Organic and Biomolecular Chemistry Full Paper

### **Electronic Supplementary Information (ESI)**

## Inhibitors of the Kinase IspE: Structure–Activity Relationships and Co-Crystal Structure Analysis

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Barandun,<sup>*a*</sup> Wolfgang Eisenreich,<sup>*c*</sup> Felix Rohdich,<sup>\**c*</sup> William N. Hunter,<sup>\**b*</sup> Adelbert Bacher<sup>*c*</sup> and François Diederich<sup>\**a*</sup>

<sup>a</sup> Laboratorium für Organische Chemie, ETH Zürich, HCI, CH-8093 Zürich (Switzerland). Fax: +41 44 6321109; Tel. +41 44 6322992; E-mail: diederich@org.chem.ethz.ch

<sup>b</sup> Division of Biological Chemistry and Drug Discovery, College of Life Sciences, MSI/WTB Complex, University of Dundee, Dow Street, Dundee DD1 5EH (United Kingdom). Fax: +44 138 232 2558; Email: w.n.hunter@dundee.ac.uk

<sup>c</sup> Technische Universität München, Lehrstuhl für Organische Chemie und Biochemie, Center for Integrated Protein Research, Lichtenbergstraße 4, D-85748 Garching (Germany). Fax: +49 89 289 1336; E-mail: felix.rohdich@ch.tum.de **Fig. 1ESI.** Active site of *E. coli* IspE from the ternary complex with CDP-ME and the non-hydrolysable ATP analogue 5'-adenyl- $\beta$ , $\gamma$ -amidotriphosphate (AppNp) (PDB code: 1OJ4).<sup>19</sup> Colour code: protein skeleton: C: grey; inhibitor skeleton: C: green; O: red; N: blue; P: orange. The colour code is maintained throughout the ESI, if not otherwise stated.



**Fig. 2ESI.** MOLOC-generated molecular model of inhibitor **22** in the active site of *E. coli* IspE (PDB code: 10J4).<sup>19</sup> Colour code: S: yellow. Distances are given in Å. The units for the indicated distances are maintained throughout the ESI.



**Fig. 3ESI.** Exemplary IC<sub>50</sub> curves for inhibition of *E. coli* IspE by inhibitors ( $\pm$ )-9 (a) and 22 (b). [CDP-ME] = 1 mM; [IspE] = 2.5 µg/mm<sup>3</sup>.

a)



b)

**Fig. 4ESI.** Exemplary kinetics for the inhibition of *E. coli* IspE by inhibitors ( $\pm$ )-9 (a) and 22 (b). Inhibitor concentrations were 0, 2, 4, 8, 16 and 32  $\mu$ M (a) and 0, 8, 16, 31, 62 and 125  $\mu$ M (b).

a)



b)



Fig. 5ESI. MOLOC-generated molecular model of  $(\pm)$ -3,<sup>12</sup> showing hydrophobic

contacts in the small, hydrophobic pocket of *E. coli* IspE (PDB code: 10J4).<sup>19</sup>



**Fig 6ESI.** MOLOC-generated molecular model of inhibitors featuring *n*-alkyl chains bound within the active site of *E. coli* IspE (PDB code: 10J4).<sup>19</sup> Colour code: C-skeleton of  $(\pm)$ -**2**<sup>12</sup>: green, C-skeleton of  $(\pm)$ -**3**<sup>12</sup>: cyan, C-skeleton of  $(\pm)$ -**4**<sup>12</sup>: magenta, C-skeleton of  $(\pm)$ -**6**: light pink.



Fig 7ESI. MOLOC-generated molecular model of inhibitor  $(\pm)$ -16 in the active site

of *E. coli* IspE (PDB code:10J4).<sup>19</sup>



**Fig. 8ESI.** a) Omit difference density maps for **22** in the active site of *A. aeolicus* IspE. The purple chicken wire represents the  $F_o$ - $F_c$ , acalc calculation, where  $F_o$  and  $F_c$  are the observed and calculated structure factors, respectively and acalc the model phases calculated from all atomic positions except for the ligand itself; contoured at the 1  $\sigma$ . (left) and 2.5  $\sigma$  level (right). Colour code: protein skeleton: C: light pink; inhibitor skeleton: C: cyan. b) X-ray crystal structure of *A. aeolicus* IspE co-crystallised with **22** and diphosphate (PDB code: 2VF3). Shown is active site A. c) Superposition of **22**, as observed in active site A of *A. aeolicus* IspE, onto **22**, as observed in active site B of *A. aeolicus* IspE (PDB code: 2VF3). Colour code: C-skeleton of **22** as observed in active site A: light pink.

