Electronic Supplementary Information

Synthesis of N-Substituted *ɛ*-Hexonolactams as Pharmacological

Chaperones for the Treatment of N370S Mutant Gaucher Disease

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Chemistry Section:

General. Air- and/or moisture-sensitive reactions were carried out under an atmosphere of argon using flame-dried glassware and standard syringe/septa techniques. All chemicals were purchased as reagent grade and used without further purification, unless otherwise noted. Dichloromethane (CH₂Cl₂) and pyridine were distilled over calcium hydride (CaH₂). Methanol was distilled from magnesium. DMF was stirred with CaH₂ and distilled under reduced pressure. Tetrahydrofuran (THF) was distilled over sodium/benzophenone. Reactions were monitored by analytical thin-layer chromatography on silica gel 60 F_{254} precoated on aluminium plates (E. Merck). Spots were detected under UV (254 nm) and/or by staining with acidic ceric ammonium molybdate. Column chromatography was performed on silica gel (200-300 mesh). ¹H-NMR spectra were recorded on a JEOL AL-300, or Varian INOVA-500 spectrometers at 25 °C. Chemical shifts (in ppm) were referenced to tetramethylsilane ($\delta = 0$ ppm) in deuterated chloroform. ¹³C-NMR spectra were obtained by using the same NMR spectrometers and were calibrated with $CDCl_3(\delta =$ 77.00 ppm) or CD₃OD (δ = 49.00 ppm). Mass spectra were recorded using a PE SCLEX QSTAR spectrometer. Elemental analysis data were recorded on a Vario EL-III elemental analyzer. All the tested compounds possess a purity of at least 95% as determined by HPLC. Analytical HPLC was run on the Shimadzu LC-20AD HPLC instrument coupled with SPD-M20A detector, using SHIMADZU C18 VP-ODS column 150L×4.6 or Agilent 1100 Series instrument equipped with VWD-detector, using C-18 reversed column (DIKMA, Diamonsil C18 250mm*4.6mm, 5µm) and UV detection at 210 nm. Flow rate = 1 mL/min. The eluent system is: for method A, linear gradient from 95% H_2O (with phosphoric acid, pH = 3) to 100% MeOH at 40 min; for method B, isocratic 80% methanol in water. Retention times (t_R) are given in minutes.

General procedure for the synthesis of *N*-substituted ε -gluconolactams: IBX (3.5 g, 12.4 mmol) was added to a solution of compound **4**¹ (1.4 g, 3.1 mmol) in ethyl acetate (30 mL). The mixture was heated under reflux overnight and then cooled to room temperature. The mixture was filtered through Celite and the filtrate was concentrated to afford product **5** (1.39 g) as a light yellow oil which was able to be stored at -20 °C under Argon for three months. To a solution of compound **5** (190 mg, 0.43 mmol) in MeOH (30 mL), amine (0.85 mmol), NaCNBH₃ (56 mg, 0.85 mmol), and ZnCl₂ (12 mg, 0.085 mmol) were added, and the mixture was heated under reflux for 2 h, followed by quenching with saturated NaHCO₃. After removal of the solvent, the residue was dissolved in ethyl acetate (80 mL) and washed by saturated sodium chloride aqueous solution (20 mL ×2). The organic phase was dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate. The dried solution was filtered and the filtrate was concentrated. The residue was purified by column chromatography on silica gel to provide the products.

(3R,4S,5R,6R)-3,4,5-Tris(benzyloxy)-6-hydroxy-1-(2-hydroxyethyl)azepan-2-one

(6a). Yield: 72%, colorless oil after column chromatography (petroleum ether-ethyl acetate, 1:1). ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 2.27 (s, 1H), 3.07-3.14 (m, 1H), 3.45-3.50 (m, 1H), 3.56-3.60 (m, 1H), 3.69-3.72 (m, 2H), 3.83 (t, *J* = 10.5 Hz, 1H), 3.91-3.99 (m, 4H), 4.26, (d, *J* = 6.6 Hz, 1H), 4.41-4.46 (m, 2H), 4.55 (d, *J* = 11.4 Hz, 1H), 4.70-4.77 (m, 2H), 4.88 (d, *J* = 11.7 Hz, 1H), 7.29-7.42 (m, 15H); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 51.6, 53.4, 61.1, 67.6, 72.6, 73.8, 74.0, 78.0, 80.3, 80.6, 127.65, 127.74, 127.98, 128.05, 128.2, 128.3, 128.4, 137.2, 137.6, 137.7, 169.7; HRMS: Calcd for C₂₉H₃₄NO₆[M+H]⁺, 492.2381; Found, 492.2380.

(*3R*,4*S*,5*R*,6*R*)-3,4,5-Tris(benzyloxy)-6-hydroxy-1-(6-hydroxyhexyl)azepan-2-one (6b). Yield: 82%, colorless oil after column chromatography (petroleum ether-ethyl acetate, 1:1). ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 1.26-1.43 (m, 4H), 1.48-1.58 (m, 4H), 1.78 (s, 1H), 2.88 (d, *J* = 6.9 Hz, 1H), 3.18-3.34 (m, 2H), 3.59 (t, *J* = 6.3 Hz, 2H), 3.62-3.69 (m, 1H), 3.74 (t, *J* = 5.1 Hz, 1H), 3.78-3.87 (m, 1H), 3.93 (m, 1H), 4.00 (t, *J* = 5.7 Hz, 1H), 4.34-4.38 (m, 2H), 4.47 (d, *J* = 11.7 Hz, 1H), 4.56 (d, *J* = 11.4 Hz, 1H), 4.73-4.82 (m, 3H), 7.22-7.40 (m, 15H); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 25.1, 26.2, 27.7, 32.5, 48.8, 48.9, 62.5, 67.5, 72.3, 73.2, 73.5, 75.9, 80.1, 82.0, 127.7, 127.9, 127.95, 128.03, 128.3, 128.4, 128.5, 137.3, 137.6, 137.7, 168.9; Anal. Calcd for C₃₃H₄₁NO₆: C, 72.37; H, 7.55; N, 2.56; Found: C, 72.52; H, 7.36; N, 2.70; ESI-MS: 548 [M+H]⁺.

