#### Supporting Information

# Synthesis of crambescin B carboxylic acid, a potent inhibitor of voltage-gated sodium channels

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#### **General Experimental**

Infrared spectra (IR) were recorded on a JASCO FT/IR-8300 spectrophotometer and are reported in wave number (cm<sup>-1</sup>). Proton nuclear magnetic resonance (<sup>1</sup>H NMR) spectra were recorded on a Bruker ARX-400 (400 MHz) or a Bruker Avance-400 (400 MHz) spectrometer. Chemical shifts of all compounds are reported in ppm relative to the residual undeuterated solvent (chloroform-*d* as  $\delta = 7.26$ , methanol-*d*<sub>4</sub> as  $\delta = 3.31$ ). Data were reported as follows: Chemical shift, integration, multiplicity (s = singlet, d = doublet, t = triplet, q = quartet, m = multiplet, br = broadened), coupling constant, and assignment. Carbon nuclear magnetic resonance (<sup>13</sup>C NMR) spectra were recorded on a Bruker ARX-400 (100 MHz) or a Bruker Avance-400 (100 MHz) spectrometer. Chemical shifts of all compounds are reported in ppm relative to the solvent (chloroform-*d* as  $\delta = 77.0$ , methanol-*d*<sub>4</sub> as  $\delta = 49.0$ ). All NMR were measured at 300 K. High-resolution mass spectra (HRMS) were recorded on an Applied Biosystems Mariner ESI-TOF spectrometer and reported in *m*/*z*.

Reactions were monitored by thin layer chromatography (TLC) on 0.25 mm silica gel coated glass plates 60F<sub>254</sub> (Merck, #1.05715.0009). Visualization was achieved by using UV light (254 nm) and appropriate reagent (ethanolic phosphomolybdic acid, *p*-anisaldehyde solution in H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>/AcOH/EtOH, or ninhydrin solution in n-BuOH/H<sub>2</sub>O/AcOH), followed by heating. Silica gel 60 (particle size 0.063-0.021 mm, Kanto, #37565-84) was used for open-column chromatography. Silica gel 60N (spherical, neutral, particle size 0.04-0.05 mm, Kanto, #37563-79) was used for flash-column chromatography. Preparative TLC separations were carried out on 0.5 mm silica gel plates 60F<sub>254</sub> (Merck, #1.05744.0009). Dehydrated THF, Et<sub>2</sub>O and CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> were purchased from Kanto Chemical Co., Inc. MeCN, benzene, toluene, DMF, DMSO, Et<sub>3</sub>N, BF<sub>3</sub>·OEt<sub>2</sub>. HMPA were distilled from CaH<sub>2</sub>. Celite<sup>®</sup> (Hyflo Super-Cel Celite<sup>®</sup>) was purchased from Nacalai tesque Co., Inc. Florisil<sup>®</sup> was purchased from Kanto Chemical Co., Inc. InI (indium(I) iodide, anhydrous, powder, 99.999%) was purchased from Sigma-Aldrich. All other commercially available reagents were as received.



Enyne 3: To a mixture of cis-1-iodotridecene (906 mg, 2.94 mmol) prepared according to the literature (D. J. Hart et al. Synlett, 2004, 1339), PdCl<sub>2</sub>(PPh<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub> (206 mg, 0.294 mmol) and CuI (112 mg, 0.588 mmol) were added a degassed solution of benzene (33 mL), 3-butyn-1-ol (0.70 mL, 8.8 mmol) and Et<sub>3</sub>N (1.60 mL, 11.8 mmol) at 0 °C under the argon atmosphere. After being stirred for 3 h at room temperature, the reaction mixture was diluted with  $Et_2O$ . The resulting mixture was washed with sat. NH<sub>4</sub>Cl solution (x 2), water (x 2) and brine, dried over anhydrous Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>, and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by column chromatography (silica gel, hexane/ $Et_2O = 4/1$ ) to afford enyne 3 (396 mg, 54%) as a yellow oil. IR (film):  $v_{\text{max}}$  (cm<sup>-1</sup>) 3338, 2917, 2851, 1468, 1055, 721. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  (ppm) 0.88 (3H, t, J = 6.5 Hz,  $-CH_2CH_3$ ), 1.20-1.44 (18H, m,  $-CH_2(CH_2)_9CH_3$ , 1.76 (1H, br, -OH), 2.28 (2H, qd, J = 7, 1 Hz,  $-CH_2CH=CH$ -), 2.63 (2H, td, J = 6, 2 Hz, -CHC  $\equiv$  CCH<sub>2</sub>-), 3.75 (2H, t, J = 6 Hz, -CH<sub>2</sub>OH), 5.43 (1H, m, -CH<sub>2</sub>CH=CH-), 5.87 (1H, dt, J = 10.5, 7.5 Hz, -CH<sub>2</sub>CH=CH-). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ (ppm) 14.1, 22.7, 23.9, 28.8, 29.2, 29.3, 29.5, 29.57, 29.61, 29.64, 30.1, 31.9, 61.2, 79.3, 90.2, 108.7, 143.7. HRMS (ESI, positive): calcd. For  $C_{17}H_{30}ONa [M+Na]^+$ , 273.2189; found, 273.2176.



**Epoxide 4:** To a mixture of enyne **3** (3.95 g, 15.8 mmol) and NaHCO<sub>3</sub> (1.3 g, 16 mmol) in CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> (100 mL) was added *m*CPBA (10.9 g, 63.1 mmol) in 4 portions over 4 h at room temperature. After being stirred for 1 h at room temperature, the reaction was quenched with sat. Na<sub>2</sub>S<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> solution (100 mL). The resulting mixture was partitioned, and the aqueous layer was extracted with EtOAc (100 mL x 2). The combined organic layer was washed with sat. NaHCO<sub>3</sub> solution (300 mL x 2), water (300 mL) and brine (300 mL), dried over anhydrous Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>, and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by column chromatography (hexane/Et<sub>2</sub>O

= 3/1 to 2/1) to afford epoxide 4 (2.99 g, 71%) as a colorless oil.

