

SUPPORTING INFORMATION SECTION

The Total Synthesis of Calcium Atorvastatin

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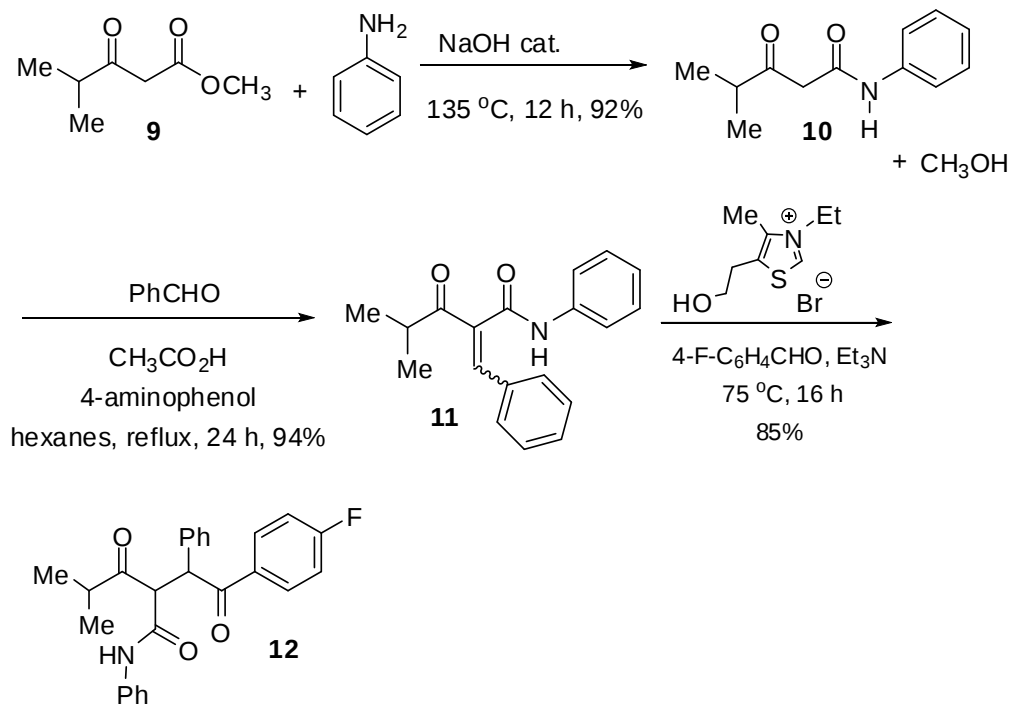
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1. General Experimental

The air-sensitive and/or water-sensitive reactions were performed under nitrogen atmosphere with dry solvents under anhydrous conditions. Standard syringe techniques were applied for the transfer of dry solvents and air-sensitive reagents. The reactions were monitored by TLC performed on Merck silica gel (60 F₂₅₄) using UV light as the visualizing agent and 5% vanillin in 10% H₂SO₄ and heat as developing agents. Merck silica gel (particle size 0.040-0.063 mm) was used for flash chromatography. Dry THF and Et₂O were distilled from sodium/benzophenone under nitrogen prior to use. Some reagents and solvents were commercially available and were used without further purification. All of the yields were calculated as gross yields. ¹H (250 and 500 MHz) and ¹³C (62.5 and 125 MHz) NMR spectra were recorded on Bruker DPX250 and INOVA 500 MHz spectrometers in CDCl₃, acetone-d₆, C₆D₆, MeOD or DMSO-d₆ using tetramethylsilane (TMS) as internal standards.

2. Preparation of aldehyde 3

4-Methyl-3-oxo-*N*-phenylpentanamide (**10**) was prepared from the inexpensive and commercially available 4-methyl-3-oxo-methylpentanoate (**9**) and aniline (Scheme 1).^{1,4,13} Many reaction conditions were evaluated, and improvements were made to the original Pfizer route.¹ Among the several reaction conditions tested, the best result was obtained using NaOH (2 mol%) as the catalyst in the absence of solvent followed by the removal of methanol at 135 °C (92% yield). *N*-phenylpentanamide (**10**) was obtained as a viscous yellow oil in a pure form.



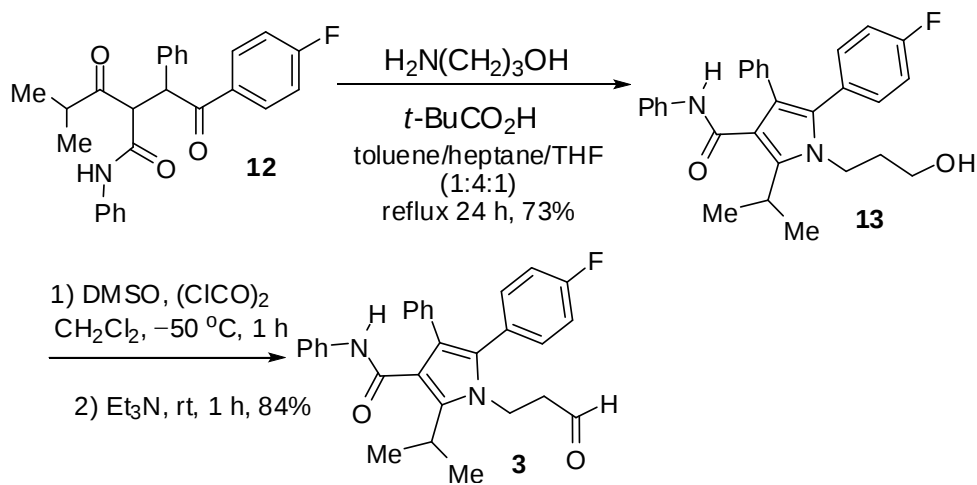
Scheme 1. Preparation of 1,4-diketone (**12**).

In the next step, to obtain 2-benzylidene-4-methyl-3-oxo-*N*-phenylpentanamide (**11**), 4-methyl-3-oxo-*N*-phenylpentanamide (**10**) was subjected to a reaction with benzaldehyde in the presence of acid catalysts in hexanes as the solvent (Scheme 1).¹³ Among the several reaction conditions evaluated, we obtained the best results using 4-aminophenol (20 mol%) and acetic acid (20 mol%) as catalysts in refluxing hexanes for 24 h. Under these conditions, *Z*+*E*-2-benzylidene-4-methyl-3-oxo-*N*-phenylpentanamide (**11**) was obtained in 94% isolated yield. 2-Benzylidene-4-methyl-3-oxo-*N*-phenylpentanamide (**11**) is a white solid and was purified by washing with hot hexanes (60 °C) to remove the remaining benzaldehyde, followed by washing with distilled water to remove catalyst residues.

The synthesis of 2-[2-(4-fluorophenyl)-2-oxo-1-phenylethyl]-4-methyl-3-oxo-*N*-phenylpentanamide (**12**) was performed via the Stetter reaction, according to the work of Sagyan and coworkers (Scheme 1).^{14c} *N*-phenylpentanamide (**11**) was subjected to a reaction with 4-fluorobenzaldehyde in the presence of triethylamine as the base and 3-ethyl-5-(2-hydroxyethyl)-4-methyl-3-thiazolium bromide as the catalyst (20 mol%) in anhydrous ethanol, according to the reported procedure.^{4b,13} Using this protocol, 1,4-diketone (**12**) was obtained in only 39% yield after recrystallization. Considering this result, we decided to test the reaction in the absence of

solvent at 75 °C for 16 h. To our delight, these conditions afforded 2-[2-(4-fluorophenyl)-2-oxo-1-phenylethyl]-4-methyl-3-oxo-*N*-phenylpentanamide (**12**) in 85% isolated yield (Scheme 1).

Then, pyrrolic aldehyde (**3**) was prepared by a Pall-Knorr reaction.^{1b,15} This process is composed of the reaction between 2-[2-(4-fluorophenyl)-2-oxo-1-phenylethyl]-4-methyl-3-oxo-*N*-phenylpentanamide (**12**) (previously prepared) with 3-aminopropan-1-ol and the subsequent oxidation of the resulting pyrrolic alcohol (**13**) (Scheme 2). For this purpose, 1,4-diketone (**12**) was treated with 1.5 equiv of 3-aminopropan-1-ol under pivalic acid catalysis in a mixture of toluene-heptane-tetrahydrofuran (1:4:1) under reflux with azeotropic removal of water for 24 h. Thus, 5-(4-fluorophenyl)-1-(3-hydroxypropyl)-2-isopropyl-*N*,4-diphenyl-1*H*-pyrrole-3-carboxamide (**13**) was obtained as a pale yellow solid in 73% isolated yield after purification by passing through a plug of silica gel. In the next step, pyrrolic alcohol (**13**) was subjected to oxidation under Swern conditions¹⁶ to give the corresponding pyrrolic aldehyde (**3**) in 84% yield, which was used in the next step without further purification.^{1b}

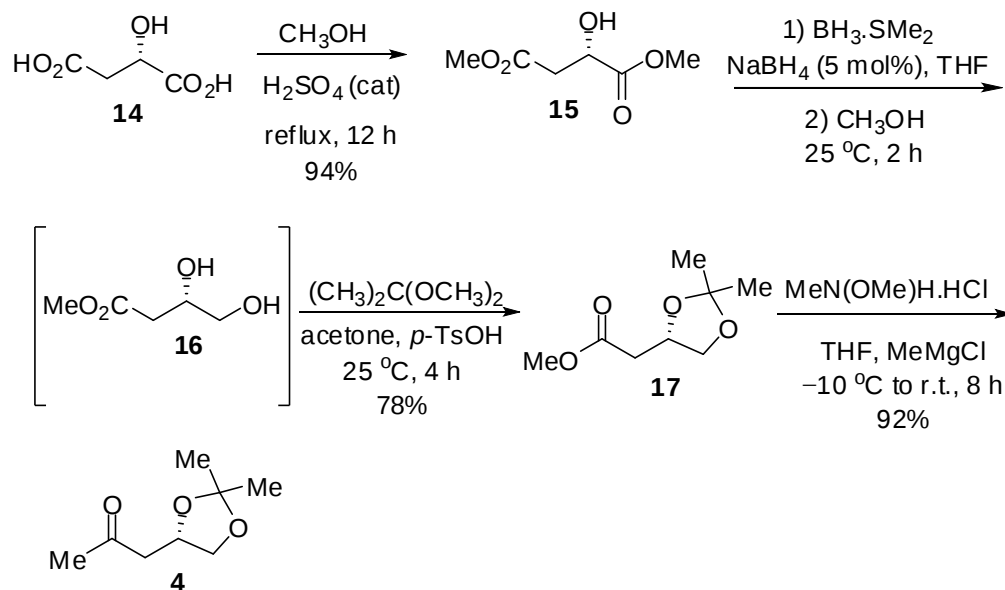


Scheme 2. Preparation of pyrrolic aldehyde (**3**)

3. Preparation of methylketone **4**

The preparation of (*S*)-1-(2,2-dimethyl-1,3-dioxolan-4-yl)propan-2-one (**4**) was easily performed in four steps from inexpensive *L*-(*S*)-malic acid (**14**), according to the procedure described in the literature¹⁷ (Scheme 3). In the first step, *L*-(*S*)-malic acid (**14**) was converted to its corresponding methyl ester (**15**) by a Fischer esterification reaction with methanol in the presence of catalytic amounts of sulfuric acid. Importantly, the product (*S*)-dimethylmalate (**15**) does not require

purification and can be used directly in the next step. In the next step, (*S*)-dimethyl malate (**15**) was converted to acetonide methyl ester (**17**) via Moriwake's regioselective reduction reaction¹⁸ employing $\text{BH}_3\cdot\text{SMe}_2$ and NaBH_4 (78% isolated yield). In this reaction, the intermediate 1,2-diol ester (**16**) was not isolated and was submitted directly to the ketalization reaction with 2,2-dimethoxy propane in the presence of catalytic amounts of *p*-TsOH (Scheme 3).



Scheme 3. Synthesis of methyl ketone (**4**) from *L*-(*S*)-malic acid (**14**)

The acetonide methyl ester (**17**) was easily purified by distillation under reduced pressure. Then, acetonide methyl ester (**17**) was submitted to a reaction with CH_3MgCl in THF in the presence of *N*-methyl-*N*-methoxy amine hydrochloride to produce the corresponding methyl ketone (**4**) via Weinreb's amide (Scheme 3).¹⁹ The product (*S*)-1-(2,2-dimethyl-1,3-dioxolan-4-yl)propan-2-one (**4**) can be easily purified by vacuum distillation and was obtained in 62% overall yield from the 4-step sequence.

4. Experimental

4-methyl-3-oxo-*N*-phenylpentanamide (10). To a mixture of 4-methyl-3-oxo methyl pentanoate (**9**) (100.0 g, 700 mmol) and NaOH (0.5 g) was added aniline (68.4 g, 730.5 mmol) at 135 °C, with simultaneous removal of methanol over 2 h. The reaction mixture was maintained for another 12 h at 135 °C and was monitored by thin layer chromatography. The reaction was cooled to room temperature and was slowly added to a 0 °C 5% aqueous HCl solution (until pH = 6) followed by water (300 mL). The reaction mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate (3 x 300 mL), and the organic phase was washed with water (3 x 300 mL). The organic phase was dried with anhydrous magnesium sulfate and then concentrated under *vacuum* to provide 4-methyl-3-oxo-*N*-phenylpentanamide (**10**) as a viscous yellow oil in 92% yield (130.5 g) in pure form (bp 262-263 °C). ¹H NMR (250 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 1.03 (d, *J* = 7.0 Hz, 6H), 2.77-2.83 (m, 1H), 3.61 (s, 2H); 7.04 (t, *J* = 8.1 Hz, 1H), 7.30 (t, *J* = 8.1 Hz, 2H), 7.58 (d, *J* = 8.1 Hz, 2H); 10.07 (s, 1H). ¹³C NMR (62.5 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 17.5, 40.3, 49.4, 118.9, 123.3, 128.6, 138.8, 165.1, 208.2. IR (KBr, cm⁻¹): 3298, 3044, 1729, 1658.

2-benzylidene-4-methyl-3-oxo-*N*-phenylpentanamide (11). A mixture of 4-methyl-3-oxo-*N*-phenylpentanamide (**10**) (100.0 g, 480 mmol), 4-aminophenol (10.4 g, 96.0 mmol), benzaldehyde (53.0 g, 504.0 mmol) and acetic acid (5.7 g, 96.0 mmol) in hexanes (1 L) was refluxed for 24 h with azeotropic removal of water. The remaining solid was filtered, washed with hexanes (1 L) followed by distilled water (1.5 L) and dried under high *vacuum* (12 h) to give 2-benzylidene-4-methyl-3-oxo-*N*-phenylpentanamide (**11**) in 94% yield (131.0 g) as a white solid, mp 191-192 °C. ¹H NMR (250 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 1.12 (d, *J* = 7.1 Hz, 6H), 3.30-3.47 (m, 1H), 7.08 (t, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 7.30-7.41 (m, 5H), 7.66-7.70 (m, 5H), 9.61 (s, 1H). ¹³C NMR (62.5 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 18.3, 36.0, 121.1, 124.2, 128.3, 129.5, 130.3, 132.7, 135.1, 136.0, 137.3, 140.2, 165.3, 202.8. IR (KBr, cm⁻¹): 3312, 3049, 1728, 1663.

