# Alkaloids from the Traditional Chinese Medicine ChanSu: Synthesis-enabled structural reassignment of bufopyramide to bufoserotonin C<sup>†</sup>

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## **SUPPORTING INFORMATION**

## Contents

## Page

- **3-12** Experimental procedures
- **13** Table S1 NMR data for synthetic bufoserotonin C (6) and authentic bufoserotonin C
- 14 References
- **15** <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectrum of **3**
- $16 \qquad {}^{13}C \text{ NMR spectrum of } \mathbf{3}$
- 17 <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectrum of 4
- $18 \qquad {}^{13}C \text{ NMR spectrum 4}$
- **19** NOESY spectrum of **4**
- **20**<sup>1</sup>H NMR spectrum of**5**
- **21**<sup>13</sup>C NMR spectrum of**5**
- 22-23 NOESY spectrum of 5
- 24 <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectrum of putative bufopyramide (1)
- **25**  $^{13}$ C NMR spectrum of putative bufopyramide (1)
- 26 NOESY spectrum of putative bufopyramide (1)
- 27 HMBC spectrum of putative bufopyramide (1)
- **28** <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectrum of **7**
- **29** $\qquad {}^{13}C \text{ NMR spectrum of 7}$
- **30** <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectrum of **8**
- **31**  $^{13}$ C NMR spectrum of **8**
- **32** <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectrum of **9**
- $33 \qquad {}^{13}C \text{ NMR spectrum of } 9$
- $^{1}$ H NMR spectrum of 10
- $35 \qquad ^{13}C NMR \text{ spectrum of } 10$
- <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectrum of N-{5-acetyl-1-[2-(5-isopropoxyindol-3-yl)ethyl]-pyrrol-3-yl}acetamide (S1)
- 37 <sup>13</sup>C NMR spectrum of N-{5-acetyl-1-[2-(5-isopropoxyindol-3-yl)ethyl]-pyrrol-3-yl}acetamide (S1)
- **38** <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectrum (DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>) of synthetic bufoserotonin C (**6**)
- **39**  $^{13}$ C NMR spectrum (DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>) of synthetic bufoserotonin C (6)
- **40** COSY spectrum (DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>) of synthetic bufoserotonin C (**6**)
- 41 HSQC spectrum (DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>) of synthetic bufoserotonin C (6)
- 42 <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectrum (pyridine- $d_5$ ) of synthetic bufoserotonin C (6)
- **43**  $^{13}$ C NMR spectrum (pyridine-d<sub>5</sub>) of synthetic bufoserotonin C (6)
- 44 COSY spectrum (pyridine- $d_5$ ) of synthetic bufoserotonin C (6)
- **45** HSQC spectrum (pyridine- $d_5$ ) of synthetic bufoserotonin C (6)
- 46 HMBC spectrum (pyridine- $d_5$ ) of synthetic bufoserotonin C (6)

