

Electronic Supplementary Information for:

Synthesis and Absolute Configuration Assignment of Albucidin: A Late-Stage Reductive Deiodination by Visible Light Photocatalysis

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General methods:

^1H NMR spectra were recorded on a VARIAN Mercury-Plus 600 in $\text{DMSO-}d_6$ with TMS as the internal reference. ^{13}C NMR spectra were recorded in $\text{DMSO-}d_6$ on a VARIAN Mercury-Plus 600 (150Hz) or 400 (100 MHz) spectrometer. Chemical shifts are denoted in δ (ppm) relative to residual solvent peaks as internal standard ($\text{DMSO-}d_6$, ^1H δ 2.50; ^{13}C δ 39.5). MALDI-TOF MS analyses were performed with a Waters MALDI SYNAPT G2 HDMS equipped with an electrospray source (Milford, MA, USA). ESI-TOF MS spectra were recorded on an Agilent 6224 TOF LC/MS (USA). Melting points were taken on a Büchi B-545 melting point apparatus and are uncorrected. Optical rotations were recorded on a polarimeter. All chemical reagents were commercially available and treated with standard methods before use. Solvents were dried and redistilled before use.

Procedures for herbicidal activity assay:

The compounds were tested for pre- and post-emergence activity against four weed species, with the compounds applied at 1000 g/ha. The plants were then placed in the glasshouse for 12 days. The weeds tested were *Amaranthus retroflexus*, *Stellaria media*, *Lolium perenne* and *Digitaria sanguinalis*. Assessments were made of percentage phytotoxicity where complete control of the target is 100 and 0 is no control.

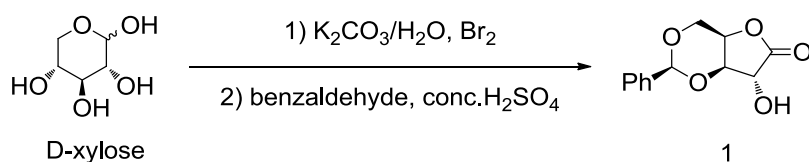
Test species	Treatment timing	Rate (g/ha)
<i>Amaranthus retroflexus</i> (Dicot)	Pre/post emergence	1000
<i>Lolium perenne</i> (Monocot)	Pre/post emergence	1000
<i>Stellaria media</i> (Dicot)	Pre/post emergence	1000
<i>Digitaria sanguinalis</i> (Monocot)	Pre/post emergence	1000

Chiral HPLC conditions:

The three compounds were separated on a normal phase Chiralpak IE-3 column (4.6 × 150 mm) using an isocratic solvent mixture of isohexane containing 0.15% DEA (30%), ethanol (35%) and methanol (35%) and a flow rate of 1 ml/minute at 25°C.

Synthesis of **1** and *ent*-**1**: ^[1]

Compound 1

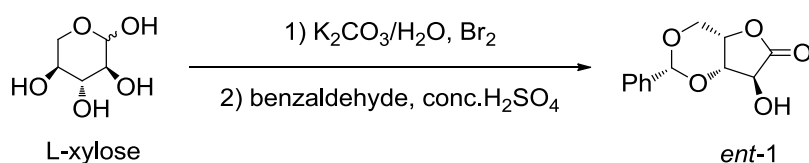


A solution of D-xylose (30.0 g, 0.2 mol) in water (80 mL) was cooled to 5°C. Potassium carbonate (33.50 g, 0.24 mol) was then added in portions while keeping the temperature below 20°C. The mixture was cooled to 0°C and bromine (11.5 mL, 0.22 mol) was added dropwise over 90 min while keeping the temperature below 10°C. The resulting orange solution was stirred at 5°C for 30 min and then at room temperature overnight. The reaction was quenched by careful addition of 88% formic acid (2.5 mL) to give a colorless solution. The

solution was concentrated at 55°C in vacuo. Acetic acid (20 mL) was added and the mixture was concentrated at 55°C again to remove any residual water. This yielded the crude xylono-1,4-lactone, which was used without purification.

To a solution of the crude lactone in THF (150 mL) was added benzaldehyde (63 mL, 0.6 mol) and conc. H₂SO₄ (5.4 mL, 0.1 mol) with mechanical stirring. The resulting mixture was then stirred at room temperature overnight. The mixture was filtered and the organic phase was washed with water (3 × 150 mL). The combined aqueous layers were back-extracted with ethyl acetate (100 mL). Then water (150 mL) and sodium bicarbonate (20 g) were added to the combined organic layers to neutralize the residual sulfuric acid (pH = 8-9). The organic layer was washed with water (150 mL) and brine (150 mL), then dried (sodium sulfate) and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by column chromatography (petroleum/acetone = 3:1) to afford the benzylidene protected lactone **1** (18.88 g, 45% yield over two steps) as a white solid: $[\alpha]_D^{20} = +79.3$ (c 2.5, CHCl₃); m.p. 116-118°C; ¹H NMR (600 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 7.38 (s, 5H), 6.70 (d, *J* = 4.8 Hz, 1H), 5.69 (s, 1H), 4.67 (s, 1H), 4.59 (s, 1H), 4.40 (d, *J* = 13.8 Hz, 1H), 4.26 (dd, *J* = 13.8, 1.2 Hz, 1H), 4.00 (d, *J* = 4.8 Hz, 1H); ¹³C NMR (150 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 175.3, 137.6, 129.0, 128.1, 126.0, 97.9, 76.7, 73.4, 72.7, 65.7; HRMS(ESI) calcd for C₁₂H₁₂O₅ [M+Na]⁺ 259.0582, found 259.0569.

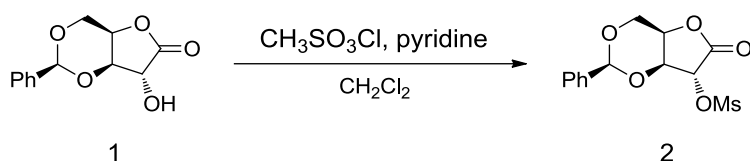
Compound *ent*-1



Starting with L-xylose, *ent*-**1** was prepared by the same procedure (46% yield over two steps) as a white solid: $[\alpha]_{\text{D}}^{20} = -73.4$ (c 2.5, CHCl_3); m.p. 115-117°C; ^1H NMR (600 MHz, $\text{DMSO}-d_6$) δ 7.38 (s, 5H), 6.70 (d, $J = 4.8$ Hz, 1H), 5.69 (s, 1H), 4.67 (s, 1H), 4.59 (s, 1H), 4.40 (d, $J = 13.8$ Hz, 1H), 4.26 (dd, $J = 13.8, 1.2$ Hz 1H), 4.00 (d, $J = 4.8$ Hz, 1H); ^{13}C NMR (150 MHz, $\text{DMSO}-d_6$) δ 175.4, 137.6, 129.1, 128.2, 126.1, 98.0, 76.8, 73.5, 72.8, 65.8; HRMS(ESI) calcd for $\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_{12}\text{O}_5$ $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$ 237.0763, found 237.0756.

Synthesis of **2** and *ent*-**2**: ^[2]

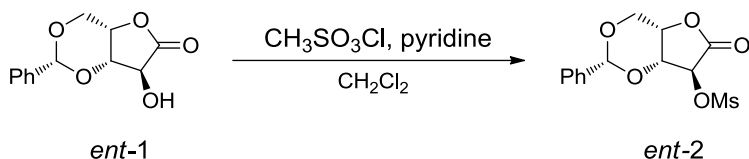
Compound 2



A solution of **1** (11.8 g, 50 mmol) and anhydrous pyridine (8 mL, 100 mmol) in dry dichloromethane (100 mL) was cooled to 0°C. A solution of methanesulfonyl chloride (6.9 mL, 80 mmol) in dichloromethane (10 mL) was added dropwise and the reaction mixture was stirred for 18 h at room temperature. The mixture was then diluted with dichloromethane (50 mL) and washed successively with 2M hydrochloric acid (50 mL), saturated aqueous sodium bicarbonate solution and brine. The organic layer was then dried (sodium sulfate) and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was cooled to 0°C and methanol was added dropwise with stirring. A precipitate formed, and this was filtered off to afford the mesylate **2** (12.56 g, 80% yield) as a white solid: $[\alpha]_{\text{D}}^{20}$

= +76.5 (c 2.5, CHCl₃); m.p. 100-101°C; ¹H NMR (600 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 7.40 (s, 5H), 5.79 (s, 1H), 5.16 (s, 1H), 5.05 (s, 1H), 4.85 (s, 1H), 4.46 (d, *J* = 14.4 Hz, 1H), 4.32 (d, *J* = 14.4 Hz, 1H), 3.46 (s, 3H); ¹³C NMR (150 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 170.0, 137.1, 129.3, 128.2, 126.2, 98.2, 76.7, 74.2, 65.2, 37.8; HRMS(ESI) calcd for C₁₃H₁₄O₇S [M+Na]⁺ 337.0358, found 337.0346.

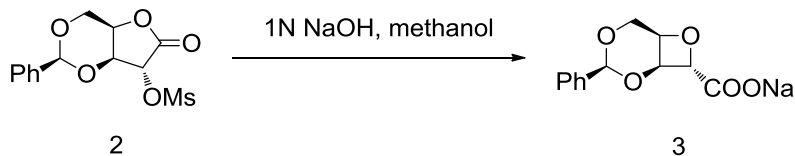
Compound *ent*-2



ent-2 (76% yield) as a white solid: [α]_D²⁰ = −71.8 (c 2.5, CHCl₃); m.p. 98-99°C; ¹H NMR (600 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 7.40 (s, 5H), 5.79 (s, 1H), 5.16 (s, 1H), 5.05 (s, 1H), 4.85 (s, 1H), 4.46 (d, *J* = 13.8 Hz, 1H), 4.32 (d, *J* = 13.8 Hz, 1H), 3.46 (s, 3H); ¹³C NMR (150 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 170.0, 137.1, 129.3, 128.2, 126.2, 98.2, 76.8, 74.12, 74.1, 65.3, 37.8; HRMS(ESI) calcd for C₁₃H₁₄O₇S [M+H]⁺ 315.0538, found 315.0517.

Synthesis of **3** and *ent*-3: ^[3]

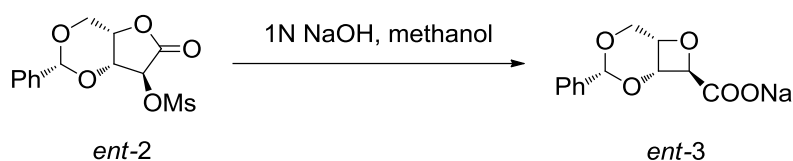
Compound **3**



A 10% methanolic solution of the mesylate (15.7 g, 50 mmol) was treated with 1M aqueous NaOH (7.0 g, 175 mmol) at room temperature. After 15 h, a precipitate had formed and was filtered off to afford the sodium salt **3** (8.90 g,

69% yield), which was used directly in the next step.

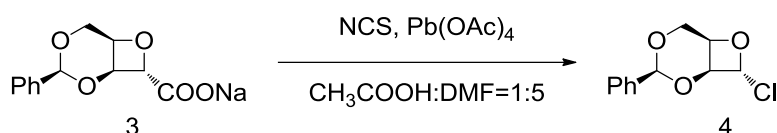
Compound *ent*-3



ent-3 (9.28 g, 72% yield) also used in the next step directly.

Synthesis of **4** and *ent*-4: ^[4]

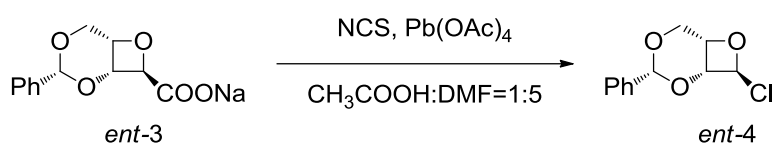
Compound **4**



The sodium salt **3** (12.90 g, 50 mmol) and NCS (13.35 g, 100 mmol) were dissolved in DMF (175 mL) and glacial acetic acid (35 mL). The solution was degassed with oxygen-free N₂ for 15 min then lead tetraacetate (23 g) was added and the reaction mixture was again degassed for 15 min. The mixture was warmed to 60°C, which initiated an exothermic evolution of CO₂ which was complete after 30 min. The mixture was cooled and filtered then the filter liquor was dissolved in water (400 mL). The solution was extracted with ethyl acetate (3 × 100 mL) and the extracts were washed with water and brine, dried (sodium sulfate) and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by column chromatography (petroleum/acetone = 10:1) to afford the chlorooxetane **4** (6.22 g, 55% yield) as a white solid: $[\alpha]_{\text{D}}^{20} = +42.4$ (c 2.5, CHCl₃); m.p. 100-102°C; ¹H NMR (600 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 7.53-7.31 (m, 5H), 6.48 (s, 1H),

5.58 (s, 1H), 5.21 (dd, $J = 4.2, 1.8$ Hz, 1H), 5.00 (d, $J = 4.2$ Hz, 1H), 4.21 (d, $J = 14.4$ Hz, 1H), 4.16 (dd, $J = 14.4, 1.8$ Hz, 1H); ^{13}C NMR (150 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ 137.8, 129.0, 128.1, 126.2, 99.1, 96.8, 77.2, 74.9, 67.7; HRMS(ESI) calcd for $\text{C}_{11}\text{H}_{11}\text{O}_3\text{Cl}$ $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$ 227.0475, found 227.0459.

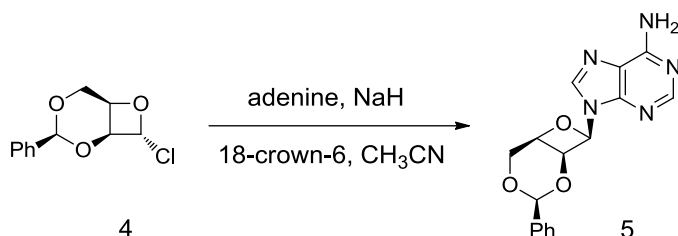
Compound *ent*-4



ent-4 (56% yield) as a white solid: $[\alpha]_{\text{D}}^{20} = -38.6$ (c 2.5, CHCl_3); m.p. 100-102°C; ^1H NMR (600 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ 7.55 – 7.34 (m, 5H), 6.48 (s, 1H), 5.58 (s, 1H), 5.21 (dd, $J = 4.2, 2.4$ Hz 1H), 5.00 (d, $J = 4.2$ Hz, 1H), 4.21 (d, $J = 14.4$ Hz, 1H), 4.16 (dd, $J = 14.4, 2.4$ Hz, 1H); ^{13}C NMR (150 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ 137.8, 129.1, 128.2, 126.3, 99.2, 96.8, 77.3, 75.0, 67.8; HRMS(MALDI) calcd for $\text{C}_{11}\text{H}_{11}\text{O}_3\text{Cl}$ $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$ 227.0475, found 227.0484.

Synthesis of **5** and *ent*-5: ^[4b, 5]

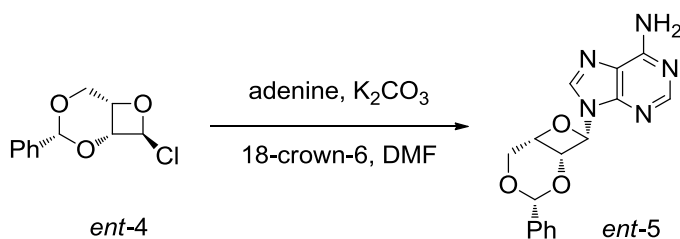
Compound **5**



A mixture of adenine (7.42 g, 55 mmol), 60% NaH in mineral oil (2.42 g, 60.5 mmol) and 18-crown-6 (7.26 g, 27.5 mmol) in dry CH_3CN (250 mL) was stirred at 50°C for 1 h. The mixture was then cooled to room temperature and a

solution of compound **4** (6.22 g, 27.5 mmol) in CH₃CN (25 mL) was added and the resulting mixture was stirred for another 24 h at 80°C. The mixture was evaporated in vacuo and the residue was purified by column chromatography (CH₂Cl₂/CH₃OH = 20:1) to afford compound **5** (3.49 g, 39% yield) as a white solid: $[\alpha]_D^{20} = +29.0$ (c 1.0, CHCl₃); m.p. 215-217°C; ¹H NMR (600 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 8.47 (s, 1H), 8.15 (s, 1H), 7.38 (s, 7H), 6.84 (d, *J* = 3.6 Hz, 1H), 5.68 (s, 1H), 5.34 (dd, *J* = 4.2, 3.6 Hz, 1H), 4.92 – 4.89 (m, 1H), 4.35 (d, *J* = 14.4 Hz, 1H), 4.22 (dd, *J* = 14.4, 2.4 Hz, 1H); ¹³C NMR (150 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 156.0, 152.9, 148.7, 140.1, 137.6, 129.0, 128.2, 126.0, 117.9, 96.7, 80.6, 73.0, 70.1, 68.5; HRMS(ESI) calcd for C₁₆H₁₅O₃N₅ [M+H]⁺ 326.1253, found 326.1249.

Compound *ent-5*

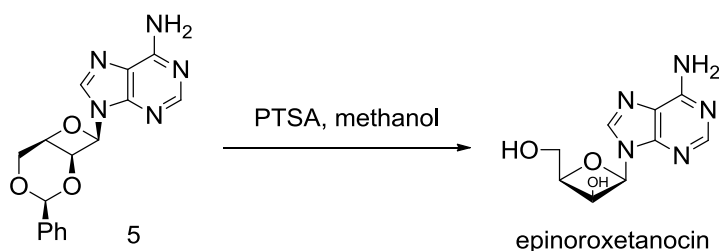


A mixture of adenine (6.75 g, 50 mmol), K₂CO₃ (10.35 g, 75 mmol) and 18-crown-6 (6.6 g, 25 mmol) in dry DMF (225 mL) was stirred at 120°C for 1 h. The mixture was then cooled to room temperature and a solution of compound *ent-4* (5.66 g, 25 mmol) in DMF (25 mL) was added and the resulting mixture was stirred for another 3 h at 120°C. The mixture was evaporated in vacuo at 80°C and the residue was purified by column chromatography (CH₂Cl₂/CH₃OH = 20:1) to afford compound *ent-5* (1.95g, 24% yield) as a white solid: $[\alpha]_D^{20} =$

–30.1 (c 1.0, CHCl₃); m.p. 213–215°C; ¹H NMR (600 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 8.47 (s, 1H), 8.16 (s, 1H), 7.39 – 7.36 (m, 7H), 6.84 (d, *J* = 3.6 Hz, 1H), 5.68 (s, 1H), 5.34 (dd, *J* = 4.2, 3.6 Hz, 1H), 4.90 (dd, *J* = 4.2, 2.4 Hz, 1H), 4.35 (d, *J* = 14.4 Hz, 1H), 4.22 (dd, *J* = 14.4, 2.4 Hz, 1H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 156.0, 153.0, 148.8, 140.1, 137.6, 129.1, 128.3, 126.1, 117.9, 96.8, 80.6, 73.1, 70.1, 68.6; HRMS(ESI) calcd for C₁₆H₁₅O₃N₅ [M+H]⁺ 326.1253, found 326.1249.

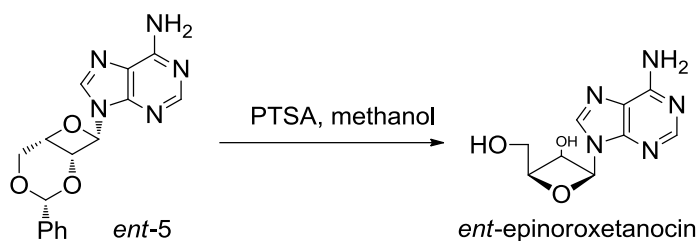
Synthesis of epinoroxetanocin and *ent*-epinoroxetanocin: ^[6]

epinoroxetanocin



p-Toluenesulfonic acid (380 mg, 2 mmol) was added to a solution of **5** (650 mg, 2 mmol) in methanol (10 mL), and the resulting solution was stirred at 60°C for 3 h and then neutralized with triethylamine. A precipitate formed and was filtered off to afford epinoroxetanocin (427 mg, 90% yield) as a white solid: $[\alpha]_{\text{D}}^{20} = +20.9$ (c 1.0, CHCl₃); m.p. 221–223°C; ¹H NMR (600 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 8.40 (s, 1H), 8.15 (s, 1H), 7.34 (s, 2H), 6.70 (d, *J* = 4.8 Hz, 1H), 5.98 (d, *J* = 5.4 Hz, 1H), 5.06 – 5.02 (m, 1H), 4.82 – 4.77 (m, 2H), 3.88 – 3.80 (m, 2H); ¹³C NMR (150 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 156.0, 152.8, 149.0, 140.9, 118.1, 83.9, 83.6, 68.4, 60.1; HRMS(ESI) calcd for C₉H₁₁O₃N₅ [M+H]⁺ 238.0940, found 238.0936.

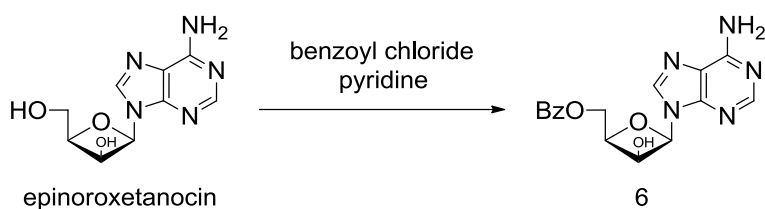
ent-epinoroxetanocin



ent-epinoroxetanocin (97% yield) as a white solid: $[\alpha]_{\text{D}}^{20} = -17.6$ (c 1.0, CHCl_3); m.p. 220-222°C; ^1H NMR (600 MHz, $\text{DMSO}-d_6$) δ 8.40 (s, 1H), 8.14 (s, 1H), 7.35 (s, 2H), 6.70 (d, $J = 5.4$ Hz, 1H), 5.99 (d, $J = 5.4$ Hz, 1H), 5.06 – 5.01 (m, 1H), 4.83 – 4.77 (m, 2H), 3.87 – 3.81 (m, 2H); ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, $\text{DMSO}-d_6$) δ 156.0, 152.8, 149.0, 140.8, 118.1, 83.9, 83.6, 68.4, 60.1; HRMS(ESI) calcd for $\text{C}_9\text{H}_{11}\text{O}_3\text{N}_5$ $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$ 238.0940, found 238.0934.

Synthesis of **6** and *ent*-**6**:^[7]

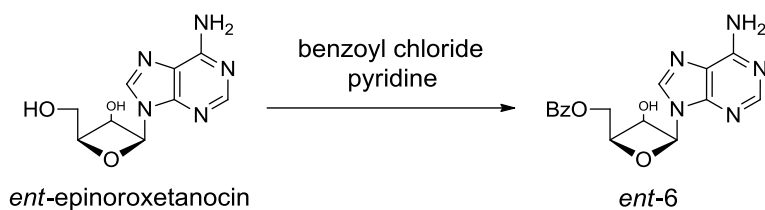
Compound **6**



Benzoyl chloride (418 mg, 2.97 mmol) was added dropwise to a solution of epinoroxetanocin (470 mg, 1.98 mmol) in dry pyridine (16 mL). The resulting mixture was stirred for 2 h at room temperature then quenched with methanol (1 mL) and evaporated in vacuo. The residue was purified by column chromatography ($\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2/\text{CH}_3\text{OH} = 15:1$) to afford compound **6** (642 mg, 95% yield) as a white solid: $[\alpha]_{\text{D}}^{20} = +92.5$ (c 2.5, CHCl_3); m.p. 175-177°C; ^1H NMR (600 MHz, $\text{DMSO}-d_6$) δ 8.50 (s, 1H), 8.16 (s, 1H), 8.00 (d, $J = 7.8$ Hz, 2H), 7.68

(dd, $J = 7.2, 7.2$ Hz, 1H), 7.55 (dd, $J = 7.8, 7.2$ Hz, 2H), 7.34 (s, 2H), 6.80 (d, $J = 3.6$ Hz, 1H), 6.28 (d, $J = 3.6$ Hz, 1H), 5.19 – 5.12 (m, 2H), 4.84 (dd, $J = 12.0, 6.0$ Hz, 1H), 4.71 (dd, $J = 12.0, 2.4$ Hz, 1H); ^{13}C NMR (150 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ 165.6, 156.0, 152.7, 149.0, 140.7, 133.5, 129.5, 129.2, 128.8, 118.1, 83.7, 80.3, 68.6, 63.5; HRMS(ESI) calcd for $\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{15}\text{O}_4\text{N}_5$ $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$ 342.1202, found 342.1197.