IR (film):  $\nu_{\text{max}}$  (cm<sup>-1</sup>) 3272, 2919, 2848, 1465, 1046, 879, 855. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  (ppm) 0.88 (3H, t, J = 6.5 Hz,  $-\text{CH}_2\text{C}H_3$ ), 1.20-1.42 (16H, m,  $-\text{CH}_2(\text{C}H_2)_8\text{CH}_3$ ), 1.42-1.56 (2H, m,  $-\text{C}H_2(\text{C}H_2)_8\text{CH}_3$ ), 1.59-1.75 (2H, m,  $-\text{C}H_2(\text{C}H_2)_9\text{CH}_3$ ), 1.86 (1H, br, -OH), 2.50 (2H, td, J = 6, 1.5 Hz,  $-\text{CHC} \equiv \text{C}CH_2$ -), 3.00 (1H, td, J = 6, 4 Hz,  $-\text{C}H\text{C}H\text{C} \equiv \text{C}$ -), 3.42 (1H, dt, J = 4, 1.5 Hz,  $-\text{CH}CHC \equiv \text{C}$ -), 3.73 (2H, t, J = 6 Hz,  $-\text{C}H_2\text{OH}$ ). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  (ppm) 14.0, 22.6, 23.1, 25.9, 29.2, 29.3, 29.4, 29.47, 29.48, 29.55, 29.57, 31.8, 45.3, 58.1, 60.8, 76.9, 82.9. HRMS (ESI, positive): calcd. For C<sub>17</sub>H<sub>30</sub>O<sub>2</sub>Na [M+Na]<sup>+</sup>, 289.2138; found, 289.2134.



Aziridine 6: To a solution of epoxide 4 (2.99 g, 11.2 mmol) in MeOH (160 mL) was added NaN<sub>3</sub> (2.20 g, 33.7 mmol) at room temperature. After being stirred for 21 h at room temperature, to the reaction mixture was added NaN<sub>3</sub> (729 mg, 11.2 mmol). After being stirred for 5 h at room temperature, to the reaction mixture were added MeOH (40 mL) and NaN<sub>3</sub> (729 mg, 11.2 mmol). After being stirred for 5 h at room temperature, water (200 mL) was added. The resulting mixture was extracted with EtOAc (200 mL x 3). The combined organic layer was washed with brine (600 mL), dried over anhydrous Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>, and concentrated under reduced pressure to provide crude aziridine 5. The residue of 5 was dissolved in DMF (160 mL), and then PPh<sub>3</sub> (4.41 g, 16.8 mmol) was added to the solution. After being stirred for 5 h at room temperature, the reaction mixture was warmed to 80 °C. After being stirred for 12 h at 80 °C, the reaction mixture was concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was dissolved in CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> (80 mL), and then imidazole (1.68 g, 24.7 mmol) and TBDPSCl (3.21 mL, 12.3 mmol) were added to the solution at 0 °C. After being stirred for 1 h at room temperature, the reaction mixture was poured into sat. NH<sub>4</sub>Cl solution (100 mL). The resulting mixture was partitioned, and the aqueous layer was extracted with EtOAc (100 mL x 2). The combined organic layer was washed with water (300 mL) and brine (300 mL), dried over anhydrous Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>, and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by column chromatography (hexane/EtOAc = 30/1 with 1% *i*-Pr<sub>2</sub>NH to 20/1 with 1% *i*-Pr<sub>2</sub>NH) to afford aziridine **6** (2.15 g, 56% in 3 steps) as a

colorless oil.

<sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  (ppm) 0.88 (3H, t, J = 6.5 Hz,  $-CH_2CH_3$ ), 1.05 (9H, s, -Si-<sup>*t*</sup>Bu), 1.19-1.36 (16H, m,  $-CH_2(CH_2)_8CH_3$ ), 1.39-1.49 (2H, m,  $-CH_2(CH_2)_8CH_3$ ), 1.49-1.57 (2H, m,  $-CH_2(CH_2)_9CH_3$ ), 1.97-2.05 (1H, m,  $-CHCHC \equiv C$ -), 2.40-2.48 (3H, m  $-CHC \equiv CCH_2$ -,  $-CHCHC \equiv C$ -), 3.75 (2H, t, J = 7 Hz,  $-CH_2OTBDPS$ ), 7.34-7.46 (6H, m, -Si-Ph), 7.63-7.74 (4H, m, -Si-Ph). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  (ppm) 14.1, 19.2, 22.7, 23.0, 24.4, 26.8, 27.4, 29.3, 29.4, 29.57, 29.60, 29.63, 29.7, 30.7, 31.9, 37.0, 62.6, 78.8, 127.7, 129.6, 133.6, 135.5. HRMS (ESI, positive): calcd. For C<sub>33</sub>H<sub>50</sub>NOSi [M+H]<sup>+</sup>, 504.3656; found, 504.3671.



**Guanidino-aziridine 7:** To a solution of aziridine **6** (511 mg, 1.01 mmol), Boc,Cbz-methylisothiourea (362 mg, 1.12 mmol) and Et<sub>3</sub>N (1.5 mL, 10 mmol) in DMF (10 mL) was added HgCl<sub>2</sub> (303 mg, 1.12 mmol) at room temperature. After being stirred for 1 h at room temperature, the reaction mixture was diluted with EtOAc (20 mL), and then filtered through a pad of Celite<sup>®</sup> (eluted with EtOAc). The filtrate was washed with water (30 mL x 3), dried over anhydrous Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>, and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by flash column chromatography (hexane/EtOAc = 20/1 with 1% *i*-Pr<sub>2</sub>NH) to afford guanidino-aziridine **7** (722 mg, 91%) as a colorless oil.