#### General

Commercially available reagents were used throughout without purification unless otherwise stated. Anhydrous solvents were used as supplied. Tetrahydrofuran was distilled from sodium benzophenone ketyl under nitrogen atmosphere. Dichloromethane was distilled from calcium hydride under a nitrogen atmosphere. Ether refers to diethyl ether. All reactions were routinely carried out in oven-dried glassware under a nitrogen or argon atmosphere unless otherwise stated. Analytical thin layer chromatography was performed using silica plates and compounds were visualized at 254 and/or 360 nm ultraviolet irradiation followed by staining with either alkaline permanganate or ethanolic vanillin solution. Infrared spectra were obtained using a Perkin Elmer spectrum One Fourier Transform Infrared spectrometer as thin films between sodium chloride plates. Absorption maxima are expressed in wavenumbers (cm<sup>-1</sup>). Melting points were recorded on an Electrothermal melting point apparatus and are uncorrected. NMR spectra were recorded as indicated on either a spectrometer operating at 400 MHz for <sup>1</sup>H nuclei and 100 MHz for <sup>13</sup>C nuclei or on a spectrometer operating at 500 MHz and 125 MHz for <sup>1</sup>H and <sup>13</sup>C nuclei, respectively. Chemical shifts are reported in parts per million (ppm) relative to the tetramethylsilane peak recorded as  $\delta 0.00$  ppm in CDCl<sub>3</sub>/ TMS solvent, or the residual chloroform ( $\delta$  7.26 ppm), DMSO ( $\delta$  2.50 ppm) or methanol ( $\delta$ 3.31 ppm) peaks. The <sup>13</sup>C NMR values were referenced to the residual chloroform ( $\delta$  77.1 ppm), DMSO ( $\delta$  39.5 ppm) or methanol ( $\delta$  49.0 ppm) peaks. <sup>13</sup>C NMR values are reported as chemical shift  $\delta$ , multiplicity and assignment. <sup>1</sup>H NMR shift values are reported as chemical shift  $\delta$ , relative integral, multiplicity (s, singlet; d, doublet; t, triplet; q, quartet; m, multiplet), coupling constant (J in Hz) and assignment. Assignments are made with the aid of DEPT 135, COSY, NOESY, HMBC and HSQC experiments. High resolution mass spectra were obtained by electrospray ionization in positive ion mode at a nominal accelerating voltage of 70 eV on a microTOF mass spectrometer.

#### 2-Methylpyrrole-3-carboxylic acid (3)



To a stirred solution of ethyl 2-methyl-pyrrole-3-carboxylate (0.494 g, 3.23 mmol) in methanol (24 mL) and water (5 mL), was added a solution of potassium hydroxide (7.96 g, 0.142 mol) in methanol (25 mL) slowly. The resulting solution was heated to reflux for 16 h, before removal of the methanol *in vacuo*. The resulting aqueous solution was neutralised with 10% aq. HCl, then acidified to ~pH 4 with acetic acid. The acidic solution was then extracted exhaustively with dichloromethane and the combined organic extracts were dried using Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>, filtered, then concentrated *in vacuo* to afford the *title compound* (308 mg, 2.46 mmol, 76%) as an orange/brown solid without further purification. **Mp**: 185 – 190 °C; **HRMS** Found:  $[M + Na]^+$ , 148.0373,  $[C_6H_7NO_2 + Na^+]$  requires 148.0369; **IR** (neat): 3295, 2921, 2852, 1635, 1479, 1336, 1279, 1193, 1144, 897 cm<sup>-1</sup>; <sup>1</sup>**H NMR** (400 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>):  $\delta_H = 11.45$  (1 H, br s, COOH), 11.07 (1 H, br s, NH), 6.56 (1 H, t, *J* = 2.8, ArH), 6.28 (1 H, t, *J* = 2.8, ArH), 2.38 (3 H, s, Me); <sup>13</sup>**C NMR** (100 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>):  $\delta_C = 166.4$ , 134.4, 115.9 (CH), 110.5 (CH), 109.7, 12.7 (Me).

#### N-3-[2-(5-Methoxy-3-indolyl)ethyl]-2-methyl-3-pyrrolecarboxamide (4)



To a stirred solution of 5-MT hydrochloride (100 mg, 0.442 mmol) in dichloromethane (8 mL), was added pyrrole **3** (50 mg, 0.400 mmol), 1-[bis(dimethylamino)methylene]-1*H*-1,2,3-

