 (m, 2H), 2.88-2.97 (m, 2H), 3.08 (dd, J = 14.3, 4.6 Hz, 1H), 3.43 (br s, 1H), 4.04-4.10 (m, 1H), 4.22-4.29 (m, 1H), 4.39-4.49 (m, 1H), 4.53-4.59 (m, 1H), 4.67 (d, J = 6.0 Hz, 2H), 6.33 (dt, J = 15.6, 6.0 Hz, 1H), 6.63 (d, J = 15.6 Hz, 1H), 7.04 (s, 1H), 7.11 (d, J = 6.8 Hz, 1H), 7.15 (d, J = 8.1 Hz, 1H), 7.19 (s, 1H), 7.21-7.35 (m, 5H), 7.53 (br d, J = 8.3 Hz, 1H), 7.77 (br s, 1H), 7.92-7.98 (m, 1H), 8.01 (d, J = 7.7 Hz, 1H), 8.35 (d, J = 7.2 Hz, 1H), 11.02 (s, 1H), 11.92 (br s, 1H). ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 150 MHz): δ 173.2, 172.3, 172.1,171.5 170.7, 170.4, 162.3, 152.8, 141.7, 135.9, 134.7, 133.5, 129.2, 128.6, 128.1, 126.4, 125.4, 124.2, 123.3, 120.7, 113.3, 111.0, 110.1, 81.5, 66.9, 58.0, 53.3, 52.2, 49.7, 36.6, 35.8, 34.3, 30.9, 30.3, 27.4, 19.0, 18.4, 18.0, 17.5, 13.6. MS *m/z* 883.2/885.2 (calc'd: C₄₂H₅₆BrN₆O₁₀ [M+H]⁺, 883.3).



2.S2a

'n

111

'n

2.S2b

MS m/z 723.2 (calc'd: C₄₅H₄₂FN₆O₅, [M+H]⁺, 723.2).



MS m/z 723.2 (calc'd: C₄₅H₄₂FN₆O₅, [M+H]⁺, 723.2).



Analytical HPLC Method Column: Waters X-			Prep HPLC Method A Column: Waters X-			Prep HPLC Method B Column: Waters X-		
Select [™] DFD 4.6x250	Time	%B	Select [™] PFP, 4.6x250	-		Select [™] PFP, 4.6x250		
Select 111, 4.0x230	0	10	mm, 5 μm	Time	%B	mm, 5 μm	Time	%B
mm, 5 µm	3	10	Solvent A: $H_2O +$	0	40	Solvent A: H ₂ O +	0	40
Solvent A: $H_2O + O_1Q/TEA$	23	70	0.1% TFA	3	40	0.1% HCO ₂ H	3	40
0.1% IFA Solvent D: ACN +	25	10	Solvent B: ACN +	23	85	Solvent B: ACN +	23	85
$\frac{\text{Solvent B}}{19/\text{TEA}}$. ACN \pm	30	10	0.1% TFA			0.1% HCO ₂ H		
C.176 IFA			Flow rate: 18.00			Flow rate: 18.00		
<u>Flow rate</u> : 1.00 mL/min			mL/min			mL/min		

Macrocyclic Product 2.S2a



	13C	1H	key correlations
1	41.6	2.38 (dd, J = 13.4, 6.6 Hz, 1H), 2.46 (dd, J = 13.4, 5.7 Hz, 1H)	HMBC 1→35 NOESY 1→35
2	124.2	6.24-6.28 (m, 1H)	HMBC 2→4 NOESY 2→33
3	134.2	6.24-6.28 (m, 1H)	HMBC 3→1 NOESY 3→33
4	136.7	-	
5	124.1	7.04 (br d, <i>J</i> = 7.6 Hz, 1H)	HMBC 5→3
6	127.7	7.15 (dd, <i>J</i> = 7.6, 7.6 Hz, 1H)	HMBC 6→4,8
7	128	7.00 (br d, <i>J</i> = 7.6 Hz, 1H)	
8	140.1	-	
9	125.5	7.50-7.53 (m, 1H)	HMBC 9→3
10	30.4	2.83-2.88 (m, 2H)	HMBC 10→8,12
11	34.2	2.33-2.38 (m, 1H), 2.90-2.94 (m, 1H)	HMBC 11→8,12
12	170.4	-	
13	-	7.70 (br d, <i>J</i> = 8.6 Hz, 1H)	HMBC 13→12
14	50.6	4.26-4.31 (m, 1H)	
15	35.6	1.10-1.17 (m, 1H), 1.50-1.56 (m, 1H)	
16	17.5	0.51-0.57 (m, 1H), 0.63-0.69 (m, 1H)	
17	13.5	0.61-0.65 (m, 3H)	
18	172.1	-	
19	-	8.42 (br d, <i>J</i> = 5.7 Hz, 1H)	HMBC 19→18
20	52	4.25 (ddd, <i>J</i> = 8.2, 5.7, 5.7 Hz, 1H)	COSY 20→21
21	35.9	2.54-2.59 (m, 2H)	HMBC 21→22
22	171.4	-	
23	-	not detected	
24	170.6	-	
25	-	6.97 (br d, <i>J</i> = 8.0 Hz, 1H)	
26	56.9	4.08 (dd, <i>J</i> = 8.0, 6.4 Hz, 1H)	TOCSY 26→25,27,28,29 HMBC 26→30
27	30.7	1.89-1.96 (m, 1H)	
28	18.6	0.78 (d, <i>J</i> = 6.7 Hz, 3H)	
29	17.9	0.79 (d, <i>J</i> = 6.7 Hz, 3H)	
30	169.5	-	
31	-	7.92 (br d, <i>J</i> = 7.3 Hz, 1H)	HMBC 31→30 TOCSY 31→32,33 NOESY 31→33
32	46.1	4.00 (ddd, <i>J</i> = 12.5, 7.3, 5.0 Hz, 1H)	HMBC 32→30,43
33	33.3	<i>pro</i> -S 1.87 (dd, <i>J</i> = 13.1, 12.5 Hz, 1H)	
33'		<i>pro</i> -R 2.33 (dd, <i>J</i> = 13.1, 4.7 Hz, 1H)	
34	47.4	-	
35	74.9	4.82 (d, <i>J</i> = 2.3 H, 1H)	HMBC 35→1,34,37,43 COSY 35→36,44
36	-	6.31 (br s, 1H)	HMBC 36→34,37,42
37	148.3	-	
38	110.8	6.62 (d, <i>J</i> = 8.3 Hz, 1H)	HMBC 38→40,42
39	130.6	7.18 (dd, <i>J</i> = 8.3, 2.0 Hz, 1H)	HMBC 39→37,40,41
40	108	-	
41	126.3	7.05 (d, <i>J</i> = 2.0 Hz, 1H)	HMBC 41→34,37,40
42	132.4	-	
43	169.3	-	
44	-	$7.96 (d_1/=2.3 Hz 1H)$	HMBC 44→32 34





	13C	1H	key correlations
1	40.7	2.42 (dd, J = 13.7, 7.0 Hz, 1H), 2.47-2.52 (m, 1H)	HMBC 1→34 NOESY 1→35,32
2	124.7	6.65 (ddd, J = 15.6, 7.6, 7.0 Hz, 1H)	HMBC 2→4 NOESY 2→33'
3	133.2	6.40 (d, <i>J</i> = 15.6 Hz, 1H)	HMBC 3→1
4	136.6	-	
5	125.1	6.98 (br d, <i>J</i> = 7.6 Hz, 1H)	HMBC 5→3
6	127.9	7.17 (dd, J = 7.6, 7.5 Hz, 1H)	HMBC 6→4,8
7	127.5	7.05 (br d, J = 7.5 Hz, 1H)	
8	141.3	-	
9	123.9	7.81 (br s, 1H)	HMBC 9→3
10	29.9	2.84-2.91 (m, 1H)	HMBC 10→8,12
11	34.9	2.53-2.60 (m, 1H), 2.64-2.70 (m, 1H)	HMBC 11→8,12
12	171.5	-	
13	-	8.08 (br d, J = 7.7, 5.5 Hz, 1H)	TOCSY 13→14,15,16,17
14	52.2	4.16 (ddd. J = 8.9. 7.7. 5.5 Hz. 1H)	
15	33.9	1.44-1.52 (m. 1H), 1.62-1.68 (m. 1H)	
16	18.3	1.04-1.13 (m. 2H)	
17	13.4	0.77 (t. $J = 7.3$ Hz. 3H)	
18	171.9	-	
19	-	8.31 (br d, $J = 6.9$ Hz, 1H)	TOCSY 19→20.21
20	51.3	4.27-4.32 (m. 1H)	HMBC 20→22
21	35.3	2.68-2.79 (m. 1H)	HMBC 21→22
22	171.6	-	
23	-	not detected	
24	169.7	-	
25	-	7.12 (d. J = 7.1 Hz. 1H)	TOCSY 25→26.27.28.29 HMBC 25→24
26	56.6	4.27-4.32 (m. 1H)	
27	31.5	1.97-2.05 (m. 1H)	HMBC 27→26.30
28	17.6	0.85 (d, J = 6.8 Hz, 3H)	
29	18.8	0.87 (d, J = 6.8 Hz, 3H)	
30	169.7	-	
31	-	823 (br d $J = 73$ Hz 1H)	TOCSY 31 \rightarrow 32 33 HMBC 31 \rightarrow 30 NOESY 31 \rightarrow 33
32	47.1	4.41 (ddd, J = 13.2, 7.3, 4.5 Hz, 1H)	HMBC 32 \rightarrow 43 NOESY 32 \rightarrow 35
33	35	pro-S 1.69 (dd, $J = 13.2, 13.2$ Hz, 1H)	HMBC 33→43
33'		pro-R 2.65 (dd, $J = 13.2, 4.5$ Hz, 1H)	
34	48.5	-	
35	72.4	4 83 (br s 1H)	HMBC 35 \rightarrow 1 NOESY 35 \rightarrow 1 2 3
36	-	6 21 (br s 1H)	HMBC 36→34 42
37	147	-	
38	110 7	$6.56 (d_1/= 8.1 Hz 1H)$	HMBC 38→40 42
39	130.3	7.12 (dd, J = 8.1, 1.5 Hz, 1H)	
40	108.5	-	
41	126.4	$1725 (d_1) = 15 Hz 1H$	
42	138.1	-	
43	160.9	-	
43	109.0	17 60 (s. 1H)	HMBC 44 32 34
44	-	[/.00 (S, IT)	



	13C	1H	key correlations
1	29.6	3.69 (dd, J = 16.5, 6.7 Hz, 1H), 3.78 (dd, J = 16.5, 7.0 Hz, 1H)	HMBC 1→2,3,34,35
2	125.5	6.47 (ddd, J = 15.6, 7.0, 6.7 Hz, 1H)	COSY 2→1 HMBC 2→4
3	131.8	6.68 (br d, J = 15.6 Hz, 1H)	HMBC 3→4
4	137	-	
5	123.5	7.25 (br d, J = 7.7 Hz, 1H)	HMBC 5→3 TOCSY 5→6,7,9
6	127.9	7.21 (dd, J = 7.7, 7.5 Hz, 1H)	HMBC 6→4,8
7	127.2	7.04 (br d, J = 7.5 Hz, 1H)	
8	141.3	-	
9	125.8	7.40 (br s, 1H)	HMBC 9→3
10	29.9	2.79 (ddd, J = 14.6, 8.6, 4.4 Hz, 1H), 2.93-2.99 (m, 1H)	HMBC 10→7,9,12
11	35.2	2.45 (ddd, J = 14.6, 8.3, 4.4 Hz, 1H), 2.51-2.56 (m, 1H)	HMBC 11→12
12	171.9	-	
13	-	8.08 (br d, J = 7.7 Hz, 1H)	HMBC 13→12 TOCSY 13→14,15,16,17
14	52.4	4.19 (ddd, J = 8.9, 7.7, 5.3 Hz, 1H)	COSY 14→15 HMBC 14→18
15	33.6	1.44-1.51 (m, 1H), 1.55-1.63 (m, 1H)	COSY 15→16 HMBC 15→18
16	18.5	1.14-1.30 (m, 2H)	
17	13.3	0.79 (dd, J = 7.3, 7.3 Hz, 3H)	
18	172.4	-	
19	-	8.10 (br d, J = 6.5 Hz, 1H)	HMBC 19→18
20	49.6	4.54 (ddd, J = 7.3, 6.5, 6.3 Hz, 1H)	HMBC 20→22,24
21	35.3	2.54 (dd, J = 16.8, 7.3 Hz, 1H), 2.71 (dd, J = 16.8, 6.3 Hz, 1H)	HMBC 21→22
22	171.9	-	
23	-	12.33 (br s, 1H)	
24	170.4	-	
25	-	7.63 (br d, J = 8.3 Hz, 1H)	HMBC 25→24
26	57.5	4.14 (dd, J = 8.3, 5.7 Hz, 1H)	HMBC 26→30
27	29.4	2.00-2.17 (m, 1H)	
28	16.7	0.61 (d, J = 6.8 Hz, 3H)	
29	18.8	0.75 (d, J = 6.8 Hz, 3H)	TOCSY 29→25,26,27,28
30	170	-	
31	-	7.67-7.70 (m, 1H)	HMBC 31→30
32	53.1	4.40 (ddd, J = 8.1, 8.0, 6.0 Hz, 1H)	
33	26.6	2.98 (dd, J = 14.4, 8.0 Hz, 1H), 3.07 (dd, J = 14.4, 6.0 Hz, 1H)	HMBC 33→34
34	105.5	-	
35	136.8	-	
36	-	10.88 (s, 1H)	HMBC 36→34
37	133.8	-	
38	112.2	7.20 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 1H)	HMBC 38→40,42
39	122.2	7.08 (dd, J = 8.4, 1.8 Hz, 1H)	HMBC 39→37,40
40	110.8	-	
41	120.2	7.69 (d, J = 1.8 Hz, 1H)	HMBC 41→34,37,40
42	129.8		
43	172.7	-	
44	-	7.10 (br s, 1H), 7.19 (br s, 1H)	HMBC 44,44'→43



	13C	1H	key correlations
1	39	3.62 (dd, J = 15.5, 5.4 Hz, 1H), 3.72 (dd, J = 15.5, 6.5 Hz, 1H)	HMBC 1→2,3,38,39
2	129.2	6.39 (ddd, J = 15.8, 6.5, 5.4 Hz, 1H)	COSY 1→2 HMBC 2→4
3	130.3	6.24 (br d, J = 15.8 Hz, 1H)	
4	137.3	-	
5	128.3	7.15-7.19 (m, 1H)	HMBC 5→3
6	123.9	7.15-7.19 (m, 1H)	HMBC 6→4,8
7	127.5	6.96-7.01 (m, 1H)	
8	141.3	-	
9	125.1	7.13 (br s, 1H)	HMBC 9→3
10	30.4	2.68-2.75 (m, 1H), 2.77-2.85 (m, 1H)	HMBC 10→8,12
11	35.5	2.34 (ddd, J = 13.9, 5.9, 5.9 Hz, 1H), 2.53-2.61 (m, 1H)	HMBC 11→8,12
12	171.6	-	
13	-	7.90 (br d, J = 7.7 Hz, 1H)	TOCSY 13→14,15,16,17
14	52.1	4.08 (ddd, J = 7.8, 7.7, 5.0 Hz, 1H)	HMBC 14→18
15	34	1.16-1.26 (m, 1H), 1.27-1.36 (m, 1H)	HMBC 15→18
16	17.9	0.77-0.90 (m, 2H)	
17	13.3	0.46 (t, J = 7.3 Hz, 3H)	
18	172	-	
19	-	8.23 (br d, J = 7.4 Hz, 1H)	HMBC 19→18 TOCSY 19→20,21
20	50.5	4.42 (ddd, J = 8.4, 7.4, 5.0 Hz, 1H)	HMBC 20→24
21	35.9	2.55 (dd, J = 16.7, 8.4 Hz, 1H), 2.67 (dd, J = 16.7, 5.0 Hz, 1H)	HMBC 21→22
22	171.9	-	
23	-	12.15 (br s, 1H)	
24	170.5	-	
25	-	6.99-7.04 (m, 1H)	
26	57.6	4.04 (dd, J = 7.6, 5.4 Hz, 1H)	HMBC 26→30
27	30.8	1.89-1.90 (m, 1H)	
28	17.4	0.68 (d, J = 6.8 Hz, 3H)	HMBC 28→25,26,27,29
29	18.9	0.72 (d, J = 6.8 Hz, 3H)	
30	170	-	
31	-	7.84 (br d, J = 8.7 Hz, 1H)	HMBC 31→30 TOCSY 31→32,33
32	53.3	4.46 (ddd, J = 11.8, 8.7, 2.5 Hz, 1H)	
33	27.6	2.83 (dd, J = 14.3, 11.8 Hz, 1H), 3.12 (dd, J = 14.3, 2.5 Hz, 1H)	HMBC 33→34
34	109.9	-	
35	125.4	7.16-7.18 (m, 1H)	HMBC 35→37
36	-	10.76 (d, J = 1.4 Hz, 1H)	
37	135.7	-	
38	130.5	7.36 (s, 1H)	HMBC 38→1,40,42
39	113.5	-	
40	114.1	-	
41	121.9	7.96 (s, 1H)	HMBC 41→1,34,39,40
42	127.8	-	
43	173.6	-	
44	-	7 11 (br s 1H) 7 51 (br s 1H)	HMBC 44 44'→43



Acyclic Cinnamyl Carbonate 2.S3: Synthesized according to Procedure A. Purified via SiO₂ chromatography using a gradient from 1% to 10% methanol in chloroform. Beige solid. ¹H NMR (DMSO-*d*₆, 500 MHz): δ 10.93 (d, *J* = 2.5 Hz, 1H), 7.97 (d, *J* = 8.3 Hz, 1H), 7.89 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 1H), 7.83 (t, *J* = 5.6 Hz, 1H), 7.28-7.37 (m, 5H), 7.22-7.27 (m, 3H), 7.11 (br. d, *J* = 7.3 Hz, 1H), 7.04 (br. s, 1H), 6.89 (ddd, *J* = 9.1, 9.1, 2.5 Hz, 1H), 6.64 (d, *J* = 16 Hz, 1H), 6.34 (dt, *J* = 16.0, 6.2 Hz, 1H), 4.68 (dd, *J* = 6.2, 1.1 Hz, 2H), 4.38 (ddd, *J* = 7.0, 7.0, 7.0 Hz, 1H), 4.26- 4.35 (m, 3H), 3.74 (ddd, *J* = 9.6, 6.6, 6.6 Hz, 1H), 3.53 (ddd, *J* = 9.6, 5.7, 6.0 Hz, 1H), 2.96-3.10 (m, 4H), 2.8 (app t, *J* = 7.8 Hz, 2H), 2.37 (app t, *J* = 7.8 Hz, 2H), 1.93-2.03 (m, 1H), 1.70-1.91 (m, 6H), 1.47-1.60 (m, 2H), 1.44 (s, 9H), 1.27-2.39 (m, 2H), 1.00-1.08 (m, 1H), 0.84 (d, *J* = 6.8 Hz, 3H), 0.81 (t, *J* = 7.4 Hz, 1H). ¹³C NMR (DMSO-*d*₆, 126 MHz): δ 173.0, 171.7, 171.2, 171.1, 170.2, 169.2, 155.7, 152.8, 141.8, 135.8, 133.4, 132.7, 128.6, 128.0, 127.7, 127.7, 126.4, 125.8, 124.2, 123.3, 112.1, 112.0, 110.32, 110.28, 108.9, 108.7, 103.3, 103.1, 81.5, 67.0, 66.9, 59.5, 54.5, 53.3, 51.9, 47.2, 38.1, 36.9, 36.1, 31.0, 29.6, 28.9, 27.3, 25.8, 24.4, 24.1, 22.5, 14.9, 10.8. MS *m/z* 876.5 (calc'd: C₄₆H₆₂N₇O₉, [M+H]⁺, 876.5)



Analytical HPLC Method <u>Column</u>: Waters XBridge™ C₁₈, 4.6x250 mm, 5 μm <u>Solvent A</u>: H₂O + 0.1% TFA <u>Solvent B</u>: ACN + 0.1% TFA <u>Flow rate</u>: 1.00 mL/min

Time	%B
0	30
2	30
30	60

Preparative HPLC method A: <u>Column</u>: Waters XBridgeTM C_{18} , 19x250mm, 5µm. <u>Solvent A</u>: H₂O + 0.1%v TFA <u>Solvent B</u>: ACN + 0.1%v TFA <u>Flow rate</u>: 18.00 ml/min

Time	%B
0	30
2	30
30	100



	13C	1H	key correlation
1	31.9	3.58 (br d, J = 5.8 Hz, 2H)	HMBC 1→2,3,41,42
2	129.3	6.38 (dt, J = 15.8, 5.8 Hz, 1H)	TOCSY 2→1 HMBC 2→4,41
3	129.6	6.32 (d, J = 15.8 Hz, 1H)	HMBC 3→5,9
4	136.9	-	
5	123.7	7.15-7.19 (m, 1H) overlap	
6	128.4	7.16-7.21 (m, 1H) overlap	HMBC 6→4,8
7	127.1	6.99-7.04 (m, 1H) overlap	
8	141.5	-	
9	124.8	7.15 (br s, 1H) overlap	
10	30.9	2.71 (t, J = 7.8 Hz, 2H)	HMBC 10→8,12
11	36.9	2.27 (br t, J = 7.8 Hz, 2H)	HMBC 11→8,12
12	171.1	-	
13	-	7.81 (br t, J = 6.0 Hz, 1H)	HMBC 13→12 COSY 13→14,14'
14	37.5	2.77-2.86 (m, 1H), 3.04-3.11 (m, 1H)	COSY 14→15
15	25.6	1.23-1.32 (m, 2H) overlap	COSY 15→16
16	29.6	1.26-1.33 (m, 1H) overlap, 1.48-1.55 (m, 1H) overlap	
17	51.1	4.24-4.30 (m, 1H)	TOCSY 17→14,15,16,18 HMBC 17→21
18	-	7.83 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 1H)	HMBC 18→19
19	168.8	-	
20	22.1	1.79 (s, 3H)	HMBC 20→19
21	171.5	-	
22	-	7.93 (d, J = 7.7 Hz, 1H)	HMBC 22→21
23	54.7	4.19 (dd, J = 8.8, 7.7 Hz, 1H)	HMBC 23→21,28 TOCSY 23→24,25,26,27
24	35.6	1.63-1.71 (m, 1H) overlap	
25	14.6	0.87 (d, J = 6.8 Hz, 3H)	
26	23.8	0.98-1.09 (m, 1H), 1.45-1.54 (m, 1H) overlap	
27	10.3	0.78 (dd, J = 7.4, 7.4 Hz, 3H)	
28	126.7	-	
29	59.3	4.13 (dd, J = 8.3, 5.0 Hz, 1H)	COSY 29→30,30' TOCSY 29→30,31,32 HMBC 29→33
30	28.8	1.63-1.70 (m, 1H) overlap	
31	24.0	1.66-1.78 (m, 1H) overlap, 1.92-2.01 (m, 1H) overlap	
32	46.8	3.43-3.50 (m, 1H), 3.67-3.74 (m, 1H)	
33	171.2	-	
34	-	7.51 (br d, J = 7.7 Hz, 1H) overlap	HMBC 34→33
35	53.2	4.48 (ddd, J = 9.7, 7.7, 3.8 Hz, 1H)	HMBC 35→37,46
36	27.2	2.93-3.05 (m, 2H) overlap	HMBC 36→37
37	110.2	-	
38	126.1		
39	103.5	7.49 (0, JHF = 11.0 HZ, 1H)	HMBC 39→40
40	155.2 (0, J ≈		
40	110.0	-	
41	119.9	- 7 22 (d. 1HE - 6.4 Hz, 1H)	
42	132.4	- (u, 3111 - 0.4112, 111)	
44	-	10.84 (d. J = 1.9 Hz. 1H)	HBMC 44→37 38 43
45	124.2	7 16-7 18 (m 1H) overlap	
46	173.6	-	
47	-	7.02 (br s, 1H) overlap, 7.38 (br s. 1H)	HMBC 47→46 TOCSY 47→47'
L			



	13C	1H	key correlation
1	47	4.49 (dd, J = 16.3, 5.6 Hz, 1H), 4.96 (dd, J = 16.6, 5.6, Hz, 1H)	HMBC 1→43,45
2	125.6	6.33 (ddd, J = 15.8, 5.6, 5.6 Hz, 1H)	TOCSY 2→3,1
3	131.4	6.48 (br d, J = 15.8 Hz, 1H)	HMBC 3→4
4	136.1	-	
5	124.3	7.16-7.19 (m, 1H) overlap	
6	128.3	7.14-7.19 (m, 1H) overlap	HMBC 6→4,8
7	127.6	7.03-7.07 (m, 1H)	
8	141.7	-	
9	125.8	7.15 (br s, 1H)	
10	30.6	2.72 (t, <i>J</i> = 7.5 Hz, 2H)	HMBC 10→8,12
11	36.7	2.23-2.32 (m, 2H)	HMBC 11→8,12
12	171.2	-	
13	-	7.69 (br t, <i>J</i> = 5.7 Hz, 1H)	HMBC 13→12 COSY 13→14
14	37.3	2.82-2.90 (m, 1H), 2.97-3.03 (m, 1H)	COSY 14→15
15	25.4	1.15-1.24 (m, 2H)	COSY 15→16,16' TOCSY 15→16,17
16	29	1.27-1.34 (m, 1H), 1.39-1.46 (m, 1H)	HMBC 16→17 COSY 16→17
17	51.6	4.22-4.28 (m, 1H)	HMBC 17→21
18	-	7.89 (d, <i>J</i> = 8.0 Hz, 1H)	
19	169.1	-	
20	22	1.79 (s, 3H)	
21	171.7	-	
22	-	7.99 (d, <i>J</i> = 8.6 Hz, 1H)	HMBC 22→21
23	54.4	4.25-4.30 (m, 1H)	
24	35.6	1.67-1.74 (m, 1H)	
25	15.1	0.81 (d, <i>J</i> = 6.7 Hz, 3H)	
26	23.5	0.95-1.03 (m, 1H), 1.43-1.51 (m, 1H)	
27	10.6	0.76 (t, <i>J</i> = 7.4 Hz, 3H)	
28	170.3	-	
29	59.7	4.16 (dd, <i>J</i> = 8.2, 5.0 Hz, 1H)	TOCSY 29→30,31,32 HMBC 29→33
30	28.7	1.57-1.65 (m, 1H), 1.84-1.89 (m, 1H)	
31	23.8	1.59-1.65 (m, 1H), 1.68-1.75 (m, 1H)	
32	46.8	3.45-3.51 (m, 1H), 3.55-3.61 (m, 1H)	
33	1/1.6		
34	-	7.79 (0, J = 8.1 Hz, 1H)	
35	52.6	[4.36-4.42 (M, 1H)	
36	26.5	2.96-3.03 (m, 1H), 3.08-3.14 (m, 1H)	HMBC 36→35,37
3/	110.4	-	
38	128.1		
39	103.4 156.0./d	7.37 (00, JHF = 10.1, JHH = 2.4 HZ, 1H)	
40	/~230 Hz)	-	
41	108.9	6 93 (ddd ./HF = 9 4 Hz ./HH = 8 9 2 4 Hz 1H)	HMBC 41→43
42	110.6	7.44 (dd, JHH = 8.9 Hz, JHF = 4.5 Hz 1H)	HMBC 42→38.40
43	132.5	-	
44	-	-	
45	128.7	7.35 (br s, 1H)	HMBC 45→37,38,43
46	173.3	-	
47	-	7.11 (br s, 1H), 7.27 (br s, 1H)	TOCSY 47→47'



Acyclic Cinnamyl Carbonate 2.S5: Synthesized according to Procedure A. Purified via SiO₂ chromatography using a gradient from 1% to 10% methanol in chloroform. ¹H NMR (DMSO- d_6 , 500 MHz): δ 0.77 (d, J = 6.8 Hz, 3H), 0.78 (d, J = 6.8 Hz, 3H), 1.43 (s, 9H), 1.86-1.96 (m, 1H), 2.41 (ddd, J = 14.5, 8.7, 5.9 Hz, 1H), 2.55 (dd, J = 14.5, 8.3 Hz, 1H), 2.72-2.88 (m, 4H), 3.03 (apt dt, J = 14.1, 4.9 Hz, 2H), 3.55 (dd, J = 16.6, 5.4 Hz, 1H), 3.74 (dd, J = 16.6, 6.0 Hz, 1H), 4.11 (dd, J = 8.2, 6.9 Hz, 1H), 4.42 (ddd, J = 8.6, 8.6, 5.1 Hz, 1H), 4.47 (ddd, J = 9.0, 8.1, 4.8 Hz, 1H), 4.66 (dd, J = 6.2, 1.1 Hz, 2H), 6.31 (dt, J = 15.9, 6.2 Hz, 1H), 6.61 (br d, J = 15.9 Hz, 1H), 7.05-7.11 (m, 2H), 7.13-7.30 (m, 12H), 7.74 (d, J = 1.9 Hz, 1H), 7.88 (d, J = 8.3 Hz, 1H), 8.02 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 8.08 (d, J = 8.3 Hz, 1H), 8.16 (t, J = 5.7 Hz, 1H), 11.01 (d, J = 1.9 Hz, 1H). ¹³C NMR (DMSO- d_6 , 126 MHz): δ 173.2, 172.2, 172.1, 171.5, 169.2, 153.3, 142.1, 138.4, 136.3, 135.2, 133.9, 129.7, 129.6, 129.0, 128.5 (2), 126.8, 126.7, 125.9, 124.7, 123.74, 123.70, 121.1, 113.8, 111.5, 110.4, 82.0, 67.4, 58.5, 54.5, 53.9, 42.4, 37.8, 36.9, 31.4, 30.6, 27.8, 19.6, 18.6







2.S6c

Analytical HPLC Method <u>Column</u>: Waters SunfireTM C_{18} , 4.6x250 mm, 5 μ m <u>Solvent A</u>: H₂O + 0.1% TFA <u>Solvent B</u>: ACN + 0.1% TFA <u>Flow rate</u>: 1.00 mL/min



MS m/z 755.0 (calc'd: C₄₅H₄₂FN₆O₅, [M+H]⁺, 755.2).



2.S6d

Preparative HPLC method A:Column: Waters XBridgeTM C_{18} , 19x250mm, 5µm.Solvent A: H₂O + 0.1%v TFASolvent B: ACN + 0.1%v TFAFlow rate: 18.00 ml/min

Time	%B
0	30
2	30
30	100



	13C	1H	key correlation
1	28.3	3.53 (dd, J = 17.2, 5.9 Hz, 1H), 3.81 (dd, J = 17.2, 5.9 Hz, 1H)	HMBC 1→25,26
2	127.6	6.56 (ddd, J = 16.0, 5.9, 5.9 Hz, 1H)	HMBC 2→4, COSY 2→1
3	130.2	6.37 (br d, J = 16.0 Hz, 1H)	
4	136.9	-	
5	123	7.26 (d, J = 7.9 Hz, 1H) overlap	HMBC 5→9,3
6	127.97	7.18 (dd, J = 7.9, 7.9 Hz, 1H) overlap	HMBC 6→4,8
7	127.95	6.99 (d, <i>J</i> = 7.9 Hz, 1H) overlap	
8	140.7	-	
9	124.9	7.20 (s, 1H) overlap	
10	29.8	2.73-2.78 (m, 1H) overlap, 2.89-2.96 (m, 1H) overlap	HMBC 10→9
11	34	2.34-2.40 (m, 1H), 2.72-2.79 (m, 1H) overlap	TOCSY 11→11',10
12	171.3	-	
13	-	7.78 (d, <i>J</i> = 9.1 Hz, 1H)	TOCSY 13→14,15,16,17, HMBC 13→12
14	58	3.92 (dd, <i>J</i> = 9.1, 6.0 Hz, 1H)	HMBC 14→18
15	29.1	1.92-1.98 (m, 1H)	
16	17.6	0.76 (d, <i>J</i> = 3.7 Hz, 3H)	
17	19	0.77 (d, <i>J</i> = 3.7 Hz, 3H)	
18	170.8	-	
19	-	6.97 (dd, <i>J</i> = 8.0, 2.9 Hz, 1H) overlap	
20	41.1	3.12 (dd, <i>J</i> = 16.7, 2.9 Hz, 1H), 3.76 (dd, <i>J</i> = 16.7, 8.0 Hz, 1H)	TOCSY 20→19, HMBC 20→18,21
21	167.6	-	
22	-	8.04-8.08 (m, 1H) overlap	HMBC 22→21
23	53.1	4.51-4.56 (m, 1H)	HMBC 23→34
24	26.7	2.72-2.79 (m, 1H) overlap, 2.96-3.00 (m, 1H) obscured	HMBC 24→25,26,33,34
25	106.6	-	
26	136.4	-	
27	-	11.00 (s, 1H)	
28	134.1	-	
29	112.3	7.21 (d, <i>J</i> = 8.5 Hz, 1H) overlap	HMBC 29→31
30	122.5	7.12 (dd, <i>J</i> = 8.5, 1.6 Hz, 1H)	HMBC 30→28,31
31	110.7	-	
32	120	7.73 (d, J = 1.6 Hz, 1H)	HMBC 32→25,28,30,31
33	129.8	-	
34	171.1	-	
35	-	8.04-8.08 (m, 1H) overlap	HMBC 35→34
36	53.5	4.49 (ddd, <i>J</i> = 9.0, 8.0, 5.0 Hz, 1H)	HMBC 36→34,38,42
37	37.3	2.86 (dd, <i>J</i> = 13.7, 9.0 Hz, 1H), 3.05 (dd, <i>J</i> = 13.7, 5.0 Hz, 1H)	HMBC 37→38,39
38	137.5	-	
39	129	7.22 (d, J = 7.7 Hz, 2H) overlap	
40	127.9	7.26 (dd, <i>J</i> = 7.7, 7.7 Hz, 2H) overlap	HMBC 40→38
41	126	7.15-7.18 (m, 1H) overlap	
42	172.4	-	
43	-	7.15 (br s, 1H), 7.46 (br s, 1H)	HMBC 43→42, TOCSY 43→43'



	13C	1H	key correlation
1	38.3	3.61-3.67 (m, 1H) overlap, 3.69-3.75 (m, 1H) overlap	HMBC 1→3
2	129	6.40 (ddd, J = 16.0, 5.6, 5.6 Hz, 1H)	HMBC 2→4, COSY 2→1
3	129.1	6.08 (br d, <i>J</i> = 16.0 Hz, 1H)	HMBC 3→4,5,9
4	137	-	
5	122.6	7.21 (br d, <i>J</i> = 8.0 Hz, 1H)	HMBC 5→3,7,9
6	127.6	7.17 (dd, <i>J</i> = 8.0, 8.0 Hz, 1H) overlap	HMBC 6→8,4
7	126.7	6.99 (d, <i>J</i> = 8.0 Hz, 1H) overlap	
8	140.9	-	
9	124.5	6.99 (br s, 1H) overlap	HMBC 9→3,5,7
10	29.1	2.68-2.74 (m, 1H), 2.86-2.92 (m, 1H) overlap	HMBC 10→8
11	34.3	2.42-2.48 (m, 1H), 2.53-2.59 (m, 1H)	HMBC 11→8
12	170.9	-	
13	-	7.39 (d, <i>J</i> = 8.7 Hz, 1H)	HMBC 13→12
14	57.8	3.92 (dd, <i>J</i> = 8.7, 5.9 Hz, 1H)	COSY 14→13, HMBC 14→18
15	29.5	1.83-1.90 (m, 1H)	COSY 15→14
16	17	0.68 (d, <i>J</i> = 6.7 Hz, 3H) overlap	COSY 16→15
17	18.6	0.69 (d, <i>J</i> = 6.6 Hz, 3H) overlap	
18	170.3	-	
19	-	7.26-7.31 (m, 1H) overlap	
20	40.8	3.09-3.17 (m, 1H) overlap, 3.66-3.72 (m, 1H) overlap	HMBC 20→18,21
21	167.4	-	
22	-	7.75-7.86 (m, 1H) overlap	
23	54.8	4.50-4.56 (m, 1H) overlap	COSY 23→22
24	27.6	2.76-2.82 (m, 1H),3.04-3.10 (m, 1H) overlap	
25	109.9	-	
26	124.4	7.13 (d, <i>J</i> = 2.1 Hz, 1H)	HMBC 26→25,28,33, COSY 26→27
27	-	10.71 (br s, 1H)	HMBC 27→25,26,28,33
28	135.1	-	
29	113.1	7.31 (s, 1H)	HMBC 29→1
30	129.6	-	
31	113.8	-	
32	121.9	8.00 (s, 1H)	HMBC 32→25,28,30,31
33	128.1	-	
34	170.5	-	
35	-	7.84 (d, <i>J</i> = 8.1 Hz, 1H) overlap	HMBC 35→34
36	53.1	4.56 (ddd, <i>J</i> = 8.5, 8.1, 5.4 Hz, 1H) overlap	HMBC 36→38,42
37	37.2	2.91 (dd, <i>J</i> = 13.9, 8.5 Hz, 1H) overlap, 3.10 (dd, <i>J</i> = 13.9, 5.4 Hz, 1H) overlap	HMBC 37→38,39
38	137.4	-	
39	128.6	7.25-7.28 (m, 2H) overlap	HMBC 39→41
40	127.5	7.25-7.28 (m, 2H) overlap	HMBC 40→38
41	125.5	7.16-7.20 (m, 1H) overlap	
42	172.1	-	
43	-	Not observed	