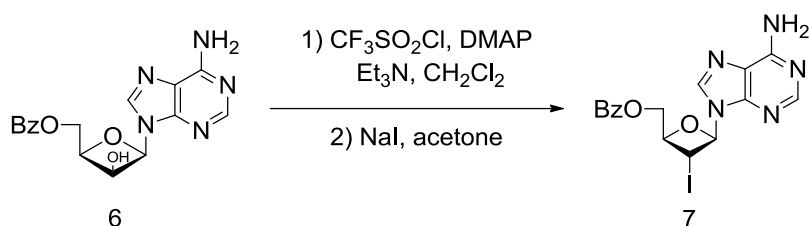
Compound *ent-6*



ent-6 (94% yield) as a white solid: $[\alpha]_{\text{D}}^{20} = -93.1$ (c 2.5, CHCl_3); m.p. 176-178°C; ^1H NMR (600 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ 8.82 (s, 1H), 8.50 (s, 1H), 7.99 (d, $J = 7.2$ Hz, 2H), 7.69 (dd, $J = 7.8, 7.2$ Hz, 1H), 7.56 (dd, $J = 7.8, 7.8$ Hz, 2H), 6.87 (d, $J = 4.8$ Hz, 1H), 5.23 – 5.16 (m, 2H), 4.87 (dd, $J = 12.6, 7.8$ Hz, 1H), 4.72 (dd, $J = 12.6, 4.2$ Hz, 1H); ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ 165.6, 150.5, 147.8, 145.5, 143.8, 133.6, 129.3, 129.3, 128.9, 117.9, 84.5, 81.4, 68.1, 63.7; HRMS(ESI) calcd for $\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{15}\text{O}_4\text{N}_5$ $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$ 342.1202, found 342.1195.

Synthesis of **7** and *ent-7*:^[8]

Compound **7**

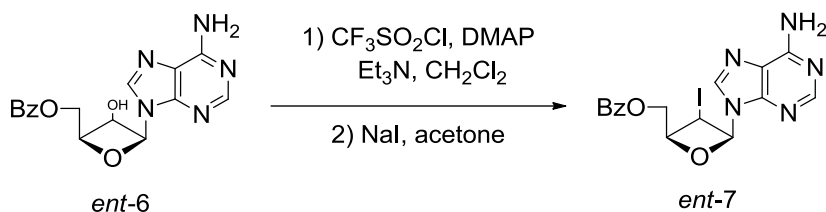


A solution of **6** (68 mg, 0.2 mmol) and DMAP (59 mg, 0.48 mmol) in dry CH_2Cl_2 (8 mL), under a nitrogen atmosphere and chilled in an ice bath, was treated with triethylamine (61 mg, 0.6 mmol). To the stirred solution was added trifluoromethanesulfonyl chloride (69 mg, 0.4 mmol) by syringe. The cooling bath was removed, and the reaction mixture was allowed to stir for 1 h. It was then poured into ice water (20 mL), stirred for 0.5 h, and diluted with CH_2Cl_2 (20 mL). The layers were separated, and the aqueous layer was extracted with more CH_2Cl_2 (3×10 mL). The combined organic layers were washed with water (20 mL) and brine (20 mL) and then dried (sodium sulfate). The mixture was evaporated in vacuo and the residue was purified by column chromatography (petroleum/acetone = 2:1) to afford a triflate which was used directly in the next step.

A solution of the triflate in dry acetone (3 mL) was treated with NaI (90 mg, 0.6 mmol) and then heated to 50°C for 18 h. The mixture was evaporated in vacuo and the residue was purified by column chromatography ($\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2/\text{CH}_3\text{OH} = 30:1$) to afford compound **7** (69 mg, 76% yield over two steps) as a white solid: $[\alpha]_{\text{D}}^{20} = -42.6$ (c 1.0, CHCl_3); m.p. $172\text{--}174^\circ\text{C}$; ^1H NMR (600 MHz, $\text{DMSO}-d_6$) δ 8.45 (s, 1H), 8.09 (s, 1H), 8.07 (d, $J = 7.8$ Hz, 2H), 7.71 (dd, $J = 7.2, 7.2$ Hz, 1H), 7.56 (dd, $J = 7.8, 7.2$ Hz, 2H), 7.46 (s, 2H), 6.77 (d, $J = 6.6$ Hz, 1H), 5.96 (dd, $J =$

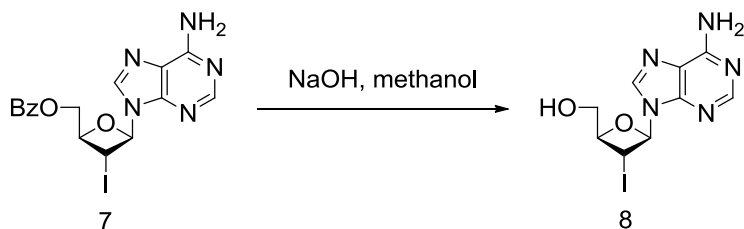
7.2, 6.6 Hz, 1H), 5.25 – 5.20 (m, 1H), 4.74 – 4.66 (m, 2H); ^{13}C NMR (150 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ 165.5, 156.2, 153.2, 149.3, 139.4, 133.6, 129.4, 129.2, 128.8, 119.0, 86.5, 81.3, 64.6, 11.3; HRMS(ESI): calcd for $\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{14}\text{IO}_3\text{N}_5$ $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$ 452.0220, found 452.0212.

Compound *ent*-7



ent-7 (72% yield over two steps) as a white solid: $[\alpha]_{\text{D}}^{20} = +44.2$ (c 1.0, CHCl_3); m.p. 174-176°C; ^1H NMR (600 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ 8.45 (s, 1H), 8.09 (s, 1H), 8.07 (d, $J = 7.8$ Hz, 2H), 7.71 (dd, $J = 7.2, 7.2$ Hz, 1H), 7.57 (dd, $J = 7.8, 7.2$ Hz, 2H), 7.47 (s, 2H), 6.78 (d, $J = 6.6$ Hz, 1H), 5.96 (dd, $J = 7.2, 6.6$ Hz, 1H), 5.25 – 5.20 (m, 1H), 4.75 – 4.66 (m, 2H); ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ 165.5, 156.2, 153.1, 149.3, 139.4, 133.6, 129.3, 129.2, 128.8, 119.0, 86.5, 81.3, 64.6, 11.3; HRMS(ESI): calcd for $\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{14}\text{IO}_3\text{N}_5$ $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$ 452.0220, found 452.0211.

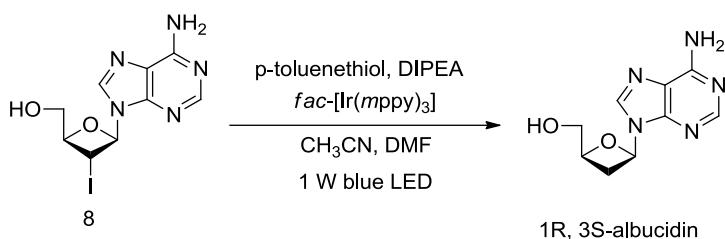
Synthesis of compound 8:



NaOH (9 mg, 0.22 mmol) was added to a solution of compound 7 (100 mg,

0.22 mmol) in methanol (5 mL) and the resulting mixture was stirred at room temperature for 1 h. Citric acid was then added to neutralize the sodium hydroxide (pH = 8). The mixture was concentrated under reduced pressure and the residue was purified by column chromatography (CH₂Cl₂/CH₃OH = 10:1) to afford compound **8** (70 mg, 91% yield) as a white solid: $[\alpha]_{\text{D}}^{20} = -9.4$ (c 1.0, CHCl₃); m.p. 173-175°C; ¹H NMR (600 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 8.57 (s, 1H), 8.20 (s, 1H), 7.47 (s, 2H), 6.71 (d, *J* = 6.0 Hz, 1H), 5.52 (t, *J* = 5.4 Hz, 1H), 5.49 (dd, *J* = 7.2, 6.0 Hz, 1H), 4.94 – 4.90 (m, 1H), 3.70 (dd, *J* = 5.4, 3.6 Hz, 2H); ¹³C NMR (150 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 156.2, 153.1, 149.0, 139.2, 118.7, 86.0, 85.3, 61.6, 12.0; HRMS(ESI): calcd for C₉H₁₀IO₂N₅ [M+Na]⁺ 369.9777, found 369.9776;

Synthesis of 1*R*, 3*S*-albucidin: ^[9]

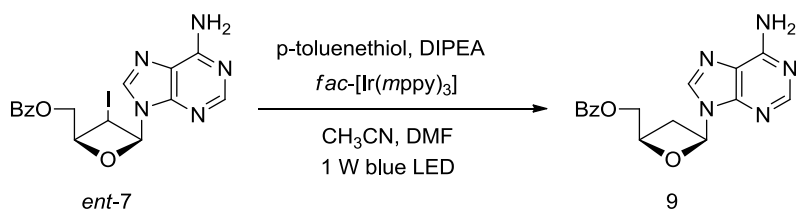


A 5 ml round bottom flask under N₂ was charged with compound **8** (40 mg, 0.11 mmol), *fac*-Ir(*mppy*)₃ (1.2 mg, 1.5 mmol%), p-toluenethiol (28.5 mg, 0.22 mmol), N,N-diisopropylethylamine (DIPEA) (149 mg, 1.1 mmol), 1 ml CH₃CN and 1 ml DMF. The reaction mixture was degassed by N₂ sparging for 15 min, and placed in the irradiation apparatus equipped with 1w blue light-emitting diode. The reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature for 1h. After that the solvent was removed under reduced pressure and the residue was purified by

column chromatography ($\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2/\text{CH}_3\text{OH} = 10:1$) to afford 1*R*, 3*S*-albucidin (21 mg, 82% yield) as a white solid: $[\alpha]_{\text{D}}^{20} = +13.4$ (c 1.0, CHCl_3); m.p. 166-168°C; ^1H NMR (600 MHz, $\text{DMSO}-d_6$) δ 8.67 (s, 1H), 8.16 (s, 1H), 7.35 (s, 2H), 6.56 (dd, $J = 7.2, 6.6$ Hz, 1H), 5.37 (dd, $J = 5.4, 5.4$ Hz, 1H), 4.73 – 4.67 (m, 1H), 3.73 – 3.67 (m, 1H), 3.67 – 3.61 (m, 1H), 3.29 – 3.23 (m, 1H), 3.09 – 3.03 (m, 1H); ^{13}C NMR (150 MHz, $\text{DMSO}-d_6$) δ 156.1, 152.7, 149.0, 139.7, 118.7, 78.2, 75.8, 63.3, 29.8.

^1H NMR (600 MHz, D_2O): δ 8.41 (s, 1H), 7.94 (s, 1H), 6.50 (dd, $J = 7.2, 6.6$ Hz, 1H), 4.96 – 4.91 (m, 1H), 3.85 (dd, $J = 13.8, 2.4$ Hz, 1H), 3.74 (dd, $J = 13.8, 3.6$ Hz, 1H), 3.27 – 3.22 (m, 1H), 3.20 – 3.15 (m, 1H); ^{13}C NMR (150 MHz, D_2O): δ 154.9, 152.1, 147.6, 140.1, 117.9, 79.3, 76.9, 62.9, 29.1; HRMS(ESI) calcd for $\text{C}_9\text{H}_{11}\text{O}_2\text{N}_5$ $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$ 222.0991, found 222.0983.

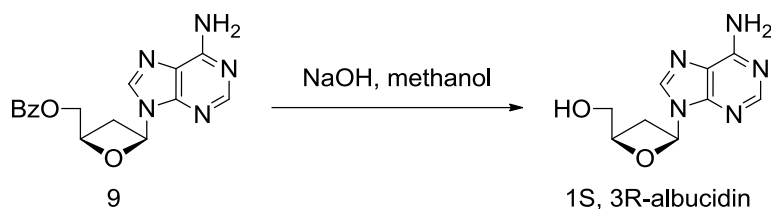
Synthesis of compound **9**:^[9]



Compound **9**, a white solid was synthesized as described by 1*R*, 3*S*-albucidin from **8** (87% yield): $[\alpha]_{\text{D}}^{20} = -10.5$ (c 1.0, CHCl_3); m.p. 119-121°C; ^1H NMR (600 MHz, $\text{DMSO}-d_6$) δ 8.49 (s, 1H), 8.16 (s, 1H), 7.99 (d, $J = 7.8$ Hz, 2H), 7.68 (dd, $J = 7.8, 7.8$ Hz, 1H), 7.54 (dd, $J = 7.8, 7.8$ Hz, 2H), 7.36 (s, 2H), 6.62 (dd, $J = 7.2, 6.6$ Hz, 1H), 5.04 – 4.99 (m, 1H), 4.78 (dd, $J = 12.0, 6.0$ Hz, 1H), 4.64 (dd, $J = 12.0, 2.4$ Hz, 1H), 3.60 – 3.54 (m, 1H), 3.24 – 3.18 (m, 1H);

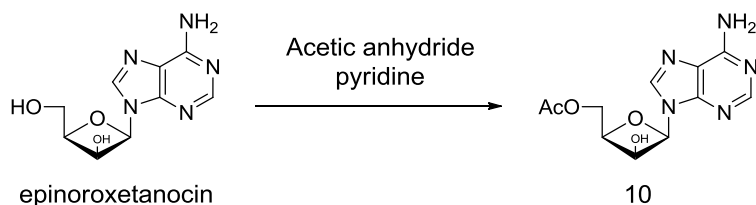
^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, $\text{DMSO-}d_6$) δ 165.6, 156.1, 152.9, 149.2, 139.6, 133.5, 129.4, 129.2, 128.8, 119.1, 79.1, 72.4, 67.0, 30.1; HRMS(ESI): calcd for $\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{15}\text{O}_3\text{N}_5$ $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$ 326.1253, found 326.1247.

Synthesis of **1S, 3R**-albucidin:



1S, 3R-albucidin, a white solid was synthesized as described by compound **8** from compound **7** (89% yield): $[\alpha]_{\text{D}}^{20} = -10.1$ (c 1.0, CHCl_3); m.p. 162-164°C; ^1H NMR (600 MHz, $\text{DMSO-}d_6$) δ 8.68 (s, 1H), 8.17 (s, 1H), 7.37 (s, 2H), 6.57 (dd, $J = 6.6, 6.6$ Hz, 1H), 5.39 (dd, $J = 5.4, 5.4$ Hz, 1H), 4.75 – 4.67 (m, 1H), 3.75 – 3.68 (m, 1H), 3.68 – 3.61 (m, 1H), 3.30 – 3.24 (m, 1H), 3.10 – 3.03 (m, 1H); ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, $\text{DMSO-}d_6$) δ 156.1, 152.8, 149.0, 139.7, 118.7, 78.2, 75.8, 63.3, 29.8; HRMS(ESI) calcd for $\text{C}_9\text{H}_{11}\text{O}_2\text{N}_5$ $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$ 222.0991, found 222.0983.

Synthesis of compound **10**:

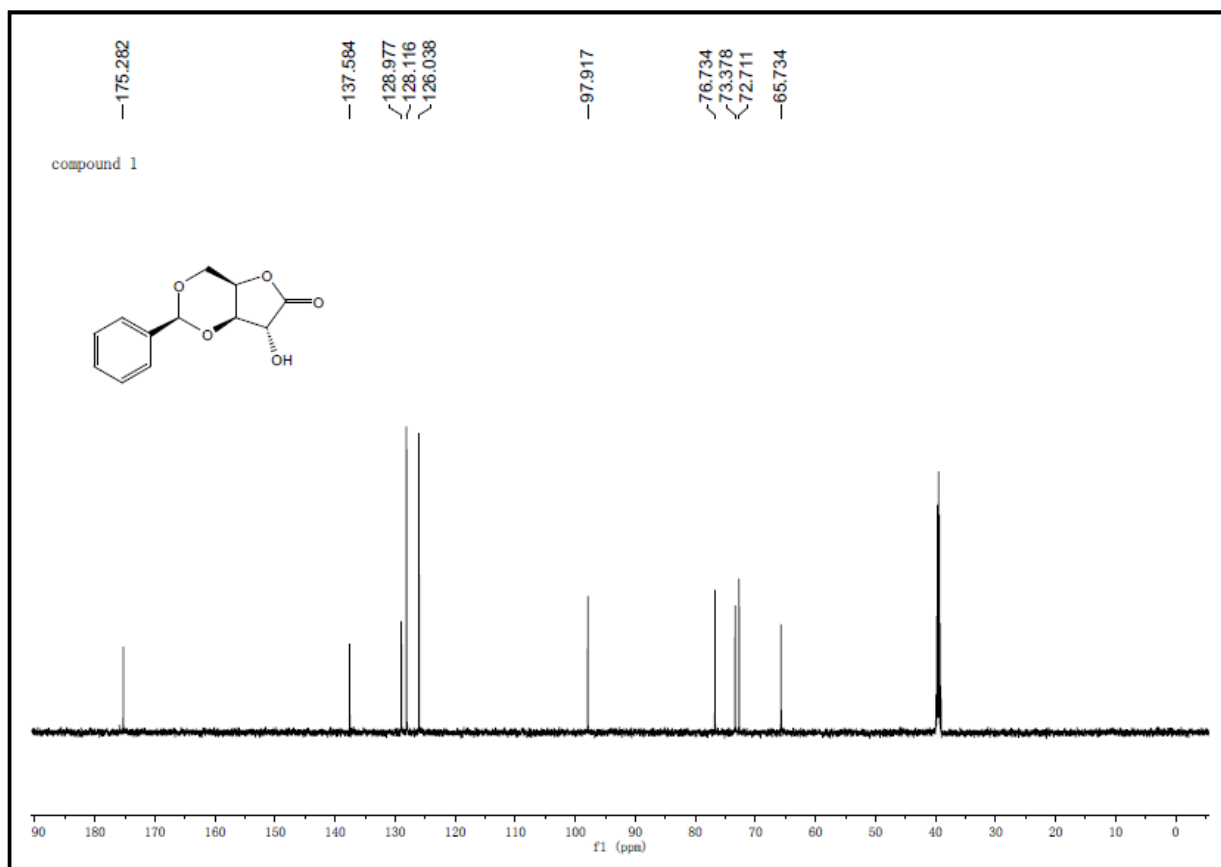
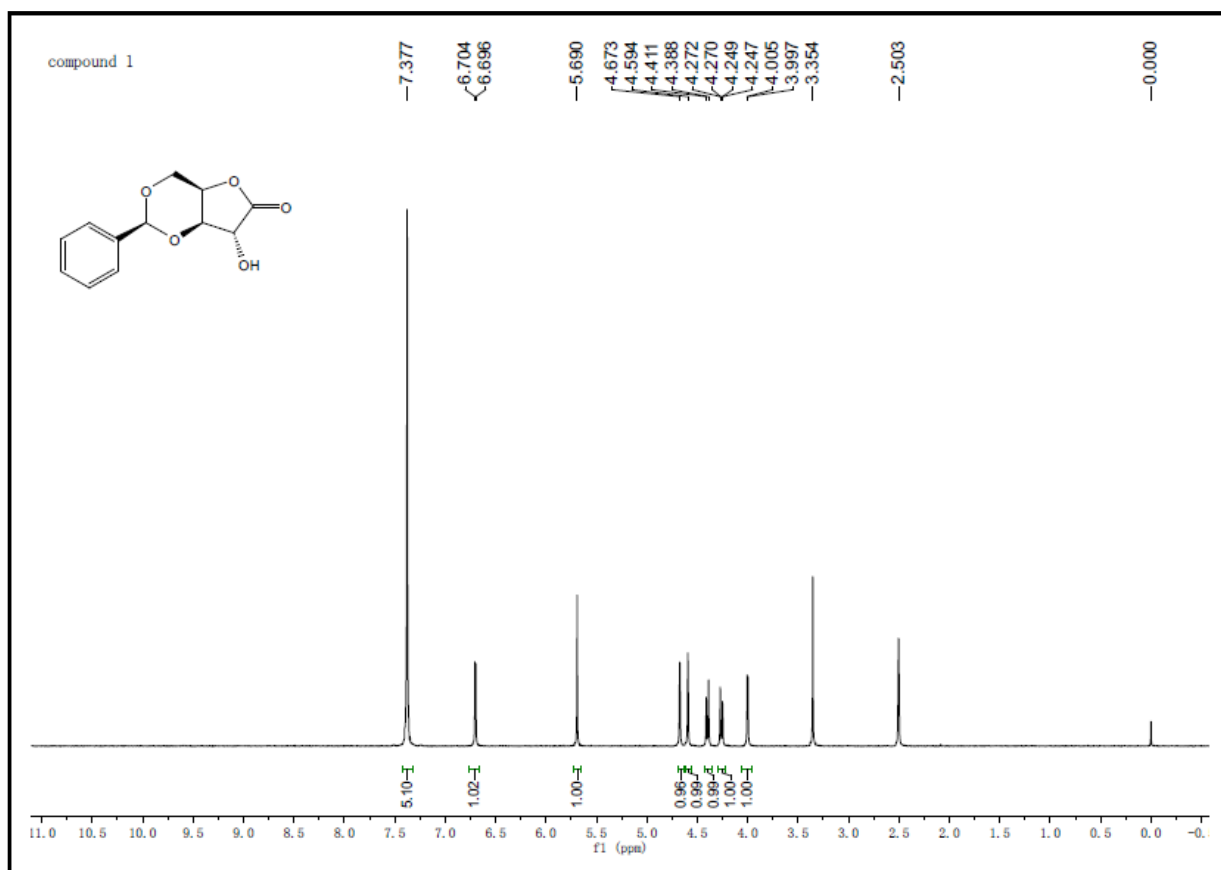