triazolo[4,5-b]pyridinium 3-oxid hexafluorophosphate (HATU) (160 mg, 0.421 mmol), and N.N-diisopropylethylamine (0.175 mL, 1.00 mmol). The resulting solution was stirred at room temperature for 20 h, before diluting with dichloromethane (20 mL) and 10% aq. HCl (30 mL). The organic layer was separated and washed with sat. sodium bicarbonate solution  $(4 \times 20 \text{ mL})$ . The combined aqueous layers were then extracted with dichloromethane  $(3 \times 10 \text{ mL})$ mL) and the combined organic extracts were dried using  $Na_2SO_4$ , filtered, then concentrated in vacuo. The crude product was purified by flash chromatography eluting with ethyl acetate - hexanes (4:1) to afford the *title compound* (76 mg, 0.256 mmol, 64%) as a cream coloured solid. **Mp**:  $184 - 189 \,^{\circ}\text{C}$ ; **HRMS** Found:  $[M + Na]^+$ , 320.1367,  $[C_{17}H_{19}N_3O_2 + Na^+]$  requires 320.1369; IR (neat): 3377, 1602, 1572, 1530, 1483, 1440, 1215, 830 cm<sup>-1</sup>; <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, acetone-d<sub>6</sub>):  $\delta_{\rm H} = 10.07$  (1 H, br s, NH), 9.83 (1 H, br s, NH), 7.26 (1 H, d, J = 8.8, ArH), 7.16 (1 H, d, J = 2.4, ArH), 7.15 – 7.14 (1 H, m, ArH), 6.95 (1 H, br s, NH), 6.74 (1 H, dd, J = 8.8, 2.4, ArH), 6.56 (1 H, t, J = 2.7, ArH), 6.36 (1 H, t, J = 2.7, ArH), 3.77 (3 H, s, OMe), 3.62 - 3.57 (2 H, m, CH<sub>2</sub>), 2.97 (2 H, t, J = 7.2, CH<sub>2</sub>), 2.50 (3 H, s, Me); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>):  $\delta_C$  = 152.9, 139.6, 131.6, 131.4, 127.7, 123.1 (CH), 115.4, 115.1 (CH), 112.1, 111.9 (CH), 111.0 (CH), 107.0 (CH), 100.3 (CH), 55.3 (OMe), 39.3 (CH<sub>2</sub>), 25.7 (CH<sub>2</sub>), 12.6 (Me).

#### *N*-3-Acetyl-*N*-3-[2-(5-methoxy-3-indolyl)ethyl]-2-methyl-3-pyrrolecarboxamide (5)



To a stirred solution of **4** (48 mg, 0.162 mmol) in dichloromethane (5 mL), was added triethylamine (0.025 mL, 0.179 mmol) and acetyl chloride (0.013 mL, 0.183 mmol). The

resulting solution was then heated to 30 °C and stirred for 2.5 h. The solution was then cooled to room temperature, diluted with dichloromethane (10 mL) and washed with sat. sodium bicarbonate solution (10 mL) and water (3 x 10 mL). The combined aqueous layers were then extracted with dichloromethane (3 x 10 mL). The combined organic extracts were dried using Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>, filtered, then concentrated *in vacuo*. The crude product was purified by flash chromatography eluting with ethyl acetate – hexanes (3:2) to afford the *title compound* (21 mg, 0.0619 mmol, 38% (44%brsm)) as a yellow oil. **HRMS** Found:  $[M + H]^+$ , 340.1668,  $[C_{19}H_{21}N_3O_3 + H^+]$  requires 340.1656; **IR** (neat): 3309, 2926, 1635, 1438, 1367, 1348, 1265, 1212, 1171, 1136, 989, 727 cm<sup>-1</sup>; <sup>1</sup>**H NMR** (400 MHz, acetone-d<sub>6</sub>):  $\delta_{\rm H} = 10.48$  (1 H, br s, NH), 9.80 (1 H, br s, NH), 7.23 (1 H, d, *J* = 8.8, ArH), 7.06 – 7.03 (2 H, m, 2 x ArH), 6.73 – 6.69 (2 H, m, 2 x ArH), 6.29 – 6.28 (1 H, m, ArH), 4.06 – 4.02 (2 H, m, CH<sub>2</sub>), 3.76 (3 H, s, OMe), 2.98 – 2.94 (2 H, m, CH<sub>2</sub>), 2.36 (3 H, s, Me), 2.12 (3 H, s, Me); <sup>13</sup>C **NMR** (100 MHz, acetone-d<sub>6</sub>):  $\delta_{\rm C} = 172.6$ , 171.6, 154.7, 137.2, 132.8, 128.8, 124.2 (CH), 117.5 (CH), 116.6, 112.7 (CH), 112.6, 112.5 (CH), 110.5 (CH), 101.0 (CH), 55.8 (OMe), 47.3 (CH<sub>2</sub>), 25.9 (CH<sub>2</sub>), 25.1 (Me), 12.6 (Me).

