TOTAL SYNTHESIS OF CYCLOOROIDIN AND STUDIES TOWARDS SOME OROIDIN DIMERS

by

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ABSTRACT

TOTAL SYNTHESIS OF CYCLOOROIDIN AND STUDIES TOWARDS SOME OROIDIN DIMERS

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This dissertation consists of two parts. The first part describes the synthesis of northern fragment of nagelamide R and the enantioselective total synthesis of cyclooroidin. The oroidin family of marine natural products is a growing group of marine sponge-derived alkaloids which contain 2-aminoimidazole and pyrrolecarboxamide fragments as their signature features. The structural complexity, and in many cases interesting biological profiles, of these compounds has rendered several of these natural products as targets of interest. In the context of nagelamide R, the key transformation involves the intramolecular cyclization of a pyrrolecarboxamide via the carbonyl oxygen leading to the formation of oxazoline, whose subsequent elaboration by pyrrole

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bromination and imidazole azidation provides the fully functionalized northern fragment of the natural product. This chemistry suggests a possible biosynthetic pathway to the formation of nagelamide R through nagelamide B via activation and substitution of the amide carbonyl.

The key steps en route to the enantioselective total synthesis of cyclooroidin involve a coupling reaction between an imidazole chlorohydrin and pyrrole 2carboxylic acid followed by intramolecular cyclization to form an oxazine ring. Conversion into the corresponding pyrazine, followed by bromination of the pyrrole and introduction of the azide group at the C-2 position of the imidazole provided the complete natural product framework. Removal of the protecting group and reduction of the azide to amine provide synthetic enantioselective cyclooroidin.

The second part of this dissertation describes studies towards some oroidin dimers including palau'amine and ageliferin. These studies have resulted in a concise entry into the all *trans*-substituted spiro cyclopentyl imidazolone system found in palau'amine and related natural products. These structures are accessed through an intramolecular Diels-Alder reaction of an enyne followed by an oxidative rearrangement. The final section describes a preliminary investigation of methods for the stereoselective incorporation of the chloro moiety, which is present in several oroidin dimers, including palau'amine.

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PART I TOTAL SYNTHESIS OF CYCLOOROIDIN

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Pyrrole-Imidazole Alkaloids



Marine sponges have been, and continue to be, a rich source of structurally diverse pyrrole-imidazole alkaloids.¹⁻³ Over the past thirty years, many pyrrole-imidazole alkaloids with unprecedented skeletal diversity and a broad range of biological activities have been isolated and characterized.¹⁻³ The first member of

this family of alkaloids to be isolated was oroidin (**1a**), initially from *Agelas oroides* in 1971, and subsequently from a variety of other sponges.¹⁻³ Over the years, more elaborate and complex derivatives have been isolated and the whole family is frequently referred to either as the oroidin alkaloids or the pyrrole-imidazole alkaloids. Furthermore, these natural products are frequently characterized by the number of oroidin subunits and thus are described as oroidin monomers, dimmers or tetramers. The more elaborate members of this family of natural products arise from various modes of functionalization, cyclization, and in some cases dimerization or tetramerization of the parent heterocycles **1a-c**, leading to the production of **2-9** (Figure 1.1).⁴

Inspired in large part by this family of natural products, our research group has been interested in the development of new and efficient synthetic methods for the elaboration of simple imidazole derivatives into highly functionalized polycyclic systems as key intermediates *en route* to the total synthesis of a number of the imidazole-containing natural products, including several illustrated in Figure 1.1. These approaches include: the inter- and intramolecular Diels-Alder reactions of 4-vinylimidazoles;^{5,6} the intramolecular radical cyclization reactions of imidazoles;⁷ ring-closing metathesis of dienylimidazoles and enynes;⁸ and oxidative chemistry.^{9,10a,10b} The work described in this dissertation represents a continuation of this effort and the development of a number of new reactions.

1.2 Biosynthetic pathways

Several groups have proposed biogenetic pathways for the assembly of pyrroleimidazole alkaloids. Baran et al. recently proposed that several of the dimeric

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members of the family come from a single precursor.¹¹ This proposal bears some resemblance to the more comprehensive hypothesis of Al Mourabit and Potier.³ However, despite numerous proposals in the literature there is very little described in terms of experimental work to support these hypotheses. Kerr et al. reported the first, and to date only biosynthetic study using cell culture of the sponge *Teichaxinella morchella*.¹² Using ¹⁴C-labeled proline and histidine they demonstrated that these amino acids are precursors of the monomer stevensine (**13**) through 2-aminoimidazolylprop-1-ene (**14**) and 4,5-dibromopyrrole carboxylic acid (**15**) (scheme 1.1). Unfortunately, this study did not reveal any details of the transformations involved.



Scheme 1.1

1.3 Cyclooroidin

In 2000, Fattorusso et al. isolated a new alkaloid belonging to the pyrroleimidazole alkaloid family from the Mediterranean sponge *Agelas oroides*, collected in the Bay of Naples, which they termed (-)-cyclooroidin (**3**).¹⁴ It exhibited a negative optical rotation [α]_D -12 (c 0.02, MeOH) and the absolute stereochemistry was established to be *S* by comparison of its CD spectrum with

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the one reported for dibromophakellin. This alkaloid was also detected in an extract obtained from the Okinawan marine sponge *Agelas sp* (Figure 1.2).¹⁵ In 2006 three more natural products structurally related to cyclooroidin (**3**) were isolated. Agesamide A (**10**) and B (**11**) were obtained from the Okinawan marine sponge *Agelas sp*.¹⁶ Oxocyclostylidol **12** was extracted from the Caribbean derived sponge *Stylissa caribica*.¹⁷



Figure 1.2 Pyrrole-imidazole marine alkaloids

1.4 (±)-cyclooroidin by Papeo

As might be expected cyclooroidin has attracted attention from the synthetic community and very recently, two racemic syntheses have been described. The first one, published by Papeo et al.¹⁸ was achieved in nine steps with an overall yield of 10%. As depicted in (Scheme 1.2) the 2-aminoimidazole ring **16** was constructed from the corresponding α -bromoketone **17**, which was in turn derived from previously prepared from racemic longamide B (**18**)¹⁹ through a Wolff bromoketone synthesis.²⁰



Scheme 1.2

Their synthetic efforts started (Scheme 1.3) by following the previously disclosed protocol¹⁹ for the synthesis of racemic longamide B (18). 4,5-Dibromotrichloroacetylpyrrole (19)²¹ was used as a starting material, which upon treatment with commercially available aminoacetaldehyde dimethyl acetal delivered amido-acetal 20. Treating this amido-acetal with 2 N HCl resulted in the formation of intermediate 21 in quantitative yield.^{19,22} Then they attempted to convert the racemic carbinolamine 21 to longamide B methyl ester (22) by a published procedure using (MeONa/MeOH/methyl diethylphosphonoacetate).¹⁹ However, they obtained a complex reaction mixture, in which the amount of the desired product (22) was minor due to the presence of by-products, most of them arising from hydrolysis and competitive conjugate addition of methanol. Eventually longamide B methyl ester (22) was obtained by a modification of the reaction conditions and using NaH/trimethylphosphonoacetate in THF in 82% yield. Along with the expected product, they obtained a diastereomeric mixture (15/85 ratio based on HPLC analysis) of dimer 23, arising from an intermolecular aza-Michael reaction. The yield of this diastereomeric mixture was up to 15%, depending on reaction time and reactant concentration.



In the presence of LiOH in a mixture of THF/water at r.t. longamide B methyl ester (**22**) was then converted quantitatively into longamide B (**18**). Subsequently longamide B (**18**) was converted into the corresponding acyl chloride **24** through standard SOCl₂ treatment (Scheme 1.4). Reacting **24** with Me₃SiCHN₂²⁴ followed by exposure of the resulting α -diazoketone solution to aqueous HBr at 5 °C

delivered the α -bromoketone **17**. The crude α -bromoketone was immediately reacted with Boc protected guanidine, yielding the 15-Boc-protected cyclooroidin **25** (30% over four steps).²⁵ It was purified by extensive chromatography (AcOEt/MeOH) in order to remove unreacted Boc-guanidine. They postulated that the migration of the *tert*-butoxycarbonyl group from the exo- to the endocyclic nitrogen atom could occur during the purification step.²⁵ Removal of the protecting group, followed by column chromatography with a basic mobile phase (CH₂Cl₂/MeOH/NH₃ aq) delivered (±)-cyclooroidin (**16**) as the free base in 45% yield from **25**.

Scheme 1.4

1.5 (±)-cyclooroidin by Lindel

The second racemic syntheses was disclosed by Lindel and co-workers²⁶ which involved the intramolecular cyclization of oroidin formate in protic solvents (Scheme 1.5). The authors suggested that the biosynthesis of optically active

cyclooroidin from the major marine metabolite oroidin (**1a**) may be a related but enzyme-assisted process.

Scheme 1.5

It should be noted that Lindel and co-workers were actually exploring [4 + 2] cycloaddition reactions of oroidin itself and related 4(5)-alkenylimidazoles bearing an 2-amino substituent rather than attempting a total synthesis of cyclooroidin.²⁷ In this study they found natural product oroidin itself starts to react with Nphenylmaleimide and maleimide at room temperature. Addition of $Y(OTf)_3$ (20) mol%) led to acceleration of the Diels-Alder reactions of oroidin, providing the endo cycloadducts **26** and **27** in good yields (Scheme 1.6).²⁸ During this study they attempted a [4+2]-dimerization of oroidin (1a) and they noticed a new product was forming on heating **1a**.HCO₂H (in the absence of maleimides) above 65 \mathcal{C} in protic solvents. They discovered that the doub le bond had disappeared, whereas the product had similar molecular formula as oroidin. They concluded that instead of a Diels-Alder reaction, a cyclization had taken place affording raccyclooroidin formate 3 in almost quantitative yield. They proposed an azafulvene tautomer **28** as an intermediate which reacts via the pyrrole nitrogen. It is of note, that the enolic oxygen does not engage in cyclization to give an oxazole, a pathway which has recently been described by Al-Mourabit^{43b} and by our lab.²⁹

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Although we would note in the case of Al-Mourabit report they describe the use of slightly different conditions (CH₃SO₃H, 80 °C, 3h) and thus the products obtained may simply reflect kinetic verses thermodynamic preferences in the cyclization.

1.6 (S)-cyclooroidin by Pelloux-Léon

In 2006 Pelloux-Léon et al.³² (Scheme 1.7) first synthesized non-racemic (*S*)-(-)cyclooroidin (**3**)¹⁴ taking advantage of their earlier synthesis of (*S*)-(-)-longamide B.³⁰ Starting from enantiopure sample of (*S*)-(-)-longamide B (**29**), the carboxylic acid was transformed into a mixed anhydride with isobutyl chloroformate,³¹ which was then treated with CH_2N_2 and aqueous HBr^{31} to furnish optically active bromoketone **30**. The α -bromoketone was converted to 15-*N*-Boc protected cyclooroidin **31**. Finally enantiopure cyclooroidin was obtained by adding trifluroacetic acid to (**3**).

Scheme 1.7

The CD spectra of synthetic cyclooroidin (**3**) and of (*S*)-longamide B methyl ester were compared and they observed no difference in the positions of the positive and negative Cotton effects. Their results therefore suggest that these two alkaloids have the same stereochemistry at C9.

Finally, they measured specific rotation. In the first attempt, they mimicked the conditions used for the natural product.¹⁴ In that regard, their synthetic sample exhibited the same value as the one described for natural cyclooroidin (-12.5 (c 0.02, MeOH)). The second measurement was performed using a more concentrated solution ($[\alpha]^{25}_{D} - 33.0$ (c 1, MeOH)). These experiments confirmed that natural cyclooroidin has an (*S*)-configuration at C-9 as it was postulated by Taglialatela-Scafati and co-workers.¹⁴

1.7 (S)-cyclooroidin by Trost

Recently Trost et al.³³ (Scheme 1.8) have developed an enantioselective, Pdcatalyzed alkylation-annulation reaction to construct a pyrrolopiperazinone from a 5-bromopyrrole-2-carboxylate ester and a vinyl aziridine. Application of this protocol leads to the concise asymmetric synthesis of longamide B in five steps from **32** and **33**, while cyclooroidin can be synthesized in four additional steps from longamide B based on the work of Papeo et al.¹⁸ and Pelloux-Léon et al described in (scheme 1.7).³²

They envisioned that by using a 5-bromopyrrole-2-carboxylate derivative, the nitrogen on the pyrrole would behave as a good nucleophile to open the aziridine ring regioselectively during the AAA (asymmetric allylic alkylation), while the ester group on the pyrrole would act as a nitrogen acceptor to form a 6-membered lactam. Thus, the pyrrolopiperazinone skeleton can be formed in single step.

Initially they examined the reaction between methyl 5-bromopyrrole-2carboxylate **32** and vinyl aziridine **33**³⁴ (Table 1.1) in the presence of 2.5 mol % of $[Pd(C_3H_5)Cl]_2$ and 7.5 mol % of (R,R)-L. It had been shown previously that enantioselectivity in the Pd-catalyzed cycloadditions of isocyanates to vinyl aziridines was enhanced greatly by the addition of catalytic amount of HOAc.³⁵ By using 10 mol % of HOAc they obtained the desired pyrrolopiperazinone **34** in 71% ee but very low yield due to the decomposition of starting materials. Addition of 50 mol % of Cs₂CO₃ gave much higher ee (89%) but only slightly improved the

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yield (41%). However, they found that without any additives, the annulation product **34** was obtained in 72% yield and 95% ee.

Scheme 1.8

Table 1.1 Effect of additives in Pd-catalyzed asymmetric allylic alkylation

entry	Additives	% yield	% ee
1	10 mol % HOAc	19	71
2	50 mol % Cs ₂ CO ₃	41	89
3	None	72	95

As depicted in (Scheme 1.9) primary alcohol **36** was obtained in high yield and excellent regioselectivity by hydroboration of **34** with 9-BBN followed by oxidation with sodium perborate. The DMB group was cleaved by treating **36** with 5 equiv of tetrahydrothiophene in TFA/DCM (1:1). The deprotected amide **30** was contaminated with its protiodebrominated counterpart product, however they obtained dibromo alcohol **37** in 96% yield over two steps by NBS-mediated bromination of **36**. They screened conditions for oxidizing primary alcohol **30** to the carboxylic acid, and determined the PCC-catalyzed oxidation with H₅IO₆ ³⁶ gave (*S*)-(-)-longamide B (**29**) in 63% (brsm 90%) yield. A more effective

oxidation was found later in an attempt to oxidize **37** to the corresponding aldehyde. They found that treatment of **37** with 10 mol% of TEMPO and 2.5 equiv of PhI(OAc)₂ in $CH_2Cl_2^{37}$ produced carboxylic acid **29** instead of the aldehyde in 95% yield. The total synthesis of (*S*)-(-)-longamide B also confirmed the absolute configuration of the Pd-catalyzed asymmetric annulation reaction. As indicated above cyclooroidin (**3**) can be synthesized in four steps from longamide B based on the work of Papeo et al.¹⁸ and Pelloux-Léon et al.³²

Scheme 1.9

In the next chapter, we will delineate our own asymmetric total synthesis of cyclooroidin, which adopts a strategically different approach to the previously reported syntheses. In the chemistry to be outline below, we will use histidine as both our source of chirality and also to provide one of the heterocyclic rings.

CHAPTER 2

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

2.1 Initial efforts

Our group uses large amounts of urocanic acid as a starting material, and while this is commercially available, it is relatively expensive and its supply was sometimes unreliable. Driven by these concerns, we set out to develop a more cost effective approach to urocanic acid (Scheme 2.1)³⁸ and it was in the course of this study that an approach to the cyclooroidin problem evolved.

Scheme 2.1

2.2 Preparation of the methyl ester of Urocanic acid.

When the structures of histidine and urocanic acid are compared, the net loss of ammonia from **38** provides urocanic acid. In practice, such a direct conversion is not straightforward and therefore, we converted the amino group into a better leaving group through the incorporation of a chloro moiety.

Diazotization was carried out on L-histidine **38** using a mixture of concentrated hydrochloric acid and sodium nitrate at 0-5 °C according to the report of

Edlbacher (Scheme 2.2).³⁸ The α -chloro acid **39** was then esterified using methanol and sulfuric acid with heating at 40 °C providing **40**, which was more convenient to work with. The α -chloro ester **40** was dissolved in DMF and then triethylamine was added and the solution was heated to around 70 °C under N₂ atmosphere to effect dehydrochlorination. The desired urocanoate ester **41** was then protected using dimethylaminosulfonyl chloride (DMASCI) and triethylamine at room temperature to give compound **42**.^{39a-j}

Scheme 2.2

2.3 Retrosynthesis of cyclooroidin

It was at this point that α -chloro ester **40** caught our attention as a potentially attractive precursor for the construction of several oroidin alkaloids, including cyclooroidin (**3**). Conversion of α -chloro ester to chloroalcohol **43** followed by alkylation with imide **44** would provide **45**. Subsequent intramolecular

displacement of the chloride with the pyrrole nitrogen would give the basic skeleton of cyclooroidin (Scheme 2.3). In a forward sense, the key steps involve a Mitsunobu reaction between alcohol **43** and a novel cyclic pyrrole imide **49** followed by basecatalyzed cyclization to form the core skeleton of the molecule. Once the basic core of the molecule is assembled, the next goal is to introduce two bromines into the pyrrole of the molecule **46**. Finally an azide needs to be introduced at the C-2 position of the imidazole of the molecule **46**. Synthetic cyclooroidin can be obtained by reducing the azide **46** to amine first and then ultimately removing off the protecting group.

Scheme 2.3

2.4 Efforts towards synthesis of cyclooroidin

The α -chloro ester **39** was protected with dimethylaminosulfonyl chloride at room temperature to obtain **47** which was then reduced to alcohol **48** (Scheme 2.4) using sodium borohydride, calcium chloride and isopropyl alcohol as solvent (at room temperature).⁴⁰

Scheme 2.4

After screening several nucleophiles or pronucleophiles including *N*-(1*H*-pyrrole-2-carbonyl)- benzenesulfonamide,^{41a} 4-methyl-*N*-(1*H*-pyrrole-2-carbonyl)benzene sulfonamide,^{41b} diphenyl phosphoryl azide,^{41b} it was found that the alcohol **48** underwent Mitsunobu reaction⁴¹ with imide **49** to obtain **50** (Scheme 2.5). Imide **49**⁴² was obtained by reacting ethoxycarbonyl isocyanate (**52**)⁴² with pyrrole (**51**) to provide *N*-ethoxycarbonylpyrrole-2-carboxamide (**53**) (Scheme 2.6).⁴² Cyclization occurred on heating a quinoline solution of **53** at 175 °C affording the known compound **49**.⁴²

Scheme 2.5

Stirring a solution **50** in THF and 10% NaOH solution for about 4 h, led to hydrolytic opening of hydantoin moiety and affording compound **54** (Scheme 2.7).⁴²

Scheme 2.7

When compound **54** (contaminated with triphenylphosphine oxide) was heated for an additional period time under the same reaction conditions it underwent

cyclization to form what we initially believed was compound 55. We also found that **50** undergoes tandem hydrolysis and cyclization by simply running the reaction for 12 h at 75 °C. While we initially thought that we had constructed the basic core ring system of cyclooroidin 55, there were some troubling discrepancies between the spectroscopic data of the isolated natural product (Table 2.1) and with our synthetically prepared compound 55. It was found that although it was largely similar, there were inconsistensies in the ¹³C NMR spectrum, in particular a signal due to one of the aliphatic carbons corresponding to C9 in cyclooroidin did not match well with the natural product. The particular signal in guestion was 19.0 ppm further downfield than anticipated, suggesting that this carbon may be bonded to oxygen rather than with nitrogen i.e., an oxazoline had been formed rather than a pyrazine. Comparison of the NMR data of similar compounds from the literature (Table 2.1) suggested that instead of forming a C-N bond, the cyclization has occurred through formation of a C-O bond.^{43a-b, 44}

Table 2.1 Comparison of ¹³C NMR studies of C9 for cyclooroidin and several related oxazolines.

Compound	δ _{C9}	
H ₂ N N 9 NH Br O Br	57.9	
3		




So when a THF solution of compound **54** was heated under basic condition (10% NaOH solution) it underwent cyclization through the amide oxygen instead

of pyrrole nitrogen to give an oxazole ring, thus resulting in the formation of compound **56** (Scheme 2.8).



Scheme 2.8

Compound **56** has the appropriate structural fragments as the northern sector of the natural product nagelamide R.⁴⁴ So we decided to continue our investigation to establish whether **56** could be further elaborated to **57**, which would be useful in the pursuit of a total synthesis of nagelamide R.



The cyclic compound **56** was subjected to bromination with NBS at -20 $^{\circ}$ C leading to the formation of compound **58** in modest yield.⁴⁵ The yield of the bromination was reatively low due to competitive formation of mono brominated compound **59** in 35%. Subsequently the azide moiety was introduced to the brominated compound **58** by generating the anion at C-2 position with 4.1 equiv. of LDA and adding TsN₃ while maintaining the reaction temperature throughout at -78 $^{\circ}$ C, thus leading to formation of compound **60** (Scheme 2.9).⁴⁶



Scheme 2.9

The dimethylsulfamoyl protecting group was removed by adding conc. HCl to the compound **60** dissolved in methanol and heating the resulting mixture to 34 $^{\circ}$ C to provide compound **61**.⁴⁷ Finally the azide was reduced to amine **61** in the of Lindlar's catalyst and hydrogen atmosphere to give **62** (Scheme 2.10).⁴⁷



Scheme 2.10

We would note that initial studies on the final few steps were conducted on the non-brominated congener to determine viability of the deprotective and reduction steps. This sequence of reactions provides the oxazoline portion of the nagelamide T, although at the time these reactions were conducted, nagelamide T had not been described. The azidation in this case can be performed with n-BuLi rather than LDA, this chemistry is depicted in (Scheme 2.11).





We were somewhat disappointed with the efficiency of the bromination step in the earlier sequence (Scheme 2.9, $56 \rightarrow 58$) due to the formation of the monobromo product. We reasoned that if the bromo substituents were introduced prior to the Mitsunobu reaction, this issue would be less of a problem. Accordingly we have examined the use of other pyrrole hydantoin derivatives, specifically brominated derivatives (67 and 68), in the Mitsunobu sequence as mono- and dibrominated pyrrole substituents are widely distributed among the oroidin alkaloids. It is well known that the corresponding pyrrole trichloro ketones can be brominated in a controlled fashion and thus it was reasoned that imide 53 should behave similarly. Gratifyingly, treatment of 53 with 1 or 2 equiv of Br₂ correspondoing dibrominated provided the monoand derivatives. Monobromopyrrole 65 was mixed with silicone oil in a round bottom flask which was evacuated (40 mm, Hg) and heated to 180-185 °C.⁴⁸ using a procedure adapted from Spoering's dissertation.⁴⁸ After 4 h, the reaction was cooled and then the residue was crushed. Hexane was added and the solids were collected by filtration and washed repeatedly with hexane. The procedure was repeated and the resulting product was purified by chromatography, providing 67 in 47% yield. The dibrominated hydantoin 68 was also prepared in a similar fashion as described above. We have found that both the mono and the dibrominated derivatives 67 and 68 participate in the substitution reaction (Scheme 2.12).^{27,47} These alkylated hydantoin derivatives 69 and 70 were subjected to hydrolysis under basic conditions, and in a similar fashion to 54 underwent concomittent hydrolysis, cyclization to provide the corresponding oxazoles 71 and 72 (Scheme

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2.13). In the case of the dibrominated derivative **72**, this provides a more efficient preparation of the oxazoline than bromination of the parent system **56**. It is challenging to unequivocally prove the location of the bromine atoms on the pyrroles, but fortunately both **69** and **72** were nice crystalline solids that provide good X-ray crystal structures.



Scheme 2.13



Figure 2.1 X-ray Crystal structure of compound 70



Figure 2.2 X-ray Crystal structure of compound 71

In regards to advancing the total synthesis of cyclooroidin we attempted to determine conditions leading to the cyclization of compound **54** via the pyrrole nitrogen. A variety of different bases such as pyridine, Hunig's base, Et_3N , K_2CO_3 were evaluated however cyclization only occurred through the amide oxygen instead of pyrrole nitrogen (Scheme 2.14).





