Synthesis of Conformationally Constrained Benzoylureas as BH3-mimetics

General Procedure A: Amide Synthesis

To a stirred solution of the carboxylic acid in anhydrous DCM (10 mL per mmol) was added EDCI (1.5 eq) and HOBt (1.5 eq). The amine (1.5 eq) was then added and the reaction stirred under N_2 at room temperature. After 12 h, the reaction mixture was quenched with a saturated sodium bicarbonate (NaHCO₃) solution and extracted with EtOAc. The combined organic layers were washed with H₂O, brine, dried over MgSO₄ and concentrated *in vacuo*. The resulting residue was purified *via* flash chromatography.

General Procedure B: Sonogashira Cross-Coupling

An oven dried schlenk tube purged with N₂ was charged with Pd(OAc)₂ (5 mol %) and PPh₃ (10 mol %) and anhydrous DMF (1 mL/mmol). After 15 mins, CuI (10 mol %), 2,4difluorophenyl acetylene (1.5 eq) and piperidine (1.5 eq) were added and the mixture was stirred for 12 h at 60 °C. The mixture was then diluted with EtOAc and poured onto 1N HCl. The aqueous layer was extracted three times with EtOAc. The combined organic extracts were washed with H₂O, brine, dried with MgSO₄ and concentrated. The dark brown oil was purified *via* column chromatography, eluting with EtOAc/pet.ether.

General Procedure C: Phenol Alkylation

Under a N₂ atmosphere, the phenol was dissolved in anhydrous DMF (1 mL/mmol), and treated with Cs_2CO_3 (5 eq). The alkylating agent (1.2 eq) was added and the reaction stirred at 50 °C for 4-8 h. After this time the reaction was diluted with EtOAc and poured onto 1N HCl. The aqueous phase was then extracted three times with EtOAc. The combined organic layers were washed with brine, H₂O, dried with MgSO₄ and concentrated. The residue was purified *via* column chromatography eluting with EtOAc/pet.ether to obtain the pure product.

2-Formyl-3-iodophenol (10)

Compound **10** was synthesised according to a literature procedure.¹ MgCl₂ beads and $(CH_2O)_n$ were dried over P₂O₅ for 12 h prior to use. To a stirred solution of 2-iodophenol **8** (1.0 g, 4.5 mmol) in anhydrous THF (30 mL) was added MgCl₂ (0.866 g, 9.1 mmol) beads, Et₃N (1.3 mL, 9.0 mmol) and $(CH_2O)_n$ (0.405, 13.5 mmol). The reaction was refluxed under argon for 12 h. The mixture was then diluted with Et₂O and washed with 2 N HCl (3 x 25 mL), H₂O (25 mL) and brine. The organic layer was dried (MgSO₄) and concentrated in *vacuo*. The resultant yellow oil was crystallised from EtOAc/hexane to afford **10** as a yellow solid (0.945 g, 84% yield); ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 11.82 (s, 1H, OH), 9.74 (s, 1H, CHO), 7.97 (dd, *J* = 7.7 and 1.6 Hz, 1H, CH), 7.56 (dd, *J* = 7.6 and 1.6 Hz, 1H, CH). 6.81 (appt. t, *J* = 7.7 Hz, CH); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃) 195.9 (C), 160.4 (C), 146.1 (CH), 133.9 (CH), 121.6 (CH), 120.6 (CH), 85.4 (CH); IR (ATR cm-1) 3371, 2979, 1712, 1602, 1511, 1487, 1240, 789; MP 78-79 °C

Methyl 2-hydroxy-3-iodobenzoate (11)

The ester **11** was prepared according to a literature procedure.² To a stirred solution of **10** (0.800 g, 3.2 mmol) in anhydrous MeOH (0.4 mL) was added NaCN (0.030 g, 0.6 mmol), MnO₂ (0.209 g, 2.4 mmol) and AcOH (0.036 mL, 0.6 mmol). The reaction was stirred at room temperature for 12 h, after which time it was filtered through celite to remove the MnO₂ and then concentrated. The brown residue was then purified *via* column chromatography, eluting with EtOAc/pet.ether (10:90) to yield a white solid (0.685 g, 77 %). ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 300 MHz) δ 7.91 (dd, *J* = 7.7 and 1.6 Hz, 1H, CH), 7.82 (dd, *J* = 7.9, and 1.6 Hz, 1H, CH), 6.65 (appt. t, *J* = 7.8 Hz, 1H, CH), 3.95 (s, 3H, CH₃);¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 75 MHz) 170.1(C), 160.3 (C), 145.2 (CH), 130.2 (CH), 120.8 (CH), 112.6 (C), 85.2 (C), 52.7 (CH₃); MP 60 – 64 °C; IR (ATR, cm⁻¹) 2952, 1673, 1600, 1434, 1319, 1148, 753.

tert-Butyl-3-(2-(methoxycarbonyl)-6-iodophen-oxy)propylcarbamate (12)

Compound **12** was prepared from the phenol **11** (1.2 g, 4.3 mmol) according to general procedure F. Purification *via* flash column chromatography eluting with EtOAc/pet.ether