**Putative Bufopyramide** (1)



A stirred solution of **5** (21 mg, 0.0619 mmol) in dichloromethane (6 mL) was cooled to -78 °C prior to the dropwise addition of boron tribromide (0.025 mL, 0.264 mmol). The solution was allowed to warm to room temperature with stirring over 15.5 h. The reaction mixture was then quenched with ice and water (10 mL) and neutralised with aq. sodium hydrogen

carbonate solution (10 mL). The aqueous layer was extracted with dichloromethane (3 x 20 mL) and the combined organic extracts were dried using Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>, filtered, then concentrated *in vacuo*. The crude product was purified by flash chromatography eluting with dichloromethane - methanol (19:1) to afford the *title compound* (2 mg, 0.00615 mmol, 10%) as an orange oil. **HRMS** Found:  $[M + Na]^+$ , 348.1309,  $[C_{18}H_{19}N_3O_3 + Na^+]$  requires 348.1319; **IR** (neat): 3288, 2925, 1629, 1437, 1366, 1257, 1175, 989, 796, 727 cm<sup>-1</sup>

For NMR data, see Table 1 in the manuscript

#### 5-Acetyl-3-nitropyrrole (7)



A stirred solution of 2-acetylpyrrole (1.00 g, 9.17 mmol) in acetic anhydride (12.5 mL) was cooled to -40 °C prior to the dropwise addition of 69% nitric acid (0.82 mL) over 40 min. The reaction mixture was warmed to room temperature and stirred for 1.5 h. The solution was then poured onto ice water, and neutralised with sat. sodium bicarbonate solution. The aqueous layer was then separated, and extracted with ethyl acetate (4 x 50 mL). The combined organic extracts were then dried using MgSO<sub>4</sub>, filtered, then concentrated *in vacuo*. Purification by flash column chromatography on silica gel eluting with dichloromethane – ethyl acetate (9:1) afforded the *title compound* (503 mg, 3.27 mmol, 36%) as a yellow powder. **Mp**: 194.8 – 198.2 °C; **HRMS** Found:  $[M + Na]^+$ , 177.0275.  $[C_6H_6N_2O_3 + Na]^+$  requires 177.0271; **IR** (neat): 3231, 3136, 1652, 1555, 1480, 1392, 1358, 1317, 1258, 1172, 1147, 984, 938, 854, 792, 748 cm<sup>-1</sup>; <sup>1</sup>**H NMR** (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta_{\rm H} = 9.83$  (1 H, br s, NH), 7.82 (1 H, dd, J = 3.5, 1.5, ArH), 7.39 (1 H, dd, J = 2.5, 1.5, ArH), 2.50 (3 H, s, COMe); <sup>13</sup>C **NMR** (100 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>):  $\delta_{\rm C} = 188.3$ , 136.6, 131.4, 125.1 (CH), 111.1 (CH), 25.7 (CO<u>Me</u>). <sup>1</sup>H-NMR data consistent with the literature. <sup>1</sup>

*N*-(5-Acetylpyrrol-3-yl)-acetamide (8)