(3*R*,4*S*,5*R*,6*R*)-3,4,5-Tris(benzyloxy)-6-hydroxy-1-butylazepan-2-one (6c). Yield: 89% as a mixture of diastereomers (ratio 9:1, 6c as the major isomer). The two diastereomers were isolated after benzoylation by the procedure as described in the following: benzoyl chloride (330 μ L, 2.88 mmol) was added dropwise to a solution of 6c with its 6-hydroxy epimer (180 mg, 0.36 mmol) and DMAP (10 mg, 0.072 mmol) in pyridine (20 mL) under Argon. The reaction was stirred at room temperature for 2 h, then pyridine was removed under reduced pressure and co-evaporated with toluene (20 mL × 2). The residue was dissolved in ethyl acetate (50 mL), to which saturated potassium carbonate solution (10 mL) was added and stirred for 30 min. The organic phase was separated from aqueous phase, washed by brine, dried over Na₂SO₄, and concentrated. The residue was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (petroleum ether-ethyl acetate, 11:1 to 10:1) to afford compound **14c** (191 mg, 88% yield).

(*3R*,4*S*,5*R*,6*R*)-3,4,5-Tris(benzyloxy)-6-benzoyloxy-1-butylazepan-2-one (14c). ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 0.87 (t, J = 7.5 Hz, 3H), 1.24-1.34 (m, 2H), 1.49-1.53 (m, 2H), 3.26 (m, 1H), 3.44-3.53 (m, 1H), 3.65 (m, 1H), 3.96-4.00 (m, 3H), 4.40-4.41 (m, 1H), 4.50 (d, J = 12.0 Hz, 1H), 4.54-4.60 (m, 2H), 4.64 (d, J = 11.5 Hz, 1H), 4.75 (d, J = 11.5 Hz, 1H), 4.81-4.83 (m, 1H), 5.38 (s, 1H), 7.21-7.45 (m, 17H), 7.57-7.60 (m, 1H), 7.98-8.00 (m, 2H); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 13.8, 20.1, 29.9, 46.6, 48.9, 70.5, 72.4, 73.5, 73.6, 77.2, 79.1, 127.6, 127.8, 128.1, 128.2, 128.3, 128.4, 128.5, 129.7, 133.3, 137.7, 137.8, 165.7, 168.9. Anal. Calcd for C₃₈H₄₁NO₆: C, 75.10; H, 6.80; N, 2.30; Found: C, 74.89; H, 6.62; N, 2.31; ESI-MS: 608 [M+H]⁺.

Compound **14c** (191 mg, 0.31 mmol) was dissolved in methanol (10 mL), to which NaOMe (1 M solution in methanol, 1 mL, 1 mmol) was added and the mixture was stirred for 1 h at room temperature. The solution was neutralize to pH = 7 with Dowex 50w H⁺ resin. The resin was then removed by filtration and washed with ethyl acetate.

The solvent was removed on a rotary evaporator and the residue was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (petroleum ether-ethyl acetate, 3:1) to afford compound **6c** (155 mg, 98% yield) as colorless oil: ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 0.90 (t, J = 7.0 Hz, 3H), 1.25-1.33 (m, 2H), 1.46-1.52 (m, 2H), 2.85 (d, J = 7.5 Hz, 1H), 3.20-3.25 (m, 1H), 3.31-3.34 (m, 1H), 3.60-3.66 (m, 1H), 3.73 (dd, J = 4.5, 5.5 Hz, 1H), 3.78-3.82 (m, 1H), 3.92-3.96 (m, 1H), 4.00 (t, J = 5.5 Hz, 1H), 4.35 (d, J = 5.5 Hz, 1H), 4.37 (d, J = 11.5 Hz, 1H), 4.47 (d, J = 11.5 Hz, 1H), 4.55 (d, J = 11.0 Hz, 1H), 4.73-4.76 (m, 2H), 4.80 (d, J = 11.5 Hz, 1H), 7.23-7.39 (m, 15H); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 13.8, 20.0, 30.0, 48.8, 49.0, 67.5, 72.3, 73.2, 73.5, 76.0, 80.1, 82.1, 127.7, 127.8, 127.97, 128.01, 128.04, 128.3, 128.36, 128.45, 137.3, 137.66, 137.73, 168.7; Anal. Calcd for C₃₆H₄₇NO₅: C, 73.93; H, 7.41; N, 2.78; Found: C, 73.80; H, 7.25; N, 2.75; ESI-MS: 504 [M+H]⁺.

(3*R*,4*S*,5*R*,6*R*)-3,4,5-Tris(benzyloxy)-6-hydroxy-1-nonylazepan-2-one (6d). Yield: 91% as a mixture of diastereomers (ratio 9:1, 6d as the major isomer). The two diastereomers were isolated by benzoylation as the procedure described in the preparation of compound 6c. After debenzolation, compound 6d (78% yield from 4 after three steps) was provided as colorless oil after column chromatography (petroleum ether-ethyl acetate, 5:1). ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 0.88 (t, *J* = 6.6 Hz, 3H), 1.25 (s, 12H), 1.50 (m, 2H), 2.87 (d, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 1H), 3.17-3.27 (m, 1H), 3.30-3.34 (m, 1H), 3.57-3.67 (m, 1H), 3.71-3.74 (m, 2H), 3.94 (m, 1H), 4.00 (t, *J* = 5.7 Hz, 1H), 4.34-4.38 (m, 2H), 4.47 (d, *J* = 11.4 Hz, 1H), 4.55 (d, *J* = 11.4 Hz, 1H), 4.73-4.83 (m, 3H), 7.22-7.39 (m, 15H); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 14.1, 22.6, 26.8, 27.9, 29.2, 29.4, 29.5, 31.8, 48.9, 49.1, 67.5, 72.3, 73.2, 73.4, 80.1, 82.0, 127.7, 127.8, 127.96, 128.00, 128.29, 128.34, 128.4, 137.3, 137.6, 137.7, 168.6; Anal. Calcd for C₃₆H₄₇NO₅: C, 75.36; H, 8.26; N, 2.44; Found: C, 75.41; H, 8.08; N, 2.48; ESI-MS: 596 [M+Na]⁺.

(3R,4S,5R,6R)-3,4,5,6-Tetrahydroxy-1-(2-hydroxyethyl)azepan-2-one (7a). A mixture of **6a** (30.0 mg, 0.061 mmol) and 10% Pd-C (10.0 mg) in THF (4.0 mL), H₂O (2.0 mL), and HOAc (1.0 mL) was stirred under hydrogen atmosphere (4 atm) for 48

h. The catalyst was then removed by filtration through Celite, and the filtrate was concentrated. The residue was subjected to a C-18 reversed-phase column chromatography (eluent, H₂O) to give **7a** (13.0 mg, 92%) as a colorless oil. ¹H NMR (300 MHz, D₂O) δ 3.07-3.16 (m, 1H), 3.30-3.62 (m, 6H), 3.68-3.80 (m, 1H), 3.97 (dd, J = 3.3, 6.0 Hz, 1H), 4.13 (d, J = 9.9 Hz, 1H); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, D₂O) δ 49.7, 53.6, 60.0 69.4, 70.6, 70.9, 77.0, 174.0; HRMS: Calcd for C₈H₁₅NO₆Na [M+Na⁺], 244.0792; Found, 244.0797. HPLC: 100% (method A, t_R = 2.29 min).

