

Supporting Information for

Backbone Cleavage of Peptides and Proteins via Cysteine S-Fluoroacetylation

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Table S1. Summary of the predicted pK_a values of carboxylic acids.^a

carboxylic acid		predicted pK _a	
acetic acid		4.79	Strong electron-withdrawing acyl group ↓
formic acid		3.74	
fluoroacetic acid		2.62	
chlorofluoroacetic acid		1.51	
dichloroacetic acid		1.37	
difluoroacetic acid		1.32	
trifluoroacetic acid		0.046	

^aThe predicted pK_a values were calculated using Advanced Chemistry Development (ACD/Labs) Software (© 1994-2025 ACD/Labs).

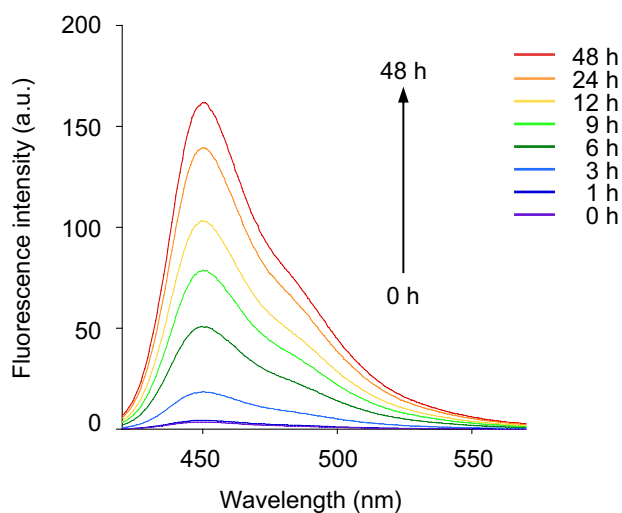


Figure S1. Fluorescence spectral change of peptide-a upon addition of *S*-fluoroacetylation reagent **1**. Conditions: [peptide-a] = 2 μM, [**1**] = 1 mM, 100 mM sodium phosphate buffer (pH 7.4), 30% MeCN, 0.3 mM TCEP, 37 °C, λ_{ex} = 400 nm.

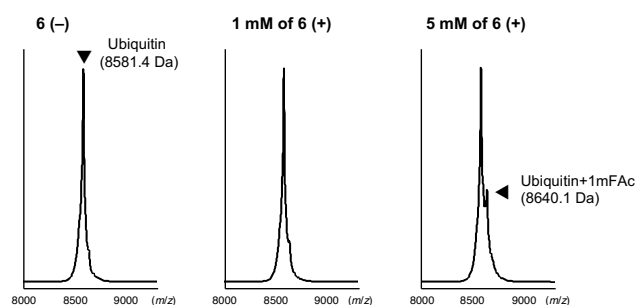


Figure S2. MALDI-TOF-MS analysis of ubiquitin in the presence or absence of 6. Ubiquitin (4 μ M) was incubated with fluoroacetylation reagent **6** (1 or 5 mM) for 72 h in 100 mM sodium phosphate buffer (pH 7.4) containing 30% MeCN at 37 $^{\circ}$ C.

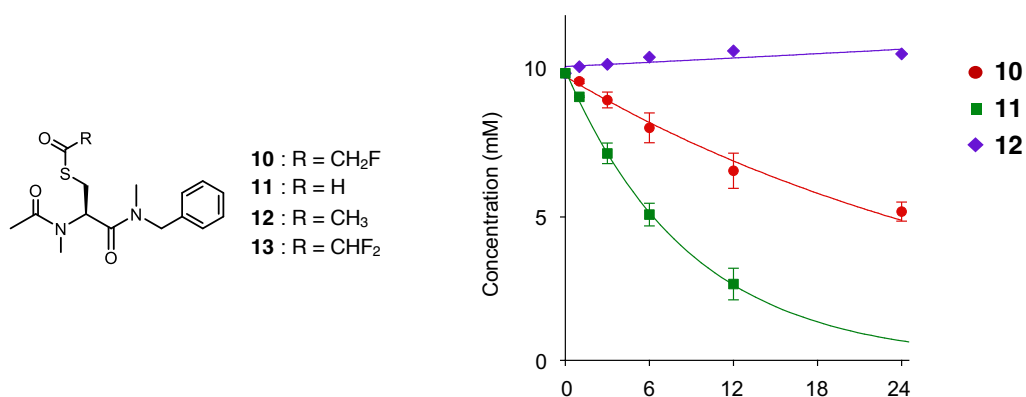


Figure S3. Time plot of the hydrolysis of *S*-acylated cysteine analyzed by ^1H -NMR. Conditions: [**10-13**] = 10 mM, 100 mM sodium deuterium phosphate buffer, 25% CD_3CN , pD 7.4, 37 $^{\circ}$ C, mean $\pm$ s.d.: three independent experiments. Hydrolysis of **13** cannot be not traced due to the rapid hydrolysis (< 1 h) under the measurement conditions (see Figure S4).

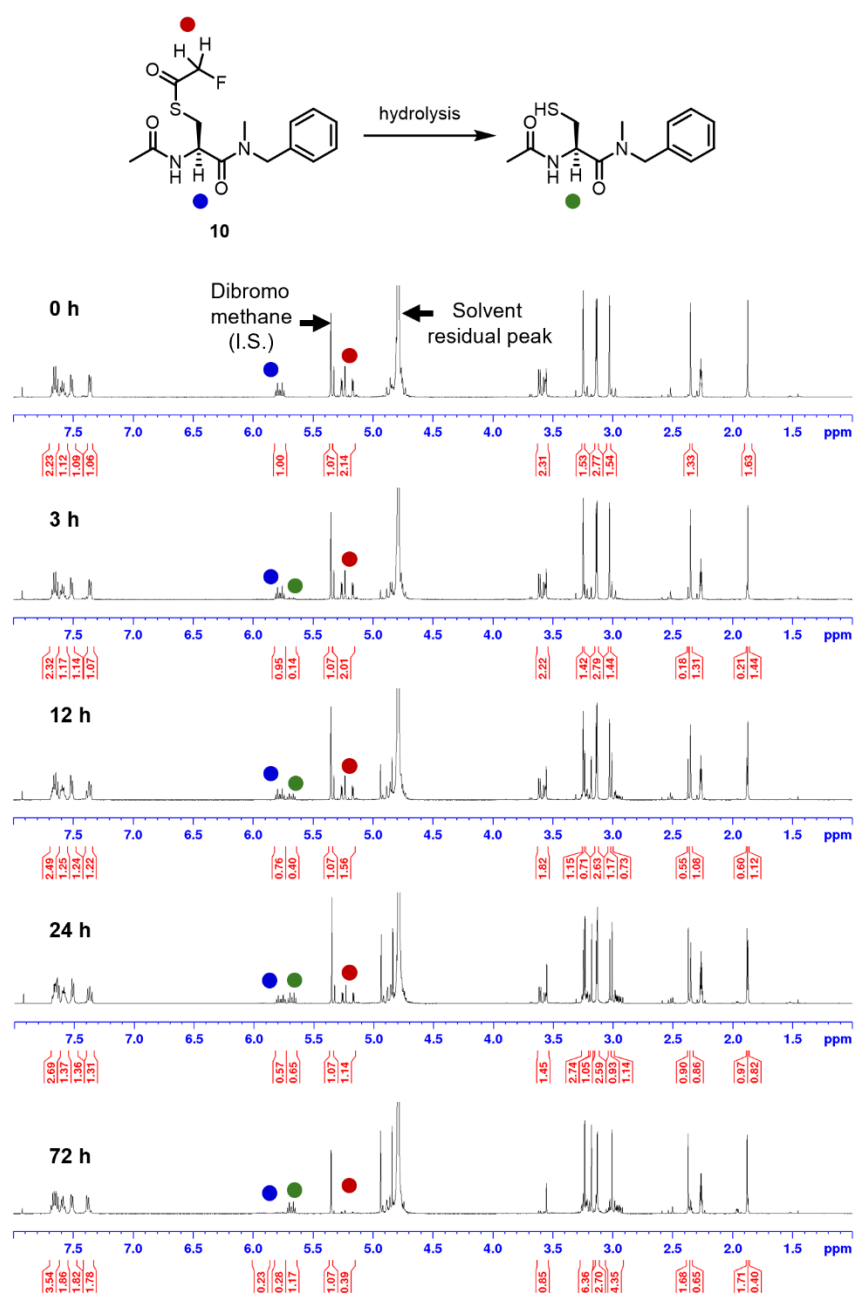


Figure S4. ^1H -NMR analysis of aqueous stability of *S*-fluoroacetylated compound **10.**

Time-course change of ^1H -NMR spectrum of **10** in 100 mM sodium deuterium phosphate buffer (25% CD_3CN , pD 7.4) at 37 °C. Dibromomethane was used as an internal standard (I. S.).

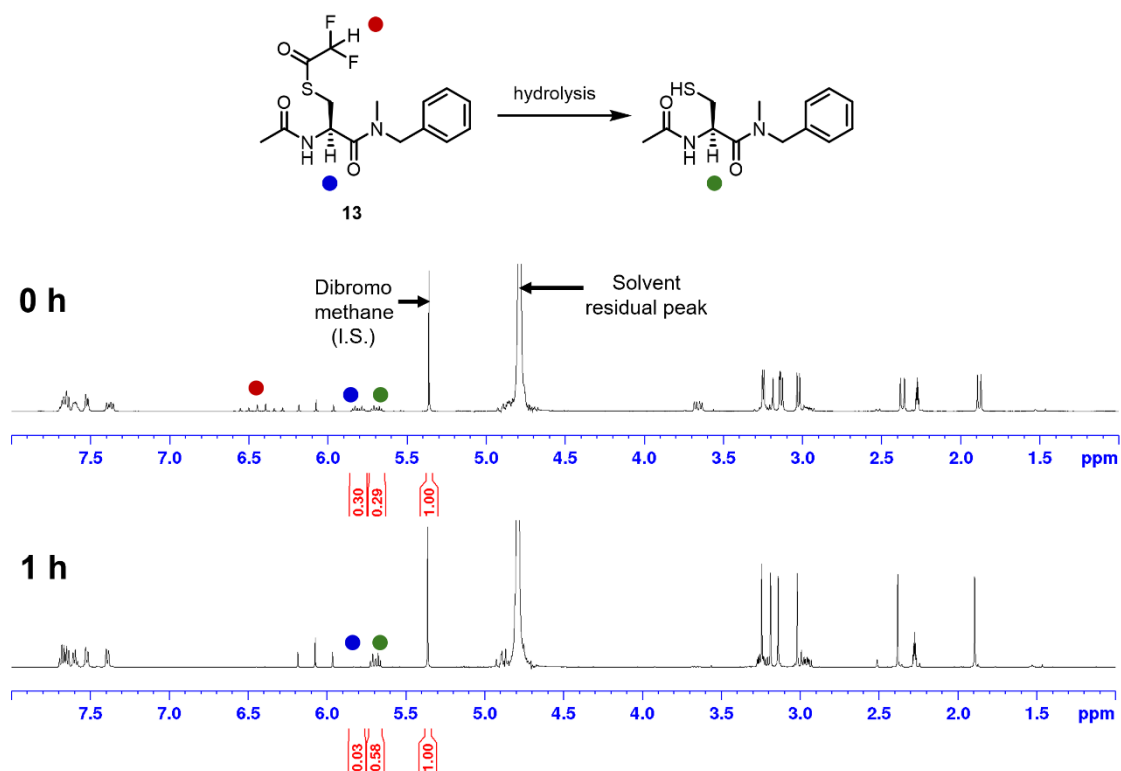


Figure S5. ¹H-NMR analysis of aqueous stability of *S*-difluoroacetylated compound **13**. Time-course change of ¹H-NMR spectrum of **13** in 100 mM sodium deuterium phosphate buffer (25% CD₃CN, pD 7.4) at 37 °C. Dibromomethane was used as an internal standard (I. S.).

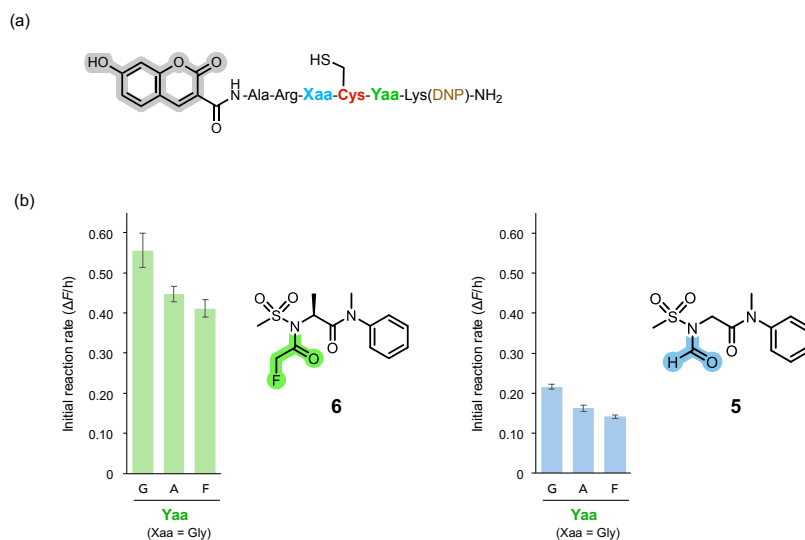


Figure S6. Sequence dependence of the peptide cleavage reaction induced by cysteine *S*-fluoroacetylation and *S*-formylation. (a) Peptide structure with different amino acids at Yaa position. (b, c) Initial reaction rates (0–3 h) of the peptide cleavage reaction (DF/h) upon treatment with reagents **6** (left) and **5** (right). Reactions were conducted with the peptide (15 μ M) and the reagent (1 mM) in 100 mM sodium phosphate buffer (pH 7.4) containing 30% MeCN in the presence of 0.3 mM TCEP at 37 °C. I_{ex}/I_{em} : 400/450 nm. Data are expressed as the mean $\pm$ SD of three independent experiments.

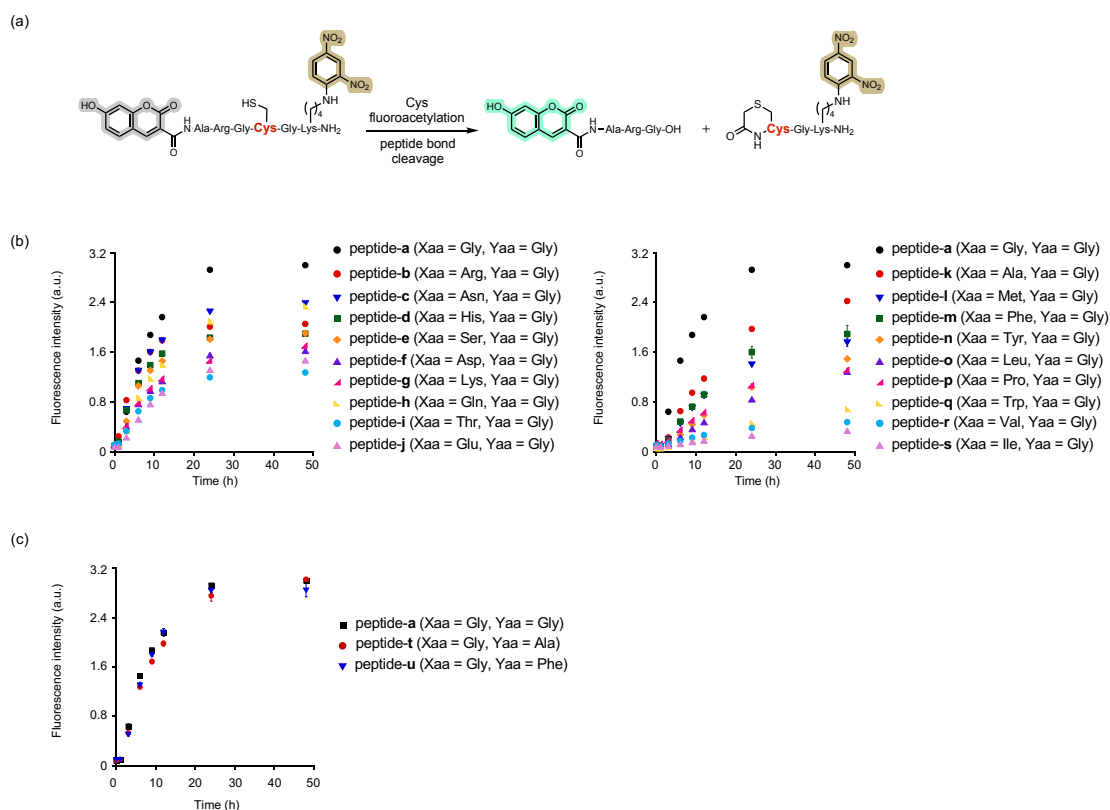


Figure S7. Fluorescence detection of the peptide cleavage induced by cysteine *S*-fluoroacetylation. (a) Reaction scheme of the peptide cleavage by cysteine fluoroacetylation. (b) Time plot of the cleavage reactions of peptide-a-s (Xaa-Cys-Gly) (15 μ M) upon treatment with fluoroacetylation reagent **6** (1 mM). (c) Time-course plot of the cleavage reactions of peptide-a, t and u (Gly-Cys-Yaa, 15 μ M) upon treatment with **6** (1 mM). Conditions: 100 mM sodium phosphate buffer (pH 7.4) containing 30% MeCN, 0.3 mM TCEP at 37 $^{\circ}$ C. $\lambda_{\text{ex}}/\lambda_{\text{em}} = 400/450$ nm, mean $\pm$ s.d.: three independent experiments.