To a stirred solution of 7 (485 mg, 3.15 mmol) in ethanol (8 mL) was added iron (913 mg, 16.3 mmol) and aq. ammonium chloride (24%, 2.54 mL). The mixture was then heated to 70 °C for 1.5 h, before being cooled to room temperature and filtered through celite. The filtrate was then concentrated *in vacuo*, and the residue redissolved in ethyl acetate (20 mL). The resulting solution was then washed with aq. sodium hydroxide (1 M, 10 mL) and brine (10 mL) and the organic layer was then dried using MgSO<sub>4</sub>, filtered, then concentrated in vacuo. The crude amine intermediate was then dissolved in THF (14 mL) at -5 °C, before adding triethylamine (0.55 mL, 3.94 mmol), acetic anhydride (0.37 mL, 3.92 mmol) and dimethylaminopyridine (19 mg, 0.156 mmol, 5 mol%). The resulting solution was then stirred at room temperature for 2.5 h, before being diluted with ethyl acetate (20 mL) and water (20 mL). The aqueous layer was separated and extracted with ethyl acetate (3 x 10 mL). The combined organic extracts were washed with brine (20 mL) and sat. sodium bicarbonate solution (20 mL), then were dried using MgSO<sub>4</sub>, filtered, and concentrated in vacuo. Purification by flash column chromatography on silica gel eluting with dichloromethane – methanol (19:1) afforded the *title compound* (185 mg, 1.11 mmol, 35%) as a brown powder. Mp: Degraded at 182.4 - 185.8 °C; HRMS Found:  $[M + Na]^+$ , 189.0638.  $[C_8H_{10}N_2O_2 + Na]^+$  requires 189.0634; **IR** (neat): 3306, 3148, 2922, 2853, 1629, 1581, 1452, 1386, 1211, 1124, 1025, 919, 808, 729 cm<sup>-1</sup>; <sup>1</sup>**H NMR** (400 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>):  $\delta_{\rm H} = 11.50$  (1 H, br s, NH), 9.85 (1 H, br s, NH), 7.22 (1 H, dd, *J* = 2.9, 1.5, ArH), 6.78 (1 H, dd, *J* = 2.7, 1.5, ArH), 2.30 (3 H, s, COMe), 1.96 (3 H, s, NHCOMe); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>):  $\delta_{\rm C} = 186.7, 166.7, 128.9, 124.9, 115.2$  (CH), 106.9 (CH), 25.5 (Me), 23.0 (Me).

Spectroscopic data consistent with the literature.<sup>2</sup>

2-(5-Isopropoxy-1-tosyl-indol-3-yl)ethyl-4-methylbenzenesulfonate (9)



To a stirred solution of 5-isopropoxytryptophol<sup>3</sup> (69 mg, 0.315 mmol) in THF (10 mL) at 0 °C was added sodium hydride (60% in mineral oil, 274 mg, 6.85 mmol). The reaction mixture was stirred for 1 h at 0 °C before the careful addition of p-toluenesulfonyl chloride (375 mg, 1.97 mmol). The reaction mixture was then warmed to room temperature and was stirred vigorously for 25 h, before carefully quenching with water (20 mL) and ethyl acetate (10 mL). The aqueous layer was then separated, and extracted with ethyl acetate (4 x 20 mL). The combined organic extracts were then dried using Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>, filtered, and concentrated in vacuo. Purification by flash column chromatography on silica gel eluting with ethyl acetate hexanes (1:4) afforded the *title compound* (102 mg, 0.193 mmol, 61%) as a yellow oil. **HRMS** Found:  $[M + Na]^+$ , 550.1333.  $[C_{27}H_{29}NO_6S_2 + Na]^+$  requires 550.1329; **IR** (neat): 2977, 1597, 1463, 1360, 1188, 1170, 1114, 1095, 965, 81, 811, 664 cm<sup>-1</sup>; <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta_{\rm H} = 7.80$  (1 H, d, J = 9.0, ArH), 7.71 (2 H, d, J = 8.4, 2 x ArH), 7.56 (2 H, d, *J* = 8.3, 2 x ArH), 7.25 (1 H, s, ArH), 7.21 (2 H, d, *J* = 8.2, 2 x ArH), 7.16 (2 H, d, *J* = 8.2, 2 x ArH), 6.88 (1 H, dd, J = 9.0, 2.4, ArH), 6.73 (1 H, d, J = 2.4, ArH), 4.47 (1 H, sept, J = 6.1, CH), 4.22 (2 H, t, J = 6.6, CH<sub>2</sub>), 2.95 (2 H, td, J = 6.6, 0.7, CH<sub>2</sub>), 2.39 (3 H, s, Me), 2.33 (3 H, s, Me), 1.31 (6 H, d, J = 6.1, CHMe<sub>2</sub>); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta_{\rm C} = 154.7$ , 144.98, 144.94, 135.4, 132.7, 131.4, 130.0 (2 x CH), 129.8 (2 x CH), 127.8 (2 x CH), 126.9 (2 x CH), 124.9 (CH), 117.3, 115.5 (CH), 114.7 (CH), 104.6 (CH), 70.8 (OCHMe<sub>2</sub>), 68.8 (CH<sub>2</sub>), 25.1 (CH<sub>2</sub>), 22.2 (OCH<u>Me<sub>2</sub></u>), 21.8 (Me), 21.7 (Me), 1 x C not observed.

