Supporting Information

Click-based Synthesis and Proteomic Profiling of Lipstatin Analogues

Mun H. Ngai^{1,4}, Peng-Yu Yang^{1,4}, Kai Liu², Yuan Shen², Markus R. Wenk^{2,3}, Shao Q. Yao^{1,2,4}* and Martin J. Lear^{1,4}*

Departments of ¹Chemistry, ²Biological Sciences and ³Biochemistry, ⁴Medicinal Chemistry Program of the Life Sciences Institute, National University of Singapore, Singapore 117543.

*To whom correspondence should be addressed. For S.Q.Y.: <u>chmyaosq@nus.edu.sg;</u> For M.J.L: <u>Martin.Lear@nus.edu.sg</u>.

1. General information

Dry tetrahydrofuran (THF) were obtained by drying over Na/benzophenone and methylene chloride (CH₂Cl₂) was obtained by drying over CaH₂. Yields refer to chromatographically and spectroscopically (¹H NMR) homogeneous materials, unless otherwise stated. Reagents were used without further purification. Reactions were monitored by thin-layer chromatography (TLC) carried out on 0.25 mm Merck silica gel plates (60 F₂₅₄), and compounds were visualised with UV light and acidic *p*-anisaldehyde. Merck silica gel 60 (0.040-0.063 mm) was used for flash chromatography. ¹H and ¹³C NMR spectra were recorded on a Bruker Avance 300 or 500 MHz Spectrometer using CDCl₃ as solvents. Chemicals shifts are reported in ppm with reference to residual solvent [¹H NMR, CHCl₃ (7.26); ¹³C NMR, CDCl₃ (77.0)]. Mass spectra were recorded on a Finnigan LCQ mass spectrometer, or a Shimadzu LC-IT-TOF system equipped with an autosampler, using reverse-phase Phenomenex Luna 5µm C18 100 Å 50 X 3.0 mm column. 0.1% TFA/H₂O and 0.1% TFA/acetonitrile were used as eluents. The flow rate was 0.6 mL/min.

2. Synthesis and Characterizations



pent-4-ynal (4). DMSO (5.58 g, 71.4 mmol) was added to a solution of oxalyl chloride (4.53 g, 35.7 mmol) in CH₂Cl₂ (90 mL) cooled at -78 °C. After 15 min, 3-pentyn-1-ol (2.0 g, 23.8 mmol) in CH₂Cl₂ (30 mL) was added dropwise to the reaction mixture and left to stir for 15 min. Et₃N (10.84 g, 107.1 mmol) was added to the reaction mixture and left to stir for an additional 15 min, then the reaction mixture was warmed to 0 °C and quenched with water. The aqueous layer was extracted with DCM (3 x 50 mL). The combined organic phase was washed with water (2 x 30 mL), brine (30 mL) and dried over Na₂SO₄, concentrated under reduced pressure to give crude **4** (1.77 g) as a pale yellow oil. Crude **4** was used without further purification. ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 9.79 (t, *J* = 1.2 Hz, 1H), 2.69 (t, *J* = 7.1 Hz, 2H), 2.50 (dt, *J* = 6.6, 2.5 Hz, 2H), 1.98 (t, *J* = 2.7 Hz, 1H). ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 200.0, 82.2, 69.2, 42.3, 11.6.



(*R*)-oct-1-en-7-yn-4-ol (5): A solution of (*S*)-BINOL (349 mg, 1.22 mmol), Ti(OⁱPr)₄ (173 mg, 0.61 mmol) and 4Å molecular sieve in CH₂Cl₂ (15 mL) was refluxed for 1 h. The redbrown mixture was cooled to rt and a solution of 4-pentynal (500 mg) in CH₂Cl₂ (4 mL) was added. The solution was stirred for 10 min at rt and cooled to -78 °C, and allyltributylstannane (2.42 g, 7.31 mmol) was added. The reaction mixture was stirred at -18 °C for 26 h. The reaction mixture was quenched with saturated NaHCO₃ solution (7 mL) and stirred for 1 h and was filtered through a pad of celite. The aqueous layer was extracted with CH₂Cl₂ (3 x 10 mL), then the combined organic phase was washed with brine (30 mL), dried over Na₂SO₄. The residue was chromatographed on silica gel (hexanes/EtOAc, 1:0 to 93:7) to give homoallylic alcohol **5** (356 mg, 43% over two step, *ee* > 97%) as an colourless oil. ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 5.83 (m, 1H), 5.16 (m, 1H), 5.13 (m, 1H), 3.81 (m, 1H), 2.35 (dt, *J* = 7.6, 2.5 Hz, 2H), 2.29-2.32 (m, 1H), 2.20 (dt, *J* = 14.9, 7.6 Hz, 1H), 1.97 (t, *J* = 2.5 Hz, 1H), 1.79 (d, *J* = 4.5 Hz, 1H), 1.63-1.75 (m, 2H). ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 134.4, 118.4, 84.1, 69.4, 68.7, 41.8, 35.2, 15.0.



(*R*)-tert-butyldimethyl(oct-1-en-7-yn-4-yloxy)silane (5a): TBSC1 (428 mg, 2.84 mmol), imidazole (211 mg, 3.10 mmol) and DMAP (32 mg, 0.26 mmol) was added to a solution of homoallylic alcohol **5** (320 mg, 2.58 mmol) in DCM (10 mL) cooled at 0 °C. The reaction mixture was warmed to rt and left to stir for 23 h. The reaction mixture was diluted with CH₂Cl₂ and extracted with water (2 x 20 mL), brine (20 mL) and dried over anhydrous Na₂SO₄. The residue was chromatographed on silica gel (hexanes/EtOAc, 1:0 to 98:2) to give silyl **5a** (595 mg, 97%) as a colourless oil. ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 5.76-5.84 (m, 1H), 5.06 (br d, *J* = 5.1 Hz, 1H), 5.04 (br s, 1H), 3.81-3.86 (m, 1H), 2.22-2.26 (m, 4H), 1.93 (t, *J* = 2.5 Hz, 1H), 1.59-1.73 (m, 3H), 0.89 (s, 9H), 0.076 (s, 3H), 0.071 (s, 3H). ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 134.7, 117.1, 84.5, 70.4, 68.3, 41.8, 35.3, 31.6, 25.9, 22.7, 18.1, 14.6, 14.1, -4.4, -4.7.



(*R*)-3-(tert-butyldimethylsilyloxy)hept-6-ynal (6): Potassium osmate dihydrate (20 mg, 0.05 mmol) was added to a solution of silyl ether **5a** (370 mg, 1.55 mmol) and NaIO₄ (994 mg, 4.65 mmol) in THF:H₂O (3:1, 35 mL). The reaction mixture was left to stir at rt for 4 h. The reaction mixture was diluted with water and extracted with Et₂O (3 x 10 mL). The combined organic layer was washed with H₂O (20 mL), brine (20 mL), dried over Na₂SO₄. The residue was chromatographed on silica gel (hexanes/EtOAc, 1:0 to 95:5) to give aldehyde **6** (224 mg, 60%) as a colourless oil. ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 9.81 (t, *J* = 2.5 Hz, 1H), 4.34 (quin, *J* = 5.7 Hz, 1H), 2.57 (dt, *J* = 5.7, 2.5 Hz, 2H), 2.25-2.29 (m, 2H), 1.96 (t, *J* = 2.5 hz, 1H), 1.72-1.82 (m, 2H), 0.88 (s, 9H), 0.11 (s, 3H), 0.08 (s, 3H). ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 201.6, 83.6, 68.9, 66.7, 50.7, 36.1, 29.4, 25.7, 18.0, 14.4, -4.59, -4.64.



