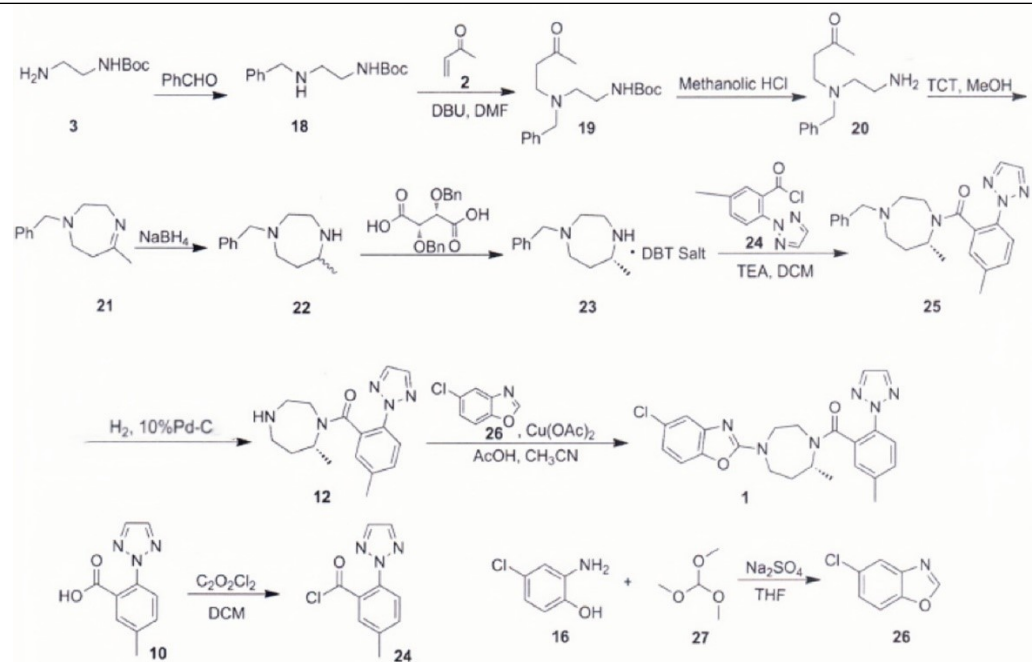


supplement data

Other Synthetic Route

Synthetic Method	Key Features	Overall Yield & Largest Scale	Synthetic Steps (vs This Work)	AE (%)
	Chiral Column Separation and Resolution Method (Merck & Co.)	Chiral HPLC separation is required; it is suitable for laboratory use but not compatible with industrial scale-up.	11.00% & 200g	9/8 52.2



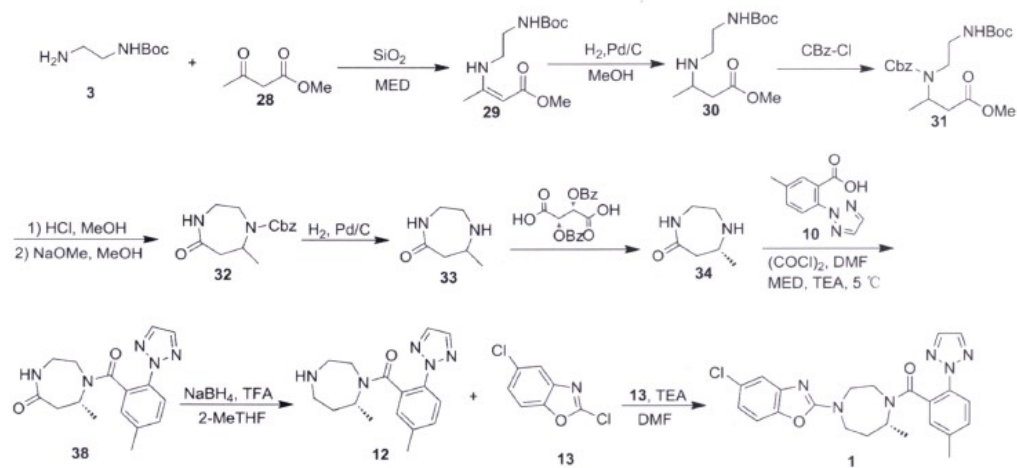
Chiral Column
Separation and
Resolution
Method (Reddy's)

The
protecting
group was
changed,
but
resolution
is still
required.

