Supporting Information

Synthesis of Orotidine by Intramolecular Nucleosidation

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Table of Contents

General Experimental ........................................................................................................... S2
Figure S6 HMBC NMR of 5aβ in CDCl3................................................................................. S6
Figure S11 HMBC NMR of 5bβ in CDCl3................................................................................. S9
Figure S16 HMBC NMR of 5cβ in CDCl3................................................................................. S12
Figure S21 HMBC NMR of 6aα in CDCl3................................................................................. S15
Figure S27 HMBC NMR of 6bα in CDCl3................................................................................. S19
Figure S31 HMBC NMR of 6cβ in CDCl3................................................................................. S22
Figure S43 1H NMR comparison of synthesized orotidine 1 with commercially available orotidine in D2O......................................................................................................................... S31
Figure S44 13C NMR comparison of synthesized orotidine 1 with commercially available orotidine in D2O......................................................................................................................... S32
Figure S51 UV absorption spectra of N(3)-(benzoyl)-methyl orotate 11, N(1)-(benzoyl)-methyl orotate and N(1),N(3)-(dibenzoyl)-methyl orotate in MeOH......................................................... S37
Figure S53 NOESY NMR of N(3)-(2’,3’,5’-tri-O-benzoyl-β-D-ribofuranosyl)-methyl orotate 12 in CDCl3................................................................................................................................. S39
Figure S57 1H NMR comparison of orotidine methyl ester 10 with isoorotidine methyl ester 13 in DMSO-d6. ............................................................................................................................... S41
Figure S61 1H NMR comparison of orotidine 1 with isoorotidine 14 in D2O. ............... S44
Figure S64 UV absorption spectra of commercially available orotidine, synthesized orotidine 1 and isoorotidine 14 taken in H2O. ........................................................................................................ S45
Supplementary References ................................................................................................. S48

S1
**General Experimental**

Orotic acid was purchased from *Alfa Aesar*. 1,1’-Carbonyldiimidazole (CDI) and trimethylsilyl trifluoromethanesulfonate (TMSOTf) were purchased from *Oakwood Chemicals*. Pyridinium chloride and bis(trimethylsilyl)acetamide (BSA) were purchased from *Acros Organics*. Si-Amine was purchased from *SiliCycle*. Anhydrous solvents were purchased from *EMD Chemicals*. All experiments were performed under a nitrogen atmosphere. Thin layer chromatography (TLC) was performed on silica gel 60 Å F254 from *Angela Technologies*, and it was visualized by UV lamp and/or a stain solution of phosphomolybdic acid (PMA) in ethanol. Flash column chromatography was performed on silica gel 60 Å with particle size 35-70 µm purchased from *Acros Organics*. NMR spectra were recorded on *Bruker DRX-600 or AV-600 (600 MHz for 1H and 150 MHz for 13C).* Mass spectra were measured with an Agilent ESI-TOF or ThermoElectron Finnigan LTQ ion trap mass spectrometer.

**1’,2’,3’-Tri-O-benzoyl-5’-O-orotyl-d-ribofuranoside (3)**

The mixture of 1,2,3-tri-O-benzoyl-α,β-d-ribofuranose 2¹ (0.50 g, 1.08 mmol), anhydrous orotic acid (0.17 g, 1.08 mmol), EEDQ (0.27 g, 1.08 mmol) and *N*-methylmorpholine (0.12 mL, 1.08 mmol) in anhydrous DMF (5 mL) was stirred at 50 °C overnight. After DMF was evaporated, the residue was absorbed onto silica and purified by column chromatography (CH$_2$Cl$_2$:Acetone = 10:1 → 7:1) to give compound 3 as white solid (0.24 g, 63% based on the recovery of 0.28 g unreacted starting material). HRMS (ESI-TOF) calculated for C$_{31}$H$_{24}$N$_2$NaO$_{11}$ [M$^+$Na]$^+$ 623.1272, found 623.1274. TLC (CH$_2$Cl$_2$:Acetone = 10:1) R$_f$ = 0.26; $^1$H NMR (600 MHz, DMSO-$d_6$) δ 8.02-7.97 (m, 4H, Bz), 7.88-7.87 (m, 2H, Bz), 7.70-7.63 (m, 3H, Bz), 7.53-7.49 (m, 4H, Bz), 7.46-7.44 (m, 2H, Bz), 6.54 (s, 1H, H-1’), 6.06 (dd, $J$ = 6.7, 5.1 Hz, 1H, H-3’), 6.04 (s, 1H, H-5), 5.94 (d, $J$ = 5.1 Hz, 1H, H-2’), 4.91-4.88 (m, 1H, H-4’), 4.86 (dd, $J$ = 12.2, 3.2 Hz, 1H, H-5’), 4.45 (dd, $J$ = 12.2, 4.1 Hz, 1H, H-5’); $^{13}$C NMR (150 MHz, DMSO-$d_6$) δ 164.8 (Bz; C=O), 164.5 (Bz; C=O), 164.0 (Bz; C=O), 163.4, 159.8, 150.6, 140.8 (orot.), 134.0, 133.9, 129.4, 129.3, 128.9, 128.7, 128.6, 128.5 (arom.), 104.0 (orot.; C-5), 98.8 (C-1’), 79.8 (C-4’), 75.0 (C-2’), 71.0 (C-3’), 64.6 (C-5’).
Figure S1 $^1$H NMR of 1',2',3'-tri-O-benzoyl-5'-O-orotyl-D-ribofuranoside (3) in DMSO-$d_6$.

Figure S2 $^{13}$C NMR of 1',2',3'-tri-O-benzoyl-5'-O-orotyl-D-ribofuranoside (3) in DMSO-$d_6$. 
**Figure S3** HRMS (ESI-TOF) of 1',2',3'-tri-O-benzoyl-5'-O-orotyl-D-ribofuranoside (3).

**1-O-Pivaloyl-2,3-O-isopropylidene-D-ribofuranoside (5a)** was prepared according to the reported procedure. The anomeric mixture (β:α = 2:5) could be separated. 5aβ; TLC (Hexanes:EtOAc = 2:1) Rf = 0.43; 1H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl3) δ 6.24 (s, 1H, H-1), 4.76 (d, J = 6.0 Hz, 1H, H-2), 4.68 (d, J = 6.0 Hz, 1H, H-3), 4.42 (t, J = 5.3 Hz, 1H, H-4), 3.70 (dd, J = 11.9, 5.3 Hz, 1H, H-5), 3.62 (dd, J = 11.9, 5.3 Hz, 1H, H-5), 1.51 (s, 3H, Me), 1.33 (s, 3H, Me), 1.20 (s, 9H, tBu); 13C NMR (150 MHz, CDCl3) δ 176.7 (C=O), 113.1 (quaternary C), 102.9 (C-1), 88.9 (C-4), 85.8 (C-3), 81.4 (C-2), 63.7 (C-5), 38.8 (tBu; quaternary C), 27.0 (tBu), 26.6 (Me), 25.0 (Me). 5aa; TLC (Hexanes:EtOAc = 2:1) Rf = 0.26; 1H-NMR (600 MHz, CDCl3) δ 6.16 (d, J = 4.6 Hz, 1H, H-1), 4.82 (dd, J = 7.3, 4.6 Hz, 1H, H-2), 4.76 (dd, J = 7.3, 3.6 Hz, 1H, H-3), 4.28-4.26 (m, 1H, H-4), 3.85 (dd, J = 12.1, 3.1 Hz, 1H, H-5), 3.71 (dd, J = 12.1, 3.5 Hz, 1H, H-5), 1.57 (s, 3H, Me), 1.36 (s, 3H, Me), 1.25 (s, 9H, tBu); 13C NMR (150 MHz, CDCl3) δ 177.6 (C=O), 115.9 (quaternary C), 96.5 (C-1), 83.6 (C-4), 80.6 (C-2), 80.2 (C-3), 62.7 (C-5), 39.1 (tBu; quaternary C), 27.2 (tBu), 26.4 (Me), 25.3 (Me).
Figure S4 $^1$H NMR of 1-O-pivaloyl-2,3- O-isopropylidene-D-ribofuranoside (5αβ) in CDCl$_3$.

