

Supporting Information Available

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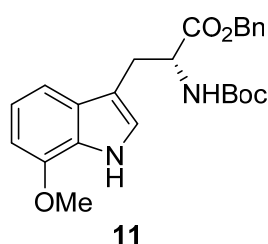
I) Experimental Section

Experimental Data for Compounds

General Procedures. All reactions were carried out under a nitrogen or argon atmosphere with dry solvents under anhydrous conditions, unless otherwise noted. Dry tetrahydrofuran (THF), pentane, diethyl ether (Et_2O), 1,2-dimethoxyethane (DME), 1,4-dioxane, methylene chloride (CH_2Cl_2), toluene and triethylamine (Et_3N) were obtained by passing commercially available pre-dried, oxygen-free formulations through activated alumina columns. Methanol (MeOH), benzene and dimethyl sulfoxide (DMSO) were purchased in anhydrous form and used without further purification. Water, ethyl acetate (EtOAc), diethyl ether (Et_2O), methylene chloride (CH_2Cl_2), acetone and hexanes were purchased at the highest commercial quality and used without further purification, unless otherwise stated. Reagents were purchased at the highest commercial quality and used without further purification, unless otherwise stated. Yields refer to chromatographically and spectroscopically (^1H NMR) homogeneous materials, unless otherwise stated. Reactions were monitored by thin-

layer chromatography (TLC) carried out on 0.25 mm E. Merck silica gel plates (60F-254) using UV light as visualizing agent and an ethanolic solution of ammonium molybdate, anisaldehyde, and heat as developing agents. E. Merck silica gel (60, particle size 0.040–0.063 mm) was used for flash column chromatography. NMR spectra were recorded on a Bruker AV-400 instrument and calibrated using residual undeuterated solvent as an internal reference. The following abbreviations were used to explain the multiplicities: s = singlet, d = doublet, t = triplet, q = quartet, quint = quintet, m = multiplet, pent = pentet, hex = hexet, br = broad. IR spectra were recorded on a Perkin-Elmer Spectrum One FTIR spectrometer with diamond ATR accessory. Melting points (m.p.) are uncorrected, and recorded on a Buchi B-540 melting point apparatus. High-resolution mass spectra (HRMS) were recorded on an Agilent ESI TOF (time of flight) mass spectrometer at 3500 V emitter voltage.

Benzyl ester 11: To a stirred solution of **9**¹ (33.42 g, 100.0 mmol) in DMF (150 mL) at

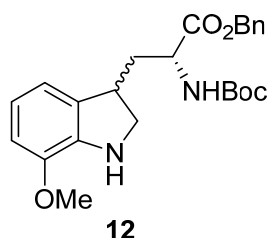


room temperature were added K₂CO₃ (27.64 g, 200.0 mmol) followed by BnBr (14.25 mL, 120.0 mmol). The resulting mixture was stirred for 0.5 h before it was quenched with H₂O

(150 mL). The mixture was extracted with Et₂O (3 × 200 mL). The combined organic layers were dried (Na₂SO₄) and concentrated *in vacuo*. Flash column chromatography (silica gel, hexanes:EtOAc 4:1) afforded benzyl ester **11** (38.16 g, 90%) as a yellow amorphous solid. **11**: *R*_f = 0.32 (hexanes:EtOAc 2:1); [α]_D²⁰ = +3.5 (*c* = 1.0, CHCl₃); IR (film) ν_{max} 3348, 3103, 2969, 2891, 2757, 1741, 1711, 1612, 1573, 1491, 1358, 1246, 1138, 1031, 846, 758, 721 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 8.27 (d, *J* = 20.7 Hz,

1 H), 7.31–7.23 (m, 3 H), 7.21–7.14 (m, 2 H), 7.10 (dd, $J = 8.0, 2.6$ Hz, 1 H), 7.00–6.93 (m, 1 H), 6.70 (s, 1 H), 6.57 (d, $J = 7.7$ Hz, 1 H), 5.03 (q, $J = 12.1$ Hz, 3 H), 4.65 (s, 1 H), 3.87 (s, 3 H), 3.27–3.13 (m, 2 H), 1.37 ppm (s, 9 H); ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl_3): $\delta = 172.2, 155.3, 146.2, 135.4, 129.1, 128.5$ (2C), 128.4 (2C), 128.3, 126.7, 122.5, 120.1, 111.6, 110.3, 101.9, 79.8, 67.1, 55.3, 54.4, 28.3 (3C), 28.1 ppm; HRMS (ESI): calcd for $\text{C}_{24}\text{H}_{29}\text{N}_2\text{O}_5^+$ [$\text{M} + \text{H}^+$] 425.2071, found 425.2074.

Indoline 12: To a stirred solution of benzyl ester **11** (21.20 g, 50.0 mmol) in AcOH



(100 mL) at 0 °C was added NaBH_3CN (6.20 g, 100.0 mmol).

The resulting mixture was stirred at room temperature for 24 h

before it was concentrated *in vacuo* and quenched with NaHCO_3

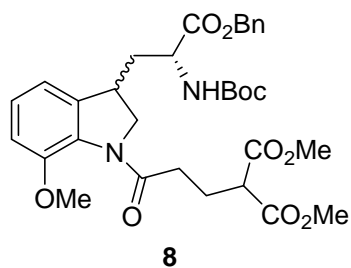
(100 mL, sat. aq.). The aqueous layer was extracted with EtOAc (3×100 mL). The combined organic layers were dried (Na_2SO_4) and concentrated *in vacuo*. Flash column chromatography (silica gel, CH_2Cl_2 :EtOAc 20:1) afforded indoline **12** (17.89 g, 84%, ca. 1.2:1 mixture of diastereomers by ^1H NMR) as a colorless oil.

12a: $R_f = 0.25$ (hexanes:EtOAc 3:1); $[\alpha]_{\text{D}}^{20} = -31.8$ ($c = 0.5$, CHCl_3); IR (film) ν_{max} 3326, 3084, 2971, 2856, 2713, 1739, 1713, 1610, 1582, 1501, 1366, 1238, 1140, 1027, 851, 760, 723 cm^{-1} ; ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3): $\delta = 7.34$ (s, 5 H), 6.74–6.63 (m, 3 H), 5.22–5.06 (m, 3 H), 4.45 (td, $J = 9.2, 4.5$ Hz, 1 H), 3.81 (s, 3 H), 3.77 (d, $J = 8.5$ Hz, 1 H), 3.45–3.36 (m, 1 H), 3.36–3.26 (m, 1 H), 2.07 (td, $J = 10.4, 9.7, 4.3$ Hz, 2 H), 1.45 ppm (s, 9 H); ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl_3): $\delta = 172.7, 155.5, 145.5, 140.2, 135.2, 132.7, 128.6$ (3C), 128.4, 128.3, 119.3, 116.1, 109.7, 80.1, 67.2, 55.3, 53.5, 52.2, 39.4, 37.4, 28.3 ppm (3C); HRMS (ESI): calcd for $\text{C}_{24}\text{H}_{31}\text{N}_2\text{O}_5^+$ [$\text{M} + \text{H}^+$] 427.2227, found

427.2225.

12b: R_f = 0.20 (hexanes:EtOAc 3:1); $[\alpha]_D^{20}$ = +28.1 (c = 0.4, CHCl₃); IR (film) ν_{\max} 3332, 3092, 2969, 2857, 2721, 1735, 1721, 1611, 1583, 1505, 1370, 1240, 1142, 1030, 853, 764, 726 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 7.34 (s, 5 H), 6.82–6.64 (m, 3 H), 5.16 (d, J = 2.8 Hz, 3 H), 4.54–4.41 (m, 1 H), 3.81 (s, 3 H), 3.71 (t, J = 8.7 Hz, 1 H), 3.44–3.34 (m, 1 H), 3.23 (dd, J = 8.8, 7.0 Hz, 1 H), 2.37–2.25 (m, 1 H), 1.87 (m, J = 14.0, 8.2 Hz, 1 H), 1.45 ppm (s, 9 H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 172.6, 155.2, 145.5, 140.1, 135.2, 132.6, 128.6 (3C), 128.4, 128.3, 119.4, 116.5, 109.7, 80.1, 67.1, 55.3, 53.9, 52.5, 39.6, 37.3, 28.3 ppm (3C); HRMS (ESI): calcd for C₂₄H₃₁N₂O₅⁺ [M + H⁺] 427.2227, found 427.2232.