(3*R*,4*S*,5*R*,6*R*)-3,4,5,6-Tetrahydroxy-1-(6-hydroxyhexyl)azepan-2-one (7b). Compound 7b was prepared from compound 6b as described in the preparation of compound 7a, yielding 7b (94% yield) as a colorless oil. ¹H NMR (300 MHz, D₂O) δ 1.10-1.24 (m, 4H), 1.32-1.44 (m, 4H), 2.75-2.85 (m, 1H), 3.28-3.55 (m, 6H), 3.70-3.80 (m, 1H), 3.95-3.98 (m, 1H), 4.09 (d, *J* = 9.6 Hz, 1H); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, D₂O) δ 25.8, 26.7, 27.6, 32.2, 48.8, 51.9, 62.7, 69.3, 70.6, 70.7, 77.0, 173.1; HRMS: Calcd for C₁₂H₂₃NO₆Na [M+Na]⁺, 300.1418; Found, 300.1419. HPLC: 98.1% (method A, t_R = 10.17 min).

(*3R*,4*S*,5*R*,6*R*)-1-Butyl-3,4,5,6-tetrahydroxyazepan-2-one (7c). Compound 7c was prepared from compound 6c as described in the preparation of compound 7a, yielding 7c (96% yield) as a colorless oil. ¹H NMR (300 MHz, D₂O): δ 0.73 (t, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 3H), 1.05-1.17 (m, 2H), 1.28-1.41 (m, 2H), 2.75-2.84 (m, 1H), 3.28-3.55 (m, 4H), 3.70-3.80 (m, 1H), 3.97 (dd, *J* = 3.3, 6.0 Hz, 1H), 4.09 (d, *J* = 9.9 Hz, 1H); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, D₂O) δ 14.1, 20.4, 29.9, 48.8, 51.8, 69.3, 70.6, 70.7, 77.0, 173.1; HRMS: Calcd for C₁₀H₂₀NO₅ [M+H]⁺, 234.1336; Found, 234.1331. HPLC: 98.7% (method A, t_R = 11.38 min).

(3R,4S,5R,6R)-1-Nonyl-3,4,5,6-tetrahydroxyazepan-2-one (7d). Compound 7d was prepared from compound 6d as described in the preparation of compound 7a, yielding 7d (95% yield) as an amorphous solid after lyophilization. ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CD₃OD) δ 0.89 (t, *J* = 6.9 Hz, 3H), 1.29 (s, 12H), 1.52-1.57 (m, 2H), 2.97-3.07 (m, 1H), 3.40-3.63 (m, 4H), 3.84-3.94 (m, 1H), 3.99 (dd, *J* = 3.3, 6.3 Hz, 1H), 4.08 (d, *J* = 9.3 Hz, 1H); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CD₃OD) δ 14.5, 23.7, 28.0, 28.6, 30.4, 30.5, 30.7,

33.0, 49.1, 52.0, 69.8, 71.3, 71.6, 78.1, 173.2; HRMS: Calcd for $C_{15}H_{29}NO_5Na$ [M+Na]⁺, 326.1938; Found, 326.1938. HPLC: 100.0% (method A, t_R = 27.55 min).

(3R,4S,5S,6R)-3,4,5-Tris(benzyloxy)-6-hydroxy-1-(2-hydroxyethyl)azepan-2-one

(9a). Compound 9a was prepared from compound 8^1 as described in the preparation of 6a. Yield: 77% as colorless oil after column chromatography (petroleum ether-ethyl acetate, 1:1). ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 1.85 (brs, 1H), 2.91 (brs, 1H), 3.27-3.73 (m, 6H), 4.03-4.11 (m, 3H), 4.38-4.72 (m, 7H), 7.27-7.34 (m, 15H); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 50.5, 53.0, 61.3, 68.9, 72.1, 72.8, 73.0, 82.1, 82.6, 127.9, 128.0, 128.3, 128.5, 128.6, 136.9, 137.5, 170.3; HRMS: Calcd for C₂₉ H₃₄NO₆ [M+H]⁺, 492.2381; Found, 492.2377.

(3R,4S,5S,6R)-3,4,5-Tris(benzyloxy)-6-hydroxy-1-(6-hydroxyhexyl)azepan-2-one

(**9b**). Compound **9b** was prepared from compound **8** as described in the preparation of **6a**. Yield: 71% as colorless oil after column chromatography (petroleum ether-ethyl acetate, 2:1). ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 1.22-1.36 (m, 4H), 1.40-1.56 (m, 4H), 2.12 (brs, 1H), 2.80 (brs, 1H), 3.16-3.20 (m, 1H), 3.25-3.34 (m, 1H), 3.54 (t, *J* = 6.0 Hz, 2H), 3.58-3.63 (m, 1H), 3.70 (m, 1H), 3.95-4.00 (m, 2H), 4.07 (dd, *J* = 2.4, 6.6 Hz, 1H), 4.36-4.74 (m, 7H), 7.27-7.37 (m, 15H); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 25.0, 25.9, 27.5, 32.3, 49.0, 62.2, 68.6, 71.9, 72.6, 81.9, 82.8, 127.7, 127.8, 128.0, 128.2, 128.4, 128.5, 136.9, 137.5, 137.6, 169.0; Anal. Calcd for C₃₃H₄₁NO₆: C, 72.37; H, 7.55; N, 2.56; Found: C, 72.26; H, 7.53; N, 2.70; ESI-MS: 548 [M+H]⁺.

(3*R*,4*S*,5*S*,6*R*)-3,4,5-Tris(benzyloxy)-6-hydroxy-1-butylazepan-2-one (9c). Compound 9c was prepared from compound 8 as described in the preparation of 6a. Yield: 82% as colorless oil after column chromatography (petroleum ether-ethyl acetate, 4:1). ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 0.89 (t, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 3H), 1.25-1.37 (m, 2H), 1.47-1.57 (m, 2H), 2.56 (s, 1H), 3.18 (m, 1H), 3.31-3.40 (m, H), 3.49-3.59 (m, 1H), 3.71-3.75 (m, 1H), 3.96-4.01 (m, 2H), 4.09 (dd, *J* = 2.7, 6.6 Hz, 1H), 4.34-4.75 (m, 7H), 7.26-7.38 (m, 15H); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 13.8, 20.0, 29.9, 49.0, 49.2, 68.7, 71.9, 72.6, 82.0, 82.8, 127.7, 127.9, 128.0, 128.3, 128.5, 128.6, 137.0, 137.5, 137.6, 168.8; HRMS: Calcd for C₃₁H₃₈NO₅ [M+H]⁺, 504.2744; Found, 504.2747.