Figure S5 $^{13}$C NMR of 1-O-pivaloyl-2,3-O-isopropylidene-D-ribofuranoside (5αβ) in CDCl$_3$. 
**Figure S6** HMBC NMR of 1-O-pivaloyl-2,3-O-isopropylidene-D-ribofuranoside (5αβ) in CDCl$_3$.

**Figure S7** $^1$H NMR of 1-O-pivaloyl-2,3-O-isopropylidene-D-ribofuranoside (5αα) in CDCl$_3$. 

S6
Figure S8 $^{13}$C NMR of 1-O-pivaloyl-2,3-O-isopropylidene-D-ribofuranoside (5a) in CDCl$_3$.

1-O-Benzoyl-2,3-O-isopropylidene-D-ribofuranoside (5b)

To a solution of 4b$^4$ (3.18 g, 7.78 mmol) in dry THF (40 mL) was added triethylamine trihydrofluoride (1.52 mL, 9.34 mmol) at 0 °C and the mixture was stirred at room temperature overnight. The mixture was then diluted with EtOAc (100 mL) and washed with saturated aqueous NaHCO$_3$ (100 mL). The aqueous layer was extracted with EtOAc (70 mL). The combined organic extract was dried over Na$_2$SO$_4$ and concentrated. The crude was purified by column chromatography (Hexanes:EtOAc = 3:1) to give compound 5b (1.67 g, 73%). The anomeric mixture (β:α = 6:1) could be separated under these conditions as white solid for 5bβ (1.43 g, 63%) and colorless oil for 5bα (0.24 g, 10%). 5bβ; TLC (Hexanes:EtOAc = 2:1) $R_f$ = 0.31; $^1$H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl$_3$) δ 7.98-7.96 (m, 2H, Bz), 7.59-7.56 (m, 1H, Bz), 7.45-7.43 (m, 2H, Bz), 6.48 (s, 1H, H-1), 4.87 (d, $J = 6.0$ Hz, 1H, H-2), 4.83 (d, $J = 6.0$ Hz, 1H, H-3), 4.47 (t, $J = 5.5$ Hz, 1H, H-4), 3.75-3.68 (m, 2H, H-5), 1.53 (s, 3H, Me), 1.35 (s, 3H, Me); $^{13}$C NMR (150 MHz, CDCl$_3$) δ 165.0 (C=O), 133.8, 130.1, 129.7, 129.3, 128.7 (arom.), 113.2 (quaternary C), 103.4 (C-1), 89.0 (C-4), 85.7 (C-2), 81.3 (C-3), 63.6 (C-5), 26.5 (Me), 25.0 (Me). 5bα; TLC (Hexanes:EtOAc = 2:1) $R_f$ = 0.14; $^1$H-NMR (600 MHz, CDCl$_3$) δ 8.10-8.09 (m, 2H, Bz), 7.57-7.56 (m, 1H, Bz), 7.46-7.43 (m, 2H, Bz), 6.47 (d, $J = 4.5$ Hz, 1H, H-1), 4.91 (dd, $J = 7.1$, 4.5 Hz, 1H, H-2), 4.82 (dd, $J = 7.1$, 3.1 Hz, 1H, H-3), 4.49-4.47 (m, 1H, H-4), 3.91 (dd, $J = 12.1$, 2.9 Hz, 1H, H-5), 3.77 (dd, $J = 12.1$, 3.1 Hz, 1H, H-5), 1.41 (s, 3H, Me), 1.35 (s, 3H, Me); $^{13}$C NMR (150 MHz, CDCl$_3$) δ 165.4 (C=O), 133.4, 130.0, 129.9, 128.5 (arom.), 115.9 (quaternary C), 97.5 (C-1), 84.2 (C-4), 80.9 (C-2), 80.1 (C-3), 62.7 (C-5), 26.1 (Me), 25.3 (Me).
Figure S9 $^1$H NMR of 1-O-benzoyl-2,3-O-isopropylidene-D-ribofuranoside (5bβ) in CDCl$_3$.

Figure S10 $^{13}$C NMR of 1-O-benzoyl-2,3-O-isopropylidene-D-ribofuranoside (5bβ) in CDCl$_3$. 
Figure S11 HMBC NMR of 1-O-benzoyl-2,3-O-isopropylidene-D-ribofuranoside (5β) in CDCl$_3$.

Figure S12 $^1$H NMR of 1-O-benzoyl-2,3-O-isopropylidene-D-ribofuranoside (5α) in CDCl$_3$. 
To a solution of 4cβ (5.27 g, 15.2 mmol) in dry THF (80 mL) was added triethylamine trihydrofluoride (3.0 mL, 18.2 mmol) at 0 °C and the mixture was stirred at room temperature overnight. The mixture was then diluted with EtOAc (150 mL) and washed with saturated aqueous NaHCO₃ (150 mL). The aqueous layer was extracted with EtOAc (100 mL). The combined organic extracts were dried over Na₂SO₄ and concentrated. The crude was purified by column chromatography (Hexanes:EtOAc = 2:1) to give compound 5cβ as syrup (3.42 g, 97%). 5cβ; TLC (Hexanes:EtOAc = 1:1) Rₜ = 0.39; ¹H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 6.25 (s, 1H, H-1), 4.78 (d, J = 6.0 Hz, 1H, H-3), 4.70 (d, J = 6.0 Hz, 1H, H-2), 4.43 (t, J = 4.8 Hz, 1H, H-4), 3.72 (dd, J = 12.1, 4.8 Hz, 1H, H-5), 3.64 (dd, J = 12.1, 4.8 Hz, 1H, H-5), 2.09 (s, 3H, Ac), 1.51 (s, 3H, Me), 1.33 (s, 3H, Me); ¹³C NMR (150 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 169.2 (C=O), 113.1 (quaternary C), 103.0 (C-1), 89.1 (C-4), 85.7 (C-3), 81.2 (C-2), 63.7 (C-5), 26.6 (Me), 25.1 (Me), 21.4 (Ac).