	13C	1H	key correlation
1	34.9	3.93 (br dd, J = 16.6, 4.1 Hz, 1H), 4.03 (dd, J = 16.6, 6.3 Hz, 1H)	HMBC 1→31,33
2	128.2	6.42 (ddd, <i>J</i> = 16.0, 6.3, 4.1 Hz, 1H)	COSY 2→1, HMBC 2→4,5
3	129.8	6.13 (br d, <i>J</i> = 16.0 Hz, 1H)	
4	136.8	-	
5	123.1	6.99 (dd, <i>J</i> = 7.9 Hz, 1H) overlap	
6	127.9	7.14-7.19 (m, 1H) overlap	HMBC 6→8,4
7	127.3	7.09 (d, <i>J</i> = 7.9 Hz, 1H) overlap	HMBC 7→10
8	141.3	-	
9	124.62	7.28 (br s, 1H)	HMBC 9→10,5,7
10	29.3	2.68-2.75 (m, 1H) overlap, 2.96-3.03 (m, 1H) overlap	HMBC 10→7,8,9
11	34.3	2.40-2.47 (m, 1H), 2.69-2.77 (m, 1H) overlap	HMBC 11→8
12	171.7	-	
13	-	7.95 (d, <i>J</i> = 8.6 Hz, 1H)	TOCSY 13→14,15,16,17, HMBC 13→12
14	57.5	4.24 (dd, <i>J</i> = 8.6, 5.6 Hz, 1H)	HMBC 14→18
15	30.1	2.03-2.11 (m, 1H)	HMBC 15→18
16	17.3	0.78 (d, <i>J</i> = 6.9 Hz, 3H)	
17	19.1	0.82 (d, <i>J</i> = 6.9 Hz, 3H)	
18	171	-	
19	-	7.82-7.86 (m, 1H) overlap	HMBC 19→18
20	42.3	3.58 (dd, J = 16.4, 4.8 Hz, 1H), 3.78 (dd, J = 16.4, 6.1 Hz, 1H)	COSY 20→19, HMBC 20→18
21	168.2	-	
22	-	8.11 (d, <i>J</i> = 8.1 Hz, 1H)	HMBC 22→21
23	54	4.59 (ddd, <i>J</i> = 8.4, 8.1, 5.9 Hz, 1H)	HMBC 23→24
24	29.3	2.96-3.03 (m, 1H) overlap, 3.15 (dd, <i>J</i> = 14.7, 8.4 Hz, 1H)	HMBC 24→25,34
25	110.1	-	
26	125.5	6.90 (d, <i>J</i> = 2.2 Hz, 1H)	HMBC 26→25,33
27	-	11.05 (d, $J = 2.2$ Hz, 1H)	HMBC 27→25,26,28,33
28	135.6	-	
29	111.6	7.17 (d, J = 8.5 Hz, 1H) overlap	HMBC 29→31
30	124.55	7.25 (d, J = 8.5 Hz, 1H) overlap	
31	114.7	-	
32	129.5	-	
33	126.3	-	
34	170		
35	-	$7.00 (0, J = 0.0 \Pi Z, I\Pi)$	
30	53.0 27.0	$4.39 (000, J = 0.5, 0.3, 5.3 \Pi Z, I\Pi)$	
31	37.2	2.74-2.61 (III, TH) Overlap, 2.96-3.02 (III, TH) Overlap	
20	137.4	- 7 19 (d. / = 7 7 Hz. 2H) overlen	
28	120.9	7.16 (0, J = 7.7 HZ, ZH) Overlap	
40	127.8	7.20-7.25 (m, 2H) overlap	
41	126	7.14-7.19 (m, 1H) overlap	
42	172	-	
43	-	6.99 (br s, 1H) overlap, 7.10 (br s, 1H) overlap	TOCSY 43→43', HMBC 43→42



	13C	1H	key correlation
1	46.8	4.85 (dd, J = 16.7, 6.1 Hz, 1H), 4.91 (dd, J = 16.7, 5.2 Hz, 1H)	HMBC 1→2,3,28.
2	125.6	6.51 (ddd, <i>J</i> = 15.9, 6.1, 5.2 Hz, 1H)	COSY 2→3,1 HMBC 2→4
3	131.5	6.34 (d, <i>J</i> = 15.9 Hz, 1H)	
4	135.8	-	
5	123.5	7.20-7.23 (m, 1H)	HMBC 5→3
6	127.7	7.16-7.20 (m, 1H)	HMBC 6→4,8
7	128.1	7.03 (br d, <i>J</i> = 7.3 Hz, 1H)	
8	140.6	-	
9	125.8	7.24 (br s, 1H)	HMBC 9→5,7
10	30.1	2.72-2.79 (m, 1H), 2.85-2.93 (m, 1H)	
11	34.7	2.37 (ddd, <i>J</i> = 14.4, 7.8, 3.7 Hz, 1H), 2.65-2.72 (m, 1H)	HMBC 11→8,12 TOCSY 11→11',10,1'
12	171.3	-	
13	-	7.77 (d, <i>J</i> = 8.6 Hz, 1H)	HMBC 13→12 TOCSY 13→14,15,16,17
14	57.9	3.89 (dd, <i>J</i> = 8.6, 6.2 Hz, 1H)	HMBC 14→18
15	29.1	1.90-1.99 (m, 1H)	
16	17.7	0.77 (d, <i>J</i> = 6.9 Hz, 3H)	
17	18.7	0.78 (d, <i>J</i> = 6.8 Hz, 3H)	
18	170.6	-	
19	-	7.20-7.23 (m, 1H)	HMBC 19→18
20	40.9	3.14 (dd, J = 16.8, 4.4 Hz, 1H), 3.63 (dd, J = 16.8, 7.0 Hz, 1H)	HMBC 20→18,21 TOCSY 20→19
21	167.6	-	
22	-	8.00 (d, J = 9.1 Hz, 1H)	HMBC 22→21 TOCSY 22→23,24
23	51.9	4.56 (ddd, J = 11.4, 9.1, 3.1 Hz, 1H)	HMBC 23→25
24	27.2	2.66-2.73 (m, 1H), 3.04-3.10 (m, 1H)	HMBC 24→25,26,33
25	109.8	-	
26	128	7.23 (br s, 1H)	HMBC 26→25
27	-	-	
28	134.3		
29	111.7	7.42 (0, J = 8.8 HZ, 1H)	HMBC 29→31,33
30	123.1	7.19-7.24 (III, 1H)	
22	121.1		
22	121.1	7.04 (0, J = 1.9 Hz, 11)	
34	170.9		
35	-	8 21 (d., / = 8 1 Hz 1H)	HMBC 35→34_TOCSY 35→36 37
36	53.4	449 (ddd . = 89.8149 Hz 1H)	HMBC 36→38 42
37	37.1	2.85 (dd, l = 13.8, 8.9 Hz, 1H) 3.04 (dd, l = 13.8, 4.9 Hz, 1H)	HMBC 37→38
38	137.5		
39	128.9	7.22-7.25 (m. 2H)	TOCSY 39→41
	407.5		
40	127.5	/.24-/.28 (m, 2H)	HIVIBC 40→38
41	126	7.15-7.19 (m, 1H)	HMBC 41→39
42	172.4	-	
43	-	7.11 (br s, 1H), 7.43 (br s, 1H)	TOCSY 43→43' HMBC 43→42

C.2. Synthesis of pyrroloindoline isomerization model system 2.21a&b

N-Acetyl-L-tryptophan isopropyl amide (2.S7): Boc-L-Tryptophan (1.52 g, 5 mmol) was dissolved in



DMF and cooled in an ice bath, then treated with HBTU (2.08 g, 5.5 mmol). The mixture was stirred cold for 10 min, then iPr_2NH (1.05 mL, 6 mmol) was added. The mixture was stirred at rt for 30 min, then concentrated, re-dissolved in EtOAc and washed successively with NaHCO₃, 1M HCl, brine, dried over Na₂SO₄ and concentrated. The resulting residue was treated with 4N HCl in dioxane for 30 min, then concentrated and re-dissolved in DMF. The mixture was rendered basic by the addition of iPr_2EtN , cooled to 0 °C and treated with Ac₂O (708 µL, 7.5 mmol). The

mixture was stirred at rt for 30 min, then concentrated, re-dissolved in EtOAc and washed successively with NaHCO₃, 1N HCl, brine, dried over Na₂SO₄ and concentrated. The residue was triturated with hexanes:CHCl₃ (1:1) and the resulting solid was collected by filtration to give **2.S7** (1.26 g, 73%) as a white solid. ¹H NMR (DMSO-*d*₆, 400 MHz): δ 0.92 (d, *J* = 6.6 Hz, 3H), 1.02 (d, *J* = 6.6 Hz, 3H), 1.78 (s, 3H), 2.88 (dd, *J* = 14.5, 8.2 Hz, 1H), 3.01 (dd, *J* = 14.5, 5.8 Hz, 1H), 3.72-3.86 (m, 1H), 4.46 (ddd, *J* = 8.6, 8.2, 5.9 Hz, 1H), 6.96 (ddd, *J* = 8.0, 7.0, 1.0 Hz, 1H), 7.04 (ddd, *J* = 8.1, 7.0, 1.1 Hz, 1H), 7.30 (ddd, *J* = 8.0, 1.1,1.0 Hz, 1H), 7.58 (br d, *J* = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 7.75 (d, *J* = 7.7 Hz, 1H), 7.96 (d, *J* = 8.3 Hz, 1H), 10.75-10.79 (m, 1H). ¹³C NMR (DMSO-*d*₆, 101 MHz): δ 175.7, 174.1, 141.2, 132.6, 128.7, 126.0, 123.8, 123.3, 116.4, 115.4, 58.6, 33.5, 27.8, 27.5, 27.4. MS *m/z* 288.4 (calc'd: C₁₆H₂₂N₃O₂ [M+H]⁺, 288.4).

endo-Pyrroloindoline (21a) and exo-pyrroloindoline (2.21b): Anhydrous DCM was vigorously sparged



with argon for 15 min. To a vial was added *N*-acetyl-Ltryptophan isopropyl amide (**2.S7**, 345 mg, 1 mmol), cinnamyl alcohol (147 mg, 1.1 mmol) and Pd(PPh₃)₄ (58 mg, 0.05 mmol), and the vessel was evacuated and backfilled with argon (x3). DCM (2.5 mL) was

added, the mixture was cooled in an ice bath, and Et₃B (1.0 M in hexanes, 1.2 mL) was added in one portion. The resulting suspension was stirred at 0 °C for 9 hrs, then diluted with EtOAc and washed with sat. NaHCO₃ (x2), brine, dried over Na₂SO₄ and concentrated. Purification by column chromatography on SiO₂ eluted with $0 \rightarrow 8\%$ MeOH in CHCl₃ afforded 2.21a (150 mg, 37%) and 2.21b (146 mg, 36%). **2.21a:** $R_f = 0.61$, 6% MeOH/CHCl₃, ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 500 MHz, major rotamer): δ 0.48 (d, J = 6.6 Hz, 3H), 0.90 (d, J = 6.6 Hz, 3H), 2.01 (s, 3H), 2.49 (dd, J = 13.8, 8.3 Hz, 1H), 2.59 (ddd, J = 13.8, 6.6, 1.0 Hz, 1H), 2.63-2.67 (m, 2H), 3.56-3.70 (m, 1H), 4.36-4.43 (m, 2H), 5.55 (br s, 1H), 5.99 (ddd, J = 15.6, 8.3, 7.0 Hz, 1H), 6.08 (d, J = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 6.40 (d, J = 15.6 Hz, 1H), 6.61 (d, J = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 6.77 (dd, J = 7.4, 7.4 Hz, 1H), 7.04-7.12 (m, 2H), 7.17-7.22 (m, 1H), 7.23-7.29 (m, 4H). ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 126 MHz, major rotamer): δ 171.3, 170.2, 147.9, 136.9, 134.0, 132.0, 129.0, 128.5, 127.4, 126.1, 124.4, 123.9, 120.1, 109.6, 80.7, 63.0, 55.6, 42.8, 41.1, 40.5, 22.2, 22.2, 21.3. MS *m/z* 404.2 (calc'd: C₂₅H₃₀N₃O₂ $[M+H]^+$, 404.2). **2.21b:** $R_f = 0.50$, 6% MeOH/CHCl₃, ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 600 MHz, major rotamer): δ 1.17 (d, J = 6.6 Hz, 3H), 1.18 (d, J = 6.6 Hz, 3H), 1.92 (s, 3H), 2.37 (dd, J = 13.1, 7.9 Hz, 1H), 2.58 (br dd, J = 13.1, 7.9 Hz, 1Hz, 1Hz), 2.58 (br dd, J = 13.1, 7.9 Hz, 1Hz), 2.58 (br dd, J = 13.1, 7.9 Hz, 1Hz), 2.58 (br dd, J = 13.1, 7.9 Hz), 3.58 (br dd, J = 13.1, 7.913.5, 8.0 Hz, 1H), 2.63 (br dd, J = 13.5, 7.3 Hz, 1H), 2.72 (dd, J = 13.1, 8.0 Hz, 1H), 4.04-4.08 (m, 1H), 4.09-4.17 (m, 1H), 5.53 (s, 1H), 6.08 (br d, J = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 6.09 (apt dt, J = 15.5, 7.7 Hz, 1H), 6.38 (d, J = 15.5 Hz, 1H), 6.60 (d, J = 7.7 Hz, 1H), 6.77 (dd, J = 7.3, 7.3 Hz, 1H), 7.08-7.16 (m, 2H), 7.21-7.26 (m, 1H), 7.24-7.32 (m, 5H). ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 150 MHz, major rotamer): δ 172.0, 170.9, 148.5, 137.1, 133.8,

128.8, 128.60, 128.58, 127.4, 126.2, 124.9, 123.3, 118.9, 109.7, 82.7, 62.3, 55.0, 41.8, 41.6, 40.6, 22.8, 22.53, 22.50. MS *m/z* 404.2 (calc'd: $C_{25}H_{30}N_3O_2$ [M+H]⁺, 404.3).

(S)-2-acetamido-3-(2-cinnamyl-1H-indol-3-yl)-N-isopropylpropanamide (2.22): exo-Pyrroloindoline



2.21b (12.7 mg, 31.5 μ mol) was dissolved in MeNO₂ (5.0 mL) and treated with TFA (1.3 mL). The mixture was stirred at rt for 30 min, then concentrated and dried thoroughly in vacuo. Purification by column chromatography on SiO₂ eluted with 0 \rightarrow 2% MeOH in CHCl₃ afforded **2.22** (9.0 mg, 71%) as a light yellow film. R_f = 0.48, 6% MeOH/CHCl₃. ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 500 MHz, major rotamer): δ 0.64 (d, J = 6.6 Hz, 3H), 0.93 (d, J =

6.5 Hz, 3H), 1.99 (s, 3H), 3.05 (dd, J = 14.1, 10.0 Hz, 1H), 3.28 (dd, J = 14.1, 4.8 Hz, 1H), 3.68 (dd, J = 16.4, 6.5 Hz, 1H), 3.75 (dd, J = 16.4, 6.6 Hz, 1H), 3.76-3.85 (m, 1H), 4.60 (ddd, J = 10.0, 7.3, 4.8 Hz, 1H), 5.07 (br d, J = 7.3 Hz, 1H), 6.32 (ddd, J = 15.7, 6.8, 6.8 Hz, 1H), 6.47 (br d, J = 7.3 Hz, 1H), 6.54 (d, J = 15.7 Hz, 1H), 7.09-7.18 (m, 2H), 7.21-7.34 (m, 4H), 7.34-7.39 (m, 2H), 7.66 (d, J = 7.4 Hz, 1H), 7.99 (br s, 1H). ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 126 MHz): δ 170.3, 170.0, 136.9, 135.5, 134.3, 132.5, 128.8, 128.6, 127.8, 126.3, 126.3, 121.9, 120.0, 118.7, 110.7, 107.3, 54.2, 41.6, 29.9, 28.2, 23.4, 22.6, 21.9. MS *m/z* 404.2 (calc'd: C₂₅H₃₀N₃O₂ [M+H]⁺, 404.2).
C.3. Selective Synthesis of 2.9d



(3-bromophenyl)propanic acid tert-butyl ester (2.88): 3-Bromobenzaldehyde (4.63 g, 25 mmol), Meldrum's acid (3.60 g, 25 mmol), piperidine (198 µL, 2 mmol), AcOH (429 µL, 7.5 mmol) were dissolved in benzene (50 mL) and heated to reflux on a Dean-Stark apparatus. After 30 min, the reaction was cooled in an ice bath and EtOH (5 mL) was added, followed by the addition of NaBH₄ (945 mg, 25 mmol) in portions. The mixture was stirred for 90 min, guenched by the addition of H₂O, and concentrated. To the residue was added pyridine (40 mL) and H₂O (4 mL), and the mixture was heated to reflux for 22 hours. The reaction was cooled, concentrated, diluted with 1M NaOH (75 mL), and washed with Et₂O (x2). The aqueous phase was acidified to pH < 2 by the addition of conc. HCl, and extracted with DCM (x3). The combined extract was washed with brine, dried over Na₂SO₄ and concentrated to give acid **2.S8** (5.32 g, 93%) as a yellow crystalline solid, which was used without purification. ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 2.68 (t, J = 7.7 Hz, 2H), 2.93 (t, J = 7.7 Hz, 2H), 7.10-7.21 (m, 2H), 7.31-7.42 (m, 2H), 9.33 (br s, 1H). ¹³C NMR (126 MHz, CDCl₃): 178.8, 142.6, 131.5, 130.2, 129.7, 127.1, 122.7, 35.4, 30.2. MS m/z 227.0/229.0 (calc'd: C₉H₈BrO₂ [M-H]⁻, 227.0). This material (5.32 g, 23.2 mmol) was dissolved in anhydrous DCM (75 mL) and treated with t-BuOH (6.61 mL, 69.6 mmol), DMAP (3.41 g, 27.9 mmol). The mixture was cooled in an ice bath, DCC (5.75 g, 27.9 mmol) was added. The mixture was refluxed overnight, and the resulting suspension was filtered through a pad of SiO₂, rinsing with DCM. The filtrate was exchanged to THF and treated with a small amount of aqueous AcOH and Norit for 30 min. The volatiles were then removed, and the residue was triturated with 1:1 hexanes:DCM and filtered through a pad of SiO_2 , rinsing with the same. The filtrate was evaporated to give ester 2.89 (5.22) g, 79%) as a pale yellow oil. ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 1.41 (s, 9H), 2.52 (t, J = 7.7 Hz, 2H), 2.87 (t, J = 7.7 Hz, 2H), 7.10-7.17 (m, 2H), 7.32 (ddd, J = 6.8, 2.1, 2.1 Hz, 1H), 7.34-7.37 (m, 1H). ¹³C NMR (126 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 172.0, 143.2, 131.6, 130.1, 129.4, 127.2, 122.5, 80.7, 36.9, 30.8, 28.2.

(*E*)-3-(3-(3-hydroxyprop-1-en-1-yl)phenylpropionic acid *tert*-butyl ester (2.24): Bromide 2.S9 (5.22 g, 18.3 mmol), vinyl boronate 2.S10⁵ (6.55 g, 22.0 mmol), Na₂CO₃ (5.82 g, 54.9 mmol), and dioxane:H₂O (5:1, 48 mL) were sparged vigorously with argon for 10 min. The apparatus was opened briefly to introduce Pd(PPh₃)₄ (212 mg, 0.18 mmol), and sparging was continued for 5 min. The mixture was heated to reflux for 2 days, then cooled, and the volatiles were removed by rotary evaporation. The aqueous remainder was diluted, and extracted with EtOAc (x2). The combined extract was washed with brine, dried over Na₂SO₄, concentrated, reconstituted in hexanes:EtOAc (9:1), and filtered through a pad of SiO₂ rinsing with the same. The filtrate was concentrated to give 6.86 g of a red oil. This material was dissolved in THF (55 mL) and treated with Bu₄NF solution (36 mL, 36 mmol), and stirred for 30 min. The mixture was concentrated and partitioned between H₂O and EtOAc. The organic phase was washed with H₂O (x2), brine, dried over Na₂SO₄ and concentrated. Purification by column chromatography on SiO₂ eluted with 15→30% EtOAc in hexanes afforded 2.24 (3.37 g, 71%) as a pale yellow oil. R_{*j*}: 0.44 (7:3 hexanes : EtOAc). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 1.41 (s, 9H), 2.54 (t, *J* = 7.8 Hz, 2H), 2.90 (t, *J* = 7.8 Hz, 2H), 4.31 (br d, *J* = 5.6 Hz, 2H), 6.35 (dt, *J* = 15.9, 5.6 Hz, 1H), 6.58 (dt, *J* = 15.8, 1.4 Hz, 1H),

7.06-7.11 (m, 1H), 7.20-7.25 (m, 3H). ¹³C NMR (126 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 172.4, 141.2, 136.9, 131.3, 128.8, 128.6, 127.9, 126.6, 124.5, 80.6, 63.9, 37.2, 31.2, 28.2. MS *m*/*z* 285.1 (calc'd: C₁₆H₂₂NaO₃ [M+H]⁺, 285.3).



endo-pyrroloindoline 2.26: 5-Fluoro-L-tryptophan methyl ester (59 mg, 0.25 mmol) was freshly freed from its hydrochloride, and was combined with cinnamyl alcohol 2.24 (72 mg, 0.28 mmol) and Pd(PPh₃)₄ (14 mg, 0.013 mmol). The vessel was evacuated and backfilled with argon (x3), then DCM (4.2 mL) – previously sparged with argon for 20 min – was added, and the mixture was cooled in an ice bath. Et₃B solution (300 μ L, 1.0 M in hexanes) was added, and the reaction was warmed to and held at 6 °C overnight. The reaction was quenched by addition of 5% aq. K₂CO₃ (50 mL) and extracted with DCM (x3).The combined

extract was dried over K₂CO₃ and concentrated. Purification by column chromatography on SiO₂ eluted with 75 \rightarrow 85% EtOAc in hexanes afforded **2.26** (96 mg, 80%) as a faintly yellow oil contaminated by ~8 mol% triphenylphosphine oxide. R_j: 0.32 (7:3 hexanes : EtOAc). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 1.40 (s, 9H), 2.39 (dd, *J* = 13.0, 7.9 Hz, 1H), 2.48 (dd, *J* = 13.0, 3.4 Hz, 1H), 2.51 (t, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 2.53 (dd, *J* = 13.5, 8.0 Hz, 1H), 2.63 (dd, *J* = 13.5, 6.6 Hz, 1H), 2.86 (t, *J* = 7.8 Hz, 2H), 3.38 (s, 1H), 3.89 (br dd, *J* = 7.3, 3.1 Hz, 2H), 4.91 (s, 1H), 6.05 (ddd, *J* = 15.4, 8.0, 7.3 Hz, 1H), 6.39 (br d, *J* = 15.7 Hz, 1H), 6.46 (dd, *J*HH = 8.4 Hz, *J*_{HF} = 4.2 Hz, 1H), 6.70-6.79 (m, 2H), 7.04 (br d, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 7.11 (br s, 1H), 7.12 (br d, *J* = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 7.18 (dd, *J* = 7.8, 7.6 Hz, 1H). ¹³C NMR (126 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 174.2, 172.3, 157.3 (d, *J*_{CF} = 236 Hz), 145.6, 141.2, 137.3, 133.7, 132.2 (d, *J*_{CF} = 9.9 Hz), 128.7, 127.5, 126.4, 125.2, 124.1, 114.7 (d, *J*_{CF} = 23.3 Hz), 111.0 (d, *J*_{CF} = 23.8 Hz), 110.2 (d, *J*_{CF} = 8.1 Hz), 83.2, 80.5, 59.9, 57.9 (d, *J*_{CF} = 1.6 Hz), 52.1, 41.9, 41.2, 37.1, 31.1, 28.2. MS *m/z* 481.2 (calc'd: C₂₈H₃₄FN₂O₄ [M+H]⁺, 481.6).

Intermediate 2.27: Pyrroloindoline 2.26 (581 mg, 1.21 mmol) was dissolved in DMF, and Boc-Lphenylalanine and iPr₂EtN (505 µL, 2.9 mmol) were added. The mixture was cooled to 0 °C, treated with HBTU (550 mg, 1.45 mmol), and allowed to warm to rt. After 40 min, the mixture was diluted with 1:1 brine : 5% aq. K₂CO₃ and extracted with EtOAc (x2). The combined ℃O₂*t*Bu Me extract was washed with brine, dried over Na₂SO₄ and concentrated. The OH residue was dissolved in THF:MeOH:H₂O (3:1:1, 12 mL) and treated нŇ Ē with LiOH•H2O (102 mg, 2.42 mmol). The mixture was stirred for 3.5 соин, **BocHN** hrs, then additional LiOH (50 mg, 1.21 mmol) was added. After 2 hrs, additional LiOH (50 mg, 1.21 mmol) was again added. The mixture was stirred for 1.5 hrs, then quenched by the addition of Et₃N•HCl (830 mg, 6.0 mmol), concentrated, and further dried in vacuo. The resulting residue

was dissolved in DMF (12 mL) and treated with iPr₂EtN (843 µL, 4.84 mmol), L-threonine amide (171 mg, 1.45 mmol), and then by HBTU (550 mg, 1.45 mmol). After stirring for 1 hr, additional L-threonine amide (85 mg, 0.72 mmol) and HBTU (225 mg, 0.72 mmol) were added, and stirring continued for 2.5 hrs. The mixture was concentrated to ~4 mL by rotary evaporation, and partitioned between 5% aq. K₂CO₃ and EtOAc. The aqueous phase was extracted with EtOAc (x1), and the combined organic phase was washed sequentially with H₂O and brine, dried over Na₂SO₄ and concentrated. Purification by column chromatography on SiO₂ eluted with 0→8% MeOH in CHCl₃ afforded **2.27** (598 mg, 61%) as a white foam. An analytical sample was obtained by preparative HPLC (19x250mm C18, 40;75-100% ACN + 0.1 v% HCO₂H, 18 mL/min). ¹H NMR (500 MHz, DMSO-d₆, ~8:4:1 mixture of rotamers, data is of major): δ 0.66 (d, *J* = 6.1 Hz, 3H), 1.30 (s, 9H), 1.34 (s, 9H), 2.33 (dd, *J* = 13.3, 4.2 Hz, 1H), 2.49 (t, *J*

= 7.8 Hz, 2H), 2.48-2.55 (m, 2H), 2.56 (dd, J = 13.5, 8.8 Hz, 1H), 2.66 (dd, J = 13.8, 6.3 Hz, 1H), 2.77 (t, J = 7.3 Hz, 2H), 2.88 (dd, J = 14.0, 11.8 Hz, 1H), 3.10 (dd, J = 14.0, 1.7 Hz, 1H), 3.79-3.88 (m, 2H), 4.64 (dd, J = 9.5, 4.5 Hz, 1H), 4.74 (ddd, J = 10.9, 8.1, 2.4 Hz, 1H), 4.88 (br s, 1H), 6.17 (ddd, J = 15.7, 7.9, 7.9 Hz, 1H), 6.22 (d, J = 3.8 Hz, 1H), 6.47 (d, J = 15.7 Hz, 1H), 6.60 (dd, J_{HH} = 8.2, J_{HF} = 4.4 Hz, 1H), 6.70-6.74 (m, 1H), 6.76 (br s, 1H), 6.78 (br dd, J = 8.8, 8.8 Hz, 1H), 7.03-7.09 (m, 2H), 7.11-7.27 (m, 5H), 7.26-7.36 (m, 2H), 7.44 (d, J = 7.9 Hz, 1H), 7.48 (apt d, J = 7.5 Hz, 2H). ¹³C NMR (126 MHz, DMSO-d₆, major rotamer): δ 173.5, 171.8, 171.5, 170.5, 156.7 (d, J_{CF} = 233 Hz), 155.8, 144.9, 137.9, 136.9, 135.9, 133.6, 129.9, 128.43, 128.40 (d, J_{CF} = 20.0 Hz), 127.9, 127.2, 126.5, 126.2, 124.9, 123.6, 114.3 (d, J_{CF} = 23.2 Hz), 111.7 (d, J_{CF} = 8.0 Hz), 110.3 (d, J_{CF} = 24.0 Hz), 82.0, 79.7, 78.3, 65.5, 60.6, 57.98, 57.97, 57.5, 52.8, 36.2, 30.4, 28.1, 27.73, 27.70 (2), 19.5. ¹⁹F NMR (282 MHz, DMSO-d₆, trifluoroacetate salt, mixture of rotamers): δ -73.5, -125.1 (major), -127.0 (minor). MS *m*/z 814.4 (calc'd: C₄₅H₅₇FN₅O₈ [M+H]⁺, 814.4).

Cyclization of 2.27 to lactam 2.9d: Intermediate **2.27** (570 mg, 0.70 mmol) was dissolved in anhydrous DCM (7 mL) and cooled in an ice bath. Pre-cooled TFA (7 mL) was added, and the initially colorless mixture was stirred for 3.5 hours over which it turned dark pink. The mixture was then concentrated by rotary evaporation (bath 30 °C) and further dried *in vacuo*. The resulting faintly brown residue was dissolved in DMF (10 mL) and rendered basic by the addition of iPr₂EtN (1.5 mL). This solution was added via syringe pump to a stirred solution of HBTU (1.33 g, 3.5 mmol) in DMF (130 mL) over a period of 1 hr. Stirring was continued for 20 min, and the mixture was then concentrated to ~5 mL by rotary evaporation and partitioned between 5% K₂CO₃ (aq.) and EtOAc. The aqueous phase was extracted with ethyl acetate (x2) and the combined organic phase was washed with H₂O (x1), brine, dried over Na₂SO₄ and concentrated. The resulting residue was triturated with warm MeOH and filtered to give, 169 mg of a white solid. The remaining solution was purified by column chromatography on SiO₂ eluted with $0\rightarrow10\%$ MeOH in CHCl₃ to give additional 112 mg. Macrocycle **2.9d** (combined 281 mg, 63% from **2.27**) obtained in this manner was spectroscopically identical to material isolated previously from acid-promoted cyclization of **2.7**.

C.4. Reaction of trifunctional template 2.27 with Trp-Trp-Tyr



Acyclic cinnamyl carbonate (2.S11). Compound 2.S11 was prepared according to General Procedure A. The reaction was worked up by partitioning between sat. NaHCO₃ and EtOAc. The organic phase was then washed with sat. NaHCO₃, 1N HCl, H₂O, brine, dried over Na₂SO₄ and concentrated. Purification was accomplished by column chromatography on SiO₂ eluted with $0 \rightarrow 10\%$ MeOH in CHCl₃ afforded 2.S11 as a colorless film. A yield was not recorded. ¹H NMR (CD₃OD, 500 MHz, ~1:1 mixture of diastereomers): δ 1.28 (s, 9H), 1.37 (s, 9H), 1.44 (s, 9H), 1.45 (s, 9H), 1.53-1.69 (m, 2H), 1.92-2.00 (m, 1H), 2.06 (ddd, J = 14.0, 8.1, 5.8 Hz, 1H), 2.33-2.45 (m, 2H), 2.46-2.54 (m, 1H), 2.53-2.62 (m, 2H), 2.62-2.74 (m, 3H), 2.74-3.12 (m, 16H), 3.37-3.49 (m, 2H), 3.54-3.66 (m, 2H), 3.73-3.84 (m, 2H), 4.40 (dd, J = 7.8, 6.2 Hz, 1H), 4.44-4.52 (m, 3H), 4.52-4.58 (m, 2H), 4.55 (br d, J = 6.3 Hz, 2H), 4.60 (br d, J = 6.3 Hz, 2H), 5.30-5.39 (m, 1H), 5.45 (dd, J = 8.1, 6.4 Hz, 1H), 6.13 (dt, J = 15.9, 6.2 Hz, 1H), 6.17 (dt, J = 15.9, 6.2 Hz, 1H), 6.44 (br d, J = 15.9 Hz, 1H), 6.50 (br d, J = 15.9 Hz, 1H), 6.65 (d, J = 8.5 Hz, 2H), 6.70 (d, J= 8.4 Hz, 2H), 6.74-6.77 (m, 2H), 6.83 (s, 1H), 6.86-6.93 (m, 4H), 6.93-7.03 (m, 7H), 7.04-7.15 (m, 6H), 7.15-7.22 (m, 2H), 7.29 (apt t, J = 7.7 Hz, 1H), 7.32 (apt t, J = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 7.40-7.46 (m, 3H), 7.48 (d, J = 7.9 Hz, 1H). ¹³C NMR (CD₃OD, 126 MHz, ~1:1 mixture of diastereomers): δ 177.0, 176.9, 176.5, 176.4, 176.0, 175.9, 174.38, 174.36, 174.05, 174.03, 173.4, 173.3, 163.1, 161.2, 157.2, 155.5, 154.93, 154.92, 137.92, 137.91, 137.89, 137.84, 134.03, 134.00, 133.90, 133.87, 133.75, 133.71, 131.34, 131.26, 130.8, 130.73, 130.69, 129.1, 129.0, 128.7, 128.6, 128.5, 128.0, 127.9, 127.84, 127.78, 127.3, 127.2, 124.5, 124.3, 124.1, 122.6, 122.54, 122.52, 120.0, 119.93, 119.90, 119.44, 119.38, 119.31, 119.28, 116.6, 116.5, 116.4, 116.3, 116.2, 112.4, 112.3, 110.7, 110.64, 110.57, 110.51, 83.0, 82.9, 81.7, 81.6, 68.29, 68.27, 61.0, 60.6, 56.2, 56.1, 56.0, 55.9, 55.3, 55.2, 46.0, 44.4, 44.3, 38.6, 38.4, 37.6, 32.8, 32.6, 32.1, 31.8, 30.7, 28.7, 28.61, 28.55, 28.4, 28.3, 28.2, 28.0, 26.2, 26.0. MS *m/z* 958.3 (calc'd: C₅₃H₆₁FN₇O₉, [M- $Boc+2H^{+}$, 958.8); 940.5 (calc'd: C₅₃H₅₉FN₇O₈, [M-OCO₂tBu+2H]⁺, 940.4).

Pyrrolo tetrahydro-β-carboline (2.30). Intermediate **2.S11** (147 mg, 138 μmol) was dissolved in AcOH:H₂O (2:1, 15.7 mL) and stirred at rt for 4 hr. The mixture was concentrated to give **2.30** (106 mg, 88%) as a colorless film. An analytical sample was obtained by preparative HPLC purification. ¹H NMR (DMSO-*d*₆, 500 MHz): δ 1.43 (s, 9H), 1.90-2.00 (m, 2H), 2.56-2.64 (m, 2H), 2.69 (dd, J = 13.9, 7.9 Hz, 1H), 2.79-2.88 (m, 2H), 2.99 (dd, J = 14.6, 9.5 Hz, 1H), 3.05-3.13 (m, 2H), 3.20 (d, J = 15.6 Hz, 1H), 6.37 (dt, J = 15.9, 6.2 Hz, 1H), 6.65 (d, J = 8.5 Hz, 2H), 6.67 (br d, J = 16.0 Hz, 1H), 6.92-6.98 (m, H), 6.98 (d, J = 8.5 Hz, 2H), 6.99-7.03 (m, 1H), 7.03-7.06 (m, 2H), 7.12 (d, J = 2.0 Hz, 1H), 7.16 (dd, $J_{\text{HF}} = 9.7, J_{\text{HH}} = 8.3$ Hz, 1H), 7.21 (br d, J = 8.1 Hz, 1H), 7.29 (br s, 1H), 7.33 (d, J = 8.1 Hz, 1H), 7.36 (br d, J = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 7.40 (ddd, $J_{\text{HH}} = 8.3, 2.0$ Hz, $J_{\text{HF}} = 5.0$ Hz, 1H), 7.47 (dd, $J_{\text{HF}} = 7.3$ Hz, $J_{\text{HH}} = 2.0$ Hz, 1H), 7.92 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 8.15 (d, J = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 9.19 (br s, 1H), 10.78 (s, 1H), 10.81 (d, J = 1.6 Hz, 1H). MS *m*/*z* 765.3 (calc'd: C₄₅H₄₂FN₆O₅, [M-Boc+2H]⁺, 765.3).



