

Supporting Information for

Total Synthesis and Absolute Configuration Determination of (+)-Subincanadine F

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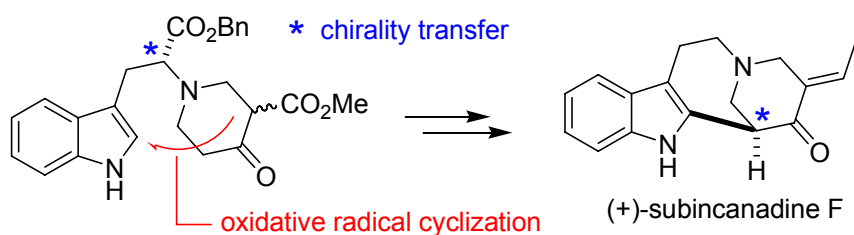
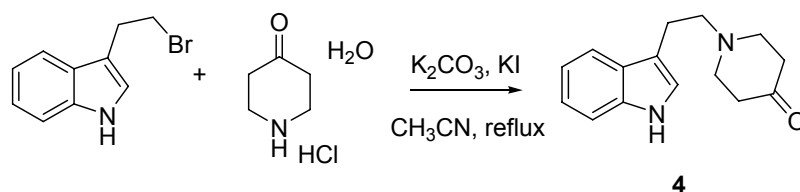


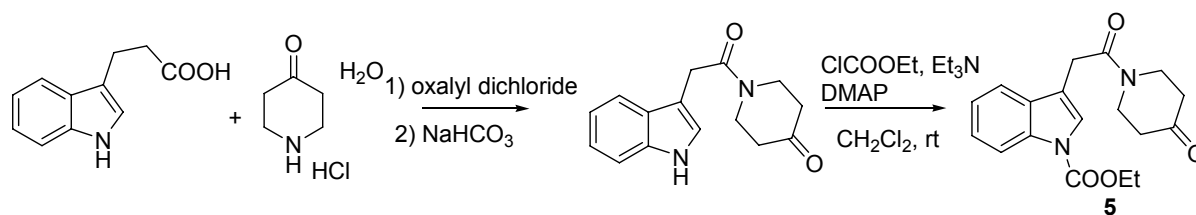
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1. Experimental Details.



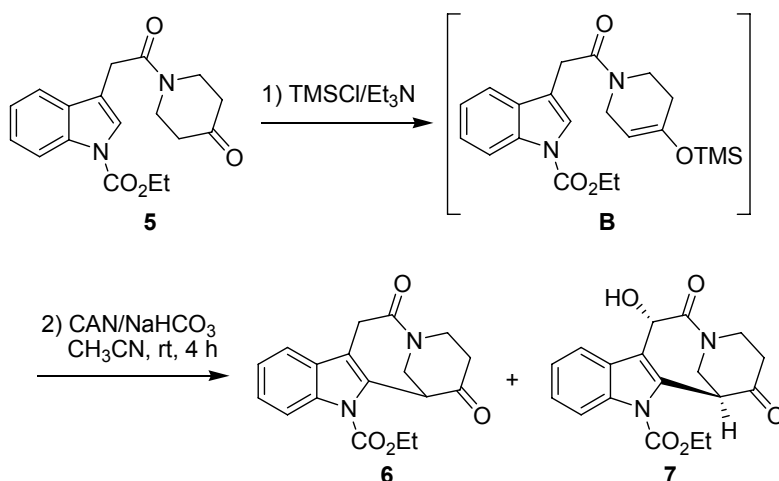
1-(2-(1*H*-Indol-3-yl)ethyl)piperidin-4-one (4). A mixture of piperidin-4-one monohydrate hydrochloride (184 mg, 1.2 mmol), potassium carbonate (208 mg, 1.5 mmol), 3-(2-bromo-ethyl)indole (246 mg, 1.1 mmol) and potassium iodide (50 mg, 0.3 mmol) in acetonitrile (5 mL) was heated at reflux for 12 h. The resulting mixture was cooled to rt, diluted with ethyl acetate and filtered. The filtrate was dried over anhydrous Na₂SO₄. After the removal of the solvent under reduced pressure, the crude product was purified by column chromatography on silica gel with hexane-acetone (3:1, v:v) as the eluent to give the pure **4** as a white solid. Yield: 190 mg (70%); mp 126-127 °C; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 2.50 (4 H, t, *J* = 6.0 Hz), 2.81-2.88 (4 H, m), 2.99-3.03 (2 H, t, *J* = 6.3 Hz), 7.05 (1 H, s), 7.12 (1 H, t, *J* = 7.2 Hz), 7.19 (1 H, t, *J* = 7.2 Hz), 7.35 (1 H, d, *J* = 8.0 Hz), 7.60 (1 H, d, *J* = 8.0 Hz), 8.02 (1 H, br); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 23.6, 41.3, 53.2, 58.1, 111.3, 114.0, 118.8, 119.3, 121.7, 122.0, 127.5, 136.4, 209.5.



Ethyl 3-(2-oxo-2-(4-oxopiperidin-1-yl)ethyl)-1*H*-indole-1-carboxylate (5). The solution of oxalyl dichloride (0.94 mL, 10.8 mmol) in CH₂Cl₂ (15 mL) was added dropwise into the slurry of indole-3-acetic acid (0.95 g, 5.4 mmol) and two drops of DMF in CH₂Cl₂ (15 mL). The reaction mixture was stirred at rt for 2 h. The solvent was then evaporated under reduced pressure and the brown residue was dissolved in CH₂Cl₂ (15 mL). The resulting solution was added dropwise into the solution of piperidin-4-one monohydrate hydrochloride (830 mg, 5.4 mmol) and sodium bicarbonate (1.26 g, 16.2 mmol) in H₂O (15 mL). The reaction mixture was stirred at rt for 3 h and then quenched with H₂O. The two layers were separated and the aqueous phase was extracted with

CH₂Cl₂ (3 × 15 mL). The combined organic phase was washed with brine and then dried over anhydrous Na₂SO₄. After the removal of the solvent under reduced pressure, the product 1-(2-(1*H*-indol-3-yl)acetyl)piperidin-4-one was obtained as a yellow solid. Yield 1.27 g (93%); mp 45-46 °C; IR (KBr): ν (cm⁻¹) 3280, 2923, 1717, 1635, 1458, 1228, 1093, 983, 747; ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 2.10 (2 H, t, *J* = 6.0 Hz), 2.40 (2 H, t, *J* = 6.0 Hz), 3.75 (2 H, t, *J* = 6.0 Hz), 3.91 (2 H, t, *J* = 6.0 Hz), 3.95 (3 H, s), 7.10 (1 H, s), 7.10-7.19 (2 H, m), 7.36 (1 H, d, *J* = 7.8 Hz), 7.65 (1 H, d, *J* = 7.5 Hz), 8.32 (1 H, br); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 31.5, 40.6, 40.7, 40.9, 44.6, 108.3, 111.4, 118.4, 119.6, 122.2, 122.5, 126.7, 136.2, 170.5, 206.9; EIMS: *m/z* (rel intensity) 256 (M⁺, 13), 191 (0.7), 158 (2), 130 (100), 98 (11), 77 (9), 58 (17), 43 (48); Anal. Calcd for C₁₅H₁₆N₂O₂: C, 70.29; H, 6.29, N, 10.93. Found: C, 70.11; H, 6.29; N, 10.92.

The solution of ethyl chloroformate (0.24 mL, 2.5 mmol) in CH₂Cl₂ (5 mL) was added dropwise into the solution of 1-(2-(1*H*-indol-3-yl)acetyl)piperidin-4-one (256 mg, 1.0 mmol), Et₃N (0.35 mL, 2.5 mmol) and DMAP (32 mg, 0.25 mmol) in CH₂Cl₂ (7 mL) at 0 °C. The mixture was stirred at rt for 24 h, then quenched with H₂O (10 mL), stirred for another 5 min. The two layers were separated and the aqueous phase was extracted with CH₂Cl₂ (3 × 15 mL). The combined organic phase was washed with brine and then dried over anhydrous Na₂SO₄. After the removal of the solvent under reduced pressure, the crude product was purified by column chromatography on silica gel with hexane-acetone (3:1, v:v) as the eluent to give the pure **5** as a yellow solid. Yield: 302 mg (89%); mp 81-82 °C; IR (KBr): ν (cm⁻¹) 2989, 2862, 1734, 1644, 1458, 1381, 1259, 1085, 765, 747; ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 1.46 (3 H, t, *J* = 7.2 Hz), 2.30 (2 H, t, *J* = 6.0 Hz), 2.45 (2 H, t, *J* = 6.0 Hz), 3.79 (2 H, t, *J* = 6.0 Hz), 3.88 (2 H, s), 3.92 (2 H, t, *J* = 6.0 Hz), 4.49 (2 H, q, *J* = 7.2 Hz), 7.25 (1 H, t, *J* = 7.5 Hz), 7.36 (1 H, t, *J* = 7.5 Hz), 7.57 (1 H, d, *J* = 7.8 Hz), 7.62 (1 H, d, *J* = 8.1 Hz), 8.17 (1 H, d, *J* = 7.8 Hz); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 14.3, 31.1, 40.6, 40.9, 41.1, 44.6, 63.2, 114.4, 115.3, 119.0, 123.0, 123.3, 124.9, 129.8, 135.4, 150.7, 168.9, 206.3; EIMS: *m/z* (rel intensity) 328 (M⁺, 28), 283 (1), 229 (1), 202 (64), 158 (26), 130 (100), 98 (16), 56 (12); Anal. Calcd for C₁₈H₂₀N₂O₄: C, 65.84; H, 6.14, N, 8.53. Found: C, 65.66; H, 6.06; N, 8.30.



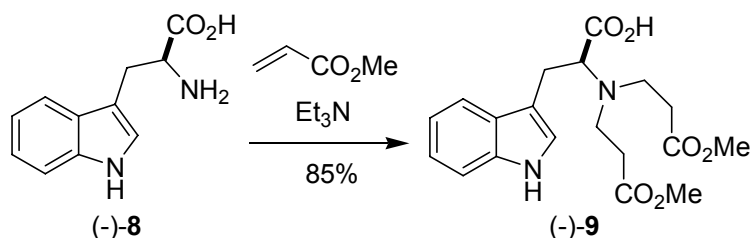
A sealed tube was filled with compound **5** (164 mg, 0.5 mmol), TMSCl (0.12 mL, 1.0 mmol), triethylamine (0.17 mL, 1.0 mmol) and DMF (0.6 mL) under N₂ atmosphere. The mixture was stirred at 80 °C for 20 h and then cooled down to rt. Saturated aqueous NaHCO₃ (10 mL) and hexane (10 mL) was then added. The two layers were separated and the aqueous phase was extracted with hexane (3 × 15 mL). The combined organic phase was washed with brine and then dried over anhydrous Na₂SO₄. After the removal of the solvent under reduced pressure, the expected silyl enol ether **B** was obtained as a yellow oil. Yield: 156 mg (78%).

The mixture of silyl enol ether **B** (156 mg, 0.39 mmol), ammonium ceric nitrate (427 mg, 0.78 mmol) and sodium bicarbonate (98 mg, 1.17 mmol) in acetonitrile (2 mL) was stirred at rt for 4 h. The resulting mixture was concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was diluted with CH₂Cl₂ (10 mL) and then filtered. The filtrate was dried over anhydrous Na₂SO₄. After the removal of the solvent under reduced pressure, the crude product was purified by column chromatography on silica gel with hexane- acetone (3:1, v:v) as the eluent to give the pure **6** and **7** both as white solids.

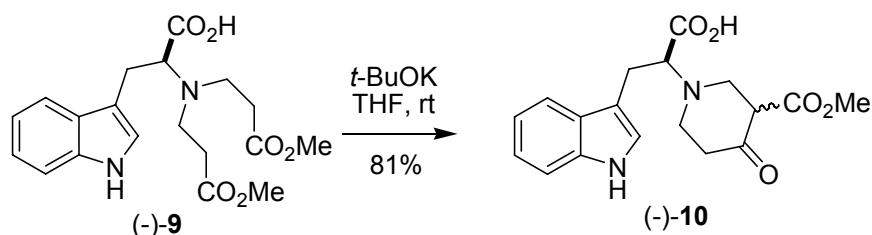
Ethyl 2,6-dioxo-1,2,4,5,6,7-hexahydro-3,7-methano-8H-azonino[5,4-*b*]indole-8-carboxylate (6): Yield: 32 mg (25%); mp 138-140 °C; IR (KBr): ν (cm⁻¹) 2918, 2848, 1743, 1636, 1493, 1444, 1126, 872; ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 1.50 (3 H, t, *J* = 7.2 Hz), 2.32-2.36 (1 H, m), 2.56-2.61 (1 H, m), 3.05-3.15 (1 H, m), 3.72 (1 H, dd, *J* = 15.0, 3.6 Hz), 3.83 (1 H, d, *J* = 15.0 Hz), 4.13 (1 H, d, *J* = 15.0 Hz), 4.50-4.65 (5 H, m), 7.26-7.36 (2 H, m), 7.55 (1 H, d, *J* = 7.5 Hz), 8.05 (1 H, d, *J* = 8.1 Hz); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 14.3, 32.4, 40.1, 45.4, 49.7, 51.0, 63.7, 113.2, 115.3, 118.3, 123.2, 125.4, 128.7, 130.5, 135.7, 151.5, 173.9, 204.3; EIMS: *m/z* (rel intensity) 326 (M⁺, 16), 298 (7), 284 (11), 255 (15), 228 (52), 156 (41), 128 (27), 44 (100); Anal. Calcd for C₁₈H₁₈N₂O₄: C,

66.25; H, 5.56, N, 8.58. Found: C, 65.99; H, 5.72; N, 8.35.

Ethyl (1*S, 7*R**)-1-hydroxy-2,6-dioxo-1,2,4,5,6,7-hexahydro-3,7-methano-8*H*-azonino[5,4-*b*]-indole-8-carboxylate (7):** Yield: 27 mg (20%); mp 179-180 °C; IR (KBr): ν (cm⁻¹) 3227, 1746, 1724, 1639, 1456, 1399, 1290, 1147, 1020, 755; ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 1.51 (3 H, t, *J* = 7.2 Hz), 2.41-2.45 (1 H, m), 2.55-2.70 (1 H, m), 3.15-3.24 (2 H, m), 3.68 (1 H, dd, *J* = 15.0, 3.9 Hz), 4.49-4.72 (3 H, m), 3.77 (1 H, d, *J* = 3.9 Hz), 5.64 (1 H, d, *J* = 15.0 Hz), 5.79 (1 H, d, *J* = 3.6 Hz), 7.31-7.37 (2 H, m), 7.60 (1 H, d, *J* = 7.8 Hz), 8.04 (1 H, d, *J* = 7.8 Hz); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 14.2, 39.9, 45.6, 47.4, 50.7, 64.0, 69.5, 115.3, 116.2, 117.9, 123.4, 125.4, 128.4, 134.9, 135.7, 151.5, 173.8, 203.7; EIMS: *m/z* (rel intensity) 342 (M⁺, 59), 297 (12), 284 (5), 255 (13), 244 (100), 228 (19), 144 (43), 115 (37); HRMS Calcd for C₁₈H₁₈N₂O₅ 342.1216, found 342.1215.

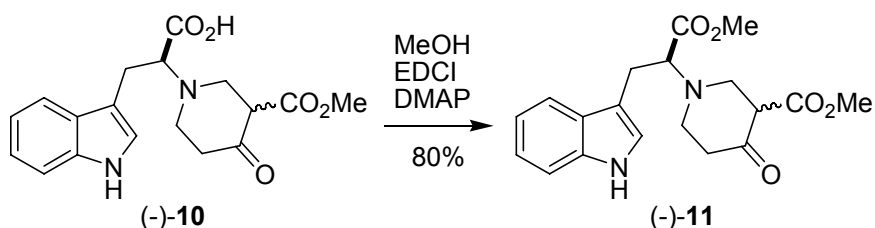


(*S*)-2-(Bis(3-methoxy-3-oxopropyl)amino)-3-(1*H*-indol-3-yl)propanoic acid ((-)-9). To the solution of natural L-tryptophan (5.1 g, 25 mmol) and triethylamine (3.8 mL, 27.5 mmol) in MeOH (80 mL) and H₂O (40 mL) was added dropwise fresh distilled methyl acrylate (22 mL, 200 mmol) at rt. The mixture was stirred at rt for another 48 h and then acidified with dilute hydrochloric acid (27 mL, 1 N) until the pH was close to 6. The volatiles were removed under reduced pressure and the aqueous solution was extracted with ethyl acetate (3 × 100 mL). The combined organic phase was washed with brine and then dried over anhydrous Na₂SO₄. After the removal of the solvent under reduced pressure, the crude product was purified by column chromatography on silica gel with hexane-ethyl acetate (1:1 to 0:1, v:v) as the eluent to give the pure (-)-9 as a yellowish solid. Yield: 8.4 g (85%); [α]_D²⁶ = -45.6 (*c* 1.66, MeOH); mp 56-58 °C; IR (KBr): ν (cm⁻¹) 3398, 1745, 1630, 1459, 1438, 1209, 1178, 746; ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 2.42-2.16 (4 H, m), 2.90-2.99 (4 H, m), 3.07 (1 H, dd, *J* = 15.0, 6.9 Hz), 3.45 (1 H, dd, *J* = 15.0, 6.9 Hz), 3.66 (6 H, s), 3.87 (1 H, t, *J* = 6.9 Hz), 7.10 (1 H, s), 7.12-7.21 (2 H, m), 7.35 (1 H, d, *J* = 8.1 Hz), 7.59 (1 H, d, *J* = 7.5 Hz), 8.21 (1 H, br); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 23.9, 32.7, 47.0, 51.8, 64.5, 111.3, 111.4, 118.2, 119.3, 121.9, 123.4, 127.0, 136.2, 172.6, 174.3. ESI-MS *m/z* 377 (M⁺ + H); HRMS calcd for C₁₉H₂₅N₂O₆ (M + H) 377.1707, found 377.1707.