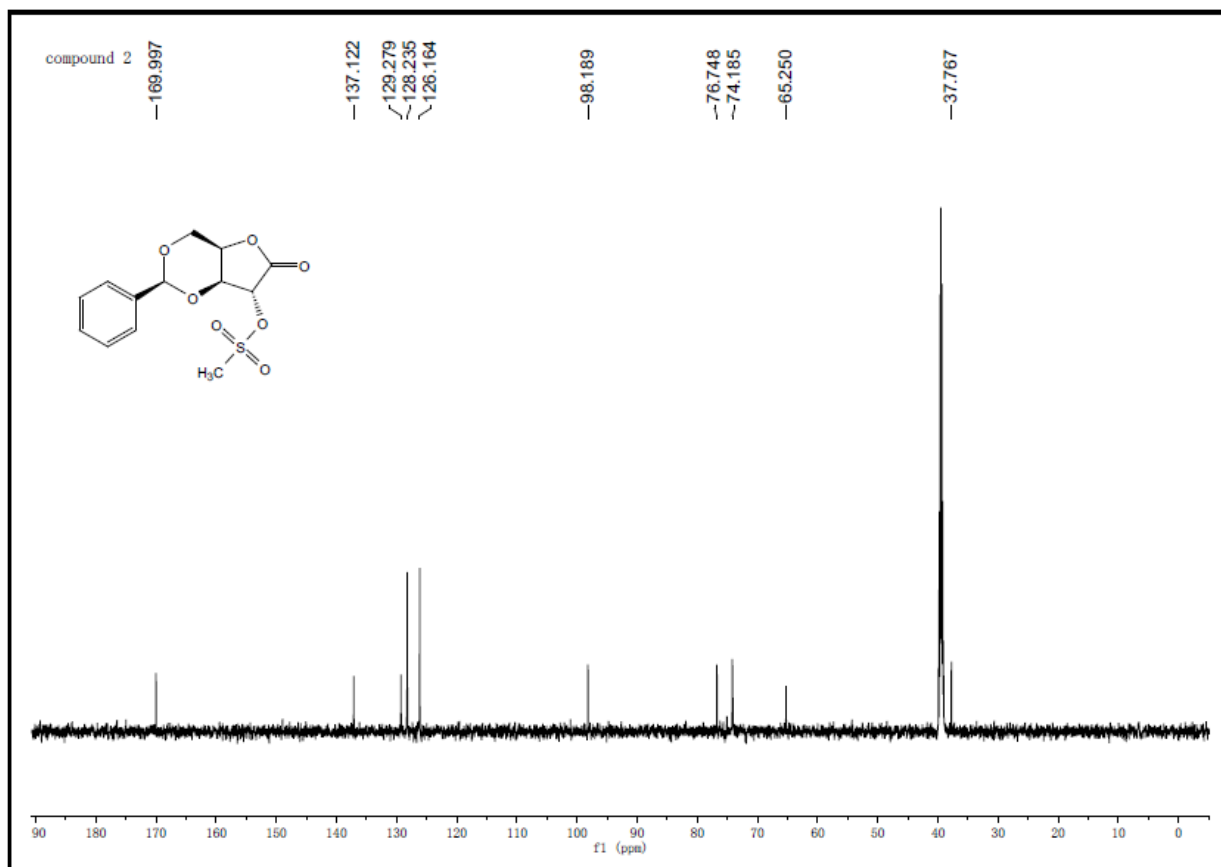
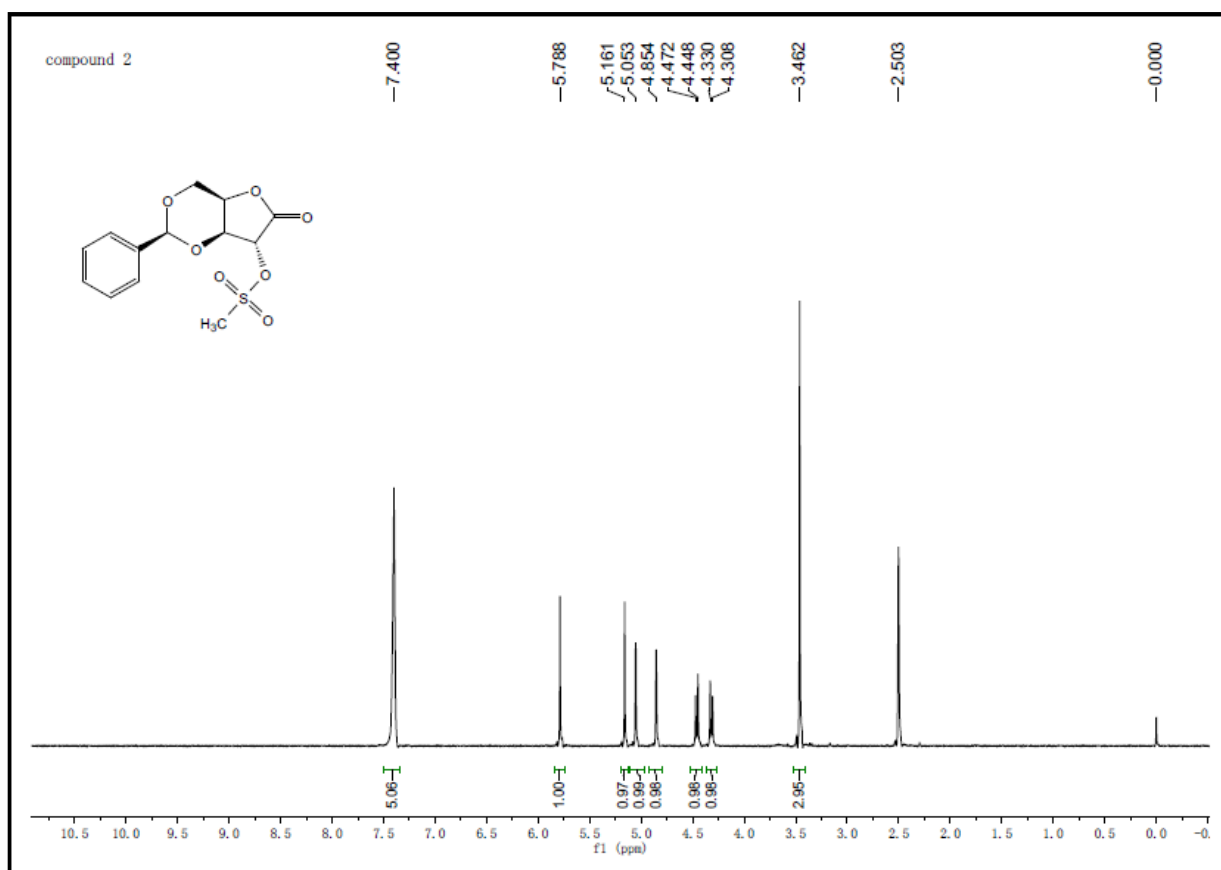
Acetic anhydride (43 mg, 0.42 mmol) was added dropwise to a solution of epinoroxetanocin (100 mg, 0.42 mmol) in dry pyridine (5 mL). The resulting mixture was stirred for 1 h at room temperature then quenched with methanol

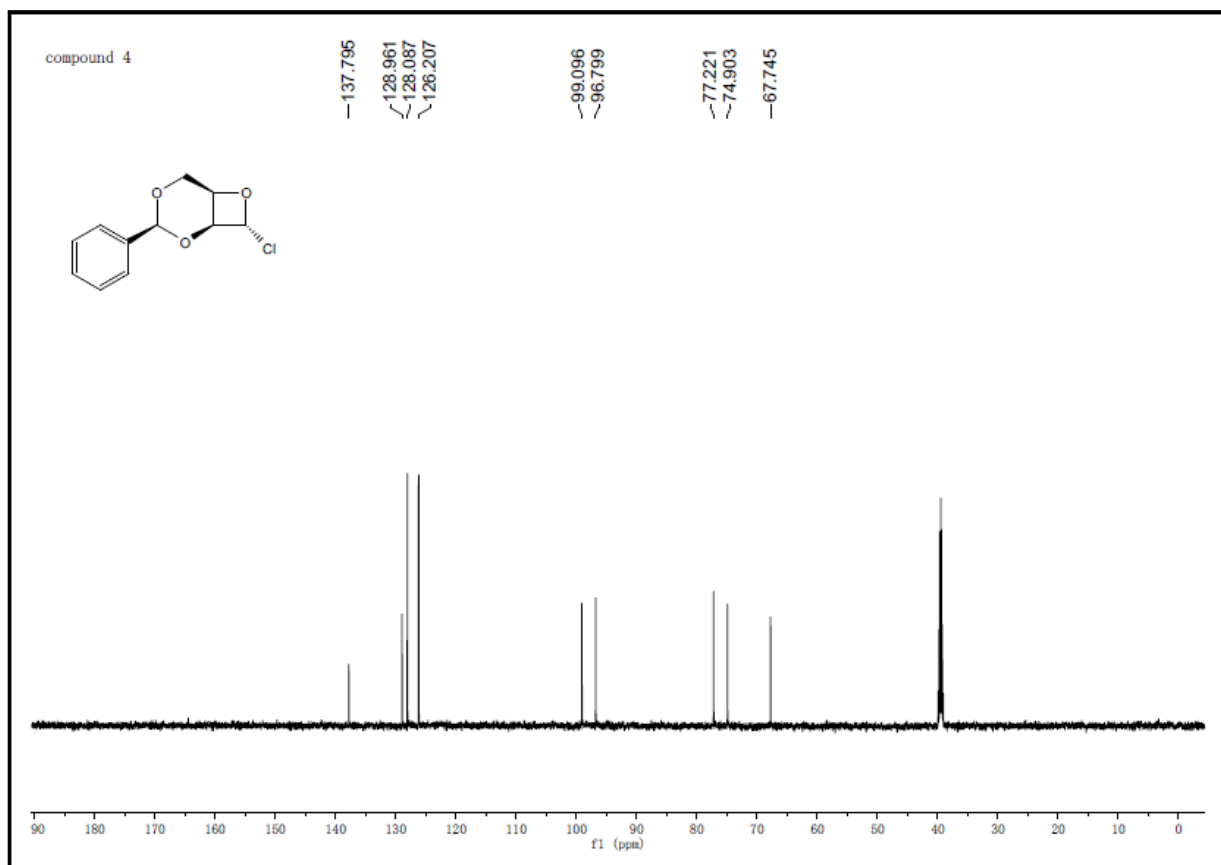
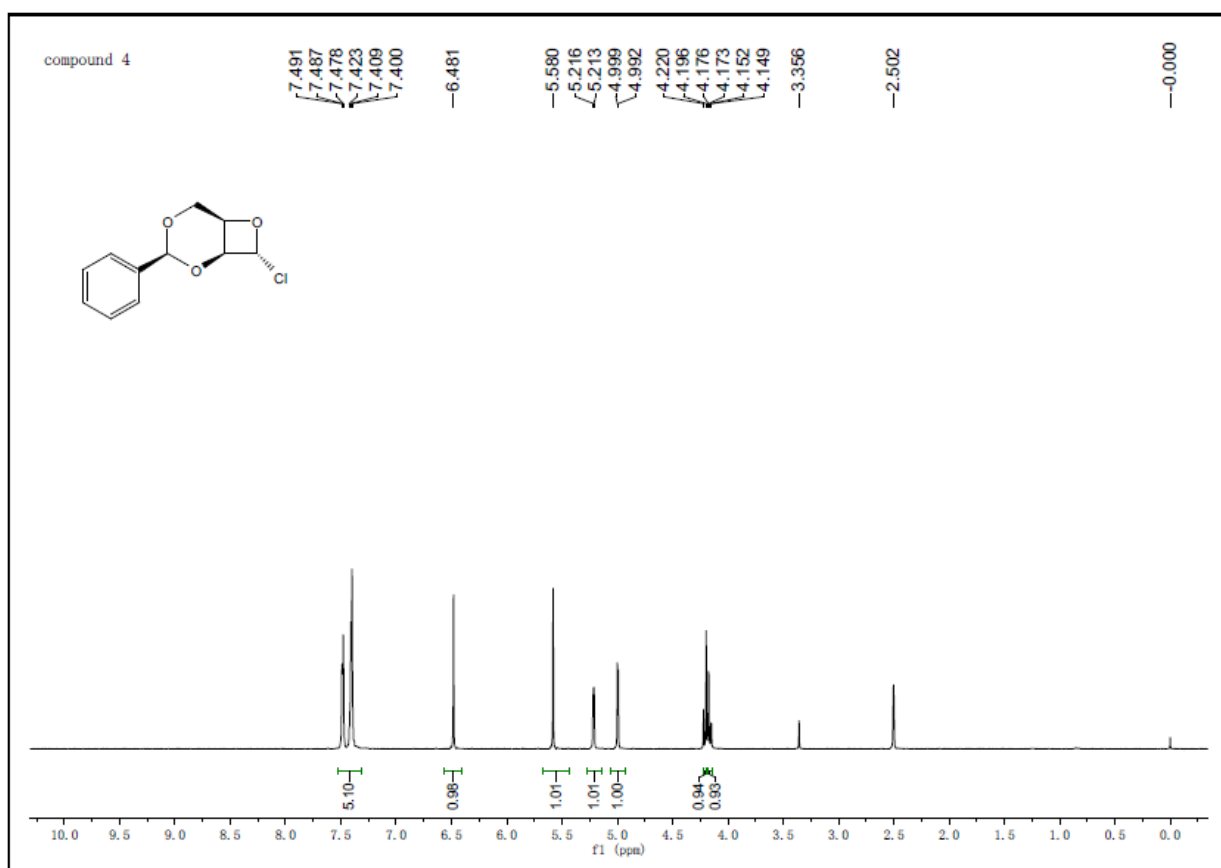
(0.5 mL) and evaporated in vacuo. The residue was purified by column chromatography (CH₂Cl₂/CH₃OH = 20:1) to afford compound **10** (83 mg, 71% yield) as a white solid: $[\alpha]_D^{20} = +42.3$ (c 1.0, CHCl₃); m.p. 221-223°C; ¹H NMR (600 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆): δ 8.46 (s, 1H), 8.16 (s, 1H), 7.38 (s, 2H), 6.76 (d, *J* = 4.8 Hz, 1H), 6.22 (d, *J* = 5.4 Hz, 1H), 5.09 (dd, *J* = 10.2, 4.8 Hz, 1H), 5.02 – 4.97 (m, 1H), 4.54 (dd, *J* = 12.6, 7.2 Hz, 1H), 4.42 (dd, *J* = 12.6, 4.2 Hz, 1H), 2.06 (s, 3H); ¹³C NMR (150 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 170.2, 156.0, 152.7, 148.9, 140.6, 118.0, 83.7, 80.3, 68.4, 62.7, 20.7; HRMS(ESI): Calcd for C₁₁H₁₃N₅O₄ [M+H]⁺ 280.1046, Found 280.1038.