2-[2-(4-fluorophenyl)-2-oxo-1-phenylethyl]-4-methyl-3-oxo-*N*-phenylpentanamide (12) (diketone of Atorvastatin). A mixture of 2-benzylidene-4-methyl-3-oxo-*N*-phenylpentanamide (**11**) (130.0 g, 443.1 mmol), 3-ethyl-5-(2-hydroxyethyl)-4-methyl-3-thiazolium bromide (22.3 g, 88.6 mmol), triethylamine (135.8 mL, 974.8 mmol) and 4-fluorobenzaldehyde (60.5 g, 487.4 mmol) was heated at 75 °C under argon atmosphere with vigorous stirring for 16 h. The reaction

was monitored by thin layer chromatography (TLC) until consumption of *N*-phenylpentanamide (**11**) was achieved. Isopropyl alcohol (650 mL) was added, and the reaction mixture was maintained at 25 °C for 4 h under stirring. The remaining solid was *vacuum* filtered and washed with 700 mL of water followed by 500 mL of isopropyl alcohol. The product 2-[2-(4-fluorophenyl)-2-oxo-1-phenylethyl]-4-methyl-3-oxo-*N*-phenylpentanamide (**12**) was dried under high *vacuum* for 4 h, affording a white crystalline solid (mp 205-209 °C, Lit.^{4b} 206-209 °C) in 85% yield (167.2 g). ¹H NMR (250 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 0.92 (d, *J* = 6.5 Hz, 3H), 1.15 (d, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 3H), 2.83-2.94 (m, 1H), 4.87 (d, *J* = 11.0 Hz, 1H), 5.42 (d, *J* = 11.0 Hz, 1H), 6.97-7.40 (m, 12H), 8.13 (d, *J* = 8.2 Hz, 2H), 10.18 (s, 1H). ¹³C NMR (62.5 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 18.1, 18.6, 40.9, 54.1, 64.1, 115.6 (d, *J*_{C-F} = 22.0 Hz), 120.6, 124.7, 128.0, 128.6, 129.4, 131.5, 131.6 (d, *J*_{C-F} = 9.4 Hz), 132.2 (d, *J*_{C-F} = 2.5 Hz), 135.2, 136.7, 165.5, 165.6 (d, *J*_{C-F} = 255.3 Hz), 196.4, 209.6. IR (KBr, cm⁻¹): 3296, 1720, 1684, 1598.

5-(4-fluorophenyl)-1-(3-hydroxypropyl)-2-isopropyl-*N*,4-diphenyl-1*H*-pyrrole-3-carboxamide (13). To a solution of 2-[2-(4-fluorophenyl)-2-oxo-1-phenylethyl]-4-methyl-3-oxo-*N*-phenylpentanamide (**12**) (140.0 g, 335.3 mmol) and 3-aminopropan-1-ol (37.8 g, 502.9 mmol) in toluene-heptane-tetrahydrofuran (1:4:1) (1 L) was added pivalic acid (6.8 g, 67.0 mmol) under nitrogen atmosphere. The reaction mixture was refluxed for 24 h with azeotropic removal of water, monitored by thin layer chromatography (TLC), cooled to room temperature and extracted with ethyl acetate (3 x 700 mL). The organic phase was washed with brine (500 mL). The solvent was removed under *vacuum*, and pyrrolic alcohol (**13**) was obtained as a pale yellow solid in 73% yield (113.8 g, 251.4 mmol) after purification by passing through a plug of silica. Alternatively, pyrrolic alcohol (**13**) can be purified by recrystallization from hexane-isopropyl alcohol. Mp 175-178 °C. ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 1.53 (d, *J* = 7.0 Hz, 6H), 1.71-1.82 (m, 2H), 3.46-3.61 (m, 3H), 3.99 (t, *J* = 7.7 Hz, 2H), 6.87 (s, 1H), 6.95-7.21 (m, 14H). ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 21.7 (2C), 26.1, 34.3, 41.7, 59.8, 115.4 (d, *J*_{C-F} = 21.3 Hz), 119.6, 121.8, 123.5, 126.5, 128.2 (d, *J*_{C-F} = 2.5 Hz), 128.3, 128.6, 128.8, 130.4, 133.1 (d, *J*_{C-F} = 8.8 Hz), 133.2, 134.6, 138.3, 141.4, 162.2 (d, *J*_{C-F} = 247.6 Hz), 164.8. IR (KBr, cm⁻¹): 3335, 3367, 1669.

5-(4-fluorophenyl)-2-isopropyl-1-(3-oxopropyl)-N,4-diphenyl-1H-pyrrole-3-carboxamide

(3). To a solution of oxalyl chloride (33.3 g, 262.8 mmol) in CH₂Cl₂ (800 mL) under an atmosphere of dry argon at –50 °C was added DMSO (34.2 g, 438 mmol) over 30 min. After 20 min at –50 °C, pyrrolic alcohol (13) (100.0 g, 219.0 mmol) dissolved in CH₂Cl₂ (200 mL) was slowly added over 30 min. The reaction mixture was maintained at –50 °C for 1 h, and Et₃N was added (88.4 g, 876 mmol, 4.0 eq.). The reaction was continued for 1 h at room temperature and was extracted with ethyl acetate (3 x 500 mL). Pyrrolic aldehyde (3) was purified by passing through a plug of silica and eluted with hexane/acetate (9:1 mixture) to obtain a pale yellow solid in 84% yield (84.2 g, 186.1 mmol). Mp 160-163 °C. Lit.^{1b} mp 164-165 °C. ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 1.51 (d, *J* = 7.0 Hz, 6H), 2.67 (t, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 2H), 3.61 (quint, *J* = 7.0 Hz, 1H), 4.25 (t, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 2H), 6.85 (s, 1H), 6.95-7.21 (m, 14H), 9.58 (s 1H). ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 21.6 (2C), 25.9, 37.6, 45.2, 115.7 (d, *J*_{C-F} = 21.4 Hz), 119.5, 122.1, 123.5, 126.7, 127.6, 127.7 (d, *J*_{C-F} = 3.8 Hz), 128.5, 128.6, 130.5, 133.0 (d, *J*_{C-F} = 8.7 Hz), 133.4, 134.7, 138.5, 141.5, 162.3 (d, *J*_{C-F} = 248.8 Hz), 164.4, 198.5. IR (KBr, cm⁻¹): 3402, 2965, 1722, 1674, 1596, 1510.

(S)-dimethylmalate (15). To a mixture of *L*-(S)-malic acid (14) (100.0 g, 745.7 mmol) in anhydrous methanol (600 mL) was added sulfuric acid (3.65 g, 2 mL), and the resulting mixture was refluxed for 12 h. Methanol was distilled off to obtain a final volume of approximately 100 mL. To the mixture was added a saturated aqueous NaHCO₃ solution until reaching pH = 8.0 (100 mL). The reaction was extracted with ethyl acetate (3 x 500 mL), and the organic phase was collected and dried with anhydrous Na₂SO₄. The solvent was removed in a rotary evaporator (40 °C/100 mmHg), and the remaining solvent was removed under high *vacuum* (1 mmHg) for 5 h. (S)-Dimethyl malate (15) was obtained in 94% yield (113.9 g) as a pale yellow oil and was used in the next step without purification. ¹H NMR (250 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 2.67 (dd, *J* = 15.1 Hz, 7.4 Hz, 1H), 2.71 (s, 1H), 2.78 (dd, *J* = 15.1 Hz, 7.4 Hz, 1H), 3.69 (s, 3H), 3.70 (s, 3H), 4.50 (t, *J* = 7.3 Hz, 1H). ¹³C NMR (62.5 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 38.2, 51.6, 51.8, 68.9, 172.1, 172.3. IR (thin film, cm⁻¹): 3368, 2964, 1740.

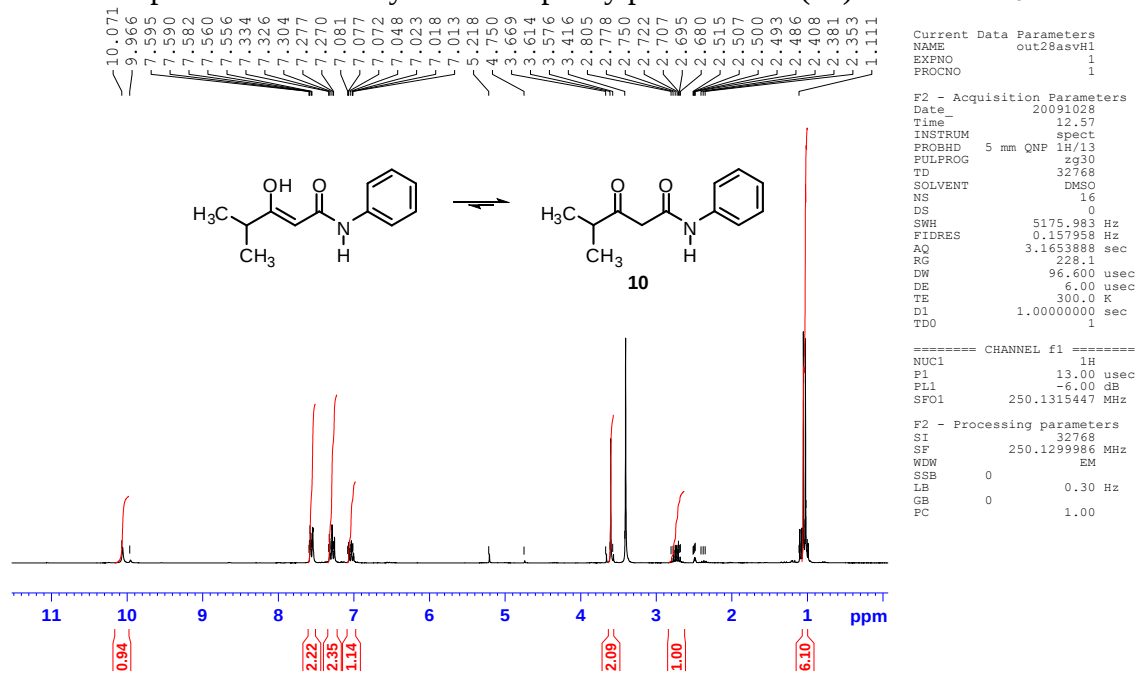
(S)-methyl 2-(2,2-dimethyl-1,3-dioxolan-4-yl)acetate (17). To a solution of (S)-dimethyl malate (15) (110.0 g, 678.7 mmol) in anhydrous THF (1.0 L) at 20 °C under argon atmosphere was added BH₃.SMe₂ (10 M) (60.5 mL, 605.0 mmol) over 40 min. The solution was stirred for

30 min at 20 °C until the hydrogen evolution ceased. The reaction temperature was reduced to 10 °C, and the solution was maintained for 10 min at this temperature. Then, NaBH₄ was added in portions (0.23 g in 5 portions) (1.15 g, 28.6 mmol) over 50 min. The reaction mixture was maintained under intense agitation for 1 h at 20 °C. The reaction was monitored by thin layer chromatography until total consumption of (S)-dimethyl malate (**15**) was achieved. Next, anhydrous methanol (500 mL) was slowly added to the reaction at 0 °C, and the mixture was stirred for 30 min at 20 °C. The solvent was removed completely on a rotary evaporator and then under high *vacuum* for 4 h. The viscous oil residue containing **16** was dissolved in a mixture of acetone (600 mL) and 2,2-dimethoxypropane (200 mL). To this mixture was added *p*-TsOH (4.95 g), and the reaction was stirred for 4 h at 20 °C. The mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate (3 x 500 mL), and the residue was subjected to distillation under reduced pressure (bp 74-75 °C/6 mbar). The product (**17**) was obtained as a colorless liquid in 78% yield (92.2 g, 529.3 mmol). ¹H NMR (250 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 1.35 (s, 3H), 1.41 (s, 3H), 2.52 (dd, *J* = 15.0 Hz, 7.5 Hz, 1H); 2.72 (dd, *J* = 15.0 Hz, 7.5 Hz, 1H), 3.65 (dd, *J* = 10.0 Hz, 7.5 Hz, 1H), 3.70 (s, 3H); 4.15 (dd, *J* = 8.7 Hz, 7.5 Hz, 1H), 4.47 (quint, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 1H). ¹³C NMR (62.5 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 25.4, 26.8, 38.7, 51.7, 69.1, 72.0, 109.2, 171.0. IR (thin film, cm⁻¹): 2966, 1738, 1230.

