

Supporting Information for
Total Synthesis of Dragmacidin E

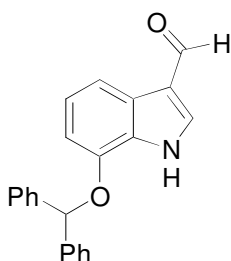
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¹³ C NMR SM3	S39	¹ H NMR SM9	S81
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¹³ C NMR 5	S41	¹³ C NMR SM10	S83
¹ H NMR SM4	S42	¹ H NMR 1	S84
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General Experimental. Unless stated otherwise, moisture and oxygen sensitive reactions were carried out in flame-dried glassware under a nitrogen or argon atmosphere using anhydrous, deoxygenated solvents. Tetrahydrofuran, toluene, dimethylformamide, and dichloromethane were dried by passage through an activated alumina column under a nitrogen atmosphere. Methanol was dried by passage through an activated alumina column under a nitrogen atmosphere or distillation from magnesium under a nitrogen atmosphere. Acetonitrile was dried by passage through an activated alumina column under a nitrogen atmosphere or distillation from calcium hydride under a nitrogen atmosphere. Ethyl acetate was dried over molecular sieves. Anhydrous carbon tetrachloride and 1,4-dioxane were used as received. All other commercially obtained reagents were used as received. Flash chromatography was performed on 32-63 μm silica gel. Melting points were taken with a Melt-Temp apparatus and are uncorrected. Chemical shifts of ^1H NMR spectra are reported relative to Me_4Si (δ 0.00), DMSO- d_6 (δ 2.49), DMF- d_7 (δ 2.74), CD_3OD (δ 3.30) or acetone- d_6 (δ 2.04) if the former was absent. ^{13}C NMR spectra are reported relative to Me_4Si (δ 0.0), CDCl_3 (δ 77.0), DMSO- d_6 (δ 39.5), DMF- d_7 (δ 30.1), CD_3OD (δ 49.0) or acetone- d_6 (δ 29.8) if the former was absent.

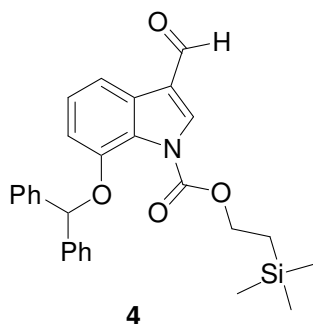


SM1

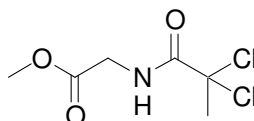
7-Benzhydryloxyindole-3-carboxaldehyde (SM1). Phosphorus(V) oxychloride (6.20 mL, 66.5 mmol) was added slowly to DMF (20 mL) at 0 $^{\circ}\text{C}$. The reaction mixture

was stirred at this temperature for 30 min and a solution of 7-benzhydrylindole (16.62 g, 55.52 mmol) in DMF (50 mL) was added via cannula. The resulting dark brown solution was heated at 35-40 °C for 20 h followed by cooling to room temperature and then in an ice bath. Ice (~50 g) was added to the reaction mixture followed by slow addition of a 1 M NaOH solution (100 mL). The mixture was heated at 95 °C for 1 h and again allowed to cool to room temperature and then cooled in an ice bath. The liquid phase was slowly decanted off to leave a black syrup. This residue was dissolved in CH₂Cl₂ (200 mL). The black organic phase was poured into ice water (100 mL) and the organic phase was separated. The aqueous phase was extracted with CH₂Cl₂ (2 x 50 mL). The organic extracts were combined, dried over anhydrous Na₂SO₄ and concentrated under reduced pressure. The crude residue was purified by flash chromatography on silica gel (1:1 hexanes/EtOAc) to give the desired aldehyde **SM1** as a yellow solid (13.00 g, 72% yield).

When a reaction was performed with a recrystallized starting material (125 mg, 0.42 mmol) by adding a solution of this compound in DMF (2 mL) to a reaction flask containing phosphorus(V) oxychloride (50 µL, 0.42 mmol) in DMF (0.5 mL) at 0 °C, 127 mg (93% yield) of the desired aldehyde was obtained. mp 158-160 °C (recrystallized from EtOAc); IR (film) 3107, 1659 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 10.03 (br s, 1H), 9.84 (s, 1H), 7.83 (d, *J* = 7.9 Hz, 1H), 7.61 (d, *J* = 3.1 Hz, 1H), 7.38 (d, *J* = 6.7 Hz, 4H), 7.18-7.28 (m, 6 H), 7.02 (t, *J* = 5.3 Hz, 1H), 6.66 (d, *J* = 7.9 Hz, 1 H), 6.35 (s, 1H); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 185.7, 144.4, 140.6, 135.6, 128.6, 127.9, 127.7, 126.9, 125.9, 123.5, 119.5, 114.4, 107.4, 82.1; LRMS(ESI) *m/z* (relative intensity) 328.1 (100%, M+H⁺); HRMS (ESI) *m/z* calcd for [C₂₂H₁₈NO₂]⁺: 328.1338, found 328.1328.

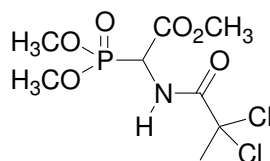


***N*-[*(*Trimethylsilylethoxy*)*carbonyl]-7-benzhydryloxyindole-3-carboxaldehyde (**4**).** To an ice-cooled suspension of NaH (60% dispersion in mineral oil, 1.75 g, 43.75 mmol) in THF (50 mL) was added a solution of aldehyde **SM1** (13.00 g, 39.71 mmol) in THF (100 mL) via cannula. The suspension was stirred at 0 °C for 30 min and then a solution of 4-nitrophenyl-2-(trimethylsilyl)ethyl carbonate (12.94 g, 45.67 mmol) in THF (50 mL) was added via cannula. The reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature for 12 h. The resulting orange suspension was poured into ice water (200 mL) and extracted with ether (3 x 100 mL). The organic extracts were combined, dried over anhydrous Na₂SO₄ and concentrated under reduced pressure. The crude residue was purified by flash chromatography on silica gel (2:1 hexanes/ether) to give the desired protected aldehyde **4** as a yellow solid (16.58 g, 89% yield). mp 101-102 °C (recrystallized from ether); IR (film) 1767, 1676 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 9.98 (s, 1H), 8.09 (s, 1H), 7.90 (d, *J* = 7.9 Hz, 1H), 7.48 (d, *J* = 7.4 Hz, 4H), 7.31-7.16 (m, 6H), 7.09 (t, *J* = 5.3 Hz, 1H), 6.75 (d, *J* = 8.2 Hz, 1H), 6.28 (s, 1H), 4.30 (m, 2H), 1.02 (m, 2H), 0.00 (s, 9H); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 189.3, 149.9, 145.8, 141.0, 138.4, 128.7, 128.5, 127.7, 126.7, 125.7, 125.5, 121.3, 114.4, 110.7, 82.3, 67.2, 17.4, -1.7; LRMS(ESI) *m/z* (relative intensity) 494.2 (70%, M+Na⁺); HRMS (ESI) *m/z* calcd for [C₂₈H₂₉NO₄NaSi]⁺: 494.1764, found 494.1748.



SM2

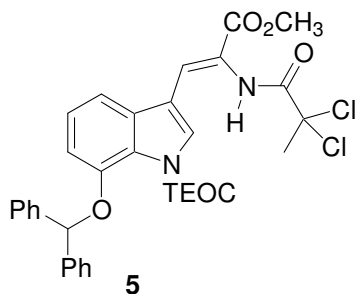
Methyl (2,2-Dichloropropionylamino)-acetate (SM2). To a solution of 2,2-dichloropropionic acid (90%, 13.6 mL, 119 mmol) in CH₂Cl₂ (100 mL) was added 2 drops of DMF followed by oxalyl chloride (20.8 mL, 238 mmol). The reaction mixture was stirred for 7.5 h until bubbling stopped. The resulting yellow acid chloride solution was concentrated under reduced pressure and then redissolved in CH₂Cl₂ (50 mL). The acid chloride solution was cannulated to an ice-cooled solution of glycine methyl ester hydrochloride (10.00 g, 79.64 mmol) and DMAP (20.43 g, 167.2 mmol) in CH₂Cl₂ (150 mL). The resulting red solution was stirred for 12 h (0 °C → room temperature) and it turned dark brown. The reaction mixture was poured into ice water (100 mL) and the organic layer was separated. The aqueous layer was extracted with CH₂Cl₂ (2 x 50 mL). The organic extracts were combined, dried over anhydrous Na₂SO₄ and concentrated under reduced pressure. The crude residue was purified by flash chromatography on silica gel (1:1 hexanes/ether) to afford the dichloroamide **SM2** as a light yellow syrup (13.63 g, 80% yield). IR (film) 3368, 1753, 1686 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.43 (br s, 1H), 4.11 (d, *J* = 5.3 Hz, 2H), 3.80 (s, 3H), 2.31 (s, 3 H); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 169.3, 166.6, 81.7, 52.5, 41.9, 33.8; LRMS(ESI) *m/z* (relative intensity) 214.0 (100%, M+H⁺); HRMS (ESI) *m/z* calcd for [C₆H₁₀NO₃Cl₂]⁺: 214.0038, found 214.0040.



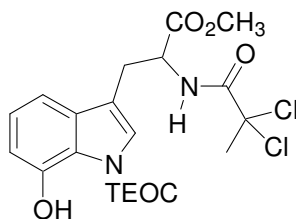
SM3

Methyl (2,2-Dichloropropionylamino)-(dimethoxyphosphoryl)-acetate (SM3).

To a solution of dichloroamide **SM2** (10.71 g, 50.04 mmol) in CCl₄ (100 mL) was added *N*-bromosuccinimide (NBS) (9.51 g, 53.4 mmol). The reaction mixture was heated at reflux under sunlamp irradiation for 3 h. The precipitate was filtered off and washed with CCl₄ (20 mL). The filtrate was concentrated under reduced pressure to give a yellow liquid. This liquid was dissolved in CH₂Cl₂ (100 mL) and trimethyl phosphite (P(OMe)₃) (6.52 g, 52.6 mmol) was added. The reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature for 13 h. It was concentrated to dryness under reduced pressure to give the desired product as an off-white solid (16.12 g, 100% yield, crude). This phosphanate was carried on to the next step without purification. For characterization purpose, a portion was recrystallized from EtOAc to give the desired phosphanate **SM3** as a white solid. mp 93-94 °C; IR (film) 3206, 1756, 1696 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.54 (br d, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 1H), 5.12 (dd, *J* = 21.6, 8.7 Hz, 1H), 3.88 (s, 3H), 3.88 (d, *J* = 11.3 Hz, 3H), 3.85 (d, *J* = 11.3 Hz, 3H), 2.31 (s, 3 H); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 166.0, 165.7 (d, *J* = 5.1 Hz), 81.3, 54.2 (d, *J* = 6.3 Hz), 53.9 (d, *J* = 6.9 Hz), 53.4, 51.0 (d, *J* = 147.2 Hz), 33.6; LRMS(ESI) *m/z* (relative intensity) 322.1 (100%, M+H⁺); HRMS (ESI) *m/z* calcd for [C₈H₁₅NO₆Cl₂P]⁺: 322.0014, found 322.0014.

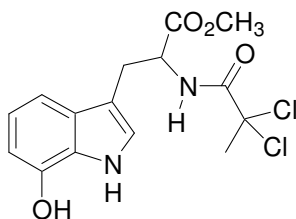


Methyl-2-(2,2-dichloropropionylamino)-3-(N[(trimethylsilylethoxy)carbonyl]-7-benzhydryloxyindol-3-yl)-acrylate (5). To an ice-cooled suspension of dimethylphosphoryl amide **SM3** (12.50 g, 38.8 mmol) in CH₂Cl₂ (100 mL) was added DBU (5.80 mL g, 38.8 mmol). The reaction mixture was stirred at 0 °C for 20 min and then aldehyde **4** (12.20 g, 25.9 mmol) in CH₂Cl₂ (100 mL) was added via cannula. The reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature for 12 h. The resulting dark brown solution was poured into a mixture of ice water (100 mL) and brine (50 mL), and the organic layer was separated. The aqueous layer was extracted with CH₂Cl₂ (2 x 50 mL). The organic extracts were combined, dried over anhydrous Na₂SO₄ and concentrated under reduced pressure. The crude residue was purified by flash chromatography on silica gel (1:1 hexanes/ether) to give the desired alkene **5** as a white solid (14.58 g, 84% yield). mp 140-142 °C (recrystallized from hexanes/ether); IR (film) 3306, 1760, 1721, 1706 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.12 (s, 1H), 7.94 (s, 1H), 7.70 (s, 1H), 7.51 (d, *J* = 7.1 Hz, 4H), 7.30-7.16 (m, 7H), 7.01 (t, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 6.70 (d, *J* = 7.9 Hz, 1H), 6.26 (s, 1H), 4.28 (m, 2H), 3.77 (s, 3H), 2.32 (s, 3H), 1.00 (m, 2H), 0.00 (s, 9H); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 164.6, 163.7, 150.0, 146.2, 141.2, 132.2, 130.2, 128.5, 127.6, 126.7, 125.5, 124.43, 124.39, 121.5, 113.3, 111.0, 109.9, 82.17, 82.06, 66.6, 52.6, 33.5, 17.5, -1.7; LRMS(ESI) *m/z* (relative intensity) 689.2 (100%, M+Na⁺); HRMS (ESI) *m/z* calcd for [C₃₄H₃₆N₂O₆NaSiCl₂]⁺: 689.1617, found 689.1621



SM4

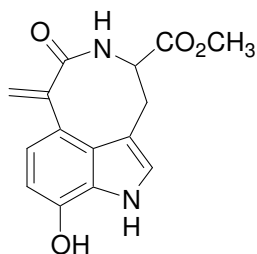
Methyl-2-(2,2-dichloropropionylamino)-3-(N[(trimethylsilylethoxy)carbonyl]-7-hydroxyindol-3-yl)-propionate (SM4). To a solution of the alkene **5** (10.40 g, 15.6 mmol) in a 1:1 mixture of MeOH and toluene (100 mL) was added Rh(PPh₃)₃Cl (145 mg, 0.64 mmol) under an N₂ atmosphere. The reaction mixture was placed in a sealable metal container equipped with a gas inlet pressure gauge, and this vessel was pressurized with H₂ at 1250 psi with heating to 45 °C for 50 h. The resulting dark brown solution was concentrated to dryness under reduced pressure. The crude residue was purified by flash chromatography on silica gel (1:1 hexanes/ether) to give the desired dichloroamide **SM4** as a white solid (7.68 g, 98% yield). mp 96-97 °C (recrystallized from ether); IR (film) 3406, 1746, 1695 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 10.65 (s, 1H), 7.32 (br d, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 1H), 7.31 (s, 1H), 7.11 (t, *J* = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 6.90 (d, *J* = 7.7 Hz, 1H), 6.81 (d, *J* = 7.9 Hz, 1H), 4.80 (ddd, *J* = 7.5, 5.6, 5.5 Hz, 1H) 4.45 (m, 2H), 3.67 (s, 3H), 3.24 (dd, *J* = 14.9, 5.5 Hz, 1H), 3.18 (dd, *J* = 14.9, 5.6 Hz, 1H), 2.24 (s, 3H), 1.13 (m, 2H), 0.08 (s, 9H); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 170.8, 165.7, 153.2, 144.7, 132.9, 125.4, 124.0, 123.2, 116.5, 113.2, 109.7, 81.9, 67.5, 52.9, 52.7, 33.7, 26.7, 17.5, -1.6; LRMS(ESI) *m/z* (relative intensity) 503.1 (100%, M+H⁺); HRMS (ESI) *m/z* calcd for [C₂₁H₂₉N₂O₆SiCl₂]⁺: 503.1172, found 503.1200.



6

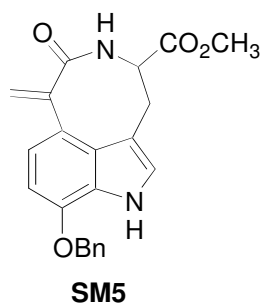
Methyl 2-(2,2-Dichloropropionylamino)-3-(7-hydroxyindol-3-yl)-propionate

(6). To a solution of *N*-TEOC indolyl dichloroamide **SM4** (7.54 g, 15.0 mmol) in THF (70 mL) was added 1 M TBAF (15.0 mL, 15.0 mmol). The reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature for 1 h and then poured into ice water and extracted with EtOAc (3 x 70 mL). The organic extracts were combined, dried over anhydrous Na₂SO₄ and concentrated under reduced pressure. The crude residue was purified by flash chromatography on silica gel (1:1 hexanes/EtOAc) to give the unprotected indole **6** as a white foamy solid (5.19 g, 96% yield). mp 55-57 °C; IR (film) 3396, 1738, 1679 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ 10.65 (s, 1H), 9.46 (s, 1H), 8.70 (d, *J* = 7.7 Hz, 1H), 7.07 (d, *J* = 2.4 Hz, 1H), 6.97 (d, *J* = 7.9 Hz, 1H), 6.79 (t, *J* = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 6.50 (d, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 1H), 4.51 (dt, *J* = 8.0, 5.9 Hz, 1H), 3.65 (s, 3H), 3.24 (m, 2H), 2.16 (s, 3H); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ 171.5, 165.6, 143.6, 129.1, 126.2, 123.4, 119.3, 109.7, 109.2, 105.5, 82.9, 54.3, 52.2, 34.2, 26.2; LRMS(ESI) *m/z* (relative intensity) 359.1 (75%, M+H⁺), 381.0 (100%, M+Na⁺); HRMS (ESI) *m/z* calcd for [C₁₅H₁₇N₂O₄Cl₂]⁺: 359.0565, found 359.0543.

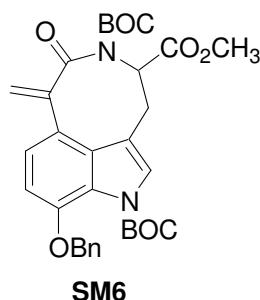


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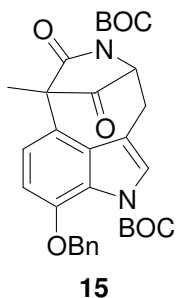
Methyl 10-Hydroxy-7-methylene-6-oxo-1,3,4,5,6,7-hexahydroazocino[4,5,6-cd]indole-4-carboxylate (13). A solution of dichloroamide **6** (157 mg, 0.44 mmol) in CH₃CN (87.5 mL) in a quartz vessel was degassed by passage of dry nitrogen for 30 min prior to, and during, irradiation. This solution was irradiated at 254 nm in a Rayonet photochemical reactor for 30 min. The resulting light brown solution was concentrated under reduced pressure and purified by flash chromatography on silica gel (1:4 hexanes/EtOAc and 100% EtOAc, respectively) to afford the bridged indole **13** as a yellow solid (83 mg, 66% yield). A larger scale reaction was carried out by dissolving 2.00 g (5.57 mmol) of **6** in CH₃CN (600 mL) and irradiated for 4 h to give 950 mg (60% yield) of the desired product. mp 232-234 °C; IR (film) 3320, 1736, 1635 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ 11.09 (s, 1H), 9.80 (s, 1H), 7.99 (d, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 1H), 7.18 (s, 1H), 6.76 (dd, *J* = 7.7, 1.6 Hz, 1H), 6.50 (dd, *J* = 7.7, 1.9 Hz, 1H), 5.32 (s, 1H), 5.12 (s, 1H), 4.86 (app br s, 1H), 3.73 (s, 3H), 3.42 (d, *J* = 15.6 Hz, 1H), 3.21 (dd, *J* = 15.1, 13.2 Hz, 1H); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ 172.1, 171.5, 148.7, 144.3, 126.5, 124.8, 124.6, 121.4, 121.2, 112.6, 110.4, 104.9, 55.4, 52.4, 32.1; LRMS(CI) *m/z* (relative intensity) 287.1 (97%, M+H⁺); HRMS (ESI) *m/z* calcd for [C₁₅H₁₅N₂O₄]⁺: 287.1032, found 287.1048.



Methyl 10-Benzyloxy-7-methylene-6-oxo-1,3,4,5,6,7-hexahydroazocino[4,5,6-*cd*]indole-4-carboxylate (SM5). To a solution of hydroxy indole **13** (1.60 g, 5.59 mmol) in DMF (24 mL) was added K₂CO₃ (929 mg, 6.72 mmol) followed by benzyl bromide (810 μ L, 6.77 mmol). The reaction mixture for stirred at room temperature for 14 h and then poured into ice water and extracted with EtOAc (3 x 50 mL). The organic extracts were combined, dried over anhydrous Na₂SO₄ and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by flash chromatography on silica gel (1:3 hexanes/EtOAc) to afford the protected product **SM5** as a yellow solid (1.56 g, 74% yield). mp 216-217 °C (recrystallized from EtOAc/MeOH); IR (film) 3333, 1742, 1652 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (300 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ 11.39 (d, *J* = 2.1 Hz, 1H), 8.05 (br d, *J* = 9.0 Hz, 1H), 7.54 (d, *J* = 7.0 Hz, 2H), 7.42-7.32 (m, 3H), 7.23 (d, *J* = 2.5 Hz, 1H), 6.84 (d, *J* = 7.9 Hz, 1H), 6.72 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 5.35 (s, 1H), 5.27 (s, 2H), 5.16 (s, 1H), 4.86 (br t, *J* ~ 10 Hz, 1H), 3.73 (s, 3H), 3.44 (dd, *J* = 16.7, 2.6 Hz, 1H), 3.21 (dd, *J* = 16.3, 12.4 Hz, 1H); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ 171.8, 171.4, 148.3, 145.4, 137.2, 128.4, 127.8, 127.5, 126.6, 125.0, 124.3, 123.2, 120.8, 113.2, 110.5, 102.5, 69.1, 55.3, 52.4, 31.1; LRMS(ESI) *m/z* (relative intensity) 377.2 (100%, M+H⁺); HRMS (ESI) *m/z* calcd for [C₂₂H₂₁N₂O₄]⁺: 377.1501, found 377.1514.

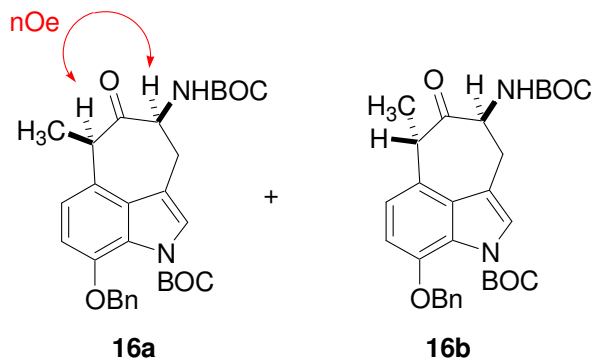


1,5-Di-*tert*-butyl 4-Methyl-10-benzyloxy-7-methylene-6-oxo-3,4,6,7-tetrahydroazocino[4,5, 6-*cd*]indole-1,4,5-tricarboxylate (SM6). A solution of BOC₂O (1.72 g, 7.87 mmol) in CH₃CN (10 mL) was cannulated into a suspension of benzyloxyindole **SM5** (1.22 g, 3.24 mmol) and DMAP (40 mg, 0.33 mmol) in CH₃CN (20 mL). The reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature for 20 min. The resulting dark brown solution was poured into ice water (30 mL) and extracted with ether (3 x 30 mL). The organic extracts were combined, dried over anhydrous Na₂SO₄, and concentrated under reduced pressure. The crude residue was purified by flash chromatography on silica gel (1:1 hexanes/ether) to afford the desired protected product **SM6** as a white solid (1.29 g, 69% yield). mp 179-180 °C (recrystallized from ether); IR (film) 1732, 1692 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.48 (d, *J* = 6.9 Hz, 2H), 7.41 (s, 1H), 7.37-7.26 (m, 4H), 6.88 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 1H), 6.35 (s, 1H), 5.92 (s, 1H), 5.21 (s, 2H), 4.77 (dd, *J* = 12.6, 4.1 Hz, 1H), 3.83 (s, 3H), 3.28 (dd, *J* = 15.3, 4.2 Hz, 1H), 3.09 (dd, *J* = 14.5, 12.9 Hz, 1H), 1.54 (s, 9H), 1.07 (s, 9H); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 174.6, 170.8, 151.3, 148.3, 148.1, 144.4, 136.7, 129.9, 128.3, 128.2, 128.0, 127.7, 127.2, 126.0, 125.3, 122.7, 115.2, 108.1, 83.5, 82.6, 70.8, 57.5, 52.5, 27.7, 27.4, 26.5; LRMS(AP+) *m/z* (relative intensity) 577.2 (95%, M+H⁺); HRMS (AP+) *m/z* calcd for [C₃₂H₃₇N₂O₈]⁺: 577.2250, found 577.2600.



Oxioimide 15. A solution of imide **SM6** (3.56 g, 6.17 mmol) in THF (60 mL) was cooled to -78 °C and a 1 M solution of *N*-selectride in THF (6.8 mL, 6.8 mmol) was added slowly. The reaction mixture was stirred for 14 h (-78 °C to room temperature). The resulting red solution was poured into ice water (60 mL) and extracted with EtOAc (3 x 60 mL). The combined organic extracts were dried over anhydrous Na₂SO₄, passed through a SiO₂ pad, and concentrated under reduced pressure. The crude residue was suspended in CH₃CN (50 mL) and DMAP (75 mg, 0.61 mmol) was added followed by a solution of BOC₂O (2.69 g, 12.33 mmol) in CH₃CN (10 mL). The reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature for 10 min, then additional DMAP (75 mg, 0.61 mmol) was added. The reaction mixture was stirred for another 10 min. The resulting brown solution was poured into ice water (60 mL) and extracted with ether (3 x 60 mL). The combined organic extracts were dried over anhydrous Na₂SO₄ and concentrated under reduced pressure. The crude residue was purified by flash chromatography on silica gel (1:1 hexanes/ether) to afford the bridged amide **15** as a white solid (2.81 g, 83% yield). mp 96-98 °C (recrystallized from ether/hexanes); IR (film) 1798, 1763, 1744, 1721 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.47 (dd, *J* = 8.2, 1.7 Hz, 2H), 7.42 (s, 1H), 7.37-7.25 (m, 3H), 7.15 (d, *J* = 8.5 Hz, 1H), 6.87 (d, *J* = 8.5 Hz, 1H), 5.17 (s, 2H), 4.86 (dd, *J* = 4.2, 2.9 Hz, 1H), 3.68 (ddd, *J* = 17.0, 4.3, 0.6 Hz, 1H), 3.14 (ddd, *J* = 16.9, 2.8, 2.0 Hz, 1H), 1.52 (s, 3H), 1.48 (s, 9H), 1.07 (s, 9H); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 207.9, 170.9,

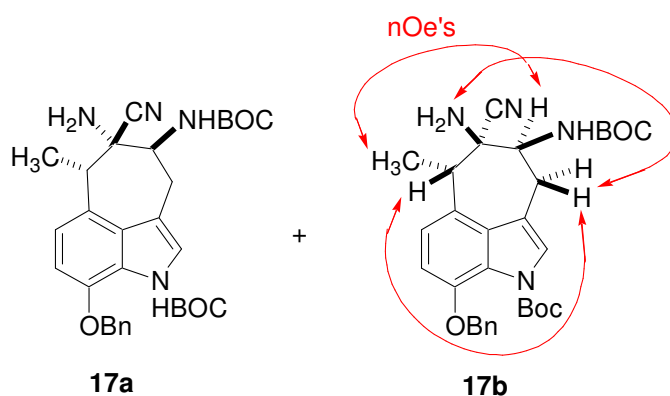
149.4, 148.6, 147.8, 136.7, 128.9, 128.3, 127.8, 127.5, 127.4, 125.4, 120.2, 119.9, 112.5, 107.8, 84.3, 83.8, 70.8, 64.7, 58.3, 27.9, 27.7, 27.0, 13.5; LRMS(ESI) m/z (relative intensity) 569.2 (100%, $M+Na^+$); HRMS (ESI) m/z calcd for $[C_{31}H_{34}N_2O_7Na]^+$: 569.2264, found 569.2280.



(±)-*tert*-Butyl 3-Benzyloxy-8-*tert*-butoxycarbonylamino-6-methyl-7-oxo-6,7,8,9-tetrahydro-2-azabenzoc[*d*]azulene-2-carboxylate (**16a** and **16b**). To an ice-cooled solution of imide **15** (2.10 g, 3.84 mmol) in THF (40 mL) was added a deoxygenated 1 M aq. LiOH solution (7.8 mL, 7.8 mmol). The reaction mixture was stirred for 1 h (0 °C to room temperature). The resulting slightly yellow solution was poured into ice water (40 mL) and extracted with ether (3 x 40 mL). The combined organic extracts were dried over anhydrous Na_2SO_4 and concentrated under reduced pressure. The crude residue was purified by flash chromatography on silica gel (1:1 hexanes/ether) to afford a ~ 2:1 mixture of diastereomeric ketones **16a** and **16b** as a white solid (1.81 g, 91% yield). Major product (**16a**): mp 156-157 °C (recrystallized from ether); IR (film) 3417, 1756, 1710 cm^{-1} ; 1H NMR (300 MHz, C_6D_6) δ 7.44 (d, J = 6.9 Hz, 2H), 7.26 (s, 1H), 7.23-7.11 (m, 3H), 6.75 (dd, J = 8.2, 1.0 Hz, 1H), 6.59 (d, J = 8.3 Hz, 1H), 5.40 (br d, J = 5.9 Hz, 1H), 4.91 (s, 2H), 4.64 (br dd, J ~ 4.0, 3.0 Hz, 1H), 4.11 (q, J = 6.7 Hz, 1H), 3.24 (dd, J =

15.9, 4.0 Hz, 1H), 3.11 (dd, $J = 15.9, 3.0$ Hz, 1H), 1.40 (s, 9H), 1.38 (d, $J = 6.6$ Hz, 3H), 1.32 (s, 9H); ^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 206.4, 155.6, 148.7, 146.6, 137.0, 131.1, 128.2, 127.6, 127.2, 125.8, 124.9, 123.4, 119.7, 115.6, 109.1, 83.2, 79.6, 70.9, 61.4, 44.9, 28.2, 27.7, 27.6, 14.2; LRMS(ESI) m/z (relative intensity) 543.2 (100%, $\text{M}+\text{Na}^+$); HRMS (ESI) m/z calcd for $[\text{C}_{30}\text{H}_{36}\text{N}_2\text{O}_6\text{Na}]^+$: 543.2471, found 543.2467.

Minor product (**16b**): mp 161-162 °C (recrystallized from ether); IR (film) 3385, 1755, 1717 cm^{-1} ; ^1H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 7.50 (d, $J = 6.9$ Hz, 2H), 7.40-7.26 (m, 4H), 6.97 (d, $J = 8.2$ Hz, 1H), 6.84 (d, $J = 8.2$ Hz, 1H), 5.50 (br s, 1 H), 5.19 (s, 2H), 4.48 (q, $J = 6.8$ Hz, 1H), 4.31 (br q, $J = 6.4$ Hz, 1H), 3.26 (app d, $J = 7.0$ Hz, 2H), 1.59 (d, $J = 6.9$ Hz, 3H), 1.53 (s, 9H), 1.45 (s, 9H); ^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 208.7, 155.5, 148.8, 146.6, 137.1, 131.1, 128.3, 127.7, 127.4, 125.8, 125.2, 123.3, 121.2, 116.0, 109.2, 83.4, 80.0, 71.1, 59.4, 47.8, 29.2, 28.3, 27.8, 15.8; LRMS(ESI) m/z (relative intensity) 543.3 (78%, $\text{M}+\text{Na}^+$); HRMS (ESI) m/z calcd for $[\text{C}_{30}\text{H}_{36}\text{N}_2\text{O}_6\text{Na}]^+$: 543.2471, found 543.2484.

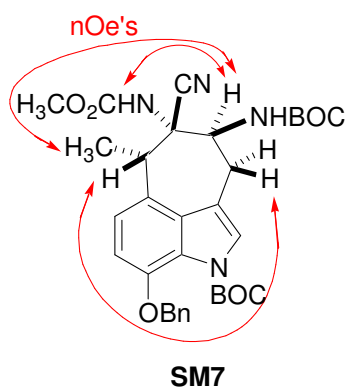


(±)-*tert*-Butyl 7-Amino-3-benzyloxy-8-*tert*-butoxycarbonylamino-7-cyano-6-methyl-6,7,8,9-tetrahydro-2-azabenzo[*cd*]azulene-2-carboxylate (**17a** and **17b**). A

solution of the diastereomeric mixture of ketones **16a** and **16b** (1.736 g, 3.33 mmol) and NH_4Cl (368 mg, 6.88 mmol) in saturated NH_3/MeOH (15 mL) in a sealed tube was heated at 75 °C for 3 h. The reaction mixture was allowed to cool to room temperature and TMSCN (1.80 mL, 13.5 mmol) was added. The reaction mixture was stirred in a sealed tube at room temperature for 18 h. The resulting yellow suspension was diluted with CH_2Cl_2 (500 mL) and then poured into ice water (100 mL). The organic layer was separated and the aqueous layer was extracted with CH_2Cl_2 (2 x 50 mL). The combined organic layers were dried over anhydrous Na_2SO_4 and concentrated under reduced pressure. The crude residue was purified by flash chromatography on silica gel (2:1, 1:1 and 1:2 hexanes/EtOAc, respectively) to afford the aminonitriles **17a** (1.052 g, 58% yield) and **17b** (227 mg, 12% yield) as light yellow solids. Major product (**17a**): mp 143-144 °C (recrystallized from ether); IR (film) 3318, 2222, 1755, 1714 cm^{-1} ; ^1H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 7.49 (d, J = 7.0 Hz, 2H), 7.38-7.25 (m, 4H), 6.96 (d, J = 8.2 Hz, 1H), 6.79 (d, J = 8.2 Hz, 1H), 5.22 (br d, J = 9.4 Hz, 1H), 5.17 (s, 2H), 3.95 (t, J = 9.3 Hz, 1H), 3.68 (q, J = 7.0 Hz, 1H), 3.26 (dd, J = 15.4, 9.9 Hz, 1H), 2.92 (d, J = 14.3 Hz, 1H), 2.01 (br s, 2H), 1.60 (d, J = 7.1 Hz, 3H), 1.52 (s, 9H), 1.45 (s, 9H); ^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 155.7, 148.9, 147.0, 137.1, 132.2, 128.3, 127.6, 127.3, 125.1, 124.9, 124.0, 122.7, 122.3, 116.7, 108.9, 83.3, 80.5, 71.0, 65.7, 58.5, 42.0, 30.0, 28.2, 27.8, 15.2; LRMS(AP+) m/z (relative intensity) 547.3 (100%, $\text{M}+\text{H}^+$); HRMS (AP+) m/z calcd for $[\text{C}_{31}\text{H}_{39}\text{N}_4\text{O}_5]^+$: 547.2920, found 547.2881.