a)



# Supplementary Material (ESI) for Organic & Biomolecular Chemistry # This journal is (c) The Royal Society of Chemistry 2008

b)



c)



**Fig. 9ESI.** Superposition of the active sites from the X-ray crystal structures of *A. aeolicus* IspE with a cytidine-based ligand and **22** (PDB codes: 2V2V and 2VF3, respectively).<sup>13</sup> a) Gly-rich loop; b) Cytidine-binding pocket. Colour code: protein skeleton of 2VF3: C: green.

a)

b)



Scheme 1ESI. Synthesis of inhibitors (±)-5 – (±)-8 and (±)-11. (i) Et<sub>3</sub>N, CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>, 0 °C  $\rightarrow$  25 °C, 15–30 min, 30,<sup>33</sup> 35 (quantitative), (±)-36 (35%), 37 (31%), 40 (78%); (ii) (±)-29,<sup>12</sup> Et<sub>3</sub>N, [PdCl<sub>2</sub>(PPh<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>], CuI, DMF, 25 °C, 2.5–3 h, (±)-5 (72%), (±)-6 (41%), (±)-7 (72%), (±)-8 (92%), (±)-11 (66%).



Scheme 2ESI. Synthesis of inhibitors (±)-9 and (±)-10. (i) Mg, Et<sub>2</sub>O, reflux, 30 min; (ii) SO<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>, CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>, 0 °C  $\rightarrow$  25 °C; (iii) propargyl amine, CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>, 0 °C  $\rightarrow$  25 °C, 15–30 min, 38 (31%), 39 (30%); (iv) (±)-29,<sup>12</sup> Et<sub>3</sub>N, [PdCl<sub>2</sub>(PPh<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>], CuI, DMF, 25 °C, 2.5 h, (±)-9 (54%), (±)-10 (75%).



Scheme 3ESI. Synthesis of inhibitors 12 and 13. (i) Cs<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> or NaH, DMF, 50 °C, 16 h or 8 h, 41 (37%), 42 (54%); (ii) 26,<sup>12</sup> Et<sub>3</sub>N, [PdCl<sub>2</sub>(PPh<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>], CuI, DMF, 25 °C, 2.5 h, 12 (90%), 13 (74%).



Scheme 4ESI. Synthesis of inhibitor (±)-14. (i) NaH, MeI, DMF, 25 °C, 1 h, 91%;

(ii) Et<sub>3</sub>N, [Pd(PPh<sub>3</sub>)<sub>4</sub>], CuI, DMF, 50 °C, 26 h, 31%.



#### Scheme 5ESI. Synthesis of inhibitors $(\pm)$ -15 – $(\pm)$ -17. (i) Et<sub>3</sub>N, [PdCl<sub>2</sub>(PPh<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>], CuI,

#### DMF, 25 °C, 2 h, (±)-15 (95%), (±)-16 (43%), (±)-17 (53%).



**Scheme 6ESI.** Synthesis of inhibitors **19** – **21**. (i) NaH, DMF, 25 °C, 21 h or 15 h, **44** (89%), **45** (67%); (ii) **26** or **34**,<sup>12</sup> Et<sub>3</sub>N, [Pd(PPh<sub>3</sub>)<sub>4</sub>] or [PdCl<sub>2</sub>(PPh<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>], CuI, DMF, 50 °C or 25 °C, 3.5 h or 20 h, **20** (75%), **21** (73%); (iii) Et<sub>3</sub>N, H<sub>2</sub>O, reflux, 1 h, 90%.



Space Group	P2 <sub>1</sub> 3
Unit cell length (Å)	137.3
Resolution range (Å)	97.1–2.2
Observed / unique reflections	271,731 / 43,998
Wilson $B$ (Å <sup>2</sup> )	48.6
Completeness (%)	99.9 (100.0)
Multiplicity/ $R_{merge}$ (%)	6.2 (6.1) / 6.0 (69.0)
< <i>I</i> / <i>o</i> ( <i>I</i> )>	19.4 (2.5)
$R_{ m work}$ / $R_{ m free}$ (%)	22.7 (29.8) / 27.6 (38.0)
r.m.s.d from ideal values, bond lengths (Å)	0.013
r.m.s.d from ideal values, bond angles (°)	1.585
<i>B</i> -factors	
Overall / main chain / side chain /	46.1 / 45.6 / 46.5 /
water molecules / $22$ / diphosphate / $Cl^-$ / $Br^-$	43.5 / 56.1 / 50.4 / 46.5 / 32.4
Residues in most favourable regions (%)	91.8
Residues in additionally allowed regions (%)	7.5
Cruickshanks $DPI^{a}(Å)$ based on $R_{free}$	0.23

