

**Bioinspired Total Synthesis and Structural Revision of
Yuremamine, an Alkaloid from the Entheogenic Plant
*Mimosa tenuiflora***

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Zealand

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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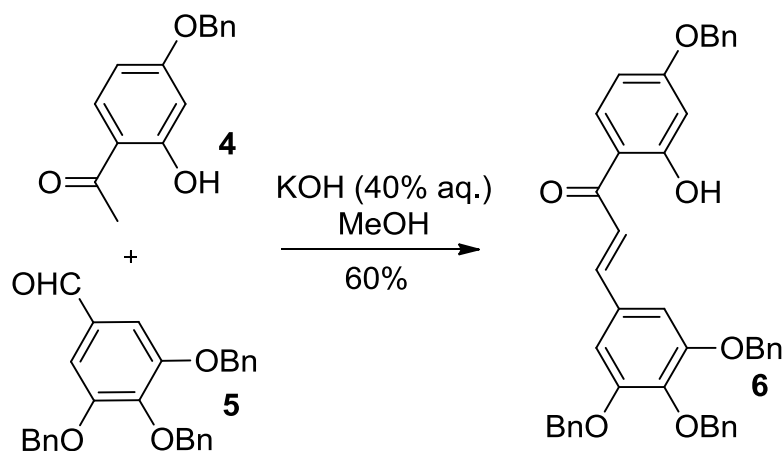
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General

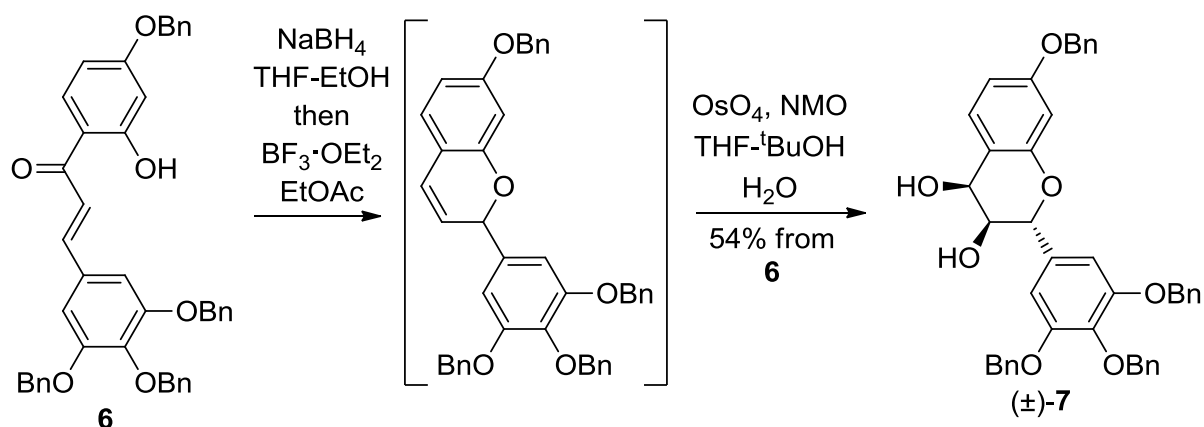
Commercially available reagents were used throughout without purification unless otherwise stated. Anhydrous solvents were used as supplied. Tetrahydrofuran was distilled from sodium benzophenone ketyl under nitrogen atmosphere. Dichloromethane was distilled from calcium hydride under a nitrogen atmosphere. 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^{-1}). 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 ^1H nuclei and 100 MHz for ^{13}C nuclei or on a spectrometer operating at 500 MHz and 125 MHz for ^1H and ^{13}C nuclei, respectively. Chemical shifts are reported in parts per million (ppm) relative to the tetramethylsilane peak recorded as δ 0.00 ppm in CDCl_3/TMS solvent, or the residual chloroform (δ 7.26 ppm), DMSO (δ 2.50 ppm) or methanol (δ 3.31 ppm) peaks. The ^{13}C NMR values were referenced to the residual chloroform (δ 77.1 ppm), DMSO (δ 39.5 ppm) or methanol (δ 49.0 ppm) peaks. ^{13}C NMR values are reported as chemical shift δ , multiplicity and assignment. ^1H NMR shift values are reported as chemical shift δ , 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.

(E)-1-(4-(Benzyloxy)-2-hydroxyphenyl)-3-(3,4,5-tris(benzyloxy)phenyl)prop-2-en-1-one
(6)



Acetophenone **4**¹ (1.45 g, 6.0 mmol) and aldehyde **5**² (2.54 g, 6.0 mmol) were suspended in MeOH (33 mL) and warmed to 50 °C with stirring. Potassium hydroxide (40% w/w aqueous solution, 18 mL) was added and the reaction mixture was stirred at 80 °C for 24 h. Upon cooling to room temperature, the reaction mixture was diluted with water (50 mL) and extracted exhaustively with ethyl acetate. The combined organics were dried (sodium sulfate), filtered and concentrated *in vacuo* to yield a yellow-brown powder, which was recrystallized from dichloromethane/ethyl acetate to yield the *title compound* (2.35 g, 3.6 mmol, 60%) as a yellow solid; m.p. 145-155 °C; $\nu_{\max}/\text{cm}^{-1}$ 3066, 3031, 2864, 1634, 1578, 1502, 1376, 1334, 1271, 1250, 1227, 1212, 1193, 1127, 1023, 974, 833, 798, 730, 693; HRMS Found: $[\text{M} + \text{Na}]^+$, 671.2408. $[\text{C}_{43}\text{H}_{36}\text{O}_6 + \text{Na}]^+$ requires 671.2404; δ_{H} (400 MHz, CDCl_3) 13.41 (1 H, s, OH), 7.77 (1 H, d, $J = 8.5$, ArH), 7.72 (1 H, d, $J = 15.3$, CH), 7.45-7.27 (21 H, m, 20 x ArH + CH), 6.91 (2 H, s, 2 x ArH), 6.58-6.55 (2 H, m, 2 x ArH), 5.16 (4 H, s, 2 x CH_2), 5.13 (2 H, s, CH_2), 5.12 (2 H, s, CH_2); δ_{C} (100 MHz, CDCl_3) 191.7 (C=O), 166.8 (C), 165.4 (C), 153.2 (2 x C), 144.6 (CH), 141.1 (C), 137.6 (C), 136.9 (2 x C), 136.0 (C), 131.4 (CH), 130.4 (C), 128.9 (2 x CH), 128.8 (4 x CH), 128.7 (2 x CH), 128.5 (CH), 128.4 (2 x CH), 128.2 (2 x CH), 128.1 (CH), 127.7 (2 x CH), 127.6 (4 x CH), 119.7 (CH), 114.4 (C), 108.7 (2 x CH), 108.4 (CH), 102.2 (CH), 75.5 (CH_2), 71.6 (2 x CH_2), 70.4 (CH_2).

(±)-(2*R*,3*S*,4*S*)-7-(Benzyloxy)-2-(3,4,5-tris(benzyloxy)phenyl)chroman-3,4-diol [(±)-7]

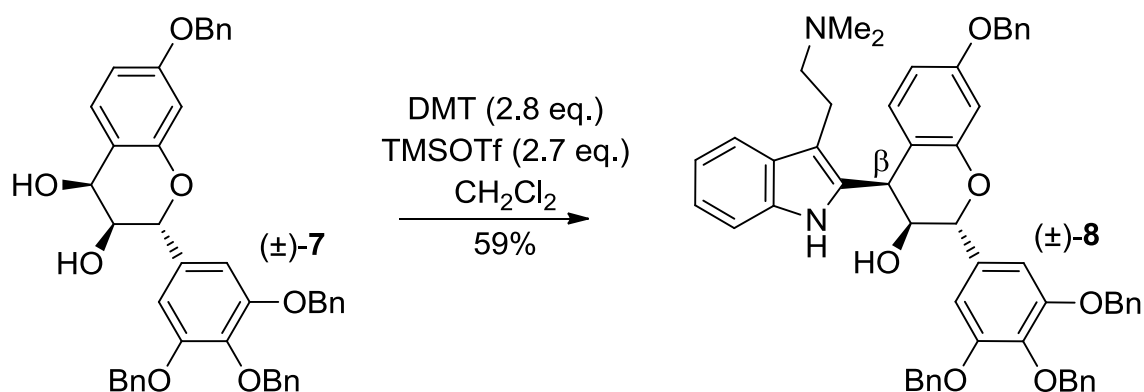


Chalcone **6** (1.95 g, 3.0 mmol) was taken up in THF-EtOH (2:1, 69 mL) and treated with sodium borohydride (114 mg, 3.0 mmol) at room temperature. The reaction mixture was stirred at this temperature for 1 hour, whereupon the bright yellow solution had turned colourless. The reaction mixture was diluted with ethyl acetate (200 mL) and washed with brine until the washings were neutral. The combined organic extracts were dried (sodium sulfate), filtered and the filtrate (~250 mL) immediately treated with BF₃·OEt₂ (0.4 mmol, 1.0 mL of a 0.4M solution in CH₂Cl₂) dropwise over 10 minutes at 0 °C. The reaction mixture was stirred for 1 hour at room temperature, washed with water, saturated aqueous sodium hydrogen carbonate solution, brine, dried (sodium sulfate), filtered and concentrated *in vacuo* to give the crude flavene (~1.3 g) as a brown oil that was used immediately in the next step.

Osmium tetroxide (0.06 mmol, 0.3 mL of a 0.2 M solution in ^tBuOH) was added to a solution of *N*-methylmorpholine *N*-oxide (387 mg, 3.3 mmol) in THF-water (20:1, 26.25 mL) followed by dropwise addition of crude flavene (~1.3 g) in THF (10 mL). The reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature for 13 hours, diluted with dichloromethane (100 mL), washed with sodium thiosulfate (1 M, 100 mL) and brine, dried (sodium sulfate), filtered and concentrated *in vacuo* to yield a brown solid, which was recrystallized from dichloromethane/diethyl ether to yield the *title compound* (1.08 g, 1.6 mmol, 54% from **6**) as a colourless solid; m.p. 185-187 °C; $\nu_{\max}/\text{cm}^{-1}$ 3383, 3031, 2927, 1584, 1503, 1435, 1239, 1166, 1113, 1078, 1023, 820, 730, 693; HRMS Found: [M + Na]⁺, 689.2513. [C₄₃H₃₈O₇ + Na]⁺ requires 689.2510; δ_{H} (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) 7.48-7.26 (20 H, m, 20 x ArH), 7.19 (1 H, d, *J* = 8.5, ArH), 6.90 (2 H, s, 2 x ArH), 6.61 (1 H, dd, *J* = 8.5, 2.5, ArH), 6.46 (1 H, d, *J* = 2.5, ArH), 5.25 (1 H, d, *J* = 4.9, OH), 5.12 (4 H, s, 2 x CH₂), 5.09 (2 H, s, CH₂), 4.95-4.92 (3 H, m, CH₂ + CH), 4.78 (1 H, d, *J* = 7.2, OH), 4.45 (1 H, dd, *J* = 4.9, 3.5, CH), 3.93 (1 H, ddd,

$J = 9.3, 7.2, 3.5, \text{CH}$); δ_{C} (100 MHz, DMSO- d_6) 159.1 (C), 154.5 (C), 151.9 (2 x C), 137.8 (C), 137.12 (C), 137.10 (2 x C), 136.9 (C), 134.8 (C), 131.3 (CH), 128.40 (2 x CH), 128.36 (4 x CH), 128.1 (2 x CH), 128.0 (2 x CH), 127.8 (2 x CH), 127.72 (2 x CH), 127.66 (4 x CH), 127.5 (2 x CH), 117.0 (C), 108.1 (CH), 107.0 (2 x CH), 101.4 (CH), 76.8 (CH), 74.3 (CH₂), 70.3 (2 x CH₂), 69.8 (CH), 69.1 (CH₂), 65.3 (CH).

