Supporting Information

(Experimental Procedure and NMR Spectral Data)

Practical Total Syntheses of Acromelic Acids A and B

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Analysis instruments

Nuclear magnetic resonance [¹H NMR (500 MHz), ¹³C NMR (125 MHz)] spectra were determined on JEOL ECA-500 instrument. Chemical shifts for ¹H NMR were reported in parts per million downfields from tetramethylsilane (δ) as the internal standard and coupling constants were in hertz (Hz). The following abbreviations are used for spin multiplicity: s = singlet, d = doublet, t = triplet, q = quartet, m = multiplet, br = broad. Chemical shifts for ¹³C NMR were reported in ppm relative to the centerline of a triplet at 77.0 ppm for deuteriochloroform.

Melting points (Mp), determined on a Yanaco Micro Melting Point Apparatus MP-S3, are uncorrected.

High-resolution mass spectra (HRMS) were obtained on a BRUKER DALTONICS micrOTOF (ESI).

Infrared (IR) spectra were recorded on a SHIMADZU IRPrestige-21.

Optical rotations were measured on a JASCO P-1030 Polarimeter at RT using the sodium D line.

Analytical thin layer chromatography (TLC) was performed on Merck precoated analytical plates, 0.25 mm thick, silica gel 60 F254.

Column chromatography separations were performed on KANTO CHEMICAL Silica Gel 60 (spherical) 40 - 50 μm, Silica Gel 60 (spherical) 63 - 210 μm or Silica Gel 60 N (spherical, neutral) 63 - 210μm.

Chiral HPLC was performed on SPD-M20A, CTO-20A and LC-20AD using 0.46 cm $\phi \times 25$ cm ChiralPak AD-H, ChiralCel OD-H from Daicel.

Reagents and solvents were commercial grades and were used as supplied with the following exceptions.

1) Dichloromethane, diethyl ether, n-hexane, tetrahydrofuran and toluene: dried over molecular sieves 4A.

2) Methanol and acetonitrile: dried over molecular sieves 3 A.

2-Chloro-6-methoxypyridine (9)



To a stirred solution of 2,6-dichloropyridine (8) (68.9 g, 466 mmol) in MeOH (500 mL) was added NaOMe (100 g, 1.86 mol, 4.0 equiv) and the mixture was stirred at 60 °C for 24 h. After cooling to room temperature, the mixture was quenched with 2 M aqueous HCl, and extracted with CH_2Cl_2 . The organic layer was dried over anhydrous MgSO₄, filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure to afford **9** (66.9 g, quant) as a colorless oil.

IR (film, cm⁻¹) 1599, 1585, 1560, 1468, 1410, 1302, 1265, 1152, 1024, 876, 789.

¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 500 MHz) δ 7.51 (t, *J* = 7.37 Hz, 1H), 6.90 (d, *J* = 7.37 Hz, 1H), 6.65 (d, *J* = 7.37 Hz, 1H), 3.94 (s, 3H).

 ^{13}C NMR (CDCl_3, 125 MHz) δ 163.9, 148.4, 140.5, 116.2, 109.1, 54.0.

HRMS (ESI-TOF) calcd for $C_6H_7CINO (M+H)^+$ 144.0211, found 144.0211.

Methyl 5-formyl-6-methoxypicolinate (11)



To a stirred solution of **9** (20.8 g, 145 mmol) in THF (400 mL) was added *t*-BuLi in heptane (ca.1.6 M, 100 mL, 160 mmol, 1.1 equiv) at -78 °C under Ar atmosphere. After stirring at the same temperature for 1 h, DMF (33.8 mL, 435 mmol, 3.0 equiv) was added dropwise. After being stirred at the same temperature for 30 min, the reaction mixture was warmed to room temperature over 30 min. After stirring, the reaction was quenched with 2 M aqueous HCl, and extracted with AcOEt. The organic layer was dried over anhydrous Na₂SO₄, filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was used in the next step without further purification.

To a suspention of **10** (crude, 145 mmol) and NaOAc (17.8 g, 218 mmol, 1.5 equiv) in MeOH / toluene (300 mL / 150 mL) were added $Pd(OAc)_2$ (651 mg, 2.90 mmol, 0.02 equiv) and DPPF (2.41 g, 4.35 mmol, 0.03 equiv) under Ar atmosphere. The reaction mixture was stirred at 50 °C under CO atmosphere for 23 h. After stirring, the reaction was quenched with 1 M aqueous HCl, and extracted with AcOEt. The organic layer was dried over anhydrous Na₂SO₄, filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by column chromatography (*n*-Hexane / AcOEt = 2:1) to afford **11** (27.5 g, 97%) as a colorless solid.

Mp. 87 - 88 °C.

IR (film, cm⁻¹) 1726, 1694, 1591, 1456, 1381, 1254, 1134.

¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 500 MHz) δ 10.4 (s, 1H), 8.22 (d, *J* = 7.94 Hz, 1H), 7.79 (d, *J* = 7.94 Hz, 1H), 4.17 (s, 3H), 4.00 (s, 3H).

¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 125 MHz) δ 188.6, 164.7, 164.0, 149.8, 138.6, 121.2, 118.5, 54.3, 53.0. HRMS (ESI-TOF) calcd for C₉H₉NO₄Na (M+Na)⁺ 218.0424, found 218.0428.

(E)-Methyl 6-methoxy-5-(2-nitrovinyl)picolinate (15)



To a stirred solution of **11** (616 mg, 3.16 mmol) in CH₃NO₂ (10 mL) was added Et₃N (319 mg, 3.16 mmol, 1.0 equiv) at room temperature. After stirring for 1.5 h, the solvent was removed under reduced pressure to afford crude **S1** as a yellow solid.

To the residue dissolved in CH₂Cl₂ (10 mL) were added Et₃N (319 mg, 3.16 mmol, 1.0 equiv) and MsCl (996 mg, 4.74 mmol, 2.0 equiv) at 0 °C. After being stirred for 3 h, the reaction mixture was quenched with saturated aqueous NaHCO₃, and extracted with CH₂Cl₂. The organic layer was dried over anhydrous Na₂SO₄, filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by column chromatography (CHCl₃/AcOEt = 9:1) to afford **15** (750 mg, quant) as a pale yellow solid.

IR (film, cm⁻¹) 1726, 1632, 1516, 1342, 1271.

¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 500 MHz) δ 8.02 (d, *J* = 13.8 Hz, 1H), 7.98 (d, *J* = 13.8 Hz, 1H), 7.87 (d, *J* = 7.45 Hz, 1H), 7.79 (d, *J* = 7.45 Hz, 1H), 4.19 (s, 3H), 3.99 (s, 3H).

¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 125 MHz) δ 164.8, 161.9, 147.3, 141.9, 140.9, 132.7, 118.8, 117.6, 54.6, 53.0.

HRMS (ESI-TOF) calcd for $C_{10}H_{10}N_2O_5Na (M+Na)^+$ 261.0482, found 261.0494.

Benzhydryl 3-bromopropanoate (S3)



To a stirred solution of **S2** (818 mg, 5.35 mmol) in Et₂O (20 mL) was added diphenyldiazomethane in Et₂O at 0 °C, and the reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature for 21 h. The solvent was removed under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by column chromatography (*n*-Hexane / AcOEt = 8:1) to afford **S3** (1.38 g, 85%) as a colorless oil.

IR (film, cm⁻¹) 1742, 1497, 1450, 1366, 1287, 1267, 1233, 1132.

¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 500 MHz) δ 7.25-7.36 (m, 10H), 6.92 (s, 1H), 3.60 (t, *J* = 7.15 Hz, 2H), 3.03 (t, *J* = 7.15 Hz, 2H).

¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 125 MHz) δ 169.6, 139.7, 128.5, 128.0, 127.1, 77.6, 38.0, 25.6. HRMS (ESI-TOF) calcd for $C_{16}H_{15}BrO_2Na$ (M+Na)⁺ 341.0148, found 341.0162.

5-Benzhydryl 1-tert-butyl 2-oxopentanedioate (17)



To a stirred solution of **S3** (18.2 g, 57.0 mmol) in acetone (60 mL) was added NaI (10.26 g, 68.4 mmol, 1.2 equiv), and the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 11 h. Then, the reaction mixture was filtered, and the solvent was removed under reduced pressure. The residue was diluted with CHCl₃ and washed with saturated aqueous $Na_2S_2O_3$. The organic layer was dried over anhydrous Na_2SO_4 , filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was used in the next step without further purification.

To a solution of crude **S4** in AcOEt (120 mL) was added *tert*-butyl 2-(triphenylphosphoranylidene)acetate (48.3 g, 128 mmol, 2.5 equiv) and the mixture was stirred at 60 °C for 48 h. Then, the reaction mixture was filtered and the organic solvent was concentrated under reduced pressure. The crude residue was used in the next step without further purification.

To a stirred solution of **S5** in CH₂Cl₂ (500 mL) was introduced ozone gas at -78 °C. The reaction was checked by TLC, and Ar gas was introduced to purge of remained ozone gas as soon as **S5** disappeared. The reaction mixture was treated with PPh₃ (11.5 g, 43.9 mmol, 1.2 equiv) and warmed to room temperature. After being stirred for 1.5 h, the mixture was concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by column chromatography (*n*-Hexane / AcOEt = 4:1) to afford **17** (9.71 g, 46% from **S3**) as a colorless oil.

IR (film, cm⁻¹) 1738, 1722, 1371, 1163, 1080, 1030, 853, 835, 745, 700.

¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 500 MHz) δ 7.20-7.35 (m, 10H), 6.87 (s, 1H), 3.12 (t, *J* = 6.85 Hz, 2H), 2.75 (t, *J* = 6.85 Hz, 2H), 1.52 (s, 9H).

¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 125 MHz) δ 193.3, 171.1, 159.7, 139.8, 128.4, 127.9, 127.0, 84.0, 77.3, 77.2, 33.9, 27.7. HRMS (ESI-TOF) calcd for $C_{22}H_{24}O_5$ Na (M+Na)⁺ 391.1516, found 391.1535.

(S)-5-Benzhydryl 1-tert-butyl



3-((S)-1-(2-methoxy-6-(methoxycarbonyl)pyridin-3-yl)-2-nitroethyl)-2-oxopentanedioate (19)

To a stirred solution of **15** (5.40 g, 22.7 mmol) in DME (230 mL) were added α -ketoester **17** (8.77 g, 23.8 mmol, 1.05 equiv) and Ni-diamine complex **18** (576 mg, 1.14 mmol, 0.05 equiv) at -10 °C, and the mixture was stirred at the same temperature for 48 h. The mixture was diluted with *n*-Hexane and filtered through SiO₂ pad. The filtrate was concentrated under reduced pressure, and the residue was purified by column chromatography (*n*-Hexane / AcOEt = 2:1) to afford **19** (12.1 g, 88%) as a colorless oil. The ee was determined by chiral HPLC analysis.

 $[\alpha]^{25}_{D}$ +4.4 (*c* 1.0, CHCl₃, 95% ee).

IR (film, cm⁻¹) 1724, 1584, 1555, 1460, 1371, 1267, 1167, 1022, 982, 760, 702.

¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 500 MHz) δ 7.61 (d, J = 7.37 Hz, 1H), 7.45 (d, J = 7.37 Hz, 1H), 7.20-7.38 (m, 10H), 6.82 (s, 1H), 4.92 (dd, J = 13.0, 9.07 Hz, 1H), 4.78 (dd, J = 13.0, 4.53 Hz, 1H), 4.31-4.25 (m, 1H), 4.02 (s, 3H), 4.01-3.95 (m, 1H), 3.93 (s, 3H), 2.95 (dd, J = 17.0, 9.64 Hz, 1H), 2.73 (dd, J = 17.0, 4.53 Hz, 1H), 1.43 (s, 9H). ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 125 MHz) δ 193.8, 170.0, 165.0, 161.0, 159.3, 145.3, 140.0, 139.4, 139.3, 128.5, 128.4, 128.1, 128.0, 127.2, 126.9, 122.5, 118.7, 84.4, 77.9, 75.1, 53.8, 52.6, 42.9, 41.6, 35.0, 27.5. HRMS (ESI-TOF) calcd for C₃₂H₃₅N₂O₁₀ (M+H)⁺ 607.2286, found 607.2312. HPLC (DAICEL CHIRALCEL OD-H, *n*-Hexane / IPA = 9:1, 1.0 mL/min, 254 nm, τ_{major} 25.1 min, τ_{minor} 29.2 min).