Then we tried to cyclize compound **54** via the pyrrole nitrogen using a stronger base like NaH but a mixture of two compounds was obtained one of them being compound **56** and the other one was dehydrochlorinated compound **73** (Scheme 2.15).



Scheme 2.15

Since our initial attempt to cyclize compound **54** directly via the pyrrole nitrogen had failed we considered using alternative nucleophiles to cleave the urea in compound **50**. This would result in the pyrrole nitrogen being protected; subsequent amide protection would then provide a differentially protected substrate. Addition of an appropriate reagent to the reaction mixture we can generate the pyrrole anion rather than the amide N-H (Scheme 2.16).⁴⁹





Unfortunately, attempts to execute this strategy using the anion generated from 2-trimethylsilyl alcohol were not successful. Instead of obtaining compound **75**, compound **77** was isolated which represents a dead end for synthesis of cyclooroidin (Scheme 2.17).



Scheme 2.17

In order to address the incorrect cyclization manifold, the synthetic strategy was redesigned to avoid this pitfall and thus we developed the idea of replacing the amide with an ester. The advantage with oxygen atom as a linker is that there is no longer a problem of wrong cyclization through the amide oxygen instead of pyrrole nitrogen (Scheme 2.18). An alternative pathway involving protection of the amide nitrogen was considered, but this approach appeared to be lengthy.

2.5 Modified retrosynthetic analysis



Scheme 2.18

Accordingly, we esterified chloro alcohol **48** with pyrrole-2-carboxylic acid **79** in the presence of DCC,⁵⁰ obtaining ester **78** in 58% yield (Scheme 2.19).



Scheme 2.19

Once we had compound **78** our next aim was to cyclize the molecule via pyrrole nitrogen. In this respect we tried mild conditions (Scheme 2.20) to remove the pyrrole N-H which in turn will cyclize intramolecularly in a S_N2 fashion. We already knew that strong bases like NaH should be avoided as they promote

dehydrochlorination. Initial studies with amine bases and K_2CO_3 were not successful. However, finally the desired cyclization was achieved by dissolving compound **78** in dry DMF and adding cesium carbonate⁵¹ to the reaction mixture and heating the reaction mixture to 80 °C for 12 h (Scheme 2.21).









Once compound **77** was in hand our next goal was to introduce the bromine group into the pyrrole moiety as our target molecule cyclooroidin (**3**) has two bromine atom on the pyrrole moiety. In this regard we started with trichloroacetylpyrrole **80** and selectively performed either mono and dibromination on it and obtained known compounds **81** and **82**⁵² which were further transformed to mono **83** and dibrominated pyrrole carboxylic acid **84** by

hydrolysis with NaOH⁵² and finally neutralizing the solution with HCI (Scheme 2.22).



Scheme 2.22

Once the mono- and dibromocarboxylic acids **83** and **84** were prepared they were coupled with chloro alcohol **48** in presence of DCC⁵⁰ at -78 °C to obtain the compound **85** and **86**. Subjection of both esters to cyclization by in DMF in the presence of cesium carbonate and then heating it to 80 °C (Scheme 2.23) led to the formation of **87** and **88**.





With the correct cyclized products in hand our next task was to replace the oxygen atom of the six membered lactone ring with a nitrogen atom. In order to achieve this transformation, it was decided to ring-open the lactone ring with sodium methoxide⁵³ to provide the hydroxy ester. Conversion of free alcohol to primary azide⁵⁴ and subsequent reduction of the azide to primary amine⁵⁵ should allow construction of the six membered ring.

The ring-opening of the lactone ring with sodium methoxide was achieved but the yield of the reaction was relatively low, providing the hydroxy ester **89** in 35% yield, with the remainder being recovered starting material (55%). The extent of conversion could not be improved suggesting that an equilibrium distribution has been reached between **89** and **77**. While this was not optimal, the two components can be separated and **77** can be resubjected to the ring-opening reaction. Compound **89** was subjected to DPPA and DBU in order to obtain the azide with the ultimate goal to covert this intermediate to the primary azide.⁵⁴ Interestingly the primary azide was not obtained rather only the phosphoryl intermediate **90** was isolated. Attempts to convert this phosporyl intermediate to the primary azide with an external nucleophile like sodium azide and heating the reaction mixture to 75 °C were unsuccessful (Scheme 2.24).

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Scheme 2.24

Since this initial reaction sequence did not yield the primary azide, we decided to convert the primary alcohol to mesylate⁵⁶ and then displace the mesylate with azide ion to obtain the alkyl azide. Using this sequence the desired primary azide **91** was formed in 71% yield. The resulting azide was reduced to the primary amine⁵⁵ by using Pd/C under a hydrogen atmosphere at room temperature in 65% yield (Scheme 2.25).



Scheme 2.25

The primary amine **86** was cyclized by using NaH in THF at room temperature to obtain pyrazine **55** in 58% yield. Bromination of compound **55** using *N*-bromosuccinimide at room temperature provided dibrominated compound **93** in 88% yield (Scheme 2.26).³¹ Note here the improved efficiency compared to the oxazolines described earlier in (scheme 2.9).



Scheme 2.26



Figure 2.3 X-ray crystal structure of compound 88

At this stage, all that remained to complete the synthesis was the incorporation of the C-2 amino group and removal of protecting group. Accordingly azide group was introduced at the C-2 position of the compound **93** by LDA at -78 °C to generate the anion at the C-2 position and then treatment with TrisylN₃.⁴⁶ Attempts to improve the efficiency of the C-2 azidation were not successful. The

imidazole protecting group was removed by using conc. HCl in MeOH at 34 °C to produce compound **94** (Scheme 2.27).⁴⁷



Scheme 2.27

Azide reduction with Lindlar's catalyst at the C-2 position provided the primary amine, which was achieved in 74% yield (Scheme 2.28).⁴⁷ Finally the NMR data of our synthetically cyclooroidin matched with the isolated cyclooroidin and the specific rotation in our synthetic version was of correct magnitude ($[\alpha]_D = 10.6$ (c = 0.02, MeOH)) but of opposite direction compared to the natural product ($[\alpha]_D = 12$ (c 0.02, MeOH)).



Scheme 2.28

2.6 Summary

In summary, we have developed an approach to the oxazoline-containing fragment of the oroidin dimer nagelamide R and the recently isolated nagelamide T. The key transformation involves the intramolecular cyclization of a pyrrolecarboxamide via the carbonyl oxygen leading to the formation of oxazoline, whose subsequent elaboration by bromination and azidation provides the fully functionalized northern fragment of nagelamide R. This chemistry suggests a possible biosynthetic pathway to the formation of nagelamide R through nagelamide B via activation and substitution of the amide carbonyl.

We have also developed a concise enantioselective route for total synthesis of cyclooroidin. The key steps here involved a coupling reaction between alcohol **48** and pyrrole 2-carboxylic acid followed by an intramolecular cyclization to form lactone ring **77**. The lactone was then converted to pyrazine **55**. Bromine was introduced into the pyrrole ring of the molecule **55** and finally azide was introduced at the C-2 position of the imidazole of the molecule **93**. Synthetic, cyclooroidin was obtained by removing the protecting group and finally reducing the C-2 azide to the amine.

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CHAPTER 3

EXPERIMENTAL DETAILS

3.1 General procedures

All reagents were purchased from commercial suppliers and were used as received unless otherwise noted. ¹H and ¹³C NMR (δ in ppm) spectra were recorded in CDCl₃ (unless otherwise noted) at 300 and 75 MHz, respectively; using a JEOL Eclipse+ 300 spectrometer unless otherwise noted using residual CHCl₃ as reference (¹H NMR and carbon absorption of CDCl₃ for ¹³C NMR). Infrared spectra were recorded either as neat films or as KBr pellets using a Bruker Vector 22 spectrometer. Elemental analyses were performed using a Perkin-Elmer 2400 CHN analyzer. Optical rotation was measured on a Perkin-Elmer 241MC polarimeter (c = g/100 mL) and the observed value was an average of 2-3 runs. The solvent used for optical rotation was MeOH unless otherwise noted. High resolution mass spectra (HR-MS) were obtained by Dr. Powell through the mass spectrometery service at the University of Florida, Gainesville, Florida.

(S)-methyl2-chloro-3-(1-(N,N-dimethylsulfamoyl)-1H-imidazol-4-

yl)propanoate (47):



In a round bottom flask containing dry DMF (100 mL) chloroester 45^{1} (10.0 g, 0.05 mol) was added under N₂ atmosphere. The reaction mixture was stirred and to it triethylamine (11.1 mL, 0.08 mol) was added dropwise. Then the reaction mixture was cooled to 0 °C and DMASCI (8.4 mL,

0.08 mol) was added dropwise. The reaction mixture was allowed to come to r.t. and then the reaction mixture was heated to 57 °C and stirred for 9 h. Aqueous sat. NaHCO₃ (100 mL) and water (100 mL) were added to the reaction mixture and then the aqueous layer was repeatedly washed with ethyl acetate. The combined organic layer was dried using anhydrous Na₂SO₄ and concentrated to afford the crude product, which was purified by chromatography (hexane/EtOAc: 1/1) to give a colorless solid (11.1 g, 71%). [α]_D = -19.6 (*c* = 0.4, MeOH). m.p. 75-77 °C. ¹H NMR: δ = 7.81 (s, 1H), 7.09 (s, 1H), 4.59 (t, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 1H), 3.75 (s, 3H), 3.30 (dd, *J* = 15.1, 6.9 Hz, 1H), 3.15 (dd, *J* = 15.1, 7.2 Hz, 1H), 2.82 (s, 6H); ¹³C NMR: δ = 169.5, 138.4, 136.6, 115.7, 55.4, 53.1, 38.2, 33.7; FT-IR (neat, cm⁻¹): 3125, 2955, 1747, 1391, 1274, 1174, 1083, 963, 728, 594; HR-MS (*m/z*): calc for [M+H]⁺ C₉H₁₅CIN₃O₄S is 296.0472 found 296.0466.

(*S*)-4-(2-chloro-3-hydroxypropyl)-*N*,*N*-dimethyl-1H-imidazole-1-sulfonamide (48): The chloro ester 47 (2.00 g, 6.75 mmol) was dissolved in dry isopropyl

stirred and to it was added anhydrous $CaCl_2$ (2.24 g, 2.0 mmol) followed by the addition of anhydrous $NaBH_4$ (0.50 g, 1.3 mmol). The resulting reaction mixture was stirred 24 h. After completion

of the reaction, water (40 mL) was added and then dil. HCl was

alcohol (30 mL) under N₂ atmosphere. The reaction mixture was

added until the solution pH becomes ~ 4 and finally NaHCO₃ was added to reaction mixture to make the pH 8. Then the aqueous layer was repeatedly extracted with CH₂Cl₂. The combined organic solutions were dried using anhydrous Na₂SO₄ and concentrated. Purification of the crude product by chromatography (EtOAc) provided the product as a colorless liquid (1.4 g, 70%). $[\alpha]_D = -5.0 \ (c = 0.4, \text{ MeOH})^{-1}\text{H} \text{ NMR}: \ \delta = 7.84 \ (s, 1\text{H}), 7.12 \ (s, 1\text{H}), 4.31-4.28 \ (m, 1\text{H}), 3.74-3.72 \ (m, 2\text{H}), 3.70 \ (brs, 1\text{H}), 3.10 \ (d, J = 5.8 \text{ Hz}, 2\text{H}), 2.84 \ (s, 6\text{H}).$ ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 125.8 MHz): $\delta = 139.1, 136.5, 115.8, 65.8, 61.4, 38.3, 33.2. \text{ FT-IR}$ (neat, cm⁻¹): 3127, 2927, 1647, 1570, 1473, 1391, 964, 837, 675. HR-MS (*m/z*): calc for [M+H]⁺ C₈H₁₅ClN₃O₃S 268.0523 Found 268.0528.

(*S*)-4-(2-chloro-3-(1,3-dioxo-1H-pyrrolo[1,2-c]imidazol-2(3H)-yl)propyl)-*N*,*N*dimethyl-1H-imidazole-1-sulfonamide (50): In a round bottom flask containing

hydantoin² 49 (0.61 g, 4.5 mmol), triphenylphosphine (1.18



g, 4.5 mmol), were dissolved in dry THF (32 mL) under an N₂ atmosphere. The reaction mixture was cooled to (0 $^{\circ}$ C) and DIAD (1.06 g, 5.25 mmol) was added dropwise. After 30 min, chloroalcohol **48** (1.00 g, 3.75 mmol) dissolved in THF (5 mL) was added to the reaction mixture dropwise.

The reaction mixture was stirred for 12 h and then concentrated. The crude product was purified by chromatography (hexane/EtOAc, 3:7) to provide **50** as a yellow oil (0.98 g, 68%). ¹H NMR: δ = 7.81 (s, 1H), 7.26 (s, 1H), 7.17 (s, 1H), 6.79 (d, *J* = 3.4 Hz, 1H), 6.47 (t, *J* = 3.4 Hz, 1H), 4.59 (quint, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 3.96–3.92 (m, 2H), 3.15 (dd, *J* = 15.1, 5.2 Hz, 1H), 3.04 (dd, *J* = 15.1, 7.6, Hz, 1H), 2.84 (s, 6H); ¹³C NMR: δ = 158.1, 148.6, 139.1, 136.5, 125.1, 119.5, 117.8, 115.8, 114.2, 57.3, 44.5, 38.3, 34.9; FT-IR (neat, cm⁻¹): 2969, 2926, 1793, 1733, 1373, 1339, 1266. HR-MS (*m/z*): calc for [M+H]⁺ C₁₄H₁₇ClN₅O₄S 386.0690 Found 386.0681.

(*S*)-N-(2-chloro-3-(1-(*N*,*N*-dimethylsulfamoyl)-1H-imidazol-4-yl)propyl)-1Hpyrrole-2-carboxamide (54):



The Mitsunobu product **50** (0.90 g, 2.3 mmol) was dissolved in THF (10 mL) and to it was added 20% NaOH (7 mL, 1.40 g, 3.5 mmol). The reaction mixture was stirred at r.t. for 1 h. The organic solution was separated and the aqueous solution was extracted with EtOAc

(3x100 mL). The combined organic solutions were dried with anhydrous Na₂SO₄ and concentrated, and the crude product was purified by chromatography (CHCl₃/MeOH, 99:1) to afford a colorless liquid (0.58 g, 70%). ¹H NMR: δ = 9.45 (bs, 1H), 7.86 (s, 1H), 7.15 (s, 1H), 6.93 (s, 1H), 6.70 (t, *J* = 6.5 Hz, 1H), 6.65 (d, *J* = 2.4 Hz, 1H), 6.25 (d, *J* = 3.1 Hz, 1H), 4.43 (m, 1H), 3.78 (m, 1H), 3.66 (m, 1H), 3.08 (d, *J* = 5.8 Hz, 2H), 2.85 (s, 6H); ¹³C NMR: δ = 161.0, 139.0, 136.5, 125.6, 121.8, 115.9, 110.1, 109.4, 59.7, 44.3, 38.3, 34.6; FT-IR (neat, cm⁻¹): 2969, 2926, 1620, 1450, 1392, 1272, 1166, 1074, 953, 732. HR-MS (*m/z*): calc for [M+H]⁺C₁₃H₁₉CIN₅O₃S 360.0897 Found 360.0887.

(*R*)-4-((2-(1H-pyrrol-2-yl)-4,5-dihydrooxazol-5-yl)methyl)-*N*,*N*-dimethyl-1Himidazole-1-sulfonamide (56): The Mitsunobu product 50 (0.90 g, 2.0 mmol)

was dissolved in THF (10 mL) and to it was added 20% NaOH



(7 mL, 1.40 g, 3.5 mmol). The reaction mixture was heated at 75 °C for 12 h. After cooling to r.t. the organic solution was separated and the aqueous solution was extracted with EtOAc (3x100 mL). The combined organic solutions were dried with anhydrous Na₂SO₄ and concentrated, and the crude product

was purified by chromatography (CHCl₃/MeOH, 98:2) to afford a white solid (0.45 g, 60%). [α]_D = -18.0 (*c* = 0.6, MeOH). m.p. 155-157 °C. ¹H NMR: δ = 9.71 (bs, 1H), 7.82 (s, 1H), 7.05 (s, 1H), 6.88 (s, 1H), 6.70 (d, *J* = 3.4 Hz, 1H), 6.23 (t, *J* = 3.1 Hz, 1H), 5.02 (m, 1H), 4.06 (dd, *J* = 14.4, 9.3 Hz, 1H), 3.85 (dd, *J* = 14.4, 6.9 Hz, 1H), 2.98 (d, *J* = 5.5 Hz, 2H), 2.69 (s, 6H); ¹³C NMR: δ = 158.9, 138.8, 136.8, 122.5, 119.9, 115.4, 112.9, 109.7, 77.6, 58.3, 37.9, 33.6; FT-IR (neat, cm⁻¹): 2969, 2926, 1793, 1733, 1373, 1339, 1266. HR-MS (*m*/*z*): calc for [M+H]⁺ C₁₃H₁₈N₅O₃S 324.1130 Found 324.1120.

(*R*)-4-((2-(4,5-dibromo-1H-pyrrol-2-yl)-4,5-dihydrooxazol-5-yl)methyl)-*N*,*N*dimethyl-1H-imidazole-1-sulfonamide (58) and (*R*)-4-((2-(4-bromo-1H-pyrrol-2-yl)-4,5-dihydrooxazol-5-yl)methyl)-*N*,*N*-dimethyl-1H-imidazole-1-

sulfonamide (59): The cyclized compound 56 (400 mg, 1.23 mol) was dissolved in THF (12 mL). The reaction mixture was cooled to -20 °C, NBS (330 mg, 1.83 mmol) was added and then stirred at -20 °C for 8 h. The reaction mixture was

quenched by addition of aq. NaHCO₃ and then the organic layer was separated. The aqueous layer was extracted with EtOAC (3x50 mL), then the combined organic solutions were dried with anhydrous Na₂SO₄ and concentrated. The crude product was purified by chromatography (CHCl₃/MeOH, 98:2) providing **58** as a white solid (240 mg, 43%). [α]_D = -22.1 (c = 0.04, MeOH)

m.p. 62-64 °C. ¹H NMR: δ = 7.84 (s, 1H), 7.07 (s, 1H), 6.69 (s, 1H), 5.05 (quint,



J = 5.9 Hz, 1H), 4.12 (dd, J = 14.4, 7.6 Hz, 1H), 3.92 (dd, J = 14.2, 6.9 Hz, 1H), 3.02 (dd, J = 15.1, 6.4 Hz, 1H), 2.95 (dd, J = 14.7, 5.9 Hz, 1H), 2.79 (s, 6H); ¹³C NMR: $\delta = 157.8$, 138.7, 136.6, 121.4, 115.9, 115.3, 105.8, 99.6, 79.3, 58.1, 37.8, 33.6; FT-IR (neat, cm⁻¹): 1701, 1645, 1433, 1389, 1177, 1086, 962, 826, 738. HR-MS (*m/z*): calc for [M+H]⁺ C₁₃H₁₆Br₂N₅O₃S is 479.9341 found 479.9335.

Further elution provided the monobrominated product **59** as a white solid (150 mg, 34%). $[\alpha]_D = -35.2$ (c = 0.04, MeOH). m.p 145-147 °C. ¹H NMR: $\delta = 7.81$



(s, 1H), 7.05 (s, 1H), 6.85 (s, 1H), 6.66 (s, 1H), 5.04–5.02 (m, 1H), 4.06 (dd, J = 13.8, 9.6 Hz, 1H), 3.87 (dd, J = 14.7, 6.9 Hz, 1H), 2.98–2.94 (m, 2H) 2.71 (s, 6H); ¹³C NMR: $\delta = 157.9$, 138.9, 136.6, 122.2, 120.5, 115.3, 114.7, 97.4, 78.6, 58.3, 38.0, 33.6; FT-IR (neat, cm⁻¹): 1649, 1559, 1537, 1504, 1457, 1398, 1173, 1078, 962. HR-MS (*m/z*): calc for

 $[M+H]^+ C_{13}H_{17}BrN_5O_3S 402.0235$ Found 402.0229.

(R)-2-azido-4-((2-(4,5-dibromo-1H-pyrrol-2-yl)-4,5-dihydrooxazol-5-

yl)methyl)-*N*,*N*-dimethyl-1H-imidazole-1-sulfonamide (60): Dibrromopyrrole58 (160 mg, 0.31 mmol) was dissolved in anhydrous THF (8 mL) and the reaction



mixture was cooled to -78 °C and 0.5 M LDA (2.72 mL, 4.1 eq) in THF was added dropwise to the reaction mixture. The reaction mixture was left stirring for 30 min at -78 °C and then TsN_3 (0.28 g, 1.07 mmol) was added. The reaction mixture was allowed to come to r.t. and then stirred for an additional 1 h, followed by addition of aqueous NH₄Cl to quench the reaction mixture. The

organic layer was separated and the aqueous layer was extracted with EtOAC (3x50 mL). The organic solutions were combined, dried with anhydrous Na₂SO₄ and concentrated. The crude product was purified by chromatography (CHCl₃/MeOH, 98:2) giving **22** as a white solid (120 mg, 71%). [α]_D = -36.5 (*c* = 0.04, MeOH). m.p. 70-72 °C. ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 500 MHz): δ = 6.93 (s, 1H), 6.69 (s, 1H), 5.01 (quint, *J* = 6.4 Hz, 1H), 4.11 (dd, *J* = 14.5, 7.6 Hz, 1H), 3.87 (dd, *J* = 14.2, 6.8 Hz, 1H), 2.93(s, 6H), 2.91- 2.88 (m, 2H); ¹³C NMR: δ = 143.7, 139.8, 135.1, 129.4, 126.3, 121.3, 116.5, 116.3, 78.9, 57.8, 38.8, 33.3; FT-IR (neat, cm⁻¹): 2145, 1649, 1534, 1509, 1457, 1398, 1336, 1181, 1086, 990. HR-MS (*m*/*z*): calc for [M+H]⁺ C₁₃H₁₅Br₂N₈O₃S is 520.9355 found 520.9355.

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4-(((*R*)-2-(4,5-dibromo-1H-pyrrol-2-yl)-4,5-dihydrooxazol-5-yl)methyl)-2,3dihydro-1H-imidazol-2-amine (57):⁴⁷

times).

The

organic



Conc. HCl (0.003 mL) was added to the solution of compound **60** (100 mg, 0.19 mmol) in methanol (3.5 mL) and then stirred at 34 °C for 12 h. Then the mixture was concentrated under vacuum and the residue was neutralized with NaHCO₃ and extracted with EtOAc (3

extracts

were

combined.