(20:80) furnished a clear oil (1.38 g, 76 %).¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 300 MHz) δ 7.92 (dd, J = 7.6 and 1.6 Hz, 1H, CH), 7.79 (dd, J = 7.8 and 1.6 Hz, 1H, CH), 6.88 (t, J = 7.8 Hz, 1H, CH), 5.43 (s, 1H, NH), 4.05 (t, J = 5.4 Hz, 2H, CH₂), 3.89 (s, 3H, CH₃), 3.55 (q, J = 5.1 Hz, 2H, CH₂), 1.44 (s, 9H, 3 x CH₃);¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 75 MHz) δ 165.3 (C), 157.6 (C), 156.2 (C), 143.6 (CH), 132.0 (CH), 125.8 (CH), 125.4 (C), 93.9 (C), 79.1 (C), 73.5 (CH₂), 52.5 (CH₃), 40.8 (CH₂), 28.9 (3 x CH₃); IR (ATR, cm⁻¹) 3620, 2359, 2293, 1437, 1039; MS (ES⁺), *m/z* 322 (M-Boc); HRMS (ES⁺) Calculated for C₁₅H₂₁INO₅ (M + H): 422.0464; found 422.0465

tert-butyl-3-(2-(Methoxycarbonyl)-6-iodophenoxy)-propyl carbamate (13)

The phenol **11** (0.503 g, 1.8 mmol) was alkylated as described in general procedure F. Flash column chromatography eluting with EtOAc/pet.ether (10:90 then 20:80), yielded a clear oil (0.504 g, 64 %).¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 300 MHz) δ 7.95 (dd, *J* = 7.8 and 1.6 Hz, 1H, CH), 7.80 (dd, *J* = 7.8 1.7 Hz, 1H, CH), 6.90 (app.t, *J* = 7.8 Hz, 1H, CH), 5.31 (br. s, 1H, NH), 3.97 (t, *J* = 5.7 Hz, 2H, CH₂), 3.86 (s, 3H, CH₃), 3.38 (pent, *J* = 6.1 Hz, 2H, CH₂), 2.03 (t, *J* = 5.9 Hz, 2H, CH₂), 1.40 (s, 9H, 3 x CH₃);¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 75 MHz) δ 165.4 (C), 158.1 (C), 156.1 (C), 143.5 (C), 131.9 (CH), 125.6 (CH), 125.5 (C), 94.4 (C), 78.9 (C), 72.5 (CH₂), 52.4 (CH₃), 37.7 (CH₂), 30.1 (CH₂), 28.4 (3 x CH₃); MS (ES⁺) m/z, 436, (M+H); IR (ATR cm-1) 3399, 2976, 1700, 1433, 1208, 730; HRMS (ES⁺) Calculated for C₁₆H₂₂INO₂Na (M + Na): 458.0440; found 458.0440

3,4 – Dihydro-9-iodobenzo[f][1,4]oxazepin-5(2H)-one (14)

12 (0.652 g, 1.5 mmol) was dissolved in anhydrous DCM (1.68 mL) and treated with TFA (1.68 mL). The mixture was stirred for 4 h, diluted with toluene (5 mL) and concentrated. This process was repeated three times. The residue was dissolved in anhydrous *n*BuOH (3 mL) and to this solution was added Na₂CO₃ (0.198 g, 1.9 mmol). The suspension was stirred under N₂ at 80 °C for 12 h. The reaction was then diluted with EtOAc (15 mL) and poured onto 10 % citric acid (10 mL). The aqueous was extracted three times with EtOAc (10 mL). The combined organic layers were washed with H₂O (10 mL), brine (10 mL), dried with MgSO₄ and concentrated under reduce pressure. The yellow oil was purified *via* a silica plug, eluting with EtOAc/pet.ether to yield a slightly

yellow solid (0.335 g, 75 %). ¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ 7.94 (dd, J = 7.7 and 1.6 Hz, 1H, CH), 7.74 (br.s, 1H, NH), 7.82 (dd, J = 7.7 and 1.6 Hz, 1H, CH), 6.93 (app. t, J = 7.7 Hz, 1H, CH), 4.44 (t, J = 5.3 Hz, 2H, CH₂), 3.56 – 3.41 (m, 2H); ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃) δ 170.8 (C), 156.2 (C), 142.2 (CH), 131.2 (CH), 125.8 (C), 125.0 (C), 70.5 (CH), 40.0 (CH₂), 31.1 (CH₂); MP 150-155°C; MS (ES⁺) m/z 289 (M + H); HRMS (ES⁺) Calculated for C₉H₈INO₂ (M + H): 288.9600; found 288.9606

2,3,4,5-Tetrahydro-10-iodobenxo[b][1,5]oxazocin-6-one (15)