Indoline ester 8: To a stirred solution of indoline **12** (4.05 g, 9.5 mmol) in CH₂Cl₂ (15



mL) at room temperature were added Et₃N (2.65 mL, 19.0 mmol) followed by a solution of acyl chloride **10**² (4.20 g, 19.0 mmol) in CH₂Cl₂ (10 mL). The resulting mixture was stirred for 1 h before it was quenched with NH₄Cl (20 mL,

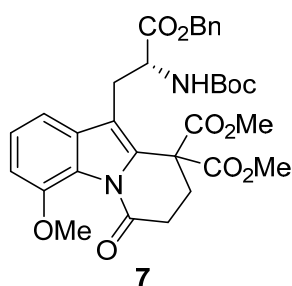
sat. aq.). The layers were separated, and the aqueous layer was extracted with CH₂Cl₂ (3 × 20 mL). The combined organic layers were washed with brine (30 mL), dried (Na₂SO₄) and concentrated *in vacuo*. Flash column chromatography (silica gel, hexanes:EtOAc 3:1) afforded indoline ester **8** (5.12 g, 88%, ca. 1.2:1 mixture of diastereomers by ¹H NMR) as a colorless oil.

8a: R_f = 0.25 (hexanes:EtOAc 2:1); $[\alpha]_D^{20}$ = −31.3 (c = 0.7, CHCl₃); IR (film) ν_{\max} 3357, 3105, 2967, 2867, 2769, 1741, 1703, 1651, 1523, 1483, 1358, 1246, 1158, 1031, 864,

756, 712 cm^{-1} ; ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3): δ = 7.33 (s, 5 H), 7.05 (t, J = 7.8 Hz, 1 H), 6.80 (dd, J = 7.7, 3.9 Hz, 2 H), 5.15 (dd, J = 19.5, 7.2 Hz, 3 H), 4.48–4.28 (m, 2 H), 3.84 (s, 4 H), 3.71–3.60 (m, 6 H), 3.52 (t, J = 7.5 Hz, 1 H), 3.20 (s, 1 H), 2.54 (t, J = 7.1 Hz, 2 H), 2.33–2.20 (m, 2 H), 2.07–1.88 (m, 2 H), 1.43 ppm (s, 9 H); ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl_3): δ = 172.2, 169.7, 169.6 (2C), 155.3, 149.1, 139.9, 135.1, 130.6, 128.6 (3C), 128.5, 128.3, 126.2, 116.5, 111.7, 80.2, 67.3, 56.9, 55.6, 52.3, 52.3, 52.2, 50.7, 38.1, 36.4, 31.8, 28.2 (3C), 24.6 ppm; HRMS (ESI): calcd for $\text{C}_{32}\text{H}_{41}\text{N}_2\text{O}_{10}^+$ [$\text{M} + \text{H}^+$] 613.2756, found 613.2750.

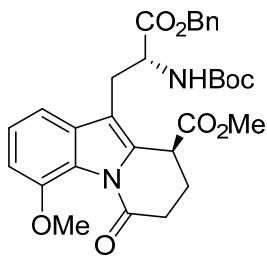
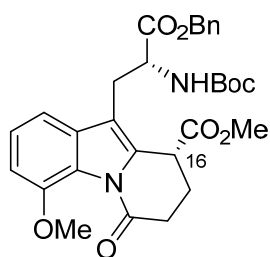
8b: R_f = 0.22 (hexanes:EtOAc 2:1); $[\alpha]_D^{20}$ = +7.2 (c = 0.7, CHCl_3); IR (film) ν_{max} 3358, 3075, 2981, 2847, 2769, 1729, 1701, 1656, 1519, 1479, 1362, 1258, 1164, 1045, 866 cm^{-1} ; ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3): δ = 7.33 (s, 5 H), 7.08 (t, J = 7.9 Hz, 1 H), 6.92 (d, J = 6.8 Hz, 1 H), 6.82 (d, J = 8.3 Hz, 1 H), 5.22–5.11 (m, 3 H), 4.53–4.43 (m, 1 H), 4.25 (dd, J = 11.1, 7.7 Hz, 1 H), 3.92 (dd, J = 11.3, 5.3 Hz, 1 H), 3.84 (s, 3 H), 3.66 (s, 3 H), 3.63 (s, 3 H), 3.51 (t, J = 7.5 Hz, 1 H), 3.25–3.16 (m, 1 H), 2.63–2.43 (m, 2 H), 2.32–2.16 (m, 3 H), 1.78 (dt, J = 14.1, 8.3 Hz, 1 H), 1.45 (s, 9 H); ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl_3): δ = 172.3, 169.7, 169.6 (2C), 155.3, 148.9, 140.1, 135.1, 130.4, 128.6 (3C), 128.5, 128.4, 126.3, 117.1, 111.7, 80.2, 67.3, 57.1, 55.6, 52.5, 52.4, 52.3, 50.7, 38.1, 36.4, 31.7, 28.3 (3C), 24.6 ppm; HRMS (ESI): calcd for $\text{C}_{32}\text{H}_{41}\text{N}_2\text{O}_{10}^+$ [$\text{M} + \text{H}^+$] 613.2756, found 613.2762.

δ -Lactamindole 7: To a solution of indoline ester **8** (6.12 g, 10.0 mmol) in AcOH (100 mL) were added CAN (550 mg, 1.0 mmol) and NaOAc (1.64 g, 20.0 mmol). The reaction vessel was exposed to air through a CaCl_2 tube. The resulting mixture was



stirred at 110 °C for 12 h before it was cooled down to room temperature and concentrated *in vacuo*. The residue was diluted with H₂O (100 mL), neutralized with NaHCO₃ (200 mL, sat. aq.) and extracted with EtOAc (3 × 200 mL). The combined organic layers were washed with brine (400 mL), dried (Na₂SO₄) and concentrated *in vacuo*. Flash column chromatography (silica gel, hexanes:EtOAc 1:1) afforded δ -lactamindole **7** (5.05g, 83%) as a white amorphous solid. **7**: R_f = 0.35 (hexanes:EtOAc 1:1); $[\alpha]_D^{20}$ = -8.6 (c = 0.7, CHCl₃); IR (film) ν_{\max} 3413, 3095, 2967, 1744, 1709, 1513, 1458, 1362, 1246, 1172, 1047, 1010, 918, 761, 721 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 7.37–7.20 (m, 7 H), 6.95–6.90 (m, 1 H), 5.51 (d, J = 6.8 Hz, 1 H), 5.13 (s, 2 H), 4.75 (dd, J = 11.2, 5.4 Hz, 1 H), 3.97 (s, 3 H), 3.80 (s, 3 H), 3.73 (s, 3 H), 3.09 (dd, J = 14.9, 5.6 Hz, 1 H), 2.97–2.82 (m, 3 H), 2.79–2.63 (m, 2 H), 1.34 ppm (s, 9 H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 172.4, 169.4, 169.2, 165.1, 155.3, 149.1, 135.5, 133.3, 131.8, 128.4 (2C), 128.2, 128.1 (2C), 125.6, 124.3, 117.2, 112.1, 109.3, 79.7, 67.1, 56.5, 55.9, 53.9, 53.6, 52.9, 31.1, 29.4, 28.2 (3C), 27.1 ppm; HRMS (ESI): calcd for C₃₂H₃₇N₂O₁₀⁺ [M + H⁺] 609.2443, found 609.2450.

Monoester 13: To a stirred solution of δ -lactamindole **7** (1.82 g, 3.0 mmol) in DMSO



(20 mL) were added LiCl (1.26 g, 30 mmol) and H₂O (0.54 mL, 30.0 mmol). The resulting mixture was stirred at 65 °C for 8 h before it was quenched with ice water (40 mL, sat. aq.) and extracted with Et₂O (3 × 50 mL). The combined organic

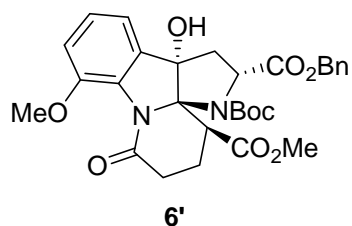
layers were dried (Na₂SO₄) and concentrated *in vacuo*. Flash column chromatography (silica gel, CH₂Cl₂:Et₂O 20:1) afforded monoesters **13a** and **13b** (1.35 g, 82% ca. 1:1 mixture of diastereomers by ¹H NMR) as a colorless oil.

13a: *R*_f = 0.20 (CH₂Cl₂:Et₂O 20:1); [α]_D²⁰ = -21.8 (*c* = 2.0, CHCl₃); IR (film) ν_{max} 3412, 3358, 3096, 2976, 1705, 1523, 1462, 1298, 1230, 1168, 1048, 986, 753, 714 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 7.30 (s, 3 H), 7.22 (d, *J* = 7.8 Hz, 1 H), 7.20–7.06 (m, 3 H), 6.89 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 1 H), 5.09 (dd, *J* = 21.1, 8.5 Hz, 2 H), 4.97 (d, *J* = 12.1 Hz, 1 H), 4.68–4.56 (m, 1 H), 4.11 (s, 1 H), 3.97 (s, 3 H), 3.67 (s, 3 H), 3.29–3.11 (m, 2 H), 3.07–2.92 (m, 1 H), 2.76 (d, *J* = 17.0 Hz, 1 H), 2.44 (d, *J* = 12.6 Hz, 1 H), 2.13 (s, 1 H), 1.40 ppm (s, 9 H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 171.8, 171.3, 166.4, 155.1, 149.1, 134.9, 134.2, 133.3, 128.5 (3C), 128.4, 128.1, 125.2, 124.5, 114.4, 111.7, 109.1, 80.1, 67.3, 56.7, 53.6, 52.6, 37.9, 31.7, 28.2 (3C), 27.3, 24.5 ppm; HRMS (ESI): calcd for C₃₀H₃₅N₂O₈⁺ [*M* + *H*⁺] 551.2388, found 551.2384.