2.31d: This peak contained two isomeric products that were not identified



Analytical HPLC						Semi-preparative		
mathod:			Semi-preparative HPLC			HPLC method B:		
<u>Column</u> : Waters	Time	0/ D	method A:	Time	%B	<u>Column</u> : Waters XSelect™ C18.		
XBridge [™] C18,	1 ime	%B	<u>Column</u> : Waters	0	42	10x250mm, 5µm.	Time	%B
Solvent A: $H_2O +$	2	42	10x250mm, 5μm.	2	42	Solvent A: H ₂ O +	0	43
0.1%v TFA	25	60	Solvent A: $H_2O +$	16	50	0.1%v TFA	1	43
Solvent B: ACN +	26	42	0.1%v TFA	16.2	100	$\frac{\text{Solvent B}}{0.1\% \text{y TE}} \Delta$	31	54
0.1%v TFA	31	42	Solvent B: ACN +	19	100	Flow rate: 6.00		
Flow rate: 1.00			0.1%v TFA	19.5	42	$\frac{110 \text{ min}}{\text{ml/min}}$. 0.00		
ml/min			Flow rate: 7.00 ml/min	17.5	12	For re-purification of 2. <i>31e</i>		



	13C	1H	key correlation
1	291	3.57 (dd, J = 16.8, 5.6 Hz, 1H), 3.67 (dd, J = 16.8, 5.1 Hz, 1H)	HMBC 1→2,3,30,38
2	126.7	6.24 (ddd, J = 15.8, 5.6, 5.1 Hz, 1H)	TOCSY 2→1,3 HMBC 2→4
3	128.9	5.87 (d, J = 15.8 Hz, 1H)	
4	133.3	-	
5	124.6	7.34-7.37 (m, 1H) overlap	HMBC 5→7 TOCSY 5→7,9
6	114.6	7.09 (dd, J_{HF} = 9.9 Hz, J_{HH} = 1.8 Hz, 1H)	HBMC 6→4,7
-	159.4 (d, <i>J</i> ≈		
11	240 Hz)	-	
8	123.4	-	
9	129.9	6.69 (dd, J _{HF} = 7.4 Hz, J _{HH} = 1.8 Hz, 1H)	HMBC 9→5,7
10	27.6	2.76-2.82 (m, 1H) overlap, 3.00 (dd, J = 13.5, 5.2 Hz, 1H)	HMBC 10→8,11,12
11	42.2	2.78-2.84 (m, 1H) overlap	
12	173.3	-	
13	29.2	1.95 (ddd, J = 12.7, 9.5, 9.5 Hz, 1H), 2.26 (dd, J = 12.7, 8.0 Hz, 1	HMBC 13→10,11,12 COSY 13→14
14	51.2	4.32 (dd, J = 9.5, 8.0 Hz, 1H)	HMBC 14→25
15	47.3	4.97 (d, J = 8.3 Hz, 1H)	HMBC 15→14,16,26 COSY 15→16
16	23.6	2.78-2.84 (m, 1H) overlap, 2.94 (d, J = 16.8 Hz, 1H) overlap	HMBC 16→15,17,25,26
17	102.9	-	
18	126.2	-	
19	117.8	7.33-7.36 (m, 1H) overlap	
20	118.2	6.88-6.92 (m, 1H) overlap	HMBC 20→18
21	120.2	6.95 (ddd, J = 7.9, 7.1, 1.0 Hz, 1H)	HMBC 21→19
22	110.4	7.17 (br d, J = 7.9 Hz, 1H)	HMBC 22→18
23	135.6	-	
24	-	10.81 (s, 1H)	HMBC 24→17,18,23,25
25	133.7	-	
26	169.9	-	
27	-	8.33 (d, <i>J</i> = 7.8 Hz, 1H)	
28	54.7	4.19 (ddd, <i>J</i> = 7.8, 7.8, 7.8 Hz, 1H)	HMBC 28→29,39 COSY 28→27
29	25.6	2.93-2.97 (m, 2H) overlap	HMBC 29→28,30,31,38
30	106.4	-	
31	128.8	-	
32	117.9	7.51 (d, <i>J</i> = 7.9 Hz, 1H)	HMBC 32→36
33	120.2	6.99 (ddd, <i>J</i> = 7.9, 7.0, 0.9 Hz, 1H)	
34	117.9	7.03 (ddd, <i>J</i> = 8.0, 7.0, 1.1 Hz, 1H)	HMBC 34→36
35	110.2	7.27 (d, <i>J</i> = 8.0 Hz, 1H)	
36	134.8	-	
37	-	10.89 (s, 1H)	HMBC 37→30
38	133.4	-	
39	171.3	-	
40	-	7.33-7.36 (m, 1H) overlap	HMBC 40→39
41	52.7	4.23 (ddd, <i>J</i> = 7.7, 6.2, 6.2 Hz, 1H)	HMBC 41→43 COSY 41→40
42	36.9	2.69 (dd, J = 13.4, 6.2 Hz, 1H), 2.77-2.81 (m, 1H) overlap	HMBC 42→43
43	126.7	-	
44	130.2	6.90 (d, <i>J</i> = 8.3 Hz, 2H)	
45	114.5	6.61 (d, <i>J</i> = 8.3 Hz, 2H)	HMBC 45→43,46
46	155.7	-	
47	-	9.14 (br s, 1H)	
48	171.8	-	
49	-	6.89 (br s, 1H) overlap, 7.29 (br s, 1H)	HMBC 49→48 TOCSY 49'→49



	13C	1H	key correlation
1	37	3.59-3.68 (m, 1H), 3.85-3.95 (m, 1H)	
2	130.5	6.30 (ddd, J = 15.8, 6.2, 4.9 Hz, 1H)	COSY 2→1,1' HMBC 2→4
3	128.5	5.98 (br d, J = 15.8 Hz, 1H)	
4	133.3	-	
5	125.4	7.13-7.18 (m, 1H)	HMBC 5→9
6	114.7	7.02-7.07 (m, 1H)	HMBC 6→4
-	159.7 (d, J ≈		
'	250 Hz)	-	
8	124.1	-	
9	129.5	6.99-7.03 (m, 1H)	HMBC 10→8,9,12
10	28.3	2.86-2.92 (m, 1H) overlap, 3.01-3.08 (m, 1H)	HMBC 11→12
11	42.2	2.87-2.94 (m, 1H) overlap	
12	173.2	-	
13	29.3	2.00 (ddd, J = 11.6, 10.1, 9.9 Hz, 1H), 2.32-2.40 (m, 1H)	COSY 13→11 TOCSY 13→10,10',11,13' HMBC 13→12
14	51.2	4.57 (apt t, J = 8.3 Hz, 1H)	HMBC 14→17 COSY 14→13
15	48.1	5.22 (d, J = 7.9 Hz, 1H)	HMBC 15→12,17,26
16	24.7	2.80-2.86 (m, 1H) overlap, 2.94 (br dd, J = 16.2, 8.1 Hz, 1H)	
17	103.1	-	
18	126.3	-	
19	110.9	7.21 (d, J = 8.1 Hz, 1H)	HMBC 19→18
20	120.7	-	
21	118.2	6.97-7.01 (m, 1H)	TOCSY 21→19,20,22
22	117.7	7.34 (d, J = 7.8 Hz, 1H)	HMBC 22→17,18,20 COSY 22→21
23	135.6	-	
24	-	10.89 (s, 1H)	HMBC 24→17,18,23,25
25	134.2	-	
26	170.1		
27	-	[8.56] (br d, J = 5.0 HZ, 1H)	
28	52.7	[4.3]-4.37 (M, 1H)	HMBC 28→39 TOCSY 28→27,29
29	28.9	3.14 (dd, J = 15.5, 2.4 HZ, 1H), 3.32 (dd, J = 15.5, 10.3 HZ, 1H)	
30	111.1	-	
31	120.8	-	
32	131.2	- 6 77 (d. l = 7.1 Hz. 1H)	
24	120.5	[0.77 (u, J - 7.1 Hz, IH)]	
25	121	(1,3) - (1,3) = (1,1	1000000000000000000000000000000000000
26	126.6	7.19 (u, J = 0.2 Hz, 1H)	0031 35→34
27	130.0	[-10.91 (br.d.] = 1.9 Uz 1U)	
30	122	700721 (m 1H)	HMBC 38 30.36
30	170.3	-	
40	170.5	- 8 35 (br.s. 1H)	
41	52.1	4 42 (ddd l = 87 79 47 Hz 1H)	HMBC 41→39 43 48
42	36.1	2.74 (dd, l = 14.4, 8.7 Hz, 1H) 2.84 (dd, l = 14.4, 4.7 Hz, 1H)	TOCSY $42 \rightarrow 40.41$ HMBC $42 \rightarrow 39.43.48$
42	127.8		
44	129.8	$7 01 (d_1 = 8.3 Hz 2H)$	HMBC 44→46
45	115	673 (d, J = 8.3 Hz 2H)	HMBC $45 \rightarrow 43.46$
46	155.8	-	
47	-	9.28 (br s. 1H)	HMBC 47→46
48	172.8	-	
49	-	6.88 (br s. 1H). 7.31 (br s. 1H)	HMBC 49→48



	13C	1H	key correlation
1	37.5	3.54 (br dd, J = 16.6, 6.7 Hz, 1H), 3.60 (br dd, J = 16.6, 5.4 Hz,	HMBC 1→2,3,33,34
2	129.6	6.36 (ddd, J = 15.8, 6.7, 5.4 Hz, 1H)	HMBC 2→4,33 TOCSY 2→1,3
3	129.3	6.11 (br d, J = 15.8 Hz, 1H)	
4	133.6	-	
5	125.5	7.30 (ddd, JHH = 8.4, 2.0 Hz, JHF = 5.1 Hz, 1H)	TOCSY 5→6,9 HMBC 5→9
6	114.6	7.12 (dd, JHF = 10.0, JHH = 8.4 Hz, 1H)	HMBC 6→4,8
-	159.9 (d,		
1	J≈240 Hz)	-	
8	124.5	-	
9	128.8	7.00-7.03 (m. 1H) overlap	HMBC 9→3.5
10	28.4	2.92-3.00 (m. 1H) overlap	HMBC 10→8.11.12.13
11	41.3	2.81-2.87 (m, 1H)	COSY 11→13,13'
12	173.7	-	
13	29.7	2.06 (ddd, J = 12.5, 9.0, 9.0 Hz, 1H), 2.29 (ddd, J = 12.5, 7.5, 2	6 Hz. 1H)
14	50.7	4.97 (dd, J = 9.0, 7.5 Hz, 1H)	IHMBC 14→25
15	48.2	5.00 (d. J = 8.2 Hz. 1H)	HMBC 15→12.14.26
16	24.2	2.93-2.98 (m, 1H) overlap, 3.05 (br d, J = 14.8 Hz, 1H)	HMBC 16→17.25
17	103.1	-	
18	126.2	-	
19	117.4	7.34 (d, J = 7.7 Hz, 1H)	HMBC 19→23
20	118.2	6.91-6.95 (m, 1H) overlap	
21	120.4	6.97-7.00 (m, 1H) overlap	HMBC 21→23 COSY 21→22
22	110.6	7.22 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 1H)	HMBC 22→20
23	135.8	-	
24	-	10.93 (s, 1H)	HMBC 24→17,18,23,25
25	133.5	-	
26	170.5	-	
27	-	8.28 (d, J = 8.1 Hz, 1H)	HMBC 27→26
28	52.3	4.62 (ddd, J = 8.1, 7.1, 7.1 Hz, 1H)	HMBC 28→26,29,39
29	27.9	2.88 (dd, J = 14.6, 6.8 Hz, 1H), 3.08 (dd, J = 14.6, 7.3 Hz, 1H)	HMBC 29→30
30	109	-	
31	127.2	-	
32	117.4	7.37 (br s, 1H)	TOCSY 32→34,35 HMBC 32→34
33	128.9	-	
34	122.2	6.92-6.95 (m, 1H) overlap	HMBC 34→36
35	111	7.27 (d, J = 8.2 Hz, 1H)	HMBC 35→33
36	134.9	-	
37	-	10.74 (br d, J = 1.6 Hz, 1H)	HMBC 37→30,31,36,38
38	123.9	6.98-7.00 (m, 1H) overlap	HMBC 38→36
39	170.8	-	
40	-	7.50 (br d, J = 7.6 Hz, 1H)	HMBC 40→39
41	53.3	4.17 (ddd, J = 7.6, 6.8, 6.8 Hz, 1H)	COSY 41→42 HMBC 41→39,42,43,48
42	36.3	2.46-2.56 (m, 2H) overlap	HMBC 42→41,43,48
43	127.1	-	
44	129.8	[6.77 (d, J = 8.5 Hz, 2H)	HMBC 44→46
45	114.5	6.56 (d, J = 8.5 Hz, 2H)	
46	155.6	-	
47	-	9.12 (br s, 1H)	
48	172.2	-	
49	-	16.83 (brs. 1H) 7.17 (brs. 1H)	IHMBC $49 \rightarrow 48$ TOCSY $49 \rightarrow 49'$



(13C	1H	key correlation
1	38.8	2 57-2 62 (m 1H) 2 86 (dd J = 12 5 10 4 Hz 1H)	HMBC $1\rightarrow 30.38$ ROESY $1'\rightarrow 29' 32.38' 1\rightarrow 38$
2	126.9	6 08-6 16 (m. 1H) overlap	HMBC $2\rightarrow 45.9$
3	130	6.59 (d, J = 15.8 Hz, 1H)	TOCSY $3 \rightarrow 1.2$ HMBC $3 \rightarrow 4$ ROESY $3 \rightarrow 29'$
4	133.6	-	
5	126.6	7.06-7.10 (m. 1H) overlap	HMBC 5→2
6	114.6	7.04-7.10 (m. 1H) overlap	HMBC 6→4.8
-	159.7 (d, J ≈		
11	250 Hz)	-	
8	130	-	
9	128	7.45 (d, 4JHF = 7.2 Hz, 1H)	HMBC 9→4,8
10	28.7	2.93-2.99 (m, 1H) overlap, 3.02-3.08 (m, 1H) overlap	HMBC 10→11,12 TOCSY 10→11,13,13',14
11	43.2	3.00-3.06 (m, 1H) overlap	
12	173.6	-	
13	29.2	2.13-2.21 (m, 1H), 2.27-2.34 (m, 1H)	HMBC 13'→12
14	51.3	4.42 (dd, J = 8.0, 8.0 Hz, 1H)	HMBC 14→13,17,25 ROESY 14→9,10
15	45	5.66 (d, J = 7.4Hz, 1H)	HMBC 15→12,14,16,26
16	23.6	2.93-3.05 (m, 2H) overlap	HMBC 16→15,26 TOCSY 16→15,16'
17	103.2	-	
18	126.6	-	
19	118.1	7.38 (d, J = 7.6 Hz, 1H)	HMBC 19→23
20	118.5	6.95 (dd, J = 7.6, 7.0 Hz, 1H)	HMBC 20→18,22 COSY 20→19
21	120.6	6.99 (dd, J = 7.7, 7.0 Hz, 1H)	HMBC 21→19,23
22	110.7	7.22 (d, J = 7.7 Hz, 1H)	COSY 22→21 HMBC 22→17,18
23	135.7	-	
24	-	10.88 (s, 1H)	ROESY 24→22,14 HMBC 24→17,23,25
25	134.1	-	
26	169	-	
27	-		
28	61.8	4.10 (dd, J = 10.0, 7.1 HZ, 1H) 4.70 (dd, L = 42.6, 7.2 Hz, 4H) 2.45 (dd, L = 42.6, 40.2 Hz, 4H)	HMBC 28→30 TOUSY 28→29,29 ROESY 28→38
29	42	1.79 (00, J = 13.6, 7.2 Hz, 1H), 2.45 (00, J = 13.6, 10.2 Hz, 1H)	HMBC 29→30
30	57.3 125.9	-	
22	133.0	- 7 14 7 10 (m. 1H) ovorlan	
22	122.1	(7.14-7.19) (III, TT) Overlap	
24	119.2	(0.05)(00, 3 - 7.4, 7.4 Hz, H)	
34	120.1	[7.14-7.19] (III, III) Overlap [6.78] (d. 1 = 8.1 Hz 1H)	[TIMBC 34→32 [COSV 35_34 TOCSV 35_32 33 34
36	147.5	-	0001 00→04 10001 00→02,00,04
37	-	$7 33 (d_1) = 47 Hz 1H$	HMBC 37→31_BOESY 37→35
38	82.2	6 12 (d, l = 4.7 Hz, 1H)	
39	170	-	
40	-	7 43 (d . 1 = 9.0 Hz 1H)	ROESY 40→29
41	52.1	4.10-4.16 (m. 1H)	HMBC 41→43, 48
42	38.4	2.23 (dd. J = 13.4, 8.8 Hz, 1H), 2.59 (dd. J = 13.4, 4.7 Hz, 1H) dt	HMBC 42→43.48
43	126.9	-	
44	130.1	6.46 (d, J = 8.3 Hz, 2H)	HMBC 44→46
45	114.5	6.29 (d, J = 8.3 Hz, 2H)	HMBC 45→43,46
46	155.4	-	
47	-	9.01 (s, 1H)	HMBC 47→45,46
48	172.1	-	
49	-	6.68 (br s, 1H), 7.20 (br s,1 H)	HMBC 49→48 TOCSY 49→49'



	13C	1H	key correlation
1	46.1	4.72 (dd, J = 15.3, 8.0 Hz, 1H), 5.02 (dd, J = 15.3, 3.5 Hz, 1H)	HMBC 1'→38
2	124.9	6.08 (ddd, J = 15.6, 8.0, 3.5 Hz, 1H)	TOCSY 2→1,3 HMBC 2→4
3	130.8	6.40 (br d, J = 15.6 Hz, 1H)	HMBC 3→5,9
4	132.3	-	
5	127	7.25-7.29 (m, 1H) overlap	HMBC 5→9 TOCSY 5→6,9
6	120.9	7.13-7.19 (m, 1H) overlap	HMBC 6→7,8
7	160.0 (d,		
<u> </u>	J≈230 Hz)	-	
8	124.3	-	
9	127.8	7.10 (br d, JHF = 6.8 Hz, 1H)	HMBC 9→10
10	26.4	2.89-2.95 (m, 1H) overlap, 2.97-3.02 (m, 1H) overlap	
11	41.4	2.76-2.81 (m, 1H) overlap	
12	174.5	-	
13	28.2	2.76-2.81 (m, 1H) overlap	HMBC 13→10,12,14 COSY 13'→11
14	50.7	4.96 (dd, J = 6.9, 6.9 Hz, 1H)	
15	48.6	[5.13 (d, J = 7.7 Hz, 1H)	COSY 15→16 HMBC 15→14,26
16	24.5	2.94-3.06 (m, 2H) overlap	HMBC 16→17
1/	103	-	
18	126		
19	117.5	[7.36 (d, J = 7.7 HZ, 1H)	HMBC 19→23 COSY 19→20
20	118.3	[6.93 (dd, J = 7.7, 7.0 Hz, 1H)	
21	120.4	[0.99](00, J = 8.0, 7.0 HZ, 1H)	HMBC 21→23
22	110.5	7.22 (0, J = 8.0 HZ, TH)	
23	135.5		
24	- 122 /	10.90 (S, 1H)	
20	170.4	-	
20	170.4	- 8 53 (d. - 8 0 Hz, 1H)	
28	- 52 3	4.48 (dd l = 125.89 Hz 1H)	$1000027 \rightarrow 2000000127 \rightarrow 20000000000000000000000000000000000$
20	27.5	2.85 (dd J = 12.0, 0.0 Hz, HI) 2.95-3.00 (m 1H) overlap	HMBC 29→28 30 36 38
30	110.7	-	
31	127.3	-	
32	118	$7.55 (d_1 = 7.7 Hz 1H)$	HMBC 32→36_COSY 32→33
33	118.3	7.04-7.08 (m, 1H)	
34	120.9	7.13-7.19 (m, 1H) overlap	
35	109.5	7.50 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 1H)	HMBC 35→31 COSY 35→34
36	135.8	-	
37	-	-	
38	124.5	7.13 (s, 1H)	HMBC 38→30,31
39	170.8	-	
40	-	7.59 (d, J = 7.4 Hz, 1H)	HMBC 40→39 COSY 40→41
41	53	4.29 (ddd, J = 7.4, 6.9, 5.9 Hz, 1H)	HMBC 41→48
42	36.6	2.67 (dd, J = 13.6, 6.2 Hz, 1H), 2.74-2.79 (m, 1H)	HMBC 42→43,44,48
43	126.6	-	
44	130	6.87 (d, J = 8.1 Hz, 2H)	HMBC 44→46
45	114.5	6.60 (d, J = 8.1 Hz, 2H)	
46	155.6	-	
47	-	[9.14 (s, 1H)	HMBC 47→45,46
48	172.1		
49	-	[7.07 (br s, 1H), 7.42 (br s, 1H)	TOCSY 49→49'

D. Compiled NMR Spectra

Acyclic Precursor 2.6



Macrocyclic Product 2.8b







Macrocyclic Product 2.8c





Macrocyclic Product 2.8d







Acyclic Precursor 2.7



Macrocyclic Product 2.9a







Macrocyclic Product 2.9b







Macrocyclic Product 2.9c







Macrocyclic Product 2.9d







Acyclic Precursor 2.10



Macrocyclic Product 2.11a






Macrocyclic Product 2.11b







Macrocyclic Product 2.11c







Macrocyclic Product 2.11d







Macrocyclic Product 2.11e







Acyclic Precursor 2.12



Macrocyclic Product 2.16a







Macrocyclic Product 2.16b







Macrocyclic Product 2.16c







Macrocyclic Product 2.16d









Macrocyclic Product 2.17a







Macrocyclic Product 2.17b







Macrocyclic Product 2.17c
















Macrocyclic Product 2.17e







Acyclic Precursor 2.14



Macrocyclic Product 2.18a















Macrocyclic Product 2.18c







Macrocyclic Product 2.18d





Macrocyclic Product 2.18e





Acyclic Precursor 2.15



Macrocyclic Product 2.19a







Macrocyclic Product 2.19b







Macrocyclic Product 2.19c







Macrocyclic Product 2.19d
































Acyclic Precursor 2.S1



247

Macrocyclic Product 2.S2a







Macrocyclic Product 2.S2b







Acyclic Precursor 2.S3



254

Macrocyclic Product 2.S4a







Macrocyclic Product 2.S4b





Macrocyclic Product 2.S4c







Macrocyclic Product 2.S4d







N-acetyl-L-tryptophan isopropyl amide 2.S7















3-(3-Bromophenyl)propionic acid 2.S5


tert-Butyl 3-(3-bromophenyl)propanoate 2.56



Cinnamyl Alcohol 2.21



endo-Pyrroloindoline 2.23





tert-butyl ester 2.24



Acyclic Precursor 2.58



Tryptoline 2.27





Macrocyclic Product 2.28a



281











Macrocyclic Product 2.28c

















Macrocyclic Product 2.28f



295





Chapter 3 – Appendix Material

Using a new small molecule template to incrementally remodel biotic peptide structure yields domain-selective, macrocyclic IAP antagonists

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A. Supplementary Figures A1–2



Figure 3.A1. Synthesis of simplified methyl-quaternary template. See main text Scheme 3.1 for reaction conditions.



Figure 3.A2. Diastereomeric derivatization of template molecules allowed for indirect enantiomeric analyses.



Figure 3.A3. Bivalent FP probe 3.S8 and control compound 3.S9 (Birinapant[™]) used in *in vitro* FP assays.

B. General Considerations

 $Pd(DPEPhos)Cl_2$ was purchased from Strem. Catalyst **3.19** was prepared according to prior literature.¹ (5bromopent-1-yn-1-yl)trimethylsilane was prepared according to prior literature.² *t*-Butylhydroperoxide ~5.5 M solution in decane was purchased from Aldrich and iodometrically titrated (c = 5.4 M).³ Vinyl boronate **3.23** was prepared using a modified procedure using 1 mol% Schwartz's Reagent.⁴ *N*hydroxysuccinimide was azeotropically dried from benzene. Fmoc-5-bromo-D-tryptophan and Fmoc-3methoxy-D-phenylalanine were synthesized by kinetic enzymatic resolution of their racemates according to published procedures.⁵ L-Phenylalaninol was purchashed from Chem-Impex.

Nitromethane Purification

Pre-treatment of commercial grade nitromethane with either 3Å molecular sieves (7 days) or activated neutral alumina (Aldrich, 58 Å, activated Brockman I, 150 mesh, 12 hrs) is essential for optimal results in Friedel-Crafts cyclizations. Adding H₂O (up to 1000 ppm) to the resultant dry nitromethane has no deleterious effects. For further discussions see: Rose, T. E. Ph.D. Dissertation [Online], University of California, Los Angeles, 2015. pp. 158-160. <u>http://escholarship.org/uc/item/0mx7x1st</u> (Accessed Sept. 12, 2017). UMI: 3706064.

HPLC-MS Analysis and Purification

Purification of acidolysis products was performed on an Agilent 1100/1200 HPLC system equipped with G1361A preparative pumps, a G1314A autosampler, a G1314A VWD, and a G1364B automated fraction collector. Analytical HPLC was performed using an identical system, but with a G1312A binary pump. Mass spectra were recorded using an Agilent 6130 LC/MS system equipped with an ESI source. Stationary phase and gradient profile are noted for individual reactions below.

NMR Methods

NMR spectra were recorded on Brüker Advance (300, 400, 500 or 600 MHz) or DRX (500 MHz) spectrometers and calibrated according to the respective residual solvent peak. 2D NMR data were acquired as previously detailed.⁶

Mass Spectrometry Methods

High-resolution mass spectra (HRMS) of small molecules were obtained on a *Thermo Fisher Scientific Exactive Plus (orbitrap)* with IonSense ID-CUBE DART. HRMS of Dimeric compounds were obtained on a *Waters LCT Premier with ACQUITY UPLC (ESI–TOF)*. Low-resolution mass spectrum of **3.15** was obtained on an Agilent 6890-5975 GC-MS.

Super Critical Fluid Chromatography Method

Enantiomeric excess of cyclopropene (+)-**3.18** was assessed using a Mettler Toledo SFC equipped with a Chiralcel OJ-H column (4.6x250 mm, 5 µm) using 5% *i*-PrOH as co-solvent. Flow rate: 2.0 mL/min.

Experimental Procedures

Peptide Synthesis

All peptides were synthesized via either standard Fmoc solid-phase peptide synthesis using Rink Amide MBHA resin (polystyrene, 1% DVB, 0.7 mmol/g) or Boc/Cbz solution-phase peptide synthesis.⁶

General Procedure A – Acylation of peptide by template (+)-3.5 or (+)-3.84

A round bottom flask was charged with peptide (1.35 eq.), DMF (1.0 M), and iPr_2NEt (4.0 – 6.0 eq.), followed by template (1.0 eq.). The reaction was heated to 40 °C. Reaction progress was monitored by analytical HPLC-UV/MS. Reactions were diluted with EtOAc and washed thrice with NaHCO₃ followed by brine. The organic layer was dried with MgSO₄ and concentrated *in vacuo*.

General Procedure B – Pictet-Spengler Annulation

Linear precursor was dissolved in a 4:1 mixture of AcOH/H₂O (0.2 M) and stirred until HPLC analysis confirmed reaction completion – typically 12 hours. The volatiles were removed and the residue was rotovapped from acetonitrile (3x) followed by $CHCl_3$ (3x) to remove residual AcOH.

General Procedure C – Friedel-Crafts Macrocyclization with CH₃NO₂ as solvent

A flask was charged with Pictet-Spengler product (1 eq.) and nitromethane (5 mM in substrate). The headspace was flushed with argon for 5 mins. TFA (5 vol%) was then quickly added. Reaction progress was monitored by analytical HPLC-MS. After reaction completion, the reaction was concentrated *in vacuo* then dissolved in ~1 mL DMSO. Desired product was isolated by preparative HPLC purification – see details per example, below.

General Procedure D – Friedel-Crafts Macrocyclization with TFE as solvent

A flask was charged with Pictet-Spengler product (1 eq.) and trifluoroethanol (10 mM in substrate). The headspace was flushed with argon for 5 mins. TFA (10 mM in substrate) was then quickly added. Reaction progress was monitored by analytical HPLC-MS. After reaction completion, the reaction was concentrated *in vacuo* then dissolved in \sim 1 mL DMSO. Desired product was isolated by preparative HPLC purification – see details per example, below.

General Procedure E – Pd(0)-catalyzed Macrocyclization with $Pd(PPh_3)_4$ as catalyst

A flask was charged with Pictet-Spengler product (1 eq.), Cs_2CO_3 (2 eq.), and DMF (5 mM in substrate) and sparged for 30 minutes. $Pd(PPh_3)_4$ was then added as a solid, and the solution was sparged for another 5 minutes. Reaction progress was monitored by analytical HPLC-MS. After reaction completion, the reaction was diluted with EtOAc and washed with 3x NH₄Cl and 1x brine. The organic layer was dried with MgSO₄ and concentrated *in vacuo*. If purified by preparative HPLC, then the crude was dissolved in ~1 mL DMSO. Otherwise the crude was purified using SiO₂ chromatography – see details per example, below.

General Procedure F –*Macrocyclization with* $[PdCl(C_3H_5)]_2$ as catalyst and Xantphos as ligand

A flask was charged with Pictet-Spengler product (1 eq.), Cs_2CO_3 (2 eq.), and DMF (5 mM in substrate) and sparged for 30 minutes. In a glove bag, a flame-dried Schlenk tube was charged with $[PdCl(C_3H_5)]_2$ (9 mg) and Xantphos (37 mg). Outside of the glovebag, the Schlenk tube was charged with 9 mL of 1:1 THF/DMF, which had been separately sparged for 1 hour. The catalyst solution was stirred for 5 minutes under Ar and 4 mol% Pd was added to the reaction flask via syringe. Reaction progress was monitored by analytical HPLC-MS. After reaction completion, the reaction was diluted with EtOAc and washed with 3x NH₄Cl and 1x brine. The organic layer was dried with MgSO₄ and concentrated *in vacuo*. If purified by preparative HPLC, then the crude was dissolved in ~1 mL DMSO. Otherwise the crude was purified using SiO₂ chromatography – see details per example, below.

General Procedure G – Copper(I)-Catalyzed Huisgen Cycloaddition

A vial was charged with macrocyclic compounds (1 eq.), azidoglucopyranoside (1.5 eq.), and DMF (0.03 M). The solution was sparged for 10 minutes. In a separate vial, a stock solution of copper was prepared. Copper iodide was added to a vial and evacuated and backfilled with argon (3x). DMF (2 mL) was added and the suspension was sparged for 5 minutes. Et₃N (1 mL) was added to the copper suspension and mixed under sparge for 2 minutes until a homogeneous solution was achieved. The copper solution (10 mol% copper) was then added to the reaction flask. Reaction progress was monitored by analytical HPLC-MS. After reaction completion, the reaction was transferred to an HPLC vial. Desired product was isolated by semi-preparative HPLC purification – see details per example, below.

General Procedure H – Dimerization of monovalent Smac-mimetics

The TFA-salt of macrocyclic monomer (1 eq.) was dissolved in 1 mL MeOH and treated with silicabound carbonate (2 eq.) for 10 minutes. The suspension was filtered and washed 3x with 1 mL MeOH. The combined washes were concentrated *in vacuo* and reconstituted in 1:1 MeOH/CH₃CN (50 mM in substrate). The clear solution was treated with piperidine (7 eq.) and Cu(OAc)₂•H₂O (7 eq.); the vial was then capped and heated to 70 °C. The reaction was monitored by HPLC and complete within 12 hours. The reaction was concentrated and dissolved in ~400 µL DMSO for semi-preparative HPLC purification – see details per example, below.

C.1. Synthesis of Template (+)-3.5 & (+)-3.84



(3-(3-Bromophenyl)prop-1-yn-1-yl)trimethylsilane

In a flame-dried flask under argon, (Trimethylsilyl)acetylene [15.8 mL, 112 mmol] in 80 mL of dry THF was treated with n-BuLi [44.8 mL, 112 mmol] at -78 °C. While the acetylide solution stirred, zinc(II) bromide [25.2 g, 112 mmol] was fused

under vacuum then cooled to room temperature under argon. 80 mL of dry THF was then charged into the flask containing ZnBr₂. The ZnBr₂ solution was then cannulated into the acetylide solution at -78 °C. The transmetalation was stirred for 30 min then treated with a solution of 3-bromobenzylbromide [20.0 g, 80 mmol] and Pd(DPEPhos)Cl₂ [115 mg, 0.160 mmol] in 80 mL of dry THF – catalyst loading can be increased to drop reaction time and temperature. The solution warmed to room temperature then eventually heated to 35 °C. Reaction monitored by crude NMR. After 2 days, reaction was quenched with saturated aqueous NH_4Cl and extracted with EtOAc. Organic layer washed twice with sat. NH_4Cl , NaHCO₃, and 1x with brine. Dried with $MgSO_4$ and concentrated *in vacuo*. A portion of crude was purified by silica chromatography using hexanes as eluent. ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 500 MHz): δ 7.51 (t, J = 7.9 Hz, 1H), 7.38–7.36 (m, 1H), 7.29–7.26 (m, 1H), 7.19 (t, J = 7.9 Hz, 1H), 3.63 (s, 2H), 0.22 (s, 9H); ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 126 MHz): δ 138.7, 131.1, 130.1, 129.9, 126.6, 122.7, 103.3, 87.8, 25.9, 0.2.

1-bromo-3-(propa-1,2-dien-1-yl)benzene

Crude 3.89 [32 mmol] was dissolved in 30 mL of DCM and 20 mL of MeOH and treated with K₂CO₃ [13.3 g, 96 mmol] under argon. Reaction monitored by TLC. After 5 hours, the reaction was diluted with DCM and washed once with water. The aqueous layer was

then extracted twice with DCM. The combined organic layers were dried with Mg₂SO₄. The solvent was removed in vacuo. Purified on SiO₂ with hexanes. 1.0 g, 5.2 mmol, 16% yield over two steps (isolated 66% yield of alkyne). ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 500 MHz): δ 7.54 (br s, 1H), 7.32 (d, J = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 7.21 (d, J = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 7.17 (t, J = 7.7 Hz, 1H), 6.10 (t, J = 6.6 Hz, 2H), 5.19 (d, J = 6.8 Hz, 1H); ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 126 MHz): δ 210.1, 136.4, 130.2, 129.9, 129.6, 125.4, 122.9, 93.1, 79.5.



3.S10

1-Bromo-3-(prop-2-yn-1-yl)benzene

Crude 3.89 [80 mmol] was dissolved in 400 mL of dry THF and treated with acetic acid [9.2 mL, 160 mmol] followed by slow addition of tetrabutylammonium fluoride [160 mL, 160 mmol] under argon. Reaction monitored by crude NMR. After 15-30 min, THF was removed *in vacuo* and the residue reconstituted in diethyl ether. Organic layer washed twice with water, sat. NaHCO₃, and 1x with brine. Ether was completely removed *in vacuo*, the orange oil was

dissolved in pentane, and passed through a plug of silica to remove residual tetrabutylammonium salts. Pentane was removed in vacuo and the colorless residue was distilled between 67-69 °C at 4.7 torr. 12.0 g, 85% yield over two steps. ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 500 MHz): δ 7.54 (br s, 1H), 7.40-7.38 (m, 1H), 7.30-7.27 (m, 1H), 7.20 (t, J = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 3.59 (dd, J = 2.7, 0.5 Hz, 2H), 2.25 (t, J = 2.8 Hz, 1H); ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 126 MHz): § 138.4, 131.0, 130.1, 1230.0, 126.6, 122.7, 81.1, 71.3, 24.5, MS m/z 195.0 (calc'd: $C_9H_8Br^+$, $[M+H]^+$, 195.0).



Ethyl (S)-2-(3-bromobenzyl)cycloprop-2-ene-1-carboxylate

A flame dried flask was charged with freshly distilled **3.15** [13.0 g, 66.6 mmol], catalyst 3.16 [76 mg, 0.056 mmol), and 320 mL of dry DCM. A solution of ethyl diazoacetate [2.5 g, 22.2 mmol] in 50 mL of dry DCM was added over 12 hours under an argon atmosphere via syringe pump. After addition, DCM was completely removed

in vacuo and residue dissolved in 25 mL hexanes and loaded onto a silica column. Column was eluted with hexanes until removal of starting alkyne. Column then eluted with a gradient from $2\% \rightarrow 6\%$ EtOAc in hexanes. Product was obtained as a yellow oil [5.0 g, 17.5 mmol]. 80% yield, 95% *e.e.* $[\alpha]_{D}^{25}$ = +22.2°, c = 4.26, CHCl₃, ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 500 MHz): δ 7.37 (br s, 1H), 7.32 (d, J = 7.3 Hz, 1H),

7.16–7.11 (m, 2H), 6.47 (br s, 1H), 4.05 (q, J = 7.2 Hz, 2H), 3.79 & 3.72 (AB quartet, J = 17.6 Hz, 2H), 2.19 (br s, 1H), 1.17 (t, J = 7.2 Hz, 3H); ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 126 MHz): δ 176.0, 138.6, 131.8, 130.3, 130.1, 127.4, 122.7, 114.1, 96.5, 60.5, 31.1, 20.5, 14.5; MS m/z 281.01626 (calc'd: C₁₃H₁₄O₂Br⁺, [M+H]⁺, 281.01717).