IR (film):  $\nu_{\text{max}}$  (cm<sup>-1</sup>) 2926, 2855, 1766, 1651, 1596, 1111. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  (ppm) 0.89 (3H, t, J = 6.5 Hz, -CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>3</sub>), 1.06 (9H, s, -Si-<sup>*t*</sup>Bu), 1.18-1.64 (19H, m, -CH<sub>a</sub>H<sub>b</sub>(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>9</sub>CH<sub>3</sub>), 1.48 (9H, s, -O-<sup>*t*</sup>Bu), 2.06-2.17 (1H, m, -CH<sub>a</sub>H<sub>b</sub>(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>9</sub>CH<sub>3</sub>), 2.49 (2H, td, J = 7, 1.5 Hz, -CHC  $\equiv$  CCH<sub>2</sub>-), 2.70 (1H, ddd, J = 8.5, 6, 4 Hz, -CHCHC  $\equiv$  CCH<sub>2</sub>-), 3.24 (1H, dt, J = 6, 1.5 Hz, -CHC  $\equiv$  CCH<sub>2</sub>-), 3.78 (2H, t, J = 7 Hz, -CH<sub>2</sub>OTBDPS), 5.16 (2H, s, -CH<sub>2</sub>Ph), 7.28-7.45 (11H, m, -Si-Ph, -CH<sub>2</sub>Ph), 7.64-7.70 (4H, m, -Si-Ph), 10.94 (1H, br, -NHBoc). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  (ppm) 14.1, 19.2, 22.7, 23.0, 26.1, 26.8, 28.0, 28.7, 29.31, 29.34, 29.50, 29.53, 29.63, 29.64, 31.9, 34.7, 46.8, 62.5, 67.7, 75.6, 81.4, 82.4, 127.7, 128.2, 128.5, 129.6, 133.6, 135.5, 148.5, 163.6. HRMS (ESI, positive): calcd. For C<sub>47</sub>H<sub>66</sub>N<sub>3</sub>O<sub>5</sub>Si [M+H]<sup>+</sup>, 780.4766; found, 780.4750.



Alcohol 8: To a mixture of guanidino-aziridine 7 (781 mg, 1.00 mmol), Pd(PPh<sub>3</sub>)<sub>4</sub> (57.9 mg, 0.0501 mmol) and InI (363 mg, 1.50 mmol) was added a degassed solution of THF/HMPA (10 mL, 4/1) and formalin (165  $\mu$ L, 1.80 mmol, 30% solution) at room temperature under the argon atmosphere. After being stirred for 30 min at room temperature, the solution was passed through a short pad of flash silica gel (eluted with EtOAc with 1% *i*-Pr<sub>2</sub>NH), and the resulting solvent was washed with water (50 mL x 3) and brine (50 mL), dried over anhydrous Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>, and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by flash column chromatography (hexane/EtOAc = 10/1 with 1% *i*-Pr<sub>2</sub>NH) to afford alcohol **8** (610 mg, 75%, dr = >95 : <5 determined by <sup>1</sup>H NMR analysis of diol **11**) as a colorless oil.

IR (film):  $\nu_{\text{max}}$  (cm<sup>-1</sup>) 3319, 2927, 2855, 1723, 1646, 1618, 1132, 1057. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  (ppm) 0.88 (3H, t, J = 6.5 Hz, -CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>3</sub>), 1.05 (9H, s, -Si-<sup>*t*</sup>Bu), 1.19-1.33 (19H, m, CH<sub>a</sub>H<sub>b</sub>(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>9</sub>CH<sub>3</sub>), 1.49 (9H, s, -O-<sup>*t*</sup>Bu), 2.02 (1H, m, -CH<sub>a</sub>CH<sub>b</sub>(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>9</sub>CH<sub>3</sub>), 2.36 (1H, m, -CHCH<sub>2</sub>OH), 2.48 (2H, td, J = 7, 2.5 Hz, -CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>OTBDPS), 3.55-3.66 (2H, m, -CH<sub>2</sub>OH), 3.76 (2H, t, J = 6.5 Hz, -CH<sub>2</sub>OTBDPS), 4.11 (1H, qd, J = 9, 2.5 Hz, -NHCH-), 5.07 (1H, d, J = 12 Hz, -CH<sub>a</sub>H<sub>b</sub>Ph), 5.12 (1H, d, J = 12 Hz, -CH<sub>a</sub>H<sub>b</sub>Ph), 7.27-7.43 (11H, m, -Si-Ph, -CH<sub>2</sub>Ph), 7.65-7.69 (4H, m, -Si-Ph), 8.31 (1H, d, J = 9 Hz, -NH(=NCbz)NHBoc), 11.33 (1H, br s, -NHBoc). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  (ppm) 14.1, 19.2, 22.7, 23.0, 25.7, 26.8, 28.0, 28.1, 29.2, 29.3, 29.4, 29.4, 29.5, 29.6, 29.6, 31.9, 33.0, 33.1, 41.0, 51.2, 61.8, 62.7, 67.0, 79.7, 80.8, 83.6, 127.8, 128.4, 128.6, 128.7, 128.8, 129.6, 133.6, 135.5, 135.5, 136.5, 153.0, 157.3, 163.1. HRMS (ESI, positive): calcd. For C<sub>48</sub>H<sub>70</sub>N<sub>3</sub>O<sub>6</sub>Si [M+H]<sup>+</sup>, 812.5028; found, 812.5064.



