Electronic Supplementary Information

Highly Efficient and Concise Synthesis of Both Antipodes of SB204900, Clausenamide, Neoclausenamide, Homoclausenamide and -Clausenamide, Implication of Biosynthetic Pathways of Clausena Alkaloids

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1, General information

¹H and ¹³C NMR spectra were recorded on a Bruker Advance 300 spectrometer at ambient temperature. Chemical shifts are reported in ppm with either tetramethylsilane or the residual solvent resonance as an internal standard. Melting points are uncorrected. All yields reported were isolated yield and ee value were determined by HPLC using isopropanol and hexane (1:9) as eluent. All chemicals were dried or purified according to standard procedures prior to use. (+) and (-)-3-phenyloxirane-2-carboxamide $22^{1,2}$ were prepared following the literature methods.

2, Synthetic procedures and characterization data of products

(+)-23: oil; $[\alpha]_D^{25}$ +284° (*c* 1.0, CHCl₃); {lit.³ (-)-23, $[\alpha]_D^{25}$ -282° (*c* 1.1, CHCl₃)}; IR (KBr) v 3392, 1698, 1654 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.45 (d, *J* = 11.1 Hz, 1H), 7.24-7.41 (m, 10H), 6.94 (dd, *J* = 9.6, 11.1 Hz, 1H), 5.86 (d, *J* = 9.6 Hz, 1H), 3.92 (d, *J* = 1.9 Hz, 1H), 3.59 (d, *J* = 2.0 Hz, 1H).



(+)-**SB204900** (+)-7: oil; $[\alpha]_D^{25}$ +14.2° (*c* 3.3, CHCl₃); {lit.³ (-)-7, $[\alpha]_D^{25}$ -16° (*c* 3.3, CHCl₃)}; IR (KBr) v 1673, 1637 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 6.96-7.26 (m, 10H), 6.33 (d, *J* = 8.6 Hz 1H), 6.20 (d, *J* = 8.6 Hz, 1H), 3.79 (d, *J* = 1.7 Hz, 1H), 3.76 (d, *J* = 1.8 Hz, 1H), 3.12 (s, 3H).



(-)- ξ -Clausenamide (-)-4: oil; $[\alpha]_D^{25}$ -140.3° (*c* 0.91, CHCl₃); {lit.³ (+)-4, $[\alpha]_D^{25}$ +147° (*c* 1.1, CHCl₃)}; IR (KBr) v 3361, 1644 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.10-7.25 (m, 9H), 6.82 (d, *J* = 8.3 Hz 1H), 6.17 (d, *J* = 8.3 Hz, 1H), 5.09 (t, *J* = 9.2 Hz, 1H), 4.13 (d, *J* = 9.6 Hz, 1H), 3.54 (d, *J* = 8.9 Hz, 1H), 2.94 (s, 3H).



(-)-Homoclausenamide (-)-3: oil; $[\alpha]_D^{25}$ -265 ° (*c* 2.50, CH₂Cl₂); IR (KBr) v 3259, 1664, 1633 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃, 300K) δ 7.04-7.25 (m, 10H), 6.42 (d, *J* = 1.8 Hz, 1H), 4.35 (dd, *J* = 2.6, 10.0 Hz, 1H), 4.20 (dd, *J* = 1.7, 10.0 Hz, 1H), 3.68 (d, *J* = 2.6 Hz, 1H), 3.24 (s, 3H); ¹³CNMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃, 300K) δ 169.2, 139.0, 137.7,

128.7, 128.6, 128.2, 127.1, 126.6, 126.1, 120.8, 73.3, 49.6, 34.3; MS (ESI): 279 $[M]^+(59)$, 261(38), 250(100). Anal. Calcd. for C₁₈H₁₇NO₂: C, 77.40; H, 6.13; N, 5.01. Found: C, 77.11; H, 6.19; N, 5.10.