B^r concentrated and purified by column chromatography (CHCl₃/methanol/NH₃, 94:5:1) to give the free imidazole (50 mg, 63%) as yellow thick liquid. This compound (30 mg, 0.05 mmol) was dissolved in methanol (2 mL) and Lindlar catalyst (20 mg) was added and the reaction mixture was stirred for 8 h under a hydrogen atmosphere (balloon). Finally the reaction mixture was filtered through a bed of Celite and then the crude reaction mixture was loaded onto a column as a solid, preadsorbed on silica gel. Then the crude product was purified by chromatography (CH₂Cl₂/MeOH/NH₄OH: 85/14/1). A colorless thick liquid was obtained (13 mg, 46%). [α]_D = -8.5 (*c* = 0.04, MeOH) ¹H NMR (CD₃OD): δ = 6.73 (s, 1H), 6.37 (s, 1H), 4.94–4.87 (m, 1H), 3.99 (dd, *J* = 15.2, 10.3 Hz, 1H), 3.69 (dd, *J* = 14.4, 5.8 Hz, 1H), 2.78–2.72 (m, 2H); ¹³C NMR (CD₃OD): δ = 157.7, 149.6, 128.4, 121.5, 115.0, 111.1, 104.9, 99.1, 79.6, 58.4, 32.1. This compound has been recently been described in the literature.^{43b}

(*R*)-4-((2-(1H-pyrrol-2-yl)-4,5-dihydrooxazol-5-yl)methyl)-2-azido-*N*,*N*dimethyl-1H-imidazole-1-sulfonamide (62):



The cyclized compound **56** (160 mg, 0.49 mmol) was dissolved in anhydrous THF (8 mL) and the reaction mixture was cooled to -78 °C and 0.5 M LDA (2.06 mL, 2.1 eq) was added dropwise to the reaction mixture. The reaction mixture was left stirring for 30 min at -78 °C and then TsN_3 (0.30 g, 1.56 mmol) was added. The reaction mixture was allowed to

come to r.t. and then stirred for an additional 1 h, followed by addition of aqueous NH₄Cl to quench the reaction mixture. The organic layer was separated and the aqueous layer was extracted with EtOAC (3x50 mL). The organic solutions were combined, dried with anhydrous Na₂SO₄ and concentrated. Then the crude product was purified by chromatography (CHCl₃/MeOH, 98:2) giving **62** as a yellow liquid (150 mg, 84%). ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 500 MHz): δ = 6.92 (s, 1H), 6.89 (s, 1H), 6.72 (d, *J* = 4.1 Hz, 1H), 6.23 (t, *J* = 3.7 Hz, 1H), 4.96 (quint, *J* = 5.9 Hz, 1H), 4.05 (dd, *J* = 15.1, 8.7 Hz, 1H), 3.78 (dd, *J* = 13.3, 7.3 Hz, 1H), 2.93 (s, 6H), 2.89- 2.82 (m, 2H); ¹³C NMR: δ = 158.5, 134.8, 121.9, 120.6, 116.8, 112.6, 110.0, 78.7, 58.7, 38.4, 33.8; FT-IR (neat, cm⁻¹): 2971, 2145, 1651, 1534, 1509, 1457, 1394, 1342, 1170, 1067, 950. HR-MS (*m*/*z*): calc for [M+H]⁺ C₁₃H₁₇N₈O₃S is 365.1139 found 365.1143.

4-(((*R*)-2-(1H-pyrrol-2-yl)-4,5-dihydrooxazol-5-yl)methyl)-2,3-dihydro-1Himidazol-2-amine (64):



Conc. HCI (0.004 mL) was added to the solution of compound **62** (150 mg, 0.41 mmol) in methanol (3.5 mL) and stirred at 34 °C for 12 h. Then the mixture was concentrated under vacuum and the residue was neutralized with NaHCO₃ and extracted with EtOAc (3 times). The organic layer were combined, concentrate and purified by

column chromatography (CHCl₃/methanol/NH₄OH, 92:7:1) to give DMASdeprotected product (76 mg, 72%) as yellow thick liquid. This compound (50 mg, 0.19 mmol) was dissolved in methanol (3 mL) and Lindlar catalyst (30 mg) was added and the reaction mixture was stirred for 8 h under a hydrogen atmosphere (balloon). Finally the reaction mixture was filtered through a bed of Celite and then the crude reaction mixture was loaded onto a column as a solid, preadsorbed on silica gel. Then the crude product was purified by chromatography (CH₂Cl₂/MeOH/NH₃: 82/17/1). A colorless thick liquid **64** was obtained (26 mg, 56%). ¹H NMR (CD₃OD): $\delta = 6.89$ (s, 1H), 6.72 (d, J = 3.7 Hz, 1H), 6.37 (s, 1H), 6.12 (t, J = 3.4 Hz, 1H), 4.95–4.90 (m, 1H), 3.94 (dd, J = 13.7, 9.4 Hz, 1H), 3.69 (dd, J = 14.1, 6.8 Hz, 1H), 2.82 (dd, J = 14.8, 5.8 Hz, 1H), 2.74 (dd, J = 14.8, 6.5 Hz, 1H); ¹³C NMR (CD₃OD): $\delta = 159.5, 149.5, 128.5, 121.8,$ 119.2, 112.8, 111.3, 109.1, 78.9, 58.8, 32.2.; FT-IR (neat, cm⁻¹): 3050, 2887, 1601, 1407, 1364, 1260, 1164, 1054, 927. HR-MS (m/z): calc for $[M+H]^+$ C₁₁H₁₄N₅O is 232.1198 found 232.1193.

Ethyl 4-bromo-1H-pyrrole-2-carbonylcarbamate (65):

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dropwise at r.t. The reaction mixture was stirred for 30 mins, after which a white precipitate appeared in the reaction flask. The resulting mixture was filtered and the collected solids were washed with cold dichloromethane (10 mL). Then dried under vacuum to give white solid (2.4 g, 56%). m.p. 193-195 °C. ¹H NMR $(DMSO-d_6)$: $\delta = 12.14$ (b, 1H), 10.56 (s, 1H), 7.21 (s, 1H), 7.13 (s, 1H), 4.10 (q, J) = 7.3 Hz, 2H) 1.22 (t, J = 7.3 Hz, 3H); ¹³C NMR (DMSO): δ = 157.8, 151.8, 125.9, 124.8, 115.5, 96.1, 61.5, 14.8; FT-IR (neat, cm⁻¹): 3126, 2975, 2931, 1707, 1681, 1370, 1187, 1002, 979, 919, 736. HR-MS (m/z): calc for $[M+H]^+$ C₈H₁₀BrN₂O₃ is 260.9875 found 260.9869.

6-bromo-1H-pyrrolo[1,2-c]imidazole-1,3(2H)-dione (67):

Monobromopyrrole 65 (2.0 g, 9.3 mmol) was mixed with silicone oil (2 mL) in a



round bottom flask which was evacuated (40 mmHg) and heated to 180-185 °C. After 4 h, the reaction was cooled and then the residue was crushed. Hexane was added and the

solids were collected by filtration and washed repeatedly with hexane. The procedure was repeated with (1.5 mL) silicone oil. The product was purified by chromatography (hexane/EtOAc: 8/2). A yellow solid was thus obtained (750 mg, 47%). m.p. 216-218 °C. ¹H NMR (DMSO-d₆, 500 MHz): δ = 11.60 (b, 1H), 7.81

(s, 1H), 7.01 (s, 1H); ¹³C NMR (DMSO- d₆, 125.8 MHz): δ = 159.2, 148.7, 126.9, 119.1, 113.9, 104.7; FT-IR (neat, cm⁻¹): 3285, 1801, 1733, 1558, 1452, 1409, 1371, 1311. Anal. Calcd. for C₆H₃BrN₂O₂: C, 33.52; H, 1.41; N, 13.03. Found: C, 33.62; H, 1.54; N, 12.62.

(S)-4-(3-(6-bromo-1,3-dioxo-1H-pyrrolo[1,2-c]imidazol-2(3H)-yl)-2-

chloropropyl)-N,N-dimethyl-1H-imidazole-1-sulfonamide (69): In a round



bottom flask containing the bromohydantoin **67** (120 mg, 0.56 mmol), triphenylphosphine (150 mg, 0.56 mmol), was dissolved in dry THF (5 mL) under N_2 atmosphere. The mixture was cooled to (0 °C) and DEAD (0.26 mL, 0.56 mmol, 40% wt in toluene) was

added dropwise. After 30 min, the chloroalcohol **48** (100 mg, 0.37 mmol) dissolved in THF (2 mL) was added to the reaction mixture was dropwise. The reaction mixture was stirred for 12 h, concentrated and then the crude product was purified by chromatography (hexane/EtOAc, 6:4) providing a colorless solid (0.15 g, 86%). [α]_D = -5.0 (c = 0.04, MeOH). m.p. 154-156 °C. ¹H NMR: δ = 7.82 (s, 1H), 7.29 (s, 1H), 7.16 (s, 1H), 6.79 (s, 1H), 4.60–4.56 (m, 1H), 3.96–3.93 (m, 2H), 3.10 (dd, J = 15.1, 5.5 Hz, 1H), 3.06 (dd, J = 14.8, 7.6 Hz, 1H), 2.85 (s, 6H); ¹³C NMR: δ = 157.4, 147.6, 138.9, 136.5, 124.8, 118.7, 115.8, 115.7, 105.9, 57.2, 44.7, 38.2, 34.9; FT-IR (neat, cm⁻¹): 1797, 1733, 1562, 1392, 1272, 1166, 1074, 953, 732. HR-MS (m/z): calc for [M+H]⁺ C₁₄H₁₆BrClN₅O₄S is 463.9795 found 463.9789.

(*S*)-4-(2-chloro-3-(5,6-dibromo-1,3-dioxo-1H-pyrrolo[1,2-c]imidazol-2(3H)yl)propyl)-*N*,*N*-dimethyl-1H-imidazole-1-sulfonamide (70):



Dibromohydantoin³ **68** (100 mg, 0.34 mmol) and triphenylphosphine (90 mg, 0.33 mmol) were dissolved in dry THF (5 mL) under N₂ atmosphere and cooled to 0 °C. DEAD (0.15 mL, 0.33 mmol, 40% wt in toluene) was added dropwise then stirred for 30 min. Chloroalcohol **48** (60 mg, 0.22 mmol) dissolved in THF

(3 mL) was added to the reaction mixture was dropwise. The reaction mixture was stirred for 12 h and then concentrated. The crude product was purified by chromatography (hexane/EtOAc, 7:3) affording a yellow liquid (0.10 g, 82%). $[\alpha]_D = -3.0 \ (c = 0.04, \text{ MeOH})$. ¹H NMR: $\delta = 7.82 \ (s, 1H)$, 7.16 (s, 1H), 6.85 (s, 1H), 4.61–4.56 (m, 1H), 3.96–3.94 (m, 2H), 3.10 (dd, J = 15.1, 5.5 Hz, 1H), 3.04 (dd, J = 14.8, 7.6 Hz, 1H), 2.84 (s, 6H); ¹³C NMR: $\delta = 156.1$, 146.8, 139.1, 136.6, 125.3, 115.9, 115.7, 109.4, 105.0, 57.1, 44.5, 38.0, 34.8; FT-IR (neat, cm⁻¹): 2907, 2359, 1796, 1734, 1423, 1388, 1260, 1167, 1093, 953, 736. HR-MS (m/z): calc for [M+H]⁺ C₁₄H₁₅Br₂CIN₅O₄S is 541.8900 found 541.9506.

(R)-4-((2-(4,5-dibromo-1H-pyrrol-2-yl)-4,5-dihydrooxazol-5-yl)methyl)-N,Ndimethyl-1H-imidazole-1-sulfonamide (58):



The Mitsunobu product (80 mg, 0.15 mmol) was dissolved in THF (6 mL) and to it (0.4 mL, 80 mg, 2.2 mmol) of 20% NaOH was added. The reaction mixture was heated to 75 °C for 6 h. After cooling to r.t., the organic solution was separated and the aqueous solution was extracted with EtOAc (3x50 mL) times. The organic solutions were combined and dried with anhydrous Na₂SO₄ and concentrated. Then the crude product was purified by chromatography (CHCl₃/MeOH, 98:2) providing a white solid (40 mg, 57%) which was identical in

all respects to that described above.

(R)-4-((2-(4-bromo-1H-pyrrol-2-yl)-4,5-dihydrooxazol-5-yl)methyl)-N,N-

dimethyl-1H-imidazole-1-sulfonamide (59): The Mitsunobu product (110 mg,



0.24 mmol) was dissolved in THF (6 mL) and 20% NaOH (0.7 mL) was added. The reaction mixture was heated to 75 °C for 8 h. After cooling to r.t., the organic solution was separated and the aqueous solution was extracted with EtOAc (3x50 mL). The organic solutions were combined together, dried with anhydrous Na₂SO₄ and concentrated.
The crude product was purified by chromatography (CHCl₃/MeOH, 98:2) providing a white solid (60 mg, 64%) that was identical in all respects to the material described above.

(*S*)-2-chloro-3-(1-(*N*,*N*-dimethylsulfamoyl)-1H-imidazol-4-yl)propyl 1Hpyrrole-2-carboxylate (78):



In a round bottom flask the alcohol **48** (2.60 g, 9.73 mmol), acid **79** (1.60 g, 14.4 mmol), DMAP (120 mg, 0.98 mmol) and camphorsulfonic acid (140 mg, 0.60 mmol) were dissolved in dry CH_2CI_2 (150 mL). The mixture was cooled to (-78 °C) and DCC (2.80 g, 13.6 mmol) in dry CH_2CI_2 (8

mL) was added dropwise. The reaction mixture was

allowed to warm up to r.t. and stirred for an additional 8 h. The resulting mixture was filtered through Celite and the filter cake was washed with CH₂Cl₂. Concentration of the filtrate provided the crude product, which was purified by chromatography (hexane/EtOAc, 1:9) to provide **78** as a thick colorless liquid (2.04 g, 58%). [α]_D = -2.0 (*c* = 0.04, MeOH). ¹H NMR: δ = 9.36 (b, 1H), 7.85 (d, *J* = 1.0 Hz, 1H), 7.14 (s, 1H), 7.00-6.96 (m, 2H), 6.28 (q, *J* = 3.1 Hz, 1H), 4.55-4.44 (m, 3H), 3.21 (dd, *J* = 14.4, 4.8 Hz, 1H), 3.02 (dd, *J* = 14.4, 7.6 Hz, 1H), 2.84 (s, 6H); ¹³C NMR: δ = 160.4, 139.3, 136.6, 123.5, 122.0, 116.2, 115.7, 110.8, 66.5, 57.6, 38.3, 33.9; FT-IR (neat, cm⁻¹): 3150, 2928, 1695, 1422, 1396, 1173, 1074, 959, 722, 599; HR-MS (*m*/*z*): calc for [M+H]⁺ C₁₃H₁₈CIN₄O₄S 361.0737 found 361.0747.

(*S*)-2-chloro-3-(1-(*N*,*N*-dimethylsulfamoyl)-1H-imidazol-4-yl)propyl 4-bromo-1H-pyrrole-2-carboxylate (85):



In a round bottom flask the alcohol **48** (1.00 g, 3.74 mmol), acid **83** (1.06 g, 5.61 mmol), DMAP (45 mg, 0.37 mmol) and camphorsulfonic acid (52 mg, 0.22 mmol) were dissolved in dry CH_2Cl_2 (100 mL). The mixture was cooled (-78 °C) and DCC (1.16 g, 5.61 mmol) in dry CH_2Cl_2 (4 mL) was added dropwise. The

reaction mixture was allowed to warm up to r.t. and stirred for an additional 8 h. The resulting mixture was filtered through Celite and the filter cake was washed with CH₂Cl₂. Concentration of the filtrate provided the crude product, which was purified by chromatography (hexane/EtOAc, 1:9) to provide **85** as a thick colorless liquid (0.88 g, 54%). [α]_D = -1.5 (c = 0.06, MeOH). ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 500 MHz): δ = 9.80 (b, 1H), 7.96 (s, 1H), 7.17 (s, 1H), 6.97-6.95 (m, 2H), 4.50-4.41 (m, 3H), 3.22 (dd, J = 15.1, 4.1 Hz, 1H), 3.06 (dd, J = 15.1, 7.3 Hz, 1H), 2.86 (s, 6H); ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃ 125.8 MHz): δ = 159.5, 138.6, 136.4, 123.4, 122.4, 118.7, 117.8, 116.0, 98.1, 66.9, 57.2, 38.3, 33.6; FT-IR (neat, cm⁻¹): 3095, 2915, 1712, 1540, 1393, 1311, 1173, 1079, 969, 725, 590; HR-MS (m/z): calc for [M+H]⁺ C₁₃H₁₇BrClN₄O₄S 438.9837 found 438.9843.

(*S*)-2-chloro-3-(1-(*N*,*N*-dimethylsulfamoyl)-1H-imidazol-4-yl)propyl 4,5dibromo-1H-pyrrole-2-carboxylate (86):



In a round bottom flask the alcohol **48** (200 mg, 0.75 mmol), acid **84** (300 mg, 1.12 mmol), DMAP (10 mg, 0.07 mmol) and camphorsulfonic acid (10 mg, 0.04 mmol) were dissolved in dry CH_2Cl_2 (20 mL). The mixture was cooled to (-78 °C) and DCC (230 mg, 1.12 mmol) in dry CH_2Cl_2 (4 mL) was added dropwise. The reaction mixture was allowed to warm up to r.t. and

stirred for an additional 8 h. The resulting mixture was filtered through Celite and the filter cake was washed with CH₂Cl₂. Concentration of the filtrate provided the crude product, which was purified by chromatography (hexane/EtOAc, 1:9) to provide **86** as a thick colorless liquid (210 mg, 55%). [α]_D = -1.4 (*c* = 0.06, MeOH). ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 500 MHz): δ = 10.68 (b, 1H), 7.90 (s, 1H), 7.16 (s, 1H), 6.94 (s, 1H), 4.50-4.41 (m, 3H), 3.21 (dd, *J* = 15.1, 4.6 Hz, 1H), 3.06 (dd, *J* = 15.1, 6.9 Hz, 1H), 2.86 (s, 6H); ¹³C NMR: δ = 158.8, 138.8, 136.6, 123.2, 118.7, 116.1, 107.7, 100.9, 66.8, 57.0, 38.3, 33.7; FT-IR (neat, cm⁻¹): 3085, 2890, 1706, 1405, 1323, 1182, 1082, 959, 907, 722, 584; HR-MS (*m*/*z*): calc for [M+H]⁺ C₁₃H₁₆Br₂ClN₄O₄S 516.8948 found 516.8997.

(*R*)-*N*,*N*-dimethyl-4-((1-oxo-3,4-dihydro-1H-pyrrolo[2,1-c][1,4]oxazin-4yl)methyl)-1H-imidazole-1-sulfonamide (77):

In a round bottom flask compound **78** (350 mg, 0.97 mmol) was dissolved in DMF (10 mL) and cesium carbonate (3.16 g, 9.70 mmol) was added to the reaction mixture. The reaction mixture was heated at 80 °C for 12 h. Water was added to the reaction mixture and it was extracted with EtOAc. The organic extract was dried with anhydrous Na₂SO₄, concentrated, and the

residue was purified by chromatography (EtOAc) providing **77** as a thick colorless liquid (163 mg, 52%). $[\alpha]_D = -16.0$ (c = 0.02, MeOH). ¹H NMR: $\delta = 8.01$ (d, J = 1.0 Hz, 1H), 7.20 (dd, J = 3.8, 1.4 Hz, 1H), 6.99 (d, J = 0.7 Hz, 1H), 6.80 (t, J = 1.7 Hz, 1H), 6.33 (dd, J = 2.4, 1.7 Hz, 1H), 4.81-4.77 (m, 2H), 4.61 (dd, J = 12.7, 3.1 Hz, 1H), 3.23 (d, J = 7.2 Hz, 2H), 2.95 (s, 6H); ¹³C NMR: $\delta = 158.7$, 138.5, 137.0, 124.3, 118.8, 117.9, 115.8, 110.7, 68.3, 52.6, 38.0, 31.8; FT-IR (neat, cm⁻¹): 3204, 2885, 1665, 1551, 1478, 1390, 1334, 1173, 1079, 734, 596; HR-MS (m/z): calc for [M+H]⁺C₁₃H₁₇N₄O₄S 325.0971 found 325.0986.

(*R*)-4-((7-bromo-1-oxo-3,4-dihydro-1H-pyrrolo[2,1-c][1,4]oxazin-4-yl)methyl)-*N*,*N*-dimethyl-1H-imidazole-1-sulfonamide (87):

In a round bottom flask compound **85** (50 mg, 0.11 mmol) was dissolved in DMF (2 mL) and cesium carbonate (0.37 g, 1.13 mmol) was added to the reaction mixture. The reaction mixture was heated at 80 °C for 12 h. Water was added to the reaction mixture and it was extracted with EtOAc. The organic extract

Br[/] was dried with anhydrous Na₂SO₄, concentrated, and the residue was purified by chromatography on silica gel (EtOAc) providing **87** as a thick colorless liquid (25 mg, 55%). [α]_D = -6.0 (c = 0.02, MeOH). ¹H NMR: δ = 7.85 (d, J = 1.0 Hz, 1H), 7.08 (d, J = 4.1 Hz, 1H), 6.91 (s, 1H), 6.35 (d, J = 4.1 Hz, 1H), 4.75-4.68 (m, 1H), 4.59 (d, J = 1.7 Hz, 2H), 3.15-3.06 (m, 2H), 2.87 (s, 6H); ¹³C NMR: δ = 157.6, 138.1, 137.0, 119.8, 118.5, 115.8, 113.6, 107.3, 68.3, 51.8, 38.2, 30.8; FT-IR (neat, cm⁻¹): 3121, 2926, 1711, 1387, 1172, 1080, 1007, 962, 726, 590; HR-MS (m/z): calc for [M+H]⁺ C₁₃H₁₆BrN₄O₄S 403.0069 found 403.0069.

(R)-4-((6,7-dibromo-1-oxo-3,4-dihydro-1H-pyrrolo[2,1-c][1,4]oxazin-4-

yl)methyl)-N,N-dimethyl-1H-imidazole-1-sulfonamide (88):

In a round bottom flask compound **86** (70 mg, 0.13 mmol) was dissolved in DMF (2.5 mL) and cesium carbonate (430 mg, 1.34 mmol) was added to the reaction mixture. The reaction mixture was heated at 80 °C for 12 h. Water was added to the reaction mixture and it was extracted with EtOAc. The organic extract was dried with anhydrous Na₂SO₄, concentrated, and

the residue was purified by chromatography on silica gel (EtOAc) providing **86** as a thick colorless liquid (35 mg, 52%). [α]_D = -6.4 (c = 0.12, MeOH). ¹H NMR: δ = 7.85 (s, 1H), 7.12 (s, 1H), 6.95 (s, 1H), 4.71-4.61 (m, 1H), 4.60-4.56 (m, 2H), 3.20-2.99 (m, 2H), 2.86 (s, 6H); ¹³C NMR: δ = 156.3, 137.7, 137.1, 120.2, 119.7, 115.7, 108.9, 102.0, 68.3, 52.8, 38.3, 30.4; FT-IR (neat, cm⁻¹): 3130, 2950, 1733, 1399, 1331, 1170, 1085, 959, 910, 740, 584; HR-MS (m/z): calc for [M+H]⁺ C₁₃H₁₅Br₂N₄O₄S 480.9181 found 480.9178.

(R)-methyl 1-(1-(1-(N,N-dimethylsulfamoyl)-1H-imidazol-4-yl)-3-

hydroxypropan-2-yl)-1H-pyrrole-2-carboxylate (89):



Br

In a round bottom flask compound **77** (160 mg, 0.49 mmol) was dissolved in anhydrous methanol (10 mL) under N₂ atmosphere and to the reaction mixture freshly generated 0.23 M sodium methoxide (10.7 mL, 0.23 mmol) was added. The reaction mixture was stirred at r.t. for 8 h. Finally NH_4CI and water were

added to the reaction mixture and it was repeatedly extracted with EtOAc. The organic layer was dried with anhydrous Na₂SO₄ concentrated and the residue was purified by chromatography on silica gel (CH₂Cl₂/MeOH, 98:2) providing **89** as a thick colorless liquid (61 mg, 35%). In addition recovered starting material (80 mg, 50%) was obtained. [α]_D = -14.1 (*c* = 0.04, MeOH). ¹H NMR: δ = 7.80 (s, 1H), 7.24 (t, *J* = 2.4 Hz, 1H), 6.93 (dd, *J* = 3.8, 1.7 Hz, 1H), 6.86 (s, 1H), 6.15 (t, *J* = 3.8 Hz, 1H), 5.60-5.52 (m, 1H), 3.95 (d, *J* = 5.2 Hz, 2H), 3.79 (s, 3H), 3.16-3.13 (dd, *J* = 7.4, 2.4 Hz 2H), 2.80 (s, 6H); ¹³C NMR: δ = 162.0, 139.9, 136.4, 126.3, 122.1, 118.3, 114.9, 108.8, 64.8, 57.8, 51.2, 38.2, 31.1; FT-IR (neat, cm⁻¹): 3290, 3121, 1698, 1399, 1176, 1106, 1079, 959, 734, 590; HR-MS (*m/z*): calc for [M+H]⁺C₁₄H₂₁N₄O₅S 357.1233 found 357.1242.