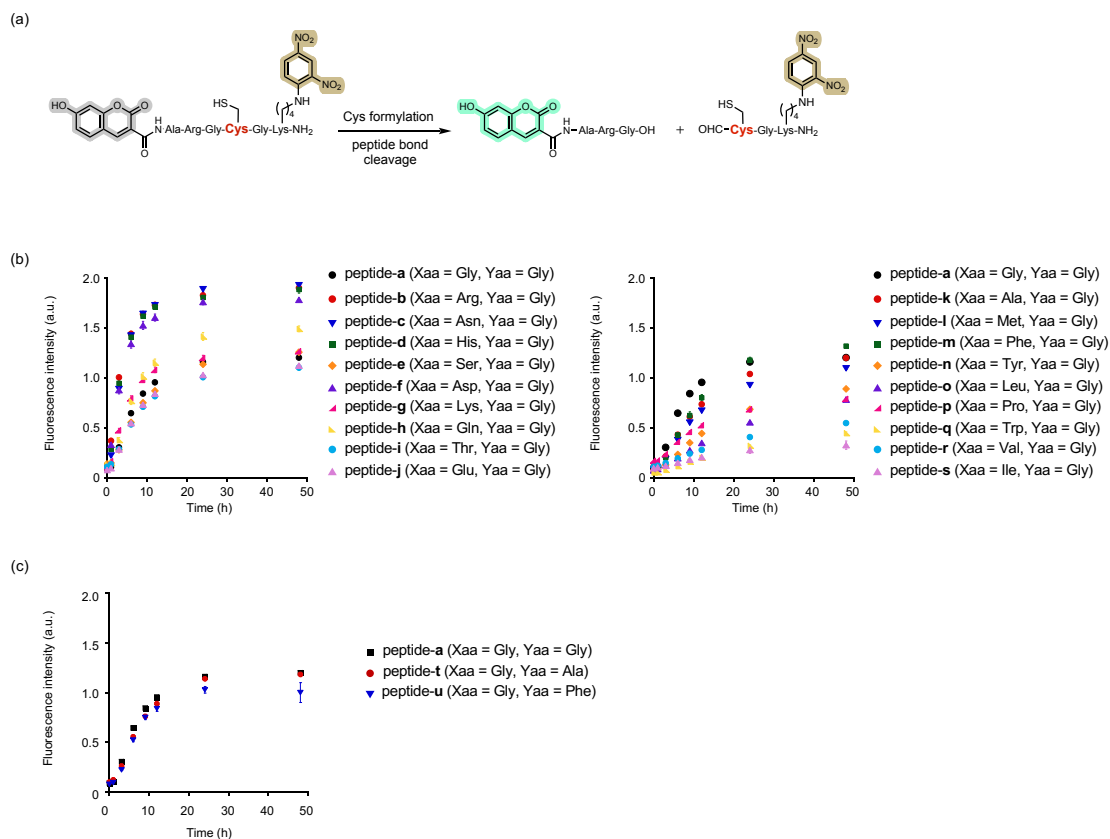


Figure S8. Fluorescence detection of the peptide cleavage reaction induced by cysteine *S*-formylation. (a) Reaction scheme of the peptide cleavage by cysteine formylation. (b) Time plot of the cleavage reactions of peptide-**a-s** (Xaa-Cys-Gly) (15 μ M) upon treatment with formylation reagent **5** (1 mM). (c) Time-course plot of the cleavage reactions of peptide-**a, t** and **u** (Gly-Cys-Yaa, 15 μ M) upon treatment with **5** (1 mM). Conditions: 100 mM sodium phosphate buffer (pH 7.4) containing 30% MeCN, 0.3 mM TCEP at 37 $^{\circ}$ C. $\lambda_{\text{ex}}/\lambda_{\text{em}} = 400/450$ nm, mean $\pm$ s.d.: three independent experiments.

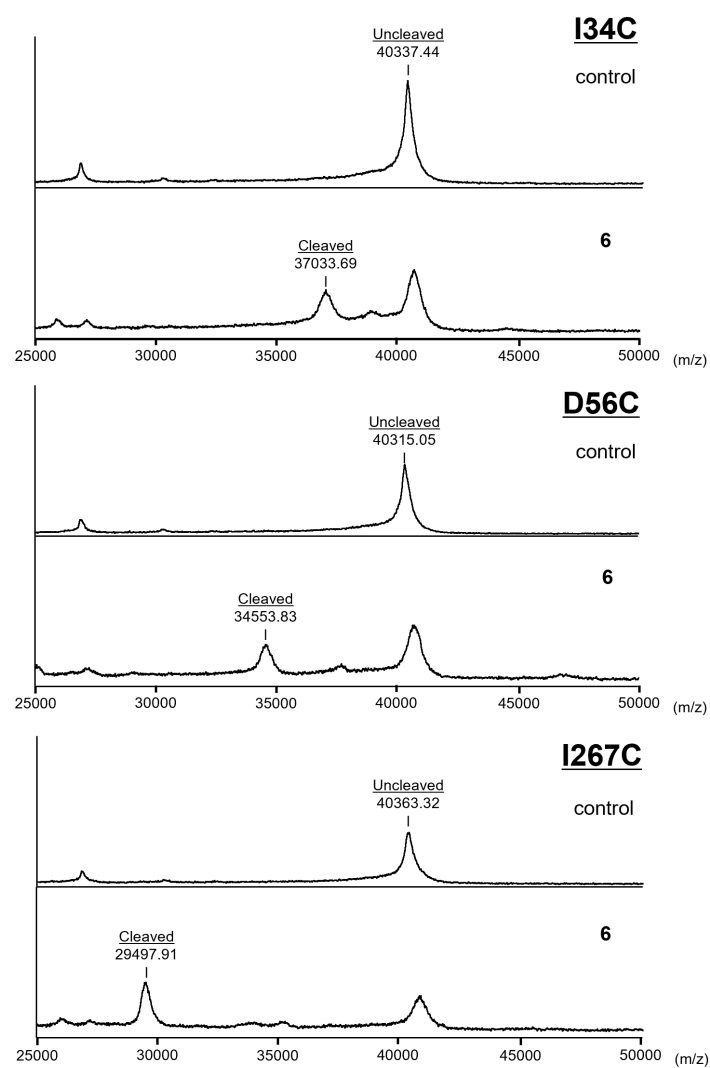


Figure S9. MALDI-TOF-MS analysis of the cleavage of the point mutated MBP by cysteine *S*-fluoroacetylation. The point mutated MBP I34C, D56C, and I267C (4 μ M) was treated with **6** (5 mM) for 72 h in 100 mM sodium phosphate buffer (pH 7.4) containing 30% MeCN, 5 mM TCEP at 37 $^{\circ}$ C.

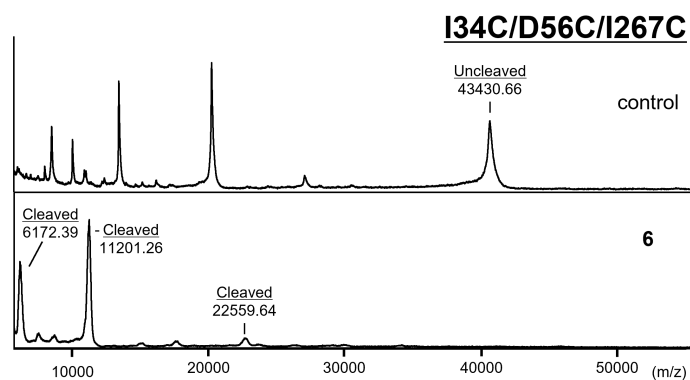


Figure S10. MALDI-TOF-MS analysis of the cleavage of the point mutated MBP by cysteine *S*-fluoroacetylation. The point mutated MBP I34C/D56C/I267C (4 μ M) was treated with **6** (5 mM) for 72 h in 100 mM sodium phosphate buffer (pH 7.4) containing 30% MeCN, 5 mM TCEP at 37 °C.

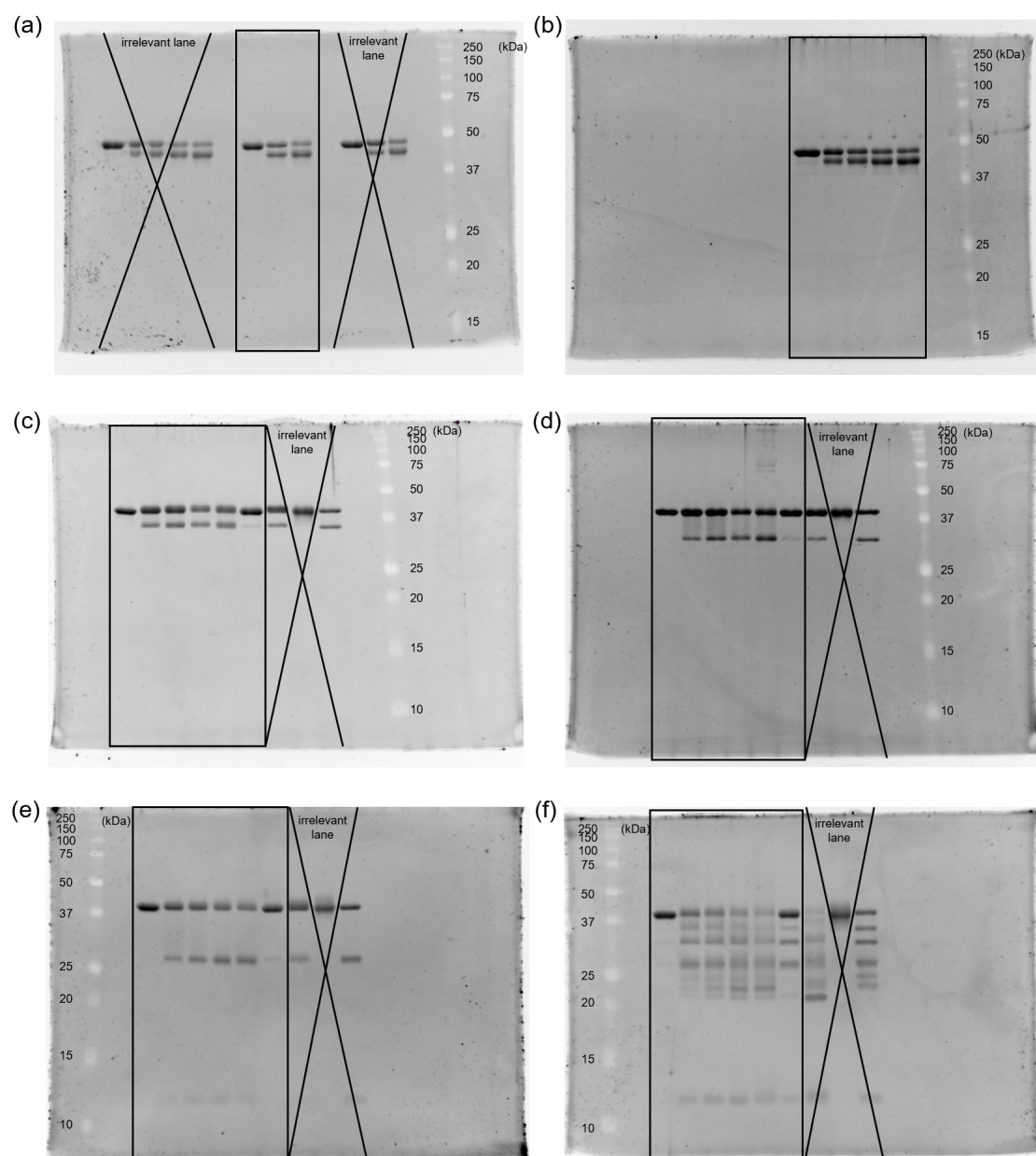


Figure S11. Raw gel electrophoresis images of protein cleavage by probes 5 and 6. Cropped gel images are shown in (a) Figure 4b, (b) Figure 4c, (c-e) Figure 4e, and (f) Figure 4f.

Experimental Method

Solid-Phase Peptide Synthesis

Peptides were synthesized by solid-phase peptide synthesis using standard Fmoc-based coupling chemistry. Coupling reactions (0.10 mmol scale) were performed using 3 equiv of amino acid, 4 equiv of HOBt and 4 equiv of HBTU on Rink Amide MBHA Resin (0.10 mmol, 0.76 mmol/g, Watanabe Chemical Industries, LTD.). *N*-terminal was acetylated by treatment with 2 equiv of 7-hydroxy coumarin *N*-succinimidyl ester and 1.5 equiv of DIEA in DMF. Peptide cleavage and deprotection were carried out by treatment of resin with TFA / H₂O / 1,2-ethanedithiol / triethylsilane (94 : 2.5 : 2.5 : 1) for 12 h at ambient temperature. The crude peptide was collected by precipitation in diethyl ether and purified by reverse-phase HPLC (column; YMC-Triant C18 250 x 10.0 mm) (YMC) using CH₃CN (0.1% TFA) / H₂O (0.1% TFA) solvent system with a linear gradient mode. Typical HPLC conditions are as follows; 5 / 95 (0 min) → 5 / 95 (10 min) → 40 / 60 (50 min) → 100 / 0 (60 min) → 5 / 95 (70 min), flow rate 3.0 mL/min, UV detection at 220 nm. Purified peptide was lyophilized and stocked in a refrigerator (-30 °C).

[ESI-MS analysis]

peptide-**a**: [M+H]⁺ calcd for C₃₈H₅₀N₁₃O₁₄S⁺ 944.33; Found 944.30.

peptide-**b**: [M+2H]²⁺ calcd for C₄₂H₆₀N₁₆O₁₄S²⁺ 522.21; Found 522.21.

peptide-**c**: [M+H]⁺ calcd for C₄₀H₅₃N₁₄O₁₅S⁺ 1001.35; Found 1001.35

peptide-**d**: [M+H]⁺ calcd for C₄₂H₅₄N₁₅O₁₄S⁺ 1024.37; Found 1024.40.

peptide-**e**: [M+H]⁺ calcd for C₃₉H₅₂N₁₃O₁₅S⁺ 974.34; Found 974.34.

peptide-**f**: [M+H]⁺ calcd for C₄₀H₅₂N₁₃O₁₆S⁺ 1002.34; Found 1002.33.

peptide-**g**: [M+H]⁺ calcd for C₄₂H₅₉N₁₄O₁₄S⁺ 1015.41; Found 1015.40.

peptide-**h**: [M+H]⁺ calcd for C₄₁H₅₅N₁₄O₁₅S⁺ 1015.37; Found 1015.36.

peptide-**i**: [M+H]⁺ calcd for C₄₀H₅₄N₁₃O₁₅S⁺ 988.36; Found 988.40.

peptide-**j**: [M+H]⁺ calcd for C₄₁H₅₄N₁₃O₁₆S⁺ 1016.35; Found 1016.34.

peptide-**k**: [M+H]⁺ calcd for C₃₉H₅₂N₁₃O₁₄S⁺ 958.35; Found 958.33.

peptide-**l**: [M+H]⁺ calcd for C₄₁H₅₆N₁₃O₁₄S₂⁺ 1018.35; Found 1018.35.

peptide-**m**: [M+H]⁺ calcd for C₄₅H₅₆N₁₃O₁₄S⁺ 1034.38; Found 1034.36.

peptide-**n**: [M+H]⁺ calcd for C₄₅H₅₆N₁₃O₁₅S⁺ 1050.37; Found 1050.39.

peptide-**o**: [M+H]⁺ calcd for C₄₂H₅₈N₁₃O₁₄S⁺ 1000.39; Found 1000.42.

peptide-**p**: [M+H]⁺ calcd for C₄₁H₅₄N₁₃O₁₄S⁺ 984.36; Found 984.35.

peptide-**q**: [M+H]⁺ calcd for C₄₇H₅₇N₁₄O₁₄S⁺ 1073.39; Found 1073.43.

peptide-**r**: [M+H]⁺ calcd for C₄₁H₅₆N₁₃O₁₄S⁺ 986.38; Found 986.40.

peptide-**s**: [M+H]⁺ calcd for C₄₂H₅₈N₁₃O₁₄S⁺ 1000.39; Found 1000.42.

Fluorescence monitoring of peptide cleavage reaction.

In a 96-well plate, the stock solution of peptide (**a–u**) (2 mM) in DMF (1.5 μ L) was diluted with 100 mM sodium phosphate buffer (139 μ L, pH 7.4, supplemented with 0.3 mM TCEP, degassed) and MeCN (50 μ L). A solution of acylation reagents (**1–6**) (20 mM) in MeCN (10 μ L) was added to a peptide solution (200 μ L). Fluorescence change was monitored by a multi plate reader (PerkinElmer, $\lambda_{\text{ex}}/\lambda_{\text{em}} = 400/450$ nm) at 37 °C.

HPLC analysis of peptide cleavage reaction by S-fluoroacetylation.

The peptide (10 μ M) was incubated with fluoroacetylation reagent **1** or **6** (5 mM) in 100 mM sodium phosphate buffer containing 10% DMF and 0.3 mM TCEP (pH 7.4, degassed) at 37 °C. An aliquot of the reaction mixture (300 μ L) was diluted with 400 μ L 1% TFA aq. and 700 μ L MeOH. The solution (200–400 μ L) was injected into the reverse-phase HPLC using YMC-Triant C18 (YMC). Each peak was analyzed by ESI-MS (Bruker Daltonics) to identify the compound. HPLC conditions: mobile phase; MeCN (containing 0.1% TFA) / H₂O (containing 0.1% TFA) = 10/90 (0–10 min), 60/40 (50 min), 100/0 (60 min), 10/90 (75 min), flow rate = 1.0 mL/ min, $\lambda_{\text{abs}} = 370$ nm.

Evaluation of aqueous stability of S-acylated cysteine

A solution (600 μ L) of S-acylated cysteine (**10–13**, 10 mM) in 100 mM sodium deuterium phosphate buffer (containing 25% CD₃CN, pD 7.4) was incubated at 37 °C and subjected to ¹H-NMR (500 Hz) measurement at the indicated times. For quantitative analysis, dibromomethane (20 mM) was used as an internal standard. The peak intensity plot was analyzed by first-order non-linear curve fitting to obtain the half-life time ($t_{1/2}$).

Evaluation of aqueous stability and electrophilic reactivity of fluoroacetylation reagent. A mixture of fluoroacetylation reagent (0.1 mM) was incubated with a nucleophile (1 mM, GSH or N-Ac-Lys) in 100 mM sodium phosphate buffer (pH 7.4, degassed) containing 25% MeCN at 37 °C under nitrogen atmosphere. 1-Naphthoic acid or *m*-acetotoluidine (0.25 mM), were used as the internal standards. An aliquot of the reaction mixture (100 μ L) was sampled at indicated times and diluted with 50 μ L of 1 : 1 MeCN/H₂O (v/v) containing 0.1% TFA. The solution was analyzed by Nexera X2 ultra high-performance liquid chromatography (UHPLC) system (Shimadzu) using Kinetex[®] 2.6 μ m EVO C18 100 Å Core-shell column. The peak intensity plot was analyzed by first-order non-linear curve fitting to obtain half-life time ($t_{1/2}$). UHPLC conditions: mobile phase; MeCN (containing 0.1% TFA) / H₂O (containing 0.1% TFA)

= 40/60 (0 min), 90/10 (15 min), 95/5 (16 min), 95/5 (18 min), 40/60 (20 min), 40/60 (23 min),
flow rate = 0.5 mL/min, $\lambda_{\text{abs}} = 230 \text{ nm}$.