**Table 1ESI.** X-ray co-crystal structure: statistics for data collection and refinement.

Numbers in parenthesis represent the highest resolution bin of width approx. 0.12 Å. <sup>*a*</sup> Diffraction-component Precision Index.<sup>43</sup>

#### Synthesis ESI

#### **General procedures**

# General Procedure B for the preparation of a sulfonamide from a sulfonyl chloride

To a solution of propargyl amine (1.0 eq) in dry  $CH_2Cl_2$ ,  $Et_3N$  (1.1 eq) and the sulfonyl chloride (1.0 eq) were slowly added at 0 °C. After completion of the addition, the mixture was left to stir at 25 °C for 15–30 min and concentrated *in vacuo*. The residue was purified by CC (SiO<sub>2</sub>; EtOAc–cyclohexane 1:2).

#### General procedure C for the base-mediated alkylation of 23<sup>24</sup>

A solution of  $23^{24}$  (1.0 eq) and NaH (1.1 eq) in dry DMF was left to stir at 25 °C for 1 h. The alkyl bromide (1.1 eq) in dry DMF was slowly added, and the mixture was left to stir at 25–50 °C for 8–21 h and concentrated *in vacuo*. NaH was used as suspension of NaH in mineral oil (55–65%).

#### General procedure D for the preparation of sulfonamides from bromides

To a suspension of Mg turnings (1.7 eq) in dry Et<sub>2</sub>O, a solution of the alkyl bromide (1.0 eq) in dry Et<sub>2</sub>O was slowly added in small portions under strong stirring. After the initial exothermic reaction had ceased, the mixture was further heated to reflux for 30 min. The suspension was cooled to 25 °C and slowly added to a solution of sulfuryl chloride (3.0 eq) in dry CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> at 0 °C. The mixture was warmed up to 25 °C and concentrated in *vacuo*. The residue was extracted with *n*-hexane and concentrated in *vacuo*. The remaining oil was used without further purification and slowly added to a solution of propargyl amine (1.0 eq) and Et<sub>3</sub>N (1.1 eq) in dry CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> at 0 °C. After completion of the addition, the mixture was left to stir at 25 °C for 15–30 min and then concentrated *in vacuo*. The residue was purified by CC (SiO<sub>2</sub>; EtOAc–cyclohexane 1:2) to afford the corresponding sulfonamide.

#### **Preparation of the precursors**

#### *N*-Prop-2-yn-1-ylhexane-1-sulfonamide (35):

General procedure B, starting from propargyl amine (0.13 cm<sup>3</sup>, 2.0 mmol), Et<sub>3</sub>N (0.30 cm<sup>3</sup>, 2.2 mmol) and hexanesulfonyl chloride (0.30 cm<sup>3</sup>, 2.0 mmol) in dry CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> (15 cm<sup>3</sup>). Purification by CC afforded **35** (387 mg, quantitative) as a yellow oil (Found C 52.9, H 8.4, N 6.9. Calcd for C<sub>9</sub>H<sub>17</sub>NO<sub>2</sub>S: C 53.2, H 8.4, N 6.9%);  $v_{\text{max}}(\text{neat})/\text{cm}^{-1}$  3274, 2930, 2860, 1431, 1325, 1251, 1143, 1078, 993, 920, 835, 663;  $\delta_{\text{H}}(300 \text{ MHz}, \text{CDCl}_3)$  0.90 (t, J = 6.9, 3 H), 1.28–1.48 (m, 6 H), 1.79–1.89 (m, 2 H), 2.35 (t, J = 2.7, 1 H), 3.11–3.16 (m, 2 H), 3.96 (dd, J = 2.7, 6.3, 2 H), 4.44 (br s, 1 H);  $\delta_{\text{C}}(75 \text{ MHz}, \text{CDCl}_3)$  13.9, 22.3, 23.5, 27.9, 31.2, 32.6, 53.5, 72.9, 109.8; EI-HR-MS: calcd for C<sub>9</sub>H<sub>16</sub>NO<sub>2</sub>S<sup>+</sup> ([M-H]<sup>+</sup>): 202.0897; found: 202.0894.