(3R,4S,5S,6R)-3,4,5-Tris(benzyloxy)-6-hydroxy-1-nonylazepan-2-one (9d).

Compound **9d** was prepared from compound **8** as described in the preparation of **6a**. Yield: 78% as colorless oil after column chromatography (petroleum ether-ethyl acetate, 6:1); ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 0.87 (t, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 3H), 1.23 (s, 12H), 1.52 (m, 2H), 2.53 (s, 1H), 3.21 (m, 1H), 3.32-3.41 (m, 1H), 3.47-3.54 (m, 1H), 3.71 (m, 1H), 3.96-3.99 (m, 2H), 4.09 (dd, *J* = 2.4, 6.6 Hz, 1H), 4.34-4.76 (m, 7H), 7.26-7.38 (m, 15H); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 14.1, 22.6, 26.8, 27.8, 29.2, 29.4, 29.5, 31.8, 49.0, 49.5, 68.7, 71.9, 72.6, 82.0, 82.8, 127.7, 127.9, 128.0, 128.3, 128.4, 128.6, 137.0, 137.5, 137.7, 168.8; Anal. Calcd for C₃₆H₄₇NO₅: C, 75.36; H, 8.26; N, 2.44; Found: C, 75.42; H, 8.19; N, 2.52; ESI-MS: 574 [M+H]⁺.

(3*R*,4*S*,5*S*,6*R*)-3,4,5,6-Tetrahydroxy-1-(2-hydroxyethyl)azepan-2-one (10a). Compound 10a was prepared from compound 9a as described in the preparation of compound 7a, yielding 10a (94% yield) as a colorless oil: ¹H NMR (300 MHz, D₂O) δ 3.08-3.32 (m, 2H), 3.57 (t, *J* = 5.4 Hz, 3H), 3.74-3.81 (m, 4H), 4.44 (d, *J* = 8.7 Hz, 1H); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, D₂O) δ 48.7, 52.7, 59.6, 68.8, 69.4, 70.0, 73.3, 174.2; HRMS: Calcd for C₈H₁₅NO₆Na [M+Na]⁺, 244.0792; Found, 244.0797. HPLC: 100.0% (method A, t_R = 2.04 min).

(3*R*,4*S*,5*S*,6*R*)-3,4,5,6-Tetrahydroxy-1-(2-hydroxyhexyl)azepan-2-one (10b). Compound 10b was prepared from compound 9b as described in the preparation of compound 7a, yielding 10b (95% yield) as a colorless oil: ¹H NMR (300 MHz, D₂O) δ 1.11-1.25 (m, 4H), 1.34-1.43 (m, 4H), 2.94 (m, 1H), 3.08-3.25 (m, 1H), 3.43 (t, *J* = 6.6 Hz, 2H), 3.50-3.74 (m, 5H), 4.41 (d, *J* = 9.0 Hz, 1H); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, D₂O) δ 25.4, 26.3, 27.2, 31.7, 48.1, 50.9, 62.3, 68.7, 69.3, 70.2, 73.4, 173.4; HRMS: Calcd for C₁₂H₂₃NO₆Na [M+Na]⁺, 300.1418; Found, 300.1415. HPLC: 96.9% (method A, t_R = 10.93 min).

(3R,4S,5S,6R)-1-Butyl-3,4,5,6-tetrahydroxyazepan-2-one (10c). Compound 10c was prepared from compound 9c as described in the preparation of compound 7a, yielding 10c (98% yield) as a colorless oil: ¹H NMR (300 MHz, D₂O) δ 0.73 (t, *J* =

7.2 Hz, 3H), 1.05-1.15 (m, 2H), 1.31-1.41 (m, 2H), 2.88 (m, 1H), 3.24 (m, 1H), 3.39-3.73 (m, 5H), 4.40 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 1H); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, D₂O) δ 13.7, 20.0, 29.5, 48.0, 50.7, 63.0, 69.3, 70.2, 73.4, 173.4; HRMS: Calcd for C₁₀H₂₀NO₅ [M+H]⁺, 234.1336; Found, 234.1330. HPLC: 97.1% (method A, t_R = 12.53 min).

(*3R*,4*S*,5*S*,6*R*)-1-Nonyl-3,4,5,6-tetrahydroxyazepan-2-one (10d). Compound 10d was prepared from compound 9d as described in the preparation of compound 7a, yielding 10d (95% yield) as an amorphous solid after lyophilization; ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CD₃OD) δ 0.89 (t, *J* = 6.9 Hz, 3H), 1.29 (s, 12H), 1.50-1.59 (m, 2H), 3.07 (brs, 1H), 3.61 (brs, 1H), 3.76-3.85 (m, 5H), 4.46 (d, *J* = 9.0 Hz, 1H); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CD₃OD) δ 14.4, 23.7, 27.9, 28.6, 30.4, 30.5, 30.7, 33.0, 48.1, 51.5, 68.7, 70.4, 70.8, 74.6, 174.0; HRMS: Calcd for C₁₅H₂₉NO₅Na [M+Na]⁺, 326.1938; Found, 326.1936. HPLC: 98.0% (method A, t_R = 28.02 min).

(3S,4S,5R,6R)-3,4,5-Tris(benzyloxy)-6-hydroxy-1-(2-hydroxyethyl)azepan-2-one (12a). Compound 12a was prepared from compound 11¹ as described in the

preparation of **6a**. Yield: 83% as colorless oil after column chromatography (petroleum ether-ethyl acetate, 1:1). ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 2.97 (brs, 2H), 3.47-3.81 (m, 6H), 4.10 (m, 3H), 4.42-4.98 (m, 7H), 7.18 (m, 2H), 7.30-7.37 (m, 13H); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 49.5, 52.8, 61.1, 72.6, 73.4, 127.7, 127.8, 127.9, 128.1, 128.3, 128.3, 128.5, 137.4, 137.7, 170.4; HRMS: Calcd for C₂₉H₃₄NO₆ [M+H]⁺, 492.2381; Found, 492.2391.