Diol 9: To a solution of alcohol 8 (610 mg, 0.752 mmol) in THF (7.5 mL) was added TBAF (1.1 mL, 1.1 mmol, 1.0 M solution in THF) at room temperature. After being stirred for 1 h at room temperature, the reaction was quenched with brine (10 mL). The resulting mixture was extracted with EtOAc (10 mL x 3). The combined organic layer was dried over anhydrous  $Na_2SO_4$ , and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by flash column chromatography (hexane/EtOAc = 3/1 with 1% *i*-Pr<sub>2</sub>NH to 1/1 with 1% *i*-Pr<sub>2</sub>NH) to afford diol **9** (361 mg, 84%) as a colorless oil. IR (film): *v*<sub>max</sub> (cm<sup>-1</sup>) 3319, 2925, 2854, 1724, 1647, 1617, 1132, 1057. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  (ppm) 0.88 (3H, t, J = 6.5 Hz,  $-CH_2CH_3$ ), 1.19-1.59 (19H, m,  $-CH_{a}H_{b}(CH_{2})_{9}CH_{3}$ , 1.45 (1H, s, -OH), 1.50 (9H, s, -O-<sup>t</sup>Bu), 1.94-2.05 (1H, m,  $-CH_aCH_b(CH_2)_9CH_3$ , 2.38-2.45 (1H, m,  $-CHCH_2OH$ ), 2.46 (2H, td, J = 6, 2.5 Hz, -CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>OTBDPS), 3.62 (1H, dd, J = 12.5, 2.5 Hz,-CH<sub>a</sub>H<sub>b</sub>OH), 3.67 (1H, dd, J = 12.5, 3 Hz,-CH<sub>a</sub> $H_b$ OH), 3.70 (2H, t, J = 6 Hz,-C $H_2$ OH), 4.15 (1H, qd, J = 9, 2.5 Hz,-NHC $H_2$ ), 4.74 (1H, br, -OH), 5.08 (1H, d, J = 12 Hz,-CH<sub>a</sub>H<sub>b</sub>Ph), 5.13 (1H, d, J = 12Hz,-CH<sub>a</sub> $H_b$ Ph), 7.26-7.40 (5H m, Ph), 8.37 (1H, d, J = 8.5 Hz, -NH(=NCbz)NHBoc), 11.35 (1H, br s, -NHBoc). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ (ppm) 14.1, 22.7, 23.3, 25.7, 28.0, 28.1, 29.3, 29.3, 29.4, 29.5, 29.6, 31.9, 32.8, 40.9, 51.2, 61.1, 61.9, 67.0, 80.8, 81.0, 84.0, 127.7, 127.9, 128.4, 128.6, 128.7, 128.9, 136.5, 153.0, 157.2, 163.0. HRMS (ESI, positive): calcd. For C<sub>32</sub>H<sub>52</sub>N<sub>3</sub>O<sub>6</sub> [M+H]<sup>+</sup>, 574.3851; found, 574.3871.



Alcohol 10: To a solution of alcohol 8 (322 mg, 0.398 mmol) in  $CH_2Cl_2$  (30 mL) were added  $Et_3N$  (1 mL),  $Ac_2O$  (1 mL) and DMAP (4.9 mg, 0.040 mmol) at room temperature. After being stirred for 1 h at room temperature, the reaction mixture was concentrated under reduced pressure with toluene/MeOH (2/1) to provide crude acetate.

The residue of the acetate was dissolved in THF (30 mL), and then TBAF (600  $\mu$ L, 0.600 mmol, 1.0 M solution in THF) was added at room temperature. After being stirred for 1 h at room temperature, the reaction was quenched with brine (30 mL). The resulting mixture was extracted with EtOAc (30 mL x 3). The combined organic layer was dried over anhydrous Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>, and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by flash column chromatography (hexane/EtOAc = 3/1 with 1% *i*-Pr<sub>2</sub>NH) to afford alcohol **10** (226 mg, 92% in 2 steps) as a colorless oil.

IR (film):  $v_{\text{max}}$  (cm<sup>-1</sup>) 3319, 2925, 2854, 1724, 1640, 1619, 1250, 1056. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  (ppm) 0.87 (3H, t, J = 6.5 Hz, -CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>3</sub>), 1.17-1.40 (18H, m, -CH<sub>2</sub>(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>9</sub>CH<sub>3</sub>), 1.49 (9H, s, -O-<sup>*t*</sup>Bu), 1.53-1.62 (2H, m, -CH<sub>2</sub>(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>9</sub>CH<sub>3</sub>), 2.05 (3H, s, -CO-CH<sub>3</sub>), 2.43 (2H, td, J = 5.5, 2.5 Hz, -CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>OH), 3.03 (1H, m, -CHCH<sub>2</sub>OAc), 3.68 (2H, m, -CH<sub>2</sub>OH), 4.03 (1H, dd, J = 11, 6.5 Hz, -CH<sub>a</sub>H<sub>b</sub>OAc), 4.22 (1H, dd, J = 11, 6.5 Hz, -CH<sub>a</sub>H<sub>b</sub>OAc), 4.22 (1H, dd, J = 12 Hz, -CH<sub>a</sub>H<sub>b</sub>Ph), 5.14 (1H, d, J = 12 Hz, -CH<sub>a</sub>H<sub>b</sub>Ph), 7.27-7.40 (5H, m, Ph), 8.56 (1H, d, J = 9.5 Hz, -NH(=NCbz)NHBoc), 11.45 (1H, br s, -NHBoc). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  (ppm) 14.1, 20.8, 20.9, 22.6, 23.3, 25.5, 28.0, 28.2, 29.3, 29.5, 29.5, 29.6, 30.5, 31.9, 36.5, 36.5, 50.2, 61.1, 63.8, 67.0, 78.0, 79.4, 82.0, 83.7, 127.8, 127.9, 128.4, 128.6, 128.6, 128.8, 136.9, 153.2, 156.2, 163.7, 170.9. HRMS (ESI, positive): calcd. For C<sub>34</sub>H<sub>54</sub>N<sub>3</sub>O<sub>7</sub> [M+H]<sup>+</sup>, 616.3956; found, 616.3981.



*spiro*-Hemiaminals 13a and 13b: A solution of guanidino-alcohol 9 (818 mg, 1.43 mmol) in  $CH_2Cl_2$  (5 mL) and TFA (0.5 mL) was stirred for 2 h at room temperature and then the reaction mixture was concentrated under reduced pressure with toluene/MeOH (2/1). The residue was dissolved in MeOH (10 mL), and then ion exchange resin (Amberlite<sup>®</sup> IRA-410, 800 mg) was added to the solution. After being stirred for 12 h at room temperature, the reaction mixture was filtered through a pad of Celite<sup>®</sup> (eluted with MeOH) to remove the resin, and concentrated under reduced pressure to afford crude 11. The residue of 11 was dissolved in  $CH_2Cl_2/H_2O$  (28 mL, 1/1), then  $K_2CO_3$  (3.55 g, 8.55 mmol) was added. To a vigorously stirred mixture was added PyHBr<sub>3</sub>

(1.37 g, 4.28 mmol). After being stirred for 30 min at room temperature, the reaction was quenched with sat. Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>3</sub> solution (30 mL). The resulting mixture was partitioned, and the aqueous layer was extracted with EtOAc (30 mL x 2). The combined organic layer was washed with water (100 mL) and brine (100 mL), dried over anhydrous Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>, and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by flash column chromatography (hexane/EtOAc = 3/1 with 1% *i*-Pr<sub>2</sub>NH) to afford *spiro*-hemiaminal **13a** (247 mg, 27%, dr = >95 : <5 determined by <sup>1</sup>H NMR analysis) as a white amorphous solid and epimer **13b** (235 mg, 26%, dr = >95 : <5 determined by <sup>1</sup>H NMR analysis) as a white amorphous solid. Relative stereochemistry of **13a** and **13b** was determined by NOESY correlations of the corresponding debromo analogues **16a** and **16b**, respectively.