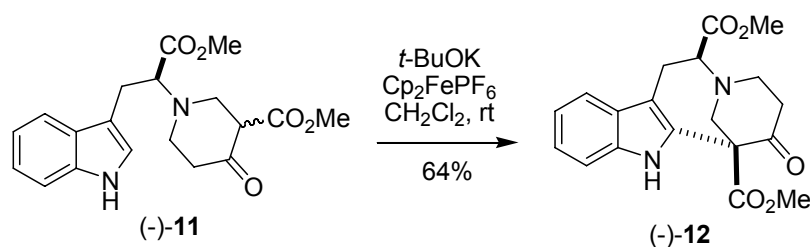
(2S)-3-(1H-Indol-3-yl)-2-(3-(methoxycarbonyl)-4-oxopiperidin-1-yl)propanoic acid ((-)-10).

Potassium tert-butoxide (8.15 g, 72.7 mmol) was added into the solution of (-)-9 (9.11 g, 24.2 mmol) in anhydrous THF (200 mL) at rt under argon atmosphere. The white slurry was stirred for about 3 h. TLC monitoring indicated that the reaction was complete. Dilute hydrochloric acid (36 mL, 2 N) was added and the resulting solution was extracted with ethyl acetate (3 × 100 mL). The combined organic phase was dried over anhydrous Na₂SO₄. After the removal of the solvent under reduced pressure, the crude product was purified by column chromatography on silica gel with acetone as the eluent to give the pure (-)-10 as a white solid. Yield: 6.74 g (81%); [α]_D²⁶ = -2.3 (*c* 0.94, MeOH); mp 115-120 °C; IR (KBr): ν (cm⁻¹) 3399, 1708, 1672, 1629, 1445, 1226, 746; ¹H NMR (300 MHz, d₆-Acetone) δ 2.35-3.87 (13 H, m), 6.99-7.11 (2 H, m), 7.22 (1 H, d, *J* = 7.8 Hz), 7.35-7.39 (1 H, m), 7.59 (1 H, d, *J* = 7.8 Hz), 10.00 (1 H, br); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, d₆-Acetone) δ 25.5, 33.4, 45.8, 46.5, 47.6, 51.6, 67.8, 97.3, 111.7, 111.9, 118.9, 119.3, 121.8, 123.9, 128.3, 137.3, 172.5, 173.0; ESI-MS *m/z* 345 (M⁺ + H); HRMS calcd for C₁₈H₂₁N₂O₅ (M+H) 345.1436, found 345.1445.

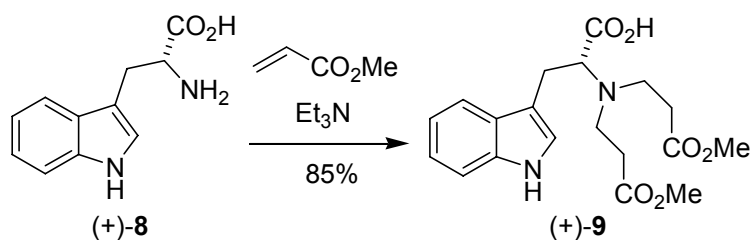


Methyl 1-((S)-3-(1H-indol-3-yl)-1-methoxy-1-oxopropan-2-yl)-4-oxopiperidine-3-carboxylate ((-)-11). The mixture of compound (-)-10 (2.68 g, 7.8 mmol), EDCI (1.80 g, 9.4 mmol), DMAP (1.15 g, 9.4 mmol) and MeOH (6 mL) in anhydrous CH₂Cl₂ (80 mL) was stirred at rt for 24 h under argon atmosphere. The mixture was quenched with saturated aqueous NH₄Cl (30 mL), and extracted with CH₂Cl₂ (3 × 50 mL). The combined organic phase was washed with brine and dried over anhydrous Na₂SO₄. After the removal of the solvent under reduced pressure, the crude product was purified by column chromatography on silica gel with hexane-ethyl acetate (1:1,

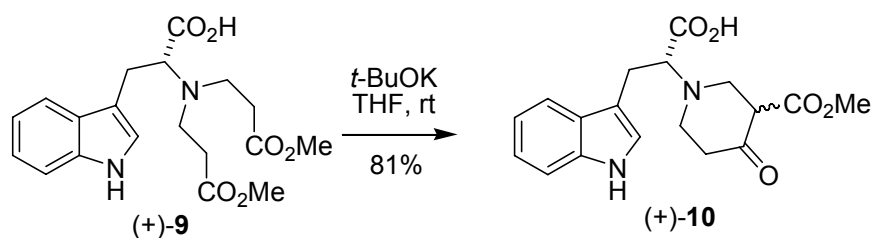
v:v) as the eluent to give the pure (-)-**11** as a yellowish solid. Yield: 2.23 g (80%); $[\alpha]_D^{26} = -14.2$ (c 2.0, CHCl_3); mp 62-63 °C; IR (film): ν (cm^{-1}) 3411, 1731, 1665, 1622, 1457, 1443, 743; ^1H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 2.43-3.76 (16 H, m), 7.04 (1 H, s), 7.12-7.19 (2 H, m), 7.33 (1 H, d, $J = 7.5$ Hz), 7.60 (1 H, d, $J = 7.5$ Hz), 8.10 (1 H, br); ^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl_3) (enol form) δ 25.3, 34.0, 45.6, 46.1, 51.2, 51.4, 67.2, 96.9, 111.1, 111.6, 118.5, 119.4, 121.8, 122.5, 127.3, 136.0, 170.2, 172.1; ESI-MS: m/z 359 ($\text{M}^+ + \text{H}$); HRMS calcd for $\text{C}_{19}\text{H}_{23}\text{N}_2\text{O}_5$ ($\text{M}+\text{H}$) 359.1607, found 359.1602.



(2S, 7R)-2,7-Bis(methoxycarbonyl)-6-oxo-1,2,4,5,6,7-hexahydro-3,7-methano-8H-azonino-[5,4-b]-indole ((-)-12). Potassium *tert*-butoxide (180 mg, 1.60 mmol) was added into the solution of (-)-**11** (250 mg, 0.70 mmol) in anhydrous CH_2Cl_2 (20 mL) at rt under argon atmosphere. The mixture was stirred at rt for 30 min. FeCp_2PF_6 (509 mg, 1.54 mmol) was then added in one portion. The color of the reaction mixture changed from yellow to green. After stirring for 15 min, the mixture was quenched with saturated aqueous NH_4Cl (10 mL) and extracted with CH_2Cl_2 (3×20 mL). The combined organic phase was washed with brine and dried over anhydrous Na_2SO_4 . After the removal of the solvent under reduced pressure, the crude product was purified by column chromatography on silica gel with hexane-ethyl acetate (1:1, v:v) as the eluent to give the pure (-)-**12** as a white solid. Yield: 160 mg (64%); $[\alpha]_D^{26} = -331.1$ (c 1.05, CHCl_3); mp 168-169 °C. IR (KBr): ν (cm^{-1}) 3348, 1752, 1738, 1693, 1461, 1435, 1257, 1199, 1040, 748; ^1H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 2.12 (1 H, d, $J = 13.8$ Hz), 2.45 (1 H, dt, $J = 12.0, 6.9$ Hz), 3.30-3.41 (4 H, m), 3.65 (1 H, dd, $J = 7.5, 6.0$ Hz), 3.79-3.84 (7 H, m), 4.41 (1 H, dd, $J = 15.6, 2.7$ Hz), 7.11-7.26 (2 H, m), 7.34 (1 H, d, $J = 8.1$ Hz), 7.57 (1 H, d, $J = 8.1$ Hz), 8.75 (1 H, br); ^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 24.1, 35.4, 51.8, 52.3, 52.9, 54.2, 65.0, 65.3, 111.2, 112.2, 118.2, 119.8, 123.1, 127.3, 128.6, 136.2, 169.5, 173.9, 204.5; ESI-MS: m/z 357 ($\text{M}^+ + \text{H}$); Anal. calcd for $\text{C}_{19}\text{H}_{20}\text{N}_2\text{O}_5$: C, 64.04; H, 5.66; N, 7.86. Found: C, 64.08; H, 5.55; N, 7.78; The structure was further confirmed by its X-ray diffraction analysis.

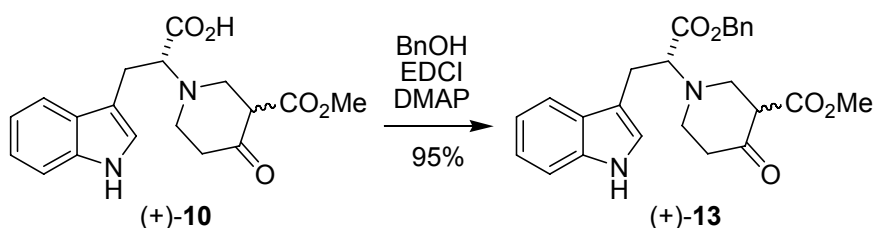


(R)-2-(Bis(3-methoxy-3-oxopropyl)amino)-3-(1H-indol-3-yl)propanoic acid ((+)-9). To the solution of natural D-tryptophan (5.1 g, 25 mmol) and triethylamine (3.8 mL, 27.5 mmol) in MeOH (80 mL) and H₂O (40 mL) was added dropwise fresh distilled methyl acrylate (22 mL, 200 mmol) at rt. The mixture was stirred at rt for another 48 h and then acidified with dilute hydrochloric acid (27 mL, 1 N) until the pH was close to 6. The volatiles were removed under reduced pressure and the aqueous solution was extracted with ethyl acetate (3 × 100 mL). The combined organic phase was washed with brine and then dried over anhydrous Na₂SO₄. After the removal of the solvent under reduced pressure, the crude product was purified by column chromatography on silica gel with hexane-ethyl acetate (1:1 to 0:1, v:v) as the eluent to give the pure (+)-9 as a yellowish solid. Yield: 85%; $[\alpha]_D^{26} = 47.1$ (*c* 1.65, MeOH); mp 56-58 °C; IR (KBr): ν (cm⁻¹) 3398, 1745, 1630, 1459, 1438, 1209, 1178, 746; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 2.40-2.47 (4 H, m), 2.88-2.97 (4 H, m), 3.07 (1 H, dd, *J* = 14.8, 7.2 Hz), 3.44 (1 H, dd, *J* = 14.8, 6.8 Hz), 3.66 (6 H, s), 3.87 (1 H, t, *J* = 6.8 Hz), 7.10 (1 H, s), 7.12-7.21 (2 H, m), 7.35 (1 H, d, *J* = 8.0 Hz), 7.59 (1 H, d, *J* = 8.0 Hz), 8.12 (1 H, br); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 24.5, 32.4, 47.3, 51.8, 64.9, 110.8, 111.6, 118.2, 119.3, 121.8, 123.7, 127.1, 136.4, 172.5, 173.9. ESI-MS: *m/z* 377 (*M*⁺ + H). HRMS calcd for C₁₉H₂₅N₂O₆ (*M*+H) 377.1707, found 377.1712.

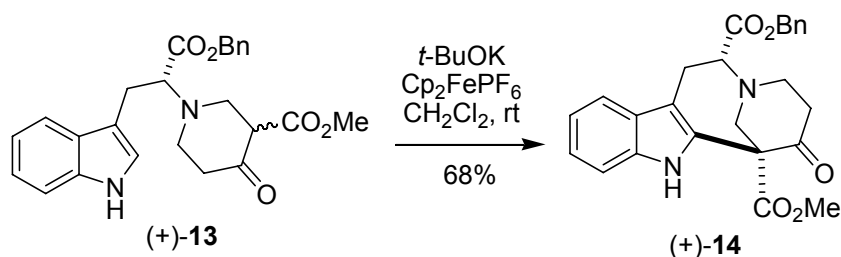


(2R)-3-(1H-Indol-3-yl)-2-(3-(methoxycarbonyl)-4-oxopiperidin-1-yl)propanoic acid ((+)-10). Potassium *tert*-butoxide (8.15 g, 72.7 mmol) was added into the solution of (+)-9 (9.11 g, 24.2 mmol) in anhydrous THF (200 mL) at rt under argon atmosphere. The white slurry was stirred for about 3 h. TLC monitoring indicated that the reaction was complete. Dilute hydrochloric acid (36 mL, 2 N) was added and the resulting solution was extracted with ethyl acetate (3 × 100 mL). The combined organic phase was dried over anhydrous Na₂SO₄. After the

removal of the solvent under reduced pressure, the crude product was purified by column chromatography on silica gel with acetone as the eluent to give the pure (+)-**10** as a white solid. Yield: 81%; $[\alpha]_D^{26} = 7.9$ (c 1.09, MeOH); mp 115-120 °C; IR (KBr): ν (cm⁻¹) 3399, 1708, 1672, 1629, 1445, 1226, 746; ¹H NMR (300 MHz, d₆-Acetone) δ 2.35-3.87 (13 H, m), 6.99-7.11 (2 H, m), 7.22 (1 H, d, J = 7.8 Hz), 7.35-7.39 (1 H, m), 7.59 (1 H, d, J = 7.8 Hz), 10.00 (1 H, br); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, d₆-DMSO) (enol form) δ 25.2, 31.1, 41.4, 45.4, 46.2, 51.9, 67.6, 97.1, 110.9, 111.8, 118.7, 118.8, 121.3, 123.8, 127.8, 136.6, 169.6, 172.9; ESI-MS: m/z 345 ($M^+ + H$). HRMS calcd for C₁₈H₂₁N₂O₅ ($M+H$) 345.1445, found 345.1460.



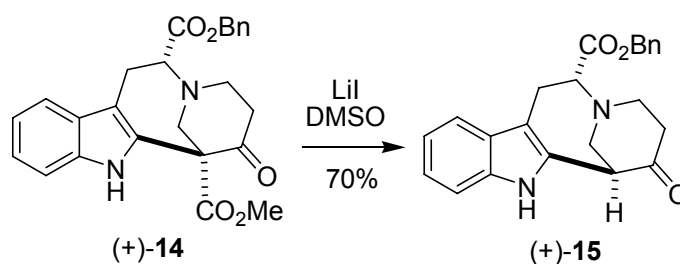
Methyl 1-((S)-3-(1*H*-indol-3-yl)-1-benzyloxy-1-oxopropan-2-yl)-4-oxopiperidine-3-carboxylate ((+)-13**).** The mixture of compound (+)-**10** (1.72 g, 5.0 mmol), EDCI (1.15 g, 6 mmol), DMAP (0.76 g, 6 mmol) and BnOH (1.0 mL, 10 mmol) in anhydrous CH₂Cl₂ (50 mL) was stirred at rt for 24 h under argon atmosphere. The resulting mixture was quenched with saturated aqueous NH₄Cl (30 mL), and extracted with CH₂Cl₂ (3 × 50 mL). The combined organic phase was washed with brine and dried over anhydrous Na₂SO₄. After the removal of the solvent under reduced pressure, the crude product was purified by column chromatography on silica gel with hexane-ethyl acetate (1:1, v:v) as the eluent to give the pure (+)-**13** as a white solid. Yield: 2.06 g (95%); [α]_D²⁶ = 15.7 (*c* 1.47, CHCl₃); mp 72-73 °C; IR (film): ν (cm⁻¹) 3410, 2952, 1729, 1665, 1622, 1456, 1443, 1224, 743; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 2.43-3.81 (13 H, m), 5.00-5.04 (2 H, m), 6.88 (1 H, s), 7.05-7.29 (8 H, m), 7.58 (1 H, d, *J* = 7.6 Hz), 8.06 (1 H, br); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) (enol form) δ 25.6, 30.2, 45.7, 46.3, 51.4, 66.1, 67.8, 97.0, 111.3, 111.5, 118.7, 119.5, 122.0, 122.8, 127.5, 128.2, 128.3, 128.5, 135.8, 136.2, 170.4, 171.4; ESI-MS: *m/z* 435 (M⁺ + H); HRMS calcd for C₂₅H₂₇N₂O₅ (M+H) 435.1920, found 435.1914.



