Supporting information

Synthesis and evaluation of influenza A viral neuraminidase candidate inhibitors based on a bicyclo[3.1.0]hexane scaffold

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Products numbering for Spectral Assignment

The following numbering was adopted for products assignment. The final scaffold, a cyclopentane ring fused with a cyclopropane bearing the carboxylic acid function, was numbered as reported below. Numbering of the precursor units was adopted similarly, to conserve the carbon positions on the cyclopentene scaffold (see example below).



Stereochemical assignment for the Johnson-Corey-Chaykovsky products 20 and 30

Coupling constants for the cyclopropyl ring protons H₁, H₅, H₆ (Figure S3) give information about the exo and endo configuration at carbon C6, while the coupling constant between H₅ and the adjacent H₄ on the carbon bearing the 3-pentyl ether gives information about the relative configuration of the ether and the cyclopropane ring. Specifically, protons H₁ and H₅ are *cis* with coupling constants of 6.2 Hz and 6.1 Hz for **20** and **30**, respectively. The H₁-H₆ and H₅-H₆ coupling constants are consistent with a *trans* relationship, being in the range 2.5-3.8 Hz for both **20** and **30**, and as a consequence both are *exo*-products, in agreement with expectations.¹ In addition, compound **30** is consistent with an *exo-anti* configuration, showing no discernible coupling constant between H₄ and H₅ (J_{4.5} ~ 0 Hz), typical of *trans* relationship, whereas, *exo-syn* **20** shows $J_{4.5} = 5.1$ Hz and a deshielded H₁ resonance, relative to **30**, which are consistent with a *cis* relationship.²⁻³ Moreover, H₃ moves upfield in **20** as it is shielded by the cyclopropyl cone on the same side of the cyclopentane ring, a similar observation is made for H₄ in **30** (Figure S3). **Figure S1.** ¹H-NMR spectra of compound **26** (top panel) to compound **31** (middle panel). Formation of propionaldehyde in CDCI₃ and formation of compound **32** (bottom panel).



Figure S2. Conversion from compound 33 to compound 34 in CDCl₃.



6.4 6.2 6.0 5.8 5.6 5.4 5.2 5.0 4.8 4.6 4.4 4.2 4.0 3.8 3.6 3.4 3.2 3.0 2.8 2.6 2.4 2.2 2.0 1.8 1.6 1.4 1.2 1.0 0.8

Figure S3. ¹H-NMR spectra of compound **20** (top panel) and compound **30** (bottom panel) and assignments of significant proton chemical shifts.



REFERENCES

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- (2) Zhang, R.; Mamai, A.; Madalengoitia, J. S. *Journal of Organic Chemistry* **1999**, *64*, 547.
- (3) Nakazato, A.; Kumagai, T.; Sakagami, K.; Yoshikawa, R.; Suzuki, Y.; Chaki, S.; Ito, H.; Taguchi,

T.; Nakanishi, S.; Okuyama, S. *Journal of Medicinal Chemistry* **2000**, *43*, 4893.







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13









.80 f1 (ppm) . 140

















No preincubation kinetics curves:

Compound 4, H9N2.



Compound 4, H5N1.



Compound 13, H9N2.



Compound 13, H5N1.







Compound 14, H5N1.



Compound 15, H9N2.



Compound 15, H5N1.







Compound 17, H5N1.



Preincubation kinetics curves:





Compound 13, H5N1.







Compound 14, H5N1.



Compound 15, H9N2.



Compound 15, H5N1.



Compound 16, H9N2.



Compound 16, H5N1.



Compound 17, H9N2.



Compound 17, H5N1.





Compound 4, H5N1.