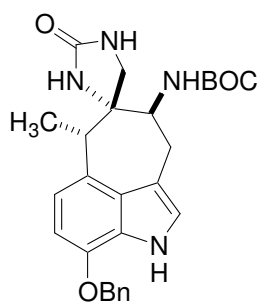
Minor product (**17b**): mp 149-150 °C (recrystallized from ether); IR (film) 3379, 1754, 1715 cm^{-1} ; ^1H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 7.49 (d, J = 7.0 Hz, 2H), 7.38-7.25 (m, 4H), 6.97 (d, J = 8.2 Hz, 1H), 6.79 (d, J = 8.2 Hz, 1H), 5.55 (br d, J ~ 8.8 Hz, 1H), 5.16

(s, 2H), 4.43 (br t, $J \sim 9.3$ Hz, 1H), 3.48 (q, $J = 6.9$ Hz, 1H), 3.11 (dd, $J = 14.9, 10.5$ Hz, 1H), 2.97 (dd, $J = 15.9, 3.0$ Hz, 1H), 1.92 (br s, 2H), 1.55 (d, $J = 7.1$ Hz, 3H), 1.51 (s, 9H), 1.46 (s, 9H); ^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 154.9, 148.8, 146.8, 137.0, 131.0, 128.2, 127.6, 127.3, 125.7, 125.2, 124.5, 123.7, 121.9, 115.5, 108.7, 83.3, 80.0, 70.9, 62.5, 52.9, 46.3, 28.4, 28.3, 27.7, 19.0; LRMS(ESI) m/z (relative intensity) 547.3 (100%, $\text{M}+\text{H}^+$); HRMS (ESI) m/z calcd for $[\text{C}_{31}\text{H}_{39}\text{N}_4\text{O}_5]^+$: 547.2920, found 547.2940.



(±)-*tert*-Butyl 3-Benzyloxy-8-*tert*-butoxycarbonylamino-7-cyano-7-methoxy-carbonylamino-6-methyl-6,7,8,9-tetrahydro-2-azabenzo[*cd*]azulene-2-carboxylate (SM7). To a mixture of aminonitrile **17a** (795 mg, 1.45 mmol) and K_2CO_3 (402 mg, 2.91 mmol) was added THF (20 mL) followed by methylchloroformate (740 μL , 8.79 mmol). The reaction mixture was heated at reflux for 20 h. The resulting yellow solution was allowed to cool to room temperature, poured into ice water (30 mL), and extracted with CH_2Cl_2 (3 x 30 mL). The combined organic layers were dried over anhydrous Na_2SO_4 and concentrated under reduced pressure. The crude residue was purified by flash chromatography on silica gel (1:2 hexanes/ether) to afford the desired product **SM7** as a white solid (758 mg, 86% yield). mp 120-122 $^\circ\text{C}$; IR (film) 3323, 2237, 1755, 1730, 1684 cm^{-1} ; ^1H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 7.49 (d, $J = 6.8$ Hz, 2H), 7.37-7.25 (m, 4H),

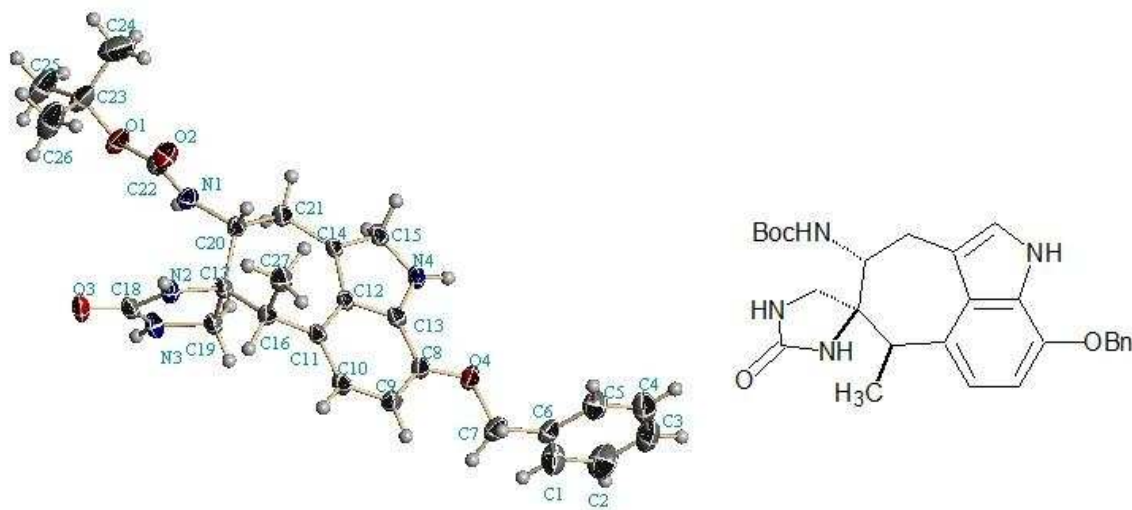
7.00 (d, $J = 8.2$ Hz, 1H), 6.81 (d, $J = 8.2$ Hz, 1H), 6.27 (br s, 1H), 5.40 (br d, $J = 9.3$ Hz, 1H), 5.17 (s, 2H), 4.33 (ddd, $J = 8.9, 7.9, 5.1$ Hz, 1H), 4.15 (q, $J = 7.0$ Hz, 1H), 3.70 (s, 3H), 3.31 (dd, $J = 16.5, 4.8$ Hz, 1H), 3.17 (dd, $J = 15.9, 7.6$ Hz, 1H), 1.50 (s, 9H), 1.46 (s, 9H), 1.44 (d, $J = 7.0, 3$ H); ^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 156.6, 155.2, 148.7, 146.9, 137.0, 131.1, 128.2, 127.6, 127.3, 125.7, 125.2, 125.0, 123.9, 117.6, 114.1, 108.9, 83.3, 81.2, 70.9, 65.5, 54.1, 52.3, 42.7, 30.1, 28.1, 27.7, 17.1; LRMS(ESI) m/z (relative intensity) 622.3 (55%, $\text{M} + \text{NH}_4^+$); HRMS (ESI) m/z calcd for $[\text{C}_{33}\text{H}_{44}\text{N}_5\text{O}_7]^+$: 622.3241, found 622.3260.



18

(±)-Spirocyclic Imidazolone 18. To a solution of aminonitrile **SM7** (570 mg, 0.94 mmol) in MeOH (50 mL) was added cobalt (II) chloride (3.06 g, 23.6 mmol). The resulting dark blue solution was cooled in an ice bath and sodium borohydride (892 mg, 23.6 mmol) was added in portions. The resulting black suspension was stirred at 0 °C for 30 min. Then additional sodium borohydride (892 mg, 23.6 mmol) was added in portions. The reaction mixture was stirred for 14 h (0 °C to room temperature). The resulting black suspension was diluted with CH_2Cl_2 (50 mL) and acidified with 1 M HCl solution (60 mL). The acidic solution was stirred vigorously for 1 h until it turned fuchsia and clear. The organic layer was separated and the aqueous layer was extracted

with CH₂Cl₂ (2 x 20 mL). The combined organic extracts were dried over anhydrous Na₂SO₄ and concentrated under reduced pressure. The crude product was dissolved in EtOH (9 mL) and a 1 M LiOH solution (9 mL) was added. The reaction mixture was heated at ~95 °C for 6 h. The resulting black suspension was diluted with CH₂Cl₂ (100 mL), and poured into ice water (50 mL) and brine (50 mL). The organic layer was separated and the aqueous layer was extracted with CH₂Cl₂ (2 x 30 mL). The organic extracts were combined, dried over anhydrous Na₂SO₄ and concentrated under reduced pressure. The crude residue was purified by flash chromatography on silica gel (3% and 5% saturated NH₃/MeOH in CH₂Cl₂) to afford the desired product **18** as a yellow solid (348 mg, 78% yield). mp 222-224 °C IR (film) 3260, 1701 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.59 (br s, 1H), 7.47-7.35 (m, 5H), 6.94 (s, 1H), 6.78 (d, *J* = 7.9 Hz, 1H), 6.64 (d, *J* = 7.9 Hz, 1H), 5.43 (br s, 1 H), 5.24 (br d, *J* = 9.0 Hz, 1H), 5.15 (s, 2H), 4.96 (s, 1H), 4.55 (br m, 1H), 3.58 (q, *J* = 7.0 Hz, 1H), 3.38 (m, 2H), 3.13 (d, *J* = 9.5 Hz, 1H), 2.81 (dd, *J* = 15.9, 12.0 Hz, 1H), 1.46 (s, 9H), 1.36 (d, *J* = 7.1 Hz, 3H); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ 161.6, 155.9, 143.5, 137.5, 128.3, 127.8, 127.7, 127.5, 126.3, 125.0, 122.3, 119.1, 109.9, 102.9, 77.9, 69.1, 65.7, 49.6, 48.4, 44.6, 28.3, 28.2, 19.4; LRMS(ESI) *m/z* (relative intensity) 477.2 (100%, M+H⁺); HRMS (ESI) *m/z* calcd for [C₂₇H₃₃N₄O₄]⁺: 477.2502, found 477.2505.

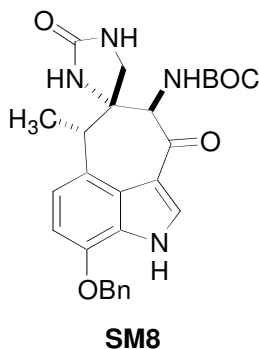


A colorless plate shaped crystal of **18** (CCDC 826169) [(C₂₇ H₃₃ N₄ O₄), 2.25(CH₃-OH)] with approximate dimensions 0.06 x 0.21 x 0.29 mm, was used for the X-ray crystallographic analysis. The X-ray intensity data were measured at 143(2) K, cooled by Rigaku-MSX X-Stream 2000, on a Bruker SMART APEX CCD area detector system equipped with a graphite monochromator and a MoK α fine-focus sealed tube (λ = 0.71073 Å) operated at 1600 watts power (50 kV, 32 mA). The detector was placed at a distance of 5.8 cm from the crystal.

A total of 1850 frames were collected with a scan width of 0.3° in ω and an exposure time of 20 seconds/frame. The total data collection time was about 18 hours. The frames were integrated with the Bruker SAINT software package using a narrow-frame integration algorithm. The integration of the data using a Monoclinic unit cell yielded a total of 22075 reflections to a maximum θ angle of 28.23° (0.90 Å resolution), of which 7217 were independent, completeness = 96.5%, R_{int} = 0.0848, R_{sig} = 0.0910 and 4218 were greater than $2\sigma(I)$. The final cell constants: a = 14.467(6) Å, b = 17.927(7) Å, c = 11.676(4) Å, α = 90°, β = 91.572(8)°, γ = 90°, volume = 3027(2) Å³, are

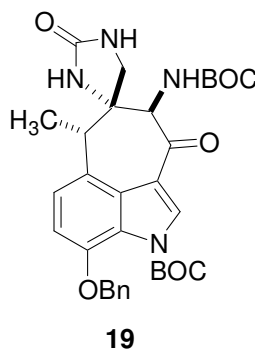
based upon the refinement of the XYZ-centroids of 2613 reflections above $20\sigma(I)$ with $2.472^\circ < \theta < 23.053^\circ$. Analysis of the data showed negligible decay during data collection. Data were corrected for absorption effects using the multi-scan technique (SADABS). The ratio of minimum to maximum apparent transmission was 0.6684.

The structure was solved and refined using the Bruker SHELXTL (Version 6.1) Software Package, using the space group P21/c, with $Z = 4$ for the formula unit, C₂₉H₄₂N₄O₆. The final anisotropic full-matrix least-squares refinement on F^2 with 380 variables converged at $R1 = 7.33\%$, for the observed data and $wR2 = 20.70\%$ for all data. The goodness-of-fit was 1.032. The largest peak on the final difference map was $0.596 \text{ e}^-/\text{\AA}^3$ and the largest hole was $-0.656 \text{ e}^-/\text{\AA}^3$. Based on the final model, the calculated density of the crystal is 1.206 g/cm^3 and $F(000)$ amounts to 1182 electrons.



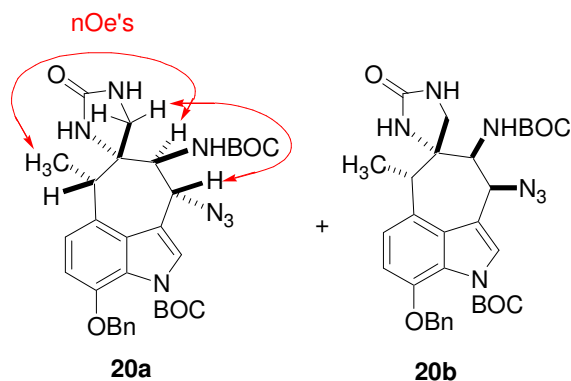
(±)-Spirocyclic Imidazolone SM8. To an ice-cooled solution of the cyclic imidazolone **18** (305 mg, 0.64 mmol) in a mixture of THF (6 mL) and H₂O (2 mL) was added DDQ (872 mg, 3.84 mmol). The reaction mixture was stirred for 30 min at 0 °C. The resulting dark yellow solution was diluted with EtOAc (100 mL) and washed with saturated NaHCO₃ solution (3 x 30 mL). The aqueous layer was extracted with EtOAc (2 x 30 mL). The organic extracts were combined, dried over anhydrous Na₂SO₄ and

concentrated under reduced pressure. The crude residue was purified by flash chromatography on silica gel (3% and 5% saturated NH_3/MeOH in CH_2Cl_2) to afford the desired product **SM8** as a dark yellow solid (224 mg, 71% yield). mp 240 °C (dec.); IR (film) 3368, 1704, 1641 cm^{-1} ; ^1H NMR (300 MHz, acetone- d_6) δ 11.76 (br s, 1H), 8.14 (d, $J = 3.1$ Hz, 1H), 7.56 (d, $J = 6.8$ Hz, 2H), 7.44-7.34 (m, 3H), 7.10 (d, $J = 8.0$ Hz, 1H), 6.94 (d, $J = 8.0$ Hz, 1H), 6.36 (d, $J = 6.1$ Hz, 1H), 5.75 (s, 1H), 5.42 (s, 1H), 5.28 (s, 2H), 5.08 (d, $J = 6.3$ Hz, 1H), 3.61 (q, $J = 7.1$ Hz, 1H), 3.16 (d, $J = 9.3$ Hz, 1H), 3.05 (d, $J = 9.7$ Hz, 1H), 1.54 (d, $J = 7.1$ Hz, 3H), 1.46 (s, 9H); ^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, acetone- d_6) δ 189.2, 162.6, 158.7, 145.3, 138.1, 132.8, 129.3, 128.8, 128.6, 128.0, 127.7, 124.5, 123.9, 116.1, 106.0, 80.1, 70.8, 64.5, 62.4, 50.3, 48.7, 28.5, 20.9; LRMS(ESI) m/z (relative intensity) 491.1 (100%, $\text{M}+\text{H}^+$); HRMS (ESI) m/z calcd for $[\text{C}_{27}\text{H}_{31}\text{N}_4\text{O}_5]^+$: 491.2294, found 491.2278.



(±)-*N*-Boc Ketoindole **19**. A solution of BOC_2O (106 mg, 0.49 mmol) in CH_3CN (2 mL) was slowly added to a suspension of the keto indole **SM8** (224 mg, 0.46 mmol) and DMAP (6 mg, 0.05 mmol) in CH_3CN (5 mL). The reaction mixture immediately turned yellow and clear. It was stirred at room temperature for 10 min and then concentrated to dryness under reduced pressure. The crude residue was purified by flash

chromatography on silica gel (gradient 1-3% saturated NH_3/MeOH in CH_2Cl_2) to afford the desired Boc-protected product **19** as a yellow solid (241 mg, 89% yield). mp 250 °C (dec.); IR (film) 3384, 1768, 1711, 1659 cm^{-1} ; ^1H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 8.30 (s, 1H), 7.50 (d, $J = 7.3$ Hz, 2H), 7.40-7.2 (m, 3H), 7.14 (d, $J = 8.3$ Hz, 1H), 6.95 (d, $J = 8.3$ Hz, 1H), 6.13 (d, $J = 5.8$ Hz, 1H), 5.79 (s, 1H), 5.25 (d, $J = 19.7$ Hz, 1H), 5.18 (d, $J = 11.7$ Hz, 1H), 5.13 (d, $J = 5.7$ Hz, 1H), 4.54 (s, 1H), 3.69 (q, $J = 7.0$ Hz, 1H), 3.13 (app s, 2H), 1.62 (d, $J = 7.1$ Hz, 3H), 1.53 (s, 9H), 1.50 (s, 9H); ^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 189.4, 161.9, 157.9, 147.8, 146.0, 136.5, 135.1, 128.4, 128.0, 127.6, 126.8, 126.7, 125.3, 124.8, 116.9, 109.3, 85.7, 80.7, 71.1, 64.2, 64.5, 48.8, 47.7, 28.3, 27.6, 20.8; LRMS(ESI) m/z (relative intensity) 591.3 (100%, $\text{M}+\text{H}^+$); HRMS (ESI) m/z calcd for $[\text{C}_{32}\text{H}_{39}\text{N}_4\text{O}_7]^+$: 591.2819, found 591.2872.

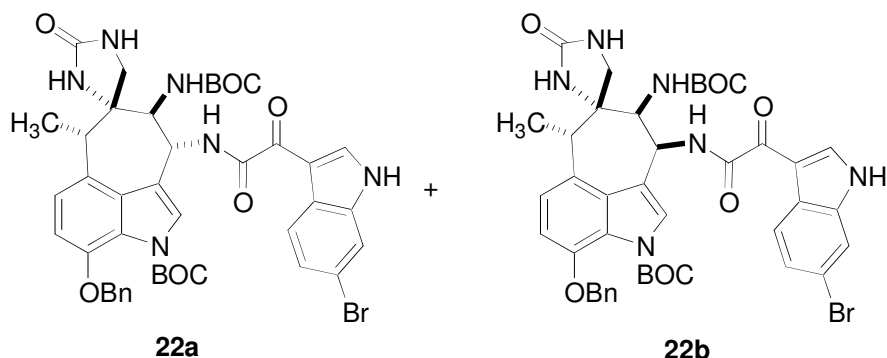


(±)-**Azido Indoles 20a** and **20b**. To an ice-cooled solution of keto indole **17** (241 mg, 0.41 mmol) in MeOH (5 mL) was added NaBH_4 (154 mg, 4.07 mmol). The resulting clear and colorless solution was stirred for 20 min (0 °C to room temperature), poured into ice water (30 mL) and extracted with EtOAc (3 x 30 mL). The organic extracts were combined, dried over anhydrous Na_2SO_4 and concentrated under reduced pressure. The crude product was dissolved in a mixture of toluene (5 mL) and DMF (0.5 mL) and

DPPA (440 μ L, 2.04 mmol) was added followed by DBU (370 μ L, 2.47 mmol). The reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature for 14 h. The resulting dark brown solution was poured into ice water (30 mL) and extracted with EtOAc (3 x 30 mL). The organic extracts were combined, dried over anhydrous Na_2SO_4 and concentrated under reduced pressure. The crude residue was purified by flash chromatography on silica gel (gradient 1-5% saturated NH_3/MeOH in CH_2Cl_2) to afford a 2:1 mixture of the desired azides **20a** and **20b** as a slightly yellow solid (197 mg, 78% yield). Major product (**20a**): mp 200 $^\circ\text{C}$ (dec.); IR (film) 3259, 2098, 1761, 1713 cm^{-1} ; ^1H NMR (300 MHz, acetone- d_6) δ 7.79 (d, J = 1.2 Hz, 1H), 7.60 (d, J = 6.7 Hz, 2H), 7.42-7.29 (m, 3H), 7.10 (d, J = 8.3 Hz, 1H), 7.00 (d, J = 8.2 Hz, 1H), 6.78 (br d, J = 9.7 Hz, 1H), 5.76 (br s, 1H), 5.58 (br s, 1H), 5.26 (s, 2H), 5.00 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 4.52 (t, J = 9.1 Hz, 1H), 3.52 (q, J = 7.0 Hz, 1H), 3.51 (d, J = 9.4 Hz, 1H), 3.00 (d, J = 9.7 Hz, 1H), 1.54 (s, 9H), 1.46 (d, J = 7.0 Hz, 3H), 1.45 (s, 9H); ^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, acetone- d_6) δ 162.5, 157.4, 149.4, 147.0, 138.3, 129.7, 129.1, 128.49, 128.46, 128.44, 127.9, 125.9, 125.6, 116.0, 109.4, 84.5, 79.6, 71.3, 65.5, 61.9, 57.7, 50.0, 46.6, 28.6, 27.8, 19.4; LRMS(ESI) m/z (relative intensity) 640.3 (50%, $\text{M}+\text{Na}^+$); HRMS (ESI) m/z calcd for $[\text{C}_{32}\text{H}_{40}\text{N}_7\text{O}_6]^+$: 618.3040, found 618.3038.

Minor product (**20b**): mp 200 $^\circ\text{C}$ (dec.); IR (film) 3257, 2102, 1760, 1707 cm^{-1} ; ^1H NMR (300 MHz, acetone- d_6) δ 7.85 (s, 1H), 7.60 (d, J = 7.2 Hz, 2H), 7.41-7.29 (m, 3H), 7.13 (d, J = 8.2 Hz, 1H), 7.00 (d, J = 8.3 Hz, 1H), 6.46 (br d, J = 8.7 Hz, 1H), 5.60 (br s, 1H), 5.52 (br s, 1H), 5.27 (s, 2H), 5.25 (d, J = 1.7 Hz, 1H), 4.22 (d, J = 9.0 Hz, 1H), 3.98 (dd, J = 10.4, 1.4 Hz, 1H), 3.51 (q, J = 7.1 Hz, 1H), 3.31 (d, J = 11.0 Hz, 1H), 1.53 (s, 9H), 1.43 (d, J = 7.0 Hz, 3H), 1.37 (s, 9H); ^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, acetone- d_6) δ 162.7, 156.8, 149.5, 147.2, 138.4, 131.1, 129.1, 128.9, 128.5, 128.4, 127.6, 125.8, 124.6, 116.9,

109.5, 84.4, 79.5, 71.3, 67.3, 62.0, 58.5, 48.6, 45.5, 28.5, 27.8, 15.8; LRMS(ESI) m/z (relative intensity) 640.2 (50%, $M+Na^+$); HRMS (ESI) m/z calcd for $[C_{32}H_{40}N_7O_6]^+$: 618.3040, found 618.3063.



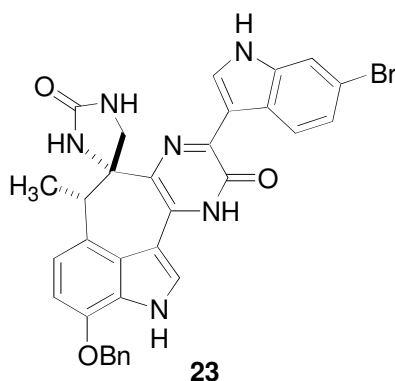
(±)-**Bisindoles 22a and 22b**. To a solution of a 2:1 mixture of azido indoles **20a** and **20b** (197 mg, 0.32 mmol) in MeOH (5 mL) was added nickel (II) chloride (42 mg, 0.32 mmol). The reaction mixture was cooled in an ice bath and NaBH₄ (235 mg, 6.21 mmol) was added in portions. The resulting black suspension was stirred for 1 h (0 °C to room temperature). The reaction mixture was filtered through a Celite pad and washed with EtOAc (60 mL). The organic filtrate was washed with 0.01 M EDTA (2 x 30 mL) and brine solution (30 mL). The aqueous layer was extracted with EtOAc (2 x 30 mL). The organic extracts were combined, dried over anhydrous Na₂SO₄ and concentrated to dryness under reduced pressure. The crude residue was dissolved in CH₂Cl₂ (5 mL) and cooled to 0 °C. Then, 6-bromoindol-3-yl-oxo-acetyl chloride (**21**)¹ (110 mg, 0.38 mmol) was added followed by Et₃N (90 µL, 0.64 mmol). The reaction mixture was stirred for 12 h (0 °C to room temperature), and then diluted with EtOAc (60 mL) and poured into ice water (30 mL). The organic layer was separated and the aqueous layer was extracted

¹ Guinchard, X.; Vallée, Y.; Denis, J. *Org. Lett.* **2007**, 9, 3761-3764.

with EtOAc (2 x 30 mL). The organic extracts were combined, dried over anhydrous Na₂SO₄ and concentrated under reduced pressure. The crude residue was purified by flash chromatography on silica gel (gradient 1-5% saturated NH₃/MeOH in CH₂Cl₂) to afford a 2:1 mixture of the desired bisindoles **22a** and **22b** as a white solid (152 mg, 57% yield). The stereochemistry of **22a** was confirmed by transformation of **20a** to **22a**. Major Product (**22a**): mp 250 °C (dec.); IR (film) 3292, 1696 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (300 MHz, acetone-d₆) δ 11.50 (br s, 1H), 9.07 (s, 1H), 8.58 (br d, *J* = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 8.27 (d, *J* = 8.5 Hz, 1H), 7.79 (d, *J* = 1.8 Hz, 1H), 7.60-7.56 (m, 3H), 7.41-7.31 (m, 4H), 7.10 (d, *J* = 8.2 Hz, 1H), 6.99 (d, *J* = 8.2 Hz, 1H), 6.08 (br d, *J* = 9.0 Hz, 1H), 5.73 (s, 1H), 5.48 (s, 1H), 5.45 (t, *J* = 9.1 Hz, 1H), 5.26 (s, 2H), 4.54 (t, *J* = 10.3 Hz, 1H), 3.78 (d, *J* = 10.0 Hz, 1H), 3.56 (q, *J* = 7.1 Hz, 1H), 3.29 (d, *J* = 9.9 Hz, 1H), 1.48 (d, *J* = 7.1 Hz, 3H), 1.46 (s, 9H), 1.24 (s, 9H); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, acetone-d₆) δ 181.7, 163.9, 162.7, 158.0, 149.7, 147.0, 140.2, 138.4, 138.2, 129.1, 128.5, 128.2, 126.7, 126.5, 126.0, 124.8, 124.2, 117.4, 116.1, 113.7, 109.2, 84.2, 79.6, 71.3, 65.9, 48.9, 46.9, 28.5, 27.8, 18.0; ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, DMF-d₇) δ 182.3, 164.1, 157.8, 149.5, 146.6, 140.1, 138.3, 138.2, 128.9, 128.3, 128.23, 128.15, 126.7, 126.4, 126.2, 125.3, 124.7, 123.8, 119.9, 116.9, 116.1, 113.4, 108.9, 84.2, 79.0, 70.9, 65.7, 57.3, 48.7, 47.9, 46.6, 28.4, 27.6, 17.9 (one C=O peak at ~163 ppm is obscured by the solvent peak); LRMS(ESI) *m/z* (relative intensity) 863.2 (61%, M+Na⁺); HRMS (ESI) *m/z* calcd for [C₄₂H₄₅N₆O₈NaBr]⁺: 863.2380, found 863.2353.

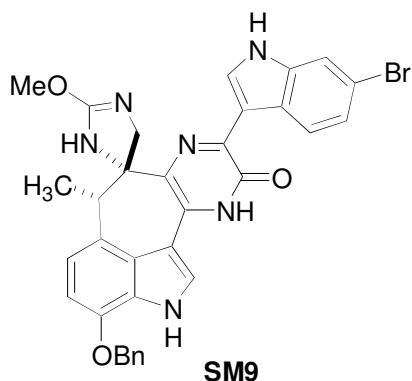
Minor Product (**22b**): mp 250 °C (dec.); IR (film) 3296, 1702 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (300 MHz, acetone-d₆) δ 11.54 (br s, 1H), 9.05 (s, 1H), 8.44 (br d, *J* = 8.3 Hz, 1H), 8.25 (d, *J* = 8.5 Hz, 1H), 7.79 (d, *J* = 1.4 Hz, 1H), 7.61-7.59 (m, 3H), 7.43-7.31 (m, 4H), 7.15 (d, *J* = 8.7 Hz, 1H), 6.99 (d, *J* = 8.3 Hz, 1H), 6.37 (br d, *J* = 11.0 Hz, 1H), 5.81 (s, 1H), 5.69 (s,

1H), 5.37 (s, 1H), 5.27 (s, 2H), 4.43 (dd, $J = 9.9, 4.0$ Hz, 1H), 3.48 (m, 2H), 3.11 (d, $J = 9.5$ Hz, 1H), 1.62 (d, $J = 7.1$ Hz, 3H), 1.50 (s, 9H), 1.31 (s, 9H); ^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, acetone- d_6) δ 181.3, 163.6, 162.8, 157.1, 149.6, 147.2, 140.4, 138.4, 138.3, 131.3, 129.1, 128.5, 128.4, 128.1, 127.0, 126.7, 126.5, 125.9, 125.2, 124.1, 118.8, 117.4, 116.2, 113.5, 109.4, 84.1, 79.5, 71.3, 66.8, 60.8, 49.4, 49.0, 46.8, 28.5, 27.9, 17.4; LRMS(ESI) m/z (relative intensity) 863.2 (92%, $\text{M}+\text{Na}^+$); HRMS (ESI) m/z calcd for $[\text{C}_{42}\text{H}_{45}\text{N}_6\text{O}_8\text{NaBr}]^+$: 863.2380, found 863.2349.



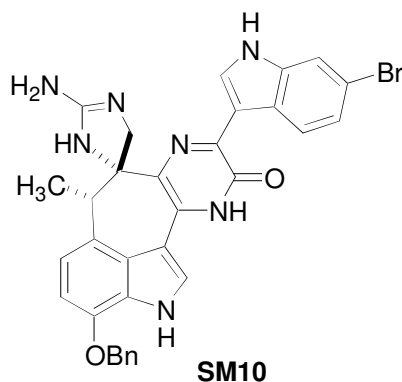
(±)-Bisindolyl Pyrazinone 23. To an ice-cooled solution of bisindole **22** (91 mg, 0.11 mmol) in CH_2Cl_2 (4 mL) was added TFA (2 mL). The resulting orange solution was stirred at 0°C for 1 h. At that point, the reaction mixture was diluted with CH_2Cl_2 (20 mL) and then saturated NaHCO_3 solution (20 mL) was slowly added at 0°C . The resulting mixture was stirred at this temperature for 10 min and then EtOAc (60 mL) was added followed by additional saturated NaHCO_3 solution (20 mL). The organic layer was separated and the aqueous layer was extracted with EtOAc (40 mL). The organic extracts were combined, dried over anhydrous Na_2SO_4 and concentrated under reduced pressure. The crude residue was dissolved in MeOH (30 mL) and stirred at room temperature for 16 h to let the cyclization go to completion. This solution then was

concentrated under reduced pressure to give a pale yellow solid. This solid was dissolved in 1,4-dioxane (5 mL) and DDQ (49 mg, 0.22 mmol) was added. The reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature for 2 h and then diluted with EtOAc (100 mL) and washed with saturated NaHCO₃ solution (3 x 50 mL). The aqueous layer was extracted with EtOAc (2 x 50 mL). The organic extracts were combined, dried over anhydrous Na₂SO₄, and concentrated under reduced pressure. The crude residue was purified by flash chromatography on silica gel (gradient 1-10% saturated NH₃/MeOH in CH₂Cl₂) to afford the desired bisindolyl pyrazinone **23** as a bright yellow solid (44 mg, 65% overall yield). mp 250 °C (dec.); IR (film) 3235, 1686, 1633 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMF-d₇) δ 12.33 (s, 1H), 12.28 (br s, 1H), 11.68 (s, 1H), 8.98 (d, *J* = 8.6 Hz, 1H), 8.88 (s, 1H), 8.49 (s, 1H), 7.71 (d, *J* = 1.8 Hz, 1H), 7.64 (d, *J* = 7.3 Hz, 2H), 7.46 (t, *J* = 7.4 Hz, 2H), 7.39 (t, *J* = 7.3 Hz, 1H), 7.25 (dd, *J* = 8.6, 1.8 Hz, 1H), 7.09 (s, 1H), 7.04 (d, *J* = 7.9 Hz, 1H), 6.94 (d, *J* = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 6.09 (s, 1H), 5.34 (s, 2H), 3.57 (q, *J* = 6.9 Hz, 1H), 3.20 (d, *J* = 8.9 Hz, 1H), 3.02 (d, *J* = 8.9 Hz, 1H), 1.13 (d, *J* = 7.0 Hz, 3H); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, DMF-d₇) δ 164.2, 155.9, 145.3, 138.3, 138.2, 131.7, 129.1, 129.0, 128.5, 128.4, 127.8, 126.7, 126.4, 125.9, 123.9, 123.7, 121.7, 115.7, 114.5, 113.8, 104.9, 70.4, 67.3, 53.2, 51.3, 20.1; LRMS(ESI) *m/z* (relative intensity) 621.2 (100%, M+H⁺); HRMS (ESI) *m/z* calcd for [C₃₂H₂₆BrN₆O₃]⁺: 621.1250, found 621.1246.

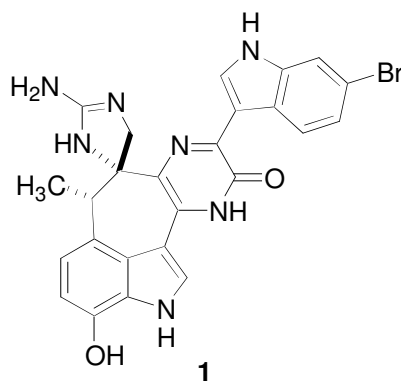


(±)-**Iso-urea SM9**. To a yellow suspension of urea **23** (6.0 mg, 0.010 mmol) in EtOAc (10 mL) at room temperature was added NaHCO₃ (17 mg, 0.20 mmol) followed by Me₃OBF₄ (29 mg, 0.20 mmol). The reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature for 1 h and then diluted with EtOAc (100 mL). This mixture was poured into a mixture of saturated NaHCO₃ solution (25 mL) and water (25 mL). The organic layer was separated and the aqueous layer was extracted with EtOAc (2 x 50 mL). The organic extracts were combined, dried over anhydrous Na₂SO₄, and concentrated under reduced pressure. TLC analysis showed that urea **23** was not all consumed and so the reaction was repeated under the same reaction conditions for 1 h to give a clear and bright yellow solution. The reaction mixture was worked up as previously described. The crude residue was purified by preparative TLC (7% saturated NH₃/MeOH in CH₂Cl₂) to afford the desired iso-urea **SM9** as a bright yellow solid (4.2 mg, 69%). mp 250 °C (dec.); IR (film) 3142, 1630 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CD₃OD) δ 8.7 (s, 1H), 8.56 (d, *J* = 8.6 Hz, 1H), 8.03 (s, 1H), 7.61 (d, *J* = 1.7 Hz, 1H), 7.55 (d, *J* = 6.8 Hz, 2H), 7.42-7.27 (m, 4H), 6.95 (d, *J* = 7.9 Hz, 1H), 6.82 (d, *J* = 7.9 Hz, 1H), 5.28 (s, 2H), 3.89 (s, 3H), 3.57 (q, *J* = 6.9 Hz, 1H), 3.40 (d, *J* = 12.5 Hz, 1H), 3.26 (d, *J* = 12.5 Hz, 1H), 1.09 (d, *J* = 7.0 Hz, 3H); LRMS(ESI) *m/z* (relative intensity) 635.2 (100%, M+H⁺); HRMS (ESI) *m/z* calcd for [C₃₃H₂₈BrN₆O₃]⁺: 635.1406, found 635.1385. Since the iso-urea precipitated quickly

in MeOD and was gradually converted back to the urea in DMF-d7, we could not obtain a good ^{13}C NMR spectrum of this compound.