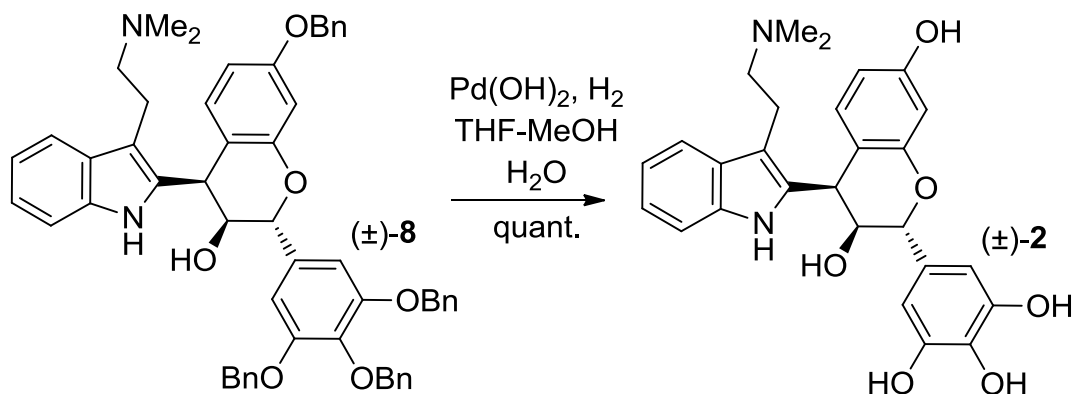
(±)-(2R,3S,4R)-7-(Benzyloxy)-4-(3-(2-(dimethylamino)ethyl)indol-2-yl)-2-(3,4,5-tris(benzyloxy)phenyl)chroman-3-ol [(±)-8]



A solution of flavanol (±)-7 (860 mg, 1.3 mmol) and *N,N*-dimethyltryptamine (700 mg, 3.7 mmol) in dichloromethane (300 mL) was cooled to 0 °C. Trimethylsilyl trifluoromethanesulfonate (630 μL , 3.5 mmol) was added over 20 minutes, at which stage complete consumption of starting material was observed by TLC. The reaction mixture was diluted with water (300 mL), the layers were partitioned and the aqueous layer was further extracted with dichloromethane (2 x 200 mL). The combined organic layers were dried (sodium sulfate), filtered and concentrated *in vacuo*. The crude mixture was purified by flash chromatography on silica gel (97:3 CH₂Cl₂-MeOH + 0.1% NH₄OH) to yield the *title compound* (640 mg, 0.76 mmol, 59%, 4 β :4 α > 30:1) as a colourless solid; m.p. 71-73 °C; $\nu_{\text{max}}/\text{cm}^{-1}$ 2859, 1618, 1586, 1499, 1453, 1427, 1328, 1248, 1161, 1099, 1016, 833, 730, 694; HRMS Found: $[\text{M} + \text{Na}]^+$, 859.3704. $[\text{C}_{55}\text{H}_{52}\text{N}_2\text{O}_6 + \text{Na}]^+$ requires 859.3718; δ_{H} (500 MHz, CDCl₃) 7.78 (1 H, br s, NH), 7.53 (1 H, d, $J = 7.3$, ArH), 7.43-7.23 (21 H, m, 21 x ArH), 7.15 (1 H, app td, $J = 7.3, 1.2$, ArH), 7.10 (1 H, app td, $J = 7.3, 1.1$, ArH), 6.82 (1 H, d, $J = 8.5$, ArH), 6.76 (2 H, s, 2 x ArH), 6.67 (1 H, d, $J = 2.5$, ArH), 6.55 (1 H, dd, $J = 8.5, 2.5$, ArH), 5.08 (2 H, s, CH₂), 5.06 (2 H, s, CH₂), 5.05 (2 H, s, CH₂), 5.03 (2 H, s, CH₂), 4.98 (1 H, d, $J = 8.1$, CH), 4.42 (1 H, d, $J = 5.7$, CH), 4.23 (1 H, dd, $J = 8.1, 5.7$, CH), 3.01-2.84 (2 H, m, CH₂), 2.71-2.54 (2 H, m, CH₂), 2.19 (6 H, s, 2 x Me), 1 x OH not observed; δ_{C} (125 MHz, CDCl₃) 159.4 (C), 154.8 (C), 152.9 (2 x C), 138.5 (C), 138.2 (C), 137.3 (2 x C), 136.9 (C),

136.3 (C), 134.9 (C), 134.3 (C), 131.5 (CH), 128.8 (2 x CH), 128.60 (2 x CH), 128.56 (4 x CH), 128.31 (C), 128.27 (2 x CH), 128.2 (CH), 127.9 (2 x CH), 127.8 (CH), 127.64 (4 x CH), 127.60 (2 x CH) 122.0 (CH), 119.5 (CH), 118.2 (CH), 113.8 (C), 111.2 (CH), 109.7 (CH), 106.8 (2 x CH), 102.4 (CH), 79.7 (CH), 75.3 (CH₂), 71.3 (2 x CH₂), 70.2 (CH₂), 70.0 (CH), 60.1 (CH₂), 45.1 (2 x Me), 38.5 (CH), 22.3 (CH₂) 1 x C not observed.

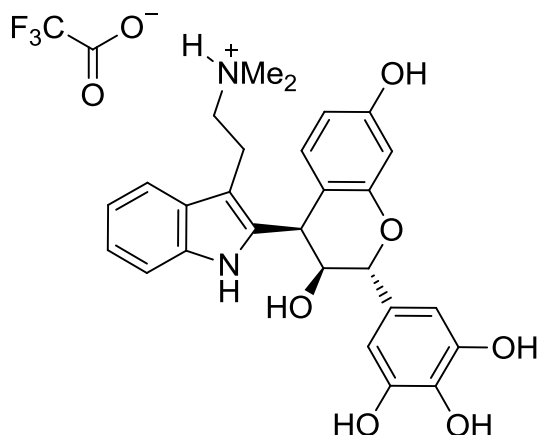
(±)-Yuremamine (2)



To a solution of indole-flavanoid (±)-**8** (45 mg, 54 μmol) in THF-MeOH-H₂O (4.5 mL, 4:4:1) was added palladium hydroxide (20% on carbon, 20 mg). The reaction mixture was stirred under an atmosphere of hydrogen for 18 hours, diluted with methanol (10 mL), filtered through Celite[®] and concentrated *in vacuo*. The resulting solid was taken up in acetone (10 mL), filtered through Celite[®] and concentrated *in vacuo* to yield the *title compound* (free base, 25 mg, 53 μmol, quant.) as a colourless solid; m.p. 210-220 °C (decomp.); $\nu_{\text{max}}/\text{cm}^{-1}$ 2928, 1590, 1501, 1455, 1326, 1220, 1158, 1102, 1012, 838, 734, 695; HRMS Found: $[\text{M} + \text{H}]^+$, 477.2025. $[\text{C}_{27}\text{H}_{28}\text{N}_2\text{O}_6 + \text{H}]^+$ requires 477.2020; δ_{H} (500 MHz, CD₃OD) 7.50 (1 H, d, $J = 7.7$, ArH), 7.28 (1 H, d, $J = 7.9$, ArH), 7.04 (1 H, app td, $J = 7.6, 0.9$, ArH), 6.99 (1 H, app td, $J = 7.3, 0.7$, ArH), 6.49 (1 H, d, $J = 2.4$, ArH), 6.45 (1 H, d, $J = 8.4$, ArH), 6.38 (2 H, s, 2 x ArH), 6.27 (1 H, dd, $J = 8.4, 2.4$, ArH), 5.20 (1 H, d, $J = 3.9$, CH), 4.23 (1 H, d, $J = 3.1$, CH), 4.20 (1 H, app t, $J = 3.7$, CH), 2.94-2.73 (3 H, m, CH₂ + CH of CH₂), 2.67-2.60 (1 H, m, CH of CH₂), 2.42 (6 H, s, 2 x Me); δ_{C} (125 MHz, CD₃OD) 158.7 (C), 155.9 (C), 147.2 (2 x C), 137.6 (C), 135.9 (C), 133.9 (C), 132.2 (C), 131.2 (CH), 128.6 (C), 122.3 (CH), 119.8 (CH), 118.5 (CH), 113.9 (C), 112.1 (CH), 110.2 (C), 109.4 (CH), 105.5 (2 x CH), 103.6 (CH), 81.6 (CH), 71.9 (CH), 60.7 (CH₂), 44.4 (2 x Me), 35.5 (CH), 21.9 (CH₂).

(±)-Yuremamine (TFA Salt)

The free base of yuremamine was subjected to reverse phase column chromatography (Alltech C18 SPE cartridge, 0.1% aqueous trifluoroacetic acid in a gradient of 0-20% acetonitrile) to yield the *title compound* as a purple solid.



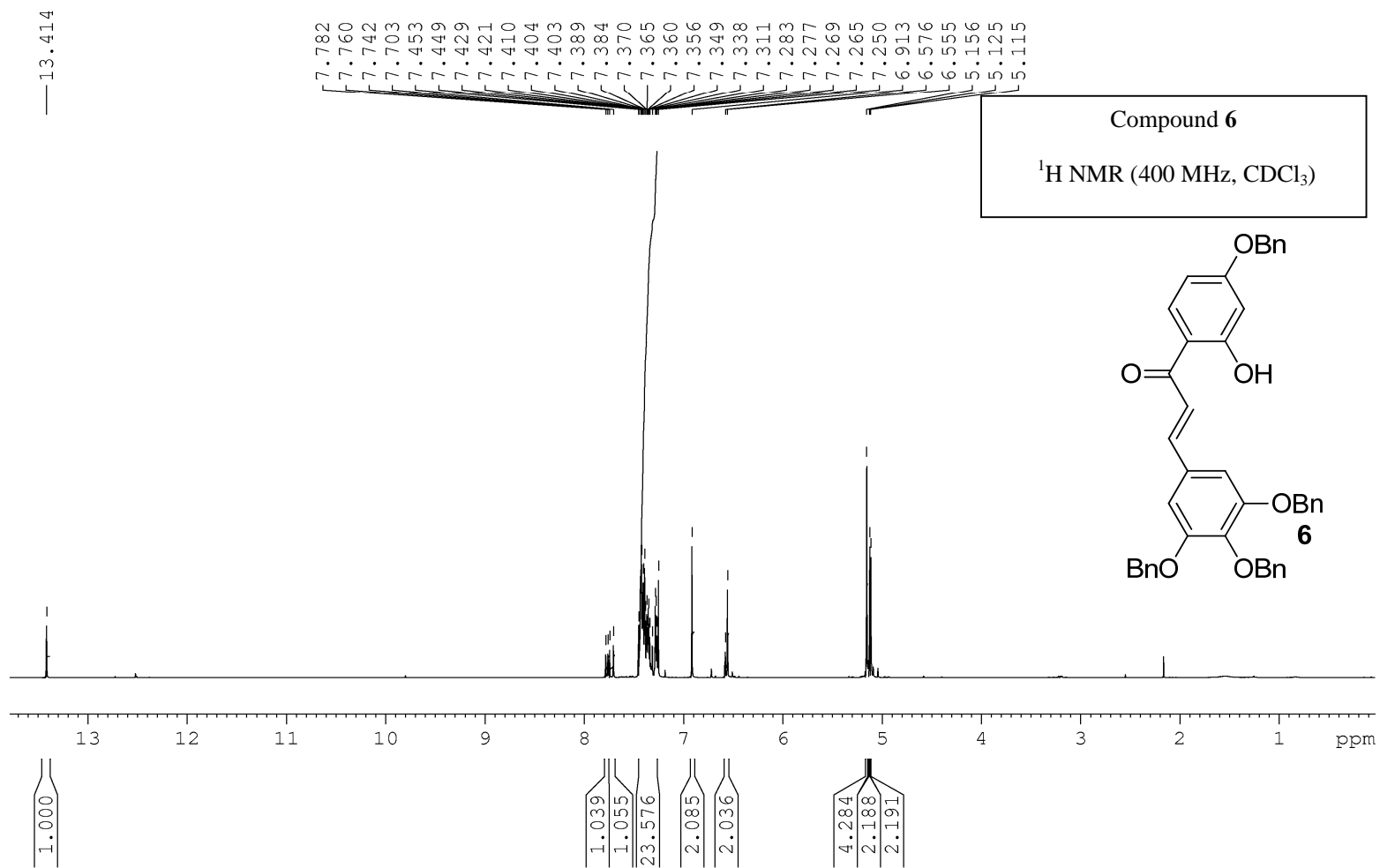
m.p. 168-173 °C; $\nu_{\max}/\text{cm}^{-1}$ 3232, 2698, 1672, 1625, 1537, 1509, 1459, 1346, 1193, 1134, 1033, 840, 797, 717; HRMS Found: $[\text{M} + \text{H}]^+$, 477.2022. $[\text{C}_{27}\text{H}_{28}\text{N}_2\text{O}_6 + \text{H}]^+$ requires 477.2020;

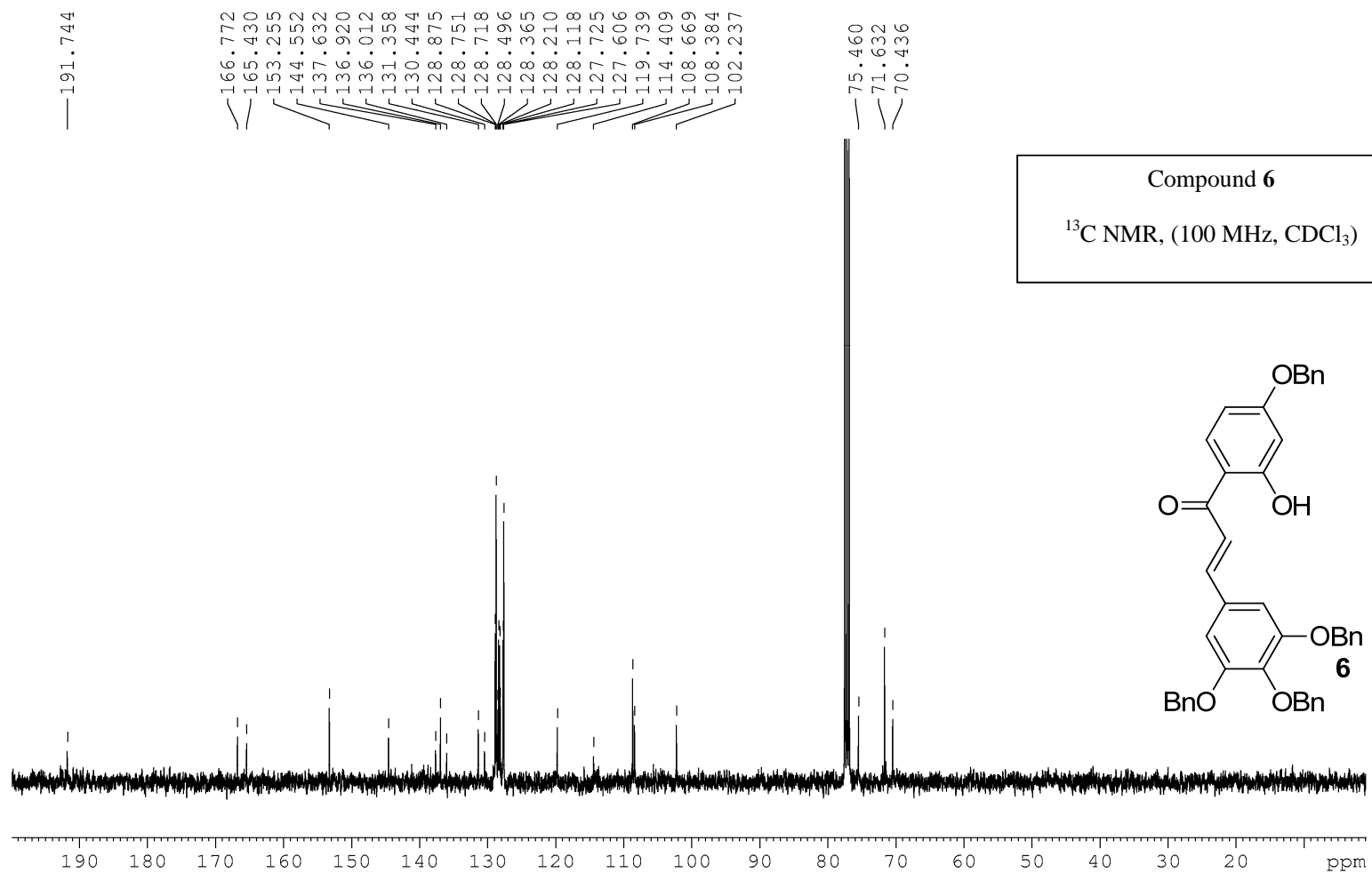
δ_{H} (500 MHz, CD_3OD): see manuscript Table 1; δ_{C} (125 MHz, CD_3OD): see manuscript Table 1;