4.95%
&
250g

9/8

60.3



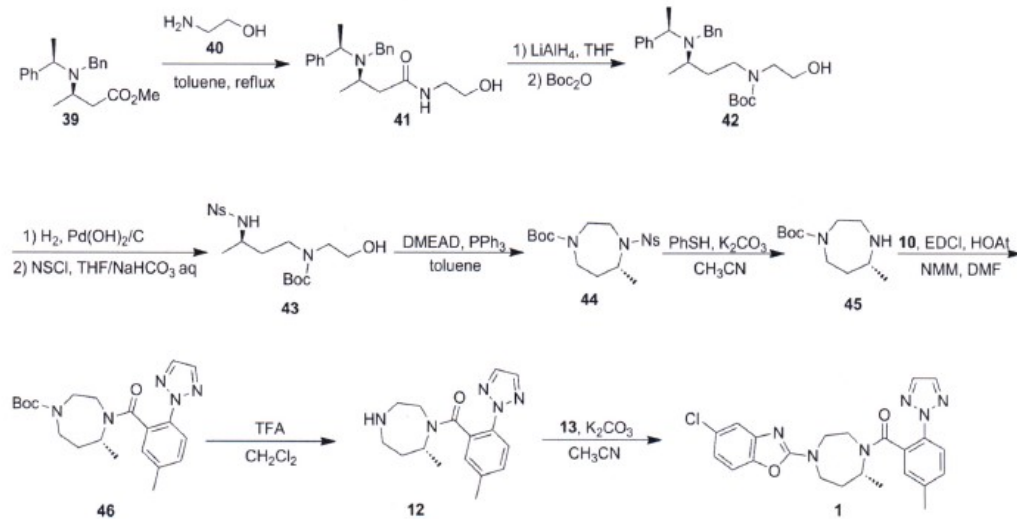
Chiral Column
Separation and
Resolution
Method(Sandoz)

Protecting
groups are
used
frequently,
and the
resolution
yield is
low.

<10.00%
&
5g

9/8

45.2



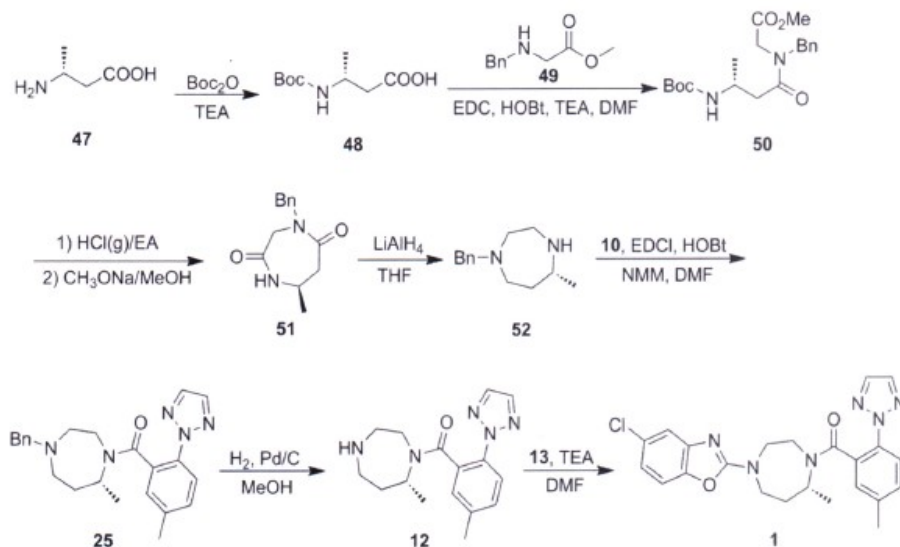
Chiral Starting
Material Method
(University of Toyama)

The
number of
protecting
groups
used is
relatively
large, and
the raw
materials
need to be
customized

30.65%
&
10g

8/8

50.7



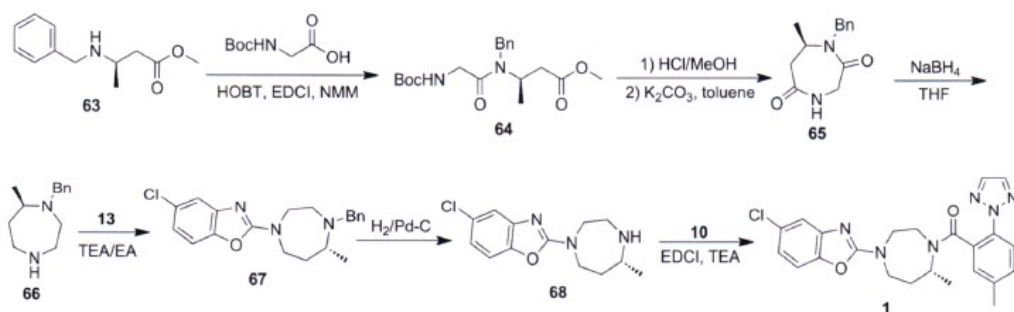
Chiral Starting
Material Method
(MINEHIRA D)

The enantiomeric excess (e.e.%) is greater than 99%, the yield of each step is high, and the process is industrially friendly.

56.00%
&
15g

7/8

56.6



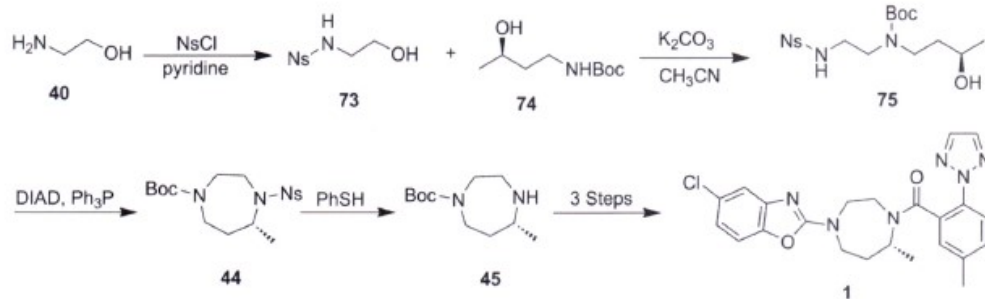
Chiral Starting
Material Method
(Shanghai Institute of
Technology)

The yield is the highest, and the route is concise.