The stirred solution of 13 (0.421 g, 1.0 mmol) in DCM (1 mL) was added TFA (1 mL). The dark brown mixture was stirred at room temperature for 6 h. After this time, the reaction was diluted with toluene (3 mL) and concentrated. This process was repeated three times, affording a brown oil. The oil was dissolved in anhydrous DCM (15 mL) and treated with DIPEA (52 µL, 3 mmol). At 0 °C, this solution was added to a solution of EDCI (0.864 g, 5 mmol) and HOBT (0.608 g, 5 mmol) in DCM (15 mL). The reaction mixture was warmed to room temperature and stirred under a N₂ atmosphere for 48 h. The mixture was then diluted with EtOAc (15 mL) and washed with 5 % HCl (30 mL), NaHCO₃ (30 mL), brine (30 mL), dried with MgSO₄ and concentrated. The residue was dissolved in a 1:1 mixture of DCM:MeOH and passed through a silica plug, eluting DCM/MeOH (100:0 to 90:10) to yield **19** as a white solid (0.108 g, 37 %).¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 300 MHz) δ 7.90 (dd, J = 7.8 and 1.6 Hz, 1H, CH), 7.52 (dd, J = 7.7, 1.7 Hz, 1H, CH), 7.16 (br. s, 1H, NH), 6.86 (app. t, J = 7.7 Hz, 1H, CH), 4.31 (t, J = 5.5 Hz, 2H, CH₂), 3.35-3.30 (m, 2H), 1.99-1.93 (m, 2H); ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 75 MHz) δ 170.9 (C), 156.2 (C), 142.2 (C), 131.24 (CH), 125.87 (CH), 125.0 (CH), 91.0 (C), 70.5 (CH₂), 40.0 (CH₂), 31.1 (CH₂); MS (ES⁺) m/z 304 (M+H); MP 168-172°C; HRMS (ES⁺) Calculated for C₁₀H₁₁INO₂ (M+H): 303.9834; found 303.9835

9-(2-(2,4-Difluorophenyl)ethynyl)-3,4-dihydrobenzo[f][1,4]oxazepin-5(2H)-one (16)

The alkyne **16** was prepared from the aryl iodide **14** (0.100 g, 0.35 mmol) according to general procedure B. The crude oil was purified *via* flash column chromatography eluting with EtOAc/pet.ether (5:95), yielding a yellow solid (0.092 g, 89 %).

¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 300 MHz) δ 7.95 (dd, J = 7.9 and 1.7, 1H, CH), 7.71-7.63 (m, 2H), 7.55-7.44 (m, 2H), 7.14 (t, J = 7.7, 1H, CH), 6.87 (br. s, 1H, NH), 4.55-4.51 (m, 2H), 3.55-3.48 (m, 2H); ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 75 MHz) δ 169.2 (C), 164.6 (C), 162.5 (C), 155.6 (C), 136.9 (CH), 134.4 (CH), 132.1 (C), 128.5 (CH), 124.3 (C), 122.9 (CH), 111.7 (CH), 107.6 (C), 104.4 (CH), 90.1 (C), 85.5 (C), 73.4 (CH₂), 41.3 (CH₂); MP 166-170°C; MS (ES⁺) *m/z* 300 (M + H); HRMS (ES⁺) Calculated for C₁₇H₁₂F₂NO₂ (M+H): 300.0836; found 300.0836

10-(2-(2,4-Difluorophenyl) ethynyl)-2,3,4,5-tetrahydrobenzo [b][1,5]oxazocin-6-one (17)

The alkyne **17** was synthesised from the aryl iodide **15** (0.045 g, 0.15 mmol) according to general procedure B. Flash column chromatography eluting with DCM/MeOH (100:0 DCM, then 95:5) afforded an off white powder (0.033 g, 71 %).

¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 300 MHz) δ 7.63-7.47 (m, 3H), 7.12 (app.t, J = 7.6 Hz, 1H, CH), 6.93-6.84 (m, 2H), 6.43 (br.s, 1H, NH), 4.44 (t, J = 5.4 Hz, 2H, CH₂), 3.40-3.33 (m, 2H), 2.04-1.98 (m, 2H);¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 75 MHz) δ 172.4 (C), 164.7 (C), 161.4 (C), 158.3 (C), 135.8 (CH), 134.3 (CH), 134.1 (CH), 133.5 (C), 131.3 (CH), 123.3 (CH), 116.1 (C), 111.7 (CH), 107.7 (C), 104.3 (CH), 90.1 (C), 86.6 (C), 70.3 (CH₂), 40.2 (CH₂), 31.0 (CH₂).