1,2,4,5,6,7-hexahydro-3,7-methano-8*H*-azonino[5,4-*b*]-indole ((+)-14).

Potassium

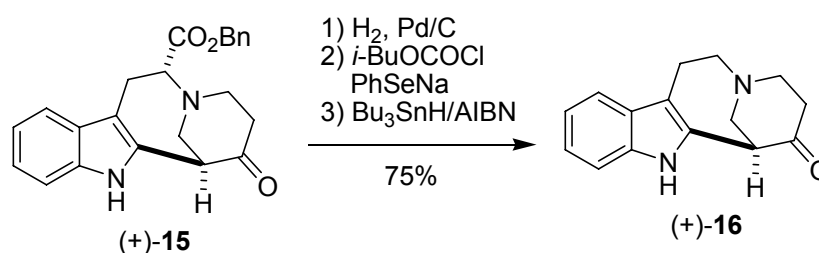
tert-butoxide (180 mg, 1.60 mmol) was added into the solution of (+)-**13** (304 mg, 0.70 mmol) in anhydrous CH₂Cl₂ (20 mL) at rt under argon atmosphere. The mixture was stirred at rt for 30 min. Cp₂FePF₆ (509 mg, 1.54 mmol) was then added in one portion. The color of the reaction mixture changed from yellow to green. After stirring for 15 min, the mixture was quenched with saturated aqueous NH₄Cl (10 mL) and extracted with CH₂Cl₂ (3 × 20 mL). The combined organic phase was washed with brine and dried over anhydrous Na₂SO₄. After the removal of the solvent under reduced pressure, the crude product was purified by column chromatography on silica gel with hexane-ethyl acetate (1:1, v:v) as the eluent to give the pure (+)-**14** as a white solid. Yield: 205 mg (68%); $[\alpha]_{\text{D}}^{26} = 331.0$ (*c* 0.85, CHCl₃); mp 176-177 °C. IR (KBr): ν (cm⁻¹) 3397, 2953, 1736, 1706, 1458, 1260, 1172, 1039, 744; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 2.08 (1 H, d, *J* = 13.6 Hz), 2.45 (1 H, dd, *J* = 11.6, 7.2 Hz), 3.35-3.39 (4 H, m), 3.65 (1 H, t, *J* = 8.0), 3.79-3.83 (4 H, m), 4.40 (1 H, dd, *J* = 15.6, 2.4 Hz), 5.20 (1 H, d, *J* = 12.0 Hz), 5.25 (1 H, d, *J* = 12.8 Hz), 7.12 (1 H, t, *J* = 7.6 Hz), 7.20 (1 H, t, *J* = 7.6 Hz), 7.31-7.40 (6 H, m), 7.53 (1 H, d, *J* = 8.0 Hz), 8.74 (1 H, br); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 24.1, 35.5, 51.8, 52.9, 54.3, 65.1, 65.4, 66.8, 111.3, 112.2, 118.2, 119.8, 123.1, 127.4, 128.1, 128.4, 128.7, 135.9, 136.3, 169.6, 173.2, 204.5; ESI-MS: *m/z* 433 (M⁺+H); HRMS calcd for C₂₅H₂₅N₂O₅ (M+H) 433.1763, found 433.1758.



(2*R*, 7*R*)-2-Benzoyloxycarbonyl-6-oxo-1,2,4,5,6,7-hexahydro-3,7-methano-8*H*-azonino-

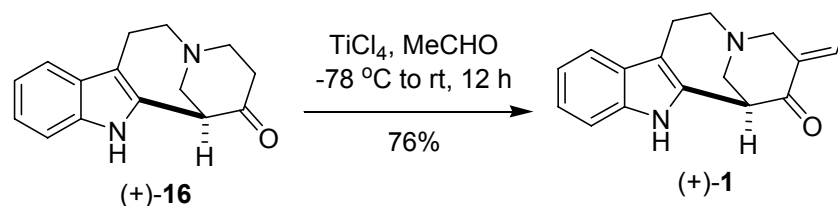
[5,4-*b*]-indole ((+)-15). A mixture of compound (+)-**14** (200 mg, 0.46 mmol) and LiI (310 mg, 2.3 mmol) in anhydrous DMSO (10 mL) was stirred at 180 °C for 1 h under argon atmosphere. The

resulting mixture was cooled to rt, added with water (20 mL), and extracted with ethyl acetate (3 × 20 mL). The combined organic phase was dried over anhydrous Na₂SO₄. After the removal of the solvent under reduced pressure, the crude product was purified by column chromatography on silica gel with hexane-ethyl acetate (1:1, v:v) as the eluent to give pure (+)-**15** as a white solid. Yield: 118 mg (70%); $[\alpha]_D^{26} = 221.8$ (*c* 2.05, CHCl₃); mp 143-144 °C. IR (KBr): ν (cm⁻¹) 3363, 2924, 1736, 1705, 1460, 1339, 1283, 1173, 1028, 741; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 2.09 (1 H, d, *J* = 14.8 Hz), 2.58-2.66 (1 H, m), 3.27-3.43 (5 H, m), 3.77-3.83 (2 H, m), 4.24 (1 H, d, *J* = 13.6 Hz), 5.21 (1 H, d, *J* = 12.4 Hz), 5.25 (1 H, d, *J* = 12.4 Hz), 7.10 (1 H, t, *J* = 7.6 Hz), 7.17 (1 H, t, *J* = 7.6 Hz), 7.26 (1 H, d, *J* = 8.0 Hz), 7.35-7.40 (5 H, m), 7.53 (1 H, d, *J* = 8.0 Hz), 8.02 (1 H, br); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 24.1, 35.6, 49.9, 53.1, 53.6, 65.9, 66.8, 110.8, 110.9, 117.9, 119.7, 122.4, 127.9, 128.1, 128.3, 128.5, 128.6, 130.7, 135.8, 135.9, 173.4, 208.8; ESI-MS: *m/z* 397 (M⁺+Na); HRMS calcd for C₂₃H₂₃N₂O₃ (M+H) 375.1708, found 375.1703.



(R)-6-Oxo-1,2,4,5,6,7-hexahydro-3,7-methano-8H-azonino-[5,4-*b*]-indole ((+)-16). The solution of compound (+)-**15** (42 mg, 0.112 mmol) in MeOH (5 mL) was hydrogenated with H₂ (1 atmosphere) over Pd/C (18 mg, 10%) at rt for 24 h. The catalyst was removed by filtration and the solvent was removed under reduced pressure to give 32 mg crude acid as an amorphous solid. The acid was then added into the THF (2 mL) solution of isobutyl chloroformate (26 μ L, 0.20 mmol) and *N*-methylmorpholine (22 μ L, 0.20 mmol) at -10 °C. The mixture was stirred at -10 °C for 15 min and at rt for another 15 min. The solution was again cooled to -10 °C. The THF solution of sodium phenylselenide, which was prepared by reaction of benzeneselenol (22 μ L, 0.20 mmol) and sodium hydride (9 mg, 0.22 mmol) in anhydrous THF (2 mL) at 0 °C, was then added through a cannula. The resulting mixture was stirred at -10 °C for 20 min and at rt for another 2 h. The volatiles were removed under reduced pressure, and the residue was purified by column chromatography on silica gel with hexane-ethyl acetate (3:1, v:v) as the eluent to give the phenylselenenyl ether as a yellowish solid. Yield: 35 mg (75%).

To the solution of the phenylselenenyl ether (63 mg, 0.15 mmol) in anhydrous benzene (5 mL) at reflux was added the solution of Bu₃SnH (75 μ L, 0.3 mmol) and AIBN (16 mg, 0.10 mmol) in anhydrous benzene (5 mL). The mixture was refluxed for 8 h. The solvent was then removed under reduced pressure, and the residue was purified by column chromatography on silica gel with CH₂Cl₂-MeOH (10:1, v:v) as the eluent to give pure (+)-**16** as a yellowish solid. Yield: 35 mg (99%); $[\alpha]_D^{23} = 158.7$ (*c* 1.0, CHCl₃); mp 122-123 °C. ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 2.18 (1 H, dd, *J* = 15.0, 3.3 Hz), 2.27-2.82 (1 H, m), 3.06-3.26 (2 H, m), 3.36-3.58 (5 H, m), 3.63 (1 H, s), 3.71 (1 H, d, *J* = 14.1 Hz), 7.09-7.19 (m, 2 H), 7.25 (d, *J* = 7.8 Hz, 1 H), 7.49 (d, *J* = 7.8 Hz, 1 H), 8.18 (1 H, br). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 25.6, 39.3, 50.9, 54.9, 55.3, 55.7, 110.7, 113.1, 118.1, 119.6, 122.2, 128.9, 132.2, 135.4, 208.0. ESI-MS: *m/z* 241 (M⁺+H). HRMS calcd for C₁₅H₁₇N₂O (M+H) 241.1341, found 241.1336.



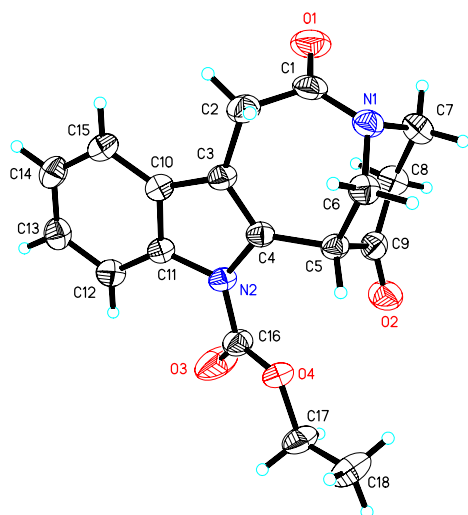
(+)-Subincanadine F ((+)-1). The solution of (+)-**16** (36 mg, 0.15 mmol) in anhydrous CH₂Cl₂ (2 mL) was cooled to -78 °C and TiCl₄ (0.18 mL, 0.18 mmol, 1.0 M solution in CH₂Cl₂) was added. The mixture was stirred at -78 °C for 5 min and diisopropylethylamine (33 μ L, 0.20 mmol) was added slowly. The mixture was stirred at -78 °C for an additional 30 min and anhydrous acetaldehyde (0.23 mL, 0.50 mmol, 2.2 M solution in CH₂Cl₂) was added dropwise. The resulting mixture was stirred at -78 °C for 2 h and then at rt for 12 h. The reaction was then quenched with saturated aqueous NaHCO₃ (2 mL). The two phases were separated and the aqueous layer was extracted with CH₂Cl₂ (3 $\times$ 5 mL). The combined organic phase was dried over anhydrous Na₂SO₄. After the removal of the solvent under reduced pressure, the crude product was purified by column chromatography on silica gel with CH₂Cl₂-MeOH (10:1, v:v) as the eluent to give the pure product (+)-**1** as a yellow solid. Yield: 30 mg (76%). $[\alpha]_D^{23} = 198.4$ (*c* 0.25, CHCl₃). ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 1.79 (3 H, d, *J* = 7.2 Hz), 2.84-2.90 (1 H, m), 2.97-3.06 (1 H, m), 3.31-3.45 (2 H, m), 3.58-3.77 (3 H, m), 3.86 (1 H, d, *J* = 16.8 Hz), 4.06 (1 H, d, *J* = 16.8 Hz), 6.69 (1 H, q, *J* = 7.2 Hz), 7.05-7.15 (2 H, m), 7.25 (1 H, d, *J* = 7.5 Hz), 7.42 (1 H, d, *J* = 7.5 Hz), 8.52 (1 H, br). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 13.7, 23.4, 49.7, 50.7, 52.1, 55.9, 110.8, 114.3, 117.9, 119.5, 121.9, 128.5,

132.8, 135.2, 135.5, 135.9, 194.8.

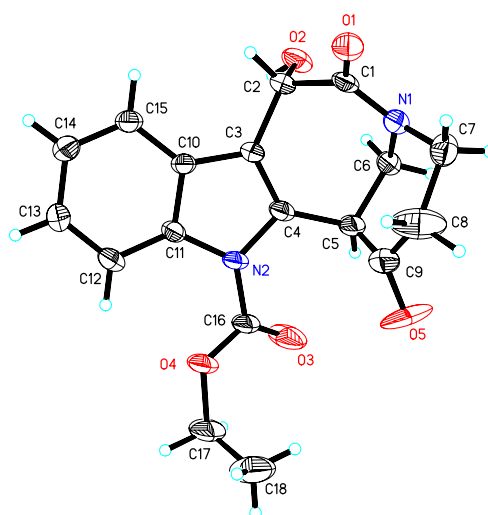
2. References for known compounds.

4	Kuehne, M. E.; Muth, R. S. <i>J. Org. Chem.</i> 1991 , <i>56</i> , 2701.
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3. X-Ray Structures of compounds 6 and 7.

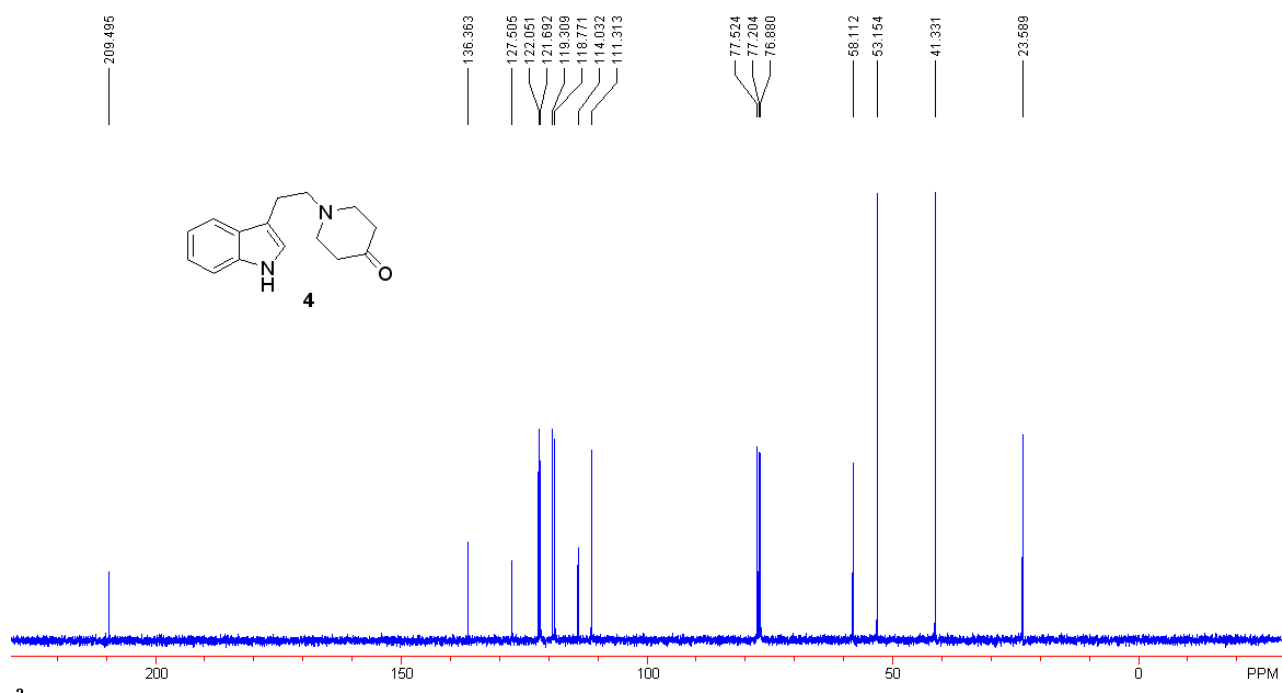
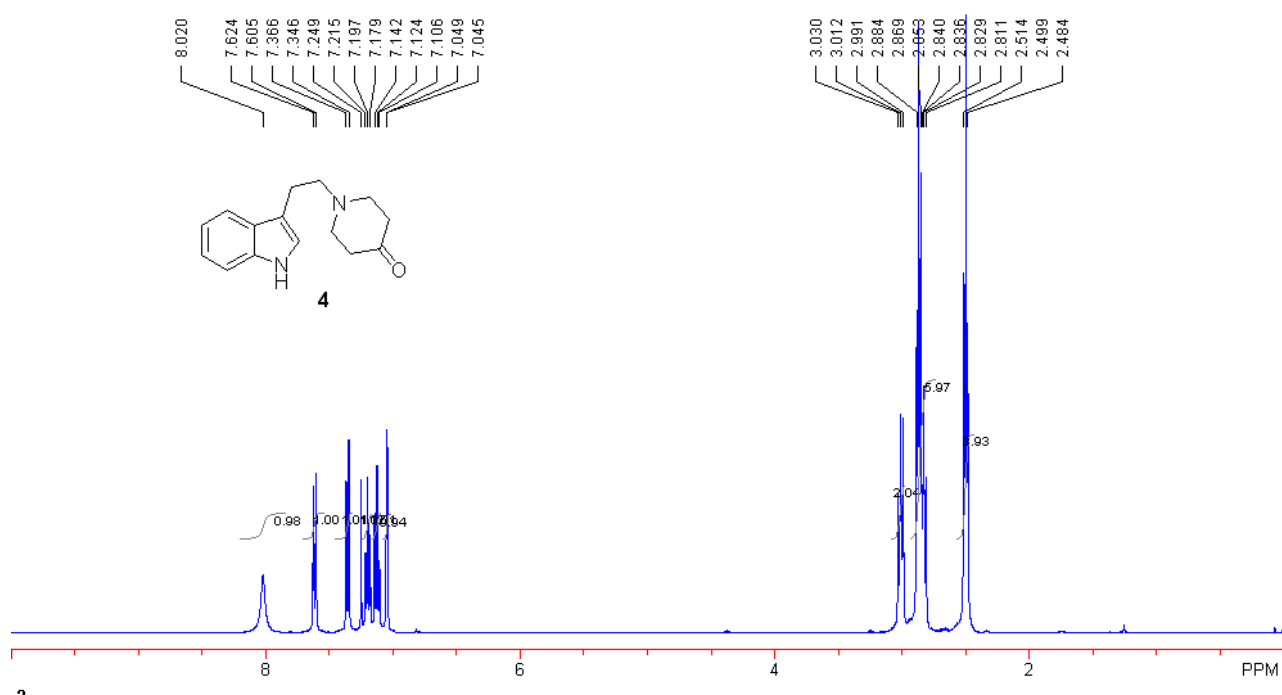