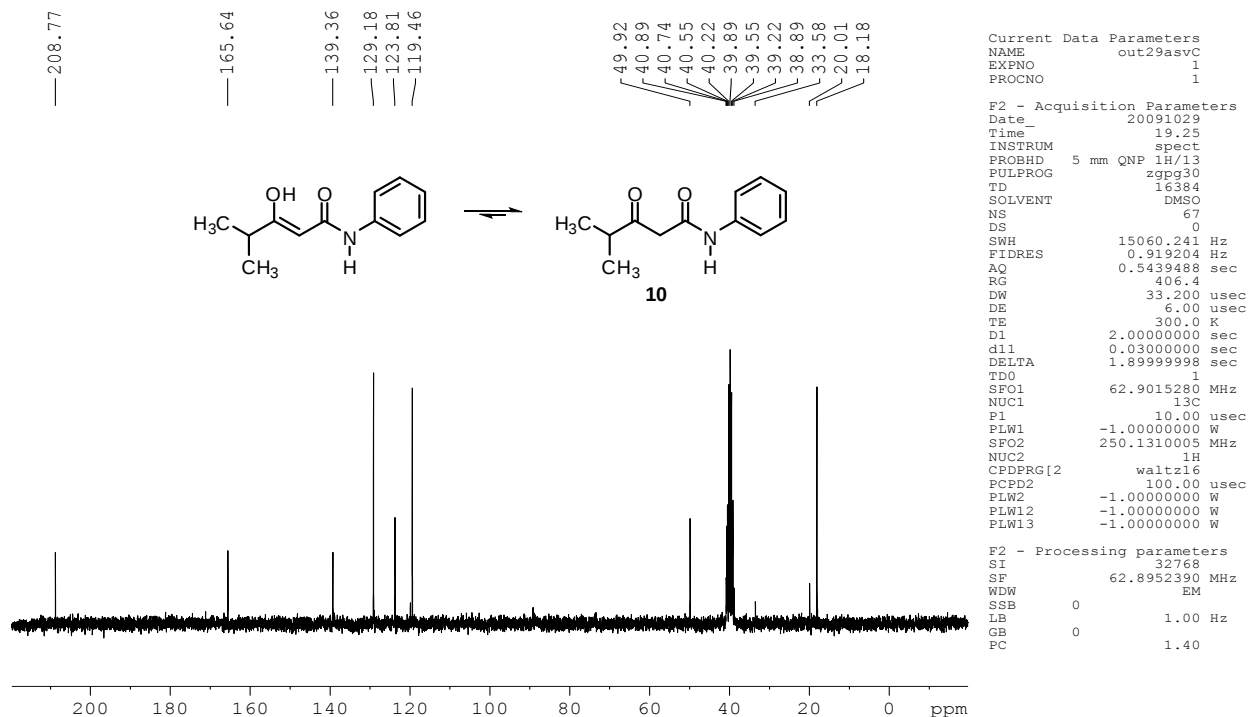
(S)-1-(2,2-dimethyl-1,3-dioxolan-4-yl)propan-2-one (4). To a slurry of (S)-methyl 2-(2,2-dimethyl-1,3-dioxolan-4-yl)acetate (**17**) (90.0 g, 516.7 mmol) and CH₃(OCH₃)NH.HCl (57.6 g, 593.8 mmol) in anhydrous THF (1.0 L) at -10 °C was slowly added a solution of CH₃MgCl (3.0 M in THF) (689.0 mL, 2.06 mol) over 1 h. After 1 h at -5 °C, the reaction mixture was warmed to 25 °C over 1 h, aged for 8 h then quenched into 1 M HCl (pH = 7.0). The layers were separated, and the THF solution was concentrated to 100 mL. The crude mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate (3 x 400 mL) and washed with brine (300 mL), and the residue was subjected to distillation under reduced pressure (bp 68-69 °C/7 mmHg). The product (S)-1-(2,2-dimethyl-1,3-dioxolan-4-yl)propan-2-one (**4**) was obtained as a light yellow liquid in 92% yield (75.2 g, 475.3 mmol). ¹H NMR (250 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 1.34 (s, 3H), 1.40 (s, 3H), 2.19 (s, 3H), 2.60 (dd, *J* = 17.5 Hz, 7.0 Hz, 1H), 2.89 (dd, *J* = 17.5 Hz, 6.0 Hz, 1H), 3.53 (dd, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 6.7 Hz, 1H); 4.17 (dd, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 6.7 Hz, 1H), 4.45 (quint, *J* = 6.7 Hz, 1H). ¹³C NMR (62.5 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 25.3, 26.8, 30.5, 47.7, 69.3, 71.6, 108.7, 206.2. IR (thin film, cm⁻¹): 2960, 1732, 1235.

5. Appendix – Copies of ^1H and ^{13}C NMR data

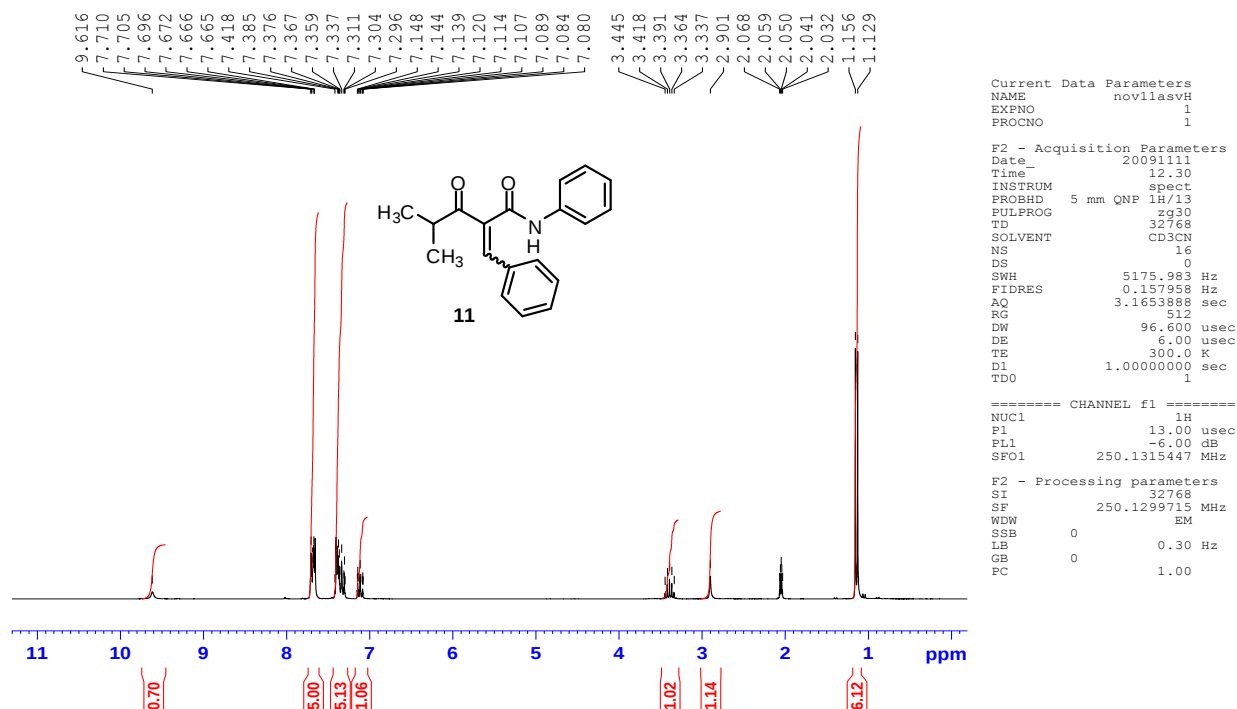
^1H NMR spectrum of 4-methyl-3-oxo-*N*-phenylpentanamide (**10**) in DMSO- d_6 at 250 MHz



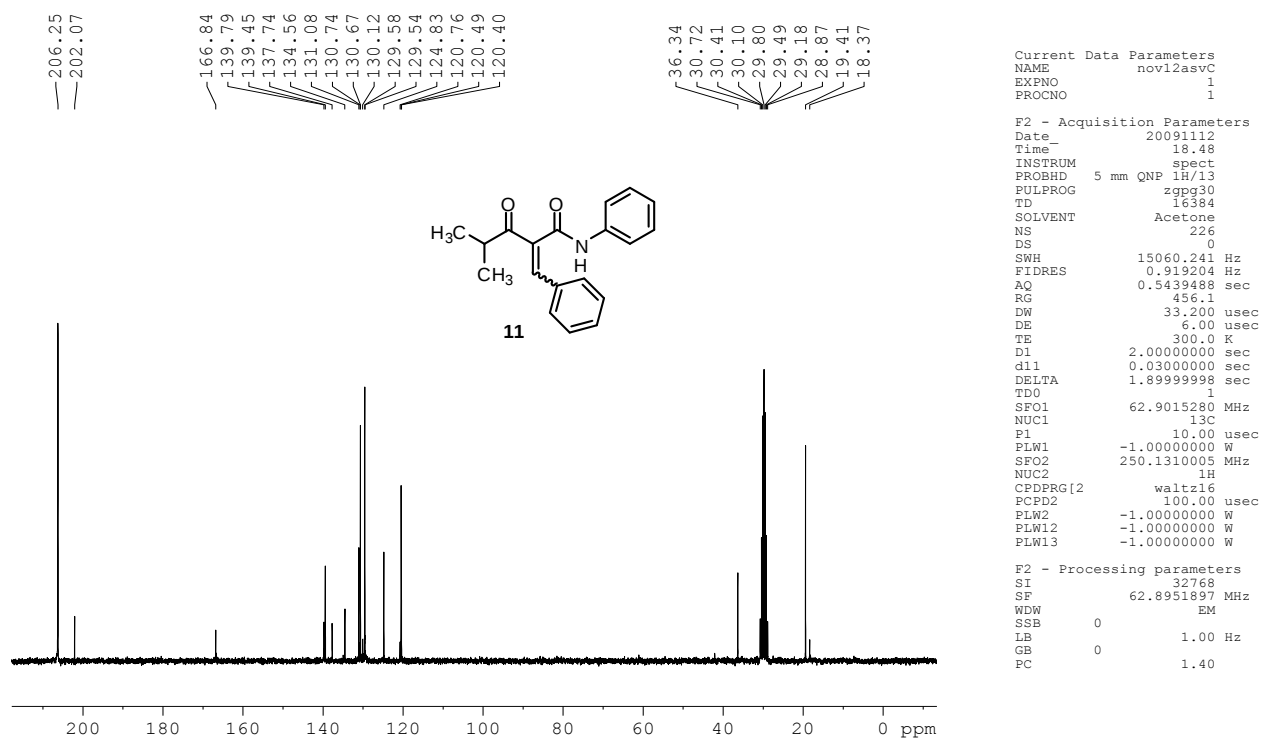
^{13}C NMR spectrum of 4-methyl-3-oxo-*N*-phenylpentanamide (**10**) in DMSO- d_6 at 62.5 MHz



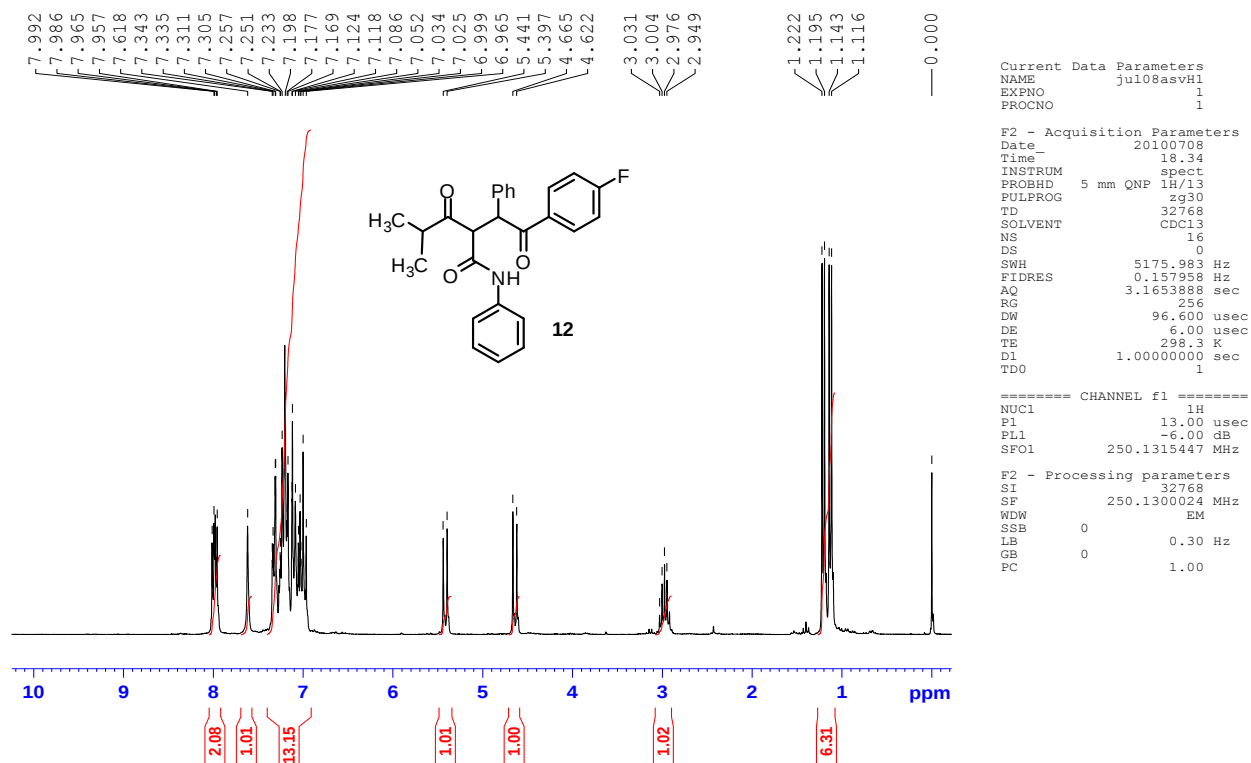
¹H NMR spectrum of (Z)-2-benzylidene-4-methyl-3-oxo-N-phenylpentanamide (**11**) in acetone-d₆ at 250 MHz



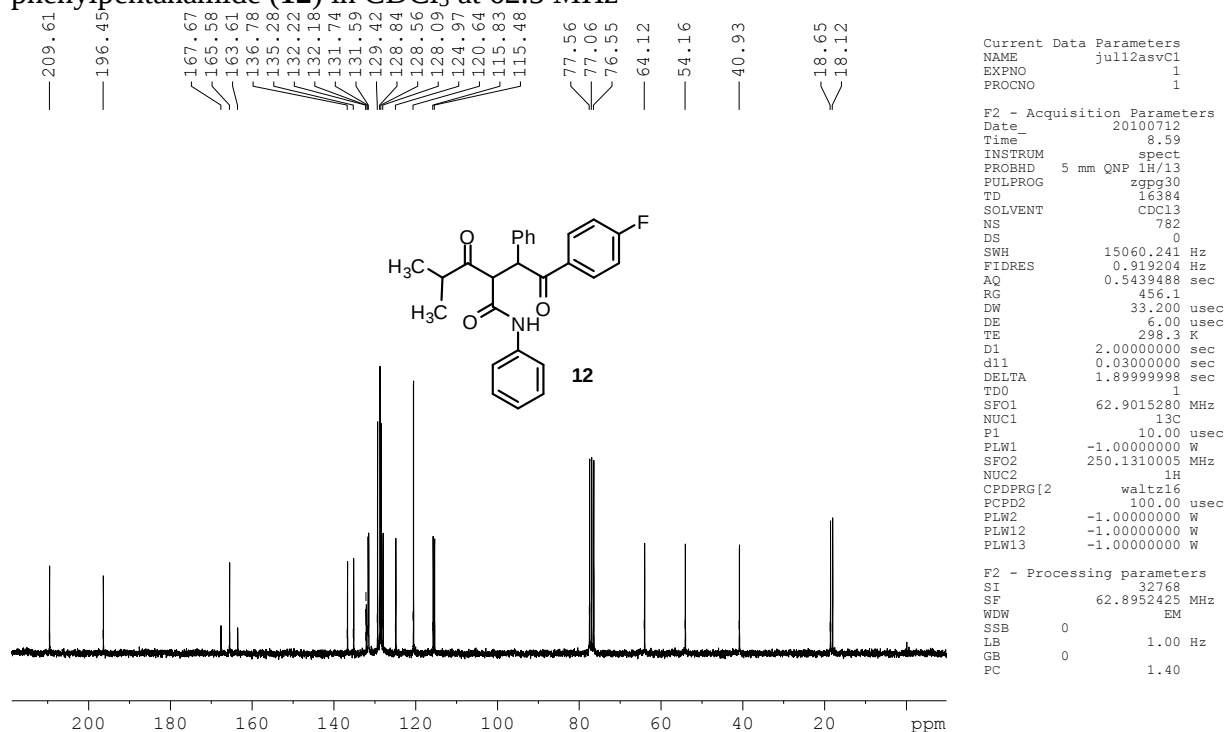
¹³C NMR spectrum of (Z)-2-benzylidene-4-methyl-3-oxo-N-phenylpentanamide (**11**) in acetone-d₆ at 62.5 MHz