Plasmid construction

The plasmid of Maltose Binding Protein (MBP) in pMal-c2x vector was purchased from addgene (#75286) and the three mutant vectors (I34C, D56C, I267C) were constructed using three pairs of primers (Table S2) to perform inverse polymerase chain reaction (PCR). After digestion of the template plasmid by the treatment with Dpn I, 5'-termini of the PCR product were phosphorylated by T4 polynucleotide kinase and then cyclized by DNA ligase to give the vector encoding cysteine point mutants of MBPs. DNA fragments of the triple mutant (I34C, D56C, I267C) was produced from each plasmid of the point mutants (Table S3) and assembled using NEBuilder HiFi DNA Assembly Tools (New England Biolabs) according to the manufacturer's protocol.

Table S2. Primer sequence used in inverse PCR.

primer	sequence
I34C forward	5'- TGCAAAGTCACCGTTGAGCATCCGGATAA -3'
I34C reverse	5'- TCCGGTATCTTTCTCGAATTCTTACCGA -3'
D56C forward	5'- TGCGGACCTGACATTATCTTCTGGGCACA -3'
D56C reverse	5'- GCCAGTTGCGGCAACCTGTGGGAATTTCT -3'
I267C forward	5'- TGCAACGCCGCCAGTCCGAACAAAGAGCT -3'
I267C reverse	5'- TCCTGCGCTCAGCACGCCAACGAACGGTTT -3'

Table S3. Primer sequence used in NEBuilder DNA assembly.

primer	sequence
I34C fragment forward	5'- GCCCTGAAAGACGCGCAGACTTAATAG -3'
I34C fragment reverse	5'- GAATTTCTCTTCCAGTTTATCCGGATG -3'
D56C fragment forward	5'- GATAAACTGGAAGAGAAATCCCACAG -3'
D56C fragment reverse	5'- GCCGTTGATGGTCATCGCTGTTTCGCC -3'
I267C fragment forward	5'- GAAACAGCGATGACCATCAACGGCCCCG -3'
I267C fragment reverse	5'- CTGCGCGTCTTTCAGGGCTTCATC -3'

Protein expression and purification

The plasmids of MBPs were transformed into T7 Express *lysY/T^r* competent *E. coli* (New England Biolabs). Bacterial cultures were incubated in 2xYT containing 100 µg/mL ampicillin at 37 °C until OD600 reached 0.6 and were induced with 1 mM IPTG. Cultures were grown for 3 h at 37 °C while shaking at 150 rpm. The cultures were collected by centrifugation at 10000 rpm for 10 min, and the cell pellets were lysed using an ultra sonic homogenizer VP-300 in 50 mM HEPES (pH 7.4) containing 150 mM NaCl, 1 mM dithiothreitol (DTT), and 1 mM ethylenediamine-tetraacetic acid (EDTA). Lysates were then clarified by centrifugation at 18,000 x g for 10 min at 4 °C. The supernatants were applied on MBPTrap HP column (Cytiva) and the column was washed with 5 column volumes wash buffer (50 mM HEPES, pH 7.4, 150 mM NaCl). Finally, MBPs were eluted in 0.5 column volume of elution buffer (50 mM HEPES, pH 7.4, 150 mM NaCl, 10 mM maltose) six times.

Protein cleavage induced by cysteine fluoroacetylation

A mixture of MBP (4 µM) and fluoroacetylation reagent **6** (1, 5 mM) in 50 mM HEPES, 150 mM NaCl buffer (pH7.4, degassed) containing 5 mM TCEP, and 30% MeCN was incubated at 37 °C. The reaction (20 µL) was quenched with 67 mM NEM in reaction buffer (12 µL) and diluted with SDS–PAGE loading buffer containing 100 mM TCEP (8 µL). After incubating for 1 h at 37 °C, the sample was resolved on 12 or 15% SDS–PAGE gel. The gel was subjected to ProteOrange Protein Gel Stain (Lumiprobe) and image analysis using a LAS-4000 lumino image analyzer (Fujifilm). For the MALDI-TOF-MS analysis, the cleavage reaction solution was quenched with 0.5% TFA aq. and desalinated with ZipTip C4 (Merck). The solution was mixed with matrix solution containing 10 mg/mL α -Cyano-4-hydroxycinnamic Acid (CHCA) and the mass spectrum was measured by MALDI-TOF-MS (JMS-S3000, JEOL).

Synthesis of compounds

General materials and methods for organic synthesis

Unless otherwise noted, chemical reagents were purchased from commercial suppliers (FUJIFILM Wako Pure Chemical Corporation, Tokyo Chemical Industry, Sigma-Aldrich, BLD Pharmatech Ltd.) and used without further purification. Reactions were carried out under a positive atmosphere of nitrogen, unless otherwise stated. Reactions were monitored by thin layer chromatography (TLC) carried out on Merck TLC Silica gel 60 F254, using shortwave UV light as the visualizing agent. ^1H -NMR and ^{13}C -NMR spectra were recorded using a Bruker Advance III HD (500, 125 MHz for ^1H - and ^{13}C -NMR, respectively) spectrometer and chemical shifts (δ , ppm) were referenced to residual solvent peak (CDCl_3 : 7.26 ppm; CD_3OD : 3.31 ppm in ^1H -NMR, CDCl_3 : 77.16 ppm; CD_3OD : 49.00 ppm in ^{13}C -NMR). Mass spectrometry was recorded using a MicroTOF II (Bruker Daltonics) spectrometer and MALDI-TOF-MS (JMS-S3000, JEOL).

Preparation of fluoroacetyl chloride ^{S1}

Sodium fluoroacetate (1.0 eq.) and PCl_5 were stirred neat at 90 °C for 3 h. Fluoroacetyl chloride was obtained by distillation. The product was used without further purification.

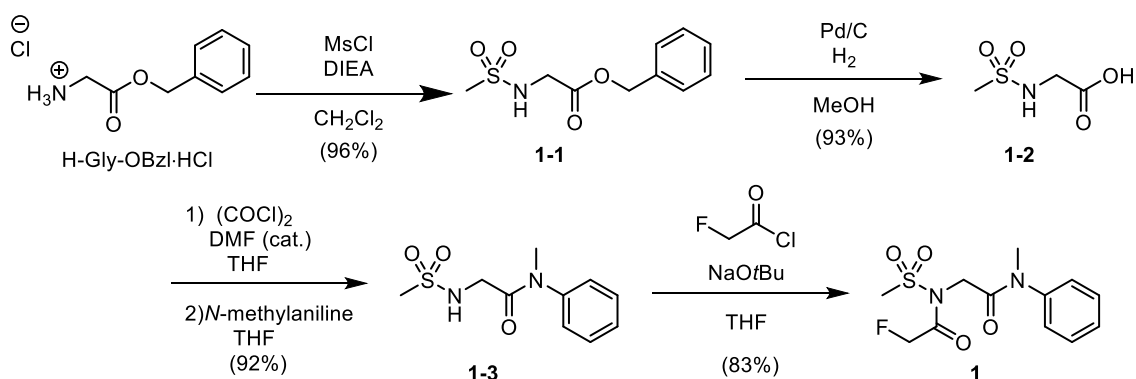
Preparation of fluoroacetyl acetic anhydride

To a stirred solution of sodium fluoroacetate (1.0 eq.) in dry Et_2O (10 mL) was added acetyl chloride (1.2 eq.) at 0 °C. After stirring for 10 min at 0 °C and 18 h at ambient temperature, NaCl was removed by filtration and the filtrate was concentrated in vacuo to give fluoroacetyl acetic anhydride (81% purity) as a colorless oil. The product was used without further purification.

^1H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 4.95 (d, $J_{(\text{H-F})} = 46.5$ Hz, 2H), 2.28 (s, 3H). ^{13}C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 165.2, 163.9 (d, $^2J_{(\text{C-F})} = 22.6$ Hz), 77.5 (d, $^1J_{(\text{C-F})} = 185.4$ Hz), 22.3.

Preparation of chlorofluoroacetyl chloride

Chlorofluoroacetyl chloride was synthesized according to the procedure described in reference S2.



Synthesis of 1-1

To a stirred solution of H-Gly-OBzl HCl (1.50 g, 7.43 mmol) in dry CH₂Cl₂ (10 mL) was added DIEA (3.11 mL, 17.9 mmol) at 0 °C. After stirring for 10 min at the same temperature, to the mixture was added MsCl (864 μL, 11.2 mmol). After stirring for 3 h at ambient temperature, the reaction mixture was diluted with AcOEt and the organic phase was sequentially washed with 1N HCl aq., sat. NaHCO₃ aq., and brine. The organic layer was dried over Na₂SO₄, filtered, and concentrated in vacuo. The residue was purified by column chromatography on SiO₂ (Hexane : AcOEt = 2:1) to give **1-1** (1.74 g, 96%) as a white solid.

¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.40–7.35 (m, 5H), 5.20 (s, 2H), 5.06 (brs, 1H), 3.99 (d, *J* = 5.8 Hz, 2H), 2.99 (s, 3H). ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 169.8, 134.9, 128.9, 128.8, 128.6, 67.8, 44.5, 41.5. HRMS (ESI) *m/z* [M+Na]⁺ calcd for C₁₀H₁₃NO₄SN⁺ 266.0457; Found 266.0478.

Synthesis of 1-2

A solution of **1-1** (1.74 g, 7.16 mmol) and 10 wt% Pd/C (174 mg) in MeOH (10 mL) was stirred overnight under H₂ atmosphere at ambient temperature. After removal of Pd/C by filtration, the filtrate was concentrated in vacuo to give **1-2** (1.02 g, 93%) as a white solid.

¹H NMR (500 MHz, CD₃OD): δ 3.87 (s, 2H), 3.00 (s, 3H). ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CD₃OD): δ 173.1, 44.8, 41.3. HRMS (ESI) *m/z* [M+Na]⁺ calcd for C₃H₇NO₄SN⁺ 175.9988; Found 175.9994. [M-H]⁻ calcd for C₃H₆NO₄S⁻ 152.0023; Found 152.0042.

Synthesis of 1-3

To a stirred solution of **1-2** (300 mg, 1.96 mmol) in dry THF (5 mL) was added oxalyl chloride (302 μL, 3.53 mmol) and DMF (four drops, cat.) at 0 °C. After stirring for 1 h at ambient temperature, to the solution was added another portion of oxalyl chloride (302 μL, 3.53 mmol).

The solution was azeotroped thrice with CH₂Cl₂. The residue was redissolved in dry THF (5 mL) and added *N*-methyl aniline (636 μ L, 5.88 mmol). After stirring for 1 h at ambient temperature, to the solution was added another portion of *N*-methyl aniline (636 μ L, 5.88 mmol). After stirring for 1 h at the same temperature, the reaction mixture was diluted with 1N HCl aq., and the aqueous phase was extracted thrice with CHCl₃/IPA (4/1). The combined organic layers were dried over MgSO₄, filtered, and concentrated in vacuo. The residue was purified by Isolera One purification system (Rening 10 g cartridge, *n*-hexane/ AcOEt = 25/75 to 0/100) to give **1-3** (438 mg, 92%) as a yellow solid.

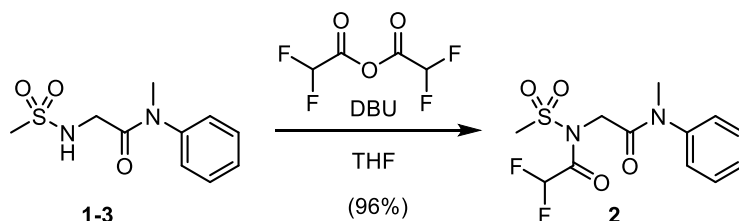
¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.48–7.45 (m, 2H), 7.43–7.40 (m, 1H), 7.21–7.19 (m, 2H), 5.22 (s, 1H), 3.63 (d, J = 5.0 Hz, 2H), 3.31 (s, 3H), 2.93 (s, 3H). **¹³C NMR** (125 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 167.7, 141.6, 130.6, 129.1, 127.2, 45.0, 40.6, 37.9. **HRMS** (ESI) m/z [M+Na]⁺ calcd for C₁₀H₁₄N₂O₃SNa⁺ 265.0617; Found 265.0567.

Synthesis of **1**

To a stirred solution of **1-3** (20 mg, 82.5 μ mol) in dry THF (2 mL) was added NaOtBu (9.52 mg, 99.1 μ mol) at 0 °C. After stirring for 30 min at the same temperature, fluoroacetyl chloride (8.65 μ L, 124 μ mol) was added and the mixture was stirred for 3 h at ambient temperature. After dilution with AcOEt, the organic phase was washed with 1N HCl aq. twice, sat. NaHCO₃ aq. twice and brine. The organic layer was dried over Na₂SO₄, filtered, and concentrated in vacuo. The residue was purified by column chromatography on SiO₂ (Hexane : AcOEt = 3:1 to 3:2) to give **1** (20.6 mg, 83%) as a colorless oil.

¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.47 (t, J = 7.2 Hz, 2H), 7.41 (t, J = 7.4 Hz, 1H), 7.32 (d, J = 7.2 Hz, 2H), 5.22 (d, $J_{\text{(H-F)}} = 47.2$ Hz, 2H), 4.27 (s, 2H), 3.44 (s, 3H) 3.28 (s, 3H). **¹³C NMR** (125 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 167.7 (d, $^2J_{\text{(C-F)}} = 20.0$ Hz), 166.6, 142.1, 130.4, 129.0, 127.4, 80.1 (d, $^1J_{\text{(C-F)}} = 180.6$ Hz), 48.0, 42.7, 37.8. **HRMS** (ESI) m/z [M+Na]⁺ calcd for C₁₂H₁₅FN₂O₄SNa⁺ 325.0629; Found 325.0637.

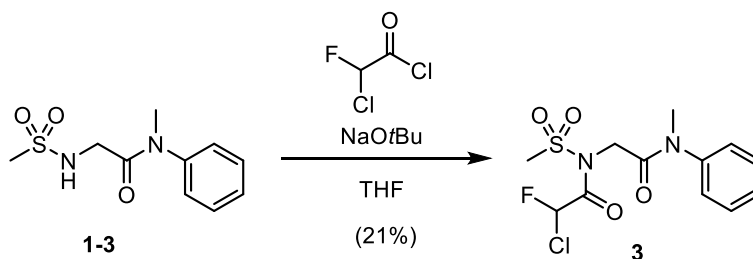
Synthesis of 2



To a stirred, ice-cooled solution of **1-3** (200 mg, 0.825 mmol) in dry THF (3 mL) was added DBU (185 μL , 1.24 mmol). The solution was stirred for 10 min at 0 °C. After adding difluoroacetic anhydride (180 μL , 1.65 mmol), the solution was stirred for 2 h at 0 °C to ambient temperature. After dilution with 1N HCl aq., the organic layer was extracted thrice with CHCl_3 :IPA (4:1) followed by drying over Na_2SO_4 . Solvents were removed in vacuo and the residue was purified by column chromatography on SiO_2 (Hexane : AcOEt = 4:1) to give **2** (254 mg, 96%) as a colorless oil.

^1H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 7.46 (t, J = 7.2 Hz, 2H), 7.40 (t, J = 7.4 Hz, 1H), 7.29 (d, J = 7.4 Hz, 2H), 6.48 (t, $J_{\text{H-F}}$ = 52.9 Hz, 1H), 4.32 (s, 2H), 3.47 (s, 3H), 3.27 (s, 3H). **^{13}C NMR** (125 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 166.0, 162.2 (t, $^2J_{\text{C-F}}$ = 27.8 Hz), 141.8, 130.4, 129.0, 127.2, 107.4 (t, $^1J_{\text{C-F}}$ = 247.3 Hz), 48.0, 42.9, 37.8. **HRMS** (ESI) m/z $[\text{M}+\text{Na}]^+$ calcd for $\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_{14}\text{F}_2\text{N}_2\text{O}_4\text{SNa}^+$ 343.0535; Found 343.0514.

Synthesis of 3

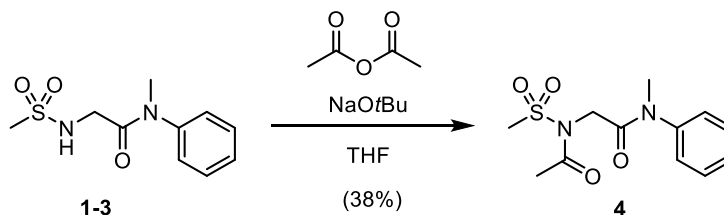


To a stirred, ice-cooled solution of **1-3** (70 mg, 0.289 mmol) in dry THF (1.5 mL) was added NaOtBu (33.3 mg, 0.347 mmol). The solution was stirred for 30 min at 0 °C. After adding chlorodifluoroacetyl chloride (38.2 μL , 0.433 mmol), the solution was stirred for 6 h at 0 °C to ambient temperature. The reaction mixture was diluted with CHCl_3 and the organic layer was washed with 1N HCl aq. and brine followed by drying over Na_2SO_4 . Solvents were removed in vacuo and the residue was purified by column chromatography on SiO_2 (Hexane : AcOEt = 3:1 to 2:1) to give **3** (20.7 mg, 21%) as a white solid.

^1H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 7.48 (t, J = 7.4 Hz, 2H), 7.42 (t, J = 7.3 Hz, 1H), 7.30 (d, J =

7.4 Hz, 1H), 6.94 (br d, $J_{\text{H-F}} = 50.2$ Hz, 1H), 4.35 (s, 2H), 3.52 (s, 3H), 3.30 (s, 3H). ^{13}C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 166.1, 163.7 (d, $^2J_{\text{C-F}} = 25.6$ Hz), 141.9, 130.5, 129.1, 127.3, 92.0 (d, $^1J_{\text{C-F}} = 250.4$ Hz), 48.3, 42.6, 37.9. HRMS (ESI) m/z $[\text{M}+\text{Na}]^+$ calcd for $\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_{14}\text{ClFN}_2\text{O}_4\text{SNa}^+$ 359.0239; Found 359.0238.