Methyl



5-((3S,4S,5R)-5-(tert-butoxycarbonyl)-4-(2-methoxy-2-oxoethyl)pyrrolidin-3-yl)-6-methoxypicolinate (22)

Compound **19** (2.33 g, 3.84 mmol) was hydrogenated by Raney nickel (6.0 g, purchased from Aldrich, washed with water and MeOH) in MeOH (80 mL) under hydrogen atmosphere (900 psi) at 75 °C for 2 h. The mixture was cooled to room temperature and filtered through a pad of celite. The catalyst and the celite were washed with AcOEt. The combined organic solvent was concentrated under reduced pressure to afford yellow oil. The residue was used in the next step without further purification.

The residue was hydrogenated by Pd/C (10% dry, 1.0 g) in MeOH (40 mL) under hydrogen atmosphere (balloon) for 1.5 h. The mixture was filtered through a pad of celite and the organic solvent was concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was used in the next step without further purification.

To the residue dissolved in MeOH (40 mL) was added SOCl₂ (0.28 mL, 3.84 mmol, 1.0 equiv) at 0 °C, and the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 20 h. The reaction mixture was diluted with toluene and the solvent was removed under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by column chromatography (CHCl₃ / MeOH = 96:4) to afford **22** (1.07 g, 68% from **19**) as a yellow oil.

 $[\alpha]^{25}_{D}$ -89.5 (*c* 0.97, CHCl₃).

IR (film, cm⁻¹) 1740, 1462, 1263, 1211, 1159.

¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 500 MHz) δ 7.68 (br s, 2H), 4.69-4.63 (m, 1H), 4.15-4.08 (m, 2H), 4.07 (s, 3H), 3.96 (s, 3H), 3.89-3.82 (m, 1H), 3.74-3.66 (m, 1H), 3.34 (s, 3H), 2.36 (dd, *J* = 8.00, 17.8 Hz, 1H), 2.18 (dd, *J* = 5.75, 17.8 Hz, 1H), 1.46 (s, 9H).

¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 125 MHz) δ 170.8, 165.8, 165.3, 161.6, 144.7, 137.3, 122.3, 118.4, 85.6, 63.3, 54.1, 52.7, 51.7, 46.1, 40.6, 38.9, 30.5, 27.9.

HRMS (ESI-TOF) calcd for $C_{20}H_{29}N_2O_7 (M+H)^+ 409.1969$, found 409.1968.

(2R,3S,4S)-1-Benzyl 2-tert-butyl 3-(2-methoxy-2-oxoethyl)

-4-(2-methoxy-6-(methoxycarbonyl)pyridin-3-yl)pyrrolidine-1,2-dicarboxylate (S6)



To a stirred solution of **22** (540 mg, 1.22 mmol) in CH_2Cl_2 (5 mL) were added Et_3N (0.51 mL, 3.66 mmol, 3.0 equiv) and CbzCl (0.26 mL, 1.83 mmol, 1.5 equiv) at 0 °C and the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 5 h. After stirring, the reaction was quenched with saturated aqueous NH_4Cl and extracted with CH_2Cl_2 . The organic layer was dried over anhydrous Na_2SO_4 , filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by column chromatography (*n*-Hexane / AcOEt = 2:1) to afford **S6** (589 mg, 89%) as a colorless amorphous solid.

This compound exists as a mixture of rotamers in CDCl₃ at 25 °C.

 $[\alpha]^{25}_{D}$ -63.2 (*c* 0.90, CHCl₃).

IR (film, cm⁻¹) 1742, 1721, 1709, 1460, 1412, 1368, 1287, 1265, 1213, 1155.

¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 500 MHz) δ 7.86 (d, J = 7.37 Hz, 0.55H), 7.79 (d, J = 7.37 Hz, 0.45H), 7.70-7.66 (m, 1H), 7.40-7.25 (m, 5H), 5.26-5.10 (m, 2H), 4.55 (d, J = 8.50 Hz, 0.45H), 4.51 (d, J = 8.50 Hz, 0.55H), 4.03 (s, 3H), 3.97-3.86 (m, 3H), 3.95 (s, 3H), 3.55 (s, 1.65H), 3.52 (s, 1.35H), 3.59-3.49 (m, 1H), 2.35 (dd, J = 18.0, 6.24 Hz, 0.55H), 2.24 (dd, J = 17.6, 6.80 Hz, 0.45H), 2.18 (dd, J = 17.6, 8.50 Hz, 0.45H), 2.09 (dd, J = 18.0, 8.50 Hz, 0.55H), 1.37 (s, 4H), 1.21 (s, 5H).

¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 125 MHz) δ 117.6, 171.5, 169.1, 168.9, 165.4, 161.4, 154.5, 154.4, 143.7, 143.6, 138.5, 138.1, 136.3, 136.1, 128.4, 128.3, 127.9, 127.8, 125.8, 125.5, 118.5, 118.4, 82.1, 82.0, 67.2, 67.1, 62.3, 61.5, 53.7, 52.5, 51.4, 50.5, 49.5, 40.5, 39.2, 39.0, 37.8, 31.2, 31.1, 27.7, 27.5.

HRMS (ESI-TOF) calcd for $C_{28}H_{35}N_2O_9$ (M+H)⁺ 543.2337, found 543.2350.

(2*S*,3*S*,4*S*)-1-((Benzyloxy)carbonyl)-3-(2-methoxy-2-oxoethyl)-4-(2-methoxy-6-(methoxycarbonyl)pyridin-3-yl)pyrrolidine-2-carboxylic acid (24)



To a stirred solution of S6 (589 mg, 1.09 mmol) in CH_2Cl_2 (7.5 mL) was added TFA (2.5 mL). After stirring at room temperature for 19 h, the mixture was concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was used in the next step without further purification.

To a suspension of crude **23** and AcONa (894 mg, 10.9 mmol, 10 equiv) in Ac₂O (5.5 mL) was stirred at 110 °C for 25 h. After completion of the reaction, the mixture was concentrated under reduced pressure and the residue was diluted with water. After being stirred for 1 h, the mixture was extracted with CHCl₃. The organic layer was dried over anhydrous Na₂SO₄, filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by column chromatography (CHCl₃ / MeOH = 98:2) to afford **24** (370 mg, 70% from **S6**) as a colorless amorphous solid.