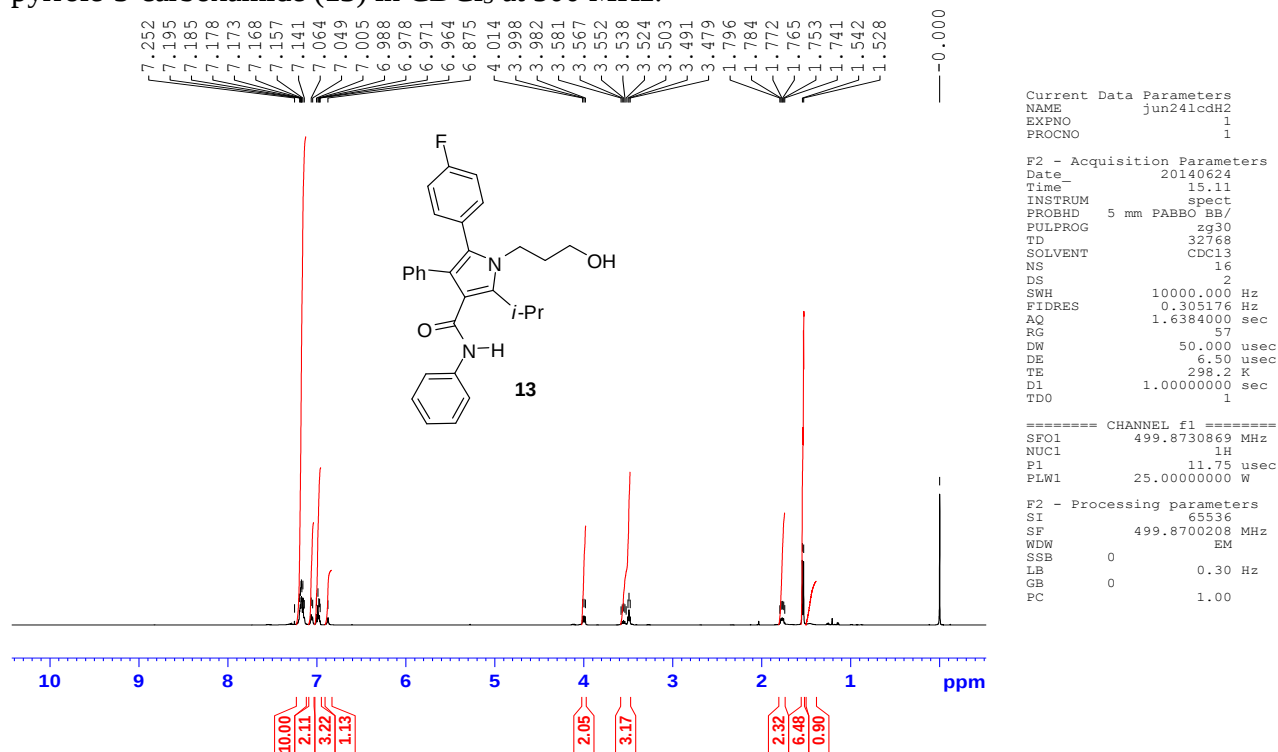
¹H NMR spectrum of 2-[2-(4-fluorophenyl)-2-oxo-1-phenylethyl]-4-methyl-3-oxo-N-phenylpentanamide (**12**) in CDCl₃ at 250 MHz



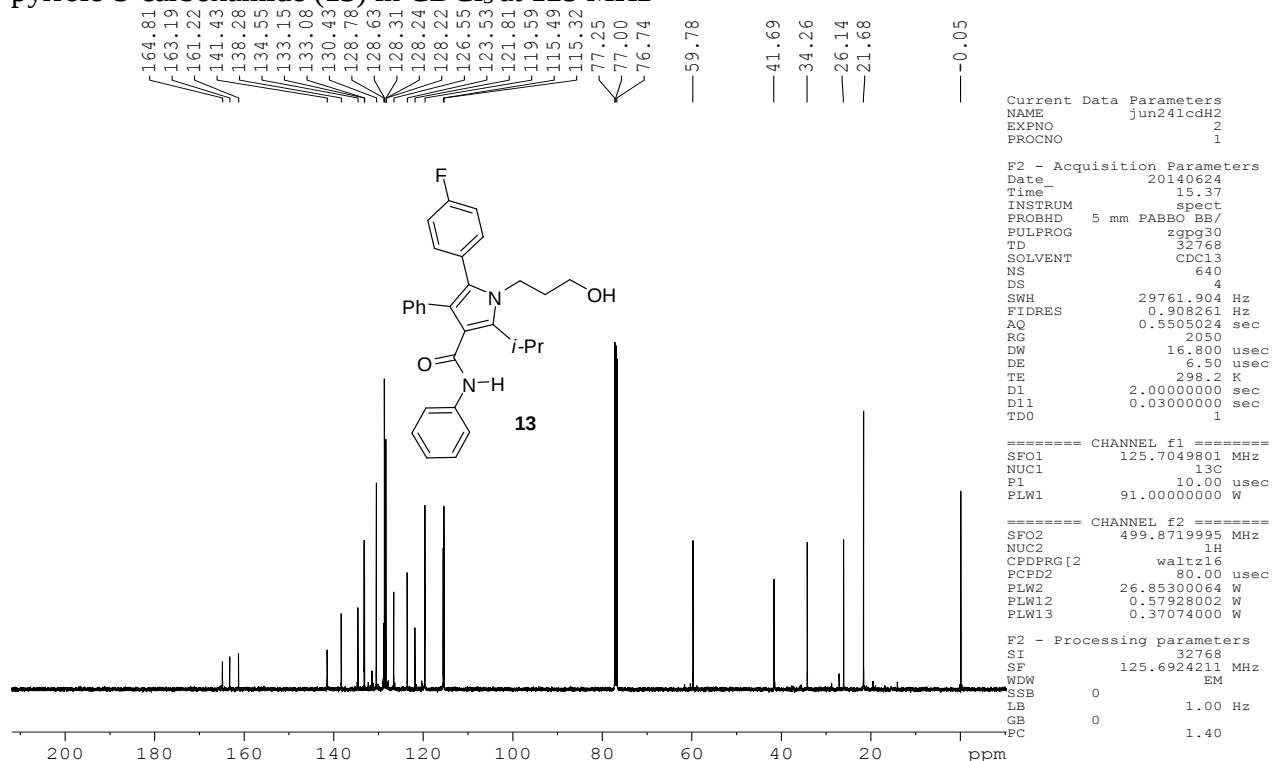
¹³C NMR spectrum of 2-[2-(4-fluorophenyl)-2-oxo-1-phenylethyl]-4-methyl-3-oxo-N-phenylpentanamide (**12**) in CDCl₃ at 62.5 MHz



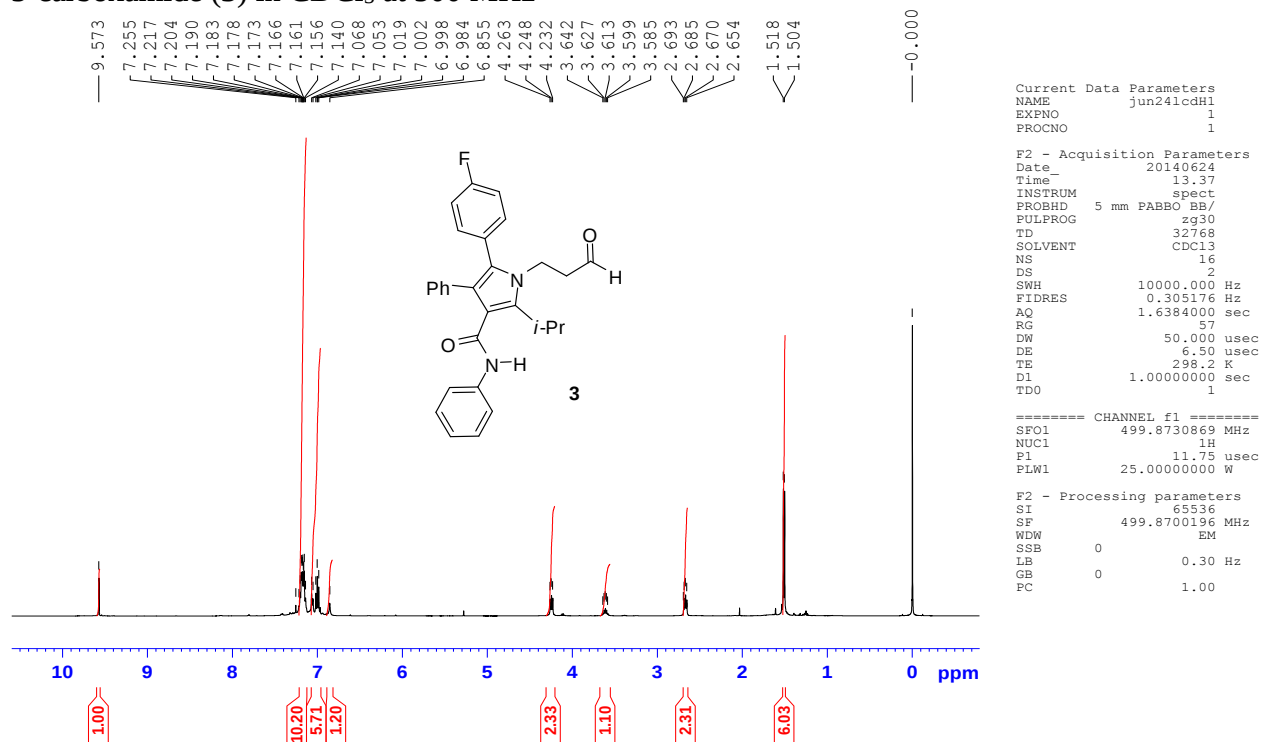
^1H NMR spectrum of [5-(4-fluorophenyl)-1-(3-hydroxypropyl)-2-isopropyl-*N*,4-diphenyl-1*H*-pyrrole-3-carboxamide (**13**) in CDCl_3 at 500 MHz.



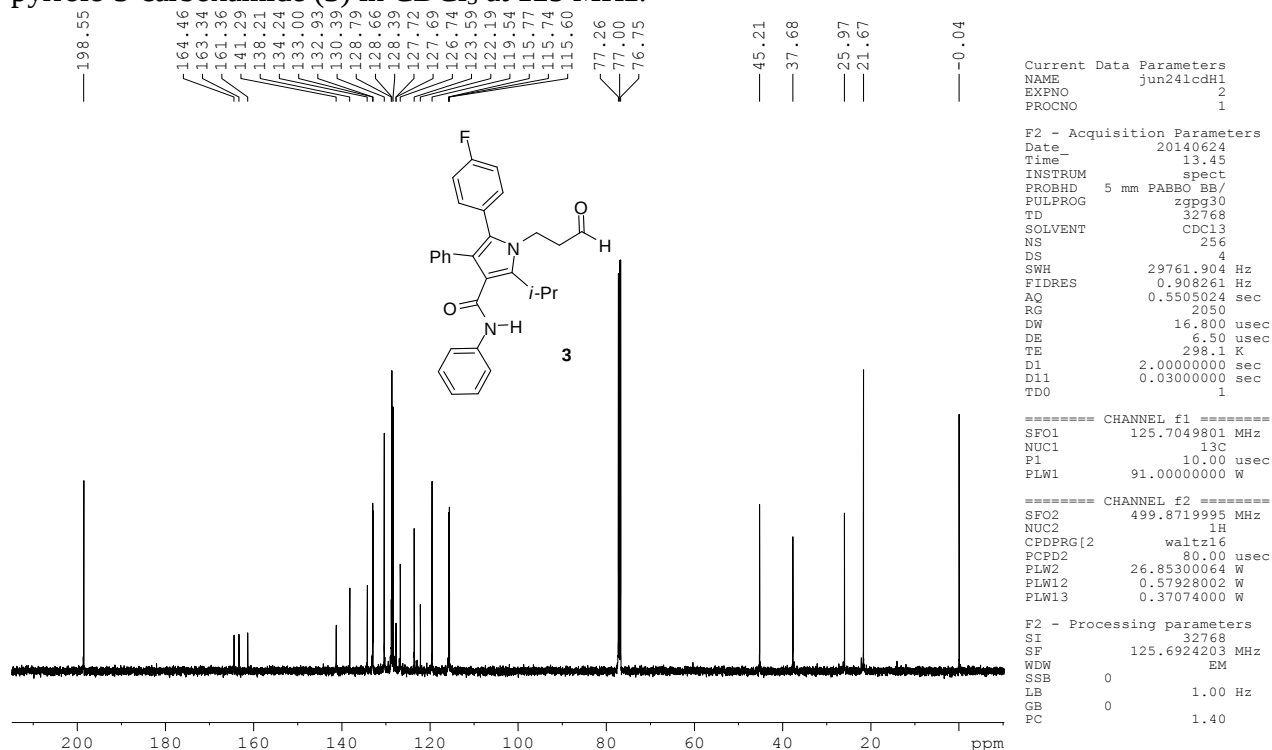
^{13}C NMR spectrum of [5-(4-fluorophenyl)-1-(3-hydroxypropyl)-2-isopropyl-*N*,4-diphenyl-1*H*-pyrrole-3-carboxamide (**13**) in CDCl_3 at 125 MHz



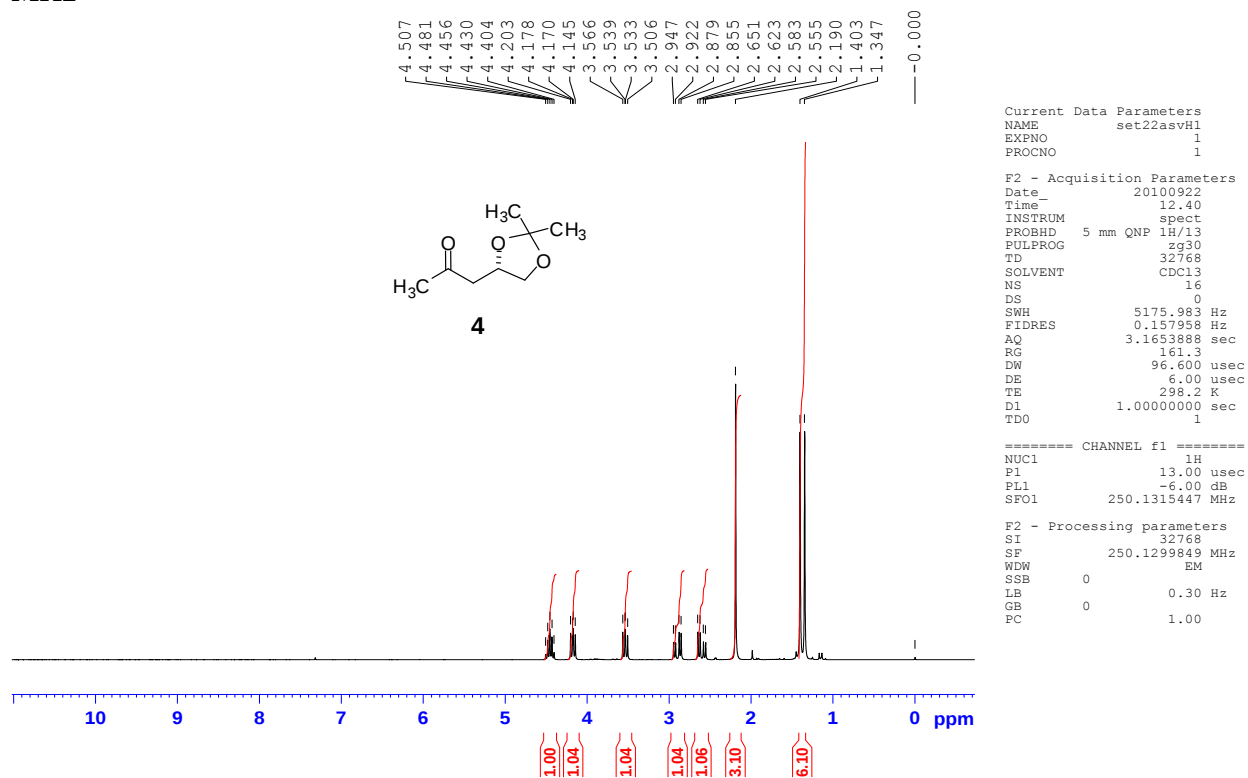
¹H NMR spectrum of 5-(4-fluorophenyl)-2-isopropyl-1-(3-oxopropyl)-*N*,4-diphenyl-1H-pyrrole-3-carboxamide (**3**) in CDCl₃ at 500 MHz