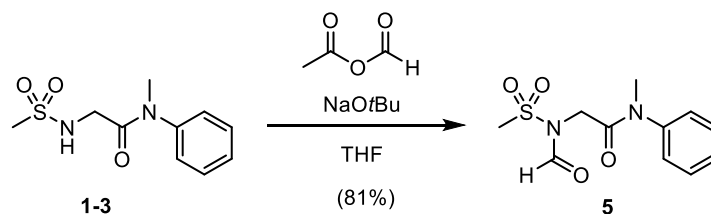
Synthesis of 4



To a stirred, ice-cooled solution of **1-3** (25 mg, 0.103 mmol) in dry THF (2.5 mL) was added NaOtBu (11.9 mg, 0.124 mmol). The solution was stirred for 30 min at 0 °C. After adding acetic anhydride (14.6 μL , 0.155 mmol), the solution was stirred for 3 h at 0 °C to ambient temperature. The reaction mixture was diluted with AcOEt and the organic layer was washed with 1N HCl aq. twice, sat. NaHCO_3 aq. and brine followed by drying over Na_2SO_4 . Solvents were removed in vacuo and the residue was purified by column chromatography on SiO_2 (Hexane : AcOEt = 2:1) to give **4** (11.8 mg, 38%) as a white solid.

^1H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 7.47 (t, $J = 7.3$ Hz, 2H), 7.40 (t, $J = 7.2$ Hz, 1H), 7.29 (d, $J = 7.3$ Hz, 1H), 4.29 (s, 2H), 3.46 (s, 3H), 3.28 (s, 3H), 2.38 (s, 3H). ^{13}C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 170.4, 167.2, 142.2, 130.4, 128.9, 127.3, 48.3, 42.3, 37.8, 24.2. HRMS (ESI) m/z $[\text{M}+\text{Na}]^+$ calcd for $\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_{16}\text{N}_2\text{O}_4\text{SNa}^+$ 307.0723; Found 307.0744.

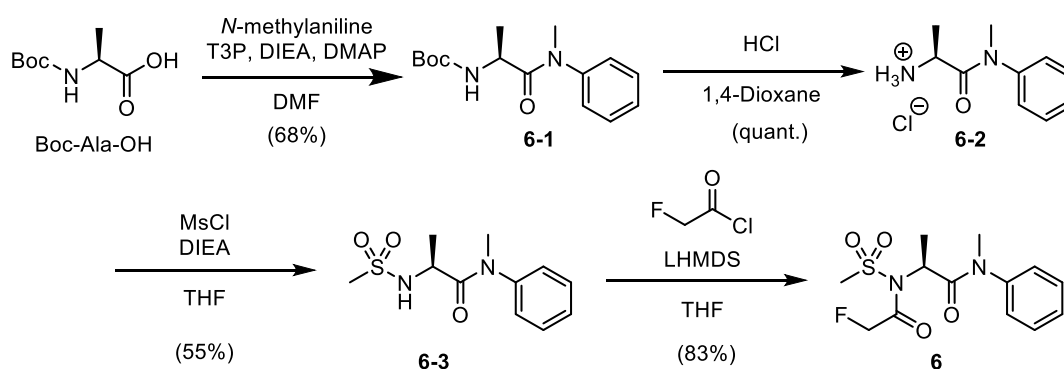
Synthesis of 5



To a stirred, ice-cooled solution of **1-3** (25 mg, 0.103 mmol) in dry THF (2.5 mL) was added NaOtBu (11.9 mg, 0.124 mmol). The solution was stirred for 30 min at 0 °C. After adding acetic formic anhydride (13.4 μL , 0.155 mmol), the solution was stirred for 3 h at 0 °C to ambient temperature. The reaction mixture was diluted and the organic layer was washed with 1N HCl aq.

twice, sat. NaHCO₃ aq. and brine followed by drying over Na₂SO₄. Solvents were removed in vacuo and the residue was purified by column chromatography on SiO₂ (Hexane : AcOEt =2:1) to give **5** (22.6 mg, 81%) as a white solid.

¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 8.91 (s, 1H), 7.47 (t, *J* = 7.3 Hz, 2H), 7.41 (t, *J* = 7.4 Hz, 1H), 7.32 (d, *J* = 7.3 Hz, 2H), 4.18 (s, 2H), 3.38 (s, 3H), 3.28 (s, 3H). **¹³C NMR** (125 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 165.9, 160.9, 142.1, 130.5, 129.0, 127.4, 44.6, 43.9, 37.8. **HRMS** (ESI) *m/z* [M+Na]⁺ calcd for C₁₁H₁₄N₂O₄SNa⁺ 293.0566; Found 293.0570.



Synthesis of 6-1

To a stirred, ice-cooled solution of Boc-L-Ala-OH (2.0 g, 10.6 mmol) in dry DMF (10 mL) was added *N*-methyl aniline (762.7 μL, 7.1 mmol) and DIEA (3.68 mL, 21.1 mmol). The solution was stirred for 10 min at 0 °C. After adding T3P (1.7 M in AcOEt, 6.22 mL, 10.6 mmol) and DMAP (344 mg, 2.8 mmol), the solution was stirred overnight at ambient temperature. The reaction mixture was diluted with AcOEt and the organic layer was washed with 1N HCl aq., sat. NaHCO₃ aq. and brine followed by drying over Na₂SO₄. Solvents were removed in vacuo and the residue was purified by column chromatography on SiO₂ (Hexane: AcOEt =2:1) to give **6-1** (1.34 g, 68%) as a yellow solid.

¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.46–7.26 (m, 5H), 5.27 (d, *J* = 5.5 Hz, 1H), 4.33 (brs, 1H), 3.27 (s, 3H), 1.41 (s, 9H), 1.10 (d, *J* = 6.8 Hz, 3H). **¹³C NMR** (125 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 173.4, 155.0, 142.9, 130.1, 128.4, 127.6, 79.4, 47.0, 38.0, 28.5, 19.3. **HRMS** (ESI) *m/z* [M+Na]⁺ calcd for C₁₅H₂₂N₂O₃Na⁺ 301.1523; Found 301.1517.

Synthesis of 6-2

6-1 (1.34 g, 4.80 mmol) was added 4N HCl/1,4-dioxane (12 mL, 48 mmol). After stirring overnight at ambient temperature, volatiles were removed in vacuo. The residue was redissolved

in CH₂Cl₂ and concentrated in vacuo twice to afford **6-2** (1.08 g, quant.) as a yellow solid.

¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 8.50 (brs, 3H), 7.47–7.38 (m, 5H), 4.16 (q, *J* = 6.8 Hz, 1H), 3.27 (s, 3H), 1.39 (d, *J* = 6.9 Hz, 3H). **¹³C NMR** (125 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 169.9, 141.8, 130.5, 128.9, 127.8, 47.6, 38.5, 16.9. **HRMS** (ESI) *m/z* [M+Na]⁺ calcd for C₁₀H₁₄N₂ONa⁺ 201.0998; Found 201.0999.

Synthesis of **6-3**

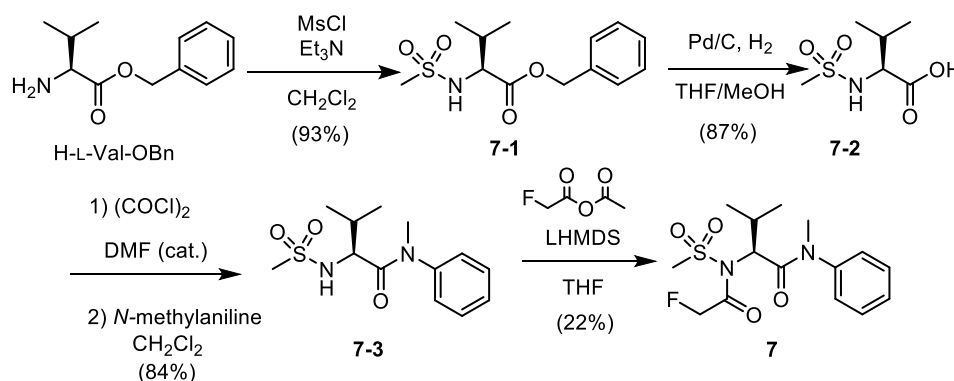
To a stirred, ice-cooled solution of **6-2** (201 mg, 938 μmol) in dry CH₂Cl₂ (4 mL) was added DIEA (196 μL, 1.13 mmol). The solution was stirred for 10 min at 0 °C. After adding MsCl (109 μL, 1.41 mmol), the solution was stirred overnight at ambient temperature. The reaction mixture was diluted with AcOEt and the organic layer was washed with 1N HCl aq., sat. NaHCO₃ aq. and brine followed by drying over Na₂SO₄. Solvents were removed in vacuo and the residue was purified by column chromatography on SiO₂ (Hexane:AcOEt = 2:1 to 1:1) to give **6-3** (137.1 mg, 55%) as a yellow oil.

¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.50–7.47 (t, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 7.43–7.40 (t, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 7.24 (d, *J* = 7.3 Hz, 2H), 5.84 (d, *J* = 9.1 Hz, 1H), 4.13–4.03 (m, 1H), 3.24 (s, 3H), 2.86 (s, 3H), 1.16 (d, *J* = 7.0 Hz, 3H). **¹³C NMR** (125 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 172.4, 142.2, 130.1, 128.6, 127.3, 49.4, 41.4, 37.9, 19.8. **HRMS** (ESI) *m/z* [M+Na]⁺ calcd for C₁₁H₁₆N₂O₃SNa⁺ 279.0774; Found 279.0771.

Synthesis of **6**

To a stirred, ice-cooled solution of **6-3** (179 mg, 0.630 mmol) in dry THF (2.5 mL) was added LHMDS (0.1M in THF, 1.13 mL, 1.13 mmol) dropwise. The solution was stirred for 30 min at 0 °C. After adding of fluoroacetyl chloride (65.9 μL, 0.940 mmol), the solution was stirred for 3 h at 0 °C to ambient temperature. The reaction mixture was diluted with AcOEt and the organic layer was washed with 1N HCl aq. twice, sat. NaHCO₃ aq. twice and brine followed by drying over Na₂SO₄. Solvents were removed in vacuo and the residue was purified by column chromatography on SiO₂ (Hexane : AcOEt = 2:1) to give **6** (164.3 mg, 83%) as a brown amorphous material.

¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.45 (t, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 2H), 7.37 (t, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 1H), 7.30 (d, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 2H), 5.18 (q, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 1H), 5.09–4.99 (d, *J*_(H-F) = 47.2 Hz, 2H), 3.28 (s, 3H), 3.27 (s, 3H), 1.39 (d, *J* = 7.3 Hz, 3H). **¹³C NMR** (125 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 169.5, 168.6 (d, ²*J*_(C-F) = 19.5 Hz), 143.0, 130.2, 128.5, 127.4, 80.5 (d, ¹*J*_(C-F) = 179.8 Hz), 55.8, 43.6, 39.2, 17.3. **HRMS** (ESI) *m/z* [M+Na]⁺ calcd for C₁₃H₁₇FN₂O₄SNa⁺ 339.0785; Found 339.0782.



Synthesis of 7-1

To a stirred, ice-cooled solution of H-L-Val-OBn (1.5 g, 6.15 mmol) in CH₂Cl₂ (30 mL) was added TEA (2.55 mL, 18.5 mmol) and MsCl (572 μ L, 7.39 mmol). The solution was stirred for 0.75 h at ambient temperature. The reaction mixture was diluted with CH₂Cl₂ and the organic layer was washed with 1N HCl aq., sat. NaHCO₃ aq. and brine followed by drying over Na₂SO₄. Solvents were removed in vacuo to give **7-1** (1.76 g, 93%) as a colorless oil.

¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.39–7.34 (m, 5H), 5.23 (d, J = 12.0 Hz, 1H), 5.19 (d, J = 12.0 Hz, 1H), 4.89 (brs, 1H), 3.97 (dd, J = 10.0, 4.7 Hz, 1H), 2.84 (s, 3H), 2.23–2.16 (m, 1H), 1.01 (d, J = 7.0 Hz, 3H), 0.84 (d, J = 7.0 Hz, 3H). **¹³C NMR** (125 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 172.1, 135.1, 128.92, 128.86, 128.7, 67.8, 61.4, 41.1, 31.5, 19.3, 17.1. **HRMS** (ESI) m/z [M+Na]⁺ calcd for C₁₃H₁₉NO₄SN⁺ 308.0927; Found 308.0908.

Synthesis of 7-2

A solution of **7-1** (1.63 g, 5.7 mmol) and 10 wt% Pd/C (162 mg) in MeOH (25 mL) was stirred for 1 h under H₂ atmosphere at ambient temperature. After removal of Pd/C by filtration, the filtrate was concentrated in vacuo to give **7-2** (972 mg, 87%) as a yellow oil. **¹H NMR** (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 4.99 (d, J = 9.8 Hz, 1H), 4.03 (dd, J = 9.9, 4.4 Hz, 1H), 2.98 (s, 3H), 2.31–2.24 (m, 1H), 1.08 (d, J = 6.8 Hz, 3H), 0.93 (d, J = 6.9 Hz, 3H). **¹³C NMR** (125 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 175.9, 61.1, 41.4, 31.3, 19.4, 17.1. **HRMS** (ESI) m/z [M+Na]⁺ calcd for C₆H₁₃NO₄SN⁺ 218.0457; Found 218.0413. [M-H][−] calcd for C₆H₁₂NO₄S[−] 194.0493; Found 194.0506.

Synthesis of 7-3

To a stirred, ice-cooled solution of **7-2** (218 mg, 1.1 mmol) in dry CH₂Cl₂ (5 mL) was added oxalyl chloride (172.4 μ L, 2.0 mmol) and DMF (four drops). The solution was stirred for 1 h at ambient temperature. The solution was coevaporated with CH₂Cl₂ twice. The residue was added

dry CH₂Cl₂ (5 mL) and *N*-methylaniline (362.6 μ L, 3.4 mmol). The solution was stirred overnight at ambient temperature. The reaction mixture was diluted with AcOEt and the organic layer was washed with 1N HCl aq., sat. NaHCO₃ aq. and brine followed by drying over Na₂SO₄. Solvents were removed in vacuo and the residue was purified by column chromatography on SiO₂ (Hexane: AcOEt = 3:2) to give **7-3** (268 mg, 84 %) as a white solid.

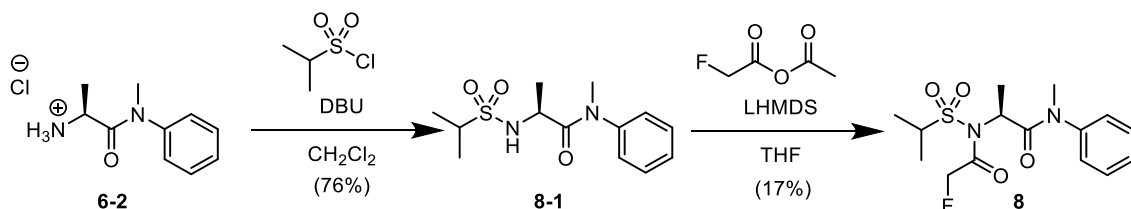
¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.49–7.46 (m, 2H), 7.41–7.38 (m, 1H), 7.26–7.25 (m, 2H), 5.20 (d, J = 9.7 Hz, 1H), 3.99 (dd, J = 6.0, 3.9 Hz, 1H), 3.32 (s, 3H), 2.91 (s, 3H), 1.80–1.74 (m, 1H), 0.80 (d, J = 6.9 Hz, 3H), 0.73 (d, J = 6.8 Hz, 3H). **¹³C NMR** (125 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 171.5, 142.4, 130.3, 128.6, 127.6, 58.6, 41.3, 38.3, 30.8, 20.0, 16.2.

HRMS (ESI) m/z [M+Na]⁺ calcd for C₁₃H₂₀N₂O₃SNa⁺ 307.1087; Found 307.1098.

Synthesis of 7

To a stirred, ice-cooled solution of **7-3** (59.6 mg, 0.21 mmol) in dry THF (1.8 mL) was added LHMDS (1M in THF, 0.23 mL, 0.23 mmol) dropwise. The solution was stirred for 10 min at 0 °C. After adding acetic fluoroacetic anhydride (30.2 μ L, 0.31 mmol), the solution was stirred for 2 h at 0 °C to ambient temperature. The reaction mixture was diluted with AcOEt and the organic phase was washed with 1N HCl aq., sat. NaHCO₃ aq. $\times$ 2 and brine followed by drying over Na₂SO₄. Solvents were removed in vacuo and the residue was purified by column chromatography on SiO₂ (Hexane: AcOEt = 2:1) to give **7** (16.0 mg, 22 %) as a white solid.

¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.45 (t, J = 7.2 Hz, 2H), 7.39 (t, J = 7.2 Hz, 1H), 7.18 (d, J = 7.2 Hz, 2H), 5.16 (dd, $J_{\text{H-F}}$ = 47.0, $J_{\text{H-H}}$ = 15.0 Hz, 1H), 4.95–4.83 (m, 2H), 3.31 (s, 6H), 2.72–2.64 (m, 1H), 1.02 (d, J = 6.4 Hz, 3H), 0.85 (d, J = 6.8 Hz, 3H). **¹³C NMR** (125 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 169.1 (d, $^2J_{\text{C-F}}$ = 18.8 Hz), 167.9, 142.4, 130.3, 128.8, 127.6, 81.0 (d, $^1J_{\text{C-F}}$ = 181.0 Hz), 61.6, 43.24, 43.21, 38.7, 29.3, 20.7, 18.6. **HRMS** (ESI) m/z [M+Na]⁺ calcd for C₁₅H₂₁FN₂O₄SNa⁺ 367.1098; Found 367.1111.