(5-(Trimethylsilyl)pent-4-yn-1-yl)magnesium bromide

A flask equipped with a condenser was charged with magnesium [2.24 g, 85.4 3.19 mmol] then flame-dried under vacuum then flushed with argon. After cooling, the flask was charged with 14 mL of dry THF and treated with an iodine crystal. The flask was then heated with a heatgun until complete dissolution of the orange iodine color. Neat (5-bromopent-1-yn-1yl)trimethylsilane [9.36 g, 42.7 mmol] was then added at a rate sufficient to maintain a slight reflux. After complete addition, the system was heated to reflux for an additional 30 min. The Grignard reagent was measured to be 1.44 M by titration with menthol/phenanthroline.⁷



Ethyl (S)-3-(3-bromobenzyl)-3-formyl-8-(trimethylsilyl)oct-7-ynoate

A flame-dried flask was charged with solid copper(I) iodide [6.25 g, 32.8 mmol] then evacuated and backfilled with argon 3x. The flask was charged with 131 mL of dry THF and TMEDA [5.4 mL, 36.1 mmol] and stirred at room temperature for 30 minutes then cooled to -45 °C. Previously prepared Grignard reagent (3.18) [32.8 mmol] was added to the reaction flask and stirred an additional 30 minutes at -45 °C. Cyclopropene (+)-3.17 [4.6 g, 16.4 mmol] in 33 mL of dry THF was added to the reaction flask at -45 °C and stirred for 30 minutes. In a separate flame-dried flask, t-

butylhydroperoxide [6 mL, 32.8 mmol, c = 5.4 M] was dissolved in 82 mL of dry THF, cooled to -78 °C, and treated with *n*-BuLi [13.4 mL, 33.6 mmol, c = 2.5 M]. After complete carbometalation as determined by TLC, the reaction flask was cooled to -78 °C and treated with previously prepared t-BuOOLi via cannulation. The reaction was stirred at this temperature for one hour – significant decomposition was observed by ¹H-NMR at longer time points – then cannulated into a cold solution of 2:1 NH₄Cl / NH₄OH and extracted with EtOAc. The organic layer was washed 3x with water, 1x with brine, dried with MgSO₄, and concentrated *in vacuo* to give **21** as a green oil, which was carried forward without purification.



Ethyl (S)-2-(3-bromobenzyl)cycloprop-2-ene-1-carboxylate

A 1 mL aliquot of the above carbometalation was removed and quenched with 2:1 NH₄Cl/NH₄OH and worked up as above. pTLC to remove Grignard byproducts: 4% EtOAc in hexanes. Product was obtained as a colorless residue. ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 500 MHz): δ 7.33-7.30 (m, 2H), 7.15-7.11 (m, 2H), 4.17 (q, J = 7.1 Hz, 2H), 2.90 & 2.84 (AB quartet, J = 15.3 Hz, 2H), 2.16 (t, J = 7.3 Hz, 2H), 1.66 (dd, J = 8.1, 5.7 Hz, 1H), 1.63–1.57 (m, 2H), 1.36–1.33 (m, 1H), 1.32–1.30

(m, 1H), 1.29 (t, J = 7.2 Hz, 3H), 1.28–1.25 (m, 1H), 1.00 (dd, J = 8.1, 4.6 Hz, 1H); ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 126 MHz): δ 176.0, 138.6, 131.8, 130.3, 130.1, 127.4, 122.7, 114.1, 96.5, 60.5, 31.1, 20.5, 14.5.



Ethyl (S)-3-(3-bromobenzyl)-3-(diethoxymethyl)-8-(trimethylsilyl)oct-7-ynoate

Crude aldehyde 3.21 [10.7 mmol] was dissolved in 50 mL of dry ethanol then treated with ethyl orthoformate [5.3 mL, 32.1 mmol] and p-TSA [203 mg, 1.07 mmol]. The reaction was heated to 60 °C and monitored by ¹H-NMR. The reaction was complete within 1 hour. Ethanol was removed in vacuo and the residue reconstituted in EtOAc then washed 3x with NaHCO₃ and 1x with brine. The organic layer was dried with MgSO₄ and concentrated in vacuo to give a yellow oil. Acetal 3.22 was carried forward without purification.



Ethyl (*S*,*E*)-3-(3-(3-((*tert*-butyldimethylsilyl)oxy)prop-1-en-1-yl)benzyl)-3-(diethoxymethyl)-8-(trimethylsilyl)oct-7-ynoate

Dioxane and deionized water were sparged with argon for one hour. Crude acetal **3.22** [16.4 mmol], vinyl boronate **3.22** [5.9 g, 19.7 mmol], and Na₂CO₃ [3.4 g, 32.1 mmol] were dissolved in 30 mL of 5:1 dioxane/water. The system was sparged for 15 min, charged with Pd(PPh₃)₄ [123 mg, 0.107 mmol], and sparged an additional 15 min. The system was sparged for 15 min, charged with Pd(PPh₃)₄ [123 mg, 0.107 mmol], and sparged an additional 15 min. The system was then taken to reflux and monitored by ¹H-NMR. After two days, the

reaction was complete. Dioxane was removed *in vacuo*, exchanged for EtOAc, and this solution was washed 3x with water and 1x with brine. The organic layer was dried with MgSO₄ and concentrated to dryness. The crude product was dissolved in hexanes and chromatographed using a gradient of $0\% \rightarrow 5\%$ EtOAc in hexanes. Collected **23** [2.85 g, 4.73 mmol] as a colorless oil. 29% yield from **17**. $[\alpha]_{D}^{23} = +3.05^{\circ}$, c = 0.46, CHCl₃, ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 500 MHz): δ 7.22–7.18 (m, 3H), 7.09 (ddd, J = 7.2, 1.4, 1.4 Hz, 1H), 6.55 (ddd, J = 15.9, 1.5, 1.5 Hz, 1H), 6.25 (ddd, J = 15.9, 5.0, 5.0 Hz, 1H), 4.34 (dd, J = 5.0, 1.7 Hz, 2H), 4.28 (s, 1H), 4.10 (q, J = 7.1 Hz, 2H), 3.82–3.74 (m, 2H), 3.51–3.41 (m, 2H), 2.91 & 2.82 (AB quartet, J = 13.4 Hz, 2H), 2.32 (s, 2H), 2.16 (dd, J = 6.7, 6.7 Hz, 2H), 1.71–1.48 (m, 6H), 1.28–1.19 (m, 11H), 0.94 (s, 9H), 0.13 (s, 9H), 0.11 (s, 6H); ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 126 MHz): δ 172.7, 138.7, 136.7, 130.1, 129.8, 129.3, 128.9, 128.1, 124.2, 108.2, 107.8, 84.4, 66.3, 66.2, 64.0, 60.1, 45.6, 39.6, 37.5, 33.3, 26.2, 26.1, 24.9, 23.7, 20.9, 18.6, 15.7, 15.7, 14.4, 0.3, -5.0.



Ethyl (*S*,*E*)-3-(diethoxymethyl)-3-(3-(3-hydroxyprop-1-en-1-yl)benzyl)oct-7-ynoate

Pure **3.22** [2.29 g, 3.80 mmol] was dissolved in 40 mL of dry THF and cooled to 0 °C. A solution of TBAF [9.5 mL, 9.50 mmol] was slowly added over 5 minutes. The reaction was monitored by TLC. After 30 minutes, THF was removed *in vacuo* and exchanged for EtOAc and washed 3x with water and 1x with brine. Organic layer was dried with MgSO₄ and concentrated *in vacuo* to

provide **3.24** as a yellow oil, which was carried forward without purification.



(*S*,*E*)-3-(Diethoxymethyl)-3-(3-(3-hydroxyprop-1-en-1-yl)benzyl)oct-7-ynoic acid

Crude ethyl ester **3.S11** [3.80 mmol] was dissolved in 38 mL of 2:1 EtOH/H₂O and treated with KOH [2.13 g, 38.0 mmol]. The ensuing red solution was then heated to 50 °C overnight. After stirring for 12 hours, reaction was complete. Solvent was stripped off and the red oil was treated with 200 mL of 0.3 N NaH₂PO₄ and extracted 3x with EtOAc. The combined organic layers were

washed with brine, dried with MgSO₄ and concentrated *in vacuo*. The red oil was carried forward without purification.



2,5-Dioxopyrrolidin-1-yl (*S,E*)-3-(diethoxymethyl)-3-(3-(3-((isobutoxycarbonyl)oxy)prop-1-en-1-yl)benzyl)oct-7-ynoate

Crude cinnamyl alcohol **3.25** [3.80 mmol] was dissolved in 7.6 mL of dry DCM, treated with *N*-methylmorpholine [1.88 mL, 17.1 mmol], and cooled to -5 °C under argon. *i*-Butyl chloroformate [1.04 mL, 7.98 mmol] was then added. The reaction was monitored by TLC for full conversion to the dicarbonate species. At this time, solid *N*-hydroxysuccinimide [875 mg, 7.60

mmol] was added to the reaction flask. The ice in the cold bath was replenished and the reaction was allowed to slowly warm overnight. Twelve hours after addition of NHS, solid DMAP [1.39 g, 11.4 mmol] was added to decompose by-product, *i*-butyl succinimidyl carbonate. After stirring with DMAP for

10 min, the reaction was quenched with NaHCO₃ and extracted with EtOAc. Organic layer washed 2x with NaHCO₃ and 1x with brine, dried with MgSO₄, and concentrated *in vacuo*. The crude residue was dissolved in a minimum amount of 3:1 hexanes/CHCl₃ and loaded onto silica column. Elution with a gradient of 5% → 30% EtOAc/hexanes provided (+)-**3.5** [1.15 g, 1.96 mmol] as a colorless oil. 52% from **23**, 94% e.e. as determined below. $[\alpha]_{D}^{23} = +8.56^{\circ}$, c = 0.58, ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 500 MHz): δ 7.28–7.21 (m, 3H), 7.15 (d, *J* = 7.3 Hz, 1H), 6.68 (d, *J* = 15.9 Hz, 1H), 6.30 (ddd, *J* = 15.9, 6.4, 6.4 Hz, 1H), 4.77 (d, *J* = 6.4 Hz, 2H), 4.34 (s, 1H), 3.93 (d, *J* = 6.7 Hz, 2H), 3.83–3.78 (m, 2H), 3.54–3.44 (m, 2H), 2.92 & 2.86 (AB quartet, *J* = 14.3 Hz, 2H), 2.84 (br s, 4H), 2.63 (s, 2H), 2.14 (ddd, *J* = 6.5, 6.5, 2.4 Hz, 2H), 2.00–1.95 (m, 1H), 1.76–1.55 (m, 5H), 1.25–1.19 (m, 6H), 0.95 (d, *J* = 6.7 Hz, 6H); ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 126 MHz): δ 169.3, 167.7, 155.4, 138.1, 136.0, 135.0, 130.9, 129.5, 128.4, 124.8, 122.6, 107.7, 84.6, 74.3, 68.5, 66.6, 66.3, 45.6, 39.3, 34.2, 33.1, 27.9, 25.7, 23.54, 19.3, 19.0, 15.6, 15.6; MS *m/z* LRMS: 608.3 (calc'd: C₃₂H₄₃NO₉ + Na⁺, [M+Na]⁺, 608.3). HRMS: 584.28709 (calc'd: C₃₂H₄₃NO₉ - H⁻, [M-H]⁺, 584.28650).

Ethyl (S)-3-(3-bromobenzyl)-3-methyl-4-oxobutanoate



A flame-dried flask was charged with solid copper(I) iodide [6.8 g, 35.7 mmol] then evacuated and backfilled with argon 3x. The flask was charged with 179 mL of dry THF and TMEDA [5.4 mL, 36.1 mmol] and stirred at room temperature for 30 minutes then cooled to -45 °C. Methylmagnesium bromide [14.9 mL, 35.7 mmol] was added to the reaction flask and stirred an additional 30 minutes at -45 °C. Cyclopropene (+)-**3.18**

3.S1 [5.0 g, 17.9 mmol] in 36 mL of dry THF was added to the reaction flask at -45 °C and stirred for 30 minutes. In a separate flame-dried flask, *t*-butylhydroperoxide [7.9 mL, 42.8 M] was dissolved in 107 mL of dry THF, cooled to -78 °C, and treated with *n*-BuLi [21 mL, 44.6 mmol]. After complete carbometalation as determined by TLC, the reaction flask was cooled to -78 °C and treated with previously prepared *t*-BuOOLi via cannulation. The reaction was stirred at this temperature a maximum of one hour – significant decomposition was observed at longer reaction times – then cannulated into a cold solution of 2:1 NH₄Cl / NH₄OH and extracted with EtOAc. The organic layer was washed 3x with water, 1x with brine, dried with MgSO₄, and concentrated *in vacuo* to give a green oil, which was carried through to the next step.



Ethyl (S)-3-(3-bromobenzyl)-4,4-diethoxy-3-methylbutanoate

Crude aldehyde **3.S1** [10.7 mmol] was dissolved in 50 mL of dry ethanol then treated with ethyl orthoformate [5.3 mL, 32.1 mmol] and *p*-TSA [203 mg, 1.07 mmol]. The reactionwas heated to 60 °C and monitored by crude NMR. The reactionwas complete within 1 hour. Ethanol was removed *in vacuo* and the residue reconstituted in EtOAc then washed 3x with NaHCO₃ and 1x with brine. The organic layer was dried with MgSO₄ and concentrated *in vacuo* to give a yellow oil. Acetal **3.S13** [6.4 g, 16.4 mmol,

92% crude recovery] was carried forward without purification.



Ethyl (*S,E*)-3-(3-((*tert*-butyldimethylsilyl)oxy)prop-1-en-1-yl)benzyl)-4,4diethoxy-3-methylbutanoate

Dioxane and deionized water were sparged with argon for one hour. Crude acetal **3.S13** [16.4 mmol], vinyl boronate **3.22** [5.9 g, 19.7 mmol], and Na₂CO₃ [5.2 g, 49.2 mmol] were dissolved in 41 mL of 5:1 dioxane/water. The system was sparged for 15 min, charged with Pd(PPh₃)₄ [123 mg, 0.107 mmol], and sparged an additional 15 min. The system was then taken to reflux and monitored by crude

NMR. After two days, reaction was complete. Dioxane was removed *in vacuo*, exchanged for EtOAc, and washed 3x with water and 1x with brine. The organic layer was dried with MgSO₄ and concentrated to dryness. The crude product was dissolved in hexanes and chromatographed using a gradient of $0\% \rightarrow 5\%$ EtOAc in hexanes. Collected **3.S2** [2.28 g, 4.76 mmol] as a colorless oil. 29% yield from **3.17**. ¹H

NMR (CDCl₃, 500 MHz): δ 7.24–7.18 (m, 3H), 7.05 (ddd, J = 7.2, 1.6, 1.6 Hz, 1H), 6.56 (ddd, J = 15.7, 1.9, 1.9 Hz, 1H), 6.26 (ddd, J = 15.8, 5.1, 5.1 Hz, 1H), 4.35 (dd, J = 5.1, 1.8 Hz, 2H), 4.30 (s, 1H), 4.13 (q, J = 7.2 Hz, 2H), 3.85–3.78 (m, 2H), 3.55–3.45 (m, 2H), 2.86 & 2.82 (AB quartet, J = 13.2 Hz, 2H), 2.35 & 2.28 (AB quartet, J = 14.9 Hz, 2H) 1.28–1.22 (m, 9H), 1.00 (s, 3H), 0.94 (s, 9H), 0.11 (s, 6H); ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 126 MHz): δ 172.9, 138.6, 136.8, 130.2, 129.8, 129.2, 129.0, 128.1, 124.2, 108.2, 66.7, 66.0, 64.1, 60.1, 42.9, 40.7, 39.4, 26.1, 19.8, 18.6, 15.7, 15.6, 14.4, -5.0.



Ethyl (*S*,*E*)-4,4-diethoxy-3-(3-(3-hydroxyprop-1-en-1-yl)benzyl)-3-methylbutanoate

Pure **3.S2** [3.0 g, 6.27 mmol] was dissolved in 21 mL of dry THF and cooled to 0 °C. A solution of TBAF [14.0 mL, 13.8 mmol] was slowly added over 5 minutes. The reaction was monitored by TLC. After 30 minutes, THF was removed *in vacuo* and exchanged for EtOAc, and the solution was washed 3x with water and 1x with brine. Organic layer was dried with MgSO₄ and concentrated *in vacuo* to provide

3.S14 as a yellow oil, which was carried forward without purification.



(*S*,*E*)-4,4-Diethoxy-3-(3-(3-hydroxyprop-1-en-1-yl)benzyl)-3-methylbutanoic acid

Crude ethyl ester **3.S14** [6.27 mmol] was dissolved in 38 mL of 2:1 EtOH/H₂O and treated with KOH [2.13 g, 38.0 mmol]. The ensuing red solution was then heated to 50 °C overnight. After stirring for 12 hours, reaction was complete. Solvent was stripped off and the red oil was treated with 200 mL of 0.3 N NaH₂PO₄ and extracted 3x with EtOAc. The combined organic layers were washed with brine, dried with

MgSO₄ and concentrated *in vacuo*. The red oil was carried forward without purification.



2,5-Dioxopyrrolidin-1-yl (S,E)-4,4-diethoxy-3-(3-(3-

((isobutoxycarbonyl)oxy)prop-1-en-1-yl)benzyl)-3-methylbutanoate Crude cinnamyl alcohol **3.S3** [1.58 mmol] was dissolved in 3.2 mL of dry DCM, treated with *N*-methylmorpholine [782 μ L, 7.11 mmol], and cooled to -5 °C under argon. *i*-Butyl chloroformate [431 μ L, 3.32 mmol] was then added. The reaction was monitored by TLC for full conversion to the di-carbonate species. At this time, solid *N*-hydroxysuccinimide [875 mg, 7.60 mmol] was added to the

reaction flask. The ice in the cold bath was replenished and the reaction was allowed to slowly warm overnight. Twelve hours after addition of NHS, solid DMAP [579 mg, 4.74 mmol] was added to decompose by-product, *i*-butyl succinimidyl carbonate. After stirring with DMAP for 10 min, reaction quenched with NaHCO₃ and extracted with EtOAc. Organic layer washed 2x with NaHCO₃ and 1x with brine, dried with MgSO₄, and concentrated *in vacuo*. The crude residue was dissolved in a minimum amount of 3:1 hexanes/CHCl₃ and loaded onto silica column. Elution with a gradient of 5% \rightarrow 20% EtOAc/hexanes provided (+)-**3.S4** [615 mg, 1.15 mmol] as a white oil. 65% from **3.S2**, 89% e.e. as determined below. [α] $\frac{23}{D}$ = +15.71°, c = 0.56, ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 500 MHz): δ 7.28–7.21 (m, 3H), 7.15 (d, *J* = 7.3 Hz, 1H), 6.68 (d, *J* = 15.9 Hz, 1H), 6.30 (ddd, *J* = 15.9, 6.4, 6.4 Hz, 1H), 4.77 (d, *J* = 6.4 Hz, 2H), 4.34 (s, 1H), 3.93 (d, *J* = 6.7 Hz, 2H), 3.83–3.78 (m, 2H), 3.54–3.44 (m, 2H), 2.92 & 2.86 (AB quartet, *J* = 14.3 Hz, 2H), 2.84 (br s, 4H), 2.63 (s, 2H), 2.14 (ddd, *J* = 6.5, 6.5, 2.4 Hz, 2H), 2.00–1.95 (m, 1H), 1.76–1.55 (m, 5H), 1.25–1.19 (m, 6H), 0.95 (d, *J* = 6.7 Hz, 6H); ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 101 MHz): δ 169.2, 167.6, 155.3, 137.9, 135.9, 134.9, 130.8, 129.3, 128.3, 124.7, 122.5, 107.3, 74.2, 68.3, 66.7, 65.9, 43.1, 40.1, 36.2, 27.8, 25.6, 19.4, 18.9, 15.51, 15.48. HRMS: 532.25985 (calc'd: C₂₈H₃₉NO₉ - H, [M-H]⁻, 532.25520).

C.2. Synthesis of O-Phenyl-L-phenylalaninol



tert-Butyl (S)-4-benzyl-1,2,3-oxathiazolidine-3-carboxylate 2,2-dioxide

The above was prepared using a modified procedure.⁸ After reaction completion, **3.S14** was filtered through celite, and the layers separated. The organic layer was washed 3x with 1N HCl, 3x 1N NaOH, and 1x brine. The dark orange organic layer was dried with MgSO₄ and treated with activated charcoal for 10 min. The charcoal suspension was filtered through celite, and the colorless solution was concentrated *in*

vacuo. The desired product was obtained as a spectroscopically pure off-white solid that matches previous data.



tert-Butyl (S)-(1-phenoxy-3-phenylpropan-2-yl)carbamate

Phenol [4.7 g, 50 mmol] in 48 mL of dry DMF was cannulated into a suspension of NaH [2.0 g, 50 mmol] in 48 mL of dry DMF and stirred for 5 min. **3.814** [40 mmol], dissolved in 96 mL of dry DMF, was cannulated into the reaction flask. The reaction was monitored for completion by NMR. The reactionwas quenched by addition of 0.25 N HCl, and the mixture was then diluted with EtOAc. The

layers were separated, and the aqueous layer was extracted 2x with EtOAc. The combined organic layers were washed 2x with 1N HCl, 3x 1N NaOH, and 1x brine. The organic layer was dried with MgSO₄ and concentrated *in vacuo*. Chromatographed on silica using 10% EtOAc/hexanes to provide **3.S15** as a white solid [6.2 g, 18.9 mmol]. 47% from commercial L-phenylalaninol (4 steps). ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 500 MHz): δ 7.30–7.26 (m, 5H), 7.21 (d, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 2H), 6.97 (dd, *J* = 7.3, 7.3 Hz, 1H), 6.89 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 4.96 (d, *J* = 8.3 Hz, 1H), 4.19–4.12 (m, 1H), 3.89 (dd, *J* = 9.4, 3.9 Hz, 1H), 3.86 (dd, *J* = 9.3, 3.5 Hz, 1H), 3.02 (dd, *J* = 13.2, 6.3 Hz, 1H), 2.98 (dd, *J* = 13.0, 8.3 Hz, 1H), 1.43 (s, 9H); ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 126 MHz): δ 158.7, 155.4, 137.9, 129.7, 129.6, 128.7, 126.6, 121.2, 114.6, 79.7, 67.7, 51.4, 37.9, 28.6; MS *m/z* 328.18956 (calc'd: C₂₀H₂₆NO₃⁺, [M+H]⁺, 328.19072).



(S)-1-phenoxy-3-phenylpropan-2-amine

Pure **3.S15** [6.2 g, 18.9 mmol] was dissolved in 160 mL DCM and cooled to 0 °C. 40 mL of TFA was added to the reaction flask under argon. The reaction was monitored by TLC. After reaction completion, solvents were stripped off and the residue partitioned between ethyl ether and 1N NaOH; the layers were then separated. The ether layer was washed 2x with 1N NaOH and 1x with brine. The

organic layer was dried with MgSO₄ and concentrated *in vacuo* to give **3.S16** as a pale yellow, waxy solid [4.2 g, 18.5 mmol]. 98% yield. $[\alpha]_{\overline{D}}^{23} = +18.5^{\circ}$, c = 1.34. ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 500 MHz): δ 7.42–7.29 (m, 7H), 7.05 (ddd, J = 7.3, 1.0, 1.0 Hz, 1H), 7.02–6.98 (m, 2H), 3.99 (dd, J = 9.0, 4.3 Hz, 1H), 3.87 (dd, J = 8.9, 6.6 Hz, 1H), 3.51 (dddd, J = 7.7, 6.1, 6.1, 4.4 Hz, 1H), 3.00 (dd, J = 13.4, 5.7 Hz, 1H), 2.78 (dd, J = 13.3, 8.0 Hz, 1H), 1.55 (br s, 2H); ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 126 MHz): δ 158.8, 138.5, 129.4, 129.2, 128.5, 126.4, 120.8, 114.5, 72.1, 52.0, 40.6; MS *m/z* 228.13766 (calc'd: C₁₅H₁₈NO⁺, [M+H]⁺, 228.13829).
C.3. Enantiomeric Excess Determination of (+)-3.5 and (+)-3.84



(*E*)-3-(3-((*S*)-2-(diethoxymethyl)-2-(2-oxo-2-(((*R*)-1-phenylethyl)amino)ethyl)hept-6-yn-1-yl)phenyl)allyl isobutyl carbonate

Synthesized according to *General Procedure A* and (*R*)-(+)-phenylethylamine using 77 µmol of (+)-**3.5**. Obtained 20 mg [crude, 45%] of **3.32a**. The crude was then dissolved in 500 µL of CDCl₃ for ¹H-NMR analysis. ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 500 MHz): δ 7.34–7.31 (m, 4H), 7.28 (dd, *J* = 1.8, 1.8 Hz, 1H), 7.25–7.23 (m, 2H), 7.20 (dd, *J* = 7.5, 7.5 Hz, 1H), 7.16 (ddd, *J* = 7.4, 1.5, 1.5 Hz, 1H), 6.65 (ddd, *J* = 15.9, 1.2, 1.2 Hz, 1H), 6.34 (d, *J* = 7.3 Hz, 1H), 6.28 (ddd, *J* = 15.9, 6.4, 6.4 Hz, 1H), 5.07 (quint., *J* = 7.0 Hz, 1H), 4.77 (dd, *J* = 6.5, 1.3 Hz, 2H), 4.16 (s, 1H), 3.94 (d, *J* = 6.6 Hz, 2H), 3.73–3.65 (m, 2H), 3.47 (dd, *J* = 9.2, 7.0 Hz, 1H), 3.30 (dd, *J* = 9.0, 7.0 Hz, 1H), 2.85 & 2.72 (AB quartet, *J* = 13.4 Hz, 2H), 2.31 & 2.13 (AB quartet, *J* = 14.0 Hz, 2H), 2.18–2.13 (m, 1H), 2.01–1.95 (m, 1H), 1.95 (t, *J* = 2.7 Hz, 1H), 1.83–1.70 (m, 2H), 1.62–1.49 (m, 2H), 1.48 (d, *J* = 6.9 Hz, 1H), 1.15 (t, *J* = 7.0 Hz, 3H), 1.14 (t, *J* = 6.9 Hz, 3H), 0.95 (d, *J* = 6.7 Hz, 6H); ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 126 MHz): δ 171.2, 155.3, 143.8, 138.6, 135.7, 135.1, 131.0, 129.6, 128.7, 128.2, 127.3, 126.4, 124.5, 122.4, 108.6, 84.6, 74.3, 68.6, 68.4, 67.2, 65.5, 48.8, 45.9, 40.3, 39.6, 32.7, 27.9, 23.2, 21.9, 19.2, 19.0, 15.7, 15.6; MS *m/z* 608.3 (calc'd: C₃₆H₄₉NO₆ + Na⁺, [M+Na]⁺, 614.3).



(*E*)-3-(3-((*S*)-2-(diethoxymethyl)-2-(2-oxo-2-(((*S*)-1-phenylethyl)amino)ethyl)hept-6-yn-1-yl)phenyl)allyl isobutyl carbonate

Synthesized according to General Procedure A and (*S*)-(-)-phenylethylamine using 77 µmol of (+)-**3.5**. Obtained 22 mg [crude, 49%] of **3.32b**. The crude was then dissolved in 500 µL of CDCl₃ for ¹H-NMR analysis. ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 500 MHz): δ 7.35–7.32 (m, 4H), 7.28 (dd, *J* = 1.7, 1.7 Hz, 1H), 7.27–7.22 (m, 2H), 7.20–7.17 (m, 2H), 6.64 (ddd, *J* = 15.9, 1.2, 1.2 Hz, 1H), 6.38 (d, *J* = 7.4 Hz, 1H), 6.27 (ddd, *J* = 15.9, 6.5, 6.5 Hz, 1H), 5.07 (quint., *J* = 7.0 Hz, 1H), 4.76 (dd, *J* = 6.5, 1.3 Hz, 2H), 4.17 (s, 1H), 3.93 (d, *J* = 6.7 Hz, 2H), 3.74 (dd, *J* = 8.9, 6.9 Hz, 1H), 3.66 (dd, *J* = 9.2, 6.9 Hz, 1H), 3.42 (dd, *J* = 9.0, 7.0 Hz, 1H), 3.38 (dd, *J* = 9.1, 7.0 Hz, 1H), 2.01–1.94 (m, 1H), 1.95 (t, *J* = 2.6 Hz, 1H), 1.78–1.69 (m, 2H), 1.61–1.45 (m, 3H), 1.47 (d, *J* = 6.9 Hz, 1H), 1.22 (t, *J* = 7.0 Hz, 3H), 1.01 (t, *J* = 7.0 Hz, 3H), 0.95 (d, *J* = 6.7 Hz, 6H); ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 126 MHz): δ 171.2, 155.3, 143.8, 138.6, 135.7, 135.1, 131.1, 129.6, 128.7, 128.2, 127.3, 126.4, 124.5, 122.4, 108.6, 84.6, 74.3, 68.6, 68.4, 66.9, 65.8, 48.9, 45.9, 40.3, 39.5, 33.0, 27.9, 23.2, 21.9, 19.2, 19.0, 15.7, 15.6; MS *m/z* 614.4 (calc'd: C₃₆H₄₉NO₆ + Na⁺, [M+Na]⁺, 614.3).

Overlay of ¹H-NMR of **3.32a** and **3.32b** provided evidence of separation of diastereomeric protons. Methine 21 was integrated for the diastereomers in **3.32b** and the integral was normalized to 1.0. The d.r. was found to be 97:3, which gives an approximate enantiomeric excess of 94% e.e. for template (+)-**3.5**.



Overlay of 1H-NMRs of **3.32a** (blue) & **3.32b** (red) centered at methine *H21*



Integration of methine H21 diastereomers in **3.32b** normalized to 1.00



(*E*)-3-(3-((*S*)-2-(diethoxymethyl)-2-methyl-4-oxo-4-(((*R*)-1-phenylethyl)amino)butyl)phenyl)allyl isobutyl carbonate

Synthesized according to General Procedure A and (*R*)-(+)-phenylethylamine using 77 µmol of (+)-**3.S4**. Obtained 22 mg [crude, 49%] of **3.S5**. The crude was then dissolved in 500 µL of CDCl₃ for ¹H-NMR analysis. ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 500 MHz): δ 7.34–7.32 (m, 4H), 7.28–7.20 (m, 4H), 7.14 (ddd, *J* = 6.9, 1.5, 1.5 Hz, 1H), 6.66 (d, *J* = 15.9 Hz, 1H), 6.28 (ddd, *J* = 15.9, 6.5, 6.5 Hz, 1H), 6.03 (d, *J* = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 5.12 (quint., *J* = 7.2 Hz, 1H), 4.77 (dd, *J* = 6.5, 1.1 Hz, 2H), 4.22 (s, 1H), 3.94 (d, *J* = 6.2 Hz, 2H), 3.77–3.70 (m, 2H), 3.52–3.49 (m, 1H), 3.32–3.27 (m, 1H), 2.86 & 2.74 (AB quartet, *J* = 13.0 Hz, 2H), 2.25 & 2.09 (AB quartet, *J* = 13.9 Hz, 2H), 2.02–1.94 (m, 1H), 1.49 (d, *J* = 6.9 Hz, 3H), 1.21 (t, *J* = 7.0 Hz, 3H), 1.15 (t, *J* = 7.0 Hz, 3H), 0.96 (d, *J* = 6.8 Hz, 6H), 0.95 (s, 3H); ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 126 MHz): δ 171.1, 155.4, 143.6, 138.7, 135.7, 135.2, 131.2, 129.7, 128.7, 128.2, 127.4, 126.4, 124.5, 122.4, 108.5, 74.3, 68.5, 67.0, 65.4, 48.7, 43.2, 41.8, 41.2, 27.9, 21.8, 20.4, 19.1, 15.7, 15.6; MS *m/z* 562.4 (calc'd: C₃₂H₄₅NO₆ + Na⁺, [M+Na]⁺, 562.3).



(*E*)-3-(3-((*S*)-2-(diethoxymethyl)-2-methyl-4-oxo-4-(((*S*)-1-phenylethyl)amino)butyl)phenyl)allyl isobutyl carbonate

Synthesized according to General Procedure A and (*S*)-(-)-phenylethylamine using 77 µmol of (+)-**3.S4**. Obtained 22 mg [crude, 49%] of **3.S6**. The crude was then dissolved in 500 µL of CDCl₃ for ¹H-NMR analysis. ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 500 MHz): δ 7.34–7.32 (m, 4H), 7.28–7.23 (m, 3H), 7.19 (dd, *J* = 7.6, 7.6 Hz, 1H), 7.12 (ddd, *J* = 7.5, 1.2, 1.2 Hz, 1H), 6.64 (d, *J* = 15.9 Hz, 1H), 6.27 (ddd, *J* = 15.8, 6.5, 6.5 Hz, 1H), 6.01 (d, *J* = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 5.12 (quint., *J* = 7.1 Hz, 1H), 4.77 (dd, *J* = 6.5, 1.0 Hz, 2H), 4.25 (s, 1H), 3.94 (d, *J* = 6.7 Hz, 2H), 3.82–3.69 (m, 2H), 3.51–3.44 (m, 1H), 3.42–3.36 (m, 1H), 2.87 & 2.76 (AB quartet, *J* = 13.0 Hz, 2H), 2.23 & 2.09 (AB quartet, *J* = 13.9 Hz, 2H), 2.03–1.94 (m, 1H), 1.48 (d, *J* = 7.0 Hz, 3H), 1.24 (t, *J* = 7.0 Hz, 3H), 1.15 (t, *J* = 7.0 Hz, 3H), 0.96 (d, *J* = 6.7 Hz, 6H), 0.95 (s, 3H); ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 126 MHz): δ 171.1, 155.4, 143.6, 138.7, 135.7, 135.1, 131.3, 129.7, 128.8, 128.2, 127.5, 126.4, 124.5, 122.4, 108.6, 74.3, 68.5, 66.7, 65.8, 48.7, 43.1, 41.8, 41.0, 27.9, 21.7, 20.7, 19.0, 15.7, 15.6; MS *m*/z 562.4 (calc'd: C₃₂H₄₅NO₆ + Na⁺, [M+Na]⁺, 562.3).

Overlay of ¹H-NMR of **3.S5** and **3.S6** provided evidence of separation of diastereomeric protons. Methine H21 was integrated for the diastereomers in **3.S6** and the integral was normalized to 1.0. The d.r. was found to be 94:6, which gives an approximate enantiomeric excess of 89% e.e. for template (+)-**3.S4**.



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C.4. Absolute stereochemical determination of (+)-3.5



(*E*)-3-(3-((*S*)-2-(2-(((*S*)-1-amino-3-(1*H*-indol-3-yl)-1-oxopropan-2-yl)amino)-2-oxoethyl)-2-(diethoxymethyl)hept-6-yn-1-yl)phenyl)allyl isobutyl carbonate

Synthesized according to General Procedure A. Obtained 30 mg [45 µmol, 87% crude recovery] of 3.34.



(*E*)-3-(3-(((1*S*,5*S*,11b*R*)-5-carbamoyl-3-oxo-1-(pent-4-yn-1-yl)-2,3,5,6,11,11b-hexahydro-1*H*-indolizino[8,7-*b*]indol-1-yl)methyl)phenyl)allyl isobutyl carbonate

Synthesized according to General Procedure B. After reaction completion, solvent was removed, and the crude residue was dissolved in ~500 μ L DMSO and purified by semi-preparative HPLC to give 12 mg [21 μ mol, 51% yield] of desired **3.35**. The absolute stereochemistry of **3.35** was inferred from the NOE correlations shown relative to the Ca-(*S*) stereocenter retained from L-tryptophan. MS *m/z* 604.3 (calc'd: C₃₅H₃₉N₃O₅ + Na⁺, [M+Na]⁺, 604.3).