(3*S*,4*S*,5*R*,6*R*)-3,4,5-Tris(benzyloxy)-6-hydroxy-1-butylazepan-2-one (12c). Compound 12c was prepared from compound 11 as described in the preparation of 6a. Yield: 90% as colorless oil after column chromatography (petroleum ether-ethyl acetate, 4:1). ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 0.89 (t, *J* = 6.9 Hz, 3H), 1.25-1.37 (m, 2H), 1.46-1.55 (m, 2H), 2.38 (d, *J* = 9.0 Hz 1H), 2.98 (m, 1H), 3.27-3.33 (m, 1H), 3.60-3.67 (m, 2H), 3.77-3.84 (m, 2H), 4.06 (d, *J* = 4.5 Hz, 1H), 4.36-4.46 (m, 2H), 4.56-4.67 (m, 3H), 4.88-4.99 (m, 2H), 7.15-7.41 (m, 15H); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 13.8, 20.0, 30.1, 48.3, 48.5, 67.3, 72.4, 72.8, 73.4, 77.3, 78.6, 127.55, 127.64, 127.9, 128.0, 128.2, 128.3, 128.6, 137.2, 138.0, 138.2, 168.8; Anal. Calcd for C₃₁H₃₇NO₅: C, 73.93; H, 7.41; N, 2.78; Found: C, 73.74; H, 7. 51; N, 2.66; ESI-MS: 504 [M+H]⁺.

(3*S*,4*S*,5*R*,6*R*)-3,4,5-Tris(benzyloxy)-6-hydroxy-1-nonylazepan-2-one (12d). Compound 12d was prepared from compound 11 as described in the preparation of 6a. Yield: 89% as colorless oil after column chromatography (petroleum ether-ethyl acetate, 6:1). ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 0.87 (t, *J* = 6.6 Hz, 3H), 1.24 (s, 12H), 1.49-1.54 (m, 2H), 2.41 (s, 1H), 2.96 (m, 1H), 3.26-3.31 (m, 1H), 3.58-3.71 (m, 2H), 3.76-3.84 (m, 2H), 4.05 (d, *J* = 4.8 Hz, 1H), 4.38 (d, *J* = 12.0 Hz, 2H), 4.55-4.69 (m, 3H), 4.88-4.99 (m, 2H), 7.13-7.20 (m, 2H), 7.26-7.41 (m, 13H); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 14.03, 22.2, 26.7, 28.0, 29.2, 29.3, 29.4, 31.8, 48.2, 48.7, 67.2, 72.2, 72.7, 73.3, 77.2, 127.5, 127.6, 127.8, 127.9, 128.1, 128.2, 128.5, 137.1, 137.9, 138.1, 168.7; HRMS: Calcd for C₃₆H₄₈NO₅ [M+H]⁺, 574.3528; Found, 574.3532.

(3*S*,4*S*,5*R*,6*R*)-1-(4-Methoxybenzyl)-3,4,5-tris(benzyloxy)-6-hydroxyazepan-2-one (12e). Compound 12e was prepared from compound 11 as described in the preparation of **6a**. Yield: 89% as colorless oil after column chromatography (petroleum ether-ethyl acetate, 3:1). ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 2.18 (brs, 1H), 2.92 (brs, 1H), 3.50-3.79 (m, 3H), 3.75 (s, 3H), 4.08 (d, *J* = 4.8 Hz, 1H), 4.20-4.25 (m, 1H), 4.36-4.46 (m, 2H), 4.55-4.64 (m, 2H), 4.73 (s, 1H), 4.94-5.07 (m, 3H), 6.67 (d, *J* = 8.1 Hz, 2H), 7.15-7.18 (m, 4H), 7.30-7.43 (m, 13H); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 47.6, 51.02 55.1, 66.8, 72.4, 72.8, 73.6, 77.8, 113.7, 127.6, 127.7, 127.9, 128.2, 128.3, 128.6, 129.2, 129.7, 137.1, 137.9, 138.1, 158.9, 169.2; Anal. Calcd for C₃₅H₃₇NO₆: C, 74.05; H, 6.57; N, 2.47; Found: C, 73.82; H, 6.56; N, 2.45; ESI-MS: 568 [M+H]⁺.

(3*S*,4*S*,5*R*,6*R*)-3,4,5,6-Tetrahydroxy-1-(2-hydroxyethyl)azepan-2-one (13a). Compound 13a was prepared from compound 12a as described in the preparation of compound 7a, yielding 13a (95% yield) as a colorless oil: ¹H NMR (300 MHz, D₂O) δ 2.89-2.93 (m, 1H), 3.27-3.35 (m, 1H), 3.39-3.62 (m, 4H), 3.74-3.89 (m, 3H), 4.73 (s, 1H); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, D₂O) δ 48.1, 51.5, 59.6, 66.5, 69.2, 72.3, 75.5, 173.8; HRMS: Calcd for C₈H₁₆NO₆ [M+H]⁺, 244.0792; Found, 244.0791. HPLC: 99.9% (method A, t_R = 2.54 min). (3*S*,4*S*,5*R*,6*R*)-1-Butyl-3,4,5,6-tetrahydroxyazepan-2-one (13c). Compound 13c was prepared from compound 12c as described in the preparation of compound 7a, yielding 13c (97% yield) as a colorless oil: ¹H NMR (300MHz, CD₃OD) δ 0.94 (t, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 3H), 1.29-1.40 (m, 2H), 1.50-1.60 (m, 2H), 2.85-2.90 (m, 1H), 3.45 (t, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 2H), 3.75-3.79 (m, 1H), 3.91-3.99 (m, 3H), 4.71 (s, 1H); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CD₃OD) δ 14.2, 21.0, 31.0, 48.30, 49.8, 68.1, 70.1, 73.7, 76.8, 173.7; HRMS: Calcd for C₁₀H₂₀NO₅ [M+H]⁺, 234.1336; Found, 234.1332. HPLC: 99.0% (method A, t_R = 12.45 min).

(3*S*,4*S*,5*R*,6*R*)-1-Nonyl-3,4,5,6-tetrahydroxyazepan-2-one (13d). Compound 13d was prepared from compound 12d as described in the preparation of compound 7a, yielding 13d (98% yield) as a colorless oil: ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CD₃OD) δ 0.89 (t, *J* = 6.9 Hz, 3H), 1.29 (s, 12H), 1.53-1.59 (m, 2H), 2.85-2.90 (m, 1H), 3.42-3.47 (m, 2H), 3.76-3.79 (m, 1H), 3.91-3.99 (m, 3H), 4.71 (s, 1H); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CD₃OD) δ 14.5, 23.7, 27.8, 28.8, 30.4, 30.6, 30.7, 33.1, 48.3, 50.2, 68.1, 70.1, 73.7, 76.8, 173.7; HRMS: Calcd for C₁₅H₃₀NO₅ [M+H]⁺, 304.2118; Found, 304.2123. HPLC: 100.0% (method A, t_R = 27.64 min).

