# Allyl m-Trifluoromethyldiazirine Mephobarbital: An Unusually Potent Enantioselective and Photoreactive Barbiturate General Anesthetic Supporting Information 

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Supporting information available: (1) Chiral chromatography of ( $\pm$ )-14, (2) HPLC of the mixture after hydrogenation of compound $\mathbf{1 5}$, (3) determination of $\mathrm{pK}_{\mathrm{a}}$ value of $\mathbf{1 4}$, (4) NMR data for all new synthesized compounds.

Figure 1s. HPLC separation of enantiomers of compound 14. Conditions: Daicell Chiralpack $\mathrm{AD}^{\circledR}$ column, 20x200 mm eluted with isocratic $15 \%$ ethanol in hexane as an eluent at $6.5 \mathrm{~mL} / \mathrm{min}$ flow rate.


Figure 2s. Separation of compounds 14 and 15 by reverse phase HPLC. HPLC method: Luna 5 $\mu \mathrm{m}$ C18 100 $\AA$ column, $150 \times 3.00 \mathrm{~mm}$ from Phenomenex. During the first 2 minutes isocratic 0.05 M TFA was used as an eluent; starting at 2 min the gradient of $0.05 \mathrm{M} \mathrm{TFA} / \mathrm{MeOH}$ ( $0-$ $100 \%$ ) was used to reach $100 \%$ at 17 min , and elution was continued with isocratic MeOH . Flow rate: $1 \mathrm{~mL} / \mathrm{min}$. Detection - UV array detector at 254 nm . (A) starting propargyl barbiturate 15; (B) product allyl barbiturate $\mathbf{1 4}$; (C) the mixture of $\mathbf{1 4}$ and 15.
(A)

(B)

(C)


Figure 3s. Determination of $\mathrm{pK}_{\mathrm{a}}$ of barbiturate $( \pm)$-14.


Figure 4s. NMR Data for Synthetic Intermediates and Products.






















