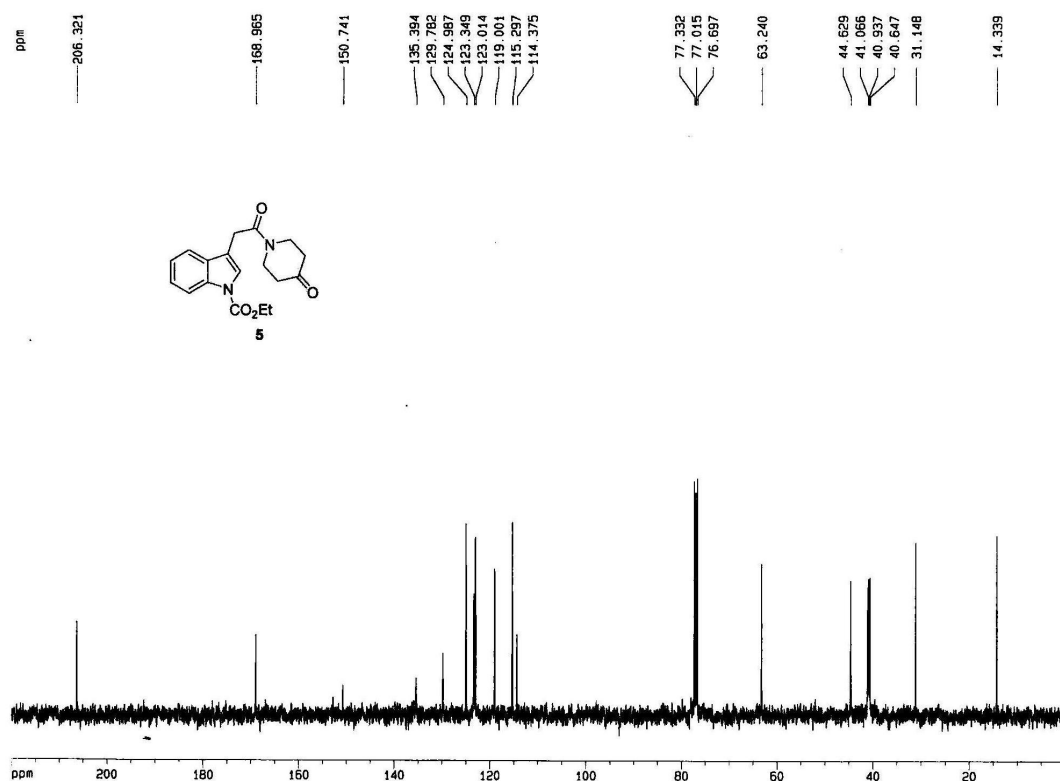
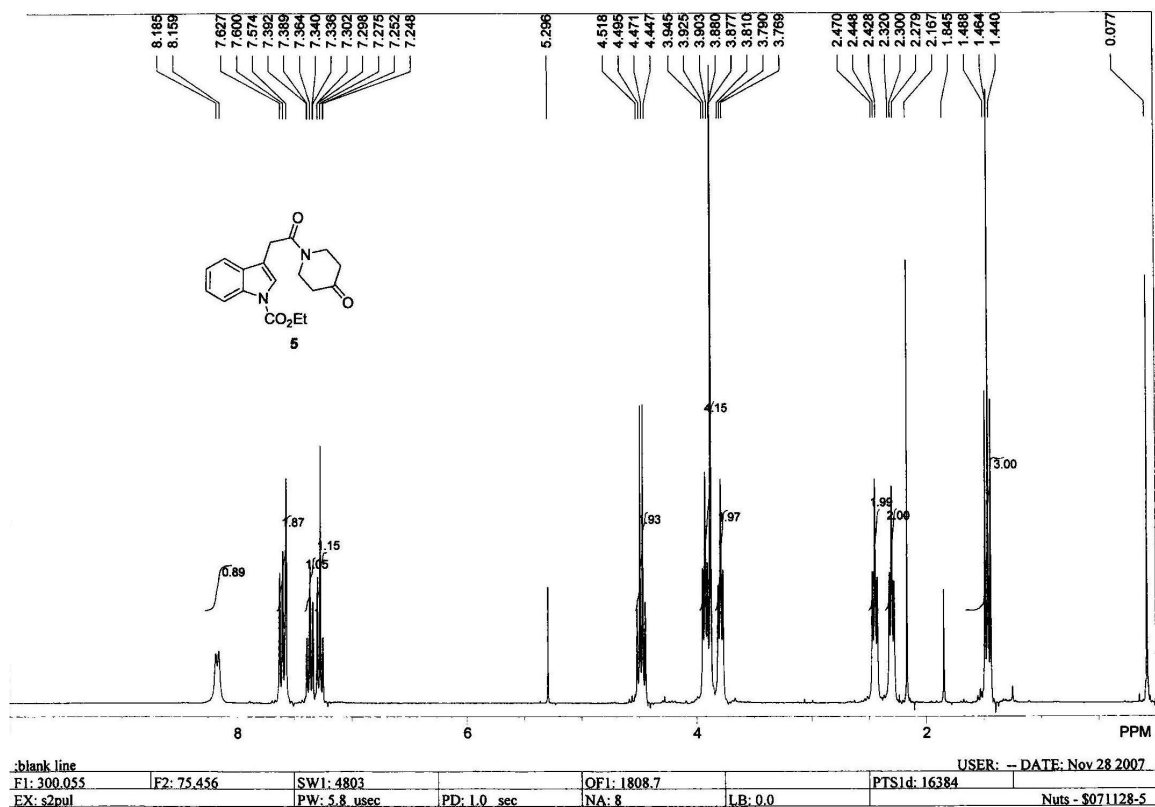
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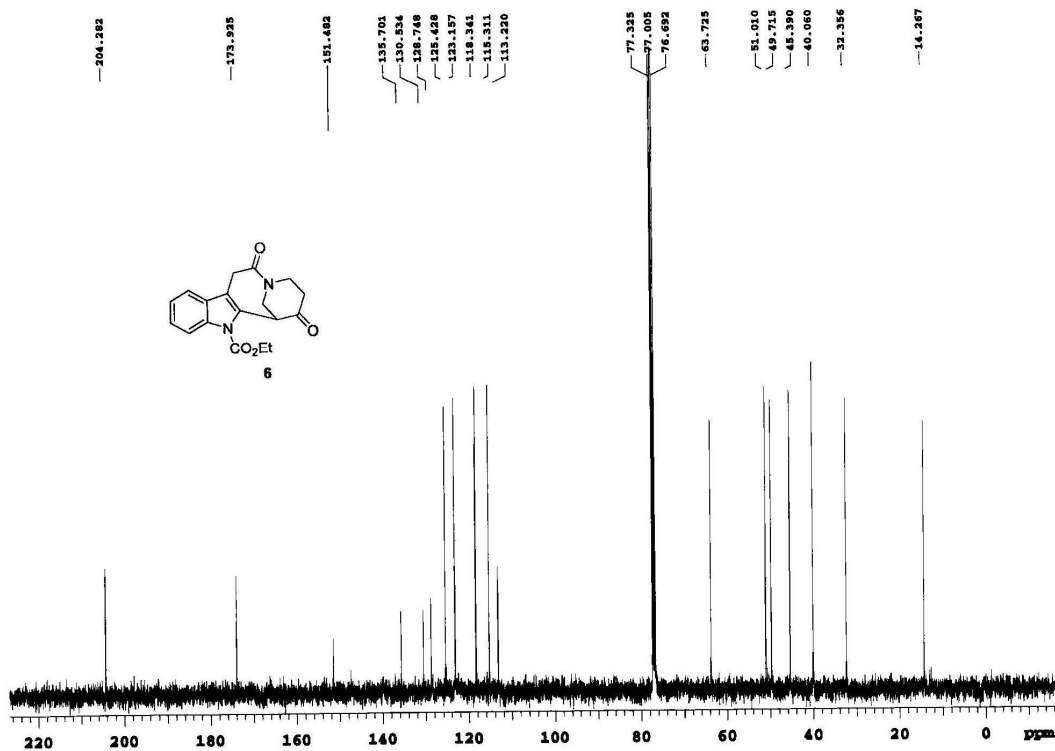
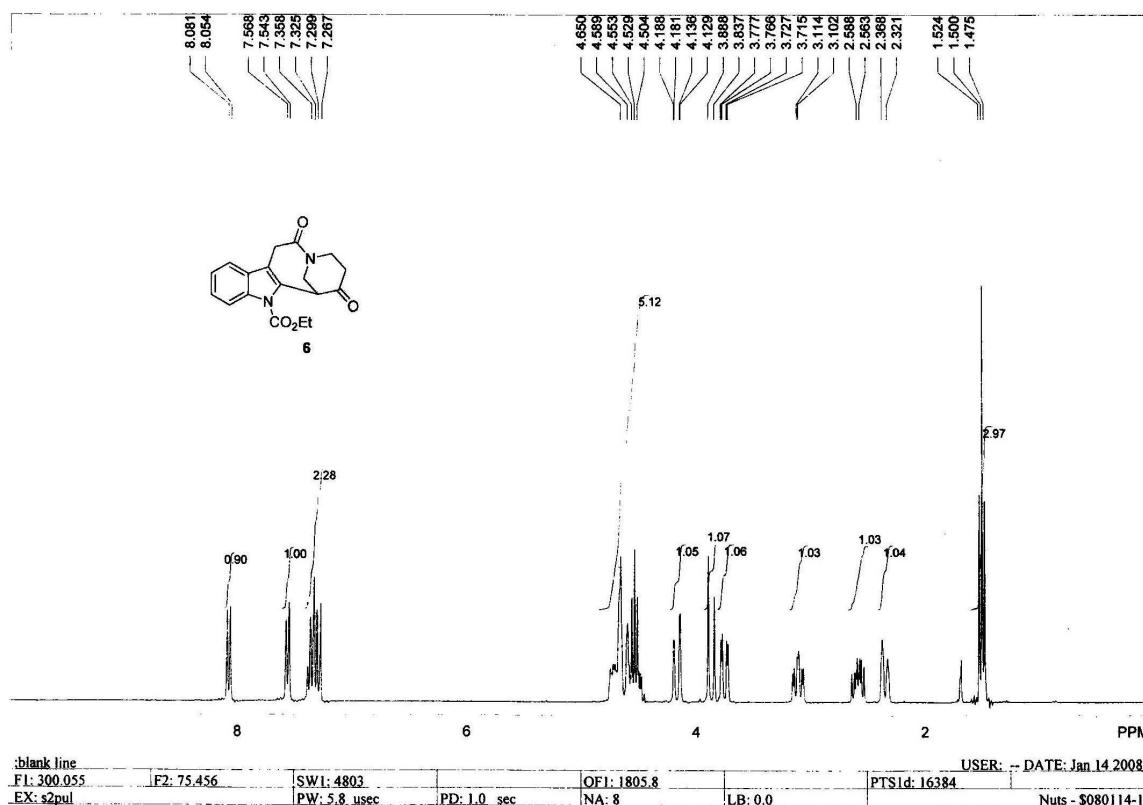