#### (±)-*N*-Prop-2-yn-1-ylbutane-2-sulfonamide ((±)-36):

General procedure B, starting from propargyl amine (0.13 cm<sup>3</sup>, 2.0 mmol), Et<sub>3</sub>N (0.30 cm<sup>3</sup>, 2.2 mmol), and *sec*-butanesulfonyl chloride (0.13 cm<sup>3</sup>, 2.0 mmol) in dry CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> (15 cm<sup>3</sup>). Purification by CC afforded (±)-**36** (120 mg, 35%) as a yellow oil;  $v_{\text{max}}(\text{neat})/\text{cm}^{-1}$  3275, 2974, 2935, 2889, 1458, 1315, 1140, 1078, 985, 918, 853, 719, 645;  $\delta_{\text{H}}(300 \text{ MHz}, \text{CDCl}_3)$  1.02 (t, J = 7.5, 3 H), 1.38 (d, J = 6.9, 3 H), 1.49–1.64 (m, 1 H), 2.00–2.13 (m, 1 H), 2.32 (t, J = 2.6, 1 H), 2.98-3.10 (m, 1 H), 3.93 (dd, J = 2.6, 6.2, 2 H), 4.81 (br. s, 1 H);  $\delta_{\text{C}}(75 \text{ MHz}, \text{CDCl}_3)$  11.2, 13.3, 23.4, 32.7, 59.7, 72.6, 79.2; EI-HR-MS: calcd for C<sub>7</sub>H<sub>13</sub>NNaO<sub>2</sub>S<sup>+</sup> ([M+Na]<sup>+</sup>): 198.0565; found: 198.0560.

#### N-Prop-2-yn-1-ylpropane-2-sulfonamide (37):

General procedure B, starting from propargyl amine (0.13 cm<sup>3</sup>, 2.0 mmol), Et<sub>3</sub>N (0.30 cm<sup>3</sup>, 2.2 mmol) and isopropanesulfonyl chloride (0.23 cm<sup>3</sup>, 2.0 mmol) in dry CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> (15 cm<sup>3</sup>). Purification by CC afforded **37** (100 mg, 31%) as a red oil;  $v_{\text{max}}(\text{neat})/\text{cm}^{-1}$  3274, 2956, 2930, 2863, 1458, 1324, 1248, 1143, 1076, 990, 925, 838,

668;  $\delta_{\text{H}}(300 \text{ MHz, CDCl}_3)$  1.40 (d, J = 6.9, 6 H), 2.33 (t, J = 2.4, 1 H), 3.29 (sept, J = 6.9, 1 H), 3.94 (dd, J = 2.4, 6.0, 2 H), 4.75 (br s, 1 H);  $\delta_{\text{C}}(75 \text{ MHz, CDCl}_3)$  16.5 (2 C), 32.8, 53.9, 72.7, 79.2; EI-HR-MS: calcd for C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>11</sub>NO<sub>2</sub>S<sup>+</sup> ([M]<sup>+</sup>): 161.0510; found: 161.0497.

#### *N*-Prop-2-yn-1-ylcyclobutanesulfonamide (38):

General procedure D, starting from Mg turnings (100 mg, 4.2 mmol) in dry Et<sub>2</sub>O (4.0 cm<sup>3</sup>) and cyclobutyl bromide (0.20 cm<sup>3</sup>, 2.5 mmol) in dry Et<sub>2</sub>O (4.0 cm<sup>3</sup>); sulfuryl chloride (0.60 cm<sup>3</sup>, 7.4 mmol) in dry CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> (6.0 cm<sup>3</sup>); propargyl amine (0.13 cm<sup>3</sup>, 2.0 mmol) and Et<sub>3</sub>N (0.30 cm<sup>3</sup>, 2.2 mmol) in dry CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> (15 cm<sup>3</sup>). Purification by CC afforded **38** (110 mg, 31%) as a brown oil;  $\nu_{max}(neat)/cm^{-1}$  3274, 2952, 2873, 1434, 1318, 1282, 1243, 1143, 1076, 1011, 913, 812, 737, 623;  $\delta_{H}(300 \text{ MHz}, \text{CDCl}_3)$  1.96–2.07 (m, 2 H), 2.29–2.41 (m, 2 H), 2.34 (t, *J* = 2.7, 1 H), 2.45–2.58 (m, 2 H), 3.91–3.95 (m, 3 H), 4.57 (br s, 1 H);  $\delta_{C}(75 \text{ MHz}, \text{CDCl}_3)$  16.8, 23.9, 32.7, 55.0, 72.6, 79.3; EI-HR-MS: calcd for C<sub>7</sub>H<sub>11</sub>NO<sub>2</sub>S<sup>+</sup> ([M]<sup>+</sup>): 173.0505; found: 173.0507.

