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Supporting information

(7S)-Kaitocephalin: A Highly NMDA Receptor Selective Ligand

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General.

All reagents and solvents were purchased from either Aldrich Chemical Company, Inc., Kanto Kagaku Co., Inc., Merck KGaA, Inc., Nacalai Tesque Company, Ltd., Peptide Institute, Tokyo Kasei Kogyo Co., Ltd., or Wako Pure Chemical Industries, Ltd., and used without further purification unless otherwise indicated. Dichloromethane (CH₂Cl₂) was distilled from phosphorus pentaoxide (P₂O₅). Tetrahydrofuran (THF) and toluene of anhydrous grade were used. [³H]CGP 39653, [³H]AMPA, and [³H]KA were purchased from PerkinElmer, Inc.

Optical rotations were taken on a JASCO P-1030 polarimeter with a sodium lamp (D line). Melting points were determined with a Yanaco MP-21 melting point apparatus and were uncorrected. FTIR spectra were measured on a JASCO FT/IR-6200 infrared spectrophotometer. ¹H NMR spectra were recorded on an either Bruker AVANCE 300 (300 MHz) or JEOL JNM-LA 400 (400 MHz) spectrometer. Chemical shifts of ¹H NMR were reported in parts per million (ppm, δ) relative to CHCl₃ (δ = 7.26) in CDCl₃ or HDO (δ = 4.79) in D₂O. ¹³C NMR spectra were recorded on an either Bruker AVANCE 300 (100 MHz) spectrometer. Chemical shifts of ¹³C NMR were reported in ppm (δ) relative to CHCl₃ (δ = 77.0) in CDCl₃ or CD₂HOD (δ = 49.0) in D₂O. Low resolution mass spectra (LRMS) and high resolution mass spectra (HRMS) were obtained on a JEOL JMS-AX500 for fast atom bombardment ionization (FAB). All reactions were monitored by thin layer chromatography (TLC), which was performed with precoated plates (silica gel 60 F-254, 0.25 mm thickness, manufactured by Merck). TLC visualization was accompanied using UV lamp (254 nm) or a charring solution (ethanoic phosphomolybdic acid, aqueous potassium permanganate and butanoic ninhydrin). Daisogel IR-60 1002W (40/63 µm) was used for flash column chromatography on silica gel.

(2*R*,5*R*)-1-*tert*-Butyl 2-methyl 2-((1*S*,2*R*)-2-(*tert*-butoxycarbonylamino)-1-hydroxy-3-methoxy-3oxopropyl)-5-(hydroxymethyl)pyrrolidine-1,2-dicarboxylate (10)



To a solution of **9** (315 mg, 617 μ mol) in EtOAc (3.1 mL) were added Boc₂O (0.43 mL, 1.85 mmol) and 10% Pd/C (31.5 mg, 10 wt%). The mixture was stirred for 21 h under hydrogen at room temperature and filtered through a thin Celite[®] pad. The filtrate was concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by flash column chromatography on silica gel (hexane/EtOAc = 5:1 to 2:1) to give **10** (264 mg, 90%);

Viscous oil;

 $[\alpha]_{D}^{25} = +1.4 (c \ 1.34, \text{CHCl}_3);$

FTIR (neat) 3336, 2979, 1747, 1716, 1676, 1506, 1394, 1369, 1255, 1165 cm⁻¹;

¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 6.43 (brd, *J* = 9.3 Hz, 1 H), 5.59 (brd, *J* = 8.1 Hz, 1 H), 4.39 (m, 1 H), 4.30 (m, 1 H), 4.09–3.98 (m, 2 H), 3.83 (s, 3 H), 3.74 (s, 3 H), 3.51 (m, 1 H), 2.69 (brs, 1 H), 2.45 (m, 1 H), 2.36–2.20 (m, 2 H), 1.91 (m, 1 H), 1.51 (s, 9 H), 1.43 (s, 9 H);

¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 174.2, 170.7, 156.5, 155.1, 82.4, 80.3, 77.9, 73.8, 64.5, 63.5, 54.8, 53.3, 52.3, 36.1, 28.4, 28.3, 26.3;

HRMS (FAB) calcd for $C_{21}H_{37}N_2O_{10} m/z$ 477.2448 [M+H]⁺, found 477.2458.