*spiro*-Hemiaminal 13a: IR (film):  $\nu_{\text{max}}$  (cm<sup>-1</sup>) 3264, 2925, 2853, 1623, 1263, 1101, 1028. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ (ppm) 0.91 (3H, t, J = 7 Hz, -CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>3</sub>), 1.20-1.50 (18H, m, -CH<sub>2</sub>(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>9</sub>CH<sub>3</sub>), 1.69-1.86 (2H, m, -CH<sub>2</sub>(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>9</sub>CH<sub>3</sub>), 2.47 (1H, m, -CHCH<sub>2</sub>OH), 3.19 (1H, ddd, J = 14.5, 7, 2 Hz, -CH<sub>a</sub>H<sub>b</sub>CBr<sub>2</sub>-), 3.32 (1H, dt, J = 14.5, 9 Hz, -CH<sub>a</sub>H<sub>b</sub>CBr<sub>2</sub>-), 3.91-4.10 (4H, m, -CH<sub>a</sub>H<sub>b</sub>OH, -OCH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>-, -NHCH-), 4.19 (1H, dd, J = 12.5, 2.5 Hz, -CH<sub>a</sub>H<sub>b</sub>OH), 5.11 (2H, s, -CH<sub>2</sub>Ph), 7.27-7.42 (5H, m, Ph). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ (ppm) 14.1, 22.7, 26.1, 29.3, 29.4, 29.4, 29.5, 29.6, 31.4, 31.9, 44.4, 48.8, 50.9, 56.9, 63.0, 63.3, 66.6, 93.3, 127.8, 127.9, 128.0, 128.3, 128.4, 136.7, 157.0, 162.8. HRMS (ESI, positive): calcd. For C<sub>27</sub>H<sub>42</sub>N<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub>Br<sub>2</sub> [M+H]<sup>+</sup>, 630.1537; found, 630.1521.

*spiro*-Hemiaminal 13b: IR (film):  $v_{max}$  (cm<sup>-1</sup>) 3258, 2925, 2853, 1631, 1225, 1090, 1052. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ (ppm) 0.88 (3H, t, J = 6.5 Hz, -CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>3</sub>), 1.20-1.49 (18H, m, -CH<sub>2</sub>(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>9</sub>CH<sub>3</sub>), 1.58-1.75 (2H, m, -CH<sub>2</sub>(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>9</sub>CH<sub>3</sub>), 2.94 (1H, m, -CHCH<sub>2</sub>OH), 3.17 (1H, ddd, J = 14, 5.5, 2.5 Hz, -CH<sub>a</sub>H<sub>b</sub>CBr<sub>2</sub>-), 3.22 (1H, dt, J = 14, 9.5 Hz, -CH<sub>a</sub>H<sub>b</sub>CBr<sub>2</sub>-), 3.78 (1H, t, J = 11.5 Hz, -CH<sub>a</sub>H<sub>b</sub>OH), 3.75 (1H, dd, J = 12.5, 11.5 Hz, -CH<sub>a</sub>H<sub>b</sub>OH), 4.03-4.12 (3H, m, -OCH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>-, -NHCH-), 5.07 (1H, d, J = 12 Hz, -CH<sub>a</sub>H<sub>b</sub>Ph), 5.12 (1H, d, J = 12 Hz, -CH<sub>a</sub>H<sub>b</sub>Ph), 7.27-7.39 (5H, m, Ph). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ (ppm) 14.1, 22.7, 25.5, 29.3, 29.3, 29.4, 29.5, 29.6, 31.2, 31.9, 42.1, 46.9, 49.3, 59.3, 65.5, 66.8, 70.2, 96.6, 128.0, 128.1, 128.4, 136.3, 155.4, 161.4. HRMS (ESI, positive): calcd. For C<sub>27</sub>H<sub>42</sub>N<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub>Br<sub>2</sub> [M+H]<sup>+</sup>, 630.1537; found, 630.1518.



*spiro*-Hemiaminal 14a: A solution of guanidino-alcohol 10 (221 mg, 0.359 mmol) in CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> (10 mL) and TFA (1 mL) was stirred for 2 h at room temperature and then the reaction mixture was concentrated under reduced pressure with toluene/MeOH (2/1) to afford crude 12. The residue of 12 was dissolved in CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>/H<sub>2</sub>O (40 mL, 1/1), then K<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> (298 mg, 2.15 mmol) was added. To a vigorously stirred mixture was added PyHBr<sub>3</sub> (344 mg, 1.08 mmol). After being stirred for 30 min at room temperature, the reaction was quenched with sat. Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>3</sub> solution (40 mL). The resulting mixture was partitioned, and the aqueous layer was extracted with EtOAc (40 mL x 2). The combined organic layer was washed with water (100 mL) and brine (100 mL), dried over anhydrous Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>, and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by flash column chromatography (hexane/EtOAc = 5/1 with 1% *i*-Pr<sub>2</sub>NH) to afford *spiro*-hemiaminal 14a (176 mg, 73%, dr = >95 : <5 determined by <sup>1</sup>H NMR analysis) as a colorless oil.