**Figure S13** ¹³C NMR of 1-O-benzoyl-2,3-O-isopropylidene-D-ribofuranoside (5bα) in CDCl₃.
Figure S14 $^1$H NMR of 1-O-acetyl 2,3-O-isopropylidene-β-D-ribofuranoside (5cβ) in CDCl$_3$.

Figure S15 $^{13}$C NMR of 1-O-acetyl 2,3-O-isopropylidene-β-D-ribofuranoside (5cβ) in CDCl$_3$. 
Figure S16 HMBC NMR of 1-O-acetyl 2,3-O-isopropylidene-β-D-ribofuranoside (5cβ) in CDCl₃.

1′-O-Pivaloyl-2′,3′-O-isopropylidene-5′-O-orotyl-D-ribofuranoside (6a)
A slurry of orotic acid (86 mg, 0.55 mmol) and 1,1′-carbonyldiimidazole (107 mg, 0.66 mmol) in dry DMF (10 mL) was stirred at room temperature. As the reaction proceeded, slow CO₂ release was observed. After 16 h, the crude orotylimidazole was filtered, washed with acetone (10 mL), and dried under high vacuum. The crude orotylimidazole (225 mg), pre-dried pyridinium chloride (83 mg, 0.72 mmol) and the compound 5a (100 mg, 0.36 mmol) were then placed in dry acetonitrile (7 mL) and the reaction mixture was stirred overnight at room temperature. After filtration through Celite, the filtrate was concentrated and the residue was partitioned between H₂O (80 mL) and chloroform (80 mL). The aqueous layer was extracted with chloroform (2×50 mL) and combined organic extract was dried over Na₂SO₄. The crude product was absorbed onto silica while chloroform was evaporated, and purified by column chromatography (Hexanes:EtOAc = 1:2) to give compound 6a as white solid (134 mg, 90%). The anomeric mixture (β:α = 2:5) could be separated under these conditions. HRMS (ESI-TOF) calculated for C₁₈H₂₅N₂O₉ [MH]+ 413.1554, found 413.1550. 6aβ; TLC (Hexanes:EtOAc = 1:2) R_f = 0.36; ¹H-NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 10.76 (bs, 1H, NH), 9.50 (bs, 1H, NH), 6.47 (s, 1H, H-5), 6.26 (s, 1H, H-1'), 4.87 (d, J = 5.9 Hz, 1H, H-2'), 4.77 (d, J = 5.9 Hz, 1H, H-3'), 4.70 (dt, J = 14.3, 7.1 Hz, 1H, H-4'), 4.34-4.27 (m, 2H, H-5'), 1.60 (s, 3H, Me), 1.40 (s, 3H, Me), 1.21 (s, 9H, tBu); ¹³C NMR (150 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 176.0 (Piv; C=O), 162.3 (orot.; 6-C=O), 151.7 (orot.), 139.7 (orot.), 113.2 (quaternary C), 105.8 (C-5), 101.6 (C-1'), 84.6 (C-4'), 83.4 (C-2'), 81.6 (C-3'), 66.1 (C-5'), 38.2 (quaternary C of tBu), 26.4 (tBu), 25.8 (Me), 24.5 (Me). 6aa; TLC (Hexanes:EtOAc = 1:2) R_f = 0.25; ¹H-NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 9.90 (bs, 1H, NH), 9.80 (bs, 1H, NH), 6.44 (s, 1H, H-5), 6.17 (d, J = 4.4 Hz, 1H,
H-1'), 4.92 (dd, J = 6.8, 4.4 Hz, 1H, H-2'), 4.73 (dd, J = 6.8, 3.4 Hz, 1H, H-3'), 4.55 (dd, J = 13.1, 5.3 Hz, 1H, H-5'), 4.47-4.46 (m, 2H, H-4',5'), 1.59 (s, 3H, Me), 1.38 (s, 3H, Me), 1.25 (s, 9H, tBu); $^{13}$C NMR (150 MHz, CDCl$_3$) δ 177.4 (Piv; C=O), 163.8 (orot.), 160.1 (orot.; 6-C=O), 151.2 (orot.), 140.0 (orot.), 116.8 (quaternary C), 105.8 (C-5), 96.3 (C-1'), 80.3 (C-4'), 80.2 (C-2', C-3'), 66.1 (C-5'), 39.1 (quaternary C of tBu), 27.2 (tBu), 26.4 (Me), 25.4 (Me).

Figure S17 $^1$H NMR of 1'-O-pivaloyl-2',3'-O-isopropylidene-5'-O-orotyl-D-ribofuranoside (6aβ) in CDCl$_3$. 
Figure S18 $^{13}$C NMR of 1'-O-pivaloyl-2',3'-O-isopropylidene-5'-O-orotyl-D-ribofuranoside (6aβ) in CDCl$_3$.

Figure S19 $^1$H NMR of 1'-O-pivaloyl-2',3'-O-isopropylidene-5'-O-orotyl-D-ribofuranoside (6aα) in CDCl$_3$. 
Figure S20 $^{13}$C NMR of 1'-O-pivaloyl-2',3'-O-isopropylidene-5'-O-orotyl-D-ribofuranoside (6α) in CDCl$_3$.

