

Total Synthesis of (–)-*N*-Methylwelwitindolinone B Isothiocyanate via a Chlorinative Oxabicycle Ring-Opening Strategy

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Materials and Methods. Unless stated otherwise, reactions were conducted in flame-dried glassware under an atmosphere of nitrogen using anhydrous solvents (either freshly distilled or passed through activated alumina columns). All commercially available reagents were used as received unless otherwise specified. LiAlD_4 was obtained from Acros. AgOTf and Schwartz' reagent were obtained from Strem. Bathophenanthroline and selenium metal were obtained from Alfa Aesar. Ms_2O and BCl_3 were obtained from Aldrich. Petasis reagent¹ and Dess–Martin periodinane² were prepared from known literature procedures. Unless stated otherwise, reactions were performed at room temperature (rt, approximately 23 °C). Thin-layer chromatography (TLC) was conducted with EMD gel 60 F254 pre-coated plates (0.25 mm) and visualized using a combination of UV, anisaldehyde, iodine, and potassium permanganate staining. Silicycle silica gel 60 (particle size 0.040–0.063 mm) was used for flash column chromatography. ^1H and 2D NMR spectra were recorded on Bruker spectrometers (500 MHz). Data for ^1H spectra are reported as follows: chemical shift (δ ppm), multiplicity, coupling constant (Hz), integration and are referenced to the residual solvent peak 7.26 ppm for CDCl_3 and 7.16 for C_6D_6 . Data for ^2H NMR spectra are reported as follows: chemical shift (δ ppm, at 77 MHz), multiplicity, coupling constant, integration and are referenced to the residual solvent peak 7.26 ppm for CDCl_3 . ^{13}C NMR spectra are reported in terms of chemical shift (at 125 MHz) and are referenced to the residual solvent peak 77.16 ppm for CDCl_3 .³ IR spectra were recorded on a Perkin-Elmer 100 spectrometer and a JASCO 4100 spectrometer and are reported in terms of frequency absorption (cm^{-1}). Optical rotations were measured with a Rudolph Autopol III Automatic Polarimeter. Uncorrected melting points were measured using a Mel-Temp II melting point apparatus with a Fluke 50S thermocouple and a Digimelt MPA160 melting point apparatus. High resolution mass spectra were obtained from the UC Irvine Mass Spectrometry Facility and the UCLA Molecular Instrumentation Center.

Complete Reference 4r from manuscript:

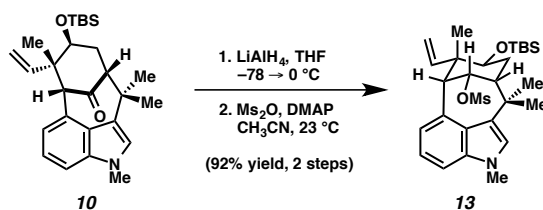
Freeman, D. B.; Holubec, A. A.; Weiss, M. W.; Dixon, J. A.; Kafefuda, A.; Ohtsuka, M.; Inoue, M.; Vaswani R. G.; Ohki, H.; Doan, B. D.; Reisman, S. E.; Stoltz, B. M.; Day, J. J.; Tao, R. N.; Dieterich, N. A.; Wood, J. L. *Tetrahedron* **2010**, *66*, 6647–6655.

¹ Payack, J. F.; Hughed, D. L.; Cai, D.; Cottrell, I. F.; Verhoeven, T. R. *Org. Synth.* **2002**, *79*, 19–22.

² Niu, C.; Pettersson, T.; Miller, M. J. *J. Org. Chem.* **1996**, *61*, 1014–1022.

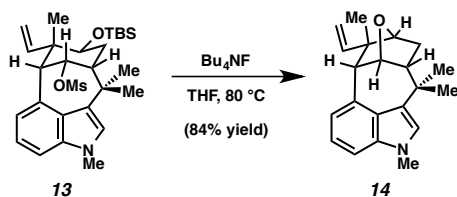
³ For compound **2** the ^{13}C NMR residual solvent peak is set to 77.0 ppm to match the reference values set in the isolation paper.

Experimental Procedures.



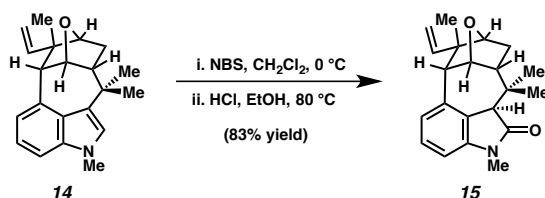
Mesylate 13. To a solution of indole **10**⁴ (500 mg, 1.14 mmol, 1.0 equiv) in THF (38.0 mL) at $-78 ^\circ\text{C}$ was added a solution of LiAlH_4 (1.0 M in THF, 3.44 mL, 3.44 mmol, 3.0 equiv) in a dropwise manner. After stirring at $-78 ^\circ\text{C}$ for 5 min, the solution was then allowed to warm to $0 ^\circ\text{C}$. After 20 min, the reaction was slowly quenched at $0 ^\circ\text{C}$ by the dropwise addition of a saturated solution of aqueous Rochelle's salt (30 mL), and then allowed to warm to $23 ^\circ\text{C}$. The resulting biphasic mixture was stirred at room temperature for 30 min, transferred to a separatory funnel with EtOAc (30 mL) and H_2O (30 mL), and extracted with EtOAc (3 x 20 mL). The organic layers were combined, dried over Na_2SO_4 , and evaporated under reduced pressure. The resulting residue was used in the subsequent step without further purification.

To a flask containing the crude product (382 mg, 0.87 mmol, 1.0 equiv) from the previous step was added DMAP (637 mg, 5.22 mmol, 6.0 equiv) and Ms_2O (409 mg, 2.35 mmol, 2.7 equiv) as solids. The flask was flushed with N_2 , and CH_3CN (7.77 mL) was added. The reaction mixture was allowed to stir at room temperature. After 2 h the reaction was filtered by passage through a plug of silica gel (5:1 hexanes:EtOAc eluent) to afford mesylate **13** (413 mg, 92% yield, over two steps) as a white foam. Mesylate **13**: mp: $71.5 ^\circ\text{C}$; R_f 0.53 (5:1 hexanes:EtOAc); ^1H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 7.17 (dd, $J = 8.1, 0.6$, 1H), 7.06 (dd, $J = 8.1, 7.2$, 1H), 6.95 (s, 1H), 6.66 (d, $J = 7.1$, 1H), 5.79 (app t, $J = 5.8$, 1H), 4.92 (dd, $J = 17.5, 1.1$, 1H), 4.78 (dd, $J = 11.0, 1.1$, 1H), 4.44 (dd, $J = 17.4, 10.9$, 1H), 4.77 (s, 3H), 3.64 (dd, $J = 12.3, 4.2$, 1H), 3.33 (d, $J = 5.4$, 1H), 2.85 (s, 3H), 2.55–2.48 (m, 1H), 2.18 (ddd, $J = 14.7, 4.0, 2.7$, 1H), 1.95 (ddd, $J = 14.7, 12.4, 5.6$, 1H), 1.57 (s, 3H), 1.42 (s, 3H), 1.36 (s, 3H), 0.73 (s, 9H), -0.16 (s, 3H), -0.38 (s, 3H); ^{13}C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 146.8, 136.7, 130.5, 126.4, 125.7, 124.4, 124.2, 120.5, 112.5, 107.8, 82.4, 68.2, 57.7, 49.2, 48.7, 40.5, 39.1, 37.4, 33.0, 32.8, 32.0, 25.9, 18.0, 16.1, -4.0 , -4.6 ; IR (film): 2952, 2895, 1607, 1533, 1472 cm^{-1} ; HRMS-ESI (m/z) $[\text{M} + \text{H}]^+$ calcd for $\text{C}_{28}\text{H}_{44}\text{NO}_4\text{SSi}$, 518.27603; found 518.27472; $[\alpha]^{21.6}_{\text{D}} +59.60^\circ$ ($c = 1.000$, CHCl_3).



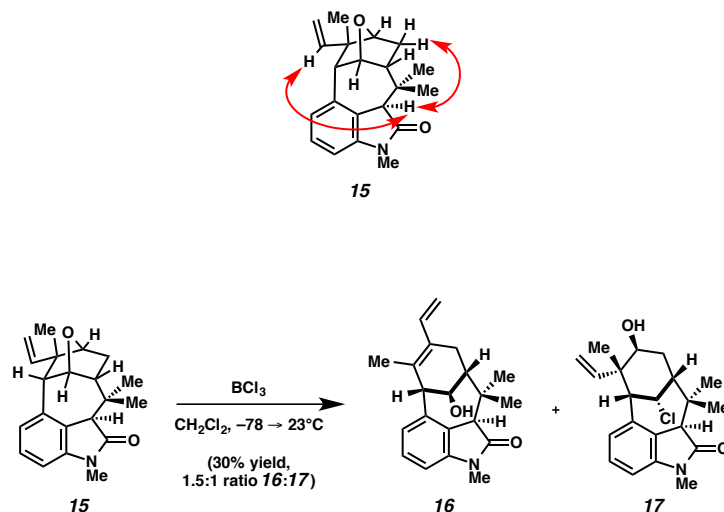
⁴ Hutters, A. D.; Quasdorf, K. W.; Styduhar, E. D.; Garg, N. K. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2011**, *133*, 15797–15799.

Oxabicycle 14. To a Schlenk tube containing a solution of mesylate **13** (118 mg, 0.23 mmol, 1.0 equiv) in THF (5.8 mL) was added TBAF (1.0 M in THF, 681 μ L, 0.68 mmol, 3.0 equiv) in a dropwise manner. The Schlenk tube was then sealed and heated to 80 °C. After 21 h, the solution was allowed to cool to 23 °C and then filtered by passage over a plug of silica gel (EtOAc eluent, 30 mL). The filtrate was concentrated and the resulting residue was purified by flash chromatography (9:1 hexanes:EtOAc) to afford oxabicycle **14** (56 mg, 84% yield) as a white solid. Oxabicycle **14**: mp: 108.8 °C; R_f 0.66 (3:1 hexanes:EtOAc); ^1H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 7.16–7.08 (m, 2H), 6.91 (s, 1H), 6.72 (d, J = 6.4, 1H), 4.93 (app t, J = 4.4, 1H), 4.75–4.71 (m, 1H), 4.65–4.59 (m, 1H), 4.55–4.52 (m, 1H), 4.16 (d, J = 6.1, 1H), 3.75 (s, 3H), 3.46 (d, J = 5.3, 1H), 2.44–2.34 (m, 1H), 1.89–1.83 (ddd, J = 23.8, 11.8, 6.3, 1H), 1.64–1.60 (dd, J = 12.4, 8.5, 1H), 1.43 (s, 3H), 1.37 (s, 3H), 1.23 (s, 3H); ^{13}C NMR (500 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 140.7, 137.4, 131.3, 126.2, 124.6, 122.0, 121.5, 120.5, 114.3, 107.3, 87.2, 82.2, 59.8, 55.7, 53.0, 35.9, 34.9, 32.9, 28.7, 28.4, 27.5; IR (film): 2962, 2904, 2864, 1632, 1541, 1456 cm^{-1} ; HRMS-ESI (m/z) $[\text{M} + \text{H}]^+$ calcd for $\text{C}_{21}\text{H}_{26}\text{NO}$, 308.20144; found 308.20022; $[\alpha]_D^{21.4} +115.40^\circ$ (c = 1.000, CHCl_3).



(m/z) [$M + H$]⁺ calcd for C₂₁H₂₆NO₂, 324.19635; found 324.19514; [α]_D^{21.4} +28.20° (c = 1.000, CHCl₃).

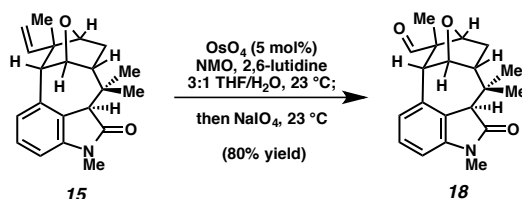
The structure of **15** was confirmed by a 2D-NOESY experiment, as the following interactions were observed:



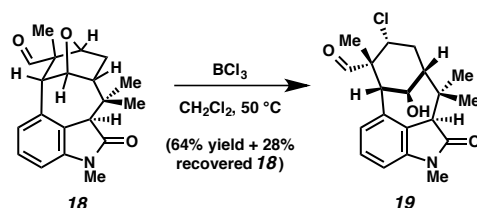
Diene 16 and Alkyl Chloride 17. A solution of oxindole **15** (6.1 mg, 0.019 mmol, 1.0 equiv) in CH₂Cl₂ (1.89 mL) was cooled to –78 °C. A solution of BCl₃ (1.0 M in CH₂Cl₂, 145.4 μ L, 0.14 mmol, 7.7 equiv) was added in a dropwise manner. The resulting solution was allowed to stir at –78 °C. After 30 min, the solution was allowed to warm to 0 °C. After 2 additional hours, the solution was warmed to room temperature. After 4 h, the reaction was quenched by the addition of a saturated aqueous solution of NaHCO₃ (1 mL), transferred to a separatory funnel with EtOAc (6 mL) and H₂O (4 mL), and extracted with EtOAc (3 x 3 mL). The organic layers were combined, dried over Na₂SO₄, and evaporated under reduced pressure. The resulting residue was purified by preparative thin layer chromatography (1:1 hexanes:EtOAc) to afford diene **16** (1.1 mg, 18% yield) and alkyl chloride **17** (0.8 mg, 12% yield) as amorphous solids. Diene **16**: R_f 0.60 (1:1 hexanes:EtOAc); ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.21 (ddd, J = 7.8, 7.8, 0.6, 1H), 6.91 (d, J = 7.3, 1H), 6.76 (dd, J = 17.2, 11.0, 1H), 6.67 (d, J = 7.8, 1H), 5.32 (d, J = 17.2, 1H), 5.09 (d, J = 11.1, 1H), 4.24 (br. s, 1H), 3.32 (s, 1H), 3.25 (s, 1H), 3.14 (s, 3H), 2.73 (d, J = 18.7, 1H), 2.56 (dd, J = 18.7, 7.9, 1H), 2.02 (d, J = 7.9, 1H), 1.79 (d, J = 6.7, 1H), 1.68 (s, 3H), 1.54 (s, 3H), 0.73 (s, 3H); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 176.4, 144.4, 135.8, 134.0, 128.9, 128.1, 126.6, 126.4, 123.5, 112.9, 106.4, 67.5, 54.4, 50.9, 49.1, 39.0, 28.0, 26.1, 22.5, 21.2, 17.8; IR (film): 3412, 2969, 1690, 1608, 1470 cm^{–1}; HRMS-ESI (m/z) [$M + H$]⁺ calcd for C₂₁H₂₆NO₂, 324.19635; found 324.19417; [α]_D^{21.4} –264.00° (c = 0.150, CHCl₃).

Alkyl chloride **17**: R_f 0.52 (1:1 hexanes:EtOAc); ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃, 25 of 26 observed): δ 7.16 (ddd, J = 7.8, 7.8, 0.7, 1H), 6.68 (dd, J = 7.8, 0.7, 1H), 6.65 (d, J = 7.7, 1H), 5.31 (dd, J = 17.4, 10.7, 1H), 5.12 (dd, J = 17.4, 1.0, 1H), 5.03 (dd, J = 10.7, 1.0, 1H), 4.69 (br. s, 1H), 4.12 (dd, J = 10.3, 7.1, 1H), 3.57 (s, 1H), 3.20–3.18 (m, 1H), 3.17 (s, 3H), 2.37–2.32 (m, 2H), 2.28–2.25 (m, 1H), 1.67 (s, 3H), 1.57 (s, 3H), 0.89 (s, 3H);

^{13}C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 175.2, 146.3, 145.0, 138.7, 128.0, 126.8, 124.1, 114.8, 106.8, 69.7, 59.3, 58.2, 56.8, 54.8, 46.5, 39.4, 27.3, 26.3, 25.3, 23.3, 19.0; IR (film): 3451, 2962, 2872, 1699, 1609 cm^{-1} ; HRMS-ESI (m/z) [$\text{M} + \text{H}$] $^+$ calcd for $\text{C}_{21}\text{H}_{27}\text{ClNO}_2$, 360.17303; found 360.17087; $[\alpha]_{\text{D}}^{21.2} -9.00^\circ$ ($c = 0.400$, CHCl_3).

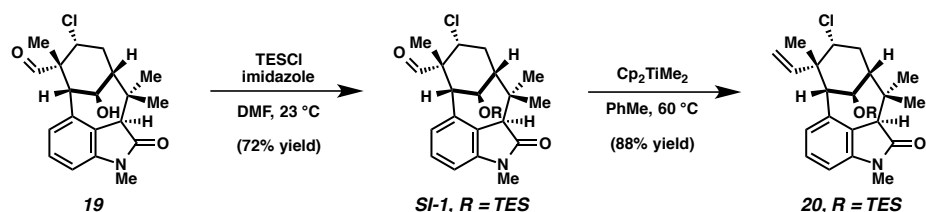


Aldehyde 18. To a solution of oxindole **15** (45 mg, 0.14 mmol, 1.0 equiv) in a 3:1 mixture of THF/ H_2O (1.4 mL) was added 2,6-lutidine (32 μL , 0.28 mmol, 2.0 equiv), OsO_4 (20 mg/mL in H_2O , 84 μL , 0.007 mmol, 0.05 equiv), and NMO (65 mg, 0.56 mmol, 4.0 equiv). The vial was flushed with N_2 , sealed and stirred at room temperature. After 19 h, solid NaIO_4 (89 mg, 0.42 mmol, 3.0 equiv) was added in one portion and the reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature. After 13 min, the reaction mixture was quenched with a saturated aqueous solution of $\text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_3$ (1 mL) and stirred vigorously at room temperature. After 30 min the resulting mixture was transferred to a test tube with EtOAc (5 mL) and H_2O (5 mL). The resulting biphasic mixture was extracted with EtOAc (3 x 3 mL). The organic layers were combined, dried over Na_2SO_4 , and evaporated under reduced pressure. The resulting residue was purified by preparative thin layer chromatography (3:1 hexanes:EtOAc) to afford aldehyde **18** (36 mg, 80% yield) as a white solid. Aldehyde **18**: mp: 181.1 $^\circ\text{C}$; R_f 0.53 (1:1 hexanes:EtOAc); ^1H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 9.17 (s, 1H), 7.24 (dd, $J = 7.7, 7.7$, 1H), 6.89 (d, $J = 7.7$, 1H), 6.74 (d, $J = 7.8$, 1H), 4.55 (t, $J = 4.9$, 1H), 4.47 (d, $J = 5.0$, 1H), 3.26 (s, 1H), 3.18–3.16 (m, 4H), 2.37–2.29 (m, 1H), 2.16–2.07 (m, 2H), 1.43 (s, 3H), 1.37 (s, 3H), 0.74 (s, 3H); ^{13}C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 204.6, 175.9, 144.7, 131.8, 128.8, 125.65, 125.60, 107.4, 84.6, 81.0, 59.1, 58.9, 56.0, 49.3, 36.9, 28.2, 27.5, 26.4, 25.4, 23.2; IR (film): 2959, 2928, 1708, 1606, 1470 cm^{-1} ; HRMS-ESI (m/z) [$\text{M} + \text{H}$] $^+$ calcd for $\text{C}_{20}\text{H}_{24}\text{NO}_3$, 326.17562; found 326.17443; $[\alpha]_{\text{D}}^{21.6} +23.80^\circ$ ($c = 1.000$, CHCl_3).



Alkyl Chloride 19. To a scintillation vial containing oxindole **18** (19.3 mg, 0.059 mmol, 1.0 equiv) was added a solution of BCl_3 (1.0 M in CH_2Cl_2 , 178.2 μL , 0.178 mmol, 3.0 equiv) in a dropwise manner. The reaction vial was then sealed and heated to 50 $^\circ\text{C}$. After 2 h, the solution was allowed to cool to 23 $^\circ\text{C}$, and quenched by the addition of a

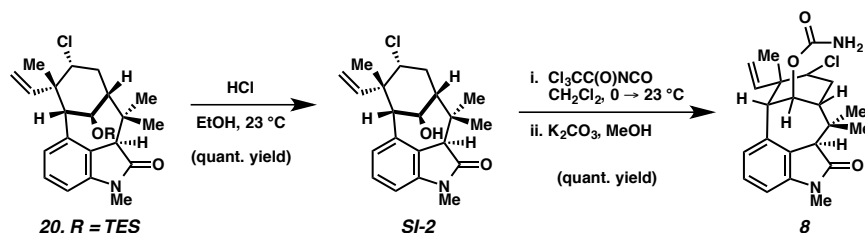
saturated aqueous solution of NaHCO_3 (1 mL), transferred to a separatory funnel with EtOAc (6 mL) and H_2O (6 mL), and extracted with EtOAc (3 x 3 mL). The organic layers were combined, dried over Na_2SO_4 , and evaporated under reduced pressure. The resulting residue was purified by preparative thin layer chromatography (1:1 hexanes:EtOAc) to afford alkyl chloride **19** (13.7 mg, 64% yield) as a white solid and recovered oxindole **18** (5.4 mg, 28% yield). Alkyl chloride **19**: mp: 176.4 °C; R_f 0.42 (1:1 hexanes:EtOAc); ^1H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 9.29 (s, 1H), 7.18 (dd, $J = 7.7, 7.7$, 1H), 6.75 (d, $J = 7.7$, 1H), 6.70 (d, $J = 7.8$, 1H), 5.13–5.04 (m, 1H), 4.18 (s, 1H), 3.47 (s, 1H), 3.24–3.21 (m, 1H), 3.16 (s, 3H), 2.61–2.56 (m, 2H), 2.20–2.16 (m, 1H) 1.90 (s, 1H), 1.58 (s, 3H), 1.56 (s, 3H), 0.88 (s, 3H); ^{13}C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 200.3, 175.8, 144.9, 133.8, 128.9, 125.1, 124.8, 107.5, 69.6, 61.8, 57.4, 53.8, 51.6, 50.5, 39.5, 31.3, 26.4, 26.1, 25.9, 22.8; IR (film): 3443, 2967, 1689, 1609, 1594 cm^{-1} ; HRMS-ESI (m/z) $[\text{M} + \text{H}]^+$ calcd for $\text{C}_{20}\text{H}_{25}\text{ClNO}_3$, 362.15230; found 362.15085; $[\alpha]^{23.0}_{\text{D}} +59.60^\circ$ ($c = 1.000$, CHCl_3).