Synthesis of 8-1

To a stirred, ice-cooled solution of **6-2** (178 mg, 0.83 mmol) in dry CH₂Cl₂ (7 mL) was added DBU (448 μ L, 3.0 mmol). The solution was stirred for 10 min at 0 °C. After adding

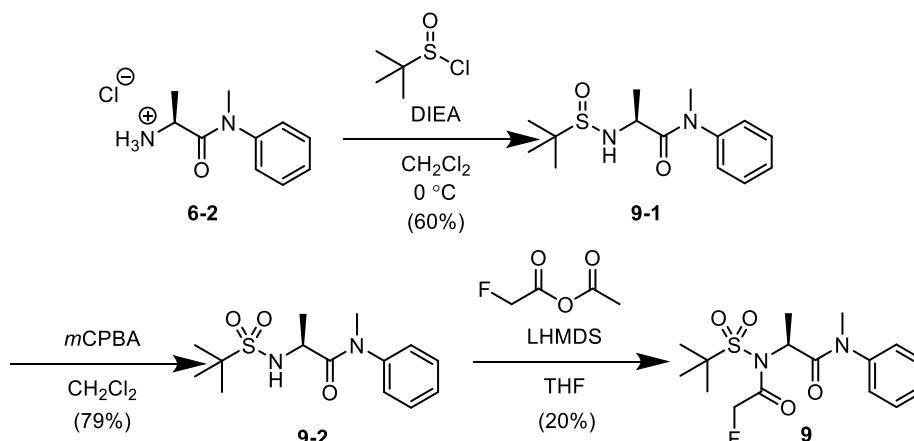
isopropylsulfonyl chloride (167 μ L, 1.5 mmol), the solution was stirred overnight at 0 °C to ambient temperature. The reaction mixture was diluted with CH_2Cl_2 and the organic layer was washed with 1N HCl aq., sat. NaHCO_3 aq. and brine followed by drying over MgSO_4 . Solvents were removed in vacuo and the residue was purified by column chromatography on SiO_2 (Hexane: AcOEt =1:1) to give **8-1** (178 mg, 76 %) as a white solid.

^1H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 7.48–7.45 (m, 2H), 7.41–7.38 (m, 1H), 7.26–7.25 (m, 2H), 5.02 (d, J = 9.2 Hz, 1H), 4.14–4.08 (m, 1H), 3.29 (s, 3H), 3.05–2.97 (m, 1H), 1.33 (dd, J = 6.8, 2.0 Hz, 6H), 1.18 (d, J = 6.9 Hz, 3H). **^{13}C NMR** (125 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 172.8, 142.5, 130.3, 128.7, 127.5, 54.4, 50.0, 38.1, 20.7, 16.8, 16.7. **HRMS** (ESI) m/z $[\text{M}+\text{Na}]^+$ calcd for $\text{C}_{13}\text{H}_{20}\text{N}_2\text{O}_3\text{SNa}^+$ 307.1087; Found 307.1086.

Synthesis of **8**

To a stirred, ice-cooled solution of **8-1** (56.9 mg, 0.20 mmol) in dry THF (1.8 mL) was added LHMDS (1M in THF, 0.22 mL, 0.22 mmol). The solution was stirred for 10 min at 0 °C. After adding acetic fluoroacetic anhydride (28.8 μ L, 0.30 mmol), the solution was stirred for 2 h at 0 °C to ambient temperature. The reaction mixture was diluted with AcOEt and the organic phase was washed with 1N HCl aq., sat. NaHCO_3 aq. $\times$ 2 and brine followed by drying over Na_2SO_4 . Solvents were removed in vacuo and the residue was purified by column chromatography on SiO_2 (Hexane: AcOEt =2:1) to give **8** (11.8 mg, 17 %) as a white solid.

^1H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 7.47–7.44 (m, 2H), 7.39–7.36 (m, 1H), 7.32–7.30 (m, 2H), 5.11 (d, $J_{(\text{H-F})}$ = 47.6 Hz, 2H), 5.02 (q, J = 7.2 Hz, 1H), 3.70 (m, 1H), 3.29 (s, 3H), 1.44 (dd, J = 6.8, 5.3 Hz, 6H), 1.36 (d, J = 7.3 Hz, 3H). **^{13}C NMR** (125 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 169.5 (d, $^2J_{(\text{C-F})}$ = 19.9 Hz), 169.4, 143.1, 130.2, 128.5, 127.5, 80.6 (d, $^1J_{(\text{C-F})}$ = 178.5 Hz), 57.2, 56.1, 39.2, 17.7, 16.5, 16.4. **HRMS** (ESI) m/z $[\text{M}+\text{Na}]^+$ calcd for $\text{C}_{15}\text{H}_{21}\text{FN}_2\text{O}_4\text{SNa}^+$ 367.1098; Found 367.1095.



Synthesis of **9-1**

To a stirred, ice-cooled solution of *tert*-butylsulfonyl chloride (104 μL , 0.84 mmol) was added **6-2** (271 mg, 1.3 mmol) in dry CH_2Cl_2 (9 mL) and DIEA (395 μL , 2.3 mmol) at $0\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$. After stirring for 2 h at the same temperature, the reaction mixture was diluted with AcOEt. The organic phase was washed with 1N HCl aq., sat. NaHCO_3 aq. and brine followed by drying over Na_2SO_4 . Solvents were removed in vacuo to give **9-1** (215 mg, 60%) as a yellow oil, which was used in the next step without further purification.

HRMS (ESI) m/z $[\text{M}+\text{Na}]^+$ calcd for $\text{C}_{14}\text{H}_{22}\text{N}_2\text{O}_2\text{SNa}^+$ 305.1294; Found 305.1282.

Synthesis of **9-2**

To a stirred, ice-cooled solution of **9-1** (113 mg, 0.40 mmol) in dry CH_2Cl_2 (5 mL) was added *m*CPBA (98.3 mg, 0.40 mmol) at $0\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$. After stirring for 2 h at $0\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ to ambient temperature, the mixture was diluted with AcOEt. The organic phase was washed with 1N HCl aq., sat. NaHCO_3 aq. $\times 2$ and brine followed by drying over Na_2SO_4 . Solvents were removed in vacuo and the residue was purified by column chromatography on SiO_2 (Hexane: AcOEt = 2:1) to give **9-2** (94.5 mg, 79 %) as a white solid.

^1H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 7.48–7.44 (m, 2H), 7.41–7.38 (m, 1H), 7.28–7.26 (m, 2H), 4.92 (d, $J = 9.6\text{ Hz}$, 1H), 4.13–4.07 (m, 1H), 3.30 (s, 3H), 1.33 (s, 9H), 1.19 (d, $J = 6.9\text{ Hz}$, 3H). **^{13}C NMR** (125 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 173.1, 142.5, 130.2, 128.7, 127.6, 59.7, 50.7, 38.1, 24.2, 20.9.

HRMS (ESI) m/z $[\text{M}+\text{Na}]^+$ calcd for $\text{C}_{14}\text{H}_{22}\text{N}_2\text{O}_3\text{SNa}^+$ 321.1243; Found 321.1247.

Synthesis of **9**

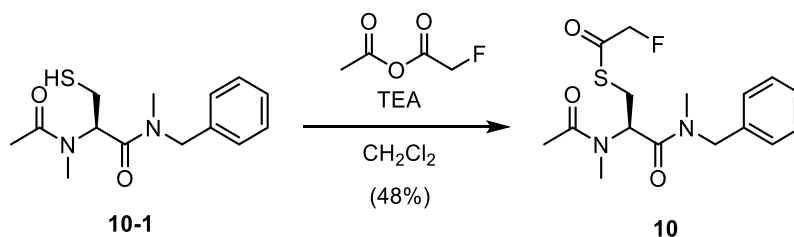
To a stirred, ice-cooled solution of **9-2** (93.7 mg, 0.31 mmol) in dry THF (3 mL) was added LHMDS (1M in THF, 0.35 mL, 0.35 mmol) at $0\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$. The solution was stirred for 10 min and was

added acetic fluoroacetic anhydride (45.3 μ L, 0.47 mmol). After stirring for 2 h at 0 °C to ambient temperature, the reaction mixture was diluted with AcOEt. The organic phase was washed with 1N HCl aq., sat. NaHCO₃ aq. $\times$ 2 and brine followed by drying over Na₂SO₄. Solvents were removed in vacuo and the residue was purified by column chromatography on SiO₂ (Hexane: AcOEt =2:1) to give **9** (22.6 mg, 20%) as a white amorphous material.

¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.46–7.43 (m, 2H), 7.38–7.35 (m, 1H), 7.26–7.24 (m, 2H), 5.38–5.20 (m, 2H), 4.86 (q, J = 7.0 Hz, 1H), 3.30 (s, 3H), 1.48 (s, 9H), 1.31 (d, J = 7.1 Hz, 3H). **¹³C NMR** (125 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 169.9 ($^2J_{\text{C-F}}$ = 19.6 Hz), 169.1, 143.5, 130.2, 128.4, 127.4, 80.7 ($^1J_{\text{C-F}}$ = 177.0 Hz), 64.7, 59.7, 39.4, 24.4, 18.6.

HRMS (ESI) m/z [M+Na]⁺ calcd for C₁₆H₂₃FN₂O₄SN⁺ 381.1225; Found 381.1295.

Synthesis of **10**



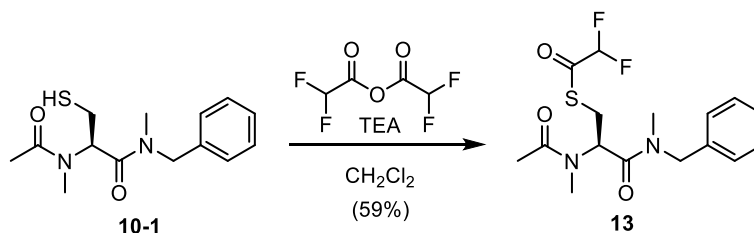
To a stirred, ice-cooled solution of **10-1**^{S3} (42.3 mg, 0.15 mmol) in dry CH₂Cl₂ (1.5 mL) was added TEA (22.9 μ L, 0.17 mmol) and acetic fluoroacetic anhydride (17.4 μ L, 0.18 mmol) at 0 °C. After stirring for 1 h at 0 °C to ambient temperature, the reaction mixture was diluted with AcOEt. The organic phase was washed with 1N HCl aq., sat. NaHCO₃ aq. $\times$ 2 and brine followed by drying over Na₂SO₄. Solvents were removed in vacuo and the residue was purified by column chromatography on SiO₂ (Hexane: AcOEt =2:3) to give **10** (24.6 mg, 48%) as a colorless oil.

¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃, mixture of rotamers): δ 7.36–7.27 (m, 3H), 7.25–7.22 (m, 1H), 7.08 (d, J = 7.4 Hz, 1H), 5.76–5.68 (m, 1H), 4.96–4.74 (m, 2H), 4.70–4.46 (m, 2H), 3.45–3.29 (m, 2H), 3.01 (s, 1.4H), 2.914 (s, 1.6H), 2.906 (s, 1.6H), 2.80 (s, 1.4H), 2.10 (s, 1.6H), 1.66 (s, 1.4H). **¹³C NMR** (125 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 196.8, 196.7, 196.6, 196.5, 171.1, 170.7, 169.8, 169.2, 136.9, 136.7, 128.9, 128.3, 127.8, 127.5, 126.0, 85.35, 85.31, 83.9, 83.8, 52.8, 51.9, 51.7, 51.4, 35.0, 34.7, 31.4, 31.3, 27.10, 27.07, 27.04, 27.01, 21.9, 21.2. **HRMS** (ESI) m/z [M+Na]⁺ calcd for C₁₆H₂₁FN₂O₃SN⁺ 363.1149; Found 363.1160.

Synthesis of 11,12

Reagents **11** and **12** were prepared according to the procedure reported in our previous publication.^{S3}

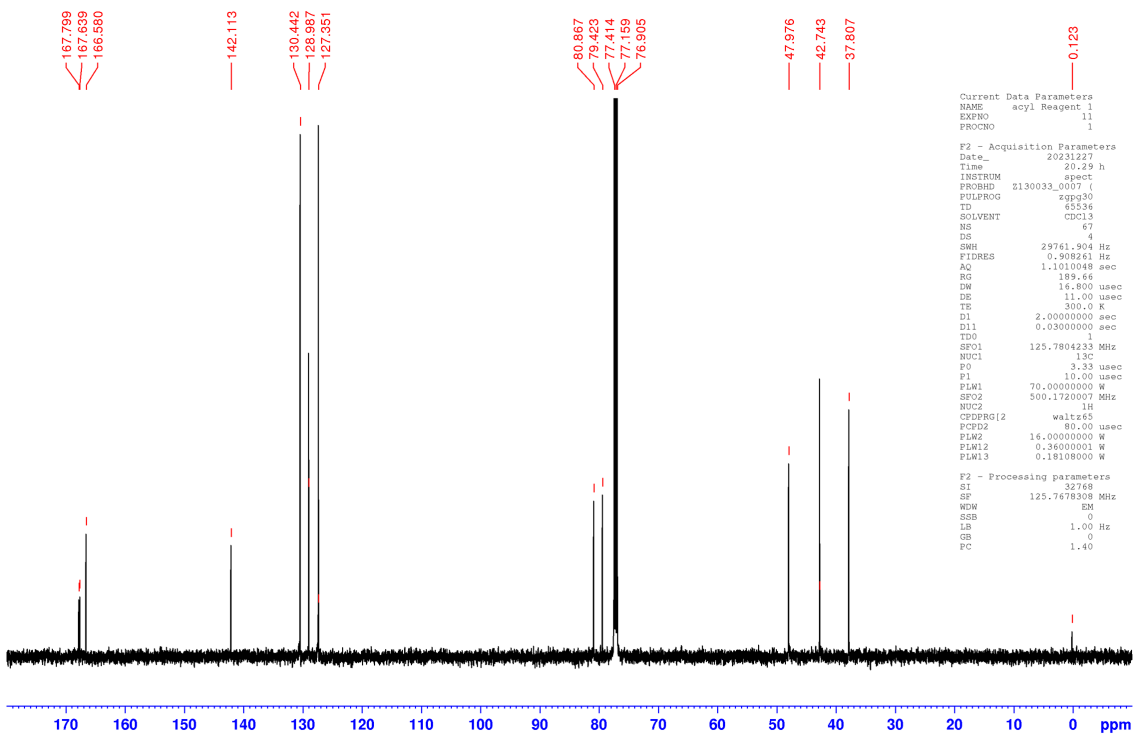
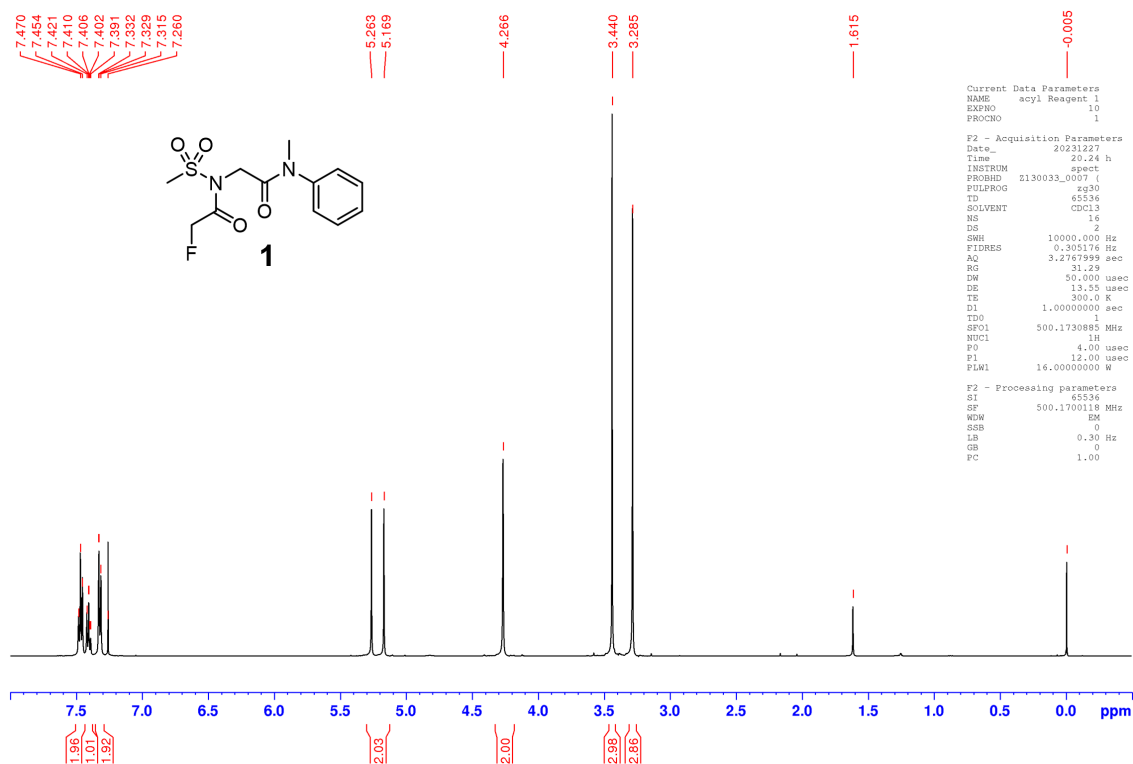
Synthesis of 13