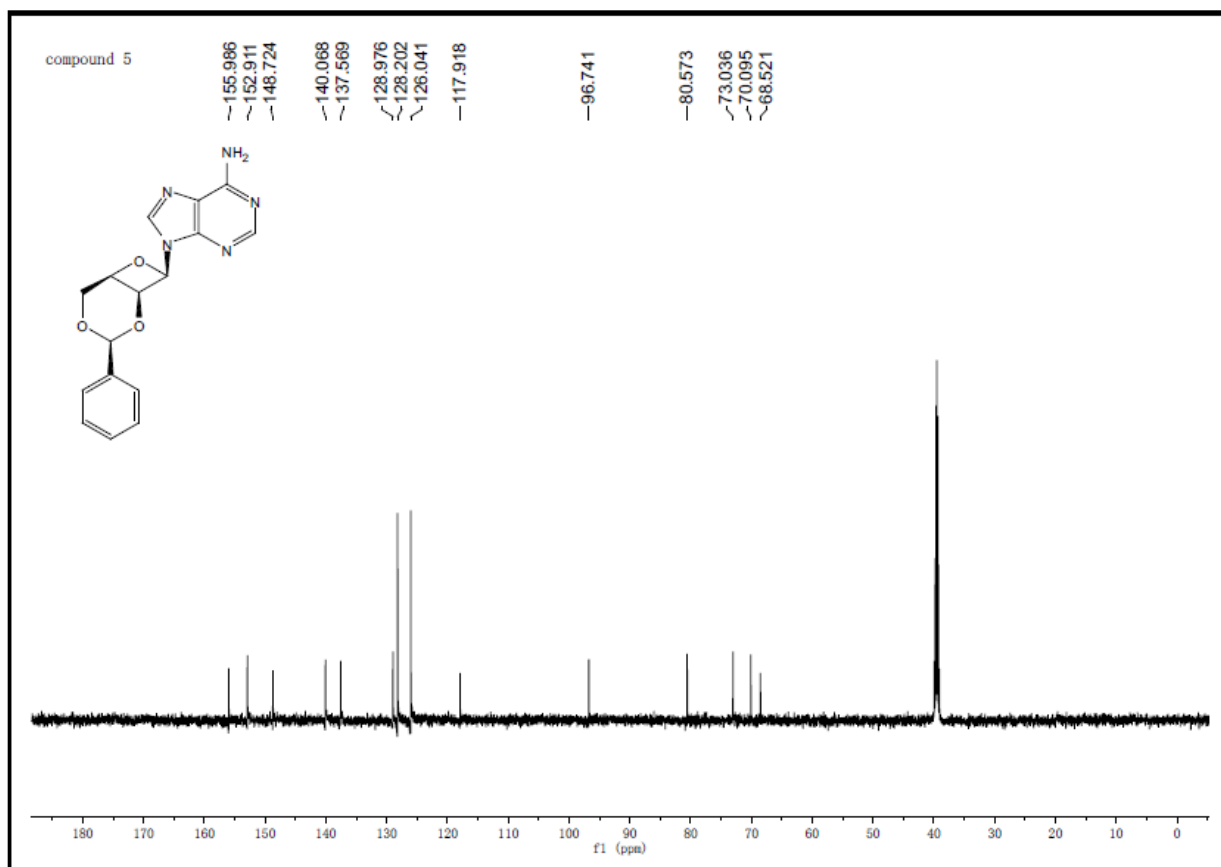
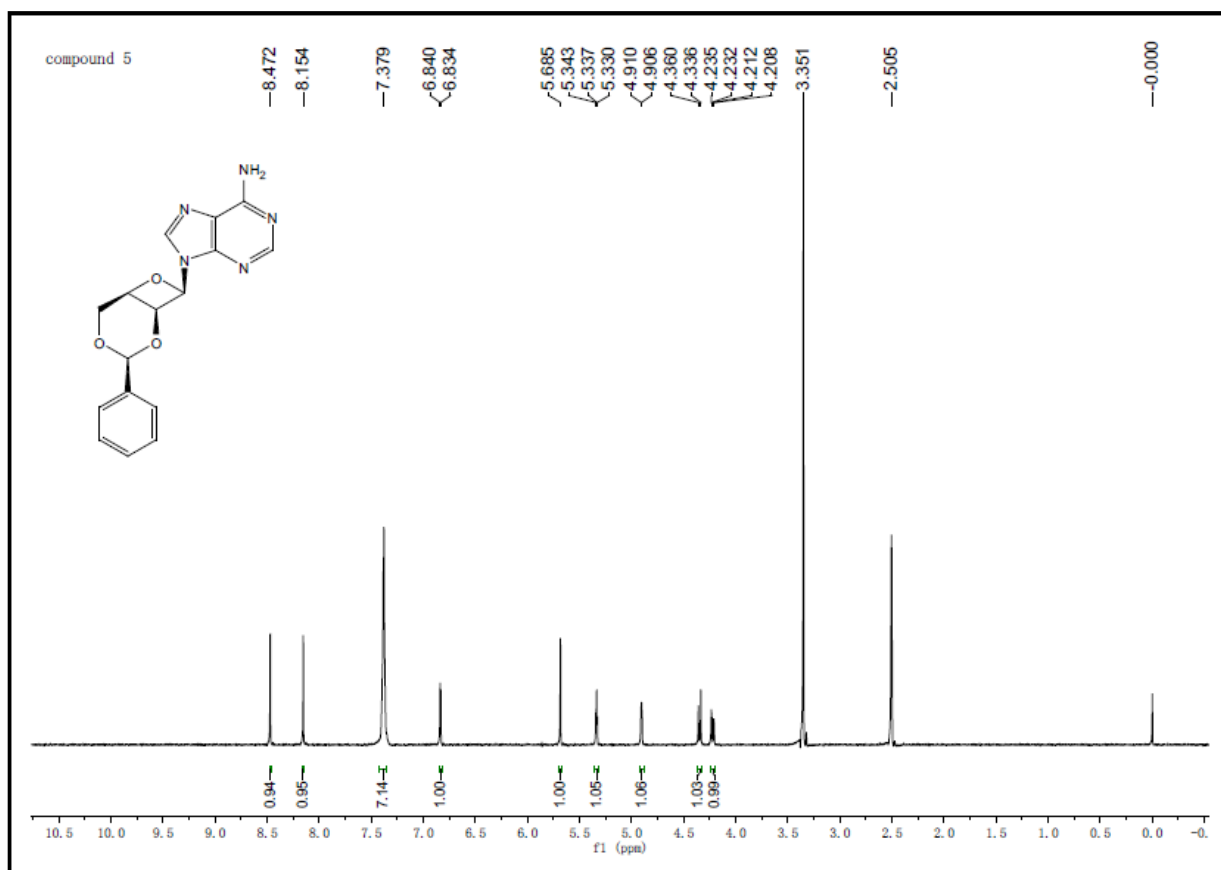
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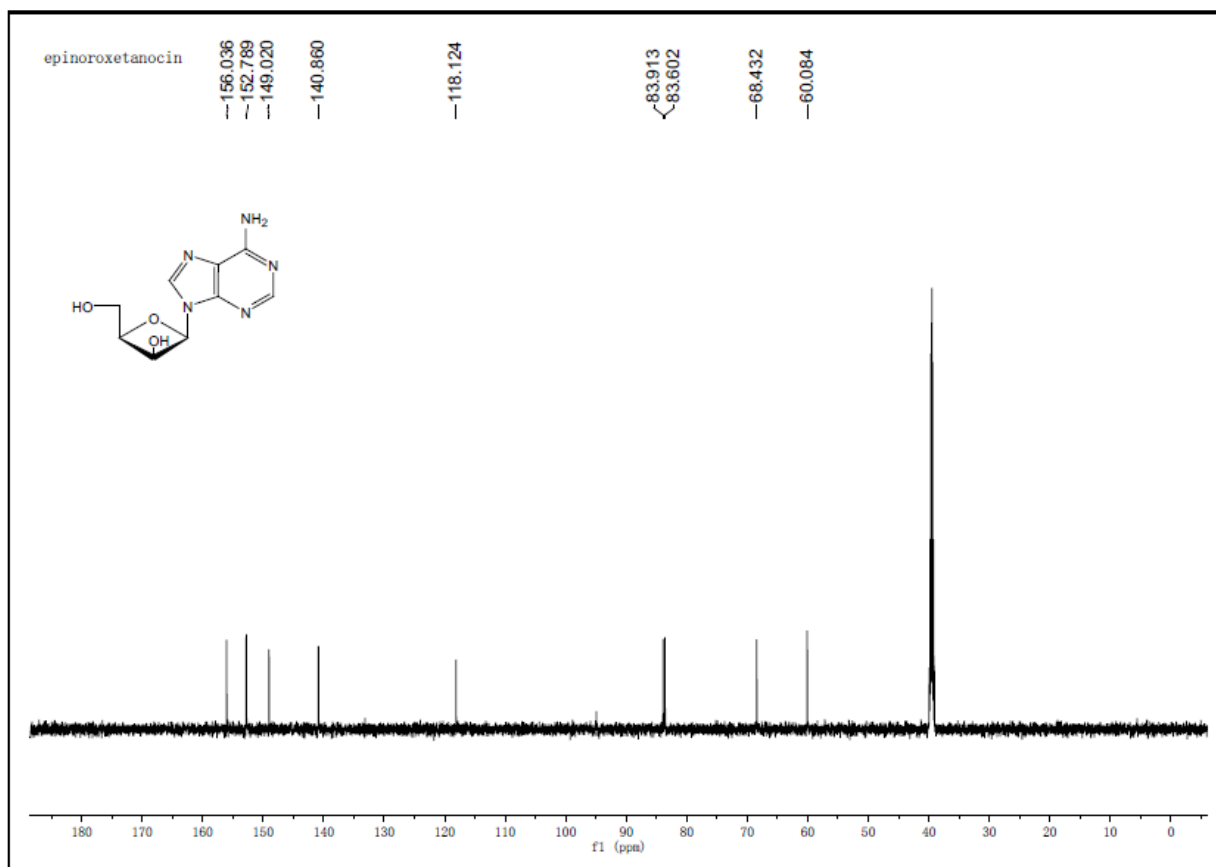
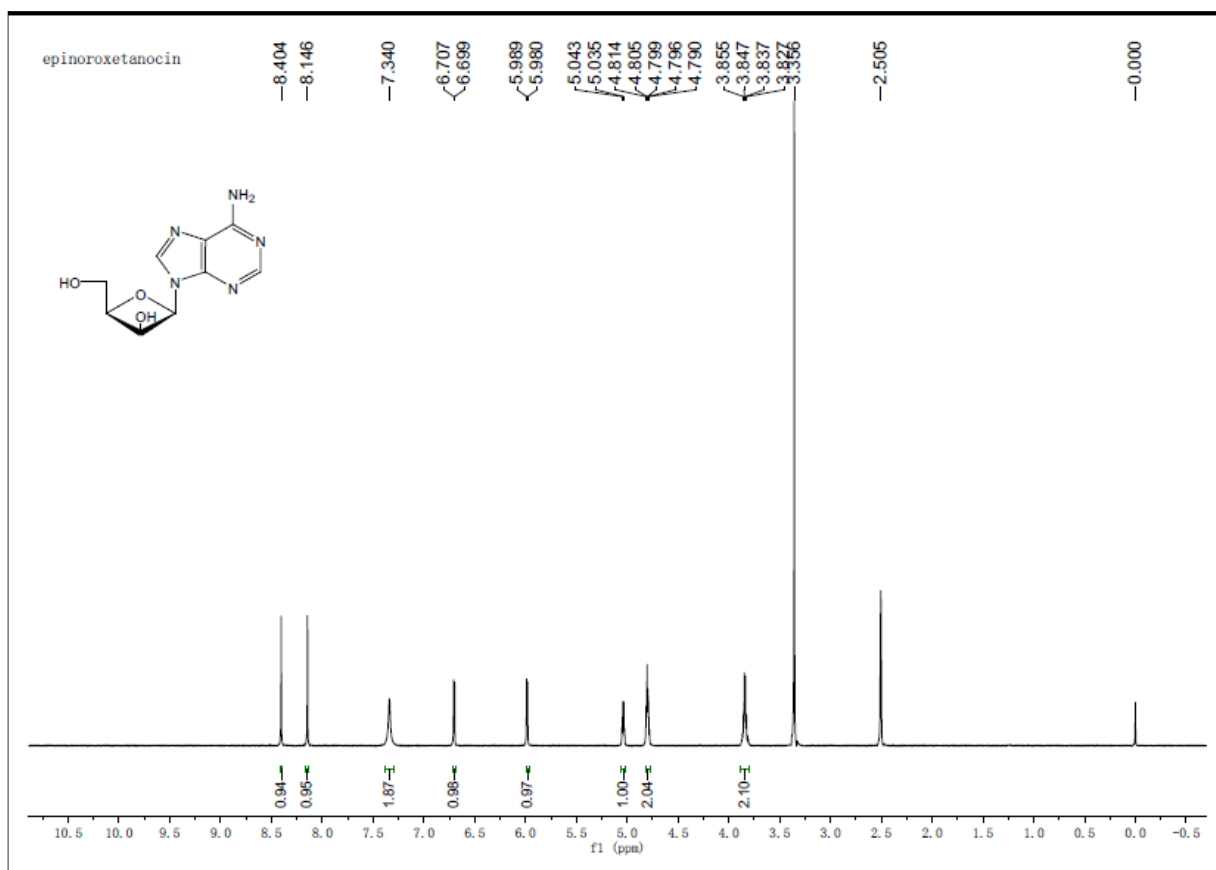
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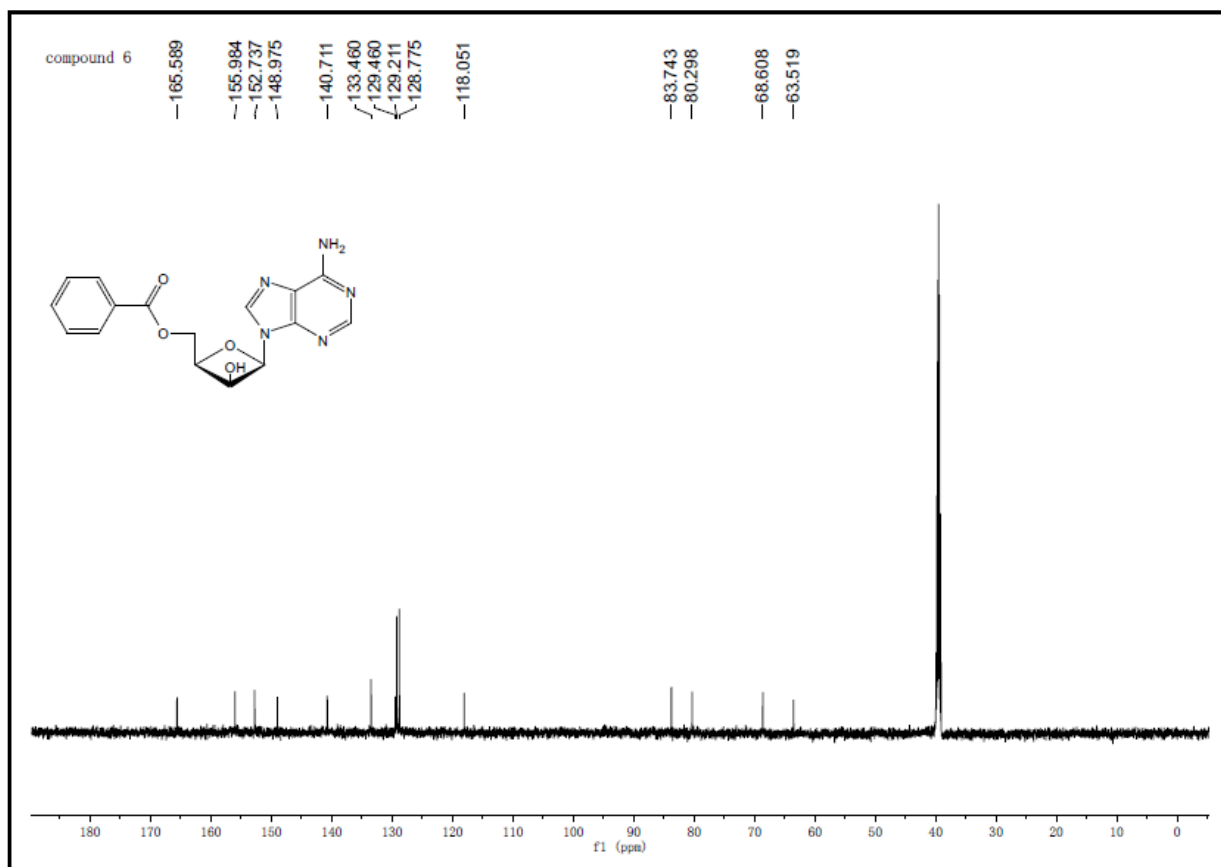
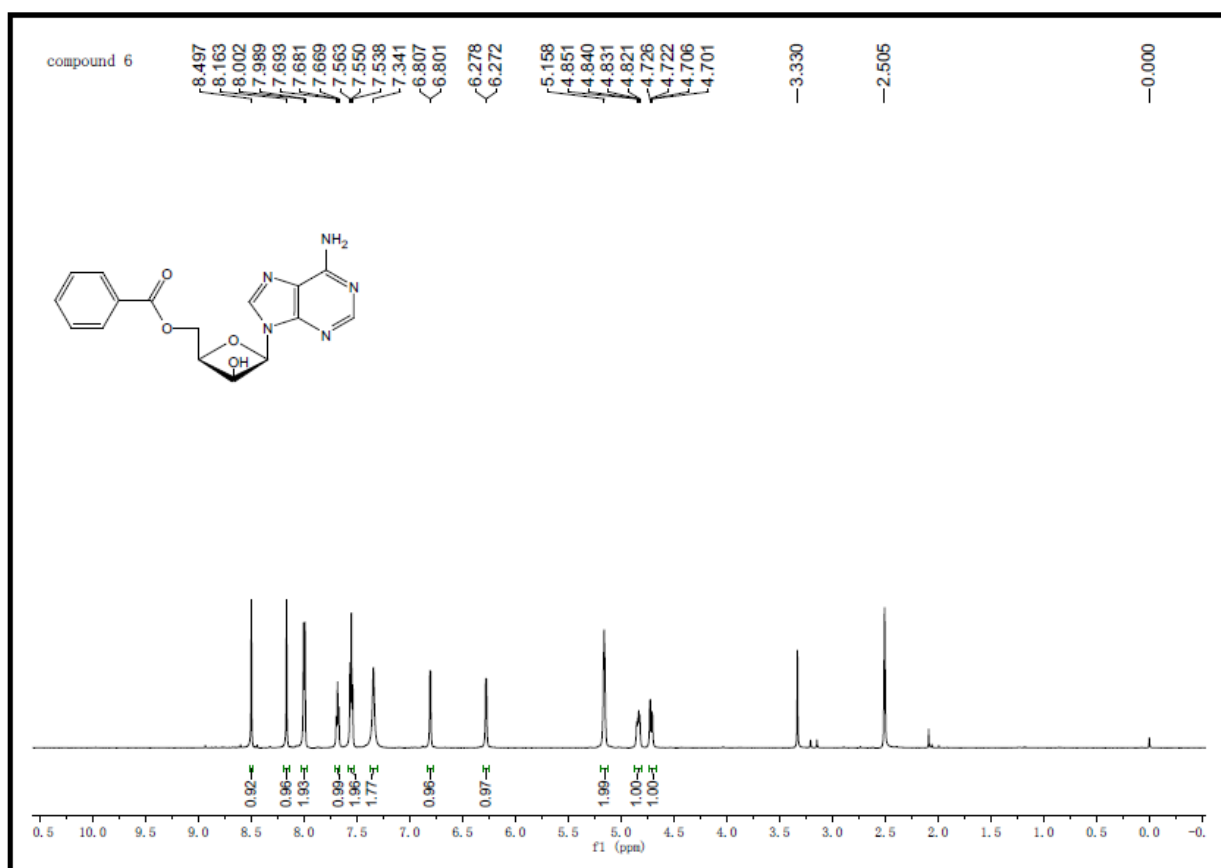


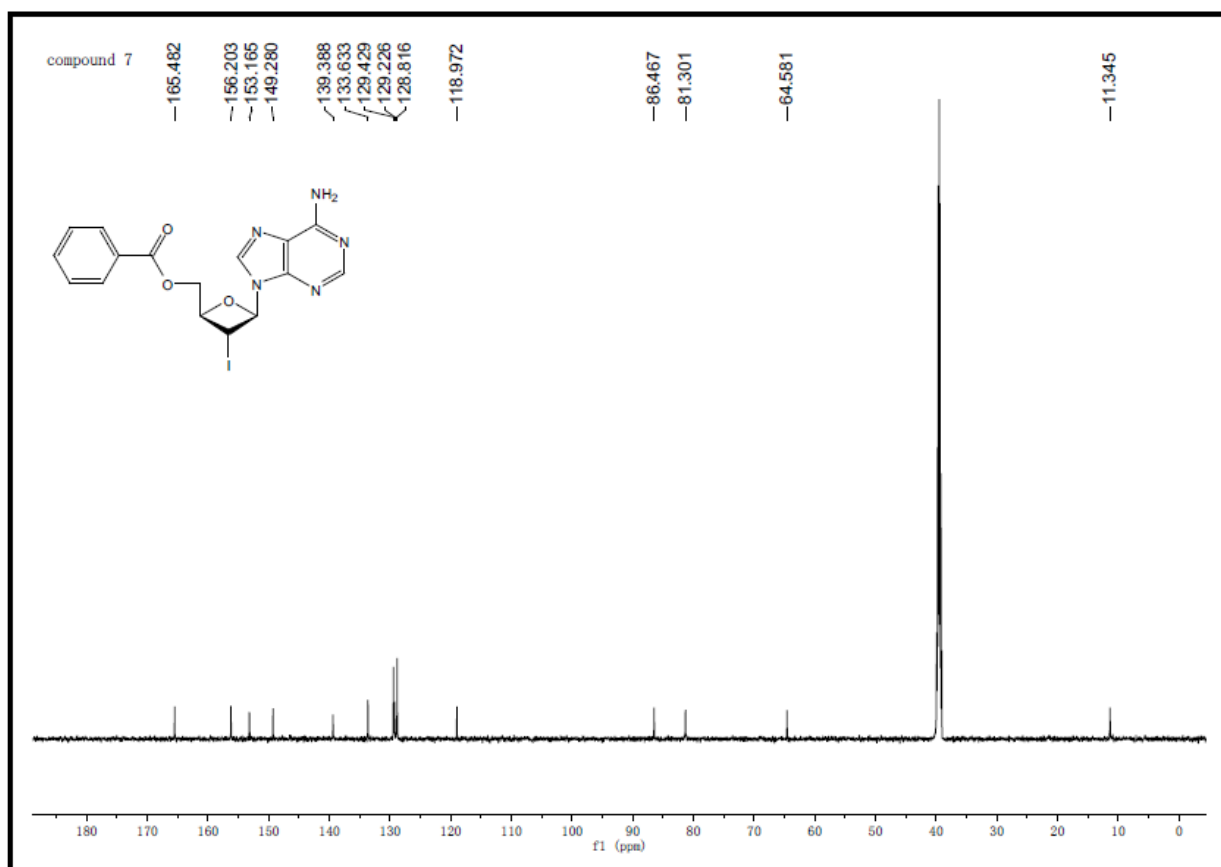
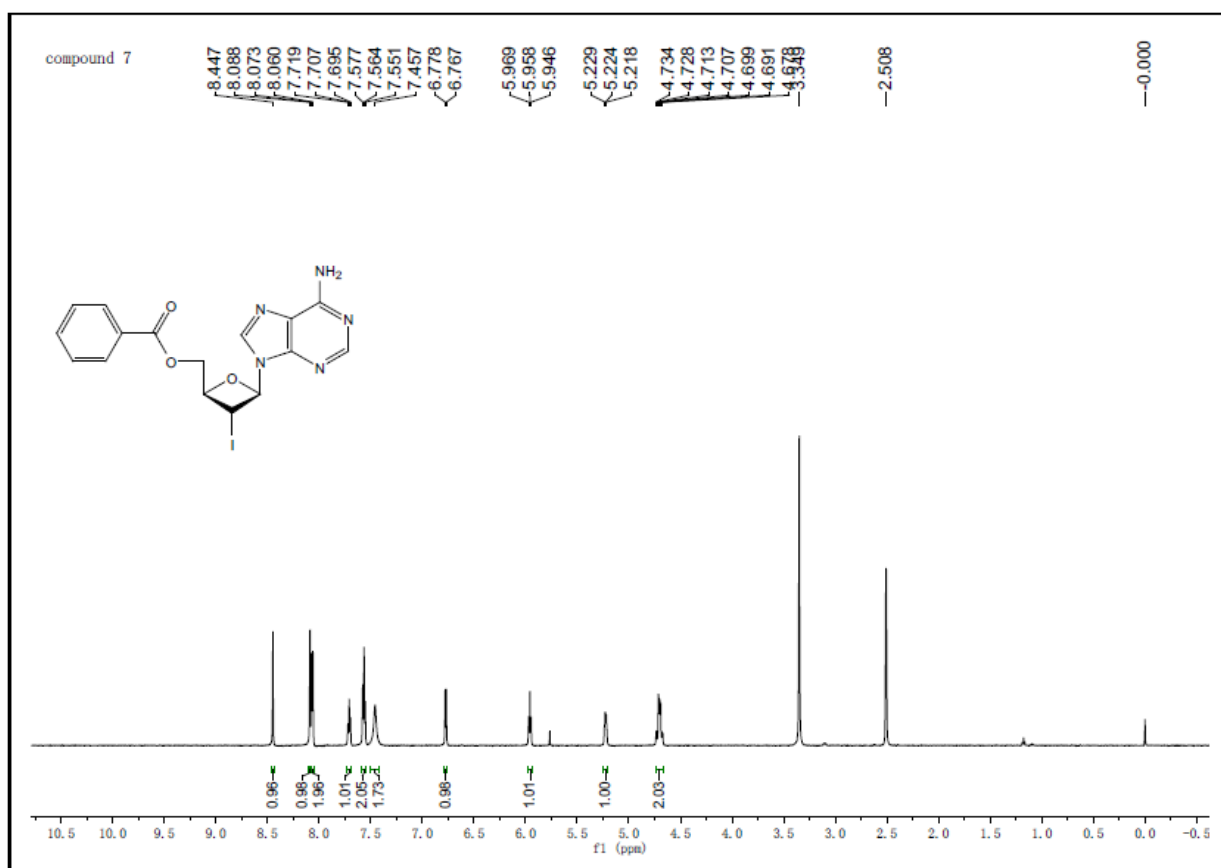


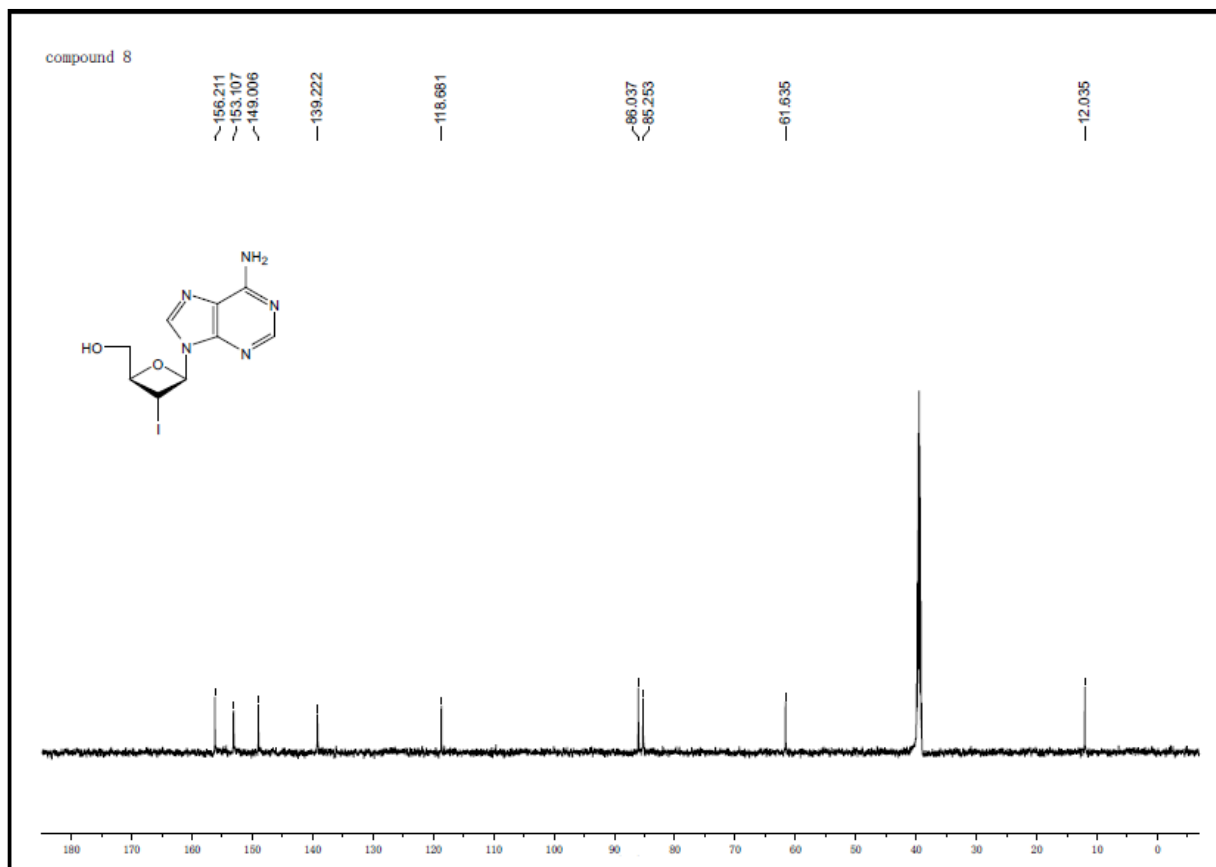
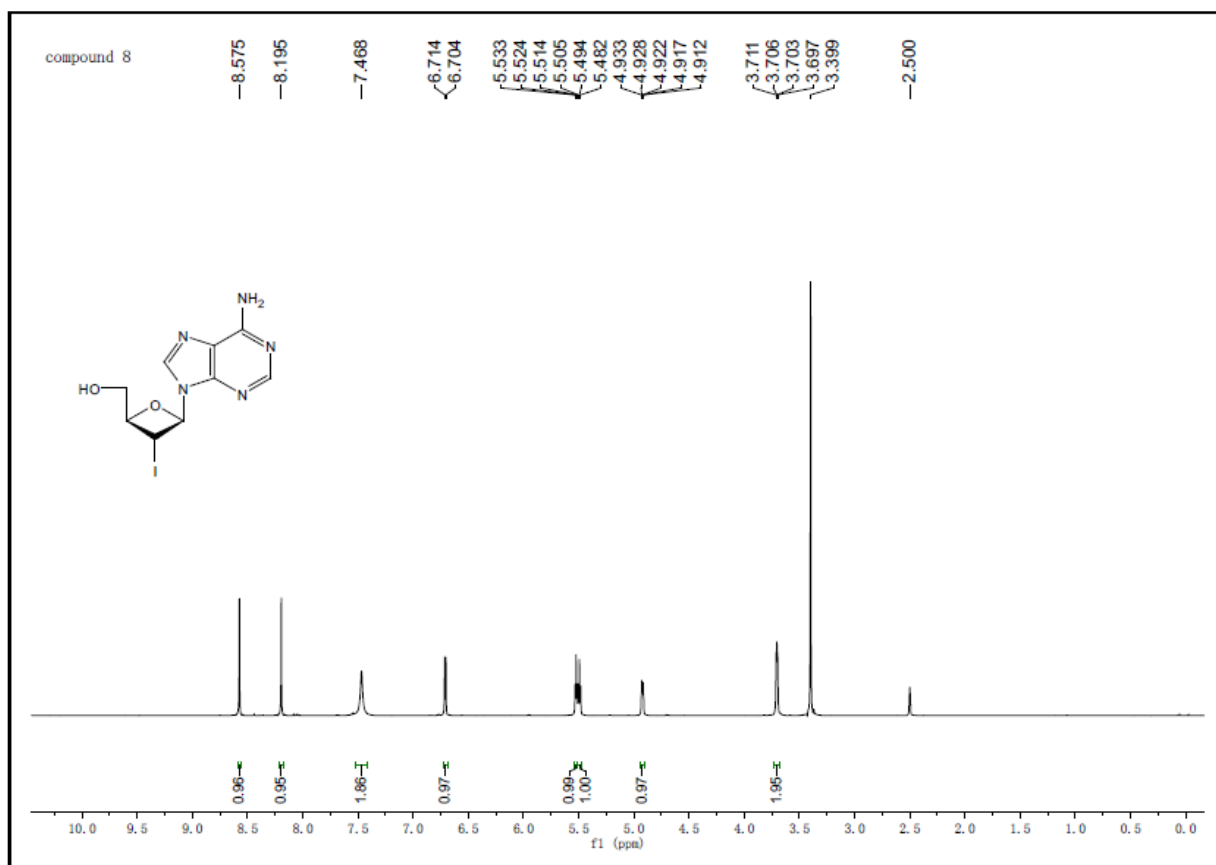