Figure S21 HMBC NMR of 1'-O-pivaloyl-2',3'-O-isopropylidene-5'-O-orotyl-D-ribofuranoside (6α) in CDCl$_3$. 
A slurry of orotic acid (0.58 g, 3.74 mmol) and 1,1′-carbonyldiimidazole (0.72 g, 4.42 mmol) in dry DMF (30 mL) was stirred at room temperature. As the reaction proceeded, slow CO₂ release was observed. After 16 h, pre-dried pyridinium chloride (0.78 g, 6.80 mmol) and a solution of compound 5b (1.0 g, 3.40 mmol) in DMF (10 mL) were added to the crude mixture of orotylimidazole. After being stirred for 4h at room temperature, the mixture was partitioned between H₂O (100 mL) and chloroform (100 mL). The aqueous layer was extracted with chloroform (2×70 mL) and the combined organic extract was dried over Na₂SO₄. The crude product was absorbed onto silica while chloroform was evaporated and purified by column chromatography (Hexanes:EtOAc = 1:2) to give compound 6b as white solid (1.39 g, 94%). The anomeric mixture (β:α = 6:1) could be separated under these conditions. HRMS (ESI-TOF) calculated for C₂₀H₂₁N₂O₉ [MH]+ 433.1242, found 433.1253. **6bβ**; TLC (Hexanes:EtOAc = 1:2) Rf = 0.34; ¹H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 10.36 (bs, 1H, NH), 9.37 (bs, 1H, NH), 7.99-7.97 (m, 2H, Bz), 7.61-7.59 (m, 1H, Bz), 7.48-7.45 (m, 2H, Bz), 6.49 (s, 1H, H-1'), 6.43 (s, 1H, H-5'), 4.47-4.42 (m, 2H, H-2',3'), 4.76-4.74 (m, 1H, H-4'), 4.47-4.42 (m, 2H, H-5'), 1.61 (s, 3H, Me), 1.42 (s, 3H, Me); ¹³C NMR (150 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 164.9 (Bz; C=O), 162.9 (orot.), 159.6 (orot.; 6-C=O), 151.7 (orot.), 140.1 (orot.), 133.9, 129.8, 129.3, 128.8 (arom.), 113.9 (quaternary C), 106.2 (orot. C-5), 103.2 (C-1'), 85.4 (C-2'), 84.5 (C-4'), 81.9 (C-3'), 66.6 (C-5'), 26.5 (Me), 25.2 (Me). **6ba**; TLC (Hexanes:EtOAc = 1:2) Rf = 0.28; ¹H-NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 9.97 (bs, 1H, NH), 9.85 (bs, 1H, NH), 8.09-8.08 (m, 2H, Bz), 7.58-7.55 (m, 1H,
Bz), 7.45-7.43 (m, 2H, Bz), 6.49 (d, J = 4.4 Hz, 1H, H-1'), 6.47 (s, 1H, H-5), 5.01 (dd, J = 7.2, 4.4 Hz, 1H, H-2'), 4.79 (dd, J = 7.2, 3.5 Hz, 1H, H-3'), 4.68-4.66 (m, 1H, H-4'), 4.60 (dd, J = 11.9, 3.9 Hz, 1H, H-5'), 4.51 (dd, J = 11.9, 4.8 Hz, 1H, H-5'), 1.43 (s, 3H, Me), 1.36 (s, 3H, Me); $^{13}$C NMR (150 MHz, CDCl$_3$) δ 165.2 (Bz; C=O), 163.9 (orot.), 160.2 (orot.; 6-C=O), 151.3 (orot.), 140.0 (orot.), 133.5, 130.0, 129.7, 128.6 (arom.), 116.8 (quaternary C), 105.8 (orot.; C-5), 97.3 (C-1'), 80.8 (C-4'), 80.7 (C-2'), 80.2 (C-3'), 66.3 (C-5'), 26.2 (Me), 25.5 (Me).

Figure S23 $^1$H NMR of 1'-O-benzoyl-2',3'-O-isopropylidene-5'-O-orotyl-D-ribofuranoside (6bβ) in CDCl$_3$. 
**Figure S24** $^{13}$C NMR of 1’-O-benzyol-2’,3’-O-isopropylidene-5’-O-orotyl-D-ribofuranoside (6b$\beta$) in CDCl$_3$.

**Figure S25** $^1$H NMR of 1’-O-benzyol-2’,3’-O-isopropylidene-5’-O-orotyl-D-ribofuranoside (6b$\alpha$) in CDCl$_3$. 

S18
Figure S26 $^{13}$C NMR of 1'-O-benzoyl-2',3'-O-isopropylidene-5'-O-orotyl-D-ribofuranoside (6bα) in CDCl$_3$.

Figure S27 HMBC NMR of 1'-O-benzoyl-2',3'-O-isopropylidene-5'-O-orotyl-D-ribofuranoside (6bα) in CDCl$_3$. 
Figure S28 HRMS (ESI-TOF) of 1′-O-benzoyl-2′,3′-O-isopropylidene-5′-O-orotyl-D-ribofuranoside (6b).

1′-O-Acetyl-2′,3′-O-isopropylidene-5′-O-orotyl-D-ribofuranoside (6c)

From 5c; A slurry of orotic acid (2.37 g, 15.16 mmol) and 1,1′-carbonyldiimidazole (2.90 g, 17.91 mmol) in dry DMF (180 mL) was stirred at room temperature. As the reaction proceeded, slow CO₂ release was observed. After 16 h, pre-dried pyridinium chloride (3.18 g, 27.56 mmol) was added to the crude mixture of orotylimidazole and the resulting mixture was stirred for 10 min. A solution of compound 5c (3.20 g, 13.78 mmol) in DMF (20 mL) was then added. After being stirred overnight at room temperature, the mixture was partitioned between H₂O (200 mL) and chloroform (200 mL). The aqueous layer was extracted with chloroform (3 × 150 mL) and the combined organic extract was dried over Na₂SO₄. The crude product was absorbed onto silica while chloroform was evaporated and purified by column chromatography (Hexanes:EtOAc = 1:3) to give compound 6c as white solid (5.03 g, 98%).

From 9; Compound 9 (107 mg, 0.33 mmol) and DMAP (8 mg, 0.06 mmol) were placed in dry pyridine (3.3 mL). To this, acetic anhydride (62 µL, 0.65 mmol) was added at room temperature. After being stirred overnight at room temperature, the mixture was partitioned between chloroform (10 mL) and saturated aqueous NaHCO₃ (10 mL). The aqueous layer was extracted with chloroform (2 × 10 mL). The combined organic extract was dried over Na₂SO₄ and concentrated. The crude was purified by column chromatography (Hexanes:EtOAc = 1:3) to give compound 6c (77 mg, 64%). HRMS (ESI-TOF) calculated for C₁₅H₁₉N₂O₉ [MH]⁺ 371.1085, found 371.1083; TLC (Hexanes:EtOAc =
1:3) \( R_f = 0.24 \); \(^1\)H-NMR (600 MHz, CDCl\(_3\)) \( \delta \) 10.57 (bs, 1H, NH), 9.72 (bs, 1H, NH), 6.48 (t, \( J = 1.7 \text{ Hz}, 1\text{H, H-5} \)), 6.25 (s, 1H, H-1'), 4.85 (d, \( J = 5.9 \text{ Hz}, 1\text{H, H-3'} \)), 4.78 (d, \( J = 5.9 \text{ Hz}, 1\text{H, H-2'} \)), 4.67 (dd, \( J = 7.4, 5.9 \text{ Hz}, 1\text{H, H-4'} \)), 4.44 (dd, \( J = 11.5, 5.9 \text{ Hz}, 1\text{H, H-5'} \)), 4.30 (dd, \( J = 11.5, 7.4 \text{ Hz}, 1\text{H, H-5'} \)), 2.08 (s, 3H, Ac), 1.56 (s, 3H, Me), 1.38 (s, 3H, Me); \(^{13}\)C NMR (150 MHz, CDCl\(_3\)) \( \delta \) 169.3 (Ac; C=O), 163.2 (orot.), 159.6 (orot.; 6-C=O), 151.9 (orot.), 140.3 (orot.), 113.8 (quarternary C), 106.2 (C-5), 102.2 (C-1'), 85.2 (C-2'), 84.5 (C-4'), 81.8 (C-3'), 66.6 (C-5'), 26.5 (Me), 25.1 (Me), 21.3 (Ac).

**Figure S29** \(^1\)H NMR of 1'-O-acetyl-2',3'-O-isopropylidene-5'-O-orotyl-β-D-ribofuranoside (6cβ) in CDCl\(_3\).
Figure S30 \(^{13}\)C NMR of 1'-O-acetyl-2',3'-O-isopropylidene-5'-O-orotyl-\(\beta\)-D-ribofuranoside (6c\(\beta\)) in CDCl\(_3\).