(3*S*,4*S*,5*R*,6*R*)-1-(4-Methoxybenzyl)-3,4,5,6-tetrahydroxyazepan-2-one (13e). Compound 13e was prepared from compound 12e as described in the preparation of compound 7a, yielding 13e (98% yield) as an amorphous solid after lyophilization. ¹H NMR (300MHz, CD₃OD) δ 2.85-2.90 (m, 1H), 3.28-3.34 (m, 2H), 3.60-3.63 (m, 1H), 3.76 (s, 3H), 3.77-3.98 (m, 3H), 4.60 (s, 1H), 6.87 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 7.23 (d, *J* = 8.7 Hz, 2H); ¹³C NMR(75 MHz, CD₃OD) δ 48.1, 52.8, 56.2, 68.2, 70.9, 74.2, 77.6, 115.6, 130.5, 131.2, 161.3, 174.9; HRMS: Calcd for C₁₄H₁₉NO₆Na [M+Na]⁺, 320.1105; Found, 320.1101. HPLC: 98.0% (method A, t_R = 13.65 min).

(3R,4R,5R,6S)-4,5,6-Tris(benzyloxy)-1-butylazepan-3-yl benzoate (15c). BH₃-THF (1 M, 0.4 mL, 0.40 mmol) was added dropwise to the solution of lactam 14c (61 mg, 0. 10 mmol) in anhydrous THF (10 mL) at 0 °C under nitrogen, and after stirring for 20 min at room temperature, the solution was heated under reflux for 4 h. Then the mixture was cooled to 0 °C, 6N HCl (1 mL) was added dropwise until no further

evolution of gas occurred. After heating under reflux for 30 min, the mixture was concentrated under reduced pressure. This acidic residue was diluted with water, basified with solid NaOH and then extracted with CH₂Cl₂ (50 mL). The combined organic phase was washed by water (15 mL ×2), dried, concentrated and the residue was purified by column chromatography (petroleum ether-ethyl acetate, 3:1) on silica gel to provide compound **15c** (56 mg, 94%) as colorless and amorphous solids. ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 0.88 (t, *J* = 7.0 Hz, 3H), 1.26-1.33 (m, 2H), 1.35-1.43 (m, 2H), 2.49-2.58 (m, 2H), 2.79 (dd, *J* = 1.5, 14.0 Hz, 1H), 2.86 (dd, *J* = 4.0, 12.5 Hz, 1H), 2.95 (dd, *J* = 10.0, 14.0 Hz, 1H), 3.09 (dd, *J* = 8.0, 12.0 Hz, 1H), 3.73-3.77 (m, 1H), 3.90 (dd, *J* = 5.0, 6.5 Hz, 1H), 3.96 (d, *J* = 5.0 Hz, 1H), 4.62-4.71 (m, 6H), 5.47-5.50 (m, 1H), 7.23-7.36 (m, 15H), 7.42-7.45 (m, 2H), 7.54-7.58 (m, 1H), 8.00-8.02 (m, 2H); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 14.0, 20.4, 29.7, 53.7, 54.5, 56.9, 72.4, 72.5, 72.6, 73.4, 79.8, 82.8, 82.9, 127.5, 127.6, 127.8, 127.9, 128.0, 128.3, 128.4, 129.7, 130.4, 133.0, 138.2, 138.5, 138.6, 165.5; HRMS: Calcd for C₃₈H₄₄NO₅ [M+H]⁺, 594.3214; Found, 594.3216.

(3*R*,4*R*,5*R*,6*S*)-1-Butyl-tetrahydroxyazepane (7c'). Compound 15c (52 mg, 0.088 mmol) was dissolved in methanol (10 mL), to which NaOMe (1 M solution in methanol, 1 mL, 1 mmol) was added and the resulting solution was stirred for 30 min at room temperature. Dowex 50w H⁺ resin was added to neutralize the solution (pH = 7), after which the resin was removed by filtration and washed with ethyl acetate. The solvent was removed on a rotary evaporator and the residue was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (petroleum ether-ethyl acetate, 3:1) to afford a colorless oil. The oil was dissolved in THF-H₂O-HOAc (4:2:1, 7 mL), and 10% Pd-C (10.0 mg) was added. The mixture was stirred under hydrogen atmosphere (4 atm) for 48 h. The catalyst was then removed by filtration through Celite, and the filtrate was concentrated. The residue was subjected to a C-18 reversed-phase column chromatography (eluent, H₂O) to give 7c' (22 mg, 92%) as an amorphous solid after lyophilization in the form of acetic acid salt. ¹H NMR (300 MHz, D₂O): δ 0.76 (t, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 3H), 1.14-1.26 (m, 2H), 1.50-1.60 (m, 2H), 1.74 (s, 3H), 3.07 (t, *J* = 8.1 Hz,

2H), 3.19 (t, J = 14.4 Hz, 2H), 3.31-3.40 (m, 2H), 3.57-3.64 (m, 2H), 3.78 (t, J = 6.6 Hz, 1H), 4.10 (d, J = 5.7 Hz, 1H); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, D₂O) δ 13.3, 19.7, 26.1, 54.8, 55.0, 59.2, 67.3, 68.2, 74.8, 75.5; HRMS: Calcd for C₁₀H₂₁NO₄Na [M+Na]⁺, 242.1363; Found, 242.1364. HPLC: 97.9% (method B, t_R = 3.03 min).

(3*R*,4*S*,5*R*,6*S*)-4,5,6-Tris(benzyloxy)-1-butylazepan-3-yl benzoate (16c). Compound 16c was prepared from compound 9c as described in the preparation of 15c. Yield: 92% as colorless oil after column chromatography (petroleum ether-ethyl acetate, 3:1). ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 0.78 (t, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 3H), 1.26-1.36 (m, 4H), 2.53 (t, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 2H), 2.79 (dd, *J* = 3.0, 14.4 Hz, 1H), 2.97-3.04 (m, 3H), 3.57-3.59 (m, 1H), 4.10 (dd, *J* = 6.0, 14.4 Hz, 1H), 4.39 (d, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 1H), 4.50-4.66 (m, 5H), 4.76 (d, *J* = 12.0 Hz, 1H), 5.32-5.34 (m, 1H), 7.19-7.55 (m, 18H), 7.99-8.02 (m, 2H); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 13.9, 20.2, 29.5, 58.4, 58.6, 59.5, 71.4, 72.6, 73.1, 76.0, 77.8, 79.4, 79.7, 127.36, 127.45, 127.51, 127.6, 127.8, 128.2, 128.3, 129.7, 130.5, 132.8, 138.47, 138.51, 138.7, 166.1; HRMS: Calcd for C₃₈H₄₄NO₅ [M+H]⁺, 594.3214; Found, 594.3221.