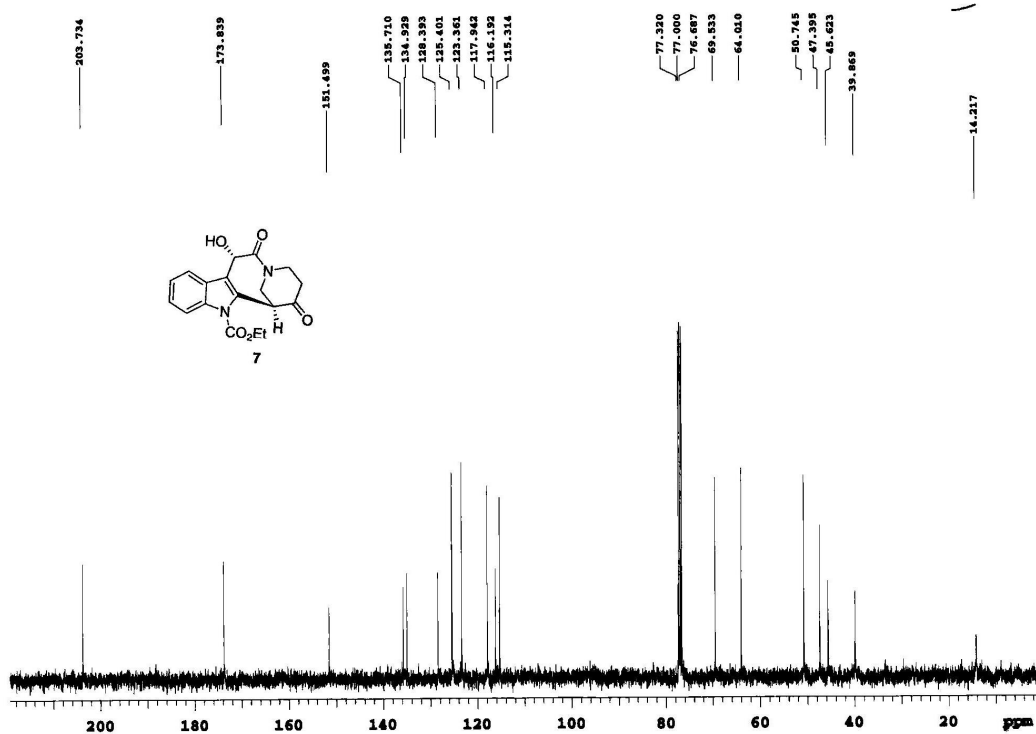
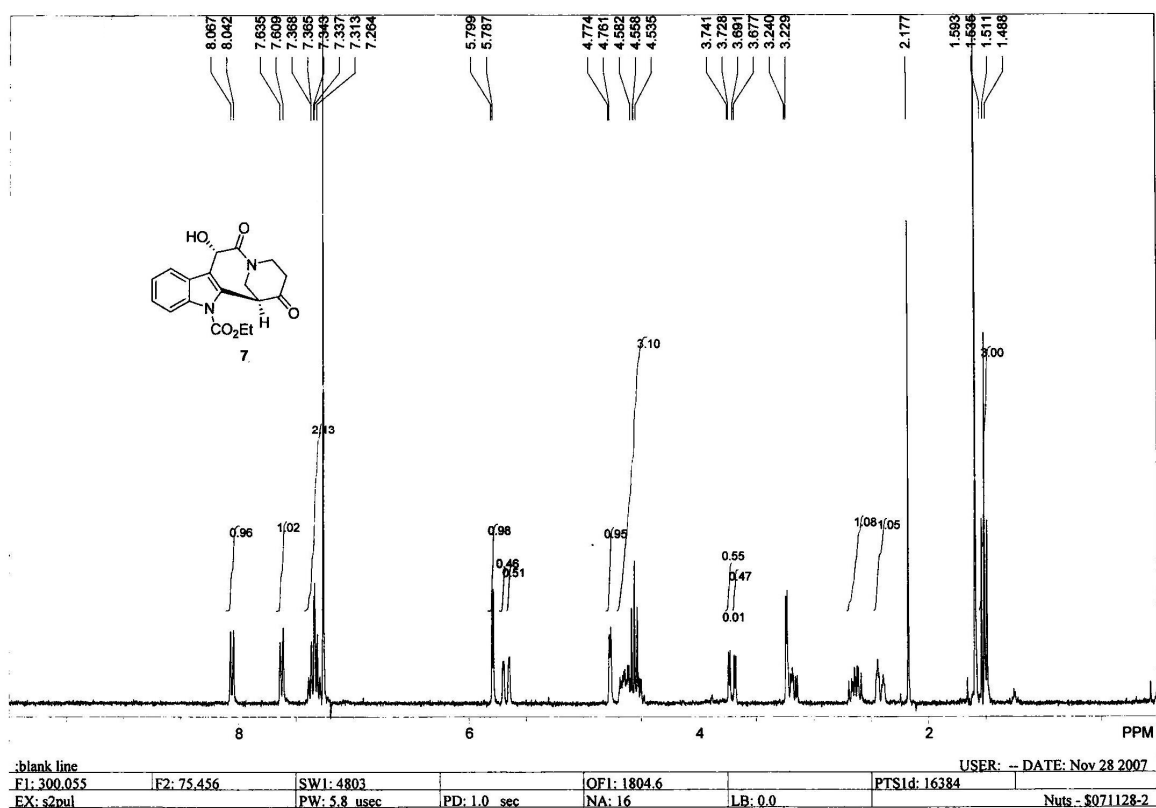
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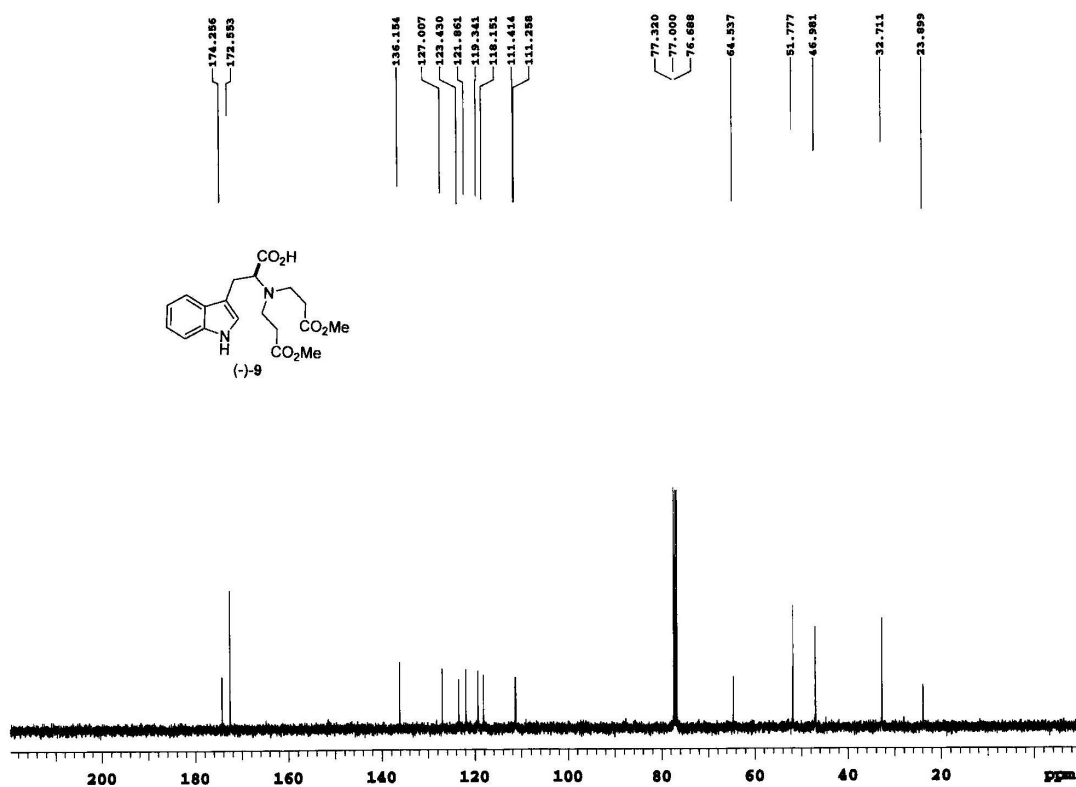
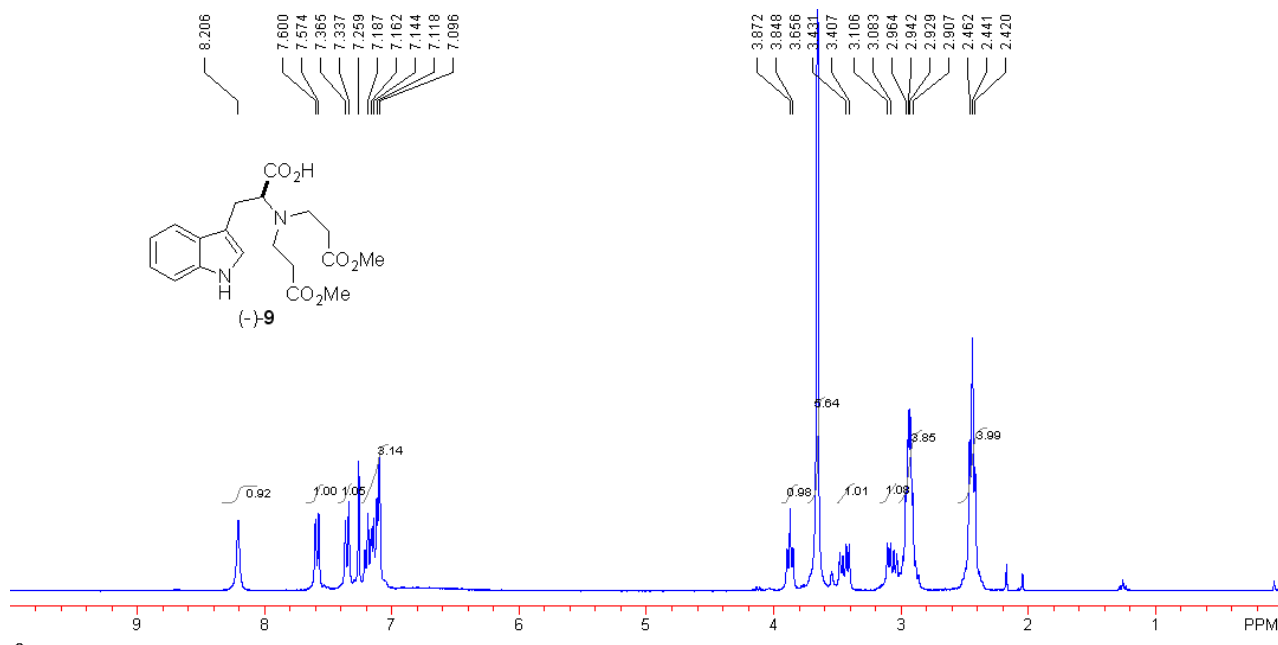
4. ^1H and ^{13}C spectra of all compounds.

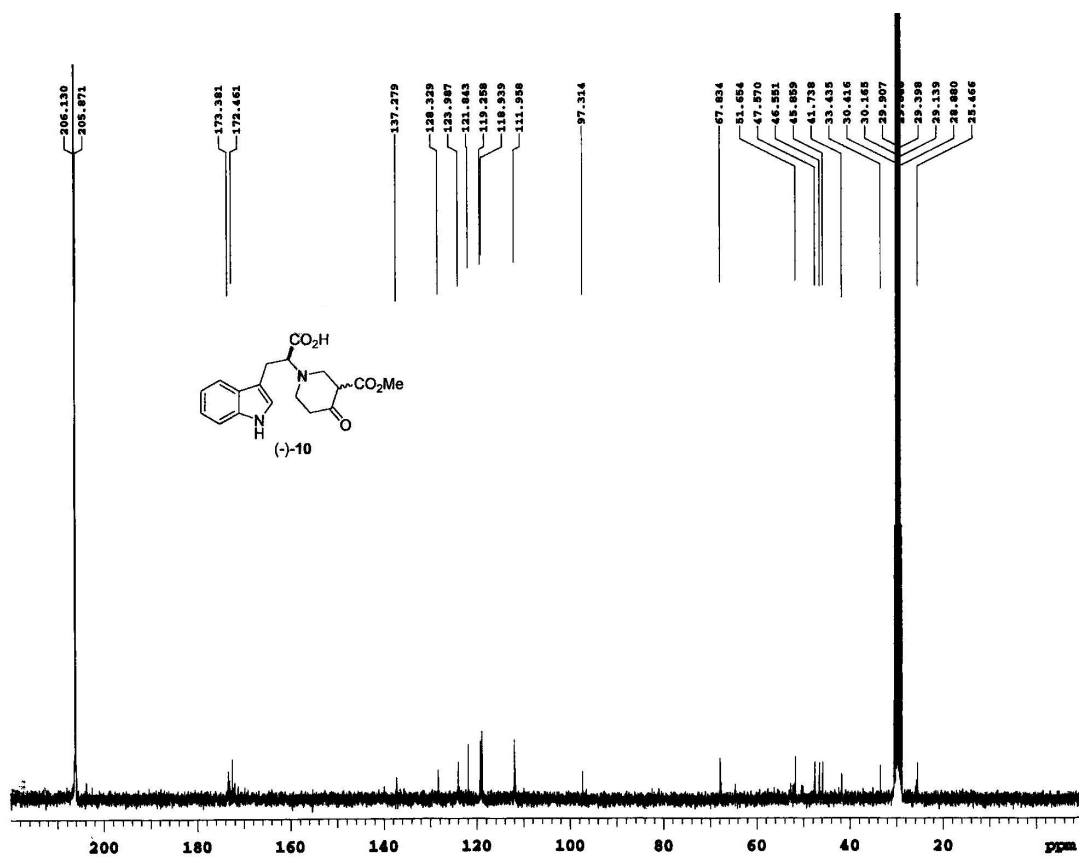
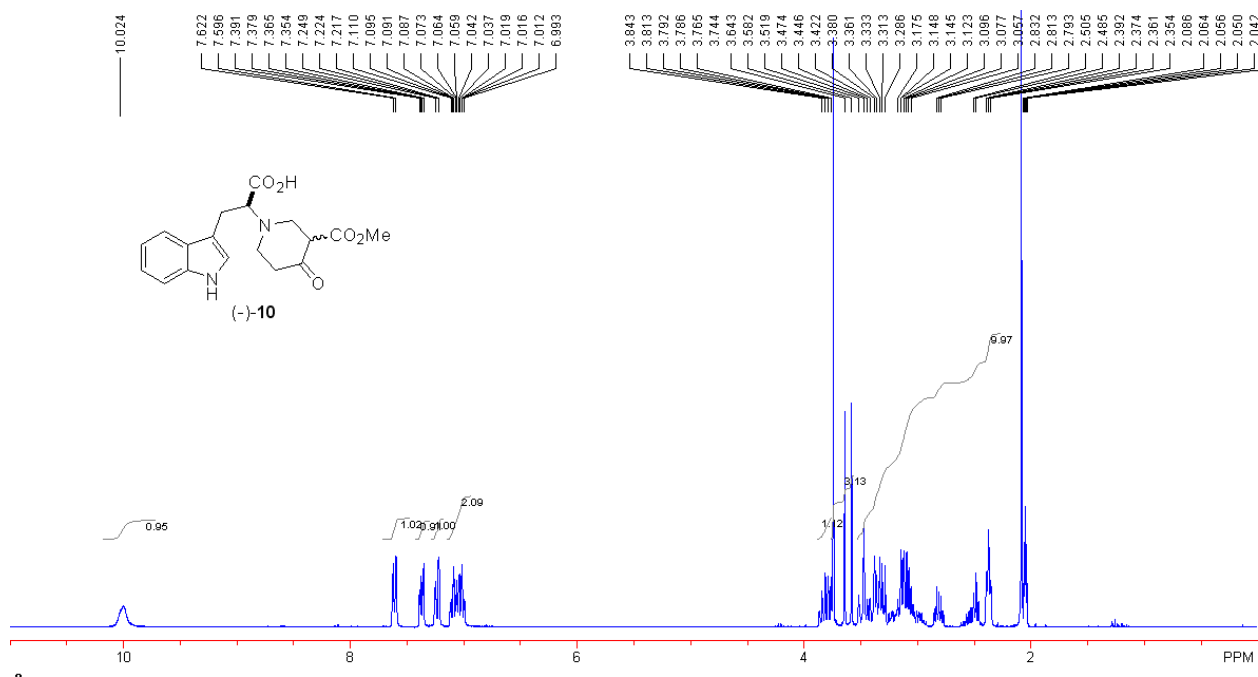


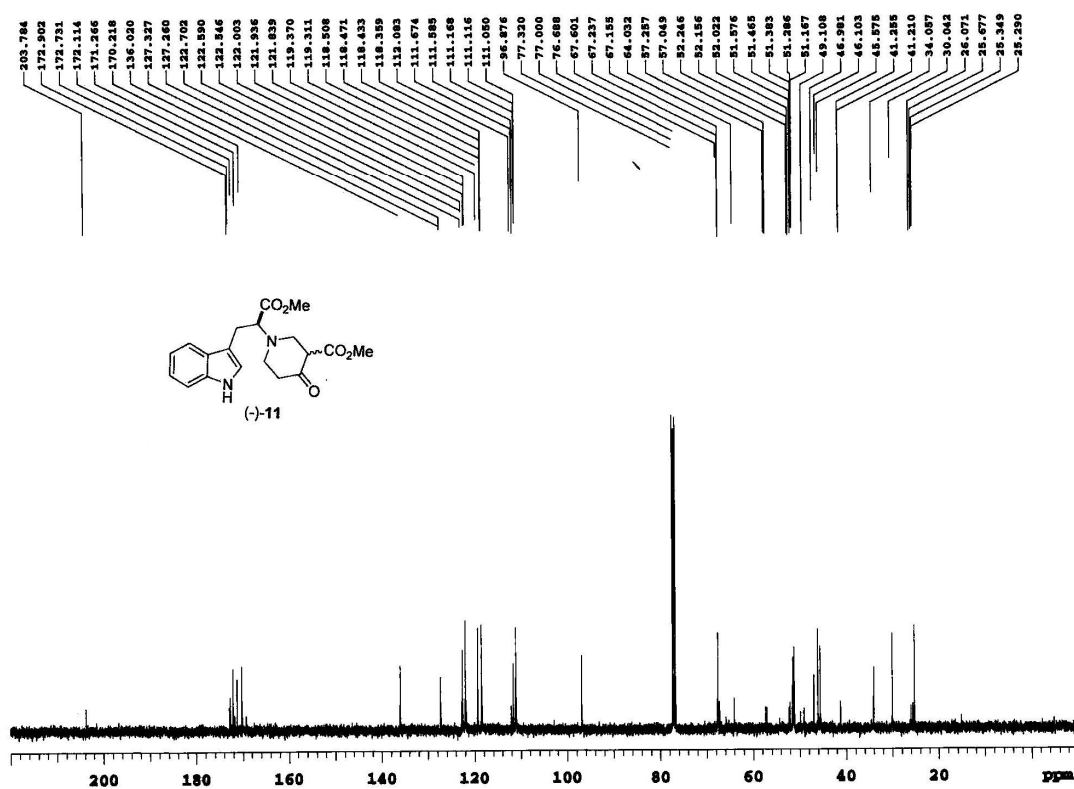
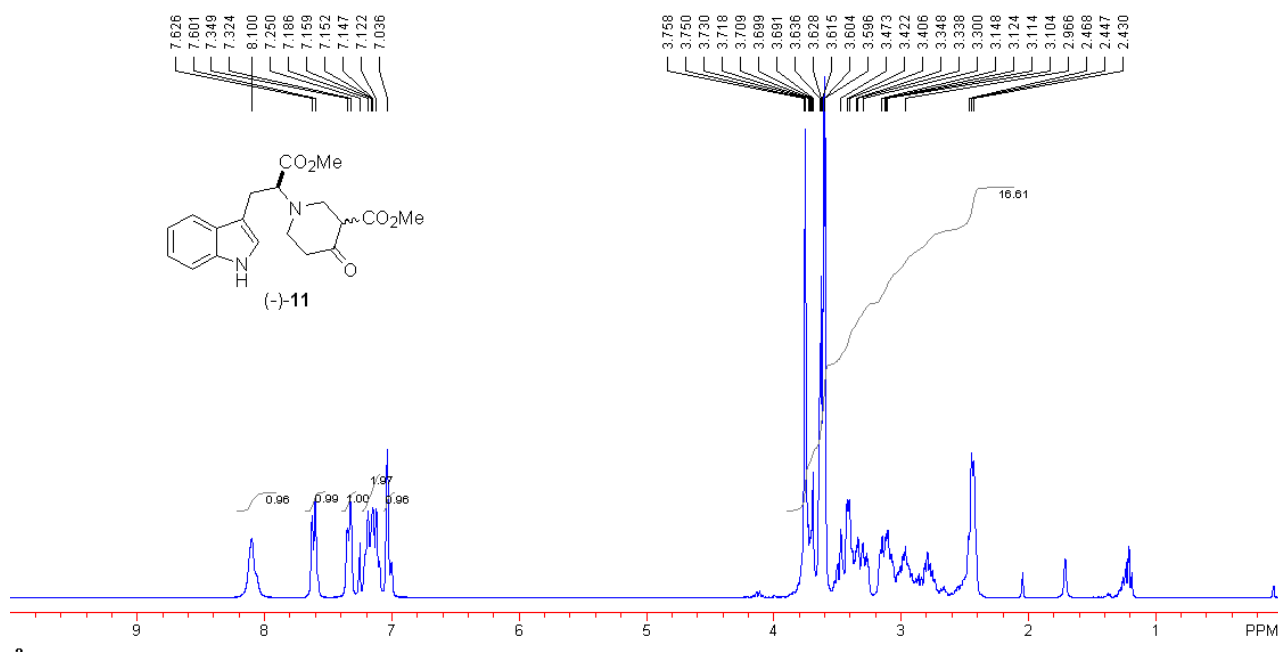