2+2' (3 : 7): oil; IR (KBr) v 3439, 3194, 1685 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (300 MHz, d_6 -DMSO, 300K) $\delta 6.63$ -7.26 (m, 10H), 5.77 (d, J = 4.6 Hz, 0.30H), 5.60 (d, J = 6.5 Hz, 0.30H), 5.48 (d, J = 4.0 Hz, 0.70H), 5.40 (d, J = 6.3 Hz, 0.70H), H_A^a, 5.01 (t, J = 3.1 Hz, 0.30H), H_B^a 4.64 (t, J = 2.9 Hz, 0.70H), H_B^b 4.29 (dd, J = 2.1, 8.4 Hz, 0.70H), H_A^b, H_A^d, H_B^d 3.78-3.92 (m, 1.30H), H_B^c 3.51 (dd, J = 8.6, 10.8 Hz, 0.70H), H_A^c, 3.06 (t, J = 7.2, 0.30H), H_B^e 3.01 (s, 2.10H), H_A^e 2.92 (s, 0.90H); ¹³CNMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃, 300K) $\delta 179.4$, 178.1, 147.2, 145.1, 141.5, 133.9, 133.0, 132.9, 132.8, 132.7, 132.5, 132.2, 132.0, 132.8, 131.5, 131.3, 131.0, 82.3, 77.2, 73.8, 72.8, 70.3, 54.4, 51.7, 35.6, 33.1; MS (EI): 297[M]⁺(3), 279(6), 190(100), 191(52), 174(28), 173(78).



(+)-Neoclausenamidone (+)-19: mp 174-176°C, $[\alpha]_D^{25}$ +14.3° (*c* 0.56, CHCl₃); {lit.² (-)-neoclausenamidone, mp 165-169°C, $[\alpha]_D^{25}$ -14.55° (*c* 0.50, CHCl₃)}; IR (KBr) v 3276, 1684 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.17-7.67 (m, 10H), 5.09 (d, *J* = 6.5 Hz, 1H), 4.48 (dd, *J* = 3.8, 6.5 Hz, 1H), 3.29 (t, *J* = 6.5 Hz, 1H), 3.09 (d, *J* = 3.8 Hz, 1H), 2.95 (s, 3H).



(-)-Neoclausenamide (-)-2: mp 187-188°C, $[\alpha]_D^{25}$ -87.8° (*c* 0.41, CH₃OH); {lit.⁵ (+)-neoclausenamide, mp 179.6-181.4°C, $[\alpha]_D^{25}$ +87.7° (*c* 0.13, CH₃OH)}; IR (KBr) v 3416, 1692 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (300 MHz, *d*₆-DMSO) δ 6.84-7.26 (m, 10H), 5.72 (d, *J* = 4.5 Hz, 1H), 5.57 (d, *J* = 5.7 Hz, 1H), 5.00 (t, *J* = 3.4 Hz, 1H), 3.85-3.92 (m, 2H), 3.06 (t, *J* = 7.1, Hz, 1H), 2.91 (s, 3H).

(±)-Clausenamidone (±)-20:





a. ¹H NMR spectrum of racemic **19** (0.04 mmol, 12 mg) in $CDCl_3$ (0.5 mL) at room temperature.

b. ¹H NMR spectrum of racemic **20** (0.04 mmol, 12 mg) in $CDCl_3$ (0.5 mL) at room temperature.

c. ¹H NMR spectrum of a mixture of racemic **19** (0.04 mmol, 12 mg) and LiOH \cdot 2H₂O (0.08 mmol, 3.4 mg) in CDCl₃ (0.45 mL) and D₂O (0.05 mL) at room temperature after 12 h.

d. ¹H NMR spectrum of a mixture of racemic **20** (0.04 mmol, 12 mg) and LiOH \cdot 2H₂O (0.08 mmol, 3.4 mg) in CDCl₃ (0.45 mL) and D₂O (0.05 mL) at room temperature after 12 h.

e. To a mixture of racemic (\pm)-19 (0.5 mmol, 148 mg) in THF (5 mL) and water (5 mL) was added LiOH • 2H₂O (1 mmol, 42 mg). After stirring for 12 h at room temperature, the reaction flask was cooled down to -78 °C, and the mixture was kept

stirring for another 12 h. The precipitate was observed in the mixture. While keeping at -78 °C, a solution of aqueous hydrochloric acid in THF (2 N, 1 mL) [prepared from concentrate hydrochloric acid (12 N) and THF] was added through a syringe. The temperature of the reaction mixture was then allowed to rise to room temperature gradually for about 2 h. Water (50 mL) was added and the mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate (50 mL×3). Organic layer was combined and dried over with anhydrous Na₂SO₄. After filtration and concentration under vacuum, the crude sample (10 mg) was dissolved in CDCl₃ (0.5 mL) and the ¹H NMR was recorded. The ratio of 20 : **19** : **21** was roughly determined by measuring proton peaks of H¹⁹, H²⁰ and H²¹. In spectrum c, **20** : **19** : **21** = 2 : 55 : 43. In spectrum d, **20** : **19** : **21** = 7 : 10 : 83. In spectrum e, **20** : **19** : **21** = 18 : 60 : 22.