*N*-{5-Acetyl-1-[2-(5-isopropoxy-1-tosyl-indol-3-yl)ethyl]-pyrrol-3-yl}acetamide (10)



To a stirred solution of pyrrole 8 (130 mg, 0.783 mmol) in DMF (12 mL) at 0 °C was added sodium hydride (60% in mineral oil, 36 mg, 0.900 mmol). The reaction mixture was allowed to warm to room temperature, and was stirred for 40 min. The solution was then cooled to 0 °C before the dropwise addition of a solution of tosylate 9 (454 mg, 0.861 mmol) in DMF (12 mL). The reaction mixture was again warmed to room temperature and stirring continued for 24 h, before being carefully quenched by the cautious addition of water (10 mL). The aqueous layer was then separated, and extracted with ether (4 x 20 mL). The combined organic extracts were then dried using MgSO4, filtered, and concentrated in vacuo. Purification by flash column chromatography on silica gel eluting with ethyl acetate – hexanes (4:1) afforded the *title compound* (235 mg, 0.451 mmol, 58%) as a brown solid. Mp: 57.3 - 63.1 °C; **HRMS** Found:  $[M + Na]^+$ , 544.1881.  $[C_{28}H_{31}N_3O_5S + Na]^+$  requires 544.1877; IR (neat): 2928, 1647, 1594, 1462, 1401, 1368, 1169, 1114, 1094, 960, 810, 667 cm<sup>-1</sup>; <sup>1</sup>**H NMR** (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta_{\rm H} = 7.81$  (1 H, d, J = 9.0, ArH ), 7.70 (2 H, d, J = 8.4, 2 x ArH), 7.47 (1 H, br s, NH), 7.22 (1 H, s, ArH), 7.19 (2 H, d, J = 8.2, 2 x ArH), 7.16 (1 H, d, *J* = 1.6, 2 x ArH), 7.14 (1 H, d, *J* = 2.4, ArH), 6.88 (1 H, dd, *J* = 9.0, 2.4, ArH), 6.83 (1 H, d, J = 1.9, ArH), 4.59 (1 H, sept, J = 6.0, CH), 4.44 (2 H, t, J = 7.6, CH<sub>2</sub>), 3.00 (2 H, t, J = 7.5,  $CH_2$ , 2.37 (3 H, s, Me), 2.32 (3 H, s, Me), 2.10 (3 H, s, Me), 1.33 (6 H, d, J = 6.0,  $CHMe_2$ ); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta_{\rm C} = 188.2$ , 167.8, 154.8, 144.8, 135.3, 131.9, 129.94 (2 x CH), 129.87, 127.4, 126.9 (2 x CH), 124.4 (CH), 122.2, 121.6 (CH), 119.4 , 115.6 (CH), 114.6 (CH), 111.0 (CH), 104.9 (CH), 70.8 (CHMe<sub>2</sub>), 49.5 (CH<sub>2</sub>), 27.5 (CH<sub>2</sub>), 27.4 (Me), 23.7 (Me), 22.2 (CHMe<sub>2</sub>), 21.7 (Me).