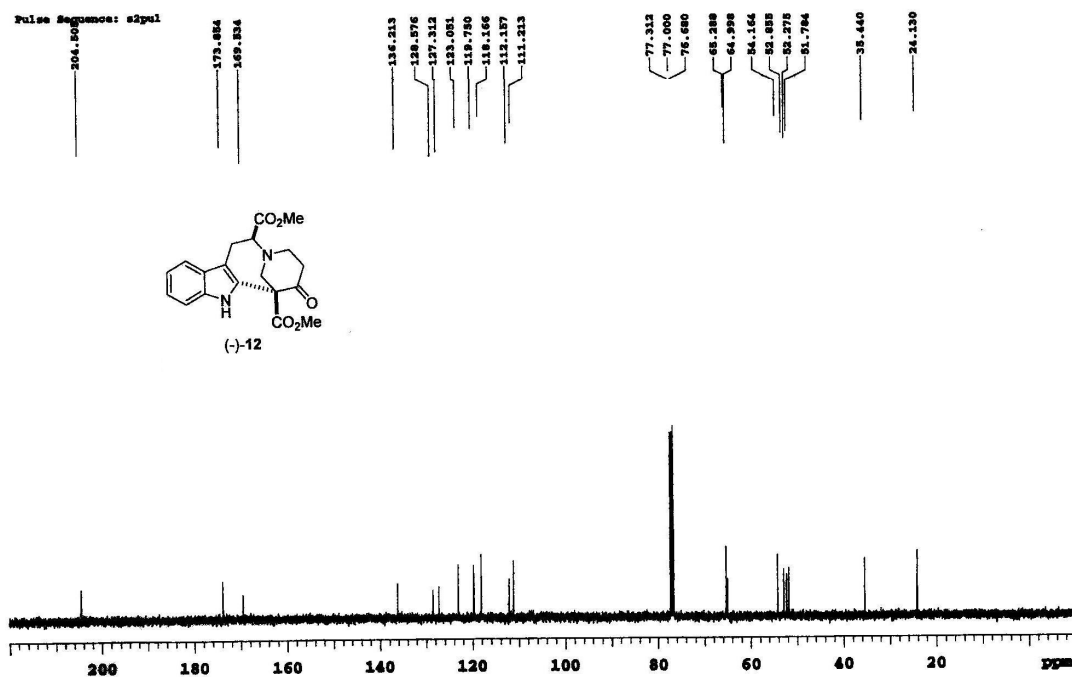
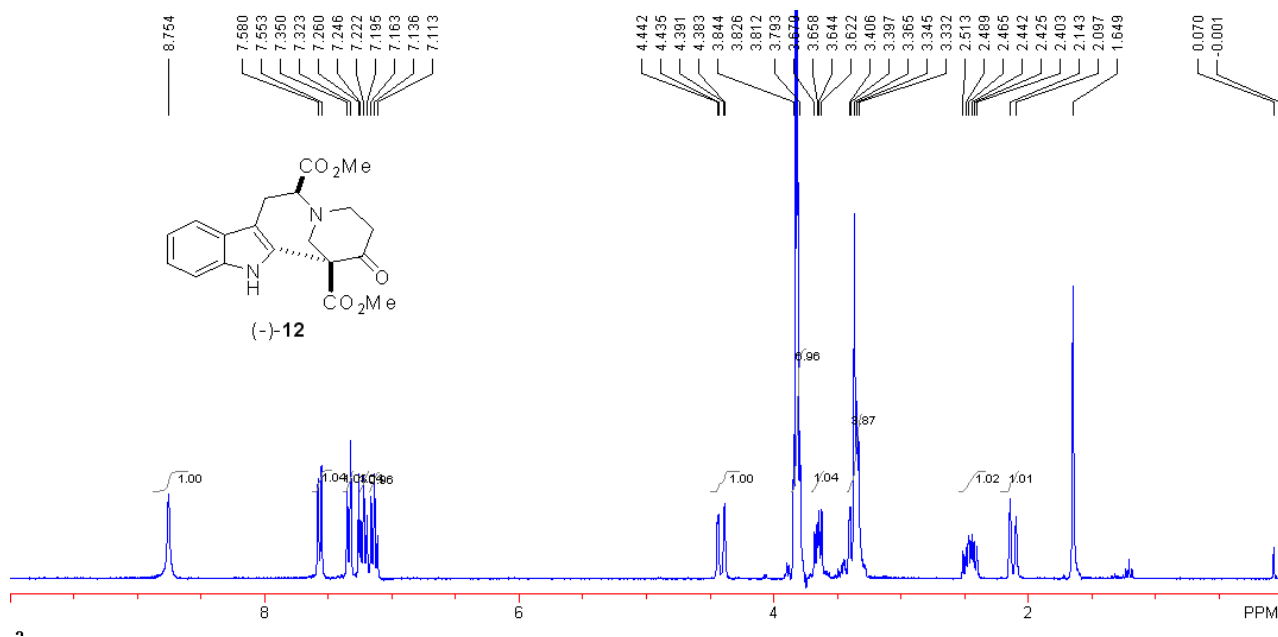


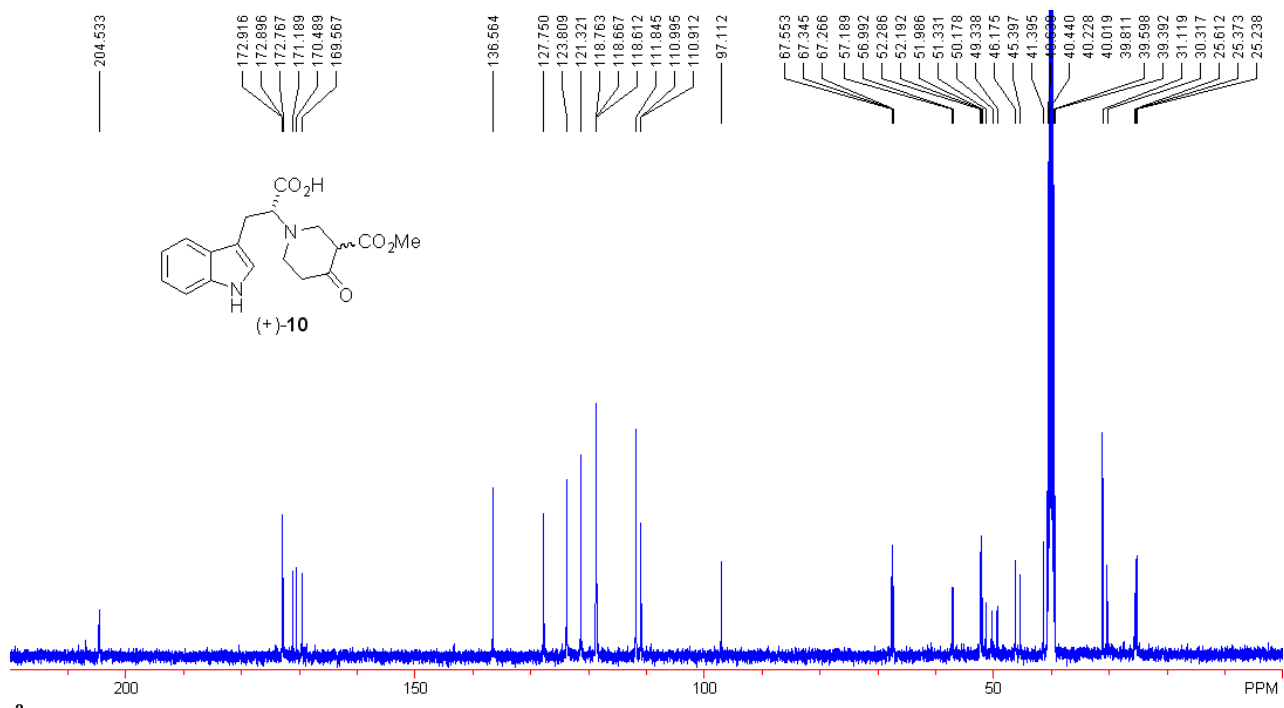
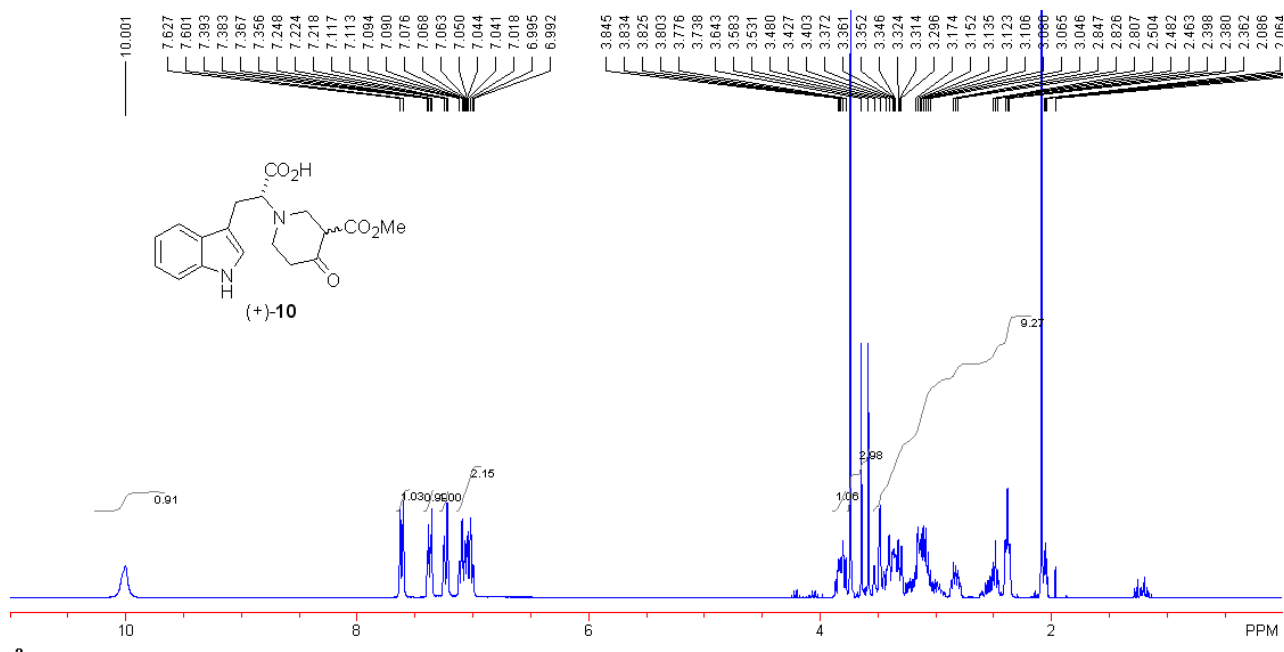


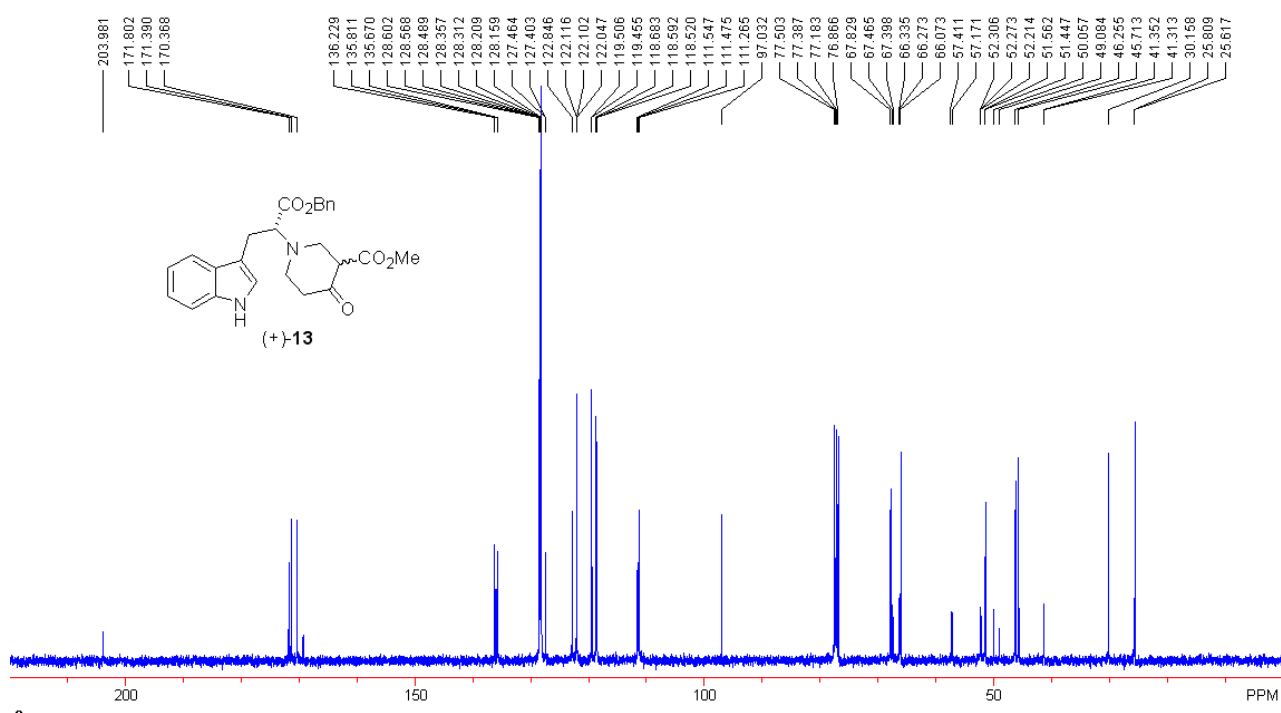
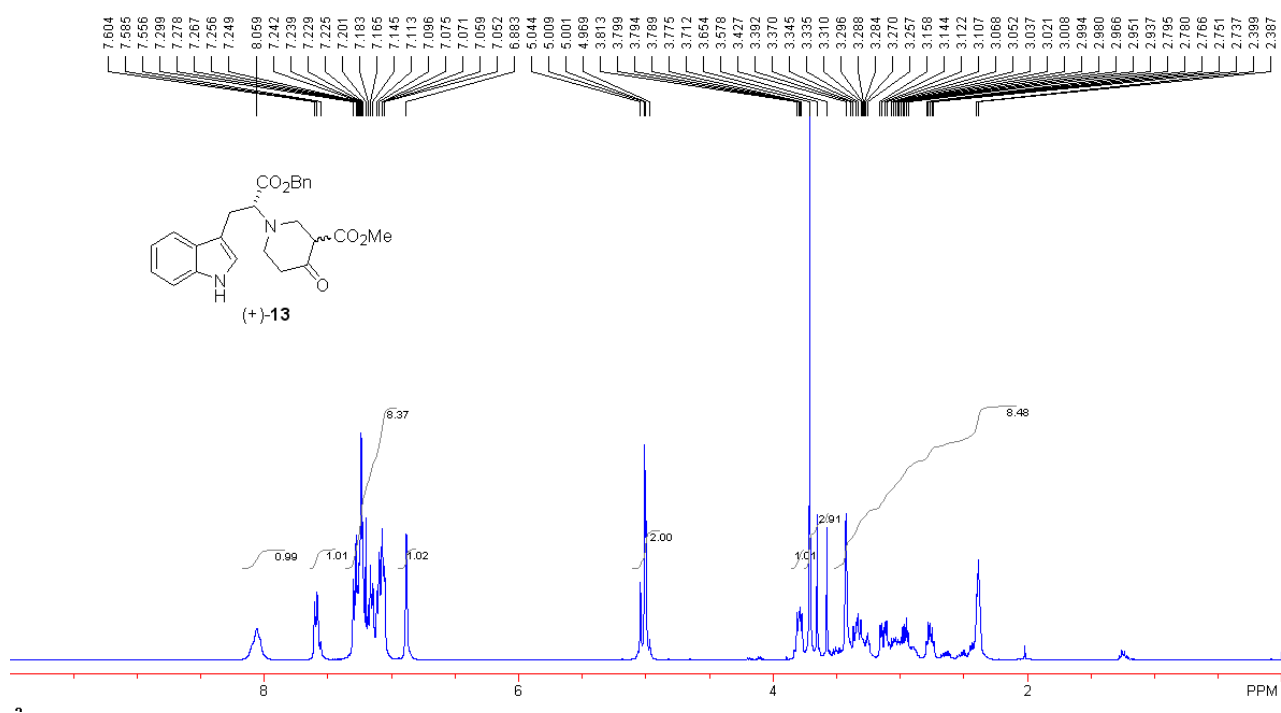