(±)-Guanidine SM10. A solution of iso-urea **SM9** (8.8 mg, 0.014 mmol) in saturated NH_3/MeOH (2 mL) in a sealed tube was heated at 95 °C for 3 h. The reaction mixture then was allowed to cool to room temperature and concentrated to dryness under reduced pressure. The crude residue was purified by flash chromatography on silica gel (gradient 5-40% saturated NH_3/MeOH in CH_2Cl_2) to afford the desired guanidine **SM10** as a bright yellow solid (5.7 mg, 66%). mp 250 °C (dec.); IR (neat) 3182, 1686, 1626 cm^{-1} ; ^1H NMR (850 MHz, CD_3OD) δ 8.61 (s, 1H), 8.53 (d, $J = 8.5$ Hz, 1H), 8.02 (s, 1H), 7.55-7.54 (m, 3H), 7.39 (t, $J = 7.6$ Hz, 2H), 7.32 (t, $J = 7.4$ Hz, 1H), 7.27 (dd, $J = 8.4, 1.5$ Hz, 1H), 6.89 (d, $J = 7.7$ Hz, 1H), 6.75 (d, $J = 7.7$ Hz, 1H), 5.26 (s, 2H), 3.55 (q, $J = 6.9$ Hz, 1H), 3.42 (d, $J = 10.2$ Hz, 1H), 3.25 (d, $J = 10.1$ Hz, 1H), 1.10 (d, $J = 6.9$ Hz, 3H); ^{13}C NMR (212.5 MHz, CD_3OD) δ 161.5, 161.0, 146.1, 138.84, 138.76, 132.8, 130.2, 129.5, 128.9, 128.7, 128.5, 128.4, 127.1, 126.5, 125.3, 124.5, 123.7, 121.5, 116.0, 115.2, 114.8, 104.7, 72.3, 71.3, 56.6, 51.6, 20.0; LRMS(ESI) m/z (relative intensity) 620.3 (100%, $\text{M}+\text{H}^+$); HRMS (ESI) m/z calcd for $[\text{C}_{32}\text{H}_{27}\text{BrN}_7\text{O}_2]^+$: 620.1410, found 620.1390.



(±)-**Dragmacidin E (1)**. To a suspension of guanidine **SM10** (3.9 mg, 0.0063 mmol) in CH₃CN (0.5 mL) was added TMSI (110 μL, 0.77 mmol). The reaction mixture was heated at 50°C for 2 h and then it was allowed to cool to room temperature. This solution then was diluted with EtOAc (20 mL) and saturated sodium metabisulfite (20 mL) was added. The organic layer was separated and the aqueous layer was extracted with EtOAc (2 x 20 mL). The organic extracts were combined, dried over anhydrous Na₂SO₄, and concentrated under reduced pressure. The crude residue was purified by flash chromatography on silica gel (gradient 10-50% saturated NH₃/MeOH in CH₂Cl₂) to afford dragmacidin E (**1**) as a bright yellow solid (1.8 mg, 55%). mp 200 °C (dec.); IR (film) 3401, 1690, 1637 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CD₃OD) δ 8.66 (s, 1H), 8.56 (d, *J* = 8.5 Hz, 1H), 8.02 (s, 1H), 7.58 (d, *J* = 1.6 Hz, 1H), 7.34 (dd, *J* = 8.5, 1.8 Hz, 1H), 6.85 (d, *J* = 7.7 Hz, 1H), 6.58 (d, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 1H), 3.54 (q, *J* = 7.0 Hz, 1H), 3.41 (d, *J* = 10.0 Hz, 1H), 3.24 (d, *J* = 10.1 Hz, 1H), 1.13 (d, *J* = 7.0 Hz, 1H); ¹³C NMR (212.5 MHz, CD₃OD) δ 160.6, 157.3, 144.9, 138.8, 132.0, 128.4, 126.4, 126.1, 125.9, 125.3, 124.6, 123.9, 122.9, 116.8, 115.2, 113.8, 108.2, 72.1, 56.3, 51.1, 19.7; LRMS(ESI) *m/z* (relative intensity) 530.3 (100%, M+H⁺); HRMS (ESI) *m/z* calcd for [C₂₅H₂₁BrN₇O₂]⁺: 530.0940, found 530.0959.

¹H NMR SM1

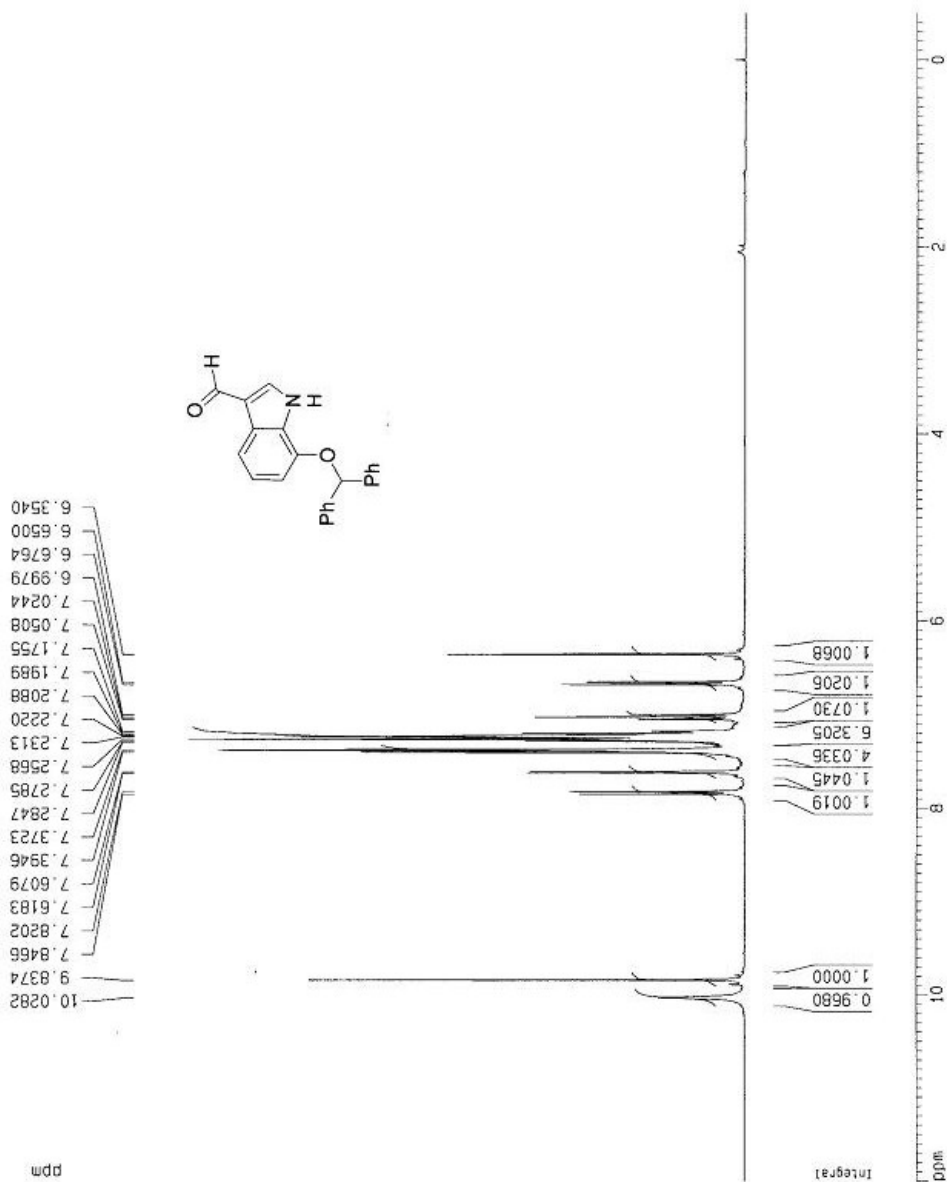
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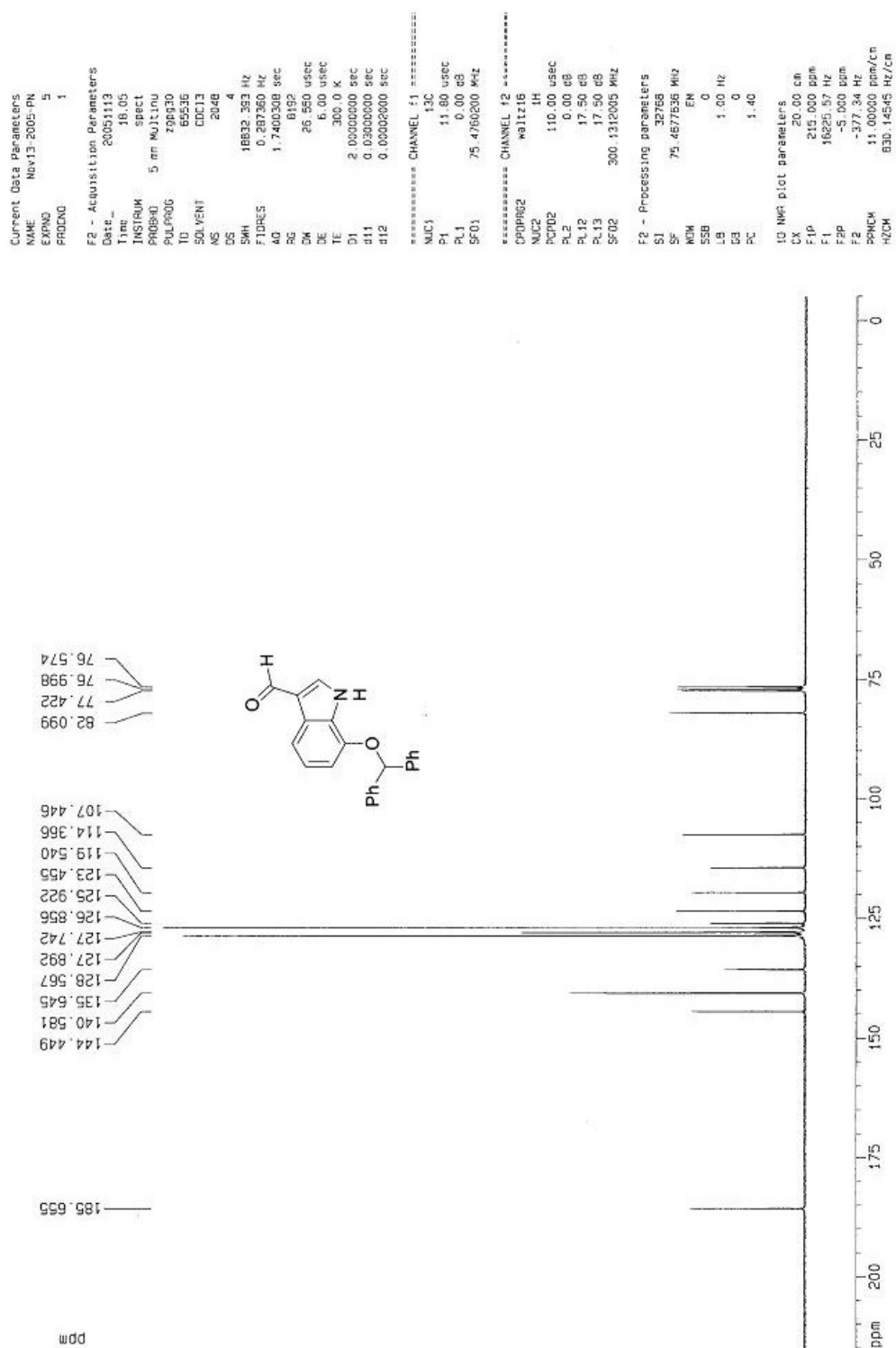
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¹³C NMR SM1



¹H NMR 4

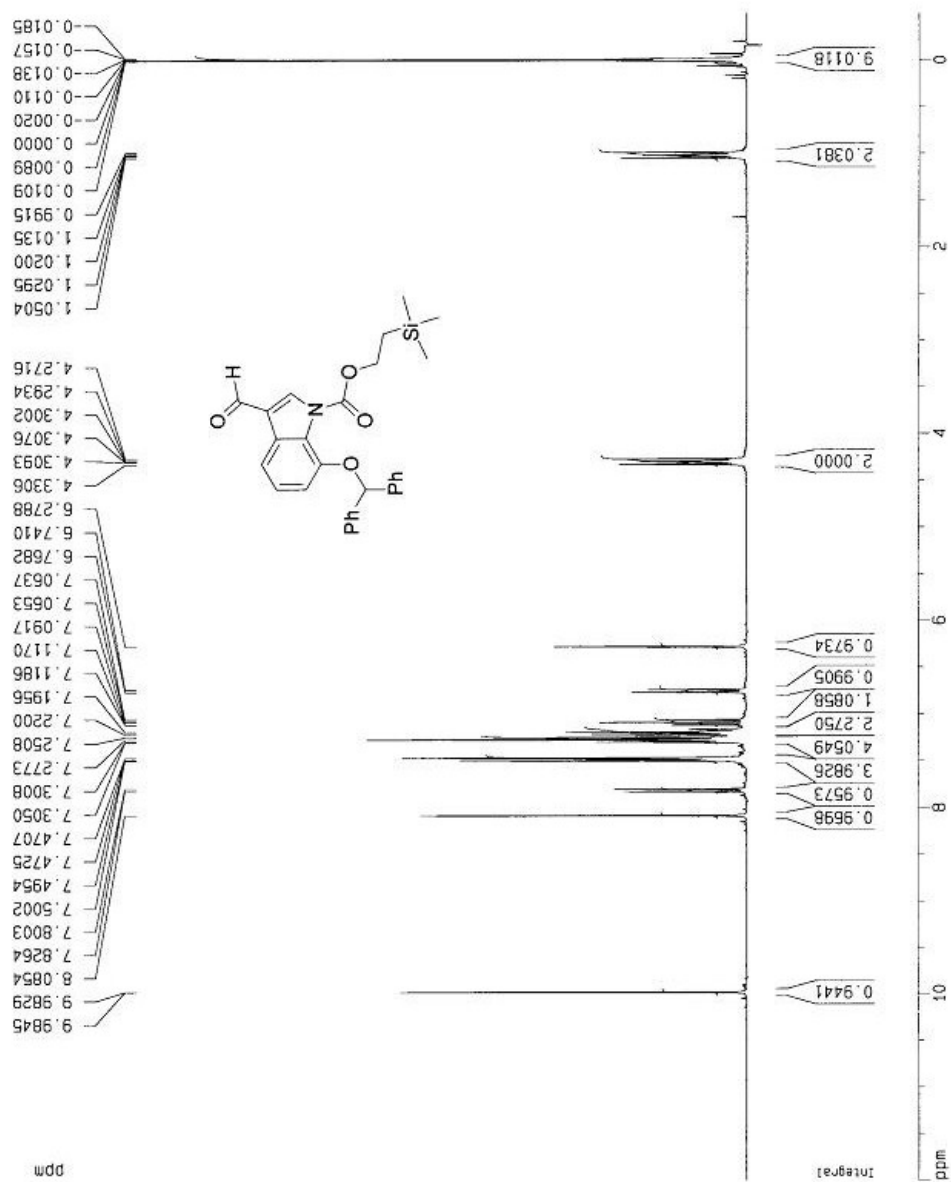
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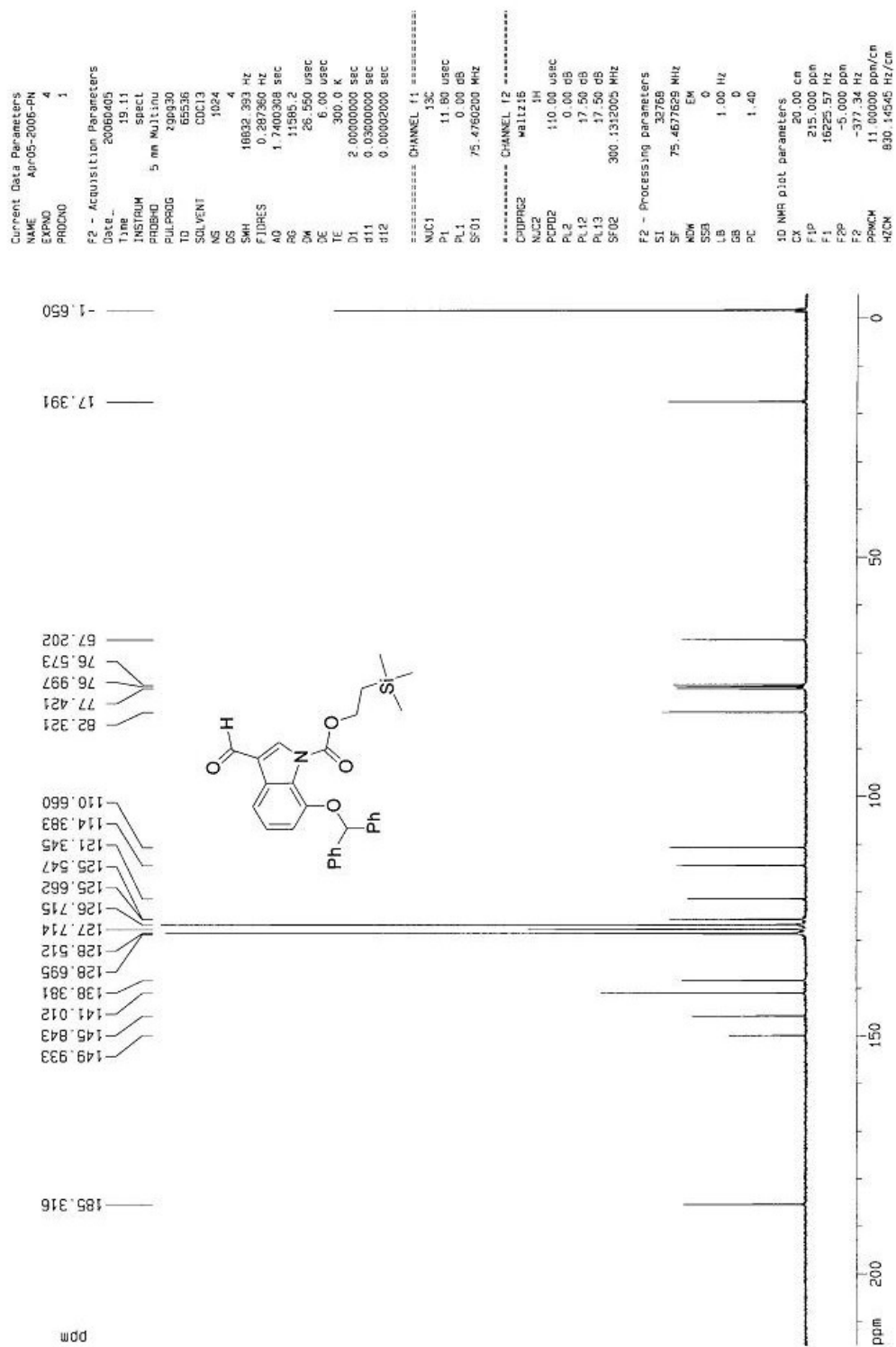
===== CHANNEL f1 =====
 NUC1 1H
 P1 9.60 usec
 PL1 -6.00 dB
 SFO1 300.1318534 MHz

F2 - Processing parameters
 SI 32768
 SF 300.1300352 MHz
 WDW no
 SSB 0
 LB 0.00 Hz
 GB 0
 PC 1.00

1D NMR plot parameters
 CX 20.00 cm
 F1p 12.000 ppm
 F1 3501.56 Hz
 F2p -0.500 ppm
 F2 -150.07 Hz
 ppmCM 0.62500 ppm/cm
 HzCM 187.56127 Hz/cm



¹³C NMR 4



¹H NMR SM2

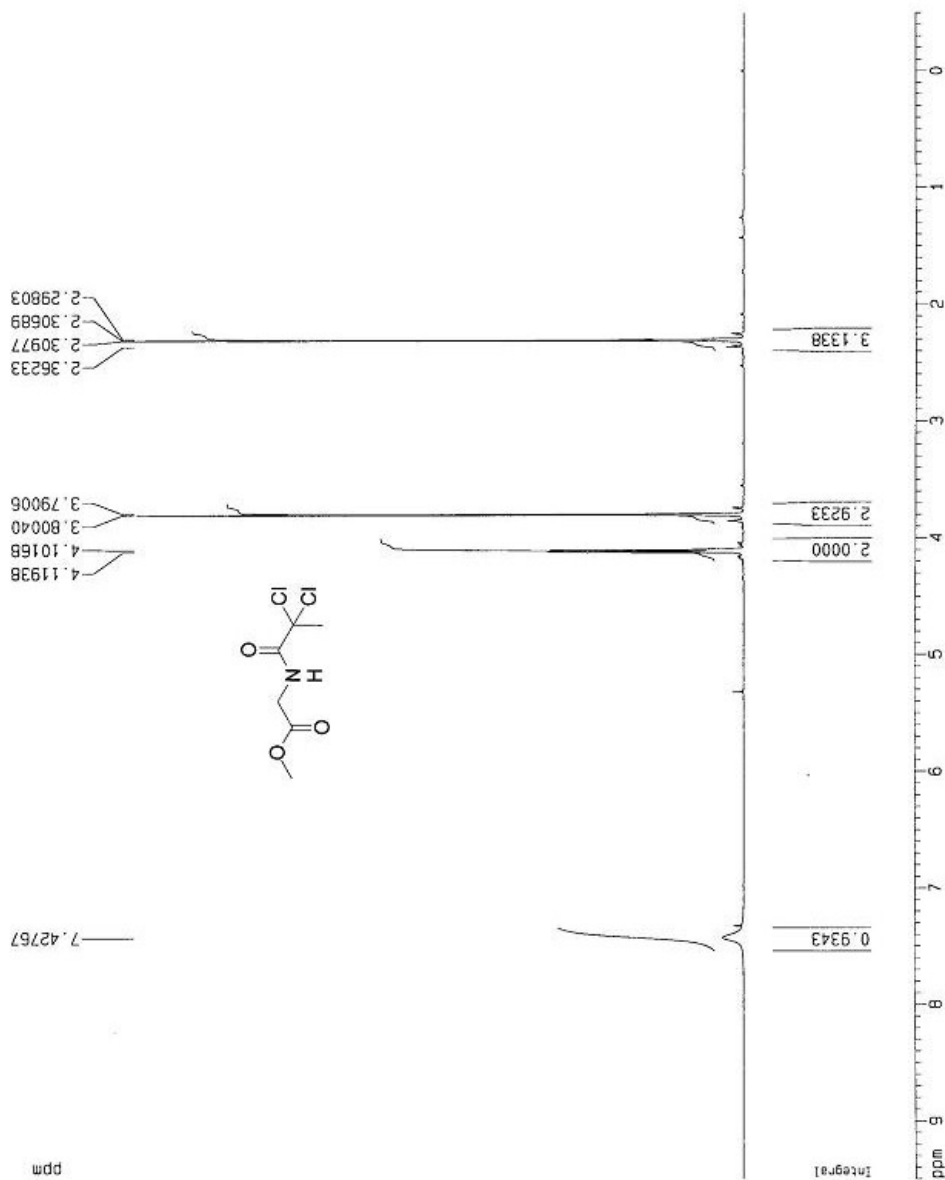
Current Data Parameters
 NAME Sep20-2005-PN
 EXPNO 1
 PROCNO 1

F2 - Acquisition Parameters
 Date_ 20050920
 Time 15.05
 INSTRUM spect
 PROBHD 5 mm Multinu
 PULPROG zg30
 TO 65536
 SOLVENT CDCl3
 NS 16
 DS 2
 SWH 6172.839 Hz
 FIDRES 0.094190 Hz
 AQ 5.3064660 sec
 RG 101.6
 DM 81.000 usec
 DE 6.00 usec
 TE 300.0 K
 D1 1.00000000 sec

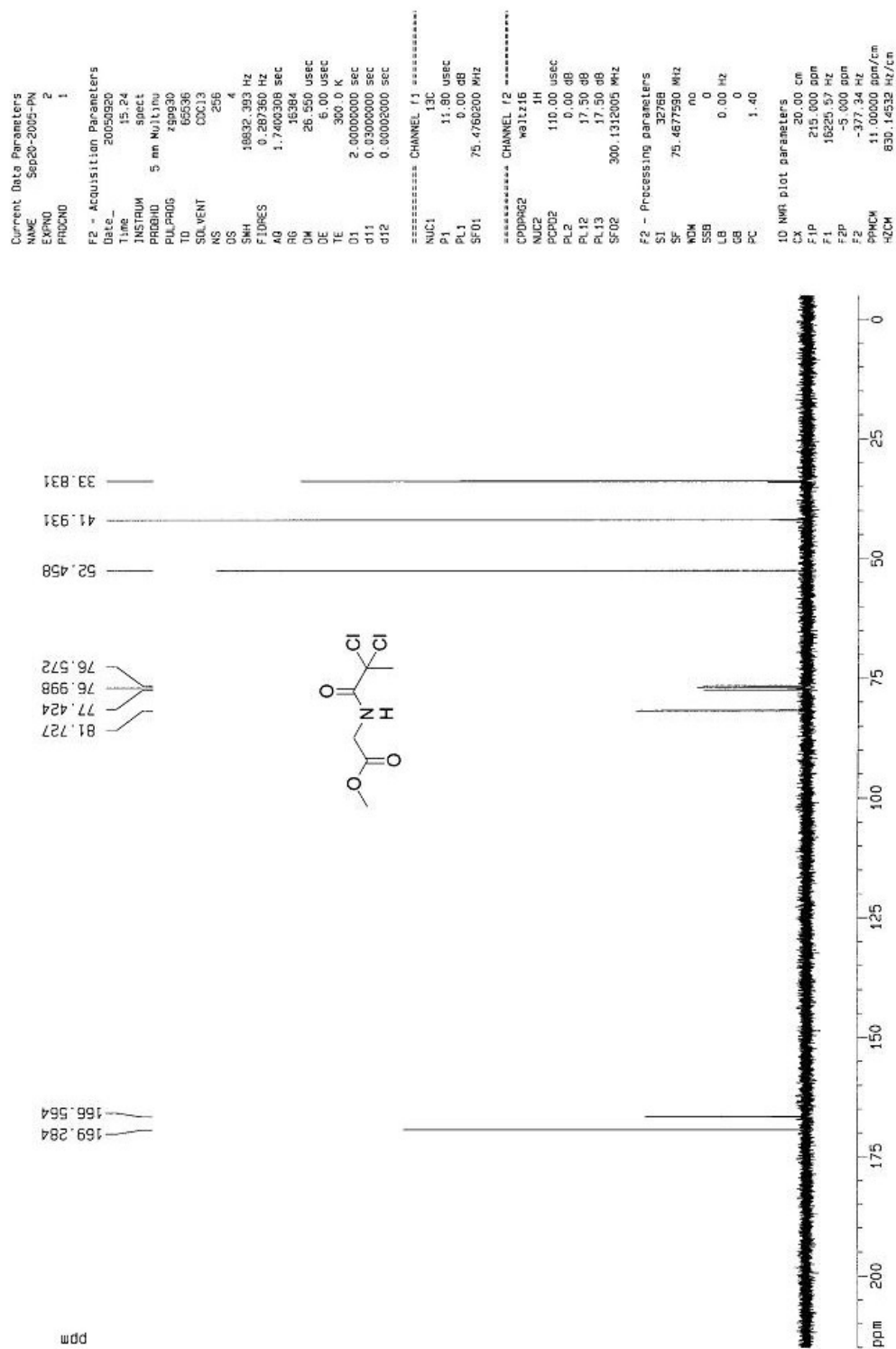
===== CHANNEL f1 =====
 NUC1 1H
 P1 9.60 usec
 PL1 -6.00 dB
 SFO1 300.1318534 MHz

F2 - Processing parameters
 SI 32768
 SF 300.1299865 MHz
 WDW no
 SSB 0
 LB 0.00 Hz
 GB 0
 PC 1.00

1D NMR plot parameters
 CX 20.00 cm
 F1P 9.500 ppm
 F1 2851.23 Hz
 F2P -0.500 ppm
 F2 -150.06 Hz
 PPMCN 0.50000 ppm/cm
 HZCN 150.06459 Hz/cm



¹³C NMR SM2



¹H NMR SM3

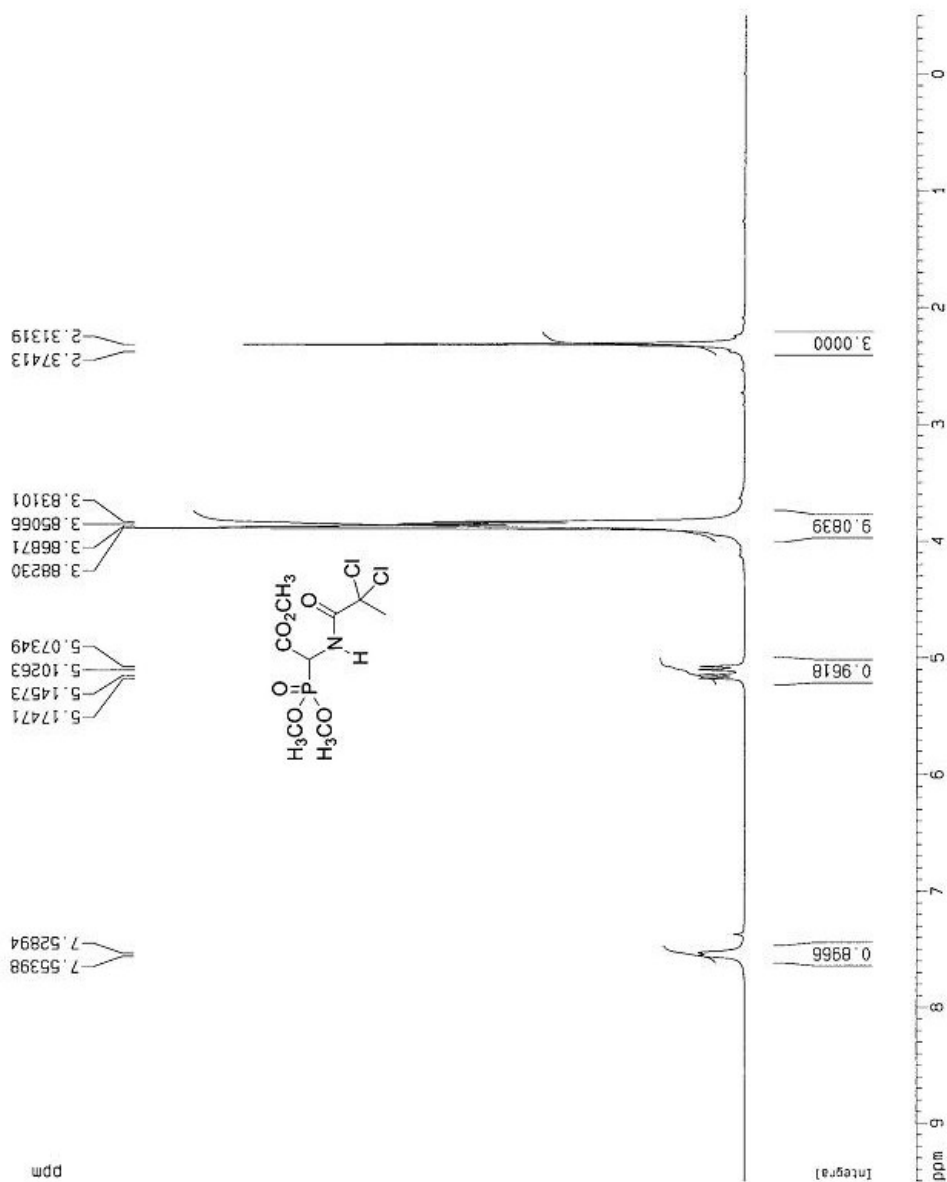
Current Data Parameters
 NAME Apr-13-2005-PN
 EXPNO 1
 PROCNO 1

F2 - Acquisition Parameters
 Date_ 20050413
 Time 10.03
 INSTRUM spect
 PROBHD 5 mm Multinu
 PULPROG zg30
 TO 65536
 SOLVENT CDCl3
 NS 16
 DS 2
 SWH 6172.839 Hz
 FIDRES 0.094190 Hz
 AQ 5.3084660 sec
 RG 80.6
 DM 81.000 usec
 DE 6.00 usec
 TE 300.0 K
 DT 1.0000000 sec

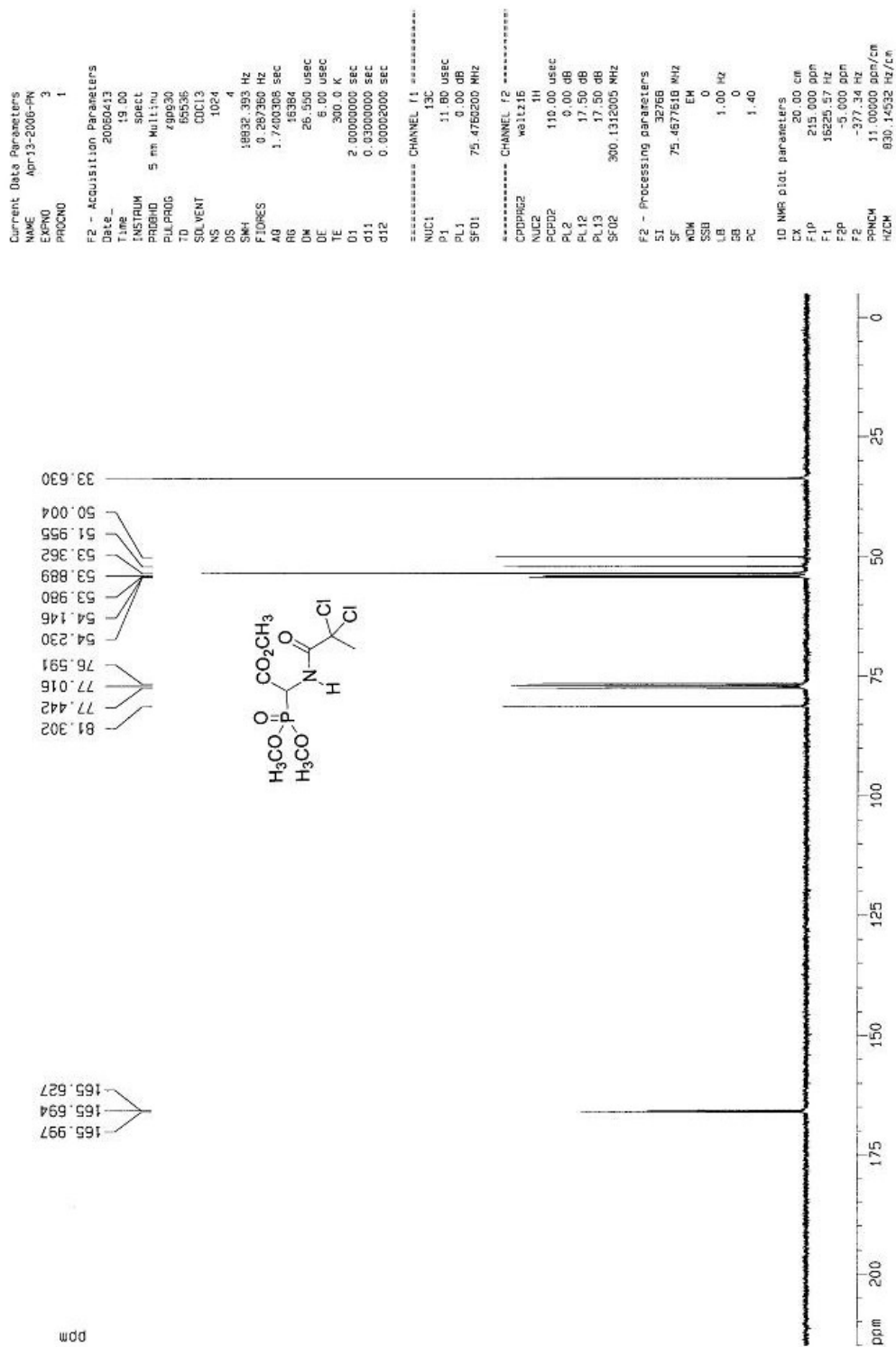
***** CHANNEL f1 *****
 NUC1 ¹H
 P1 9.60 usec
 PL1 -6.00 dB
 SF01 300.1318534 MHz