Silyl Ether 20. To a solution of **19** (18.8 mg, 0.052 mmol, 1.0 equiv) in DMF (944 μL) was added imidazole (35.3 mg, 0.52 mmol, 3.0 equiv). The reaction vial was then purged with N_2 and TESCl (26.2 μL , 0.156 mmol, 3.0 equiv) was added in a dropwise manner. The resulting solution was stirred at room temperature. After 1 h the reaction was quenched by the addition of a saturated aqueous solution of NaHCO_3 (2 mL) and transferred to a separatory funnel with EtOAc (6 mL) and H_2O (4 mL). After extracting with EtOAc (3 x 3 mL), the organic layers were combined, dried over Na_2SO_4 , and evaporated under reduced pressure. The resulting residue was purified by preparative thin layer chromatography (1:1 hexanes:EtOAc) to afford **SI-1** (18 mg, 72% yield) as an amorphous solid. **SI-1**: R_f 0.69 (1:1 hexanes:EtOAc); ^1H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 9.30 (s, 1H), 7.18 (ddd, $J = 7.8, 7.7, 0.65$, 1H), 6.72 (d, $J = 7.6$, 1H), 6.70 (d, $J = 7.8$, 1H), 5.12–5.03 (m, 1H), 4.10–4.04 (m, 1H), 3.46 (s, 1H), 3.16 (s, 3H), 3.14–3.10 (m, 1H), 2.61–2.51 (m, 2H), 2.19–2.11 (m, 1H), 1.55 (s, 3H), 1.54 (s, 3H), 0.96 (t, $J = 7.9$, 9H), 0.86 (s, 3H), 0.59 (q, $J = 7.9$, 6H).

To a vial containing **SI-1** (17.9 mg, 0.038 mmol, 1.0 equiv) was added the Petasis reagent (1.0 M in PhMe, 444 μL , 0.444 mmol, 11.8 equiv) in the absence of light. The reaction vessel was then sealed and heated to 60 °C. After 4.5 h the reaction was cooled to room temperature and filtered by passage over a plug of silica gel (3:1 hexanes:EtOAc eluent, 15 mL). The filtrate was evaporated under reduced pressure and the resulting residue was purified by preparative thin layer chromatography (3:1 hexanes:EtOAc) to afford silyl ether **20** (15.6 mg, 88% yield) as an amorphous solid. Silyl Ether **20**: R_f 0.57 (3:1 hexanes:EtOAc); ^1H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 7.14 (dd, $J = 7.7, 7.7$, 1H), 6.65 (d, $J = 7.6$, 1H), 6.62 (d, $J = 7.6$, 1H), 5.65 (dd, $J = 17.2, 10.9$, 1H), 5.15 (dd, $J = 12.7, 4.5$,

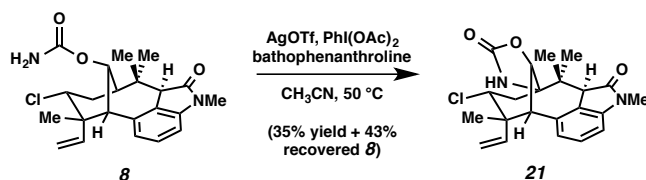
1H), 4.85 (dd, $J = 17.3, 0.9$, 1H), 4.80 (d, $J = 11.1$, 1H), 4.04 (br. s, 1H), 3.46 (s, 1H), 3.17 (s, 3H), 3.12–3.08 (m, 1H), 2.43–2.34 (m, 1H), 2.19–2.03 (m, 2H), 1.51 (s, 3H), 1.50 (s, 3H), 0.96 (t, $J = 7.9$, 9H), 0.85 (s, 3H), 0.58 (q, $J = 7.8$, 6H); ^{13}C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 176.2, 144.5, 138.6, 138.3, 128.0, 125.5, 124.4, 115.0, 106.3, 70.0, 65.3, 60.7, 54.8, 50.6, 44.4, 39.7, 31.5, 29.7, 26.3, 25.9, 22.6, 7.1, 4.9; IR (film): 2956, 2912, 1708, 1610, 1597 cm^{-1} ; HRMS-ESI (m/z) [$\text{M} + \text{H}$] $^+$ calcd for $\text{C}_{27}\text{H}_{41}\text{ClNO}_2\text{Si}$, 474.25951; found 474.25746; $[\alpha]_{\text{D}}^{21.0} -1.40^\circ$ ($c = 1.000$, CHCl_3).



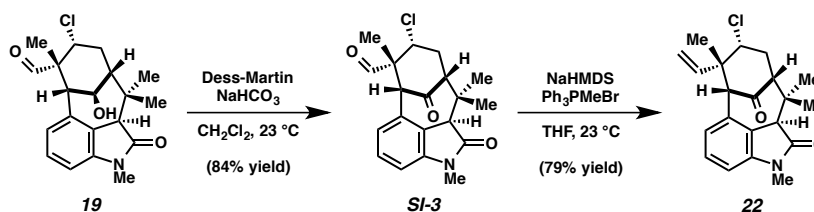
Carbamate 8. To a flask containing silyl ether **20** (5.4 mg, 0.011 mmol, 1.0 equiv), was added absolute ethanol (542 μL) and concentrated aqueous HCl (542 μL). The solution was then allowed to stir at room temperature. After 20 min, the reaction mixture was transferred to a separatory funnel with EtOAc (6 mL). To the funnel was slowly added a saturated aqueous solution of NaHCO_3 (5 mL) until gas evolution was no longer observed. The resulting biphasic mixture was extracted with EtOAc (3 x 3 mL) and the organic layers were combined, dried over Na_2SO_4 , and evaporated under reduced pressure. The resulting residue was purified by preparative thin layer chromatography (1:1 hexanes:EtOAc) to afford **SI-2** (4.1 mg, quant. yield) as an amorphous solid. **SI-2**: R_f 0.18 (3:1 hexanes:EtOAc); ^1H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 7.14 (dd, $J = 7.7, 7.7$, 1H), 6.67–6.63 (m, 2H), 5.64 (dd, $J = 17.3, 11.0$, 1H), 5.14 (dd, $J = 12.8, 4.5$, 1H), 4.87 (dd, $J = 17.2, 0.8$, 1H), 4.81 (d, $J = 11.1$, 1H), 4.15 (s, 1H), 3.47 (s, 1H), 3.17 (s, 3H), 2.42 (ddd, $J = 14.7, 10.8, 5.3$, 1H), 2.21–2.07 (m, 2H), 1.54 (s, 3H), 1.52 (s, 3H), 0.85 (s, 3H).

To a solution of **SI-2** (4.1 mg, 0.011 mmol, 1.0 equiv) in CH_2Cl_2 (228 μL) at 0 $^\circ\text{C}$ was added trichloroacetyl isocyanate (1.7 μL , 0.0142 mmol, 1.25 equiv) in a dropwise manner. The resulting mixture was allowed to stir at 0 $^\circ\text{C}$ for 5 min, and then at room temperature for 30 min. The solvent was evaporated under reduced pressure. To the resulting residue was added MeOH (228 μL), followed by K_2CO_3 (8.6 mg, 0.0626 mmol, 5.5 equiv) in one portion. The vial was flushed with N_2 and left to stir at room temperature. After 1 h, the reaction was quenched with a saturated aqueous solution of NH_4Cl (1 mL), and the resulting biphasic mixture was transferred to a separatory funnel with EtOAc (6 mL) and H_2O (4 mL). After extracting with EtOAc (3 x 3 mL), the organic layers were combined, dried over Na_2SO_4 , and evaporated under reduced pressure. The resulting residue was purified by preparative thin layer chromatography (1:1 hexanes:EtOAc) to afford carbamate **8** (4.6 mg, quant. yield) as an amorphous solid. Carbamate **8**: R_f 0.44 (1:1 hexanes:EtOAc); ^1H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 7.15 (dd, $J = 7.8, 7.8$, 1H), 6.70–6.63 (m, 2H), 5.62 (dd, $J = 17.2, 10.8$, 1H), 5.14–5.09 (m, 1H), 4.88 (dd, $J = 17.2, 0.7$, 1H), 4.84 (d, $J = 11.0$, 1H), 4.77 (dd, $J = 12.7, 4.7$, 1H), 4.66 (s, 2H), 3.47 (s, 1H), 3.28–3.25 (m, 1H), 3.18 (s, 3H), 2.44–2.34 (m, 1H), 2.23–2.13 (m, 2H),

1.53, (s, 3H), 1.50 (s, 3H), 0.93 (s, 3H); ^{13}C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 175.9, 155.3, 144.5, 137.9, 137.0, 128.2, 125.7, 124.4, 115.6, 106.7, 73.2, 64.6, 57.0, 51.1, 50.7, 44.1, 39.7, 31.0, 29.4, 26.4, 25.7, 22.3; IR (film): 3489, 3348, 2966, 1694, 1610 cm^{-1} ; HRMS-ESI (m/z) $[\text{M} + \text{H}]^+$ calcd for $\text{C}_{22}\text{H}_{28}\text{ClN}_2\text{O}_3$, 403.17885; found 403.17618; $[\alpha]^{23.4}_{\text{D}} - 89.33^\circ$ ($c = 1.000$, CHCl_3).

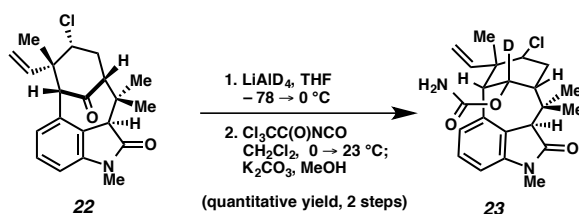


Oxazolidinone 21. A 1-dram vial containing CH_3CN , a second 1-dram vial charged with bathophenanthroline (3.8 mg, 0.011 mmol, 1.0 equiv), and a third 1-dram vial containing carbamate **8** (4.6 mg, 0.011 mmol, 1.0 equiv) and $\text{PhI}(\text{OAc})_2$ (14.7 mg, 0.046 mmol, 4.0 equiv) were transferred into the glovebox. AgOTf (2.9 mg, 0.011 mmol, 1.0 equiv) and CH_3CN (200 μL) were added to the vial containing the bathophenanthroline, and the resulting suspension was allowed to stir at room temperature for 20 min. Next, CH_3CN (126 μL) was added to the vial containing the carbamate, and the AgOTf/bathophenanthroline suspension was also added to this vial. The vial was then sealed, removed from the glovebox, and the resulting mixture was heated to 50 °C. After 20.5 h, the reaction was cooled to room temperature and filtered by passage over a plug of celite (EtOAc eluent, 10 mL). The filtrate was evaporated under reduced pressure, and the resulting residue was purified by preparative thin layer chromatography (1:2:2 PhH: CH_2Cl_2 :Et₂O) to afford oxazolidinone **21** (1.6 mg, 35% yield) as an amorphous solid and recovered carbamate **8** (2.0 mg, 43% yield). Oxazolidinone **21**: R_f 0.43 (1:2:2 PhH:Et₂O: CH_2Cl_2); ^1H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 7.21 (dd, $J = 7.8, 7.8$, 1H), 6.75–6.68 (m, 2H), 5.77 (s, 1H), 5.39 (dd, $J = 17.1, 10.8$, 1H), 5.02 (d, $J = 17.2$, 1H), 4.94 (d, $J = 10.8$, 1H), 4.71 (d, $J = 2.0$, 1H), 4.62 (dd, $J = 13.7, 3.6$, 1H), 3.59 (s, 1H), 3.46 (s, 1H), 3.20 (s, 3H), 2.67 (app t, $J = 14.3$, 1H), 2.19 (dd, $J = 14.7, 3.6$, 1H), 1.61 (s, 3H), 1.58 (s, 3H), 0.95 (s, 3H); ^{13}C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 174.2, 158.0, 144.7, 137.9, 136.4, 128.7, 126.7, 123.0, 116.0, 107.3, 78.7, 67.5, 61.7, 53.6, 52.7, 44.4, 41.3, 40.2, 28.3, 26.5, 21.1, 17.8; IR (film): 3268, 2975, 1754, 1702, 1610 cm^{-1} ; HRMS-ESI (m/z) $[\text{M} + \text{H}]^+$ calcd for $\text{C}_{22}\text{H}_{26}\text{ClN}_2\text{O}_3$, 401.16320; found 401.16188; $[\alpha]^{20.5}_{\text{D}} + 68.60^\circ$ ($c = 1.000$, CHCl_3).



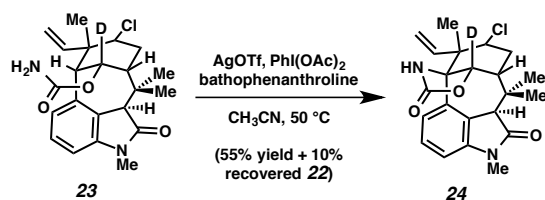
Ketone 22. To a flask containing alkyl chloride **19** (15.1 mg, 0.042 mmol, 1.0 equiv) was added solid NaHCO_3 (17.5 mg, 0.054 mmol, 5.0 equiv) in one portion. The reaction vessel was flushed with N_2 , and then CH_2Cl_2 (834 μL) was added. To the resulting suspension was added the Dess–Martin periodinane reagent (23.0 mg, 0.21 mmol, 1.3 equiv) in one portion. The flask was flushed with N_2 , and the reaction mixture was allowed to stir at room temperature. After 1 h, the reaction mixture was diluted with a 1:1 mixture of saturated aqueous NaHCO_3 and saturated aqueous $\text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_3$ (1.0 mL). The resulting biphasic mixture was vigorously stirred until both layers appeared clear. The mixture was then transferred to a separatory funnel with EtOAc (6 mL) and H_2O (4 mL), and then extracted with EtOAc (3 x 3 mL). The organic layers were combined, dried over Na_2SO_4 , and evaporated under reduced pressure. The resulting residue was purified by preparative thin layer chromatography (1:1 hexanes:EtOAc) to afford **SI-3** (12.6 mg, 84% yield) as a white foam. **SI-3:** R_f 0.88 (1:3 hexanes:EtOAc); ^1H NMR (500 MHz, C_6D_6): δ 9.06 (d, $J = 1.2$, 1H), 6.76 (ddd, $J = 7.8, 7.8, 0.8$, 1H), 6.33 (d, $J = 7.6$, 1H), 6.00 (d, $J = 7.5$, 1H), 3.41 (d, $J = 2.2$, 1H), 3.40 (s, 1H), 3.35 (ddd, $J = 13.5, 4.5, 0.9$, 1H), 2.84 (m, 1H), 2.52 (s, 3H), 2.28–2.21 (m, 1H), 1.93 (ddd, $J = 14.6, 10.7, 4.6$, 1H), 1.40 (s, 3H), 1.13 (s, 3H), 0.70 (s, 3H).

To a vial containing methyl triphenylphosphonium bromide (373 mg, 1.04 mmol, 15.0 equiv) was added THF (1.7 mL). The reaction vessel was cooled to 0°C and NaHMDS (1.0 M in THF, 836 μL , 0.84 mmol, 12.0 equiv) was added in a dropwise manner. The vial was allowed to warm to room temperature and left to stir for 20 min. A solution of **SI-3** (25.0 mg, 0.070 mmol, 1.0 equiv) in THF (2.4 mL) was added dropwise in three portions and the reaction was left to stir at room temperature. After 30 min, the reaction was quenched by the addition of a saturated aqueous solution of NH_4Cl (5 mL). The resulting biphasic mixture was transferred to a separatory funnel with EtOAc (15 mL) and H_2O (10 mL). After extracting with EtOAc (3 x 15 mL), the organic layers were combined, dried over MgSO_4 , and evaporated under reduced pressure. The resulting crude mixture was filtered by passage over a plug of silica gel (1:1 hexanes:EtOAc, 40 mL). The filtrate was evaporated under reduced pressure and the resulting residue was purified by flash chromatography (7:1 hexanes:EtOAc) to afford ketone **22** (77.4 mg, 79% yield) as a white solid. Ketone **22:** mp: 110.4°C ; R_f 0.67 (1:1 hexanes:EtOAc); ^1H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 7.21 (dd, $J = 7.7, 7.7$, 1H), 6.70 (d, $J = 7.6$, 1H), 6.68 (d, $J = 7.7$, 1H), 5.82 (dd, $J = 17.4, 11.1$, 1H), 5.00–4.95 (m, 2H), 3.99 (dd, $J = 12.1, 3.6$, 1H), 3.72 (s, 1H), 3.61 (d, $J = 2.0$, 1H), 3.19 (s, 3H), 2.75–2.64 (m, 2H), 2.54–2.47 (m, 1H), 1.55 (s, 3H), 1.48 (s, 3H), 0.71 (s, 3H); ^{13}C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 207.6, 175.3, 144.6, 136.2, 132.1, 129.0, 125.2, 124.4, 117.9, 107.3, 68.9, 64.5, 62.5, 50.9, 48.6, 41.8, 32.6, 29.7, 26.5, 25.0, 22.2; IR (film): 1702, 1607, 1591, 1465 cm^{-1} ; HRMS-ESI (m/z) [$\text{M} + \text{H}$] $^+$ calcd for $\text{C}_{21}\text{H}_{25}\text{ClINO}_2$, 358.15738; found 358.15590; $[\alpha]_D^{23.4} +12.0^\circ$ ($c = 1.000$, CHCl_3).

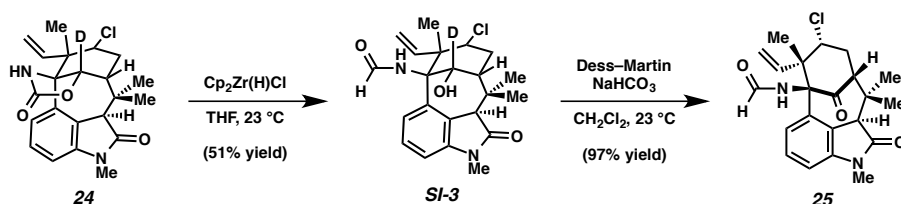


Carbamate 23. To a solution of ketone **22** (87 mg, 0.244 mmol, 1.0 equiv) in THF (24.4 mL) at $-78\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ was added a solution of LiAlD_4 (1.0 M in THF, 731 μL , 0.731 mmol, 3.0 equiv) in a dropwise manner. After stirring at $-78\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ for 10 min, the solution was then allowed to warm to $0\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$. After 12 min, the reaction was quenched at $0\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ by the slow addition of a saturated solution of aqueous Rochelle's salt (10 mL), and then allowed to warm to $23\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$. The resulting biphasic mixture was stirred at room temperature for 1 h, transferred to a separatory funnel with EtOAc (10 mL) and H_2O (10 mL), and extracted with EtOAc (3 x 10 mL). The organic layers were combined, dried over MgSO_4 , and evaporated under reduced pressure. The resulting residue was used in the subsequent step without further purification.

To a flask containing the crude residue from the previous step was added CH_2Cl_2 (4.9 mL). The reaction vessel was cooled to $0\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ and trichloroacetyl isocyanate (36.3 μL , 0.305 mmol, 1.25 equiv) was added in a dropwise manner. The resulting mixture was allowed to stir at $0\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ for 5 min, and then at room temperature for 20 min. The solvent was evaporated under reduced pressure. To the resulting residue was added MeOH (4.9 mL) and solid K_2CO_3 (185 mg, 1.34 mmol, 5.5 equiv) in one portion. The reaction was flushed with N_2 and left to stir at room temperature for 1 h. The reaction was quenched by the addition of a solution of saturated aqueous NH_4Cl (5.0 mL), and the resulting biphasic mixture was transferred to a separatory funnel with EtOAc (10 mL) and H_2O (10 mL). After extracting with EtOAc (3 x 10 mL), the organic layers were combined, dried over MgSO_4 , and evaporated under reduced pressure. The resulting residue was purified by flash chromatography (2:1 \rightarrow 1:1 hexanes:EtOAc) to afford carbamate **23** (98 mg, quantitative yield, over two steps) as a white solid. Carbamate **23**: mp: $102.8\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$; R_f 0.56 (2:1 EtOAc:hexanes); ^1H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 7.14 (dd, $J = 7.7, 7.7$, 1H), 6.68 (d, $J = 7.6$, 1H), 6.61 (d, $J = 7.7$, 1H), 5.72 (dd, $J = 17.1, 10.9$, 1H), 4.87–4.84 (m, 2H), 4.47–4.4 (m, 3H), 3.69 (s, 1H), 3.19 (s, 3H), 3.14 (s, 1H), 2.54–2.46 (m, 2H), 2.39–2.29 (m, 1H), 1.51 (s, 3H), 1.45 (s, 3H), 0.90 (s, 3H); ^2H NMR (77 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 5.43 (br. s, 1D); ^{13}C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 176.3, 155.8, 144.3, 137.9, 137.5, 127.8, 126.5, 125.3, 116.1, 106.6, 64.1, 56.1, 51.5, 46.6, 46.3, 39.1, 33.0, 29.0, 26.7, 26.4, 24.0; IR (film): 1724, 1701, 1607, 1467, 1376, cm^{-1} ; HRMS-ESI (m/z) $[\text{M} + \text{H}]^+$ calcd for $\text{C}_{22}\text{H}_{27}\text{DClN}_2\text{O}_3$, 404.18512; found 404.18342; $[\alpha]^{24.3}_{\text{D}} -3.20^\circ$ ($c = 1.000$, CHCl_3).