13b: *R*_f = 0.20 (CH₂Cl₂:Et₂O 20:1); [α]_D²⁰ = +6.0 (*c* = 1.2, CHCl₃); IR (film) ν_{max} 3400, 3365, 3090, 2976, 1701, 1515, 1456, 1370, 1250, 1168, 1071, 978, 748, 710 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 7.34–7.27 (m, 3 H), 7.24 (d, *J* = 7.9 Hz, 1 H), 7.13 (dd, *J* = 10.1, 5.8 Hz, 3 H), 6.90 (d, *J* = 7.9 Hz, 1 H), 5.23 (d, *J* = 7.1 Hz, 1 H), 5.05 (d, *J* = 3.2 Hz, 2 H), 4.72 (d, *J* = 7.1 Hz, 1 H), 4.09 (s, 1 H), 3.98 (s, 3 H), 3.68 (s, 3 H), 3.24–2.93 (m, 3 H), 2.82–2.70 (m, 1 H), 2.45 (ddt, *J* = 13.5, 5.3, 2.6 Hz, 1 H), 2.13–1.98 (m, 1 H), 1.38 ppm (s, 9 H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 172.1, 171.3, 166.3, 155.1, 149.2, 135.1, 134.1, 132.9, 128.5 (3C), 128.3, 127.9, 125.3, 124.5, 114.1, 111.4, 109.1, 80.1, 67.1, 56.7, 53.1, 52.7, 37.8, 31.7, 28.2(3C), 27.6, 24.1 ppm; HRMS (ESI): calcd

for $C_{30}H_{35}N_2O_8^+$ $[M + H]^+$ 551.2388, found 551.2392.

Pyrroloindole 6': To a stirred solution of monoesters **13a** and **13b** (5.50 g, 10.0 mmol)



in acetone (100 mL) at 0 °C was added NaHCO₃ (100 mL, sat. aq.). The resulting mixture was stirred for 0.5 h before

it was added oxone (12.28 g, 20.0 mmol). The reaction

mixture was stirred at 0 °C for an additional 2 h before it was diluted with H₂O (100 mL). The aqueous layer was extracted with CH₂Cl₂ (3 × 200 mL). The combined

organic layers were washed with brine (300 mL), dried (Na₂SO₄) and concentrated *in vacuo*. Flash column chromatography (silica gel, hexanes:EtOAc 1:3) afforded

pyrroloindole **6'** (3.86 g, 68%) as a white amorphous solid. **6'**: R_f = 0.23

(hexanes:EtOAc 3:1); $[\alpha]_D^{20}$ = +8.0 (c = 1.0, MeOH); IR (film) ν_{max} 3412, 3368, 2984,

2924, 2877, 1701, 1680, 1634, 1596, 1370, 1243, 1160, 1041, 912, 758, 724 cm⁻¹; ¹H

NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 7.32 (q, J = 7.2 Hz, 5 H), 7.19 (t, J = 7.8 Hz, 1 H), 7.04

(d, J = 7.4 Hz, 1 H), 6.94 (d, J = 6.6 Hz, 1 H), 5.16 (d, J = 12.0 Hz, 1 H), 5.02 (d, J =

12.3 Hz, 1 H), 4.24 (s, 1 H), 3.76 (s, 6 H), 3.61 (s, 1 H), 3.37 (dd, J = 13.8, 3.4 Hz, 1

H), 3.23 (s, 1 H), 2.97 (s, 1 H), 2.69 (dd, J = 12.4, 7.4 Hz, 1 H), 2.59–2.31 (m, 2 H),

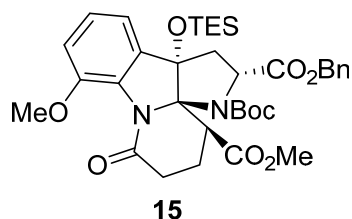
2.10–1.87 (m, 1 H), 1.33 ppm (s, 9 H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 171.1, 167.9,

161.4, 158.7, 151.5, 135.5, 135.2, 135.1, 129.9, 128.5 (3C), 128.4, 128.2, 127.6, 115.7,

88.3, 86.9, 82.1, 66.7, 58.2, 53.1, 45.7, 30.9, 29.7, 29.3, 27.9 (3C), 20.1 ppm; HRMS

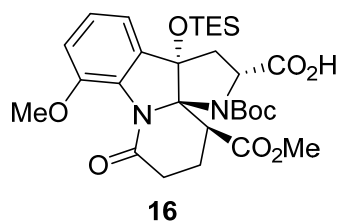
(ESI): calcd for $C_{30}H_{35}N_2O_9^+$ $[M + H]^+$ 567.2337, found 567.2335.

Silyl ether 15: To a stirred solution of pyrroloindole **6'** (1.13 g, 2.0 mmol) in CH₂Cl₂



(20 mL) at room temperature were added DMAP (2.44g, 20.0 mmol) and TESOTf (1.35 mL, 6.0 mmol). The resulting mixture was stirred for 1 h before it was quenched with NaHCO₃ (35 mL, sat. aq.). The layers were separated, and the aqueous layer was extracted with CH₂Cl₂ (3 × 20 mL). The combined organic layers were washed with brine (40 mL), dried (Na₂SO₄) and concentrated *in vacuo*. Flash column chromatography (silica gel, hexanes:EtOAc 3:1) afforded silyl ether **15** (1.16 g, 85%) as a colorless oil. **15**: *R*_f = 0.40 (hexanes:EtOAc 3:1); [α]_D²⁰ = −12.0 (*c* = 0.5, CHCl₃); IR (film) ν_{max} 3551, 3434, 2957, 2861, 2334, 1746, 1671, 1483, 1236, 1138, 1021, 760, 723 cm^{−1}; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 7.31 (s, 5 H), 7.17 (t, *J* = 7.9 Hz, 1 H), 6.95 (dd, *J* = 26.9, 7.5 Hz, 2 H), 5.24–4.99 (m, 2 H), 3.88–3.65 (m, 6 H), 3.64–3.36 (m, 2 H), 3.22–2.75 (m, 2 H), 2.69–2.54 (m, 2 H), 2.34 (ddd, *J* = 18.6, 11.8, 6.9 Hz, 1 H), 2.04–1.91 (m, 1 H), 1.46 (s, 6 H), 1.17 (s, 3 H), 0.82 (t, *J* = 7.9 Hz, 9 H), 0.56–0.40 ppm (m, 6 H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 170.7, 170.2, 168.1, 153.7, 152.3, 136.2, 135.8, 130.3, 128.4, 128.1, 127.3, 126.9, 116.8, 115.7, 115.2, 114.1, 89.4, 86.6, 82.1, 66.6, 58.7, 55.7, 52.2, 44.3, 34.8, 30.7, 28.1 (3C), 21.4, 6.7 (3C), 6.1 ppm (3C); HRMS (ESI): calcd for C₃₆H₄₉N₂O₉Si⁺ [*M* + H⁺] 681.3202, found 681.3208.