This compound exists as a mixture of rotamers in CDCl₃ at 25 °C.

$[\alpha]^{25}_{D}$ -55.3 (*c* 0.87, CHCl₃).

IR (film, cm⁻¹) 1738, 1591, 1462, 1433, 1362, 1267, 1207, 1171, 1132.

¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 500 MHz) δ 10.08 (br s, 1H), 7.68 (d, *J* = 7.37 Hz, 0.45H), 7.64 (d, *J* = 7.37 Hz, 0.55H), 7.45-7.25 (m, 6H), 5.28-5.13 (m, 2H), 4.26 (d, *J* = 5.10 Hz, 0.55H), 4.22 (d, *J* = 5.10 Hz, 0.45H), 3.80-4.05 (m, 3H), 3.99 (s, 3H), 3.96 (s, 3H), 3.59 (s, 1.35H), 3.58 (s, 1.65H), 3.44-3.36 (m, 1H), 2.35-2.20 (m, 1H), 2.05-1.95 (m, 1H).

¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 125 MHz) δ 176.0, 175.1, 171.6, 171.5, 165.4, 161.4, 155.1, 154.3, 144.1, 136.6, 135.9, 128.5, 128.4, 128.2, 128.0, 127.7, 125.1, 125.0, 118.8, 118.6, 67.7, 67.6, 63.5, 63.0, 53.9, 52.6, 51.8, 49.0, 48.9, 42.8, 41.6, 39.2, 38.4, 33.1.

HRMS (ESI-TOF) calcd for C₂₄H₂₅N₂O₉ (M-H)⁻ 485.1555, found 485.1554.



To a stirred solution of 24 (271 mg, 557 μ mol) in H₂O (1.5 mL) was added HBr in AcOH (5 M, 6.0 mL) and the mixture was stirred at 100 °C for 12 h. The mixture was concentrated under reduced pressure. Purification of 1 was carried out according to the reported procedure.¹ The residue was charged onto a column containing Dowex-50 WX8 hydrogen form (200-400 mesh). After elution with H₂O (25 mL) and 3% aqueous NH₃ (25 mL), the collected fractions were concentrated under reduced pressure. The resulting ammonium was charged onto a column containing Amberlite IRC-50 hydrogen form. After elution with H₂O, the collected fractions were concentrated under reduced pressure to give free amino acid 1 (172 mg, quant) as a colorless solid.

Mp. >310 °C (decomp.).

 $[\alpha]^{25}{}_{\mathrm{D}}$ 30.0 (*c* 1.11, H₂O) (lit.¹ $[\alpha]_{\mathrm{D}}$ 27.8 (*c* 0.35, H₂O)).

IR (film, cm⁻¹) 3422, 1618, 1381, 787.

¹H NMR (D₂O, 500 MHz) δ 7.52 (d, J = 7.37 Hz, 1H), 6.94 (d, J = 7.37 Hz, 1H), 4.12 (d, J = 7.37 Hz, 1H), 3.84-3.68 (m, 3H), 3.20-3.12 (m, 1H), 2.61 (dd, J = 16.7, 5.10 Hz, 1H), 2.15 (dd, J = 16.7, 10.2 Hz, 1H). ¹³C NMR (D₂O, 125 MHz) δ 176.7, 173.6, 166.3, 163.1, 142.7, 139.5, 129.8, 108.9, 65.8, 47.5, 42.5, 42.4, 35.7. HRMS (ESI-TOF) calcd for C₁₃H₁₃N₂O₇ (M-H)⁻ 309.0717, found 309.0715.

K. Konno, K. Hashimoto, Y. Ohfune, H. Shirahama, T. Matsumoto, J. Am. Chem. Soc. 1988, 110, 4807-4815.





To a stirred solution of **9** (7.00 g, 48.8 mmol) in CH₃CN (25 mL) was added NBS (13.0 g, 73.1 mmol, 1.5 equiv) and the mixture was refluxed for 24 h. After cooling to room temperature, the reaction was quenched with saturated aqueous $Na_2S_2O_3$ and extracted with AcOEt. The organic layer was dried over anhydrous Na_2SO_4 , filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by column chromatography (*n*-Hexane / AcOEt = 98:2) to afford **S7** (6.83 g, 63%) as a colorless solid.

Mp. 64 - 65 °C.

IR (film, cm⁻¹) 1584, 1551, 1466, 1408, 1344, 1306, 1256, 1155, 1121, 1022, 1009. ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 500 MHz) δ 7.72 (d, *J* = 8.50 Hz, 1H), 6.58 (d, *J* = 8.50 Hz, 1H), 3.92 (s, 3H). ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 125 MHz) δ 162.4, 147.3, 143.8, 110.9, 110.1, 54.3. HRMS (ESI-TOF) calcd for C₆H₆BrCINO (M+H)⁺ 221.9316, found 221.9314.

Butyl 3-formyl-6-methoxypicolinate (13)



To a stirred solution of **S7** (6.83 g, 30.7 mmol) in THF (120 mL) was added *i*PrMgCl·LiCl in THF solution (ca.1.0 M, 32.2 mL, 32.2 mmol, 1.05 equiv) at -20 °C under Ar atmosphere. After stirring at the same temperature for 2 h, DMF (7.2 mL, 92.1 mmol, 3.0 equiv) was added dropwise. After being stirred at the same temperature for 30 min, the reaction mixture was warmed to room temperature. The reaction was quenched with saturated aqueous NH₄Cl and extracted with AcOEt. The organic layer was dried over anhydrous Na₂SO₄, filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure. The crude residue was used in the next step without further purification.

To a suspention of the crude **12** and AcONa (3.78 g, 46.1 mmol, 1.5 equiv) in nBuOH / toluene (60 mL / 60 mL) was added Pd(dppf)Cl₂ (1.12 g, 1.54 mmol, 0.05 equiv) under Ar atmosphere. The reaction mixture was stirred at 100 °C under CO atmosphere for 18 h. The reaction was quenched with saturated aqueous NH₄Cl, and the mixture was filtered through a pad of celite. The filtrate was extracted with AcOEt. The organic layer was dried over anhydrous Na₂SO₄, filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by column chromatography (*n*-Hexane / AcOEt = 2:1) to afford**13**(4.75 g, 65% from**S7**) as a yellow oil.