Oxazolidinone 24. A 1-dram vial containing CH₃CN, a second 1-dram vial charged with bathophenanthroline (13 mg, 0.039 mmol, 1.0 equiv), and a third 1-dram vial containing carbamate **23** (15.8 mg, 0.039 mmol, 1.0 equiv) and PhI(OAc)₂ (50 mg, 0.157 mmol, 4.0 equiv) were transferred into the glovebox. AgOTf (10 mg, 0.039 mmol, 1.0 equiv) and CH₃CN (550 μ L) were added to the vial containing the bathophenanthroline, and the resulting suspension was allowed to stir at room temperature for 20 min. Next, CH₃CN (550 μ L) was added to the vial containing the carbamate, and the AgOTf/bathophenanthroline suspension was also added to this vial. The vial was then sealed, removed from the glovebox, and the resulting mixture was heated to 50 °C. After 24 h, the reaction was cooled to room temperature and filtered by passage over a plug of silica gel (EtOAc eluent, 10 mL). The filtrate was evaporated under reduced pressure, and the resulting residue was purified by preparative thin layer chromatography (2:1:1 benzene:Et₂O:CH₂Cl₂) to afford oxazolidinone **24** (8.7 mg, 55% yield) as a white solid and recovered ketone **22** (1 mg, 10% yield). Oxazolidinone **24**: mp: 183.2 °C; R_f 0.32 (1:2:2 benzene:Et₂O:CH₂Cl₂); ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.76 (s, 1H), 7.09 (dd, *J* = 7.9, 7.9, 1H), 6.69 (d, *J* = 7.8, 1H), 6.66 (d, *J* = 8.2, 1H), 5.54 (dd, *J* = 17.3, 10.7, 1H), 5.06 (d, *J* = 17.3, 1H), 5.00 (d, *J* = 10.9, 1H), 4.38–4.32 (m, 1H), 3.97 (s, 1H), 3.21 (s, 3H), 2.71–2.60 (m, 2H), 2.55–2.45 (m, 1H), 1.57 (s, 3H), 1.52 (s, 3H), 1.11 (s, 3H); ²H NMR (77 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 4.91 (br. s, 1D); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 175.1, 159.5, 143.6, 138.7, 137.5, 128.2, 125.3, 124.1, 115.9, 107.0, 70.3, 63.1, 53.3, 47.9, 45.5, 38.2, 32.3, 27.1, 26.4, 23.3, 21.0; IR (film): 1748, 1703, 1683, 1610, 1591 cm⁻¹; HRMS-ESI (*m/z*) [M + H]⁺ calcd for C₂₂H₂₅DCIN₂O₃, 402.16947; found 402.16849; [α]_D^{23.1} +8.20° (*c* = 1.000, CHCl₃).



Formamide 25. Two 1-dram vials were charged with **24** (7.0 mg, 0.017 mmol, 1.0 equiv each) and taken into the glovebox. Each reaction vessel was charged with Schwartz' reagent (5.9 mg, 0.023 mmol, 1.3 equiv each) and THF (1.74 mL each), the latter of which had previously been taken through six freeze-pump-thaw cycles. The reaction vessels were sealed and left to stir at room temperature. After 14 h, the reaction vials were removed from the glovebox and quenched with a saturated aqueous solution of NH₄Cl (1 mL for each vial). The resulting biphasic mixtures were transferred to a test tube with EtOAc (2 mL) and brine (1 mL). After extracting with EtOAc (3 x 2 mL). The

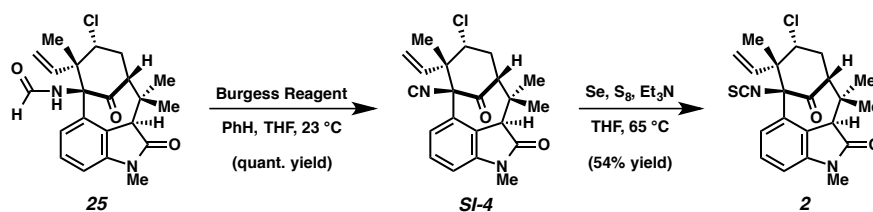
organic layers were combined, dried over MgSO_4 , and evaporated under reduced pressure. The resulting residue was purified by preparative thin layer chromatography (1:1 hexanes:acetone) to afford **SI-3**⁵ (7.2 mg, 51% yield) as a white solid and recovered oxazolidinone **24** (3.1 mg, 22% yield). **SI-3**: R_f 0.09 (1:1 hexanes:EtOAc); ^1H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl_3):⁶ 8.3–8.25 (m, 1.36H), 7.95 (s, 0.47H), 7.31–7.27 (m, 1.25H), 6.96 (d, J = 8.2, 0.41H), 6.87 (d, J = 8.1, 1H), 6.78–6.73 (m, J = 8.3, 2.0H), 6.22 (s, 1H), 6.10 (d, J = 11.2, 0.41H), 5.92 (dd, J = 17.8, 11.4, 1H), 5.88–5.80 (m, 0.87H), 5.05–4.97 (m, 0.8H), 4.94–4.85 (m, 3H), 4.79 (dd, J = 9.9, 5.5, 1H), 4.48 (dd, J = 9.2, 5.2, 0.5H), 4.33 (d, J = 8.2, 5.7, 0.38H), 4.20 (s, 0.36H), 4.10 (s, 0.38H), 4.06 (s, 1H), 3.23–3.19 (m, 5.7H), 2.73–2.49 (m, 4.5H), 2.44–2.36 (m, 1.5H), 1.57 (s, 3H), 1.56 (s, 3.5H), 1.52 (s, 4.4H), 1.50 (s, 1.71H), 1.23 (s, 1.34H), 1.18 (s, 3H), 0.95 (s, 1.4H).

A 1-dram vial was charged with **SI-3** (5.2 mg, 0.013 mmol, 1.0 equiv) and solid NaHCO_3 (5.4 mg, 0.065 mmol, 5.0 equiv) in one portion. The reaction vessel was flushed with N_2 , and then CH_2Cl_2 (260 μL) was added. To the resulting suspension was added the Dess–Martin periodinane reagent (7.1 mg, 0.017 mmol, 1.3 equiv) in one portion. The flask was flushed with N_2 , and the reaction mixture was allowed to stir at room temperature. After 1 h, the reaction mixture was diluted with a 1:1 mixture of saturated aqueous NaHCO_3 and saturated aqueous $\text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_3$ (1.0 mL). The resulting biphasic mixture was vigorously stirred until both layers appeared clear. The mixture was then transferred to a test tube with EtOAc (2 mL) and brine (2 mL), and then extracted with EtOAc (3 x 2 mL). The organic layers were combined, dried over MgSO_4 , and evaporated under reduced pressure. The resulting residue was purified by flash chromatography (5:1 \rightarrow 3:1 hexanes:acetone) to afford formamide **25** (5.0 mg, 97% yield) as a white solid. formamide **25**: mp: 213.3 $^\circ\text{C}$; R_f 0.41 (3:1 EtOAc:hexanes); ^1H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl_3 at $-44\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$):⁷ δ 8.21 (d, J = 1.1, 0.25H), 7.53 (d, J = 12.0, 1H), 7.32 (dd, J = 8.1, 7.9, 1.25H), 7.02 (d, J = 8.1, 1H), 7.00 (d, J = 8.3, 0.25H), 6.82 (d, J = 7.5, 1H), 6.79 (d, J = 7.5, 0.25H), 6.38 (dd, J = 17.3, 11.0, 0.25H), 6.28 (dd, J = 17.3, 10.7, 1H), 5.78 (s, 0.25H), 5.73 (d, J = 11.5, 1H), 5.51 (d, J = 11.2, 0.25H), 5.48 (d, J = 11.0, 1H), 5.42–5.30 (m, 1.25H), 4.40 (s, 1H), 4.32 (s, 0.25H), 4.24 (d, J = 7.4, 1H), 4.19 (d, J = 7.1, 0.25H), 3.22 (s, 3H), 3.21 (s, 0.75H), 3.20–3.14 (m, 1H), 3.08–2.90 (m, 2.6H), 2.81 (d, J = 17.4, 1H), 2.75 (d, J = 16.4, 0.25H), 1.68 (s, 3H), 1.63 (s, 0.75H), 1.28 (s, 3.75H), 0.98 (s, 0.75H), 0.87 (s, 3H); ^{13}C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 202.8, 174.3, 167.3, 144.0, 137.2, 133.7, 128.4, 126.7, 124.8, 118.2, 108.1, 71.5, 62.2, 60.2, 55.0, 49.8, 38.2, 31.8, 26.3, 26.1, 22.9, 20.9; IR (film): 2967, 2932, 1696, 1609, 1585 cm^{-1} ; HRMS-ESI (m/z) [$\text{M} + \text{H}$]⁺ calcd for $\text{C}_{22}\text{H}_{26}\text{ClN}_2\text{O}_3$, 401.16320; found 401.16143; $[\alpha]_D^{22.4} +9.60^\circ$ (c = 1.000, CHCl_3).

⁵ In our studies, products containing a formamide often assume a mixture of rotamers by ^1H NMR.

⁶ **SI-3** was obtained as a 2.8:1.3:1 mixture of rotamers. These data represent empirically observed chemical shifts and coupling constants from the ^1H NMR spectrum.

⁷ Formamide **25** was obtained as a 4:1 mixture of rotamers. These data represent empirically observed chemical shifts and coupling constants from the ^1H NMR spectrum.

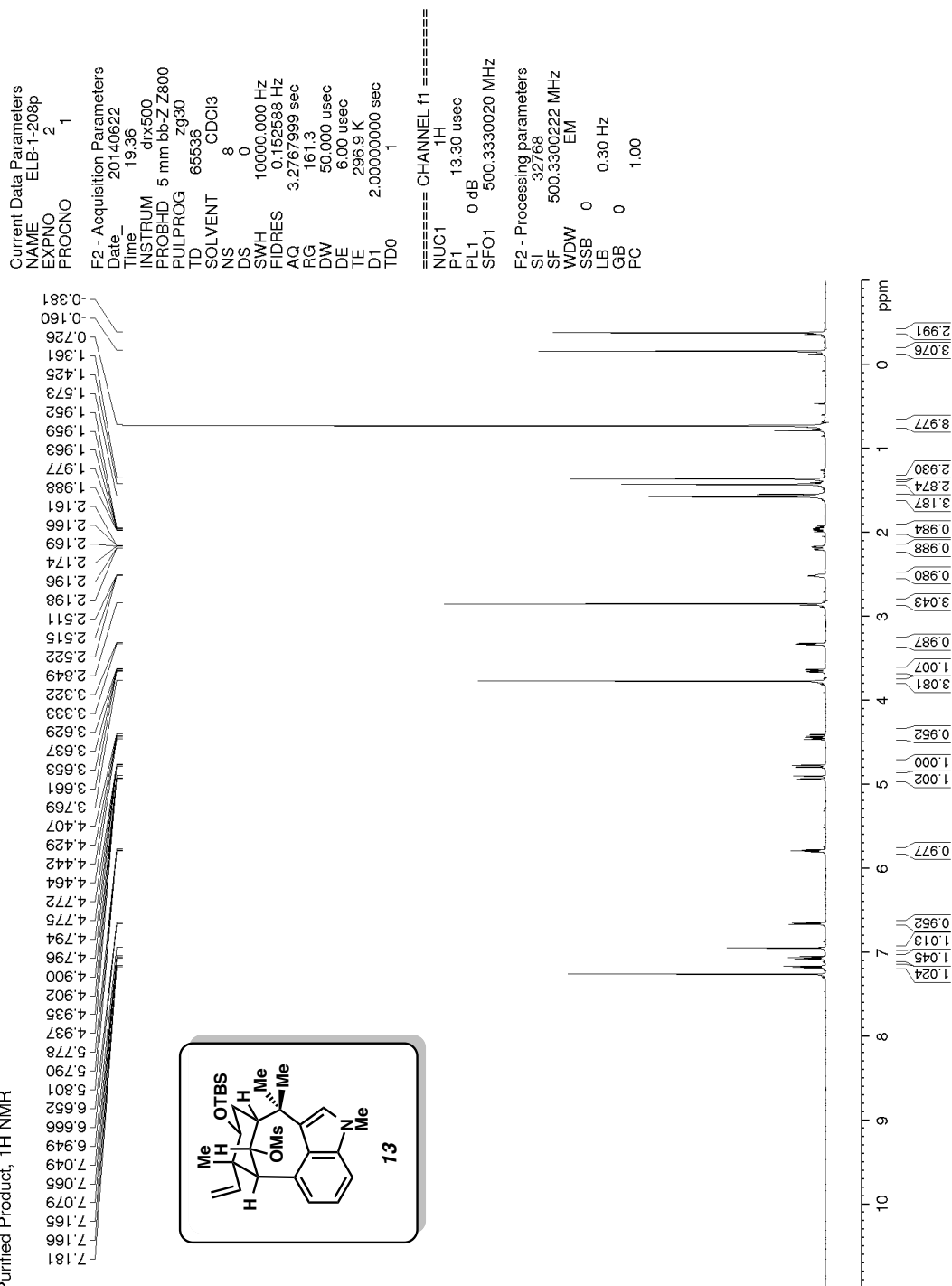


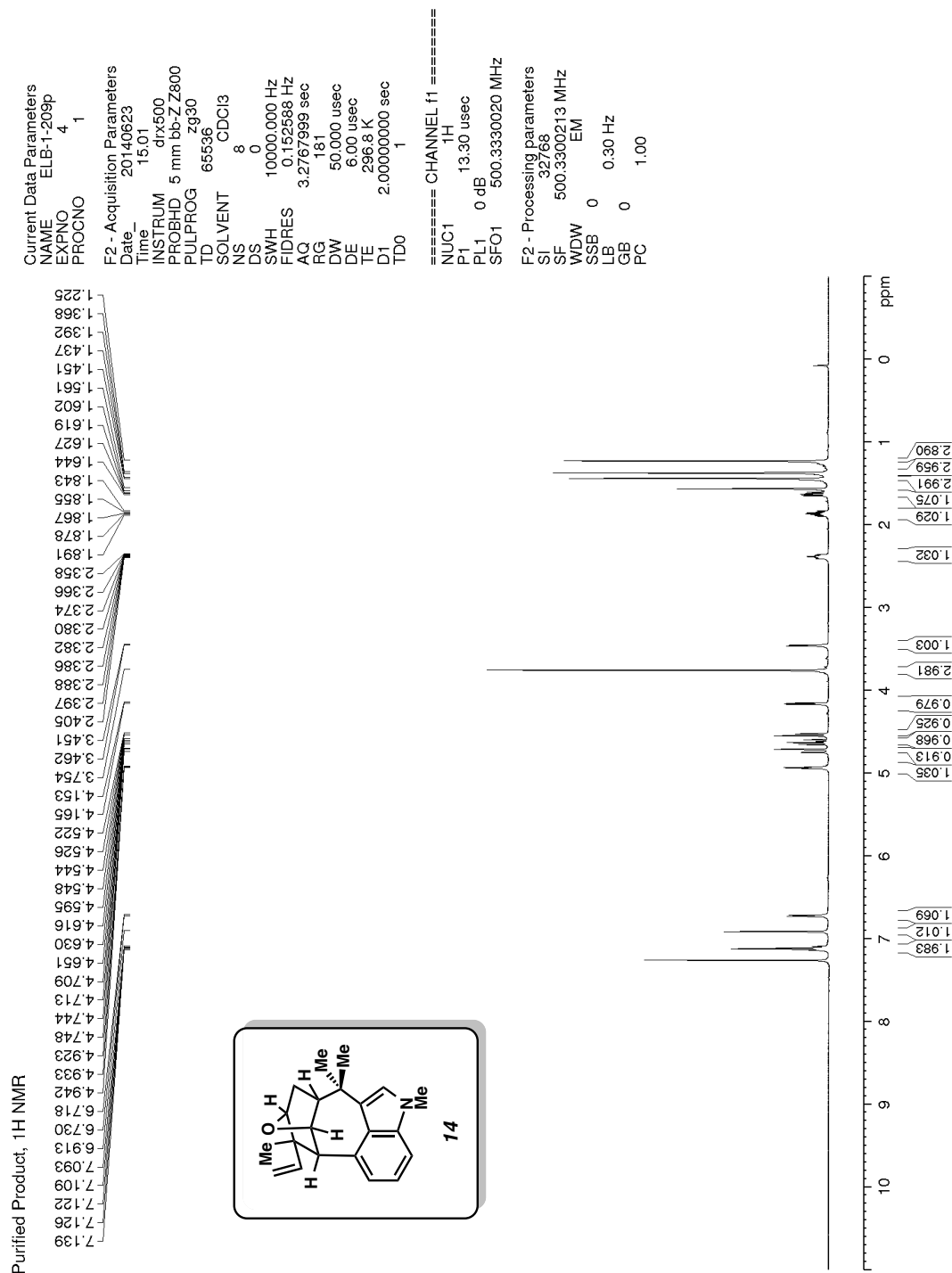
(–)-*N*-Methylwelwitindolinone B Isothiocyanate (2). To a solution of formamide **25** (3.3 mg, 0.008 mmol, 1.0 equiv) in 1:1 THF/PhH (660 μ L) was added Burgess reagent (2.0 mg, 0.008 mmol, 1.0 equiv). The reaction vessel was purged with N₂, and then sealed and left to stir at room temperature. After stirring for 1 h, an additional portion of Burgess reagent (0.5 mg, 0.002 mmol, 0.25 equiv) was added. After stirring at room temperature for 30 min, a final portion of Burgess reagent (0.5 mg, 0.002 mmol, 0.25 equiv) was added and the resulting solution was stirred at room temperature. After 25 min, the reaction was filtered by passage over a plug of silica gel (EtOAc eluent, 6 mL). The filtrate was evaporated under reduced pressure and the resulting residue was purified by flash chromatography (5:1:1 hexanes:Et₂O:CH₂Cl₂) to afford **SI-4** (3.2 mg, quant. yield) as a white solid. **SI-4**: R_f 0.55 (1:1:1 hexanes:Et₂O:CH₂Cl₂); ¹H NMR (500 MHz, C₆D₆): δ 7.41 (d, *J* = 8.3, 1H), 6.86 (dd, *J* = 8.0, 8.0, 1H), 6.04 (d, *J* = 7.7, 1H), 5.82 (dd, *J* = 17.2, 11.0, 1H), 4.95–4.81 (m, 2H), 3.83 (s, 1H), 3.43 (dd, *J* = 6.4, 6.2, 1H), 2.55 (s, 3H), 2.36 (dd, *J* = 9.9, 3.6, 1H), 2.19–2.11 (m, 1H), 1.91–1.81 (m, 1H), 1.46 (s 3H), 1.26 (s, 3H), 0.75 (s, 3H).

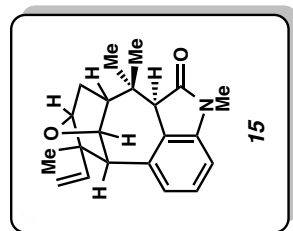
Two 1-dram vials containing **SI-4** (2.9 mg, 0.008 mmol, 1.0 equiv each) were charged with powdered Se (1.8 mg, 0.023 mmol, 3.0 equiv each) and S₈ (1.9 mg, 0.590 mmol, 76.4 equiv each). The reaction vessels were purged with N₂ and to each vessel was added THF (584 μ L, previously sparged with N₂ for 20 min) and NEt₃ (81 μ L, 0.590 mmol, 26.4 equiv). Each reaction vessel was then sealed and heated to 65 °C. After 17 h, the reaction vials were cooled to room temperature. Their contents were combined and filtered by passage over a plug of silica gel (EtOAc eluent, 6 mL). The filtrate was evaporated under reduced pressure and the resulting residue was purified by preparative thin layer chromatography (1:1:1 hexanes:Et₂O:CH₂Cl₂) to afford (–)-**2** (3.4 mg, 54% yield) as a white solid. (–)-*N*-Methylwelwitindolinone B isothiocyanate (**2**): mp: 186.4 °C; R_f 0.61 (1:1 hexanes:EtOAc); ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.34 (ddd, *J* = 8.3, 0.8, 1H), 7.25 (dd, *J* = 8.3, 0.9, 1H), 6.80 (d, *J* = 7.7, 1H), 5.99 (dd, *J* = 17.5, 11.1, 1H), 5.22–5.15 (m, 2H), 4.17 (app t, *J* = 6.3, 1H), 4.13 (s, 1H), 3.20 (s, 3H), 2.95 (app t, *J* = 7.2, 1H), 2.78 (app t, *J* = 6.5, 1H), 1.62 (s 3H), 1.48 (s, 3H), 0.83 (s, 3H); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 198.6, 174.3, 144.1, 139.6, 136.4, 131.2, 128.8, 123.9, 122.6, 118.1, 108.3, 83.5, 62.5, 60.2, 53.3, 52.9, 39.8, 31.5, 26.4, 25.4, 24.1, 22.5; IR (film): 2969, 2933, 2049, 1710, 1607, 1587, 1460 cm^{–1}; HRMS-ESI (*m/z*) [M + H]⁺ calcd for C₂₂H₂₄ClN₂O₂S, 415.12470; found 415.12245; [α]_D^{20.9} –133.71° (*c* = 0.071, CH₂Cl₂).⁸

⁸ Reported values for specific rotations can be highly variable, for a pertinent discussion, see: Gawley, R. E. *J. Org. Chem.* **2006**, 71, 2411–2416.