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Analytical HPLC Method			Semi-Preparative HPLC Method	1			
Column: Eclipse-XDB C ₁₈ , 4.6x250	Time	%B	<u>Column</u> : Waters Sunfire [™]	C ₁₈ ,	Time	%B	
mm, 5 μm	0	45	19x250 mm, 5 μm	-	0	40	
Solvent A: $H_2O + 0.1\%$ HCOOH	1	45	Solvent A: $H_2O + 0.1\%$ HCOO	H	2	40	
Solvent B: ACN + 0.1% HCOOH	14	100	Solvent B: ACN + 0.1% HCOO	н	30	50	
Flow rate: 1.00 mL/min	15	45	Flow rate: 18.0 mL/min	L	50	50	

Pictet-Spengler Product 3.35





(600MHz,	DMSO-d6,	298K)
	400	411

	13C	1H	key correlation
1	18.2 ppm	0.9 ppm (d) J=4.9 Hz (6H)	
2	26.9 ppm	1.92–1.89 ppm (m) (1H)	COSY 2→1
3	73.0 ppm	3.90 ppm (d) 4.5 Hz (2)	TOCSY 3→2
4	154.4 ppm	-	HMBC 3→4
5	67.5 ppm	4.68 ppm (d) J=4.1 Hz (2H)	HMBC 5→4
6	122.8 ppm	6.13–6.10 ppm (m) (1H)	TOCSY 6→5
7	133.4 ppm	6.46 ppm (d) J=15.5 Hz (1H)	COSY 7→6
8	135.0 ppm	-	HMBC 6→8
9	124.2 ppm	7.23 ppm (d) J=6.4 Hz (1H)	HMBC 7→9
10	127.6 ppm	7.14–7.11 ppm (m) (1H)	COSY 9→10
11	130.0 ppm	6.80 ppm (d) J=5.9 Hz (1H)	TOCSY 9→11
12	137.2	-	HMBC 10→12
13	128.5 ppm	6.71 ppm (s) (1H)	HMBC 7→13
14	39.9 ppm	2.33–2.31 ppm (m) ; 2.21–2.19 ppm (m) (2H)	HMBC 14→12
15	45.3 ppm	-	HMBC 14, 16, 21, 22→15
16	34.5 ppm	1.95–1.90 ppm (m) ; 1.88–1.83 ppm (m) (2H)	HMBC 21→16 / TOCSY 16→17
17	23.8 ppm	1.74–1.70 ppm (m) ; 1.60–1.56 ppm (m) 2H)	TOCSY 18→17
18	18.0 ppm	2.33–2.31 ppm (m) ; 2.24–2.20 ppm (m) (2H)	TOCSY 20→18
19	84.2 ppm	-	HMBC 20→19
20	71.1 ppm	2.78 ppm (s) (1H)	
21	59.2 ppm	5.06 pm (s) (1H)	NOESY 21→22, 16, 17, 37, 37'
22	38.6 ppm	2.65 ppm (d) J=15.9 Hz ; 2.17 ppm (d) J=15.9 Hz (2H)	
23	171.9 ppm	-	HMBC 22→23
24	-	-	
25	49.3 ppm	4.82 ppm (d) J=4.5 Hz (1H)	
26	22.9 ppm	3.35 ppm (d) J=15.0 Hz ; 2.55–2.52 Hz (2H)	TOCSY 25→26
27	106.9 ppm	-	HMBC 21, 25, 26→27
28	125.8 ppm	-	HMBC 26→28
29	111.1	7.41 ppm (d) J=6.6 Hz (1H)	HMBC 30→29
30	118.3	7.00 ppm (dd) J=6.3, 6.3 Hz (1H)	HMBC 30→28
31	120.9 ppm	7.12–7.09 ppm (m) (1H)	
32	117.5 ppm	7.41 ppm (d) J=6.6 Hz (1H)	HMBC 31→32
33	136.6 ppm	-	HMBC 31, 34→33
34	_	10.86 ppm (s) (1H)	
35	128.8 ppm	-	HMBC 21, 26→35
36	171.6 ppm	-	HMBC 25, 37→36
37	-	[7.48 ppm (s) ; 7.09 ppm (s) (2H)	

C.5. Synthesis of Acyclic Precursors and Macrocyclization Products



Acyclic Cinnamyl Carbonate 3.36: Synthesized according to Procedure A. Carried forward without purification



Pictet-Spengler Product 3.37: Synthesized according to Procedure B. Chromatographed on SiO₂ with a gradient from 0% to 5% MeOH in CHCl₃ (0.5% AcOH). White Solid. 34 mg, [41 µmol, 94% yield]. ¹H NMR (DMSO-*d*₆, 500 MHz): δ 12.07 (br s, 1H), 10.93 (s, 1H), 9.15 (s, 1H), 8.19 (d, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 7.67 (d, *J* = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 7.43 (d, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 7.37 (d, *J* = 7.9 Hz, 1H), 7.31 (d, *J* = 7.9 Hz, 1H), 7.30 (br s, 1H), 7.22 (dd, *J* = 7.6, 7.6 Hz, 1H), 7.08 (dd, *J* = 7.6, 7.6 Hz, 1H), 7.01–6.98 (m, 2H), 6.94–6.88 (m, 4 H), 6.63–6.54 (m, 4H), 6.26 (ddd, *J* = 15.9, 6.3, 6.3 Hz, 1H), 5.09 (d, *J* = 6.9 Hz, 1H), 5.01 (s, 1H), 4.72, (d, *J* = 6.1 Hz, 1H), 4.24 (ddd, *J* = 7.5, 7.5, 7.5 Hz, 1H), 4.08 (ddd, *J* = 7.9, 7.9, 7.9, Hz, 1H), 3.90 (d, *J* = 6.7 Hz, 2H), 2.82 (dd, *J* = 14.7, 6.5 Hz, 1H), 2.74 (dd, *J* = 13.6, 5.7 Hz, 1H), 2.61 (dd, *J* = 13.8, 7.8 Hz, 1H), 2.41 (d, *J* = 15.8 Hz, 1H), 2.22–2.17 (m, 2H), 2.13–2.00 (m, 3H),1.90 (quint., *J* = 7.0 Hz, 1H), 1.86–1.80 (m, 1H), 1.75–1.65 (m, 1H), 1.42 (s, 3H), 0.89 (d, *J* = 6.8 Hz, 6H); ¹³C NMR (DMSO-*d*₆, 126 MHz): δ 174.1, 172.6, 172.5, 170.6, 170.2, 155.8, 154.5, 137.6, 136.8, 135.4, 133.6, 130.4, 130.1, 129.1, 128.8, 128.2, 127.5, 126.4, 124.5, 123.2, 121.2, 118.7, 117.9, 114.9, 111.4, 107.1, 73.4, 67.7, 62.7, 53.9, 52.2, 49.3, 42.6, 42.1, 36.6, 30.2, 27.3, 26.8, 23.5, 23.2, 18.7; MS *m*/z 822.3 (calc'd: C₄₅H₅₂N₅O₁₀+, [M+H]⁺, 822.4).



Macrocycle 3.38: Synthesized according to Procedure E. Carried forward without purification.



Macrocycle 3.39: Synthesized according to Procedure B. Purified by preparative HPLC – see below for conditions. White Solid. 11.4 mg [16 µmol, 28% yield over three steps]. ¹H NMR (DMSO- d_6 , 500 MHz): δ 12.04 (br s, 1H), 10.87 (s, 1H), 8.32 (d, J = 9.2 Hz, 1H), 7.41 (d, J = 8.2 Hz, 1H), 7.38 (br s, 1H), 7.25 (d, J = 8.7 Hz, 2H), 7.11–7.01 (m, 5H), 7.04 (d, J = 8.9 Hz, 2H), 6.98–6.95 (m, 1H), 6.92 (d, J = 6.8 Hz, 1H), 6.75 (d, J = 8.7 Hz, 1H), 6.54 (d, J = 16.3 Hz, 1H), 6.25 (s, 1H), 5.98 (ddd, J = 16.3, 6.8, 4.0 Hz, 1H), 4.93 (s, 1H), 4.87 (ddd, J = 15.9, 4.0, 1.7 Hz, 1H), 4.80 (dd, J = 15.9, 6.8 Hz, 1H), 4.48–4.44 (m, 1H), 4.32 (d, J = 9.2 Hz, 1H), 4.13 (ddd, J = 9.1, 9.1, 4.8 Hz, 1H), 3.11 (dd, J = 14.5, 5.3 Hz, 1H), 2.76 (dd, J = 14.5, 4.3 Hz, 1H), 2.18 (d, J = 16.8 Hz, 1H), 2.10–2.07 (m, 2H), 2.01–1.94 (m, 1H), 1.82–1.76 (m, 1H), 1.64 (s, 3H), 1.62–1.56 (m, 1H), 1.54–1.48 (m, 1H), 1.41–1.35 (m, 1H); ¹³C NMR (DMSO- d_6 , 126 MHz): δ 174.4, 174.0, 172.2, 171.9, 171.6, 170.1, 157.6, 137.5, 137.0, 134.5, 131.3, 130.7, 130.0, 129.3, 128.1, 127.7, 127.2, 126.5, 126.0, 125.0, 121.2, 118.7, 118.4, 115.0, 111.1, 106.0, 68.4, 52.0, 50.8, 48.6, 47.7, 43.2, 42.4, 36.3, 32.0, 27.1, 26.2, 23.7; MS *m/z* 704.3 (calc'd: C₄₀H₄₂N₅O₇⁺, [M+H]⁺, 704.3).

Contaminated with an unknown impurity. ¹³C-NMR peaks chosen by analogy to Macrocycle 3.45

Analytical HPLC Method <u>Column</u>: Eclipse-XDB C₁₈, 4.6x150 mm, 5 μm <u>Solvent A</u>: H₂O + 0.1% TFA <u>Solvent B</u>: ACN + 0.1% TFA Flow rate: 1.00 mL/min

Time	%B	
0	25	
1	25	
14	80	
15	25	

Preparative HPLC MethodColumn:Waters SunfireTM C18,19x250 mm, 5 μ mSolvent A: H2O + 0.1% TFASolvent A:H2O + 0.1% TFASolvent B:ACN + 0.1% TFAFlow rate:18.0 mL/min

Time	%B
0	45
2	45
10	48



Acyclic Cinnamyl Carbonate 3.40: Synthesized according to Procedure A. Carried forward without purification.



Pictet-Spengler Product 3.41: Synthesized according to Procedure B. Carried forward without purification.



Acyclic Cinnamyl Carbonate 3.42: Synthesized according to Procedure E. Purified by preparative HPLC – see below for conditions. White Solid. 9 mg [11 μ mol, 19% yield over three steps]. MS *m*/*z* 817.3 (calc'd: C₄₆H₅₃N₆O₈⁺, [M+H]⁺, 817.4).

Analytical HPLC Method			Preparative HPLC Method			
Column: Eclipse-XDB C ₁₈ ,	Time	%B	<u>Column</u> : Waters Sunfire TM C_{18} ,	Time	%B	
4.6x150 mm, 5 μm	0	25	19x250 mm, 5 μm	0	/0D	
Solvent A: $H_2O + 0.1\%$ HCOOH	1	25	Solvent A: $H_2O + 0.1\%$ HCOOH	2	42	
Solvent B: ACN + 0.1% HCOOH	14	80	Solvent B: ACN + 0.1%	10	42	
Flow rate: 1.00 mL/min	15	25	НСООН	10	40	
			Flow rate: 18.0 mL/min			



•	13C	ÎH Î	key correlation
1	67.6 ppm	4.65 ppm (m) (2H)	
2	124.4 ppm	6.10 ppm (ddd) J=16.0, 5.8, 5.8 Hz (1H)	
3	132.1 ppm	6.23 ppm (d) J=16.1 Hz (1H)	
4	135.0 ppm	-	HMBC 2→4
5	124.0 ppm	7.17 ppm (ddd) J=7.7, 1.3, 1.3 Hz (1H)	HMBC 5→3
6	127.7 ppm	7.12 ppm (dd) J=7.5, 7.5 Hz (1H)	HMBC 6→2, 8
7	129.4 ppm	6.95–6.94 ppm (m) (1H)	HMBC 5→7
8	137.3 ppm	-	
9	128.1 ppm	6.31 ppm (dd) J=1.4, 1.4 Hz (1H)	HMBC 5→9
10	40.9 ppm	2.39 ppm (s) (2H)	HMBC 10→8, 7, 9
11	42.3 ppm	-	HMBC 14→11
12	43.7 ppm	2.51 ppm (d) J=15.8Hz; 2.37 ppm (d) J=15.9 Hz (AB quartet) (2H)	
	172 0 ppm		HMBC 12→13 / NOESY
13	172.0 ppm	-	13→12, 29
14	25.3 ppm	1.45 ppm (s) (3H)	COSY 25 -> 14
15	62.1 ppm	5.01 ppm (dd) J=1.4, 1.4 Hz (1H)	
16	-		
17	49.1 ppm	4.74 ppm (d) J=7.0 Hz (1H)	
18	23.4 ppm	3.21 ppm (d) J=15.1 Hz; 2.58 ppm (ddd) J=15.3, 6.3, 1.6 Hz (2H)	COSY 17→18
19	106.7 ppm	-	HMBC 15, 17, 18→19
20	126.2 ppm		HMBC 22, 24→20
21	117.5 ppm	7.40 ppm (d) J=7.9 Hz (1H)	HMBC 21→19
22	118.4 ppm	6.88 ppm (ddd) J=7.9, 7.0, 0.8 Hz (1H)	COSY 21→22
23	121.0 ppm	6.96 ppm (ddd) J=7.9, 7.0, 0.8 Hz (1H)	COSY 23→22
24	111.1 ppm	7.32 ppm (d) J=7.9 Hz (1H)	10CSY 21→24
25	136.6 ppm		HMBC 21, 23→25
26	-	10.87 ppm (s) (1H)	
27	129.3 ppm	-	HMBC 13, 26→27
28	169.7 ppm		
29	-	[7.74 ppm (ad) J=5.6, 5.6 HZ (1H)	
30	37.7 ppm	$[2.90-2.93 \text{ ppm}(\text{m})(2\Pi)$	
31	26.1 ppm	1.29-1.24 ppin (m) , 1.17-1.15 ppin (m) (21)	
32	25.6 ppm	$10.95-0.07$ ppin (iii) (2 \square)	
33	24.0 ppm	1.37 - 1.51 ppin (iii), $1.22 - 1.17$ ppin (iii) (21)	
34	171.0 ppm	1.30 ppm (ddd) 3–14.8, 8.3, 3.7 Hz , 1.70 ppm (ddd) 3–13.0, 8.3, 3.3 Hz (2H)	UMPC 24 .25
30	171.9 ppm		
37		4 31 ppm (ddd) 1=7 9 7 9 5 7 Hz (1H)	
38	27.6 ppm	1 92_1 86 ppm (m) · 1 74_1 69 ppm (m) (2H)	COSV 37→38
30	29.8 ppm	2 24_2 15 ppm (m) (2H)	$COSY 39 \rightarrow 38$
40	173.9 ppm		HMBC 39→40
41		not observed	
42	171 0 ppm		
43		7 95 ppm (d) .I=8 2 Hz (1H)	HMBC 43→42
40	54.1 nnm	440 ppm (ddd) = 9.9.82 34 Hz (1H)	
45	36.4 ppm	2.98 ppm (dd), l=14.0, 3.6 Hz · 2.78 pppm (dd), l=14.0, 10.0 Hz (2H)	$COSY 44 \rightarrow 45$
46	129.9 nnm		HMBC 48→46
47	130.2 ppm	7 25 ppm (d) l=8 6 Hz (1H)	HMBC 45→47
48	114.1 ppm	6.93 (d) J=8.7 Hz (1H)	$COSY 47 \rightarrow 48$
49	156.8 npm		HMBC 1→49
50	-	<u> </u>	-
51	173.0 ppm	<u> </u>	HMBC 52→51
52	-	7 50 ppm (br s) : 7 08 ppm (br s) (2H)	
02	_		



Acyclic Cinnamyl Carbonate 3.43: Synthesized according to Procedure A. Carried forward without purification.



Pictet-Spengler Product 3.S17: Synthesized according to Procedure B. Carried forward without purification.



Macrocycle 3.44: Synthesized according to Procedure C. Purified by preparative HPLC – see below for conditions. White Solid. 3 mg [4.3 µmol, 60% yield over three steps]. MS m/z 704.2 (calc'd: $C_{40}H_{42}N_5O_7^+$, [M+H]⁺, 704.3).



Macrocycle 3.45: Synthesized according to Procedure E. Purified by preparative HPLC using HCOOH instead of TFA – see below for conditions. White Solid. 15 mg [21 µmol, 29% yield over three steps]. MS m/z 704.3 (calc'd: C₄₀H₄₂N₅O₇⁺, [M+H]⁺, 704.3).

Analytical HPLC Method			Preparative HPLC Method		
Column: Eclipse-XDB C ₁₈ ,	Time	%B	<u>Column</u> : Waters Sunfire [™] C ₁₈ , 19x250	Time	%B
4.6x150 mm, 5 μm	0	45	mm, 5 μm	0	40
Solvent A: $H_2O + 0.1\%$ TFA	1	45	Solvent A: $H_2O + 0.1\%$ TFA / HCOOH	0	40
Solvent B: $ACN + 0.1\%$ TFA	1/	100	Solvent B: ACN + 0.1% TFA /	2	40
Flow rate: 1.00 mL/min	15	100	HCOOH	14	60
riow rate. 1.00 mL/mm	13	43	Flow rate: 18.0 mL/min		



	13C	1H	key correlation
1	32.4 ppm	3.40 ppm (dd) J=15.6, 7.8 Hz ; 3.24 ppm (dd) J=15.5, 6.6 Hz (2H)	
2	129.3 ppm	6.32 ppm (ddd) J=15.6, 7.2, 7.2 H (1H)	
3	130.8 ppm	6.52 ppm (d) J-15.7 Hz (1H)	
4	137.7 ppm	-	HMBC 2→4
5	124.2 ppm	7.29 ppm (d) J=7.7 Hz (1H)	HMBC 3→5
6	128.3 ppm	7.35 ppm (dd) J=7.3, 7.3 H (1H)	HMBC 6→4, 8
7	130.0 ppm	7.10 ppm (d) J=7.2 Hz (1H) (1H)	HMBC / COSY 5→7
8	137.7 ppm	-	HMBC 10→8
9	128.1 ppm	7.42 ppm (s) (1H)	HMBC 3, 5→9
10	41.9 ppm	3.39 ppm (d) J=13.8 Hz ; 2.78 ppm (d) J=13.8 Hz (2H)	
11	41.2 ppm	-	HMBC 12, 10→11
12	23.7 ppm	0.81 ppm (s) (3H)	
13	57.0 ppm	5.51 ppm (s) 1H)	NOESY 13→10, 14, 29
14	41.8 ppm	2.29 ppm (d) J=16.1 Hz ; 1.90 ppm (d) J=16.0 Hz	HMBC 14→11, 13
15	171.1 ppm	-	HMBC 14→15
16	-	-	
17	48.8 ppm	5.03 ppm (d) J=66 Hz (1H)	
18	25.3 ppm	3.15 ppm (d) J=15.2 Hz ; 2.88 ppm (dd) J=15.2, 6.5 Hz (2H)	COSY 17→18
19	105.8 ppm	-	HMBC 17, 18→19
20	126.1 ppm	-	HMBC 18→20
21	117.1 ppm	7.36 ppm (d) J=7.4 Hz (2H)	COSY 21→22
22	118.4 ppm	6.98 ppm (dd) J=7.7, 7.7 Hz (1H)	HMBC 22→20
23	120.8 ppm	7.08 ppm (dd) J=7.9, 7.9 Hz (2H)	COSY24→23
24	111.1 ppm	7.35 ppm (d) J=7.6 Hz (1H)	HMBC 24→20 / 22→24
25	136.3 ppm	-	HMBC 21, 23→25
26	-	10.64 (br s) (1H)	
27	130.3 ppm	-	HMBC 13, 18→27
28	170.3 ppm	-	HMBC 17→28
29	-	8.08 ppm (d) J=4.8 Hz (1H)	COSY 29→30
30	52.1 ppm	3.81–3.77 ppm (m) (1H)	COSY 30→31
31	26.7 ppm	1.83–1.77 ppm (m) ; 1.68–1.62 ppm (m) (2H)	COSY 32→31
32	30.2 ppm	2.15 ppm (ddd) J=16.3, 11.1, 5.3 Hz ; 2.06 ppm (ddd) J=16.4, 11.1, 5.2 Hz (2H)	
33	173.9 ppm	-	HMBC 32→33
34	-	12.06 ppm (br s) (1H)	
35	not observed	-	
36	-	7.41 ppm (d) J=8.1 Hz (1H)	COSY 36→37
37	53.9 ppm	4.19 ppm (ddd) J=8.1, 8.1, 3.8 Hz (1H)	
38	36.8 ppm	2.66 ppm (dd) J=13.9, 3.5 Hz ; 2.58 ppm (dd) J=13.9, 8.4 Hz (2H)	COSY 37→38
39	127.7	-	HMBC 38, 44→41
40	129.9 ppm	6.86 ppm (d) J=1.7 Hz (1H)	HMBC 38→40
41	125.4 ppm	-	HMBC 44, 1→41
42	153.3 ppm	-	HMBC 1→42
43	_	9.18 ppm (s)	affected by water suppression
44	114.3 ppm	6.66 ppm (d) J=8.1 Hz (1H)	COSY 45→44
45	127.8 ppm	6.84 ppm (dd) J=8.2, 1.8 Hz (1H)	HMBC 40→45
46	173.0 ppm	-	HMBC 47→46
47	_	7.37 ppm (br s) ; 6.95 ppm (br s) (2H)	
_			



	13C	1H	key correlation
1	66.9 ppm	4.92 ppm (dd) J= 14.6, 5.0 Hz ; 4.81 ppm (d) J=14.5 Hz (2 H)	
2	125.9 ppm	6.38-6.36 ppm (m) (1 H)	
3	132.2 ppm	6.71 ppm (d) J= 15.7 Hz (1 H)	
4	135.7 ppm	-	HMBC 2→4
5	123.0 ppm	7.52 ppm (d) J= 5.6 Hz (1 H)	HMBC 3→5
6	128.4 ppm	7.36-7.34 ppm (m) (1H)	HMBC 6→4
7	131.2 ppm	7.01 ppm (d) J= 5.7 Hz (1 H)	TOCSY 5→7
8	137,5 ppm	-	HMBC 6→8
9	130.0 ppm	7.34 ppm (s) (1 H)	HMBC 3→9 / 5→9
10	40.9 ppm	3.39 ppm (d) J= 13.8 Hz ; 2.73 ppm (d) J=13.7 Hz (2 H)	HMBC 10→8
11	42.0 ppm	-	HMBC 10,13,14→11
12	23.5 ppm	0.74 ppm (s) (3 H)	HMBC 12→14
13	56.8 ppm	5.19 ppm (s) (1 H)	
14	41.2 ppm	2.25 ppm (d) J= 15.3 Hz ; 1.88 ppm (d) J=15.3 Hz (AB quartet) (2 H)	HMBC 13 →14
15	170.9 ppm	-	HMBC 14→15
16	-	-	
17	48.2 ppm	5.08 ppm (d) J= 4.1 Hz (1 H)	
18	26.0 ppm	3.07 ppm (d) J= 15.3 Hz ; 2.90 ppm (dd) J=15.3, 4.2 Hz (2 H)	COSY 17→18
19	105.3 ppm	-	HMBC 13,17,18→19
20	126.1 ppm	-	HMBC 22,24→20
21	117.0 ppm	7.37 ppm (d) J= 6.7 Hz (1 H)	HMBC 21→19
22	118.5 ppm	7.00 ppm (dd) J= 6.7, 6.7 Hz (1 H)	COSY/TOCSY 23→22
23	120.6 ppm	7.11 ppm (dd) J= 6.9, 6.9 Hz (1 H)	HMBC 21 →23
24	111.1 ppm	7.13 ppm (d) J= 6.7 Hz (1 H)	HMBC 22 →24
25	136.3 ppm	-	HMBC 21,23→25
26	_	11.05 ppm (s) (1 H)	
27	130.2 ppm	-	HMBC 13,26→27
28	170.6 ppm	-	HMBC 17→28
29	_	8.12 ppm (d) J= 4.2 Hz (1 H)	HMBC 29→28
30	48.3 ppm	3.70-3.67 ppm (m) (1 H)	COSY 29→30
31	26.4 ppm	1.90-1.85 ppm (m) ; 1.70-1.65 ppm (m) (2 H)	COSY 30→31
32	30.3 ppm	2.28-2.24 ppm (m) ; 2.17-2.13 ppm (m) (2 H)	TOCSY 30→32
33	173.8 ppm	-	HMBC 32→33
34	-	12.11 ppm (br s) (1 H)	
35	171.3 ppm	-	HMBC 30→35
36	-	7.52 ppm (d) J= 5.6 Hz (1 H)	HMBC 36→35
37	54.3 ppm	4.09-4.07 ppm (m) (1 H)	COSY 36→37
38	35.8 ppm	2.83 ppm (d) J= 13.8 Hz ; 2.60 ppm (dd) J=13.9, 9.2 Hz (2 H)	COSY 37→38
39	129.6 ppm	-	HMBC 41→39
40	130.1 ppm	7.16 ppm (d) J= 6.2 Hz (2 H)	HMBC 40→38
41	114.8 ppm	6.83 ppm (d) J= 6.1 Hz (2 H)	COSY 40→38
42	155.7 ppm	-	HMBC 1→42
43	173.1 ppm	-	HMBC 44→43
44	-	7.40 ppm (br s) ; 6.90 ppm (br s) (2 H)	TOCSY 44→44'



Acyclic Cinnamyl Carbonate 3.S18: Synthesized according to Procedure A. Carried forward without purification.



Pictet-Spengler Product 3.S19: Synthesized according to Procedure B. Carried forward without purification.



Macrocyclic Product 3.46: Synthesized according to Procedure C. Purified by preparative SiO₂ chromatography $1 \rightarrow 10\%$ MeOH/CH₃Cl(0.1% TFA). White Solid. 133 mg [176 µmol, 31% yield over three steps]. MS *m/z* 756.3 (calc'd: C₄₄H₄₆N₅O₇⁺, [M+H]⁺, 756.3).

Analytical HPLC Method		
Column: Eclipse-XDB C ₁₈ ,	Time	%B
4.6x150 mm, 5 μm	0	25
Solvent A: $H_2O + 0.1\%$ TFA	1	25
Solvent B: ACN + 0.1% TFA	14	80
Flow rate: 1.00 mL/min	15	25



	13C	1H	key correlation
1	32.4 ppm	3.50 ppm (dd) J=15.6, 7.3 Hz ; 3.21 ppm (dd) J=15.6, 6.9Hz (2H)	
2	129.5 ppm	6.33 ppm (ddd) J=15.6, 7.2, 7.2 Hz (1H)	
3	130.5 ppm	6.49 ppm (d) J=15.7 Hz (1H)	
4	137.6 ppm	-	HMBC 2→4
5	123.7 ppm	7.31 pm (d) J=7.7 Hz (1H)	HMBC 3→5
6	128.4 ppm	7.35 ppm (dd) J=7.4, 7.4 H (1H)	HMBC $6 \rightarrow$ / TOCSY $6 \rightarrow 5$, 7
7	130.0 ppm	7.10 ppm (d) J=7.7 Hz (1H)	TOCSY 5→7
8	137.5 ppm	-	HMBC 6→8
9	128.6 ppm	7.37 ppm (s) (1H)	HMBC 3, 5→9
10	39.8 ppm	3.34–3.32 ppm (m) (under water) ; 3.17 ppm J=15.4 Hz (2H)	HMBC 10→8, 7, 9
11	44.1 ppm	-	HMBC 10, 17→11
12	34.7 ppm	1.38–1.33 ppm (m) ; 1.26–1.23 ppm (m)	HMBC 10, 18→12
13	22.6 ppm	1.47–1.40 ppm (m) ; 1.36–1.33 ppm (m) (2H)	COSY 12→13
14	18.1 ppm	1.91 (ddd) J=6.6, 6.6, 2.5 Hz (2H)	
15	83.8 ppm	-	HMBC 13, 14→15
16	70.8 ppm	2.56 ppm (dd) J=2.6, 2.6 Hz (1H)	
17	57.3 ppm	5.60 ppm (s) (1H)	
18	38.1 ppm	2.19 ppm (d) J=16.4 Hz ; 2.09 (d) J=16.4 Hz (2H)	HMBC17, 10→18
19	171.0 ppm	-	HMBC 18→19
20	_	-	
21	48.7 ppm	5.02 (d) J=6.6 Hz (1H)	
22	25.1 ppm	3.17 ppm (d) J=15.5 Hz ; 2.87–2.83 ppm (m) (2H)	COSY 21→22
23	106.0 ppm	-	HMBC 17, 21→23
24	126.1 ppm	-	HMBC 22, 30→24
25	116.9 ppm	7.37 ppm (d) J=7.8 Hz (1H)	HMBC 25→29
26	118.3 ppm	6.98 ppm (dd) J=7.6, 7.6 Hz (1H)	TOCSY/COSY 27→26
27	120.5 ppm	7.08 ppm (ddd) J=7.6, 7.6, 0.8 Hz (1H)	HMBC 27→29
28	110.9 ppm	7.35 ppm (d) J=8.1 Hz (1H)	HMBC 26→28
29	136.4 ppm	-	HMBC 30→29
30	_	10.59 ppm (s) (1H)	
31	130.0 ppm	-	HMBC 17, 30→31
32	170.0 ppm	-	HMBC 21→32
33	_	8.05 ppm (d) J=6.6 Hz (1H)	HMBC 33→32
34	52.0 ppm	3.80 ppm (ddd) J=9.3, 6.7, 4.4 Hz (1H)	TOCSY 33→34
35	26.8 ppm	1.83–1.78 ppm (m) ; 1.68–1.62 ppm (m) (2H)	COSY34→35
36	30.0 ppm	2.15 ppm (ddd) J=16.3, 11.3, 5.1 Hz ; 2.05 ppm (ddd) J=16.4, 11.3, 5.1 Hz (2H)	TOCSY 34→36
37	173.7 ppm	-	HMBC 36→37
38	-	12.06 (1H)	
39	171.1 ppm	-	HMBC 34→39
40	-	7.42 ppm (d) J=7.9 Hz (1H)	HMBC 40→39
41	53.9 ppm	4.20 (ddd) J=8.2, 8.2, 3.8 Hz (1H)	COSY 40→41
42	36.7 ppm	2.66 ppm (dd) J=13.9, 3.4 Hz ; 2.59 ppm (dd) J=14.0, 8.3 Hz (2H)	COSY 41→42
43	127.5 ppm	-	HMBC 42, 47–43
44	129.8 ppm	6.86 ppm (d) J=1.6 Hz (1H)	HMBC 44→46
45	125.4 ppm	-	HMBC 1, 47→45
46	153.2 ppm	-	
47	114.3 ppm	6.66 ppm (d) J=8.1 Hz (1H)	HMBC 47→46
48	127.7 ppm	6.84 ppm (dd) J=8.3, 1.9 Hz (1H)	
49	-	9.17 ppm (s) (1H)	
50	172.7 ppm	-	HMBC 41→50
51	-	7.37 ppm (s) ; 6.95 ppm (br s)	HMBC 51→50



Acyclic Cinnamyl Carbonate 3.820: Synthesized according to Procedure A. Carried forward without purification.



Pictet-Spengler Product 3.S21: Synthesized according to Procedure B. Carried forward without purification.



Macrocyclic Product 3.47: Synthesized according to Procedure C. Purified by preparative HPLC – see below for conditions. White Solid. 27 mg [36 μ mol, 22% yield over three steps]. MS *m*/*z* 755.3 (calc'd: C₄₄H₄₇N₆O₆⁺, [M+H]⁺, 755.4).

Analytical HPLC Method			Preparative HPLC Method		
Column: Eclipse-XDB C ₁₈ ,	Time	%B	Column: Waters Sunfire [™] C ₁₈ ,	Time	%B
4.6x150 mm, 5 μm	0	25	19x250 mm, 5 μm	0	42
Solvent A: $H_2O + 0.1\%$ TFA	1	25	Solvent A: $H_2O + 0.1\%$ TFA	2	42
Solvent B: ACN + 0.1% TFA	14	80	Solvent B: ACN + 0.1% TFA	10	48
Flow rate: 1.00 mL/min	15	25	Flow rate: 18.0 mL/min	12	100



(13C	1H	key correlation
1	32.2 ppm	3.48 ppm (dd) J=15.8, 7.3 Hz ; 3.24 ppm J=15.8, 6.8 Hz (2H)	
2	129.4 ppm	6.35 ppm (ddd) J=15.6, 7.1, 7.1 Hz (1H)	
3	130.7 ppm	6.49 ppm (d) J=15.6 Hz (1H)	
4	137.7 ppm		HMBC 2→4
5	124.0 ppm	7.31 ppm (d) J=7.5 Hz (1H)	HMBC 3→5
6	128.4 ppm	7.37–7.34 ppm (m) (1H)	HMBC 6→4, 8
7	130.1 ppm	7.11 ppm (d) J=8.1 Hz (1H)	TOCSY 5→7
8	137.4 ppm		HBC 10→8
9	128.6 ppm	7.40 ppm (s) (1H)	HMBC 17→10
10	39.9 ppm	3.33 ppm (d) J=13.9 Hz ; 2.83 ppm (d) J=13.6 Hz (2H) (Ab quartet)	HMBC 17→10
11	44.3 ppm	-	HMBC 10, 17, 18→11
12	34.6 ppm	1.37–1.32 ppm (m) ; 1.25–1.21 ppm (m) (2H)	HMBC 12→10, 11, 17, 18
13	22.5 ppm	1.48–1.41 ppm (m) ; 1.37–1.32 ppm (m) (2H)	HMBC 12→13
14	18.1 ppm	1.92 ppm (ddd) J=6.1, 6.1, 2.3 Hz (2H)	TOCSY 12→14
15	83.9 ppm	-	HMBC 13, 14→15
16	71.0 ppm	2.58 ppm (dd) J=2.5, 2.5 Hz (1H)	
17	57.4 ppm	5.59 ppm (s)	NOESY 17→10, 18, 9, 33
18	38.4 ppm	2.22 ppm (d) J=16.5 Hz ; 2.11 ppm (d) J=16.5 Hz (2H) (AB quartet)	HMBC 10→18
19	171.1 ppm	-	HMBC 18→19
20	-	-	HMBC 22, 24→20
21	48.8 ppm	5.03 ppm (d) J=6.4 Hz	
22	25.0 ppm	3.20 (d) J=15.9 Hz ; 2.85 ppm (dd) J=15.9, 6.4 Hz	COSY/TOCSY 21→22
23	106.1 ppm	-	HMBC 17, 21, 22→23
24	126.0 ppm	-	
25	117.3 ppm	7.41 ppm (d) J=7.8 Hz (1H)	HMBC 25→23
26	118.5 ppm	6.98 ppm (dd) J=7.6, 7.6 Hz (1H)	COSY 25→26
27	120.8 ppm	7.08 ppm (dd) 8.1, 8.1 Hz (1H)	HMBC 25→27
28	111.1 ppm	7.34 ppm (d) J=7.9 Hz (1H)	COSY 28→27
29	136.4 ppm	-	HMBC 25, 27→29
30	-	10.51 (s) (1H)	
31	129.9 ppm	-	HMBC 17, 30→31
32	170.2 ppm	-	HMBC 21→32
33	-	8.18 ppm (d) J=6.3 Hz (1H)	HMBC 33→32
34	52.6 ppm	3.79–3.75 ppm (m) (1H)	COSY 33→32
35	52.6 ppm	1.80–1.74 ppm (m) ; 1.66–1.59 ppm (m) (2H)	COSY 34→35
36	31.4 ppm	2.08–2.01 ppm (m) ; 1.98–1.93 ppm (m) (2H)	COSY 36→35
37	173.9 ppm	-	HMBC 36→37
38	-	7.22 ppm (d) J=6.8 Hz (1H)	HMBC 38→37
39	171.4 ppm		HMBC 34→39
40	-	7.33 ppm (d) J=6.4 Hz (1H)	HMBC 40→39
41	54.1 ppm	4.20–4.16 ppm (m) (1H)	COSY 40→41
42	36.8 ppm	2.66 ppm (dd) J=13.8, 2.5 Hz ; 2.54–2.50 ppm (under DMSO) (m) (2H)	COSY 41→42
43	127.6 ppm	-	HMBC 41, 42→43
44	129.9 ppm	[6.85 (br s)	HMBC 44→46
45	125.4 ppm	-	HMBC 1, 2→45
46	153.2 ppm		
47	-	[9.20 ppm (br s) (1H)	
48	114.4 ppm	[6.67 ppm (d) J=8.7 Hz (1H)	HMBC 48→43, 45
49	127.8 ppm	[6.84 ppm (d) J=8.5 Hz (1H)	HMBC 44→49 / 49→46
50	173.0 ppm	-	HMBC 41→50
51	-	[7.38 ppm (br s) ; 7.00 ppm (br s) (2H)	HMBC 51→50



Acyclic Cinnamyl Carbonate 3.S22: Synthesized according to Procedure A. Carried forward without purification.



Pictet-Spengler Product 3.S23: Synthesized according to Procedure B. Carried forward without purification.



Macrocyclic Product 3.48: Synthesized according to Procedure C. Purified by preparative HPLC – see below for conditions. Yellow solid. HCl-salt: 47 mg [49 μ mol, 13% yield over three steps]. MS *m*/*z* 923.4 (calc'd: C₅₃H₆₃N₈O₇⁺, [M+H]⁺, 923.5).