Figure S31 HMBC NMR of 1'-O-acetyl-2',3'-O-isopropylidene-5'-O-orotyl-\(\beta\)-D-ribofuranoside (6c\(\beta\)) in CDCl\(_3\).
Figure S32 HRMS (ESI-TOF) of 1′-O-acetyl-2′,3′-O-isopropylidene-5′-O-orotyl-β-D-ribofuranoside.

2′,3′-O-Isopropylideneorotidine 5′-lactone (7)

**From 6c;** To a solution of compound 6c (2.26 g, 6.10 mmol) in dry acetonitrile (610 mL) was added bis(trimethylsilyl)acetamide (3.3 mL, 13.42 mmol) and the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 1 h. After the addition of trimethylsilyl trifluoromethanesulfonate (0.55 mL, 3.05 mmol), the reaction mixture was stirred at 50 °C for 2 days. The reaction was quenched by the addition of NaHCO₃ (0.4 g). After being stirred for 30 min, the mixture was filtered and concentrated. The crude was purified by column chromatography (CH₂Cl₂:Acetone = 4:1) to give compound 7 as white solid (1.43 g, 76%).

**From 15;** To a solution of compound 15 (193 mg, 0.40 mmol) in dry acetonitrile (40 mL) was added bis(trimethylsilyl)acetamide (0.44 mL, 1.76 mmol) and the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 1 h. After the addition of trimethylsilyl trifluoromethanesulfonate (72 µL, 0.40 mmol), the reaction mixture was stirred at 50 °C for 20 h. The reaction was quenched by the addition of NaHCO₃ (0.1 g). After being stirred for 30 min, the mixture was filtered and concentrated. The crude was purified by column chromatography (CH₂Cl₂:Acetone = 4:1) to give compound 7 as white solid (66 mg, 53%); HRMS (ESI-TOF) calculated for C₁₃H₁₅N₂O₇ [MH]⁺ 311.0874, found 311.0864. TLC (CH₂Cl₂:Acetone = 4:1) Rₚ = 0.53; ¹H-NMR (600 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ 5.75 (s, 1H, H-5), 5.73 (s, 1H, H-1′), 5.11 (d, J = 5.9 Hz, 1H, H-2′), 4.67 (dd, J = 10.4, 5.2 Hz, 1H, H-4′), 4.62 (d, J = 5.2 Hz, 1H, H-3′), 4.56 (dd, J = 10.4, 5.9 Hz, 1H, H-5′), 4.19-4.16 (m, 1H, H-5′), 1.43 (s, 3H, Me), 1.28 (s, 3H, Me); ¹³C NMR (150 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ 165.2 (orot.; 6-
C=O), 162.5 (orot.), 149.6 (orot.), 142.9 (orot.), 111.7 (quaternary C), 102.8 (C-5), 94.8 (C-1'), 86.2 (C-2'), 85.2 (C-4'), 79.6 (C-3'), 66.0 (C-5'), 26.1 (Me), 24.6 (Me).

Figure S33 $^1$H NMR of 2',3'-O-isopropylideneorotidine 5'-lactone (7) in DMSO-$d_6$.  

S24
Figure S34 $^{13}$C NMR of 2',3'-O-isopropylideneorotidine 5'-lactone (7) in DMSO-$d_6$.

Figure S35 HRMS (ESI-TOF) of 2',3'-O-isopropylideneorotidine 5'-lactone (7).
1'-Hydroxy-2',3'-O-isopropylidene-5'-O-orotyl-D-ribofuranoside (9)

A slurry of orotic acid (0.28 g, 1.8 mmol) and 1,1'-carbonyldiimidazole (0.34 g, 2.1 mmol) in dry DMF (10 mL) was stirred at room temperature. As the reaction proceeded, slow CO_2 release was observed. After 16 h, the crude orotylimidazole was filtered, washed with acetone (10 mL), and dried under high vacuum. The crude orotylimidazole (0.53 g), pre-dried pyridinium chloride (0.28 g, 2.4 mmol) and 2,3-O-isopropylidene-D-ribofuranoside (0.23 g, 1.2 mmol) were then placed in dry acetonitrile (20 mL) and the reaction mixture was stirred overnight at room temperature. After filtration through Celite, the filtrate was concentrated and the residue was partitioned between H_2O (80 mL) and chloroform (80 mL). The aqueous layer was extracted with chloroform (2×50 mL) and combined organic extract was dried over Na_2SO_4. The crude product was absorbed onto silica while chloroform was evaporated, and purified by column chromatography (Hexanes:EtOAc = 1:1) to give compound 9 as white solid (0.27 g, 68%). HRMS (ESI-TOF) calculated for C_{13}H_{17}N_2O_8 [MH]^+ 329.0979, found 329.0976. TLC (Hexanes:EtOAc = 1:3) R_f = 0.27; ^1H NMR (600 MHz, DMSO-d_6) δ 6.77 (bs, 1H, OH), 6.12 (d, J = 1.9 Hz, 1H, H-5), 5.26 (d, J = 3.3 Hz, 1H, H-1'), 4.87-4.83 (m, 1H, H-3'), 4.59-4.49 (m, 1H, H-2'), 4.35-4.26 (m, 3H, H-4',5',5''), 1.39 (s, 3H, Me), 1.26 (s, 3H, Me); ^13C NMR (150 MHz, DMSO-d_6) δ 163.8 (orot.), 159.9 (orot.; 6-C=O), 150.8 (orot.), 141.3 (orot.), 111.4 (quaternary C), 103.9 (C-5), 102.3 (C-1'), 85.7 (C-2'), 82.5 (C-3'), 81.6 (C-4'), 67.0 (C-5'), 26.4 (Me), 24.8 (Me).

**Figure S36** ^1H NMR of 1'-hydroxy-2',3'-O-isopropylidene-5'-O-orotyl-D-ribofuranoside (9) in DMSO-d_6.
Figure S37 $^{13}$C NMR of 1'-hydroxy-2',3'-O-isopropylidene-5'-O-orotyl-D-ribofuranoside (9) in DMSO-$d_6$.

Figure S38 HRMS (ESI-TOF) of 1'-hydroxy-2',3'-O-isopropylidene-5'-O-orotyl-D-ribofuranoside (9).
**Orotidine methyl ester (10)**