(2*R*,5*R*)-1-*tert*-Butyl 2-methyl 2-((1*S*,2*R*)-2-(*tert*-butoxycarbonylamino)-1-hydroxy-3-methoxy-3oxopropyl)-5-formylpyrrolidine-1,2-dicarboxylate (11)



To a mixture of **10** (102 mg, 214 μ mol) and TEMPO (1.0 mg, 6.43 μ mol) in CH₂Cl₂ (2.0 mL) and KBr in H₂O (43 μ L, 21.4 μ mol, 0.5 M solution) was added the mixture of aq. NaOCl solution/5% NaHCO₃ aq. (1:1) at 0 °C with vigorous stirring until the starting material was consumed (monitored by TLC). The organic layer was separated and the aqueous layer was extracted with EtOAc (5 mL × 2). The combined organic layers were washed with brine (10 mL), dried over anhydrous MgSO₄, and filtered. The filtrate was concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by flash column chromatography on silica gel (hexane/EtOAc = 5:1 to 3:1) to give **11** (89.9 mg, 89%);

Colorless viscous oil;

 $[\alpha]_{D}^{23} = +1.0 (c 2.58, CHCl_3);$

FTIR (neat) 3359, 2979, 1738, 1714, 1687, 1504, 1456, 1437, 1390, 1369, 1257, 1163 cm⁻¹;

¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 9.60 (d, *J* = 3.6 Hz, 1 H), 6.23 (brd, *J* = 11.1 Hz, 1 H), 5.49 (brd, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 1 H), 4.49 (brdd, *J* = 8.4, 6.0 Hz, 1 H), 4.31 (dd, *J* = 11.1, 6.0 Hz, 1 H), 4.21 (dt, *J* = 7.2, 3.6 Hz, 1 H), 3.81 (s, 3 H), 3.74 (s, 3 H), 2.40 (m, 1 H), 2.39 (m, 1 H), 2.14 (m, 1 H), 1.76 (m, 1 H), 1.49 (s, 9 H), 1.43 (s, 9 H); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 199.8, 171.7, 170.9, 155.7, 154.7, 83.8, 80.4, 75.0, 74.9, 68.1, 55.1, 53.2, 52.3, 34.1, 28.3, 28.1, 24.1;

HRMS (FAB) calcd for $C_{21}H_{35}N_2O_{10} m/z 475.2292 [M+H]^+$, found 475.2293.

(2*R*,5*R*)-1-*tert*-Butyl 2-methyl 5-((*E*)-3-(benzyloxy)-3-oxoprop-1-enyl)-2-((1*S*,2*R*)-2-(*tert*-butoxycarbonylamino)-1-hydroxy-3-methoxy-3-oxopropyl)pyrrolidine-1,2-dicarboxylate (12)



To a solution of benzyl dimethylphosphonoacetate (300 mg, 1.16 mmol) in CH₂Cl₂ (2.0 mL) was added TMG (146 mL, 1.16 mmol) at 0 °C under argon and stirred for 10 min. To the mixture was added a solution of **11** (184 mg, 388 µmol) in CH₂Cl₂ (1.9 mL) at 0 °C. The mixture was stirred for 23 h at room temperature and quenched with sat. NH₄Cl (5 mL). The organic layer was separated and the aqueous layer was extracted with EtOAc (5 mL × 2). The combined organic layers were washed with brine (10 mL), dried over anhydrous MgSO₄, and filtered. The filtrate was concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by flash column chromatography on silica gel (hexane/EtOAc = 3:1) to give **12** (209 mg, 89%); Colorless oil;

 $[\alpha]_D^{25} = -16.8 (c 3.4, CHCl_3);$

FTIR (neat) 3342, 2979, 1747, 1716, 1678, 1498, 1456, 1389, 1369, 1257, 1163 cm⁻¹;

¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.38–7.33 (m, 5 H), 6.97 (dd, *J* = 15.8, 7.7 Hz, 1 H), 6.26 (brs, 1 H), 6.00 (dd, *J* = 15.8, 0.8 Hz, 1 H), 5.57 (brd, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 1 H), 5.23 (d, *J* = 12.5 Hz, 1 H), 5.18 (d, *J* = 12.5 Hz, 1 H), 4.51–4.41 (m, 2 H), 4.30 (dd, *J* = 10.2, 4.5 Hz, 1 H), 3.78 (s, 3 H), 3.72 (s, 3 H), 2.36–2.27 (m, 3 H), 1.68 (m, 1 H), 1.43 (s, 9 H), 1.42 (s, 9 H);

¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 171.9, 170.7, 166.0, 156.2, 155.0, 148.3, 136.0, 128.5, 128.2, 128.1, 121.0, 82.5, 80.2, 77.2, 73.5, 66.1, 62.2, 55.2, 52.9, 52.2, 34.0, 28.9, 28.2, 28.1;
HRMS (FAB) calcd for C₃₀H₄₃N₂O₁₁ *m/z* 607.2867 [M+H]⁺, found 607.2867.

(2R,5R)-1-tert-Butyl 2-methyl 5-(2-(4-(benzyloxy)-3,5-dichlorobenzamido)ethyl)-2-((1S,2R)-

2-(*tert*-butoxycarbonylamino)-1-hydroxy-3-methoxy-3-oxopropyl)pyrrolidine-1,2-dicarboxylate (15)



To a solution of **12** (90.5 mg, 149 μ mol) in EtOAc (1.5 mL) was added 10% Pd/C (9.1 mg, 10 wt%). The mixture was stirred for 24 h under hydrogen at room temperature and filtered through a thin

Celite[®] pad. The filtrate was concentrated under reduced pressure to give corresponding carboxylic acid 13 and the product was used without further purification. To a solution of the crude 13 in toluene (1.5 mL) were added *i*-Pr₂NEt (25.6 mL, 149 µmol) and DPPA (37.2 mL, 164 µmol, 95% purity) under argon. The mixture was stirred for 30 min at room temperature, then for 30 min at 80 °C. To the mixture was added BnOH (17.0 µL, 164 µmol) and additionary stirred for 16 h at 80 °C. After cooling to room temperature, the mixture was quenched with sat. NH_4Cl (5 mL) and extracted with EtOAc (5 mL \times 3). The combined organic layers were washed with brine (15 mL), dried over anhydrous MgSO₄, and filtered. The filtrate was concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by flash column chromatography on silica gel (hexane/EtOAc = $\frac{1}{2}$ 5:1 to 2:1) to give crude 14 (67 mg, R_f value = 0.3, hexane/AcOEt = 1:1). The crude 14 contained a byproduct that showed the same R_f value with 14. Since these were inseparable by further silica gel column chromatography, the mixture was subjected to the next step without further purification. To a solution of the crude 14 (67.0 mg) in EtOAc/MeOH (1:1, 2.0 mL) was added 10% Pd/C (6.7 mg, 10 wt%). The mixture was stirred for 14 h under hydrogen at room temperature and filtered. The filtrate was concentrated under reduced pressure to give corresponding amine and the product was used without further purification. To a solution of the crude amine in CH₂Cl₂ (1.0 mL) were added 3,5-dichloro-4-benzyloxybenzoic acid (31.8 mg, 107 µmol), EDCI (20.5 mg, 107 µmol) and DMAP (13.1 mg, 107 µmol) under argon. The mixture was stirred for 5 h at room temperature and quenched with sat. NH₄Cl (5 mL). The organic layer was separated and the aqueous layer was extracted with EtOAc (5 mL \times 2). The combined organic layers were washed with brine (15 mL), dried over anhydrous MgSO₄, and filtered. The filtrate was concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by PLC (silica gel 60 F-254, 0.5 mm thickness, manufactured by Merck)(hexane/EtOAc = 1:1) to give 15 (43.9 mg, 38% over 4 steps) as a 1:1 mixture of rotamers; Colorless amorphous solid;

 $[\alpha]_{D}^{24} = -27.3$ (c 1.3, CHCl₃);

FTIR (neat) 3336, 2978, 1745, 1716, 1668, 1550, 1456, 1392, 1369, 1259, 1167 cm⁻¹;

The NMR signals of **15** are broaden and complicated because of observation of rotamers. Therefore, NMR data assignments are not given for **15**. The actual spectra are shown in P23–24. HRMS (FAB) calcd for $C_{36}H_{48}Cl_2N_3O_{11}$ *m/z* 768.2666 [M+H]⁺, found 768.2653.