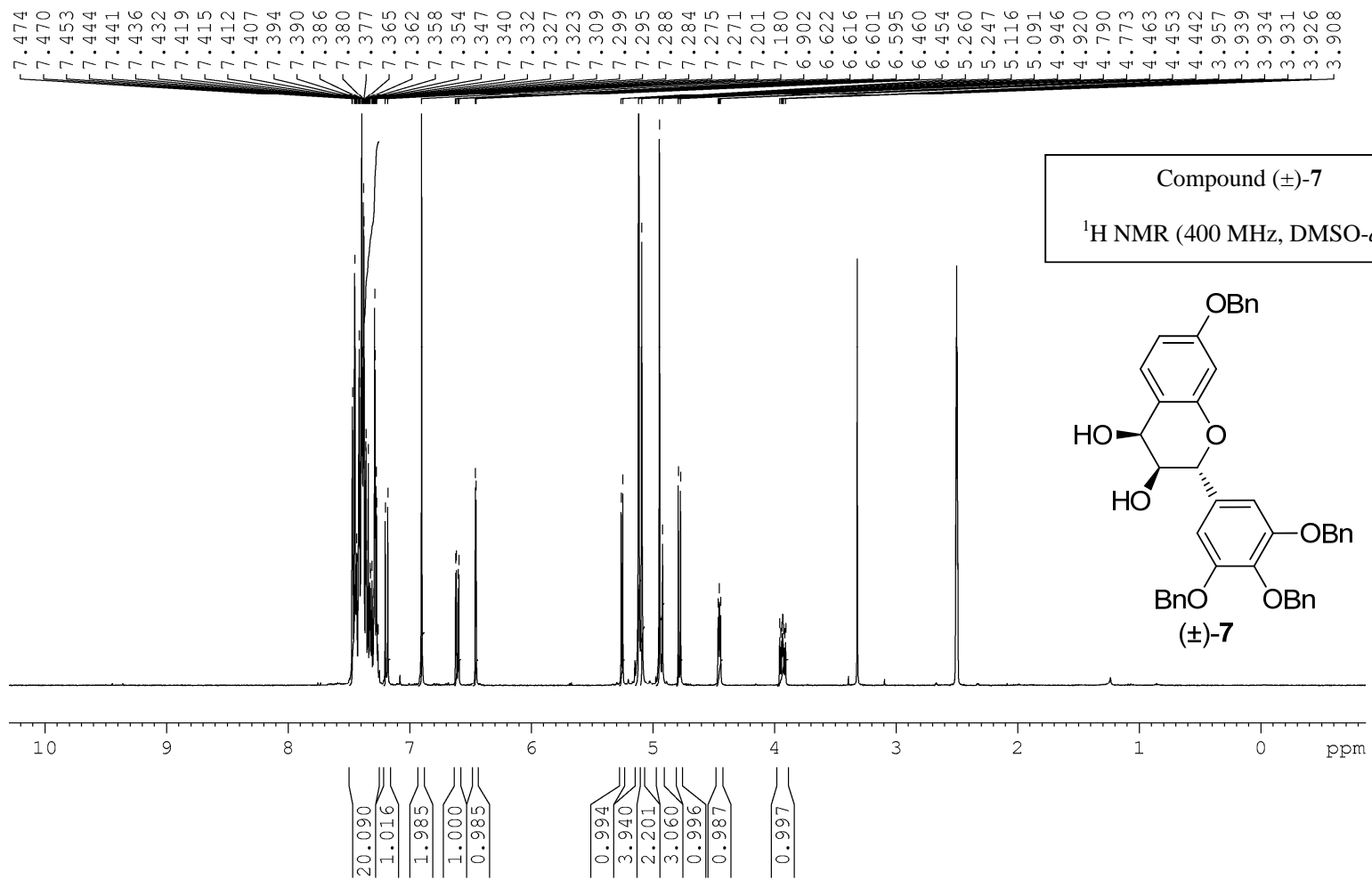
δ_{H} (500 MHz, $\text{DMSO}-d_6$) 10.39 (1 H, s, NH), 9.89 (1 H, br s, NH), 9.34 (1 H, br s, OH), 8.90 (2 H, br s, 2 x OH), 8.14 (1 H, br s, OH), 7.55 (1 H, d, $J = 7.7$, ArH), 7.33 (1 H, d, $J = 7.7$, ArH), 7.02 (1 H, td, $J = 7.7, 1.2$, ArH), 6.97 (1 H, t, $J = 7.6$, ArH), 6.43 (1 H, d, $J = 8.3$, ArH), 6.37 (1 H, d, $J = 2.4$, ArH), 6.28 (2 H, s, 2 x ArH), 6.24 (1 H, dd, $J = 8.3, 2.4$, ArH), 5.44 (1 H, bs, OH), 5.03 (1 H, d, $J = 5.4$, CH), 4.20 (1 H, d, $J = 4.1$, CH), 4.07 (1 H, app t, $J = 5.1$, CH), 3.16-3.10 (1 H, m, CH of CH_2), 3.03-2.92 (3 H, m, $\text{CH}_2 + \text{CH}$ of CH_2), 2.75 (3 H, d, $J = 4.9$, Me), 2.71 (3 H, d, $J = 4.9$, Me); δ_{C} (125 MHz, $\text{DMSO}-d_6$) 157.3 (C), 154.4 (C), 146.0 (2 x C), 135.9 (C), 135.6 (C), 132.4 (C), 130.0 (CH), 129.9 (C), 126.9 (C), 120.6 (CH), 118.2 (CH), 117.5 (CH), 112.4 (C), 111.5 (CH), 108.2 (CH), 106.9 (C), 104.8 (2 x CH), 102.3 (CH), 79.1 (CH), 69.2 (CH), 57.1 (CH_2), 42.2 (Me), 41.6 (Me), 35.1 (CH), 19.2 (CH_2); δ_{F} (470 MHz, $\text{DMSO}-d_6$) -73.8

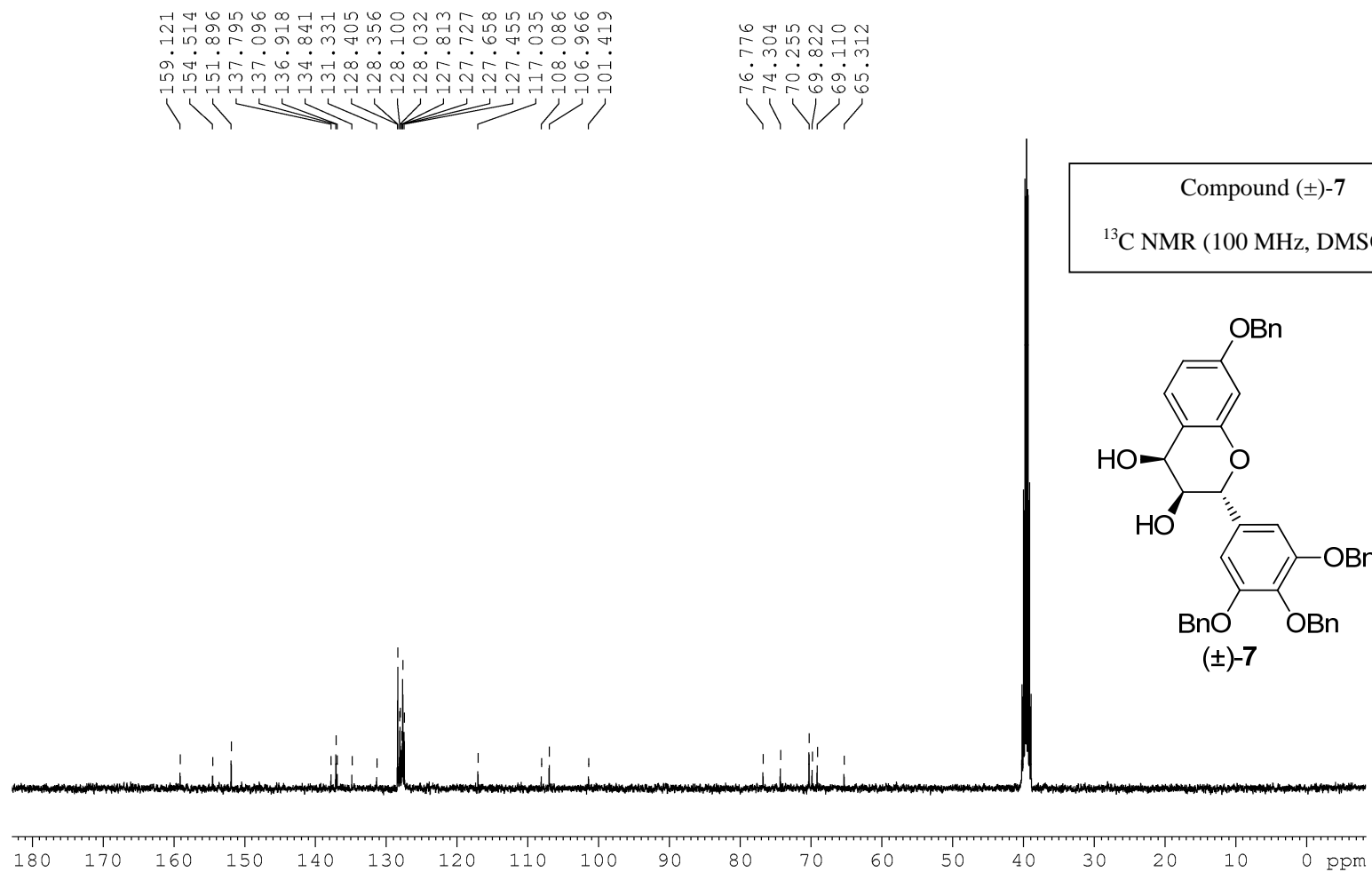
References

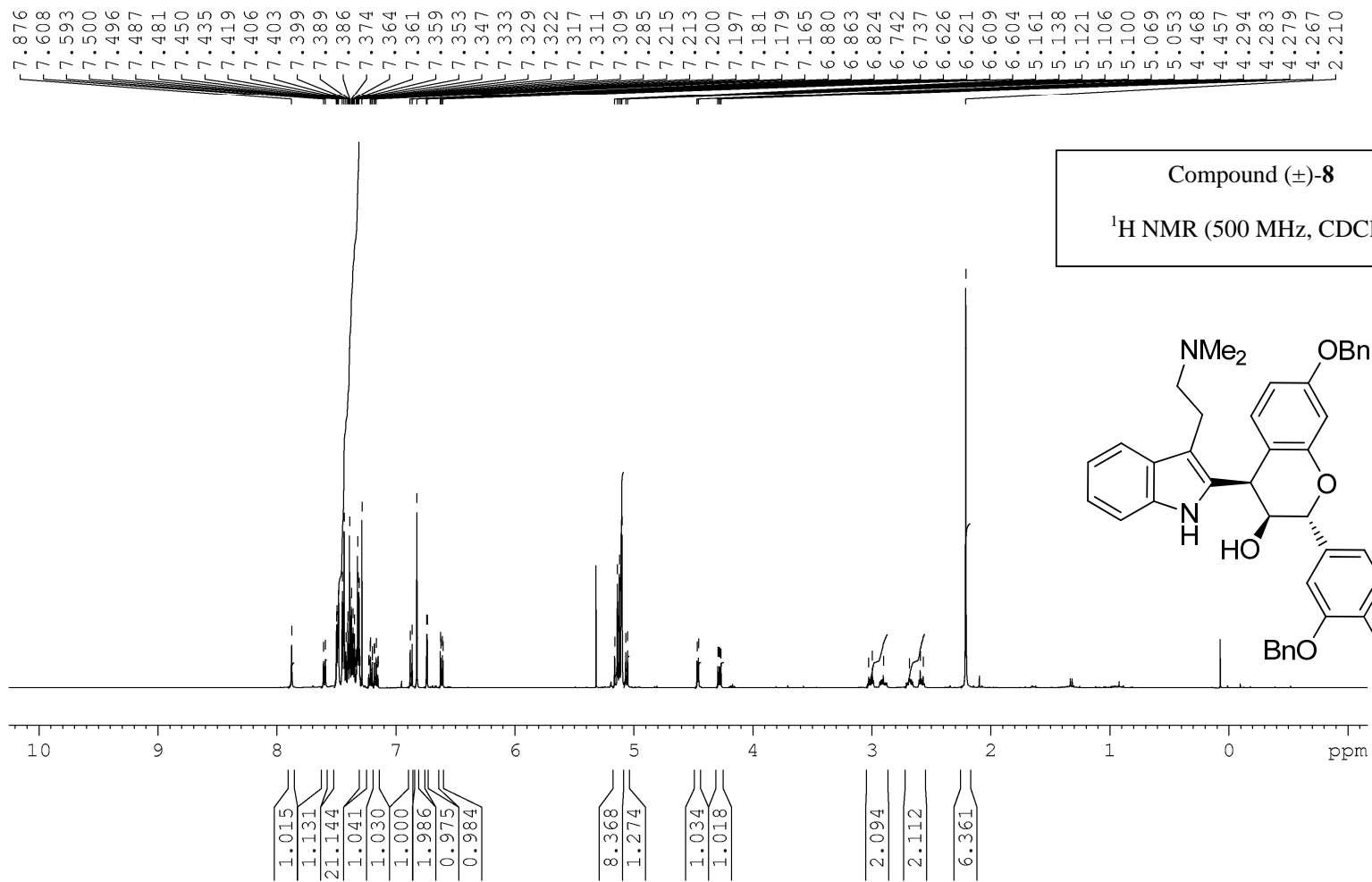
1. R. S. Khupse, J. G. Sarver, J. A. Trendel, N. R. Bearss, M. D. Reese, T. E. Wiese, S. M. Boue, M. E. Burow, T. E. Cleveland, D. Bhatnagar, *J. Med. Chem.* **2011**, *54*, 3506-3523.
2. T.-J. Ding, X.-L. Wang, X.-P. Cao, *Chin. J. Chem.* **2006**, *24*, 1618-1624.