IR (film):  $v_{\text{max}}$  (cm<sup>-1</sup>) 2925, 2853, 1744, 1635, 1241, 1030. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  (ppm) 0.88 (3H, t, J = 6.5 Hz, -CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>3</sub>), 1.18-1.46 (18H, m, -CH<sub>2</sub>(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>9</sub>CH<sub>3</sub>), 1.53-1.72 (2H, m, -CH<sub>2</sub>(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>9</sub>CH<sub>3</sub>), 2.02 (3H, s, -CO-CH<sub>3</sub>), 2.67 (1H, dt, J = 5.5, 3.5 Hz, -CHCH<sub>2</sub>OAc), 3.17 (1H, ddd, J = 14.5, 7, 2 Hz, -CH<sub>a</sub>H<sub>b</sub>CBr<sub>2</sub>-), 3.27 (1H, dt, J = 14.5, 9 Hz, -CH<sub>a</sub>H<sub>b</sub>CBr<sub>2</sub>-), 3.92-4.00 (2H, m, -OCH<sub>a</sub>H<sub>b</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>-, -NHCH-), 4.05 (1H, q, J = 8 Hz, -OCH<sub>a</sub>H<sub>b</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>-), 4.32 (1H, dd, J = 12.5, 5.5 Hz, -CH<sub>a</sub>H<sub>b</sub>OAc), 4.54 (1H, dd, J = 12.5, 3.5 Hz, -CH<sub>a</sub>H<sub>b</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>-), 4.32 (1H, dd, J = 12.5, 5.5 Hz, -CH<sub>a</sub>H<sub>b</sub>OAc), 4.54 (1H, dd, J = 12.5, 3.5 Hz, -CH<sub>a</sub>H<sub>b</sub>OAc), 5.10 (2H, s, -CH<sub>2</sub>Ph), 7.25-7.39 (5H, m, Ph). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  (ppm) 14.1, 20.8, 22.6, 25.8, 29.3, 29.4, 29.5, 29.5, 31.3, 31.9, 41.2, 48.9, 50.5, 58.5, 62.2, 63.3, 66.4, 93.1, 127.7, 127.8, 128.3, 136.7, 157.2, 163.1, 170.4. HRMS (ESI, positive): calcd. For C<sub>29</sub>H<sub>44</sub>N<sub>3</sub>O<sub>5</sub>Br<sub>2</sub> [M+H]<sup>+</sup>, 672.1642; found, 672.1633.



*spiro*-Hemiaminal 15: To a solution of *spiro*-hemiaminal 14a (147 mg, 0.218 mmol) and *n*-Bu<sub>3</sub>SnH (293  $\mu$ L, 1.09 mmol) in toluene (2.2 mL) were added Et<sub>3</sub>B (109  $\mu$ L, 0.109 mmol, 1.0 M solution in hexane) and air at room temperature. After being stirred for 4.5 h at room temperature, the solution was passed through a short pad of flash silica gel (eluted with hexane/EtOAc = 1/1 with 1% *i*-Pr<sub>2</sub>NH) and then concentrated. The residue was purified by flash column chromatography (hexane/EtOAc = 5/1 with 1% *i*-Pr<sub>2</sub>NH to 1/1 with 1% *i*-Pr<sub>2</sub>NH) to afford *spiro*-hemiaminal 15 (109 mg, 97%) as a colorless oil.

IR (film):  $v_{\text{max}}$  (cm<sup>-1</sup>) 2925, 2854, 1744, 1628, 1228. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  (ppm) 0.87 (3H, t, J = 6.5 Hz, -CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>3</sub>), 1.20-1.37 (18H, m, -CH<sub>2</sub>(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>9</sub>CH<sub>3</sub>), 1.54-1.62 (2H, m, -CH<sub>2</sub>(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>9</sub>CH<sub>3</sub>), 1.91-2.13 (5H, m, -OCH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>-, -CHCH<sub>2</sub>OAc), 2.00 (3H, s, -CO-CH<sub>3</sub>), 3.80 (1H, m, -OCH<sub>a</sub>H<sub>b</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>-), 3.87-3.94 (2H, m, -OCH<sub>a</sub>H<sub>b</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>-, -NHCH-), 3.99 (1H, dd, J = 12, 4.5 Hz, -CH<sub>a</sub>H<sub>b</sub>OAc), 4.08 (1H, dd, J = 12, 5.5 Hz, -CH<sub>a</sub>H<sub>b</sub>OAc), 5.02 (1H, d, J = 12.5 Hz, -CH<sub>a</sub>H<sub>b</sub>Ph), 5.06 (1H, d, J = 12.5 Hz, -CH<sub>a</sub>H<sub>b</sub>Ph), 7.21-7.37 (5H, m, Ph). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  (ppm) 14.0, 20.8, 22.6, 24.6, 25.7, 29.2, 29.4, 29.4, 29.5, 31.4, 31.8, 34.8, 41.8, 49.7, 60.6, 66.1, 66.4, 90.2, 127.5, 127.7, 128.0, 128.2, 137.1, 158.0, 163.7, 170.5. HRMS (ESI, positive): calcd. For C<sub>29</sub>H<sub>46</sub>N<sub>3</sub>O<sub>5</sub> [M+H]<sup>+</sup>, 516.3432; found, 516.3414.



Alcohol 16a: To a solution of *spiro*-hemiaminal 13a (4.7 mg, 7.4  $\mu$ mol) and *n*-Bu<sub>3</sub>SnH (10  $\mu$ L, 37  $\mu$ mol) in toluene (0.5 mL) were added Et<sub>3</sub>B (4  $\mu$ L, 4  $\mu$ mol, 1.0 M solution in hexane) and air at room temperature. After being stirred for 4.5 h at room temperature, the reaction mixture was concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by preparative TLC (EtOAc) to afford alcohol 16a (1.9 mg, 54%, dr = >95 : <5 determined by <sup>1</sup>H NMR analysis) as a colorless oil. Relative stereochemistry of 16a was determined by NOESY correlations.