MS (ES⁺) m/z, 314, (M+H); MP 193-197°C; HRMS (ES⁺) Calculated for $C_{19}H_{14}F_2NO_2$ (M+H): 314.0993; found 314.0993

Ethyl 2-hydroxy-5-iodobenzoate (20)

Compound **20** was prepared *via* a literature procedure.³ To a stirred solution of NaI (10.7 g, 0.07 mol) and ethyl salicylate **9** (10.0 g, 0.06 mol) in anhydrous DMF (50 mL) under a N₂ atmosphere, was added Chloramine T (16.4 g, 0.072 mol) portion wise over five minutes at 0 °C. The solution was warmed to room temperature and allowed to stir for a further 3 h. The solution was then poured onto H₂O (300 mL) and acidified with 2 N HCl to pH 3. The solution was filtered and the solid was washed with H₂O (100 mL) and 10 % NaS₂SO₄.The off-white solid was dried in a vacuum oven over night. Further purification *via* column chromatography eluting with EtOAc/pet.ether (95:5) gave **24** as a white solid (16.7 g, 82 %).¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 300 MHz) δ 10.7 (s, 1H, OH), 8.03 (d, *J* =

2.3 Hz, 1H, CH), 7.60 (dd, J = 8.7, 2.3 Hz, 1H, CH), 6.68 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 1H, CH), 4.40 (q, J = 7.1 Hz, 2H, CH₂), 1.42 (t, J = 7.1 Hz, 3H, CH₃). ¹³C NMR (CDCl3, 75 MHz) 168.9 (C), 161.3 (C), 143.9 (CH), 138.2 (CH) 119.9 (CH), 114.8 (C), 79.9 (C) 61.8 (CH2), 14.2 (CH3); MP 73-74 °C; IR (ATR cm-1) 3371, 2979, 1712, 1602, 1511, 1487, 1240, 789.

tert-Butyl 2-(2(methoxycarbonyliodophenoxy)ethylcarbamate (21)

The phenol **20** (2.0 g, 6.80 mmol) was alkylated according to general procedure C. Purification *via* column chromatography eluting with EtOAc/pet.ether (95:5) afforded a clear oil (1.93 g, 65 %).¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ 8.06 (d, J = 2.3 Hz, 1H, CH), 7.69 (dd, J = 8.7 and 2.4 Hz, 1H, CH), 6.70 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 1H, CH), 5.44 (br. s. 1H, NH), 4.35 (q, J = 7.1 Hz, 2H, CH₂), 4.06 (t, J = 5.1 Hz, 2H, CH₂), 5.24 (q, J = 5.2 Hz, 2H, CH₂), 1.42 (s, 9H, 3 x CH₃), 1.37 (t, J = 7.1 Hz, 3H, CH₃); ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃) δ 164.6 (C), 158.1 (C), 155.9 (C), 141.99 (C), 140.1 (CH), 122.9 (CH), 116.1 (CH), 82.6 (C), 68.8 (CH₂), 61.3 (CH₂), 39.8 (CH₂), 28.4 (3 x CH₃), 14.3 (2 x CH₃); MS (ES⁺) *m/z* 336 (M-Boc); IR (ATR cm-1) 3399, 2976, 1700, 1433, 1208, 730; HRMS (ES⁺) Calculated for C₁₆H₂₃INO₅ (M + H): 436.0621; found 436.0621

3,4-Dihydro-7-iodobenzo[f][1,4]oxazepin-5(2H)-one (22)

To a stirred solution of **25** (1.6 g, 3.67 mmol) in DCM (4 mL) was added TFA (4 mL). The mixture was allowed to stir for 5 h, after which time the reaction was diluted, the residue dissolved in toluene (10 mL) and concentrated. This process was repeated three times. The residue was dissolved in anhydrous nBuOH (10 mL), under a N₂ atmosphere. Na₂CO₃ (0.585, 5.51 mmol) was added and the suspension was stirred at 80 °C for 16 h. The reaction was then diluted with EtOAc (15 mL) and poured onto 10% citric acid (15 mL). The aqueous was extracted three times with EtOAc (3 x 10 mL) and the combined organic layers were washed with NaHCO₃ (15 mL), brine (15 mL), H₂O (15 mL), dried with MgSO₄ and concentrated. The brown residue was dissolved in 1:1 DCM:MeOH and passed through a silica plug, eluting with DCM/MeOH (0:100 to 10:90). The lactam **26** was isolated as an off white solid (0.488 g, 46 %).¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 300 MHz) δ 8.27 (d, J = 2.3 Hz, 1H, CH), 8.04 (br. s, 1H, NH), 7.66 (dd, J = 8.6and 2.3 Hz, 1H, CH), 6.77 (d,

J = 8.6 Hz, 1H, CH), 4.40-4.37 (m, 2H, CH₂), 3.53-3.48 (m, 2H, CH₂); ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 75 MHz) δ 169.4 (C), 155.5 (C), 142.1 (CH), 140.5 (CH), 125.2 (C), 123.5 (CH), 85.1 (C), 73.0 (CH₂), 41.5 (CH₂); IR (ATR cm-1) 3550, 3090, 2855, 1650, 1537, 1422, 1143, 809; MS (ES⁺) m/z, 290, (M+H); HRMS (ES⁺) Calculated for C₉H₉INO₂ (M+H): 289.9678; found 289.9678

7-(2-(2,4-Difluorophenyl)ethynyl)-3,4- dihydrobenzo[f][1,4]oxazepin-5(2H)-one (23)