**Method A** To a solution of compound 7 (1.42 g, 4.57 mmol) in anhydrous MeOH (45 mL) was added 0.2 eq of 1 M NaOMe in MeOH (0.92 mL, 0.92 mmol) and the mixture was stirred at room temperature overnight. While the mixture was concentrated, the residue was absorbed onto silica and purified by column chromatography (CH$_2$Cl$_2$:Acetone = 3:1→1:1) to give 2′,3′-O-isopropylideneorotidine methyl ester as white foam (1.42 g, 91%). HRMS (ESI-TOF) calculated for 2′,3′-O-isopropylideneorotidine methyl ester, C$_{14}$H$_{19}$N$_2$O$_8$ [MH]$^+$ 343.1136, found 343.1147. TLC (CH$_2$Cl$_2$:Acetone = 4:1) R$_f$ = 0.29; $^1$H-NMR (600 MHz, CDCl$_3$) δ 9.91 (bs, 1H, NH), 6.12 (s, 1H, H-5), 5.82 (d, $J$ = 2.4 Hz, 1H, H-1′), 5.22 (dd, $J$ = 6.6, 2.4 Hz, 1H, H-2′), 4.96 (dd, $J$ = 6.6, 4.7 Hz, 1H, H-3′), 4.18-4.16 (m, 1H, H-4′), 3.95 (s, 3H, OMe), 3.88 (dd, $J$ = 12.1, 3.2 Hz, 1H, H-5′), 3.78 (dd, $J$ = 12.1, 4.7 Hz, 1H, H-5′), 1.54 (s, 3H, Me), 1.35 (s, 3H, Me); $^{13}$C NMR (150 MHz, CDCl$_3$) δ 162.1 (orot.), 161.8 (orot.; 6-C=O), 150.8 (orot.), 145.1 (orot.), 114.7 (quaternary C), 106.7 (orot.; C-5), 93.8 (C-1′), 87.8 (C-4′), 84.2 (C-2′), 80.2 (C-3′), 62.6 (C-5′), 54.2 (OMe), 27.3 (Me), 25.4 (Me).

2′,3′-O-isopropylideneorotidine methyl ester (1.34 g, 3.91 mmol) was then treated with aqueous 60% trifluoroacetic acid (v/v, 15mL) at 0 ºC and the mixture was stirred at 4 ºC overnight. The mixture was further stirred at room temperature for 5h. The volatiles were then co-evaporated with EtOH (3×20 mL) and the residue was absorbed onto silica and purified by column chromatography (CH$_2$Cl$_2$:MeOH = 20:1→10:1) to give compound 10 as white foam (0.94 g, 80%).

**Method B** The compound 7 (173 mg, 0.56 mmol) and In(OTf)$_3$ (3 mg, 1 mol%) were placed in a Biotage microwave process tube with a stir-bar, and 3 mL of CH$_2$CN/H$_2$O (9:1, v/v) was added. The resulting mixture was heated under microwave conditions at 120 ºC for 30 min. After being concentrated, the residue was taken up into CH$_2$Cl$_2$ (5 mL) and MeOH (2 mL). Then, Si-Amine (20 mg) was added to remove metal residues. The mixture was stirred for 10 min, filtered and the filtrate was concentrated to dryness. The residue was dissolved in anhydrous MeOH (20 mL) and 1M NaOMe (0.11 mL) was added. The mixture was stirred at room temperature overnight. While the mixture was concentrated, the residue was absorbed onto silica and purified by column chromatography (CH$_2$Cl$_2$:MeOH = 20:1) to give compound 10 as white foam (112 mg, 67% over two steps). HRMS (ESI-TOF) calculated for 10, C$_{11}$H$_{15}$N$_2$O$_8$ [MH]$^+$ 303.0823, found 303.0822. TLC (CH$_2$Cl$_2$:MeOH = 20:1) R$_f$ = 0.20; $^1$H-NMR (600 MHz, DMSO-$_d_6$) δ 5.96 (d, $J$ = 2.2 Hz, 1H, H-5), 5.38 (d, $J$ = 4.3 Hz, 1H, H-1′), 5.17 (br s, 1H, OH), 4.93 (br s, 1H, OH), 4.69 (br s, 1H, OH), 4.45 (dd, $J$ = 6.2, 4.3 Hz, 1H, H-2′), 3.93 (t, $J$ = 6.2 Hz, 1H, H-3′), 3.85 (s, 3H, OMe), 3.68-3.65 (m, 1H, H-4′), 3.57 (dd, $J$ = 11.7, 3.9 Hz, 1H, H-5′), 3.41 (dd, $J$ = 11.7, 6.5 Hz, 1H, H-5′), $^{13}$C NMR (150 MHz, DMSO-$_d_6$) δ 163.0 (orot.; 6-C=O), 162.8 (orot.), 150.5 (orot.), 146.4 (orot.), 104.7 (C-5), 93.9 (C-1′), 85.4 (C-4′), 72.0 (C-2′), 69.8 (C-3′), 62.1 (C-5′), 54.4 (OMe).
Figure S39 $^1$H NMR of orotidine methyl ester (10) in DMSO-$d_6$.

Figure S40 $^{13}$C NMR of orotidine methyl ester (10) in DMSO-$d_6$. 
Orotidine (1)

Compound 10 (101 mg, 0.334 mmol) was dissolved in CH$_3$CN/H$_2$O (1:1, v/v, 6 mL) and crushed NaOH (27 mg, 0.668 mmol) was added at 0 °C. The reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature overnight. The pH was adjusted with IR-120 (H$^+$) to pH 3 (pH paper which was pre-wet by H$_2$O used). After filtration, the filtrate was concentrated to dryness without heating to give orotidine 1 (103.6 mg, quantitative yield). HRMS (ESI-TOF) in negative mode calculated for C$_{10}$H$_{11}$N$_2$O$_8$ [M-H]$^-$ 287.0521, found 287.0524. TLC (iPrOH:H$_2$O:NH$_4$OH = 17:2:1) $R_f$ = 0.42; $^1$H-NMR (600 MHz, D$_2$O) $\delta$ 5.77 (s, 1H, H-5), 5.55 (d, $J$ = 3.5 Hz, 1H, H-1'), 4.74 (dd, $J$ = 6.7, 3.5 Hz, 1H, H-2'), 4.35 (t, $J$ = 6.7 Hz, 1H, H-3'), 3.95 (td, $J$ = 6.7, 3.0 Hz, 1H, H-4'), 3.88 (dd, $J$ = 12.4, 3.0 Hz, 1H, H-5'), 3.76 (dd, $J$ = 12.4, 6.7 Hz, 1H, H-5'); $^{13}$C NMR (151 MHz, D$_2$O) $\delta$ 166.8, 165.7, 154.4, 150.7, 98.1, 94.1, 83.2, 71.5, 68.6, 61.0.

Figure S41 HRMS (ESI-TOF) of orotidine methyl ester (10).
**Figure S42** $^1$H NMR of orotidine (1) in D$_2$O.

**Figure S43** $^1$H NMR comparison of synthesized orotidine (1) with commercially available orotidine (Sigma-Aldrich) in D$_2$O.
Figure S44 $^{13}$C NMR comparison of synthesized orotidine (1) with commercially available orotidine (Sigma-Aldrich) in D$_2$O.