(3S,4S)-4-((R)-2-(tert-butyldimethylsilyloxy)hex-5-ynyl)-3-(6-(trimethylsilyl)hex-5ynyl)oxetan-2-one (6a): Aldehyde 6 (300 mg, 1.25 mmol) in CH₂Cl₂ (1 mL) was added dropwise to a suspension of ZnCl₂ (340 mg, 2.5 mmol, freshly fused under vacuum) in CH₂Cl₂ (6 mL) at rt. After 10 min, ketene acetal **7** (789 mg, 1.88 mmol) in CH₂Cl₂ (1 mL) was added dropwise to the reaction mixture. The reaction was left to stir at rt for 47 h. An PBS buffer (*p*H 7; 10 mL) was added to the reaction mixture and stirred for 25 min. The organic phase was extracted with CH₂Cl₂ (3 x 15 mL), brine (20 mL), and dried over anhydrous Na₂SO₄. Flash chromatography (Hex:EtOAc, 1:0 to 9:1) yielded silyloxy- β -lactone diastereomers **6a** (362 mg) as a pale yellow oil. ¹H NMR (500 MHz) analysis of the mixture of diastereomers indicated a diastereomeric ratio of 9:1. Without further purification, the mixture was used directly in the next step. ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 4.38-4.41 (m, 1H), 3.98 (quin, *J* = 5.7 Hz, 1H), 3.20 (dt, *J* = 7.0, 3.8 Hz, 1H), 2.23-2.26 (m, 4H), 1.96 (t, *J* = 2.6 Hz, 1H), 1.89 (t, *J* = 7.0 Hz, 3H), 1.70-1.77 (m, 4H), 1.50-1.60 (m, 4H), 0.90 (s, 9H), 0.15 (s, 9H), 0.10 (s, 3H), 0.09 (s, 3H). ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 171.1, 106.6, 85.0, 83.8, 74.8, 68.9, 67.4, 56.2, 41.9, 36.3, 31.6, 28.2, 27.3, 26.0, 25.83, 25.80, 25.6, 22.6, 19.6, 18.0, 14.1, 14.0, 0.14, -3.6, -4.4, -4.7. ESI-MS (*m*/*z*) calcd for C₂₄H₄₂O₃Si₂ [M + Na]⁺ 457.3, found 457.0.



(3*S*,4*S*)-4-((*R*)-2-hydroxyhex-5-ynyl)-3-(6-(trimethylsilyl)hex-5-ynyl)oxetan-2-one (8): 40% HF (162 mg, 8.1 mmol) was added to a solution of β-lactone **8** (350 mg, 0.81 mmol) in CH₃CN (3 mL) at 0 °C. The reaction mixture was stirred at rt for 18 h. Water was added to the reaction mixture and quenched with solid NaHCO₃ (820 mg, 9.7 mmol). The aqueous phase was extracted with EtOAc (3 x 10 mL). The combined organic phase was washed with brine (20 mL), dried over anhydrous Na₂SO₄ and evaporated *in vacuo*. Purification by flash chromatography on SiO₂ (10:1, hexanes:EtOAc) to provide the hydroxy-β-lactone **8** (134 mg, 33%) and a mixture of the two diastereomers (22.1 mg, 6%) as white solids (39% overall, 2 steps). Spectroscopic data are reported for the major diastereomeric-β-lactone **8**. ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 4.51 (m, 1H), 4.01 (m, 1H), 3.32 (dt, *J* = 8.2, 3.8 Hz, 1H), 2.36 (ddd, *J* = 17.7, 6.9, 2.5 Hz, 2H), 2.24 (t, *J* = 6.7 Hz, 2H), 2.01 (t, *J* = 2.5 Hz, 1H), 1.54-1.95 (m, 10H), 0.15 (s, 9H). ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 171.1, 106.7, 85.0, 83.4, 75.3, 69.6, 67.6, 56.5, 41.7, 35.9, 28.1, 27.2, 25.9, 19.6, 14.9, 14.2, 0.1. ESI-MS (*m*/z) calcd for C₂₅H₃₉O₅Si [M + Na]⁺ 343.2, found 342.9.



(*S*)-((*S*)-1-((2*S*,3*S*)-4-oxo-3-(6-(trimethylsilyl)hex-5-ynyl)oxetan-2-yl)hex-5-yn-2-yl) **2**formamido-4-methylpentanoate (9): DIAD (138 mg, 0.68 mmol) was added to a solution of β-lactone **8** (166 mg, 0.52 mml), *N*-formyl-L-Leu (108 mg, 0.68 mmol), and PPh₃ (178 mg, 0.68 mmol) in THF (3 mL). The reaction mixture was left to stir at rt for 21 h. The solvent was evaporated *in vacuo*, the residue was chromatographed on silica gel (hexanes/EtOAc, 95:5 to 7:3) to give β-lactone **9** (177 mg, 74%) as a colourless oil. ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 8.22 (s, 1H), 5.89 (d, *J* = 8.2 Hz, 1H), 5.18-5.23 (m, 1H), 5.18-5.23 (m, 1H), 4.65-4.70 (m, 1H), 4.30-4.34 (m, 1H), 3.25 (dt, *J* = 7.6, 4.4 Hz, 1H), 2.23-2.30 (m, 4H), 2.17 (dd, *J* = 15.2, 7.0 Hz, 1H), 2.09 (dt, *J* = 15.1, 4.4 Hz, 1H), 2.00 (t, *J* = 2.5 Hz, 1H), 1.65-1.95 (m, 6H), 1.56 (br s, 5 H), 0.97 (d, *J* = 6.3 Hz, 6H), 0.15 (s, 9H). ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 171.9, 170.3, 160.6, 106.6, 85.0, 82.5, 74.5, 71.5, 69.6, 57.0, 49.6, 41.4, 38.7, 32.6, 28.2, 27.2, 25.9, 24.9, 22.9, 21.7, 19.6, 14.7, 0.13. ESI-MS (*m*/z) calcd for C₂₅H₃₉O₅Si [M + Na]⁺ 484.3, found 484.1.

Optimization of click reaction



Table S1. Optimization of click chemistry

Catalyst	Base/additive	Solvent	Remarks
CuSO ₄ .5H ₂ O (0.4 eq)	NaAsc (1.6 eq)	DMSO:H ₂ O (1:1)	50%
CuSO ₄ .5H ₂ O (0.4 eq)	NaAsc (1.6 eq)	DCM:H ₂ O (1:1)	30%
$CuSO_{4.5}H_{2}O(0.4 eq)$	NaAsc (1.6 eq)	DCE:H ₂ O (1:1)	~10%
$CuSO_{4.}5H_{2}O(0.4 eq)$	NaAsc (1.6 eq)	$tBuOH:H_2O(1:1)$	~10%
CuI (0.4 eq)	DIEA (0.8 eq)	DMSO:H ₂ O (1:1)	~10%
CuI (0.4 eq)	DIEA (0.8 eq)	DCM:H ₂ O (1:1)	~10%
CuI (0.4 eq)	DIEA (0.8 eq)	DCE:H ₂ O (1:1)	Complete
			consumption of azide
			10j
	$\begin{tabular}{lllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllll$	CatalystBase/additiveCuSO4.5H2O (0.4 eq)NaAsc (1.6 eq)CuSO4.5H2O (0.4 eq)NaAsc (1.6 eq)CuSO4.5H2O (0.4 eq)NaAsc (1.6 eq)CuSO4.5H2O (0.4 eq)NaAsc (1.6 eq)CuSO4.5H2O (0.4 eq)DIEA (0.8 eq)CuI (0.4 eq)DIEA (0.8 eq)CuI (0.4 eq)DIEA (0.8 eq)CuI (0.4 eq)DIEA (0.8 eq)	$\begin{array}{c cccc} Catalyst & Base/additive & Solvent \\ CuSO_4.5H_2O (0.4 eq) & NaAsc (1.6 eq) & DMSO:H_2O (1:1) \\ CuSO_4.5H_2O (0.4 eq) & NaAsc (1.6 eq) & DCM:H_2O (1:1) \\ CuSO_4.5H_2O (0.4 eq) & NaAsc (1.6 eq) & DCE:H_2O (1:1) \\ CuSO_4.5H_2O (0.4 eq) & NaAsc (1.6 eq) & tBuOH:H_2O (1:1) \\ CuI (0.4 eq) & DIEA (0.8 eq) & DMSO:H_2O (1:1) \\ CuI (0.4 eq) & DIEA (0.8 eq) & DCM:H_2O (1:1) \\ CuI (0.4 eq) & DIEA (0.8 eq) & DCM:H_2O (1:1) \\ CuI (0.4 eq) & DIEA (0.8 eq) & DCM:H_2O (1:1) \\ CuI (0.4 eq) & DIEA (0.8 eq) & DCE:H_2O (1:1) \\ \end{array}$

^a All reactions were carried out with 1 equiv of alkyne 9 and 1 equiv of azide 10j at rt.