(*3R*,4*S*,5*R*,6*S*)-1-Butyl-tetrahydroxyazepane (10c'). Compound 10c' was prepared from compound 16c as described in the preparation of 7c', providing compound 10c' as an amorphous solid after lyophilization in the form of acetic acid salt. Yield: 95% after two steps. ¹H NMR (300 MHz, D₂O): δ 0.75 (t, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 3H), 1.12-1.25 (m, 2H), 1.46-1.57 (m, 2H), 1.73 (s, 3H), 2.93-2.98 (m, 2H), 3.12 (dd, *J* = 4.8, 13.8 Hz, 2H), 3.28 (dd, *J* = 2.7, 14.1 Hz, 2H), 3.88-3.94 (m, 4H); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, D₂O) δ 13.4, 19.9, 23.8, 26.2, 57.3, 59.9, 67.7, 73.0; HRMS: Calcd for C₁₀H₂₁NO₄Na [M+Na]⁺, 242.1363; Found, 242.1363. HPLC: 98.3% (method B, t_R = 3.09 min).

(3*R*,4*S*,5*R*,6*R*)-1-Benzyl-3,4,5-tris(benzyloxy)-6-hydroxyazepan-2-one (17). Compound 17 was prepared from compound 4 as described in the preparation of 6a. Yield: 92% as colorless oil after column chromatography (petroleum ether-ethyl acetate, 4:1). ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 2.54 (d, *J* = 8.1 Hz, 1H), 3.24 (d, *J* = 14.4 Hz, 1H), 3.61-3.64 (m, 2H), 3.74 (m, 1H), 3.96 (t, *J* = 5.7 Hz, 1H), 4.25-4.31 (m, 2H), 4.37 (d, *J* = 6.0 Hz, 1H), 4.42-4.51 (m, 2H), 4.64-4.71 (m, 2H), 4.80 (d, *J* = 11.7 Hz, 1H), 4.89 (d, J = 14.4 Hz, 1H), 7.17-7.33 (m, 20H); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 48.3, 51.9, 67.4, 72.5, 73.2, 73.6, 79.9, 81.8, 127.5, 127.8, 127.9, 128.0, 128.1, 128.40, 128.44, 128.5, 137.3, 137.6, 137.7, 169.2; HRMS: Calcd for C₃₄H₃₆NO₅ [M+H]⁺, 538.2588; Found, 538.2581.

(3*R*,4*R*,5*R*,6*S*)-1-Benzyl-4,5,6-tris(benzyloxy)azepan-3-yl benzoate (18). Compound 18 was prepared from compound 17 as described in the preparation of 15c. Yield: 86% after two steps as colorless oil after column chromatography (petroleum ether-ethyl acetate, 3:1). ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 2.78-2.82 (m, 1H), 2.89-2.95 (m, 2H), 3.13 (dd, *J* = 8.4, 12.3 Hz, 1H), 3.64 (d, *J* = 13.5 Hz, 1H), 3.72-3.81 (m, 2H), 3.89 (t, *J* = 4.8 Hz, 1H), 3.99 (d, *J* = 4.8 Hz, 1H), 4.36 (ABq, *J* = 11.4 Hz, 2H), 4.61-4.72 (m, 4H), 5.56 (dd, *J* = 3.9, 7.5 Hz, 1H), 7.18-7.36 (m, 20H), 7.42 (t, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 2H), 7.56 (t, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 2H), 7.99 (d, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 1H); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 52.5, 54.7, 61.7, 71.9, 72.5, 72.6, 73.4, 79.9, 82.6, 83.2, 127.1, 127.5, 127.6, 127.75, 127.80, 128.0, 128.3, 128.8, 129.7, 130.3, 133.0, 138.1, 138.4, 138.5, 139.0, 165.4; HRMS: Calcd for C₄₁H₄₂NO₅ [M+H]⁺, 628.3057; Found, 628.3057.

(3*R*,4*R*,5*R*,6*S*)-3,4,5,6-Tetrahydroxyazepane (19). Compound 18 (50 mg, 79.6 µmol) was dissolved in methanol (10 mL), to which NaOMe (1 M solution in methanol, 1 mL, 1 mmol) was added and the resulting solution was stirred for 30 min at room temperature. Dowex 50w H⁺ resin was added to neutralize the solution (pH = 7), after which the resin was removed by filtration and washed with ethyl acetate. The solvent was removed on a rotary evaporator and the residue was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (petroleum ether-ethyl acetate, 3:1) to afford a colorless oil (42 mg). This oil was dissolved in methanol (5 mL), and 10% Pd-C (10.0 mg) was added. To the solution 2N HCl was added dropwise to adjust pH = 2. The mixture was stirred under hydrogen atmosphere (4 atm) for 48 h. The catalyst was then removed by filtration through Celite, and the filtrate was concentrated. The residue was subjected to a C-18 reversed-phase column chromatography (eluent, H₂O) to give compound **19** (14 mg, 92%) as an amorphous solid after lyophilization in the form of hydrochloride salt. ¹H NMR (300 MHz, D₂O) δ 3.08-3.32 (m, 4H), 3.59-3.67 (m, 2H),

3.76-3.81 (m, 1H), 4.12 (d, J = 6.6 Hz, 1H); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, D₂O) δ 46.7, 46.9, 67.7, 68.6, 75.2, 75.7. The spectroscopic data of compounds **19** coincided with those reported in the literature.²

(3*R*,4*R*,5*R*,6*R*)-1-(4-Methoxybenzyl)-4,5,6-tris(benzyloxy)azepan-3-yl benzoate (20). Compound 20 was prepared from compound 12e as described in the preparation of 15c. Yield: 70% after two steps as colorless oil after column chromatography (petroleum ether-ethyl acetate, 3:1). ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 2.78-2.90 (m, 2H), 2.99 (dd, *J* = 7.8, 12.9 Hz, 1H), 3.13 (dd, *J* = 7.8, 12.9 Hz, 1H), 3.67 (s, 2H), 3.76 (s, 3H), 4.04-4.12 (m, 3H), 4.49-4.79 (m, 6H), 5.62-5.67 (m, 1H), 6.74 (d, *J* = 9.0 Hz, 2H), 7.19 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 7.24-7.37 (m, 15H), 7.41 (t, *J* = 7.8 Hz, 2H), 7.55 (t, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 1H), 7.97 (d, *J* = 7.2, Hz, 1H); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 53.07, 53.42, 55.18, 61.79, 71.40, 71.87, 73.27, 73.32, 76.64, 79.05, 79.60, 113.52, 127.39, 127.42, 127.50, 127.72, 128.25, 129.66, 129.76, 130.40, 131.26, 132.85, 138.41, 138.62, 138.80, 158.54, 165.67; HRMS: Calcd for C₄₂H₄₄NO₆ [M+H⁺], 658.3163; Found, 658.3168.