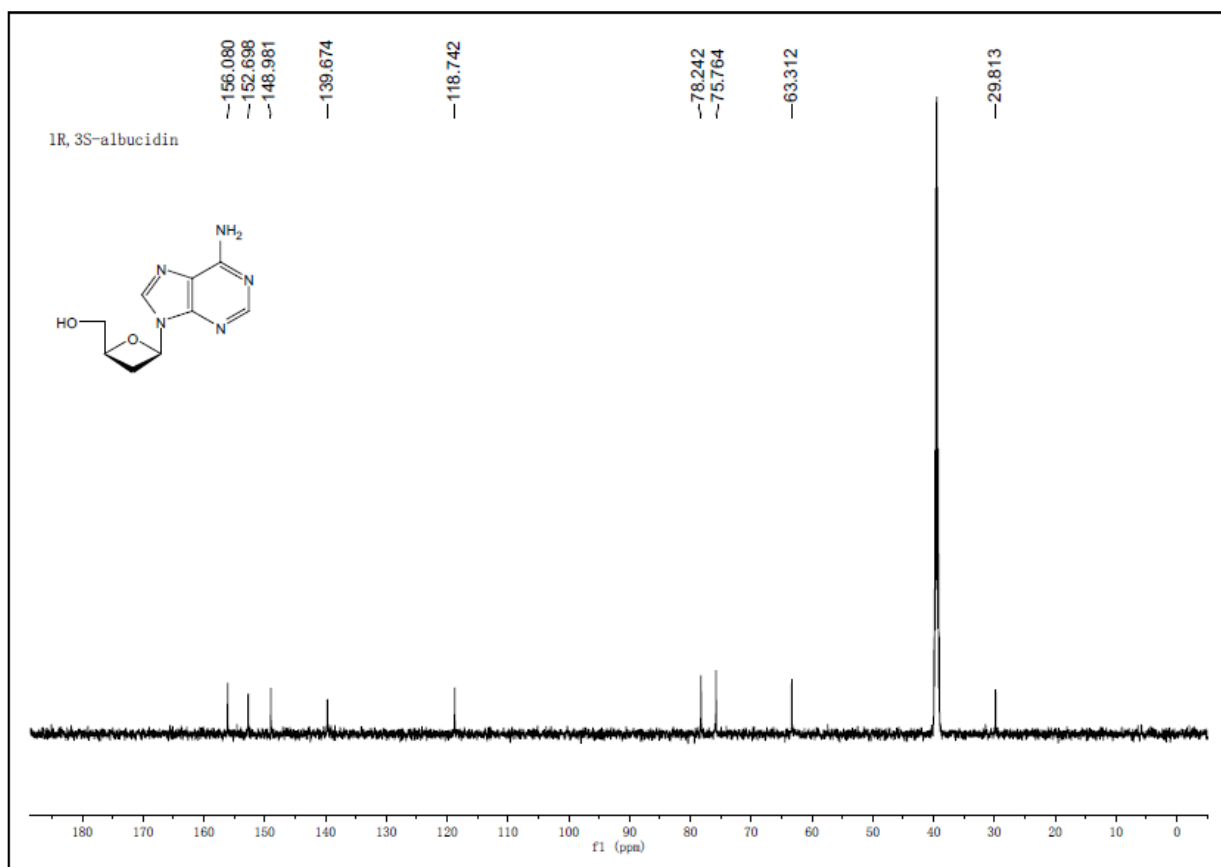
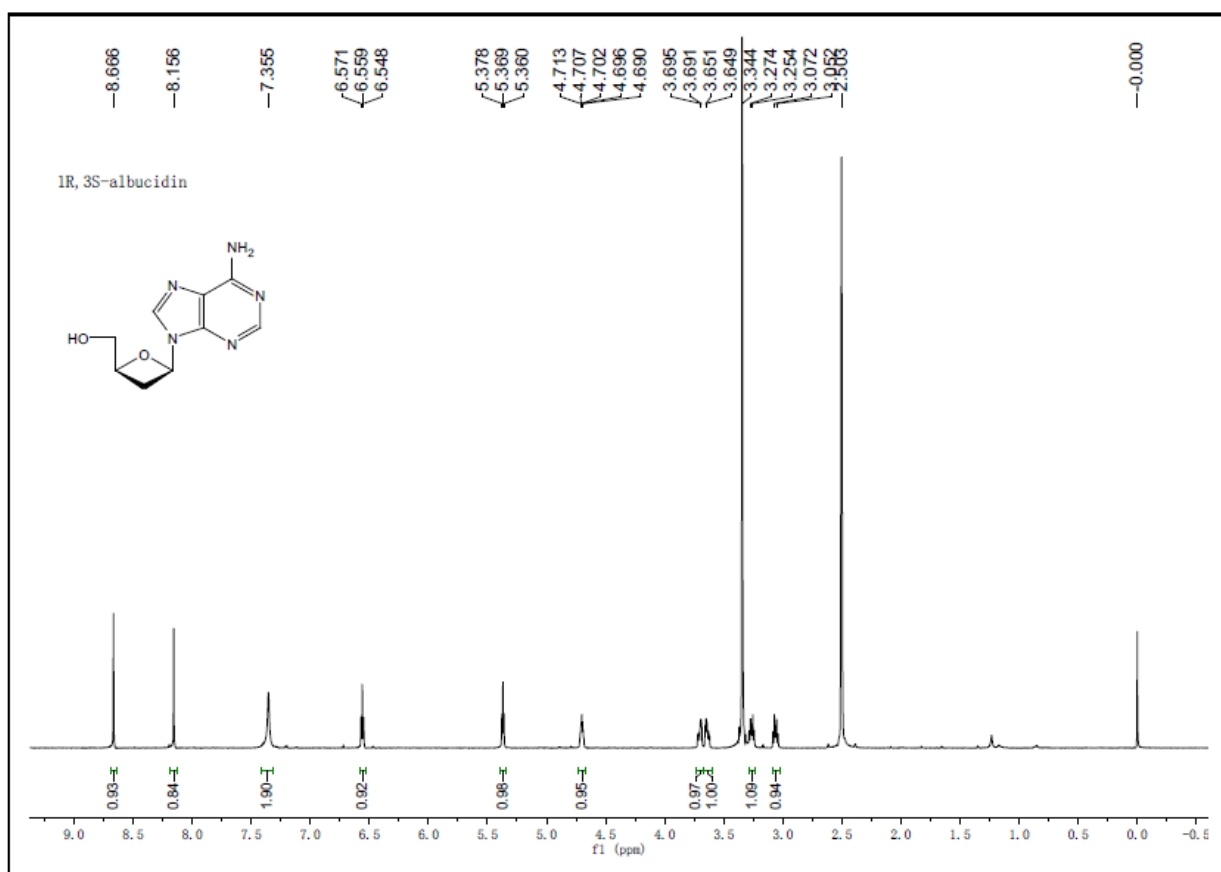


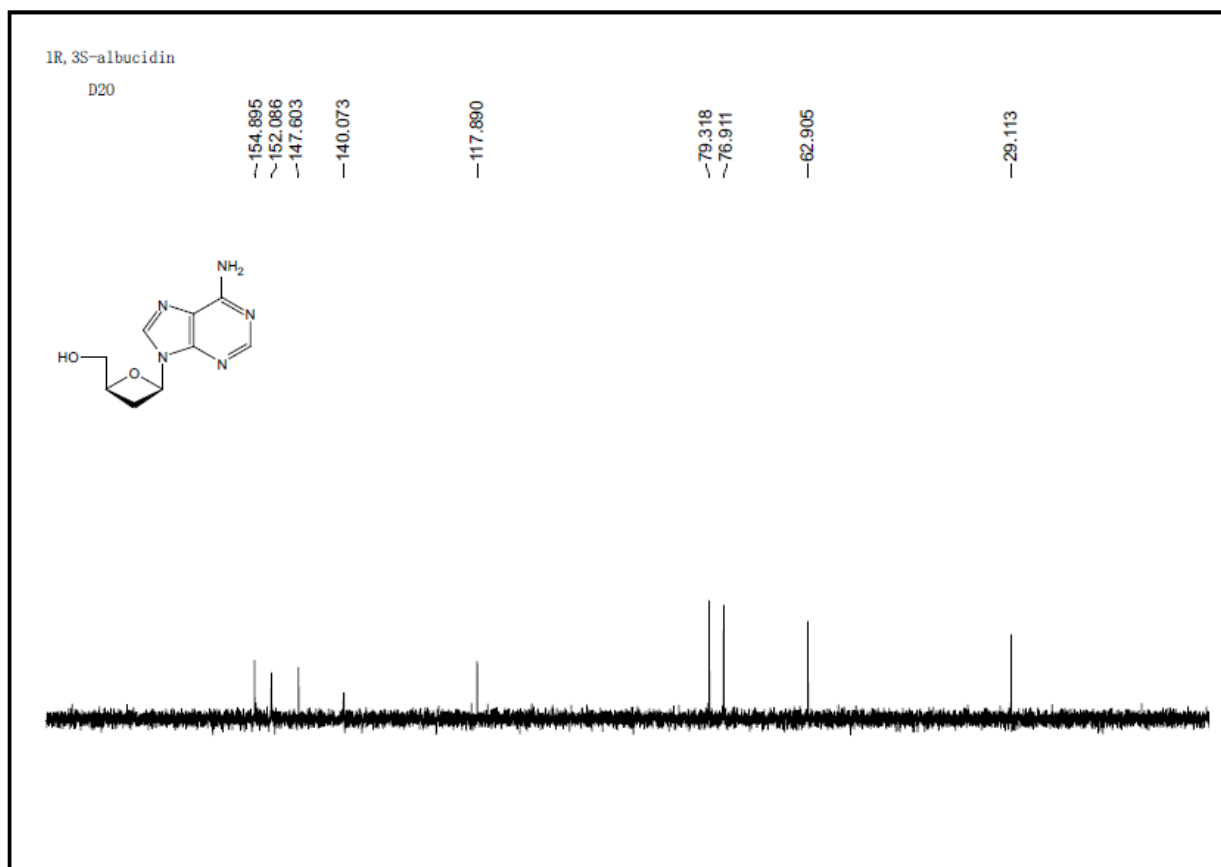
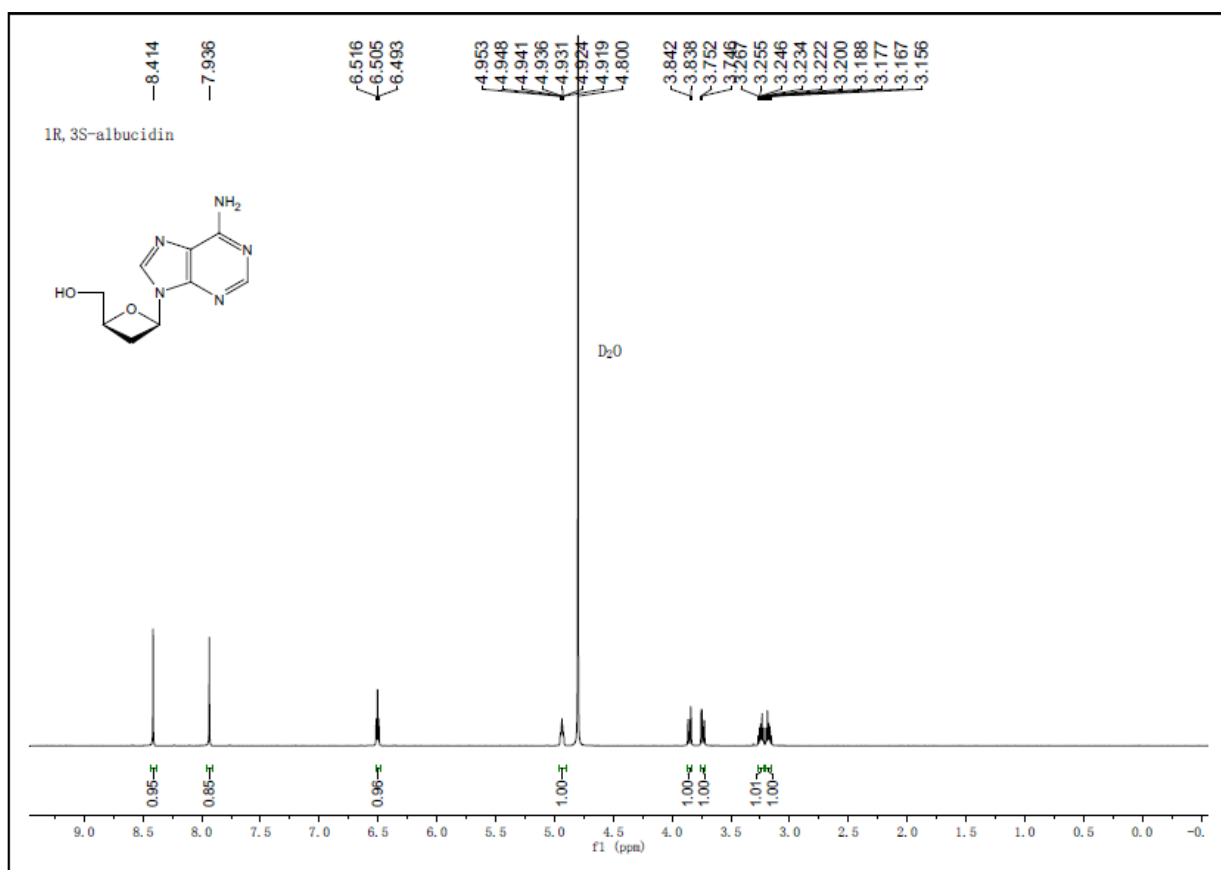


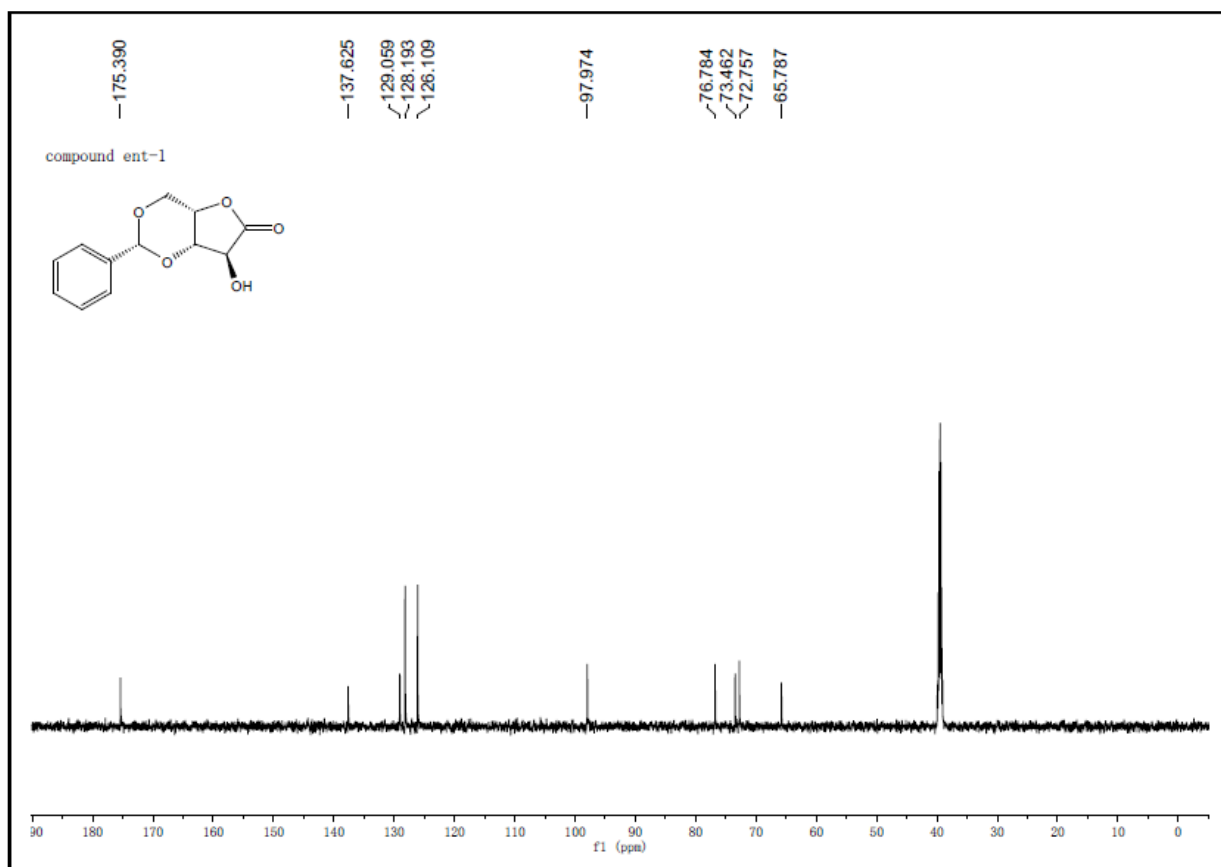
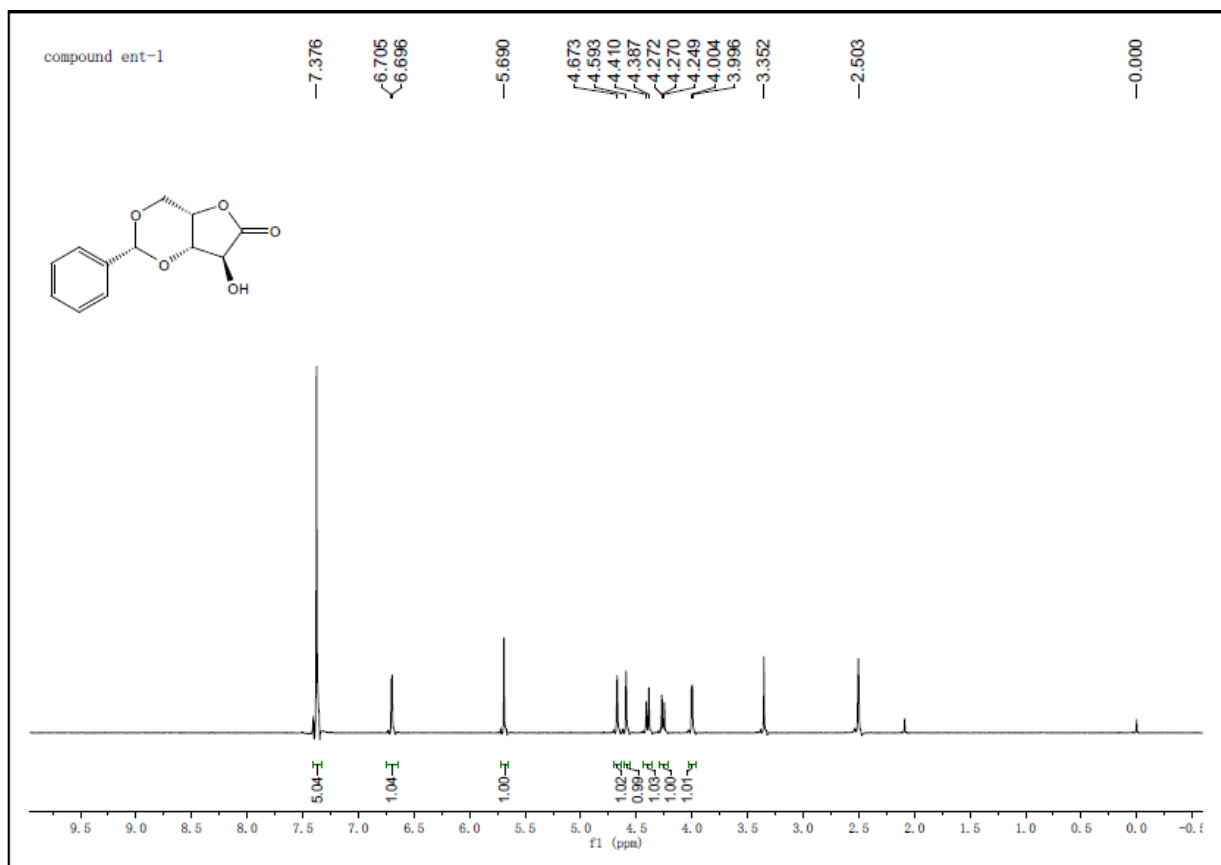