(-)-Clausenamidone (-)-20: mp 195-197°C, $[\alpha]_D^{25}$ -345° (*c* 0.29, CH₃OH) {lit.² (+)-clausenamidone, mp 203-206°C, $[\alpha]_D^{25}$ +333° (*c* 0.01, CH₃OH)}; IR (KBr) v 3331, 1692 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.02-7.54 (m, 10H), 5.38 (d, *J* = 8.9 Hz, 1H), 4.90 (dd, *J* = 2.5, 9.9 Hz, 1H), 3.85 (t, *J* = 9.2 Hz, 1H), 3.12 (t, *J* = 2.6 Hz, 1H), 2.89 (s, 3H).



(-)-Clausenamide (-)-1: mp 176-178°C. $[\alpha]_D^{25}$ -123° (*c* 0.26, DMSO:H₂O = 9:1 (v/v); {lit.⁶ (+)-clausenamide, mp 152-153°C, $[\alpha]_D^{25}$ +123.19° (*c* 0.46, DMSO : H₂O = 9:1 (v/v)}; IR (KBr) v 3408, 3207, 1688 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (300 MHz, *d*₆-DMSO) δ.04-7.26 (m, 8H); 6.63-6.66 (m, 2H); 5.45 (d, *J* = 4.0 Hz, 1H), 5.38 (d, *J* = 6.3 Hz, 1H), 4.64 (s, 1H), 4.29 (dd, *J* = 2.0, 8.3 Hz, 1H), 3.81 (dd, *J* = 6.4, 11.0 Hz, 1H), 3.50 (dd, *J* = 8.5, 10.8 Hz, 1H), 3.01 (s, 3H).

The procedures for the synthesis of (-)-7³, (\pm)-7³, (+)-3, (+)-4³, (\pm)-13⁴, (\pm)-15⁴ and (\pm)-15⁴, (-)-19, (+)-2, (+)-20, and (+)-1 were the same as their enantiomers. The

characterization of (\pm) -7³, (+)-4³, (\pm) -14⁴, (\pm) -15⁴ and (\pm) -15⁴ was reported in our preliminarily communications.

(+)-Homoclausenamide (+)-3: Yield, 62%; oil, $[\alpha]_D^{25}$ +265° (*c* 2.50, CH₂Cl₂); IR (KBr) v 3259, 1664, 1633 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃, 300K) δ 7.05-7.25 (m, 10H), 6.42 (d, *J* = 1.7 Hz, 1H), 4.35 (dd, *J* = 2.5, 10.0 Hz, 1H), 4.20 (dd, *J* = 1.6, 10.0 Hz, 1H), 3.66 (d, *J* = 2.6 Hz, 1H), 3.23 (s, 3H).



(+)-2 + 2' (3 : 7): Yield, 75%; oil; IR (KBr) v 3440, 3207, 1686 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (300 MHz, d_6 -DMSO, 300K) & 6.63-7.25 (m, 10H), 5.75 (d, J = 4.7 Hz, 0.30H), 5.59 (d, J = 6.4 Hz, 0.30H), 5.47 (d, J = 4.0 Hz, 0.70H), 5.39 (d, J = 6.3 Hz, 0.70H), H_A^a, 5.00 (t, J = 4.2 Hz, 0.30H), H_B^a 4.64 (t, J = 2.5 Hz, 0.70H), H_B^b 4.29 (dd, J = 2.3, 8.3 Hz, 0.70H), H_A^b, H_A^d, H_B^d 3.79-3.90 (m, 1.30H), H_B^c 3.50 (dd, J = 8.4, 10.8 Hz, 0.70H), H_A^c, 3.06 (t, J = 7.2, 0.30H), H_B^e 3.01 (s, 2.10H), H_A^e 2.91 (s, 0.90H).



(-)-Neoclausenamidone (-)-19: Yield, 91%; mp 174-176°C, $[\alpha]_D^{25}$ -14.3° (*c* 0.56, CHCl₃); {lit.² (-)-neoclausenamidone, mp 165-169°C, $[\alpha]_D^{25}$ -14.55° (*c* 0.50, CHCl₃)}; IR (KBr) v 3276, 1684 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.17-7.67 (m, 10H), 5.07 (d, *J* = 6.5 Hz 1H), 4.50 (dd, *J* = 4.1, 6.4 Hz, 1H), 3.78 (b, 1H), 3.29 (t, *J* = 6.5 Hz, 1H), 2.93 (s, 3H).