23 was prepared from the aryl iodide **22** (0.100 g, 0.34 mmol) following general procedure B. Flash column chromatography eluting with EtOAc/pet.ether (90:10) yielded the alkyne as a brown solid (0.086 g, 83 %).¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 300 MHz) δ 8.23 (d, *J* = 2.1 Hz, 1H, CH), 7.77 (br. s, 1H, NH), 7.67 (ddd, *J* = 12.1, 8.1 and 1.4 Hz, 1H, CH), 7.56 (dd, *J* = 8.5 and 2.2 Hz, 1H, CH), 7.50-7.43 (m, 2H), 6.99 (d, *J* = 8.5 Hz, 1H, CH), 4.43 (dd, *J* = 5.5 and 4.5 Hz, 2H, CH₂), 3.55 (dd, *J* = 9.2 and 5.3 Hz, 2H, CH₂); ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 75 MHz) δ 168.9 (C), 162.3 (C), 163.4 (C), 155.7 (C), 136.2 (CH), 134.3 (C) 132.0 (CH), 128.5 (CH), 122.8 (C), 121.5 (CH), 117.1 (C), 112.2 (CH), 104.3 (CH), 94.2 (C), 82.3 (C), 72.8 (CH₂), 41.8 (CH₂); MS (ESMS⁺) *m/z* 300 (M + H); MP 137-138 °C; HRMS (ES⁺) Calculated for C₁₇H₁₂F₂NO₂ (M+H): 300.0836; found 300.0836

tert-Butyl-3-(2-(methoxycarbonyl)-4-iodophenoxy)propylcarbamate (25)

Compound **25** was prepared from the phenol **20** (1.09 g, 3.72 mmol) according to general procedure C. Purification *via* flash column chromatography, eluting with EtOAc/hexane (95:5 then 90:10), furnished a clear oil (0.972 g, 58 %);¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 300 MHz) *d* 8.06 (d, J = 2.3 Hz, 1H, CH), 7.69 (dd, J = 8.7 and 2.4 Hz, 1H, CH), 6.70 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 1H, CH), 5.44 (br. s, 1H, NH), 4.35 (q, J = 7.1 Hz, 2H, CH₂), 4.06 (t, J = 5.1 Hz, 2H, CH₂), 3.34 (q, J = 5.2 Hz, 2H, CH₂), 1.99 (m, 2H), 1.42 (s, 9H, 3 x CH₃), 1.37 (t, J = 7.1 Hz, 3H, CH₃); ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 75 MHz) *d* 164.4 (C), 158.36 (C), 156.3 (C), 142.0 (C), 140.1 (CH), 122.1 (CH), 115.1 (CH), 81.9 (C), 78.8 (C), 67.9 (CH₂), 61.1 (CH₂), 38.7 (CH₂), 29.1 (CH), 28.5 (3 x CH₃), 14.3 (CH₃); MS (ES⁺) *m/z* 472 (M + Na); IR (ATR cm-1) 3399, 2976, 1700, 1433, 1208, 730; Elemental Calculated for C₁₇H₂₄INO₅: C 45.45, H, 5.38, N 3.12; found C 45.77, H 5.63, N 3.28

Ethyl 5-(2-(2,4-difluorophenyl)ethynyl)-2-hydroxybenzoate (30)

The alkyne **30** was prepared from the aryl iodide **20** (2.4 g, 8.2 mmol) as describe in general procedure B. The crude product was purified *via* flash column chromatography, eluting with toluene/pet.ether (50:50) to give a yellow solid (1.9 g, 77 %).¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 300 MHz) δ 11.02 (s, 1H, OH), 8.0 (dd, *J* = 2.1 and 0.3 Hz, 1H, CH), 7.58 (ddd, *J* = 8.9 and 2.1 Hz, 1H, CH), 7.49-7.42 (m, 1H), 6.95 (dd, *J* = 8.6 and 0.4 Hz, 1H, CH), 6.94-6.82 (m, 2H), 4.41 (q, *J* = 7.1 Hz, 2H, CH₂), 1.42 (t, *J* = 7.1 Hz, 3H, CH₃); ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 75 MHz) d 169.6 (C), 164.3 (C), 161.9 (C), 161.4 (C), 138.5 (C), 134.1 (CH), 133.5 (CH), 118.1 (CH), 113.7 (CH), 112.8 (CH), 111.6 (CH), 107.8 (C), 104.3 (CH), 93.1 (CH), 80.5 (C), 61.8 (CH₂), 14.2 (CH₃); IR (ATR cm-1) 3556, 3283, 3077, 2850, 1631, 1541, 1430, 1224, 1010; MP 69-70 °C; HRMS (ES⁻) Calculated for C₁₇H₁₁F₂O₃ (M – H): 301.0676; found 301.0679

Ethyl 2-allyl-5-(2-(2,4-difluorophenyl)ethynyl)benzoate (31)