^1H and ^2H NMR Spectra:





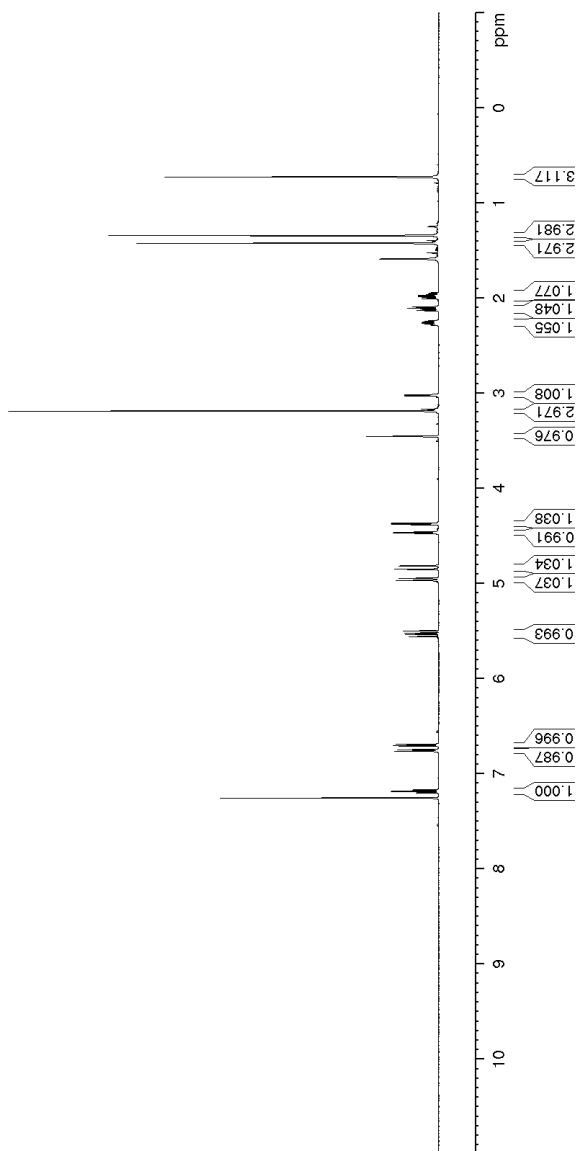
Purified Product, ¹H NMR

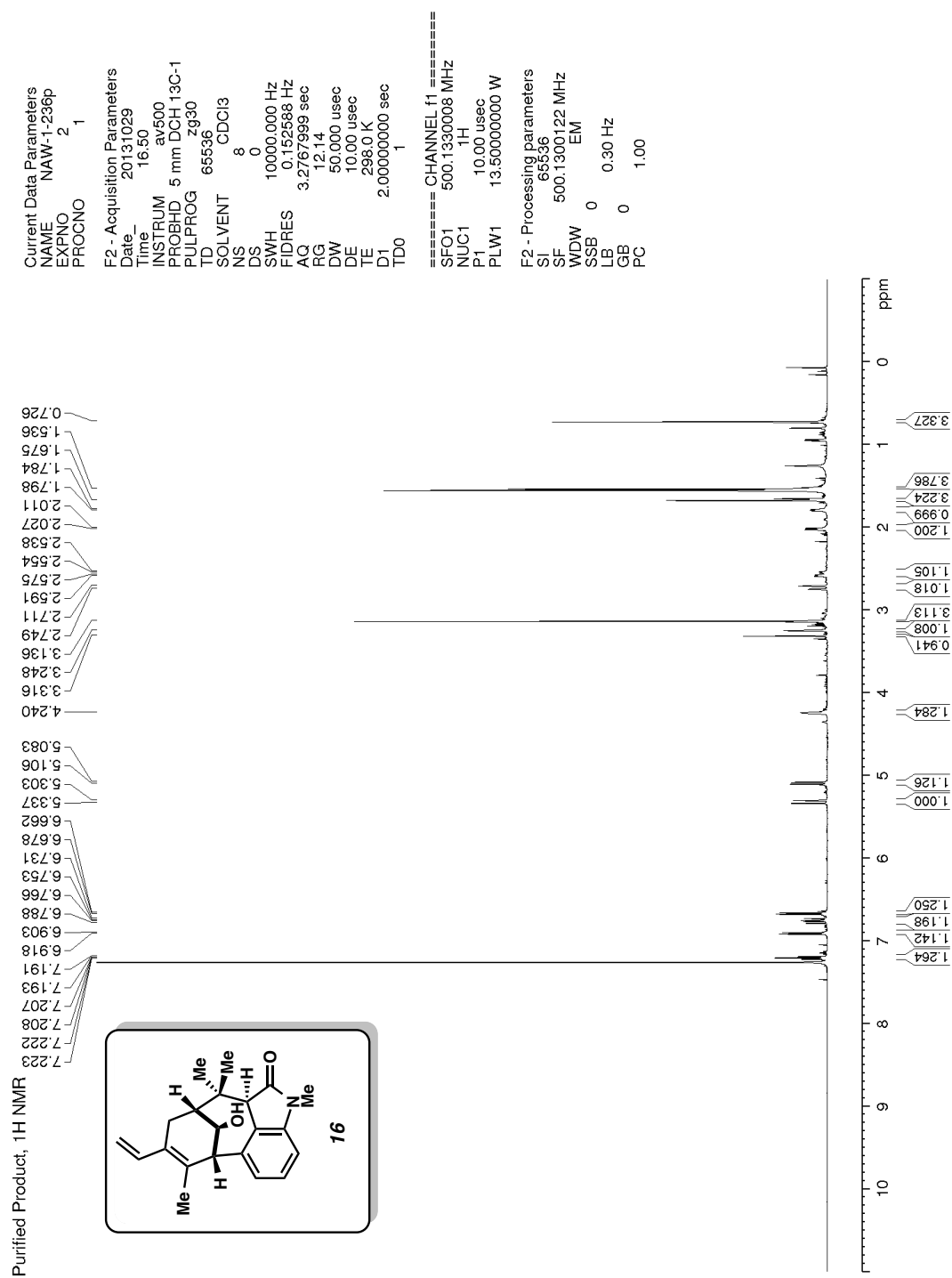
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PROCNO 1

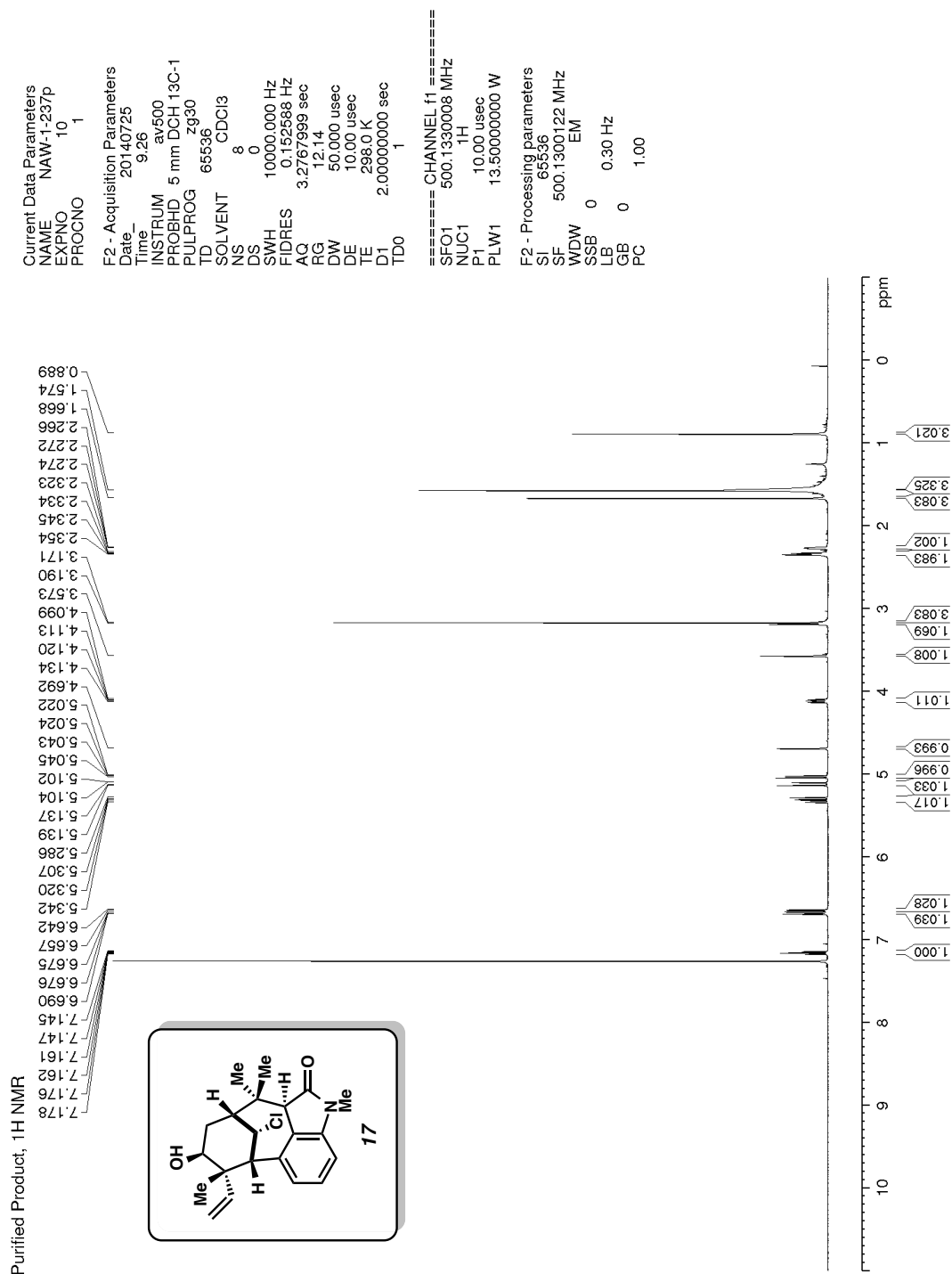
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SWH 10000.000 Hz
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TD0 1

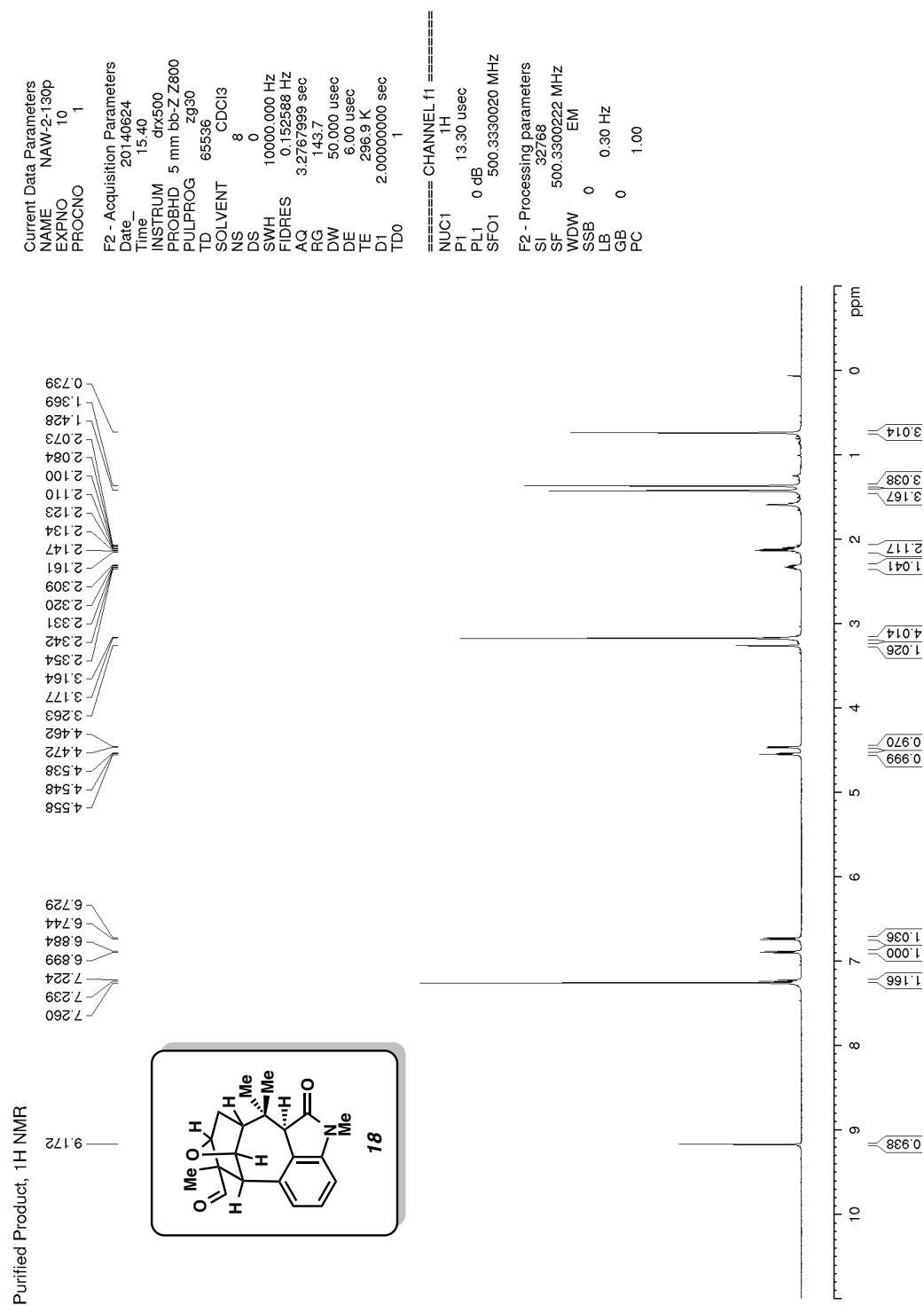
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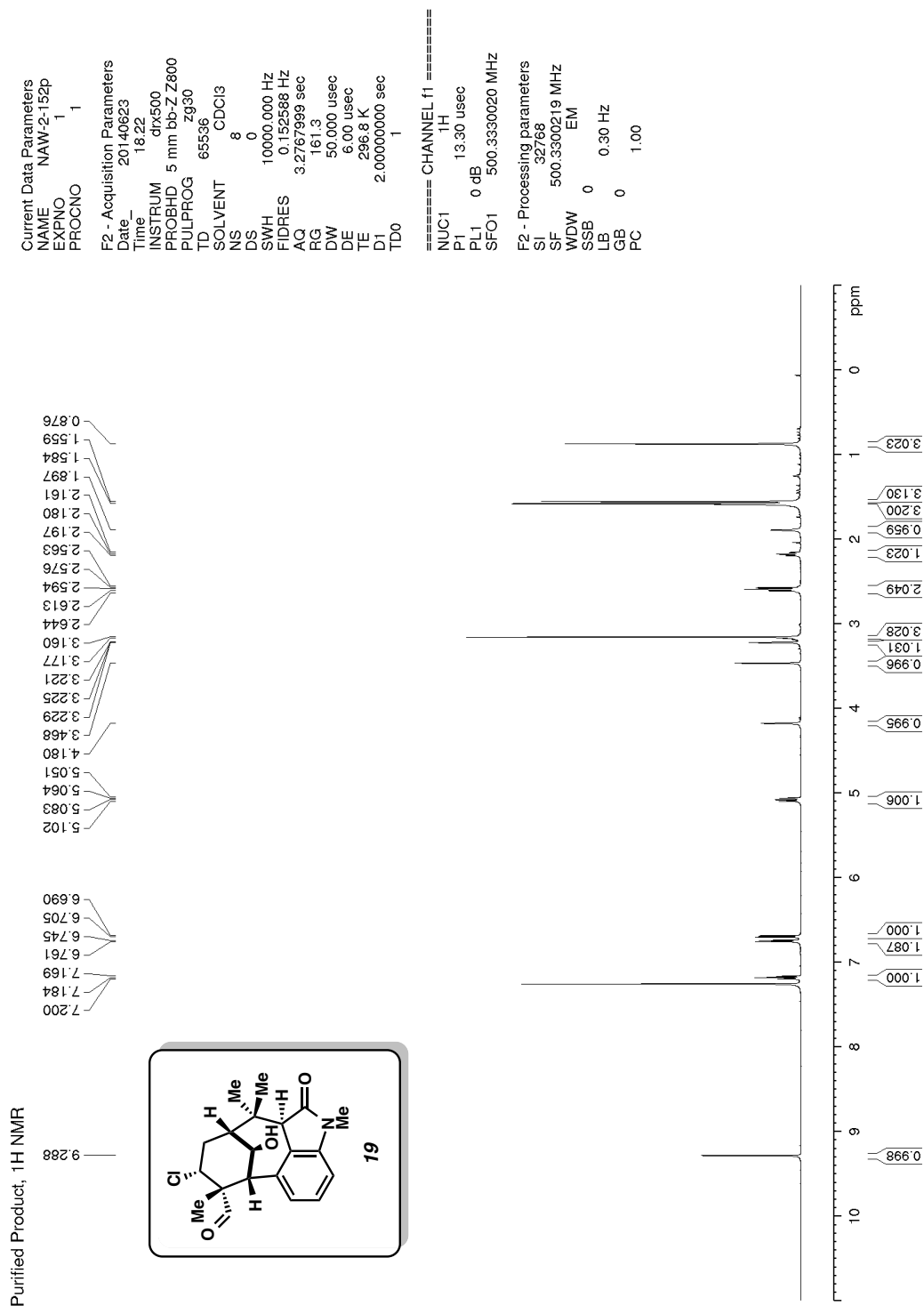
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SSB 0
LB 0.30 Hz
GB 0
PC 1.00