Analytical HPLC Method			Preparative HPLC Method		
Column: Eclipse-XDB C ₁₈ ,	Time	%B	<u>Column</u> : Waters Sunfire TM C_{18} ,	Time	%B
4.6x150 mm, 5 μm	0	25	19x250 mm, 5 μm	0	40
Solvent A: $H_2O + 0.1\%$ TFA	1	25	Solvent A: $H_2O + 0.1\%$ TFA	2	40
Solvent B: ACN $+ 0.1\%$ TFA	14	80	Solvent B: $ACN + 0.1\%$ TFA	30	50
Flow rate: 1.00 mL/min	15	25	Flow rate: 18.0 mL/min	50	20



	130	1H	key correlation
1	32.2 ppm	3.47–3.44 (m) (under water) ; 3.35 (dd) J=16.1, 6.9 Hz (2H)	
2	129.3 ppm	6.46 ppm (ddd) J=15.7. 6.6. 6.6 Hz (1H)	
3	129.5 npm	6 35 ppm (d) J=15 9 Hz (1H)	
	127.4 ppm		HMPC 24
-	101.4 ppm		
5	124.0 ppm	7.33–7.31 ppm (m) (1H)	
6	128.0 ppm	7.31 ppm (dd) J=7.7, 7.7 Hz (1H)	
7	129.5 ppm	7.15–7.13 ppm (m) (1H)	HMBC 5, 9→7
8	137.5 ppm	-	HMBC 10→8
9	128.5 ppm	7.54 ppm (s) (1H)	HMBC 9→5 / TOCSY 9→5
10	40.5 ppm	3 29 ppm (d) J=13.7 Hz : 2.99 ppm (d) J=13.7 Hz (2H)	HMBC 10→17
11	44.6 ppm		HMBC 10 17-11
12	24.2 ppm	= 1.22, 1.28 nnm (m) : 1.25, 1.21 nnm (m) (24)	
12	34.3 ppm	1.32-1.26 ppm (m) , 1.25-1.21 ppm (m) (2m)	
13	22.3 ppm	1.32–1.28 ppm (m) (2H)	
14	18.0 ppm	1.88–1.86 ppm (m) (2H)	TOCSY 14→12
15	83.6 ppm	-	HMBC 14→15
16	70.9 ppm	2.52 pm (dd) J=2.4, 2.4 Hz (1H)	
17	57.4 ppm	4.96 ppm (s) (1H)	
18	39.1 ppm	2.91 ppm (d) J=16.1 Hz : 2.06 ppm (d) J=16.0 Hz (2H)	HMBC 10→18
19	172.2 nnm		HMBC 18→19
20	TTELE ppm		
20	-		
21	48.9 ppm	4.88 ppm (d) J=6.6 HZ	
22	21.5 ppm	3.46–3.43 ppm (m) (under water) ; 2.66 ppm (dd) J=15.7, 6.5 Hz (2H)	COSY 21→22
23	106.9 ppm	-	HMBC 21, 17, 22→23
24	126.0 ppm	-	HMBC 26, 28→24
25	117.6 ppm	7.42 ppm (d) J=8.1 Hz (1H)	HMBC 25→23
26	118.4 ppm	7.00 ppm (dd) J=7.9. 7.9 Hz (1H)	COSY 25→26
27	120.9 nnm	7.10 ppm (dd) = 8.1.8.1 Hz (1H)	HMBC 25→27
29	111.1 ppm	7.40 ppm (d) I=9.2 Hz (11)	
20	100 E nom	7.40 ppm (d) 3–6.2 m2 (m)	
29	136.5 ppm	-	HMBC 25, 27→29
30	-	10.50 ppm (s) (1H)	
31	128.9 ppm	-	HMBC 17→31
32	168.1 ppm	-	HMBC 21→32
33	-	7.56 ppm (dd) J-5.9, 5.9 Hz (1H)	HMBC 33→32
34	38.0 ppm	2.94 ppm (dd) J=13.9, 6.1 Hz ; 2.66 ppm (dd) J=14.1, 5.8 Hz (2H)	COSY 33→34
35	27.8 ppm	1.06–1.01 ppm (m) (2H)	COSY 34→35
36	22.2 ppm	1.06-0.96 ppm (m) (2H)	COSY 35-36
37	30.7 ppm	1.62 - 1.58 ppm(m)(21)	
- 37	50.7 ppm	2.07 (ddd) I=0.4.0.4.5.0.11-(411)	
38	53.2 ppm	3.97 ppm (ddd) J=8.1, 8.1, 5.3 HZ (1H)	
39	170.7 ppm	-	HMBC 38→39
40	-	7.60 ppm (d) J=7.2 Hz (1H)	HMBC 40→39
41	53.4 ppm	4.39–4.34 ppm (m) (1H) (overlapped with 54)	COSY 40→41
42	36.3 ppm	2.91 ppm (dd) J=14.0, 4.0 Hz ; 2.78 ppm (dd) J=14.0, 8.9 Hz (2H)	COSY 41→42
43	127.3 ppm	-	HMBC 42→48→43
44	130.4 ppm	6.93 ppm (d) J=1.6 Hz (1H)	HMBC 42→44
45	125.0 ppm		HMBC 1 48-45
46	153.1 ppm		
47	100.1 ppm		
4/	-		
48	114.3 ppm	0.00 ppm (u) J=0.2 HZ (1H)	
49	127.4 ppm	6.84 ppm (dd) J=8.3, 1.6 Hz (1H)	TOCSY 44→49
50	172.6 ppm	-	HMBC 41→50
51	-	7.37 ppm (br s) ; 7.20 ppm (br s) (2H)	TOCSY 51→51'
52	-	8.18 ppm (d) J=7.3 Hz (1H)	COSY 52→38
53	171.7 ppm	-	HMBC 52→53
54	48.3 ppm	4.33 ppm (ddd) J=7.0, 7.0, 7.0 Hz (1H) (overlapped with 41)	HMBC 54→53
55	17.5 ppm	1 24 npm (d) .I=7 0 Hz (3H)	COSY 54→55
55	n.o ppm	9.72 nnm (d) 1=7.1 Hz (1H)	
20	-	o.roppin (u) J=r.1 HZ (1H)	
57	167.5 ppm		HMBC 56→57
58	58.3 ppm	4.14 (dddd) J=6.0, 6.0, 6.0, 6.0 Hz (1H)	HMBC 58→57
59	29.3 ppm	2.28–2.22 ppm (m) ; 1.82–1.78 ppm (m) (2H)	COSY 58→59
60	23.3 ppm	1.84–1.78 ppm (m) (2H)	TOCSY 58→60 / COSY 61→60
61	45.3 ppm	3.18–3.12 ppm (m) 2H)	TOCSY 58→61
62	-	9.82 (br s) ; 8.46–8.43 ppm (m) (2H)	COSY 62, 62'→58, 61



Acyclic Cinnamyl Carbonate 3.S23: Synthesized according to Procedure A. Carried forward without purification.



Pictet-Spengler Product 3.S24: Synthesized according to Procedure B. Carried forward without purification.



Macrocyclic Product 3.49: Synthesized according to Procedure C. Purified by preparative TLC: 3% MeOH / 96.5%CH₃Cl / 0.5%AcOH. White solid. 20 mg [28 μ mol, 57% yield over three steps]. MS *m*/*z* 713.4 (calc'd: C₄₃H₄₅N₄O₆⁺, [M+H]⁺, 713.2).



Macrocyclic Product 3.50: Synthesized according to Procedure F. Purified by preparative TLC: 3% MeOH / 96.5%CH₃Cl / 0.5%AcOH. White solid. 8 mg [11 µmol, 19% yield over three steps]. ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 500 MHz): δ 11.06 (s, 1H), 8.23 (d, *J* = 6.9 Hz, 1H), 7.52 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 7.45–7.42 (m, 1H), 7.43 (d, *J* = 7.9 Hz, 1H), 7.38 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 7.35 (d, *J* = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 7.33 (d, *J* = 2.3 Hz, 1H), 7.14 (d, *J* = 8.6 Hz, 1H), 7.10 (d, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 7.07 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 7.00 (dd, *J* = 7.7, 7.7 Hz, 1H), 6.83 (d, *J* = 8.3 Hz, 2H), 6.71 (d, *J* = 15.9 Hz, 1H), 6.33 (ddd, *J* = 15.9, 6.6, 4.8 Hz, 1H), 5.25 (s, 1H), 5.06 (d, *J* = 6.6 Hz, 1H), 4.90 (dd, *J* = 15.0, 7.0 Hz, 1H), 4.83 (dd, *J* = 15.0, 4.7 Hz, 1H), 4.11 (dd, *J* = 5.3, 5.3 Hz, 1H), 3.70–3.65 (m, 1H), 3.13 (d, *J* = 15.3 Hz, 1H), 3.01–2.96 (m, 1H), 2.90 (dd, *J* = 15.0, 7.0 Hz, 1H), 2.84 (d, *J* = 13.9 Hz, 1H), 2.02–1.95 (m, 1H), 1.93 (ddd, *J* = 6.9, 6.9, 2.0 Hz, 2H), 1.80–1.73 (m, 1H), 2.08 (d, *J* = 16.2 Hz, 1H), 2.02–1.95 (m, 1H), 1.93 (ddd, *J* = 6.9, 6.9, 2.0 Hz, 2H), 1.80–1.73 (m, 1H), 2.08 (d, *J* = 16.2 Hz, 1H), 2.08 (d, *J* = 16.

1H), 1.70–1.62 (m, 1H), 1.43–1.23 (m, 6H), 1.12–1.06 (m, 1H); 13 C NMR (CDCl₃, 126 MHz): δ 173.8, 171.4, 171.2, 171.0, 155.8, 137.8, 136.7, 135.9, 132.9, 131.7, 131.5, 130.7, 130.04, 129.97, 128.8, 126.3, 126.2, 123.0, 121.1, 118.8, 117.3, 115.5, 111.5, 106.0, 84.2, 71.3, 67.6, 57.7, 52.6, 48.9, 45.2, 40.4, 38.0, 34.4, 34.0, 32.4, 30.5, 26.6, 26.1, 22.6, 18.2; MS *m/z* 713.4 (calc'd: C₄₃H₄₄N₄O₆ + H⁺, [M+H]⁺, 713.2).

Analytical HPLC Method <u>Column</u>: Eclipse-XDB C₁₈, 4.6x150 mm, 5 μm <u>Solvent A</u>: H₂O + 0.1% TFA <u>Solvent B</u>: ACN + 0.1% TFA <u>Flow rate</u>: 1.00 mL/min

Time	%B
0	45
1	45
14	100
15	45



(600MHz, DM	SO-d6, 298K)
13C	1H

	13C	1H	key correlation
1	31.5 ppm	3.49 ppm (dd) J=16.7, 7.0 Hz ; 3.26 ppm (dd) J=16.7, 6.8Hz (2H)	
2	128.9 ppm	6.38 ppm (ddd) J=15.6, 6.7, 6.7 Hz (1H)	
3	131.0 ppm	6.47 ppm (d) J=15.6 Hz (1H)	
4	137.7 ppm	-	HMBC 2→4
5	123.6 ppm	7.34 pm (d) J=5.8 Hz (1H)	HMBC 3→5
6	128.2 ppm	7.35 ppm (dd) J=5.8, 5.8 Hz (1H)	HMBC 6→4
7	129.9 ppm	7.10 ppm (d) J=5.8 Hz (1H)	HMBC 7→5
8	137.4 ppm	-	HMBC 10→8
9	128.9 ppm	7.45 ppm (s) (1H)	HMBC 9→5
10	39.4 ppm	3.31 & 2.86 ppm (AB quartet) J=14.0 Hz (2H)	
11	44.2 ppm	-	HMBC 10, 12, 17, 18→11
12	34.4 ppm	1.34–1.30 ppm (m) ; 1.17 ppm (ddd) J=13.1, 13.1, 4.1 Hz (2H)	
13	22.5 ppm	1.45–1.41 ppm (m) ; 1.36–1.32 ppm (m) (2H)	COSY 13→12
14	18.1 ppm	1.92 (ddd) J=6.4, 6.4, 2.0 Hz (2H)	HMBC 14→16
15	83.6 ppm	-	HMBC 14→15
16	70.8 ppm	2.58 ppm (dd) J=2.0, 2.0 Hz (1H)	
17	57.3 ppm	5.56 ppm (s) (1H)	
18	38.3 ppm	2.32 & 2.09 ppm (AB quartet) J=16.0 Hz (2H)	
19	171.1 ppm	-	HMBC 18→19
20	-	-	
21	48.8 ppm	5.00 ppm (d) J=5.6 Hz (1H)	
22	24.5 ppm	3.21 ppm (d) J=15.1 Hz ; 2.80 ppm (dd) J=15.1, 5.6 Hz (2H)	COSY 21→22
23	105.7 ppm	-	HMBC 17, 21→23
24	126.0 ppm	-	HMBC 26, 28→24
25	117.1 ppm	7.37 ppm (d) J=7.3 Hz (1H)	HMBC 27→25
26	118.3 ppm	6.97 ppm (dd) J=7.3, 7.3 Hz (1H)	
27	120.5 ppm	7.07 ppm (dd) J=7.3, 7.3 Hz (1H)	
28	110.8 ppm	7.35 ppm (d) J=7.3 Hz (1H)	HMBC 26→28
29	136.1 ppm	-	HMBC 25,27→29
30	-	10.66 ppm (s) (1H)	
31	129.7 ppm	-	HMBC 17→31
32	169.4 ppm	-	HMBC 21, 22'→32
33	-	not observed	
34	52.7 ppm	3.62–3.57 ppm (m) (1H)	
35	26.9 ppm	1.61–1.51 ppm (m) (2H)	COSY 34→35
36	31.4 ppm	2.01–1.88 ppm (m) (2H)	TOCSY 34→36
37	173.6 ppm	-	HMBC 36→37
38	-	not observed	HMBC 34→39
39	171.6 ppm	-	
40	-	7.37 ppm (dd) J=5.7, 5.7 Hz (1H)	
41	39.6 ppm	3.38–3.32 ppm (m) ; 2.99–2.93 (m) (2H)	COSY 40→41
42	34.2 ppm	2.48–2.45 ppm (m) ; 2.99–2.93 ppm (m) (2H)	TOCSY 40→42
43	129.5 ppm	-	HMBC 47–43
44	129.2 ppm	6.75 ppm (s) (1H)	HMBC 44→46
45	125.2 ppm	-	HMBC 1→45
46	152.6 ppm	-	
47	114.2 ppm	6.69 ppm (d) J=7.8 Hz (1H)	HMBC 47→45
48	126.6 ppm	6.79 ppm (dd) J=7.8 Hz (1H)	HMBC 48→46
49	-	9.21 ppm (br s) (1H)	



Acyclic Cinnamyl Carbonate 3.826: Synthesized according to Procedure A. Carried forward without purification.



Pictet-Spengler Product 3.S27: Synthesized according to Procedure B. Carried forward without purification.



Macrocyclic Product 3.51: Synthesized according to Procedure C. Purified by preparative HPLC – see below for conditions. Pale yellow solid. 27 mg [37 μ mol, 57% yield over three steps]. MS *m*/*z* 724.4 (calc'd: C₄₃H₄₆N₇O₄⁺, [M+H]⁺, 724.4).

Analytical HPLC Method
Column: Eclipse-XDB C ₁₈ ,
4.6x150 mm, 5 μm
Solvent A: $H_2O + 0.1\%$ TFA
Solvent B: ACN + 0.1% TFA
Flow rate: 1.00 mL/min

Time	%B	
0	45	
1	45	
14	100	
15	45	

Preparative HPLC Method	
Column: Waters Sunfire [™] C ₁₈ ,]
19x250 mm, 5 μm	0
Solvent A: $H_2O + 0.1\%$ TFA	2
Solvent B: ACN + 0.1% TFA	8
Flow rate: 18.0 mL/min	1

Time	%B
0	65
2	65
8	75
10	75





(60	0MHz, DMSO-0	16, 298k 27 26	
<u> </u>	13C		key correlation
1	31.5 ppm	3.50 ppm (dd) J=16.5, 7.1 Hz ; 3.26 ppm (dd) J=16.4, 6.8Hz (2H)	
2	128.8 ppm	6.39 ppm (ddd) J=15.4, 7.2, 7.2 Hz (1H)	
3	131.1 ppm	6.50 ppm (d) J=15.4 Hz (1H)	
4	137.3 ppm	-	HMBC 2→4
5	123.4 ppm	7.34 pm (d) J=7.2 Hz (1H)	HMBC 3→5
6	128.2 ppm	7.34 ppm (dd) J=7.2, 7.2 Hz (1H)	HMBC 6→4
7	129.9 ppm	7.10 ppm (d) J=7.2 Hz (1H)	HMBC 5, 9→7
8	137.1 ppm	-	HMBC 10→8
9	128.7 ppm	7.44 ppm (s) (1H)	
10	39.4 ppm	3.33 & 2.83 ppm (AB quartet) J=13.6 Hz (2H)	
11	44.5 ppm	-	HMBC 10, 12, 17, 18→11
12	34.7 ppm	1.38–1.31 ppm (m) ; 1.19–1.13 ppm (m) (2H)	HMBC/TOCSY 14→12
13	22.4 ppm	1.45–1.39 ppm (m) ; 1.38–1.31 ppm (m) (2H)	HMBC 13→15 / COSY 14→13
14	17.9 ppm	1.92 (ddd) J=6.8, 6.8, 2.5 Hz (2H)	HMBC 14→16
15	83.5 ppm	-	HMBC 14→15
16	70.7 ppm	2.58 ppm (dd) J=2.5, 2.5 Hz (1H)	
17	57.2 ppm	5.55 ppm (s) (1H)	
18	38.0 ppm	2.25 & 2.09 ppm (AB quartet) J=16.3 Hz (2H)	
19	171.3 ppm	-	HMBC 18→19
20		-	
21	48.8 ppm	5.03 ppm (d) J=6.4 Hz (1H)	HMBC 21→19
22	24.8 ppm	3.17 ppm (d) J=15.3 Hz ; 2.83 ppm (dd) J=15.3, 6.3 Hz (2H)	COSY 21→22
23	105.9 ppm	-	HMBC 17, 21, 22→23
24	125.9 ppm	-	HMBC 26, 28→24
25	116.9 ppm	7.36 ppm (d) J=7.9 Hz (1H)	HMBC 25→23
26	118.2 ppm	6.98 ppm (dd) J=7.5, 7.5 Hz (1H)	COSY 27→26
27	120.6 ppm	7.08 ppm (dd) J=7.7, 7.7 Hz (1H)	HMBC 25→27
28	110.8 ppm	7.39 ppm (d) J=7.9 Hz (1H)	HMBC 28→27
29	136.3 ppm	-	HMBC 25.27→29
30		11.01 ppm (s) (1H)	
31	129.8 ppm	-	HMBC 17→31
32	169.8 ppm	-	HMBC 21→32
33	_	7.81 (d) J=7.0 Hz (1H)	HMBC 33→32
34	52.0 ppm	3.69–3.66 ppm (m) (1H)	COSY 33→34
35	28.3 ppm	1.45–1.39 ppm (m); 1.38–1.31 ppm (m) (2H)	COSY 34→35
36	34.6 ppm	1.38–1.31 ppm (m); 1.24–1.18 ppm (m) (2H)	COSY 37→36
37	49.8 ppm	3.13–3.04 ppm (m) (2H)	TOCSY 34→37
38	170.7 ppm	-	HMBC 34→38
39		7.45 ppm (dd) J=5.3, 5.3 Hz (1H)	HMBC 39→38
40	39.5 ppm	3.39–3.35 ppm (m) ; 3.02–2.94 (m) (2H)	COSY 39→40
41	34.2 ppm	2.54–2.52 ppm (m); 2.34 ppm (ddd) J=13.8. 10.7. 3.1 Hz (2H)	COSY 40→41
42	129.3 ppm	- · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	HMBC 41, 46–42
43	129.1 ppm	6.76 ppm (s) (1H)	
44	125.3 ppm		HMBC 1, 46→44
45	152.5 ppm	-	HMBC 1, 43→45
46	114.1 ppm	6.70 ppm (d) J=8.2 Hz (1H)	COSY 47→46
47	126.5 ppm	6.80 ppm (dd) J=8.2 Hz (1H)	HMBC 47→45
48	-	9.28 ppm (br s) (1H)	
_			



Acyclic Cinnamyl Carbonate 3.S28: Synthesized according to Procedure A. Carried forward without purification.



Pictet-Spengler Products 3.829a & b: Synthesized according to Procedure B. Carried forward without purification.



Macrocyclic Product 3.52: Synthesized according to Procedure C. Purified by preparative HPLC – see below for conditions. White solid. 16 mg [24 μ mol, 49% yield over three steps]. MS *m/z* 676.4 (calc'd: C₄₁H₄₆N₃O₆⁺, [M+H]⁺, 676.3).

Analytical HPLC Method			Preparative HPLC Method		
Column: Eclipse-XDB C ₁₈ ,	Time	%B	Column: Waters Sunfire [™] C ₁₈ ,	Time	%B
4.6x150 mm, 5 μm	0	45	19x250 mm, 5 µm	0	50
Solvent A: $H_2O + 0.1\%$ TFA	1	45	Solvent A: $H_2O + 0.1\%$ TFA	2	50
Solvent B: ACN + 0.1% TFA	14	100	Solvent B: ACN + 0.1% TFA	8	60
Flow rate: 1.00 mL/min	15	45	Flow rate: 18.0 mL/min	10	85
	L				



(60)	MHz. DMSO	-d6, 298K)	
(00)	¹³ C	1H	key correlation
1	31.4 ppm	3.48 ppm (dd) J=16.4, 7.0 Hz ; 3.31 ppm (dd) J=16.5, 6.9 Hz (2 H)	-
2	128.8 ppm	6.38 ppm (ddd) J=15.6, 7.2 Hz (1 H)	
3	131.5 ppm	6.51 ppm (d) J=15.7 Hz (1 H)	
4	137.5 ppm	-	HMBC 2→4
5	123.9 ppm	7.36-7.33 ppm (m) (underneath 6 + 28) (1 H)	HMBC 3→5
			COSY/TOCSY 6→7 HMBC
6	128.2 ppm	7.36-7.33 ppm (m) (underneath 5 + 28) (1 H)	5,7→6
7	130.1 ppm	7.10 ppm (d) J=4.7 Hz (1 H)	TOCSY 9→7
8	137.5 ppm	-	HMBC 6,10→8
9	128.3 ppm	7.42 ppm (s) (1 H)	HMBC 9→5
10	40.8 ppm	3.16 ppm (d) J=13.9 Hz ; 2.85 ppm (d) J=14.0 (2 H)	
11	45.3 ppm	-	HMBC 10→11
12	34.8 ppm	1.31-1.29 ppm (m) ; 1.19-1.15 ppm (m) (2 H)	HMBC 10,17,18→12
13	22.3 ppm	1.39-1.29 ppm (m) ; 1.19-1.15 ppm (m) (2 H)	
14	18.0 ppm	1.92-1.90 ppm (m) (2 H)	COSY/TOCSY 14→13
15	83.8 ppm	-	HMBC 14,16→15
16	71.0 ppm	2.64 ppm (t) J=2.1 Hz (1 H)	
17	58.7 ppm	5.37 ppm (s) (1 H)	
18	38.8 ppm	2.39 ppm (d) J=16.8 Hz ; 2.09 ppm (d) J=16.6 Hz (2 H)	HMBC 10→18
19	171.1 ppm	-	HMBC 18→19
20	-	-	
21	48.5 ppm	5.04 ppm (d) J=6.4 Hz (1 H)	HMBC 21→19
22	32.3 ppm	3.06 ppm (d) J=15.9 Hz ; 2.90 ppm (dd) J=16.1, 6.1 Hz (2 H)	COSY/TOCSY 21→22
23	133.8 ppm	-	HMBC 17,28,22→23
24	113.9 ppm	6.68 ppm (s) (1 H)	HMBC 22→24
25	157.1 ppm		HMBC 28→25
26	55.7 ppm	3.72 ppm (s) (3 H)	HMBC 26→25
27	112.3 ppm	6.80 ppm (d) J=8.2 Hz (1 H)	HMBC 27→24
28	126.7 ppm	7.36-7.33 ppm (m) (underneath 6 + 5) (1 H)	
29	125.0 ppm	-	HMBC 22,24,27→29
30	169.4 ppm	-	HMBC 21→30
31	-	7.51 ppm (d) J=7.6 Hz (1 H)	HMBC 31→30
32	58.2 ppm	3.73-3.71 ppm (m) (1 H) (underneath 24) (1 H)	COSY/TOCSY 31→32
33	66.1 ppm	3.77-3.71 ppm (m) (1 H)	COSY/TOCSY 33→32
34	19.7 ppm	0.86 ppm (d) J=6.1 Hz (3 H)	COSY/TOCSY 33→34
35	_	not observed	
36	169.5 ppm	-	HMBC 32→36
37	-	7.48 ppm (dd) J=5.8, 5.8 Hz (1 H)	HMBC 37→36
38	40.0 ppm	3.36 ppm (dddd) J=6.3, 6.3, 6.3, 6.3 Hz; 3.06-3.02 ppm (m) (2 H)	HMBC 38→36
39	34.3 ppm	2.54-2.48 ppm (m); 2.45-2.41 (m) (2 H)	COSY/TOCSY 38→39
40	129.6 ppm		HMBC 38,39→40
41	129.2 ppm	6.85 (s) (1 H)	HMBC 41→45 / 45→41
42	125.6 ppm	–	HMBC 1,44→42
43	152.6 ppm	-	HMBC 1,44→43
44	114.3 ppm	6.70 ppm (d) J=8.2 Hz (1 H)	HMBC 44→40
45	126.5 ppm	6.82 ppm (d) J=8.2 Hz (1 H)	COSY/TOCSY 45→44
46	-	not observed	



Acyclic Cinnamyl Carbonate 3.830: Synthesized according to Procedure A. Carried forward without purification.



Pictet-Spengler Product 3.S31: Synthesized according to a modified Procedure B: 10 vol% of conc. H_3O_4P was added to the aqueous acetic acid solution. Carried forward without purification.



Macrocyclic Product 3.53: Synthesized according to Procedure C. Purified by preparative HPLC – see below for conditions. White solid. TFA salt: 30 mg [33 µmol, 61% yield over three steps]. MS m/z 799.3 (calc'd: C₄₄H₄₄BrN₆O₄⁺, [M+H]⁺, 799.3).



Macrocyclic Product 3.54: Synthesized according to Procedure F. Purified by preparative HPLC using HCOOH instead of TFA – see below for conditions. White solid. TFA salt: 15 mg [19 μ mol, 30% yield over three steps]. MS *m/z* 799.3 (calc'd: C₄₂H₅₁N₅O₈, [M+H]⁺, 799.3).

Analytical HPLC Method	
Column: Eclipse-XDB C ₁₈ ,	Tin
4.6x150 mm, 5 μm	0
Solvent A: $H_2O + 0.1\%$ TFA	1
Solvent B: ACN + 0.1% TFA	14
Flow rate: 1.00 mL/min	15

Time	%B	
0	45	
1	45	
14	100	
15	45	

Preparative HPLC Method
<u>Column</u> : Waters Sunfire [™] C ₁₈ , 19x250
mm, 5 μm
Solvent A: $H_2O + 0.1\%$ TFA / HCOOH
Solvent B: ACN + 0.1% TFA / HCOOH
Flow rate: 18.0 mL/min

Time	%B
0	55
2	55
8	65



	13C	1H	key correlation
1	31.4 ppm	3.47 ppm (dd) J=16.1, 5.9 Hz ; 3.32 ppm (dd) j=16.4, 6.1 Hz (2H)	
2	128.9 ppm	6.38 ppm (ddd) J=15.2, 6.5 6.5 Hz (1H)	
3	131.3 ppm	6.49 ppm (d) J=15.7 Hz (1H)	
4	137.5 ppm	-	HMBC 2→4
5	123.8 ppm	7.36–7.35 ppm (m) – underneath 6&28 (1H)	HMBC 3→5
6	128.3 ppm	7.37–7.35 ppm (m) – underneath 5&28 (1H)	HMBC 6→8
7	130.2 ppm	7.10 ppm (d) J=4.7 Hz (1H)	7→5
8	137.4 ppm	-	HMBC 10→8
9	128.7 ppm	7.44 ppm (s) (1H)	HMBC 9→3
10	39.4 ppm	3.30 ppm (d) J=12.2 Hz ; 2.84 ppm (d) J=12.1 Hz (AB quartet) (2H)	
11	44.5 ppm	_	HMBC 10→11
12	34.6 ppm	1.32–1.29 ppm (m) ; 1.17–1.13 ppm (m) (2H)	HMBC 17→12
13	22.4 ppm	1.40–1.37 pm (m) ; 1.32–1.29 ppm (m) (2H)	TOCSY 13→12
14	18.0 ppm	1.91 (very broad singlet) (2H)	
15	83.8 ppm	-	HMBC 14, 16→15
16	71.0 ppm	2.56 ppm (br s) (1H)	
17	57.3 ppm	5.49 ppm (s) (1H)	NOESY 17→9, 10, 33
18	38.0 ppm	2.26 ppm (d) J=16.4 Hz ; 2.10 ppm (d) J=16.4 Hz (2H)	HMBC 12→18
19	171.4 ppm	-	HMBC 18→19
20	_	-	
21	48.5 ppm	5.01 ppm (d) J=4.5 Hz (1H)	HMBC 21→19
22	24.5 ppm	2.95 ppm (d) J=15.3 Hz ; 2.77 ppm (dd) J=15.3, 4.6 Hz (2H)	TOCSY 21→22 ; COSY 21→22'
23	105.7 ppm	-	HMBC 17, 21, 22→23
24	127.9 ppm	-	HMBC 28, 30→24
25	119.4 ppm	7.46 ppm (s) (1H)	HMBC 25→23
26	111.1 ppm	1	HMBC 25, 28→26
27	123.3 ppm	7.20 ppm (d) J=8.2 Hz (1H)	TOCSY 25→27
28	113.1 ppm	7.34 ppm (d) J=8.3 Hz (1H)	COSY 28→27
29	135.1 ppm	-	HMBC 25, 27, 30→29
30	-	11.20 ppm (s) (1H)	
31	131.5 ppm	-	HMBC 17, 22, 30→31
32	170.1 ppm	-	HMBC 21→32
33	-	8.11 ppm (d) J+4.9 Hz (1H)	HMBC 33→32
34	51.8 ppm	4.05–4.02 ppm (m) (1H)	COSY 33→34
35	26.4 ppm	2.87–2.83 ppm (m) ; 2.78–2.75 ppm (m) (2H)	COSY/TOCSY 34→35
36	129.2 ppm	-	HMBC 37, 39→36
37	133.4 ppm	8.81 ppm (s) (1H)	
38	-	not observed	
39	116.2 ppm	7.15 ppm (s) (1H)	TOCSY 37→39
40	169.8 ppm	-	HMBC 34→40
41	-	7.42–7.40 ppm (m) (1H)	HMBC 41→40
42	39.8 ppm	3.38–3.34 ppm (m) ; 3.07–3.03 ppm (m) (2H)	COSY 41→42
43	34.1 ppm	2.50 ppm–2.48 ppm (m) (underneath DMSO) ; 2.39–2.36 ppm (m) (2H)	COSY 42→43
44	129.3 ppm	-	HMBC 49→44
45	129.1 ppm	6.77 ppm (s) (1H)	HMBC 45→47
46	125.7 ppm	-	HMBC 1, 49→46
47	152.8 ppm	-	HMBC 1→47
48	-	9.20 ppm (s) – signal lost after water suppression	
49	114.4 ppm	6.71 ppm (d) J=7.3 Hz (1H)	TOCSY/COSY 50→49
50	126.7 ppm	6.81 ppm (d) J=7.2 Hz (1H)	HMBC 45→50





	13C	1H	key correlation
1	67.3 ppm	4.90 ppm (dd) J=15.0, 6.1 Hz; 4.85 ppm (dd) J=15.0, 4.4 Hz (2 H)	
2	125.9 ppm	6.33 ppm (ddd) J=16.1, 5.7, 5.7 Hz (1 H)	
3	132.5 ppm	6.66 ppm (d) J=16.1 Hz (1 H)	
4	135.8 ppm	-	HMBC 2→4
5	123.1 ppm	7.50 ppm (d) J=7.7 Hz (1 H)	HMBC 3→5 HMBC 5→3,7,9
6	128.6 ppm	7.34 ppm (dd) J=7.5, 7.5 Hz (1 H)	HMBC 6→4
7	131.3 ppm	7.15 ppm (d) J=7.4 Hz (1 H)	TOCSY 5→7
8	137.4 ppm	-	HMBC 6→8
9	130.0 ppm	7.31 ppm (s) (1 H)	HMBC 3→9
10	38.5 ppm	3.22 ppm (d) J=13.8, 2.85 Hz; 2.85 (d) J=13.7 Hz (2 H)	HMBC 10→8
11	45.0 ppm	-	HMBC 17,10→11
12	34.1 ppm	1.28-1.25 ppm (m); 1.06 (ddd) J=12.7, 12.7, 3.7 Hz (2 H)	HMBC 18→12
13	22.4 ppm	1.40-1.30 ppm (m) (2 H)	COSY 14→13
14	18.0 ppm	1.92 ppm (ddd) J=6.7, 6.7, 2.0 Hz (2 H)	HMBC 14→14
15	83.9 ppm	-	
16	71.0 ppm	2.58 ppm (dd) J=2.1, 2.1 Hz (1 H)	
17	57.2 ppm	5.15 ppm (s) (1 H)	
18	37.8 ppm	2.18 ppm (d) J=16.4 Hz; 2.10 (d) J=16.4 Hz (2 H)	HMBC 18→11
19	171.0 ppm	-	HMBC 18→19
20	-	-	
21	48.3 ppm	5.06 ppm (dd) J=5.6, 1.4 Hz (1 H)	
22	25.3 ppm	2.84-2.83 ppm (m) (2 H)	HMBC/COSY 21→22
23	105.5 ppm	-	HMBC 22→23
24	127.9 ppm	-	HMBC 28,30→24
25	119.3 ppm	7.43 ppm (d) J=1.5 Hz (1 H)	HMBC 25→23
26	111.3 ppm	-	HMBC 25,27,28→26
27	123.3 ppm	7.23 ppm (dd) J=8.3 Hz (1 H)	HMBC 25→27 / 27→25
28	113.2 ppm	7.38 ppm (d) J=8.5 Hz (1 H)	COSY/TOCSY 28→27
29	135.1 ppm	-	HMBC 25→29
30	_	11.28 ppm (s)	
31	131.5 ppm	-	HMBC 30→31
32	171.1 ppm	-	HMBC 21→32
33	_	8.45 ppm (d) J=7.2 Hz (1 H)	HMBC 33→32
34	51.9 ppm	4.09 ppm (ddd) J=7.4, 7.4, 7.4 Hz (1 H)	COSY/TOCSY 33→34
35	26.1 ppm	2.99 ppm (d) J=14.9, 5.8 Hz; 2.87-2.85 (m) (2 H)	COSY/TOCSY 34→35
36	129.1 ppm	-	HMBC 35,37,39→36
37	117.0 ppm	7.34 ppm (s)	HMBC 35,39→37
38	_	not observed	
39	133.3 ppm	8.85 ppm (s)	
40	170.0 ppm	-	HMBC 34→40
41	_	7.34-7.32 ppm (m) (1 H)	HMBC 41→40
42	40.1 ppm	3.23-3.19 ppm (m); 3.09-3.06 (m) (1 H)	COSY/TOCSY 41→42
43	32.4 ppm	2.70-2.67 ppm (m); 2.41-2.37 (m) (2 H)	COSY/TOCSY 42→43
44	131.2 ppm	-	HMBC 43→44
45	130.0 ppm	7.04 ppm (d) J=8.3 Hz (1 H)	HMBC 43→45
46	115.4 ppm	6.84 ppm (d) J=8.3 Hz (1 H)	HMBC 46→44
47	155.6 ppm	_	HMBC 1,45,46→47



Acyclic Cinnamyl Carbonate 3.832: Synthesized according to Procedure A. Carried forward without purification.



Pictet-Spengler Product 3.S33: Synthesized according to Procedure B. Carried forward without purification.



 $\begin{array}{ccc} \text{MS m/z 775.4$} & \text{MS m/z 719.3$} \\ (\text{calc'd: } C_{45}\text{H}_{51}\text{N}_4\text{O}_4\text{S}_2^+, \, [\text{M}+\text{H}]^+, \, 775.3).$} & (\text{calc'd: } C_{41}\text{H}_{43}\text{N}_4\text{O}_4\text{S}_2^+, \, [\text{M}+\text{H}]^+, \, 719.3). \end{array}$

Macrocyclic Products 3.55a & 3.55b: Synthesized according to Procedure C. Purified by preparative HPLC – see below for conditions.

3.55a: Yellow solid. 32 mg [41 μ mol, 24% yield over three steps]. MS *m*/*z* 775.4 (calc'd: C₄₅H₅₁N₄O₄S₂⁺, [M+H]⁺, 775.3).

3.55b: Pale yellow solid. 33 [46 μ mol, 27% yield over three steps]. MS *m*/*z* 719.3 (calc'd: C₄₁H₄₃N₄O₄S₂⁺, [M+H]⁺, 719.3).