To a stirred solution of the phenol **30** (1.30 g, 4.3 mmol) in anhydrous DCM (11 mL) was added collidine (0.689 mL, 5.2 mmol) and DMAP (0.011 g, 0.09 mmol) under a N₂ atmosphere. The mixture was cooled to -78 °C and Tf₂O (0.868 mL, 5.2 mmol) was added drop-wise. The reaction mixture was warmed to room temperature and stirred for 1 h. The solution was diluted with EtOAc (30 mL) and poured onto NaHCO₃ (30 mL). The aqueous was extracted three times with EtOAc (3 x 20 mL) and the combined organics were washed with H₂O (20 mL), brine (20 mL), dried with MgSO₄ and concentrated. The triflate (0.400 g, 0.92 mmol), along with Pd(PPh₃)₄ (0.107 g, 0.092 mmol) was dissolved in anhydrous DMF (2.76 mL) under a N2 atmosphere. Tribuytlallyltin (0.342 mL, 1.10 mmol) was added and the reaction stirred at 90 °C for 12 h. The mixture was diluted with EtOAc (10 mL) and poured onto 1N HCl (10 mL). The aqueous was extracted three times with EtOAc (3 x 10 mL) and the combined organics washed with H₂O (10 mL), brine (10 mL), dried over MgSO₄ and concentrated. The crude was subjected to column chromatography eluting with EtOAc/pet.ether (0:100 to 5:95) to give 35 as a slightly yellow solid (0.234 g, 78 %); ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 300 MHz) δ 8.04 (d, J = 1.8 Hz, 1H, CH), 7.56 (dd, J = 7.9 and 1.8 Hz, 1H, CH), 7.51-7.44 (m, 1H), 7.26-7.24 (m, 1H), 6.89-6.82 (m, 2H), 6.06-5.93 (m, 1H), 5.10-4.98 (m, 2H), 4.36 (q, J = 7.1 Hz, 2H, CH₂), 3.76 (ddd, J = 7.7, 2.7 and 1.4 Hz, 2H, CH₂), 1.40 (t, J = 7.1 Hz, 3H, CH₃); ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 75 MHz) δ 166.9 (C), 164.5 (C), 161.2 (C), 142.0 (C), 134.6 (CH), 134.3 (C), 134.2 (CH), 133.4 (CH), 131.1 (CH), 130.4 (C), 120.8 (CH), 116.0 (CH₂), 111.5 (CH), 108.0 (C), 104.3 (CH), 93.1 (C), 82.1 (C), 61.1 (CH₂), 38.2 (CH₂), 14.3 (CH₃); MP 93-98 °C; HRMS (ES⁺) Calculated for C₂₀H₁₆F₂O₂Na (M + Na): 349.1016; found 349.1016

N,2-Diallyl-5-(2-(2,4-difluorophenyl)ethynyl)benzamide (32)

The ester **31** (0.550 g, 1.7 mmol) was dissolved in DCM (1.5 mL) and treated with a 2M NaOH solution in MeOH (1.5 mL). After 3 h, the mixture was quenched with 10 % citric acid (5 mL) and extracted with EtOAc (10 mL). The aqueous was extracted three times with EtOAc (3 x 10 mL) and the combined organic layers washed with H₂O (10 mL), brine (10 mL), dried over MgSO₄ and concentrated. The carboxylic acid (0.450 g, 1.5 mmol) was then converted to the amide **36** *via* general procedure A. Flash column chromatography, eluting with EtOAc/pet.ether (30:70), afforded 4.81 as a slightly yellow solid (0.341 g, 67 %).¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 300 MHz) δ 7.61-7.18 (m, 3H), 7.21-7.18 (m, 1H), 6.87-6.79 (m, 2H), 5.97-5.81 (m, 3H), 5.24-4.95 (m, 4H), 4.02-3.96 (m, 2H), 3.53 (d, *J* = 6.4 Hz, 2H, CH₂); ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 75 MHz) δ 168.8 (C), 164.6 (C), 161.2 (C), 138.5 (C), 136.9 (CH), 136.5 (C), 134.3 (CH), 133.7 (CH), 132.9 (CH), 130.7 (CH), 130.3 (CH), 120.9 (C), 116.9 (CH₂), 116.5 (CH₂), 111.7 (CH), 108.1 (C), 104.5 (CH), 93.1 (C), 82.2 (C), 42.4 (CH₂), 37.3 (CH₂); MS (ES+) m/z 339 (M+H); MP 117-120 °C; HRMS (ES⁺) Calculated for C₂₁H₁₈F₂NO (M+H): 338.1356; found 338.1356.