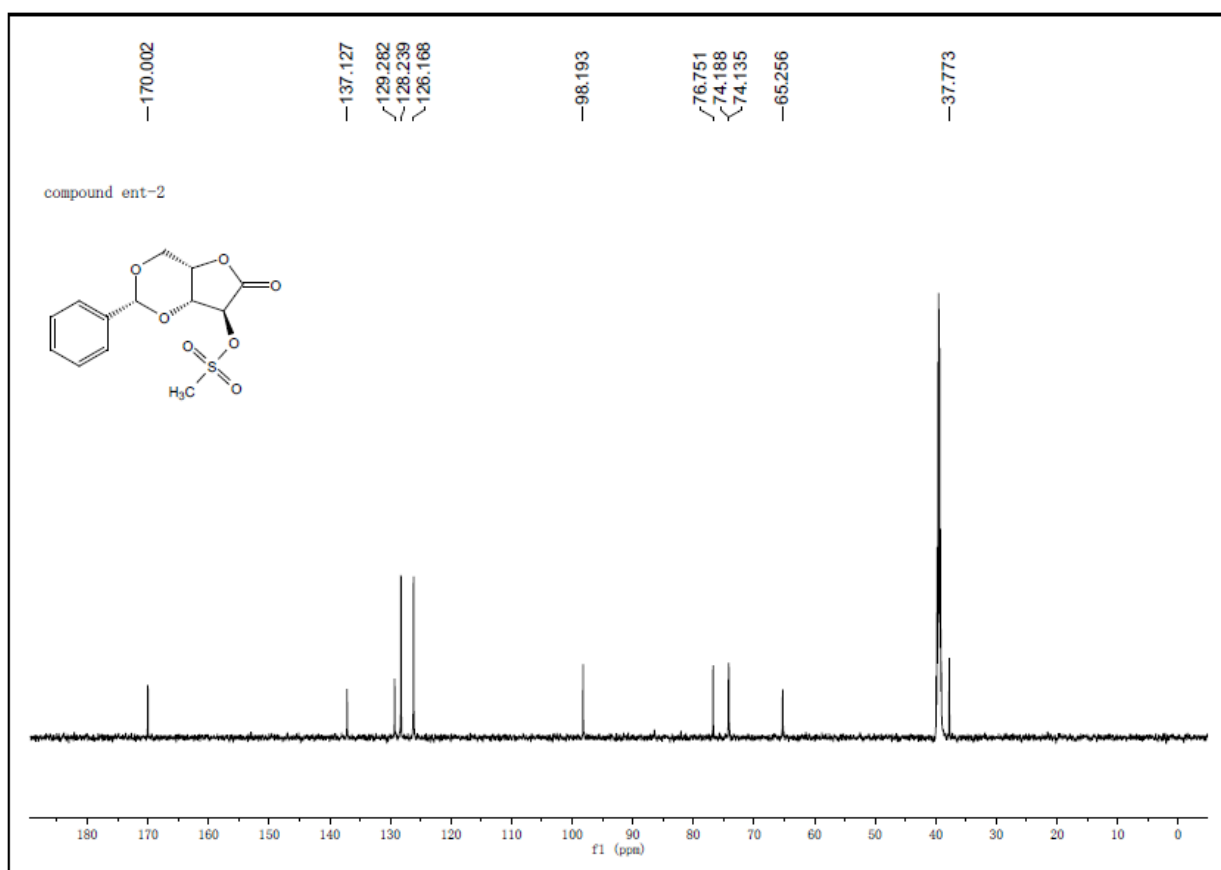
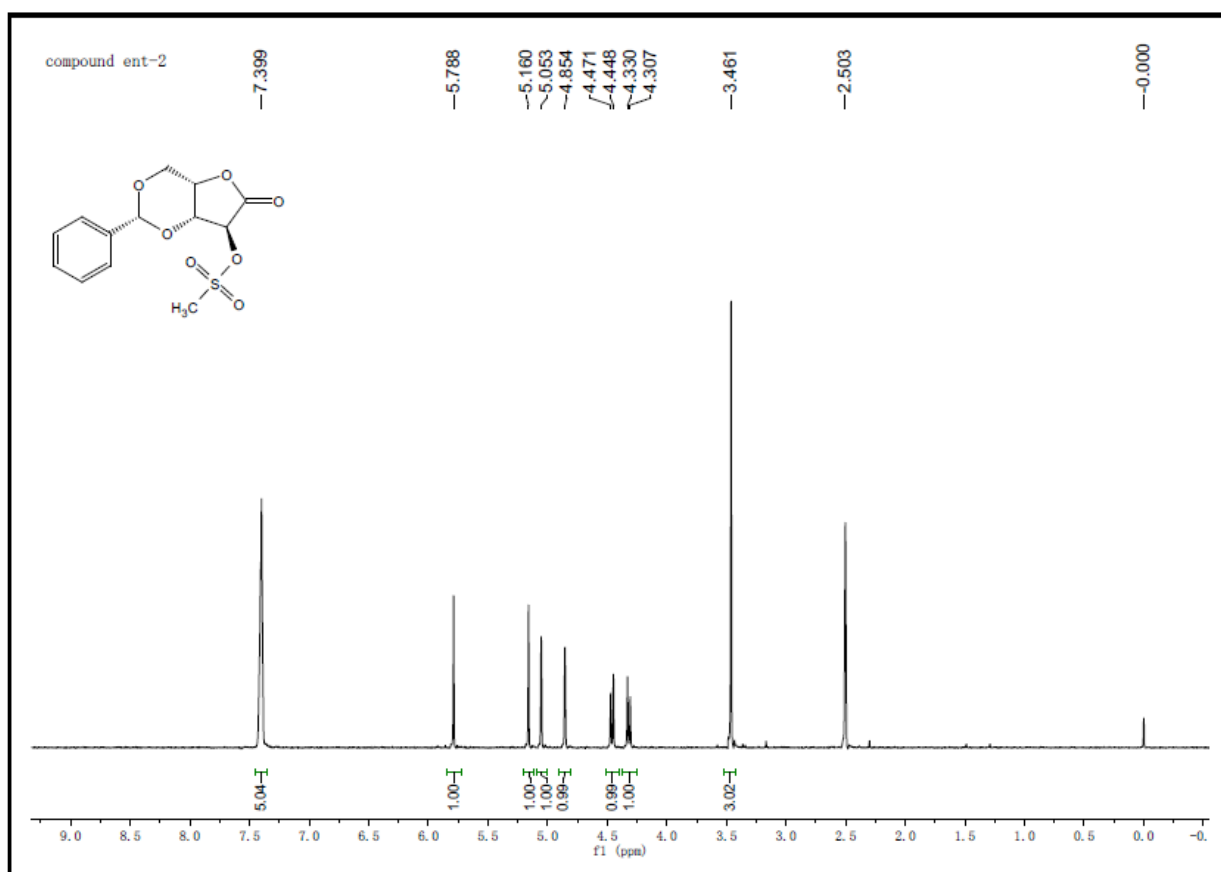


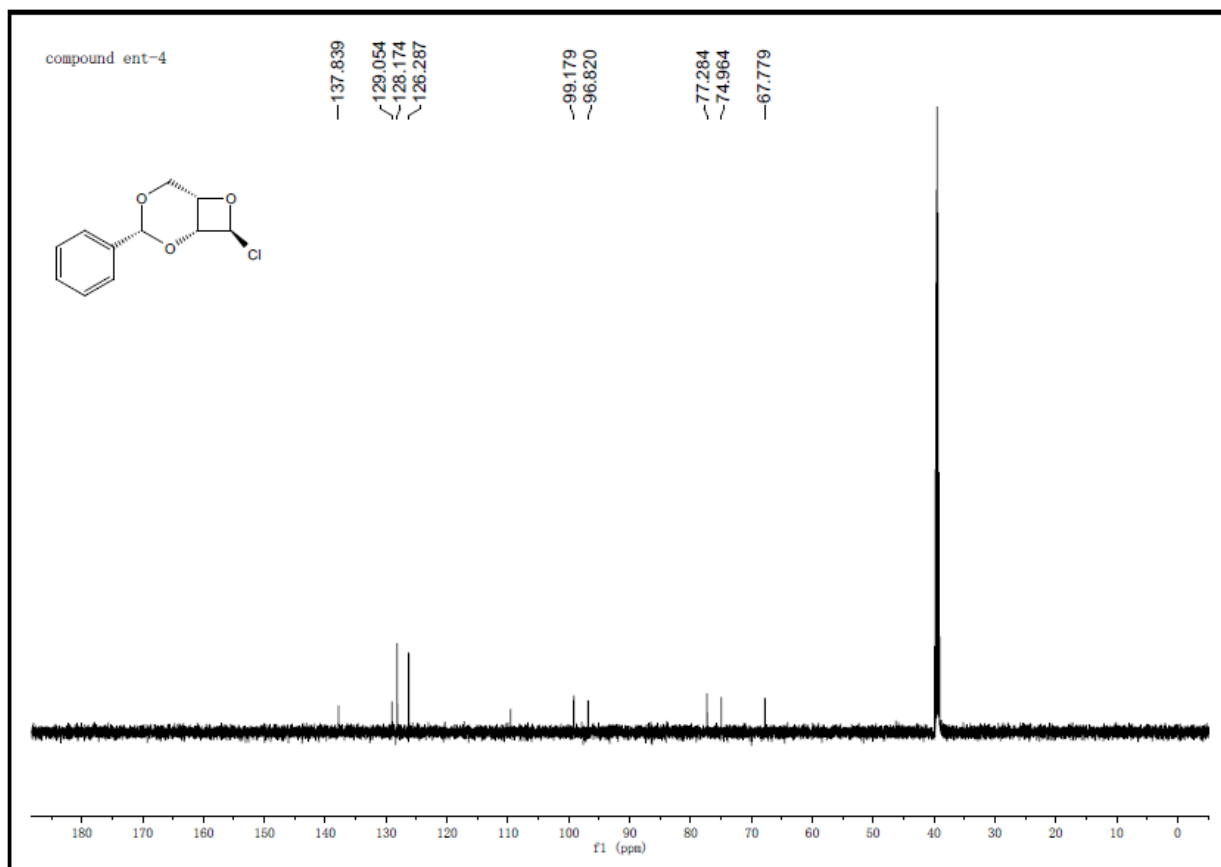
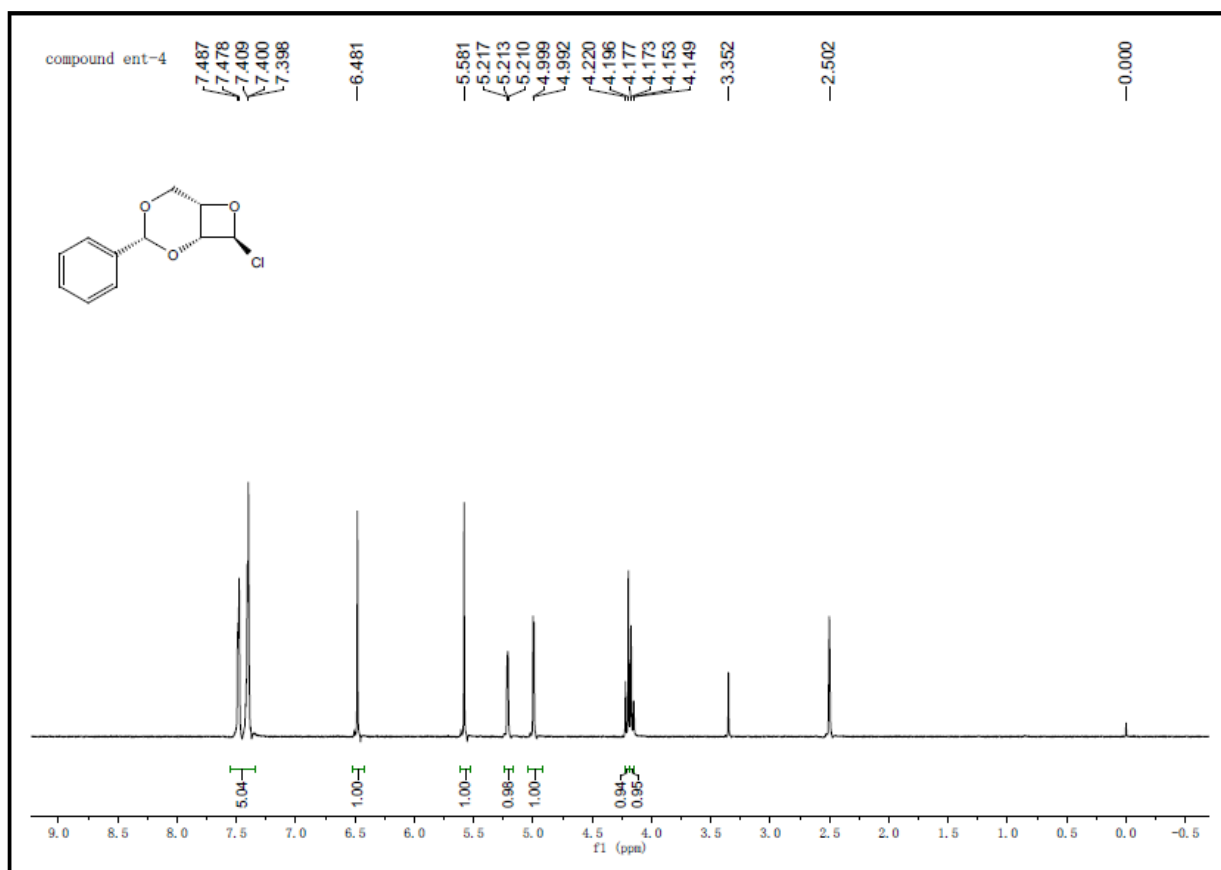


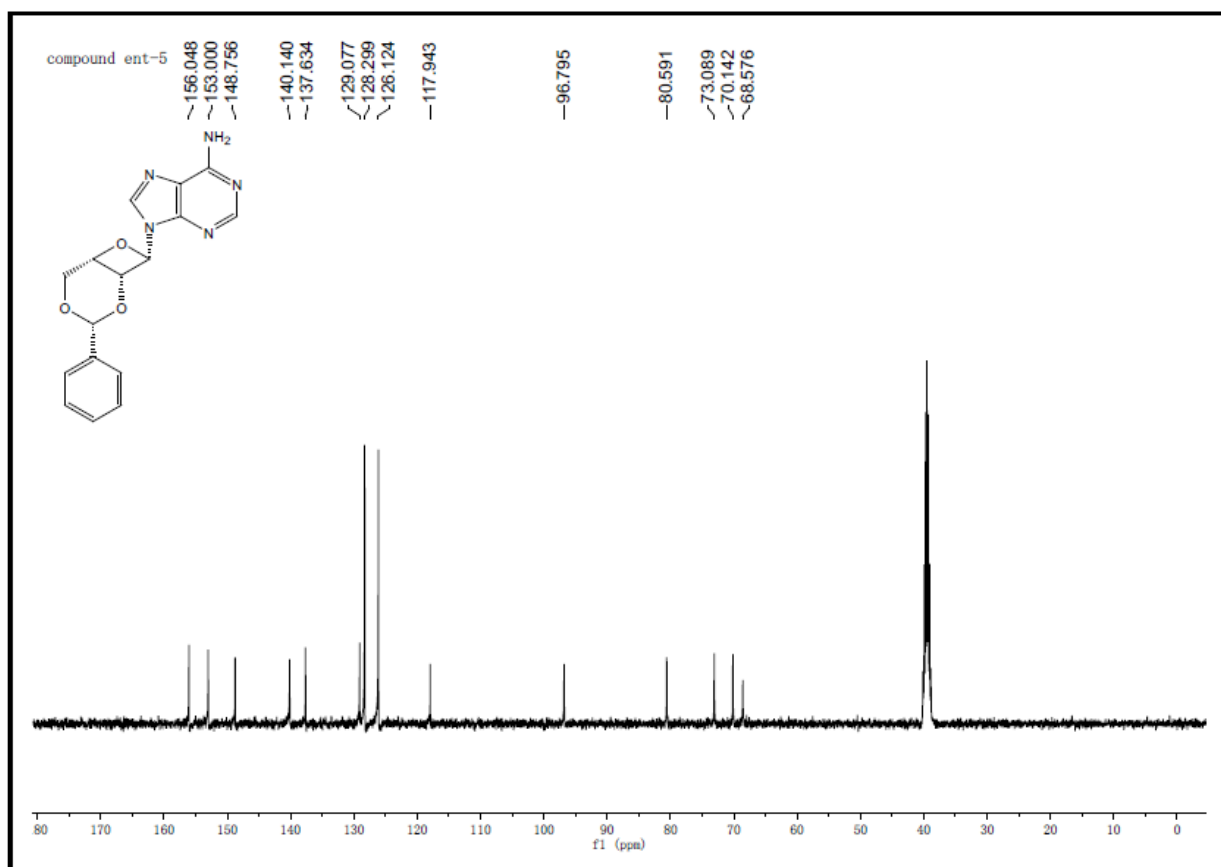
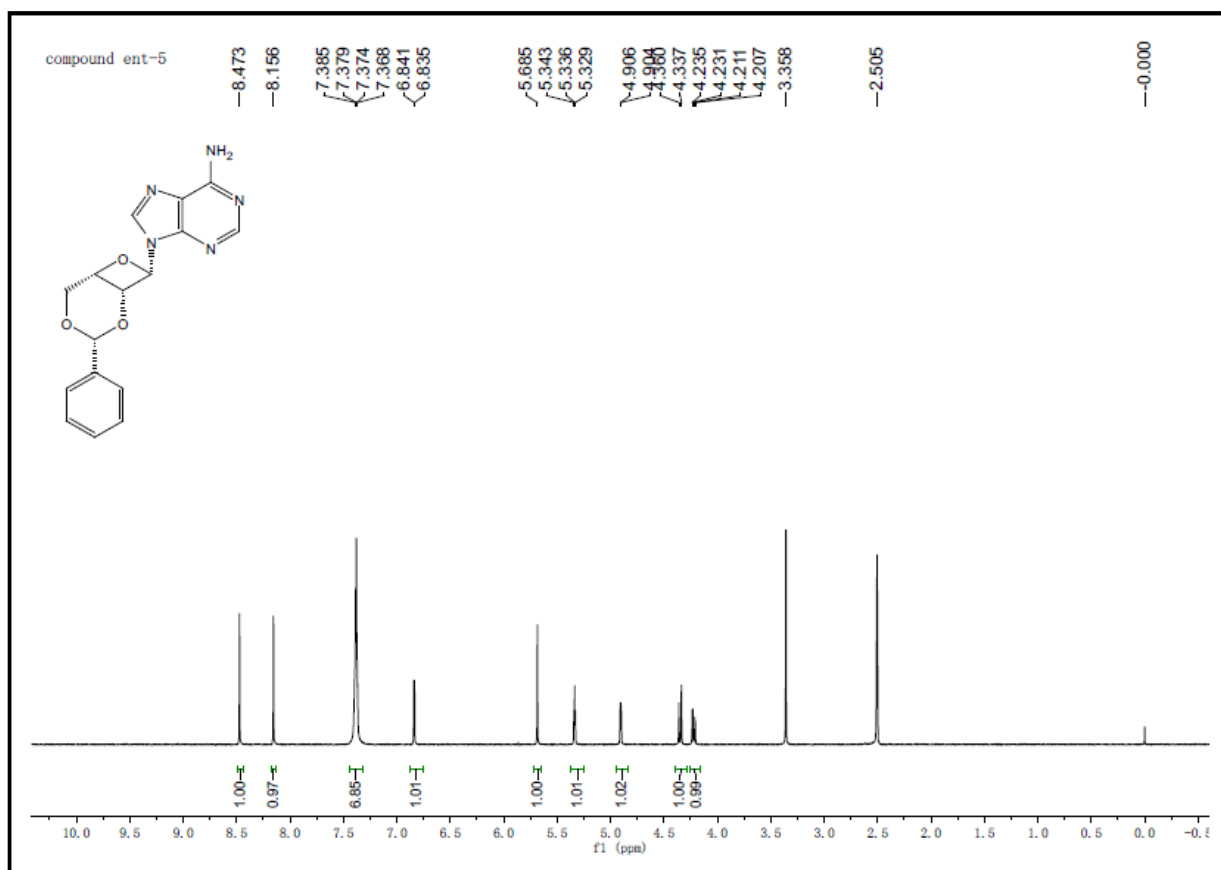


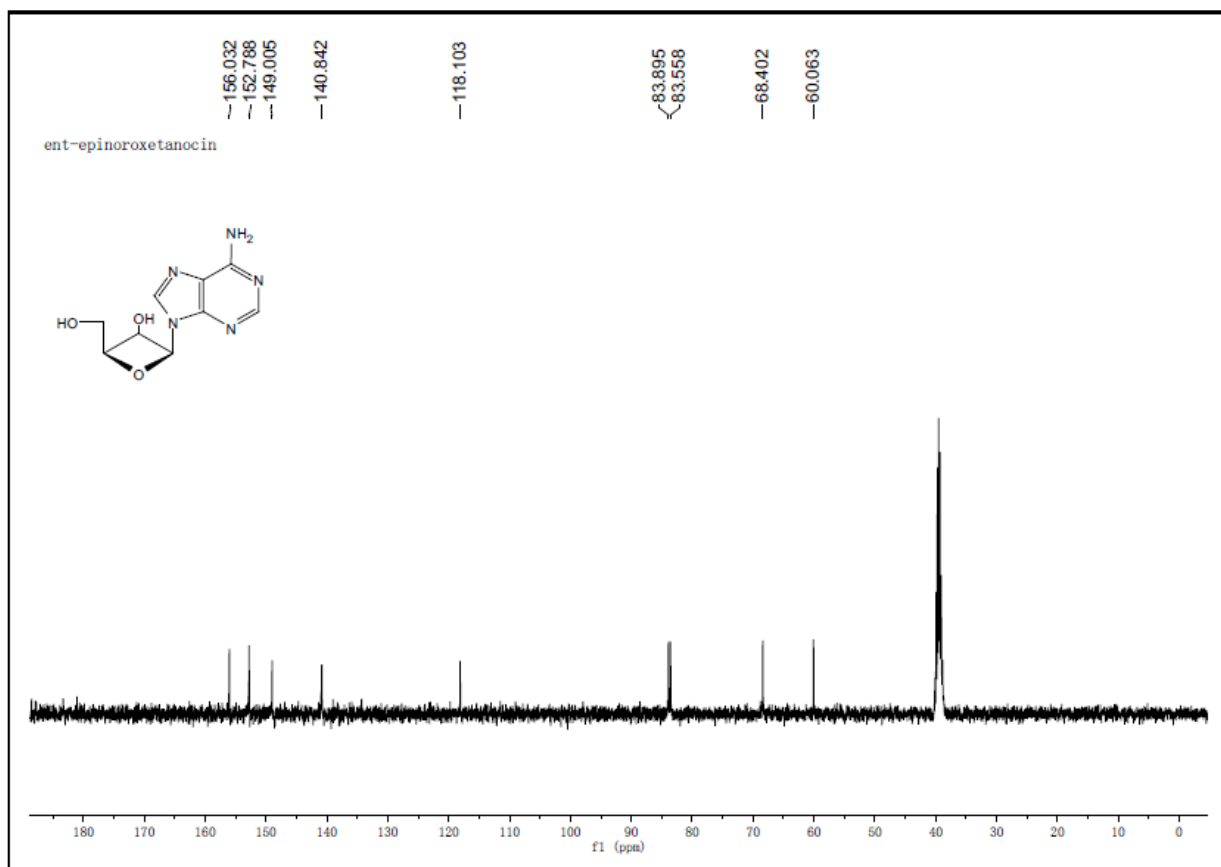
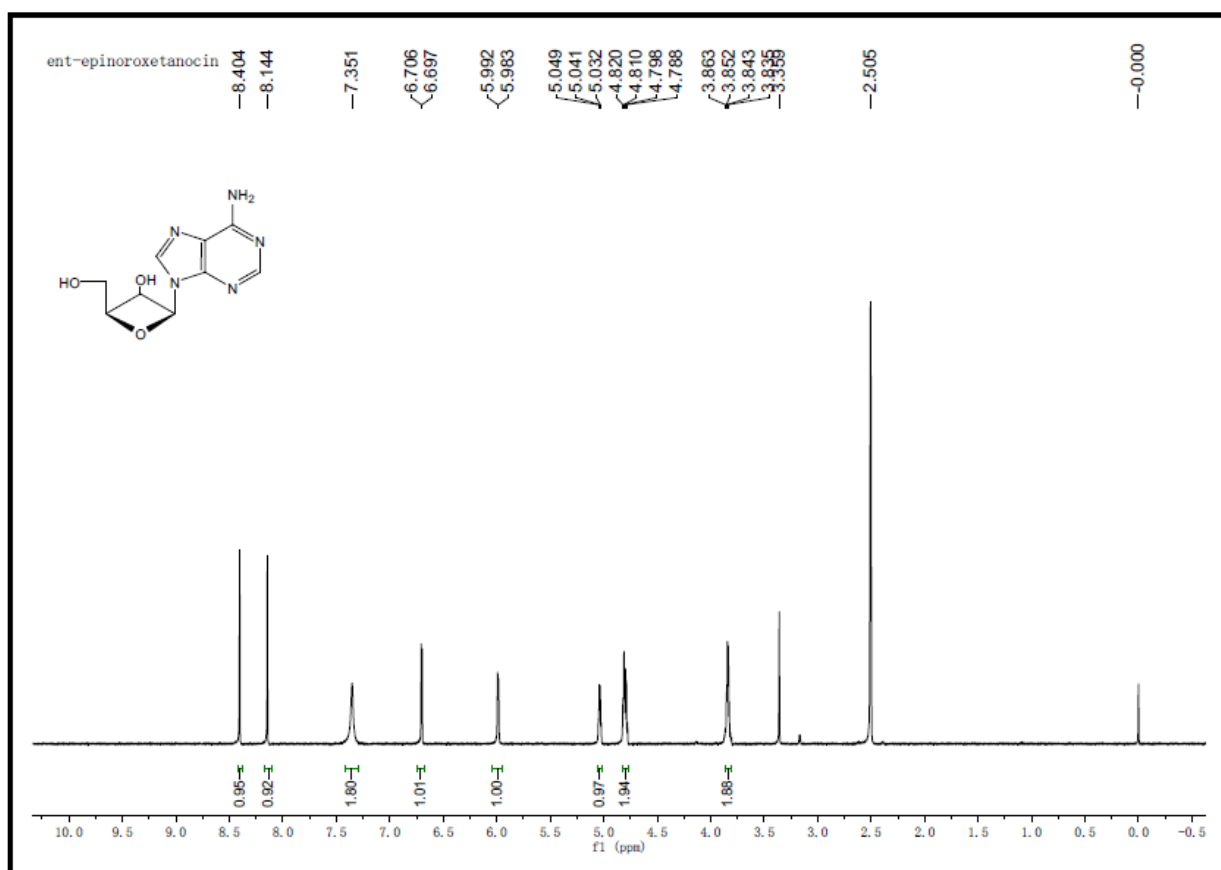