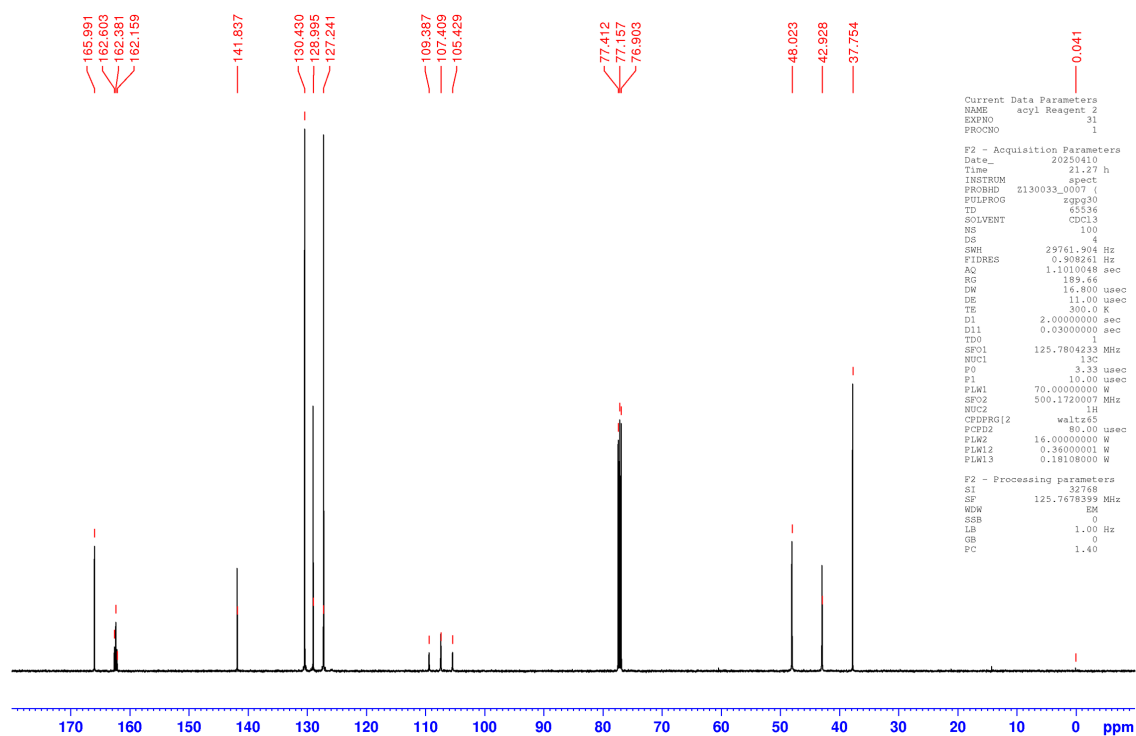
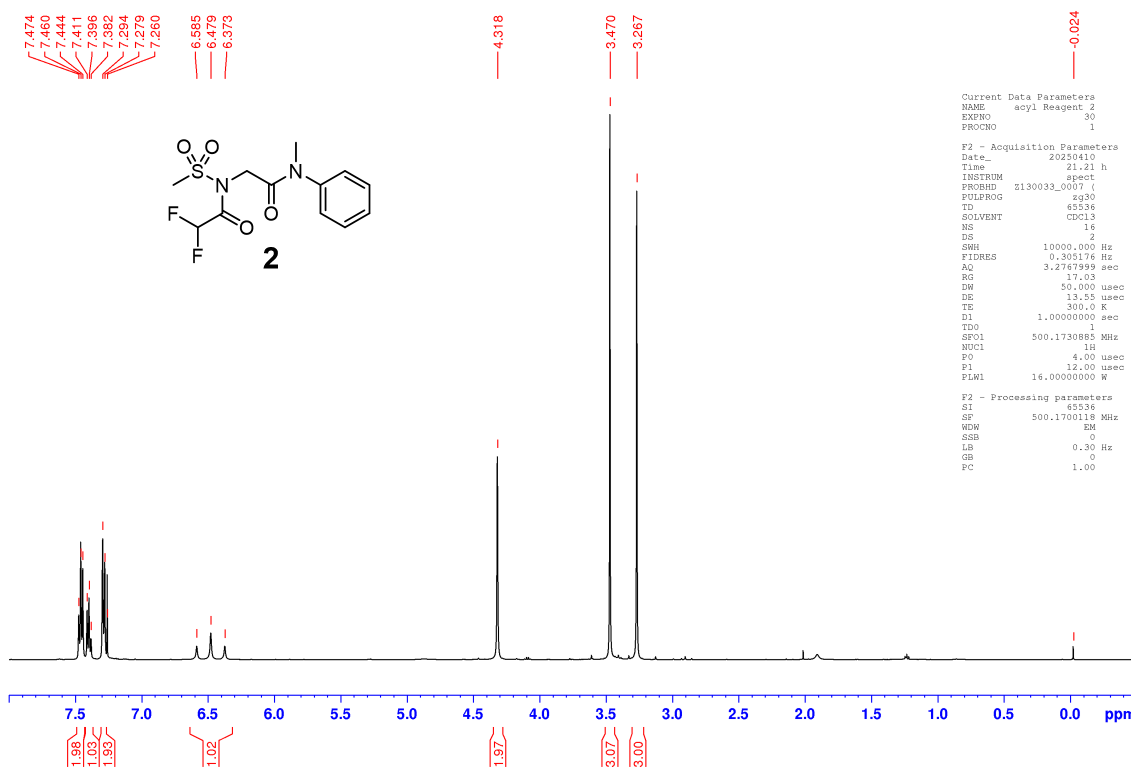


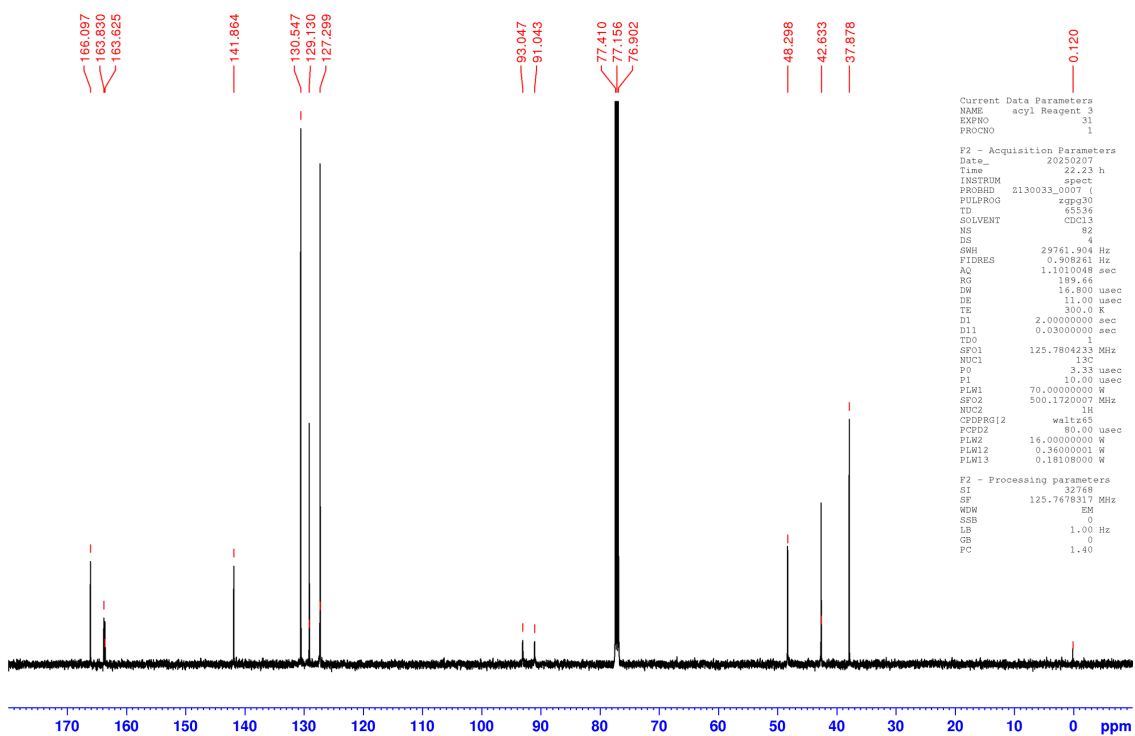
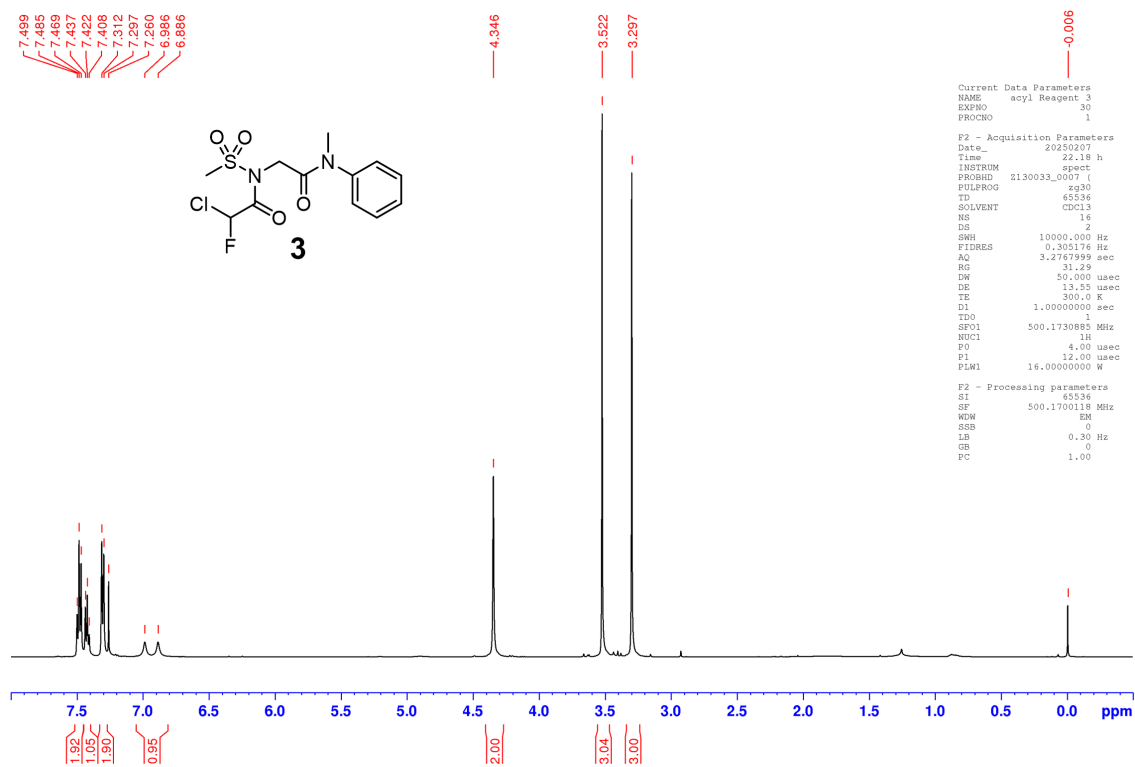
To a stirred, ice-cooled solution of **10-1**^{S3} (25.6 mg, 91.3 μmol) in dry CH_2Cl_2 (1.5 mL) was added TEA (13.8 μL , 100 μmol) at 0 °C. After adding difluoroacetic anhydride (11.9 μL , 110 μmol), the solution was stirred for 4 h at 0 °C to ambient temperature. The mixture was diluted with AcOEt and the organic phase was washed with 1N HCl aq., sat. NaHCO_3 aq. and brine followed by drying over Na_2SO_4 . Solvents were removed in vacuo and the residue was purified by column chromatography on SiO_2 (Hexane: AcOEt = 1:1) to give **13** (19.2 mg, 59%) as a colorless oil.

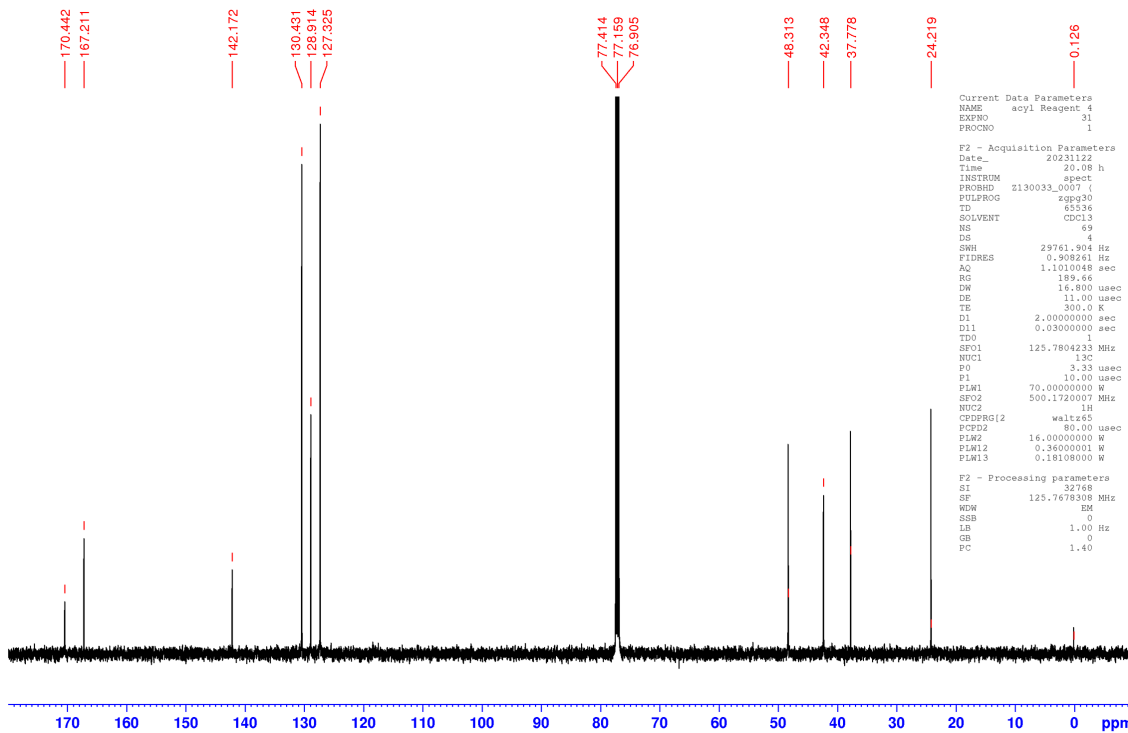
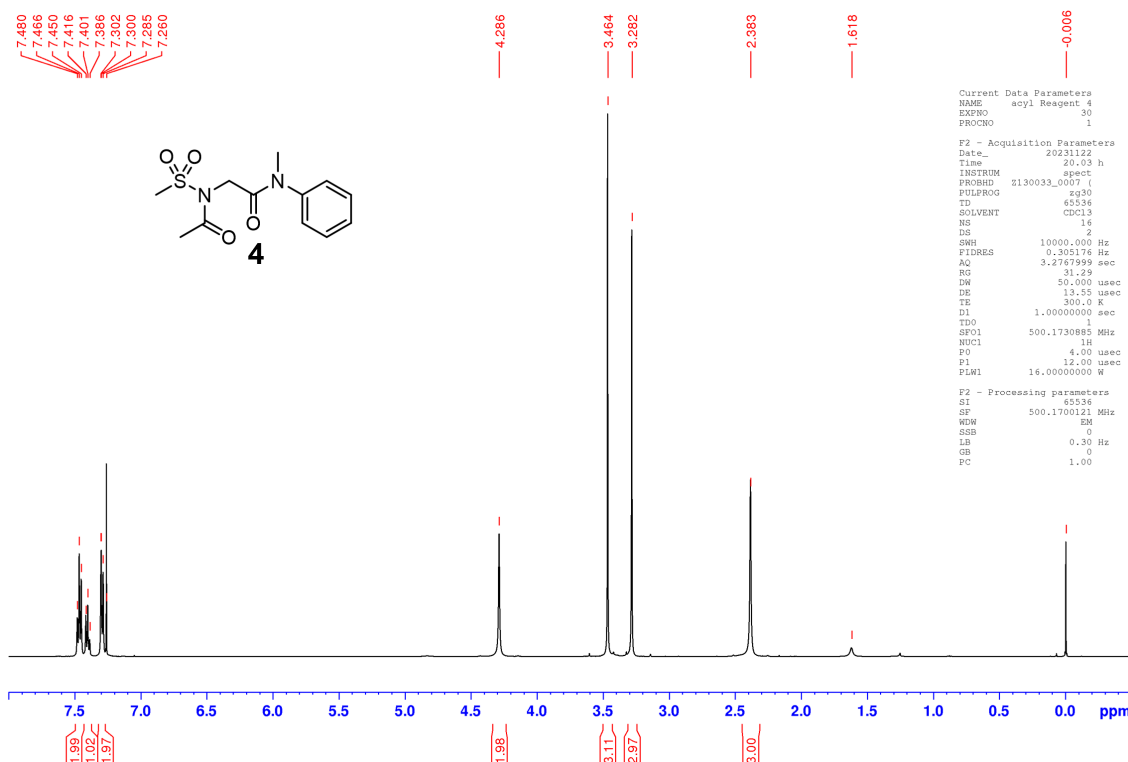
^1H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl_3 , mixture of rotamers): δ 7.35–7.27 (m, 3H), 7.24–7.21 (m, 1H), 7.06 (d, J = 7.4 Hz, 1H), 5.96–5.68 (m, 2H), 4.71–4.44 (m, 2H), 3.44–3.38 (m, 2H), 3.02 (s, 1.4H), 2.89 (s, 1.6H), 2.87 (s, 1.6H), 2.78 (s, 1.4H), 2.09 (s, 1.6H), 1.63 (s, 1.4H). **^{13}C NMR** (125 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 191.4, 191.25, 191.17, 191.0, 190.9, 190.8, 170.9, 170.6, 169.5, 168.8, 136.7, 136.6, 128.89, 128.86, 128.3, 127.8, 127.5, 125.9, 111.04, 110.99, 109.02, 108.97, 107.00, 106.94, 52.7, 51.8, 51.7, 51.3, 35.1, 34.6, 31.4, 31.3, 27.69, 27.66, 21.7, 21.1. **HRMS** (ESI) m/z $[\text{M}+\text{Na}]^+$ calcd for $\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{20}\text{F}_2\text{N}_2\text{O}_3\text{SNa}^+$ 381.1055; Found 381.1060.