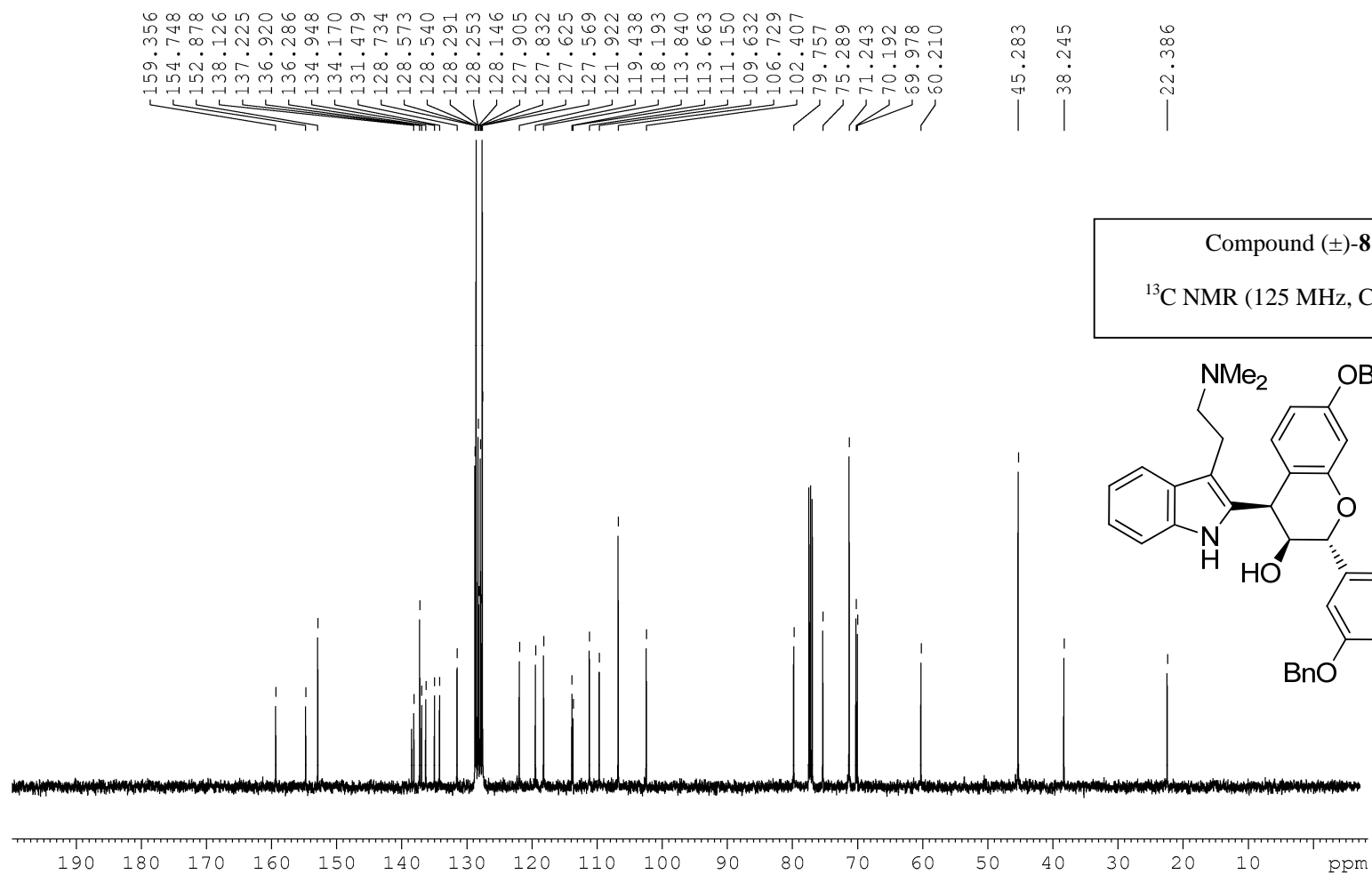




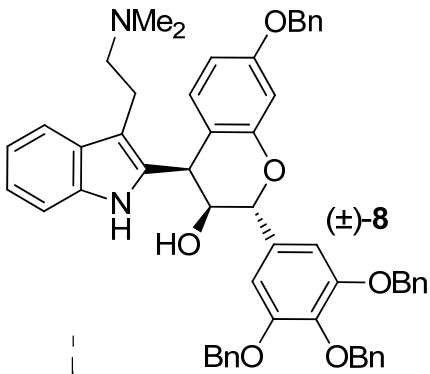


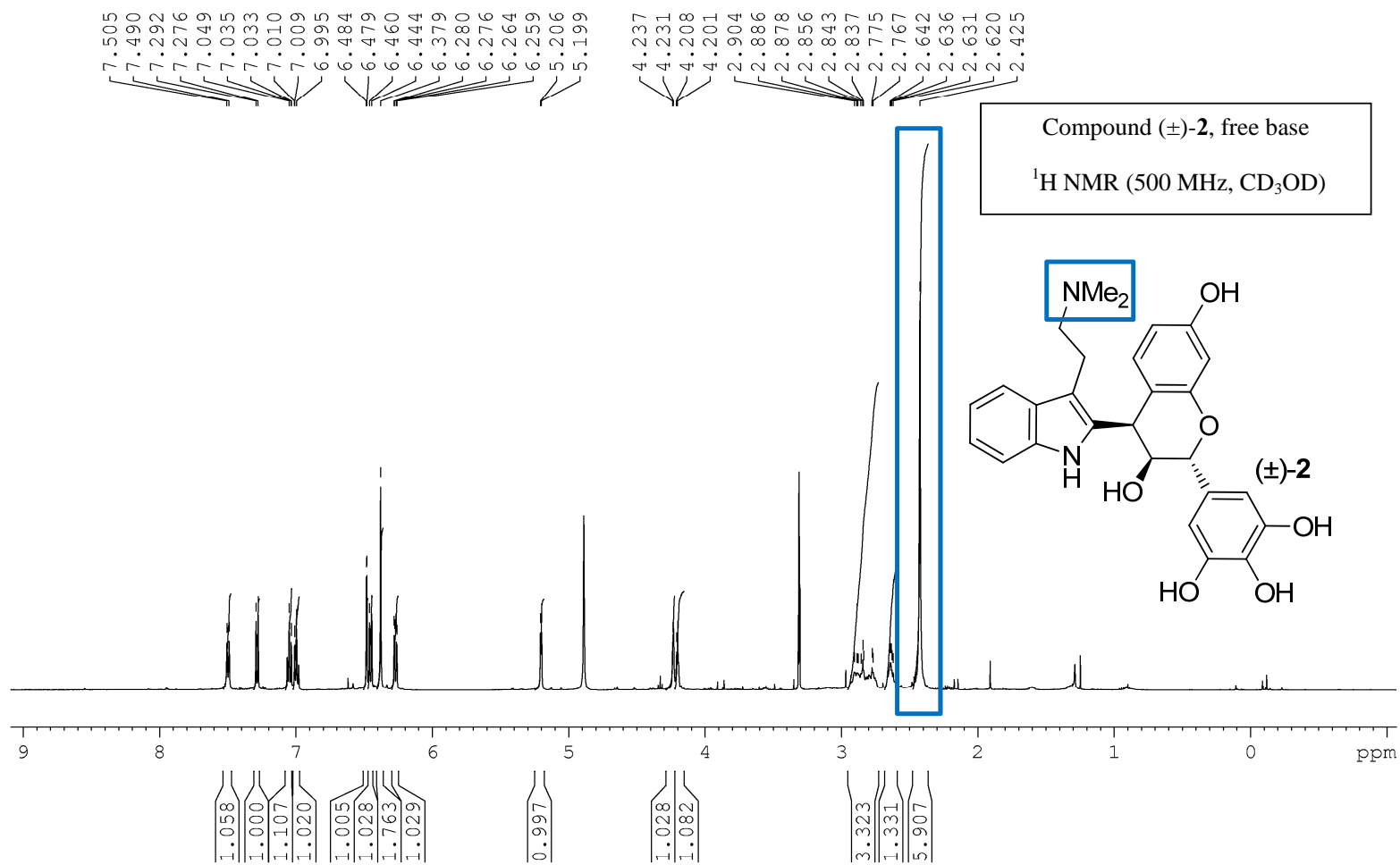


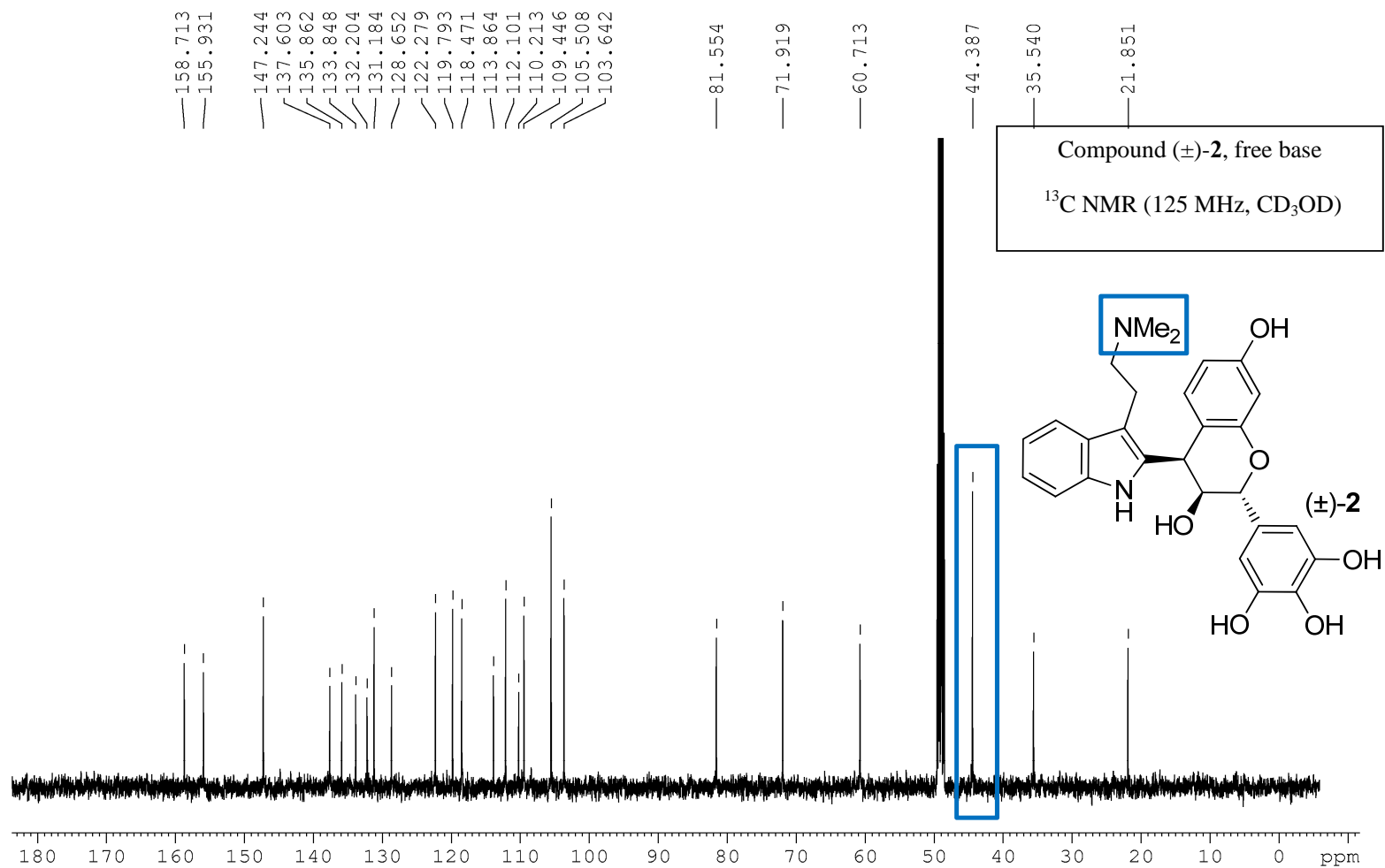