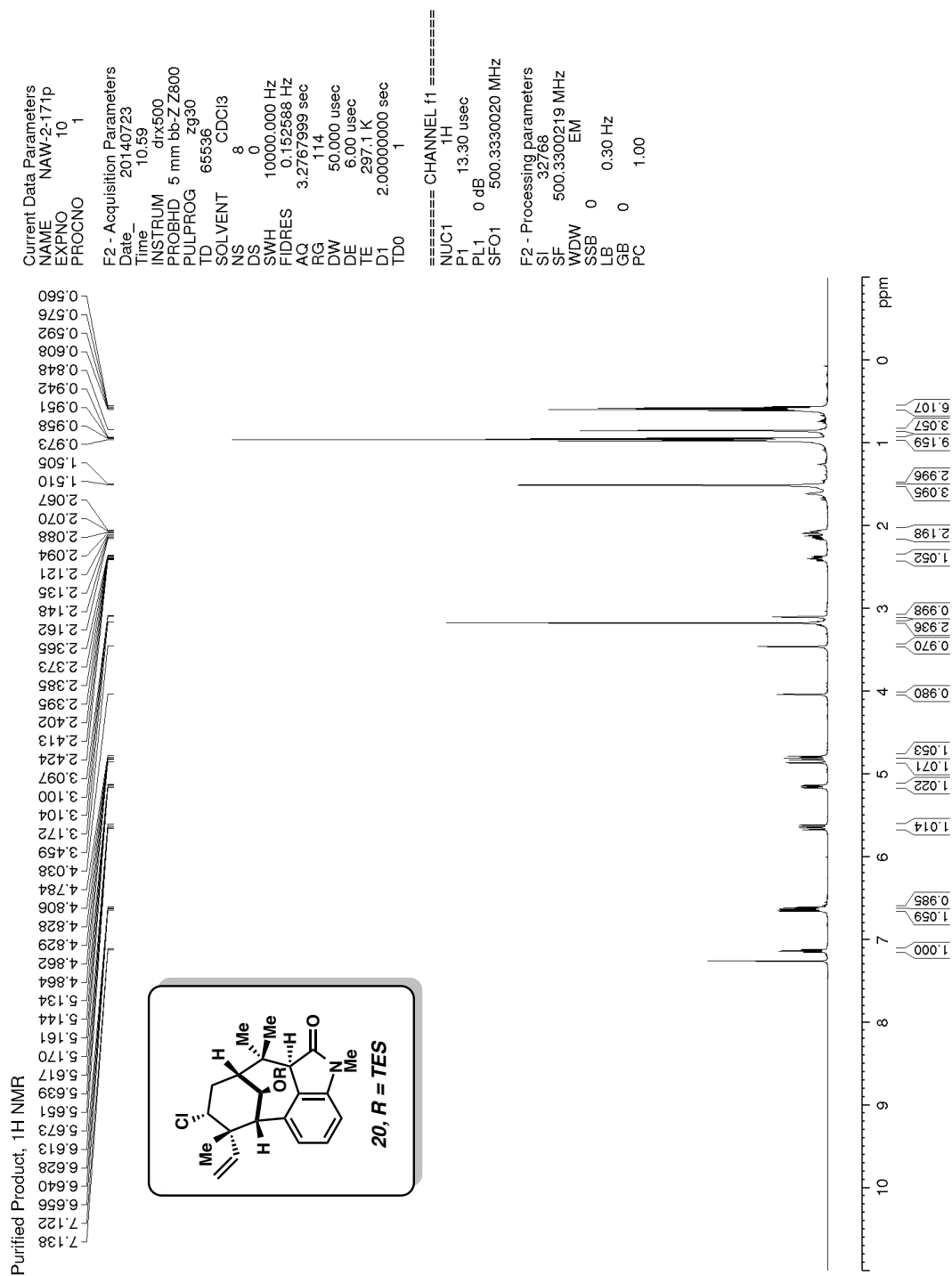


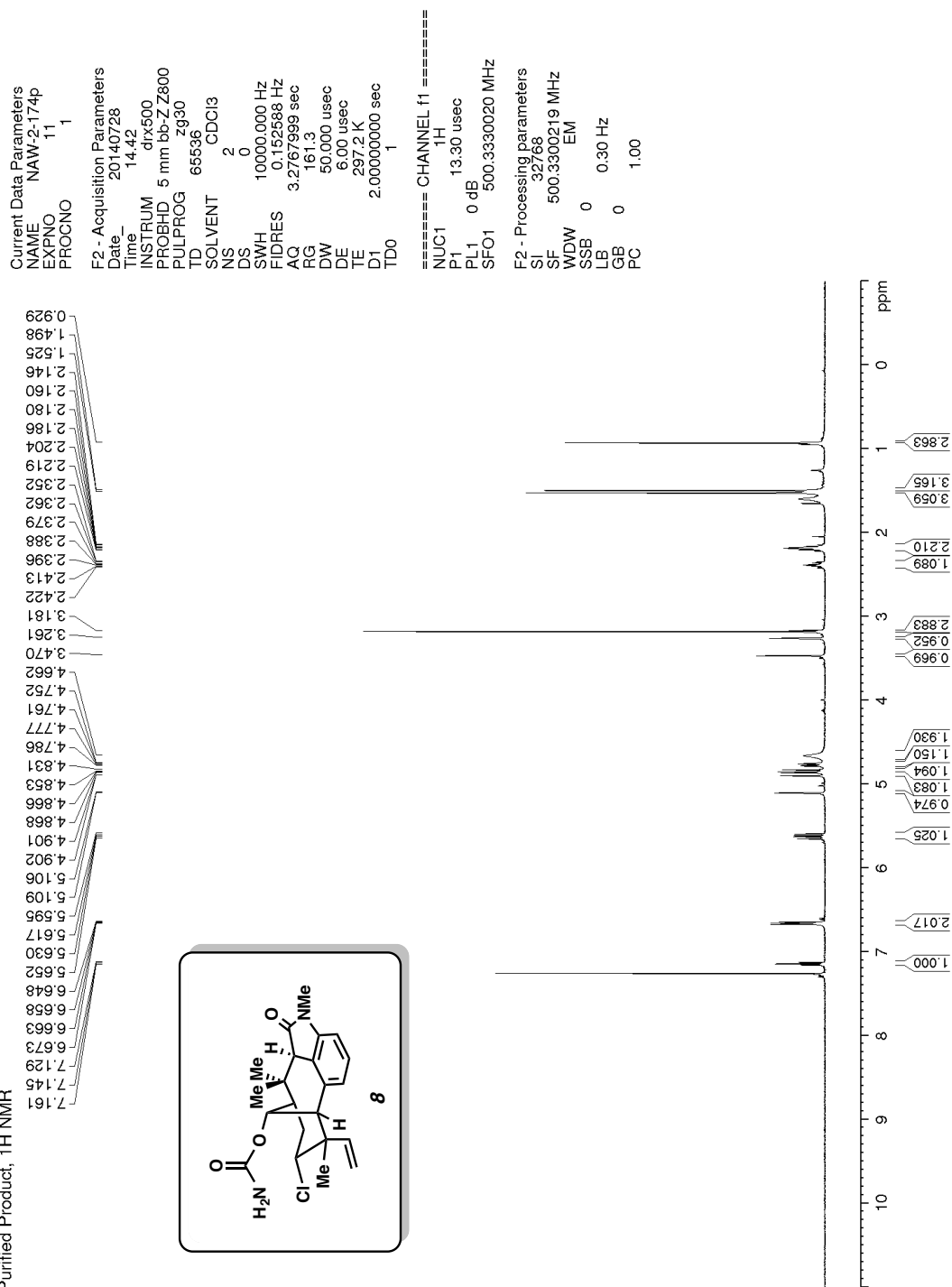


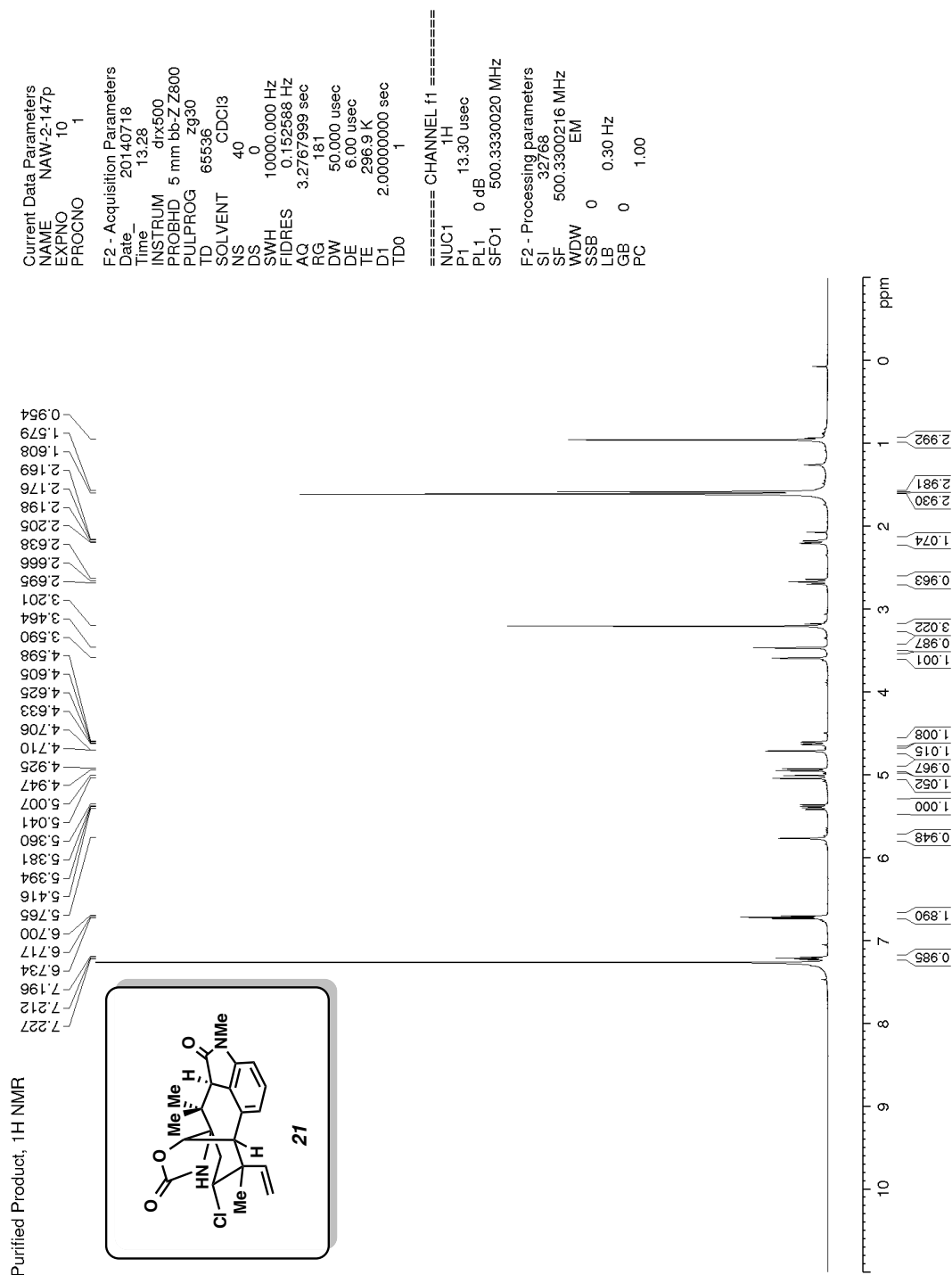


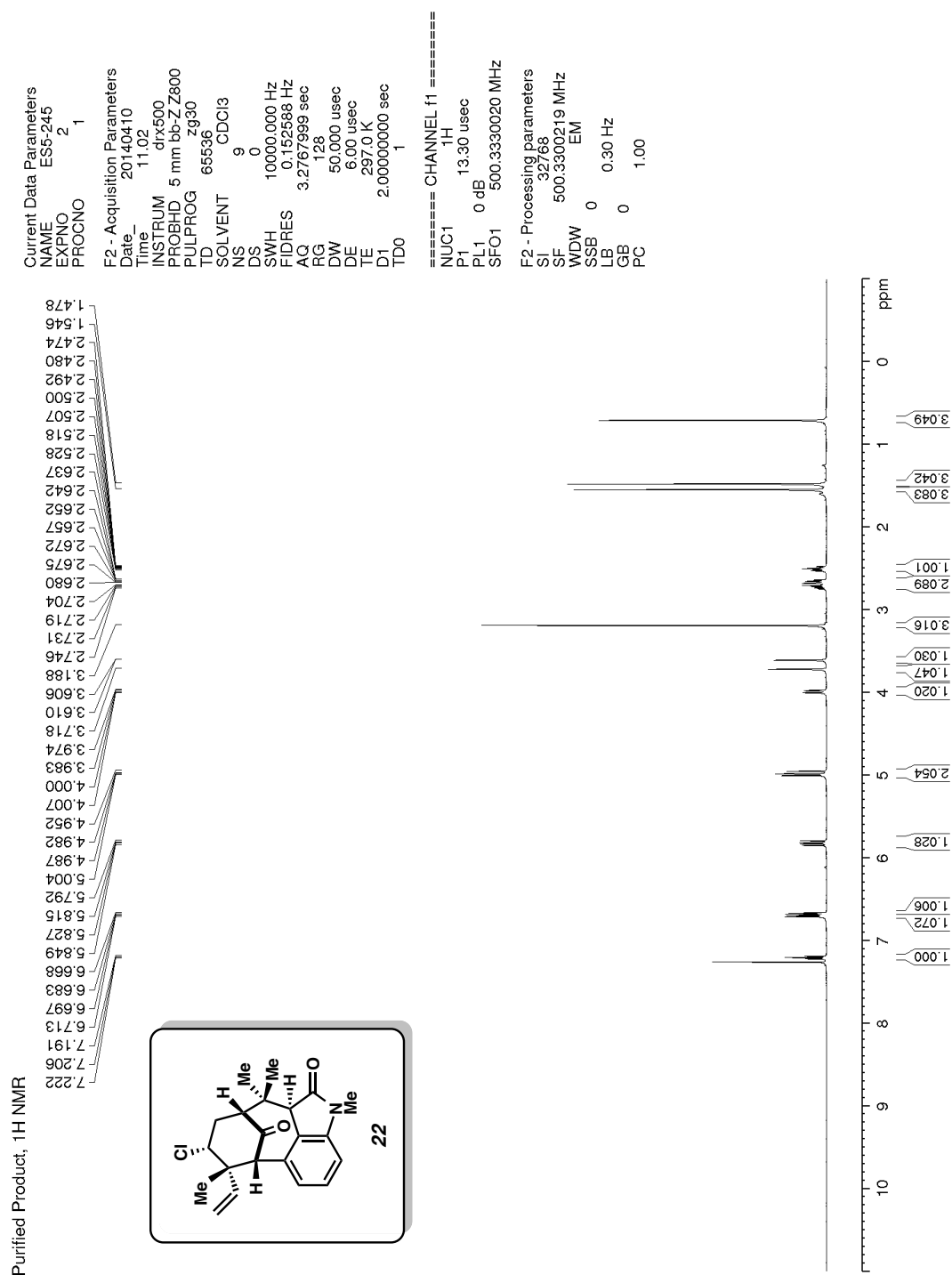


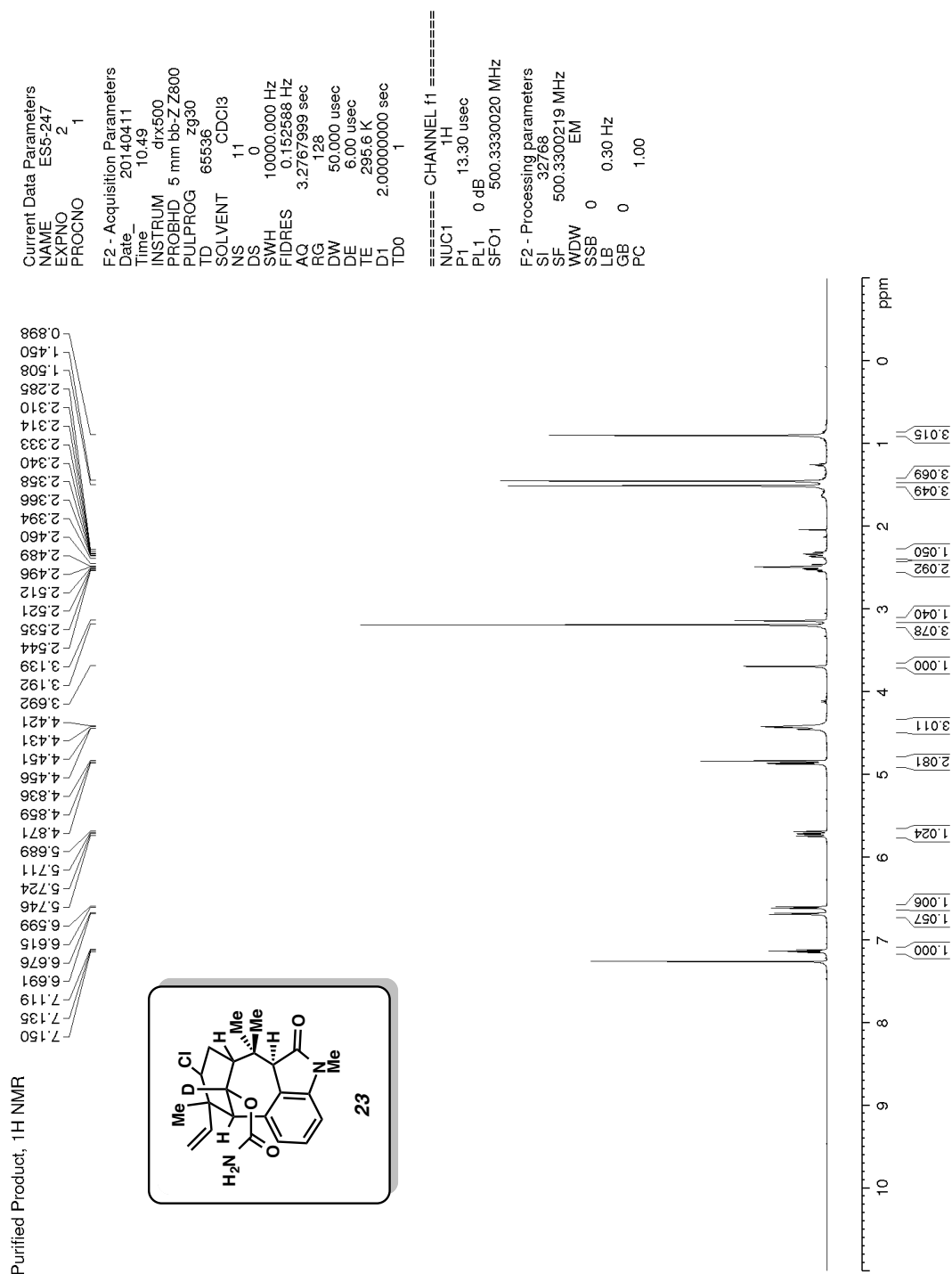




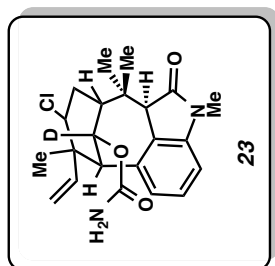
Purified Product, ¹H NMR







Purified Product, 2H NMR

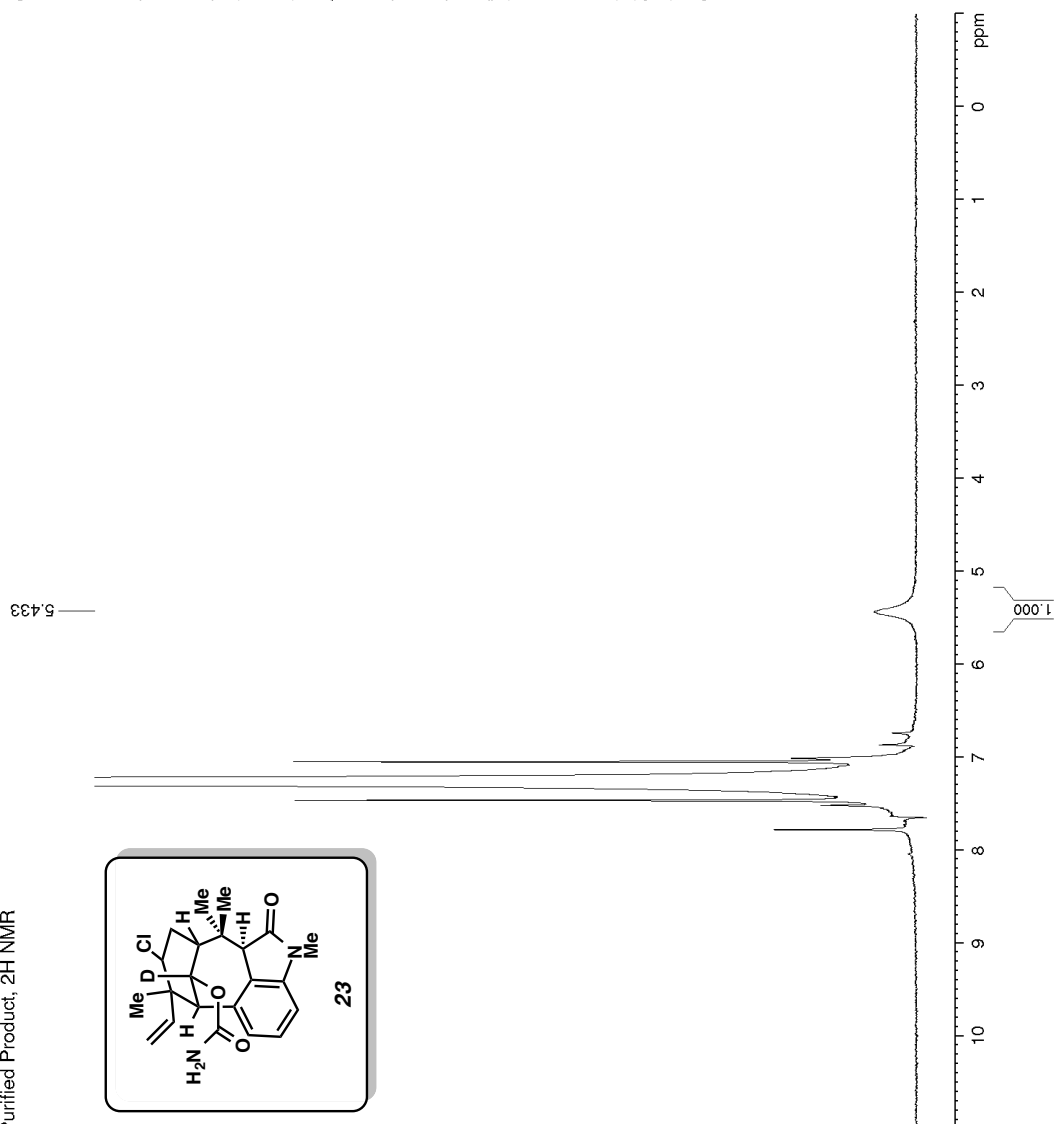


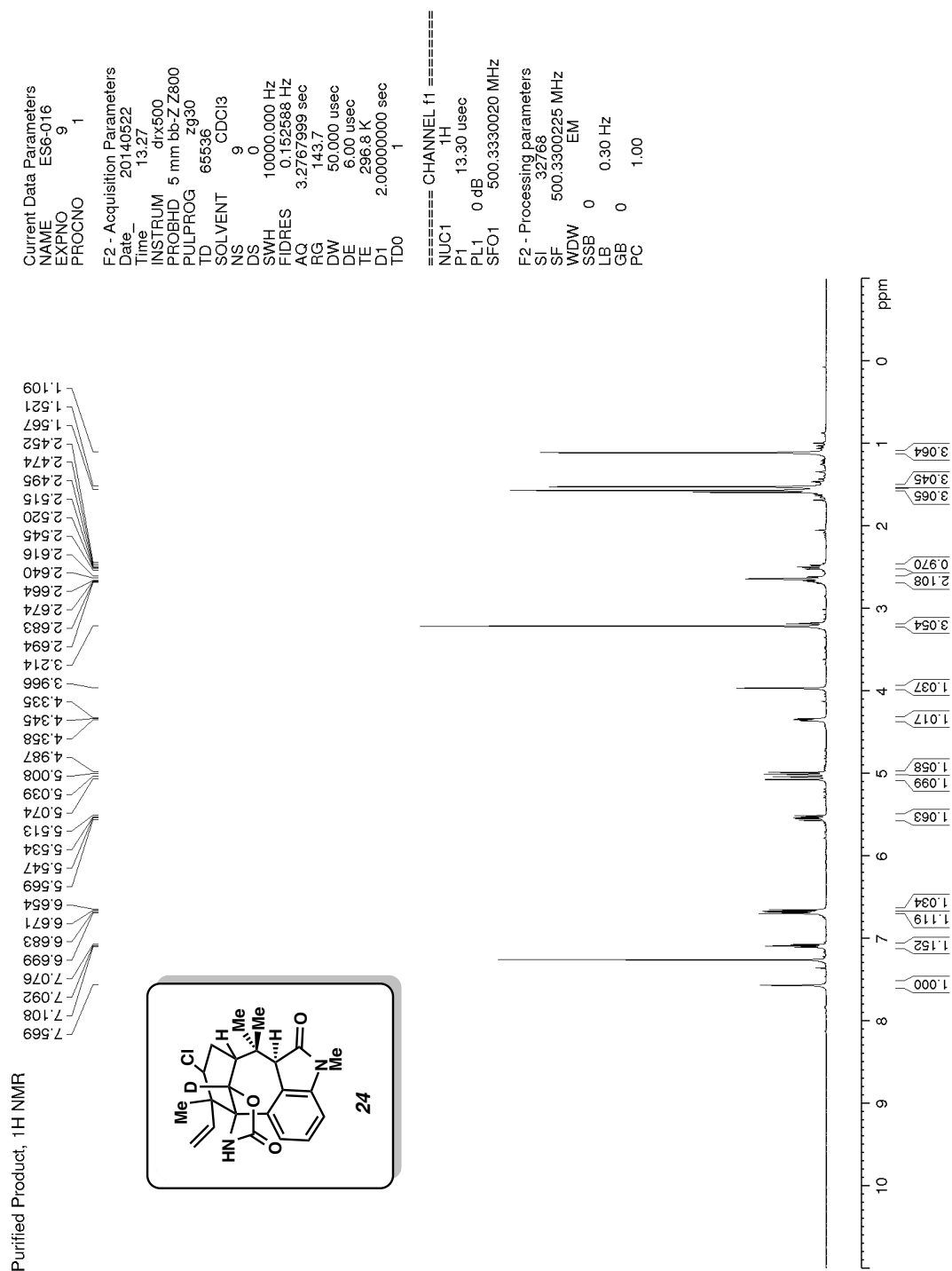
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PROCNO 1

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SOLVENT CDCl₃
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DS 0
SWH 1535.627 Hz
FIDRES 0.111116 Hz
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D1 2.00000000 sec
D11 0.03000000 sec
TD0 1

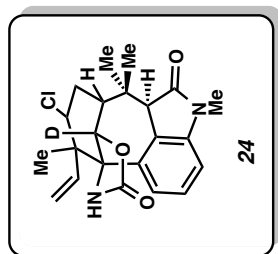
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SSB 0
LB 0.30 Hz
GB 0
PC 1.00