F2 - Processing parameters
 SI 32768
 SF 300.1259729 MHz
 NDM no
 SSB 0
 LB 0.00 Hz
 GB 0
 PC 1.00

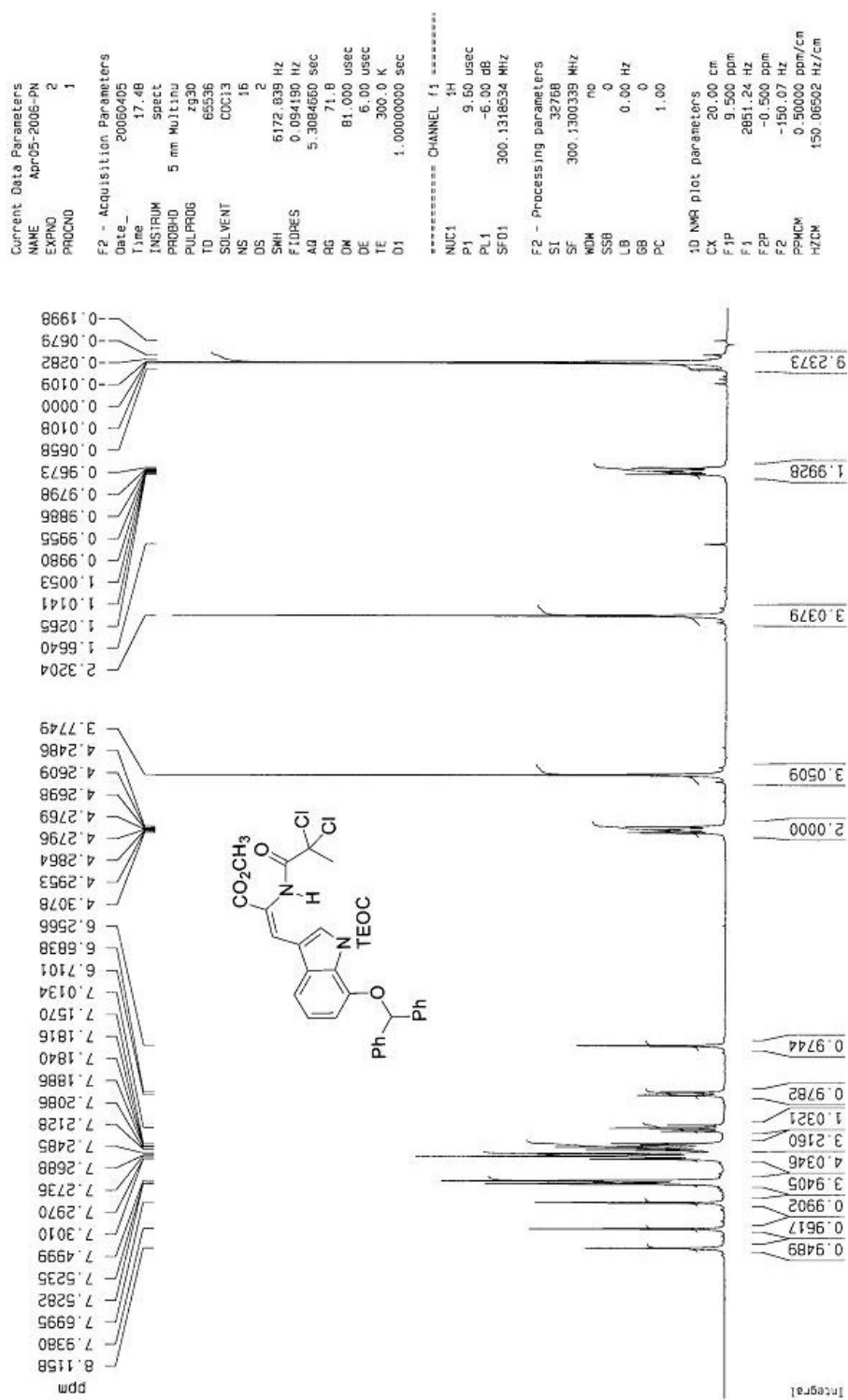
1D NMR plot parameters
 CX 20.00 cm
 F1P 9.500 ppm
 F1 2851.23 Hz
 F2P -0.500 ppm
 F2 -150.06 Hz
 PPMCM 0.50000 ppm/cm
 HZCM 150.06499 Hz/cm