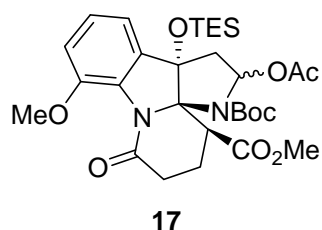
Acid 16: To a stirred solution of silyl ether **15** (0.68 g, 1.0 mmol) in CH₂Cl₂ (20 mL)



was added Pd/C (10 % wt/wt, 0.07 g) and bubbled with H₂ over 3 h before it was filtered through a short pad of celite. The filtrate was concentrated *in vacuo*. Flash column chromatography (silica gel, CH₂Cl₂:MeOH 20:1) afforded acid **16** (0.51 g, 86%) as a

colorless oil. **16**: $R_f = 0.50$ (CH_2Cl_2 :MeOH 20:1); $[\alpha]_D^{20} = +42.7$ ($c = 0.8$, CHCl_3); IR (film) ν_{max} 3584, 3431, 2974, 2852, 2371, 1746, 1710, 1681, 1463, 1326, 1249, 1123, 1034, 923, 749, 721 cm^{-1} ; ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3): $\delta = 7.20$ (t, $J = 7.8$ Hz, 1 H), 7.04–6.95 (m, 2 H), 3.79 (d, $J = 6.1$ Hz, 6 H), 3.53 (s, 1 H), 3.35 (s, 1 H), 2.92 (s, 2 H), 2.71 (dd, $J = 12.3, 6.5$ Hz, 1 H), 2.58–2.14 (m, 2 H), 2.02 (s, 1 H), 1.34 (s, 9 H), 0.81 (t, $J = 7.9$ Hz, 9 H), 0.45 ppm (q, $J = 7.9$ Hz, 6 H); ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl_3): $\delta = 172.9, 171.8, 167.6, 152.0$ (2C), 130.6, 127.2 (3C), 115.8, 89.7, 86.4, 83.0, 60.9, 56.5, 54.6, 52.9, 44.1, 31.3, 27.7 (3C), 22.8, 6.6 (3C), 6.00 ppm (3C); HRMS (ESI): calcd for $\text{C}_{29}\text{H}_{43}\text{N}_2\text{O}_9\text{Si}^+ [\text{M} + \text{H}^+]$ 591.2732., found 591.2734.

Acetate 17: To a stirred solution of acid **16** (0.59 g, 1.0 mmol) in CH_2Cl_2 (10 mL) at

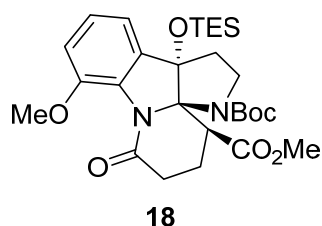


room temperature were added iodine (0.16 g, 0.5 mmol) followed by $\text{PhI}(\text{OAc})_2$ (0.62 g, 2.0 mmol). The resulting mixture was stirred for 3 h before it was quenched with

NaHCO_3 (20 mL, sat. aq.). The layers were separated, and the aqueous layer was extracted with CH_2Cl_2 (3×10 mL). The combined organic layers were washed with brine (20 mL), dried (Na_2SO_4) and concentrated *in vacuo*. Flash column chromatography (silica gel, hexanes:EtOAc 3:1) afforded acetate **17** (0.50 g, 83%) as a colorless oil. **17**: $R_f = 0.42$ (hexanes:EtOAc 3:1); $[\alpha]_D^{20} = +36.0$ ($c = 1.0$, CHCl_3); IR (film) ν_{max} 3572, 3428, 2965, 2849, 2342, 1736, 1669, 1453, 1232, 1140, 1051, 756, 719 cm^{-1} ; ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3): $\delta = 7.18$ –7.10 (m, 1 H), 7.00 (d, $J = 7.9$ Hz, 1 H), 6.95 (d, $J = 7.5$ Hz, 1 H), 6.08 (d, $J = 5.3$ Hz, 1 H), 3.82 (s, 3 H), 3.73 (s, 3 H), 3.50–3.40 (m, 1 H), 3.01 (s, 2 H), 2.55–2.37 (m, 3 H), 2.05–1.93 (m, 1 H), 1.57 (s, 3

H), 1.36 (s, 9 H), 0.81 (t, $J = 7.9$ Hz, 9 H), 0.46 ppm (q, $J = 7.9$ Hz, 6 H); ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl_3): $\delta = 171.9, 169.7, 168.3, 167.6, 152.5, 152.1, 136.7, 131.1, 126.1, 117.2, 114.2, 89.7, 85.8, 81.6, 57.1, 52.1, 43.2, 30.9, 29.7, 28.1$ (3C), 23.1, 20.6, 6.6 (3C), 6.1 ppm (3C); HRMS (ESI): calcd for $\text{C}_{30}\text{H}_{45}\text{N}_2\text{O}_9\text{Si}^+$ [$\text{M} + \text{H}^+$] 605.2889, found 605.2885.

Pyrroloindole 18: To a stirred solution of acid **16** (1.18 g, 2.0 mmol) in CH_2Cl_2 (20



mL) at room temperature were added iodine (0.32 g, 1.0 mmol) followed by $\text{PhI}(\text{OAc})_2$ (1.23 g, 4.0 mmol). The resulting mixture was stirred for 3 h before it was added

NaBH_3CN (1.24 g, 20.0 mmol). The resulting mixture was stirred for further 1 h before it was quenched with NaHCO_3 (20 mL, sat. aq.). The layers were separated, and the aqueous layer was extracted with CH_2Cl_2 (3×30 mL). The combined organic layers were dried (Na_2SO_4) and concentrated *in vacuo*. Flash column chromatography (silica gel, hexanes:EtOAc 3:1) afforded pyrroloindole **18** (0.95 g, 76%) as a yellow oil. **18**:

$R_f = 0.44$ (hexanes:EtOAc 3:1); $[\alpha]_D^{20} = +49.0$ ($c = 1.0$, CHCl_3); IR (film) ν_{max} 3581, 3432, 2988, 2835, 2359, 1741, 1681, 1468, 1229, 1126, 1053, 764, 726 cm^{-1} ; ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3): $\delta = 7.15$ (t, $J = 7.9$ Hz, 1 H), 6.95 (dd, $J = 14.9, 7.9$ Hz, 2 H), 3.86 (s, 2 H), 3.73 (s, 3 H), 3.49–3.36 (m, 1 H), 3.21 (t, $J = 10.1$ Hz, 2 H), 2.99–2.65 (m, 3 H), 2.34 (dq, $J = 43.1, 11.3$ Hz, 3 H), 2.02–1.90 (m, 1 H), 1.38 (d, $J = 48.1$ Hz, 9 H), 0.82 (t, $J = 7.9$ Hz, 9 H), 0.47 ppm (d, $J = 7.9$ Hz, 6 H); ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl_3): $\delta = 171.9, 167.8, 153.7, 152.2, 136.5, 130.7, 126.8, 115.4, 114.4, 88.4, 87.2, 81.0, 55.9, 52.1, 44.9, 43.3, 30.9, 30.3, 28.1$ (3C), 22.4, 6.7 (3C), 6.1 ppm (3C); HRMS (ESI):

calcd for $C_{28}H_{43}N_2O_7Si^+$ $[M + H^+]$ 547.2834, found 547.2836.

Alternatively, pyrroloindole **18** can also be obtained from acetate **17** through the following procedure:

To a stirred solution of acetate **17** (121 mg, 0.2 mmol) in CH_2Cl_2 (5 mL) at room temperature was added $NaBH_3CN$ (124 mg, 2.0 mmol). The resulting mixture was stirred for 1 h before it was quenched with $NaHCO_3$ (5 mL, sat. aq.). The layers were separated, and the aqueous layer was extracted with CH_2Cl_2 (3×10 mL). The combined organic layers were dried (Na_2SO_4) and concentrated *in vacuo*. Flash column chromatography (silica gel, hexanes:EtOAc 3:1) afforded pyrroloindole **18** (97 mg, 90%) as a yellow oil.

Synthesis of pyrroloindole 18 through reductive decarboxylation of Barton ester:

To a stirred solution of acid **16** (59 mg, 0.10 mmol) in THF (5 mL) at room temperature were added Et_3N (56 μ L, 0.40 mmol), DMAP (6 mg, 0.05 mmol) and $HOTT^3$ (56 mg, 0.15 mmol). The resulting mixture was stirred in the dark for 2 h before it was added *t*-dodecanethiol (41 mg, 0.20 mmol). The resulting mixture was stirred at 65 °C for further 12 h before it was cooled to room temperature and diluted with H_2O (10 mL, sat. aq.). The layers were separated, and the aqueous layer was extracted with Et_2O (3×10 mL). The combined organic layers were dried (Na_2SO_4) and concentrated *in vacuo*. Flash column chromatography (silica gel, hexanes:EtOAc 3:1) afforded pyrroloindole **18** (23 mg, 43%) as a yellow oil.

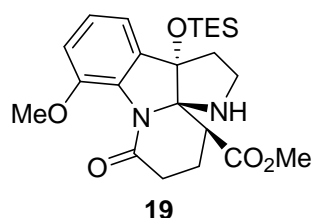
Synthesis of pyrroloindole 18 through reductive decarboxylation of selenoester:

To a stirred solution of acid **16** (59 mg, 0.10 mmol) in CH_2Cl_2 (5 mL) at 0 °C were

added PhSeSePh (47 mg, 0.15 mmol) and *n*-Bu₃P (76 μ L, 0.30 mmol). The resulting mixture was stirred at room temperature for 12 h before it was diluted with EtOAc (5 mL) and washed with H₂O (5 mL). The organic layer was dried (Na₂SO₄) and concentrated *in vacuo*. Flash column chromatography (silica gel, hexanes:EtOAc 5:1) afforded crude selenoester (68 mg, 83%) as a yellow solid, which was subjected immediately into the next step.