Ethyl 2-(allyloxy)-5-(2-(2,4-difluorophenyl) ethynyl) benzoate (36)

Compound **36** was prepared from the phenol **30** (1.82 g, 6.0 mmol) according to general procedure C. Flash column chromatography, eluting with EtOAc/pet.ether (10:90), gave a clear oil (1.81 g, 88 %); ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 300 MHz) δ 7.91 (d, *J* = 2.2 Hz, 1H, CH), 7.49 (dd, *J* = 8.6 and 2.2 Hz, 1H, CH), 7.42-7.34 (m, 1H), 6.85-6.74 (m, 3H), 6.03-5.91 (m, 1H), 5.45 (ddd, *J* = 17.2, 3.3, and 1.7 Hz, 1H, CH), 5.23 (ddd, *J* = 10.6, 3.1 and 1.5 Hz, 1H, CH), 4.53 (ddd, *J* = 6.5, 3.3 and 1.9 Hz, 2H, CH₂), 4.31 (q, *J* = 7.1 Hz, 2H, CH₂), 1.32 (t, *J* = 7.1 Hz, 3H, CH₃); ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 75 MHz) δ 164.4 (C), 163.4 (C), 160.1 (C), 157.1 (C), 135.2 (CH), 133.9 (CH), 133.1 (C), 131.2 (CH), 120.3 (CH), 116.7 (CH₂),

113.8 (CH), 112.5 (C), 110.5 (CH), 107.2 (C), 103.2 (CH), 92.0 (C), 80.1 (C), 68.5 (CH₂), 60.0 (CH₂), 13.3 (CH₃); IR (ATR cm-1) 3253, 2959, 2348, 1698, 1508, 1143; HRMS (ES⁺) Calculated for $C_{20}H_{17}F_2O_3Na$ (M + H): 343.1146; found 343.1152.

N-allyl-2-(allyloxy)-5-(2-(2,4-difluorophenyl)ethynyl)benzamide (37)

The ester **36** (1.91 g, 5.6 mmol) was dissolved in MeOH (6 mL) and treated with an 8 M aqueous solution of LiOH (2.0 mL, 16.7 mmol). The suspension was left to stir for 12 h, after which time it was quenched with 10% citric acid (10 mL) and extracted with EtOAc (3 x 10 mL). The organic layers were combined, washed with brine (10 mL), dried over MgSO₄ and concentrated. The acid (1.4 g, 4.5 mmol) was then converted to the amide *via* general procedure A. Flash column chromatography, eluting with EtOAc/pet.ether (30:70), afforded **37** as a slightly yellow solid (0.604 g, 38 %); ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 300 MHz) δ 8.32 (dd, *J* = 2.3 and 0.9 Hz, 1H, CH), 7.88-7.85 (m, 1H), 7.50-7.37 (m, 2H), 6.87-6.76 (m, 3H), 6.02-5.85 (m, 2H), 5.42-5.10 (m, 4H), 4.62 (dd, *J* = 5.5 and 1.1 Hz, 2H, CH₂), 4.07-4.03 (m, 2H); ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 75 MHz) δ 164.6 (C), 164.4 (C), 161.0 (C), 156.5 (C), 135.7 (CH), 135.5 (CH), 134.1 (CH), 134.2 (CH), 134.1 (C), 131.6 (CH), 122.1 (C), 119.4 (CH₂), 42.2 (CH₂); MP 103-105°C; MS (ES⁺) m/z 354 (M+H); HRMS (ES⁺) Calculated for C₂₁H₁₇F₂NO₂ 354.1306 (M+H): found 354.1306

N-Boc-(L)-iso-butylcysteine



L-Cysteine (10 g, 0.056 mol) was dissolved in ethanol (56 mL) and treated with 2N NaOH (84 mL, 0.168 mol), tetrabutylammonium iodide (0.621 g, 1.7 mmol) and 2-methyl-3-bromopropane (7.07 mL, 0.057 mol). The mixture was allowed to stir at room temperature for 3 days. After this time Boc₂O (18.83 g, 0.084 mol) was added and the reaction stirred for a further 24 h. The reaction mixture was then concentrated and the residue treated with cold 1N HCl (60 mL), followed by EtOAc (60 mL) and water (40

mL). The aqueous phase was extracted three times with EtOAc (3 x 40 mL). The combined organic layers were washed with water (50 mL) and brine (50 mL) and dried over MgSO₄. Concentration of the organic phase afforded the title compound as a clear oil (15 g, 97%). ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 300 MHz) (Rotamers) δ 8.96 (s, 1H, CO₂H), 5.68 – 5.49 (m, 1H, NH), 4.48 – 4.44 (m, 1H), 3.10 – 2.91 (m, 2H), 2.47 – 2.36 (m, 2H), 1.75 – 1.64 (m, 1H), 1.43 – 1.40 (m, 9H, 3 x CH₃), 0.89 (d, *J* = 6.6 Hz, 6H, 2 x CH₃); ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 75 MHz) δ 174.5 (C), 155.5 (C), 85.3 (C), 53.3 (CH), 41.9 (CH₂), 34.7 (CH₂), 28.6 (CH), 28.2 (3 x CH₃), 21.8 (2 x CH₃); IR (ATR cm-1) 3340, 2931, 2337, 1681, 1504, 1165, 910; MS (ES⁺) mz 278 (M+H); HRMS (ES-) Calculated for C₁₂H₂₂NO₄S (M -H): 276.1270; found 276.1270