Figure S45 HRMS (ESI-TOF) of orotidine (1).
**N(3)-(benzoyl)-methyl orotate (11)**

Methyl orotate\(^7\) (3.40g, 20.0 mmol) was placed in CH\(_3\)CN/(iPr)\(_2\)NEt (200 mL, 5:2, v/v), and benzoyl chloride (5.1 mL, 44.0 mmol) was added dropwise at 0 °C. The mixture was then stirred at room temperature overnight to give N(1), N(3)-dibenzoyl derivative. After concentrated, the residue was dissolved in EtOAc (100 mL) and stirred with 0.25 M K\(_2\)CO\(_3\) in dioxane/H\(_2\)O (100 mL, 1:1, v/v) for 5h. The mixture was extracted with EtOAc (2×150 mL), dried over Na\(_2\)SO\(_4\) and concentrated. The crude was purified by column chromatography (Hexanes:EtOAc = 5:1→1:1) to give compound 11 as light brown solid (2.80 g, 51.0%). HRMS (ESI-TOF) calculated for C\(_{13}\)H\(_{11}\)N\(_2\)O\(_5\) [MH]\(^+\) 275.0662, found 275.0662. TLC (Hexanes:EtOAc = 2:1) R\(_f\) = 0.11; \(^1\)H-NMR (600 MHz, CDCl\(_3\)) \(\delta\) 8.60 (bs, NH), 7.95-7.93 (m, 2H), 7.69-7.66 (m, 1H), 7.53-7.50 (m, 2H), 6.50 (s, 1H), 4.00 (s, 3H); \(^{13}\)C NMR (150 MHz, CDCl\(_3\)) \(\delta\) 168.0, 162.4, 160.5, 148.8, 139.3, 135.6, 131.2, 130.6, 129.4, 105.1, 54.4.

![Figure S46](image)

**Figure S46** \(^1\)H NMR of N(3)-(benzoyl)-methyl orotate (11) in CDCl\(_3\).
**Figure S47** $^{13}$C NMR of N(3)-(benzoyl)-methyl orotate (11) in CDCl$_3$.

**Figure S48** HRMS (ESI-TOF) of N(3)-(benzoyl)-methyl orotate (11) in CDCl$_3$. 

S34
N(1)-(benzoyl)-methyl orotate
For comparison purpose, N(1)-(benzoyl)-methyl orotate was synthesized according to the known procedure for the synthesis of N(1)-benzoyluracil. To a suspension of methyl orotate (116 mg, 0.68 mmol) in CH$_3$CN/pyridine (6 mL, 5:1, v/v) was added benzoyl chloride (83 µL, 0.72 mmol) dropwise at 0 °C. The mixture was then stirred at room temperature for 3h. After concentrated, the residue was partitioned between EtOAc (10 mL) and H$_2$O (10 mL). The aqueous layer was extracted with EtOAc (2×10 mL). The combined organic layer was dried over Na$_2$SO$_4$ and concentrated. The crude was purified by column chromatography (Hexanes:EtOAc = 5:1→1:1) to give N(1)-(benzoyl)-methyl orotate as white solid (21 mg, 25% based on the recovery of 63.9 mg unreacted starting material) and compound 11 (26 mg, 31% based on the recovery of unreacted starting material). TLC for N(1)-(benzoyl)-methyl orotate (Hexanes:EtOAc = 2:1) R$_f$ = 0.17; $^1$H-NMR (600 MHz, CDCl$_3$) δ 8.97 (bs, NH), 7.94-7.91 (m, 2H), 7.68-7.64 (m, 1H), 7.54-7.49 (m, 2H), 6.49 (s, 1H), 3.83 (s, 3H); $^{13}$C NMR (150 MHz, CDCl$_3$) δ 169.0, 162.0, 161.0, 149.4, 143.1, 135.0, 132.5, 130.4, 129.2, 108.4, 54.2.

Figure S49 $^1$H NMR of N(1)-(benzoyl)-methyl orotate in CDCl$_3$. 
Figure S50 $^{13}$C NMR of N(1)-(benzoyl)-methyl orotate in CDCl$_3$. 
Figure S51 UV absorption spectra of a) N(3)-(benzoyl)-methyl orotate 11, b) N(1)-(benzoyl)-methyl orotate and c) N(1),N(3)-(dibenzoyl)-methyl orotate in MeOH (the position of benzoyl group at the N(3) position in 11 was confirmed by the comparison with the wavelength of orotate moiety of N(1)-benzoylated and N(1),N(3)-dibenzoylated derivatives. The orotate moiety of 11 showed higher wavelength ($\lambda_{\text{max}}$=286) than those of N(1)-benzoylated derivative ($\lambda_{\text{max}}$=272) and N(1),N(3)-dibenzoylated derivative ($\lambda_{\text{max}}$=267) due to the electron delocalization resulting in lower transition energy. The UV $\lambda_{\text{max}}$ of 11 is similar to that of N(3) substituted orotidine (isoorotidine 14, $\lambda_{\text{max}}$=281). See page S45, figure S64).
N(3)-(2',3',5'-tri-O-benzoyl-β-D-ribofuranosyl)-methyl orotate (12)

To a solution of 1-O-Ac-2,3,5-tri-O-Bz-β-D-ribofuranose (103 mg, 0.20 mmol) and N(3)-(benzoyl)-methyl orotate 11 (60.3 mg, 0.22 mmol) in dry CH₃CN (10 mL) was added bis(trimethylsilyl)acetamide (54 µL, 0.22 mmol) at room temperature and the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 1h. After the addition of trimethylsilyl trifluoromethanesulfonate (40 µL, 0.22 mmol), the reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature overnight. The reaction was quenched by the addition of NaHCO₃ (50 mg) and concentrated. The residue was partitioned between H₂O (10 mL) and EtOAc (10 mL). The aqueous layer was extracted with EtOAc (2×10 mL). The combined organic extract was dried over Na₂SO₄ and concentrated. The crude was purified by column chromatography (Hexanes:EtOAc = 2:1→CH₂Cl₂:Acetone = 20:1) to give compound 12 as white foam (88 mg, 72%). HRMS (ESI-TOF) calculated for C₃₂H₂₇N₂O₁₁ [MH]⁺ 615.1609, found 615.1609.

TLC (CH₂Cl₂:Acetone = 20:1) Rf = 0.22; ¹H-NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.23 (br, NH), 8.09-8.06 (m, 2H), 7.98-7.95 (m, 2H), 7.91-7.87 (m, 2H), 7.55-7.48 (m, 3H), 7.41-7.29 (m, 6H), 6.57 (d, J = 2.4 Hz, 1H, H-1'), 6.43 (s, 1H, H-5), 6.16 (dd, J = 6.7, 2.4 Hz, 1H, H-2'), 6.12 (dd, J = 8.1, 6.7 Hz, 1H, H-3'), 4.77 (dd, J = 11.8, 3.6 Hz, 1H, H-5'), 4.73-4.67 (m, 1H, H-4'), 4.77 (dd, J = 11.8, 5.9 Hz, 1H, H-5'), 3.99 (s, 3H); ¹³C NMR (150 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 166.4, 165.6, 165.3, 162.3, 160.6, 149.8, 138.4, 133.6, 133.5, 133.2, 130.0, 129.9, 129.9, 129.8, 129.2, 128.5, 128.5, 128.4, 104.9, 86.9, 79.4, 73.9, 71.4, 64.1, 54.2.

Figure S52 ¹H NMR of N(3)-(2',3',5'-tri-O-benzoyl-β-D-ribofuranosyl)-methyl orotate (12) in CDCl₃.
**Figure S53** NOESY NMR of N(3)-(2',3',5'-tri-O-benzoyl-\(\beta\)-D-ribofuranosyl)-methyl orotate (12) in CDCl₃.