To a stirred solution of the selenoester (crude, obtained above) in benzene (8 mL) were added AIBN (8 mg, 0.05 mmol) and (TMS)₃SiH (138 μ L, 0.40 mmol). The resulting mixture was stirred at 80 °C for 24 h before it was cooled to room temperature and concentrated *in vacuo*. Flash column chromatography (silica gel, hexanes:EtOAc 3:1) afforded pyrroloindole **18** (29 mg, 54%) as a yellow oil.

Amine 19: To a stirred solution of pyrroloindole **18** (1.09 g, 2.0 mmol) in CH₂Cl₂ (9

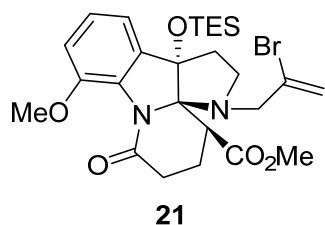


mL) at 0 °C was added CF₃CO₂H (3 mL). The resulting mixture was stirred at room temperature for 1 h before it was quenched with NaHCO₃ (20 mL, sat. aq.). The layers were

separated, and the aqueous layer was extracted with CH₂Cl₂ (3 \times 20 mL). The combined organic layers were washed with brine (40 mL), dried (Na₂SO₄) and concentrated *in vacuo*. Flash column chromatography (silica gel, hexanes:EtOAc 1:1) afforded amine **19** (0.80 g, 90%) as a colorless oil. **19**: *R*_f = 0.33 (hexanes:EtOAc 1:2); [α]_D²⁰ = +28.0 (*c* = 0.8, CHCl₃); IR (film) ν_{max} 3572, 3423, 2974, 2812, 2364, 1738, 1668, 1474, 1239, 1126, 1031, 986, 768, 724 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 7.17 (t, *J* = 7.9 Hz, 1 H), 7.01–6.97 (m, 1 H), 6.94 (d, *J* = 7.9 Hz, 1 H), 3.88 (s, 3 H), 3.73 (s, 3 H), 3.10

(dd, $J = 13.1, 2.8$ Hz, 1 H), 2.91 (t, $J = 9.1$ Hz, 1 H), 2.83 (ddd, $J = 17.8, 6.6, 1.4$ Hz, 1 H), 2.50–2.15 (m, 6 H), 2.08 (ddd, $J = 4.9, 2.8, 1.4$ Hz, 1 H), 0.82 (t, $J = 7.9$ Hz, 9 H), 0.45 ppm (m, $J = 8.4, 4.4$ Hz, 6 H); ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl_3): $\delta = 173.1, 167.1, 151.3, 136.9, 130.9, 126.5, 116.1, 113.8, 92.1, 88.3, 56.1, 51.7, 44.6, 43.8, 37.2, 32.1, 21.6, 6.7$ (3C), 6.1 ppm (3C); HRMS (ESI): calcd for $\text{C}_{23}\text{H}_{35}\text{N}_2\text{O}_5\text{Si}^+$ [$\text{M} + \text{H}^+$] 447.2310, found 447.2312.

Vinyl bromide 21: To a stirred solution of amine **19** (580 mg, 1.3 mmol) in MeCN (10

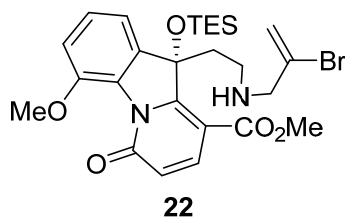
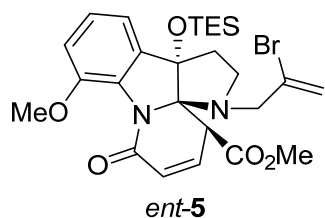


mL) were added allyl iodide **20** (642 mg, 2.6 mmol) and K_2CO_3 (542 mg, 3.9 mmol). The resulting mixture was stirred at 50 °C for 12 h before it was cooled to room

temperature and filtered through a short pad of celite. The filtrate was diluted with EtOAc (15 mL) and washed with brine (15 mL). The organic layer was dried (Na_2SO_4) and concentrated *in vacuo*. Flash column chromatography (silica gel, hexanes:EtOAc 3:1) afforded vinyl bromide **21** (623 mg, 85%) as a colorless oil. **21**: $R_f = 0.40$ (hexanes:EtOAc 3:1); $[\alpha]_D^{20} = +64.5$ ($c = 1.0$, CHCl_3); IR (film) ν_{max} 2972, 2874, 2831, 2370, 1729, 1667, 1478, 1379, 1253, 1166, 1017, 775, 735 cm^{-1} ; ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3): $\delta = 7.20$ (s, 1 H), 7.00–6.94 (m, 2 H), 5.87 (d, $J = 1.4$ Hz, 1 H), 5.46–5.41 (m, 1 H), 3.93 (d, $J = 15.5$ Hz, 4 H), 3.72 (s, 3 H), 3.20 (dd, $J = 12.7, 3.3$ Hz, 1 H), 3.04 (t, $J = 8.2$ Hz, 1 H), 2.88 (ddd, $J = 17.7, 6.1, 2.2$ Hz, 1 H), 2.73 (d, $J = 16.8$ Hz, 1 H), 2.53–2.36 (m, 2 H), 2.35–2.23 (m, 2 H), 2.11–2.02 (m, 1 H), 1.78 (ddd, $J = 11.2, 8.5, 6.4$ Hz, 1 H), 0.82 (t, 9 H), 0.48 ppm (m, 6 H); ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl_3): $\delta = 171.6, 168.4, 151.5, 137.5, 131.2, 130.7, 127.1, 116.9, 115.6, 114.1, 92.2, 87.7, 59.9, 56.3,$

51.5, 50.8, 45.9, 34.1, 31.5, 20.6, 6.7 (3C), 6.1 ppm (3C); HRMS (ESI): calcd for $C_{26}H_{38}BrN_2O_5Si^+$ [$M + H^+$] 565.1728, found 565.1730.

Enone *ent*-5 and Amine 22: To a stirred solution of vinyl bromide **21** (620 mg, 1.1



mmol) in THF (10 mL) at –
78 °C was added LiHMDS
(1.0 M in THF, 1.65 mL,

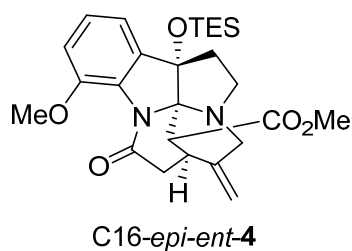
1.65 mmol). The resulting mixture was stirred for 0.5 h before it was added a solution of PhSeCl (316 mg, 1.65mmol) in THF (10 ml). The resulting mixture was stirred at –78 °C for further 0.5 h before it was diluted with EtOAc (15 mL) and quenched with NaHCO₃ (10 mL, sat. aq.). The layers were separated, and the aqueous layer was extracted with EtOAc (3 × 10 mL). The combined organic layers were washed with brine (20 mL), dried (Na₂SO₄) and concentrated *in vacuo*. Flash column chromatography (silica gel, hexanes:EtOAc 5:1) afforded crude selenide (750 mg, 95%), which was subjected immediately into the next step.

To a stirred solution of the selenide (crude, obtained above) in THF (10 mL) at room temperature was added H₂O₂ (30% wt/wt in H₂O, 0.34 mL, 3.0 mmol). The resulting mixture was stirred for 0.5 h before it was diluted with Et₂O (5 mL) and quenched with Na₂S₂O₃ (10 mL, sat. aq.). The layers were separated, and the aqueous layer was extracted with Et₂O (3 × 10 mL). The combined organic layers were washed with brine (20 mL), dried (Na₂SO₄) and concentrated *in vacuo*. Flash column chromatography (silica gel, hexanes:EtOAc 5:1) afforded enone *ent*-5 (56 mg, 10%) as a colorless oil, along with amine **22** (365 mg, 65%) as a colorless oil.

ent-5: $R_f = 0.32$ (hexanes:EtOAc 5:1); $[\alpha]_D^{20} = +45.6$ ($c = 1.0$, CHCl_3); IR (film) ν_{max} 2971, 2868, 2816, 2371, 1735, 1671, 1476, 1379, 1238, 1173, 1133, 1015, 741, 713 cm^{-1} ; ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3): $\delta = 7.20$ (t, $J = 7.9$ Hz, 1 H), 7.05–6.95 (m, 2 H), 6.81 (dd, $J = 10.1, 2.1$ Hz, 1 H), 6.12 (dd, $J = 10.1, 3.2$ Hz, 1 H), 5.45 (s, 1 H), 5.35 (s, 1 H), 4.39–4.34 (m, 1 H), 3.93 (s, 3 H), 3.78 (s, 3 H), 3.75–3.65 (m, 1 H), 3.13 (d, $J = 15.5$ Hz, 1 H), 2.85 (t, $J = 8.0$ Hz, 1 H), 2.68–2.57 (m, 1 H), 2.23 (dd, $J = 11.6, 5.5$ Hz, 1 H), 1.88–1.78 (m, 1 H), 0.82 (t, $J = 7.9$ Hz, 9 H), 0.54–0.42 ppm (m, 6 H); ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl_3): $\delta = 169.7, 160.6, 150.8, 137.8, 136.8, 130.5, 129.8, 126.9, 123.3, 117.9, 115.9, 114.4, 90.8, 88.5, 57.9, 56.4, 52.1, 49.1, 46.5, 35.7, 6.7$ (3C), 6.2 ppm (3C); HRMS (ESI): calcd for $\text{C}_{26}\text{H}_{36}\text{BrN}_2\text{O}_5\text{Si}^+ [\text{M} + \text{H}^+]$ 563.1571, found 563.1575.