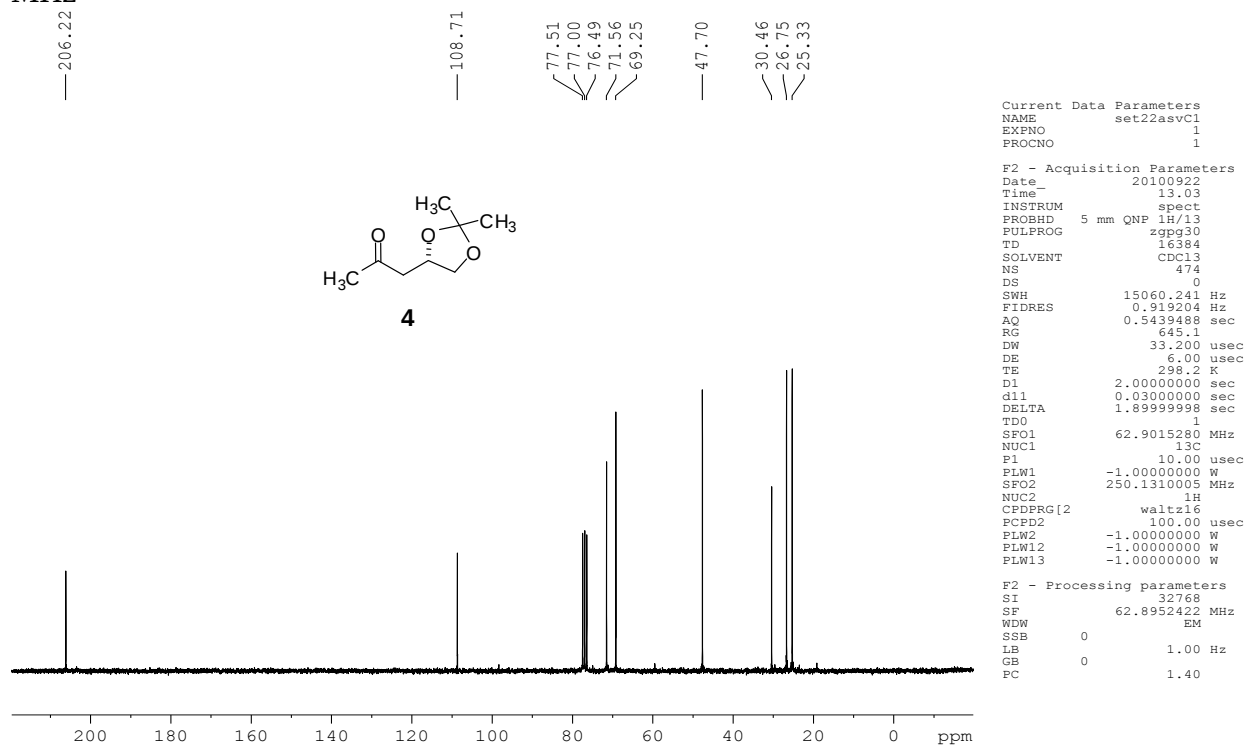
¹³C NMR spectrum of 5-(4-fluorophenyl)-2-isopropyl-1-(3-oxopropyl)-*N*,4-diphenyl-1H-pyrrole-3-carboxamide (**3**) in CDCl₃ at 125 MHz.



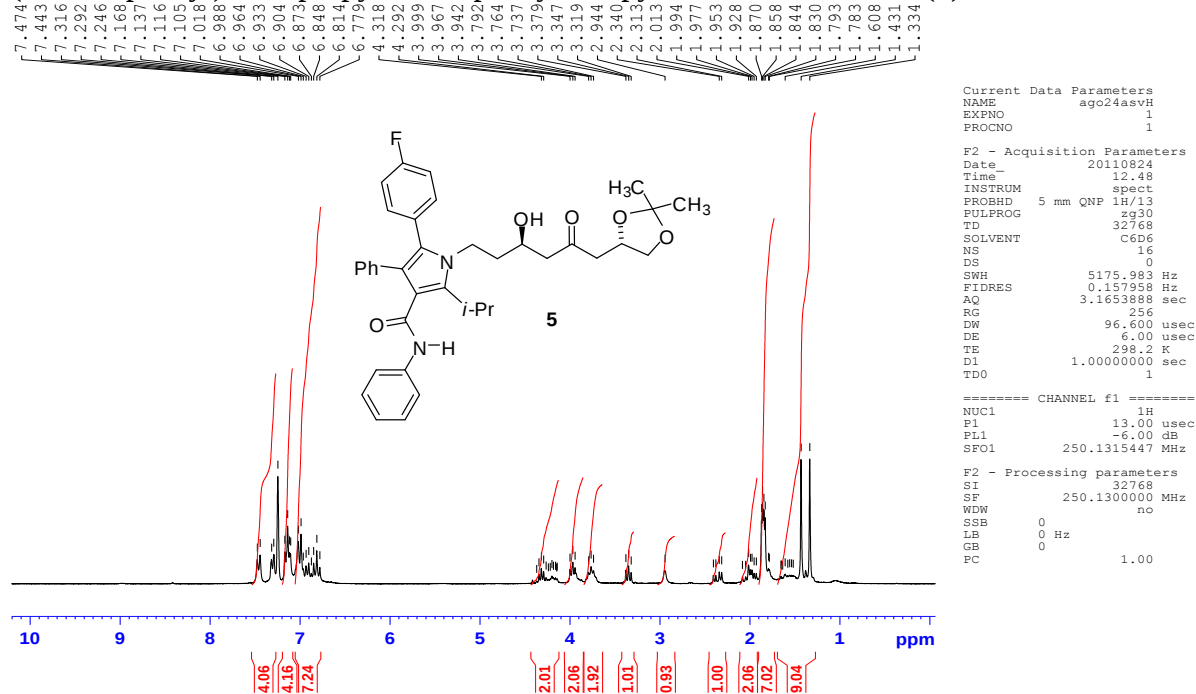
^1H NMR spectrum of (*S*)-1-(2,2-dimethyl-1,3-dioxolan-4-yl)propan-2-one (**4**) in CDCl_3 at 250 MHz



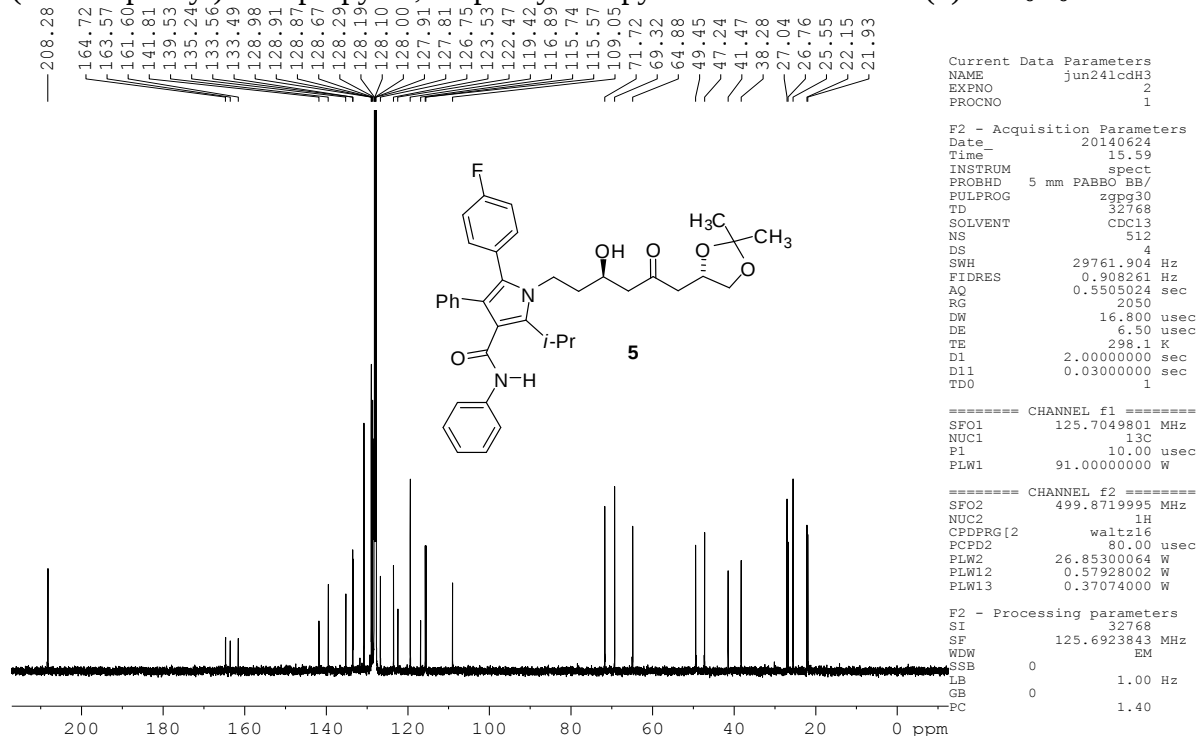
^{13}C NMR spectrum of (*S*)-1-(2,2-dimethyl-1,3-dioxolan-4-yl)propan-2-one (**4**) in CDCl_3 at 62.5 MHz



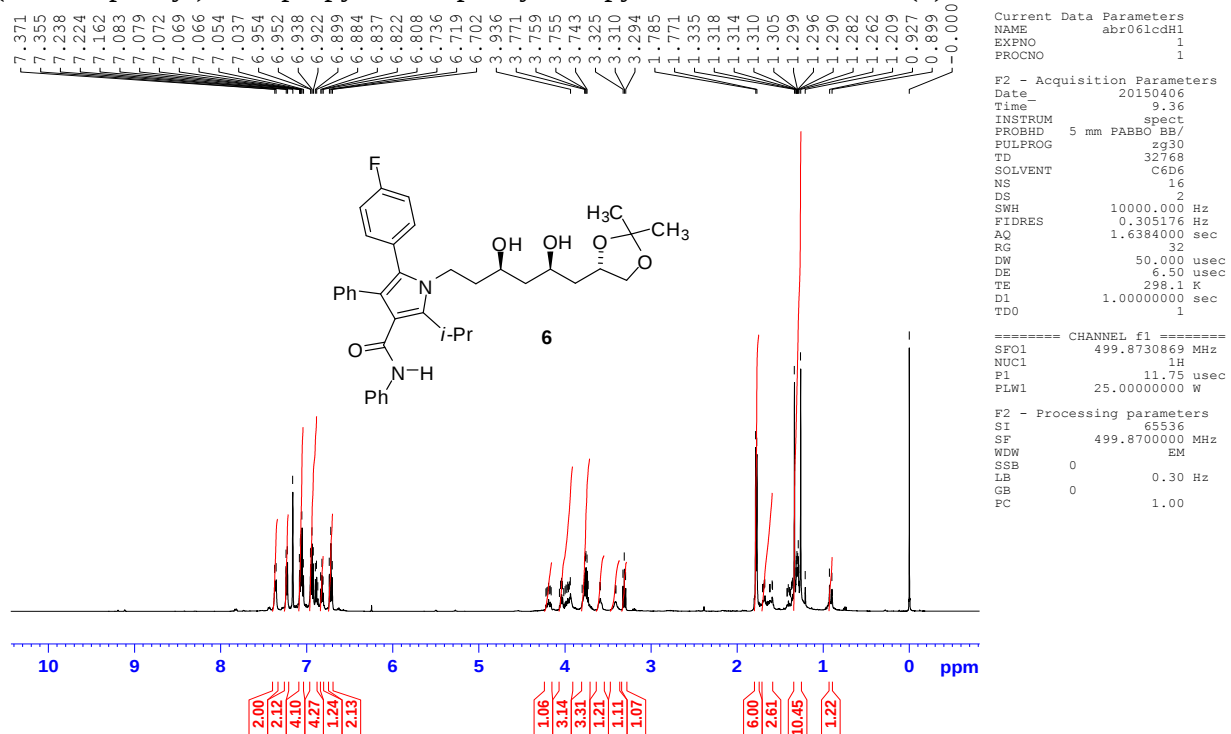
¹H NMR spectrum of 1-[(R)-6-((S)-2,2-dimethyl-1,3-dioxolan-4-yl)-3-hydroxy-5-oxohexyl]-5-(4-fluorophenyl)-2-isopropyl-N,4-diphenyl-1H-pyrrole-3-carboxamide (**5**) in C₆D₆ at 250 MHz