IR (film):  $v_{\text{max}}$  (cm<sup>-1</sup>) 3263, 2925, 2853, 1618, 1241, 1101, 1049. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  (ppm) 0.88 (3H, t, J = 6.5 Hz, -CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>3</sub>), 1.16-1.48 (18H, m, -CH<sub>2</sub>(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>9</sub>CH<sub>3</sub>), 1.53-1.70 (2H, m, -CH<sub>2</sub>(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>9</sub>CH<sub>3</sub>), 1.91 (1H, td, J = 5, 4.5 Hz, -CHCH<sub>2</sub>OH), 1.96-2.20 (4H, m, -OCH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>-), 3.55 (1H, dd, J = 11.5, 5 Hz, -CH<sub>a</sub>H<sub>b</sub>OH), 3.73 (1H, dd, J = 11.5, 4.5 Hz, -CH<sub>a</sub>H<sub>b</sub>OH), 3.83 (1H, m, -OCH<sub>a</sub>H<sub>b</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>-), 3.87-3.98 (2H, m, -OCH<sub>a</sub>H<sub>b</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>-, -NHCH-), 5.05 (1H, d, J = 12 Hz, -CH<sub>a</sub>H<sub>b</sub>Ph), 5.09 (1H, d, J = 12 Hz, -CH<sub>a</sub>H<sub>b</sub>Ph), 7.24-7.36 (5H, m, Ph). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  (ppm) 14.1, 22.7, 24.7, 26.0, 29.3, 29.4, 29.4, 29.5, 29.6, 31.5, 31.9, 35.1, 44.8, 50.0, 58.9, 66.4, 66.4, 90.7, 127.7, 127.9, 128.3, 136.9, 157.3, 162.7. HRMS (ESI, positive): calcd. For C<sub>27</sub>H<sub>44</sub>N<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub> [M+H]<sup>+</sup>, 474.3326; found, 474.3328.



**Alcohol 16b:** To a solution of *spiro*-hemiaminal **13b** (16.5 mg, 0.0261 mmol) and *n*-Bu<sub>3</sub>SnH (35  $\mu$ L, 0.13 mmol) in toluene (1 mL) were added Et<sub>3</sub>B (13  $\mu$ L, 0.013 mmol, 1.0 M solution in hexane) and air at room temperature. After being stirred for 4.5 h at room temperature, the reaction mixture was concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by preparative TLC (EtOAc) to afford alcohol **16b** (7.3 mg, 59%, dr = >95 : <5 determined by <sup>1</sup>H NMR analysis) as a colorless oil. Relative stereochemistry of **16b** was determined by NOESY correlations.

IR (film):  $v_{\text{max}}$  (cm<sup>-1</sup>) 3265, 2925, 2854, 1637, 1247, 1041, 1028. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  (ppm) 0.88 (3H, t, J = 6.5 Hz,  $-CH_2CH_3$ ), 1.17-1.47 (18H, m,  $-CH_2(CH_2)_9CH_3$ ), 1.53-1.69 (2H, m,  $-CH_2(CH_2)_9CH_3$ ), 1.92-2.24 (5H, m,  $-OCH_2CH_2CH_2$ -,  $-CHCH_2OH$ ), 3.53 (1H, ddd, J = 8, 6, 4 Hz, -NHCH-), 3.69 (1H, dd, J = 12, 4 Hz,  $-CH_aH_bOH$ ), 3.87 (1H, dd, J = 12, 8 Hz,  $-CH_aH_bOH$ ), 3.91 (1H, dd, J = 8, 6 Hz,  $-OCH_aH_bCH_2$ -), 4.10 (1H, ddd, J = 8, 7, 4 Hz,  $-OCH_aH_bCH_2$ -), 5.06 (1H, d, J = 12 Hz,  $-CH_aH_bPh$ ), 5.10 (1H, d, J = 12 Hz,  $-CH_aH_bPh$ ), 7.24-7.41 (5H, m, Ph). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  (ppm) 14.1, 22.7, 24.0, 26.1, 29.3, 29.4, 29.5, 29.6, 31.3, 31.9, 40.5, 44.8, 51.0, 58.8, 66.4, 68.8, 93.6, 127.7, 127.8, 128.3, 137.1, 156.7, 163.4. HRMS (ESI, positive): calcd. For C<sub>27</sub>H<sub>44</sub>N<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub> [M+H]<sup>+</sup>, 474.3326; found, 474.3315.



NOESY correlations of 16a and 16b



Alcohol 16a: To a solution of acetate 15 (15.5 mg, 0.0301 mmol) in CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> (1 mL) was added dropwise DIBAL (120  $\mu$ L, 0.120 mmol, 1.0 M in toluene) at -78 °C under the nitrogen atmosphere. After stirring for 30 min, the reaction mixture was quenched with acetone. The reaction mixture was allowed to warm to room temperature, and sat. potassium sodium tartrate solution (3 mL) was added to the reaction mixture. After vigorously stirring at room temperature for 1 h, the resulting mixture was extracted with EtOAc (5 mL x 3). The combined organic layer was washed with water (20 mL) and brine (20 mL), dried over anhydrous Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>, and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by flash column chromatography (CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>/MeOH = 20/1 with 1% *i*-Pr<sub>2</sub>NH) to afford alcohol 16a (12.5 mg, 87%) as a colorless oil.



**Carboxylic acid 2:** Alcohol **16a** (6.3 mg, 0.013 mmol), 10% Pd-C (6.0 mg) and MeOH (1 mL) were placed in a recovered frask (10 mL) connected to an inlet adaptor. The atmosphere of the reaction vessel was replaced by nitrogen, and then filled with hydrogen (1.0 atm). After being stirred for 5 h at room temperature, the catalyst was filtered off through a pad of Celite<sup>®</sup> (eluted with MeOH), and then the filtrate was concentrated under reduced pressure to afford guanidine **17**, which was used in the next reaction without further purification. To a solution of Jones reagent (32  $\mu$ L, 0.085 mmol) in acetone (0.3 mL) was added a solution of the crude guanidine **17** (2.9 mg) in acetone (0.5 mL) at 0 °C. After being stirred for 1 h at 0 °C, the reaction was quenched with *i*-PrOH (2 mL). The resulting mixture was extracted with EtOAc (10 mL x 3). The combined organic layer was dried over anhydrous Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>, and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by a reverse phase preparative TLC (MeOH) to afford carboxylic acid **2** (1.5 mg, 32%).