22: $R_f = 0.22$ (hexanes:EtOAc 2:1); $[\alpha]_D^{20} = -31.2$ ($c = 1.0$, CHCl_3); IR (film) ν_{max} 3351, 2968, 2874, 2843, 2372, 1671, 1552, 1485, 1248, 1099, 1033, 964, 768, 732 cm^{-1} ; ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3): $\delta = 7.72$ (d, $J = 9.6$ Hz, 1 H), 7.32 (t, $J = 7.9$ Hz, 1 H), 7.08 (dd, $J = 7.9, 3.6$ Hz, 2 H), 6.56 (d, $J = 9.6$ Hz, 1 H), 5.54 (d, $J = 1.3$ Hz, 1 H), 5.38 (d, $J = 1.6$ Hz, 1 H), 3.99 (s, 3H), 3.88 (s, 3 H), 3.30–3.20 (m, 1 H), 3.17 (s, 2 H), 2.42–2.32 (m, 1 H), 2.08 (t, $J = 7.4$ Hz, 2 H), 0.72 (t, $J = 7.9$ Hz, 9 H), 0.20 ppm (q, $J = 8.0$ Hz, 6 H); ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl_3): $\delta = 164.4, 159.3, 158.1, 149.3, 138.8, 138.7, 132.9, 128.4, 127.6, 120.9, 117.3, 116.1, 115.8, 109.3, 83.2, 57.1, 56.8, 52.1, 42.5, 41.5, 6.6$ (3C), 5.5 ppm (3C); HRMS (ESI): calcd for $\text{C}_{26}\text{H}_{36}\text{BrN}_2\text{O}_5\text{Si}^+ [\text{M} + \text{H}^+]$ 563.1571, found 563.1573.

Tetracycle C16-*epi-ent*-4: To a stirred solution of amine **22** (303 mg, 0.54 mmol) in toluene (10 mL) at -78 °C were added $n\text{-Bu}_3\text{SnH}$ (0.17 mL, 0.64 mmol) and Et_3B (57



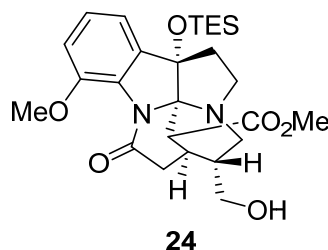
μL , 0.54 mmol). The resulting mixture was stirred for 0.5 h before it was warmed to 0 °C and stirred for an additional 2 h. The solvent was removed, and flash column chromatography (silica gel, hexanes:EtOAc 1:1)

afforded tetracycle C16-*epi-ent-4* (183 mg, 70%) as a white amorphous solid. C16-*epi-ent-4*: R_f = 0.23 (hexanes:EtOAc 3:1); $[\alpha]_D^{20}$ = +126.5 (c = 1.0, CHCl_3); IR (film) ν_{max} 2971, 2868, 2822, 2361, 1741, 1683, 1485, 1395, 1237, 1135, 1012, 761, 729 cm^{-1} ; ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3): δ = 7.13 (t, J = 7.9 Hz, 1 H), 6.99 (d, J = 7.5 Hz, 1 H), 6.91 (d, J = 8.2 Hz, 1 H), 4.82 (d, J = 10.7 Hz, 2 H), 3.87 (s, 3 H), 3.66 (s, 4 H), 3.36 (d, J = 13.1 Hz, 1 H), 3.25–3.19 (m, 1 H), 2.98–2.88 (m, 2 H), 2.79 (d, J = 1.7 Hz, 1 H), 2.73–2.62 (m, 2 H), 2.22–2.13 (m, 1 H), 2.09 (dd, J = 10.6, 4.3 Hz, 1 H), 0.82 (t, J = 7.9 Hz, 9 H), 0.47 ppm (q, J = 7.8 Hz, 6 H); ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl_3): δ = 169.7, 166.6, 149.8, 143.3, 136.6, 130.7, 126.1, 116.6, 114.3, 111.1, 89.9, 89.2, 56.3, 51.3, 49.01, 48.5, 47.5, 40.5, 40.2, 40.1, 6.8 (3C), 6.3 ppm (3C); HRMS (ESI): calcd for $\text{C}_{26}\text{H}_{37}\text{N}_2\text{O}_5\text{Si}^+ [\text{M} + \text{H}^+]$ 485.2466, found 485.2467.

Alternatively, tetracycle C16-*epi-ent-4* can also be obtained from enone *ent-5* through the following procedure:

To a stirred solution of enone *ent-5* (264 mg, 0.47 mmol) and AIBN (77 mg, 0.47 mmol) in benzene (5 mL) at 80 °C were added *n*- Bu_3SnH (253 μL , 0.94 mmol). The resulting mixture was stirred for 0.5 h before it was cooled to room temperature and concentrated *in vacuo*. Flash column chromatography (silica gel, hexanes:EtOAc 1:1) afforded tetracycle C16-*epi-ent-4* (186 mg, 82%) as a white amorphous solid.

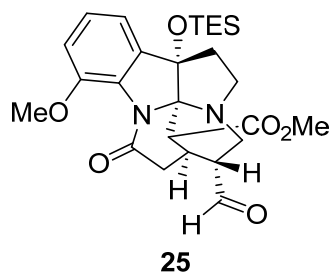
Alcohol 24: To a stirred solution of tetracycle C16-*epi-ent*-4 (126 mg, 0.26 mmol) and



Rh(PPh₃)₃Cl (120 mg, 0.13 mmol) in THF (5 mL) at 0 °C was added catecholborane (140 μL, 1.32 mmol). The resulting mixture was warmed to room temperature and

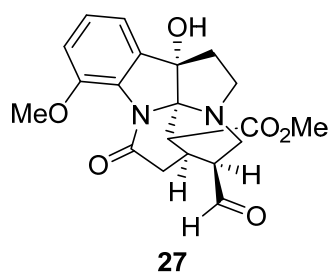
stirred for 2 h before it was added NaOH (3 M aq., 0.43 mL, 1.3 mmol) and H₂O₂ (30% wt/wt in H₂O, 0.15 mL, 1.3 mmol). The resulting mixture was stirred for 1 h before it was quenched with NaHCO₃ (5 mL, sat. aq.). The layers were separated, and the aqueous layer was extracted with EtOAc (3 × 10 mL). The combined organic layers were washed with brine (10 mL), dried (Na₂SO₄) and concentrated *in vacuo*. Flash column chromatography (silica gel, EtOAc) afforded alcohol **24** (109 mg, 84%) as a white amorphous solid. **24**: *R*_f = 0.40 (EtOAc); [α]_D²⁰ = +95.3 (*c* = 1.2, CHCl₃); IR (film) ν_{max} 2970, 2858, 2831, 2358, 1736, 1679, 1474, 1386, 1246, 1138, 1017, 971, 758, 732 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 7.17–7.11 (m, 1 H), 6.99 (dd, *J* = 7.5, 0.9 Hz, 1 H), 6.92 (dd, *J* = 8.2, 0.6 Hz, 1 H), 3.90 (s, 3 H), 3.70 (s, 3 H), 3.64–3.56 (m, 1 H), 3.17 (dd, *J* = 11.9, 4.4 Hz, 1 H), 2.97 (dd, *J* = 18.1, 8.0 Hz, 1 H), 2.89–2.81 (m, 3 H), 2.81–2.74 (m, 1 H), 2.66 (dd, *J* = 9.7, 8.3 Hz, 2 H), 2.17–2.06 (m, 2 H), 1.80 (s, 2 H), 1.62 (s, 1 H), 0.82 (t, *J* = 7.9 Hz, 9 H), 0.51–0.42 ppm (m, 6 H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 171.2, 166.8, 149.7, 136.9, 130.5, 126.1, 116.5, 114.2, 90.3, 89.1, 64.7, 56.3, 51.4, 49.4, 45.4, 44.0, 42.9, 42.1, 39.6, 33.1, 6.8 (3C), 6.3 ppm (3C); HRMS (ESI): calcd for C₂₆H₃₉N₂O₆Si⁺ [*M* + H⁺] 503.2572, found 503.2576.