To a 60 μ L solution of the solvent in 1 mL eppendof tube, were added 4 μ L of azide **10j** (50 mM), 4 μ L of alkyne 9 (50 mM), 4 μ L of CuSO₄·5H₂O (10 mM) with 8 μ L of sodium ascorbate (20 mM) or 4 μ L of CuI (10 mM) with 4 μ L of DIEA (20 mM). The tube were sealed with parafilm and shaken at rt for 24 h. The solvent was removed under reduced pressure with Genevac evaporator, the product was then redissolved in DMSO and analysed by LCMS.

The most suitable conditions (entry 7) was chosen for all subsequent click reactions.

General procedure for click reaction

 Table S2. "Click" assembly of THL analogues



To a mixture of alkyne **9** (10 mg, 0.022 mmol) and azide (0.024 mmol) in a mixture of DCE:H₂O (1:1, 200 μ L) was added CuI (22 μ L, 400 mM in DMSO, 0.009 mmol) and DIPEA (22, μ L, 800 mM in DMSO, 0.018 mmol). The reaction mixture was stirred at rt for 24 h. The reaction mixture was then diluted with water (1 mL) and extracted with EtOAc (3 x 1 mL). The combined organic phase was extracted with an EDTA solution (1 M; 2 x 1 mL), brine (2 mL) and dried over anhydrous Na₂SO₄. The residue was used for next step without further purification.

General procedure for desilylation.

AgNO₃ (0.7 mg, 0.004 mmol) and H₂O (10 μ L, 0.55 mmol) was added to a solution of crude click product **11** in acetone (150 μ L). The reaction mixture was left to stir at rt for 12 h. Brine (1 mL) was added to the reaction mixture and the aqueous layer was extracted with EtOAc (3 x 1 mL). The combined organic layer was dried over anhydrous Na₂SO₄. The residue was chromatographed on silica gel to give **3** as a colourless oil.



¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 8.24 (s, 1H), 7.35 (s, 1H), 5.98 (d, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 5.05 (m, 1H), 4.64 (m, 1H), 4.30 (t, *J* = 6.3 Hz, 3H), 3.24 (dt, *J* = 7.6, 4.4 Hz, 1H), 2.77 (m, 2H), 2.21 (br s, 2H), 2.14-1.17 (m, 2H), 2.06-2.10 (m, 2H), 1.96 (br s, 1H), 1.69-1.87 (m, 6H), 1.26-1.31 (m, 12H), 0.98 (m, 6H), 0.88 (t, *J* = 5.7 Hz, 3H). ESI-MS (*m*/*z*) calcd for C₃₀H₄₈N₄O₅ [M+H]⁺ 545, found 545. HRMS (ESI) (*m*/*z*) calcd for C₃₀H₄₈N₄O₅ [M-H]⁻ 543.3546, found 543.3545.





¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 8.23 (s, 1H), 7.35 (s, 1H), 6.01 (d, J = 8.6 Hz, 1H), 5.02-5.03 (m, 1H), 4.64 (dt, J = 8.9, 4.3 Hz, 1H), 4.61-4.67 (m, 3H), 3.24 (dt, 7.4, 4.1 Hz, 1H), 2.68-2.84 (m, 2H), 2.21 (m, 2H), 2.04-2.15 (m, 4H), 1.96 (t, J = 2.5 Hz, 1H), 1.53-1.87 (m, 13H), 1.31 (br s, 6H), 0.97 (d, J = 4.5 Hz, 6H), 0.90 (t, J = 6.7 Hz, 3H). ESI-MS (m/z) calcd for C₂₈H₄₄N₄O₅ [M + Na]⁺ 539.3, found 539.2. HRMS (ESI) (m/z) calcd for C₂₈H₄₄N₄O₅ [M - H]⁻ 515.3233, found 515.3231.

3c



¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 8.25 (s, 1H), 7.61 (br s, 1H), 6.42 (d, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 5.03 (br s, 1H), 4.63 (dt, *J* = 8.9, 4.5 Hz, 1H), 4.53 (t, *J* = 4.8 Hz, 2H), 4.31 (dt, *J* = 8.2, 3.8 Hz, 1H), 3.86 (t, *J* = 5.1 Hz, 2H), 3.59-3.65 (m, 12H), 3.25 (dt, *J* = 7.6, 3.8 Hz, 1H), 2.80 (m, 2H), 2.21 (dt, *J* = 6.3, 2.3 Hz, 2H), 2.10 (m, 2H), 1.97 (t, *J* = 2.5 Hz, 1H), 1.78-1.83 (m, 8H), 1.67-1.70 (m, 2H), 1.54-1.59 (m, 4H), 0.97 (d, *J* = 6.3 Hz, 3H), 0.96 (d, *J* = 6.3 Hz, 3H). ESI-MS (*m*/*z*) calcd for C₃₃H₄₆N₄O₇ [M + H]⁺ 611.3, found 611.3. HRMS (ESI) (*m*/*z*) calcd for C₃₃H₄₆N₄O₇ [M - H]⁻ 609.3287, found 609.3289.

3d



¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 8.20 (s, 1H), 7.55 (br s, 1H), 7.29-7.37 (m, 5H), 6.05 (br d, J = 7.0 Hz, 1H), 5.03 (br s, 1H), 4.64 (m, 1H), 4.54 (s, 2H), 4.51 (t, J = 5.1 Hz, 2H), 4.29

(m, 1H), 3.87 (t, J = 4.5 Hz, 2H), 3.63 (br d, J = 5.7 Hz, 4H), 3.23 (dt, J = 7.6, 3.8 Hz, 1H), 2.21 (m, 2H), 1.96 (t, J = 2.6 Hz, 1H), 1.60 (br s, 13H), 0.91-0.97 (m, 6H). ESI-MS (m/z) calcd for C₃₄H₅₆N₄O₁₁ [M + Na]⁺ 719.4, found 719.3. HRMS (ESI) (m/z) calcd for C₃₄H₅₆N₄O₁₁ [M - H]⁻ 695.3867, found 695.4152.



¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 8.22 (s, 1H), 7.29-7.31 (m, 2H), 7.17-7.23 (m, 3H), 5.97 (br s, 1H), 5.03 (br s, 1H), 4.62 (br s, 1H), 4.34 (br s, 1H), 4.31 (br s, 1H), 3.25 (br s, 1H), 2.65 (t, *J* = 7.0 Hz, 2H), 2.10-2.25 (m, 6H), 1.95 (br s, 1H), 1.53-1.71 (m, 17H), 0.97 (m, 6H). ESI-MS (*m*/*z*) calcd for C₃₁H₄₂N₄O₅ [M + H]⁺ 551.2, found 551.2. HRMS (ESI) (*m*/*z*) calcd for C₃₁H₄₂N₄O₅ [M - H]⁻ 549.3076, found 549.3077.

3f



¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 8.22 (s, 1H), 7.37 (br s, 1H), 7.27-7.29 (m, 2H), 7.15-7.20 (m, 3H), 5.99 (d, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 4.62 (dt, *J* = 9.5, 3.8 Hz, 1H), 4.31 (t, *J* = 6.9 Hz, 3H), 3.25 (dt, *J* = 7.6, 3.8 Hz, 1H), 2.61 (t, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 2H), 2.21 (dt, *J* = 6.9, 2.5 Hz, 2H), 2.06-2.17 (m, 2H), 1.96 (t, *J* = 2.5 Hz, 1H), 1.92 (t, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 2H), 1.54-1.71 (br m, 18H), 1.33-1.39 (m, 2H), 0.98 (d, *J* = 5.7 Hz, 3H), 0.97 (d, *J* = 5.7 Hz, 3H). ESI-MS (*m*/*z*) calcd for C₃₃H₄₆N₄O₅ [M + H]⁺ 579.4, found 579.3. HRMS (ESI) (*m*/*z*) calcd for C₃₃H₄₆N₄O₅ [M + H]⁺ 577.3388.



¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 8.15 (s, 1H), 7.86 (br s, 1H), 7.61 (s, 1H), 7.38 (d, J = 8.2 Hz, 2H), 7.15 (d, J = 8.2 Hz, 2H), 5.79 (br d, J = 8.2 Hz, 1H), 5.19 (d, J = 16.4 Hz, 1H), 5.12 (d, J = 16.4 Hz, 1H), 5.08 (m, 1H), 4.52 (dt, J = 10.1, 3.8 Hz, 1H), 4.29 (dt, J = 8.8. 3.8 Hz, 1H), 3.25 (dt, J = 7.6, 3.8 Hz, 1H), 2.85 (m, 2H), 2.61 (q, J = 7.6 Hz, 2H), 2.10-2.21 (m, 6H), 1.96 (t, J = 2.6 Hz, 1H), 1.72-1.80 (m, 2H), 1.50-1.67 (m, 10H), 1.21 (t, J = 7.6 Hz, 3H), 0.95 (t-like, J = 6.0 Hz, 6H). ESI-MS (m/z) calcd for C₃₂H₄₃N₅O₆ [M -H]⁻ 592.3134, found 592.3. HRMS (ESI) (m/z) calcd for C₃₂H₄₃N₅O₆ [M - H]⁻ 592.3125.

3h



¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 8.15 (s, 1H), 7.81 (s, 1H), 7.61 (s, 1H), 7.37 (d, J = 9.5 Hz, 2H), 6.84 (d, J = 9.5 Hz, 2H), 5.82 (d, J = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 5.18 (d, J = 16.4 Hz, 1H), 5.11 (d, J = 16.4 Hz, 1H), 4.52 (m, 1H), 4.29 (m, 1H), 4.00 (q, J = 6.9 Hz, 2H), 3.24 (dt, J = 7.6, 3.2 Hz, 1H), 2.85 (m, 2H), 2.05-2.21 (m, 6H), 1.96 (t, J = 2.6 Hz, 1H), 1.57-1.67 (m, 8H), 1.39 (t, J = 6.9 Hz, 3H), 0.95 (t-like, J = 7.0 Hz, 6H). ESI-MS (m/z) calcd for C₃₂H₄₃N₅O₇ [M + Na]⁺ 632.3, found 632.2. HRMS (ESI) (m/z) calcd for C₃₂H₄₃N₅O₇ [M - H]⁻ 608.3083, found 608.3075.





¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 8.16 (s, 1H), 8.03 (br s, 1H), 7.41 (d, *J* = 8.8 Hz, 2H), 6.85 (d, *J* = 8.8 Hz, 2H), 5.91 (br s, 1H), 5.20 (br s, 2H), 5.07 (br s, 1H), 4,52 (br s, 1H), 4.30 (br s, 1H), 3.78 (s, 3H), 3.25 (br s, 1H), 2.86 (br s, 2H), 2.21 (br s, 2H), 2.09 (br s, 2H), 1.96 (t, *J* = 2.6 Hz, 1H), 1.54-1.64 (m, 24H), 0.95 (t, *J* = 6.3 Hz, 3H), 0.94 (t, *J* = 6.3 Hz, 3H). ESI-MS (*m*/*z*) calcd for C₃₁H₄₁N₅O₇ [M + Na]⁺ 618.3, found 618.2. HRMS (ESI) (*m*/*z*) calcd for C₃₁H₄₁N₅O₇ [M - H]⁻ 594.2927, found 594.2921.

3j



¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 8.43 (br s, 1H), 8.12 (s, 1H), 7.92 (d, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 7.86 (d, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 7.70-7.74 (m, 2H), 7.46-7.55 (m, 3H), 5.63 (d, *J* = 6.9 Hz, 1H), 5.34 (d, *J* = 16.4 Hz, 1H), 5.29 (d, *J* = 16.4 Hz), 5.04 (m, 1H), 4.49 (m, 1H), 4.24 (m, 1H), 3.21 (m, 1H), 2.88 (m, 2H), 2.04-2.22 (m, 6H), 1.95 (t, *J* = 2.5 Hz, 1H), 1.24-1.27 (m, 6H), 0.92 (m, 6H). ESI-MS (*m*/*z*) calcd for C₃₄H₄₁N₅O₆ [M + Na]⁺ 638.3, found 638.2. HRMS (ESI) (*m*/*z*) calcd for C₃₄H₄₁N₅O₆ [M - H]⁻ 614.2978, found 614.2972.



¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 8.38 (s, 1H), 7.66 (d, *J* = 8.2 Hz, 1H), 7.59 (s. 1H), 7.03 (d, *J* = 8.2 Hz, 1H), 5.96 (d, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 4.79 (br s, 1H), 4.59 (dt, *J* = 10.2, 4.5 Hz, 1H), 4.46 (m, 1H), 4.30 (dt, *J* = 13.2, 4.5 Hz, 1H), 4.18-4.22 (m, 1H), 3.20 (dt, *J* = 7.6, 3.8 Hz, 1H), 3.00 (m, 1H), 2.86 (m, 2H), 2.79 (m, 1H), 2.63 (t, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 2H), 2.63 (m, 1H), 2.19 (m, 2H), 2.04 (m, 4H), 1.95 (t, *J* = 2.5 Hz, 1H), 1.63-1.75 (m, 10H), 1.50 (m, 6H), 1.26 (m, 6H), 0.99 (d, *J* = 6.3 Hz, 3H), 0.97 (d, *J* = 6.3 Hz, 3H). ESI-MS (*m*/*z*) calcd for C₃₃H₄₇N₅O₈S [M + Na]⁺ 696.3, found 696.2. HRMS (ESI) (*m*/*z*) calcd for C₃₃H₄₇N₅O₈S [M + H]⁻ 672.3066, found 672.3058.

31



¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 8.38 (s, 1H), 7.68 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 2H), 7.59 (s, 1H), 7.32 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 2H), 7.03 (d, J = 8.2 Hz, 1H), 5.98 (d, J = 6.9 Hz, 1H), 4.79 (m, 1H), 4.59 (dt, J = 10.1, 3.8 Hz, 1H), 4.46 (ddd, J = 14.5, 10.7, 3.8 Hz, 1H), 4.30 (dt, J = 13.9, 4.5 Hz, 1H), 4.20 (dt, J = 8.8, 3.8 Hz, 1H), 3.21 (dt, J = 8.8, 3.8 Hz, 1H), 2.98-3.04 (m, 1H), 2.97 (sept, J = 6.9 Hz, 1H), 2.86 (m, 2H), 2.77-2.80 (m, 1H), 2.31 (m, 1H), 2.18 (m, 2H), 2.01-2.13 (m, 4H), 1.60-1.78 (m, 10H), 1.49-1.51 (m, 6H), 1.26 (2xd, J = 6.3 Hz, 6H), 0.99 (d, J = 6.3 Hz, 3H), 0.96 (d, J = 6.3 Hz, 3H). ESI-MS (m/z) calcd for C₃₅H₅₁N₅O₇S [M + H]⁺ 686.9, found 686.3. HRMS (ESI) (m/z) calcd for C₃₅H₅₁N₅O₇S [M - H]⁻ 684.3430, found 684.3421.



¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 8.38 (s, 1H), 7.66 (d, *J* = 8.2 Hz, 2H), 7.59 (s, 1H), 7.28 (d, J = 8.2 Hz, 2H), 7.03 (d, J = 8.2 Hz, 1H), 5.96 (d, J = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 4.79 (br s, 1H), 4.59 (dt, J = 10.2, 4.5 Hz, 1H), 4.46 (m, 1H), 4.30 (dt, J = 13.2, 4.5 Hz, 1H), 4.18-4.23 (m, 1H), 3.20 (dt, J = 7.6, 3.8 Hz, 1H), 3.00 (m, 1H), 2.86 (m, 2H), 2.79 (m, 1H), 2.63 (t, J = 7.6 Hz)2H), 2.32 (m, 2H), 2.04 (m, 4H), 1.95 (t, J = 2.5 Hz, 1H), 1.63-1.76 (m, 10H), 1.50 (m, 6H), 1.26 (br s, 6H), 0.99 (d, J = 6.3 Hz, 3H), 0.97 (d, J = 7.0 Hz, 3H). ESI-MS (m/z) calcd for $C_{35}H_{51}N_5O_7S$ [M + Na]⁺ 708.3, found 708.2. HRMS (ESI) (*m/z*) calcd for $C_{35}H_{51}N_5O_7S$ [M - H]⁻684.3430, found 684.3425.