IR (film):  $v_{\text{max}}$  (cm<sup>-1</sup>) 3247, 2924, 2853, 1683, 1616, 1568, 1403, 1040. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CD<sub>3</sub>OD):  $\delta$  (ppm) 0.90 (3H, t, J = 7.0 Hz,  $-\text{CH}_2\text{C}H_3$ ), 1.22-1.40 (18H, m,  $-\text{CH}_2(\text{C}H_2)_9\text{C}\text{H}_3$ ), 1.60 (1H, m,  $-\text{C}H_a\text{H}_b(\text{C}\text{H}_2)_9\text{C}\text{H}_3$ ), 1.72 (1H, m,  $-\text{C}\text{H}_aH_b(\text{C}\text{H}_2)_9\text{C}\text{H}_3$ ), 1.97-2.30 (4H, m,  $-\text{OCH}_2\text{C}H_2\text{C}H_2$ -), 2.61 (1H, d, J = 4.5 Hz,  $-\text{C}\text{HCO}_2\text{H}$ ), 3.67 (1H, td, J = 7.0, 4.5 Hz, -NHCH-), 3.89 (1H, dt, J = 8.0, 6.5 Hz,  $-\text{OC}H_a\text{H}_b\text{C}\text{H}_2$ -), 3.97 (1H, dt, J = 8.0, 7.0 Hz,  $-\text{OCH}_aH_b\text{C}\text{H}_2$ -). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz, CD<sub>3</sub>OD):  $\delta$  (ppm) 14.4, 23.7, 25.7, 26.9, 30.5, 30.6, 30.7, 30.7, 30.8, 33.1, 33.2, 36.2, 50.6, 52.8, 68.4, 90.9, 155.3, 175.3. HRMS (ESI, positive): calcd. For C<sub>19</sub>H<sub>36</sub>N<sub>3</sub>O<sub>3</sub> [M+H]<sup>+</sup>, 354.2751; found, 354.2741.

HCl salt of 2: IR (film):  $v_{max}$  (cm<sup>-1</sup>) 3367, 2944, 2834, 1674, 1617, 1450, 1417, 1218. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CD<sub>3</sub>OD): δ (ppm) 0.90 (3H, t, J = 7.0 Hz), 1.24-1.42 (16H, m, -CH<sub>2</sub>(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>8</sub>CH<sub>3</sub>), 1.43-1.52 (2H, m, -CH<sub>2</sub>(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>8</sub>CH<sub>3</sub>), 1.62-1.67 (2H, m, -CH<sub>2</sub>(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>9</sub>CH<sub>3</sub>), 2.04-2.21 (4H, m, -OCH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>-), 2.91 (1H, d, J = 4.0 Hz, -CHCO<sub>2</sub>H), 3.84 (1H, td, J = 7.0, 4.5 Hz, -NHCH-), 3.88-3.97 (1H, m, -OCH<sub>a</sub>H<sub>b</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>-), 3.98-4.05 (1H, m, -OCH<sub>a</sub>H<sub>b</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>-). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz, CD<sub>3</sub>OD): δ (ppm) 14.4, 23.7, 25.7, 26.5, 30.4, 30.5, 30.6, 30.7, 32.8, 33.1, 36.2, 49.8, 49.9, 68.8, 90.0, 155.2, 171.4. HRMS (ESI, positive): calcd. For C<sub>19</sub>H<sub>36</sub>N<sub>3</sub>O<sub>3</sub> [M+H]<sup>+</sup>, 354.2751; found, 354.2767. Comparison of <sup>1</sup>H NMR data of carboxylic acid **2** and the related carboxylic acid reported by Snider *et al.*<sup>\*</sup>



<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>a</sup> 400 MHz in CD<sub>3</sub>OD. <sup>b</sup> 300 MHz in CD<sub>3</sub>OD.

Comparison of <sup>13</sup>C NMR data of carboxylic acid **2** and the related carboxylic acid reported by Snider *et al.*<sup>\*</sup>

this report <sup>a</sup>	Snider <i>et al.<sup>b</sup></i>
δ	δ
171.4	171.7
155.2	155.4
90.0	90.2
68.8	69.1
49.9	50.1
49.8	49.9
36.2	36.4
33.1	33.4
32.8	33.1
30.7	31.05
30.6	30.9
30.5	30.8
30.4	30.7
26.5	26.8
25.7	26.0
23.7	24.0
14.4	14.7

<sup>a</sup> 100 MHz in CD<sub>3</sub>OD. <sup>b</sup> 75 MHz in CD<sub>3</sub>OD.

<sup>\*</sup> B. B. Snider and Z. Shi, J. Org. Chem., 1993, **58**, 3828-3839.



Current Data Parameters NAME ishikawa-n400-9 EXPNO 232 PROCNO 2	P2 - Acquisition Parameters   Date20130205   Time 16.34   INSTRUM av400   PROBHD 5 mm QNP 1H/13   PULPROG zgpg30   FULPROG zgpg30   FULPROG zgpg30   FULPROG zgpg30   FULPROG zgpg30   FULPROG zgpg30   FULPROG zgpg30   SWH 23980 814 Hz   SWH 23980 814 Hz   PULPRES 0.365918 Hz   AQ 1.3664756 sec   RG 16.384   DW 20.850 usec   DW 20.850 usec   TE 300.00 usec   TE 300.00 usec   DI 2.03000000 sec   d11 0.03000000 sec		CPDPRG2 Waltz16 CPDPRG2 Waltz16 NUC2 1H PCPD2 80.00 usec PL12 14.80 dB PL13 14.80 dB PL13 14.80 dB PL13 14.80 dB PL13 2400.1316005 MHz	F2 - Processing parameters SI 32768 SF 100.6127737 MHz WDW EM SSB 0 LB 1.00 Hz GB 0 PC 5.00	CH <sub>3</sub> (CH <sub>2</sub> ) <sub>9</sub>	Compound 3
20°11 20°22						
61'19						
LI'06 ——				_		
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9.641		•				

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