IR (film, cm⁻¹) 2963, 2876, 1721, 1692, 1595, 1481, 1337, 1277, 1261, 1219, 1138, 1072, 1022. ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 500 MHz) δ 10.39 (s, 1H), 8.18 (d, *J* = 8.50 Hz, 1H), 6.94 (d, *J* = 8.50 Hz, 1H), 4.44 (t, *J* = 6.80 Hz, 2H), 4.06 (s, 3H), 1.83-1.76 (m, 2H), 1.54-1.45 (m, 2H), 0.99 (t, *J* = 7.37 Hz, 3H). ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 125 MHz) δ 189.1, 166.1, 165.2, 150.7, 138.6, 125.9, 114.1, 66.3, 54.5, 30.5, 19.2, 13.7. HRMS (ESI-TOF) calcd for C₁₂H₁₅NO₄Na (M+Na)⁺ 260.0893, found 260.0891.

Methyl 3-(dimethoxymethyl)-6-methoxypicolinate (S8)



To a stirred solution of **13** (4.75 g, 20.0 mmol) in MeOH (100 mL) were added CH(OMe)₃ (11 mL, 100 mmol, 5 equiv) and CSA (465 mg, 2.00 mmol, 0.1 equiv), and the resulting mixture was refluxed for 24 h. After cooling to room temperature, the organic solvent was removed under reduced pressure. The residue was diluted with saturated aqueous NaHCO₃ and extracted with AcOEt. The organic layer was dried over anhydrous Na₂SO₄, filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by column chromatography (*n*-Hexane / AcOEt = 9:1) to afford **S8** (3.40 g, 70%) as a yellow oil.

IR (ATR, cm⁻¹) 2951, 2832, 1730, 1597, 1479, 1321, 1250, 1217, 1109, 1070, 1051, 1026, 974, 831. ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 500 MHz) δ 7.90 (d, *J* = 8.50 Hz, 1H), 6.86 (d, *J* = 8.50 Hz, 1H), 5.85 (s, 1H), 3.97 (s, 3H), 3.96 (s, 3H), 3.34 (s, 6H).

¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 125 MHz) δ 166.9, 163.3, 145.5, 138.3, 127.1, 113.0, 100.0, 53.8, 53.6, 52.6. HRMS (ESI-TOF) calcd for C₁₁H₁₅NO₅Na (M+Na)⁺ 264.0842, found 264.0842.

tert-Butyl 3-formyl-6-methoxypicolinate (14)



To a stirred solution of **S8** (500 mg, 2.07 mmol) in THF (4 mL) was added aqueous KOH (1 M, 4.15 mL, 4.15 mmol, 2.0 equiv). After stirring at 40 °C for 3 h, the mixture was concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was used in the next step without further purification.

To a stirred suspension of crude residue in CH_2Cl_2 (5 mL) were added NH₄Cl (277 mg, 5.18 mmol, 2.5 equiv) and *N*,*N*'-diisopropyl-*O-tert*-butylisourea (1.63 mL, 7.25 mmol, 3.5 equiv), and the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 15 h. The reaction mixture was filtered and the organic solvent was removed under reduced pressure. The residue was used in the next step without further purification.

To a stirred solution of the crude **S9** in THF (2 mL) was added aqueous HCl (1 M, 2 mL). After stirring for 1.5 h, the reaction mixture was diluted with water and extracted with AcOEt. The organic layer was dried over anhydrous MgSO₄, filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by column chromatography (*n*-Hexane / AcOEt = 4:1) to afford **14** (391 mg, 80% from **S8**) as a colorless oil.

IR (film, cm⁻¹) 2982, 1736, 1595, 1481, 1335, 1279, 1223, 1167, 1138, 1072, 1020, 845.

¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 500 MHz) δ 10.35 (s, 1H), 8.14 (d, *J* = 8.50 Hz, 1H), 6.91 (d, *J* = 8.50 Hz, 1H), 4.06 (s, 3H), 1.65 (s, 9H).

¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 125 MHz) δ 189.1, 166.1, 164.2, 152.3, 138.5, 125.1, 113.6, 83.9, 54.4, 28.1. HRMS (ESI-TOF) calcd for C₁₂H₁₅NO₄Na (M+Na)⁺ 260.0893, found 260.0881.

(E)-tert-Butyl 6-methoxy-3-(2-nitrovinyl)picolinate (16)



To a stirred solution of 14 (1.48 g, 6.22 mmol) in CH_3NO_2 (30 mL) was added Et_3N (1.72 mL, 12.4 mmol, 2.0 equiv) at room temperature. After stirring for 20 h, the solvent was removed under reduced pressure to afford crude **S10** as a yellow solid.

To the residue dissolved in CH₂Cl₂ (30 mL) were added Et₃N (1.29 mL, 9.33 mmol, 1.5 equiv) and MsCl (963 μ L, 12.4 mmol, 2.0 equiv) at 0 °C. After being stirred for 3 h, the reaction mixture was quenched with saturated aqueous NH₄Cl and extracted with CH₂Cl₂. The organic layer was dried over anhydrous MgSO₄, filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by column chromatography (CHCl₃ / AcOEt = 9:1) to afford **16** (1.12 g, 64% from **14**) as a pale yellow solid.

IR (film, cm⁻¹) 3115, 2978, 2943, 1734, 1630, 1595, 1560, 1508, 1481, 1425, 1395, 1370, 1331, 1275, 1260, 1171, 1144, 1074, 1020, 966, 957, 833, 596.

¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 500 MHz) δ 8.59 (d, *J* = 13.6 Hz, 1H), 7.76 (d, *J* = 8.50 Hz, 1H), 7.42 (d, *J* = 13.6 Hz, 1H), 6.91 (d, *J* = 8.50 Hz, 1H), 4.04 (s, 3H), 1.66 (s, 9H).

¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 125 MHz) δ 165.2, 164.1, 149.1, 137.7, 137.4, 135.5, 118.9, 114.2, 84.0, 54.2, 28.1. HRMS (ESI-TOF) calcd for $C_{13}H_{16}N_2O_5Na$ (M+Na)⁺ 303.0954, found 303.0958.

tert-Butyl 5-((4-methoxybenzyl)oxy)-2-oxopentanoate (25)



To a stirred solution of $\mathbf{S11}^2$ (18.3 g, 70.5 mmol) in acetone (70 mL) was added NaI (12.7 g, 84.6 mmol, 1.2 equiv). After stirring at room temperature for 6 h, the reaction mixture was quenched with water and extracted with CHCl₃. The organic layer was dried over anhydrous MgSO₄, filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was used in the next step without further purification.