Aldehyde 25: To a stirred solution of alcohol **24** (50 mg, 0.1 mmol) in CH₂Cl₂ (5 mL) at room temperature were added NaHCO₃ (50 mg, 0.6 mmol) and Dess–Martin



periodinane (46 mg, 0.11 mmol). The resulting mixture was stirred for 0.5 h before it was diluted with CH₂Cl₂ (10 mL) and quenched with Na₂S₂O₃ (5 mL, sat. aq.). The layers were separated, and the aqueous layer was extracted with CH₂Cl₂ (3 × 10 mL). The combined organic layers were dried (Na₂SO₄) and concentrated *in vacuo*. Flash column chromatography (silica gel, EtOAc) afforded aldehyde **25** (44 mg, 88%) as a white amorphous solid. **25**: *R*_f = 0.65 (EtOAc); [α]_D²⁰ = +112.4 (*c* = 0.7, CHCl₃); IR (film) ν_{max} 2983, 2976, 2820, 2353, 1730, 1661, 1468, 1429, 1386, 1249, 1178, 1024, 754, 714 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 9.62 (s, 1 H), 7.15 (t, *J* = 7.9 Hz, 1 H), 7.01–6.96 (m, 1 H), 6.93 (d, *J* = 8.1 Hz, 1 H), 3.90 (s, 3 H), 3.64 (s, 3 H), 3.41–3.30 (m, 3 H), 3.00 (ddd, *J* = 14.8, 13.1, 7.6 Hz, 2 H), 2.75–2.59 (m, 3 H), 2.20–2.02 (m, 3 H), 0.81 (t, *J* = 7.9 Hz, 9 H), 0.54–0.41 ppm (m, 6 H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ = 203.1, 170.1, 166.3, 149.7, 136.4, 130.5, 126.2, 116.6, 114.2, 89.6, 89.1, 56.2, 51.5, 51.2, 49.2, 44.7, 42.2, 40.2, 39.9, 31.5, 6.8 (3C), 6.3 ppm (3C); HRMS (ESI): calcd for C₂₆H₃₇N₂O₆Si⁺ [*M* + *H*⁺] 501.2415, found 501.2417.

Aldehyde 27: To a stirred solution of aldehyde **25** (80 mg, 0.16 mmol) in MeCN (5 mL) at room temperature was added HF·py (0.73 mL, 8.0 mmol). The resulting mixture was stirred for 12 h before it was quenched with NaHCO₃ (20 mL, sat. aq.). The layers were separated, and the aqueous layer was extracted with

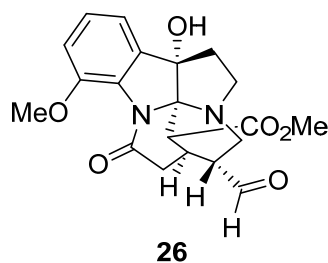


EtOAc (3 × 10 mL). The combined organic layers were washed with brine (5 mL), dried (Na₂SO₄) and concentrated *in vacuo*. Flash column chromatography (silica gel,

CH₂Cl₂:MeOH 10:1) afforded aldehyde **27** (53 mg, 86%) as a white amorphous solid.

27: R_f = 0.59 (CH₂Cl₂:MeOH 10:1); $[\alpha]_D^{20}$ = +25.6 (c = 0.8, CHCl₃); IR (film) ν_{\max} 3391, 3306, 2983, 2835, 2348, 1809, 1732, 1652, 1482, 1424, 1393, 1271, 1168, 1130, 1021, 924, 756, 720 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 9.72 (s, 1 H), 7.19 (t, J = 7.8 Hz, 1 H), 7.08–7.04 (m, 1 H), 6.92 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 1 H), 5.21 (s, 1 H), 3.89 (s, 3 H), 3.87 (s, 3 H), 3.47–3.41 (m, 1 H), 3.18–3.09 (m, 2 H), 3.07–2.98 (m, 2 H), 2.78–2.54 (m, 3 H), 2.45–2.34 (m, 1 H), 2.12–1.99 (m, 2 H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 201.4, 171.8, 166.2, 149.2, 136.2, 129.8, 126.9, 115.9, 113.9, 89.1, 88.7, 56.2, 53.1, 49.4, 48.2, 47.7, 42.6, 40.6, 34.8, 29.3 ppm; HRMS (ESI): calcd for C₂₀H₂₃N₂O₆⁺ [M + H⁺] 387.1551, found 387.1554.

Aldehyde 26: To a stirred solution of aldehyde **25** (100 mg, 0.2 mmol) in MeCN (5

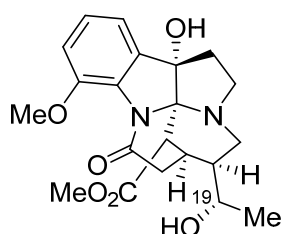


mL) at room temperature were added HF·py (0.91 mL, 10.0 mmol). The resulting mixture was stirred for 6 h before it was quenched with NaHCO₃ (20 mL, sat. aq.). The layers were separated, and the aqueous layer was extracted with

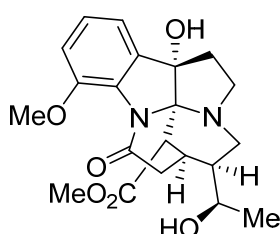
EtOAc (3 × 10 mL). The combined organic layers were washed with brine (5 mL), dried (Na₂SO₄) and concentrated *in vacuo*. Flash column chromatography (silica gel, CH₂Cl₂:MeOH 10:1) afforded both aldehydes **26** (41 mg, 53%) and **27** (29 mg, 38%) as white amorphous solids. **26**: R_f = 0.62 (CH₂Cl₂:MeOH 10:1); $[\alpha]_D^{20}$ = +108.3 (c = 0.5, CHCl₃); IR (film) ν_{\max} 3389, 3301, 2969, 2835, 2349, 1816, 1723, 1648, 1469, 1441, 1362, 1264, 1157, 1138, 1028, 931, 744, 718 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 9.62 (s, 1 H), 7.21 (t, J = 7.8 Hz, 1 H), 7.06 (dd, J = 7.5, 0.8 Hz, 1 H), 6.94 (d, J =

8.1 Hz, 1 H), 5.07 (s, 1 H), 3.91 (s, 3 H), 3.73 (s, 3 H), 3.45 (d, $J = 12.0$ Hz, 1 H), 3.37 (dd, $J = 6.8, 5.3$ Hz, 1 H), 3.15 (dd, $J = 12.0, 4.8$ Hz, 1 H), 2.95 (d, $J = 2.0$ Hz, 1 H), 2.83 (dd, $J = 8.5, 6.4$ Hz, 1 H), 2.79–2.67 (m, 2 H), 2.40 (d, $J = 6.5$ Hz, 1 H), 2.24 (d, $J = 4.8$ Hz, 1 H), 2.13–1.96 ppm (m, 2 H); ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl_3): $\delta = 200.7, 171.5, 166.2, 149.3, 136.6, 129.7, 127.1, 116.1, 113.8, 88.6, 88.4, 56.2, 52.3, 51.3, 48.5, 46.7, 41.2, 40.6, 40.1, 30.3$ ppm; HRMS (ESI): calcd for $\text{C}_{20}\text{H}_{23}\text{N}_2\text{O}_6^+$ [$\text{M} + \text{H}^+$] 387.1551, found 387.1552.

(+)-Asmaphorzaine E (*ent*-3) and C19-*epi-ent*-3: To a stirred solution of aldehyde **27**



(+)-asmaphorzaine E (*ent*-3)



C19-*epi-ent*-3

(40 mg, 0.10 mmol) in THF (2 mL)

at -78°C was added MeMgBr (3.0

M in Et_2O , 0.17 mL, 0.52 mmol).

The resulting mixture was stirred

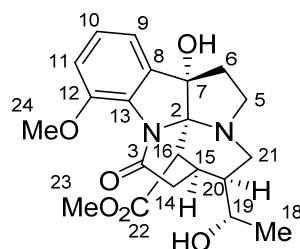
for 0.5 h before it was quenched with NaHCO_3 (10 mL, sat. aq.). The layers were separated, and the aqueous layer was extracted with EtOAc (4×5 mL). The combined organic layers were washed with brine (5 mL), dried (Na_2SO_4) and concentrated *in vacuo* to afford the crude alcohol (38 mg, 90%, ca. 3:1 mixture of inseparable diastereomers by ^1H NMR) as a colorless oil, which was used directly in the next step.