(*R*)-methyl 1-(1-azido-3-(1-(*N*,*N*-dimethylsulfamoyl)-1H-imidazol-4-yl)propan-2-yl)-1H-pyrrole-2-carboxylate (91):



In a round bottom flask compound **89** (40 mg, 0.11 mmol) was dissolved in anhydrous CH_2Cl_2 (5 mL) under N_2 atmosphere and to the reaction mixture triethylamine (0.02 mL, 0.13 mmol) was added dropwise after cooling the reaction mixture to 0 °C. Then to the resulting reaction mixture CH_3SO_2Cl (0.02 mL,

0.13 mmol) was added dropwise. The reaction mixture was stirred at 0 °C for 2 h. Then the solvent was concentrated under vaccum and the crude reaction mixture was dissolved in DMF (2 mL) and to it was added NaN₃ (90 mg, 1.40 mmol). The reaction mixture was heated at 80 °C for 8 h. After cooling to r.t. water was added

to the reaction mixture and it was extracted with EtOAc. The organic extract was dried with anhydrous Na₂SO₄, concentrated, and the residue was purified by chromatography on silica gel (CH₂Cl₂/MeOH, 99:1) providing **91** (30 mg, 71%) as a thick yellow liquid. [α]_D = -3.8 (*c* = 0.02, MeOH). ¹H NMR: δ = 7.77 (s, 1H), 7.01 (s, 1H), 6.94 (s,1H), 6.75 (s, 1H), 6.16 (t, *J* = 3.8 Hz, 1H), 5.84-5.68 (m, 1H), 3.79 (s, 3H), 3.75-3.66 (m, 2H), 3.17 (d, *J* = 7.2 Hz 2H), 2.73 (s, 6H); ¹³C NMR: δ = 161.7, 139.5, 136.5, 122.6, 118.7, 114.9, 109.1, 77.3, 54.9, 51.3, 38.1, 31.5; FT-IR (neat, cm⁻¹): 2950, 2108, 1695, 1387, 1220, 1173, 1106, 959, 725, 593; HR-MS (*m/z*): calc for [M+H]⁺C₁₄H₂₀N₇O₄S 382.1297 found 382.1303.

(R)-methyl 1-(1-amino-3-(1-(N,N-dimethylsulfamoyl)-1H-imidazol-4-

yl)propan-2-yl)-1H-pyrrole-2-carboxylate (92):



evaporated under reduced pressure followed by purification of the residue by chromatography on silica gel (CHCl₃/MeOH, 92:8) furnishing the primary amine compound **92** (30 mg, 65%) as a thick colorless liquid. [α]_D = 29.7 (*c* = 0.2, MeOH). ¹H NMR: δ = 7.75 (s, 1H), 7.00 (t, *J* = 1.7 Hz, 1H), 6.88 (dd, *J* = 1.7, 3.8 Hz, 1H), 6.66 (s, 1H), 6.16 (t, *J* = 3.4 Hz, 1H), 5.66-5.55 (m, 1H), 3.78 (s, 3H),

3.18-2.97 (m, 4H), 2.71 (s, 6H); ¹³C NMR: δ = 162.0, 140.1, 136.3, 123.0, 118.3, 118.1, 114.2, 109.1, 103.8, 77.3, 51.2, 46.8, 37.9, 32.3; FT-IR (neat, cm⁻¹): 3250, 2366, 2334, 1720, 1502, 1449, 1207, 1144, 1010, 737, 708. HR-MS (*m/z*): calc for [M+H]⁺ C₁₄H₂₁N₅O₄S 356.1393 the expected molecular ion was not observed, but that for the cyclized product (**55**) [M+H]⁺ C₁₃H₁₈N₅O₃S 324.1126 was found 324.1123.

(*R*)-*N*,*N*-dimethyl-4-((1-oxo-1,2,3,4-tetrahydropyrrolo[1,2-a]pyrazin-4yl)methyl)-1H-imidazole-1-sulfonamide (55):

In a round bottom flask 92 (50 mg, 0.14 mmol) was dissolved in dry THF (4 MI)



under N_2 atmosphere. The reaction mixture was cooled to 0 °C and to it 60% sodium hydride (30 mg, 1.4 mmol) was added. The reaction mixture was stirred at r.t. for 8 h. NH₄Cl solution was added and the reaction mixture was repeatedly extracted

with EtOAc. The combined extracts were dried with anhydrous Na₂SO₄, concentrated, and the residue was purified by chromatography (CH₂Cl₂/MeOH, 94:6) providing **55** as a thick colorless solid (34 mg, 58%). m.p 192-194 °C. [α]_D = 17.0 (c = 0.4, MeOH). ¹H NMR: δ = 7.86 (d, J = 1.4 Hz, 1H), 6.90 (dd, J = 4.1, 1.4 Hz, 1H), 6.76 (s, 1H), 6.55 (t, J = 2.4 Hz, 1H), 6.20 (b, 1H), 6.11 (dd, J = 2.7, 2.4 Hz, 1H), 4.64-4.62 (m, 1H), 3.92 (dd, J = 12.7, 4.1 Hz, 1H), 3.53 (dd, J = 12.7, 2.4 Hz, 1H), 3.06 (dd, J = 14.4, 6.9 Hz, 2H), 2.81 (s, 6H); ¹³C NMR: δ = 161.0, 139.1, 136.9, 128.4, 123.2, 115.6, 114.0, 109.4, 53.6, 44.3, 38.2, 32.3; FT-IR (neat, cm⁻¹): 3140, 2934, 1674, 1551, 1460, 1387, 1170, 1088,

962, 722, 602; HR-MS (*m/z*): calc for $[M+H]^+$ C₁₃H₁₈N₅O₃S 324.1126 found 324.1130.

(*R*)-4-((6,7-dibromo-1-oxo-1,2,3,4-tetrahydropyrrolo[1,2-a]pyrazin-4yl)methyl)-*N*,*N*-dimethyl-1H-imidazole-1-sulfonamide (93):



The cyclized compound **55** (90 mg, 0.27 mmol) was dissolved in THF (3.5 mL). The reaction mixture was cooled to 0 °C and to it NBS (100 mg, 0.58 mmol) was added. The reaction mixture was stirred at r.t. for 1 h. The reaction mixture was quenched by addition of aq. NaHCO₃ and then the organic layer was separated. The aqueous layer was extracted with

EtOAC (3x50 mL), then the combined organic solutions were dried with anhydrous Na₂SO₄ and concentrated. The crude product was purified by chromatography (CH₂Cl₂/MeOH, 97:3) providing **93** as a brown solid (117 mg, 88%). m.p 183-185 °C. [α]_D = 14.0 (c = 0.004, MeOH). ¹H NMR: δ = 7.86 (s, 1H), 7.00 (s, 1H), 6.85 (s, 1H), 5.90 (b, 1H), 4.68-4.63 (m, 1H), 3.91-3.85 (dd, J = 13.1, 4.1 Hz, 1H), 3.67-3.61 (dd, J = 13.1, 5.2 Hz, 1H), 3.11-3.03 (dd, J = 14.4, 7.9 Hz, 1H), 3.02-2.94 (dd, J = 14.4, 5.8 Hz, 1H), 2.87 (s, 6H); ¹³C NMR: δ = 158.8, 138.6, 137.1, 124.9, 116.1, 115.5, 107.1, 100.6, 53.5, 43.4, 38.2, 31.2; FT-IR (neat, cm⁻¹): 3180, 2960, 1680, 1545, 1480, 1350, 1210, 1070, 972, 725, 635. HR-MS (m/z): calc for [M+H]⁺C₁₃H₁₆Br₂N₅O₃S 479.9341 found 479.9355. (*R*)-2-azido-4-((6,7-dibromo-1-oxo-1,2,3,4-tetrahydropyrrolo[1,2-a]pyrazin-4yl)methyl)-*N*,*N*-dimethyl-1H-imidazole- 1-sulfonamide (94):



Dibromopyrrole **93** (60 mg, 0.12 mmol) was dissolved in anhydrous THF (3 mL) and the reaction mixture was cooled to -78 °C and 0.5 M LDA (1.22 mL, 4.2 equiv) was added dropwise to the reaction mixture. The reaction mixture was brought to 0 °C and then left stirring for 45 min at 0 °C and then again the reaction mixture was cooled to -78 °C and

TrisylN₃ (0.28 g, 1.07 mmol) was added. The reaction mixture was allowed to come to r.t. and then stirred for an additional 1 h, followed by addition of aqueous NH₄Cl (3 mL) to quench the reaction mixture. The organic layer was separated and the aqueous layer was extracted with EtOAC (3x50 mL). The organic solutions were combined, dried with anhydrous Na₂SO₄ and concentrated. The crude product was purified by chromatography (CHCl₃/MeOH, 98:2) giving **94** as a yellow liquid (17 mg, 30%). In addition 30 mg, (50%) of recovered starting material was obtained. ¹H NMR: δ = 7.00 (s, 1H), 6.77 (s, 1H), 5.76 (b, 1H), 4.63-4.60 (m, 1H), 3.86 (dd, *J* = 13.8, 4.1 Hz, 1H), 3.66 (d, *J* = 13.8 Hz, 1H), 2.94 (s, 6H), 2.86 (d, *J* = 7.6 Hz 2H); ¹³C NMR: δ = 158.5, 140.7, 134.4, 124.5, 117.1, 115.9, 107.4, 100.6, 53.8, 42.7, 38.0, 30.7; FT-IR (neat, cm⁻¹): 2985, 2145, 1649, 1534, 1509, 1457, 1398, 1336, 1181, 1086, 990; HR-MS (*m*/*z*): calc for [M+Na]⁺ C₁₃H₁₄Br₂N₈O₃SNa is 542.9169 found 542.9177.

(ent)-Cyclooroidin (3):



Conc. HCl (0.003 mL) was added to the solution of compound **94** (22 mg, 0.04 mmol) in methanol (1.2 mL) and stirred at 34 °C for 12 h. Then the mixture was concentrated under vacuum and the residue was neutralized with

NaHCO₃ and extracted with EtOAc (3 times). The organic layer were combined, concentrate and purified by column chromatography $(CHCl_3/methanol/NH_4OH, 92:5:3)$ to give the free imidazole (13 mg, 76%) as a thick yellow liquid. This compound (10 mg, 0.02 mmol) was dissolved in methanol (1 mL) and Lindlar catalyst (10 mg) was added and the reaction mixture was stirred for 8 h under a hydrogen atmosphere (balloon). Finally the reaction mixture was filtered through a bed of Celite and then the crude reaction mixture was loaded onto a column as a solid, preadsorbed on silica gel. Then the crude product was purified by chromatography (CH₂Cl₂/MeOH/NH₄OH: 80/15/5). A colorless thick liquid was obtained (5 mg, 74%). $[\alpha]_D = 10.6$ (c = 0.02, MeOH). ¹H NMR (CD₃OD) : δ = 6.92 (s, 1H), 6.28 (s, 1H), 4.60-4.56 (m, 1H), 3.75 (dd, J = 13.4, 4.1 Hz, 1H), 3.52 (dd, J = 13.4, 4.1 Hz, 1H), 2.80 (d, J = 7.2 Hz, 2H); ¹³C NMR (CD₃OD): δ = 159.6, 149.6, 127.9, 124.3, 115.2, 111.3, 107.3, 100.0, 54.2, 42.1, 29.3; HR-MS (m/z): calc for $[M+H]^+$ C₁₁H₁₁Br₂N₅O 387.9403 found 387.9404.

Part II STUDIES TOWARDS SOME OROIDIN DIMERS

CHAPTER 4

INTRODUCTION

4.1 Introduction

During the last few years the oroidin class of polyheterocyclic, nitrogen-rich alkaloids has received much attention as they rank among the most challenging synthetic targets. ^{4,11,56-60} In addition, several family members exhibit substantial biological activity in particular several of the dimeric congeners. Examples of these alkaloids include sceptrin (103), the axinellamines A (99) and B (100), palau'amine (105), and ageliferin (104). These marine natural products appear to arise from one precursor, oroidin (1a) which was first identified in 1971.⁶⁰ These densely functionalized, highly oxidized, polycyclic alkaloids are believed to obtain from dimerization of oroidin and then followed by consecutive functionalizations (Figure 4.1). ^{3,11,62,63} However, to date there is only one reported biosynthetic study and so the precise origin of these alkaloids remains to be fully elucidated.¹² Recently the palau'amine (105) structure was revised and thus as a consequence, the synthetic approaches to this molecule required redesign. In the original report the stereochemistry of the junction of the two fused five-membered rings had been assigned as cis.64 However, a thorough spectroscopic reinvestigation^{11,65} was recently complemented by synthesis (vide infra),^{66,67} suggesting that the C-11/C-12 ring fusion in **105** to be in the thermodynamically less stable trans configuration (Figure 4.1). In addition the stereochemistry of C-

17 chloro bearing center was revised such that palau'amine now shares a common stereochemical arrangement around the carbocyclic E ring with the axinellamines and massadine families. As a result, it appears that all of these systems, 99-101 and 105 may be derived from a common, late stage biosynthetic intermediate.



1a: Oroidin



NH₂

Br

NH

Br

Br

NH₂

١Н

NH₂

Br



All of these pyrrole-imidazole alkaloids feature a central four-, five-, or sixmembered carbocyclic ring decorated with different arrangements of the remaining heterocycles. Due to their unique structural patterns many synthetic efforts have been pursued which in turn have led to distinct solutions for assembly of each of the scaffolds (Scheme 4.1).⁵⁹ The six-membered ring of the ageliferins **106** was proposed to arise from a [4+2] cycloaddition in one early biosynthetic hypothesis.⁶² This was first implemented by Ohta et al. (107 \rightarrow 106) although this results in the synthesis of a non-natural occurring material.⁷⁰ Our group has pursued a related, but intramolecular strategy, towards the ageliferins.^{10a} Chen and Tan developed a Mn(III)-promoted radical cascade annulation from the imidazolone **108**.⁷¹ Baran et al. successfully demonstrated that ageliferin **104** can be obtained from sceptrin (**103**) through a double ringenlargement through a vinylcyclobutane rearrangement of sceptrin (103) under high temperature conditions in their total synthesis of **104.**⁷² Starting from (E)-1,4dichloro-2-butene and maleic anhydride⁷³ or by fragmentation of the photochemically accessible oxaquadricyclane **110** the sceptrin scaffold **109** has been synthesised by [2+2] photocycloadditions.^{24,74} The fully substituted fivemembered-ring scaffolds **111** present in the axinellamines and palau'amines is the biggest challenge as of now. For these molecules, many linear biomimetic pathways have been proposed, including ring enlargements of a four-membered sceptrin-like precursor 109, or oxidative ring contractions of six-membered ageliferin-like precursors **106**.^{3,4,11,56-59, 62,63} Experimentally the ring-enlargement of 109-111 still waits to be realized whereas ring-contractions 106-111 have

been executed with considerable success.^{10b,76} However, "abiotic" syntheses of scaffolds **111** have proven to be the most successful to date.^{4,11,56-59} The first enantioselective synthesis of the axinellamine core **111** by desymmetrization of anhydride **112** was reported by Carreira et al. in 2000.^{4,76,77,63} The first total synthesis of the axinellamines was completed by Baran et al.⁷⁸ (**99**, **100**) in racemic form by using a ring opening-ring-contraction of the cyclohexene **113**.⁷⁸



Scheme 4.1 Synthetic routes to the core structures of related oroidin alkaloids. 4.2 Three possible biosynthetic pathways to "preaxinellamine"

Scheme 4.2 depicts three possible biosynthetic pathways to "preaxinellamine" (**124**). In the first proposal (linear), oroidin-like molecules **1a** undergo an enantioand diastereocontrolled dimerization to form **115**.^{3,11} **119** was formed by reacting

with an electrophilic chlorine source, a hydration reaction and then cyclization via **117.** After tautomerization and oxidation of the remaining aminoimidazole, "preaxinellamine" (124) is formed. An alternative proposal was recently put forth which involves a ring expansion of the cyclobutane nucleus of sceptrin (103).72 Since extremely high concentrations of 103 have been found in many of the organisms that produce ageliferin (104)^{80,81} (compound 103 has also been isolated from the same organism as palau'amine (105)⁶²) has led to the proposition that 103 is a possible biosynthetic precursor of the other morecomplex members of this family. The proposal was that exposure of 103 to an oxidant leads to the formation cation 116. Cation-initiated expansions of cyclobutanes to cyclopentanes have good precedent in the literature,⁸² and have been implicated in the biosynthesis of hirsutene terpenes from illudanes.83 Compound **120** can be formed by attack of a chloride ion, possibly through the intermediacy of aziridine **118**. The third pathway (ring contraction) bears its conceptual roots in the earlier hypothesis for the genesis of palau'amine (7).⁶² **124** can be obtained by tautomerization of ageliferin (**104**) followed by reaction with an electrophilic chlorine source, ring contraction, and hydration. Both baran et al. and our lab have recently demonstrated that the ring-contraction pathway can lead to axinellamine-like structures from 104 but with the incorrect stereochemistry.75,94





Scheme 4.2 Biosynthetic pathways of marine Oroidin alkaloids

4.3 Carreira's approach towards Massadine

Carreira et al. have developed a synthetic route^{77,84} to access the fully substituted cyclopentane ring of the massadine-type alkaloids.⁸⁴ The goal was to produce an enantiopure norbornene intermediate as a conformationally rigid precursor to the cyclopentane and then to elaborate functionality at the C7 position (norbornene numbering) in a chemo- and diastereoselective manner followed by oxidative cleavage of the olefin to provide the polysubstituted cyclopentane. Their synthesis started (Scheme 4.3)^{77,84} with a diastereoselective cycloaddition of 5-(trimethysilyl)cyclopentadiene with a chiral, non-racemic fumarate to obtain the bicyclo[2.2.1]heptane efficiently. The C7 position is then oxygenated through bromo-lactonization of **125**, and then followed by an Ag (I)-

mediated rearrangement of the C7-silane to generate the inverted alcohol **127** via methanolysis of the putative lactone intermediate. The alcohol was converted to ketone **128** over 5 steps from which a single amino-nitrile isomer **129** was obtained by Strecker reaction. The diastereoselectivity was achieved due to steric shielding of one diastereoface of the iminium ion by the bulky *exo*-oriented benzyloxymethylene. The silyl ether **131** was obtained by reduction of azidonitrile **130**, which was in turn generated by by Cu (II)-catalyzed diazotransfer. Repeated attempts at reduction of variously protected amino-nitrile substrates led to decomposition.

In (Scheme 4.4), ozonolysis provided regioselectively the ester/aldehyde **133a** in excellent yield. The putative oxonium species **132** was generated by anchimeric participation of one benzyloxy group in the rearrangement of the primary ozonide followed by methanolysis and dehydration to **133a**.

By generating the unsymmetrical diacyl peroxide from carboxylic acid **133b** using DCC and peracid, "carboxy-inversion" (**133b** \rightarrow **134**, Scheme 4.4)⁸⁶ was realized. The alcohol **134** was obtained by heating the intermediate to promote rearrangement to the mixed carbonate and then subsequent methanolysis. A diastereomeric mixture of diazides **135** was obtained in four additional steps.

The massadine core fragment **136** was obtained in an enantioselective fashion by using tandem acetate saponification/ester epimerization with Cs_2CO_3 (the massadine intermediate was synthesized by 24 linear steps).



Scheme 4.3 Carreira's enantioselective synthesis of a massadine D ring precursor.



Scheme 4.4 Completion of D-ring-core fragment of massadine.

4.4 Gin's approach towards Palau'amine

Gin and co-workers synthesized the chlorocyclopentane core palau'amine by using a known [3,3]-sigmatropic rearrangement of bridged tricyclodecadienes (e.g. **140**, Scheme 4.5)⁸⁷ in order to obtain a C7-functionalized norbornene intermediate suitable for elaboration to the chlorocyclopentane core of **105**. The racemic Diels–Alder adduct **137** was epoxidized chemoselectively providing a

keto-epoxide which can be subjected to a Favorskii-type ring-contraction. The rearrangement proceeds by enolization followed by intramolecular oxirane ring-opening and finally dehydrative ring-contraction to provide the enone/ester **139** in good yield.



Scheme 4.5 Gin's synthesis of bridged lactam intermediate

Ketone **140**, that bears the 1,5-diene system, and can equilibrate via a [3,3]sigmatropic rearrangement (**140** \rightarrow **141**) was obtained by α -alkylation as described by Woodward.⁸⁸ This process provides a latent chloride functionality at C7 of norbornene **141** in the form of a ketone. The **140/141** mixture in a thermodynamic ratio of 72:28 was reduced under Meerwein–Verley–Pondorf conditions, advancing selectively intermediate **141** through rearrangement and reduction. The efficiency of the above reaction depends on exploitation of the Curtin–Hammett principal of the dynamic **140/141** system. The alcohol **142** was chlorinated with net retention of configuration providing chloride **143**.

The ketone **144** was generated by an ene-carbamate Curtius rearrangement. Beckmann ring expansion of the oxime initiated with thionyl chloride was completely regioselective resulting from migration of the more substituted alkyl group to provide the lactam **146** after Boc protection. Reductive ozonolysis (Scheme 4.6) of the cyclopentene **146** and subsequent intramolecular alcoholysis of the imide gave **147** after protection of the primary alcohol as the silyl ether. In two additional steps oxazoline **148** was generated and then the lactone moiety was chemoselectively hydrolyzed and esterified with TMSCHN₂ to afford **148b**. Finally, aldehyde **149** was obtained by oxidation of the alcohol followed by a epimerization as a single diastereomer (19 steps from cyclopentadiene).



Scheme 4.6 Synthesis of diastereomeric Palau'amine chlorocyclopentane core.

4.5 Chen's Mn(III) mediated oxidative strategy towards oroidin alkaloids.

A Mn(OAc)₃ promoted oxidative radical heterobicyclization of β -keto esters tethered to unsaturated N-heterocyclic ring systems was developed by Chen and coworkers (Scheme 4.7).⁷¹ By a cascade bicyclization reaction imidazolone **150** undergoes single electron oxidation to provide an electrophilic α -radical^{91,92} that cyclizes by a 5-exo/6-endo pathway to generate **151** and **152** when it is treated with Mn(OAc)₃ in warm acetic acid. In this single step two C–C bonds and three contiguous stereocenters are established; as only two of a possible eight diastereomers are obtained. The alcohol 154 was then obtained by decarboxylation of the lactone 151. This intermediate was converted to the spirocyclic cyclopentanone-hydantoin **155** by oxidative rearrangement with concomitant epimerization of the methylene amino-bearing stereocenter. Starting from **151** diastereomeric cyclopentanone **153** can also be prepared by deprotection of the TIPS group and then the resulting lactone was oxidized with mCPBA. The relative stereochemistry of C2 and C15 of 153 was epimeric to the massadine/palau'amine core-ring fragment.



Scheme 4.7 Chen's Mn(III) mediated strategy to acess core skeleton of oroidin alkaloids.

4.6 Baran's total synthesis of the axinellamines

The first total synthesis of the axinellamines was reported by Baran et al. in 2008 (Scheme 4.8).⁷⁸ First, the racemic Diels–Alder product **156** was transformed to diazide **157** in four standard conversions.⁷⁹ Protection of the secondary alcohol as the PMB ether was followed by ozonolysis provided diketone **158**, which was

 α,ω -dibrominated via the bis-silulenol ether. Intramolecular addol reaction under solvent-free conditions provided the cyclopentane derivative. Exchange of the more reactive bromide for a more stable chloride was achieved by treatment with LiCl, and deprotection of the PMB-ether gave diol 159. The C17-chloro substituent was installed by eliminating the tertiary hydroxy group and the secondary hydroxy group was displaced by Cl⁻ using SO₂Cl₂ in a one-pot reaction. After Luche reduction of the enone, chemoselective displacement of the bromide substituents was achieved with protected guanidine $(159 \rightarrow 160)$. Upon reoxidation to the enone, spirocyclization occurred produced two diastereomers (1.3:1). Formation of the major (and correct) diastereomer was favored by high The 2-aminoimidazole moiety was then introduced temperatures. bv displacement and in situ condensation with Boc-guanidine, providing spirocycle **161** after derivatization (Boc₂O) and purification. The protected axinellamine precursor 161 with two heterocycles already installed was achieved in 16 steps from **156** (overall yield 0.7%).

Compound **161** was separated from the axinellamine target connectivity by only two oxidations (Scheme 4.9).⁷⁸ Baran et al. realized that the aminoimidazole 4,5-double bond might be selectively oxidized,⁵⁷ and indeed found that after Boc deprotection of **161** the respective diol could be formed by DMDO oxidation, which on treatment with TFA condensed to carbinolamine **162**. The tetracycle **163** was obtained by chemoselective oxidation with the Ag (II) complex **164**, in only four steps and 40% yield from **161**. Finally the axinellamines **99** and **100** were obtained by reduction of the azide groups followed by acylation with

suitable pyrrole building blocks. The first total synthesis of **99** and **100** was thereby completed in 22 steps from **156** (overall yield 0.2%).