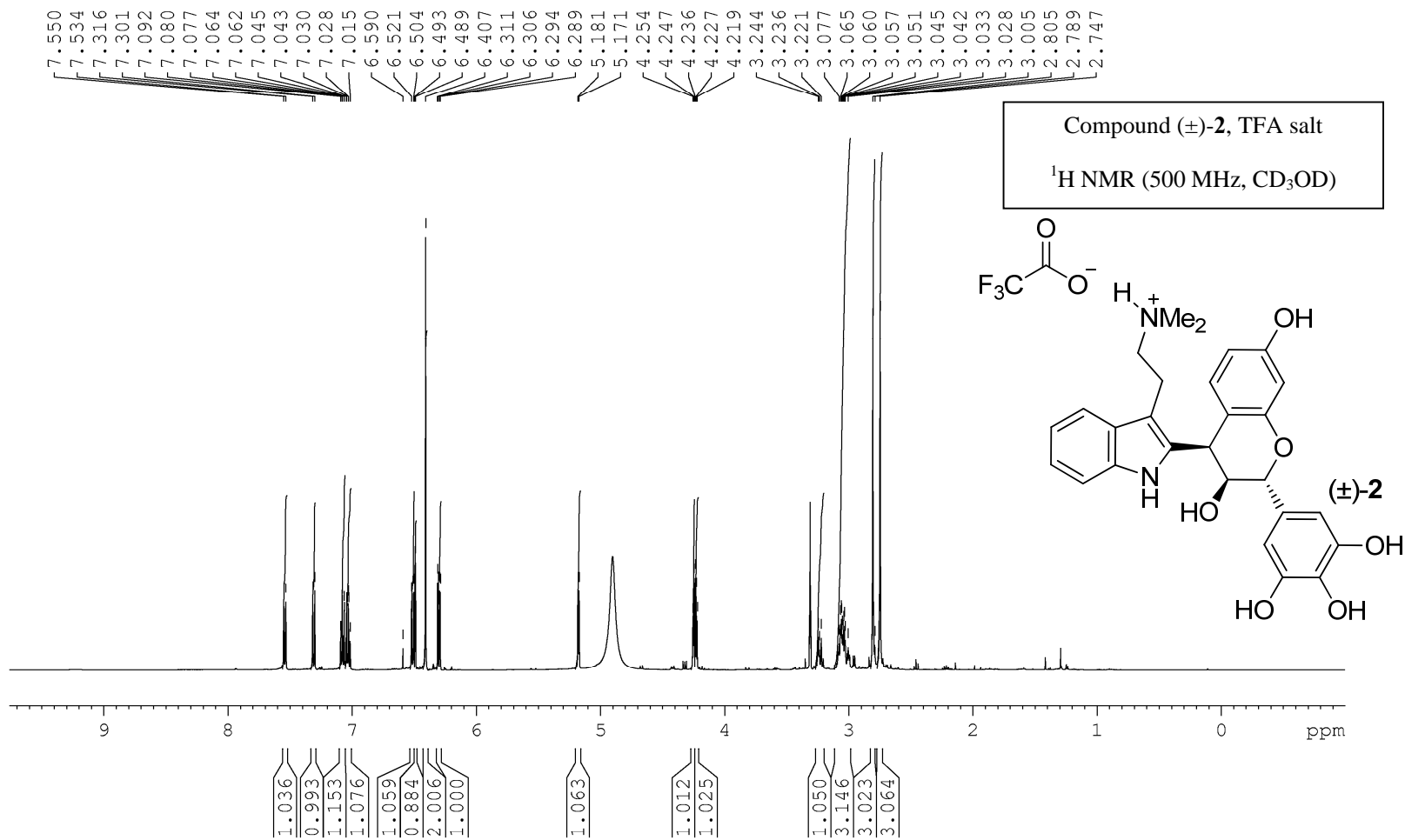


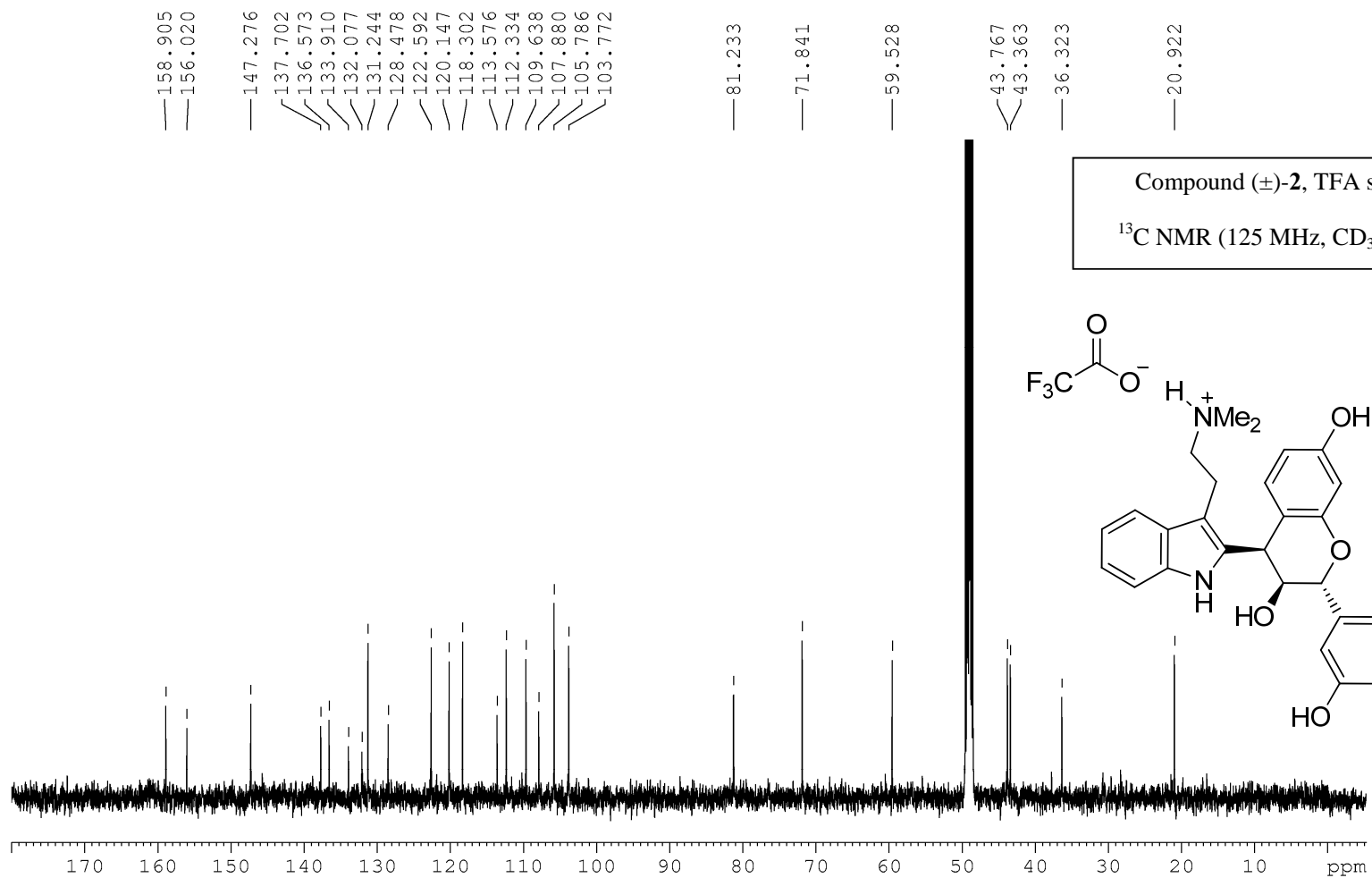
Compound (±)-**8**
¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃)