3n



¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 8.41 (s, 1H), 8.36 (s, 1H), 7.94 (d, J = 8.2 Hz, 1H), 7.92 (d, J = 8.2 Hz, 1H), 7.89 (d, J = 8.2 Hz, 1H), 7.70 (dd, J = 8.8, 1.9 Hz, 1H), 7.65 (dd, J = 8.8, 1.9 Hz, 1H), 7.60 (dd, J = 8.8, 1.9 Hz, 1H), 7.57 (s, 1H), 7.03 (d, J = 8.2 Hz, 1H), 6.16 (d, J = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 4.76 (m, 1H), 4.62 (m, 1H), 4.45 (ddd, J = 13.9, 10.7, 3.8 Hz, 1H), 4.29 (dt, J = 13.9, 4.4 Hz, 1H), 4.15 (dt, J = 8.8, 3.8 Hz, 1H), 3.19 (dt, J = 7.6, 4.4 Hz, 1H), 3.06 (ddd, J = 15.1, 10.7, 5.1 Hz, 1H), 2.84-2.87 (m, 2H), 2.78-2.80 (m, 1H), 2.24-2.30 (m, 1H),1.98-2.16 (m, 6H), 1.93 (t, J = 2.5 Hz, 1H), 1.68-1.81 (m, 5H), 1.41-1.45 (m, 5H), 1.01 (d, J = 6.3 Hz, 3H), 0.98 (d, J = 6.3 Hz, 1H). ESI-MS (m/z) calcd for C₃₆H₄₇N₅O₇S [M + Na]⁺

S14

3m

716.3, found 716.2. HRMS (ESI) (m/z) calcd for C₃₆H₄₇N₅O₇S [M - H]⁻ 693.3117, found 693.3105.

30



¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 8.25 (s, 1H), 7.35 (s, 1H), 6.04 (d, J = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 5.04-5.07 (m, 2H), 4.65 (dt, J = 8.9, 5.1 Hz, 1H), 4.29-4.34 (m, H-4, 3H), 3.74 (t, J = 6.4 Hz, 1H), 3.24 (dt, J = 7.6, 3.8 Hz, 1H), 2.70-2.83 (m, 2H), 2.13-2.21 (m, 2H), 2.04-2.09 (m, 8H), 1.96 (t, J = 1.9 Hz, 1H), 1.67 (s, 3H), 1.61 (s, 3H), 1.33-1.48 (m, 5H), 1.20-1.24 (m, 5H), 0.97 (d, J = 5.7 Hz, 6H), 0.95 (d, J = 6.9 Hz, 3H). ESI-MS (*m/z*) calcd for C₃₂H₅₀N₄O₅ [M + Na]⁺ 593.4, found 593.2. HRMS (ESI) (*m/z*) calcd for C₃₂H₅₀N₄O₅ [M -H]⁻ 569.3702, found 569.3699.

3p



¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 8.23 (s, 1H), 7.31 (s, 1H), 5.99 (br s, 1H), 5.41 (t, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 5.67 (m, 2H), 4.92 (t, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 2H), 4.66 (m, 1H), 4.30 (dt, *J* = 8.7, 4.5 Hz, 1H), 3.23-3.27 (m, 1H), 2.71-2.81 (m, 2H), 2.04-2.21 (m, 10H), 1.96 (t, *J* = 2.5 Hz, 1H), 1.78 (s, 3H), 1.68 (s, 3H), 1.57 (br s, 8H), 0.97 (d, *J* = 5.1 Hz, 6H). ESI-MS (*m*/*z*) calcd for C₃₂H₅₀N₄O₅ [M - H]⁻ 567.3, found 567.4. HRMS (ESI) (*m*/*z*) calcd for C₃₂H₅₀N₄O₅ [M - H]⁻ 567.3546, found 567.3548.

3q



¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 8.25 (s, 1H), 8.02 (s, 1H), 7.42 (dd, J = 8.3, 1.3 Hz, 1H), 7.28 (t, J = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 7.17 (d, J = 8.3 Hz, 1H), 6.99 (t, J = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 5.96 (br s, 1H), 5.06-5.11 (m, 1H), 4.61 (dt, J = 9.5, 4.4 Hz, 1H), 4.31 (dt, J = 8.2, 4.4 Hz, 1H), 3.25 (dt, J = 7.6, 4.4 Hz, 1H), 2.87-2.95 (m, 2H), 2.12-2.23 (m, 5H), 2.09 (dt, J = 10.8, 3.8 Hz, 1H), 1.95 (t, J = 2.5 Hz, 1H), 1.69-1.83 (m, 4H), 1.53-1.62 (m, 7H), 0.98 (d, J = 6.3 Hz, 3H), 0.97 (d, J = 6.3 Hz, 3H). ESI-MS (m/z) calcd for C₂₈H₃₆N₄O₆ [M + H]⁺ 525.3, found 525.2. HRMS (ESI) (m/z) calcd for C₂₈H₃₆N₄O₆ [M - H]⁻ 523.2556, found 523.2546.

3r



¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 8.24 (s, 1H), 7.87 (s, 1H), 7.64 9s, 4H), 5.93 (d, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 5.05-5.09 (m, 1H), 4.61 (dt, *J* = 8.8, 3.8 Hz, 1H), 4.31 (dt, *J* = 8.8, 4.5 Hz, 1H), 3.25 (dt, *J* = 7.6, 4.4 Hz, 1H), 2.81-2.92 (m, 2H), 2.07-2.20 (m, 6H), 1.95 (t, *J* = 2.5 Hz, 1H), 1.70-1.72 (m, 4H), 1.53-1.60 (m, 5H), 0.98 (d, *J* = 6.3 Hz, 3H), 0.97 (d, *J* = 6.3 Hz, 3H). ESI-MS (*m*/*z*) calcd for C₂₈H₃₅BrN₄O₅ [M]⁻ 587.2, found 587.2. HRMS (ESI) (*m*/*z*) calcd for C₂₈H₃₅BrN₄O₅ [M - H]⁻ 585.1713, found 585.1713.

3s



¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 8.40 (d, *J* = 8.9 Hz, 2H), 8.26 (s, 1H), 8.09 (s, 1H), 8.01 (d, *J* = 8.9 Hz, 2H), 5.92 (br s, 1H), 5.01-5.06 (m, 1H), 4.55-4.60 (m, 1H), 4.30 (dt, *J* = 8.2, 3.8 Hz, 1H), 3.24 (dt, 7.6, 4.4 Hz, 1H), 2.86-2.96 (m, 2H), 2.12-2.21 (m, 5H), 2.08 (dt, *J* = 11.4, 3.8 Hz, 1H), 1.95 (t, *J* = 2.5 Hz, 1H), 1.71-1.82 (m, 4H), 1.52-1.60 (m, 5H), 0.99 (d, *J* = 6.3 Hz, 3H), 0.97 (d, *J* = 6.3 Hz, 3H). ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 712.1, 170.3, 161.2, 125.5, 120.3, 83.8, 74.7, 71.2, 68.8, 57.0, 50.0, 40.4, 39.3, 33.4, 27.9, 27.0, 25.7, 25.0, 22.9, 21.5, 21.0, 18.1. ESI-MS (*m*/*z*) calcd for C₂₈H₃₅N₅O₇ [M - H]⁻ 552.2457, found 552.2455.

Synthesis of (S)- and (R)-Mosher esters for determination of *ee* and absolute configuration of homoallylic alcohol 5



Scheme S1: Synthesis of (*S*)- and (*R*)-Mosher esters

(*S*)-((*R*)-oct-1-en-7-yn-4-yl) 3,3,3-trifluoro-2-methoxy-2-phenylpropanoate (12S): DCC (21 mg, 0.102 mmol) and DMAP (2 mg, 0.015 mmol) was added to a mixture of (*S*)-Mosher acid (22 mg, 0.095 mmol) and homoallylic alcohol **5** (9 mg, 0.073 mmol) in CH₂Cl₂. The reaction mixture was stirred at rt overnight. The precipitate was filtered through a pad of celite, the filtrate was evaporated under reduced pressure. Purification by flash chromatography on SiO₂ (95:5, hexanes:EtOAc) to provide the (*S*)-Mosher ester **12S** (21.2 mg, 85%) as a colourless oil. ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.53-7.54 (m, 2H), 7.40-7.41 (m, 3H), 5.61-5.63 (m 1H), 5.25-5.30 (m, 1H), 5.07 (br d, *J* = 3.8 Hz, 1H), 5.04 (s, 1H), 3.54 (s, 3H), 2.41 (br t, *J* = 6.3 Hz, 2H), 2.22-2.29 (m, 1H), 2.19 (ddd, *J* = 17.1, 7.6, 2.6 Hz, 1H), 2.00 (t, *J* = 2.5 Hz, 1H), 1.83-1.91 (m, 2H).