Scheme 4.8 Diastereoselective synthesis of the axinellamine core.

a) LiAlH₄, THF; b) MsCl, pyridine; c) NaN₃, DMF, 100 °C; d) TBAF; e) PMBCl, NaH, DMF; f) O₃, MeOH; g) TMSOTf, EtNiPr₂, then NBS; h) SiO₂, no solvent, 47 °C; i) LiCl, DMF; j) 10% TFA; k) SO₂Cl₂, 2,6-lutidine, CH₂Cl₂; l) NaBH₄, CeCl₃, MeOH; m) N,N'-bis-Boc-guanidine, DBU, DMF; n) IBX, benzene, reflux; o) Boc-guanidine,THF, reflux; p) Boc₂O, NEt₃, cat. DMAP, CH₂Cl₂. R = COOMe, R' = Boc, PMB = para-methoxybenzyl, MsCl = methylsulfonyl chloride, TBAF = tetrabutylammoniumfluoride, TMS = trimethylsilyl, NBS = N-bromosuccinimide, TFA = trifluoroacetic acid, DBU = 1,8-diazabicyclo-[5.4.0]undec-7-ene, IBX = o-iodoxybenzoic acid.



Scheme 4.9 Completion of the axinellamine total synthesis

q) 67% TFA; r) DMDO, H₂O, 0 °C; s) H₂O, 50 °C; t) 1,3-propanedithiol, NEt₃, MeOH; u) 4,5dibromopyrrole-2-yl-trichloromethyl ketone, EtNiPr₂, DMF, 45 °C. DMDO = 2, 2-dimethyldioxirane. 4.7 Synthetic studies towards Palau'amine by Overman

Overman et al. recently provided a synthetic strategy towards the original stereochemistry of **105** (Scheme 4.10). The key steps towards the synthesis⁶⁷ of the *epi*-palau'amine scaffold **170** include a bicyclization, which was achieved by an intramolecular 1,3-dipolar cycloaddition, providing tetracycle **166** from the dihydropyrrole **165** in 70% yield.⁶⁶ Three contiguous stereocenters were fixed by this elegant transformation, two of them quaternary. The thiourea **167** was obtained by cleaving the N-N bond, thiohydantoin protection and amine acylation.

Compound **167** was then transformed into protected imidazolone, doubly reduced, and protected to give the bisaminal **168**. The Teoc and TBS protecting groups were removed by using TBAF and also closure of the ketopiperazine ring was obtained. The hemiaminal **169** was obtained by inversion of the secondary alcohol followed by an oxidation–reduction sequence. Conversion of the isothiourea into the guanidine and deprotection yielded the *cis*-configured compound **170** in 17 steps and 14% total yield from **165** (ca. 31 steps and 2.4% yield from monoprotected 2-butene-diol), which was found by NMR spectroscopy to differ significantly from natural palau'amine (**105**).



Scheme 4.10 Synthesis of the fully elaborated *epi*-palau'amine scaffold.

a) Thiosemicarbazide, EtOH, 110 °C; b) Sml₂, THF/MeOH; c) MeI, EtNiPr₂, DMAP, CH₂Cl₂; d) TeocCl, EtNiPr₂, CH₂Cl₂; e) Cbz-NCS, CH₂Cl₂; f) EDC, oNBn-NH₂, EtNiPr₂, CH₂Cl₂; g) 10% TFA; h) TeocCl, EtNiPr₂, CH₂Cl₂; i) NaBH₄, MeOH/THF; j) Ac₂O, pyridine, DMAP; k) TBAF, THF; l) IBX,

DMSO; m) NaBH₄, MeOH, 0 °C; n) mCPBA, CH₂Cl₂; o) NH₃, CH₂Cl₂, -78 °C; p) hy, dioxane; q) H₂, Pd/C, aq dioxane. SEM = 2-(trimethylsilyl)ethoxymethyl, Teoc = trimethylsilylethyloxycarbonyl, oNBn = ortho-nitrobenzyl, NCS = N-chlorosuccinimide, MCPBA = m-chloroperoxybenzoic acid.

4.8 Synthetic studies towards Palau'amine by Gleason

Gleason and co-workers have demostrated that 2-siloxy substitution markedly stabilizes 5-substituted cyclopentadienes almost by 30-fold at 23 °C relative to 5methylcyclopentadienes⁶⁸ towards [1,5]-sigmatropic shifts (e.g. $173\rightarrow174$, Scheme 4.11). This allows for productive application of similar dienes in Diels-Alder cycloaddition reactions performed at room temperature. They showed that diene **173** undergoes a variety of [4+2] reactions exhibiting different levels of *endo/exo* selectivity.^{68,69} Cycloaddition reaction between diene **173** and **175** at room temperature gave 1:1 mixture of cycloadducts (**176** and **177**) which were directly subjected to DMDO oxidation followed by methanolysis to give hydroxy ketones **178** and **179**. After separating **178** from **179**, it was oxidatively ring-opened to deliver fully substituted cyclopentane **180**.





Scheme 4.11 Highly functionalized chloropentane core of palau'amine 4.9 Synthetic studies towards Palau'amine by Romo

Romo and co-workers^{52,76,93} have demonstrated that the palau'amine core skeleton can be obtained from Diels–Alder adducts such as **181** (Scheme 4.12) by a two-step oxidation/chlorination/ring-contraction sequence.^{75,96} In this sequence the imidazolone **181** (prepared via a Diels-Alder reaction) is first subjected to DMDO oxidation at low temperature providing the allylic alcohol **182** in excellent yield as a single diastereomer. Treating **182** with an electrophilic chlorinating agent resulted in the incorporation of the key chlorine atom on the convex face of the tricyclic systems. Then a 1,2-alkyl migration on this iminium species yielded the ring-contracted spirocycle **183** in good yield on a gram scale.⁹³ The use of cyclohexene as a HOCI buffer suppresses formation of aromatized over-oxidation by-products. The all *trans* relative stereochemistry

common to oroidin alkaloids **101** and **105** was achieved by cleaving the lactam with concomitant epimerization of the methoxy carbonyl-containing stereocenter. The relative configuration of this *anti*-chlorocyclopentane **184** was verified crystallographically.⁵² The azabicyclooctane **186** was obtained by employing Mitsunobu conditions at room temperature in 74% yield.⁵² The coupling constants of several key protons in this core substructure correlate well with the revised structure of palau'amine. For eventual total synthesis of **105** demonstration of the feasibility of this intramolecular cyclization to obtain the D–E *trans*-fused 5,5 ring system of the revised palau'amine structure is a critical achievement.


Scheme 4.12 Romo's Diels-Alder/oxidation/tandem chlorination-1,2-alkyl shift sequence for synthesis of core structure of Palau'amine.

Our own group has explored approaches to palau'amine based on a similar strategy to the Romo lab. The first generation plan focused on the construction of

the DEF-rings of palau'amine through elaboration of the succinimide-containing substrates related to **192** (Scheme 4.13),^{10b} which were assembled *via* an *inter*molecular DA reaction between a vinylimidazole and subsequent oxidative rearrangement to obtain the spiro ring using DMDO or Davis' oxaziridine.







Table 4.1 Yields and products from the oxidative Rearrangement

However, several aspects of this approach became less attractive in light of developments in a parallel investigation in our lab on the *intra*molecular DA (IMDA) reaction and as a result of the structural revision of palau'amine.⁹⁴ It was found in the course of these studies that fairly elaborate systems, *e.g.*, **200** (Scheme 4.14) could be assembled extremely rapidly and these substrates would engage in cycloadditions with reasonable efficiencies. Most notable were systems that potentially allowed access into the ageliferin⁹⁴ and axinellamine⁹⁴ families through the cyclization of pseudo dimeric substrates such as **200** which afford the all *trans* substituted tetrahydrobenzimidazoles **201** on IMDA reaction (Scheme 4.15). Subsequent reductive cleavage of the hydroxamate and oxidative rearrangement with an *N*-sulfonyloxaziridine provided the spiro fused imidazolone **203**. Unfortunately, the rearranged product was epimeric at the spiro fused center preventing the further use of this particular intermediate en route to axinellamine A (**99**) or palau'amine (**105**).





Scheme 4.14 Cycloaddition and Oxidative Rearrangement



Scheme 4.15 Elaboration of the Cycloadduct

However, if the stereochemical issue of the rearrangement could be corrected, a concise approach for the construction of the key EF-ring system of palau'amine would be possible.

At the time these studies were initiated they were directed toward the original structure of palau'amine, *i.e.*, **7** (Fig. 1.1) but required modification of the strategy

when the structural revision appeared. As indicated above, the use of bis imidazole substrates potentially would increase convergency, and would provide substrates that could utilize chemistries related to those used for the construction of the monomeric oroidin alkaloid phakellin for the formation of the BD-rings (210 to 7, Scheme 4.15).⁹⁴ Thus, if an all *cis* analog of 206, *i.e.*, 210 could be constructed, access to a palau'amine-like precursor could be envisioned. However, rather than use a cis substituted dienophile in our bis-imidazole approach delineated in Scheme 4.15, we chose to employ a propiolic acid derivative in the cycloaddition and perform a diastereocontrolled hydrogenation on the resulting cycloalkene to establish the relative stereochemistry (207 to 208 to **209**). This strategy was adopted as we reasoned that this would circumvent potential issues associated with epimerization post-cycloaddition. anv Furthermore, based on earlier studies from our lab with any propiolate derivatives we were confident that the cycloaddition strategy would be successful.⁴⁷ We were able to propose an approach to 207 and 208 depicted retrosynthetically in (Scheme 4.16), which involves an intramolecular DA reaction and its subsequent rearrangement and elaboration of lactone 208 to 209 as we have already developed key transformations like the Diels-Alder reactions of vinyl imidazoles⁵⁻ ¹⁰ and the oxidative rearrangement of tetrahydrobenzimidazoles.^{10b}

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Scheme 4.16 Retrosynthetic ananlysis

CHAPTER 5

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION



Scheme 5.1

Our studies began by converting L-histidine (**38**) to the desired urocanate ester **41** and then the free imidazole N-H was protected using NaH and benzyl chloride in dry THF to give benzyl protected urocanic ester **211**.⁹⁵ The ester was reduced to allylic alcohol **212** by using DIBAL-H (Scheme 5.1). The benzyl protecting group was used since previous work from our group has shown that an electron

donating group at this position is critical in the formation of spiro ring in the oxidative rearrangement.⁹⁶



Scheme 5.2

The second fragment was prepared from imidazole **213** by diiodination⁹⁷ with molecular iodine and potassium iodide in the presence of 4M NaOH (Scheme 5.2). The nitrogen atom of imidazole was protected with one the two different protecting groups so that we had flexibility at later stages of the synthesis. The iodine at the C-5 position of imidazole was removed by treatment with ethylmagnesium bromide to give **215** and **217**. With the mono iodoimidazoles in hand (**215** and **217**), our aim was to perform a Sonogashira reaction between the iodoimidazoles and a suitable alkyne coupling partner. In this regard we screened many alkynes including propiolic acid and propiolic esters (Scheme 5.3). In the case of propiolic acid we did not observe any desired Sonagashira reaction. However with propiolic ester, the desired product was obtained but the

yield was rather low (10%) as it can also act as a Michael acceptor leading to the formation many side products and scalibity was also an issue with the ester.



Scheme 5.3

To address this problem we decided to use 3,3,3-triethoxy-1-propyne (**222**)⁹⁸ as our other partner for the Sonagashira reaction as it is a masked propiolic ester and so it will not act as a Michael acceptor. In order to prepare this intermediate we started with the ortho ester **207**, brominated it with bromine and pyridine as a solvent (Scheme 5.4). Then compound **208** was dissolved in dry DMSO and t-BuOK was added, heating to 125 °C led to the formation of the alkene **209**. The resulting alkene was dibrominated by treatment with bromine in chloroform to provide the dibrominated compound **210**. To obtain compound **211**, we performed a double elimination hydrogen bromide which was achieved by using KOH in the presence of 18-crown-6 and heating the reaction mixture to 115 °C.



Scheme 5.4

Next a Sonogashira reaction was performed between 4-iodoimidazole (**215** and **217**) and 3,3,3-triethoxy-1-propyne (**222**) using a Pd(II) precatalyst in the presence of CuI and triethylamine and heating the reaction mixture to 50 °C (Scheme 5.5).⁹⁹ Some hydrolysis of the ortho ester occurred on purification and so the Sonagashira product was subjected directly to in situ hydrolysis using PTSA (catalytic) to give compounds **223** and **224** in 67% and 60% yield respectively.



Scheme 5.5

Compounds **223** and **224** were converted into the corresponding acids **225** and **226** using aqueous lithium hydroxide and then neutralized with 1N HCI (Scheme 5.6).





The resulting acids **225** and **226** were coupled with alcohol **212** mediated by DCC in the presence of a catalytic amount of camphorsulfonic acid (CSA) and 4dimethylaminopyridine (DMAP) at -78 °C to obtain the enyne compounds **227** and **228** (Scheme 5.7).⁴⁹





The ene-yne compounds **227** and **228** were dissolved in dichloromethane and heated to ~ 120 °C in a sealed tube to provide the dihydrobenzimidazole Diels-Alder products **229** and **230** (Scheme 5.8). To obtain this Diels-Alder product we screened other solvents like benzene and toluene but the desired Diels-Alder product was obtained only when we used dichlromethane as solvent.





Scheme 5.8

The alkene in the six membered ring of the cycloadducts **229**, **230** was saturated using Pd/C under a hydrogen atmosphere (60 psi) with heating of the reaction mixture to 40 °C (Scheme 5.9).

The initial assignment of the relative stereochemistry of the reduction product was obtained by examination of the relevant coupling constants of the bridgehead and benzylic protons. It has been determined that $J_{4a,7a} = 8.7$ Hz and $J_{7a,8} = 8.7$ Hz, which are completely consistent with the indicated stereochemistry. We have prepared a large number of cycloadducts related to **229** and **230** with the exception that they are all *trans* substituted, and in these cases the corresponding coupling constants are substantially larger $J_{4a,7a} = 12.8-13.6$ Hz, and $J_{7a,8} = 10.1-10.8$ Hz.^{10a} Further, in several cases the relative configurations of these all trans derivatives have been rigorously established by X-ray crystallography.⁹⁴



Scheme 5.9

With the all-cis cycloadducts 231 and 232 in hand, our next task involved their elaboration, including rearrangement into the spiro fused system. We have shown previously that this can be accomplished through an oxidative rearrangement using dimethyldioxirane,^{10b} and while this works well in many cases some aspects of this chemistry were unattractive, in particular the need to prepare isolated reagent. It has been found (recently) that this same rearrangement performed using Davis' reagents (Ncan be sulfonyloxaziridines).¹⁰⁰ Accordingly, when 231 and 232 were treated with two equivalents of Davis reagent in CHCl₃ at 40 °C, it undergoes a smooth oxidative rearrangement providing a single spiro imidazolone 233, 234 in good yield

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(Scheme 5.10). The exquisite chemoselectivity for the more substituted (and presumably more electron rich) imidazole in this reaction is noteworthy. We were also fortunate that both **233** and **234** were well-behaved crystalline solids, which gave crystals suitable for X-ray crystallography. This not only confirms the stereochemical sense of the spiro fusion, but also that the catalytic hydrogenation occurs *syn* to the hydrogen at the ring junction and leads to an all*cis* fusion. Of particular note is the stereochemical outcome of this rearrangement. Our group previously reported studies with all *trans* substituted systems⁹⁴ and also one related substrate reported by Baran and coworkers⁷⁵ gives rise to an imidazolone with the opposite stereochemistry, and this seemingly subtle change in the relative stereochemistry of the substrate leads to a complete changeover in selectivity.





For comparison, we also examined the rearrangement with DMDO and found that this proceded in marginally higher yield. The other advantage with DMDO is that the purification is substantially easier as the byproducts from the oxidant are readily removed.



231: PG = DMAS 232: PG = Bn

233: PG = DMAS 70% 234: PG = Bn 72%

O





Figure 5.2 X-ray crystal structure of compound 233

After some experimentation it was found that the lactone **233** underwent ring opening-epimerization on treatment with NaOMe in MeOH at 60 °C, providing the hydroxy ester in a modest 35% yield, with 55% recovered starting material (Scheme 5.11).⁵² It was also determined that the tetrahydrobenzimidazole **231** would undergo ring-opening/epimerization, leading to an ageliferin-like stereochemical arrangement. Although both ring opening/epimerization reactions, require further optimization, access to the spiro fused core of palau'amine and related compounds has been developed. In addition, the cycloadducts **231** provide an entry to the ageliferin and potentially the related nagelamide family of natural products by suitable adjustments of the stereochemistry, and these efforts are underway in our lab.





Scheme 5.11

After obtaining all *trans*-substituted spiro cyclopentyl imidazolone system found in palau'amine and related natural products, we turned our attention towards investigating methods for the stereoselective incorporation of the chloro moiety, and for the construction of the remaining rings. In order to incorporate the chloro or hydroxy moiety in the molecule, our initial stategy was to transpose the enyne part of the molecule **227** so that after the Diels-Alder reaction, the molecule will have a double bond in the six-membered ring which we can utilize to incorporate a chloro or a hydroxy group later. In order to prepare this substrate **239** compound **237** was coupled with **238** in presence of DCC (Scheme 5.12).⁴⁹



Scheme 5.12

Once we had compound **239**, we subjected it to Diels-Alder reaction under various solvent and at various reaction temperature starting from 90 to 120 °C but the desired product **228** was never isolated and starting material was recovered (Scheme 5.13).



Scheme 5.13

Since compound **239** did not undergo Diels-Alder reaction, we wondered whether interchanging the protecting groups on the enyne compound **239** would lead to a productive D-A reaction (Scheme 5.14).



Scheme 5.14

Compound **242** was dissolved in dichloromethane in sealed tube and then it was subjected to Diels-Alder reaction at various reaction temperature starting from 90 to 120 °C but the desired product **243** was never isolated (Scheme 5.15).





Since compounds **239** and **242** did not undergo Diels-Alder reaction as expected, a change of strategy was necessary, specifically we chose to evaluate substrates in which the vinyl moiety was substituted. In this regard we considered using a halide, as it can be utilized either as a latent handle for incorporating other substitutents at this position or in the case of chlorine as the required substituent.



First a Sonagashira reaction between iodoimidazoles **215** and **217** and the protected propargylic alcohol provided **247** and **248** (Scheme 5.16). Subsequent treatment of silyl ethers **247** and **248** with tetrabutylammonium fluoride provided alcohols **241** and **238**. The desired substituted alcohols **244** and **245** were obtained by hydroalumination with Red-Al¹⁰¹ which upon addition of N-iodosuccinimide to the reaction mixture at 0 °C provided the vinyliodides.



Scheme 5.16

Alcohol **245** was coupled with acid **225** mediated by DCC to obtain the envne compound **237** (Scheme 5.17). Compound **250** was then subjected to an attempted Diels-Alder reaction at various temperatures ranging from 90 to 130 °C. We observed that at 90 °C the starting material does not react, so we inceased the temperature to 100 °C still the starting material does not react. The same thing was observed as the temperature increased to 110 °C and 115 °C respectively. However, when the temperature was increased to 120 °C, a new spot was observed developing on TLC plate which upon charactization was found to be compound **251** resulting from dehydroiodination.



Scheme 5.17

While we were not surprised that the iodine substitutent was somewhat labile under the Diels-Alder conditions, we were confident that the general strategy was worth pursuing and thus substitutents tolerant of the Diels-Alder reaction were required but that would function as latent halide equivalent. In this regard we tried to incorporate a thiophenyl moeity in place of iodine. Compound **238** was dissolved in THF and Red-Al was added at 0 °C, then diphenyl disulfide was added to the mixture and was allowed to come to r.t. but we were unable to isolate compound **252**. Raising the reaction temperature to 50 °C, also failed to lead to a productive reaction (Scheme 5.18).



Scheme 5.18

Presumably, we were not able to obtain the compound **252** because intermediate **249** is not sufficiently nucleophilic to attack the diphenyl disulfide. Therefore it was thought that generating the vinyl anion by iodine-lithium exchange and then adding diphenyl disulfide may provide a solution to the synthesis of **252**. The alcohol **245** was protected with TBSCI and then treatment of **253** in THF with BuLi at -78 °C resulted in in iodine-lithium exchange to the desired anion. Diphenyl disulfide was added cooling the reaction mixture to -78 °C. After allowing the reaction mixture to warm upto the r.t., it was found that the desired product has not formed. Even heating the reaction mixture to 50 °C did not provide the desired product **254** (Scheme 5.19) instead we obtained the reduced allylic alcohol.



Scheme 5.19

Since we were not able to introduce the sulfur group at the vinyl position, we went back and protected the alcohols **244** and **245** with TBS group and then tried the intramolecular Diels-Alder reaction with the reactive *N*-phenylmaleimide at much lower temperature such as 50 °C instead of 120 °C. Even at 50 °C we found that dehydroiodination was occurring, resulting in the formation of compound **257** (Scheme 5.20).^{5,102}







In order to stop this dehydroiodination we used Y(OTf)₃ as a Lewis acid since this Lewis acid has been reported to promote successful Diels-Alder reactions at much lower temperature including with vinylimidazoles.¹⁰³ So we dissolved compound **253** and **256** in dichloromethane and to the reaction mixture we added 0.01 equivalent of Y(OTf)₃ and then heated the reaction mixture in a sealed tube at 38 °C. Even at this temperature we obtained the same compound **257**. A similar outcome was observed with compound **255** when subjected to Diels-Alder reaction (Scheme 5.21).





Since the iodo substituent was somewhat labile under the reaction conditions we thought that replacing iodine either with bromine or chlorine may provide more stable adducts under the Diels-Alder reaction conditions. Although the resulting 4-halo adducts are benzylic halides and thus be prone to elimination. In that regard compound **259** and **260** were obtained by hydroalumination with Red-Al which upon treatment of *N*-bromosuccinimide to the reaction mixture at 0 °C provided the vinylbromide. Alcohols **259** and **260** were then protected with TBS group to provide compounds **261** and **262** (Scheme 5.22).



261: PG = DMAS 80% 262: PG = Bn 83%

Scheme 5.22

Compound **262** was subjected to the Diels-Alder reaction at various temperatures such as from 35 °C to 65 °C and it was determined that starting material remains intact up to 60 °C. At around 65 °C a new component was observed on TLC plate which upon charactization found to be compound **257** resulting from dehydrobromination in 20% yield (Scheme 5.23).





Since the Diels-Alder product derived from compound **262** also underwent dehydrobromination under the reaction conditions we decided to make the chloro version. Compound **263** and **264** were obtained by hydroalumination with Red-Al which upon treatment with *N*-chlorosuccinimide at 0 °C provided the vinylchloride. Alcohols **263** and **264** were then protected with a TBS group to provide compound **265** and **266** (Scheme 5.24).



Scheme 5.24

Compound **265** and **266** were dissolved in dichloromethane and to each of the reaction mixture **246** was added and then the resulting reaction mixture were subjected to the Diels-Alder reaction conditions. The reactions were monitored starting from around 40 to 75 °C, but the desired product was not obtained instead starting materials were recovered (Scheme 5.25). It looks like the chloro atom is deactivating the diene and so to push this reaction towards forward direction we need to heat the reaction mixture at higher temperature. This reaction needs further investigation.



Scheme 5.25

In conclusion, we have developed a concise entry into the all *trans*-substituted spiro cyclopentyl imidazolone system found in palau'amine and related natural products *via* an IMDA reaction of an enyne followed by an oxidative rearrangement. Initial experiments aimed at elaborating this intermediate have demonstrated that precursors suitable for investigating various end-game strategies can be constructed by differentiating the two hydroxymethyl handles. Finally we have investigated a method for the stereoselective incorporation of the chloro moiety, which is present in parent molecule palau'amine.