(+)-Neoclausenamide (+)-2: mp 187-188°C, $[\alpha]_D^{25}$ +87.8° (*c* 0.41, CH₃OH); {lit.⁵ (+)-neoclausenamide, mp 179.6-181.4°C, $[\alpha]_D^{25}$ +87.7° (*c* 0.13, CH₃OH)}; IR (KBr) v 3417, 1692 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (300 MHz, *d*₆-DMSO) δ 6.85-7.25 (m, 10H), 5.73 (d, *J* = 4.6 Hz, 1H), 5.60 (d, *J* = 6.4 Hz, 1H), 5.00 (t, *J* = 3.4 Hz, 1H), 3.86-3.92 (m, 2H), 3.06 (t, *J* = 7.2, Hz, 1H), 2.91 (s, 3H).



(+)-Clausenamidone (+)-20: Yield, 61%; mp 195-197°C, $[\alpha]_D^{25}$ +345° (*c* 0.29, CH₃OH); {lit.² (+)-clausenamidone, mp 203-206°C, $[\alpha]_D^{25}$ +333° (*c* 0.01, CH₃OH)}; IR (KBr) v 3331, 1692 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.02-7.54 (m, 10H), 5.38 (d, *J* = 8.9 Hz, 1H), 4.90 (dd, *J* = 2.6, 9.8 Hz, 1H), 3.86 (t, *J* = 9.3 Hz, 1H), 3.30 (t, *J* = 3.7 Hz, 1H), 2.89 (s, 3H).



(+)-Clausenamide (+)-1: Yield, 90%; mp 176-178°C; $[\alpha]_D^{25}$ +123° (*c* 0.26, DMSO : H₂O = 9:1 (v/v)); {lit.⁶ (+)-clausenamide, mp 152-153°C, $[\alpha]_D^{25}$ +123.19° (*c* 0.46, DMSO : H₂O = 9:1 (v/v)}; IR (KBr) v 3408, 3207, 1688 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (300 MHz, *d*₆-DMSO) δ 7.03-7.26 (m, 8H), 6.63-6.66 (m, 2H), 5.42 (s, 1H), 5.36 (d, *J* = 4.9 Hz, 1H), 4.64 (s, 1H), 4.29 (dd, *J* = 2.2, 8.3 Hz, 1H), 3.83 (dd, *J* = 6.4, 10.9 Hz, 1H), 3.50 (dd, *J* = 8.6, 10.8 Hz, 1H), 3.01 (s, 3H).

Synthesis of Cycloclausenamide (±)-5.



reaction Our previous method for the of racemic N-(E-styryl)-3-phenyloxirane-2-carboxamide (±)-13 was adopted⁴. Refluxing a suspension of enamides (±)-13 (5 mmol, 1.395 g) in pure water (150 mL) for 5 h under argon protection gave rise to a homogeneous solution. After addition of brine (50 mL), the mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate (3×50 mL). The organic layer was dried with anhydrous Na₂SO₄, filtrated and concentrated under vacuum. The chromatography using a silica gel (200-300 mesh) column eluting with a mixture of petroleum ether and ethyl acetate (1:1) gave cycloclausenamide (\pm)-5 (55 mg, 4%) and 2+2' (30:70, 1.351 g, 91%).

Cycloclausenamide (±)-**5:** mp 140-142°C (Lit.⁷ mp 164-166°C); IR (KBr) v 3435, 1672, 1639 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃, 300K) δ 7.08-7.47 (m, 10H), 5.00 (s, 1H), 4.81 (dd, *J* = 1.2, 2.3 Hz, 1H), 4.09 (s, 1H), 3.60 (s, 1H), 2.95 (s, 3H).

Synthesis of Cycloclausenamide analog (±)-16.



Our previous method for the reaction of racemic N-(E-styryl)-3-phenyloxirane-2-carboxamide (±)-14 was adopted⁴. Refluxing a suspension of enamides (\pm) -14 (1 mmol, 309mg) in pure water (30 mL) for 5 h under argon protection gave rise to a homogeneous solution. After addition of brine (30 mL), the mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate (3×20 mL). The organic layer was dried with anhydrous Na₂SO₄, filtrated and concentrated under vacuum. The chromatography using a silica gel (200-300 mesh) column eluting with a mixture of petroleum ether and ethyl acetate (1:1) gave products (\pm)-16 (99 mg, 32%) and 15+15' (30:70, 222 mg, 68%).