(2*R*,5*R*)-2-((1*S*,2*R*)-2-Amino-2-carboxy-1-hydroxyethyl)-5-(2-(3,5-dichloro-4-hydroxybenzamido)ethyl) pyrrolidine-2-carboxylic acid (5)



To a solution of **15** (15.8 mg, 20.6 μ mol) in Me₂S (1.0 mL) was added AlCl₃ (54.9 mg, 412 μ mol) at 0 °C under argon. The mixture was stirred for 15 h at room temperature and quenched with water (1 mL) at 0 °C. The mixture was stirred for 1 h at room temperature and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by Dowex[®] 50WX4 (elution with 1*N* NH₄OH) and reversed-phase column chromatography (elution with water) to give roughly purified product. The product was purified by HPLC (COSMOSIL[®] 5C₁₈-PAQ Packed Column, ϕ 20 × 250 mm, elution with 10% MeOH/20 mM Et₂NH-CO₂ buffer pH 7, 6.0 mL/min) to give **5** (7.4 mg, 69%) as a diethylamine salt;

White solid;

 $[\alpha]_{D}^{25} = -24.7 (c \ 0.11, H_2O);$

FTIR (neat) 3057, 1628, 1468, 1298, 1095 cm⁻¹;

¹H NMR (300 MHz, D₂O) δ 7.68 (s, 2 H), 4.51 (s, 1 H), 4.24 (s, 1 H), 3.73 (m, 1 H), 3.49 (m, 2 H), 3.06 (t, J = 7.3 Hz, 4 H, Et₂NH), 2.41 (m, 1 H), 2.26–1.99 (m, 4 H), 1.70 (m, 1 H), 1.27 (t, J = 7.3 Hz, 6 H, Et₂NH);

¹³C NMR (75 MHz, D₂O) δ 174.4, 170.9, 169.2, 162.2, 127.4, 124.2, 117.7, 76.5, 70.8, 59.1, 55.6, 42.4 (Et₂NH), 37.0, 32.1, 31.9, 29.4, 10.6 (Et₂NH);

HRMS (FAB) calcd for $C_{17}H_{22}Cl_2N_3O_7 m/z$ 450.0835 [M+H]⁺, found 450.0840.

HPLC data of **5** after purification:

column: COSMOSIL[®] 5C₁₈-PAQ Packed Column, ϕ 4.6 × 250 mm

elution: 10% MeOH/20 mM Et₂NH-CO₂ buffer pH 7

flow rate: 1 mL/min, detect: 300 nm



(2*R*,5*R*)-2-((1*S*,2*R*)-2-Amino-2-carboxy-1-hydroxyethyl)-5-(2-carboxyethyl)pyrrolidine-2-carboxylic acid (6)



To a solution of **12** (38.2 mg, 62.9 μ mol) in EtOAc (1.0 mL) was added 10% Pd/C (3.8 mg, 10 wt%). The mixture was stirred for 24 h under hydrogen at room temperature and filtered through a thin Celite[®] pad. The filtrate was concentrated under reduced pressure to give the crude carboxylic acid and the product was used without further purification. To a solution of the crude in Et₂O (1.0 mL) was added excess amount of the solution of CH₂N₂ in Et₂O at 0 °C with stirring until the starting material was consumed (monitored by TLC). The mixture was warm to 40 °C to remove residual CH₂N₂ and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by flash column chromatography on silica gel (hexane/EtOAc = 5:1 to 3:1) to give A (29.5 mg, 88%). The data of A are as follows;

Colorless oil;

 $[\alpha]_{D}^{27} = -22.7 (c \ 1.45, \text{CHCl}_3);$

FTIR (neat) 3317, 2978, 1743, 1714, 1672, 1506, 1436, 1392, 1369, 1255, 1163 cm⁻¹;

¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 6.47 (brs, 1 H), 5.53 (brd, *J* = 5.4 Hz, 1 H), 4.38 (m, 1 H), 4.26 (dd, *J* = 10.4, 4.4 Hz, 1 H), 3.87 (m, 1 H), 3.78 (s, 3 H), 3.72 (s, 3 H), 3.67 (s, 3 H), 2.34–2.13 (m, 6 H), 1.65–1.55 (m, 2 H), 1.51 (s, 9 H), 1.43 (s, 9 H);

¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 173.4, 172.5, 170.8, 156.4, 155.2, 82.1, 80.3, 77.3, 72.7, 61.6, 55.1, 52.9, 52.3, 51.7, 34.5, 31.8, 28.43, 28.36, 28.0, 26.8;

HRMS (FAB) calcd for $C_{24}H_{41}N_2O_{11}$ *m/z* 533.2710 [M+H]⁺, found 533.2711.