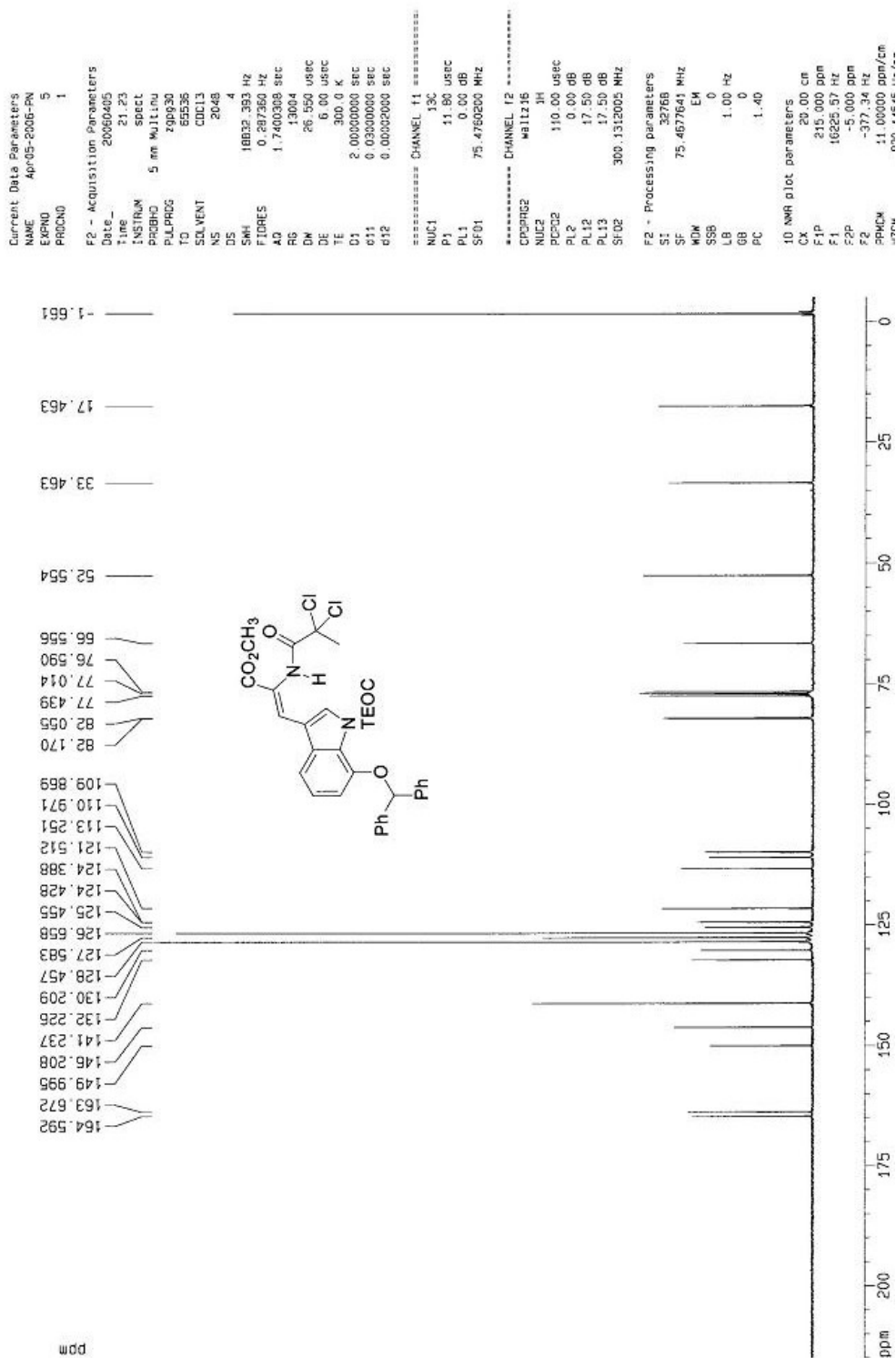
¹³C NMR SM3



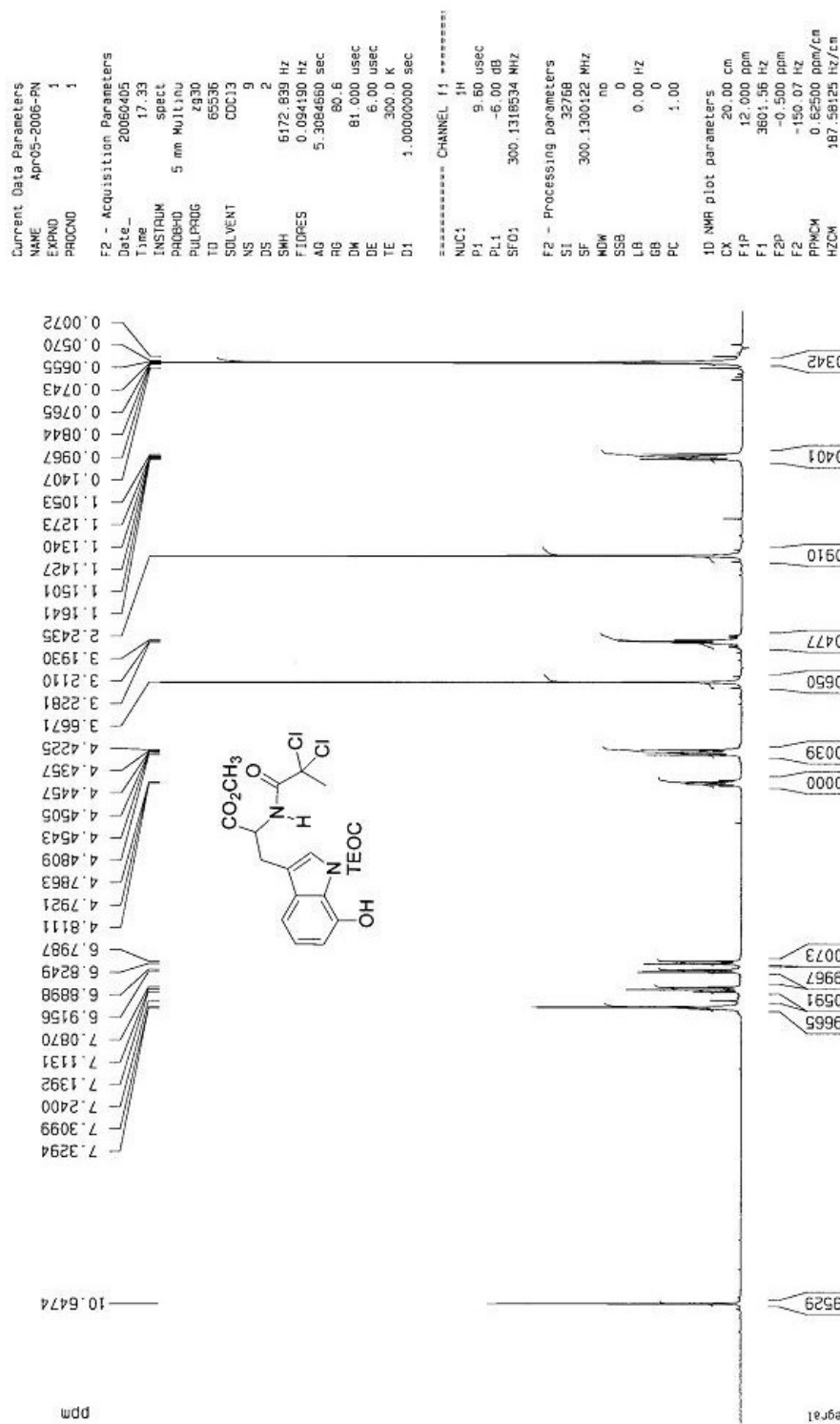
¹H NMR 5



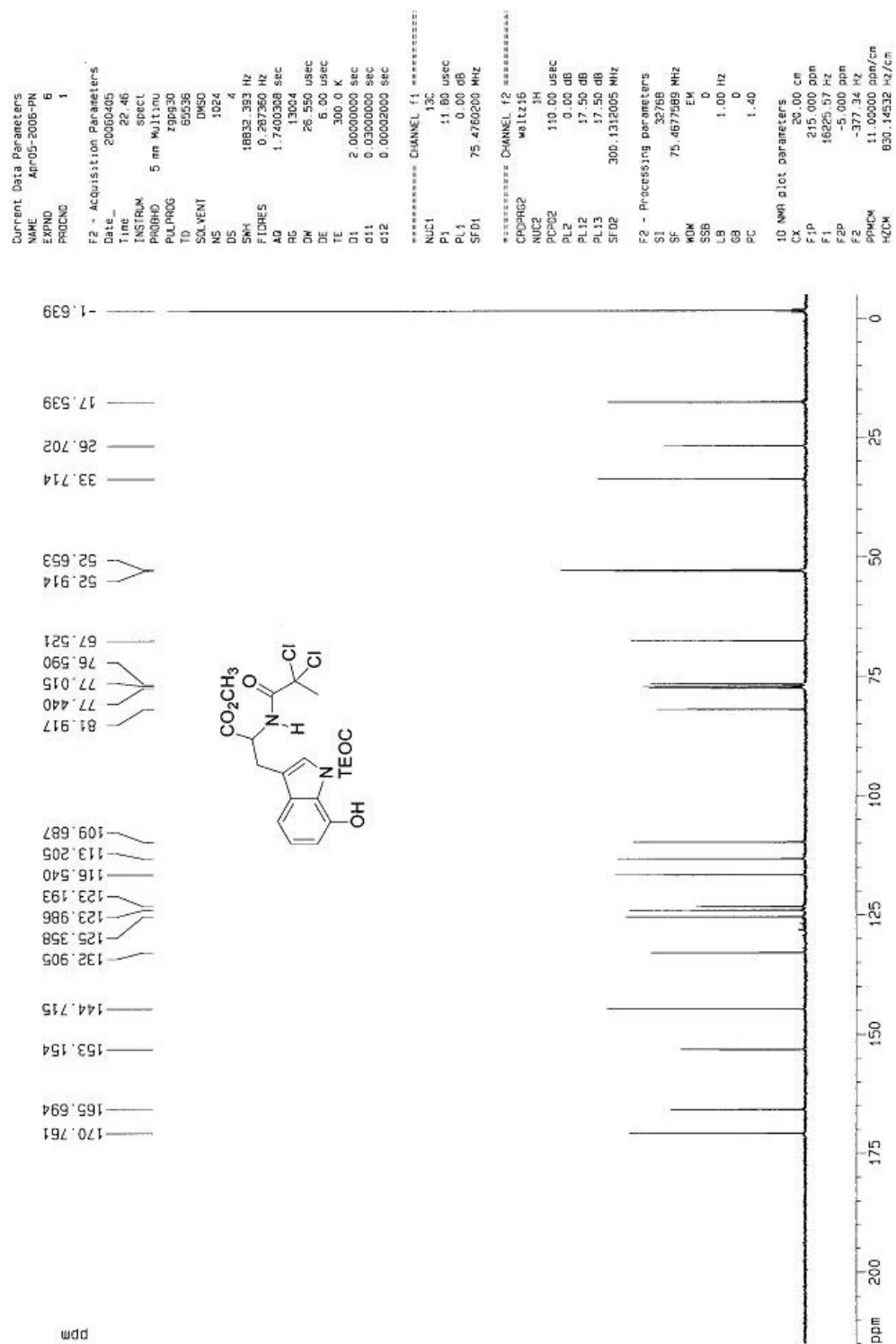
¹³C NMR 5



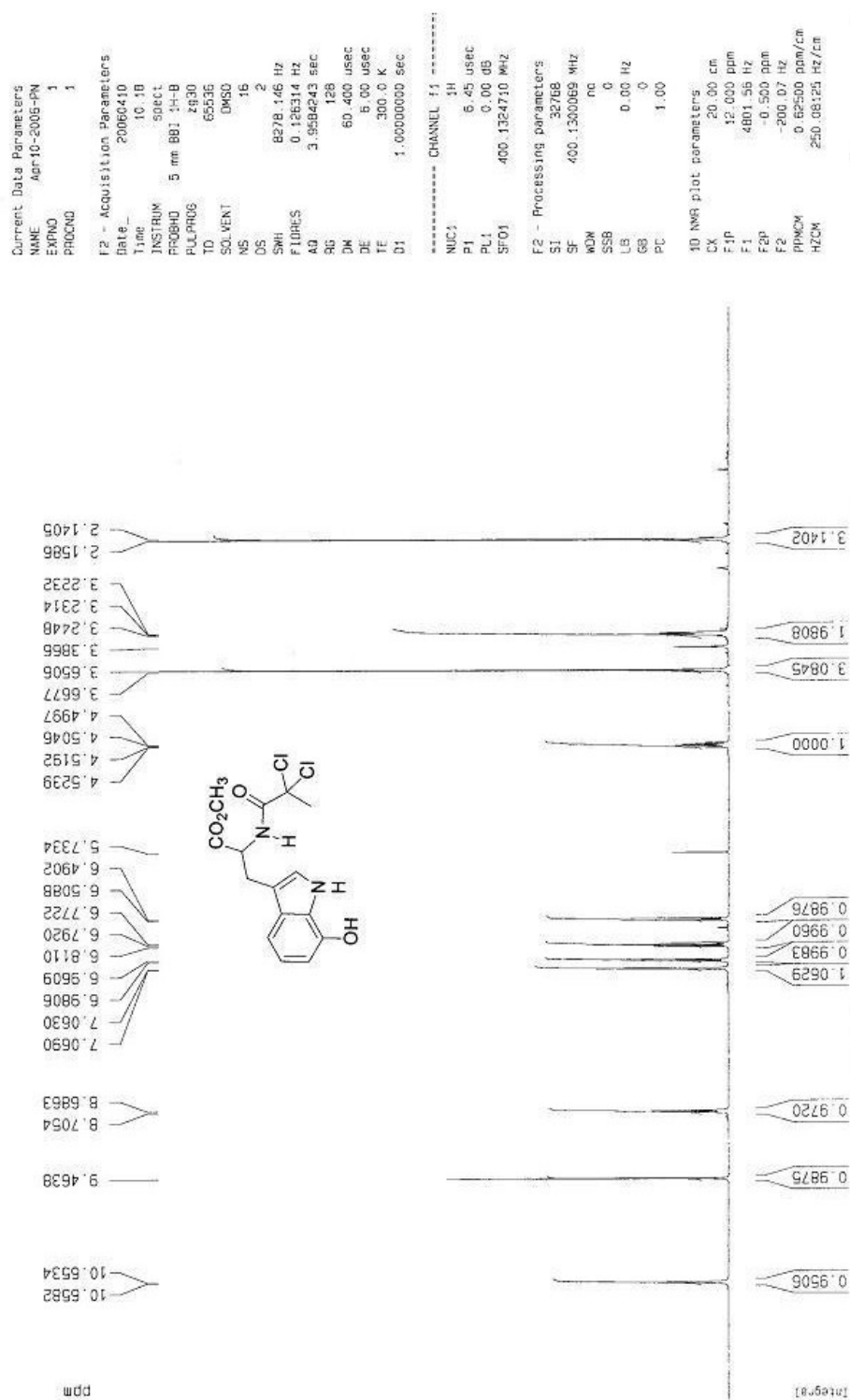
¹H NMR SM4



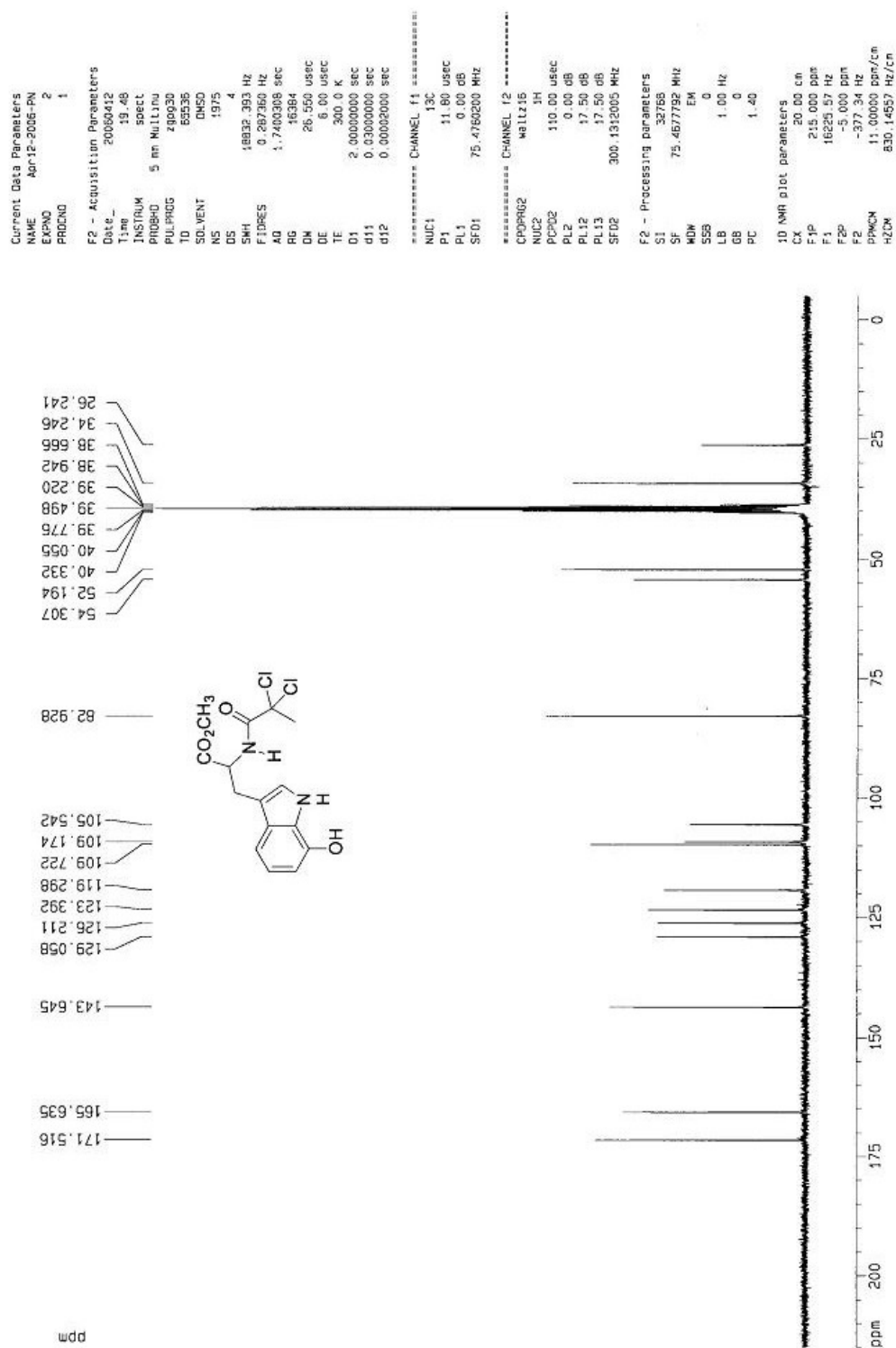
¹³C NMR SM4



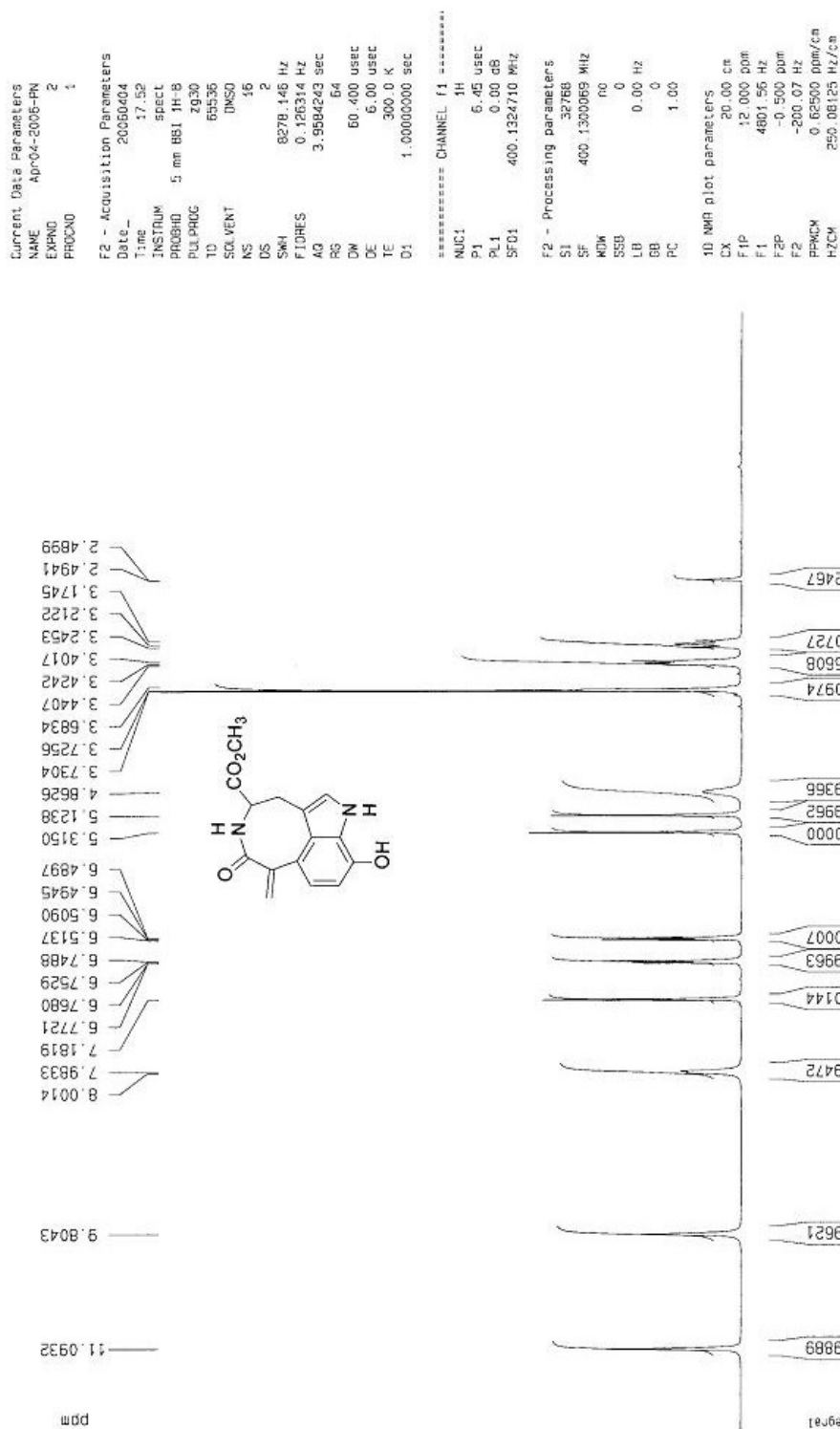
¹H NMR 6



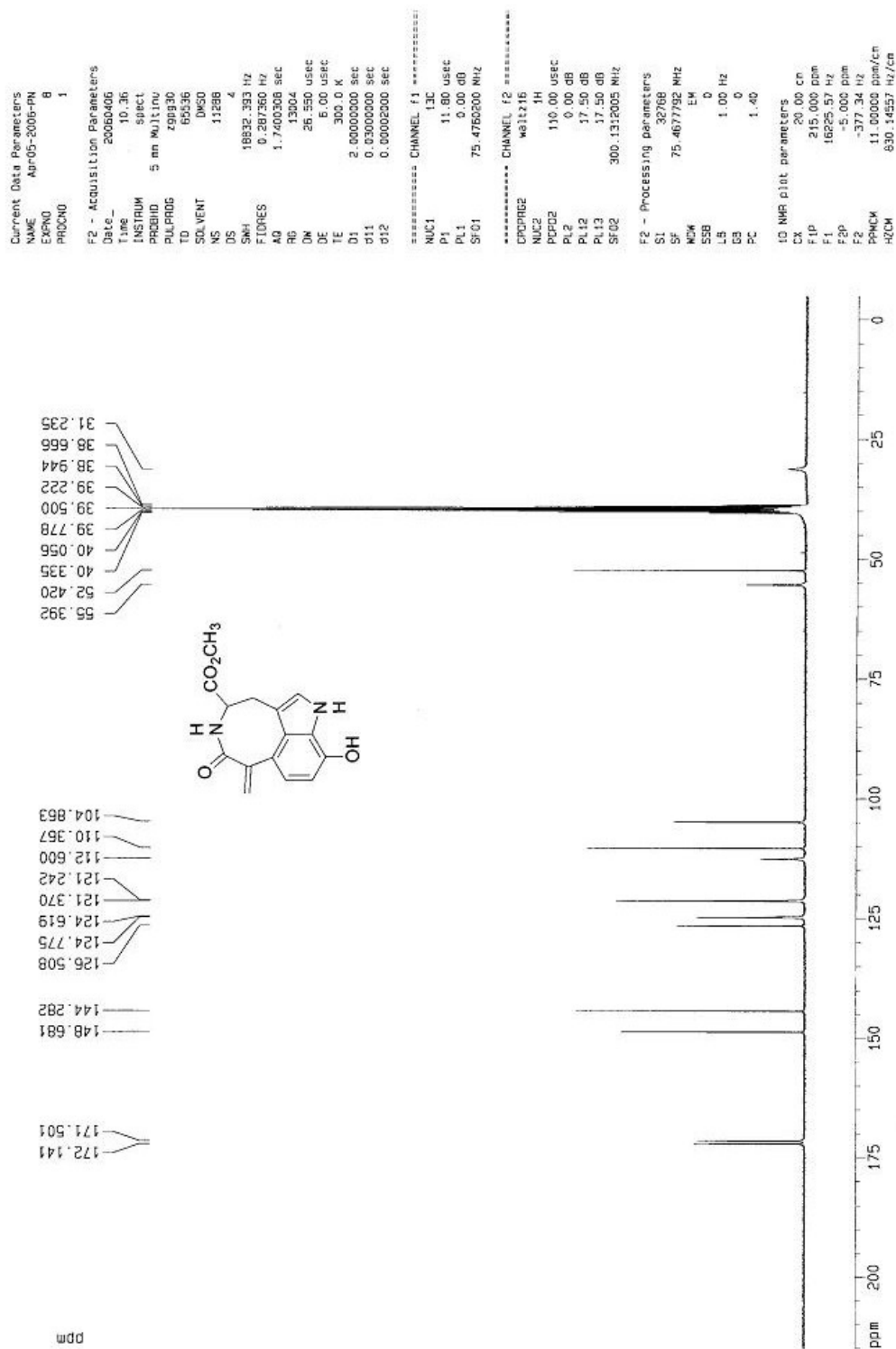
¹³C NMR 6

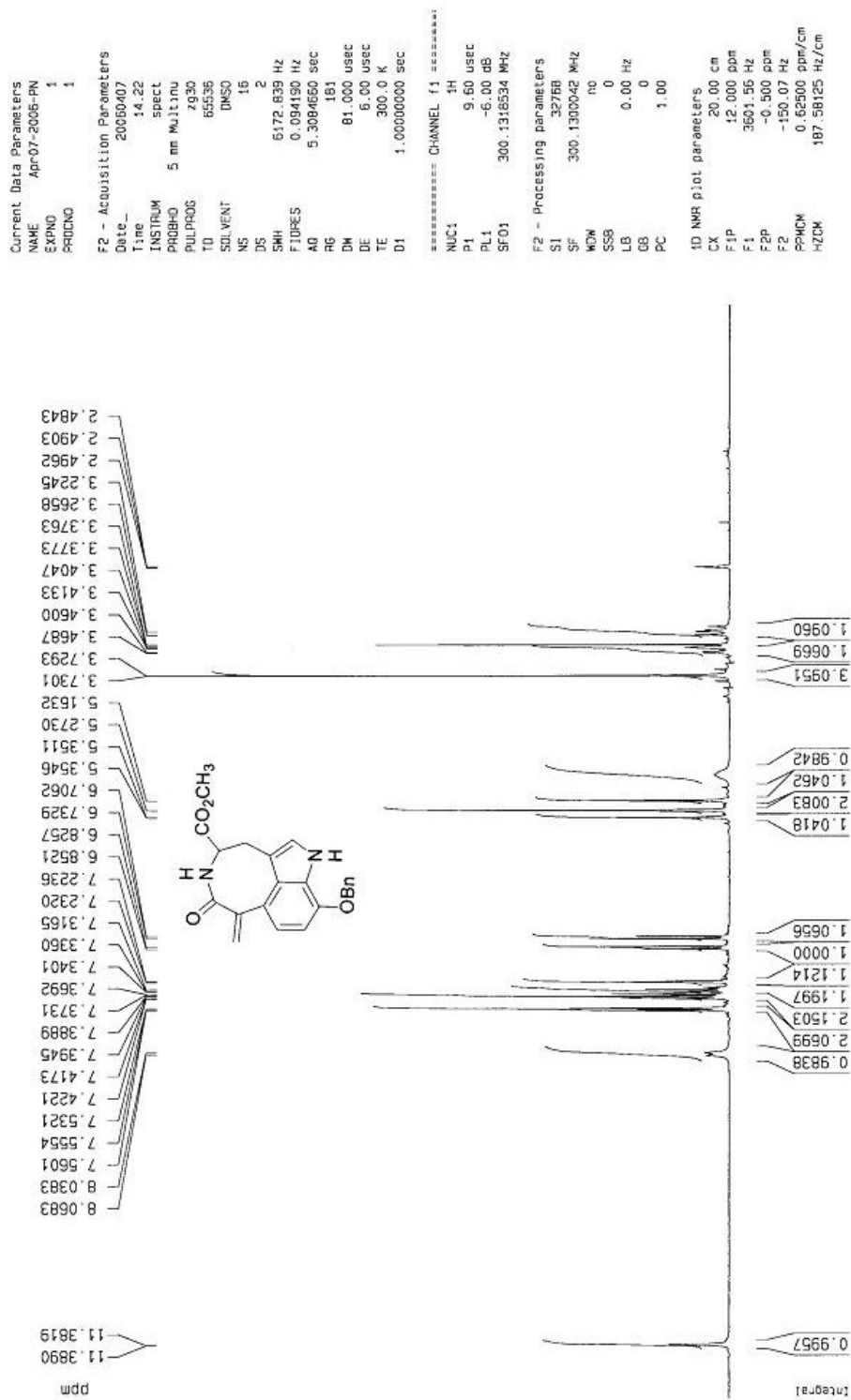


¹H NMR 13

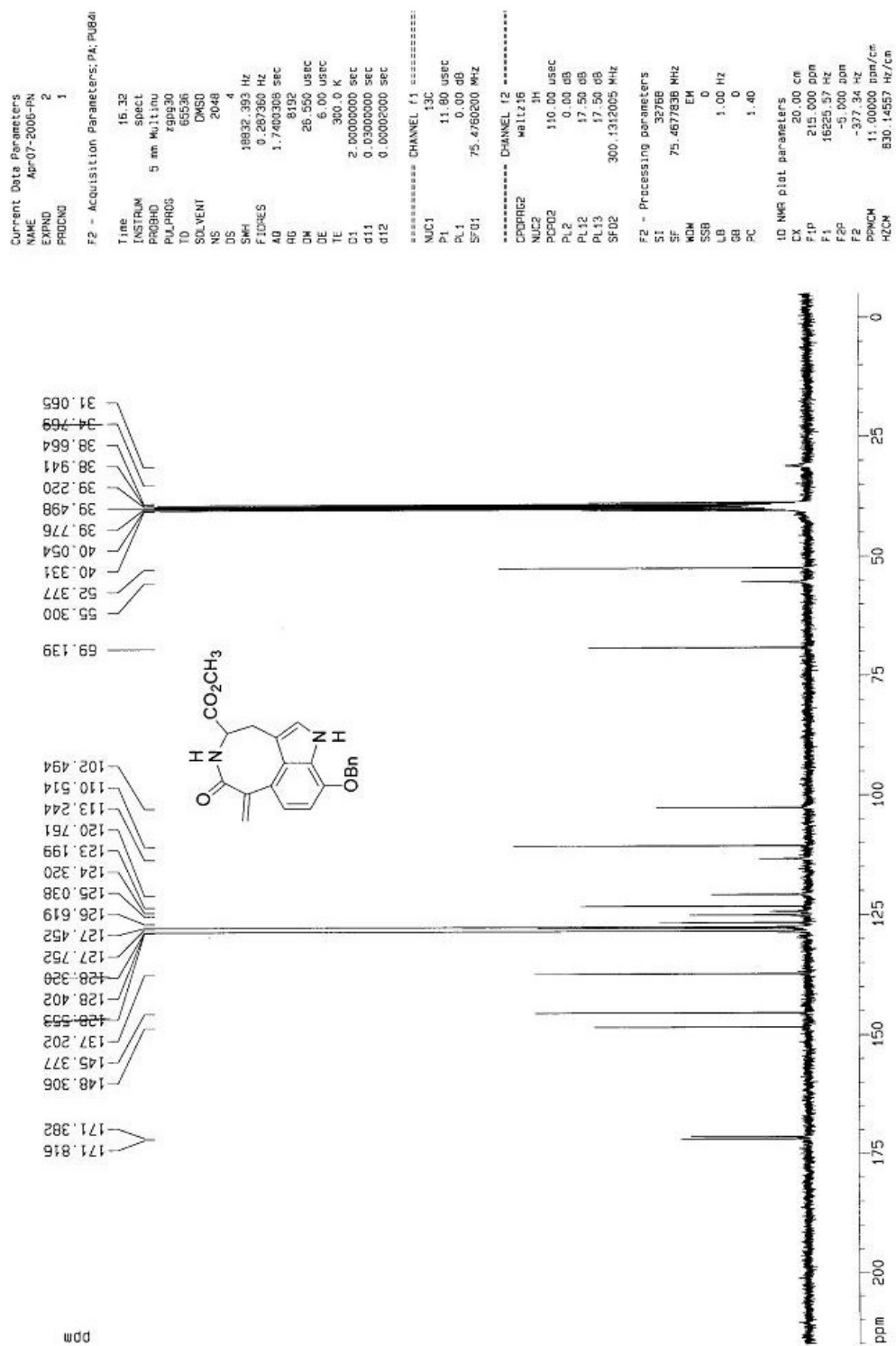


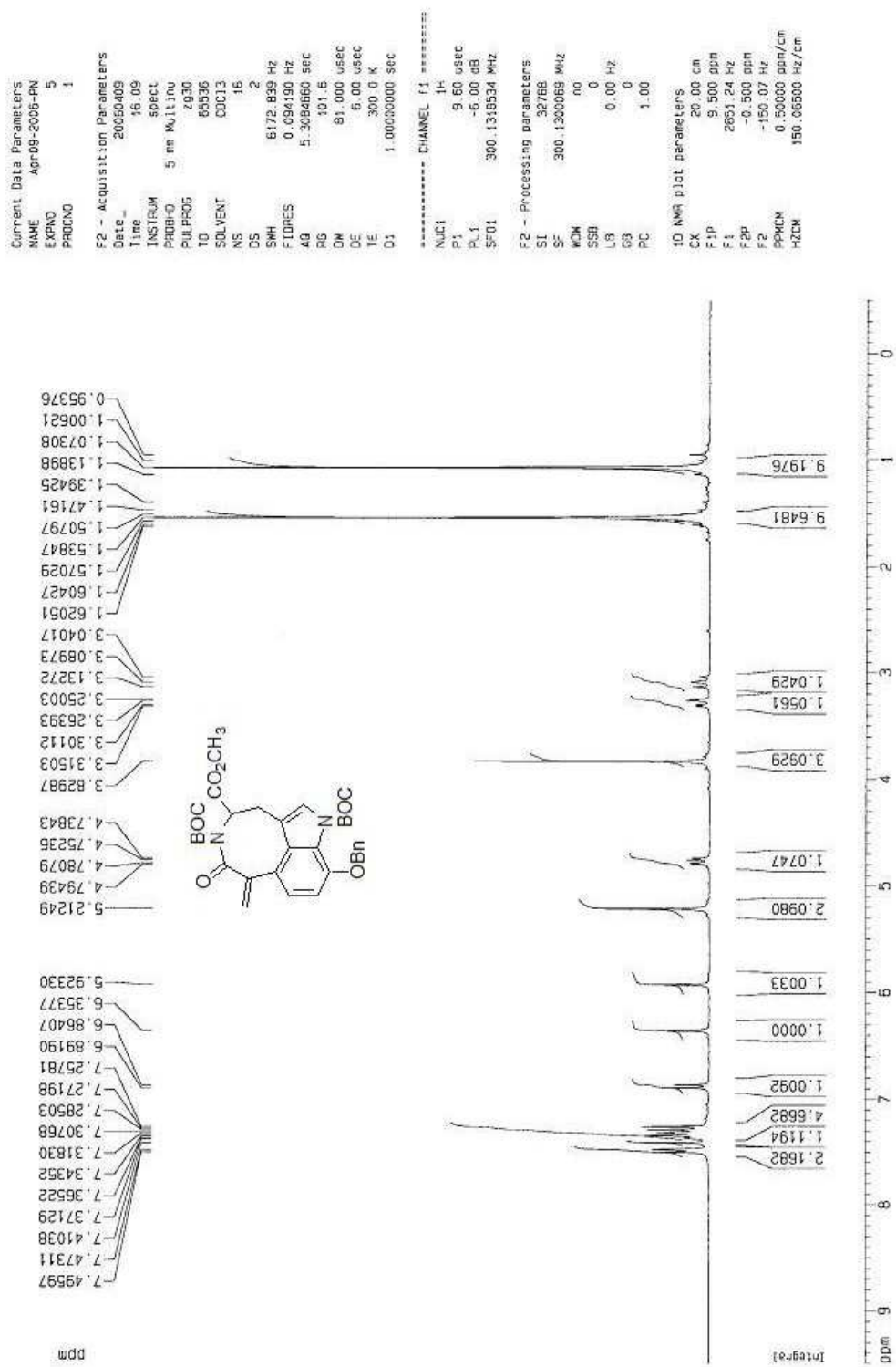
¹³C NMR 13



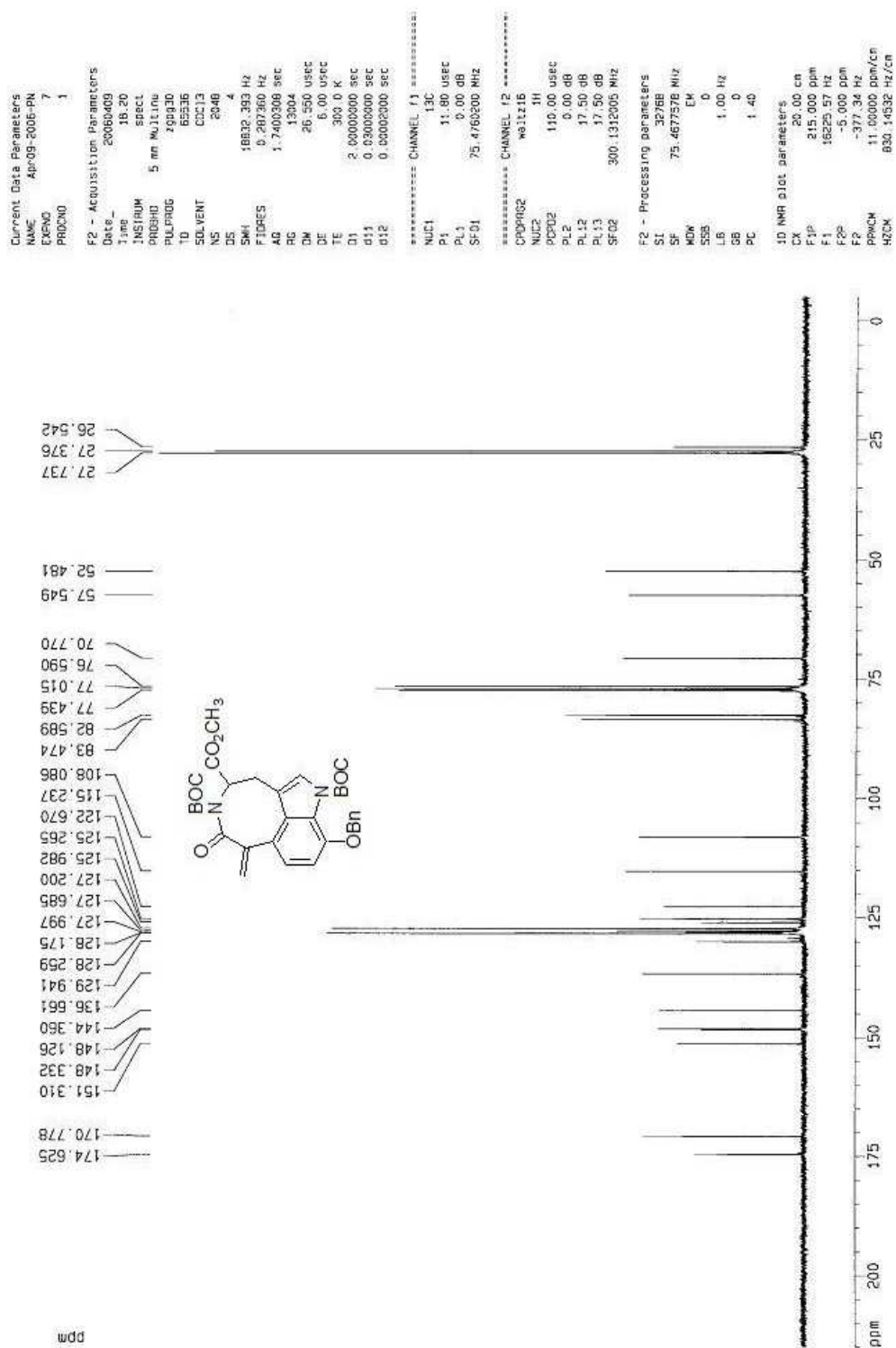
¹H NMR SM5

¹³C NMR SM5

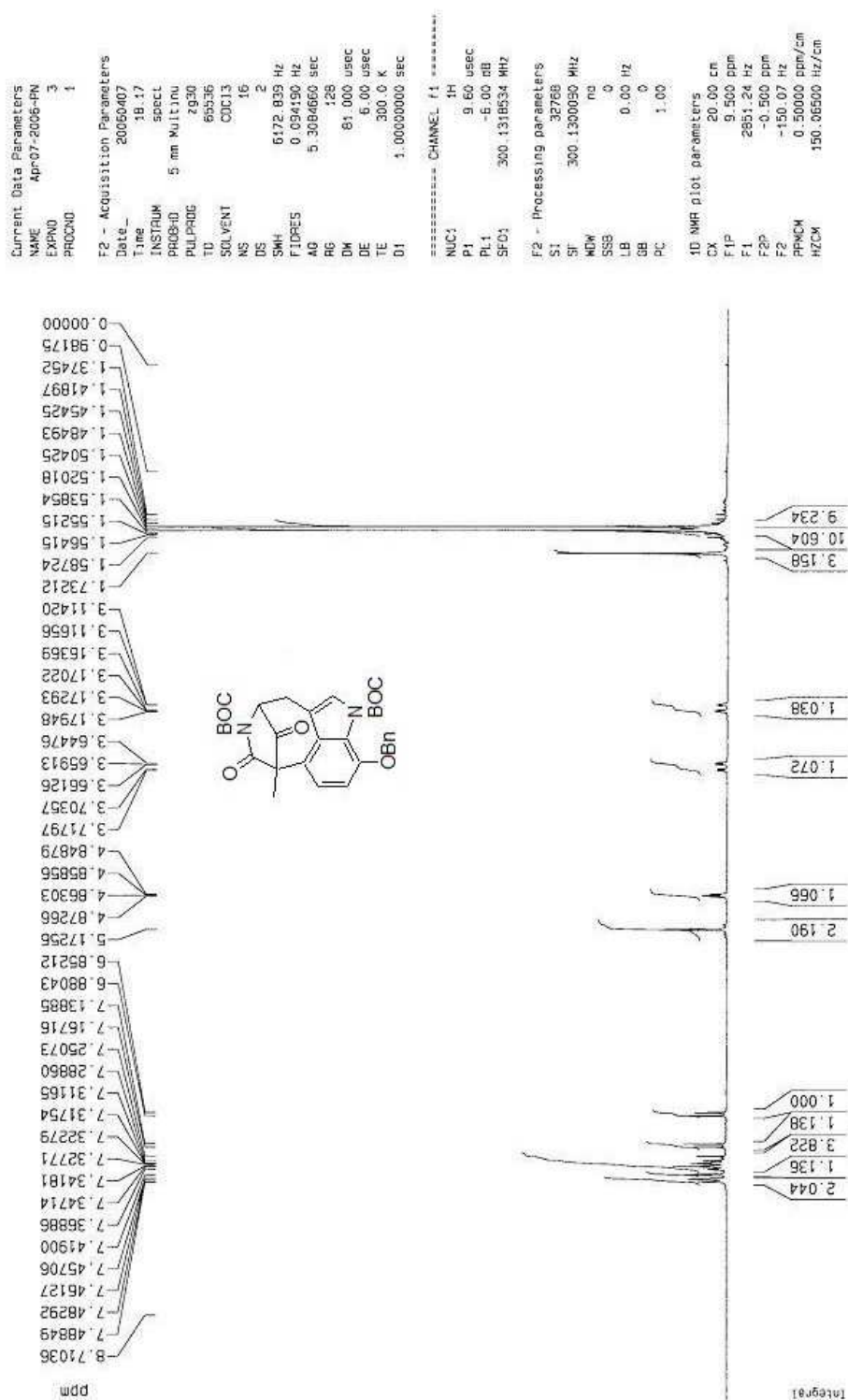


¹H NMR SM6

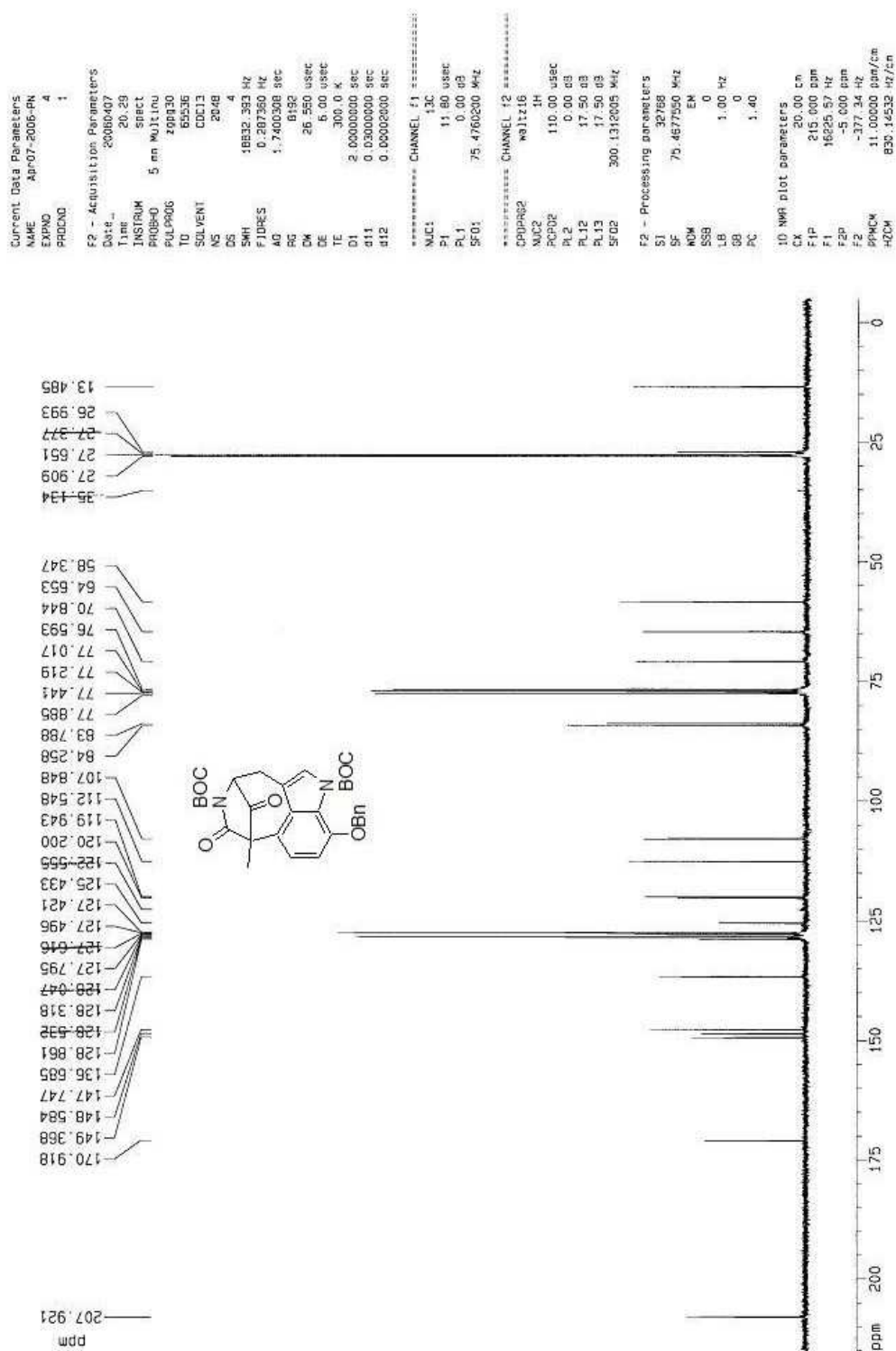
S51



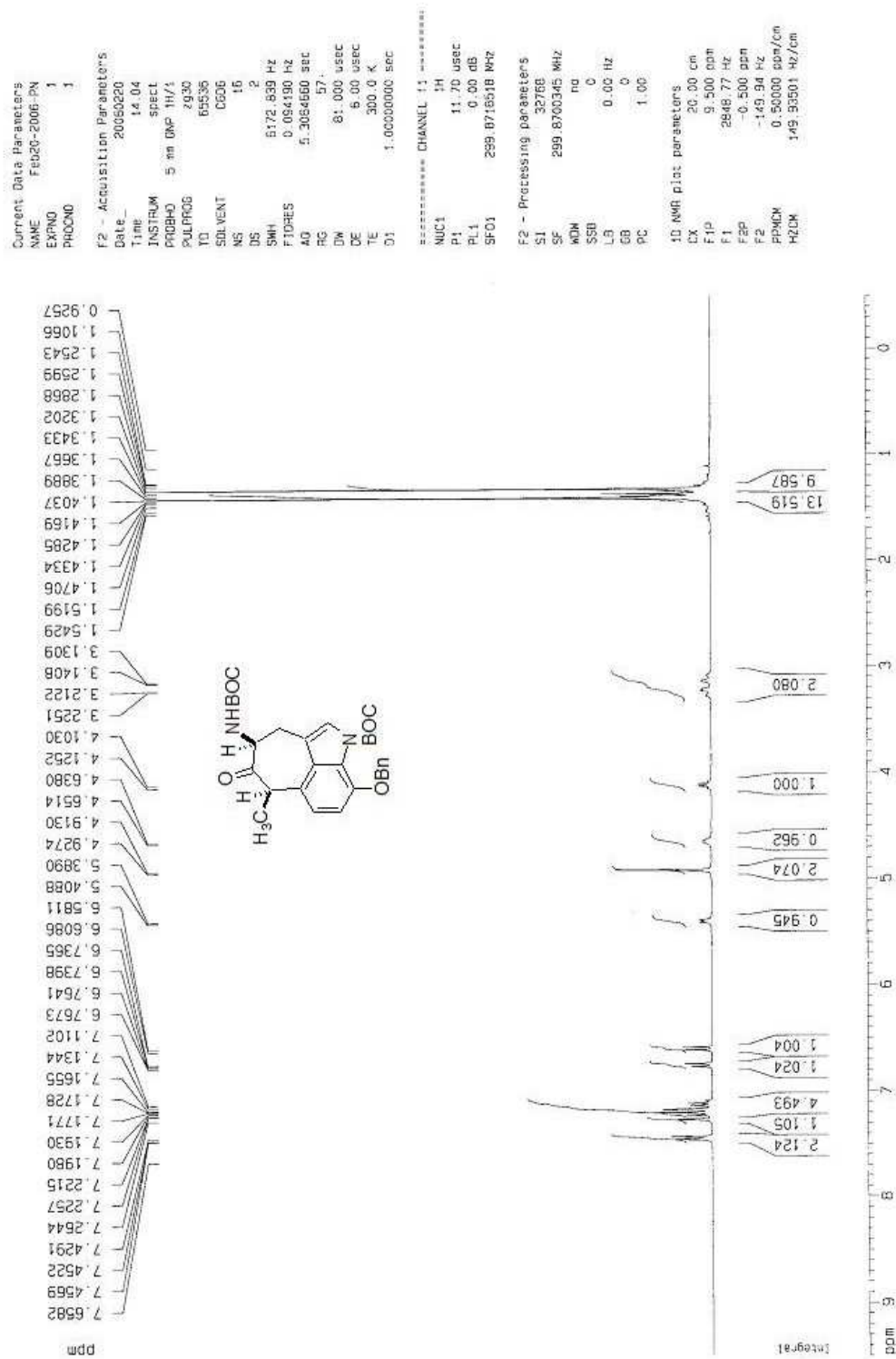
¹H NMR 15



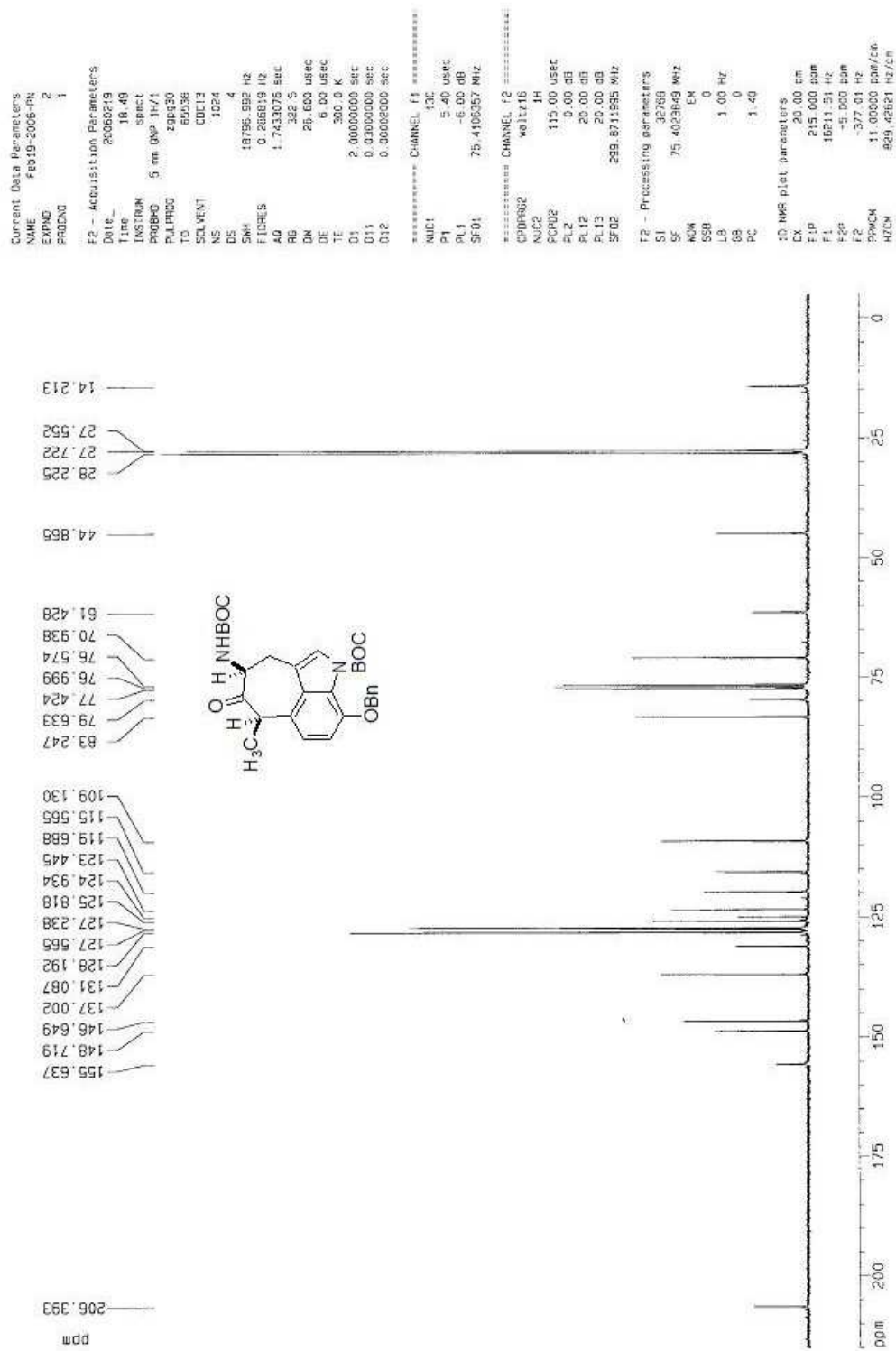
¹³C NMR 15



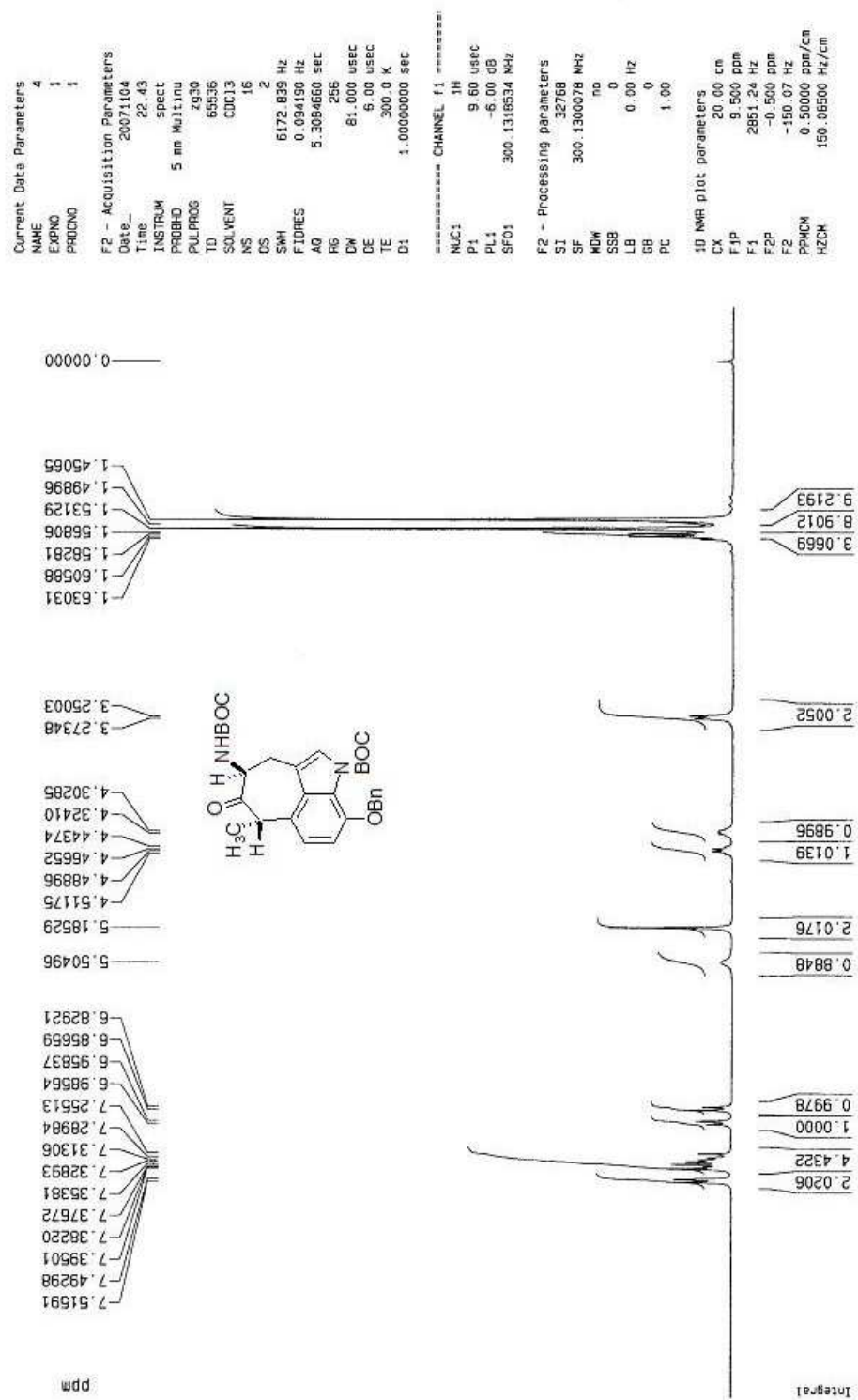
¹H NMR 16a



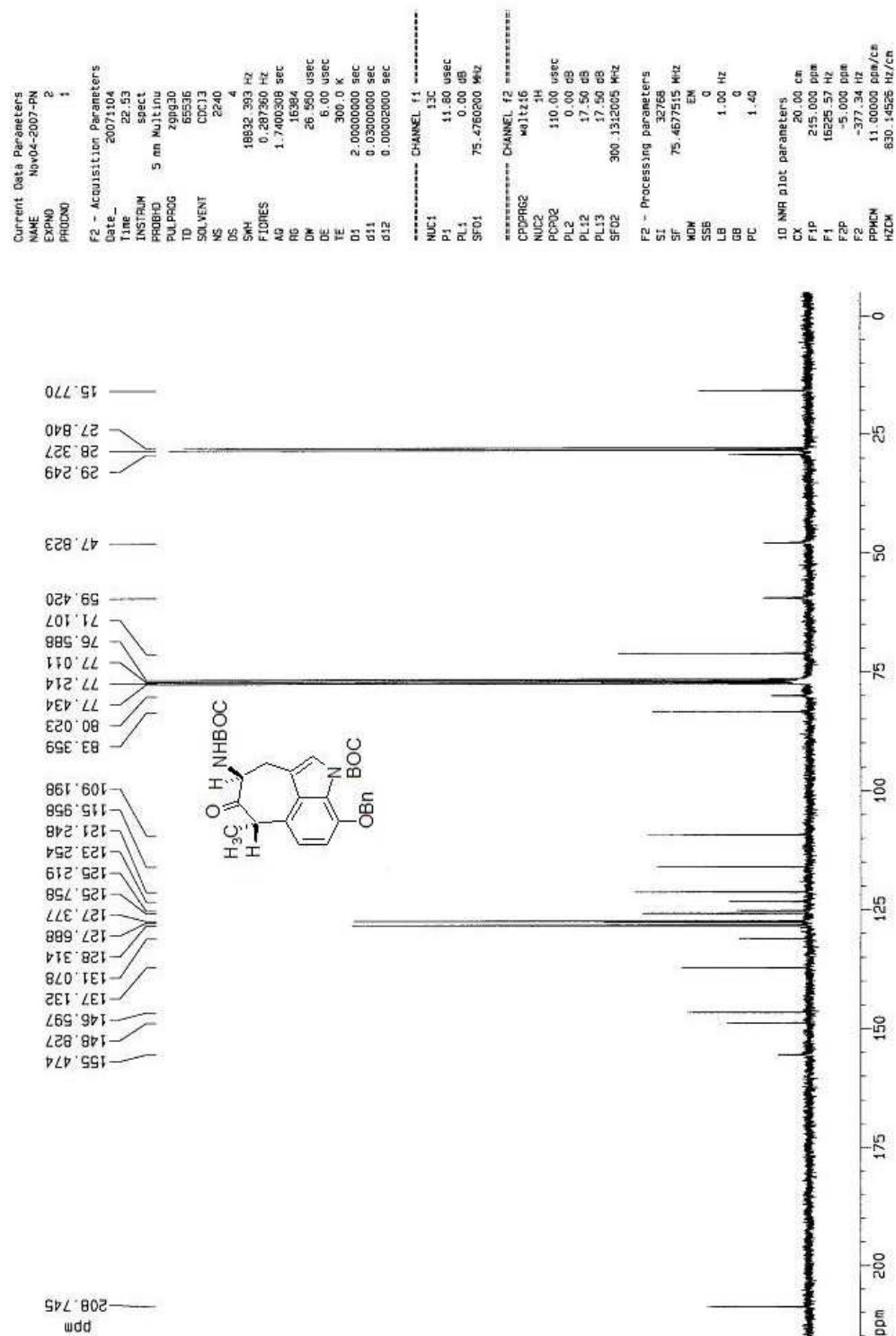
¹³C NMR 16a



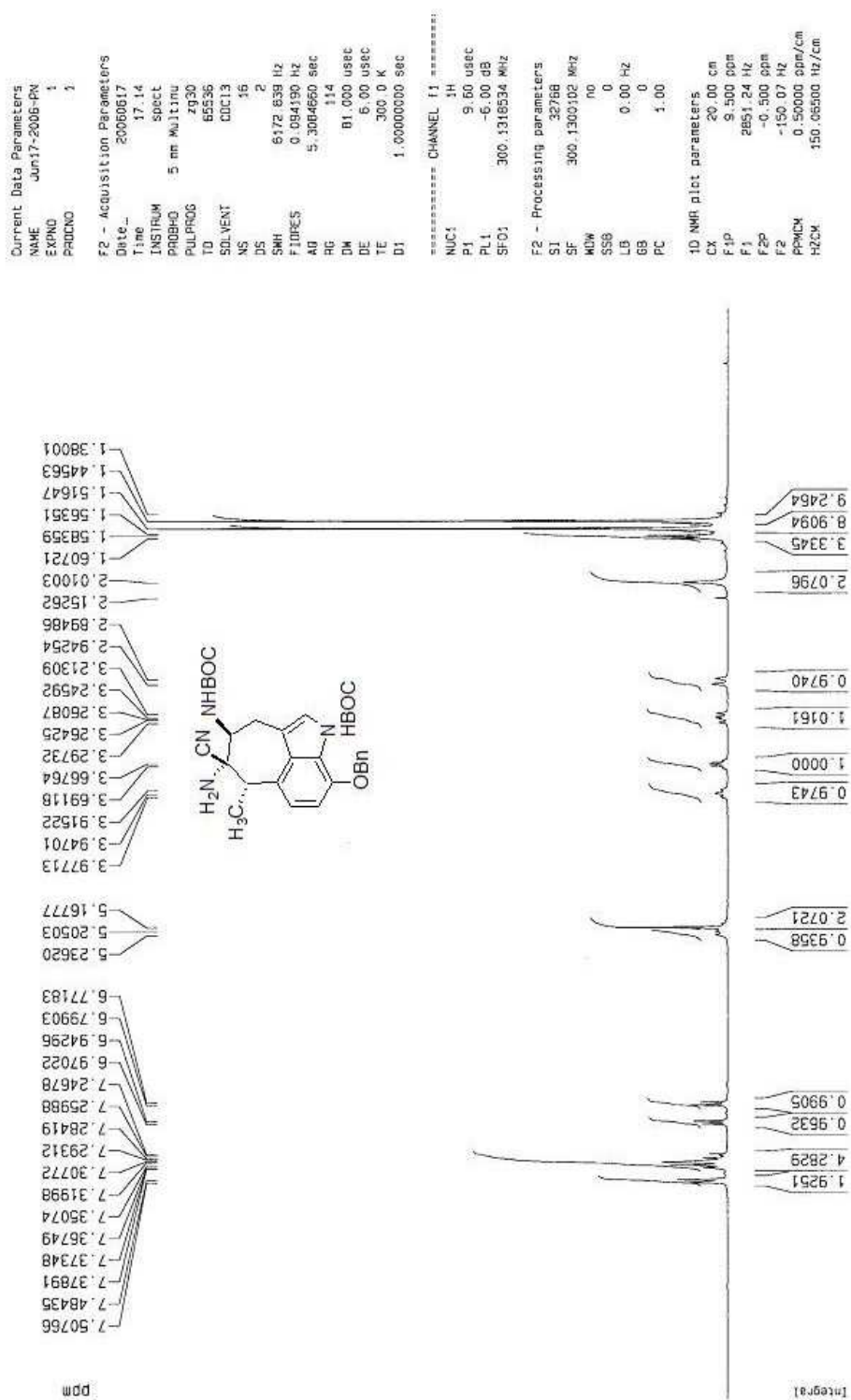
¹H NMR 16b



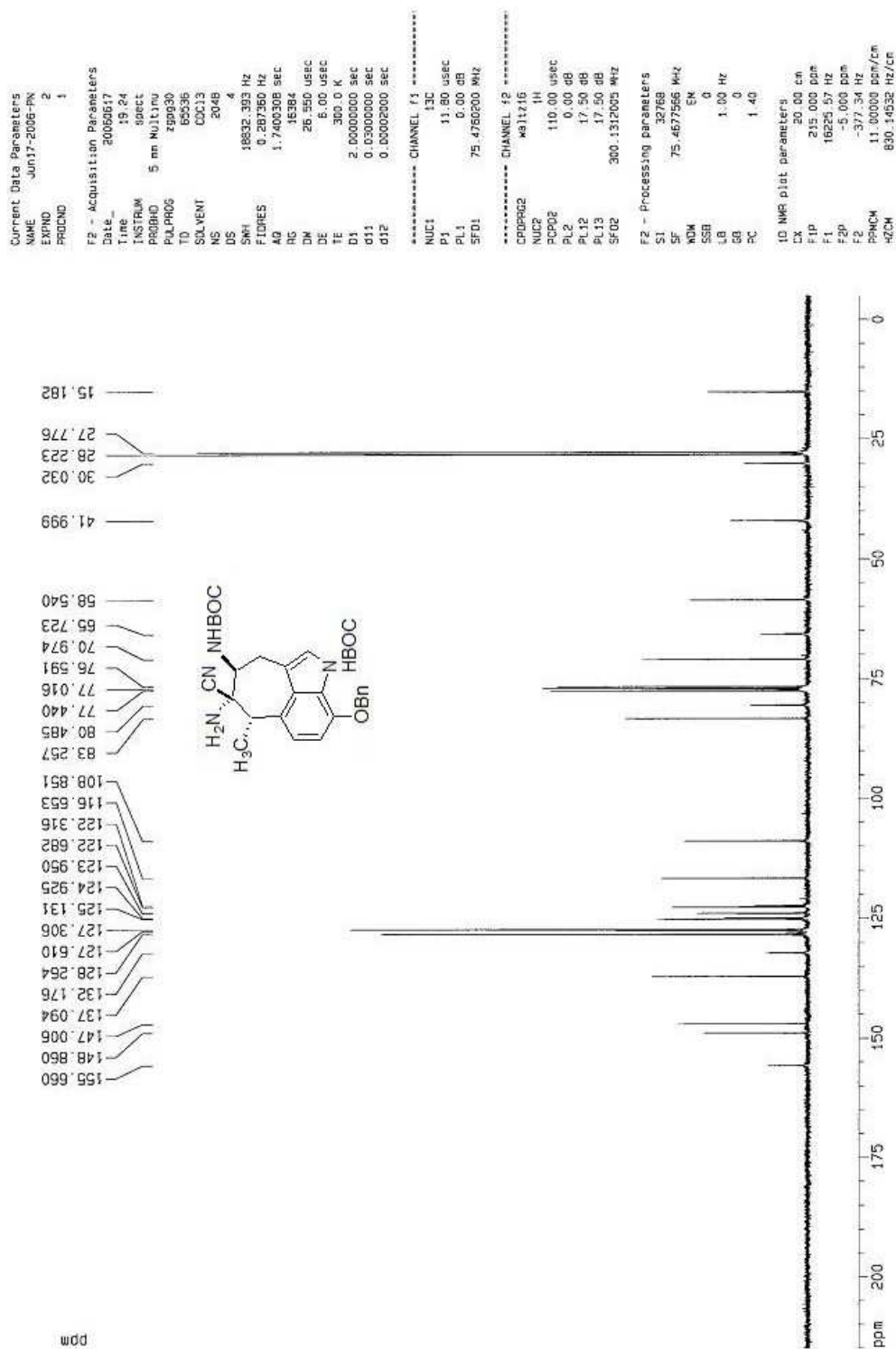
S57



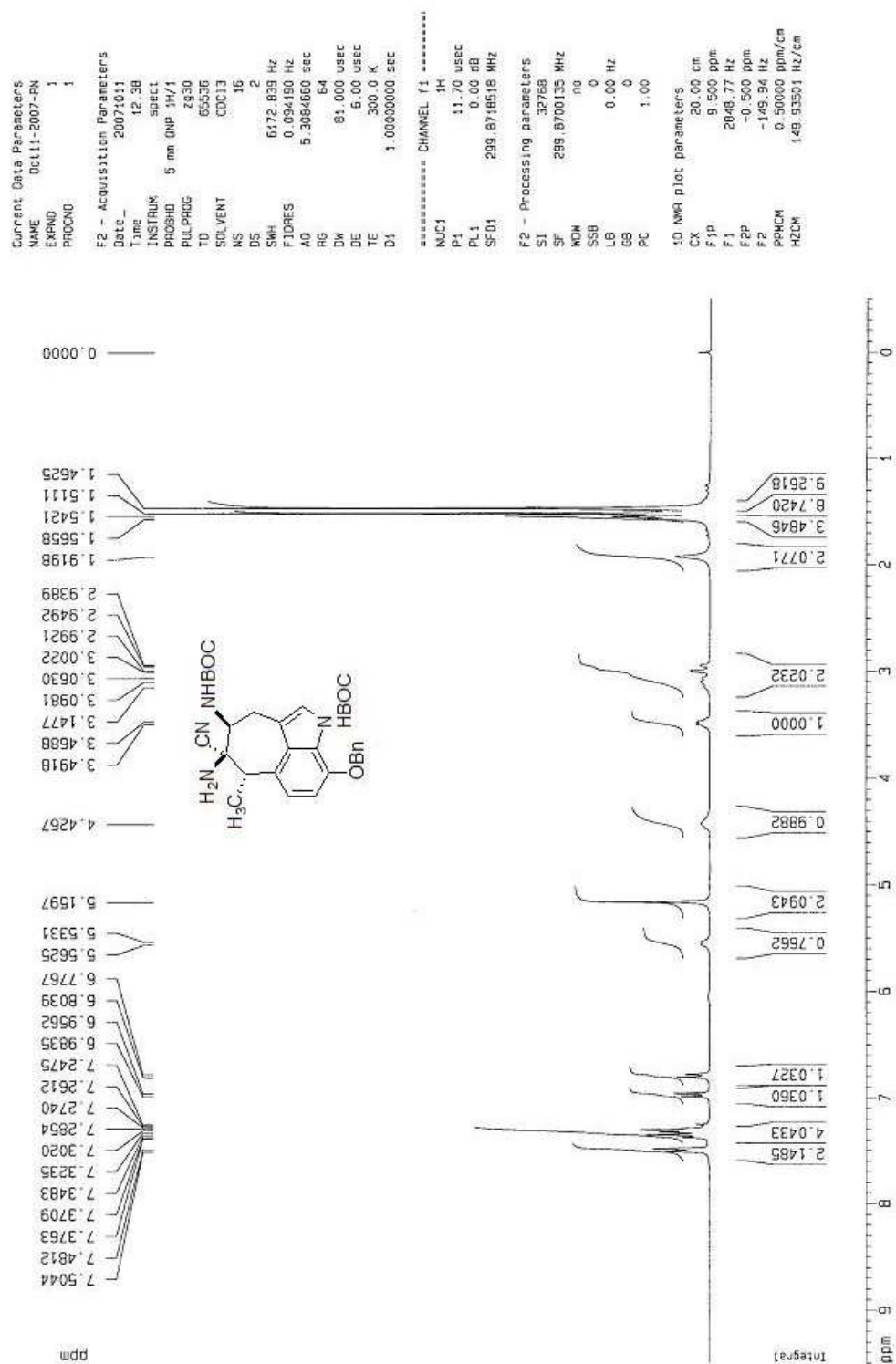
¹H NMR 17a



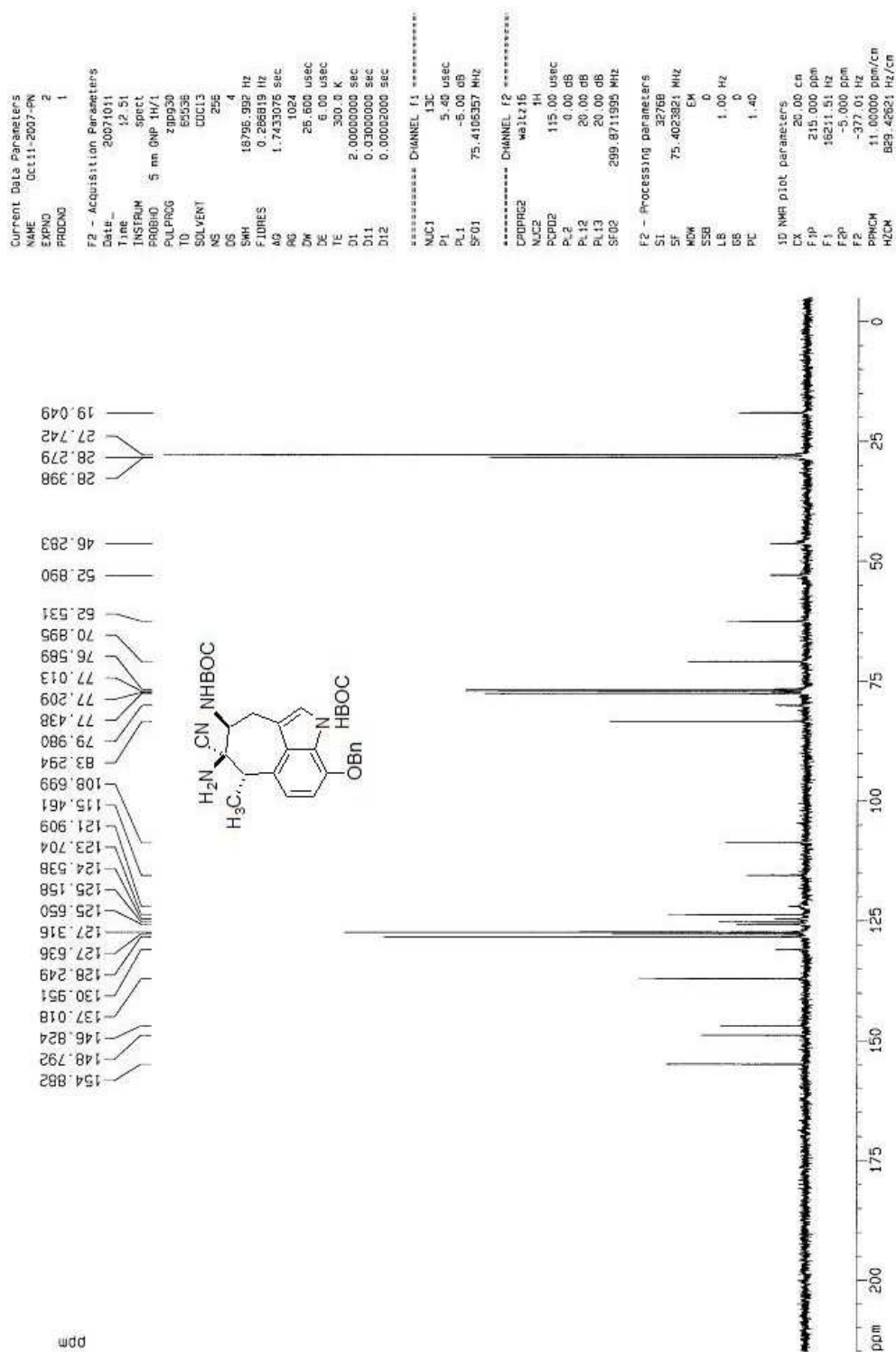
¹³C NMR 17a



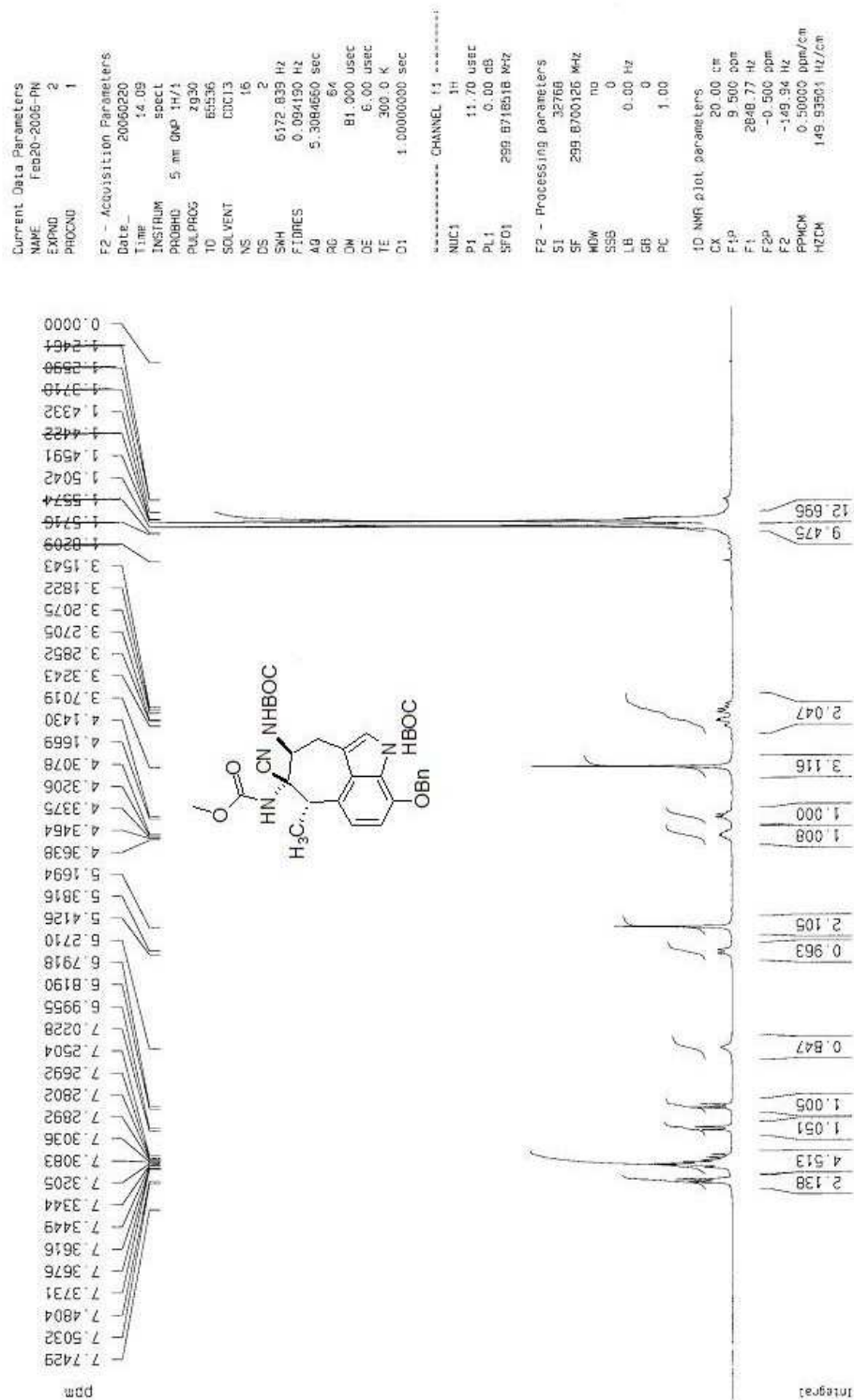
S60



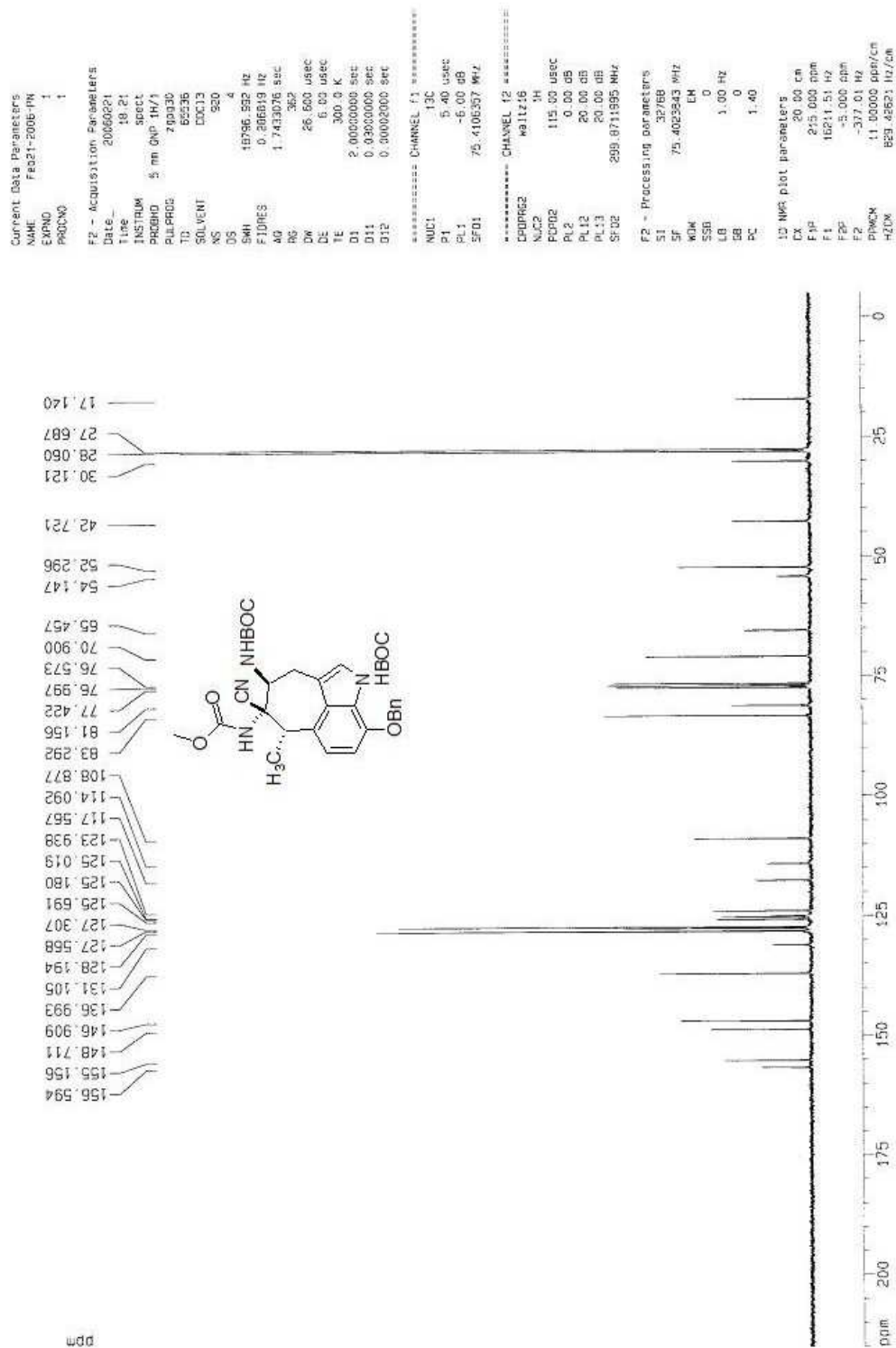