#### *N*-Prop-2-yn-1-ylcyclopentanesulfonamide (39):

General procedure D, starting from Mg turnings (150 mg, 6.3 mmol) in dry Et<sub>2</sub>O (4.0 cm<sup>3</sup>) and cyclopentyl bromide (0.36 cm<sup>3</sup>, 3.3 mmol) in dry Et<sub>2</sub>O (4.0 cm<sup>3</sup>); sulfuryl chloride (0.90 cm<sup>3</sup>, 11.1 mmol) in dry CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> (6.0 cm<sup>3</sup>); propargyl amine (0.18 cm<sup>3</sup>, 2.7 mmol) and Et<sub>3</sub>N (0.45 cm<sup>3</sup>, 3.3 mmol) in dry CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> (15 cm<sup>3</sup>). Purification by CC afforded **39** (150 mg, 30%) as a brown oil that was taken directly to the next step without full characterisation;  $v_{max}$ (neat)/cm<sup>-1</sup> 3279, 2963, 1640, 1493, 1306, 1127, 1076, 972, 839, 783, 719;  $\delta_{\rm H}$ (300 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) 1.57–1.70 (m, 2 H), 1.76–1.89 (m, 2 H), 1.95–2.14 (m, 4 H), 2.34 (t, J = 2.7, 1 H), 3.61 (quint, J = 7.5,

1 H), 3.94–3.98 (m, 2 H), 4.54 (br s, 1 H); EI-HR-MS: calcd for  $C_8H_{12}NO_2S^+$  ([M-H]<sup>+</sup>) 186.0584; found: 186.0585.

#### *N*-Prop-2-yn-1-ylcyclohexanesulfonamide (40):

General procedure B, starting from propargyl amine (0.13 cm<sup>3</sup>, 2.0 mmol), Et<sub>3</sub>N (0.30 cm<sup>3</sup>, 2.2 mmol) and cyclohexanesulfonyl chloride (0.30 cm<sup>3</sup>, 2.0 mmol) in dry CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> (15 cm<sup>3</sup>). Purification by CC afforded **40** (320 mg, 78%) as a yellow oil;  $v_{\text{max}}(\text{neat})/\text{cm}^{-1}$  3273, 2938, 2860, 1454, 1317, 1269, 1144, 1078, 985, 893, 861, 838, 668;  $\delta_{\text{H}}(300 \text{ MHz}, \text{CDCl}_3)$  1.17–1.37 (m, 3 H), 1.48–1.61 (m, 2 H), 1.68–1.74 (m, 1 H), 1.89–1.94 (m, 2 H), 2.20–2.25 (m, 2 H), 2.35 (t, *J* = 2.5, 1 H), 3.02 (tt, *J* = 3.5, 12.0, 1 H), 3.95 (dd, *J* = 2.4, 6.0, 2 H), 4.41 (br s, 1 H);  $\delta_{\text{C}}(75 \text{ MHz}, \text{CDCl}_3)$  25.1, 25.2 (2 C), 26.3 (2 C), 32.7, 61.6, 72.6, 79.2; EI-HR-MS: calcd for C<sub>9</sub>H<sub>14</sub>NO<sub>2</sub>S<sup>+</sup> ([M+H]<sup>+</sup>): 200.0740; found: 200.0742.