To a solution of methyl ester A (15.7 mg, 29.5 μ mol) in Me₂S (1.0 mL) was added AlCl₃ (78.7 mg, 590 μ mol) at 0 °C under argon. The mixture was stirred for 20 h at room temperature, quenched with water (1 mL) at 0 °C. The mixture was stirred for 1 h and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by Dowex[®] 50WX4 (elution with 1*N* NH₄OH) and reversed-phase column chromatography (elution with water) to give roughly purified product. The product was purified by HPLC (COSMOSIL[®] 5C₁₈-PAQ Packed Column, ϕ 20 × 250 mm, elution with 0.5% MeOH/20 mM Et₂NH-CO₂ buffer pH 7, 6.0 mL/min) to give **6** (5.0 mg, 47%) as a diethylamine salt;

White solid;

 $[\alpha]_{D}^{25} = -35.7 (c \ 0.41, H_2O);$

FTIR (neat) 2989, 1631, 1552, 1452, 1358, 1308, 1090, 1065 cm⁻¹;

¹H NMR (300 MHz, D₂O) δ 4.50 (s, 1 H), 4.26 (s, 1 H), 3.65 (m, 1 H), 3.06 (t, J = 7.3 Hz, 4 H, Et₂NH),

2.43–2.30 (m, 3 H), 2.28–2.05 (m, 3 H), 1.96 (m, 1 H), 1.64 (m, 1 H), 1.26 (t, *J* = 7.3 Hz, 6 H, Et₂NH);

¹³C NMR (75 MHz, D₂O) δ 181.4, 174.5, 171.4, 76.6, 71.0, 61.3, 55.7, 42.4 (Et₂NH), 34.4, 32.2, 29.3, 28.9, 10.7 (Et₂NH);

HRMS (FAB) calcd for $C_{11}H_{17}N_2O_7 m/z$ 289.1036 [M–H]⁻, found 289.1052.

HPLC data of **6** after purification:

column: COSMOSIL[®] 5C₁₈-PAQ Packed Column, ϕ 4.6 × 250 mm

elution: 0.5% MeOH/20 mM Et₂NH-CO₂ buffer pH 7



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flow rate: 1 mL/min, detect: 210 nm
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To a solution of 16^1 (972 mg, 2.78 mmol) in CH₂Cl₂ (5.6 mL) were added TEMPO (43.4 mg, 0.278 mmol) and PhI(OAc)₂ (1.08 g, 3.34 mmol) at 0 °C. The mixture was stirred for 19 h at room temperature and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by flash column chromatography on silica gel (hexane/EtOAc = 5:1 to 2:1) to give **B** (896 mg, 94%). The data of **B** are as follows;

Colorless oil;

 $[\alpha]_{D}^{25} = +23.1 (c \ 1.4, \text{CHCl}_3);$

FTIR (neat) 3469, 2979, 2931, 2354, 1795, 1731, 1455, 1371, 1288, 1259, 1151, 1072, 1025 cm⁻¹;

¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 10.2 (s, 1 H), 7.36 (m, 5 H), 2.58–2.53 (m, 2 H), 2.26 (dt, *J* = 13.5, 8.1 Hz, 1 H), 2.13 (m, 1 H), 1.38 (s, 9 H);

¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 193.4, 171.9, 168.6, 148.2, 134.1, 128.5, 128.4, 128.3, 84.3, 71.8, 67.7, 29.9, 27.2, 24.5;

HRMS (FAB) calcd for $C_{18}H_{22}NO_6 m/z$ 348.1447 $[M+H]^+$, found 348.1447.