Analytical HPLC Method			Preparative HPLC Method		
Column: Eclipse-XDB C ₁₈ ,	Time	%B	Column: Waters Sunfire [™] C ₁₈ ,	Time	%B
4.6x150 mm, 5 μm	0	45	19x250 mm, 5 μm	0	65
Solvent A: $H_2O + 0.1\%$ TFA	1	45	Solvent A: $H_2O + 0.1\%$ TFA	2	65
Solvent B: ACN + 0.1% TFA	14	100	Solvent B: ACN + 0.1% TFA	8	75
Flow rate: 1.00 mL/min	15	45	Flow rate: 18.0 mL/min	10	75





	¹³ C	1H	key correlation
1	31.7 ppm	3.51 ppm (dd) J=16.2, 6.7 Hz ; 3.24 ppm (dd) J=16.4, 5.8 Hz (2 H)	
2	129.1 ppm	6.40 ppm (ddd) J=15.6, 6.6, 6.6 Hz (1 H)	
3	131.0 ppm	6.46 ppm (d) J=15.7 Hz (1 H)	
4	137.5 ppm	-	HMBC 2→4
5	123.6 ppm	7.35-7.33 ppm (m) (1 H)	HMBC 2→5
6	128.1 ppm	7.35-7.33 ppm (m) (1 H)	HMBC 6→4
7	130.0 ppm	7.08 ppm (d) J=7.0 Hz (1 H)	HMBC 7→5
8	137.4 ppm	-	HMBC 10→8
9	128.9 ppm	7.45 ppm (s) (1 H)	HMBC 9→5
10	39.5 ppm	3.36 ppm (d) J=14.3 Hz ; 2.81 ppm (d) J=145.2 (2 H)	HMBC 10→7,9
11	44.3 ppm	-	HMBC 10,17→11
12	34.8 ppm	1.36-1.31 ppm (m) ; 1.20-1.16 ppm (m) (2 H)	HMBC 17→12
13	22.6 ppm	1.44-1.40 ppm (m) ; 1.35-1.32 ppm (m) (2H)	COSY/TOCSY 13→12
14	18.1 ppm	1.92-1.91 ppm (m) (2 H)	COSY/TOCSY 14→13
15	83.8 ppm	-	HMBC 13,14→15
16	70.9 ppm	2.57 ppm (t) J=2.3 Hz (1 H)	
17	57.3 ppm	5.59 ppm (s) (1 H)	
18	38.1 ppm	2.24 ppm (d) J=16.2 Hz ; 2.08 ppm (d) J=16.3 Hz (2 H)	HMBC 18→11
19	171.2 ppm	-	HMBC 18→19
20	-	-	
21	48.9 ppm	5.04 ppm (d) J=6.4 Hz (1 H)	HMBC 21→19
22	24.2 ppm	3.29 ppm (d) J=15.1 Hz ; 2.81 ppm (dd) J=15.0, 6.2 Hz (2 H)	COSY/TOCSY 21→22
23	106.2 ppm	-	HMBC 17,21,22→23
24	126.2 ppm	-	HMBC 26,28→24
25	117.3 ppm	7.35 ppm (d) J=8.3 Hz (1 H)	HMBC 25→23
26	118.2 ppm	-	HMBC 28→26
27	120.6 ppm	7.08 ppm (dd) J=8.2, 8.2 Hz (1 H)	HMBC 25→27
28	110.9 ppm	7.38 ppm (d) J=8.2 Hz (1 H)	TOCSY 28→25
29	136.5 ppm	-	HMBC 25,27→29
30	-	10.96 ppm (s) (1 H)	
31	129.7 ppm	-	HMBC 17,22→31
32	169.8 ppm	-	HMBC 21→32
33	_	7.87 ppm (d) J=7.3 Hz (1 H)	HMBC 33→32
34	52.6 ppm	3.96 ppm (ddd) J=10.8, 7.3, 3.8 Hz (1 H)	COSY/TOCSY 33→34
35	41.9 ppm	2.73 ppm (dd) J=12.8, 3.6 Hz ; 2.63 ppm (dd) J=12.9, 10.9 Hz (2 H)	COSY/TOCSY 34→35
36	47.2 ppm	-	HMBC 37→36
37	29.1 ppm	1.19 ppm (s) (9 H)	
38	169.2 ppm	-	HMBC 34→38
39	-	7.64 ppm (dd) J=5.7, 5.7 Hz (1 H)	HMBC 39→38
40	39.7 ppm	3.28-3.25 ppm (m) ; 3.12-3.07 (m) (2 H)	COSY/TOCSY 39→40
41	34.2 ppm	2.56-2.52 ppm (m) ; 2.34 (ddd) J=14.0, 11.0, 3.0 Hz (2 H)	COSY/TOCSY 40→41
42	129.4 ppm	-	HMBC 46→42
43	129.3 ppm	6.77 ppm (s) (1 H)	HMBC 43→45
44	125.6 ppm	-	HMBC 1,46→44
45	152.8 ppm	-	HMBC 1→45
46	114.1 ppm	6.68 ppm (d) J=8.0 Hz (1 H)	HMBC 48→46
47	126.9 ppm	6.78 ppm (d) J=8.3 Hz (1 H)	HMBC 43→47
48	_	9.10 ppm (s) (1 H)	

Macrocycle 3.55b

	44 OH 43				
		$6 \int_{1}^{5} \frac{3}{2} \int_{2}^{1} \frac{42}{41} \int_{1}^{2} \frac{42}{41} \int_{1$	H <u></u> , S -≁		
			ъ s s		
		12 11 17 N 20 12 11 N 20 12 N 32 N 34 U NH37	o H → S		
		13 H31 23 22 33 0			
			п		
(00)			Strong NOE		
(600	JMHZ, DMSO ¹³ C	$^{-46}$, 298K) $_{27}^{-26}$	weak NOE		
1	43.2 ppm	3.62 ppm (dd) J=13.9, 9.2 Hz ; 3.46 ppm (dd) J=14.0, 6.2 Hz (2 H)			
2	127.1 ppm	6.24 ppm (ddd) J=15.5, 9.1, 6.2 Hz (1 H)			
3	131.5 ppm	6.58 ppm (d) J=15.4 Hz (1 H)			
4	136.6 ppm	-	HMBC 2→4		
5	124.1 ppm	7.21 ppm (d) J=7.5 Hz (1 H)	HMBC 5→3		
6	128.3 ppm	7.38 ppm (dd) J=7.6 Hz, 7.6 Hz (1 H)	HMBC 6→4		
7	130.5 ppm	7.16 ppm (d) J=7.6 Hz (1 H)	TOCSY 5→7		
8	137.3 ppm	-	HMBC 6→8		
9	127.0 ppm	7.65 ppm (s) (1 H)	HMBC 3→9		
10	39.9 ppm	3.34 ppm (d) J=13.8 Hz ; 2.86 ppm (d) J=13.8 Hz (2 H)	HMBC 10→8		
11	43.4 ppm		HMBC 10,17→11		
12	35.1 ppm	1.43-1.39 ppm (m) ; 1.35-1.32 ppm (m) (2 H)	HMBC 12→11		
13	22.8 ppm	1.51-1.45 ppm (m) ; 1.35-1.32 ppm (m) (2 H)	COSY/IOCSY 13→12		
14	18.1 ppm	1.94-1.92 ppm (m) (2 H)	COSY/IOCSY 14→13		
15	83.8 ppm		HMBC 13,14→15		
10	70.9 ppm	2.57 ppm (t) J=2.3 Hz (1 H)			
17	55.9 ppm	5.25 ppm (s) (1 H)			
18	38.2 ppm	2.31 ppm (a) J=16.4 Hz ; 2.12 ppm (a) J=16.3 Hz (2 H)			
20	171.4 ppm	-			
20		- 4 93 ppm (d) 1=5 8 Hz (1 H)	HMBC 21 10 17		
21	22.3 ppm	3.39 ppm (d) = 15.5 Hz (2.76-2.74 ppm (m) (2.H)	$COSY/TOCSY 21 \rightarrow 22$		
23	106.8 ppm	_	HMBC 17 21 22→23		
20	124.0 ppm		HMBC 26 28-24		
25	117.6 ppm	7.45 ppm (d) J=7.7 Hz (1 H)	HMBC 25→23		
26	118.3 ppm	7.10 ppm (d) J=7.5, 7.5 Hz (1 H)	HMBC 28→26		
27	120.8 ppm	7.01 ppm (dd) J=7.5, 7.5 Hz (1 H)	HMBC 25→27		
28	111.0 ppm	7.42 ppm (d) J=8.0 Hz (1 H)	TOCSY 25→28		
29	136.6 ppm	-	HMBC 25,27→29		
30	-	10.88 ppm (s) (1 H)			
31	129.5 ppm	-	HMBC 17,30→31		
32	168.1 ppm	-	HMBC 21→32		
33	-	7.69 ppm (d) J=7.0 Hz (1 H)	HMBC 33→32		
34	52.8 ppm	4.02 ppm (ddd) J=10.7, 6.8, 3.9 Hz (1 H)	COSY/TOCSY 33→34		
35	40.7 ppm	2.73 ppm (dd) J=11.8, 11.8 Hz ; 2.37 ppm (dd) J=12.3, 3.6 Hz (2 H)	COSY/TOCSY 34→35		
36	168.0 ppm	-	HMBC 34→36		
37	-	7.93 ppm (t) J=5.6 Hz (1 H)	HMBC 37→36		
38	40.5 ppm	3.14-3.03 ppm (m) (2 H)	COSY 37→38		
39	33.8 ppm	2.47 ppm (t) J=7.4 Hz (2 H)	COSY/TOCSY 38→39		
40	129.1 ppm	-	HMBC 38,42→40		
41	129.2 ppm	6.91 ppm (d) J=8.2 Hz (2 H)	HMBC 41→39		
42	114.7 ppm	6.65 ppm (d) J=8.2 Hz (2 H)	COSY/TOCSY 41→42		
43	155.4 ppm		HMBC 41,42→43		
44		9.14 ppm (br s) (1H)			

C.5. Synthesis of Glycosylated Macrocycles



Glycosylated product 3.6: Synthesized according to Procedure G. Purified by preparative HPLC – see below for conditions. White solid. 4 mg [4.2 µmol, 32% yield]. ¹H NMR (DMSO- d_6 , 500 MHz): δ 7.73 (s, 1H), 7.48 (br s, 1H), 7.38 (d, J = 7.9 Hz, 1H), 7.37–7.31 (m, 2H), 7.09 (d, J = 6.9 Hz, 1H), 7.08 (d, 7.4 Hz, 1H), 6.99 (d, J = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 6.97 (d, J = 4.9 Hz, 1H), 6.82 (d, J = 8.1 Hz, 1H), 6.77 (br s, 1H), 6.66 (J = 8.1 Hz, 1H), 6.52 (d, J = 15.4 Hz, 1H), 6.37 (ddd, J = 15.3, 7.2, 7.2 Hz, 1H), 5.67 (s, 1H), 5.34 (d, J = 9.4 Hz, 1H), 5.00 (d, J = 6.6 Hz, 1H), 4.14 (ddd, J = 7.9, 7.9, 2.7 Hz, 1H), 3.76–3.73 (m, 1H), 3.70–3.66 (m, 2H), 3.53–3.38 (m, 3H) 3.23–3.18 (m, 1H), 2.95–2.86 (m, 1H), 2.08–2.03 (m, 1H), 2.36 (dd, J = 7.6, 7.6 Hz, 2H), 2.22 (d, J = 16.4 Hz, 1H), 2.15 (d, J = 16.0 Hz, 1H), 2.08–2.03 (m, 1H), 1.99–1.94 (m, 1H), 1.78–1.73 (m, 1H), 1.64–1.59 (m, 2H), 1.55–1.50 (m, 1H), 1.38–1.31 (m, 1H), 1.27–1.21 (m, 1H); HRMS m/z 961.4422 (calc'd: C₅₀H₅₆N₈O₁₂ + H⁺, [M+H]⁺, 961.4090); LRMS m/z 961.4 (calc'd: C₅₀H₅₇N₈O₁₂⁺, [M+H]⁺, 961.4).

Analytical HPLC Method <u>Column</u>: Eclipse-XDB C₁₈, 4.6x150 mm, 5 μm <u>Solvent A</u>: H₂O + 0.1% TFA <u>Solvent B</u>: ACN + 0.1% TFA <u>Flow rate</u>: 1.00 mL/min

Time	%B	
0	25	
1	25	
14	80	
15	25	

Semi-Preparative HPLC MethodColumn:Waters SunfireTM C18,19x250 mm, 5 μ mSolvent A: H2O + 0.1% TFASolvent A:H2O + 0.1% TFASolvent B:ACN + 0.1% TFAFlow rate:8.0 mL/min

Time	%B
0	10
0.5	10
9	55



Glycosylated product 3.57: Synthesized according to Procedure G. Purified by preparative HPLC – see below for conditions. White solid. 5 mg [5.2 µmol, 40% yield]. ¹H NMR (CD₃OD, 500 MHz): δ 7.85 (s, 1H), 7.47 (s, 1H), 7.49 (d, *J* = 8.1 Hz, 1H), 7.41 (d, *J* = 7.7 Hz, 1H), 7.15 (d, *J* = 7.4 Hz, 1H), 7.10 (dd, *J* = 7.5, 7.5 Hz, 1H), 7.04 (dd, *J* = 7.5, 7.5 Hz, 1H), 6.79 (d, *J* = 8.1 Hz, 1H), 6.62 (d, *J* = 8.3 Hz, 1H), 6.60– 6.55 (m, 1H), 6.53 (d, *J* = 16.0 Hz, 1H), 5.77 (s, 1H), 5.32 (d, *J* = 9.2 Hz, 1H), 5.19 (d, *J* = 6.0 Hz, 1H), 4.17 (d, *J* = 10.7 Hz, 1H), 3.89 (d, *J* = 12.1 Hz, 1H), 3.86–3.83 (m, 1H), 3.83 (dd, *J* = 9.3, 9.3 Hz, 1H), 3.72 (d, *J* = 12.2, 5.2 Hz, 1H), 3.56–3.47 (m, 6H), 3.13 (d, 13.8 Hz, 1H), 2.95 (d, *J* = 16.4, 1H), 2.89 (dd, *J* = 15.4, 7.6 Hz, 1H), 2.75 (d, *J* = 13.3 Hz, 1H), 2.60–2.50 (m, 2H), 2.47 (d, *J* = 16.4 Hz, 1H), 2.17–2.08 (m, 2H), 1.81–1.74 (m, 1H), 1.72–1.63 (m, 3H), 1.42–1.32 (m, 3 H), 1.32–1.27 (m, 3H), 1.13–1.09 (m, 1H); ¹³C NMR (CD₃OD, 126 MHz): δ 177.8, 176.7, 175.4, 174.2, 173.2, 154.6, 148.5, 140.0, 139.5, 137.9, 132.5, 131.0, 130.8, 130.5, 130.0, 129.9, 129.8, 128.9, 128.3, 127.5, 127.1, 127.0, 123.5, 122.4, 121.0, 119.5, 115.9, 112.1, 108.4, 89.4, 81.1, 78.5, 73.8, 70.9, 62.5, 60.9, 57.4, 56.6, 52.8, 43.4, 42.7, 37.2, 34.8, 32.7, 32.4, 27.6, 26.6, 24.7, 24.5; HRMS *m/z* 960.43384 (calc'd: C₅₀H₅₇N₉O₁₁ + H⁺, [M+H]⁺, 960.4250); LRMS *m/z* 960.5 (calc'd: C₅₀H₅₇N₉O₁₁ + H⁺, [M+H]⁺, 960.4).

Analytical HPLC Method Column: Eclipse-XDB C₁₈, 4.6x150 mm, 5 μm Solvent A: H₂O + 0.1% TFA Solvent B: ACN + 0.1% TFA Flow rate: 1.00 mL/min

Time	%B
0	25
1	25
14	80
15	25

Semi-Preparative HPLC Method <u>Column</u>: Waters Sunfire[™] C₁₈, 19x250 mm, 5 μ m <u>Solvent A</u>: H₂O + 0.1% TFA <u>Solvent B</u>: ACN + 0.1% TFA Flow rate: 7.0 mL/min

Time	%B
0	10
0.5	10
9	55


Glycosylated product 3.58: Synthesized according to Procedure G. Purified by preparative HPLC – see below for conditions. White solid. TFA salt: 1.5 mg [1.3 µmol,10% yield]. ¹H NMR (CD₃OD, 500 MHz): δ 8.63 (s, 1H), 7.56 (s, 1H), 7.53 (s, 1H), 7.50 (s, 1H), 7.41 (d, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 1H), 7.38 (dd, *J* = 7.5, 7.5 Hz, 1H), 7.22 (d, *J* = 8.5 Hz, 1H), 7.20 (d, *J* = 8.5 Hz, 1H), 7.08 (d, *J* = 7.4 Hz, 1H), 6.97 (s, 1H), 6.92 (s, 1H), 6.78 (d, *J* = 8.2 Hz, 1H), 6.62 (d, *J* = 8.1 Hz, 1H), 6.52 (br s), 5.50 (s, 1H), 5.36 (d, *J* = 9.1 Hz, 1H), 5.05 (d, *J* = 6.2, 1H), 4.28 (dd, *J* = 9.0, 5.2 Hz, 1H), 3.88 (d, *J* = 11.9 Hz, 1H), 3.83 (dd, *J* = 9.2, 9.2 Hz, 1H), 3.72 (dd, *J* = 12.1, 5.5 Hz, 1H), 3.57–3.47 (m, 4H), 3.42–3.83 (m, 1H), 3.22 (d, *J* = 15.7 Hz, 1H), 2.99–2.95 (m, 1H), 2.96 (d, *J* = 14.7 Hz, 1H), 1.38–1.26 (m, 6H); ¹³C NMR (CD₃OD, 126 MHz): δ 175.9, 171.9, 171.4, 154.4, 148.4, 140.4, 139.2, 136.9, 135.0, 132.4, 131.7, 131.3, 131.2, 131.2, 131.1, 131.0, 130.1, 130.0, 129.4, 128.6, 127.9, 125.8, 125.8, 122.4, 121.4, 118.1, 115.5, 114.1, 113.4, 108.1, 89.4, 81.1, 78.5, 73.9, 70.9, 62.4, 60.5, 53.2, 51.8, 47.5, 42.1, 41.8, 41.0, 36.0, 35.6, 33.1, 28.1, 26.6, 24.7, 24.4; HRMS *m*/*z* 1004.2298, 1006.2300 (calc'd: C₅₀H₅₄BrN₉O₉ + H⁺, [M+H]⁺, 1004.3, 1006.3).

Analytical HPLC MethodSeeColumn: Eclipse-XDB C_{18} ,Time%BColumn:4.6x150 mm, 5 μ m02519Solvent A: H ₂ O + 0.1% TFA125ScSolvent B: ACN + 0.1% TFA1480ScFlow rate:1.00 mL/min1525	Semi-Preparative HPLC MethodColumn:Waters Sunfire $\mbox{\tiny M}$ C18,19x250 mm, 5 μ m0Solvent A:H_2O + 0.1% TFASolvent B:ACN + 0.1% TFAFlow rate:7.0 mL/min
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Glycosylated product 3.59: Synthesized according to Procedure G. Purified by preparative HPLC – see below for conditions. White solid. 9 mg [10 μ mol, 67% yield]. ¹H NMR (CD₃OD, 500 MHz): δ 7.63 (s, 1H), 7.50 (s, 1H), 7.34 (ddd, J = 8.1, 1.5, 1.5 Hz, 1H), 7.33 (d, J = 2.8 Hz, 1H), 7.30 (d, J = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 7.29 (d, *J* = 8.7 Hz, 1H), 7.24 (d, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 1H), 7.04 (ddd, *J* = 7.0, 1.5, 1.5 Hz, 1H), 7.01 (d, *J* = 2.2 Hz, 1H), 6.84 (dd, J = 8.7, 2.7 Hz, 1H), 6.80, (dd, J = 8.1, 2.1 Hz, 1H), 6.74 (d, J = 2.6 Hz, 1H), 6.63 (d, J8.1 Hz, 1H), 6.52 (d, J = 15.9 Hz, 1H), 6.46 (ddd, J = 15.7, 6.2, 6.2 Hz, 1H), 5.51 (d, J = 9.3 Hz, 1H), 5.36 (s, 1H), 5.05 (dd, *J* = 6.3, 1.3 Hz, 1H), 3.89 (dd, *J* = 12.3, 2.0 Hz, 1H), 3.86 (dd, *J* = 9.1, 9.1 Hz, 1H), 3.78–3.71 (m, 3H), 3.65–3.59 (m, 1H), 3.57 (ddd, J = 4.8, 4.8, 1.7 Hz, 1H), 3.56–3.50 (m, 2H), 3.47–3.44 (m, 1H), 3.34 (dd, J = 15.6, 6.0 Hz, 1H), 3.28 (dd, J = 5.3, 5.3 Hz, 1H), 3.27-3.21 (m, 2H), 2.95 (dd, J = 5.3, 5.3 Hz, 1H), 3.27-3.21 (m, 2H), 2.95 (dd, J = 5.3, 5.3 Hz, 1H), 3.27-3.21 (m, 2H), 2.95 (dd, J = 5.3, 5.3 Hz, 1H), 3.27-3.21 (m, 2H), 2.95 (dd, J = 5.3, 5.3 Hz, 1H), 3.27-3.21 (m, 2H), 2.95 (dd, J = 5.3, 5.3 Hz, 1H), 3.27-3.21 (m, 2H), 2.95 (dd, J = 5.3, 5.3 Hz, 1H), 3.27-3.21 (m, 2H), 2.95 (dd, J = 5.3, 5.3 Hz, 16.3, 6.3 Hz, 1H), 2.92 (d, J = 14.2 Hz, 1H), 2.68 (d, J = 16.7 Hz, 1H), 2.62 (ddd, J = 14.0, 5.2, 5.2 Hz, 1H), 2.58–2.50 (m, 2H), 2.48–2.42 (m, 1H), 2.21 (d, J = 16.6 Hz, 1H), 1.63–1.54 (m, 1H), 1.49–1.40 (m, 1H), 1.36, (ddd, J = 13.0, 13.0, 3.8 Hz, 1H), 1.24 (ddd, J = 13.3, 13.3 4.5 Hz, 1H), 0.82 (d, J = 6.4 Hz, 1H); ¹³C NMR (CD₃OD, 126 MHz): δ 176.0, 171.6, 171.6, 159.9, 154.4, 148.5, 140.1, 138.9, 135.3, 132.6, 131.3, 131.2, 131.0, 130.6, 130.1, 129.8, 128.8, 128.6, 128.1, 125.6, 125.4, 122.3, 115.5, 115.4, 114.6, 89.5, 81.1, 78.5, 73.9, 70.9, 68.2, 62.5, 61.3, 60.4, 55.8, 51.4, 48.2, 42.7, 41.3, 40.6, 36.7, 35.8, 33.4, 32.4, 26.7, 24.4, 19.7; HRMS m/z 881.3173 (calc'd: $C_{47}H_{56}N_6O_{11} + H^+$, $[M+H]^+$, 881.4080); LRMS m/z 881.4 (calc'd: C₄₇H₅₆N₆O₁₁ + H⁺, [M+H]⁺, 881.4).

Analytical HPLC Method			Semi-Preparative HPLC Method			
Column: Eclipse-XDB C ₁₈ ,	Time	%В	<u>Column</u> : Waters Sunfire [™] C ₁₈ ,	Time	%B	
4.6x150 mm, 5 μm	0	25	19x250 mm, 5 μm	0	20	
Solvent A: $H_2O + 0.1\%$ TFA	1	25	Solvent A: $H_2O + 0.1\%$ TFA	0.5	20	
Solvent B: ACN + 0.1% TFA	14	80	Solvent B: ACN + 0.1% TFA	9	55	
Flow rate: 1.00 mL/min	15	25	Flow rate: 7.0 mL/min)	55	



Glycosylated product 3.60: Synthesized according to Procedure G. Purified by preparative HPLC – see below for conditions. White solid. 4 mg [4.4 μmol, 29% yield]. ¹H NMR (DMSO-d₆, 500 MHz): δ 8.19 $(d, J = 5.3 \text{ Hz}, 1\text{H}), 7.47 \text{ (s}, 1\text{H}), 7.46 \text{ (d}, J = 5.6 \text{ Hz}, 1\text{H}), 7.36 \text{ (ddd}, J = 8.0, 1.2, 1.2 \text{ Hz}, 1\text{H}), 7.34 \text{ (ddd}, J = 8.0, 1.2 \text{ Hz}, 1.2 \text{ Hz$ *J* = 8.1, 0.8, 0.8 Hz, 1H), 7.32 (dd, *J* = 7.6, 7.6 Hz, 1H), 7.31 (s, 1H), 7.15 (ddd, *J* = 8.1, 7.2, 0.9 Hz, 1H), 7.05 (ddd, J = 7.8, 7.0, 0.8 Hz, 1H), 7.03 (ddd, J = 7. 1, 1.2, 1.2 Hz, 1H), 6.91 (d, J = 1.8 Hz, 1H), 6.73 (dd, *J* = 8.2, 2.1 Hz, 1H), 6.60 (d, *J* = 8.1 Hz, 1H), 6.51 (ddd, 15.8, 6.1, 6.1 Hz, 1H), 6.46 (d, *J* = 15.9 Hz, 1H), 5.45 (s, 1H), 5.24 (d, J = 9.0 Hz, 1H), 5.04 (d, J = 6.1 Hz, 1H), 3.87 (dd, J = 12.2, 1.9 Hz, 1H), 3.82 (dd, J = 9.1, 9.1 Hz, 1H), 3.73 (dd, J = 8.7, 4.4 Hz, 1H), 3.70 (dd, J = 12.0, 5.4 Hz, 1H), 3.60 (dd, J = 12.0, 5.4 Hz, 1H), 3.6015.1, 5.7 Hz, 1H), 3.56–3.51 (m, 1H), 3.54 (dd, J = 8.9, 8.9 Hz, 1H), 3.48 (d, J = 9.2 Hz, 1H), 3.42 (ddd, J = 13.5, 11.3, 4.1 Hz, 1H), 3.28 (d, J = 14.2 Hz, 1H), 3.21 (dd, J = 14.6, 7.0 Hz, 1H), 3.05 (ddd, J = 13.4, 1004.4, 4.4 Hz, 1H), 2.94 (d, *J* = 14.1 Hz, 1H), 2.89 (d, *J* = 16.5 Hz, 1H), 2.81 (ddd, *J* = 13.4, 6.4, 1.8 Hz, 1H), 2.55–2.38 (m, 3H), 2.24 (d, J = 16.5 Hz), 1.94 (ddd, J = 17.6, 7.9, 4.3 Hz, 1H), 1.86 (ddd, J = 17.5, 8.3, 4.3 Hz, 1H), 1.69–1.55 (m, 2H), 1.45–1.38 (m, 2H), 1.32–1.25 (m, 3H); ¹³C NMR (CD₃OD, 126 MHz): 8 177.9, 176.7, 172.7, 171.7, 154.5, 140.2, 138.8, 138.4, 131.9, 131.1, 130.9, 130.8, 130.7, 130.1, 129.9, 129.3, 128.1, 127.8, 125.1, 123.0, 122.5, 120.4, 119.0, 115.3, 112.5, 108.7, 89.3, 81.0, 78.5, 73.8, 70.9, 62.4, 59.5, 55.8, 51.8, 49.8, 49.6, 47.5, 42.3, 41.0, 40.2, 36.7, 35.7, 34.4, 30.9, 27.4, 26.7, 24.4, 23.6; MS m/z 918.4 (calc'd: C₄₉H₅₇N₈O₁₀⁺, [M+H]⁺, 918.4).

Analytical HPLC Method				
Column: Eclipse-XDB C ₁₈ ,				
4.6x150 mm, 5 μm				
Solvent A: $H_2O + 0.1\%$ TFA				
Solvent B: ACN + 0.1% TFA				
Flow rate: 1.00 mL/min				

Time	%B	
0	25	
1	25	
14	80	
15	25	

Semi-Preparative HPLC Method				
<u>Column</u> : Waters Sunfire [™] C ₁₈ ,				
19x250 mm, 5 μm				
Solvent A: $H_2O + 0.1\%$ TFA				
Solvent B: ACN + 0.1% TFA				
Flow rate: 7.0 mL/min				

Time	%B
0	20
0.5	20
9	56



Glycosylated product 3.61: Synthesized according to Procedure G. Purified by preparative HPLC - see below for conditions. White solid. 3 mg [3.3 μmol, 30% yield]. ¹H NMR (DMSO-d₆, 500 MHz): δ 7.74 (d, J = 8.5 Hz, 1H), 7.77 (s, 1H), 7.50 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 7.41 (dd, J = 7.6, 7.6 Hz, 1H), 7.34 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 1H), 7.27 (s, 1H), 7.26 (d, J = 6.8 Hz, 1H), 7.19–7.16 (m, 1H), 7.08 (dd, J = 7.5, 7.5, 0.8 Hz, 1H), 6.98 (d, J = 8.6 Hz, 1H), 6.69 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 1H), 6.64 (d, J = 15.9, 1H), 5.98 (ddd, 15.8, 7.3, 5.9 Hz, 1H), 5.47 (s, 1H), 5.15 (d, J = 9.2 Hz, 1H), 5.12 (d, J = 5.7 Hz, 1H), 4.97 (dd, J = 12.4, 7.2 Hz, 1H), 4.46 (ddd, J = 7.8, 7.8, 7.8, Hz, 1H), 4.31 (dd, J = 12.3, 5.5 Hz, 1H), 4.86 (dd, J = 12.1 Hz, 1H), 3.84 (dd, J = 9.1, 9.1 Hz, 1H), 3.69 (dd, J = 12.1, 5.4 Hz, 1H), 3.54 (dd, J = 8.9, 8.9 Hz, 1H), 3.51 (ddd, J = 9.6, 5.4, 2.2 Hz, 1H), 3.47 (d, J = 8.9 Hz, 1H), 3.44–3.40 (m, 1H), 3.03 (ddd, J = 16.2, 5.9, 2.2 Hz, 1H), 2.98 (d, J = 12.3 Hz, 1H), 2.64 (dd, J = 7.1, 7.1 Hz, 2H), 2.57–2.52 (m, 1H), 2.55 (d, J = 16.8 Hz, 1H), 2.50–2.44 (m, 1H), 2.36 (d, J = 16.8 Hz, 1H), 1.91 (ddd, J = 16.5, 7.9, 3.3 Hz, 1H), 1.87–1.80 (m, 1H), 1.78–1.70 (m, 1H), 1.64–1.55 (m, 3H), 1.45 (ddd, J = 13.5, 13.5, 3.8 Hz, 1H), 1.34–1.23 (m, 3H); ¹³C NMR (CD₃OD, 126 MHz): δ 173.7, 172.2, 171.6, 169.7, 155.5, 137.4, 137.1, 137.0, 132.8, 130.2, 129.7, 129.4, 129.3, 128.9, 127.6, 126.4, 126.2, 125.6, 121.7, 121.0, 119.2, 117.4, 114.8, 111.1, 106.7, 87.8, 79.6, 77.1, 72.3, 69.5, 63.9, 61.0, 57.8, 51.6, 50.8, 48.4, 44.2, 42.1, 40.8, 40.0, 36.0, 34.1, 28.7, 27.0, 25.3, 23.2, 22.8; MS m/z 918.5 (calc'd: C₄₉H₅₇N₈O₁₀⁺, [M+H]⁺, 918.4).

Analytical HPLC Method				
Column: Eclipse-XDB C ₁₈ ,				
4.6x150 mm, 5 μm				
Solvent A: $H_2O + 0.1\%$ TFA				
Solvent B: ACN + 0.1% TFA				
Flow rate: 1.00 mL/min				

Time	%B	
0	25	
1	25	
14	80	
15	25	

Semi-Preparative HPLC Method		
<u>Column</u> : Waters Sunfire ^{TM} C ₁₈ ,		
19x250 mm, 5 μm		
Solvent A: $H_2O + 0.1\%$ HCOOH		
Solvent B: ACN + 0.1%		
НСООН		
Flow rate: 18.0 mL/min		

Time	%B
0	20
0.5	20
9	56

C.6. Synthesis of Smac Mimetic Monomers and Dimers



Acyclic Cinnamyl Carbonate 3.63: Synthesized according to Procedure A with xx mmol of 5. After completion of the reaction, the solution was diluted with 100 mL EtOAc and washed 3x50 mL NaHCO₃, 3x50 mL NH₄Cl, 1x50 mL brine. Dried with MgSO₄ and concentrated *in vacuo*. Carried forward without purification.



Hydroxy lactam 3.34: Synthesized according to Procedure B. Diastereomeric mixture was carried forward without purification.



Macrocyclic Product 3.64a and 3.64b: Synthesized according to Procedure D. Purified by preparative HPLC – see below for conditions.

3.64a•TFA: 22 mg [23 umol, 13% yield over three steps]. MS m/z 841.4 (calc'd: C₅₀H₆₁N₆O₆⁺, [M+H]⁺, 841.5).

3.64b•TFA: 38 mg [40 umol, 21% yield over three steps]. MS m/z 841.4 (calc'd: C₅₀H₆₁N₆O₆⁺, [M+H]⁺, 841.5).

 $\begin{array}{l} \mbox{Analytical HPLC Method} \\ \mbox{Column:} & \mbox{Waters Sunfire}^{\mbox{\tiny TM}} C_{18}, \\ \mbox{4.6x250 mm, 5 } \mbox{\mum} \\ \mbox{Solvent A:} & \mbox{H}_2O + 0.1\% \mbox{TFA} \\ \mbox{Solvent B:} \mbox{ACN} + 0.1\% \mbox{TFA} \\ \mbox{Flow rate:} & 1.00 \mbox{ mL/min} \end{array}$

Time	%B	
0	40	
2.5	30	
24	86	
29	30	

Preparative HPLC Method <u>Column</u>: Waters Sunfire[™] C₁₈, 19x250 mm, 5 μm <u>Solvent A</u>: H₂O + 0.1% TFA <u>Solvent B</u>: ACN + 0.1% TFA Flow rate: 18.0 mL/min

Time	%B
0	42
2	42
14	48

Macrocycle 3.64a



Strong NOE HMBC

(600MHz, DMSO-d6, 298K)

	13C	1H	key correlation
1	37.5 ppm	3.55–3.49 ppm (m) (2H)	
2	131.7 ppm	6.56–6.51 ppm (m) (1H)	
3	126.6 ppm	6.70 ppm (d) J=15.7 Hz (1H)	
4	134.6 ppm		HMBC 2→4
5	122.1 ppm	7 48 ppm (d) J=7 7 Hz (1H)	HMBC 3→5
6	128.8 ppm	7.26_7.24 ppm (m) (1H)	
7	123.5 ppm	7.20 - 7.24 ppm(m)(m)	
- 0	123.5 ppm	7.13 ppm (d) 3-7.0 Hz (1H)	
0	144.5 ppm	-	
9	137.0 ppm		
10	41.8 ppm	2.92 ppm (d) J=16.8 Hz ; 2.78 ppm (d) J=16.8 Hz (AB quartet) (2H)	
11	47.9 ppm		HMBC 10, 12, 18, 17→11
12	35.2 ppm	1.57–1.52 ppm (m) ; 1.49–1.44 ppm (m) (2H)	HMBC 10, 17, 18→12
13	23.8 ppm	1.39–1.30 ppm (m) (2H)	HMBC 13→15
14	18.1 ppm	2.11 ppm (br s) (2H)	HMBC 14→15
15	84.2 ppm	-	
16	71.3 ppm	2.72 ppm (dd) J=2.3, 2.3 Hz (1H)	
17	68.4 ppm	48.3 ppm (s) (1H)	NOESY 17→3, 12 ; HMBC 17→4
18	41.2 ppm	2.37 ppm (d) J=16.3 Hz ; 2.32 ppm (d) J=16.3 Hz (AB quartet) (2H)	
19	172.7 ppm	-	HMBC 18→19
20	-	-	
21	39.1 ppm	3.34–3.29 ppm (m) ; 2.77–2.74 ppm (m) (2H)	COSY 21→22 ; TOCSY 23→21
22	36.9 ppm	3.00-2.97 ppm (m); 2.62-2.57 ppm (m) (2H)	COSY 23→22
23	_	7.56 ppm (dd) J=4.4, 4.4 Hz (1 H)	HMBC 23→24
24	171.7 ppm		HMBC 25→24
25	31.0 ppm	2.13–2.08 ppm (m) ; 2.01–1.97 ppm (m) (2H)	HMBC 27→25
26	26.9 ppm	1.91–1.87 ppm (m) : 1.74–1.70 ppm (m) (2H)	HMBC 27→26
27	50.3 ppm	4.62 ppm (ddd) J=6.7, 6.7, 6.7 Hz (1H)	COSY/TOCSY 47→27
28	169.1 ppm	_	HMBC 27→28
29	_		
30	46.6 ppm	3.75–3.73 ppm (m) : 3.37–3.34 ppm (m) (2H)	TOCSY 33→30
31	24.1 ppm	1.78–1.76 ppm (m) (2H)	TOCSY 33→31
32	28.9 ppm	1.98 - 1.94 ppm (m) : $1.54 - 1.51$ ppm (m) (1H)	COSY 33→32
33	60.6 ppm	4.11 ppm (dd) J=8.9, 2.9 Hz (1H)	
34	171.2 ppm	-	HMBC 35→34
35	-	7.36 ppm (d) J=8.5 Hz (1H)	
36	49.1 ppm	4.30–4.26 ppm (m) (1H)	COSY 35→36
37	36.2 ppm	2.97–2.94 ppm (m); 2.85–2.81 ppm (m) (2H)	TOCSY 35→37
38	138.4 ppm	-	HMBC 37→38
39	129.2 ppm	7.20 ppm (d) J=7.1 Hz (2H)	COSY 40→39
40	127.8 ppm	7.26 ppm (dd) J=7.2, 7.2 Hz (2H)	HMBC 40→38
41	125.9 ppm	7.19 ppm (dd) J=7.1, 7.1 Hz (1H)	COSY 40→41
42	69.3 ppm	3.90–3.89 ppm (m) ; 3.79–3.76 ppm (m) (2H)	TOCSY 35→42
43	157.1 ppm	-	HMBC 45→43
44	114.9 ppm	6.87 ppm (d) J=8.3 Hz (2H)	TOCSY 45→44
45	129.6 ppm	7.13 ppm (d) j=8.2 Hz (2H)	HMBC 1→45
46	131.6 ppm		HMBC 44→46
47	-	8.88 ppm (d) J=7.7 Hz	HMBC 47→48
48	168.6 ppm		
49	55.8 ppm	3.79–3.77 ppm (m) (1H)	COSY 49→52 ; HMBC 50, 51→49
50	-	0.04 ppm (b) (3); 8.77 ppm (br S) (2H)	
52	30.7 ppm	2.+9 µµµ () () () () () () () () () () () () ()	
52	10.0 ppm	1.00 ppm (u) 0-0.0 m2 (0m)	

Macrocycle 3.64b



(600MHz, DMSO-d6, 298K)