(3*R*,4*R*,5*R*,6*R*)-3,4,5,6-Tetrahydroxyazepane (21). Compound 21 was prepared from compound 20 as described in the preparation of compound 19, providing compound 21 as colorless oil in the form of hydrochloride salt. Yield: 91% after two steps; ¹H NMR (300 MHz, D₂O) δ 3.25-3.27 (m, 4H), 3.71 (s, 2H), 4.16 (m, 2H); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, D₂O) δ 45.7, 67.5, 73.8. The spectroscopic data of compounds 21 coincided with those reported in the literature.³

Biology Section

Cell culture. HL60 cells and Gaucher lymphoblasts (N370S) were cultured in RPMI1640 medium supplemented with 10% or 15% (v/v) foetal bovine serum, respectively, 2 mM L-glutamine, 100 U/mL penicillin and 100 mg/mL streptomycin at 37 °C and 5 % CO_2 .

Cytotoxicity assay. HL60 cells were seeded at densities of 500 cells / well in 96-well plates in 200 μ L of supplemented media containing either 0.01 % DMSO or water as

controls, and concentrations up to 250 μ M of each compound added for 3 days. Cell viability was assessed in triplicate using the Cell Titer-96 AQueous cellular proliferation assay kit according to manufacturer's (Promega, Southampton, UK) instructions.

β-Glucocerebrosidase inhibition assay. Human placental β-glucocerebrosidase was isolated and partially purified from modified procedure of Furbish and co-workers.⁴ Enzyme activity was measured in 50 µL of 5 mM 4-methylumbelliferyl-β-glucoside in 0.1 M citrate phosphate buffer, pH 5.2 containing 0.25% sodium taurocholate, 0.1 % TX100 at 37 °C for 15-60 min. The reaction was stopped by the addition of 200 µL of 0.5 M sodium carbonate and the fluorescence measured at ex 350 nm, em 460 nm. Inhibition constants were generated for placental β-glucocerebrosidase (Km for 4-MU-β-glucoside, 1.9 ± 0.3 mM) using 0.1 mM to 3 mM substrate concentrations for Ki determinations or 0.5 mM substrate for IC₅₀ determinations.

β-Glucocerebrosidase activation assay. HL60 cells and Gaucher lymphoblasts (N370S) were cultured in the presence of various concentrations of inhibitor (0-50 μM) for 3 days before β-glucocerebrosidase activity was measured. Cells were washed twice in phosphate buffered saline, homogenized in water using a small dounce homogenizer, centrifuged at 800g for 5 min and the supernatant taken for protein and β-glucocerebrosidase activity. Protein concentration was determined using the BCA assay (Pierce, UK) according to manufacturer's instructions. All enzyme activation measurements were made using aliquots of homogenate and 5 mM 4-methylumbelliferyl-β-glucoside in 0.1 M citrate phosphate buffer, pH 5.2 containing 0.25% sodium taurocholate, 0.1 % TX100 as described above. Bromoconduritol (500 μM - 2.5 mM) was added to some enzyme activity determinations to confirm the specific hydrolysis of substrate by β-glucocerebrosidase. Enzyme activation is defined as the fold increase in enzyme activity (U/mg protein) in treated cells compared to untreated cells. The activation of *N*-nonyl-DNJ in various concentrations is shown in the Supporting Information.

The activations of *N*-nonyl-DNJ in various concentrations for N370S GC is shown in Figure 1.



Fig. 1. The influence of *NN*-DNJ to β -glucocerebrosidase activities in N370S Gaucher lymphoblasts. The fold increase in enzyme activity is compared to untreated cells, i.e., normalised value = 1 and shown as relative enzyme activity. The mean and SD obtained from an experiment performed in triplicate are shown.

Computer Section

Compound **7d** were flexibly docked into the binding site of GC (PDB code: 2V3E, chain B, complexed with NN-DNJ)⁵ using AutoDock 3.05 program.⁶ Default parameters were used as described in the AutoDock manual unless otherwise specified. The molecule was docked with 100 genetic algorithm runs of up to 250,000 energy evaluations in the docking study of compound **7d** with the binding site. Docking result with the lowest energy was then selected for further energy minimization, for the consideration of induced conformational changes in the amino acid side chains of the protein and an energy-optimum binding mode.

Energy minimization calculations were done within the Amber Molecular Dynamics Package version 8.0 with an Amber99 force field.⁷ The geometries and partial atomic charges (AM1-BCC charges) for compound **7d** was computed using Divcon and Antechamber modules so as to obtain the molecular mechanical parameters of it. With the backbone atoms of the GlcCerase was fixed by a large constraint of 500 kcal mol⁻¹ Å⁻², the selected docking complex of compound **7d**-GC was energetically minimized in Sander module with 500 steps of steepest descent minimization,

followed by 500 steps of conjugate gradient minimization. A cutoff of 12 Å was used for the Lennard-Jones interactions. The optimized docking complex was analyzed with in-house software and Pymol 0.99. The geometric criterion for the formation of H-bonds is common with a donor-acceptor distance less than 3.5 Å and the donor-H-acceptor angle larger than 120°.

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S21

F1 (ppm)

-0

8-

g1c-7-C4-2 File: PROTON Pulse Sequence: gHSQC Solvent: cdcl3 Temp. 25.0 C / 298.1 K User: 1-14-87 INDVA-500 "BMU500" INOVA-500 "BMUS00" Relax. delay 1.000 sec Act, time S.127 stc Contine S.127 stc 20 Width 21387.5 Hz 16 repetitions 2 x 128 increments 0052RWL H1, 489.8018053 MHz DOSERWL H1, 489.8018053 MHz Power 49 dB 00 Huring delay ORAP-1 modulated Gauss apodization 0.100 sec F 10 ATA PROCESSINO Gauss apodization 0.000 sec F 10 Za 2048 x 2048 Total time 1 hr, 28 min, 40 sec F1 (ppm) . 20-(CH₂)₃CH₃ 40-*_*0 60-HO ΌBn BnÒ OBn 80-6c 100-120-140 1 -0 ż. 8 7 6 5 4 3 F2 (ppm)



















S29

















