To a solution of **B** (152 mg, 442 µmol) in CH₂Cl₂ (4.4 mL) was added TFA (0.34 mL, 4.42 mmol) at 0 °C. The mixture was stirred for 1 h under argon at room temperature and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residual TFA was removed by azeotropic distillation with toluene (3 mL × 3). The resulting aldehyde was subjected to the next olefination without further purification. To a solution of **C** (707 mg, 1.33 mmol) (Synthetic procedure of **C** was described in the next column) in THF (4.4 mL) was added TMG (180 µL, 1.46 mmol) at 0 °C. The mixture was stirred for 15 min under argon, then the crude aldehyde in THF (2.2 mL) was added to the mixture. The mixture was stirred for 30 min at 0 °C, quenched by sat. NH₄Cl (10 mL), and extracted with EtOAc (10 mL × 3). The combined organic layers were washed brine (30 mL), dried over anhydrous MgSO₄, and filtered. The filtrate was concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by flash column chromatography on silica gel (hexane/EtOAc = 7:1 to 1:2) to give **17** (142 mg, 61%);

Colorless amorphous solid;

 $[\alpha]_{D}^{29} = -35.0 \ (c \ 1.0, \ CHCl_3);$

FTIR (neat) 3262, 3032, 1718, 1498, 1455, 1379, 1215, 1182, 1163, 1127, 1064 cm⁻¹;

¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.36–7.27 (m, 15 H), 6.92 (brs, 1 H), 6.65 (brs, 1 H), 6.57 (s, 1 H), 5.18–5.05 (m, 6 H), 2.54 (m, 1 H), 2.39–2.28 (m, 3 H);

¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 177.0, 171.4, 163.8, 154.5, 135.4, 135.0, 134.8, 131.7, 128.63, 128.60,

128.57, 128.5, 128.40, 128.36, 128.30, 128.28, 67.9, 64.2, 33.4, 29.1; HRMS (FAB) calcd for C₃₀H₂₉N₂O₇ *m/z* 529.1975 [M+H]⁺, found 529.1972.

Benzyl 2-(benzyloxycarbonylamino)-2-(diphenoxyphosphoryl)acetate (C)

	P(OPh)₃ TMSOTf	
MeO		(PhO) ₂ P NHCbz
	CH ₂ Cl ₂ , 0 °C	
CO ₂ Bn		CO ₂ Bn
D		С

To a solution of \mathbf{D}^2 (1.90 g, 5.75 mmol) in CH₂Cl₂ (12 mL) was added triphenyl phosphite (2.3 mL, 8.63 mmol) and TMSOTf (1.2 mL, 6.90 mmol) at 0 °C under argon. The mixture was stirred for 3 h, and quenched with sat. NaHCO₃ (15 mL). The organic layer was separated and the aqueous layer was extracted with EtOAc (15 mL × 2). The combined organic layers were washed with brine (45 mL), dried over anhydrous MgSO₄, and filtered. The filtrate was concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by flash column chromatography on silica gel (hexane/EtOAc = 10:1 to 4:1), and recrystallized from EtOAc/hexane to give **C** (2.23 g, 73%);

White solid;

mp 102–105 °C;

FTIR (neat) 3295, 3064, 2952, 1723, 1591, 1490, 1456, 1379, 1286, 1207, 1185, 1163, 1049, 1027, 1006 cm⁻¹;

¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.34–7.23 (m, 14 H), 7.18–7.14 (m, 2 H), 7.07 (d, J = 7.8 Hz, 4 H), 5.76 (brd, J = 9.5 Hz, 1 H), 5.32 (dd, J = 23.2, 9.5 Hz, 1 H), 5.27 (d, J = 12.2 Hz, 1 H), 5.23 (d, J = 12.2 Hz, 1 H), 5.15 (d, J = 12.1 Hz, 1 H), 5.11 (d, J = 12.1 Hz, 1 H);

¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 166.0, 165.9, 155.53, 155.46, 150.0, 149.9, 135.7, 134.5, 129.8, 128.6, 128.53, 128.52, 128.3, 128.2, 125.6, 120.39, 120.35, 120.29, 120.25, 68.5, 67.8, 53.8, 52.3;
HRMS (FAB) calcd for C₂₉H₂₇NO₇P *m/z* 532.1525 [M+H]⁺, found 532.1526.