#### 4-Amino-1-cyclopentyl-5-iodopyrimidin-2(1*H*)-one (41):

General procedure C, starting from  $23^{24}$  (240 mg, 1 mmol), Cs<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> (360 mg, 1.1 mmol) and cyclopentyl bromide (0.12 cm<sup>3</sup>, 1.1 mmol) in dry DMF (15 + 5.0 cm<sup>3</sup>). The mixture was left to stir at 50 °C for 16 h and concentrated *in vacuo*. Purification by CC (SiO<sub>2</sub>; CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>–MeOH 96:4) afforded **41** (110 mg, 37%) as a white solid; mp > 210 °C (decomposition);  $\nu_{max}$ (neat)/cm<sup>-1</sup> 3441, 2953, 2867, 2661, 2567, 2235, 2040, 2025, 1984, 1967, 1946, 1897, 1822, 1767, 1610, 1514, 1481, 1400, 1309, 1283, 1243, 1189, 1099, 1067, 1026, 913, 850, 777, 725, 643;  $\delta_{H}$ (300 MHz, (CDCl<sub>3</sub>–CD<sub>3</sub>OD 7:1) 1.43–1.72 (m, 6 H), 1.97–2.03 (m, 2 H), 4.79 (quint, *J* = 7.9, 1 H), 7.50 (s, 1 H);  $\delta_{C}$ (75 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>–CD<sub>3</sub>OD 7:1) 23.7 (2 C), 31.6 (2 C), 56.1, 58.1, 147.5, 155.9, 163.0; MALDI-HR-MS: calcd for C<sub>9</sub>H<sub>13</sub>IN<sub>3</sub>O<sup>+</sup> ([M+H]<sup>+</sup>): 306.0098; found: 306.0103.

#### 4-Amino-1-(cyclobutylmethyl)-5-iodopyrimidin-2(1*H*)-one (42):

General procedure C, starting from: **23**<sup>24</sup> (240 mg, 1 mmol), NaH (44 mg, 1.1 mmol) and cyclobutylmethyl bromide (0.12 cm<sup>3</sup>, 1.1 mmol) in dry DMF (15 + 5.0 cm<sup>3</sup>). The mixture was left to stir at 50 °C for 8 h. Purification by CC (SiO<sub>2</sub>; CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>–MeOH 96:4) afforded **42** (164 mg, 54%) as a white solid (Found C 35.4, H 4.0, N 13.7. Calcd for C<sub>9</sub>H<sub>12</sub>IN<sub>3</sub>O: C 35.4, H 4.0, N 13.8%); mp 154–156 °C;  $v_{max}$ (neat)/cm<sup>-1</sup> 2967, 2933, 2858, 2569, 2497, 2427, 1808, 1603, 1467, 1429, 1358, 1312, 1280, 1241, 1191, 1156, 1128, 1015, 951, 906, 867, 773, 736, 676, 632;  $\delta_{H}$ (300 MHz, CD<sub>3</sub>OD) 1.75–2.06 (m, 6 H), 2.72 (quint, *J* = 7.6, 1 H), 3.79 (d, *J* = 7.6, 2 H), 8.02 (s, 1 H);  $\delta_{C}$ (75 MHz, CD<sub>3</sub>OD) 19.0, 26.5 (2 C), 36.1, 55.6, 56.1, 153.4, 158.0, 165.8; MALDI-HR-MS: calcd for C<sub>9</sub>H<sub>13</sub>IN<sub>3</sub>O<sup>+</sup> ([M+H]<sup>+</sup>): 306.0098; found: 306.0098.

#### *N*-Methyl-*N*-prop-2-yn-1-ylcyclopropanesulfonamide (43):

A supension of **26**<sup>12</sup> (87 mg, 0.55 mmol) and NaH (26 mg, 1.1 mmol) in dry DMF (7.0 cm<sup>3</sup>) was left to stir at 25 °C for 1 h. Methyl iodide (68 mm<sup>3</sup>, 1.1 mmol) was added, and the mixture was left to stir at 25 °C for 1 h. The resulting mixture was quenched with water (10 cm<sup>3</sup>) and extracted with CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> (3 x 15 cm<sup>3</sup>). The combined org. phases were dried over Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>, filtered and concentrated *in vacuo*. Filtration through a plug of silica gel (EtOAc–cyclohexane 1:2) afforded **43** (87 mg, 91%) as a yellow oil (Found C 48.35, H 6.4, N 7.9. Calcd for C<sub>7</sub>H<sub>11</sub>NO<sub>2</sub>S: C 48.5, H 6.4, N 8.1%);  $v_{max}$ (neat)/cm<sup>-1</sup> 3273, 2969, 1635, 1456, 1328, 1306, 1200, 1148, 1067, 1041, 995, 927, 907, 888, 827, 783, 760, 742, 691;  $\delta_{H}$ (300 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) 0.96–1.03 (m, 2 H), 1.16–1.21 (m, 2 H), 2.36 (t, *J* = 2.5, 1 H), 2.39–2.46 (m, 1 H), 2.96 (s, 3 H), 4.06 (d, *J* = 2.5, 2 H);  $\delta_{C}$ (75 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) 5.1 (2 C), 27.3, 34.7, 39.8, 74.1, 77.0; HR-ESI-MS: calcd for C<sub>7</sub>H<sub>11</sub>NNaO<sub>2</sub>S<sup>+</sup>([*M*+Na]<sup>+</sup>): 196.0403; found: 196.0403.