¹³C NMR 17b



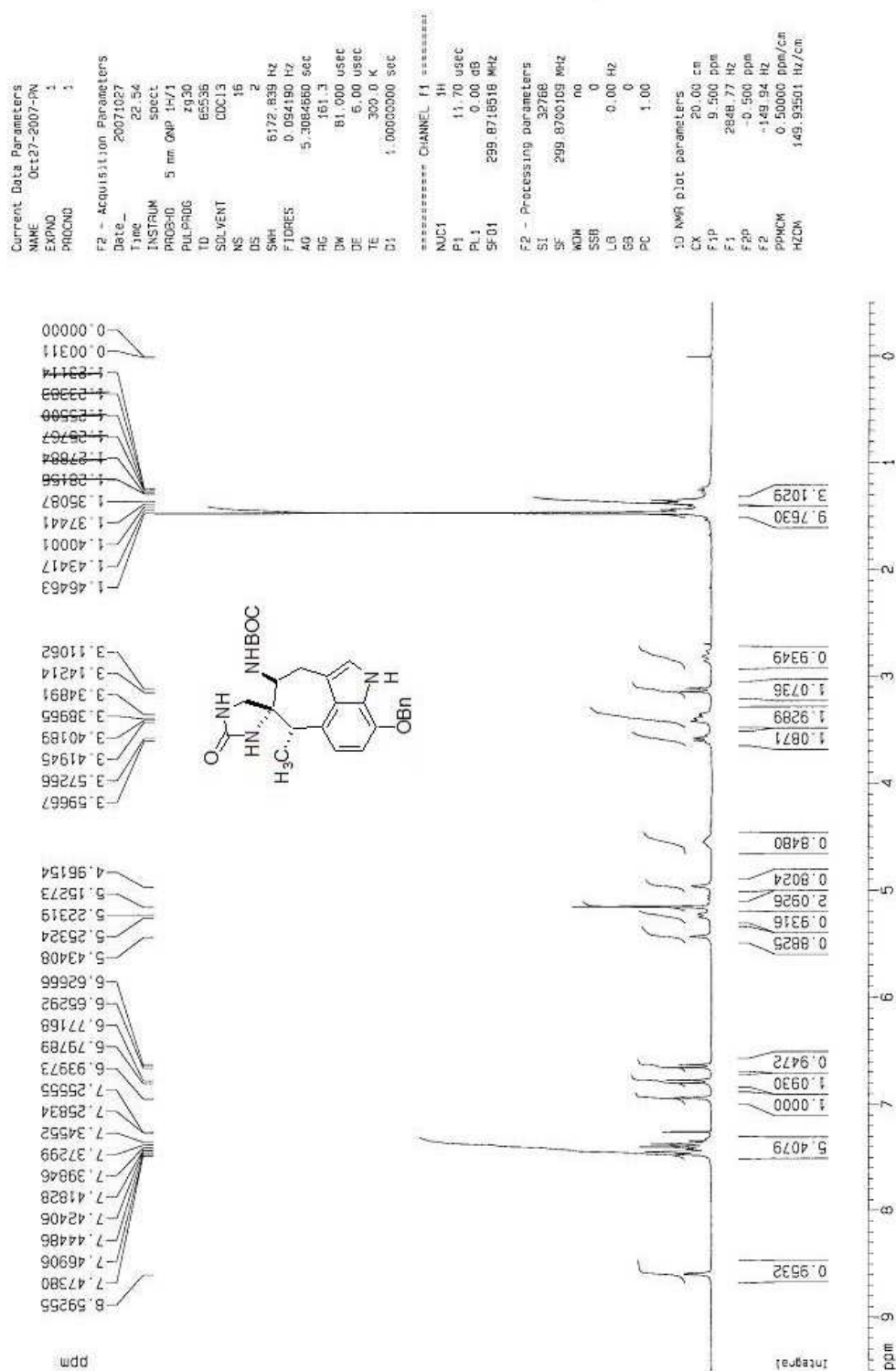
¹H NMR SM7



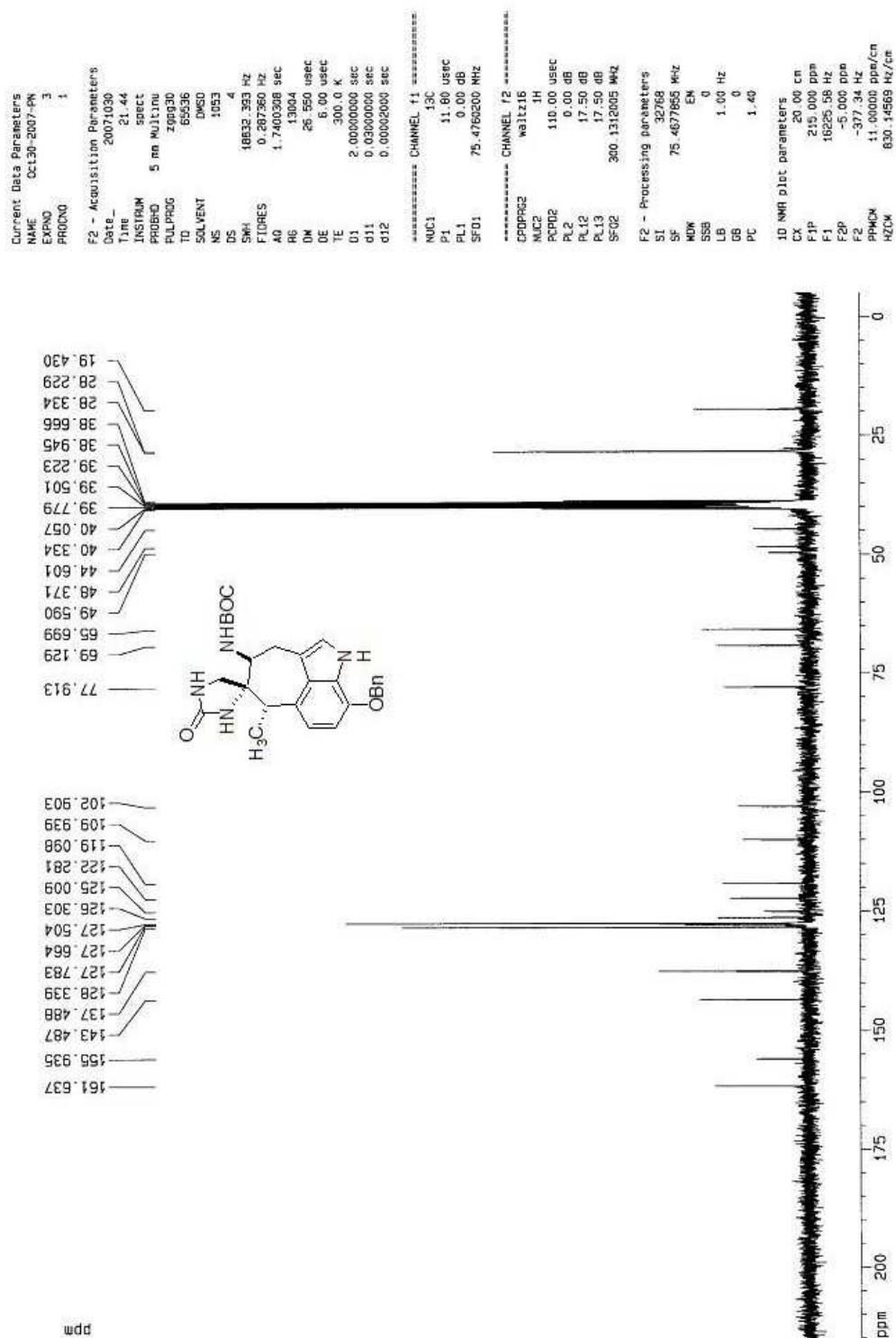
¹³C NMR SM7



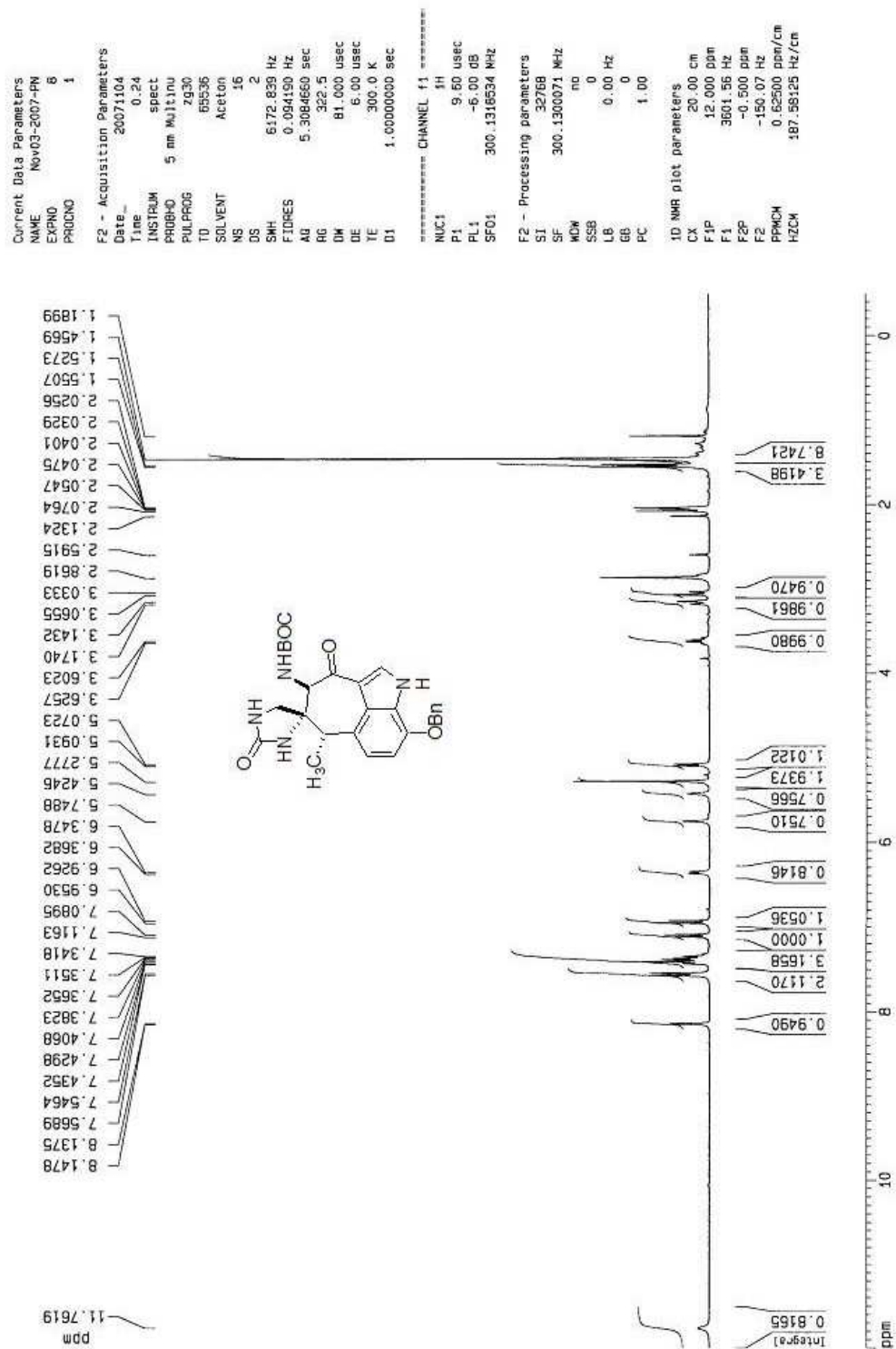
S64



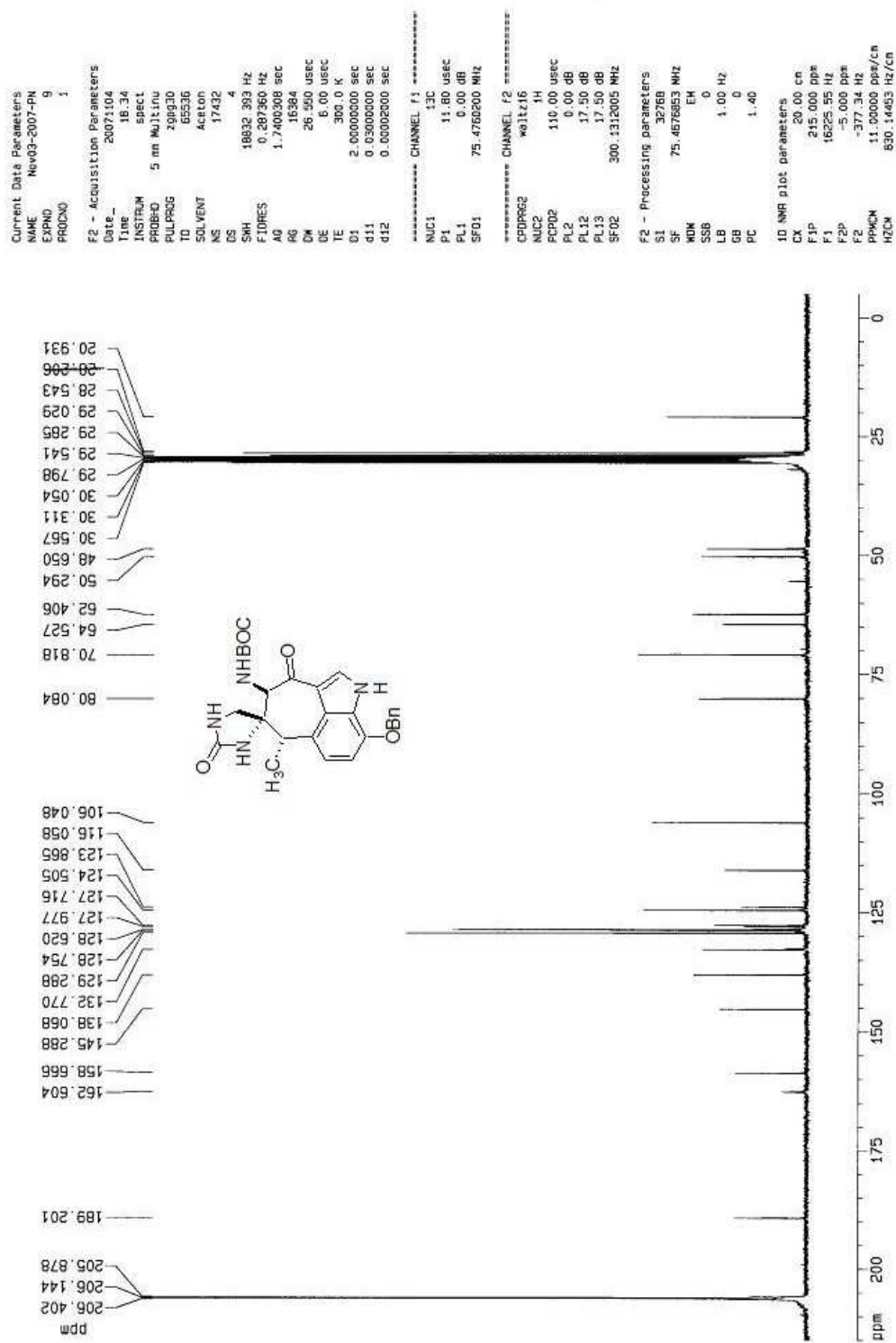
¹³C NMR 18



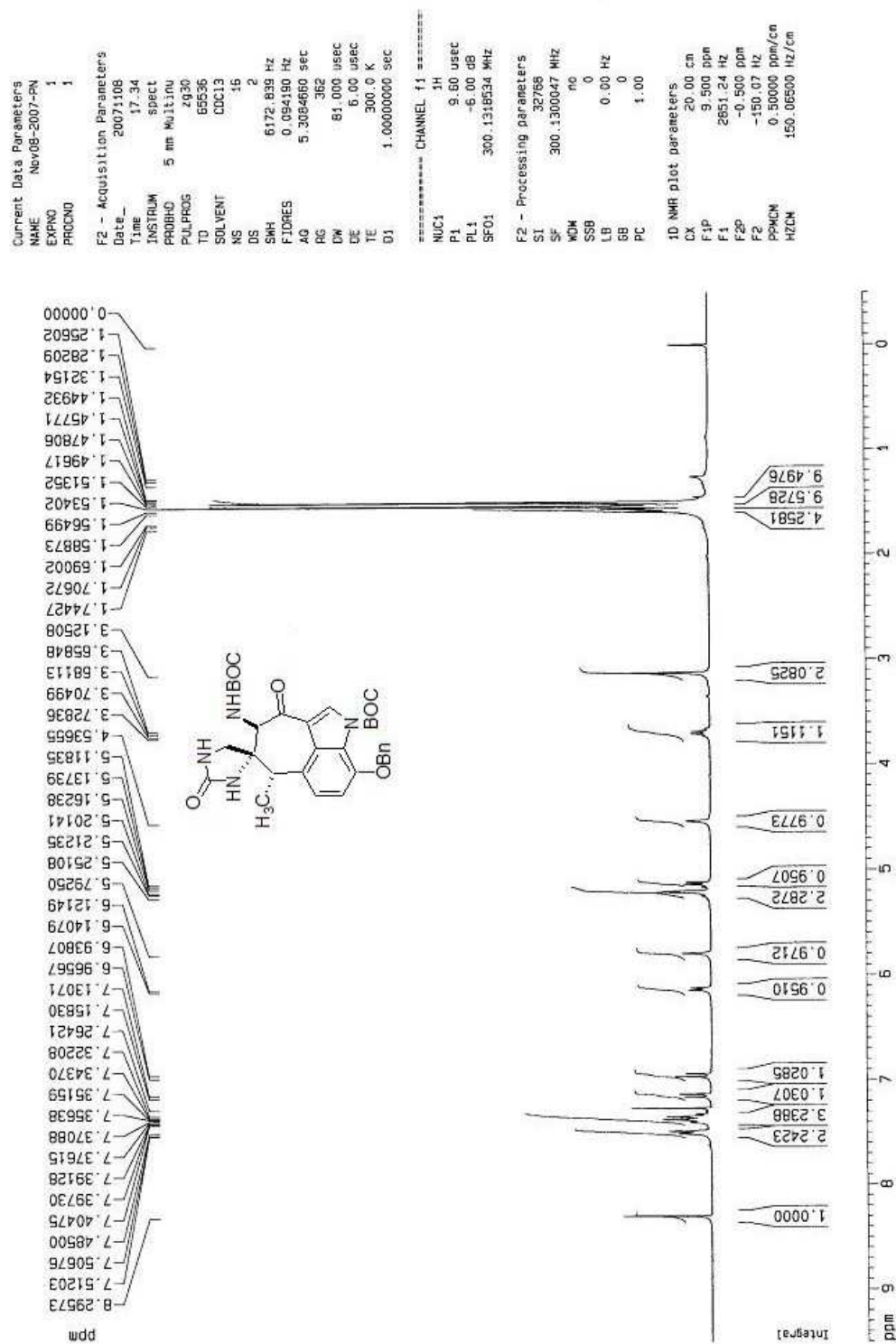
¹H NMR SM8

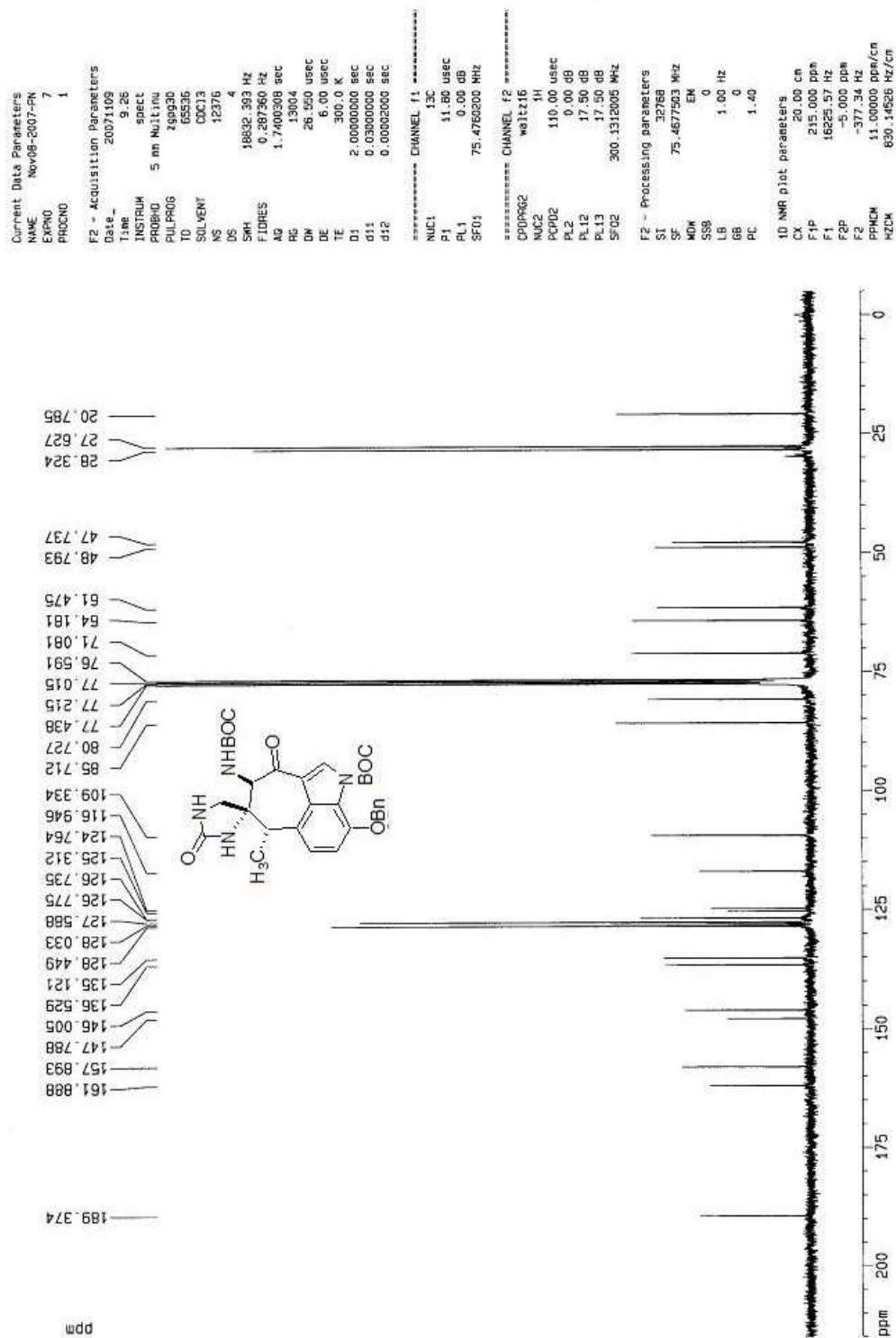


¹³C NMR SM8



¹H NMR 19





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Current Data Parameters
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NAME      May07-2011-PN
EXPNO     1
PROCNO    1

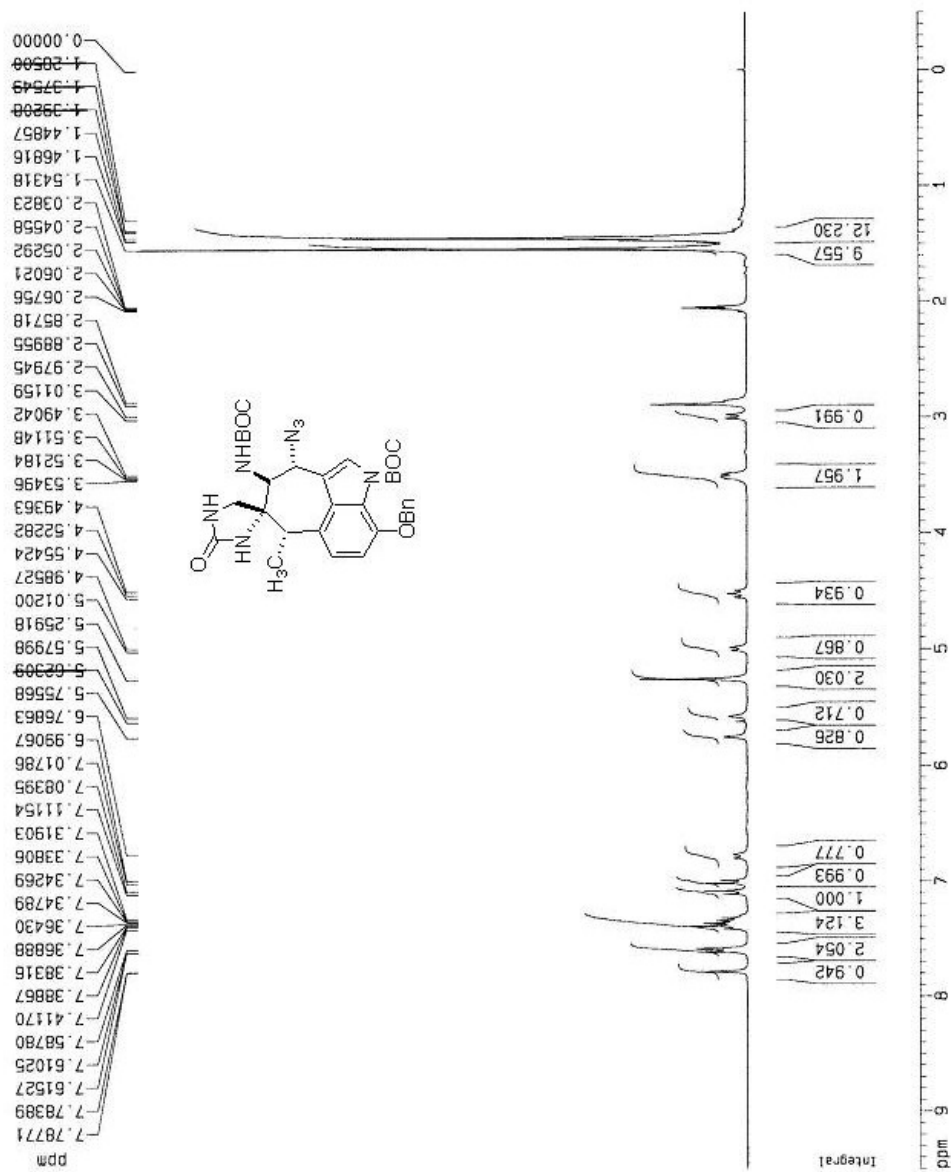
F2 - Acquisition Parameters
=====
Date_     20110507
Time      13:41
INSTRUM   spect
PROBHD    5 mm Multino
PULPROG   zg30
TD         65536
SOLVENT   Aceton
NS         16
DS         2
SWH        6172.839 Hz
FIDRES     0.094190 Hz
AQ         5.3084660 sec
RG          128
DE         61.000 usec
DM          5.00 usec
TE         300.0 K
D1         1.00000000 sec

===== CHANNEL f1 =====
NUC1       1H
P1         9.60 usec
PL1        -6.00 dB
SFO1       300.1318534 MHz

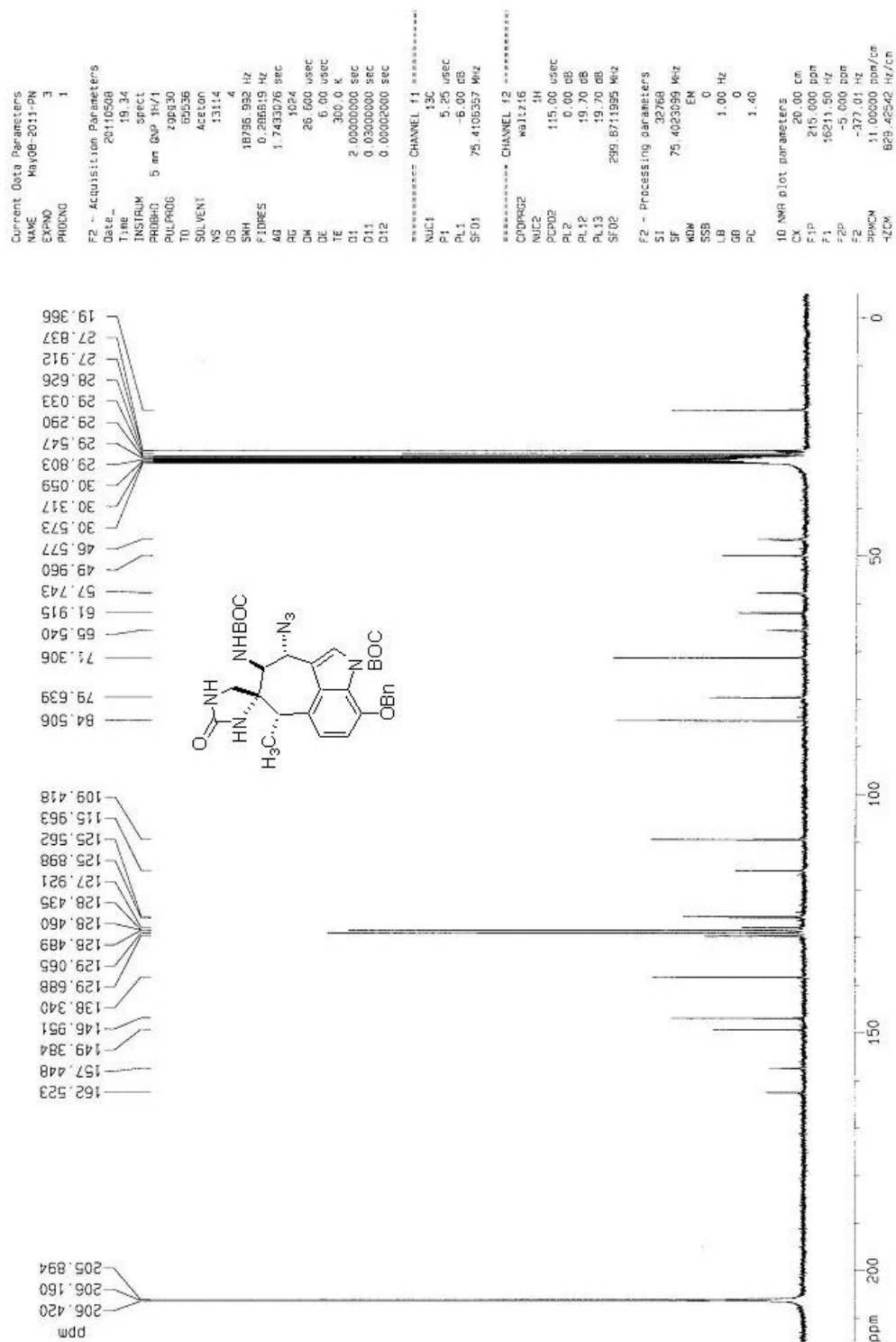
F2 - Processing parameters
=====
SI         32768
SF         300.1300033 MHz
WDW        no
SSB        0
LB         0.00 Hz