To a stirred solution of the residue in AcOEt (200 mL) was added *tert*-butyl 2-(triphenylphosphoranylidene) acetate (53.0 g, 141 mmol, 2.0 equiv) and stirred at 70 °C for 16 h. The mixture was filtered and the organic layer was concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was used in the next step without further purification.

To a stirred solution of the crude **S12** in CH₂Cl₂ (140 mL) was added Davis reagent ³ (36.8 g, 141 mmol, 2.0 equiv) at -78 °C. The resulting mixture was warmed to 0 °C and stirred for 8 h. The reaction was quenched with saturated aqueous NH₄Cl and extracted with CH₂Cl₂. The organic layer was dried over anhydrous MgSO₄, filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by column chromatography (*n*-Hexane / AcOEt = 9:1) to afford **25** (15.3 g, 71% from **S11**) as a colorless oil.

IR (film, cm⁻¹) 2981, 2937, 2864, 1744, 1713, 1614, 1511, 1372, 1302, 1242, 1173, 1105, 1034, 833, 756, 579. ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 500 MHz) δ 7.23 (d, *J* = 8.50 Hz, 2H), 6.87 (d, *J* = 8.50 Hz, 2H), 4.40 (s, 2H), 3.80 (s, 3H), 3.47 (t, *J* = 6.24 Hz, 2H), 2.87 (t, *J* = 7.09 Hz, 2H), 1.97-1.90 (m, 2H), 1.52 (s, 9H). ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 125 MHz) δ 195.2, 160.5, 159.1, 130.3, 129.2, 113.7, 83.7, 72.4, 68.5, 55.2, 36.1, 27.7, 23.6. HRMS (ESI-TOF) calcd for C₁₇H₂₄O₅Na (M+Na)⁺ 331.1516, found 331.1506.

² A. Dahan, M. Portnoy, J. Org. Chem., 2001, 66, 6480-6482.

³ In the case of ozone gas, PMB ether was decomposed.

tert-Butyl 3-((2S,3S)-5-(tert-butoxy)-3-(2-((4-methoxybenzyl)oxy)ethyl)-



1-nitro-4,5-dioxopentan-2-yl)-6-methoxypicolinate (26)

To a stirred solution of **16** (400 mg, 1.43 mmol) in IPA (0.4 mL) were added Ni-diamine complex **18** (36.2 mg, 71.4 μ mol, 0.05 equiv), α -ketoester **25** (880 mg, 2.85 mmol, 2.0 equiv) in IPA (1.1 mL) and Et₃N (49 μ L, 357 μ mol, 0.25 equiv) at -10 °C, and the mixture was stirred at the same temperature for 14 h. The solvent was removed under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by column chromatography (*n*-Hexane / AcOEt = 7:3) to afford **26** (887 mg, quant) as a colorless oil. The ee was determined by chiral HPLC analysis.

 $[\alpha]^{25}_{D}$ -33.0 (*c* 1.01, CHCl₃, 91% ee).

IR (film, cm⁻¹) 2980, 2938, 2868, 1719, 1601, 1555, 1512, 1481, 1370, 1329, 1283, 1250, 1171, 1148, 1098, 1030, 847, 826.

¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 500 MHz) δ 7.57 (d, *J* = 8.50 Hz, 1H), 7.17 (d, *J* = 8.50 Hz, 2H), 6.85 (d, *J* = 8.50 Hz, 2H), 6.74 (d, *J* = 8.50 Hz, 1H), 4.87 (dd, *J* = 13.0, 5.10 Hz, 1H), 4.81 (dd, *J* = 13.0, 6.80 Hz, 1H), 4.47-4.38 (m, 1H), 4.30 (d, *J* = 11.9 Hz, 1H), 4.26 (d, *J* = 11.9 Hz, 1H), 4.09 (dt, *J* = 9.6, 4.0 Hz, 1H), 3.92 (s, 3H), 3.79 (s, 3H), 3.49-3.41 (m, 2H), 2.18-2.00 (m, 2H), 1.64 (s, 9H), 1.36 (s, 9H).

¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 125 MHz) δ 195.0, 165.3, 162.4, 159.8, 159.2, 147.3, 139.2, 129.7, 129.3, 125.3, 113.7, 113.0, 83.7, 82.7, 77.6, 72.3, 67.3, 55.3, 53.5, 46.0, 39.9, 31.1, 28.1, 27.6.

HRMS (ESI-TOF) calcd for $C_{30}H_{40}N_2O_{10}Na (M+Na)^+ 611.2575$, found 611.2570.

HPLC (DAICEL CHIRALPAK AD-H, *n*-Hexane / IPA = 19:1, 1.0 mL/min, 254 nm, τ_{minor} 14.1 min, τ_{major} 15.8 min).



Compound **26** (7.77 g, 13.2 mmol) was hydrogenated using Raney nickel (23 g, purchased from Aldrich, washed with water and MeOH) in MeOH (65 mL) under hydrogen atmosphere (700 psi) for 1.5 h. The mixture was filtered through a pad of celite. The separated solid was washed with MeOH. The combined organic solvent was concentrated under reduced pressure to afford pale yellow oil. The residue was used in the next step without further purification.

To a solution of the residue in CH₂Cl₂ (70 mL) were added Et₃N (3.66 mL, 26.4 mmol, 2.0 equiv) and CbzCl (2.81 mL, 19.8 mmol, 1.5 equiv) at 0 °C. After stirring at the same temperature for 30 min, the mixture was quenched with saturated aqueous NaHCO₃ and extracted with CH₂Cl₂. The organic layer was dried over anhydrous MgSO₄, filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by column chromatography (*n*-Hexane / AcOEt = 3:1) to afford **27a** (2.30 g, 26% from **26**) as a colorless oil and **27b** (4.19 g, 47% from **26**) as a colorless oil.

This compound exists as a mixture of rotamers in CDCl₃ at 25 °C.

$[\alpha]^{20}_{D}$ -31.0 (*c* 1.18, CHCl₃).