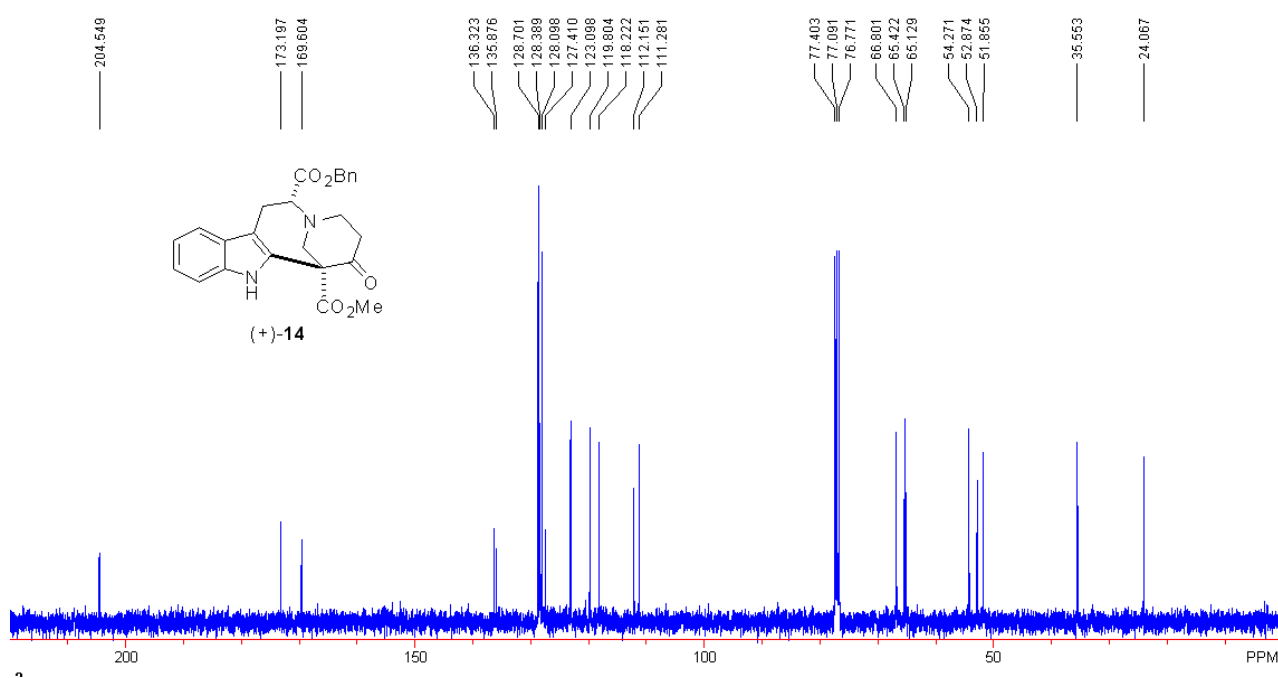
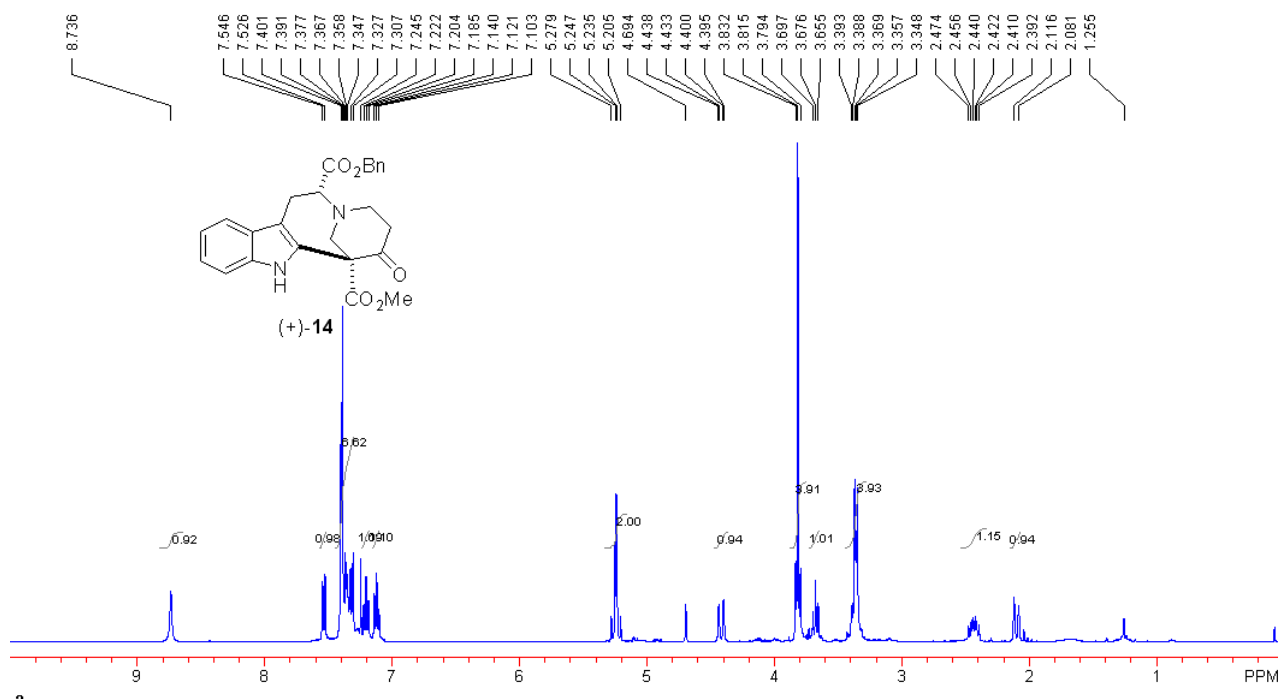


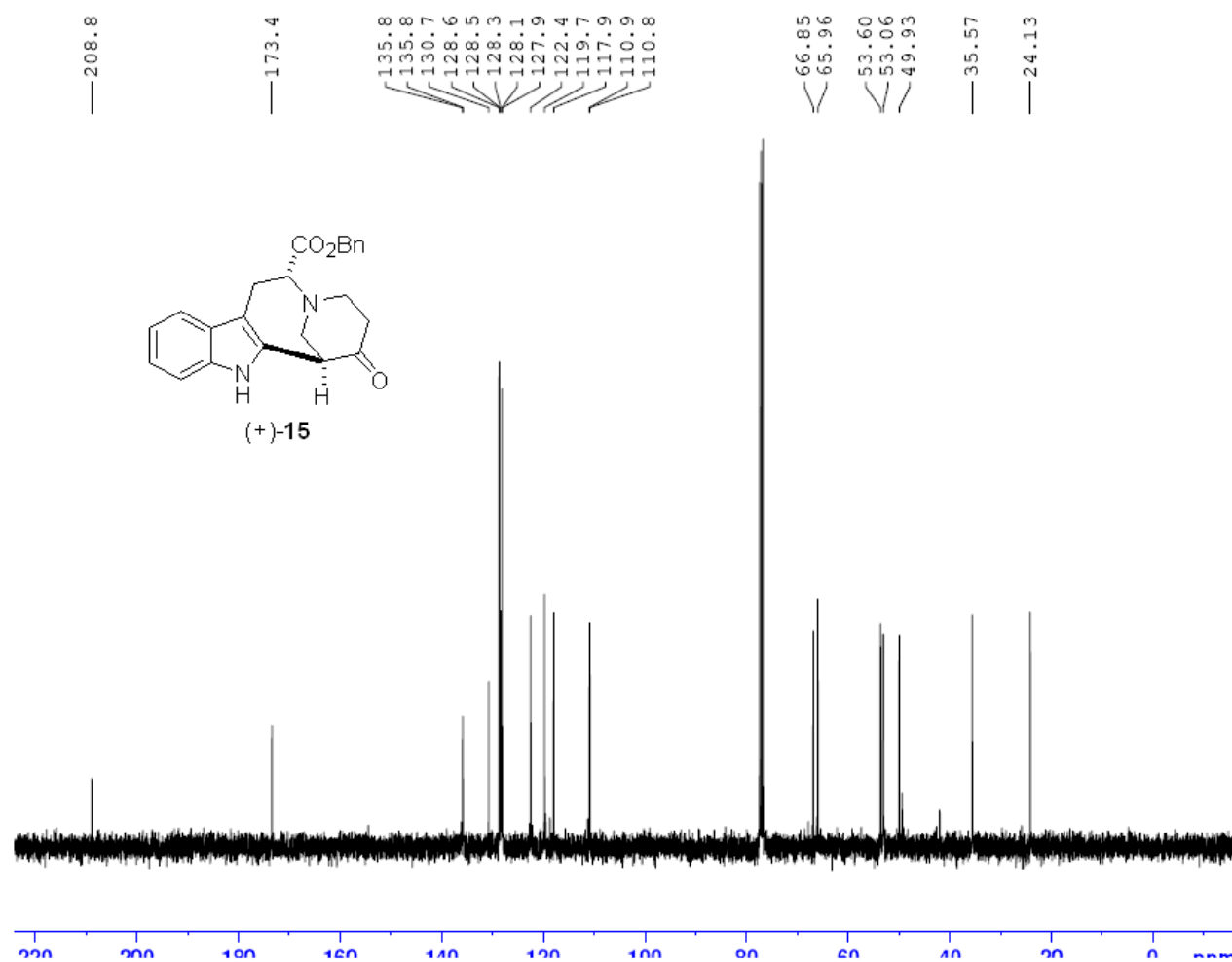
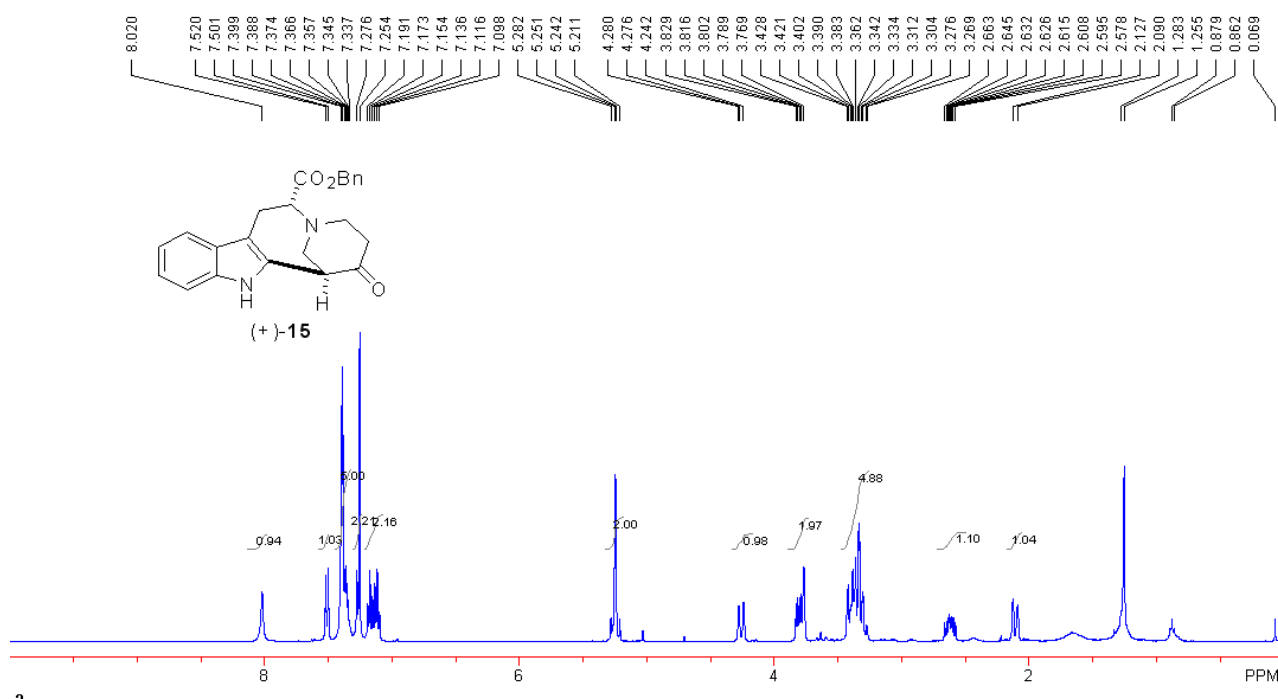


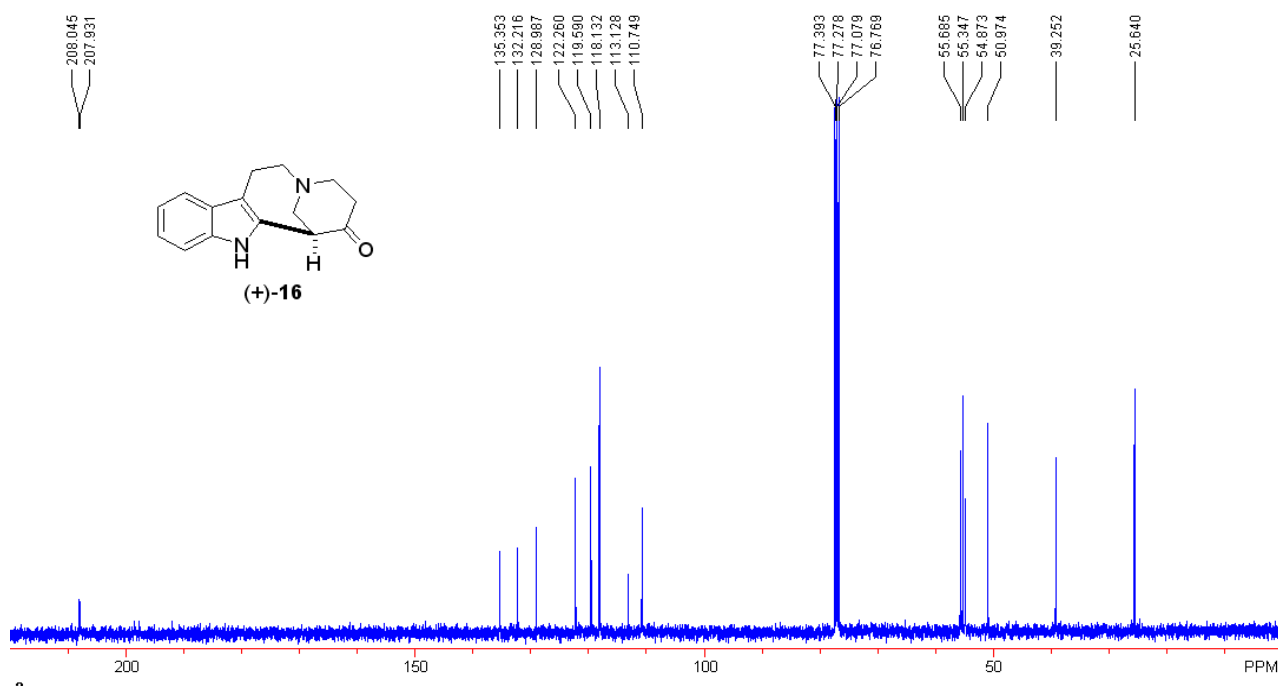
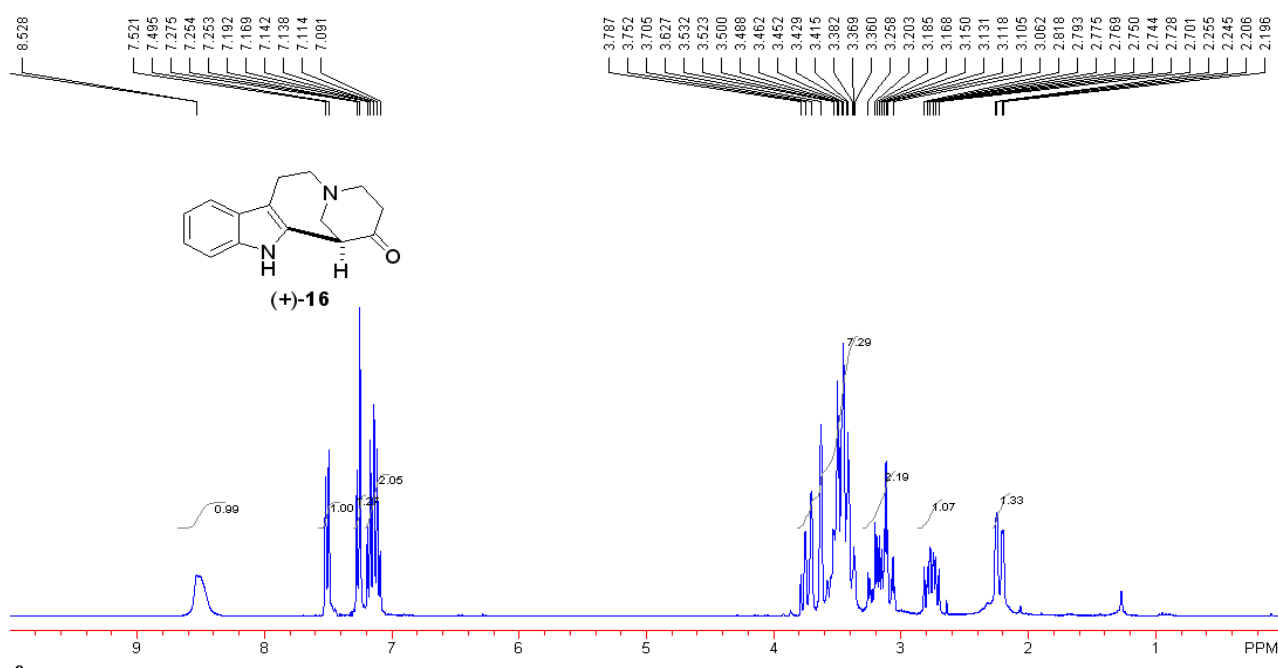