**Figure S54** \(^{13}\)C APT NMR of N(3)-(2',3',5'-tri-O-benzoyl-\(\beta\)-D-ribofuranosyl)-methyl orotate (12) in CDCl₃.
Isoorotidine methyl ester (13)

To a solution of compound 12 (100 mg, 0.163 mmol) in dry MeOH (8 mL) was added 1 M NaOMe in MeOH (0.1 mL) at room temperature. After stirring overnight at room temperature, the pH of mixture was adjusted to 7 by the addition of IR-120 (H⁺) (pH paper which was pre-wet by H₂O used). The mixture was filtered and the filtrate was concentrated. The residue was purified by column chromatography (CH₂Cl₂:MeOH = 20:1) to give compound 13 as white foam (45 mg, 92%). HRMS (ESI-TOF) calculated for C₁₁H₁₂N₂O₈ [MH]⁺ 303.0823, found 303.0824. TLC (CH₂Cl₂:MeOH = 20:1) Rₚ = 0.23; ¹H-NMR (600 MHz, DMSO-d₆ with D₂O) δ 6.15 (s, 1H, H-5), 6.02 (dd, J = 3.7 Hz, 1H, H-1'), 4.45 (dd, J = 6.3, 3.7 Hz, 1H, H-2'), 4.08 (t, J = 6.3 Hz, 1H, H-3'), 3.81 (s, 3H), 3.69 (td, J = 6.3, 3.4 Hz, 1H, H-4'), 3.59 (dd, J = 11.9, 3.4 Hz, 1H, H-5'), 3.41 (dd, J = 11.9, 6.3 Hz, 1H, H-5'); ¹³C NMR (150 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ 162.7 (orot.; 6-C=O), 160.6 (orot.), 150.3 (orot.), 140.4 (orot.), 103.1 (C-5), 87.8 (C-1'), 84.5 (C-4'), 70.9 (C-2'), 70.2 (C-3'), 62.3 (C-5'), 53.6 (OMe).

Figure S55 HRMS (ESI-TOF) of N(3)-(2',3',5'-tri-O-benzoyl-β-D-ribofuranosyl)-methyl orotate (12).
**Figure S56** $^1$H NMR of isoorotidine methyl ester (13) in DMSO-$d_6$.

**Figure S57** $^1$H NMR comparison of orotidine methyl ester (10) with isoorotidine methyl ester (13) in DMSO-$d_6$. 
Figure S58 $^{13}$C NMR of isoorotidine methyl ester (13) in DMSO-$d_6$.

Figure S59 HRMS (ESI-TOF) of isoorotidine methyl ester (13).
Isoorotidine (14)

Compound 13 (59 mg, 0.195 mmol) was dissolved in CH₃CN/H₂O (1:1, v/v, 3 mL) and crushed NaOH (16 mg, 0.400 mmol) was added at 0 °C. The reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature overnight. The pH was adjusted with IR-120 (H⁺) to pH 4 (pH paper which was pre-wet by H₂O used). After filtration, the filtrate was concentrated to dryness without heating to give isoorotidine 14 (60.5 mg, quantitative yield). HRMS (ESI-TOF) in negative mode calculated for C₁₀H₁₁N₂O₈ [M-H]⁻ 287.0521, found 287.0523. TLC (iPrOH:H₂O:NH₄OH = 17:2:1) R_f = 0.30; ¹H-NMR (600 MHz, D₂O) δ 6.25 (d, J = 3.4 Hz, 1H, H-1’), 6.23 (s, 1H, H-5), 4.75 (dd, J = 6.7, 3.4 Hz, 1H, H-2’), 4.44 (t, J = 6.7 Hz, 1H, H-3’), 3.98 (dt, J = 6.7, 3.0 Hz, 1H, H-4’), 3.89 (dd, J = 12.3, 3.0 Hz, 1H, H-5’), 3.75 (dd, J = 12.3, 6.7 Hz, 1H, H-5’); ¹³C NMR (151 MHz, D₂O) δ 165.5, 164.3, 151.1, 146.1, 100.7, 87.4, 82.9, 70.9, 69.1, 61.1.

Figure S60 ¹H NMR of isoorotidine (14) in D₂O.
**Figure S61** $^1$H NMR comparison of orotidine (1) with isoorotidine (14) in D$_2$O.

**Figure S62** $^{13}$C NMR of isoorotidine (14) in D$_2$O.
Figure S63 HRMS (ESI-TOF) of isoorotidine (14).

Figure S64 UV absorption spectra of commercially available orotidine (Sigma-Aldrich, Cat. No. 090505, $\lambda_{\text{max}} = 265$ nm), synthesized orotidine 1 ($\lambda_{\text{max}} = 265$ nm) and isoorotidine 14 ($\lambda_{\text{max}} = 281$ nm) taken in $\text{H}_2\text{O}$. 
1′,5′-O-Diorotyl-2′,3′-O-isopropylidene-D-ribofuranoside (15)

A slurry of orotic acid (2.54 g, 15.77 mmol) and 1,1′-carbonyldiimidazole (2.56 g, 15.77 mmol) in dry DMF (80 mL) was stirred at room temperature. As the reaction proceeded, slow CO₂ release was observed. After 16 h, pre-dried pyridinium chloride⁶ (3.04 g, 26.30 mmol) and a solution of compound 8 (1.0 g, 5.26 mmol) in DMF (20 mL) were added to the crude mixture of orotylimidazole. The mixture was stirred at room temperature overnight. After filtration through Celite, the filtrate was concentrated. The residue was absorbed onto silica and purified by column chromatography (100% EtOAc → CH₂Cl₂:MeOH = 20:1) to give compound 15 as white solid (2.13 g, 87%). HRMS (ESI-TOF) calculated for C₁₈H₁₉N₄O₁₁ [MH]+ 467.1045, found 467.1046. TLC (CH₂Cl₂:MeOH = 20:1) R_f = 0.19; ¹H NMR (600 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ 6.16 (s, 1H), 6.12 (s, 1H), 6.06 (s, 1H), 5.06-5.01 (m, 1H), 4.99-4.94 (m, 1H), 4.61 (t, J = 6.6 Hz, 1H), 4.44 (dd, J = 11.7, 7.6 Hz, 1H), 4.36 (dd, J = 11.8, 5.7 Hz, 1H), 1.44 (s, 3H), 1.31 (s, 3H); ¹³C NMR (150 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ 163.7, 163.6, 159.8, 158.8, 150.9, 150.8, 141.0, 140.9, 112.2, 104.3, 104.0, 103.6, 85.2, 84.2, 80.4, 65.8, 26.2, 24.7.

Figure S65 ¹H NMR of 1′,5′-O-diorotyl-2′,3′-O-isopropylidene-D-ribofuranoside (15) in DMSO-d₆.
Figure S66 $^{13}$C NMR of 1',5'-O-diorotyl-2',3'-O-isopropylidene-D-ribofuranoside (15) in DMSO-$d_6$.
Supplementary References