IR (film, cm⁻¹) 3002, 2977, 2941, 2904, 1740, 1721, 1709, 1698, 1601, 1513, 1480, 1412, 1368, 1329, 1281, 1248, 1169, 1144, 1032, 847, 824, 755, 698.

¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 500 MHz) δ 7.89 (t, *J* = 8.50 Hz, 1H), 7.40-7.27 (m, 5H), 7.21-7.08 (m, 2H), 6.85-6.72 (m, 3H), 5.22-5.08 (m, 2H), 4.49 (d, *J* = 9.1 Hz, 0.45H), 4.44 (d, *J* = 9.1 Hz, 0.55H), 4.36-4.20 (m, 2H), 4.14-3.89 (m, 2H), 3.93 (s, 3H), 3.83-3.70 (m,1H), 3.78 (s, 3H), 3.40-3.00 (m, 3H), 1.66-1.54 (m, 11H), 1.44 (s, 4H), 1.29 (s, 5H).

¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 125 MHz) & 170.5, 170.4, 166.2, 162.0, 159.1, 154.8, 154.4, 148.1, 147.9, 140.2, 140.1, 137.9, 136.5, 136.3, 130.5, 129.2, 128.9, 128.5, 128.4, 128.0, 127.9, 126.4, 126.1, 113.7, 113.6, 112.6, 112.5, 82.6, 82.5, 82.2, 82.1,72.5, 72.4, 68.3, 68.2, 67.2, 67.1, 63.4, 62.9, 55.2, 53.5, 52.4, 51.8, 41.9, 40.9, 40.8, 39.9, 28.2, 28.0, 27.8, 27.7, 27.6.

HRMS (ESI-TOF) calcd for $C_{38}H_{48}N_2O_9Na (M+Na)^+ 699.3252$, found 699.3246.

1-Benzyl 2-(tert-butyl) (2S,3S,4S)-4-(2-(tert-butoxycarbonyl)-6-methoxypyridin-3-yl)

-3-(2-((4-methoxybenzyl)oxy)ethyl)pyrrolidine-1,2-dicarboxylate (27a)



To a stirred solution of **27b** (60 mg, 88.4 µmol) in *t*BuOH / benzene (810 µL / 90 µL) was added *t*BuOK (14.9 mg, 133 µmol, 1.5 equiv) at 0 °C and the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 6 h. The mixture was quenched with saturated aqueous NH₄Cl and extracted with AcOEt. The organic layer was dried over anhydrous Na₂SO₄, filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by column chromatography (*n*-Hexane / AcOEt = 3:1) to afford **27a** (37 mg, 62%) as a colorless oil.

This compound exists as a mixture of rotamers in CDCl₃ at 25 °C.

 $[\alpha]^{20}_{D}$ -17.2 (*c* 1.03, CHCl₃).

IR (film, cm⁻¹) 2978, 2938, 2870, 1736, 1709, 1599, 1512, 1481, 1414, 1368, 1356, 1331, 1281, 1248, 1157, 1032, 824, 698.

¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 500 MHz) δ 7.44-7.28 (m, 6H), 7.21-7.13 (m, 2H), 6.86-6.70 (m, 3H), 5.22-5.07 (m, 2H), 4.36-4.33 (m, 2H), 4.26-4.21 (m, 1H), 4.11-4.04 (m, 1H), 3.96-3.85 (m, 4H), 3.80-3.62 (m, 4H), 3.48-3.19 (m, 2H), 2.80-2.70 (m, 1H), 1.70-1.33 (m, 20H).

¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 125 MHz) δ 171.2, 165.9, 162.0, 159.1, 154.8, 154.5, 148.2, 148.1, 138.5, 136.6, 136.4, 130.3, 129.2, 129.1, 128.5, 128.4, 128.0, 127.9, 127.8, 127.7, 124.9, 113.7, 112.4, 82.5, 82.4, 81.7, 81.6, 72.7, 68.3, 68.0, 67.1, 64.8, 64.4, 55.2, 53.5, 50.0, 45.0, 43.6, 40.4, 39.5, 29.1, 29.0, 28.1, 28.0, 27.8.
HRMS (ESI-TOF) calcd for C₃₈H₄₈N₂O₉Na (M+Na)⁺ 699.3252, found 699.3263.

1-Benzyl 2-(tert-butyl) (2S,3S,4S)-4-(2-(tert-butoxycarbonyl)-6-methoxypyridin-3-yl)

-3-(2-hydroxyethyl)pyrrolidine-1,2-dicarboxylate (S13)



To a stirred solution of **27a** (100 mg, 147 μ mol) in CH₂Cl₂ / H₂O (700 μ L / 35 μ L) was added DDQ (50 mg, 221 μ mol, 1.5 equiv). After stirring at room temperature for 1 h, the mixture was quenched with saturated aqueous NaHCO₃ and extracted with CH₂Cl₂. The organic layer was dried over anhydrous Na₂SO₄, filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by column chromatography (*n*-Hexane / AcOEt = 1:1 and *n*-Hexane / Et₂O = 1:2) to afford **S13** (89.9 mg, 99%) as a colorless oil.

This compound exists as a mixture of rotamers in CDCl₃ at 25 °C.

 $[\alpha]^{25}_{D}$ -34.0 (*c* 1.45, CHCl₃).

IR (film, cm⁻¹) 2978, 2936, 1740, 1719, 1701, 1690, 1655, 1597, 1560, 1481, 1458, 1420, 1368, 1331, 1283, 1157, 1028, 847, 698.

¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 500 MHz) δ 7.43-7.28 (m, 6H), 6.77 (d, *J* = 8.50 Hz, 0.55H), 6.74 (d, *J* = 8.50 Hz, 0.45H), 5.21-5.11 (m, 2H), 4.18 (d, J = 5.10 Hz, 0.45H), 4.16 (d, *J* = 5.10 Hz, 0.55H), 4.09-4.01 (m, 1H), 3.93 (s, 3H), 3.92-3.86 (m, 1H), 3.80-3.67 (m, 1H), 3.64-3.54 (m, 2H), 2.81-2.72 (m, 1H), 1.70-1.35 (m, 2H), 1.59 (s, 9H), 1.49 (s, 4H), 1.39 (s, 5H).

¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 125 MHz) δ 171.5, 171.4, 166.2, 162.1, 154.7, 154.4, 148.1, 148.0, 138.3, 136.5, 136.3, 128.5, 128.4, 128.0, 127.9, 125.5, 125.4, 112.7, 82.8, 82.7, 82.0, 67.3, 67.2, 64.8, 64.4, 60.9, 60.8, 53.5, 50.6, 44.9, 43.8, 40.5, 39.6, 32.1, 28.1, 27.9, 27.8.

HRMS (ESI-TOF) calcd for $C_{30}H_{41}N_2O_8 (M+H)^+$ 557.2857, found 557.2858.

2-((2R,3S,4S)-1-((Benzyloxy)carbonyl)-2-(*tert*-butoxycarbonyl)-4-(2-(*tert*-butoxycarbonyl)

-6-methoxypyridin-3-yl)pyrrolidin-3-yl)acetic acid (28)



To a stirred solution of **S13** (250 mg, 449 μ mol) in CH₂Cl₂ / phosphate buffer (pH 7.6) (1.35 mL / 1.35 mL) were added AZADO (13.7 mg, 89.8 μ mol, 0.2 equiv) and PhI(OAc)₂ (434 mg, 1.34 mmol, 3.0 equiv) at 0 °C. After stirring at the same temperature for 8 h, the mixture was added to saturated aqueous Na₂S₂O₃ at 0 °C. After being stirred at room temperature for 1 h, the mixture was extracted with AcOEt. The organic layer was dried over anhydrous MgSO₄, filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by column chromatography (*n*-Hexane / AcOEt = 1:1) to afford **28** (222 mg, 87%) as a colorless amorphous solid.

This compound exists as a mixture of rotamers in CDCl₃ at 25 °C.

 $[\alpha]^{25}_{D}$ -39.6 (*c* 1.05, CHCl₃).

IR (film, cm⁻¹) 2980, 2941, 2906, 1710, 1599, 1560, 1481, 1413, 1367, 1332, 1282, 1253, 1228, 1161, 1093, 1030, 844, 736, 698.

¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 500 MHz) δ 7.42-7.28 (m, 6H), 6.77 (d, *J* = 8.50 Hz, 0.55H), 6.74 (d, *J* = 8.50 Hz, 0.45H), 5.22-5.08 (m, 2H), 4.20-4.11 (m, 2H), 3.96-3.89 (m, 1H), 3.92 (s, 3H), 3.80-3.67 (m, 1H), 3.21-3.11 (m, 1H), 2.27-2.16 (m, 2H), 1.57 (s, 9H), 1.47 (s, 4H), 1.37 (s, 5H).

¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 125 MHz) δ 176.4, 176.3, 170.4, 165.6, 162.2, 154.6, 154.4, 148.1, 138.0, 136.4, 136.2, 128.4, 128.3, 128.0, 127.9, 127.8, 124.6, 124.5, 112.8, 82.7, 82.6, 82.0, 81.9, 67.3, 64.9, 64.6, 53.5, 50.1, 49.9, 43.6, 42.6, 39.9, 39.0, 33.8, 28.0, 27.9, 27.7.

HRMS (ESI-TOF) calcd for $C_{30}H_{38}N_2O_9Na (M+Na)^+$ 593.2470, found 593.2486.

Acromelic acid B (2)



To a stirred solution of **28** (195 mg, 342 μ mol) in H₂O (1.7 mL) was added 30% HBr in AcOH (3.4 mL) and the mixture was stirred at 100 °C for 36 h. The solvent was removed under reduced pressure. The residue was charged onto a column containing Dowex-50 WX8 hydrogen form (200-400 mesh). After elution with H₂O and 3% aqueous NH₃, the collected fractions were concentrated under reduced pressure. The resulting ammonium salt was charged onto a column containing Amberlite IRC-50 hydrogen form. After elution with H₂O, the collected fractions were concentrated under reduced pressure to give free amino acid **2** (105 mg, 99%) as a colorless amorphous solid.

 $[\alpha]^{20}_{D}$ -68.8 (*c* 0.98, H₂O) (lit.⁴ $[\alpha]^{27}_{D}$ -74.0 (*c* 0.1, H₂O)).

IR (film, cm⁻¹) 3300-2700, 1655, 1597, 1419, 1363, 1251, 1167, 1060, 842, 801, 673.

¹H NMR (D₂O, 500 MHz) δ 7.68 (d, J = 9.16 Hz, 1H), 6.70 (d, J = 9.16 Hz, 1H), 4.65 (dt, J = 11.5, 8.0 Hz, 1H), 4.08 (d, J = 5.7 Hz, 1H), 3.80 (dd, J = 11.5, 8.0 Hz, 1H), 3.65 (t, J = 11.5 Hz, 1H), 3.27-3.20 (m, 1H), 2.52 (dd, J = 16.6, 6.3 Hz, 1H), 2.35 (dd, J = 16.6, 8.6 Hz, 1H).

¹³C NMR (D₂O, 125 MHz) δ 175.7, 173.0, 166.5, 163.1, 143.3, 141.2, 120.4, 115.3, 65.5, 47.3, 42.3, 38.6, 34.7. HRMS (ESI-TOF) calcd for C₁₃H₁₅N₂O₇ (M+H)⁺ 311.0874, found 311.0877.

⁴ S. Takano, S. Tomita, Y. Iwabuchi, K. Ogasawara, *Heterocycles* 1989, 29, 1473-1476.

Table S-1. Optimization of the asymmetric reaction for Acromelic acid A (1).



^aYields as a mixture of diastereomers. ^bDetermined by ¹H NMR. ^cDetermined by HPLC.

Table S-2. Optimization of the asymmetric reaction for Acromelic acid B (2).



entry	R	solvent	18 (mol %)	Et ₃ N (mol %)	temp. (°C)	dr ^a
1	-CO ₂ Dpm	DME	20	25	0 °C	1:1
2	-CO ₂ Dpm	DME	20	25	-10 °C	1.3:1
3	-CO ₂ Dpm	DME	100	0	0 °C	1.2:1
4	-CO ₂ Dpm	IPA	20	25	0 °C	1.3:1
5	-CH ₂ OBn	IPA	20	25	rt	3:1
6	-CH ₂ OBn	IPA	20	25	0 °C	4:1
7	-CH ₂ OPMB	IPA	20	25	0 °C	12:1
8	-CH ₂ OPMB	IPA	5	25	-10 °C	20:1

^aDetermined by ¹H NMR.

NMR Spectral Data






















































