CHAPTER 6

EXPERIMENTAL DETAILS

3.1 General procedures

All reagents were purchased from commercial suppliers and were used as received unless otherwise noted. ¹H and ¹³C NMR (δ in ppm) spectra were recorded in CDCl₃ (unless otherwise noted) at 500 and 125.8 MHz, respectively; using a JEOL Eclipse+ 500 spectrometer unless otherwise noted using residual CHCl₃ as reference (¹H NMR and carbon absorption of CDCl₃ for ¹³C NMR). Infrared spectra were recorded either as neat films or as KBr pellets using a Bruker Vector 22 spectrometer. Elemental analyses were performed using a Perkin-Elmer 2400 CHN analyzer. Optical rotation was measured on a Perkin-Elmer 241MC polarimeter (c = g/100 mL) and the observed value was an average of 2-3 runs. The solvent used for optical rotation was MeOH unless otherwise noted. High resolution mass spectra (HR-MS) were obtained from Dr. Powell's lab in the University of Florida, Gainesville, Florida.

Ethyl 3-(1-benzyl-1H-imidazol-4-yl)propiolate (224):



DMF (50 mL) was first purged with N₂ then Bn-protected 4iodoimidazole **217** (5.0 g, 0.02 mole) was added followed by Pd(PPh₃)₂Cl₂ (0.37 g, 0.53 mmol), copper (I) iodide (200 mg, 1.06 mmol), orthoester^{98a} (4.54 mL, 26 mmol) and finally triethylamine (6.1 mL, 40 mmol) under a N₂ atmosphere. The reaction mixture was heated at 50 °C for

8 h. *p*-TsOH (400 mg) was added to the above reaction mixture and then stirred at r.t. overnight. The organic solvent was washed with water (200 mL), the organic layer was dried with anhydrous Na₂SO₄ concentrated and the residue was purified by chromatography on silica gel (hexane/EtOAc, 3:2) providing **224** as a thick yellow liquid (2.68 g, 60%). ¹H NMR (300 MHz): δ = 7.38-7.36 (m, 4H), 7.19-7.17 (m, 3H), 5.11 (s, 2H), 4.24 (q, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 2H), 1.31 (t, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 3H); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz): δ = 154.2, 138.4, 134.9, 129.3, 128.9, 127.6, 127.5, 121.9, 81.7, 80.8, 61.9, 51.5, 14.2; FT-IR (neat, cm⁻¹): 1749, 1716, 1699, 1497, 1489, 1473, 1457, 1436, 1419, 1396, 1374, 1362, 1339, 1318, 1094; HR-MS (*m/z*): calc for [M+H]⁺C₁₅H₁₄N₂O₂ is 255.1128 found 255.1120.

Ethyl 3-(1-(N,N-dimethylsulfamoyl)-1H-imidazol-4-yl)propiolate (223): DMF



(55 mL) was purged by bubbling N₂ through it for 10 min then DMAS-protected 4-iodoimidazole **215** (5.5 g, 18 mmol) was added followed by Pd(PPh₃)₂Cl₂ (0.38 g, 0.54 mmol), copper (I) iodide (0.21 g, 1.09 mmol), ortho ester (4.7 mL, 27 mmol) and triethylamine (6.3 mL, 45 mmol) under an N₂ atmosphere. The reaction mixture was heated at 45-50 °C for 8 h. p-TsOH (500 mg) was added to the above reaction mixture followed by stirring at r.t. overnight. The organic solvent was washed with water (250 mL), the organic layer was dried with anhvdrous Na₂SO₄ concentrated and the residue was purified bv chromatography on silica gel (hexane/EtOAc, 3:2) to provided 223 as a yellow solid (3.30 g, 67%). m.p. 72-74 °C. ¹H NMR: δ = 7.85 (s, 1H), 7.59 (s, 1H), 4.25 (q, J = 6.9 Hz, 2H), 2.87 (s, 6H), 1.31 (t, J = 7.3 Hz, 3H); ¹³C NMR: $\delta = 153.6$, 137.1, 124.6, 123.4, 82.5, 78.2, 62.3, 38.3, 14.1; FT-IR (neat, cm⁻¹): 3131, 2984, 2223, 1706, 1474, 1421, 1396, 1332, 1288, 1218, 1176, 1080, 1024, 1010, 965, 856, 728; HR-MS (m/z): calc for $[M+H]^+ C_{10}H_{13}N_3O_4S$ 272.0699, found 272.0700.

(*E*)-3-(1-benzyl-1H-imidazol-4-yl)allyl 3-(1-benzyl-1H-imidazol-4-yl)propiolate (228): Ester 224 (1.7 g, 6.6 mmol) was dissolved in a mixture of THF (17 mL)



and LiOH (1N in water, 19.6 mL) and stirred at r.t. for 3 h. The pH of the solution was adjusted to pH = 4 through the addition of 1N HCl, then the resulting solution was extracted with EtOAc. The organic solvent was evaporated and a yellow solid

(1.46 g) was obtained which consists of the corresponding acid and a trace of ester. The acid was not purified any further and was used directly in the preparation of the propiolate derivative. In a round bottom flask the crude acid **226** (0.90 g, 3.97 mmol), alcohol **212** (1.02 g, 4.77 mmol), DMAP (0.04 g, 0.39

mmol) and camphorsulfonic acid (500 mg, 0.21 mmol) were dissolved in dry CH₂Cl₂ (30 mL). The mixture was cooled to (-78 °C) and DCC (1.23 g, 5.96 mmol) in dry CH₂Cl₂ (8 mL) was added dropwise. The reaction mixture was allowed to warm up to r.t. and stirred for 2 h. The resulting mixture was filtered through Celite and the filter cake was washed with CH₂Cl₂. Concentration of the filtrate provided the crude product, which was purified by chromatography (hexane/EtOAc, 1:19) to provide 228 a thick colorless liquid (1.08 g, 60%) over two steps. ¹H NMR: δ = 7.50 (s, 1H), 7.46 (s, 1H), 7.37-7.31 (m, 6H), 7.28 (s, 1H), 7.17-7.12 (m, 4H), 6.84 (s, 1H), 6.56 (d, J = 15.6 Hz, 1H), 6.38 (td, J = 16.0, 6.4Hz, 1H), 5.11 (s, 2H), 5.05 (s, 2H), 4.79 (d, J = 6.4 Hz, 2H); ¹³C NMR: δ = 153.9, 139.9, 138.3, 137.9, 135.9, 134.9, 129.3, 129.1, 128.9, 128.4, 127.6, 127.6, 127.4, 126.7, 121.9, 120.6, 117.9, 81.5, 81.2, 66.3, 51.4, 51.0; FT-IR (neat, cm⁻¹): 2988, 2215, 1701, 1540, 1496, 1455, 1377, 1292, 1219, 1148, 1044, 969, 940, 840, 727, 632; HR-MS (m/z): calc for $[M+H]^+ C_{26}H_{22}N_4O_2$ 423.1816 found 423.1856.

3-(1-(*N*,*N*-dimethylsulfamoyl)-1H-imidazol-4-yl)propiolic acid (225): Ester 223



(3.10 g, 11.4 mmol) was dissolved in THF (20 mL) and LiOH (1N in water, 31 mL) and stirred at r.t. for 2.5 h. The pH of the basic solution was adjusted to pH = 4 by the addition of 1N HCl, and the resulting precipitate was collected by vacuum filtration and washed with small

amount of cold water. After drying in vacuo, the corresponding acid 225 was

obtained as a colorless solid (2.00 g, 75%). m.p 138-140 °C. ¹H NMR (DMSO, 300 MHz): $\delta = 8.32$ (s, 1H), 8.29 (s, 1H), 2.81 (s, 6H); ¹³C NMR (DMSO, 75 MHz): $\delta = 154.7$, 138.7, 126.7, 122.1, 83.4, 78.6, 39.7; FT-IR (KBr, cm⁻¹): 3393, 3143, 2945, 1693, 1481, 1458, 1426, 1394, 1336, 1282, 1242, 1205, 1187, 1096, 999, 972, 727, 669, 618; HR-MS (*m*/*z*): calc for [M+H]⁺ C₈H₉N₃O₄S 244.0392 found 244.0387.

(*E*)-3-(1-benzyl-1H-imidazol-4-yl)allyl-3-(1-(*N*,*N*-dimethylsulfamoyl)-1Himidazol-4-yl)propiolate (227): In a round bottom flask the acid 225 (2.00 g,



8.22 mmol), alcohol **212** (2.11 g, 9.86 mmol), DMAP (100mg, 0.82 mmol) and camphorsulfonic acid (110mg, 0.49 mmol) was dissolved in dry CH_2Cl_2 (40 mL) under N₂ atmosphere. The mixture was cooled to (-78 °C) and DCC (2.54 g, 12.0 mmol) dissolved

in dry CH₂Cl₂ (15 mL) was added dropwise. The reaction mixture was allowed to warm up to r.t. and stirred for 2 h. The mixture was filtered over Celite and the filter cake was washed with CH₂Cl₂. The filtrate was concentrated and the crude product was purified by chromatography (hexane/EtOAc, 1:19) affording **227** as a white solid (2.40 g, 68%). m.p 118-120 °C. ¹H NMR (300 MHz): δ = 7.85 (d, *J* = 0.9 Hz, 1H), 7.73 (s, 1H), 7.60 (d, *J* = 0.9 Hz, 1H), 7.37-7.32 (m, 3H), 7.17 (d, *J* = 6.9 Hz, 2H), 6.88 (s, 1H), 6.53 (d, *J* = 15.6 Hz, 1H), 6.47 (td, *J* = 15.8, 6.4Hz 1H), 5.11 (s, 2H), 4.83 (d, *J* = 6.4 Hz, 2H), 2.88 (s, 6H); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz): δ = 153.4, 138.7, 137.5, 137.1, 135.4, 129.2, 128.7, 127.6, 125.6, 124.7, 123.4,

121.6, 117.9, 82.3, 78.6, 66.5, 51.4, 38.3; FT-IR (neat, cm⁻¹): 3125, 2928, 2222, 1705, 1539, 1456, 1421, 1395, 1332, 1286, 1180, 1080, 1008, 967, 842, 728, 617; HR-MS (m/z): calc for [M+H]⁺ C₂₁H₂₁N₅O₄S 440.1387 found 440.1409.

(*R**)-1-benzyl-8-(1-benzyl-1H-imidazol-4-yl)-4a,5-dihydro-1Hisobenzofuro[5,6-d]imidazol-7(4H)-one (230):

CH₂Cl₂ (75 mL) was placed in a resealable thick-walled tube and was purged



with N₂ for 10 min, then ester **228** (0.70 g, 1.65 mmol) was added and again the reaction mixture was purged with N₂ for an additional 5 min. After sealing the tube with a Teflon screw cap, the reaction mixture was heated at 130 °C for 12 h. The reaction mixture was cooled to r.t. and the CH_2Cl_2

was evaporated under vacuum. The crude product was purified by chromatography (acetone/EtOAc, 7:3) to provide **230** (490 mg, 70%) as a yellow solid. m.p 202-204 °C. ¹H NMR: δ = 7.59 (s, 1H), 7.55 (s, 1H), 7.50 (s, 1H), 7.38-7.32 (m, 3H), 7.22 (d, *J* = 6.4 Hz, 2H), 7.15 (d, *J* = 7.3 Hz, 1H), 7.06 (t, *J* = 7.3 Hz, 2H), 6.59 (d, *J* = 7.3 Hz, 2H), 5.15-5.09 (m, 3H), 4.96 (d, *J* = 15.6 Hz, 1H), 4.62 (t, *J* = 9.2 Hz, 1H), 3.98 (t, *J* = 9.2 Hz, 1H), 3.55-3.49 (m, 1H), 2.98 (dd, *J* = 15.6, 8.3 Hz, 1H), 2.68 (t, *J* = 16.0 Hz, 1H); ¹³C NMR: δ = 168.6, 144.5, 140.9, 136.5, 136.3, 135.7, 133.0, 131.5, 129.2, 128.6, 127.9, 127.7, 126.4, 125.4, 116.9, 70.9, 51.3, 51.0, 38.4, 27.7; FT-IR (neat, cm⁻¹): 1732, 1604, 1520, 1497,
1455, 1372, 1252, 1223, 1164, 1097, 1075, 1016, 913, 852, 766, 727; HR-MS (*m/z*): calc for [M+H]⁺ C₂₆H₂₂N₄O₂ 423.1816 found 423.1856.

(R^*) -4-(1-benzyl-7-oxo-4,4a,5,7-tetrahydro-1H-isobenzofuro[5,6-d]imidazol-

8-yl)-N,N-dimethyl-1H-imidazole-1-sulfonamide (229): CH₂Cl₂ (80 mL) was



placed in a thick-walled pressure tube and purged with N_2 for 10 min, then ester **227** (500 mg, 11.4 mmol) was added and again the reaction mixture was purged with N_2 for 5 min. After sealing the tube with a Teflon screw cap, the reaction mixture was heated to 120 °C for 12

h. The reaction mixture was cooled to r.t., and then the reaction mixture was concentrated. The crude product was purified chromatography by (acetone/EtOAc, 7:3) to provide a yellow solid (410 mg, 82%). m.p 134-135 °C. ¹H NMR: δ = 7.95 (d, J = 1.8 Hz, 1H), 7.52 (s, 1H), 7.34 (d, J = 1.4 Hz, 1H), 7.21-7.19 (m, 3H), 6.65 (d, J = 6.6 Hz, 2H), 4.99 (d, J = 15.6 Hz, 1H), 4.94 (d, J = 15.6 Hz, 1H), 4.66 (t, J = 8.7 Hz, 1H), 3.99 (t, J = 8.7 Hz, 1H), 3.59-3.55 (quintet, J = 8.7 Hz, 1H), 3.03 (dd, J = 8.7, 8.3 Hz, 1H), 2.88 (s, 6H), 2.70 (dd, J = 16.0, 15.6 Hz, 1H); ¹³C NMR: δ = 168.4, 144.9, 141.4, 135.9, 135.8, 131.9, 131.2, 128.9, 128.1, 126.9, 126.1, 121.8, 118.6, 71.1, 50.9, 38.4, 38.2, 27.7; FT-IR (neat, cm⁻ ¹): 3122, 2926, 1736, 1615, 1557, 1521, 1457, 1420, 1392, 1334, 1255, 1176, 1083, 1011, 963, 848, 728, 702, 648; HR-MS (*m/z*): calc for [M+H]⁺ C₂₁H₂₂N₅O₄S is 440.1387 found 440.1428.

(4a*R**,7a*S**,8*R**)-1-benzyl-8-(1-benzyl-1H-imidazol-4-yl)-4a,5,7a,8-tetrahydro-1H-isobenzofuro[5,6-d]imidazol- 7(4H)-one (232):



The Diels-Alder product **230** (160 mg, 0.37 mmol) was dissolved in dry ethanol (10 mL) and 10% Pd/C (100 mg) was added to the reaction mixture. The heterogeneous reaction mixture was stirred at 36 °C for 8 h under a hydrogen atmosphere (60 psi). The reaction mixture was filtered over Celite and the filter

cake was repeatedly washed with hot ethanol. The filtrate was evaporated under reduced pressure followed by purification of the residue by chromatography on silica gel (CHCl₃/MeOH, 49:1) furnished the hydrogenated compound **232** (110 mg, 71%) as a thick colorless liquid. ¹H NMR: δ = 7.45 (s, 1H), 7.37 (s, 1H), 7.34-7.30 (m, 3H), 7.25-7.21 (m, 3H), 7.07 (d, *J* = 7.3 Hz, 2H), 6.86 (d, *J* = 7.8 Hz, 2H), 6.53 (s, 1H), 4.98 (q, *J* = 15.1 Hz, 2H), 4.85 (d, *J* = 15.6 Hz, 1H), 4.57 (d, *J* = 16.0 Hz, 1H), 4.31-4.24 (m, 3H), 3.14-3.01 (m, 3H), 2.74 (d, *J* = 16.0 Hz, 1H); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz): δ = 177.3, 139.8, 137.7, 137.4, 136.2, 136.1, 135.6, 129.1, 128.9, 128.4, 128.1, 127.2, 126.9, 124.5, 118.4, 72.5, 50.9, 48.7, 44.4, 34.9, 30.8, 22.4; FT-IR (neat, cm⁻¹): 2366, 2334, 1773, 1502, 1449, 1207, 1144, 1010, 737, 708. HR-MS (*m*/*z*): calc for [M+H]⁺ C₂₆H₂₅N₄O₂ 425.1972 found 425.1999.

4-(((4aR*,7aS*,8R*)-1-benzyl-7-oxo-4,4a,5,7,7a,8-hexahydro-1H-

isobenzofuro[5,6-d]imidazol-8-yl)-N,N-dimethyl-1H-imidazole-1-sulfonamide

(231): The Diels-Alder product 229 (200 mg, 0.45 mmol) was dissolved in dry



ethanol (15 mL) and then 10% Pd/C (120 mg) was added. The resulting heterogeneous reaction mixture was stirred at 40 °C for 12 h under hydrogen atmosphere (60 psi). On completion of the reaction, the reaction mixture was filtered through Celite and the filter cake was washed repeatedly with hot ethanol.

The filtrate was evaporated under reduced pressure followed by purification of the residue by chromatography on silica gel (CHCl₃/MeOH, 49:1) which furnished reduced compound **231** (150 mg, 75%) as yellow solid. m.p 158-160 °C. ¹H NMR: δ = 7.68 (s, 1H), 7.54 (s, 1H), 7.27-7.26 (m, 3H), 6.92 (m, 2H), 6.91-6.90 (s, 1H), 4.94 (d, *J* = 15.6 Hz, 1H), 4.68 (d, *J* = 15.6 Hz, 1H), 4.28-4.22 (m, 2H), 4.21 (t, *J* = 8.7 Hz, 1H), 3.11-3.06 (m, 3H), 2.80 (d, *J* = 2.8 Hz, 1H), 2.77 (s, 6H); ¹³C NMR: δ = 176.7, 140.6, 138.2, 136.6, 136.2, 135.6, 129.0, 128.3, 126.8, 123.1, 116.4, 72.3, 49.1, 43.8, 38.3, 34.8, 30.6, 22.7; FT-IR (neat, cm⁻¹): 2360, 1770, 1716, 1652, 1558, 1540, 1497, 1457, 1418, 1390, 1268, 1175, 1078, 1008, 962, 728; HR-MS (*m/z*): calc for [M+H]⁺C₂₁H₂₄N₅O₄S 442.1544 found 442.1581.

(3a*R**,4'S*,6*R**,6aS*)-1'-benzyl-6-(1-benzyl-1H-imidazol-4-yl)-3a,4,6,6a-

tetrahydrospiro[cyclopenta[c]furan-5,4'-imidazole]-1,5'(1'H,3H)-dione (234): The hydrogenated product 232 (90 mg, 0.21 mmol) was dissolved in chloroform



(5 mL) and Davis' oxaziridine (160 mg, 0.53 mmol) was added to the reaction mixture. The reaction mixture was stirred at reflux for 8 h. The organic layer was washed with 2M NaOH solution and the organic layer was dried with anhydrous Na₂SO₄ concentrated and the residue was purified by

chromatography on silica gel (CHCl₃/MeOH, 49:1) furnished rearranged product **234** (60 mg, 64%) as a yellow solid. ¹H NMR (300 MHz): $\delta = 7.43$ (s, 1H), 7.32-7.22 (m, 9H), 7.05-6.99 (m, 2H), 6.85 (s, 1H), 4.93 (s, 2H), 4.59 (d, J = 15.1 Hz, 1H), 4.53 (d, J = 8.6 Hz, 1H), 4.41 (d, J = 15.5 Hz, 1H), 4.27 (dd, J = 9.3, 3.1 Hz, 1H), 4.07 (d, J = 8.3 Hz, 1H), 3.48-3.35 (m, 2H), 2.63 (dd, J = 13.4, 8.9 Hz, 1H), 1.86 (d, J = 13.4 Hz, 1H); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz): $\delta = 181.7$, 177.0, 152.6, 136.2, 135.7, 135.5, 133.8, 128.9, 128.2, 127.7, 127.3, 119.4, 79.5, 73.6, 52.0, 50.9, 46.3, 44.7, 43.4, 37.4; FT-IR (neat, cm⁻¹): 2363, 2336, 1770, 1733, 1651, 1557, 1542, 1508; HR-MS (*m*/z): calc for [M+H]⁺ C₂₂H₂₅N₄O₃ 441.1927 found 441.1936.

4-(((3aR*,4'S*,6R*,6aS*)-1'-benzyl-1,5'-dioxo-1,1',3,3a,4,5',6,6a-

octahydrospiro[cyclopenta[c]furan-5,4'-imidazole]-6-yl)-*N*,*N*-dimethyl-1H-

imidazole-1-sulfonamide (233): The tetrahydrobenzimidazole 231 (90 mg, 0.20



mmol) was dissolved in chloroform (3.5 mL) and Davis' oxaziridine (150 mg, 0.5 mmol) was added to the reaction mixture. The resulting mixture was stirred at reflux for 8 h. The organic layer was washed with 2M NaOH solution and the organic layer was dried with anhydrous Na_2SO_4 concentrated and the residue

was purified by chromatography on silica gel (CHCl₃/MeOH, 49:1) to provide the spiro imidazolone **233** (50 mg, 60%) as a colorless solid. m.p 188–190 °C. ¹H NMR: δ = 7.69 (d, *J* = 0.9 Hz, 1H), 7.60 (s, 1H), 7.29 – 7.25 (m, 3H), 7.09 (d, *J* = 1.4 Hz, 1H), 6.94 (d, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 2H), 4.72 (d, *J* = 15.6 Hz, 1H), 4.56 (t, *J* = 8.7 Hz, 1H), 4.42 (d, *J* = 15.1 Hz, 1H), 4.26 (dd, *J* = 9.2, 3.8 Hz, 1H), 4.06 (d, *J* = 8.3 Hz, 1H), 3.43-3.41 (m, 2H), 2.78 (s, 6H), 2.61 (dd, *J* = 15.3, 9.2 Hz, 1H), 1.88 (d, *J* = 13.7 Hz, 1H); ¹³C NMR: δ = 181.1, 176.7, 153.4, 135.1, 134.9, 129.2, 128.4, 127.3, 117.2, 79.1, 73.7, 51.1, 46.1, 44.9, 43.7, 38.3, 37.2; FT-IR (neat, cm⁻¹): 2932, 1766, 1727, 1598, 1390, 1162, 1079, 954, 726; HR-MS (*m/z*): calc for [M+H]⁺C₂₁H₂₃N₅O₅S 458.1471 found 458.1471.

(5*R**,6*R**,7*R**)-methyl-1-benzyl-7-(1-(*N*,*N*-dimethylsulfamoyl)-1H-imidazol-4yl)-5-(hydroxymethyl)-4,5,6,7-tetrahydro-1H-benzo[d]imidazole-6-

carboxylate (235): The tetrahydrobenzimidazole 231 (200 mg, 0.42 mmol) was



dissolved in MeOH (60 mL) under nitrogen atmosphere. To this reaction mixture 0.23 M sodium methoxide was added dropwise. After stirring this reaction at r.t. for 1 h it was heated to 60 °C for 2 h.