Cycloclausenamide analog (±)-**16**: mp 158-160°C; IR (KBr) v 1704 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃, 300K) δ 6.93-7.39 (m, 9H), 4.96 (s, 1H), 4.79 (s, 1H), 4.04 (s, 1H),

3.83 (s, 3H), 3.61 (s, 1H), 2.94 (s, 3H); ¹³CNMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃, 300K) δ 172.4, 159.3, 122.8, 131.1, 128.7, 127.9, 127.4, 126.8, 114.1, 80.3, 80.2, 70.3, 55.4, 50.6, 27.4; MS (ESI) [M+1]⁺ (100), 332 [M+Na]⁺ (42). Anal. Calcd. for C₁₉H₁₉NO₃: C, 73.77; H, 6.19; N, 4.53. Found: C, 73.52; H, 6.17; N, 4.52.

Synthesis of Lansamide-3 analog (±)-17.



previous Our method for the reaction of racemic N-(E-styryl)-3-phenyloxirane-2-carboxamide (±)-13 was adopted⁴. A mixture of enamide (±)-13 (1 mmol, 279 mg) in dry Bu^tOH (30 mL) under argon protection was heated to reflux, and then p-TFA (2 mmol, 224 mg) was added. After refluxing for another 12 h, the mixture was cooled and a saturated aqueous solution of NaHCO₃ (30 mL) was added. The resulting mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate (3×30 mL). The organic layer was dried with anhydrous Na₂SO₄, filtrated and concentrated under vacuum. Pure product (\pm)-3 (234 mg, 84%) and Lansamide-4 analogs (\pm)-17 was obtained after silica gel (200-300 mesh) column chromatography using a mixture of petroleum ether and ethyl acetate (2:1) as an eluant.

Lansamide-3 analogs (±)-17: mp 159-161°C; IR (KBr) v 3324, 3227, 1684 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃, 300K) δ 7.16-7.31 (m, 8H), 6.77-6.81 (m, 2H), 4.73 (d, J = 6.2 Hz, 1H), 4.13 (t, J = 4.4 Hz, 1H), 4.16 (d, J = 4.8 Hz, 1H), 3.70 (dd, J = 3.9, 6.2 Hz, 1H), 3.03 (t, J = 3.9 Hz, 1H), 3.98 (s, 3H), 1.11 (s, 9H); ¹³CNMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃, 300K) δ 175.0, 141.8, 141.5, 128.7, 128.2, 127.8, 127.7, 126.7, 75.6, 71.6, 49.2, 31.8, 28.8; MS (ESI) 354 [M+1]⁺. Anal. Calcd. for C₂₂H₂₇NO₃: C, 74.76; H, 7.70; N, 3.96. Found: C, 74.50; H, 7.53; N, 4.06.

3, References

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4, HPLC analysis (+)22, (+)23, (+)7, (-)4, (-)3, (+)19, (-)20, (-)22, (-)23, (-)7, (+)4, (+)3, (-)19, (+)20

A Shimadzu LC-10AVP HPLC system was used to determine enantiomeric excess values of all products.

entry	Structure	retention	column	
		time/min		
1	Ph NH_2 Ph NH_2 NH_2 NH_2	22.3/24.7	OD	
2	$Ph \xrightarrow{O \qquad H} Ph \xrightarrow{Ph} Ph \xrightarrow{Ph} Ph$	12.7/15.7	OD	
3	$Ph \xrightarrow{O}_{I,I,V} \xrightarrow{O}_{I} Ph + Ph^{V} \xrightarrow{O}_{I} Ph Ph$	32.6/34.7	ADH	
4	Ph OH Ph OH	48.5/34.2	AD	
5	$Ph \xrightarrow{Ph} Ph \xrightarrow{Ph} OH + Ph \xrightarrow{OH} OH \xrightarrow{Ph} OH$	32.2/21.3	AD	
6	Ph, OH Ph, OH Ph, OH Ph, OH Ph, OH Ph, OH N, O Me O Me	86.5/56.8	AD	
7	$\begin{array}{c c} Ph & OH & Ph & OH \\ Ph & OH & Ph & OH \\ Ph & OH & Ph & OH \\ OH & OH & OH \\ OH & OH & OH \\ OH & OH &$	57.8/88.4	AD	
Chiral column were purchased form DAICEL Chemical Industries, LTD. Chiralcel				
ADH employed hexane : isopropanol = 9:1 as mobile phase, flow rate 0.5ml/min,				
25°C; while Chiralcel AD or OD employed hexane : isopropanol = 9:1 as mobile				
phase, flow rate 0.8ml/min, 25°C.				

Chiral HPLC Analysis















5, Copies of ¹H and ¹³C NMR spectra of compounds



















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After the conversion of $(\pm)19$ into $(\pm)20$, before chromatography.