GB         0
PC         1.00

1D NMR plot parameters
=====
CX         20.00 cm
F1P        9.500 ppm
F1         2851.24 Hz
F2P        -0.500 ppm
F2         -150.07 Hz
PPMCK      0.50000 ppm/cm
HZCN       150.06500 Hz/cm

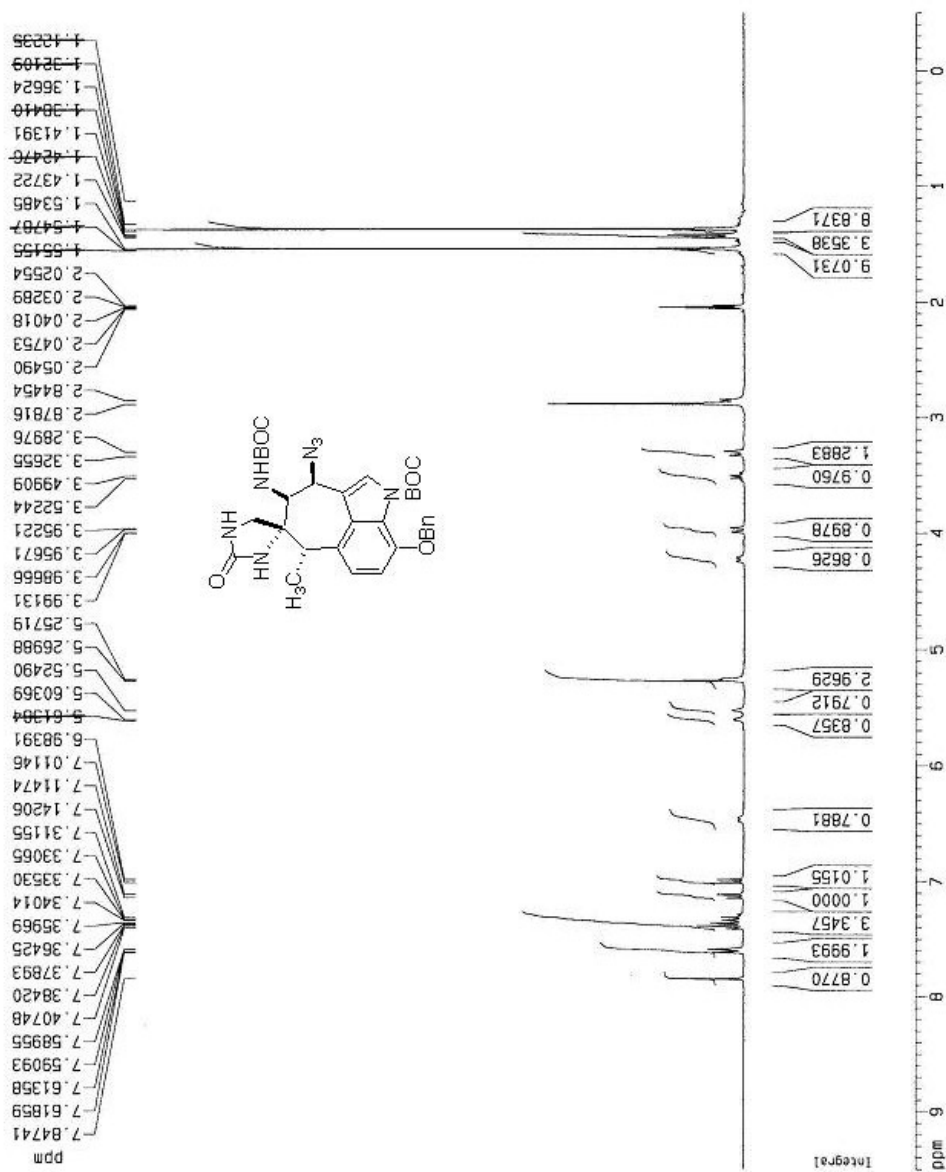
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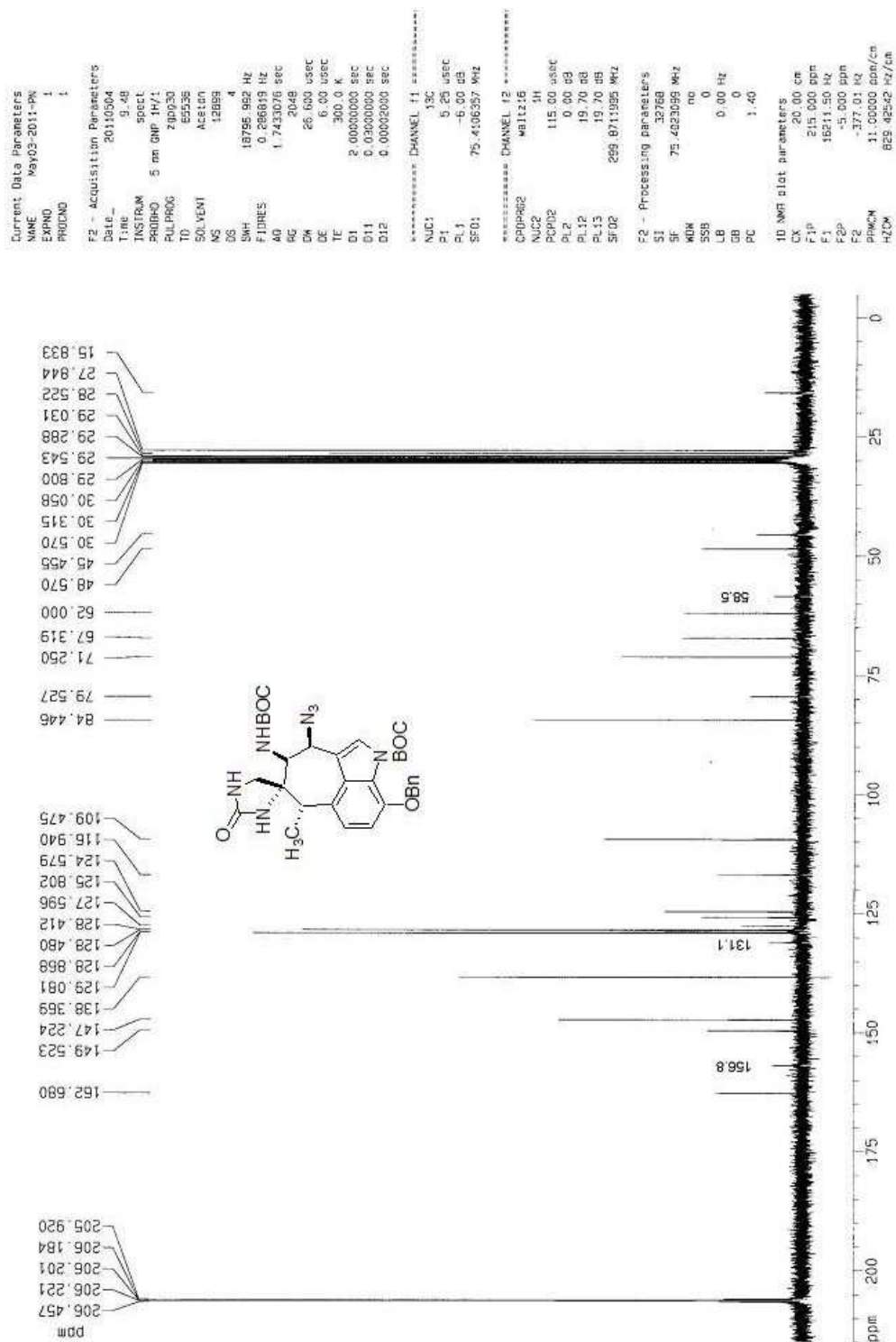
¹³C NMR 20a



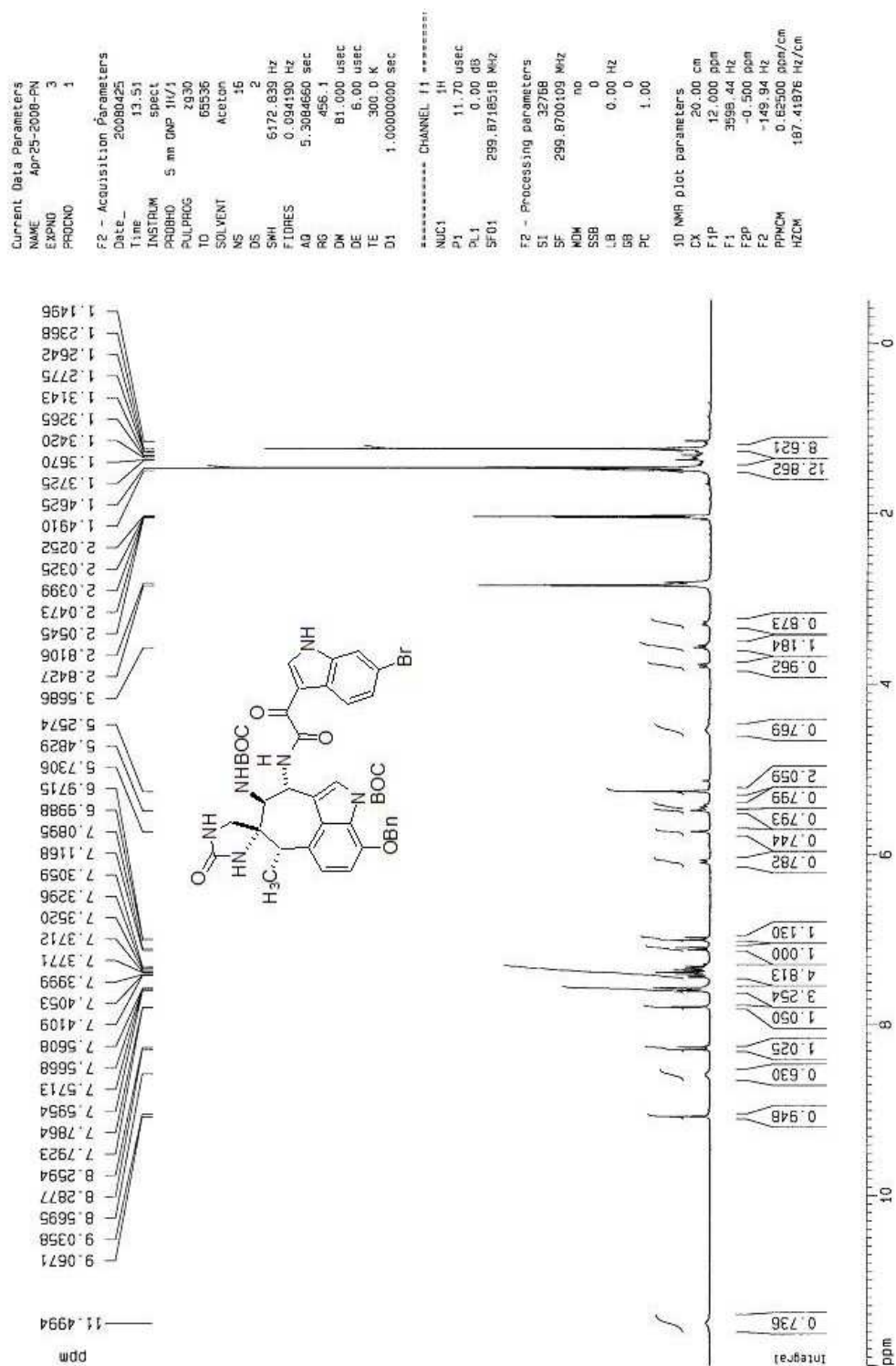
Current Data Parameters	
NAME	May03-2011-PN
EXPNO	2
PROCNO	1
F2 - Acquisition Parameters	
Date_	20110503
Time	11:57
INSTRUM	spect
PROBHD	5 mm Multinu
PULPROG	zg30
TU	65536
SOLVENT	Aceton
NS	16
DS	2
SWH	6172.899 Hz
FIDRES	0.094190 Hz
AQ	5.3084660 sec
RG	362
AD	81.000 usec
DELTA	6.00 usec
TE	300.0 K
U1	1.00000000 sec
===== CHANNEL f1 =====	
NUC1	1H
PC1	9.60 usec
PL1	-6.00 dB
SFO1	300.1318534 MHz
F2 - Processing parameters	
SI	32768
SF	300.1300711 MHz
NDM	no
SSB	0
LB	0.00 Hz
GB	0
PC	1.00
1D NMR plot parameters	
CX	20.00 cm
F1P	9.500 ppm
F2P	2851.24 Hz
F1	-0.500 ppm
F2	-150.07 Hz
PPHOM	0.50000 ppm/cm
HZCM	150.06500 Hz/cm

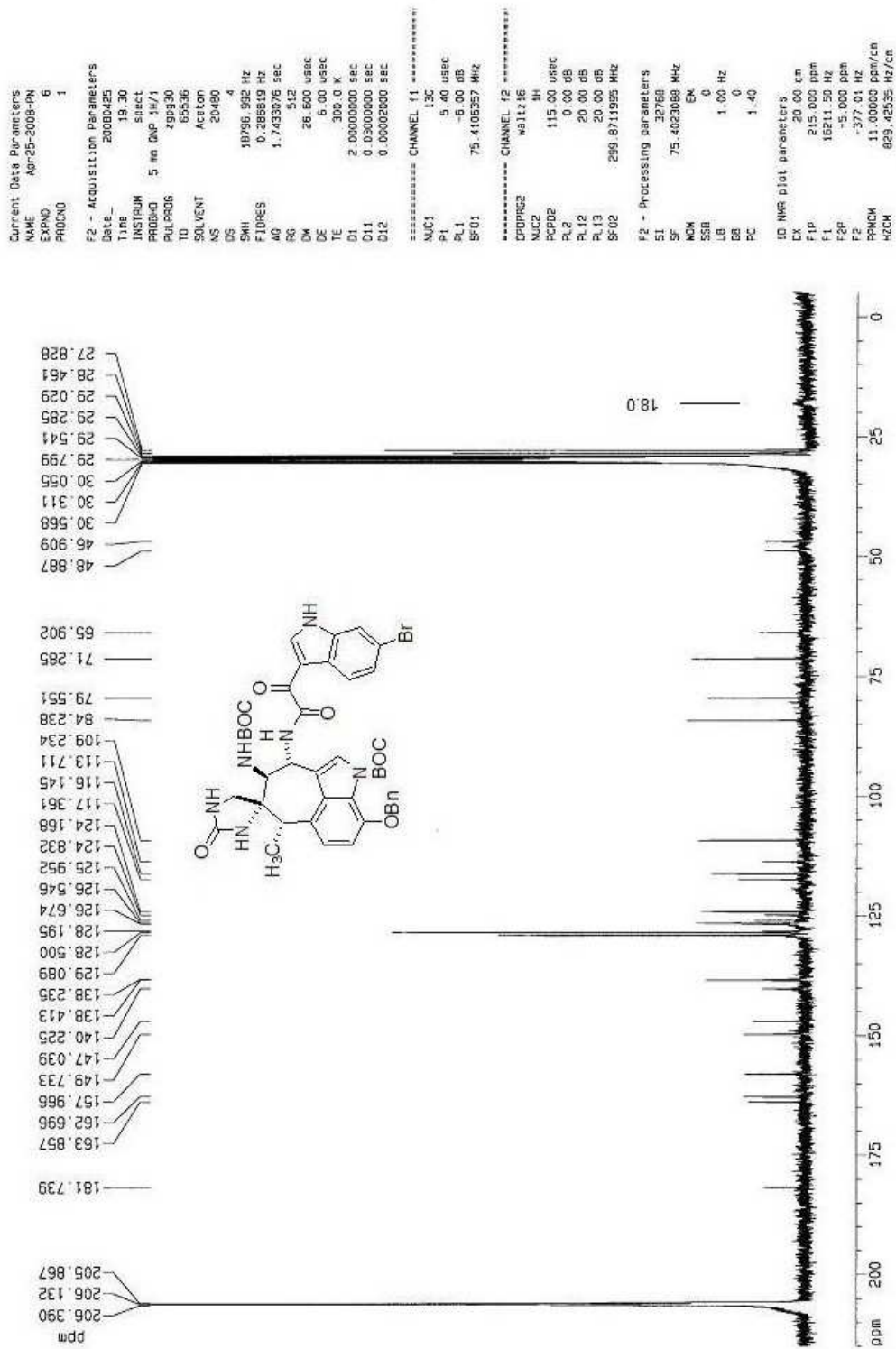


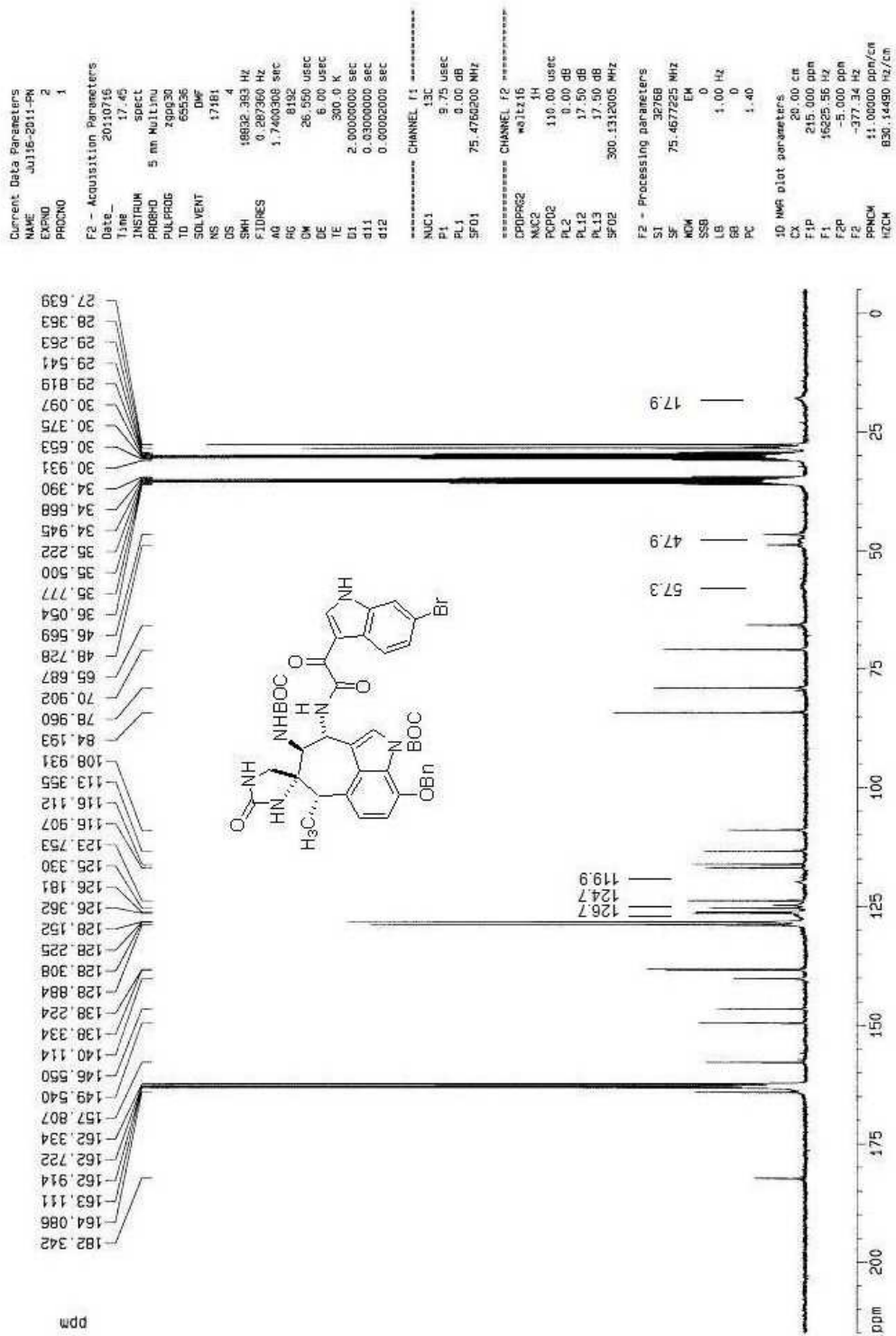
¹³C NMR 20b

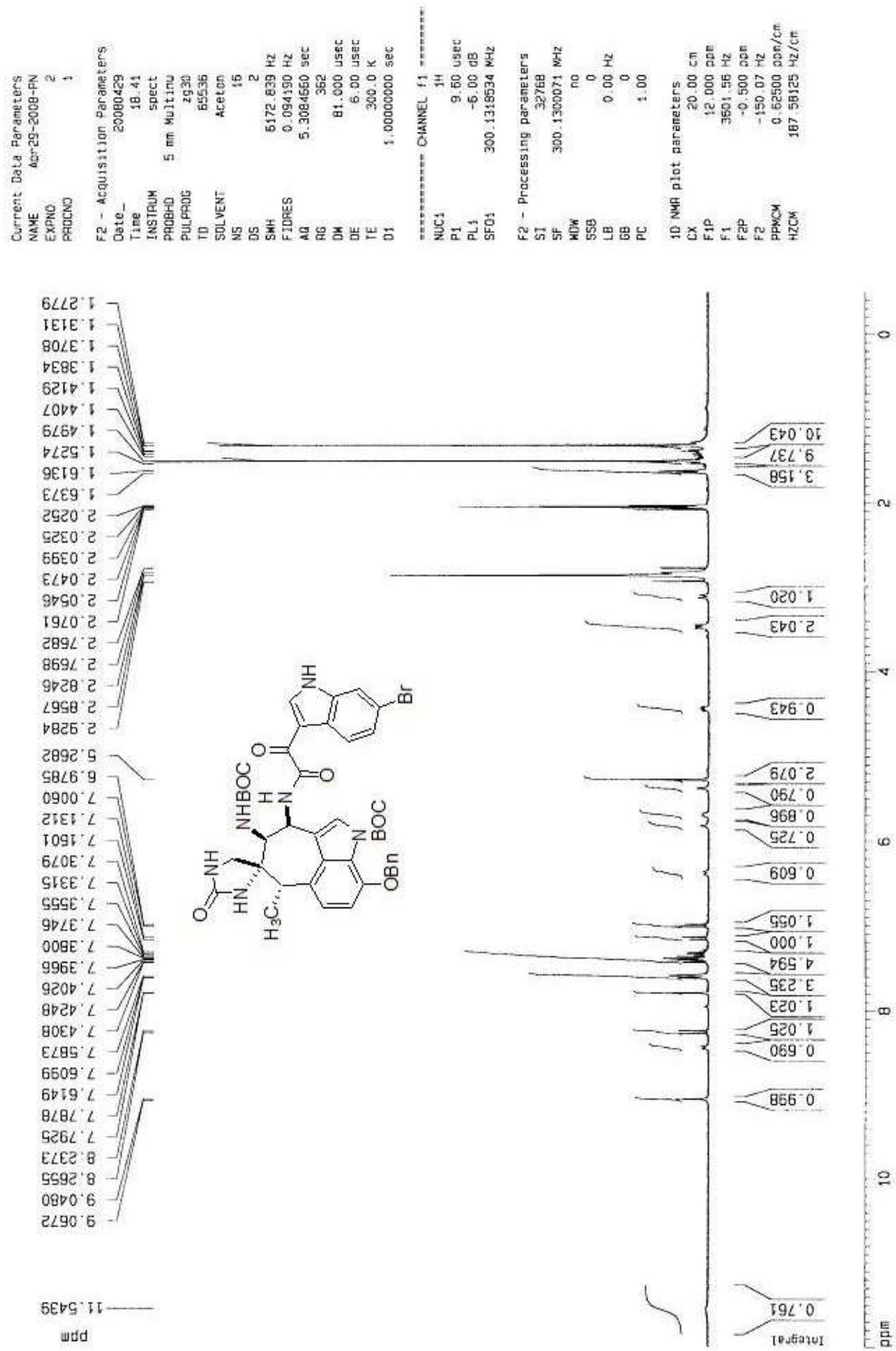


S74



^{13}C NMR **22a** (acetone- d_6)