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Then cooling this reaction mixture to

temperature, (20 mL) of saturated ammonium chloride solution was added followed by addition of equal amount of water. Then this aqueous solution was extracted repeatedly by EtOAc. The organic extracts were dried with anhydrous Na₂SO₄ concentrated and the residue was purified by chromatography on silica gel (CH₂Cl₂/MeOH, 4:1) furnishing the product **235** (120 mg, 52%) as a colorless oil. In addition, unreacted lactone **231** (70 mg, 35%) was recovered. ¹H NMR: δ = 7.74 (s, 1H), 7.40 (s, 1H), 7.31-7.25 (m, 3H), 6.85 (d, *J* = 7.3 Hz, 2H), 6.81 (s, 1H), 4.85 (d, *J* = 16.9 Hz, 1H), 4.48 (d, *J* = 18.3 Hz, 1H), 4.20 (d, *J* = 10.5 Hz, 1H), 3.64–3.59 (m, 2H), 3.57 (s, 3H), 3.00 (t, *J* = 9.2 Hz, 1H), 2.82–2.78 (m, 1H), 2.75 (s, 6H), 2.72–2.69 (m, 1H) 2.37–2.34 (m, 1H); ¹³C NMR: δ = 174.5, 142.7, 137.9, 137.2, 136.1, 129.0, 127.9, 126.3, 115.4, 65.1, 51.9, 51.6, 49.2, 40.6, 38.1, 35.8, 26.8; FT-IR (neat, cm⁻¹): 3112, 2935, 1723, 1455, 1394, 1265, 1170, 1074, 953, 733, 603, 598; calc for [M+H]⁺ C₂₂H₂₇N₅O₅S 474.1806 found 474.1830. (5S*,6R*,7R*,8R*)-methyl-3-benzyl-6-(1-(N,N-dimethylsulfamoyl)-1H-

imidazol-4-yl)-8-(hydroxymethyl)-4-oxo-1,3-diazaspiro[4.4]non-1-ene-7-

carboxylate (236): The spiro imidazolone 233 (200 mg, 0.41 mmol) was



dissolved in MeOH (60 mL) under a nitrogen atmosphere. To this reaction mixture 0.23 M sodium methoxide in MeOH (49 mL) was added dropwise. After stirring this reaction at r.t. for 1 h, it was heated to 60 °C for 18 h. The reaction mixture was cooled to r.t., then saturated NH₄CI

solution (20 mL) was added followed by addition of equal amount of water. The resulting aqueous solution was extracted repeatedly with EtOAc. The organic extracts were dried with anhydrous Na₂SO₄ and concentrated and the residue was purified by chromatography on silica gel (CH₂Cl₂/MeOH; 44:6) furnished the desired product **236** (65 mg, 31%) as a colorless liquid. In addition, unreacted lactone **233** (110 mg, 55%) was recovered. ¹H NMR: δ = 7.60 (s, 1H), 7.39 (s, 1H), 7.34-7.28 (m, 3H), 7.15 (d, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 2H), 7.00 (s, 1H), 4.71 (d, *J* = 15.1 Hz, 1H), 4.50 (d, *J* = 15.1 Hz, 1H), 4.02 (d, *J* = 11.0 Hz, 1H), 3.80-3.78 (m, 2H), 3.68 (s, 3H), 3.66-3.62 (m, 1H), 2.93-2.91 (m, 1H), 2.74 (s, 6H), 2.65-2.63 (m, 1H), 1.74 (d, *J* = 13.8 Hz, 1H); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz): δ = 180.9, 174.5, 152.6, 139.8, 135.8, 134.9, 129.1, 128.3, 127.9, 114.5, 79.0, 65.3, 52.2, 51.0, 48.6, 44.9, 43.8, 39.9, 38.2; FT-IR (neat, cm⁻¹): 2944, 1735, 1397, 1166, 1091, 962, 730; calc for [M+H]⁺ C₂₂H₂₇N₅O₆S 490.1755 found 490.1758.

(*E*)-3-(1-benzyl-1H-imidazol-4-yl)prop-2-ynyl-3-(1-(*N*,*N*-dimethylsulfamoyl)-1H-imidazol-4-yl)acrylate (239): In a round bottom flask the alcohol 238 (200



mg, 0.94 mmol), acid **237** (350 mg, 1.41 mmol), DMAP (10 mg, 0.09 mmol) and camphorsulfonic acid (13 mg, 0.06 mmol) was dissolved in dry CH_2Cl_2 (20 mL) under N₂ atmosphere. The mixture was cooled to (-78 °C) and DCC (291 mg, 1.41 mmol) dissolved in dry CH_2Cl_2

(5 mL) was added dropwise. The reaction mixture was allowed to warm up to r.t. and stirred for 2 h. The mixture was filtered over Celite and the filter cake was washed with CH₂Cl₂. The filtrate was concentrated and the crude product was purified by chromatography (hexane/EtOAc, 1:19) affording **239** as a colorless thick liquid (240 mg, 60%). ¹H NMR (300 MHz): δ = 7.87 (s, 1H), 7.54 (d, *J* = 16.0 Hz, 1H), 7.46 (d, *J* = 0.9 Hz, 1H), 7.38-7.33 (m, 4H), 7.15 (dd, *J* = 1.8, 8.0 Hz, 2H), 7.10 (d, *J* = 1.4 Hz, 1H), 6.68 (d, *J* = 15.6 Hz, 1H), 5.07 (s, 2H), 4.99 (s, 2H), 2.88 (s, 6H); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz): δ = 166.1, 139.4, 137.7, 137.5, 135.4, 135.2, 129.2, 128.7, 127.5, 124.1, 124.0, 118.9, 118.8, 83.2, 80.7, 52.7, 50.6, 38.3; FT-IR (neat, cm⁻¹): 3125, 2936, 2363, 1712, 1486, 1391, 1245, 1150, 1007, 775, 637, 592; HR-MS (*m/z*): calc for [M+H]⁺ C₂₁H₂₂N₅O₄S 440.1393 found 440.1359.

(*E*)-3-(1-(*N*,*N*-dimethylsulfamoyl)-1H-imidazol-4-yl)prop-2-ynyl-3-(1-benzyl-1H-imidazol-4-yl)acrylate (242):



In a round bottom flask the alcohol **241** (200 mg, 0.87 mmol), acid **212** (290 mg, 1.31 mmol), DMAP (9 mg, 0.08 mmol) and camphorsulfonic acid (11 mg, 0.05 mmol) was dissolved in dry CH_2CI_2 (20 mL) under N₂ atmosphere. The mixture was cooled to (-78 °C) and DCC (270 mg, 1.31 mmol) dissolved in dry CH_2CI_2 (5 mL) was added

dropwise. The reaction mixture was allowed to warm up to r.t. and stirred for 2 h. The mixture was filtered over Celite and the filter cake was washed with CH₂Cl₂. The filtrate was concentrated and the crude product was purified by chromatography (hexane/EtOAc, 1:19) affording **242** as a colorless thick liquid (249 mg, 65%). ¹H NMR (300 MHz): δ =7.82 (s, 1H), 7.57 (d, *J* = 15.6 Hz, 1H), 7.55 (s, 1H), 7.39-7.36 (m, 4H), 7.18 (d, *J* = 7.8 Hz, 2H), 7.10 (s, 1H), 6.56 (d, *J* = 16.0 Hz, 1H), 5.10 (s, 2H), 4.98 (s, 2H), 2.87 (s, 6H); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz): δ = 166.7, 138.9, 138.7, 137.3, 136.6, 135.4, 129.2, 128.7, 127.5, 125.5, 122.0, 121.3, 115.2, 85.6, 78.3, 52.4, 51.2, 38.3; FT-IR (neat, cm⁻¹): 3125, 2928, 2241, 1709, 1479, 1387, 1255, 1149, 1097, 1006, 961, 831, 728, 631; HR-MS (*m*/z): calc for [M+H]⁺C₂₁H₂₂N₅O₄S 440.1393 found 440.1358. (*Z*)-3-(1-benzyl-1H-imidazol-4-yl)-3-iodoallyl-3-(1-(*N*,*N*-dimethylsulfamoyl)-1H-imidazol-4-yl)propiolate (250):



In a round bottom flask the alcohol **245** (200 mg, 0.58 mmol), acid **225** (210 mg, 0.88 mmol), DMAP (7 mg, 0.06 mmol) and camphorsulfonic acid (8 mg, 0.04 mmol) was dissolved in dry CH_2Cl_2 (15 mL) under N₂ atmosphere. The mixture was cooled to (-

78 °C) and DCC (180 mg, 0.88 mmol) dissolved in dry CH₂Cl₂ (5 mL) was added dropwise. The reaction mixture was allowed to warm up to r.t. and stirred for 8 h. The mixture was filtered over Celite and the filter cake was washed with CH₂Cl₂. The filtrate was concentrated and the crude product was purified by chromatography (hexane/EtOAc, 2:18) affording **250** as a white solid (230 mg, 68%). mp 135-137 °C. ¹H NMR (300 MHz): δ = 7.86 (s, 1H), 7.61 (d, *J* = 0.9 Hz, 1H), 7.56 (s, 1H), 7.38-7.34 (m, 3H), 7.18 (d, *J* = 6.9 Hz, 2H), 7.11 (s, 1H), 6.83 (t, *J* = 15.6 Hz, 1H), 5.08 (s, 2H), 4.96 (d, *J* = 6.4 Hz, 2H), 2.90 (s, 6H); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz): δ = 153.4, 140.9, 137.6, 137.2, 134.6, 129.9, 129.5, 129.2, 127.9, 124.9, 123.4, 122.1, 82.2, 79.2, 70.1, 52.1, 38.4; FT-IR (neat, cm⁻¹): 3138, 2849, 2219, 1703, 1453, 1386, 1333, 1212, 1167, 1086, 1048, 995, 850, 738, 617; HR-MS (*m/z*): calc for [M+H]⁺ C₂₁H₂₁IN₅O₄S 566.0353 found 566.0352.

3-(1-benzyl-1H-imidazol-4-yl)prop-2-ynyl-3-(1-(*N*,*N*-dimethylsulfamoyl)-1Himidazol-4-yl)propiolate (251):



 CH_2CI_2 (10 mL) was placed in a thick-walled pressure tube and purged with N₂ for 10 min, then ester **250** (120 mg, 11.4 mmol) was added and again the reaction mixture was purged with N₂ for 5 min. After sealing the tube with a Teflon screw cap, the reaction mixture was heated to 120 °C for 12 h. The reaction mixture was

cooled to r.t., and then the reaction mixture was concentrated. The crude product was purified by chromatography (acetone/EtOAc, 7:3) to provide a yellow solid **251** (69 mg, 75%). m.p 209-211 °C. ¹H NMR (300 MHz): δ = 8.14 (s, 1H), 8.00 (d, *J* = 0.9 Hz, 1H), 7.87 (s, 1H), 7.19-7.16 (m, 3H), 6.88 (d, *J* = 0.9 Hz, 1H), 6.58 (d, *J* = 6.9 Hz, 2H), 5.38 (s, 2H), 5.33 (s, 2H), 2.88 (s, 6H); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz): δ = 170.0, 150.0, 149.2, 140.5, 135.8, 135.5, 133.4, 132.2, 128.9, 128.1, 125.3, 119.5, 118.5, 118.4, 113.7, 68.0, 50.7, 38.3; FT-IR (neat, cm⁻¹): 3101, 2927, 2241, 2219, 1759, 1501, 1456, 1390, 1264, 1167, 1077, 965, 734, 593; HR-MS (*m/z*): calc for [M+H]⁺C₂₁H₂₀N₅O₄S 438.1236 found 438.1241.

(Z)-4-(3-hydroxy-1-iodoprop-1-enyl)-N,N-dimethyl-1H-imidazole-1-

sulfonamide (244):



In a round bottom flask compound **241** (1.0 g, 4.36 mmol) was dissolved under N_2 atmosphere in anhydrous THF (50 mL). The reaction mixture was colled to 0 °C and then to it

N Red-Al (65 wt.% in toluene) (1.63 mL, 5.20 mmol) was added dropwise. After stirring the reaction mixture for 30 min, N-lodosuccinimide (1.27 g, 5.60 mmol) dissolved in anhydrous THF (4 mL) was added. Then the reaction mixture was stirred for another 1 h at r.t. Finally the reaction was quenched with NH₄Cl (10 mL) then the organic layer was separated. The aqueous layer was extracted with EtOAC (3x50 mL), then the combined organic solutions were dried with anhydrous Na₂SO₄ and concentrated. The crude product was purified by chromatography (EtOAc/Hexane, 95:5) providing **244** as a yellow solid (1.27 g, 82%). The proton and carbon contains residual acetone impurity. m.p 94-96 °C. ¹H NMR (300 MHz): δ = 7.95 (d, *J* = 1.4 Hz, 1H), 7.34 (d, *J* = 1.4 Hz, 1H), 6.99 (t, *J* = 5.8 Hz, 1H), 4.39 (d, *J* = 6.2 Hz, 2H), 2.89 (s, 6H); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz): δ = 144.2, 137.1, 136.2, 118.5, 91.1, 67.2, 38.3; FT-IR (neat, cm⁻¹): 3250, 1392, 1167, 1079, 962, 599, 508; HR-MS (*m/z*): calc for [M+H]⁺ C₈H₁₃IN₃O₃S 357.9722 found 357.9723.

(Z)-3-(1-benzyl-1H-imidazol-4-yl)-3-iodoprop-2-en-1-ol (245):



In a round bottom flask compound **238** (1.2 g, 5.65 mmol) was dissolved under N_2 atmosphere in anhydrous THF (70 mL). The reaction mixture was colled to 0 °C and then to it Red-Al (65 wt.% in toluene) (2.10 mL, 6.78 mmol) was added dropwise. After

stirring the reaction mixture for 30 min, N-Iodosuccinimide (1.65 g, 7.35 mmol) dissolved in anhydrous THF (10 mL) was added. Then the reaction mixture was stirred for another 1 h at r.t. Finally the reaction was quenched with NH₄Cl (10 mL) then the organic layer was separated. The aqueous layer was extracted with EtOAC (3x50 mL), then the combined organic solutions were dried with anhydrous Na₂SO₄ and concentrated. The crude product was purified by chromatography (EtOAc 100%) providing **245** as a yellow solid (1.68 g, 88%). m.p 84-86 °C. ¹H NMR (300 MHz): δ = 7.56 (d, *J* = 1.4 Hz, 1H), 7.37-7.32 (m, 3H), 7.18 (dd, *J* = 2.1, 7.4 Hz, 2H), 7.05 (d, *J* = 1.4 Hz, 1H), 6.83 (t, *J* = 6.2 Hz, 1H), 5.10 (s, 2H), 4.35 (d, *J* = 6.2 Hz, 2H), 2.95 (s, 1H); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz): δ = 143.4, 137.9, 135.6, 133.4, 129.3, 128.6, 127.5, 121.2, 94.0, 67.3, 51.2; FT-IR (neat, cm⁻¹): 3192, 2850, 1633, 1493, 1457, 1355, 1156, 1041, 940, 840, 716; HR-MS (*m/z*): calc for [M+H]⁺C₁₃H₄IN₂O 341.0151 found 341.0146.

(Z)-4-(1-bromo-3-hydroxyprop-1-enyl)-N,N-dimethyl-1H-imidazole-1-

sulfonamide (259):

Br

0=\$=0

In a round bottom flask compound 241 (300 mg, 1.31 mmol) was dissolved under

N₂ atmosphere in anhydrous THF (20 mL). The reaction mixture was colled to 0 °C and then to it Red-Al (65 wt.% in toluene) (0.5 mL, 1.57 mmol) was added dropwise. After

N stirring the reaction mixture for 30 min, N-bromosuccinimide (310 mg, 1.70 mmol) dissolved in anhydrous THF (5 mL) was added. Then the reaction mixture was stirred for another 1 h at r.t. Finally the reaction was quenched with NH₄Cl (10 mL) then the organic layer was separated. The aqueous layer was extracted with EtOAC (3x50 mL), the combined organic solutions were dried with anhydrous Na₂SO₄ and concentrated. The crude product was purified by chromatography (EtOAc 100%) providing **259** as a yellow solid (315mg, 78%). m.p 101-103 °C. ¹H NMR: δ = 7.88 (d, *J* = 1.4 Hz, 1H), 7.34 (s, 1H), 7.05 (t, *J* = 5.9 Hz, 1H), 4.43 (d, *J* = 5.5 Hz, 2H), 2.87 (s, 6H); ¹³C NMR: δ = 142.1, 137.2, 129.9, 116.8, 114.9, 62.2, 38.3; FT-IR (neat, cm⁻¹): 2980, 2934, 1501, 1381, 1258, 1188, 1129, 839; HR-MS (*m/z*): calc for [M+H]⁺ C₈H₁₃BrN₃O₃S 309.9861 found 309.9870.

(Z)-3-(1-benzyl-1H-imidazol-4-yl)-3-bromoprop-2-en-1-ol (260):



In a round bottom flask compound **238** (200 mg, 0.94 mmol) was dissolved under N₂ atmosphere in anhydrous THF (20 mL). The reaction mixture was colled to 0 °C and then to it Red-Al (65 wt.% in toluene)

(0.35 mL, 1.13 mmol) was added dropwise. After stirring the reaction mixture for 30 min, N-bromosuccinimide (250 mg, 1.41 mmol) dissolved in anhydrous THF (2.5 mL) was added. Then the reaction mixture was stirred for another 1 hr at r.t. Finally the reaction was quenched with NH₄Cl (10 mL) then the organic layer was separated. The aqueous layer was extracted with EtOAC (3x50 mL), then the combined organic solutions were dried with anhydrous Na₂SO₄ and concentrated. The crude product was purified by chromatography (EtOAc 100%) providing **260** as a yellow thick liquid (220 mg, 81%). ¹H NMR (300 MHz): δ = 7.52 (d, *J* = 1.4 Hz, 1H), 7.39-7.33 (m, 3H), 7.18 (dd, *J* = 2.1, 7.4 Hz , 2H), 7.10 (*J* = 1.0 Hz 1H), 6.94 (t, *J* = 6.2 Hz, 1H), 5.08 (s, 2H), 4.43 (d, *J* = 6.2 Hz, 2H), 1.94 (b, 1H); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz): δ = 141.7, 137.9, 135.6, 129.2, 128.6, 127.4, 126.2, 119.2, 117.2, 62.4, 51.2; FT-IR (neat, cm⁻¹): 3246, 2935, 1640, 1537, 1454, 1231, 1160, 1043, 830, 711; HR-MS (*m/z*): calc for [M+H]⁺ C₁₃H₁₄BrN₂O 293.0284 found 293.0281.

(Z)-4-(1-chloro-3-hydroxyprop-1-enyl)-N,N-dimethyl-1H-imidazole-1-

In a round bottom flask compound **241** (300 mg, 1.31 mmol)

sulfonamide (263):



was dissolved under N₂ atmosphere in anhydrous THF (25 mL). The reaction mixture was colled to 0 °C and then to it Red-Al (65 wt.% in toluene) (0.50 mL, 1.57 mmol) was added dropwise. After stirring the reaction mixture for 30 min, Nchlorosuccinimide (250 mg, 1.70 mmol) dissolved in anhydrous THF (5 mL) was added. Then the reaction mixture was stirred for another 1 h at r.t. Finally the reaction was guenched with NH₄Cl (10 mL) then the organic layer was separated. The aqueous layer was extracted with EtOAC (3x50 mL), then the combined organic solutions were dried with anhydrous Na₂SO₄ and concentrated. The crude product was purified by chromatography (EtOAc 100%) providing **263** as a yellow solid (120 mg, 34%). ¹H NMR: δ = 7.85 (d, J = 1.4 Hz, 1H), 7.37 (d, J = 1.0 Hz, 1H), 6.84 (t, J = 6.2 Hz, 1H), 4.50 (d, J = 6.2 Hz, 2H), 2.90 (s, 6H), 5; ¹³C NMR (75 MHz): δ = 141.3, 137.2, 125.9, 125.1, 115.6, 59.7, 38.3; FT-IR (neat, cm⁻¹): 3356, 2987, 1635, 1396, 1173, 1082, 968, 731, 599; HR-MS (m/z): calc for $[M+H]^+ C_8 H_{13} CIN_3 O_3 S$ 266.0361 found 266.0357.

(Z)-3-(1-benzyl-1H-imidazol-4-yl)-3-chloroprop-2-en-1-ol (264):

In a round bottom flask compound 238 (250 mg, 1.17 mmol) was dissolved under



 N_2 atmosphere in anhydrous THF (20 mL). The reaction mixture was colled to 0 °C and then to it Red-Al (65 wt.% in toluene) (0.45 mL, 1.41 mmol) was added dropwise.

After stirring the reaction mixture for 30 min, N-chlorosuccinimide (210 mg, 1.53 mmol) dissolved in anhydrous THF (2.5 mL) was added. Then the reaction mixture was stirred for another 1 hr at r.t. Finally the reaction was quenched with NH₄Cl (10 mL) then the organic layer was separated. The aqueous layer was extracted with EtOAC (3x50 mL), then the combined organic solutions were dried with anhydrous Na₂SO₄ and concentrated. The crude product was purified by chromatography (EtOAc 100%) providing **264** as a yellow thick liquid (102 mg, 35%). ¹H NMR (300 MHz): δ = 7.98 (s, 1H), 7.39-7.36 (m, 3H), 7.23 (dd, *J* = 2.1, 7.4 Hz, 2H), 7.01 (s, 1H), 6.85 (t, *J* = 6.2 Hz, 1H), 5.17 (s, 2H), 4.44 (d, *J* = 6.2 Hz, 2H), 4.03 (b, 1H); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz): δ = 138.2, 137.5, 134.7, 129.3, 128.9, 127.9, 125.6, 124.1, 118.5, 59.6, 51.9; FT-IR (neat, cm⁻¹): 3230, 2948, 1610, 1512, 1415, 1331, 1140, 1080, 835, 712, 623; HR-MS (*m/z*): calc for [M+H]⁺C₁₃H₁₄ClN₂O 249.0797 found 249.0790.

(*Z*)-4-(3-(tert-butyldimethylsilyloxy)-1-iodoprop-1-enyl)-*N*,*N*-dimethyl-1Himidazole-1-sulfonamide (255):

In a round bottom flask compound 244 (400 mg, 1.12 mmol) was dissolved in



 CH_2CI_2 (20 mL) under nitrogen atmosphere. The solution was cooled to 0 °C and then to the reaction mixture imidazole (110 mg, 1.68 mmol) and TBSCI (220 mg, 1.45 mmol) were added. The reaction mixture was stirred for 8 h, then NH₄CI (5 mL) was

added and the organic layer was separated. The aqueous layer was extracted with EtOAC (3x50 mL), then the combined organic solutions were dried with anhydrous Na₂SO₄ and concentrated. The crude product was purified by chromatography (EtOAc 100%) providing **255** as a colorless solid (480 mg, 92%). m.p 75-77 °C ¹H NMR (300 MHz): δ = 7.88 (d, *J* = 1.0 Hz, 1H), 7.31 (d, *J* = 1.4 Hz, 1H), 6.89 (t, *J* = 5.5 Hz, 1H), 4.39 (d, *J* = 5.5 Hz, 2H), 2.86 (s, 6H), 0.89 (s, 9H), 0.08 (s, 6H); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz): δ = 144.3, 137.4, 136.9, 117.9, 89.4, 68.4, 38.3, 26.0, 18.4, -5.1 ; FT-IR (neat, cm⁻¹): 2934, 2852, 1703, 1592, 1396, 1173, 1148, 1079, 833, 731, 596; HR-MS (*m*/*z*): calc for [M+H]⁺ C₁₄H₂₇IN₃O₃SSi 472.0582 found 472.0596.

(*Z*)-1-benzyl-4-(3-(tert-butyldimethylsilyloxy)-1-iodoprop-1-enyl)-1Himidazole (253):

In a round bottom flask compound **245** (0.77 g, 2.25 mmol) was dissolved in CH_2CI_2 (25 mL) under a nitrogen atmosphere. The solution was cooled to 0 °C



and then to the reaction mixture imidazole (240 mg, 3.60 mmol) and TBSCI (440, 2.94 mmol) was added. The reaction mixture was stirred for another 8 h, then NH_4CI (10 mL) was added and

the organic layer was separated. The aqueous layer was extracted with EtOAC (3x50 mL), then the combined organic solutions were dried with anhydrous Na₂SO₄ and concentrated. The crude product was purified by chromatography (EtOAc 100%) providing **253** as a colorless thick liquid (920 mg, 90%). ¹H NMR (300 MHz): δ = 7.55 (d, *J* = 1.4 Hz, 1H), 7.40-7.33 (m, 3H), 7.16 (dd, *J* = 7.6, 1.4 Hz, 2H), 7.05 (*J* = 1.4 Hz, 1H), 6.73 (t, *J* = 5.5 Hz, 1H), 5.10 (s, 2H), 4.40 (d, *J* = 5.5 Hz, 2H), 0.92 (s, 9H), 0.10 (s, 6H); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz): δ = 143.6, 137.7, 134.0, 129.2, 128.5, 127.4, 120.3, 92.3, 77.8, 68.1, 50.9, 25.9, 18.4, 17.9, -5.1; FT-IR (neat, cm⁻¹): 2928, 2849, 1498, 1449, 1258, 1097, 1065, 842, 769, 707; HR-MS (*m/z*): calc for [M+H]⁺C₁₉H₂₈IN₂OSi 455.1010 found 455.1014.