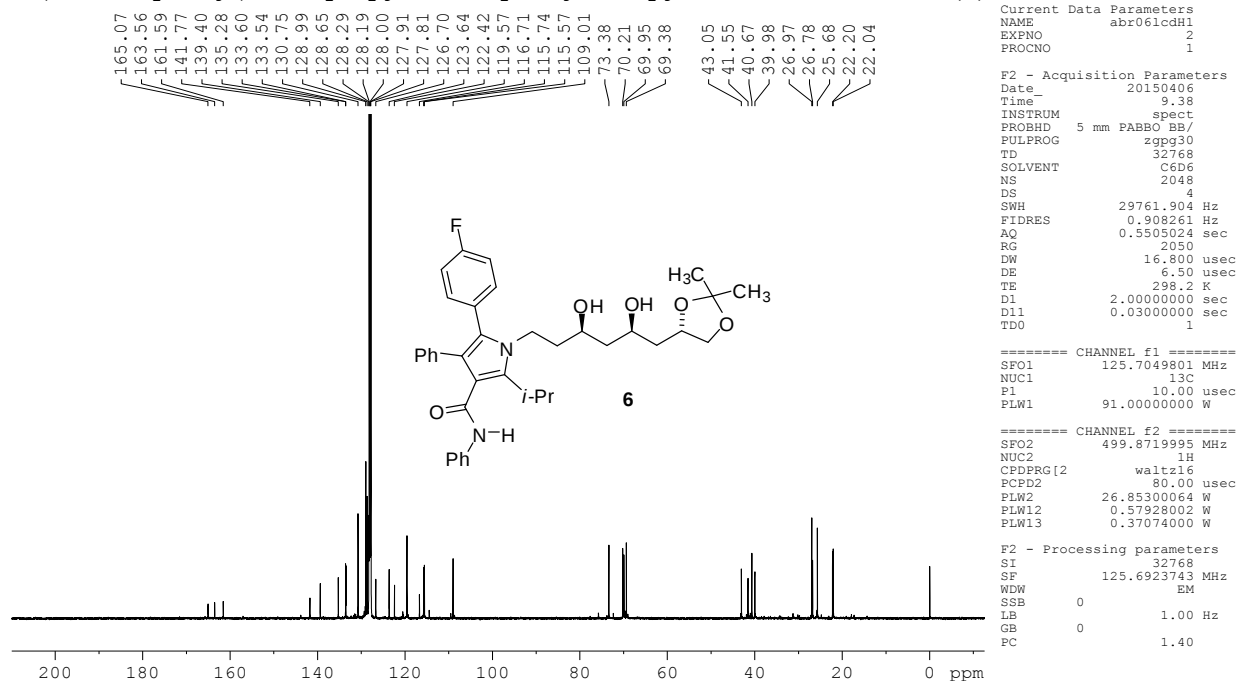
¹³C NMR spectrum of 1-[(R)-6-((S)-2,2-dimethyl-1,3-dioxolan-4-yl)-3-hydroxy-5-oxohexyl]-5-(4-fluorophenyl)-2-isopropyl-N,4-diphenyl-1H-pyrrole-3-carboxamide (**5**) in C₆D₆ at 125 MHz



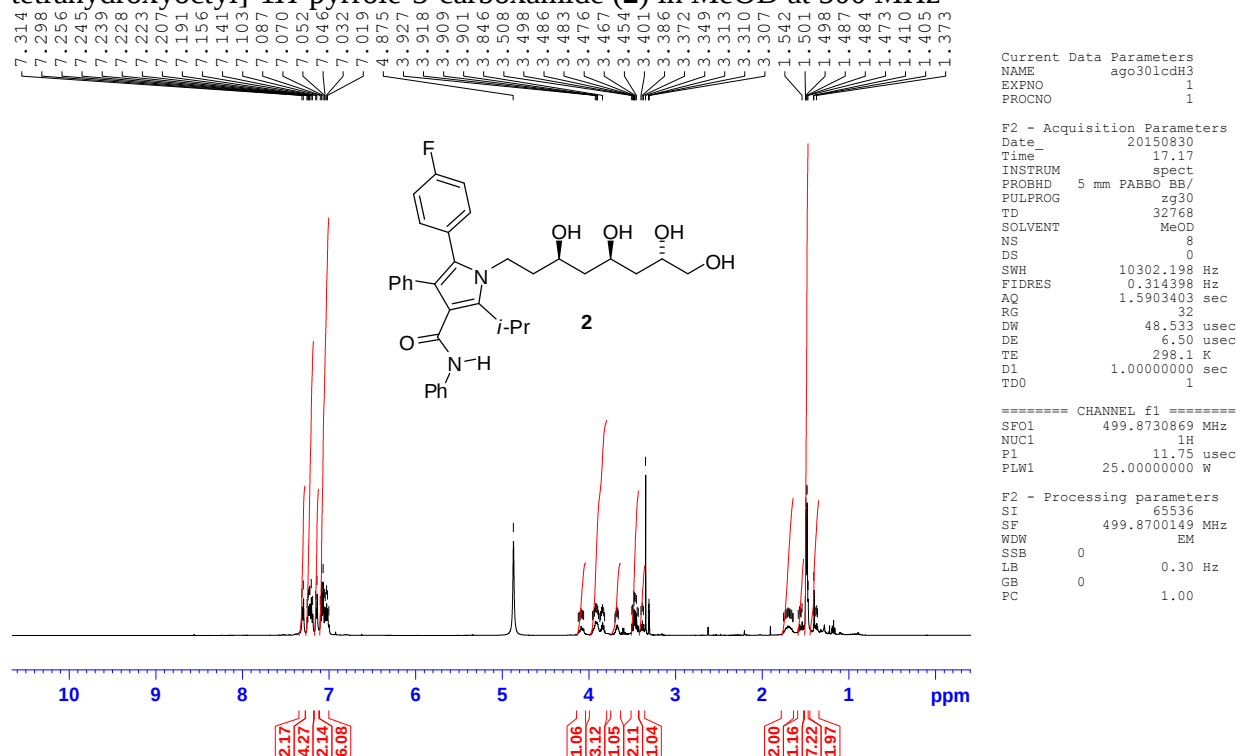
¹H NMR spectrum of 1-[(3*R*,5*R*)-6-((*S*)-2,2-dimethyl-1,3-dioxolan-4-yl)-3,5-dihydroxyhexyl]-5-(4-fluorophenyl)-2-isopropyl-*N*,4-diphenyl-1*H*-pyrrole-3-carboxamide (**6**) in C₆D₆ at 500 MHz



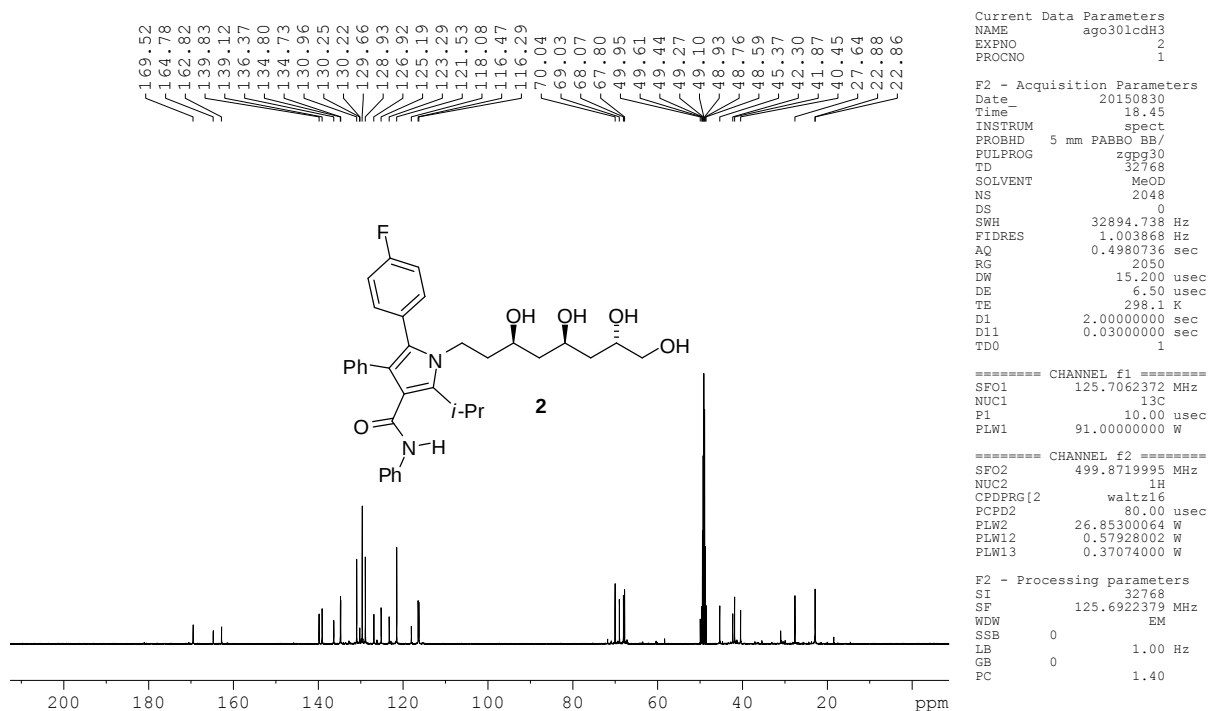
¹³C NMR spectrum of 1-[(3*R*,5*R*)-6-((*S*)-2,2-dimethyl-1,3-dioxolan-4-yl)-3,5-dihydroxyhexyl]-5-(4-fluorophenyl)-2-isopropyl-*N*,4-diphenyl-1*H*-pyrrole-3-carboxamide (**6**) in C₆D₆ at 125 MHz



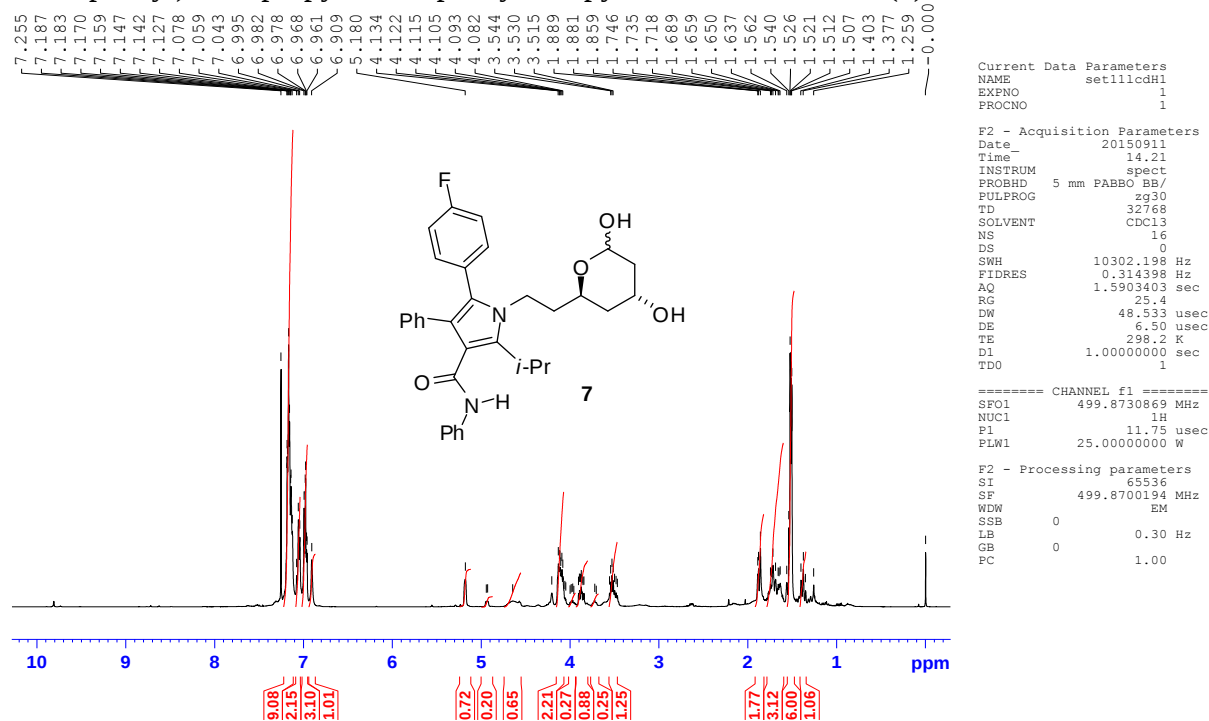
¹H-NMR spectrum of 5-(4-fluorophenyl)-2-isopropyl-N,4-diphenyl-1-[(3R,5R,7S)-3,5,7,8-tetrahydroxyoctyl]-1H-pyrrole-3-carboxamide (2) in MeOD at 500 MHz



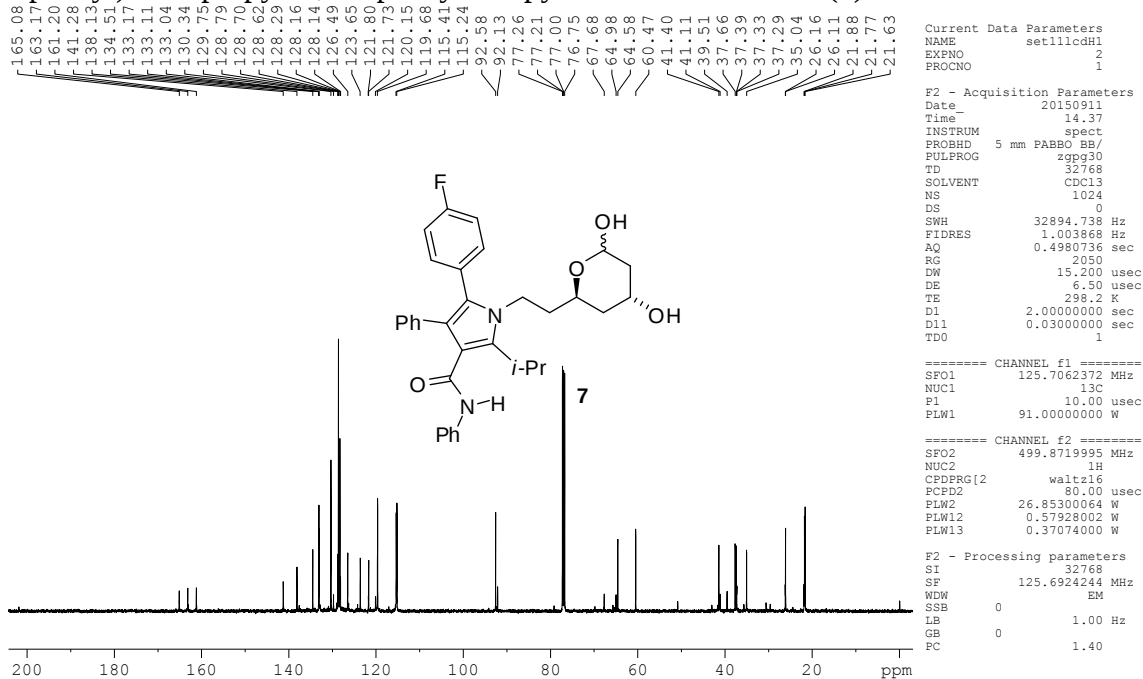
¹³C NMR spectrum of 5-(4-fluorophenyl)-2-isopropyl-N,4-diphenyl-1-[(3R,5R,7S)-3,5,7,8-tetrahydroxyoctyl)-1H-pyrrole-3-carboxamide (2) in MeOD at 125 MHz