Purified Product, 2H NMR

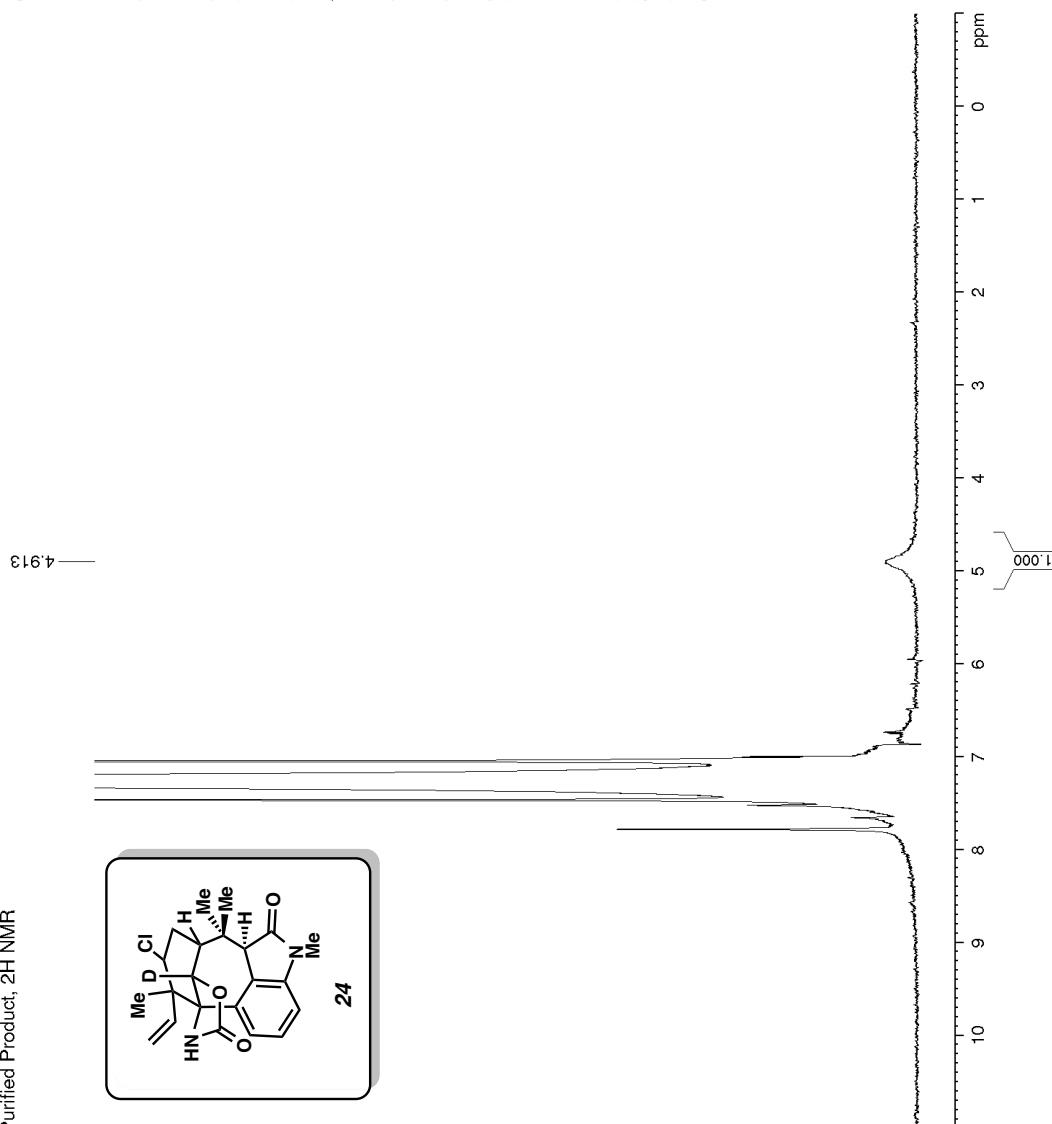


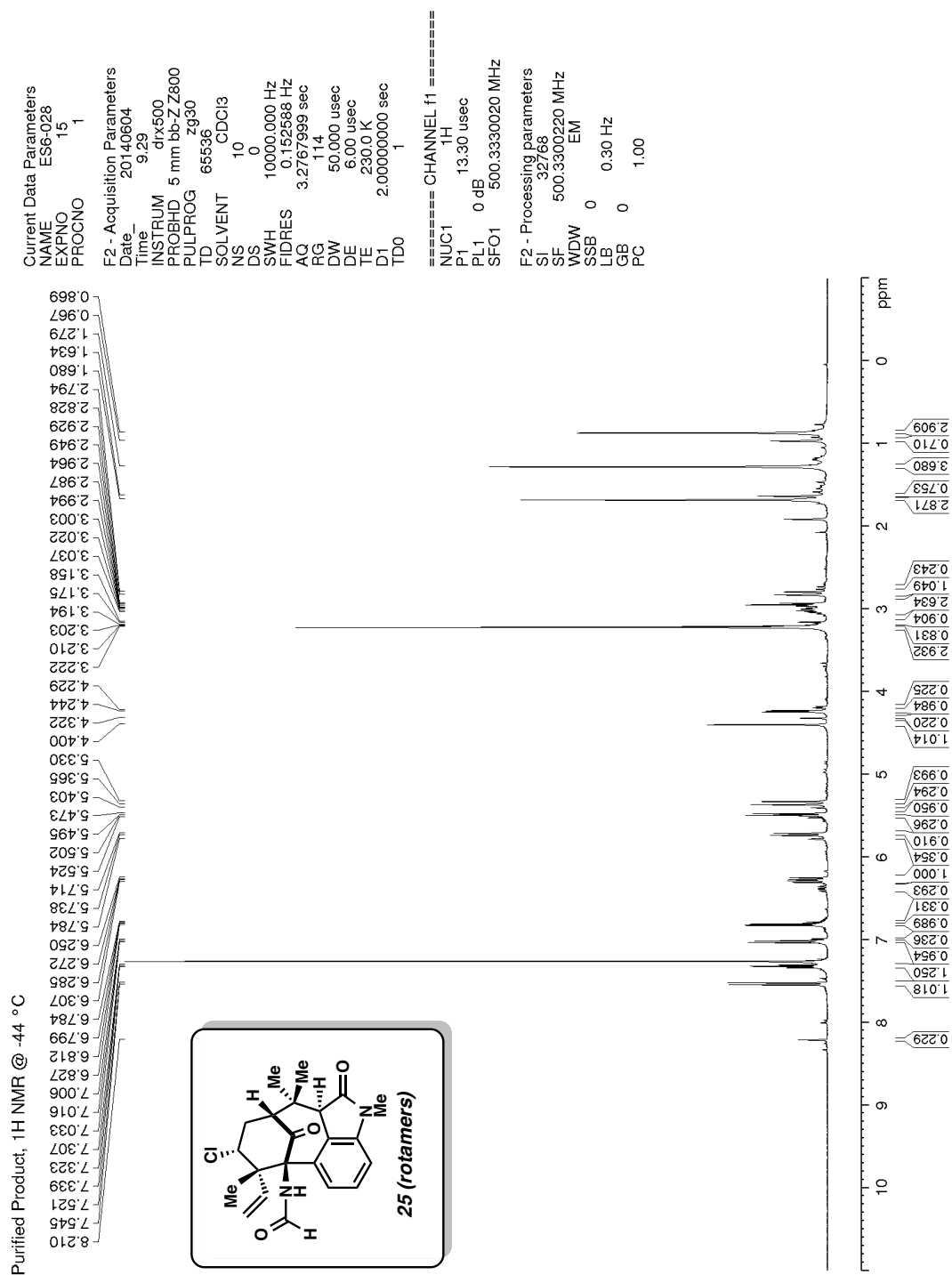
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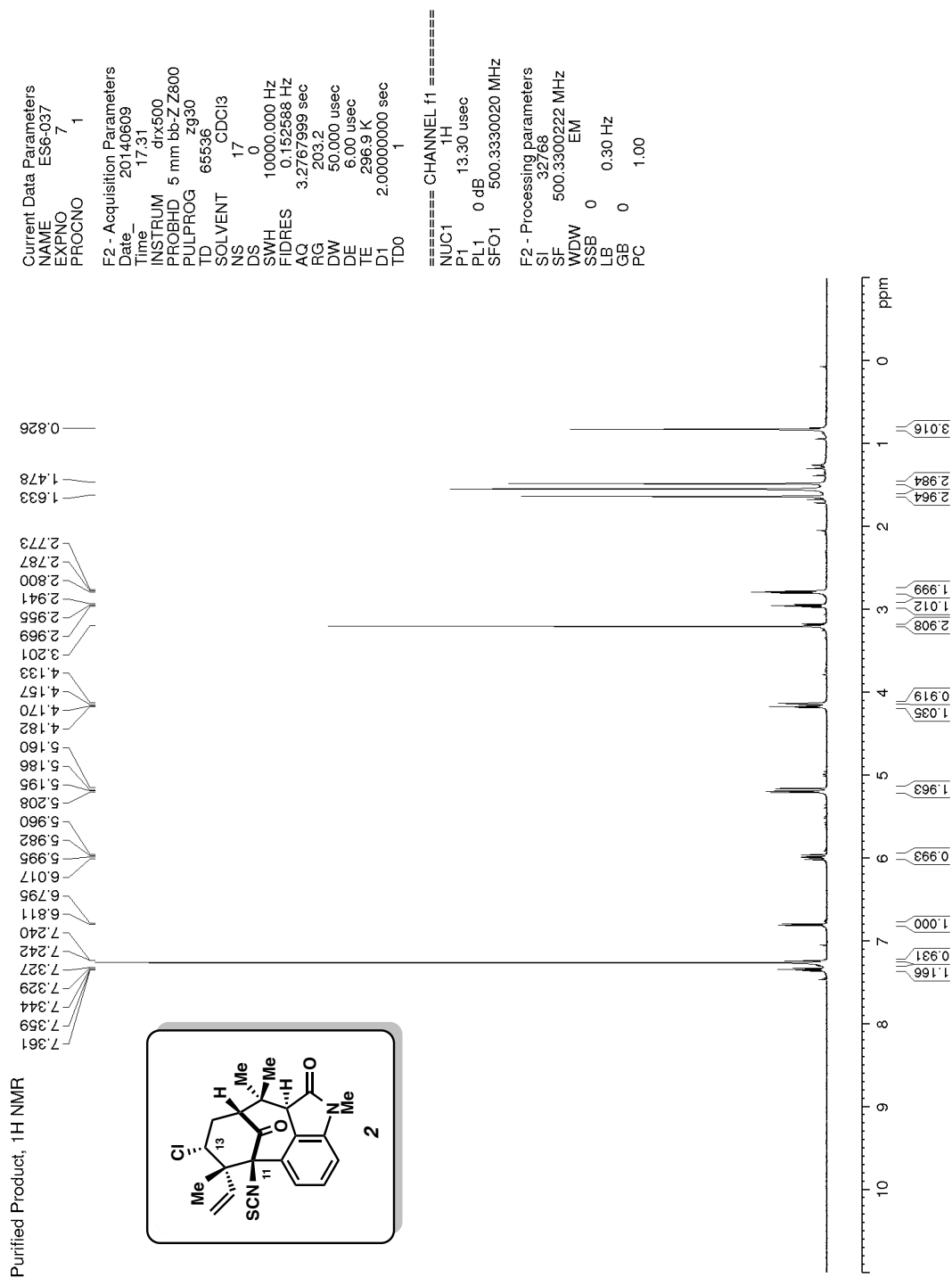
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 DS 0
 SWH 1535.627 Hz
 FIDRES 0.111116 Hz
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 RG 2.75
 DW 325.600 usec
 DE 18.00 usec
 TE 300.0 K
 D1 2.00000000 sec
 D11 0.03000000 sec
 TD0 1

===== CHANNEL f1 =====
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 PLW1 3.00000000 W

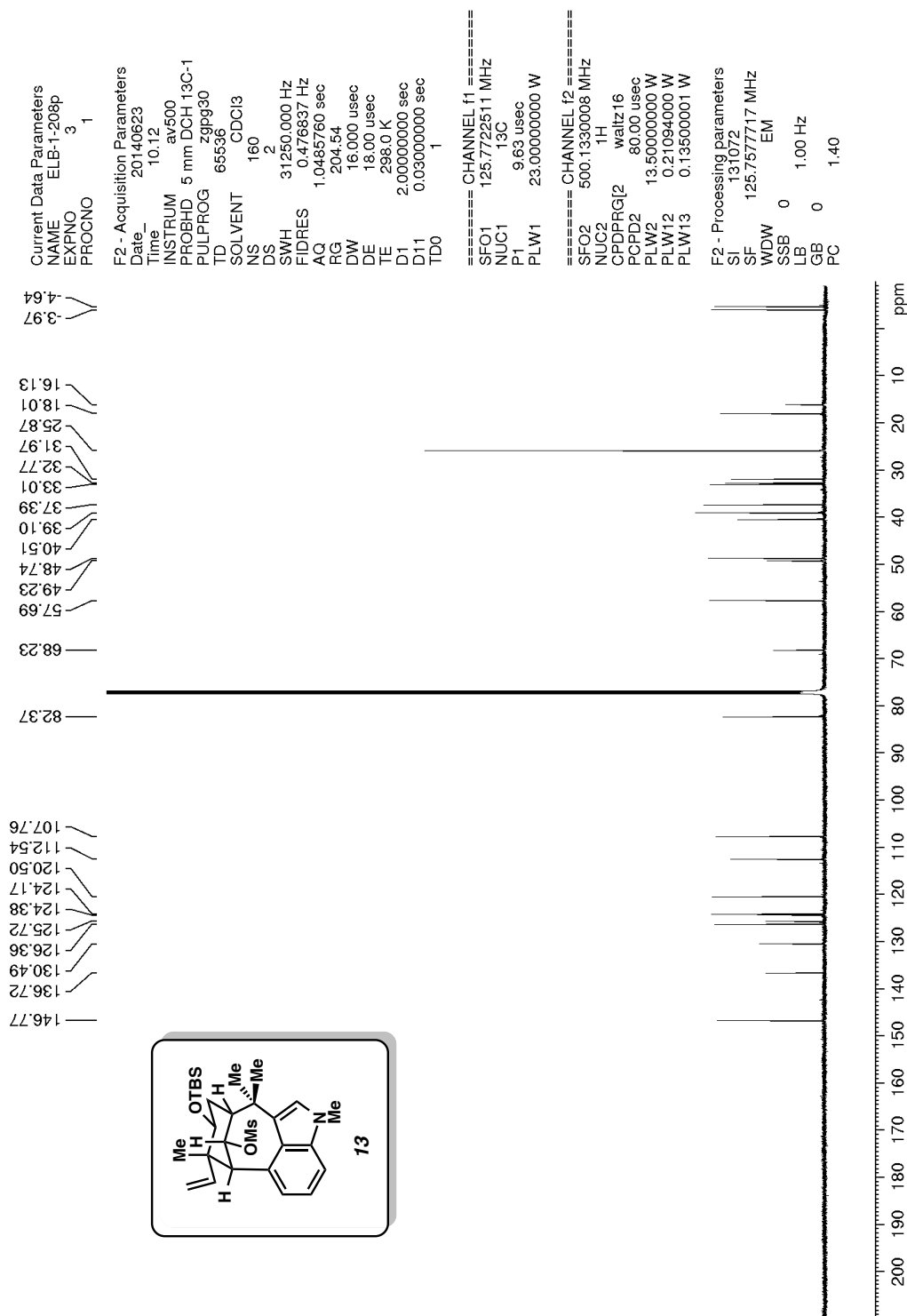
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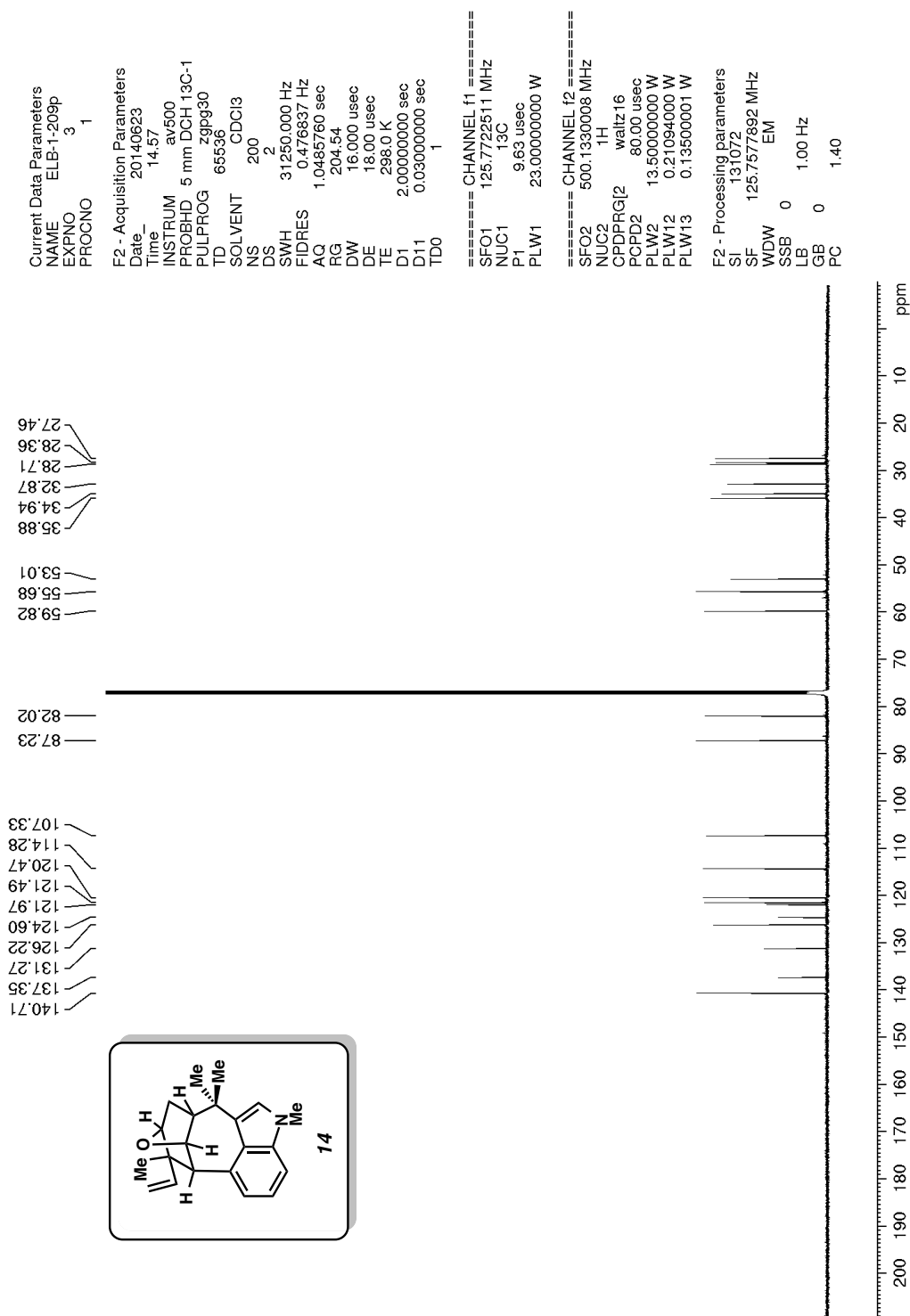