N-Boc-(L)-isobuytlcysteine-tert-butyl ester



To a stirred solution of *N*-Boc-(L)-*iso*-butylcysteine (3.0 g, 0.011 mol) in *tert*-BuOH (20 mL), was added (Boc)₂O (4.73 g, 0.021 mol) and DMAP (0.269 g, 0.002 mol). The mixture was stirred at room temperature for 16 h. The brown solution was diluted with EtOAc (15 mL), and quenched with 10% citric acid (15 mL). The aqueous layer was extracted with EtOAc (3 x 10 mL) and the combined organic layers washed with saturated NaHCO₃ (15 mL), H₂O (15 mL), dried (MgSO₄), filtered and concentrated. The brown oil was purified *via* flash column chromatography, eluting with EtOAc/Hexane (20:80) to yield the title compound as a clear oil (1.50 g, 45%).¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 300 MHz) δ 5.28 (br.s, 1H, NH), 4.31 – 4.28 (m, 1H), 2.89 – 2.87 (m, 2H), 2.37 – 2.31 (m, 2H), 1.66 (sept, *J* = 6.7 H, 1H, CH), 1.43 – 1.38 (m, 18H), 0.93 (d, *J* = 6.6 Hz, 6H, 2 x CH₃); ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 75 MHz) δ 170.1 (C), 155.0 (C), 82.3 (C), 79.7 (C), 54.0 (CH), 42.2 (CH₂), 35.2 (CH₂), 28.6 (CH), 28.6 – 27.8 (2 x CH₃), 21.9 – 21.8 (6 x CH₃); IR (ATR cm-1) 3368, 2957, 1709, 1500, 1366, 1161, 731; MS (ES⁺) *mz* 233 (M-Boc); HRMS (ES⁺) Calculated for C₁₆H₃₁NO₄SNa (M + Na): 356.1871; found 356.1872

L-isobuytlcysteine hydrochloride methyl ester



HCl gas was bubbled through a solution of *N*-boc(L)-isobuytlcysteine-*tert*-butyl ester (0.450 g, 1.60 mmol) in anhydrous dioxane (0.8 ml). After 30 mins the hydrochloride salt precipitated and was filtered and washed with EtOAc (10 mL) to afford the title compound as a white solid (0.378 g, 88%).¹H NMR (D₂O, 300 MHz) δ 4.20 (app. t, *J* = 5.5 Hz, 1H, CH), 3.10 (app.t, *J* = 4.7 Hz, 2H, CH₂), 2.48 (d, *J* = 6.8 Hz, 2H, CH₂), 1.77 (sept, *J* = 6.6 Hz, 1H, CH), 1.47 (s, 9H, CH₃), 0.92 (d, *J* = 6.6 Hz, 6H, 2 x CH₃); ¹³C NMR (D₂O, 75 MHz) δ 167.7 (C), 86.3 (C), 53.1 (CH), 41.2 (CH₂), 31.9 (CH₂), 28.0 (CH), 27.1 (CH₃), 21.0 (2 x CH₃); MP 227-229 °C; MS (ES+) *mz* 234 (M+H) HRMS (ES⁺) Calculated for C₁₁H₂₄NO₂S (M + H): 234.1528; found 234.1528

AlphaScreen Assay

Compounds were biologically evaluated using the AlphaScreen GST (glutathione Stransferase) detection kit system (Perkin-Elmer Lifesciences). Briefly, test compounds were titrated into the assay, which consisted of GST-tagged Bcl- $x_L \Delta C25$ protein (0.6 nM and biotinylated final concentration) Bim BH3-26 peptide, Biotin-DLRPEIRIAQELRRIGDEFNETYTRR (5.0 nM final concentration), anti-GST-coated acceptor beads, and streptavidin-coated donor beads (both bead types at a final concentration of 15µg/mL) and a room temperature incubation time of 4 h before reading. More specifically, (i) a 384 well-plate was prepared with 4.75 μ L of buffer and 0.25 μ L of compound stock (20 mM in DMSO) per well; (ii) binding partners were mixed—in one tube, Bcl-x_L was added with the acceptor beads, while in the second tube biotinylated BH3 peptide was added with the donor beads; (iii) these two pairs of binding partners were preincubated for 30 min; (iv) 10 μ L of the acceptor beads/Bcl-x_L protein complex was then added to each of the 384 wells; (v) plates were sealed and incubated at room temperature for a further 30 min; (vi) 10 μ L of the donor bead/BH3 peptide complex was then added to each of the 384 wells; (vii) plates were sealed, covered with foil, and incubated for a further 4 h and then read. The assay buffer contained 50 mM HEPES, pH 7.4, 10 mM DTT, 100 mM NaCl, 0.05% Tween 20, and 0.1 mg/mL casein. Bead dilution buffer contained 50 mM Tris-HCl, pH 7.5, 0.01% Tween 20, and 0.1 mg/mL casein. The final DMSO concentration in the assay was 1.0% (v/v). Assays were performed in 384-well white Optiplates (Perkin-Elmer Lifesciences) and analyzed on the PerkinElmer Fusion Alpha plate reader (Ex680, Em520-620 nM).



















HPLC-RP: (254nm) : 91.6% : rt; 7.03







HPLC-RP: (254nm) : 96.6% : rt; 8.14





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