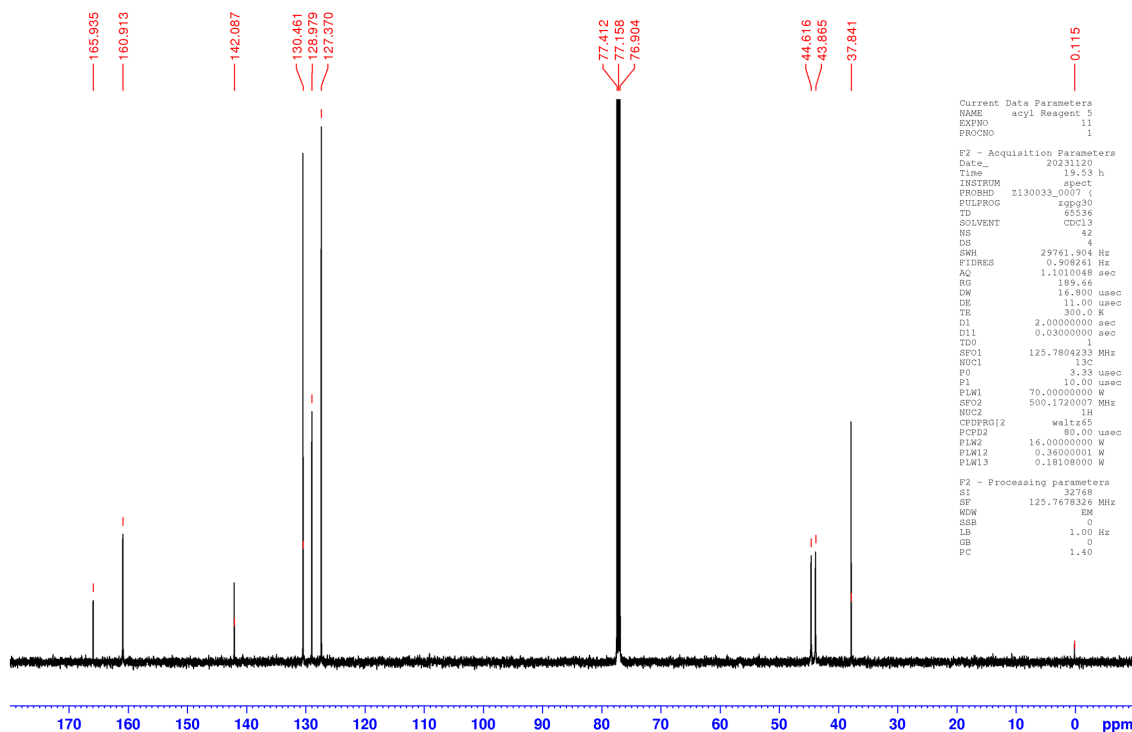
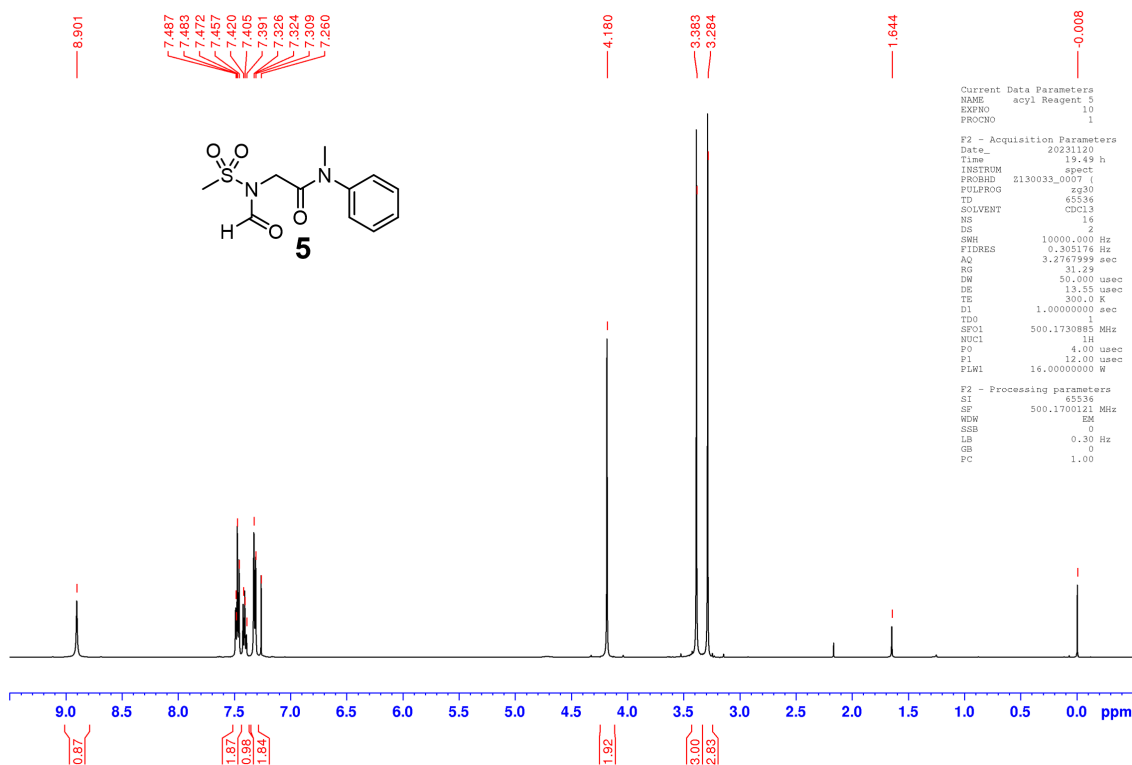
NMR Spectra of Compounds

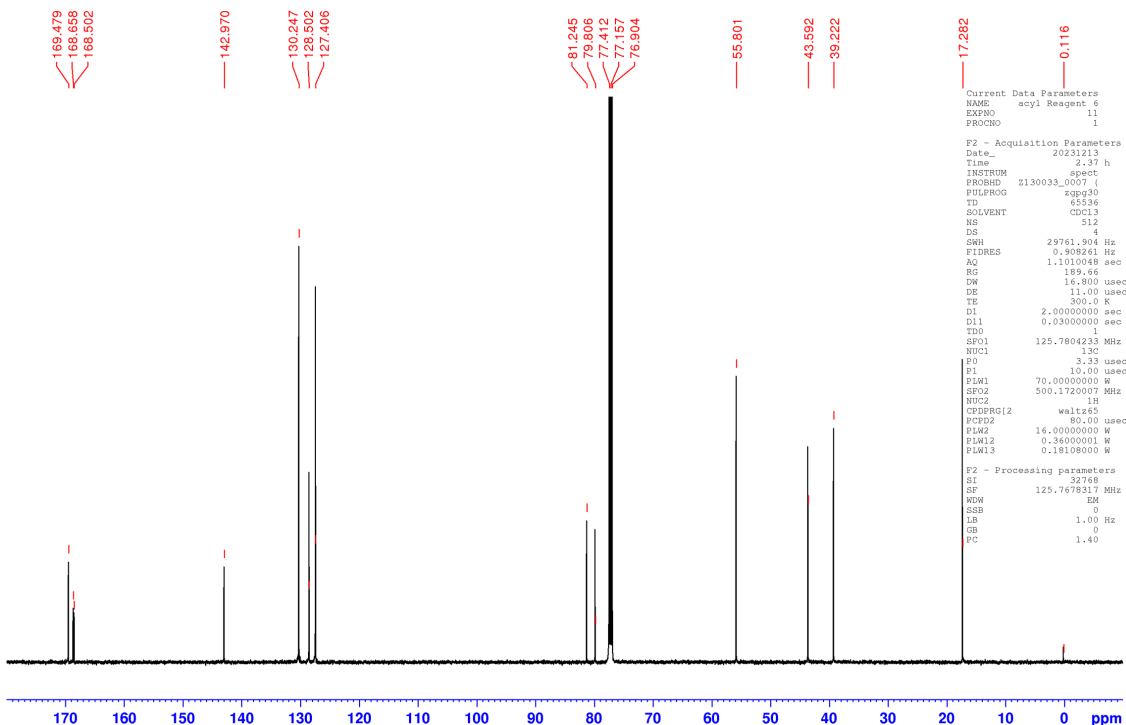
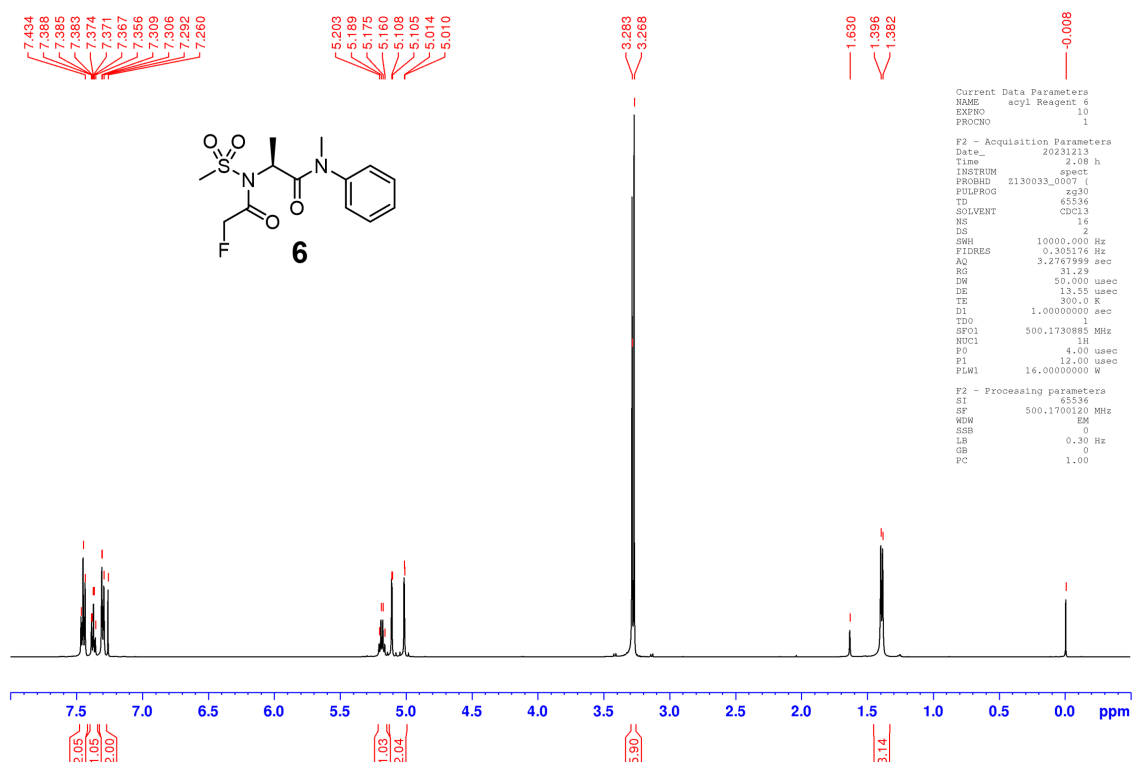


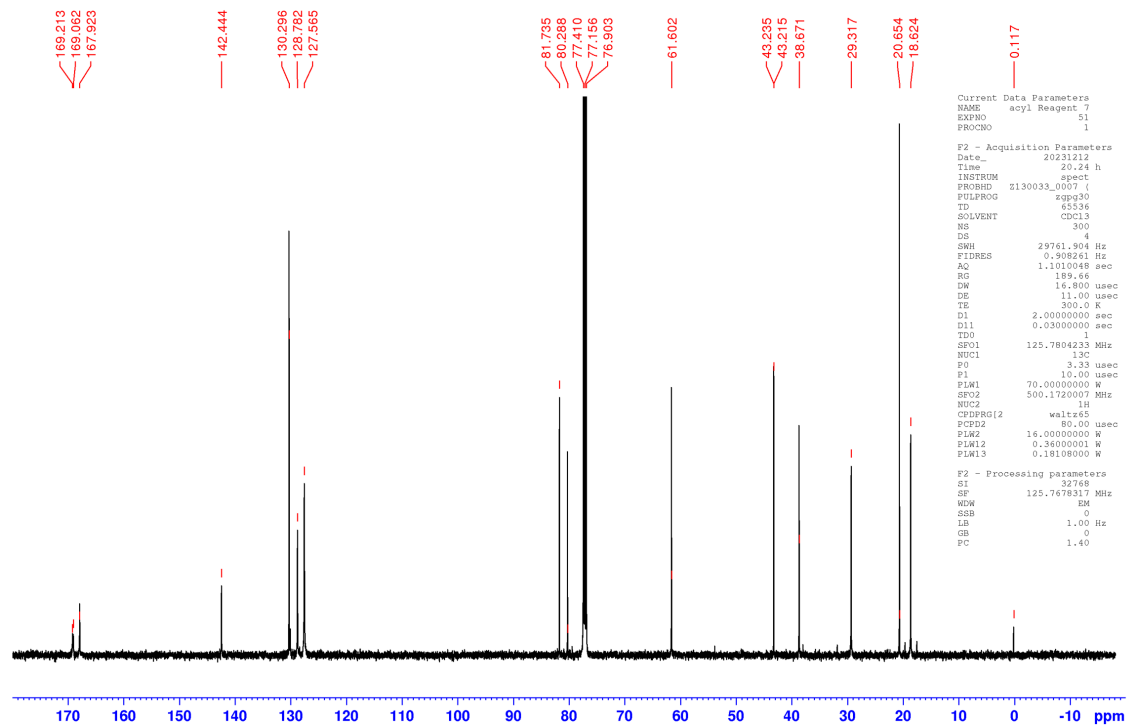
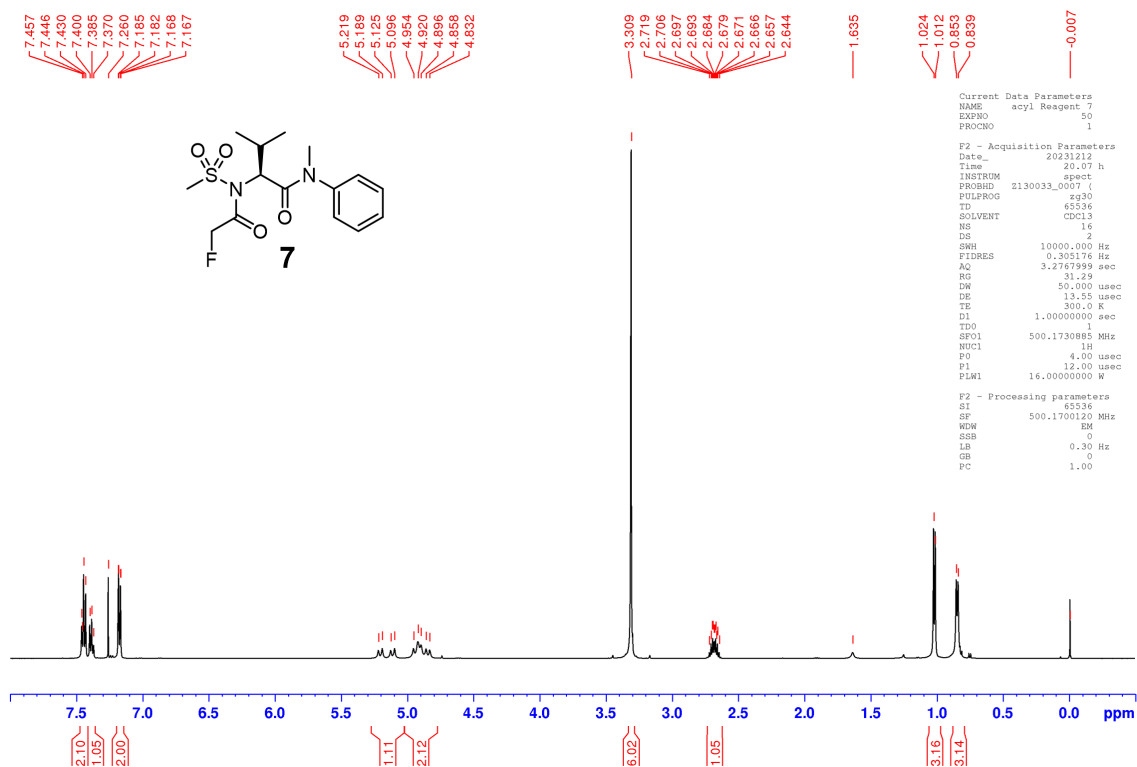


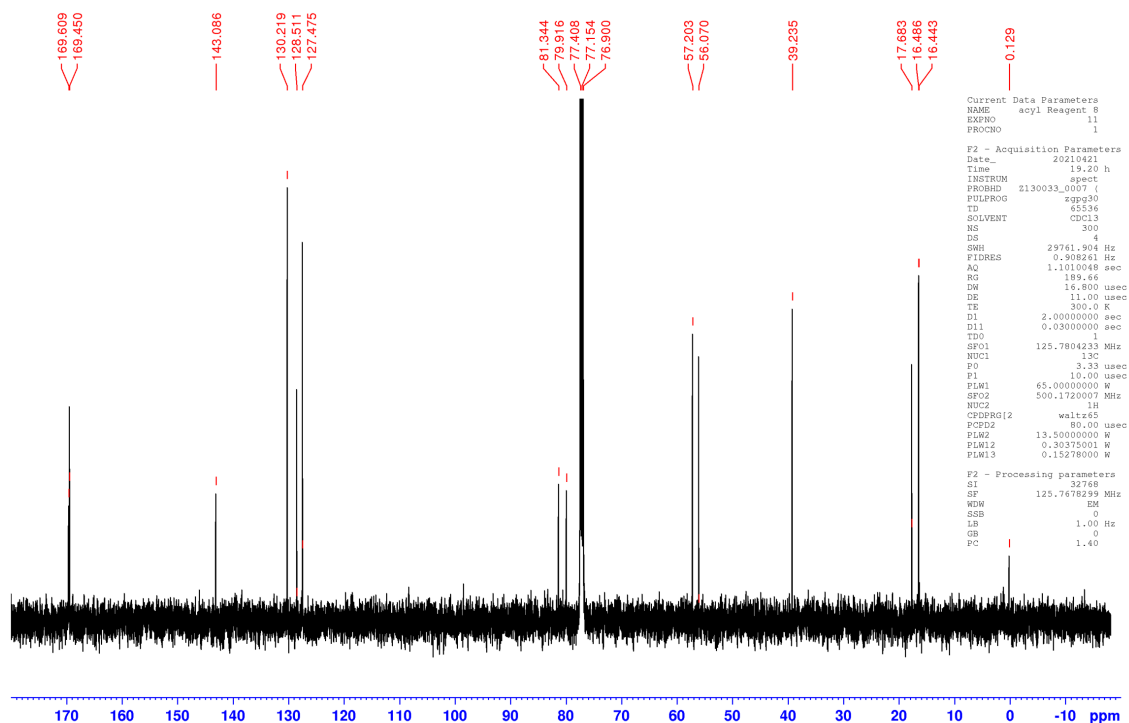
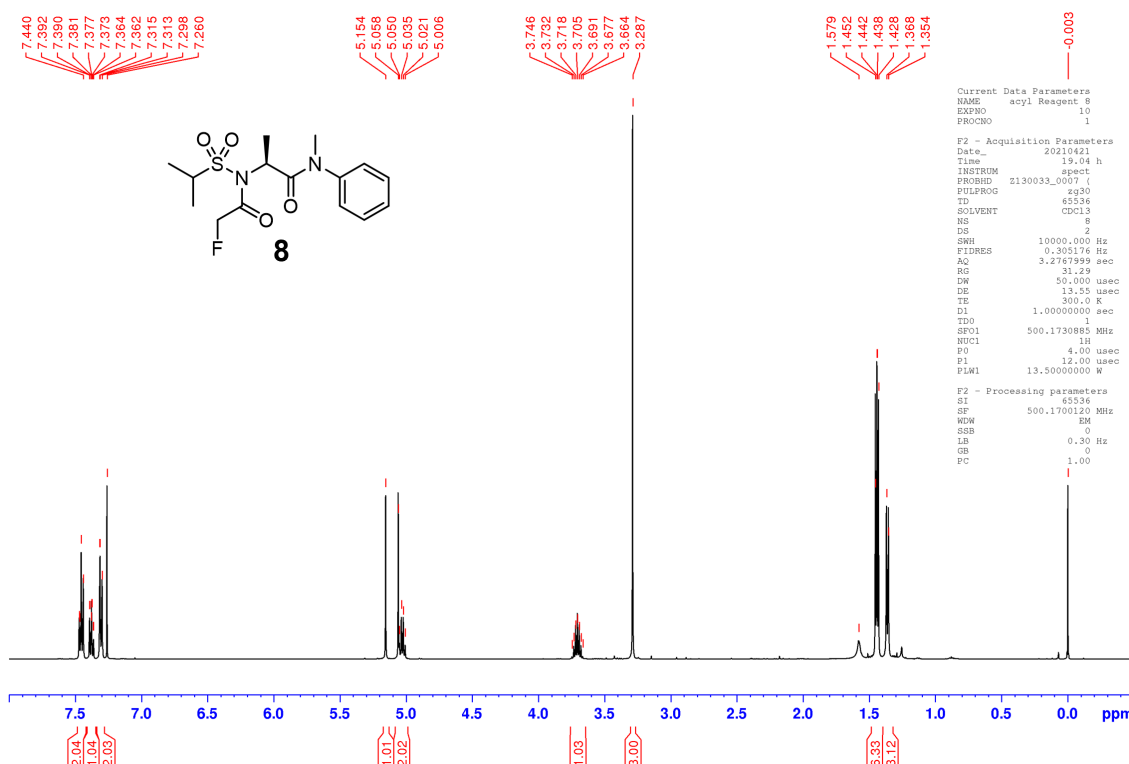