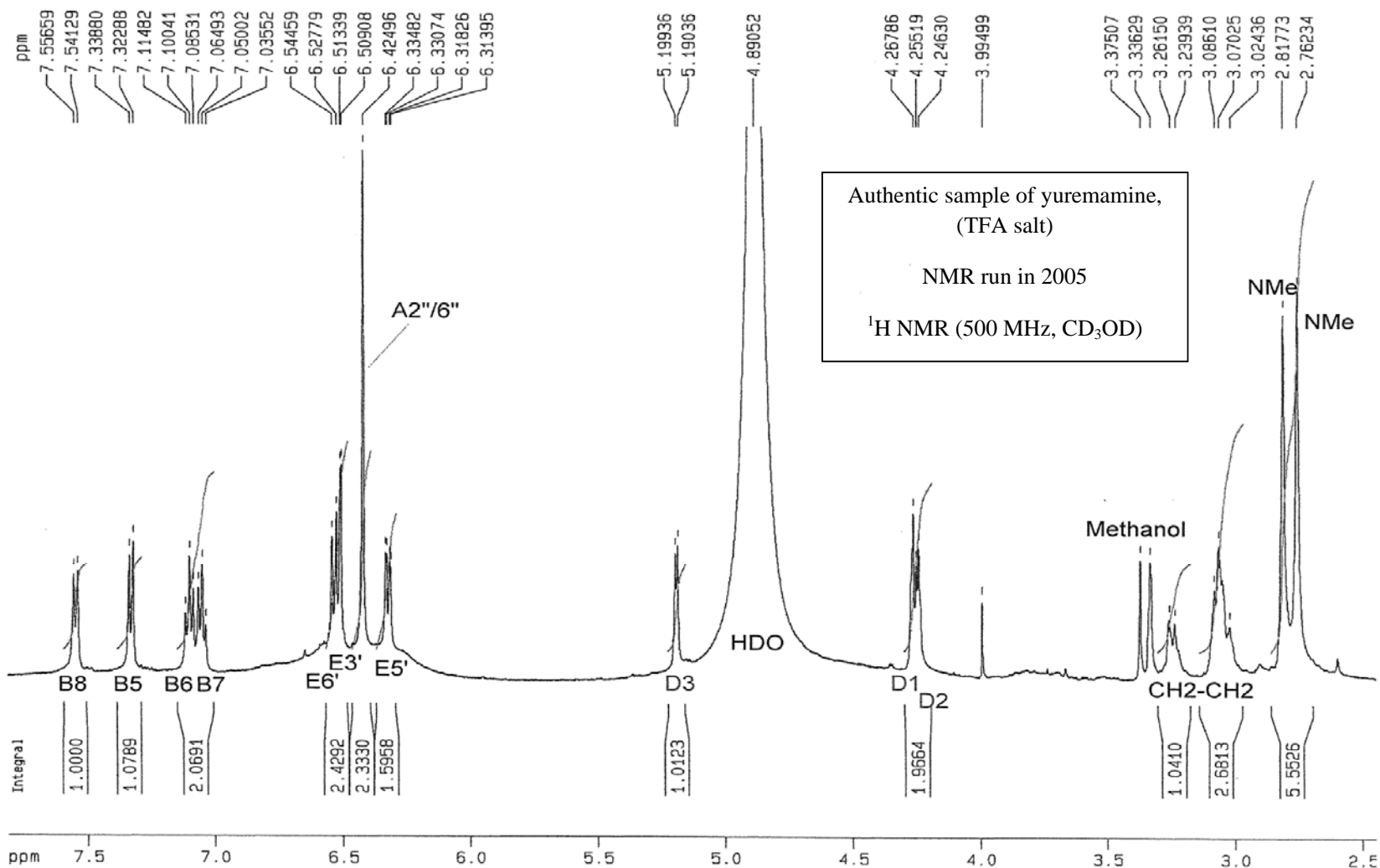




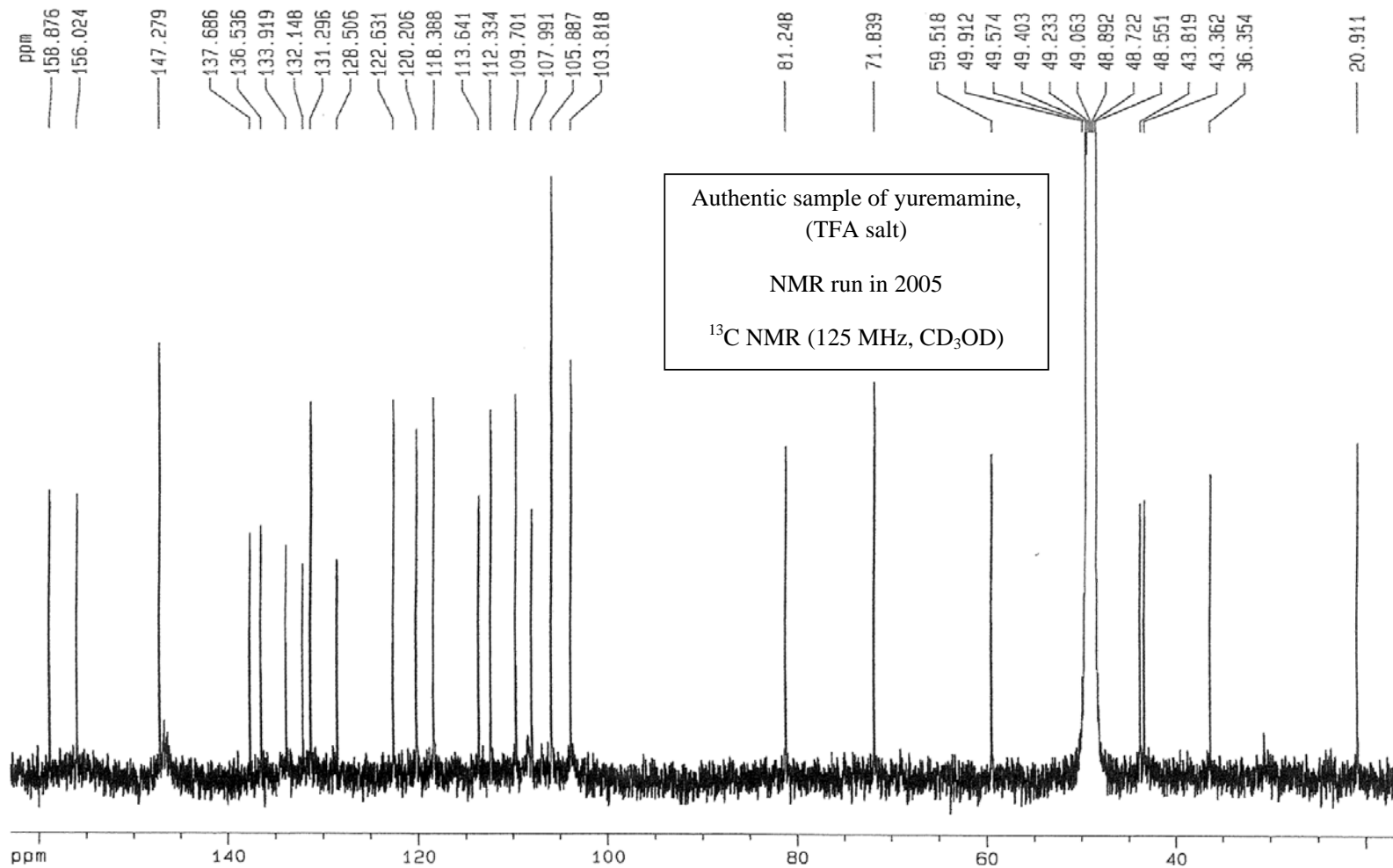


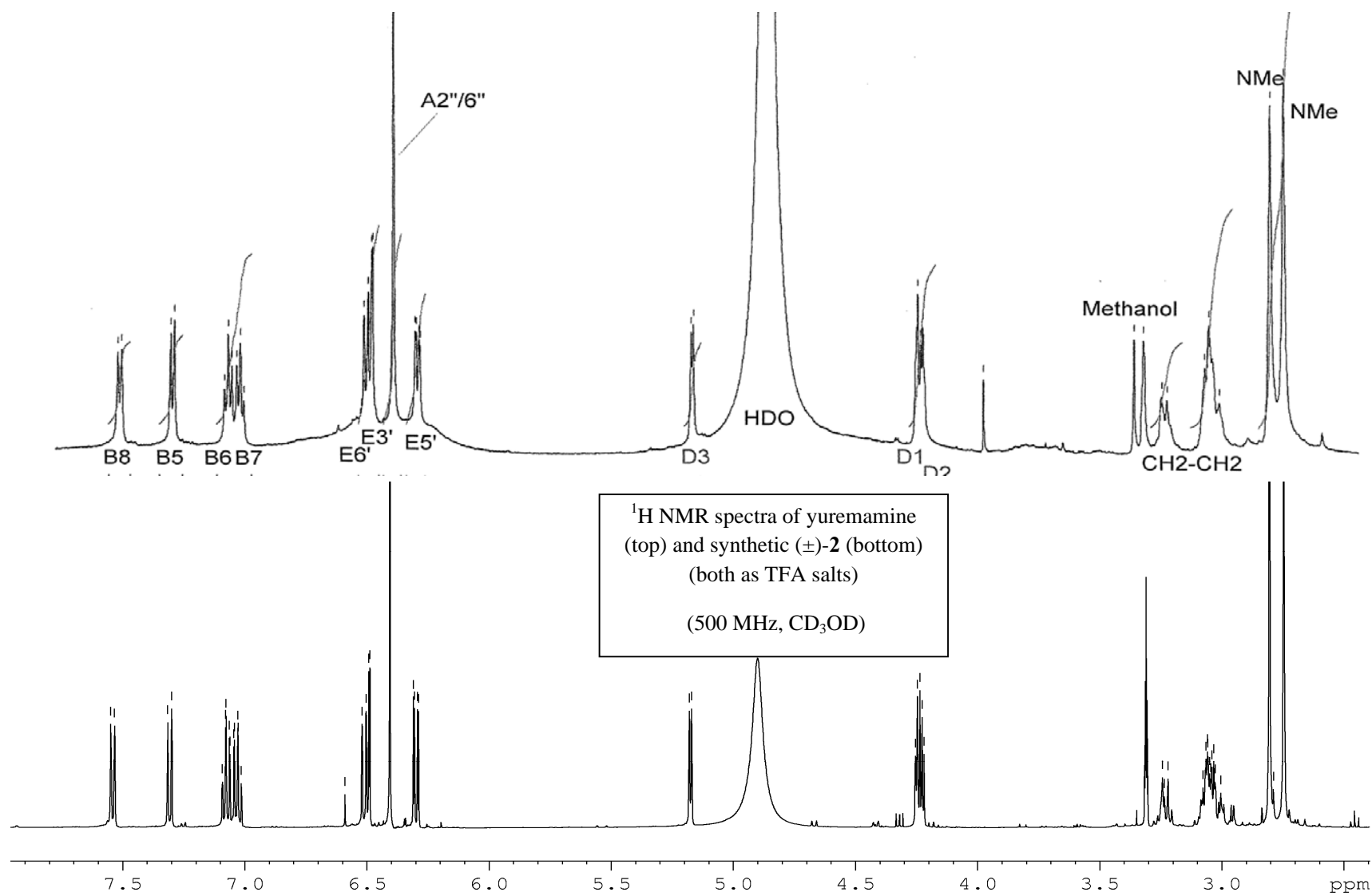


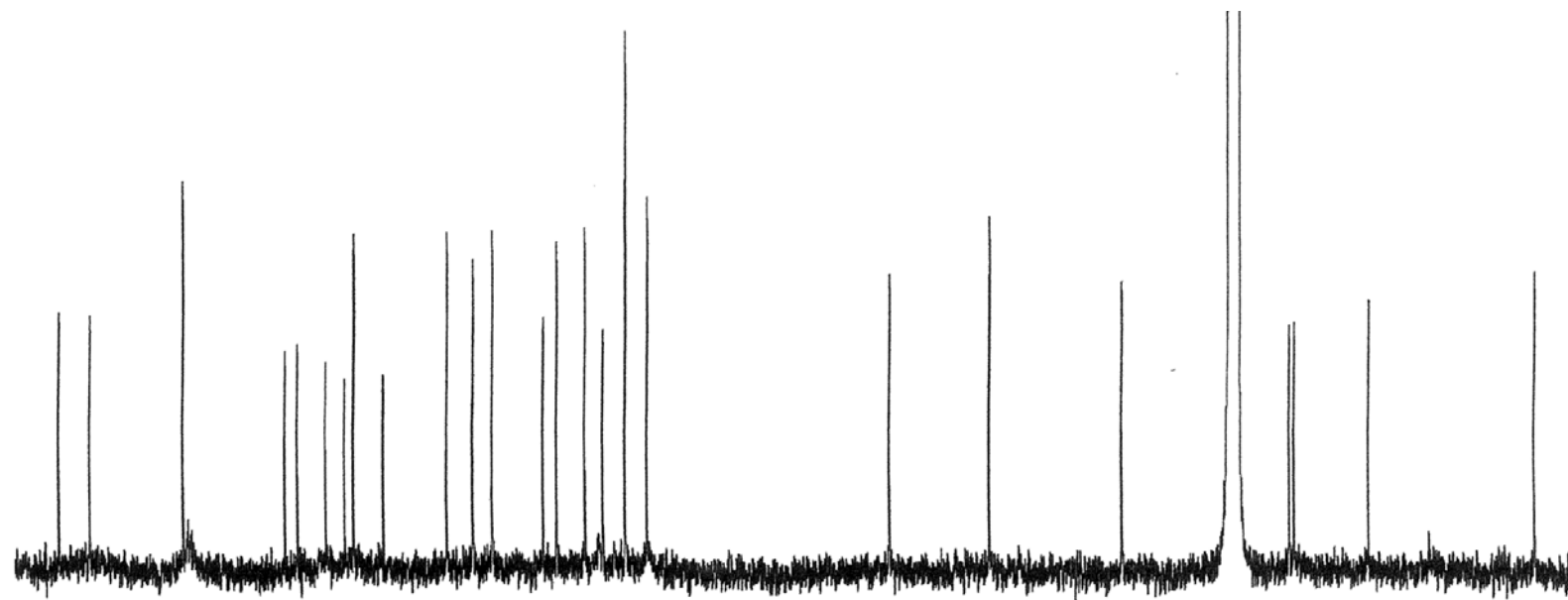
1H Spectrum 500 MHz



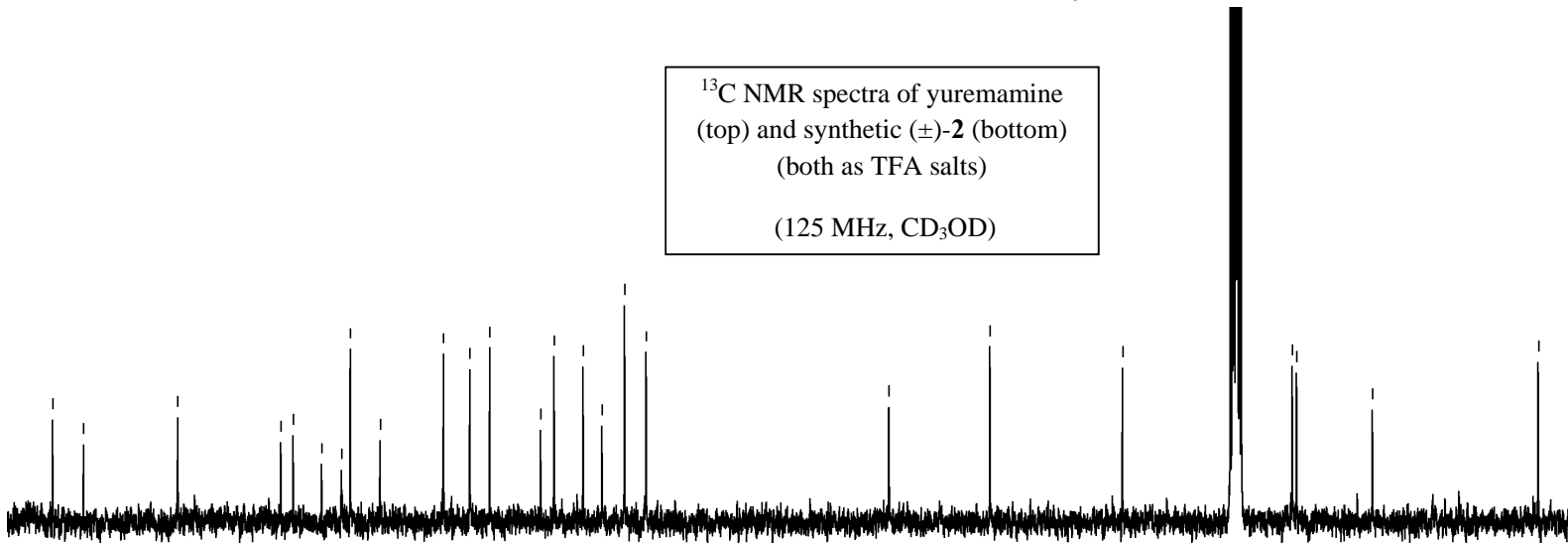
13C Spectrum 125 MHz