(*R*)-((*R*)-oct-1-en-7-yn-4-yl) 3,3,3-trifluoro-2-methoxy-2-phenylpropanoate (12R): The title compound was prepared from (*R*)-Mosher acid following the same procedure that was used for the synthesis of 12S; yield 54%; pale yellow oil. ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.54-7.55 (m, 2H), 7.39-7.41 (m, 3H), 5.72-5.81 (m, 1H), 5.30 (m, 1H), 5.14 (dd, *J* = 6.3, 1.3 Hz, 1H), 5.11 (br s, 1H), 3.57 (d, *J* = 1.3 Hz, 3H), 2.47 (t, J = 6.3 Hz, 2H), 2.09-2.15 (m, 1H), 2.01 (ddd, *J* = 15.1, 7.6, 2.5 Hz, 1H), 1.96 (t, *J* = 2.5 Hz, 1H), 1.80-1.84 (m, 2H).

Fig. S1(a) shows the $\Delta \delta_{SR}$ values from the ¹H NMR spectra of the (*S*)- and (*R*)-MTPA esters of homoallylic alcohol **5**. Based on model¹ (**Fig. S1(b**)), the absolute configuration of homoallylic alcohol **5** was determined to be *R*.



Synthesis of thiopyridyl ketene acetal 7



Scheme S2. Reagents and conditions: (a) ethynyltrimethylsilane (1.8 equiv), nBuLi (2.0 equiv), DMSO:THF, -78 °C, 2h, 82%; (b) (COCl)₂ (1.5 equiv), DMF (cat.), 0 °C, rt; c) 2-mercaptopyridine (1.2 equiv), Et₃N (2.0 equiv), 0 °C to rt, 2 h, 78%; (d) LiHMDS (1.2 equiv), DMF (4.0 equiv), TBSCl (1.0 equiv), THF, -78 °C, 15 min, 74%.

8-(trimethylsilyl)-oct-7-ynoic acid (13): nBuLi in hexane (1.5 M, 38 mL, 49.22 mmol), was added dropwise to a solution of TMS-acetylene (4.029 g, 41.02 mmol) in THF (50 mL) cooled at -78 °C. After 20 min, 6-bromohexanoic acid (4.0 g, 20.51 mmol) in THF:DMSO (3:1, 60 mL), was added dropwise via cannula. The reaction mixture was stirred at -78 °C for 1.5 h. The reaction mixture was warmed to 0 °C and stirred for 1 h, then stirred at rt for 1 h. The reaction mixture was then cooled to 0 °C and quenched with saturated NH₄Cl solution (80 mL). The aqueous phase was extracted with CH₂Cl₂ (3 x 50 mL), the combined organic phase was washed with brine (2 x 30 mL) and dried over Na₂SO₄. Purification by flash chromatography (Hexanes/EtOAc, 1:1) gave acid **13** (1.5115 g, 35%) as a pale yellow oil: ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 2.37 (t, *J* = 7.4 Hz, 2H), 2.23 (t, *J* = 6.72 Hz, 2H), 1.44-1.68 (m, 6H), 0.14 (s, 9H); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 179.7, 107.2, 84.7, 33.9, 28.2, 28.1, 24.2, 19.7, 0.2.

S-pyridin-2-yl 8-(trimethylsilyl)-oct-7-ynethioate (14): Oxalyl chloride (1.34 g, 10.59 mmol) was added to a solution of acid 13 (1.5 g, 6.59 mmol) in CH_2Cl_2 (20 mL) cooled at 0 °C and one drop of DMF was added to the reaction mixture. The reaction mixture was stirred at 0 °C for 2 h. The solvent was evaporated in vacuo and the crude product was used for next step without any purification.

The crude acyl chloride was redissolved in CH₂Cl₂, then 2-mercaptopyridine (879 mg, 7.91 mmol) was added followed by Et₃N (1.335 g, 13.18 mmol). The reaction mixture was warmed to rt and stirred for 2 h. The reaction mixture was extracted with 1M HCl (3 x 10 mL), brine (20 mL) and dried over anhydrous Na₂SO₄. The solvent was evaporated under reduced pressure to give crude thioester **14** (1.7447 g) as a pale yellow oil, which was used for next step without further purification. ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.61-8.63 (m, 1H), 7.71-7.77 (m, 1H), 7.31-7.60 (m, 1H), 2.72 (t, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 2H), 2.32 (t, *J* = 6.9 Hz, 2H), 1.70-1.80 (m, 1H), 1.44-1.57 (m, 4H), 0.14 (s, 9H); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 196.5, 151.6, 150.3, 137.0, 130.1, 123.4, 107.5, 84.3, 44.1, 28.7, 25.3, 19.8, 0.1.

(*E*)-2-(1-(tert-butyldimethylsilyloxy)-8-(trimethylsilyl)oct-1-en-7-ynylthio)pyridine (7): *n*BuLi (1.6 M, 5.2 mL, 7.78 mmol) was added to a solution of hexamethyldisilane (1.205 g, 1.47 mmol) in THF (18 mL) cooled at 0 °C and stirred for 15 min. The LiHMDS solution was cooled to -78 °C, DMF (1.818 g, 24.9 mmol), TBSCI (0.937 g, 6.22 mmol) in THF (7 mL) and thioester 13 (1.9 g, 6.22 mmol) in THF (7 mL) were added sequentially to the solution. The reaction mixture was stirred at -78 °C for 15 min and then quenched with EtOAc (30 mL). Water was added to the reaction mixture and the resulting aqueous phase was extracted with EtOAc (3 x 20 mL). The combined organic phase was washed with brine (50 mL) and dried over anhydrous Na₂SO₄. The solvent was removed under reduced pressure and the crude product was purified with flash chromatography (hexanes/EtOAc, 95:5) to give thiopyridyl ketene acetal 7 (1.4977 g, 57%) as a yellow oil. ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.40-8.50 (m, 1H), 7.54 (dt, J = 1.9, 7.6, Hz, 1H), 7.31-7.33 (d, J = 8.2 Hz, 1H), 6.98-7.01 (m, 1H), 5.39 (t, J = 7.0 Hz, 1H), 2.34 (dd, J = 6.9, 13.8 Hz, 2H), 2.20 (dd, J = 5.7, 12.6 Hz, 2H, 1.50-1.56 (m, 4H), 0.88 (s, 9H), 0.14 (s, 9H), 0.08(s, 6H); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 174.1, 160.4, 149.4, 139.7, 136.5, 123.4, 121.5, 119.6, 107.3, 84.5, 35.9, 28.4, 28.3, 26.3, 25.7, 25.6, 25.0, 19.7, 18.1, 17.6, 0.2. -4.8; TOF-MS (m/z) calcd for $C_{22}H_{37}NOSSi_2 [M + H]^2 420.221$, found 420.244.