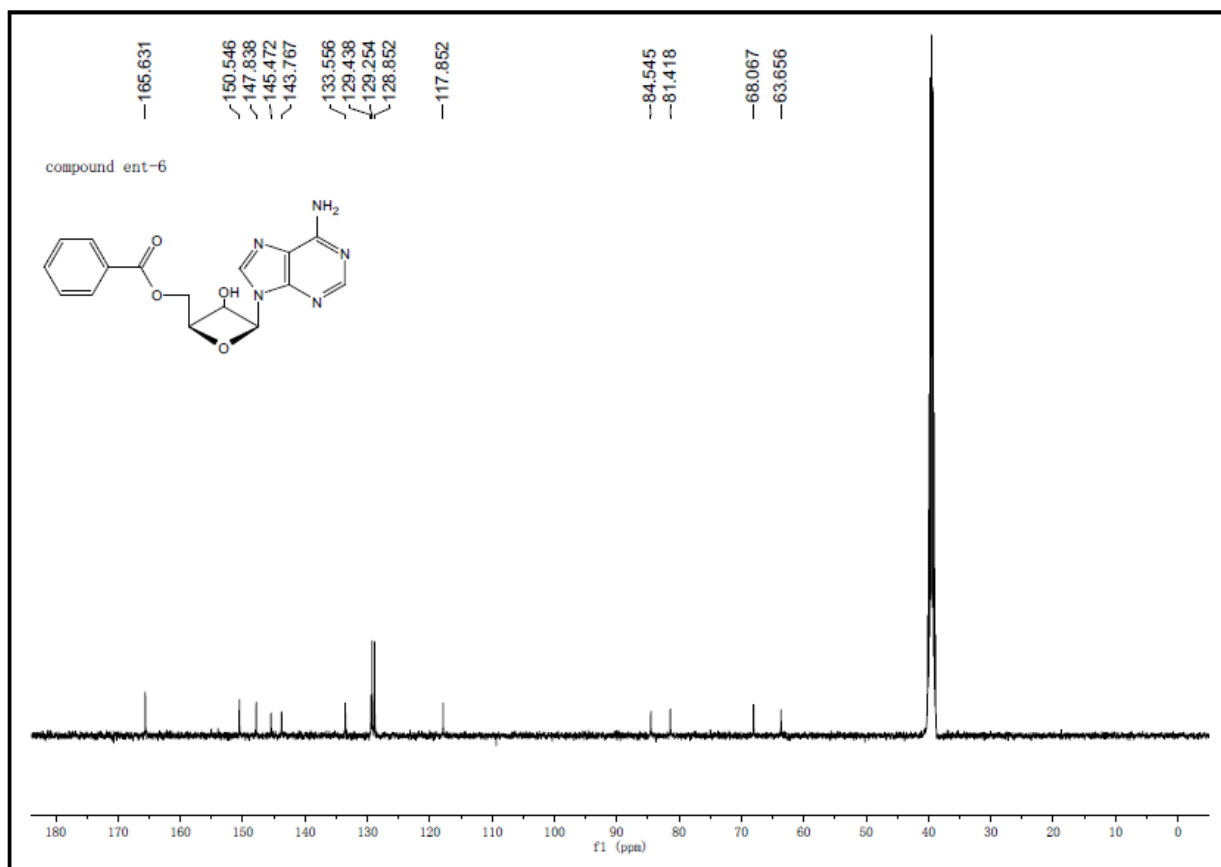
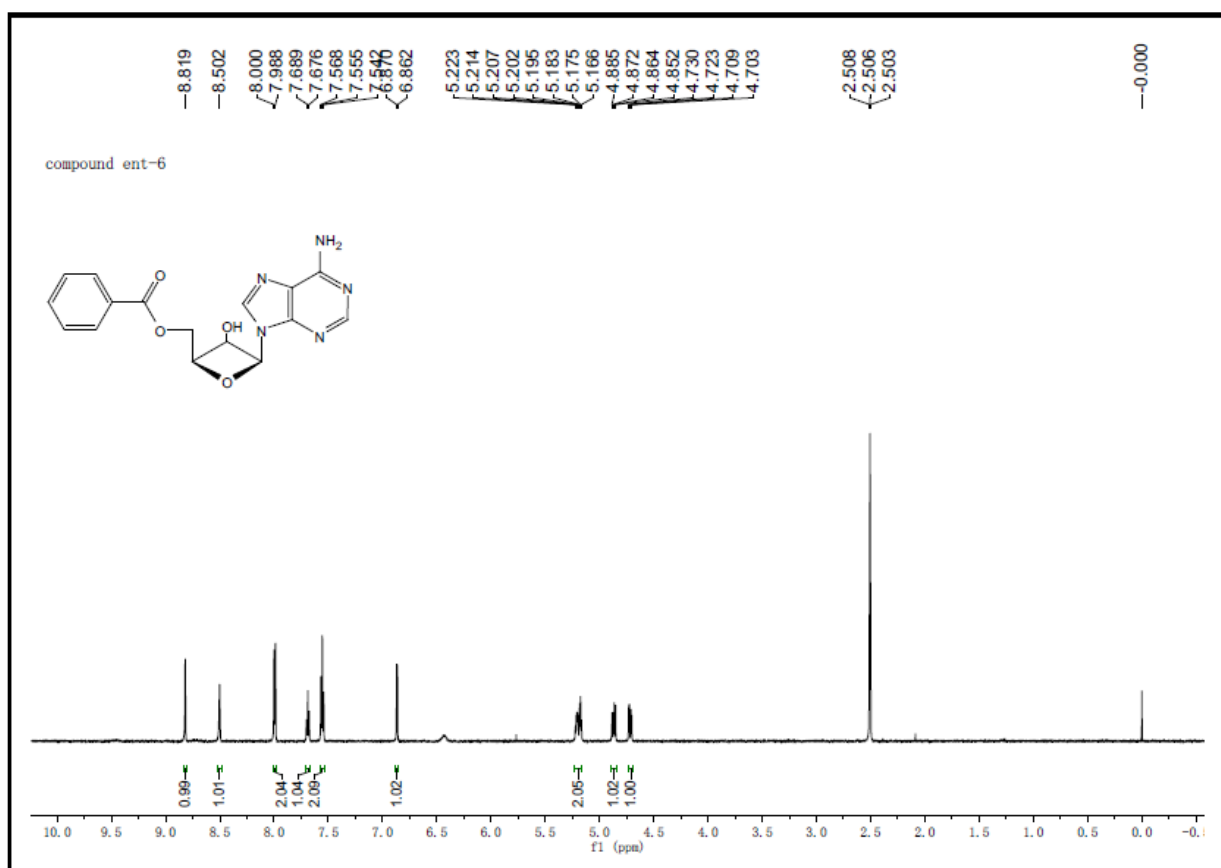


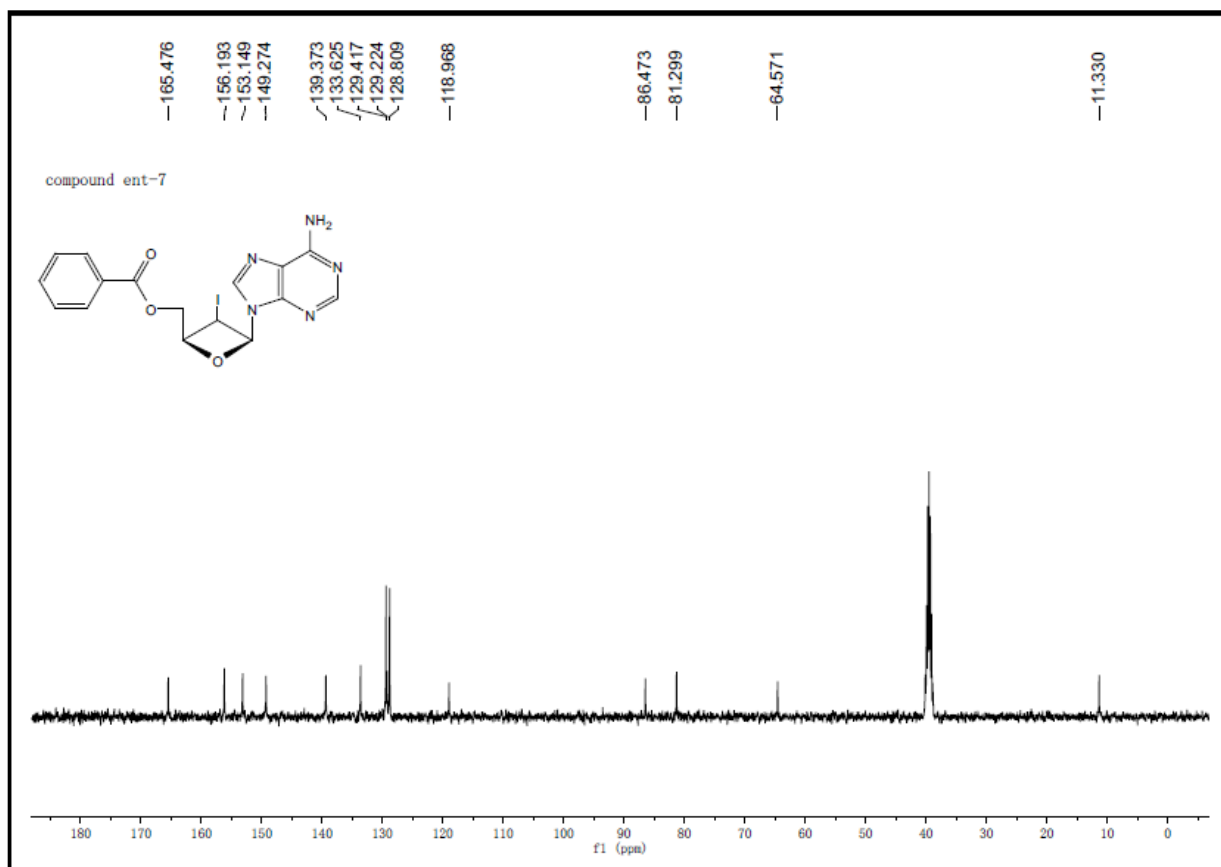
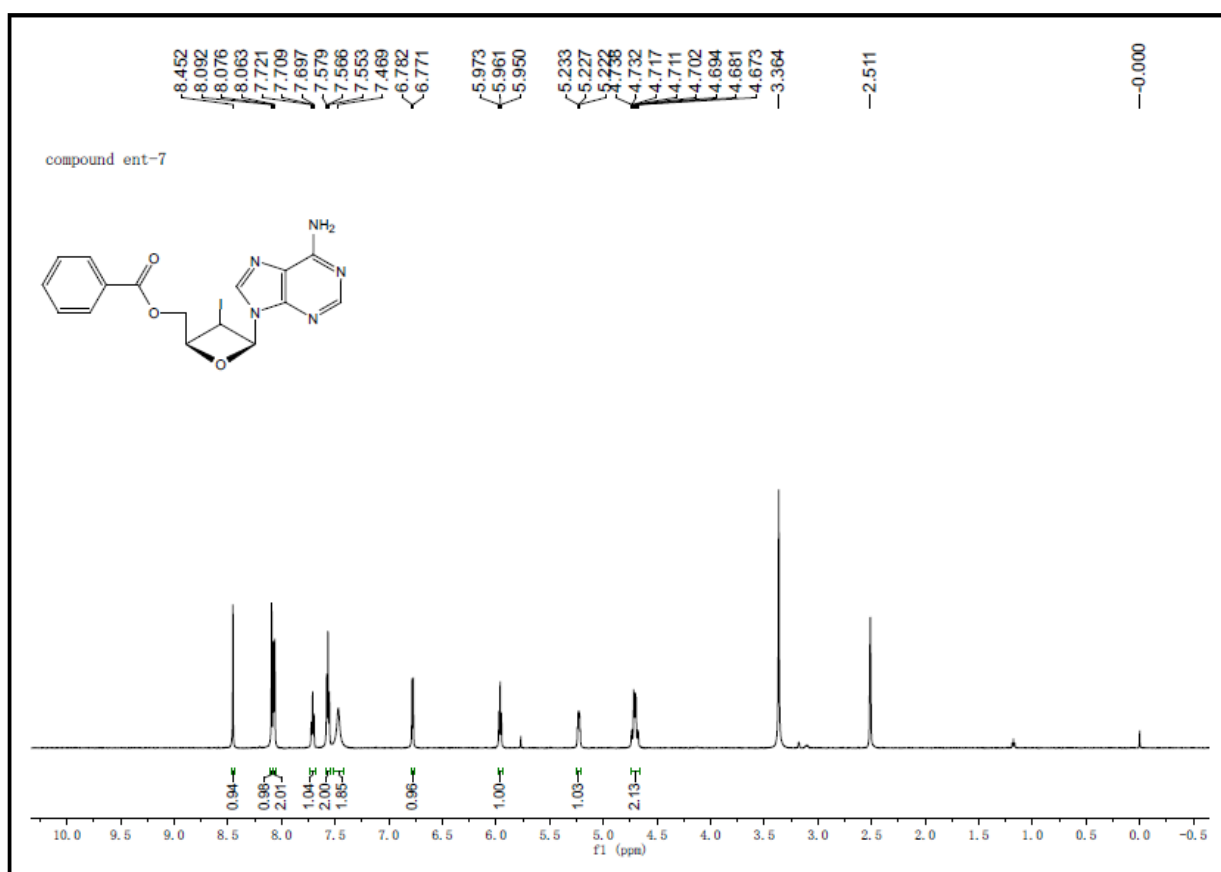


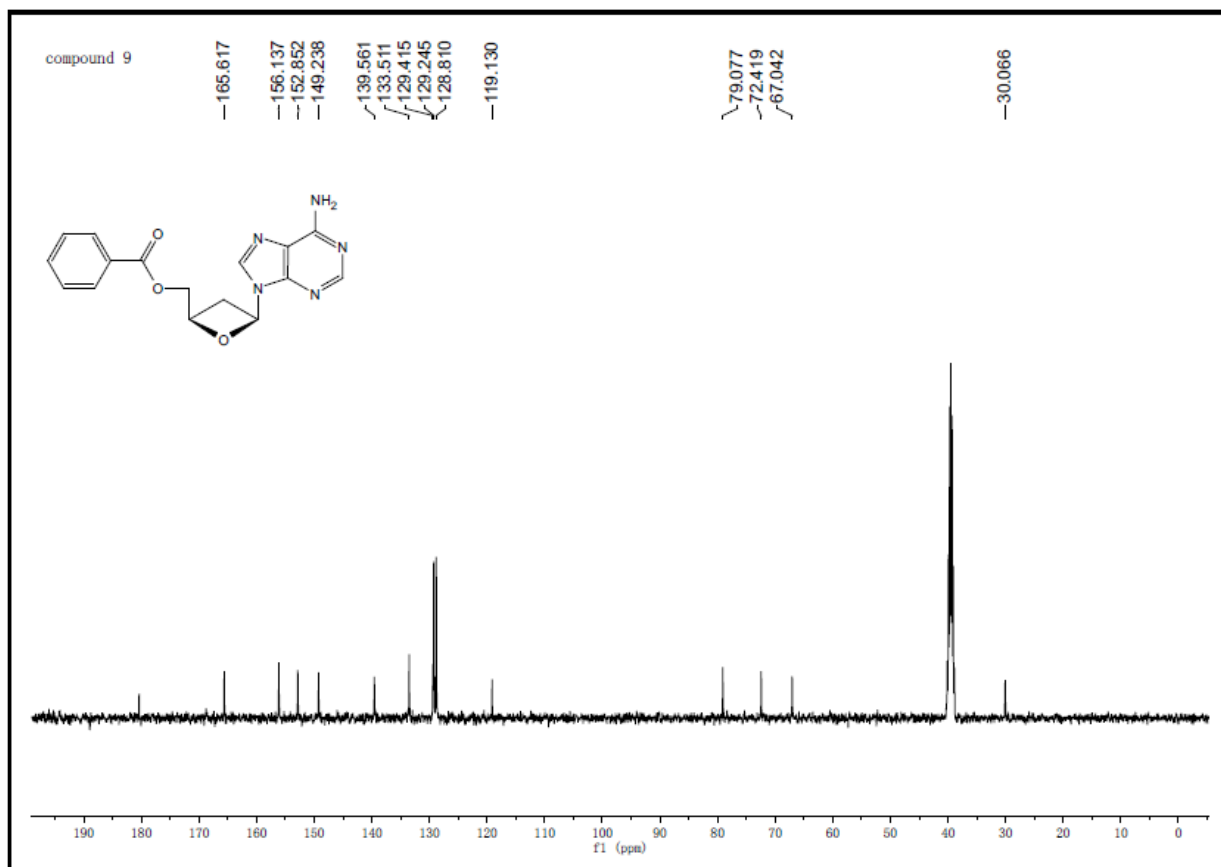
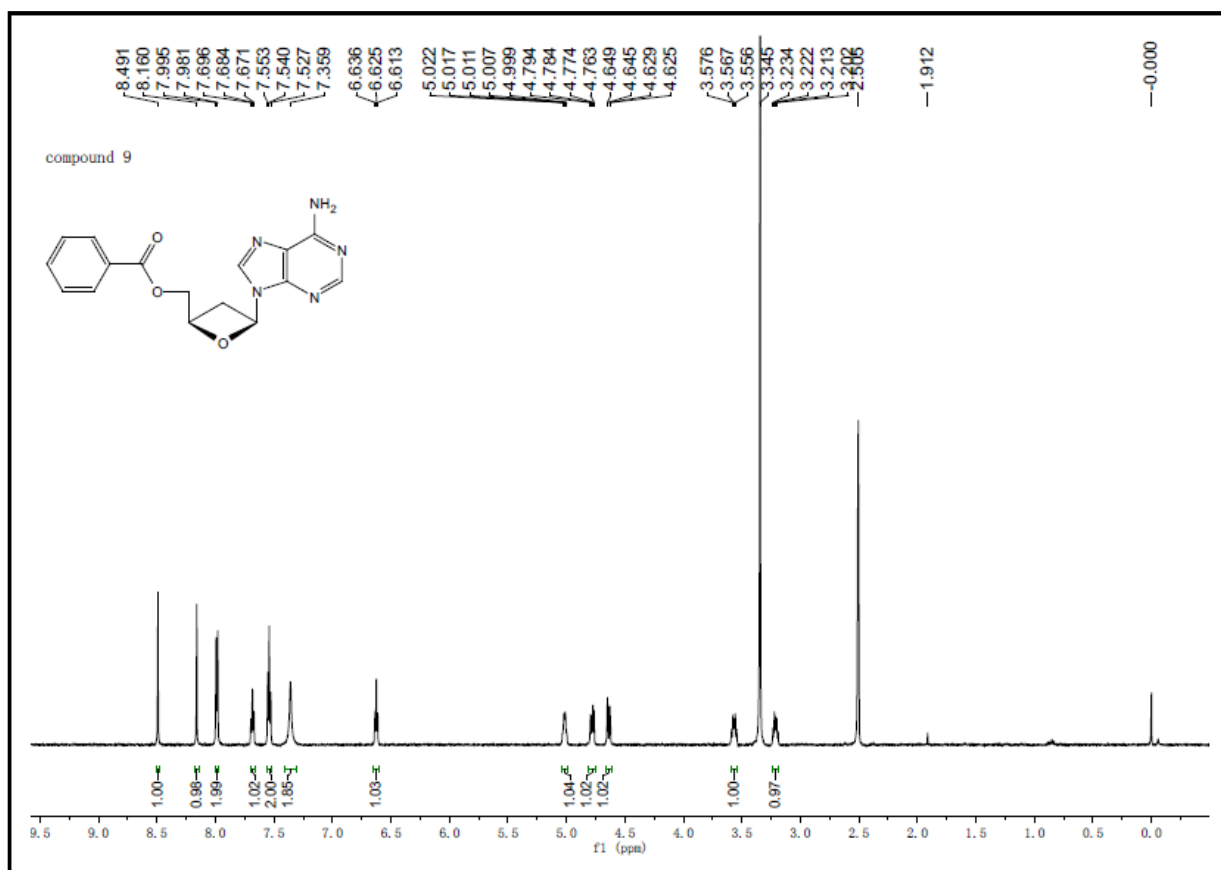