*N*-{5-Acetyl-1-[2-(5-isopropoxyindol-3-yl)ethyl]-pyrrol-3-yl}acetamide (S1)



To a stirred solution of **10** (235 mg, 0.451 mmol) in methanol (5 mL) was added a freshly prepared solution of sodium methoxide (24% in methanol, 3 mL). The resulting solution was heated to reflux for 20 h. The reaction mixture was then cooled to 0 °C and acidified to  $\sim$  pH 2 with 10% aq. sulfuric acid. The mixture was then partitioned between dichloromethane (20 mL) and water (20 mL). The aqueous layer was separated then further extracted with dichloromethane (20 mL) and ethyl acetate (2 x 20 mL). The combined organic extracts were washed with sat. sodium bicarbonate solution (2 x 30 mL), dried using Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>, filtered, and concentrated in vacuo. Purification by flash column chromatography on silica gel eluting with ethyl acetate – hexanes (9:1) afforded the *title compound* (121 mg, 0.330 mmol, 73%) as a yellow solid. **Mp**: 68.1 - 64.4 °C; **HRMS** Found:  $[M + Na]^+$ , 390.1780.  $[C_{21}H_{25}N_3O_3 +$ Na]<sup>+</sup> requires 390.1788; **IR** (neat): 3290, 2974, 1634, 1580, 1457, 1401, 1352, 1192, 1112, 1031, 958, 910, 796, 728 cm<sup>-1</sup>; <sup>1</sup>**H NMR** (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta_{\rm H} = 7.86$  (1 H, br s, NH), 7.22 (1 H, d, J = 8.7, ArH), 7.20 (1 H, d, J = 2.2, ArH), 7.11 (1 H, d, J = 1.8, ArH), 6.98 (1 H, br s, NH), 6.92 (1 H, d, J = 2.4, ArH), 6.86 – 6.83 (2 H, m, 2 x ArH), 4.58 (1 H, sept, J =6.1, CH), 4.51 (2 H, t, J = 7.5, CH<sub>2</sub>), 3.11 (2 H, t, J = 7.5, CH<sub>2</sub>), 2.42 (3 H, s, Me), 2.11 (3 H, s, Me), 1.37 (6 H, d, J = 6.0, CHMe<sub>2</sub>); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta_{\rm C} = 188.2$ , 167.8, 152.0, 131.8, 128.1, 127.4, 123.3 (CH), 121.8 (CH + C), 114.4 (CH), 112.3, 111.8 (CH), 111.0 (CH), 104.8 (CH), 71.5 (CHMe<sub>2</sub>), 50.6 (CH<sub>2</sub>), 27.7 (CH<sub>2</sub>), 27.4 (Me), 23.7 (Me), 22.4 (CH<u>Me</u><sub>2</sub>).

**Bufoserotonin C**(6)



To a stirred solution of **S1** (58 mg, 0.158 mmol) in dichloromethane (12 mL) at 0 °C was added aluminium chloride (128.5 mg, 0.964 mmol). The reaction mixture was stirred at 0 °C for 3 h, then was warmed to room temperature and stirring continued for 2 h. A solution of aq. ammonium chloride (10 mL) was then added and the mixture was stirred vigorously for 40 min. The organic layer was then separated, and the aqueous layer was extracted with ethyl acetate (3 x 10 mL). The combined organic extracts were dried using Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>, filtered, and concentrated *in vacuo*. Purification by flash column chromatography on silica gel eluting with dichloromethane – methanol (19:1) afforded the *title compound* (13 mg, 0.0400 mmol, 25%) as a dark brown solid. **Mp**: degraded at 159.1 – 163.2 °C; **HRMS** Found:  $[M + Na]^+$ , 348.1321.  $[C_{18}H_{19}N_3O_3 + Na]^+$  requires 348.1319; **IR** (neat): 3282, 1628, 1582, 1455, 1402, 1134, 1031, 950, 796, 732 cm<sup>-1</sup>.

For a comparison of the NMR data for synthetic bufoserotonin C to natural bufopyramide, see Table 2 in the manuscript.