	13C	1H	key correlation				
1	37.4 ppm	3.45 ppm (dd) J=14.8, 3.4 Hz ; 3.38–3.35 ppm (m) (2H)					
2	131.0 ppm	6.40–6.35 ppm (m) (1H)					
3	128.8 ppm	6.27 ppm (d) J=15.7 Hz (1H)					
4	137.9 ppm	-	HMBC 2→4				
5	123.8 ppm	7.25–7.24 ppm (m) – overlaps with 39, 40, 41 (1H)	COSY 6→5				
6	126.1 ppm	7.64 ppm (d) J=7.9 Hz (1H)	HMBC 17→6				
7	137.6 ppm	-	HMBC 5, 9→7				
8	143.9 ppm	_	HMBC 6, 17→8				
9	122.8 ppm	7.21 ppm (s) (1H)	HMBC 2,5→9				
10	42.4 ppm	2.95 ppm (d) J=16.4 Hz ; 2.82 ppm (d) J=16.9 Hz (2H)	HMBC 17→10 ; HMBC 10→9				
11	47.3 ppm	-	HMBC 10, 17, 18→11				
12	36.6 ppm	1.60–1.53 ppm (m) (2H)	HMBC 17→12				
13	23.6 ppm	1.42–1.32 ppm (m) (2H)					
14	18.0 ppm	2.11 ppm (ddd) J=5.4, 5.4, 1.8 Hz (2H)					
15	84.0 ppm		HMBC 13, 14→15				
16	71.1 ppm	2 72 nnm (dd) J=2 0 2 0 Hz (1H)					
17	70.5 ppm	4 55 ppm (s) (1H)	NOESY 17→6 12 HMBC 17→6 7				
18	41.6 ppm	2 38 ppm (s) DOUBLE CHECK					
10	172.0 ppm						
20							
20	29.0 ppm	= 2.20, 2.26 ppm (m) : 2.07, 2.02 ppm (m) (2H)					
21	36.9 ppm	3.29 - 3.20 ppm (m) ; 2.57 - 2.55 ppm (m) (2H)					
22	30.2 ppm	7.96 ppm (dd) 1=4.4.4 Hz (1H)					
23	171.4 norm	7.00 ppin (du) J=4.4, 4.4 m2 (1m)					
24	171.4 ppm	- 0.46, 0.40 ppm (m) - 0.07, 0.04 ppm (011)					
20	31.1 ppm	2. 10–2. 13 ppm (m); 2.07–2.04 ppm (2H)	TOODY 25				
20	26.9 ppm	1.91–1.67 ppm (m); 1.62–1.58 ppm (m) (2H)					
21	49.6 ppm	4.34 ppm (ada) J=9.2, 9.2, 2.1 Hz (1H)	10051 27→20				
28	not observed	-					
29	-		TOODY 21, 22, 22, 20				
30	45.9 ppm	3.34–3.32 ppm (m); 3.14 ppm (add) J=8.2, 8.2, 8.2 HZ (2H)	1005¥ 31, 32, 33→30				
31	23.6 ppm	1.42–1.38 ppm (m); 1.36–1.32 ppm (m) (2H)	10054 32, 33→31				
32	29.3 ppm	1.81–1.75 ppm (m); 1.49–1.45 ppm (m) (2H)					
33	170 7 ppm	4.22 ppm (dd) J=6.2, 2.0 H2 (1H)					
35	- 170.7 ppm	- 7 90 ppm (d) 1=6 8 Hz (1H)					
36		4 09–4 08 ppm (m) (1H)	HMBC 42-36				
37	36.3 ppm	2.92–2.89 ppm (m) : 2.80–2.77 ppm (m) (2H)	TOCSY 42→37 : COSY 36→37				
38	138.2 ppm		HMBC 36, 37→38				
39	129.0 ppm	7.27–7.25 ppm (m) (1H)	HMBC 37→39				
40	128.0 ppm	7.31–7.28 ppm (m) (1H)	HMBC 40→38				
41	125.9 ppm	7.22–7.21 ppm (m) (1H)	HMBC 41→39				
42	68.2 ppm	4.09–4.08 ppm (m) ; 3.97 ppm (dd) J=12.9, 7.1 Hz (2H)	HMBC 42→43				
43	156.6 ppm	-	HMBC 45, 44→43				
44	132.2 ppm	-	TOCSY 44→45				
45	129.4 ppm	7.11 ppm (d) J=8.3 Hz (2H)	HMBC 1→45				
46	132.2 ppm	-	HMBC 1→46				
47	-	8.65 ppm (d) J=7.7 Hz (1H)	TOCSY 27→47				
48	168.4 ppm		HMBC 47→48				
49	55.6 ppm	3.80–3.77 ppm (m) (1H)	HMBC 49→48				
50	-	8.85 ppm (br s) ; 8.75 ppm (br s) (2H)	TOCSY 50→49				
51	30.7 ppm	2.53 ppm (aa) J=4.7, 4.7 HZ (3H)	TOCSY 50-51				
52	15.4 ppm	1.30 ppm (a) J=0.8 HZ (3H)	1005Y 49→52				



Dimer Product 3.65: Synthesized according to Procedure H. Purified by preparative HPLC – see below for conditions. White solid. Bis-TFA salt: 4.5 mg [2.4 µmol, 40% yield]. ¹H NMR (DMSO- d_6 , 500 MHz): δ 8.90 (d, J = 7.7 Hz, 1H), 8.81 (br s, 2H), 7.61 (dd, J = 4.7, 4.7 Hz, 1H), 7.49 (d, 7.8 Hz, 1H), 7.40 (d, J = 8.6 Hz, 1H), 7.28–7.23 (m, 3H), 7.23–7.17 (m, 3H), 7.14–7.12 (m, 4H), 6.87 (d, J = 8.2 Hz, 2H), 6.72 (d, J = 15.5 Hz, 1H), 6.53 (ddd, J = 15.5, 8.5, 5.2 Hz, 1H), 4.84 (s, 1H), 4.62 (dd, J = 14.0, 6.8 Hz, 1H), 4.31–4.24 (m, 1H), 4.10 (dd, J = 9.0, 3.2 Hz, 1H), 3.88 (dd, J = 9.5, 4.6 Hz, 1H), 3.78–3.72 (m, 2H), 3.55–3.45 (m, 2H), 3.02–2.93 (m, 1H), 2.95 (dd, J = 18.7, 4.6 Hz, 1H), 2.90–2.80 (m, 1H), 2.83 (dd, J = 13.8, 9.3 Hz, 1H), 2.79–2.76 (m, 2H), 2.37 (d, J = 16.2 Hz, 1H), 2.32 (d, J = 16.2 Hz, 1H), 2.23 (dd, 6.2, 6.2 Hz, 1H), 2.16–2.07 (m, 1H), 2.02–1.93 (m, 1H), 1.92–1.85 (m, 1H), 1.79–1.75 (m, 2H), 1.73–1.67 (m, 1H), 1.53–1.46 (m, 3H), 1.43–1.28 (m, 4H), 1.33 (d, J = 6.87 Hz, 1H) ¹³C NMR (DMSO- d_6 , 126 MHz): δ 172.6, 171.8, 171.2, 168.8, 168.3, 157.2, 144.8, 138.5, 137.2, 134.9, 131.8, 131.7, 129.6, 129.2, 128.2, 128.1, 126.9, 126.1, 124.0, 122.4, 115.0, 77.9, 69.6, 68.6, 65.5, 60.7, 56.0, 50.3, 49.3, 48.4, 46.8, 42.2, 41.3, 40.4, 37.9, 37.2, 36.4, 35.8, 31.2, 30.8, 29.1, 27.2, 24.2, 23.8, 18.8, 15.6 MS m/z 1680.9104 (calc'd: $C_{32}H_{44}NO_9^+$, [M+H]⁺, 1680.90985).

 Analytical HPLC Method

 Column:
 Waters Sunfire™ C18,

 4.6x250 mm, 5 μm

 Solvent A:
 H₂O + 0.1% TFA

 Solvent B:
 ACN + 0.1% TFA

 Flow rate:
 1.00 mL/min

Time	%B
0	40
2.5	30
24	86
29	30

Semi-Preparative HPLC Method						
<u>Column</u> : Waters Sunfire [™] C ₁₈ ,						
10x250 mm, 5 μm						
Solvent A: $H_2O + 0.1\%$ TFA						
Solvent B: ACN + 0.1% TFA						
Flow rate: 18.0 mL/min						

Time	%B
0	44
0.5	44
2.5	46
12.0	54



Dimer Product 3.7: Synthesized according to Procedure H. Purified by preparative HPLC – see below for conditions. White solid. Bis-TFA salt: 6.8 mg [3.6 µmol, 60% yield]. ¹H NMR (DMSO- d_6 , 500 MHz): δ 8.81 (br s, 1H), 8.76 (br s, 1H), 8.65 (d, J = 7.7 Hz, 1H), 7.91 (d, J = 6.6 Hz, 1H), 7.88 (dd, J = 4.1, 4.1 Hz, 1H), 7.65 (d, J = 7.9 Hz, 1H), 7.37–7.34 (m, 1H), 7.36 (s, 1H), 7.29–7.22 (5H), 7.20 (s, 1H), 7.11 (d, J = 8.2 Hz, 2H), 6.87 (d, J = 8.3 Hz, 2H), 6.40–6.35 (m, 1H), 6.27 (d, J = 15.7 Hz, 1H), 4.54 (s, 1H), 4.33 (dd, J = 8.5, 8.5 Hz, 1H), 4.22 (dd, J = 8.1, 2.3 Hz, 1H), 4.09 (d, J = 7.9 Hz, 1H), 3.96 (dd, J = 12.7 Hz, 1H), 3.79–3.75 (m, 1H), 3.64–3.60 (m, 1H), 3.15–3.11 (m, 1H), 2.08–2.03 (m, 1H), 1.91–1.86 (m, 1H), 1.80–1.74 (m, 1H), 1.65–1.47 (m, 5 H) 1.41–1.30 (m, 4H), 1.30 (d, J = 7.0 Hz, 3H) MS *m/z* 1680.9235 (calc'd: C₃₂H₄₄NO₉⁺, [M+H]⁺, 1680.90985).

Analytical HPLC Method
<u>Column</u> : Waters Sunfire [™] C ₁₈ ,
4.6x250 mm, 5 μm
Solvent A: $H_2O + 0.1\%$ TFA
Solvent B: ACN + 0.1% TFA
Flow rate: 1.00 mL/min

Time	%B
0	40
2.5	30
24	86
29	30

Semi-Preparative HPLC Method					
<u>Column</u> : Waters Sunfire [™] C ₁₈ ,					
10x250 mm, 5 μm					
Solvent A: $H_2O + 0.1\%$ TFA					
Solvent B: ACN + 0.1% TFA					
Flow rate: 18.0 mL/min					

Time	%B
0	44
0.5	44
2.5	46
12.0	54



D.1. NMR Spectra – Templates (+)-5 & (+)-S4 and associated intermediates



Bromophenyl propyne 3.16







D.1.a. SFC of Cyclopropene carboxylate (+)-3.18

Index	Name	Start	Time	End	RT Offset	Quantity	Height	Area	Area
		[Min]	[Min]	[Min]	[Min]	[% Area]	[µV]	[µV.Min]	[%]
1	UNKNOWN	5.14	5.33	5.72	0.00	97.71	413.7	68.5	97.709
2	UNKNOWN	5.97	6.08	6.34	0.00	2.29	9.8	1.6	2.291
Total						100.00	423.5	70.1	100.000













Template 3.S4



D.2. NMR Spectra – Synthesis of O-Phenyl-L-Phenylalaninol

Boc-phenyl phenylalaninol **3.815**



Phenyl phenylalaninol 3.816



D.3. NMR Spectra – Enantiomeric Excess Determination of (+)-3.5 & (+)-3.54 Acylation product **3.32a**



Acylation product **3.32b**



Acylation product **3.S5**







Pictet-Spengler product 3.35









Pictet-Spengler Product 3.37














Macrocycle 3.44

















Macrocycle 3.46







Macrocycle 3.47







Macrocycle 3.48







Macrocycle 3.49













Macrocycle 3.51







Macrocycle 42









Macrocycle 3.53






















Macrocycle 45b







D.5. NMR Spectra – Glycosylated Macrocycles

Glycone 3.6

































D.6. NMR Spectra – Smac Mimetic Monomers and Dimers Macrocycle 3.64a





















E. References

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Chapter 4 – Appendix Material

Attempts to form a macrocyclic, transannular linkage through terminal alkyne engagement with nucleophilic peptide side-chains

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	1.	Transition metal-catalyzed model systems	
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A. General Considerations

[PhRuCl₂]₂, [Ru(COD)Cl]₂, [CpRu(ACN)₃]PF₆, [CpRu(Naph)]PF₆, (COD)Ru(methallyl)₂, AuBr₃ and Co₂(CO)₈ were purchased from Strem. P(4-ClC₆H₄)₃, 1,4-bis(dicyclohexylphosphino)butane, P(2-furyl)₃, Yb(OTf)₃, 4-picoline *N*-oxide, and tris(2-carboxyethyl)phosphine hydrochloride were purchased from Aldrich. P(4-FC₆H₄) was prepared according to prior literature.¹ Ligand **4.13** was prepared according to prior literature.²

HPLC-MS Analysis and Purification

Purification of acidolysis products was performed on an Agilent 1100/1200 HPLC system equipped with G1361A preparative pumps, a G1314A autosampler, a G1314A VWD, and a G1364B automated fraction collector. Analytical HPLC was performed using an identical system, but with a G1312A binary pump. Mass spectra were recorded using an Agilent 6130 LC/MS system equipped with an ESI source. Stationary phase and gradient profile are noted for individual reactions below.

NMR Methods

NMR spectra were recorded on Brüker Advance (300, 400, 500 or 600 MHz) or DRX (500 MHz) spectrometers and calibrated according to the respective residual solvent peak. 2D NMR data were acquired as previously detailed.³

General Experimental Procedures

Peptide Synthesis

All peptides were synthesized via either standard Fmoc solid-phase peptide synthesis using Rink Amide MBHA resin (polystyrene, 1% DVB, 0.7 mmol/g) or Boc/Cbz solution-phase peptide synthesis.³

General Procedure A – acyloxylation with [PhRuCl₂]₂

A flame-dried flask was charged with benzoic acid [1.25 mmol], $[PhRuCl_2]_2$ [0.4 mol%], tris(2-furyl)phosphine [0.8 mol%], and Na_2CO_3 [1.6 mol%] then flushed with Ar for 30 min. The flask was then charged with appropriate solvent [5 mL] and hexyne [1.63 mmol], and the reaction was heated to 50 °C. After 24 h, the reaction was concentrated *in vacuo*, and dried on high vacuum. The sample was dissolved in 2 mL CDCl₃ spiked with mesitylene [0.543 mmol], and filtered through celite into an NMR tube. Set integration of arene protons to 1.30 - due to incorrect addition of 1.3x excess mesitylene. Following this, the integration of each of the olefin peaks provided the yield. *Fig. 4.1.B. entry 6 contained only 0.27 mmol of mesitylene.*

General Procedure B – hydroamidation with (COD)Ru(methallyl)₂

A flame-dried flask was charged with benzamide or benzoic acid [1.0 mmol], (COD)Ru(methallyl)₂ [5 mol%], bis(dicyclohexylphosphino)butane [6 mol%], and Yb(OTf)₃ [4 mol%] then flushed with Ar for 30 min. The flask was then charged with dry DMF [0.3 M] and H₂O [6.0 mmol], which had been freezepump-thawed thrice. Hexyne [2.0 mmol] was added to the flask and the reaction was heated to 60 °C. After 24 h, the reaction was poured into EtOAc / sat. NaHCO₃. The organic layer was washed twice more with NaHCO₃ and once with brine. The organic layer was dried with MgSO₄, concentrated *in vacuo*, and dried on high vacuum. The sample was dissolved in 2 mL CDCl₃ and spiked with mesitylene [0.33 mmol]. Set integration of aryl protons to 1.00. The integration of the vinyl protons were then compared to standard.

General Procedure C – oxygenation with [Rh(COD)Cl]₂

If using an ammonium hydrochloride salt, the starting material [0.6 mmol] was dissolved in ACN [2 mL] and treated with KPF₆ [0.6 mmol] for 10 min at 60 °C. The milky suspension was cooled and then filtered through a 0.2 μ m PTFE filter into the following reaction. In the meantime, [Rh(COD)Cl]₂ [3 mol%] was weighed out in a glovebag into an oven-dried flask containing a stirbar. Outside the glovebag, picoline *N*-

oxide [1.2 eq.], P(4-C₆F₅)₃ [12 mol%], and K₂CO₃ [20 mol%] were added to the reaction flask. After adding the nucleophile solution, hexyne [0.5 mmol] was added and the headspace was flushed with Ar for 20 min. The reaction was then heated to 60 °C. After 16 h, the volatiles were removed *in vacuo*. The residue was reconstituted in 2 mL CDCl₃ and spiked with mesitylene [0.167 mmol] and filtered through cotton into an NMR tube.

General Procedure D – ruthenium-catalyzed hydrations

In a glovebag, either $[(naph)Ru(Cp)]PF_6$ or $[Ru(ACN)_3Cp]PF_6$ [2 mol%] and bipyridine ligand **4.19** [2 mol%] were added to a vial, which was capped with a septum. The vial was flushed with Ar for 30 min and then charged with 4:1 NMP/H₂O – previously sparged for 1 hour. This solution was heated to 50 °C for 3 h, cooled, and then treated with decyne [0.5 mmol]. The reaction was stirred for either 15 or 48 h, respectively. After this time, the solution was diluted with EtOAc and washed 2x NaHCO₃, 2x NH₄Cl, and 1x brine. The organic layer was dried with MgSO₄ and concentrated in vacuo. The residue was reconstituted in 2 mL CDCl₃ and the percent conversion was measured by comparing the alkynyl and the aldehyde proton integrations.

General Procedure E – multicomponent reaction with AuBr₃

In a glovebag, a flame-dried flask was charged with glyoxylic acid hydrate [1.0 mmol] and AuBr₃ [5 mol%]. The flask was then charged with MeOH [0.5 M], hexyne [2.0 mmol], and morpholine [1.2 mmol]. The reaction was heated to 50 °C. After 12 h, the volatiles were removed *in vacuo*. The dark residue was reconstituted in 1 mL CDCl₃ and spiked with mesitylene [0.33 mmol] and filtered through cotton into an NMR tube. The aryl proton integration was compared to the enamide proton integration.

B. Experimental Data **B.1.** Transition metal-catalyzed model systems



hex-1-en-2-yl benzoate

Synthesized according to general procedure A. ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 500 MHz): δ 8.12–8.08 (m, 2H), 7.59 (tt, *J* = 7.4, 1.4 Hz, 1H), 7.49–7.43 (m, 2H), 4.87 (d, *J*=1.2 Hz, 1H), 4.84 (dd, J = 2.4, 1.2 Hz, 1H), 2.35 (t, J = 7.5 Hz, 1H), 1.58–1.48 (m, 2H), 1.45–1.33 (m, 2H), 0.92 (t, J = 7.2 Hz, 9H), ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 126 MHz): δ 164.8, 156.9, 133.3, 130.0, 128.5, 101.4, 33.2, 28.8, 22.2, 13.9

(Z)-N-(hex-1-en-1-yl)benzamide

Synthesized according to general procedure B.



22.8, 14.2

methyl decanoate

Synthesized according to general procedure C. ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 300 MHz): δ 3.66 (s, 3H), 2.29 (t, J = 7.5 Hz, 2H), 1.66–1.56 (m, 2H), 1.31–1.26 (m, 12H), 0.87 (t, J = 6.6 Hz, 3H), ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 75 MHz): δ 174.5, 51.6, 34.3, 32.0, 29.5, 29.4 (2C), 29.3, 25.1,



methyl hexanoyl-L-prolinate

Synthesized according to general procedure C.



Decanal Synthesized according to general procedure D.



5-butyl-3-morpholinofuran-2(5H)-one

Synthesized according to general procedure E.



(2S)-1-(5-butyl-2-oxo-2,5-dihydrofuran-3-yl)pyrrolidine-2-carboxamide Synthesized according to general procedure E.

B.2. Thiol-yne model system

2,5-dioxopyrrolidin-1-yl oct-7-ynoate

Oct-7-ynoic acid⁴ [25.6 mmol] was dissolved in DMF [26 mL] and treated with EDC•HCl [1.6 eq.] and *N*-hydroxysuccinimide [1.5 eq.]. The coupling was stirred for 3 hours until TLC indicated complete reaction. DCM was removed *in vacuo*, and the residue was reconstituted in EtOAc. The solution was then washed 3x NH₄Cl, 3x NaHCO₃, and 1x brine. The organic layer was dried with MgSO₄ and concentrated *in vacuo*. Chromatographed on SiO₂ 30 \rightarrow 80% EtOAc/hexanes. Isolated 5.9 g [25 mmol, 97% over two steps] of a colorless oil. *NMR is of crude reaction and is contaminated with EtOAc. Yield is accurate and reflects purified material.* ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 500 MHz): δ 2.81 (br s, 4H), 2.59 (t, *J* = 7.4 Hz, 2H), 2.18 (dt, *J* = 6.7, 6.7, 2.6 Hz, 2H), 1.93 (t, *J* = 2.7 Hz, 1H), 1.79–1.69 (m, 2H), 1.59–1.45 (m, 4H), ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 126 MHz): δ 169.3, 168.6, 84.2, 68.6, 30.9, 27.9, 27.9, 25.7, 24.1, 18.2

N,*N*'-((2*R*,2'*R*)-(((2*R*,2'*R*)-disulfanediylbis(3-((4-hydroxyphenethyl)amino)-3-oxopropane-1,2-diyl))bis(azanediyl))bis(3-(1*H*-indol-3-yl)-1-oxopropane-1,2-diyl))bis(oct-7-ynamide)



Succinimidyl Octynoate [155 mg, 0.65 mmol] was dissolved in DMF [0.5 M] and treated with peptide **4.22** [423 mg, 0.6 eq.], and iPr_2NEt [273 µL, 2.4 eq.]. The coupling reaction was complete within 2 hours as observed by HPLC. The solution was diluted with EtOAc and washed 3x 1N HCl, 3x NaHCO₃, and 1x brine. The organic layer was dried with MgSO₄ and concentrated in vacuo. The crude material was carried forward without purification.

(3*R*,6*R*,*Z*)-6-((1*H*-indol-3-yl)methyl)-*N*-(4-hydroxyphenethyl)-5,8-dioxo-1-thia-4,7-diazacyclopentadec-14-ene-3-carboxamide



In a scintillation vial, linear disulfide **4.23** [55 μ mol] was dissolved in DMF [5 mM] and treated with TCEP•HCl [1.0 eq.] and DMPA [50 mol%]. The solution was then sparged for 12 h until disulfide reduction was complete. A compact UV lamp was placed next to the reaction vial and both were covered in aluminum foil. The solution was then irradiated with 365 nm light. After 1 hour, the reaction was complete by HPLC. The reaction was diluted with EtOAc and washed 3x 1N HCl, 3x NaHCO₃, and 1x brine. The organic layer was dried with MgSO₄ and concentrated in vacuo. The crude material was

dissolved in 500 µL DMSO and purified half of the material by HPLC. Isolated 12 mg [22 µmol, 40% yield] of a white residue. ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 500 MHz): δ 10.83 (s, 1H), 8.40 (d, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 7.95 (t, *J* = 5.5 Hz, 1H), 7.48 (d, *J* = 7.9 Hz, 1H), 7.36–7.32 (m, 2H), 7.12 (d, *J* = 1.7 Hz, 1H), 7.06 (ddd, *J* = 8.0, 7.2, 0.8 Hz, 1H), 7.02 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 6.97 (dd, *J* = 7.0, 7.0 Hz, 1H), 6.97 (d, *J* = 8.1 Hz, 1H), 6.69 (d, *J* = 8.3 Hz, 2H), 6.66 (d, *J* = 8.6 Hz, 1H), 6.00 (d, *J* = 9.6 Hz, 1H), 5.42 (ddd, *J* = 9.6, 8.0, 8.0 Hz, 1H), 4.38 (ddd, *J* = 6.7, 6.7, 4.7 Hz, 1H), 4.29 (ddd, *J* = 8.0, 8.0, 3.2 Hz, 1H), 3.24–3.19 (m, 3H), 3.12 (ddd, *J* = 13.8, 13.8, 6.5 Hz, 1H), 3.06–2.98 (m, 1H), 2.61 (dd, *J* = 7.4, 7.4 Hz, 2H), 2.12–1.99 (m, 3H), 1.98–1.94 (m, 2H), 1.51–1.42 (m, 2H), 1.39–1.19 (m, 5H), ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 126 MHz): δ 172.9, 171.4, 169.5, 155.7, 136.2, 129.6, 129.5, 129.4, 127.3, 125.3, 123.5, 120.9, 118.3, 118.0, 115.1, 111.4, 110.6, 55.0, 51.5, 40.9, 35.7, 34.2, 34.1, 28.3, 28.1, 27.7, 25.3, 17.5

Analytical HPLC Method				
Column: Eclipse-XDB C ₁₈ , 4.6x250				
mm, 5 μm				
Solvent A: $H_2O + 0.1\%$ HCOOH	1			
Solvent B: ACN + 0.1% HCOOH	14			
Flow rate: 1.00 mL/min	1.5			

Time	%B	
0	45	
1	45	
14	100	
15	45	

Semi-Preparative HPLC Method					
Column:	Waters	Sunfire™	C ₁₈ ,	Г	
10x250 mm, 5 μm					
Solvent A: $H_2O + 0.1\%$ TFA					
Solvent B: ACN + 0.1% TFA					
Flow rate: 7.0 mL/min					

Time	%B
0	35
0.5	35
14	50

B.3. Ene-yne template synthesis



(*S*,*E*)-3-(diethoxymethyl)-3-(3-(3-hydroxyprop-1-en-1-yl)benzyl)oct-7-ynoic acid Template (+)-3.5 [150 mg, 0.26 mmol] was dissolved in 5:1 EtOH/H₂O [0.2 M] and treated with KOH [5 eq.]. The reaction was then heated to 55 °C for 24 h until the starting material was fully converted to the cinnamyl alcohol. The reaction was then neutralized with 0.3 M NaH₂PO₄ and extracted 2x with EtOAc. The combined organic layers were washed with brine, dried with MgSO₄, and concentrated *in vacuo*. The

crude residue was then carried forward without purification.



(*S*,*E*)-3-(diethoxymethyl)-3-(3-(3-hydroxyprop-1-en-1-yl)benzyl)-9-methyldec-9en-7-ynoic acid

Crude cinnamyl alcohol **3.24** [0.85 mmol] was dissolved in toluene [1 mL] and transferred to a conical vial. The original vessel was then washed 3x 0.3 mL toluene. The combined solvents were then freeze-pump-thawed thrice. 2-Bromopropene [8 eq.] and *i*-Pr₂NH [3 eq.] were then added to the vial, and the system was freeze-pump-thawed thrice more. A separate thick-walled tube was charged with Pd(PPh₃)₂Cl₂ [2

mol%], PPh₃ [4 mol%], and CuI [4 mol%], sealed with a crimped septa, and then evacuated and backfilled with Ar thrice. The reactant solution was then added to the sealed tube and heated to 70 °C without an outlet. After 12 h, the reaction was complete by HPLC. The volatiles were removed *in vacuo*, and the residue was diluted with EtOAc and washed $3x \ 0.3 \ M \ NaH_2PO_4$ and $1x \ brine$. The organic layer was dried with MgSO₄ and concentrated *in vacuo*. The crude residue was then carried forward without purification.



2,5-dioxopyrrolidin-1-yl (S,E)-3-(diethoxymethyl)-3-(3-(3-

((isobutoxycarbonyl)oxy)prop-1-en-1-yl)benzyl)-9-methyldec-9-en-7-ynoate Crude cinnamyl alcohol 4.27 [0.85 mmol] was dissolved in dry DCM [0.05 M], treated with *N*-methylmorpholine [526 μ L, 4.8 mmol], and cooled to -5 °C under argon. *i*-Butyl chloroformate [354 μ L, 2.7 mmol] was then added. The reaction was monitored by TLC for full conversion to the di-carbonate species. At this

time, solid N-hydroxysuccinimide [197 mg, 1.7 mmol] was added to the reaction flask. The ice in the cold bath was replenished and the reaction was allowed to slowly warm overnight. Twelve hours after addition of NHS, solid DMAP [522 mg, 4.3 mmol] was added to decompose byproduct, *i*-butyl succinimidyl carbonate. After stirring with DMAP for 10 min, the reaction was quenched with NaHCO₃ and extracted with EtOAc. Organic layer washed 2x with NaHCO₃ and 1x with brine, dried with MgSO₄, and concentrated *in vacuo*. The crude residue was dissolved in a minimum amount of 3:1 hexanes/CHCl₃ and loaded onto silica column. Elution with a gradient of $5\% \rightarrow 30\%$ EtOAc/hexanes provided **4.28** [320 mg, 0.51 mmol] as a colorless oil. 60% from (+)-**3.5**. ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 500 MHz): δ 7.26–7.24 (m, 2H), 7.21 (dd, J = 7.5, 7.5 Hz, 1H), 7.14 (ddd, J = 7.3, 1.7, 1.7 Hz, 1H), 6.67 (d, J = 15.9 Hz, 1H), 6.28 (ddd, J = 15.8, 6.6, 6.6 Hz, 1H), 5.15 (br s, 1H), 5.10 (dd, J = 1.5, 1.5 Hz, 1H), 4.76 (d, J = 1.5, 1H), 4.76 (d, J = 1.56, 1H), 4.76 (d, 6.6 Hz, 2H), 4.34 (s, 1H), 3.92 (d, J = 6.7 Hz, 2H), 3.83–3.77 (m, 2H), 3.53–3.43 (m, 2H), 2.92 & 2.85 (AB, J = 13.6 Hz, 2H), 2.83 (br s, 4H), 2.64 & 2.61 (AB, J = 16.4 Hz, 2H), 2.24 (t, J = 6.8 Hz, 2H), 2.01-1.93 (m, 1H), 1.82 (s, 3H), 1.76–1.63 (m, 2H), 1.59–1.53 (m, 2H), 1.21 (dd, J = 6.8. 6.8 Hz, 3H), 1.19 $(dd, J = 6.8, 6.8 Hz, 3H), 0.94 (d, J = 6.9 Hz, 6H), {}^{13}C NMR (CDCl_3, 126 MHz): \delta 169.3, 167.7, 155.3,$ 138.2, 135.9, 135.0, 130.9, 129.6, 128.4, 127.5, 124.7, 122.5, 120.3, 107.7, 89.4, 82.1, 74.2, 68.5, 66.6, 66.3, 45.6, 39.4, 34.2, 33.2, 27.9, 25.7, 23.9, 23.8, 20.1, 19.0, 15.62, 15.60.

B.4. Ene-yne bicyclization trial precursors

OCO24-BU OCO24-BU NH NH NH

Acylation product 4.29

Template **4.28** [0.37 mmol] was dissolved in DMF [0.5 M] and treated with D-Trp-Trp(tyramide) [1.5 eq.] and iPr_2NEt [5 eq.]. The solution was heated to 35 °C. The reaction was complete after 12 h. The reaction was diluted with EtOAc and washed 3x 1N HCl, 3x NaHCO₃, and 1x brine. The organic layer was dried with MgSO₄ and concentrated in vacuo. The crude material was carried forward without purification.



Pictet-Spengler product 4.30

Acyclic product **4.29** [0.37 mmol] was dissolved in a 4:1 mixture of AcOH/H₂O [0.2 M] and stirred for 12 hours until HPLC analysis confirmed reaction completion. The volatiles were removed and the residue was rotovapped from acetonitrile (3x) followed by $CHCl_3$ (3x) to remove residual AcOH. The crude material was carried forward without purification.



Tsuji-Trost product 4.31

A flask was charged with Pictet-Spengler product **4.30** [0.27 mmol] and DMF [5 mM] and then sparged for 30 minutes. In a glove bag, a flamedried Schlenk tube was charged with $[PdCl(C_3H_5)]_2$ [9 mg] and Xantphos [37 mg]. Outside of the glovebag, the Schlenk tube was charged with 9 mL of 1:1 THF/DMF, which had been separately sparged for 1 hour. The catalyst solution was stirred for 5 minutes under Ar and 4 mol% Pd was added to the reaction flask via syringe. Reaction progress was monitored by analytical HPLC-MS. After reaction completion, the reaction was

diluted with EtOAc and washed with 3x NH₄Cl and 1x brine. The organic layer was dried with MgSO₄ and concentrated *in vacuo*. The crude material was carried forward without purification.



Cinnamyl migration product 4.32

A vial containing crude **4.31** [0.099 mmol] was flushed with Ar then charged with CH₃NO₂ [5 mM] and cooled to 0 °C. The solution was then treated with CH₃SO₃H [25 eq.]. After 20 min, HPLC indicated reaction completion. The reaction was quenched with *i*Pr₂NEt [1 mL]. The volatiles were removed *in vacuo*. The residue was dissolved in EtOAc and washed 3x NaHCO₃, 3x NH₄Cl, 1x brine. The organic layer was concentrated *in vacuo*. Chromatographed on SiO₂ 1 \rightarrow 2% MeOH/CHCl₃. Isolated 28 mg [0.035 mmol, 35% over four steps].
B.5. Dicobalt template synthesis



Dicobalt template 4.33

In a glovebag, $Co_2(CO)_8$ [131 mg, 0.38 mmol] was charged into an ovendried flask. In a separate oven-dried flask, ene-yne template **4.28** [200 mg] was dissolved in dry DCM [0.25 M]. The reactant solution was then added to the flask containing cobalt. The resultant solution was stirred for 1 hour at which time TLC indicated the reaction was complete. The volatiles were

then removed *in vacuo* and the residue was chromatographed on SiO₂ directly: $5 \rightarrow 20$ % EtOAc/hexanes. Isolated 175 mg [0.19 mmol, 60%] of dicobalt template **4.33** as a red/black oil. ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 500 MHz): δ 7.28 (s, 1H), 7.27–7.26 (m, 1H), 7.23 (dd, J = 7.5, 7.5 Hz, 1H), 7.15 (ddd, J = 7.4, 1.4, 1.4 Hz, 1H), 6.67 (d, J = 15.8 Hz, 1H), 6.30 (ddd, J = 15.7, 6.5, 6.5 Hz, 1H), 5.31 (br s, 1H), 5.23 (dd, J = 1.4, 1.4 Hz, 1H), 4.77 (dd, J = 6.6, 1.0 Hz, 2H), 4.37 (s, 1H), 3.94 (d, J = 6.7 Hz, 1H), 3.85–3.76 (m, 2H), 3.54–3.44 (m, 2H), 2.95 & 2.88 (AB, J = 13.6 Hz, 2H), 2.85–2.80 (m, 5H), 2.67 (s, 2H), 2.06 (s, 3H), 2.02–1.94 (m, 1H), 1.92–1.84 (m, 1H), 1.76–1.68 (m, 2H), 1.65–1.60 (m, 1H), 1.22 (dd, J = 7.0, 7.0 Hz, 3H), 1.19 (dd, J = 7.0, 7.0 Hz, 3H), 0.96 (d, J = 6.7 Hz, 6H), ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 126 MHz): δ 200.1, 169.3, 167.7, 155.4, 141.8, 138.2, 136.1, 135.0, 130.8, 129.5, 128.5, 124.8, 122.6, 116.6, 107.7, 101.1, 94.0, 74.3, 68.5, 66.7, 66.4, 45.8, 39.7, 35.1, 34.2, 34.0, 27.9, 27.2, 25.7, 23.6, 19.0, 15.6, 15.5, MS *m/z* 608.3 (calc'd: C₃₂H₄₃NO₉ + Na⁺, [M+Na]⁺, 608.3).

B.6. Dicobalt acetylene bicyclization trial precursors



Acylation product 4.S1

Template **4.32** [108 mg, 0.12 mmol] was dissolved in DMF [0.5 M] and treated with D-Trp-Trp(tyramide) [1.15 eq.] and iPr_2NEt [2.2 eq.]. The solution was heated to 35 °C. The reaction was complete after 12 h. The reaction was diluted with EtOAc and washed 3x 1N HCl, 3x NaHCO₃, and 1x brine. The organic layer was dried with MgSO₄ and concentrated in vacuo. The crude material was carried forward without purification.



Pictet-Spengler product 4.34

Acyclic product **4.S1** [0.37 mmol] was dissolved in a 4:1 mixture of AcOH/H₂O [0.2 M] and stirred for 12 hours until HPLC analysis confirmed reaction completion. The volatiles were removed and the residue was rotovapped from acetonitrile (3x) followed by CHCl₃ (3x) to remove residual AcOH. The crude material was carried forward without purification.

C. NMR Spectra C.1. Transition metal-catalyzed model systems

Acyloxylation product 4.3









Fig. 4.2.B. Entry 5 yield – 1:1 toluene/MeOH as solvents



Fig. 4.2.B. Entry 6 yield – 1:1 toluene/EtOAc as solvents with 10 eq. MeOH *used 0.27 mmol mesitylene





Fig. 4.3.B. Entry 1 yield – methanol as nucleophile (no internal standard)







Fig. 4.4.B. Entry 1 yield – morpholine as nucleophile









C.3. Ene-yne template synthesis Template 4.28



C.4. Dicobalt template synthesis Dicobalt template 4.33



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