General procedure for the synthesis of azides from alkyl bromides or mesylates

~~~__{N3}

1-azidooctane $(10a)^2$: NaN₃ (505 mg, 7.77 mmol) was added to a solution of 1bromooctane (1 g, 5.18 mmol) in DMF (2 mL). The reaction mixture was stirred at rt for 4 h. Water (20 mL) was added to the reaction mixture and the aqueous layer was extracted with EtOAc (3 x 20 mL). The combined organic phase was washed with brine (30 mL), dried over anhydrous Na₂SO₄ and evaporated *in vacuo* to give azide **10a** (793 mg, 99%) as a colourless oil. ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 3.25 (t, *J* = 6.9 Hz, 2H), 1.60 (quin, *J* = 6.7 Hz, 2H), 1.28 (br s, 10H), 0.80 (t, *J* = 6.4 Hz, 3H). ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 51.5, 31.7, 29.13, 29.10, 28.8, 26.7, 22.6, 14.0. ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 72.6, 70.60, 70.57, 70.55, 70.49, 70.44, 70.2, 70.0, 61.7, 50.6.

1-azidohexane $(10b)^3$: The title compound was prepared from hexyl bromide following the same procedure that was used for the synthesis of **10b**; yield 89%; colouless oil. ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 3.26 (t, J = 6.9 Hz, 2H), 1.55-1.64 (m, 2H), 1.26-1.39 (m, 6H), 0.90 (t, J = 6.6 Hz, 3H). ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 51.5, 31.3, 28.8, 26.4, 22.5, 13.9. ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 138.0, 128.4, 127.74, 127.72, 73.3, 70.7, 69.4, 69.2, 69.0, 37.7.



Scheme S4: Synthesis of azide 10c

((2-(2-azidoethoxy)ethoxy)methyl)benzene (10c): The mesylate was prepared from ethyleneglycol 15 following the same procedure that was used for synthesis of mesylate 16; colourless oil. ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.29-7.35 (m, 5H), 4.55 (s, 2H), 3.76-3.78 (m, 2H), 3.69-3.70 (m, 2H), 3.63-3.65 (m, 2H), 3.02 (s, 3H).

The azide was prepared from mesylate **16** following the same procedure that was used for synthesis of azide **10c**; colourless oil. ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.28-7.35 (m, 5H), 4.58 (s, 2H), 3.64-3.70 (m, 6H), 3.40 (t, *J* = 5.1 Hz, 2H). ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 138.2, 128.4, 127.7, 127.6, 73.3, 70.8, 70.1, 69.5, 50.7.



Scheme S5: Synthesis of hexaethyleneglycol azide 10d

17-azido-3,6,9,12,15-pentaoxaheptadecan-1-ol (**10d**)⁷: The title compound was prepared from monotosylate **17** following the same procedure that was used for the synthesis of **10c**; yield 99%; colouless oil. ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 3.64-3.72 (m, 20 H), 3.58-3.60 (m, 2H), 3.37 (t, *J* = 5.3 Hz, 2H). ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 72.6, 70.60, 70.57, 70.55, 70.49, 70.44, 70.2, 70.0, 61.7, 50.6.

(3-azidopropyl)benzene (10e)⁴: The title compound was prepared from (3-bromopropyl)benzene following the same procedure that was used for the synthesis of 10c; yield 99%; colourless oil. ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.31 (m, 2H), 7.21 (m, 3H), 3.29 (t, *J* = 6.9 Hz, 2H), 2.72 (t, *J* = 7.4 Hz, 2H), 1.92 (pent, *J* = 6.9 Hz, 2H). ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 128.5, 128.4, 126.1, 50.6, 32.7, 30.4.



N₂

Citronellyl azide $(100)^5$: The title compound was prepared from citronellyl bromide following the same procedure that was used for the synthesis of **10c**; yield 75%; pale yellow oil. ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 5.09 (t, J = 7.0 Hz, 1H), 3.23-3.34 (m, 2H), 1.94-2.06 (m, 2H), 1.69 (s, 3H), 1.61-1.66 (m, 4H), 1.61 (s, 3H), 1.54 (m, 1H), 1.31-1.45 (m, 2H), 1.17-1.22 (m, 1H), 0.91 (d, J = 6.3 Hz, 3H). ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 131.5, 124.4, 49.5, 36.9, 35.6, 30.0, 25.7, 25.4, 19.2, 17.6



Geranyl azide $(10p)^6$: The title compound was prepared from geranyl bromide following the same procedure that was used for the synthesis of **10c**; yield 65%; pale yellow oil. ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 5.34 (m, 1H), 5.10 (m, 1H), 3.77 (t, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 2.11 (m, 4H), 1.71 (s, 3H), 1.70 (s, 3H), 1.61 (s, 3H).

General procedure for the synthesis of azides from alcohols





(5-azidopentyl)benzene (10f): Methanesulfonyl chloride (696 mg, 6.08 mmol) was added to a solution of alcohol 18 (500 mg, 3.04 mmol) in CH₂Cl₂ (5 mL) cooled at 0 °C, followed by Et₃N (922 mg, 9.12 mmol). The reaction mixture was warmed to rt and stirred for 2 h. The reaction mixture was diluted with CH₂Cl₂ (10 mL) and extracted with H₂O (2 x 10 mL), brine (20 mL), dried over anhydrous Na₂SO₄ and the solvent was evaporated *in vacuo* to give a colourless oil. The product was used for next step without further purification. ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.28 (m, 2H), 7.18 (m, 3H), 4.22 (t, *J* = 6.6 Hz, 2H), 2.98 (s, 3H), 2.63 (t, *J* = 7.4 Hz, 2H), 1.73-1.83 (m, 2H), 1.62-1.72 (m, 2H), 1.41-1.50 (m, 2H). ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 128.4, 128.3, 125.8, 69.9, 37.4, 35.6, 30.8, 29.0, 25.0.

NaN₃ (293 mg, 4.5 mmol) was added to a solution of crude **19** in DMF (5 mL). The reaction mixture was heated at 80 °C for 4 h. The reaction mixture was cooled to rt and diluted with water (20 mL) and the organic phase was extracted with EtOAc (3 x 10 mL). The combined organic phase was washed with brine (20 mL), dried over anhydrous Na₂SO₄ and the solvent was evaporated *in vacuo*. The residue was chromatographed on silica gel (hexanes/EtOAc, 1:0 to 98:2) to give azide **10f** (560 mg, 97%, 2 steps) as a colourless oil. ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.26-7.28 (m, 2H), 7.17-7.21 (m, 3H), 3.26 (t, *J* = 6.9 Hz, 2H), 2.63 (t, *J* = 7.4 Hz, 2H), 1.59-1.72 (m, 4H), 1.38-1.48 (m, 2H). ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 128.4, 128.3, 125.7, 51.4, 35.8, 31.0, 28.7, 26.3.

General procedure for the synthesis of aromatic azides

N₃ OH

2-azidophenol (**10q**)⁸: Concentreated HCl (2.3 mL) was added to a suspension of 2aminophenol (1.09 g, 10 mmol) in water (25 mL) cooled at 0 °C. NaNO₂ (690 mg, 10 mmol) in water (3 mL) was added to the reaction mixture. After 10 min, NaN₃ (780 mL, 12 mmol) was added portionwise. The reaction mixture was warmed to rt and stirred for 1 h. The reaction mixture was extracted with EtOAc (3 x 20 mL). The combined organic phase was washed with brine (30 mL), dried over anhydrous Na₂SO₄ and the solvent was evaporated *in vacuo* to give a colourless oil (1.283 g, 95%). The product was used without further purification. ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.09 (dd, *J* = 7.4, 1.3 Hz, 1H), 7.04 (dd, 7.4, 1.3 Hz, 1H), 6.91-6.97 (m, 2H), 5.33 (br s, 1H).

N₃

N₃

1-azido-4-bromobenzene (10r)⁹: The title compound was prepared from *p*-bromoaminobenzene following the same procedure that was used for the synthesis of 10q; yield 87%; pale yellow oil. ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.46 (d, *J* = 8.6 Hz, 2H), 6.91 (d, *J* = 8.2 Hz, 2H).

1-azido-4-nitrobenzene (**10s**)¹⁰: The title compound was prepared from *p*-nitroaminobenzene following the same procedure that was used for the synthesis of **10q**; yield 97%; pale yellow oil. ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 8.25 (d, *J* = 8.8 Hz, 2H), 7.14 (d, *J* = 8.8 hz, 2H).

3. Cell biological experiments

3.1 Chemicals and Antibodies

Orlistat (98%), tris(2-carboxyethyl) phosphine (TCEP), and the click chemistry ligand, tris[(1-benzyl-1H-1,2,3-triazol-4-yl)methyl]amine ("ligand"), were purchased from Sigma-Aldrich. Antibodies against eIf2 α (#9722), phospho-eIf2 α (#9721), and cleaved caspase-8 (#9746) were from Cell Signaling Technologies (Beverly, MA).

3.2 Cell lines and culture conditions