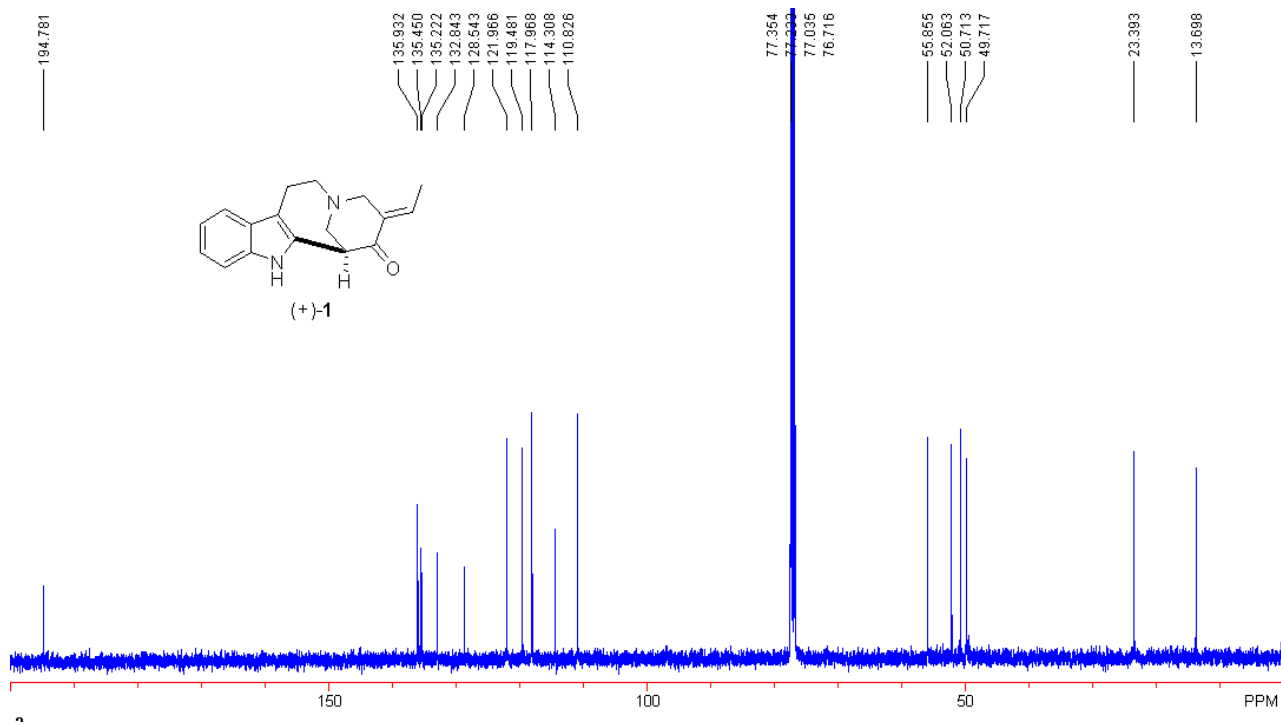
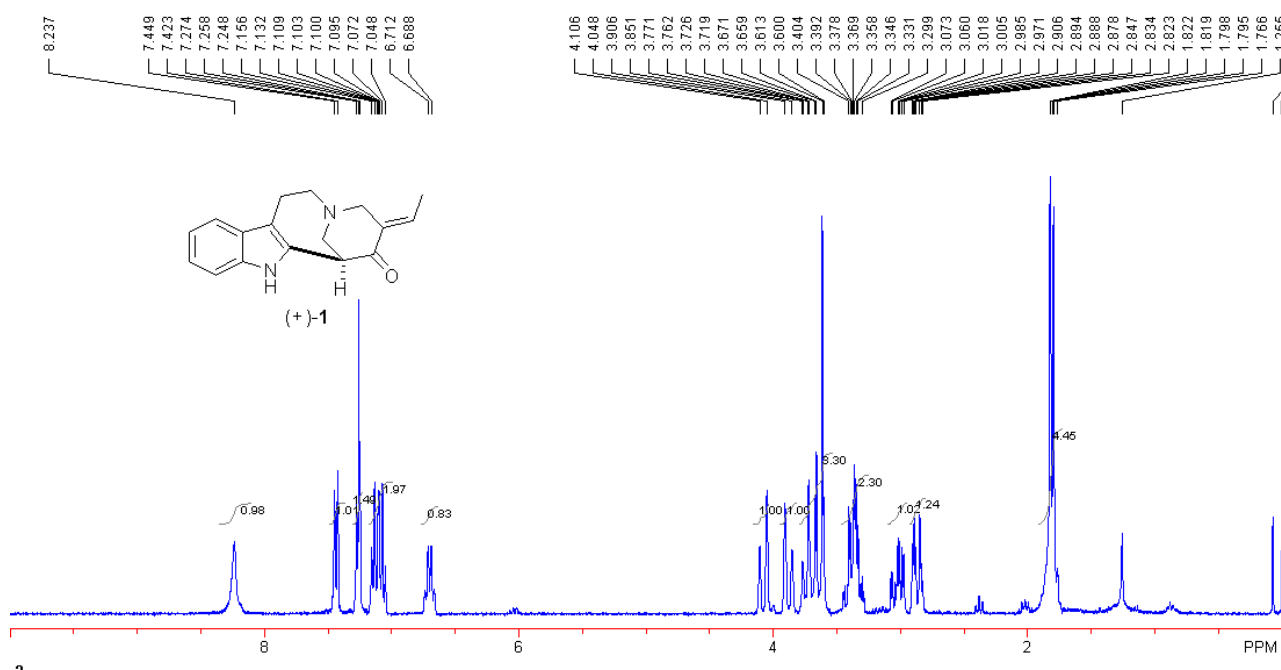


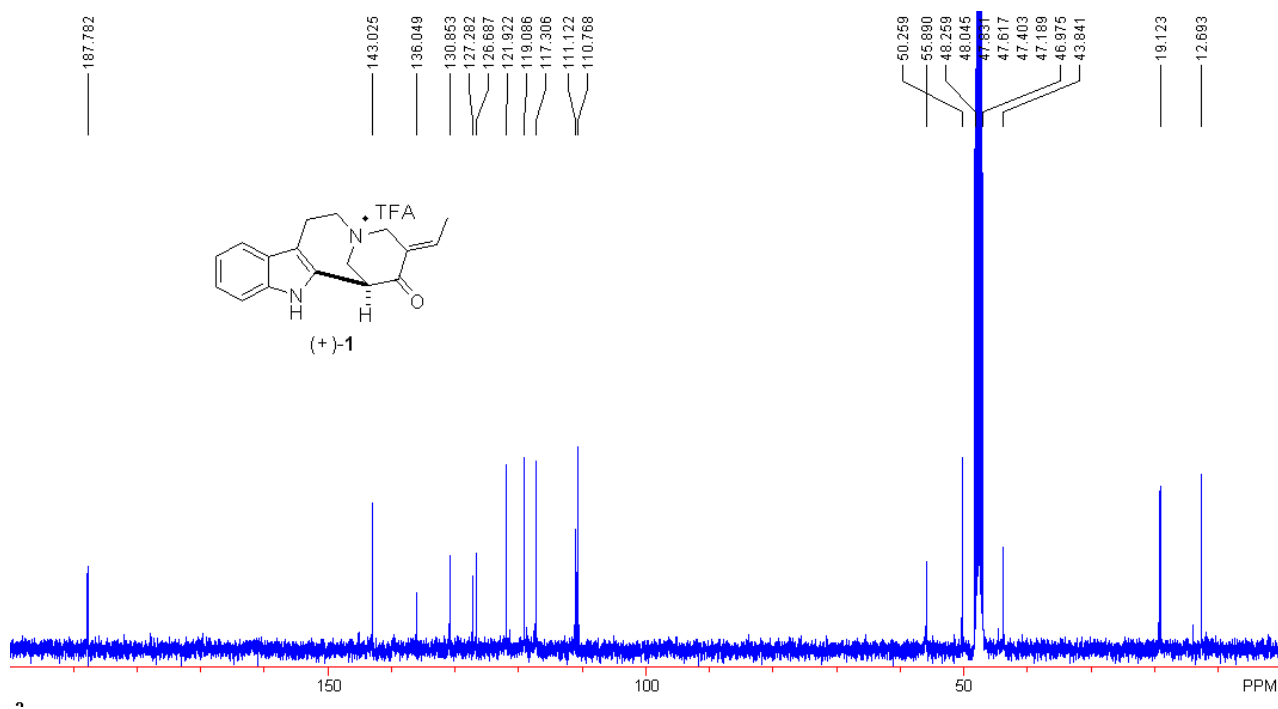
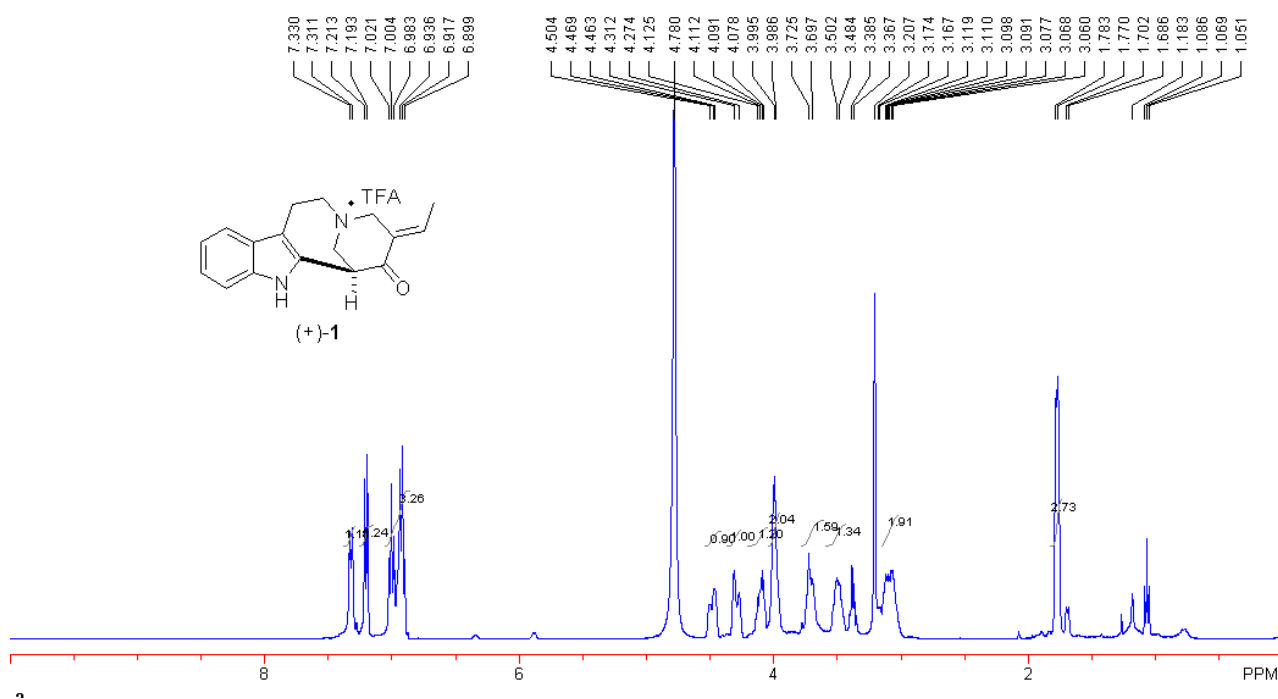












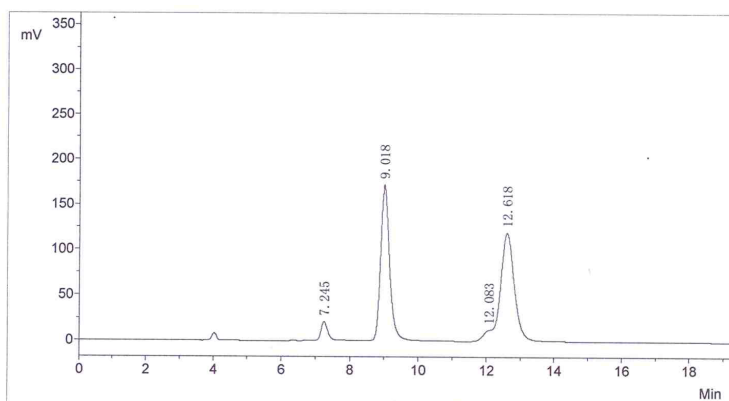
5. Chiral HPLC analyses of ($\pm$)-1 and (+)-1.

(a) Chiral HPLC analyses of ($\pm$)-1.

色谱分析报告

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样品批号:
分析日期:2010-04-10

样品文件名:CPH-15-73+- PC-2 55 214 0.7. che
分析者:
分析时间:09:26



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(b) Chiral HPLC analyses of (+)-1.

HPLC REPORT

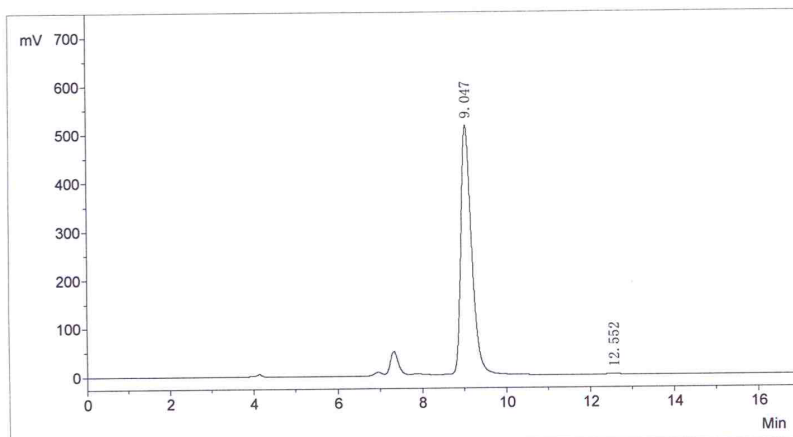
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Sample Name:

Date: 2010-05-11

Time: 14:16

Operator:



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