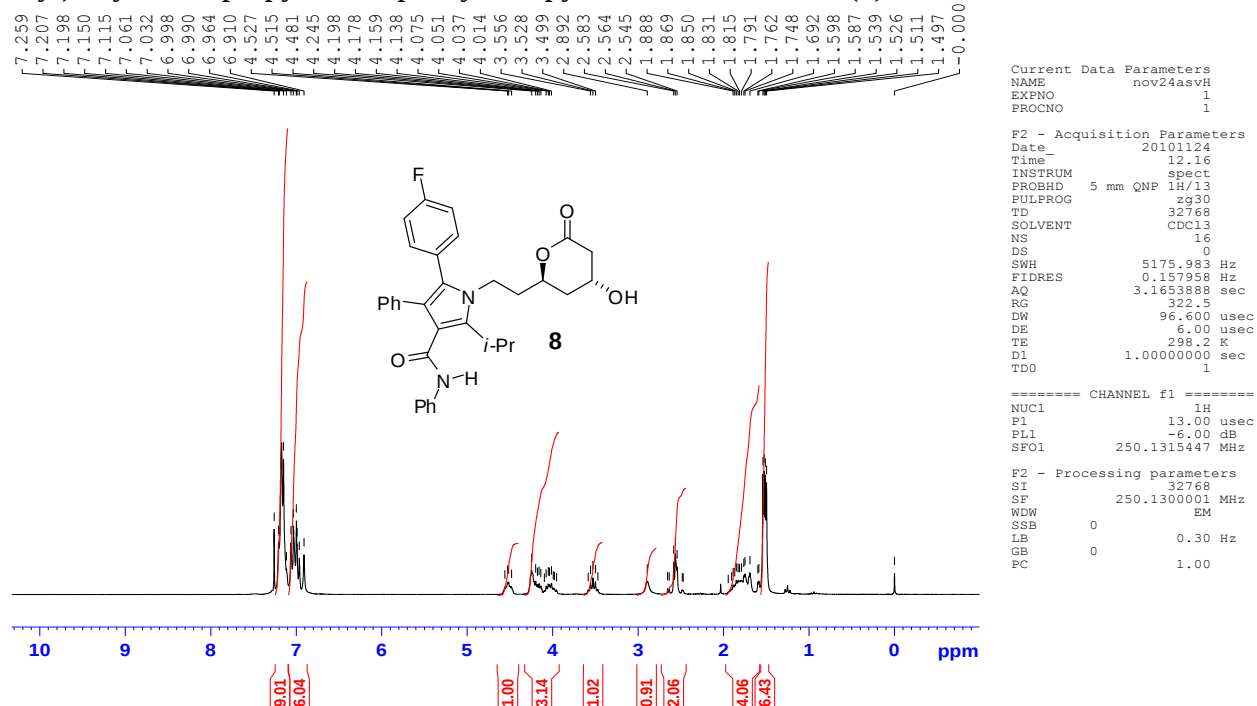
¹H NMR spectrum of 1-[2-((2R,4R)-4,6-dihydroxytetrahydro-2H-pyran-2-yl)ethyl]-5-(4-fluorophenyl)-2-isopropyl-N,4-diphenyl-1H-pyrrole-3-carboxamide (**7**) in CDCl₃ at 500 MHz



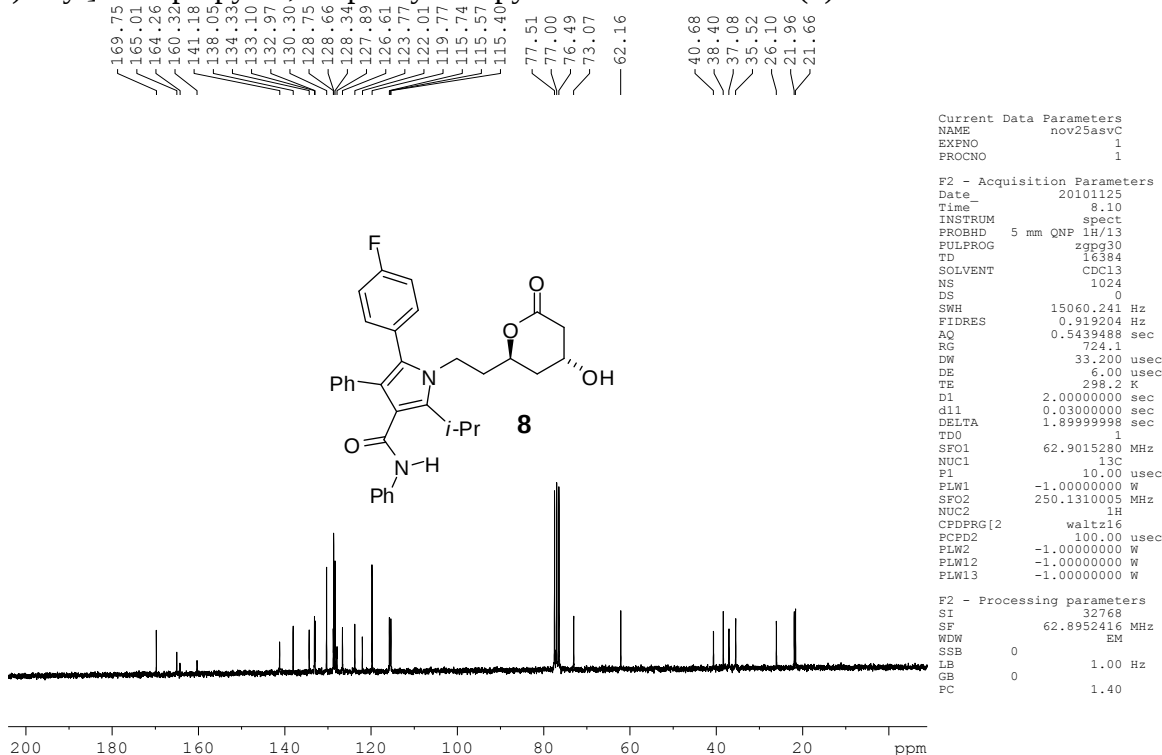
¹³C NMR spectrum of 1-[2-((2R,4R)-4,6-dihydroxytetrahydro-2H-pyran-2-yl)ethyl]-5-(4-fluorophenyl)-2-isopropyl-N,4-diphenyl-1H-pyrrole-3-carboxamide (**7**) in CDCl₃ at 125 MHz



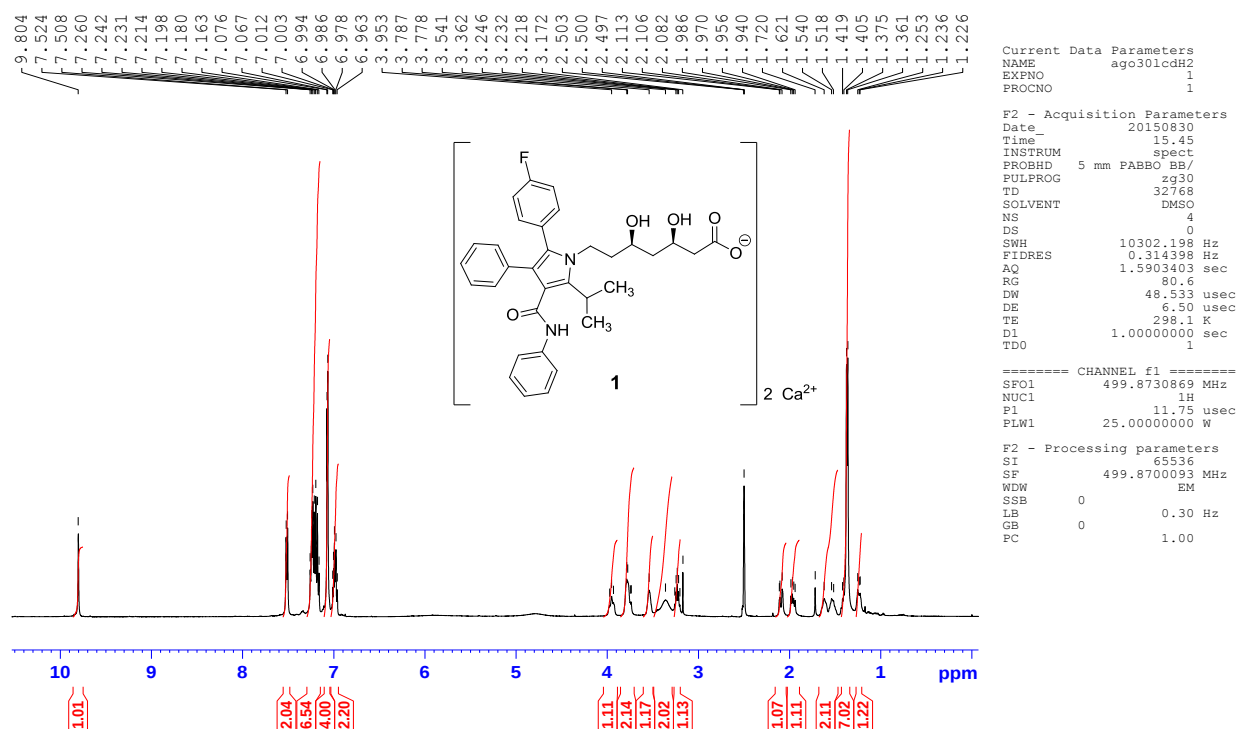
¹H NMR spectrum of 5-(4-fluorophenyl)-1-[2-((2R,4R)-4-hydroxy-6-oxo-tetrahydro-2H-pyran-2-yl)ethyl]-2-isopropyl-N,4-diphenyl-1H-pyrrole-3-carboxamide (**8**) in CDCl₃ at 250 MHz



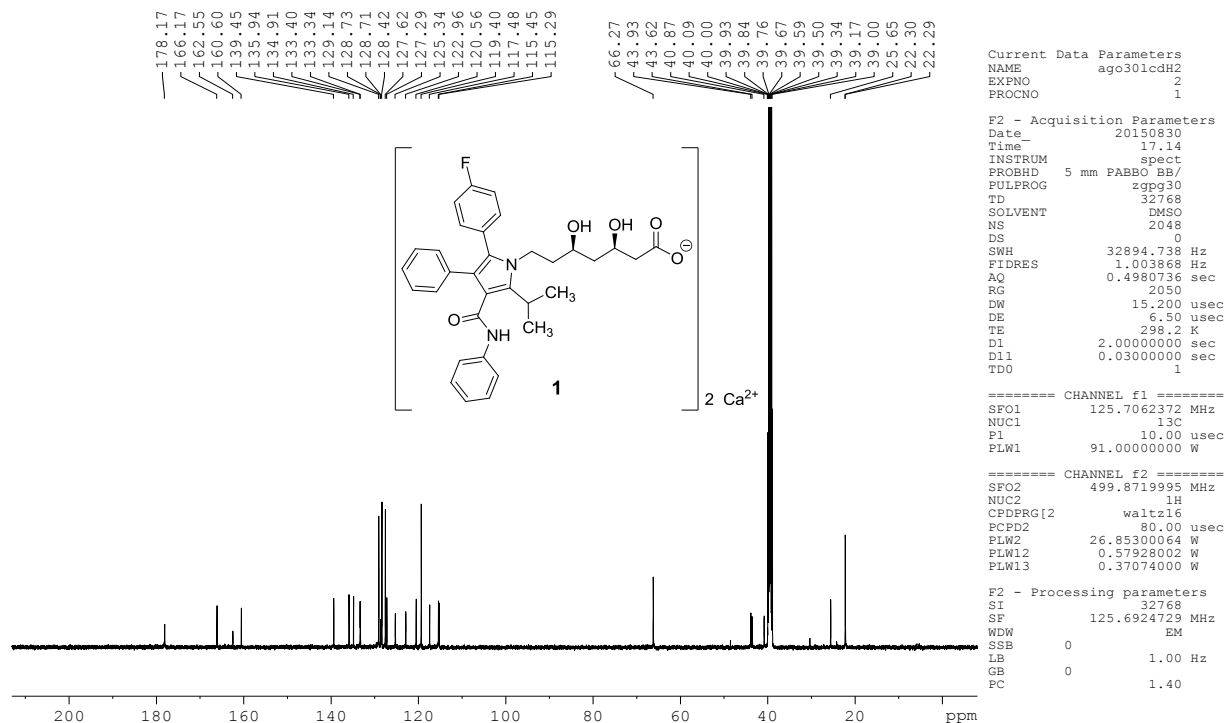
¹³C NMR spectrum of 5-(4-fluorophenyl)-1-[2-((2R,4R)-4-hydroxy-6-oxo-tetrahydro-2H-pyran-2-yl)ethyl]-2-isopropyl-N,4-diphenyl-1H-pyrrole-3-carboxamide (**8**) in CDCl₃ at 62.5 MHz



¹H NMR spectrum of Calcium Atorvastatin (1) in DMSO-d₆ at 500 MHz



¹³C NMR spectrum of Calcium Atorvastatin (1) in DMSO-d₆ at 125 MHz



Amorphous Calcium Atorvastatin (1) XR Diffractogram

Measurement Condition

X-ray tube

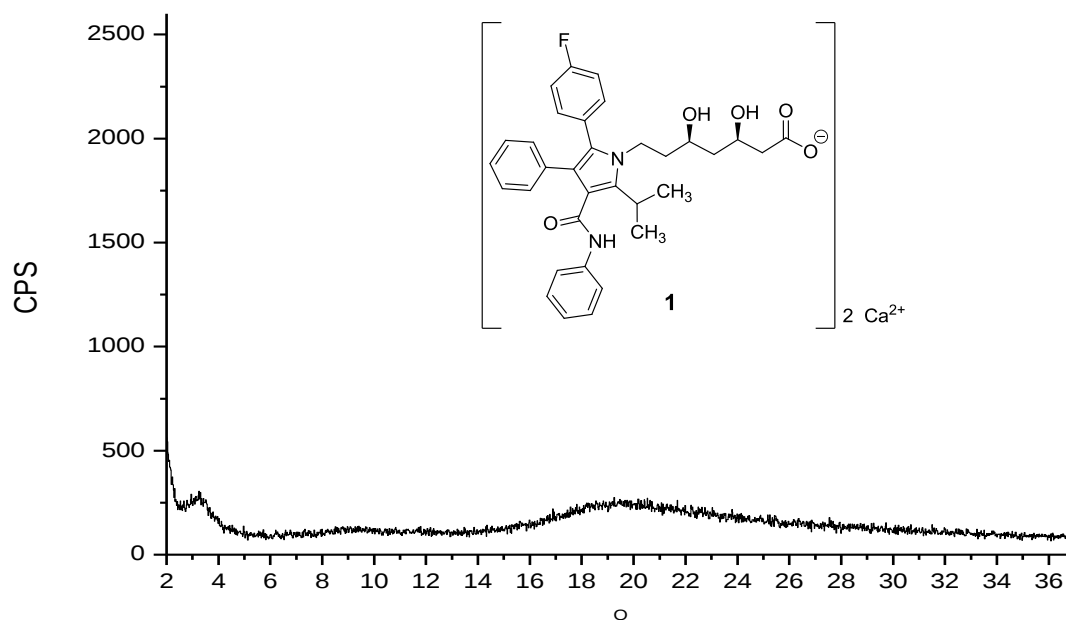
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voltage = 40.0 (kV)
current = 20.0 (mA)