(R)-2-((R)-2-Amino-2-carboxyethyl)-5-oxopyrrolidine-2-carboxylic acid (7)



In a glove box, [Rh(I)(COD)-(R,R)-Et-DuPHOS]OTf (28.4 mg, 39.3 µmol) and 17 (208 mg, 394 µmol) was dissolved in THF (2.6 mL). The mixture was placed in a high-pressure hydrogen tube under argon. The tube was sealed cooled to -78 °C. The tube was vacuumed and then hydrogen was introduced into the tube. After repeating of the gas-exchange process for 3 times, the mixture was stirred for 72 h at room temperature under 1.0 MPa of hydrogen atmosphere. The hydrogenation was carefully leaked from the

tube, and the mixture was concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by flash column chromatography on silica gel (hexane/EtOAc = 3:1 to 1:2) to give E (161 mg, 77%, dr = >25:1). The data of E are as follows;

Colorless amorphous solid;

 $[\alpha]_{D}^{21} = -21.2 (c \ 1.11, \text{CHCl}_3);$

FTIR (neat) 3355, 3018, 1721, 1498, 1456, 1378, 1340, 1261, 1215, 1167, 1081, 1048, 1028 cm⁻¹;

¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.36–7.29 (m, 15 H), 6.33 (brs, 1 H), 5.43 (brs, 1 H), 5.17–5.04 (m, 6 H), 4.48 (brs, 1 H), 2.61 (brd, J = 11.0 Hz, 1 H), 2.40–2.30 (m, 3 H), 2.14–2.04 (m, 2 H);

¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 177.1, 172.7, 171.5, 156.1, 136.1, 135.0, 128.8, 128.7, 128.6, 128.5, 128.4, 67.9, 67.4, 64.1, 51.5, 40.8, 32.1, 29.2;

HRMS (FAB) calcd for $C_{30}H_{31}N_2O_7 m/z 531.2131 [M+H]^+$, found 531.2156.

To a solution of **E** (139 mg, 0.262 mmol, dr = >25:1) in MeOH (2.6 mL) was added 10% Pd/C (13.9 mg, 10 wt%). The mixture was stirred under hydrogen for 3.5 h at room temperature and filtration through a thin Celite[®] pad. The filtrate was concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by Dowex[®] 50WX4 (elution with 1*N* NH₄OH) to give 7 (51.5 mg, 84%, dr = >25:1) as an ammonium salt; Brown solid;

mp 170–173 °C;

 $[\alpha]_{D}^{29} = -3.6 (c \ 1.21, H_2O);$

FTIR (H₂O) 2927, 1655, 1597, 1458, 1396 cm⁻¹;

¹H NMR (300MHz, D_2O) δ 3.77 (dd, J = 8.9, 3.5 Hz, 1 H), 2.48–2.42 (m, 2 H), 2.40–2.16 (m, 4 H);

¹³C NMR (100 MHz, D₂O) δ 181.5, 181.0, 175.2, 67.4, 52.7, 39.9, 31.6, 30.7;

HRMS (FAB) calcd for $C_8H_{13}N_2O_5 m/z$ 217.0824 $[M+H]^+$, found 217.0816.

HPLC data of 7 after purification:

column: COSMOSIL[®] 5C₁₈-PAQ Packed Column, ϕ 4.6 × 250 mm

elution: 0.5% MeOH/20 mM Et₂NH-CO₂ buffer pH 7

flow rate: 1 mL/min, detect: 210 nm



(R)-2-((S)-2-Amino-2-carboxyethyl)-5-oxopyrrolidine-2-carboxylic acid (8)



According to the experimental procedure of 7 from 17, A mixture of 17 (211 mg, 399 μ mol) and [Rh(I)(COD)-(*S*,*S*)-Et-DuPHOS]OTf (29 mg, 40.0 μ mol) in THF (2.7 mL) was placed in a hydrogenation tube and pressurized to 1.0 MPa with hydrogen at room temperature for 72 h. The mixture was concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by flash column chromatography on silica gel (hexane/EtOAc = 3:1 to 1:2), followed by preparative TLC (hexane/EtOAc = 1:2) to give F (168 mg, 79%, dr = 25:1). The data of F are as follows;

Colorless amorphous solid;

 $[\alpha]_{D}^{21} = -3.4 (c \ 1.22, \text{CHCl}_3);$

FTIR (neat) 3320, 3033, 2952, 1737, 1700, 1518, 1499, 1456, 1378, 1218, 1178, 1072 cm⁻¹;

¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.38–7.30 (m, 15 H), 6.98 (s, 1 H), 5.19–4.89 (m, 7 H), 4.59 (m, 1 H), 2.53–2.06 (m, 6 H);

¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 176.9, 173.6, 171.2, 156.4, 135.8, 135.1, 134.9, 128.8, 128.7, 128.63, 128.55, 128.51, 128.47, 128.1, 67.9, 67.8, 67.5, 63.4, 51.0, 41.3, 33.0, 29.2;

HRMS (FAB) calcd for $C_{30}H_{31}N_2O_7 m/z 531.2131 [M+H]^+$, found 531.2126.

To a solution of **F** (142 mg, 0.268 mmol, dr = 25:1) in MeOH (2.7 mL) was added 10% Pd/C (14.2 mg, 10 wt%), the mixture was stirred under hydrogen for 3 h at room temperature and filtration through a thin Celite[®] pad. The filtrate was concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by Dowex[®] 50WX4 (elution with 1*N* NH₄OH) to give **8** (40.7 mg, 65%, dr = 25:1) as an ammonium salt; Brown solid;

mp 171–176 °C;

 $[\alpha]_{\rm D}^{21} = +10.4 \ (c \ 1.04, \ {\rm H_2O});$

FTIR (H₂O) 3031, 1652, 1591, 1459, 1444, 1395 cm⁻¹;

¹H NMR (300MHz, D_2O) δ 3.70 (brt, J = 6.2 Hz, 1 H), 2.49–2.31 (m, 5 H), 2.15 (m, 1 H);

 ^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, $D_2O)$ δ 181.9, 180.7, 175.3, 67.8, 53.1, 40.7, 33.7, 30.5;

HRMS (FAB) calcd for C₈H₁₁N₂O₅ *m/z* 215.0668 [M–H]⁻, found 215.0663.

HPLC data of **8** after purification:

column: COSMOSIL[®] $5C_{18}$ -PAQ Packed Column, $\phi 4.6 \times 250$ mm

elution: 0.5% MeOH/20 mM Et₂NH-CO₂ buffer pH 7

flow rate: 1 mL/min, detect: 210 nm



HPLC data of KCP (1) and (7S)-KCP (4)

column: COSMOSIL[®] $5C_{18}$ -PAQ Packed Column, $\phi 4.6 \times 250$ mm elution: 5% MeOH/20 mM Et₂NH-CO₂ buffer pH 7 flow rate: 1 mL/min, detect: 300 nm



Receptor binding assay.

Rat brain synaptic membranes were prepared³ and modified⁴ as described previously and stored at –78 °C until use. On the day of the assay, the membrane suspension was incubated in a buffer containing 0.04% Triton X-100 at 37 °C for 15 min. Triton X-100 was removed by centrifugation, and the pallet was washed three times with an assay buffer. Binding assays were performed according to published methods.⁵ Incubation conditions were as follows (ligand, ligand concentration, temperature, time, buffers); for NMDA receptors: [³H]CGP 39653, 2 nM, 4 °C, 1 h, 50 mM Tris-HCl buffer pH 7.6; for AMPA receptors: [³H]AMPA, 5 nM, 4 °C, 1 h, 50 mM Tris-HCl buffer pH 7.6 containing 100 mM KSCN;

for KA receptors: [³H]KA, 1 nM, 4 °C, 1 h, 50 mM Tris-HCl buffer pH 7.6.

Calculation of K_i values.

 K_i values were calculated from the equation $K_i = IC_{50}/(1 + [^3H-labelled ligand]/K_d)$. The K_d values were used 19 nM for [3H]CGP 39653, 10 nM for [3H]AMPA, and 3.8 nM for [3H]KA. Each IC₅₀ value for **1** or **4–8** was determined based on the concentration-inhibition curve (Fig. 4 and Fig. S1) using GraphPad Prism 3.03. K_i values are indicated as the mean ± SE for three determinations.



Fig. S1 Displacement of the specific ³H-labelled ligand binding (NMDA, AMPA, and KA receptors) to rat synaptic membranes by increasing concentrations of **1** and **4–8**. Each point is the mean of triplicate determinations.

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