60.00%
&
5g

6/8

58.2



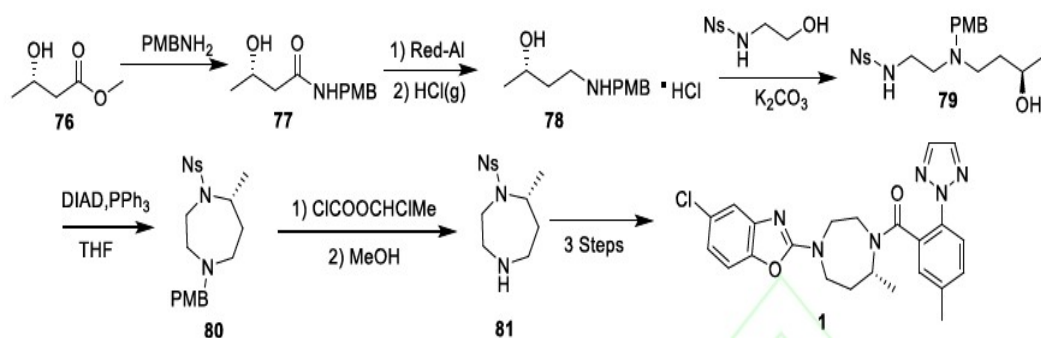
Chiral Starting
Material Method
(Ye Haiwei et al.)

The yield
of the four-
step
reaction is
57.00%,
and the
overall
yield is
high.

40.50%
&
15g

5/8

66.8



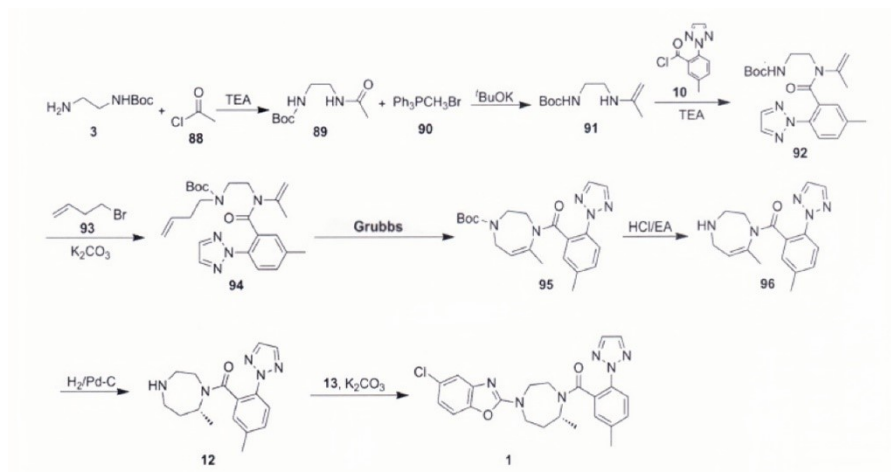
Chiral Starting
Material Method
(Translated by Qiu Kang et
al.)

The post-
treatment
of the
cyclization
step is
difficult.

7.50%
&
5g

6/8

50.2



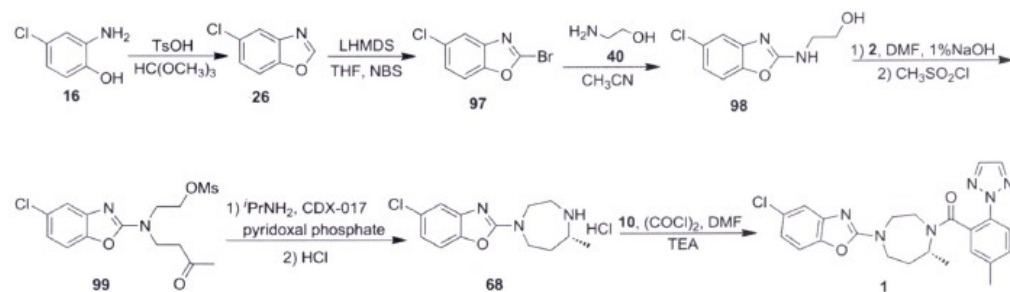
Grubbs Catalyst
Method (Translated by
Li Qiang et al.)

The use of
Grubbs
ruthenium
catalysts
comes with
the
drawback
of high
cost.

18.40%
&
20g

9/8

51.3



Biocatalytic
Enzyme Method
(Merck)

It avoids
the use of
halogenate
d solvents
and heavy
metals, but
the enzyme
catalyst is
expensive.

43.00%
&
25g

6/8

61.2