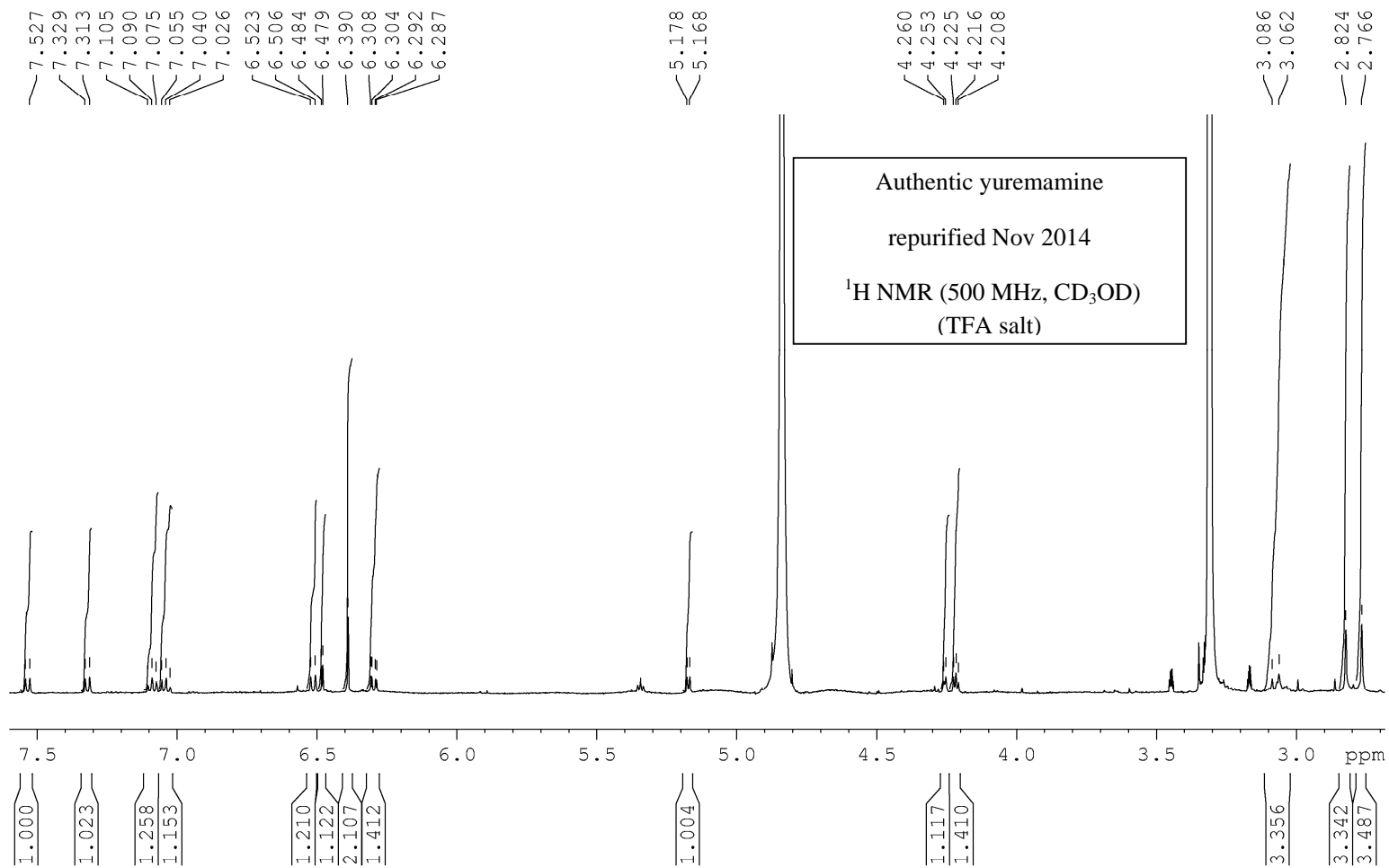


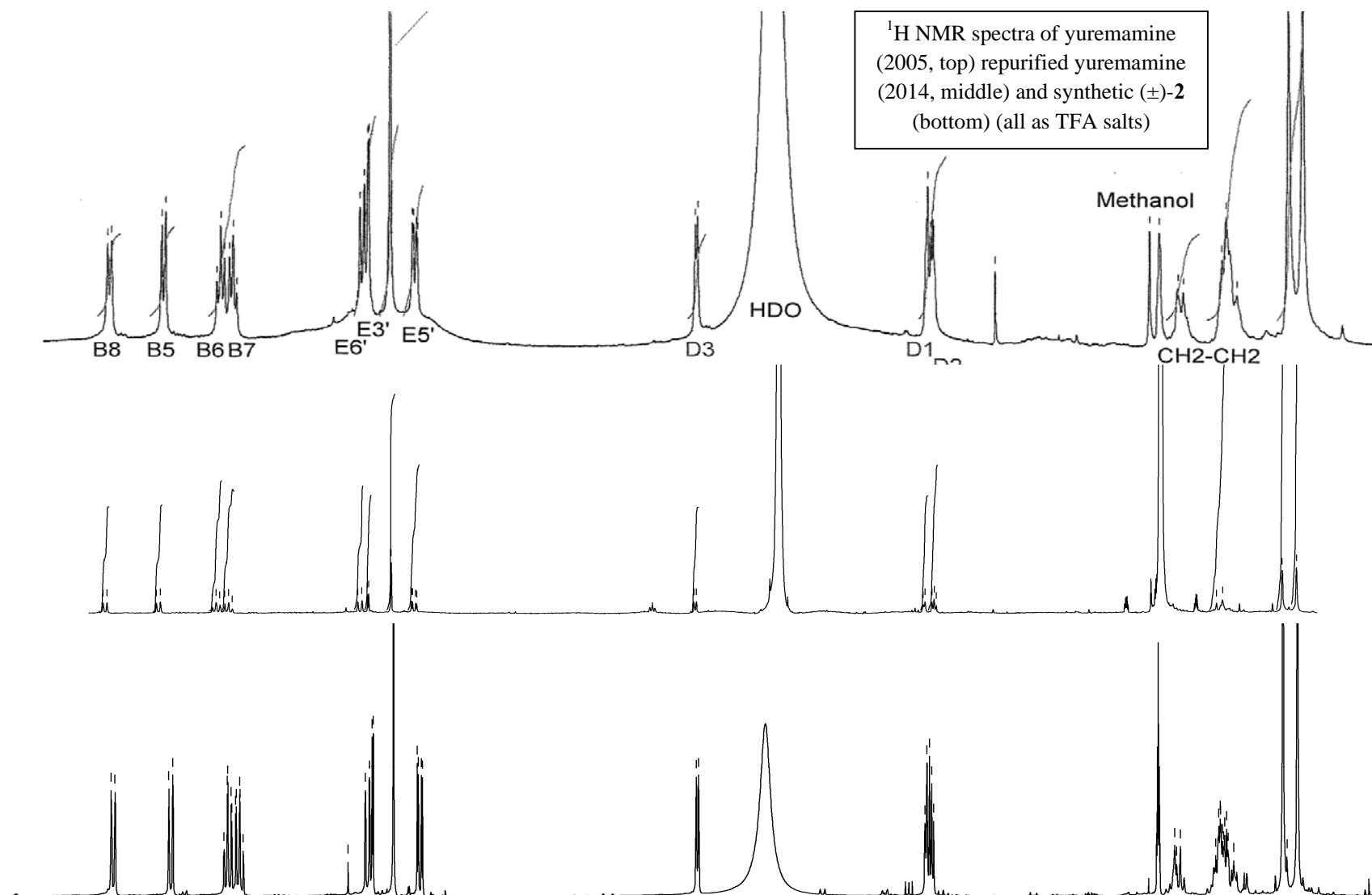


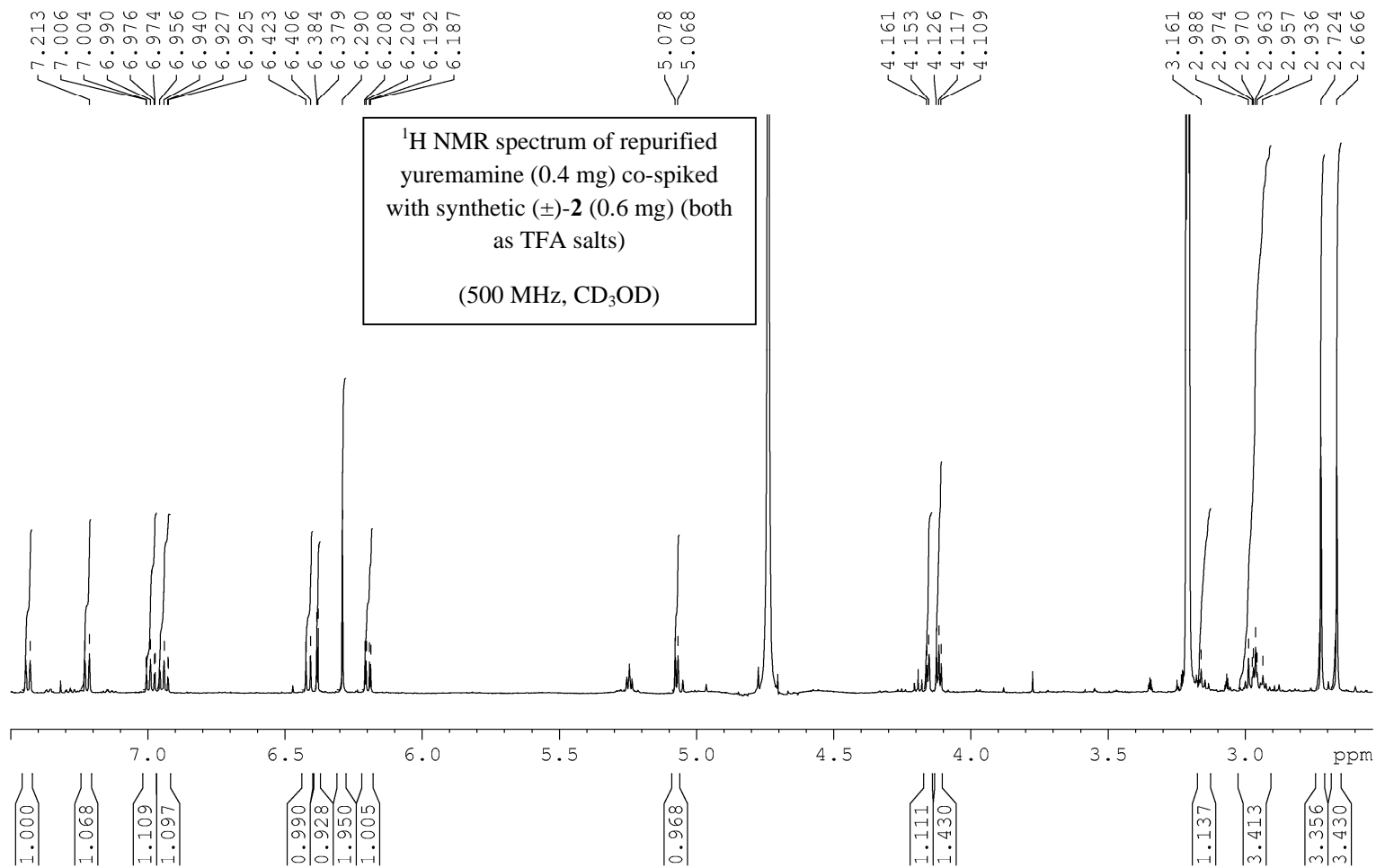


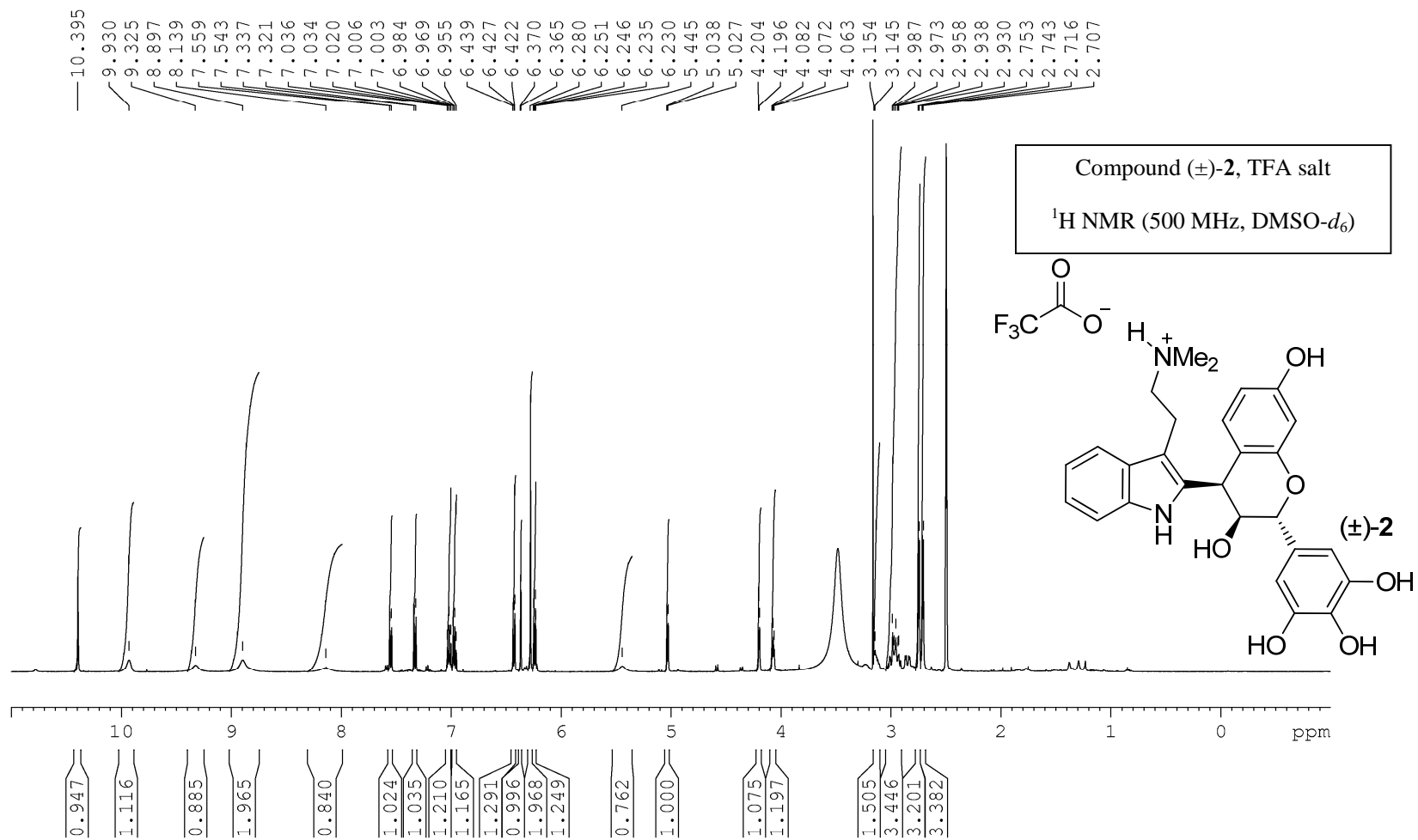
¹³C NMR spectra of yuremamine
(top) and synthetic (±)-**2** (bottom)
(both as TFA salts)
(125 MHz, CD₃OD)