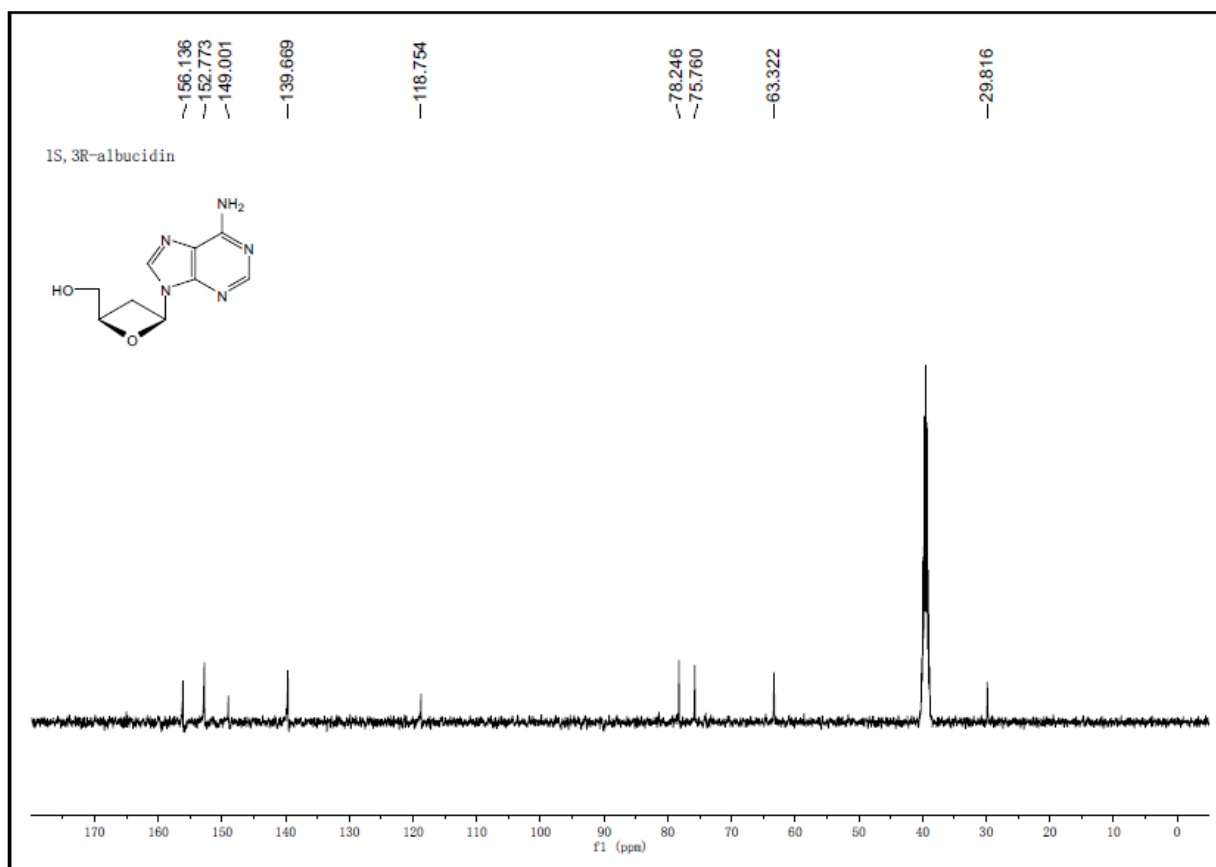
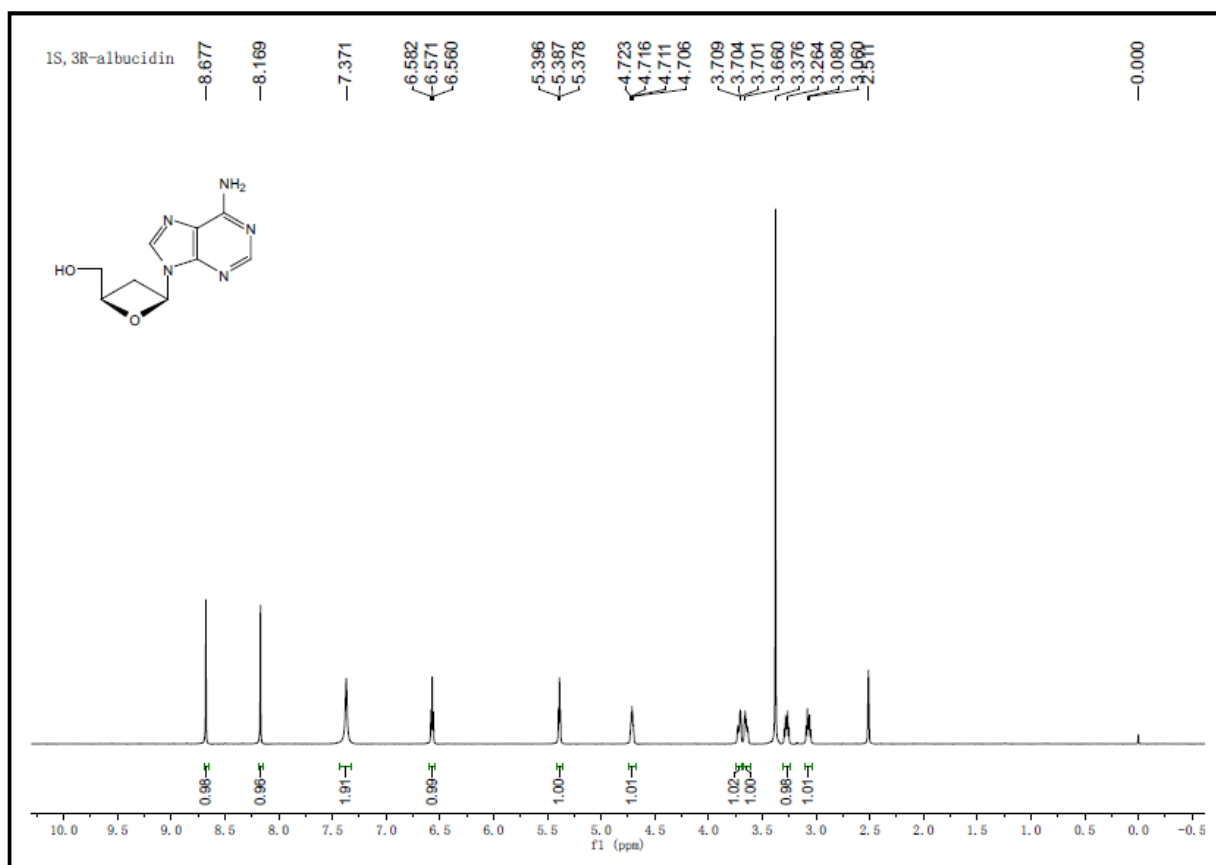


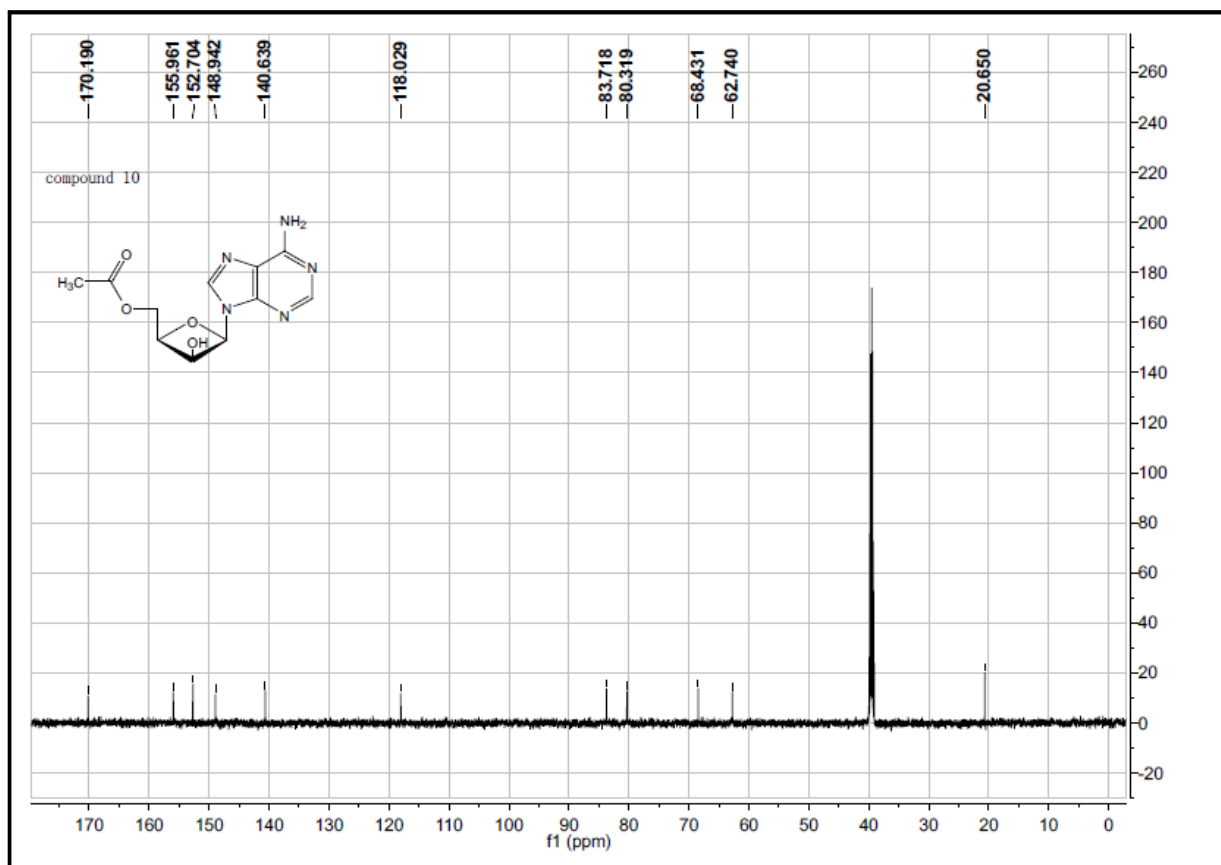
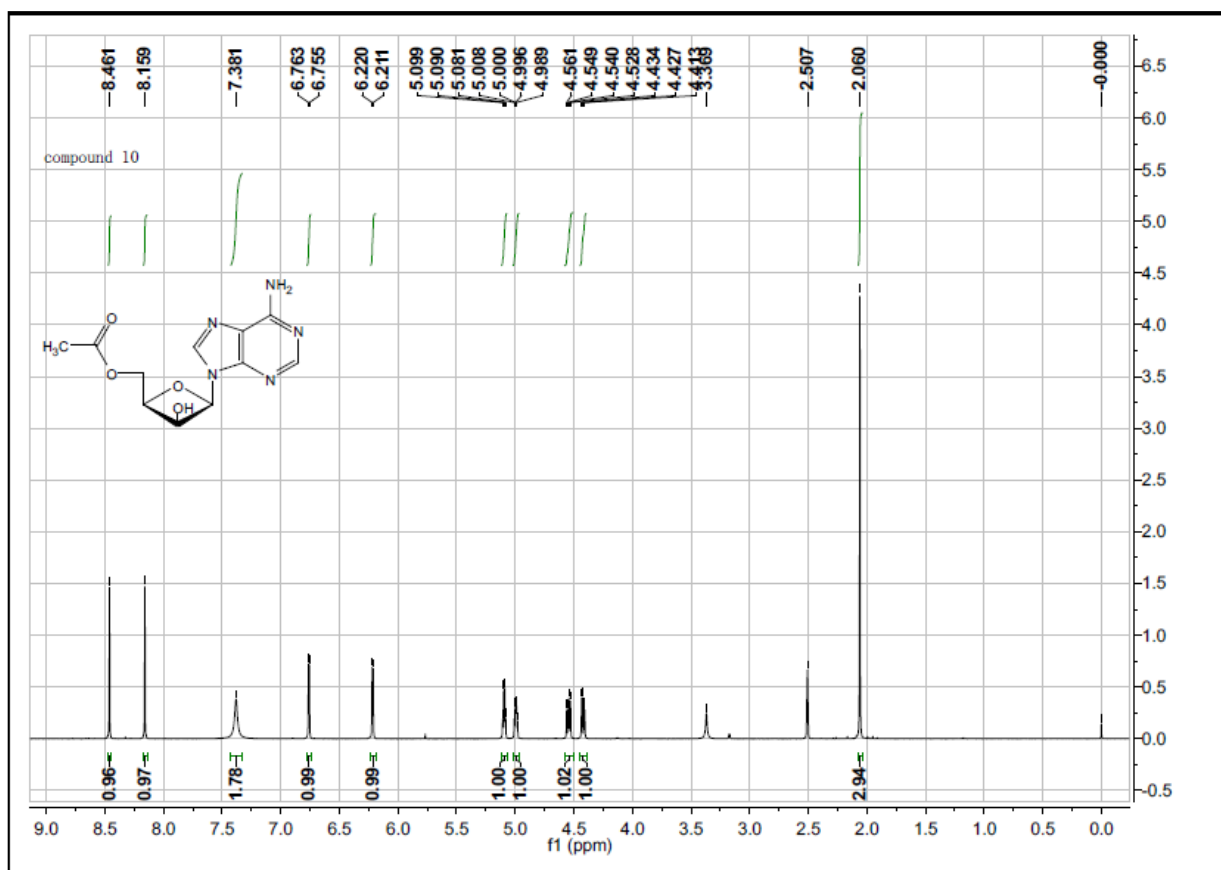




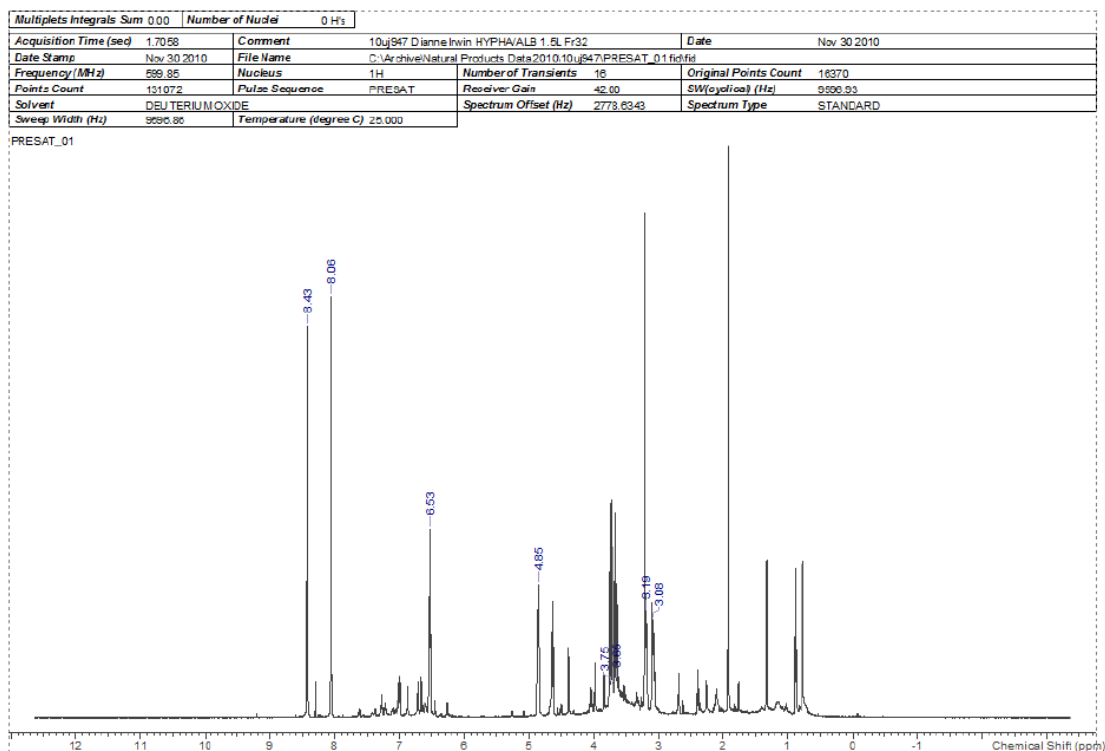




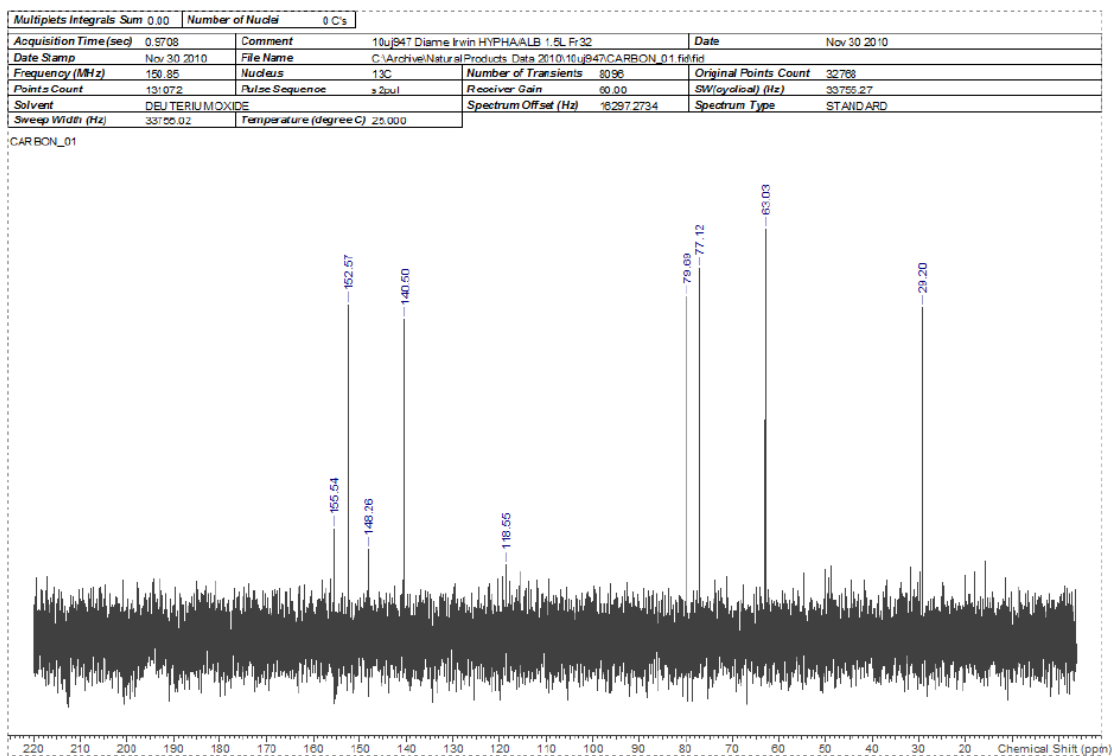




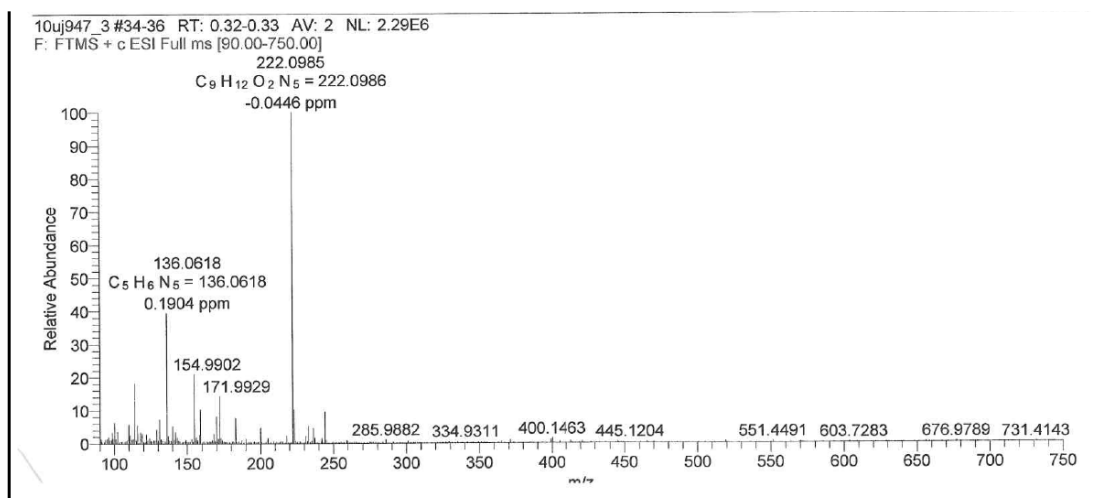
¹H NMR spectrum of natural albucidin:



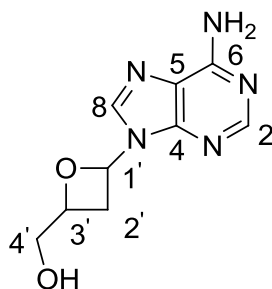
¹³C NMR spectrum of natural albucidin:



HRMS of natural albucidin:



¹H, ¹³C NMR (D₂O) and HRMS data comparison:

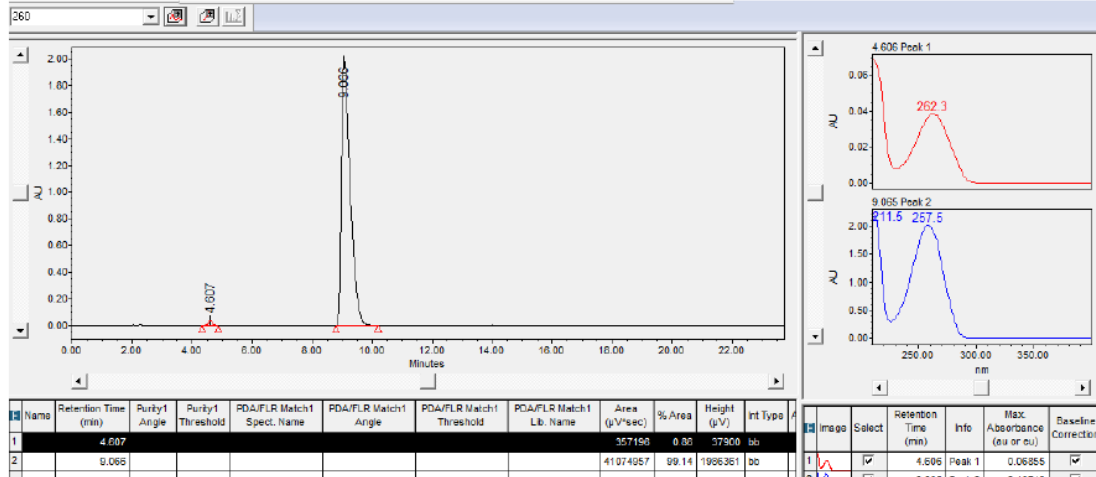


	natural albucidin		1 <i>R</i> , 3 <i>S</i> -albucidin	
NMR	¹ H ppm (600 MHz)	¹³ C ppm (150 MHz)	¹ H ppm (600 MHz)	¹³ C ppm (150 MHz)
C2, CH	8.06	152.6	7.94	152.1
C4, C	—	148.3	—	147.6
C5, C	—	118.6	—	117.9
C6, C	—	155.5	—	154.9
C8, CH	8.43	140.5	8.41	140.1
C1', CH	6.53	79.7	6.50	79.3
C2', CH ₂	3.19, 3.08	29.2	3.25, 3.18	29.1
C3', CH	4.85	77.1	4.93	76.9
C4', CH ₂	3.75, 3.65	63.0	3.85, 3.73	62.9
HRMS (m/z) calcd for:				
C ₉ H ₁₁ O ₂ N ₅ [M+H] ⁺		222.0991		
found:	222.0986 (ESI)		222.0983 (ESI)	

Chiral HPLC chromatogram of 1*R*, 3*S*-albucidin:

Synthesised Isomer CSDB 876314 RT 9.07min

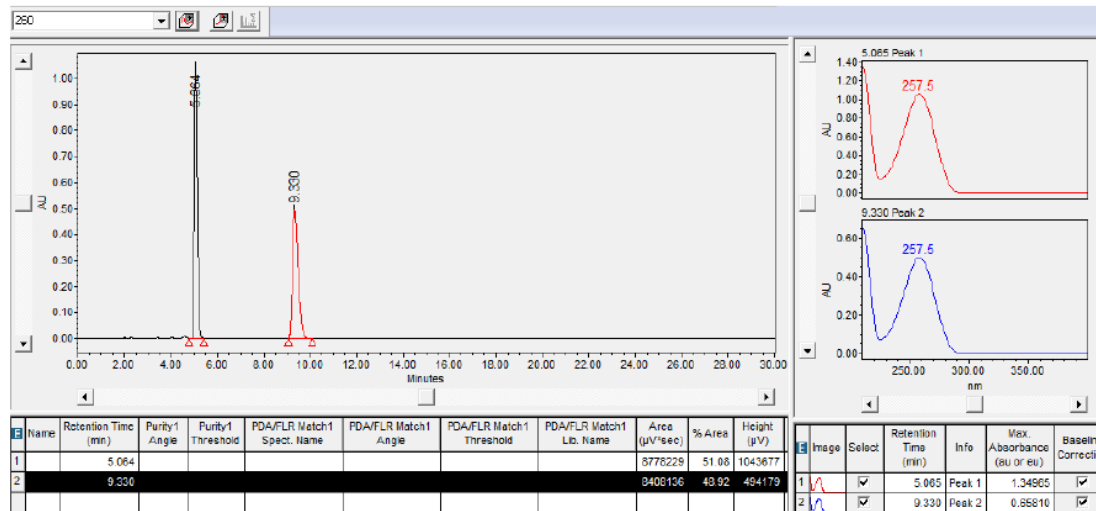
27/03/2015-1158



Chiral HPLC chromatogram of mixture of 1*R*, 3*S* and 1*S*, 3*R*-albucidin:

Racemate

26/03/2015- 2000



Chiral HPLC chromatogram of natural albucidin:

Inject 15ul onto IE3 Chiral Method with the following result:

30/03/2015-0954