For a comparison of the NMR data for synthetic bufoserotonin C to natural bufoserotonin C, see **Table S1** 

$HO_{5} \stackrel{4}{}_{6} \stackrel{3a}{}_{7} \stackrel{7a}{}_{H1} \stackrel{H1'}{}_{11} \stackrel{12}{}_{7} \stackrel{13}{}_{12} \stackrel{12}{}_{11} \stackrel{12}{}_{31} \stackrel{33}{}_{31} \stackrel{12}{}_{31} \stackrel{12}{$					
Position	Literature <sup>4</sup> (500 MHz, DMSO-d <sub>6</sub> )	Found (400 MHz, DMSO-d <sub>6</sub> )	Literature <sup>4</sup> (125 MHz, DMSO-d <sub>6</sub> )	Found (100 MHz, DMSO-d <sub>6</sub> )	
NH (1)	10.51 (s)	10.49 (br s)	-	-	
CH (2)	6.97 (d, J 2.3)	6.99 - 6.98 (m)	123.5	123.5	
C (3)	-	-	109.8	109.8	
C (3a)	-	-	127.8	127.8	
CH (4)	6.98 (d, J 2.2)	6.99 - 6.98 (m)	102.4	102.4	
С(5)-ОН	-	8.57 (br s)	150.2	150.2	
CH (6)	6.59 (dd, <i>J</i> 8.6, 2.2)	6.61 (dd, J 8.6, 2.3)	111.3	111.3	
CH (7)	7.10 (d, J 8.6)	7.11 (d, <i>J</i> 8.6)	111.6	111.5	
C (7a)	-	-	130.7	130.7	
CH <sub>2</sub> (8)	2.90 (t, J 7.6)	2.91 (t, J 7.8)	27.5	27.5	
CH <sub>2</sub> (9)	4.41 (t, <i>J</i> 7.6)	4.42 (t, <i>J</i> 7.8)	49.4	49.4	
CH (11)	7.29 (d, J 1.7)	7.30 (d, J 1.8)	120.8	120.8	
C (12)	-	-	122.9	122.8	
CH (13)	6.89 (d, J 1.7)	6.89 (d, J 1.8)	110.2	110.2	
C (14)	-		126.4	126.4	
NH (1')	9.93 (s)	9.86 (br s)	-	-	
CO (2')	-	-	166.7	166.6	
Me (3')	1.95 (s)	1.96 (s)	23.0	23.0	
CO (1")	-	-	187.3	187.3	
Me (2")	2.38 (s)	2.38 (s)	27.1	27.1	

Table S1 – NMR data for synthetic bufoserotonin C $(6)$ and aut	thentic bufoserotonin C <sup>4</sup>
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#### References

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Hz/cm: 730.568 ppm/cm: 7.26510

width: 24038.46 Hz = 239.049398 ppm = 0.366798 Hz/pt

number of scans: 400

SpinWorks 2.5 2D: noesystdi Acetone /nmr/400p edav108 29







### SpinWorks 2.5 2D: noesystdi Acetone /nmr/400p edav108 28



## SpinWorks 2.5 2D: noesystdi Acetone /nmr/400p edav108 28







number of scans: 2500

Hz/cm: 835.007 ppm/cm: 8.30370

#### SpinWorks 2.5 2D: noesystdi Pyr /nmr/400p edav108 28



















time domain size: 32768 points width: 8169.93 Hz = 20.418093 ppm = 0.249327 Hz/pt

number of scans: 30

LB: 0.100 GB: 0.0000 Hz/cm: 224.265 ppm/cm: 0.56048







width: 24038.46 Hz = 238.894065 ppm = 0.366798 Hz/pt number of scans: 800

Hz/cm: 961.538 ppm/cm: 9.55576



width: 8169.93 Hz = 20.418093 ppm = 0.249327 Hz/pt number of scans: 60

LB: 0.100 GB: 0.0000 Hz/cm: 248.980 ppm/cm: 0.62225



width: 24038.46 Hz = 238.894065 ppm = 0.366798 Hz/pt number of scans: 3000

Hz/cm: 892.750 ppm/cm: 8.87214





#### SpinWorks 2.5 2D: hsqcedstdi DMSO /nmr/400 edav108 41





width: 8169.93 Hz = 20.418093 ppm = 0.249327 Hz/pt number of scans: 60

Hz/cm: 260.926 ppm/cm: 0.65210



width: 24038.46 Hz = 238.894065 ppm = 0.366798 Hz/pt number of scans: 1000

LB: 0.100 GB: 0.0000 Hz/cm: 850.572 ppm/cm: 8.45298