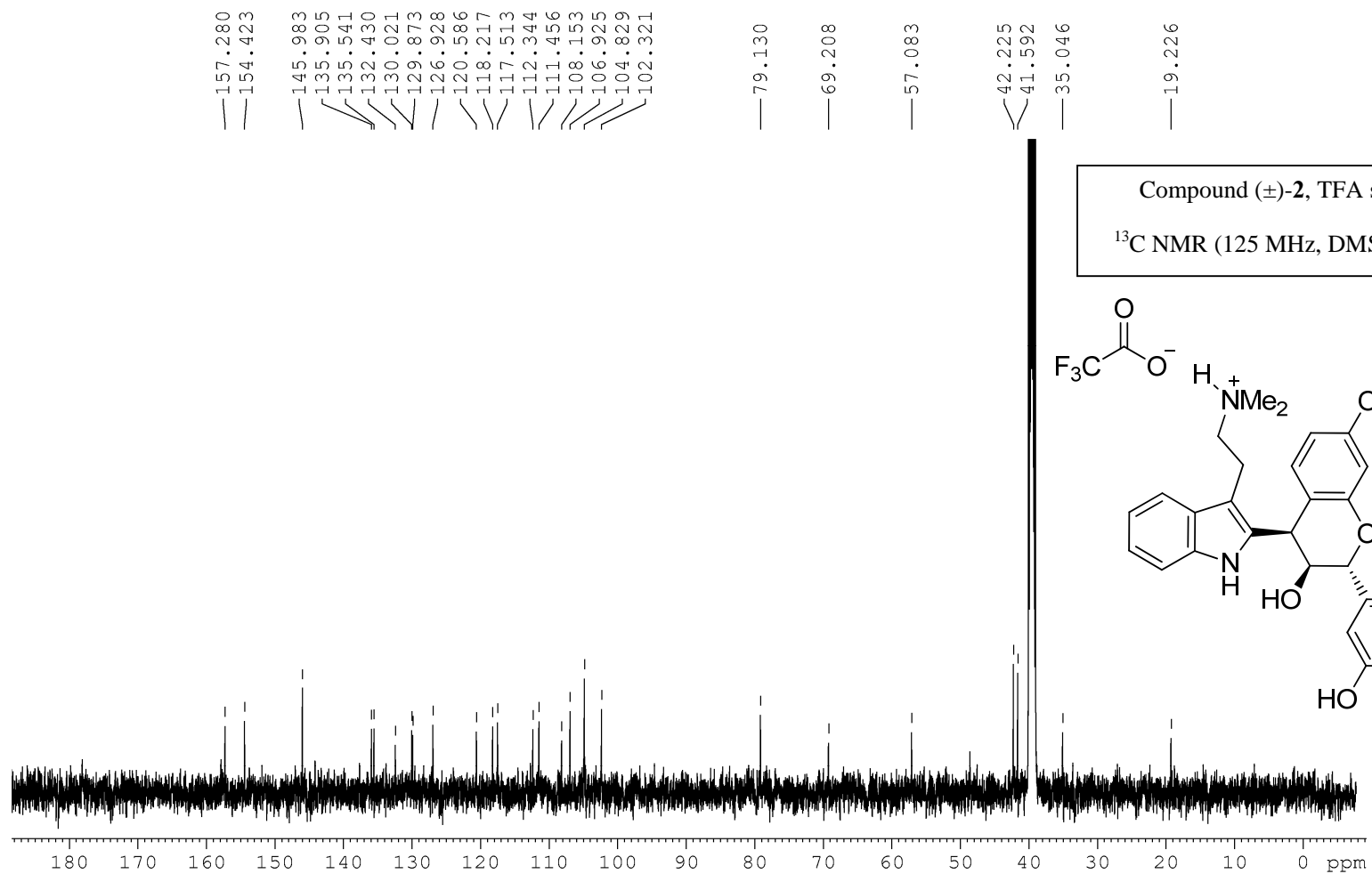


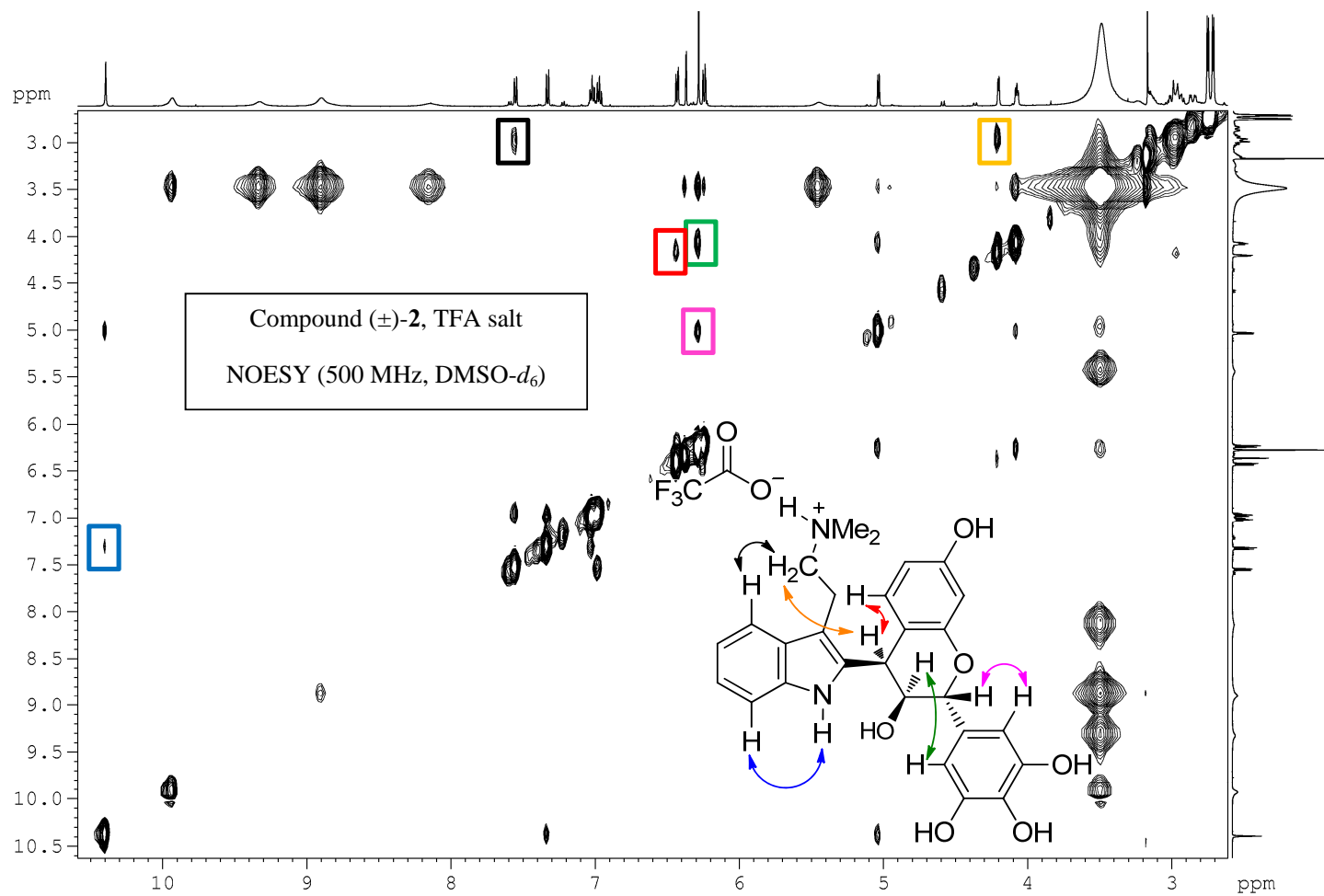


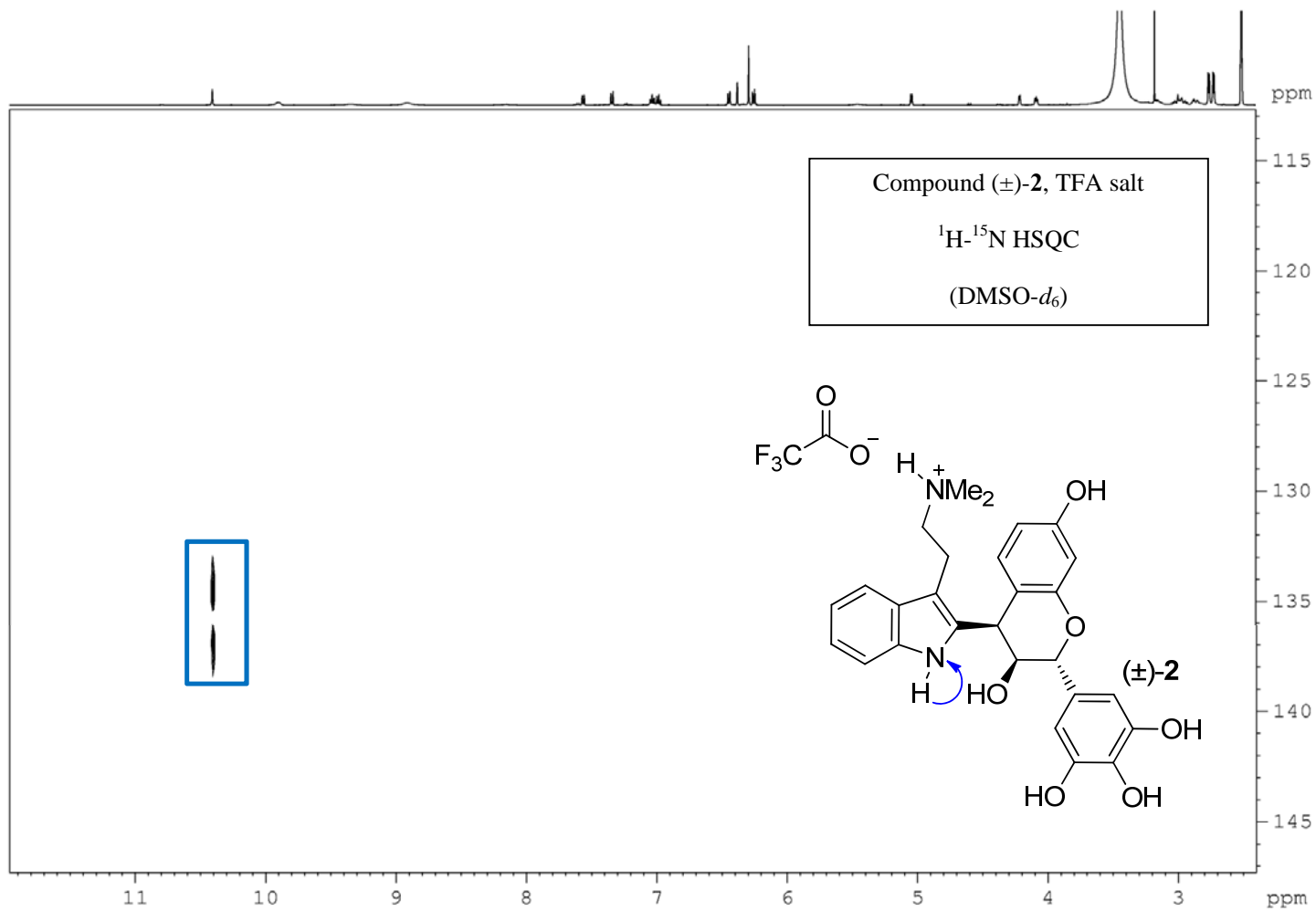


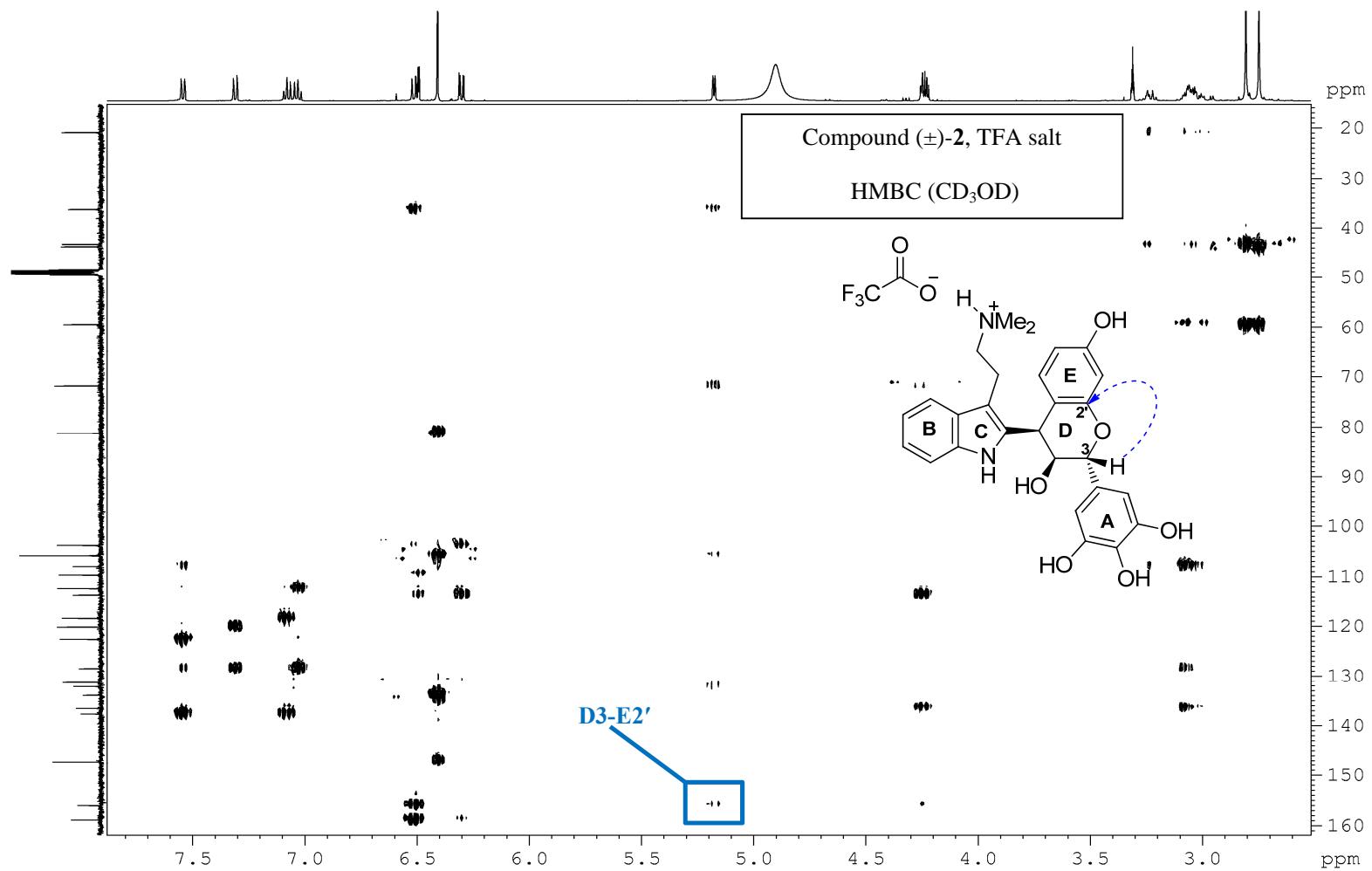












Long range 1H-13C correlated spectrum