(5a*R**,8a*S**)-1-benzyl-5-((tert-butyldimethylsilyloxy)methyl)-7-phenyl-7,8adihydroimidazo[4,5-e]isoindole-6,8(1H,5aH)-dione (257):



 CH_2CI_2 (3 mL) was placed in a resealable thickwalled tube and was purged with N₂ for 5 minutes, then compound **253** (140 mg, 0.31 mmol) and compound **256** (65 mg, 0.37 mmol) was added and again the reaction mixture was purged with

N₂ for an additional 5 minutes. After sealing the tube with a Teflon screw cap, the

reaction mixture was heated at 50 °C for 12 h. The reaction mixture was cooled to r.t. and the CH₂Cl₂ was evaporated under vacuum. The crude product was purified by chromatography (EtOAc/Hexane, 1:1) to provide **257** (69 mg, 45%) as a yellow solid. m.p 202-204 °C. ¹H NMR: δ = 7.52 (s, 1H), 7.49-7.46 (m, 2H), 7.42-7.32 (m, 4H), 7.24 (d, *J* = 7.8 Hz, 2H), 7.17 (d, *J* = 7.3 Hz, 2H), 6.67 (s, 1H), 5.77 (d, *J* = 15.6 Hz, 1H), 5.28 (d, *J* = 15.6 Hz, 1H), 4.53 (s, 2H), 4.20 (d, *J* = 11.4 Hz, 1H), 4.09 (d, *J* = 11.4 Hz, 1H), 0.92 (s, 9H), 0.10 (s, 6H); ¹³C NMR: δ = 175.3, 175.1, 139.6, 137.3, 135.9, 131.7, 129.3, 129.2, 129.0, 128.8, 128.3, 127.5, 126.5, 119.1, 118.9, 64.6, 50.0, 43.4, 39.8, 26.1, 18.5, -5.2; FT-IR (neat, cm⁻¹): 2934, 2858, 1721, 1498, 1375, 1194, 1123, 839; HR-MS (*m*/*z*): calc for [M+H]⁺ C₂₉H₃₄N₃O₃Si 500.2364 found 500.2371.

(*Z*)-4-(1-bromo-3-(tert-butyldimethylsilyloxy)prop-1-enyl)-*N*,*N*-dimethyl-1Himidazole-1-sulfonamide (261):



In a round bottom flask compound **259** (280 mg, 0.90 mmol) was dissolved in CH_2CI_2 (15 mL) under a nitrogen atmosphere. The solution was cooled to 0 °C and then to the reaction mixture imidazole (90 mg, 1.35

mmol) and TBSCI (177 mg, 1.17 mmol) was added. The reaction mixture was stirred for 8 h, then NH_4CI (5 mL) was added and the organic layer was separated. The aqueous layer was extracted with EtOAC (3x50 mL), then the combined organic solutions were dried with anhydrous Na_2SO_4 and concentrated. The crude product was purified by chromatography (EtOAc 100%)

providing **261** as a colorless solid (336 mg, 88%). m.p 91-93 °C. ¹H NMR: δ = 7.86 (d, *J* = 1.4 Hz, 1H), 7.34 (d, *J* = 1.4 Hz, 1H), 6.97 (t, *J* = 5.5 Hz, 1H), 4.48 (d, *J* = 5.5 Hz, 2H), 2.88 (s, 6H), 0.92 (s, 9H), 0.10 (s, 6H); ¹³C NMR: δ = 142.4, 137.0, 130.9, 116.3, 113.3, 63.4, 38.3, 26.0, 18.4, -5.1; FT-IR (neat, cm⁻¹): 2938, 2845, 1592, 1397, 1165, 1150, 1085, 987, 840, 717, 590; HR-MS (*m/z*): calc for [M+H]⁺ C₁₄H₂₇BrN₃O₃SSi 424.0726 found.

(*Z*)-1-benzyl-4-(1-bromo-3-(tert-butyldimethylsilyloxy)prop-1-enyl)-1Himidazole (262):



In a round bottom flask compound **260** (170 mg, 0.58 mmol) was dissolved in CH_2Cl_2 (10 mL) under a nitrogen atmosphere. The solution was cooled to 0 °C and then to the reaction mixture imidazole (60 mg, 3.60 mmol) and TBSCI (110 mg, 0.75

mmol) was added. The reaction mixture was stirred for 8 h, then NH₄Cl (5 mL) was added and the organic layer was separated. The aqueous layer was extracted with EtOAC (3x50 mL), then the combined organic solutions were dried with anhydrous Na₂SO₄ and concentrated. The crude product was purified by chromatography (EtOAc 100%) providing **262** as a colorless thick liquid (210 mg, 91%). ¹H NMR (300 MHz): δ = 7.51 (d, *J* = 1.4 Hz, 1H), 7.37-7.34 (m, 3H), 7.16 (dd, *J* = 7.6, 1.4 Hz, 2H), 7.05 (*J* = 1.4 Hz, 1H), 6.83 (t, *J* = 5.5 Hz, 1H), 5.07 (s, 2H), 4.46 (d, *J* = 5.5 Hz, 2H), 0.90 (s, 9H), 0.09 (s, 6H); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz): δ = 141.5, 137.8, 135.7, 129.2, 128.6, 127.6, 127.4, 119.1, 115.3, 63.6, 51.2, 26.0,

18.4, -5.1; FT-IR (neat, cm⁻¹): 2943, 2840, 1604, 1495, 1457, 1255, 1115, 1065, 781, 704; HR-MS (*m/z*): calc for [M+H]⁺ C₁₉H₂₈BrN₂OSi 407.1149 found 407.1136.

(*Z*)-4-(3-(tert-butyldimethylsilyloxy)-1-chloroprop-1-enyl)-*N*,*N*-dimethyl-1Himidazole-1-sulfonamide (265):



In a round bottom flask compound **263** (130 mg, 0.49 mmol) was dissolved in CH_2Cl_2 (10 mL) under a nitrogen atmosphere. The solution was cooled to 0 °C and then to the reaction mixture imidazole (50 mg, 0.73 mmol) and TBSCI (100 mg, 0.64 mmol) was added.

The reaction mixture was stirred for 8 h, then NH₄Cl (5 mL) was added and the organic layer was separated. The aqueous layer was extracted with EtOAC (3x50 mL), then the combined organic solutions were dried with anhydrous Na₂SO₄ and concentrated. The crude product was purified by chromatography (EtOAc 100%) providing **265** as a colorless solid (161 mg, 87%). m.p 88-90 °C ¹H NMR (300 MHZ): δ = 7.84 (s, 1H), 7.34 (s, 1H), 6.76 (t, *J* = 5.9 Hz, 1H), 4.52 (d, *J* = 5.9 Hz, 2H), 2.89 (s, 6H), 0.91 (s, 9H), 0.10 (s, 6H); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz): δ = 141.6, 137.1, 127.4, 123.2, 115.2, 60.7, 38.3, 26.0, 18.4, -5.1; FT-IR (neat, cm⁻¹): 2954, 2860, 1630, 1481, 1381, 1173, 1085, 827, 778, 754, 617; HR-MS (*m/z*): calc for [M+H]⁺C₁₄H₂₆ ClN₃O₃SSi 380.1231 found 380.1231.

(Z)-1-benzyl-4-(3-(tert-butyldimethylsilyloxy)-1-chloroprop-1-enyl)-1H-

imidazole (266):



In a round bottom flask compound **264** (100 mg, 0.40 mmol) was dissolved in CH_2CI_2 (10 mL) under a nitrogen atmosphere. The solution was cooled to 0

°C and then to the reaction mixture imidazole (40

mg, 0.60 mmol) and TBSCI (78 mg, 0.52 mmol) was added. The reaction mixture was stirred for 8 h, then NH₄CI (5 mL) was added and the organic layer was separated. The aqueous layer was extracted with EtOAC (3x50 mL), then the combined organic solutions were dried with anhydrous Na₂SO₄ and concentrated. The crude product was purified by chromatography (EtOAc 100%) providing **266** as a colorless solid (135 mg, 92%). m.p 76-78 °C ¹H NMR (300 MHz): δ = 7.54 (d, *J* = 1.4 Hz, 1H), 7.35-7.31 (m, 3H), 7.15 (dd, *J* = 7.4, 1.7 Hz, 2H), 7.03 (*J* = 1.0 Hz, 1H), 6.64 (t, *J* = 5.8 Hz, 1H), 5.06 (s, 2H), 4.49 (d, *J* = 5.8 Hz, 2H), 0.89 (s, 9H), 0.08 (s, 6H); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz): δ = 140.3, 137.8, 135.6, 129.2, 128.6, 127.5, 124.6, 124.4, 118.0, 60.8, 51.2, 26.2, 18.4, -5.1; FT-IR (neat, cm⁻¹): 2934, 2858, 1590, 1475, 1384, 1167, 1082, 822, 740, 596; HR-MS (*m/z*): calc for [M+H]⁺ C₁₉H₂₇ ClN₂OSi 363.1659 found.

APPENDIX 1 ¹H AND ¹³C NMR SPECTRUM OF (*R*)-methyl-2-chloro-3-(1-(N,N-dimethylsulfamoyl)-1H-imidazol-4yl)propanoate (47)





APPENDIX 2 ¹H AND ¹³C NMR SPECTRUM OF (*R*)-4-(2-chloro-3-hydroxypropyl)-N,N-dimethyl-1H-imidazole-1-sulfonamide (48)







APPENDIX 3 ¹H AND ¹³C NMR SPECTRUM OF (*R*)-4-(2-chloro-3-(1,3-dioxo-1H-pyrrolo[1,2-c]imidazol-2(3H)-yl)propyl)-N,Ndimethyl-1H-imidazole-1-sulfonamide (50)





APPENDIX 4 ¹H AND ¹³C NMR SPECTRUM OF (*R*)-N-(2-chloro-3-(1-(N,N-dimethylsulfamoyl)-1H-imidazol-4-yl)propyl)-1Hpyrrole-2-carboxamide (54)





APPENDIX 5 ¹H AND ¹³C NMR SPECTRUM OF (*S*)-4-((2-(1H-pyrrol-2-yl)-4,5-dihydrooxazol-5-yl)methyl)-N,N-dimethyl-1Himidazole-1-sulfonamide (56)




APPENDIX 6 ¹H AND ¹³C NMR SPECTRUM OF (*S*)-4-((2-(4,5-dibromo-1H-pyrrol-2-yl)-4,5-dihydrooxazol-5-yl)methyl)-N,Ndimethyl-1H-imidazole-1-sulfonamide (58)





APPENDIX 7 ¹H AND ¹³C NMR SPECTRUM OF (*S*)-4-((2-(4-bromo-1H-pyrrol-2-yl)-4,5-dihydrooxazol-5-yl)methyl)-N,Ndimethyl-1H-imidazole-1-sulfonamide (59)





APPENDIX 8 ¹H AND ¹³C NMR SPECTRUM OF (*S*)-2-azido-4-((2-(4,5-dibromo-1H-pyrrol-2-yl)-4,5-dihydrooxazol-5yl)methyl)-N,N-dimethyl-1H-imidazole-1-sulfonamide (60)





APPENDIX 9 ¹H AND ¹³C NMR SPECTRUM OF 4-(((S)-2-(4,5-dibromo-1H-pyrrol-2-yl)-4,5-dihydrooxazol-5-yl)methyl)-2,3dihydro-1H-imidazol-2-amine (57)





APPENDIX 10 ¹H AND ¹³C NMR SPECTRUM OF (S)-4-((2-(1H-pyrrol-2-yl)-4,5-dihydrooxazol-5-yl)methyl)-2-azido-N,Ndimethyl-1H-imidazole-1-sulfonamide (62)





APPENDIX 11 ¹H AND ¹³C NMR SPECTRUM OF 4-(((*S*)-2-(1H-pyrrol-2-yl)-4,5-dihydrooxazol-5-yl)methyl)-2,3-dihydro-1Himidazol-2-amine (64)





APPENDIX 12 ¹H AND ¹³C NMR SPECTRUM OF Ethyl 4-bromo-1H-pyrrole-2-carbonylcarbamate (65)





APPENDIX 13 ¹H AND ¹³C NMR SPECTRUM OF 6-bromo-1H-pyrrolo[1,2-c]imidazole-1,3(2H)-dione (67)





APPENDIX 14 ¹H AND ¹³C NMR SPECTRUM OF (*R*)-4-(3-(6-bromo-1,3-dioxo-1H-pyrrolo[1,2-c]imidazol-2(3H)-yl)-2chloropropyl)-N,N-dimethyl-1H-imidazole-1-sulfonamide (69)





APPENDIX 15 ¹H AND ¹³C NMR SPECTRUM OF (*R*)-4-(2-chloro-3-(5,6-dibromo-1,3-dioxo-1H-pyrrolo[1,2-c]imidazol-2(3H)yl)propyl)-N,N-dimethyl-1H-imidazole-1-sulfonamide (70)







APPENDIX 16 ¹H AND ¹³C NMR SPECTRUM OF (*R*)-2-chloro-3-(1-(N,N-dimethylsulfamoyl)-1H-imidazol-4-yl)propyl 1Hpyrrole-2-carboxylate (78)






APPENDIX 17 ¹H AND ¹³C NMR SPECTRUM OF (*R*)-2-chloro-3-(1-(N,N-dimethylsulfamoyl)-1H-imidazol-4-yl)propyl 4-bromo-1H-pyrrole-2-carboxylate (85)





APPENDIX 18 ¹H AND ¹³C NMR SPECTRUM OF (*R*)-2-chloro-3-(1-(N,N-dimethylsulfamoyl)-1H-imidazol-4-yl)propyl 4,5dibromo-1H-pyrrole-2-carboxylate (86)





APPENDIX 19 ¹H AND ¹³C NMR SPECTRUM OF (S)-N,N-dimethyl-4-((1-oxo-3,4-dihydro-1H-pyrrolo[2,1-c][1,4]oxazin-4yl)methyl)-1H-imidazole-1-sulfonamide (77)





APPENDIX 20 ¹H AND ¹³C NMR SPECTRUM OF (*S*)-4-((7-bromo-1-oxo-3,4-dihydro-1H-pyrrolo[2,1-c][1,4]oxazin-4-yl)methyl)-N,N-dimethyl-1H-imidazole-1-sulfonamide (87)





APPENDIX 21 ¹H AND ¹³C NMR SPECTRUM OF (*S*)-4-((6,7-dibromo-1-oxo-3,4-dihydro-1H-pyrrolo[2,1-c][1,4]oxazin-4yl)methyl)-N,N-dimethyl-1H-imidazole-1-sulfonamide (88)





APPENDIX 22 ¹H AND ¹³C NMR SPECTRUM OF (*S*)-methyl 1-(1-(1-(N,N-dimethylsulfamoyl)-1H-imidazol-4-yl)-3hydroxypropan-2-yl)-1H-pyrrole-2-carboxylate (89)





APPENDIX 23 ¹H AND ¹³C NMR SPECTRUM OF (S)-methyl 1-(1-azido-3-(1-(N,N-dimethylsulfamoyl)-1H-imidazol-4-yl)propan-2-yl)-1H-pyrrole-2-carboxylate (91)





APPENDIX 24 ¹H AND ¹³C NMR SPECTRUM OF (*S*)-methyl 1-(1-amino-3-(1-(N,N-dimethylsulfamoyl)-1H-imidazol-4yl)propan-2-yl)-1H-pyrrole-2-carboxylate (92)





APPENDIX 25 ¹H AND ¹³C NMR SPECTRUM OF (*S*)-N,N-dimethyl-4-((1-oxo-1,2,3,4-tetrahydropyrrolo[1,2-a]pyrazin-4yl)methyl)-1H-imidazole-1-sulfonamide (55)





APPENDIX 26 ¹H AND ¹³C NMR SPECTRUM OF (*S*)-4-((6,7-dibromo-1-oxo-1,2,3,4-tetrahydropyrrolo[1,2-a]pyrazin-4yl)methyl)-N,N-dimethyl-1H-imidazole-1-sulfonamide (93)







APPENDIX 27 ¹H AND ¹³C NMR SPECTRUM OF (*S*)-2-azido-4-((6,7-dibromo-1-oxo-1,2,3,4-tetrahydropyrrolo[1,2-a]pyrazin-4yl)methyl)-N,N-dimethyl-1H-imidazole- 1-sulfonamide (94)





APPENDIX 28 ¹H AND ¹³C NMR SPECTRUM OF (*ent*)-Cyclooroidin (3)




APPENDIX 29 ¹H AND ¹³C NMR SPECTRUM OF Ethyl 3-(1-benzyl-1H-imidazol-4-yl)propiolate (224)





APPENDIX 30 ¹H AND ¹³C NMR SPECTRUM OF Ethyl 3-(1-(N,N-dimethylsulfamoyl)-1H-imidazol-4-yl)propiolate (223)





APPENDIX 31 ¹H AND ¹³C NMR SPECTRUM OF (*E*)-3-(1-benzyl-1H-imidazol-4-yl)allyl 3-(1-benzyl-1H-imidazol-4-yl)propiolate (228)









APPENDIX 32 ¹H AND ¹³C NMR SPECTRUM OF 3-(1-(N,N-dimethylsulfamoyl)-1H-imidazol-4-yl)propiolic acid (225)





APPENDIX 33 ¹H AND ¹³C NMR SPECTRUM OF (*E*)-3-(1-benzyl-1H-imidazol-4-yl)allyl-3-(1-(N,N-dimethylsulfamoyl)-1Himidazol-4-yl)propiolate (227)









APPENDIX 34 ¹H AND ¹³C NMR SPECTRUM OF (*R**)-1-benzyl-8-(1-benzyl-1H-imidazol-4-yl)-4a,5-dihydro-1Hisobenzofuro[5,6-d]imidazol-7(4H)-one (230)









APPENDIX 35 ¹H AND ¹³C NMR SPECTRUM OF (*R**)-4-(1-benzyl-7-oxo-4,4a,5,7-tetrahydro-1H-isobenzofuro[5,6-d]imidazol-8-yl)-N,N-dimethyl-1H-imidazole-1-sulfonamide (229)







APPENDIX 36 ¹H AND ¹³C NMR SPECTRUM OF (4a*R**,7a*S**,8*R**)-1-benzyl-8-(1-benzyl-1H-imidazol-4-yl)-4a,5,7a,8-tetrahydro-1H-isobenzofuro[5,6-d]imidazol- 7(4H)-one (232)









APPENDIX 37 ¹H AND ¹³C NMR SPECTRUM OF 4-((4a*R**,7a*S**,8*R**)-1-benzyl-7-oxo-4,4a,5,7,7a,8-hexahydro-1Hisobenzofuro[5,6-d]imidazol-8-yl)-N,N-dimethyl-1H-imidazole-1-sulfonamide (231)






APPENDIX 38 ¹H AND ¹³C NMR SPECTRUM OF (3a*R**,4'*S**,6*R**,6a*S**)-1'-benzyl-6-(1-benzyl-1H-imidazol-4-yl)-3a,4,6,6atetrahydrospiro[cyclopenta[c]furan-5,4'-imidazole]-1,5'(1'H,3H)-dione (234)









APPENDIX 39 ¹H AND ¹³C NMR SPECTRUM OF 4-((3a*R**,4'S*,6R*,6aS*)-1'-benzyl-1,5'-dioxo-1,1',3,3a,4,5',6,6aoctahydrospiro[cyclopenta[c]furan-5,4'-imidazole]-6-yl)-N,N-dimethyl-1Himidazole-1-sulfonamide (233)







APPENDIX 40 ¹H AND ¹³C NMR SPECTRUM OF (5*R**,6*R**,7*R**)-methyl-1-benzyl-7-(1-(N,N-dimethylsulfamoyl)-1H-imidazol-4yl)-5-(hydroxymethyl)-4,5,6,7-tetrahydro-1H-benzo[d]imidazole-6carboxylate (235)







APPENDIX 41 ¹H AND ¹³C NMR SPECTRUM OF (5*S**,6*R**,7*R**,8*R**)-methyl-3-benzyl-6-(1-(N,N-dimethylsulfamoyl)-1Himidazol-4-yl)-8-(hydroxymethyl)-4-oxo-1,3-diazaspiro[4.4]non-1-ene-7carboxylate (236)









APPENDIX 42 ¹H AND ¹³C NMR SPECTRUM OF (*E*)-3-(1-benzyl-1H-imidazol-4-yl)prop-2-ynyl-3-(1-(N,N-dimethylsulfamoyl)-1H-imidazol-4-yl)acrylate (239)







APPENDIX 43 ¹H AND ¹³C NMR SPECTRUM OF (*E*)-3-(1-(N,N-dimethylsulfamoyl)-1H-imidazol-4-yl)prop-2-ynyl-3-(1-benzyl-1H-imidazol-4-yl)acrylate (242)







APPENDIX 44 ¹H AND ¹³C NMR SPECTRUM OF (Z)-3-(1-benzyl-1H-imidazol-4-yl)-3-iodoallyl-3-(1-(N,N-dimethylsulfamoyl)-1H-imidazol-4-yl)propiolate (250)





APPENDIX 45 ¹H AND ¹³C NMR SPECTRUM OF 3-(1-benzyl-1H-imidazol-4-yl)prop-2-ynyl-3-(1-(N,N-dimethylsulfamoyl)-1Himidazol-4-yl)propiolate (251)





APPENDIX 46 ¹H AND ¹³C NMR SPECTRUM OF (*Z*)-4-(3-hydroxy-1-iodoprop-1-enyl)-N,N-dimethyl-1H-imidazole-1sulfonamide (244)




APPENDIX 47 ¹H AND ¹³C NMR SPECTRUM OF (*Z*)-3-(1-benzyl-1H-imidazol-4-yl)-3-iodoprop-2-en-1-ol (245)





APPENDIX 48 ¹H AND ¹³C NMR SPECTRUM OF (*Z*)-4-(1-bromo-3-hydroxyprop-1-enyl)-N,N-dimethyl-1H-imidazole-1sulfonamide (259)





APPENDIX 49 ¹H AND ¹³C NMR SPECTRUM OF (*Z*)-3-(1-benzyl-1H-imidazol-4-yl)-3-bromoprop-2-en-1-ol (260)





APPENDIX 50 ¹H AND ¹³C NMR SPECTRUM OF (*Z*)-4-(1-chloro-3-hydroxyprop-1-enyl)-N,N-dimethyl-1H-imidazole-1sulfonamide (263)





APPENDIX 51 ¹H AND ¹³C NMR SPECTRUM OF (*Z*)-3-(1-benzyl-1H-imidazol-4-yl)-3-chloroprop-2-en-1-ol (264)





APPENDIX 52 ¹H AND ¹³C NMR SPECTRUM OF (*Z*)-4-(3-(tert-butyldimethylsilyloxy)-1-iodoprop-1-enyl)-N,N-dimethyl-1Himidazole-1-sulfonamide (255)





APPENDIX 53 ¹H AND ¹³C NMR SPECTRUM OF (*Z*)-1-benzyl-4-(3-(tert-butyldimethylsilyloxy)-1-iodoprop-1-enyl)-1Himidazole (253)





APPENDIX 54 ¹H AND ¹³C NMR SPECTRUM OF (Z)-4-(1-bromo-3-(tert-butyldimethylsilyloxy)prop-1-enyl)-N,N-dimethyl-1Himidazole-1-sulfonamide (261)





APPENDIX 55 ¹H AND ¹³C NMR SPECTRUM OF (*Z*)-1-benzyl-4-(1-bromo-3-(tert-butyldimethylsilyloxy)prop-1-enyl)-1Himidazole (262)





APPENDIX 56 ¹H AND ¹³C NMR SPECTRUM OF (*Z*)-4-(3-(tert-butyldimethylsilyloxy)-1-chloroprop-1-enyl)-N,N-dimethyl-1Himidazole-1-sulfonamide (265)





APPENDIX 57 ¹H AND ¹³C NMR SPECTRUM OF (*Z*)-1-benzyl-4-(3-(tert-butyldimethylsilyloxy)-1-chloroprop-1-enyl)-1Himidazole (266)





APPENDIX 58 ¹H AND ¹³C NMR SPECTRUM OF (5a*R**,8a*S**)-1-benzyl-5-((tert-butyldimethylsilyloxy)methyl)-7-phenyl-7,8adihydroimidazo[4,5-e]isoindole-6,8(1H,5aH)-dione (257)








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