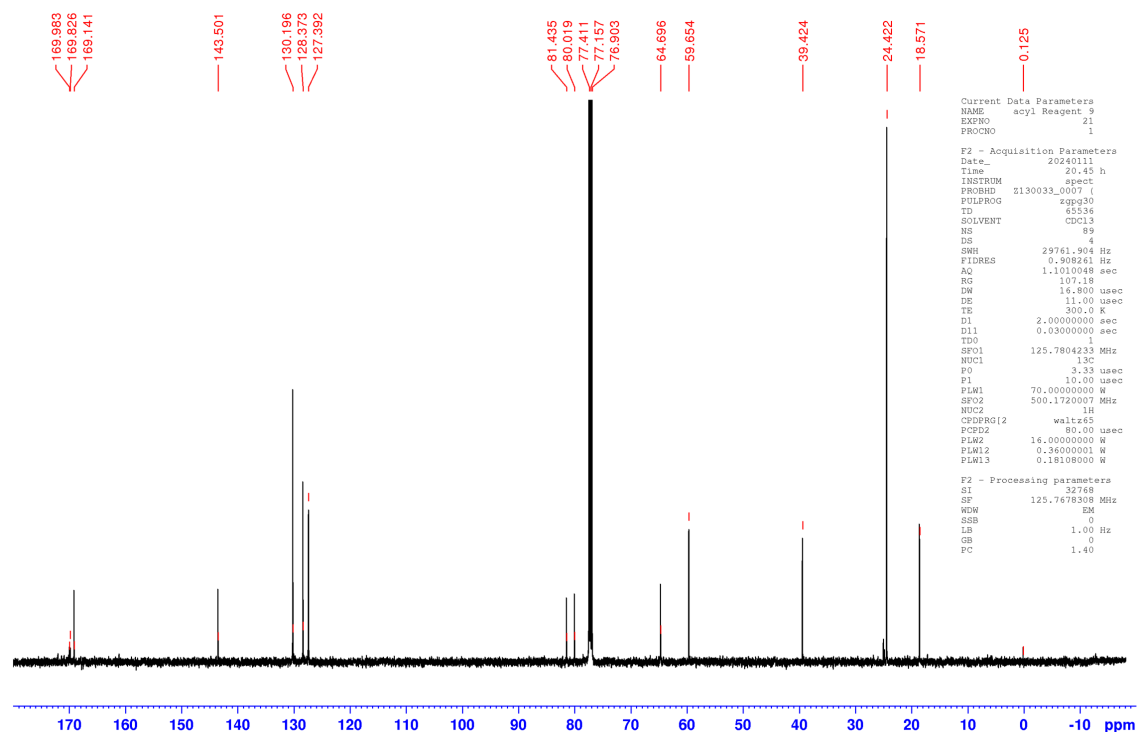
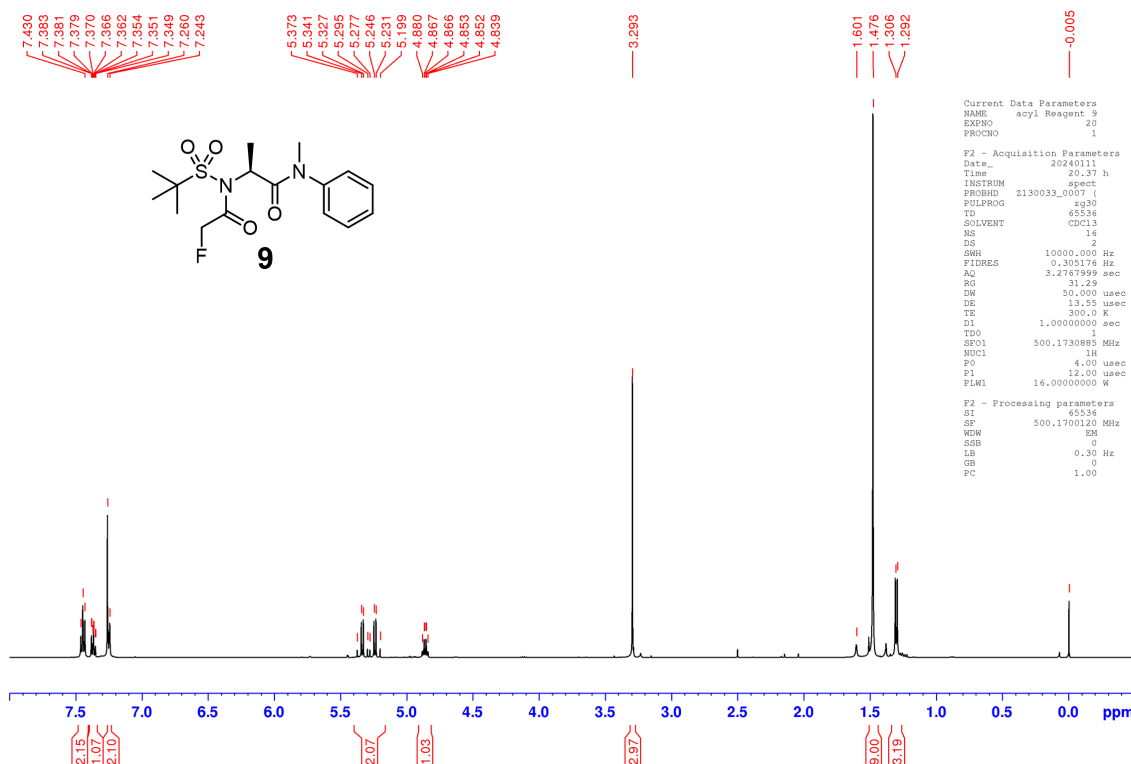


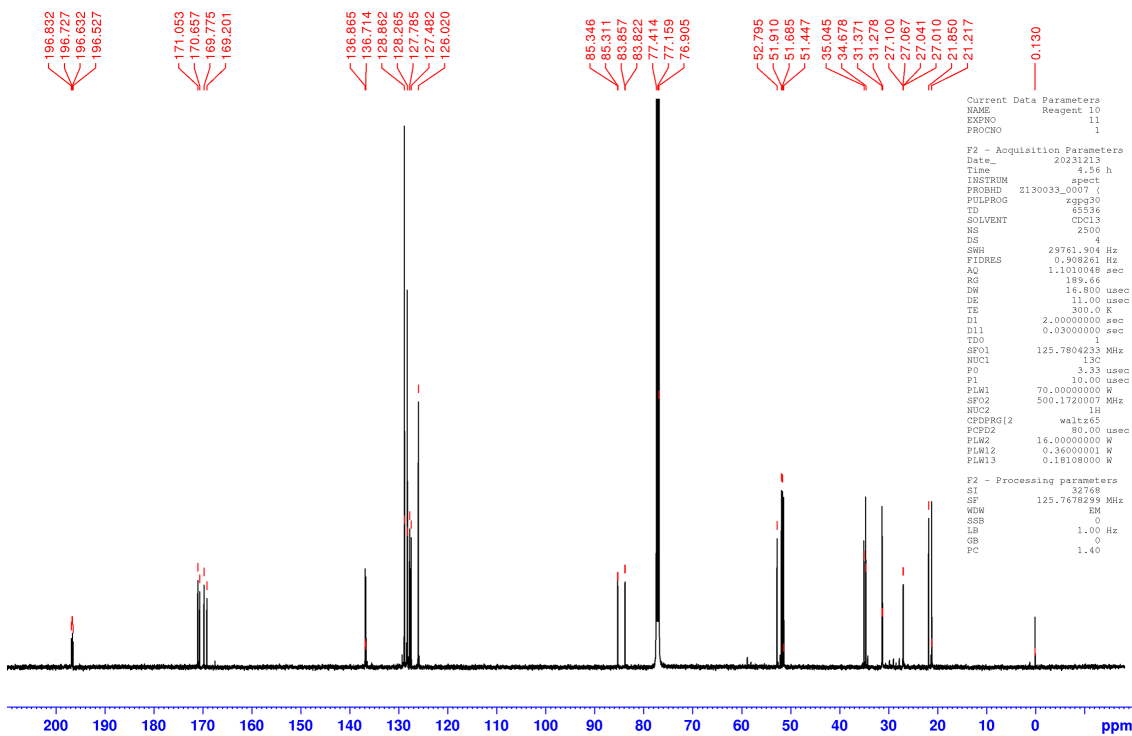
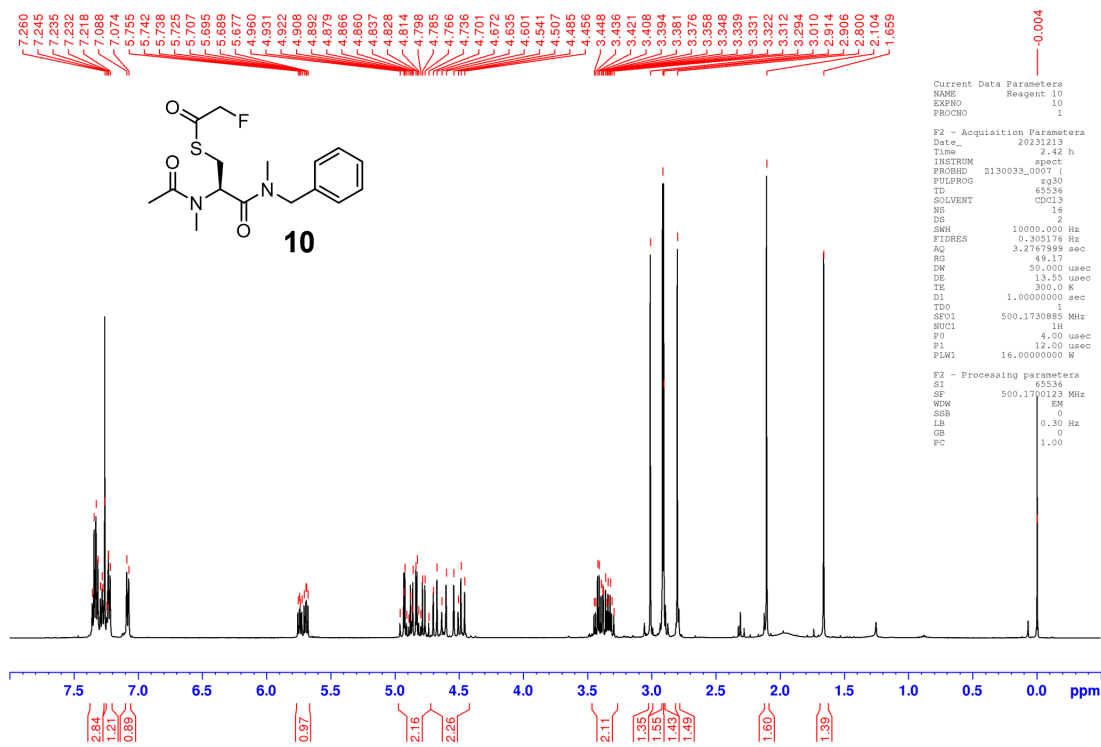


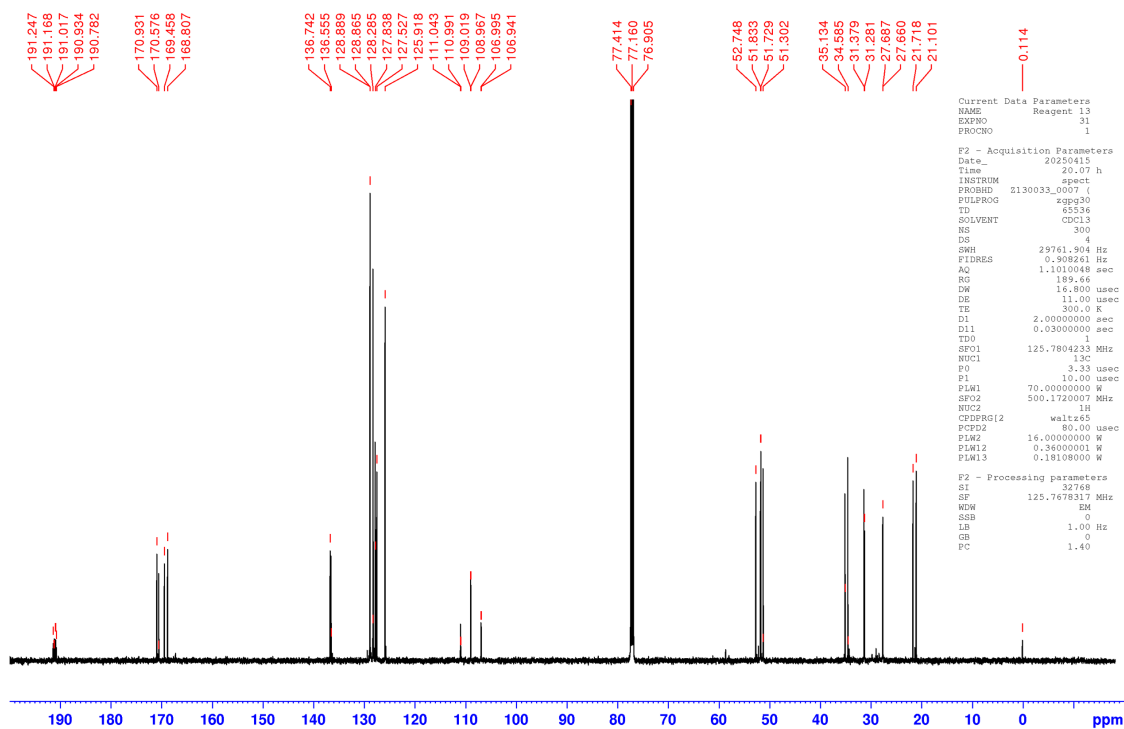
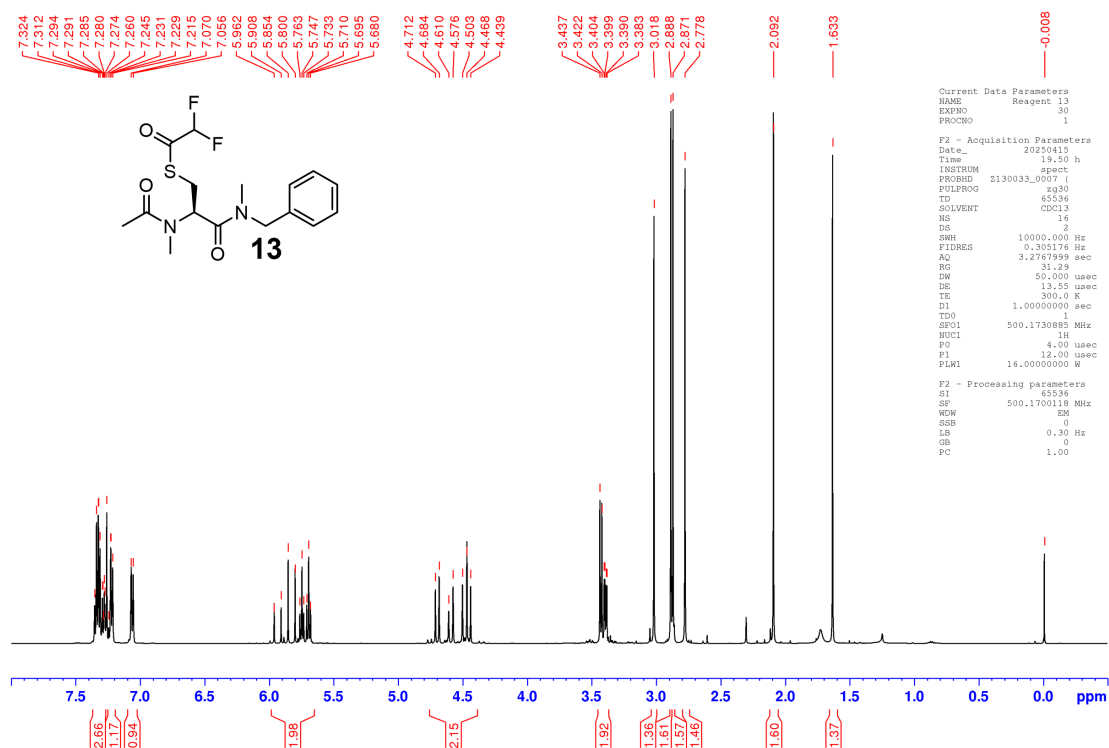












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