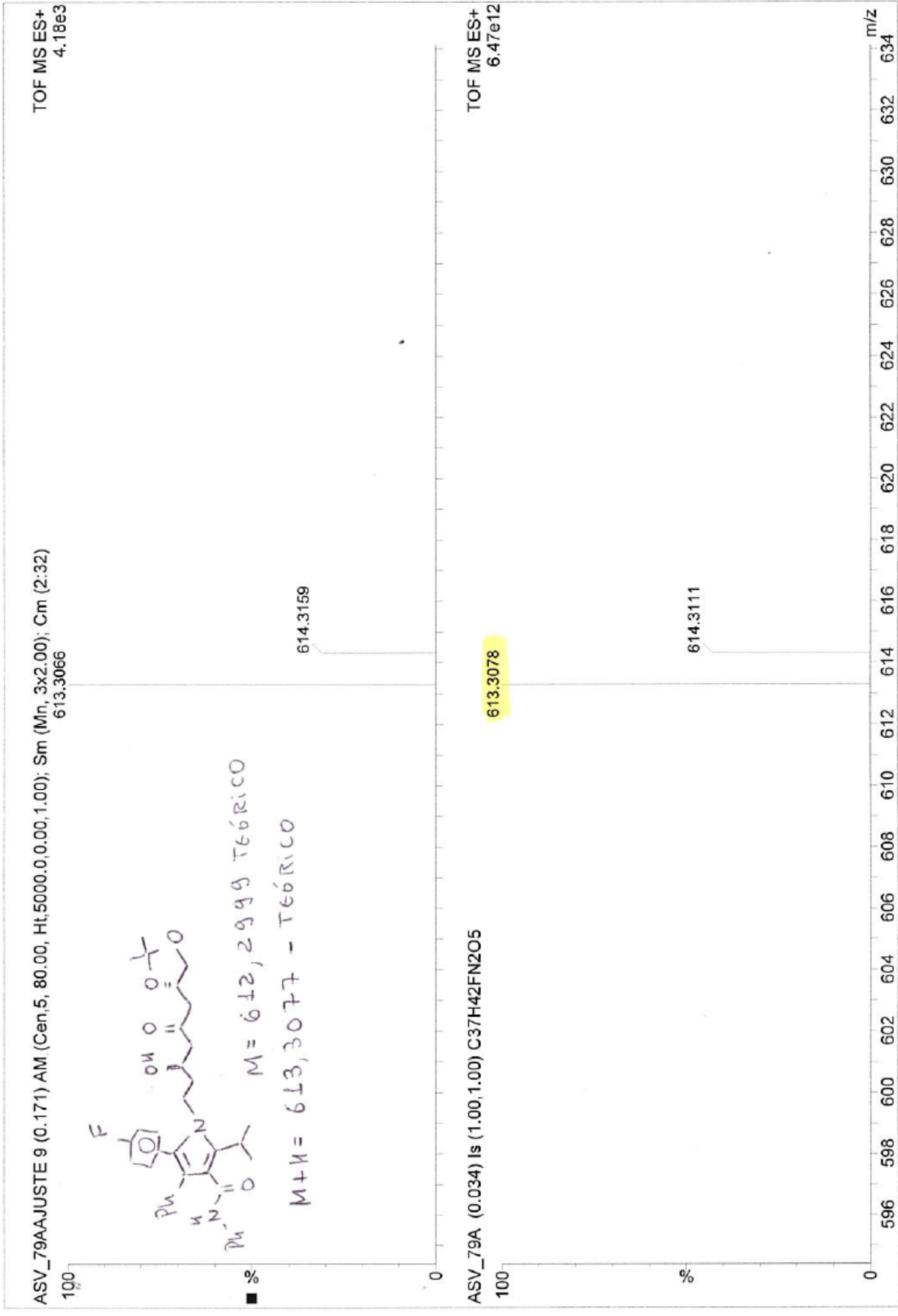
Slits

divergence slit = 1.00000 (deg)
scatter slit = 1.00000 (deg)
receiving slit = 0.30000 (mm)

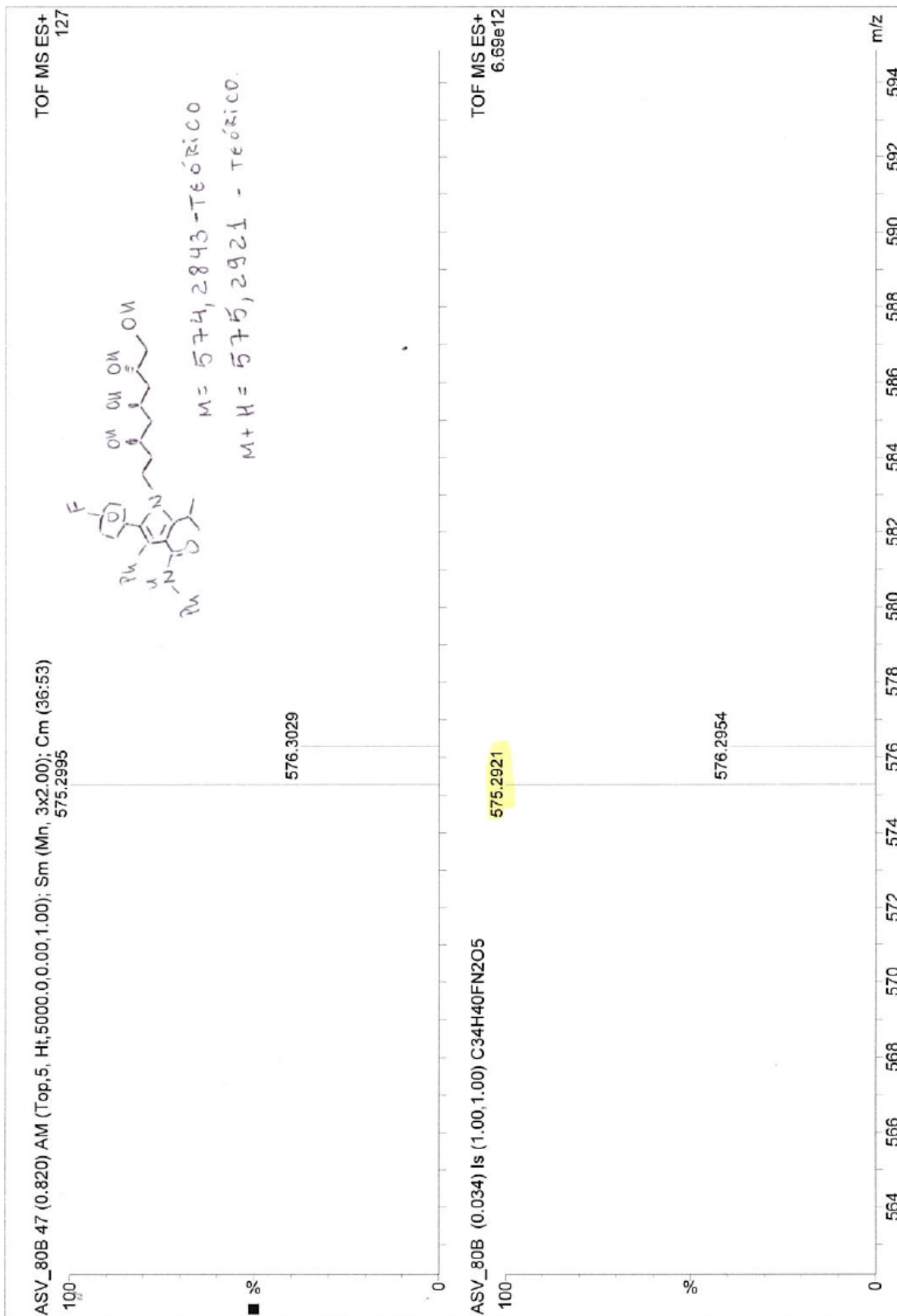
Scanning

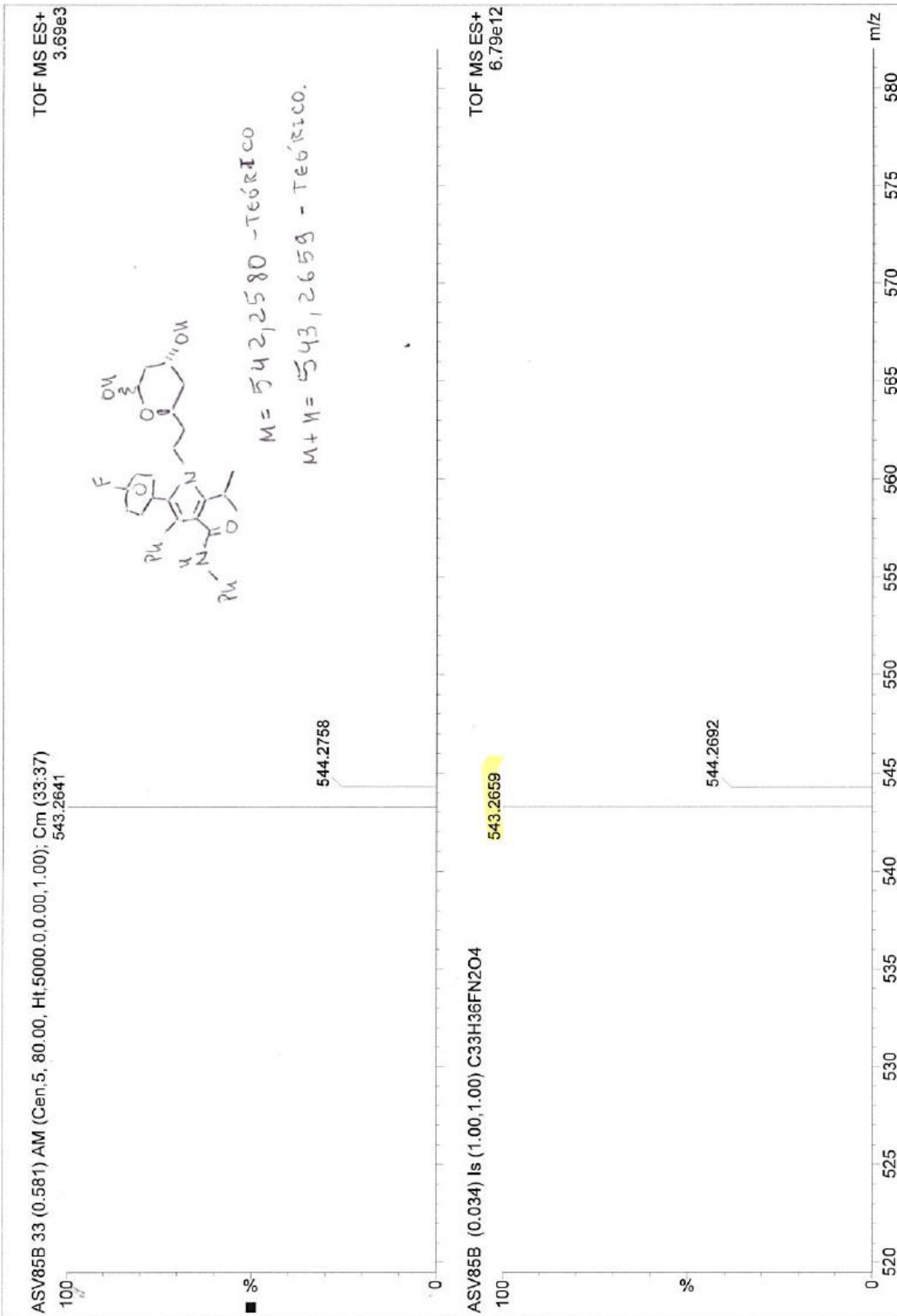
drive axis = Theta-2Theta
scan range = 2.000 - 37.000
scan mode = Continuous Scan
scan speed = 2.0000 (deg/min)
sampling pitch = 0.0200 (deg)
preset time = 0.60 (sec)











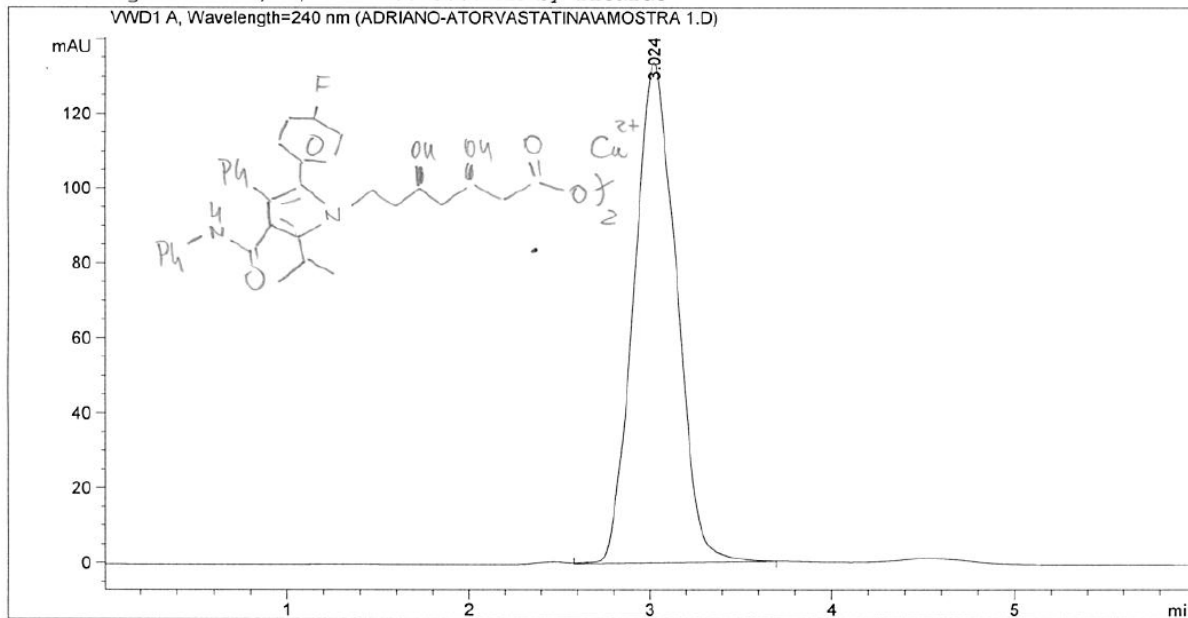
ata File D:\ACIDOS\DAOS\ADRIANO-ATORVASTATINA\AMOSTRA 1.D
Sample Name: atorvastatina

1.2

ATV Ca^{2+}

=====
Acq. Operator : ricardo
Acq. Instrument : Instrument 1 Location : Vial 2
Injection Date : 9/28/2011 11:04:01 AM

Inj Volume : 20.0 μl
Method : C:\CHEM32\1\METHODS\ATORVASTATINA-ADRIANO.M
Last changed : 9/28/2011 10:25:07 AM by ricardo



=====
Area Percent Report
=====

Sorted By : Signal
Multiplier: : 1.0000
Dilution: : 1.0000
Use Multiplier & Dilution Factor with ISTDs

Signal 1: VWD1 A, Wavelength=240 nm

Peak #	RetTime [min]	Type	Width [min]	Area [mAU*s]	Height [mAU]	Area %
1	3.024	VB	0.2259	2177.05591	133.77722	100.0000

Totals : 2177.05591 133.77722

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*** End of Report ***