^{13}C NMR **22a** (DMF-d₇)

¹H NMR 22b


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Current Data Parameters
NAME      Apr26-2005-PN
EXPNO     1
PROCNO    1

F2 - Acquisition Parameters
Date_     20090426
Time      20:20
INSTRUM   spect
PROBHD    5 mm QNP 1H/1
PULPROG   zgpg30
TD         65535
SOLVENT   Aceton
NS         20480
DS         4
SWH        18795.992 Hz
FIDRES     0.286919 Hz
AQ         1.7433976 sec
RG          1024
AQ         26.500 usec
DM          6.00 usec
DE          300.0 K
TE          300.000000 sec
D1          0.03000200 sec
D11         0.03000200 sec
D12         0.00002500 sec

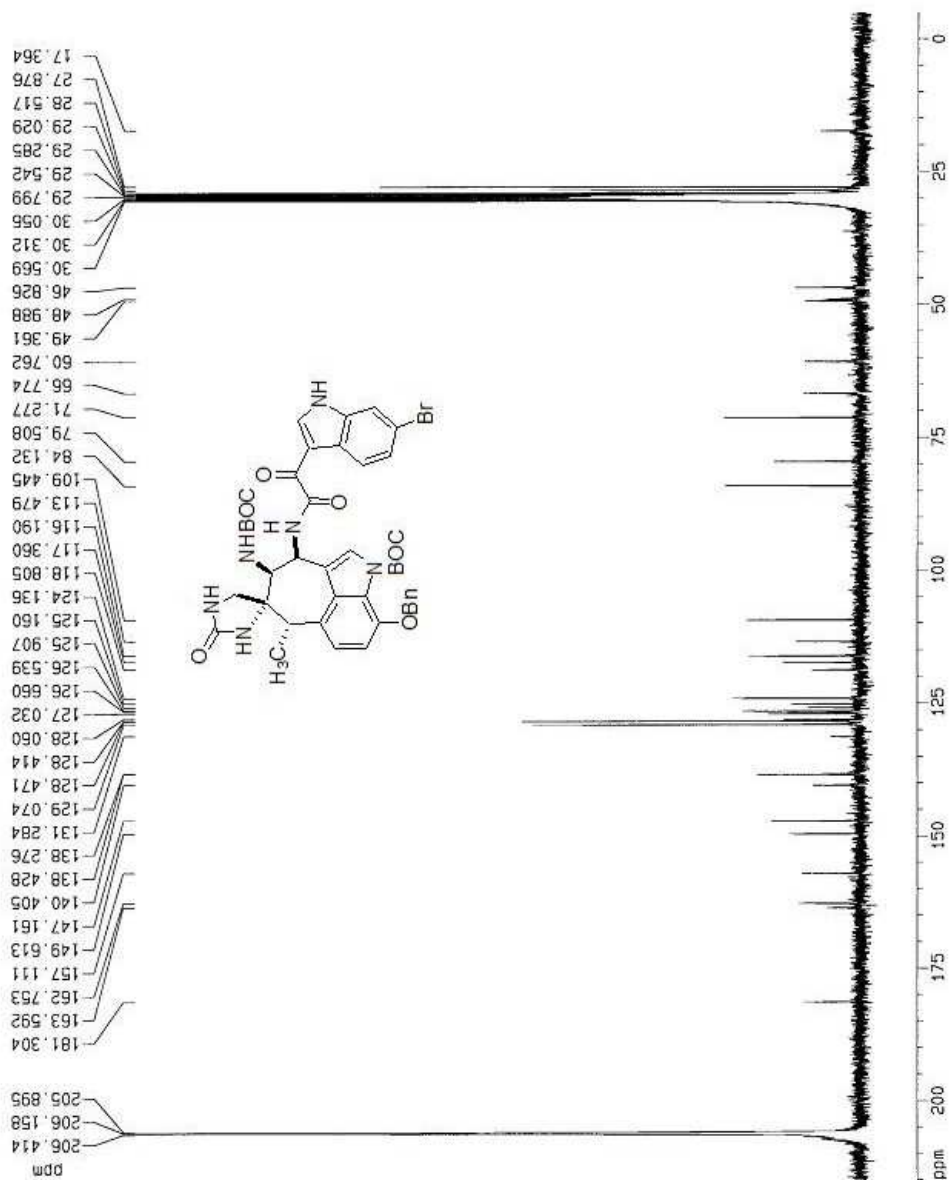
***** CHANNEL f2 *****
NUC1       13C
P1          5.40 usec
PL1         -6.00 dB
SF01       75.4106357 MHz

***** CHANNEL f2 *****
CPDPRG2    waltz12
NUC2        1H
PCPD2       115.00 usec
PL2         0.00 dB
PL12        20.00 dB
PL13        20.00 dB
SF02       299.8711995 MHz

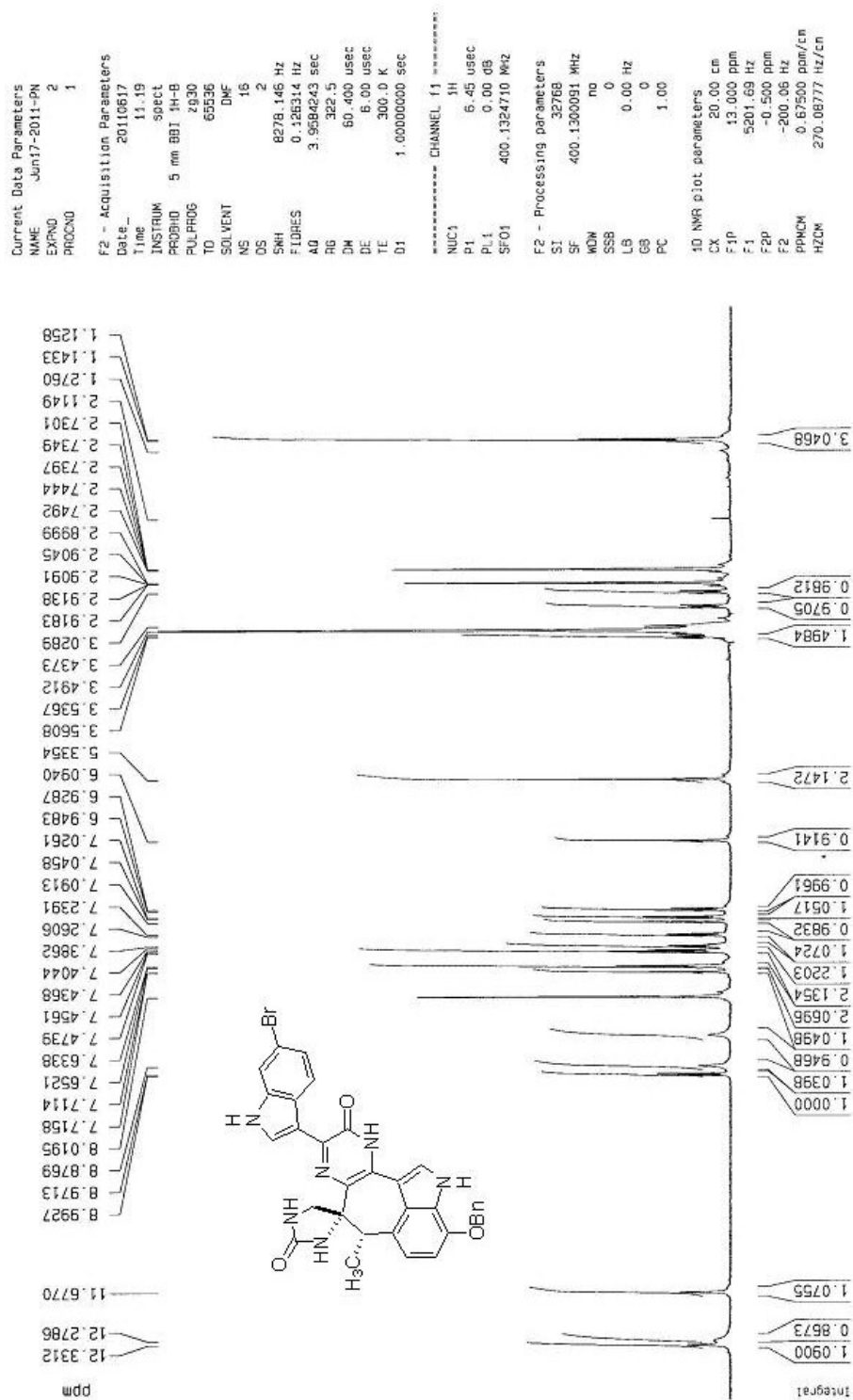
F2 - Processing Parameters
F1         32768
SF         75.4023068 MHz
AQ         EM
ADW         0
SSB         0
LB         1.00 Hz
GB         0
PC         1.40

10 NMR plot parameters
CX         20.00 cm
FIP         215.000 ppm
F1         10211.50 Hz
F2         -5.000 ppm
F2         -377.0 Hz
DPMCH      11.00000 ppm/cm
B29.42535 Hz/C

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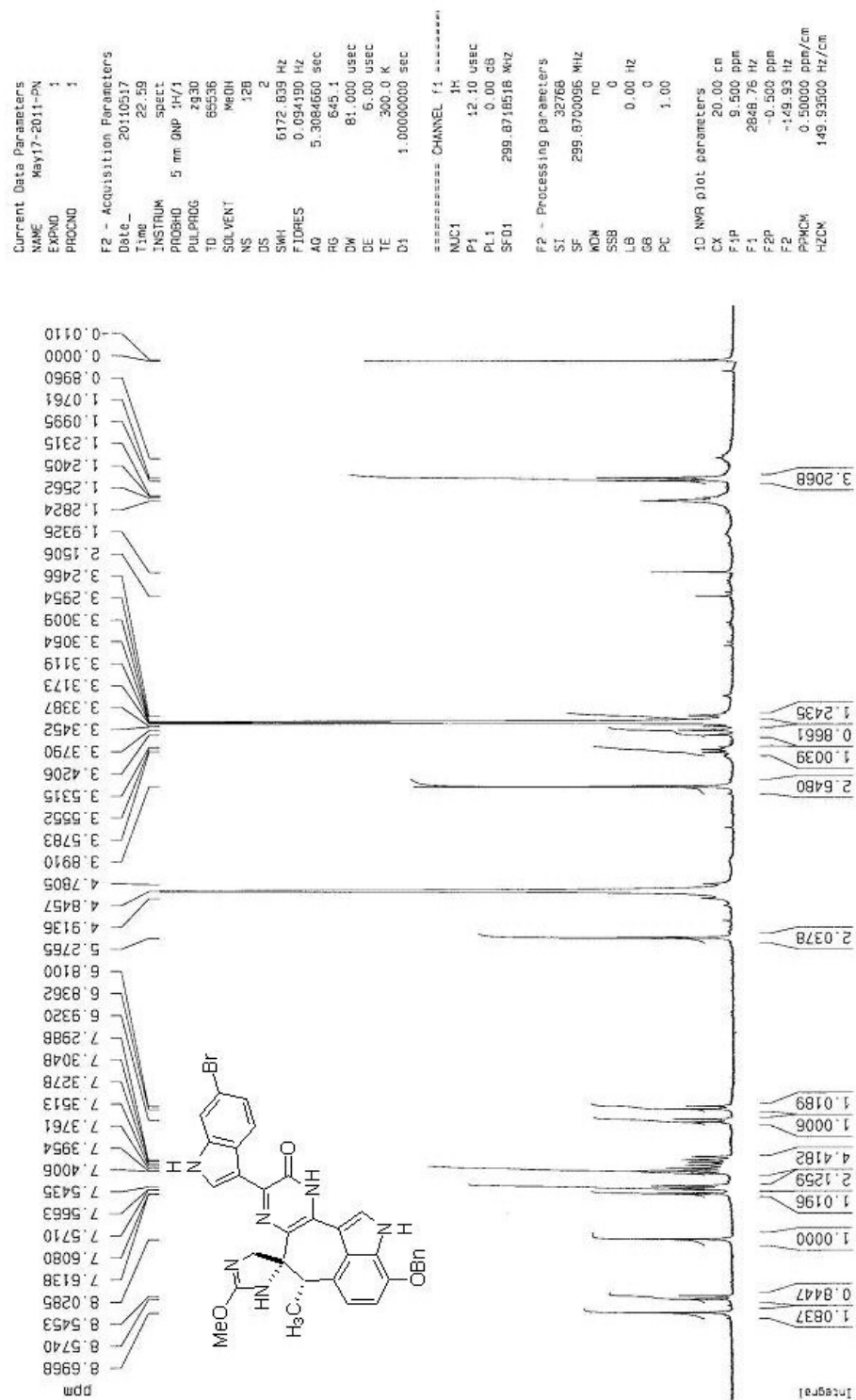


¹H NMR 23

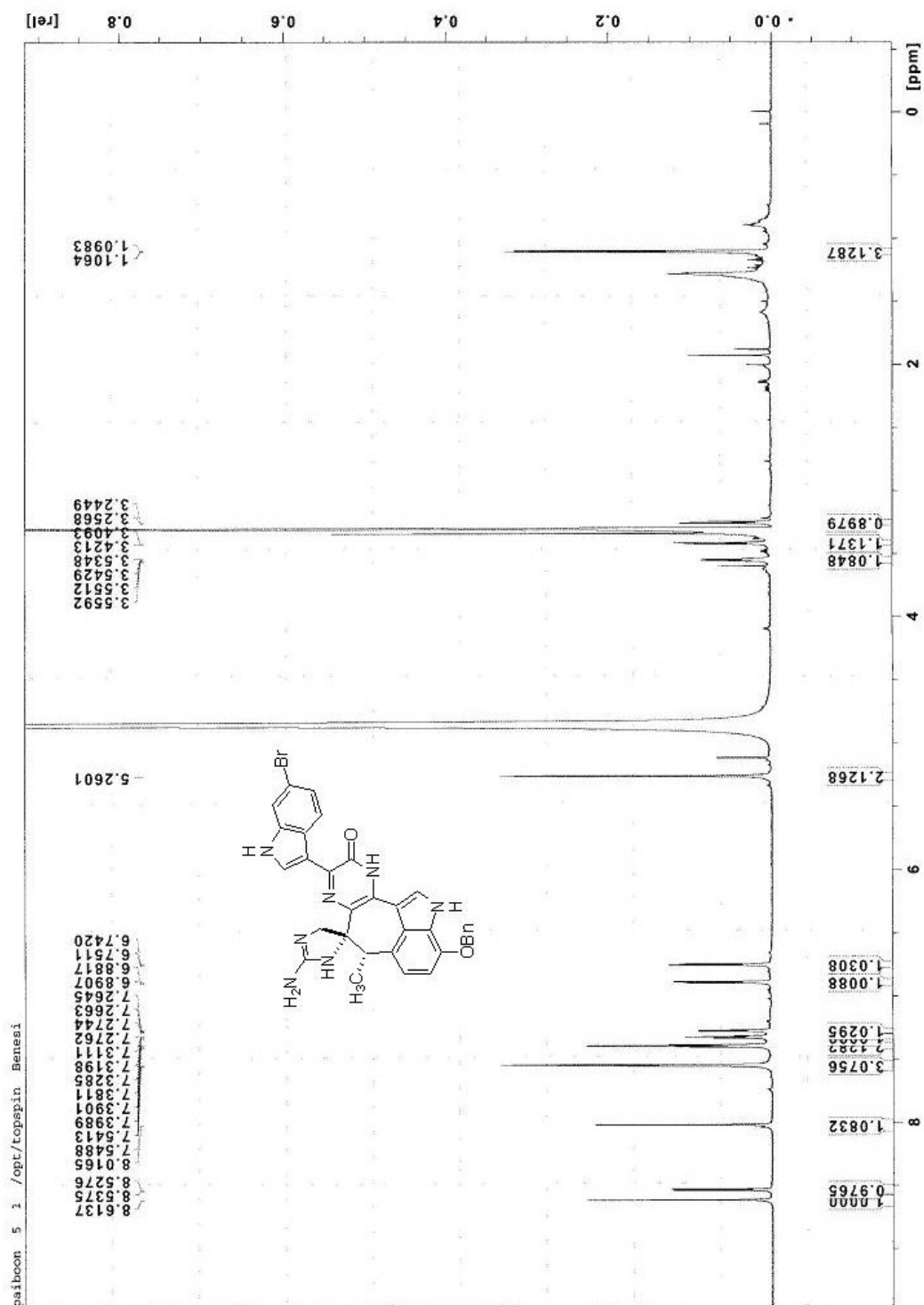




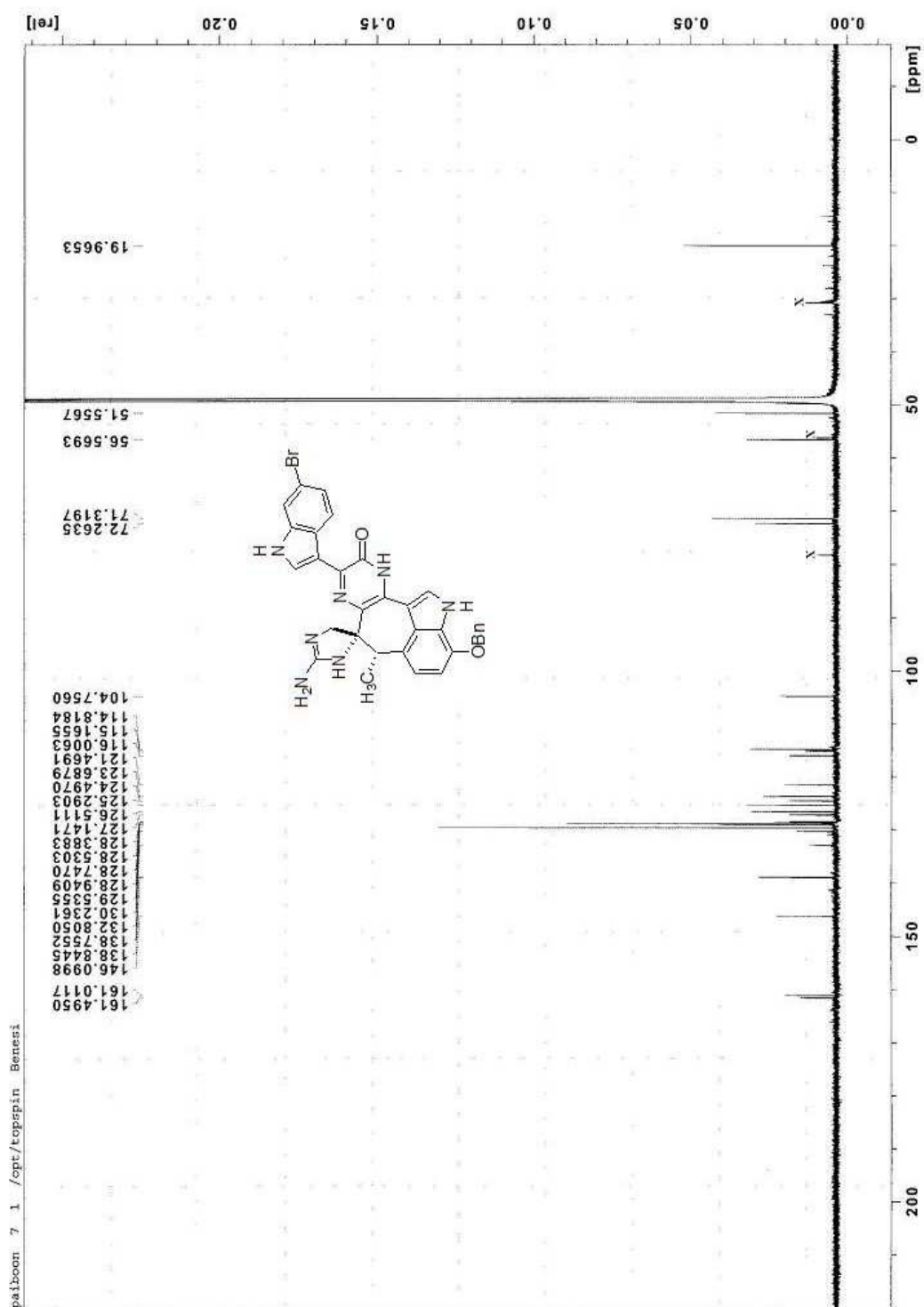
S81



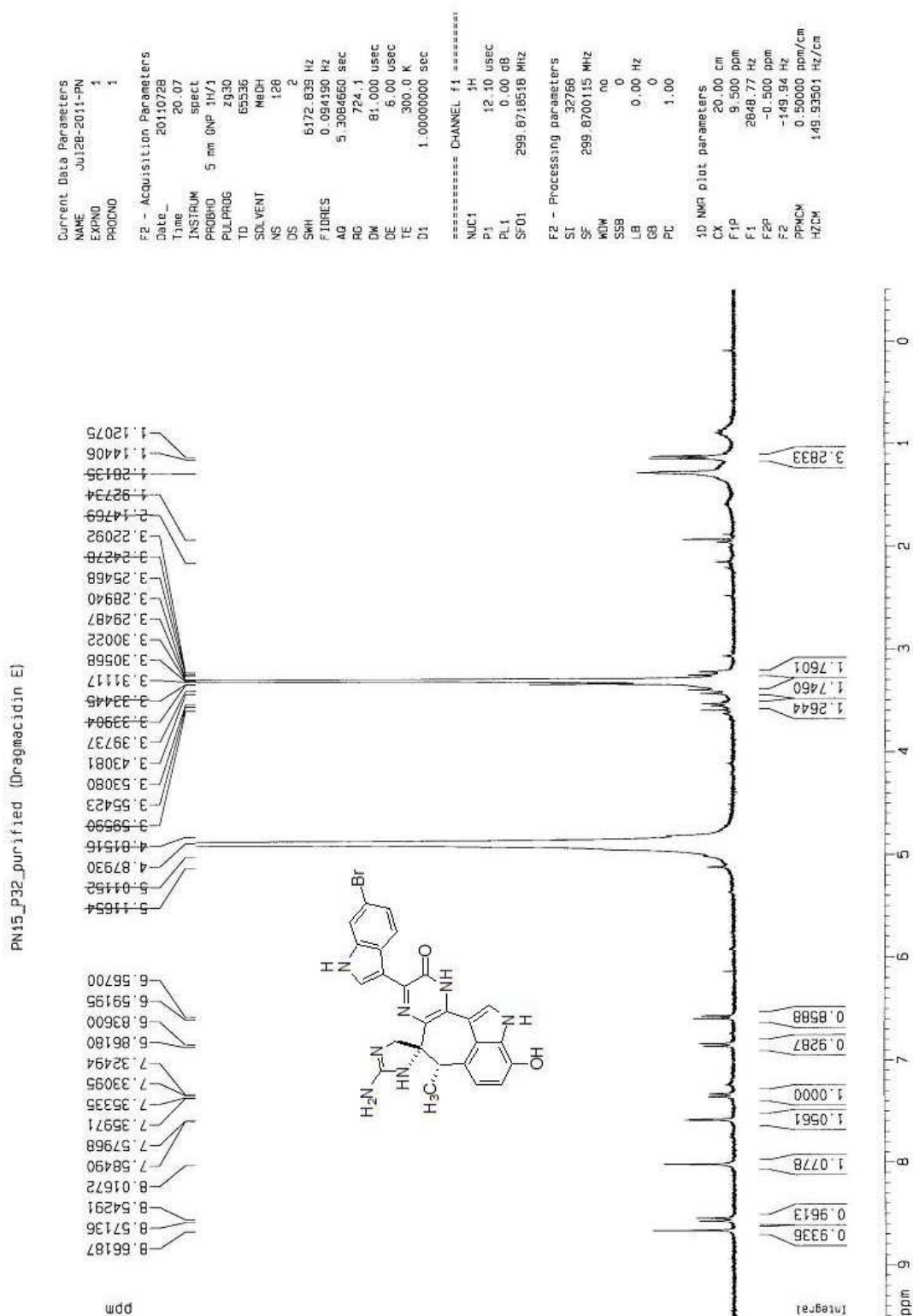
¹H NMR SM10



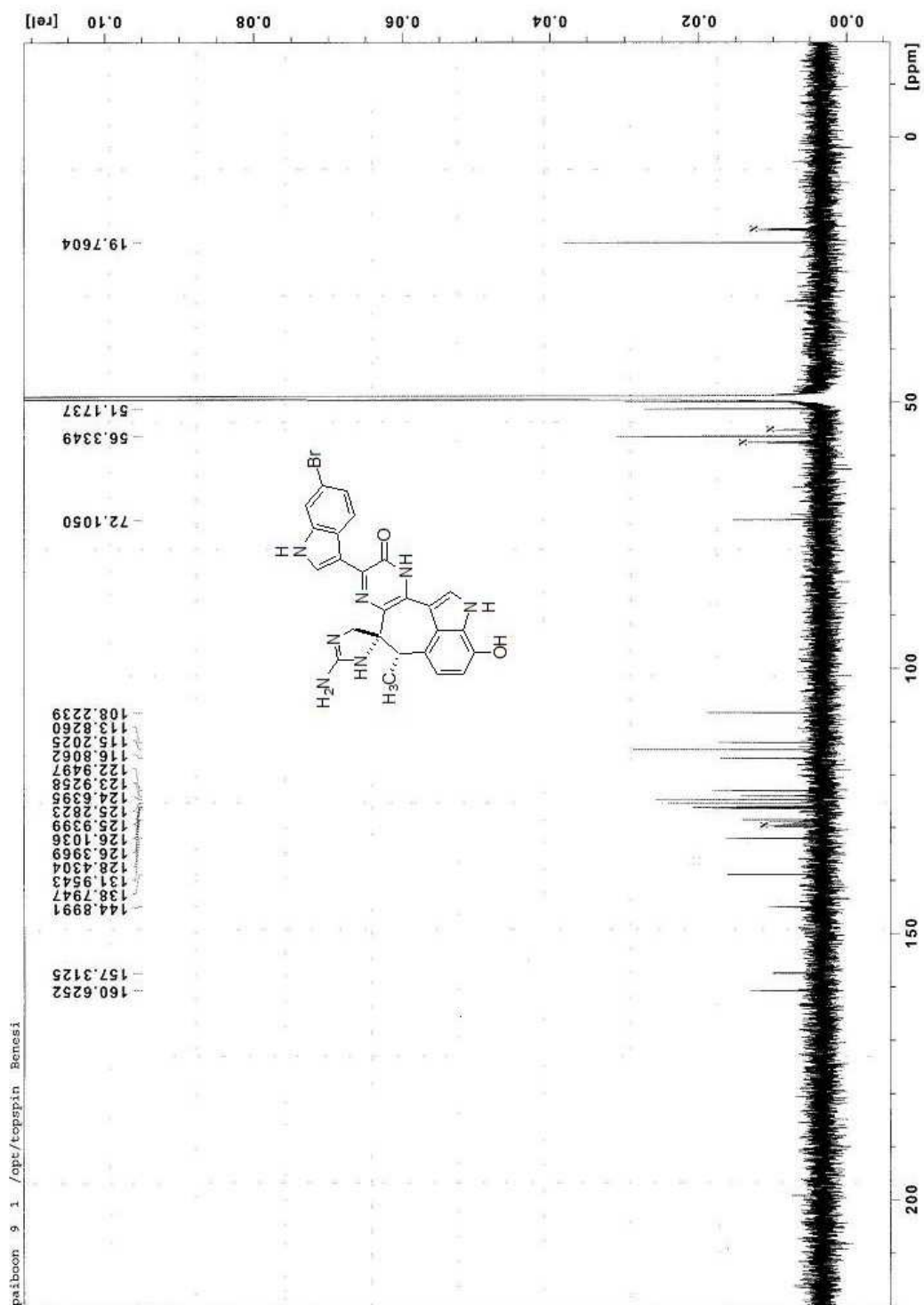
¹³C NMR SM10



¹H NMR 1 (±)-dragmacidin E

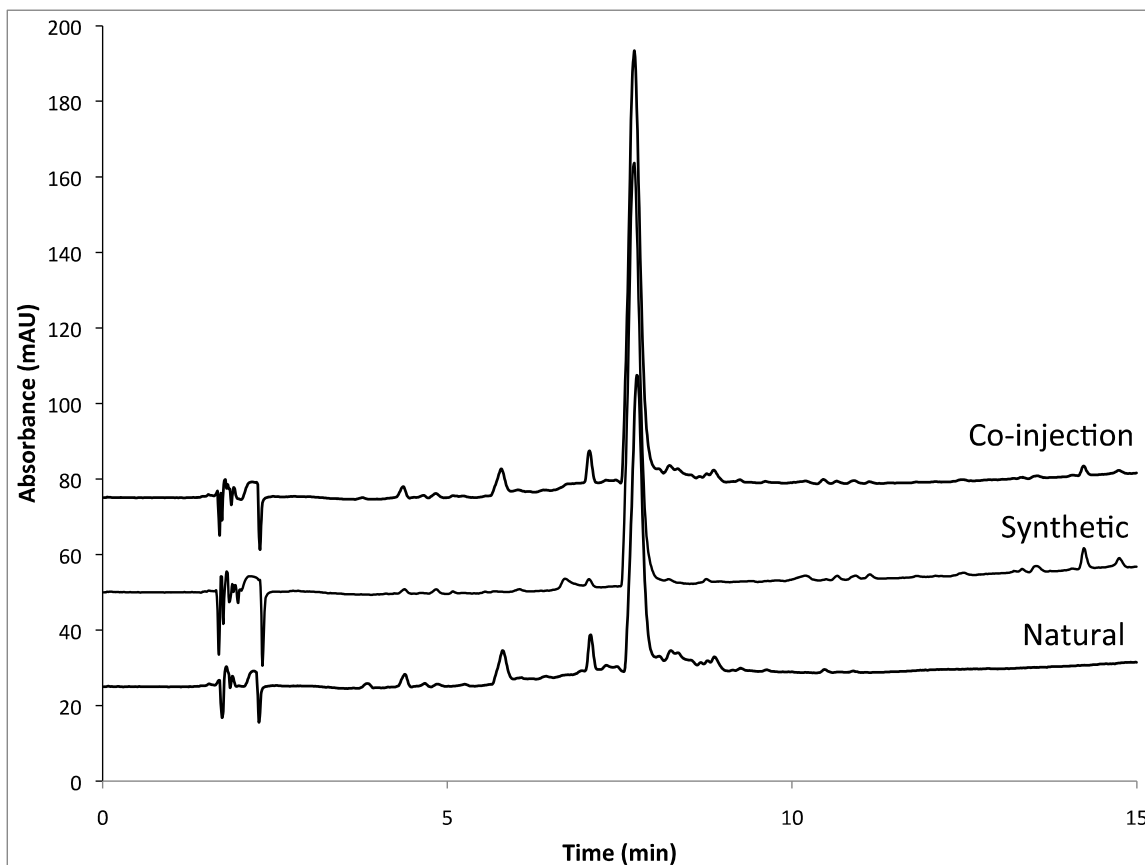


^{13}C NMR **1** (\pm)-dragmacidin E



HPLC assay of synthetic drarmacidin E vs. natural drarmacidin E, conducted by Dr. R. Capon, The University of Queensland

HPLC conditions: Zorbax SB-C8 150 x 4.6 mm, 5 μ M column, 1 mL/min, gradient 10 – 100% CH₃CN:H₂O (with isocratic 0.05 % formic acid) over 15 min.; UV detection at 254 nm.



UV comparison of synthetic dragmacidin E and natural dragmacidin E, conducted by Dr. R. Capon, The University of Queensland.