Cell lines were obtained from the National Cancer Institute Developmental Therapeutics Program (NCI60 cell line panel). HepG2 was grown in DMEM (Invitrogen, Carlsbad, CA) containing 10% heat-inactivated fetal bovine serum (FBS; Gibco Invitrogen), 100 U/mL penicillin and 100 μ g/mL streptomycin (Thermo Scientific, Rockford, IL) and maintained in a humidified 37 °C incubator with 5% CO₂. MCF-7 and PC-3 were maintained in RPMI 1640 medium supplemented with 10% FBS and 100 U/mL penicillin and 100 μ g/mL streptomycin. To generate protein lysates, cells were washed twice with cold phosphate-buffered saline (PBS), and harvested with a cell scraper, and collected by centrifugation. Cell pellets were resuspended in PBS and lysed by sonication. Protein concentration was determined by the Bradford assay. Cell lysates were diluted with PBS to achieve final concentration of ~ 1 mg/mL for labeling reactions.

3.3 Cell proliferation assay

Cell viability was determined using the XTT colorimetric cell proliferation kit (Roche) following manufacturer's guidelines. Briefly, cells were grown to 20-30% confluence (since they will reach ~ 90% confluence within 48 to 72 h in the absence of drugs) in 96-well plates under the conditions described above. The medium was aspirated, and then washed with PBS, and then treated, in duplicate, with 0.1 mL of the medium containing different concentrations of triazole-modified Orlistat analogues (1-50 μ M) or Orlistat and THL-R (1-50 μ M; as a positive control). Probes were applied from DMSO stocks whereby DMSO never exceeded 1% in the final solution. The same volume of DMSO was used as a negative control. Fresh medium, along with the probes and Orlistat, were added every 24 h. After a total treatment time of 72 h, proliferation was assayed using the XTT colorimetric cell proliferation kit (Roche) following manufacturer's guidelines (read at 450 nm).

3.4 Western Blotting

To monitor the effects of triazole-modified Orlistat analogues on inducing phosphorylation of eIf2 α , PC-3 cells were treated with indicated concentrations of Orlistat and analogues for 16 h. Samples from treated cells were then separated on 12% SDS PAGE gel and further transferred to PVDF membranes. Membranes were blocked with 5% BSA in TBS. After blocking, membranes were incubated with anti-eIf2 α (#9722 from cell signaling, 1/5000) or anti-phospho-eIf2 α (#9721 from Cell Signaling, 1/2000). After incubation, membranes were washed with TBST for three times and then incubated with an appropriate secondary antibody [anti-mouse conjugated HRP (1/5000) or anti-rabbit conjugated HRP (1/5000)]. After secondary incubation, blots were washed again with TBST before development with the SuperSignal West Pico kit (Pierce).

To monitor the effects of triazole-modified Orlistat analogues on inducing activation of caspase-8 pathway, MCF-7 cells were treated with indicated concentrations of THL-R and triazole-modified Orlistat analogues for 36 h. Samples from treated cells were then separated on a 12% SDS-PAGE gel and further transferred to PVDF membranes. Membranes were blocked with 5% BSA in TBS. After blocking, membranes were incubated with anti-caspase 8 (#9746 from Cell Signaling, 1/2000). After incubation, membranes were washed with TBST for three times, and then incubated with anti-mouse conjugated HRP (1/5000). After secondary incubation, blots were washed again with TBST before development with the SuperSignal West Pico kit (Pierce).

3.5 In vitro and in situ proteome labeling and analysis

For *in vitro* proteome labeling, probes were added to cell lysates (50 μ g) in 50 μ L PBS at a final concentration of 1-20 μ M. Unless indicated otherwise, samples were incubated for 2 h with varying concentrations of probe at room temperature. After incubation, 10 μ L of the freshly premixed click chemistry reaction cocktail in PBS [rho-azide (100 μ M, 10 mM stock solution in DMSO), tris(2-carboxyethyl)phosphine hydrochloride (TCEP) (1 mM, 50 mM freshly prepared stock solution in deionized water), tris[(1-benzyl-1H-1,2,3-triazol-4-yl)methyl] amine (TBTA) (100 μ M, 10 mM stock solution in DMSO) and CuSO₄ (1 mM, 50 mM freshly prepared stock solution in

deionized water)] was added and vortexed, then incubated for 2 h at room temperature with gentle mixing. The reactions were terminated by the addition of pre-chilled acetone (0.5 mL), placed at -20 °C for 30 min and centrifuged at 13000 rpm for 10 min at 4 °C to precipitate proteins. The supernatant was discarded and the pellet washed two times with 200 μ L of pre-chilled methanol. The protein pellets were allowed to air-dry for 10 min at 95 °C; ~ 20 μ g of protein was loaded per gel lane for separation by SDS-PAGE (12% gel), then visualized by in-gel fluorescent scanning using a Typhoon 9410 Variable Mode Imager scanner.

For *in situ* labeling, Cells were grown to 80-90% confluence in 24-well plates under the conditions described above. The medium was removed, and then cells were washed twice with cold PBS, and treated with 0.5 mL of DMEM-containing probe (1-20 μ M). Probes were applied from DMSO stocks whereby DMSO never exceeded 1% in the final solution. The same volume of DMSO was used as a negative control. After 4 h of incubation at 37 °C/5% CO₂, the growth medium was aspirated, and cells were washed twice with PBS to remove the excessive probe, trypsined, and pelleted by centrifugation. The cell pellet was resuspended in PBS (50 μ L), homogenized by sonication, and diluted to ~1 mg/mL with PBS. Probe targets were detected by click chemistry with a rhodamineazide tag, SDS/PAGE analysis, and in-gel fluorescence scanning.

3.6 Hydroxylamine Treatment of Gels.

After the proteins were separated by SDS-PAGE gel, the gel was soaked in 40% MeOH, 10% acetic acid, shaken overnight at room temperature, washed with deionized water (2×5 min), and scanned for the prehydroxylamine treatment fluorescence. The gel was then soaked in PBS, followed by shaking for 1 h at room temperature, boiling in neutralized hydroxylamine (Alfa Aesar) (2.5% final concentration) for 5 min, washing with deionized water (2×5 min), and soaking in 40% MeOH, 10% acetic acid, shaking overnight at room temperature. The gel was washed with deionized water (2×5 min) and scanned for the prehydroxylamine (2×5 min) and scanned for the post-hydroxylamine fluorescence.



in-gel hydroxylamine (2.5% NH₂OH) treatment

Fig. S2. Fluorescent profiles of the gel upon treatment with hydroxylamine. (A) before hydroxylamine treatment; (B) after hydroxylamine treatment.

References:

- I. Ohtani, T. Kusumi, Y. Kashman and H. Kakisawa, J. Am. Chem. Soc., 1991, 113, 4092-4096.
- 2. Y. H. Ju, D. Kumar and R. S. Varma, J. Org. Chem., 2006, 71, 6697-6700.
- 3. Y. Masuda, M. Hoshi and A. Arase, Bull. Chem. Soc. Jpn., 1984, 57, 1026-1030.
- 4. S. D. Lepore, D. Mondal, S. Y. Li and A. K. Bhunia, *Angew Chem. Int. Ed.*, 2008, **47**, 7511-7514.
- 5. T. Bosanac and C. S. Wilcox, Org. Lett., 2004, 6, 2321-2324.
- 6. H. Hagiwara, H. Sasaki, T. Hoshi and T. Suzuki, Synlett, 2009, 643-647.
- 7. M. K. Muller and L. Brunsveld, Angew Chem. Int. Ed., 2009, 48, 2921-2924.
- T. Pirali, S. Gatti, R. Di Brisco, S. Tacchi, R. Zaninetti, E. Brunelli, A. Massarotti, G. Sorba, P. L. Canonico, L. Moro, A. A. Genazzani, G. C. Tron and R. A. Billington, *ChemMedchem*, 2007, 2, 437-440.
- 9. F. Shi, J. P. Waldo, Y. Chen and R. C. Larock, Org. Lett., 2008, 10, 2409-2412.
- 10. K. Barral, A. D. Moorhouse and J. E. Moses, Org. Lett., 2007, 9, 1809-1811.
- P.-Y. Yang, K. Liu, M. H. Ngai, M. J. Lear, M. R. Wenk and S. Q. Yao, J. Am. Chem. Soc., 2010, 132, 656–666.







Supplementary Material (ESI) for Chemical Communications This journal is (c) The Royal Society of Chemistry 2010

































1H AMX500 mh6009db







1H AMX500 mh0825_6015b 2





















LC profile for click chemistry optimization

LC condition: 10-80% CH₃CN in 10 min, 80-100% CH₃CN in 10-12 min, 100% CH₃CN in 12-15 min. Flow rate = 0.6 mL min^{-1} .

β-lactone **9**







 $CuSO_{4.}5H_{2}O(0.4 \text{ eq}) + NaAsc(1.6 \text{ eq})$

1. DMSO:H₂O (1:1)



2. DCM:H₂O (1:1)



3. DCE:H₂O (1:1)



4. *t*BuOH:H₂O (1:1)



CuI (0.4 eq) + DIEA (0.8 eq)

5. DMSO:H₂O (1:1)



6. DCM:H₂O (1:1)



7. DCE:H₂O (1:1)