#### Ethyl (4-Amino-5-iodo-2-oxopyrimidin-1(2*H*)-yl)acetate (44):

General procedure C, starting from: **23**<sup>24</sup> (950 mg, 4.0 mmol), NaH (110 mg, 4.4 mmol) and ethyl bromoacetate (740 mg, 4.4 mmol) in dry DMF (60 + 20 cm<sup>3</sup>). The mixture was left to stir at 25 °C for 21 h. Purification by CC (SiO<sub>2</sub>; CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>–MeOH 95:5) afforded **44** (1.2 g, 89%) as a white solid (Found C 29.8, H 3.1, N 13.1. Calcd for C<sub>8</sub>H<sub>10</sub>IN<sub>3</sub>O<sub>3</sub>: C 29.7, H 3.2, N 13.0%); mp 207–209 °C;  $\nu_{max}(neat)/cm^{-1}$  3460, 2977, 2250, 1723, 1633, 1478, 1412, 1397, 1368, 1356, 1330, 1282, 1230, 1207, 1093, 1012, 958, 920, 876, 819, 776, 731, 710, 645, 625;  $\delta_{H}(300 \text{ MHz, CDCl}_{3}$ –CD<sub>3</sub>OD 7:1) 1.30 (t, *J* = 7.2, 3 H), 4.25 (q, *J* = 7.2, 2 H), 4.51 (s, 2 H), 7.57 (s, 1 H);  $\delta_{C}(75 \text{ MHz}, (CD_{3})_{2}SO)$  14.0, 49.6, 55.6, 60.9, 152.2, 154.5, 164.3, 168.4; MALDI-HR-MS: calcd for C<sub>8</sub>H<sub>11</sub>IN<sub>3</sub>O<sub>3</sub><sup>+</sup> ([M+H]<sup>+</sup>): 323.9840; found: 323.9846.

#### Methyl 4-[(4-Amino-5-iodo-2-oxopyrimidin-1(2*H*)-yl)methyl]benzoate (45):

General procedure C, starting from:  $23^{24}$  (470 mg, 2.0 mmol), NaH (53 mg, 2.2 mmol) and methyl 4-(bromomethyl)benzoate (500 mg, 2.2 mmol) in dry DMF (30 + 10 cm<sup>3</sup>). The mixture was left to stir at 25 °C for 15 h. Purification by CC (SiO<sub>2</sub>; CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>–MeOH 97:3) afforded **45** (520 mg, 67%) as a white solid (Found C 40.6, H 3.2, N 10.7. Calcd for C<sub>13</sub>H<sub>13</sub>IN<sub>3</sub>O<sub>3</sub>: C 40.5, H 3.1, N 10.9%); mp 228–230 °C;  $\nu_{max}(neat)/cm^{-1}$  3441, 3037, 2945, 1707, 1622, 1488, 1471, 1428, 1413, 1367, 1347, 1320, 1275, 1216, 1189, 1104, 1017, 965, 943, 923, 872, 793, 772, 757, 747, 706, 688, 645, 614;  $\delta_{H}(300 \text{ MHz}, \text{CDCl}_3\text{-CD}_3\text{OD}$  7:1) 3.81 (s, 3 H), 4.91 (s, 2 H), 7.26 (d, *J* = 8.3, 2 H), 7.57 (s, 1 H), 7.91 (d, *J* = 8.3, 2 H);  $\delta_{C}(75 \text{ MHz}, \text{CDCl}_3\text{-CD}_3\text{OD}$  7:1) 51.8, 52.0, 56.4, 127.4 (2 C), 129.5, 129.8 (2 C), 140.9, 150.8, 156.1, 164.0, 166.7; MALDI-HR-MS: calcd for C<sub>13</sub>H<sub>13</sub>IN<sub>3</sub>O<sub>3</sub><sup>+</sup>([M+H]<sup>+</sup>): 385.9996; found: 385.9992.

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#### Reference

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