To a stirred solution of the alcohol (crude, obtained above) in toluene (2 mL) at 90°C was added DBU (74 μL , 0.52 mmol). The resulting mixture was stirred for 16 h before it was diluted with EtOAc (10 mL) and quenched with NaHCO_3 (10 mL, sat. aq.). The layers were separated, and the aqueous layer was extracted with EtOAc (3×10 mL). The combined organic layers were dried (Na_2SO_4) and concentrated *in vacuo*.

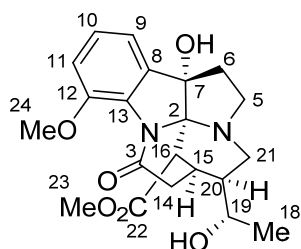
Flash column chromatography (silica gel, EtOAc) afforded (+)-asmaphorzaine E (*ent*-**3**) (26 mg, 68%) as a white solid, along with C19-*epi-ent*-**3** (8 mg, 20%) as a white solid. *ent*-**3**: R_f = 0.12 (EtOAc); m.p. 257–259 °C (EtOAc/hexanes); $[\alpha]_D^{20}$ = +35.8 (c = 0.4, MeOH); Lit. $[\alpha]_D^{20}$ = +26 (c = 0.1, MeOH);⁴ IR (film) ν_{\max} 3383, 2985, 2808, 1588, 1462, 1437, 1382, 1317, 1206, 1021, 910, 756, 712 cm^{-1} ; ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CD_3OD): δ = 7.22 (t, J = 7.8 Hz, 1 H), 7.04 (d, J = 7.7 Hz, 1 H), 7.00 (d, J = 8.2 Hz, 1 H), 3.85 (s, 3 H), 3.69 (dq, J = 9.5, 6.1 Hz, 1 H), 3.60 (s, 3 H), 3.06 (d, J = 2.8 Hz, 1 H), 3.04–2.97 (m, 1 H), 2.85 (dd, J = 11.6, 4.9 Hz, 1 H), 2.78 (d, J = 18.8 Hz, 1 H), 2.74 (dd, J = 8.7, 6.5 Hz, 1 H), 2.61 (dd, J = 11.6, 11.5 Hz, 1 H), 2.37 (dd, J = 18.8, 8.5 Hz, 1 H), 2.27–2.19 (m, 1 H), 2.09–2.00 (m, 1 H), 1.94 (dd, J = 11.2, 3.8 Hz, 1 H), 1.90–1.84 (m, 1 H), 1.24 ppm (d, J = 6.1 Hz, 3 H); ^{13}C NMR (125 MHz, CD_3OD): δ = 173.7, 171.5, 150.8, 138.7, 131.7, 128.0, 117.1, 115.2, 89.2, 88.8, 66.7, 56.7, 52.2, 49.6, 48.9, 48.7, 45.9, 43.3, 32.3, 31.8, 22.3 ppm; HRMS (ESI): calcd for $\text{C}_{21}\text{H}_{27}\text{N}_2\text{O}_6^+$ $[\text{M} + \text{H}^+]$ 403.1864, found 403.1864.

C19-*epi-ent*-3: R_f = 0.10 (EtOAc); m.p. 236–238 °C; $[\alpha]_D^{20}$ = +52.8 (c = 0.5, MeOH); IR (film) ν_{\max} 3386, 2954, 2821, 1583, 1452, 1421, 1401, 1322, 1208, 1122, 1032, 910, 754, 716 cm^{-1} ; ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CD_3OD): δ = 7.26–7.19 (m, 1 H), 7.03 (ddd, J = 13.6, 7.9, 0.9 Hz, 2 H), 3.86 (s, 3 H), 3.74–3.67 (m, 1 H), 3.60 (s, 3 H), 3.23 (dd, J = 11.9, 4.8 Hz, 1 H), 3.11–3.05 (m, 1 H), 2.79–2.64 (m, 4 H), 2.37 (dd, J = 18.7, 8.5 Hz, 1 H), 2.24 (td, J = 11.0, 6.4 Hz, 1 H), 2.06 (ddd, J = 10.8, 8.8, 4.0 Hz, 1 H), 1.94 (dd, J = 11.3, 3.8 Hz, 1 H), 1.91–1.81 (m, 1 H), 1.24 ppm (d, J = 6.3 Hz, 3 H); ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, CD_3OD): δ = 173.5, 171.1, 150.7, 138.6, 131.6, 128.0, 117.0, 115.2, 89.3, 88.8,

68.5, 56.6, 52.2, 49.7, 48.8, 48.6, 46.1, 43.3, 33.8, 31.6, 21.8 ppm; HRMS (ESI): calcd for $\text{C}_{21}\text{H}_{27}\text{N}_2\text{O}_6^+$ $[\text{M} + \text{H}^+]$ 403.1864, found 403.1863.

Table 1. ^1H NMR Spectroscopic (CD_3OD , 25°C) Comparison of Synthetic and Natural**(+)-Alsmaphorazine E (*ent*-**3**)**⁴**(+)-asmaphorzaine E (*ent*-**3**)**

No.	Natural ⁴	Synthetic
	δ ^1H [ppm, mult, J (Hz)]	δ ^1H [ppm, mult, J (Hz)]
2		
3		
5a	2.75 (dd, J = 8.7, 6.5 Hz)	2.74 (dd, J = 8.7, 6.5 Hz)
5b	2.04 (m)	2.09–2.00 (m)
6a	2.23 (m)	2.27–2.19 (m)
6b	1.93 (dd, J = 11.5, 3.8 Hz)	1.93 (dd, J = 11.2, 3.8 Hz)
7		
8		
9	7.03 (d, J = 7.7 Hz)	7.04 (d, J = 7.7 Hz)
10	7.22 (dd, J = 8.0, 7.7 Hz)	7.22 (dd, J = 7.8, 7.8 Hz)
11	7.00 (d, J = 8.0 Hz)	7.00 (d, J = 8.2 Hz)
12		
13		
14a	2.76 (d, J = 18.8 Hz)	2.78 (d, J = 18.8 Hz)
14b	2.37 (dd, J = 18.8, 8.5 Hz)	2.37 (dd, J = 18.8, 8.5 Hz)
15	3.00 (m)	3.04–2.97 (m)
16	3.05 (d, J = 2.8 Hz)	3.05 (d, J = 2.8 Hz)
18	1.24 (d, J = 6.1 Hz)	1.24 (d, J = 6.1 Hz)
19	3.68 (dq, J = 9.5, 6.1 Hz)	3.69 (dq, J = 9.5, 6.1 Hz)
20	1.88 (m)	1.90–1.84 (m)
21a	2.85 (dd, J = 11.5, 3.8 Hz)	2.85 (dd, J = 11.6, 4.9 Hz)
21b	2.61 (dd, J = 11.6, 11.5 Hz)	2.61 (dd, J = 11.6, 11.5 Hz)
22		
23	3.60 (s)	3.60 (s)
24	3.85 (s)	3.85 (s)

Table 2. ^{13}C NMR Spectroscopic (CD_3OD , $25\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$) Comparison of Synthetic and Natural**(+)-alsmaphorazine E (*ent*-3)⁴****(+)-alsmaphorazine E (*ent*-3)**

No.	Natural ⁴	Synthetic
	$\delta\text{ }^{13}\text{C}$ (ppm)	$\delta\text{ }^{13}\text{C}$ (ppm)
2	89.1	89.2
3	171.3	171.5
5a	48.8	48.7
5b		
6a	43.3	43.3
6b		
7	88.8	88.8
8	138.8	138.7
9	117.1	117.1
10	128.0	128.0
11	115.3	115.2
12	150.9	150.8
13	131.7	131.7
14a	31.8	31.8
14b		
15	32.4	32.3
16	49.7	49.6
18		
19	66.7	66.7
20	48.9	48.9
21a	45.9	45.9
21b		
22	173.8	173.7
23	52.2	52.2
24	56.7	56.7

II) Abbreviations

AIBN	2,2'-azobis(2-methylpropionitrile)
CAN	cerium ammonium nitrate
DBU	1,8-diazabicyclo[5.4.0]undec-7-ene
DMAP	<i>N,N</i> -Dimethylpyridin-4-amine
DMF	<i>N,N</i> -Dimethylformamide
HOTT	<i>S</i> -(1-oxido-2-pyridinyl) 1,1,3,3-tetramethylthiuronium hexafluorophosphate
LiHMDS	lithium bis(trimethylsilyl)amide
py	pyridine
TESOTf	triethylsilyltrifluoromethanesulfonate

III) References

- 1 For its preparation, see: (a) C. Ma, X. Liu, X. Li, J. Flippen-Anderson, S. Yu and J. M. Cook, *J. Org. Chem.*, 2001, **66**, 4525; (b) H. Zhou, X. Liao, W. Yin, J. Ma and J. M. Cook, *J. Org. Chem.*, 2006, **71**, 251.
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IV) ^1H and ^{13}C NMR Spectra of Compounds