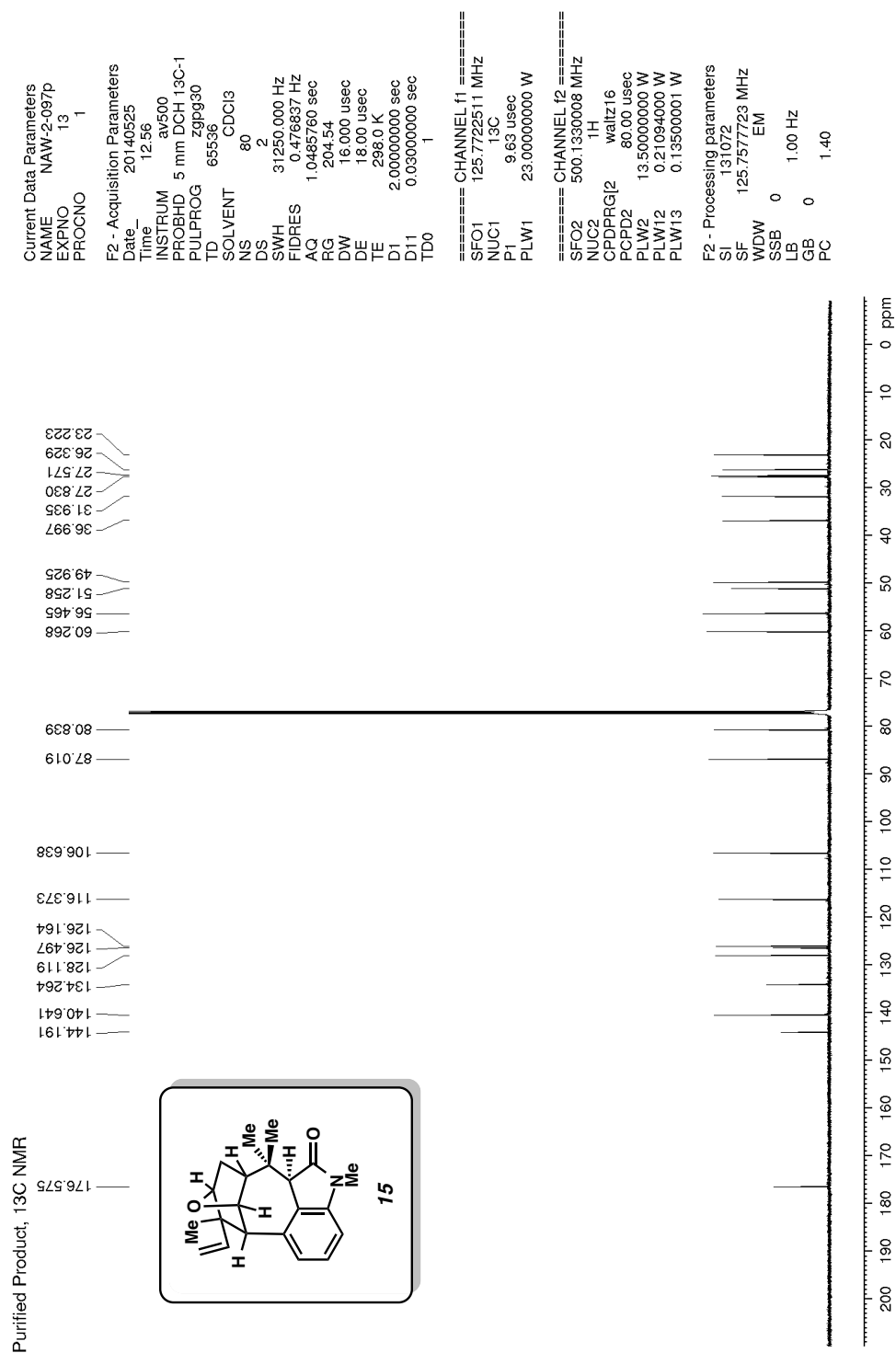


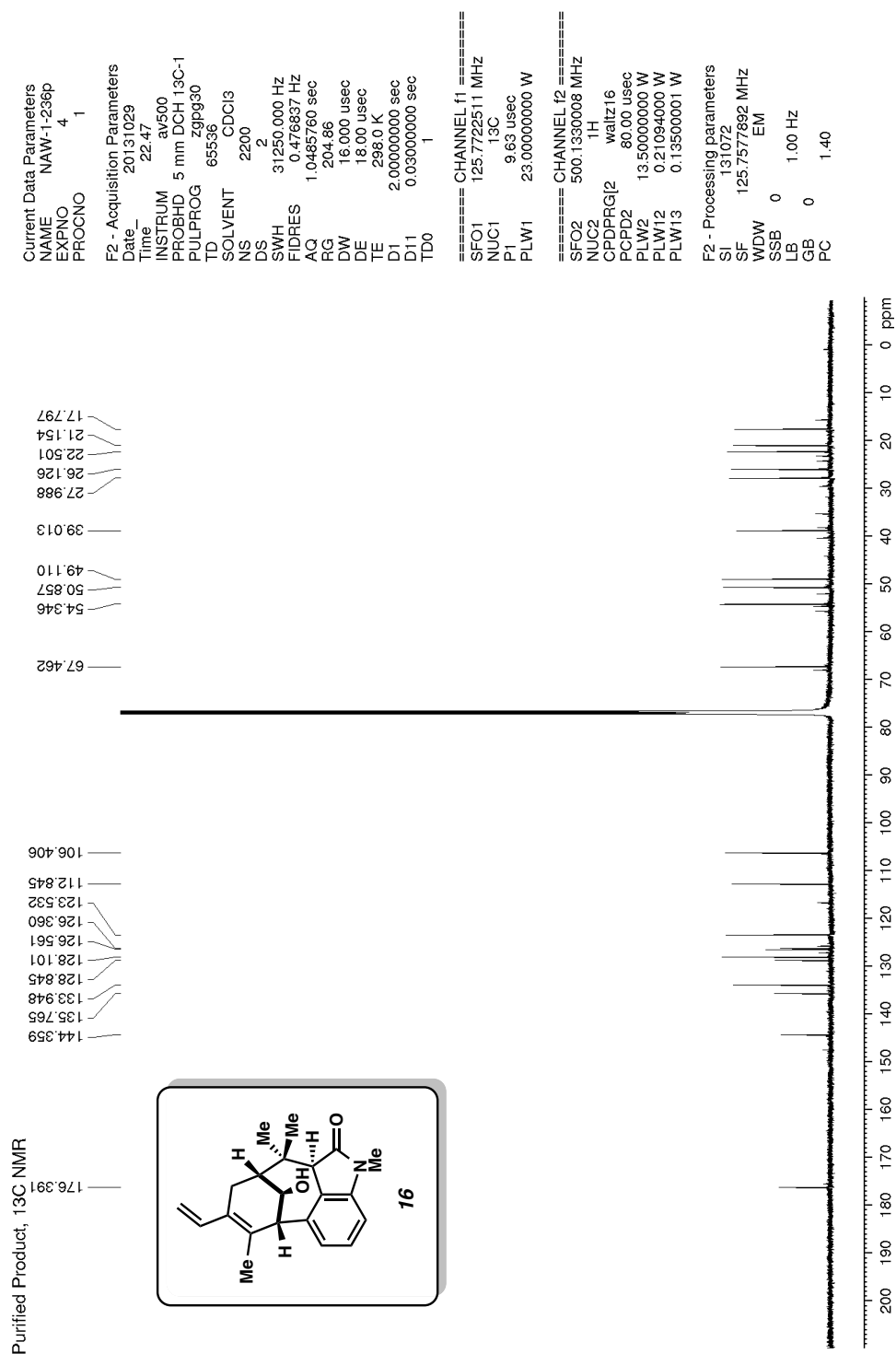


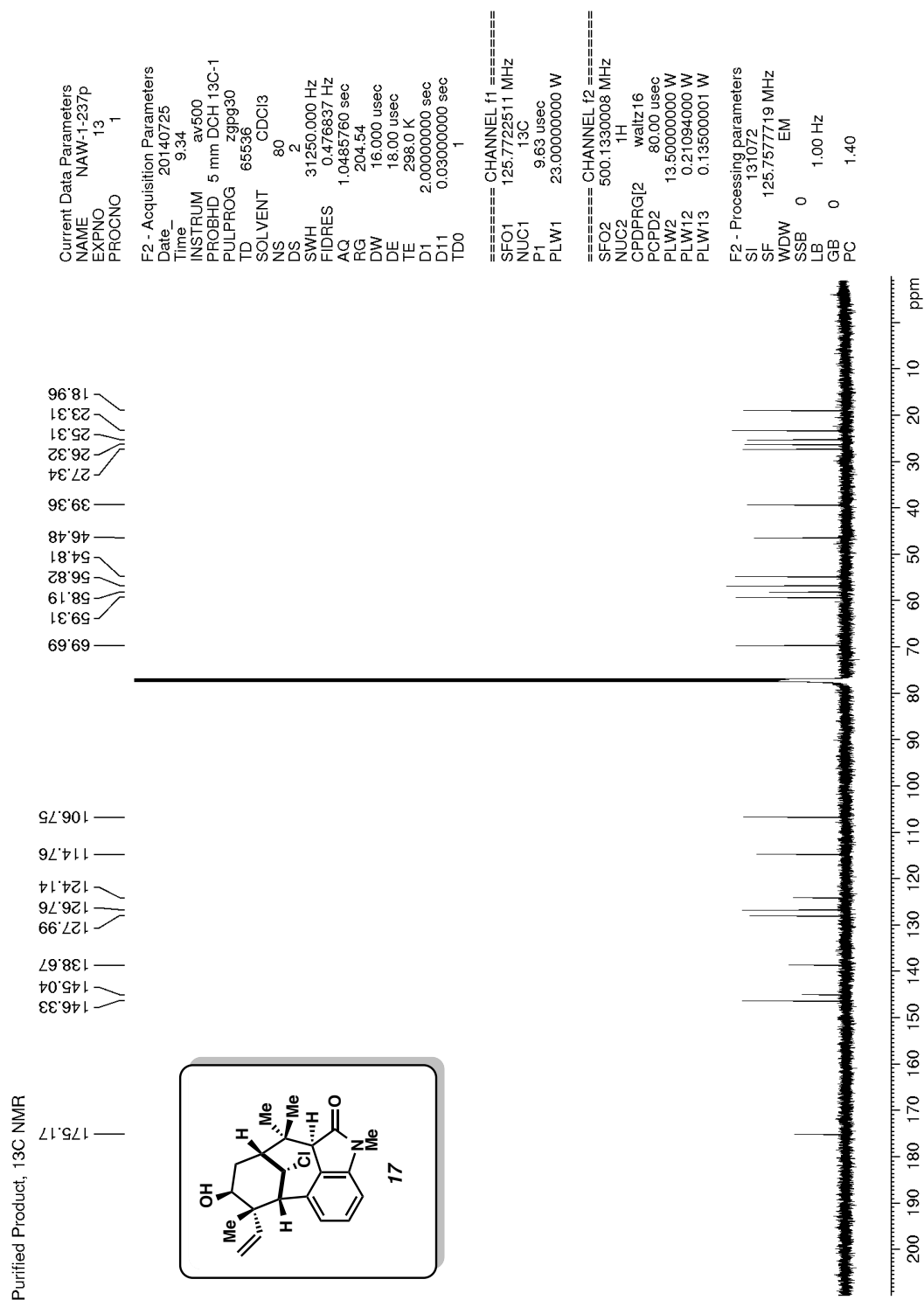
^{13}C NMR Spectra:

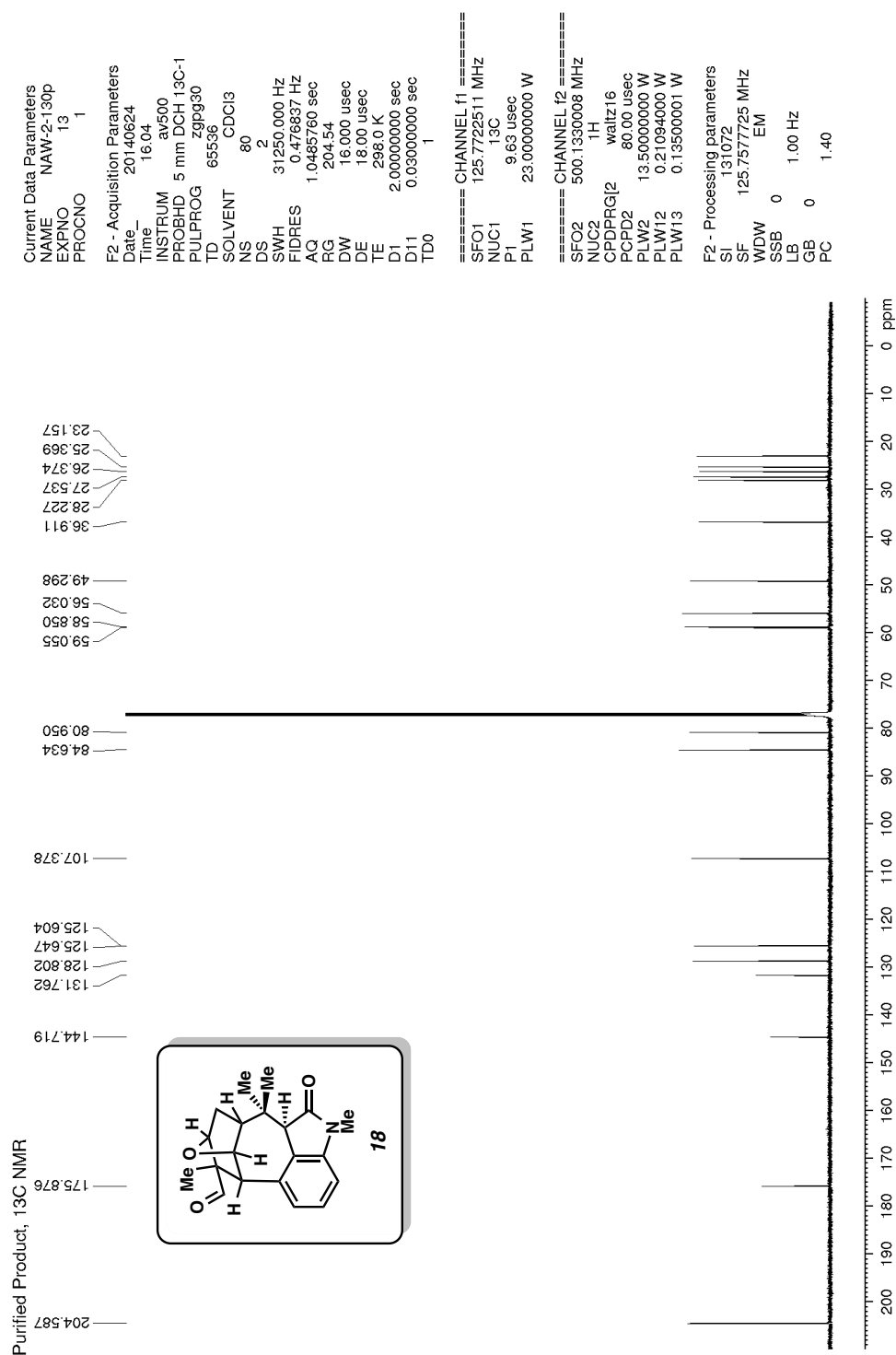
Purified Product, ¹³C NMR

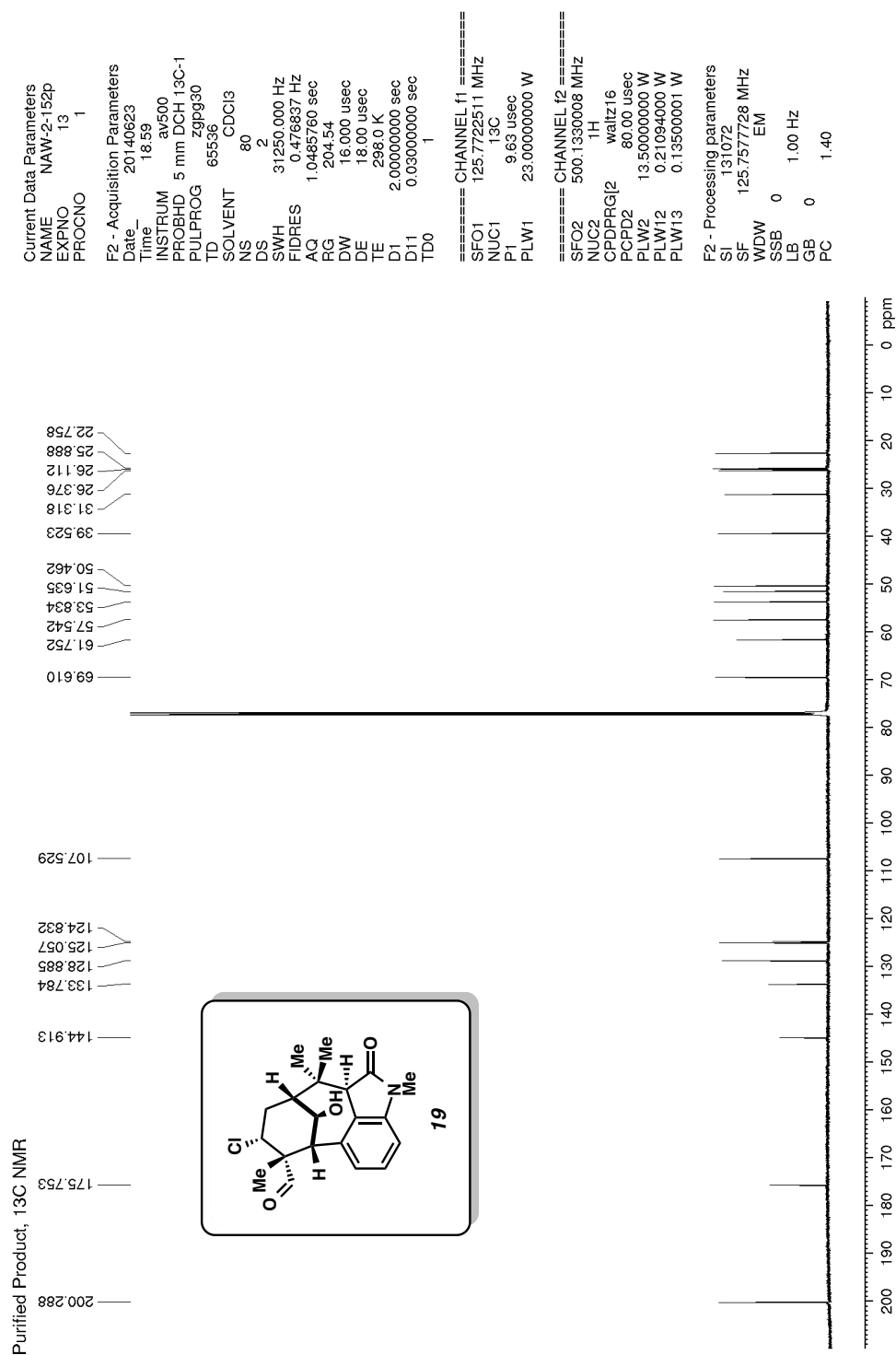
Purified Product, ¹³C NMR

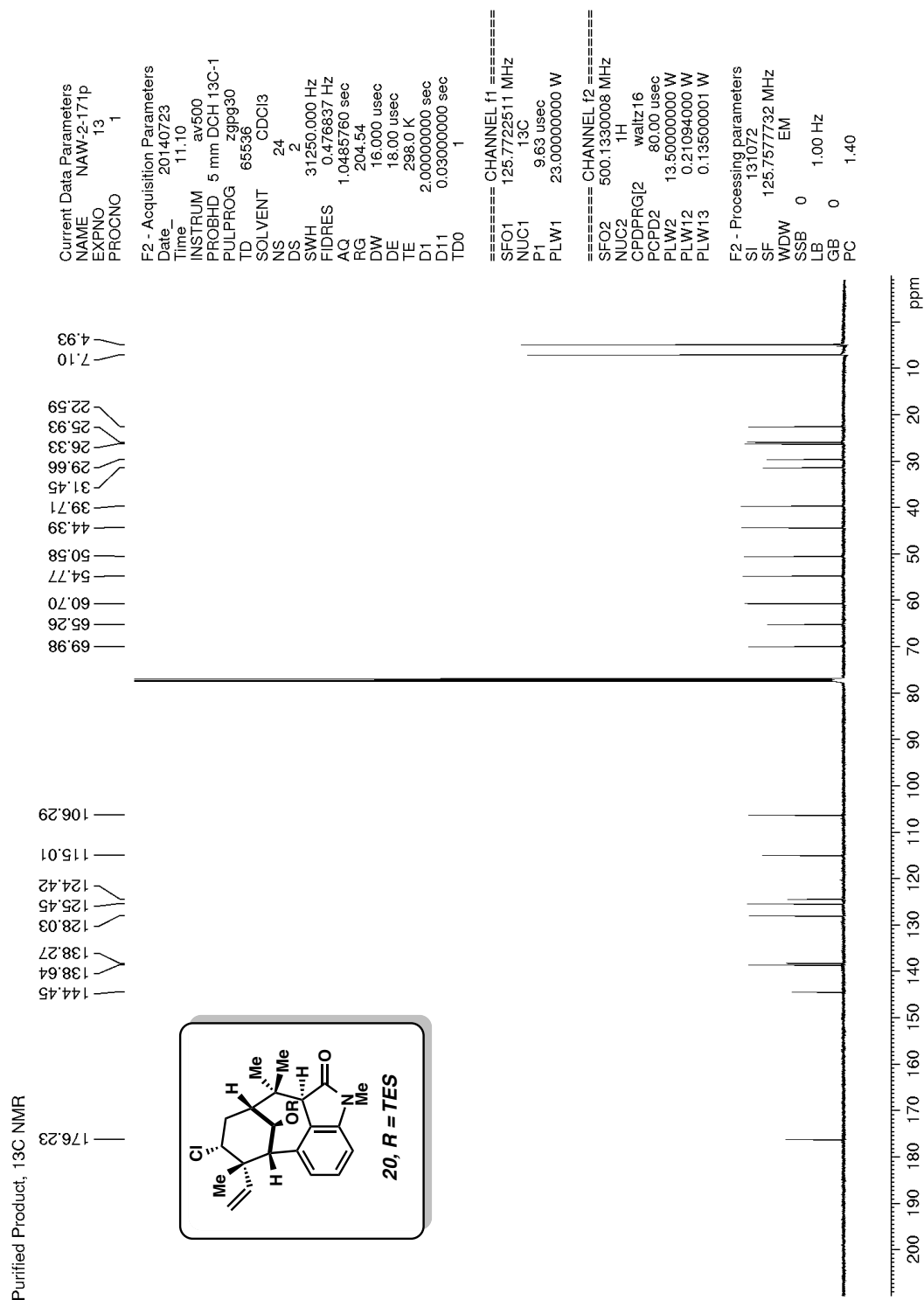


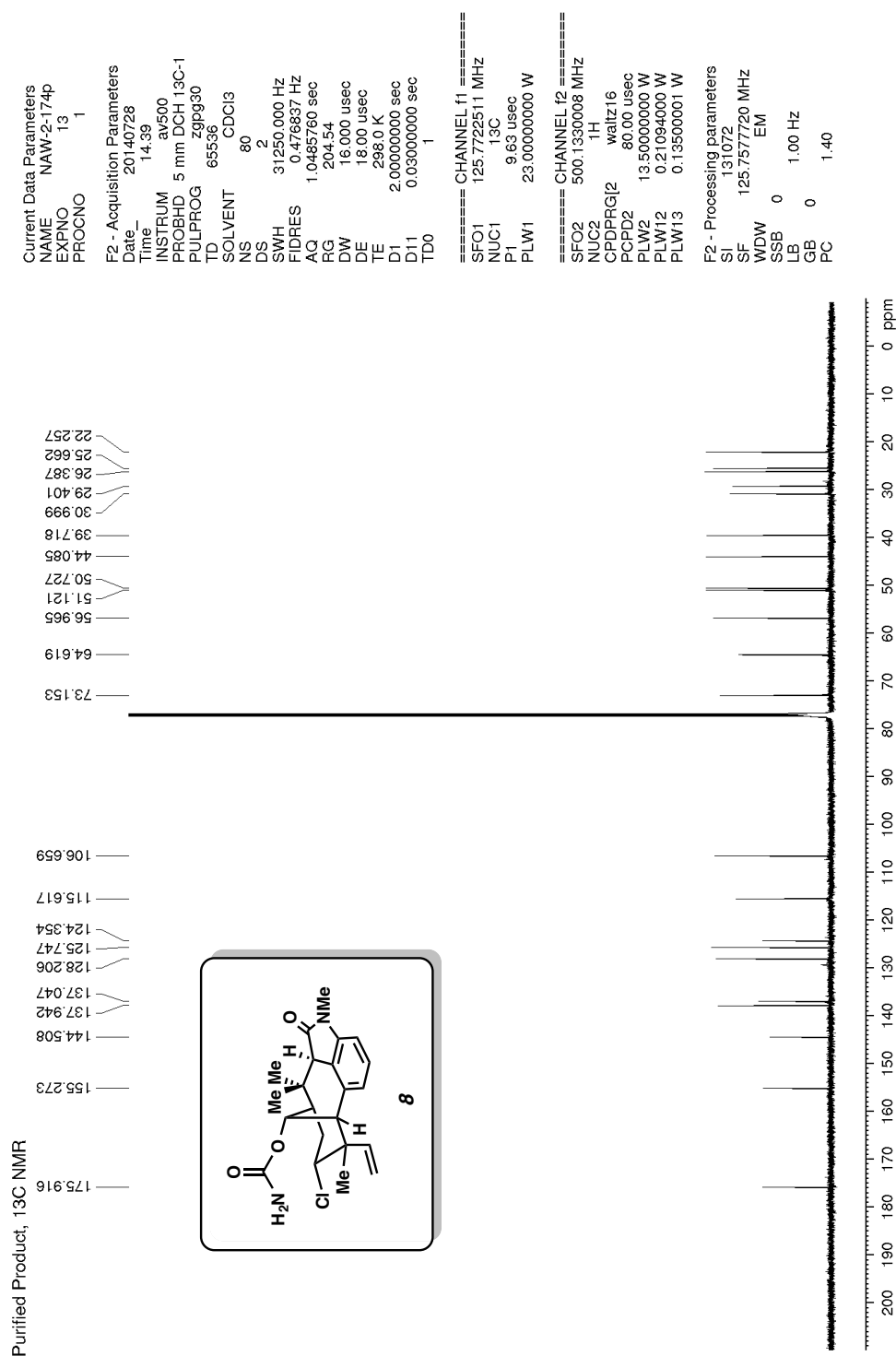


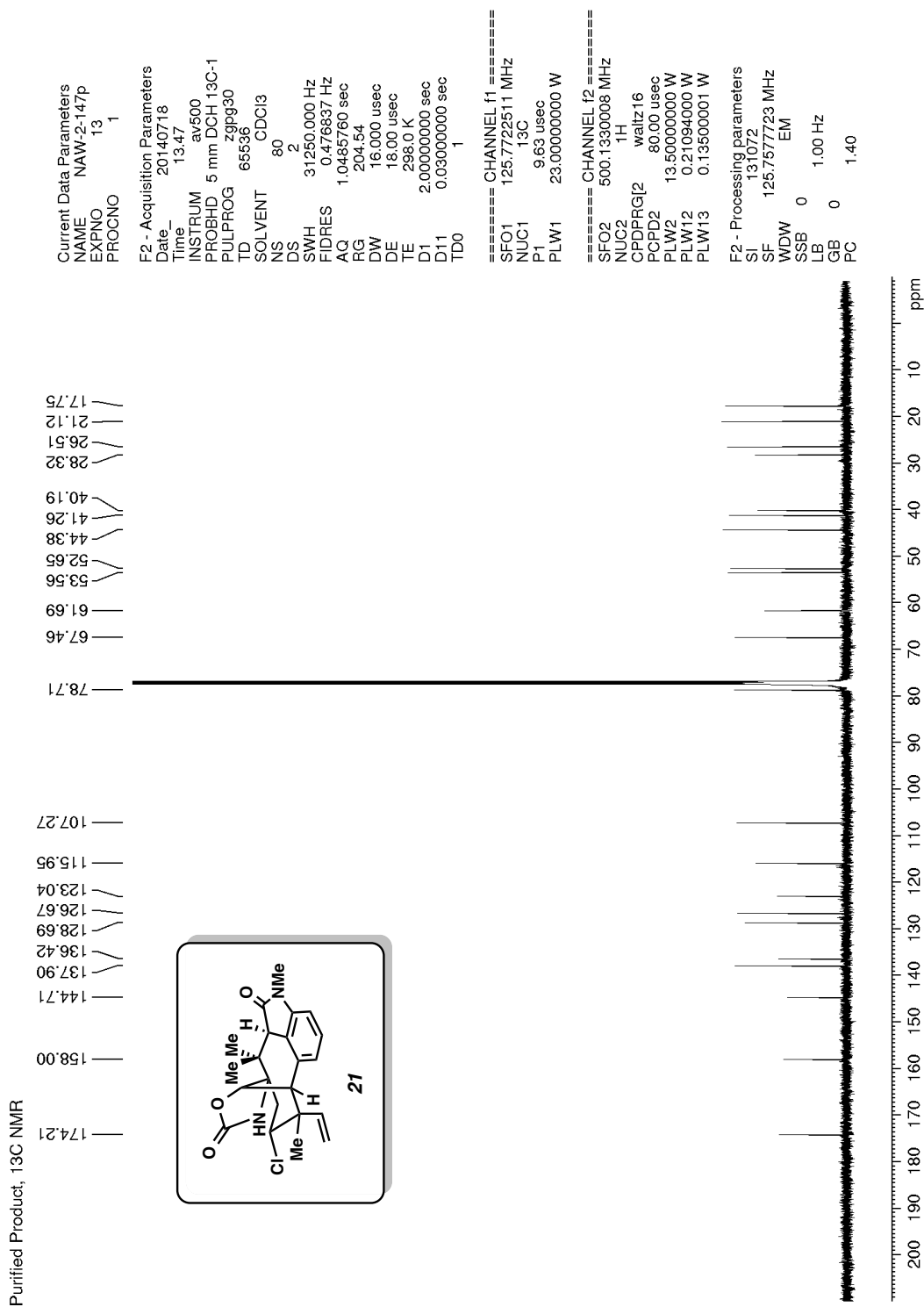


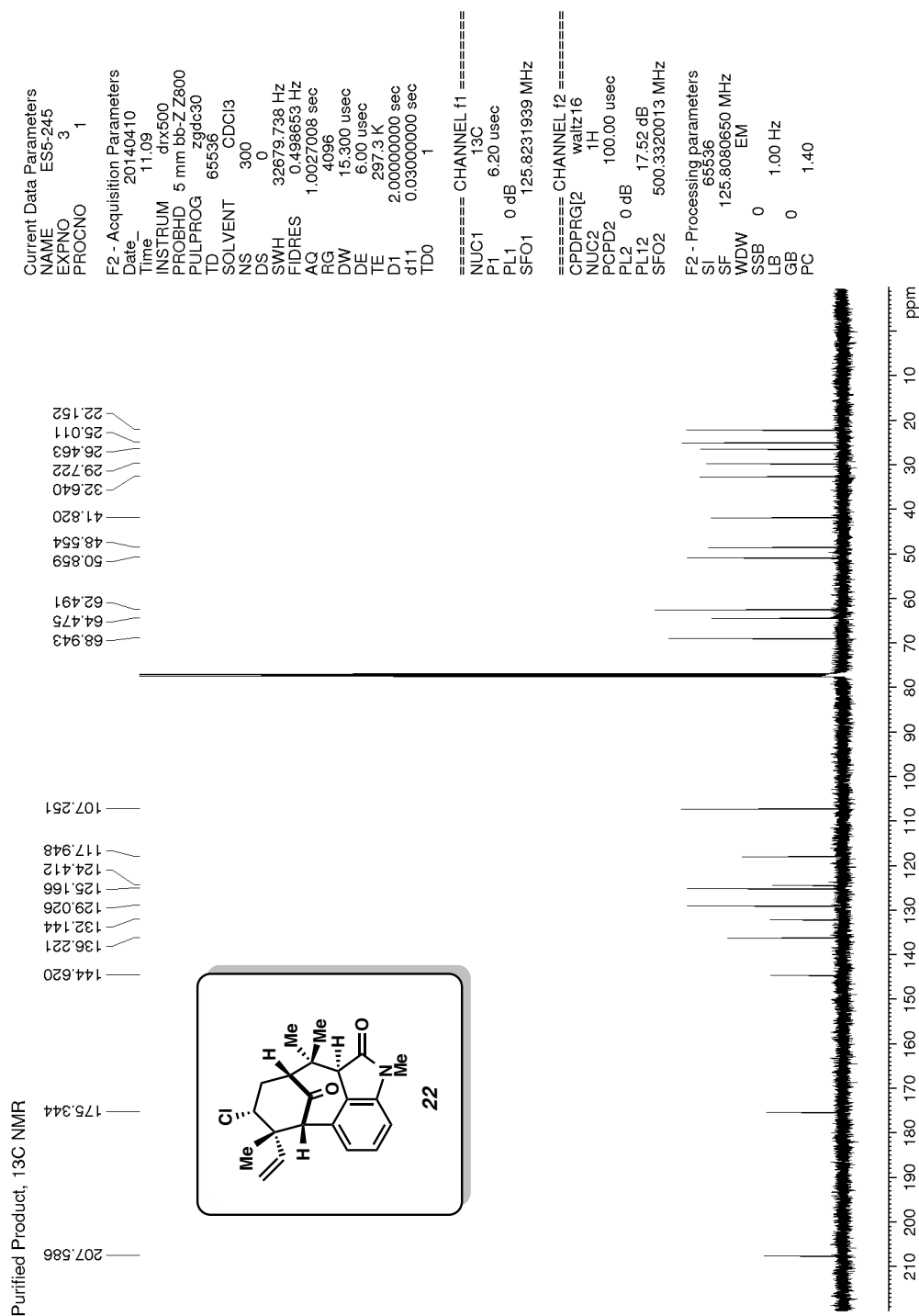


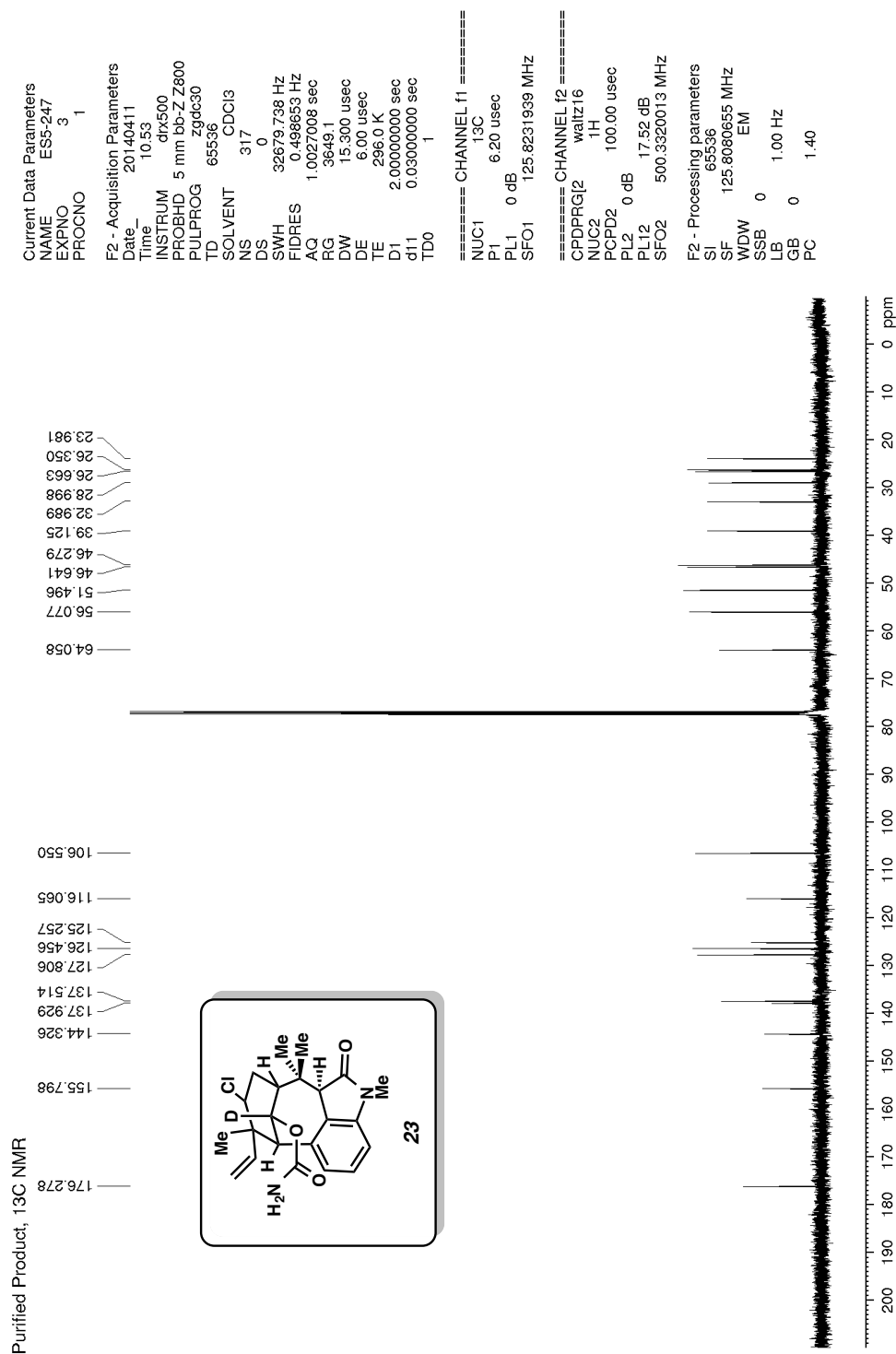


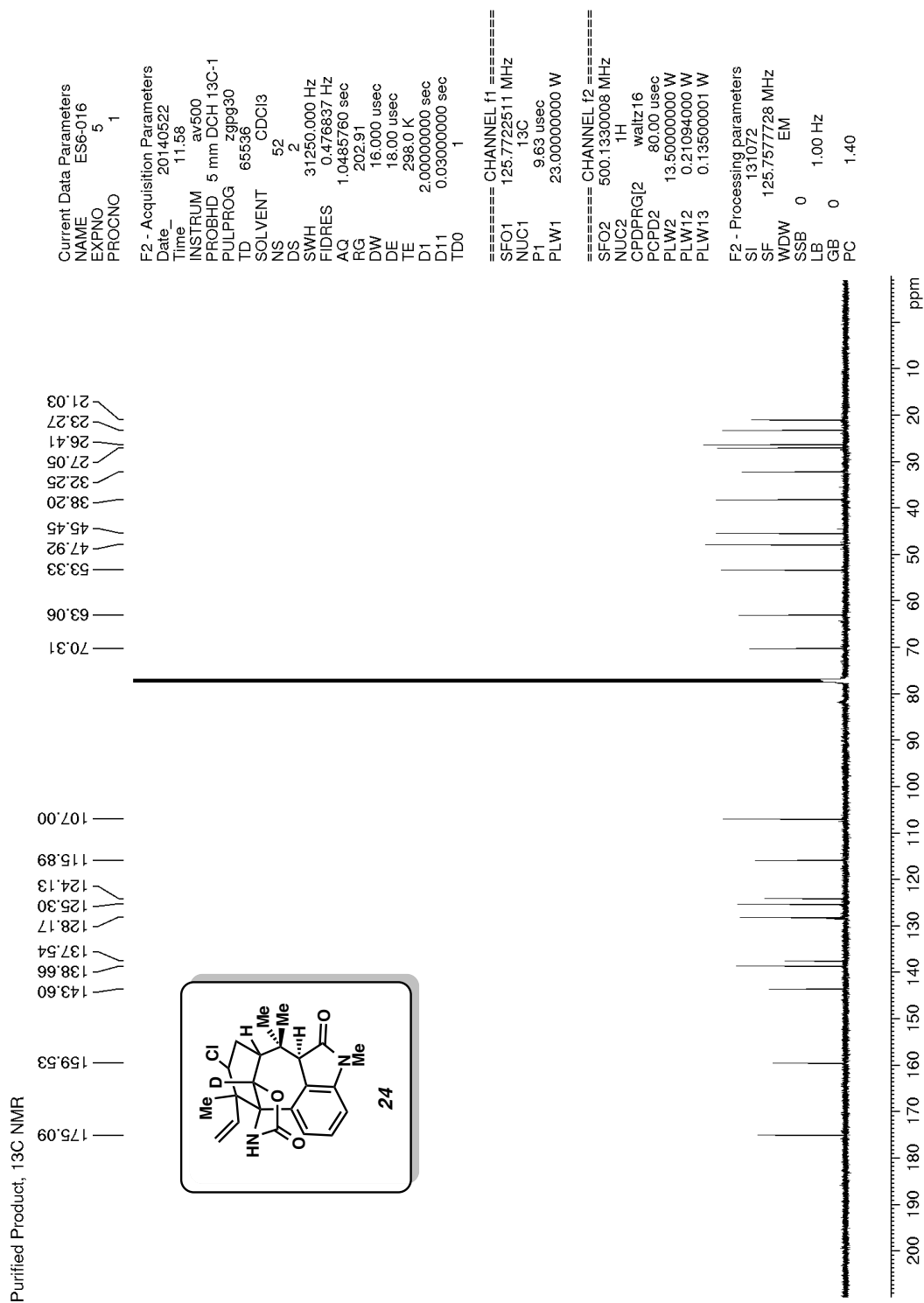


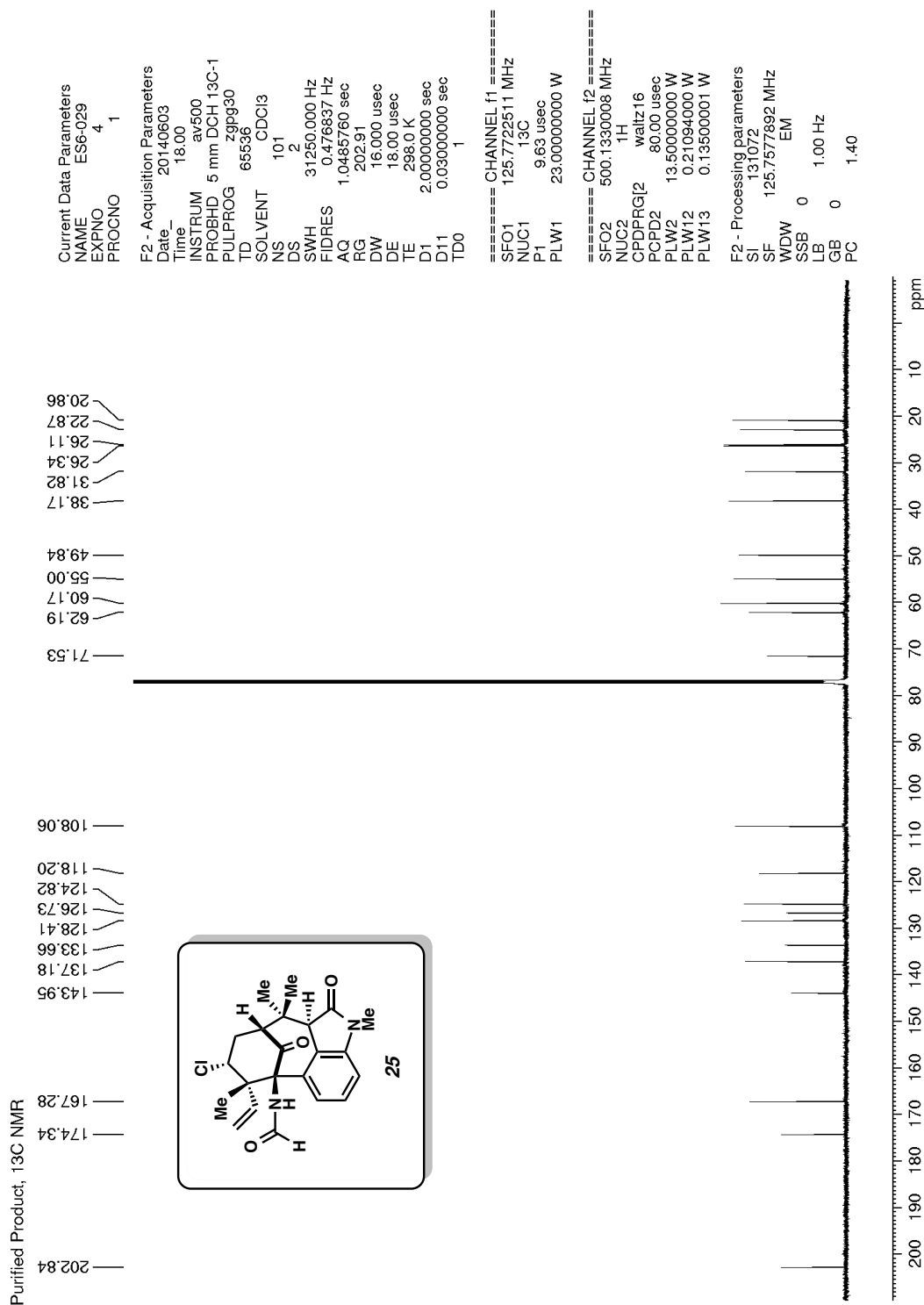


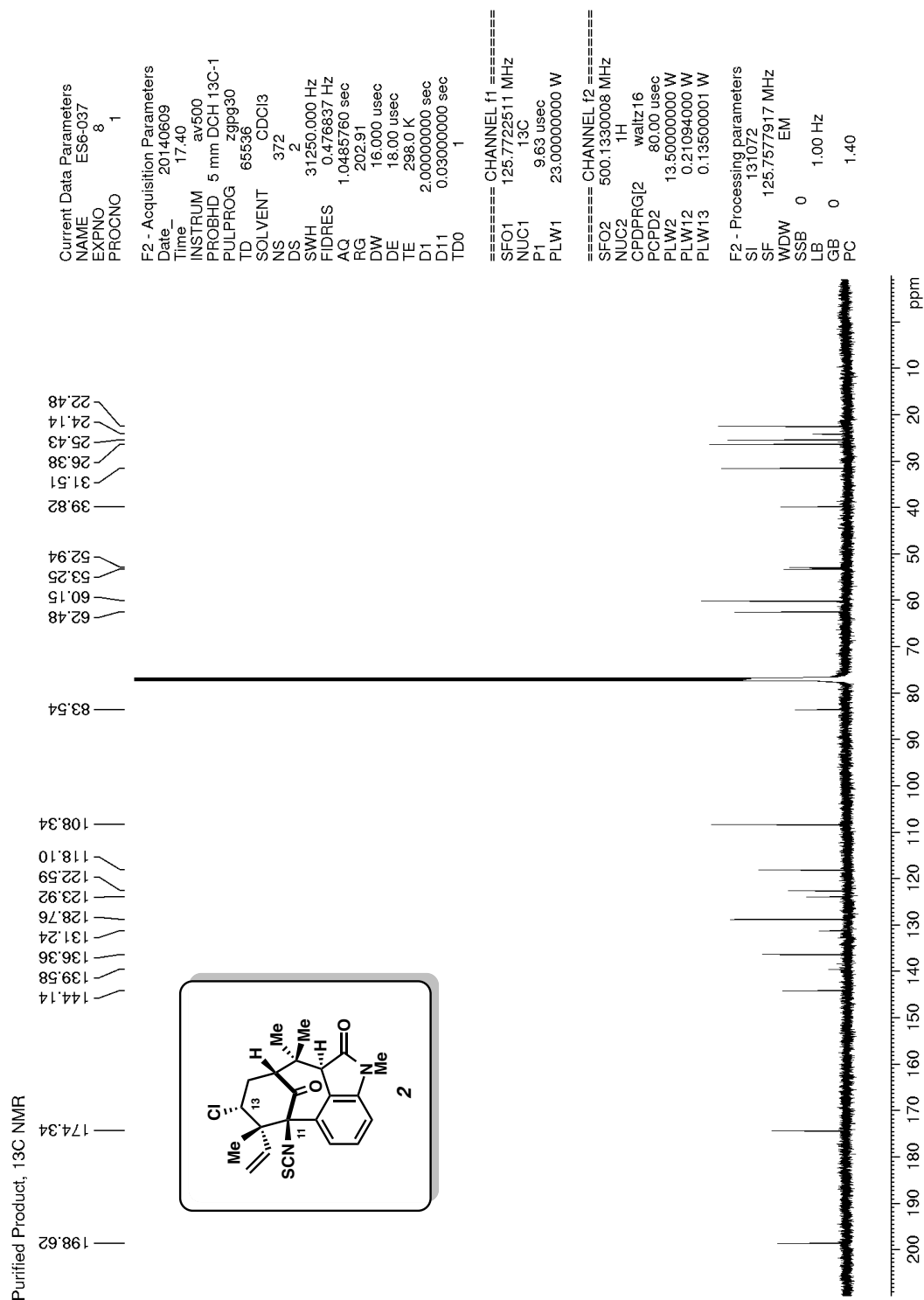






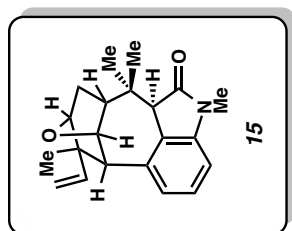






2-Dimensional NMR Spectrum for Oxindole 15:

NOESY, Oxindole 15



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 PROCNO 1

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 AQ 0.2560500 sec
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 DE 10.00 usec
 ZF 500.132 MHz
 D1 0.0001327 sec
 D11 2.0000000 sec
 D8 0.7500000 sec
 D16 0.0002000 sec
 INO 0.0002500 sec

CHANNEL f1
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 NUC1 1H
 P1 10.00 usec
 F2 20.00 usec

F1 - Acquisition parameters
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 SW 7.998 ppm
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 SSB 2
 LB 0.00 Hz
 GB 0
 PC 1.00

F1 - Processing parameters
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 SF 500.1300146 MHz
 WDW QSI
 SSB 2
 LB 0.00 Hz
 GB 0

